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(54) **NOVEL PROTEINS FROM ANAEROBIC FUNGI AND USES THEREOF**

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(71) Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA (US)**

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(72) Inventors: **Michelle O'Malley, Santa Barbara, CA (US); Kevin Solomon, Santa Barbara, CA (US); Charles Haitjema, Santa Barbara, CA (US)**

(73) Assignee: **The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA (US)**

(57)

ABSTRACT

Provided herein are novel proteins and protein domains from newly discovered anaerobic fungal species. The anaerobic fungal species have unique enzymatic capabilities, including the ability to digest diverse lignocellulosic biomass feedstocks and to synthesize secondary metabolites. The scope of the invention encompasses novel engineered proteins comprising glycoside hydrolase enzymes, dockerin domains, carbohydrate binding domains, and polyketide synthase enzymes. The invention further encompasses artificial cellulosomes comprising novel proteins and domains of the invention. The scope of the invention further includes novel nucleic acid sequences coding for the engineered proteins of the invention, and methods of using such engineered organisms to degrade lignocellulosic biomass and to create polyketides.

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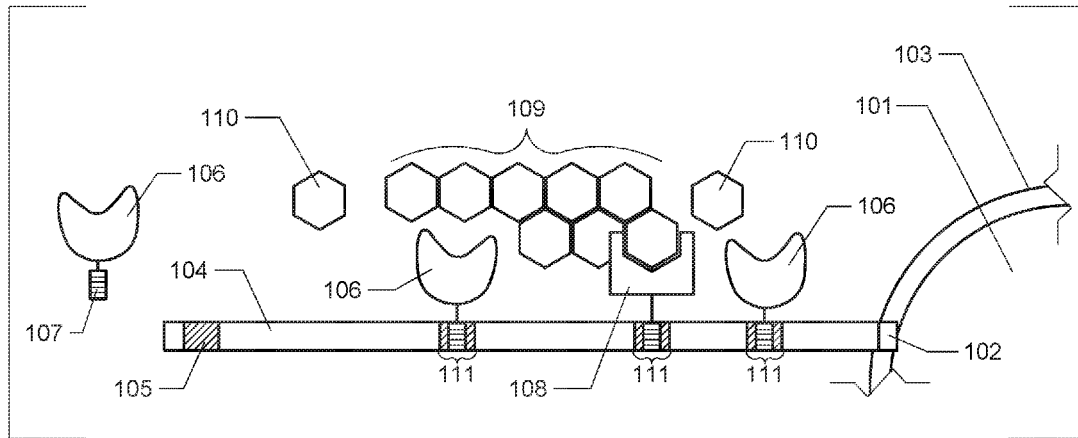
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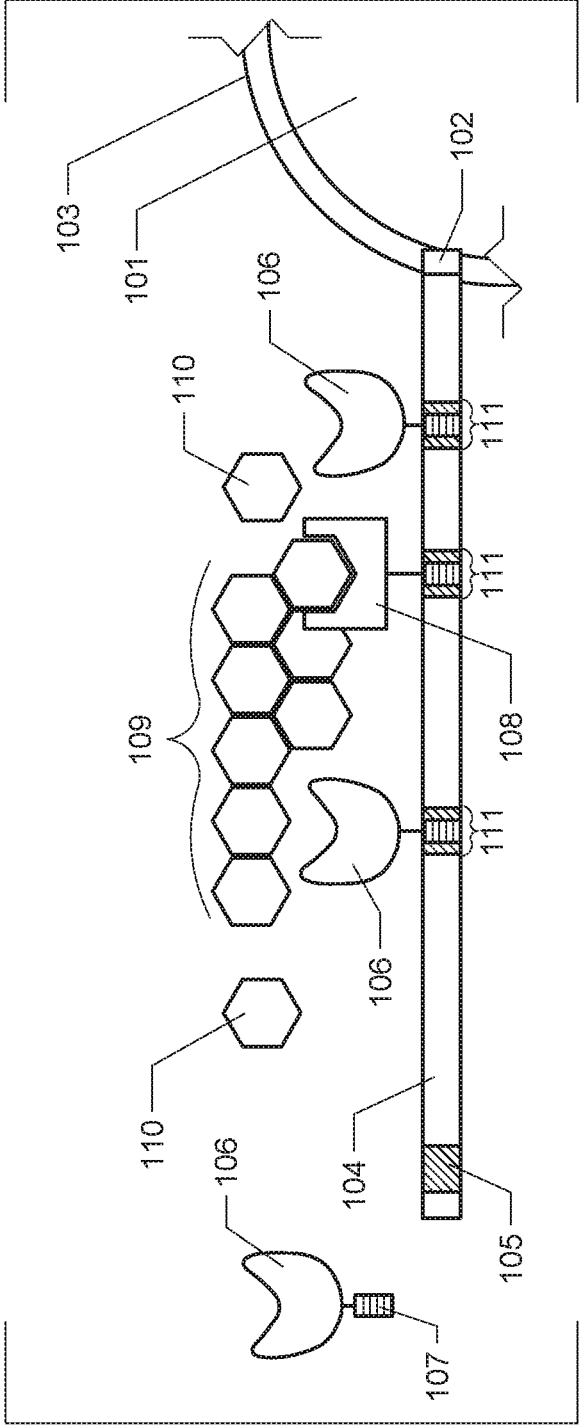


FIG. 1

NOVEL PROTEINS FROM ANAEROBIC FUNGI AND USES THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 62/265,397 entitled "Novel Polyketide Synthase Domains from Fungal Organisms," filed Dec. 9, 2015 and U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 62/296,064 entitled "Production of Biofuels from Novel Fungal Strains and Enzymes Derived Therefrom," filed Feb. 16, 2016, the contents which are hereby incorporated by reference.

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING, A TABLE, OR A COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING COMPACT DISK APPENDIX

[0002] The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been filed electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on Dec. 6, 2016, is named UCSB007PCT_SL.txt and is 21,694,502 bytes in size.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Microbial communities have evolved immense enzymatic capabilities. In particular, anaerobic fungi perform metabolic feats which potentially could be adapted for great benefit. For example, the efficient conversion of biomass into fuels could provide humankind with an inexpensive, unlimited, and environmentally sustainable source of energy. However, current biomass conversion technologies are not economically scalable due to the recalcitrance of woody biomass. While humans have struggled to effectively capture energy from biomass, anaerobic fungi efficiently convert such material into many billions of joules of energy each day, in the digestive tracts of herbivores. These organisms have evolved efficient enzymatic machinery to break down cellulosic material in lignin rich plant material.

[0004] In addition to efficiently breaking down biomolecules, anaerobic fungi are able to synthesize complex natural products which are difficult or impossible to make using synthetic chemistry. Fungi have rich enzymatic abilities which create a diversity of biologically active molecules. Roughly 40% of drugs in use today were derived from fungi, for example, including antibiotics such as penicillin, chemotherapeutics such as vincristine or vinblastine, and cholesterol-lowering drugs such as statins. The prevalence of useful biomolecules produced by fungi is enabled by their unique enzymatic capabilities.

[0005] While the potential of fungi to improve bioproduction technologies is huge, large numbers of fungal species cannot contribute because they are not amenable to culture, isolation, and study. Anaerobic fungi in particular are very difficult to culture compared to model organisms such as aerobic bacteria or yeast. The anaerobic fungi have therefore been severely underrepresented in bioprospecting efforts due to the bottlenecks associated with their study. Advantageously, the inventors of the present disclosure have developed methodologies for the culture of anaerobic fungi. This development has enabled the isolation and characterization of organisms which were never previously studied. From this work, novel species of gut fungi have been isolated and their transcriptomes have been sequenced,

revealing a multitude of new genes and proteins that can be used in energy production, in the synthesis of novel compounds, and in other applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The inventors of the present disclosure have identified four novel species of anaerobic fungi and have identified numerous useful protein domains and nucleic acid sequences coding therefor. These novel sequences provide the art with new enzymatic tools. In one aspect, the invention is directed to methods and compositions of matter utilized in the production of biofuels from lignocellulosic biomass utilizing the novel domains of the invention. In one aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses novel catalytic domains applied in the digestion of lignocellulosic biomass. In another aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses structural components which are incorporated into enzyme complexes, such as cellulosomes. Disclosed herein are novel engineered scaffoldins, glycoside hydrolase enzymes, dockerins, cohesins, and domains therefrom, as well as other catalytic proteins and protein domains involved in the breakdown of plant material. In another aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses methods of producing biofuels utilizing the novel organisms described herein in bioreactors or like processes.

[0007] In yet another aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses methods and compositions of matter which are utilized in the production of secondary compounds, such as polyketides. In one aspect, the compositions of the invention encompass engineered polyketide synthase complexes comprising one or more novel domains of the invention. In another aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses methods of using the domains of the invention in the production of secondary compounds.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0008] FIG. 1 is a conceptual diagram of a cellulosome. The cellulosome complex comprises a scaffoldin (104), comprising a plurality of cohesins (105). Enzymatic moieties comprising catalytic domains (106) are attached to the scaffold by the docking of dockerins (107) to complementary cohesion molecules in dockerin-cohesin complexes (111). The docked proteins further include carbohydrate binding entities (108). The cellulosome is anchored in the cell membrane (103) of a host cell (101) by an anchoring moiety such as a transmembrane helix (102). The cellulosome can digest a complex polymer (109) such as cellulose into monomers (110).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0009] Four novel anaerobic gut fungi were isolated and cultured. The organisms include *Piromyces finnis* isolated from horse feces, *Neocallimastix californiae*, isolated from goat feces, *Anaeromyces robustus*, isolated from sheep feces, and *Neocallimastix* sp S4, isolated from sheep feces.

[0010] Utilizing novel culture methods, the organisms were isolated and pure cultures were attained, enabling the performance of sequencing efforts. Next-generation sequencing techniques were then utilized identify sequences expressed by the fungal cells. DNA analysis tools were then used to identify domains present in the expressed proteins.

By their homology to known sequences, numerous types of useful domains were identified, including catalytic domains and structural domains.

[0011] The several domains identified are provided in the sequence listing submitted herewith. Table 1 lists domain names and a description for each domain name which identifies a gene or gene family associated with the sequence, as assigned by bioinformatic tools.

[0012] Each domain is represented as a novel polypeptide sequence having a domain description based on its similarity to known proteins from other organisms. Each domain is also provided as a nucleic acid sequence coding for the disclosed polypeptides. The listed protein sequences are provided in standard one-letter amino acid code, as known in the art. The listed nucleic acid sequences comprise fungal cDNA sequences. In the nucleic acids sequence listings, A is adenine; C is cytosine; G is guanine; T is thymine; and N is any of the four bases. The codon preferences of the anaero-

bic fungi are generally in line with those of model organisms, although fungal sequences tend to have a higher A-T content.

[0013] It will be noted that in some cases, multiple variants of a domain are listed, having been derived from the same transcript sequence. This is due to the use of multiple genetic identification tools, which in some cases use diverging models to recognize, define, and annotate protein domains. These models recognize a number of unique features, such as the N- or C-termini of catalytic domains, key catalytic residues, etc, each with their own start and stop sites, resulting in overlapping domain annotations for some transcripts.

[0014] The present disclosure provides the art with a large number of novel protein domains and corresponding nucleic acid sequences that may be applied in various contexts. Domains which are applicable to the various compositions and methods described herein can be readily selected from the sequence listing submitted based on the domain labels and descriptions provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
(Trans)glycosidases	Glycosidase	1-155	13663-13818
1-PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL PHOSPHODIESTERASE-RELATED PROTEIN	1-Phosphatidylinositol phosphodiesterase	156-157	13819-13820
4-PPantetheinyl_Trfase_SF	4'-phosphopantetheinyl transferase	158-165	13821-13827
4'-phosphopantetheinyl transferase	4'-phosphopantetheinyl transferase	166-173	13828-13835
6-blade_b-propeller_TolB-like	six-bladed beta-propeller domain found in TolB protein	174	13836
6hp_glycosidase	Glycosidase-six hairpin type	175-322	13837-13984
9-O-ACETYL-N-ACETYLNEURAMINIC ACID DEACETYLASE-RELATED	9-O-acetyl-N-acetylneuraminic acid deacetylase	323-333	13885-13995
AAC-RICH MRNA CLONE AAC4 PROTEIN-RELATED	AAC-RICH MRNA CLONE AAC4 PROTEIN-RELATED	334	13996
AB_hydrolase	Alpha-beta hydrolase fold domain found in hydrolytic enzymes	335-450	13997-14112
Abhydrolase_5	Alpha-beta hydrolase fold domain 5 found in hydrolytic enzymes	451-464	14113-14126
Ac_transferase_dom	Acyl Transferase Domain	465-578	14127-14240
ACCESSORY GLAND PROTEIN ACP76A-RELATED	Accessory Gland Protein domain with similarity to that found in flies	579-583	14241-14245
Acetyl-CoA synthetase-like	Acetyl CoA Synthetase	584-603	14246-14265
ACID PHOSPHATASE RELATED	Acid phosphatase	604-623	14266-14285
ACP_DOMAIN	Acyl Carrier Protein	624-668	14286-14330
ACP-like	Acyl Carrier Protein	669-714	14331-14376
ACPS	Acyl Carrier Protein Synthase, a phosphopantetheinyl transferase	715-722	14377-14384
Acyl_carrier_prot-like	Acyl Carrier Protein	723-767	14385-14429
Acyl_transf_1	Acyl Transferase	768-798	14430-14460
ACYL-COA THIOESTERASE I	Acyl CoA Thioesterase I	799	14461
ADH_N	Catalytic domain of alcohol dehydrogenase	800-807	14462-14469
adh_short	Domain from short chain dehydrogenase family	808-823	14470-14485
adh_short_C2	Domain from short chain dehydrogenase C2 family	824-832	14486-14494

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
ADH_ZINC	Domain from alcohol dehydrogenase, zinc type	833-835	14495-14497
ADH_zinc_N	Domain from alcohol dehydrogenase, zinc type	836-851	14498-14513
ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE RELATED	Domain from alcohol dehydrogenase	852-862	14514-14524
Aldolase_TIM	beta/alpha barrel domain found in aldolases	863-870	14525-14532
ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASE 2 alpha/beta-Hydrolases	Alpha-L-fucosidase Alpha-beta hydrolase fold domain found in hydrolytic enzymes	871-874 875-972	14533-14536 14537-14634
Aminotran_1_2	Class I/Class II Aminotransferase	973-982	14635-14644
AMP_BINDING AMP-binding_C	AMP binding domain C terminal domain of AMP binding enzyme	983-999 1000-1001	14645-14661 14662-14663
Arabinanase/levansucrase/invertase	Member of Arabinanase/levansucrase/invertase superfamily	1002-1058	14664-14720
ARF/SAR SUPERFAMILY PROTEIN-RELATED	Member of small GTPASE superfamily	1059-1060	14721-14722
AT18611P-RELATED	Carbohydrate binding domain	1061-1062	14723-14724
B_KETOACYL_SYNTHASE	Beta-ketoacyl-ACP synthase	1063-1094	14725-14756
Barwin-like endoglucanases	Endoglucanase	1095-1204	14757-14866
Beta_cellobiohydrolase	1,4-beta cellobiohydrolase	1205-1286	14867-14948
Beta-D-glucan exohydrolase, C-terminal domain	Beta-D-glucan exohydrolase, C-terminal domain	1287-1297	14949-14959
BETA-GALACTOSIDASE	Glycoside hydrolase Beta-Galactosidase	1298-1303	14960-14965
beta-Galactosidase/glucuronidase domain	beta-Galactosidase/glucuronidase domain	1304-1309	14966-14971
BETA/GAMMA CRYSTALLIN	Beta-Gamma Crystallin Structural Protein	1310-1316	14972-14978
Bgal_small_N	Beta-galactosidase small chain	1317-1322	14979-14984
BNR	BNR repeat sequence	1323-1324	14985-14986
Carb_bind	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	1325-1327	14987-14989
Carbohydrate-binding domain	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	1328-1333	14990-14995
CarboxyPept_regulatory_dom	Regulatory domain of carboxypeptidase	1334-1337	14996-14999
CBD_carb-bd_dom	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	1338-1344	15000-15006
CBD_IV	Cellulose binding domain, Type IV	1345-1370	15007-15032
CBM_1	Fungal cellulose binding domain	1371-1419	15033-15081
CBM_10	Dockerin and Carbohydrate Binding Domain, Type 10	1420-3705	15082-17367
CBM_2	Carbohydrate Binding Domain, Type 2	3706-3709	17368-17371
CBM_4_9	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	3710-3714	17372-17376
CBM_6	Carbohydrate Binding Domain, family 6	3715-3736	17377-17398
CBM-like	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	3737-3740	17399-17402
CBM1_1	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	3740-3758	17403-17420
CBM1_2	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	3759-3841	17421-17503
CBM6	Carbohydrate Binding Domain, family 6	3842-3850	17504-17512
Cellulase	Cellulase	3851-3962	17513-17624
CELLULASE (GLYCOSYL HYDROLASE FAMILY 5) PROTEIN-RELATED	Cellulase-glycosyl hydrolase family 5	3963-3972	17625-17634
Cellulose docking domain, docking	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	3973-6217	17635-19879
Cellulose-binding domain	Carbohydrate Binding Domain	6218-6254	19880-19916
CHB_HEX_C	Chitinase-Chitinase, C terminal domain	6255-6262	19917-19924
CHIT_BIND_I_1	Chitin Binding Site, Type 1, may bind N-acetylglucosamine	6263-6265	19923-19927
CHIT_BIND_I_2	Chitin Binding Site, Type 1, may bind N-acetylglucosamine	6266-6270	19928-19932

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
CHITIN DEACETYLASE 1-RELATED	allantoinase/chitin deacetylase 1	6271	19933
Chitin_bind_1	Chitin Binding Site, Type 1, may bind N-acetylglucosamine	6272-6275	19934-19937
Chitin-bd_1	Chitin Binding Site, Type 1, may bind N-acetylglucosamine	6276-6282	19938-19944
CHITINASE	Chitinase	6283-6291	19945-19953
Chitinase insertion domain	Chitinase insertion domain	6292-6300	19954-19962
CHITINASE_18	Chitinase, family 18	6301-6303	19963-19965
Chitinase_insertion	Chitinase insertion domain	6304-6312	19966-19974
Chitobiase/Hex_dom_2-like	domain 2 of bacterial chitobiases and beta-hexosaminidases	6313-6314	19975-19976
ChitBD1	Chitin Binding Site, Type 1, may bind N-acetylglucosamine	6315-6318	19977-19980
CINNAMYL ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE 2-RELATED	cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase	6319-6322	19981-19984
ClpP/crotonase	Crotonase like domain	6323-6333	19985-19995
ClpP/crotonase-like_dom	Crotonase like domain	6334-6344	19996-20006
CoA-dependent acyltransferases	CoA-dependent acyltransferases	6345-6349	20007-20011
ConA-like_subgrp	Concanavalin A-like lectins/glucanases	6350-6375	20012-20037
Concanavalin A-like lectins/glucanases	Concanavalin A-like lectins/glucanases	6376-6433	20038-20095
Condensation	Condensation domain	6434-6436	20096-20098
CotH	spore coat protein, involved in plant cell wall binding	6437-6584	20099-20246
Cystine-knot_cytokine	Cystine-knot_cytokine	6585	20247
CYTH-like phosphatases	Phosphatase-acts on triphosphorylated substrates	6586-6587	20248-20249
CYTH-like_domain	Phosphatase-acts on triphosphorylated substrates	6588-6589	20250-20251
Dockerin_dom	Dockerin domain	6590-7679	20252-21341
Dockerin_dom_fun	Dockerin domain	7680-8910	21342-22572
DPBB_1	Lytic transglycolase	8911-8919	22573-22581
DUF1729	Domain of unknown function-Found in acyl transferase domains	8920-8930	22582-22592
DUF303	Domain of unknown function DUF303, acylesterase	8931-8946	22593-22608
DUF4353	Domain of unknown function	8947-8949	22609-22611
ECH	Enoyl-CoA hydratase	8950-8959	22612-22621
EGGSHELL	eggshell	8960-8963	22622-22625
Endo-1-4-beta-glucanase_dom2	Endo-1-4-beta-glucanase, domain 2	8964	22626
ENDO-1,4-BETA-GLUCANASE	Endo-1-4-beta-glucanase	8965-8998	22627-22660
ENDOGLUCANASE	Endoglucanase	8999-9022	22661-22684
Endoglucanase_F_dom3	Endoglucanase F, domain 3	9023-9055	22685-22717
ENTEROBACTIN SYNTHASE COMPONENT F	Entorbactin Synthase Component F	9056	22718
Esterase	Esterase	9057-9080	22719-22742
Expansin_CBD	C-terminal carbohydrate binding domain of expansin	9081-9106	22743-22768
EXPANSIN_EG45	N terminal domain of expansin	9107-9127	22769-22789
EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX GLYCOPROTEIN RELATED	Extracellular matrix glycoprotein related domain	9128-9129	22790-22791
FabD/lysophospholipase-like	FabD/lysophospholipase-like domain-found in hydrolases	9130-9240	22792-22902
FAMILY NOT NAMED	Not associated with known sequences	9240-9338	22903-23600
FASYNTHASE	Fatty Acid Synthase	9339-9468	23601-23130
FATTY ACID SYNTHASE SUBUNIT BETA	Fatty Acid Synthase-subunit beta	9469-9479	23131-23141
fCBD	Cellulose binding domain	9480-9605	23142-23267
fn3_3	domain II of rhamnogalacturonan lyase	9606-9609	23268-23271
Fn3_assoc	domain II of rhamnogalacturonan lyase	9610	23272

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
Fn3-like	domain II of rhannogalacturonan lyase	9611-9619	23273-23281
Galactose mutarotase-like	Galactose mutarotase-like	9620-9626	23282-23288
Galactose-bd-like	domain-binds carbohydrates		
	Galactose binding domain-like	9627-9668	23289-23330
	fold		
Galactose-binding domain- like	Galactose binding domain-like	9669-9727	23331-23389
GDHRDH	fold		
	short-chain	9728-9748	23390-23410
	dehydrogenases/reductase family		
GH_fam_N_dom	domain is found towards the N	9749-9753	23411-23415
	terminus of some glycosyl		
	hydrolase family members,		
	including alpha-L-fucosidases		
GH04125P-RELATED	Serine protease inhibitor related	9754	23416
GH97_C	Glycosyl-hydrolase 97, C-	9755	23417
	terminal oligomerisation domain		
GH97_N	Glycosyl-hydrolase 97, N-	9756	23418
	terminal domain		
GLHYDRLASE10	Glycoside hydrolase family 10	9757-9889	23419-23551
	domain		
GLHYDRLASE11	Glycoside hydrolase family 11	9890-9998	23552-23660
GLHYDRLASE16	Glycoside hydrolase family 16	9999-10013	23661-23675
GLHYDRLASE2	Glycoside hydrolase family 2	10014-10028	23676-23690
GLHYDRLASE26	Glycoside hydrolase family 26	10029-10054	23691-23716
GLHYDRLASE3	Glycoside hydrolase, family 3,	10055-10094	23717-23756
	N-terminal		
GLHYDRLASE48	Glycoside hydrolase family 48	10095-10308	23757-23970
GLHYDRLASE6	Glycoside hydrolase family 6	10309-10791	23971-24453
GLHYDRLASE8	Glycoside hydrolase family 8	10792-10818	24454-24480
GLUCOSE-METHANOL- CHOLINE (GMC)	Glucose-methanol-choline	10819-10820	24481-24482
OXIDOREDUCTASE	oxidoreductase		
GLUCOSYLCERAMIDASE	Glucosylceramidase	10821-10823	24483-24485
Glyco_10	Glycoside hydrolase family 10	10824-10858	24486-24520
Glyco_18	Glycoside hydrolase family 18	10859-10865	24520-24572
Glyco_hyd_65N_2	N-terminus of the glycosyl	10866-10870	24573-24532
	hydrolase 65 family catalytic		
	domain		
Glyco_hydr_30_2	Glycoside hydrolase family 30	10871-10873	24533-24535
Glyco_hydro_10	Glycoside hydrolase family 10	10874-10913	24536-24575
Glyco_hydro_11	Glycoside hydrolase family 11	10914-10949	24576-24611
Glyco_hydro_11/12	Glycoside hydrolase family	10950-10986	24612-24684
	11/12		
Glyco_hydro_114	Glycosyl-hydrolase family,	10987-10989	24685-24651
	number 114potential endo-alpha-		
	1,4-polygalactosaminidase		
Glyco_hydro_13_b	Glycoside hydrolase family 13	10990-10991	24652-24653
Glyco_hydro_16	Glycoside hydrolase family 16	10992-11001	24654-24663
Glyco_hydro_18	Glycoside hydrolase family 18	11002-11010	24664-24672
Glyco_hydro_2	Glycoside hydrolase family 2	11011-11013	24673-24675
Glyco_hydro_2_C	Glycoside hydrolase family 2	11014-11016	24676-24678
Glyco_hydro_2_N	Glycoside hydrolase family 2-N	11017-11019	24679-24681
	terminal domain		
Glyco_hydro_2/20_Ig-like	Glycoside hydrolase, family	11020-11025	24682-24687
	2/20, immunoglobulin-like beta-		
	sandwich domain		
Glyco_hydro_26	Glycoside hydrolase family 26	11026-11032	24688-24694
Glyco_hydro_3	Glycoside hydrolase family 3	11033-11041	24695-24703
Glyco_hydro_3_C	Glycoside hydrolase family 3-C	11042-11059	24704-24721
	terminal domain		
Glyco_hydro_3_N	Glycoside hydrolase family 3-N	11060-11068	24722-24730
	terminal domain		
Glyco_hydro_39	Glycoside hydrolase family 39	11069-11081	24731-24743
Glyco_hydro_43	Glycoside hydrolase family 43	11082-11129	24744-24791
Glyco_hydro_45	Glycoside hydrolase family 45	11130-11153	24792-24815
Glyco_hydro_48	Glycoside hydrolase family 48	11154-11186	24816-24848
Glyco_hydro_53	Glycoside hydrolase family 53	11187-11189	24849-24851
Glyco_hydro_6	Glycoside hydrolase family 6	11190-11270	24852-24932
Glyco_hydro_8	Glycoside hydrolase family 8	11271-11276	24933-24938
Glyco_hydro_88	Glycoside hydrolase family 88	11277-11278	24939-24940

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
Glyco_hydro_9	Glycoside hydrolase family 9	11279-11312	24941-24974
Glyco_hydro_97	Glycoside hydrolase family 97	11313	24975
Glyco_hydro_beta-prop	five-bladed beta-propellor domain found in some glycosyl hydrolases	11314-11361	24976-25023
Glyco_hydro_catalytic_dom	catalytic TIM beta/alpha barrel common to many different families of glycosyl hydrolases	11362-11510	25024-25172
Glyco_hydro_type_carb- bd_sub	Carbohydrate binding domain from glycoside hydrolases	11511-11517	25173-25179
Glycoside hydrolase/deacetylase	Glycoside hydrolase/deacetylase family	11518-11521	25180-25183
GLYCOSYL HYDROLASE 43 FAMILY MEMBER	Glycoside hydrolase family 43	11522-11560	25184-25222
Glycosyl hydrolase domain	catalytic TIM beta/alpha barrel common to many different families of glycosyl hydrolases	11561-11562	25223-25224
GLYCOSYL HYDROLASE- RELATED	related to known glycosyl hydrolase domains	11563-11564	25225-25226
Glycosyl hydrolases family 6, cellulases	Glycosyl hydrolases family 6, cellulases	11565-11648	25227-25310
GLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE-RELATED	Glycosyl transferase related domain	11649-11669	25311-25331
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F10	Glycoside hydrolase family 10	11670-11688	25332-25350
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F11_1	Glycoside hydrolase family 11	11689-11719	25351-25381
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F11_2	Glycoside hydrolase family 11	11720-11721	25382-25383
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F3	Glycoside hydrolase family 3	11722	25384
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F45	Glycoside hydrolase family 45	11723-11742	25385-25404
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F5	Glycoside hydrolase family 5	11743-11765	25405-25427
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F6_2	Glycoside hydrolase family 6	11766-11816	25428-25478
GLYCOSYL_HYDROL_F9_2	Glycoside hydrolase family 9- signature found in endglucanases and other glycoside hydrolases	11817-11844	25479-25506
GroES-like	Similarity to GroES (chaperonin 10), an oligomeric molecular chaperone	11845-11882	25507-25544
HMG_CoA_synt_C	Hydroxymethylglutaryl- coenzyme A synthase C-terminal domain	11883-11888	245545-25550
HMG_CoA_synt_N	Hydroxymethylglutaryl- coenzyme A synthase N- terminal domain	11889-11891	25551-25553
HotDog_dom	domain found in thioesterases and thiol ester dehydratase- isomerases	11892-11921	25554-25583
HxxPF_rpt	HxxPF-repeat domain. This family is found in non- ribosomal peptide synthetase proteins.	11922	25584
ICP-like	ICP-like domain	11923	25585
Inhibitor_I42	Protease inhibitor	11924	25586
Inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH)	Inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase	11925-11933	25587-25595
Integrin alpha N-terminal domain	Integrin alpha N-terminal domain	11934-11937	25596-25599
KAZAL_1	serine proteinase inhibitor	11938	25600
ketoacyl-synt	Beta-ketoacyl synthase	11939-11983	25601-25645
Ketoacyl-synt_C	Beta-ketoacyl synthase, C- terminal domain	11984-12027	25646-25689
KR	Ketoreductase	12028-12043	25690-25705
L domain-like	Leucine rich repeat domain	12044-12047	25706-25709
LamGL	LamG-like jellyroll fold	12048-12050	25710-25712
Laminin_G_3	This domain belongs to the Concanavalin A-like lectin/glucanases superfamily	12051-12053	25713-25715
LEUCINE-RICH REPEAT RECEPTOR-LIKE PROTEIN KINASE	Leucine-Rich Repeat Receptor- Like Kinase1	12054-12057	25716-25719
Lipase_GDSL	Domain from GDSL esterases and lipases	12058-12067	25720-25729

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
Lipase_GDSL_2	Domain from family of presumed lipases and related enzymes	12068-12070	25730-25732
LRR	Leucine rich repeat	12071-12082	25733-25744
LRR_1	Leucine rich repeat	12083-12090	25745-25752
LRR_4	Leucine rich repeat	12091-12093	25753-25755
LRR_6	Leucine rich repeat	12094	25756
LRR_8	Leucine rich repeat	12095-12098	25757-25760
LRR_SD22	Leucine rich repeat	12099-12101	25761-25763
LRR_TYP	Leucine rich repeat-typical subtype	12102-12116	25764-25778
LYSOPHOSPHOLIPASE-RELATED	Lysophospholipase related domain	12117	25779
MALONYL COA-ACYL CARRIER PROTEIN TRANSACYLASE	Malonyl-CoA: acyl carrier protein transacylase	12118-12128	25780-25790
MaoC_dehydrat_N	N-terminal domain of MaoC dehydratase	12129-12137	25791-25799
MaoC_dehydratas	C-terminal doamin of MaoC dehydratase	12138-12152	257800-25814
Metallo-dependent phosphatases	Metallo-dependent phosphatases	12153-12202	25815-25864
Metallo-depent_PP-like	Metallo-dependent phosphatases	12203-12245	25865-25907
Metallophos	Metallo-dependent phosphatases	12246-12281	25908-25943
Mucin	Mucins, high molecular weight glycoconjugates	12282-12283	25944-25945
NAD(P)-bd_dom	NADP binding domain	12284-12334	25946-25996
NAD(P)-binding Rossmann-fold domains	NAD(P)-binding Rossmann-fold domains	12335-12384	25997-26046
NODB	catalytic domain found in members of carbohydrate esterase family 4	12385	26047
Oligoxyloglucan reducing end-specific cellobiohydrolase	Oligoxyloglucan reducing end-specific cellobiohydrolase	12386-12397	26048-26059
Pectin lyase-like	Pectin-lyase like domain	12398-12408	26060-26070
Pectin_lyas_fold	Pectin lyase fold domain	12409-12417	26071-26079
Peptidase_S8	Peptidase_S8	12418-12421	26080-26083
Peptidase_S8/S53_dom	domain found in serine peptidases	12422-12427	26084-26089
PERIPLASMIC BETA-GLUCOSIDASE-RELATED	Periplasmic Beta-glucosidase related domain	12428-12437	26090-26099
PERIPLASMIC BROAD-SPECIFICITY ESTERASE/LIPASE/PROTEASE	Periplasmic broad specificity esterase/lipase/protease	12438-12441	26100-26103
PEROXISOMAL MULTIFUNCTIONAL ENZYME TYPE 2	Peroxisomal multifunctional enzyme type 2	12442-12445	2614-26107
PHL pollen allergen	PHL pollen allergen	12446-12462	26108-26124
PHOSPHOPANTETHEINE	Prosthetic group of acyl carrier protein	12463-12473	26125-26135
PI-PLC-X	PI-PLC X domain	12474 12475	26136-26137
PIPLC_X_DOMAIN	PI-PLC X domain	12476-12478	26138-26140
PKS_AT	Acyl Transferase domain	12479-12509	26141-26171
PKS_ER	Enoyl Reductase	12510-12525	26172-26178
PKS_KR	Ketoreductase	12526-12545	26179-26198
PKS_KS	Ketosynthase	12546-12579	26199-26241
PKS_PP	phosphopantetheine-binding domain	12580-12607	26242-26269
Plant lectins/antimicrobial peptides	Plant lectins/antimicrobial peptides	12608-12612	26270-26274
PLC-like phosphodiesterases	PLC-like phosphodiesterases	12613-12618	26275-26280
PLC-like_Pdiesterase_TIM-brl	domain consisting of a TIM beta/alpha-barrel, found in several phospholipase C like phosphodiesterases	12619-12622	26281-26284
PLCXc	Phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C, X domain	12623-12624	26285-26286

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
PLP-dependent transferases	PLP-dependent transferases	12625-12634	26287-26296
POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE-RELATED	Related to sequences found in PKS domains	12635-12679	26297-26314
Polysac_deacetylase	Polysaccharide deacetylase	12680-12683	26314-26345
Polysacc_deac_1	domain found in polysaccharide deacetylase	12684-12687	26346-26349
PP-binding	phosphopantetheine-binding domain	12688-12727	26350-26389
Probable ACP-binding domain of malonyl-CoA ACP transacylase	Probable ACP-binding domain of malonyl-CoA ACP transacylase	12728-12740	26390-26402
PROKAR_LIPOPROTEIN	Prokaryotic lipoprotein domain	12741-12761	26403-26423
PROPROTEIN CONVERTASE	Protein convertase	12762-12764	26424-26426
SUBTILISIN/KEXIN	subtilisin/kexin type 9		
PROSTAGLANDIN REDUCTASE 1	Prostaglandin reductase 1 domain	12765-12767	26427-26429
PROTEIN C41A3.1	Protein C41A3.1	12768-12770	26430-26432
PS-DH	Polyketide synthase, dehydratase domain	12771-12785	26433-26447
PT	Polyketide product template domain	12786-12787	26448-26449
PURPLE ACID PHOSPHATASE 23	purple acid phosphatase 23	12788-12797	26450-26459
Purple acid phosphatase, N-terminal domain	Purple acid phosphatase, N-terminal domain	12898-12829	26460-26491
Purple_acid_Pase_N	Purple acid phosphatase, N-terminal domain	12830-12861	26492-26523
PyrdxIP-dep_Trfase_major_sub1	Pyridoxal phosphate-dependent transferase, major region, subdomain 1	12862-12871	26524-26533
PyrdxIP-dep_Trfase_major_sub2	Pyridoxal phosphate-dependent transferase, major region, subdomain 2	12872-12879	26534-26541
Rhamnogal_lyase	Rhamnogalacturonate lyase	12880-12883	26542-26545
RhgB_N	Rhamnogalacturonase B, N-terminal domain	12884-12885	26546-26547
RICIN	Ricin	12886-12950	26548-26612
Ricin B-like lectins	Ricin B-like lectins	12951-13037	26613-26699
RICIN_B_LLECTIN	Ricin B-like lectins	13038-13108	26699-26770
RicinB_lectin_2	Ricin B-like lectins	13109-13186	26771-26848
SCP-like	Spore coat protein like domain	13187-13189	26849-26851
SCP2	Spore coat protein 2	13190-13192	26852-26854
SCP2_sterol-bd_dom	SCP2 sterol-binding domain	13193-13195	26855-26857
SDRFAMILY	Short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase	13196-13207	26858-26869
SERINE PROTEASE INHIBITOR, SERPIN	Serine protease inhibitor	13208-13215	26870-26877
SERINE/THREONINE PROTEIN KINASE	Serine/threonine protein kinase	13216	26878-26878
SERPIN	Serine protease inhibitor	13217-13242	26879-26904
Serpins	Serine protease inhibitor	13243-13253	26905-26915
SGNH hydrolase	SGNH hydrolase domain	13252-13294	26916-26956
SGNH_hydro-type_esterase_dom	SGNHhydro-type esterase domain	13295-13307	26957-26969
Six-hairpin glycosidases	six-hairpin glycoside domain	13308-13389	26970-27051
Starch-binding domain-like	Starch-binding domain-like	13392-13393	27052-27055
SUBTILASE_ASP	Serine proteases, subtilase family, aspartic acid active site	13394-13395	27056-27057
SUBTILASE_HIS	Serine proteases, subtilase family, histidine active site.	13396-13397	27058-27059
SUBTILASE_SER	Serine proteases, subtilase family, serine active site.	13398-13399	27060-27061
SUBTILISIN	Protease domain	13400-13407	27062-27069
Subtilisin-like	Subtilisin-like protease domain	13408-13416	27070-27078
Thioesterase	Thioesterase	13417-13419	27079-27081
Thioesterase/thiol ester dehydrase-isomerase	Thioesterase/thiol ester dehydrase-isomerase	13420-13449	27082-27111
Thiolase-like	Thiolase-like domain	13450-13544	27112-27206
Thiolase-like_subgr	Thiolase-like_subgr	13545-13637	27207-27299
Thioredoxin-like	Thioredoxin-like	13638	27300

TABLE 1-continued

Domain labels, descriptions, and SEQ ID NO.'s.			
Domain Label	Domain Description	Protein Seq ID No.'s	Nucleic Acid Seq. ID No.'s
Thioredoxin-like_fold TIGR00556	Thioredoxin-like fold domain phosphopantethiene--protein transferase domain	13639 13640-13647	27301 27302-27309
TIGR01733 TIGR01833	amino acid adenylation domain hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase	13648 13649-13650	27310 27311-27312
TRANS-2-ENOYL-COA REDUCTASE, MITOCHONDRIAL	Enoyl-CoA reductase	13651-13654	27313-27316
UNCHARACTERIZED VCBS	Uncharacterized VCBS repeat domain	13655-13656 13657	27317-27318 27319
ZINC FINGER FYVE DOMAIN CONTAINING PROTEIN	Zinc finger FYVE domain- containing protein	13658-13659	27320-27321
ZINC FINGER- CONTAINING PROTEIN	Zinc finger containing protein	13660-13662	27322-27324

[0015] Engineered Proteins.

[0016] The domains disclosed herein may be utilized in the creation of “engineered proteins.” As used herein, a “protein of the invention,” or an “engineered protein” will refer to a non-naturally occurring protein, wherein such protein comprises one or more domains selected from SEQ. ID NO: 1-13662. A non-naturally occurring protein means the protein is not found in any wild-type species, having been engineered by molecular biological techniques known in the art. For example, the engineered protein may comprise heterologous elements, i.e. elements from different species. Alternatively, the engineered protein may comprise an anaerobic fungal protein lacking heterologous elements, but wherein the elements of the protein have been modified in some way such that they differ from those of the native protein, for example by rearrangement, duplication, or deletion of elements. The domains disclosed herein will impart various properties to the engineered proteins in which they are incorporated. In some cases, the domain will comprise a structural element and will impart a structural property to the engineered protein. In another embodiment, the domain will comprise a binding domain and will impart a binding affinity for specific binding partners. In other embodiments, the domain will comprise a catalytic domain and will impart an enzymatic activity to the engineered protein.

[0017] The various domains of SEQ ID NO: 1-13662 encompass a wide variety of domains having diverse properties. One of skill in the art may readily select a domain of the invention for incorporation into an engineered protein based on the putative functions assigned to the domain. The putative functions of various domains of SEQ ID NO: 1-13662 are listed as “domain descriptions” in Table 1. Methods of using the engineered proteins of the invention will be readily ascertained by the skilled practitioner based upon the properties of the one or more domains of SEQ ID NO: 1-13662 and any additional properties imparted by accessory elements in the engineered proteins.

[0018] The proteins of the invention may include chemically synthesized polypeptides and recombinantly produced polypeptides comprising the domain sequences disclosed herein. The scope of the invention will be understood to extend to derivatives of the disclosed domain sequences.

The term “derivative,” as used herein with reference to the polypeptides of the invention refers to various modifications, analogs, and products based on the polypeptide sequences disclosed herein, as described below.

[0019] Protein derivatives of the invention include substantial equivalents of the disclosed amino acid sequences, for example polypeptides having at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% amino acid sequence identity to a disclosed domain and/or which retain the biological activity of the unmodified sequences.

[0020] Protein derivatives of the invention further include polypeptides disclosed herein which have been modified by such techniques as ubiquitination, labeling (e.g., with radioactive or fluorescent moieties), covalent polymer attachment, etc. Derivative proteins of the invention include post-translational modifications of the polypeptide including, but not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation and acylation, etc.

[0021] Proteins derivatives of the invention further include polypeptides differing from the sequences disclosed herein by amino acid substitutions. For example, amino acid substitutions that largely preserve the secondary or tertiary structure of the original polypeptide may be selected on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic properties of specific residues. Determination of which amino acid substitutions may be made while maintaining enzymatic and other activities of interest is within ability of one of ordinary skill in the art of protein engineering. The invention also comprises substitutions with non-naturally occurring amino acids, amino acid analogs, etc.

[0022] Proteins derivatives of the invention further include mutations in the disclosed polynucleotide sequence intentionally introduced to enhance or modify characteristics of the polypeptide, such as to alter post-translational processing, binding affinities (e.g. introduction of specific epitopes for antibody binding), degradation/turnover rate, industrial processing compatibility (e.g. optimized expression, purification, etc.) or other properties.

[0023] The invention further comprises truncated versions of the protein domains disclosed herein, for example C-ter-

minal, N-terminal, or internal deletions encompassing, for example, 1-20 amino acids. The invention further comprises isolated functional units from the disclosed domain sequences, for example isolated binding domains, catalytic domains, and other motifs having useful structures or functions which may be used in isolation from the remainder of the protein.

[0024] The invention further comprises any of the disclosed polypeptides sequences which have been augmented with additional amino acids. For example, the invention also includes fusion proteins and chimeric proteins in which a disclosed polypeptide sequences or sub-sequences thereof is combined with other peptides, proteins, or amino acid sequences. Exemplary fusion or chimeric proteins include the disclosed domain polypeptide sequences, or sub-sequences thereof, which have been combined with functional sequences from different proteins. Such proteins may further include secondary polypeptide sequences that impart desired properties such as enhanced secretion, or which enable purification (e.g. His-Tags), immobilization, and other desirable properties.

[0025] The invention further includes antibodies that specifically recognize one or more epitopes present on the disclosed polypeptides, as well as hybridomas producing such antibodies.

[0026] Polynucleotide Constructs.

[0027] The scope of the invention further encompasses any nucleic acid construct which codes for an engineered protein of the invention or codes for an engineered multiple enzyme complex of the invention. For example, the nucleic acid constructs of the invention may include any non-naturally occurring nucleic acid construct which comprises one or more nucleic sequences selected from SEQ ID NO: 13362-27324 or SEQ ID NO: 27328-27330, (corresponding to the proteins of SEQ ID NO: 1-13662 and SEQ ID NO: 27325-27327). However, it will be understood that, due to the redundancy of the genetic code and the diverging codon preferences in different species, that nucleic acid sequences coding for the proteins of SEQ ID NO: 1-13662 and SEQ ID NO: 27325-27327 are not limited to the fungal derived sequences disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 13663-27324 and SEQ ID NO: 27328-27330, and may comprise any nucleic acid construct comprising a sequence coding for the selected domain.

[0028] The polynucleotide sequences of the invention encompass DNA, RNA, DNA-RNA hybrids, peptide nucleic acid (PNA) or any other DNA-like or RNA-like material. For clarity, the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein do not encompass genomic DNA sequences as present in their natural source (e.g. native organism). The polynucleotide sequences of the invention do not contain introns or untranslated 3-prime and 5-prime sequences. The polynucleotide sequences encompass translated sequences only.

[0029] The nucleic acid constructs of the invention encompass sequences which are the reverse or direct complement of any of the disclosed nucleic acid sequences (or their derivatives, as described below). Polynucleotide constructs of the invention may comprise single-stranded or double-stranded polynucleotides and may represent the sense or the antisense strand. The nucleic acid constructs of the present invention also include nucleic acid sequences that hybridize to the disclosed nucleotide sequences or their complements under stringent conditions. Polynucleotide constructs of the invention include sequences having high

sequence similarity to the disclosed sequences (and their derivatives), for example, sequences having at least 80% homology, at least 85% homology, at least 90% homology, at least 95% homology, or at least 99% homology.

[0030] The polynucleotide constructs of the invention further encompass constructs comprising sequences which are derivatives of the disclosed domain polynucleotide sequences. As used herein, with reference to domain polynucleotide sequences, the term "derivative" refers to complementary sequences, degenerate sequences, truncated or augmented sequences, modified sequences, and other polynucleotides based upon the disclosed sequences. One form of polynucleotide derivative contemplated within the scope of the invention is a polynucleotide comprising nucleotide substitutions. For example, utilizing the redundancy in the genetic code, various substitutions may be made within a given polynucleotide sequence that result in a codon which codes for the identical amino acid as coded for in the original sequence, and which such change does not alter the composition of the polypeptide coded by a polynucleotide. Such "silent" substitutions may be selected by one of skill in the art. Likewise, nucleotide substitutions are contemplated which result in an amino acid substitution, wherein the amino acid is of similar polarity, charge, size, aromaticity, etc., such that the resulting polypeptide is of identical or substantially similar structure and function as a polypeptide resulting from an unmodified sequence. Further, the invention also comprises nucleotide substitutions which result in amino acid substitutions which create a polypeptide derivative, as described above.

[0031] It is also understood by one of skill in the art that various nucleotide analogs, modified nucleotides, and other compositions may be substituted for the nucleotides of the disclosed DNA sequences and their derivatives, for example modified or non-naturally occurring nucleotides such as 5-propynyl pyrimidines (i.e., 5-propynyl-dTTP and 5-propynyl-dTCP), 7-deaza purines (i.e., 7-deaza-dATP and 7-deaza-dGTP). Nucleotide analogs include base analogs and comprise modified forms of deoxyribonucleotides as well as ribonucleotides.

[0032] Additionally, substitutions in a disclosed polynucleotide sequence may be made which enable the translation of polypeptides from the polynucleotide sequence within a specific expression system. For example, as the polynucleotides of the invention are isolated from fungal species, it is contemplated that the disclosed sequences may be modified as necessary to enable or optimize expression of proteins in eukaryotic, yeast, insect, plant, mammalian, or in other expression systems such as cell-free and chemical systems. The selection of proper substitutions for proper expression within a given expression system is within the skill of one in the art of molecular biology.

[0033] Polynucleotide derivatives of the invention also comprise augmented or chimeric sequences, wherein a disclosed polynucleotide sequence has been modified to include additional nucleotides. For example, a disclosed polynucleotide sequence, or subsequences thereof, may be ligated with additional polypeptide sequences which enhance expression (for example, promoter sequences), or which alter the properties of the resulting polypeptide, such as sequences which enhance secretion, enable isolation (e.g. sequences which code for His-Tags or like moieties), enable immobilization, or other useful sequences as known in the art.

[0034] The scope of the invention additionally includes vectors, comprising the polynucleotide constructs of the invention integrated into vectors. Exemplary vectors include plasmids, phages, and viral constructs which promote efficient maintenance, amplification, and transcription of the polynucleotide sequences in an expression system. The nucleic acid constructs may comprise sequences integrated into the genome of an organism by transduction techniques known in the art.

[0035] Engineered Organisms.

[0036] In one aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses organisms which have been genetically engineered to express one or more engineered protein of the invention, i.e. proteins comprising the protein domains selected from SEQ. ID NO: 1-13662. The engineered organisms of the invention further encompass organisms which express any of the ScaA full proteins of SEQ ID NO: 27325-27327, or portions thereof. Likewise, engineered organisms may comprise the nucleic acid constructs of the invention, for example, with the nucleic acid sequences being transiently expressed by the organism or being stably integrated into the genome of the organism. In one implementation of the invention, the engineered organism is an organism expressing one or more of nucleic acid sequences selected from SEQ ID NO: 13663-27324 or SEQ ID NO: 27328-27330.

[0037] Engineered organisms of the invention may comprise any species, for example, fungal species, yeast, bacteria, plants, and other organisms genetically modified to produce one or more engineered proteins of the invention. The engineered organisms of the invention may further comprise cell lines, such as insect cell cultures, CHO cells, and other cell culture systems used in the production of recombinant proteins.

Engineered Enzymes for Bioprocessing.

[0038] The various inventions described herein may be applied in numerous bioprocessing methods. The present description is largely directed to bioprocessing methods for the digestion of lignocellulosic biomass into fermentable monomers. However, it will be understood that the engineered proteins and organisms described herein may be applied in other bioprocessing methods, for example, for the synthesis of chemicals from feedstocks, including polymers, biofuels, and others.

[0039] In one aspect, the engineered proteins of the invention encompass proteins which participate in the breakdown of lignocellulosic biomass. In one embodiment, the engineered proteins of the invention comprise a glycoside hydrolase or other enzyme capable of digesting a component of lignocellulosic materials. For example, the engineered enzyme of the invention may comprise a cellulase, glycosidase, esterase, SGNH hydrolase, endoglucanase, cellobiohydrolase, Beta-D-glucan exohydrolase, beta-glucanase, phosphatidylinositol phosphodiesterase, pectin lyase, fucosidase, glycoside hydrolase, glycosyl hydrolase, hemicellulase, xylanase, galactosaminoglycan glycanohydrolase, amylase, chitinase, β -glucuronyl hydrolase, trehalase, glucoamylase, β -glucuronyl hydrolase, or acid phosphatase. In one embodiment, the engineered protein of the invention is a glycoside hydrolase comprising one or more domains selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-155; SEQ ID NO: 1095-1309; and SEQ ID NO: 3851-3972; and SEQ ID NO: 9755-11844. In one embodiment, the invention comprises an organism comprising a polynucleotide

sequence which codes for a domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1-155; SEQ ID NO: 1095-1309; and SEQ ID NO: 3851-3972; and SEQ ID NO: 9755-11844.

[0040] The scope of the invention encompasses methods of using engineered proteins comprising lignocellulose degrading enzymes to facilitate the breakdown of lignocellulosic biomass. In one such method, an engineered protein comprising a lignocellulose-degrading enzyme is produced in an engineered organism. Exemplary engineered organisms include *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Zymomonas mobilis*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Clostridium thermocellum*. Systems which utilize such organisms in biofuel production are known in the art. For example, the successful heterologous expression of functional saccharization enzymes from a fungal organism in yeast has been previously demonstrated, as described in O'Malley et al., Evaluating expression and catalytic activity of anaerobic fungal fibrolytic enzymes native *topiromyces* sp E2 in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Environmental Progress and Sustainable Energy 31:37-46, 2012.

[0041] In one such method, the engineered protein is produced by and is subsequently extracted from the organism. Purification or modification steps may be applied to the extracted enzyme. The enzyme may then be used in any applicable lignocellulosic bioprocessing system by contacting it with an appropriate substrate under suitable conditions for enzymatic action to occur. In one embodiment, the extracted enzyme is used as a component of an enzymatic cocktail, for example, an enzymatic cocktail used in the saccharification of cellulosic materials.

[0042] In an alternative implementation, an engineered protein comprising a lignocellulose degrading enzyme of the invention is expressed in an engineered organism, and the engineered organism is cultured with an appropriate lignocellulosic substrate to promote breakdown of the substrate.

[0043] Methods of using proteins comprising a lignocellulose degrading enzyme of the invention may be performed in any bioprocessing method, for example, in ethanol production from biomass.

[0044] MULTIPLE ENZYME CATABOLIC COMPLEXES. In another embodiment, the invention encompasses engineered enzymatic complexes. An engineered enzyme complex is a complex comprising multiple enzymes bound to a carrier or scaffold and further comprising one or more substrate binding moieties. Such multiple enzyme complexes may be used to process a substrate with high efficiency due to the presence of multiple complementary enzymatic moieties being held in proximity to the substrate by the substrate binding moieties.

[0045] The engineered enzyme complexes of the invention are based on the bacterial cellulosome. In anaerobic microorganisms, cellulolytic enzymes are not secreted freely into the extracellular medium, as is generally the case for aerobic microbes, but instead these enzymes assemble into large (MDa) multi-protein cellulolytic complexes called cellulosomes. Cellulosomes comprise various components. A first component is a non-catalytic protein that is anchored to the cell membrane of the host cell expressing the cellulosome, typically a scaffoldin or its equivalent. The scaffoldin comprises multiple domains called cohesins, which are sites to which functional moieties will attach. The functional moieties may comprise enzymes which comprise one or more dockerin domains. The dockerin domain will selectively bind complementary cohesion domains on the scaffoldin.

foldin protein with high affinity. The cellulolytic complex will typically further comprise one or more carbohydrate binding moieties which bind lignocellulosic substrate. This binding keeps the substrate in proximity to the catalytic enzymes present on the cellulosome, facilitating degradation of the substrate. A conceptual depiction of a cellulosome is depicted in FIG. 1.

[0046] In one aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses what will be referred to as an engineered enzyme complex. The engineered enzyme complex comprises: a scaffold protein; one or more catalytic proteins; and one or more substrate-binding proteins. In one embodiment, the one or more catalytic proteins and one or more substrate-binding proteins are bound to the scaffold protein by cohesion-dockerin interactions with complementary dockerin and cohesion elements being present on the scaffold and on the bound moieties. An engineered enzyme complex of the invention is any enzyme complex wherein one or more component is an engineered protein of the invention. Alternatively, the engineered enzyme complex of the invention is one comprising a scaffoldin protein selected from SEQ ID NO: 27325-27327 (for example, being coded for by nucleic acid sequences SEQ ID NO: 27328-27330).

[0047] Tools and methodologies for the creation of multiple enzyme complexes and organisms expressing them are known in the art. Cellulosomes and like enzyme complexes have been successfully produced wherein the type and precise placement of enzymes is possible, for example as described in Fujita et al., Synergistic saccharification, and direct fermentation to ethanol, of amorphous cellulose by use of an engineered yeast strain codisplaying three types of cellulolytic enzyme. *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 2004 February; 70(2):1207-12. Additional methods of producing engineered cellulosomes are described in United States Patent Application Publication Number 20150167030, entitled "Recombinant cellulosome complex and uses thereof," by Mazolli; United States Patent Application Publication Number 20130189745, entitled "Artificial cellulosome and the use of the same for enzymatic breakdown of resilient substrates," by Schwarz; and U.S. Pat. No. 9,315,833, entitled "Yeast cells expressing an exogenous cellulosome and methods of using the same," by McBride.

[0048] In one implementation of the invention, the engineered multiple enzyme complex is an artificial cellulosome designed for the efficient digestion of lignocellulosic biomass, wherein the one or more catalytic proteins comprise a plurality of proteins which degrade lignocellulosic material, e.g. glycoside hydrolase proteins, and the one or more substrate-binding proteins comprise carbohydrate binding domains.

[0049] In one embodiment, the scaffold protein of the engineered enzyme complex is a scaffoldin protein comprising multiple cohesion domains. For example, the scaffoldin protein may comprise a scaffoldin protein selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 27325-27327. In another embodiment, the artificial cellulosome comprises a dockerin domain. In one embodiment, the dockerin domain comprises a dockerin domain selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1420-3705 and SEQ ID NO: 6590-8910. In another embodiment, the artificial cellulosome comprises one or more carbohydrate binding domains. For example, the carbohydrate binding domain may comprise a carbohydrate binding domain selected from the sequences of: SEQ ID NO: 1061-1062; SEQ ID NO: 1325-1333; SEQ ID NO:

1378-1419; SEQ ID NO: 3706-3850; SEQ ID NO: 3973-6254; and SEQ ID NO: 9480-9605. In one embodiment, the artificial cellulosome of the invention comprises one or more glycoside hydrolase proteins comprising one or more domains selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1-155; SEQ ID NO: 1095-1309; and SEQ ID NO: 3851-3972; and SEQ ID NO: 9755-11844.

[0050] The scope of the invention further extends to nucleic acid sequences which code for the various elements of the artificial cellulosomes. The scope of the invention further encompasses engineered organisms which express the various elements of the artificial cellulosome. The scope of the invention further encompasses methods of using such engineered organisms in the digestion of lignocellulosic biomass. It will be understood that the artificial cellulosomes of the invention comprise or are expressed in combination with anchoring moieties, secretory signals and other elements required for the expression, secretion, and assembly of cellulosomes, as known in the art.

[0051] The artificial cellulosomes of the invention enable components from two or more species to be advantageously combined. Enzymes from non-fungal species can be utilized in anaerobic fungal cellulosomes, or enzymes from anaerobic fungi can be used in non-fungal cellulosomes. For example, in one implementation, the novel dockerin domains of the invention derived from anaerobic fungi may be fused with enzymes or carbohydrate-binding moieties from other species, such as from yeast or aerobic bacteria, and these combined elements can be bound to scaffoldins from anaerobic fungi. In another implementation, dockerins from other species could be fused to catalytic proteins or carbohydrate binding domains from anaerobic fungi, facilitating the inclusion of these anaerobic fungal proteins in synthetic cellulosomes of other species. This exchange of enzymatic elements from divergent species aids in the creation of novel artificial cellulosomes having extended enzymatic capabilities beyond those of wild type enzymatic complexes. Such hybrid systems can, with a single organism, recapitulate digestive processes in the complex environment of the rumen, where fungal, yeast, and bacterial strains work in concert to digest complex biomass.

[0052] It will be understood that the engineered enzyme complexes of the invention are not limited to multiple enzyme complexes which degrade lignocellulosic material, and may be designed for efficient enzymatic action of any kind on any substrate, as determined by the selection of suitable catalytic enzymes and substrate-binding moieties.

Polyketide Synthases

[0053] A very large number of important drugs and biologically active compounds are from the group called polyketides. Polyketides are structurally diverse compounds created by multi-domain enzymes or enzyme complexes called polyketide synthases (PKSs). PKSs proteins are composed of various peptide domains, each of which has a defined function. Various classes of PKSs are known, including Type I, Type II, and Type III PKSs. The Type I PKSs may be classified as either iterative or modular.

[0054] The iterative PKSs comprise a single module. The creation of a polyketide is initiated by binding a starting material to the acyl-transferase (AT) domain, the starting material typically being Acetyl-CoA or malonyl-CoA. The bound starting material is then shuttled to the KS domain by an acyl carrier protein (ACP). An extender material, typi-

cally malonyl-CoA is then loaded into the complex by the AT domain and is added to the starter material by a condensation reaction catalyzed by the ketosynthase (KS domain). Additional domains may introduce modifications to the bound chain by catalytic action. Additional extension reactions and modification reactions occur until the polyketide chain has reached its final length, which is specific for each type of iterative PKS. The mechanisms by which final length is controlled are not known. When the polyketide has reached its final length, a thioesterase (TE) domain releases the completed polyketide. Thus, such PKSs are called “iterative” because the final product polyketide is produced in an iterative fashion by the repeated action of the domains to lengthen and modify the growing polyketide chain. The various enzymatic domains of the iterative PKSs are not always used in each cycle, allowing for more variability in final product composition.

[0055] In contrast, modular PKSs have multiple repeating modules, arranged from the N-terminal end of the PKS towards the C-terminal end. In each module, the AT, ACP, and KS domains are repeated, and each module also contains its own combination of catalytic domains. Chain elongation is initiated at the N-terminal end in the first module, and the growing chain is passed from module to module towards the C-terminal end, undergoing a single elongation and one or more enzymatic modifications at each step. At the C-terminal module, a thioesterase (TE) domain releases the completed polyketide.

[0056] Just as PKS domains can interact with one another, PKSs can interact, or form hybrid complexes, with non-ribosomal peptide synthases to form active compounds (e.g. the anticancer compound epothilone).

[0057] Various classes of enzymatic PKS domain are known, including:

[0058] keto reductase (KR) domains, which reduces ketone groups to hydroxyl groups;

[0059] dehydratase domains (DH), which reduces hydroxyl groups to enoyl groups;

[0060] enoyl reductase (ER) domains, which reduce enoyl groups to alkyl groups;

[0061] methyltransferase (MT) domains, which transfer methyl groups to the growing polyketide;

[0062] sulfohydrase domains (SH); and

[0063] product template domains, which determine the folding pattern of the polyketide backbone.

Additional non-PKS catalytic domains that work in tandem with PKS domains include aminotransferases, pyridoxal-phosphate transferases and HMG-CoA synthases.

[0064] The specificity of substrates and products for the domains varies, as well as their order within PKSs. Accordingly, the different combinations the order of enzymatic domains within the PKS modules, and the different arrangements of modules within modular PKSs means that these enzymes can be configured to produce an immense range of final products.

[0065] The released polyketide may then be further modified by the action of additional enzymes, for example the addition of carbohydrate moieties or methyl groups. The further complexity of PKS systems enables even greater diversity of products, for example, two iterative PKSs can interact to form a common product (for example as in the synthesis of zearalenone). A PKS may also be fused with another enzyme to form a single enzyme (for example as known in the synthesis of fusarin C).

[0066] Accordingly, PKSs, due to their modular nature, including multiple domains arranged within a module, and multiple modules within an enzyme, present a potential platform for the synthesis of myriad biological products.

[0067] Engineered PKS's.

[0068] Engineered PKS systems are known in the art and have been successfully utilized to create various novel end products, some of which have never been observed in nature. Various strategies exist for utilizing novel PKS enzymes, PKS modules, or PKS domains in the creation of diverse, potentially bioactive molecules. Exemplary PKS engineering techniques are described in U.S. Pat. No. 9,334,514, entitled “Hybrid polyketide synthases,” by Fortman et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 8,709,781, entitled “System and method for the heterologous expression of polyketide synthase gene clusters,” by Boddy et al.; and United States Patent Application Publication Number 20130067619, entitled “Genes and proteins for aromatic polyketide synthesis,” by Page and Gagne.

[0069] The current state of PKS engineering allows for the recombination and swapping of various PKS enzymes, modules, and domains, enabling novel means of synthesizing compounds using engineered enzyme systems. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for PKS enzymes, modules, and domains with novel functions, which such elements may be employed in engineered PKS systems. The novel PKS gene and protein sequences provide the art with novel tools for the creation of engineered PKS synthesis systems and enable the creation of novel compounds.

[0070] In one aspect, the scope of the invention encompasses engineered proteins comprising engineered PKS enzymes. The engineered PKS enzyme of the invention may comprise a modular PKS or an iterative PKS. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS enzyme of the invention comprises an acyl transferase domain. For example the engineered PKS may comprise an acyl transferase domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 465-578; SEQ ID NO: 768-798; and SEQ ID NO: 12479-12509. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS comprises an acyl carrier protein domain. For example, the acyl carrier protein domain may comprise an acyl carrier domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 604-767 and SEQ ID NO: 12463-12473. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS comprises a ketosynthase domain. For example, the ketosynthase domain may comprise a ketosynthase domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 12546-12579. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS comprises a thioesterase domain. For example, the thioesterase domain may comprise a thioesterase domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 13417-13449. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS comprises a ketoreductase domain. For example, the ketoreductase domain may comprise a ketoreductase domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 12028-12043 and SEQ ID NO: 12526-12545. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS comprises a dehydratase domain. For example, the dehydratase domain may comprise a dehydratase domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 12129-12152 and SEQ ID NO: 12771-12785. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS comprises an enoyl reductase domain. For example, the enoyl reductase domain may comprise an enoyl reductase domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 12510-12525 and SEQ ID NO: 13651-13654. In one embodiment, the engineered PKS of the invention comprises a product template domain. For

example, the product template domain may comprise a product template domain selected from the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 12786-12787. The scope of the invention further encompasses engineered proteins which are not PKS enzymes, but which contain any of the aforementioned PKS domains.

[0071] The scope of the invention further includes engineered accessory enzymes, which, as used herein, are engineered proteins with functions accessory to PKS enzymes. In one embodiment, the engineered protein comprises an aminotransferase domain selected from SEQ. ID NO: 973-982. In one embodiment, the engineered protein comprises a pyridoxal-phosphate transferase domain selected from SEQ. ID NO 12862-12879. In one embodiment, the engineered protein comprises a HMG-CoA synthase domain selected from SEQ. ID NO 11883-11891.

[0072] The scope of the invention further encompasses nucleic acid constructs which code for any of the aforementioned engineered PKS enzymes or engineered accessory enzymes. Furthermore, the scope of the invention encompasses engineered organisms which express any of the aforementioned engineered PKS enzymes or which comprise a nucleic acid construct coding therefor. Exemplary engineered PKS organisms include fungal species, bacterial species, yeast species, or plant species. The scope of the invention further encompasses methods of creating complex molecules, including polyketides, utilizing the engineered PKS enzymes and/or organism expressing such engineered PKS enzymes, wherein suitable substrates are exposed to such engineered PKS enzymes and/or organism expressing such engineered PKS enzymes under conditions which facilitate the synthesis of desired end-products.

Biofuel Production Using Novel Anaerobic Fungal Strains

[0073] Lignocellulosic material, or biomass, is a renewable and abundant material and represents a potential feedstock for energy and chemical production. However, the sugars contained in lignocellulosic materials are locked in a complex of lignin, hemicellulose and cellulose and other plant cell wall components. Currently, to extract fermentable sugars from these recalcitrant feedstocks, lignin and hemicellulose must be separated from the biomass prior to converting cellulose into monosaccharides. As a result, bioprocessing of crude biomass entails energy-intensive pretreatment steps, and the addition of an expensive and often inefficient cocktails of cellulolytic enzymes.

[0074] In contrast, anaerobic gut fungi that are resident in the gut of herbivores routinely and efficiently degrade cellulose in complex, lignin-rich biomass. This is achieved through both mechanical and enzymatic processes: colonizing fungi develop a highly branched rhizoidal network, or rhizomycelium, that penetrates and exposes the substrate to attack by secreted cellulases. Importantly, this unique invasive strategy for plant cell wall degradation enables gut fungi to colonize and decompose complex cellulosic feedstocks. Anaerobic gut fungi degrade plant particulates of dissimilar sizes at nearly the same rate, whereas the degradation rates of eubacterial populations steadily decrease with increasing particle size. Therefore, anaerobic gut fungi may serve as a means to degrade diverse biomass feedstocks to useful bioenergy compounds, without the need for expensive pretreatment, greatly reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of biomass conversion to useful products.

[0075] Accordingly, there is a need in the art for novel organisms capable of efficient conversion of biomass to usable fuel materials, and for methods of culturing such organisms. The four previously undescribed species of anaerobic fungal gut organisms described herein fulfill this need in the art, being capable of breaking down plant material to produce ethanol, hydrogen, and other useful materials. Grown under anaerobic culture conditions, each of the four organisms is capable of degrading a wide range of lignocellulosic materials. For example, the organisms can metabolize reed canary grass, glucose, fructose, avicel, and filter paper, demonstrating an ability to break down a wide range of biomass materials.

[0076] In addition to cellulosomes, which convert plant material into fermentable sugars, anaerobic fungi possess hydrogenosomes that convert the released sugars to hydrogen gas following glycolysis. Hydrogenosomes are intracellular membrane-bound organelles that are analogous to the mitochondria of aerobic microbes. In general, they metabolize malate and pyruvate to H₂, CO₂, formate, and acetate, generating energy in the form of ATP. The four novel organisms described herein are each capable of hydrogen production from a range of feedstocks.

[0077] Accordingly, in one aspect, the invention comprises the use of *Piromyces fimmis*, *Neocallimastix californiae*, *Anaeromyces robustus*, and/or *Neocallimastix* sp S4 in the conversion of biomass feedstocks into ethanol, hydrogen, and other useful materials. The basic process of the invention comprises introducing biomass feedstocks into a bioreactor vessel wherein culture conditions amenable to organism growth and metabolism are maintained, allowing colonization and digestion of biomass by the organisms, and ongoing or subsequent harvesting of end-products.

[0078] Anaerobic bioreactors and fungal bioreactors are known in the art. For example, exemplary fungal and/or anaerobic bioreactors are described in: Moreira et al., Fungal Bioreactors: Applications to White-Rot Fungi, Reviews in Environmental Science and Biotechnology, 2003, Volume 2, Issue 2-4, pp 247-259; Martin, An Optimization Study of a Fungal Bioreactor System for the Treatment of Kraft Mill Effluents and Its Application for the Treatment of TNT-containing Wastewater, in Bioreactors, Auburn University Press, 2000; Palma et al., Use of a fungal bioreactor as a pretreatment or post-treatment step for continuous decoloration of dyes, 1999, WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; 40, 8; 131-136; US Patent Publication Number US 20100159539 A1, Methods and systems for producing biofuels and bioenergy products from xenobiotic compounds, by Ascon; China Patent Publication 101374773, Method and bioreactor for producing synfuel from carbonaceous material, by Khor; and US Patent Publication Number 20100196994 A1, Fungi cultivation on alcohol fermentation stillage for useful products and energy savings, by van Leeuwen. Bioreactor designs amenable to the growth of the gut fungi described herein may be readily developed utilizing knowledge of the growth conditions optimal for anaerobic gut fungi growth and activity. The invention encompasses the use of any type of bioreactor design, including batch reactors, flow-through reactors, and other bioreactor designs known in the art.

[0079] Anaerobic fungi are may be grown under substantially anaerobic conditions. Optimal temperatures for the growth and biomass digestive activity of such organisms is in the range of 25-40 C, preferably in the range of 30-40 C.

Cultures may be grown without agitation, on soluble or insoluble carbon sources, under a head space of 100% CO₂ gas. Liquid culture medium is preferred for growth and maintenance of the anaerobic fungi.

[0080] The culture media used to grow anaerobic fungi may be any known in the art, for example formulations based on those used for the cultivation of rumen bacteria. For the most part, they are complex, non-defined media (pH 6.5-6.8) and contain up to 15% (v/v) clarified rumen fluid, but chemically defined media can be used as well, as described in Marvin-Sikkema, F. D., Lahpor, G. A., Kraak, M. N., Gottschal, J. C., Prins, R. A., Characterization of an anaerobic fungus from llama faeces. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 1992, 138, 2235-2241. Although phosphate buffers may be used, a preferred buffer is bicarbonate with CO₂ in the head space contributing to the buffering system. Chemical reducing agents (e.g., sodium sulfide and/or L-cysteine hydrochloride) are added to culture media pre- or post-autoclaving, after the majority of the O₂ has been removed from culture solutions by boiling and gassing with CO₂. These procedures ensure that low oxygen levels of the culture medium are maintained such that anaerobic fungal growth can be supported.

[0081] The methods of the invention encompass various steps. In a first step, biomass is fed into the bioreactor. Any form of cellulosic or lignocellulosic material may be utilized in the bioreactors and methods of the invention. Biomass includes, but is not limited to, herbaceous material, agricultural residues, forestry residues, municipal solid wastes, waste paper, and pulp and paper mill residues. Exemplary feedstocks include corn stover, canary reed grass, switchgrass, *Miscanthus*, hemp, poplar, willow, sorghum, sugarcane, bamboo, *eucalyptus*. Additional feedstocks include byproducts of industrial processes, such as pulping liquor (a byproduct of paper production).

[0082] Generally, it is preferred that the biomass feedstocks utilized in the processes of the invention be pre-processed to some degree prior to digestion by the fungal organisms. Preprocessing steps include grinding or other mechanical treatments which break the biomass into small particulates that may be more easily colonized and digested by the fungal organisms. Particulates in the range of 0.1 to 10 mm diameter, for example, may be used.

[0083] The biomass material is then inoculated with one or more fungal strains selected from the group consisting of *Piromyces finnis*, *Neocallimastix californiae*, *Anaeromyces robustus*, and *Neocallimastix* sp S4. Exemplary inoculant material includes particulate material which has been colonized by the fungal organism(s). As opposed to free zoospores, using such material as the starting inoculum leads to more vigorous growth and a substantial reduction in culture lag. The inoculated biomass is then allowed time to digest. The precise digestion time will vary depending on (1) the composition and lability of the feedstock; (2) the particulate size of the feedstock; (3) the concentration of inoculant; and (4) the specific bioreactor design. End-products of the digestion may be removed from the bioreactor at set intervals, continuously, or at the end of the digestion process. Removal of ethanol may be accomplished using methods known in the art for separation of ethanol from fermentation broth. Likewise, evacuation of hydrogen gas produced by the digestion may be accomplished utilizing means known in the art.

[0084] Working cultures of anaerobic fungi may require frequent sub-culturing in order to retain their viability. Most batch cultures remain viable for 5 or 15 days in media containing soluble (glucose) or particulate (reed canary grass) substrates, respectively. Frequent sub-culturing intervals of 2-7 days with growth on particulate substrates are generally employed to ensure the continued production of viable cultures.

[0085] The processes of the invention may optionally further encompass the co-culture of the described anaerobic gut fungi with other organisms to promote optimal production of bioenergy materials. For example, co-culture of anaerobic gut fungi with highly effective anaerobic fermenting organism, yeast or bacterial strains can result in an optimized system with efficient saccharization and fermentation. Similarly, production of specific end-products can be enabled by co-inoculation with organisms that convert the products of fungal digestion to other materials. For example, production of hydrogen through fungal hydrogenosome activity allows other microbes to reduce H₂ to the more energetically favorable methane gas. Co-culture with methane-producing organisms such as Archaea shifts end-product formation towards increased methane and acetate production, with a corresponding decrease in lactate, succinate, hydrogen and ethanol accumulation. In another embodiment, co-culture of anaerobic gut fungi with methanogens can be performed, which can significantly enhance the cellulose hydrolysis activity of the anaerobic fungi.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Sequence Identification

[0086] Fresh fecal material was collected from farm animals. Specimens were isolated from 5×10-fold serial dilutions of fecal matter in anaerobic buffer medium. Each dilution was then supplemented with 30 µg/ml chloramphenicol and grown in anaerobic medium containing milled reed canary grass at 39° C. to enrich for gut fungi. Enrichment cultures that were positive for fungal, but not bacterial or protist, growth after 5-10 days as determined by the generation of fermentation gases without an increase in culture turbidity were further subcultured. To generate unique fungal isolates, actively growing enrichment cultures were diluted up to 50-fold in serial dilutions with each dilution being subcultured for ~4 days. This isolation procedure was repeated five times until a uniform fungal morphology was observed from each specimen and a unique ITS sequence of the isolate was obtained. Subsequent phylogenetic analysis of this ITS sequence confirmed the presence of a single novel fungal isolate in each culture. The new species were named *Neocallimastix californiae*, isolated from goat feces, *Anaeromyces robustus*, isolated from sheep feces, and *Neocallimastix* sp S4, isolated from sheep feces, and *Piromyces* sp. finn, isolated from horse feces.

[0087] To identify novel sequences of interest, each strain was grown in anaerobic medium supplemented with either glucose or milled reed canary grass at 39° C. After 2 days, the biomass was harvested and the total RNA extracted using the Qiagen RNeasy kit. This RNA was then enriched for mRNA by selecting for polyadenylated RNA and made into a strand specific cDNA library (single stranded). This cDNA library was then sequenced using an Illumina HiSeq next generation sequencing platform, using a standard workflow, and the resulting data was assembled into a de novo

transcriptome using the TRINITY bioinformatics platform. The assembled sequences were then annotated with the BLAST2GO package by BLAST sequence alignment against known protein sequences and protein domain hidden Markov model (HMM) scans on Interpro of all possible translations of each transcript. The results were analyzed for statistical significance and sequences of interest were noted.

Example 2. Identification and Characterization of Scaffoldin Proteins

[0088] Genomic analysis of 5 unique anaerobic fungi revealed the presence of 1600 total dockerin domain proteins (DDPs) across genera with diverse functionality, primarily related to plant carbohydrate binding and biomass degradation. These include 15 glycoside hydrolase (GH) families, 5 distinct carbohydrate-binding domains, and other functions implicated in plant cell wall modification and deconstruction including pectin modifying enzymes and expansins. 20.2% of DDPs belong to spore coat protein CotH, which are also present in bacterial cellulosomes and are speculated to also be involved in plant cell wall binding. Conversely, 12.6% represent additional GH activities that are not present in bacterial cellulosomes (GH3, GH6, and GH45). The additional β -glucosidase conferred by GH3 in particular enables fungal cellulosomes to convert cellulose directly to fermentable monosaccharides, whereas Clostridial cellulosomes produce low molecular weight oligosaccharides.

[0089] To find structural proteins that mediate assembly of DDPs, we isolated the supernatant and cellulosome fractions from three of these isolates growing on reed canary grass as a sole carbon substrate. Size-exclusion chromatography (SEC) of the cellulosome fraction showed complex formation well within the MDa range, and SDS-PAGE revealed the presence of many glycosylated proteins. Each fraction was subjected to tandem mass spectrometry and peptide sequences were mapped to their respective genomic and transcriptomic databases. Many of the proteins associated with these complexes were identified as GHs and other plant cell wall degrading enzymes. Proteins found in the cellulosome fraction were particularly enriched with NCDDs, indicating modular complex formation. Unexpectedly, all fractions also contained very large uncharacterized proteins (hereafter named ScaA) with molecular weights (MW) of approximately 700 kDa. These ScaA proteins share 32% sequence identity over at least 92% sequence length (E value=0.0) between fungal genera. ScaA orthologs were also detected in the only other sequenced gut fungal genomes, *Piromyces* sp. E2 and *Orpinomyces* sp. C1A, though the ortholog detected in *O* sp. CIA was incomplete likely due to fragmented genome assembly.

[0090] Sequence analysis of these proteins across all 5 sequenced genomes showed a predicted N-terminal signal sequence followed by a large extracellular repeat-rich domain, and ending with C-terminal membrane anchor. Some of these proteins also encode predicted choline binding repeats (CBRs), which are known to bind glucan in prokaryotic glucosyltransferases. Thus, one possibility is that CBRs help mediate fungal cellulosome assembly, as many cellulosome proteins are glycosylated. Closer examination of the sequences revealed the presence of a repeating amino acid sequence motif that is conserved among all of these homologues, and that occurs many times throughout these proteins. This motif is 20-30 amino acids long, typi-

cally includes with a Gly residue immediately followed by two large hydrophobic residues (most often Tyr residues) and two non-consecutive downstream Cys residues.

[0091] Because these proteins are highly represented in secretome and cellulosome fractions from these diverse species of gut fungi, we hypothesized that they share a common role in these systems, possibly in DDP assembly. We hypothesized that these proteins function as scaffoldins whereby the repeating motifs act as dockerin-binding cohesins. To investigate this, we recombinantly expressed fragments of the ScaA homologues in *Escherichia coli* and performed enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using purified dockerin and anti-dockerin chemiluminescent secondary antibody. These results showed a strong dockerin binding signal in wells containing the scaffoldin fragment cells compared to those containing the empty vector control. As an additional control, a phenylalanine substitution to dockerin residue W28, previously identified to be critical for binding, showed significantly reduced binding activity. To determine the binding affinity of dockerin-ScaA interaction, we purified *Piromyces* ScaA fragments and performed equilibrium analysis by surface plasmon resonance (SPR) against purified fungal dockerin. This analysis revealed that a single dockerin domain interacts with the scaffoldin fragment with an approximate dissociation constant (K_d) of 0.7 μ M and a maximum response (R_{max}) of 80 RU. Additionally, the W28F dockerin mutant showed significantly reduced binding affinity ($K_d = 2.0 \mu$ M, $R_{max} = 40$ RU). Taken together, these results suggest that fungal scaffoldin proteins likely mediate assembly of DDPs in fungal cellulosomes.

[0092] Though limited, previous studies have shown that fungal cellulosomes are quite divergent from their bacterial counterparts. For example, NCDDs occur as tandem repeats at the N- and/or C-terminus, with the most common form being a double tandem repeat (i.e. double dockerin) at the C-terminus. Though the functional role of this motif repetition is not known, it has been previously noted that double dockerins bind to native cellulosomes more efficiently than single domains⁵. Thus, we hypothesized that increasing the number of NCDD from one to two could enhance binding affinity to the scaffoldin fragment. By ELISA, we found that the *P. finnis* single dockerin domain had higher binding affinity than the double dockerin domain. However, by SPR, the double dockerin had a comparable K_d , but a higher R_{max} 120 RU, suggesting that the double dockerin is indeed capable of binding to more sites on the ScaA fragment than the single dockerin, which suggests that site specificity may be more subtly encoded in the different dockerin domains and cohesin repeats. Though the minimum sequence that defines a single cohesin remains to be determined, it is clear from our study that fragments of the scaffoldin encoding as few as four repeats are sufficient for dockerin assembly. Additionally, we cannot rule out that additional binding factors (e.g. glycosylation) found in native cellulosomes likely further modulate the fungal dockerin-cohesin interaction, which are lacking in this recombinant system.

[0093] It has previously been reported that dockerins are capable of binding to cellulosome fractions from other species of gut fungi, which is a marked departure from bacterial cellulosomes. In agreement with this observation, a *Piromyces* dockerin is capable of binding to intact cellulosome fractions harvested from *Anaeromyces* and *Neocallimastix* species. Thus, we tested whether this cross-species binding activity is encoded specifically within ScaA homo-

logues. To test this, we purified single dockerin domains from all three genera of gut fungi and tested their ability to bind to all combinations of ScaA fragments. Indeed, we observed binding for all combinations tested and the binding signal was within standard error for almost all cases. Taken together, these results demonstrate that the fungal scaffoldin system is broadly conserved across the anaerobic fungal phylum, allowing for high interspecies infidelity. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to speculate that in their native environments, for example the dense microbial community of the herbivore rumen, fungal cellulosomes are a composite of enzymes from several species of gut fungi. This is in stark contrast to bacterial cellulosomes, which have high species specificity. This promiscuity may confer a selective advantage of fungi over bacteria in these environments.

[0094] In addition to the ScaA orthologs, other scaffoldin-like proteins were also detected through proteomic analysis of cellulosome-associated proteins. We tested three of these scaffoldins for dockerin binding activity and each tested positive over an empty vector control, suggesting that multiple scaffoldins likely exist in fungal cellulosomes. To search for scaffoldin-like proteins more broadly within anaerobic fungi, we developed a Hidden Markov Model (HMM) based on the repeating motif from all 6 scaffoldins biochemically verified to interact with dockerins. We found 95 unique loci in the genomes of *A. robustus*, *P. finnis*, and *N. californiae*, that bear a signal peptide and at least 10 cohesin repeats. Fewer loci (14) were detected in *P. sp. E2* and *O. sp. CIA* due to fragmented genome assemblies. Significantly, no loci were found in prokaryotes (~2000 genomes) and only 1 or 2 weak hits in other fungi (~400 genomes), demonstrating this HMM is highly specific to fungal scaffoldins. These results indicate that gut fungi likely produce multiple scaffoldins for cellulosome assembly, and these scaffoldins represent a new family of genes that is unique to the early branching anaerobic fungi.

[0095] While fungal scaffoldins and their NCDD ligands are specific to gut fungi, many plant biomass degrading enzymes that encode NCDDs are of bacterial origin, which has been noted previously for a limited subset of enzymes. Indeed, all five gut fungal genomes sequenced to date have large numbers of genes that are more similar to bacterial than to eukaryotic genes (9-13%). We aligned 1600 DDPs of the 5 anaerobic fungal genomes with the 394 fungi currently deposited in JGI MycoCosm (excluding *Neocallimastigomycota*) and the 1774 bacteria and archaea in JGI Integrated Microbial Genomes (IMG). Of these proteins, 611 aligned better with bacterial than fungal proteins and 158 aligned exclusively with bacteria. Conversely, only 38 aligned exclusively with fungi, and 372 aligned better to fungi than to bacteria. The remaining DDPs aligned equally with IMG and MycoCosm protein (3) or did not align with either (418). To determine whether this bacterial resemblance is the result of inter-kingdom horizontal gene transfer (HGT), we queried the domains that are fused to NCDDs to extract homologous sequences from the same bacterial and fungal genomes. When possible, we built phylogenetic trees of the domain sequences. Out of 35 non-dockerin domains analyzed, 10 (29%) passed our 2 criteria of 1) greater amino acid similarity to bacterial than to fungal sequences and 2) branching with bacterial rather than fungal sequences in its phylogenetic tree with >70% bootstrap support. The list of domains with an HGT signature includes 9 CAZyme domains as well as the spore coat domain. However, this

analysis does not inform us as to the direction of any possible HGT events. Subjecting NCDDs to the same analysis showed that there are no similar sequences in IMG at all, suggesting that many DDPs may be fusions between native fungal and horizontally transferred bacterial components. Intriguingly, we found 12 fungal-bacterial homolog pairs where the bacterial protein is also a bacterial dockerin-domain protein. However, the sequence similarity between each pair of homologs encompasses only the catalytic domain and does not extend into the respective dockerin domains.

[0096] Over the past several decades, characterization of cellulosomes in fungi has been elusive, with multiple studies suggesting conflicting scaffolding schemes. Here, next-generation sequencing combined with functional proteomics uncovered a new family of genes that likely serve as scaffoldins in the cellulosomes of anaerobic fungi. The evidence for this is 3-fold: (1) scaffoldins appear among the most represented proteins in supernatant and cellulosome fractions in three diverse isolates of gut fungi, and their amino acid sequences encode hallmarks of a membrane-anchored scaffoldin molecule, including an N-terminal secretion motif, a C-terminal membrane anchor, and repeating amino acid motif in between. These scaffoldins are encoded in all sequenced *Neocallimastigomycota* (representing 4 of the 8 genera of gut fungi identified to date) and absent in other fungi. (2) Expression of repeat-containing scaffoldin fragments shows robust interaction with purified dockerins by ELISA. (3) This dockerin-scaffoldin interaction is biologically significant ($K_d \approx 0.7 \mu\text{M}$) as measured by SPR, whereas a mutated dockerin derivative significantly reduced binding activity. Taken together, the identification of a new dockerin-binding protein scaffold from fungi opens the way for exploitation of this modular interaction for synthetic biology and substrate channeling. Finally, the powerful degradation activity of gut fungi is provided by the diverse functionality of its constituents, with 50 unique protein families of bacterial and fungal origin, and the assembly of these constituents onto scaffoldin molecules into cellulosome-like complexes. Perhaps the most intriguing observation from this study is that fungal dockerins and their scaffoldin ligands have no sequence similarity to their bacterial counterparts. Thus, it is possible that the cellulosome-based strategy for plant cell wall degradation evolved in anaerobic gut fungi independently of bacteria. This suggests that co-localizing plant cell wall degrading enzymes is so effective that nature has evolved it on more than one occasion.

Example 3. Characterizing the Production of Secondary Metabolites in Anaerobic Fungi

[0097] In order to better understand the production of secondary metabolites by the anaerobic fungi of the invention, bioinformatics tools and analytical tools were employed. It was determined that numerous genes involved in the production of secondary metabolites were actively transcribed in *Piromyces finnis*, *Anaeromyces robustus*, and *Neocallimastix californiae*. Genes involved in secondary metabolite production included PKS genes as well as genes involved in the synthesis of nonribosomal peptides, terpenes, fatty acids, bacteriocins, and others.

[0098] Additionally, LC-MS/MS analysis of fungal products was performed, and a large number of peaks were observed, each corresponding to a composition having

unique mass and charge. These results provide promising experimental evidence that secondary metabolites are produced in abundance by these anaerobic fungi.

[0099] All patents, patent applications, and publications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each independent patent application, or publication was specifically and individually

indicated to be incorporated by reference. The disclosed embodiments are presented for purposes of illustration and not limitation. While the invention has been described with reference to the described embodiments thereof, it will be appreciated by those of skill in the art that modifications can be made to the structure and elements of the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as a whole.

SEQUENCE LISTING

The patent application contains a lengthy "Sequence Listing" section. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<http://seqdata.uspto.gov/?pageRequest=docDetail&DocID=US20180362597A1>). An electronic copy of the "Sequence Listing" will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

What is claimed is:

1-33. (canceled)

34. An engineered organism, wherein the organism expresses the ScaA protein of *Piromyces finnis* comprising SEQ ID NO: 27325.

35. The engineered organism of claim **34**, wherein the organism is selected from the group consisting of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Zymomonas mobilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium thermocellum*, and an anaerobic fungal species.

36. The engineered organism of claim **34**, wherein the organism expresses a synthetic cellulosome, comprising the ScaA protein of *Piromyces finnis* comprising SEQ ID NO: 27325;

one or more catalytic enzymes capable of digesting lignocellulosic biomass; and one or more carbohydrate-binding elements.

37. An engineered organism, wherein the organism expresses the ScaA protein of *Piromyces finnis* comprising SEQ ID NO: 27326.

38. The engineered organism of claim **37**, wherein the organism is selected from the group consisting of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Zymomonas mobilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium thermocellum*, and an anaerobic fungal species.

39. The engineered organism of claim **37**, wherein the organism expresses a synthetic cellulosome, comprising the ScaA protein of *Piromyces finnis* comprising SEQ ID NO: 27326;

one or more catalytic enzymes capable of digesting lignocellulosic biomass; and one or more carbohydrate-binding elements.

40. An engineered organism, wherein the organism expresses the ScaA protein of *Piromyces finnis* comprising SEQ ID NO: 27327.

41. The engineered organism of claim **40**, wherein the organism is selected from the group consisting of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Zymomonas mobilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium thermocellum*, and an anaerobic fungal species.

42. The engineered organism of claim **40**, wherein the organism expresses a synthetic cellulosome, comprising the ScaA protein of *Piromyces finnis* comprising SEQ ID NO: 27327;

one or more catalytic enzymes capable of digesting lignocellulosic biomass; and one or more carbohydrate-binding elements.

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