

Researchers reverse engineer way pine trees produce green chemicals worth billions

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Turpentine has traditionally been made from resins drawn from pine trees like these in Florida. In recent decades, much of the resins have been made from fossil fuels. Credit: Florida Memory Project

Washington State University researchers have reverse engineered the way a pine tree produces a resin, which could serve as an

environmentally friendly alternative to a range of fossil-fuel based products worth billions of dollars.

Mark Lange and colleagues in the Institute for Biological Chemistry literally dissected the machinery by which loblolly pine produces oleoresin.

Before the arrival of petroleum-derived alternatives in the 1960s, the sticky, fragrant oil-resin mixture was central to the [naval stores industry](#) and products ranging from paint and varnish to shoe polish and linoleum.

Meanwhile, the international demand for oleoresins has risen. Naturally occurring oleoresins—from sources like loblolly pine—are often preferred. A 2016 analysis by Grand View Research predicted that global sales of oleoresin will approach \$1.7 billion by 2022.

The Lange lab's discovery of how it is made "could inspire new engineering approaches for the production of renewable, green chemicals," says Dutch biologist Harro Bouwmeester in a commentary accompanying Lange's research in the *Journal of Experimental Botany*.

As natural factories go, said Lange, plants are industry leaders. Humans, he said, produce roughly 3,000 metabolites, the small molecules that occur in human metabolism.

"Plants make hundreds of thousands," he said, "and most of what's out there in terms of chemical diversity is probably unknown. It would probably be in the millions. One of the questions is: Why do plants do that?"

In the case of the loblolly pine, oleoresin is a critical defense against insects and pathogens. While an animal can run from an attacker, a plant has to stand and fight. To do this, the pine produces oleoresins so toxic

that the plant has to store them in specialized structures, called resin ducts, to keep from poisoning itself.

To see how oleoresin is made, Lange concentrated on cells around the ducts, cutting them out with a laser-equipped microscope.

"Essentially what you do is draw around the area that you want to cut out and then the laser follows what you've been drawing and blasts it off," Lange said.

Fittingly, Lange did this in WSU's Franceschi Microscopy and Imaging Center, whose namesake, the late Vincent R. Franceschi, also studied resin ducts and their role in defending a conifer from pests.

Lange compared cells near the resin ducts with cells further away, looking for the expression of genes that would trigger oleoresin production.

Using the amplified genes from several thousand cells, Lange and his colleagues identified genetic sequences known to produce certain enzymes and matched them to reactions that could lead to the creation of oleoresin.

"We are trying to understand the [biochemical reactions](#) that lead from a simple imported carbon source to a complex mixture of oleoresin and products," Lange said. "That's the factory."

With a better knowledge of the reactions, and their genetic underpinnings, researchers can screen trees for genes that make them better producers of the resin. Or they could replicate the resin-producing metabolic pathway in other organisms.

"That could be an *E. coli* or a yeast, something of that kind, and then you

can make specific chemicals from there," said Lange.

"Ultimately," said Bouwmeester in his commentary, "this could result in robust [pine tree](#) genotypes that can compete with classical oil-based chemistry for the production of green chemicals through forest plantations."

More information: Glenn W Turner et al, Assessment of flux through oleoresin biosynthesis in epithelial cells of loblolly pine resin ducts, *Journal of Experimental Botany* (2018). [DOI: 10.1093/jxb/ery338](https://doi.org/10.1093/jxb/ery338)

Provided by Washington State University

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