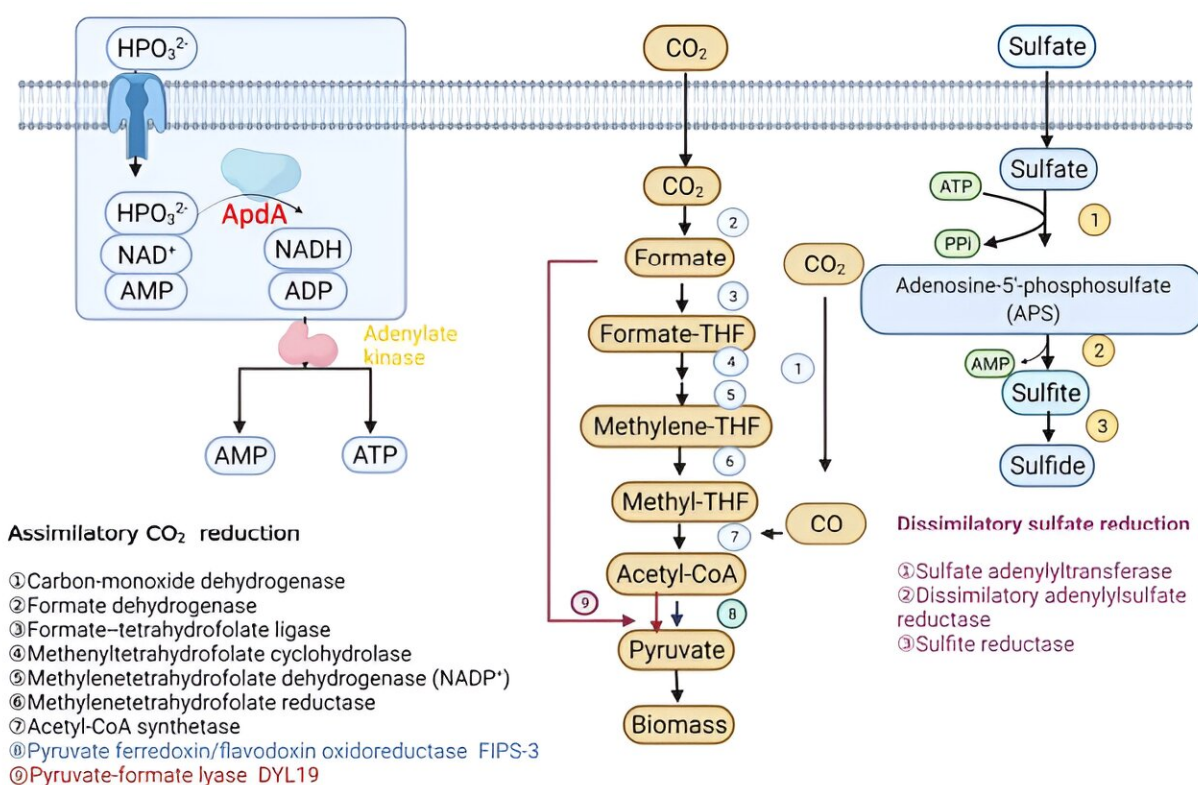


The mystery of phosphite: A scientific detective story leads to discovery of new type of bacterial metabolism

November 10 2023



AMP-dependent phosphite dehydrogenase (ApdA) in the phosphite oxidation pathway of *P. fastidiosa* coupled with reduction of CO₂ and of D. phosphitoxidans with reduction of CO₂ or sulfate. Enzymes of the Wood-Ljungdahl and the dissimilatory sulfate reduction pathways were identified by total proteome analysis; all key enzyme genes were detected in the genome. Adenylate kinase was highly expressed in the proteome of both strains. The sulfate reduction pathway plays a role only in *D. phosphitoxidans*. Credit:

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2023). DOI:
10.1073/pnas.2309743120

Konstanz biologists have discovered a phosphorus-based bacterial metabolism that is both new and ancient. The story of its discovery features a calculation from the 1980s, a sewage plant, a new bacterial organism, and a remnant from around 2.5 billion years ago.

Our narrative begins at the end of the 1980s, with a sheet of paper. On this sheet, a scientist calculated that the conversion of the chemical compound phosphite to phosphate would release enough [energy](#) to produce the cell's energy carrier—the ATP molecule. In this way, it should therefore be possible for a microorganism to supply itself with energy. Unlike most living organisms on our planet, this organism would not be dependent on [energy supply](#) from light or from the decomposition of organic matter.

The scientist actually succeeded in isolating such a microorganism from the environment. Its [energy metabolism](#) is based on the oxidation of phosphite to phosphate, just as predicted by the calculation. But how exactly does the biochemical mechanism work?

Regrettably, the key enzyme needed to understand the biochemistry behind the process remained hidden—and thus the mystery remained unsolved for many years. In the following three decades, the sheet stayed in the drawer, the research approach was put on the back burner. Yet the scientist couldn't get the thought out of his head.

The scientist is Bernhard Schink, professor at the Limnological Institute of the University of Konstanz. Three decades after he made the calculation on paper, an unexpected discovery set the ball rolling again.

A sewage plant, an unexpected find and a new species

What had been in the back of his mind for many years was finally found, of all places, in a [sewage plant](#) in Konstanz, only a few kilometers from Schink's laboratory. Zhuqing Mao, a biology doctoral researcher from Konstanz, examined a sewage sludge sample and discovered a second microorganism that also gets its energy from phosphite. The Konstanz biologists led by Schink placed this bacterium in an environment in which it had only phosphite as a food source. And indeed, the bacterial population grew.

"This bacterium subsists on phosphite oxidation, and as far as we know, exclusively on this reaction. It covers its energy metabolism this way, and can build up its cell substance from CO_2 at the same time," explains Schink. "This bacterium is an autotrophic organism, like a plant. It does, however, not need light like a plant, as it draws its energy from phosphite oxidation." Surprisingly, it turned out that the bacterium is not only a [new species](#), but actually forms an entirely new genus of bacteria.

Tracking down the molecular mechanism

From that point on, things happened very quickly. A whole network of Konstanz researchers dedicated themselves to unraveling the mystery, including Schink, Nicolai Müller, David Schleheck, Jennifer Fleming and Olga Mayans. They produced a pure culture of this new bacterial strain, in which they were finally able to identify the key enzyme that triggers the oxidation of phosphite to phosphate.

"The breakthrough came with Nicolai Müller and his enzyme experiments," says David Schleheck. Nicolai Müller succeeded in clearly demonstrating the enzyme's activity, thereby uncovering the biochemical mechanism behind the key enzyme. Olga Mayans and Jennifer Fleming

created a three-dimensional model of its enzyme structure and active center to understand the reaction pathway.

"What was very surprising was that during its oxidation, phosphite is apparently coupled directly to the energy-carrier precursor AMP, whereby the energy carrier ADP is created. In a subsequent reaction, two of the generated ADPs are converted to one ATP, on which the organism ultimately lives," Nicolai Müller outlines the reaction pathway.

Finally, everything came together: The original sheet became a whole pile of papers, resulting in [a publication](#) in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

A remnant from 2.5 billion years ago

The discovery of a new type of energy metabolism is in itself a great scientific success. However, the research team thinks that this type of metabolism is by no means new, but very old, even ancient: about 2.5 billion years old.

"It is assumed that in the early days of evolution, when the Earth was cooling down, phosphorus was still present to a large extent in a partially reduced form and was only later gradually oxidized. The metabolism we have now discovered fits very well into the early phase of the evolution of microorganisms," Schink explains.

The biochemical mechanism that the bacterium uses for its metabolism is therefore not new, but has most probably been preserved from the primeval times of our planet: back when life on our planet began and the first microorganisms had to feed on inorganic compounds such as phosphite. Thus the new scientific findings provide clues to the early biochemical evolution on our planet. In addition, they provide the key to a biochemical mechanism that makes life possible in very hostile places,

possibly even on alien planets.

More information: Zhuqing Mao et al, AMP-dependent phosphite dehydrogenase, a phosphorylating enzyme in dissimilatory phosphite oxidation, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2309743120](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2309743120)

Provided by University of Konstanz

Citation: The mystery of phosphite: A scientific detective story leads to discovery of new type of bacterial metabolism (2023, November 10) retrieved 12 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2023-11-mystery-phosphite-scientific-story-discovery.html>

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