

## **All major types of nutrition and metabolism evolved among prokaryotes: they are the ultimate biochemists**

The prokaryotes exhibit some unique modes of nutrition as well as **every type** of nutrition found in eukaryotes.

### **Major Modes of Nutrition:**

Prokaryotes exhibit a great diversity in how they obtain the necessary resources (energy and carbon) to synthesize organic compounds.

- Some obtain energy from light (phototrophs), while others use chemicals taken from the environment (chemotrophs).
- Many can utilize  $\text{CO}_2$  as a carbon source (autotrophs) and others require at least one organic nutrient as a carbon source (heterotrophs).

Depending upon the energy source and the carbon source, prokaryotes have **four** possible nutritional modes:

- 1. Photoautotrophs:** Use light energy to synthesize organic compounds from  $\text{CO}_2$  – Includes the cyanobacteria. (Actually all photosynthetic eukaryotes fit in this category.)
- 2. Chemoautotrophs:** Require only  $\text{CO}_2$  as a carbon source and obtain energy by oxidizing inorganic compounds. This mode of nutrition is unique only to certain prokaryotes.
- 3. Photoheterotrophs:** Use light to generate ATP from an organic carbon source. This mode of nutrition is unique only to certain prokaryotes.
- 4. Chemoheterotrophs:** Must obtain organic molecules for energy and as a source of carbon. Found in many bacteria as well as most eukaryotes.

## Potential Microbial Metabolic Processes:

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e- donor	e- acceptor	C source	Organisms
<b>Autolithotrophy</b>			
H <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen oxidizers
HS <sup>-</sup> , S <sup>0</sup> , S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur oxidizers
Fe <sup>+2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Iron oxidizers
Mn <sup>+2</sup>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Manganese oxidizers
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrifiers
HS <sup>-</sup> , S <sup>0</sup> , S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Denitrifying/S-oxidizers
H <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen oxidizers
H <sub>2</sub>	S <sup>0</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfate Reducers (SRBs)
H <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Methanogens & Acetogens
<b>Heteroorganotrophy</b>			
Org.C	O <sub>2</sub>	Org.C	Aerobic Heterotrophy
Org.C	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Org.C	Denitrifiers
Org.C	S <sup>0</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	Org.C	Sulfate Reducers (SRBs)
Org.C	Org.C	Org.C	Fermenters
<b>Methylotrophy</b>			
CH <sub>4</sub> , (C-1's)	O <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	CH <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , CO	Methane (C-1) oxidizers

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