

ACCELERATING THE ENGINEERING OF CYANOBACTERIA VIA *RECJ* KNOCKOUT FOR D-LACTATE PRODUCTION



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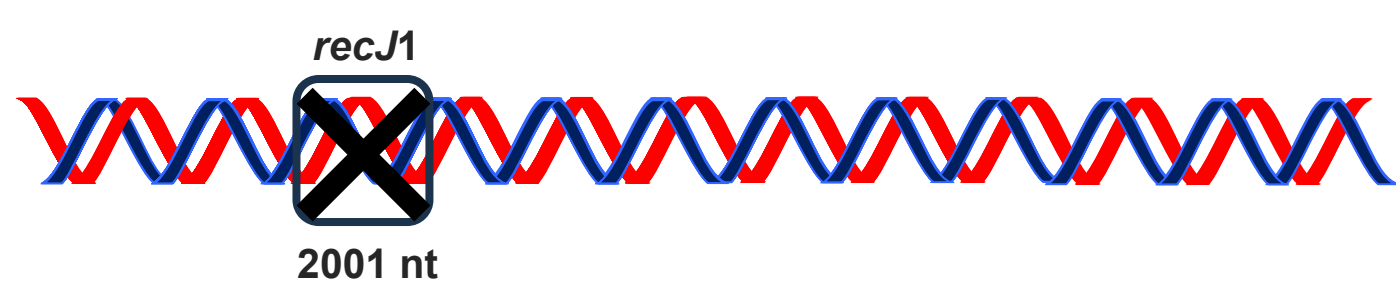
Background and Motivation

- *Synechococcus* sp. PCC 11901 is an attractive host for the metabolic engineering and synthesis of D-lactate due to natural transformability, short doubling time, and the ability to thrive with high light intensities and a wide range of salinities
- Deletion of the *recJ* gene has been studied to increase the transformability of *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803 two-fold
- It is hypothesized that *recJ* deletion in PCC 11901 will accelerate its engineering for increased D-lactate synthesis

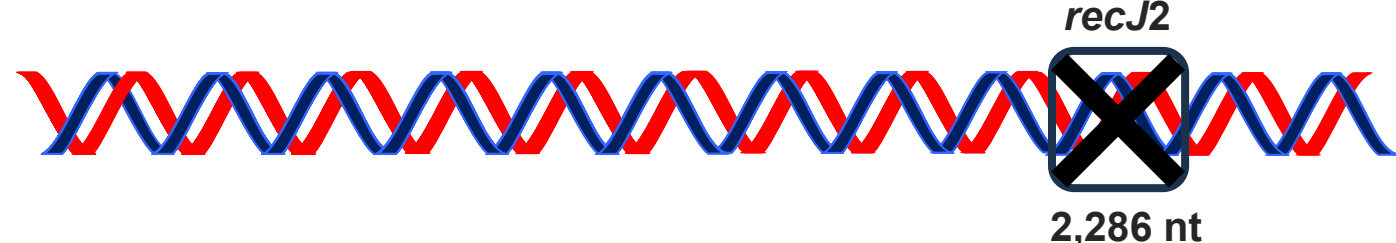
Methodology

Two *recJ* genes present within the genome

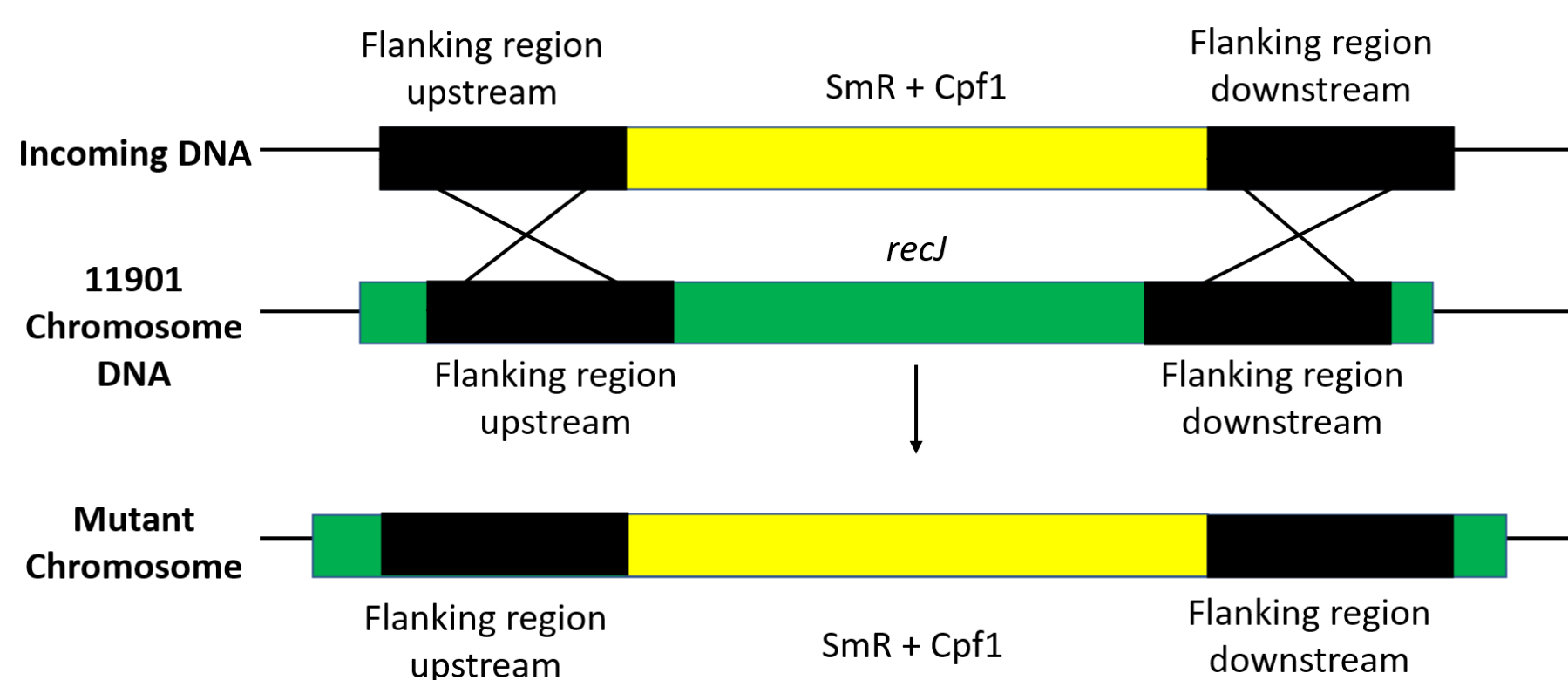
➤ Case 1 deletion:



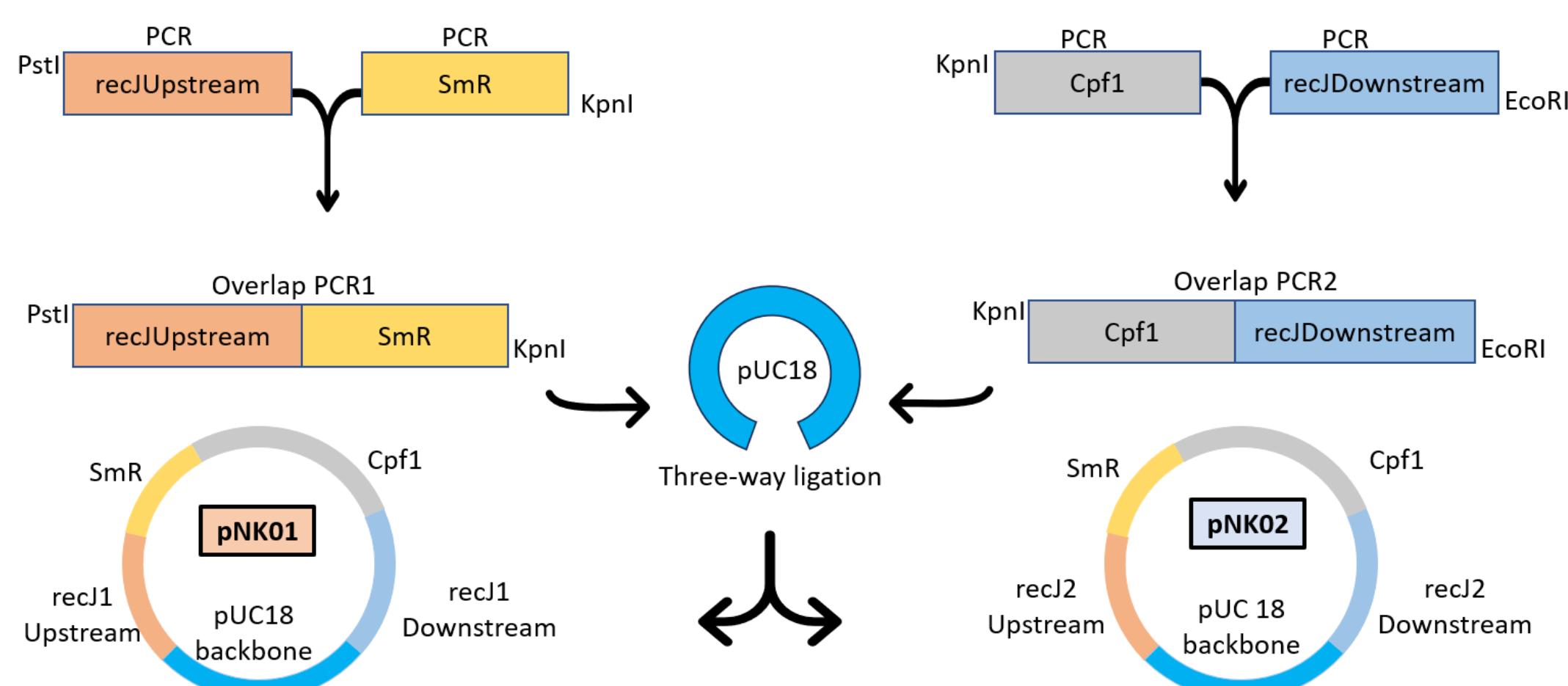
➤ Case 2 deletion:



- Homologous recombination replaces *recJ* genes with streptomycin resistance (SmR) and CRISPR (Cpf1) genes, for both cases



➤ Plasmid construction scheme for carrying out the recombination shown above

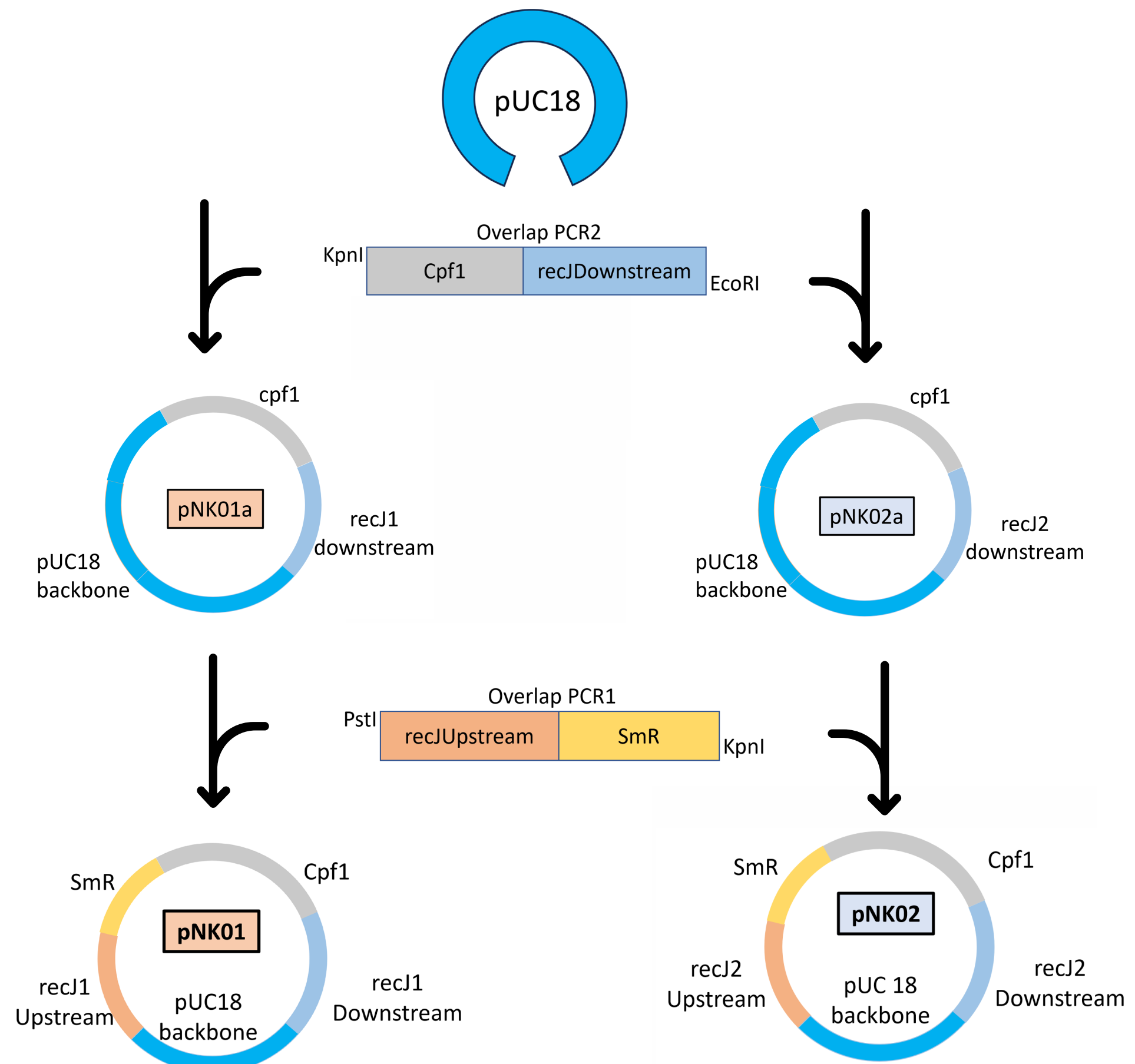


➤ Plasmids are intermediately transformed into *E. Coli* cells for cloning

Results

➤ Initial designed method was unsuccessful

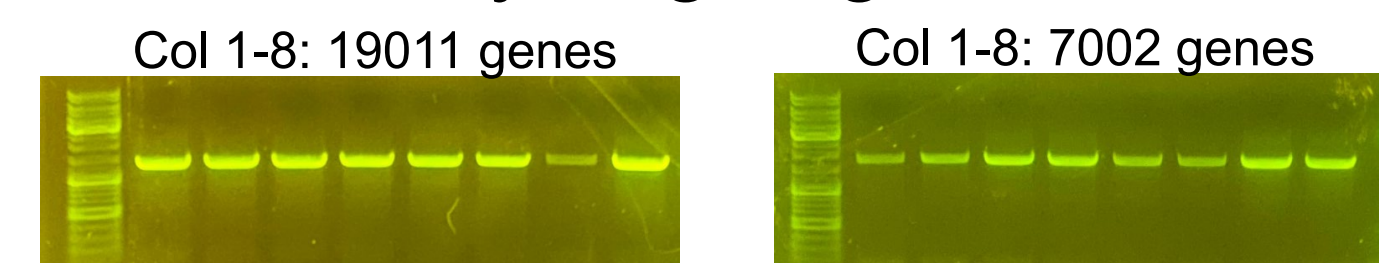
New Method



➤ Sequencing results came back positive for the desired plasmid design

Future Work

- Transform the *recJ* deletion plasmids into PCC 11901 and confirm genetic segregation
- Construct and transform a second set of plasmids for the purpose of D-lactate production
- Compare the D-lactate production in *recJ* deleted strains vs strains with no *recJ* deletion using HPLC
- Our PCC 11901 sample is currently contaminated with PCC 7002, replating and DNA analysis is currently ongoing for strain isolation



Acknowledgements

Thank you to Nandini Kannouji, Jackson Comes, Nima Hajinajaf, and Sumant Brahmanekar for supporting me as I navigate these new topics. Thank you to Dr. Varman for the opportunity to participate in such interesting research.