

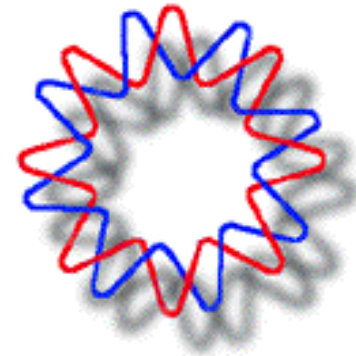
***Escherichia coli* as Microbial Cell Factory for the Biorefinery Concept**

***Escherichia coli* como Fábrica Celular Microbiana para el Concepto de Biorrefinería**



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Jorge Hilbert

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23/Nov/2016

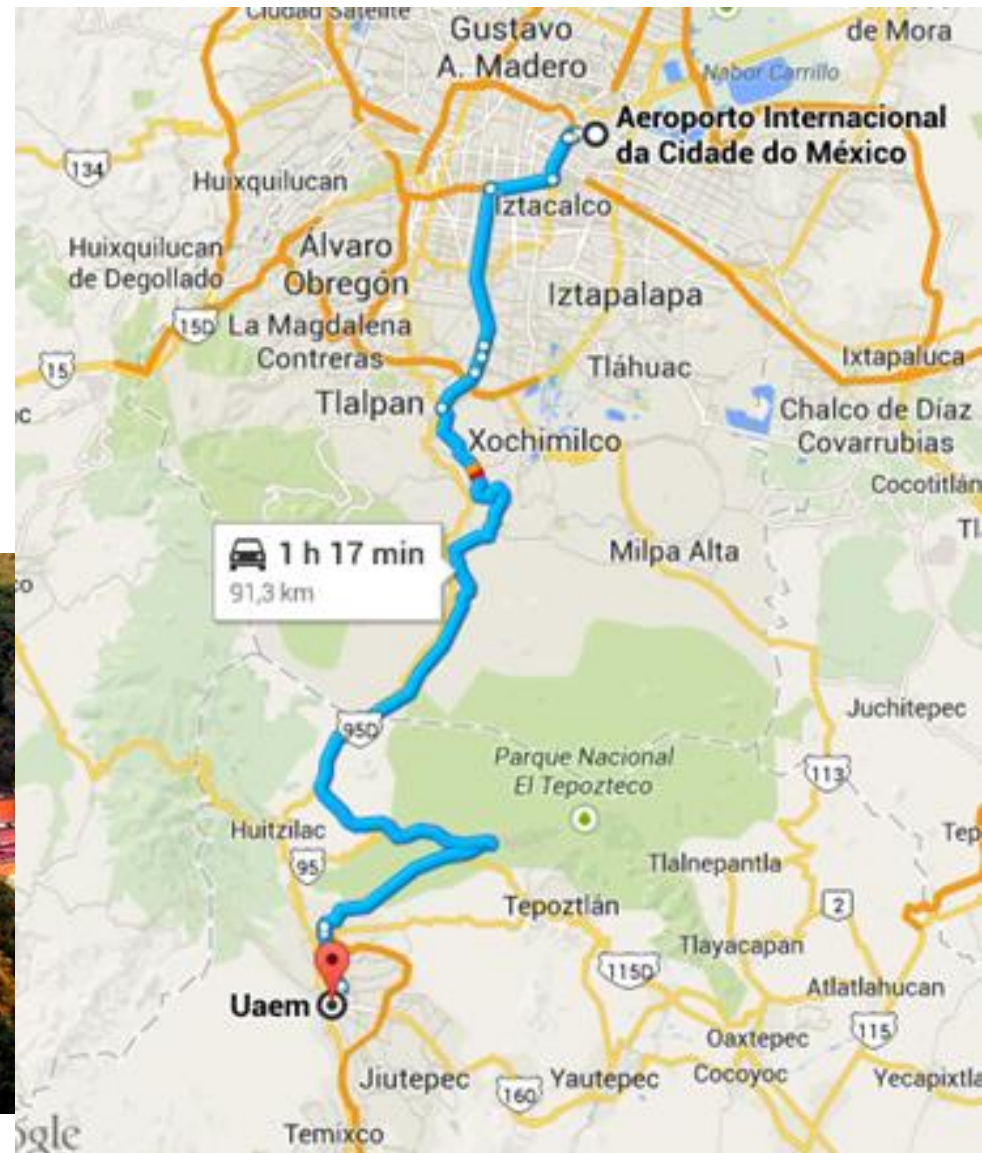
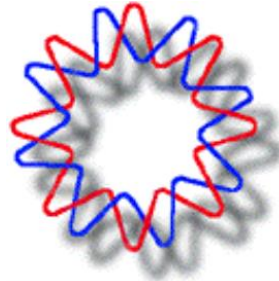


23 DE NOVIEMBRE 2016

**Taller Internacional
Biorrefinerías de Pequeña Escala**

SMIBIO WORKSHOP

Where we are:



Campus Morelos - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
www.ibt.unam.mx

Diversas areas agrupadas en 5 Departamentos



- **Biología Molecular de Plantas**
- **Genética del Desarrollo y Fisiología Molecular**
- **Medicina Molecular y Bioprocesos**
- **Microbiología Molecular**
- **Ingeniería Celular y Biocatálisis**

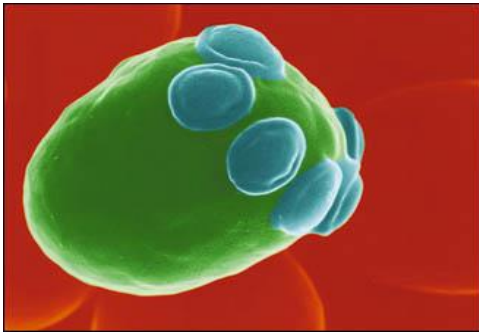
What we do:

- Alfredo Martinez: Fermentative Pathways, Biofuels and Biochemicals.
- Metabolic engineering, synthetic biology and bioprocess development with *Escherichia coli* for biofuels (fuel ethanol, butanol and long chain alcohols), lactate, butyrate and R-3-hydroxybutirate (biopolymer precursor) production.
- Physiological studies with oleaginous microalgae under heterotrophic conditions.

Who is *Escherichia coli*?

What does *E. coli* do for humans?

Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Yeast: Produce Ethanol



□ Approximately 33% of the therapeutic proteins for human use are currently produced using *E. coli* using industrial fermenters.

□ Human growth hormones; interferons; interleukins; erythropoietin; among others

□ L-phenylalanine, PHB, and Propanediol, among others



E. coli
Bacteria

(Future!) Global Challenge: New fuels & materials are needed to substitute fossil fuels and oil derivatives

Energías Alternas



Eólica

Hidráulica

Mareomotriz

Geotérmica

Nuclear

Solar:

Electricidad

**Se requieren
Combustibles:**

Sólidos

Gaseosos

Líquidos:

Bio-Etanol

Bio-Diesel

Bio-Turbosina

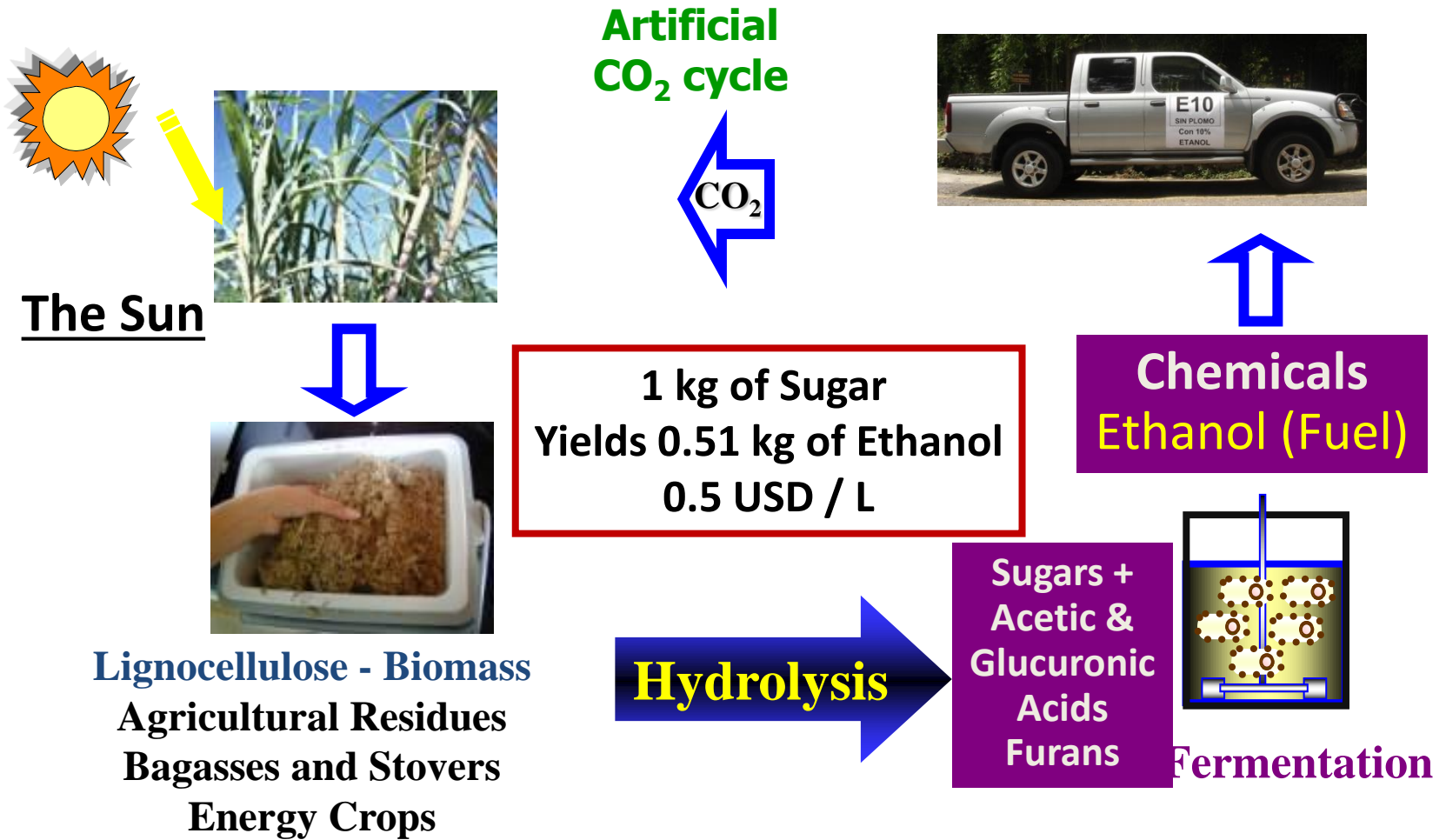
Bio-Gasolina

Bio-Plásticos

Bio-degradables

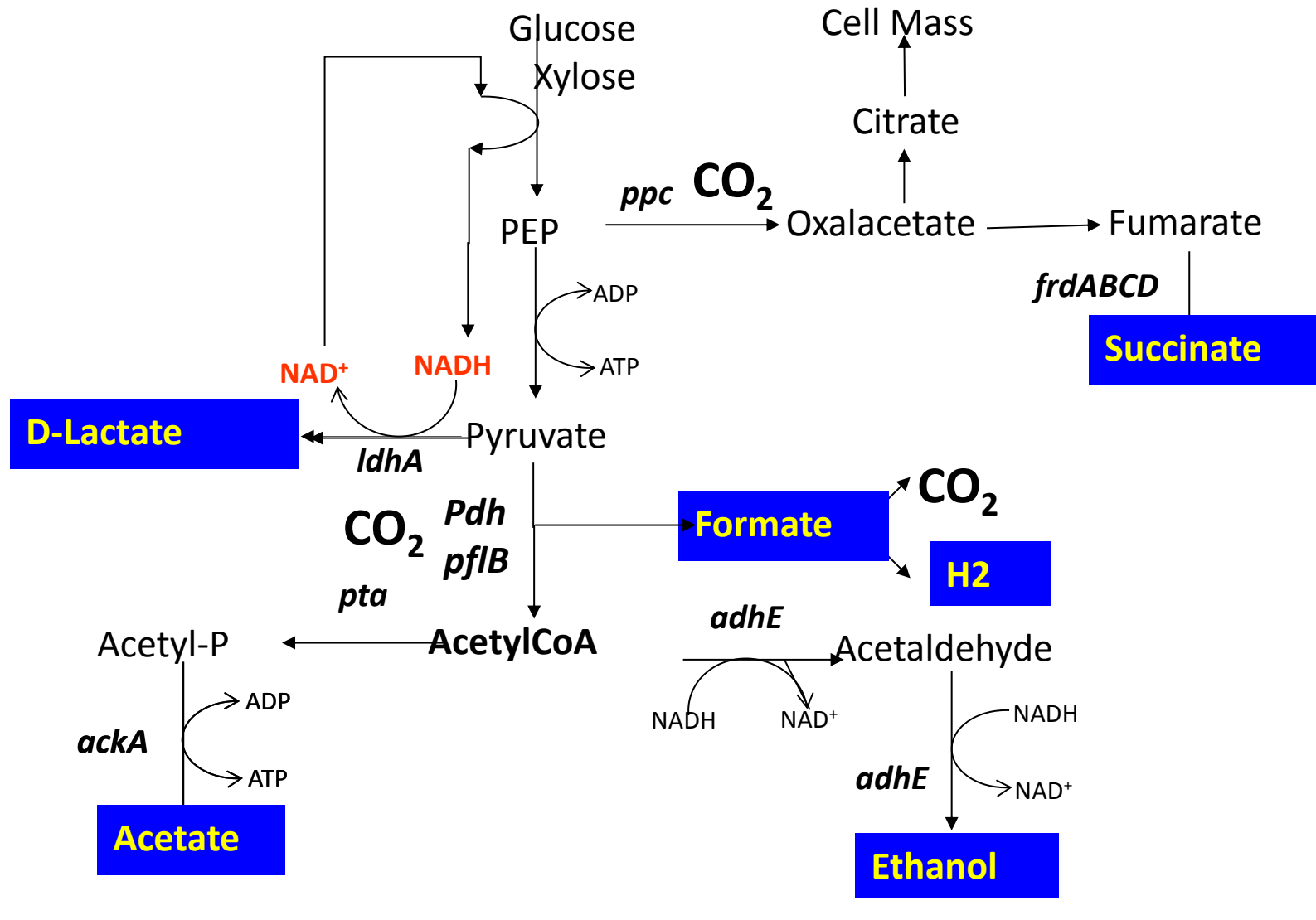
& Bio-Químicos, otros

Generation of Ethanol (Agro-Fuels) and (Agro-) Chemicals from Lignocellulose



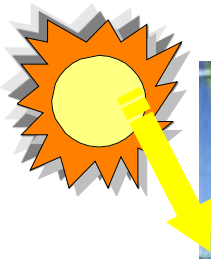
Purpose: Design microorganism and process to transform ALL the SUGARS contained into lignocellulose (cellulose: glucose & hemicellulose: pentoses, hexoses, disaccharides) to ethanol (or other chemicals)

Fermentation Products *Escherichia coli*

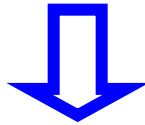




Second Generation Bio-Plastics

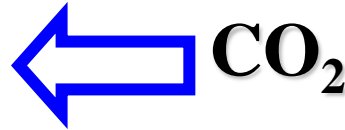


The Sun



Lignocellulose - Biomass
Agricultural Residues
Sugar Cane Bagasse

Artificial
CO₂ cycle



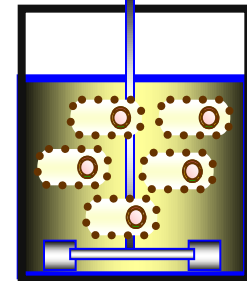
1 kg of Sugar Yield 1 kg of Lactic Acid
>1 USD / kg
PLLA: > 4 USA dol/kg

Xylose,
Cellobiose
Glucose,
etc.
Cellulose,
Hemicellulose

Hydrolysis



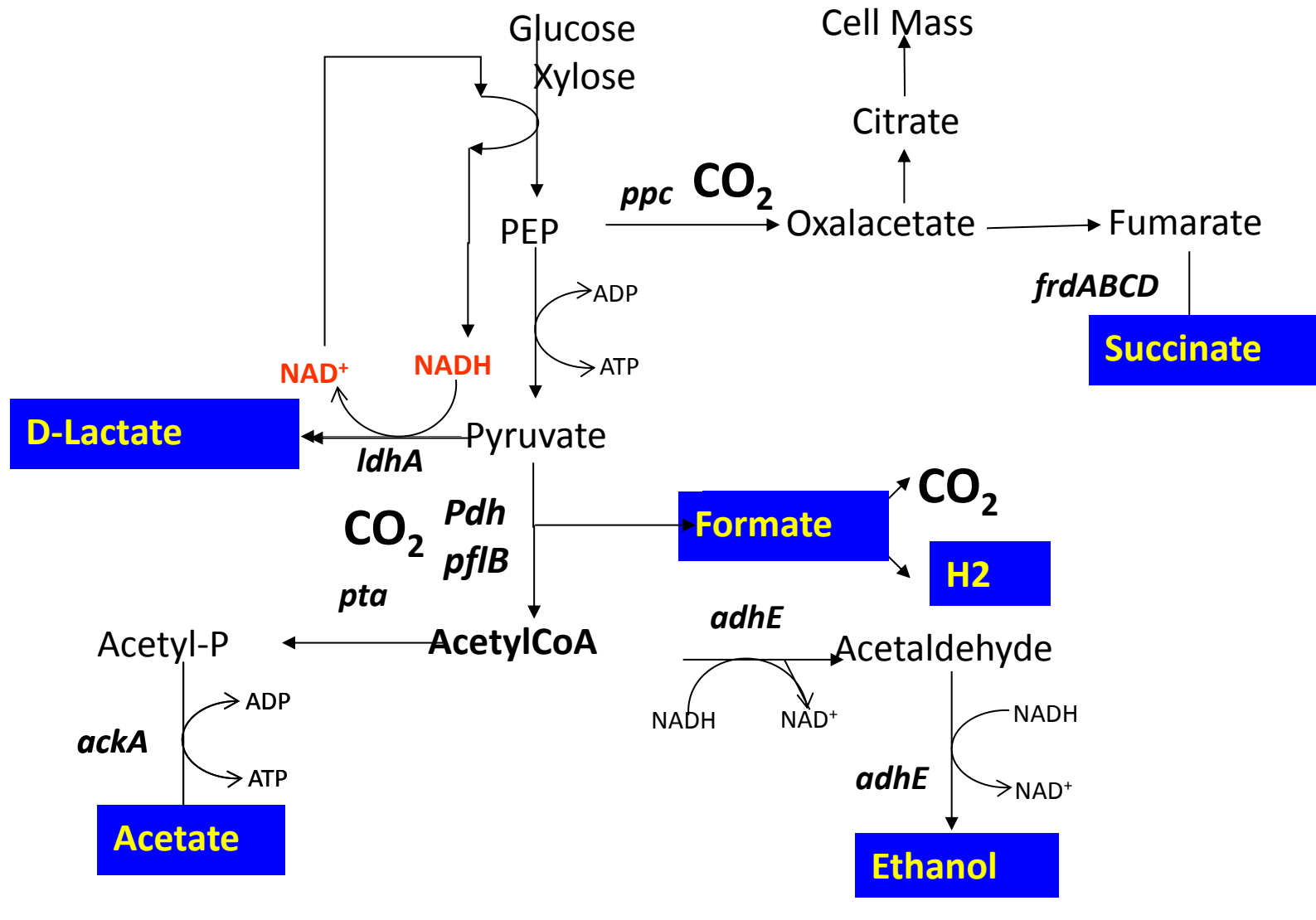
Lactate



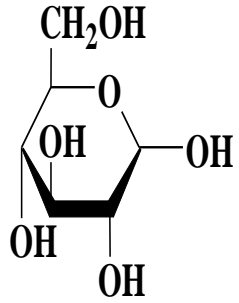
Fermentation

Purpose: Design microorganism and process to transform Lignocellulose (cellulose & hemicellulose: pentoses, hexoses, disaccharides) to optically pure lactates (D&L): Biopolymer Precursors

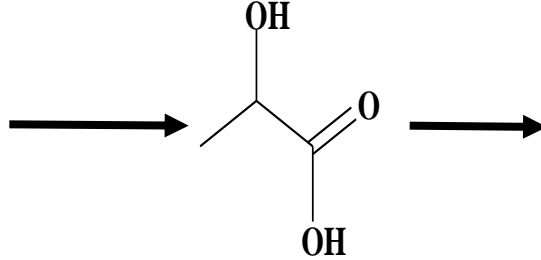
Fermentation Products *Escherichia coli*



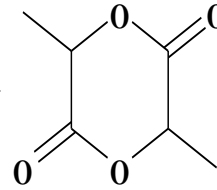
Lactic Acid → PLA, and other uses



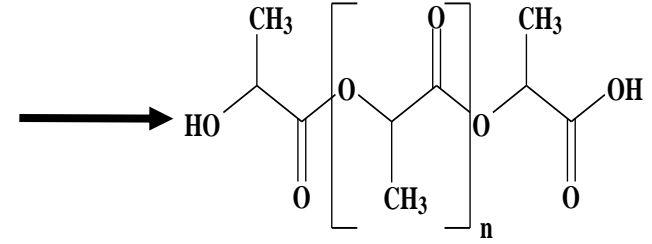
Glucosa



**L-Láctico
Ópticamente puro**



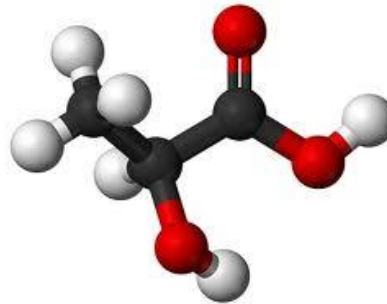
Dímero



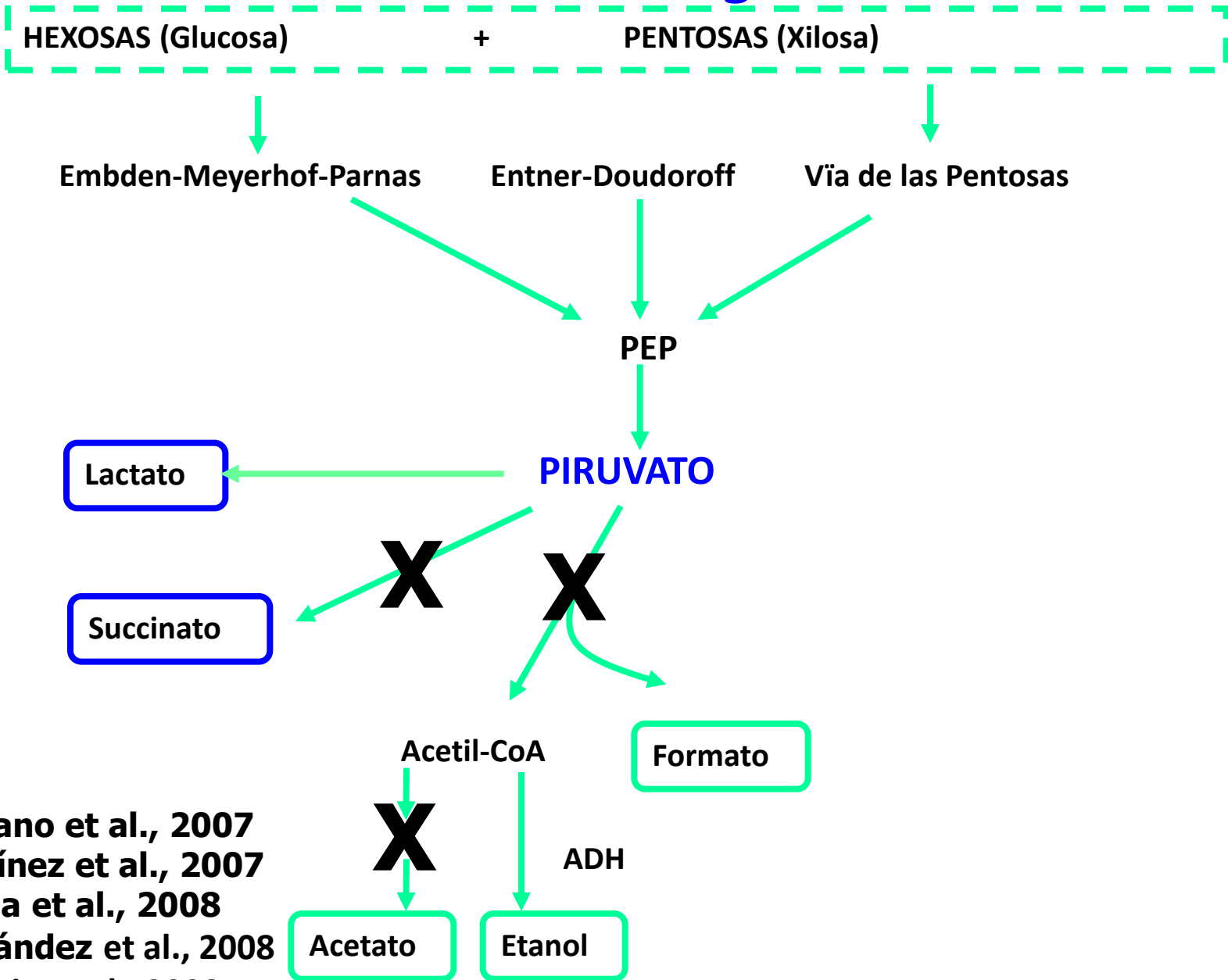
PLA: Poly Lactic Acid



**L-Lactato
D-Lactato**



E. coli Lactogénicas



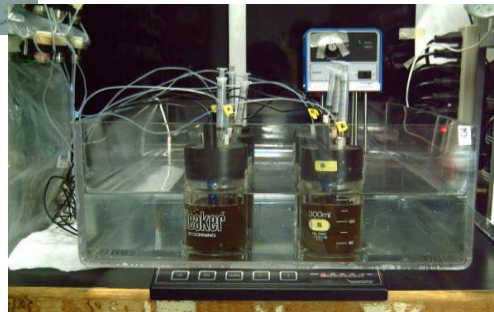
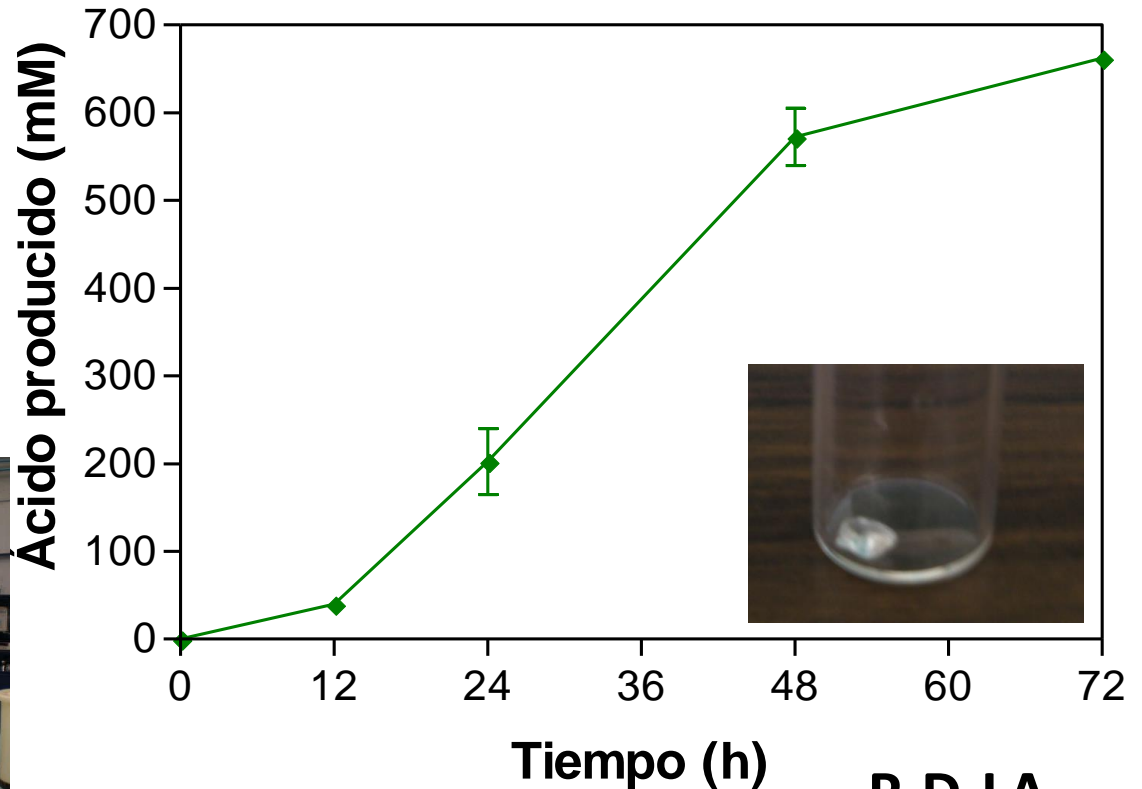
- Yomano et al., 2007
- Martínez et al., 2007
- Utrilla et al., 2008
- Fernández et al., 2008
- Orencio et al., 2008

Sugar Cane Bagasse Hydrolysate

60 g/L total sugars, acetic acid

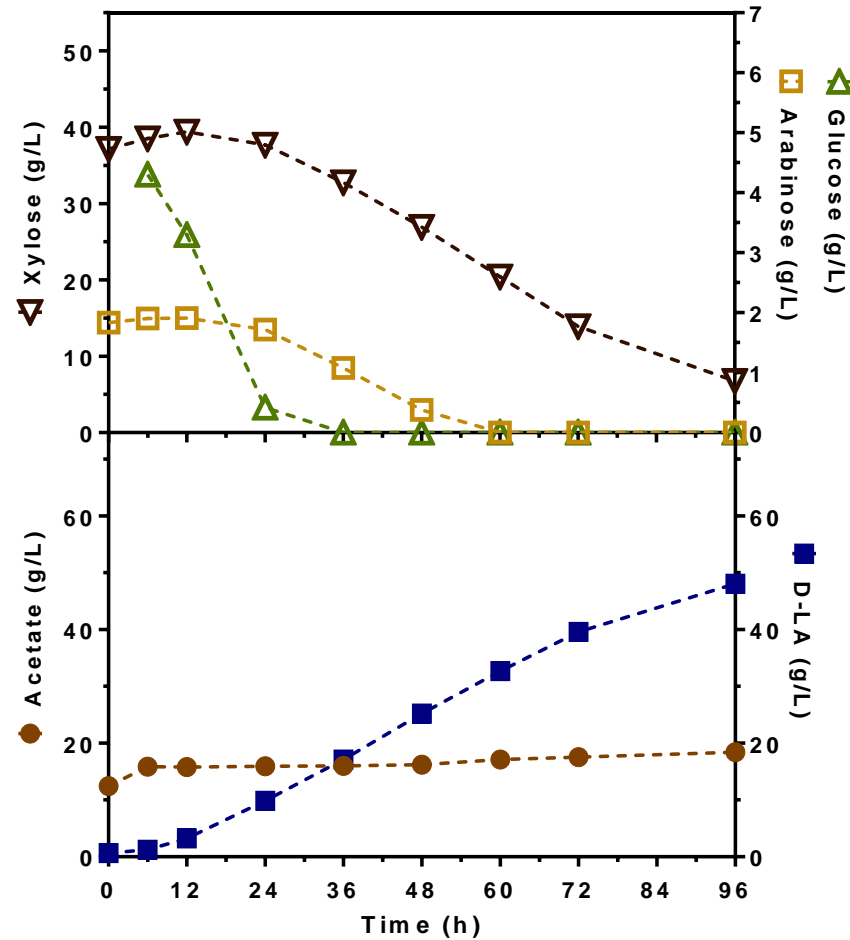
Aprox. 1 g/L Cells

Hydrolysate +
0.9 g/L $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ –
 $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
1 mM Betaine
0.1 g/L Citric acid



D-Lactate
Berenice Trujillo 2008

Sugar Cane Bagasse Hydrolysate JU15 Sequential sugar consumption



$$Y_{D-LA} (g_{D-LA}/g_{Sugars}) = 1.30 \pm 0.009$$

$$Q_{D-LA} (g_{D-LA}/L\ h) = 0.51 \pm 0.011$$

Stover from White Corn

Sequential: Thermochemical Hydrolysis, Enzymatic Saccharification and Fermentation

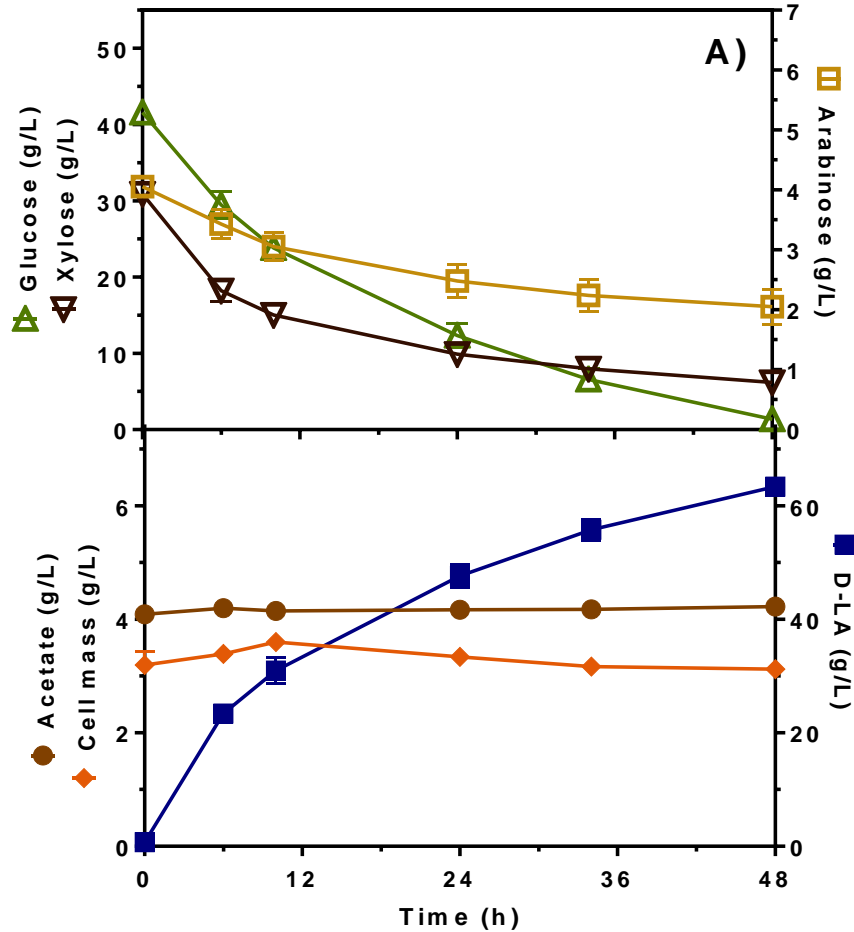
Agave Bagasse

Ethanol and Lactic Acid



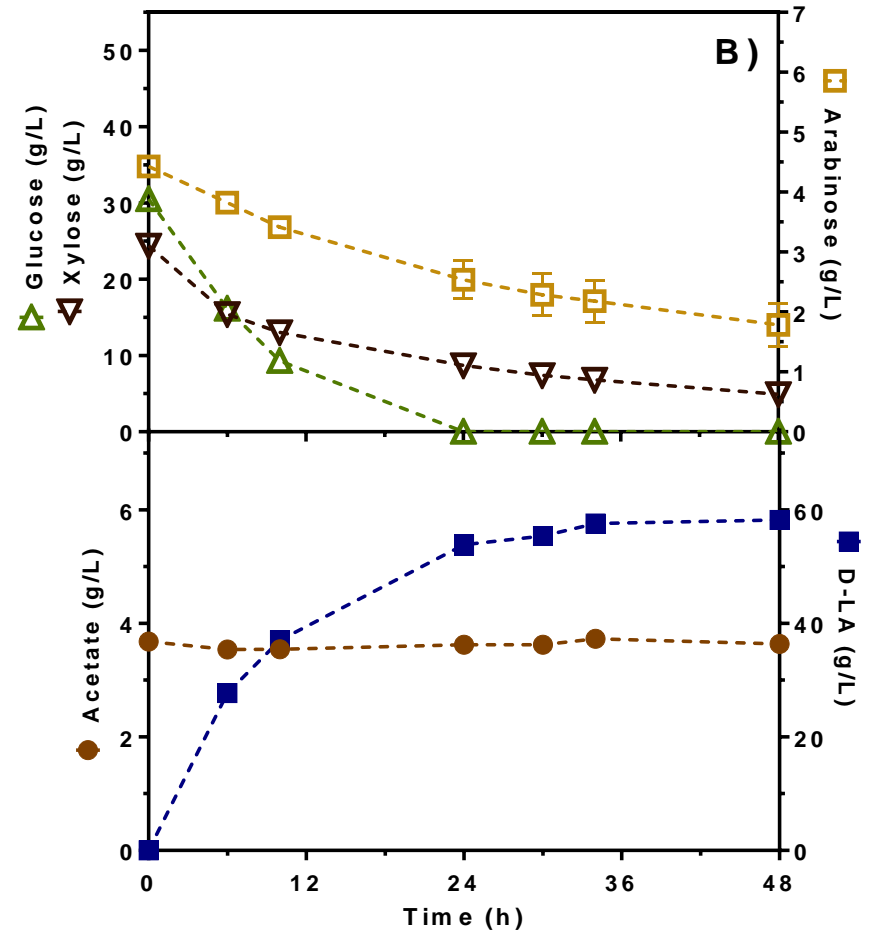
Corn Stover Hydrolysate

AV03: Simultaneous sugar consumption



$$Y_{D-LA} (g_{D-LA}/g_{Sugars}) = 0.95 \pm 0.010$$

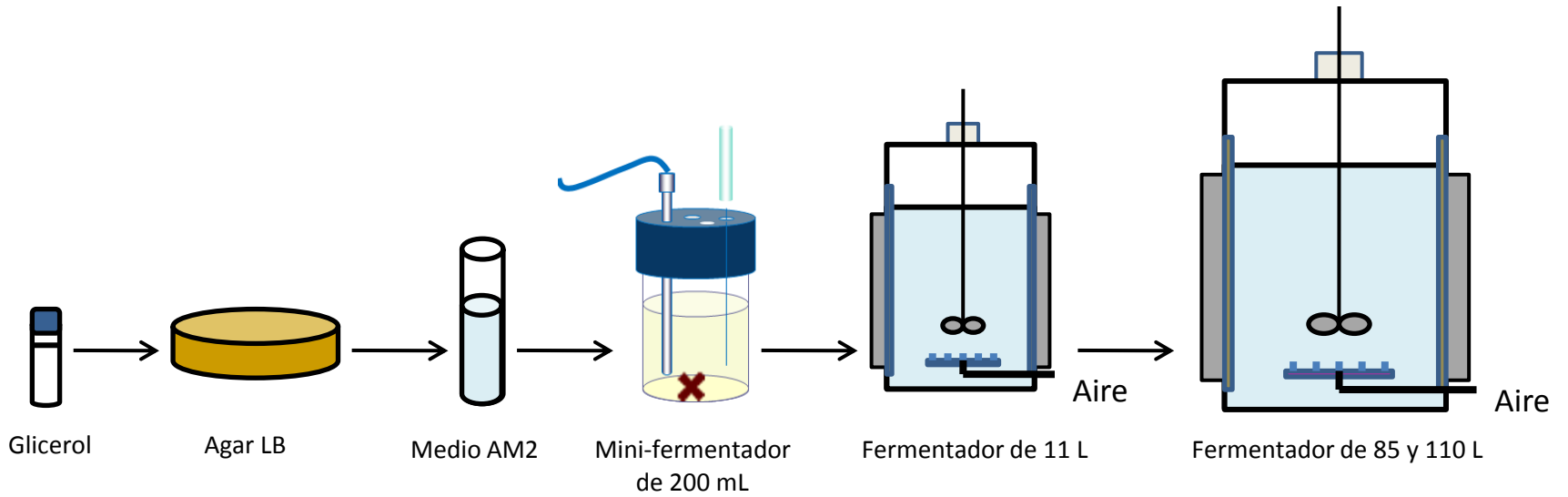
$$Q_{D-LA} (g_{D-LA}/L h) = 1.32 \pm 0.025$$



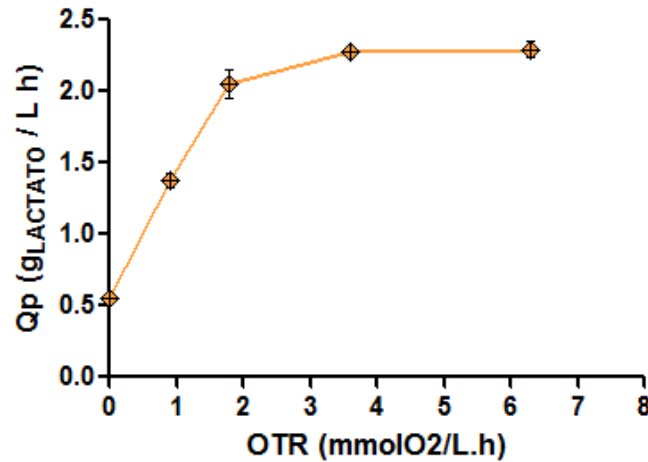
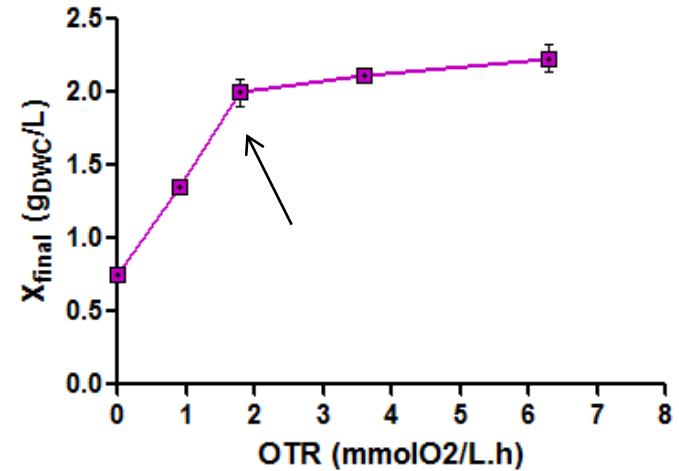
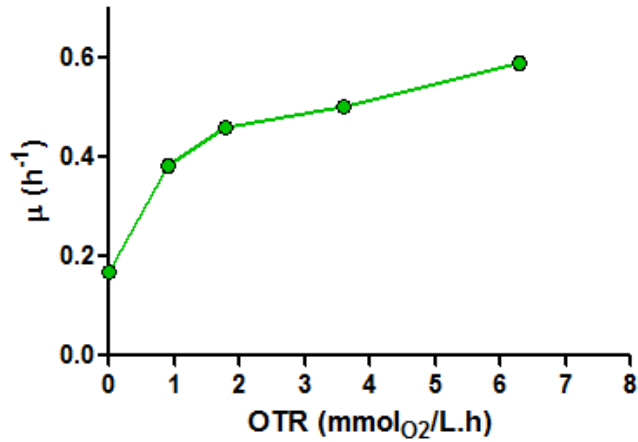
$$Y_{D-LA} (g_{D-LA}/g_{Sugars}) = 1.11 \pm 0.064$$

$$Q_{D-LA} (g_{D-LA}/L h) = 1.21 \pm 0.050$$

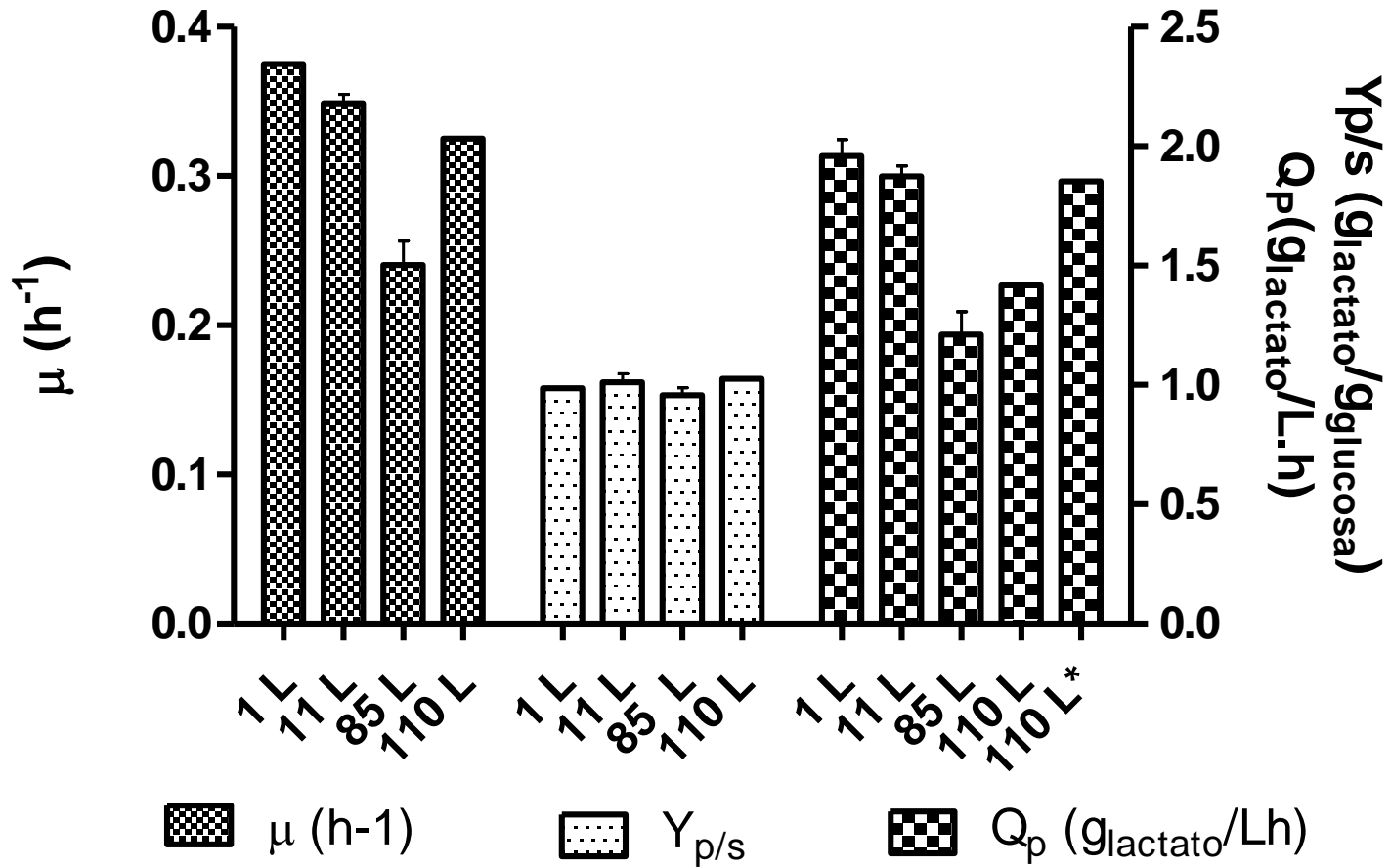
Scale-Up



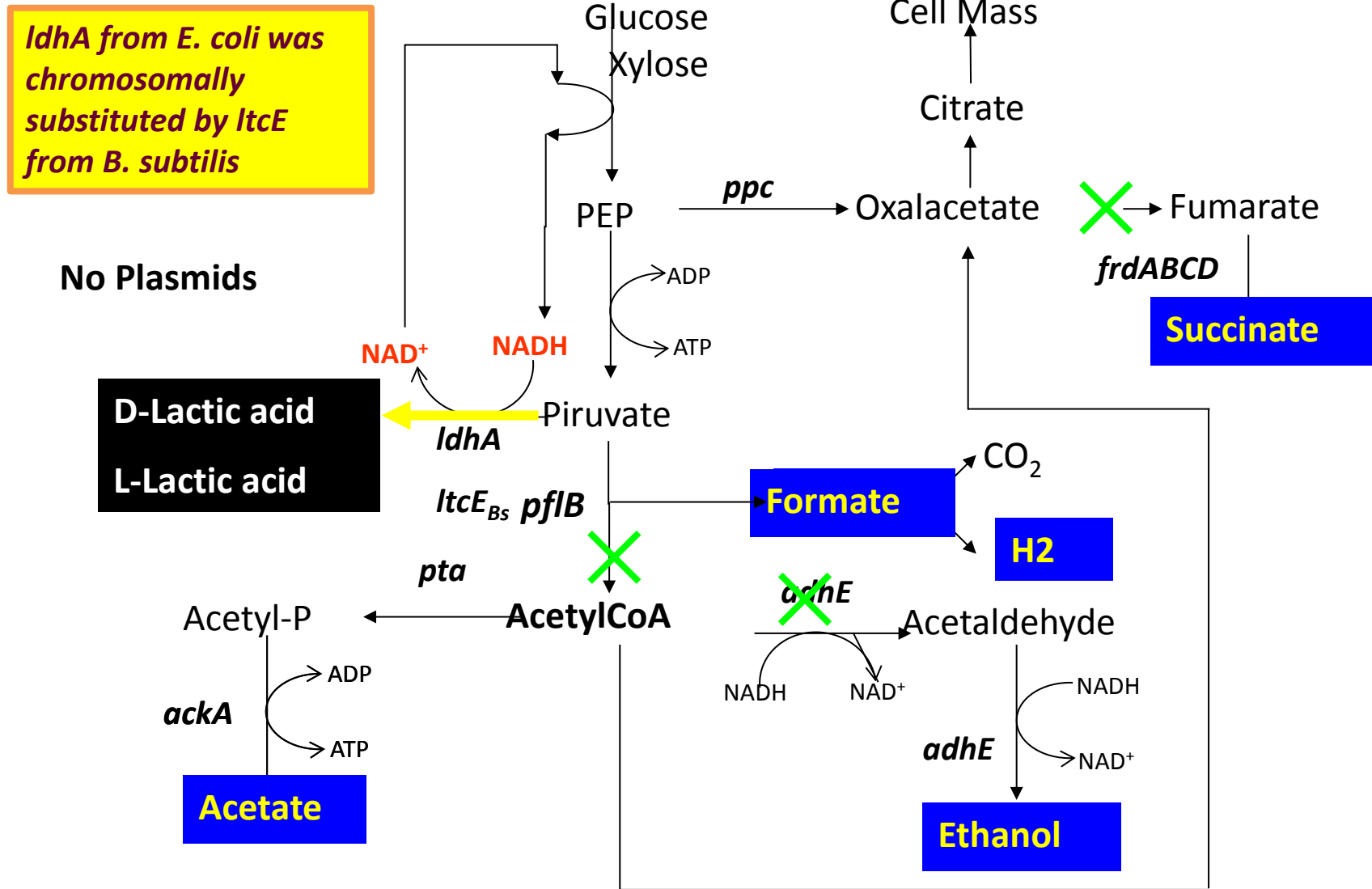
Base case Study - 1 Liter



Scale-Up: 1 → 110 Liters



Lactic acid (D and L) production with Metabolic Engineered *E. coli* strains



Utrill Carreri et al., 2009; Leal Reyes 2010; Martinez et al. WO 2011 PCT 016706 A2

Lactato
Como materia prima para la
Industria Química

Polipropileno: 80 millones ton (2014)

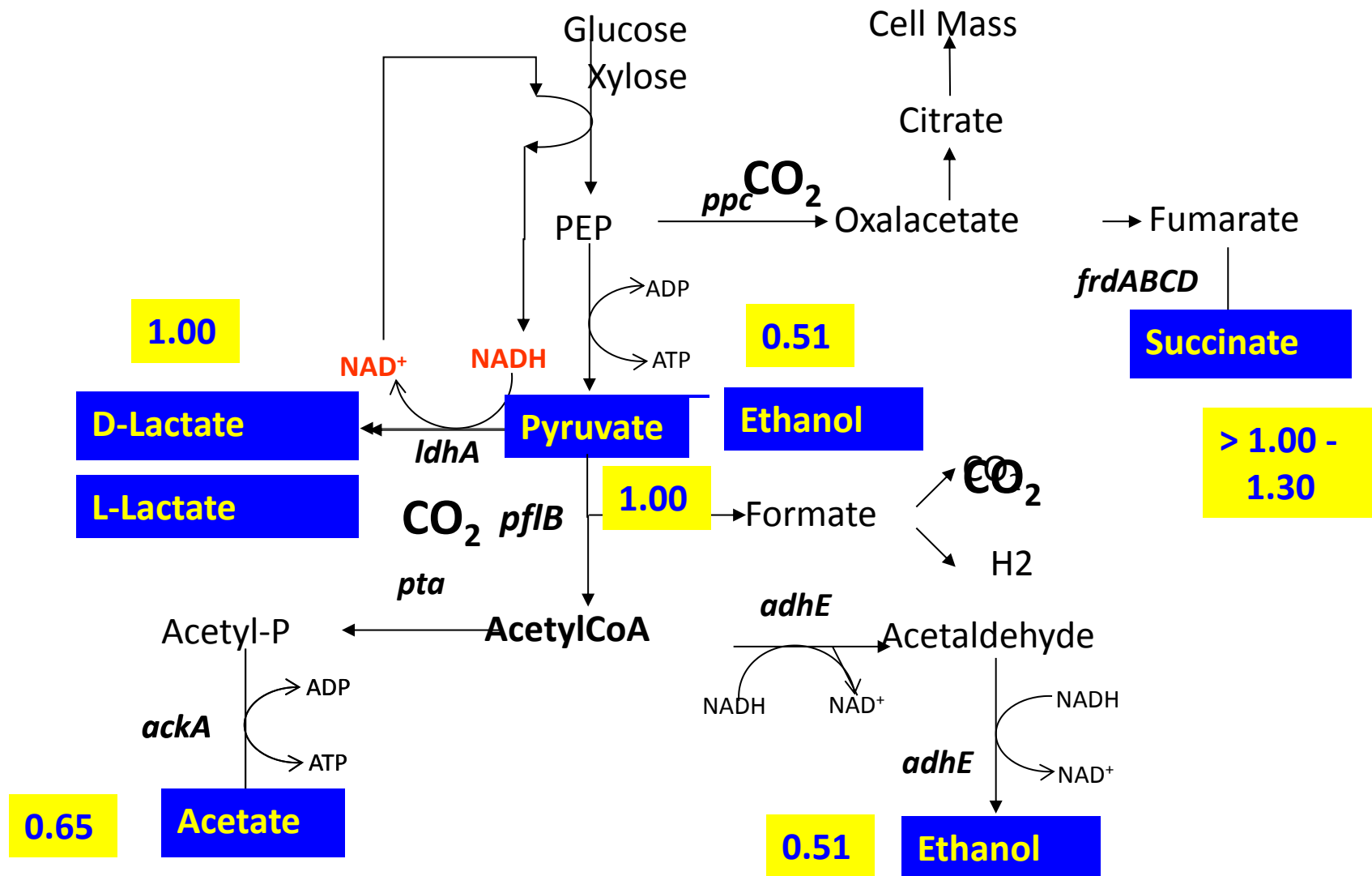
Mercado PLA

2005 → 220 000 ton

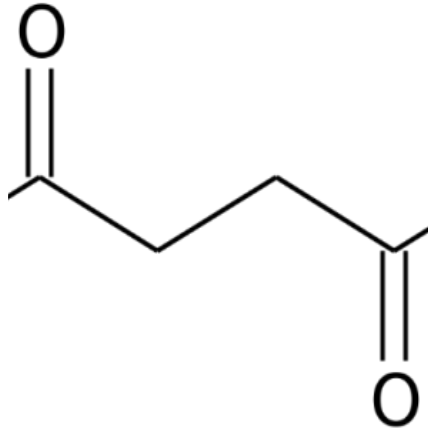
2010 → 500 000 ton

2020 → >1000 000 ton

Fermentation Products *Escherichia coli*: Biochemical Platform: Homo-Fermentative



Ácido Succínico



El ácido succínico → polímeros, surfactantes, solventes, detergentes, saborizantes y fragancias

Mercado global potencial de \$15 billones de dólares.



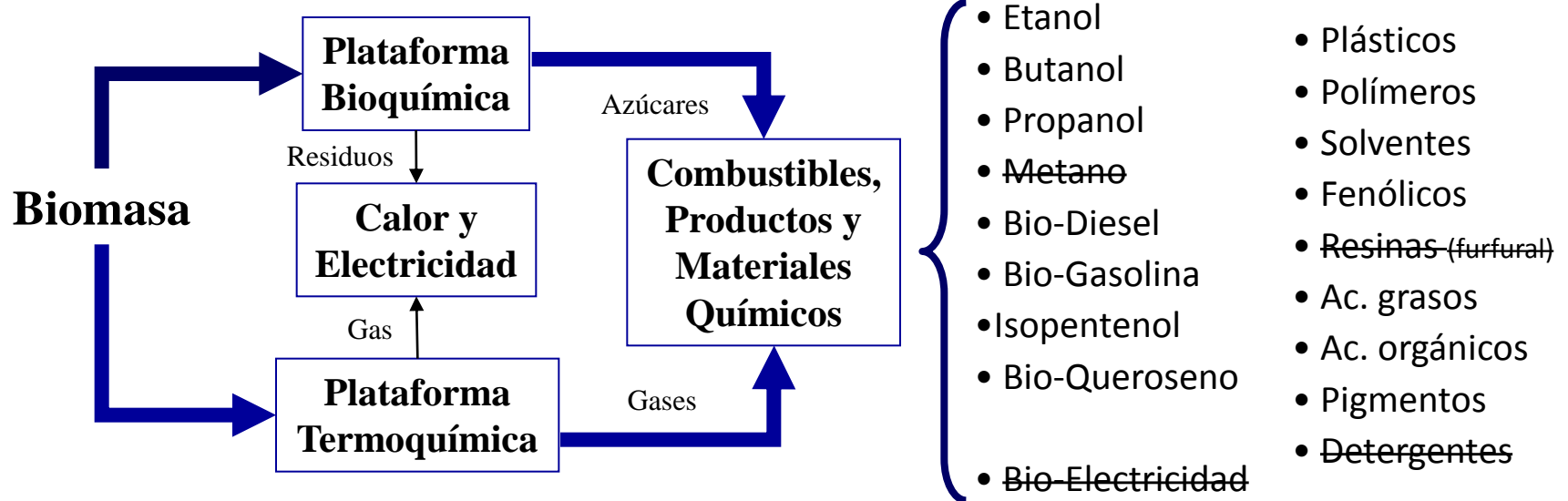
Bio-Refinería

Integra los procesos de conversión de biomasa para obtener combustibles, electricidad y productos químicos (plásticos, resinas, intermediarios, etc.).

Base de una nueva industria cimentada en materiales biológicos biodegradables, renovables, sustentables, menos contaminantes.

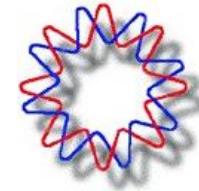
Ácido Succínico
Ácido Láctico
Propanodiol
PHB

Con *E. coli* se ha investigado la producción de



Gracias

- ◆ CONACyT
- ◆ ERAnet-LAC 2015-2018



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