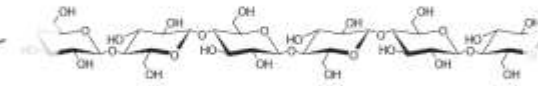
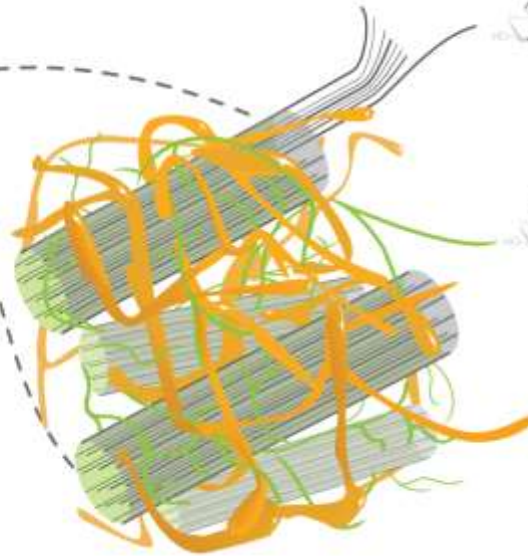
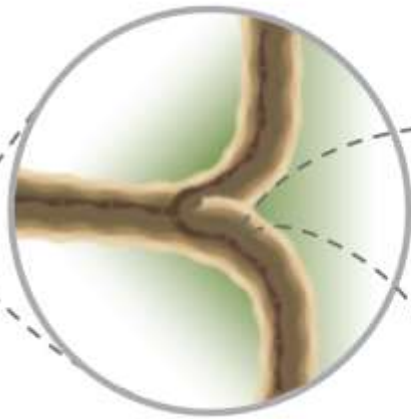
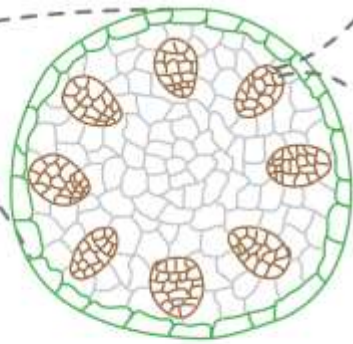
A fluorescence microscopy image of an Arabidopsis stem cross-section. The image shows a complex network of lignocellulosic biomass, with the central vascular bundles highlighted in bright red and orange. The surrounding tissue is stained in shades of blue and green. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**Enhancing lignocellulosic biomass  
processing by engineering the  
scopoletin biosynthesis pathway  
in Arabidopsis**

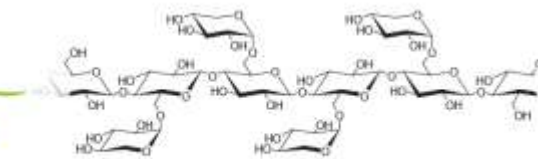
# Transition from a fossil based to a biobased economy



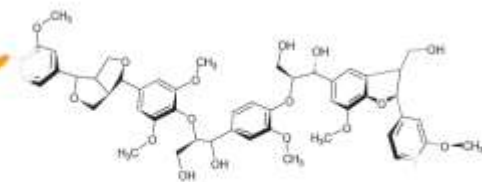
# Research @ bioenergy group



Cellulose

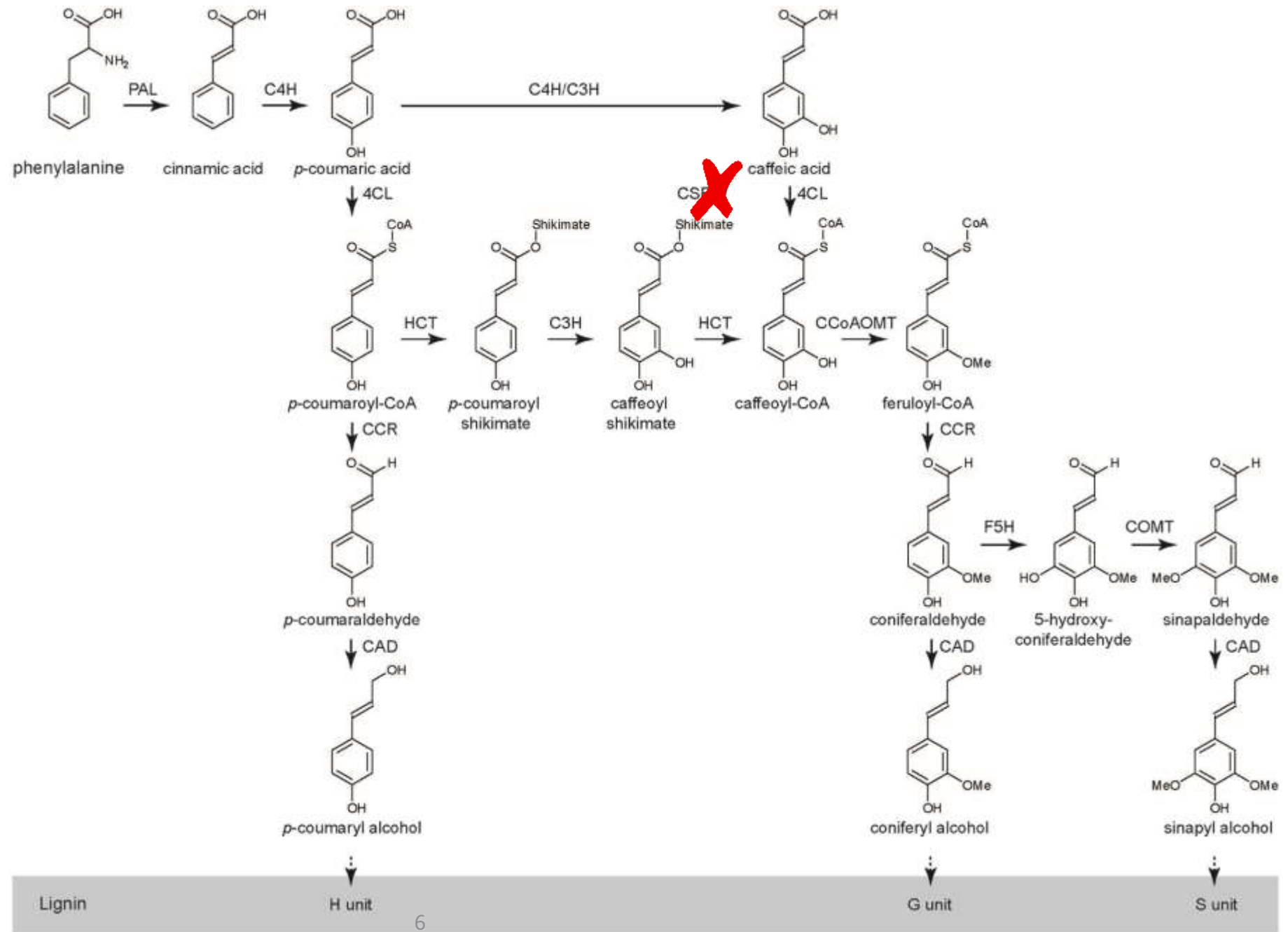
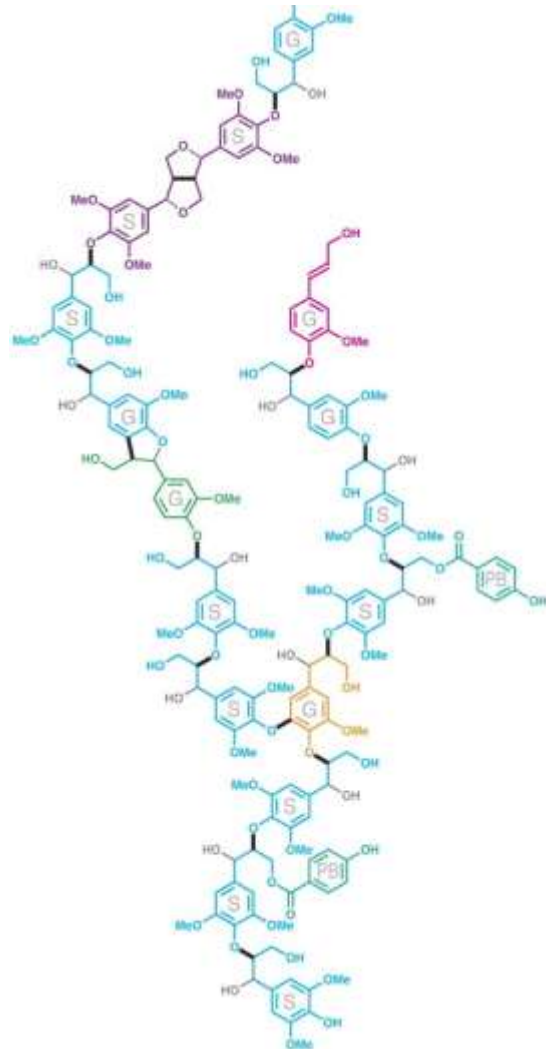


Hemicellulose

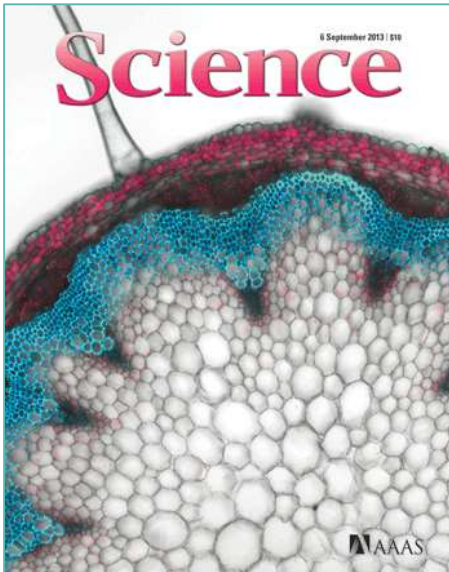


Lignin

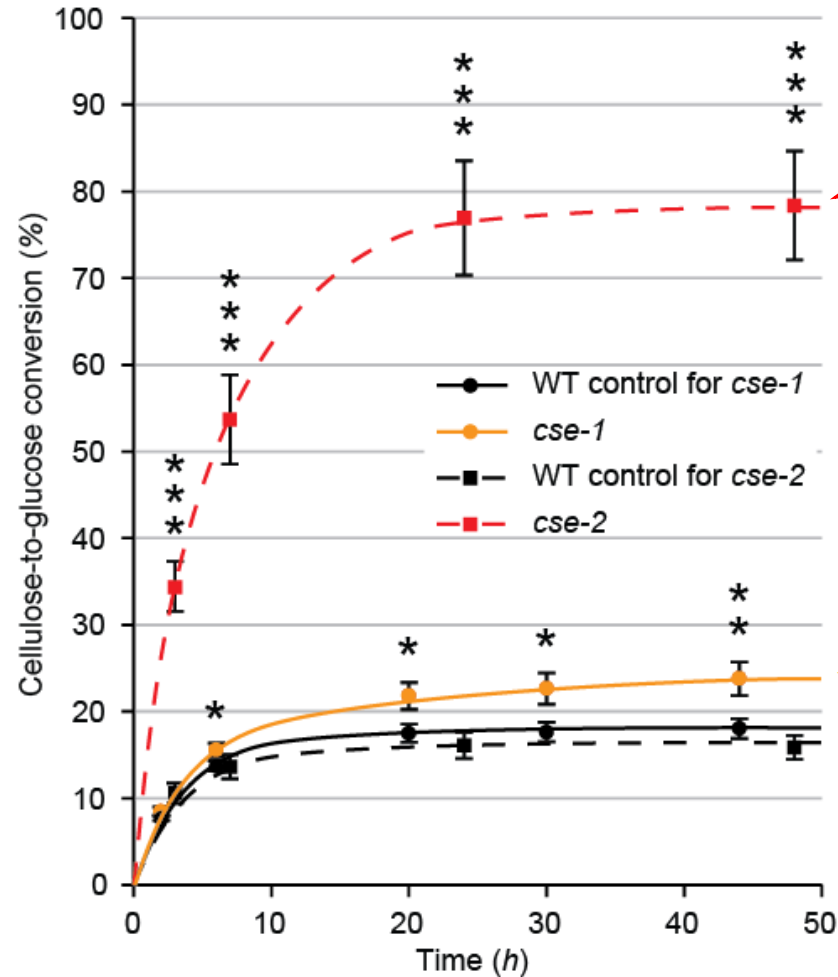
# Lignin biosynthesis



# 80% cellulose to glucose conversion in *cse* mutants, without pretreatment



Vanholme et al., *Science* (2013)



**KNOCK-OUT**  
✓ 4 x improved saccharification efficiency  
(80% cellulose converted)

**KNOCK-DOWN**  
✓ 30% increase in saccharification efficiency  
(25% cellulose converted)

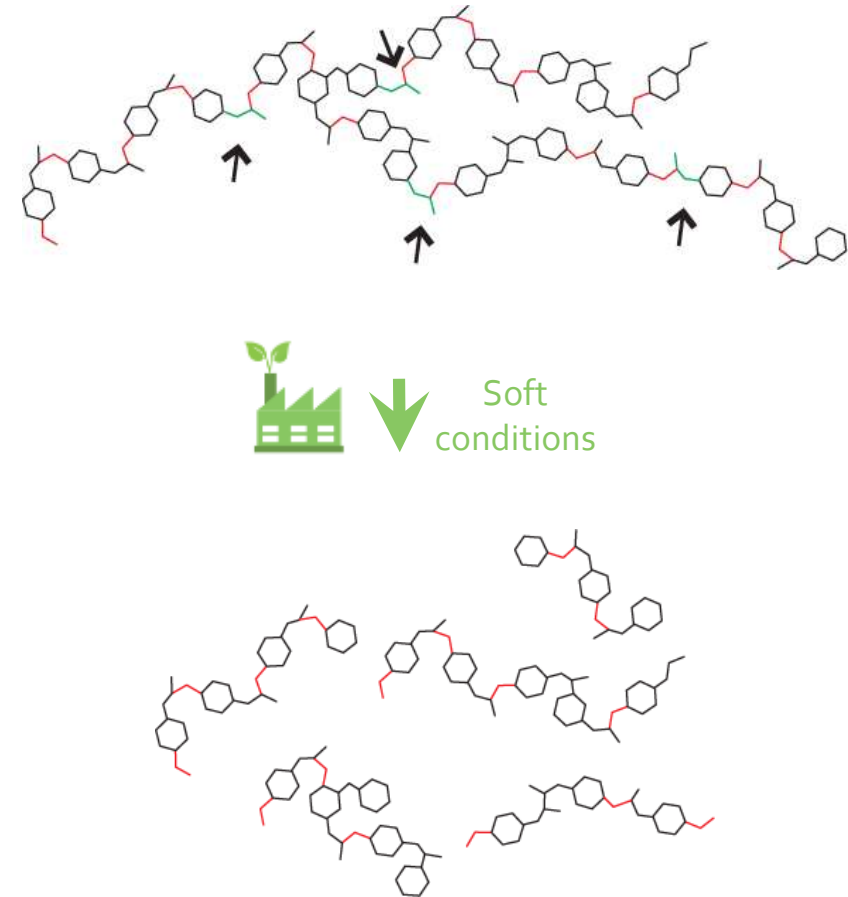
# Engineering the lignin polymer

## Lignin amount



De Vries *et al.* (2021), Plant Biotech. Journal

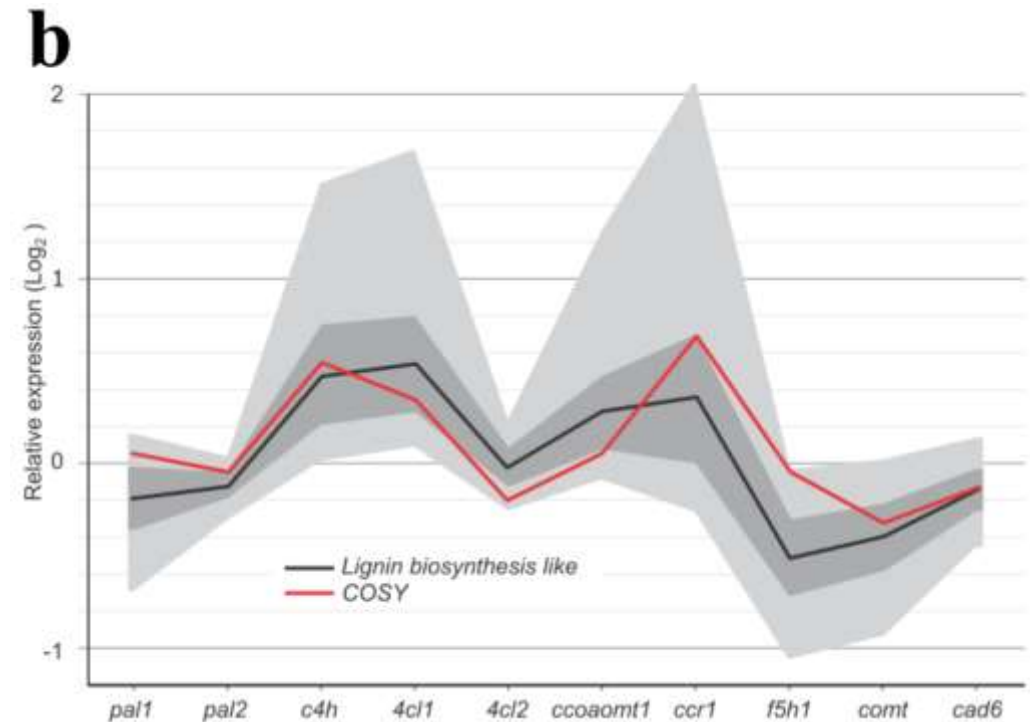
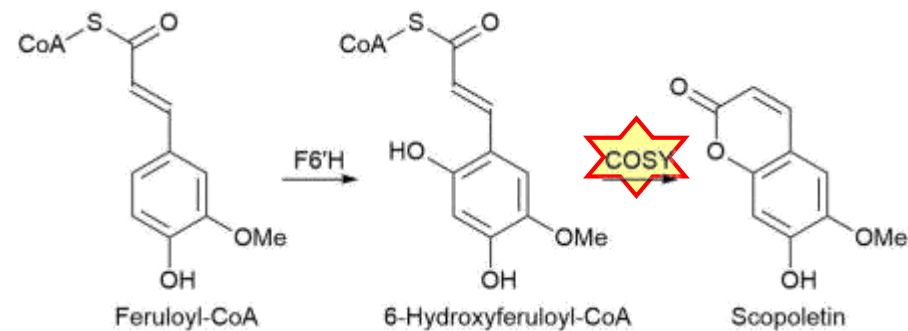
## Lignin composition



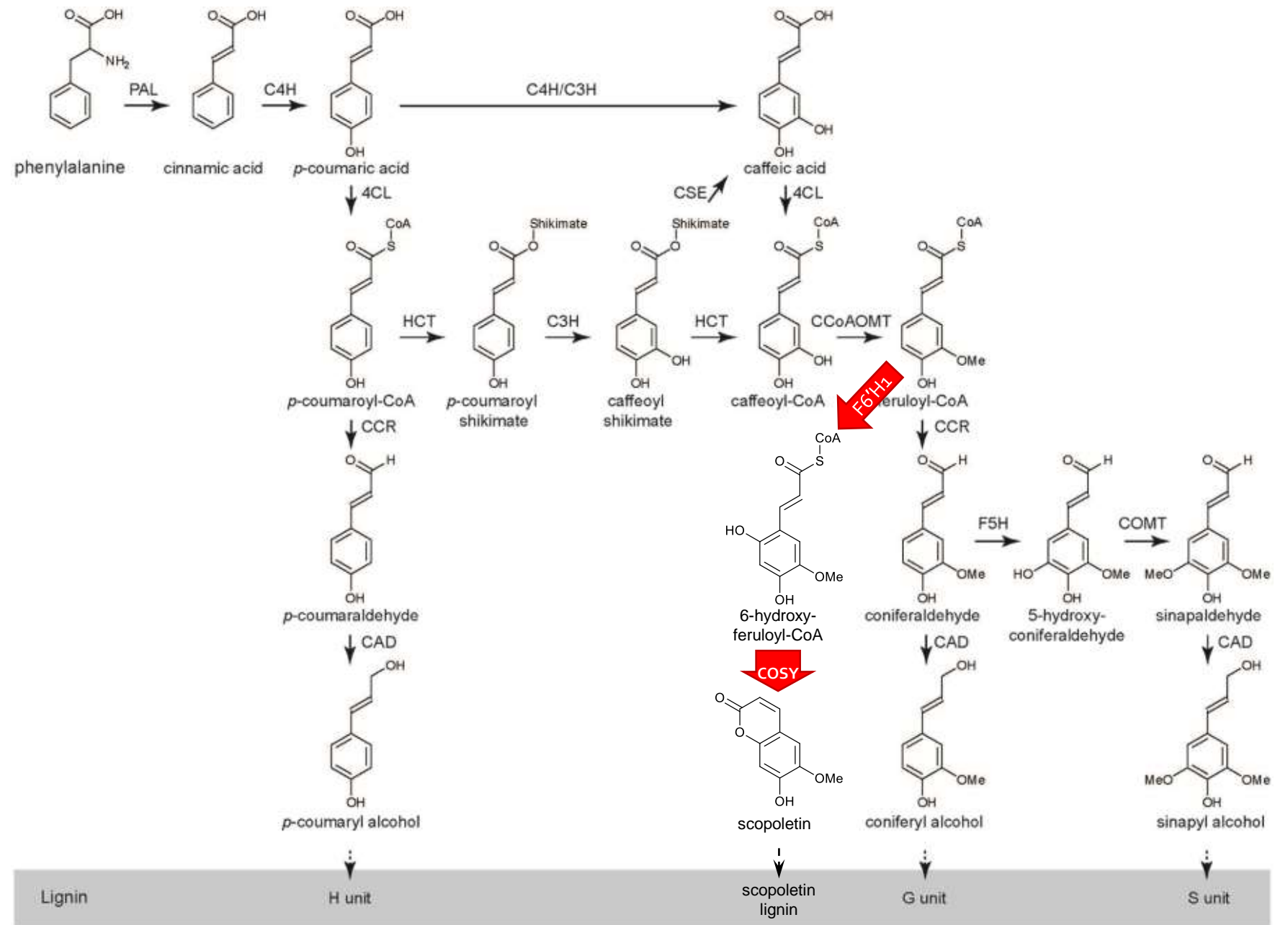
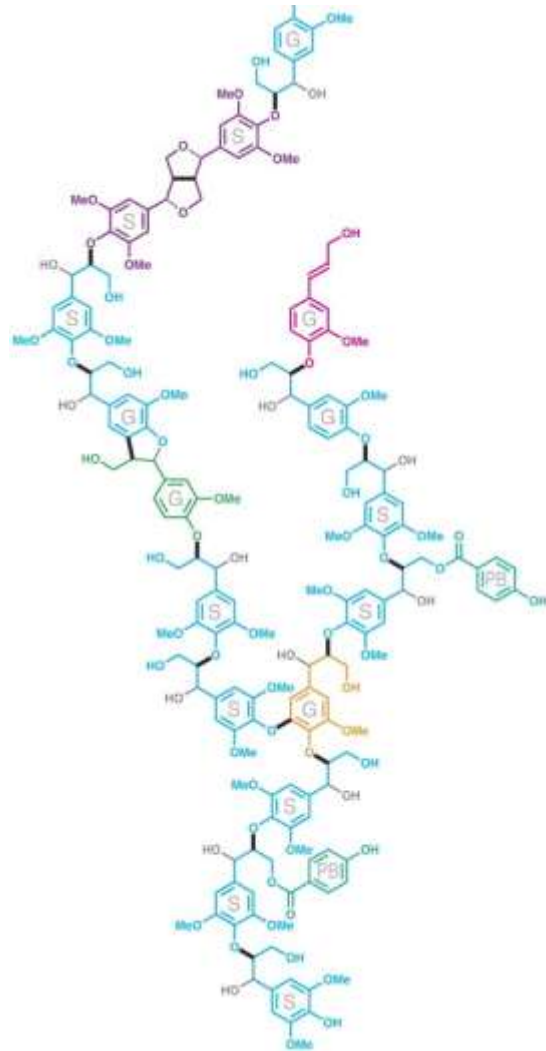
# Gene discovery @ bioenergy



- Co-expression analysis designed to identify genes that are involved in lignin biosynthesis.
- *COSY* was selected
- *COSY* catalyzes *trans-cis* isomerization and lactonization in the biosynthesis of coumarins

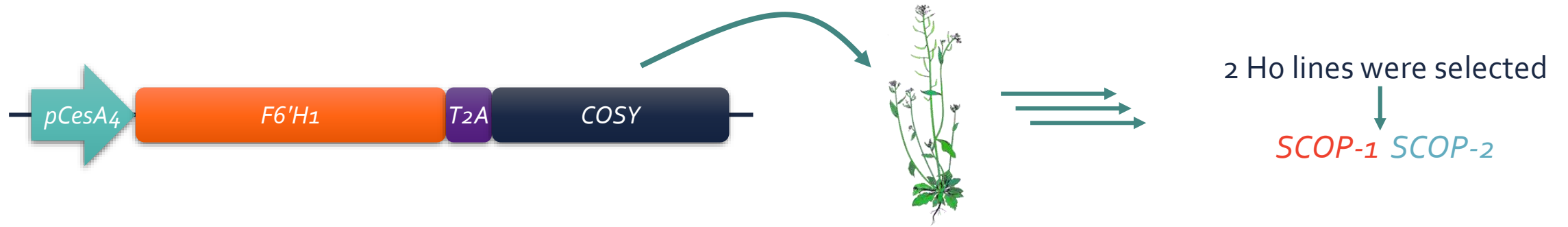
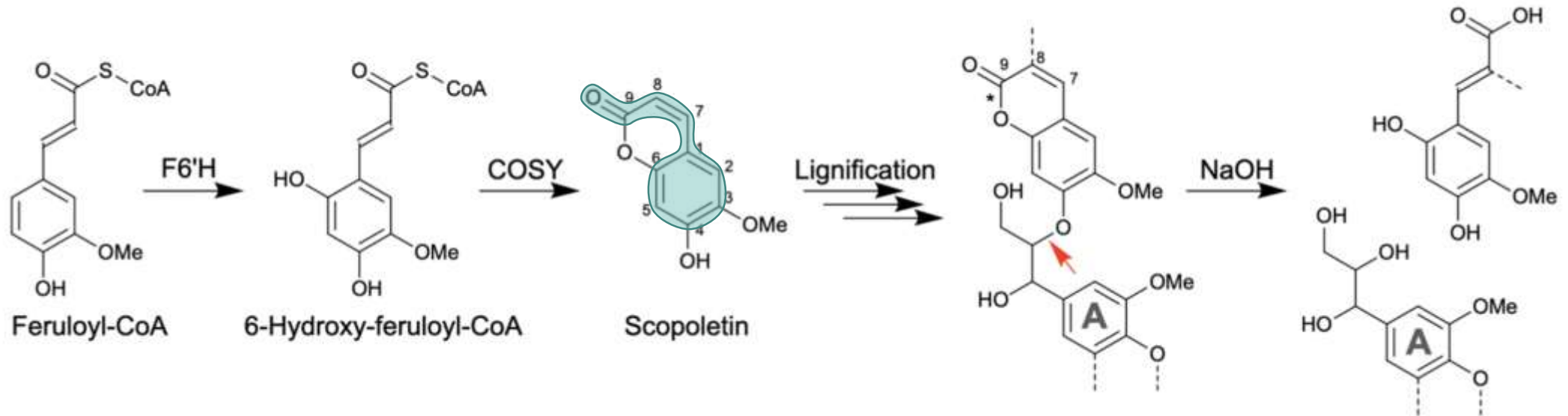


# Lignin engineering

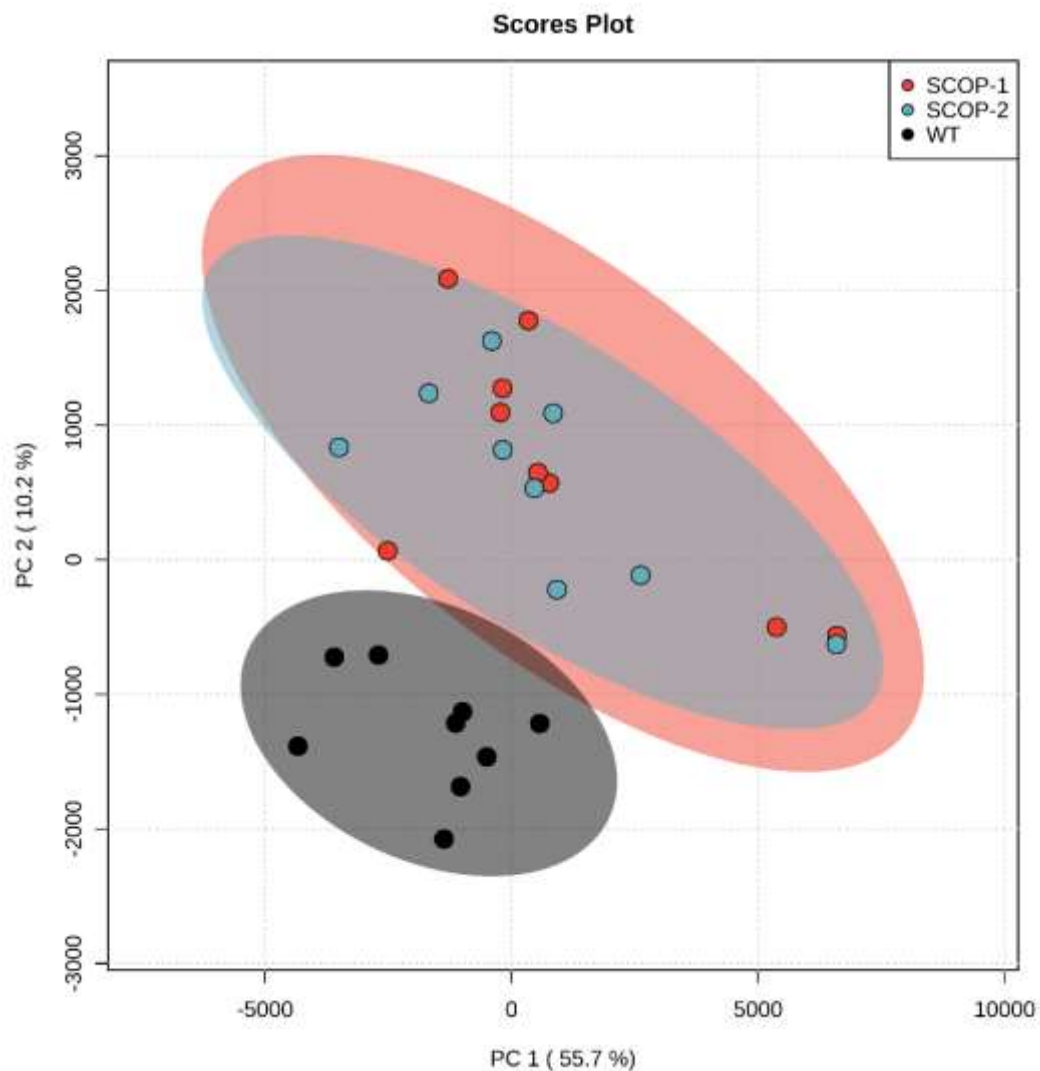




# Objective



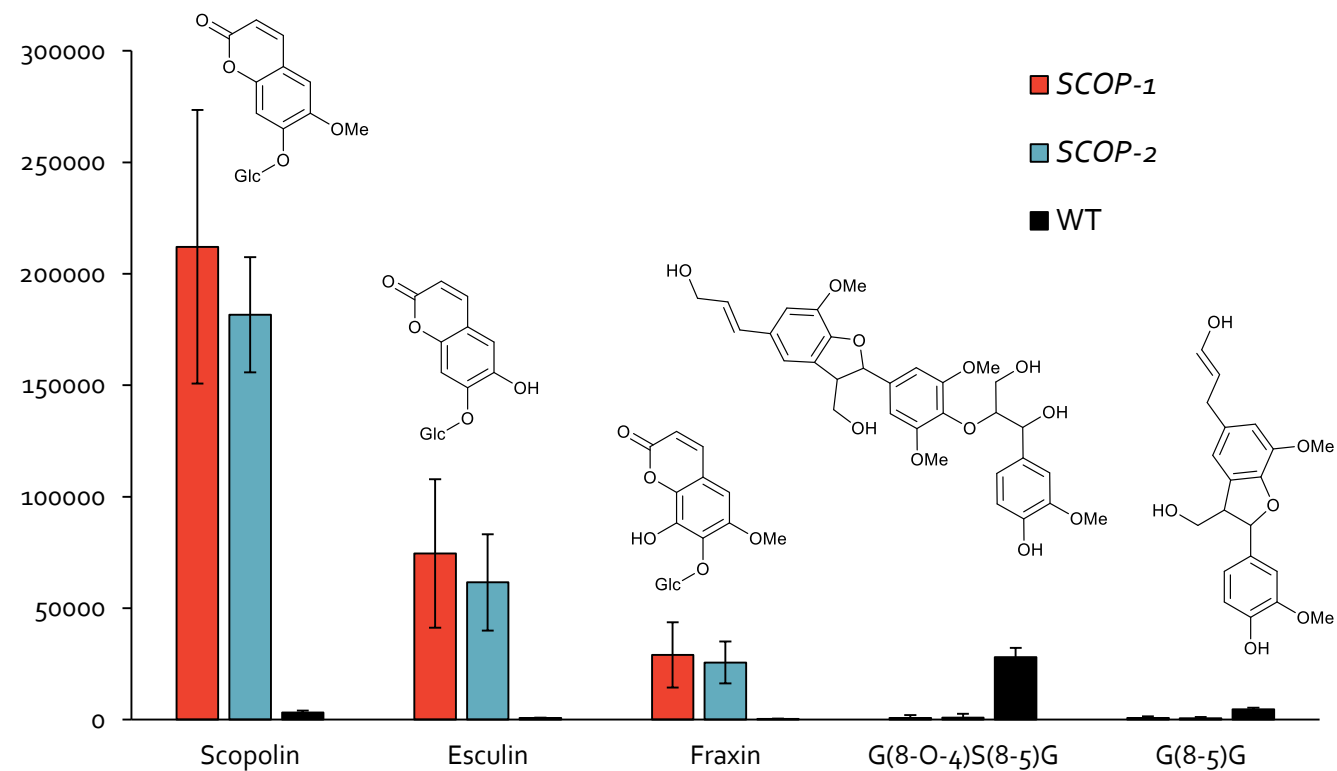
# Phenolic profiling



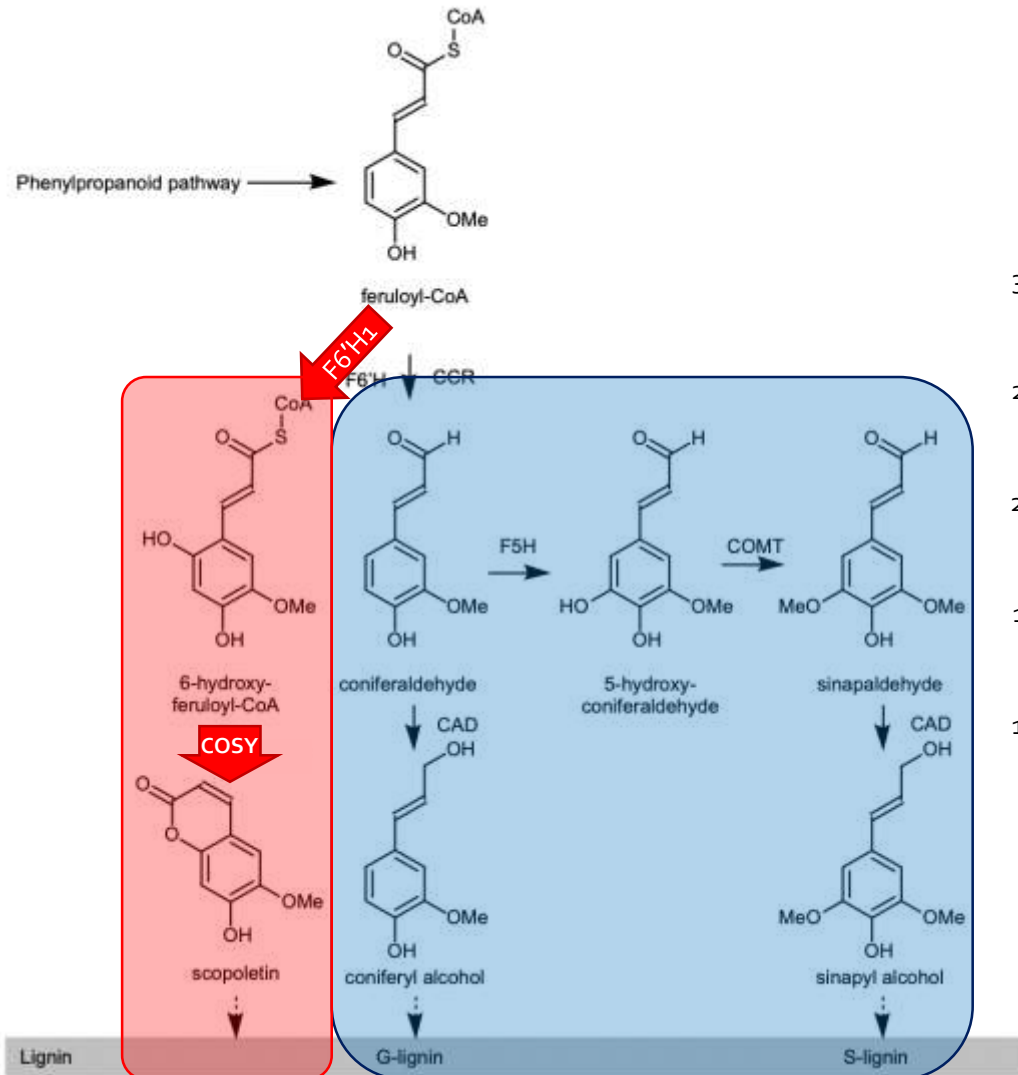
## Main results:

Major peaks present in *SCOP* lines: coumarins

Major peaks lacking in *SCOP* lines: oligolignols



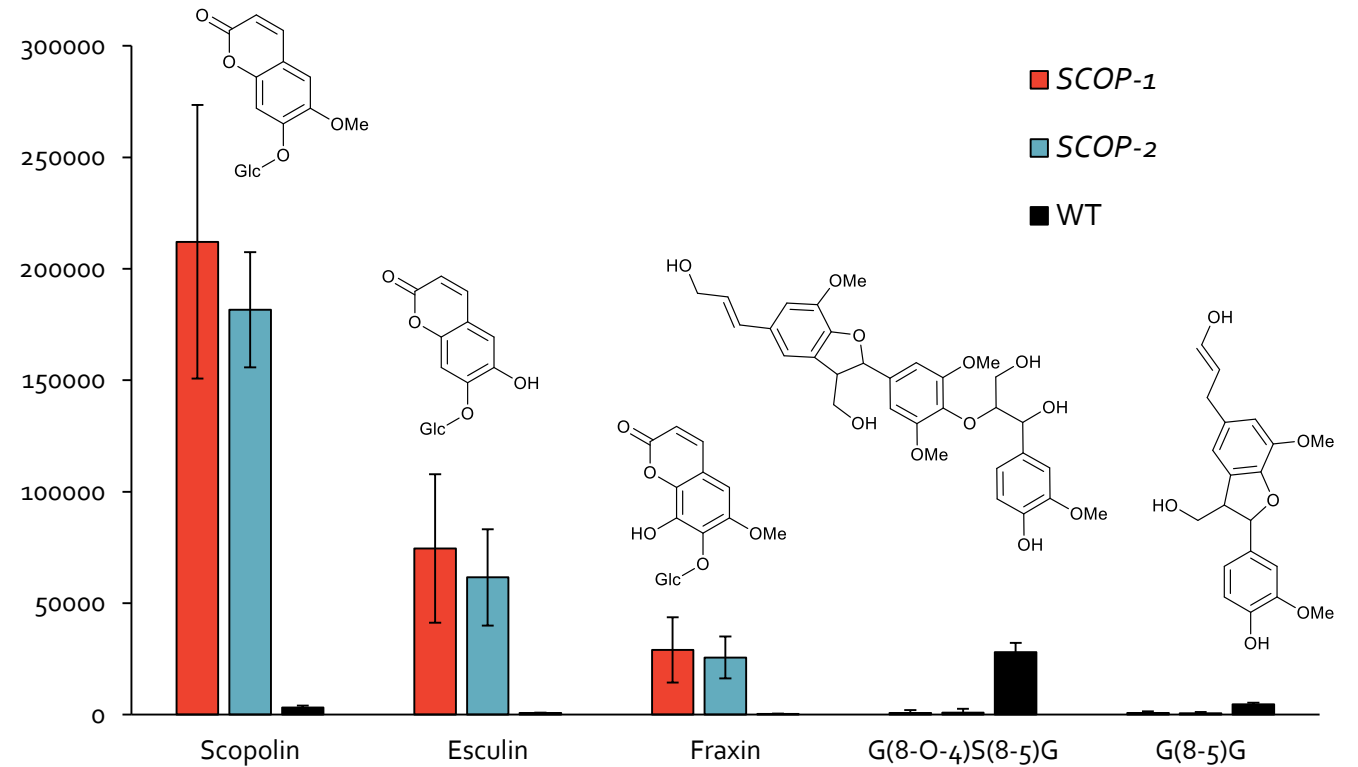
# Phenolic profiling



## Main results:

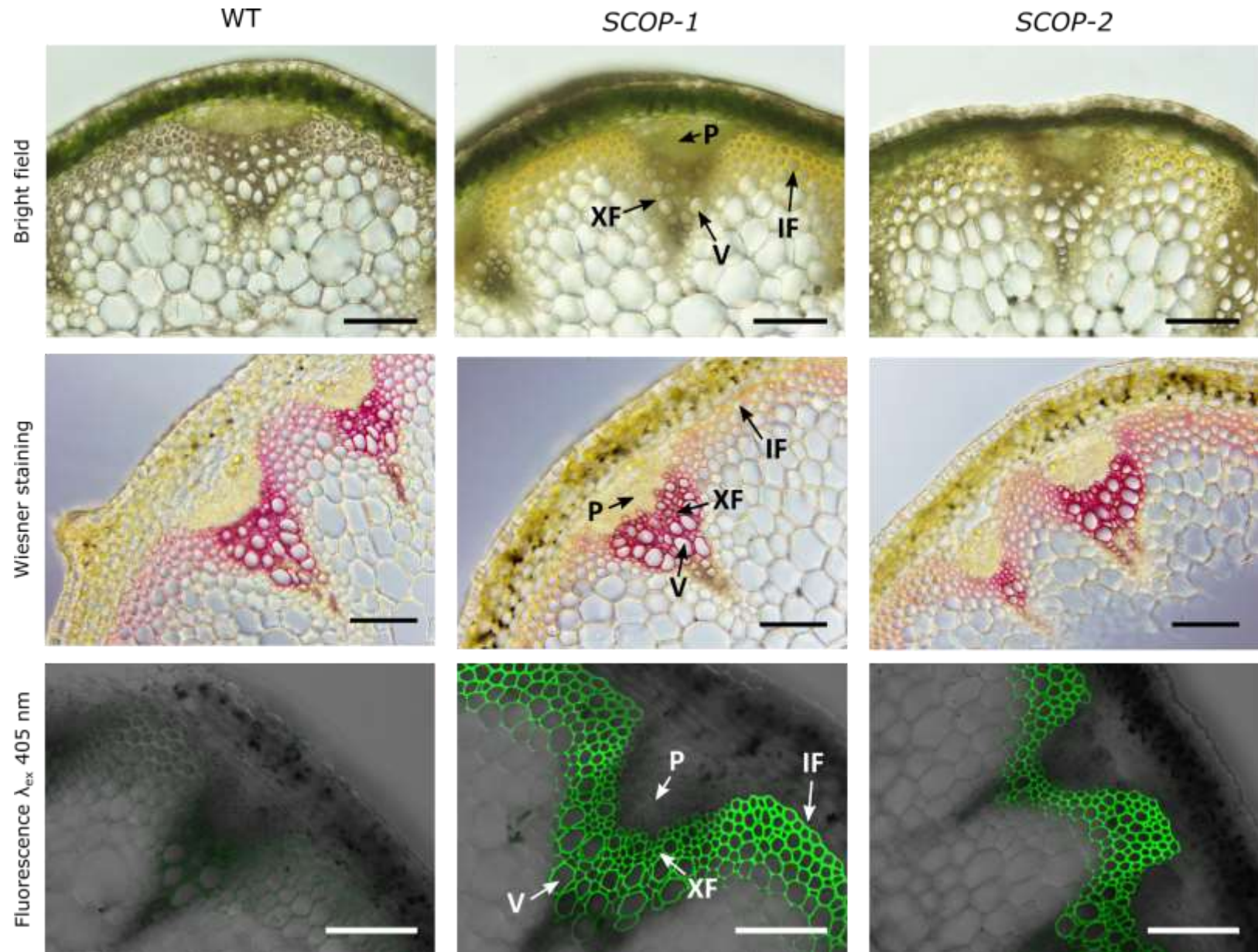
Major peaks present in *SCOP* lines: coumarins

Major peaks lacking in *SCOP* lines: oligolignols



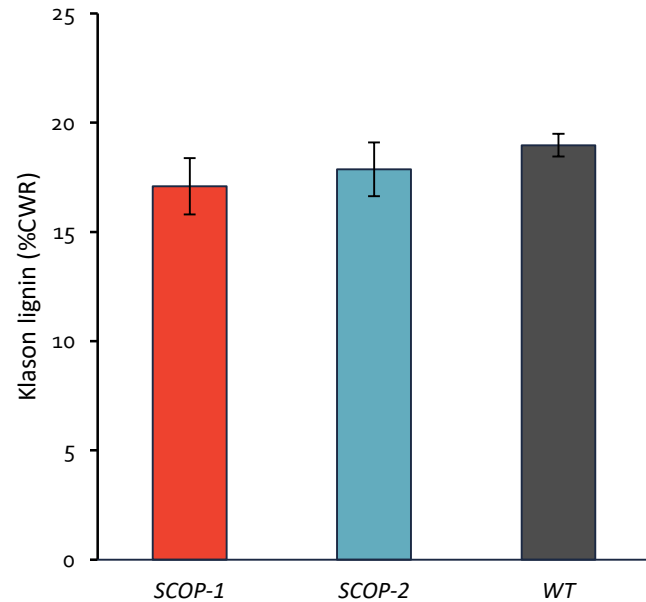
# Microscopy

- Plants look phenotypically normal
- Yellow stain in secondary thickened cells → scopoletin
- Healthy vessel architecture
- Lignin strongly fluoresces in *SCOP* lines



# Lignin content

## Gravimetry based (Klason)

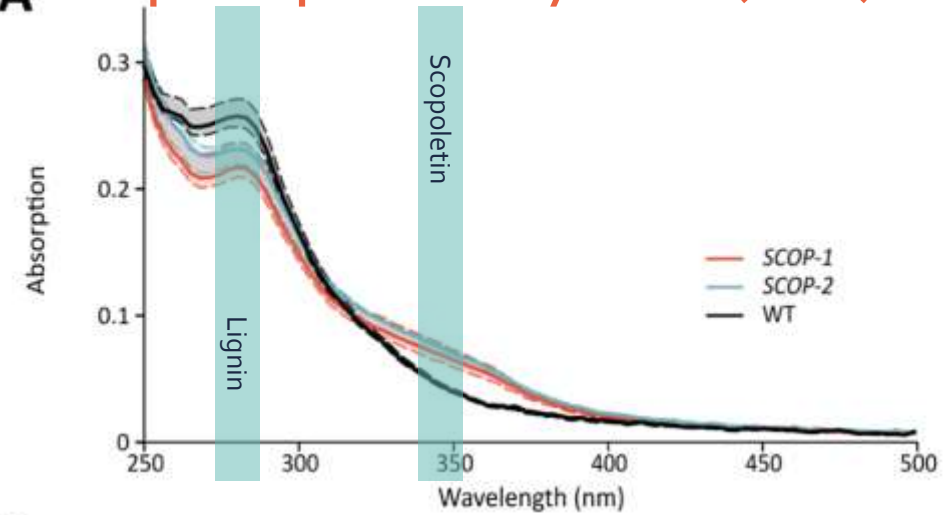


**Table 1. Lignin content and composition**

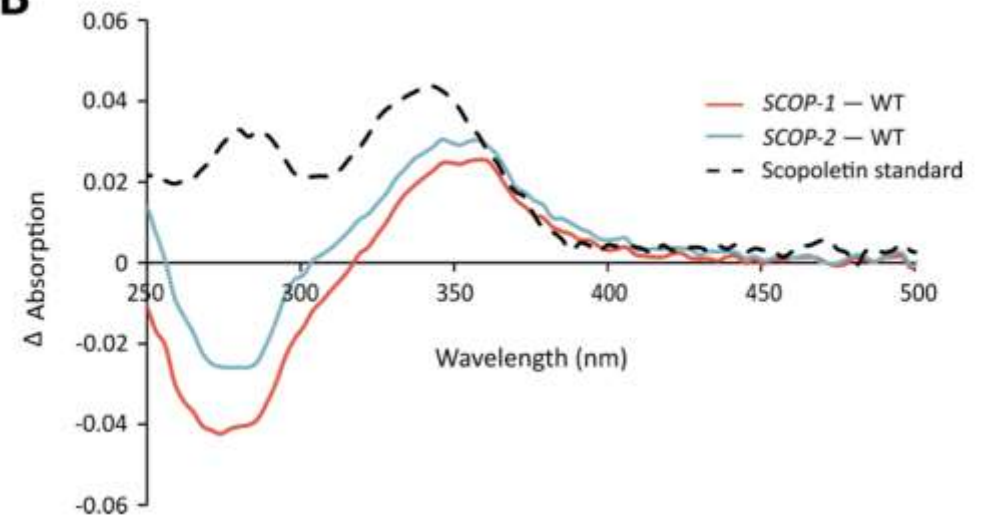
Line	CWR (%)	Klason	ASL	AcBr
WT	80.7 (2.0)	19.0 (0.5)	2.4 (0.04)	13.1 (0.7)
SCOP-1	81.2 (1.9)	17.1 (1.3)*	2.5 (0.3)	11.6 (1.1)*
SCOP-2	77.9 (1.9)***	17.9 (1.2)	2.3 (0.3)	12.1 (1.3)•

→ ~ 10% decrease in lignin quantity

## A Spectrophotometry based (AcBr)



## B

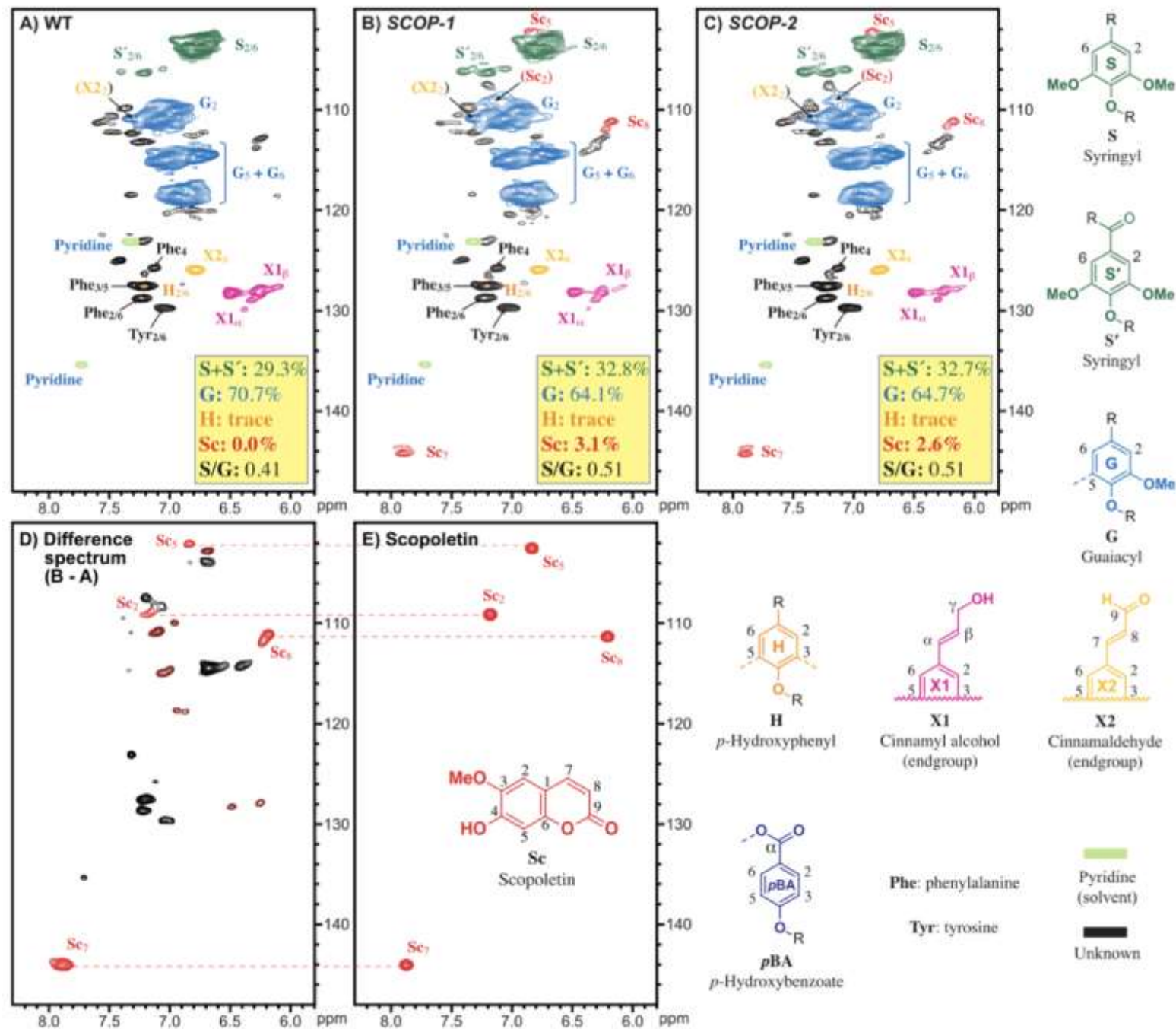
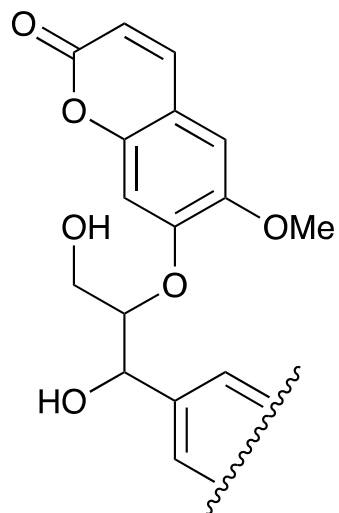


# Did scopoletin incorporate into the lignin polymer?



# NMR analysis

- Up to 3.1% incorporation
- Endgroup – starting unit of the polymer



# DFRC analysis

## Derivatization Followed by Reductive Cleavage

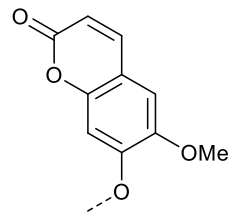
### WT

Detection of H/G/S

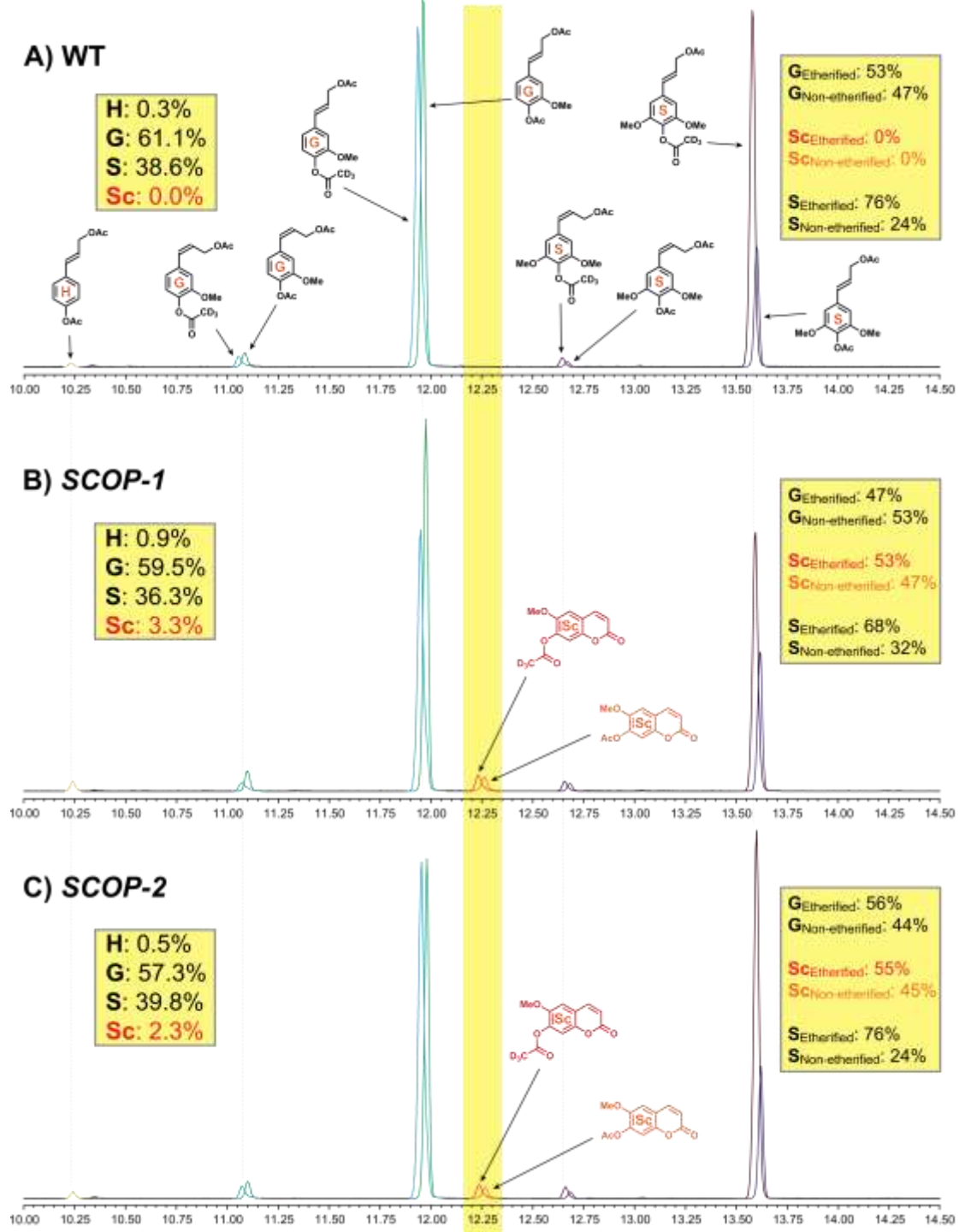
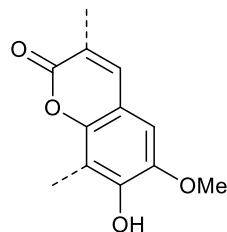
### SCOP-1 & SCOP-2

Detection of H/G/S + both etherified and non-etherified scopoletin are detected.

Half of the detected scopoletin is etherified via the phenolic function



Half of the detected scopoletin is coupled to the lignin via other means





# Lignin composition Thioacidolysis

## GC-MS

Scores Plot

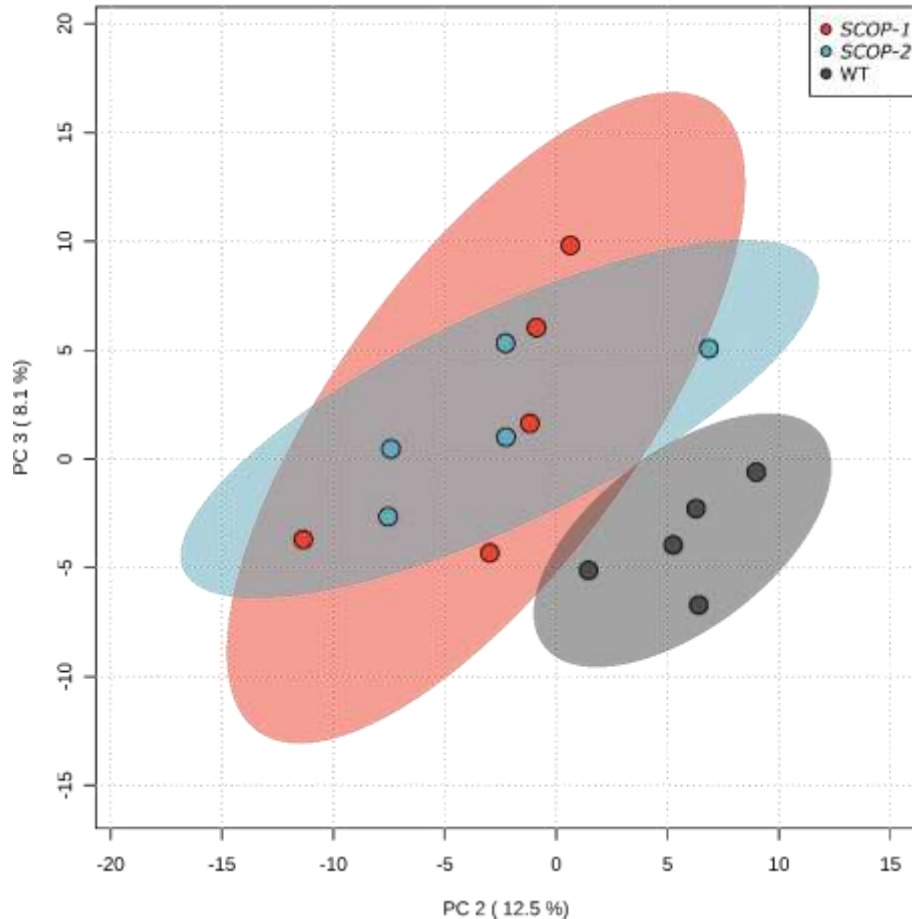


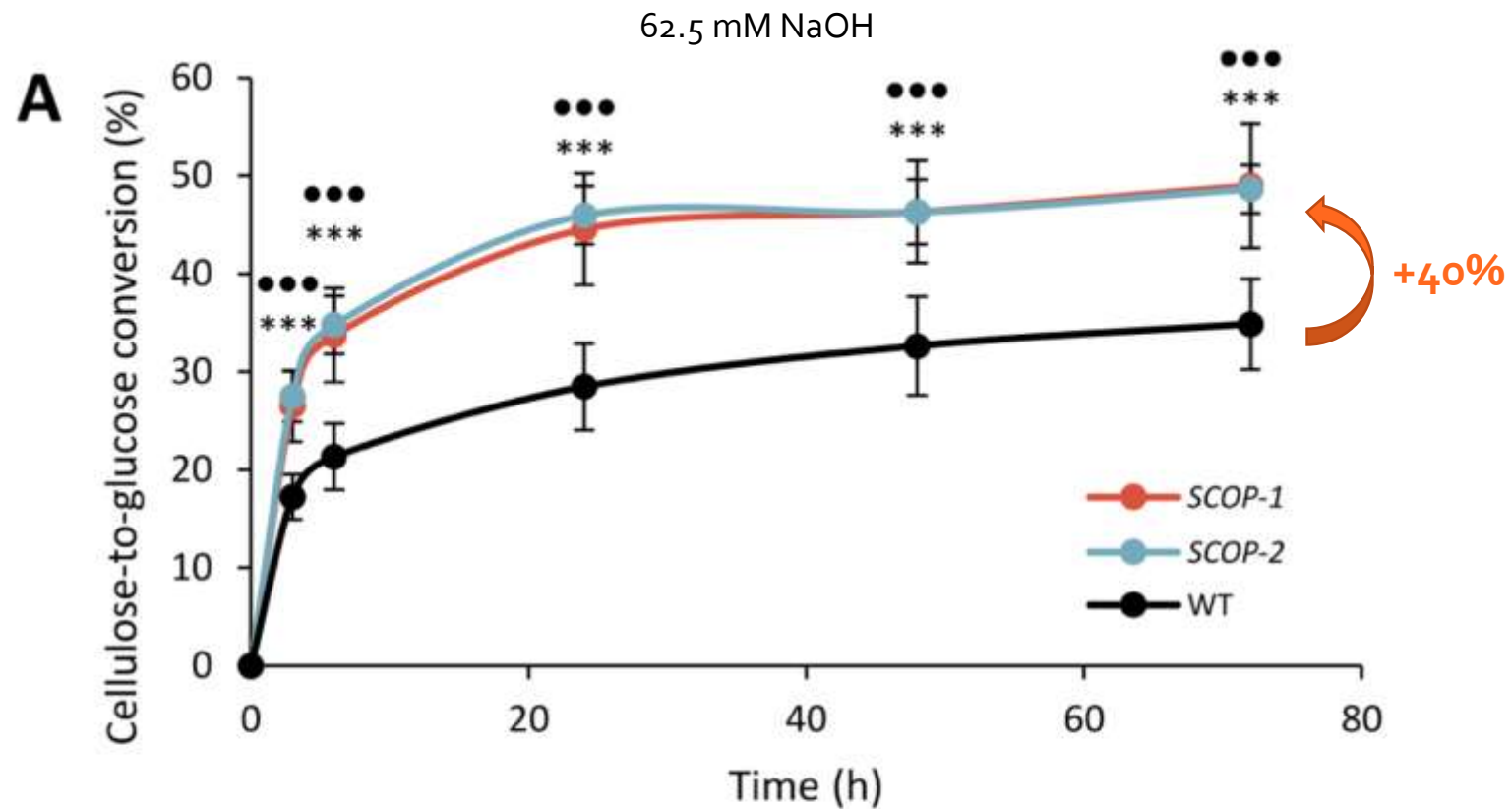
Table 1. Lignin content and composition

Line	CWR (%)	Klason	ASL	AcBr	H (%)	G (%)	S (%)	S/G
WT	80.7 (2.0)	19.0 (0.5)	2.4 (0.04)	13.1 (0.7)	0.99 (0.08)	79.36 (0.74)	19.21 (0.64)	0.24 (0.01)
SCOP-1	81.2 (1.9)	17.1 (1.3)*	2.5 (0.3)	11.6 (1.1)*	1.53 (0.44)*	74.67 (1.34)***	19.96 (0.79)	0.27 (0.01)
SCOP-2	77.9 (1.9)***	17.9 (1.2)	2.3 (0.3)	12.1 (1.3)*	1.36 (0.14)	74.53 (1.57)***	20.15 (1.29)	0.27 (0.02)*

## Conclusions

- Subtle shift in lignin composition
- 3% incorporation of scopoletin >>> %H in WT lines

# Cellulose-to-glucose conversion



# Translation

Translation is currently **ongoing** in the bioenergy crop poplar and followed-up by a new PhD student



# Take home messages

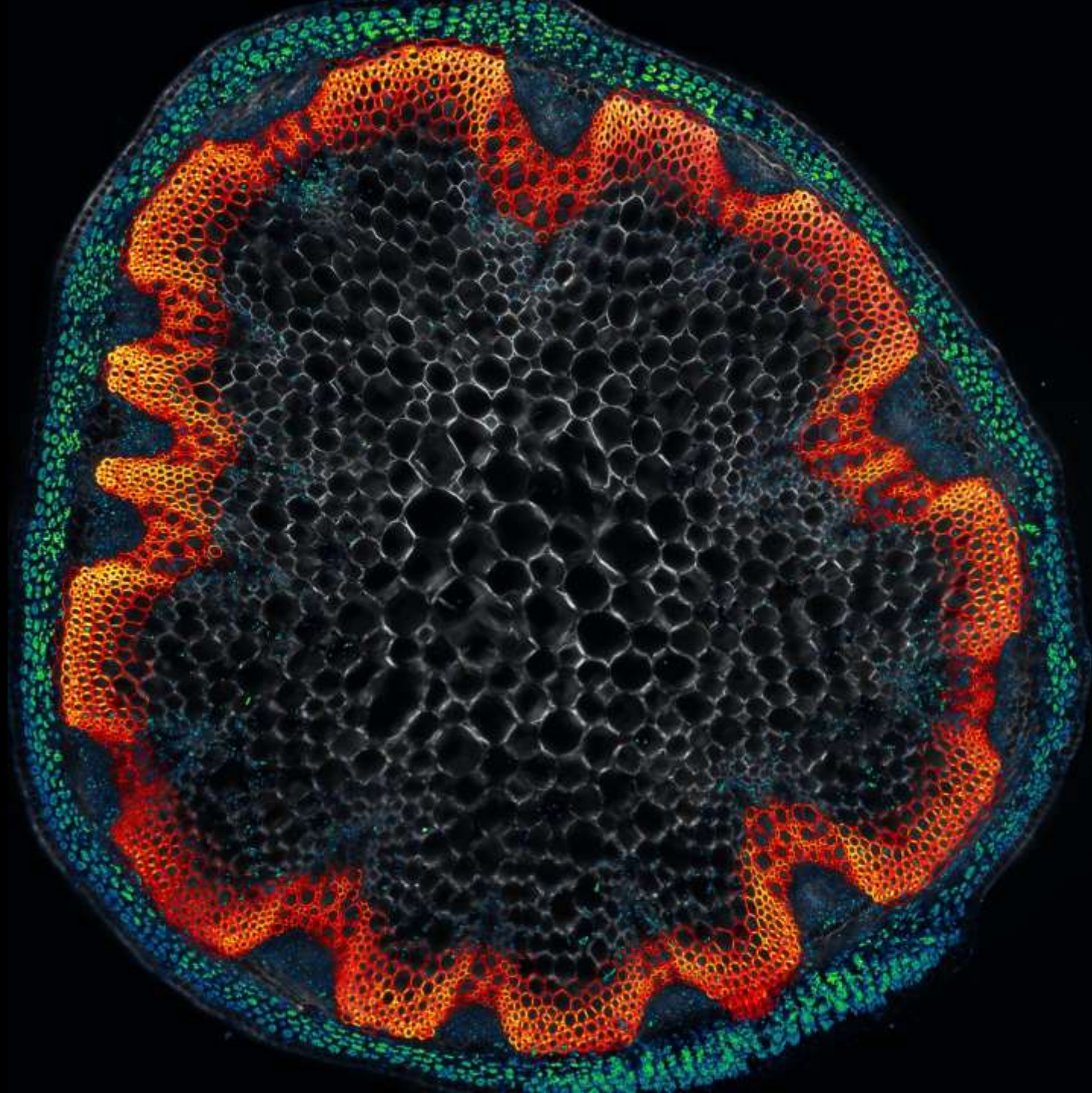
**Aim:** engineer the lignin polymer of *Arabidopsis* with the coumarin scopoletin, to enhance the biomass processing efficiency.

**Overexpression of *F6'H1* and *COSY* led to:**

- The successful production of scopoletin in lignifying cells
- The incorporation of scopoletin into the lignin polymer
- A minimal decrease in lignin content
- A 40% increase in cellulose-to-glucose conversion
- Without affecting the phenotype of the plant

**Translation**

- Ongoing – promising!



# Acknowledgments

## Bio-energy and bio-aromatics group

Wout Boerjan      Ruben Vanholme  
Marlies Wouters      Barbara De Meester  
Nette De Ridder

## VIB Metabolomics core

## VIB Bioimaging core

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John Ralph  
Hoon Kim



