

Cyanobacteria, the future producer of the energy carrier H₂ from sun & water – A biotechnological challenge

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Molecular hydrogen (H₂) is an environmentally clean energy-carrier that may be a valuable alternative to the limited fossil fuel resources of today. In addition, when used in combination with fuel cells only electricity and water are formed. A key question is the production of H₂. In nature, cyanobacteria and green algae have the capacities to collect solar energy and split water into electrons and protons (photosynthesis) as well as produce H₂ from electrons and water.

Cyanobacteria may possess several enzymes directly involved in hydrogen metabolism: (a) nitrogenase, evolving H₂ concomitantly with the conversion of molecular nitrogen into ammonia, (b) an uptake hydrogenase, reutilizing the H₂ produced during N₂-fixation, and, (c) a bidirectional hydrogenase. Cyanobacteria can be used in bioreactors for the photobiological conversion of water to hydrogen. However, the conversion efficiencies achieved are low. Improvements are achieved through: a) the elimination of the capacity to take up H₂, b) increased H₂ production (using several different strategies), c) a more direct use of obtained electrons for H₂ production and e.g. not growth, and d) the development of more efficient bioreactors.

Suggested projects are (i) Regulation of key enzymes in the hydrogen metabolism of cyanobacteria (both structural components and proteins involved in the maturation process, (ii) Introduction of foreign hydrogenases into cyanobacteria, (iii) Bioreactor design, and (iv) Characterisation of existing genetically engineered cyanobacteria. You will be part of the National project *Artificial Photosynthesis* aiming at a renewable production of H₂ from solar energy using natural or artificial systems. We are localised in new, purpose-designed facilities at the Ångström Laboratory.