

## Functionality Improvement of Fungal Lignin Peroxidase by DNA Shuffling

Kang Ryu and Eun Kyu Lee†

Department of Chemical Engineering, Bioprocess Research Laboratory,

Hanyang University, Ansan, 425-791, Korea

Tel: +82-31-400-5275, Fax: +82-31-408-3779

The lignin peroxidase was subjected to multiple rounds of directed evolution in an effort to produce a mutant suitable for use as a xenobiotics degrader in watertreatment. The wild-type peroxidase is rapidly inactivated under the high concentrate 2,4 DCP and high peroxide concentration(5-10 mM). Rapid screening method using color reaction was developed to quantitatively evaluate the lignin peroxidase (LiP) activity. For 2,4-dichlorophenol (DCP) degradation activity, this method correlated well with the HPLC method. The kinetics of wild type Lignin peroxidase was determined at 2,4-DCP 1 mM, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 50 mM. ( $V_{max}$  : 59.880,  $K_m$  : 0.359,  $V_{max}/K_m$  :  $1.67 \times 10^5$  and Initial degradation rate : 59.822 ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$  of protein)). The lignin peroxidase H2 gene was isolated from *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*, a white-rot fungus. The molecular weight of the recombinant LiP was ca. 38 kDa, which corresponded to the predicted mature LiP H2 gene. We performed cloning into pYD vector for yeast cell surface display of the gene. The surface expression was checked by the rapid, colorimetric screening method. The supernatant did not change the color, but the washed yeast cells changed the color from white to red, which confirmed the enzymes were located on the cell surface. Five colonies expressing the LiP H2 gene at high levels were selected. The average amount of 2,4-DCP degradation was about 23%. It was approximately 63% degradation level of the LiP from the wild type fungus. And the average amount of total surface displayed LiP H2 protein concentration was 34.57 (mg/ml).

We performed improvement of 2,4-DCP degradation activity of LiP H2 by DNA shuffling. The catalytic efficiency toward 2,4-DCP(vs. wild type) of the variant pYD using surface display system was improved by DNA shuffling. The  $V_{max}$  value increased 8.35 fold but  $K_m$  value decreased ca. twice. And  $V_{max}/K_m$  value increased 3.96 fold at high concentrate 2,4-DCP 1 mM and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 50 mM. The  $K_m$  value for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> was increased vs. wild type. ( $4.08 \times 10^{-3}$ , 88 folds)