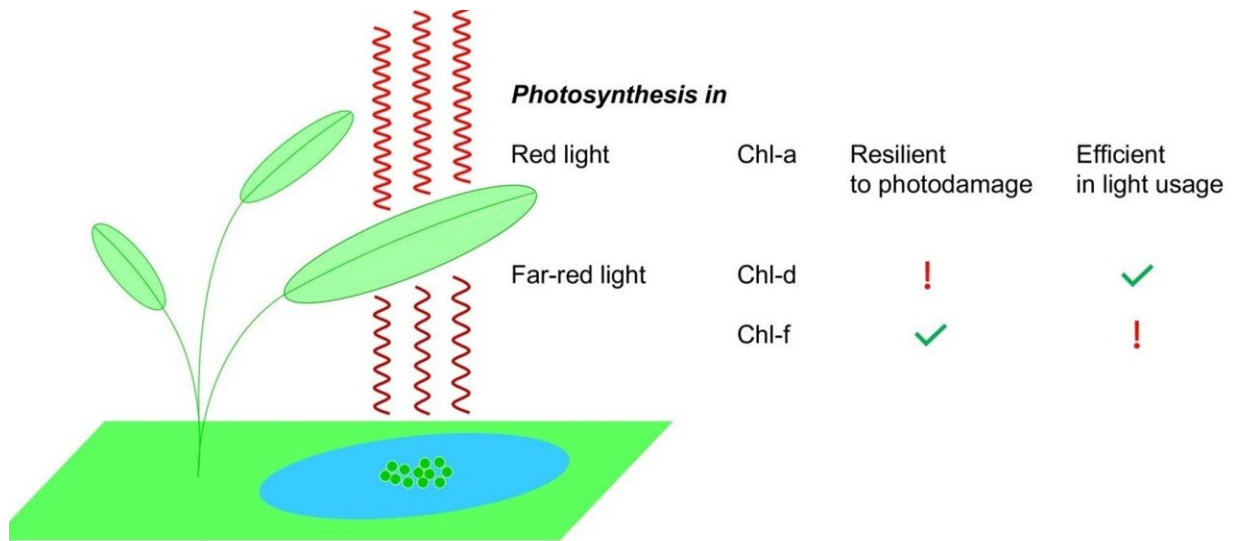


Insights into two rare types of photosynthesis could boost crop production

September 20 2022, by Hayley Dunning



Credit: Imperial College London

Researchers have studied how certain bacteria perform photosynthesis using low-energy light, which could be engineered into crops to boost production.

By studying the way two bacteria perform the difficult chemistry of photosynthesis, a team led by Imperial researchers have discovered the trade-offs they make when using lower-energy light. This could inform plant genetic engineering that aims to make crop and biomass production

more efficient.

Plants, algae and cyanobacteria ([blue-green algae](#)) perform photosynthesis to convert light and CO₂ into sugars and oxygen. An enzyme called [photosystem](#) II performs the first step of this process, using light to extract electrons from water and feed them into the photosynthetic machinery.

Most organisms perform photosynthesis using [visible light](#), which they collect thanks to a pigment called chlorophyll-a. The energy contained in visible light has been considered for a long time the minimum energy required to do the hard chemistry of extracting electrons from water.

However, there are some cyanobacteria that perform photosynthesis using lower-energy far-red light instead of visible light. Giving plants and algae the ability to use far-red light could make crop and biomass production more efficient, since far-red light is less energy intensive and is plentiful.

The ability to use both visible and far-red light in different conditions would also be a desirable property for crop plants and algae, but the researchers needed to understand if there were any trade-offs or compromises in systems that can do this.

Far-red photosynthesis

The team studied cyanobacteria that perform photosynthesis using far-red light instead of visible light. *Acaryochloris marina* lives beneath a green sea-squirt, shaded from visible light but exposed to stable far-red light, that it collects using the pigment chlorophyll-d instead of chlorophyll-a.

Other recently discovered cyanobacteria can do photosynthesis using

chlorophyll-a when visible light is present and then switch to using the pigment chlorophyll-f, which also absorbs far-red light, when shaded from visible light.

In 2018, researchers led by a team at Imperial discovered that in one of these cyanobacteria, *Chroococcidiopsis thermalis*, photosystem II can do the hard chemistry by solely using the lower energy provided by far-red light.

Now, in a study published in *eLife*, researchers led by the same team at Imperial have shown that the photosystem II of cyanobacteria using the pigment chlorophyll-f is less efficient at collecting and using far-red light than the photosystem II of those using chlorophyll-d, but that it is more protected from the damaging side-effects of too much light.

Lead researcher Professor Bill Rutherford, from the Department of Life Sciences at Imperial, said, "Engineering crop plants or algae that could use far-red photosynthesis may help boost food and biomass production.

"Our study is an important first step in understanding the trade-offs between efficiency and resilience in systems that can use far-red light. These insights could help researchers determine which features would be beneficial, and under what conditions."

Comparing photosynthesis

The team found that the photosystem II of *Acaryochloris marina*, which lives in constantly shady conditions and always uses chlorophyll-d, is efficient in collecting and using far-red light. However, when exposed to excess light, it becomes overwhelmed and produces harmful reactive oxygen species, which can kill the cells.

The photosystem II of *Chroococcidiopsis thermalis*, which uses

chlorophyll-f only when visible light is absent or scarce, is less efficient than that of *Acaryochloris marina* in collecting and using far-red light. However, when exposed to excess light it does not over-produce harmful reactive oxygen species.

The chlorophyll-f photosystem II of *Chroococcidiopsis thermalis* therefore represents a different trade-off compared to the chlorophyll-d photosystem II of *Acaryochloris marina*: less-efficient far-red photosynthesis but better stability and resilience to damage in strong light conditions.

Dr. Stefania Viola, postdoctoral researcher in the Department of Life Sciences at Imperial and first author of the study, said, "Our research suggests that the two types of far-red photosystem II pay a different price for being able to work with less energy, and that this should be considered when planning to introduce far-red [photosynthesis](#) in [crop plants](#) or algae.

"The next step for us is to understand the molecular and chemical mechanisms responsible for the functional differences between the two types of far-red photosystem II."

More information: Stefania Viola et al, Impact of energy limitations on function and resilience in long-wavelength Photosystem II, *eLife* (2022). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.79890](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.79890)

Provided by Imperial College London

Citation: Insights into two rare types of photosynthesis could boost crop production (2022, September 20) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2022-09-insights-rare-photosynthesis-boost-crop.html>

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