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Total biosynthesis of opiates by stepwise fermentation using engineered *Escherichia coli*

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Opiates such as morphine and codeine are mainly obtained by extraction from opium poppies. Fermentative opiate production in microbes has also been investigated, and complete biosynthesis of opiates from a simple carbon source has recently been accomplished in yeast. Here we demonstrate that *Escherichia coli* serves as an efficient, robust and flexible platform for total opiate synthesis. Thebaine, the most important raw material in opioid preparations, is produced by stepwise culture of four engineered strains at yields of 2.1 mg l\(^{-1}\) from glycerol, corresponding to a 300-fold increase from recently developed yeast systems. This improvement is presumably due to strong activity of enzymes related to thebaine synthesis from \((R)-\text{reticuline}\) in *E. coli*. Furthermore, by adding two genes to the thebaine production system, we demonstrate the biosynthesis of hydrocodone, a clinically important opioid. Improvements in opiate production in this *E. coli* system represent a major step towards the development of alternative opiate production systems.

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Opium is commonly used painkillers that are prescribed for illnesses ranging from cancer to rheumatism and toothaches. They are typically extracted from plants, and more efficient production of opiate has been attempted. Biotechnology methods for poppy cultivation to increase yields have been studied extensively\(^1\)-\(^3\); however, complex and unknown mechanisms that regulate biosynthetic pathways might make it difficult to increase opiate yields. Although there are several examples of successful chemical opiate synthesis\(^4\), cost-effective methods have not been established because of the complex molecular structure of opiates. Alternatively, as a next-generation strategy, complete biosynthesis of opiates via microbes has also attracted attention because it does not require specific substrates other than inexpensive carbon sources (for example, glucose or glycerol)\(^5\)-\(^8\), and has potential for improvements in quality and quantity.

The complete biosynthesis of the opiate thebaine and opioid hydrocodone in yeast are the first examples of successful production from simple substrates\(^8\). The yeast fermentation system is sophisticated; however, thebaine and hydrocodone yields are still limited in that system.

Material production using engineered E. coli has been studied extensively since the 1960s\(^9\), and information related to metabolic engineering has accumulated. The major production targets are primary metabolites, including amino acids, which have yields of \(\sim 1\) mol l\(^{-1}\). Because opiates are synthesized from two \(\text{L-tyrosine}\) molecules, high amino-acid productivity by E. coli would be helpful to construct a practical production system for opiates. E. coli exhibits higher productivity of opiate intermediates, such as \(\text{L-tyrosine}\)\(^{10}\) and \(\text{L-dopa}\)\(^{11}\), tetrahydropapaveroline (THP)\(^{12}\) and reticuline\(^{12}\), than yeast systems\(^6\)-\(^8\),\(^13\)-\(^14\). Therefore, to construct a practical opiate production system, we chose E. coli as a production host.

Here we demonstrate the total synthesis of opiates using four E. coli strains.

**Results**

**(R)-reticuline production by methyltransferases.** Previously, we achieved the total biosynthesis of (S)-reticuline, a precursor of thebaine, from glycerol in a shake-flask culture (yield, \(103\) \(\mu\)M) using an engineered E. coli strain\(^{15}\). Previous studies have shown that the synthesis of the R-form of reticuline should be the initial production step (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Fig. 1). To produce (R)-reticuline, we examined the combination of three methyltransferases derived from Coptis japonica: 6-O-methyltransferase (6OMT)\(^{16}\), coclaurine N-methyltransferase (CNMT)\(^{17}\) and 4’-O-methyltransferase (4’OMT)\(^{18}\); these would theoretically synthesize racemic forms of reticuline from (R,S)-THP (Fig. 2a). However, only the S-form is produced by the strain that expresses the three methyltransferases (AN1752) cultured in (R,S)-THP-supplemented medium (Fig. 2b,c). After extensive empirical trials, we found that the CNMT- and 4’OMT-expressing strain (AN1600) could produce R-form reticuline (Fig. 2d). Because it has been reported that 4’OMT has 6OMT activity towards norcoclaurine\(^3\), we speculated that 4’OMT has 6OMT activity towards THP as well as norcoclaurine. To verify this, an enzyme assay was conducted with crude extract from 6OMT- or 4’OMT-expressing strains (AN1472 or AN1028, respectively). When 4’OMT was incubated with THP, both 6-O-methyl THP and 4’-O-methyl THP were synthesized, whereas only 6-O-methyl THP was detected in the reaction containing the 6OMT crude extract (Supplementary Fig. 2a,b). Indeed, 6,4’-Odimethyl THP was synthesized by 4’OMT only (Supplementary Fig. 2c). These results suggested that 4’OMT has 6OMT activity towards THP, and consequently, reticuline could be produced without 6OMT (Fig. 2d). However, it was not clear why the R-form of reticuline was produced by the CNMT and 4’OMT expression strains, and further investigations are required to resolve this issue (described in the Supplementary Note 1).

When (R,S)-reticuline was produced from various concentrations of (R,S)-THP by the two methyltransferases expression strain (AN1600), (S)-reticuline production increased as (R,S)-THP increased, whereas (R)-reticuline formation decreased slightly, presumably owing to an S-form preference by CNMT and/or 4’OMT (Fig. 2e). The maximum amount of (R)-reticuline was obtained using fermentatively produced (R,S)-THP at 99.2 \(\mu\)M in the AN1600 culture. The (R,S)-reticuline yield reached \(48\) ± \(11\) \(\mu\)M (\(16\) ± \(3.6\) mg l\(^{-1}\)), including \(15\) ± \(4.2\) \(\mu\)M (\(4.9\) ± \(1.4\) mg l\(^{-1}\)) of the R-form. Thus, (R,S)-THP was used at \(\sim 100\) \(\mu\)M to produce downstream compounds in subsequent experiments.

**Selection of a suitable cytochrome P450 reductase (CPR).** During the establishment of the conditions necessary to produce (R,S)-reticuline using E. coli with 4’OMT and CNMT expression, the enzyme that converts (S)-reticuline to (R)-reticuline, known as STORR, was identified (Supplementary Fig. 1)\(^8\),\(^19\),\(^20\). Therefore, we also examined the efficiency of STORR in E. coli. As STORR contains a P450 enzymatic domain (CYP80Y2), we selected the reductase partner of P450 enzymes, CPR, for a suitable CPR for P450s in E. coli. We had CPRs of Arabidopsis thaliana (ATR2), Papaver somniferum (PsCPR) and Rattus norvegicus (RnCPR) as laboratory stocks. Because the N-terminal deletion mutant of ATR2 is functional in E. coli\(^{21}\), a 45-amino-acid deletion of ATR2 (ATR2Ncut) was also prepared. The CPR activity towards bovine cytochrome c was verified using the crude extract from CPR-expressing strains\(^{22}\). The crude extract contained endogenous E. coli enzymes that catalyse nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH); therefore, NADPHase activity was observed, even in the control sample (Supplementary Table 1). Although the activity of PsCPR was almost identical to that of the control, others had significant activity. Because ATR2 activity was strongest, it was used as a reductase partner of P450 enzymes in opiate production by E. coli.

**Functional expression of STORR in E. coli.** Generally, P450 expression is difficult in E. coli. Because some P450 enzymes are successfully expressed in E. coli only after the deletion of their N-terminus\(^23\)-\(^26\), N-terminal-deleted STORR (STORRNcut) was constructed in addition to full-length STORR. These STORRs were expressed with ATR2 and cultured in medium containing (S)-reticuline, which was biosynthesized from glycerol as described previously\(^{15}\). SDS–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS–PAGE) analysis showed that the deletion of N-terminus was effective for protein expression (Supplementary Fig. 3a). However, neither STORR expression strain produced detectable R-form reticuline (Supplementary Fig. 3b–d). Because P450 is a haemoprotein, the addition of 5-aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA), a precursor of haeme, is sometimes required for functional expression in E. coli\(^{27}\). Therefore, 5-ALA was added to the culture medium at the same time as isopropyl-\(\beta\)-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) induction. As a result, small amount of (R)-reticuline was detected in the culture medium of the STORRNcut expression strain, indicating that STORR was functional in E. coli, although the N-terminal deletion and 5-ALA addition were required (Supplementary Fig. 3e,f). However, (R)-reticuline production by STORR was low (Supplementary Fig. 3f, less than \(10\) \(\mu\)M) and required the addition of an expensive compound, 5-ALA; therefore, it is not applicable for the practical production of opiates in current conditions. Thus, to construct an opiate production system in E. coli, we attempted to develop...
(R,S)-reticuline production using two methyltransferases from (R,S)-THP.

Functional expression of SalS in *E. coli*. The next step required for the production of opiates is the conversion of (R)-reticuline to salutaridine, which is catalysed by the P450 enzyme salutaridine synthase (SalS; Fig. 1, Supplementary Fig. 1). Human P450s, CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 also have SalS activity, and have been successfully expressed in *E. coli* (Supplementary Fig. 5), indicating that this property of SalSNcut is adequate for the practical production of opiates. Thus, we decided to use SalSNcut for the total biosynthesis of opiates.

**Thebaine production from authentic (R,S)-reticuline.** To validate the activities of salutaridine reductase (SalR) and salutaridinol 7-O-acetyltransferase (SalAT), the last two enzymes in the thebaine synthetic pathway (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Fig. 1), their corresponding genes were expressed in the salutaridine-producing *E. coli* strain AN1096 to generate the thebaine-producing strain AN1829. Measurement of thebaine production from authentic (R,S)-reticuline showed a thebaine-specific peak at m/z = 312 (Fig. 3a). The MS/MS fragment pattern of the peak was almost identical to that of pure thebaine (Fig. 3b), indicating that both SalR and SalAT were functional in *E. coli*. The thebaine yield was 57 ± 4.6 μM using pure (R,S)-reticuline at 200 μM, containing the R-form at ~100 μM.

We determined that glucose was essential for thebaine production from (R,S)-reticuline (Supplementary Fig. 5). In thebaine production, acetyl-CoA is required to convert salutaridinol to salutaridinol 7-O-acetate (Supplementary Fig. 1), and acetyl-CoA is synthesized during glycolysis. Furthermore, SalS

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**Figure 1 | Total biosynthesis of thebaine using four-step culture.** The brackets indicate the reactions in the individual strain of each culture step. ATR2, NADPH-cytochrome P450 reductase 2; CNMT, cochlaurine N-methyltransferase; DODC, dopa decarboxylase; MAO, monoamine oxidase; SalSNcut, N-terminally-truncated salutaridine synthase; SalR, salutaridine reductase; SalAT, salutaridinol acetyltransferase; TYR, tyrosinase; 3,4-DHPAA, 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldheyde; 4’OMT, 3’-hydroxy-N-methylcochlaurine 4’-O-methyltransferase.
and SalR require NADPH as a cofactor, which is mainly synthesized in the pentose phosphate pathway during glucose metabolism. These observations explain why glucose is essential for thebaine production.

Stepwise culture strategy for opiates production. For optimal (R)-reticuline production, the amount of (R,S)-THP should be limited (Fig. 2e). Therefore, the thebaine production pathway should be divided into two: the total biosynthesis of (R,S)-THP, and the thebaine production from (R,S)-THP. Although tyrosinase is essential for dopamine production in our system (Fig. 1), tyrosinase degrades THP12. To avoid the undesirable action of tyrosinase, a stepwise culture method was employed using the dopamine production strain AN1126 and (R,S)-THP production strain AN1055. Using this method, a total biosynthesis system for (R,S)-THP was successfully constructed12. Thus, for total biosynthesis of thebaine, the thebaine production pathway should be divided into three: dopamine production, conversion of dopamine to (R,S)-THP and thebaine production from (R,S)-THP. These pathways were individually constructed in three strains, resulting in the dopamine producer AN1126, a strain that produces (R,S)-THP from dopamine (AN1055) and AN1998, which produces thebaine from (R,S)-THP. Although we attempted thebaine production using three-step cultures, thebaine was not produced by the system, regardless of the presence/absence of IPTG. Although IPTG negatively affects (R,S)-reticuline production (Supplementary Fig. 6), the titre of thebaine was increased by adding IPTG (Supplementary Fig. 5); therefore, we speculated that opposing effects of IPTG on (R,S)-reticuline and thebaine productions resulted in the low productivity of AN1998 strain. Hence, (R,S)-reticuline production step would better be separated from the thebaine production step. Thus, we decided to construct the total biosynthesis system using a four-step culture method using four strains: AN1126, AN1055, the (R)-reticuline producer AN1600 and AN1829, which produces thebaine from (R,S)-reticuline (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Fig. 7).

Thebaine biosynthesis using a four-step culture system. For the first and second steps, total biosynthesis of (R,S)-THP was performed as described previously12, and the (R,S)-THP yield was 983 μM (282 mg l⁻¹). In the third step, a one-eighth volume of

Figure 2 | Total biosynthesis of (R,S)-reticuline. (a) (R,S)-Reticuline synthetic pathway from (R,S)-THP. (b) The chirality analysis of pure (R,S)-reticuline. (c) The products from the culture of AN1752. (d) The products from the culture of AN1600. Experiments in b,c were conducted three times, and same tendency was observed. (e) (R,S)-Reticuline production following the addition of various concentrations of (R,S)-THP to the AN1600 culture. The error bar indicates the standard deviation of three independent experiments.
(R,S)-THP (109 µM) was added to the (R,S)-reticuline production culture, yielding 16.9 µM (R)-reticuline. In the fourth step, the same volume of (R,S)-reticuline-containing supernatant (final concentration, 8.5 µM) was added to the culture of the thebaine producer. A thebaine yield of 6.8 ± 0.67 µM (2.1 ± 0.21 mg l⁻¹) was obtained 15 h post initiation of the fourth step (Fig. 3c). The yields achieved were a 300-fold improvement compared with those of the latest yeast system⁸.

**Discussion**

The *E. coli* opiate production system developed in this study does not require specific substrates and resulted in 2.1 mg l⁻¹ thebaine production, which is a 300-fold improvement compared with the reported yeast system⁸. This large improvement is associated with high enzyme activity in *E. coli*. In the yeast system, thebaine titres are ~0.2 µM from 1 mM (R,S)-THP; the conversion efficiency is typically only 0.02% (ref. 8). However, in the *E. coli* system, the conversion efficiency of thebaine from (R,S)-THP was 12.5% (6.8 µM thebaine was produced from 54.5 µM (R,S)-THP diluted via stepwise culture). As the (R,S)-reticuline production system in yeast exhibits a 10% conversion efficiency of (R,S)-reticuline from (R,S)-THP⁴⁴, the large difference in the thebaine productivity between *E. coli* and yeast can be attributed to the activity of SalS, SalR and SalAT, which are required for thebaine synthesis from (R)-reticuline. In another yeast system, the thebaine conversion efficiency from (R)-reticuline is only ~1% (ref. 7). The conversion efficiency of thebaine from biosynthesized (R)-reticuline reached 80% in the *E. coli* system, indicating that the activity of SalS, SalR and SalAT was much stronger in *E. coli* than in yeast. This strong activity may be related to high expression of these enzymes or high productivity of co-factor(s), for example, haeme, NADPH and/or acetyl-CoA in *E. coli*. These results demonstrated that *E. coli* is suitable for opiate production, despite concerns related to the difficulty in expressing plant genes in the species⁴³,⁴⁴.

Despite the high conversion efficiency of thebaine from (R)-reticuline, the production yield of thebaine was relatively low in this total biosynthesis system. These results suggested that the productivity of (R)-reticuline is a major rate-limiting step. To develop a practical production system for opioids, increasing the productivity of (R)-reticuline is the greatest challenge.

**Figure 3** | Thebaine production from pure (R,S)-reticuline or (R,S)-reticuline synthesized by total biosynthesis. (a) LC-MS analysis of thebaine ([M + H]⁺; m/z = 312) from the culture of the parental strain (salutaridine producer, AN1096; upper panel), the thebaine producer (AN1829; mid panel) and the thebaine standard (lower panel). (b) MS/MS fragment pattern of the products of AN1829 (upper panel) and the thebaine standard (lower panel). Experiments in a and b were conducted at least three times, and same tendency was observed. (c) Time-course analysis of the total biosynthesis of thebaine from fermentatively produced (R,S)-reticuline in the four-step culture. (R,S)-Reticuline synthesized by total biosynthesis was added to the fourth step of the culture at time zero. The error bar indicates the standard deviation of three independent experiments.
We demonstrated two ways to produce \((R)-\text{reticuline}\), that is, using STORR or the irregular activity of a methyltransferase. Although the conversion of racemic THP via methyltransferases was used to reconstruct opiate biosynthesis in this study, half of the reticuline that was produced, \((S)-\text{reticuline}\), was not used for opiate production. On the other hand, STORR has low activity in \textit{E. coli}, even after the addition of an expensive cofactor for \((R)-\text{reticuline}\) production. To improve \((R)-\text{reticuline}\) productivity, these drawbacks should be overcome by metabolic engineering strategies such as protein engineering for practical production.

Engineered yeast can convert thebaine into various opiates such as morphine\textsuperscript{33}. Theoretically, other opioids in addition to morphine\textsuperscript{33}. Theoretically, other opioids in addition to morphine, such as codeinone reductase (COR), codeine demethylase and morphine dehydrogenase into our thebaine total biosynthesis system. Because tyrosinase degrades \((S)-\text{reticuline}\), that is, \((S)-\text{reticuline}\) with CYP719A5, CYP719A3, TNMT, MSH and P6H\textsuperscript{39}. By constructing these enzyme expression strains, and using an \((S)-\text{reticuline}\) production step, a stepwise culture method can enable the production of various kinds of alkaloids. Thus, stepwise culture methods enable flexibility in the production of various compounds, similar to conventional chemical synthesis.

Accordingly, dividing the thebaine synthetic pathway from \((R,S)-\text{THP}\) into two parts via stepwise culture enabled successful opiate production. However, it was not clear why IPTG had the opposite effect. To construct a practical production system, we aim to verify the necessity of separating this step by elucidating the exact mechanism that does not allow the production of thebaine with \((R,S)-\text{reticuline}\) productivity in our future research.

Recently, microbial production of plant secondary metabolites has attracted attention\textsuperscript{5,6,8,13,36,37}. These compounds require multistep reactions from a simple carbon source, and are associated with undesirable reactions and enzyme inhibition. The efficient production of these compounds may be achieved using stepwise culture, which would minimize problems that arise in multi-step reactions. Furthermore, a stepwise culture method enables the segmentation of a synthetic pathway, and that facilitates the production of similar compounds. In fact, the central intermediate in benzylisoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis, \((S)-\text{reticuline}\), is used for the production of protoberberine with the berberine bridge enzyme, scoulerine \textit{O}-methyltransferase and CYP719A1 (ref. 38). Similarly, aporphine alkaloids are produced from \((S)-\text{reticuline}\) with CYP80G2 and CNMT enzymes\textsuperscript{35}, whereas benzophenanthridine alkaloids are produced via scoulerine with CYP719A5, CYP719A3, TNMT, MSH and P6H\textsuperscript{39}. By constructing these enzyme expression strains, and using an \((S)-\text{reticuline}\) production step, a stepwise culture method can enable the production of various kinds of alkaloids. Thus, stepwise culture methods enable flexibility in the production of various compounds, similar to conventional chemical synthesis.
methods. The E. coli system developed in this study thus represents a potentially useful platform for the further development aimed at the industrial production of opiates.

**Methods**

**Plasmids and bacterial strains used in this study.** Plasmids and bacterial strains are listed in Supplementary Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

**Construction of pCDF23, pCOLA23 and pAC23.** pCDF23, pCOLA23 and pAC23 were generated from pCDFDuet-1, pCOLADuet-1 and pACYCDuet-1, respectively. Each plasmid sequence, other than the T7 promoter to the terminator region containing a multi-cloning site (Pro-MCS-Ter), was amplified by PCR using primer sets Pro-MCS-Ter of pCDFDuet-1, pCOLADuet-1 and pACYCDuet-1 were replaced with Pro-MCS-Ter of pET23a, generating pCDF23, pCOLA23 and pAC23, respectively.

**Gene cloning.** All genes were amplified by PCR using the primer sets listed in Supplementary Table 4, and were initially cloned between the T7 promoter and the terminator region containing a multi-cloning site (Pro-MCS-Ter), which was amplified by PCR using primer sets Pro-MCS-Ter of pET23a, also obtained by PCR, using an In-Fusion HD cloning kit (Clontech). Thus, the Pro-MCS-Ter regions of pCDFDuet-1, pCOLADuet-1 and pACYCDuet-1 were replaced with Pro-MCS-Ter of pET23a, generating pCDF23, pCOLA23 and pAC23, respectively.

**Gene cloning from Papaver somniferum L. cv. Ikkanshu.** SalS, SalR and SalAT were amplified from a P. somniferum L. cv. Ikkanshu CDNA pool using primer sets PsSalATCncA, PsSalSNncS/PsSalSCncA, respectively. These fragments were cloned into an expression vector pT7-Blue (Novagen), and their sequences were analyzed (Supplementary Fig. 8).

**Selection of a suitable CPR for expression in E. coli.** ATR2, ATR2Nct, PsCPR, and RscPR were expressed in BL21 (AN1067, AN1068, AN1069 and AN1070, respectively). Overnight cultures of these strains were inoculated into 50 ml of TB medium (per litre: 12 g tryptone (Difco), 24 g yeast extract (Difco), 0.4 g K2HPO4, 2.2 g KH2PO4, and 4 ml glycerol) supplemented with 50 mg ml⁻¹ ampicillin in a baffled flask flask at 25 °C. IPTG (1 mM) was added for induction at 12 h post inoculation. Following further incubation for 12 h, cells were harvested by centrifugation and suspended in 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.3) containing 10% glycerol. The crude extract containing a CPR was obtained by centrifugation following sonication. The protein concentration was measured using a BCA Protein Assay Kit (Pierce). Verification of CPR activity was carried out by a detection method using COR and MorB33. Crude extracts from COR- and MorB-expressing strains were analyzed by LC-MS (in total biosynthesis of opiates) by LC-MS. SDS–PAGE analysis was conducted as mentioned above.

**Total biosynthesis of (R,S)-THP using two strains.** Total biosynthesis of (R,S)-THP was performed as previously described12. To produce dopamine in the first step, AN1126 was cultured in 11 of TB medium in a jar-fermenter with glycerol feeding. Dopamine (112 mM) was produced from 89 g of glycerol. Dopamine-containing supernatant was harvested by centrifugation and stored at −80 °C until further use. To produce (R,S)-THP in the second step, AN1055 was cultured in 50 ml of TB medium for 12 h and monoamine oxidase expression was induced by adding IPTG to 1 mM. After further cultivation for 12 h, cells were harvested by centrifugation and resuspended in the same volume of dopamine-containing supernatant. The sample was mixed with 100 mM 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid and 10 mM ascorbate and incubated for 12 h at 29 °C. The (R,S)-THP-containing supernatant was harvested by centrifugation and stored at −80 °C until further use. In this paper, we used two preparations of (R,S)-THP from total biosynthesis, containing 893 μM (Fig. 2) and 983 μM (in total biosynthesis of opiates) (R,S)-THP.

**Detection and quantification of chemical compounds.** To detect and quantify chemical compounds, LC-MS analysis was synthesized from codeine by an enzymatic method using COR and MorB33. Crude extracts from COR- and MorB-expressing strains (AN1304 and AN1685, respectively) were obtained by sonication as described above. The hydrocodeine synthesis reaction mixture contained 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.3), 1.7 mM codeine, 5 mM NADPH and 260 μg ml⁻¹ of total protein from the crude extracts. The reaction was incubated at 37 °C for 3 h and stopped by the addition of 2% trichloroacetic acid. Samples were purified by Oasis HLB solid-phase extraction cartridge (Waters).

**Preparation of hydrocodeine as a peak standard.** Hydrocodeine is not commercially available in Japan. Therefore, a hydrocodeine standard for identification by LC-MS analysis was synthesized from codeine by an enzymatic method using COR and MorB33. Crude extracts from COR- and MorB-expressing strains (AN1304 and AN1685, respectively) were obtained by sonication as described above. The hydrocodeine synthesis reaction mixture contained 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.3), 1.7 mM codeine, 5 mM NADPH and 260 μg ml⁻¹ of total protein from the crude extracts. The reaction was incubated at 37 °C for 3 h and stopped by the addition of 2% trichloroacetic acid. Samples were purified by Oasis HLB solid-phase extraction cartridge (Waters).

**Detection and quantification of chemical compounds.** To detect and quantify chemical compounds, the culture medium was collected and proteins were precipitated with 2% trichloroacetic acid. All compounds, except for hydrocodeine, were separated by an Agilent HPLC system (Agilent) as follows: column, TsKgel ODS-80Ts (4.6 × 250 mm), 5-μm particles; flow rate, 0.5 ml min⁻¹ at 40 °C. The amounts of hydrocodeine and thebaine were estimated from standard curves using Analyst 1.4.1 software (Applied Biosystems). Hydrocodeine concentrations were estimated as equivalents of codeine.
References


