

# Paris, 2016 Conversion of Biomass: Green Chemistry and Innovative Processes



L'Institut Francais du Danemark

## Biocatalytic enzyme processes for CO<sub>2</sub> conversion and lignin modification

Anne S. Meyer am@kt.dtu.dk

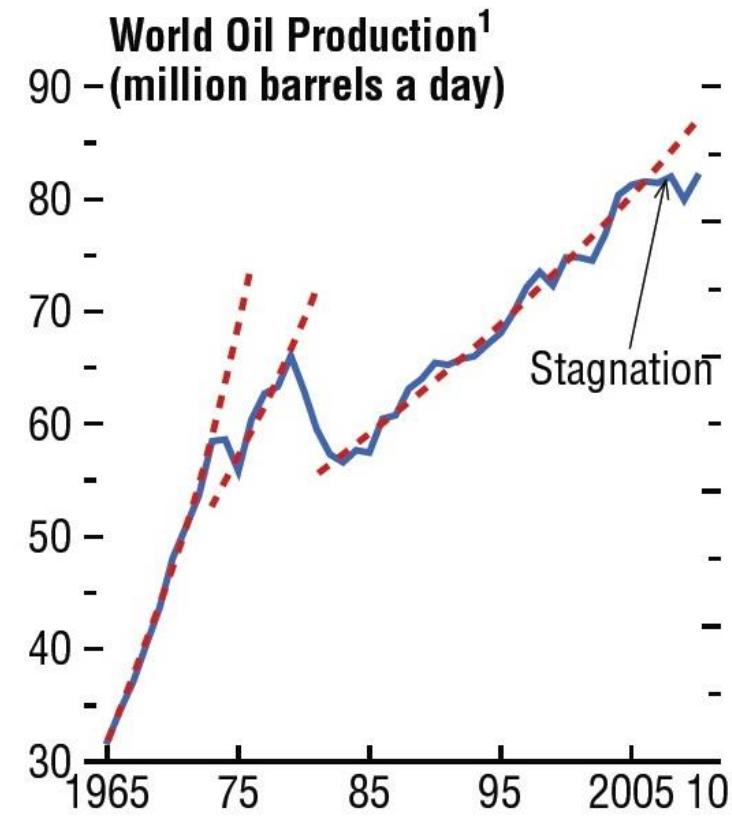
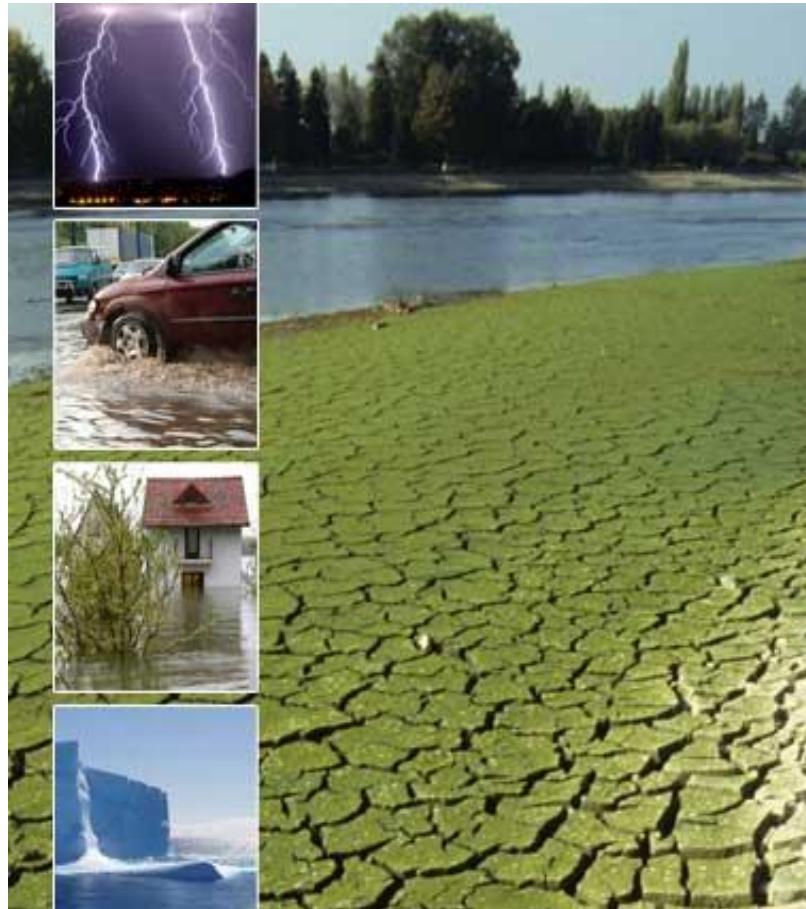
DTU Chemical Engineering

Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering

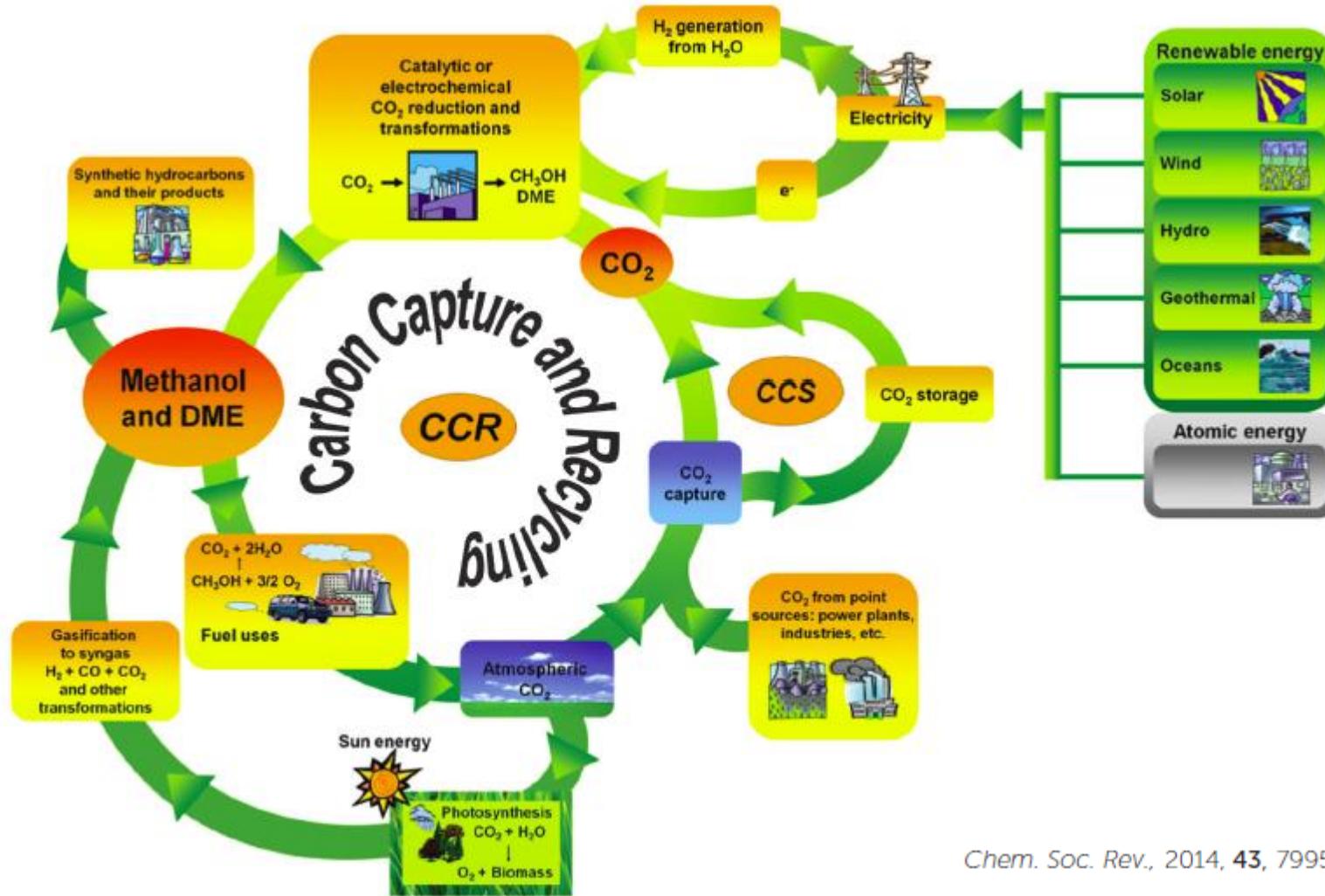
A collage of mathematical symbols including integrals, a summation symbol, and various numbers. The symbols are rendered in different colors (purple, yellow, pink, red) and are partially obscured by each other, creating a complex and abstract visual representation of mathematical concepts.

# New challenges: Global challenges

- Biocatalytic conversion of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Enzymatic upgrading of lignin

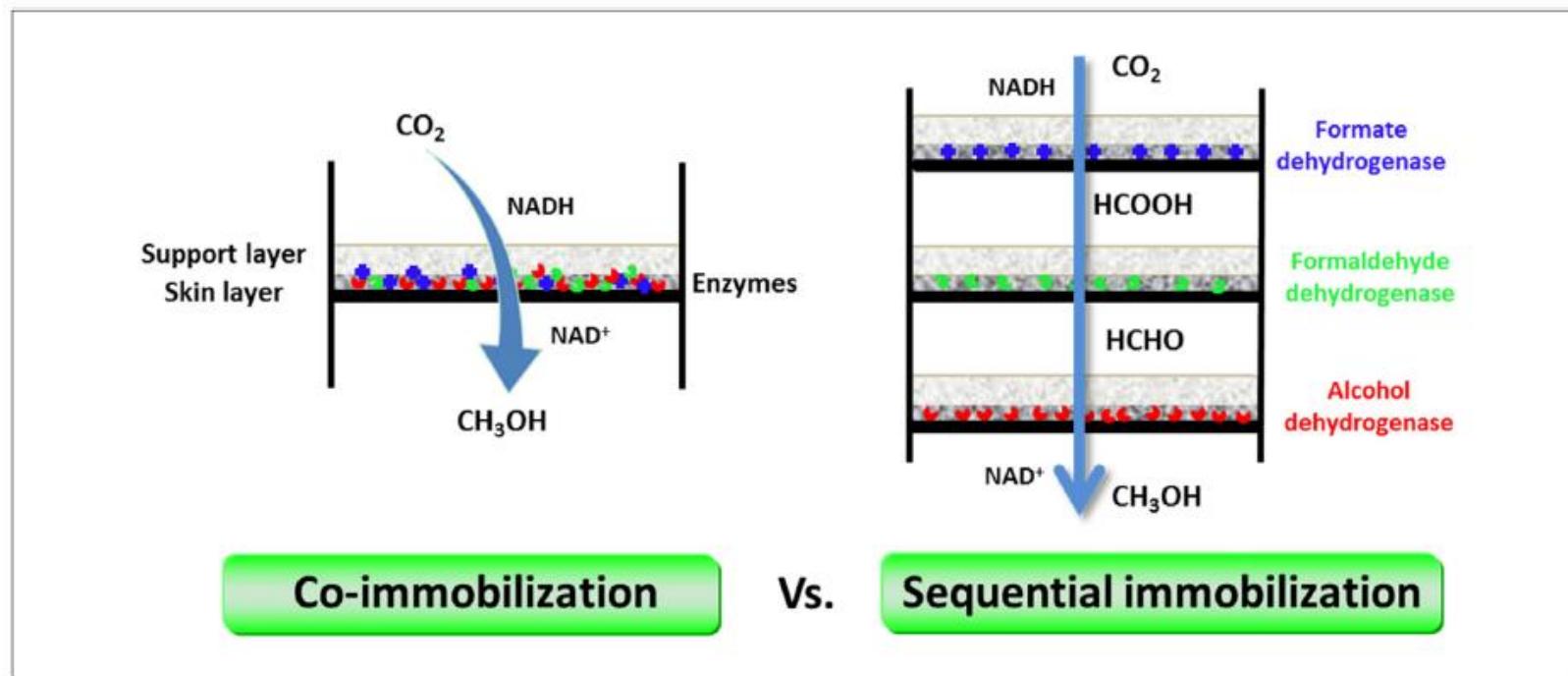
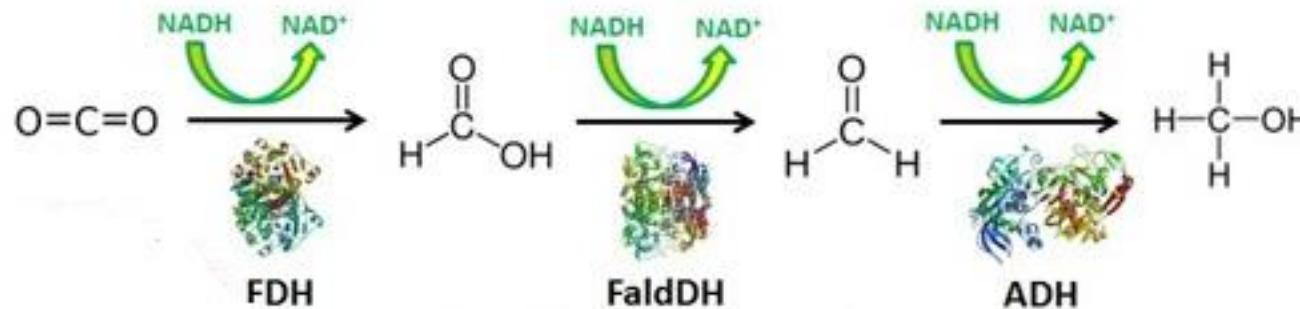


# Carbon cycle within the "Methanol Economy"

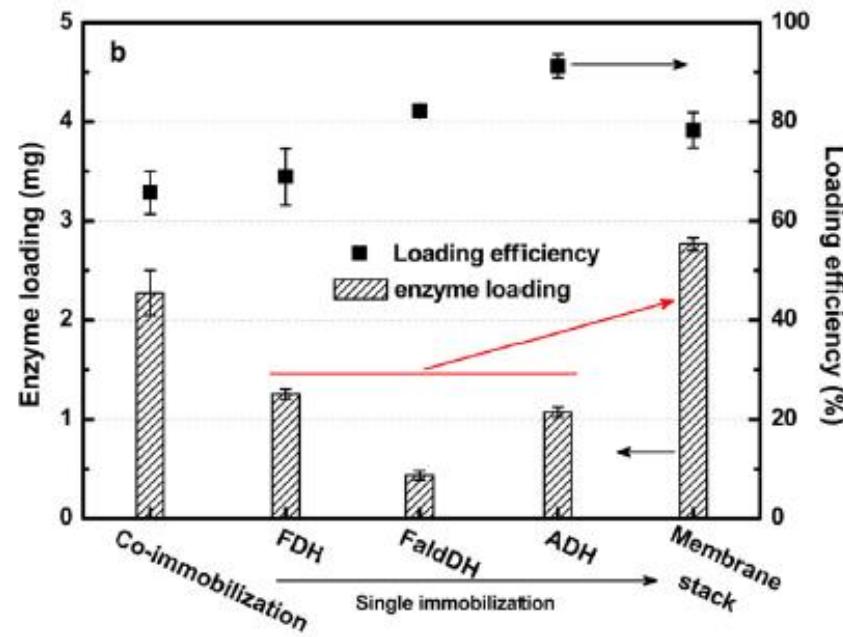
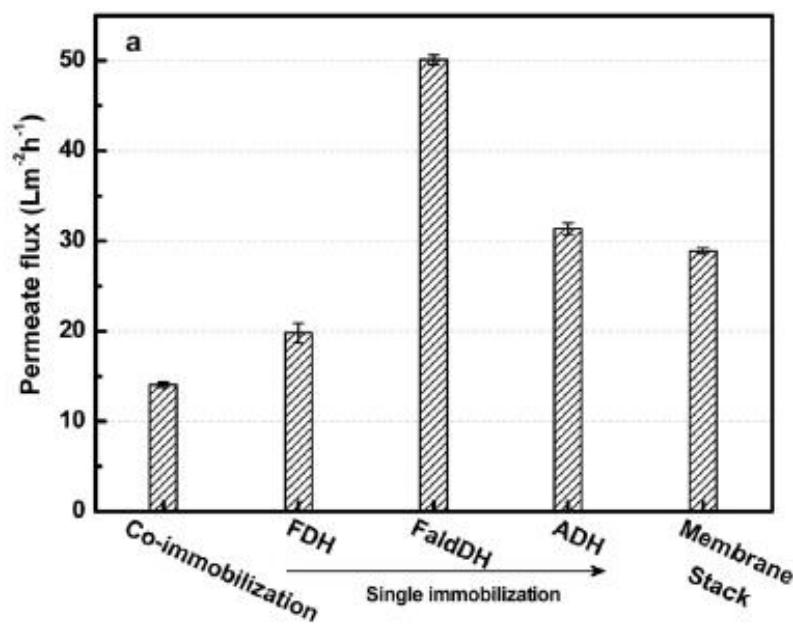


Chem. Soc. Rev., 2014, 43, 7995–8048

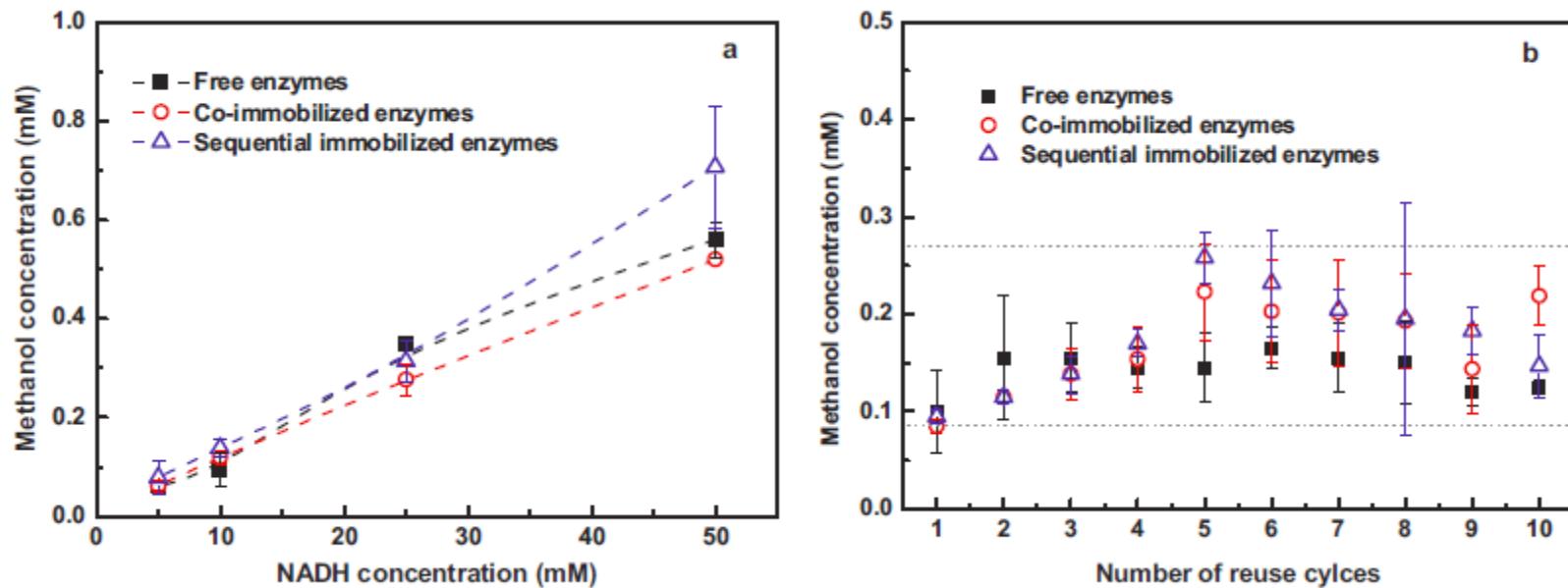
# Biocatalytic conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> to methanol



# CO<sub>2</sub> as a substrate to produce methanol



# It works! But methanol conc. is low

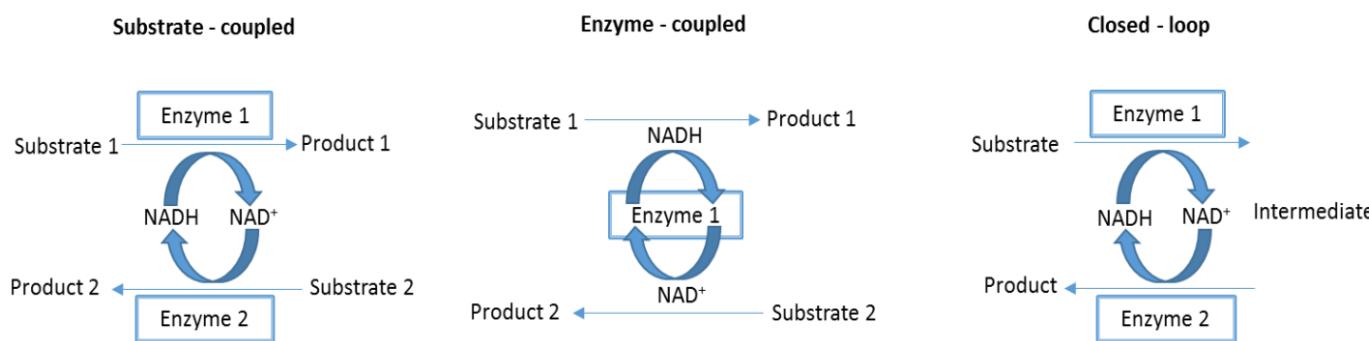


(a) Methanol production at different NADH concentrations with free and immobilized enzymes and (b) with recycling and reusing of free and immobilized enzymes (NADH = 10 mM). Reaction time = 30 min. Enzyme and NADH concentrations were same for free and immobilized enzyme systems; in order to reuse free enzymes, an enzymatic membrane reactor equipped with 10 kDa regenerated cellulose membrane (skin layer facing feed) was used.

# The bottleneck

Kinetic parameters of enzymes for different reactions.

Enzyme/reaction		$K_m$ (mM)	$V_{max}$ (mM min <sup>-1</sup> )
Formate dehydrogenase	$\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{HCOOH}^a$	30–50	0.002
	$\text{HCOOH} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$	3.3	0.02
Formaldehyde dehydrogenase	$\text{HCOOH} \rightarrow \text{HCHO}^b$	NA	NA
	$\text{HCHO} \rightarrow \text{HCOOH}$	0.06	0.01
Alcohol dehydrogenase	$\text{HCHO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	17.5	0.3
	$\text{CH}_3\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{HCHO}$	275	$0.5 \times 10^{-3}$



More efficient enzymes are needed

We currently work on the co-factor regeneration system

Concept CO<sub>2</sub> to Methanol works!

# Vision: CO<sub>2</sub> conversion at exhaust site



**The biocatalytic CO<sub>2</sub> technologies are genuinely disruptive**

**Unique green technology that have potential for export globally**

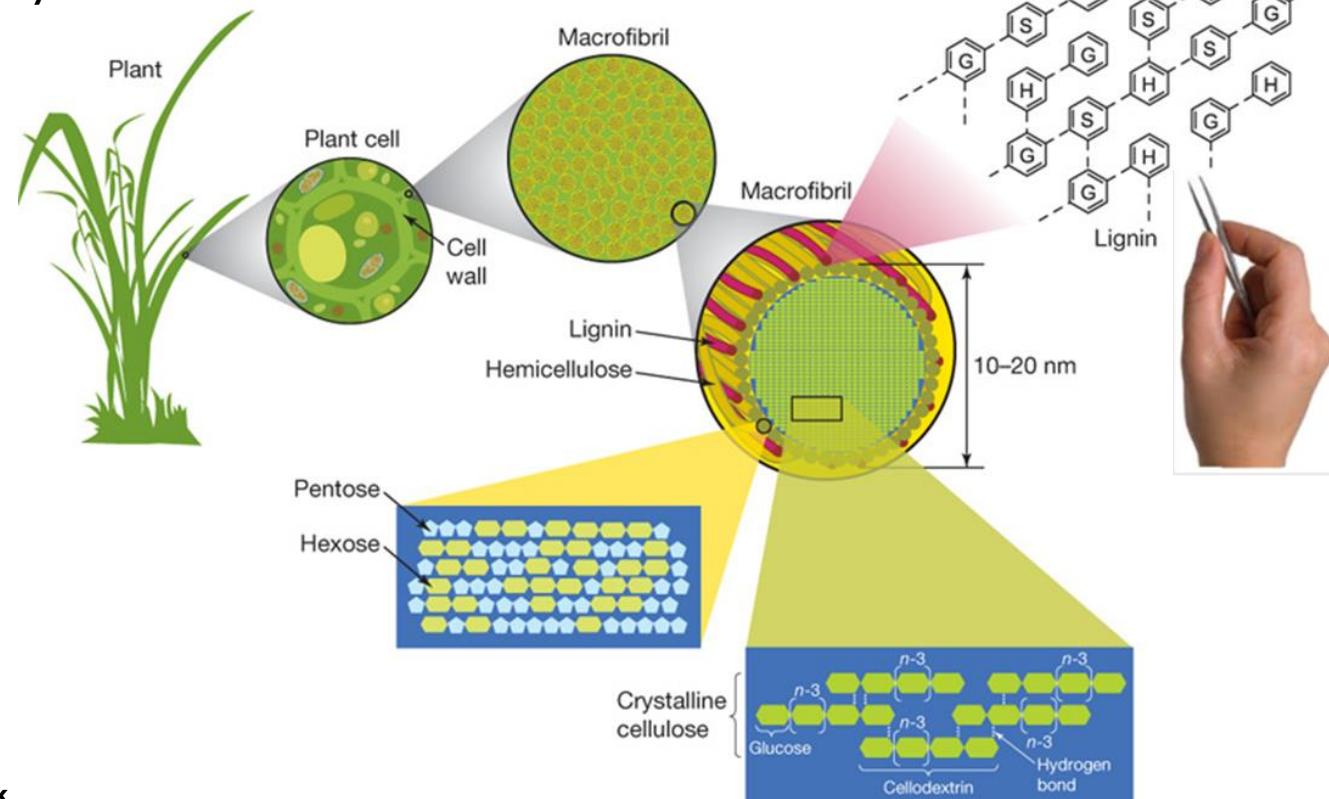
**Huge financial potential for European companies**

**Very interested in collaboration in this area**

# Enzymatic lignin modification

## Biorefinery vision

- Useful molecules from biomass
- Useful upgrading of lignin
- **What** do the enzymes do?
- **How** do the enzymes work?



# White rot fungi grow on lignocellulose



*Ganoderma lucidum*



*Phanerochaete chrysosporium*

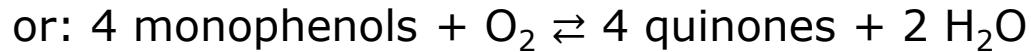


*Trametes versicolor*

"The *G. lucidum* genome encodes one of the richest sets of wood degradation enzymes among all sequenced basidiomycetes" (..and the set includes laccases)

# Enzymatic modification of lignin by laccases?

## Laccase EC 1.10.3.2, AA1



### Role of laccases in nature ?

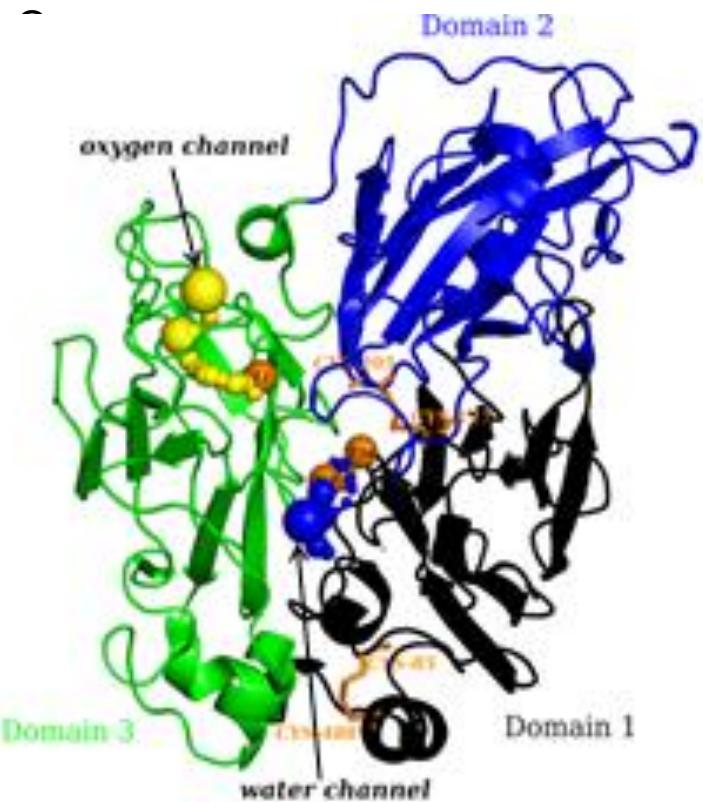
Lignification, delignification

Fungal virulence?

Plant laccases: "Stress management"

Fungal laccases: 520-550 aa

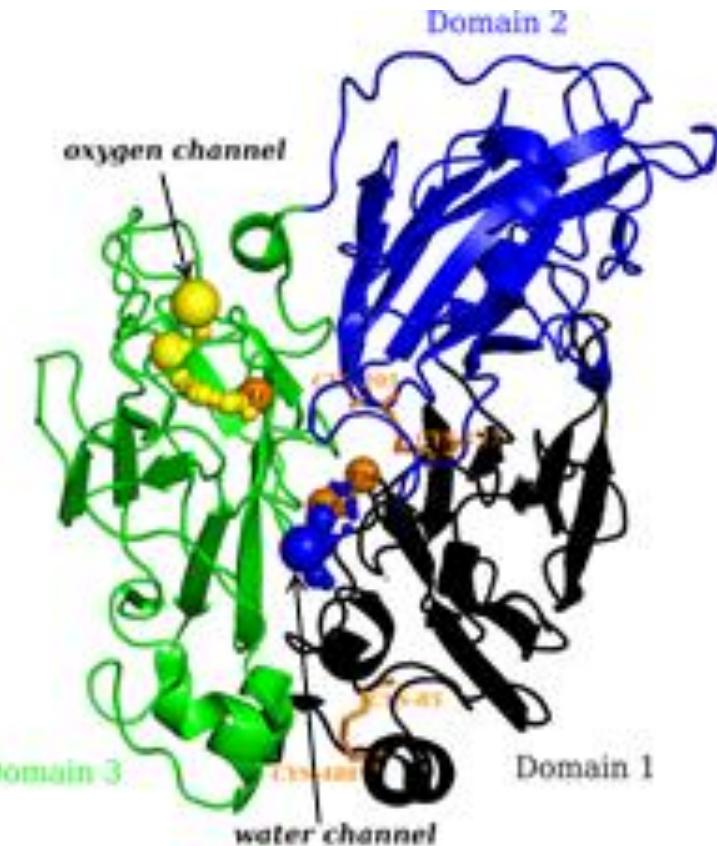
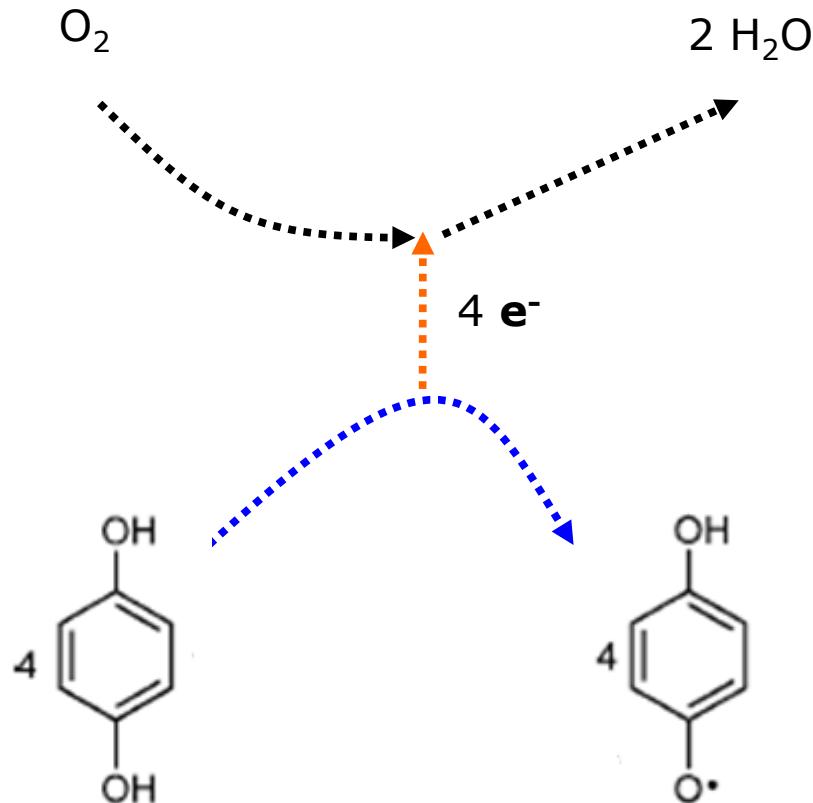
60-70 kDa, pI ~ 4



*Trametes versicolor* laccase

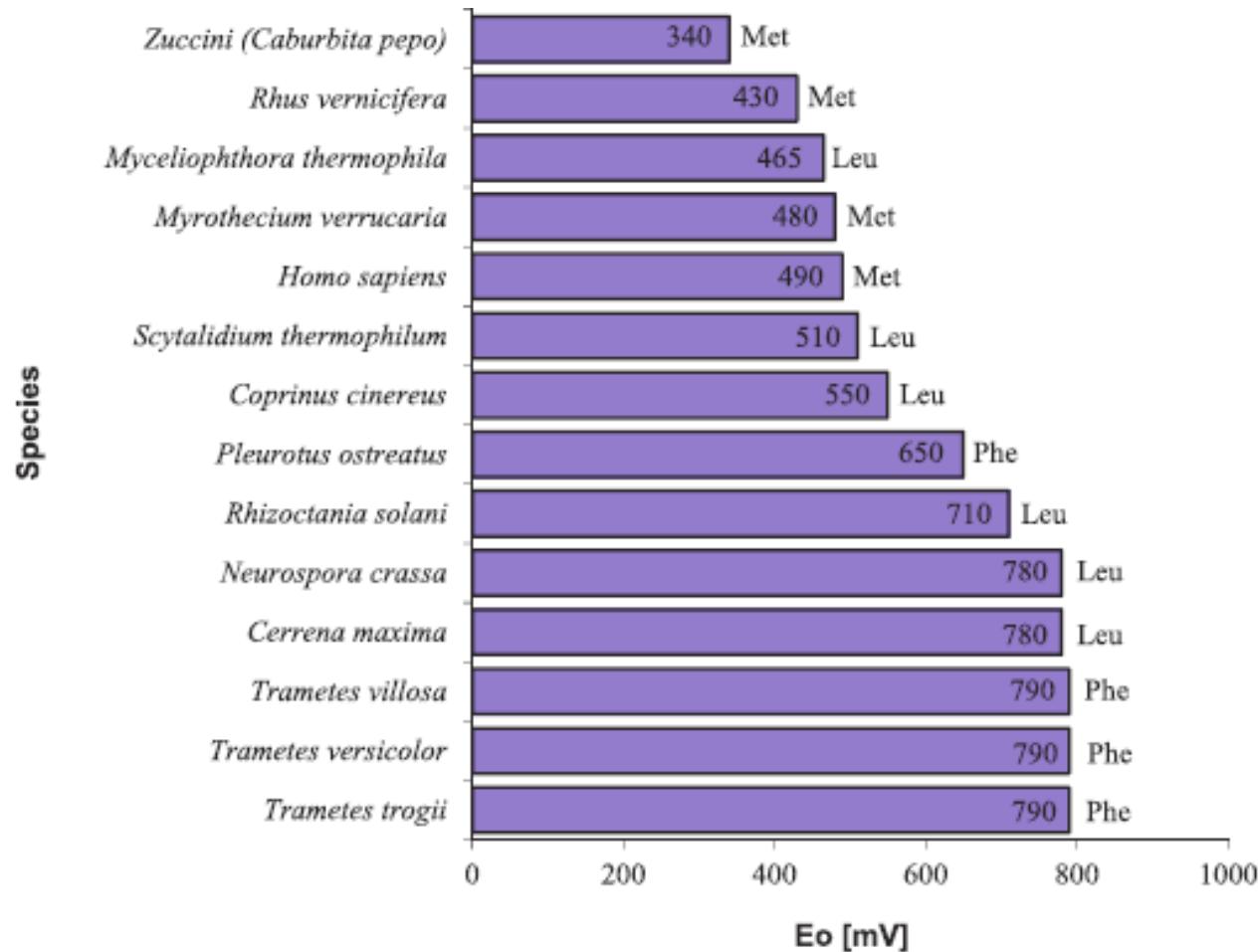
# Laccase

- Broad electron donor substrate specificity
- Oxygen in, water out, hence 4 e<sup>-</sup> transfer

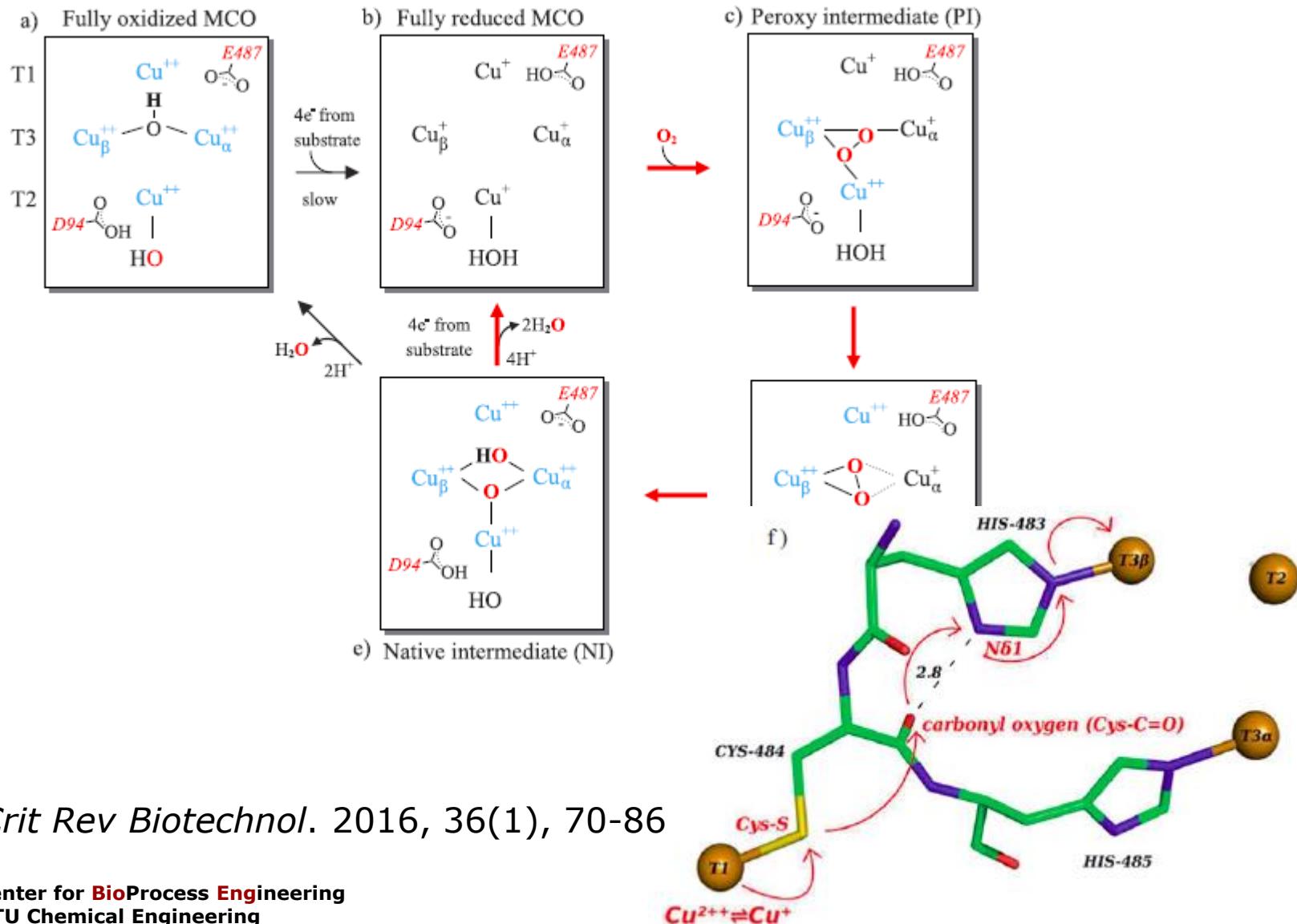


*Trametes versicolor* laccase

# Fungal laccases high redox potential

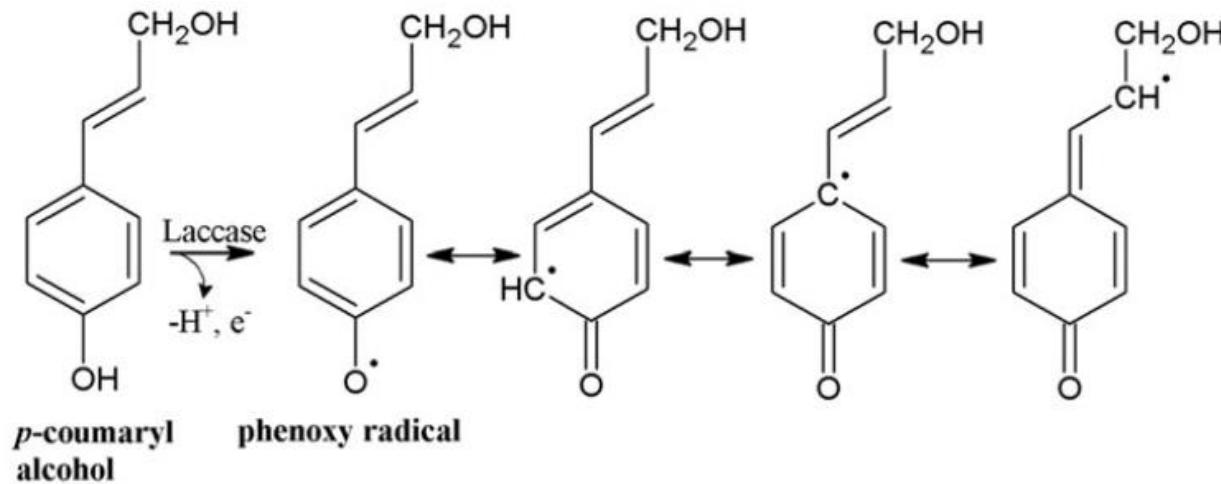


# Laccase catalytic mechanism (amazing!)



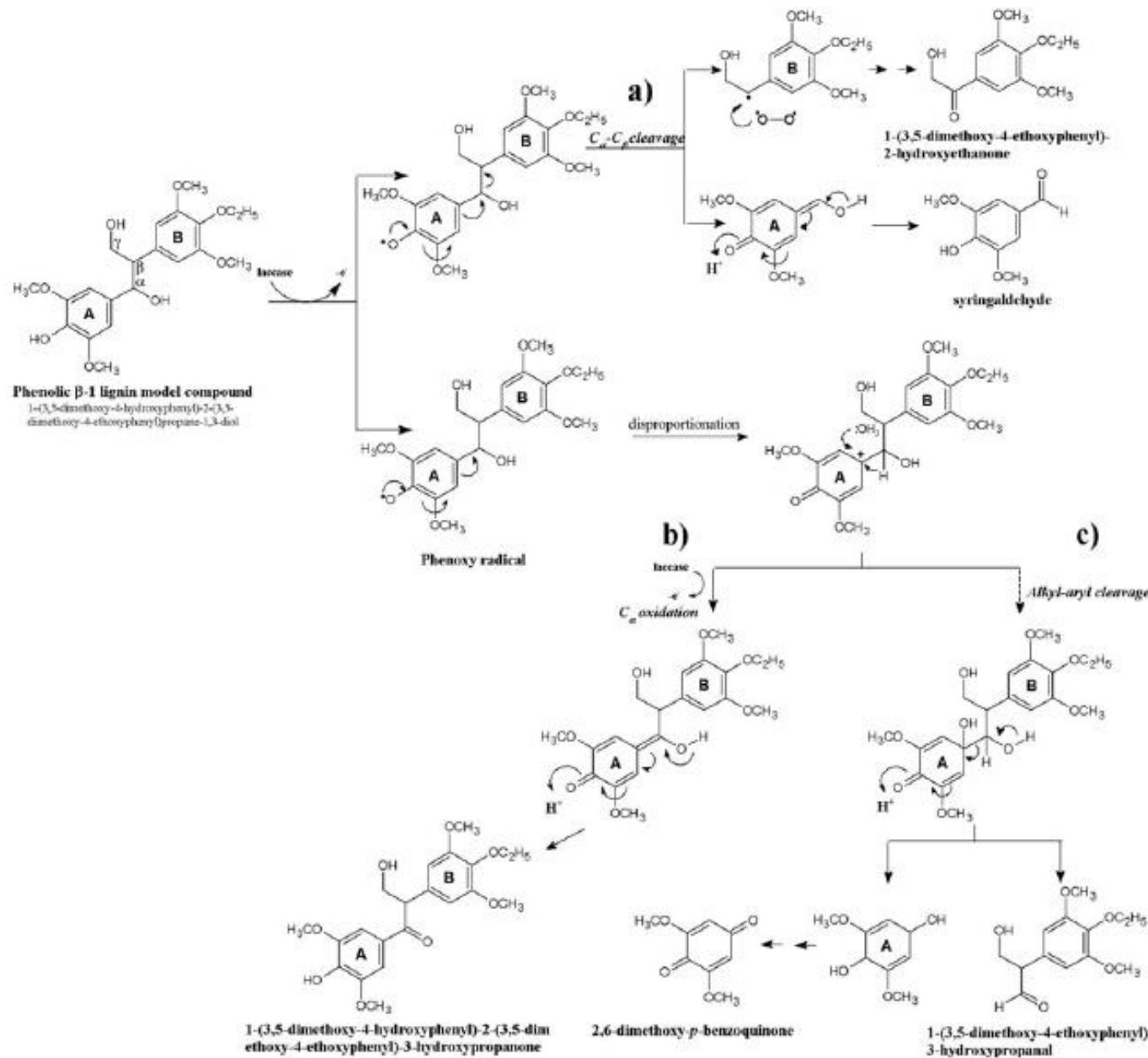
Crit Rev Biotechnol. 2016, 36(1), 70-86

# Enzymatic modification of lignin by laccases?

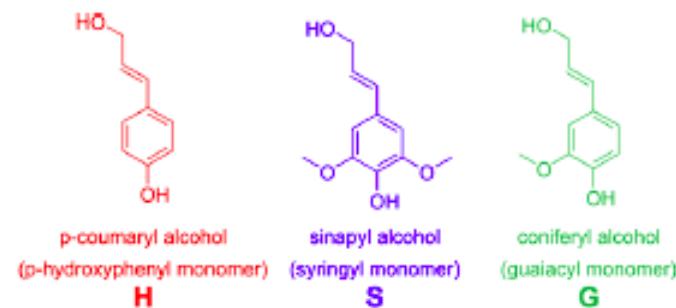


Crit Rev Biotechnol. 2016, 36(1), 70-86

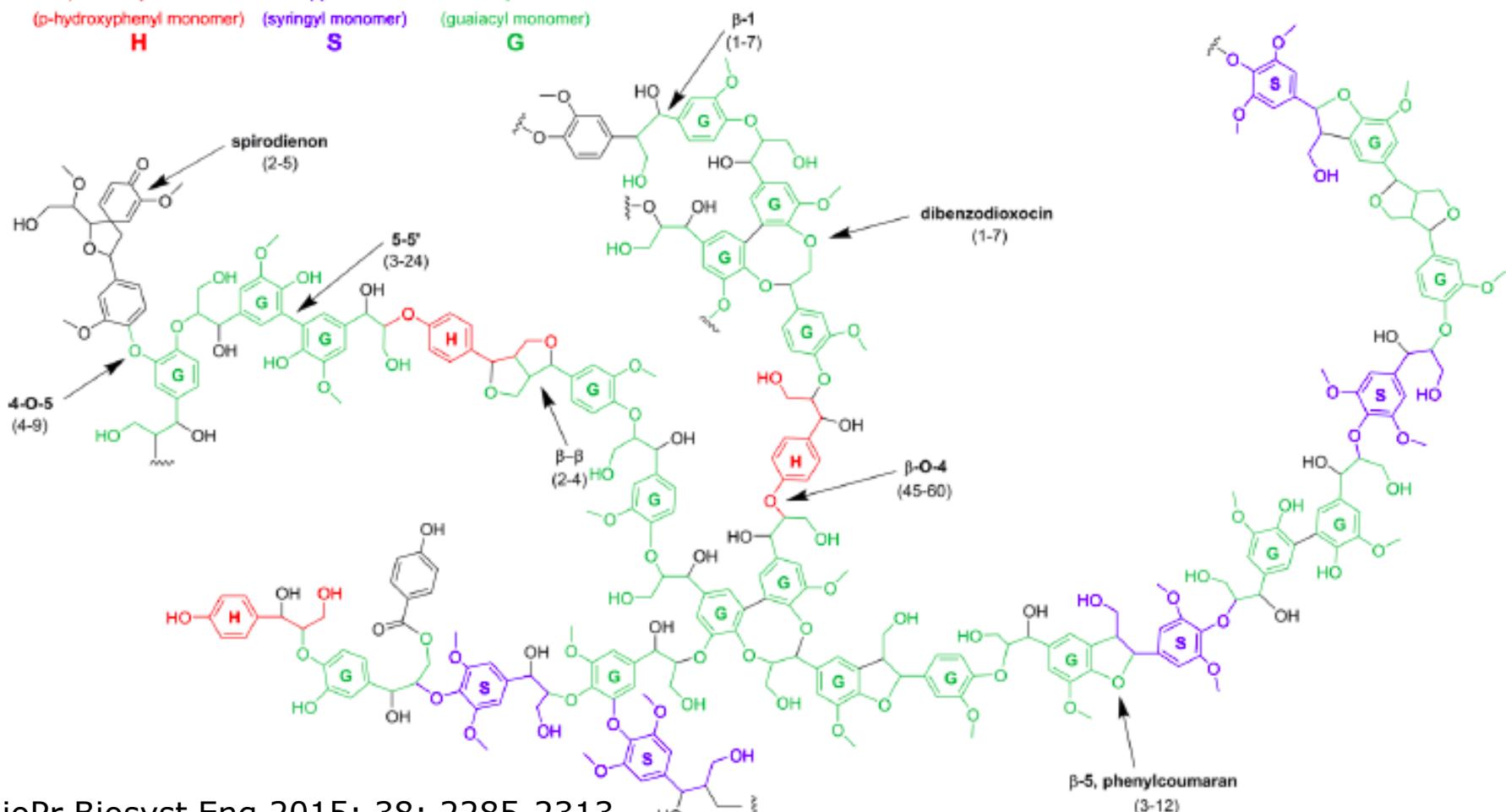
# Various theories built on MODEL COMPOUNDS



# Lignin

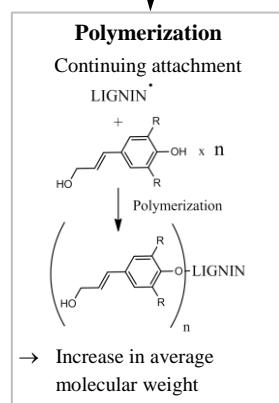
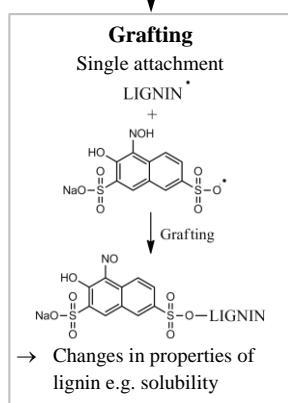
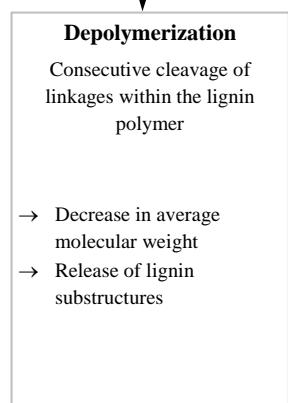
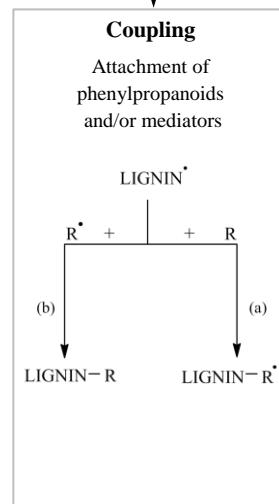
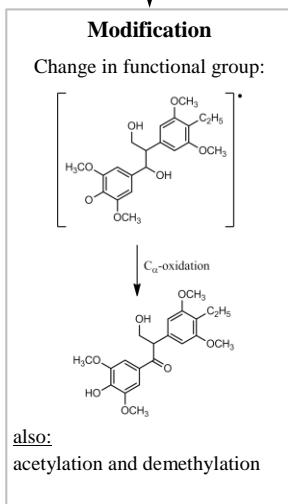
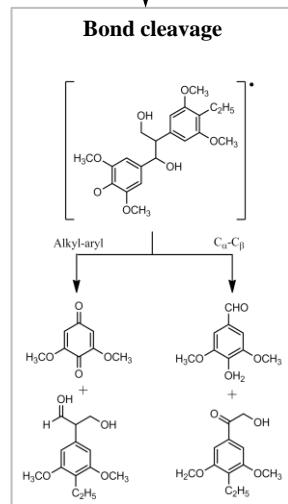
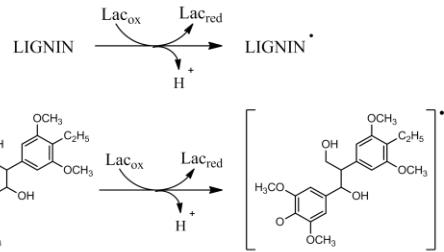


Genuine lignin is different:  
Phenolic-OH's have been "used" for bonding



### Activation of lignin structure

Electron withdrawal from subunit in lignin  
 → Radical formation  
 → Increase in reactivity



Cleaves lignin model compounds

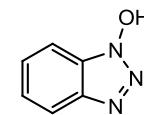
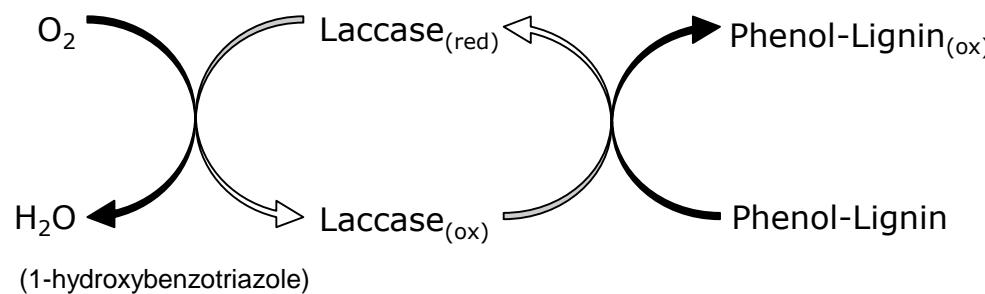
Laccase **cannot** act on lignin without a mediator

With presence of a mediator different reactions with lignin may occur :  
 New upgrading routes!

Can laccases catalyze bond cleavage in lignin? *Biotechnol Adv*, 2015, 33:13-24

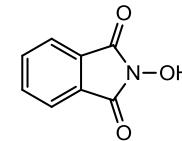
# Laccase-oxidation with mediators

Laccase oxidation



**HBT**

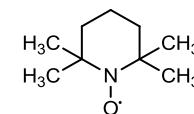
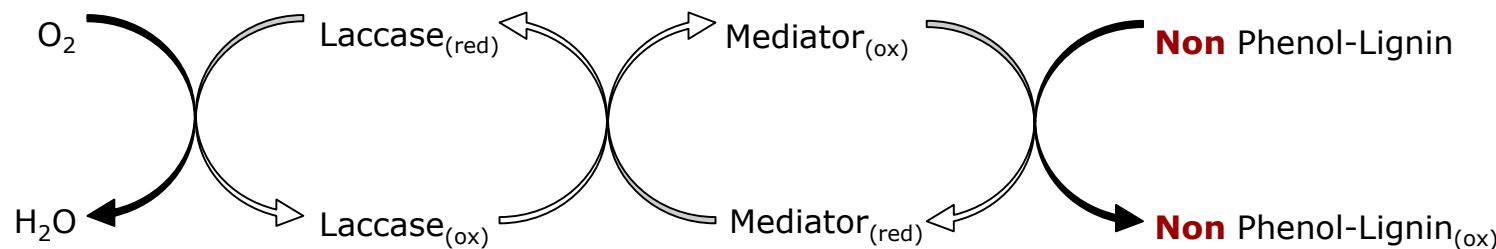
1-hydroxybenzotriazole



**HPI**

N-hydroxypthalimide

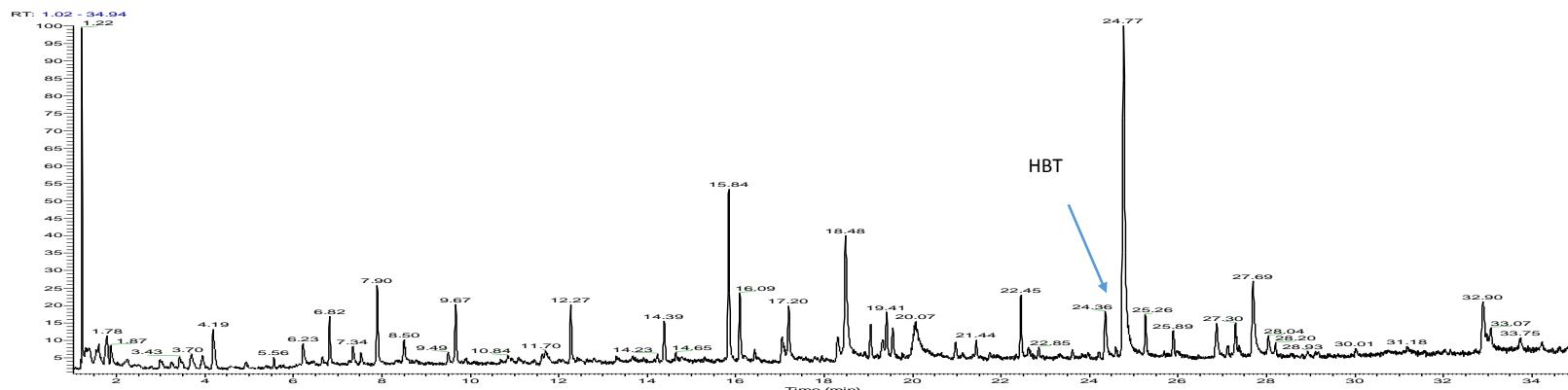
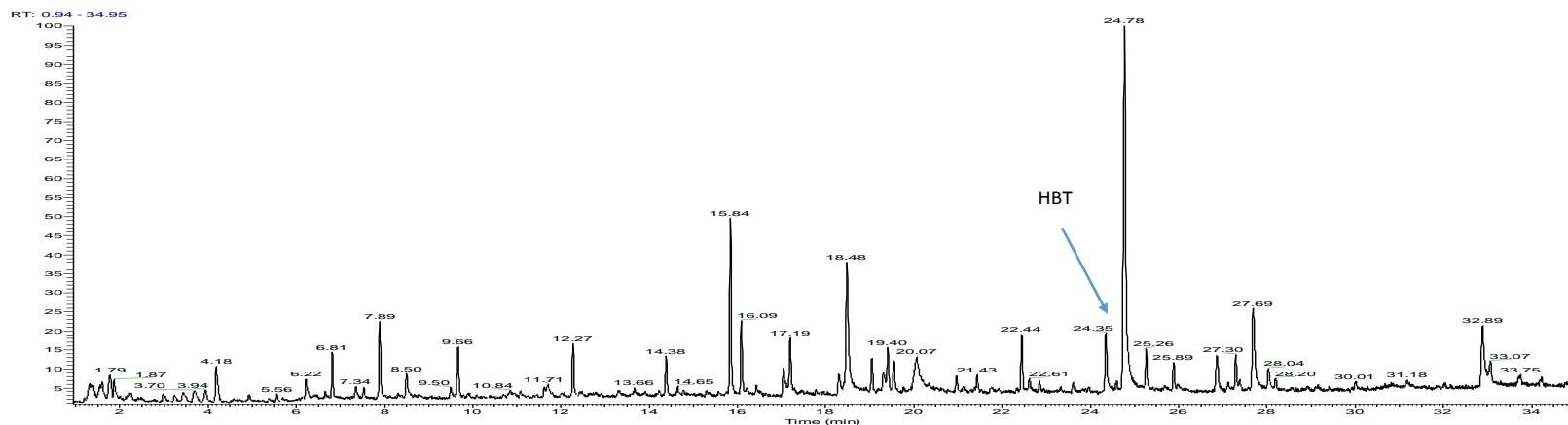
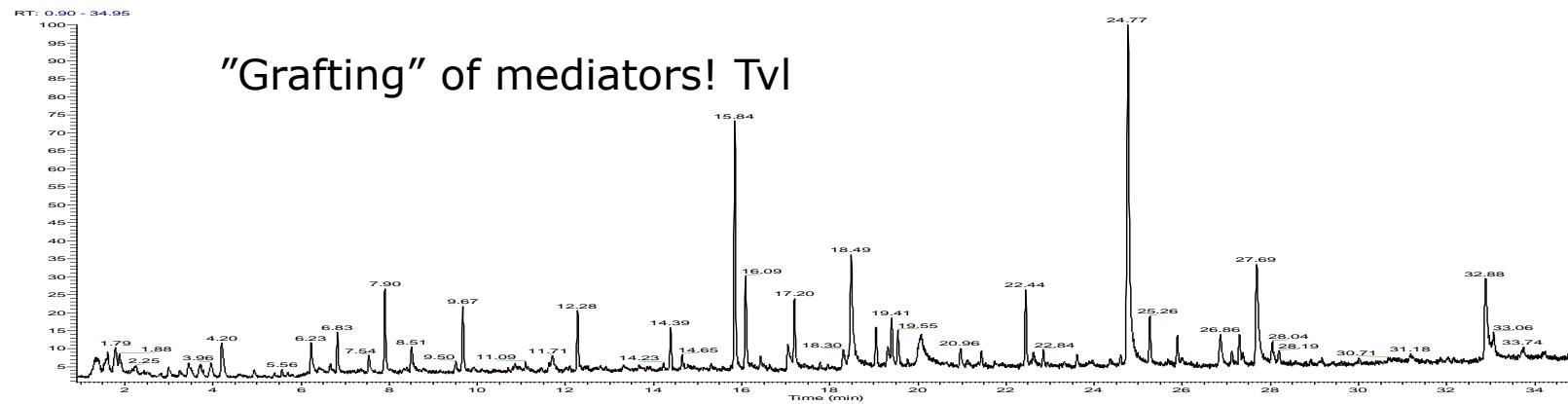
Laccase-mediator system oxidation



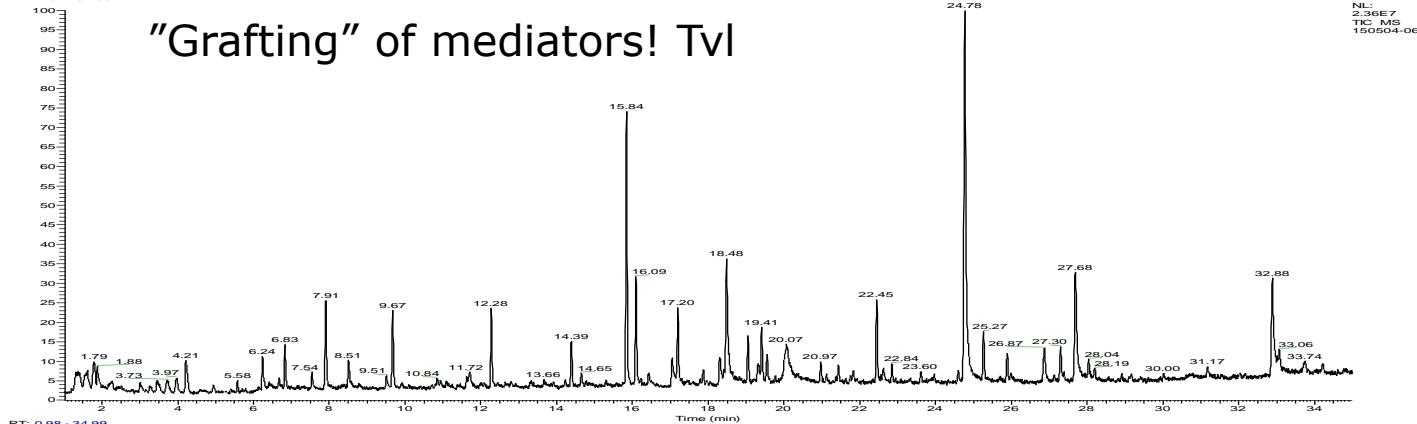
**TEMPO**

2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-Piperidine1-yloxy

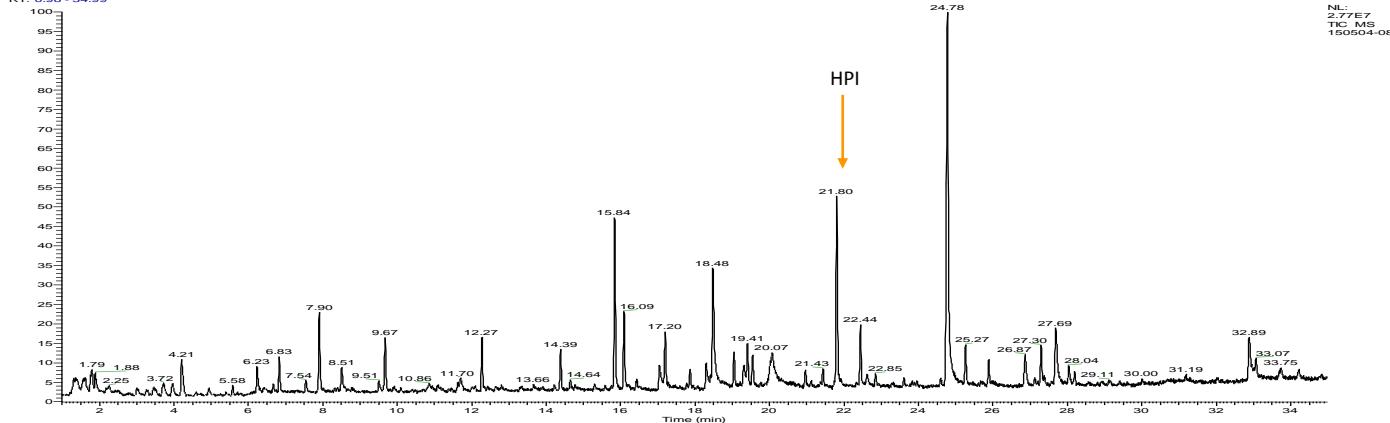
## "Grafting" of mediators! Tvl



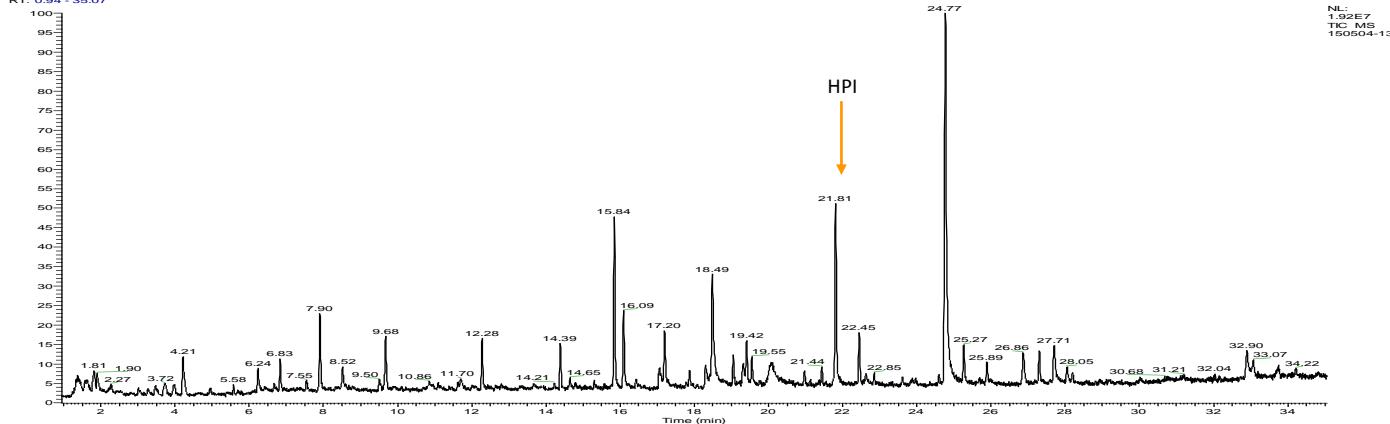
RT: 1.02 - 34.99



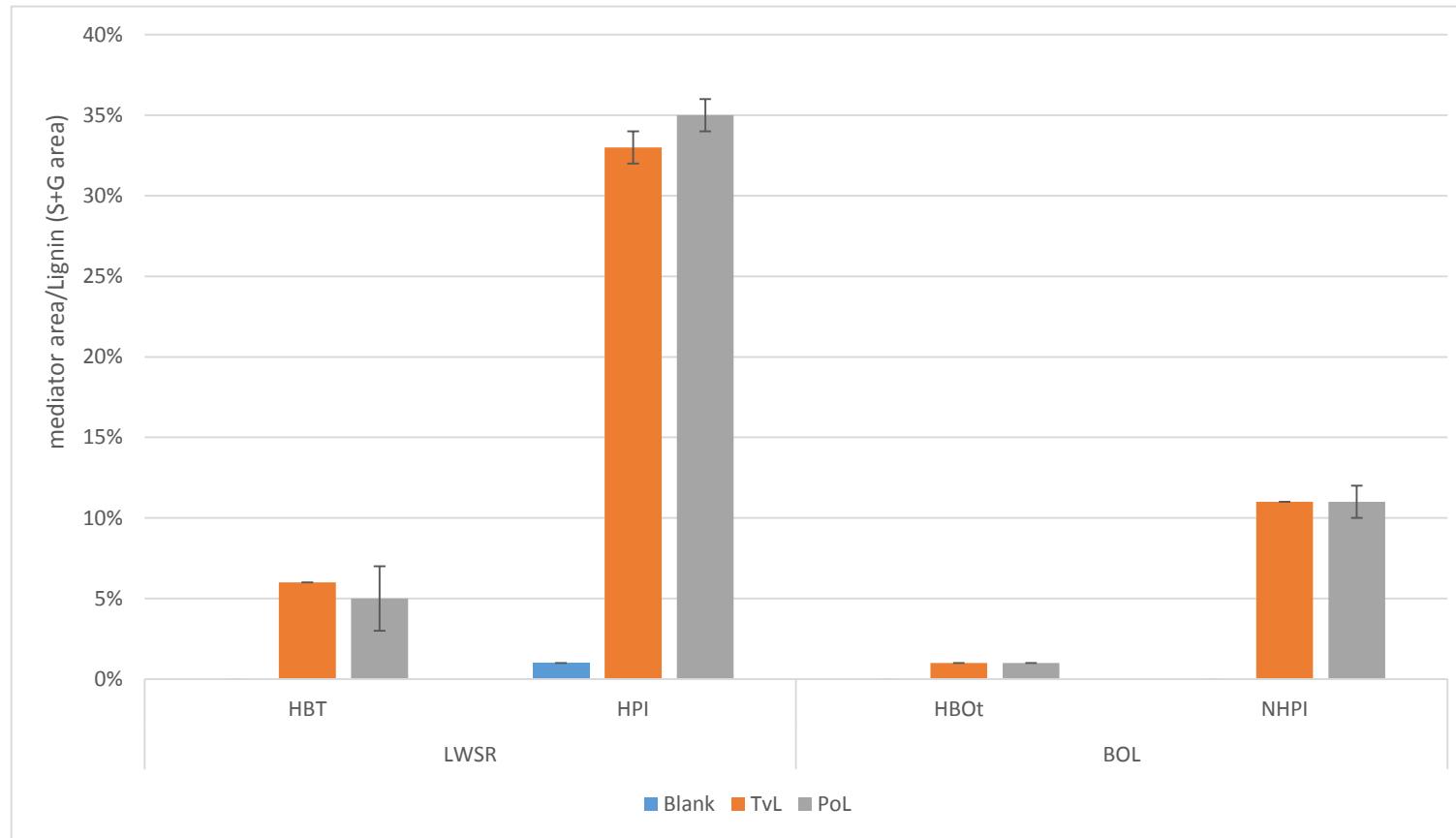
RT: 0.98 - 34.99



RT: 0.94 - 35.07



# HPI grafts more than HBT



# Laccase discovery for lignin modification

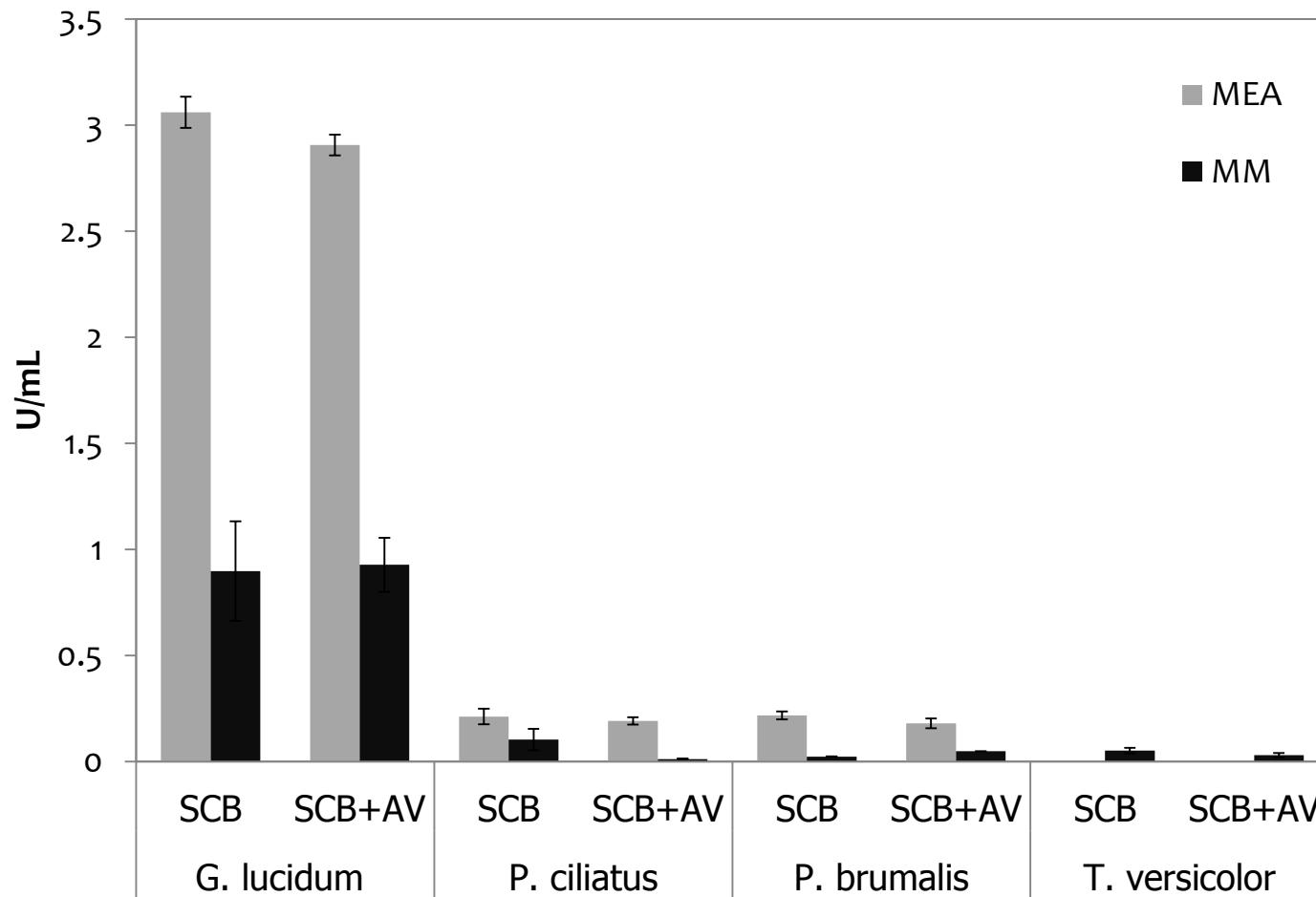


## 44 white rot fungi, 4 could grow on lignin

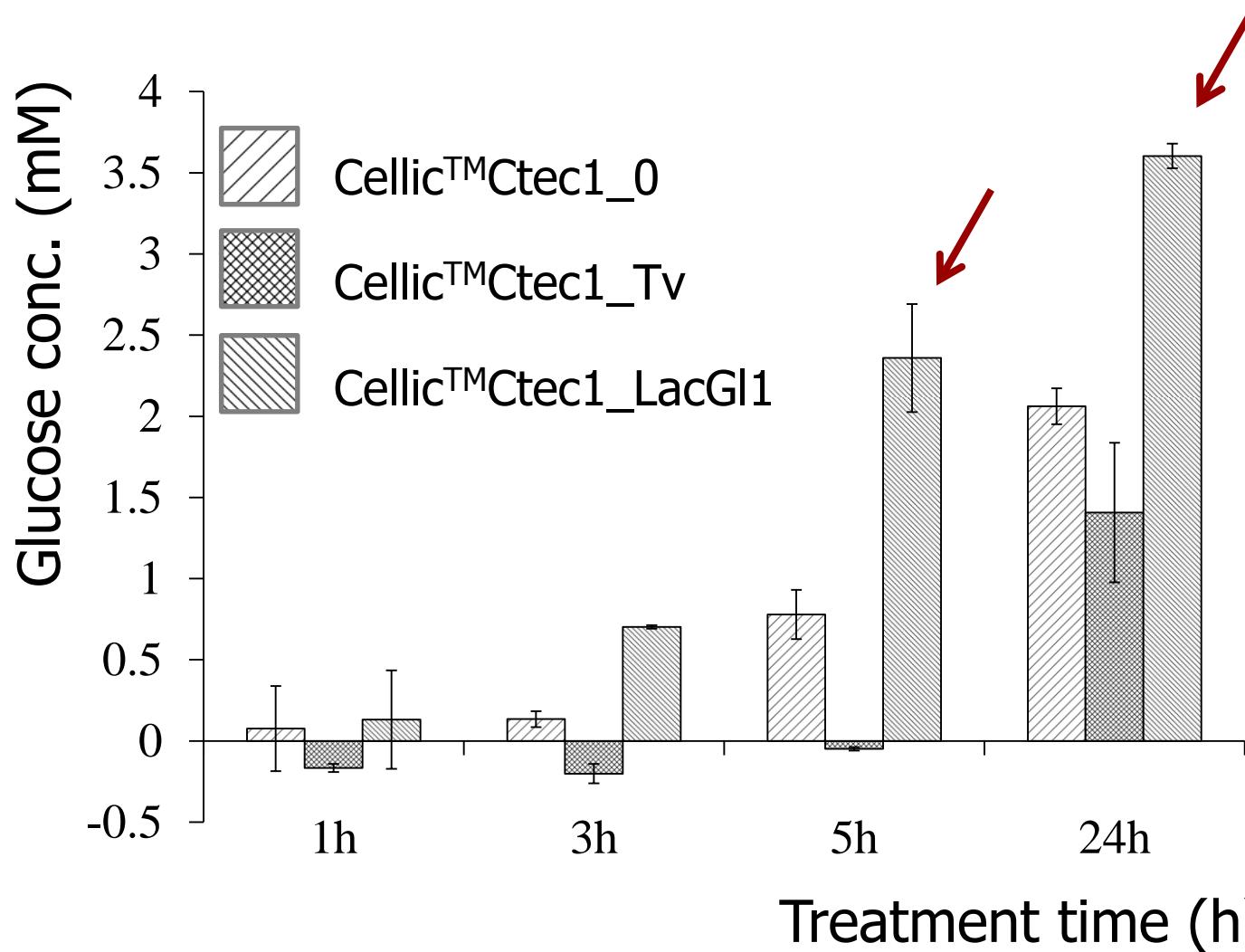
### Fungal growth

Cultivation media		<i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>	<i>Polyporus brumalis</i>	<i>Polyporus ciliatus</i>	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
Lignin	MM	+	±	±	±
	MEA	++	-	-	-
SCB	MM	++	+	+	+
	MEA	+++	+	+	+

# Did these fungi produce laccase?

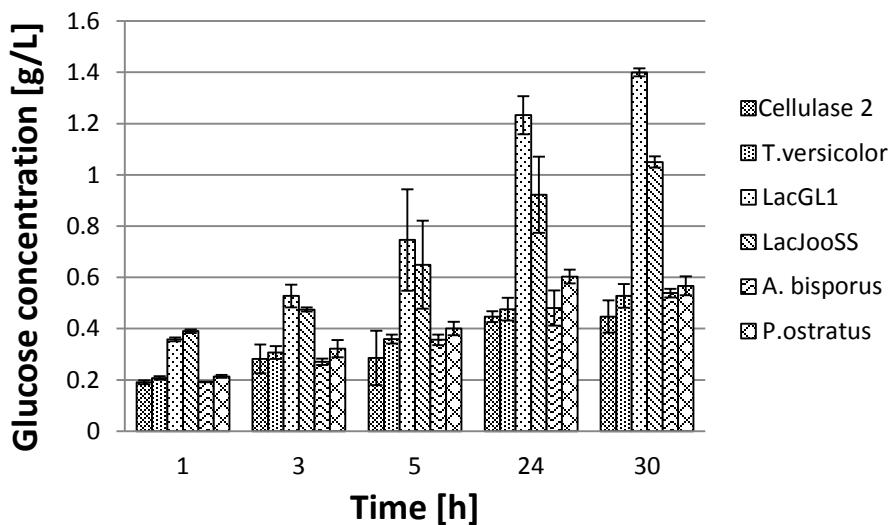


# Boosting of cellulases? SC-Bagasse

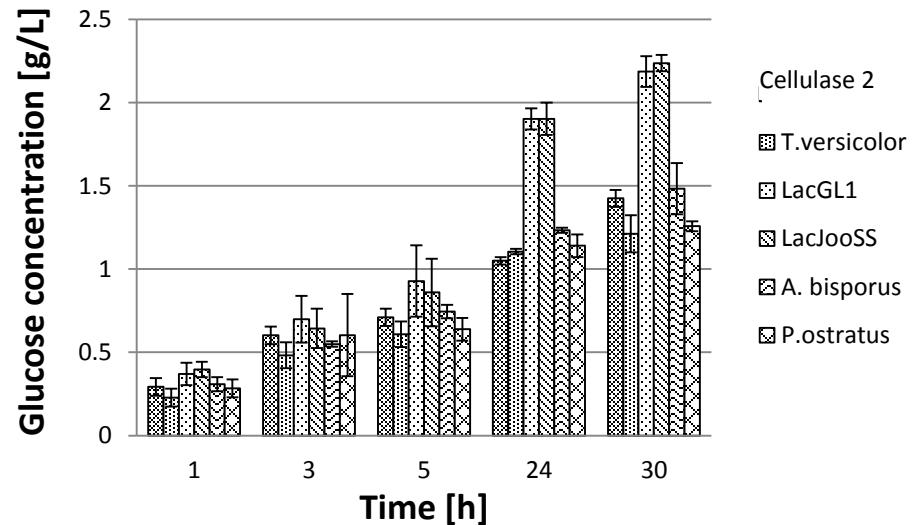


# LacGL1 on barley straw and wheat straw

**Barley straw**



**Wheat straw**

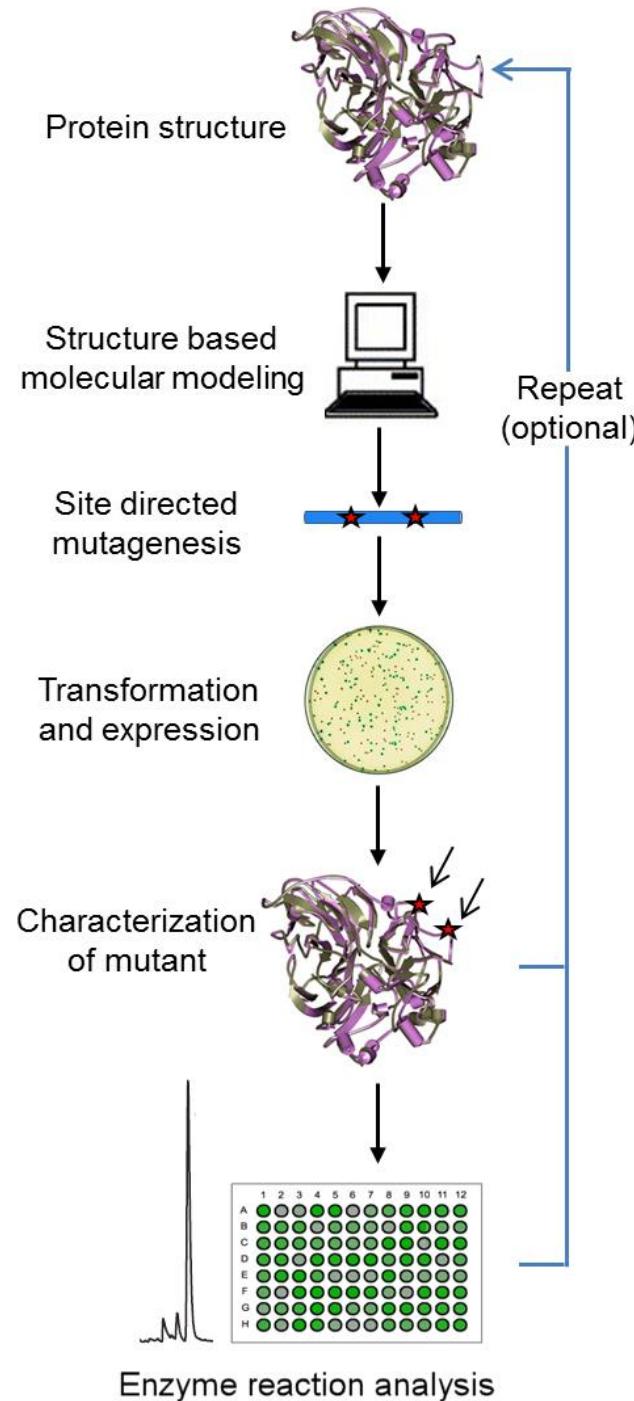


- Cellulase 2
- T.versicolor
- LacGL1
- LacJooSS
- A. bisporus
- P.ostratus

# Enzyme engineering



Structure, functionality, and tuning up of laccases for lignocellulose and other industrial applications.  
 Crit. Rev. Biotechnol. [DOI:10.3109/07388551](https://doi.org/10.3109/07388551)



# Enzymatic lignin modification

- Laccases with mediators can modify lignin, but cannot without mediators
- A novel laccase from *Ganoderma lucidum* improves cellulase can catalyze improved glucose release from biomass
- The *G. lucidum* laccase investigated/engineered to understand mechanism
- Interested in collaboration to understand function of fungal laccases ***in nature***

# Acknowledgments

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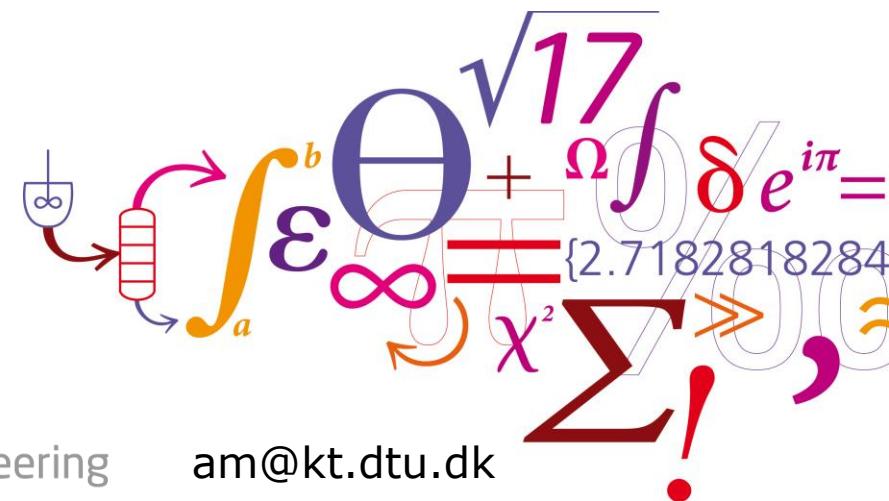
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Danish Strategic Research Council

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## THANKS !



am@kt.dtu.dk