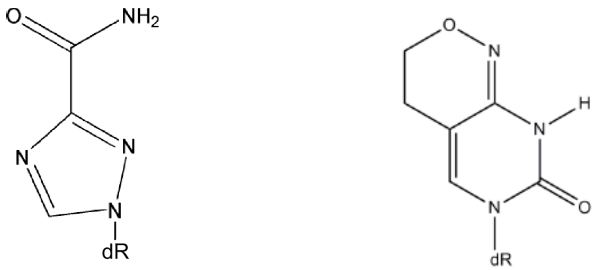

dRTP **dPTP**

Figure 1: Chemical structures of dRTP and dPTP, nucleotide analogs used in the SeSaM method.

Figure 2: Overview of the query interface of the MAP2.0 3D server.

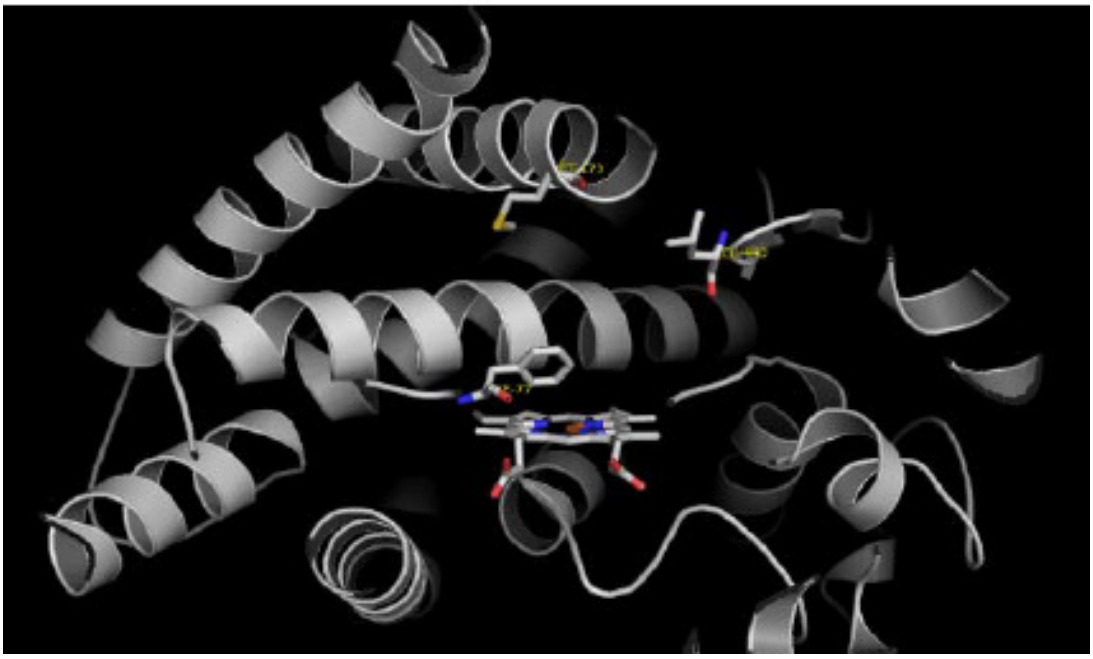

Figure 3: Close-up of the modeled E216M/F483L monooxygenases mutant.

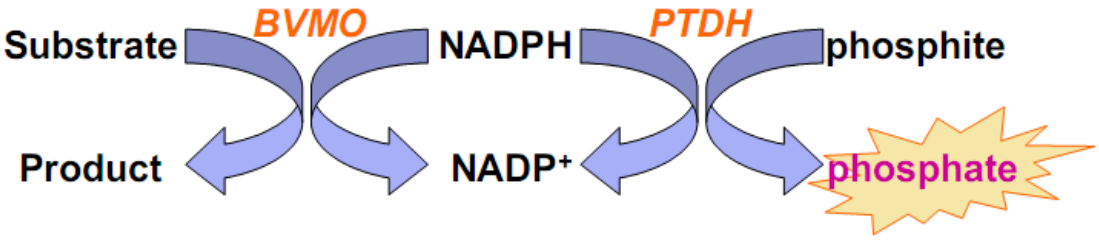

Figure 4. BVMO activity coupled to phosphate formation.

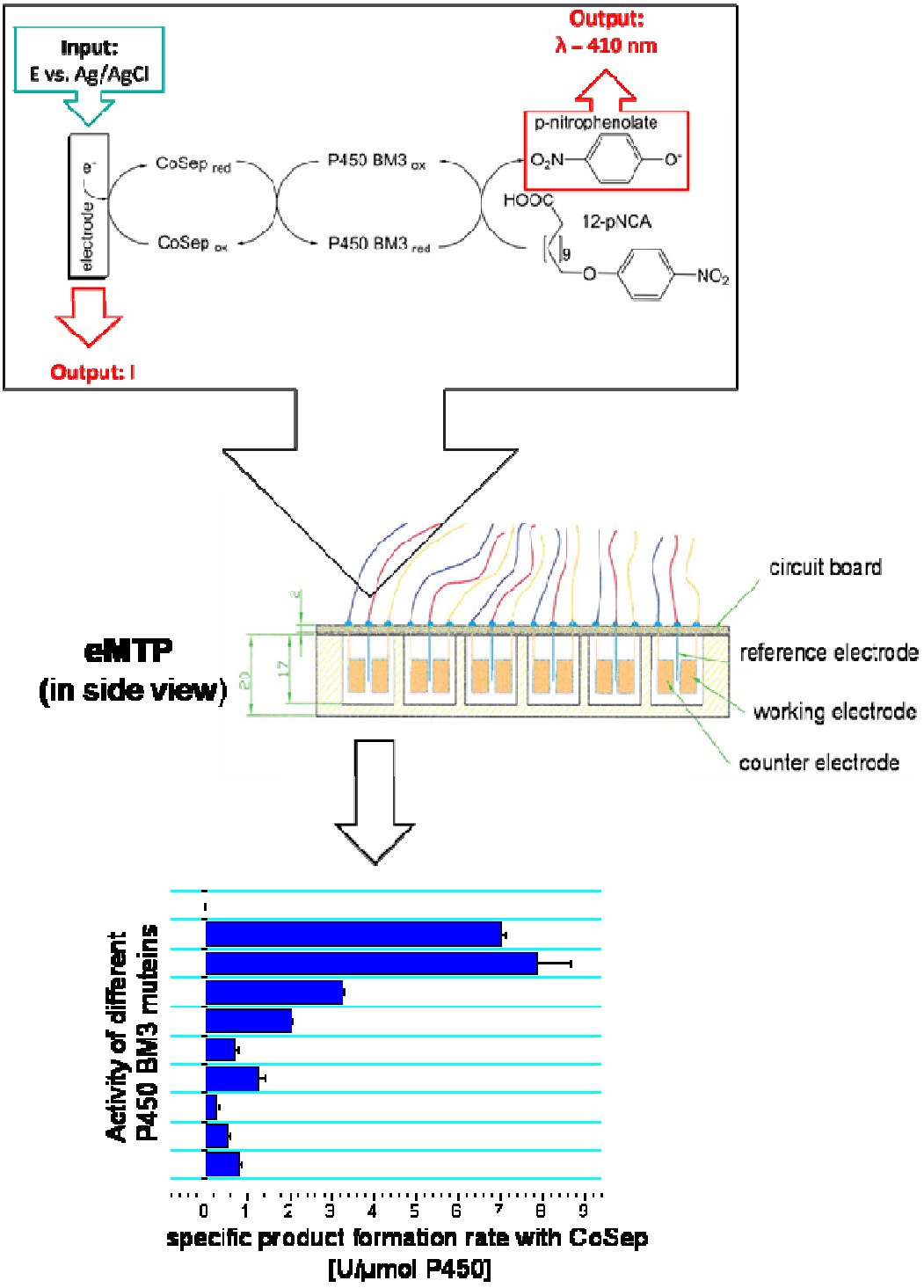
Input:
E vs. Ag/AgCl
Output:
λ – 410 nm
p-nitrophenolate
e⁻
electrode
CoSep red
CoSep ox
P450 BM3 ox
P450 BM3 red
HOOC
12-pNCA
9
O
NO2
Output: I
eMTP
(in side view)
circuit board
reference electrode
working electrode
counter electrode
Activity of different P450 BM3 muteins
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
specific product formation rate with CoSep
[U/µmol P450]

Figure 5

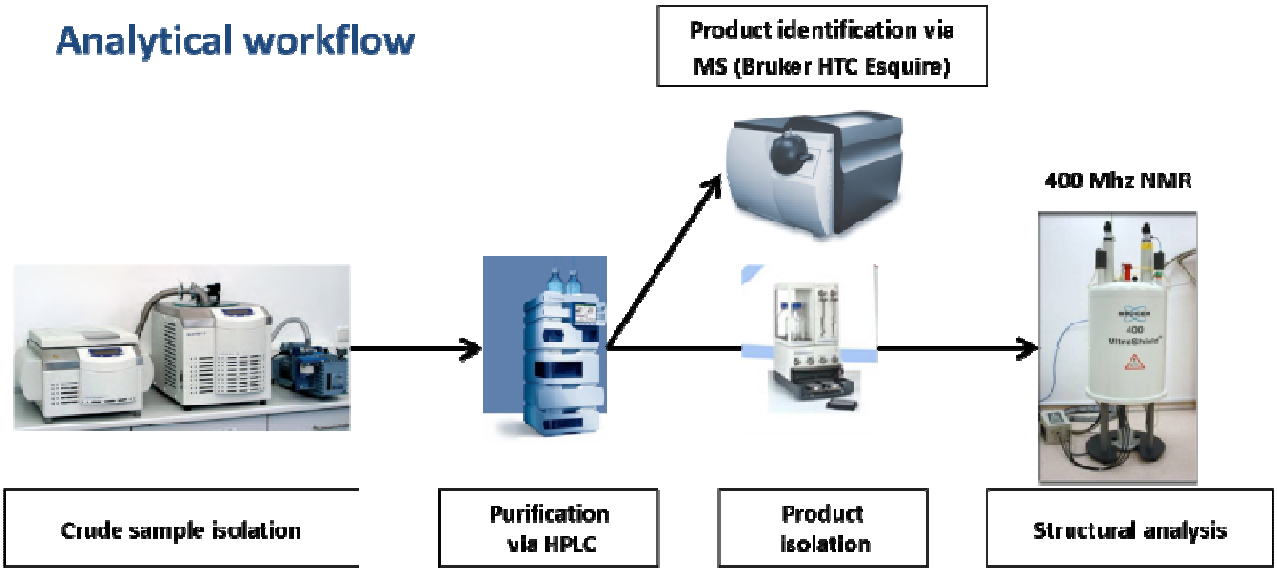

Figure 6

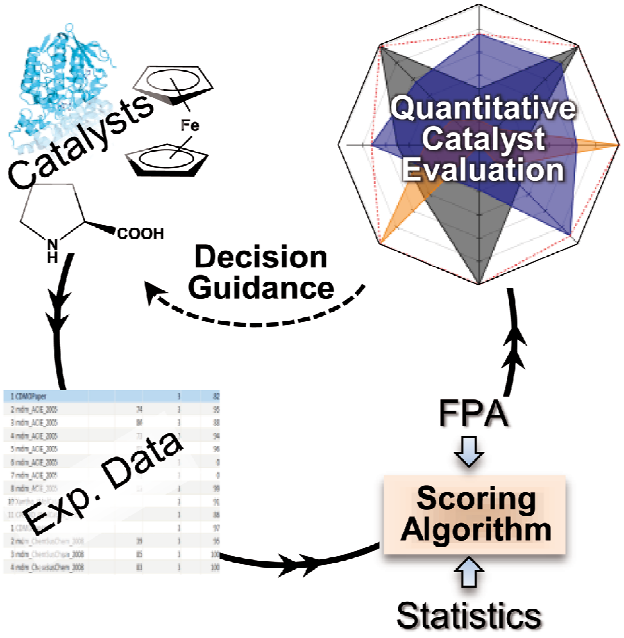

Figure 7. Logic process schematic for quantitative evaulation of the developed generic catalyst performance algorithm.

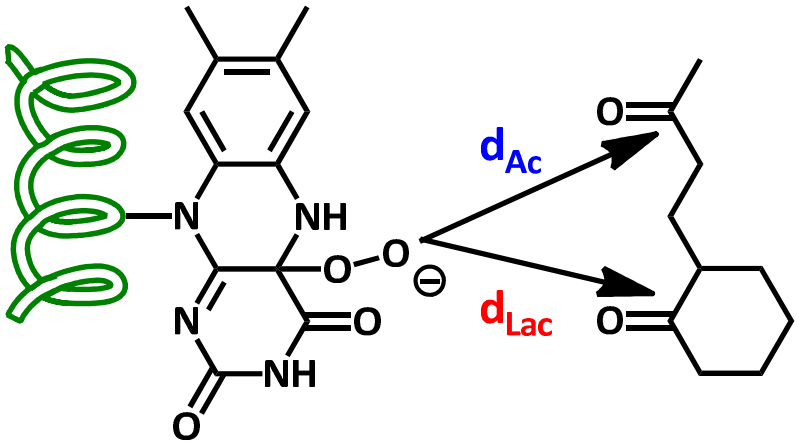

Figure 8. Illustration of the central hypothesis in regioselectivity prediction by distance measurement.

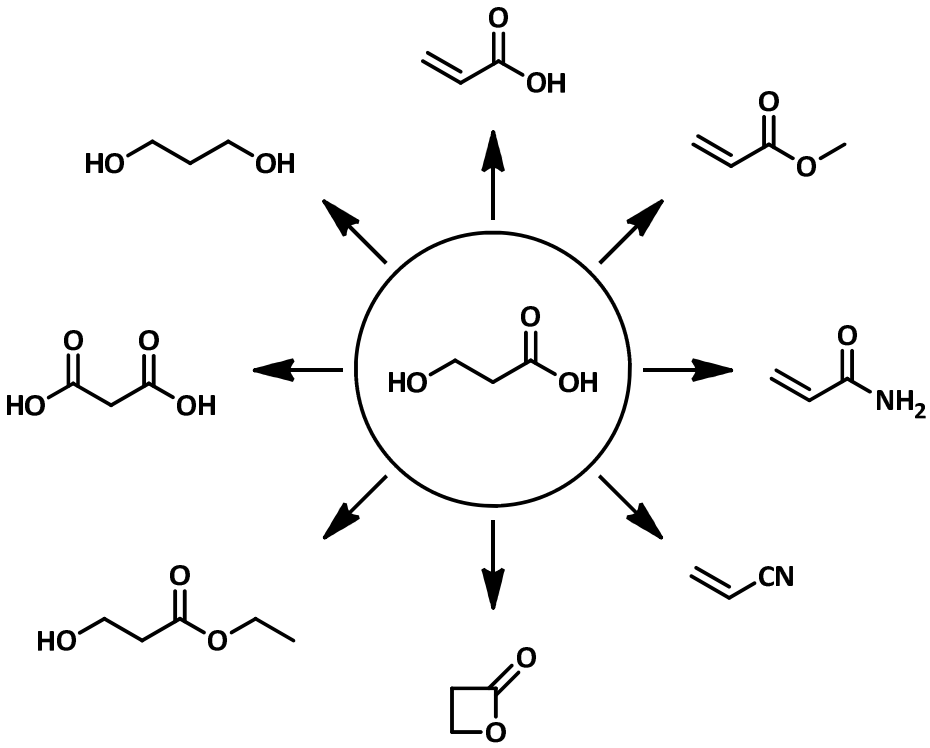

Figure 9. Derivatization pathways of 3-hydroxypropionic acid towards commodity chemicals.

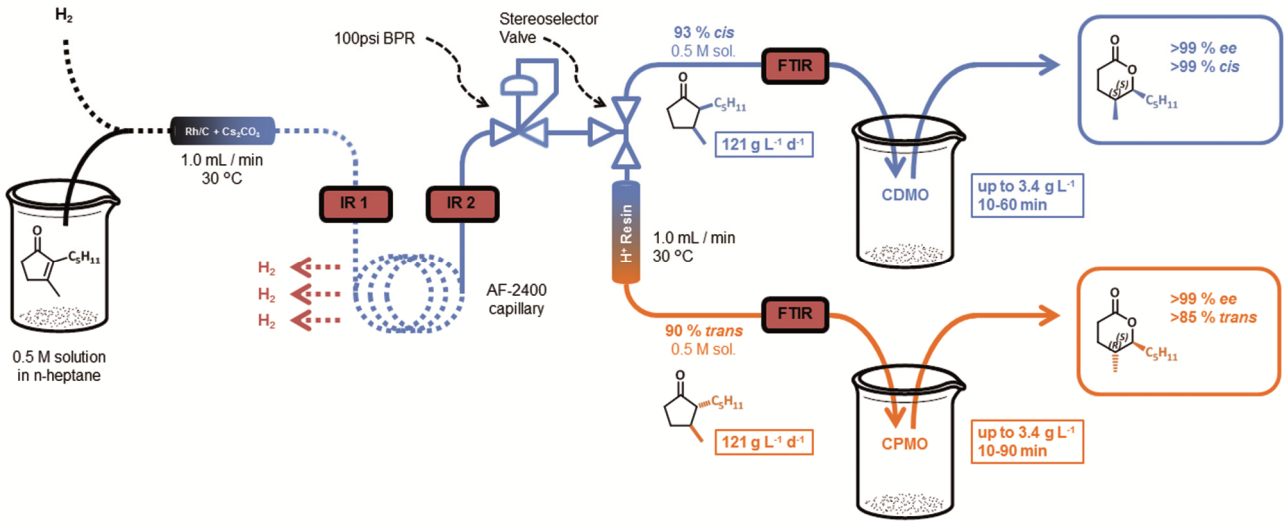

Figure 10. Process flow scheme for the combined continuous flow reactors for transition-metal-catalyzed heterogeneous hydrogenation and ion-exchange polymer catalyzed epimerization and the subsequent batch biotransformations.

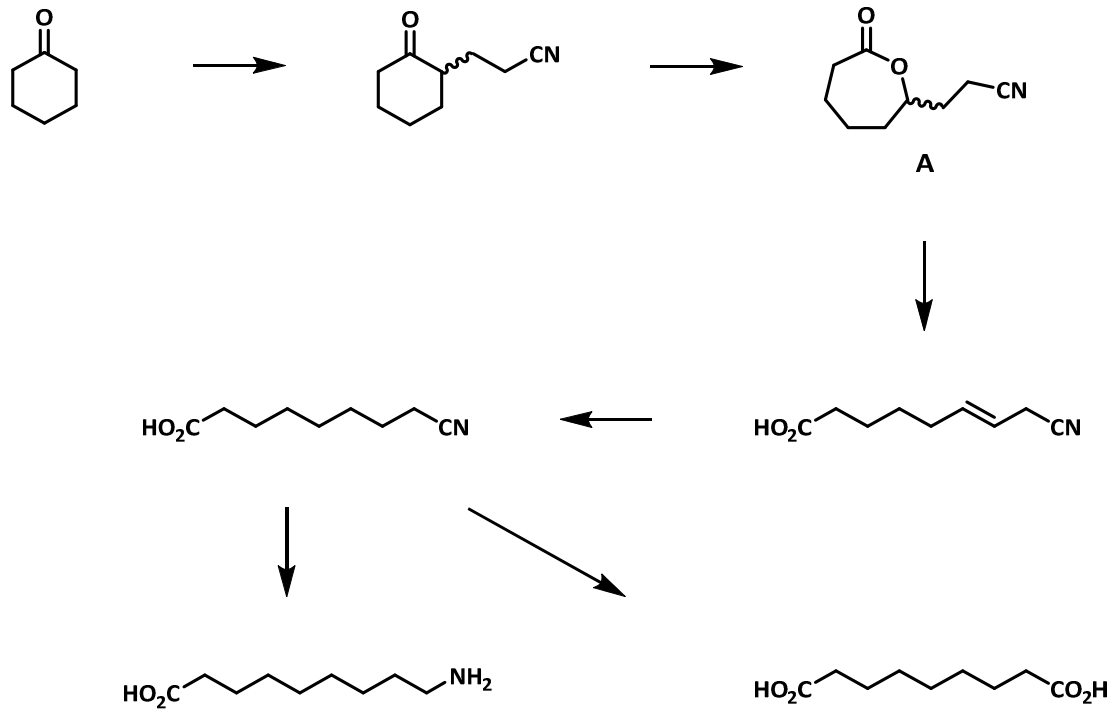

Figure 11. Cotarca's pathway towards polyamide-9 monomers, azelaic acid and 9-aminopelargonic acid via B-V oxidation and lactone pyrolysis.

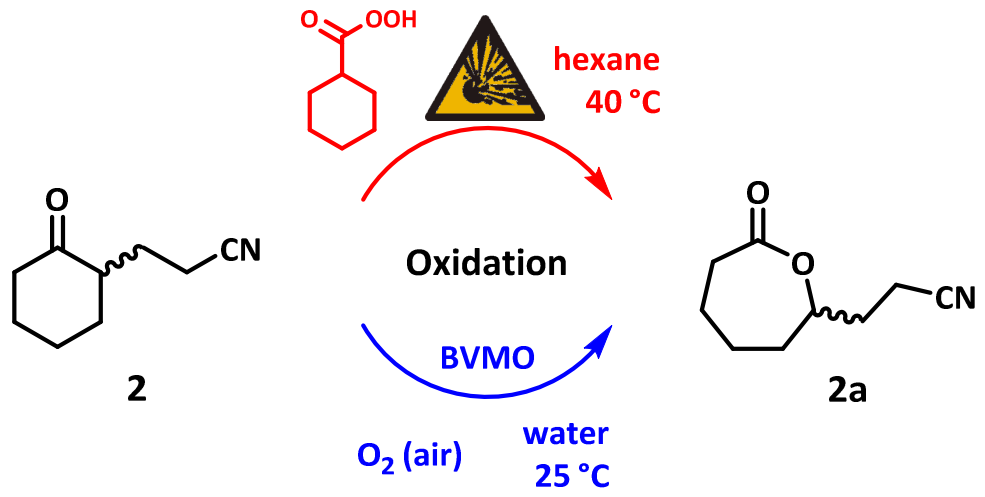

Figure 12. Green chemistry optimization potential in the biocatalytic synthesis of polyamid-9 monomers.

Figure 13. Home page of the OxyGreen Services website www.enzymedesign.org.