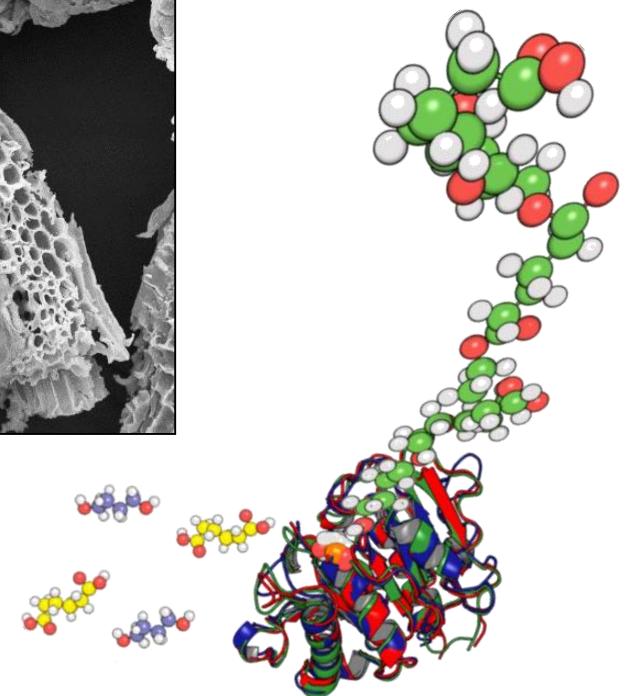
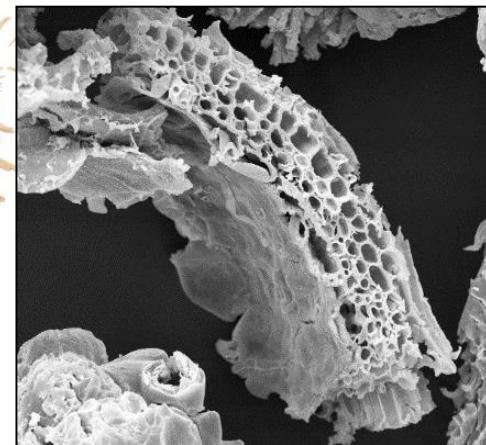


# Biorefinery: from agrifood waste to value-added chemicals



**Lucia Gardossi**

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

Dipartimento di  
Scienze Chimiche e Farmaceutiche



# The Guardian

## ***Chinese ban on plastic waste imports could see UK pollution rise***

Chinese restrictions from January will hit UK recycling efforts and risk plastic waste being stockpiled or ending up in landfill.

Analysis of customs data by Greenpeace reveals British companies have shipped more than 2.7m tonnes of plastic waste to China and Hong Kong since 2012 – two-thirds of the UK's total waste plastic exports.



<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/dec/07/chinese-ban-on-plastic-waste-imports-could-see-uk-pollution-rise>

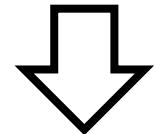
# Why bio-based and renewable polymers/plastics?

**~6% of the fossil oil used for polymers/plastics**

Natural capital cost of polymers and plastics:  
**75B\$ / year**

- **75% upstream impact** (fossil carbon extraction, processing)
- **25% downstream impact** (end life)

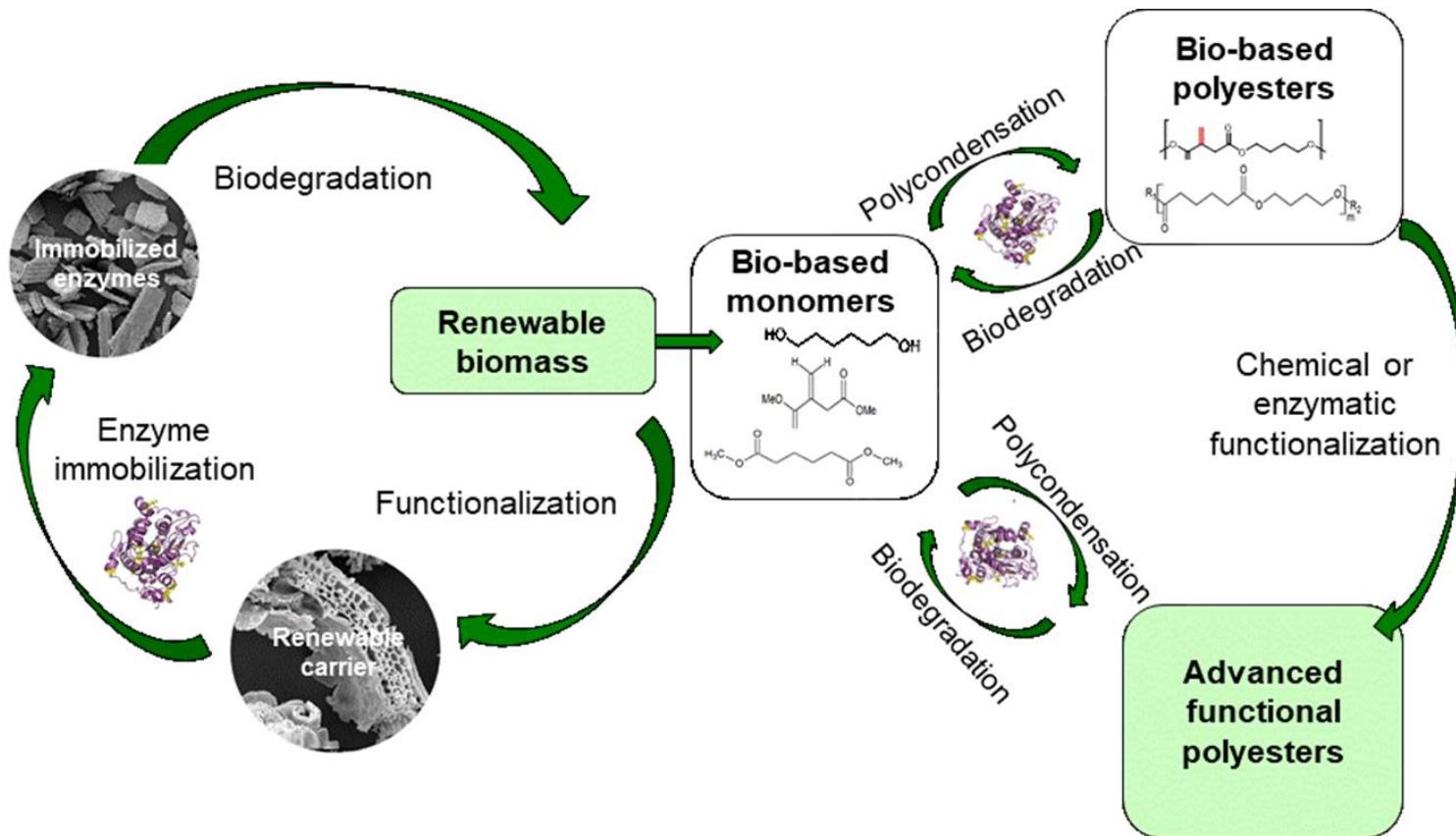
**Recycling: not always possible**



**Non-fossil, renewable polymers and materials needed**

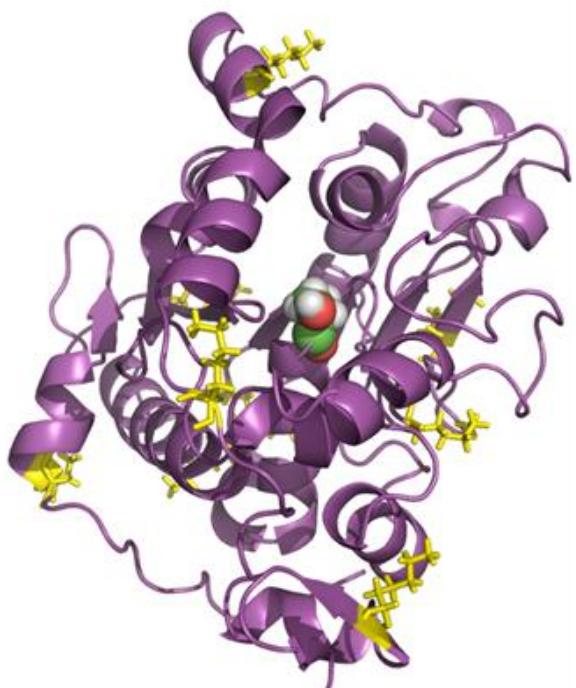


# Enzymatic strategies for developing renewable functionalized polymers and materials

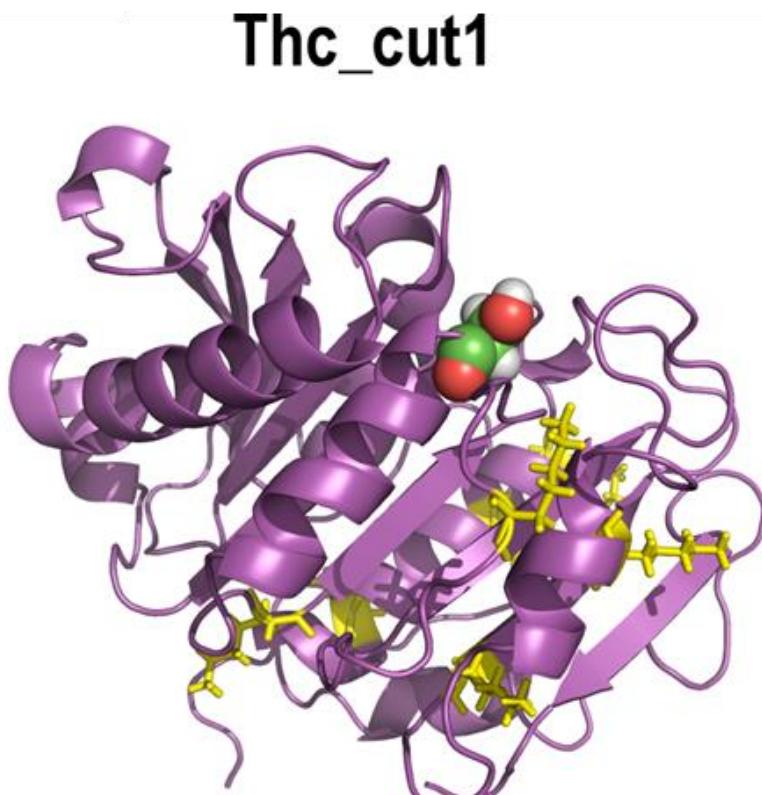


# Enzymes for the synthesis and modification/degradation of polyesters?

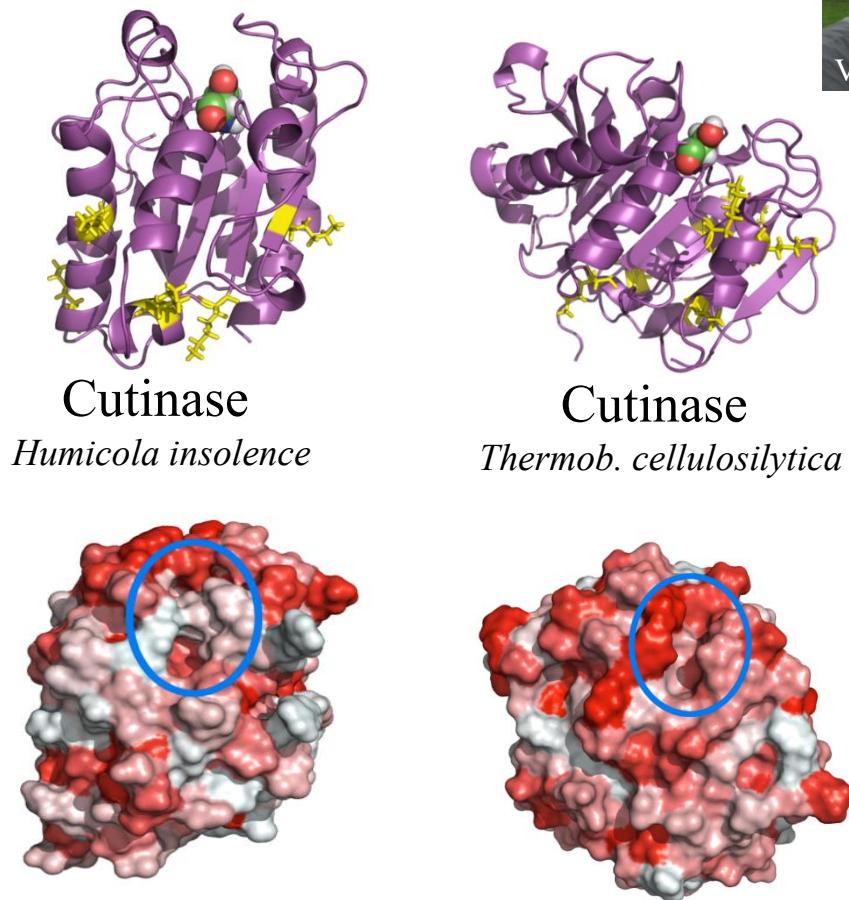
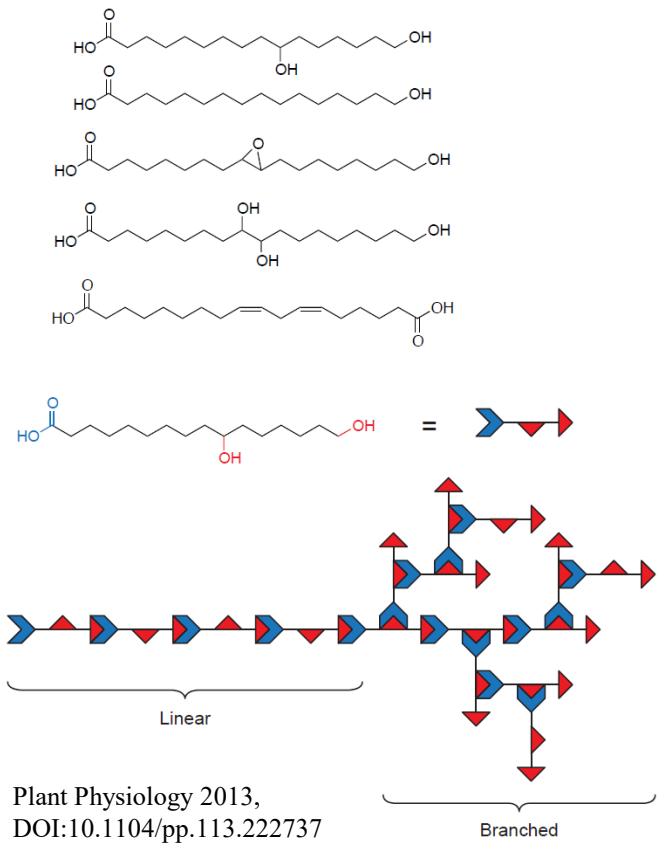
*Candida antarctica* Lipase B



*Thermobifida cellullosilytica* Cutinase 1



# Cutinases are biosynthesized by pathogenic fungi to hydrolyze plant cutin

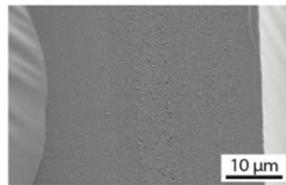


Pellis A. et al. *Catalysts* 2016, 6, 205.

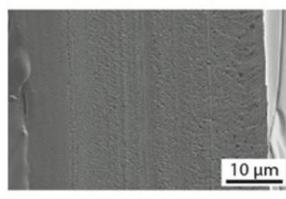
Pellis, A. et al. *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2016, 6, 3430.



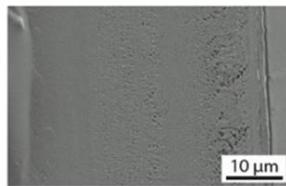
# Enzymatic controlled hydrolysis of film surface of poly(L-lactic acid)



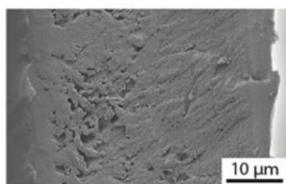
Start PLA



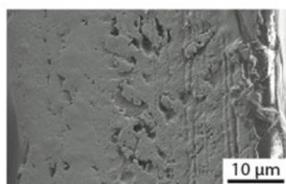
CTRL 48h



Hydro 24h

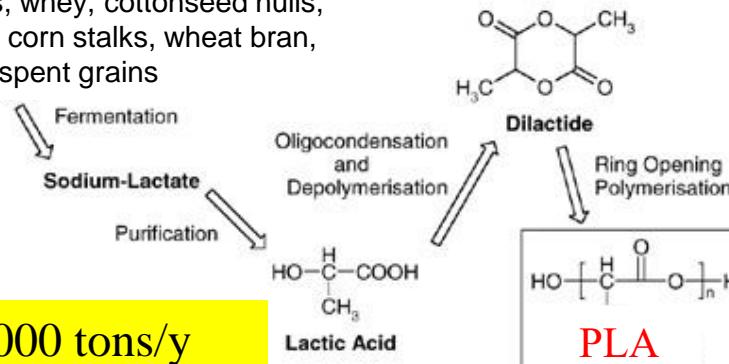


Hydro 48h



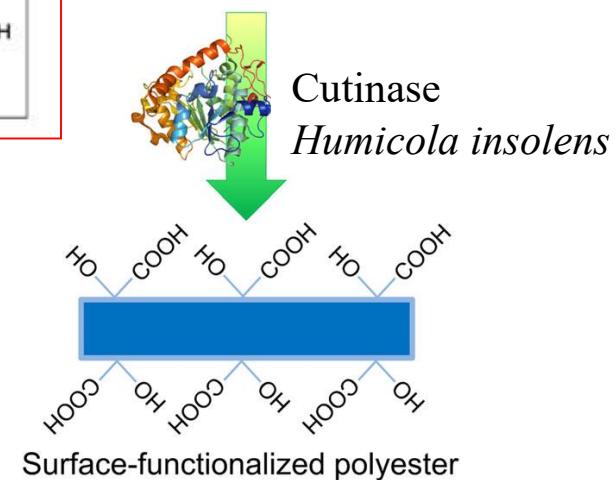
Hydro 72h

molasses, whey, cottonseed hulls,  
corn cob, corn stalks, wheat bran,  
brewer's spent grains



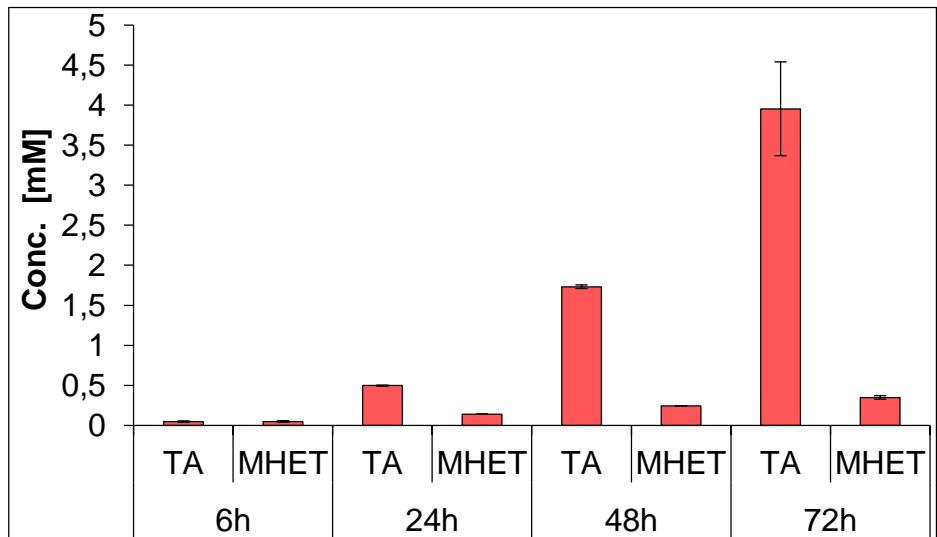
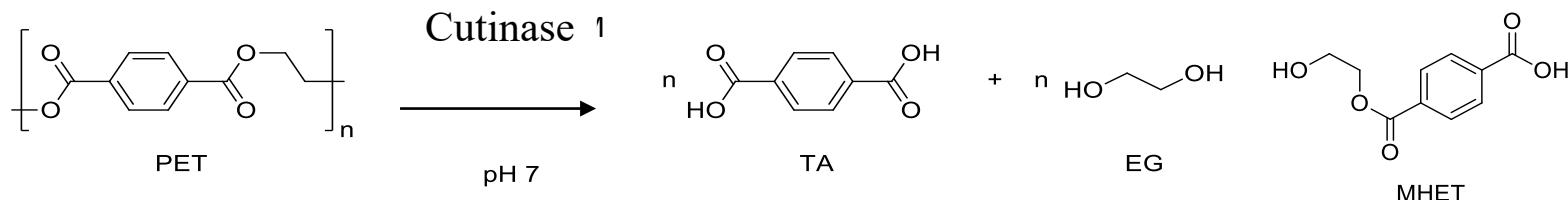
>300 000 tons/y

**PLA, film**

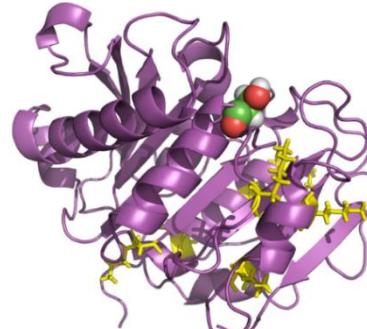
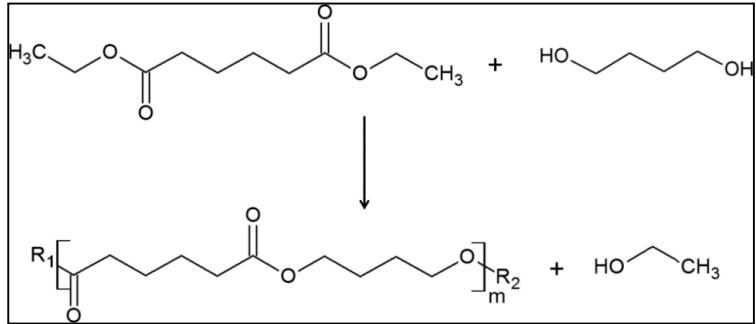


Treatment	$M_n$	$M_w$
Starting PLA	26493	188104
72h Enzymatic Hydrolysis	25874	181826

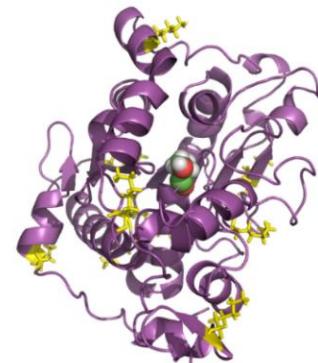
# Hydrolysis of PET catalyzed by Cutinase 1 from *Thermobifida cellulosilytica*



# Enzymatic solvent-less polycondensation: cutinase vs lipase CaLB



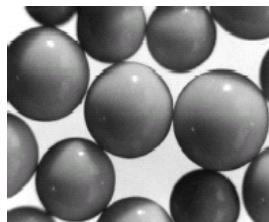
Cutinase 1  
*Thermobifida cellulosilytica*



Lipase  
*Candida antarctica*

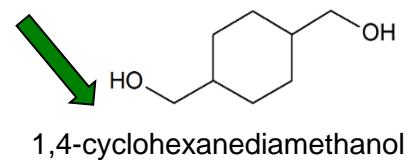
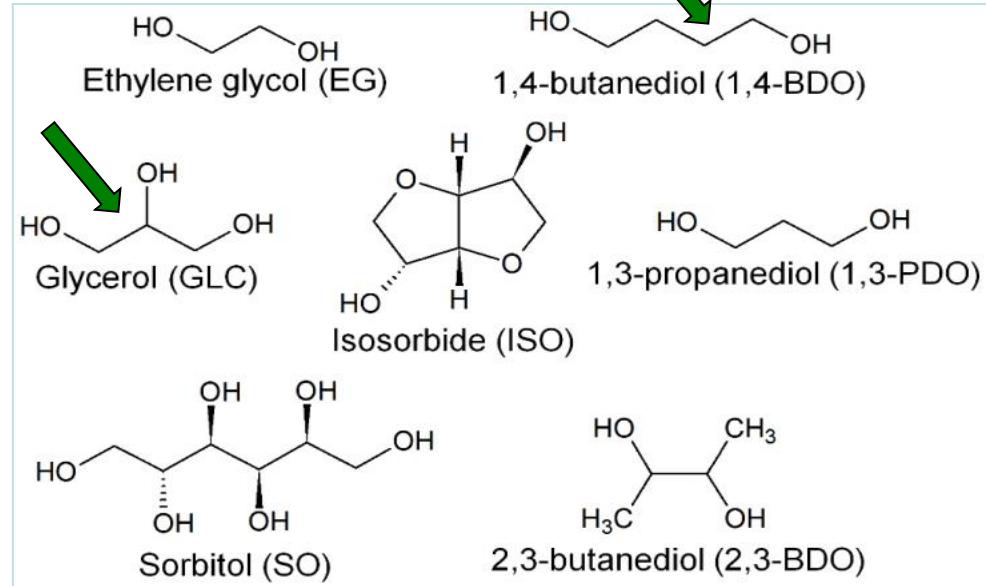
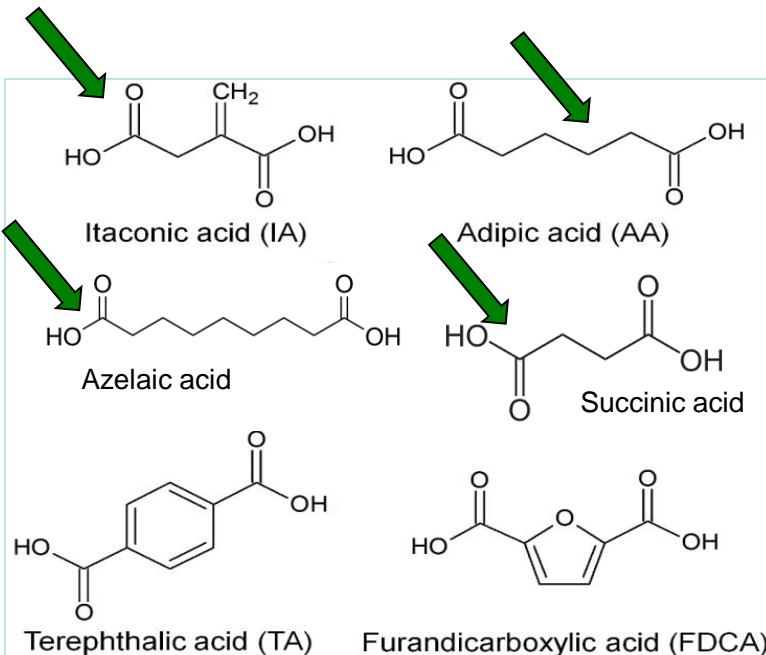
Enzyme	$M_w$	$M_n$	PD	Conversion (%)
Cutinase	1923	985	1.95	86
Lipase CaLB	6947	3162	2.22	90

10% w/w immobilized biocatalyst  
70°C, 24 h, bulk.



Methacrylic carrier  
for enzyme immobilization

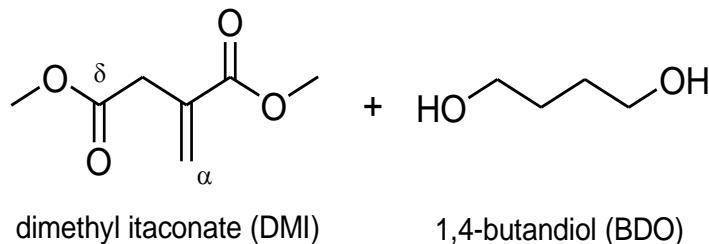
# Enzymes in polycondensation of bio-based monomers: selective, active at mild conditions, no metal catalysts



A. Pellis et al., *Polym. Int.*, 2016, 65, 861–871.

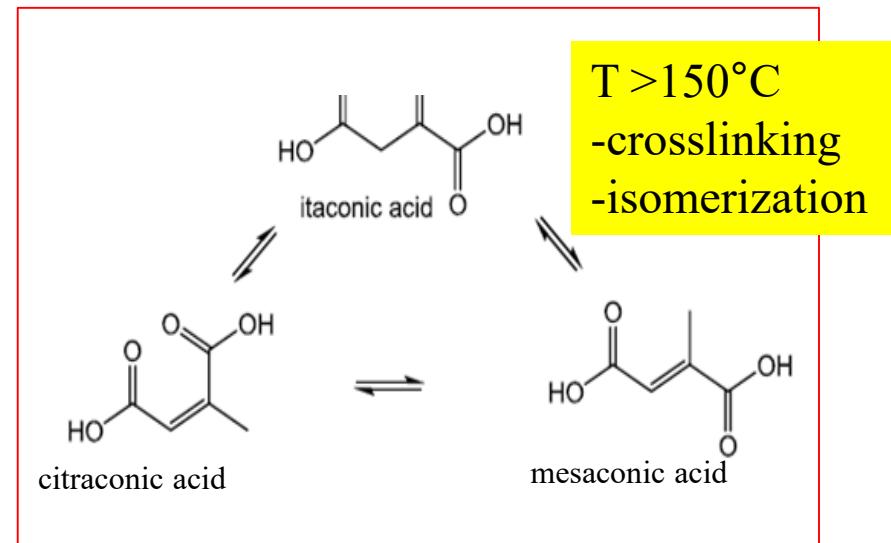
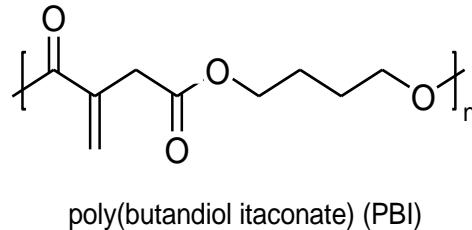
Pellis A., et al. *Trends Biotechnol.*, 2016, 34, 316-328.

# Enzyme activity under mild conditions allows for polycondensation of labile monomers: itaconic acid



Renewable monomer from  
*Asp. terreus*

lipase  
 $T\ 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; solvent-free

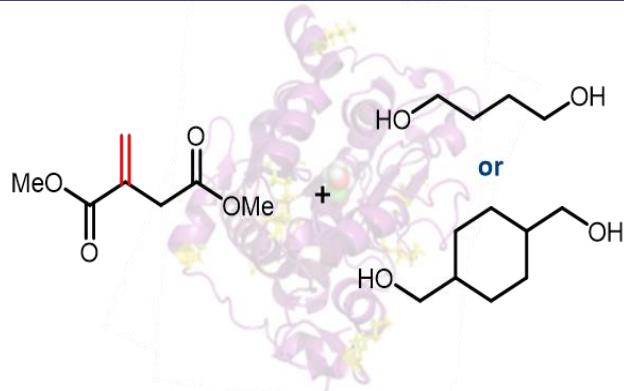


Michael addition, crosslinking...

$M_n < 20000$

- Tailored functionalized pre-polymers
- Grafting of biomolecules

# Enzymatic synthesis of poly(itaconate): linear vs rigid and hindered polyesters



Covalently immobilized Lipase B from *Candida antarctica*

$135 - 158 \text{ U g}_{\text{monomer}}^{-1}$   
50°C, 70 mbar, solvent-free, 72 h



$M_n = 550; M_w = 720$

Esterified -OH groups = 65%

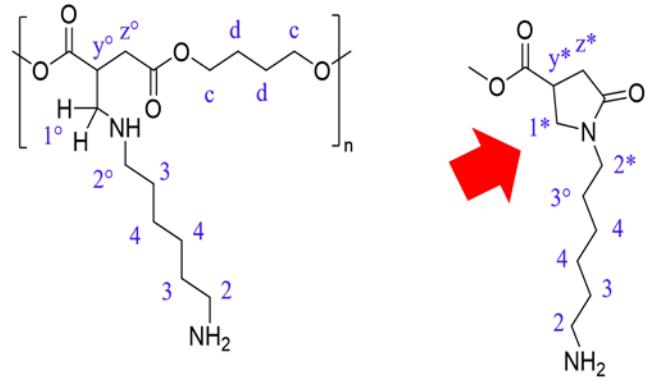
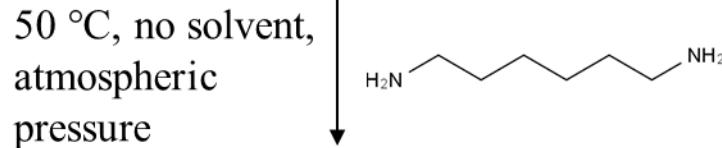
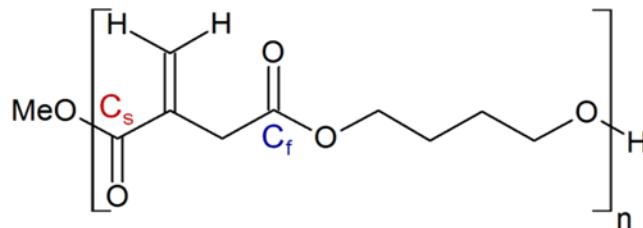
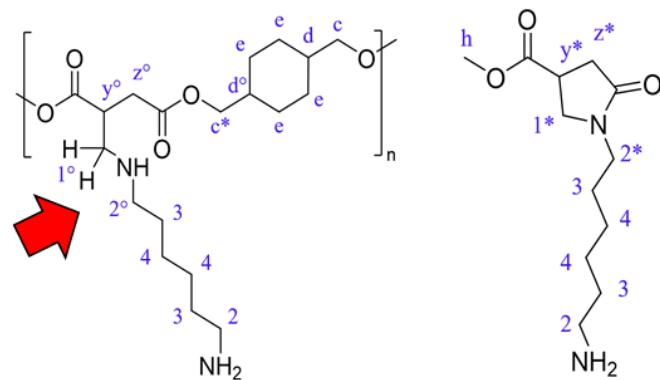
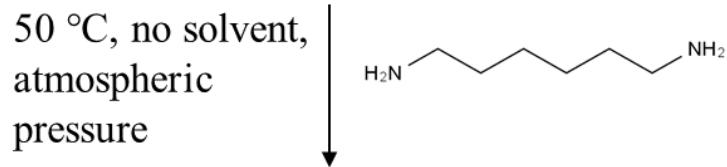
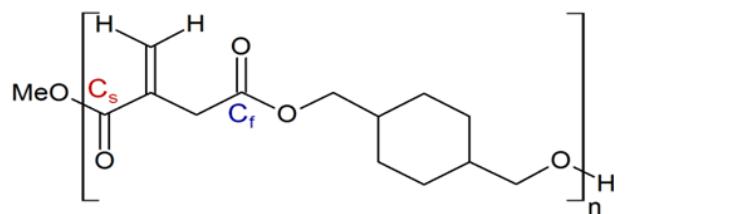
Isolated yield: 62%

$M_n = 1600; M_w = 2900$

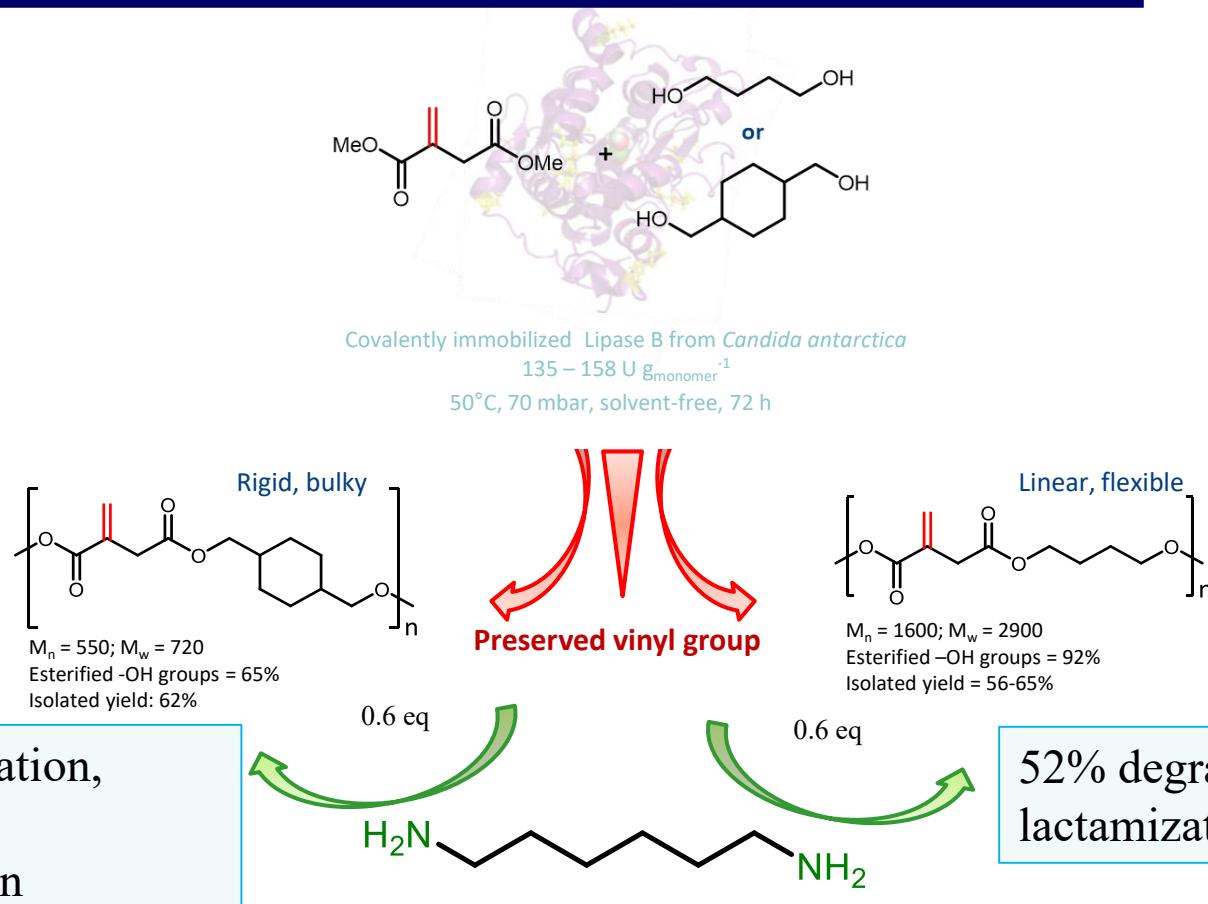
Esterified -OH groups = 92%

Isolated yield = 56-65%

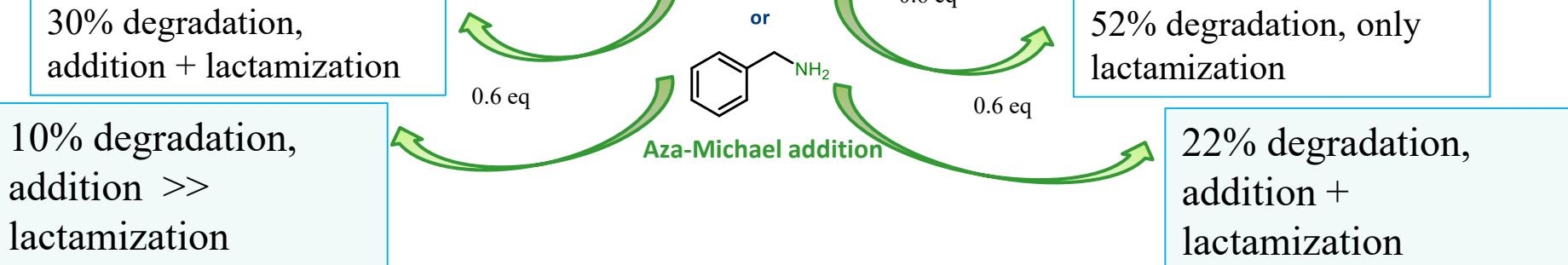
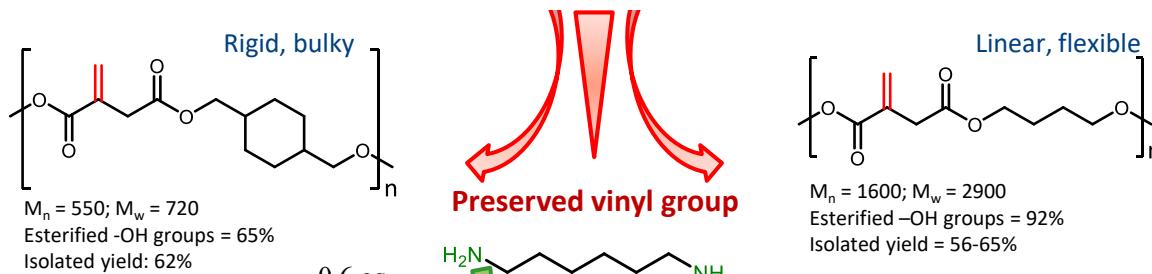
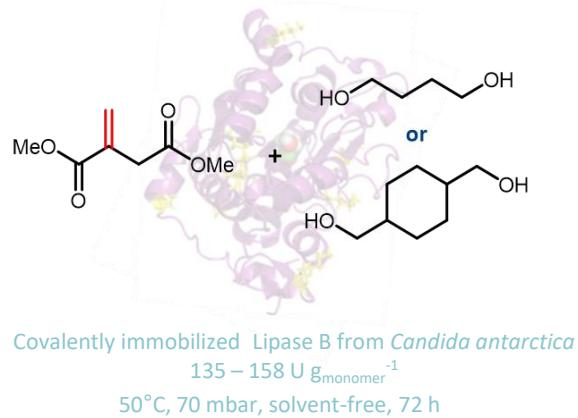
# Aza-Michael on poly(itaconates): linear vs rigid and hindered polyesters



# Aza-Michael on poly(itaconates): linear vs rigid and hindered polyesters



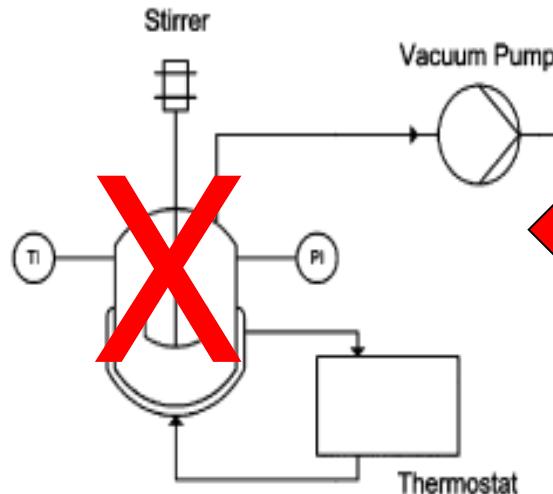
# Aza-Michael on poly(itaconates): Effect of the amine bulkiness



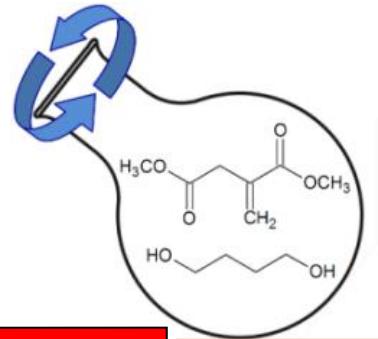
# What reactor for solvent-less enzymatic polycondensation?

Batch reactors unsuitable:

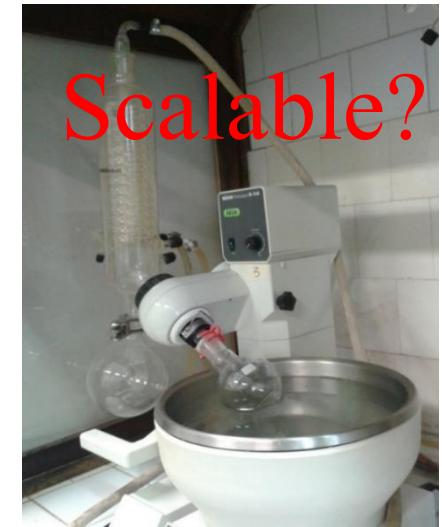
- Poor mass transfer
- Biocatalysts are mechanically damaged



New alternative process  
configuration



Thin film

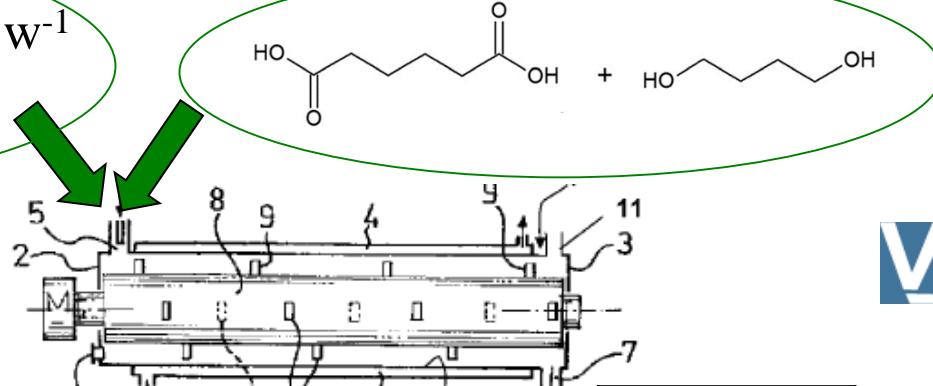


# Preserving biocatalyst activity: two-step continuous process in turbo reactor



Immobilized biocatalyst: 9% w<sup>-1</sup>  
30 U g<sup>-1</sup> monomers

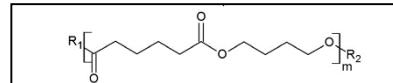
60°C, 1000mbar  
44 min



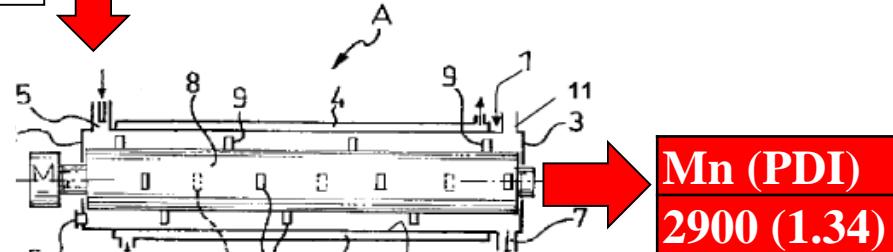
**VOMM**

Mn (PDI)  
1800 (1.33)

*Removing the  
biocatalyst*



90°C, 1000 mbar  
10 min



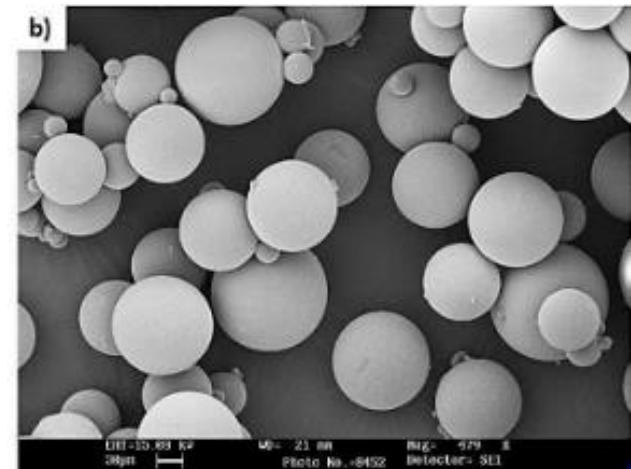
Mn (PDI)  
2900 (1.34)

# Rice husk as renewable carrier for enzyme immobilization

Life Cycle Assessment: methacrylic resins represents the *primary greenhouse gas emission source* for immobilized enzymes (fossil based glycidyl methacrylate, ethylene dimethyl acrylate)



*Int. J. Life Cycle Assess.*, 2009, 14, 392–400.



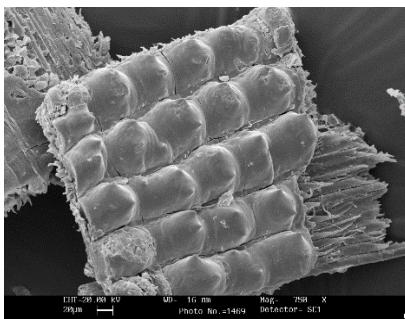
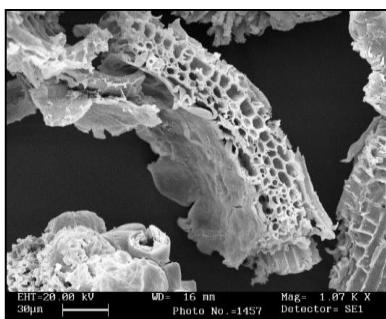
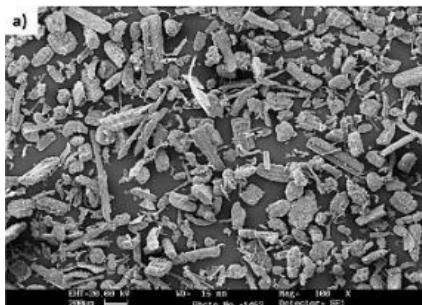
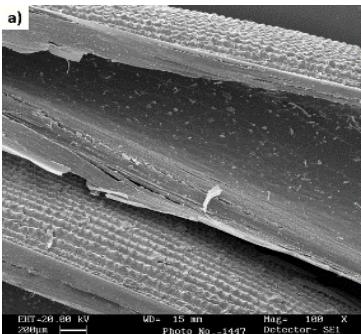
**120 Mt of rice husk / y**

- Only 20 Mt used
- Continuous supply

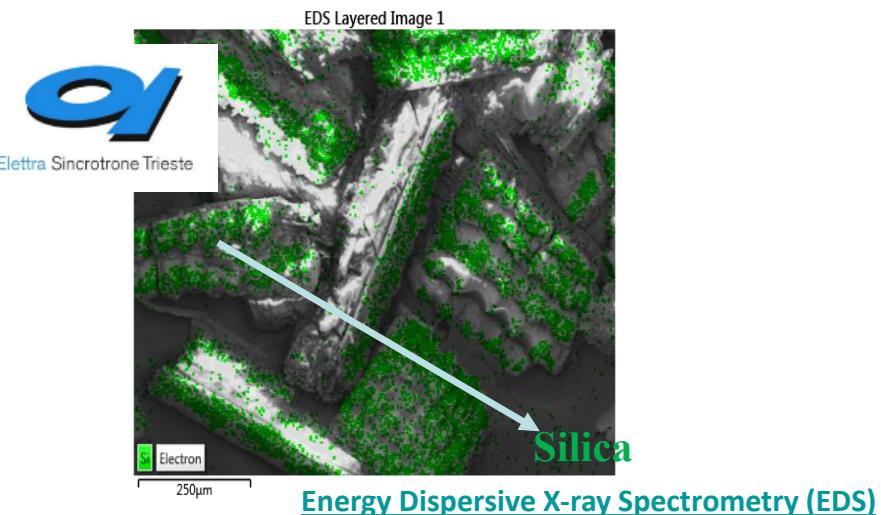
# Rice husk as renewable carrier for enzyme immobilization



Livia Corici

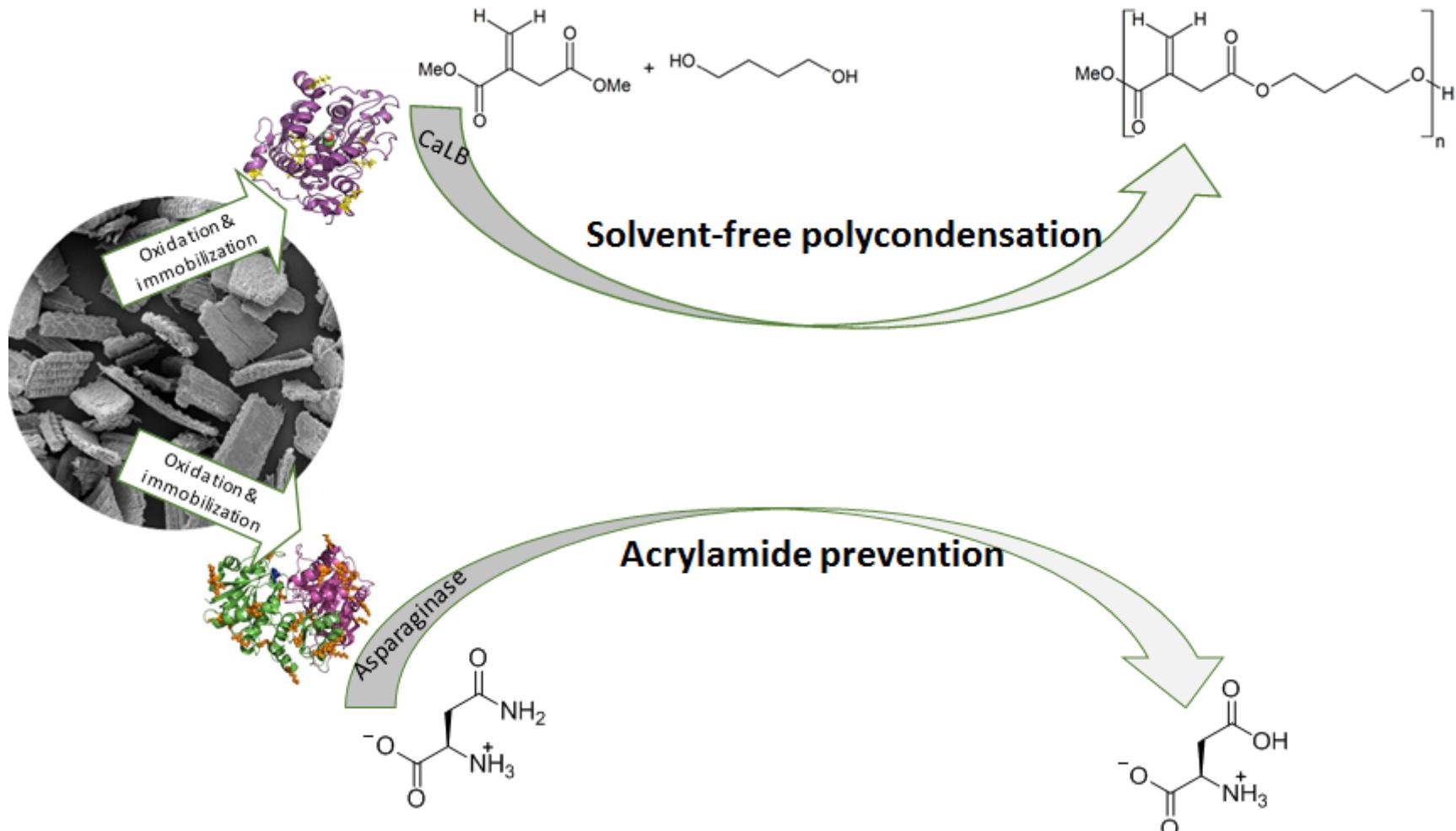


Composition	% weight
Silica	20-25
Organic	80-75
Cellulose	46.5
Lignin	31.9
Hemicellulose	22.1



# Immobilization of enzymes on functionalized rice-husk

1. Lipases for polycondensation
2. Asparaginases for acrylamide prevention

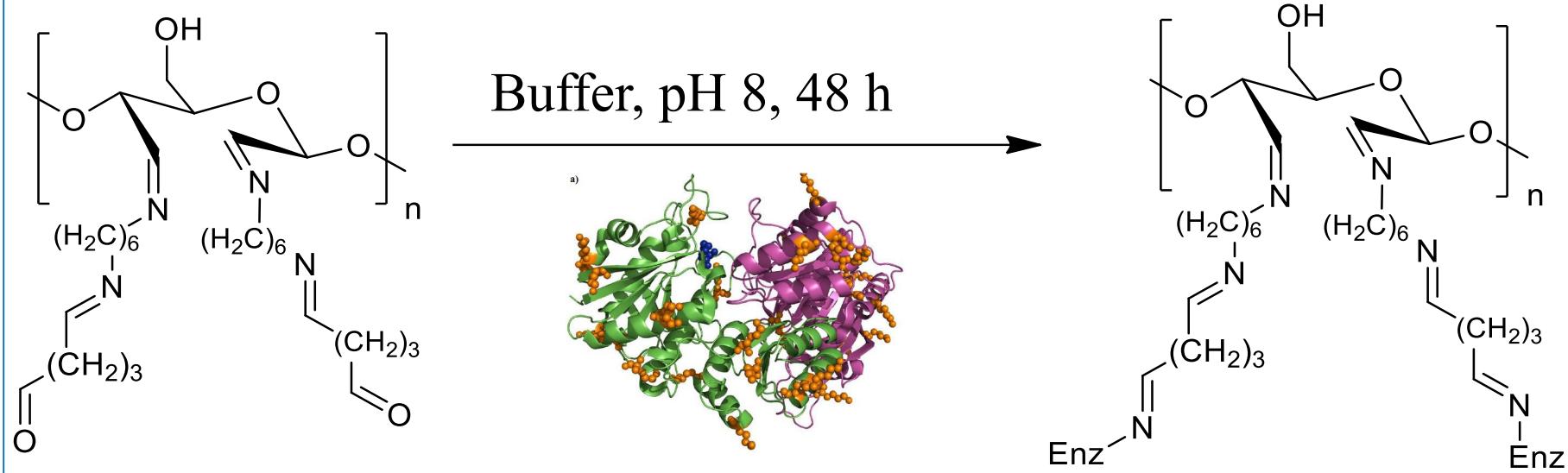


# Covalent immobilization of enzymes on functionalized rice husk



Mariachiara Spennato

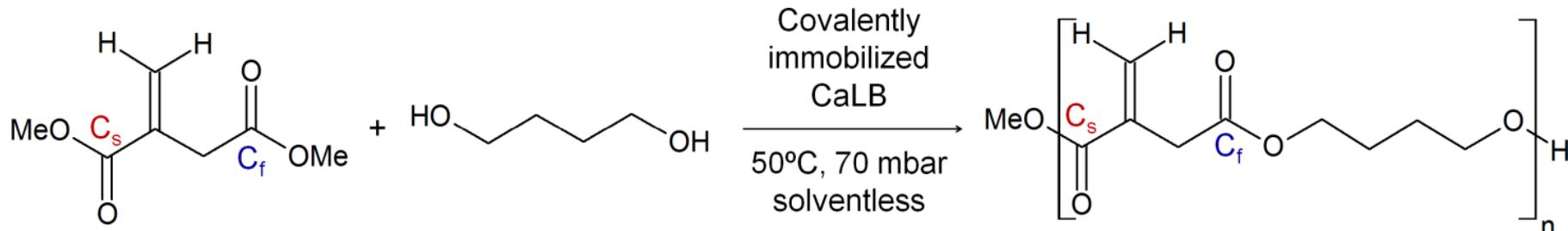
Simone Lotteria

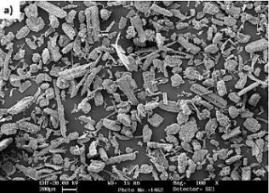
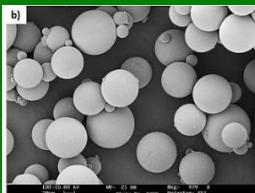


# Solvent free synthesis of fully renewable of polyesters catalyzed by covalently immobilized lipase CaLB



R.Vassallo

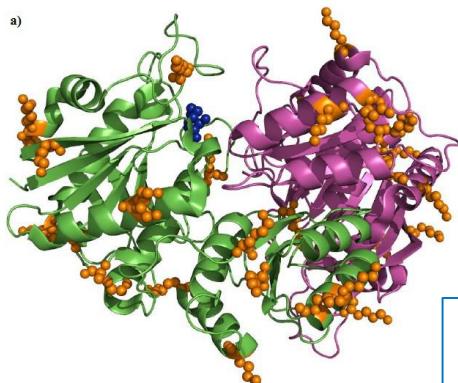


Immobilization Carrier	$U \text{ g}_{\text{monomers}}^{-1}$	Conversion at 72h (%)	$M_n$ (Da)	$M_w$ (Da)	PD
Rice Husk 	158 Density: 0.4 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	92 %	1628	2859	1.1756
Methacrylic resins 	297	88 %	1141	1835	1.1608

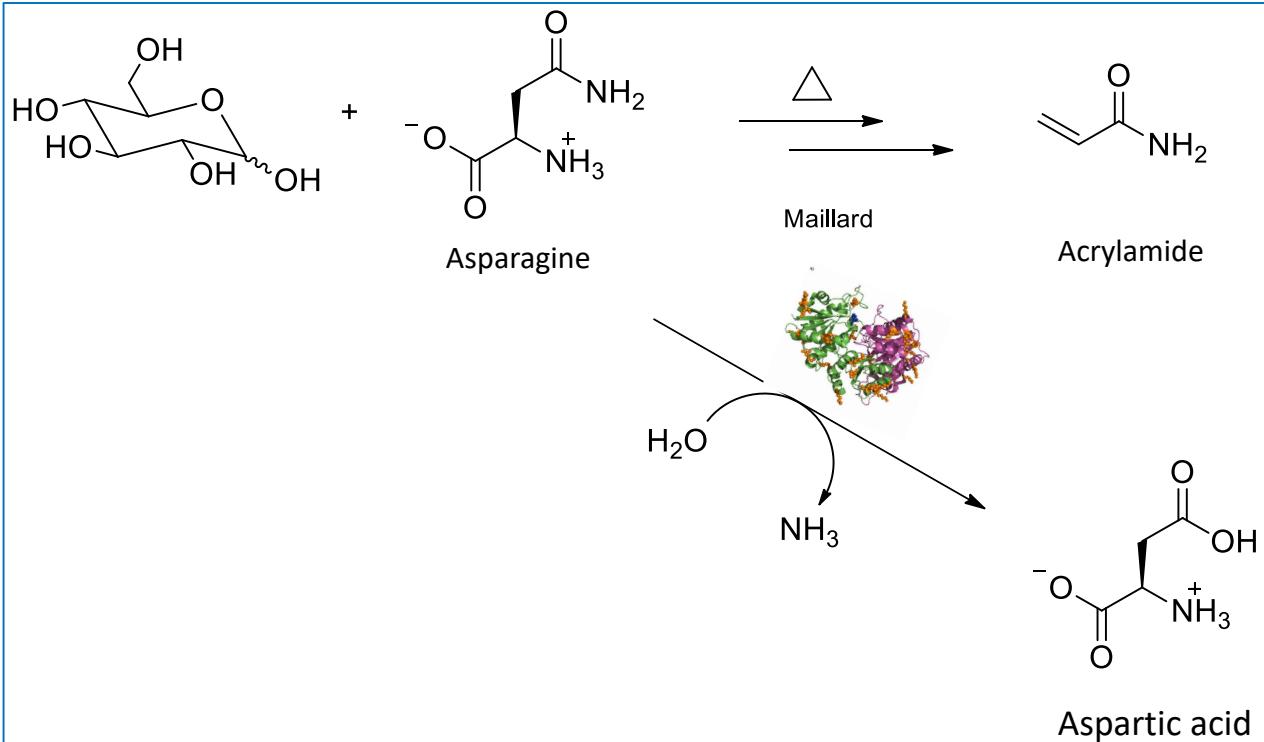
# Enzymatic hydrolysis of asparagine for acrylamide prevention



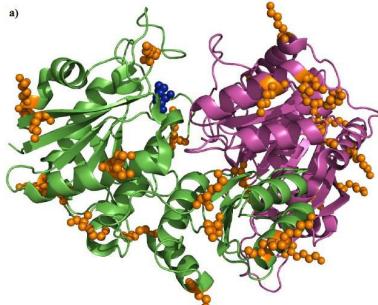
a)



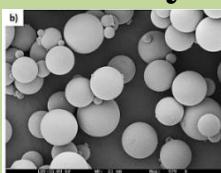
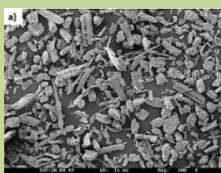
Asparaginase



# Enzymatic hydrolysis of asparagine for acrylamide prevention



- Acrylaway L from *Asp. Oryzae*
- Acrylaway High-T from *Bacillus subtilis*

Carrier	Asparaginase	Loaded protein (mg·g <sub>carrier</sub> <sup>-1</sup> )	Hydrolyzed asparagine (%)	Hydrolyzed asparagine after 10 cycles (%)
Methacrylic 	Acrylaway L	12.3	100	100
	Acrylaway High-T	24.9	100	98.5
Rice husk 	Acrylaway L	7.9	100	100
	Acrylaway High-T	6.8	93	86.5

# Thank you for your attention!



Cynthia Ebert  
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Viola Cutifani  
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Claudia Goxhaj

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Valentina Lonzarich  
Lorenzo Del Terra



Sara Cantone  
Patrizia Spizzo  
Livia Corici  
Diana Fattor



CM1303

