

The use of biotechnology to upcycle plastic wastes into new bioplastics

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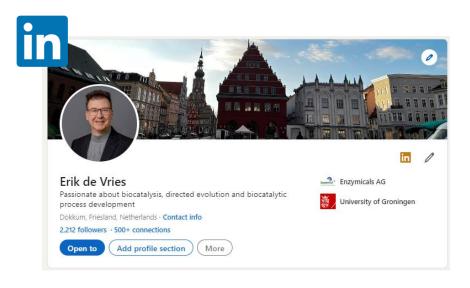
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Introduction





www.linkedin.com/in/erik-de-vries/

- CEO of Enzymicals AG, Greifswald, Germany
- Career in Biotech >20 years
- Alumnus of Codexis, Purolite, Amyris, Dottikon



upPE-T

www.enzymicals.com

- Biotech firm that develops biocatalytic processes for pharma and fine chemicals
- Enzyme discovery and optimization







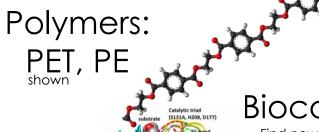
UpPE-T - Our approach





Diversity

- DNA databases
- Metagenome
- Cell collections

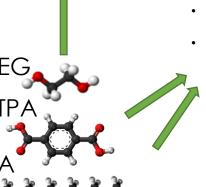


Biocatalysis

- Find new enzymes
- Protein engineering
- Enzyme cascades
- **Process Development**
- Isolation procedures
- Efficiency improvements

Polymerize EG to green solvent PEG

- Process development
- Optimal chain length distribution
- Commercial applications
- Solvent for upPE-T bioplastic extraction



Modify A and TPA using biocatalysis

- Develop into nutrients for fermentations to PHBV bioplastic
- Other value-added compounds



PHBV Bioplastic development

Monomers from PET: EG, TPA

Fragments from PE: A

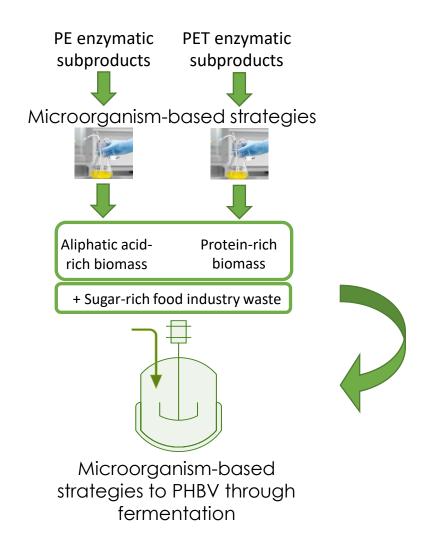






W upPE-T - Our approach



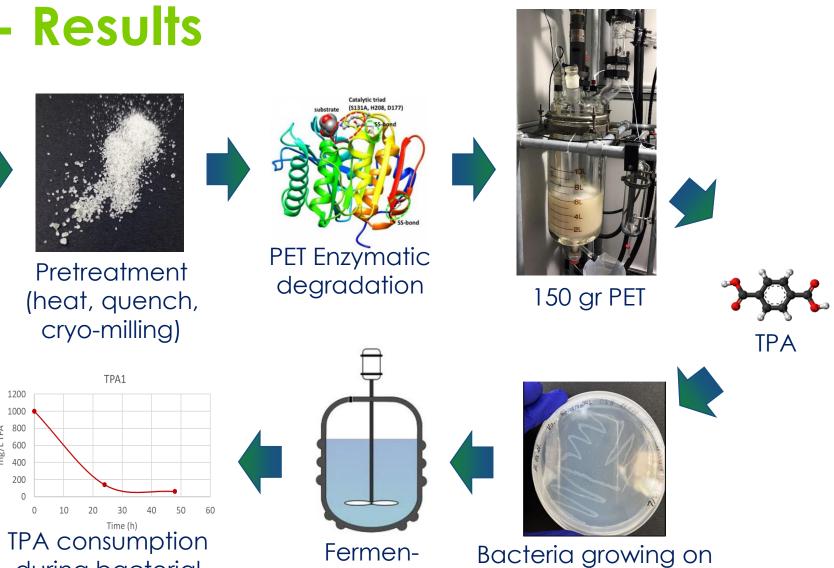


Conditioning of enzymatic degradation products to obtain nutrients for microorganisms producing PHBV and a 'green' solvent for PHBV extraction

Modulation of PHBV chemical content and properties using different feed strategies in the bioprocess



UpPE-T - Results PET bottles Bioplastic (PHAs)



tation



during bacterial

growth

TPA carbon source



Nature saves Nature



Polyethylene:



PET:

- Ideonella sakaiensis PETase found in soil sample from PET recycling facility
- LCC PETase ("Carbios enzyme") was identified in Leaf and branch compost





Forschungsartikel

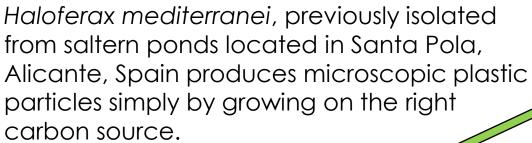
Discovery and Genetic Code Expansion of a Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Hydrolase from the Human Saliva Metagenome for the Degradation and Bio-Functionalization of PET





Nature saves Nature





51 nm

Ratio Hydroxybutyrate/hydroxyvalerate can be modulated, giving bioplastics with different properties.

Strain	Carbon Source	Type of PHA (mol %	Cultivation Mode	DCW (g L ⁻¹)	PHA (g L ⁻¹)	PHA/CDW (%)
Haloferax mediterranei DSM 1411	25% pretreated vinasse	PHBV (12.4%3HV)	Flask		19.7	70.0
Haloferax mediterranei DSM 1411	50% pretreated vinasse	PHBV (14.1%3HV)	Flask		17.4	66.0
Haloferax mediterranei DSM 1411	Hydrolyzed whey	PHBV (6.0% 3HV)	Batch-42L Bioreac- tor		12.2	72.8





Conclusions



- Enzymatic degradation of plastic waste is certainly possible
- There are different ways to upcycle the degradation products
 - upPE-T uses fermentation-based processes
- Bio-based plastics like PHBV offer good properties but remain too expensive
 - Using plastic waste as input may give the required cost advantage



THANK YOU

