Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration 45 Including Bioenergy and Related Processes

Anthony W. D. Larkum Arthur R. Grossman John A. Raven *Editors*

Photosynthesis in Algae: Biochemical and Physiological Mechanisms



Photosynthesis in Algae: Biochemical and Physiological Mechanisms



Living stromatolites in intertidal region of Carbla in Hamelin Pool, Shark Bay, Western Australia. These biologically-generated structures are basically small limestone rocks with a superficial mat of many kinds of eubacteria including many cyanobacteria and several kinds of anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria and sulfur bacteria. They are thought to be similar to fossil structures, which were the first known living structures on the Earth more than 3.5 billion years ago, and which were also the site of the precursors to cyanobacteria and anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria. Photo by Warwick Hillier, Research School of Biological Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration Including Bioenergy and Related Processes

VOLUME 45

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Photosynthesis in Algae: Biochemical and Physiological Mechanisms

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ISSN 1572-0233 ISSN 2215-0102 (electronic) Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration ISBN 978-3-030-33396-6 ISBN 978-3-030-33397-3 (eBook) https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-33397-3

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From the Series Editors

Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration Including Bioenergy and Related Processes

Volume 45: Photosynthesis in Algae: Biochemical and Physiological Mechanisms

Collectively, algae are a diverse group of eukaryotes including large multicellular organisms such as kelps and many unicellular species. The number of algal species on the planet is not known, but estimates suggest tens of thousands. Their diversity ensures the algae are represented in many, if not all, ecosystems, and as such, they are of major importance as primary producers: they also represent an important group of organisms that benefit mankind. Many nations and cultures already utilize algae for food and fertilizer and a wide range of products such as agar and alginates. It is also recognized that algal cells have the potential to produce more biomass per unit area in a year than any other form of biomass: there is thus great potential for the production of biofuels and other highvalue organic compounds.

In volume 45 of the Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration (AIPH) series, Anthony Larkum, Arthur Grossman, and John Raven have assembled a team of experts on algal biochemistry, biophysics, and molecular biology to consider the diversity of algal photosynthesis, recognizing that these organisms (including the *Cyanobacteria*) can provide new knowledge for creative ways to apply algal photosynthesis to the many issues facing humanity today, from conservation biology to food and energy security. This volume joins volume 14 (*Photosynthesis in Algae*, edited by Anthony Larkum, Susan

Douglas, and John Raven) in providing an extensive introduction to the molecular mechanisms utilized by the algae and the enormous potential that is stored in the gene pool of this vast group of organisms.

Authors of Volume 45

The current volume exemplifies the tradition of the AIPH book series in being an international book. It has authors from the following 12 countries: Australia (6), Canada (1), the Czech Republic (3), France (4), Germany (1), Italy (4), Hungary (2), Portugal (1), Sweden (1), Switzerland (1), the UK (4), and the USA (9). There are 37 authors (including the three editors) who, as noted above, are experts in the field of algal photosynthesis. Alphabetically (by last names), they are John Beardall. Erica Belgio. Debashish Bhattacharya, Claudia Büchel, Douglas Campbell, Anna Paola Casazza, Paul M.G. Curmi, Geoffry A. Davis, Jeffery A. Davis, Nicholas Fisher, Myriam M.M. Goudet. Howard Griffiths. Arthur R. Grossman, Parisa Heydarizadeh, Radek Kaňa, Atsuko Kanazawa, Diana Kirilovsky, David Kramer, Anthony W.D. Larkum, Justine Marchand, Moritz Meyer, Peter Neofotis, Ondřej Prášil, Dana C. Price, Antonietta Quigg, Harry W. Rathbone, John A. Raven, Jean-David Rochaix, Stefano

Santabarbara, Benoît Schoefs, João Serôdio, Cornelia Spetea, Milan Szabo, Imre Vass, and Robert Willows. We are grateful for their efforts in making this important volume.

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- *Our Photosynthetic Planet* (Editors: Mike Behrenfeld, Joe Berry, Lianhong Gu, Nancy Jiang, Anastasia Romanou, and Anthony Walker)
- Modeling Photosynthesis and Growth (Editors: Xin-Guang Zhu and Thomas D. Sharkey)

In addition to the above books, the following topics are under consideration:

Algae, Cyanobacteria: Biofuel and Bioenergy Artificial Photosynthesis

ATP Synthase: Structure and Function

Bacterial Respiration II

Evolution of Photosynthesis

Green Bacteria and Heliobacteria

- Interactions Between Photosynthesis and Other Metabolic Processes
- Limits of Photosynthesis: Where Do We Go from Here?

Photosynthesis, Biomass and Bioenergy Photosynthesis Under Abiotic and Biotic Stress

If you have any interest in editing/coediting any of the above listed books or being an author, please send an e-mail to Tom Sharkey (tsharkey@msu.edu) and/or to Julian Eaton-Rye (julian.eaton-rye@otago.ac.nz). Suggestions for additional topics are also welcome. Instructions for writing chapters in books in our series are available by sending e-mail requests to one or both of us.

We take this opportunity to thank and Anthony Larkum, congratulate Arthur Grossman, and John Raven for their outstanding editorial work; they have collectively done an excellent job not only in editing but also in organizing this book for all of us, and for their highly professional dealing with the reviewing process. We thank all 37 authors of this book (see the list given earlier and on the following pages); without their authoritative chapters, there would be no such volume. We give special thanks to Mr. Joseph Daniel of SPi Global, India, for directing the typesetting of this book. Once again, his expertise has been crucial in guiding the final steps that have brought this book to completion. We also thank Jacco Flipsen and Ineke Ravesloot (of Springer) for their friendly working relation with us that led to the production of this book and thank Zuzana Bernhart and her team at Springer for their ongoing organization and assistance with the AIPH series.

January 6, 2020

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Series Editors



A 2017 informal photograph of Govindjee (right) and his wife, Rajni (left), in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois (photograph by Dilip Chhajed)

Govindjee, who uses one name only, was born on October 24, 1932, in Allahabad, India. Since 1999, he has been Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Plant Biology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), Urbana, IL, USA. He obtained his B.Sc. in Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology and his M.Sc. in Botany and Plant Physiology in 1952 and 1954, respectively, from the University of Allahabad. He learned his Plant Physiology from Shri Ranjan, who was a student of Frederick Frost Blackman (of Cambridge, UK). He then studied Photosynthesis at the UIUC, under two giants in the field, Robert Emerson (a student of Otto Warburg) and Eugene Rabinowitch (who had worked with James Franck), obtaining his Ph.D. in Biophysics in 1960.

Govindjee is best known for his research on excitation energy transfer, light emission (prompt and delayed fluorescence and thermoluminescence), primary photochemistry, and electron transfer in Photosystem II (PS II, water-plastoquinone oxidoreductase). His research, with many others, includes the discovery of a short-wavelength form of chlorophyll (Chl) a functioning in PS II, of the two-light effect in Chl a fluorescence, and, with his wife Rajni Govindjee, of the twolight effect (Emerson enhancement) in NADP⁺ reduction in chloroplasts. His major achievements, together with several others, include an understanding of the basic relationship between Chl a fluorescence and photosynthetic reactions; a unique role of bicarbonate/carbonate on the electron acceptor side of PS II, particularly in the protonation events involving the Q_B binding region; the theory of thermoluminescence in plants; the first picosecond measurements on the primary photochemistry of PS II; and the use of fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM) of Chl a fluorescence in understanding photoprotection by plants against excess light. His current focus is on the history of *photosynthesis research* and on *photosynthesis education*. He has served on the faculty of the UIUC for ~40 years.

Govindjee's honors include Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS); Distinguished Lecturer of the School of Life Sciences, UIUC; Fellow and Lifetime Member of the National Academy of Sciences (India); President of the American Society for Photobiology (1980–1981); Fulbright Scholar (1956), Fulbright Senior Lecturer (1997), and (2012);Fulbright Specialist Honorary President of 2004 the International Photosynthesis Congress (Montréal, Canada); First Recipient of the Lifetime Award Achievement of the Rebeiz Foundation for Basic Biology (2006); and Recipient of the Communication Award of the International Society of Photosynthesis Research (2007) and of the Liberal Arts and Sciences Lifetime Achievement Award of the UIUC (2008). Furthermore, he has been honored many times: (1) in 2007, through two special volumes of Photosynthesis *Research*, celebrating his 75th birthday and his 50-year dedicated research in photosynthesis (Julian J. Eaton-Rye, Guest Editor); (2) in 2008, through a special international symposium on "photosynthesis in a global perspective" held in November 2008 at the University of Indore, India, this was followed by a book Photosynthesis: Basics and Applications (edited by S. Itoh, P. Mohanty, and K.N. Guruprasad); (3) in 2012, through Photosynthesis: Plastid Biology, Energy Conversion and Carbon Assimilation, edited by Julian J. Eaton-Rye, Baishnab C. Tripathy, and Thomas D. Sharkey; (4) in 2013, through special issues of Photosynthesis Research (volumes 117 and 118), edited by Suleyman Allakhverdiev, Gerald Edwards, and Jian-Ren Shen celebrating his 80th (or rather Series Editors

81st) birthday; (5) in 2014, through celebration of his 81st birthday in Třeboň, Czech Republic (O. Prasil [2014] *Photosynth Res* 122: 113–119); and (6) in 2016, through the award of the prestigious Prof. B.M. Johri Memorial Award of the Society of Plant Research, India. In 2018, *Photosynthetica* published a special issue to celebrate his 85th birthday (Julian J. Eaton-Rye, Editor).

Govindjee's unique teaching of the Z-scheme of photosynthesis, where students act as different intermediates, has been published in two papers: (1) P.K. Mohapatra and N.R. Singh [2015] Photosynthesis Research (123:105–114) and (2) S. Jaiswal, M. Bansal, S. Roy, A. Bharati, and B. Padhi [2017] Photosynthesis Research (131: 351–359). Govindjee is a Coauthor of a classic and highly popular book *Photosynthesis* (with E.I. Rabinowitch, 1969) and of the historical book Maximum Quantum Yield of Photosynthesis: Otto Warburg and the Midwest Gang (with K. Nickelsen, 2011). He is Editor (or Coeditor) of many books including Bioenergetics of Photosynthesis (1975);*Photosynthesis* (two volumes (1982)); Light Emission by Plants and *Bacteria*(1986); *Chlorophylla Fluorescence:* A Signature of Photosynthesis (2004); Discoveries in Photosynthesis (2005); and Non-Photochemical Quenching and Energy Plants, Dissipation in Algae and Cyanobacteria (2015).

Since 2007, each year a **Govindjee and Rajni Govindjee Award** is given to graduate students by the Department of Plant Biology (odd years) and by the Department of Biochemistry (even years), at the UIUC, to recognize excellence in biological sciences. For further information on Govindjee, see his website at http://www.life.illinois.edu/ govindjee.



Thomas D. (Tom) Sharkey obtained his bachelor's degree in Biology in 1974 from Lyman Briggs College, a residential science college at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA. After 2 years as a Research Technician, he entered a Ph.D. program in the Department of Energy Plant Research Laboratory at Michigan State University under the mentorship of Klaus Raschke and finished in 1979. His postdoctoral research was carried out with Graham Farquhar at the Australian National University, Canberra, where he coauthored a landmark review on photosynthesis and stomatal conductance. For 5 years, he worked in the Desert Research Institute, Reno, Nevada. After Reno, he spent 20 years as Professor of Botany at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. In 2008, he became Professor and Chair of the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Michigan State University. In 2017, he stepped down as Department Chair and moved to the MSU-DOE Plant Research Laboratory completing a 38-year sojourn back to his beginnings. His research interests center on the exchange of gases between plants and the atmosphere and carbon metabolism of photosynthesis. The biochemistry and biophysics underlying carbon dioxide uptake and isoprene emission from plants form the two major research topics in his laboratory. Among his contributions are measurement of the carbon dioxide concentration inside leaves, an exhaustive study of short-term feedback effects in carbon metabolism, and a significant contribution to elucidation of the pathway by which leaf starch breaks down at night. In the isoprene research field, his laboratory has cloned many of the genes that underlie isoprene synthesis, and he has published many important papers on the biochemical regulation of isoprene synthesis. His work has been cited over 26,000 times according to Google Scholar in 2017. He has been named an Outstanding Faculty Member by Michigan State University and, in 2015, was named a University Distinguished Professor. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Plant Biologists and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has coedited three books, the first on trace gas emissions from plants in 1991 (with Elizabeth Holland and Hal Mooney), volume 9 of this series (with Richard Leegood and Susanne von Caemmerer) on the physiology of carbon metabolism of photosynthesis in 2000, and volume 34 (with Julian J. Eaton-Rye and Baishnab C. Tripathy), *Photosynthesis*: Plastid Biology, Energy Conversion and Carbon Assimilation. He has been Coeditor of this series since volume 31.



Julian J. Eaton-Rye is a Professor in the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Otago, New Zealand. He received his undergraduate degree in Botany from the University of Manchester in the UK in 1981 and his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1987, where he worked with Govindjee on the role of bicarbonate in the regulation of electron transfer through Photosystem II. Before joining the Biochemistry Department at Otago University in 1994, he was a Postdoctoral Researcher focusing on various aspects of Photosystem II protein biochemistry with Professor Norio Murata at the National Institute for Basic Biology in Okazaki, Japan, with Professor Wim Vermaas at Arizona State University and with Dr. Geoffrey Hind at Brookhaven National Laboratory. His current research interests include structure-function relationships of Photosystem II proteins in both biogenesis and electron transport as well as the role of additional protein factors in the assembly of Photosystem II. He has been a Consulting Editor for the Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration series since 2005 and edited volume 34 (with Baishnab C. Tripathy and Thomas D. Sharkey), *Photosynthesis*: Plastid Biology, Energy Conversion and Carbon Assimilation. He is also an Associate Editor for the New Zealand Journal of Botany and for the Plant Cell Biology section Frontiers in Plant Science. He edited Frontiers Research Topic Assembly of the Photosystem II Membrane-Protein Complex of Oxygenic Photosynthesis (with Roman Sobotka) in 2016, which is available as an eBook [ISBN 978-2-88945-233-0]. He has served as the President of the New Zealand Society of Plant Biologists (2006–2008) and of the New Zealand Institute of Chemistry (2012) and has been a Member of the International Scientific Committee of the Triennial International Symposium on Phototrophic Prokaryotes (2009-2018).Currently, he is the Secretary of the International Society of Photosynthesis Research.

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Preface: A Brief Introduction to the Algae

This book covers the process and developphotosynthesis ment of in algae. Photosynthesis is the process by which light energy, predominantly from the sun, is converted into the energy of organic compounds. These photosynthetic products underpin almost all life on Earth; previously, with geological processes, they produced petroleum and coal, and in the future, they can contribute to a wide range of ecological and societal needs. As the world is using up its reserves of petroleum and coal at increasing rates, it is becoming important to understand the replenishment processes, with both biological and geological systems involved. At the same time, the alarming increases in greenhouse gases and the harmful effects on global climate make the use of these fossil fuels less and less desirable. The alternative is to develop new technologies for solar energy conversion, and these will undoubtedly involve algal biofuel production on a massive scale. Much work has been done in this area over the last two decades. On the purely mechanical-physical level, it is possible to set up solar farms and convert sunlight into electrical energy. And from there, it is possible to generate hydrogen by splitting water or to drive chemical half cells involving algae or components of algae to generate hydrogen or useful organic products. Alternatively, it is possible to "farm" algae in a variety of ways to generate fuels or value-added products. However, before any of these futuristic developments can be envisaged, it is necessary to know much more about the photosynthetic processes that occur on the Earth today and the role that algae play in the ecosystems of the Earth. Algae are eukaryotic organisms that exist in a multiplicity of forms and carry out oxygenic photosynthesis. In this book, our definition also includes Cyanobacteria (bacteria which nevertheless possess a process of photosynthesis able to split water). About half a billion years ago (BYA), one branch of green algae (see below) finally colonized the land and gave rise to "land plants" (embryophytes), and all these plants inherit to a greater or lesser extent the photosynthetic mechanisms of their algal forebears. So algae can be used directly in the freshwater and marine systems of the world to generate fuels or value-added organic products, or they can be studied to understand how to enhance the photosynthetic systems that developed from a fraction of the gene pool available in algae.

The Evolution of Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis evolved on the Earth at a very early stage, maybe as early as 3.8 billion years ago (BYA). The earliest mechanisms would have used available sources of hydrogen including hydrogen gas itself, which was much more abundant on the early Earth. The organisms were anaerobic bacteria, but as available sources of reductant were depleted, a new form of photosynthesis was evolving by at least 3 BYA, and maybe much earlier in a primitive form, which could split water and use the hydrogen of water as its source. By 2.45 BYA, cyanobacteria had fully evolved and were liberating oxygen into the Earth's atmosphere. The oxygenation of the atmosphere in the Great Oxidation Event (GOE) was a revolutionary step, which made possible the endosymbiosis of aerobic proteobacteria and photosynthetic cyanobacteria in protists, which, with genetic integration, evolved into mitochondria and plastids.

The Evolution of Algae

Some dozen phyla of eukaryotic protist organisms, from a total of 60 odd phyla, were algae, i.e., they possessed plastids (photosynthetic organelles developed from cyanobacteria by endosymbiosis) and were oxygenically photosynthetic. After about 2 billion years of evolution and massive diversification, the scene was set for the colonization of the land. One phylum, the green algae, gave rise to a multicellular subgroup, the streptophytes. The streptophytes colonized the land, becoming embryophytes and giving rise to mosses, ferns, and cone-bearing and flowering plants. At the same time, a multicellular group of protists evolved which gave rise to the animals, which also colonized the land, leading to all the animal groups with which we are familiar and eventually leading just 2 million years ago, or so, to man.

The Evolution of Eukaryotic Algae

The oldest algae date to at least 1.5 BYA and are red algae. However, some of the algae appear to be much more recent. For example, the diatoms that have a characteristic outer "shell," the frustule, are only found in sediments which are from 135 MYA. Other algal groups do not have a characteristic skeleton and cannot be dated in this way. Their origins can only be estimated by phylogenetic means, that is, by comparing their DNA with known fossil ages. Such studies reveal a rich and diverse lineage to the algae, where a "primary endosymbiosis" that involved the transfer of all the modern algal pigments was followed by a secondary, and in some cases tertiary, endosymbiosis with interesting pigment combinations. On one of these lines, that leading to the Apicomplexans, of which the malarial parasite is an example, all photosynthetic pigments and most of the photosynthetic mechanisms were lost.

The Rainbow of Algal Photosynthetic Mechanisms

With this rich and diverse history, many different patterns of photosynthesis evolved to suit a rainbow of light climates and ecological niches. Today, it is instructive to understand the fundamental differences involved. However, it is just as important that our understanding reveals how to utilize these varying arrays of pigments and photosynthetic approaches in devising technological approaches to harvesting solar energy by algae.

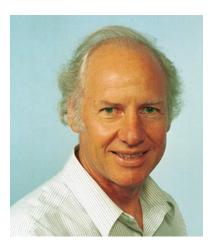
This book is divided into 17 chapters. These deal with all the major aspects of algal photosynthesis. However, the use of algae to produce biofuels and value-added products has been left to a second volume.

> Anthony W. D. Larkum Ultimo, NSW, Australia

> > Arthur R. Grossman Stanford, CA, USA

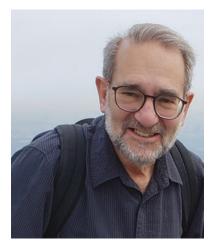
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About the Editors



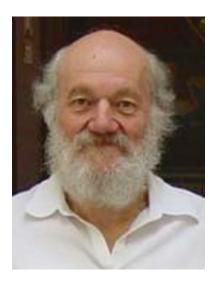
(Tony) Larkum is Emeritus Anthony Professor at the University of Sydney, Australia, where he was a Staff Member in Plant Sciences for 25 years. He has had a distinguished career in plant physiology, marine biology and phylogenetics. In addition, he has published a book on Charles Darwin and his cousin, William Darwin Fox, entitled A Natural Calling: Life, Letters and Diaries of Charles Darwin and William Darwin Fox (Springer Verlag). One of the first scientists to apply underwater techniques, he has contributed over a wide range of fields to advancing the study of underwater organisms, including cyanobacteria, marine algae, seagrasses and corals. In addition to this, he has contributed extensively to the field of lightharvesting and photoinhibition in photosynthetic organisms, having published many

papers, a number of reviews and several books on the subject. Overall, he has published 254 papers in scientific journals; and these have an h-index of 65 (35 since 2014). His most cited papers are on coral bleaching in corals (632) and the discovery of fluorescent pigments in corals (590). And his third most cited work is for coediting a book on seagrasses (Seagrasses: Biology, Ecology and Conservation, Springer) in 2006. The current book is the culmination of a lifetime of work in the many fields of photosynthesis in cyanobacteria, eukaryotic algae and seagrasses. His contribution to these fields has been acknowledged by awards and election to scientific committees and boards of scientific journals over the years. He is currently on the Editorial Committee of the Journal of the Roval Society Interface.



Arthur Robert Grossman has been a Staff Scientist at the Carnegie Institution for Science, Department of Plant Biology, since 1982 and holds a courtesy appointment as Professor in the Department of Biology at Stanford University. He has performed research fields across ranging from plant biology, microbiology, marine biology, ecology, genomics, engineering and photosynthesis and initiated large-scale algal genomics leading the bv Chlamydomonas genome project. In 2002, he received the Darbaker Prize (Botanical Society of America) for work on microalgae and in 2009 received the Gilbert Morgan Medal (National Academy of Smith Sciences) for the quality of his publications on marine and freshwater algae. In 2017, he was Chair of the Gordon Research Conference on Photosynthesis and gave the Arnon endowed lecture on photosynthesis in Berkeley in March 2017. He has given

numerous plenary lectures and received a number of fellowships throughout his career, including the Visiting Scientist Fellowship, Department of Life and Environmental Sciences (DiSVA), Università Politecnica delle Marche (UNIVPM) (Italy, 2014), the Lady Davis Fellowship (Israel, 2011) and most recently the Chaire Edmond de Rothschild (to work at the IBPC in Paris in 2017-2018). He has been Co-Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Phycology and has served on the editorial boards of many wellrespected biological journals including the Review of Genetics. Annual Plant Physiology, Eukaryotic Cell, Journal of Biological Chemistry, Molecular Plant and Current Genetics. He has also served on scientific advisory boards for both nonprofit profit companies and for including Phoenix Bioinformatics, Exelixis, Martek Biosciences, Solazyme/TerraVia, Checkerspot and Phycoil.



John Raven, FRS, is an Emeritus Professor at the University of Dundee, UK; an Honorary Fellow of the James Hutton Institute, UK; a Visiting Professor at the University of Technology Sydney; and an Adjunct Professor at the University of Western Australia. He has wide research interests, including astrobiology, bioenergetics, biogeochemistry, ecophysiology, evolutionary biology and palaeobiology. The majority of his publications have involved studies on algae. He has published 482 scientific papers (Web of Science, 30 July 2019) and is a Clarivate Analytics Highly Cited Researcher in the Cross Field research area. Among his contributions to our knowledge of algal photosynthesis are studies of inorganic carbon acquisition mechanisms in the laboratory and in nature, photosynthetic electron flow pathways other than from water to carbon dioxide, interactions of photosynthetic and respiratory reactions in organismal bioenergetics, and the extremes of photon flux density at which algal photosynthesis and photolithotrophic growth can occur.

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