

Developing a Molecular Biosensor of Free Fucose in *Escherichia coli*.

Samantha Nuñez, María Barra and Daniel Garrido *

Department of Chemical and Bioprocess Engineering, School of Engineering, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Vicuña Mackenna, 4860, Santiago, Chile.

* Correspondence: dgarridoc@ing.puc.cl.

Table S1. Linear regression of the calibration curves obtained for 0 mM to 3 mM with a resolution of 0.4 mM at different incubation times.

Hour	Equation	R-squared
15	$Y = 1459X + 640,8$	0,9682
15,5	$Y = 1517X + 674,9$	0,9684
16	$Y = 1574X + 727,1$	0,967
16,5	$Y = 1619X + 792,6$	0,9648
17	$Y = 1675X + 827,4$	0,9643
17,5	$Y = 1732X + 872,5$	0,9636
18	$Y = 1779X + 915,2$	0,9624
18,5	$Y = 1826X + 959,9$	0,9616
19	$Y = 1877X + 1010$	0,9606
19,5	$Y = 1931X + 1045$	0,9596
20	$Y = 1981X + 1086$	0,9588

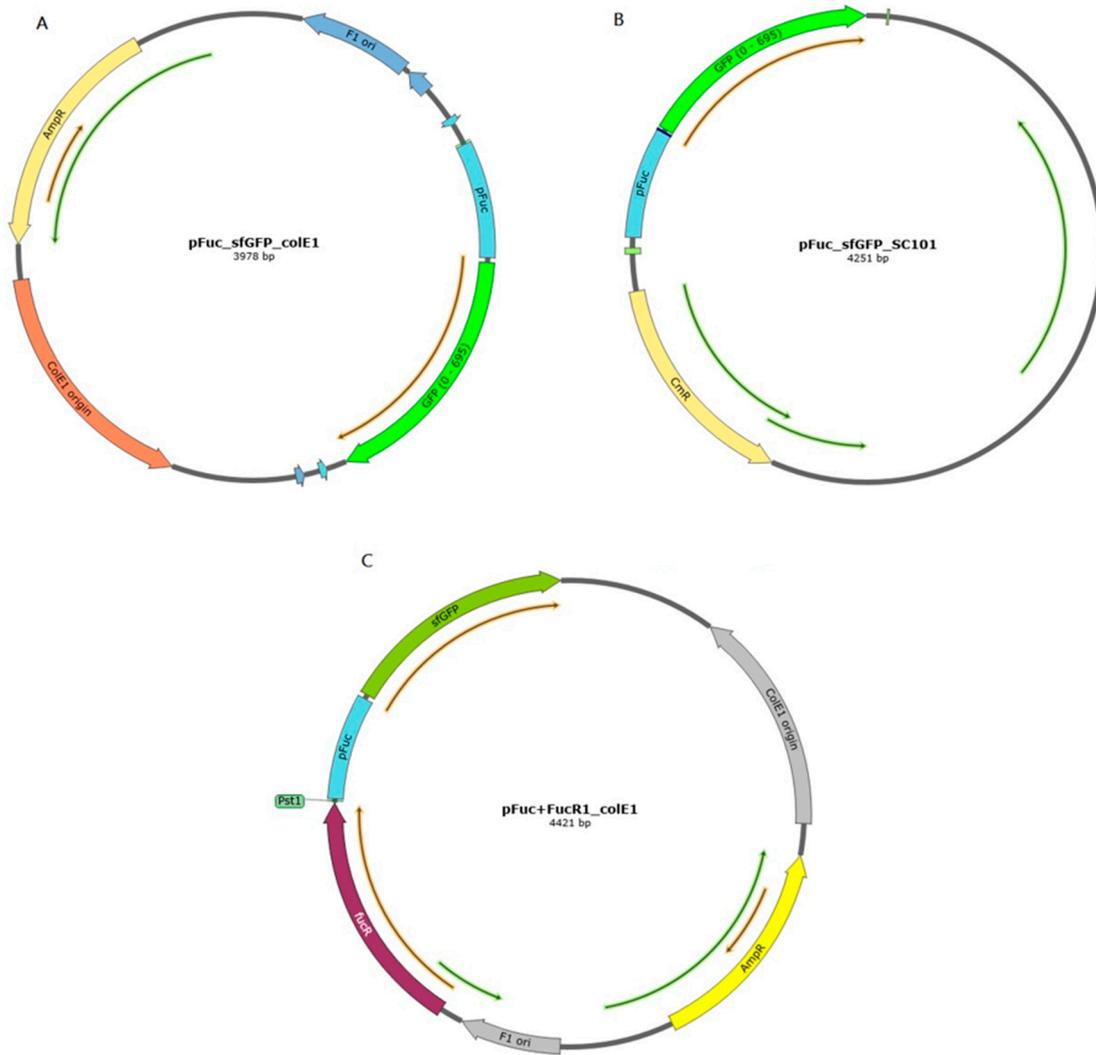


Figure S1. Representation of the plasmids used in this study. A: pFUC_sfGFP_colE1 is a high copy plasmid containing the fucose promoter controlling GFP expression and an ampicillin resistance gene; B: pFUC_sfGFP_SC101 is a low copy plasmid containing the fucose promoter controlling GFP expression and a chloramphenicol resistance gene; C: pFUC+FucR1_colE1 is a high copy plasmid containing the fucose promoter controlling GFP expression, in addition to a cloned FucR encoding gene and an ampicillin resistance gene. Internal arrows correspond to transcription units. .

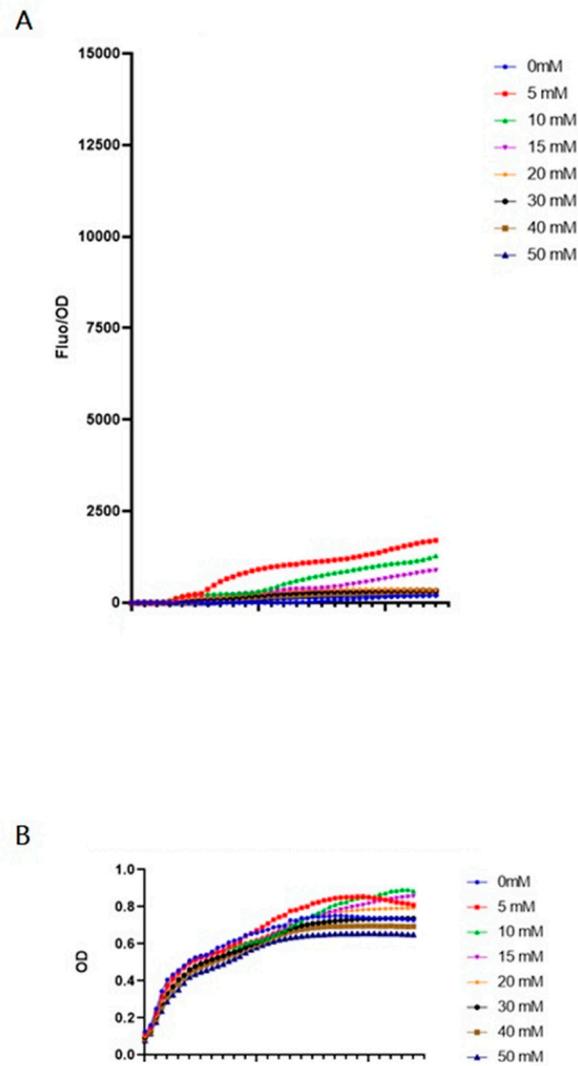


Figure S2. Specificity tests of *E. coli* BL21 containing pFuc_FucR_colE1, using sfGFP as a reporter, for rhamnose. A: F/OD values in the presence of increasing concentrations of rhamnose; B: growth curves (OD values) of this strain in the presence of increasing concentrations of rhamnose. Kinetics and growth curves were performed in triplicates and are presented as average \pm SD.