**Doctoral Dissertation and Research Experience**

**Predoctoral research**

**1 Neitz lab**

Mentor Dr. Jay Neitz

Role Summer intern, Neitz lab, University of Washington medical school, 2011-2012

Description My first research experiences were summer internships in the Neitz lab during high school. I worked with postdoctoral fellows and graduate students in the lab to validate a mouse model for introduction of new photo-receptors in adult animals to study color vision neural circuitry function. As part of this project I worked on a color discrimination test for mice, took confocal images of mouse retinas, and measured electroretinograms of mice after pilot experiments. I presented this work at two local competitions and a regional competition.

**Desmarais, J. J.** Photopigment expression and function using targeted knock-in/knock-out mice: Intravitreal injections. Junior Science & Humanities Symposia, Westchester; 2012; Katonah, NY.

**Desmarais, J. J.** Photopigment expression and function using targeted knock-in/knock-out mice: Intravitreal injections. Junior Science & Humanities Symposia, Upstate New York; 2012; Albany, NY.

**Desmarais, J. J.** Photopigment expression and function using targeted knock-in/knock-out mice: Intravitreal injections. Westchester Science and Engineering Fair; 2012; Tarrytown, NY.

**2 STEM innovation program**

Mentor Drs. Noah Graham, Frank Swenton, Jeremy Ward

Role Researcher, STEM innovation program, Middlebury College, 2013

Description During my freshman year at college, I applied to and joined the STEM innovation program, where a group of 9 undergraduates designed and executed a synthetic biology project. We set out to create a biosensor for detecting aromatic hydrocarbons in water samples, focusing on benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX) as they have been detected in groundwater near fracking wells. We designed and built constructs using a transcriptional regulator from P. putida, tested lyophilization/rehydration protocols, and built and tested a portable fluorescence reader for testing samples.

**3 Gibson lab**

Mentor Drs. Matthew C. Gibson, Aissam Ikmi

Role Stowers Summer Scholar, Gibson lab, Stowers Institute for Medical Research, 2014

Description During the summer after my sophomore year, I was a Stowers summer scholar in Matthew Gibson’s lab. I worked with the postdoc Dr. Aissam Ikmi, studying how the size on the embryo affects the early development of N. vectensis sea anemones. N. vectensis grows from an egg into a polyp with 4 tentacles and then begins to eat and grow. At the 4 cell stage, all 4 cells still retain their ability to produce a viable polyp. By subdividing embryos and observing their development, we hoped to observe the effects of size on developmental processes like tentacle patterning. Results Reducing embryo size also reduced polyp size, reducing length more than width, and tentacle number. Mesentery number changed with tentacle number maintaining a ratio of two mesenteries for each tentacle. Regardless of initial size, polyps grew to similar sizes before developing the first pair of additional tentacles. All together, this data suggested that tentacles are patterned in a size dependent manner.

**4 Keasling lab**

Mentor Drs. Jay Keasling, Victor Chubukov

Role Amgen Scholar, Keasling lab, Joint Bioenergy Institute, University of California, Berkeley, 2015

Description After my junior year of college, I joined the Keasling lab for the summer as an Amgen Scholar. Under the mentorship of postdoc Dr. Victor Chubukov, I worked on developing chassis strains of E. coli that could be used to improve yields in bio-production of fuels and chemicals. By developing chassis strains, we hoped to provide broadly applicable methods that applied to a variety of different target chemicals. One major issue encountered by metabolic engineers in producing chemicals is shunting carbon and energy towards growth not production. In order to avoid this growth and production can be separated by placing the cells in growth limiting conditions while inducing the production pathway. However, many chassis strains will go dormant under these conditions. We tested the hypothesis that increasing glucose uptake during nitrogen starvation would increase the amount of carbon and energy that could be directed to production. Results In nitrogen starvation, α-ketoglutarate levels rise, inhibiting the enzyme PtsI. This blocks glucose phosphorylation and therefore uptake. We trialed 3 methods to overcome this regulation. The first was over-expressing PtsI. The second was a PtsI-PtsP chimera that was hypothesized to avoid inhibition. The third was GalP and Glk a permease and kinase that take up glucose through an orthogonal pathway. We found that all of these strategies increase glucose uptake during nitrogen limitation, but PtsI over-expression is more effective than chimera over-expression, and Galp/Glk over-expression can cause cell death. The PtsI over-expression strain consumed 4x more glucose than WT during nitrogen starvation despite optical density staying constant and a lack of fermentation byproducts being secreted. This suggests that the glucose was converted all the way to CO2 by the TCA cycle. We then tested if this strategy improved yield in a fatty alcohol production experiment. We saw that while nitrogen staring the cells increased carbon use efficiency, increasing their metabolic activity with PtsI did not improve yield. We published these finding in NPJ systems and synthetic biology.

Chubukov, V., **Desmarais, J. J**., Wang, G., Chan, L. J. G., Baidoo, E. E. K., Petzold, C. J., Keasling, J. D. & Mukhopadhyay, A. Engineering glucose metabolism of Escherichia coli under nitrogen starvation. *NPJ Syst Biol Appl* **3,** 16035 (2017).

**5 Ward lab**

Mentor Dr. Jeremy Ward

Role Researcher, Ward lab, Middlebury College, 2014-2016

Description In my Junior and Senior years of College I worked in the lab of Jeremy Ward. During my Junior year, I studied meiotic crossover in Mouse spermatogenesis.

Results

**6 Connection to fellowship** These experiences helped me to decide to pursue a career as a scientist and launched my scientific career. These early projects exposed me to a wide variety of research areas and helped to guide me towards my eventual area of focus. These early research projects also gave me a wide breadth of experience with different techniques and organisms. Finally, they allowed me to build my skills planning and managing research projects, especially through my time running independent projects in the Ward lab and the STEM Innovation Project.

**Doctoral research**

**1 Savage lab - Studies of the CO2 concentrating mechanism**

Mentor Dr. David Savage

Role Graduate Student Researcher, Savage lab, University of California, Berkeley, 2016-2022

Description As part of my doctoral research, I studied the mechanism and evolution of HCO3- pumps that power the CO2 concentrating mechanism. Many autotrophic bacteria use CO2 concentrating mechanisms in order to increase the concentration of the CO2 they use as a carbon source. These systems work by pumping HCO3- into the cytosol, this HCO3- then enters a compartment where it is converted into a high local concentration of CO2. While the other components of the system were well characterized, the mechanism of HCO3- pumping was unknown in chemotrophic bacteria. I set out to characterize the mechanism of HCO3- pumping in the model chemotroph *H. neapolitanus*. My first step was to use transposon mutagenesis to produce a pooled library of ~100,000 mutant strains. I measured growth rates for each of these strains as a function of CO2 concentration with a massively parallel growth assay, and used this information to identify putative HCO3- pumps. I identified two putative transporter operons and set out to characterize them mechanistically. I first demonstrated that they were in fact sufficient for HCO3- pumping by cloning them into *E. coli* and using reporter strain assays and C14 uptake assays to demonstrate pumping. I then launched a series of mechanistic experiments with one of the two operons. I demonstrated that this operon produced a protein complex with a predicted zinc binding carbonic anhydrase active site. I confirmed the active site residues with point mutants and the presence of zinc with x-ray fluorescence. This suggested that the mechanism of pumping was not direct HCO3- import but instead energy coupled carbonic anhydrase activity. This causes pumping by converting membrane permeable CO2 into membrane impermeable HCO3- trapping it inside the cell. I used pH response experiments to confirm this mechanism. I also identified that this activity was coupled to the electrochemical membrane gradient with drug treatments. This is only the second family of energy coupled carbonic anhydrases ever discovered. I looked for homologous operons in other organisms, and found operons in a wide variety of other bacterial phyla including both other autotrophs and heterotrophs. I cloned the operons from two heterotrophic human pathogens *V. cholerae* and *B. anthracis* and confirmed that they were also functional HCO3- pumps. I presented posters of this work at the Western Photosynthesis conference and the Photosynthesis Gordon Research Conference. Most of the work was published in a Nature Microbiology paper describing the discovery of the HCO3- pumps, but some of was part of a study on the evolution of CO2 concentrating mechanisms that was published in PNAS.

Connection to fellowship This research helped me gain important skills in massively parallel assays for quantitative phenotypes and mechanistic biochemistry experiments that I will use in this proposal. This research also helped me to decide that massively parallel assays for quantitative phenotypes was a field that I was interested in focusing on for my career. This proposal will give me an opportunity to train in applications of this technique to a new field.

**Desmarais, J. J.**, Flamholz, A. I., Blikstad, C., Dugan, E. J., Laughlin, T. G., Oltrogge, L. M., Chen, A. W., Wetmore, K., Diamond, S., Wang, J. Y. & Savage, D. F. DABs are inorganic carbon pumps found throughout prokaryotic phyla. *Nat Microbiol* **4,** 2204–2215 (2019).

Flamholz, A. I., Dugan, E., Panich, J., **Desmarais, J. J.**, Oltrogge, L. M., Fischer, W. W., Singer, S. W. & Savage, D. F. Trajectories for the evolution of bacterial CO2-concentrating mechanisms. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **119,** e2210539119 (2022).

**Desmarais, J. J.**, Flamholz, A. I., Blikstad, C., Dugan, E. J., Laughlin, T. G., Oltrogge, L. M., Chen, A. W., Wetmore, K., Diamond, S., Wang, J. Y. & Savage, D. F. DABs Accumulate Bicarbonate. Gordon Research Conference - Photosynthesis; 2019; Sunday River Resort, Maine.

**Desmarais, J. J.**, Chen, A. W., Savage, D. F. The essential gene set for bacterial carbon concentration. Western Photosynthesis Conference; 2018; Biosphere 2, Oracle, Arizona.

**2 Savage lab - Protein engineering**

Mentor Dr. David Savage

Role Graduate Student Researcher, Savage lab, University of California, Berkeley, 2016-2022

Description In the second half of graduate school, I began working on applying my interest in massively parallel assays and quantitative phenotypes to understanding the fitness landscape of proteins.Most efforts to map the fitness landscape of proteins have focused on mutational scans. These efforts rely on generating all single amino acid changes in a protein and evaluating the effect on a phenotype of interest in a massively parallel assay. However, single mutant libraries can be difficult to generate. Further, only considering single mutants restricts the data to the effect of the mutant in the wild type sequence context effects which can change as sequence context changes. In order to overcome these issues, I set out to develop a method for mapping the protein fitness landscape using random mutant libraries. Random libraries are easier to generate and each can mutant be seen in multiple contexts providing more information on the mutations effect. In this work, I focused on Dihydrofolate reductase an enzyme that catalyzes an essential step of nucleotide and amino acid synthesis and a target of antimalarials, antibacterials, and antifungals. I generated libraries of random mutants with error-prone PCR and measured kcat/km with a massively parallel growth assay that I calibrated using enzymes with known kinetic parameters. I then tested different models for their ability to learn mutant effects using cross validation. I focused on comparisons between linear models, general epistatic models, and neural networks. I also tested adding phylogenetic information about specific epistasis by evaluating the effect of including a potts model energy as an additional feature for each mutant. I found that general epistasis models performed similarly to neural nets even with far fewer parameters and they both showed marginal benefits from the inclusion of phylogenetic information. In order to test how well each model type extrapolated, I used simulated annealing, greedy optimization, and genetic optimization to design new mutants for each model. I selected mutants predicted to have high growth rates across a wide range of mutation numbers from each model and optimization strategy and built a set of 12,000 to test in a massively parallel growth assay. Initial results from the experiment look good, but we are still waiting for the sequencing results back from the final experiment to draw any firm conclusions about how far away from wild type each model and optimization strategy is able to generalize. This work will help develop simple and effective methods to map the fitness landscape of proteins. We hope to publish the work once this data comes in and is analyzed.

Connection to fellowship This work allowed me to apply my interest in massively parallel assays, quantitative phenotypes, and modeling in a new field. This helped me strengthen the skills I will use for my proposed project and deepened my interest in these methods.

**3 Savage lab - CRISPR tool development**

Mentor Dr. David Savage

Role Graduate Student Researcher, Savage lab, University of California, Berkeley, 2016-2022

Description

Results

Connection to fellowship

Liu, T. Y., Knott, G. J., Smock, D. C. J., **Desmarais, J. J.**, Son, S., Bhuiya, A., Jakhanwal, S., Prywes, N., Agrawal, S., de León Derby, M. D., Switz, N. A., Armstrong, M., Harris, A. R., Charles, E. J., Thornton, B. W., Fozouni, P., Shu, J., Stephens, S. I., Kumar, G. R., Zhao, C., Mok, A., Iavarone, A. T., Escajeda, A. M., McIntosh, R., Kim, S. E., Dugan, E. J., IGI Testing Consortium, Pollard, K. S., Tan, M. X., Ott, M., Fletcher, D. A., Lareau, L. F., Hsu, P. D., Savage, D. F. & Doudna, J. A. Accelerated RNA detection using tandem CRISPR nucleases. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 1–7 (2021). doi:10.1101/2021.03.19.21253328

Liu, J. J., Orlova, N., Oakes, B. L., Ma, E., Spinner, H. B., Baney, K. L. M., Chuck, J., Tan, D., Knott, G. J., Harrington, L. B., Al-Shayeb, B., Wagner, A., Brötzmann, J., Staahl, B. T., Taylor, K. L., **Desmarais, J.**, Nogales, E. & Doudna, J. A. CasX enzymes comprise a distinct family of RNA-guided genome editors. *Nature* 1 (2019). doi:10.1038/s41586-019-0908-x

**postdoctoral research**

**1 Kinney lab**

Mentor Dr. Justin Kinney

Role Computational Postdoctoral Fellow, Kinney Lab, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 2023

Description

Results

Connection to fellowship

**Goals for the Fellowship and Training**

Overall training goals

Skills to be enhanced

Preparation for career plans

**Activities Planned Under This Award**