

Production of L-Ribose from L-Ribulose by a Triple-Site Variant of Mannose-6-Phosphate Isomerase from *Geobacillus thermodenitrificans*

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Production of L-Ribose from L-Ribulose by a Triple-Site Variant of Mannose-6-Phosphate Isomerase from *Geobacillus thermodenitrificans*

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Abstract:

A triple-site variant (W17Q N90A L129F) of mannose-6-phosphate isomerase from *Geobacillus thermodenitrificans* was obtained by combining variants with residue substitutions at different positions after random and site-directed mutagenesis. The specific activity and catalytic efficiency (kcat/Km) for l-ribulose isomerization of this variant were 3.1- and 7.1-fold higher, respectively, than those of the wild-type enzyme at pH 7.0 and 70°C in the presence of 1 mM Co²⁺. The triple-site variant produced 213 g/liter l-ribose from 300 g/liter l-ribulose for 60 min, with a volumetric productivity of 213 g liter⁻¹ h⁻¹, which was 4.5-fold higher than that of the wild-type enzyme. The kcat/Km and productivity of the triple-site variant were approximately 2-fold higher than those of the *Thermus thermophilus* R142N variant of mannose-6-phosphate isomerase, which exhibited the highest values previously reported.

Reference:

Anand, S., Gandhi, B.M., Acharya, S.K., Joshi, Y.K., Irshad, M. and Tandon, B.N.: Hepatitis delta virus (HDV) infection in India. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 3: 425-429, 1988