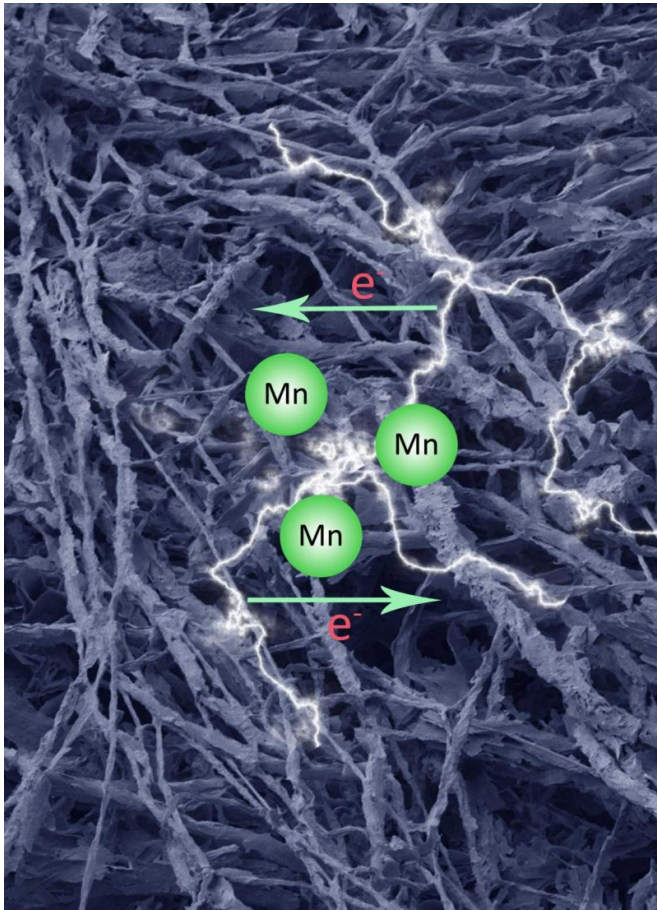


Could bread mold build a better rechargeable battery?

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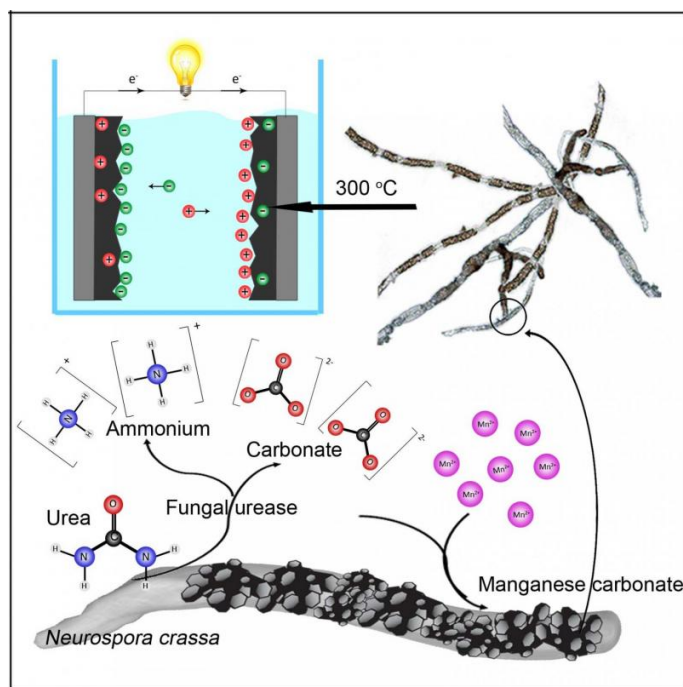
The researchers show for the first time that the fungus *Neurospora crassa* can transform manganese into a mineral composite with favorable [electrochemical properties](#).

"We have made electrochemically active materials using a fungal manganese biomineralization process," says Geoffrey Gadd of the University of Dundee in Scotland. "The electrochemical properties of the carbonized fungal biomass-mineral composite were tested in a supercapacitor and a lithium-ion battery, and it [the composite] was found to have excellent electrochemical properties. This system therefore suggests a novel biotechnological method for the preparation of sustainable electrochemical materials."

Gadd and his colleagues have long studied the ability of [fungi](#) to transform metals and minerals in useful and surprising ways. In earlier studies, the researchers showed that fungi could stabilize [toxic lead](#) and [uranium](#), for example. That led the researchers to wonder whether fungi could offer a useful alternative strategy for the preparation of novel electrochemical materials too.

An artistic rendering of a carbonized fungal biomass-manganese oxide mineral composite (MycMnOx/C) can be applied as a novel electrochemical material in energy storage devices. Credit: Qianwei Li and Geoffrey Michael Gadd

You probably don't think much of fungi, and especially those that turn bread moldy, but researchers reporting in the Cell Press journal *Current Biology* on March 17, 2016 have evidence that might just change your mind. Their findings suggest that a red bread mold could be the key to producing more sustainable electrochemical materials for use in rechargeable batteries.



minerals in various formations. After heat treatment, they were left with a mixture of carbonized biomass and manganese oxides. Further study of those structures show that they have ideal electrochemical properties for use in supercapacitors or lithium-ion batteries.

"We were surprised that the prepared biomass-Mn oxide composite performed so well," Gadd says. In comparison to other reported [manganese oxides in lithium-ion batteries](#), the carbonized fungal biomass-mineral composite "showed an excellent cycling stability and more than 90% capacity was retained after 200 cycles," he says.

The new study is the first to demonstrate the synthesis of active electrode materials using a fungal biomineralization process, illustrating the great potential of these fungal processes as a source of useful biomaterials.

This graphical abstract depicts how Li and Gadd *et al.* synthesized novel electrochemical materials using a fungal Mn biomineralization process. They studied the electrochemical properties of the carbonized fungal biomass-mineral composite in a supercapacitor and a lithium-ion battery, thus providing a novel biotechnological method for preparation of sustainable electrochemical materials. Credit: Li and Gadd *et al.* / *Current Biology* 2016

Gadd says they'll continue to explore the use of fungi in producing various potentially useful metal carbonates. They're also interested in investigating such processes for the biorecovery of valuable or scarce metal elements in other chemical forms.

More information: *Current Biology*, Li and Gadd *et al.*: "Fungal Biomineralization of Manganese as a Novel Source of Electrochemical Materials" [dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2016.01.068](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2016.01.068)

"We had the idea that the decomposition of such biomineralized carbonates into oxides might provide a novel source of metal oxides that have significant electrochemical properties," Gadd says.

Provided by Cell Press

In fact, there have been many efforts to improve lithium-ion battery or supercapacitor performance using alternative electrode materials such as carbon nanotubes and other manganese oxides. But few had considered a role for fungi in the manufacturing process.

In the new study, Gadd and his colleagues incubated *N. crassa* in media amended with urea and manganese chloride (MnCl₂) and watched what happened. The researchers found that the long branching fungal filaments (or hyphae) became biomineralized and/or enveloped by

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