

Metabolic path to improved biofuel production

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The fungus *Neurospora crassa* is a type of red bread mold that naturally flourishes on the cellulose and hemicellulose components of plant cell walls. Credit: Photo courtesy of Jamie Cate, Berkeley Lab

Researchers with the Energy Biosciences Institute (EBI), a partnership that includes the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab) and the University of California (UC) Berkeley, have found a way to increase the production of fuels and other chemicals from biomass fermented by yeast. By introducing new metabolic pathways into the yeast, they enable the microbes to efficiently ferment cellulose and hemicellulose, the two major families of sugar found in the plant cell wall, without the need of environmentally harsh pre-treatments or expensive enzyme cocktails.

"We've discovered new chemicals generated by fungi and bacteria as metabolites in their strategy for consuming the plant [cell wall](#) that are a general part of the global carbon cycle," says Jamie Cate, a staff scientist in Berkeley Lab's Physical Biosciences Division and a professor of biochemistry, biophysics and structural biology at UC Berkeley. "We should now be able engineer biofuel-producing yeast to do what these fungi and bacteria do, opening up many new possible scenarios for making biofuels and other important products."

The cost of gasoline at the pump may be going down, but the excessive carbon being released into the atmosphere continues to escalate. Clean, green and renewable transportation fuels are needed to replace gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. Also needed are green and sustainable alternatives to petro-chemicals. Microbial fermentation of the cellulosic sugars stored in plant cell walls and other forms of biomass is a highly promising source of biofuels and chemicals provided the process can be done with sufficient economy. This requires the conversion of complex sugars into simple sugars that can be fermented.

Working through the EBI, Cate and a team of collaborators identified [metabolic pathways](#) in the fungus *Neurospora crassa* that are used to digest xylose, one of the most abundant sugars in hemicellulose. Yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the microbe most commonly used for the

production of biofuels, can't ferment xylose.

"In contrast to *S. cerevisiae*, many cellulolytic fungi including *N. crassa* naturally grow well on both the cellulose and hemicellulose components of the plant cell wall," Cate says. "By using functional genomics data and *N. crassa* knockout strains, we identified separate pathways used by *N. crassa* to consume the cellodextrins and xylodextrins released from plant cell walls by its secreted enzymes."

To enable the *N. crassa* metabolic pathways to work in yeast, Cate and his collaborators introduced five new genes into the yeast. While the new pathways and genes allow the yeast to directly ferment xylose sugars into a desired biofuel or chemical product, those sugars still have to be released from the [plant cell walls](#). This can be done, however, with a simple hot water-pretreatment rather than the acids or ionic liquids that current pre-treatment methods deploy. Harsh chemicals like acids and ionic liquids, unlike hot water, must be removed prior to fermentation so as not to harm the microbes. This is another major expense in addition to the expensive enzymes required to break down the xylose sugars.

"We believe that introducing *N. crassa* metabolic pathways into yeast could find widespread use in helping to overcome existing bottlenecks to the fermentation of lignocellulosic feedstocks as a sustainable and economical source of biofuels and renewable chemicals," Cate says.

The results of this research have been published in *eLife*. The paper is titled "Expanding xylose metabolism in [yeast](#) for [plant cell](#) wall conversion to biofuels."

More information: elifesciences.org/content/elif/4/e05896.full.pdf

Provided by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

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