

Using Directed Evolution to Improve Rubsico Function

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Background

Global food demands, human populations and CO₂ emissions are rising.

Rubisco is a key enzyme in the process of photosynthesis. Improving it could help improve plant functionality and efficiency, aiding the fight against the growing issues.

<u>Methods</u>

Error-prone PCR (epPCR)

 Inserts mutations randomly into enzyme.

Transformation into Ralstonia eutropha

• Optimal strain of bacteria developed for Rubsico.

Screening the library

 Oxygen consumption graphs to screen for improved enzymes for the next round of epPCR.

Objective

To use directed evolution to evolve the Rubisco enzyme to have some level of improvement by random mutagenesis using errorprone PCR

Predictions

If Rubsico were to be improved, it could be for many reasons including:

- Higher enzyme efficiency
- Increased carbon sequestration

- Higher affinity for CO₂
- Decreased O₂ utilization



Conclusions

An improvement in the Rubisco enzyme would improve the process of photosynthesis. This could have many downstream effects including:

- Improving rate of plant growth
- Improving crop yield
- Increase in carbon sequestration

This research could also provide inspiration for continuing to apply directed evolution in plant enzymes, improving biofuel production, secondary plant product extraction and more.

Acknowledgments

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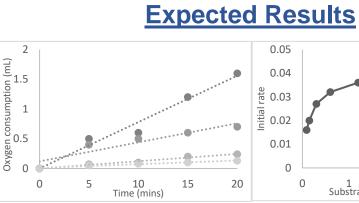


Figure 1. Hypothetical O₂ consumption graph screening mutated Rubisco enzymes to identify template for the next round of epPCR.

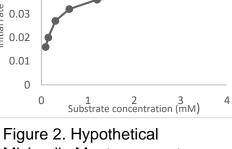


Figure 2. Hypothetical Michaelis-Menten curve to calculate enzyme kinetics values such as K_M and K_{cat} to determine level of improvement.