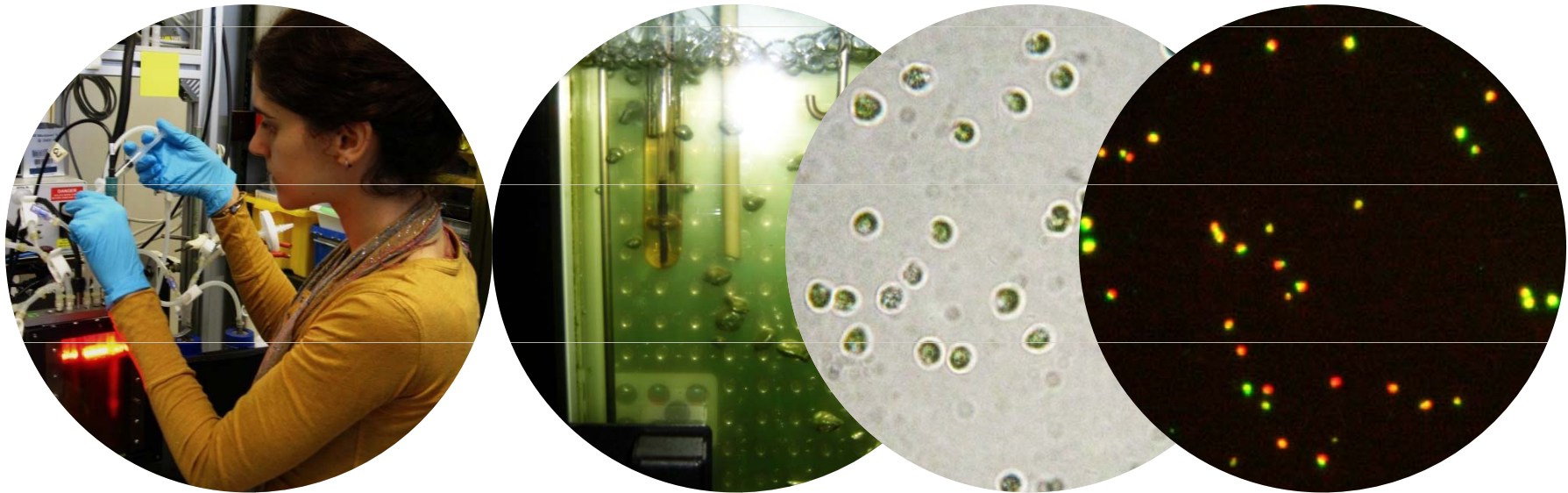


Biomass productivity and fatty acid accumulation of *Neochloris oleoabundans* under alkaline-saline conditions

Ana Santos, Packo Lamers, Marcel Janssen & René Wijffels

9th European Workshop "Biotechnology of Microalgae", 5th June 2012



Microalgal cultivation

Potential:

Sustainable biofuels production

Limitations in PBR's:

Lipid yields on light energy

CO₂ transfer

Solution:

Maximize biomass and lipid productivities

Optimization at elevated pH?



Diagram illustrating the transition from anoxygenic to oxygenic photosynthesis in a microbial mat cross-section.

The mat is divided into layers by wavy lines. The top layer is illuminated by light ($h\nu$) and contains green anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria. Below this, a layer of white dots represents oxygen (O_2) production by cyanobacteria. The bottom layer is dark blue and contains green anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria.

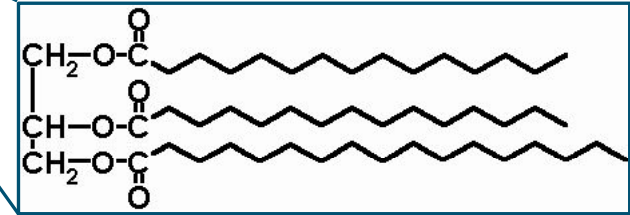
Chemical species shown include HCO_3^- , CO_2 , NO_3^- , and PO_4^{3-} .

Chemical reactions and rate constants:

$$CO_2 + H_2O \xrightleftharpoons{0.039\ s^{-1}} HCO_3^- + H^+$$

$$CO_2 + OH^- \xrightleftharpoons{10^3\ s^{-1}} HCO_3^-$$

Chemical structure of Triacylglyceride:

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_2-O-C(=O)- \\ | \\ CH-O-C(=O)- \\ | \\ CH_2-O-C(=O)- \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Long alkyl chain} \\ \text{Long alkyl chain} \\ \text{Long alkyl chain} \end{array}$$


How to trigger lipid accumulation in microalgae?

High light intensities

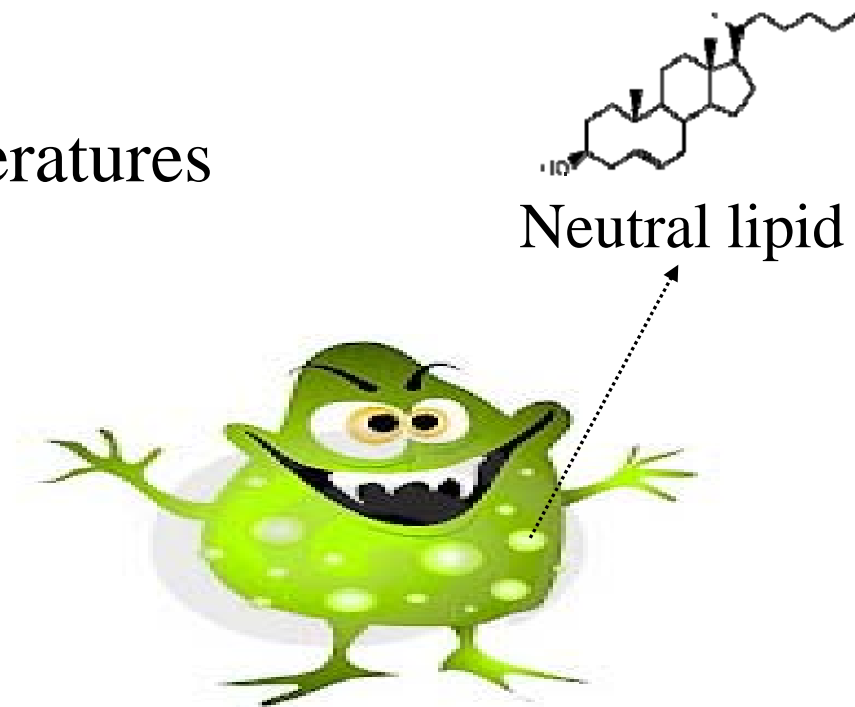
Sub-optimal growth temperatures

High salinity

Extreme pH

Nutrient deprivation

Neochloris oleoabundans



Medium design

Seawater-type media with reduced Ca^{2+} and PO_4^{3-}

pH 8.2

420 mM NaCl

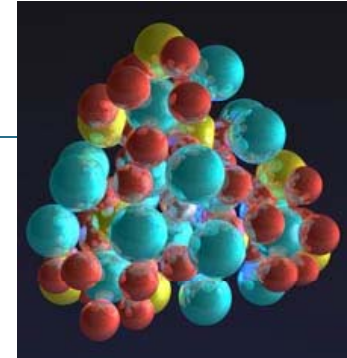
10 mM HCO_3^-

pH 10

270 mM NaCl

75 mM HCO_3^-

75 mM CO_3^{2-}



Hydroxiapatite

Chemostat experiments



Flat-panel PBR (FMT150)

$T = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\text{PFD}_{\text{in}} = 440\text{ }\mu\text{mol}_{\text{photons}}\text{ m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$

pH = 8.2

Salinity = 3.0%

1% CO_2

N-replete

pH = 10

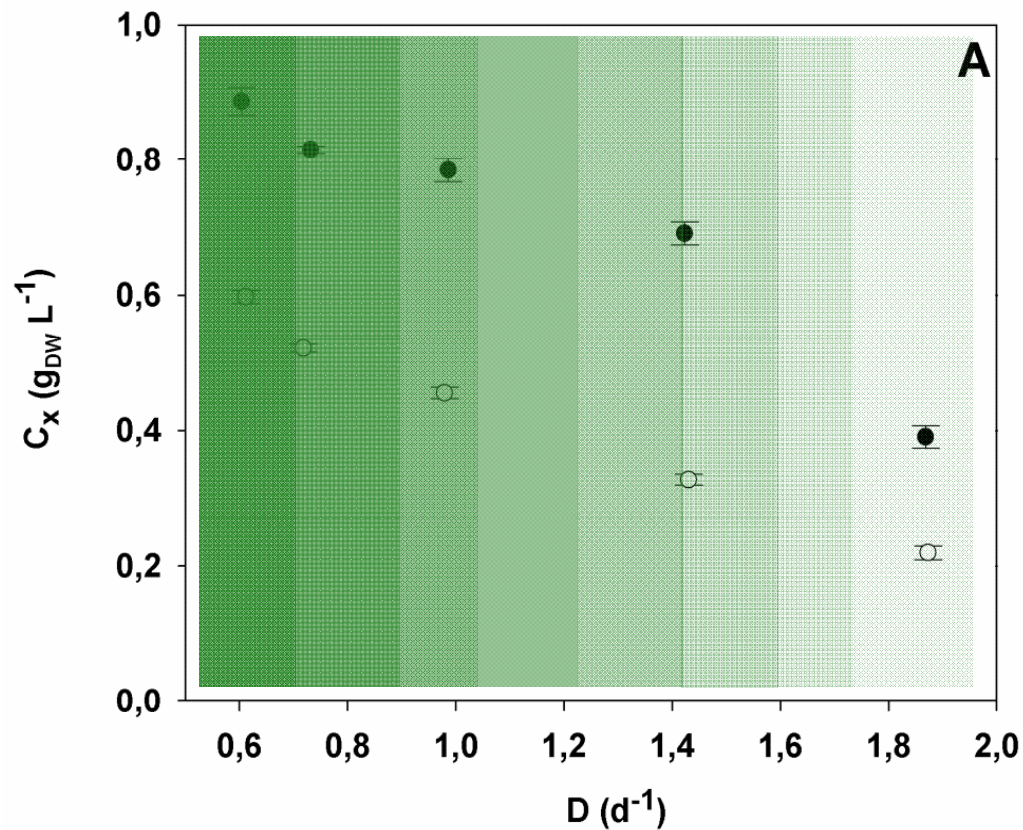
Salinity = 3.4%

0.1% CO_2

N-deplete

$D = 0.6\text{ d}^{-1} - 1.9\text{ d}^{-1}$

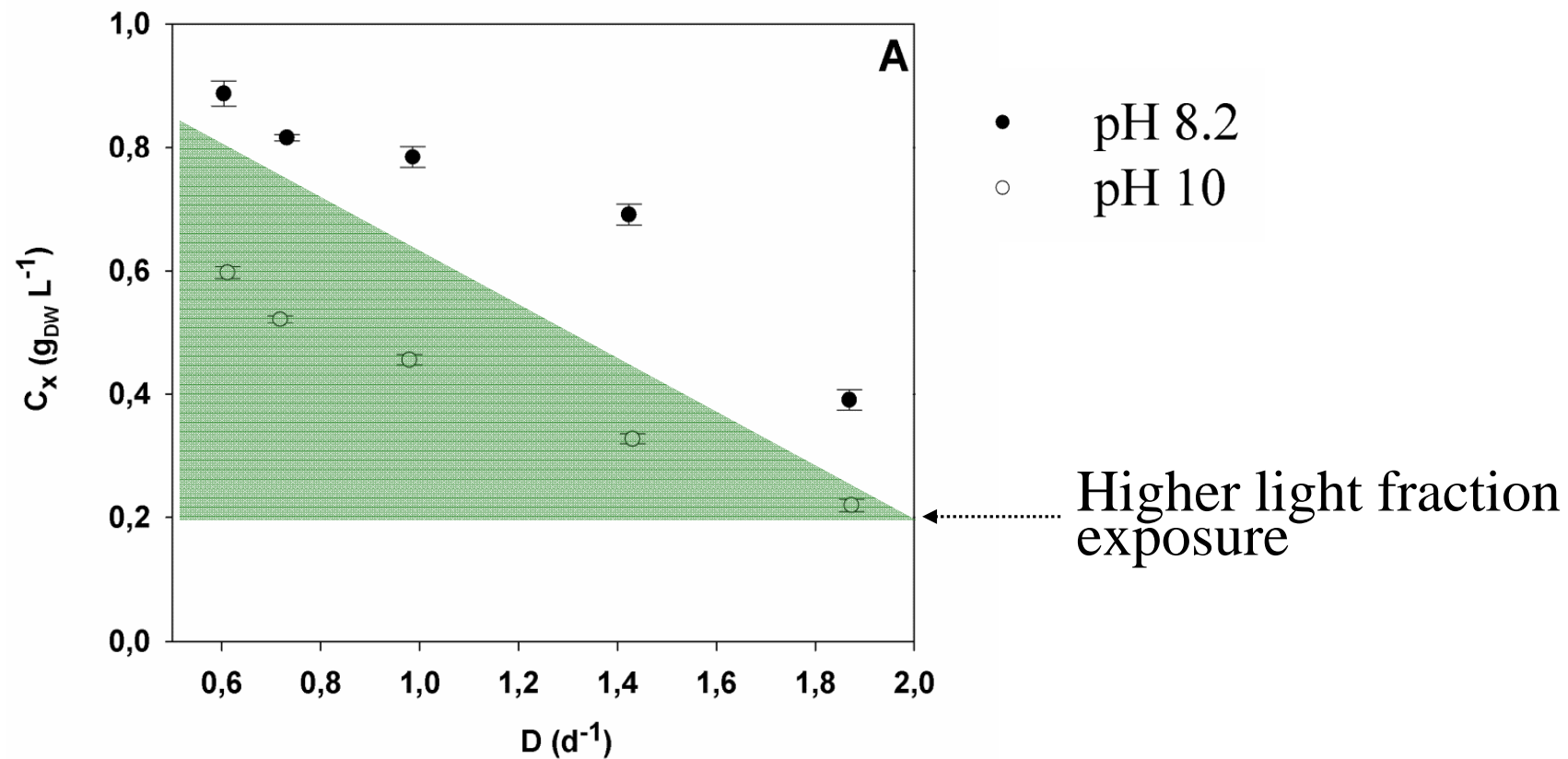
Biomass density (C_x) and productivity (P_x)



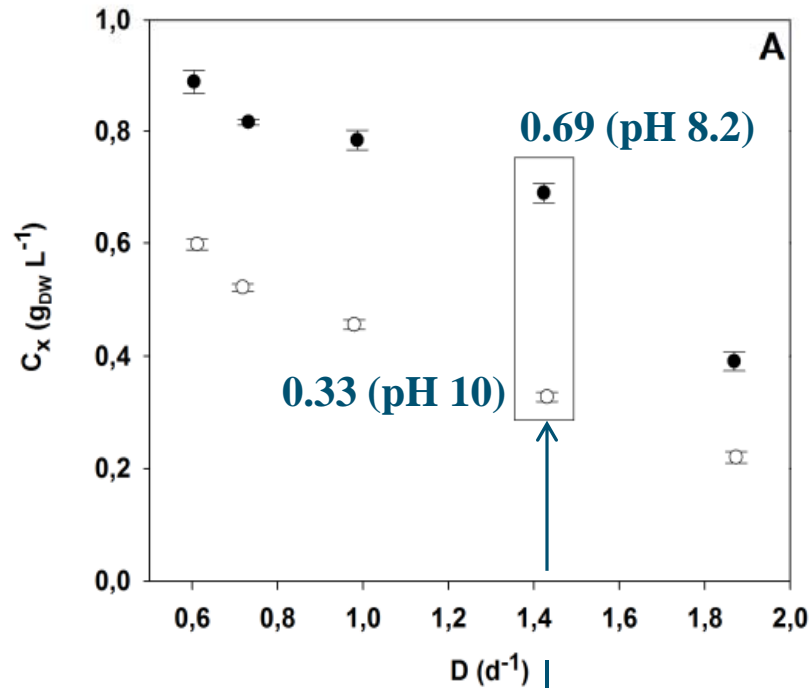
- pH 8.2
- pH 10

C_x in steady-state set by the dilution rate (D)

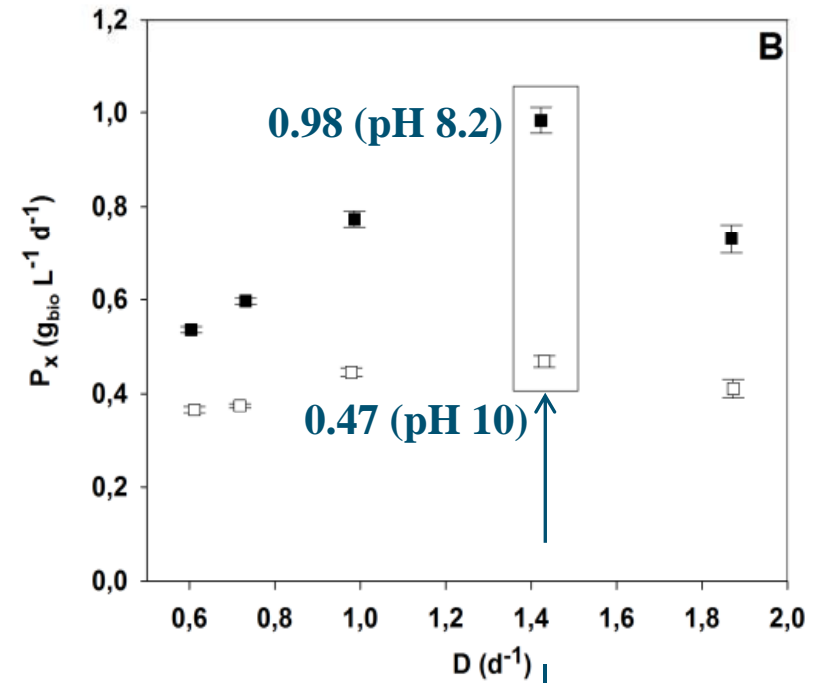
Biomass density and productivity



Biomass density and productivity



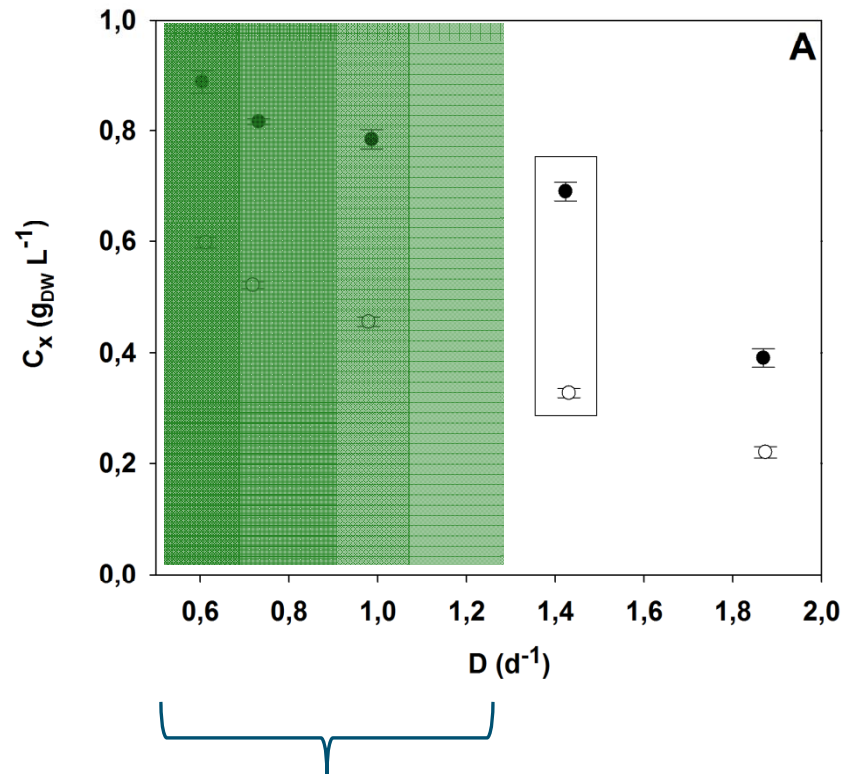
Optimal



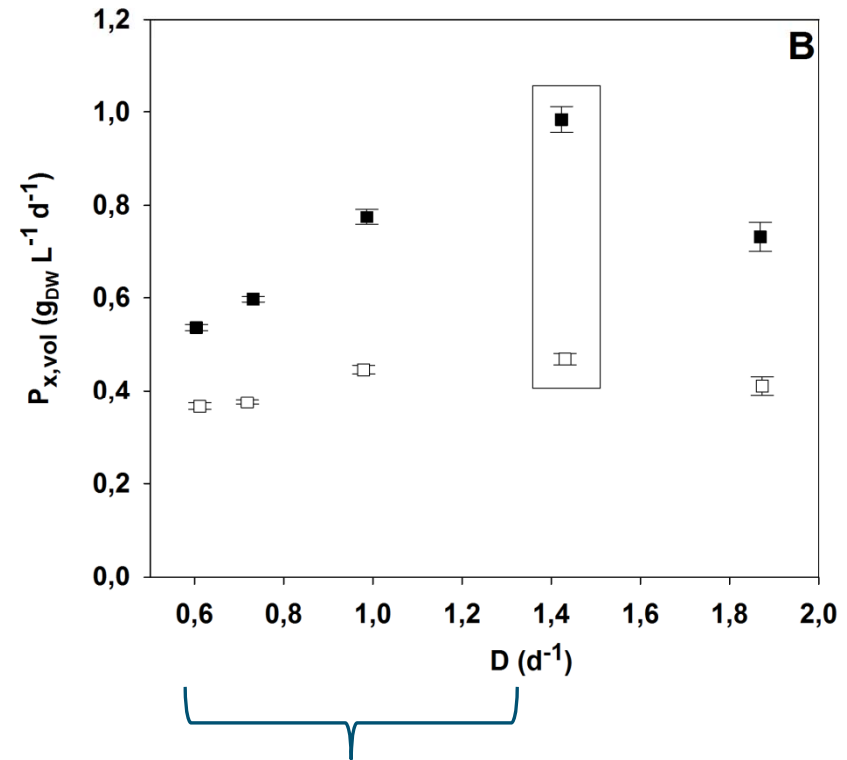
$P_{x,\text{max}}$

- Maximal light absorbed
- Minimal energy loss to maintenance

Biomass density and productivity

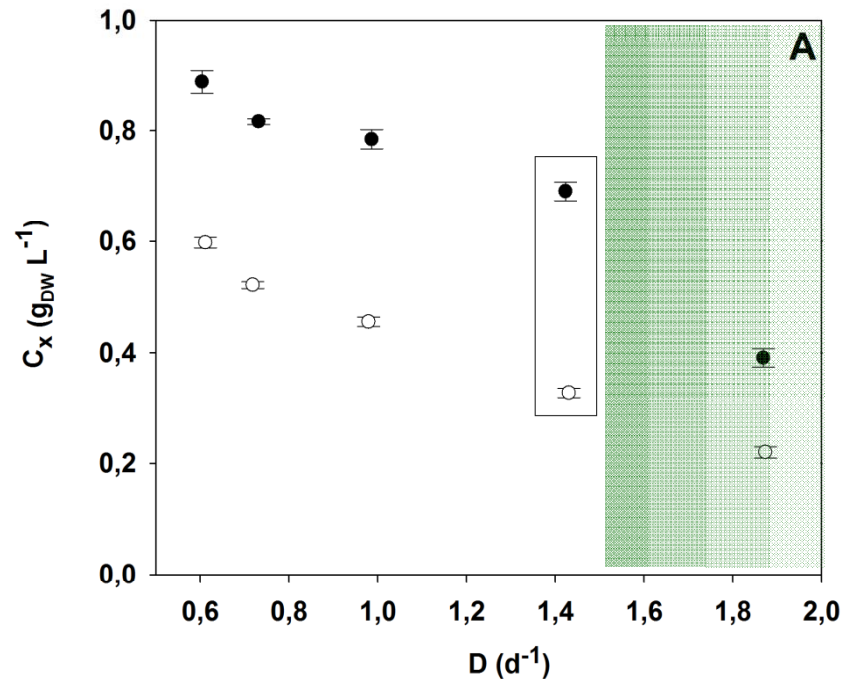


More energy to maintenance
Less energy for biomass formation

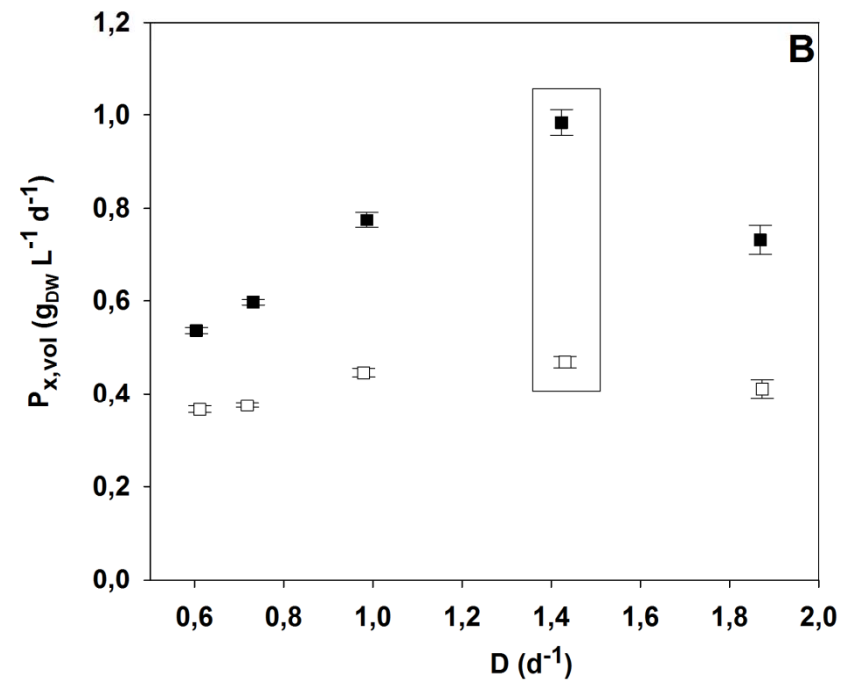


Sub-optimal

Biomass density and productivity



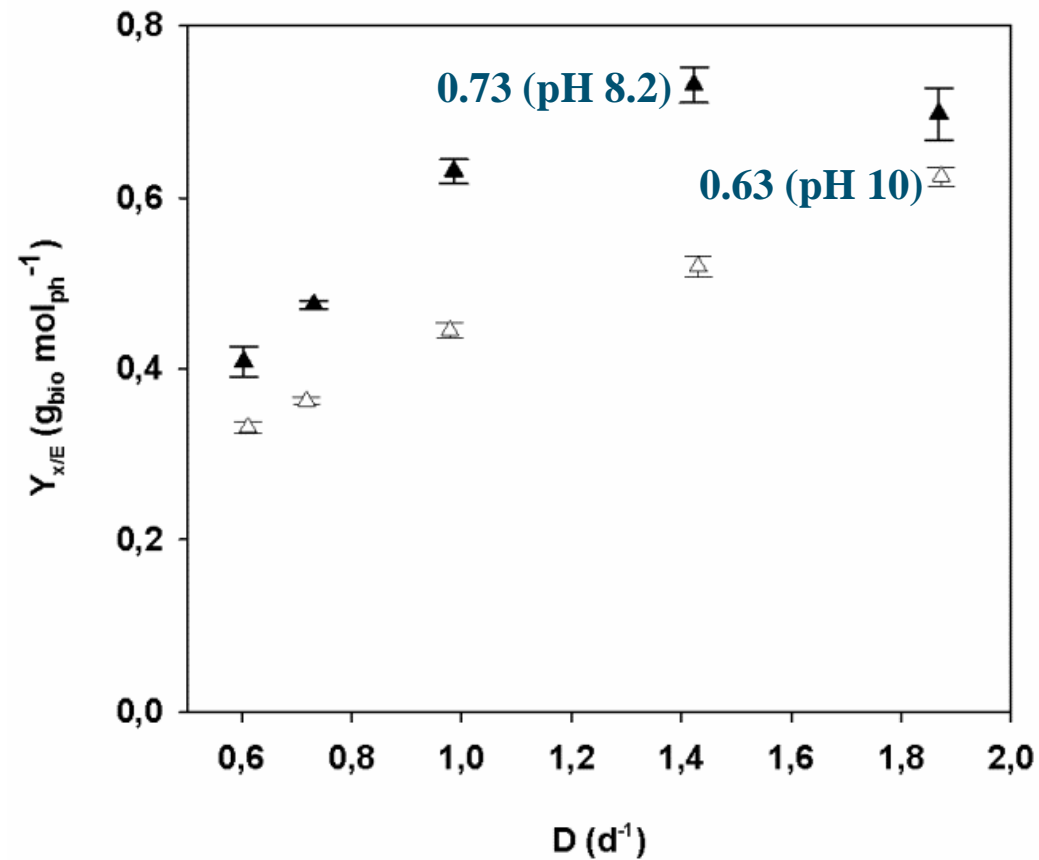
More light un-absorbed
Less energy for biomass formation



Sub-optimal

Energy requirements

Biomass yield on absorbed light energy ($Y_{x/E}$)



Fatty acid accumulation

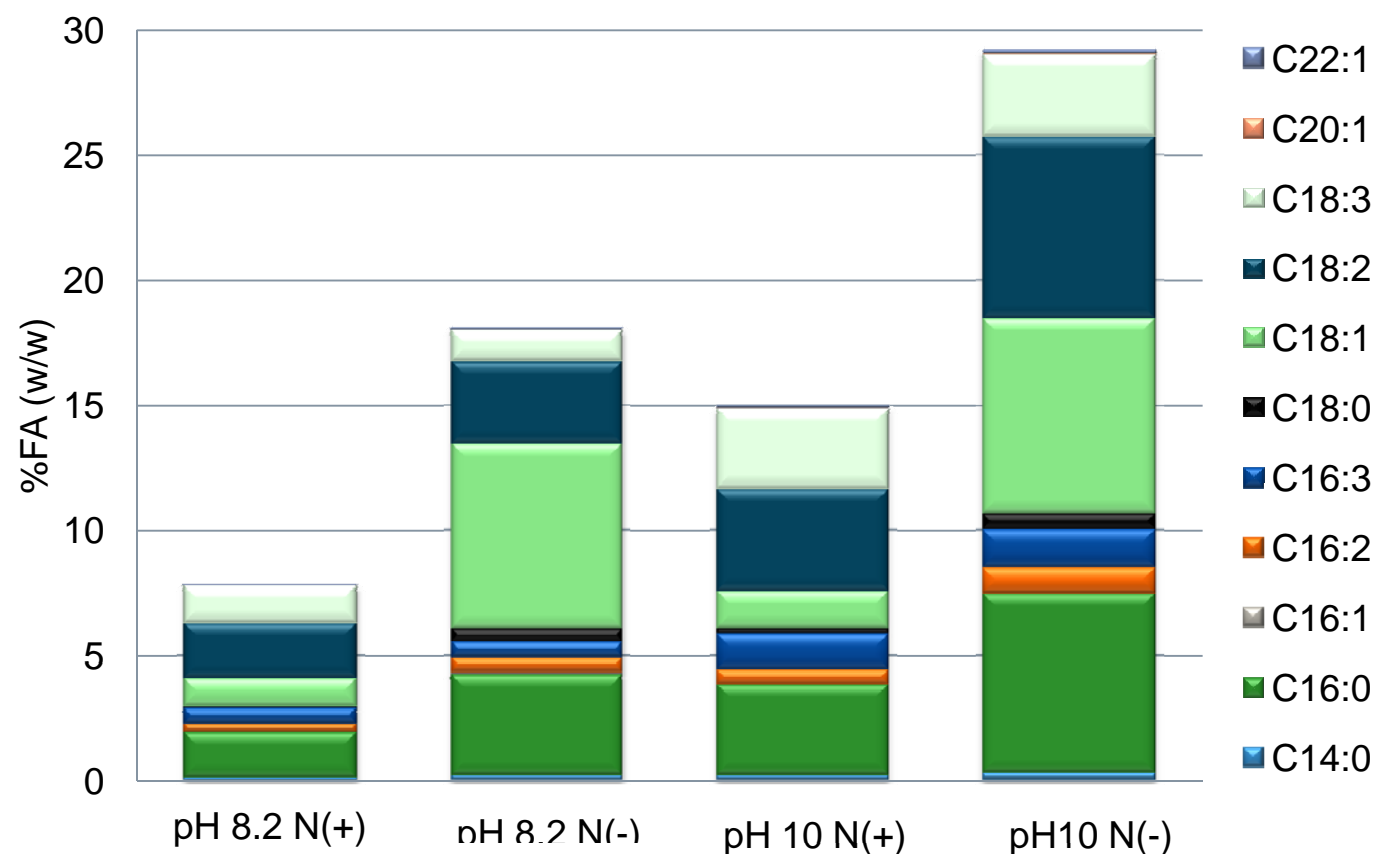
	D (d ⁻¹)	C _x (g _{DW} L ⁻¹)	P _{x,vol} (g _{DW} L ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)		Total FA (% w/w)		P _{FA} (mg _{FA} L ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)	
			N(+)	N(-)	N(+)	N(-)	N(+)	N(-)
pH 8.2								
	0.6±0.02	0.89	0.54±0.02	0.33±0.01	8.74±0.17	18.18±0.01	46.85±0.93	60.52±0.05
	0.7±0.01	0.82	0.60±0.01	-	8.33±0.002	-	49.74±0.01	-
	1.0±0.01	0.78	0.77±0.02	0.32±0.01	7.53±0.01	18.52±0.01	58.30±0.11	64.56±0.03
	1.4±0.03	0.69	0.98±0.03	-	7.65	-	75.20	-
	1.9±0.004	0.39	0.73±0.03	0.37±0.02	7.13±0.01	18.11±0.01	52.07±0.09	67.54±0.02
pH 10.0								
	0.6±0.01	0.60	0.37±0.01	-	14.98±0.01	-	54.85±0.01	-
	0.7±0.004	0.52	0.38±0.004	-	14.89±0.18	-	55.84±0.67	-
	1.0±0.01	0.46	0.45±0.01	-	13.92±0.40	-	62.07±1.78	-
	1.4±0.01	0.33	0.47±0.01	-	14.19±0.03	-	66.55±0.12	-
	1.9±0.03	0.22	0.41±0.02	0.38±0.07	14.94±0.01	29.20±0.04	61.42±0.02	112.41±0.17

Fatty acids maximized at maximum biomass productivities

N-replete conditions: highest P_{FA} at reference conditions

Increase of FA content at higher pH independent from N depletion

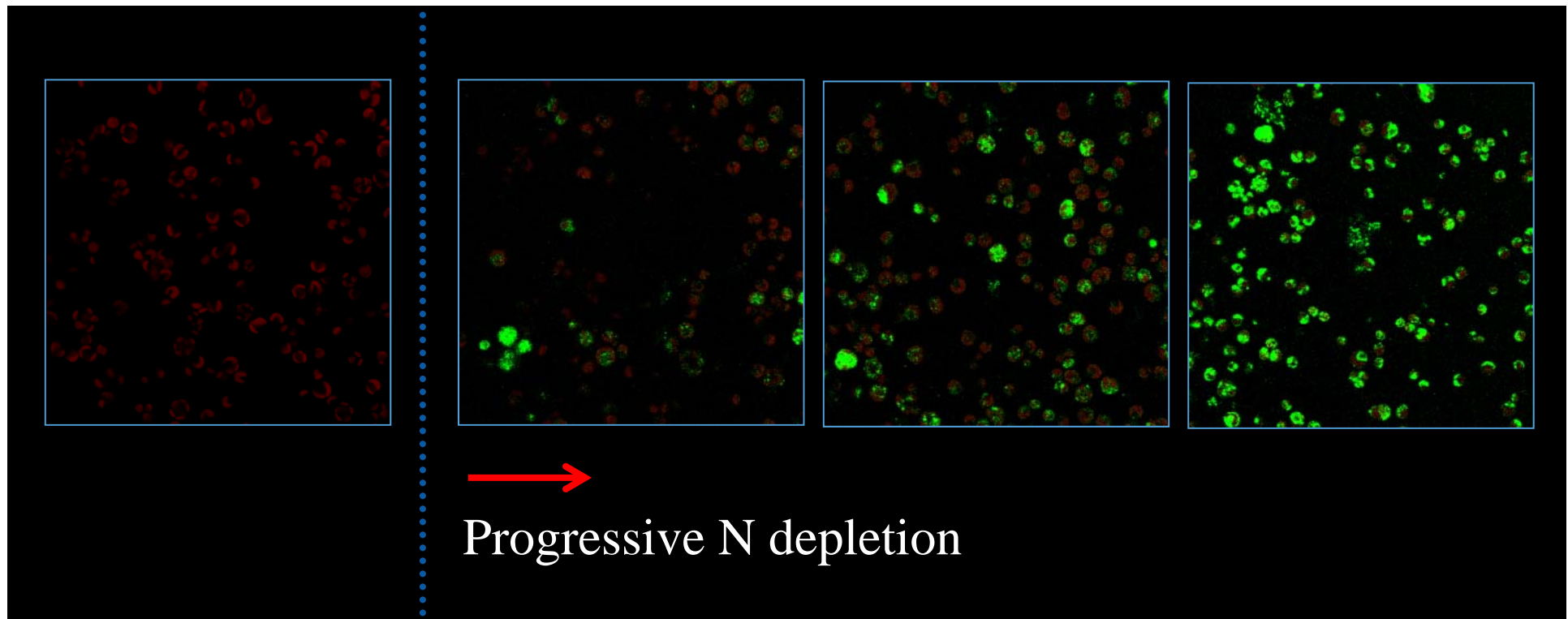
Fatty acid relative content



Increase in C16:0 and C18:1 with N depletion but also with pH

Neutral lipid accumulation

Fluorescence microscopy - Oil bodies visualization
by staining with BODIPY



Conclusions



Growing *N. oleoabundans* in alkaline-saline conditions, plus nitrogen depletion, might bring an advantage in boosting lipid production for microalgal biofuels on a large-scale.

Nevertheless, nitrogen-replete biomass productivity drops substantially at elevated pH due to increased energy costs.

A two-stage process in which *N. oleoabundans* is first grown at optimal conditions and then induced to accumulate lipids using nitrogen depletion and pH upshock might be a promising strategy.

Acknowledgments



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