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Title:	Microbial electrosynthesis from carbon dioxide feedstock linked to yeast growth for the production of high-value isoprenoids
Authors:	Yadav, Ravineet (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Yadav%2C+Ravineet) Chattopadhyay, Banani (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Chattopadhyay%2C+Banani) Kiran, Rashmi (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Kiran%2C+Rashmi) Yadav, Ankit (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Yadav%2C+Ankit) Bachhawat, Anand K (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Bachhawat%2C+Anand+K) Patil, Sunil A (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Patil%2C+Sunil+A)
Keywords:	Microbial electrosynthesis Yeast growth High-value isoprenoids
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Abstract:	The difficulty in producing multi-carbon and thus high-value chemicals from CO <sub>2</sub> is one of the key challenges of microbial electrosynthesis (MES) and other CO <sub>2</sub> utilization technologies. Here, we demonstrate a two-stage bioproduction approach to produce terpenoids (>C <sub>20</sub> ) and yeast biomass from CO <sub>2</sub> by linking MES and yeast cultivation approaches. In the first stage, CO <sub>2</sub> (C <sub>1</sub> ) is converted to acetate (C <sub>2</sub> ) using <i>Clostridium ljungdahlii</i> via MES. The acetate is then directly used as the feedstock to produce sclareol (C <sub>20</sub> ), β-carotene (C <sub>40</sub> ), and yeast biomass using <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> in the second stage. With the unpurified acetate-containing (1.5 g/L) spent medium from MES reactors, <i>S. cerevisiae</i> produced 0.32 ± 0.04 mg/L β-carotene, 2.54 ± 0.91 mg/L sclareol, and 369.66 ± 41.67 mg/L biomass. The primary economic analysis suggests that sclareol and biomass production is feasible using recombinant <i>S. cerevisiae</i> and non-recombinant <i>S. cerevisiae</i> , respectively, directly from unpurified acetate-containing spent medium of MES.
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