Geobacter sulfurreducens' unique metabolism results in cells with a high iron and lipid content

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Abstract

Geobacter sulfurreducens is a ubiquitous iron reducing bacterium in soils, and in engineered systems it can respire an electrode to produce measurable electric current. Its unique metabolism, heavily dependent on an extensive network of cytochromes, requires a unique cell composition. In this work we used metallomics, cell fraction and elemental analyses, and transcriptomics to study and analyze the cell composition of *G. sulfurreducens*. Elemental composition studies (C,H,O,N, ash content) showed a high C:O and H:O ratios of approximately 1.7:1 and 0.25:1, indicative of more reduced cell composition that is consistent with a high lipid content. Our study shows that *G. sulfurreducens* cells have a large amount of iron (2 ± 0.2 µg/gdw) and lipids (32 ± 0.5% dw/dw) and that this composition does not change whether the cells are grown with a soluble or an insoluble electron acceptor. The high iron concentration, higher than similar microorganisms, is attributed to the production of cytochromes that are abundant in

transcriptomic analyses in both solid and soluble electron acceptor growth. The unique cell composition of *G. sulfurreducens* must be considered when growing this microorganism for lab studies and commercial applications.

Importance

Geobacter sulfurreducens is an electroactive microorganism. In nature, it grows on metallic minerals by transferring electrons to them, effectively 'breathing' metals. In a manmade system, it respires an electrode to produce an electric current. It has become a model organism for the study of electroactive organisms. There are potential biotechnological applications of an organism that can bridge the gap between biology and electrical signal, and as a ubiquitous iron reducer in soils around the world, *G. sulfurreducens* and its relatives impact the global iron cycle. We measured the concentrations of metals, macromolecules, and basic elements in *G. sulfurreducens* to define this organism's composition. We also used gene expression data to discuss which proteins those metals could be associated with. We found that *G. sulfurreducens* has a large amount of lipid and iron compared to other bacteria — these observations are important for future microbiologists and biotechnologists working with the organism.

Introduction

Anode-respiring electroactive bacteria , such as *Geobacter sulfurreducens*, have been studied for almost two decades for their capability to produce electrical current from metabolic respiration of organic compounds while in multi-layered biofilms (1–3) . A unique feature of these biofilms is the extracellular matrix that allows the transport of electrons over tens of

47 micrometers (4–6). As part of this extracellular matrix, several components have been proposed
48 to be crucial in achieving extracellular electron transport (EET). The transport of electrons starts
49 at the inner membrane, and travels across the periplasm and outer membrane before it reaches
50 the extracellular environment. Cytochromes at these locations are known to play an important
51 role in delivering electrons outside the cell (7–10). Microbial nanowires, now also identified as
52 cytochrome polymers (4, 6), are the main path by which electrons are thought to be conducted in
53 the extracellular environment, reaching a solid electron acceptor. Extracellular polymeric
54 substances (EPS) have also been proposed to play a role in EET in *G. sulfurreducens* as well (3,
55 11). On the other hand, *Shewanella oneidensis* MR-1 has been shown to produce outer
56 membrane and periplasmic extensions, which are lipid bilayers and contain extracellular
57 cytochromes (12, 13). In both cases, it is clear that the EET mechanism creates an extra
58 metabolic burden to electroactive organisms and that it can alter their cell composition and
59 nutrient requirements when compared against microorganisms performing respiration of soluble
60 electron acceptors. These nutrient requirements, however, have not been assessed in a systematic
61 way.

62 Transcriptomic and proteomic studies in *G. sulfurreducens* have highlighted the
63 importance of respiratory and EET proteins for their growth on anodes and metal oxides.
64 Extracellular and outer membrane proteins, including pili, outer membrane channels, and c-type
65 membrane cytochromes, are essential to the metabolism of *G. sulfurreducens* (9, 14–26). The
66 high abundance of these proteins and other possible extracellular components may result in a
67 unique cellular composition. For example, each cytochrome contains one or more iron-
68 containing heme complexes which can influence the iron content of the cell. An analysis of cell

composition can provide insights into the composition of the extracellular matrix and EET-related components.

Several studies have provided insights into the cellular composition of *G. sulfurreducens*. For example, the lipid fraction of *Geobacter sulfurreducens* was reported 15% wt/wt by Mahadevan et al., 2006, where an additional 4% lipopolysaccharides fraction was assumed (27). In comparison, the lipid in *Escherichia coli* has been reported to be 9.1% wt (28) while cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCC6803, known to produce thylakoid membranes, has been reported to be as high as 14% wt(29) and the lipid-rich microalgae *Schizochytrium* sp. can contain up to 30% lipid (30). The high lipid content of *G. sulfurreducens* has potential implications for biotechnology applications.

To our knowledge, few studies have performed a metallomic analysis in *G. sulfurreducens*, and the existing literature has conflicting results. Previous research showed that *G. sulfurreducens*, when grown on fumarate as electron acceptor, has similar metal content to that of *E. coli*. On the other hand, the closely related organism *Geobacter metallireducens* grown on iron citrate showed an order of magnitude higher iron content; but the possible formation of inorganic precipitates was reported to be a possible hindrance to the measurement (31). Another study found that *G. sulfurreducens* had a per cell iron content an order of magnitude higher than *E. coli*, and that limiting growth medium iron content inhibited EET in *G. sulfurreducens* (15).

In this study, we hypothesized that *G. sulfurreducens* has a significantly different cellular composition compared to other cells performing soluble respiratory metabolisms. The differences that stem out of the EET requirements can help explain how EET develops. Understanding these characteristics can lead to a better growth and maintenance of this microorganisms in laboratory and applied systems. We performed a metallomic analysis on *G.*

92 *sulfurreducens* grown on an anode versus fumarate as electron acceptors and compared it to *E.*
93 *coli* K12. The use of an anode allows us to study EET and eliminates the interference of possible
94 iron oxides reported by Budhraja et al. (31). We also performed an elemental analysis (C, H, O,
95 N, ash content) and a fraction analysis (protein, carbohydrates, and proteins) to obtain a
96 comprehensive cell composition and determine if the previously observed lipid fractions
97 measured in fumarate samples are also observed during anodic respiration. The results are
98 complemented with a transcriptomic analysis of *G. sulfurreducens* grown under similar
99 conditions.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strain and culture media

We subcultured *Geobacter sulfurreducens* PCA and *Escherichia coli* K-12 from commercially available stocks. Medium compositions are listed in detail in Table S1 for four different cases: 1. *G. sulfurreducens* grown in microbial electrochemical cell (electrode), 2. *G. sulfurreducens* grown in sodium fumarate-containing serum bottle (fumarate), 3. *E. coli* grown in *Geobacter* medium, and 4. *E. coli* grown in M9 medium. In brief, *Geobacter* medium contained sodium acetate (50 mM), $NaHCO_3$ (30 mM), NH_4Cl (20 mM), NaH_2PO_4 (4 mM), KCl (1 mM), vitamin mix (10 mL), and trace minerals (10 mL). Trace minerals contained Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (5.5 mM), $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (12 mM), $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ (2.9 mM), NaCl (17 mM), $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (0.36 mM), $CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (0.68 mM), $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.42 mM), $ZnCl_2$ (0.95 mM), $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ (0.4 mM), $AlK(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ (0.2 mM), H_3BO_4 (0.16 mM), $Na_2MoO_4 \cdot H_2O$ (0.01 mM), $NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.01 mM), and $Na_2WO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ (8.5 μM). We provided higher concentration of acetate (50 mM) than the previous studies(32–34) (10 mM), as we used a higher electrode surface area requiring more reduced electron donor. For *G. sulfurreducens* grown in serum bottles, sodium fumarate (100 mM) was added in the medium. We bubbled the media with N_2/CO_2 (80:20 v/v) to remove oxygen before autoclaving. After autoclaving, $FeCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ (20 μM), $Na_2S \cdot 9H_2O$ (54 μM), sodium bicarbonate, and vitamins were added in anaerobic glove box. *E. coli* medium (ATCC Medium 2511 - M9 Minimal Broth) contained glucose (44 mM), Na_2HPO_4 (180 mM), KH_2PO_4 (44 mM), NaCl (17 mM), NH_4Cl (37 mM), $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (0.2 mM), CaCl2 (10 μM), and thiamin (24 μM). Media for *E. coli* (M9 and *Geobacter* medium) were autoclaved without any gas sparging. *Geobacter* medium for *E. coli* contained the same

ingredients of *G. sulfurreducens* for microbial electrochemical cells except electron donor; the same concentration of glucose as M9 (44 mM) were used instead of acetate.

Electrochemical setup and operation

Single-chamber microbial electrochemical cells were constructed in 500 mL bottles with rubber stoppers located on top having PTFE tubing for gas inflow and outflow, carbon anode as working electrode, nickel wire cathode as counter electrode, and reference electrode. We used two square graphite electrodes to grow biofilms of *G. sulfurreducens* with a surface area of ~20.9 cm^2, and an Ag/AgCl reference electrode (BASi, West Lafayette, IN). We mixed the chambers with magnetic stirrer bars at 180 rpm and flushed humidified N_2/CO_2 gas (80:20 v/v) continuously. Before filling up the media in the anaerobic glove box, electrochemical cells were autoclaved for sterilization. We set -0.3 V vs Ag/AgCl as fixed anode potential using a VMP3 digital potentiostat (Bio-Logic USA, Knoxville, TN). Fumarate-grown *G. sulfurreducens* reactors were set up in 250 mL serum bottles. Both electrochemical cells and serum bottles were in a temperature-controlled room at 30 °C. Also, the media filling along with inoculation was performed in the anaerobic glove box. We used 250 mL flasks for *E. coli* cultivation with M9 and *Geobacter* media. *Geobacter* medium (G medium) for *E. coli* was used to compare the cell composition with *G. sulfurreducens*. After filling the media and inoculation for *E. coli*, we placed the flasks in an incubator with shaking at 180 rpm and temperature at 37 °C.

Sample preparation

For the determination of carbohydrate, protein, lipid, metal, and element per dried cell, we collected the *G. sulfurreducens* grown on anodes in the microbial electrochemical cells and in serum bottle reactors and the *E. coli* grown in flasks. *G. sulfurreducens* biofilms grown on the anodes were scraped off with a needle in an anaerobic glove box. Grown cells of *G.*

sulfurreducens and *E. coli* from the serum bottles and flasks were separated by centrifugation (Eppendorf Centrifuge 5810 R, USA) at 4000 rpm in microcentrifuge tubes. Cells were washed once with a Ringer's solution (25% strength) and centrifuged again (Table S1). The cells dried overnight at 105 °C in plastic tubes and the cool pellets were then broken up with a sterile stainless-steel spatula.

Analytical methods

We measured proteins by bicinchoninic acid (BCA) protein assay (35). In brief, dried cell biomass (2-3 mg) treated with 0.1 N NaOH at 90 °C for 30 min, re-suspended and centrifuged the lysate, and used 0.1 mL of supernatant for the assay. Carbohydrates were measured by a colorimetric method (36). In brief, dried cell biomass (2-3 mg) was acidified in sulfuric acid with sonication for 2 hours, and dissolved samples (0.5 mL) added in the test tubes with distilled water (0.5 mL), phenol (50 μL), and sulfuric acid (5 mL) for overnight reaction. Concentrations of proteins and carbohydrates were determined using calibration curve with bovine serum albumin and glucose with the absorbance at wavelengths of 485 and 562 nm, respectively. Crude lipids were extracted from the dried cell biomass using the Folch method (37). The dried biomass (~15 mg) was sonicated for 1 hour and vortexed for 1 hour with Folch solution (chloroform-methanol, 2:1, v/v) at room temperature. Solvent extracts were obtained after removing the biomass by centrifugation at 4000 rpm. The crude lipid weight was determined by evaporating in the water bath (60 °C) and weighing the tube before and after the evaporation of lipid. For metal extraction, we added dried cell biomass (3-5 mg) to glass vials along with hydrochloric acid (12 M) and sonicated at 60 °C for 2 hours. The dissolved metals in acid were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES, Thermo iCAP6300). Carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen in the dried cell biomass (~2 mg) were measured using CHN

Elemental Analyzer (PE2400). Instrumentation for ICP-OES and CHN Elemental Analyzer was done in Goldwater Environmental Laboratory at Arizona State University. For oxygen estimation, we measured ash content of the dried cell biomass (~10 mg) following the previous method (38), burning the biomass at 600 °C in an alumina crucible. Then we subtracted the fraction of C, H, N, and ash content from the dried cell biomass (100%) for O estimation. Based on the elemental analysis data (%C, %H, %O, and %N), we obtained the empirical biomass formula followed by Equation 1 below (39),

$$C_N H_a O_b N_c + \left(\frac{2n+0.5a-1.5c-b}{2}\right) O_2 \longrightarrow nCO_2 + cNH_3 + \frac{a-3c}{2} H_2O \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

where, n = $\frac{\%C}{12T}$, a = $\frac{\%H}{T}$, b = $\frac{\%O}{16T}$, and c = $\frac{\%N}{14T}$,

and, $T = \frac{\%C}{12T} + \frac{\%H}{T} + \frac{\%O}{16T} + \frac{\%N}{14T}$.

Transcriptomic analysis

We sequenced reverse transcribed RNA from *G. sulfurreducens* grown in a single chamber microbial electrochemical cell as an anode biofilm with an anode poised at -0.28 V vs. Ag/AgCl as the electron acceptor, and in anaerobic test tubes with fumarate as the electron acceptor. Both conditions were collected in biological triplicate. We extracted RNA with the Qiagen/MOBIO PowerMicrobiome RNA extraction kit and used the ThermoFisher MicrobExpress bacterial mRNA enrichment kit to reduce the fraction of rRNA following manufacturer's recommendations. RNA library preparation and sequencing were performed by the genomics core facility at ASU. We mapped the reads to the RefSeq assembly for *G. sulfurreducens PCA* and used DESeq2 in R for differential expression analysis. The cutoff determination for differential expression was set as a $\log_2$ fold change of at least 1.5 and a multiple comparison adjusted *p*-value of less than 0.05. The sequencing data we used here is a subset of data analyzed

in a previous publication, and raw sequence data is available from NCBI under accession number GSE200066 (40).

Results and Discussion

Elemental analysis

We analyzed the trace metals and macronutrients of dried *G. sulfurreducens* and *E. coli* grown in the lab with different environments (Table S3, Table 3, Figure 1). We found significant differences between the two species in the mass fraction of several trace metals (Figure 1, Table S3, Figure S1). Media compositions were different in each growth condition, matching each organism's requirements (Table S2). There were few differences between anode-grown and fumarate grown *G. sulfurreducens*. Significant differences in Mn and Fe content were observed in *E. coli* when growing in M9 medium versus *Geobacter* medium. Given the low abundance of nutrients in M9's minimal medium, significant increases in Cu, Fe, Mn, and Se were observed when *E. coli* was grown in *Geobacter* medium. We use this latter condition as point of reference when comparing *G. sulfurreducens* and *E. coli*.

Several metals were present at higher concentrations in anode- and fumarate-grown *G. sulfurreducens* when compared to *E. coli*, but only a subset of them had statistically significant differences between the organisms (Table S3, Figure 1).

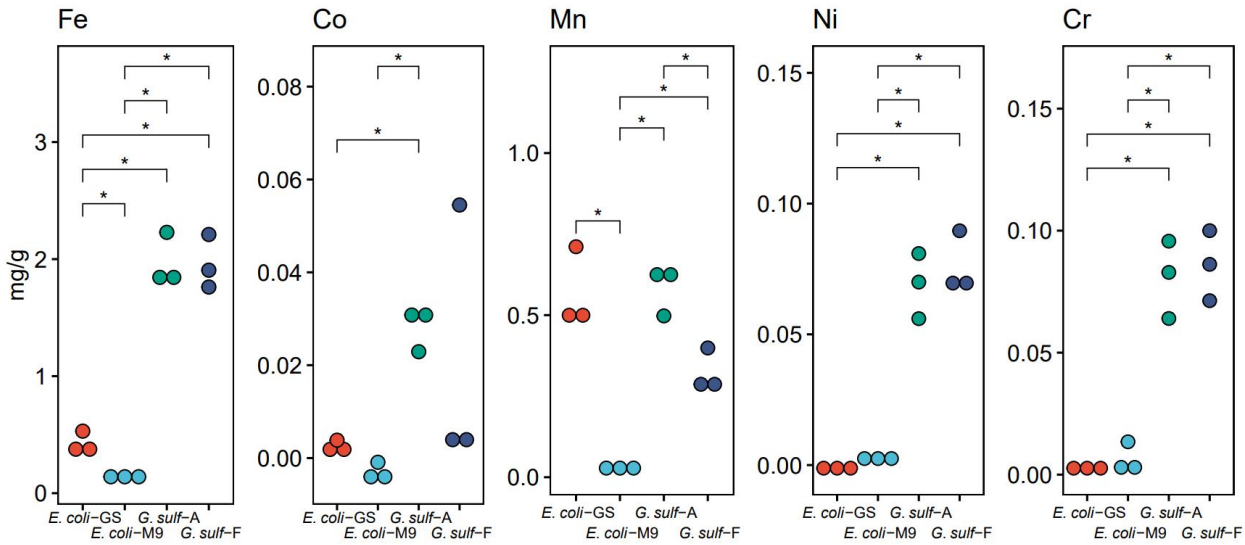

Figure 1. Relevant differences in metal concentrations between *E. coli*-GS (Geobacter medium), *E. coli*-M9 (M9 medium), *G. sulf*-A (biofilm grown on an electrode), and *G. sulf*-F (planktonic cells using fumarate as the electron acceptor). See Figure S1 for more comparisons. *(p<0.05), pairwise t-test with multiple comparison correction performed with the Benjamini-Hochberg method. We chose to omit alkali metals from this figure, but Lithium did have significant differences as well (Table S1).

Metals used as cofactors

Fe is a required trace metal for cellular respiration in many organisms as the cofactor in cytochromes. In both growth conditions for *G. sulfurreducens*, Fe was much higher than in *E. coli*, which suggest a much higher abundance of Fe-containing metalloproteins and other iron-containing biomolecules (Figure 1).

In previous studies, listed in Table 1, anaerobic bacteria are reported to have more iron per cell biomass than aerobic bacteria. Phototrophic bacteria (*Rhodospirillum*, *Rhodopseudomonas*, *Chromatium*) and facultative bacteria (*Escherichia*, *Enterobacter*) have 150-500 μg/gdw Fe. *Desulfovibrio vulgaris*, an anaerobic Deltaproteobacterium like *G. sulfurreducens*, has over 900 μg/gdw. Not included in our analysis are iron oxidizing bacteria, whose Fe precipitates can lead to Fe concentrations over 2% by dry mass (41). To our

knowledge, *G. sulfurreducens* has the highest Fe content among bacteria studied, with almost twice the content of *D. vulgaris*. This is consistent with their production of heme-containing cytochromes in much higher abundance than other microorganisms, leading to not only cytoplasmic and membrane metalloproteins, but also an extensive abundance of extracellular cytochromes. Growing *G. sulfurreducens* on the anode versus fumarate did not change the total Fe amount, suggesting similar abundance of Fe metalloproteins. OmcS nanowires have been isolated from fumarate culture (6), indicating that *G. sulfurreducens* does not necessarily downregulate its EET metabolism when it is not needed. Our gene expression data also shows a high expression of cytochromes associated with EET in fumarate and anode biofilm culture (Figure 2).

Table 1. Amount of iron in different prokaryotic species

Bacterial species	Iron (ug Fe/gdw)	References
Rhodospirillum rubrum	Light - 202 (± 13) Dark - 198 (± 10)	Kassner & Kamen, 1968* (42)
Rhodopseudomonas spheroides	Light - 163 (± 21) Dark - 230 (± 24)	
Chromatium	Light - 456 (± 76)	
Desulfovibrio vulgaris	952	Lancaster et al., 2014**
Enterobacter cloacae	154	(43)
Escherichia coli	223	Hartmann and Braun, 1981 (44)

	280	Abdul-Tehrani et al., 1999 (45)
	300	
Micrococcus roseus	200	Rouf, 1964 (41)
Bacillus cercus	300~400	
Psudomonas aeruginosa	0.1	Ma et al.,1999 (46)
Shewanella oneidensis	147[§]	Daly et al., 2004 (47)
Escherichia coli	G medium - 430 (± 90) M9 medium - 130 (± 50)	This study
Geobacter sulfurreducens	Electrode - 1970 (± 226) Fumarate - 1960 (± 229)	

[*] Photosynthetic bacteria were grown in different growth conditions with and without light exposure. [**] Iron in *D. vulgaris* and *E. cloacae* were estimated with the measured iron per total protein of the cells; we used a conversion factor of 0.55 to convert from protein to volatile solids (28). [§] *S. oneidensis* iron content was converted from nmol Fe/ mg protein to µg Fe/gdw using 52.8% protein content as measured previously (48).

Fe may be a limiting trace mineral in commonly used *G. sulfurreducens* media. Estevez-Canales et al. found that a medium concentration of 2 µM Fe limits biomass culture in a chemostat growing *G. sulfurreducens* led to a culture with 1.9 x 10^{-6} ng of Fe per cell (15). This iron content matches our measurements if we assume a per cell dry weight of 1 picogram.

Nickel, cobalt, and chrome content were significantly higher in both *G. sulfurreducens* conditions relative to *E. coli* (Table S3, Figure 1). Nickel is a cofactor in Ni-Fe hydrogenases, and the genome of *G. sulfurreducens* encodes for several (49, 50). *G. sulfurreducens* is able to

253 assimilate cobalt through its cobamide-synthesis pathways (51), but it may also be precipitated
254 on the cell surface as a defense mechanism against cobalt toxicity (52).
255
256 *Precipitating metals*
257 There are some metals that may be overrepresented in our *G. sulfurreducens* samples due to
258 precipitation. *G. sulfurreducens* requires at least two multicopper proteins, OmpC and OmpB, to
259 respire Fe (III) oxide (53), and while these and other metalloproteins are a likely reservoir of Cu
260 in our samples, *G. sulfurreducens* is capable of reducing Cu(II) to Cu_2S nanoparticles that
261 associate with cells (54). This phenomenon makes it difficult to estimate how much copper was
262 required for metalloproteins, and how much may have been trapped as inorganic precipitates. *G.*
263 *sulfurreducens* can also immobilize through dissimilatory reduction (55). In our data, the *G.*
264 *sulfurreducens* samples were enriched in Cr compared to *E. coli* (Figure 1), while differences in
265 Cu were not statistically significant. Manganese was significantly lower in the *E. coli* grown with
266 M9 medium compared to all other conditions including *E. coli* grown with the *G. sulfurreducens*
267 medium recipe because M9 medium does not contain manganese (Figure 1, Table S2).
268
269 Based on the metal content of the *G. sulfurreducens* cells collected, we can estimate a
270 maximum cell density from the available mineral content in the common Geobacter medium
271 (ATCC 1957). Table S4 shows the estimated growth cell assuming cells require the observed
272 metal concentrations and only have the medium as a source. As expected, Fe is the most limiting
273 metal in the medium, allowing for only 0.10 g cells/L. Cu and Zn are also close to this limitation
274 and could lead to a multi-nutrient limitation when growing *G. sulfurreducens* at ~0.1 g/L. This
275 nutrient limitation can either limit cell density in cell suspensions or limit current generation in

276 microbial electrochemical technologies when operated in batch mode. Assuming a current
277 production of ~0.28 A/g protein (56) or 0.6 A/g cell (based on Table 2), one liter of *Geobacter*
278 medium can support enough *G. sulfurreducens* cells to produce 60 mA, an amount of current that
279 is enough for most experimental setups but might be limiting in electrochemical cells with a high
280 specific surface area.
281
282 *Cell composition of G. sulfurreducens is different to an average bacterium*
283 We also studied the cell composition and elemental analysis (C, H, O, N, Ash) of *G.*
284 *sulfurreducens*. Interestingly, the *G. sulfurreducens* cell showed a high abundance of lipids in
285 both growth conditions (Table 3). The values of ~32% lipid content were much higher than
286 previously reported and similar to lipid-accumulating algal cultures (57–59). We do not know the
287 reason why *G. sulfurreducens* requires such a high lipid content. Their smaller diameter (~ 0.5
288 μm) and distinct morphology (60) compared to other rod-shape bacteria certainly plays a role in
289 the increased lipid content. *Shewanella oneidensis*, another electrogenic organism, is known to
290 produce outer membrane extensions for electron transfer (13). While it is likely that our analysis
291 captured some extracellular polymeric substances, the extracellular matrix of *G. sulfurreducens*
292 has not been found to have a significant lipid component (61). Most microorganisms exhibiting
293 this high lipid fraction have either lipid accumulation, as in the case of certain algal species (57–
294 59) or have internal lipid structures that increase its relative fraction as in the case of thylakoid
295 membranes and intracytoplasmic membranes (62–64).
296 Because of the higher lipid content, *G. sulfurreducens* cells show a significantly lower
297 protein content when compared to other microorganisms (~22-26%, Table 3). Fumarate-grown
298 cells had a larger protein fraction than in anode-grown cells. On the other hand, total

299 carbohydrates were ~2 times higher in anode-grown cell; exopolysaccharide (EPS) excreted from
300 *G. sulfurreducens* to form a biofilm on the electrode probably increases the carbohydrate content
301 in this growth condition.

302 Our elemental analysis of *G. sulfurreducens* cells is consistent with the low protein, high
303 lipid content measured. Following Eq. 1, empirical cell biomass formulas of *G. sulfurreducens*,
304 normalized to N, were calculated as $C_{5.77}H_{10.61}O_{2.43}N$ for electrode-grown and $C_{6.58}H_{12.48}O_{3.02}N$
305 for fumarate-grown cells. Compared with general formulas for bacterial biomass, such as
306 $C_5H_7O_2N$ (39), *G. sulfurreducens* has a higher C:N ratio typical of a low protein content. It also
307 has a higher hydrogen content, due to the higher lipid content that has approximately a 1:2 for
308 fumarate-grown cells.

309

310 **Table 2** Cell compositions of *G. sulfurreducens* and *E. coli* in different growth conditions. Error
311 is the sample standard deviation.

Growth condition		*G. sulf.* electrode	*G. sulf.* fumarate	*E. coli* M9 medium
Proteins (mg BSA/gdw)		215 (± 7)	262 (± 56)	284 (± 15)
Crude Lipids (mg/gdw)		323 (± 45)	321 (± 35)	243 (± 36)
Carbohydrates (mg glucose/gdw)		193 (± 11)	87 (± 24)	68 (± 19)
Elements	C (%)	47.0 (± 1.1)	46.8 (± 1.8)	46.9 (± 0.7)
	H (%)	7.2 (± 0.6)	7.4 (± 0.1)	7.4 (± 1.0)
	N (%)	9.5 (± 0.2)	8.3 (± 0.3)	12.5 (± 0.0)
	O (%)	26.4 (± 3.3)	28.6 (± 3.9)	24.8 (± 2.0)
	Ash (%)	9.9 (± 3.0)	9.0 (± 3.3)	8.4 (± 1.3)

312

We compared our cellular composition of *G. sulfurreducens* to that reported in Mahadevan et al. 2006 (27). The main differences between the fraction distributions reported here and those reported in Mahadevan et al. is the higher lipid content at the expense of a lower protein content. We do not know the reason for the discrepancy, but in both cases the lipid content is significantly higher than *E. coli* and other bacterial cells.

Iron-containing genes are highly expressed

Our analysis identified 434 genes that were differentially expressed between the anode biofilm samples and the planktonic fumarate cells out of 3434 annotated genes detected at quantifiable levels. 205 genes were more highly expressed in the anode biofilm, and 229 genes were more highly expressed in the planktonic samples. In Figure 2, MA plots visualize the differential expression and highlight several types of iron-containing protein-coding genes. While a greater number of cytochromes were significantly upregulated in the anode biofilm than the number upregulated in the planktonic samples, most cytochromes were not differentially expressed. Ferritin domain containing protein- and nonheme Fe-S domain protein-coding genes were also present among the differentially expressed genes. Our data show that iron-containing protein-coding genes are expressed in both planktonic fumarate cultures and anode biofilms, but that there are specific iron-related genes whose expression depends on growth conditions. The abundance of expression of Fe-containing proteins is consistent with the high Fe abundance in both conditions.

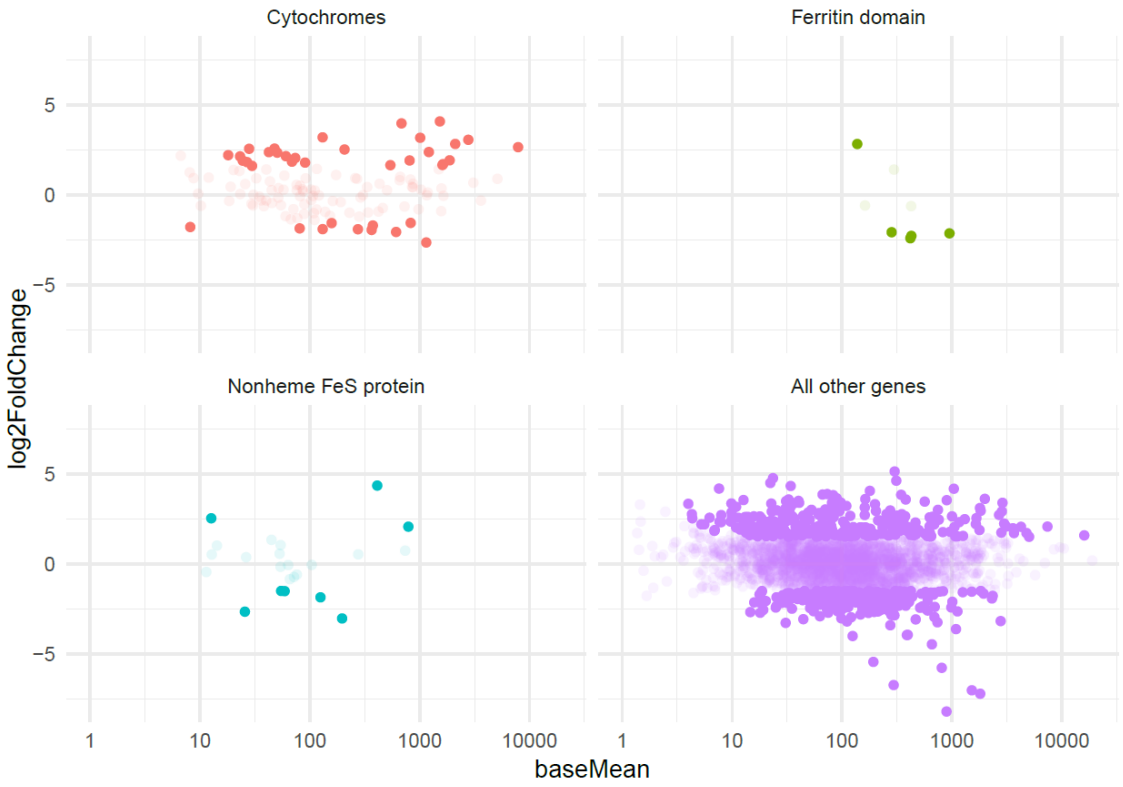

Figure 2 MA plots of mRNA gene expression data comparing planktonic cells and anode biofilms. Positive log2 fold change indicates higher expression in the anode biofilm condition. Solid points indicate a log2 fold change greater than 1.5 and an adjusted *p*-value below 0.05.

Conclusions

G. sulfurreducens is a bacterium with a complex system of electroactive proteins, and those electroactive proteins largely require iron. This may be a factor in the high iron concentration we measured in *G. sulfurreducens* relative to non-electroactive Gram-negative *E. coli* and values reported in literature for other bacteria. Our analysis complements previous work showing that restricting iron limits EET in *G. sulfurreducens* (15). This study estimates what the nutrient limitations might be for *G. sulfurreducens*, and this information is valuable for biotechnologists developing applications using this and similar organisms. The nearly identical composition

between anode-grown and fumarate-grown cells supports the hypothesis that *G. sulfurreducens* is not adapted to efficiently grow on fumarate – it makes electron carriers for EET regardless of the electron acceptor if the nutrients are available. The lipid content measured in *G. sulfurreducens* was higher than what has been reported before, and relatively high for a bacterium without lipidic storage. While all samples were taken from active biofilms or suspended cultures, we did not have a mechanism to separate dead cells from active cells, and it is probable that the composition of an individual cell may differ from the composition of the bulk samples analyzed. When compared to similar studies on other bacteria and the *E. coli* in our study, we have shown that *G. sulfurreducens* has a unique composition to support its complex metabolism.

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