

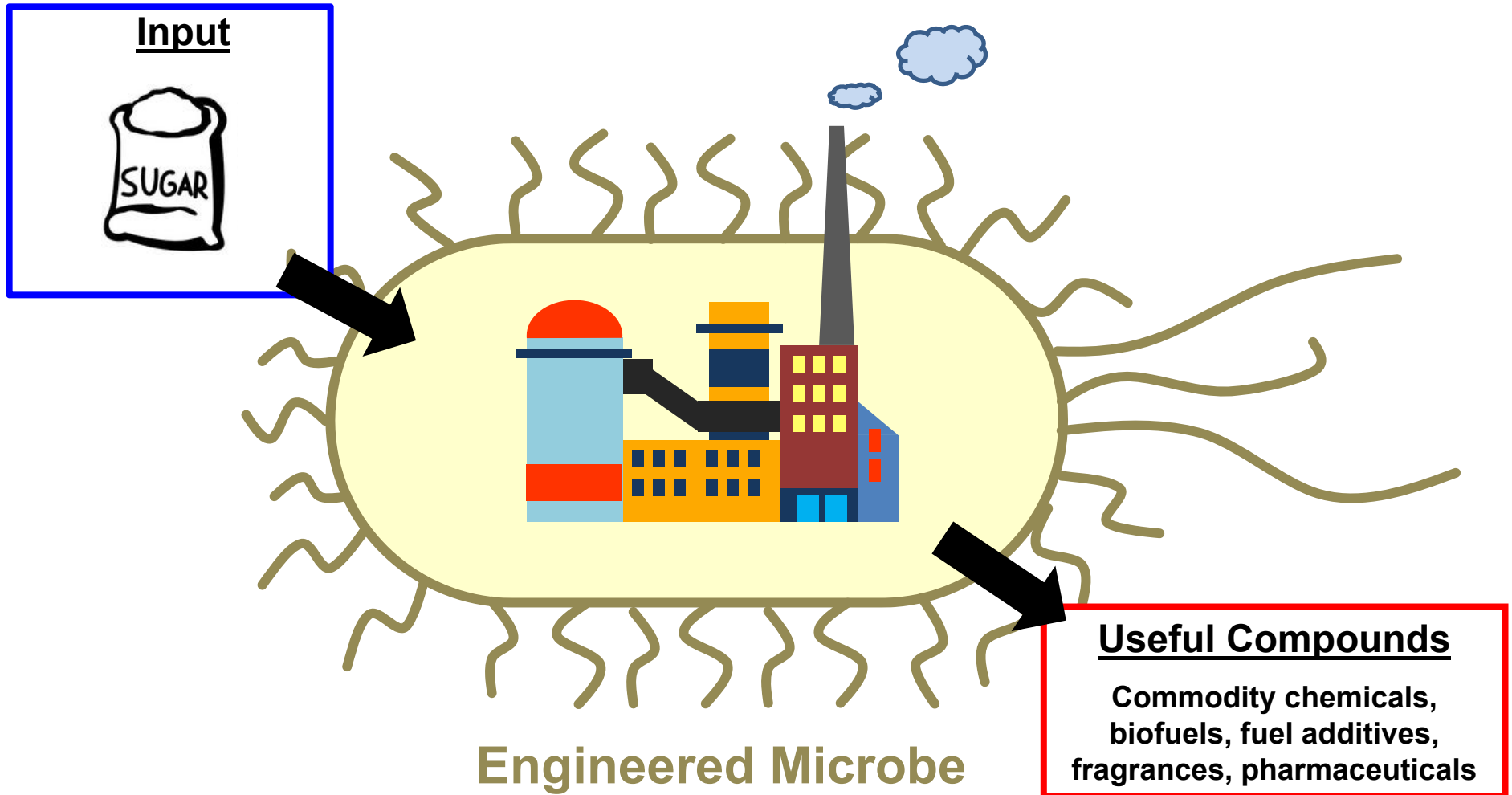
SYNTHETIC BIOCHEMISTRY

Making Biofuels and Commodity
Chemicals the Cell-Free Way

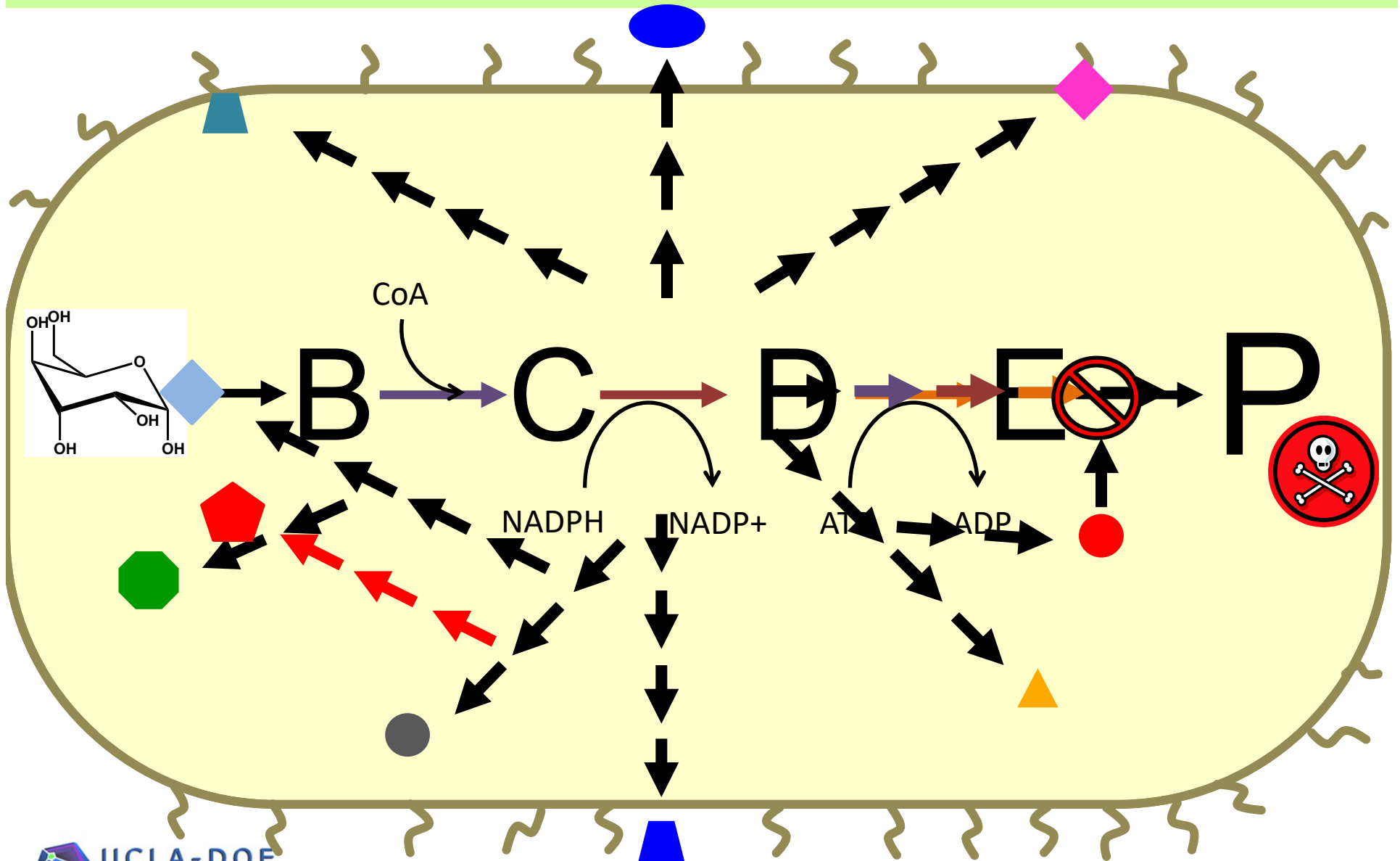


James Bowie
UCLA

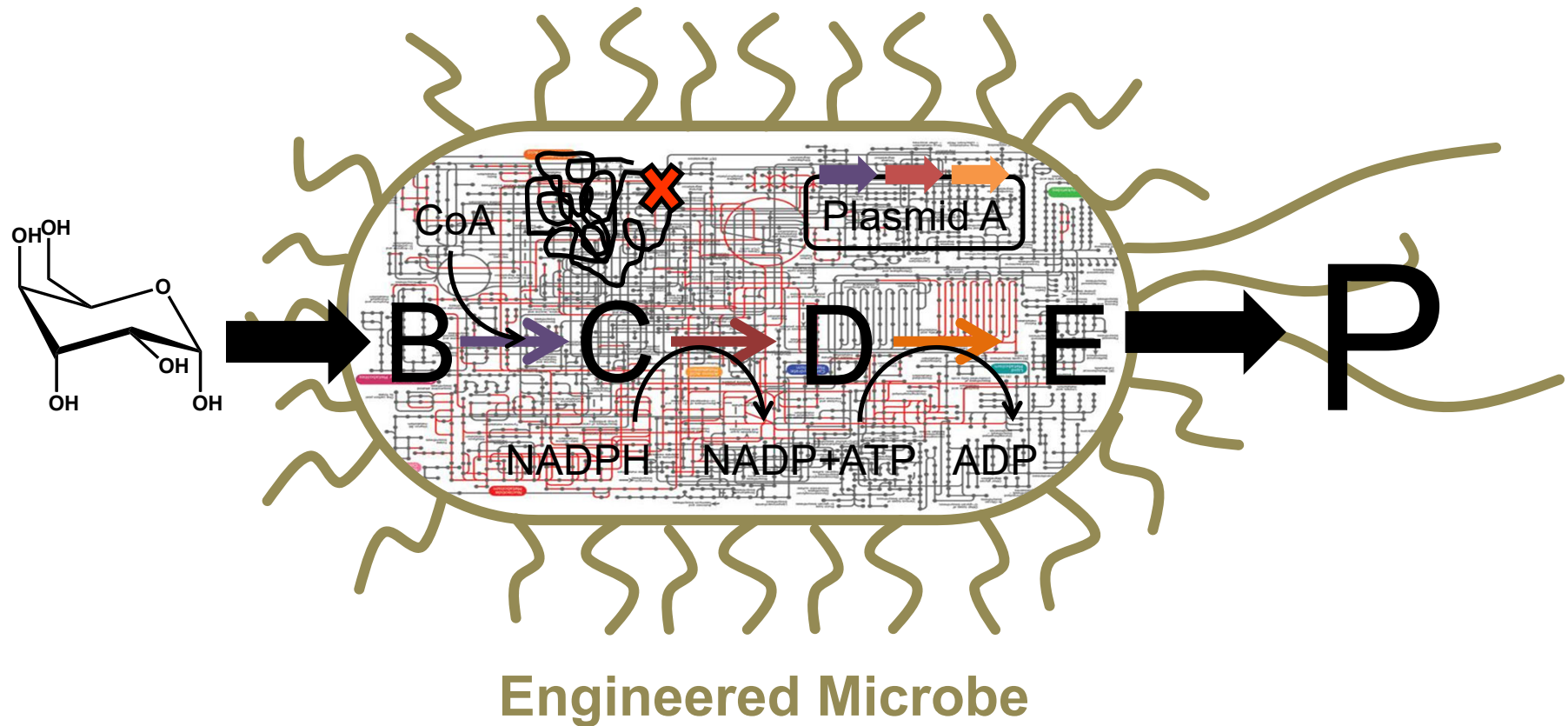
Synthetic Biology/Metabolic Engineering



The Problem(s) with Cells



Solution: Synthetic Biochemistry



Synthetic Biochemistry

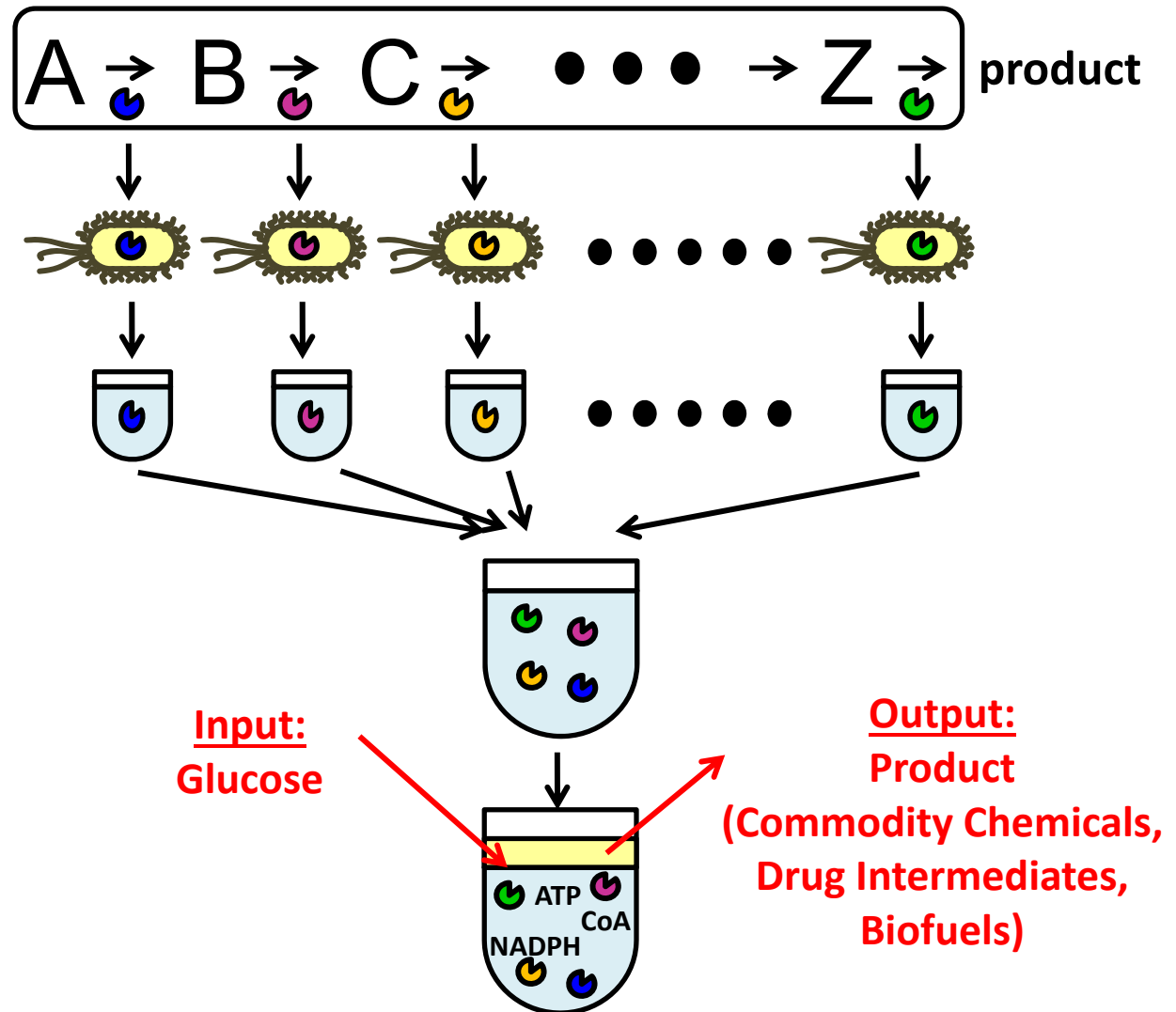
1. Design Biochemical Transformation

2. Clone/Express Enzymes

3. Purify/Isolate Enzymes

4. Mix Enzymes

5. Run Bioreactor



Synthetic Biochemistry

Main Advantages

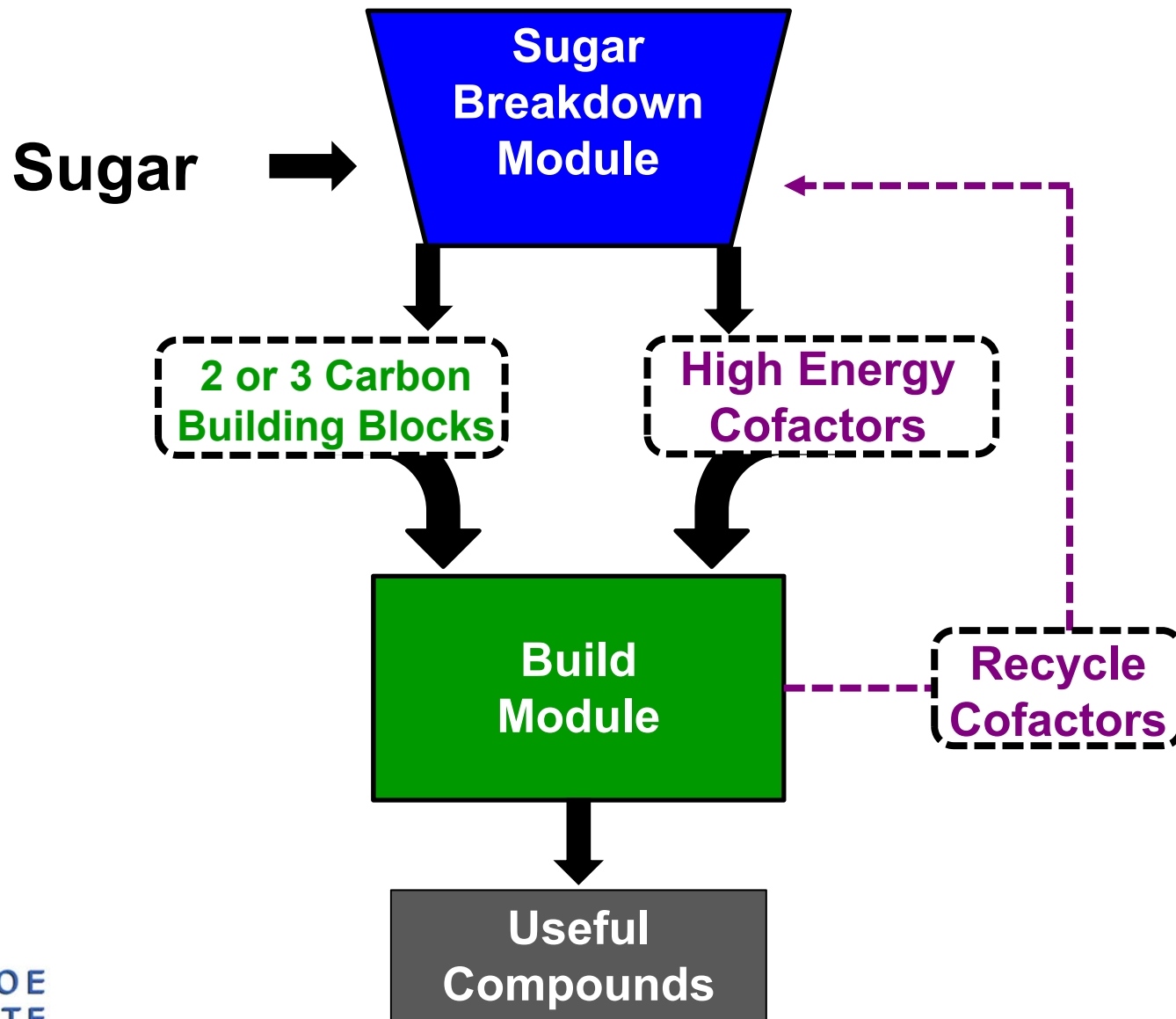
- **High yields**
- **Easy optimization**
- **Can redesign central metabolism**
- **Toxicity not a concern**
- **Easier product purification**
- **Potential for much higher productivity**

Synthetic Biochemistry

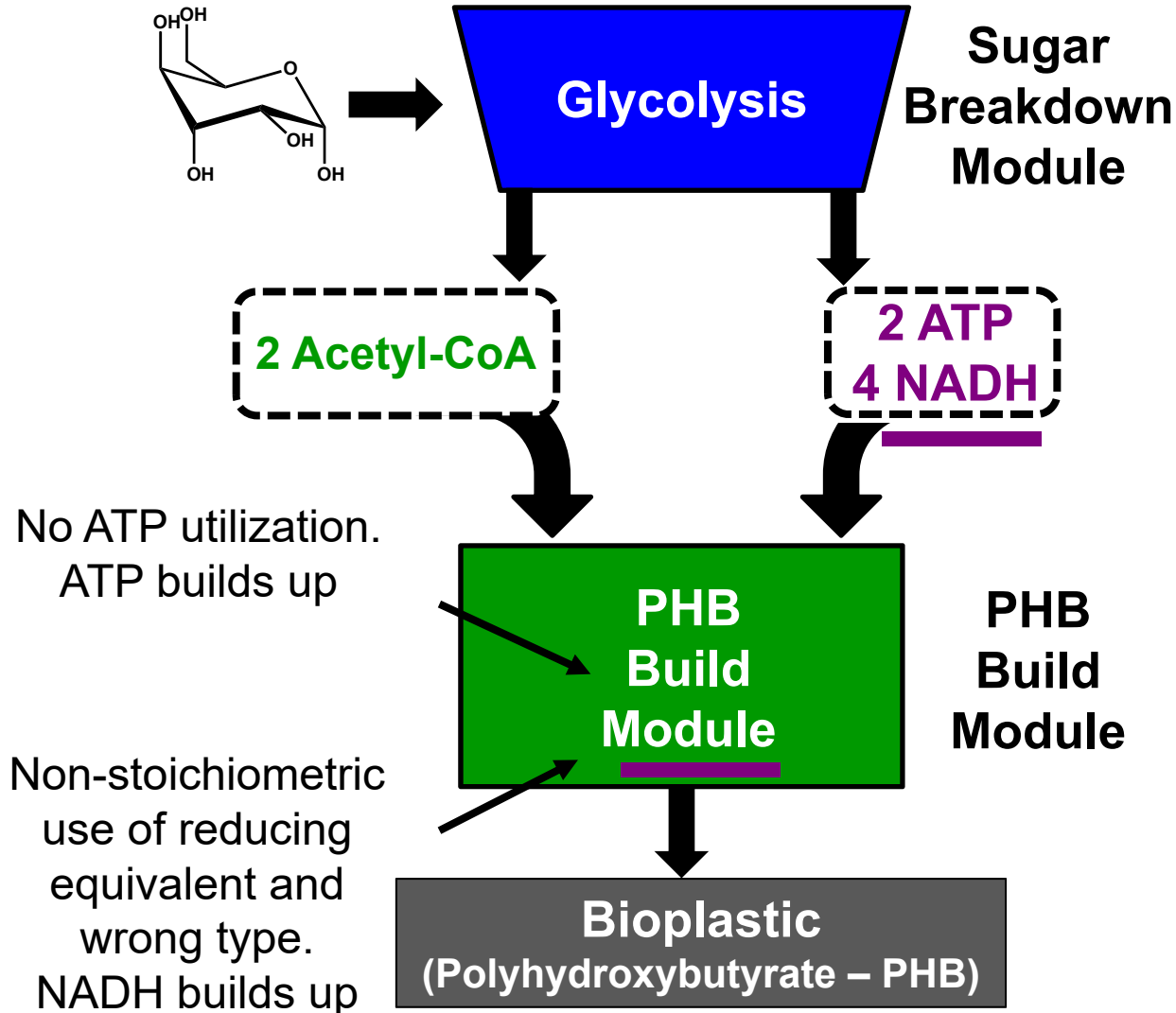
Main Challenges

- Enzyme cost
- Enzyme stability
- Cofactor Recycling and Maintenance

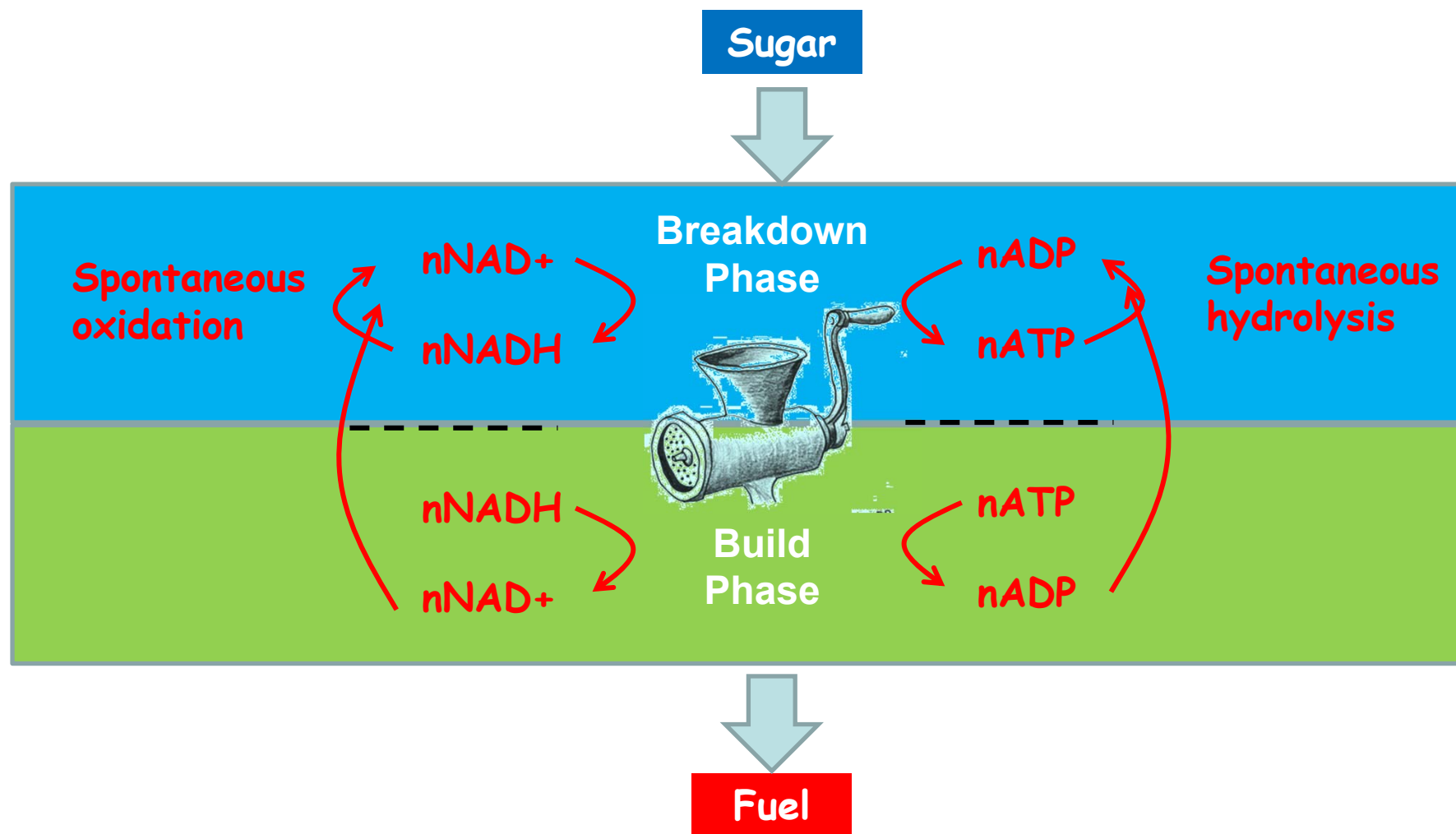
Basic Synthetic Biochemistry System



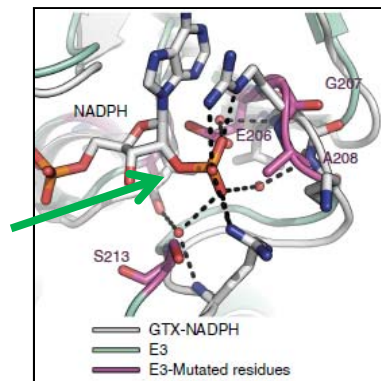
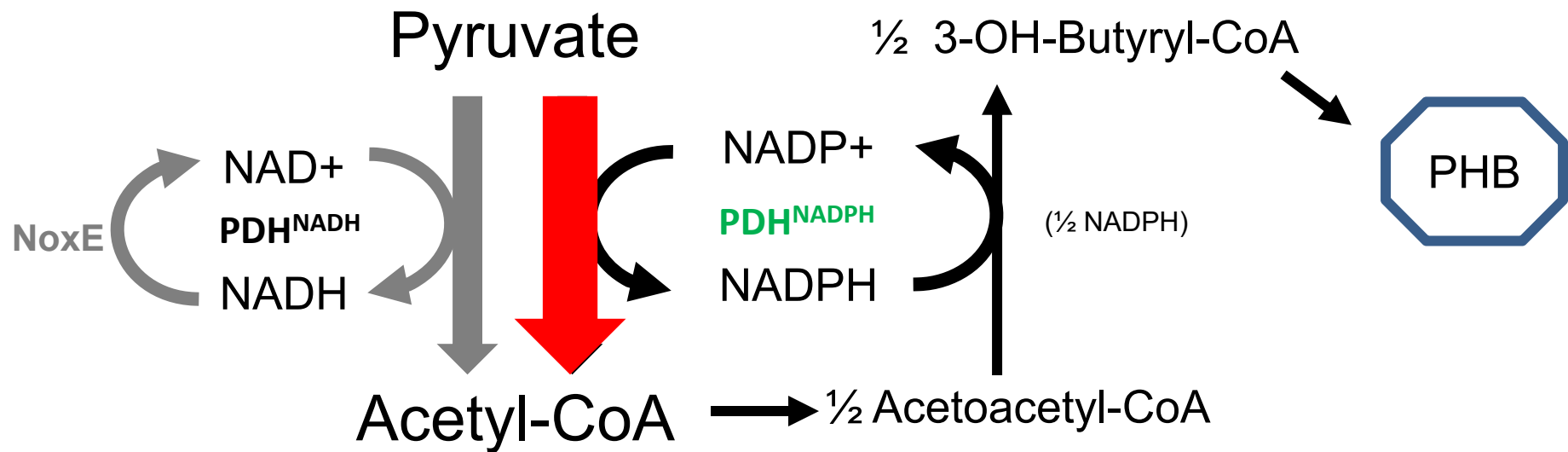
Cofactor Balancing/Recycling Problem



Perfect cofactor balance is not sustainable



“Purge Valve” System for Regulating NADPH Levels



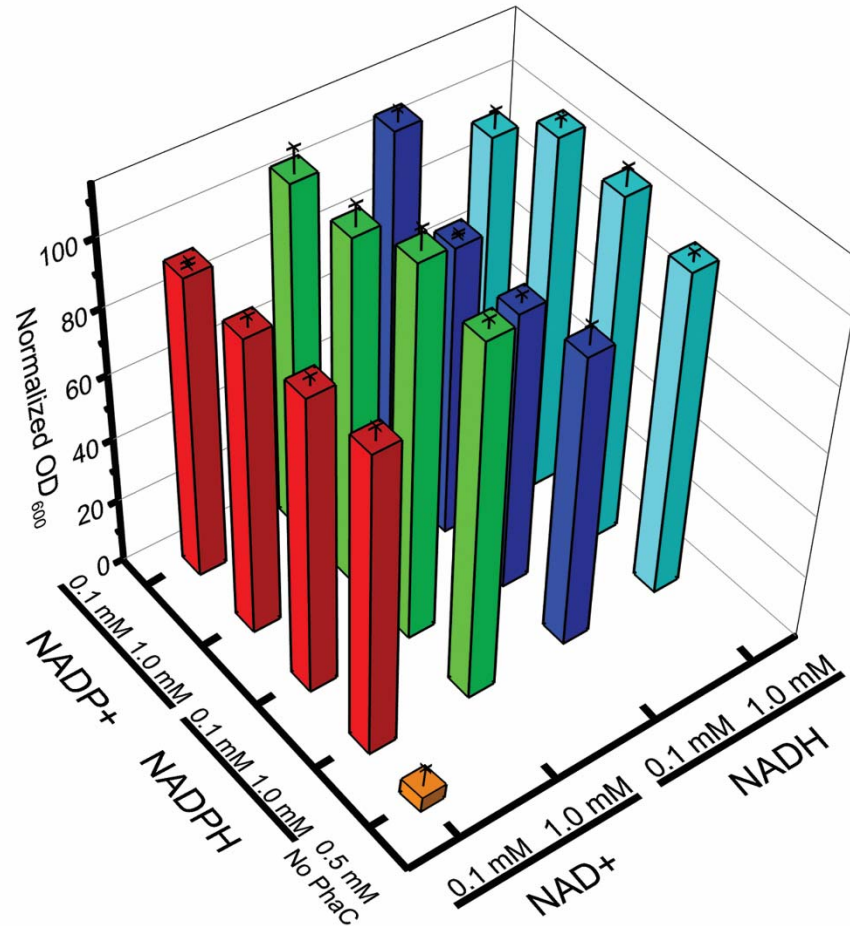
PDH^{NADPH}

Altered active site to accept PO₄

Operation of the Purge Valve



High yields that are Robust to NAD(P)⁺/NAD(P)H Levels



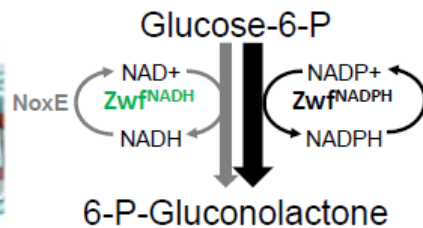
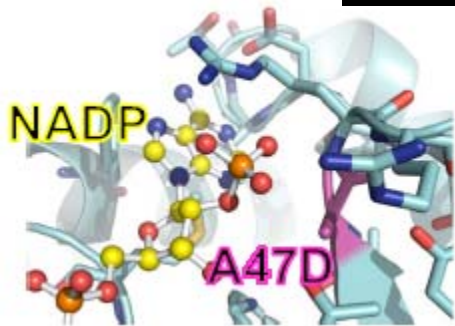
Synthetic Biochemistry Platform: Alternative Purge Valves

PBG Pathway requires additional purge valve nodes

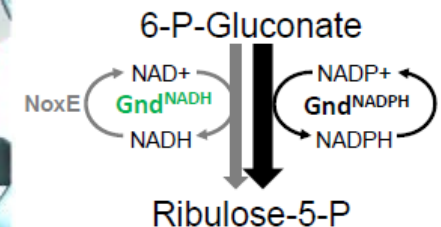
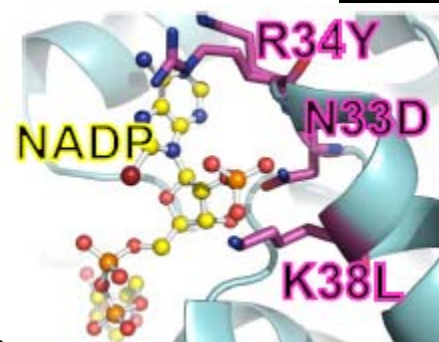
Purge Valve Concept

NAD⁺ Dependent Reductase
NADP⁺ Dependent Reductase
NADH oxidase (NoxE)

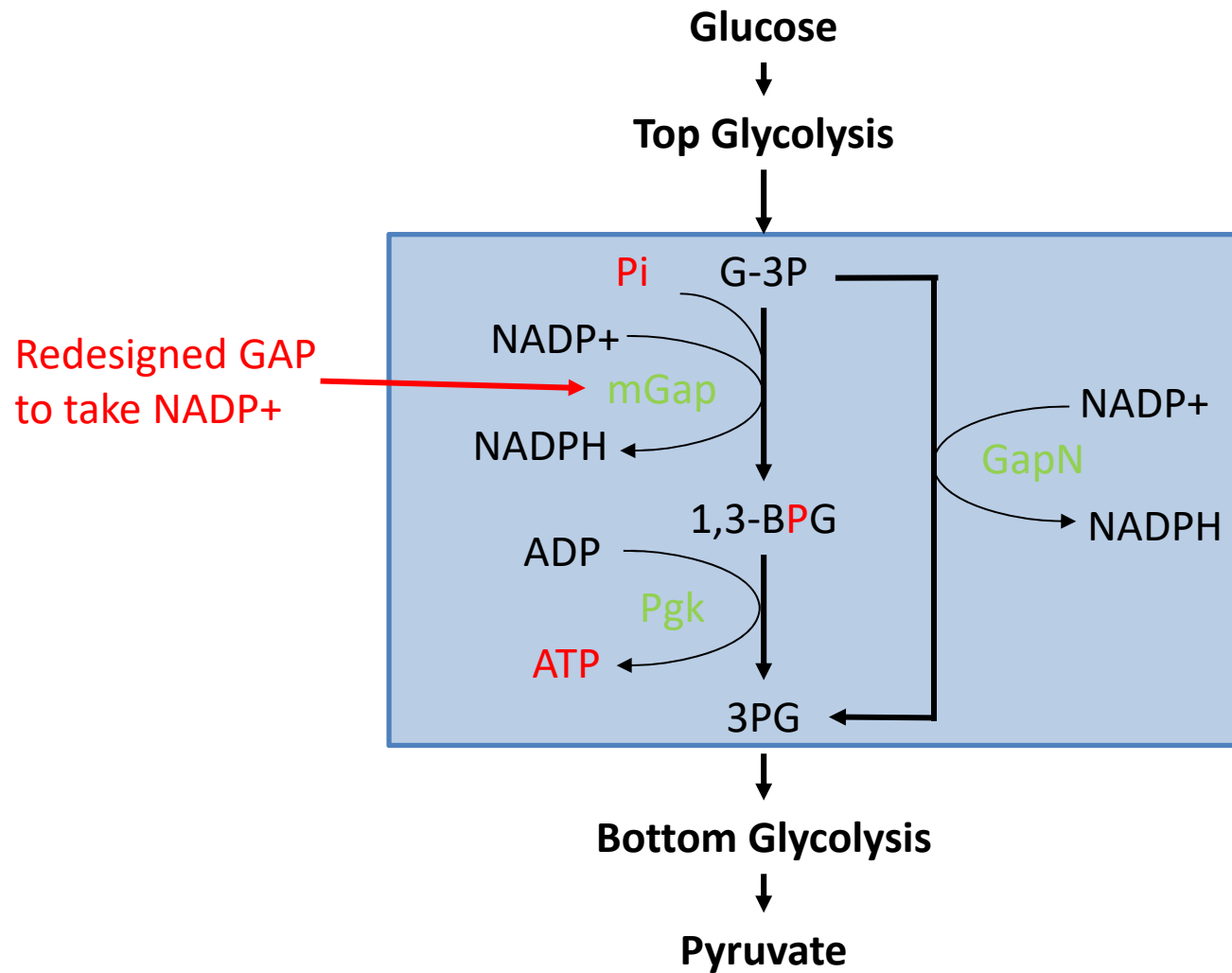
GsZwf



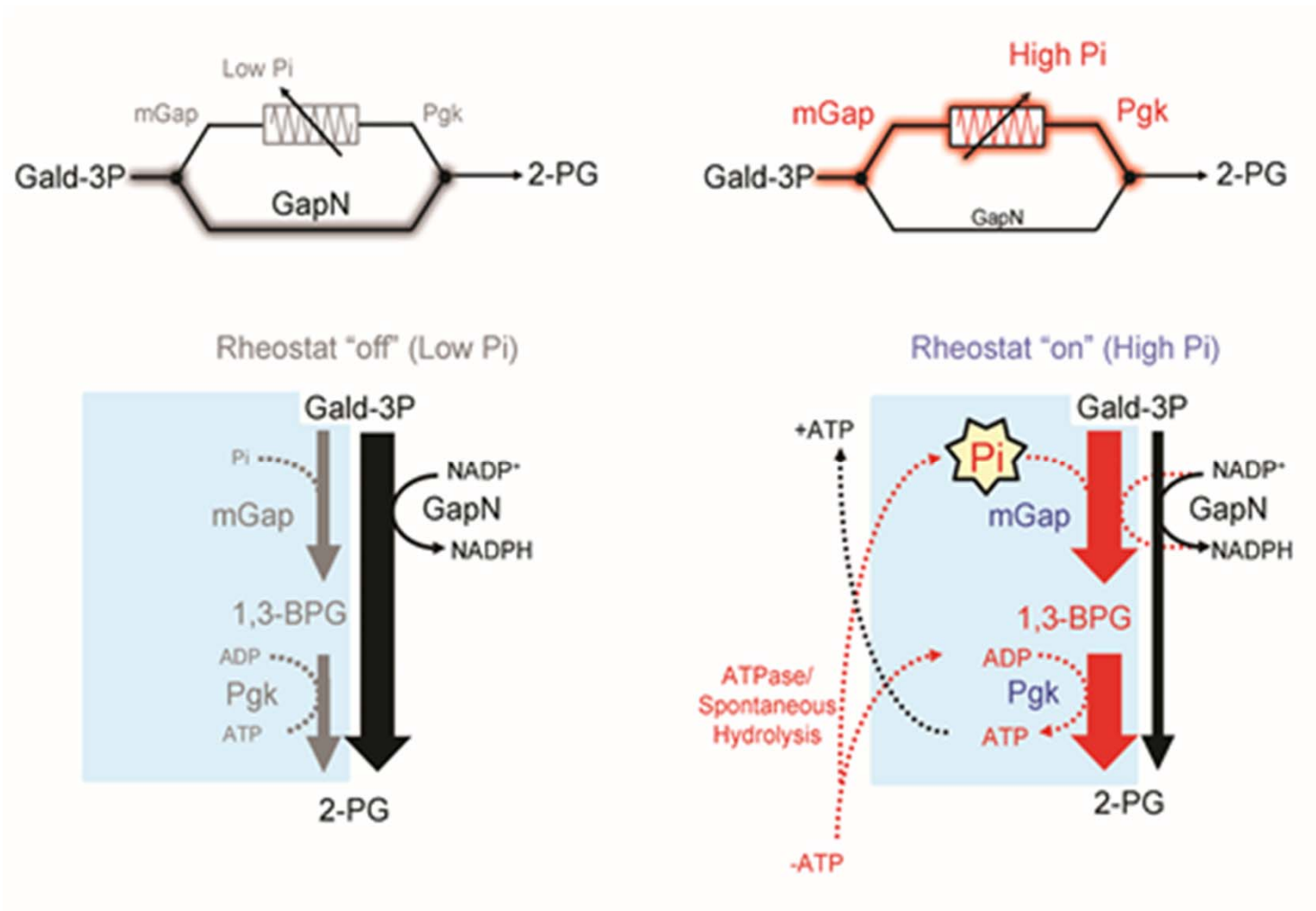
GtGnd



Molecular Rheostat for Maintaining ATP levels

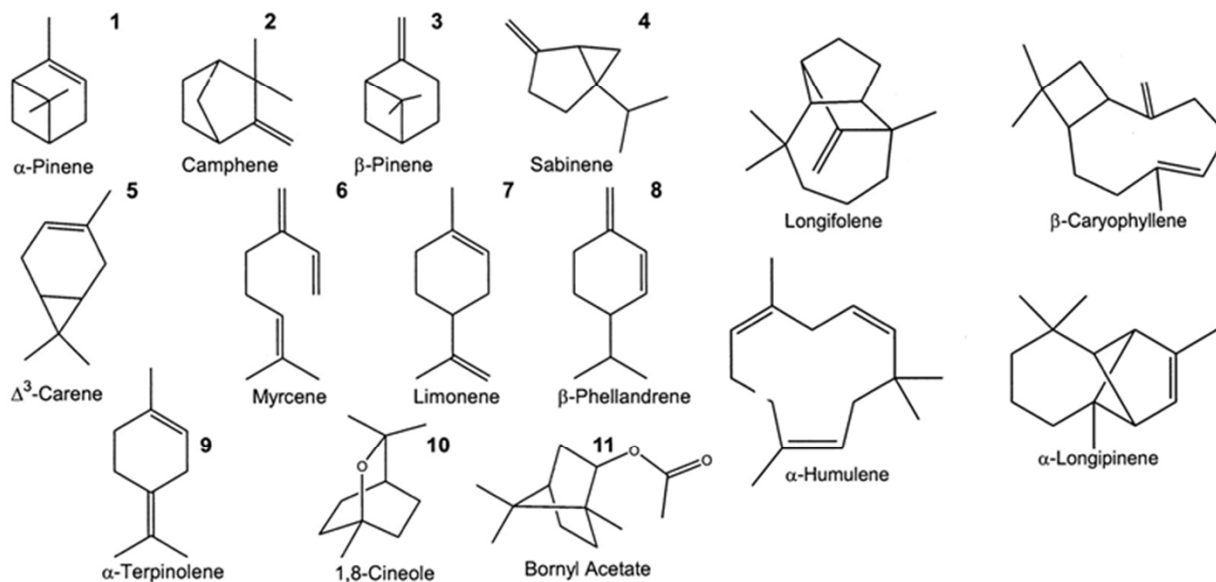


Molecular Rheostat for Maintaining ATP levels



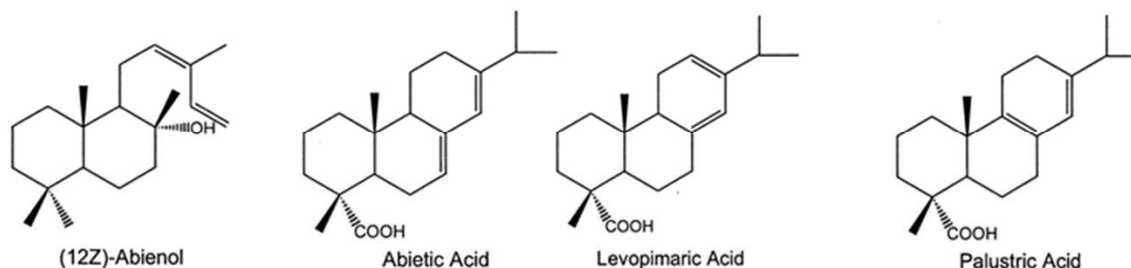
Terpenes:

A vast array of compounds derived from a common building block

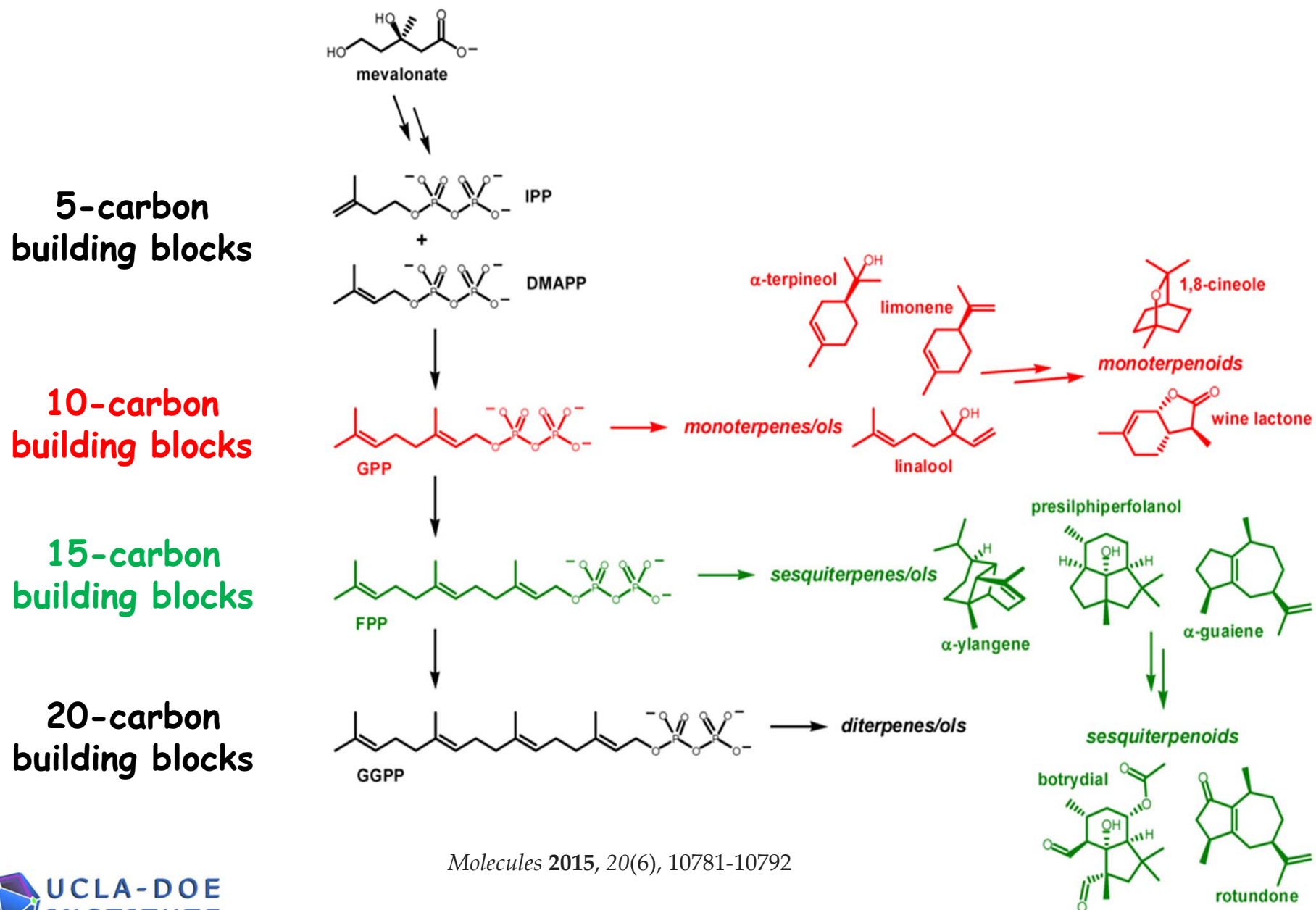


Many uses:

Fragrances, insect repellents, lubricants, biofuels, pheromones, drug precursors, etc.



One pathway to huge variety of useful compounds



Molecules 2015, 20(6), 10781-10792

Examples of terpene production in microorganisms

	Titre
Table	~112 mg l ⁻¹
Isopren	55 mg l ⁻¹
Isopent	1.3 g l ⁻¹
	61.9 mg l ⁻¹
	1.7 mg l ⁻¹
Pinene	0.97 g l ⁻¹
	32.4 mg l ⁻¹
	~27 µg g ⁻¹ DCW
Farnes	80 mg l ⁻¹
	20 mg l ⁻¹
	3.05 g l ⁻¹
Farnes	145.7 mg l ⁻¹
	135.5 mg l ⁻¹
Bisabol	380 mg l ⁻¹
	1.1 g l ⁻¹
	~305 µg l ⁻¹
	~912 mg l ⁻¹
	~994 mg l ⁻¹
	~10 mg l ⁻¹
	0.6 mg l ⁻¹

production time of isoprenoid-based biofuels production from engineered microbes

Titre	Rate of production	Time	References
~112 mg l ⁻¹	N.A.	43 h	Withers et al. (2007)
55 mg l ⁻¹	N.A.	N.A.	Chou and Keasling (2012)
1			(2013)
61			(2014)
1			(2011)
0			(2013)
32			(2014)
~27			(2014)
80			al. (2007)
20			al. (2008)
3			(2003)
145			(2009b)
135			(2010)
380			(2011)
1			(2014)
~305			al. (2014a)
~912			et al. (2011)
~994			et al. (2011)
~10			(2014)
0			(2014)

Amorphadiene
(Artemisinin precursor)

Titer: ~40 g/L

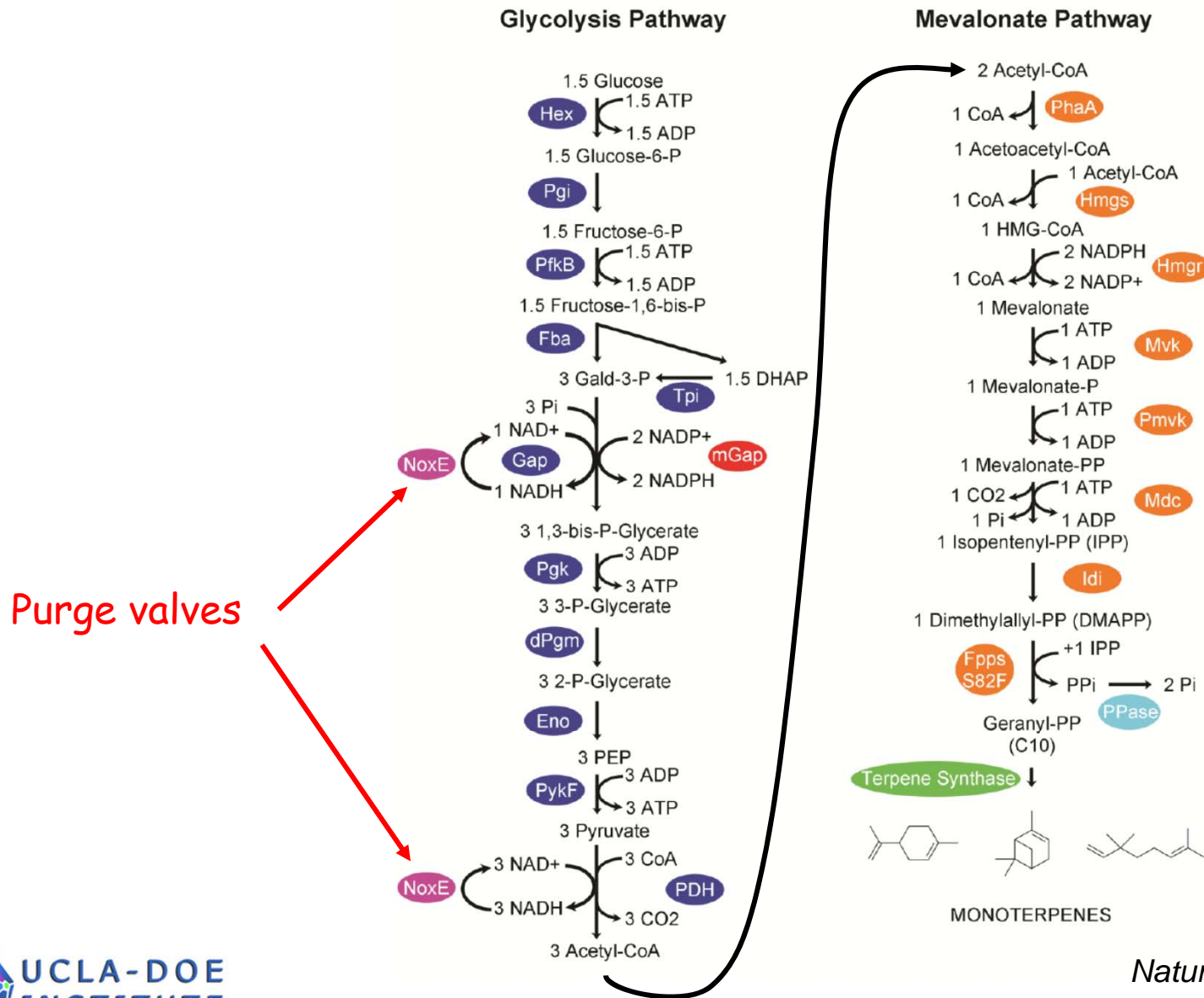
Yield: 17 %

>150 person years of effort

(PNAS, 2012 Jan 17;109(3))

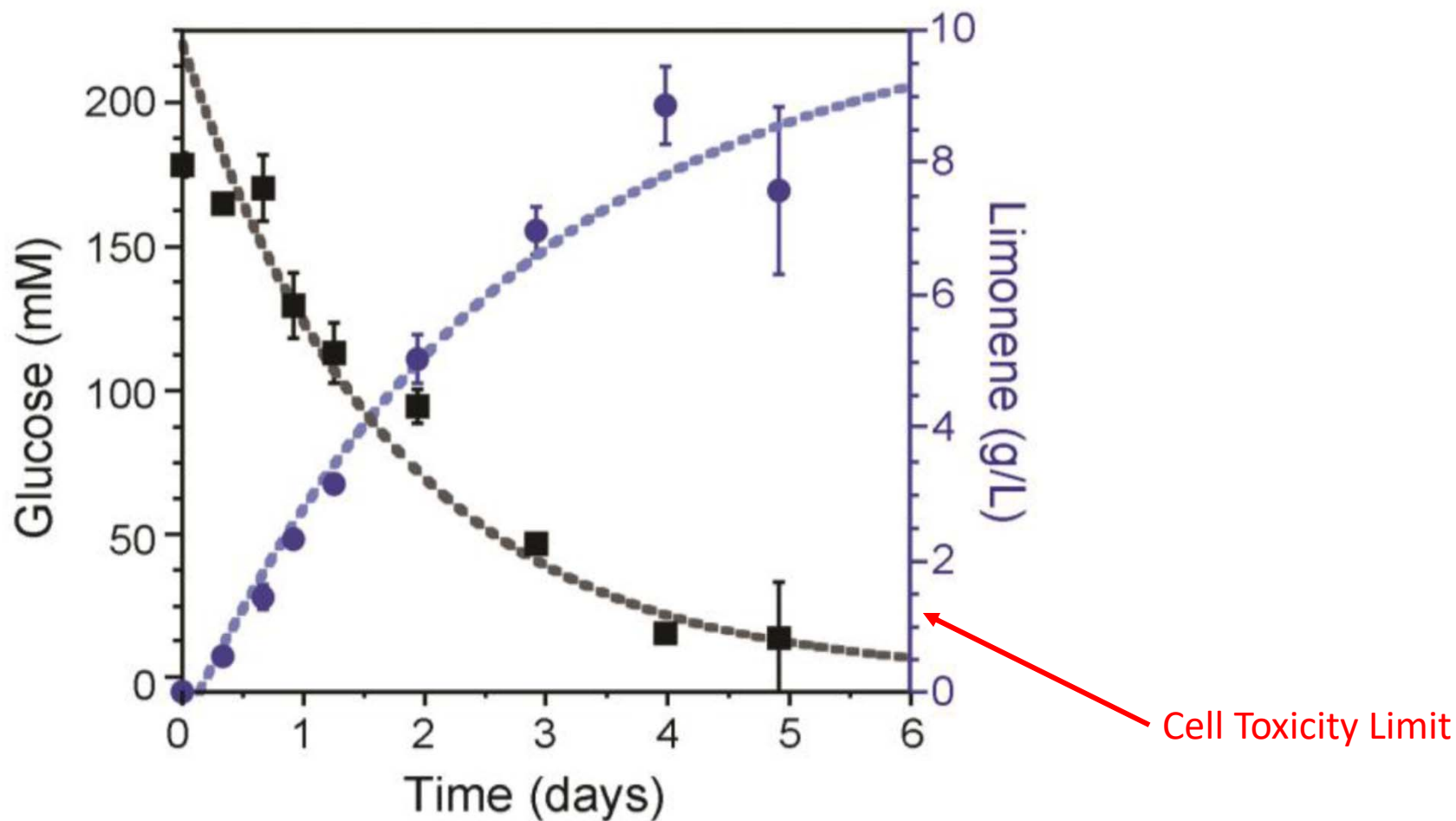


Synthetic Biochemistry System for the Production of Terpenes

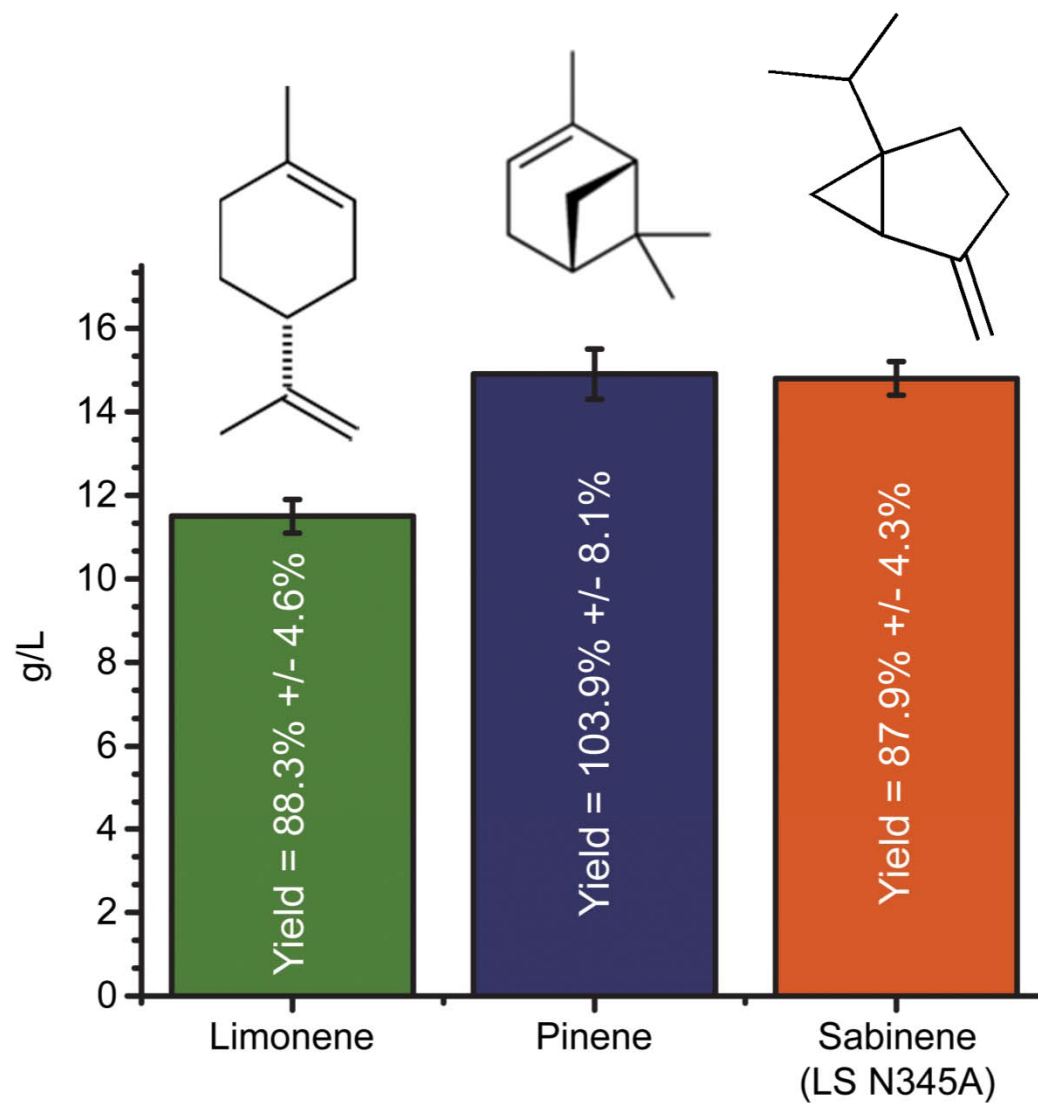


Nature Comm., 2017

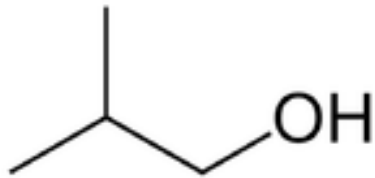
Sustainable, high yield production of Limonene



Production of Monoterpenes



Isobutanol: Commodity chemical and biofuel



First produced in *E. coli* in Liao lab at UCLA
(Atsumi S et al. Nature. 2008;451(7174):86-9)

After strain engineering obtain:

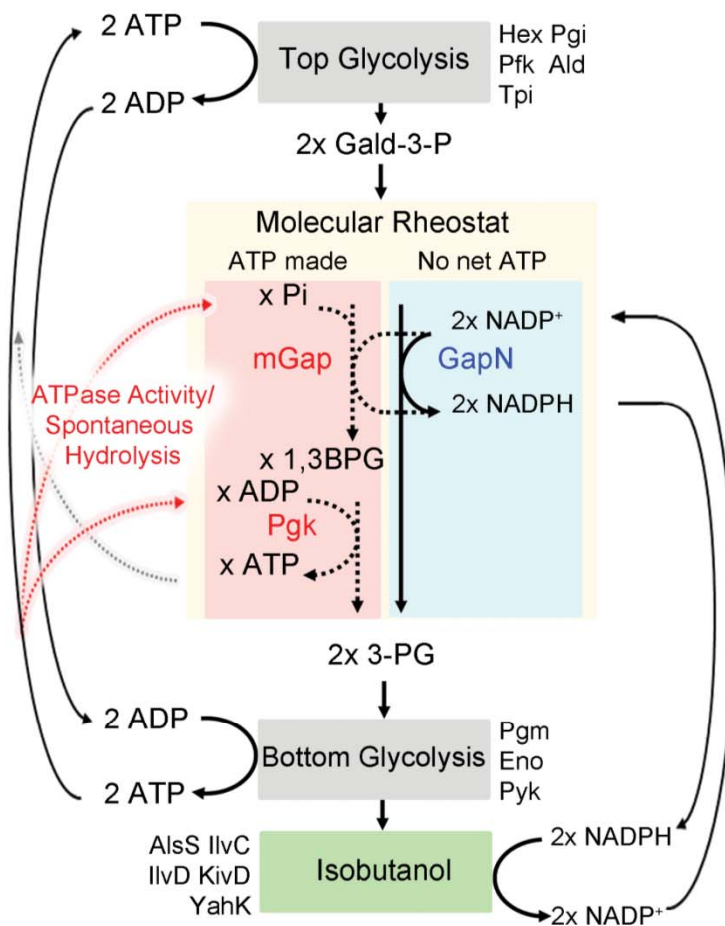
- Titer: 22 g/L
- Yield: 76%
- Productivity: 0.2 g/L/hr

(Smith & Liao, Metab Eng. 2011, 13(6):674-81)

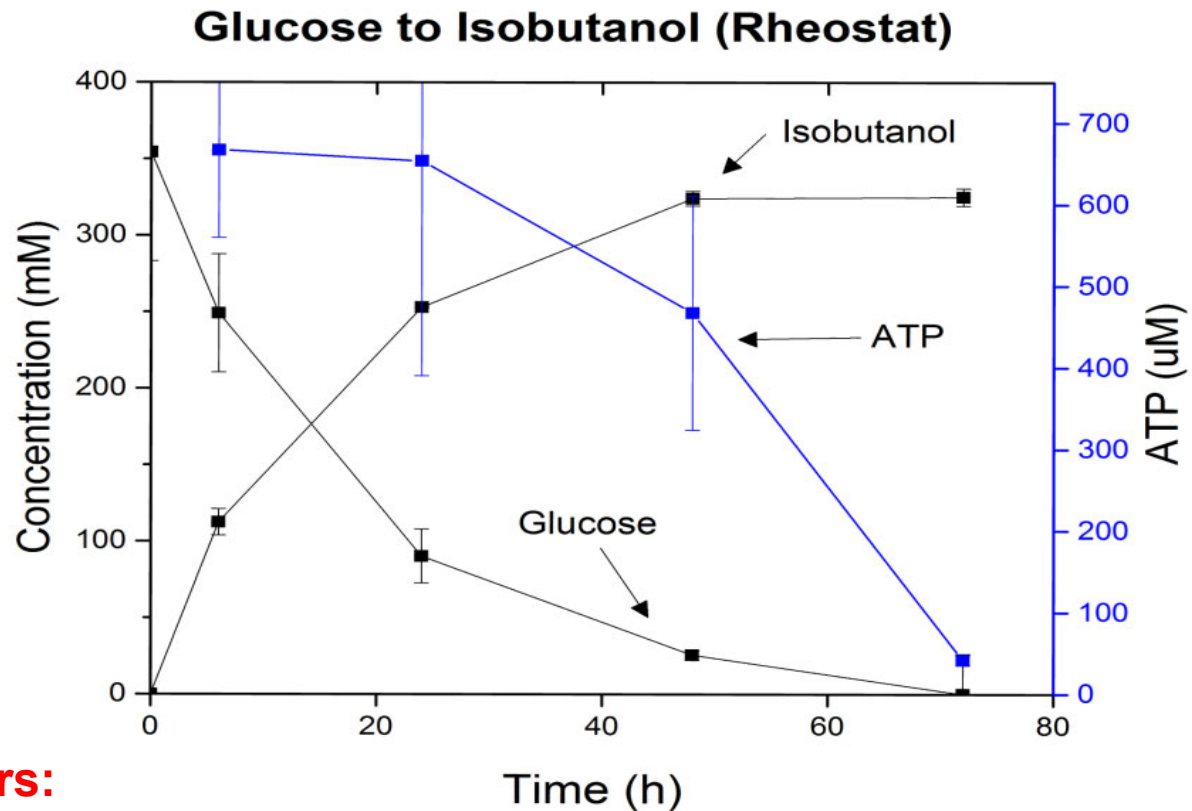
(Titters can go much higher with gas stripping)

Isobutanol Production System

Regulated ATP Pathway



Efficient production of isobutanol



Production parameters:

Titer: 24.1 ± 1.8 g/L

Yield: 91 %

Productivity: 1.3 g/L/hr

The Potential of Synthetic Biochemistry

Fermentation

Synthetic Biochemistry

Ethanol Production

Thousands of years of optimization

Productivity: ~2 g/L/hr

Yield: 85 %

Titer: ~100 g/L

Time: 1-3 days

Bioplastic

~1 person year

Prod.: 0.7 g/L/hr

Yield: ~90%

Titer: 9 g/L

Time: 2-3 days

(not continuous)

Monoterpenes

~1 person year

Prod.: 0.2 g/L/hr

Yield: ~96%

Titer: 12-16 g/L

Time: > 4 days

Isobutanol

~1 person year

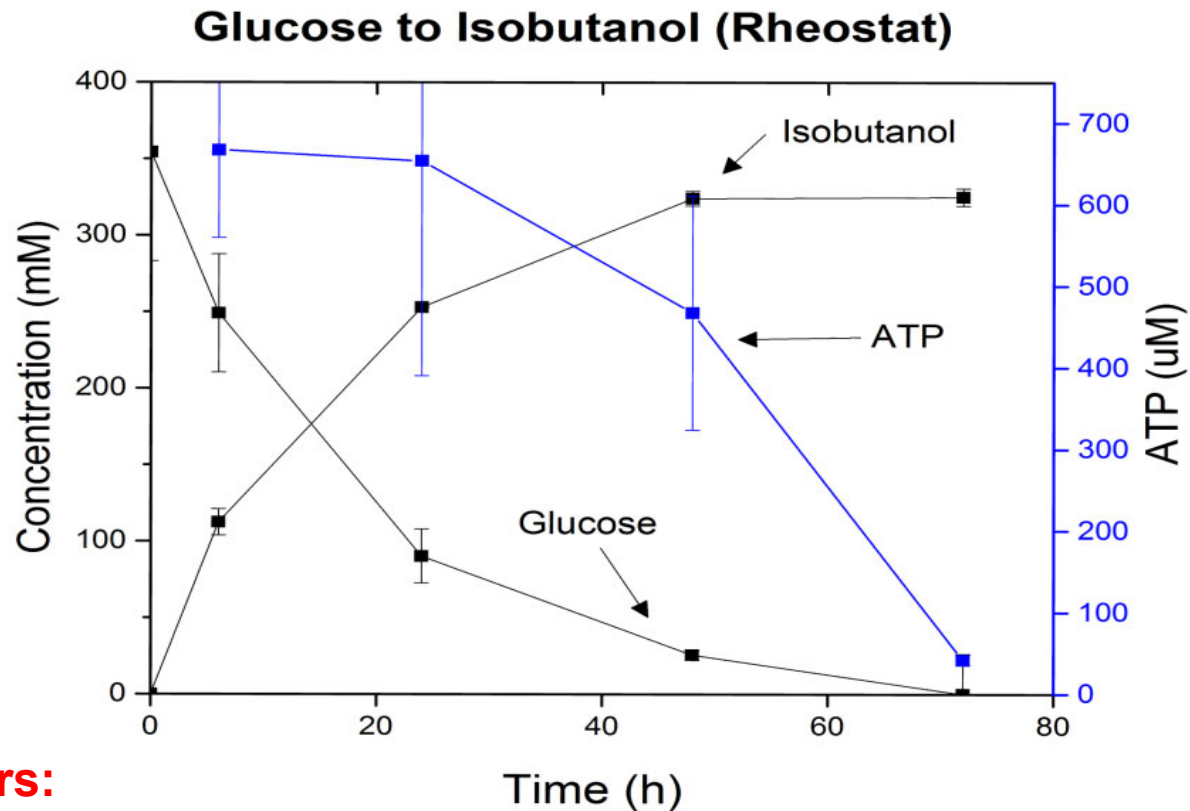
Prod.: 1.3 g/L/hr

Yield: ~91%

Titer: 24 g/L

Time: 2 days

Efficient production of isobutanol



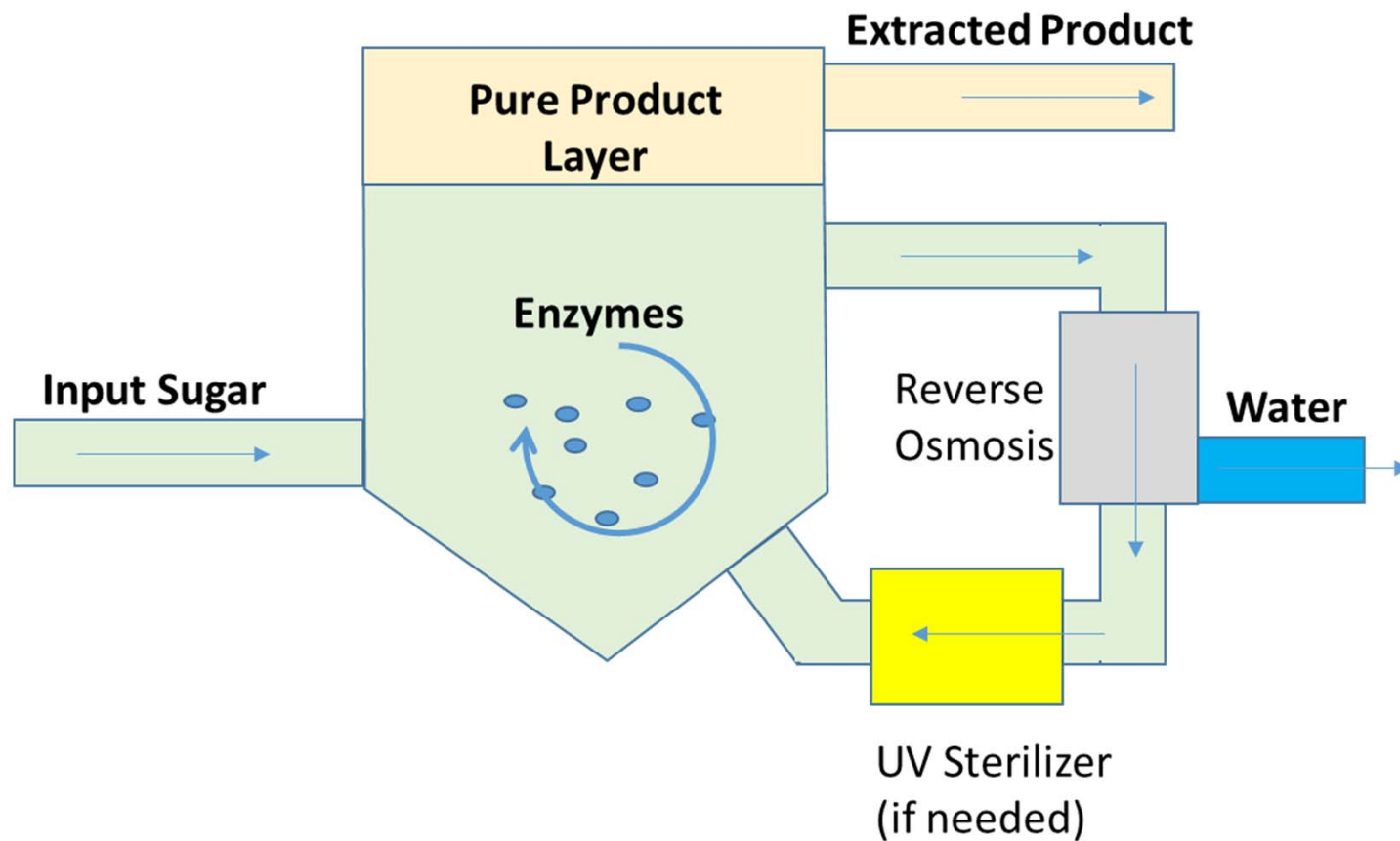
Production parameters:

Titer: 24.1 ± 1.8 g/L

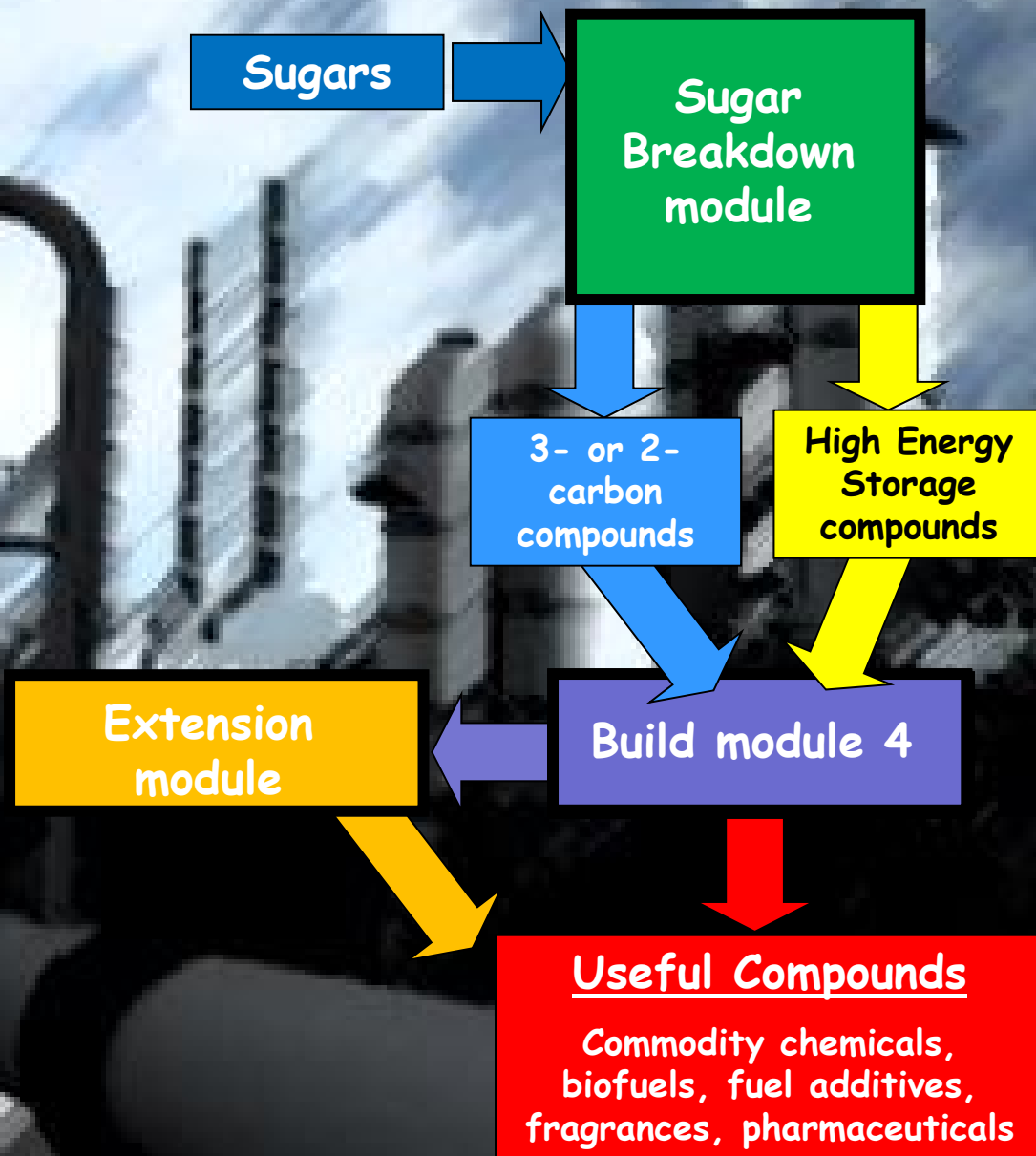
Yield: 91 %

Productivity: 1.3 g/L/hr

Cell Free Production System



Modular Synthetic Biochemistry Units



Acknowledgements



Tyler Korman

Paul Oppenorth

