1   **Resurrecting essential amino acid biosynthesis in a mammalian cell**

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MAIN TEXT

Major genomic deletions in independent eukaryotic lineages have led to repeated ancestral loss of biosynthesis pathways for nine of the twenty canonical amino acids[1]. While the evolutionary forces driving these polyphyletic deletion events are not well understood, the consequence is that extant metazoans are unable to produce nine essential amino acids (EAAs). Previous studies have highlighted that EAA biosynthesis tends to be more energetically costly[2,3], raising the possibility that these pathways were lost from organisms with access to abundant EAAs in the environment[4,5]. It is unclear whether present-day metazoans can reaccept these pathways to resurrect biosynthetic capabilities that were lost long ago or whether evolution has rendered EAA pathways incompatible with metazoan metabolism. Here, we report progress on a large-scale synthetic genomics effort to reestablish EAA biosynthetic functionality in a mammalian cell. We designed codon-optimized biosynthesis pathways based on genes mined from *Escherichia coli*. These pathways were *de novo* synthesized in 3 kilobase chunks, assembled *in yeasto* and genomically integrated into a Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell line. One synthetic pathway produced valine at a sufficient level for cell viability and proliferation, and thus represents a successful example of metazoan EAA biosynthesis restoration. This prototrophic CHO line grows in valine-free medium, and metabolomics using labeled precursors verified *de novo* biosynthesis of valine. RNA-seq profiling of the valine prototrophic CHO line showed that the synthetic pathway minimally disrupted the cellular transcriptome. Furthermore, valine prototrophic cells exhibited transcriptional signatures associated with rescue from nutritional starvation. This work demonstrates that mammalian metabolism is amenable to restoration of ancient core pathways, thus paving a path for genome-scale efforts to synthetically restore metabolic functions to the metazoan lineage.

Whole genome sequencing across the tree of life has revealed the surprising observation that nine amino acid (AA) biosynthesis pathways are missing from the metazoan lineage[1]. Furthermore, these losses appear to have occurred multiple times during eukaryotic evolution, including in some microbial lineages (**Fig 1A**)[1,4]. Branching from core metabolism, the nine EAA biosynthesis pathways missing from metazoans involve over forty genes (**Fig 1B, Table ED1-ED3**), widely found in bacteria, fungi and plants[4]. While the absence of essential metabolic pathways is observed in certain bacteria[6], which possess short generation times and high genomic flexibility to adapt to rapidly changing environments, the forces driving the loss of multiple

59   EAA biosynthetic pathways in multicellular eukaryotes remain a great mystery. Their partial

60   reacquisition through horizontal gene transfer in certain rare insect lineages with extremely simple

61   nutrient sources, such as sap or blood, enables them to host genome-reduced intracellular

62   bacteria that provide other missing metabolites missing from these limited diets, and provides the

63   "exception that proves the rule"[7]. Recent efforts in genome-scale synthesis[8-10] and genome-

64   writing[11] have highlighted our increasing capacity to construct synthetic genomes with novel

65   properties, thus providing a route to not only examine these interesting evolutionary questions but

66   also yield new capacities of bioindustrial utility [12-14].

67   We sought to explore the possibility of generating prototrophic mammalian cells capable

68   of complete biosynthesis of EAAs using a synthetic genomics approach (**Fig 1C**). The Chinese

69   Hamster Ovary (CHO) K1 cell line was chosen as a model system due to its fast generation time,

70   amenability to genetic manipulations, availability of a whole genome sequence, and established

71   industrial relevance for producing biologics[15]. EAA biosynthesis genes from the best

72   characterized model organisms were considered during pathway design while optimizing for the

73   fewest number of enzymes needed for a given EAA pathway. To avoid using multiple promoters,

74   we introduced ribosome-skipping 2A sequences[16] between biosynthetic genes to allow for protein

75   translation of separate enzymes from a single transcriptional unit. The EAA pathway and an

76   additional EGFP reporter were placed in a vector that could be integrated as a single copy into

77   the CHO genome at a designated landing pad using the FLP-In system[17]. The entire pathway was

78   synthesized *de novo* by commercial gene synthesis in 3 kilobase fragments and assembled in

79   *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* via homologous recombination of 80 basepair overlaps. Subsequent

80   antibiotic selection of cells transfected with the vector resulted in a stable cell line containing the

81   integrated EAA pathway. Finally, we performed a variety of phenotypic, metabolomic, and

82   transcriptomic characterizations on the modified cell line to verify activity of the EAA biosynthesis

83   pathway.

84   We first confirmed that the CHO cell line was auxotrophic for each of the 9 EAAs. As

85   expected, CHO-K1 did not grow in "dropout" F-12K medium lacking each of the 9 EAAs and

86   supplemented with dialyzed FBS (**Fig S1**). We noted that in this cell line, canonically non-essential

87   amino acids tyrosine and proline also exhibited EAA-like properties in dropout media. Insufficient

88   concentrations of phenylalanine in F-12K media or low expression of endogenous phenylalanine-

89   4-hydroxylase that converts phenylalanine to tyrosine could underlie tyrosine limitation. Proline

90   auxotrophy in CHO-K1 results from epigenetic silencing of the gene encoding Δ1-pyrroline-5-

91   carboxylate synthetase (P5CS) in the proline pathway[18]. We therefore used proline as a test case

92   for our synthetic genomics pipeline. We tested the P5CS-equivalent proline biosynthesis enzyme

93   found in *E. coli*, encoded by two separate genes, *proA* and *proB* (**Fig ED2A**). A vector (pPro)

94   carrying codon-optimized *proA* and *proB* separated by a P2A sequence was synthesized and

95   integrated into CHO-K1 (**Fig ED2B**). CHO cells with the stably integrated pPro proline pathway

96   showed robust growth in proline-free medium (**Fig ED2C-D**), thus validating a pipeline for

97   designing and generating specific AA prototrophic cells.

98   To demonstrate restoration of EAA pathways lost from the metazoan lineage more than

99   650-850 million years ago[19], we built a 6-gene construct (pMTIV) to test the simultaneous rescue

100   of methionine, threonine, isoleucine and valine auxotrophies. These EAAs were chosen because

101   their biosynthesis pathways were missing the fewest number of genes: methionine and threonine

102   production require two genes while valine and isoleucine require four genes total (**Fig ED3**). To

103   biosynthesize methionine, we chose the *E. coli metC* gene, which converts cystathionine to

104   homocysteine, a missing step in CHO-K1 cells in a potential serine to methionine biosynthetic

105   pathway. Threonine production was tested using *E. coli* glycine hydroxymethyltransferase *ltaE*,

106   which converts glycine and acetaldehyde into threonine. For branched chain amino acids

107   (BCAAs) valine and isoleucine, three additional biosynthetic enzymes and one regulatory subunit

108   are needed in theory to convert pyruvate and 2-oxobutanoate into valine and isoleucine,

109   respectively. In the case of valine, pyruvate is converted to 2-acetolactate, then to 2,3-dihydroxy-

110   isovalerate, then to 2-oxoisovalerate and finally to valine. For isoleucine, 2-oxobutanoate is

111   converted to 2-aceto-2-hydroxybutanoate, then to 2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylpentanoate, then to 3-

112   methyl-2-oxopentanoate, and finally to isoleucine. The final steps in both BCAAs can be

113   performed by native CHO catabolic enzymes Bcat1 and Bcat2[18]. In *E. coli*, the first three steps in

114   the pathway are embodied in four genes that encode an acetolactate synthase split into catalytic

115   and regulatory subunits (*ilvB/N*), a ketol-acid reductoisomerase (*ilvC*), and a dihydroxy-acid

116   dehydratase (*ilvD*) (**Fig 2A**)[20]. The final pMTIV construct comprises *metC*, *itaE*, *ilvB*, *ilvN*, *ilvC* and

117   *ilvD*, organized as a single open reading frame (ORF) with a 2A sequence variant in between

118   each protein coding region (**Fig 2B**), driven by a strong SFFV viral promoter.

119   To test the biosynthetic capacity of pMTIV, we first introduced the construct into CHO

120   cells. Flp-In integration was used to stably insert either pMTIV, or a control vector (pCtrl) into the

121   CHO genome. Successful generation of each cell line was confirmed by PCR amplification of

122   junction regions formed during vector integration (**Fig ED4A-B**). RNA-seq of cells containing the

123   pMTIV construct confirmed transcription of the entire ORF (**Fig 2C**). Western blotting of pMTIV

124   cells using antibodies against the P2A peptide yielded bands at the expected masses of P2A-

125   tagged proteins, confirming the production of separate distinct enzymes (**Fig ED4C**).

126   In methionine-free, threonine-free, or isoleucine-free medium, cells containing the pMTIV
127   construct did not show viability over seven days, similar to cells containing the pCtrl control vector
128   **Fig ED5**). In striking contrast, however, cells containing the integrated pMTIV showed relatively
129   healthy cell morphology and viability in valine-free medium (**Fig 2D**), whereas cells containing
130   pCtrl exhibited substantial loss of viability over six days. In complete medium, cells carrying the
131   integrated pMTIV construct showed no growth defects compared to control cells (**Fig 2E**). In
132   valine-free medium, pMTIV cells showed a 32% increase in cell number over 6 days compared
133   to an 88% decrease in cell number in pCtrl cells (**Fig 2F**). When cultured in valine-free medium
134   over multiple passages with medium changes every two days, pMTIV cell proliferation was
135   substantially reduced by the 3rd passage. We hypothesized that frequent passaging might over-
136   dilute the medium and prevent sufficient accumulation of biosynthesized valine necessary for
137   continued proliferation. We thus deployed a "conditioned-medium" regimen whereby 50% of the
138   medium was freshly prepared valine-free medium and 50% was "conditioned" valine-free medium
139   in which pMTIV cells had previously been cultured over 2 days (see Methods). Using this regimen,
140   we were able to culture pMTIV cells for 9 passages without addition of exogenous valine, during
141   which time they exhibited an average doubling time of 8.5 days. However, the doubling time varied
142   across the 49 days of experimentation with cells exhibiting a mean doubling time of 5.3 days in
143   the first 24 days and 21.0 days in the last 25 days. The increase in doubling time seen in later
144   passages may be the result of detrimental effects from culturing cells longer-term in partially
145   recycled and dialyzed FBS or may result from variation in the cell number to medium volume ratio,
146   which trended downwards in later passaging events as cell growth slowed. Despite the slowed
147   growth seen in later passages, cells exhibited healthy morphology and continued to proliferate at
148   day 49, suggesting that the cells could have been passaged even further. To verify that the
149   putative valine rescue effect was due to the valine biosynthesis genes present in pMTIV
150   specifically, we constructed and tested a second EAA pathway vector pIV that only contained the
151   four genes *ilvNBCD*. The pIV construct similarly supported cell growth in valine-free medium, and
152   exhibited similar growth dynamics to the pMTIV construct in complete medium (**Fig ED5**, **Fig
153   ED6**).

154   To confirm endogenous biosynthesis of valine, we cultured pCtrl and pMTIV cells in RPMI
155   medium containing $^{13}C_6$-glucose in the place of its ^{12}C equivalent together with $^{13}C_3$-pyruvate
156   spiked in at 2 mM over 3 passages (**Fig ED7A**). High-resolution MS1 of MTIV cell lysates revealed
157   a peak at 123.1032 *m/z*, the expected *m/z* for $^{13}C_5$-valine (**Fig 3A**). This detected peak was subject
158   to MS2 alongside a ^{12}C-valine control peak and a $^{13}C_5/^{15}N$-valine peak, which was spiked into all
159   samples to serve as an internal standard. The resulting fragmentation patterns for each peak (**Fig

5

160 **3B**) matched the theoretical expectations for each isotopic version of valine (**Fig ED7B**). An

161 extracted ion chromatogram further revealed a peak in the pMTIV valine-free medium metabolite

162 extraction, which corresponded to a peak in the spiked-in positive control $^{13}C_5/^{15}N$-valine, whereas

163 no equivalent peak was seen among metabolites extracted from pCtrl cells (**Fig ED7C**). Taken

164 together, this demonstrates that pMTIV cells are biosynthesizing valine from core metabolites

165 glucose and pyruvate, thereby representing successful metazoan biosynthesis of valine. Over the

166 course of 3 passages in heavy valine-free medium, the non-essential amino acid alanine, which

167 is absent from RPMI medium and synthesized from pyruvate, was found to be 86.1% ^{13}C-labeled

168 in pMTIV cell lysates. Assuming similar turnover rates for alanine and valine within the CHO

169 proteome, we expected to see similar percentages of ^{13}C-labeled valine. However, just 32.2% of

170 valine in pMTIV cell lysates was ^{13}C-labeled (**Fig ED7D-E**). For pMTIV cells cultured in heavy

171 complete medium, just 6.4% of valine in cell lysates was ^{13}C-labeled. Together with the observed

172 slow proliferation of pMTIV cells in valine-free medium, our data suggests that valine

173 complementation is sufficient but perhaps sub-optimal for cell growth.

174 　　　　We performed RNA-seq to profile the transcriptional responses of cells containing pMTIV

175 or pCtrl in complete (harvested at 0 h) and valine-free medium (harvested at 4 and 48 h,

176 respectively) (**Fig 3C, Fig ED8A**). The transcriptional impact of pathway integration is modest

177 (**Fig 3D**). Only 51 transcripts were differentially expressed between pCtrl and pMTIV cells grown

178 in complete medium, and the fold changes between conditions were small (**Fig 3E, Fig ED8B**).

179 While some gene ontology (GO) functional categories were enriched (**Fig ED8C**), they did not

180 suggest dramatic cellular stress. Rather, these transcriptional changes may reflect cellular

181 response to BCAA dysregulation due to alterations in valine concentrations[21], or they may result

182 from cryptic effects of bacterial genes placed in a heterologous mammalian cellular context. In

183 contrast, comparison of 48 h valine-starved pCtrl and pMTIV cells yielded ~7,500 differentially

184 expressed genes. Transcriptomes of pMTIV cells in valine-free medium more closely resembled

185 cells grown on complete medium than did pCtrl cells in valine-free medium (**Fig 3D, Fig ED9A**).

186 Differentially expressed genes between pCtrl and pMTIV cells showed enrichment for hundreds

187 of GO categories, including clear signatures of cellular stress such as autophagy, changes to

188 endoplasmic reticulum trafficking, and ribosome regulation (**Fig ED9B**). Most of the differentially

189 regulated genes between pCtrl cells in complete medium, and those same cells starved of valine

190 for 48 hours were also differentially expressed when comparing pCtrl and pMTIV cells in valine-

191 free medium (**Fig 3E**), supporting the hypothesis that most of the observed transcriptional

192 changes represent broad but partial rescue of the cellular response to starvation.

6

193   In this work, we demonstrated the successful restoration of an EAA biosynthetic pathway

194   in a metazoan cell. Our results indicate that contemporary metazoan biochemistry can support

195   complete biosynthesis of valine, despite millions of years of evolution from its initial loss from the

196   ancestral lineage. Interestingly, independent evidence for BCAA biosynthesis has also been

197   obtained for sap-feeding whitefly bacteriocytes that host bacterial endosymbionts; metabolite

198   sharing between these cells is predicted to lead to biosynthesis of BCAAs that are limiting in their

199   restricted diet. The malleability of mammalian metabolism to accept heterologous core pathways

200   opens up the possibility of animals with designer metabolisms and enhanced capacities to thrive

201   under environmental stress and nutritional starvation[22]. Yet, our failure to functionalize designed

202   methionine, threonine and isoleucine pathways highlights outstanding challenges and future

203   directions. Other pathway components or alternative selections may be needed for different

204   EAAs[23]. A general lack of predictability and a dearth of well-characterized and controllable genetic

205   "parts" with high dynamic range continue to hamper efforts in genome-scale mammalian

206   engineering[24-26]. Studies to reincorporate EAAs into the core mammalian metabolism could

207   provide greater understanding of nutrient-starvation in different physiological contexts including

208   the tumor microenvironment[27], help answer deep evolutionary questions regarding the formation

209   of the metazoan lineage[28], and lead to new model systems or even therapeutics to address

210   metabolic syndrome, Maple Syrup Urine Disease[29] and Phenylketonuria[30] all of which involve

211   amino acid biosynthetic dysfunction[31,32]. Emerging synthetic genomic efforts to build a

212   prototrophic mammal may require reactivation of many more genes (**Table ED1-ED3**), iterations

213   of the design, build, test (DBT) cycle, and a larger coordinated research effort to ultimately bring

214   such a project to fruition.

215

216

217   **METHODS**

218

219   <u>Pathway completeness analysis</u>

220   For pathway completeness analysis, the EC numbers of each enzyme in each amino acid

221   biosynthesis pathway (excluding pathways annotated as only occurring in prokaryotes) were

222   collected from the MetaCyc database (**Table ED4**). Variant biosynthetic routes to the same

223   amino acid were considered as separate pathways, generating distinct EC number lists. The

224   resulting per-pathway EC number lists were checked against the KEGG, Entrez Gene, Entrez

225   Nucleotide, and Uniprot databases using their respective web APIs for each listed organism. If

226   the combination of all databases contained at least one complete EC numbers list,

227 corresponding to an end-to-end complete biosynthetic pathway, the organism was considered

228 "complete" for that essential amino acid.

229

230 <u>Cell lines and media</u>

231 CHO Flp-In^{TM} cells (ThermoFisher, R75807) were used in all experiments. For growth assays

232 involving amino acid dropout formulations, medium was prepared from an amino acid-free

233 Ham's F-12 (Kaighn's) powder base (US Biological, N8545), and custom combinations of amino

234 acids were added back in as needed to match the standard amino acid concentrations for

235 Ham's F-12 (Kaighn's) medium or as specified. Custom amino acid dropout medium was

236 adjusted to a pH of 7.3, sterile filtered, and supplemented with 10% dialyzed Fetal Bovine

237 Serum and Penicillin-Streptomycin (100U/mL) prior to use. For metabolomics experiments,

238 medium was prepared from an amino acid-free and glucose-free RPMI 1640 powder base (US

239 Biological, R9010-01), and custom combinations of amino acids and isotopically heavy glucose

240 and sodium pyruvate were added in to match the standard amino acid concentrations for RPMI

241 1640 or as specified. pH was adjusted to 7.3, sterile filtered and supplemented with 10%

242 dialyzed Fetal Bovine Serum and Penicillin-Streptomycin (100U/mL) prior to use.

243

244 <u>Cell counting and quantification</u>

245 For amino acid dropout curves, cells were seeded at $1x10^4$ into 6-well plates into F12-K media

246 with lowered amino acid concentrations relative to typical F12-K media and then allowed to

247 grow for five days. Media was then aspirated off and replaced with PBS with Hoechst 33342 live

248 nuclear stain for automated imaging and counting using a DAPI filter set on an Eclipse Ti2

249 automated inverted microscope. To count, an automated microscopy routine was used to image

250 5 random locations within each well at 10x magnification, and then the cells present in imaged

251 frames counted using automatic cell segregation and counting software. Given differences in

252 cell response to starvation, segregation and counting parameters were tuned each experiment,

253 but kept constant between starvation conditions and cells with and without the pathway. For

254 synthetic prototroph pathway tests, raw cell counts were performed using the Countess II

255 Automated Cell Counter (ThermoFisher, A27977) in accordance with the manufacturer's

256 protocol, or using the Scepter 2.0 Handheld Automated Cell Counter (Milipore Sigma, C85360)

257 in accordance with the manufacturer's protocol. Where indicated, relative cell quantification was

258 measured using PrestoBlue^{TM} Cell Viability Reagent (ThermoFisher, A13261) in accordance

259 with the manufacturer's protocol.

260

8

261 Culturing synthetic prototrophic cells without exogenous supply of valine

262 For long-term culture of synthetic prototrophic cells, cells were cultured in 50% conditioned

263 valine-free F12-K medium. Conditioned medium was generated by seeding 1×10^6 pMTIV cells

264 into 10mL complete F12-K medium on 10cm plates and replacing the medium with 10mL freshly

265 prepared valine-free F12-K medium the next day following a PBS wash step. Cells conditioned

266 the medium for 2 days at which point the medium was collected, centrifuged at 300xg for 3 mins

267 to remove potential cell debris, and collected in 150mL vats to reduce batch-to-batch variation.

268 This 100% conditioned medium was subsequently mixed in a 1:1 ratio with freshly prepared,

269 unconditioned valine-free medium to generate so-called 50% conditioned valine-free medium,

270 which was used throughout the long-term culturing process of synthetic prototrophic cells

271 without exogenous supply of valine, For long-term culturing, 1×10^5 pMTIV cells were seeded in

272 triplicate populations into complete medium in 6-well plates, (day -1) which was replaced with

273 50% conditioned valine-free medium the next day (day 0) following a PBS wash step. Cells

274 were counted at each passaging event and split at a 1:4, 1:2 or 3:4 proportion such that

275 approximately 2×10^6 cells were seeded at each passaging event as best possible.

276

277 DNA assembly, recovery and amplification

278 Integrated constructs were synthesized *de novo* in 3kb DNA segments with each segment

279 overlapping neighboring segments by 80. Assembly was conducted *in yeasto* by co-

280 transformation of segments into *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. After 2 days of selection at 30C on

281 Sc-URA, individual colonies were picked and cultured overnight. 1.5mL of each resulting yeast

282 culture was resuspended in 250ul of P1 resuspension buffer (Qiagen, 19051) containing RNase.

283 Glass beads were added to each resuspension and the mixture was vortexed for 10 mins to

284 mechanically shear the cells. Next, cells were subject to alkaline lysis by adding 250ul of P2

285 lysis buffer (Qiagen, 19052) for 5 mins and then neutralized by addition of Qiagen N3

286 neutralization buffer (Qiagen, 19053). Subsequently, cell debris was spun down and plasmid

287 DNA was collected using the Zymo Zyppy plasmid preparation kit (Zymo Research, D4036)

288 according to the manufacturer's instructions. Plasmid DNA was eluted in 30ul of Zyppy Elution

289 buffer of which 10ul would be transformed into 100ul of *E. coli* for plasmid amplification.

290

291 Protein extraction and western blot

292 Cell were lysed in SKL Triton lysis buffer (50 mM Hepes pH7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1

293 mM EGTA, 10% glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, 25 mM NaF, 10 µM $ZnCl_2$) supplemented with

294 protease inhibitor (Sigma 11873580001). NuPAGE™ LDS sample buffer (ThermoFisher,

9

295   NP0007) supplemented with 1.43 M β-mercaptoethanol was added to samples prior to heating

296   at 70C for 10 mins. Gel electrophoresis was performed using 4-12% Bis-Tris gels

297   (ThermoFisher, NP0326BOX) and run in NuPAGE™ MOPS running buffer (ThermoFisher,

298   NP0001). Proteins were then transferred onto a PVDF membrane (Milipore Sigma, IPFL00010)

299   using the Biorad Trans-Blot Turbo system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

300   The transfer membrane was blocked in Odyssey blocking buffer (LI-COR, 927-40000) for 1 h at

301   room temperature prior to incubation in primary antibody (Novus Biologicals, NBP2-59627

302   [1:1000 dilution]; Cell Signaling Technology, 2148 [1:1000 dilution]) solubilized in a 1:1 mixture

303   of Odyssey blocking buffer and TBS-T buffer (50 mM Tris Base, 154 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween20)

304   overnight at 4C. Secondary antibodies (LI-COR, 926-32210 [1:20,000 dilution]; LI-COR, 926-

305   68071 [1:20,000 dilution]),were also solubilized in Odyssey blocking buffer / TBS-T buffer. The

306   membrane was incubated in the secondary antibody solution for 1.5 h at room temperature.

307

308   Metabolomics

309   Cells were cultured in IH medium over 3 passages prior to cell harvest. Cell pellets were

310   generated by trypsinization, followed by low speed centrifugation, and the pellet was frozen at -

311   80°C until further processing. A metabolite extraction was carried out on each sample with an

312   extraction ratio of 1e6 cells per mL (80% methanol containing internal standards, 500 nM),

313   according to a previously described method[33]. The LC column was a Millipore™ ZIC-pHILIC (2.1

314   x150 mm, 5 μm) coupled to a Dionex Ultimate 3000™ system and the column oven temperature

315   was set to 25°C for the gradient elution. A flow rate of 100 μL/min was used with the following

316   buffers; A) 10 mM ammonium carbonate in water, pH 9.0, and B) neat acetonitrile. The gradient

317   profile was as follows; 80-20%B (0-30 min), 20-80%B (30-31 min), 80-80%B (31-42 min).

318   Injection volume was set to 1 μL for all analyses (42 min total run time per injection). MS

319   analyses were carried out by coupling the LC system to a Thermo Q Exactive HF™ mass

320   spectrometer operating in heated electrospray ionization mode (HESI). Method duration was 30

321   min with a polarity switching data-dependent Top 3 method for both positive and negative

322   modes, and targeted MS2 scans for the monoisotopic, U-13C, and U-13C/U-15N valine *m/z*

323   values. Spray voltage for both positive and negative modes was 3.5kV and capillary

324   temperature was set to 320°C with a sheath gas rate of 35, aux gas of 10, and max spray

325   current of 100 μA. The full MS scan for both polarities utilized 120,000 resolution with an AGC

326   target of 3e6 and a maximum IT of 100 ms, and the scan range was from 67-1000 *m/z*. Tandem

327   MS spectra for both positive and negative mode used a resolution of 15,000, AGC target of 1e5,

328   maximum IT of 50 ms, isolation window of 0.4 m/z, isolation offset of 0.1 m/z, fixed first mass of

329   50 m/z, and 3-way multiplexed normalized collision energies (nCE) of 10, 35, 80. The minimum

330   AGC target was 1e4 with an intensity threshold of 2e5. All data were acquired in profile mode.

331   All valine data were processed using Thermo XCalibur Qualbrowser for manual inspection and

332   annotation of the resulting spectra and peak heights referring to authentic valine standards and

333   labeled internal standards as described.

334

335   RNA Seq

336   RNA was extracted from cells using the Qiagen RNeasy Kit (Qiagen, 74104) according to the

337   manufacturer's protocol. QIAshredder homogenizer columns were used to disrupt the cell

338   lysates (Qiagen, 79654). mRNA was purified using the NEBNext poly(A) mRNA Magnetic

339   Isolation module (New England Biolabs, E7490) in accordance with the manufacturer's protocol.

340   Libraries were prepared using the NEBNext Ultra RNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina (New

341   England Biolabs, E7770), and sequenced on a NextSeq 550 single-end 75 cycles high output

342   with v2.5 chemistry. Reads were adapter and quality trimmed with fastP using default

343   parameters and psuedoaligned to the GCF_003668045.1_CriGri-PICR Chinese hamster

344   genome assembly using kallisto. Differential gene enrichment analysis was performed with in R

345   with DESeq2 and GO enrichment performed and visualized with clusterProfiler against the

346   org.Mm.eg.db database, with further visualization with the pathview, GoSemSim, eulerr

347   packages.

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447 **Author contributions**

448   RMM, JT, JDB and HHW developed the initial concept. JT, RMM, AK, SP, HB, SG, LL, MJS, XG,

449   DRJ, and AM performed experiments and analyzed the results. The overall project was

450   supervised by HHW and JDB. The manuscript was drafted by JT, RMM, JDB, and HHW with input

451   from all authors.

452   **Competing interests**

453   Jef D. Boeke is a Founder and Director of CDI Labs, Inc., a Founder of Neochromosome, Inc, a

454   Founder and SAB member of ReOpen Diagnostics, and serves or served on the Scientific

455   Advisory Board of the following: Sangamo, Inc., Modern Meadow, Inc., Sample6, Inc., Tessera

456   Therapeutics, Inc. and the Wyss Institute.

457   **Data and materials availability**

458   Sequencing data generated for this study is deposited in the NCBI SRA at accession number

459   PRJNA742028 (pending).

460

461 **FIGURES**

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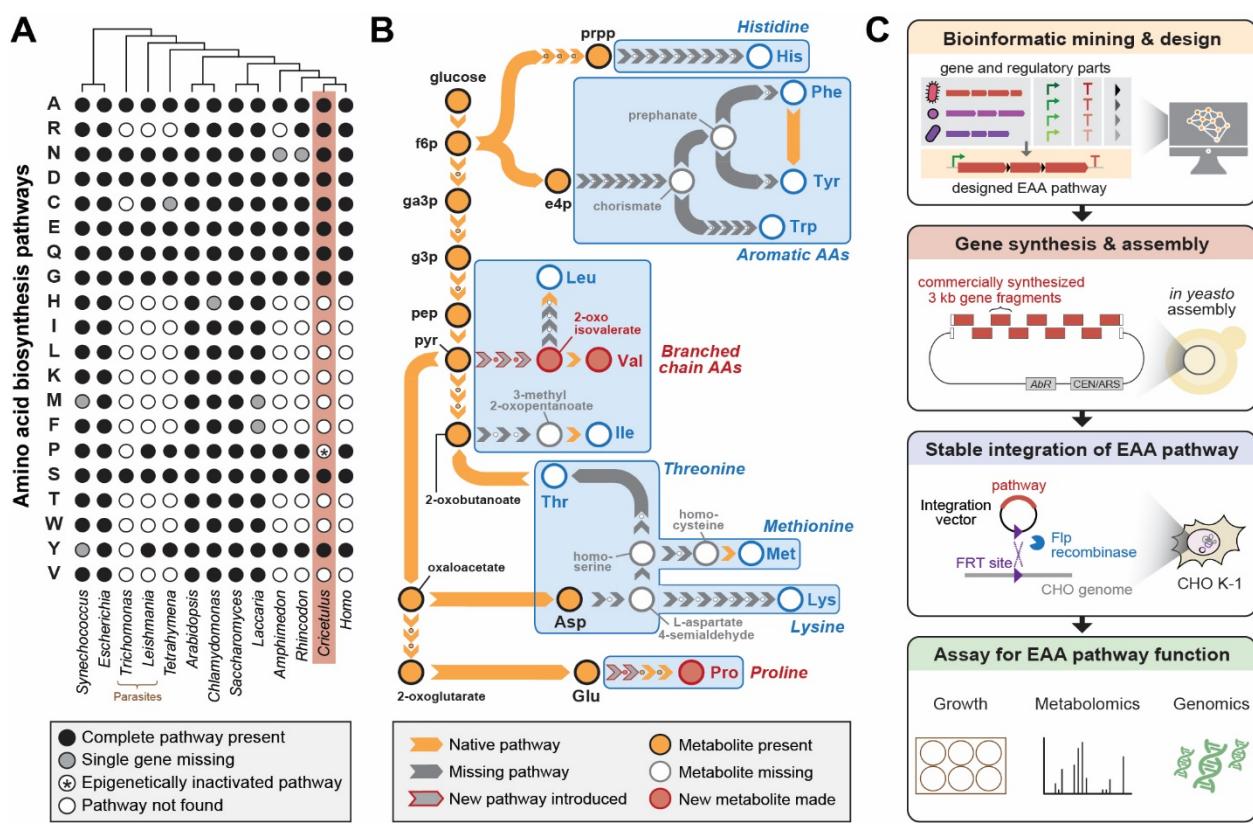
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465 **Figure 1. Engineering Essential Amino Acid (EAA) biosynthesis in metazoan cells.**

466 **(A)** Presence of amino acid biosynthesis pathways across representative diverse organisms on

467 Earth. **(B)** Schematic of EAA biosynthesis pathway steps that require engineering in mammalian

468 cells to enable complete amino acid prototrophy if imported from *E. coli*. Proline and Valine

469 pathways shown in this work are highlighted in red. **(C)** Workflow diagram of a synthetic genomics

470 approach pathway design, construction, integration and testing towards mammalian EAA

471 restoration.

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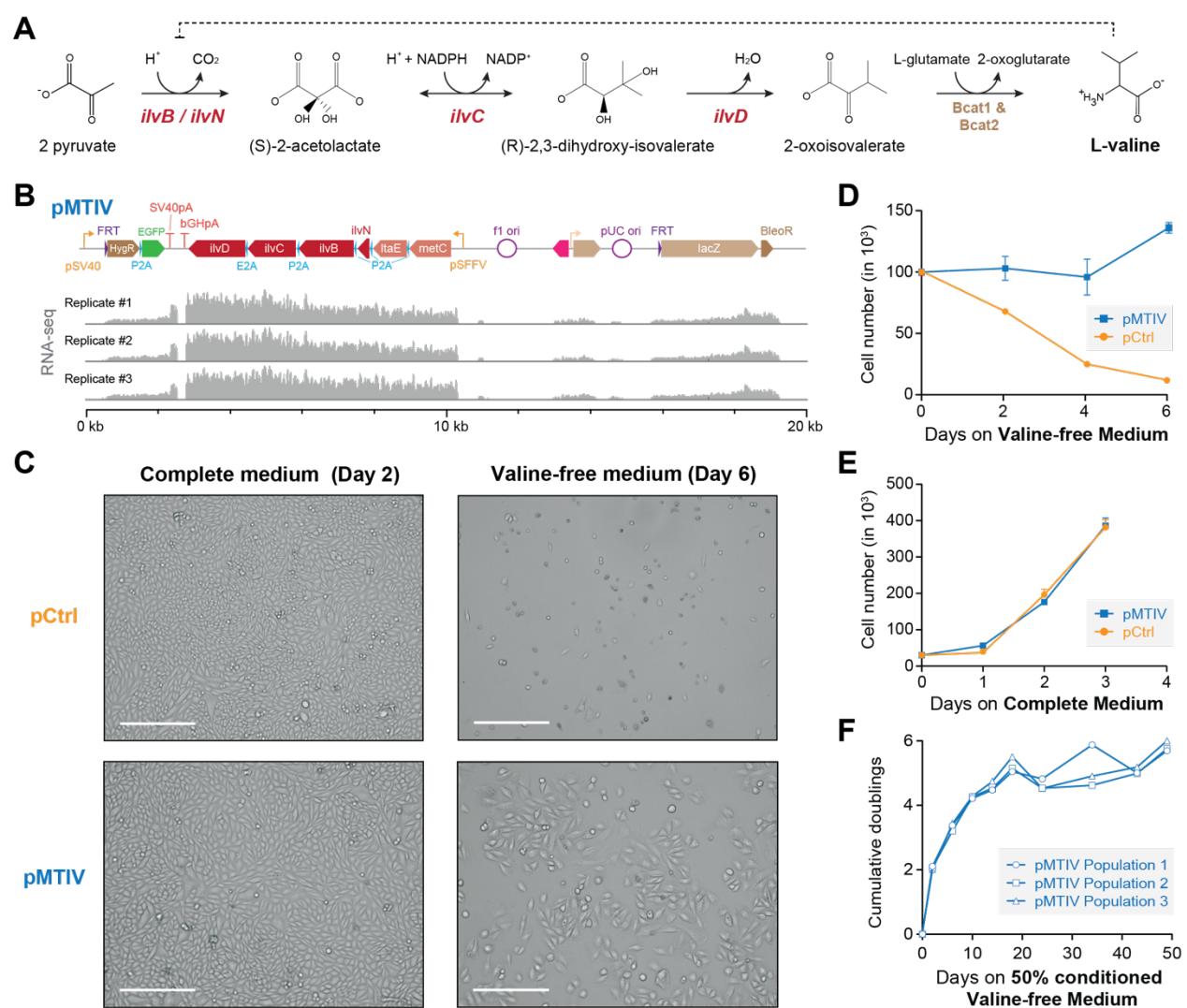
Figure 2. Restoration of a Valine biosynthesis pathway in CHO-K1 cells.

(A) Three enzymatic steps encoded by *E. coli* genes *ilvN*, *ilvB*, *ilvC*, and *ilvD* are required for valine biosynthesis in CHO-K1 cells. **(B)** Schematic of pMTIV construct after genomic integration and RNA-seq read coverage showing successful incorporation and active transcription. **(C)** Microscopy images of CHO-K1 cells with integrated pCtrl or pMTIV constructs in Complete Medium after 2 days or valine-free medium after 6 days. Scale bar = 300 um. **(D)** Growth curve of CHO-K1 cells with pCtrl or pMTIV in valine-free medium. Day 0 indicates number of seeded cells. Triplicate population were plated for each timepoint in each of three 24-well wells, error bars show the standard deviation or replicates. **(E)** Growth curve of CHO-K1 cells with pCtrl or pMTIV in complete medium. Day 0 indicates number of seeded cells. Triplicate populations were plated for each timepoint in each of three 24-well wells. Error bars show the standard deviation of

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486   replicates **(F)** CHO-K1 with pMTIV cultured over 9 passages in 50% conditioned valine-free

487   medium.

Figure 3. Heavy-carbon validation of endogenous valine production and transcriptomic signatures associated with rescue of nutritional starvation

(A) Mass spectra showing an MS1 peak corresponding to the expected *m/z* for ^{13}C-valine when pMTIV cells were grown on valine-free medium supplemented with ^{13}C-glucose and ^{13}C-pyruvate, indicating autogenous production of intracellular valine. **(B)** MS2 performed on peaks extracted from pMTIV sample, which corresponded to *m/z* values expected for ^{12}C-valine, ^{13}C-valine and internal standard ^{13}C/^{15}N-valine. MS2 fragmentation patterns for each of these metabolites matched expectations. **(C)** RNAseq dendrogram of cells with and without the pMTIV pathway grown on complete medium or starved of valine for 4 or 48 hours. **(D)** PCA space depiction of cells with or without the pMTIV pathway grown on complete medium, or starved of valine for 4 or 48 hours. **(E)** Overlap between Differently Expressed Genes (DEGs) comparing cells without the pathway cultured in valine-free medium to cells cultured in complete medium (the "starvation effect"), cells with and without the pMTIV pathway after 48 hours starvation on valine-free medium (the "pathway effect"), and cells with and without the pathway grown on complete medium (the "integration effect").

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EXTENDED DATA

Figure ED1. Amino acid dropout growth assays in CHO-K1.

(A) Growth assays on CHO-K1 cells seeded into media with reduced or omitted essential amino acids. Percentages represent the relative media amino acid concentration compared to standard F-12K medium. 100% corresponds to 0.02 mM (Trp), 0.05 mM (Tyr), 0.06 mM (Ile, Met, Phe), 0.2 mM (Ala, Asn, Asp, Glu, Gly, Leu, Ser, Thr, Val), 0.22 mM (His), 0.4 mM (Cys, Lys), 0.6 mM (Pro), and 2 mM (Arg, Gln), respectively. Error bars show standard deviation of three replicates. **(B)** CHO-K1 cells grow with minimal defects in medium lacking glycine and alanine, but are more sensitive to arginine starvation. **(C)** CHO cells do not grow without

518   exogenous proline, confirming the known epigenetic proline auxotrophy found in this cell line.

519   Error bars show standard deviation of three replicates.

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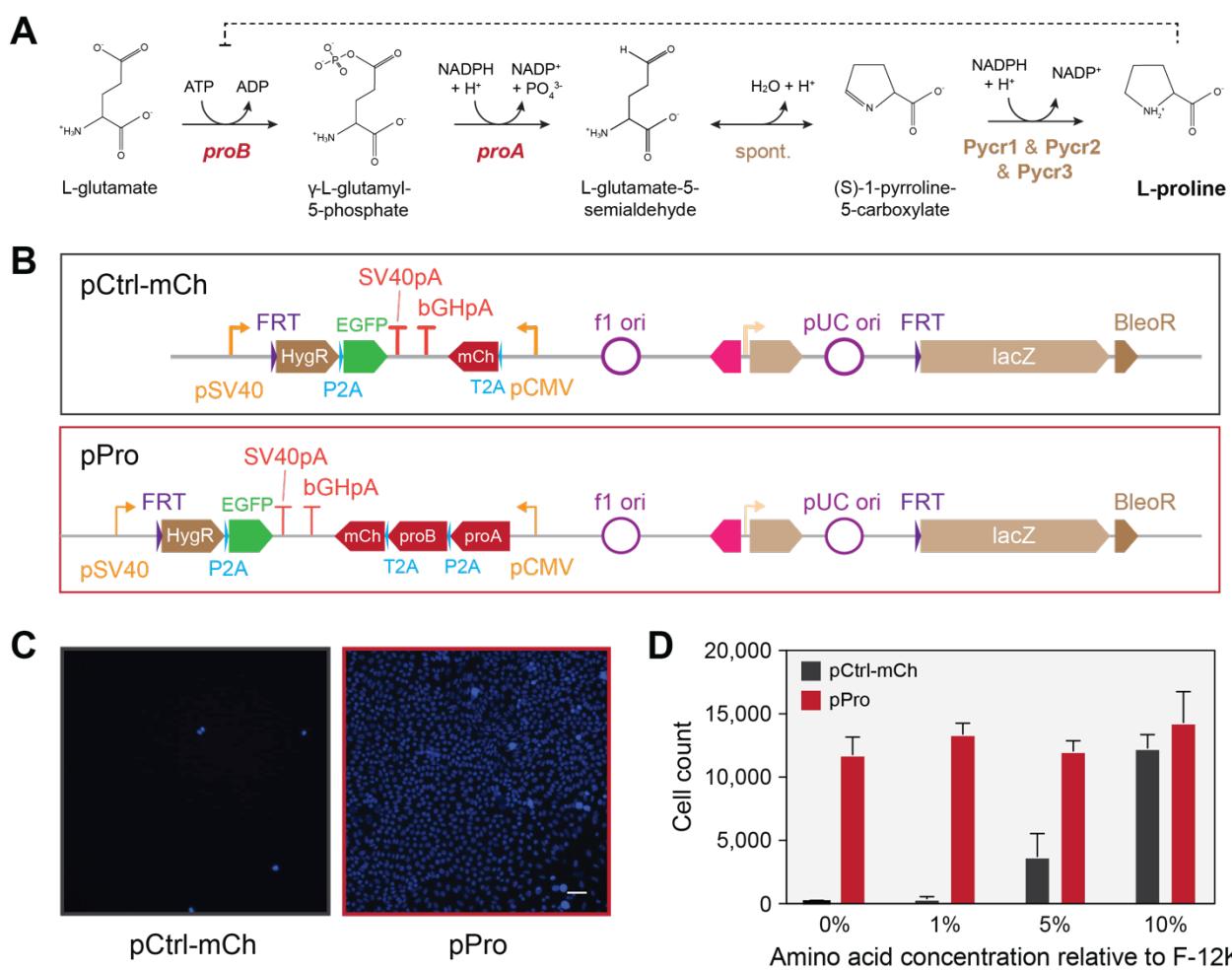
Figure ED2. Imported bacterial genes rescue CHO epigenetic proline auxotrophy

(A) Proline biosynthetic pathway from glutamate. **(B)** Schematic representation of two constructs to test bacterial gene rescue of of CHO-K1 auxotrophy, one expressing the *E. coli* *proA* and *proB* genes, and a control construct expressing only mCherry. Constructs are shown as they appear following integration into the FLP-In CHO line. **(C)** Hoechst 33348 live nuclei microscopy shows cells expressing the pPro construct grow in the absence of proline and appear healthy. Scale bar indicates 50 μm and is shared across images **(D)** Growth assay of cells seeded into proline free medium and grown for 5 days. The bacterial gene pPro pathway resulted in robust growth recovery in proline-free medium. Error bars show standard deviation of three replicates.

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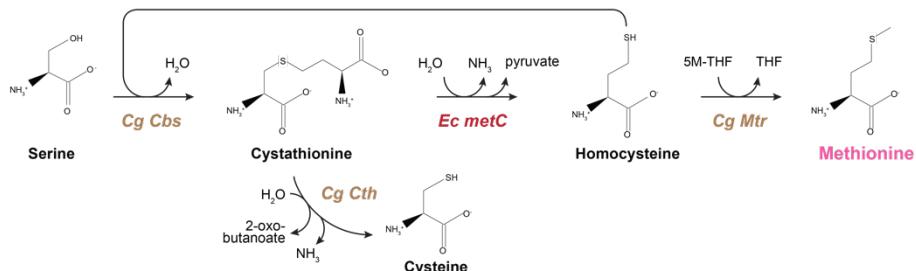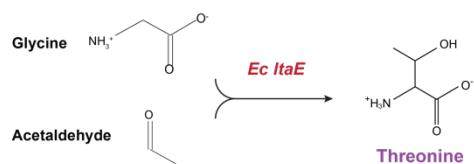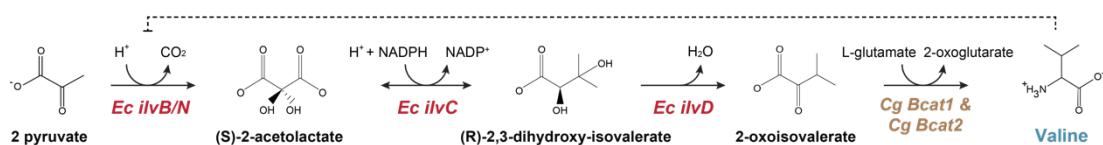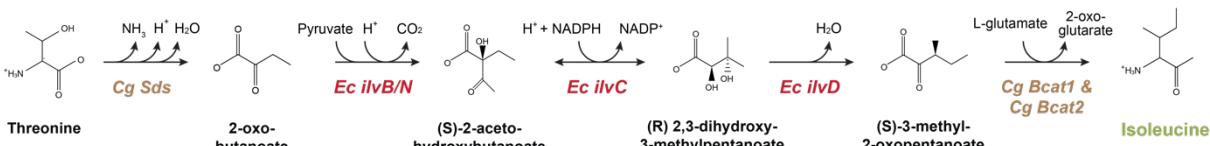
Figure ED3. Schematic outlines of the MTIV pathways.

(A) Pathway for methionine biosynthesis. **(B)** Pathway for threonine biosynthesis. Note the shared multifunctional enzymes in **(C)** and **(D)** responsible for both isoleucine and valine production. In all panels "*Ec*" refers to *E. coli,* and "*Cg*" to *C. griseus*, the native CHO parental organism.

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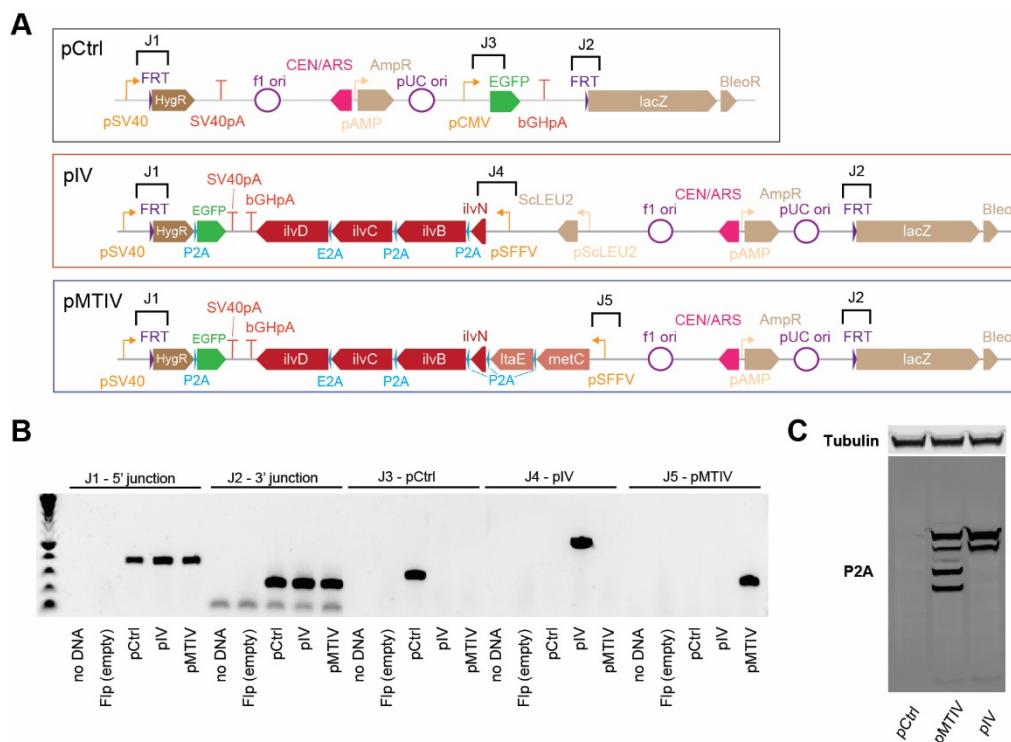
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Figure ED4. Confirmation of BCAA biosynthetic construct integration and 2A peptide processing by PCR and Western blot

(A) Construct were designed with PCR landing pads flanking fragment junctions for rapid screening during construct assembly *in yeasto,* shown above construct diagrams with brackets.

(B) PCRs across these junctions confirm correct assembly of the control, pMTIV, and pIV constructs. **(C)** Immunoblotting against P2A peptides in pMTIV and pIV cells confirms 2A peptides are processed as expected. Note that *ilvD* (65.5 kDa) is not detectable because it lacks a terminal P2A tag.

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553 **Figure ED5. Lack of rescue of methionine, threonine and isoleucine auxotrophy by pMTIV**

554 **construct in CHO-K1 cells.**

555 **(A)** Phase-contrast images of cells carrying either pMTIV and pCtrl constructs after 8 days'

556 growth on EAA-free media (three leftmost panels) or complete medium (rightmost panel). Scale

557 bar represents 300um. **(B)** PrestoBlue^{TM} cell viability assay of growth on EAA-free or complete

558 media after 7 days' growth. Error bars show standard deviation of three replicates.

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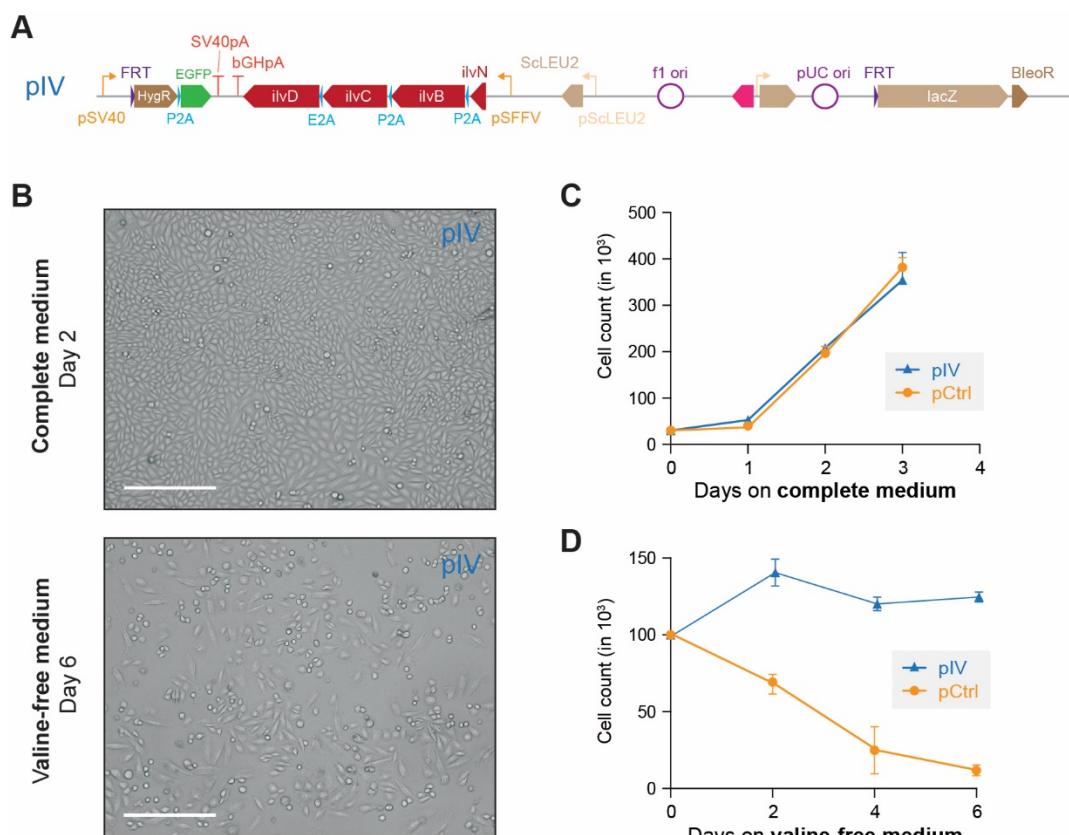
Figure ED6. The pIV construct rescues valine auxotrophy

(A) The minimized four-gene construct pIV lacking *ltaE* and *metC* after integration into the CHO genome. **(B)** Microscopy of pIV cells in both complete and valine-free medium. The pIV constructs rescue cellular morphology in valine-free medium. Scale bar = 300 um. **(C)** Growth of pIV construct in complete medium. Error bars show standard deviation of three replicates. **(D)** Live cell counting of pIV cells grown on conditioned valine-free medium. Error bars show standard deviation of three replicates.
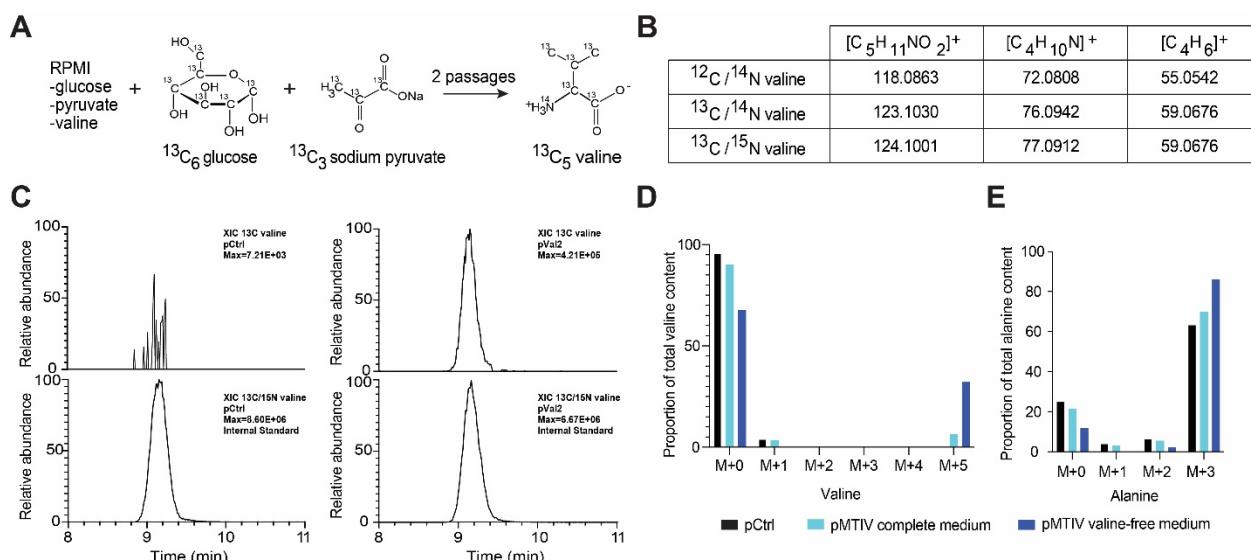
Figure ED7. Heavy-labeled metabolomics confirms endogenous valine production

(A) Schematic outline of the ^{13}C labeling strategy for detection of biosynthesized valine. **(B)** Expected *m/z* ratios for ^{12}C-valine, ^{13}C-valine, and spiked-in internal standard ^{13}C/^{15}N-valine in unfragmented and fragmented states. **(C)** Extracted ion chromatography shows that the presumed ^{13}C-valine found in pMTIV cells runs similarly to spiked-in internal standard ^{13}C/^{15}N-valine, further confirming that ^{13}C-valine is produced in pMTIV cells. The presence of ^{13}C-valine is specific to pMTIV cells and absent from control cells **(D)**. In theory, partial ^{13}C labeling of valine is possible if just one of the two pyruvate substrates is ^{13}C-labelled. Partially ^{13}C-labeled (^{13}C$_2$, ^{13}C$_3$, ^{13}C$_4$) valine species were below the level of detection. Therefore, the proportion of ^{13}C$_5$-valine relative to total valine abundance within the cell can serve as a proxy for the degree to which intracellular valine biosynthesis is meeting cellular valine demands. The lesser occurrence of ^{13}C$_1$-valine can be explained by the natural abundance of ^{13}C. 32.2% of total valine abundance in pMTIV cells cultured in valine-free medium was ^{13}C$_5$-labeled whereas the corresponding proportion for pMTIV cells cultured in complete medium was 6.4% **(E)** Non-essential amino acid alanine is biosynthesized from pyruvate and is not found in RPMI medium. Alanine can thus serve a proxy for proteome turnover assuming similar usage rates for alanine and valine. 86.1% of alanine was ^{13}C$_3$ alanine in pMTIV cells cultured in valine-free RPMI medium.

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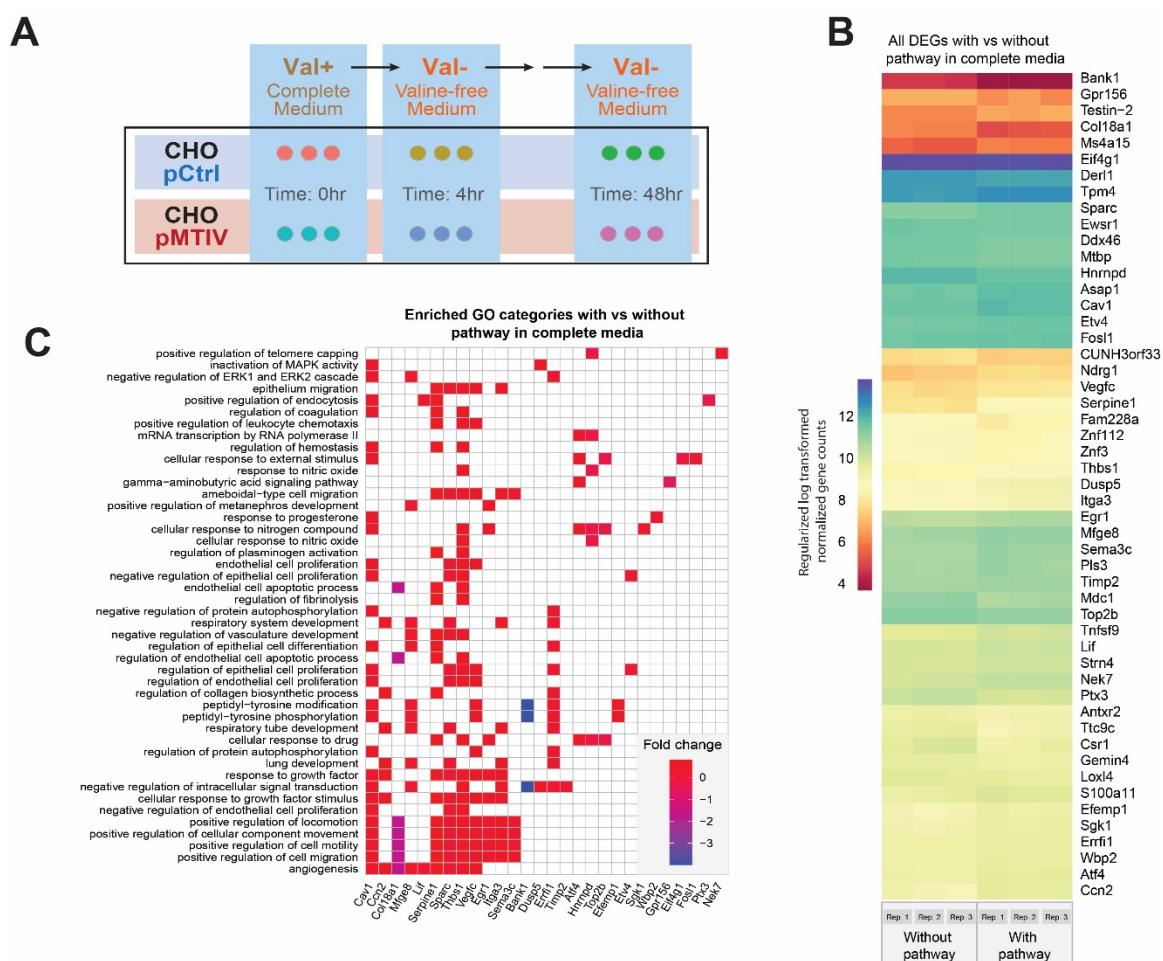
Figure ED8. Transcriptomic analysis of pMTIV pathway effect in Complete Medium.

(A) Schematic representation of the starvation regimen applied prior to collecting samples for transcriptomic analysis. **(B)** Regularized log fold changes in expression across the 51 differentially expressed genes when comparing cells with the pMTIV pathway to those without grown in complete medium. Values from three replicates are plotted side-by-side in each column. **(C)** GO category enrichment among the 51 differentially expressed genes.

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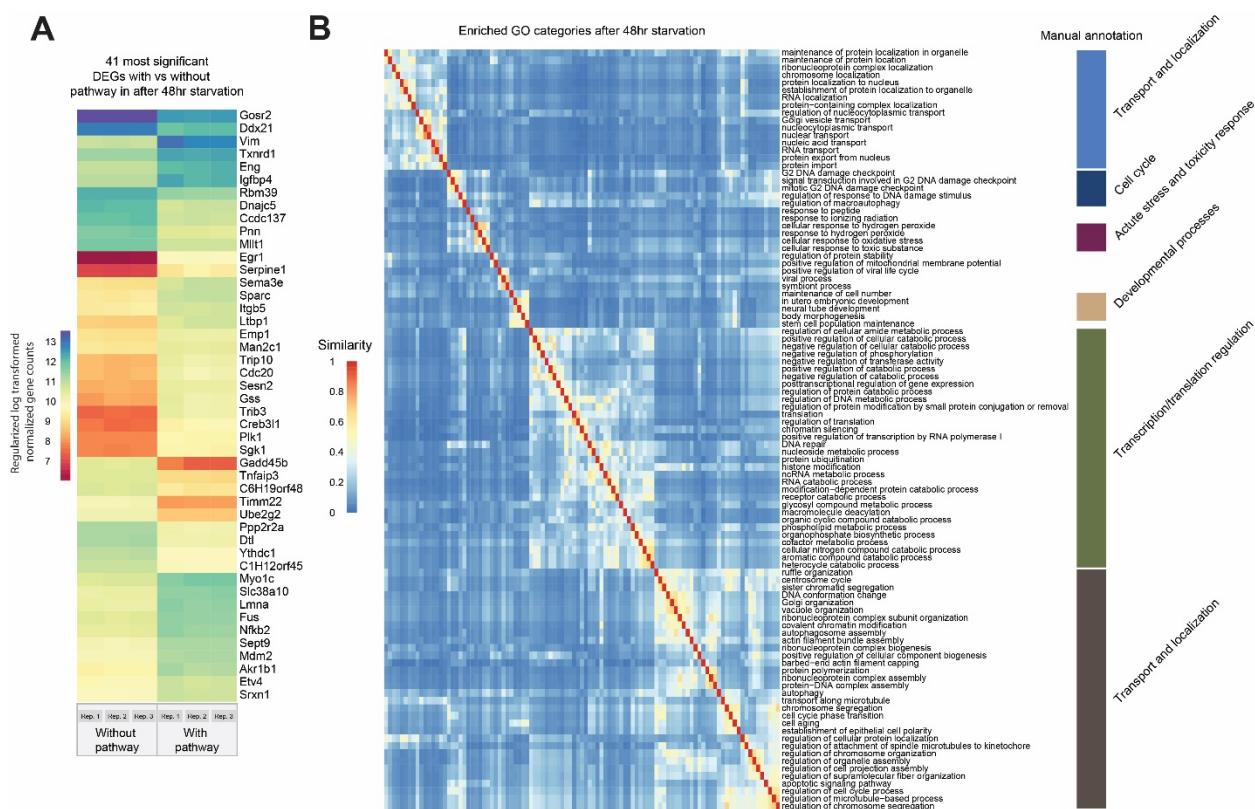
Figure ED9. Transcriptomic analysis of pMTIV pathway effect in Valine-free Medium.

(A) Regularized log transformed expression of the 50 most significant differentially expressed genes when comparing cells with the pMTIV pathway to those without after 48 hours of starvation in valine-free medium. Values from three replicates are plotted side-by-side in each column. **(B)** GO category enrichment among these genes, clustered and colored using a GO ontology distance metric, and manually grouped into larger supercategories, on the right.

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Table ED1. Minimal prototrophic pathways set for AA prototrophy in mammalian cells

Compound
EC reactions   Proposed genes

AA: Histitine — Histidine (from PRPP)

EC reactions	Proposed genes
2.4.2.17	Sc *HIS1*
3.6.1.31	Sc *HIS4*
3.5.4.19	Sc *HIS4*
5.3.1.16	Sc *HIS6*
4.3.2.10	Sc *HIS7*
4.2.1.19	Sc *HIS3*
2.6.1.9	Sc *HIS5*
3.1.3.15	Sc *HIS2*
1.1.1.23	Sc *HIS4*

Enzymatic steps: 9
Genes: 7

Tryptophan

Chorismate (from E4P)		Tryptophan (from chorismate)	
2.5.1.54	Sc *ARO3*	4.1.3.27	Sc *TRP2/3*
4.2.3.4	Sc *ARO1*	2.4.2.18	Sc *TRP4*
4.2.1.10	Sc *ARO1*	5.3.1.24	Sc *TRP1*
1.1.1.25	Sc *ARO1*	4.1.1.48	Sc *TRP3*
2.7.1.71	Sc *ARO1*	4.2.1.20	Sc *TRP5*
2.5.1.19	Sc *ARO1*		
4.2.3.5	Sc *ARO2*		
7		5	
	3		5

Phenylalanine — Phenylalanine (from chorismate)

EC reactions	Proposed genes
5.4.99.5	Ec *pheA*
4.2.1.51	Ec *pheA*
2.6.1.57	Ec *tyrB*
3	
	2

Threonine

L-aspartate 4-semialdehyde (from aspartate)		Homoserine (from L-aspartate 4-semialdehyde)		Threonine (from homoserine)	
2.7.2.4	Ec *metL*	1.1.1.3	Ec *metL* (redundant)	2.7.1.39	Ec *thrB*
1.2.1.11	Ec *asd*			4.2.3.1	Ec *thrC*
2		1		2	
	2		0		2

Methionine

Hydrogen sulfide (inorganic fixation)		Methionine (from hydrogen sulfide and homoserine)	
2.7.7.4	Sc *MET3*	2.3.1.31	Sc *MET2*
2.7.1.25	Sc *MET14*	2.5.1.49	Sc *MET17*
1.8.4.8	Sc *MET16*	2.3.1.14	native
1.8.1.2	Sc *MET5/10*		
4		3	
	5		2

Lysine — Lysine (from L-aspartate 4-semialdehyde)

EC reactions	Proposed genes
4.3.3.7	Cg *dapA*
1.17.1.8	Cg *dapB*
1.4.1.16	Cg *ddh*
4.1.1.20	Cg *lysA*
4	
	4

Valine

2-oxoisovalerate (from pyruvate)		Valine (from 2-oxoisovalerate)	
2.2.1.6	Ec *ilvB/N*	2.6.1.42	*native*
1.1.1.86	Ec *ilvC*		
4.2.1.9	Ec *ilvD*		
3		1	
	4		0

Leucine — Leucine (from 2-oxoisovalerate)

EC reactions	Proposed genes
2.3.3.13	Ec *leuA*
4.2.1.33	Ec *leuC/D*
1.1.1.85	Ec *leuB*
2.6.1.42	*native*
3	
	4

Isoleucine — Isoleucine (from threonine)

EC reactions	Proposed genes
4.3.1.19	native
2.2.1.6	Ec *ilvB/N* (redundant)
1.1.1.86	Ec *ilvC* (redundant)
4.2.1.9	Ec *ilvD* (redundant)
2.6.1.42	native
5	
	0

Total
32 Enzymatic steps
38 Genes

Ec: *Eschericia coli*
Sc: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
Cg: *Corynebacterium glutamicum*

Table ED2. Protein sequence for each gene listed in Table ED1.

Amino Acid	Gene	Protein sequence
Histidine	Sc *HIS1*	MDLVNHLTDRLLFAIPKKGRLYSKSVSILNGADITTHRSQRLDIALSTSLPVALVFLPAADIPTFVGEGKCDLGITGVDQVRESNVDVDLAIDLQFGNCKLQVQVPVNGEYKKPEQLIGKTIVTSFVKLAEKYFADLEGTTVEKMTTRIKFVSGSVEASCALGIGDAIVDLVESGETMRAAGLVDIATVLSTSAYLIESKNPKSDKSLIATIKSRIEG VMTAQRFVSCIYNAPEDKLPELLKVTPGRRAPTISKIDDEGWVAVSSMIERKTKGVVLDELKRLGASDIMVFEISNCRV
	Sc *HIS4*	MVLPILPLIDDLASWNSKKEVYVSLVGQVLLDGSSLSNEEILQFSKEEEVPLVALSLPSGKFSDDEIIAFLNNGVSSLFIASQDAKTAEHLVEQLNVPKERVVVEENGVFSNQFMVKQKFQSDKIVSIKKLSKDMLTKEVLGEVRTDRPDGLYTTLVVDQYERCLGLVYSSKKSIAKAIDLGRGVYYSRSRNEIWIKGETSGNGQKLLQISTDCDSDAL KFIVEQENVGFCHLETMSCFGEFKHGLVGLESLLKQRLQDAPEESYTRRLFNDSALLDAKIKEEAEELTEAKGKKELSWEAADLFYFALAKLVANDVSLKDVENNLNMKHLKVTRRKGDAKPKFVGQPKAEEEKLTGPIHLDVVKASDKVGVQKALSRPIQKTSEIMHLVNPIIENVRDKGNSALLEYTEKFDGVKLSNPVLNAPFPEEVFEGLTEEM REALDLSIENVRKFHAAQLPTETLEVETQPGVLCSRFPRPIEKVGLYIPGGTAILPSTALMLGVPAQVAQCKEIVFASPPRKSDGKVSPEVYYVAEKVGASKIVLAGGAQAVAAMAYGTETIPKVDKILLGPGNQYVTAAKMYVQNDTQALCSIDMPAGPSEVLVIADEDADVDFVASDLLSQAEHGIDSQVILVGVNLSEKKIQEIQDAVHNQALQLP RVDIVRKCIAHSTIVLCDGYEEALEMSNQYAPEHLILQIANANDYVKLVDNAGSVFVGAYTPESCGDYSSGTNHTLPTYGYARQYSGANTATFQKFITAQNITPEGLENIGRAVMCVAKKEGLDGHRNAVICIRMSKLGLIPKDFQ
	Sc *HIS2*	MTKFIGCIDLHNGEVKQIVGGTLTSKKEDVPKTNFVSQHPSSYYAKLYKDRDVQGCHVKLGPNNDDAAREALQESPQFLQVGGGINDTNCLEWLKWASKVIVTSWLFTKEGHFQLKRLERLTELCGKDRIVVDLSCRKTQDGRWIVAMNKWQTLTDLELNADTFRELRKVTNEFLIHAADVEGLCGIDELLVSKLFEWTKDYDDLKIVYAGGAKSV DDLKLVDELSHGKVDLTFGSSLDIFGGNLVKFEDCCRWNEKQG
	Sc *HIS7*	MPVVHVIDVESGNLQSLTNAIEHLGYEVQLVKSPKDFNISGTSRLILPGVGNYGHFVDNLFNRGFEKFIREYIESGKPIMGICVGLQALFAGSVESPKSTGLNIYDIFKLSRFDDSEKPVPEIGWNSCIPSENLFFGLDPYKRYYFVHSFAAILNSKKKNLENDGWKIAKAKYGSEEFIAAVNKNNIFATQFHPEKSGKAGLNVIENFLKQQSPPIPN YSAEEKELLMNDYSNYGLTRRIIACLDVRTNDQGDLVVTKGDQYDVREKSDGGVRNLGKPVQLAQKYYQQGADEVTFLNITSFRDCPLKDTPMLEVLKQAAKTVFVPLTVGGGIKDIVDVDGTKIPALEVASLYFRSGADKVSIVDPKRVYVNSQADTKNKVFETEYFPGPNGEKYCWY QCTIKGGRESRDLGVWELTRACEALGAGEILLNCIDKDGSNSGYDLELIEHVKDAVKIPVIASSGAGVPEHFEEAFLKTRADACLGAGMFHRGEFTVNKDVGYLLEHGLKVRMDEE
	Sc *HIS3*	MTEQKALVKRITNETKIQIAISLKGGPLAIEHSIFPEKEAEAVAEQATQSQVINVHTGIGFLDHMIHALAKHSGWSLIVECIGDLHIDDHHTTEDCGIALGQAFKEALGAVRGVKRFGSGFAPLDEALSRAVVDLSNRPYAVVELGLQREKVGDLSCEMIPHFLESFAEASRITLHVDCLRGKNDHHRSESAFKALAVAIREATSPNGTNDVPSTKGV LM
	Sc *HIS5*	MVFDLKRIVRPKIYNLEPYRCARDDFTEGILLDANENAHGPTPWSLKTNLHRYPDPHQLEFKTAMTKYRNKTSSYANDPEVKPLTADNLCLGVGSDESIDAIIRACCVPGKEKILVLPPTYSMYSVCANINDIEVVQCPLTVSDGFQYDTEAVLTILKNDSLIKLMFVTSPGNPTGAKIELIKNLNSVFDDVVLQNMDNGLVVVDEAYVDFCGGSTAPLVTK YPNLVTLQTLSKSFGLAGIRLGMTYATAELARILNAMKAPYNISSLASEYALKAVQDSNLKKMEATSKIINEEKMRLLKELTALDYVDDQYVGGLDANFLLIRIINGGDNVLAKKLYYQLATQSGVVVRFRGNELGCSGCLRITVGTHEENTHLIKYFKETLYKLANE
	Sc *HIS6*	MHSHHSHSGDYSAHGTDPLDSVVDQVVNLNFHTYCLTEHIPRIEAKFIYPEEQSLGKNPEEVITKLETSFKNFMSHAQEIKTRYADRPDVRTKFIIGMEIEGCDMAHIEYAKRLMKENNDILKFCVGSVHHVNGIPIDFDQQQWYNSLHSFNDNLKHFLLSYFQSYQEMLINIKPLVVGHFDLYKLFLPNDMLVNQKSGNCSGTVPVASLDVISEW PEIYDAVVRNLQFIDSYGGAIEINTSALRKRLEEPYPSKTLCNLVKKHCGSRFVLSDDAHGVAQVGVCYDKVKKYIVDVLQLEYICYLEESQSPENLLTVKRLPISQFVNDPFWANI
Tryptophan	Sc *ARO3*	MFIKNDHAGDRKRLEDWRIKGYDPLTPPDLLQHEFPISAKGEENIIKARDSVCDILNGKDDRLVIVIGPCSLHDPKAAYDYADRLAKISEKLSKDLLIIMRAYLEKPRTTVGWKGLINDPDMNNSFQINKGLRISREMFIKLVEKLPIAGEMLDTISPQFLSDCFSLGAIGARTTESQLHRELASGLSFPIGFKNGTDGGLQVAIDAMRAAAHEHYFL SVTKPGVTAIVGTEGNKDTFLILRGGKNGTNFDKESVQNTKKQLEKAGLTDDSQKIRIIDCSHGNSNKDFKNQPKVAKCIYDQLTEGENSLCGVMIESNINEGRQDIPKEGGREGLKYGCSVTDACIGWESTEQVLLELLAEGVRNRRKALKK
	Sc *ARO1*	MVQLAKVPILGNDIIHVGYNIHDHLVETIIKHCPSSTYVICNDTNLSKVPYYQQLVLTKFEKFASLPEGSRLLTVVVKPGETSKSRETKAQLEDYLLVEGCTRDTVMVAIGGGVIGDMIGFVASTFMRGVRVVQVPTSLLAMVDSSIGGKTAIDTPLGKNFIGAFWQPKFVLVDIKWLETLAKREFINGMAEVIKTACIWNADEFTRLESNASLFLNVVNG AKNVKVTNQLTNEIDEISNTDIEAMLDHTYKLVLESIKVKAEVVSSDERESSLRNLLNFGHSIGHAYEAILTPQALHGEVCSIGMVKEAELSRYFGILSPTQVARLSKILVAYGLPVSPDEKWFKELTLHKKTPLDLLLKKMSIDKKNEGSKKVVLLESIGKCYGDSAQFVSDEDLRFILTDETLVYPFKDIPADQQKVIIFPGSKSISNRALILAA LGEGQCKIKNLLHSDDTKHMLTAVHELKGATISWEDNGETVVVEGHGGSTLSACADPLYLGNAGTASRFLTSLAALVNSTSSQKYIVLTGNARMQQRPIAPLVDSLRANGTKIEYLNNEGSLPIKVVTDSVFKGGRIELAATVSSQVYSSILMCAPYAEEPVTLALVGGKPISKLYVDMTIKMMEKFGINVETSTTEPYTYYIPKGHYINPSEYVIES DASSATYPLAFAAMTGTTVTVPNIGFESLQGDARFARDVLKPMGCKITQTATSTTVSGPPVGTLKPLKHVDMEPMTDAFLTACVVAAISHDSPNSANTTTTIEGIANQRVKECNRILAMATELAKFGVKTTEILPDGIQVHGLNSIKDLKVPSDSSGPVGVCTYDDHRVAMSFSLLAGMVNSQNERDEVANPVRILERHCTGKTWPGWWDVLHSELGAK LDGAEPLECTSKKNSKKSVVIIGMRAAGKTISKACALGYKLVDLDELFEQQHNNQSVKQFVVENGWEKFREEETRTFKEVIQNVGDDGYVFSTGGGIVESAESRKALKDFASSGGNVLHIHRDIEETIVFLQSDPSRPAYVEEIREVWNRREGWYKEVSNFSFFAPHCSAEAEFQALRSFSKYXIATITGVREIEIPSGRSAFVCLTFDDLTEQT ENLTPICYGCEAVEVRVDHLANYSADFVSKQLSLLRKATDSIPIIFTVRTMKQGGNFPDEEPKTLRKLYDIALKNGVEFLDLELTLPTDIQYEVINKRQNTKIIGSHHDFQGLYSWDDAEWENRFNQALTLDVDVVKFVGTAVNFEDNLRLEHFRDTHKNKPLIAVNMTSKGSISRVLNNVLTPVTSDLLPNSAAPGQLTVAQINKMYTSMGGIEPKE LFVVGKPIGHSRSPLHNTGYEILGLPHKFDKFETESAQLVKEKLLDGNKNFGGAAVTIPKLKLDIMQYMDELTDAAKVIGAVNTVIFDLAHQGISYLRNNPIYDYILMNTAVLVCLSGQHQNWEIGGITKKAEESISGMALNLSGGNTIPKDCNPLLSEEREGSELKEHVGVAVSCVPADKPLDDELLSKFGKSGLIXGRHAAHFV PTLLEAAVKPSVTPVMTISQDKYQWHVVPGSQMLVHQQVAQFEKWTGFKGPFKAIFDAVTKE
	Sc *ARO2*	MSTFGKLFRVTTYGESHCKSVGCIVDGVPPGMSLTEADIQPQLTRRRPGQSKLSTPRDEKDRVEIQSGTEFGKTLGTPIAMMIXNEDQRPHDYSDMDKFRPPSHADFTYSEKYGIKASSGGGRAASRETIGRVASGAIAEKFLAQNSVEIVAFVTQIGEIKMNRDSFDPEFQHLLNTITREKVDSMGPIRCPDASVAGLMVKEIEKYRGNKDSIGGV VTCVVRNLPTGLGEPCFDKLEAMLAHAMLSIPASKGFEIGSGFQGVSVPGSKHNDPFYFEKETNRLRTKTNNSGGVQGSIISNGENIYFSVPRSVATISQEQKTAYYDGEEGILAAKGRHDPAVTPRAIPIVEAMTALVLADALLIQKARDFSRSVVH
	Sc *TRP2*	MTASIKIQPDIDSLKQLQQQNDDSSINMYPVYAYLPSLDLTPHVAYLKLAQLNNPDRKESFLLESAKTNNELDRYSFIGISPRKTIKTGPTEGIETDPLEILEKEMSTFKVAENVPGLPKLSGGAIGYISYDCVRYFEPKTRRPLKDVLRLPEAYLMLCDTIIAFDNVFQRFQIIHNINTNETSLEEGYQAAAQIITDIVSKLTDDSSPIPYPEQPPI KLNQTFESNVGKEGYENHVSTLKKHIXKGDIIQGVPSQRVARPTSLHPFNIYRHLRTVNPSPYLFY1DCLDFQJIGASPELLCKSSKNRVITHPIAGTVKRGATTEDDALADQLRGSLKDRAEHVMLVDLARDNIRICDPLTTSVDKLLTIQKFSHVQHLVSQVSGVLRPEKTRFDAFRSIFPAGTVSGAPKVRAMELIAELEGERRGVYAGAVG HleSYDGKTMDNCIALRTMVYKDQIAYLQAGGGCVVDSDEYDEYVETMNKMMANHSTIVQAEELWADIVGSA
	Sc *TRP3*	MSVHAATNPINKHVVLIDNYDSFTWNVYEYLCQEGAKVSVYRNDAITVPEIAALNPDTLLISPGPGHPKTDSGISRDCIRYFTGKIPVFGICMGQQCMFDVFGGEVAYAGEIVHGKTSPISHDNCGIFKNVPQGIAVTRYHSLAGTESSLPSCLKVTASTENGIIMGVRHKKYTVEGVQFHPESILTEEGHLMIRNILNVSGGTWEENKSSPSNSILD RIYARRKIDVNEQSKIPGFTFQDLQSNYDLGLAPPLQDFYTVLSSSHKRAVVLAEVKRASPSKGPICLKAVAAEQALKYAEAGASAISVLTEPHWFHGSLQDLVNHPTYDILILVLDLKFPPKERPCVLRKEFIFSKYQILEARLAGADTVLLIVKMLSQQTLKKLYSYSKDLNMEPLVEVNSKEELQRALIGAKVVGVNNRDLHSFNVDLNTTSNLVESIPK DVLLIALSGITTRDDAEKYKKEGVHGFLVGEALMKSTDVKKFIHELCE
	Sc *TRP4*	MSEATLLSYTKKLLASPPQLSSTDLHDALLLVILSLLQKCDTNSDESLSTYTKVSSFLTALRVTKLDHKAEYIAEAAKAVLRHSDLVDLPLPKKDELHPEDGPVILDIVGTGGDGQNTFNVSTSAAIVASGIQGLKICKHGGKASTSNSGAGDLIGTLGCDMFKVNSSTVPKLWPDNTFMFLLAPFFHGMGHVSKIRKFLGIPTVFNVLGPLLHPVSH VNKRLGVYSKELAPEYAKAAALVVPGSETFIVWGHVGLDEVSPIGKTTVWHIDPTSSELKLKTFQLEPSMFGLEEHELSKCASYGPKENARILKEEVLSGKGYRVEIGDDLQHNPIYDYILMNTAVLYCLSGQHQNWEDIGIEKAEESIHGMALRSLESHFIDSVSSL
	Sc *TRP1*	MSVINFTGSSGPLVKVCGLQSTEAAECALDSDADLLGIICVPNRKRTIDPVIARKISSLVKAYKNSSGTPKYLVGVFRNQPKEDVLALVNDYGIDIVQLHGDESWQEYQEFLGLPVIKRLVFPKDCNILLSAASQKPHSFIPLFDSEAGGTGELLDWNSISDWVGRQESPESLHFMLAGGLTPENVGDALRLNGVIGVDVSSGVETNGVKDSNKIANF VKNAKK
	Sc *TRP5*	MSEQLRQTFANAKKENRNALVTFMTAGYPTVKDTVPILKGFQDGGVDIIELGMPFSDPIADGPTIQLSNTVALQNGVTLKGVLEEINFGEERFIQDAAKAGVNTGFLPYYVSRNGGTFQNVVGSLLSHLGLSPLVAPSTTDERLLSHIADSFVYVVSRMGTTGVQSSVASDLDELISRVRKYTKDTPLAVGFGVST REHFQSVGSVADGVVIGSKIVTLCGDAPEGKYDVAKEYVQGILNGAKHKVLSKDEFFAFQKESLKSANVKKEILDEFDENHKHPIRFGDFGGQYVPEALHACLRELEKGFDEAVADPTFWEDFKSLYSYIGRPSSLHKAERLTEHCQQAQIWLKREDLNHTGSHKINNALAQVLLAKRLGKKNVIAETGAGQHGVATATACAKFGLTCTVYMGAEDV RRQALNVFRMRILGAKVIAVTNGTKTLRDATSEAFRFWVTNLKTTYYVVGSAIGPHPYPTLVRTFQSVIGKETKEQFAAMNNGKLPDAVVACVGGGSNSTGMFSPFEHDTSVKLLGVEAGGDGVDTKFHSATLTAGRPGVFHGVKTYVLQDSDGQVHDTHSVSAGLDYPGVGPELAYWKSTGRAQFIAATDAQALLGFKLLSQLEGIIPALESSHAVY GACELAKTMKPDQHLVINISGRGDKDVQSVAEVLPKLGPKIGWDLRFEEDPSA
Phenylalanine	Sc *ARO3*	MFIKNDHAGDRKRLEDWRIKGYDPLTPPDLLQHEFPISAKGEENIIKARDSVCDILNGKDDRLVIVIGPCSLHDPKAAYDYADRLAKISEKLSKDLLIIMRAYLEKPRTTVGWKGLINDPDMNNSFQINKGLRISREMFIKLVEKLPIAGEMLDTISPQFLSDCFSLGAIGARTTESQLHRELASGLSFPIGFKNGTDGGLQVAIDAMRAAAHEHYFL SVTKPGVTAIVGTEGNKDTFLILRGGKNGTNFDKESVQNTKKQLEKAGLTDDSQKIRIIDCSHGNSNKDFKNQPKVAKCIYDQLTEGENSLCGVMIESNINEGRQDIPKEGGREGLKYGCSVTDACIGWESTEQVLLELLAEGVRNRRKALKK
	Sc *ARO1*	MVQLAKVPILGNDIIHVGYNIHDHLVETIIKHCPSSTYVICNDTNLSKVPYYQQLVLTKFEKFASLPEGSRLLTVVVKPGETSKSRETKAQLEDYLLVEGCTRDTVMVAIGGGVIGDMIGFVASTFMRGVRVVQVPTSLLAMVDSSIGGKTAIDTPLGKNFIGAFWQPKFVLVDIKWLETLAKREFINGMAEVIKTACIWNADEFTRLESNASLFLNVVNG AKNVKVTNQLTNEIDEISNTDIEAMLDHTYKLVLESIKVKAEVVSSDERESSLRNLLNFGHSIGHAYEAILTPQALHGEVCSIGMVKEAELSRYFGILSPTQVARLSKILVAYGLPVSPDEKWFKELTLHKKTPLDLLLKKMSIDKKNEGSKKVVLLESIGKCYGDSAQFVSDEDLRFILTDETLVYPFKDIPADQQKVIIFPGSKSISNRALILAA LGEGQCKIKNLLHSDDTKHMLTAVHELKGATISWEDNGETVVVEGHGGSTLSACADPLYLGNAGTASRFLTSLAALVNSTSSQKYIVLTGNARMQQRPIAPLVDSLRANGTKIEYLNNEGSLPIKVVTDSVFKGGRIELAATVSSQVYSSILMCAPYAEEPVTLALVGGKPISKLYVDMTIKMMEKFGINVETSTTEPYTYYIPKGHYINPSEYVIES DASSATYPLAFAAMTGTTVTVPNIGFESLQGDARFARDVLKPMGCKITQTATSTTVSGPPVGTLKPLKHVDMEPMTDAFLTACVVAAISHDSPNSANTTTTIEGIANQRVKECNRILAMATELAKFGVKTTEILPDGIQVHGLNSIKDLKVPSDSSGPVGVCTYDDHRVAMSFSLLAGMVNSQNERDEVANPVRILERHCTGKTWPGWWDVLHSELGAK LDGAEPLECTSKKNSKKSVVIIGMRAAGKTISKACALGYKLVDLDELFEQQHNNQSVKQFVVENGWEKFREEETRTFKEVIQNVGDDGYVFSTGGGIVESAESRKALKDFASSGGNVLHIHRDIEETIVFLQSDPSRPAYVEEIREVWNRREGWYKEVSNFSFFAPHCSAEAEFQALRSFSKYXIATITGVREIEIPSGRSAFVCLTFDDLTEQT ENLTPICYGCEAVEVRVDHLANYSADFVSKQLSLLRKATDSIPIIFTVRTMKQGGNFPDEEPKTLRKLYDIALKNGVEFLDLELTLPTDIQYEVINKRQNTKIIGSHHDFQGLYSWDDAEWENRFNQALTLDVDVVKFVGTAVNFEDNLRLEHFRDTHKNKPLIAVNMTSKGSISRVLNNVLTPVTSDLLPNSAAPGQLTVAQINKMYTSMGGIEPKE LFVVGKPIGHSRSPLHNTGYEILGLPHKFDKFETESAQLVKEKLLDGNKNFGGAAVTIPKLKLDIMQYMDELTDAAKVIGAVNTVIFDLAHQGISYLRNNPIYDYILMNTAVLVCLSGQHQNWEIGGITKKAEESISGMALNLSGGNTIPKDCNPLLSEEREGSELKEHVGVAVSCVPADKPLDDELLSKFGKSGLIXGRHAAHFV PTLLEAAVKPSVTPVMTISQDKYQWHVVPGSQMLVHQQVAQFEKWTGFKGPFKAIFDAVTKE
	Sc *ARO2*	MSTFGKLFRVTTYGESHCKSVGCIVDGVPPGMSLTEADIQPQLTRRRPGQSKLSTPRDEKDRVEIQSGTEFGKTLGTPIAMMIXNEDQRPHDYSDMDKFRPPSHADFTYSEKYGIKASSGGGRAASRETIGRVASGAIAEKFLAQNSVEIVAFVTQIGEIKMNRDSFDPEFQHLLNTITREKVDSMGPIRCPDASVAGLMVKEIEKYRGNKDSIGGV VTCVVRNLPTGLGEPCFDKLEAMLAHAMLSIPASKGFEIGSGFQGVSVPGSKHNDPFYFEKETNRLRTKTNNSGGVQGSIISNGENIYFSVPRSVATISQEQKTAYYDGEEGILAAKGRHDPAVTPRAIPIVEAMTALVLADALLIQKARDFSRSVVH
	Ec *pheA*	MTSENPLLALREKISALDEKLLALLAERRELAVEVGKAKLLSHRPVRDIDRERDLLERLITLGKAHHLDAHYITRLFQLIIEDSVLTQQALLQQHLNKINPHSARIAFLGPKGSYSHLAARQYAARHFEQFIESGCAKFADIFNQVETGQADYAVVPIENTSSGAINDVYDLLQHTSLSIVGEMTLTIDHCLLVSGTTDLSTINTVYSHPQPFQQCSK FLNRYPHWKIEYTESTSAAMEKVAQAKSPHVAALGSEAGGTLYGLQVLERIEANQRQNFTRFVVLARKAINVSDQVPAKTTLLMATGQQAGALVEALLVLRNHNLIMTRLESRPIHGNPWEEMFYLDIQANLESAEMQKALKELGEITRSMKVLGCYPSENVVPVDPT MVAELTALRDQIDEVDKALLNLLAKRLELVAEVGEVKSRFGLPIYVPEREASMLASRRAEAEALGVPPDLIEDVLRRVMRESYSSENDKGFKTLCPSLRPVVIVGGGQMGRLFIKHLSGYQVRELEQDWRDAADIVADAGMVIVSVPIHVTEQYIGKLPPLPKDCILVDLASVKNGPLQAMLVAHDGPVLGLHPMFGPDSGSLAKQVVVWCDGR KPEAYQWFLEQIQVWGARLHRISAVEHDQNMAFIQALRHFATFAYGLHLAEENVQLEQLLALSSPIYRLELAMVGRLFAQDPQLYADIIMSSERNLALTKRYYKRFGEAIELLEQDKQAFIDSFRKVEHWFGDYAQRFQSESRVLRQANDNRQ
Threonine	Ec *metL*	MSVIAQAGAKGRQLHKFGGSSLADVKCYLRVAGIMAEYSQPDDMMVVSAAGSTTNQLINWLKLSQTDRLSAHQVQQTLRRYQCDLISGLLPAEEADSLISAFVSDLERLAALLDSGINDAVYAEVVGHGEVWSARLMSAVLNQQGLPAAWLDAREFLRAERAAQPQVDEGLSYPLLQQLLVQHPGKRLVVTGFISRNNAGETVLLGRNGSDYSATQ ALGVSRVTIWSDVAGVYSADPRKVKDACLLPLLRLDEASELARLAAYPLHARTLQPVSGSEIDLQLRCSYTPDQGSTRIERVLASGTGARIVTSHDDVCLIEFQVPASQDFKLAHKEIDQILKRAQVRPLAVGHHDRQLGQTCYTSEVADSALKILDEAGLPAELRLQRGLALIVAMVGAGVTRNPLHCRHFWQQLKGQPVEFTWQSDDGLSLVAVL RTGPTESLIQGLHQSVFGAEKRIKGLVLFGKGNIGSRWLEFLAREQSTLSARTGFEFVLAGVVDSRRSLLSYDGLDASRALAFFNDEAVEQDEESLFLWMRAHPYDDLVVLDVTASQQLADQYLDFASHGFHVISANKLAGASDSNKYRQIHDAFEKTGRHWLYNATVGAGLPINHTVRDLIDSGDTILSISGIFSGTLSWLFLQFDGSVPFTELVDQA WQQGLTEPDPRDDLSGKDVMRKLVILAREAGYNIEPDQVRVESLVPAHCEGGSIDHFFENGDELNEQMVQRLEAARHMGLVLRYVARFDANGKARVGVEAVREIDHPLASLLPCDNVFAIESRWYRDNPLVIRGPGAGRDVTAGAIQSDINRLAGL
	Ec *asd*	MKNVGFIGWRGMVGSVLMQRMVEERDFDAIRPVFFSTSQLGQAAPSFGGTTGTLQDAFDLEALKALDIIVTCQGGDYTNEIYPKLRESGWQGYWIDAASSLRMKDDAIIILDPVNQDVITDGLNNGIRTFVGGNCTVSLMLMSLGGLFANDLVDWVSVATYQAASGGGARHMRELLTQMGHLYGHVADELATPSSAILDIERKVTTLTRSGELPVDNF GVPLAGSLIPWIDKQLDNGQSREEWKGQAETNKILNTSSVIPVDGLCVRVGALRCHSQAFTIKLKKDVSIPTVEELLAAHNPWAKVVPNDREITMRELTPAAVTGTLTTPVGRLRKLNMGPEFLSAFTVGDQLLWGAAEPLRRMLRQLA
	Ec *thrB*	MVKVYAPASSANMSVGFDVLGAAVTPVDGALLDVVTYLEGTFSLNNLGRFADKLPSEPRENIVYQCWERFCQELGKQIPVAMTLEKNMPIGSGLGSSACSVVAALMAMNEHCGKPLNDTRLLALMGELEGRISGSIHYDNVAPCFLGGMQLMIEENDIISQQVPGFDEWLWVLAYPGIKVSTAEARAILPAQYRRQDCIAHGRHLAGFIHACYSRQ PELAAKLMKDVIAEPYRERLLPGFRQARQAVAEIGAVASGISGGGPTLFALCDKPDTAQRVADWLGKNYLQNQEGFVHICRLDTAGARVLEN
	Ec *thrC*	MKLYNLKDHNEQVSFAQAVTQGLGKNQGLFFPHDLPEFSLTEIDEMLKLDFVTRSAKILSAFIGDEIPQEILEERVRAAFAFPAPVANVESDVGCLELFHGPTLAFKDFGGRFMAQMLTHIAGDKPVTILTATSGDTGAAVAHAFYGLPNVKVVILYPRGKISPLQEKLFCTLGGNIETVAIDGDFDACQALVKQAFDDEELKVALGLNSANSINISR LLAQICYYFEAVAQLPQETRNQLVVSVPSGNFGDLTAGLLAKSLGLPVKRFIAATNVNDTVPRFLHDGQWSPKATQATLSNAMDVSQPNNWPRVEELFRRKIWQLKELGYAAVDDEETTQQTMRELKELGYTSEPHAAVAYRALRDQLNPGEYGLFLGTAHPAKFKESVEAILGETLDLPKELAERADLPLLSHNLPADFAALRKLMMNHQ
Methionine	Ec *metL*	MSVIAQAGAKGRQLHKFGGSSLADVKCYLRVAGIMAEYSQPDDMMVVSAAGSTTNQLINWLKLSQTDRLSAHQVQQTLRRYQCDLISGLLPAEEADSLISAFVSDLERLAALLDSGINDAVYAEVVGHGEVWSARLMSAVLNQQGLPAAWLDAREFLRAERAAQPQVDEGLSYPLLQQLLVQHPGKRLVVTGFISRNNAGETVLLGRNGSDYSATQ ALGVSRVTIWSDVAGVYSADPRKVKDACLLPLLRLDEASELARLAAYPLHARTLQPVSGSEIDLQLRCSYTPDQGSTRIERVLASGTGARIVTSHDDVCLIEFQVPASQDFKLAHKEIDQILKRAQVRPLAVGHHDRQLGQTCYTSEVADSALKILDEAGLPAELRLQRGLALIVAMVGAGVTRNPLHCRHFWQQLKGQPVEFTWQSDDGLSLVAVL RTGPTESLIQGLHQSVFGAEKRIKGLVLFGKGNIGSRWLEFLAREQSTLSARTGFEFVLAGVVDSRRSLLSYDGLDASRALAFFNDEAVEQDEESLFLWMRAHPYDDLVVLDVTASQQLADQYLDFASHGFHVISANKLAGASDSNKYRQIHDAFEKTGRHWLYNATVGAGLPINHTVRDLIDSGDTILSISGIFSGTLSWLFLQFDGSVPFTELVDQA WQQGLTEPDPRDDLSGKDVMRKLVILAREAGYNIEPDQVRVESLVPAHCEGGSIDHFFENGDELNEQMVQRLEAARHMGLVLRYVARFDANGKARVGVEAVREIDHPLASLLPCDNVFAIESRWYRDNPLVIRGPGAGRDVTAGAIQSDINRLAGL
	Ec *asd*	MKNVGFIGWRGMVGSVLMQRMVEERDFDAIRPVFFSTSQLGQAAPSFGGTTGTLQDAFDLEALKALDIIVTCQGGDYTNEIYPKLRESGWQGYWIDAASSLRMKDDAIIILDPVNQDVITDGLNNGIRTFVGGNCTVSLMLMSLGGLFANDLVDWVSVATYQAASGGGARHMRELLTQMGHLYGHVADELATPSSAILDIERKVTTLTRSGELPVDNF GVPLAGSLIPWIDKQLDNGQSREEWKGQAETNKILNTSSVIPVDGLCVRVGALRCHSQAFTIKLKKDVSIPTVEELLAAHNPWAKVVPNDREITMRELTPAAVTGTLTTPVGRLRKLNMGPEFLSAFTVGDQLLWGAAEPLRRMLRQLA
	Sc *MET3*	MPAPHGGILQDLIARDALKKNELLSEAQSSDILVWNLTPRQLCDIELILNGGFSPLTGFLNENDYSSVVTDSRLADGTLWTIPITLDVDEAFANQIKPDTRIALFQDDEIPIAILTVQDVYKPNKTIEAEKVFRGDPEHPAISYLFNVAGDYYVGGSLEAIQLPQHYDYPGLRKTPAQLRLEFQSRQWDRVVAFQTRNPMHRAHRELTVRAAREANAK VLIHPVVGLTKPGDIDHHTRVRVYQEIIKRYPNGIAFLSLLPQAMLMAGPREAVWHAIIRKNYGANFSIHFGGRDHAGHQPKGWRGQPGTCQVPAGDGKSVDLTPEGPGAFVKELYETVEDLVPEWFSYPEVVKILRENSVENSSLMPEALPNLVHREGIAQVLETNL TELLSLIQDFIGSGSLIIPNQWEDDKDSVGKQNYYLDTSSSADILQESADEPISHIVQKVLVFLEDNGFPVF
	Sc *MET14*	MATNITWHPNLTYDERKALRKQDGCTIWLTGLSASGKSTIACALEQLLLQKNLSAYRLDGDNIRFGLNKDLGFSEKDRNENIRRISEVSKLFADSCAISITSFISPYRVDRDRAREELHKEAGLKFIEIFVDVPLEVAEQRDPKGLYKKARGGVIKEFTGISAPYEAPKAPELHLRTDQKTVEECATIIYEYLISEKIIRKHL
	Sc *MET16*	MKTYHLNNDIIVTQEQLDHWNEQLIKLETPQEIIAWSIVTFPHLFQTTAFGLTGLVTIDMLSKLSEKYYMPELLFIDTLHHFPQTLTLKNEIEKKYYQPKNQTIHVNYRHFGNNNMSVVEDFSDDCDSYLIKTSNMSPSYVSQYSGNTSLIIKKPLSKLHIGQNMSAVSHLMKEQSMGSLGLLLEGKYVGKGLGASTMESLKIINLPNHAFLKQKSMKK DVHSTQPWKEGEEDEKAGRWKGKKTECGIHEASRFAQFLQQA
	Sc *MET5*	MTASDLLTLPQLLAQYSSSAAPQNKVFYTTSTKNSHSSFKGLESVATDATHLLNNQDPLNTIKDQLSKDILTTVFTDETTLVKSILLVDLYSLIIHLSLPNLPLVLTVDLNLQDYSALPALKDLSFPLISSIDLQTANSSLNVSKIATSSLTPVFHLNLKLEIGTAIEQDIDFTLEIAEEIKTVALSEATDSLTNFELVKGKESTTTVINLSPYDAEFSSV LPSNVGLIKIRVYRPWNFSKFLEILPSSVTKIAVLQGVSKKSQSNEFQPFLLDFFGNFNELVSRNIEQVVLTNIGNWDNGYVNITVSINNKEPDNNLFLGENEKAEEQAEVTQLISNEKVEACEPDATDLYGLLSGLNQFSSETIEPSNNWEHPIAYNQSNFSRYLAKTSDLDPSLYLSEDANKIVQLLSKWLSFNGRDLDEAQL QEANATGLEIFQLQSNQDSSTVLKFLKIAPTSDSFIFKSSWLIGSDAWVDLGHSGLSSRNININVLLIDSEPYEIHRKQNQDRKKDYMTIGEHVSTINTQTSTAILTEASKYNGPSSLVLAYLPYNSENIDTPLKLVELKETKNAVSDGYMLGYLDIPKVNDYLQPLDRENKLTLLTRKDPSLSRNLKQSADIA GDALTTKQSKRVSKAAADGLLEGLSGPPLHVYYASDGGNAANLAKRLAARASAPGLKTATVLSMDDIILEILPEENVIFVITSTAQGEEFFQGRASPWGLSKNDTGLFLELNILSAKLILPPLGLGKVGGADDAVREKRNFHKTPSSDLFKELLSLSKVVLIEGLRENSDPQPGSATQFTSYEELNLDGPHYHHLKDNGLDESLL AFAESERFLPIDTQLEDCLEEYGLRNQSGPMKGRKFACSRPWLGELAEAVGKAINPTYNLHLGGLYGQDLNKLVKANVKDGEEIVDFLYTSGGFEEGKPSTAPIAALDENSKTHCFRRLRRHILFQ SDLVEAEARAQENIATPOSTVTGSANTNCVTFLEGSGPQGPFLPEANELARPGEELVLGQFYLDEVSSIEKYEGFLAGCYAFTGKSFNNKHGCTLNTSEENAALTFEGGDLARLSMFASEREAYTKLRMVTGRQHADRNMSKFFILCTSEG MPVEFATNPFGEAKNATSLPKYGTPVTAISSVLFNNVDSIFAYKSFSQPDLLHQGLKKWKSEKRGNEYCGISAELFSKVGGSTAVCTCSVVTKESKRTICRYPPEGSRQDILDSTGIFASSAMNGSLNRPTAMSPRFGAKTDTETLKVNPTVRVLFDGLVYALLALKNY VEPCWYQKFVKAFPEYRELPFSDPSGGSLQAAINKSMTDDHLFTYSNMKSYENVSEYGSKNSSLVVLFPNAAKFFGS
	Sc *MET6*	MPMKGFFVAHQRSHSMHCSSEETIGNSSGGGLLCCSPPYVQLWQRSAGHRSGGNPSSEAHCYTHTDCSSCLCYLWLVCNKLMKGPRLHMIHCVLHCSLFSSSWRLYHKSSKYFNTRFNAGFLHYRHLFSRHSRSIFTTSPFGPLGSAYSFMKTWPDINGGLASSFASRYENFARTLRMCLIDSIFLFSNQNKIDEMFELYTQEDGLFKLPRYQPSLERH CGGGEENSFLNSMSQITFMHSGIPLLQLFSLITEHTQYRRSSTLFTFNSGSFASGSFSGGRHNFTTLPKPGESMRNGPSRENDLISHL
	Sc *MET2*	MSHTLKSKTLQELDIEEIKETNPLLKLVQGQRIVQVPELVLESDHKKVPVPIAYKTWGTLNEAGDNVLVICHALTGSADVADWWGPLLGNDLAFDPSRFFIICLNSMGSPYGSFSPLTINEETGVRYGPEFPLCTVRDDVRAHRIVLDSLGVKSIACVIGGSMGGMLSLEWAVMYPDFVEKGTYLGGGLLKQLDSS VPIAPLAARLDEEVPVVSIIGNYLFAKEPEEGLAVARAFAHITYRSTPEWFGRYFDNSNVIKVVNQPEIIHYLKETFLGFQVQRFDAHDLLYITKADTFCTDVDPAFNGLVTDLKKVKRFILGIGFDILGYRMGIETFFIEGNYNAMESQPAFILHNSASDVYLMDGIQLGAAVAKKLVSRSKILAFSSSS
	Sc *MET17*	MPSHFDTVQLHAGQENPGQNHTFESPVFSTAYTNSVFGLPDNASAITRDTTHSLTTSVEGSGEARPDVSRLSTSSSSLSAFTTLEPSAILEQVDRLLARHAPTSAFFGPVFPGSELTLFLSRFGDIHSLVAAGATELSKFGAPYDPFPPSSAAPFVVNKHALTSSQLSGKQTGTNMTTRFQRKAFSFTSPSSNKVANNLKTHPVK

Table ED3. Codon-optimized nucleotide sequence for each gene listed in Table ED1.

Amino Acid	Gene	Human codon optimized nucleic acid sequence
Histidine	Sc HIS1	(sequence)
	Sc HIS4	(sequence)
	Sc HIS6	(sequence)
	Sc HIS7	(sequence)
	Sc HIS3	(sequence)
	Sc HIS5	(sequence)
	Sc HIS2	(sequence)
Tryptophan	Sc ARO3	(sequence)
	Sc ARO1	(sequence)
	Sc ARO2	(sequence)
	Sc TRP2	(sequence)
	Sc TRP3	(sequence)
	Sc TRP4	(sequence)
	Sc TRP1	(sequence)
	Sc TRP5	(sequence)
Phenylalanine	Sc ARO3	(sequence)
	Sc ARO1	(sequence)
	Sc ARO2	(sequence)
	Ec pheA	(sequence)
	Ec tyrB	(sequence)
Threonine	Ec metL	(sequence)
	Ec asd	(sequence)
	Ec thrB	(sequence)
	Ec thrC	(sequence)
Methionine	Ec metL	(sequence)
	Ec asd	(sequence)
	Sc MET3	(sequence)
	Sc MET14	(sequence)
	Sc MET16	(sequence)
	Sc MET5	(sequence)
	Sc MET10	(sequence)
	Sc MET2	(sequence)
	Sc MET17	(sequence)
Lysine	Ec metL	(sequence)
	Ec asd	(sequence)
	Cg dapA	(sequence)
	Cg dapB	(sequence)
	Cg ddh	(sequence)
	Cg lysA	(sequence)
Valine	Ec ilvB	(sequence)
	Ec ilvN	(sequence)
	Ec ilvC	(sequence)
	Ec ilvD	(sequence)
Leucine	Ec ilvB	(sequence)
	Ec ilvN	(sequence)
	Ec ilvC	(sequence)
	Ec ilvD	(sequence)
	Ec leuA	(sequence)
	Ec leuC	(sequence)
	Ec leuD	(sequence)
	Ec leuB	(sequence)
Isoleucine	Ec ilvB	(sequence)
	Ec ilvN	(sequence)
	Ec ilvC	(sequence)
	Ec ilvD	(sequence)

Ec: Escherichia coli
: Saccharomyces cerevisiae
orynebacterium glutamicum

Table ED4. Complete amino acid prototrophy pathway EC numbers

Histidine 1
2.7.6.1
2.4.2.17
3.6.1.31
3.5.4.19
5.3.1.16
4.3.2.10
4.2.1.19
2.6.1.9
3.1.3.15
1.1.1.23

Tryptophan (from E4P) 1
2.5.1.54
4.2.3.4
4.2.1.10
1.1.1.25
2.7.1.71
2.5.1.19
4.2.3.5
4.1.3.27
2.4.2.18
5.3.1.24
4.1.1.48
4.2.1.20

Tyrosine (from E4P) 1.1	Tyrosine (from E4P) 1.2	Tyrosine (from E4P) 1.3	Tyrosine (from E4P) 1.4	Tyrosine (from E4P) 1.5	Tyrosine (from E4P) 1.6	Tyrosine (from Phe) 2
2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	1.14.16.1
4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	
4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	
1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	
2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	
2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	
4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	
5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	
1.3.1.13	1.3.1.13	1.3.1.13	1.3.1.13	2.6.1.79	2.6.1.79	
2.6.1.1	2.6.1.5	2.6.1.27	2.6.1.57	1.3.1.78	1.3.1.43	

Phenylalanine (from E4P) 1.1	Phenylalanine (from E4P) 1.2	Phenylalanine (from E4P) 1.3	Phenylalanine (from E4P) 1.4	Phenylalanine (from E4P) 1.5	Phenylalanine (from E4P) 1.6
2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54	2.5.1.54
4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4	4.2.3.4
4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10	4.2.1.10
1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25
2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71	2.7.1.71
2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19	2.5.1.19
4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5	4.2.3.5
5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5	5.4.99.5
4.2.1.51	4.2.1.51	4.2.1.51	4.2.1.51	2.6.1.79	4.2.1.51
2.6.1.1	2.6.1.5	2.6.1.27	2.6.1.57	4.2.1.91	2.6.1.57

Serine (from G3P) 1.1	Serine (from G3P) 1.2	Serine (from G3P) 1.3	Serine (from Gly) 2
1.1.1.95	3.1.3.38	3.1.3.38	2.1.2.1
2.6.1.52	1.1.1.81	1.1.1.81	
3.1.3.3	2.6.1.45	2.6.1.51	

Methionine (from Asp) 1.1	Methionine (from Asp) 1.2	Methionine (from Asp) 1.3
2.7.2.4	2.7.2.4	2.7.2.4
1.2.1.11	1.2.1.11	1.2.1.11
1.1.1.3	1.1.1.3	1.1.1.3
2.7.1.39	2.3.1.31	2.3.1.31
2.5.1.48	2.5.1.49	2.5.1.49
4.4.1.13	2.3.1.13	2.3.1.14
2.1.1.14		

Cysteine (from Ser) 1	Cysteine (from Met) 2.1	Cysteine (from Met) 2.2	Cysteine (from Asp) 3	Cysteine (from G3P) 4
2.3.1.30	2.5.1.6	2.5.1.6	2.7.2.4	1.1.1.95
2.5.1.47	2.1.1.37	2.1.1.-	1.2.1.11	2.6.1.52
	3.3.1.1	3.2.2.9	1.1.1.3	2.5.1.65
	4.2.1.22	3.3.1.1	2.3.1.31	
	4.4.1.1	4.2.1.22	2.5.1.49	
		4.4.1.1	4.2.1.22	
			4.4.1.1	

Threonine (from Asp) 1
2.7.2.4
1.2.1.11
1.1.1.3
2.7.1.39
4.2.3.1

Alanine (from pyr) 1	Alanine (from Cys) 2
2.2.1.6	2.8.1.7
1.1.1.86	
4.2.1.9	
2.6.1.42	
2.6.1.66	

Aspartate(from Glu) 1	Aspartate(from Asn) 2.1	Aspartate(from Asn) 2.2
2.6.1.1	3.5.1.1	3.5.1.38

Asparagine (from Asp) 1.1	Asparagine (from Asp) 1.2
6.3.5.4	6.3.1.1

Lysine (from 2-oxoglu) 1.1	Lysine (from 2-oxoglu) 1.2	Lysine (from 2-oxoglu) 1.3	Lysine (from 2-oxoglu) 1.4	Lysine (from Asp) 2
2.3.3.14	2.3.3.14	2.3.3.14	2.3.3.14	2.7.2.4
4.2.1.114	4.2.1.36	4.2.1.114	4.2.1.36	1.2.1.11
1.1.1.87	1.1.1.87	1.1.1.286	1.1.1.286	4.3.3.7
2.6.1.39	2.6.1.39	2.6.1.39	2.6.1.39	1.17.1.8
1.2.1.95	1.2.1.95	1.2.1.95	1.2.1.95	2.6.1.83
1.5.1.10	1.5.1.10	1.5.1.10	1.5.1.10	5.1.1.7
1.5.1.7	1.5.1.7	1.5.1.7	1.5.1.7	4.1.1.20

Glutamate (from Gln) 1	Glutamate (from2-oxoglu) 1.1	Glutamate (from2-oxoglu) 1.2	Glutamate (from2-oxoglu) 1.3	Glutamate (from2-oxoglu) 1.3
1.4.1.13	1.4.1.3	1.4.1.4	1.4.1.14	1.4.7.1

Glutamine (from Glu) 1
6.3.1.2

Arginine (from Glu) 1.1	Arginine (from Glu) 1.2	Arginine (from Glu) 1.3	Arginine (from Pro) 2
2.3.1.1	2.3.1.1	2.7.2.11	1.5.5.2
2.7.2.8	2.7.2.8	1.2.1.41	2.6.1.13
1.2.1.38	1.2.1.38	2.6.1.13	6.3.5.5
2.6.1.11	2.6.1.11	6.3.5.5	2.1.3.3
3.5.1.16	2.3.1.35	2.1.3.3	6.3.4.5
6.3.5.5	6.3.5.5	6.3.4.5	4.3.2.1
2.1.3.3	2.1.3.3	4.3.2.1	
6.3.4.5	6.3.4.5		
4.3.2.1	4.3.2.1		

Proline (from Glu) 1	Proline (from Arg) 2.1	Proline (from Arg) 2.2	Proline (from Glu) 3.1	Proline (from Glu) 3.2	Proline (from Glu) 3.3
2.7.2.11	3.5.3.6	3.5.3.6	2.7.2.11	2.7.2.11	2.7.2.11
1.2.1.41	2.1.3.3	3.5.1.20	1.2.1.41	1.2.1.41	1.2.1.41
1.5.1.2	2.6.1.13	2.6.1.13	2.6.1.13	2.6.1.13	2.6.1.13
	1.5.1.2	1.5.1.2	2.6.1.13	2.6.1.8	2.6.1.8
			1.5.1.2	1.5.1.1	1.5.1.49

Glycine (from Ser) 1	Glycine (from isocit) 2	Glycine (from Thr) 3.1	Glycine (from Thr) 3.2
2.1.2.1	4.1.3.1	4.1.2.5	4.1.2.48
	2.6.1.44		

Valine (from pyr) 1
2.2.1.6
1.1.1.86
4.2.1.9
2.6.1.42

Leucine (from Val) 1.1	Leucine (from Val) 1.2
2.3.3.13	2.3.3.13
4.2.1.33	4.2.1.33
1.1.1.85	1.1.1.85
2.6.1.6	2.6.1.42

Isoleucine (from Thr) 1
4.3.1.19
2.2.1.6
1.1.1.86
4.2.1.9
2.6.1.42