



Biomanufacturing Performance and Transcriptomic Response of Engineered *Escherichia coli* in Simulated and Spaceflight Variable Gravity

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Introduction

Current Human Presence in Space

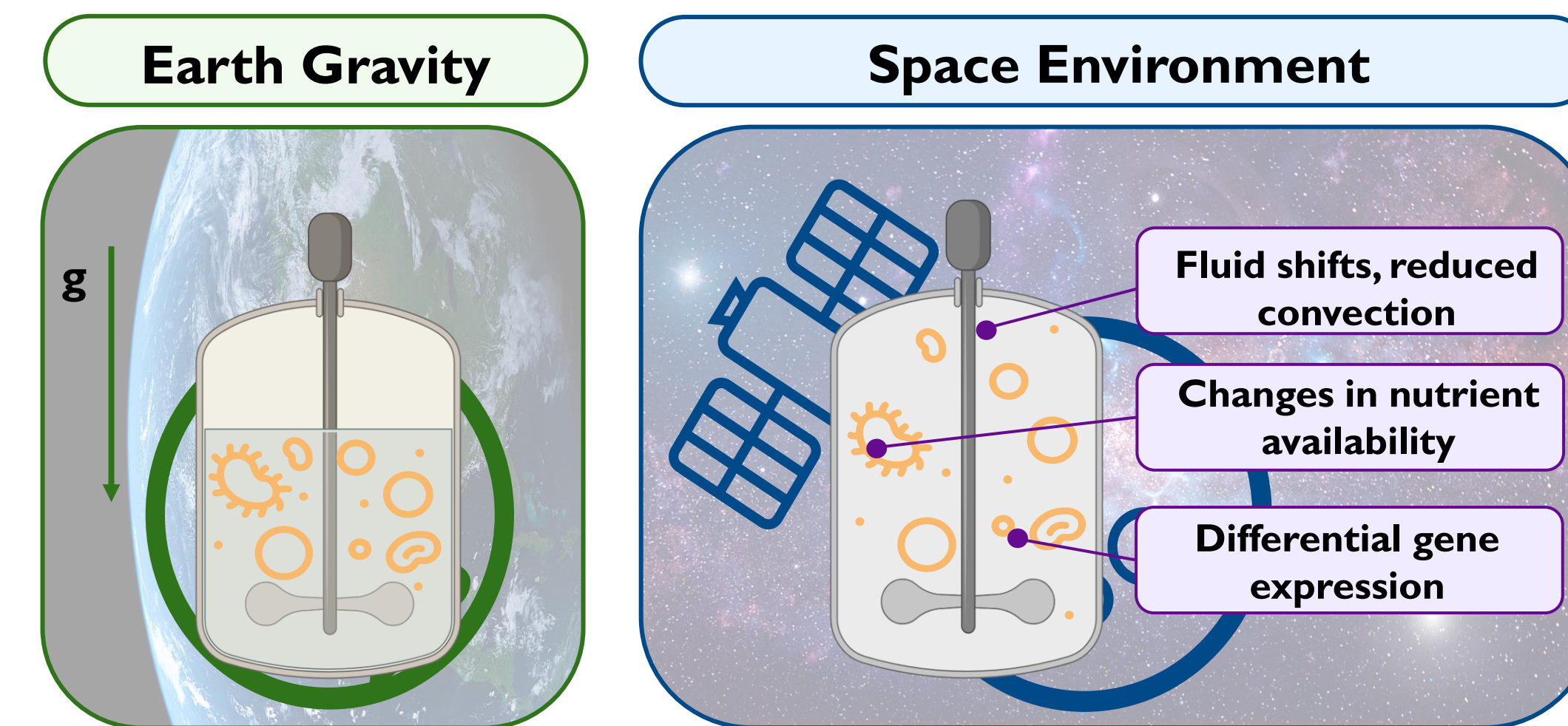
- Requires access to medicine, nutrients, and fuel
- Is expensive and time-consuming to resupply

Future Human Presence in Space

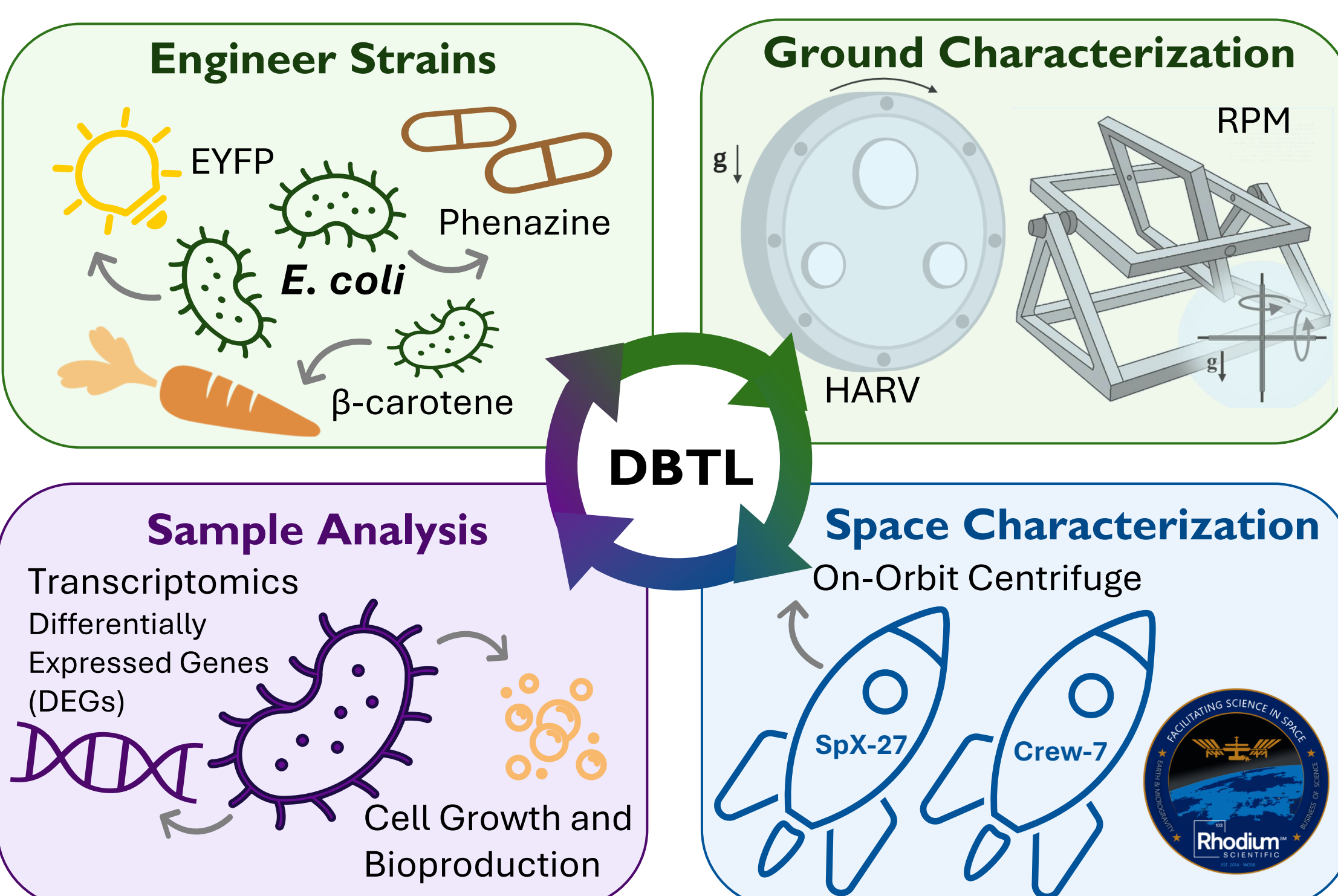
- Includes Moon and Mars mission support
- Calls for *In Situ* Resource Utilization (ISRU)

Biomanufacturing for Human Presence in Space

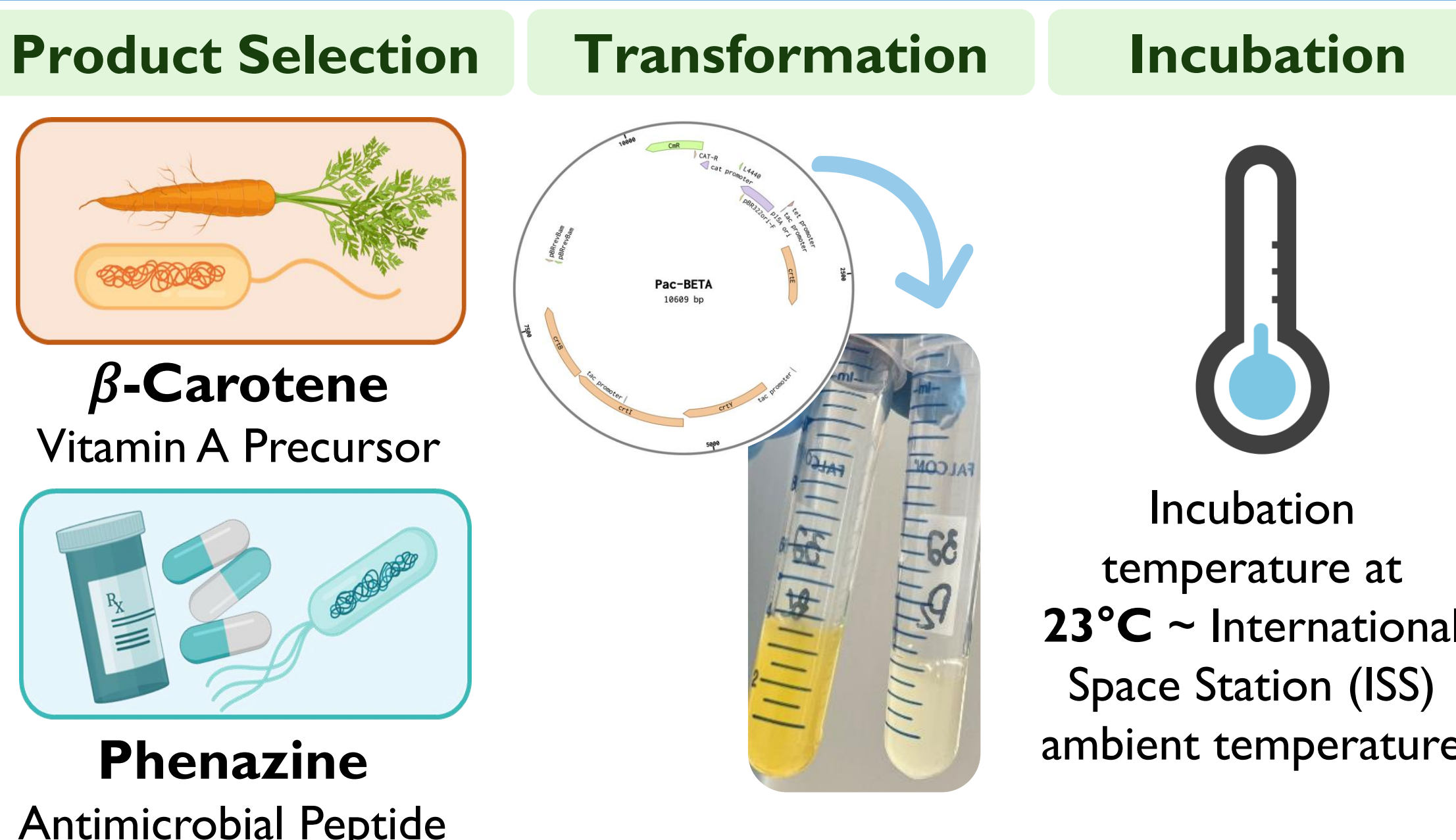
- Reduces cost and accessibility concerns



Workflow

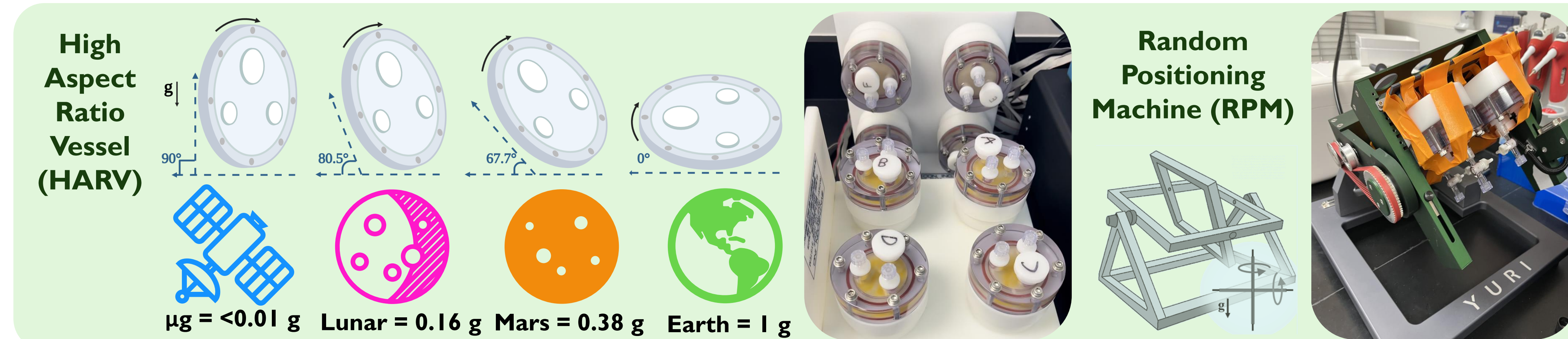


Methods

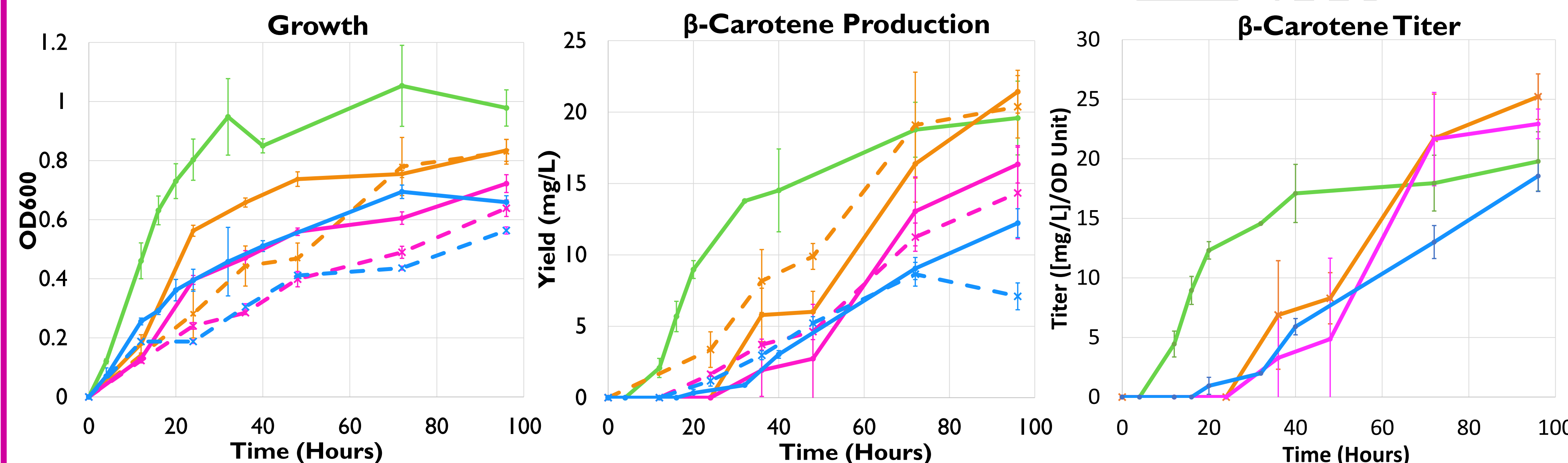


Lab-Based Characterizations (Simulated Variable Gravity)

Methods for Generating Low Shear Modeled Microgravity (LSMMG):

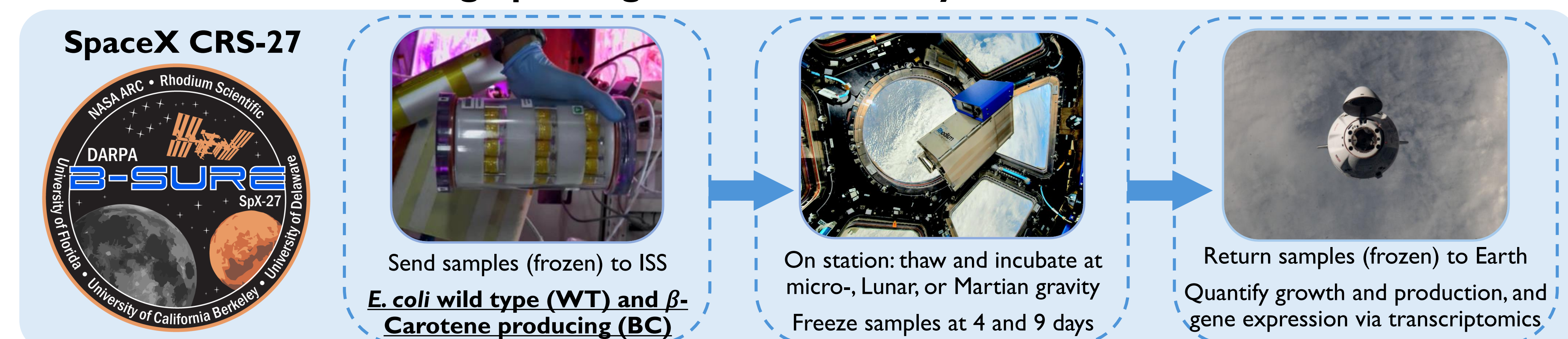


Low Shear Modeled Microgravity and Simulated Variable Gravity Results:

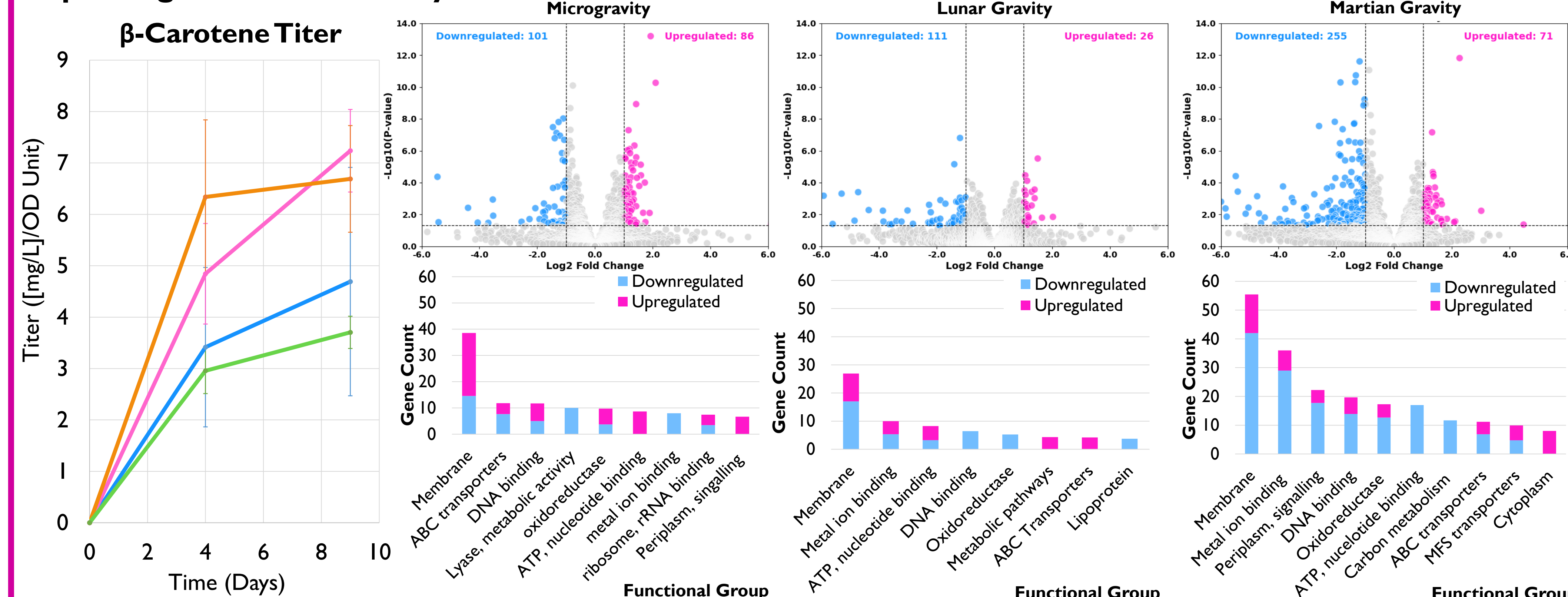


Space Characterizations (Spaceflight Variable Gravity)

Method for Characterizing Spaceflight Variable Gravity:

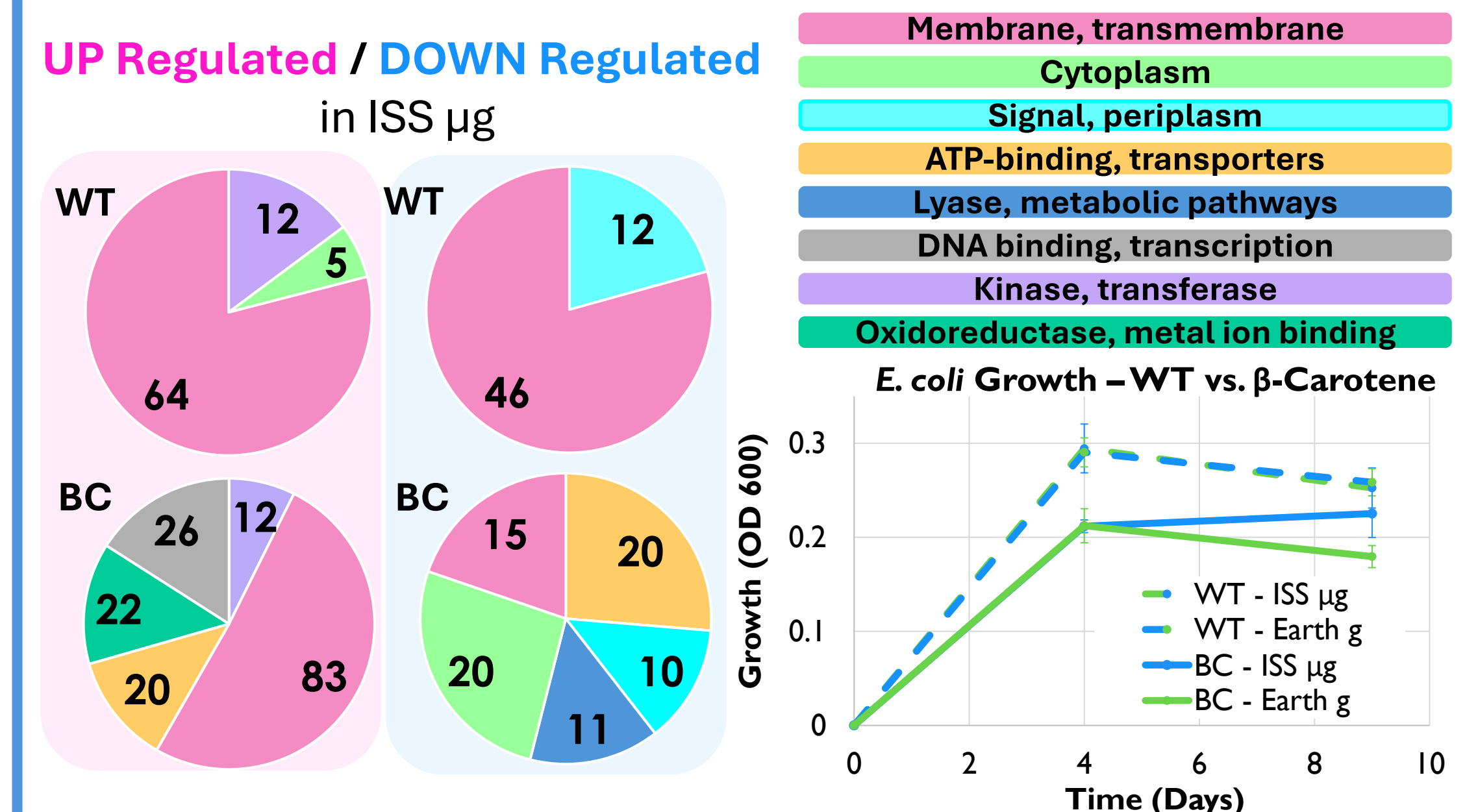


Spaceflight Variable Gravity Results:

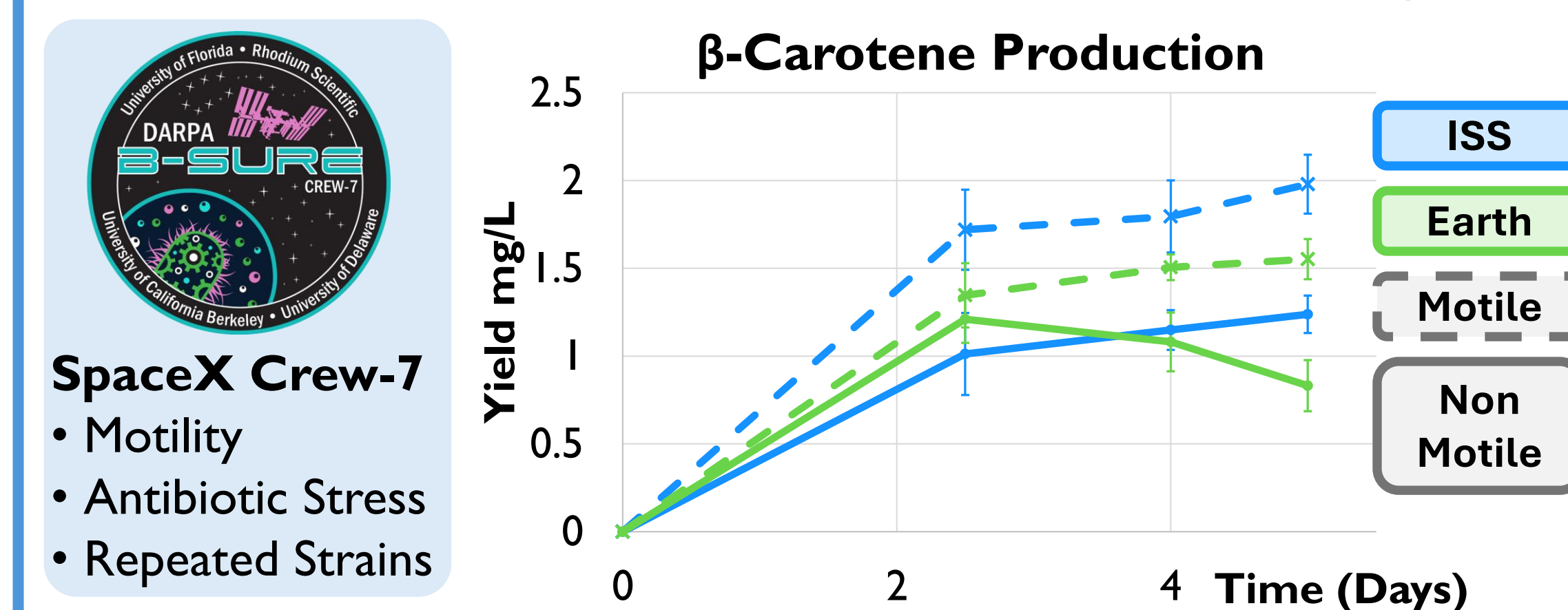


Towards Improving Performance

Spaceflight DEGs of WT vs. Engineered Strain:



Additional Cell Factors on Biomanufacturing:



Conclusions and Ongoing Work

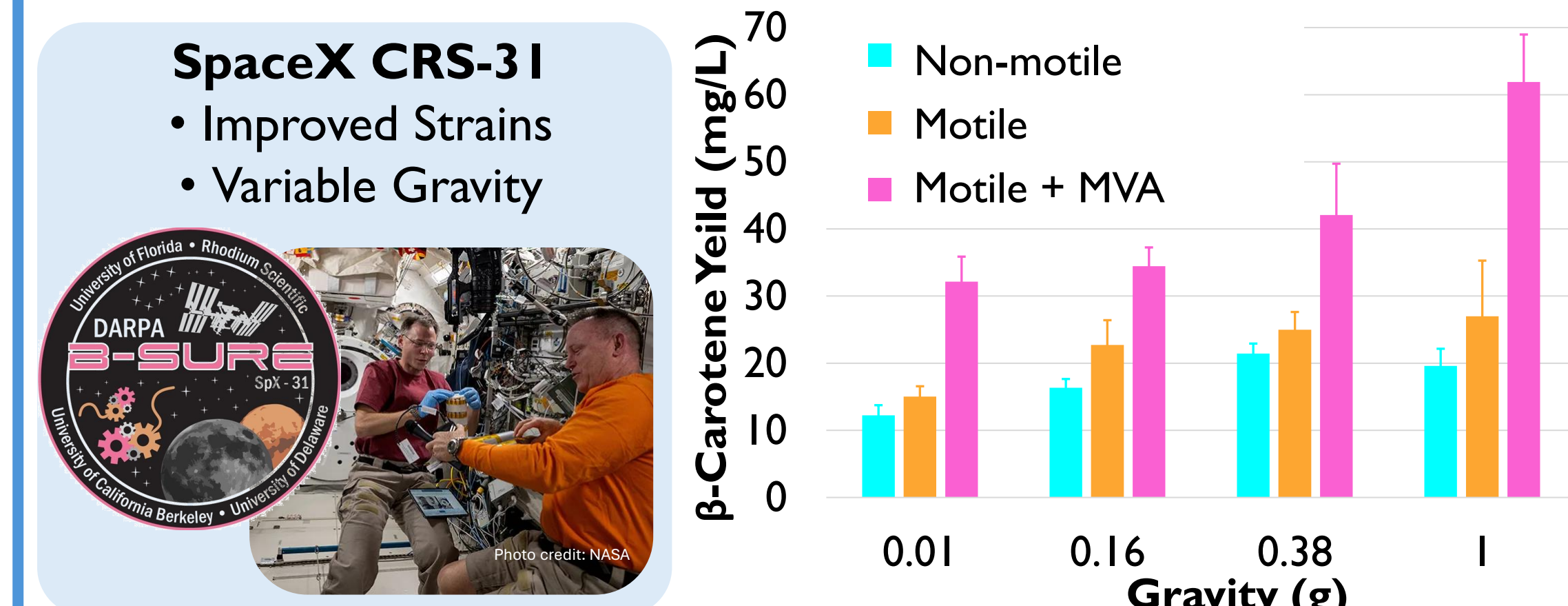
LSMMG:

- HARV and RPM models show that growth and bioproduction decrease with gravity level: Earth, Mars, Moon, and Microgravity

Spaceflight:

- Confirmed that HARV and RPM capture improved bioproduction in Mars and Moon gravity compared to microgravity
- Motility increases biomanufacturing performance in microgravity

Current work:



Acknowledgements and Contact

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