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Bioenergy Production Based on an Engineered Mixotrophic Consortium for Enhanced CO₂ Fixation

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Combining the two biochemical CO₂ utilization routes: **Mixotrophy**

Heterotrophy

Atmospheric CO₂ + Light ► Sugars (biomass)
Sugars ► Chemicals and biofuels

Relatively high productivity

But

Carbon loss during fermentation as CO₂ > 33%

Non-photosynthetic autotrophy (acetogen)

Biogenic CO₂ + H₂ ► Acetate
(>70% energetic efficiency)

CO₂ conversion at high efficiency

But

Relatively low productivity

Mixotrophy (Biological reactive carbon capture)

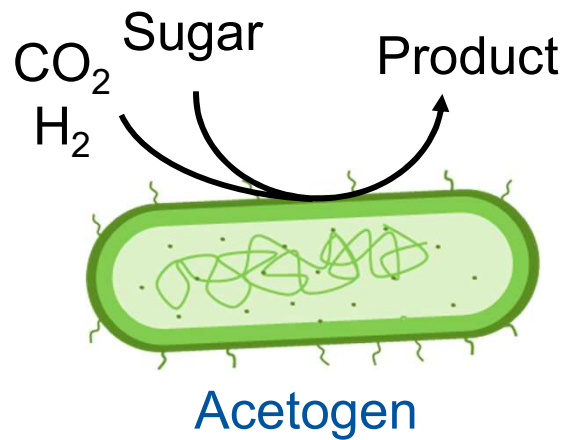
Sugars (biomass) + CO₂ + H₂ ► Chemicals and biofuels

High productivity & carbon neutral/negative

Goal: demonstrate the paradigm of CO₂ utilization as
“stoichiometry extender”

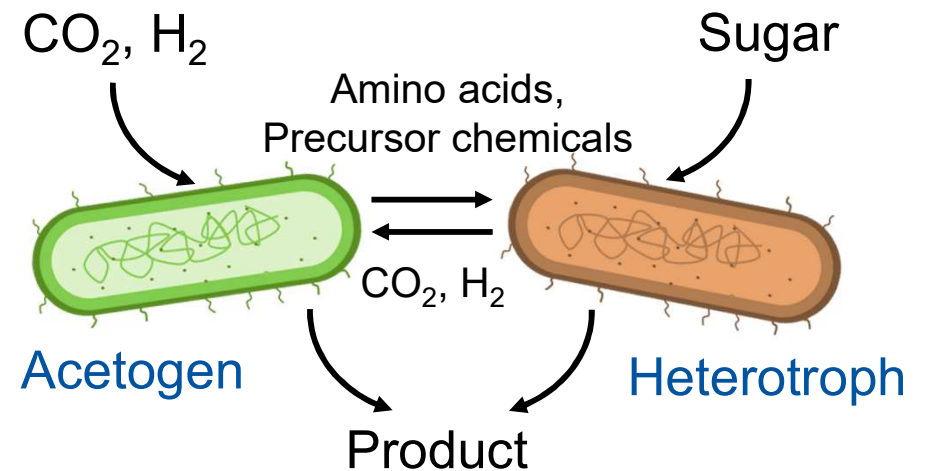
Designing a mixotrophic biosystem using multiple species

Mixotrophy by single species



Preference for sugars over CO₂
And
Extensive genetic engineering

Mixotrophy by multiple species



Modularity
And
Less genetic engineering (nature's way)

Engineering a syntrophic consortium for mixotrophic isopropanol production

C. ljungdahlii (*Clj*)
No growth on glucose

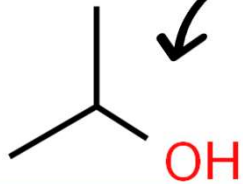
Enzymes, Acetate
acetone

CO₂, H₂, acetone, cofactors

Fermentable sugars

C. acetobutylicum (*Cac*)

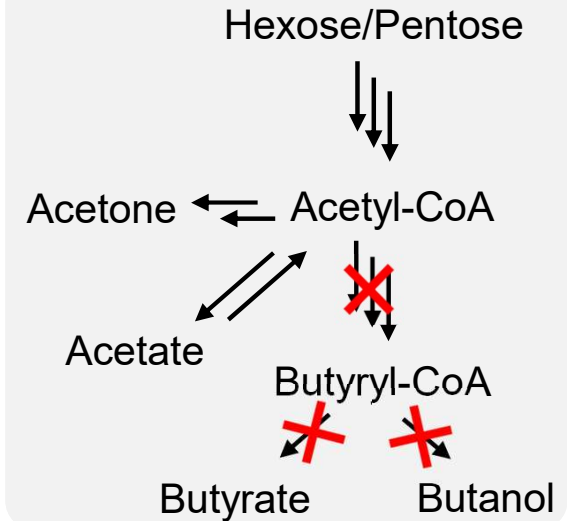
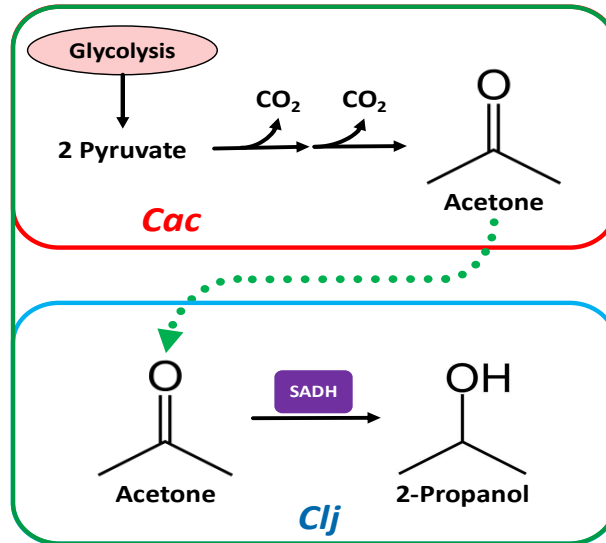
Cut off 4C metabolism



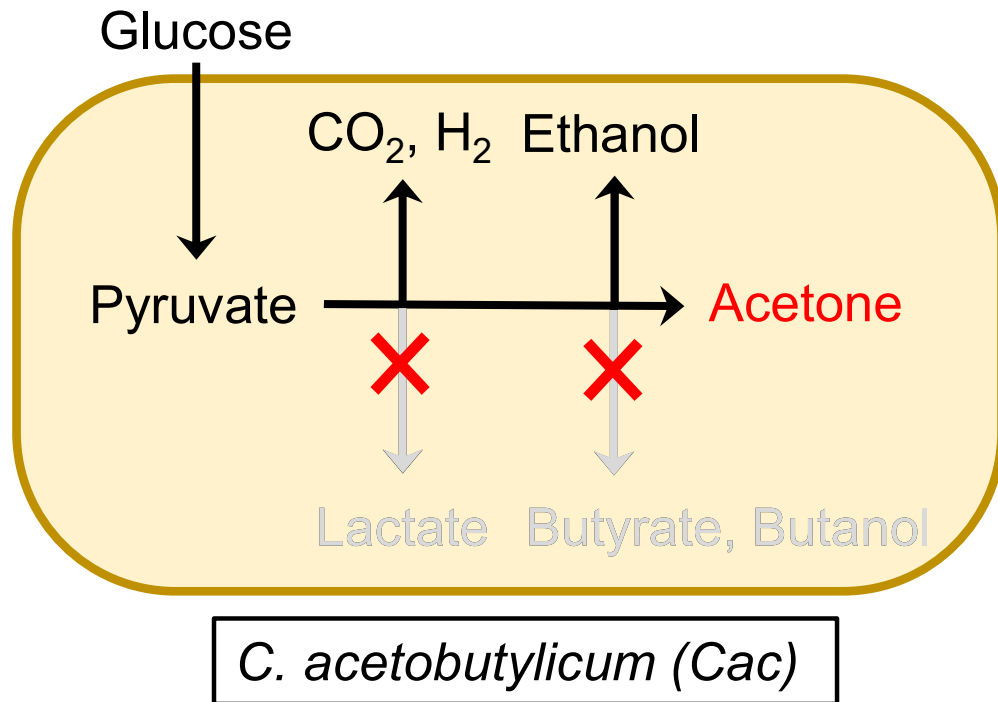
Isopropanol (IPA)

80% IPA & 20% EtOH

- \$0.50-1.20/lb
- 3.0 billion \$ (2022)
- CAGR of 6.9% to 2032



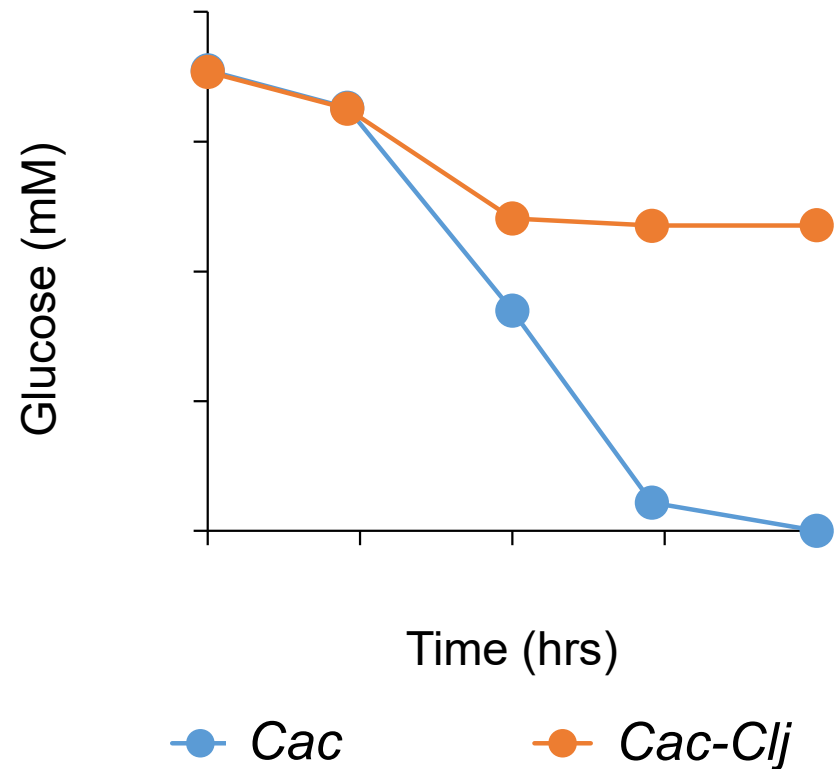
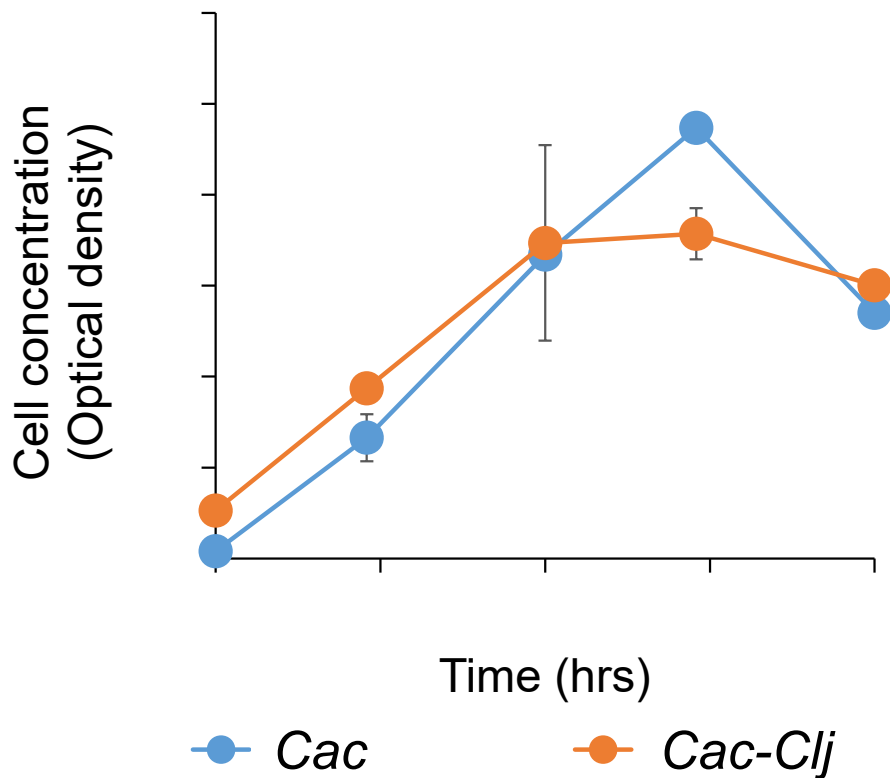
Enhancing acetone/IPA selectivity through genome engineering



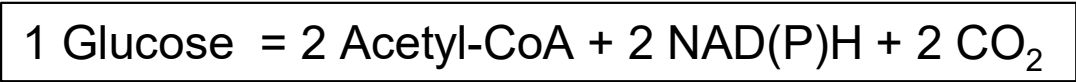
Cas9 genome editing of *Cac*

1. No butyrate, butanol formation, higher acetone selectivity
2. <10 mM lactate formation
3. Ethanol and H₂ are the two major electron sinks

The engineered *Cac-Clj* showed fermentation cessation



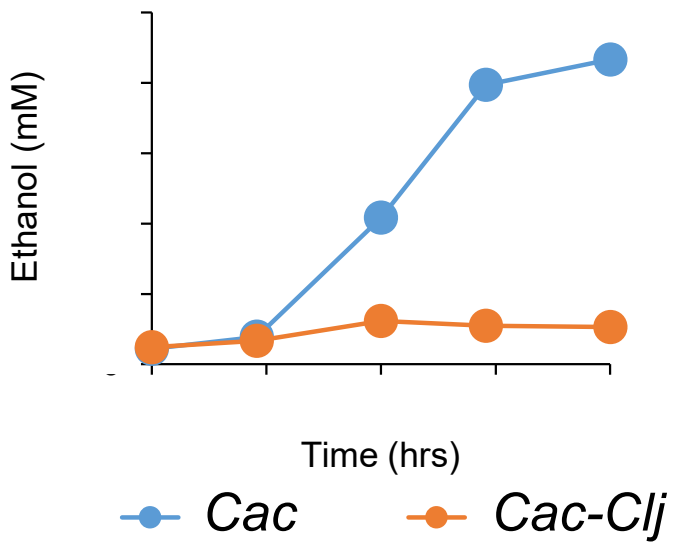
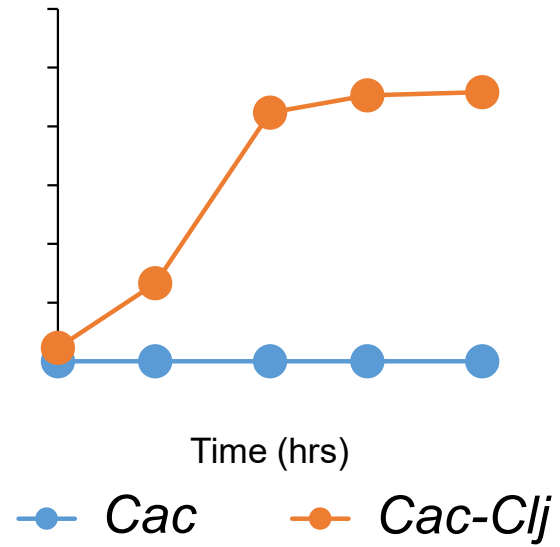
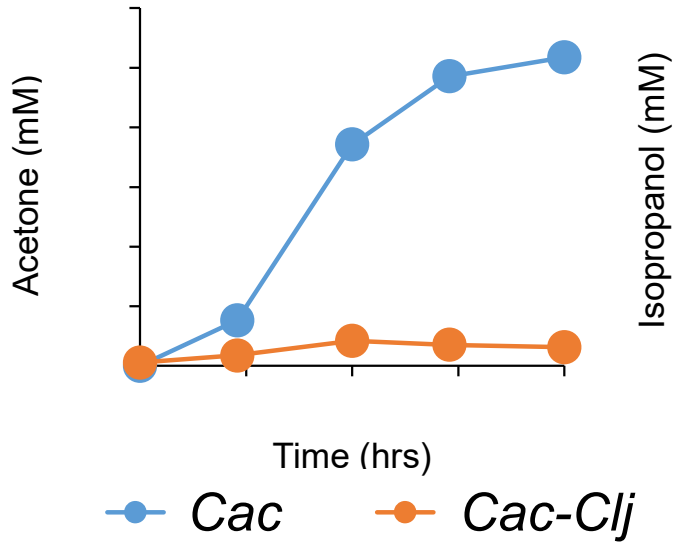
Cac cells became more oxidized when cultured with Clj



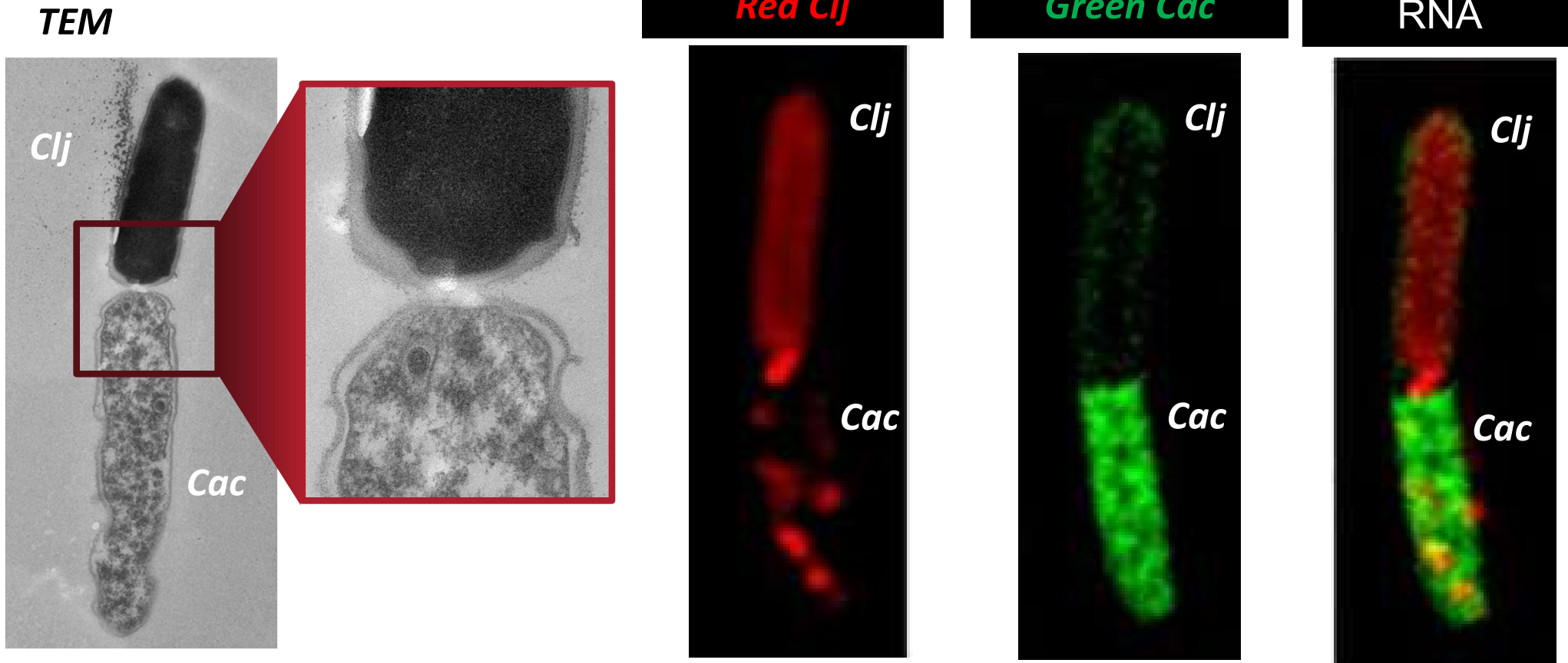
Oxidized product



Reduced product

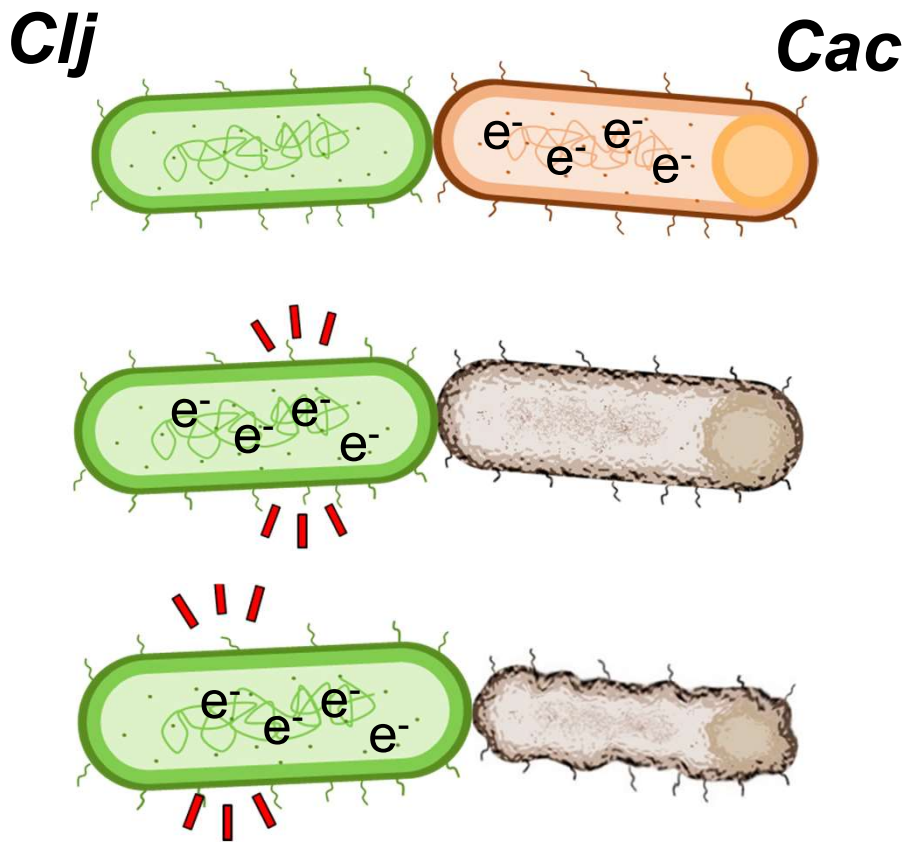


Physical 'touch' between *Cac* and *Clj*

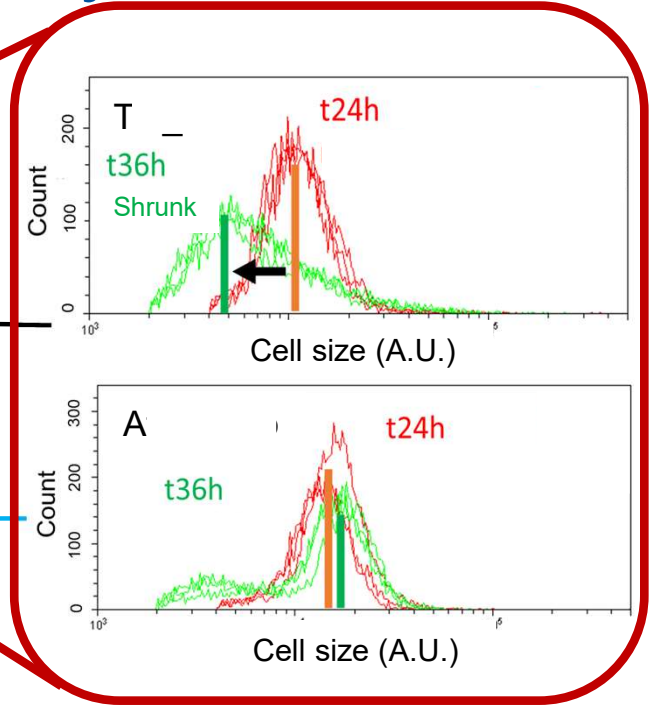
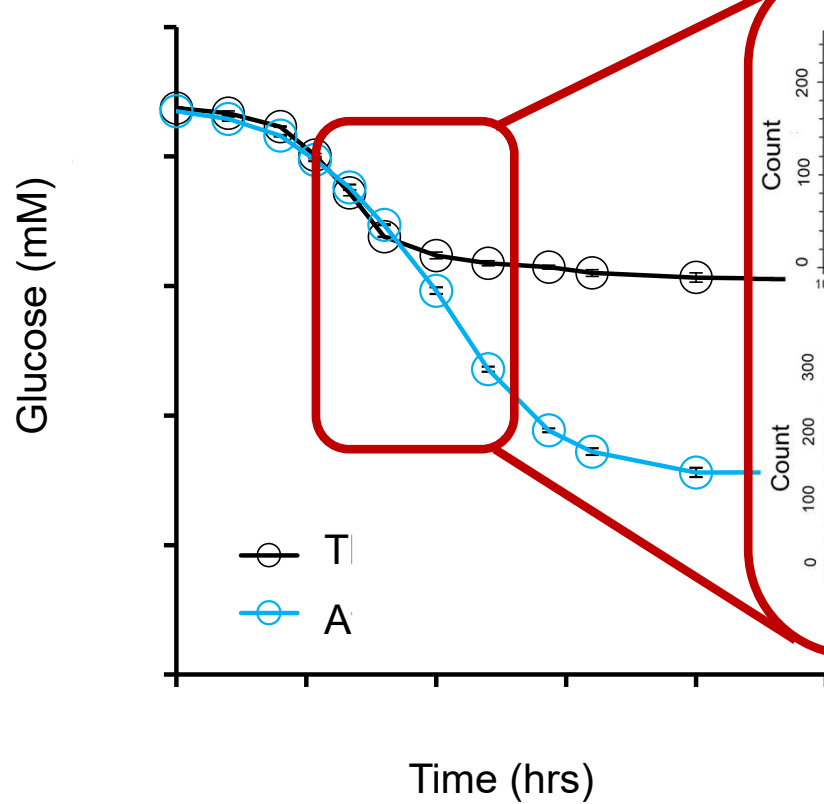
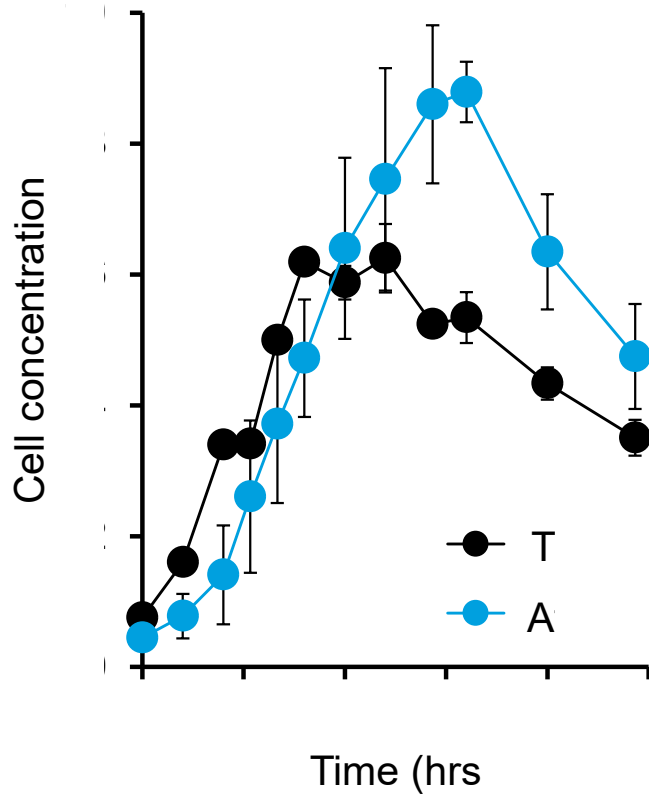


Charubin et al., mBio 11:e02030-20.(2020)

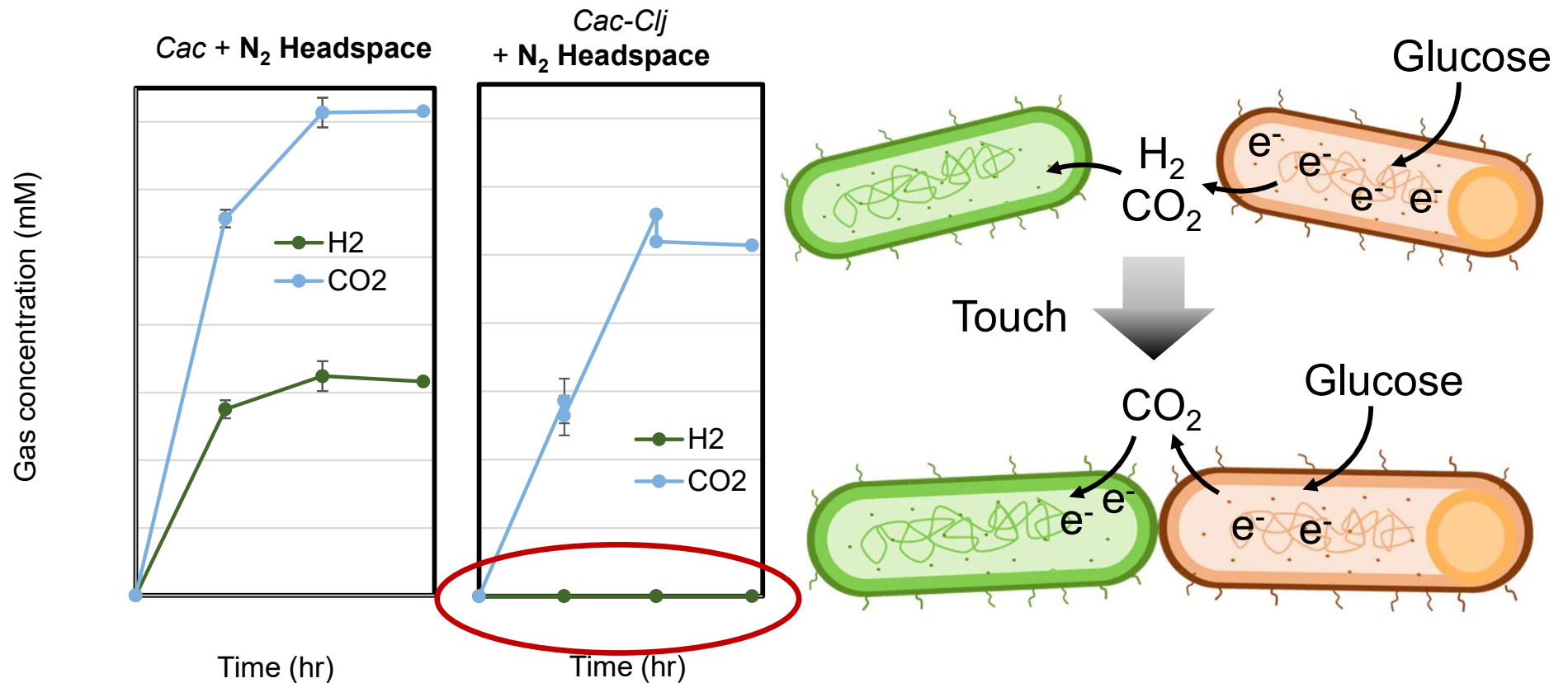
Direct electron transfer from *Cac* to *Clj* made the *Cac* unhealthy



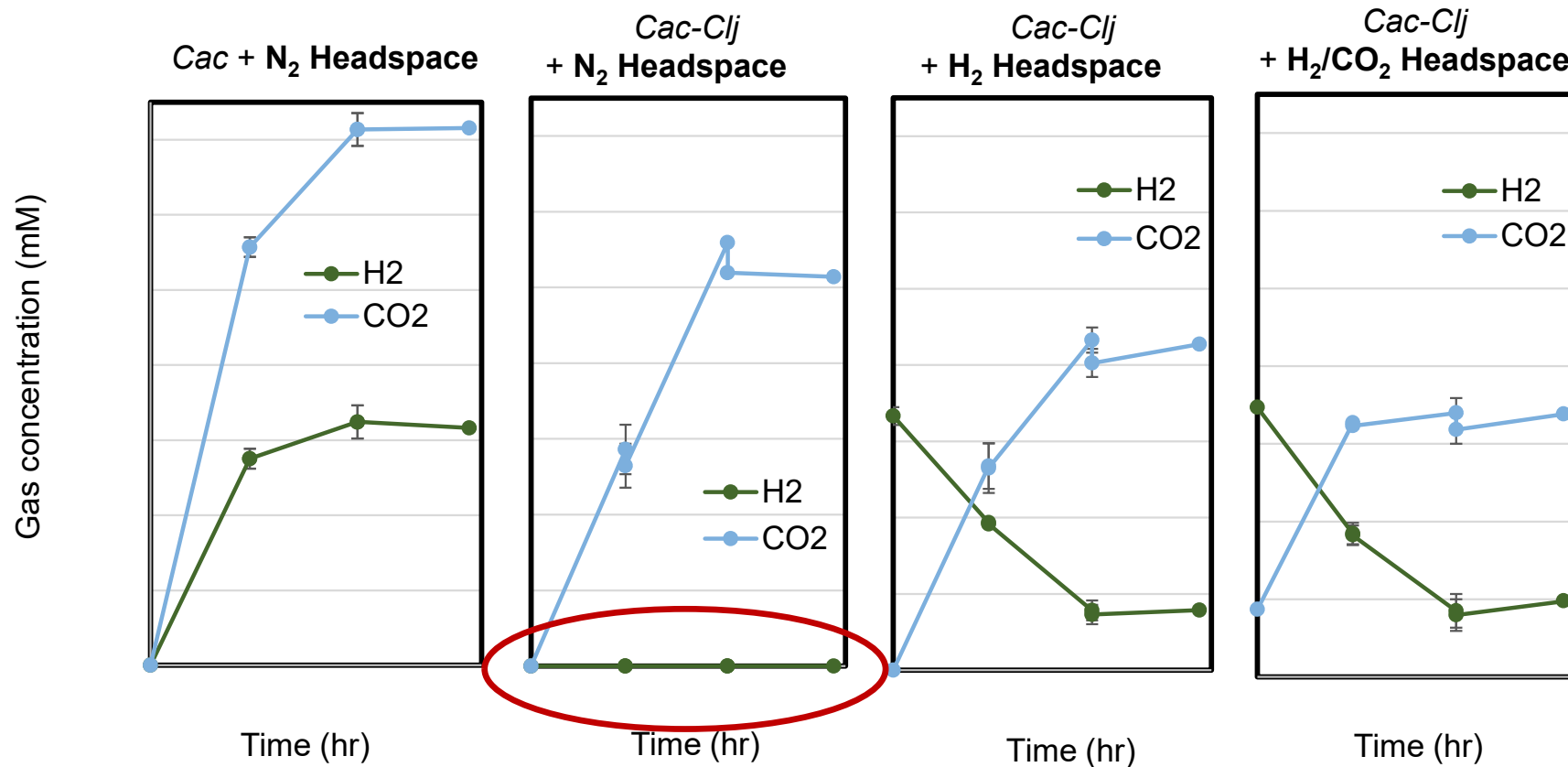
Solving the growth cessation problem by expressing a redox insensitive pathway enzyme



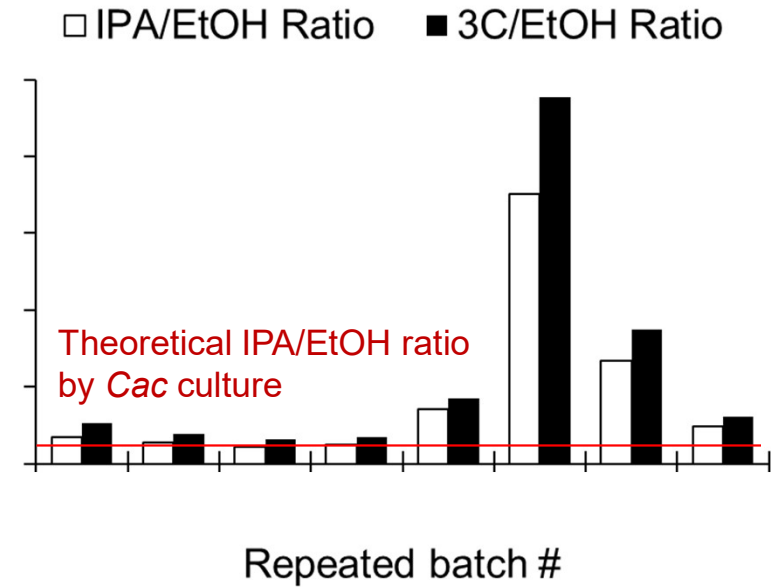
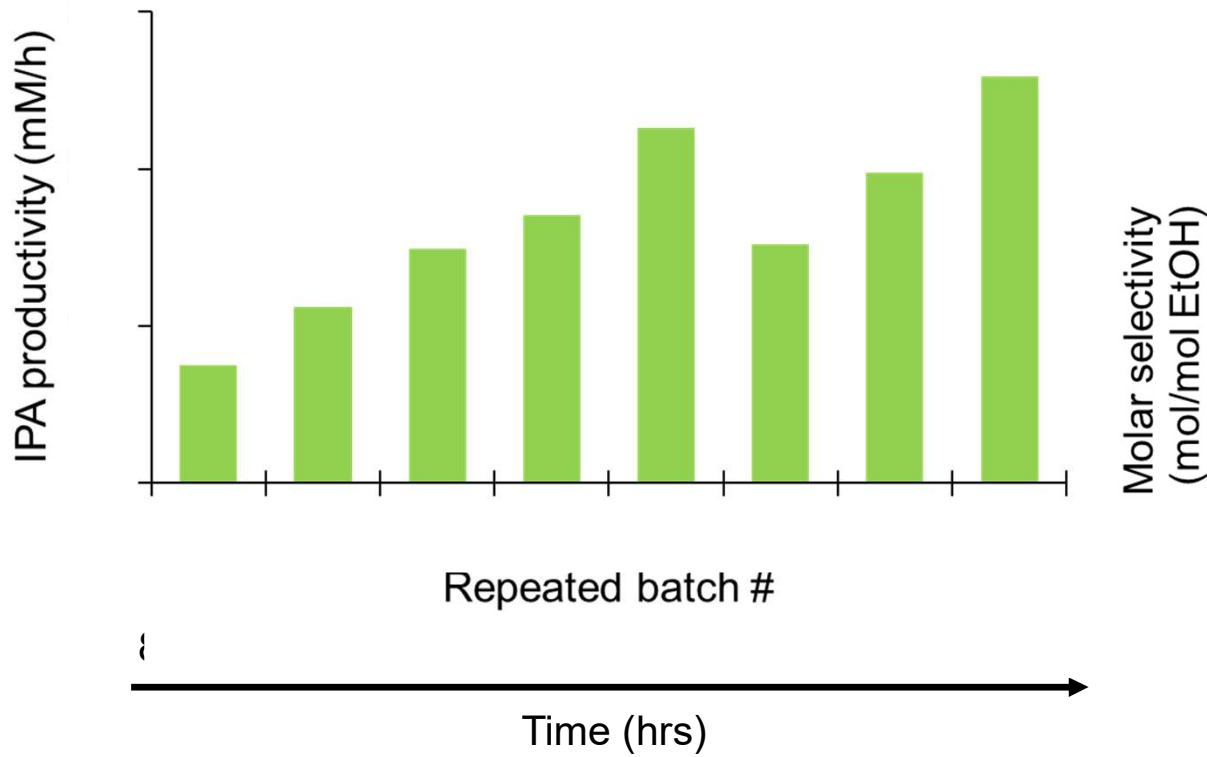
Improved electron management through 'touch'



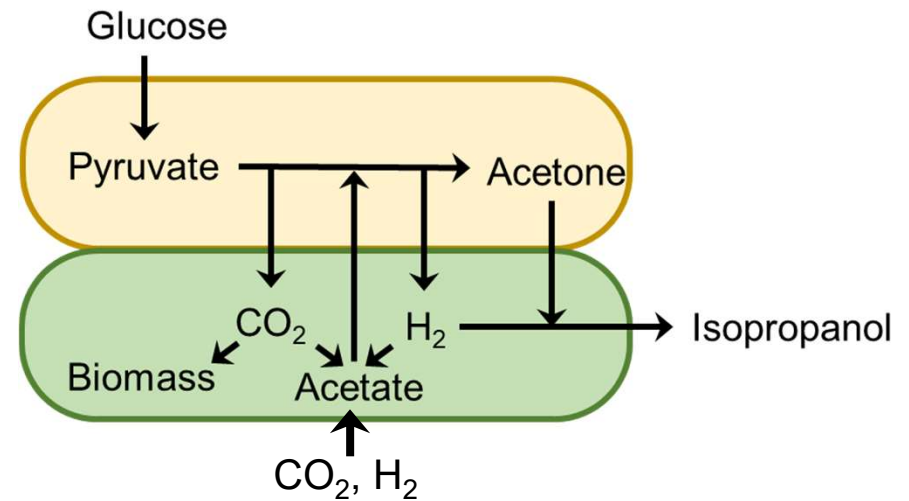
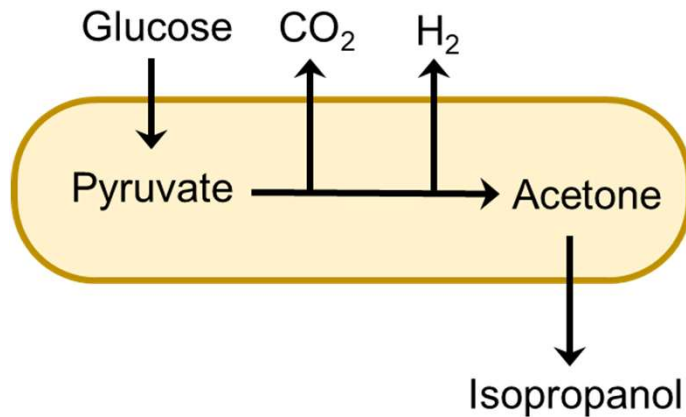
Improved electron management through 'touch'



Achieving a high IPA selectivity by the engineered *Cac-Clj* culture



Mixotrophy: the paradigm of CO₂ utilization as “stoichiometry extender”



- Maximum theoretical IPA yields: 0.5 (Cmol/Cmol glu)
- Maximum theoretical carbon recovery: 50%

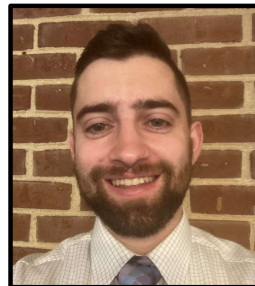
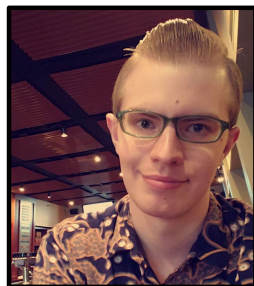
- Experimental IPA yields: **>0.8 (Cmol/Cmol glu)**
- Carbon recovery: **>100% (carbon negative)**
- IPA productivity > 20 mM/h (1.4 g/L/h)
- IPA/EtOH molar ratio > 10.5
- IPA titers >200 mM



Acknowledgement

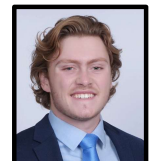


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