

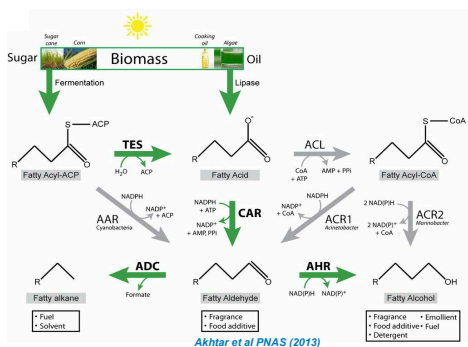
Applications of Carboxylic Acid Reductases in Oleaginous Microbes

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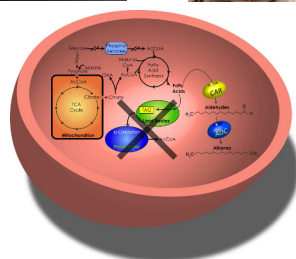
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Abstract

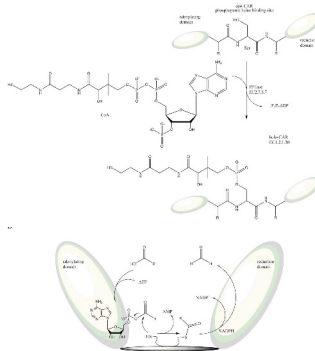
Carboxylic acid reductases (CARs) are recently emerging reductive enzymes for the direct production of aldehydes from biologically-produced carboxylic acids. Recent work has demonstrated that these powerful enzymes are able to reduce a very broad range of volatile- to long-chain fatty acids as well as aromatic acids. Here, we express four CAR enzymes from different fungal origins to test their activity against fatty acids commonly produced in oleaginous microbes. These *in vitro* results will inform metabolic engineering strategies to conduct mild biological reduction of carboxylic acids *in situ*, which is conventionally done via hydrotreating catalysis at high temperatures and hydrogen pressures.



Engineering *Rhodospiridium toruloides* for the direct production of Alkanes



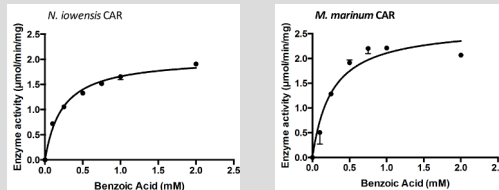
CARs Require Phosphopantaine



Expression and Purification of CARs

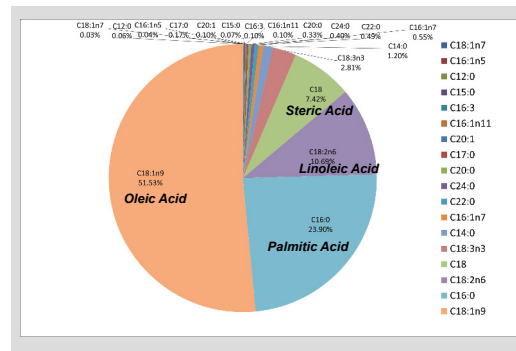


Enzymatic Characterization of CARs

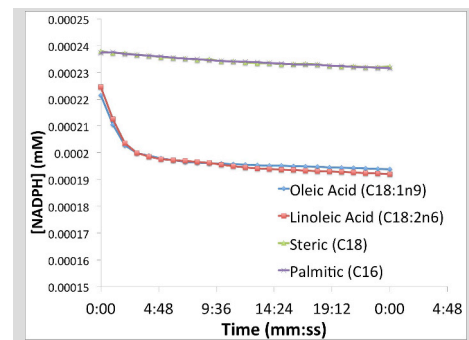


	K_{cat} (min^{-1})	K_m (mM)	V_{max} ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$)
<i>N. iowensis</i>	265.8	0.2289	2.040
<i>M. marinum</i>	343.2	0.2622	2.661

Composition of Fatty Acids in Yeast



Inhibition of CARs



Conclusions

- We are able to transform and express genes in *R. toruloides*
- Biophysical characterization of CARs will lead to new insights into improving enzymatic rates
- Oleic and palmitic acid account for ~75% of the FA in yeast
- Enzymes rates slow and are prone to inhibition NADP^+ , FA or CoA, Cofactor limitations, product inhibition

Future Directions

- Improve expression in *R. toruloides*
- Determine inhibitors
- Solve X-tal structure of recombinant enzymes