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Orthogonal Expression of Metabolic Pathways

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Orthogonal Expression of Metabolic Pathways

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy in Engineering

at

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

by

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This dissertation is dedicated to my lovely wife

CHRISTINA NOELLE

*who holds my hand in life and
who has already made many of my childhood dreams come true*

and to my fantastic parents

ROSIE and GEORGE

*who first encouraged me to dream and
who gave me the tools to realize my dreams*

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I enrolled at VCU in 2008 to work with Stephen Fong believing that it would be a great experience. It ended up being even better than I had imagined. The intersection of synthetic biology, systems biology and metabolic engineering is a fascinating area in which to carry out research and it has been a blast thinking through problems with Steve. Perhaps even more important, however, is that Steve has helped me become a better person by simply being a great example of a wonderful human being. Steve, thank you for investing in me, for cultivating good qualities in me and for being patient with me.

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Table of Contents

Dedication.....	v
Acknowledgements.....	vii
Dissertation Committee.....	ix
Table of Contents.....	xi
List of Abbreviations.....	xiii
Abstract.....	xv
I. Introduction	
1.1 Chemicals from microbes – the oldest biotechnology in the world.....	1
1.2 Writing DNA – the true engineering of genetics.....	3
1.3 Programming cells to carry out desired metabolism.....	4
1.4 Overview of the dissertation.....	5
II. Modulating gene expression in <i>E. coli</i> with extended promoters	
2.1 Extending promoters with near-consensus UP elements	9
2.2 Characterization of a library of designed UP elements.....	24
2.3 Regulated expression using lactose-inducible promoters.....	28
III. A platform for orthogonal gene expression	
3.1 Characterizing native T7 genomic promoters	30
3.2 Extending T7 promoters with designed UP elements	31
3.3 Characterization of an orthogonal gene expression system.....	33
IV. Orthogonal expression of a lycopene biosynthesis pathway.....	38
V. Conclusions and perspective – next-generation metabolic engineering.....	42
References.....	47
Appendix A – Methods.....	50
Appendix B – DNA Sequences.....	53
Vita.....	98

List of Abbreviations

CTD – carboxyl terminal domain

CV – coefficient of variation

DMAPP – dimethylallyl diphosphate

DNA – deoxyribonucleic acid

dsDNA – double stranded DNA

DXP – 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate

EMSA – electrophoretic mobility shift assay

IPP – isopentenyl diphosphate

IPTG – isopropyl β -D-1-thiogalactopyranoside

LSD – lysergic acid diethylamide

MCS – multiple cloning site

mRNA – messenger ribonucleic acid

NTP – nucleoside triphosphate

PCR – polymerase chain reaction

PDB – protein data bank

RNA – ribonucleic acid

RNAP – RNA polymerase

SELEX – systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment

ssDNA – single stranded DNA

TSS – transcription start site

UV – ultraviolet

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Microbial metabolism can be tailored to meet human specifications, but the degree to which these living systems can be repurposed is still unknown. Artificial biological control strategies are being developed with the goal of enabling the predictable implementation of novel biological functions (e.g., engineered metabolism). This dissertation project contributes genetic tools useful for modulating gene expression levels (extending promoters with UP elements) and isolating transcription and translation of engineered DNA from the endogenous cellular network (expression by orthogonal cellular machinery), which have been demonstrated in *Escherichia coli* for the production of lycopene, a 40-carbon tetraterpene carotenoid with antioxidant activity and a number of other desirable properties.

Chapter I – Introduction

“Noah began to be a man of the soil, and he planted a vineyard. He drank of the wine and became drunk...” – Genesis 9:20-21

Chemicals from microbes – the oldest biotechnology in the world

According to the Biblical narrative, Noah, having survived the great deluge nearly 4,000 years ago, planted a vineyard and made wine. It is unlikely that Noah knew that the sugar in grape juice was chemically transformed to alcohols and other byproducts in microscopic living cells by way of enzyme-facilitated reactions. Indeed, harnessing natural fermentation by yeasts such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to produce food products (e.g., beer, bread, yogurt, cheese) is considered to be the oldest biotechnology in human history, with evidence indicating that the Sumerians may have been brewing beer in what is now Iraq some 8,000 years ago – or even earlier.

The vinification of grape juice is just the start of this story (though, happily, still part of the story). In 1673, the Dutch scientist Antony van Leeuwenhoek fathered the field of microbiology by constructing an improved microscope to visualize and describe single cells, including yeast, for the first time in history. Louis Pasteur, a French chemist and microbiologist, presented convincing evidence in 1861 that ethanol fermentation is inextricably linked to yeast growth. Pasteur also discovered that some bacteria are capable of fermenting butanol and other alcohols. In 1916 at the University of Manchester, Chaim Weizmann isolated *Clostridium acetobutylicum*, a bacterium capable of producing acetone, butanol and ethanol at high yields in a 3:6:1 ratio (a process known as ABE fermentation).

During World War I (1914-1918), the Allies used Weizmann's ABE process – at an industrial scale – to convert maize to acetone, which was used to manufacture various cordite propellants. This marked the beginning of industrial fermentation (although the ABE fermentation is no longer economical due to cheaper petroleum-based processes). Interestingly, biotechnology after World War I aimed to develop sustainable chemical production processes by fermenting agricultural waste into a variety of products. Sir Alexander Fleming publicized the discovery of penicillin-type antibiotics in 1928 – and many other natural products were discovered and produced at an industrial scale in the 20th century that have been medically or industrially useful.

A huge step change occurred after major discoveries were made in the field of molecular biology. Watson and Crick (working with the data of Franklin and others) determined the structure of DNA in 1953. A few years later, Jacob and Monod postulated the existence of messenger RNA (mRNA). Immediately after, Crick and Brenner cracked the genetic code – and Crick articulated the “Central Dogma of Molecular Biology.” In the early 1970s, work done by Berg and Cohen & Boyer (Stanford University) culminated in the advent of recombinant DNA technology (unfortunately also known by its misnomer, genetic engineering). Recombinant DNA technology, based on plasmid propagation and cutting and pasting fragments of DNA using restriction enzymes and ligases, marked the beginning of molecular cloning and also the conceptual birth of *synthetic* biology (i.e., building biological systems). The first commercial products arising from this technology, somatostatin and insulin (both human), were produced at an industrial scale by recombinant bacteria. In 1983, Kary Mullis developed the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify a piece of DNA *in vitro* across several orders of magnitude. These techniques

provided biotechnologists a fairly powerful method of writing DNA. Overproduction of individual proteins is a much easier task than trying to coordinate the expression of multiple enzymes and, as a result, metabolic engineering efforts were put aside in favor of making valuable therapeutic proteins throughout the last two decades of the 20th century.

Economic, environmental and geopolitical concerns are now (again) driving research efforts to replace fossil fuel-based chemical manufacturing with renewable, bio-based processes that are cheaper, greener and able to be carried out entirely domestically¹. The key components of these processes will be microorganisms that have been engineered to efficiently carry out a desired metabolic function, converting inexpensive carbon substrates (e.g., glucose, CO₂, lignocellulosic biomass) to valuable molecular products. In 2003, the successful engineering of *Escherichia coli* for the production of the monomer 1,3-propanediol by Genencor and DuPont marked an important milestone for metabolic engineering². According to DuPont, biologically produced 1,3-propanediol contributes to about 37% of the mass of Dupont's Sorona polymer fiber and is likely to become the first billion-dollar, non-pharmaceutical industrial biotechnology product.

Writing DNA – the true engineering of genetics

Prior to recombinant DNA technology, industrial microbiologists would induce genomic mutations via UV irradiation or by exposure to chemical mutagens and subsequently screen for an improved phenotype. This completely random approach was usurped by methods that allowed the heterologous expression of foreign DNA encoding enzymes of interest. Although recombinant DNA technology has produced many important and groundbreaking products, it has limited molecular cloning and synthetic biology efforts

because it is dependent on specific DNA sequences to work. The ever-decreasing cost of *de novo* DNA synthesis combined with facile, sequence-independent assembly methods have now opened the doors to a more interesting future for genetic engineering³. Instead of cobbling together stories from words and phrases clipped from magazines and newspapers, synthetic biologists now have their printing press, their word processor. The real challenge now is not figuring out *how* to write DNA, but rather determining *what* DNA should be written – that is, how to *design* genetically encoded biological function.

Programming cells to carry out desired metabolism

At its core, metabolic engineering depends on a variety of tools for the control of gene expression. This is because the turnover rate of molecules through any enzymatic pathway (termed the metabolic *flux*) is a function of the specific activity of the enzyme(s) in the pathway *and* the number of enzymes available to facilitate the reaction. For example, if the specific activity (i.e., the turnover rate of a single molecule) of an enzyme is very high, then only a few enzymes might be needed to maintain a physiologically relevant flux through that particular pathway. On the other hand, if the specific activity of an enzyme is very low, then many copies of that enzyme will likely be required to balance the flux through that particular pathway. Therefore, there are two general approaches to engineering metabolism in cells. The first is to engineer the actual enzyme itself thereby modifying its specific activity (and, possibly, its substrate specificity, product distribution, etc.). The second is to attack the *expression* of enzymes. Controlling and regulating *which*, *when*, *where* and *how much* of these enzymes are made is a powerful and straightforward way to affect metabolic flux⁴. Both approaches require engineers to write or encode instructions on DNA molecules for the cell to realize desired functions or behaviors.

Overview of the dissertation

My dissertation research began with a naïve question: can bacterial promoters be extended using UP elements to accomplish the fine-tuning of gene expression? Although this is an interesting biological question in its own right, this question was really motivated metabolic engineering applications. In particular, metabolic engineering is dependent on genetic tools that provide regulation of enzyme-encoding genes such that carbon, energy and electron fluxes are balanced. Therefore, an ability to finely tune expression levels by altering the rate of transcription initiation (through the modification of the promoter sequence) is extremely useful. Furthermore, UP elements should provide a facile method for engineering promoters that have constraints on their architecture

By driving the expression of a red fluorescent protein (*rpf*) using designed extended promoters (σ^{70} core) in *Escherichia coli*, I determined that UP elements are not only useful for modulating overall gene expression levels, but also appear to limit gene expression noise in some cases. Noise reduction in genetic networks is critical to the development of reliable or predictable gene expression strategies.

UP elements are known to contribute to the binding affinity between RNAP and the promoter region. This work also reveals that 1) a nearly dysfunctional core promoter can be restored by the addition of an UP element and 2) a very strong core promoter that has been extended with an UP element will result in attenuated gene expression levels. To resolve these fascinating observations, I performed binding experiments to determine the equilibrium association constant (a relatively good measure of binding affinity) between many extended promoters and σ^{70} -saturated RNAP. The data suggest that RNAP:promoter

binding affinity can become so strong that the RNAP gets glued to the DNA such that it cannot escape the promoter region to proceed to elongate the transcript and, thus, gene expression is decreased.

It is not yet clear whether or not orthogonal (i.e., non-cross-reacting) processes will contribute to the success of metabolic engineering. A second question, therefore, is simply: do orthogonal gene expression systems offer any benefit to the metabolic engineering objective? I hypothesized that orthogonal gene expression offers a way to limit the metabolic burden placed on the cell by introduced pathways. To address this, I first performed a promoter engineering study using bacteriophage T7 RNAP and its cognate promoter. Surprisingly – because T7 RNAP does not have alpha subunits – extended T7 promoters were influenced by UP element sequences. Therefore, the promoter extension approach seems to be applicable outside of the scope of bacterial promoters alone.

To achieve a fully orthogonal gene expression, orthogonal translation must occur. A computationally derived orthogonal 16S rRNA (in particular, the anti-Shine-Dalgarno sequence) and Shine-Dalgarno pair was used to implement a translation process that was insulated from the native cellular machinery. This system was demonstrated to be functional by expressing *rfp* using only orthogonal machinery. Perhaps the most impactful finding in this dissertation is that orthogonal gene expression offers a straightforward way to improve the productivity of an engineering metabolic pathway. Lycopene biosynthesis (a three gene pathway from a common metabolite in *E. coli*) under orthogonal expression, for example, was shown to occur at a rate similar to that of a specifically and highly engineered strain of *E. coli*.

These tools (UP elements and orthogonal gene expression) should be useful for future metabolic engineering efforts – or anything that requires regulating gene expression, for that matter.

Chapter 2 – Modulating gene expression in *E. coli* with extended promoters

“Great things are done by a series of small things brought together.” – van Gogh

The process of gene expression is central to all known living systems. It begins with the initiation of transcription in which the sigma subunit of the protein complex RNA polymerase recognizes, binds to and unwinds DNA at a particular regulatory sequence known as the promoter (i.e., these sequences “promote” gene expression). After successful transcription initiation, the RNA polymerase (RNAP) moves along the DNA molecule to elongate/polymerize the RNA product. The process is terminated when the RNAP reaches the terminator sequence that follows the protein coding sequence of a gene.

Although post-transcription, translation and post-translation each offer a multitude of targets for tuning gene expression, the initiation of transcription is attractive because bacteria already use transcriptional regulation for the majority of their cellular decision-making. In addition, promoter engineering offers a straightforward approach to studying gene expression perturbations. That is, modifying the nucleic acid sequence of a particular promoter (which is a small DNA sequence, relative to other parts) will likely result in a change in the rate of transcription initiation (affecting either binding or unwinding or both) and, therefore, overall gene expression levels.

The intrinsic noise associated with gene expression limits the precision of molecular-level biological control. However, promoter engineering will certainly contribute to the development of the most precise, quantitative control of gene expression and perhaps limit extrinsic noise. A number of promoter libraries have been generated,

characterized, modeled and applied over the years⁵⁻⁷. These libraries have focused on the core promoter region. Here I describe extending core promoters to include upstream regions that contribute to gene expression.

Extending promoters with near-consensus UP elements

The σ^{70} subunit of RNAP is a protein responsible for initiating transcription through interactions with the -10 and -35 promoter elements⁸. This particular transcription initiation factor interacts with the promoters of about 70% of the genes in *E. coli* because it drives expression of “housekeeping” genes that are essential for maintaining cellular activity. In a few cases, an additional interaction between the RNAP and promoter occurs. It is known that promoters of ribosomal operons, for example, share a curved, AT-rich region upstream of the -35 hexamer (-38 to -59), termed UP elements⁹. These UP elements can interact directly with the carboxyl terminal domains of the alpha subunits of RNAP (Figure 1, below)¹⁰.

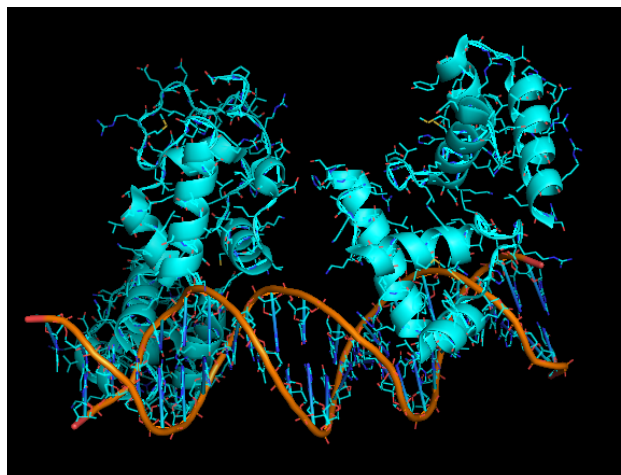


Figure 1 | The carboxyl terminal domains (CTDs) of the RNAP alpha subunits (colored teal) can bind an AT-rich DNA sequence upstream of the canonical promoter (the UP element⁹) with high specificity, making it an attractive target for extending the repertoire of promoter engineering. Designed UP elements can be used to modulate the rate of transcription initiation and, therefore, overall gene expression rate. This image was generated using PDB ID 3N97 in PyMol.

The most studied naturally occurring UP element is associated with the rRNA promoter *rrnB* P1 in *E. coli*, which has been characterized *in vivo* using beta-galactosidase activity as a reporter for promoter activity¹¹. In this foundational study, the *rrnB* P1 with its UP element was reported to increase overall activity of beta-galactosidase by at least 30-fold compared to the activity of the promoter alone. An additional study investigated different combinations of naturally occurring UP elements with various natural promoter sequences¹². In this study, the overall activity of the reporter protein was increased 1.5 to 90 times and *in vitro* transcription was shown to increase without the presence of transcription factors – only the carboxyl terminal domains (CTDs) of the RNAP alpha subunits were required. Overall, studies on UP elements have largely focused on naturally occurring UP elements and found that the addition of an UP element to a core promoter increases gene expression¹³⁻¹⁶.

Previous work with UP elements led to the derivation of a consensus sequence containing highly conserved A and T regions¹⁷. Estrem *et al.* generated the consensus sequence by using a modified SELEX procedure in which a combinatorial library of synthetic UP elements was produced and placed upstream of an *E. coli* *rrnB* P1 core promoter, again driving the expression of LacZ. From this genetic library, 31 functional UP elements were identified and characterized using β -galactosidase activity. Tabulated sequence information (Figure 2, bottom) was used to derive a consensus UP element sequence (Figure 2, top) where a single nucleotide was called if it made up more than 55% of the nucleotides at a given position. Likewise, if two nucleotides together made up more

than 95% of the nucleotides at any single position, then they were both selected (e.g. position -54).

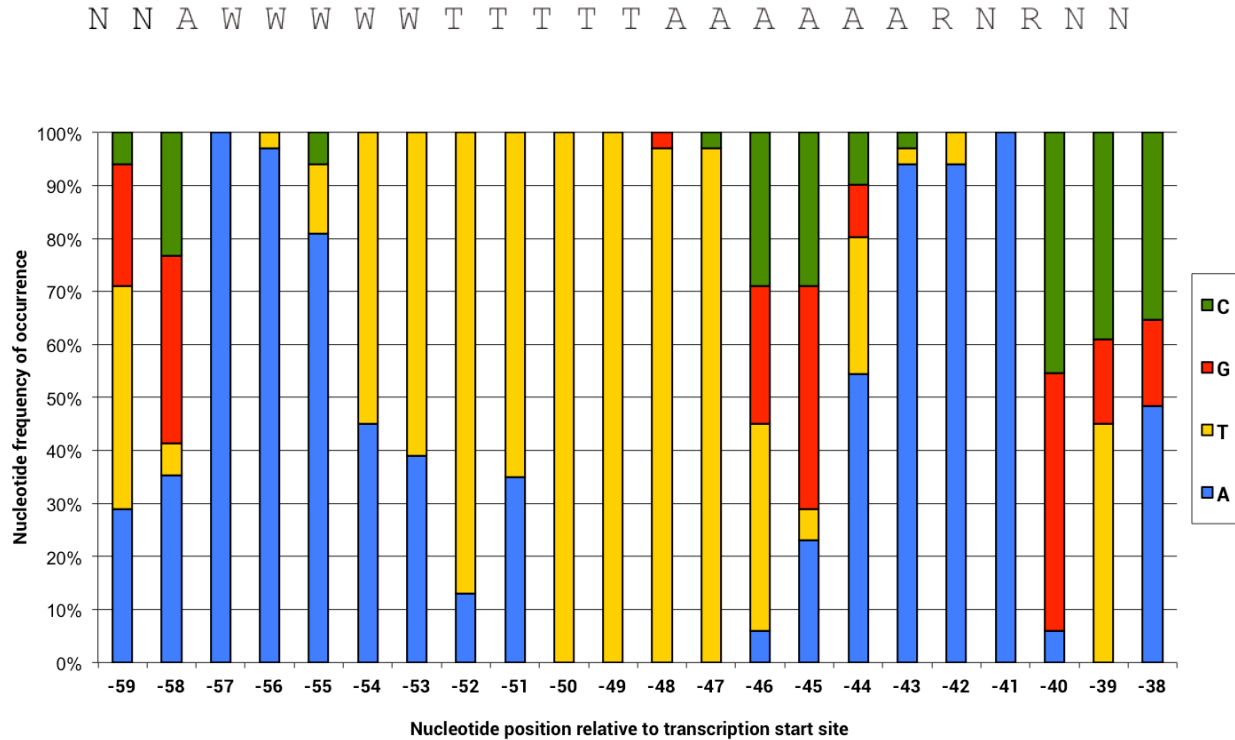


Figure 2 | An UP element consensus sequence (top) has been derived by the Gourse Lab by tabulating sequence information of synthetic (but not designed) UP elements¹⁷. Each nucleotide position is labeled with respect to the transcription start site (TSS) and the colors correspond to different nucleotides (C, G, T and A).

I hypothesized that UP elements could provide an intuitive and simple way to finely tune gene expression by altering the interactions between the RNAP and the promoter sequence. In particular, the UP element could be a useful *enhancer* of transcription such that it would always increase gene expression levels. Using the consensus sequence as a starting point, I designed six near-consensus UP element sequences by varying the nucleotides at the -58 and -59 positions (i.e., sequences with only 2 mutations away from the consensus). These positions were found to be highly variable (i.e., not conserved) and

mutations in this region should not sabotage UP element function but rather slightly affect its ability to bind RNAP α -CTDs, resulting in small changes in gene expression levels.

To test this idea, I constructed a series of plasmids starting from the high-copy number plasmid pSB1C3, which carries the coding sequence for a red fluorescent protein called mRFP1 (Figure 3)¹⁸. Upstream of the *rfp* there is a standard ribosome binding site (RBS) sequence used by Elowitz to construct the repressilator¹⁹, one of the research projects considered by many to have kicked off the modern era of synthetic biology (building novel genetic circuits and networks from well-characterized parts). The influence of specific promoter sequences on gene expression can be measured by simply inserting designed core and extended promoters upstream of this reporter (the Elowitz RBS and mRFP1 translational unit) and measuring fluorescence using flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy.

Each promoter was placed upstream of the same translational unit containing the Elowitz RBS and a sequence encoding the RFP variant and inserted into pSB1C3 to minimize variation in gene expression caused by differences in the rate of translation (initiation and elongation) or plasmid copy number. To maintain optimal spacing from the transcription start site (TSS), a two base-pair spacer (CT) was added to the 3' end of each designed extended promoters. This spacer is meant to maintain proper alignment with the RNAP complex and is based on the sequences of the natural *rrnB* P1 and *rrnD* P1 UP elements. After being manufactured by a DNA synthesis company, these synthetic promoters were cloned into pSB1C3 using a standard restriction/ligation scheme known as BioBrick assembly in which four restriction sites are used over and over to achieve

idempotent assembly²⁰. BioBrick assembly makes use of standard restriction sites that are reusable as smaller DNA fragments are combined into larger constructs. The upstream part (promoter or UP element-promoter) was cut with EcoRI and SpeI, the downstream part (reporter device) with XbaI and PstI and the backbone expression plasmid (pSB1C3) with EcoRI and PstI such that a mixed-site, 8 base scar was formed between the upstream part and the reporter device. The pSB1C3 plasmid carries a chloramphenicol (Cam)-resistance gene for positive selection. Electrocompetent *E. coli* NEB10 β cells were transformed with the resultant constructs by a standard electroporation transformation procedure.

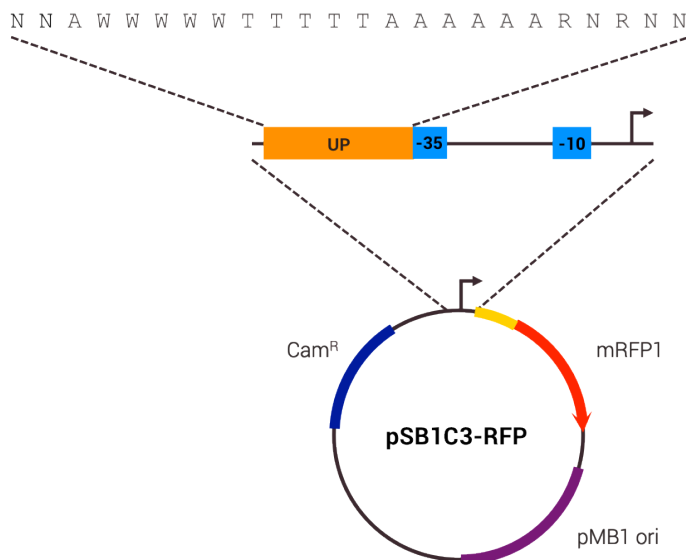


Figure 3 | A series of plasmids was constructed by inserting core and extended promoters (using a BioBricks MCS) upstream of *rfp* (red) preceded by a standard RBS sequence (yellow). *E. coli* were transformed with these plasmids and the resulting fluorescence levels were measured using flow cytometry as a means for characterizing promoter strength.

A near-consensus σ^{70} core promoter was selected from a promoter library generated by J. Chris Anderson, a collaborator at UC Berkeley. This library had been generated using error-prone PCR to introduce mutations in the -10 and -35 hexamer elements of the consensus σ^{70} core promoter (including an optimal 17 base-pair spacer between the -10 and -35 elements). Two mutations away from the consensus sequence

(one in each of the conserved regions) were sufficient to decrease transcriptional output of this chosen promoter such that it promoted gene expression at a rate similar to natural promoters (hereafter called “moderate core promoter”).

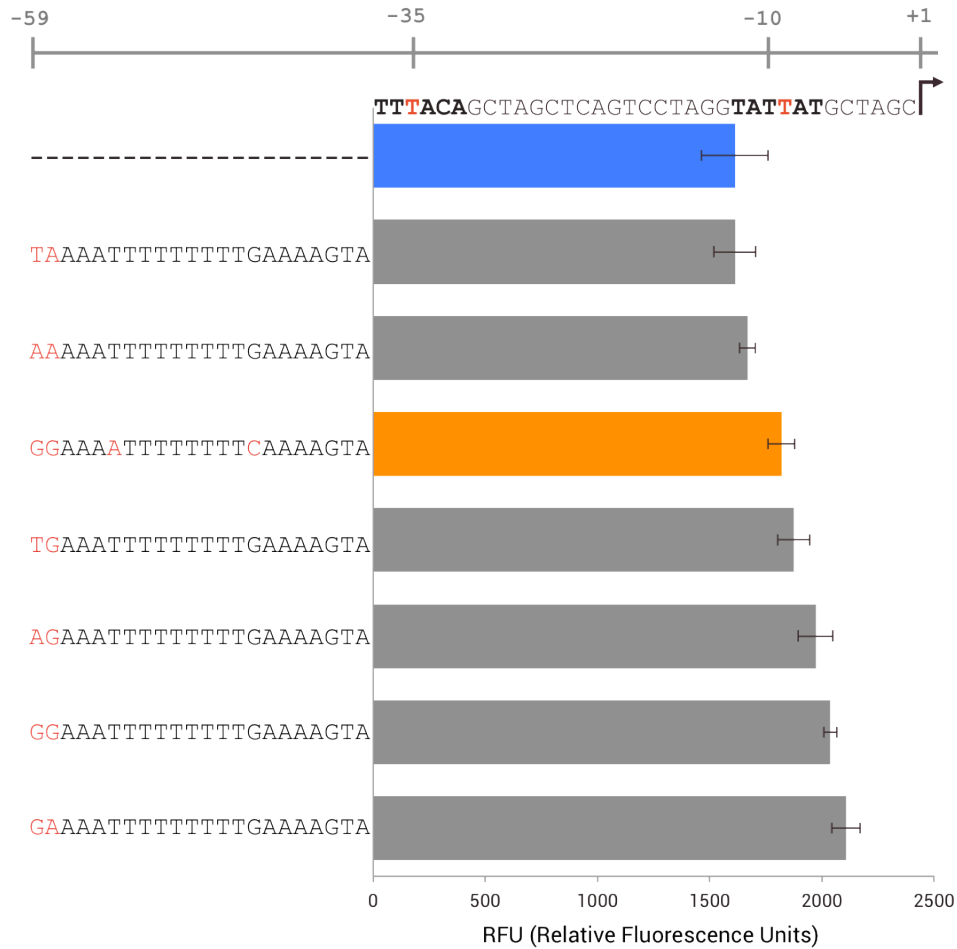


Figure 4 | A small library of extended promoters was designed by placing near-consensus UP element sequences (differing in the -58 and -59 positions, in red on 5' end) ahead of a moderate core promoter sequence (top of figure). In this case characterization by flow cytometry, used here to measure fluorescence that is reported in relative fluorescence units (RFUs), showed that these UP elements are able to finely increase gene expression levels, which is not easily accomplished using core promoter sequences alone.

As expected, the near-consensus UP elements finely increased gene expression from the level of the moderate core promoter alone (blue bar, Figure 4). I included the strongest known UP element (orange bar, Figure 4) from the study by Estrem *et al.* for comparison¹⁷. These initial constructs indicated that extending promoters with UP elements could offer a

powerful method for fine-tuning gene expression. However, genetic context has a great influence on the performance or behavior of parts such as promoters and RBSs²¹. Therefore, I decided to examine how these same UP elements influence gene expression levels when combined with weaker and stronger core promoters. I had hypothesized that a strong promoter (i.e., a promoter that drives gene expression to high levels) could be made even stronger by increasing its binding affinity to RNAP through the addition of an UP element.

I selected two representative UP elements and placed them upstream of a very weak (nearly dysfunctional with 2 mutations in each hexamer element) promoter and upstream of the consensus core promoter from the same Anderson promoter library. These extended and core promoters were characterized by measuring fluorescence from red fluorescent protein (excitation wavelength = 584 nm, emission wavelength = 607 nm) on the same pSB1C3 plasmid. Unexpectedly, these near-consensus UP elements demonstrated an ability to 1) restore a nearly dysfunctional promoter (top group, Figure 5) and 2) *decrease* overall gene expression when placed upstream of a very strong core promoter, the consensus σ^{70} sequence (bottom group, Figure 5). Why would this happen?

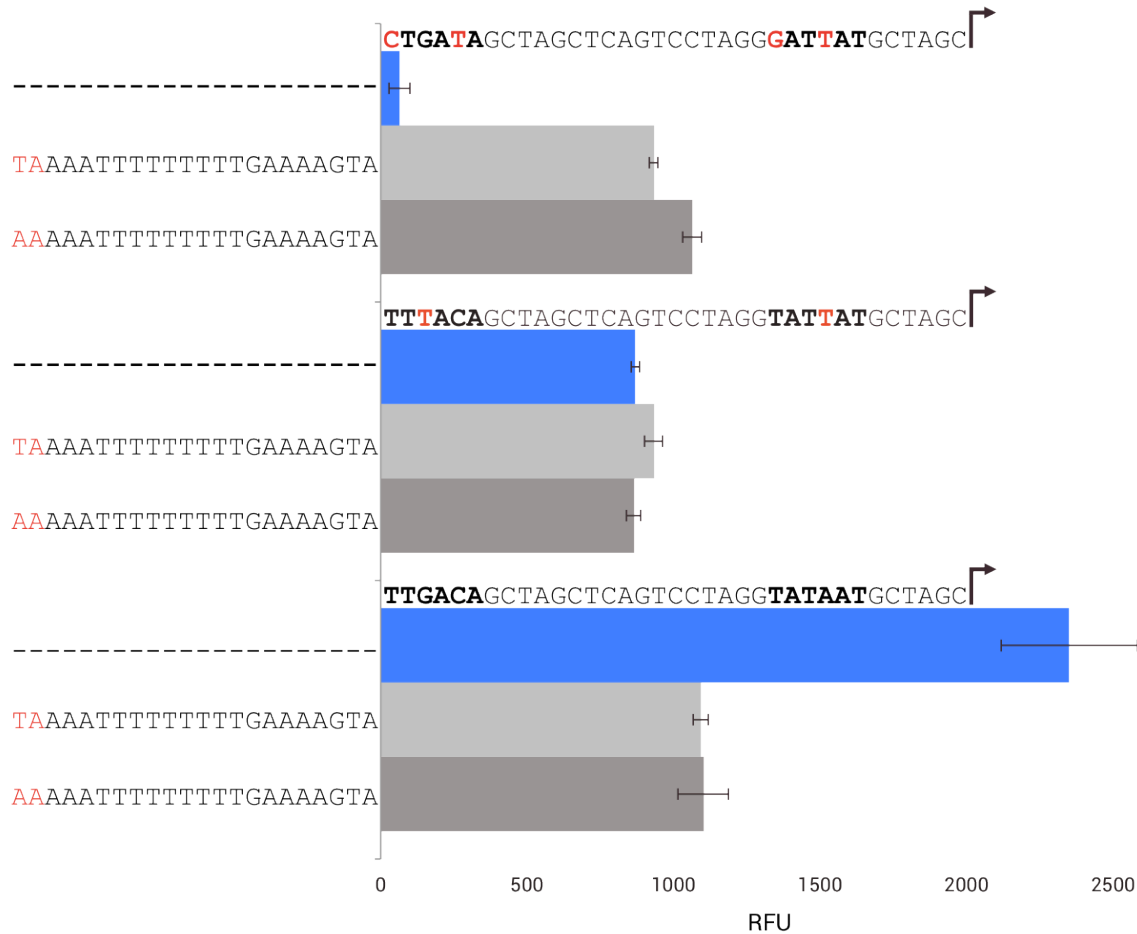


Figure 5 | A second library of extended promoters was constructed using a couple UP elements from the first promoter library and different core promoters: a weak, moderate and strong core promoter (from top to bottom, in blue). These data show that UP elements 1) have the ability to rescue a sabotaged core promoter by contributing binding affinity for the RNAP (top group) and that they 2) do not always increase gene expression levels (e.g., in the case of a very strong promoter gene expression is attenuated when it is extended with an UP element, bottom group).

The process of transcription initiation can be broken down into two major steps: 1) the recruitment of RNAP to the DNA and isomerization to an open complex at the promoter region and 2) the escape of RNAP from the promoter and transition to processive elongation. Either step can limit the overall rate of transcription, depending on the system. A potential drawback to a promoter sequence that has a high binding affinity to RNAP is that the RNAP may not be able to transition to transcription elongation because it is too tightly bound to the DNA (i.e., it will not be able to escape the promoter region). It is known that certain RNAP:promoter complexes experience *abortive transcription* in which many

short mRNAs are made before the RNAP can escape the promoter. This phenomenon may offer insights into characterizing extended promoters, as I describe later in this section (p. 27).

A strong UP element paired with a strong core promoter may result in a lower overall transcription rate than that of the core promoter alone even though RNAP may be recruited more frequently. To determine the role of binding affinity in these systems, I performed a series of electrophoretic mobility shift assays (EMSAs) to measure approximate values for K_d (the dissociation constant) at equilibrium, which can be used to calculate K_a (the association constant)²². Binding reactions (20 μ L) contained purified *E. coli* RNAP saturated with σ^{70} at various concentrations (12.5 – 400 nM), PCR-generated, linear DNA fragments containing the promoter region (5 or 10 nM) and a simple binding buffer. Binding was allowed to come to equilibrium (30 minutes at 37°C) before heparin (200 μ g/mL) was added as a competitor and incubated for an additional 10 minutes. The binding mixture was loaded on a 2.0% agarose-TAE gel and run for 2.5 hours at 6 V/cm to separate free DNA from bound DNA. Gels were visualized after being stained with SYBR Green and subsequently analyzed using ImageJ to quantify fluorescence intensity of each DNA band and to determine the fraction of bound DNA. A one-site total binding model in Prism was used to calculate dissociation constants.

Model for one-site, total binding:

$$Y = Y_{\max} [\text{RNAP}] / (K_d + [\text{RNAP}]) + \text{NS} [\text{RNAP}]$$

Y is the fraction of DNA that is bound by RNAP.

Y_{\max} is the maximum specific binding.

NS is the contribution of nonspecific binding (in inverse nM units).

Promoter architecture description	K_d (nM)	R^2	K_a (nM ⁻¹)
Dysfunctional core promoter (no UP)	311.4	0.924	0.00
UP element + dysfunctional promoter	15.53	0.981	0.06
UP element 2 + dysfunctional core promoter	13.73	0.997	0.07
Moderate core promoter (no UP)	11.66	0.987	0.09
UP element + moderate core promoter	10.21	0.987	0.10
Strong (consensus) core promoter (No UP)	2.97	0.990	0.34
UP element + strong (consensus) core promoter	0.67	0.996	1.48

Table 1 | An electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) was used to calculate dissociation/association constants for select extended promoters. Mixtures of DNA fragments containing the promoter region (10 nM) and RNAP (various concentrations, 12.5 – 400 nM) were allowed to come to equilibrium and separated using gel electrophoresis. The fraction of DNA bound increases with RNAP concentration and is used to calculate the dissociation constant k_d using a simple binding model in Prism (described above).

An example of a plot generated in Prism is given in Figure 6. In this case, the K_d of the consensus σ^{70} promoter was determined to be about 3 nM, which indicates that the RNAP:promoter affinity is high (natural, strong *E. coli* promoters typically have a K_d of 9-10 nM). Most of the promoter dissociation constants measured here were around 10-15 nM, although in the case of the extended consensus promoter (that is, the σ^{70} consensus promoter with an added near-consensus UP element), the K_d was found to be around 0.67 nM, indicating *very* high affinity. A more intuitive way to visualize this data, however, is to calculate the association constant and then plot measured fluorescence values against K_a (Figure 7) since the association constant is a good metric for binding affinity.

It appears that the addition of an UP element to the weak/dysfunctional core promoter rescues its binding functionality. Therefore, it can be assumed that the mutations in the -10 hexamer element do not significantly impact DNA unwinding (also known as promoter melting). Because UP elements contribute to RNAP *binding* – and not DNA *unwinding* – it is impossible for UP elements to rescue a completely sabotaged core

promoter²³. It is also not possible for the UP element to initiate transcription alone; it requires at least a functional -10 hexamer to recruit the sigma factor and to facilitate DNA unwinding (namely an A₋₁₁ and a T₋₇)²⁴. To verify this, I executed a series of EMSAs using the same DNA fragments but replaced the σ^{70} -saturated RNAP with the RNAP holoenzyme (no sigma factor). No binding was detected (data not shown).

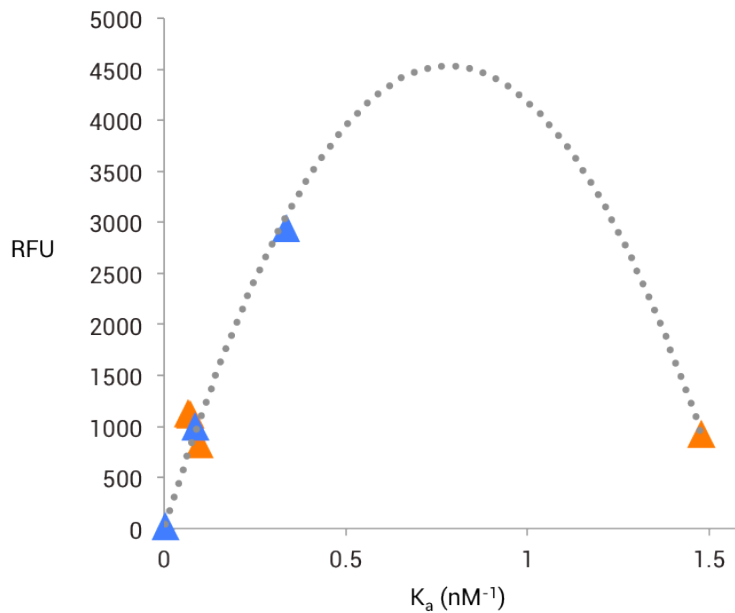


Figure 6 | EMSA-determined association constants ($1/K_a$) for each of the promoters characterized in Figure 6 (core promoters in blue, extended promoters in orange) were plotted against gene expression levels (as measured by fluorescence, in RFUs) to outline the general relationship between binding affinity and gene expression levels (i.e., transcription initiation rate). At an unknown K_a , gene expression begins to decrease with increased affinity, likely due to the RNAP being “glued down” to the DNA such that the RNAP does not escape the promoter region as often (represented by the speculative dashed, grey line). It should be possible to experimentally determine the maximum rate of transcription initiation (a function of both RNAP binding and DNA unwinding) by characterizing a large library of extended promoters.

These results indicate that UP elements are context-dependent, due to overall RNAP:promoter binding affinity, and may enhance or attenuate gene expression depending on the core promoter sequence. Furthermore, for the three core promoters tested, near-consensus UP elements appear to normalize gene expression to a particular level. Therefore, well-characterized UP elements should not only be useful for understanding

how natural UP elements function, but also for predictably fine-tuning gene expression of novel biological systems.

I have demonstrated that the overall binding affinity of RNAP:promoter complex can be broken apart into two contributing modules, the core promoter (which interacts with the sigma subunit) and the UP element (which interacts with the alpha subunit). The overall rate of transcription (i.e., the actual flux of RNAPs along the DNA or the synthesis rate of the mRNA) is tunable by both of these modules (because the binding affinity is tunable by both). Therefore, it should be possible to find the maximum rate of transcription *in vivo* by increasing the rate of RNAP recruitment *and* simultaneously increasing the rate of promoter escape. Balancing the flux of RNA polymerases in this manner will require a large combinatorial library of -10, -35 and UP elements.

Throughout the course of these measurements, a trend in the distribution of fluorescence intensity was noted across populations of cells harboring different designed promoters. In particular, I observed a heavy tail in the population distribution for measurements taken of cells expressing RFP by the strong, consensus core promoter. Interestingly, when near-consensus UP elements are added upstream of this core promoter, the distribution tightens up and becomes similar to the distribution seen when measuring RFP expression driven by the moderate core promoter or the rescued weak promoter (Figure 9). Time-lapse fluorescence microscopy (data not shown) also indicated that most of the fluorescence was being produced by only a small fraction of the total population of cells. In fact, most cells were hardly producing RFP. The brightest fluorescing cells typically did not divide, but rather grew unusually long. It is possible that very high

expression of RFP may produce so much protein that it begins to interfere with the cellular division machinery.

A more-detailed analysis of the flow cytometry data revealed that the coefficient of variation (CV, defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean), a reasonable measure of variability, is proportional to fluorescence (Figure 8). This is somewhat surprising because noise in gene expression typically increases as the process(es) become more stochastic (i.e., as the absolute numbers of species involved approach zero)²⁵. In the case of the consensus core promoter, fluorescence is high which is likely proportional to the number of RFP mRNA molecules present in the cell. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the free ribosomes are saturated with RFP mRNA, which can plague the cell. High levels of expression (i.e., high rates of transcription) could impact cell-wide gene expression by tying up all of the free ribosomes²⁶. This would not only affect the translation of critical structural proteins and enzymes, but also the translation of RNA polymerase – contributing even more noise to the system.

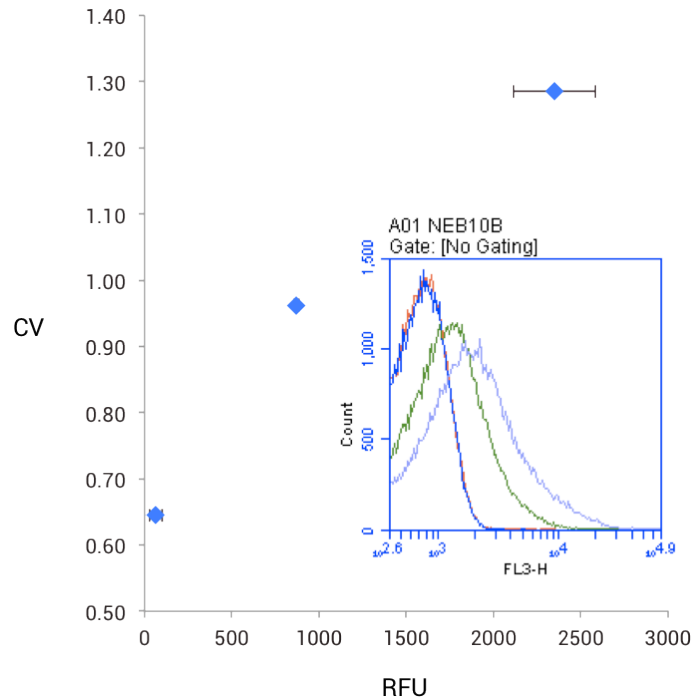


Figure 7 | The coefficient of variation (CV, defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean) for each of the measured core promoters (blue dots) is plotted against overall gene expression (fluorescence). These data suggest that variability or “noise” in gene expression is high when the rate of transcription initiation is very high, possibly due to the saturation of free ribosomes with mRNAs. This contribution to extrinsic noise may be compounded by the decreased translation of RNAPs due to a decrease in available ribosomes. The *inset* shows raw fluorescence data collected by flow cytometry (FL3-H) for each of the core promoters and a negative control (negative control in dark blue, weak promoter in red, moderate promoter in green and strong promoter in violet). It is worth noting that the *x*-axis is scaled logarithmically.

UP elements can potentially limit noise in gene expression. In these experiments, it was observed that UP elements not only modulate gene expression levels, but also contribute to variability in gene expression across an isogenic, clonal population. In the next section I describe an UP element library that limits noise in gene expression even as it increases overall gene expression levels.

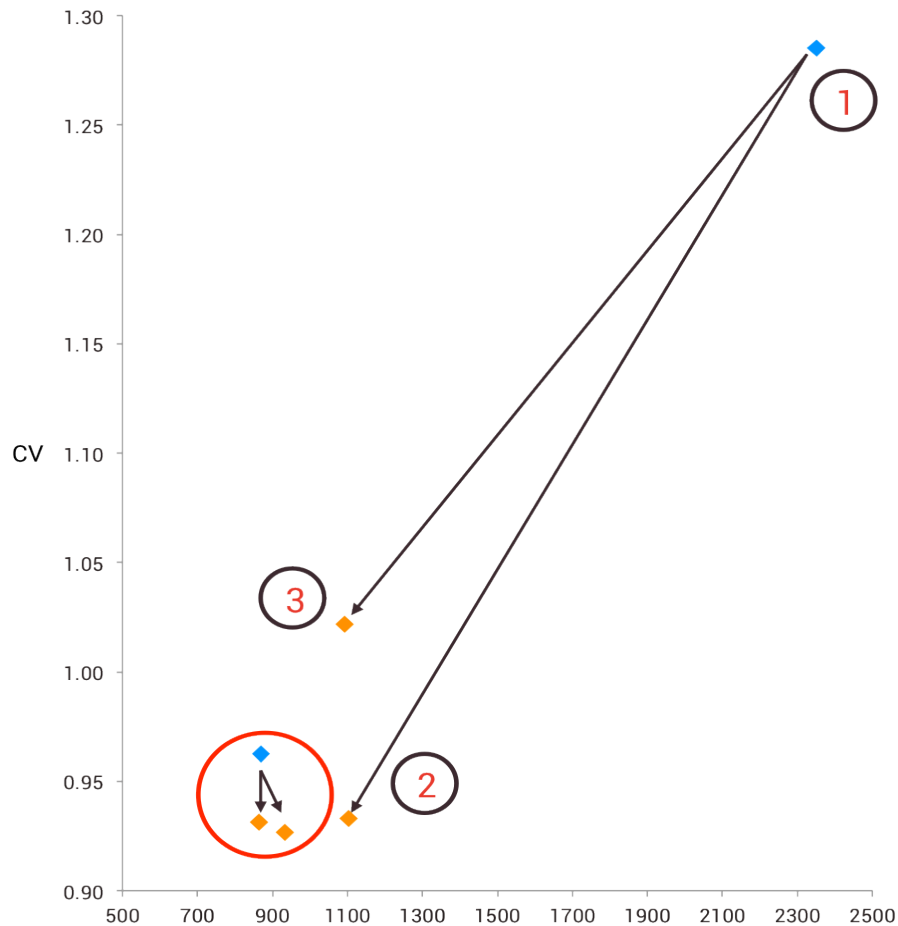
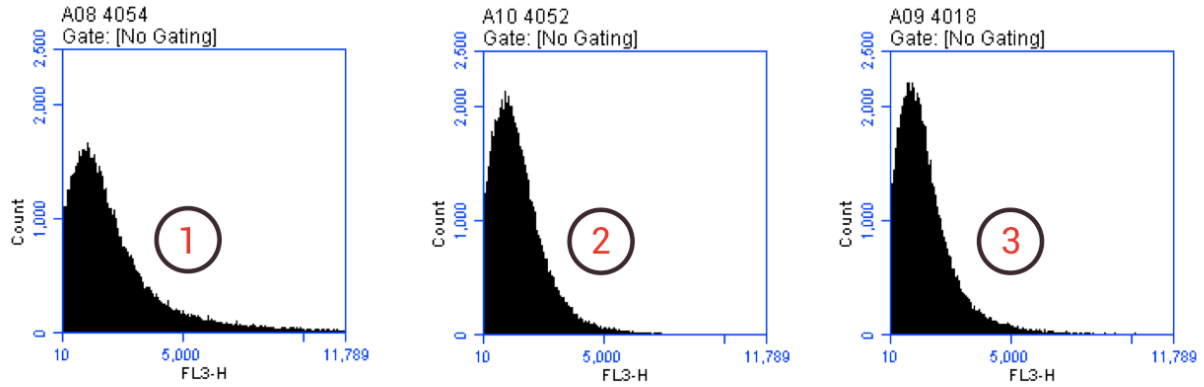


Figure 8 | The coefficient of variation (CV, defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean) for select core promoters (blue dots) and extended promoters (orange dots) is plotted against overall gene expression (fluorescence). The addition of near-consensus UP elements to the strong consensus core promoter result in significantly reduced fluorescence (core promoter is labeled 1; extended promoters are 2 and 3). In this case, noise is also reduced but to varying degrees by each of the UP elements, although they are very similar in sequence. The three fluorescence distributions at the top reveal heavy tails. It is clear that adding these UP elements to the strong core promoter tightens up the distribution. Interestingly, the addition of the same UP elements to the moderate core promoter does not significantly change fluorescence (as seen in Figure 5), but they do offer an advantage with respect to modulating noise in gene expression.

Characterizing a library of designed UP elements

Although near-consensus UP elements are useful for learning about UP element function, a more diverse set of sequences must be investigated to take full advantage of this modular genetic element. To design a more diverse set of UP element sequences, I aligned upstream sequences from three strong native *E. coli* promoters (Figure 10), *recA*, *rrnB*-P1 and *rrnD*-P1 and made nucleotide changes at positions that were moderately or highly conserved²⁷. This small UP element library (including the upstream sequences of *recA*, *rrnB*-P1 and *rrnD*-P1) was designed and built to be upstream of the moderate core σ^{70} promoter.



Figure 9 | An alignment of sequences upstream of the core promoters (-38 to -59) for *recA*, *rrnB* and *rrnD* was used to generate a sequence logo (frequency plot) for a more natural UP element sequence (i.e., not near-consensus). This served as a starting point for designed a diverse library of UP elements.

A 5' UTR translational insulator was included downstream of the TSS and upstream of the RBS. The insulator, RiboJ, is a ribozyme that co-transcriptionally cleaves the 5' UTR, eliminating any variability between genetic systems caused by differences in 5' mRNA stability. A strong RBS (arbitrary translation initiation rate = 80,000) was designed using the RBS calculator²¹. Furthermore, a transcriptional insulator with 50% GC content was included upstream of the UP element in an effort to insulate the gene cassette from the genetic context of the plasmid.

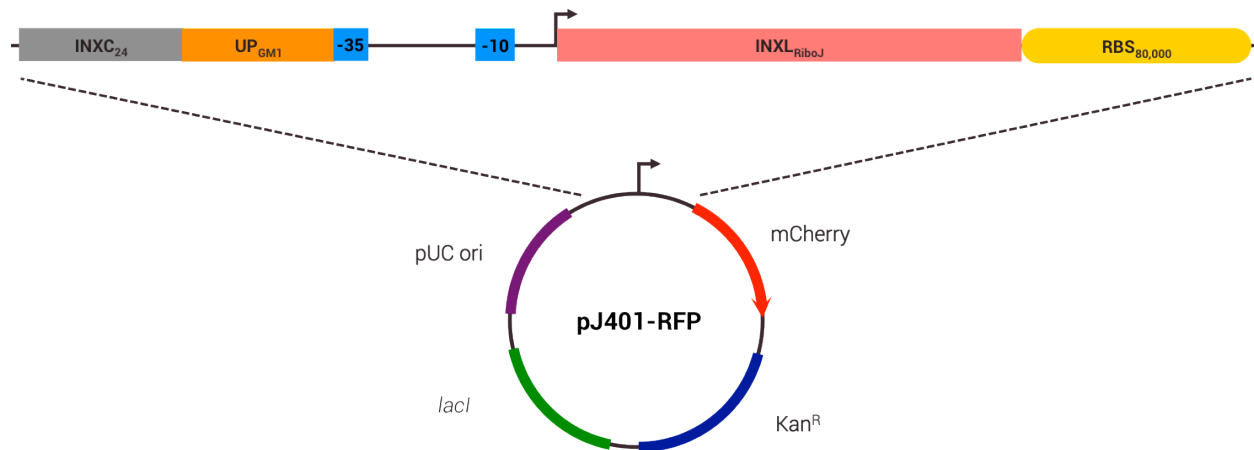


Figure 10 | The construction of an UP element library (and the construction of subsequent libraries) was carried out using isothermal DNA assembly in which six overlapping 60mer oligonucleotides and a linearized plasmid (pJ401-RFP) were assembled together in a one-pot reaction. To insulate the promoters from genetic context, a transcriptional insulator (a random sequence with 50% GC content) was placed upstream of the promoter and a post-transcriptional insulator (the RiboJ ribozyme) was placed immediately upstream of a designed, strong RBS.

The assembly of DNA into larger constructs has long been time-consuming and expensive, although the price is dropping steadily. To build out my designed UP element library, I had to turn to a cheaper, faster and more flexible DNA assembly method. The state-of-the-art assembly method when I started this project was (and still is, for the time being) isothermal DNA assembly, developed by Daniel Gibson and colleagues at the J. Craig Venter Institute²⁸⁻³⁰. The assembly method allows for the sequence-independent construction of DNA molecules from smaller pieces, both double stranded and single stranded. Isothermal DNA assembly uses three enzymes: a T5 exonuclease, a high-fidelity thermostable DNA polymerase (e.g., Phusion) and a thermostable ligase (e.g., *Taq* ligase) to chew back overlapping homologous regions, fill in gaps and seal the DNA backbone respectively. I adopted this assembly technique for my routine cloning due to its simplicity and because I could avoid any scarring resulting from restriction digestion and ligation.

Isothermal DNA assembly can be used to stitch together ssDNA oligonucleotides into larger DNA fragments, even recombining them with dsDNA such as linearized

plasmids. This was demonstrated by assembling the entire mouse mitochondrial genome from synthetic 60mer oligos³¹. I used this approach to assemble together members of an extended promoter library from six overlapping ssDNA oligos (detailed in Appendix B – DNA Sequences) and developed a small MATLAB program to automate the design of ssDNA oligos to use in this assembly scheme (Appendix A – Methods).

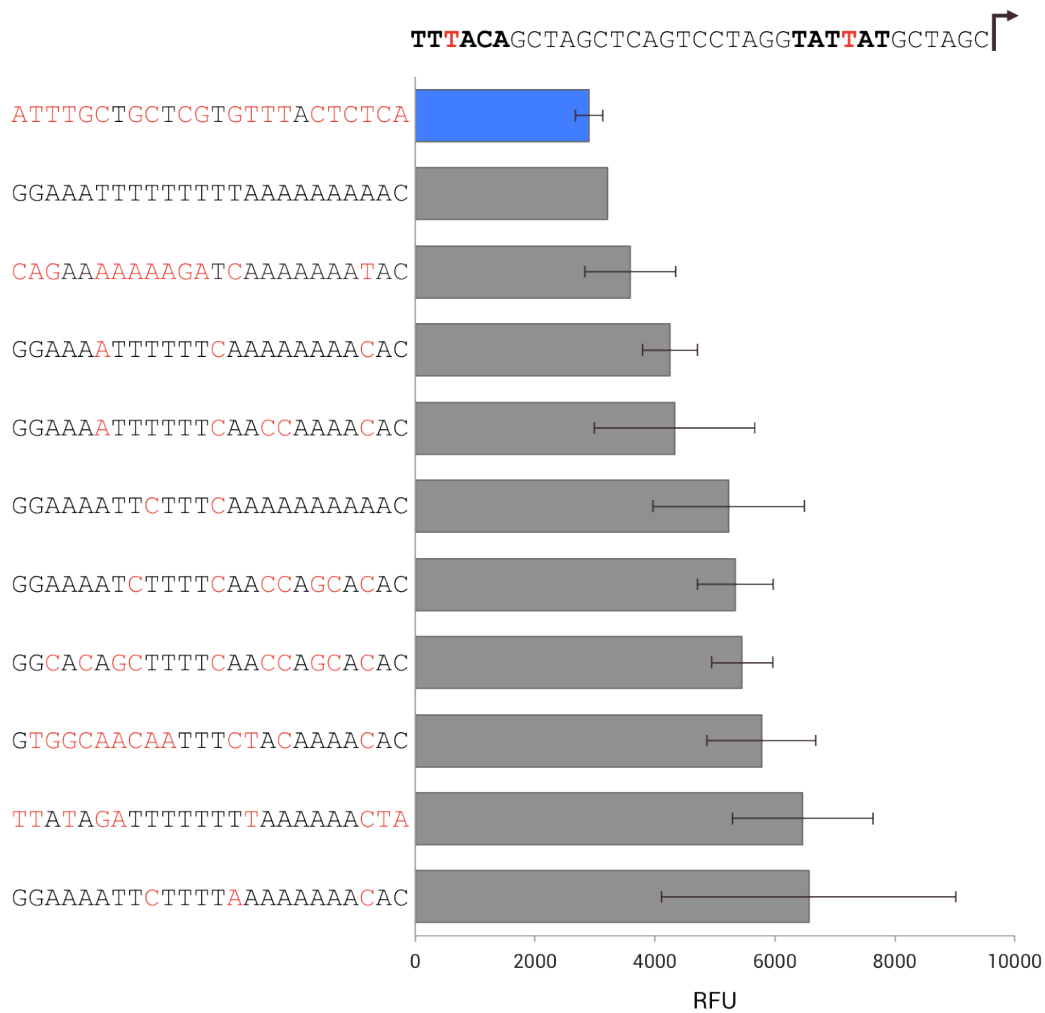


Figure 11 | A diverse UP element library was characterized using flow cytometry. These UP elements were placed upstream of the moderate core promoter (top) and are shown here to increase fluorescence by significant amounts.

Figure 12 shows that the extension of the moderate core promoter with any of these UP element library members increases fluorescence. Perhaps what is more interesting is

that although these UP elements increase overall gene expression levels, they simultaneously drive down the variability in gene expression (Figure 13). My hypothesis is that these sequences are near a “sweet spot” for transcription in which the two parts of transcription initiation are nearly balanced such that there is relatively high frequency of RNAP recruitment but limited abortive transcription. This of course can be tested by monitoring abortive transcription³². Future work will include an *in vitro* time-course transcription assay in which binding reactions are carried out in a manner similar to the EMSA described earlier. After the incubation period, NTP mix and heparin would be added to the mixture to start *in vitro* transcription and compete with the template DNA, respectively. Aliquots (5 uL) from the reaction mixture would be taken at 5 minute intervals and loaded onto a gel to be analyzed. Extended promoters containing UP elements are expected to show a shift for longer times than promoters lacking UP elements, which will dissociate sooner. In addition, promoter sequences that limit promoter escape by over-binding RNAP are expected to produce a large amount of abortive transcript relative to promoters that do not limit promoter escape (those would instead produce full length transcripts).

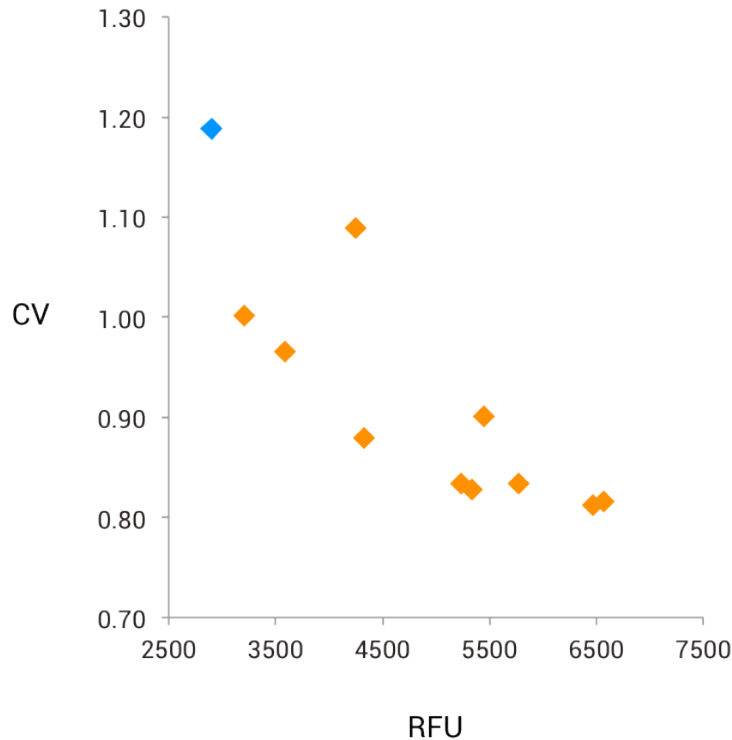


Figure 12 | The data generated from the promoter set in Figure 12 is plotted here as CV (a measure of noise) against fluorescence. A moderate core promoter (blue dot) is enhanced by the addition of UP elements (orange dots) by not only increasing gene expression but also decreasing noise in gene expression. These data suggest that under these conditions, RNAP:promoter binding (and not the transition to an open complex or transcription elongation) is the main contributor to transcriptional noise and can be adjusted by modifying the promoter sequence.

Regulated expression using lactose-inducible promoters

One argument against using UP elements to modulate gene expression levels is that it is simple enough to modify the -10 and -35 elements of the core promoter to modulate gene expression levels. However, in addition to offering a way to make *small* changes in the rate of transcription initiation (which is difficult to achieve by mutagenizing the core promoter) and a way to potentially decrease the noise associated with gene expression, UP elements provide a facile method for engineering promoters that have constraints on their architecture. For example, regulated promoters in bacteria often have an operator motif immediately upstream, downstream or embedded within the promoter sequence. In this

case, it is difficult to modulate the RNAP:promoter binding affinity by changing the nucleotide sequence of the promoter without altering the regulatory properties of the system. UP elements appear to be a very useful tool to get around these constraints.

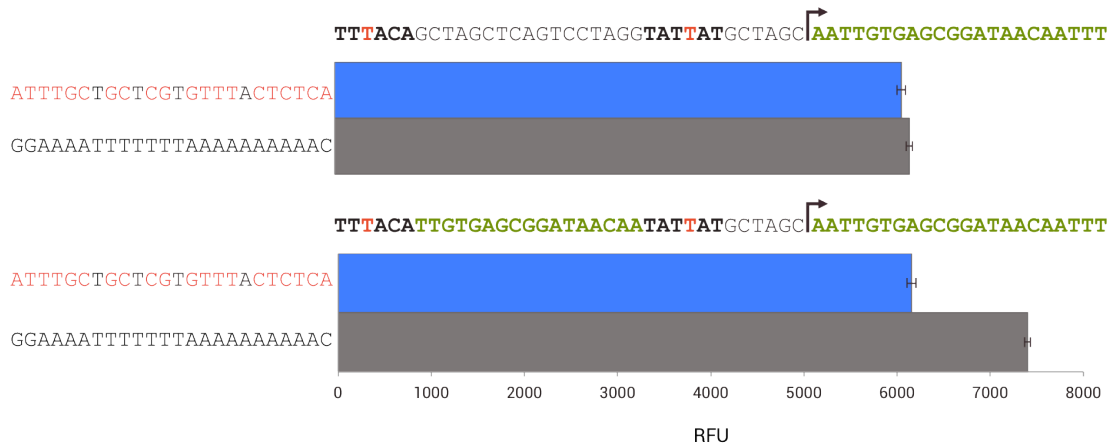


Figure 13 | A near-consensus UP element was placed upstream of two synthetic *lac* promoters, which can be induced by IPTG. After 6 hours at 1 mM IPTG, the extended promoter with two lacO operator sites showed an increased dynamic range than the core promoter with the same operator sites. This result indicates that UP elements are especially useful for modulating the binding of promoters that are constrained by their architecture (e.g., by operator sites).

To determine whether or not UP elements can modulate the dynamic range of gene expression of regulated promoters, I designed and characterized two IPTG-inducible promoters using the common lacO operator sequence. The fluorescence data in Figure 14 suggest that in certain cases UP elements can be used to extend promoters with constrained architectures in order to achieve modulated gene expression levels. In particular, when the regulatory protein binding is higher (two operator sites), then the addition of the UP element can help drive higher gene expression.

Chapter 3 – A platform for orthogonal gene expression

“An inefficient virus kills its host. A clever virus stays with it.” – James Lovelock

Bacteriophage T7 RNAP and its cognate promoter have been used for biotechnological applications for decades. This is mainly due to T7 phage’s high selectivity and processivity that results in a very high rate of transcription. However, because it is so processive, it can quickly consume cellular resources and result in severely decreased growth and possible cellular death³³. Therefore, T7 promoters and/or T7 RNAP are commonly regulated when used to drive protein synthesis³⁴.

The goal of engineering microorganisms to perform desired tasks such as chemical biosynthesis is usually at odds with the cell’s objective (to grow and to multiply). Therefore, metabolic engineers should start thinking like viruses – or perhaps use viral components to achieve their goals. For example, T7 RNAP carries out a transcription process that is independent or orthogonal to the endogenous cellular process. In other words, the T7 RNAP is non-cross-reacting with native *E. coli* promoters and the *E. coli* RNAP (of any sigma subunit) cannot recognize or act on T7 promoters. This property makes this an ideal transcription platform for metabolic engineering applications because it offers tunable and controllable transcription. There are likely many more viral genetic elements that would be useful for helping metabolic engineers repurpose the cell.

Characterizing native T7 genomic promoters

Bacteriophage T7 offers metabolic engineers 17 native promoters from its genome³⁵. However, the transcriptional output of these promoters (i.e. their relative strength) has not been characterized. I designed an expression system nearly identical to

the one described in Chapter 2 for the extended σ^{70} promoter UP element library (swapping the σ^{70} promoters with the T7 genomic promoters). A consensus T7 promoter sequence was included as a reference. The fluorescence data are presented in Figure 15.

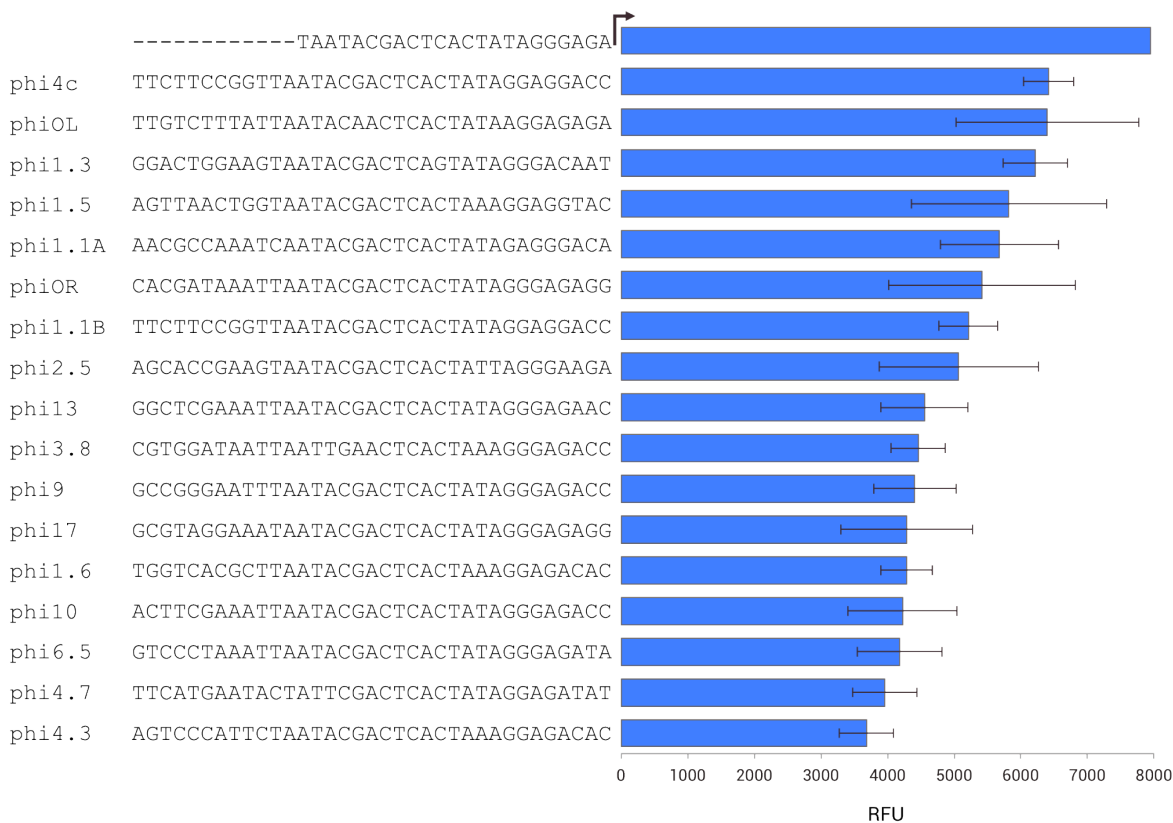


Figure 14 | The 17 genomic promoters of bacteriophage T7 were characterized alongside the consensus T7 core promoter using flow cytometry. The consensus sequence (top) drives gene expression higher than the native promoters.

Extending T7 promoters with designed UP elements

T7 RNAP:T7 promoter specificity is mediated by a specificity loop (residues 742-773) that interacts with -10 and -11. The -7 and -9 positions are also highly conserved³⁵. In fact, changing the nucleotide sequences of the core T7 promoter at any position may destroy its specificity and therefore render it non-orthogonal. A study in 2005 reported that an AT-rich region upstream of the core promoter (i.e., upstream of -17) contributes to

the strength of T7 Class III promoters whereas weaker Class II promoters have more GC content in this region³⁶. The authors suggest that a T7 UP element may exist despite the fact that the T7 RNAP is a single catalytic protein and does not have a subunit similar to *E. coli*'s RNAP alpha subunit. I sought to extend bacteriophage T7 promoters in a manner similar to what I have described above for endogenous *E. coli* promoters. In addition to the existing UP element library for *E. coli* promoters, a multiple sequence alignment of the 17 native T7 promoters served as a guide for designing a variety of UP element sequences (Figure 16). I placed this library of UP elements upstream of the consensus T7 promoter and characterized these new transcriptional units using flow cytometry.

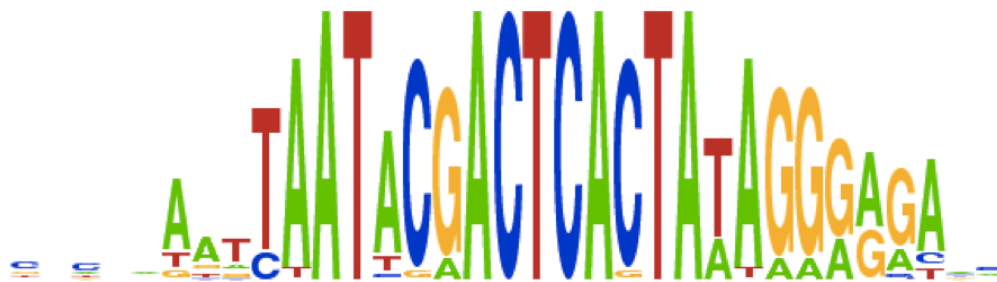


Figure 15 | A sequence logo for the T7 promoter was generated using a multiple sequence alignment of the 17 native T7 promoters, servicing as a guide for designing novel T7 UP elements (-27 through -18).

The data show that each new construct produces less fluorescence than the reference promoter (Figure 17). This is not entirely surprising since these UP elements are contributing to the overall binding of a promoter that already has a high affinity for T7 RNAP. AT-rich sequences such as these upstream of T7 promoters may not be binding in a highly specific manner (as the *E. coli* UP elements bind to the CTDs of the RNAP alpha subunits), but nonspecific interactions and DNA curvature may be helping the T7 RNAP bind to its promoter region³⁷.

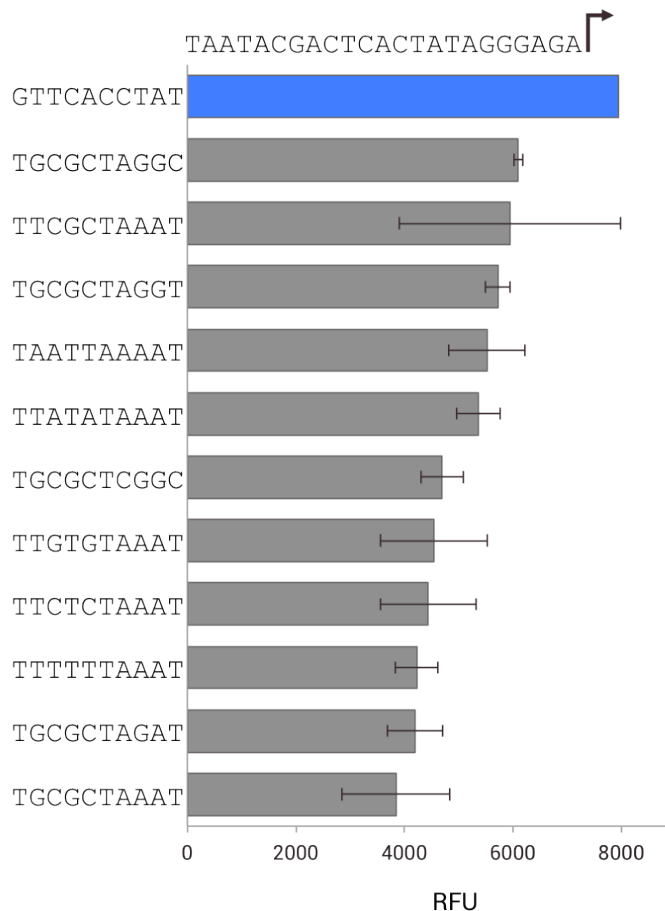


Figure 16 | T7 UP elements from a designed library were placed upstream of the consensus core promoter and measured using flow cytometry. Gene expression levels decrease upon addition of any UP element most likely due to the already high affinity the consensus core promoter has for T7 RNAP.

Characterization of an orthogonal gene expression system

Gene expression tuning has been the focus of a large body of work produced by the metabolic engineering community due to the need to balance energy and material (e.g., carbon) flux through the synthetic metabolic pathway and through the interface to the host metabolism. However, it is unreasonable to assume that there is no need to balance the flux of *information* through gene expression pathways (i.e., transcription and translation). That is, we should not assume that the concentration of available RNAPs and ribosomes in the cell are not rate-limiting²⁶. Building from recent work that has demonstrated functional

transcription-translation processes that are orthogonal (i.e., parallel, but independent) to endogenous cellular processes (Figure 18)³⁸, I successfully express RFP using an orthogonal gene expression system (O-system) and describe (in the following chapter) the orthogonal expression of a three-step metabolic pathway.

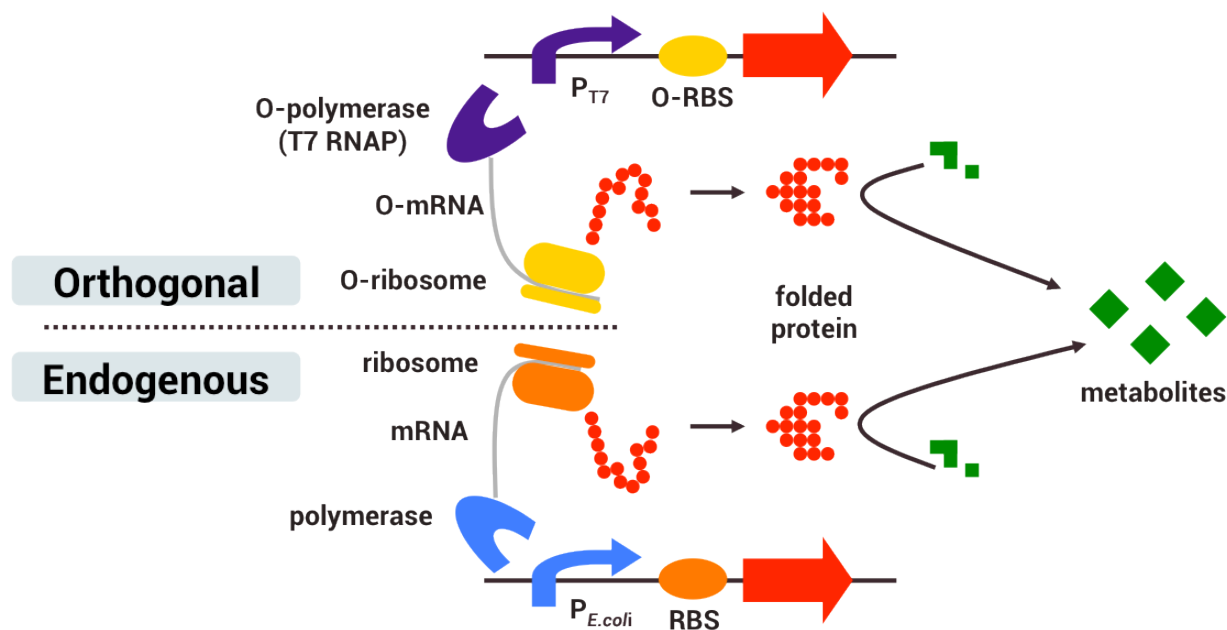


Figure 17 | The concept of an orthogonal gene expression is illustrated above. Expression of genes encoding enzymes can be carried out by native, endogenous cellular machinery (i.e., *E. coli* σ^{70} RNAP, *E. coli* ribosome). However, it can also be carried out by parallel but independent (i.e., orthogonal) processes in which orthogonal cellular machinery (e.g., T7 RNAP, O-ribosome) do not cross-react with native regulation. An orthogonal process may decrease the overall metabolic burden placed on the cell by the demands of the introduced pathway or system.

Orthogonal gene expression should provide a stable, steady supply of cellular machinery dedicated to expressing the gene(s) of interest. In the case of enzymes, this approach may dramatically increase productivity by decoupling the expression of the pathway genes from native cellular processes. To demonstrate orthogonal gene expression, I designed a plasmid (pGM-O-RFP) that houses two modules, the O-system self generator and the O-system reporter. The self generator module uses an initial T7 RNAP input (expressed from a chromosomally integrated gene) to bootstrap production of additional T7 RNAP and orthogonal 16S rRNA (for orthogonal ribosome assembly). Once a sufficient

pool is established, the orthogonal machinery should begin to express its intended target, an RFP reporter in this scenario (Figure 19).

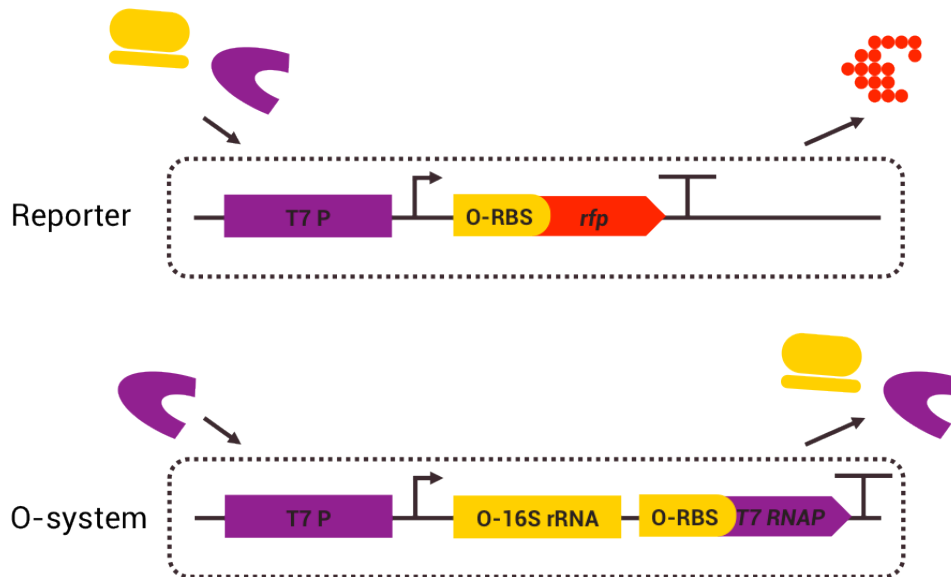


Figure 18 | The prototype O-system is autocatalytic, but requires an initial T7 RNAP pool to boot up. T7 RNAP is expressed from the chromosome of *E. coli* strain BLR(DE3) by inducing with IPTG (1 mM). The O-system is built from two components, T7 RNAP and a 16S rRNA sequence that includes an orthogonal anti-RBS. Once a sufficient pool of orthogonal components is established, the reporter (*rfp*) is orthogonally expressed.

As previously mentioned, the bacteriophage T7 promoter and RNAP pair have been used extensively for over-expressing recombinant proteins. T7 RNAP has a high affinity for the T7 promoter, which is responsible for the high gene expression levels (relative to endogenous expression levels). However, the specificity of the molecular interactions involved in T7 transcription makes this machinery orthogonal to the host, which can be exploited to achieve sophisticated tasks without concerns for directly burdening native transcription processes. Although phage-based orthogonal transcription machinery has been studied and used for decades, no such natural translation machinery has been elucidated. Orthogonal translation was first engineered and demonstrated twenty years ago, but has not been extensively adopted. Recently, an orthogonal gene expression system was demonstrated to work but not used for any application³⁸. The orthogonal ribosomes

used in this work were experimentally generated via a high-throughput dual screen of a combinatorial library to identify orthogonal 16S rRNA (i.e., an anti-RBS sequence within the 16S rRNA that is orthogonal to native RBSs). In another study, researchers computationally generate a family of orthogonal 16S rRNA anti-RBS and RBS pairs³⁹. A pair from this study was selected to be incorporated into my O-system (Figure 20).

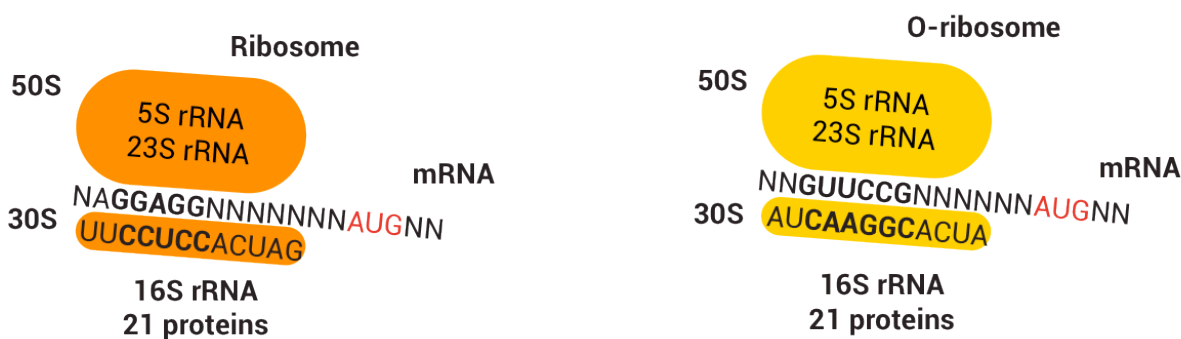


Figure 19 | The orthogonal ribosome (in yellow) differs from the native ribosome (in orange) only by the anti-RBS (bold) found within the 16S rRNA subunit, which recognizes a different RBS (bold). This particular orthogonal RBS and anti-RBS pair was generated computationally and reported by Rao and colleagues.

The O-system was turned on by inducing the expression of T7 RNAP from the chromosome of *E. coli* strain BLR(DE3) by adding 1.0 mM IPTG to a culture in the exponential growth phase (~OD=0.2). After 6 hours of additional growth, samples were analyzed using flow cytometry and fluorescence was measured at the appropriate wavelength. Surprisingly, the designed O-system worked as intended without modification (Figure 21). However, the system appears to be very leaky, with RFP being expressed from a culture that was not induced. This is likely due to basal expression of T7 RNAP expressed from the chromosome. Because T7 RNAP is incredibly processive, even a small amount can accumulate product.

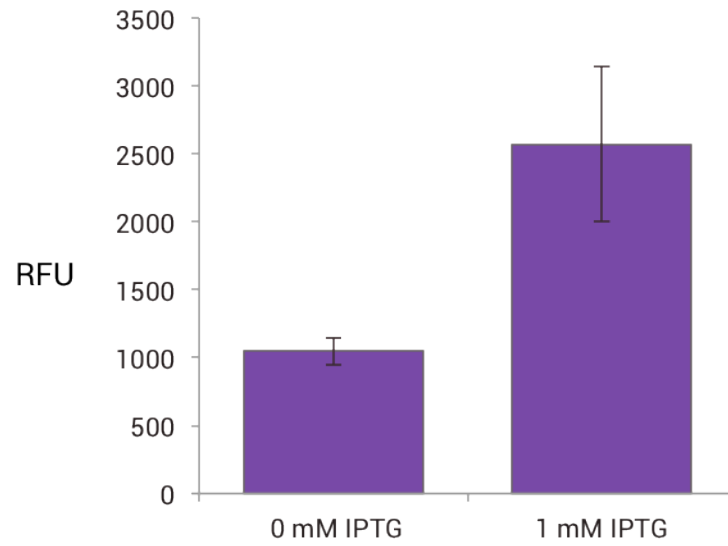


Figure 20 | The O-system was turned on by adding IPTG (1 mM) to the culture. After 6 hours, fluorescence was measured using flow cytometry. Although the O-system appears to be leaky (likely due to basal amounts of T7 RNAP expression from the chromosome), it appears to be functional.

Chapter 4 – Orthogonal expression of a lycopene biosynthetic pathway

“Imagination is more important than knowledge.” – Einstein

There are countless chemicals produced by living systems all over the world, most of which have yet to be identified. Metabolic engineers will take advantage of the synthetic capabilities of biology and will eventually replace most of the synthetic chemistry that has dominated the chemical industry (due to petroleum feedstock). But what do we start with? A large number of natural products are already known. Many of these are high value per unit volume molecules and would seem to be economically sound targets.

One of these compounds, lycopene, is a common target for metabolic engineering projects due to its red pigmentation – is it easy to detect and measure^{6,40-43}. In addition, lycopene (an effective antioxidant) and other carotenoids such as β -carotene have long been recognized as important, beneficial compounds to human and animal health. Indeed, an entire industry has been built around nutraceuticals (projected to be a \$250 billion market by 2018) in which nutrients, dietary supplements and preventative medicines are sold as consumer products.

I sought to express in *E. coli* (natively non-carotenogenic) a lycopene biosynthesis pathway originally from the phytopathogenic bacterium *Erwinia herbicola* (also known as *Pantoea agglomerans*). The genes encoding the enzymes in this pathway are found in the *crt* gene cluster. Starting with farnesyl diphosphate (FPP) in *E. coli* (a product of the native DXP pathway), three exogenous genes must be expressed for the pathway to be realized (Figure 22). The chemical transformations are facilitated by enzymes encoded by *crtE*, *crtI*, and *crtJ*, illustrated in Figure 22 on the right. The three-step pathway condenses an FPP and an IPP

into one GGPP which is subsequently polymerize into phytoene. Phytoene is the first committed step in the carotenoid pathway. This molecule can be desaturated to form lycopene in a complex, multi-step reaction facilitated by CrtI. The step beyond lycopene in this pathway produces β -carotene.

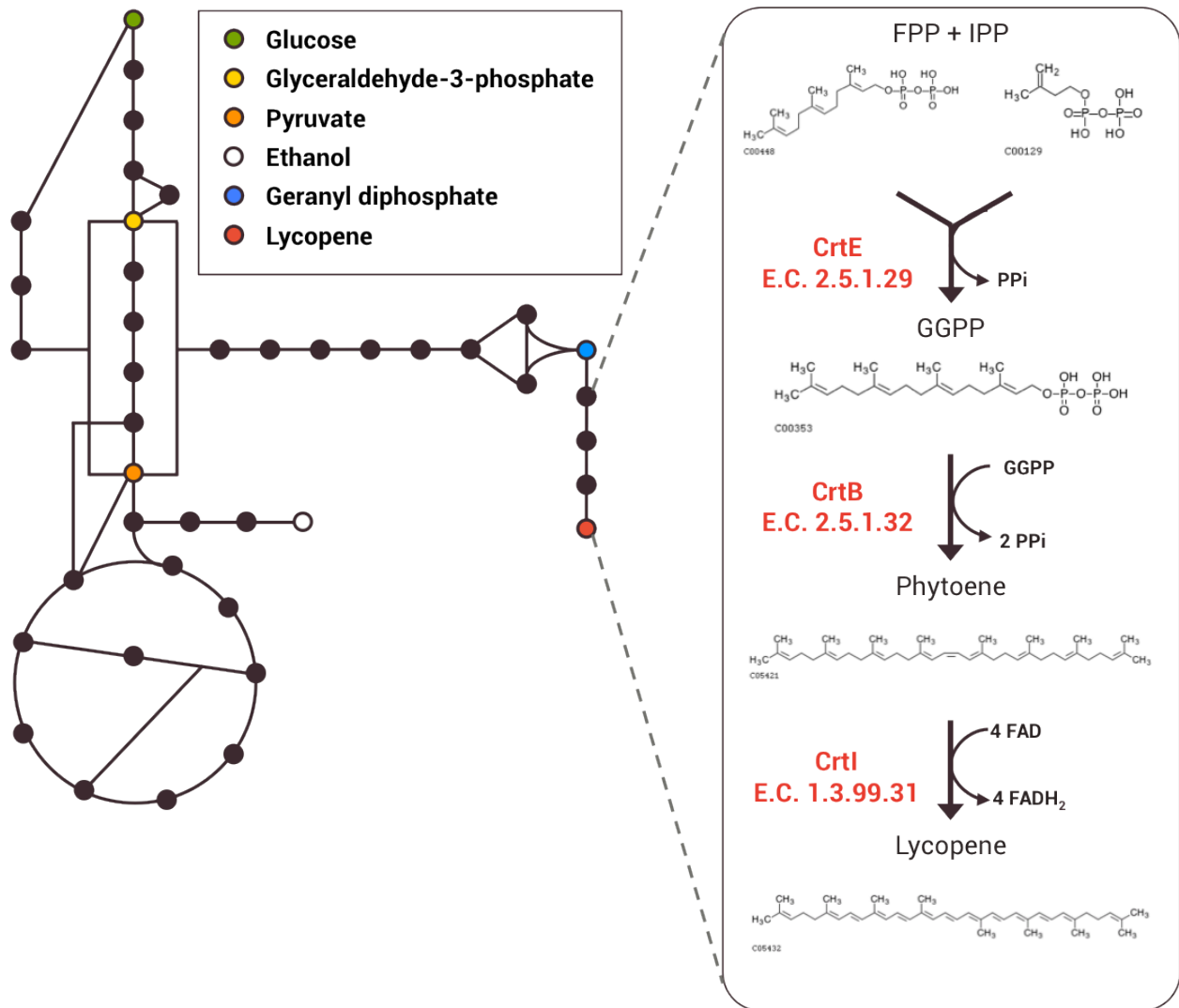


Figure 21 | A cartoon of central metabolism shows the relationship between the lycopene biosynthesis pathway and glycolysis and the TCA cycle (left). Lycopene is synthesized in three enzymatic steps from products of the DXP pathway (right). These enzymes, encoded by *crtEBI*, are not native to *E. coli* and must be added in order to achieve lycopene production.

The pAC-LYC plasmid has been used for decades by researchers interested in lycopene biosynthesis^{43,44}. I designed a series of plasmids based on the pJ401 plasmid previously used for promoter characterization (Figure 23). These plasmids were designed to express the gene cluster in the order of *crtEIB*. The first plasmid, pJ401-*crtEIB*, uses native transcription and translation to express the pathway genes. The second plasmid, pJ401-T7-*crtEIB*, uses orthogonal transcription and native translation to express the genes. The third plasmid, pJ401-O-*crtEIB*, uses the complete O-system to express the lycopene pathway genes.

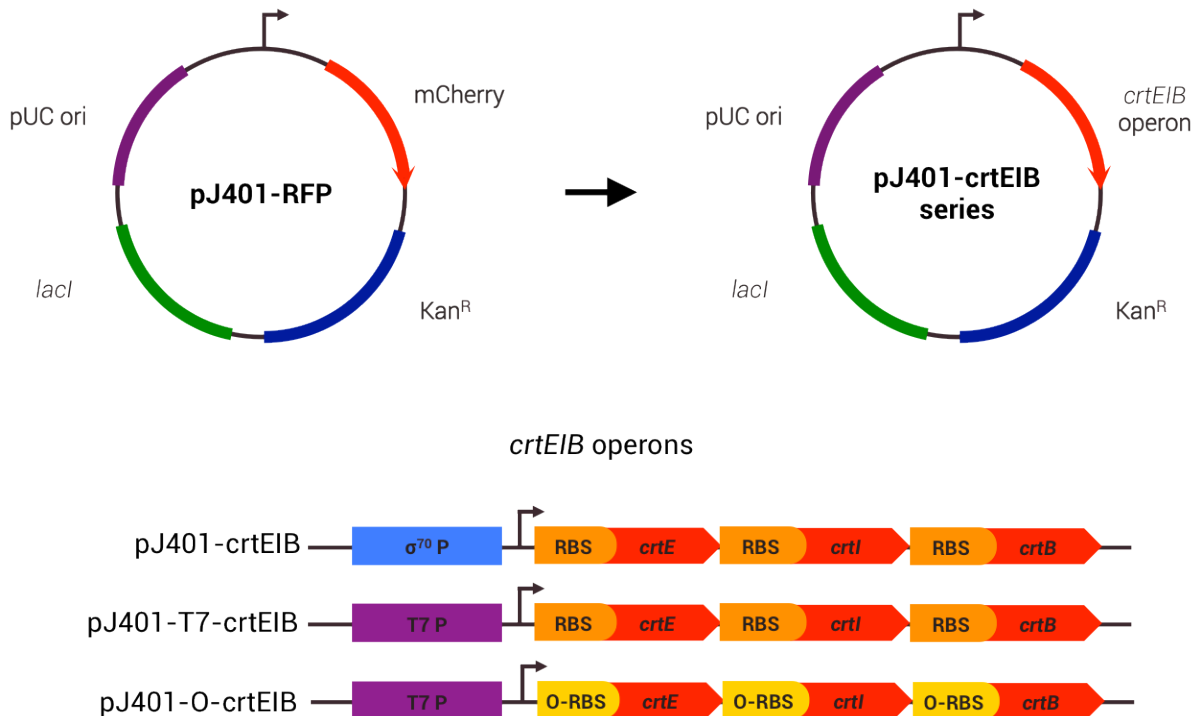


Figure 22 | A series of plasmids were constructed to introduce the lycopene pathway genes to *E. coli*. The *rfp* in pJ401-RFP (previously used for promoter characterization) was swapped out for a refactored operon, *crtEIB* using isothermal DNA assembly (top). This operon was expressed in three ways: 1) native transcription, native translation; 2) orthogonal transcription, native translation; and 3) orthogonal transcription, orthogonal translation (bottom). NOTE: Due to a DNA assembly design error, the O-16S rRNA sequence was not added to the plasmid requiring orthogonal translation.

These plasmids were assembled using isothermal DNA assembly from PCR-amplified fragments (from the pAC-LYC and pJ401 plasmids, see Appendix B for genbank files). DNA primers, PCR and assembly protocols were designed using the web-based J5 DeviceEditor software in less than 30 minutes⁴⁵. The pieces assembled together as expected and were used to transform *E. coli* strain BLR(DE3). Transformants were selected and grown shaking overnight (~16 hours) at 37°C. These cultures were diluted by 100-fold in 10 mL cultures and grown shaking at room temperature for 36 hours before being characterized. Samples were collected and lycopene was extracted using a standard acetone extraction procedure⁴⁶. Lycopene content was inferred by measuring the absorbance of the extraction supernatant at a wavelength of 475 nm. These values were then divided by the cell density of the population (measured by flow cytometry) and then multiplied by an arbitrary factor to yield the data presented in Figure 24.

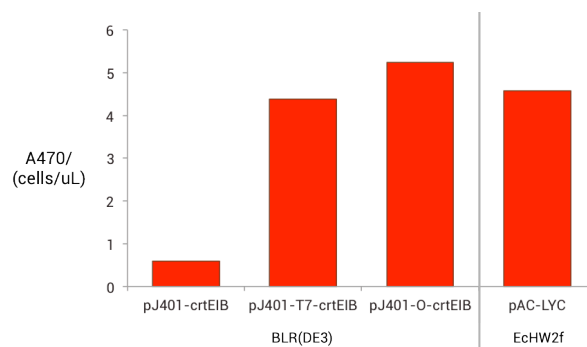


Figure 23 | Lycopene production was determined using a simple colorimetric assay in which absorbance at 470 nm of extracted lycopene in acetone was measured using a spectrophotometer. These values were normalized to the density of the bacterial culture (i.e., the concentration of cells), which was measured using flow cytometry. The bars on the left of the gray line represent the constructed plasmids expressed in BLR(DE3). The all-native expression of the *crtEIB* operon did not result in high lycopene levels. Unfortunately, a design flaw for the assembly of the all-orthogonal expression of the operon resulted in the exclusion of the O-16S rRNA subunit, which is theoretically necessary for expression. Lycopene pathway genes were clearly expressed, however. This indicates that native ribosomes must have translated the orthogonal transcript and, therefore, the orthogonality of this RBS and anti-RBS pair is not as it was purported to be. Two of these constructs performed roughly as well as a previously reported optimized strain, EcHW2f (right of gray line). Future work includes combining the engineered plasmids presented in this work with the optimized strain, which may improve lycopene production to unprecedented levels.

Chapter 5 – Conclusions and perspective – next-generation metabolic engineering

“What I cannot build, I do not understand.” – Richard Feynman

Despite large advances, the implementation of predictable, novel functions in cells remains an unmet goal of synthetic biology. To overcome this challenge, the synthetic biology community is working to generate and characterize large libraries of genetic parts with the aim of elucidating hidden biological design principles and eventually develop models for the *de novo* forward engineering of genetic systems⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹. For example, significant progress in this area has been demonstrated for ribosome binding sites. One of the developments that has facilitated this approach is large-scale *de novo* DNA synthesis, allowing the engineering of DNA sequences with single-nucleotide resolution. In addition, single-cell measurement technologies such as flow cytometry and time-lapse microscopy have enabled quantitative measurements of part performance and analysis of relevant system parameters⁵⁰.

While research in metabolic engineering has continued to advance with a growing number of genetic, analytical, and computational tools, the application of synthetic biology to metabolic engineering has the potential to create a paradigm shift. Rather than starting with the full complement of components in a wild-type organism and piece-wise modifying and streamlining its function, metabolic engineering can be attempted using a parts-based approach to design by carefully and rationally specifying the inclusion of each necessary component. Just as cars are routinely built from modular components in assembly lines, rapid, modularized construction of microbial chemical factories is on the horizon. For example, putative genes identified computationally in a metagenomics study need not be

isolated and cloned; the sequence information can be outsourced to synthesis companies and subsequently screened for function as Bayer *et al.* recently demonstrated⁵¹. This capability opens many opportunities for metabolic engineers. First of all, the convenience of this approach over traditional cloning allows for the systematic generation of genetic part variants such as promoter libraries. Secondly, it provides a practical way for eliminating restriction sites or undesirable RNA secondary structures and to codon-optimize genes for the expression in heterologous hosts. Thirdly and perhaps most importantly, it decouples molecular cloning from genetic design.

I have learned several lessons throughout the course of this dissertation research. First of all, what I have built, I do not necessarily understand. It is apparent that for even *E. coli*, the best-characterized model organism, we know so little about biology. I was perplexed to learn that my high-copy number plasmids could actually vary from 50-300 copies per cell, even though they are routinely described as ~100 copies/cell plasmids. The difference between expressing an RFP reporter in a low-, medium- and high-copy number plasmid can be discerned by the naked eye (Figure 25). Yet the literature fails to address these basic issues.

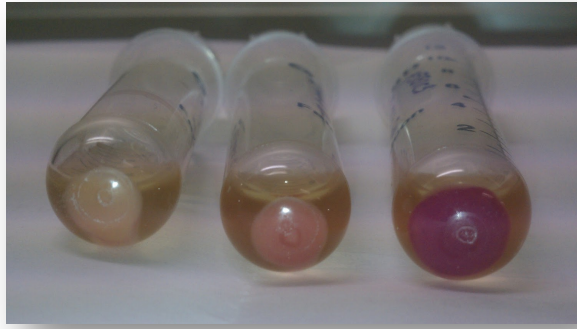


Figure 24 | The copy number of an expression plasmid has a huge impact on gene expression levels (and, unsurprisingly, noise in gene expression). Here, RFP is being made in the same strain of *E. coli* grown to the same OD in the same media using the same expression cassette but on different plasmids that have different replication origins. From left to right: pSB3C5 (low copy # of ~5, pSC101 ori), pSB3C4 (medium copy # of 10-12, p15A ori), pSB1C3 (high copy # of 100-300, pMB1 ori).

It turns out that environmental, cellular and genetic context are very important when trying to characterize or engineer a genetic system. For example, the expression of the consensus core promoter in NEB10 β is very different from the expression of the same piece of DNA and in the same environmental conditions in BLR(DE3) (Figure 26). This demonstrates that cellular context (i.e., the strain background as it relates to the physiology of the cell) plays an important role in gene expression. Other considerations include culture medium, growth conditions such as aeration and temperature, antibiotic selection marker, plasmid size, plasmid-based or chromosomal expression and variations of codon usage in coding sequences, just to name a few.

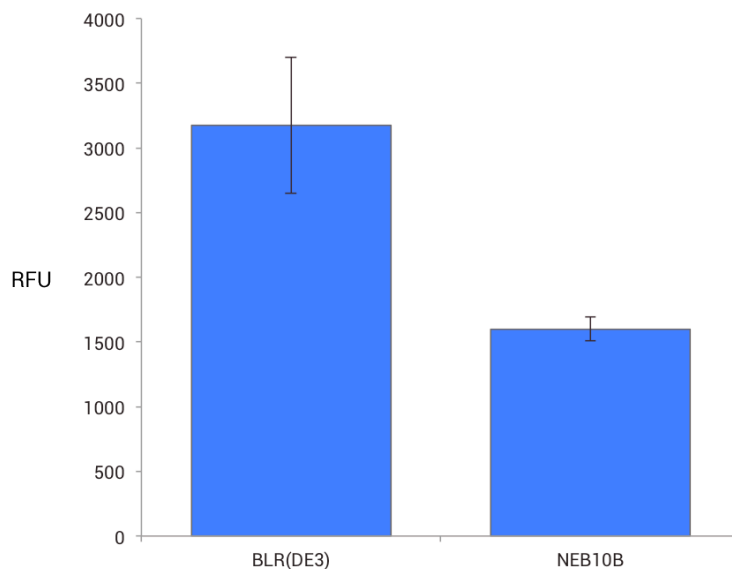


Figure 25 | The expression of *rfp* using the same plasmid in two different strains of *E. coli* results in very different protein production levels (even when grown in the same conditions). This demonstrates the importance of choosing the appropriate strain background (i.e., physiology, determined by its metabolic network) when attempting to express non-native gene products.

As new genetic systems are developed and characterization methods mature, it will join three other major areas of research that will converge to transform metabolic engineering into the platform discipline of the next industrial revolution. The three other areas are: genome sequencing and bioinformatics, systems and computational biology, and genome editing and synthetic genomics. It is critical that metabolic engineers combine knowledge of genome-scale metabolic modeling/simulation, methodologies for building and editing entire genomes, measurement techniques and analysis of omics data, and the predictable design of genetic systems from well-characterized components (Figure 27).

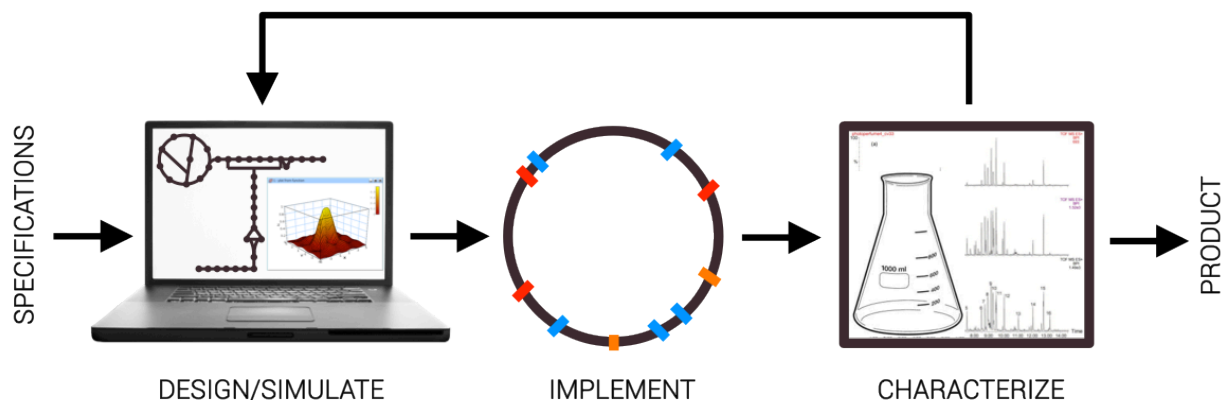


Figure 26 | Microbial strains will soon be designed to specifications by synthetic biology companies and sold as products to customers such as chemical manufacturers. To achieve this, an engineering framework must be used to integrate model-guided design, implementation and characterization of synthetic microbial metabolism. An important step will be bridging the model-guided design and implementation steps. For example, once a genomic target has been identified for upregulation, what DNA sequence should be added or inserted to the chromosome to accomplish this? The genotype-phenotype relationship will slowly become illuminated as more and more genetic elements and gene networks are built and analyzed.

The tools that I have described in this dissertation should be useful to the metabolic engineering community and beyond. I have demonstrated that UP elements can be used to extend core promoters to 1) finely modulate gene expression through altering binding affinity for RNAP, 2) reduce variation in gene expression of otherwise noisy promoters and 3) modify promoters that have constrained architectures. I have shown that UP elements can be used to affect transcription driven by T7 promoters. Finally, I have demonstrated a functional orthogonal gene expression system and have expressed a lycopene biosynthesis pathway using native and orthogonal cellular machinery.

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Appendix A – Methods

Bacterial strains and growth conditions

Strains NEB10 β and BLR(DE3) were used to characterize native and orthogonal gene expression, respectively. The genotype of NEB10 β is: *araD139* Δ (*ara-leu*)7697 *fhuA lacX74 galK* (ϕ 80 Δ (*lacZ*)M15) *mcrA galU recA1 endA1 nupG rpsL* (Str^R) Δ (*mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC*). The genotype of BLR(DE3) is: *F-ompT hsdS_B(Γ_B^- m_B⁻) gal dcm*(DE3) Δ (*srl-recA*)306::*Tn10* (Tet^R). All experiments used *E. coli* cultured in Luria-Bertani (LB) media (Sigma-Aldrich) at 37°C and skaking at 250 rpm.

Plasmid assembly

Designed promoters were inserted into either plasmid pSB1C3 (partsregistry.org) or pJ401 (DNA2.0) upstream of a red fluorescence protein (*rfp*) coding sequence. These insertions were accomplished using a ssDNA isothermal DNA assembly protocol built upon recently published method. The following MATLAB program is used to expedite DNA assembly design by generating overlapping 60mer oligos from an input DNA sequence.

```
function [H]=oligos(DNA)
% function [H]=oligos(DNA)
%
% Author: George McArthur
% Adapted from a PCA oligo generator written by my student Jaeung Kim
% Tool to split a DNA sequence into alternating 60-mers with 20bp overlaps
for ssDNA isothermal DNA assembly
% Note about the input DNA sequence: (DNA length - 20) must be evenly
divisible by 40.
%
% C is Coding strand oligos
% T is Template strand oligos
% H is Hybrid oligos (alternating oligos between T and C strands)
% All oligos are 60-mers with 20bp overlaps and listed 5' - 3'

LengthDNA=length(DNA);
NumRow=(LengthDNA-20)/40; % How many rows (oligos) will be in final output
if rem(LengthDNA-20,40)~=0
    error('notDivisible','Gene length cannot be evenly divided into
60mers!');
end

DNA=upper(DNA); % Makes sequence uppercase
SP=1; % Starting point index
EP=60; % End point index
oligosC=num2str(zeros(60,NumRow));

for k=1:NumRow
    oligosC((1+60*(k-1)):60+60*(k-1))=DNA(SP:EP);
    SP=SP+40;
    EP=EP+40;
end
```

```

oligosC=oligosC';
C=oligosC; % Coding sequence! (5' --> 3')

Size=size(oligosC);
Row=Size(1);
Col=Size(2);
oligosT=oligosC;

for k=1:(Row*Col)
    if oligosC(k) == 'A'
        oligosT(k)= 'T';
    elseif oligosC(k) == 'T'
        oligosT(k)= 'A';
    elseif oligosC(k) == 'G'
        oligosT(k) = 'C';
    elseif oligosC(k) == 'C'
        oligosT(k)= 'G';
    end
end

T=oligosT; % Template sequence! (3' --> 5')
rT=seqreverse(T); % Template sequence (5' --> 3')

NumOdd=[1:2:NumRow];
NumEven=[2:2:NumRow];
% start making H (alternating between Template and Coding sequences)
for k=1:length(NumEven)
    H(NumEven(k),:)=C(NumEven(k),:);
end

for k=1:length(NumOdd)
    H(NumOdd(k),:)=rT(NumOdd(k),:);
end

end

```

Promoter characterization using flow cytometry

E. coli were transformed with these new plasmids using electroporation and selected with the appropriate antibiotic (25 µg chloramphenicol/mL LB or 30 µg kanamycin/mL). Overnight cultures (5 mL) were inoculated from single colonies (triplicates) and grown overnight (~16 hours) at 37°C with shaking at 250 rpm. Cells were then diluted in 10 mL of fresh medium in an Erlenmeyer flask (100X dilution or an OD ~0.05). After 6 hours of growth at 37°C with shaking, 1 mL of culture sample was pelleted and subsequently resuspended in 1.0 mL of phosphate buffer solution. Samples were analyzed by measuring fluorescence from the RFP reporter (excitation wavelength = 584 nm, emission wavelength = 607 nm) using an Accuri C6 flow cytometer (BD Biosciences). Collected fluorescence data were gated based on cell size (determined using a negative control).

Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) to determine binding affinity

Binding reactions (20 μ L) contained purified *E. coli* RNAP saturated with σ 70 (Epicentre) at various concentrations (12.5 - 400 nM), linearized DNA containing the promoter region (5 or 10 nM) and a simple binding buffer. Sequences of the primers used to PCR-amplify the DNA fragments (~1200 bp) from pSB1C3 are provided in the Supporting Information. The binding buffer (5X) is 750 mM KCl, 0.5 mM DTT, 0.5 mM EDTA and 50 mM Tris at pH 7.4. Reactions were carried out for 30 minutes at 37°C before heparin (200 μ g/mL) was added as a competitor and incubated for an additional 10 minutes. Half of each reaction mixture (10 μ L) was mixed with 2 μ L of EMSA gel-loading solution (Invitrogen) and loaded onto a pre-running, 2.0% agarose gel (1X TAE) for 2.5 hours at 6 V/cm to separate free DNA from bound DNA. Each gel was stained with SYBR Green (Invitrogen) for 20 minutes, washed with water and visualized using a UV transilluminator (BioRad). Gel images were analyzed using ImageJ to quantify fluorescence intensity of each band and determine the fraction of bound DNA. A one-site total binding model in Prism was used to calculate dissociation constants, which is described in the main text.

Lycopene assay

E. coli were electrotransformed with a series of plasmids containing the *crtEBl* genes under the expression of a variety of native and/or orthogonal components and inserted in pJ401 (replacing the *rfp*). 5 mL tube cultures were inoculated with individual colonies picked from selective media and subsequently grown overnight at 37°C with shaking at 250 rpm for ~16 hours. 10 mL cultures in Erlenmeyer flasks were inoculated (100X dilution) and grown for 24 hours at 37°C with shaking at 250 rpm. At this point these cultures were removed from the incubator and grown for an additional 48 hours at room temperature with shaking at 250 rpm. To measure the lycopene content of the various engineered strains, a 1 mL culture sample was centrifuged at 16,000g for 1 minute to remove the broth and the pellet was resuspended in 1 mL of water. To extract the lycopene, the sample was centrifuged again and then resuspended in 200 μ L of acetone. The mixture was incubated in the dark for 15 minutes at 55°C with vortexing every three minutes. Samples were centrifuged again to remove cellular debris and the relative lycopene content in the supernatant was determined by measuring the absorbance at 470 nm.

Appendix B – DNA sequences

List of synthetic oligonucleotides used to build libraries

Name	Sequence
GM1	TTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTGACATAAAATA
GM2	GCCCATTTATAACACCTGTATTTATTTATGTCAAGTTTTTTTTTTAAAAAAATTTTC
GM3	GACATAAAATAAATACAGGTGTTATAATGGGCCAAGAAAAGACGGAAACAA
GM4	ATATGTGTCCCTCTTTGGTTGTTCCCGTCTTTTCTTGGCCCAT
GM5	ATGCATTTAGAAATATTCGCGATTTGTATGTTACCTATGG
GM6	ACTTGGAACCATATATGTGTCCCTCTTTGGTTGTTCC
GM7	AGAGGACACATATATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGA
GM8	ATACAAATGCGGAATATTTCTAAATGCATAATAAATACTGATAACATCT
GM9	CCATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAATATTTCTAAATGCAT
GM10	GGAACAACCAAAGAGGACACATATATGGTTTCCAAGT
GM11	GGGCGACACAAAATTTATTTCTAAATGCATAATAAATACTGATAACATC
GM12	ATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAAC
GM13	GTGAGTCGTATTAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTATTTCTAA
GM14	CACCTATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGA
GM15	CAAAATTAATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCCACGACTCATCAGACCGGAAAGCACATCC
GM16	AGCCTCTACAAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGA
GM17	CACCTATTAATACGACTCACTATWGRNAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGA
GM18	GTTGTATTAATAAAGACAAAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM19	TTTGTCTTTATTAATACAACCTCACTATAAGGAGAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM20	TATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCCACGACTCATCAGACCGGAAAGCACATCCGGTGAC
GM21	CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGC
GM22	GTCGTATTGATTTGGCGTTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM23	TAACGCCAAATCAATACGACTCACTATAGAGGACAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM24	GTCGTATTAACCGGAAGAAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM25	TTTCTTCCGGTTAATACGACTCACTATAGGAGACCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM26	GTCGTATTACTTCCAGTCCATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM27	TGGACTGGAAGTAATACGACTCAGTATAGGGACAATAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM28	GTCGTATTACCAGTTAATATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM29	TAGTTAACTGGTAATACGACTCACTAAAGGAGGTACAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM30	GTCGTATTAAGCGTGACCAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM31	TTGGTCACGCTTAATACGACTCACTAAAGGAGACACAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM32	GTCGTATTACTTCCGTGCTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM33	TAGCACCGAAGTAATACGACTCACTATTAGGGAAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM34	GTTCAATTAATTAATCCACGATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM35	TTCGTGGATAATTAATTGAACCTCACTAAAGGAGACCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM36	GTCGGATTGCTCAGTCGGATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM37	TCCGACTGAGACAATCCGACTCACTAAAGAGAGAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM38	GTCGTATTAGAAATGGGACTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM39	TAGTCCCATTCTAATACGACTCACTAAAGGAGACACAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM40	GTCGAATAGTATTCATGAAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM41	TTTCATGAATACTATTCGACTCACTATAGGAGATATAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM42	GTCGTATTAATTTAGGGACATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM43	TGTCCTAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGATAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
GM44	GTCGTATTAATTTCCCGCATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM45	TGCCGGAAATTTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGACCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG

GM46 GTCGTATTAATTTTCGAAGTATAGGTGAACATACAAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
GM47 TACTTCGAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGACCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
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Designed regulatory units inserted in pJ401

>P1 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-σ70P_{J23119}-INXL_{Riboj}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P2 INXC₂₄-UP_{PROXIMAL}-σ70P_{J23119}-INXL_{Riboj}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P3 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-σ70P_{J23119}-INXL_{Riboj}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P4 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23100}-INXL_{Riboj}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P5 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23100}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P6 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23102}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P7 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23102}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

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>P8 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23104}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

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ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
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>P9 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23104}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

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TTAAAAAA AAAACTT GACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTAT TGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGAAAATTTTTTTTTAAAAAAA AACTT GACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCT GCTAGCACAAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTCAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGCTTCACCACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P10 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTTGTGTCGCCC TTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATT TACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTAT TATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCATTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTCAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGCTTCACCACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P11 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA^{AAAA}CTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATTTATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAA^{GTTT}
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P12 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23111}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTGACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATA^{GT}GCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCATTGACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACTATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTCAATGAG
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P13 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23111}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA^{AAAA}CTTTGACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATA^{GT}GCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTGACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACTATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTCAAG^{GTTT}
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P14 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23118}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTGACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTAT^{GT}GCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT

GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCATTGACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTCAATGAG
CCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGCTCTGATCACTCCCTCAGCACCAGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P15 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23118}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA~~AAAA~~CTTGACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTGACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTCAAGTTT
CCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGCTCTGATCACTCCCTCAGCACCAGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P16 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23108}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCACTGACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCACTGACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCAGTGAG
CCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGCTCTGATCACTCCCTCAGCACCAGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P17 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23108}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA~~AAAA~~CTTGACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTGACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCAGGTTT
CCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGCTCTGATCACTCCCTCAGCACCAGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P18 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23106}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATAGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTCAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACTATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTAATGAG
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGACGACGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P19 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23106}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAAAACCTTACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATAGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTCAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACTATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGACGACGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P20 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23107}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTACGGCTAGCTCAGCCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTCAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGGCTGAGCTAGCCGTAATGAG
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGACGACGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P21 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23107}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAAAACCTTACGGCTAGCTCAGCCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATACCTCAACATACAAATCCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGGCTGAGCTAGCCGTAAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACGACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P22 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23110}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTACAGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTACAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATACCTCAACATACAAATCCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTGTACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTAAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACGACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P23 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23110}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TAAAAAAAACCTTACAGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTACAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATACCTCAACATACAAATCCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTGTACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTAAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACGACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P24 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23105}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTACAGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTACTATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATACCTCAACATACAAATCCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAGTACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTAAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC

ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P25 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23105}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA^{AAAA}CTTTACGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGACTATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAGTACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCGTAAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P26 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23116}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTGACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGACTATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATACCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTGACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAGTCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCAATGAG
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P27 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23116}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA^{AAAA}CTTGACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGACTATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTGACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAGTCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCAAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P28 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23115}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTATAGCTAGCTCAGCCTGGTACAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC

GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTATAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTGTACCAAGGGCTGAGCTAGCTATAAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
CTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTCTATATTTTTAAACAAAATTTTCTACACGCTCTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P29 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23115}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAAAACCTTTATAGCTAGCTCAGCCTGGTACAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTATAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTGTACCAAGGGCTGAGCTAGCTATAAAGTTT
GCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
CTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTCTATATTTTTAAACAAAATTTTCTACACGCTCTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P30 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23114}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTACTCTCATTATAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTACAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTATGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTGTACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCATAAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTAAACAAAATTTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P31 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23114}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAAAACCTTTATAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTACAATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTATGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATTGTACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCATAAAGTTT

GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTCAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAACCAACCTTCACCACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P32 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23117}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**T**TCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTAT**T**ATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATTGACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGG**GAT**TGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCATTGACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACAAATCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTCAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAACCAACCTTCACCACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P33 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23117}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**T**TCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTAT**T**GGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAAA**AAA**ACTT**G**ACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGG**GAT**TGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTT**G**ACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAG**GCTGCTAGCACAAATCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTCA**AGTTT
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTCAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGCTTCACCACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P34 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23109}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**T**TCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTAT**T**ATTTGCTGCTC
GTGTTTACTCTCATT**T**ACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGG**GACT**TGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCATTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCACAGTCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAATGAG
GCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGACTCCGTCAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGCTTCACCACATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P35 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23109}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**TTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT**
TTAAAAAA**AAAAC****TTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGGACTGTGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC**
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAG**CTGCTAGCACAGTCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAA**GTTT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P36 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23113}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**TTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC**
GTGTTTACTCTCACTGA**TGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGGATT****TATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC**
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCACTGATGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCATCAGTGAG
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P37 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23113}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**TTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT**
TTAAAAAA**AAAAC****CTGA****TGGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGGATT****TATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC**
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTGATGGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAG**CTGCTAGCATAATCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCCATCAG**GTTT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P38 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23112}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCC**TTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTC**
GTGTTTACTCTCACTGA**TAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGGATT****TATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC**
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT

GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCACTGATAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTATCAGTGAG
CCTCTCACCCGATCTCCTTTCCGCTCTCATCACTCCCTCAGCACCACAAACACCCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGCTTCACGAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P39 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23112}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT
TTAAAAA~~AAAA~~CTGATAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTCAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAA~~AAAA~~ACCTGATAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATCCCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTATCAGGTTT
CCTCTCACCCGATCTCCTTTCCGCTCTCATCACTCCCTCAGCACCACAAACACCCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGCTTCACGAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

Lac-inducible sig70 promoters

>P40 INXC₂₄-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23101}-LacO-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTACTCT
CATT~~TAC~~AGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGG
ATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATAC
AAATTAAGGAAGGTTACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAA

GAGCAGCAAATATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAAT
TTCACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTTTACTCTCATTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATT
GGTGACAGCTAAATTGTTATCCGCTCACAATTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAG
ATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAAC
TTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCTCACGGACTCA
TTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAA

>P41 INXC₂₄-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23101}-LacO-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTT~~TTT~~AAAAA~~AAA~~
ACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGG
ATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATAC
AAATTAAGGAAGGTTACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAA

AAAAATTTCCATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAAT
TTCACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAA~~AAAA~~ACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATT
GCTGACAGCTAAATTGTTATCCGCTCACAATTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGCACTGAGCTAG
ATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAAC

TTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCCTCCTCACGGACTCA
TTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGCAGGATAA

>P42 INXC₂₄-INTC-UP_{FALSE}-P_{J23101 (LacO)}-LacO-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCT
CATTACATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATATATGCTAGCAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGG
ATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATAC
AAATTAAGGAAGGTTACAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAA

CACCACCAAAATATACCTCAACATACAAATCCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAAT
TTCACCTATATTTGCTGCTCGTGTACTCTCATTACATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATATT
GGTGACAGCTAAATTGTTATCCGCTCACAATTGCTAGCATAATATTGTTATCCGCTCACA
ATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGCATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAAC
TTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCCTCCTCACGGACTCA
TTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGCAGGATAA

>P43 INXC₂₄-INTC-UP_{FULL}-P_{J23101 (LacO)}-LacO-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTAAAAAAA
ACTTTACATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATATATGCTAGCAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGG
ATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATAC
AAATTAAGGAAGGTTACAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAA

AAAAATTTCCATAGGTGAACATACAAATCCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAAT
TTCACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATATT
GGTGACAGCTAAATTGTTATCCGCTCACAATTGCTAGCATAATATTGTTATCCGCTCACA
ATAACAATTTAGCTGTCACCGCATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAAC
TTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCCTCCTCACGGACTCA
TTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGCAGGATAA

>P44 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM2}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTGCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTT
TTTTAAAAAAAACCTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATCCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTAAAAAAAACCTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCCGTCACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTTT
GCTGTACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
CTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCCTCCT
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTACAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P45 INXC₂₄-UP_{recA}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGTGGCAACAAT
TTCTACAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGTGGCAACAATTTCTACAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAAGTGT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P46 INXC₂₄-UP_{rrnB-P1}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATTTTATAGATTTT
TTTTAAAAACTA TTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATTTATAGATTTTTTTTTAAAAACTA TTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAATAGT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P47 INXC₂₄-UP_{rrnD-P1}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATCAGAAAAAAG
ATCAAAAAAATAC TTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATCAGAAAAAAGATCAAAAAAATAC TTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAAGTAT
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGGAAGGTTCCAGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

>P48 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM3}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTCTT
TTAAAAAAAACAC TTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGCGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT

GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTCTTTTAAAAAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCCGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTGT
CCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGCTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P49 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM4}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTCCTT
TCAAAAAAAAACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTCTTTCAAAAAAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCCGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTGT
CCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGCTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P50 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM5}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTT
TCAAAAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTCAAAAAAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCCGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTGT
CCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGCTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P51 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM6}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAATAAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCCTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTT
TCAACCAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCCACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATTTTTTCAACCAAAACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCCGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTGT
CCTGTCACCCGATGTCGCTTTCCGCTCTGATGACTCCCTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTGAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGAGGAGGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P52 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM7}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATCTTT
TCAACCAGCACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTCAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGAAAATCTTTTCAACCAGCACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTGT
GCTGTCACCCGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTTGTACAGCCTGTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGACGACGATAACATGCCTATCA

>P53 INXC₂₄-UP_{GM8}-P_{J23101}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{80,000}

ATTTATTATGCATTTAGAAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGCACAGCTTT
TCAACCAGCACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAGTCCTAGGTATATGCTAGCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCC
GGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAAATATACAAATTAAGGAA
GGTTCACGAGATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGATAACATGGCTATCA

ATAGCTCAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGCCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAAATGCATAATAAAT
GCATTTGTATGTTACCTATGGCACAGCTTTTCAACCAGCACACTTTACAGCTAGCTCAG
AAAGCACATCCGGTGACAGCTGCTAGCATAATACCTAGGACTGAGCTAGCTGTAAGTGT
GCTGTCACCCGATGCTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAA
GTCAACCTTCCTTAATTTGTATATTTTTTAAACAAAATTTTGTACAGCCTGTTTCCTCC
ACAAATTAAGCAAGCTTCACCAGATGCTTTCCAAGTCCGACGACGATAACATGCCTATCA

>T7P1 T7P01-RiboJ-RBS_{75,594}

TTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAA
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGT
TAAAGGAGGAAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGA

GTGAGTCGTATTAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAA
CACCTATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGA
CAAAATTTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCTCACGACTCATCAGACCGGAAAGCACATCC
AGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGA

>T7P01.NNN T7P01.XX

TTAGAATAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATTAATACGACTCACTATWGGRNNNA
GCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGT
TAAAGGAGGAAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGAGGAGGA

GTGAGTCGTATTAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCCGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTATTCTAA
CACCTATTAATACGACTCACTATWGGRNNNAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGA
CAAAATTTTGTACAGCCTGTTTCCTCTCACGACTCATCAGACCCGAAAGCACATCC

AGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATCGTTTCCAAGTCCGAGCAGCA

>T7P2 T7P_{phiOL}

TAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATTTGTCTTTATTAATACAACCTCACTATAAGG
AGAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAAT
TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGC GA

GTTGTATTAATAAAGACAAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
TTTGTCTTTATTAATACAACCTCACTATAAGGAGAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
TATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCTCACGGACTCATCAGACCGGAAAGCACATCCGGTGAC
CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGC GA

>T7P03 T7P_{phi1.1A}

TAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATAACGCCAAATCAATACGACTCACTATAGAG
GGACAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAAT
TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGC GA

GTCGTATTGATTTGGCGTTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
TAACGCCAAATCAATACGACTCACTATAGAGGGACAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
TATTTGTAGAGGCTGTTTCGTCTCACGGACTCATCAGACCGGAAAGCACATCCGGTGAC
CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATCGTTTCCAAGTGC GA

>T7P04 T7P_{phi1.1B}

TAAATTTTGTGTCGCCCTTCCGCATTTGTATGTTACCTATTTCTTCCGGTTAATACGACTCACTATAGGA
GGACCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCGGTCTGATGAGTCCGTGAGGACGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAAT
TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGC GA

GTCGTATTAACCGGAAGAAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
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>T7P05 T7P_{phi1.3}

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TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGC GA

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>T7P06 T7P_{phi1.5}

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GTCGTATTACCAGTTAACTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
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CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATCGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

>T7P07 T7P_{phi1.6}

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TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

GTCGTATTAAGCGTGACCAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
TTGGTCACGCTTAATACGACTCACTAAAGGAGACACAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
TATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCCTCCTCACCGACTCATCAGACCCGAAAGCACATCCGGTGAC
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>T7P08 T7P_{phi2.5}

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TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

GTCGTATTACTTCCGTGCTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
TAGCACCGAAGTAATACGACTCACTATTAGGGAAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
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>T7P09 T7P_{phi3.8}

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TTTGTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

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>T7P10 T7P_{phi4c}

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TCCGACTGAGACAATCCGACTCACTAAAGAGAGAGAAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
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>T7P11 T7P_{phi4.3}

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>T7P12 T7P_{phi4.7}

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>T7P13 T7P_{phi6.5}

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CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGA

>T7P14 T7P_{phi9}

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TGCCGGAATTTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGACCAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
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>T7P15 T7P_{phi10}

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TATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCCTCCTCACCGACTCATCAGACCCGAAAGCACATCCGGTGAC
CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGA

>T7P16 T7P_{phi13}

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GTCGTATTAATTTTCAAGTATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
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>T7P17 T7P_{phi17}

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GTCGTATTATTTTCTACGCATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
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>T7P18 INXC₂₄-T7P_{phiOR}-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{10,915}

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TTTGTTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

GTCGTATTAATTTATCGTGATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
TCACGATAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAGGAGCTGTCACCGGATGTGCTTTCCG
TATTTGTAGAGCCTGTTTCCTCCTCACCGACTCATCAGACCCGAAAGCACATCCGGTGAC
CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGA

>T7P19 INXC₂₄-T7UP_{GM1}-T7P₁-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{10,915}

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CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATGCTTTCCAAGTGCGA

>T7P20 INXC₂₄-T7UP_{GM1}-T7P₁-INXL_{RiboJ}-RBS_{10,915}

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TTTGTTTTAAAGGAGGAAAAAATGGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

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>T7P21

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>T7P22

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>T7P23

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>T7P24

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>T7P25

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>T7P26

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>T7P27

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>T7P28

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GTCGTATTAATTTATATAAATAGGTGAACATACAAATGCGGAAGGGCGACACAAAATTTA
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>T7P29

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CGAAACAGCCTCTACAAATAATTTTCTTTAAAGCAGCAAAAAAATCGTTTCCAAGTGCGA

Scheme for isothermal DNA assembly of inserts from 60mer oligos



Promoter	OLIGO 1	OLIGO 2	OLIGO 3	OLIGO 4
T7P1	GM13	GM14	GM15	GM16
T7P1.NNN	GM13	GM17	GM15	GM16
T7P2	GM18	GM19	GM20	GM21
T7P3	GM22	GM23	GM20	GM21
T7P4	GM24	GM25	GM20	GM21
T7P5	GM26	GM27	GM20	GM21
T7P6	GM28	GM29	GM20	GM21
T7P7	GM30	GM31	GM20	GM21
T7P8	GM32	GM33	GM20	GM21
T7P9	GM34	GM35	GM20	GM21
T7P10	GM36	GM37	GM20	GM21
T7P11	GM38	GM39	GM20	GM21
T7P12	GM40	GM41	GM20	GM21
T7P13	GM42	GM43	GM20	GM21
T7P14	GM44	GM45	GM20	GM21
T7P15	GM46	GM47	GM20	GM21
T7P16	GM48	GM49	GM20	GM21
T7P17	GM50	GM51	GM20	GM21
T7P18	GM52	GM53	GM20	GM21
T7P19	GM54	GM55	GM20	GM21
T7P20	GM56	GM57	GM20	GM21
T7P21	GM58	GM59	GM20	GM21
T7P22	GM60	GM61	GM20	GM21
T7P23	GM62	GM63	GM20	GM21
T7P24	GM64	GM65	GM20	GM21
T7P25	GM66	GM67	GM20	GM21
T7P26	GM68	GM69	GM20	GM21
T7P27	GM70	GM71	GM20	GM21
T7P28	GM72	GM73	GM20	GM21
T7P29	GM74	GM75	GM20	GM21

Promoter	OLIGO 1	OLIGO 2	OLIGO 3	OLIGO 4	OLIGO 5	OLIGO 6
P1	GM76	GM77	GM78	GM79	GM80	GM81
P2	GM76	GM82	GM83	GM79	GM80	GM81
P3	GM76	GM84	GM85	GM79	GM80	GM81
P4	GM76	GM86	GM87	GM79	GM80	GM81
P5	GM76	GM88	GM89	GM79	GM80	GM81
P6	GM76	GM90	GM91	GM79	GM80	GM81
P7	GM76	GM92	GM93	GM79	GM80	GM81
P8	GM76	GM94	GM95	GM79	GM80	GM81
P9	GM76	GM96	GM97	GM79	GM80	GM81
P10	GM76	GM98	GM99	GM79	GM80	GM81
P11	GM76	GM100	GM101	GM79	GM80	GM81
P12	GM76	GM102	GM103	GM79	GM80	GM81
P13	GM76	GM104	GM105	GM79	GM80	GM81
P14	GM76	GM106	GM107	GM79	GM80	GM81
P15	GM76	GM108	GM109	GM79	GM80	GM81
P16	GM76	GM110	GM111	GM79	GM80	GM81
P17	GM76	GM112	GM113	GM79	GM80	GM81
P18	GM76	GM114	GM115	GM79	GM80	GM81
P19	GM76	GM116	GM117	GM79	GM80	GM81
P20	GM76	GM118	GM119	GM79	GM80	GM81
P21	GM76	GM120	GM121	GM79	GM80	GM81
P22	GM76	GM122	GM123	GM79	GM80	GM81
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P24	GM76	GM126	GM127	GM79	GM80	GM81
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P27	GM76	GM132	GM133	GM79	GM80	GM81
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P29	GM76	GM136	GM137	GM79	GM80	GM81
P30	GM76	GM138	GM139	GM79	GM80	GM81
P31	GM76	GM140	GM141	GM79	GM80	GM81
P32	GM76	GM142	GM143	GM79	GM80	GM81
P33	GM76	GM144	GM145	GM79	GM80	GM81
P34	GM76	GM146	GM147	GM79	GM80	GM81
P35	GM76	GM148	GM149	GM79	GM80	GM81
P36	GM76	GM150	GM151	GM79	GM80	GM81
P37	GM76	GM152	GM153	GM79	GM80	GM81
P38	GM76	GM154	GM155	GM79	GM80	GM81
P39	GM76	GM156	GM157	GM79	GM80	GM81

P40	GM158	GM159	GM160	GM161	GM162	GM163
P41	GM164	GM165	GM160	GM161	GM162	GM163
P42	GM158	GM166	GM167	GM161	GM162	GM163
P43	GM158	GM168	GM160	GM161	GM162	GM163
P44	GM76	GM195	GM101	GM79	GM80	GM81
P45	GM76	GM196	GM197	GM79	GM80	GM81
P46	GM76	GM198	GM199	GM79	GM80	GM81
P47	GM76	GM200	GM201	GM79	GM80	GM81
P48	GM76	GM202	GM197	GM79	GM80	GM81
P49	GM76	GM203	GM101	GM79	GM80	GM81
P50	GM76	GM204	GM197	GM79	GM80	GM81
P51	GM76	GM205	GM197	GM79	GM80	GM81
P52	GM76	GM206	GM197	GM79	GM80	GM81
P53	GM76	GM207	GM197	GM79	GM80	GM81

Genbank files for base plasmids

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LOCUS      pSB1C3                3139 bp ds-DNA    circular    11-APR-2013
ACCESSION  pSB1C3
VERSION    pSB1C3
KEYWORDS   .
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Vita

George Howard McArthur IV was born on 2 April 1984 in Roanoke, Virginia and is an American citizen. He grew up in the Shenandoah Valley and graduated from Turner Ashby High School in 2002. George received a Bachelor of Science from the University of Virginia (Charlottesville, VA) in 2008, with majors in Chemical Engineering and Music and a minor in Biology. In 2009, he earned a Master of Science in Chemical Engineering from Virginia Commonwealth University (Richmond, VA). George was a Whitaker International Fellow from 2011-12 in the laboratory of Travis S. Bayer at Imperial College London's Centre for Synthetic Biology and Innovation. He is completing his Doctor of Philosophy under the supervision of Stephen S. Fong at VCU.