

## Flavins, redox potentials and reactive oxygen species

K. PI<sup>1</sup>, E. MARKELOVA<sup>1</sup>, P. VAN CAPPELLEN<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ecohydrology Research Group, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences and Water Institute, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, N2L 3G1, Canada

(\*Correspondence: pvc@uwaterloo.ca)

Flavins are a major class of redox-active exudates secreted by microorganisms under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions [1]. Here we present evidence that flavins may (1) control redox potential ( $E_H$ ) measurements even at very low, sub-micromolar concentrations, and (2) catalyze the oxidation of As(III). The experimental data were acquired in controlled experiments using both commercially available flavins and natural compounds released by *Shewanella oneidensis* MR-1. Time series  $E_H$  values were obtained with a conventional Pt electrode.

In a series of experiments of increasing biogeochemical complexity, the successive addition of groundwater solutes, aqueous metabolites ( $O_2$ , nitrate and lactate), bacteria (*S. oneidensis* MR-1) and goethite resulted in a redox cascade with  $E_H$  values ranging from +500 to -350 mV (SHE). Between +300 and -300 mV, low concentrations of flavins secreted by *S. oneidensis* MR-1 controlled the response of the Pt electrode [2]. The observed  $E_H$  range coincided with the measured difference in  $E_H$  between the oxidized and reduced forms of flavins. We thus propose that flavins, and other redox-active exudates, help explain the relatively low  $E_H$  values recorded under nitrate-reducing conditions in water-saturated environments.

Our experimental data further provide evidence that reduced flavins are able to generate reactive oxygen species, such as  $H_2O_2$ , and possibly oxygen radicals, when exposed to  $O_2$ . Flavins may therefore significantly promote the mineralization of organic compounds and the oxidation of reduced metals and metalloids [3, 4]. In support of this hypothesis, we present preliminary evidence that the addition of reduced flavins to aerated solutions greatly accelerates the oxidation of As(III) to As(V).

[1] Marsili *et al.* (2008) *PNAS* **105**, 3968-3973. [2] Markelova *et al.* (2017) *Env. Chem.* doi: 10.1071/EN17158. [3] Bae & Lee (2013) *GCA* **114**, 144-155. [4] Massey (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* **269**, 22459-22462.