

Lycopene production in recombinant *E. coli* engineered with foreign mevalonate pathway

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Abstract

E. coli harboring *crtE*, *crtB* and *crtI* of *Erwinia herbicola*, was able to produce lycopene. Lycopene is synthesized from isopentenyl pyrophosphate(IPP) which is a common five-carbon building block of all isoprenoids.⁽¹⁾ IPP synthesis in *E. coli* is carried out by MEP pathway. DXP synthase of MEP pathway combines glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (G3P) and pyruvate to produce 1-deoxy-D-xylulose-5-phosphate (DXP). Oversynthesis of DXP caused metabolic imbalance of MEP pathway and growth inhibition because intracellular pool of G3P is significantly lower than one of pyruvate.⁽²⁾ Therefore, foreign Mevalonate pathway was introduced for efficient supply of IPP for lycopene production. A plasmid pSSN12Didi containing *mvaK1*, *mvaK2* and *mvaD* of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *idi* of *E. coli* which can synthesize IPP with exogenous supplementation of mevalonate, was constructed by using a low-copy vector, pSTV28. Another plasmid pBBR1PZSN containing *mvaK1*, *mvaK2* and *mvaD* of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *idi* and *atoB* of *E. coli* and *mvaS* and *mvaA* of *Paracoccus zeaxanthinifaciens* was constructed for synthesis of IPP without supplementation of mevalonate. *E. coli* harboring pSSN12Didi and pBBR1PZSN produced 25.5 lycopene/g DCW and 12.6 lycopene/g DCW, respectively, which were 5-fold and 2.4-fold higher than that using MEP pathway. The increased lycopene production was suspected to be caused by no

both metabolic imbalance and feed-back regulation of mevalonate pathway in *E. coli* because mevalonate pathway is foreign pathway and uses acetyl-CoA as starting material.⁽³⁾

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