Overcoming Formaldehyde Toxicity is Critical to Using Lignin-Derived Aromatics

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From Ancient Life to Fossil Fuels

Over 300 million years ago





Pressure







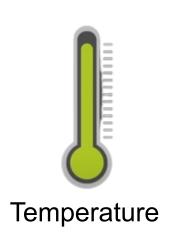
Coal

Natural gas

Some uses of fossil fuels

Oil









Cooking

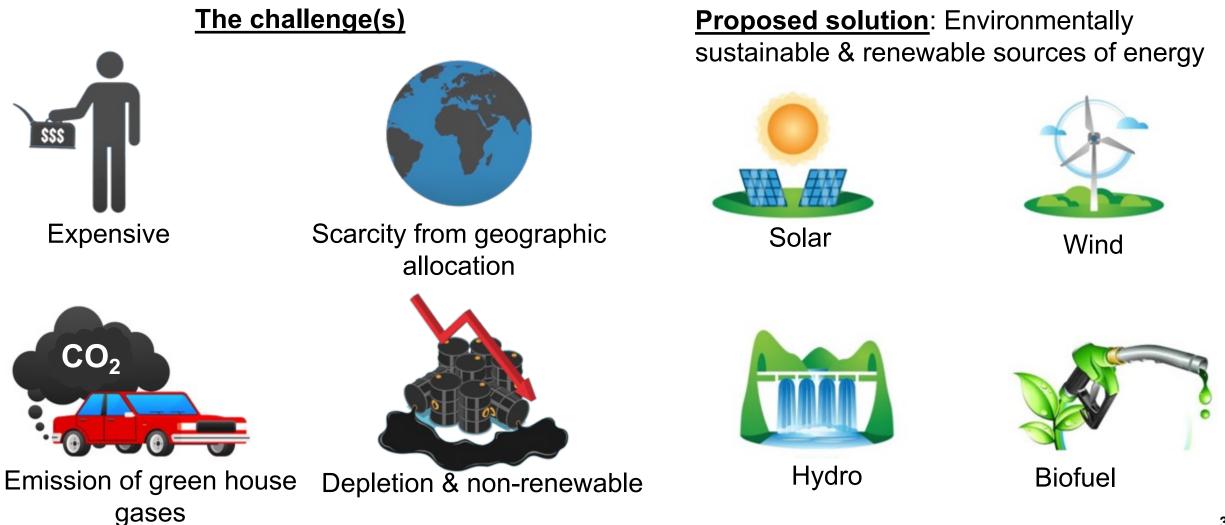


Electricity

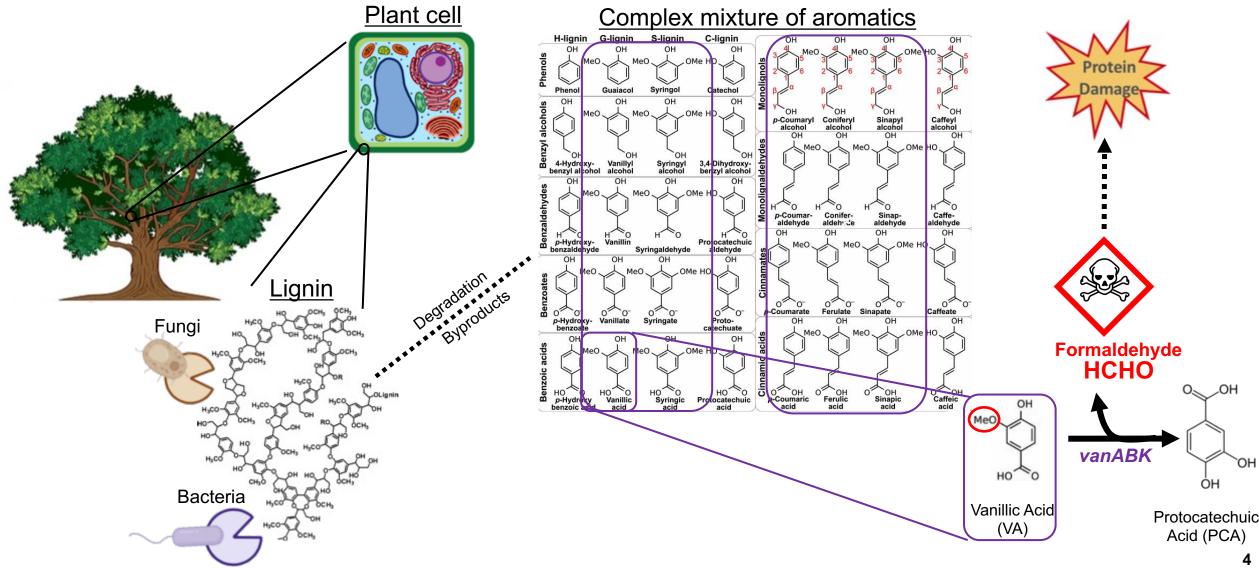


Transportation

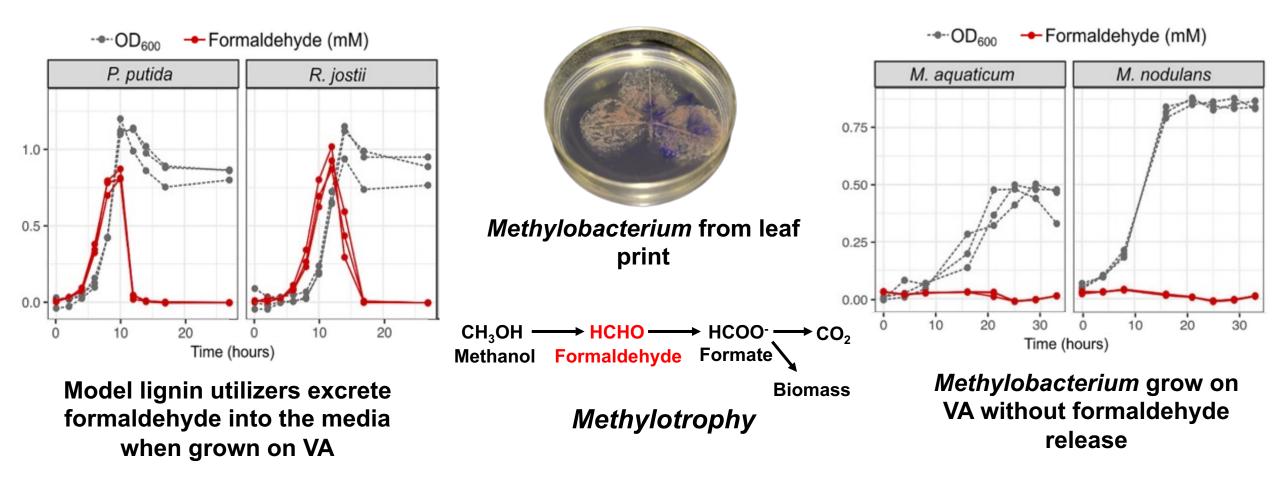
Depletion of Fossil Fuels Calls for the Need of Renewable Energy



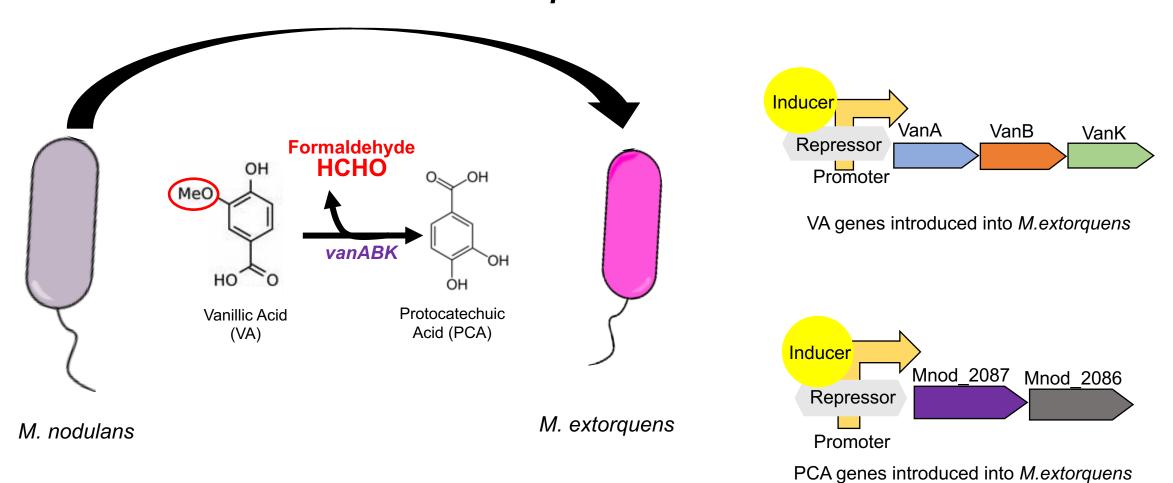
Lignin is a Grossly Underutilized Source of Renewable Energy



Methylobacterium Grows on VA Without Accumulating Formaldehyde



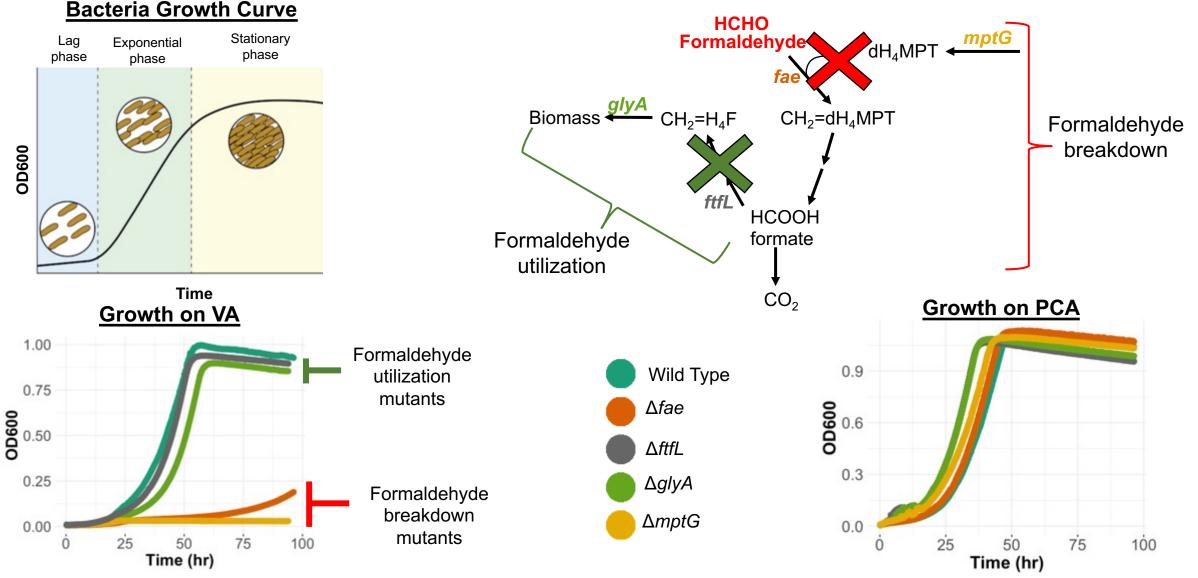
Genes for Growth on VA/PCA were Introduced into *M. extorquens*



Unlocking Biofuel Potential: From Fossils to Lignin

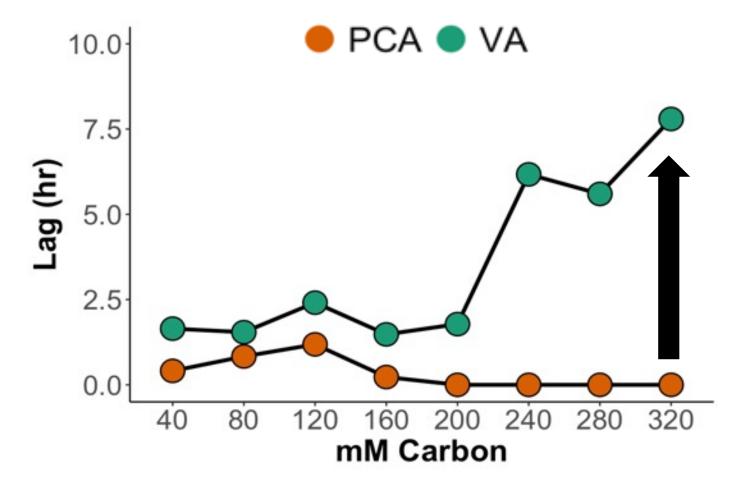
- The remains from ancient life forms gave rise to fossil fuels that are used as sources of energy
- Fossil fuels are depleting and since they are non-renewable, there is a need for renewable & sustainable energy sources such as biofuel
- A grossly underutilized source of biofuel is lignin, because of the toxicity of formaldehyde produced during its degradation
- *M. extorquens* can grow on formaldehyde and was engineered to consume some products of lignin degradation, such as VA/PCA

Formaldehyde Breakdown & Utilization Genes are Helpful for Growth on VA



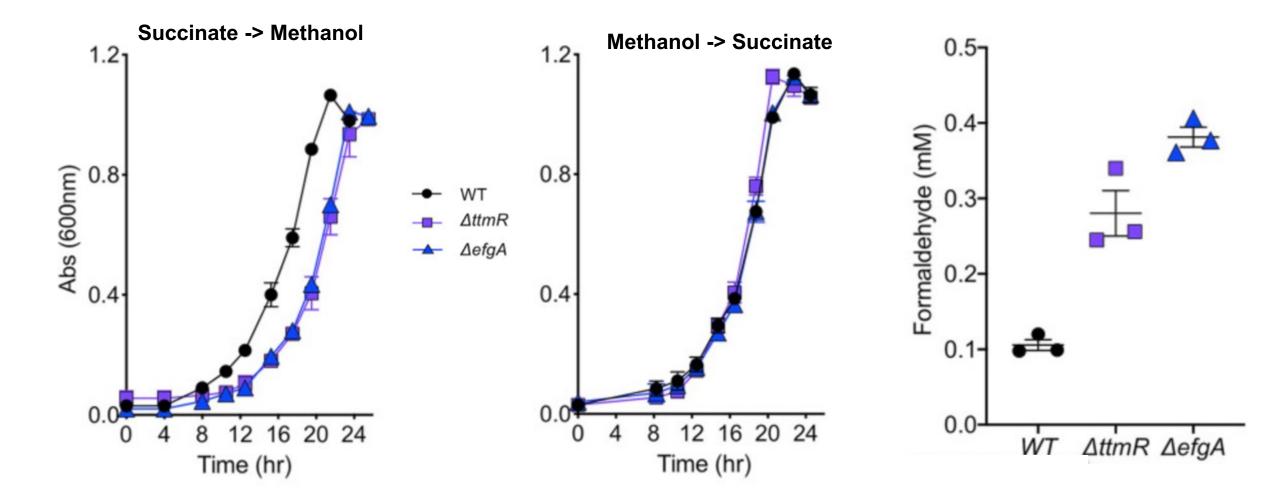
(Seriki et al., 2023, In preparation) 8

Long Lag Makes the Difference in Growth on VA vs PCA at High Carbon Concentrations



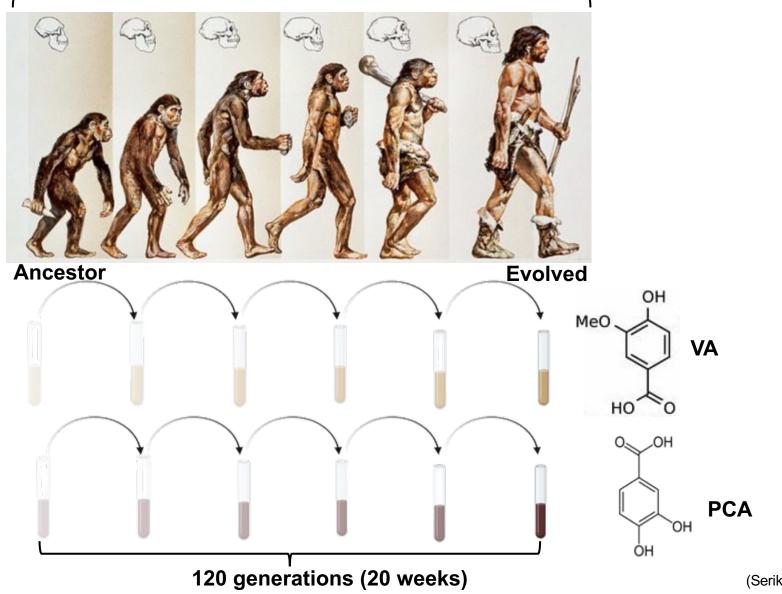
Lag increases on high amounts of VA but not PCA

Formaldehyde Accumulation Accounts for Long Lag in Transition to Methylotrophy



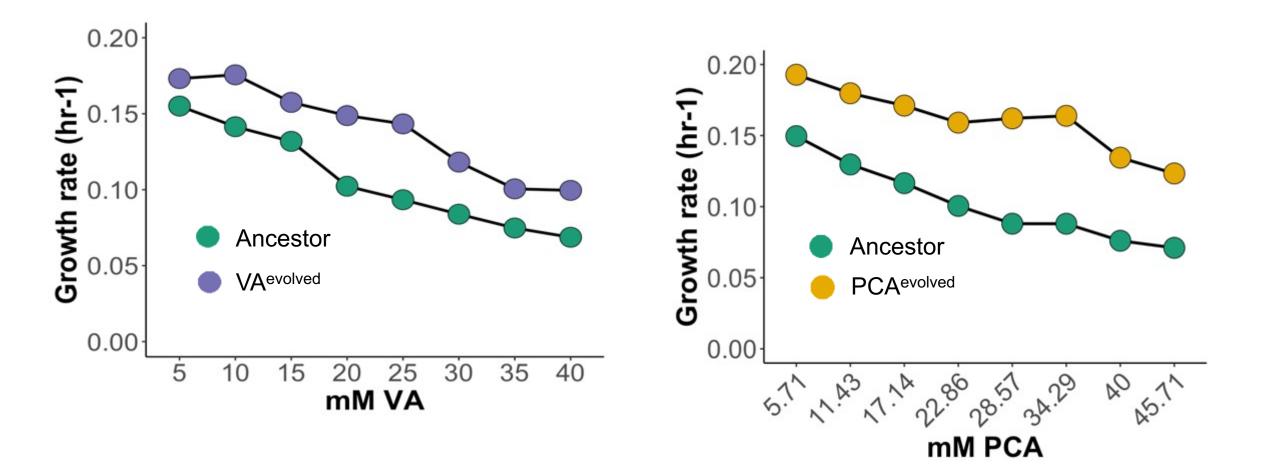
Laboratory Evolution Toward Improved Growth on VA/PCA

~ 6-7 million years

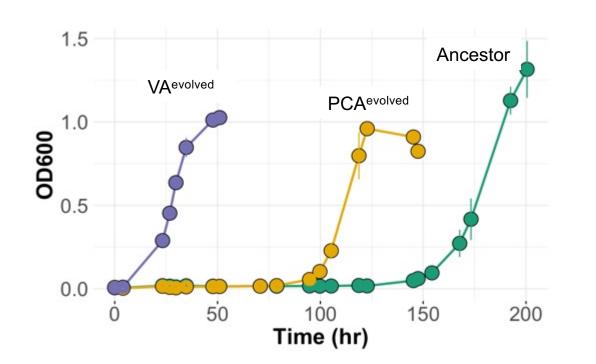


(Seriki *et al.,* 2023, *In preparation*) **11**

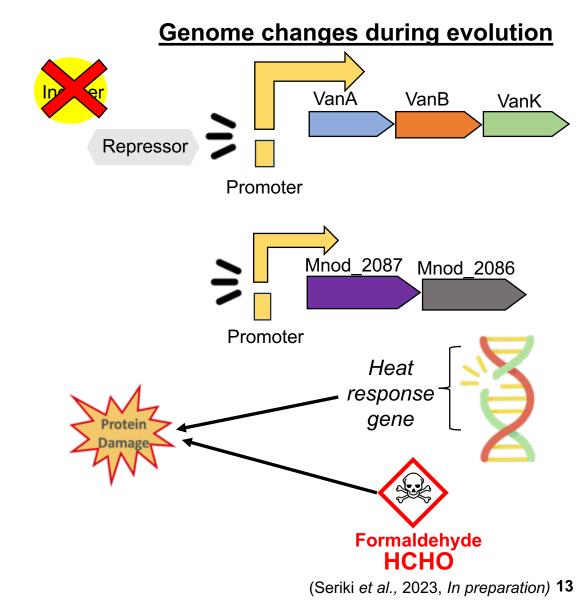
Laboratory Evolution Improved Growth on VA and PCA



Evolution Shortens Lag During Growth Transition From Succinate to VA



Hypothesis: The mutation in the heat response gene suppresses the costs of protein damage caused by formaldehyde.



Evolutionary Adaptation and Enhanced Growth on VA

- Genes for formaldehyde breakdown & utilization enable growth on VA a product of lignin degradation.
- Formaldehyde accumulation in transition to growth on VA leads to a long lag, limiting the efficiency of conversion to biofuels.
- Evolutionary adaptation removes the growth lag caused by formaldehyde accumulation.
- *M. extorquens* has evolved to better utilize VA, harnessing its remarkable capabilities.

From the Past to the Future: Paving the Way for a Greener Tomorrow



Life from over 300 million years ago



Harnessing the untapped potential of lignin

A Green & Sustainable Future is Within Reach



Biofuels are cost-efficient & economical



Sustaining Earth's future with renewable energy



From polluted skies to a healthier environment



Cleaner Transportation via biofuels

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• Chris Marx (PI)

Post-Doc

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- Ellie Grant
- Bailey Vanderwall
- Spencer Sinay

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