

Integrating Microbial Radioresistance into MELiSSA

Pathways Towards Opportunistic Radiation Shielding for Deep Space Exploration

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How do you imagine the space-rated Spirulina Food Production Unit of MELiSSA?

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Plastic bag (NASA)



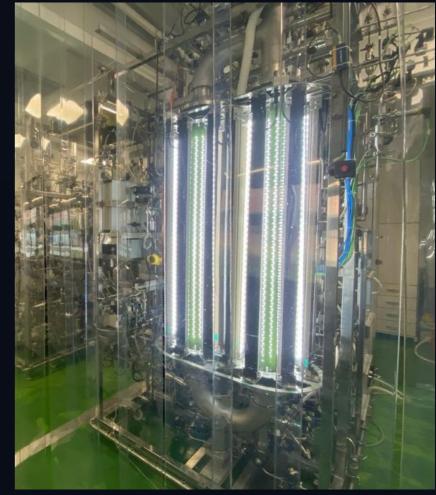
Adapted VEGGIE (NASA)



Panel (IRS Stuttgart)

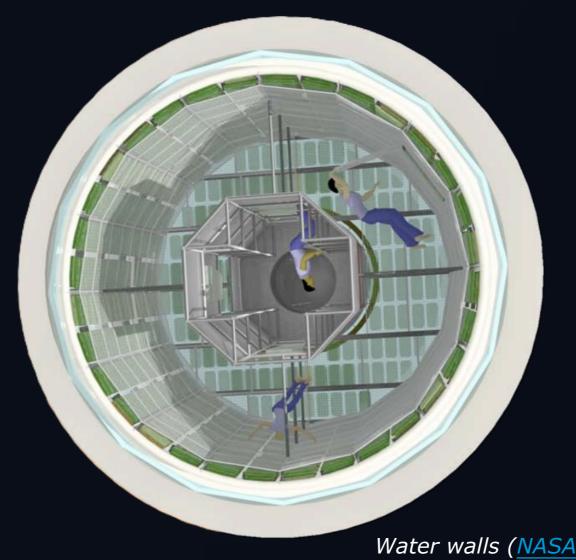


Intensified panel photobioreactors (Algosolis)



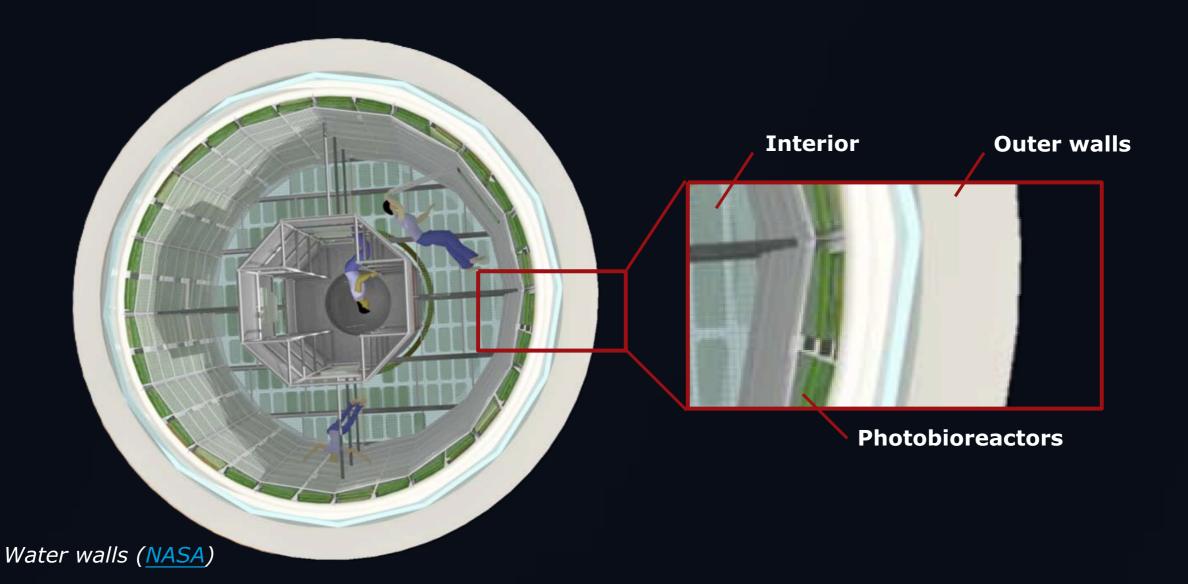
C4a 83L airlift bioreactor (MPP)

What if it looked like this?

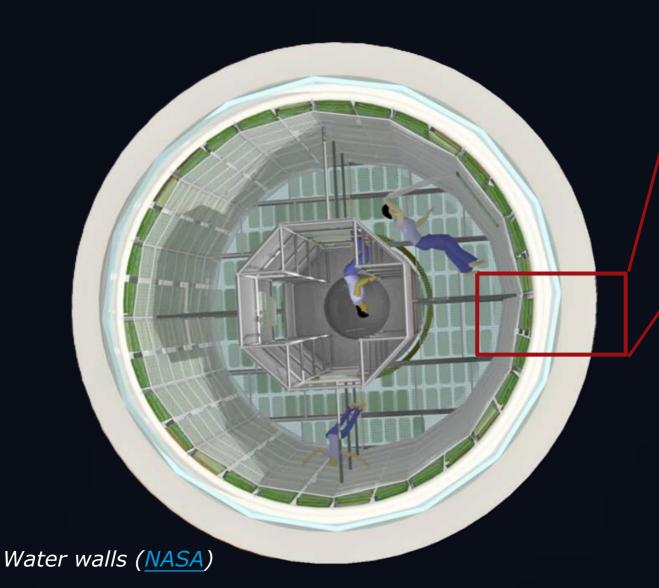


Water walls (NASA)

What if it looked like this?

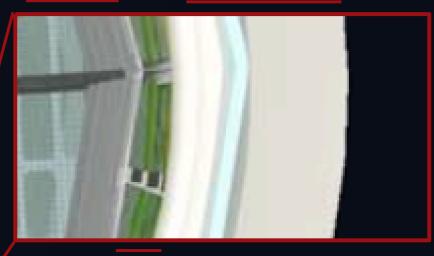


What if it looked like this?



Interior

Outer walls



Photobioreactors

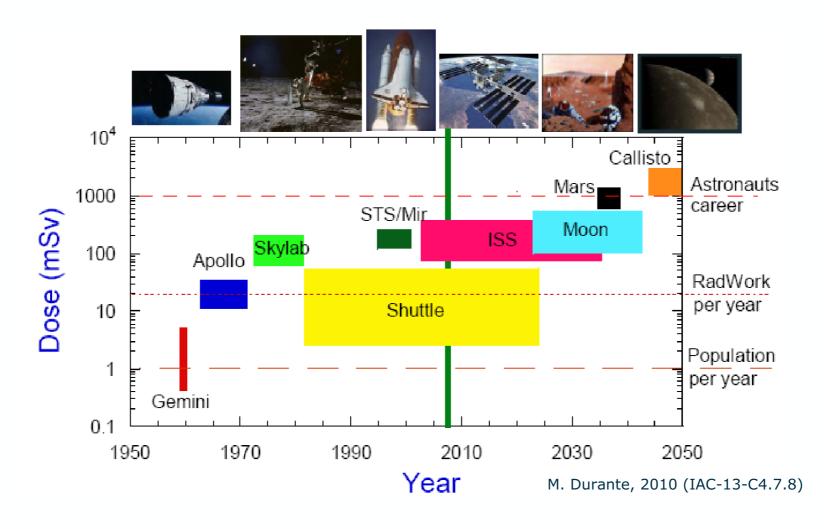
Issues:

- Radiation shielding ?
- Illumination ?
- Harvesting & maintenance?
- Centralisation?
- Sizing ?
- etc...

Derisking MELISSA?

Radiation in deep space – A hazard for all beings

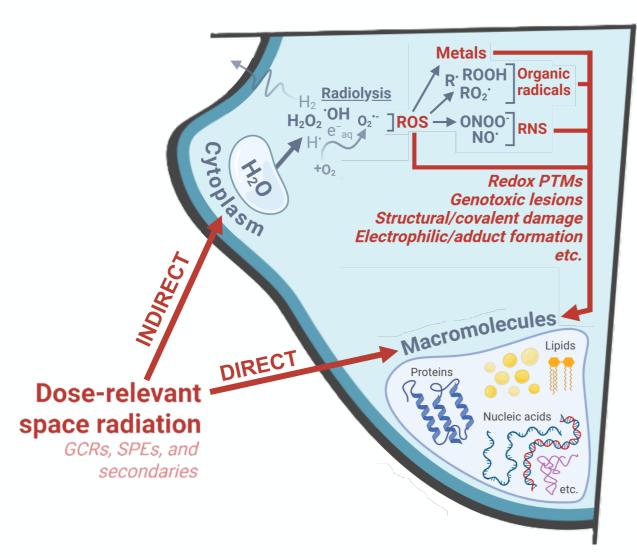




→ Microorganisms of the MELiSSA loop, much like astronauts, will suffer from the increased radiation dose.

Radiation in deep space – Sensitivity of microorganisms





Resistance pathways:

- DNA repair, nucleoid compaction, redundancy
- Spores, dessication, endolithic dormancy
- Pigments, antioxidants, metallic ion shields
- Community protection (e.g. biofilms)
- Membrane adaptations
- etc.

Innate resistance of selected MELiSSA strains is already high. However, is it **high enough** to:

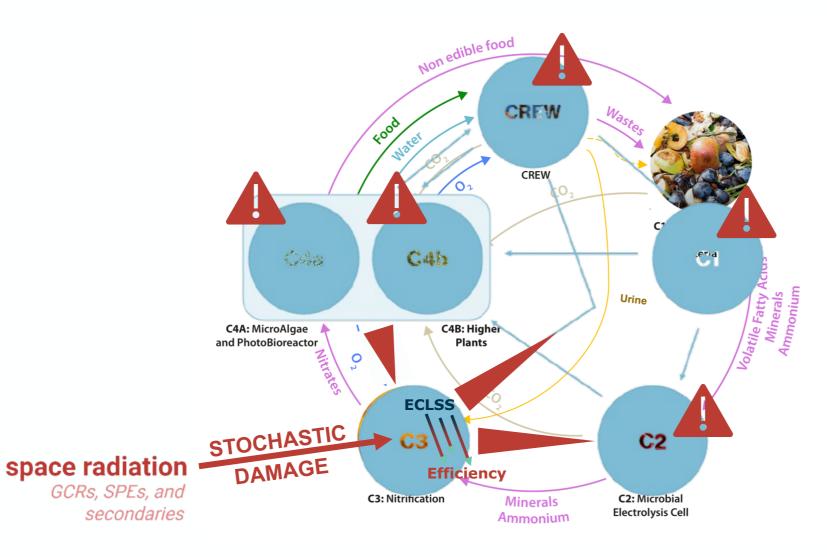
- Tackle unforeseen **stochastic damage** in cells?
- Derisk MELiSSA >< Physiochemical ECLSS?

ECLSS = Environmental Control and Life Support Systems

Radiation in deep space – Danger for interconnected BLSS



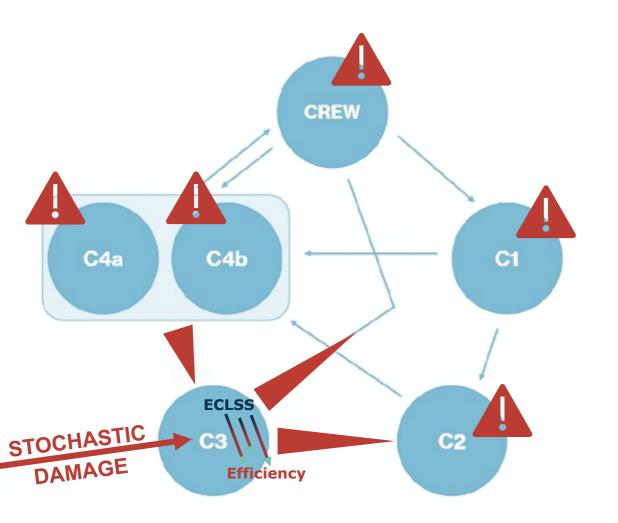
BLSS = Biological Life Support Systems

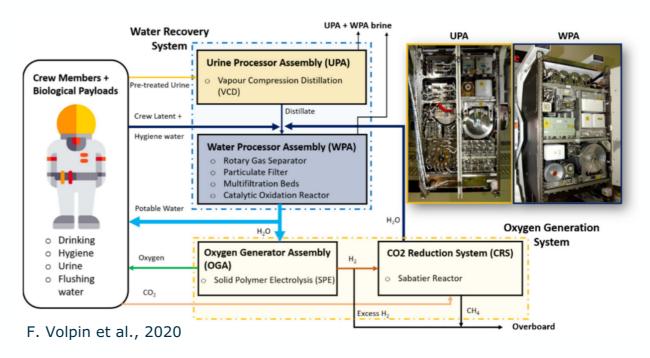


Radiation in deep space – Danger for interconnected BLSS



BLSS = Biological Life Support Systems



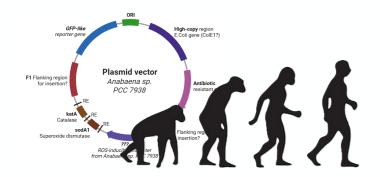


<u>Goal</u>: Derisking MELiSSA by increasing space radiation tolerance to avoid loop destabilisation by compartment failure.

Three pathways – Radio-resistance/shielding/mitigation



Enhancing <u>radioresistance</u> of the chosen microorganisms



Integrating radioshielding design in bioreactors

space radiation GCRs, SPEs, and secondaries

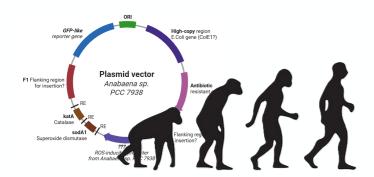
Exploiting the **radiomitigation** capacity of the biomass



Three pathways – Radio-<u>resistance</u>/shielding/mitigation



Enhancing **radioresistance** of the chosen microorganisms



03. JROS → 0N00 Redox PTMs Genotoxic lesions Structural/covalent damage Electrophilic/adduct formation

Resistance pathways:

- DNA repair, nucleoid compaction, redundancy
- Spores, dessication, endolithic dormancy
- Pigments, antioxidants, metallic ion shields
- Community protection (e.g. biofilms)
- Membrane adaptations
- etc.



Without genetic modifications:

- Directed laboratory evolution
- Natural/artificial selection

With genetic modifications:

- Enhancement of the innate radioresistance pathways
- Transfection of new traits

ROS = Reactive Oxygen Species

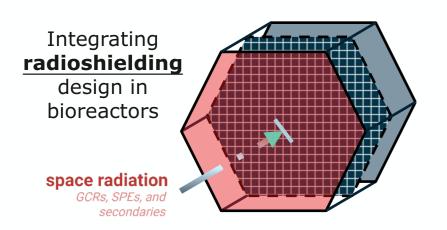


→ THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

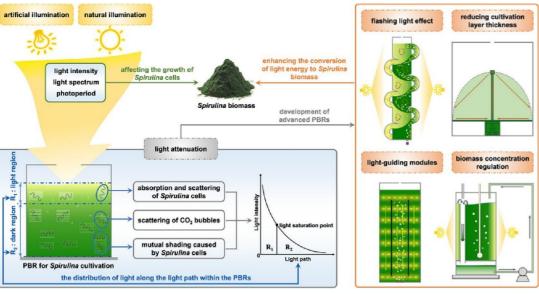
Three pathways - Radio-resistance/shielding/mitigation

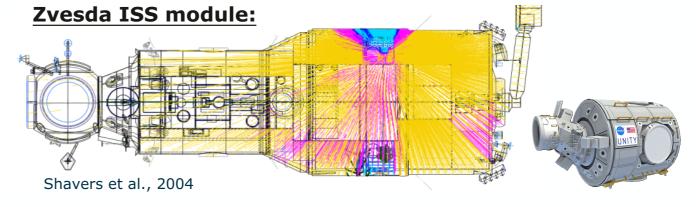


BLSS = Biological Life Support Systems



- Determining the optimal bioreactor configuration while supporting efficient BLSS.
- (2) Identifying **bioreactor materials** that support bacterial growth and radiation attenuation.





Polyethylene (Retro-fit) + ISS water walls (Node 1)

→ **Low-Z** = ↓↓ secondaries + ↓↓ particle speed

Guoyu et al., 2025

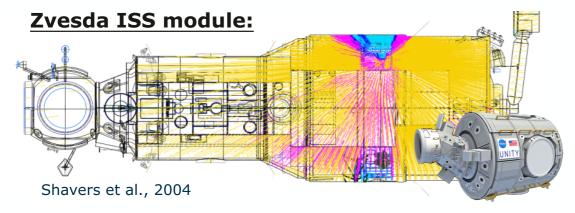
Three pathways — Radio-resistance/shielding/mitigation



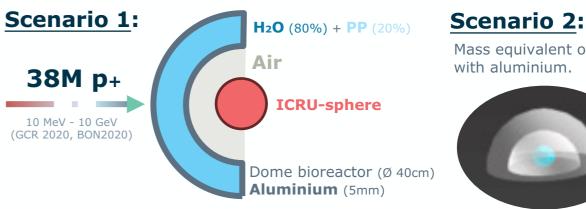
Integrating radioshielding design in bioreactors space radiation GCRs. SPEs. and

BLSS = Biological Life Support Systems ESM = Equivalent System Mass

- Determining the **optimal bioreactor configuration** while supporting efficient BLSS.
- (2) Identifying **bioreactor materials** that support bacterial growth and radiation attenuation.
- (3) **Evaluating** the resulting shielding efficiency relative to standard shielding materials (ESM).



- ✓ Polyethylene (Retro-fit) + ISS water walls (Node 1)
 - \rightarrow Low-Z = $\downarrow\downarrow$ secondaries + $\downarrow\downarrow$ particle speed
 - → PP bioreactors + Water?



Mass equivalent of S1 with aluminium.



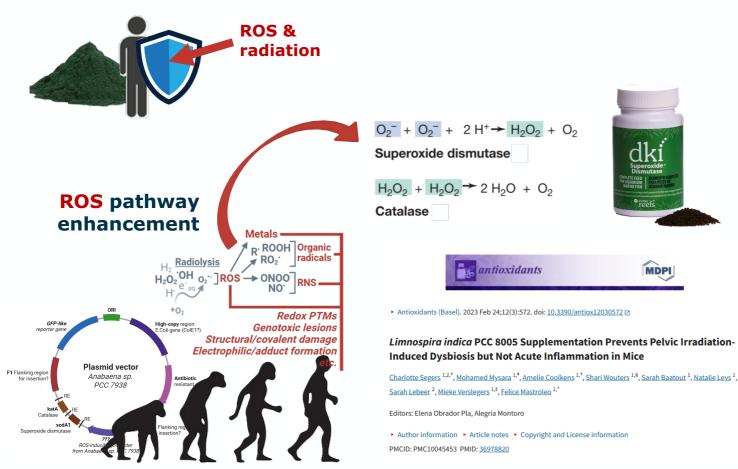
Results: S1: $\frac{124 \text{ mSv}}{52}$: $\frac{124 \text{ mSv}}{134 \text{ mSv}}$ ($\sigma < 0.9 \%$), $\frac{7\%}{11\%}$ from neutrons

Three pathways - Radio-resistance/shielding/mitigation



Exploiting the <u>radiomitigation</u> capacity of the biomass

Use the produced biomass as **antioxidant agent** for the other MELiSSA compartments (incl. C5!)



Benefits:

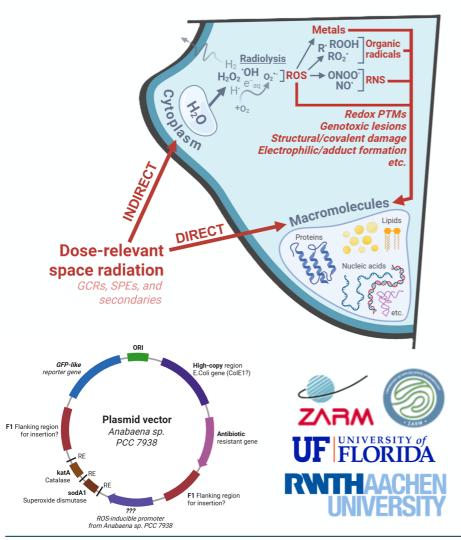
- ↑ **Safety** (↓ single-fault failure risks).
- ↑ **Reliability** for mission requirements.
- ↓ **Shielding** ESM needed.
- Opportunistic radioshielding and mitigation for astronauts.
- → De-risks MELiSSA + ↑attractiveness

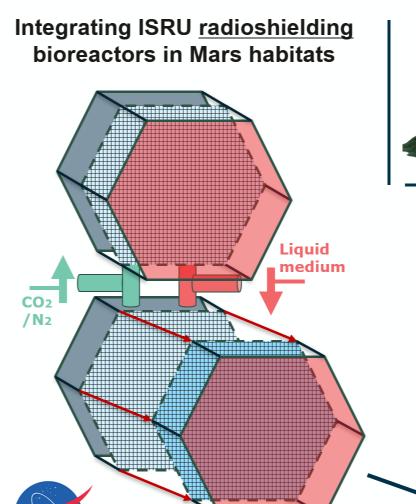
ROS = Reactive Oxygen Species

Integration example – *Mars ISRU Bioreactors PhD*



Enhancing radioresistance in Anabaena





Regolith renewal

esa

Evaluating the <u>radiomitigation</u> capacity of the biomass











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Thank you!

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