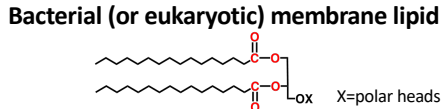
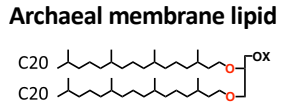
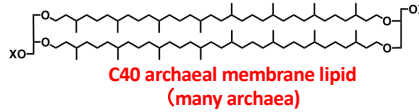
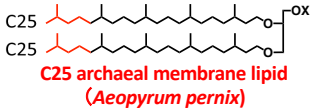


Introduction



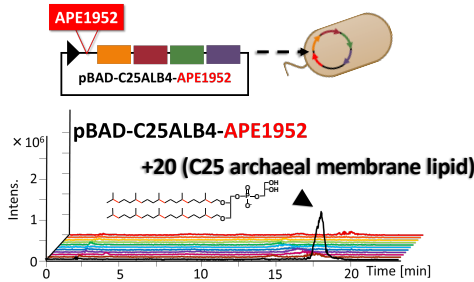
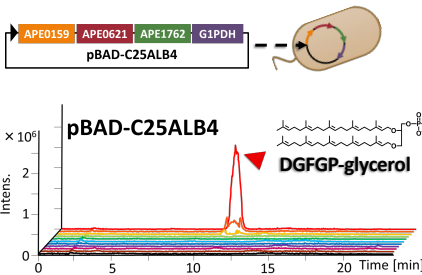
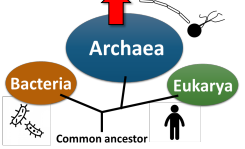
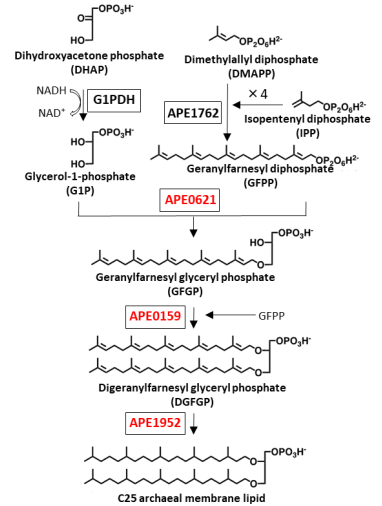
Hyperthermophilic archaeal membrane lipids



Adaptation mechanism to extreme environments?

Aim of this research

Engineering the lipid membrane of *Escherichia coli* by the production of hyperthermophilic archaeal membrane lipids to make it more rigid and less permeable, which might be beneficial especially when *E. coli* is used for the bio-production of hydrophobic compounds.

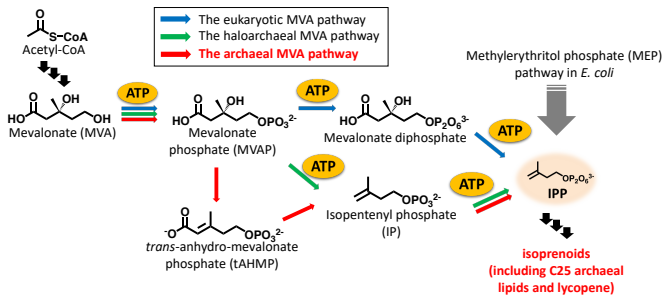


C25 archaeal membrane lipids could be produced in *E. coli*; however, the amount of these lipids was too small to investigate the effects of the production of C25 archaeal membrane lipids on *E. coli* cells.

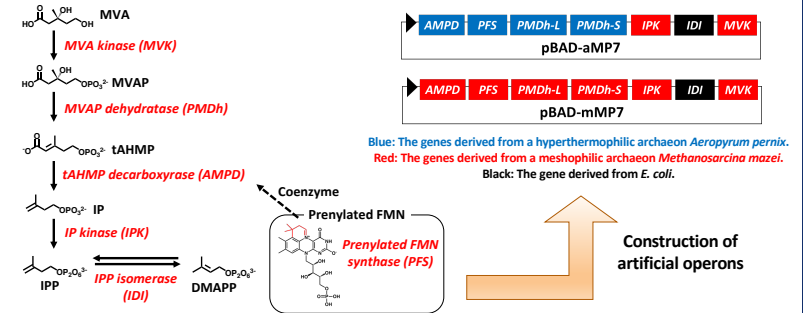
[Ref] R. Yoshida et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* (2018)

Results

Discovery of the archaeal MVA pathway



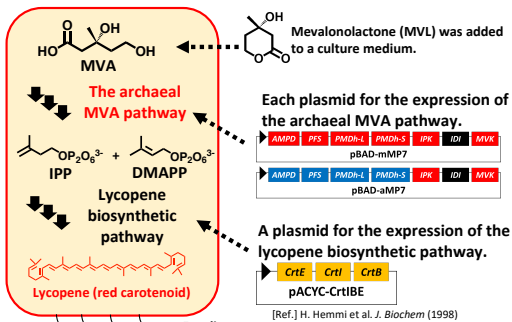
Reconstruction of the archaeal MVA pathway in *E. coli*



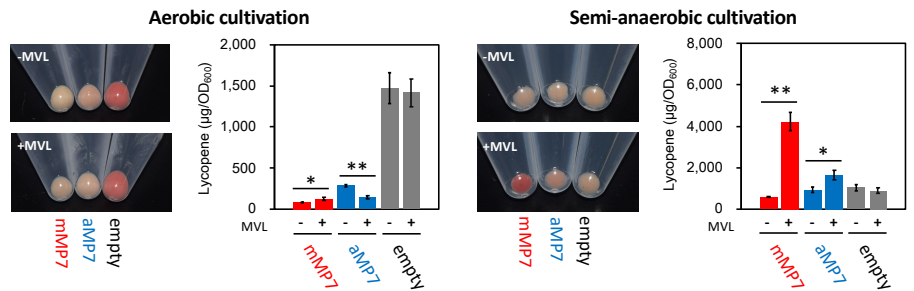
Blue: The genes derived from a hyperthermophilic archaeon *Aeopyrum pernix*.
 Red: The genes derived from a mesophilic archaeon *Methanohalobium maza*.
 Black: The gene derived from *E. coli*.

Plasmids harboring the genes of the lower part of the archaeal MVA pathway were constructed.

Measurement of lycopene productivity to check if the archaeal MVA pathway can function in *E. coli* cells



[Ref.] H. Hemmi et al. *J. Biochem.* (1998)



Introduction of the archaeal MVA pathway enhanced isoprenoid productivity of *E. coli* under semi-aerobic conditions.

[Ref] R. Yoshida et al. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* (2020)

Perspective

- Enhancement of the production of C25 archaeal membrane lipids by the introduction of the archaeal MVA pathway.
- Assessment of the properties of *E. coli* cell membrane including C25 archaeal membrane lipids.