

# Development of a Bioprocess That Uses Electrical Energy to Fix Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>



PM :

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Implementing organizations :

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

Tokyo Institute of Technology

Nagoya University

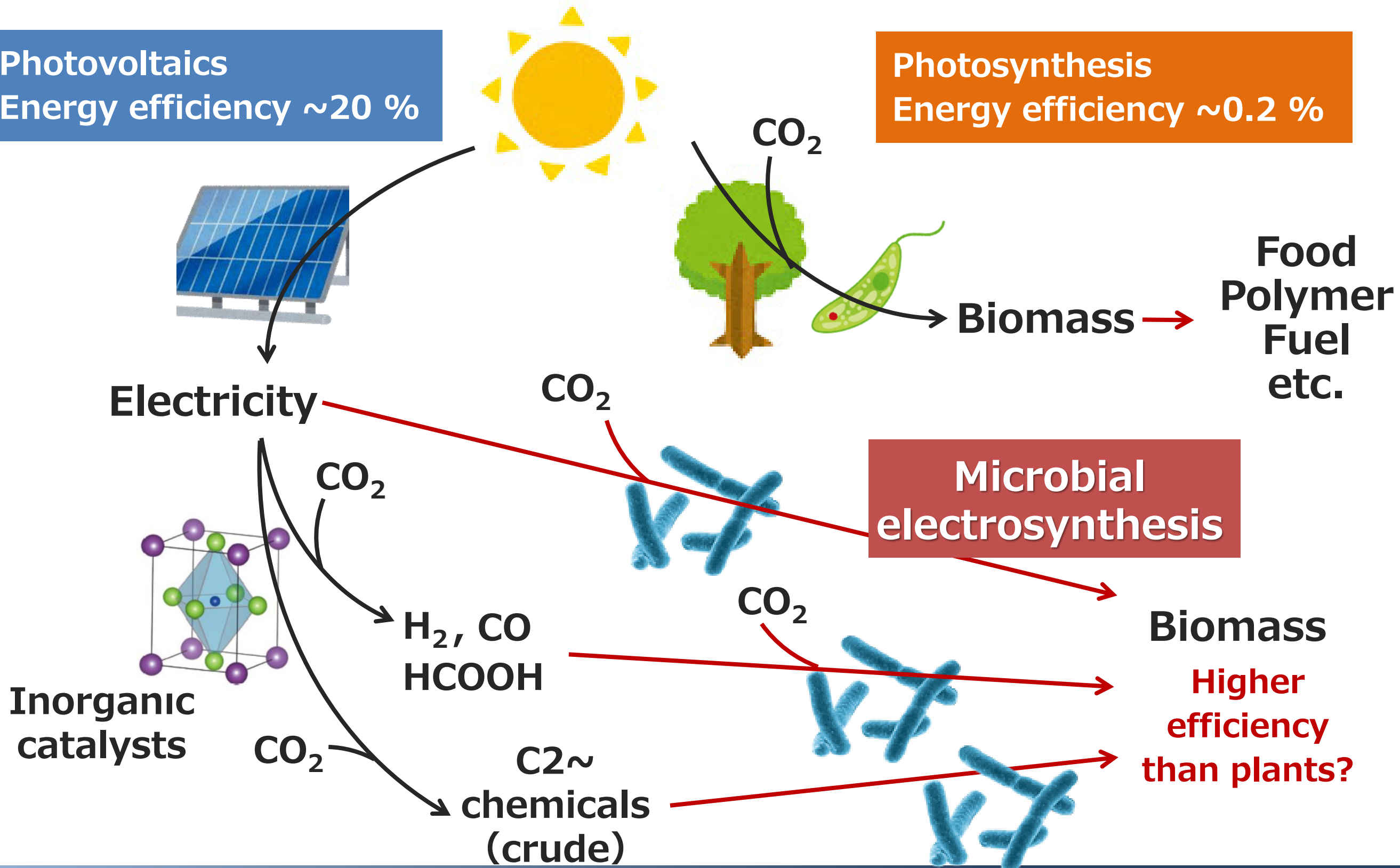
Osaka University

Kobe University

# Concept | Material science × Biotechnology

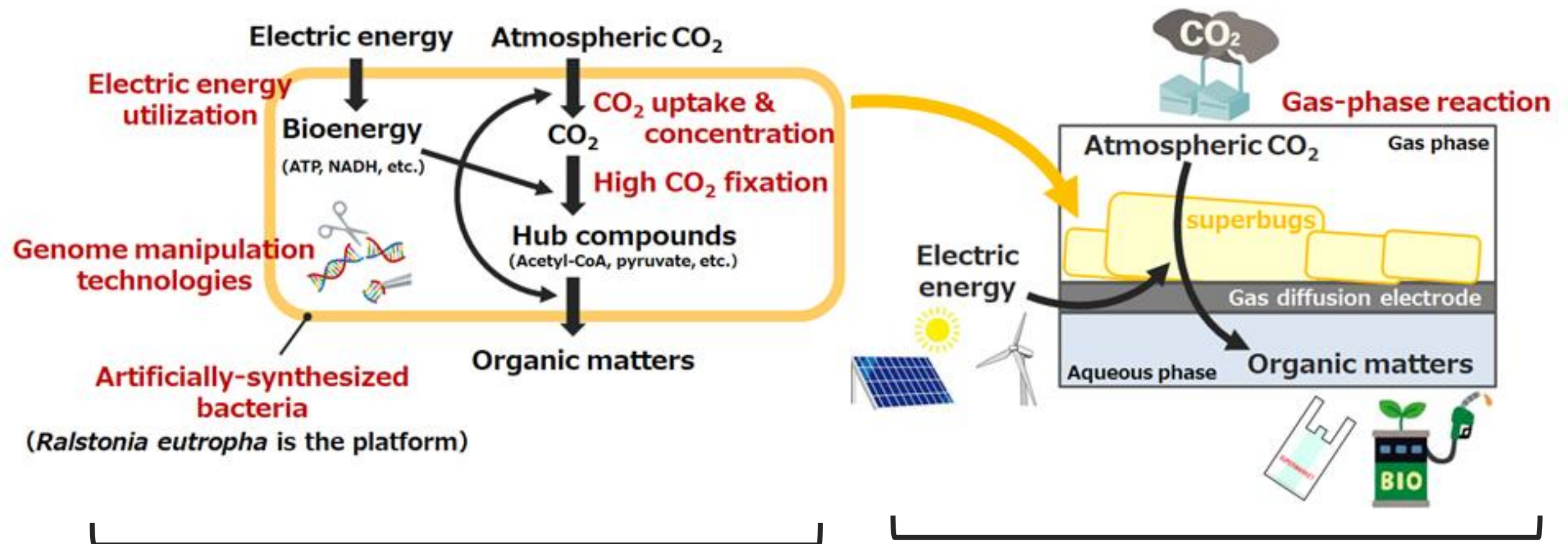
Photovoltaics  
Energy efficiency ~20 %

Photosynthesis  
Energy efficiency ~0.2 %



# Summary of our project

- Development of an innovative biotechnology for negative emission
- Utilizing electric energy to convert atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> into organic matters
- More than 50 times more efficiently than plants (>50 kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>/year)



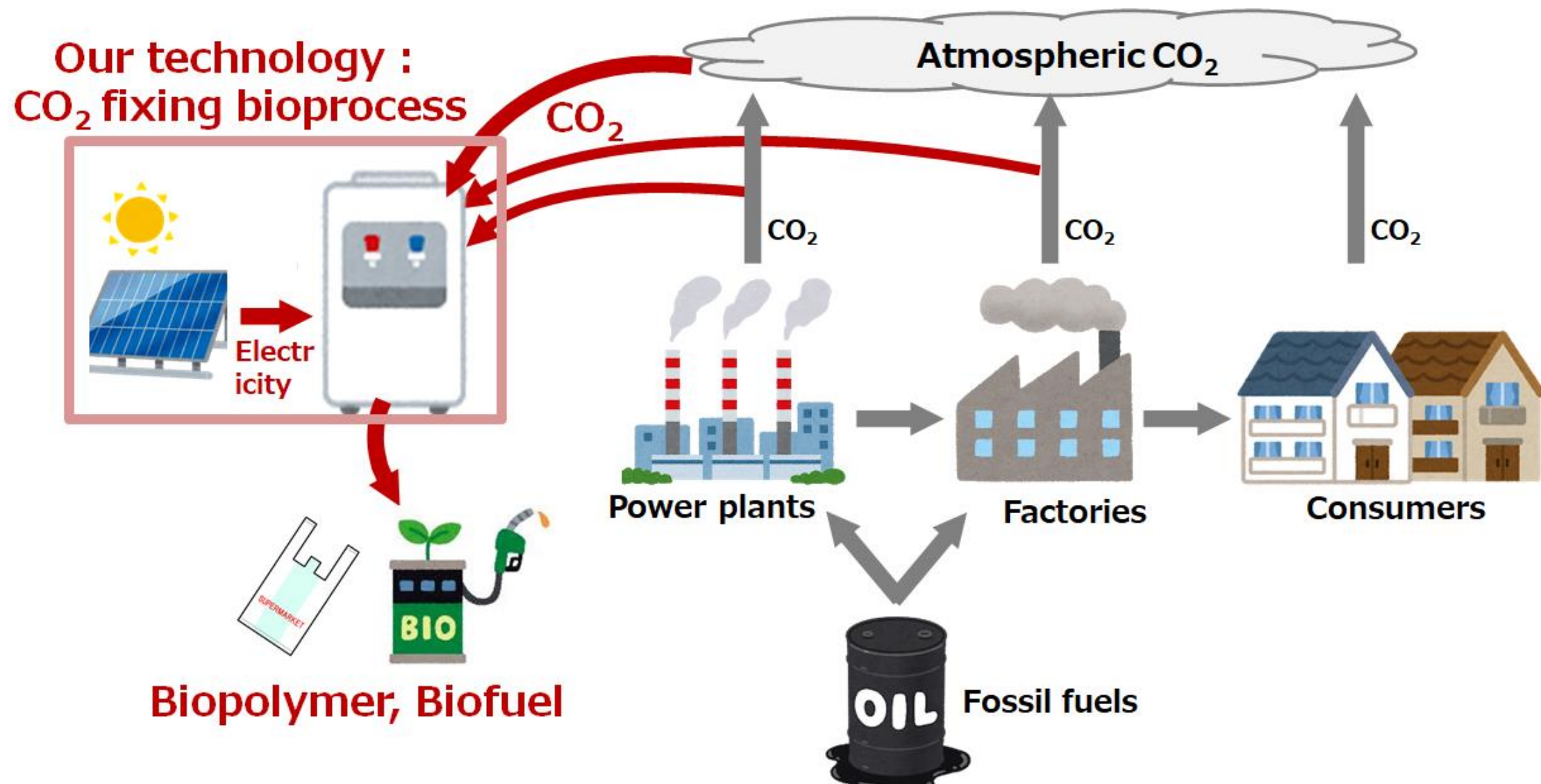
## “superbugs”

that use electric energy, uptake & concentrate atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, and fix CO<sub>2</sub> with high efficiency.

## “gas-phase reaction process”

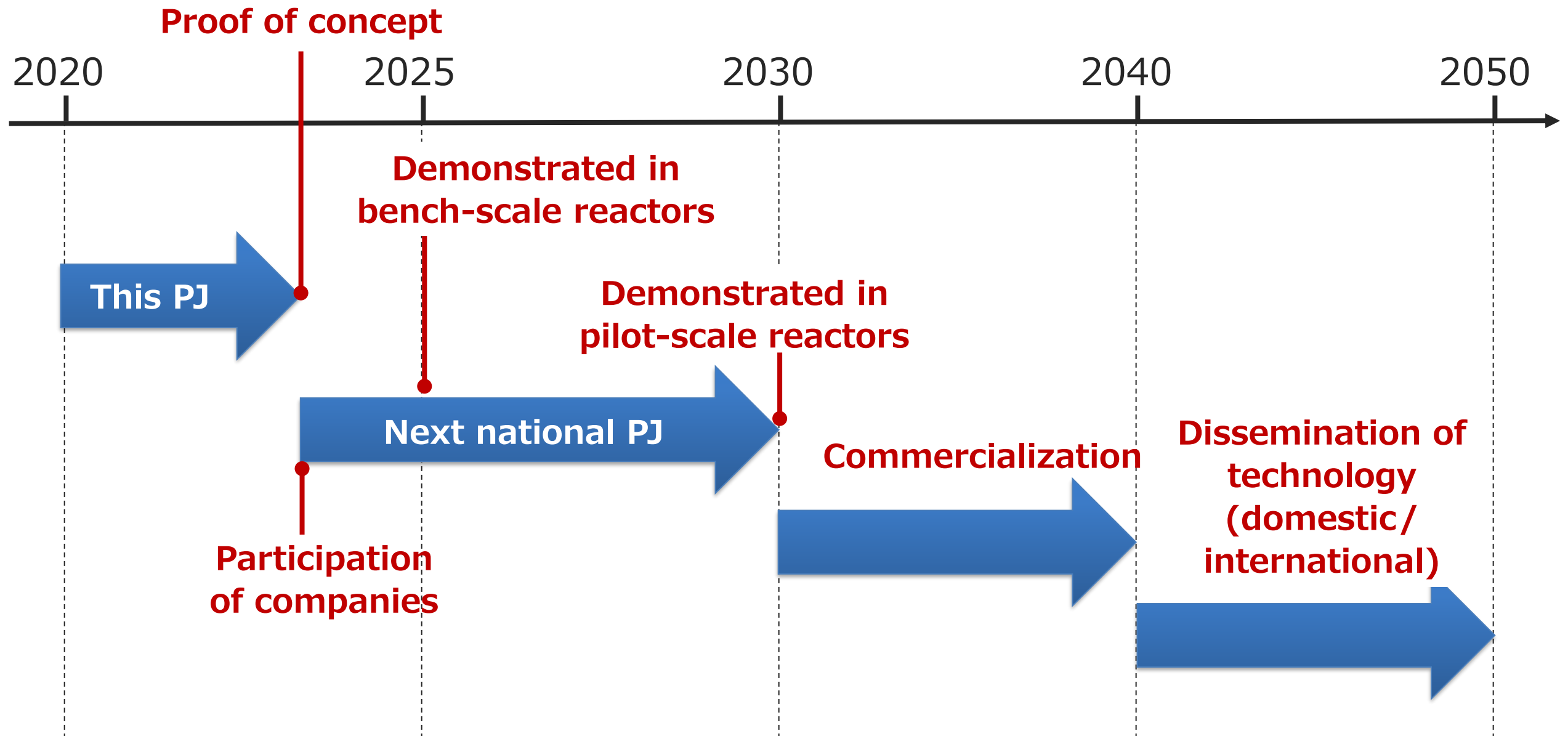
that can effectively supply electricity, nutrients and CO<sub>2</sub> to superbugs.

# Social implementation



- \* Reduction of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> (applicable to high conc. CO<sub>2</sub>)
- \* Use electricity from renewable energy sources (Light, etc.)
- \* New sources of biopolymers and biofuels

# Development Schedules



- 500,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> fixed per year (3% of the negative emission target)
- 210,000 tons of organics production per year (10% of domestic bioplastics and fuels production)

# R&D Items & Cooperation

■ Achievement goal (2022FY) : Demonstrate the feasibility of microbial CO<sub>2</sub> fixation by electricity using a gas-phase reactor

## Project management, Synthetic microbiology (AIST)

### ① Genome manipulation technology    ②-4. Synthetic microbiology

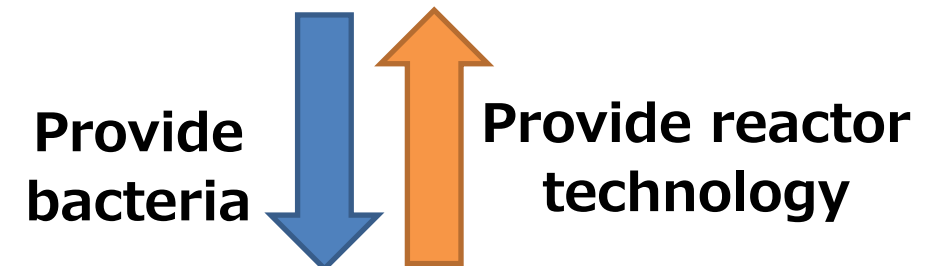
- Long DNA transfer technology
- Promoter library

- Create bacteria that can use electricity to efficiently produce organics



### Development of each property

- ②-1. Electricity utilization (Tokyo Tec. Inst.)
- ②-2. CO<sub>2</sub> uptake/concentration (Kobe Univ.)
- ②-3. CO<sub>2</sub> fixation (Tokyo Tec. Inst.)



### Development of a gas-phase reactor

- ③-1. Reactor engineering (Nagoya Univ.)
- ③-2. Gas diffusion electrodes (Osaka Univ.)

# 1. Genome manipulation method

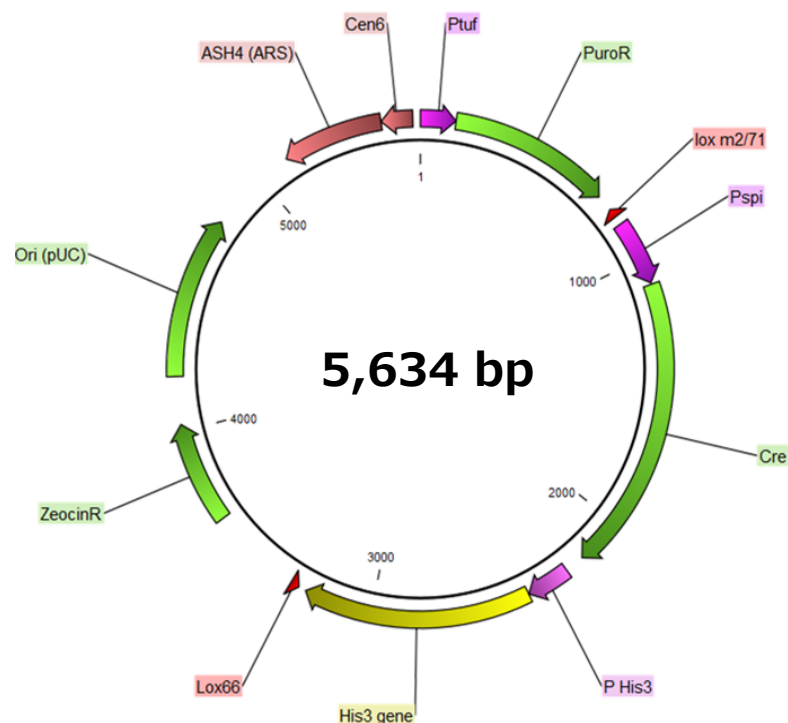
■ Target in this PJ : Development of genome manipulation method for *Ralstonia*

## \* Genome manipulation method

Objective: Develop a method that can introduce long DNA into the genome.

### Achievements:

- Design a vector based on yeast artificial chromosome
- Gene introduction into the genome was achieved by CreLoxP method

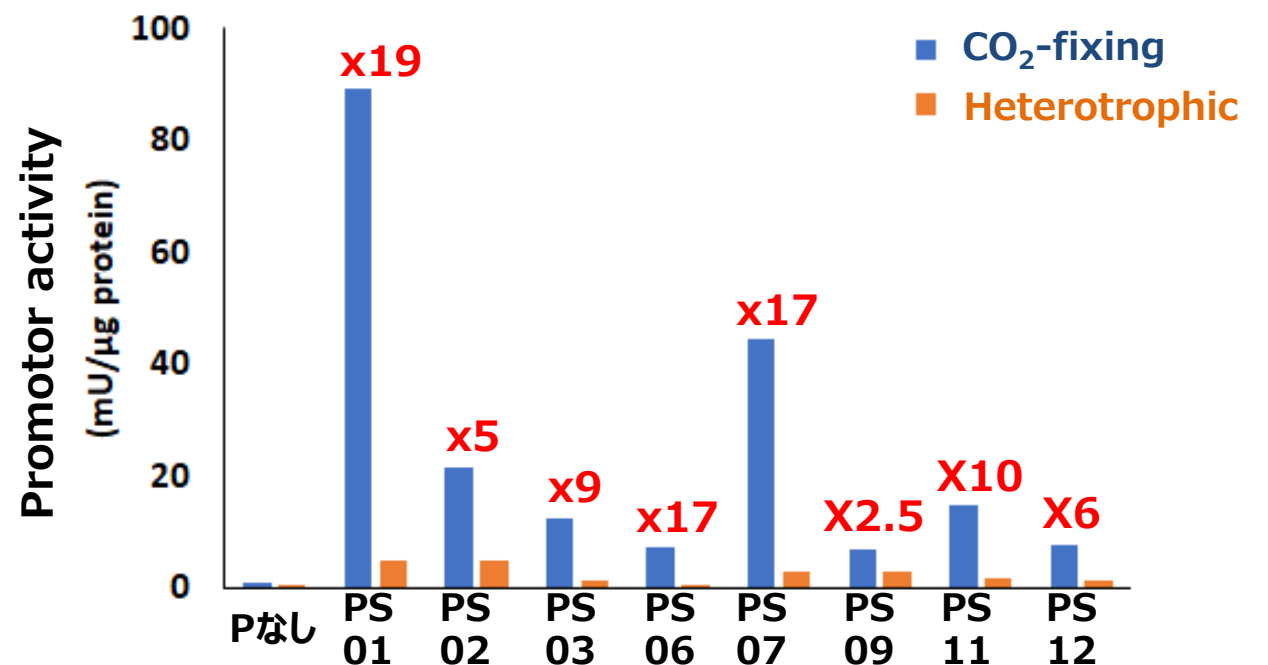


## \* Promotor library

Objective: Obtain promoters necessary to appropriately express the transgenes

### Achievements:

- A simple promoter activity evaluation system was developed
- Identify 8 promoters that function specifically under CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing conditions



# 2-1. Electricity-utilizing activity

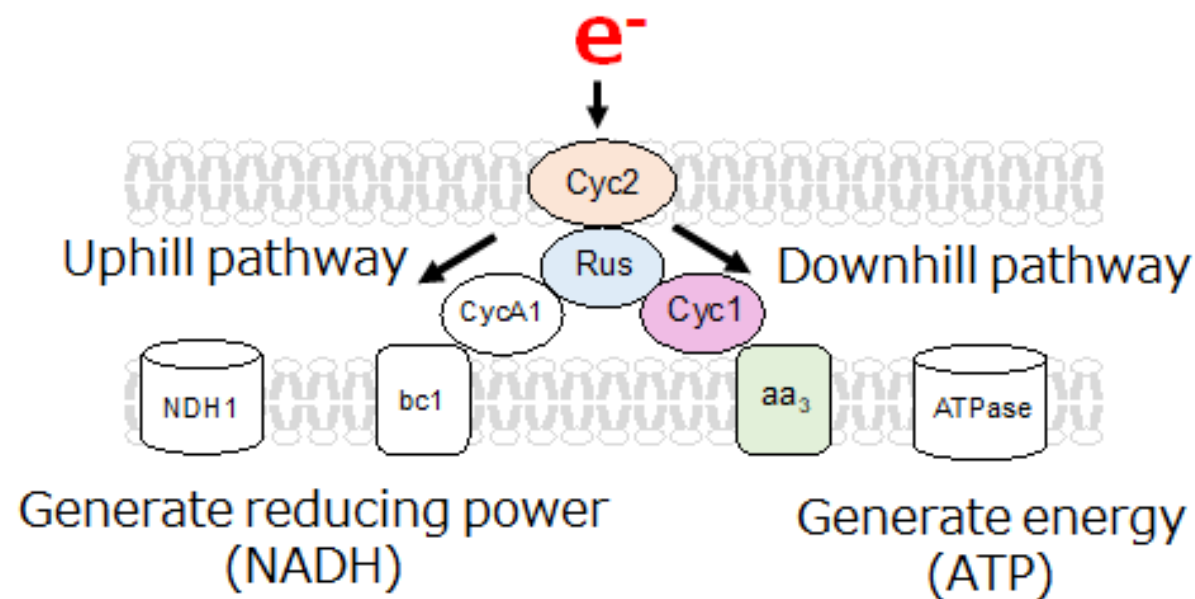
- Target in this PJ: Introducing a heterogeneous microbial electron transfer path in *Ralstonia* to confer electricity-utilizing activity

## \* Introduction of electron transfer path

Objective: Introduce electron transfer path genes of *Acidithiobacillus*

### Achievements:

- Uphill path & Up/Downhill paths were introduced into *Ralstonia*
- The expression was confirmed at RNA and protein level



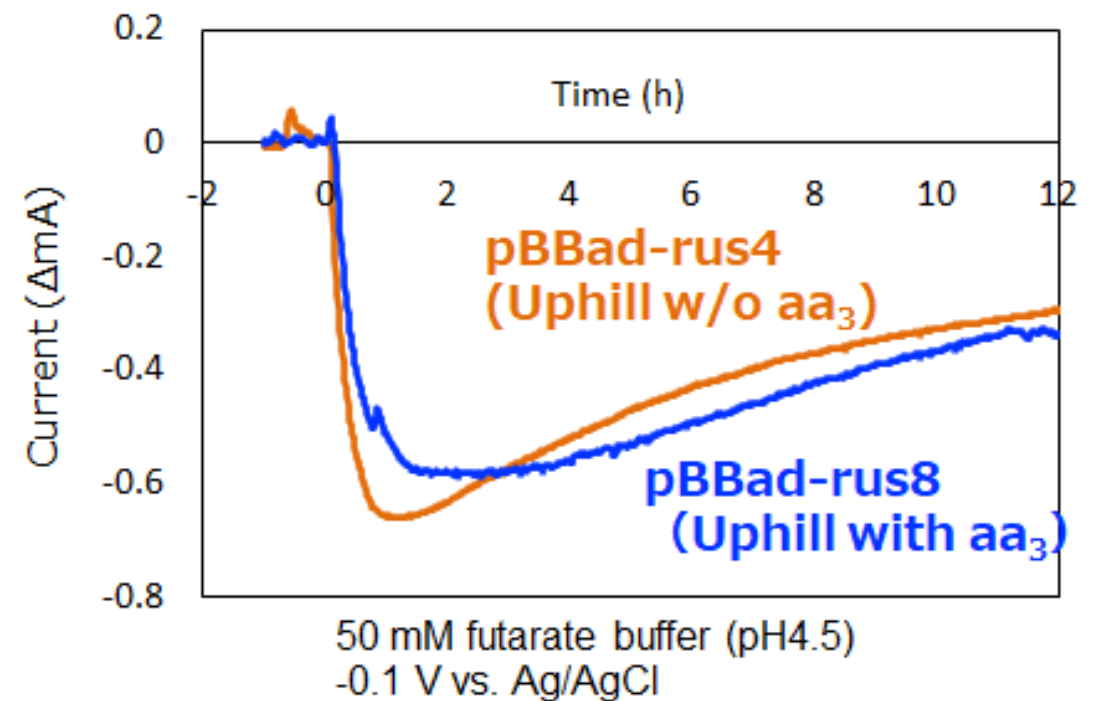
Electron transfer path of *Acidithiobacillus*

## \* Electrochemical measurement

Objective: Demonstrate the electricity-utilizing activity of the *Ralstonia* strains

### Achievements:

- Current consumption was observed in Uphill pass-introduced *Ralstonia* strains
- On-going for Up/Downhill paths mutants





# 2-2. CO<sub>2</sub> uptake/concentration

■ Target in this PJ: Introducing CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing enzyme/-enrichment systems into *Ralstonia* to enhance their activities

\* Introduction of CO<sub>2</sub> enrichment system      \* High expression of CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing enzyme

Objective: Introduce CO<sub>2</sub> enrichment systems of cyanobacteria into *Ralstonia*

Objective: High expression of endogenous and exogenous CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing enzyme (RuBisCO)

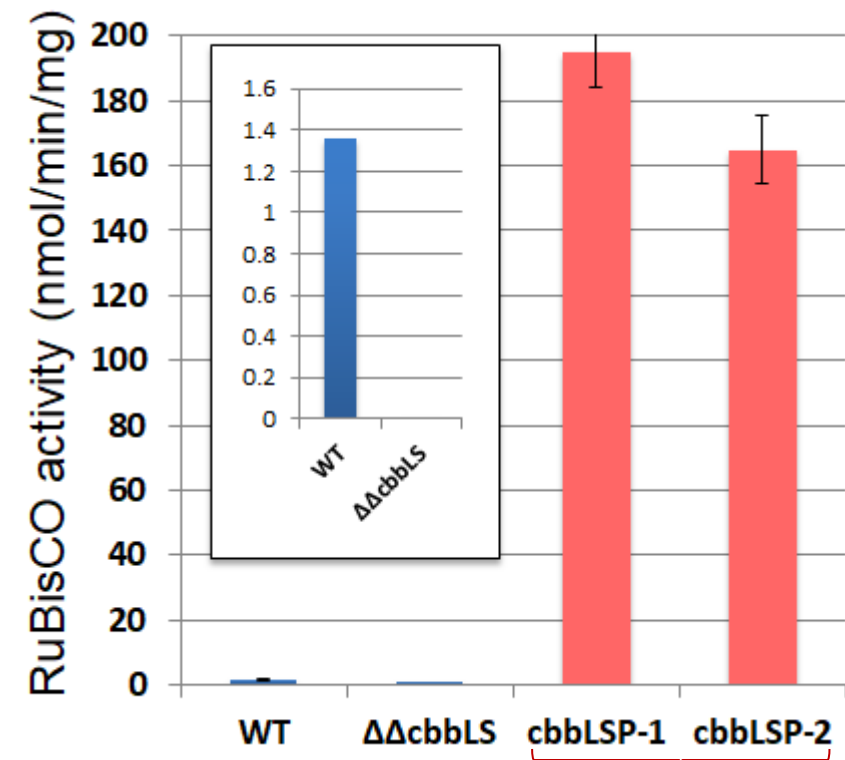
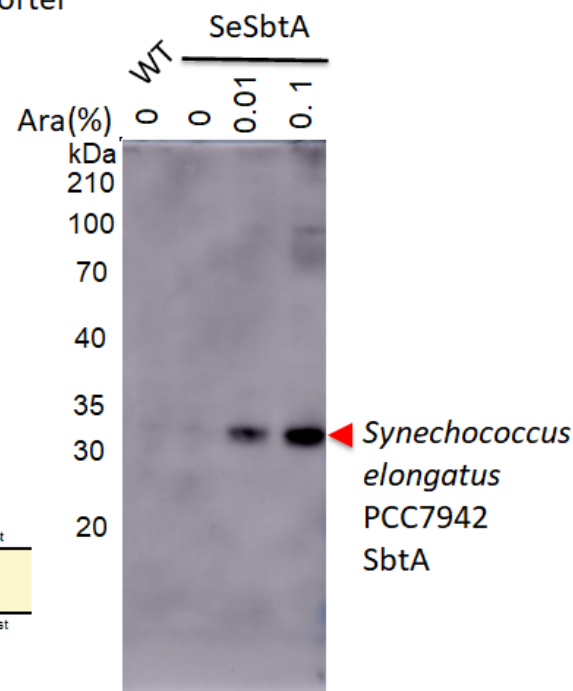
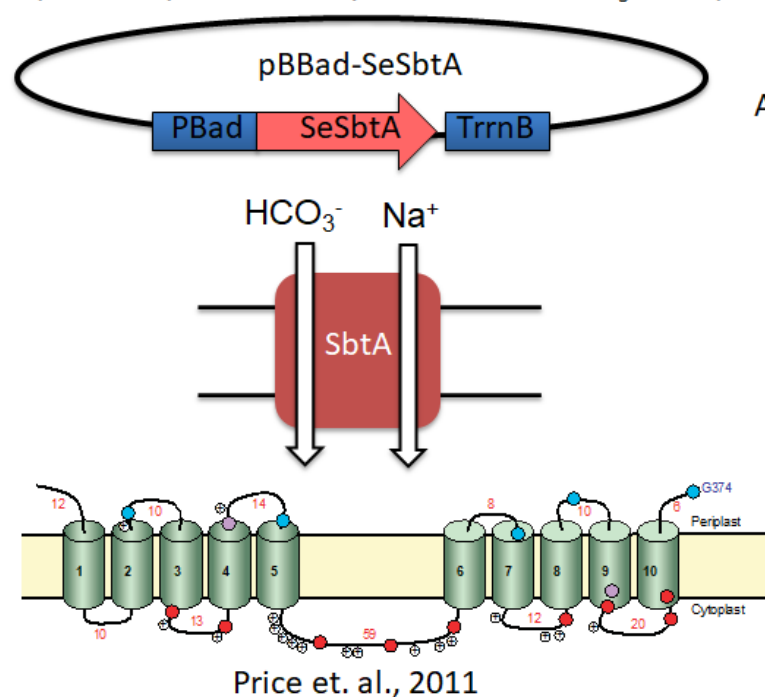
Achievements:

- A bicarbonate transport protein was adequately expressed in *Ralstonia*
- On-going for its activity measurements

Achievements:

- High expression of endogenous RuBisCO resulted in higher activity/growth
- On-going for exogenous ones

Expression plasmid for cyanobacterial HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> transporter



RuBisCO-introduced strains

# 2-3. Enhancement of CO<sub>2</sub> fixation

■ Target in this PJ: Enhancing CO<sub>2</sub> fixation by introducing a semi-artificial pathway

\* Construction of semi-artificial pathway

\* Improvement of CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing enzymes

Objective: Introduce exogenous enzymes to make a semi-artificial CO<sub>2</sub> fixation pathway

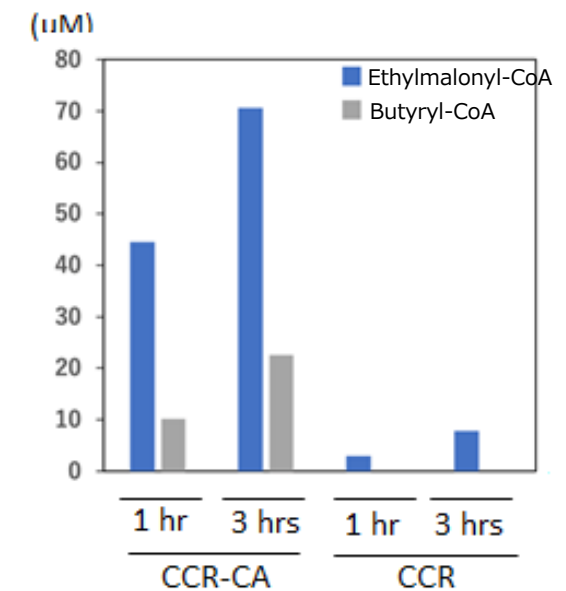
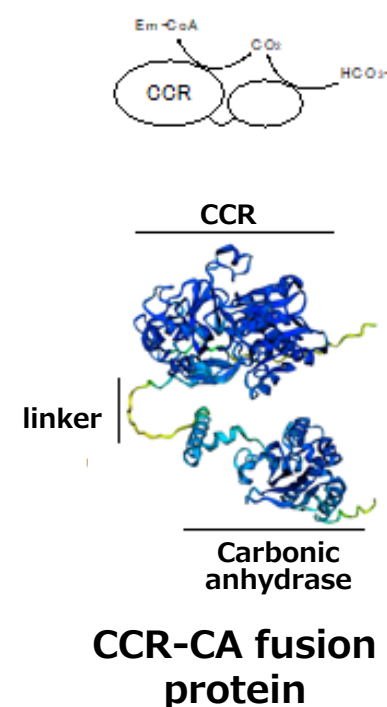
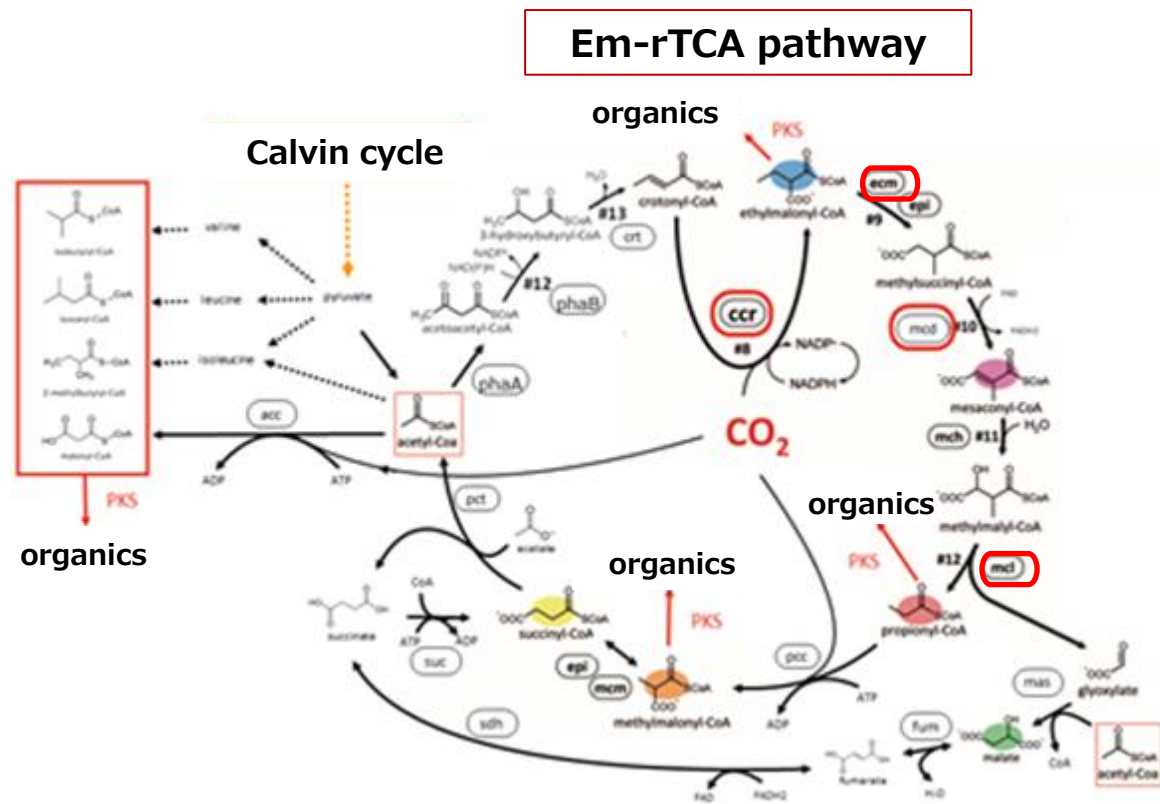
Objective: Modify two CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing enzymes to enhance Em-rTCA pathway

Achievements:

- The Em-rTCA pathway that functions by introducing 4 enzymes
- CO<sub>2</sub> fixation by the Em-rTCA pathway was confirmed by isotope experiments.

Achievements:

- Activity of CCR was enhanced by fusion with carbonic anhydrase
- Activity of PCC was enhanced by fusion with other bacterium's domain



CCR-CA has higher CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing activity than original enzyme

# 3. Gas-phase reactor (1)

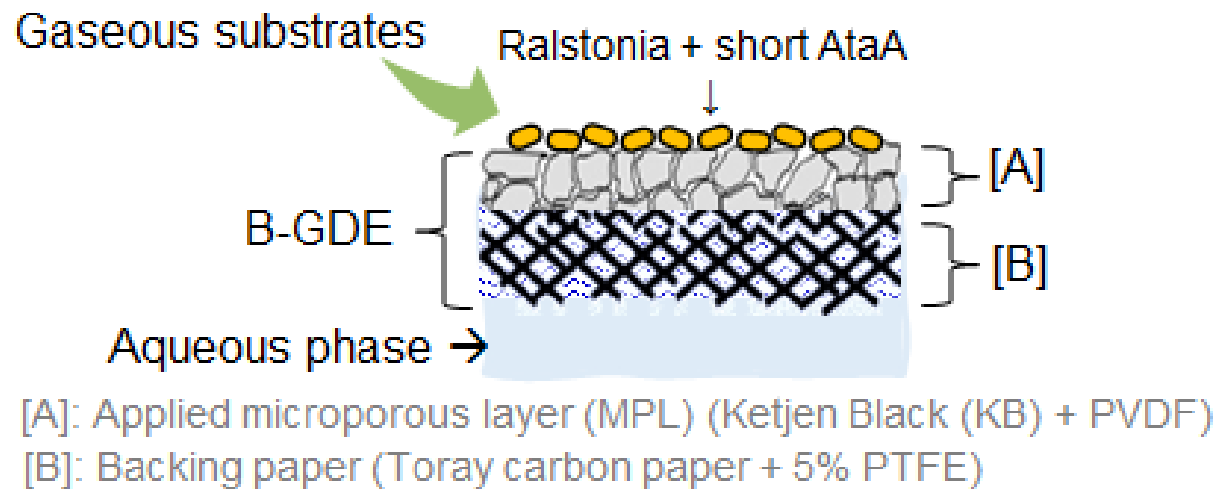
■ Target of this PJ : Establishing a gas-phase reactor to enhance CO<sub>2</sub> fixation

## \* Gas diffusion electrode

Objective: Develop electrodes capable of supplying electricity, gas (CO<sub>2</sub>), and liquid (nutrients) to *Ralstonia*

### Achievements:

- Gas diffusion electrodes used in fuel cells were modified for bio-reactions
- Adjustment of resin/carbon mixing ratio in microporous layer, etc. enabled appropriate gas and liquid diffusivity



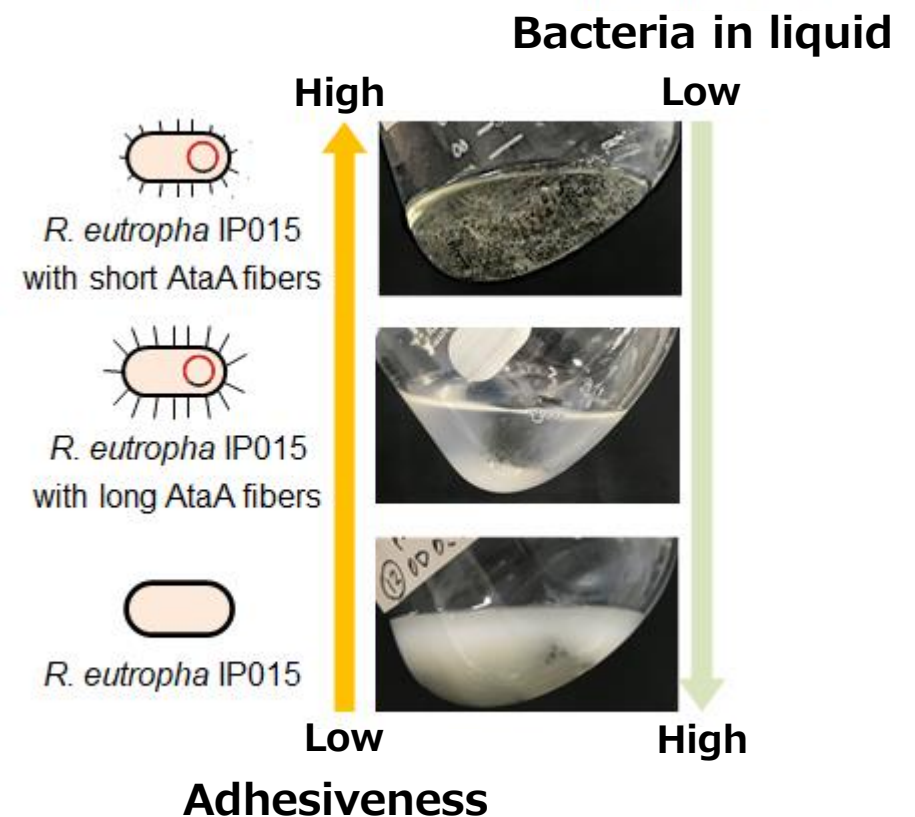
Gas diffusion bio-electrode (B-GDE)

## \* Adhering ability of *Ralstonia*

Objective: Improve electrode adhesion in *Ralstonia* by introducing adhesive fibers

### Achievements:

- Adhesiveness of *Ralstonia* was improved by introduction of *Acinetobacter*-derived adhesive fiber protein (Ata)



# 3. Gas-phase reactor (2)

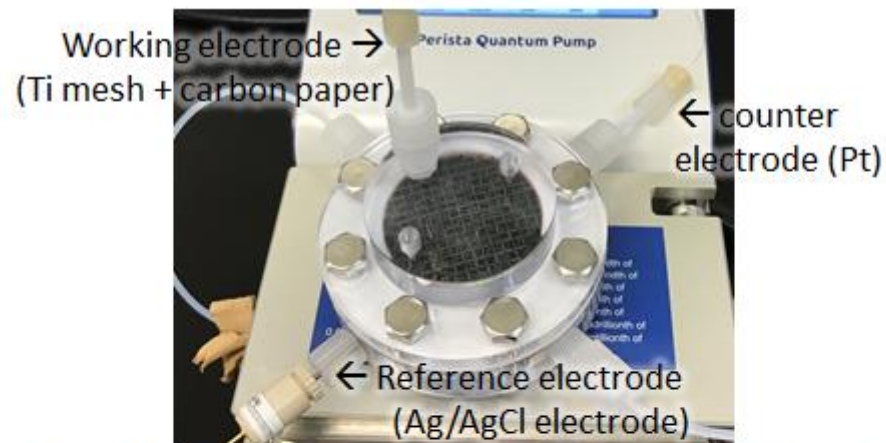
■ Target of this PJ : Establishing a gas-phase reactor to enhance CO<sub>2</sub> fixation

\* Development of a gas-phase reactor

Objective: Develop electrodes capable of supplying electricity, gas, and liquid

Achievements:

• A lab-scale gas-phase reactor was developed to meet requirements

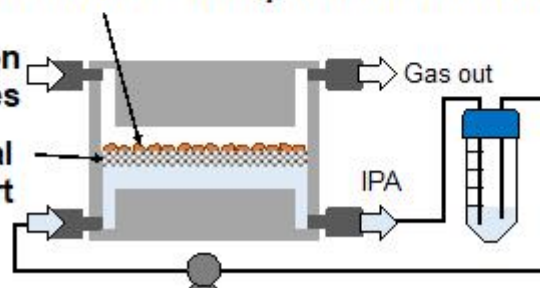


Gas-phase bioreactor integrated with a 3-electrode system

1. The amount of immobilized *R. eutropha* IP015/short AtaA

2. The composition of gas substrates

3. The material of the solid support



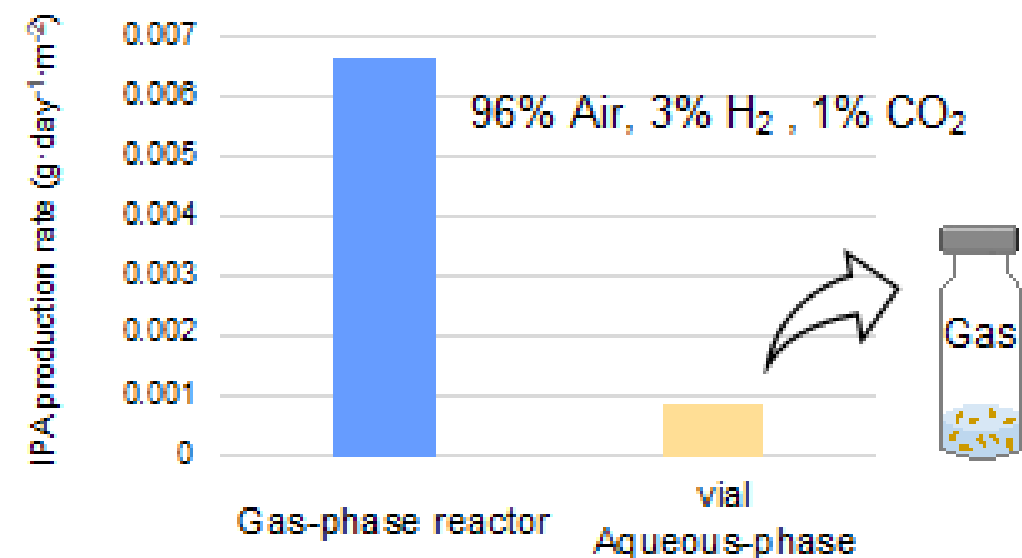
Optimizing parameters in the gas-phase bioreactor

\* Superiority of gas-phase reactors

Objective: Demonstrate a gas-phase reactor can enhance *Ralstonia* CO<sub>2</sub> fixation

Achievements:

• The production of isopropanol (IPA) from H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> was significantly increased by the gas-phase reaction

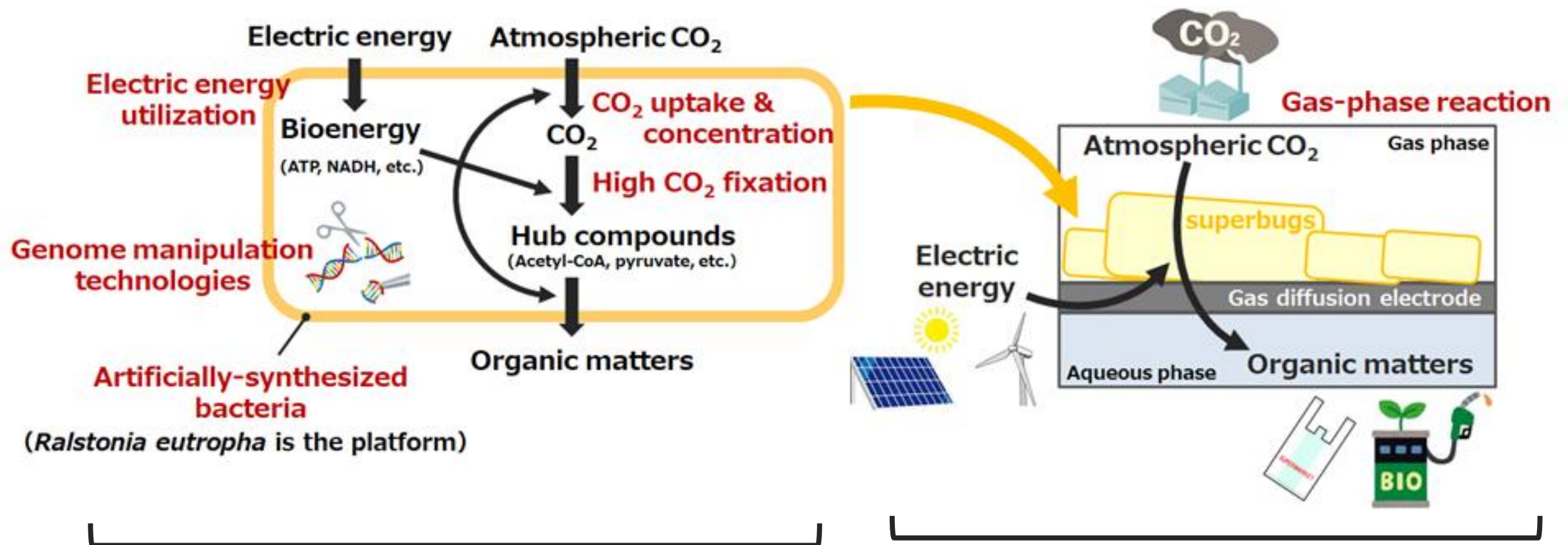


Comparison of IPA production in the gas-phase reaction and in the aqueous phase reaction

# For achieving project goals

PJ goals (FY2022):

To achieve "artificial synthesis of electricity-utilizing CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing microorganisms" and "construction of a gas-phase reactor", and clearly demonstrate the feasibility of this technology.



**“superbugs”**

that use electric energy, uptake & concentrate atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, and fix CO<sub>2</sub> with high efficiency.

**“gas-phase reaction process”**

that can effectively supply electricity, nutrients and CO<sub>2</sub> to superbugs.