

**Laboratory evolution of a glucose-phosphorylation-deficient, arabinose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strain reveals mutations in GAL2 that enable glucose-insensitive l-arabinose uptake**

Verhoeven, Maarten; Bracher, Jasmine; Nijland, Jeroen G.; Bouwknecht, Jonna; Daran, Jean Marc; Driessen, Arnold J.M.

**DOI**

[10.1093/femsyr/foy062](https://doi.org/10.1093/femsyr/foy062)

**Publication date**

2018

**Document Version**

Final published version

**Published in**

FEMS Yeast Research

**Citation (APA)**

Verhoeven, M., Bracher, J., Nijland, J. G., Bouwknecht, J., Daran, J. M., & Driessen, A. J. M. (2018). Laboratory evolution of a glucose-phosphorylation-deficient, arabinose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strain reveals mutations in GAL2 that enable glucose-insensitive l-arabinose uptake. *FEMS Yeast Research*, 18(6), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1093/femsyr/foy062>

**Important note**

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable). Please check the document version above.

**Copyright**

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

**Takedown policy**

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights. We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Laboratory evolution of a glucose-phosphorylation-deficient, arabinose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strain reveals mutations in *GAL2* that enable glucose-insensitive L-arabinose uptake

Maarten D. Verhoeven<sup>1</sup>, Jasmine M. Bracher<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen G. Nijland<sup>2</sup>,  
Jonna Bouwknecht<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Marc G. Daran<sup>1,†</sup>, Arnold J.M. Driessen<sup>2</sup>,  
Antonius J.A. van Maris<sup>1,†</sup> and Jack T. Pronk<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biotechnology, Delft University of Technology, Van der Maasweg 9, 2629 HZ Delft, The Netherlands and <sup>2</sup>Department of Molecular Microbiology, Groningen Biomolecular Sciences and Biotechnology Institute (GBB), University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 7, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands

\*Corresponding author: Delft University of Technology, Van der Maasweg 9, 2629 HZ Delft, The Netherlands. Tel: +311-52783214; Fax: +311-52702355; E-mail: j.t.pronk@tudelft.nl

†Current address: Division of Industrial Biotechnology, School of Biotechnology, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, AlbaNova University Center, SE 106 91, Stockholm, Sweden.

**One sentence summary:** This research describes the construction, laboratory evolution and characterization of L-arabinose fermenting *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains that are able to consume specifically L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose.

Editor: Jens Nielsen

†Jean-Marc G. Daran, <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3136-8193>

## ABSTRACT

Cas9-assisted genome editing was used to construct an engineered glucose-phosphorylation-negative *S. cerevisiae* strain, expressing the *Lactobacillus plantarum* L-arabinose pathway and the *Penicillium chrysogenum* transporter PcAraT. This strain, which showed a growth rate of 0.26 h<sup>-1</sup> on L-arabinose in aerobic batch cultures, was subsequently evolved for anaerobic growth on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose. In four strains isolated from two independent evolution experiments the galactose-transporter gene *GAL2* had been duplicated, with all alleles encoding Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> or Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> substitutions. In one strain, a single *GAL2* allele additionally encoded a Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution, which was subsequently also detected in the independently evolved strain IMS0010. In <sup>14</sup>C-sugar-transport assays, Gal2<sup>N376S</sup>, Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> and Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> substitutions showed a much lower glucose sensitivity of L-arabinose transport and a much higher K<sub>m</sub> for D-glucose transport than wild-type Gal2. Introduction of the Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> substitution in a non-evolved strain enabled growth on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose. Gal2<sup>N376T, T89I</sup> and Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> variants showed a lower K<sub>m</sub> for L-arabinose and a higher K<sub>m</sub> for D-glucose than wild-type Gal2, while reverting Gal2<sup>N376T, T89I</sup> to Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> in an evolved strain negatively affected anaerobic growth on L-arabinose. This study indicates that optimal conversion of mixed-sugar feedstocks may require complex 'transporter landscapes', consisting of sugar transporters with complementary kinetic and regulatory properties.

Received: 25 April 2018; Accepted: 30 May 2018

© FEMS 2018. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial reproduction and distribution of the work, in any medium, provided the original work is not altered or transformed in any way, and that the work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact [journals.permissions@oup.com](mailto:journals.permissions@oup.com)

**Keywords:** yeast; pentose fermentation; L-arabinose; transporter engineering; laboratory evolution; bioethanol; gene duplication

## INTRODUCTION

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is used on a massive scale for industrial production of ethanol from cane sugar and hydrolysed corn starch, in which fermentable sugars predominantly occur as hexoses or hexose dimers (Renewable Fuel Association 2017). In contrast, hydrolysis of lignocellulosic feedstocks such as the agricultural residues corn stover, corn cobs and wheat straw, yields mixtures of pentose and hexose sugars (Lynd 1996; van Maris et al. 2006). Industrial ethanol production from lignocellulosic feedstocks therefore requires efficient conversion of pentose and hexose sugars into ethanol (Lynd 1996). In most lignocellulosic hydrolysates, D-xylose represents up to 25% of the total sugar monomers while another pentose, L-arabinose, typically accounts for up to 3% of the sugar content. In some industrially relevant hydrolysates, such as those derived from corn-fibre hydrolysates and sugar-beet pulp, L-arabinose can account for up to 26% of the sugar content (Grohmann and Bothast 1994; Grohmann and Bothast 1997; van Maris et al. 2006).

Since wild-type *S. cerevisiae* strains cannot ferment pentoses, metabolic engineering is required to enable utilization of these substrates. Strategies to engineer *S. cerevisiae* for D-xylose fermentation are either based on heterologous expression of a fungal D-xylose reductase and xylitol dehydrogenase or on expression of a heterologous D-xylose isomerase (Jeffries 1983; Kuyper et al. 2003; Kuyper et al. 2005). Current L-arabinose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strains are based on functional expression of genes encoding L-arabinose isomerase (AraA), L-ribulokinase (AraB) and L-ribulose-5-phosphate-4-epimerase (AraD) from bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis* or *Lactobacillus plantarum* (Sedlak and Ho 2001; Becker and Boles 2003; Wisselink et al. 2007). Unlike the fungal L-arabinose pathway (Richard et al. 2002), the bacterial pathway enables conversion of L-arabinose to D-xylulose-5-phosphate via redox-cofactor-independent reactions (Becker and Boles 2003; Wisselink et al. 2007). As previously shown for engineered D-xylose-consuming strains (Kuyper et al. 2005), overexpression of the *S. cerevisiae* genes encoding xylulokinase (Xks1, EC 2.7.1.17), ribulose 5-phosphate epimerase (Rpe1, EC 5.3.1.1), ribulose 5-phosphate isomerase (Rki1, EC 5.3.1.6), transketolase (Tkl1, EC 2.2.1.1) and transaldolase (Tal1, EC 2.2.1.2) enabled efficient coupling of the heterologously expressed L-arabinose pathway to glycolysis and alcoholic fermentation (Wisselink et al. 2007). Subsequent laboratory evolution yielded an efficient L-arabinose fermenting strain, which combined a high ethanol yield (0.43 g g<sup>-1</sup>) with an ethanol production rate of 0.29 g h<sup>-1</sup> [g biomass]<sup>-1</sup> and an arabinose consumption rate of 0.70 g h<sup>-1</sup> [g biomass]<sup>-1</sup> (Wisselink et al. 2007). Transcriptome studies identified that increased expression of the genes encoding 'secondary' isoenzymes of transaldolase (NQM1) and transketolase (TKL2) contributed to improved L-arabinose fermentation of this laboratory-evolved strain (Wisselink et al. 2010). Improvements in L-arabinose fermentation were also achieved by codon optimization of bacterial L-arabinose genes to match the codon preference of highly expressed glycolytic yeast genes (Wiedemann and Boles 2008).

Transport of pentose sugars in *S. cerevisiae* occurs by facilitated diffusion, mediated by native HXT hexose transporters (Hamacher et al. 2002; Becker and Boles 2003). Transport of L-

arabinose predominantly occurs via the hexose transporter Gal2 which, however, exhibits a much lower affinity for L-arabinose than for D-glucose or galactose (Kou, Christensen and Cirillo 1970; Becker and Boles 2003; Subtil and Boles 2011; Subtil and Boles 2012). Of the other *S. cerevisiae* HXT transporters, only Hxt9p and Hxt10p show low rates of L-arabinose transport (Subtil and Boles 2011). In practice, expression of GAL2 has been found to be essential for L-arabinose fermentation by strains that do not express heterologous transporters (Becker and Boles 2003; Wisselink et al. 2010; Subtil and Boles 2011; Wang et al. 2017). Recently, an *in silico* model of the three-dimensional structure of Gal2, based on the crystal structure of the *E. coli* xylose permease XylEp, was used to predict mutations in GAL2 that improve L-arabinose docking in Gal2. Based on this theoretical analysis, single-amino-acid substitutions were introduced at position 85 of Gal2 and shown to significantly increase L-arabinose transport activity (Wang et al. 2017).

Since transcription of GAL2 is both induced by D-galactose and repressed by D-glucose, design of L-arabinose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strains often includes expression of GAL2 behind a strong constitutive promoter (Tani et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2017). Alternatively, laboratory evolution can result in upregulation of GAL2 (Wisselink et al. 2009; Wisselink et al. 2010). However, L-arabinose transport by Gal2 is also subject to strong competitive inhibition by D-glucose (Subtil and Boles 2012; Knoshaug et al. 2015), which precludes simultaneous utilization of L-arabinose and D-glucose in batch cultures grown on sugar mixtures (Wisselink et al. 2009; Wisselink et al. 2010).

To improve the kinetics of L-arabinose transport, transporter genes from other yeasts, filamentous fungi and plants have been functionally expressed in L-arabinose-metabolizing *S. cerevisiae* strains (Subtil and Boles 2011; Verho, Penttilä and Richard 2011; Knoshaug et al. 2015; Li et al. 2015; Bracher et al. 2018).  $K_m$  values of these heterologous transporters for L-arabinose ranged from 0.13 to 263 mM, while reported  $V_{max}$  values ranged from 0.4 to 171 [nmol L-arabinose (mg biomass)<sup>-1</sup> min<sup>-1</sup>]. Several heterologous transporters, including the high-affinity L-arabinose proton symporter PcAraT from *P. chrysogenum* (Bracher et al. 2018) allowed for L-arabinose uptake in the presence of D-glucose (Subtil and Boles 2011; Knoshaug et al. 2015; Li et al. 2015; Bracher et al. 2018).

Laboratory evolution of pentose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strains in which D-glucose phosphorylation was abolished has been successfully used to select strains in which L-arabinose or D-xylose uptake is less sensitive to D-glucose inhibition (Farwick et al. 2014; Nijland et al. 2014; Wisselink et al. 2015). Single-amino-acid substitutions, found at corresponding positions in the hexose transporters Hxt7 (N370) and Gal2 (N376), as well as in a chimera of Hxt3 and Hxt6 (N367), were shown to substantially decrease inhibition of D-xylose transport by D-glucose (Farwick et al. 2014; Nijland et al. 2014).

The aim of the present study was to identify mutations that enable anaerobic growth of engineered, L-arabinose-fermenting *S. cerevisiae* strains on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose, with a focus on mutations that affect uptake of L-arabinose. To this end, we constructed a glucose-phosphorylation-negative, L-arabinose-fermenting

**Table 1.** *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains used in this study.

Strain	Relevant genotype	Reference
CEN.PK 113-7D	MATa MAL2-8c SUC2	Nijkamp et al. 2012
IMX080	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2</i>	Solis-Escalante et al. 2015
IMX486	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS</i>	This study
IMX604	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS gre3::pTDH3-RPE1 pPGK1.TKL1, pTEF1.TAL1 pPGI1.NQM1 pTPI1.RKI1 pPYK1.TKL2</i>	This study
IMX658	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS gre3::pTDH3-RPE1 pPGK1.TKL1, pTEF1.TAL1 pPGI1.NQM1 pTPI1.RKI1 pPYK1.TKL2 gal80::(pTPI.araA.tCYC)*9 pPYK-araB-tPGI1 pPGK-araD-tTDH3</i>	This study
IMX660	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS gre3::pTDH3-RPE1 pPGK1.TKL1, pTEF1.TAL1 pPGI1.NQM1 pTPI1.RKI1 pPYK1.TKL2 gal80::(pTPI.araA.tCYC)*9 pPYK-araB-tPGI1 pPGK-araD-tTDH3 hsk2::KIURA3</i>	This study
IMX728	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS gre3::pTDH3-RPE1 pPGK1.TKL1, pTEF1.TAL1 pPGI1.NQM1 pTPI1.RKI1 pPYK1.TKL2 gal80::(pTPI.araA.tCYC)*9 pPYK-araB-tPGI1 pPGK-araD-tTDH3 hsk2::PcaraT</i>	This study
IMX1106	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS gre3::pTDH3-RPE1 pPGK1.TKL1, pTEF1.TAL1 pPGI1.NQM1 pTPI1.RKI1 pPYK1.TKL2 gal80::(pTPI.araA.tCYC)*9 pPYK-araB-tPGI1 pPGK-araD-tTDH3 hsk2::KIURA3 gal2::gal2<sup>N376I</sup></i>	This study
IMX1386	MATa <i>ura3-52 his3-1 leu2-3112 MAL2-8c SUC2 glk1::Sphis5, hsk1::KILEU2 gal1::cas9- amdS gre3::pTDH3-RPE1 pPGK1.TKL1, pTEF1.TAL1 pPGI1.NQM1 pTPI1.RKI1 pPYK1.TKL2 gal80::(pTPI.araA.tCYC)*9 pPYK-araB-tPGI1 pPGK-araD-tTDH3 hsk2::KIURA3 CAN1::pGAL2.GAL2.tGAL2</i>	This study
IMS0514	IMX728 that has undergone laboratory evolution on a mixture of arabinose and glucose under aerobic conditions	This study
IMS0520	IMX728 that has undergone laboratory evolution on mixture of arabinose, glucose and xylose under anaerobic conditions	This study
IMS0521	IMX728 that has undergone laboratory evolution on mixture of arabinose, glucose and xylose under anaerobic conditions	This study
IMS0522	IMX728 that has undergone laboratory evolution on mixture of arabinose, glucose and xylose under anaerobic conditions	This study
IMS0523	IMX728 that has undergone laboratory evolution on mixture of arabinose, glucose and xylose under anaerobic conditions	This study
IMW088	As IMS0522; PcAraTΔ	This study
IMW091	As IMS0522; gal2 <sup>I89T</sup>	This study
DS68616	Mat a, <i>ura3-52, leu2-112, gre3::loxP, loxP-Ptpi:TAL1, loxP-Ptpi::RKI1, loxP-Ptpi-TKL1, loxP-Ptpi-RPE1, delta::Padh1XKS1Tcyc1-LEU2, delta::URA3-Ptpi-xylA-Tcyc1</i>	DSM, The Netherlands
DS68625	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	Nijland et al. 2014
DS68625-Gal2	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study
DS68625-Gal2 <sup>N376I</sup>	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study
DS68625-Gal2 <sup>N376S</sup>	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study
DS68625-Gal2 <sup>N376T</sup>	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study
DS68625-Gal2 <sup>N376T/T89I</sup>	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study
DS68625-Gal2 <sup>T89I</sup>	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study
DS68625-mcs	DS68616, <i>his3::loxP, hxt2::loxP-kanMX-loxP, hxt367::loxP-hphMX-loxP, hxt145::loxP-natMX-loxP, gal2::loxP-zeoMX-loxP</i>	This study

*S. cerevisiae* strain by Cas9-assisted genome editing. This strain was then subjected to prolonged laboratory evolution in sequential batch bioreactor cultures, grown on mixtures of L-arabinose, D-xylose and D-glucose. Subsequently, causal mutations for glucose-insensitive growth on L-arabinose were identified by whole-genome sequencing and functional analysis of mutant alleles in non-evolved strain backgrounds.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Strains and maintenance

The *S. cerevisiae* strains used and constructed in this study (Table 1) were derived from the CEN.PK lineage (Entian and Kötter 2007; Nijkamp et al. 2012). All stock cultures were grown in shake flasks on synthetic medium (SM, see below) or, in case of

auxotrophic strains, on yeast-extract/peptone (YP) medium (10 g L<sup>-1</sup> Bacto yeast extract (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ) and 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> Bacto Peptone (Becton Dickinson)) (Verduyn *et al.* 1992). These media were either supplemented with 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose or, in case of the constructed glucose-phosphorylation-negative strains, 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose. For storage and in pre-cultures, single-colony isolates obtained after laboratory evolution were grown in medium containing 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> of each D-glucose, D-xylose and L-arabinose. After adding glycerol (30% vol/vol) to these cultures, 1 mL aliquots were stored at -80°C.

### Cultivation and media

All strain characterization studies were performed in SM prepared as described previously (Verduyn *et al.* 1992). Carbon source and vitamin solutions were added after autoclaving the medium for 20 min at 121°C. Concentrated solutions (50% w/w) of D-glucose, D-xylose and L-arabinose were autoclaved separately at 110°C for 20 min. Prior to inoculation 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose (SMA), 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose (SMG), 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose and 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose (SMAG) or 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose, 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose and 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-xylose (SMAGX) were added to SM as carbon sources. Aerobic shake-flask cultures were grown in an orbital shaker at 200 rpm set at 30°C, using 500-ml flasks containing 100 ml medium. For plates 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> agar (BD) was added prior to autoclaving at 121°C for 20 min. Aerobic shake-flask cultures used as pre-cultures for anaerobic cultures were inoculated with frozen stocks and, in late-exponential phase, a 1 mL sample was used to start a second aerobic pre-culture. Anaerobic batch cultures used for characterization were inoculated from these cultures to obtain an initial OD<sub>660</sub> of 0.5. Anaerobic shake-flask cultures were incubated at 30°C in an Innova anaerobic chamber (5% H<sub>2</sub>, 6% CO<sub>2</sub> and 89% N<sub>2</sub>, New Brunswick Scientific, Edison, NJ) in 50 mL shake flasks placed on an orbital shaker set at 200 rpm. Bioreactor batch cultures were performed at 30°C in 2-L laboratory bioreactors (Applikon, Delft, The Netherlands) with a working volume of 1 L. Culture pH was controlled at 5.0 by automatic addition of 2 M KOH and cultures were stirred at 800 rpm. Anaerobic bioreactors were equipped with Viton O-rings and Norprene tubing (Cole Palmer Instrument Company, Vernon Hills, IL) to minimize oxygen diffusion and continuously sparged with nitrogen gas (< 10 ppm oxygen) at 0.5 L min<sup>-1</sup>. After autoclaving, synthetic media were supplemented with 0.2 g L<sup>-1</sup> antifoam C (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). Furthermore, the anaerobic growth factors Tween 80 (420 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) and ergosterol (10 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) were added to the medium as described previously (Verduyn *et al.* 1990). Laboratory evolution experiments were performed in sequential batch reactors (SBRs). On-line measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in the off gas of SBRs was used as input for a control routine programmed in MFCS/win 3.0 (Sartorius AG, Göttingen, Germany). An empty-refill cycle was automatically initiated when the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the off gas had first exceeded a threshold value of 0.2% and subsequently declined below 0.1% as fermentable sugars were depleted. After the emptying phase, when approximately 7% of the initial culture volume was left in the reactor, the reactor was automatically refilled with fresh medium from a 20-L reservoir, which was continuously sparged with nitrogen gas. After ca. 450 generations of selective growth, single colony isolates were obtained by plating culture samples on SMAGX agar, supplemented with Tween 80 (420 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) and ergosterol (10 mg L<sup>-1</sup>). Plates were incubated in an anaerobic chamber for 6 d and restreaked three times to obtain single-cell lines.

### Plasmid and strain construction

The plasmids constructed and used in this study are shown in Additional File 1. The open reading frames of *araA* [Genbank: ODO63149.1, encoding L-arabinose isomerase], *araB* [Genbank: ODO63147.1, encoding L-ribulose kinase] and *araD* [Genbank: ODO63147.1, encoding L-ribulose-5-phosphate epimerase] were codon optimized based on the codon usage in glycolytic genes in *S. cerevisiae* (Wiedemann and Boles 2008), synthesized behind the promoter of *TPI1*, *PGK1* and *PYK1* originating from CEN.PK113-7D and cloned in pMK-RQ based vectors by GenArt GmbH (Regensburg, Germany). These plasmids were named pUD354-pUD356 and transformed into *E. coli* DH5a cells. Plasmid DNA was isolated from *E. coli* cultures using a GenElute Plasmid kit (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). PCR amplification of expression cassettes and plasmid fragments was performed using Phusion High Fidelity DNA Polymerase (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA). *S. cerevisiae* strains were transformed as described by Gietz and Woods (Gietz *et al.* 1995). To facilitate CRISPR/Cas9-mediated genome editing in strain *S. cerevisiae* IMX080, a Cas9 expression cassette PCR-amplified from p414-TEF1p-cas9-CYCt using primers 4653-5981 as well as a second fragment containing the *amdSYM* marker cassette, PCR amplified from pUG-*amdSYM* with primers 3093-1678 (Solis-Escalante *et al.* 2013), were *in vivo* co-assembled and integrated (Kuijpers *et al.* 2013) into the *GAL1* locus through a double cross over mediated by homologous recombination (Additional File 3a). After each transformation round, the cells were restreaked thrice and correct integration of all the fragments was confirmed by diagnostic PCR. Transformants were selected on solid SM with acetamide (Solis-Escalante *et al.* 2013) as sole nitrogen source and checked by diagnostic PCR using DreamTaq polymerase (Thermo Scientific), according to the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting strain IMX486 was subsequently transformed with 200 pmol each of eight DNA fragments containing expression cassettes for the genes encoding the enzymes of the non-oxidative branch of the pentose phosphate pathway, which were PCR amplified from pUD344-346 and two 500bp fragments containing flanking regions of *GRE3* amplified from CEN.PK113-7D genomic DNA, using oligonucleotide primers shown in Additional File 2. These fragments were co-transformed with 500 ng of plasmid pUDE335 to induce a double strand break in the *GRE3* locus using CRISPR-Cas9 (Additional File 3b). The cells were plated on SMD plates and correct assembly of all six fragments in the *GRE3* locus was verified by diagnostic colony PCR. Plasmid pUDE335 was counter selected on YP with 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose (YPD) agar with 5-fluoroorotic acid (5-FOA) as described previously (Mans *et al.* 2015). The resulting strain IMX604 was then transformed with nine DNA fragments that carried expression cassettes for *araA* and single fragments for *araB* and *araD* amplified from pUD354-356. The primers used for PCR amplification of these fragments added homologous regions required for *in-vivo* assembly and integration into the *GAL80* locus (Additional File 3c). The fragments were co-transformed with gRNA-plasmid pUDE348, which was constructed as described previously (Verhoeven *et al.* 2017). After verification of the correct assembly and integration of the fragments by diagnostic PCR, plasmid pUDE348 was counter selected with 5-FOA, yielding strain IMX658. HXX2 was deleted by inducing a double strand break using the gRNA plasmid pUDE327, and using an expression cassette for the *PcaraT* gene, obtained by PCR amplification from plasmid Pwt118, as the repair fragment (Additional File 3d). After counter selection of pUDE327 with 5-FOA,

a DNA fragment carrying the *URA3* gene from CEN.PK113-7D was amplified using primers 2641-1522 and transformed to restore a wild-type *URA3* gene, yielding strain IMX728. Strain IMX660 was constructed from IMX658 by transforming a *KIURA3* based knock-out cassette targeting the *HXX2* locus.

Strain IMX1386 was obtained by co-transforming IMX728 with plasmid pROS13 and a fragment containing the promoter region, ORF and terminator of *GAL2*, PCR amplified from genomic DNA of strain CEN.PK113-7D with primer pair 7285-7286. Transformants were selected on YP with 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose (YPA) supplemented with G418. After verifying correct integration of the *GAL2* expression cassette in the *CAN1* locus, the gRNA plasmid was counter selected by serial plating on YPA as described previously (Mans et al. 2015). The gRNA plasmids pUDR172 and pUDR187 were constructed using pROS13 as template by Gibson assembly according to the method described by Mans et al. (Mans et al. 2015). The single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 1127 in *GAL2* was inserted by co-transforming strain IMX660 with pUDR172 and a repair fragment containing the single nucleotide change resulting in the amino acid substitution from N to I at position 376. Expression cassettes of the *GAL2*, *GAL2*<sup>N376I</sup> and *GAL2*<sup>N376S</sup> variants were amplified using genomic DNA from CEN.PK113-7D, IMS0520 and IMS0514 as template using the primers F.Gal2.XbaI and R.Gal2.Cfr9I (Supplemental Table S2) and subsequently cloned into plasmid pRS313-P7T7. To obtain the *GAL2*<sup>N376T</sup>, *GAL2*<sup>N376T/T89I</sup> and *GAL2*<sup>T89I</sup> mutants, fragments were PCR amplified from CEN.PK113-7D genomic DNA using the primers shown in Supplemental Table S2. Subsequently, overlap PCR amplifications were done to obtain the full-length genes encoding for Gal2<sup>N376T</sup>, Gal2<sup>N376T/T89I</sup> and Gal2<sup>T89I</sup>. All genes were cloned into pRS313-P7T7 and subsequently confirmed by Sanger sequencing (Baseclear).

The Gal2 variants and the pRS313-P7T7-mcs plasmid (as an empty plasmid/control) were transformed to the hexose transporter deletion strain DS68625 and positive colonies were named DS68625-Gal2, DS68625-Gal2 N376I, DS68625-Gal2 N376S, DS68625-Gal2 N376T, DS68625-Gal2 N376T/T89I, DS68625-Gal2 T89I and DS68625-mcs. To revert the altered amino acid position 89 in Gal2 from isoleucine to threonine, pUDR187 and a repair fragment containing the original coding sequence were co-transformed. Inactivation of *PcAraT* in IMS0522 was achieved by *in-vivo* assembling of the pROS13 backbone and the gRNA expression cassette, both PCR amplified from pROS13 using the primers shown in Additional File 2 and providing a repair oligo for *HXX2*. After verifying correct transformants the plasmids were removed by counter selection on YPAGX plates and the resulting strains were named IMW091 and IMW088, respectively.

## Analytical methods

To monitor growth of batch cultures, a Libra S11 spectrometer (Biochrom, Cambridge, United Kingdom) was used for optical density measurements at 660 nm. To calculate specific growth rates, biomass dry weight measurements were performed on at least six samples taken during the exponential growth phase. Dry weight measurements were performed by filtering 10 mL culture samples over pre-weighed nitrocellulose filter (pore size, 0.45 μm; Gelman Laboratory, Ann Arbor, MI). The filter was washed with demineralized water and dried in a microwave oven (Bosch, Stuttgart, Germany) for 20 min at 360 W. The correlation between these CDW measurements and the corresponding OD data was used to estimate CDW in samples for which

no direct CDW measurements were done. Metabolite concentrations in culture supernatants, obtained by centrifugation, were determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) on an Agilent 1260 HPLC (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA) equipped with a Bio-Rad HPX 87H column (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). The column was eluted at 60 °C with 0.5 g L<sup>-1</sup> H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at a flow rate of 0.6 ml min<sup>-1</sup>. Detection was by means of an Agilent G1362A refractive-index detector and an Agilent G1314F VWD detector. CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations were measured in bioreactor off gas using an NGA 2000 analyzer (Rosemount Analytical, Orrville, OH) after it was first cooled by a condenser (2 °C) and dried with a Permapure MD-110-48P-4 dryer (Permapure, Toms River, NJ). Correction for ethanol evaporation was done for all bioreactor experiments as described previously (Guadalupe Medina et al. 2010).

## DNA sequence analysis

Genomic DNA for sequencing was isolated using the QIAGEN Blood & Cell Culture Kit With 100/G Genomic-tips (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. DNA libraries were prepared using the Nextera XT DNA library Preparation Kit (Illumina, San Diego, CA), yielding 300bp fragments. The libraries were sequenced using the Illumina MiSeq platform (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Data were aligned and mapped to the CEN.PK113-7D genome using the Burrows-Wheeler alignment tool (Li and Durbin 2009). Variant calling by Pilon (Walker et al. 2014) was checked with the Integrated Genomics Viewer (Thorvaldsdóttir, Robinson and Mesirov 2013). The Poisson mixture model based algorithm Magnolya (Nijkamp et al. 2012) was used to detect and quantify chromosomal copy number variations (CNV). Copy numbers of *AraA*, *AraB*, *AraD* and *PcAraT* were estimated as described previously using the average read depth of the chromosomes that did not contain any duplication according to the CNV analysis done with Magnolya (Verhoeven et al. 2017). Genome sequence data of strains IMS0520, IMS0521, IMS0522, IMS0523, IMS514 and parental strains IMX728 and IMX660 have been deposited at the NCBI Sequence Read archive ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra)) with the corresponding BioProject ID PRJNA414371. *GAL2* ORFs from strains IMS0002 and IMS0010 and the nucleotides surrounding position T89 in IMS0003 and IMS0007 were PCR amplified from genomic DNA using primers as listed in Additional File 2 and sanger sequenced (Baseclear).

## Sugar transport assays

Strains expressing *GAL2* alleles in the DS68625 strain background were pre-grown in aerobic shake flasks on SM with 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-xylose, after which cells were collected by centrifugation (3000 g, 3 min), washed and re-suspended in SM without sugar. Uptake experiments were initiated by adding [<sup>14</sup>C] L-arabinose or [<sup>14</sup>C] D-glucose (ARC St. Louis, MO, USA) to the cell suspension at concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 500 mM. [<sup>14</sup>C] L-arabinose and [<sup>14</sup>C] D-glucose (50–60 mCi mmol<sup>-1</sup>) were added at concentrations of 0.1 mCi ml<sup>-1</sup>. At set time points, uptake was arrested by adding 5 mL of ice-cold 0.1 M LiCl, filtration over 0.45-μm HV membrane filters (Millipore, France) and washing with 5 mL ice-cold 0.1 M LiCl. Radioactivity on the filters was then counted using a Liquid Scintillation Counter (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA) in Ultima Gold MV Scintillation cocktail (PerkinElmer). D-Glucose inhibition experiments were measured using 50 mM [<sup>14</sup>C] L-arabinose with [<sup>14</sup>C] D-glucose added at concentrations between 50 and 500 mM.

## RESULTS

### Construction of a *S. cerevisiae* L-arabinose specialist strain

To investigate uptake and growth on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose, an L-arabinose ‘specialist strain’ was constructed by Cas9-assisted genome editing. First, a Cas9 expression cassette (DiCarlo et al. 2013) and the counter-selectable marker cassette *amdSYM* (Solis-Escalante et al. 2013) were *in vivo* assembled and integrated at the *GAL1* locus in *S. cerevisiae* IMX080 (*hvk1Δ glk1Δ*) (Additional File 3a). In the resulting strain IMX486 (*hvk1Δ glk1Δ gal1Δ::[Spcas9-amdSYM]*), *HXK2* was the sole remaining functional hexose kinase. Subsequently, cassettes for constitutive expression of *RPE1*, *RK11*, *TKL1*, *TKL2*, *TAL1* and *NQM1*, which encode (iso)enzymes of the non-oxidative pentose-phosphate pathway (NPPP), were *in vivo* assembled and integrated at the *GRE3* locus of strain IMX486, yielding strain IMX658 (*hvk1Δ glk1Δ gal1Δ::[Spcas9-amdSYM] gre3Δ::[NPPP]*) (Additional File 3b). Inactivation of *GRE3* prevents xylitol formation by the *Gre3* non-specific aldose reductase (Träff et al. 2001; Kuyper et al. 2005). To introduce a functional bacterial L-arabinose pathway (ARAP) (Wisselink et al. 2007), the *Lactobacillus plantarum* genes encoding L-arabinose isomerase (*AraA*), ribulokinase (*AraB*) and ribulose-5P epimerase (*AraD*) were codon optimized and placed under the control of the strong constitutive promoters of *TPI1*, *PGI1* and *TDH3*, respectively. For high expression of *AraA*, we used the multi-copy tandem integration strategy previously described for high-level expression of xylose isomerase which, in laboratory evolution experiments, facilitates rapid adaptation of copy number by homologous recombination (Verhoeven et al. 2017). Using this approach, nine copies of the *AraA* cassette and single copies of the *AraB* and *AraD* cassettes were integrated at the *GAL80* locus by *in vivo* assembly and Cas9-mediated integration (Additional File 3c). Inactivation of *GAL80* eliminates the need for galactose induction of *GAL2* expression (Torchia et al. 1984; Ostergaard et al. 2001; Tani et al. 2016). Expression of the high-affinity L-arabinose transporter *PcAraT* from *P. chrysogenum* enables L-arabinose uptake in the presence of glucose (Bracher et al. 2018). To simultaneously abolish the ability to metabolize D-glucose, an expression cassette for *PcAraT* (Bracher et al. 2018) was integrated into the *HXK2* locus. Subsequent introduction of a functional *URA3* allele from *S. cerevisiae* CEN.PK113-7D (Additional File 3d) yielded the prototrophic ‘arabinose specialist’ *S. cerevisiae* strain IMX728 (*hvk1Δ glk1Δ gal1Δ::[Spcas9-amdSYM] gre3Δ::[NPPP] hvk2Δ::PcAraT gal80Δ::[ARAP]*).

In aerobic shake flasks on SMA, strain IMX728 exhibited a specific growth rate of  $0.26 \text{ h}^{-1}$  (Fig. 1). As anticipated after deletion of all four genes encoding glucose-phosphorylating enzymes (Farwick et al. 2014; Nijland et al. 2014; Wisselink et al. 2015), no growth was observed on SMGD. Consistent with the incomplete inhibition of *PcAraT* by glucose (Bracher et al. 2018), strain IMX728 grew at a specific growth rate of  $0.04 \text{ h}^{-1}$  in aerobic batch cultures on SMAGX (Fig. 1).

### Anaerobic laboratory evolution of an engineered L-arabinose specialist in the presence of D-glucose

The ability of strain IMX728 to grow anaerobically on L-arabinose as sole carbon source was investigated in anaerobic bioreactors. In contrast to the fast and instantaneous growth in aerobic shake flasks (Fig. 1), slow anaerobic growth on L-arabinose was observed only after approximately 150 h (Additional File 5). To select for spontaneous mutants that combined an increased

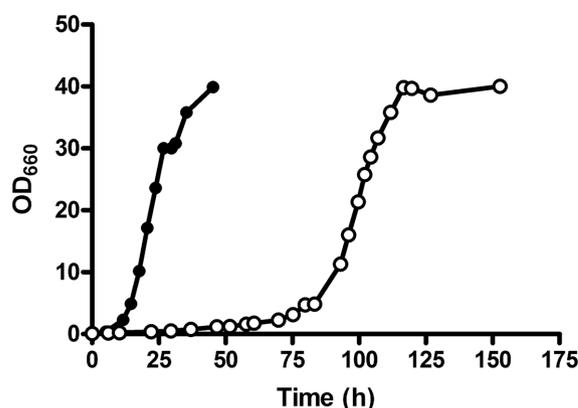
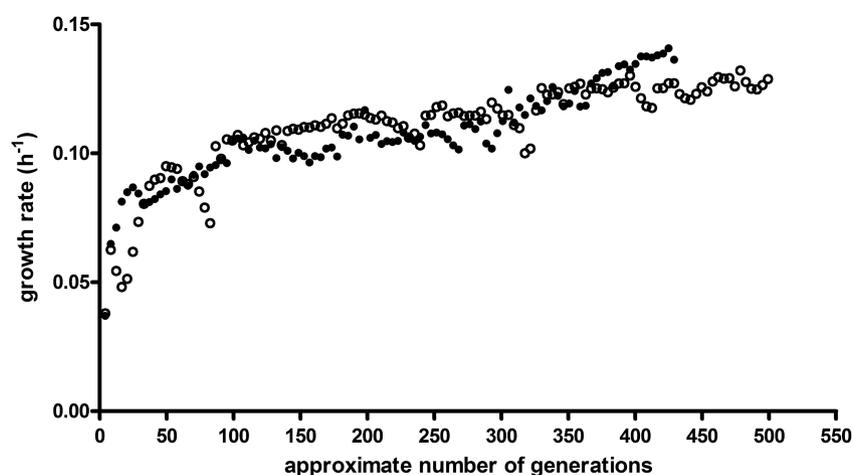


Figure 1. Growth curves of *S. cerevisiae* strain IMX728 (engineered, non-evolved arabinose-consuming, glucose-phosphorylation-negative, expressing *PcAraT*) in aerobic batch cultures on SM containing  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  L-arabinose (SMA) as sole carbon and energy source (●) and in SM with  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  L-arabinose,  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  D-glucose and  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  D-xylose added (○). Data shown in the figure represent from a single growth experiment, data from a replicate experiment are shown in Additional File 4. Derived biomass-specific conversion rates in the replicate experiments differed by less than 5%.

anaerobic growth rate on L-arabinose with a decreased sensitivity to growth inhibition by D-glucose and D-xylose, strain IMX728 was grown in duplicate anaerobic SBRs on SMAGX. Continuous measurements of  $\text{CO}_2$  concentrations in the off gas of the SBRs were used to automatically initiate empty-refill cycles and monitor the increase of specific growth rate over time (Additional File 6). After an initial cultivation cycle under aerobic conditions, the first anaerobic cycle required a 17d period before growth was observed. Only then, within 24 h, both replicate cultures showed an exponential increase in  $\text{CO}_2$  production, corresponding to an estimated specific growth rate of  $0.07 \text{ h}^{-1}$ . Both SBRs were operated for 254 d (Fig. 2), after which specific growth rates had increased to above  $0.13 \text{ h}^{-1}$ . Specific growth rates on SMAGX of 31 single-colony isolates obtained from the SBR cultures were then measured in anaerobic shake flasks (Additional File 7). Four selected isolates, named IMS0520 to IMS0523, showed specific growth rates of  $0.13$  to  $0.17 \text{ h}^{-1}$  in anaerobic bioreactor batch cultures on SMAGX, which corresponded closely to the growth rates estimated from on-line  $\text{CO}_2$  analysis of the evolving SBR cultures (Additional File 8).

### Evolved strains show mutations, duplication and allelic variation in *GAL2*

To identify the mutations that enabled growth of laboratory-evolved isolates IMS0520-IMS0523 on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose, their genomes were sequenced and compared to that of their common parental strain IMX728. Variant screening for non-synonymous single-nucleotide mutants and insertion/deletions revealed that, together, the four strains carried 9 single-nucleotide mutations in open reading frames (Table 2). All four isolates carried mutations in *GAL2* that changed the asparagine in position 376 of Gal2, into an isoleucine ( $\text{Gal2}^{\text{N376I}}$ ) or a threonine ( $\text{Gal2}^{\text{N376T}}$ ) in isolates originating from SBR 1 and 2, respectively. Isolate IMS0522 contained an additional single-nucleotide mutation in *GAL2* resulting in a  $\text{Gal2}^{\text{T89I}}$  substitution, which, however, was observed only in 57% of the reads already suggesting a copy number increase of *GAL2* locus.



**Figure 2.** Specific growth rate ( $\text{h}^{-1}$ ) estimated from  $\text{CO}_2$  production profiles in two parallel laboratory evolution experiments in anaerobic SBRs SBR 1 ( $\circ$ ) and SBR 2 ( $\bullet$ ). Both cultures were inoculated with the L-arabinose consuming, glucose-phosphorylation-negative *S. cerevisiae* strain IMX728 and grown on SM with  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  L-arabinose,  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  D-glucose and  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  D-xylose. The first data point for each experiment corresponds to the initial aerobic batch cultivation, all subsequent data points represent estimated growth rates in anaerobic SBR cycles.

In addition to mutations in *GAL2*, single-nucleotide changes were identified in *DCK1*, *IPT1*, *UPC2* and *RPL6B*, which each occurred in only one of the four isolates. *IPT1* encodes an inositol phosphotransferase involved in sphingolipid production (Dickson et al. 1997), while *UPC2* plays a key role in regulation of sterol metabolism and uptake (Crowley et al. 1998). Both mutations may have affected membrane composition and, thereby,

the uptake of L-arabinose. Mutations in *BMH1* were observed in strains IMS0520, IMS0522 and IMS0523. In view of the pleiotropic phenotype of *bmh1* mutants (van Heusden et al. 1992; Roberts, Möscher and Fink 1997; Van Hemert, van Heusden and Steensma 2001; Wang et al. 2009), we decided to not investigate the impact of these mutations on L-arabinose fermentation. Since, *GAL2* was the only transporter gene whose coding region was found

**Table 2.** Single-nucleotide mutations in L-arabinose-metabolizing, glucose-phosphorylation-negative *S. cerevisiae* strains IMS0520-IMS0523, evolved for anaerobic growth on L-arabinose in the presence of D-xylose and D-glucose in biological duplicate (reactors 1 and 2). Mutants were identified alignment of the whole-genome sequence data to *S. cerevisiae* IMX728. Read coverage observed for each SNP was higher than 99% unless stated otherwise in the table. Descriptions of gene functions are derived from the *Saccharomyces* Genome Database (as of 19-11-2017).

Gene and strain	Nucleotide change	Amino acid change	Description
<i>GAL2</i>			Galactose permease; required for utilization of galactose and also able to transport glucose (Kou, Christensen and Cirillo 1970)
IMS0520 (reactor 1)	A1127T	N376I	
IMS0521 (reactor 1)	A1127T	N376I	
IMS0522 (reactor 2)	A1127C	N376T	
IMS0523 (reactor 2)	C266T (57%) A1127C	T89I N376T	
<i>BMH1</i>			14-3-3 protein, major isoform; controls, involved in regulation of exocytosis, vesicle transport, Ras/MAPK and rapamycin-sensitive signalling, aggresome formation, spindle position checkpoint
IMS0520 (reactor 1)	G383T	G128V	
IMS0522 (reactor 2)	G64T	E22*	
IMS0523 (reactor 2)	G64T	E22*	
<i>DCK1</i>			Dock family protein (Dedicator Of CytoKinesis), homolog of human DOCK1; interacts with Ino4p; cytoplasmic protein that relocates to mitochondria under oxidative stress
IMS0522 (reactor 2)	T2890C (42%)	Y964H	
<i>IPT1</i>			Inositolphosphotransferase; involved in synthesis of mannose-(inositol-P)2-ceramide (M(IP)2C) sphingolipid; can mutate to resistance to the antifungals syringomycin E and DmAMP1 and to <i>K. lactis</i> zymocin
IMS0522 (reactor 2)	C938T	S313F	
<i>UPC2</i>			Sterol regulatory element binding protein; induces sterol biosynthetic genes, upon sterol depletion; acts as a sterol sensor, binding ergosterol in sterol rich conditions;
IMS0523(reactor 2)	A2648G	Y883C	
<i>RPL6B</i>			Ribosomal 60S subunit protein L6B; binds 5.8S rRNA; homologous to mammalian ribosomal protein L6,
IMS0520 (reactor 1)	T784A	E261G	

to be mutated in strain IMS0521, further analysis was focused on the GAL2 mutations found in the four strains.

As frequently observed in laboratory evolution experiments with *S. cerevisiae* (Oud et al. 2012; de Vries, Pronk and Daran 2017), read depth analysis revealed changes in copy number of specific regions in the genomes of the evolved strains (Additional File 9). Notably, regions of Chromosome XII, which harbors GAL2, were found to be duplicated in all four isolates, with strain IMS0522 showing a probable duplication of this entire chromosome (Fig. 3). To test the physiological significance of the resulting duplication of GAL2, an additional copy of the wild-type GAL2 allele was integrated in the genome of the parental 'arabinose specialist' IMX728, yielding strain IMX1386. Similar to *S. cerevisiae* IMX728, the strain with two copies of GAL2 required 120h before growth on L-arabinose was observed in anaerobic batch cultures (Additional File 10), indicating that duplication of GAL2 was not, in itself, sufficient to enable instantaneous anaerobic growth on L-arabinose.

Read-depth comparisons of the genes encoding the enzymes of the bacterial L-arabinose pathway (*araA*, *araB*, *araD*) revealed some differences in copy number of *araA* and *araB* between evolved strains and the parental strain (Table 3). However, these differences were not consistent across the four evolved strains. Read-depth analysis of the *PcaraT* transporter gene revealed no copy number changes in any of the four evolved isolates. To examine the contribution of *PcaraT* to the physiology of the evolved strains, it was deleted in evolved strain IMS0522, resulting in strain IMW088. In duplicate anaerobic bioreactor cultures of strains IMS0522 and IMW088 on SMAGX, both completely ferment the L-arabinose in the medium. The strain lacking *PcaraT* (IMW088) did, however, exhibit a lower specific growth rate than strain IMS0522 (0.10 h<sup>-1</sup> and 0.12h<sup>-1</sup>, respectively; Table 4) and, consequently, required substantially more time for complete conversion of L-arabinose in the anaerobic batch cultures (Fig. 4).

### Amino acid substitutions in Gal2 at position N376 enable L-arabinose uptake in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose

A previous laboratory evolution study with D-xylose-fermenting, glucose-phosphorylation-deficient *S. cerevisiae* strains also identified mutations that led to a single-amino-acid change in Gal2 at position 376, which enabled growth on D-xylose in the presence of D-glucose (Farwick et al. 2014). In the present study, the parental strain IMX728 could not only import L-arabinose via Gal2, but also via the fungal L-arabinose transporter *PcAraT*, which is much less sensitive to glucose inhibition than Gal2 (Bracher et al. 2018). To investigate whether the observed mutations in GAL2 were also required for growth on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose in a strain background without *PcAraT*, a short laboratory evolution experiment was conducted with the 'arabinose specialist' strain IMX660, which differed from strain IMX728 by the absence of *PcAraT*. After approximately 100 h incubation in an aerobic shake flask on 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose and D-glucose, growth was observed and strain IMS0514 was obtained as a single colony isolate and confirmed to have a stable phenotype for growth on SMAG (data not shown). As in strains IMS0520-IMS0523, whole-genome sequencing of strain IMS0514 revealed a single mutation in GAL2 at position 1128, in this case resulting in a Gal2<sup>N376S</sup> substitution. Additionally, introduction of the Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> substitution in both GAL2 alleles of strain IMS0520 enabled immediate growth on

SMAG of the arabinose specialist strain lacking *PcAraT* (IMX1106, Fig. 5).

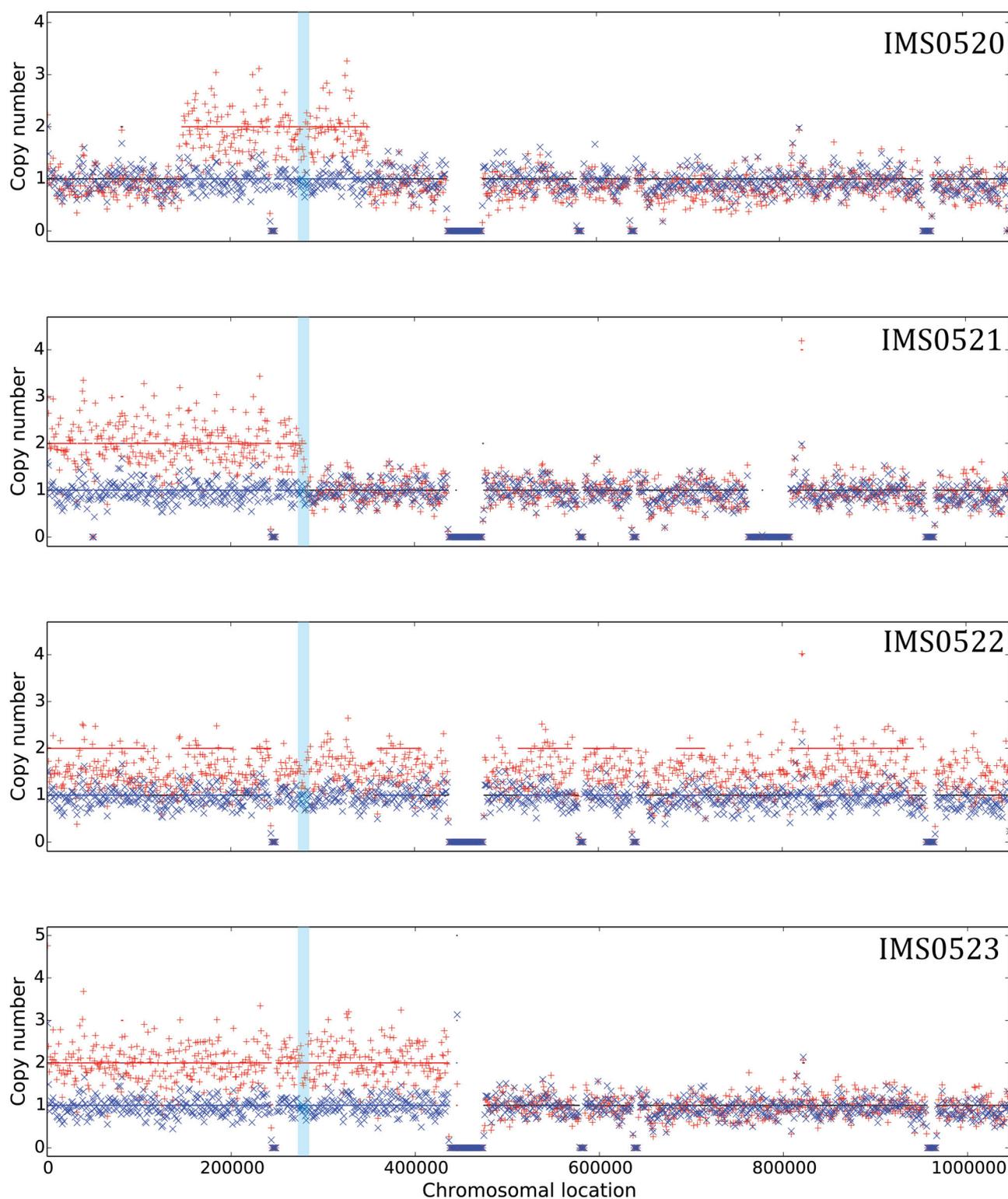
### Sugar transport kinetics of Gal2 variants obtained by laboratory evolution

To examine inhibition by D-glucose of L-arabinose transport by different Gal2 variants found in evolved strains, the corresponding evolved GAL2 alleles were expressed in *S. cerevisiae* DS68625. In this strain, which does not express the pathway required for arabinose metabolism, the hexose-transporter genes *HXT1* to *HXT7* and *GAL2* have been disrupted (Nijland et al. 2014). To examine the extent to which D-glucose inhibited L-arabinose uptake by the different Gal2 variants, [<sup>14</sup>C]-L-arabinose-uptake experiments were performed at different concentrations of D-glucose (Fig. 6). Consistent with earlier reports (Subtil and Boles 2011; Farwick et al. 2014), uptake of L-arabinose (50 mM) by wild-type Gal2 was inhibited by ca. 80% in the presence of 100 mM D-glucose (Fig. 6). D-glucose inhibition was not significantly affected by the Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution but, under the same conditions, L-arabinose uptake by Gal2<sup>N376I</sup>, Gal2<sup>N376S</sup> and Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> was inhibited by only 20–30% (Fig. 6 and Additional File 12). The Gal2<sup>N376I</sup>, Gal2<sup>N376S</sup> and Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> substitutions yielded 25–60% lower K<sub>m</sub> values for L-arabinose than wild-type Gal2, while their K<sub>m</sub> values for D-glucose were one to two orders of magnitude higher than those of wild-type Gal2 (Table 5). As a result, the ratios of the K<sub>m</sub> values for L-arabinose vs. D-glucose was two orders of magnitude lower for the strains expression Gal2 variants with substitutions at position 376. For Gal2 variants that only carried an amino acid substitution at this position, transport capacities (V<sub>max</sub>) for L-arabinose and D-glucose differed by less than two-fold from those of wild-type Gal2 (Table 5). These changes in transport kinetics are consistent with a strongly reduced competitive inhibition of L-arabinose transport by D-glucose.

A single Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution increased the K<sub>m</sub> for D-glucose transport from 1.9 to 7 mM, while it decreased the K<sub>m</sub> for L-arabinose from 335 to 99 mM. For both sugars, the Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution caused a 2–3 fold reduction of V<sub>max</sub> (Table 5). These kinetic properties suggest that Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> may, by itself, confer a selective advantage at low extracellular L-arabinose concentrations. Remarkably, a Gal2 variant that harboured both the Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> and Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitutions no longer transported D-glucose, while K<sub>m</sub> and V<sub>max</sub> values for L-arabinose were similar to those of Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> (Table 5).

### The Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution also occurs in a previously evolved pentose-fermenting strain

Strain *S. cerevisiae* IMS0010 is an engineered pentose-fermenting strain that was previously evolved for improved anaerobic fermentation kinetics on mixtures of D-glucose, D-xylose and L-arabinose (Wisselink et al. 2009). Sequence analysis of GAL2 in IMS0010 showed that this strain contains the same Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution found in one of the two GAL2 alleles in the independently evolved glucose-phosphorylation-negative strain IMS0522. Analysis of GAL2 sequences in two intermediate strains in the construction and laboratory evolution of strain IMS0010 (strains IMS0002 and IMS0007; (Wisselink et al. 2009)) showed that this mutation was acquired during the evolution for improved kinetics of mixed-substrate utilization.



**Figure 3.** Chromosomal copy number estimations for chromosome 12 in the evolved anaerobically L-arabinose-growing, glucose-tolerant *S. cerevisiae* strains IMS0520 to IMS0523. Chromosomal copy numbers were estimated using the Magnolia algorithm (Nijkamp et al. 2012). Reads of the four strains (red crosses) show duplications relative to the corresponding chromosome 12 sequences in the common parental strain IMX728 (blue crosses). The light blue region corresponds to the location of GAL2.

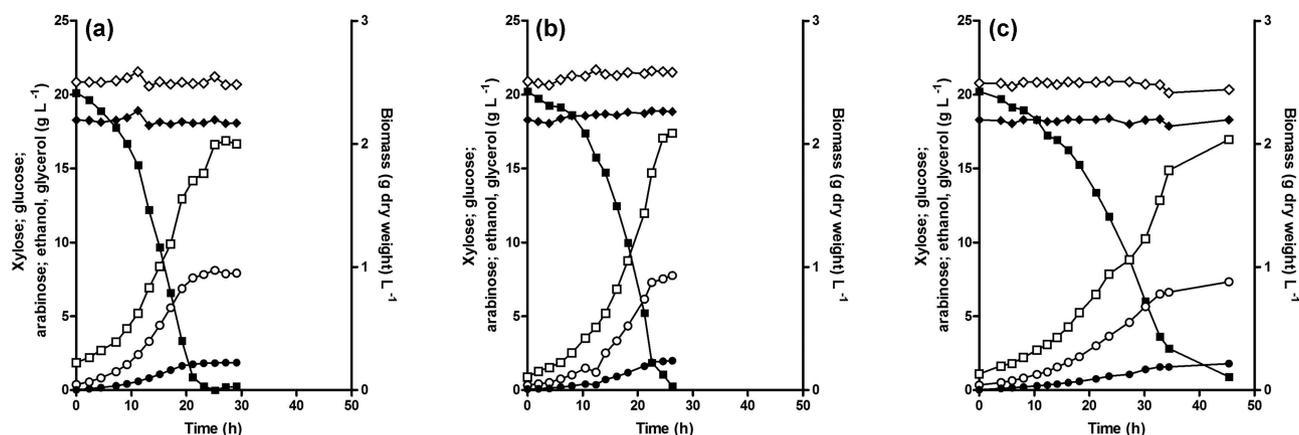
**Table 3.** Estimated copy numbers of the heterologously expressed *Lactobacillus plantarum* genes *araA*, *araB* and *araD* and *Penicillium chrysogenum* *PcaraT* in the evolved, anaerobically growing and glucose-tolerant 'arabinose specialist' strains *S. cerevisiae* IMS0520-IMS0523, obtained from two independent evolution experiments in SBRs (1 and 2), and in the parental strain IMX728. Copy numbers were estimated by comparing gene read depths to the average of all chromosomes.

Gene	Reference	Reactor 1		Reactor 2	
	IMX728	IMS0520	IMS0521	IMS0522	IMS0523
<i>araA</i>	17.5	8.7	19.3	19.5	16.4
<i>araB</i>	0.8	0.9	3.1	2.2	1.2
<i>araD</i>	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
<i>PcaraT</i>	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
<sup>1</sup> Excluded chromosomes:		3, 10, 12, 16	2, 8, 12	12	12, 16

<sup>1</sup>Chromosomes excluded from the average read depth, based on duplication of chromosomal regions identified with the Magnolya algorithm (Nijkamp et al. 2012).

**Table 4.** Specific growth rates, biomass and product yields and carbon recoveries in anaerobic bioreactor batch cultures of *S. cerevisiae* strains IMS0522 (D-glucose-phosphorylation-negative strain evolved for L-arabinose fermentation in presence of D-xylose and D-glucose), IMW088 (IMS0522 with *PcaraT*Δ) and IMW091 (IMS0522 with *Gal2<sup>891</sup>* reverted to *Gal2<sup>891T</sup>*) in SM with 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose, 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose and 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-xylose. The values are average and mean deviation of data from two independent cultures of each strain.

	$\mu^{\max}$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )	Yield (g g <sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose consumed)			Carbon recovery (%)
		Biomass	Ethanol	Glycerol	
IMS0522	0.121 ± 0.001	0.075 ± 0.002	0.384 ± 0.004	0.090 ± 0.004	96.9 ± 0.1
IMW088	0.102 ± 0.01	0.079 ± 0.005	0.381 ± 0.006	0.094 ± 0.002	99.3 ± 2.1
IMW091	0.069 ± 0.01	0.060 ± 0.005	0.394 ± 0.004	0.088 ± 0.001	103.4 ± 1.4



**Figure 4.** Growth and extracellular metabolite concentrations in anaerobic cultures of the evolved L-arabinose consuming, glucose-phosphorylation negative *S. cerevisiae* strain IMS0522 and two derived strains with specific genetic modifications. Cultures were grown in bioreactors containing SM with 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> L-arabinose, 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-glucose and 20 g L<sup>-1</sup> D-xylose. (a) IMS0522, (b) IMW088 (*PcaraT*Δ), (c) IMW091 (*Gal2<sup>891</sup>* restored to *Gal2<sup>891T</sup>*). ■ L-arabinose; □ biomass dry weight; ● glycerol; ○ ethanol; ◆ D-glucose; ◇ D-xylose. Data shown in the figure represent from a single growth experiment for each strain, data from independent replicate experiments are shown in Additional File 11. Derived biomass-specific conversion rates in the replicate experiments differed by less than 5%.

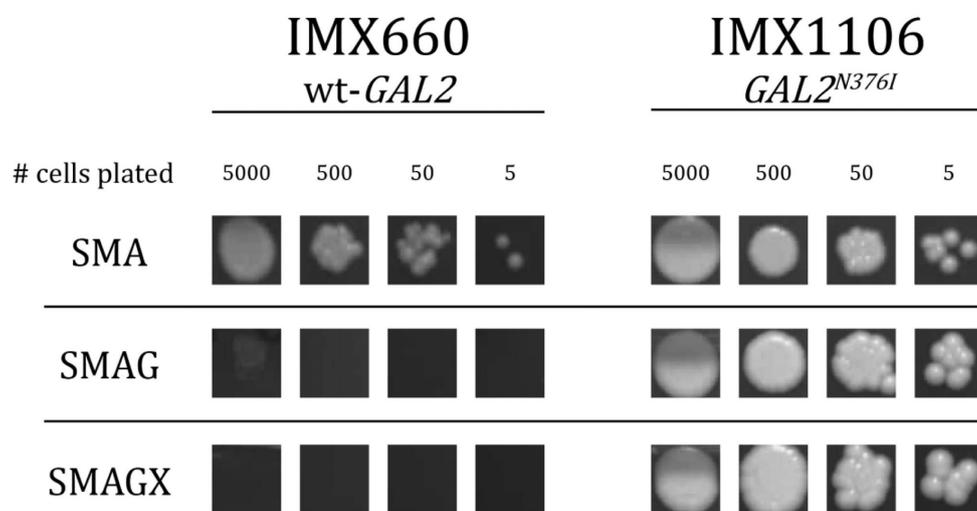
### Reverting the *Gal2<sup>891</sup>* substitution negatively affects L-arabinose consumption

CO<sub>2</sub> production profiles of anaerobic bioreactor batch cultures (Additional File 8) indicated that strain IMS0522, in which one of the two *GAL2* alleles encodes both the *Gal2<sup>N376T</sup>* and *Gal2<sup>T891</sup>* substitutions, grew faster on L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose than strain IMS0523, in which both copies of *GAL2* only encode the *Gal2<sup>N376T</sup>* substitution. To investigate whether the additional *Gal2<sup>T891</sup>* substitution contributed to this phenotype, the allele encoding this substitution was restored to 'Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> only'. Anaerobic batch cultures of the resulting strain IMW091 on SMAGX showed a substantially reduced specific growth rate relative to its parental strain IMS0522 (0.069 h<sup>-1</sup>

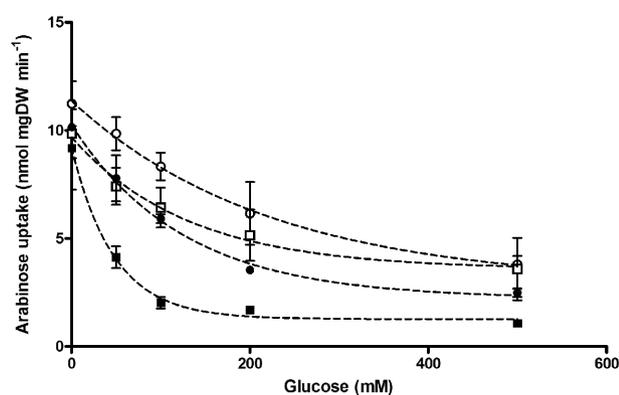
and 0.12 h<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, Table 4). As a consequence, the time needed to completely ferment L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose was much shorter for the parental strain IMS0522 (*Gal2<sup>N376T</sup>/Gal2<sup>N376T T891</sup>*) than for the strain IMW091 (*Gal2<sup>N376T</sup>/Gal2<sup>N376T</sup>*); 25 and 45 h, respectively) (Fig. 4).

## DISCUSSION

The *S. cerevisiae* strain used for this evolutionary engineering study combined genetic modifications that were previously shown to enable or stimulate growth on L-arabinose. Combined expression of a bacterial L-arabinose pathway (Sedlak and Ho 2001; Becker and Boles 2003; Wisselink et al. 2007), overexpression of native non-oxidative pentose-phosphate-pathway



**Figure 5.** Growth of engineered glucose-phosphorylation-negative *S. cerevisiae* strains on L-arabinose in the presence and absence of D-glucose and D-xylose. An approximate set numbers of cells of strain *S. cerevisiae* IMX1106, expressing Gal2 with amino acid substitution N376 and parental strain IMX660 were plated on solid SM with L-arabinose (SMA), L-arabinose and D-glucose (SMAG) or L-arabinose, D-glucose and D-xylose (SMAGX). Plates were incubated aerobically at 30°C for 4 d.



**Figure 6.** Effect of D-glucose on specific rates of L-arabinose uptake by different Gal2 variants. Uptake experiments were performed with 50 mM [<sup>14</sup>C]-L-arabinose in the presence of different D-glucose concentrations. Symbols indicate uptake rates observed with strain *S. cerevisiae* DS68625 expressing Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> (○), Gal2<sup>N376S</sup> (●), Gal2<sup>N376I</sup> (□) and wild-type Gal2 (■).

enzymes (Kuyper et al. 2005; Wisselink et al. 2007), deletion of the non-specific aldose reductase gene *GRE3* (Träff et al. 2001), deregulated expression of the Gal2 galactose/L-arabinose transporter (Tani et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2017), here accomplished by deletion of *GAL80* (Torchia et al. 1984; Ostergaard et al. 2001; Tani et al. 2016) and expression of the fungal L-arabinose transporter *PcAraT* (Bracher et al. 2018) yielded a strain that, in aerobic shake-flask cultures, exhibited a specific growth rate on L-arabinose of 0.26 h<sup>-1</sup>. Moreover, deletion of all four genes encoding enzymes with glucose-phosphorylating activity rendered this ‘arabinose-specialist’ strain *S. cerevisiae* IMX728 unable to grow on glucose. Construction of this strain was completed within 3 months, which illustrates the power of Cas9-assisted genome editing combined with *in vivo* and *in vitro* DNA assembly methods (DiCarlo et al. 2013; Kuijpers et al. 2013; Mans et al. 2015; Tsai et al. 2015).

The specific growth rate of strain IMX728 on L-arabinose in aerobic batch cultures, which was achieved without evolutionary engineering or random mutagenesis, corresponded to 65% of the specific growth rate on glucose of the parental strain CEN.PK113-7D (Solis-Escalante et al. 2015) and is the

highest growth rate on L-arabinose hitherto reported for an engineered *S. cerevisiae* strain (Wisselink et al. 2007; Wiedemann and Boles 2008; Wang et al. 2013). However, the genetic modifications in this strain did not enable anaerobic growth on L-arabinose. Anaerobic growth on L-arabinose requires that the biomass-specific L-arabinose consumption rate ( $q_{\text{arabinose}}$ ) is sufficiently high to meet the ATP requirement for cellular maintenance (ca. 1 mmol ATP (g biomass)<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>, (Boender et al. 2009)). If L-arabinose uptake occurs via Gal2-mediated facilitated diffusion, anaerobic, fermentative metabolism of L-arabinose yields 1.67 ATP, while transport of L-arabinose exclusively via *PcAraT*-mediated proton symport would result in a 60% lower ATP yield (Weusthuis et al. 1994). Even if L-arabinose metabolism in the aerobic batch cultures of strain IMX728 would occur exclusively via the energetically much more favorable process of respiratory dissimilation (Bakker et al. 2001; Verhoeven et al. 2017), its specific growth rate of 0.26 h<sup>-1</sup> would still correspond to a  $q_{\text{arabinose}}$  of at least 3 mmol g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>. This rate of L-arabinose metabolism should be sufficient to meet anaerobic maintenance requirements via fermentative metabolism. The inability of strain IMX728 to instantaneously grow on L-arabinose in anaerobic cultures therefore suggests that it cannot achieve the same  $q_{\text{arabinose}}$  under those conditions, which might reflect suboptimal expression, folding, membrane environment and/or stability of wild-type Gal2 in anaerobic cultures.

The observation that the two *GAL2* copies in individual strains evolved for anaerobic growth in L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose encoded the same Gal<sup>N376</sup> substitution, indicated that these substitutions most probably preceded gene duplication. The importance of these substitutions is further underlined by the observation that introduction of a single copy of the *GAL2*<sup>N376I</sup> allele enabled growth of an ‘arabinose specialist’ strain on L-arabinose in the presence of glucose and/or L-arabinose under aerobic conditions (Fig. 5). *GAL* genes are transcriptionally regulated via pathways involving Mig1 and Gal80 (Ostergaard et al. 2001). In the present study, Gal80-mediated repression was eliminated by deletion of its encoding gene. The observed growth of glucose-phosphorylation-negative strains expressing an evolved *GAL2*<sup>N376</sup> allele on L-arabinose in glucose-containing media indicates that any Mig1-mediated

**Table 5.**  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  values for L-arabinose and D-glucose for Gal2 variants with amino acid substitutions at positions N376 and T89. Transport kinetics were measured by uptake studies with radioactive sugars after expression of GAL2 alleles in *S. cerevisiae* DS68625. Values are average and mean deviation of two independent sets of uptake experiments. The detection limit for D-glucose uptake ( $V_{max}$ ) was  $1.8 \text{ nmol}^{-1} (\text{mg biomass})^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ . Data used to calculate  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  values are shown in Additional File 13.

Gal2 variant	$K_m$ (mM)		$K_m$ ratio Ara/Glc	$V_{max}$ (nmol (mg biomass) $^{-1}$ min $^{-1}$ )	
	L-arabinose	D-glucose		L-arabinose	D-glucose
Gal2 <sup>1</sup>	335 ± 21	1.9 ± 0.2	176	75 ± 5	26 ± 1
Gal2 <sup>N376I</sup>	117 ± 16	101 ± 47	1	39 ± 3	32 ± 18
Gal2 <sup>N376S</sup>	186 ± 33	38 ± 1	5	64 ± 2	28 ± 1
Gal2 <sup>N376T</sup>	171 ± 17	57 ± 1	3	65 ± 2	17 ± 4
Gal2 <sup>T89I + N376T</sup>	103 ± 40	-	-	30 ± 2	<1.8
Gal2 <sup>T89I</sup>	99 ± 18	7 ± 0.2	15	22 ± 3	13 ± 0.1

<sup>1</sup>kinetic data for wild-type Gal2 were derived from Bracher et al. (2018).

glucose repression of GAL2 was incomplete. In the glucose-phosphorylation-negative strains, absence of Hxk2, which is involved in Mig1-dependent glucose repression (Ahuatzi et al. 2007) is likely to have glucose derepression of GAL genes. Indeed, deletion of HXK2 has been reported to stimulate co-consumption of glucose and galactose (Raamsdonk et al. 2001). Additionally, in the same *S. cerevisiae* genetic background, combined deletion of MIG1, GAL6 and GAL80 was shown not to significantly affect GAL2 transcript levels (Bro et al. 2005).

Two previous studies used D-glucose-phosphorylation-negative D-xylose-fermenting strains to evolve for D-glucose tolerance of D-xylose utilization (Farwick et al. 2014; Nijland et al. 2014). These studies identified mutations in hexose transporters that reduced D-glucose sensitivity of D-xylose transport. In Gal2, which also transports D-xylose (Farwick et al. 2014) and in a chimera of Hxt3 and Hxt6 (Hxt36) (Nijland et al. 2014), these mutations caused amino acid substitutions at the corresponding positions N376 and N367, respectively. Using *in silico* models of the three-dimensional structure of Gal2 and Hxt36, based on the crystal structure of the *E. coli* XylE D-xylose/H<sup>+</sup> symporter, changes of the amino acid at these positions were predicted to confine the space in the substrate binding pocket for the hydroxymethyl group of D-glucose (Sun et al. 2012; Farwick et al. 2014; Nijland et al. 2014). Both studies showed that size, charge, polarity and presence of hydrophobic side chains for the substituted amino acid strongly influenced relative transport activities with D-glucose and D-xylose. The present study shows that modifications of Gal2 at this position also enable transport of L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose. Of the Gal2<sup>N376</sup> substitutions identified and kinetically analyzed in our study, Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> showed the highest  $K_m$  and lowest  $V_{max}$  for D-glucose. Moreover, this substitution decreased the  $K_m$  for L-arabinose without affecting  $V_{max}$  for uptake of this pentose.

Of the four D-glucose-tolerant evolved strains isolated from the evolution experiments, strain IMS0522 showed significantly better L-arabinose fermentation performance than the other strains. Its L-arabinose consumption rate of  $1.6 \pm 0.08 \text{ g (g biomass)}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$  and ethanol production rate of  $0.61 \pm 0.01 \text{ g (g biomass)}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$  in anaerobic cultures are the highest reported to date for an engineered *S. cerevisiae* strain (Wisselink et al. 2007; Wiedemann and Boles 2008; Wang et al. 2013). In addition to a Gal2<sup>N376T</sup> substitution, one of the GAL2 copies in this strain encoded an additional Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution, whose restoration to wild type resulted in a fermentation performance similar to that of the other strains. The physiological relevance of the mutation was further supported by its identification in a strain that was previously evolved for mixed-sugar fermentation (Wisselink et al. 2009). By itself, the Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> showed a reduced  $K_m$  for L-

arabinose and an increased  $K_m$  for D-glucose, while the  $V_{max}$  for both sugars was decreased relative to that of wild-type Gal2. The Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> variant was also investigated in a recent study that systematically investigated amino acid substitutions at positions within or close to the predicted L-arabinose binding pocket of Gal2 (Wang et al. 2017). Subsequent expression of the Gal2<sup>T89I</sup> substitution did not show a significant effect on the growth rate on L-arabinose (Wang et al. 2017). However, our results suggest that, by itself, this substitution is advantageous for L-arabinose uptake in the presence of glucose and/or at low L-arabinose concentrations. Additionally, in the evolved strain IMS0010, in which Gal2 contained only this substitution, the mutations may have contributed to anaerobic co-consumption of L-arabinose and D-xylose (Wisselink et al. 2009).

Transport assays with the Gal2<sup>N376T,T89I</sup> variant showed complete loss of D-glucose transport capacity, combined with a reduced  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  for L-arabinose. In the context of the SBR protocol in which this variant evolved, these kinetic properties are particularly relevant during the growth phase in which the L-arabinose concentration declined, while D-glucose is still present at  $20 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ . The complete loss of glucose transport activity of the Gal2<sup>N376T,T89I</sup>, which was encoded by only one of two copies of GAL2 in the laboratory-evolved strain originating from a duplication of Chromosome XII, underline the importance of chromosomal CNV in laboratory evolution and neofunctionalization of duplicated genes (Gorter de Vries, Pronk and Daran 2017). These results from a 500-generation laboratory evolution experiment illustrate how, during evolution in dynamic natural environments, similar duplication and neofunctionalization events, may have contributed to the diverse kinetic characteristics and substrate specificities of the Hxt transporter family in *S. cerevisiae* (Reifenberger, Boles and Ciriacy 1997; Biswas et al. 2013; Jordan et al. 2016).

In addition to Gal2, the parental strain used in the evolution experiments expressed the fungal L-arabinose transporter PcAraT, which upon expression in *S. cerevisiae* mediates high-affinity, L-arabinose-proton symport ( $K_m = 0.13 \text{ mM}$ ) and is much less sensitive to glucose inhibition than wild-type Gal2 (Bracher et al. 2018). During the evolution experiments, no loss of function mutations was observed in PcAraT. This observation indicates that its presence did not confer a strong selective disadvantage, for example as a result of the activity of a futile cycle caused by simultaneous facilitated diffusion and proton symport of L-arabinose. Moreover, the observations that deletion of PcAraT resulted in decreased specific growth rate on L-arabinose and that presence of PcAraT coincided with a faster consumption of L-arabinose towards the end of anaerobic batch cultures (Fig. 4b), are in line with its reported low  $V_{max}$  and low  $K_m$  for L-arabinose

upon expression in *S. cerevisiae* (Bracher et al. 2018). These results demonstrate the potential of high-affinity L-arabinose transporters to efficiently convert low concentrations of L-arabinose towards the end of fermentation processes, thereby preventing prolonged 'tailing' of industrial fermentation processes.

## CONCLUSIONS

Laboratory evolution of engineered, L-arabinose-metabolizing and glucose-phosphorylation-negative *S. cerevisiae* yielded evolved strains that anaerobically fermented L-arabinose in the presence of D-glucose and D-xylose. Amino acid substitutions in Gal2 that affected the kinetics of L-arabinose and D-glucose transport played a key role in this evolution. The best performing evolved strain contained two different mutated alleles of GAL2, encoding Gal2 variants with distinct kinetic properties. This result demonstrates the importance of engineering 'transporter landscapes' for uptake of individual sugars, consisting of transporters with complementary kinetic and/or regulatory properties, for efficient sugar conversion in dynamic, mixed-sugar fermentation processes.

## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data are available at FEMSYR online.

## Acknowledgement

This work was performed within the BE-Basic R&D Program (<http://www.be-basic.org/>), which is financially supported by an EOS Long Term grant from the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I). The authors thank Marcel van den Broek (TUD), Pilar de la Torre (TUD), Ioannis Papatridis (TUD), Laura Valk (TUD), Renzo Rozenbroek (TUD), Paul de Waal (DSM), Hans de Bruijn (DSM) and Paul Klaassen (DSM) for their input in this project.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

MDV, JMD, AJAvM, JMB, JN, AD and JTP together designed this study; MDV, JMB, JN and JB designed and performed all wet-lab experiments; MDV and JTP wrote the manuscript. All authors read and commented a draft version of the manuscript and approved the submitted version.

## AVAILABILITY OF SUPPORTING DATA

The genome sequence data of strains IMS0520, IMS0521, IMS0522, IMS0523, IMS514 and parental strains IMX728 and IMX660 have been deposited in Genbank (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>), BioProject ID (PRJNA414371).

## FUNDING AND COMPETING INTERESTS

This work was performed within the BE-Basic R&D Program (<http://www.be-basic.org/>), which is financially supported by an EOS Long Term grant from the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I). MDV, AJA vM and JTP are inventors on patent applications that include elements of this study. DSM markets technology for biofuels production from lignocellulosic feedstocks, holds IP positions in this field and co-funded the research described in this publication.

**Conflicts of interest.** None declared.

## REFERENCES

- Ahuatzi D, Riera A, Peláez R et al. Hxk2 regulates the phosphorylation state of Mig1 and therefore its nucleocytoplasmic distribution. *J Biol Chem* 2007;**282**:4485–93.
- Bakker BM, Overkamp KM, van Maris AJ et al. Stoichiometry and compartmentation of NADH metabolism in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *FEMS Microbiol Rev* 2001;**25**:15–37.
- Becker J, Boles E. A modified *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain that consumes L-arabinose and produces ethanol. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2003;**69**:4144–50.
- Biswas C, Djordjevic JT, Zuo X et al. Functional characterization of the hexose transporter Hxt13p: an efflux pump that mediates resistance to miltefosine in yeast. *Fungal Gene Biol* 2013;**61**:23–32.
- Boender LG, de Hulster EA, van Maris AJ et al. Quantitative physiology of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* at near-zero specific growth rates. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2009;**75**:5607–14.
- Bracher JM, Verhoeven MD, Wisselink HW et al. The *Penicillium chrysogenum* transporter PcAraT enables high-affinity, glucose-insensitive L-arabinose transport in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Biotechnol Biofuels* 2018;**11**:63.
- Bro C, Knudsen S, Regenbreg B et al. Improvement of galactose uptake in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* through overexpression of phosphoglucomutase: example of transcript analysis as a tool in inverse metabolic engineering. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2005;**71**:6465–72.
- Crowley JH, Leak FW, Shianna KV et al. A mutation in a purported regulatory gene affects control of sterol uptake in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *J Bacteriol* 1998;**180**:4177–83.
- DiCarlo JE, Norville JE, Mali P et al. Genome engineering in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* using CRISPR-Cas systems. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2013;**41**:4336–43.
- Dickson RC, Nagiec EE, Wells GB et al. Synthesis of mannose-(inositol-P) 2-ceramide, the major sphingolipid in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, requires the IPT1 (YDR072c) gene. *J Biol Chem* 1997;**272**:29620–5.
- Entian K-D, Kötter P. 25 Yeast genetic strain and plasmid collections. *Method Microbiol* 2007;**36**:629–66.
- Farwick A, Bruder S, Schadoweg V et al. Engineering of yeast hexose transporters to transport D-xylose without inhibition by D-glucose. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 2014;**111**:5159–64.
- Gietz RD, Schiestl RH, Willems AR et al. Studies on the transformation of intact yeast cells by the LiAc/SS-DNA/PEG procedure. *Yeast* 1995;**11**:355–360.
- Gorter de Vries AR, Pronk JT, Daran J-MG. Industrial relevance of chromosomal copy number variation in *Saccharomyces* yeasts. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2017;**83**:e03206–03216.
- Grohmann K, Bothast RJ. Pectin-rich residues generated by processing of citrus fruits, apples, and sugar beets. *ACS Symposium Series* 1994;**566**:372–390.
- Grohmann K, Bothast RJ. Saccharification of corn fibre by combined treatment with dilute sulphuric acid and enzymes. *Process Biochem* 1997;**32**:405–15.
- Guadalupe Medina V, Almering MJ, van Maris AJ et al. Elimination of glycerol production in anaerobic cultures of a *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain engineered to use acetic acid as an electron acceptor. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2010;**76**:190–5.
- Hamacher T, Becker J, Gárdonyi M et al. Characterization of the xylose-transporting properties of yeast hexose transporters and their influence on xylose utilization. *Microbiology* 2002;**148**:2783–8.
- Jeffries TW. Utilization of xylose by bacteria, yeasts, and fungi. *Pentoses and Lignin*, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1983; pp. 1–32.

- Jordan P, Choe J-Y, Boles E et al. Hxt13, Hxt15, Hxt16 and Hxt17 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* represent a novel type of polyol transporters. *Sci Rep* 2016;6:23502.
- Knoshaug EP, Vidgren V, Magalhães F et al. Novel transporters from *Kluyveromyces marxianus* and *Pichia guilliermondii* expressed in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* enable growth on l-arabinose and d-xylose. *Yeast* 2015;32:615–28.
- Kou S-C, Christensen MS, Cirillo VP. Galactose transport in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* II. Characteristics of galactose uptake and exchange in galactokinaseless cells. *J Bacteriol* 1970;103:671–8.
- Kuijpers NG, Chroumpi S, Vos T et al. One-step assembly and targeted integration of multigene constructs assisted by the I-SceI meganuclease in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2013;13:769–81.
- Kuyper M, Hartog MM, Toirkens MJ et al. Metabolic engineering of a xylose-isomerase-expressing strain for rapid anaerobic xylose fermentation. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2005;5:399–409.
- Kuyper M, Harhangi HR, Stave AK et al. High-level functional expression of a fungal xylose isomerase: the key to efficient ethanol fermentation of xylose by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2003;4:69–78.
- Li H, Durbin R. Fast and accurate short read alignment with Burrows-Wheeler transform. *Bioinformatics* 2009;25:1754–60.
- Li J, Xu J, Cai P et al. Functional analysis of two L-arabinose transporters from filamentous fungi reveals promising characteristics for improved pentose utilization in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2015;81:4062–70.
- Lynd LR. Overview and evaluation of fuel ethanol from cellulosic biomass: technology, economics, the environment, and policy. *Annu Rev Energy Environ* 1996;21:403–65.
- Mans R, van Rossum HM, Wijsman M et al. CRISPR/Cas9: a molecular Swiss army knife for simultaneous introduction of multiple genetic modifications in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2015;15:fov004.
- Nijkamp JF, van den Broek MA, Geertman JMA et al. De novo detection of copy number variation by co-assembly. *Bioinformatics* 2012;28:3195–202.
- Nijkamp JF, van den Broek M, Datema E et al. De novo sequencing, assembly and analysis of the genome of the laboratory strain *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CEN.PK113-7D, a model for modern industrial biotechnology. *Microb Cell Fact* 2012;11:36.
- Nijland JG, Shin HY, de Jong RM et al. Engineering of an endogenous hexose transporter into a specific D-xylose transporter facilitates glucose-xylose co-consumption in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Biotechnol Biofuels* 2014;7:168.
- Ostergaard S, Walløe KO, Gomes CS et al. The impact of GAL6, GAL80, and MIG1 on glucose control of the GAL system in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2001;1:47–55.
- Oud B, van Maris AJ, Daran J-M et al. Genome-wide analytical approaches for reverse metabolic engineering of industrially relevant phenotypes in yeast. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2012;12:183–96.
- Raamsdonk LM, Diderich JA, Kuiper A et al. Co-consumption of sugars or ethanol and glucose in a *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain deleted in the HXK2 gene. *Yeast* 2001;18:1023–33.
- Reifenberger E, Boles E, Ciriacy M. Kinetic characterization of individual hexose transporters of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and their relation to the triggering mechanisms of glucose repression. *FEBS J* 1997;245:324–33.
- Renewable Fuels Association. World fuel ethanol, 2017; production. available at: <http://ethanolrfa.org/resources/industry/statistics/>.
- Richard P, Putkonen M, Väänänen R et al. The missing link in the fungal L-arabinose catabolic pathway, identification of the L-xylose reductase gene. *Biochemistry* 2002;41:6432–7.
- Roberts RL, Mösch H-U, Fink GR. 14-3-3 proteins are essential for RAS/MAPK cascade signaling during pseudohyphal development in *S. cerevisiae*. *Cell* 1997;89:1055–65.
- Sedlak M, Ho NW. Expression of *E. coli* araBAD operon encoding enzymes for metabolizing L-arabinose in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Enzyme Microb Technol* 2001;28:16–24.
- Solis-Escalante D, Kuijpers NG, Barrajon-Simancas N et al. A minimal set of glycolytic genes reveals strong redundancies in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* central metabolism. *Eukaryotic Cell* 2015;14:804–16.
- Solis-Escalante D, Kuijpers NG, Bongaerts N et al. amdSYM, a new dominant recyclable marker cassette for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *FEMS Yeast Res* 2013;13:126–39.
- Subtil T, Boles E. Improving L-arabinose utilization of pentose fermenting *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* cells by heterologous expression of L-arabinose transporting sugar transporters. *Biotechnol Biofuels* 2011;4:38.
- Subtil T, Boles E. Competition between pentoses and glucose during uptake and catabolism in recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Biotechnol Biofuels* 2012;5:14.
- Sun L, Zeng X, Yan C et al. Crystal structure of a bacterial homologue of glucose transporters GLUT1-4. *Nature* 2012;490:361–6.
- Tani T, Taguchi H, Fujimori KE et al. Isolation and characterization of xylitol-assimilating mutants of recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *J Biosci Bioeng* 2016;122:446–55.
- Thorvaldsdóttir H, Robinson JT, Mesirov JP. Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV): high-performance genomics data visualization and exploration. *Briefings in Bioinformatics* 2013;14:178–92.
- Torchia T, Hamilton R, Cano C et al. Disruption of regulatory gene GAL80 in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: effects on carbon-controlled regulation of the galactose/melibiose pathway genes. *Mol Cell Biol* 1984;4:1521–7.
- Träff K, Cordero RO, Van Zyl W et al. Deletion of the GRE3 aldose reductase gene and its influence on xylose metabolism in recombinant strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* expressing the xylA and XKS1 genes. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2001;67:5668–74.
- Tsai C-S, Kong II, Lesmana A et al. Rapid and marker-free refactoring of xylose-fermenting yeast strains with Cas9/CRISPR. *Biotechnol Bioeng* 2015;112:2406–11.
- Van Hemert M, van Heusden G, Steensma H. Yeast 14-3-3 proteins. *Yeast* 2001;18:889–95.
- van Heusden GPH, Wenzel TJ, Legendijk EL et al. Characterization of the yeast BMH1 gene encoding a putative protein homologous to mammalian protein kinase II activators and protein kinase C inhibitors. *FEBS Lett* 1992;302:145–50.
- van Maris AJ, Abbott DA, Bellissimi E et al. Alcoholic fermentation of carbon sources in biomass hydrolysates by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: current status. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* 2006;90:391–418.
- Verduyn C, Postma E, Scheffers WA et al. Physiology of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in Anaerobic Glucose-Limited Chemostat Cultures. *Microbiology* 1990;136:395–403.
- Verduyn C, Postma E, Scheffers WA et al. Effect of benzoic acid on metabolic fluxes in yeasts: A continuous-culture study on the regulation of respiration and alcoholic fermentation. *Yeast* 1992;8:501–17.
- Verho R, Penttilä M, Richard P. Cloning of two genes (LAT1,2) encoding specific L-arabinose transporters of the L-arabinose fermenting yeast *Ambrosiozyma monospora*. *Appl Biochem Biotechnol* 2011;164:604–11.

- Verhoeven MD, Lee M, Kamoen L et al. Mutations in PMR1 stimulate xylose isomerase activity and anaerobic growth on xylose of engineered *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* by influencing manganese homeostasis. *Sci Rep* 2017;**7**:46155.
- Walker BJ, Abeel T, Shea T et al. Pilon: an integrated tool for comprehensive microbial variant detection and genome assembly improvement. *PLoS ONE* 2014;**9**:e112963.
- Wang C, Skinner C, Easlon E et al. Deleting the 14-3-3 protein Bmh1 extends life span in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* by increasing stress response. *Genetics* 2009;**183**:1373–84.
- Wang C, Shen Y, Zhang Y et al. Improvement of L-arabinose fermentation by modifying the metabolic pathway and transport in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *BioMed Research International* 2013;**2013**:461204.
- Wang C, Li Y, Qiu C et al. Identification of important amino acids in Gal2p for improving the L-arabinose transport and metabolism in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Front Microbiol* 2017;**8**:1391.
- Weusthuis RA, Pronk JT, Van Den Broek P et al. Chemostat cultivation as a tool for studies on sugar transport in yeasts. *Microbiol Rev* 1994;**58**:1–9.
- Wiedemann B, Boles E. Codon-optimized bacterial genes improve L-arabinose fermentation in recombinant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2008;**74**:2043–50.
- Wisselink HW, Toirkens MJ, Wu Q et al. Novel evolutionary engineering approach for accelerated utilization of glucose, xylose, and arabinose mixtures by engineered *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2009;**75**:907–14.
- Wisselink HW, Van Maris AJA, Pronk JT et al. Polypeptides with permease activity. US Patent 9034608 B2, 2015.
- Wisselink HW, Toirkens MJ, Del Rosario Franco Berriel M et al. Engineering of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* for efficient anaerobic alcoholic fermentation of L-arabinose. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2007;**73**:4881–91.
- Wisselink HW, Cipollina C, Oud B et al. Metabolome, transcriptome and metabolic flux analysis of arabinose fermentation by engineered *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Metab Eng* 2010;**12**:537–51.