

Alternative Pathways for CO₂ Assimilation in Photosynthetic Microorganisms

Robert E. Blankenship
Washington University in St. Louis
Departments of Biology and Chemistry



Biological Capture &
Utilization of CO₂
Sept. 2, 2009

Reported autotrophic carbon fixation pathways

1 **Cyanobacteria**
(oxygenic photosynthesis)

Gram-positive bacteria
3 In strict anaerobes

Proteobacteria

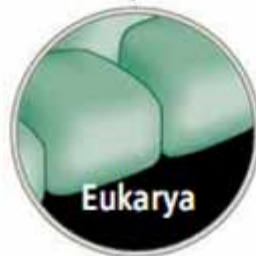
1 In aerobes and anaerobes
2 In microaerophiles and anaerobes
3 Only in strict anaerobes

Planctomyces
3 In strict anaerobes

2 **Green sulfur bacteria**
(anaerobes)

4 **Green nonsulfur bacteria**
(microaerophilic)

2 **Aquifex/hydrogenobacter**
(microaerophilic)



1 **Plants and algae (chloroplasts)**
(oxygenic photosynthesis)

Autotrophic CO₂ fixation pathways

- 1 Calvin cycle
- 2 Reductive citric acid cycle
- 3 Reductive acetyl-CoA pathway
- 4 3-Hydroxypropionate/malyl-CoA cycle
- 5 Novel 3-hydroxypropionate/4-hydroxybutyrate cycle

Crenarchaeota

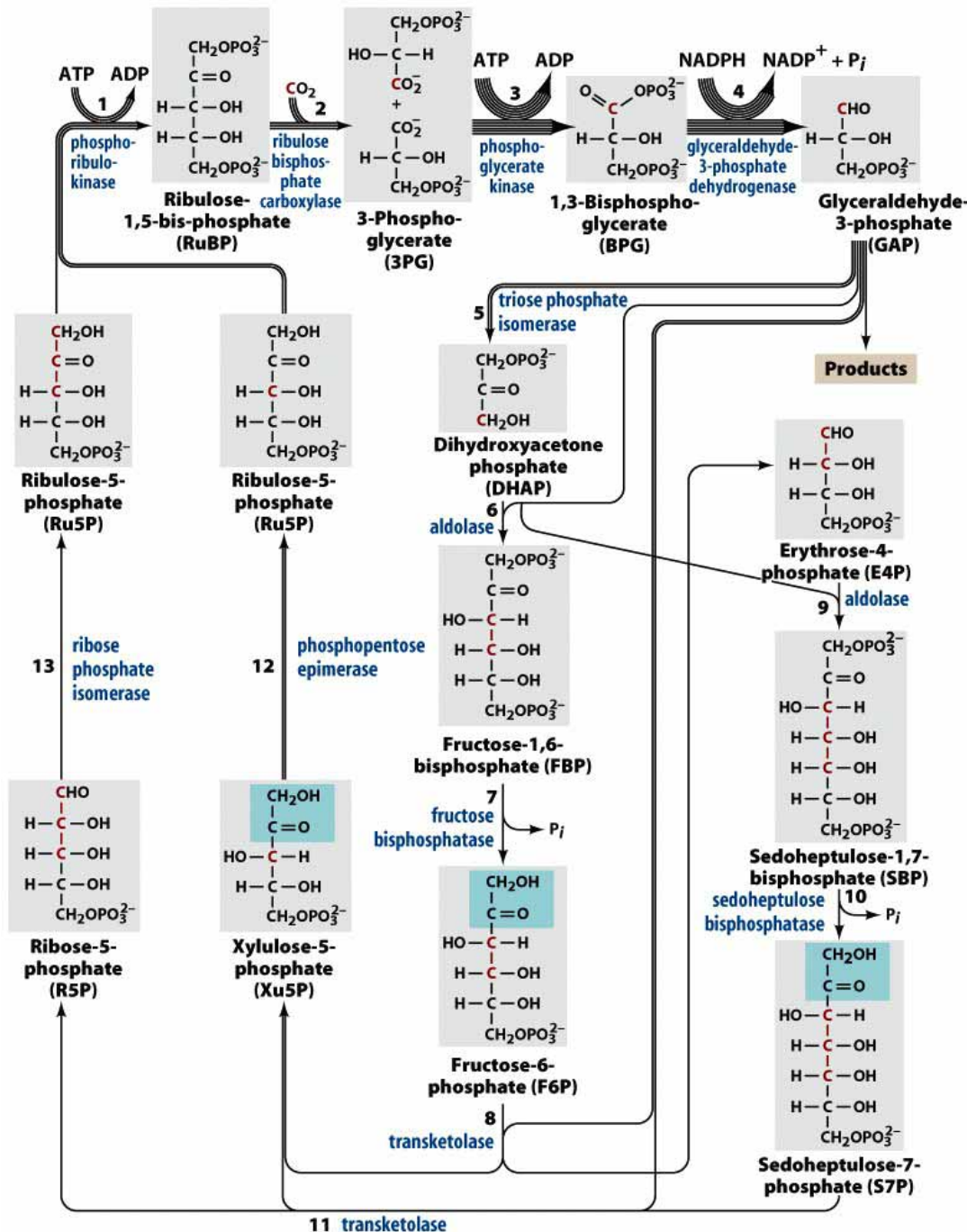
- 2 *Thermoproteus* (anaerobic)
- 5 *Metallosphaera*, *Sulfolobus*,
Acidianus, *Nitrosopumilus*,
Crenarchaeum (microaerophilic)

Euryarchaeota

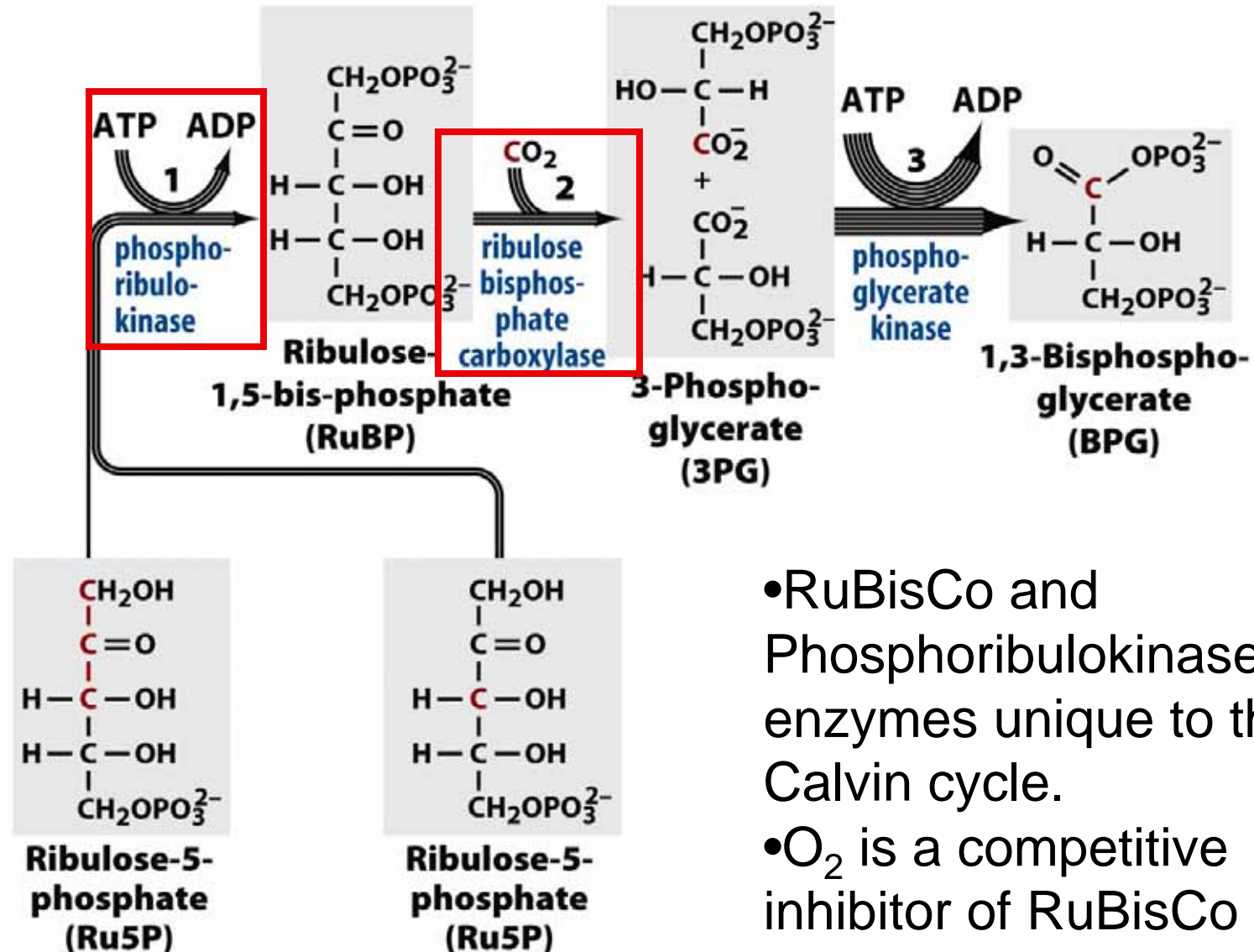
- 3 Methanogenic archaea
(strict anaerobes)
- 3,5 *Archaeoglobus*
(strict anaerobes)

Calvin Cycle

- Also called the reductive pentose phosphate cycle.
- Phases are carboxylation, reduction and regeneration.
- Many steps are identical to steps in the oxidative pentose phosphate pathway, but use chloroplast specific enzymes.

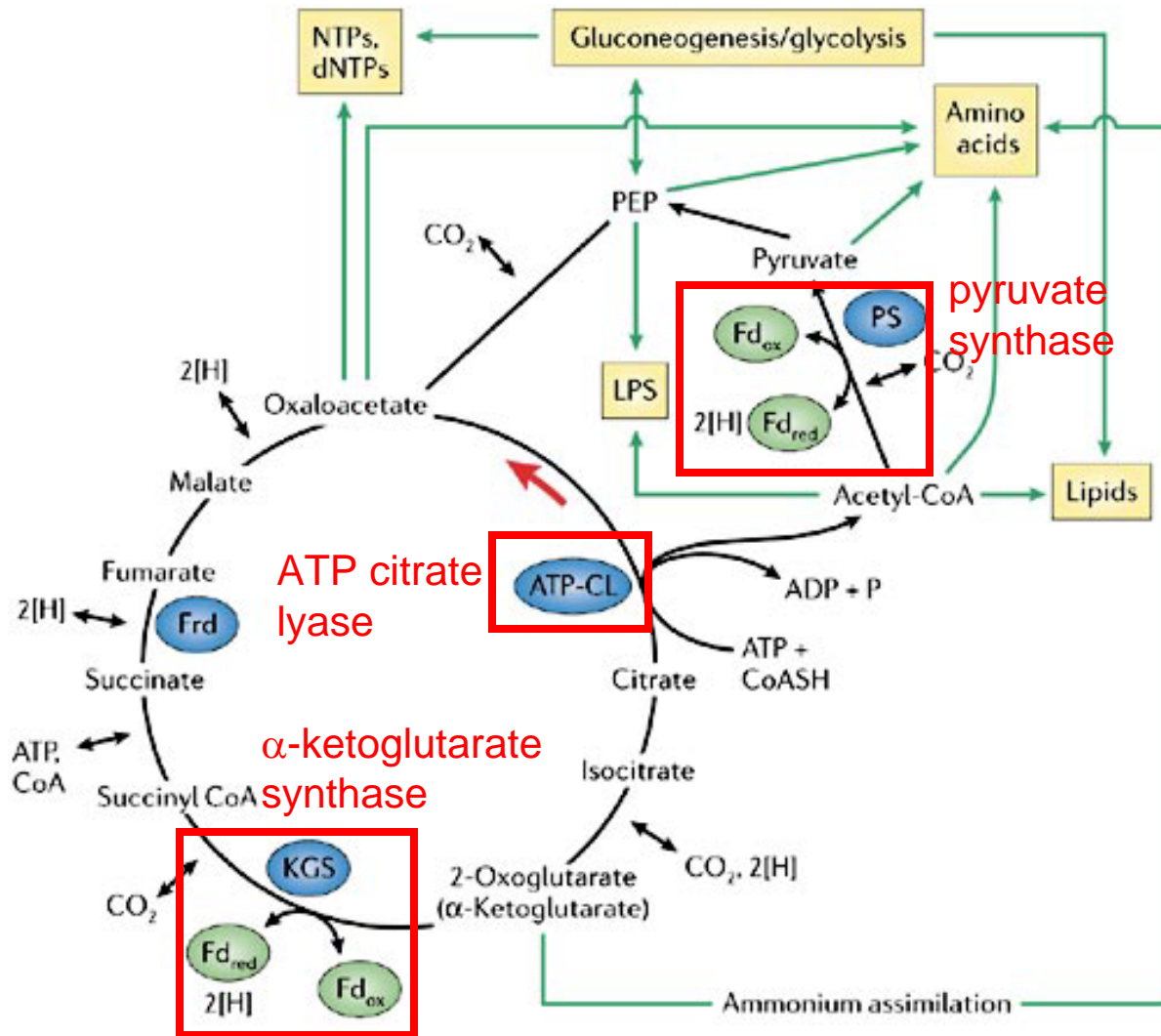


Carboxylation and phosphorylation



- RuBisCo and Phosphoribulokinase are enzymes unique to the Calvin cycle.
- O₂ is a competitive inhibitor of RuBisCo

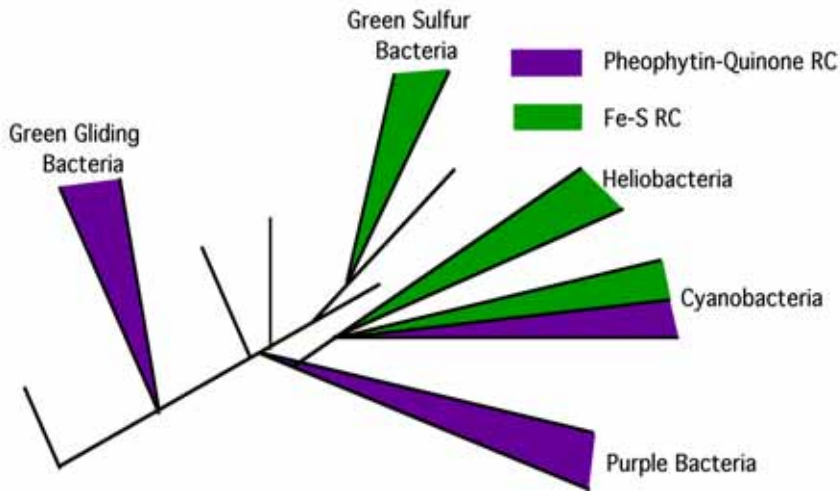
Reductive Citric Acid Cycle



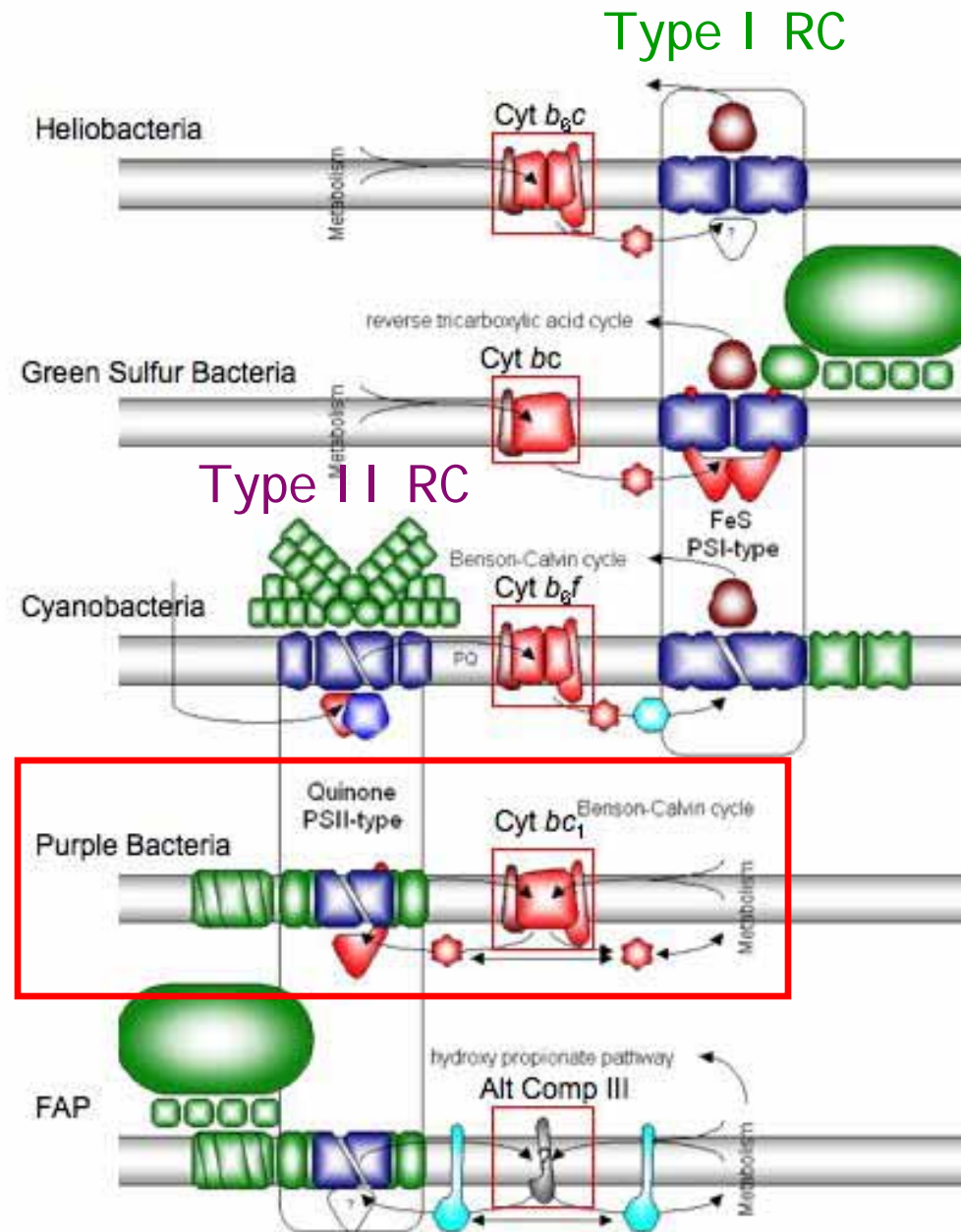
- The R-CAC was originally discovered by Evans, Buchanan and Arnon in green sulfur bacteria.
- It is now known to operate in a wide range of strictly anaerobic bacteria and archaea.
- The ferredoxin-dependent enzymes are very sensitive to O₂.

Copyright © 2006 Nature Publishing Group
Nature Reviews | Microbiology

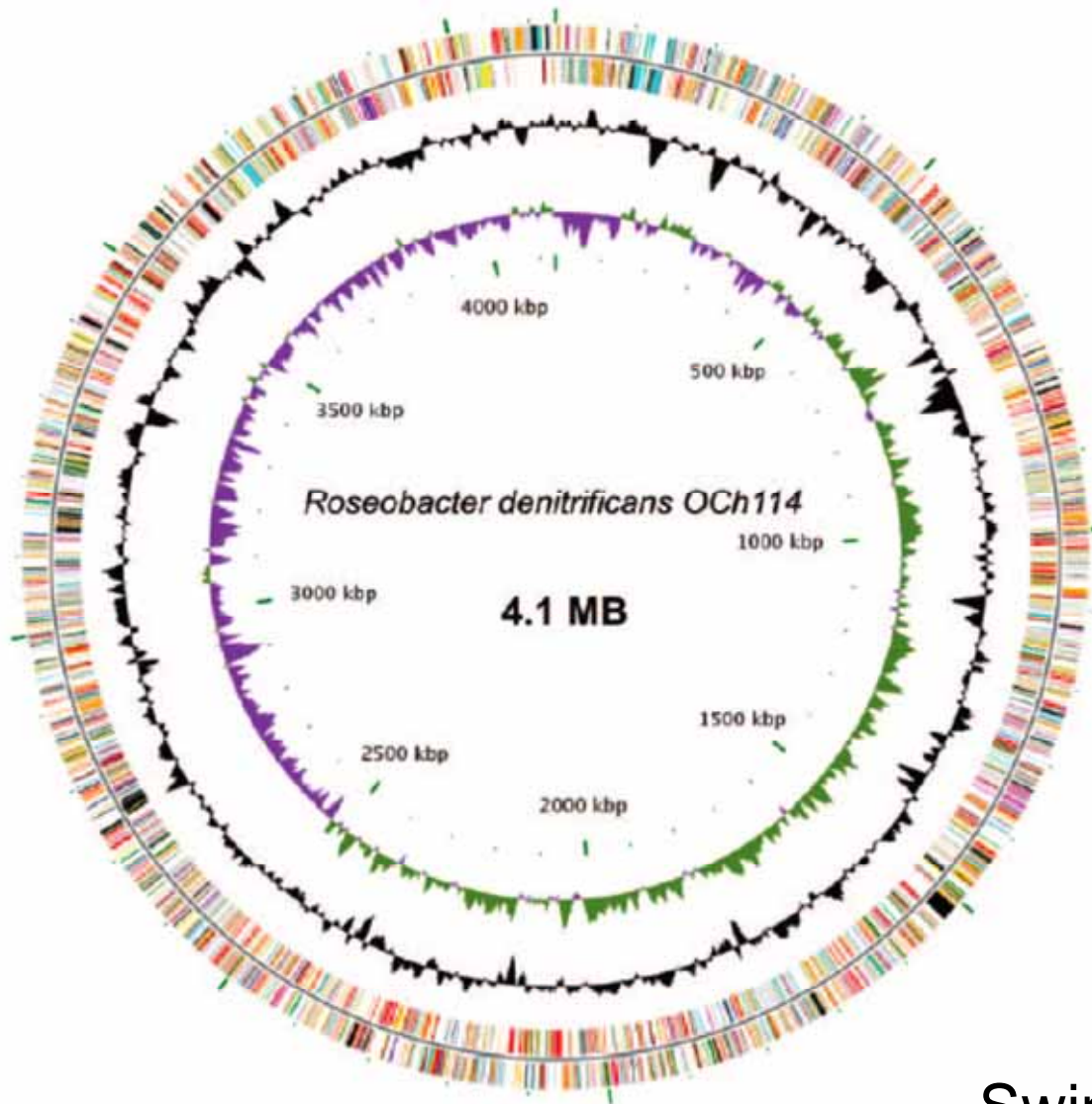
Photosynthetic Proteobacteria



Most proteobacteria are not PS. All PS proteobacteria have a type II RC and cyclic ET chain. Most have Calvin cycle for carbon fixation.



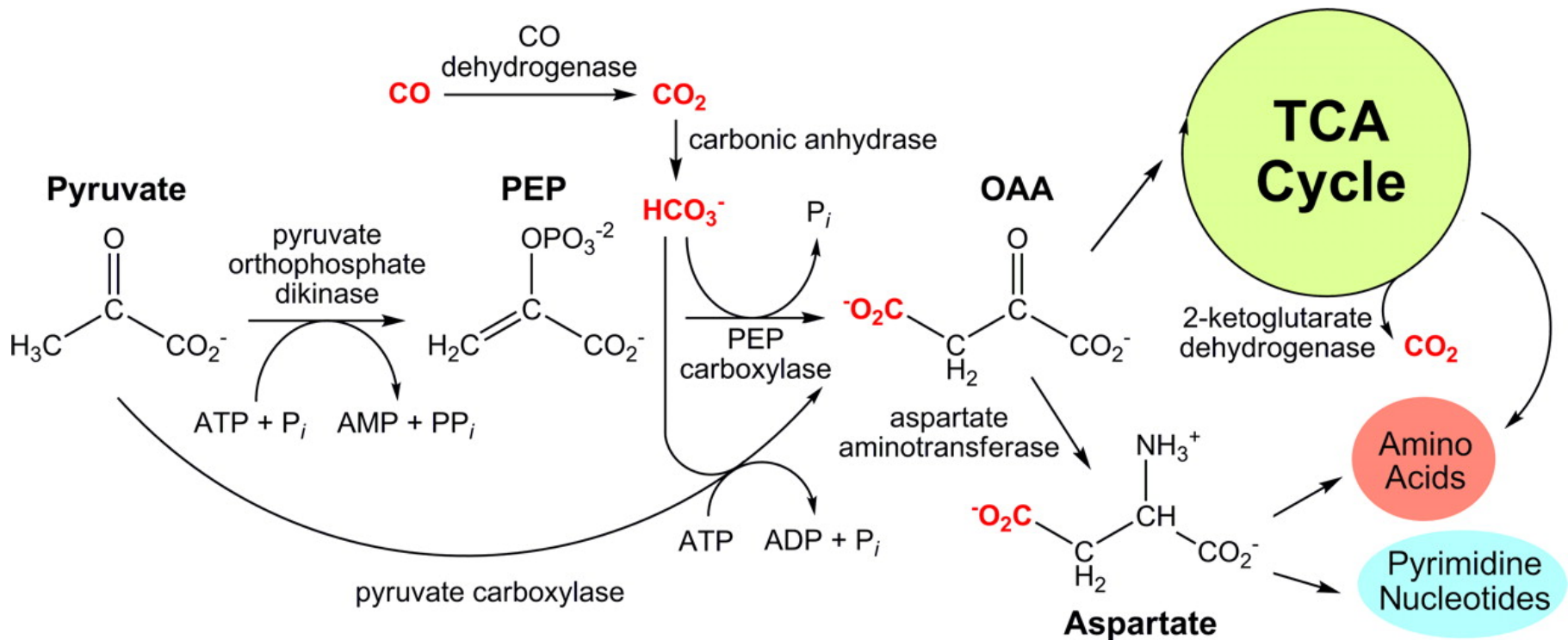
Roseobacter denitrificans



- *R. denitrificans* is a ubiquitous aerobic, anoxygenic PS proteobacterium.
- Grows photoheterotrophically in upper layers of marine ecosystems.
- It can only do PS under aerobic conditions.
- Reported to fix CO₂
- No RuBisCo or PRK genes found in genome.

Swingley et al. *J. Bact.* (2007)

Genomic data suggested anaplerotic enzymes fixing carbon in *R. denitrificans*



No evidence of any autotrophic carbon fixation pathways in genome, but organism does fix some CO₂.

Swingley et al. *J. Bact.* (2007)

Experimental Approach

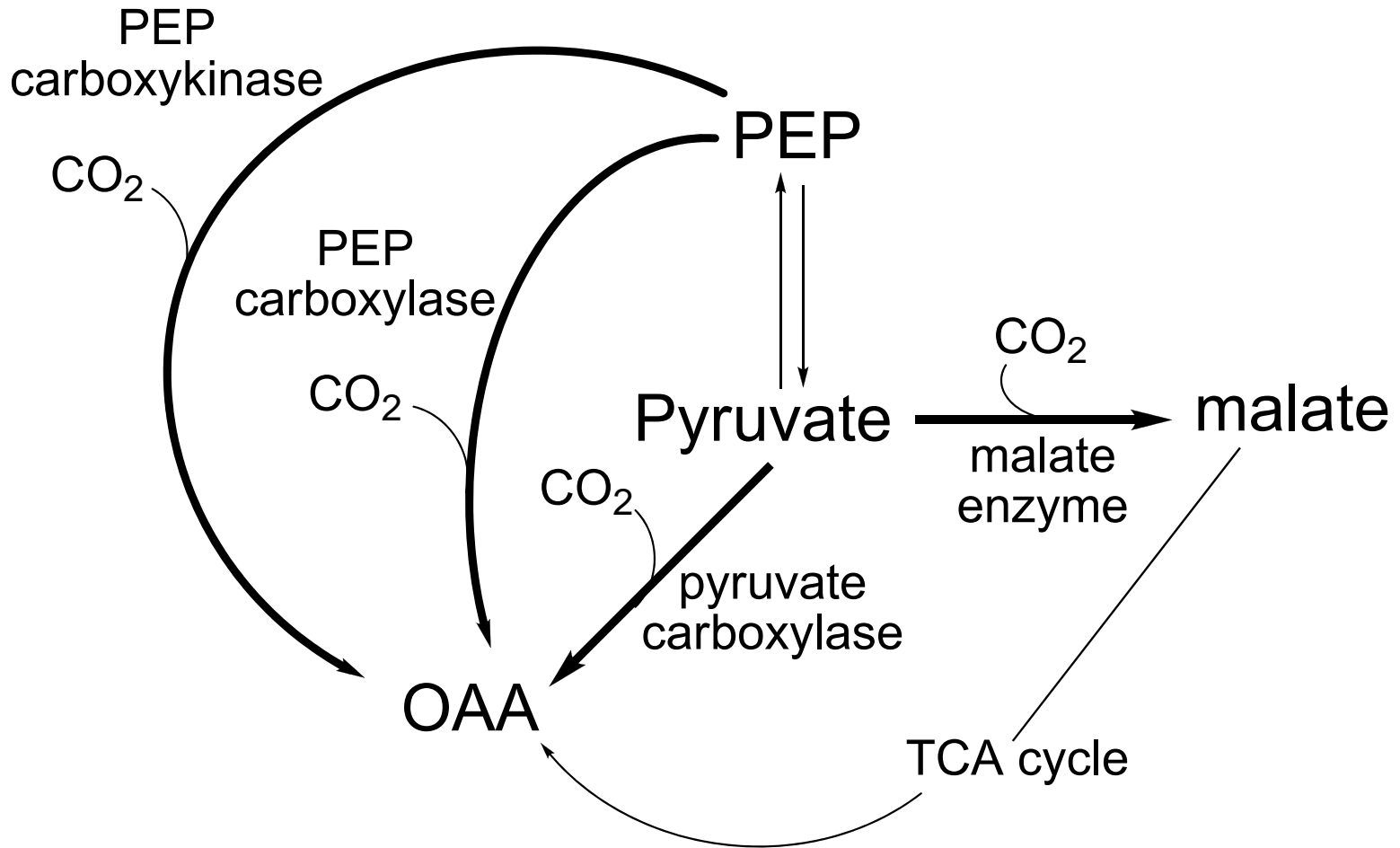
- Development of minimal defined growth medium
- Labeling with ^{13}C labeled organic compounds and HCO_3^-
- Measurements of ^{13}C -isotopomer labeling patterns in protein-derived amino acids
- Gene expression profiles
- Enzymatic activity assays



Kuo-Hsiang (Joseph) Tang

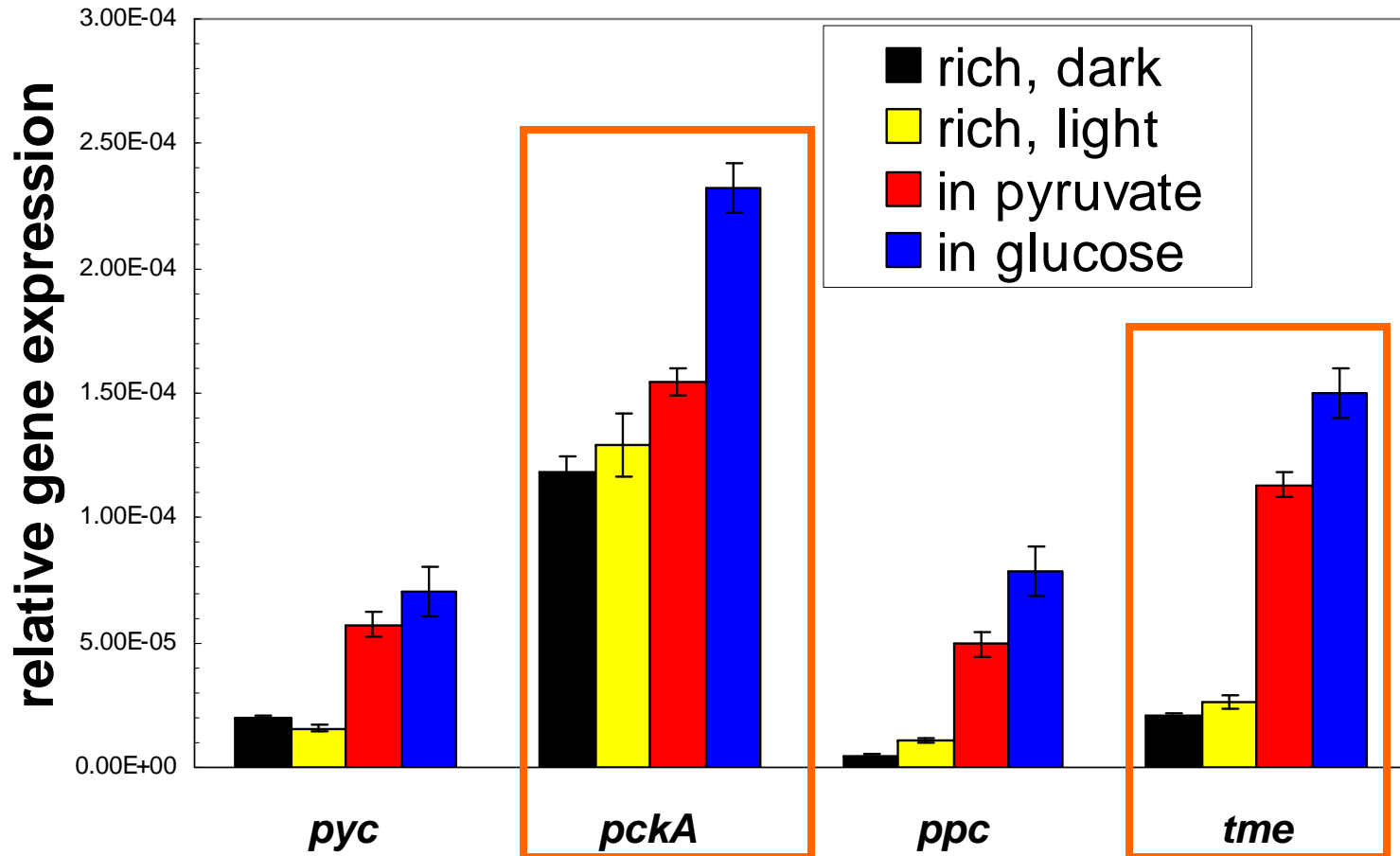
Collaborators:
Yinjie Tang
Xueyang Fang

Possible anaplerotic pathways for fixing CO₂



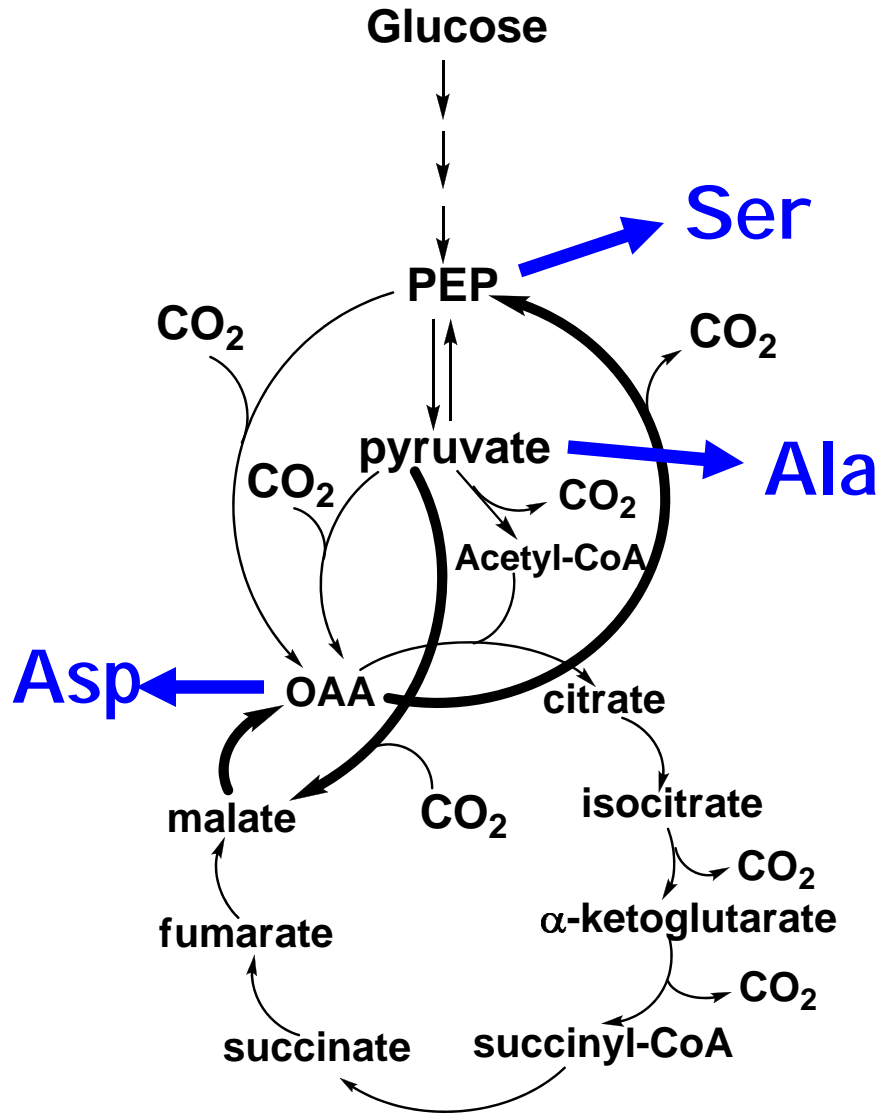
All genes found; enzymatic activity detected.

Gene expression profiles



pyc (pyruvate carboxylase), *pckA* (PEP carboxykinase), *ppc* (PEP carboxylase), and *tme* (malic enzyme)

Proposed CO₂ fixation in *R. denitrificans*



Different ¹³C-labeling patterns in Ala vs. Ser

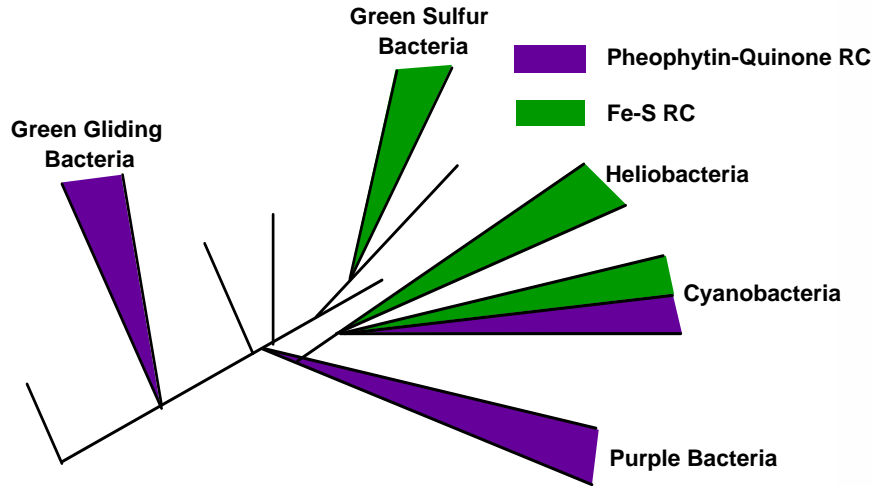
Experimental data suggest major flux to OAA from the TCA cycle and pyruvate

Summary of *R. denitrificans*

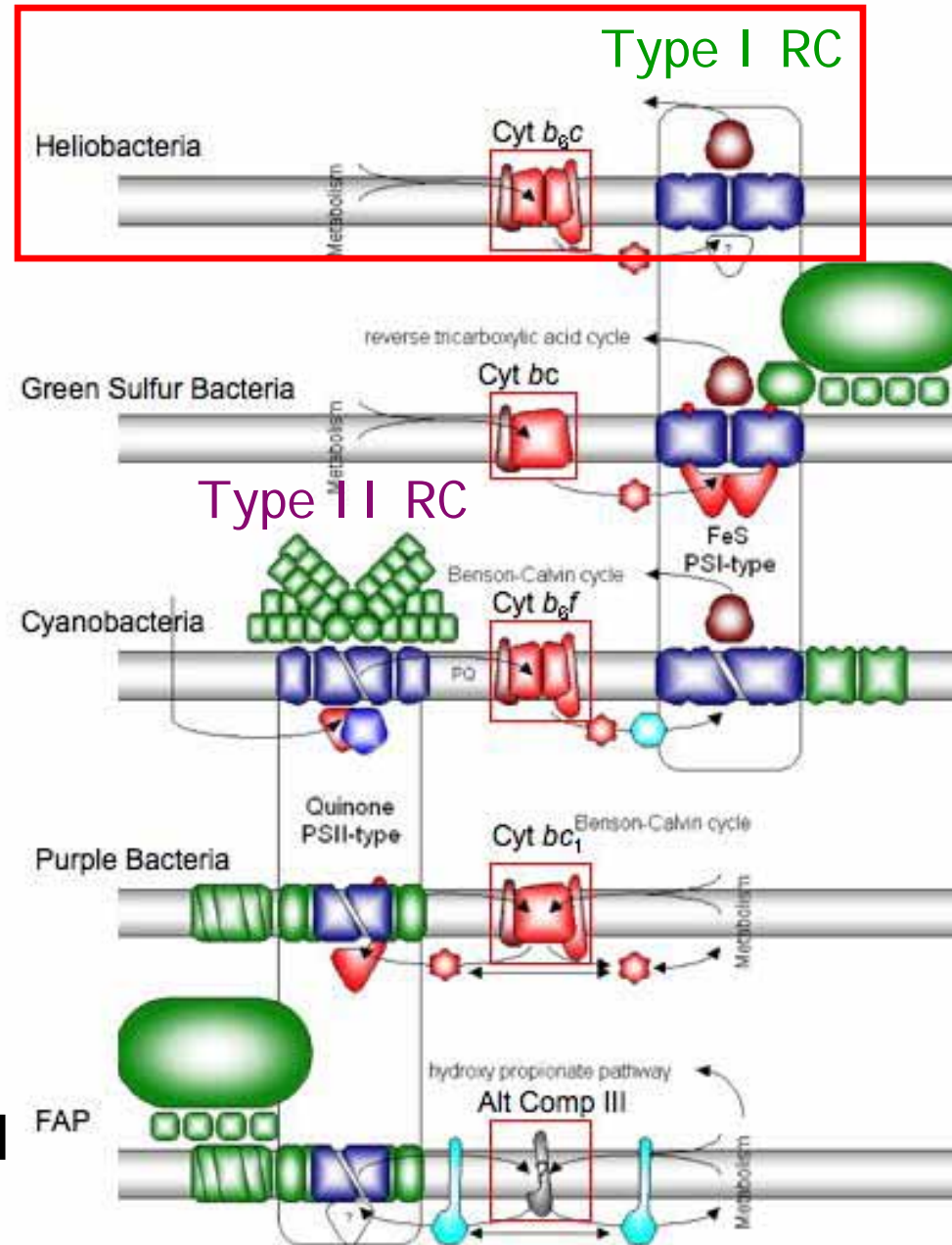
- Metabolic studies of carbohydrate metabolism, carbon fixation, and amino acid biosynthesis in *R. denitrificans*.
- *R. denitrificans* uses:
 - the anaplerotic pathways to fix 10-15% protein-based carbon
 - the Emden-Doudoroff pathway predominantly for utilizing carbohydrate.
 - non-oxidative PP pathway for synthesizing ATP, nucleic acids, coenzymes and histidine.

Tang et al. *PLoS One* (2009)
(Accepted pending minor revisions)

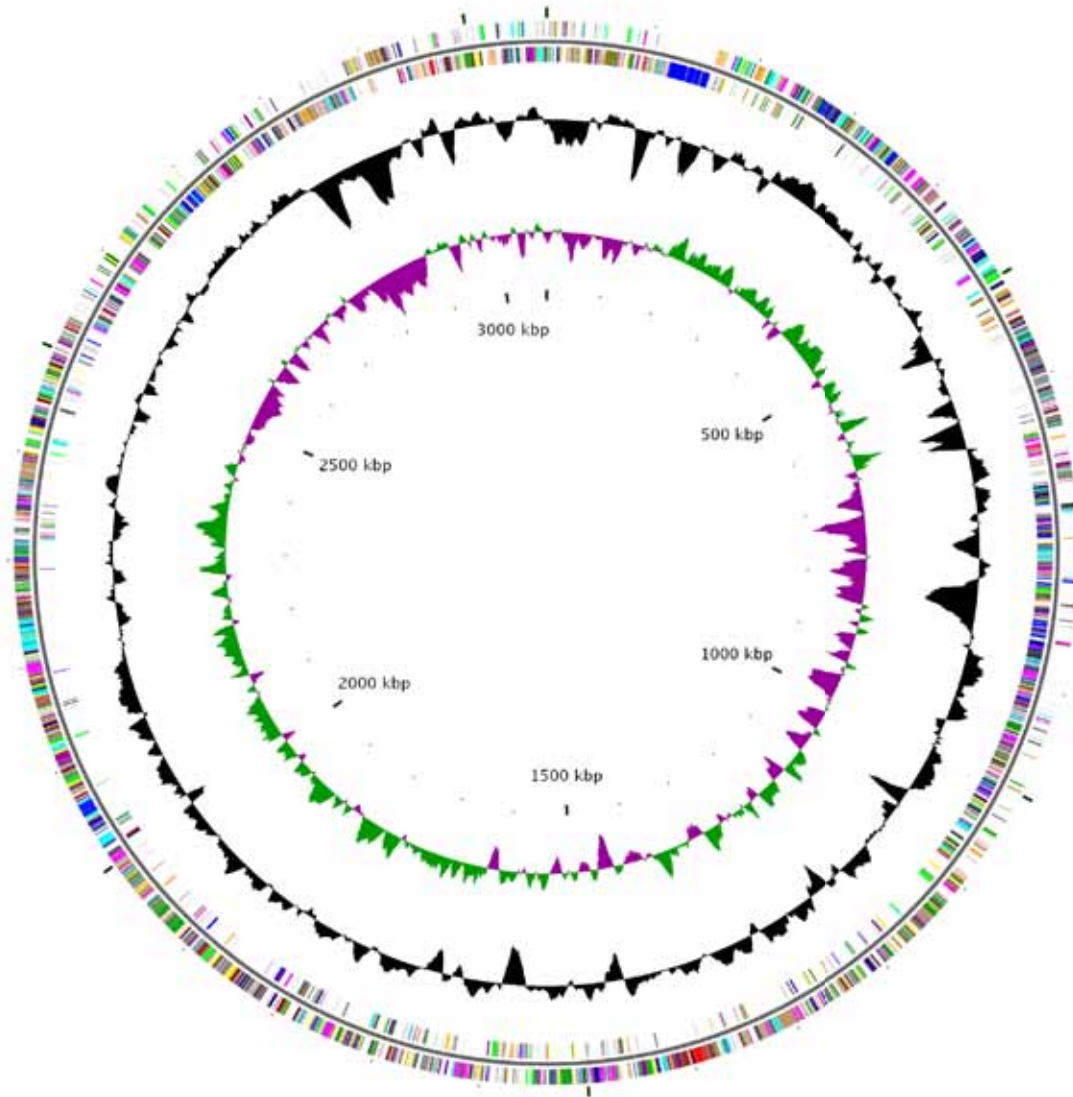
Photosynthetic Heliobacteria



Heliobacteria are the only group of Gram positive phototrophs. They have an extremely simple photosynthetic apparatus, and are not capable of photoautotrophic metabolism.



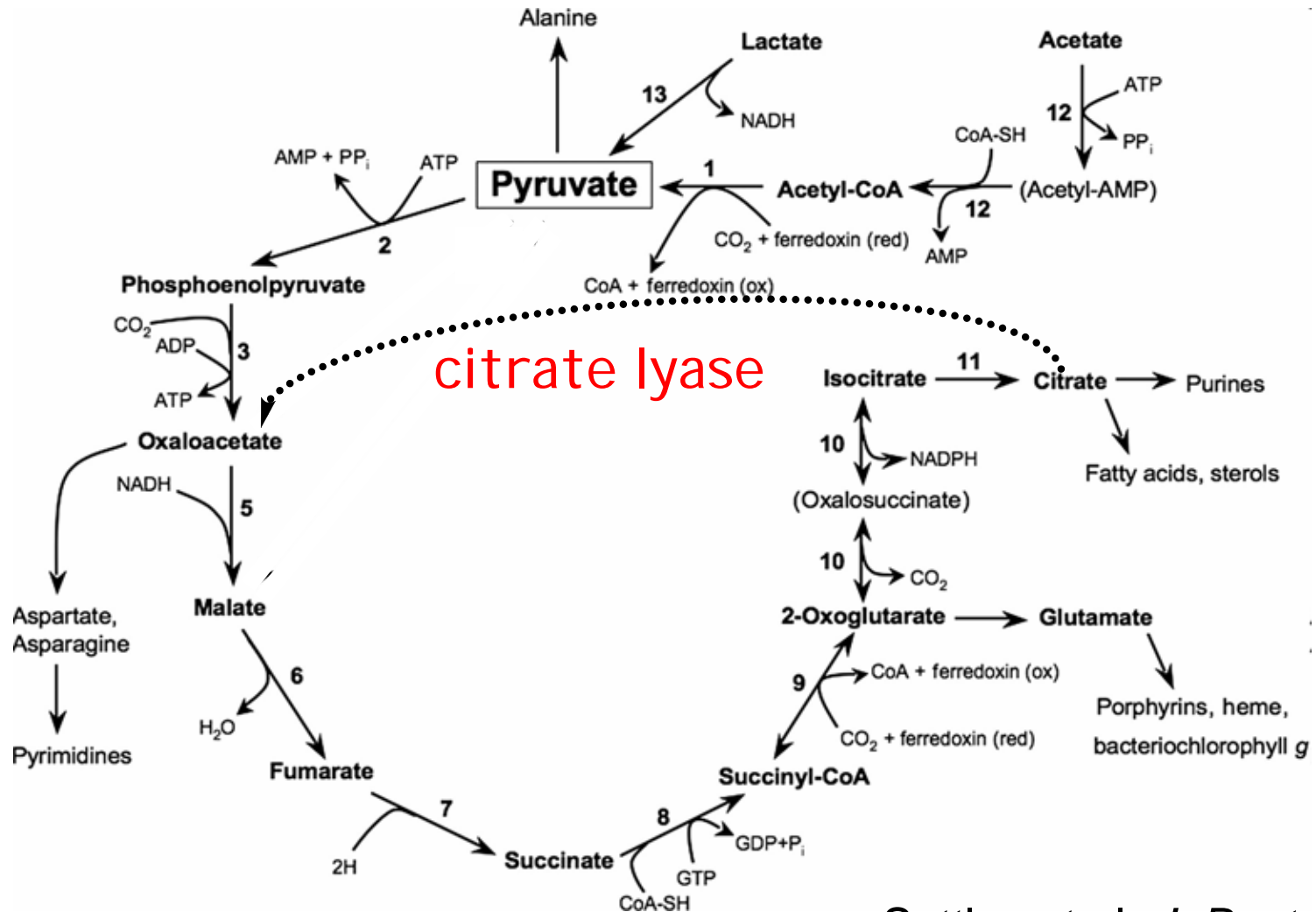
Heliobacterium modesticaldum



- Heliobacterium genome 3 Mb.
- Exhibits extreme strand coding bias.
- Has genes for N_2 fixation and a truncated set of genes for spore formation.
- No evidence of autotrophic carbon fixation.

Sattley et al.
J. Bact. 2008

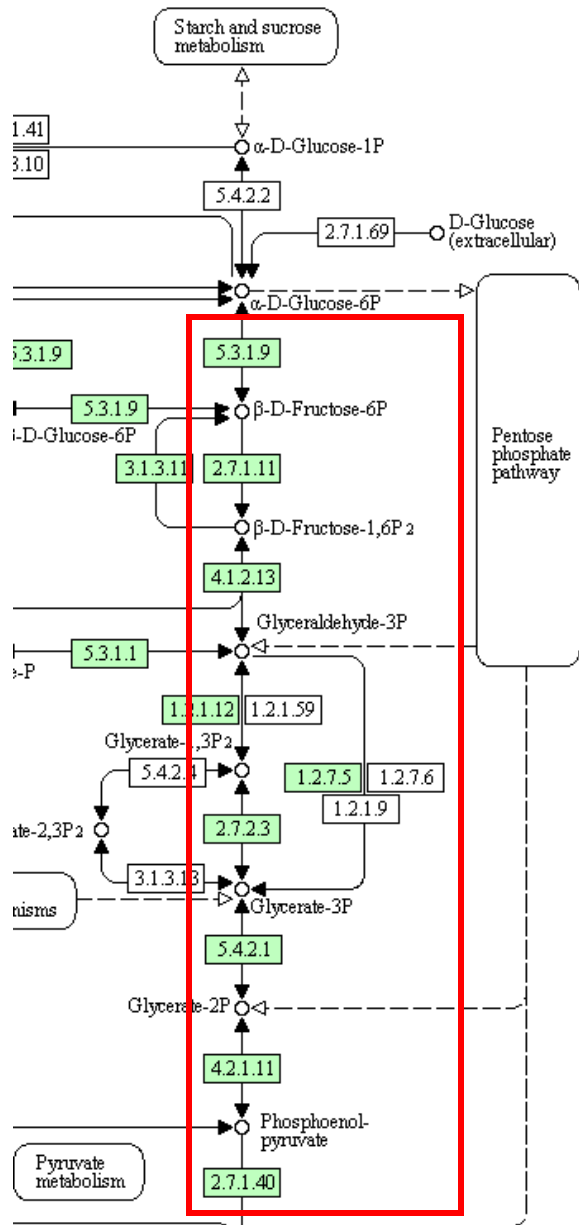
All genes encoding the reverse TCA cycle found in *H. modesticaldum* except for citrate lyase



Experimental data support the genomic information

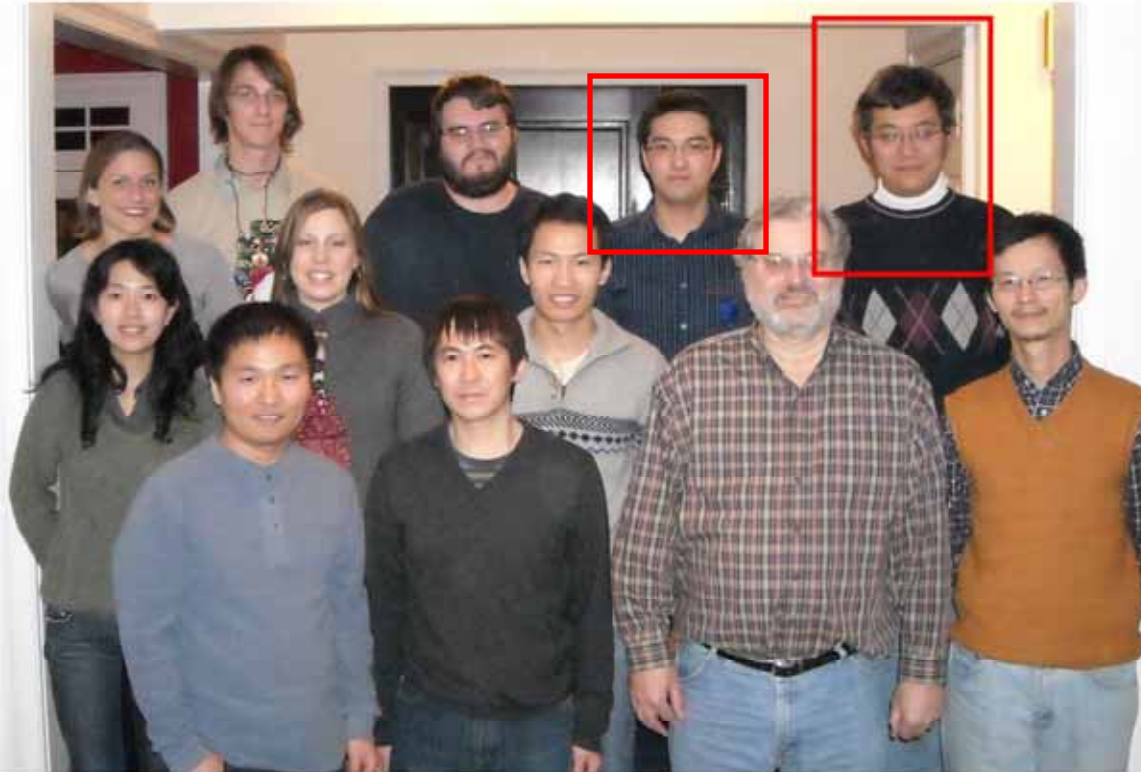
- No reductive TCA cycle
- Activity assays: citrate lyase activity cannot be detected in *H. modesticaldum*, but detected in *Cbl. tepidum* (with complete reductive TCA cycle).
- Metabolic analysis: ^{13}C -labeling patterns in protein-based amino acids
- Pyruvate carboxykinase fixing CO_2 ($\text{PEP} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{OAA}$) supported by activity assay and metabolic analysis.

Heliobacterial Carbohydrate metabolism



- Genomic information: complete glycolysis/ gluconeogenesis pathway
- Cannot grow with glucose
- The enzymatic activity of 6-phosphofructokinase and pyruvate kinase detected & glycolysis pathway is active.

Wash. U. Research Group-2009



Front Row Xianglu Li, Jiro Harada, Bob Blankenship, Yueyong Xin,
Second Row Xinliu Gao, Jeanne Sheffield, Jianzhong Wen
Third Row Barb Honchak, Aaron Collins, Patrick Bell, Hai Yue, Joseph Tang

Former Group Members



Jason Raymond



Wes Swingley



Martin Hohmann-Marriott



Sumedha Sadekar



Brad Postier



Matt Sattley

Collaborators and Support

Prof. Jeff Touchman - ASU

Prof. Tom Beatty - U. British Columbia

Prof. Mike Madigan - So. Ill. U.

Prof. Yinjie Tang - Wash. U.

Mr. Xueyang Fang - Wash. U.

Supported by:

NASA Exobiology

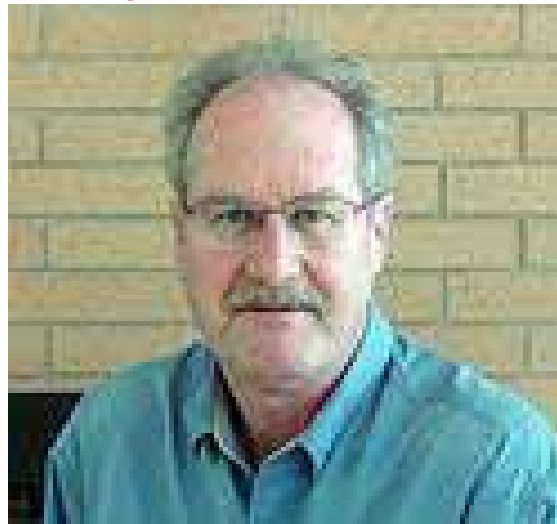
NSF Microbial Genome Program



Mike Madigan



Jeff Touchman



Tom Beatty



Yinjie Tang