## Accelerating growth of Pseudomonas putida through media optimization to improve rhamnolipid production

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## **Rhamnolipids** No improve <u>Aim</u> Amphiphilic molecules Investigation of influencing factors Tungsten • Possible applications: plant on rhamnolipid production Aluminium protection, bioremediation [1],[2] Naturally produced by e.g. Nitrogen source Cobalt Pseudomonas aeruginosa [3] Trace elements Copper Recombinant production in Pseudomonas putida KT2440 SK4 Development of an optimized Molybdenum Current media developed for low medium for high-cell-density Selenium cell densites [5] cultivations Boron **Influencing factors** DNA e **Strontium** +0.20 Nitrogen sources Iron Calcium 45+ Reference Reference Reference 45 µM Sr 62.5 µM Fe 10 μM Ca 90 μM Sr 125 µM Fe 50 μM Ca - 250 µM Fe 180 μM Sr <del>ب</del> 30۱ -0.15100 μM Ca – 360 µM Sr 150 µM Ca µ<sub>max</sub> [h<sup>-1</sup>], -0.0512 Time [h] Time [h] Time [h] Manganese **Nickel** Magnesium Zinc 45+ — Reference Reference - Reference - Reference -80 μM Mn 15 μM Zn 30 µM Ni 2.5 mM Mg - 200 µM Mn -60 µM Zn 37,5 µM Ni 5 mM Mg –400 µM Mn - 240 µM Zn 45 µM Ni L<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>] 10 mM Mg 75 µM Ni OTR Time [h] Time [h] Time [h] Time [h] Cultivation conditions: Cultivation of P. putida KT2440 SK4 with different nitrogen sources and trace elements. Test of different nitrogen sources ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NH4NO<sub>3</sub>, NaNO<sub>3</sub> and Urea) in a shake flask experiment in MSM-medium with 10 g L-1 glucose, N=250 rpm, T = 30 °C, OD = 0.2, pH<sub>Start</sub> = 7.0. Test of different trace elements (Ca, Sr, Fe, Ni, Mn, Mg, Zn) with varying concentrations in a 96-well microTOM (Kuhner Shaker GmbH, Biersfelden, Switzerland) experiment in MSM-medium with 10 g L<sup>-1</sup> glucose + 5 g L<sup>-1</sup> (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, N = 300 rpm, T = 30 °C, OD = 0.2, pH<sub>Start</sub> = 7.0. **Conclusion & Outlook** Mixtures Mixture of all trace elements RL production with Mg, Sr, Ni • (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> best performing nitrogen source - 30 Ni μM+ 180 μM Sr+5 mM Mg+100 μM Ca+ --- 10 mM Mg+180 μM Sr +37.5 µM Ni - 30 μM Ni + 90 μM Sr+5 mM Mg+100 μM Ca+ 62.5 μM Fe+ 240 μM Zn+80 μM Mn

## Time [h] Time [h]

Faster growth and rhamnolipid production with mixture of Mg, Sr and Ni ( $\mu_{max}$  = 0.48 ± 0.00 h<sup>-1</sup>, STY = 0.09 ± 0.00 g L<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>) observed compared to reference ( $\mu_{max}$  = 0.41 ± 0.01 h<sup>-1</sup>, STY =  $0.04 \pm 0.00 \text{ g L}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ ). Final mixtures of all trace elements showed 1,6-fold faster growth.

Cultivation conditions: Shake flask and microTOM cultivation of P. putida KT2440 SK4 with varying TE concentration. Same cultivation conditions used as in the experiments described above.

- Faster growth through addition of Mg, Sr, Ca, Mn, Ni, Zn, Fe
- Mixture showed faster growth and rhamnolipid production
- Next steps:
  - Detailed examination of final mixture necessary
  - High-cell-density cultivations





References

[1] Kiran et al. (2016), Crit Rev Biotechnol, 3: p.399-415 [2] Bredenbruch et al. (2024), Pestic Biochem Physiol, 204 [3] Jarvis and Johnson (1949), J Am Chem Soc 71:4124.4126 [4] Hartmans et al. (1989), Appl. Eniviron. Microbiol., 55: 2850-2855











