# Enhancing Cyanobacterial L-Alanine Production Via Nutritional and Process Optimization

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## Background

The cyanobacterium Synechococcus sp. PCC 7002 has been metabolically engineered produce L-alanine from CO<sub>2</sub> and light, while also using different nitrogen sources.

L-Alanine
$$H_3C \longrightarrow O$$

$$NH_2$$

### **Nitrogen Sources:**

- 1. Ammonium Sulfate
  - $> (NH_4)_2 SO_4 \longrightarrow 2NH_4^+ + SO_4^{2-}$
- 2. Sodium Nitrate
  - $\triangleright NaNO_3 \longrightarrow Na^+ + NO_3^-$
- 3. Urea
  - $\rightarrow H_2NCONH_2 \longrightarrow CNO^- + NH_4^+$  $\gt CNO^- \longrightarrow CO_2 + NH_3$

### **Genetic Modifications**

L-alanine is a nutritional supplement

Gene	Source	Integration site
alaE	E. coli	aqu1
alaD	Cladophora feredayi UTEX 2873	A2542

## Analysis Methods

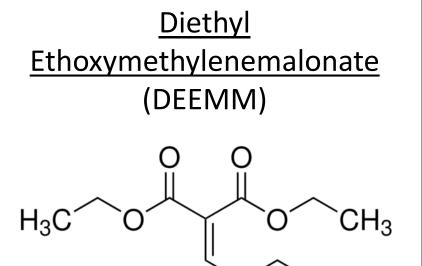
L-Alanine is naturally excreted into the extracellular media, from which is sampled.

### **Growth Rate:**

> Characterized by optical density at 730 nm (OD<sub>730</sub>)

### **DEEMM Derivatization and HPLC:**

- ➤ L-Alanine in media reacted with DEEM to form N-alkylmalonate
- ➤ Malonate group is more UV-active than L-alanine
- ➤ Diode Array Detector (DAD) analyzes absorbance at varying wavelengths



Malonate

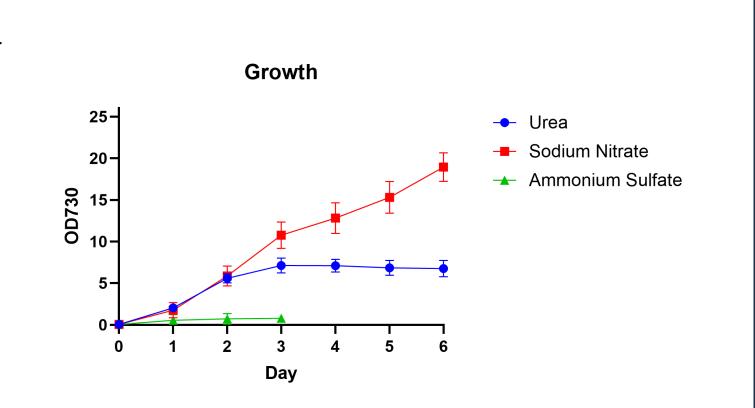
- Urea supported production of >150 mg/L L-alanine
- ❖ Sodium Nitrate supported production of ~100mg/L L-alanine

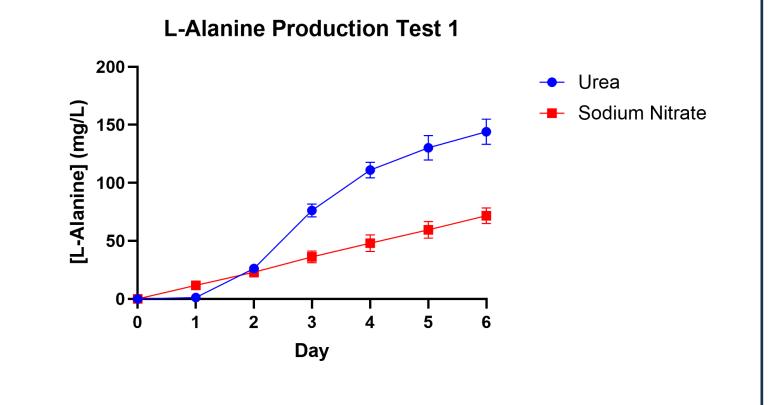
## Urea Improves L-Alanine Production

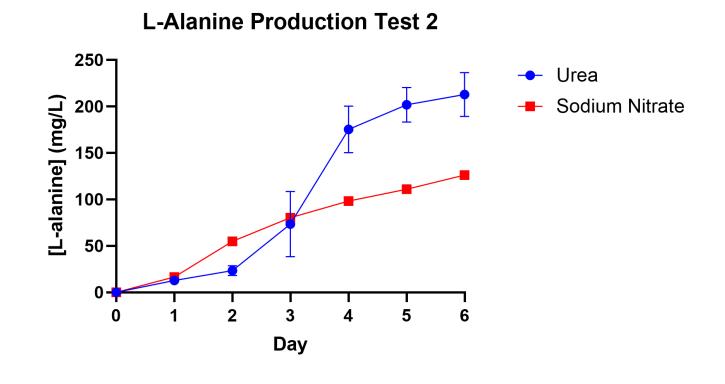
## **Culture Conditions:**

- 270-280 μE light
- $\gt$  5%  $CO_2$
- > 48 mM total N

Each experiment performed in triplicate. Tyson tubes allow for more consistent light.



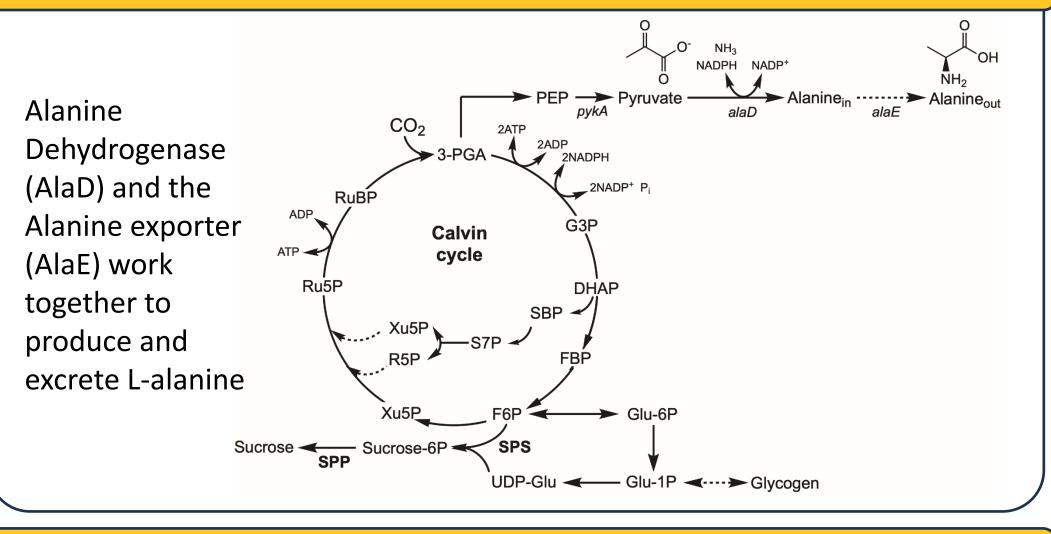




### Results:

Ammonium sulfate did not support growth or production

## Pathway



## Future Work

- ➤ Urea titration at 24, 32, and 40mM
- > Overexpress FBPase gene from PCC 7002 at the *glpK* integration site
- > Overexpress pykA from E. coli at the NS2 integration site to further catalyze the conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) into pyruvate

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