

Supplemental material

A catalytically versatile fungal P450 monooxygenase (CYP63A2) capable of oxidizing higher polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, alkylphenols, and alkanes

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Fig. S1. LC-ESI/MS identification of the PAH oxidation products. Extracted ion chromatograms (A) for PAH oxidation products were constructed with a mass window +/- 0.5 amu: 216.5-217.5 (pyrene), 266.5-267.5 (benzo(*a*)pyrene), (B) Accurate mass measurements were carried out by averaging 25 scans across the full width half maximum of the extracted ion profiles. Pyrene and benzo(*a*)pyrene chromatograms showed a single metabolite with a molecular mass equal to that of 1-hydroxypyrene and 3-hydroxybenzo(*a*)pyrene, respectively.

Fig. S2. GC-MS analysis profile of the oxidation products from C8-C20 *n*-alkanes. Total ion chromatograms of the cell lysate control (blue), the media control (red), and the experimental (black) TMS-derivatized extracts were overlaid to show the production of the various oxidation metabolites. Products were identified using an NIST mass spectra library. TMS-based ether mass spectrum, name and formula for each of the alkane metabolite are also shown in the figure. Abbreviations: TMS, trimethylsilyl; TIC, total ion chromatogram.

Fig. S1

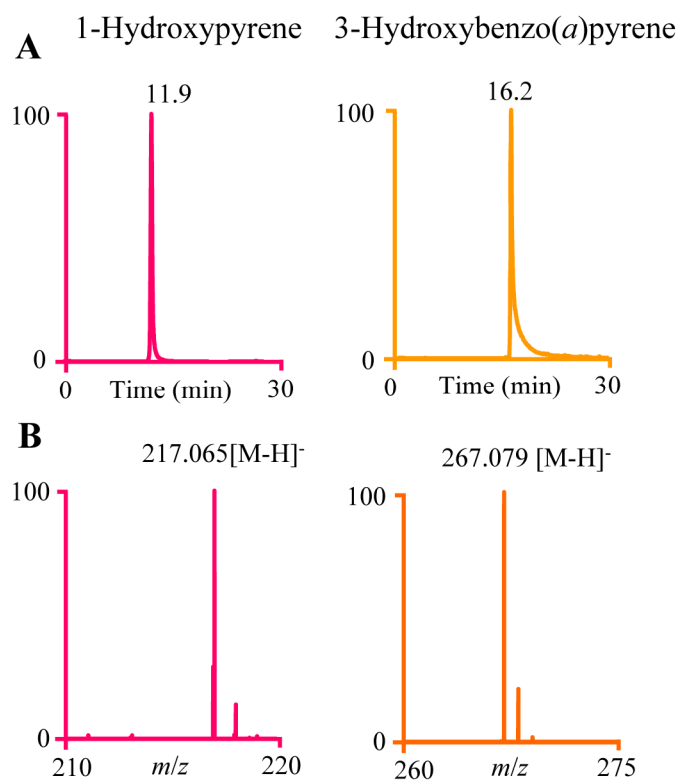


Fig. S2

