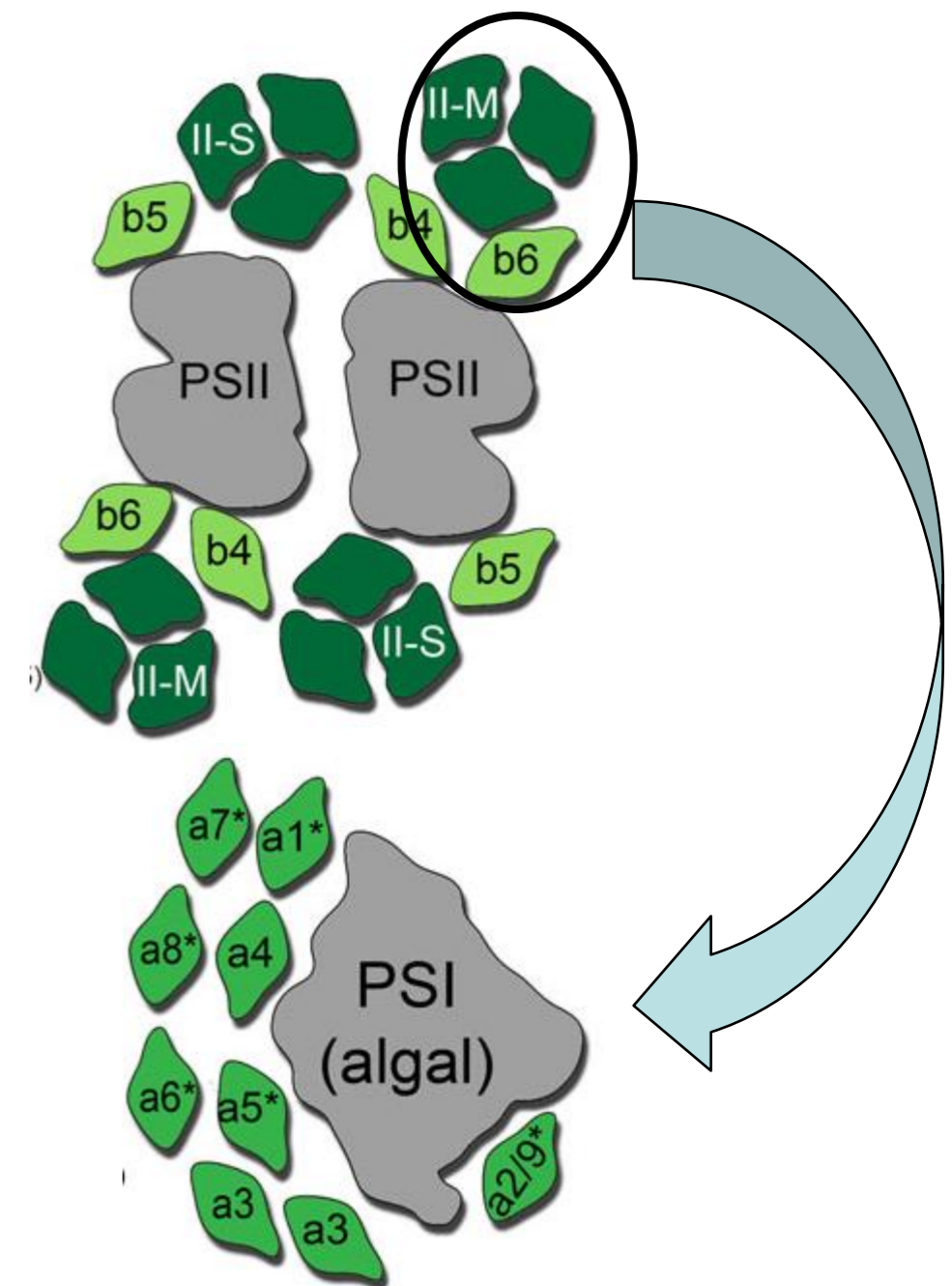
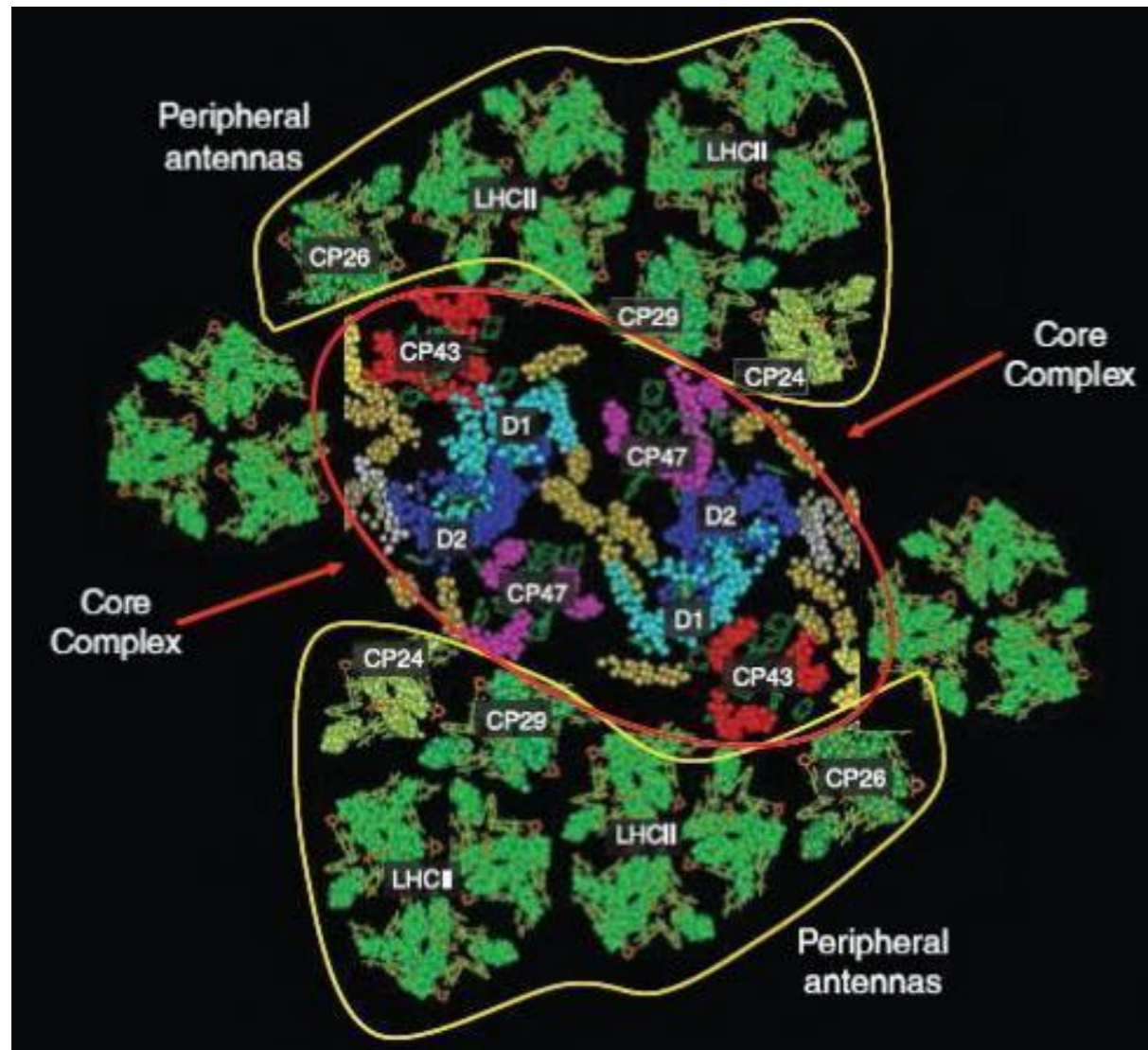


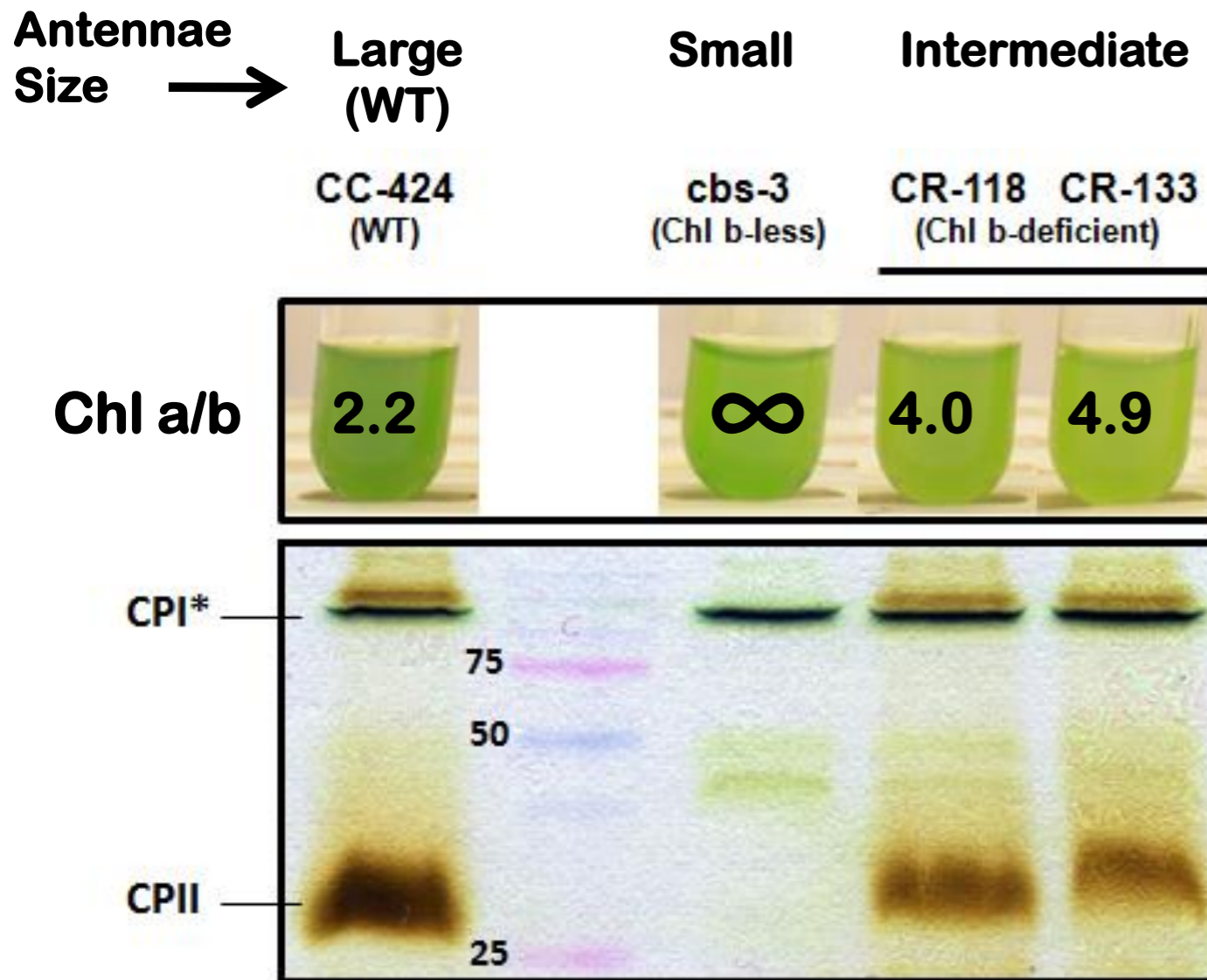
Increasing solar energy capture and conversion efficiency

Richard Sayre, Los Alamos National Laboratory

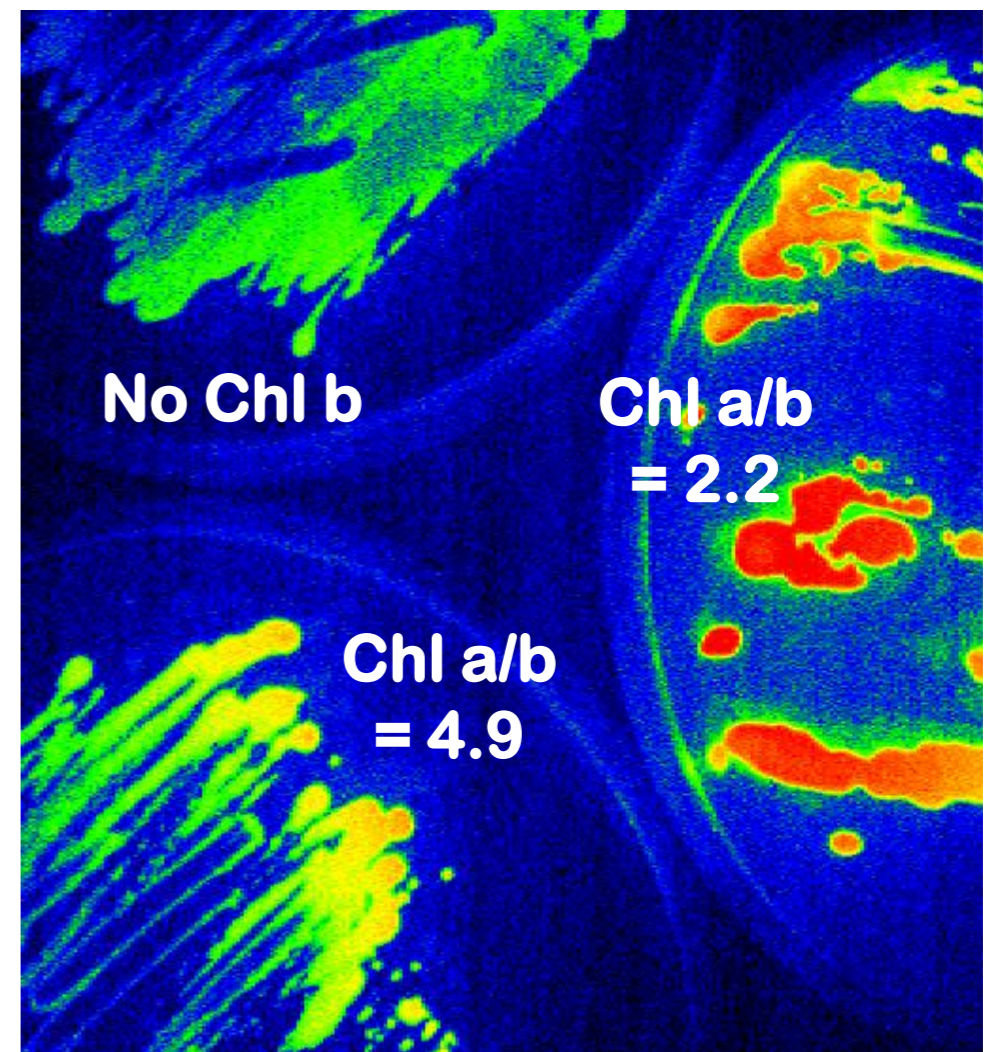
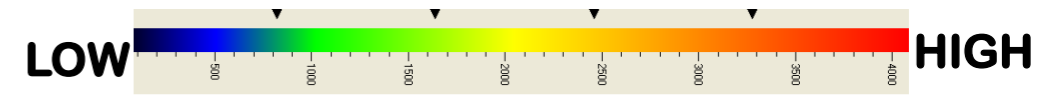


Transgenic algal strains with higher chlorophyll a/b ratios have smaller antennae sizes

Chl-protein complexes from algae with different antennae sizes



Raw Chl fluorescence is greater in strains containing more Chl b

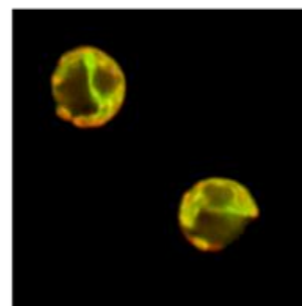
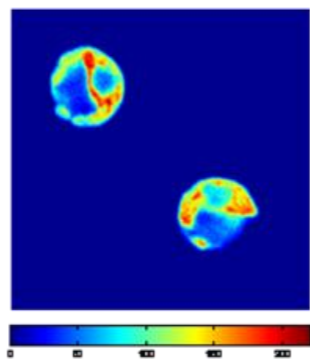
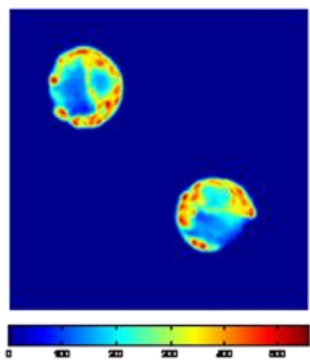


LHCII

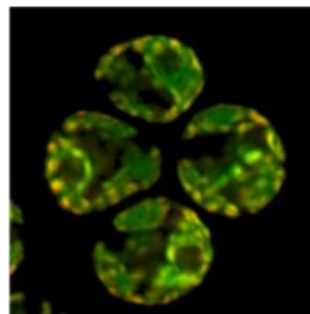
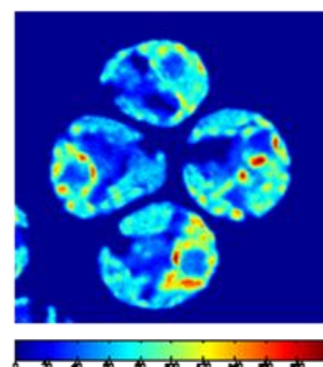
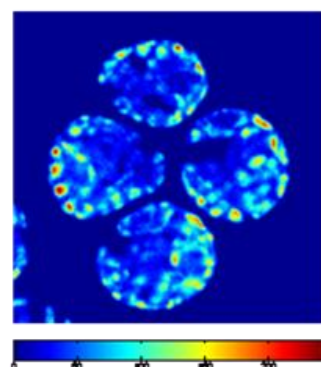
PSII

Merged

WT 424



cbs-3



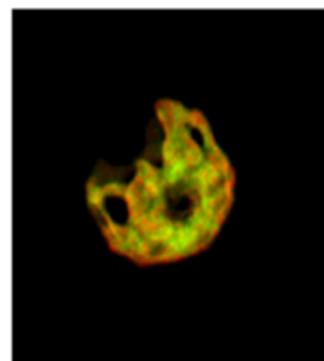
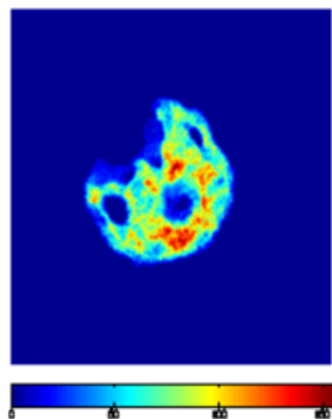
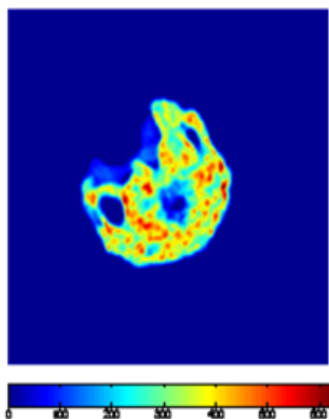
LHCII distribution is more disperse in transgenics having intermediate antennae sizes

LHCII

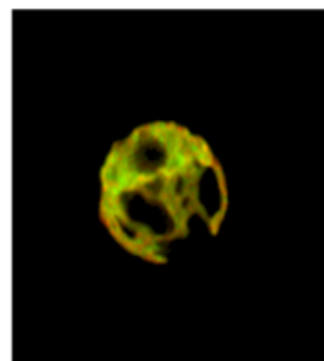
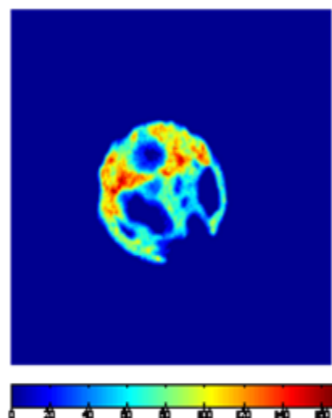
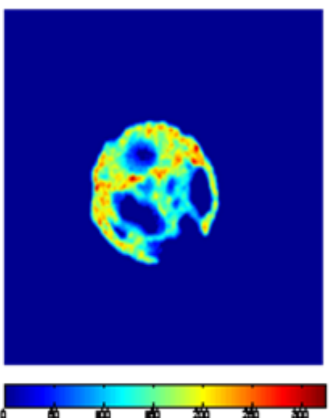
PSII

Merged

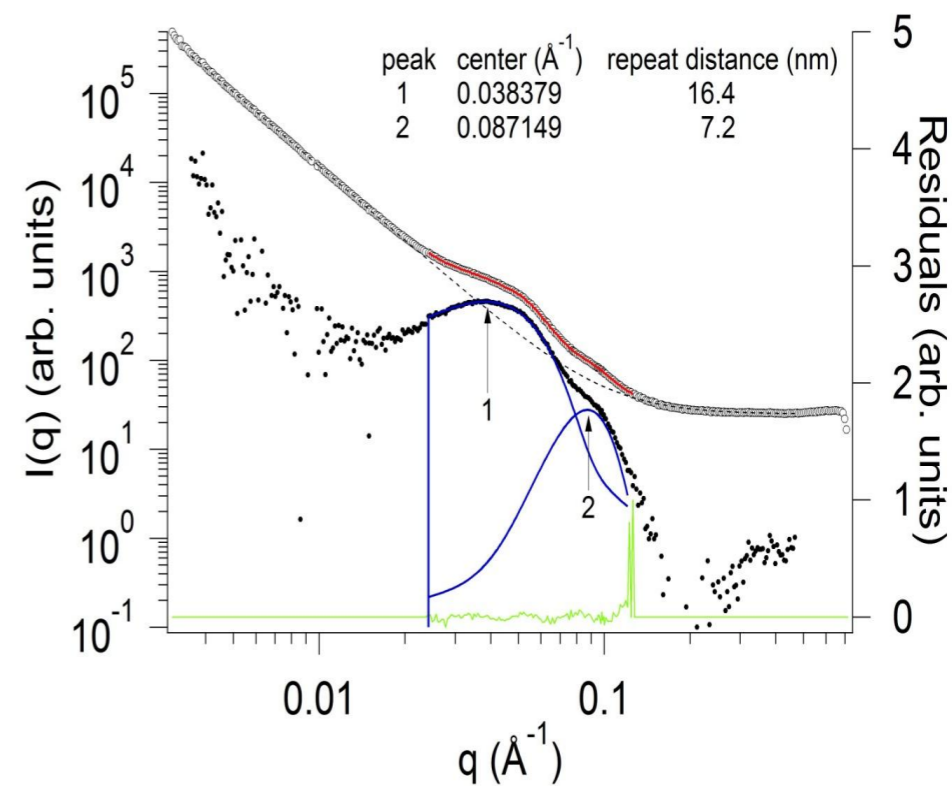
CR118



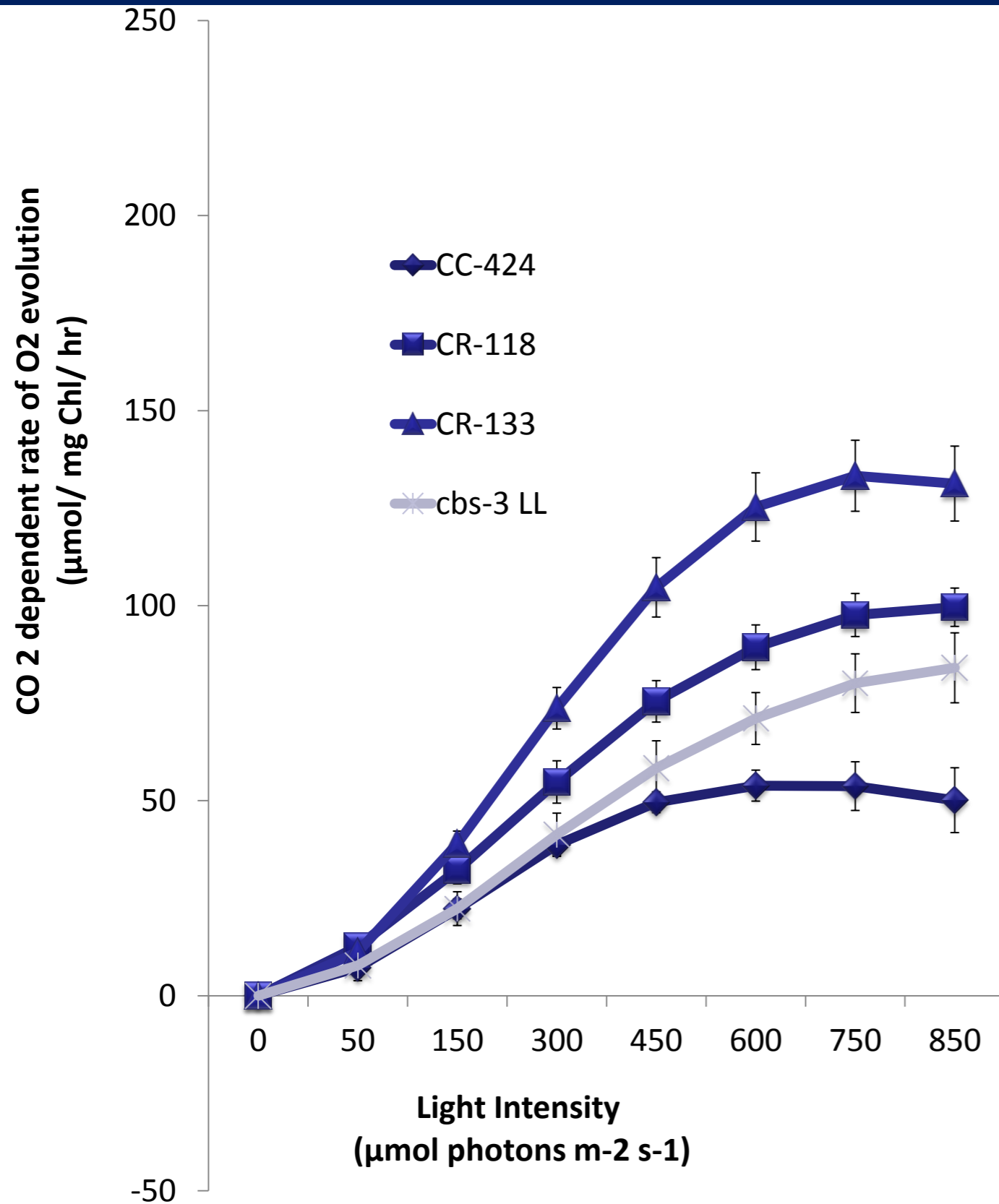
CR133



High resolution hyperspectral imaging and SANS of LHC, PSII and membrane distribution



Transgenics with intermediate antennae sizes have the highest (2.5 X WT) photosynthetic rates at saturating light



CR-133; Chl a/b = 4.9 } *Intermediate antennae*
CR-118; Chl a/b = 4.0 }

cbs3; No chl b *Smallest antennae*

Wild type; Chl a/b = 2.2 *Largest antennae*

Similar results were obtained when photosynthesis is expressed on a cell number rather than chlorophyll basis

Thank you

LANL

Sangeeta Negi



DDPSC

Zoe Perrine



Howard Berg
Anil Kumar
(not pictured)

Sandia National Lab

Jerilyn Timlin



Aaron Collins



Oak Ridge National Lab

Volker Urban

Hugh O'Neill

Brad O'Dell

