## Towards photosynthesis-driven H<sub>2</sub> production using O<sub>2</sub>-tolerant [NiFe]hydrogenases

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Photoystem I releases electrons at a sufficiently low redox potential (ca. -450 mV) that allows the direct reduction of protons to molecular hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>). The latter process is catalyzed by the metalloenzyme hydrogenase. However, most hydrogenases are extremely sensitive to even traces of  $O_2$ . This feature makes them unusable for the direct connection to the oxygenic photosynthesis.

Fortunately, some microbes are able to energize their aerobic respiration chain with electrons derived from the oxidation of molecular hydrogen. This facultative process is mediated by the so-called "oxygen-tolerant" [NiFe]-hydrogenases, which are heterodimeric proteins containing multiple cofactors that require a sophisticated maturation machinery.

By genetic engineering, we have coupled *in vitro* the O<sub>2</sub>-tolerant membrane-bound [NiFe]-hydrogenase from *Ralstonia eutropha* to photosystem I from *Synechocystis* PCC6803 in a way that allows efficient electron transfer between both components. In fact, upon illumination and by using a sacrificial electron donor, the PS I –hydrogenase fusion produced  $H_2$  rate that significantly exceeded those of comparable systems.

These results represent a significant step for implementation of a functional PS Ihydrogenase hybrid complex in a cyanobacterium that is able to produce  $H_2$  directly from the light-dependent process of water oxidation.

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