



UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

Dept of Plant  
Sciences



# Algal bioenergy: what we need is more biology and less hype

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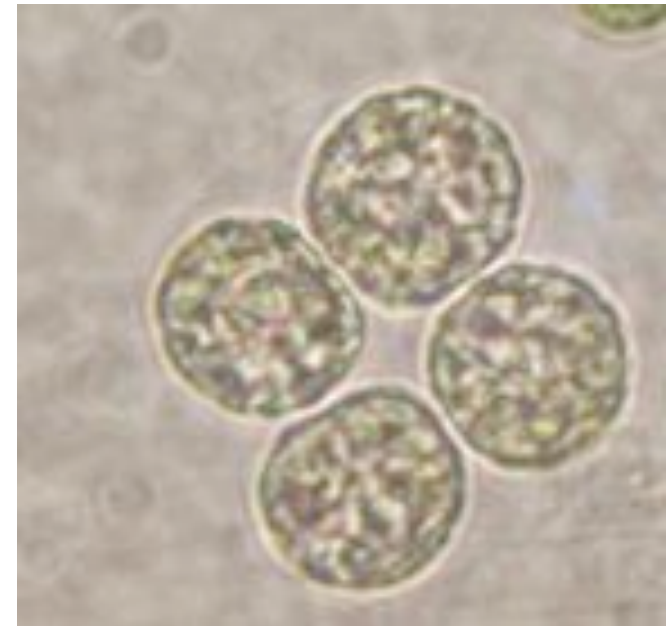
**Alison Smith**

as25@cam.ac.uk

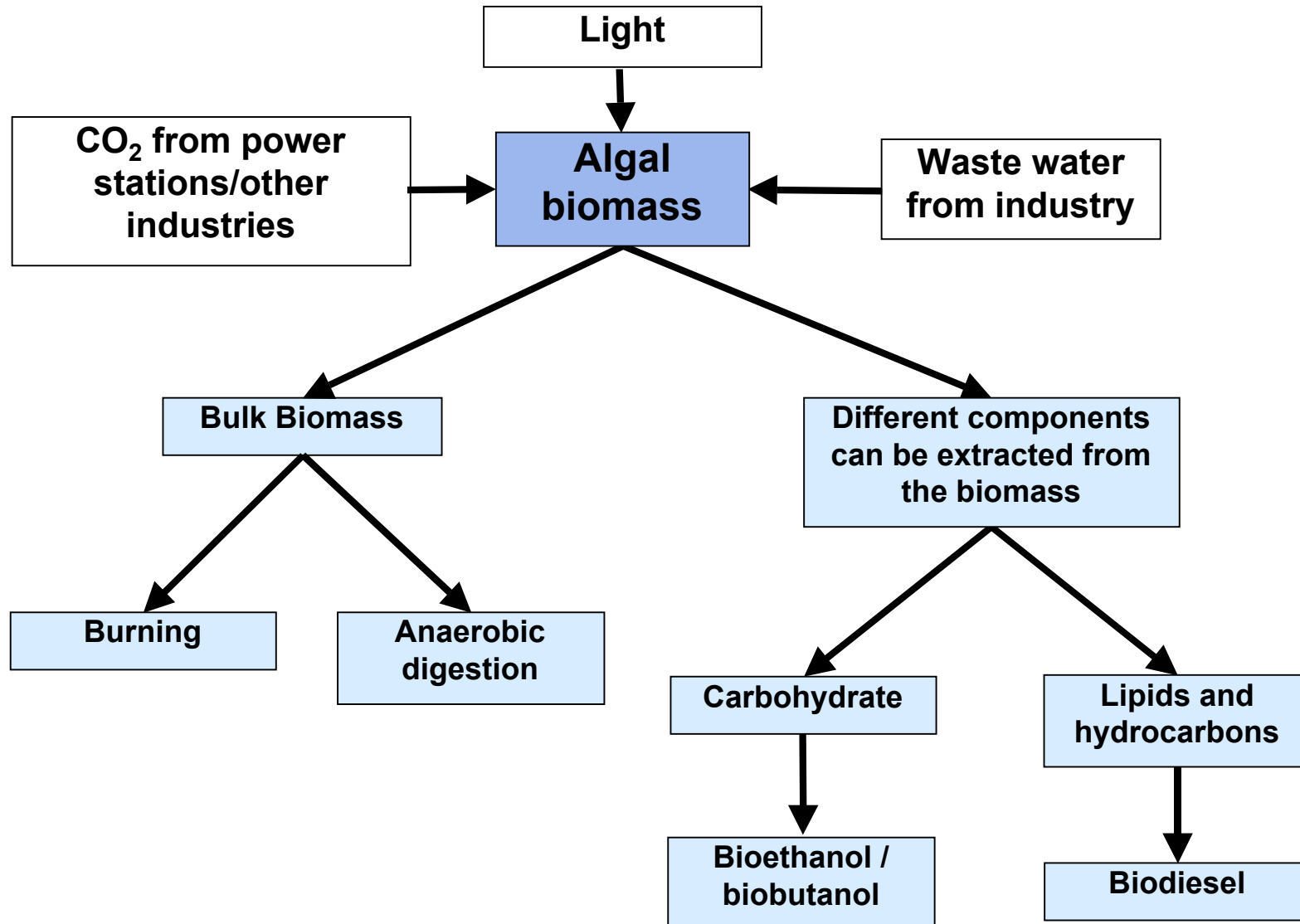
# Exploitation of algae

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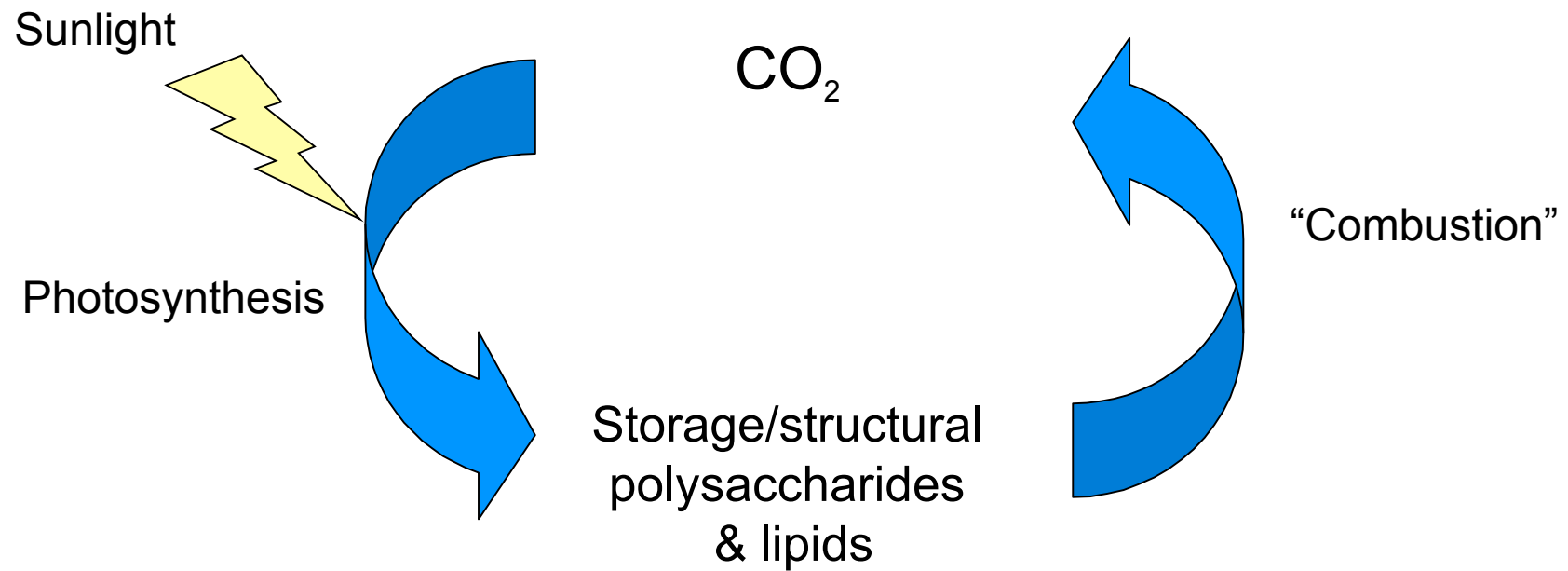
- As a source of biofuel feedstock, and CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- Barriers to commercialisation
- How studying algal biology might help
- Vitamin metabolism as example



# Algae as a source of biofuel feedstock



# Use of biomass is theoretically carbon neutral



- But not  $\text{CO}_2$  *sequestration*, unless biomass is stored
- Burying, or biochar?

# It's easy, isn't it?

<http://www.making-biodiesel-books.com/algae-biodiesel.html>



**Click here to get started  
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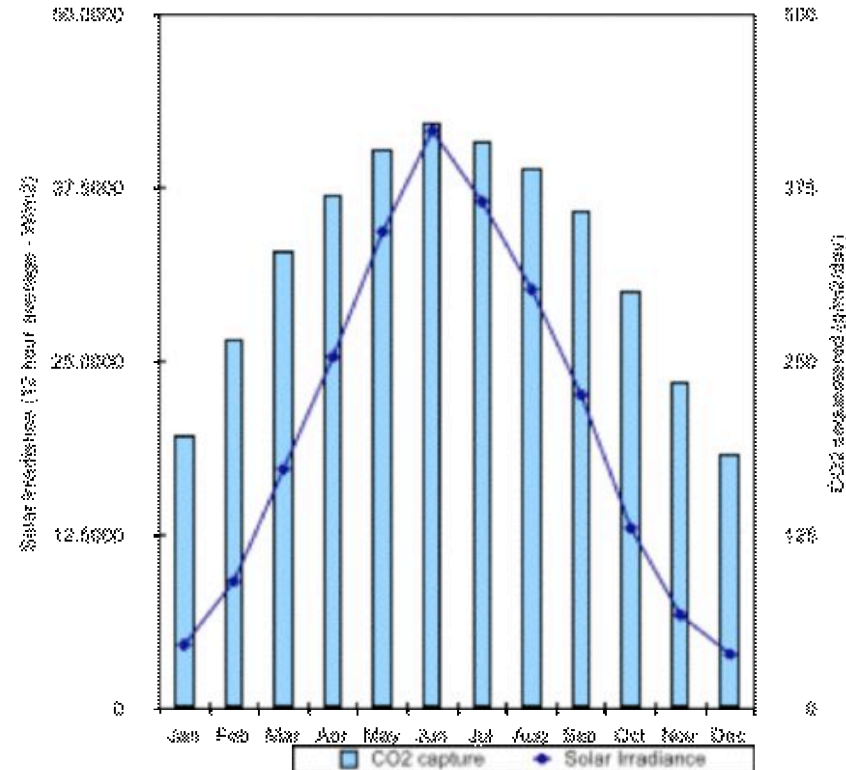


“ ”

**BY FITTING ALGAE UNITS  
TO THE SIDES OF BUILDINGS  
AND STRUCTURES, VALUABLE  
LAND RESOURCES NEEDED  
FOR FOOD PRODUCTION  
ARE NOT COMPROMISED.**

# CO<sub>2</sub> capture by algae

- *Chlorella vulgaris*, modelled for UK
  - Efficient at low light intensity
  - Growth in winter limited by temperature



- Under these conditions current strains of *Chlorella vulgaris*
  - could incorporate ~100 te/ha of CO<sub>2</sub> per year
  - 100 ha needed to fix 1% of 100 MW power station CO<sub>2</sub>

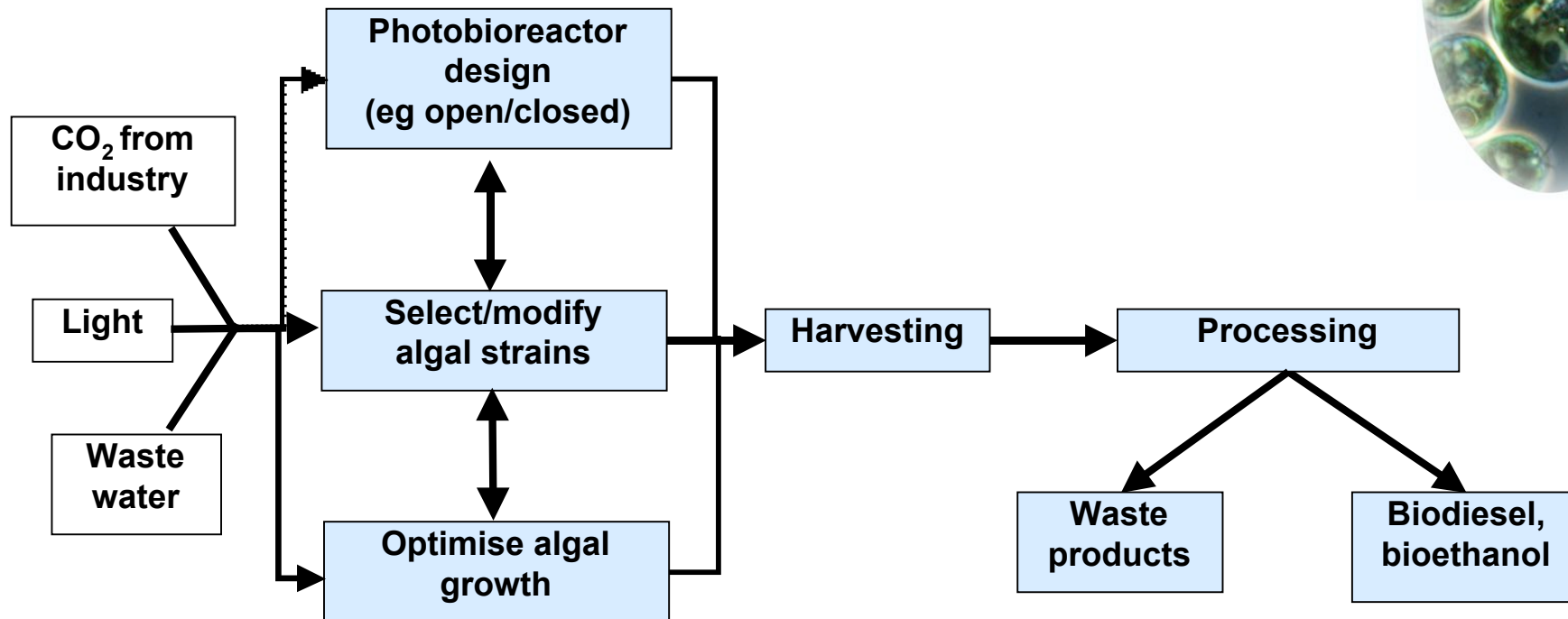
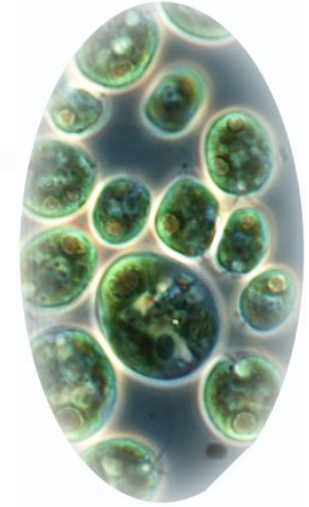
# Algal biodiesel production

- Current productivity:  
Raceway culture (open, shallow, pumped systems): 10 – 50 te/ha/y  
Oil content ~25%

Crop	Oil production
<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	10 te/ha/y
Oilseed rape	1.5 te/ha/y
Jatropha	2.4 te/ha/y

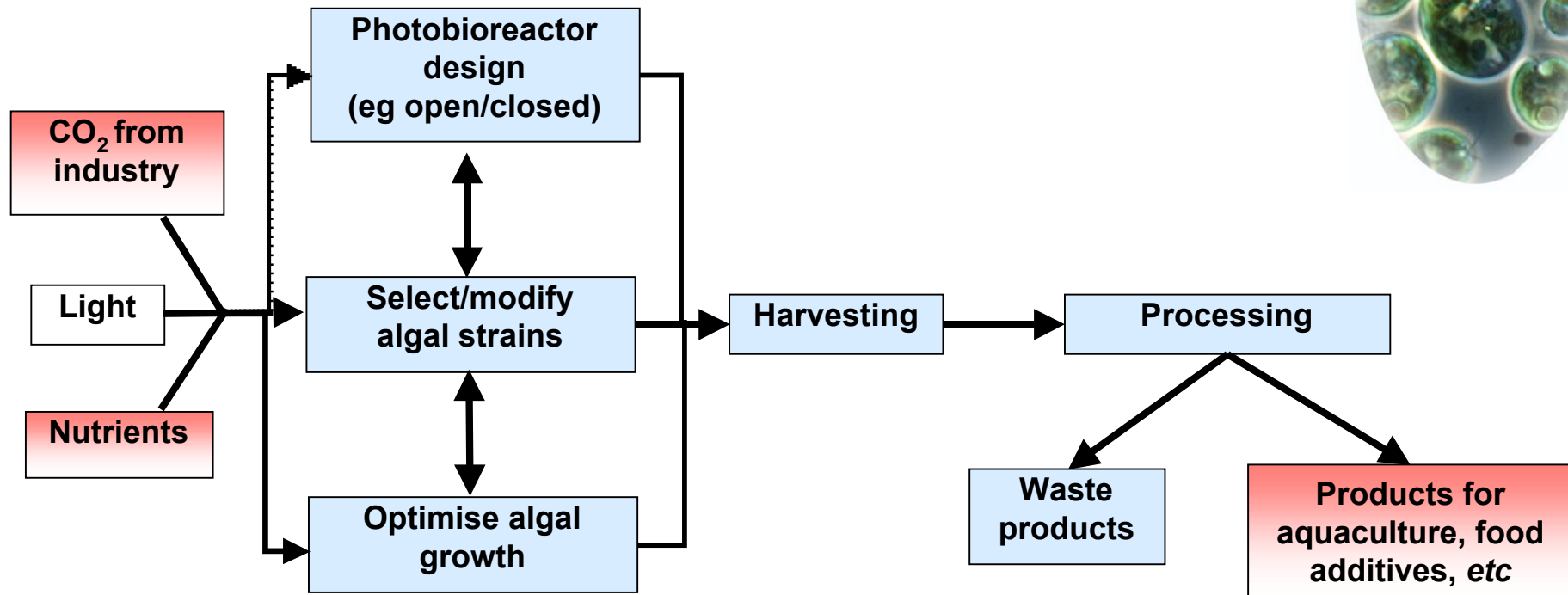
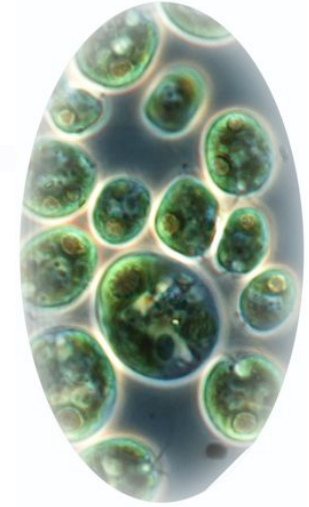
- Annual UK transport fuel is 60 Mte, 40% diesel
- To replace this with algal biodiesel would need 2.4 Mha (10% of UK land area)

# Potential algal biofuel 'pipeline'



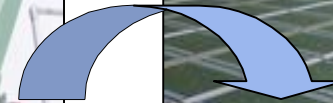
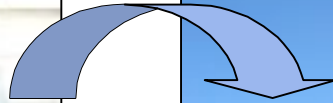
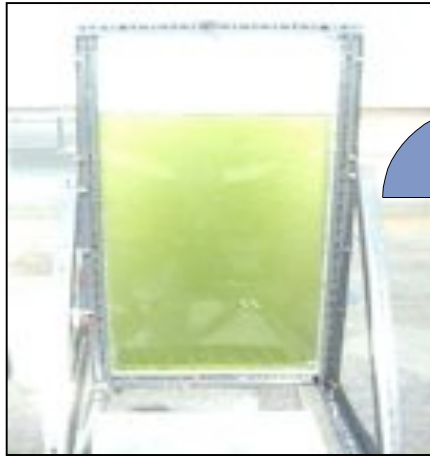
- Life cycle analysis indicates that more energy to obtain fuel than is produced from fuel

# Current commercial algal production



- High value products mean few constraints on cost or energy requirements

# Constraints for commercialisation of algal biofuels



Solix "algal farm", from  
*Popular Science*, July 2007



- Algal strain identification  
over 300,000 species to choose from
- Closed versus open photobioreactors  
costs of manufacture and operation  
contamination
- Algal physiology  
biomass production, lipid production, high value products
- Harvesting, processing, waste products
- Fuel characteristics
- Public acceptance

# Strategies to tackle algal bioenergy challenges

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- Level 1:** instal algal bioreactor/pond and monitor progress
- Level 2:** consider constraints holistically, design experiments to test various solutions
- Level 3:** fundamental studies of algal biology and engineering design to provide generic information/solutions

# Algal Bioenergy Consortium



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**Chris Howe**

Algal and cyanobacterial photosynthesis

**John Dennis & Stuart Scott**

Chemical engineering and bioprocessing  
Gasification and sustainable engineering

**Adrian Fisher**

Electrochemistry; photovoltaic devices

**Alison Smith**

Algal molecular biology; regulation of metabolism



**Saul Purton**

Algal molecular biology

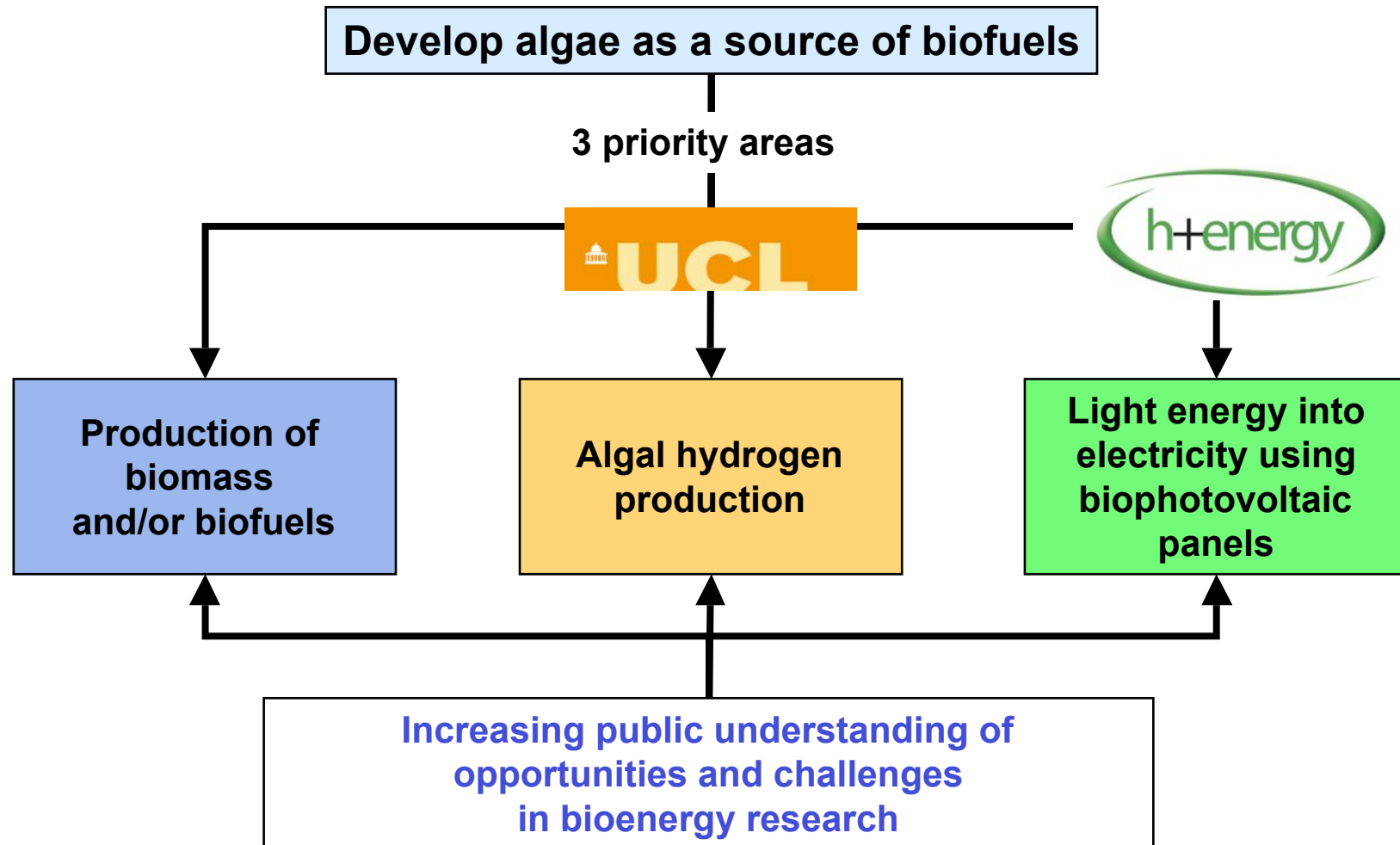


ROTHAMSTED  
RESEARCH

**Johnathan  
Napier**

Lipid metabolism  
and metabolic  
engineering

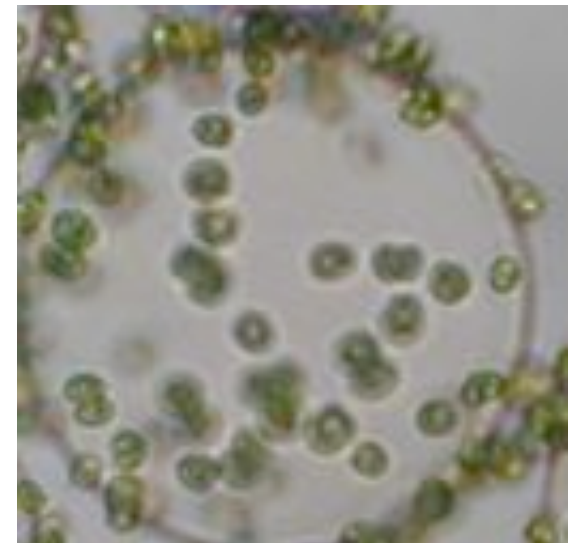
# Strategic aims of the Algal Bioenergy Consortium



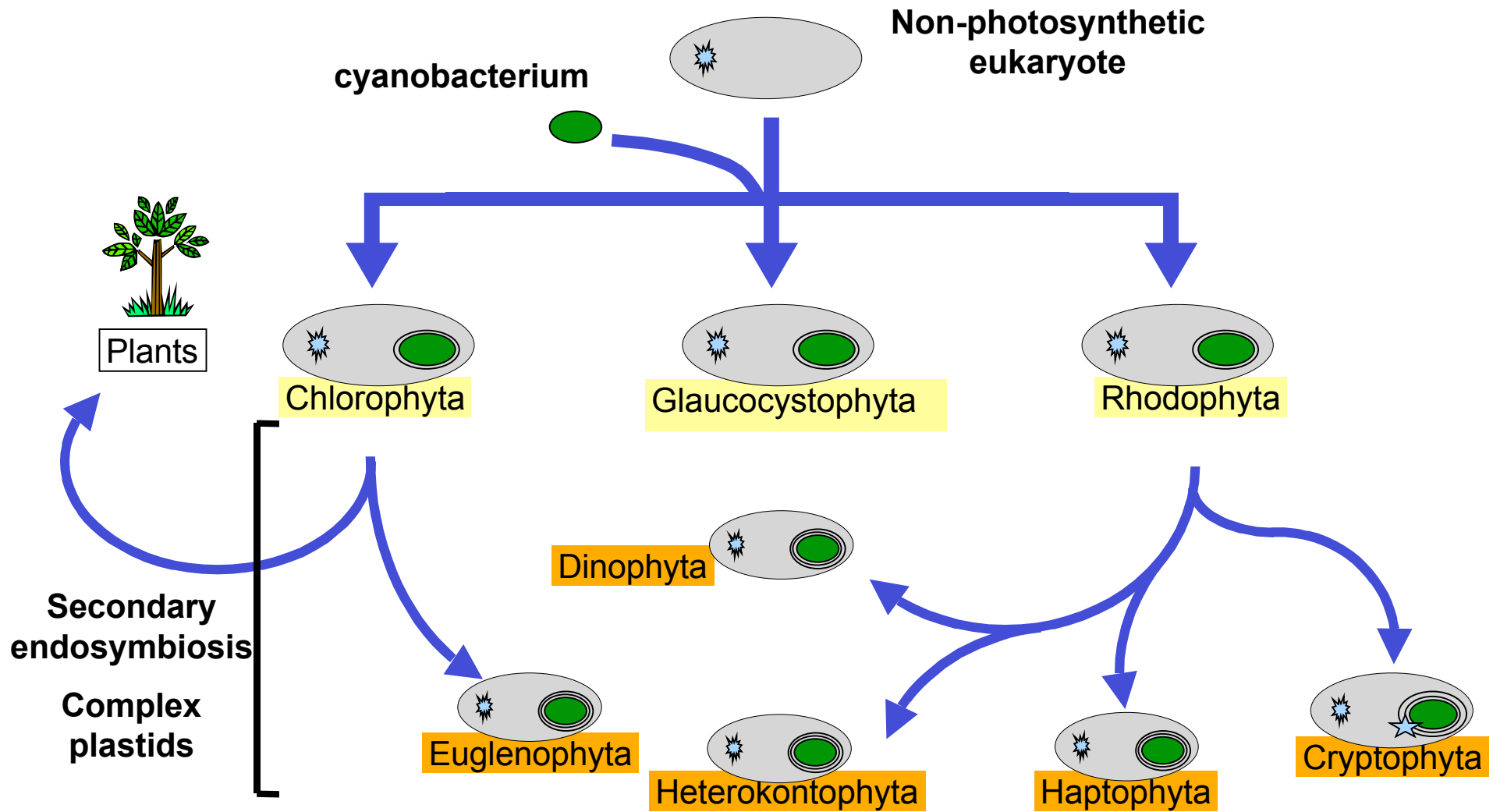
# Areas in which studying algal biology might help

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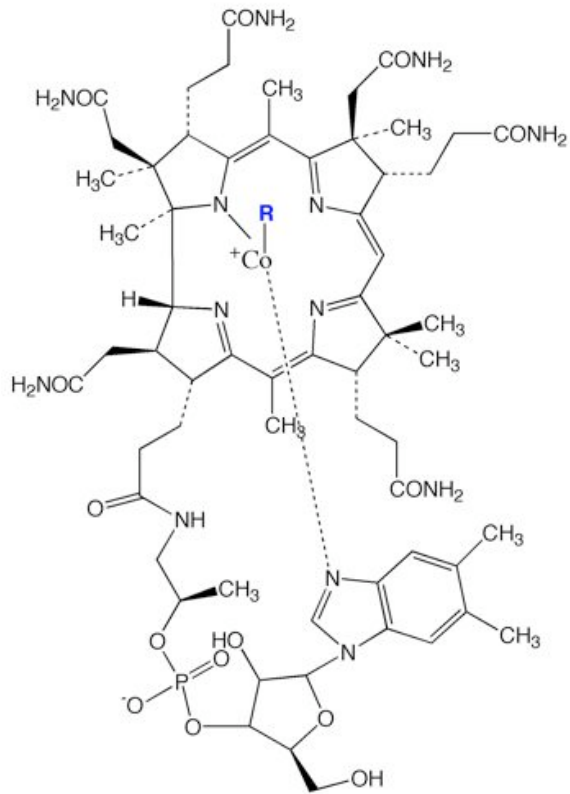
- Different uses of algae to pump-prime industry
- Taxonomy & systematics
- Knowledge of algal community biology
- Leverage from genomics



# Algal kingdom is extremely diverse



# Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (cobalamin)



R = upper axial ligand of CN, Me, or 5'deoxyadenosyl

- Most complex single primary metabolite in animals cofactor for methionine synthase & methylmalonyl coA mutase  
deficiency causes pernicious anaemia
- Higher plants do not contain cobalamin  
strict vegetarians at risk of deficiency  
many algal species contain high levels



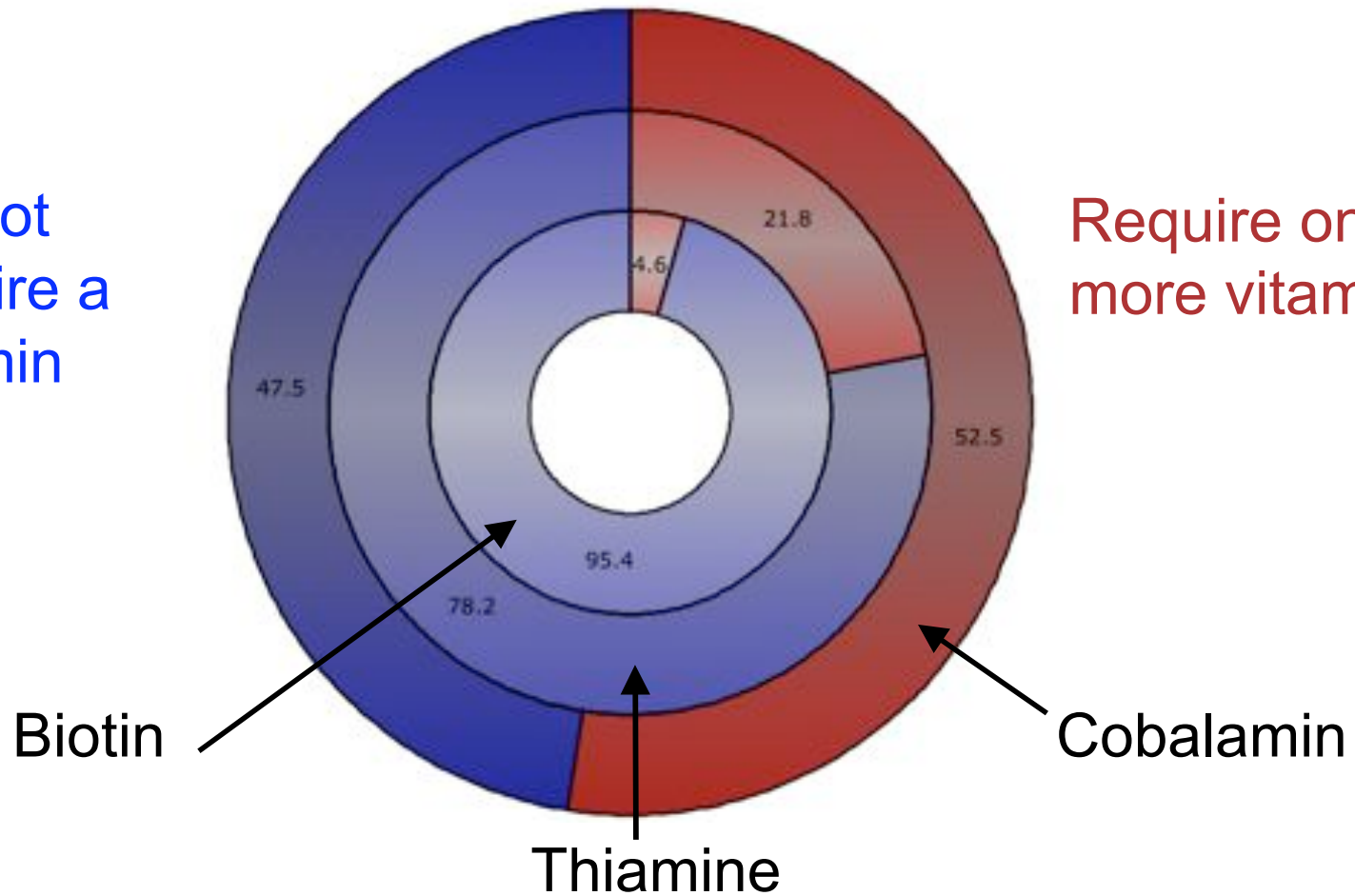
# Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> requirements of algae

Phylum	Total Species Assessed	Require Cobalamin	Do not require cobalamin
Chlorophyta	158	46	112
Glaucocystophyta	1	1	0
Rhodophyta	13	12	1
Cryptophyta	7	6	1
Dinophyta	30	26	4
Euglenophyta	15	13	2
Eustigmatophyta	1	0	1
Haptophyta	18	12	6
Heterokontophyta	88	51	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>164</b>

- Non-requirers do not contain vitamin B<sub>12</sub>

# Algae require other vitamins too

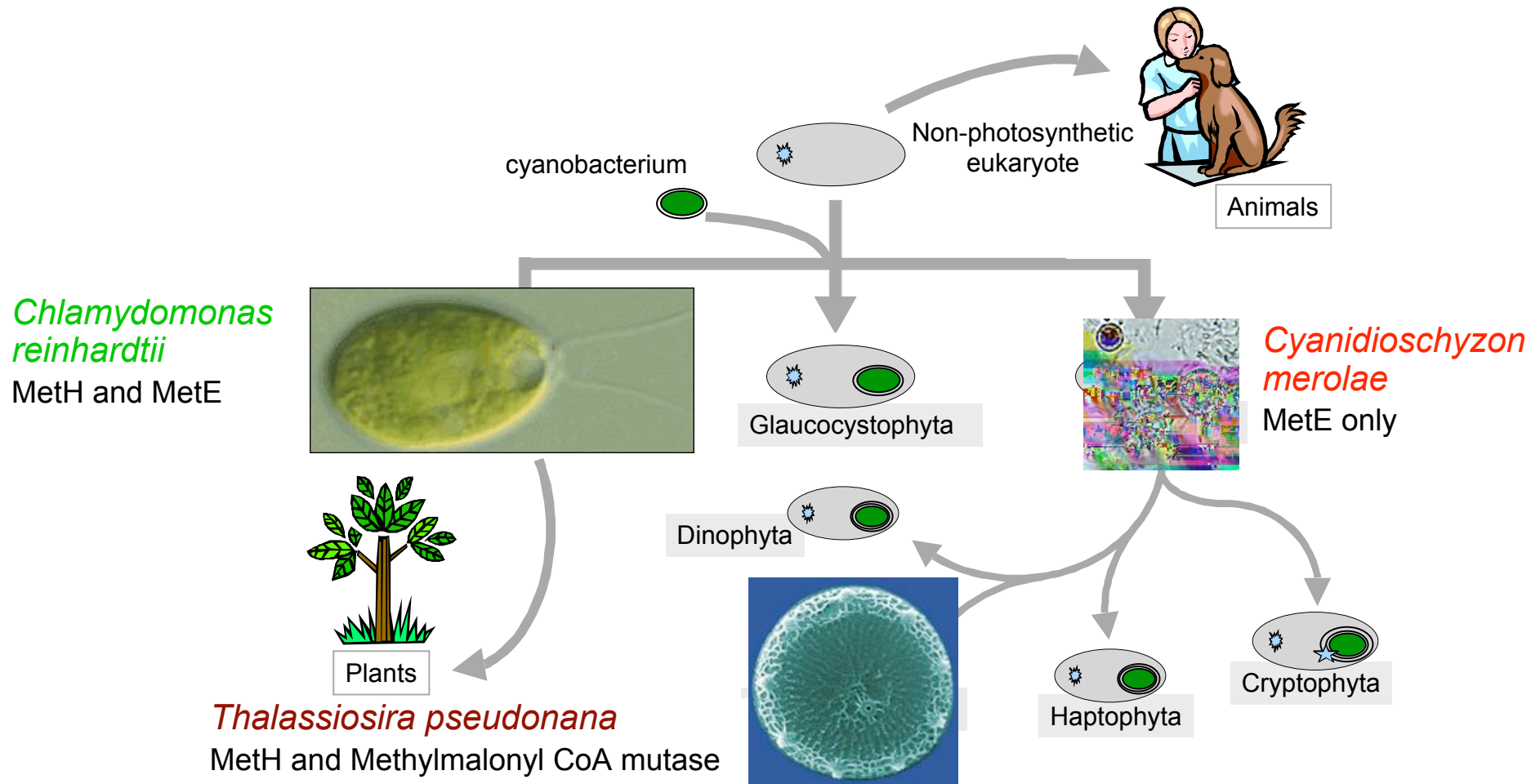
Do not  
require a  
vitamin



Require one or  
more vitamins

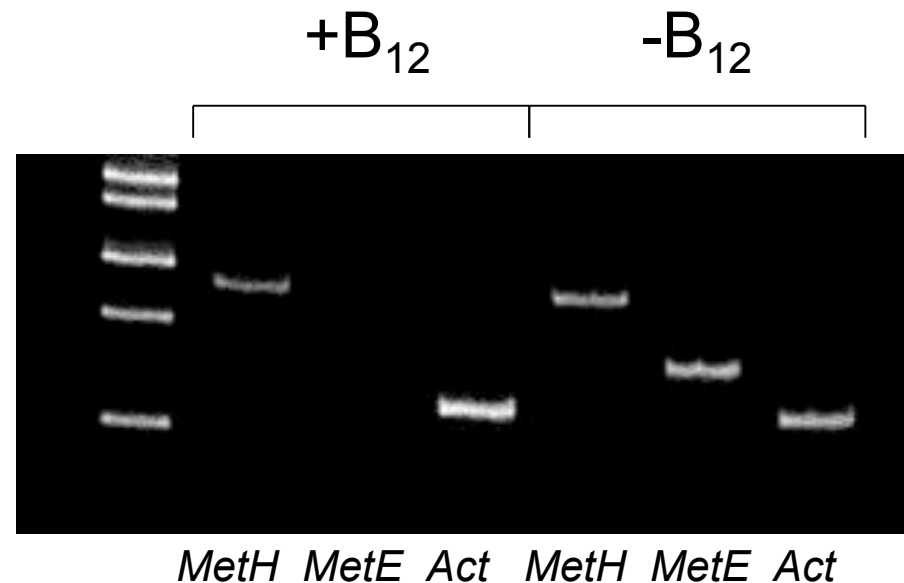
# Explanation from genome sequences

- B<sub>12</sub> requirement related to type of methionine synthase present



# B<sub>12</sub> affects MetE gene expression

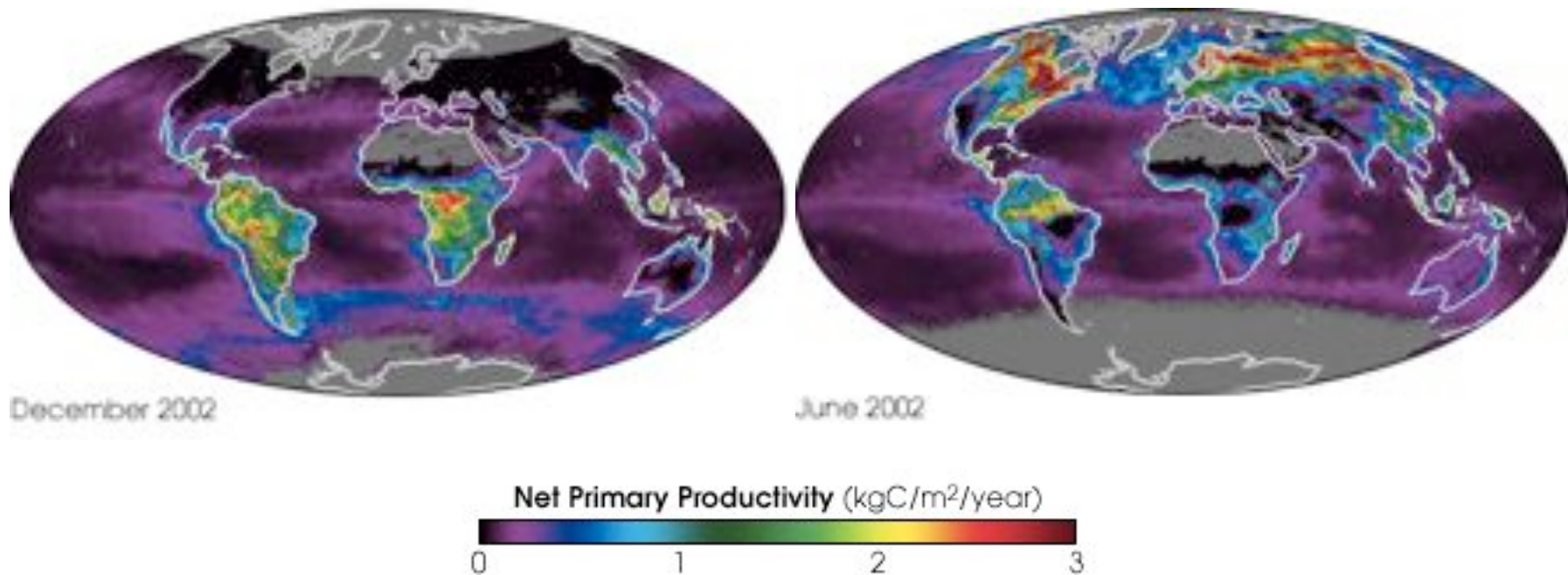
- *C. reinhardtii* has both methionine synthase genes



*MetH* is expressed constitutively  
*MetE* is expressed in absence of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> only

# Algae in the marine environment

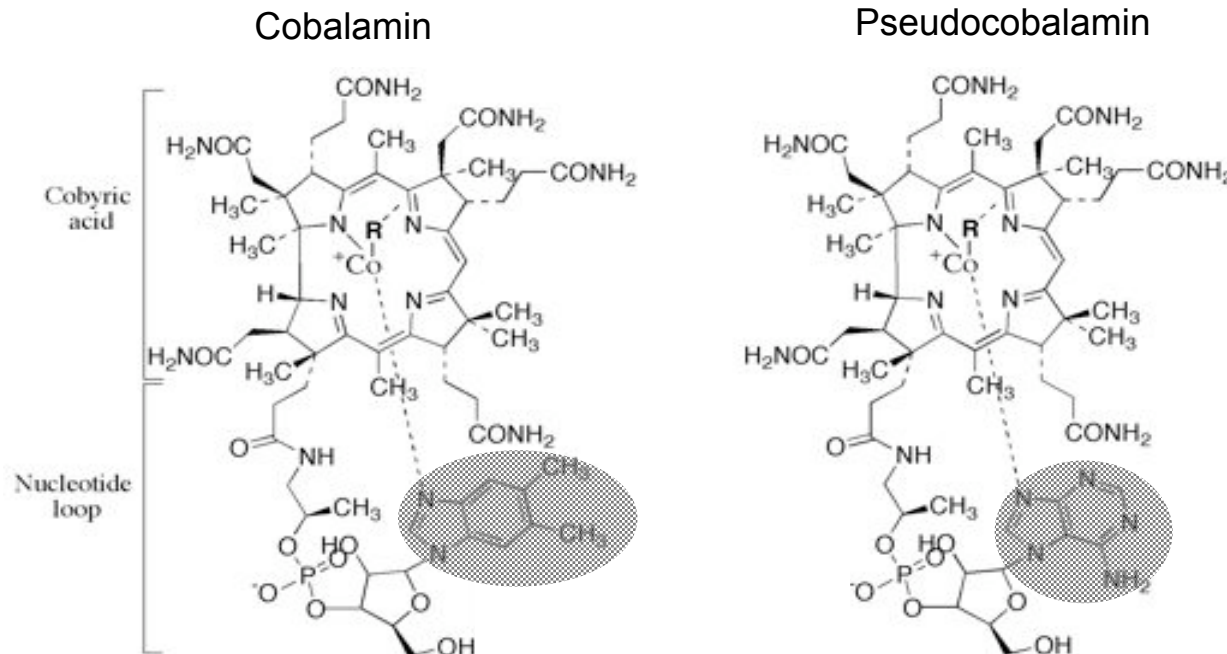
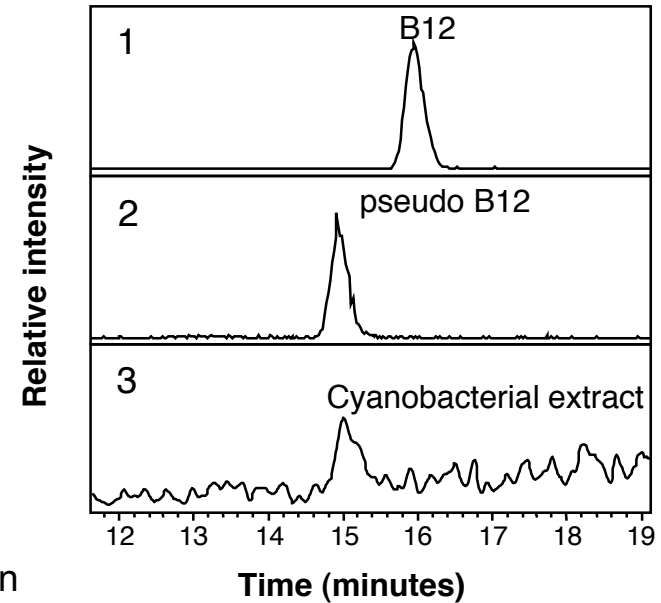
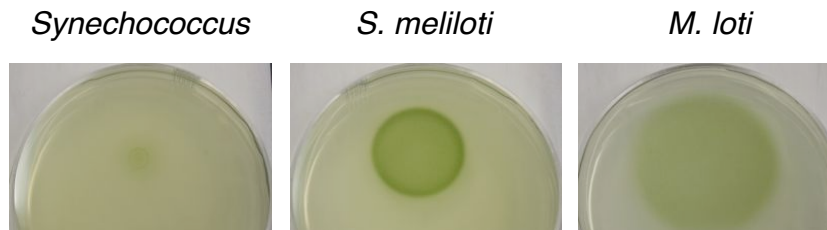
NASA Earth Observatory



- What is the source of B<sub>12</sub> for eukaryotic algae?
- Dominant oxygenic phototrophs in tropical & subtropical oceans are cyanobacteria, eg *Prochlorococcus*, *Synechococcus* sp.

# Corrinoids in cyanobacteria

- Bacterial extracts spotted onto lawn of *Lobomonas rostrata* (B<sub>12</sub>-dependent)



- Pseudocobalamin is not bioavailable for humans

# PseudoB<sub>12</sub> does not support growth of algae

***Lobomonas rostrata***  
Chlorophyta



***Ankyra judayi***  
Chlorophyta



***Porphyridium sp.***  
Rhodophyta



***Thalassiosira pseudonana***  
Heterokontophyta



***Amphidinium carterae***  
Dinophyta

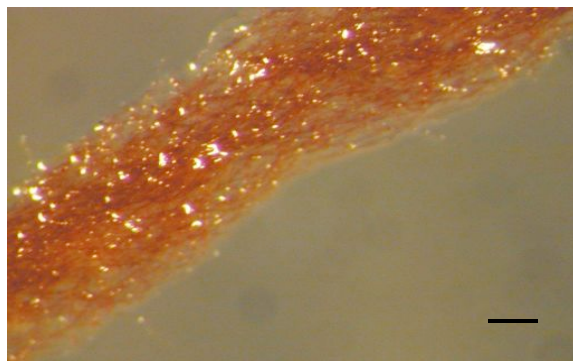


***Euglena gracilis***  
Euglenophyta

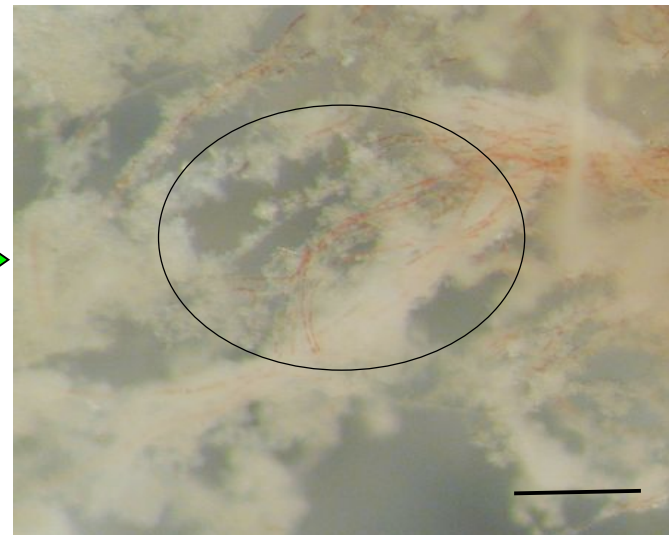
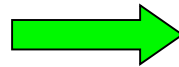


# What is the source of exogenous vitamin B<sub>12</sub>?

- Concentration of free vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in environment is extremely low
  - Seawater contains < 2 pM (~ 3 ng/l)
  - minimum of 10 ng/l required
- Bacteria frequently found associated with algae
  - Halomonas* sp. isolated from *Porphyra* blades, *Amphidinium carterae* (dinoflagellate)

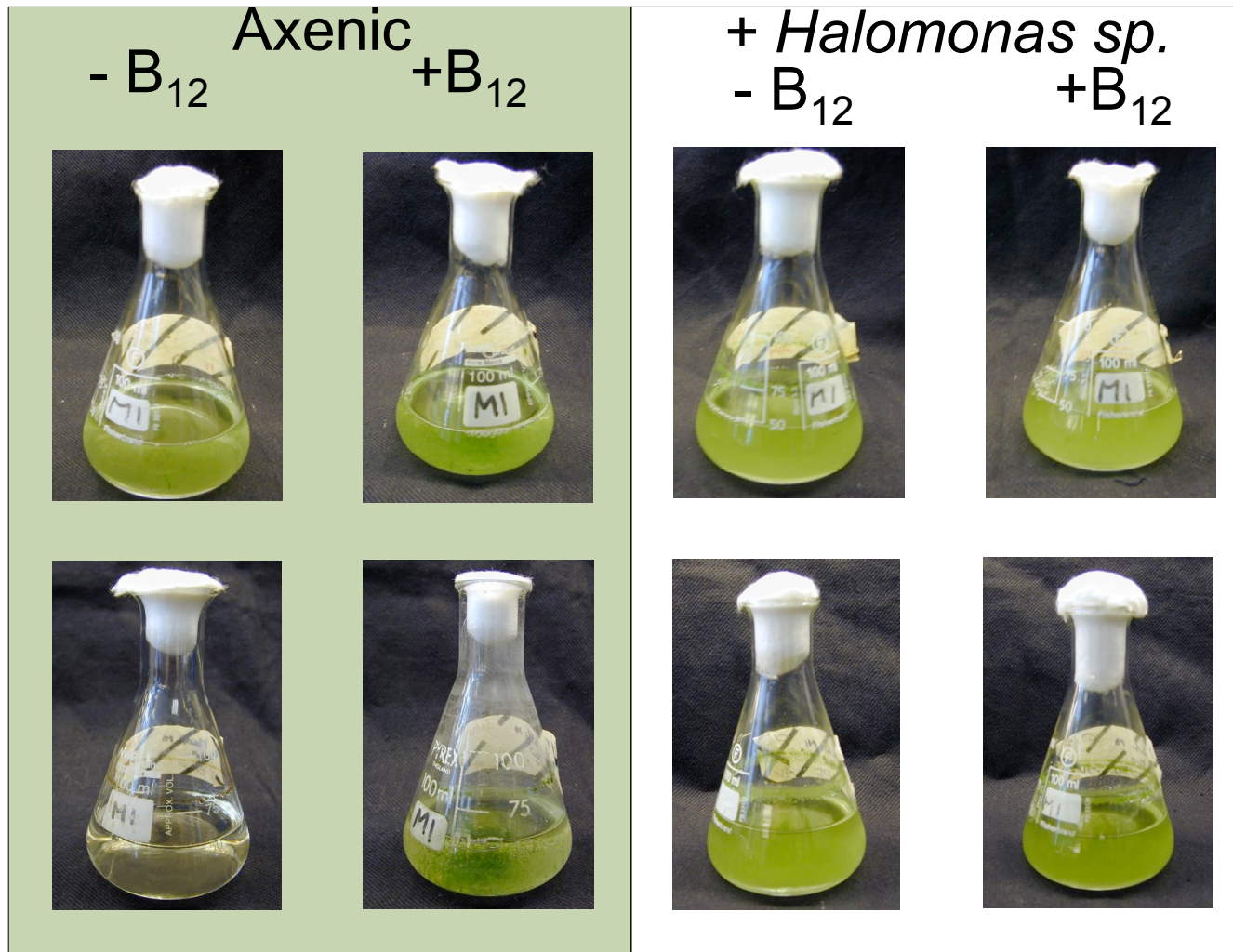


*Porphyra miniata*



# Halomonas sp. can support algal growth

*Porphyridium spp.* in filter-sterilised sea water



# Is the interaction specific?

## Successful interactions

Alga	Phylum	Bacterium
<i>Porphyridium sp.</i>	Rhodophyta	<i>Halomonas sp.</i>
<i>Amphidinium carterae</i>	Dinophyta	<i>Halomonas sp.</i>
<i>Amphidinium operculatum</i>	Dinophyta	<i>Halomonas sp.</i>
<i>Pavlova gyrans</i>	Haptophyta	<i>Halomonas sp.</i>
<i>Euglena gracilis</i>	Euglenophyta	<i>Bacillus megaterium</i>
<i>Lobomonas rostrata</i>	Chlorophyta	<i>Mesorhizobium loti</i>
<i>Lobomonas rostrata</i>	Chlorophyta	<i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i>

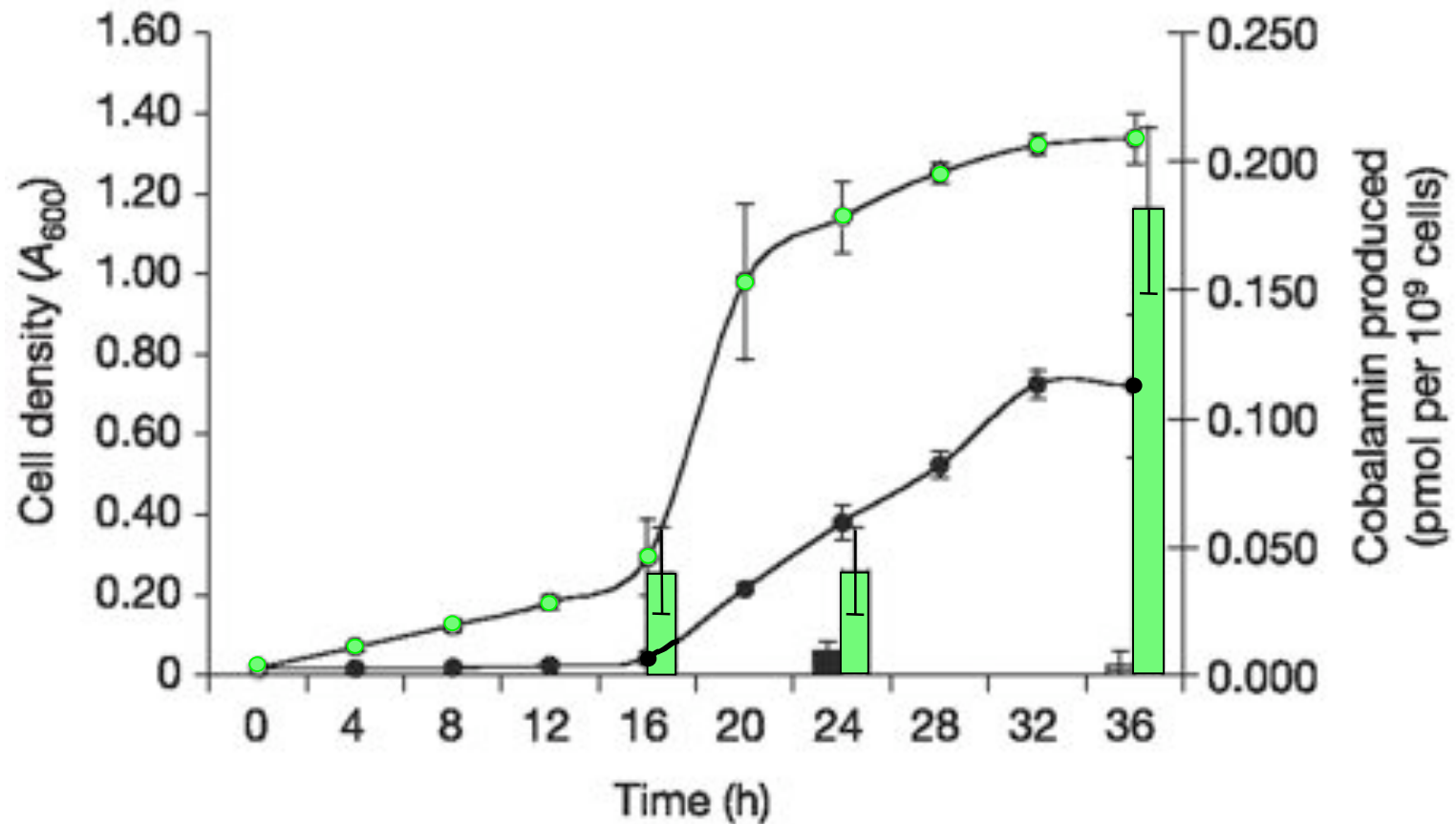
## Unsuccessful interactions

Alga	Phylum	Bacterium
<i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i>	Heterokontophyta	<i>Halomonas sp.</i>
<i>Lobomonas rostrata</i>	Chlorophyta	<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i>
<i>Lobomonas rostrata</i>	Chlorophyta	<i>Synechocystis sp.</i> PCC 6803

- So not just release of B<sub>12</sub> into medium

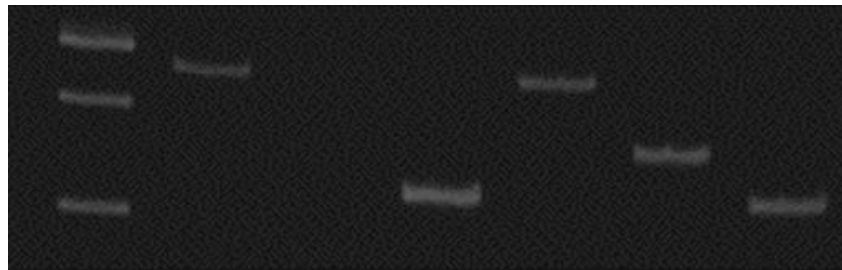
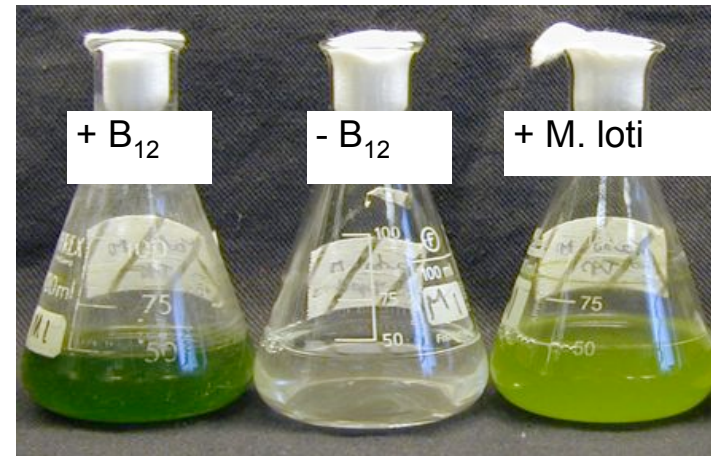
# Bacteria stimulated by algal extract

- Fucoidin added to *Halomonas* cultures



# Probing the interactions

- *Mesorhizobium loti* MAFF303099 with *L. rostrata* & *C. reinhardtii*



*Meth MetE Act Meth MetE Act*

*+ M. loti*

- Rhizobial species form root nodules with legumes

# Algal projects ongoing

- Cocultures
  - avoid need for vitamin supplementation
  - consequences for contamination
- Algal-bacterial symbiosis
  - Molecular basis of interactions
  - Role of METE in determining B<sub>12</sub> independence
- Regulation of metabolism
  - Engineering vitamin B<sub>12</sub> genes into *Chlamydomonas*
  - Regulation of thiamine metabolism in *Chlamydomonas*, role of riboswitches
  - Lipid metabolism - genome analysis, metabolite profiling



# Summary and prospects

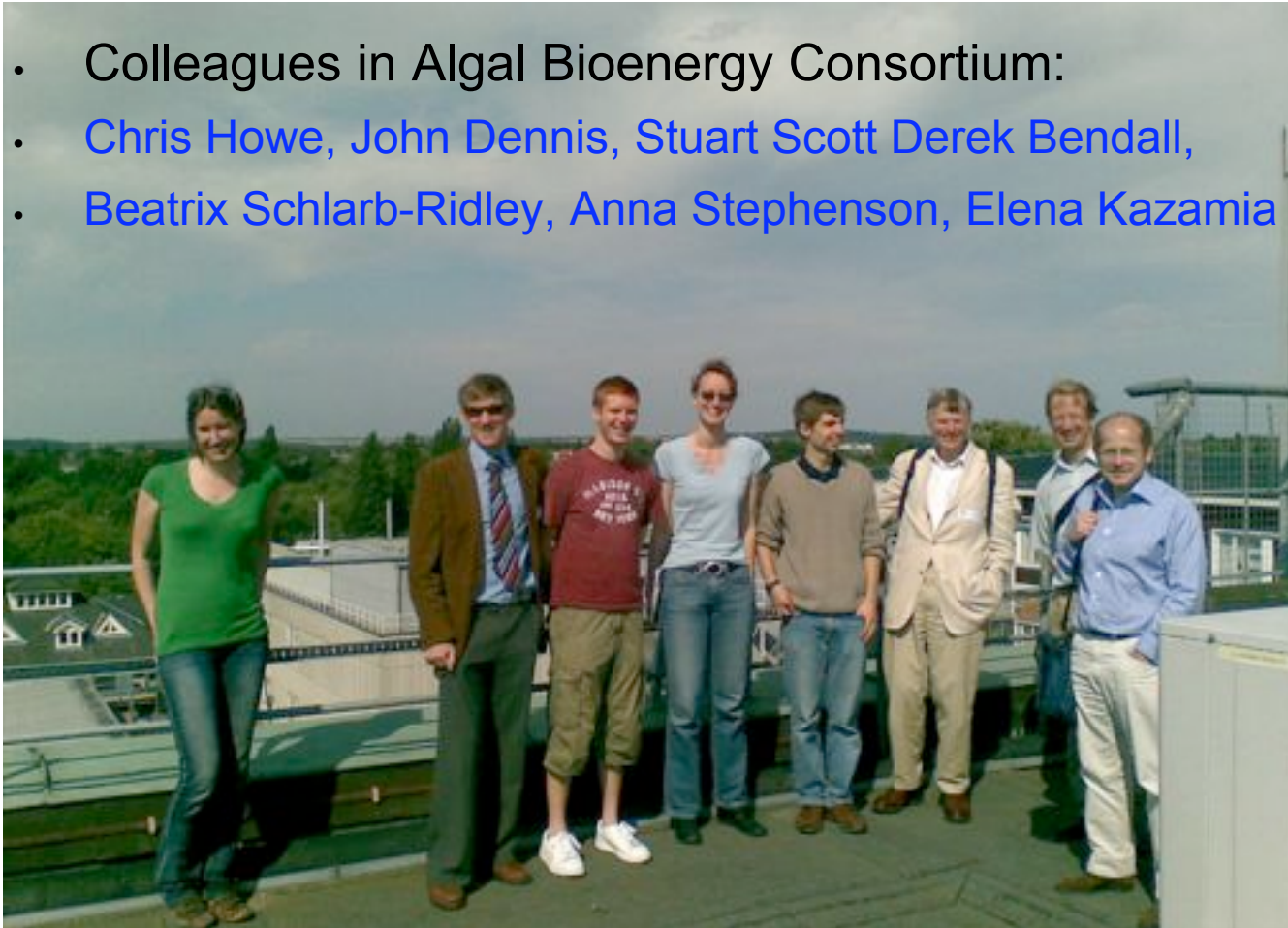
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- Algal biomass production offers enormous untapped potential  
Current technology is inadequate
- Studies of algal biology will provide both underpinning know-how and unexpected insights  
In particular of natural aquatic communities
- Genome studies  
~ 20 genomes completed to date  
Need to combine this with development of molecular tools and study of physiological processes



# Acknowledgements

- Colleagues in Algal Bioenergy Consortium:
- Chris Howe, John Dennis, Stuart Scott Derek Bendall,
- Beatrix Schlarb-Ridley, Anna Stephenson, Elena Kazamia



Funding from  
EPSRC  
NERC

Severin Sasso, Katherine Helliwell, Zetty Balia Yusof,  
Zarina Zainuddin, Haruka Tamura

Funding from  
BBSRC  
Malaysian Govt  
Swiss National Foundation