

Your

Organi

zation

Logo

Demonstrating more efficient enzyme production to increase biogas yields Grant Agreement n. 720714

Challenges in scale-up of enzyme production

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About BBEU

Multi-purpose pilot facility for biobased products and processes

Facts and figures

- Independent service provider
- Operational since 2010
- 4 process halls
- Current number of employees: 74
- No industrial shareholders
- Bilateral projects: > 250 projects for > 100 companies
- Consortium projects: 24 projects ongoing









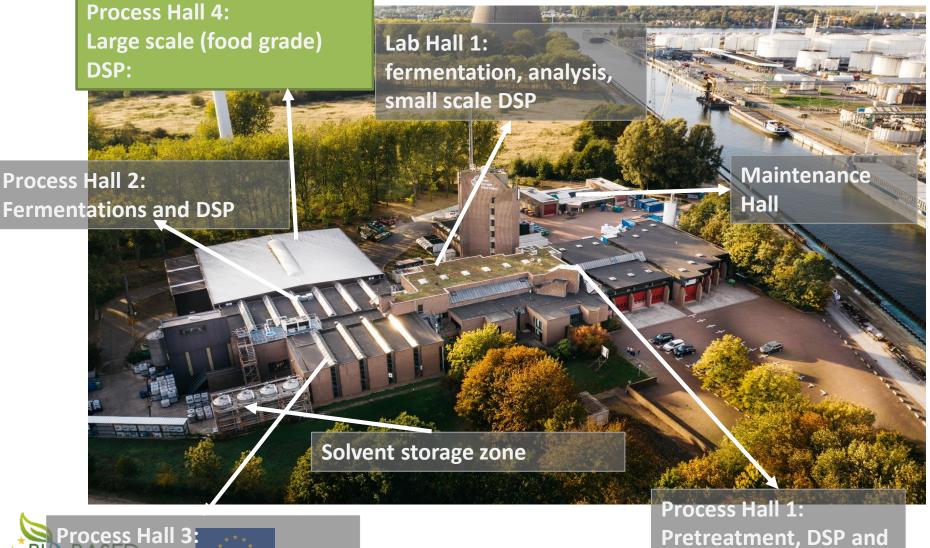








Floor plan and infrastructure



biocatalysis





Services

- Concept design
- Fermentation optimization
- Downstream processing (DSP) development and optimization
- Techno-economic assessment (in-house developed model)

Process Development



 From 10 L to 15 m3 for fermentation + DSP, up to 50 m3 for other processes

- Generation of samples for application research
- Demonstration of technology at larger scale
- Pilot scale data (massand energy-balances, ...)

 1,5 m3, 4,5 m3 and 15 m3

- Fermentation
- (Solvent-)based DSP
- Biocatalysis
- Acces to >100 m3 scale (with partners)

Custom Manufacturing







Scale Up





- 1. Introduction into enzyme production
- 2. Challenges in scale-up of fermentation
- 3. Challenges in scale-up of downstream processing











Challenges in scale-up of enzyme production

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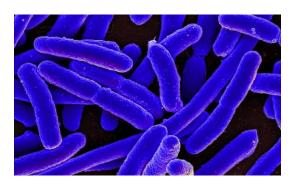








Enzymes: proteins capable of catalysing chemical reactions



Both wild type and capable of

producing valuable enzymes through fermentation



Sensitive to environmental factors:

- pH
- Temperature
- ionic strength





Risk of losing activity

Introduction into enzyme production

In general enzymes are produced:

- Intracellular
- Extracellular
- Membrane-bound

Location depends on MO and fermentation
Depending on location different purification steps necessary







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Choice of micro organism:

- 1. Environmental factors: pH, temperature,...
- 2. Resilience against mechanical stress, pressure,..
- 3. Ideal carbon source
- 4. Growth pattern
- 5. Amount of enzyme produced

Example:

- Pressure sensitive organism \rightarrow lower oxygen uptake \rightarrow Limited production







Reactor design:

- 1. Aeration and agitation
- 2. Dimensions of the vessel and periphery
- 3. Sterility of the complete system

Example:

 Low feed demand during fed batch → over dimension of feed system → inaccurate feeding pattern







Parameter control:

- 1. Online measurements
- 2. Offline measurements

Example:

– Settling of product/biomass on probes →
Incorrect follow up of fermentation







- 1. Choice of micro organism
- 2. Reactor design
- 3. Parameter control

Achieve high batch to batch reproducibility by controlling all the above







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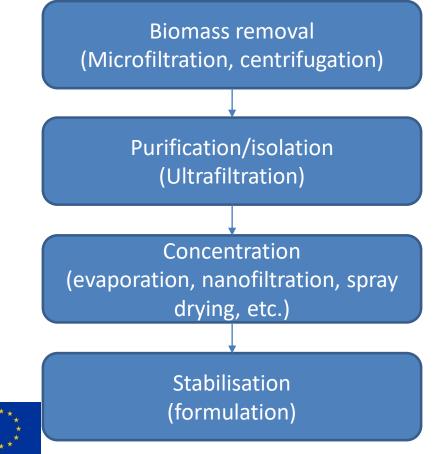








General approach for downstream processing of fermentation broth containing enzyme:

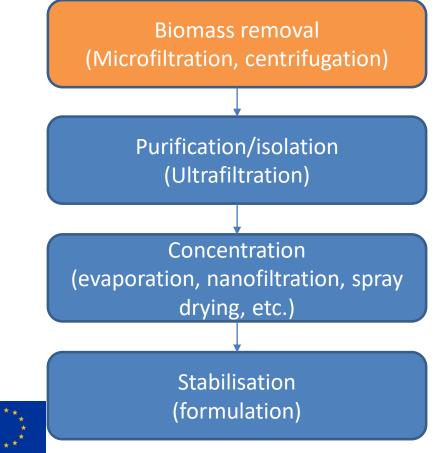








General approach for downstream processing of fermentation broth containing enzyme

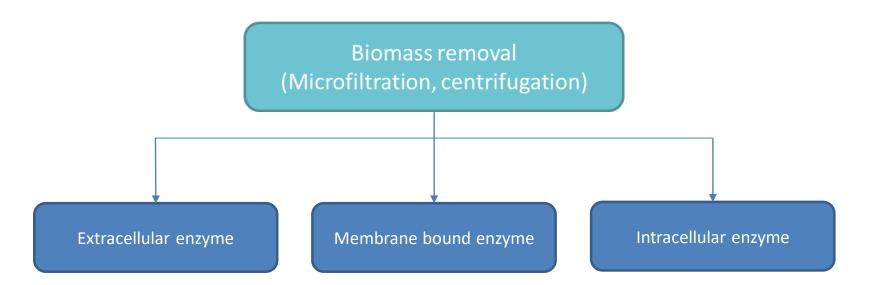








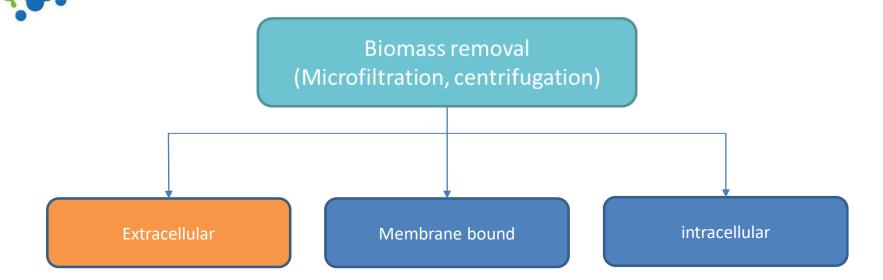
Depending on location of enzyme different difficulties:







Challenges in scale-up of enzyme production



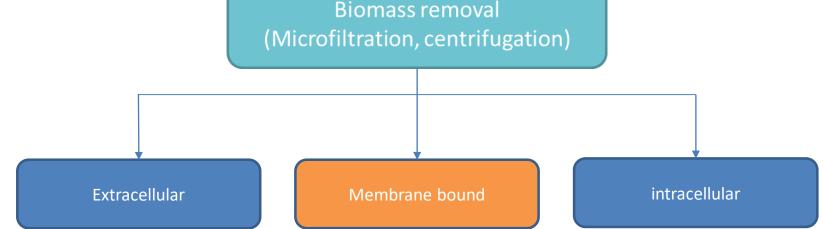
- Lab: centrifugation to separate biomass followed by microfiltration and optional washing of biomass
- Industry: Centrifuge (only possible with bacteria and yeast) Chamber filter press/ filter vessel Addition of filter aid Flocculant compatibility

Still need of microfiltration and washing cycles









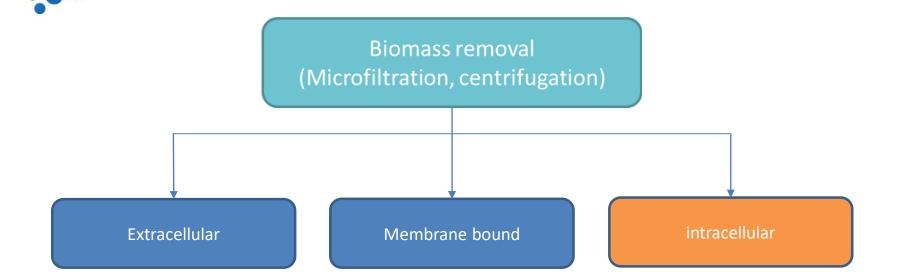
Lab: Centrifugation to separate biomass followed by washing steps with buffer/detergent solution.

Industry: Centrifuge (only possible with bacteria and yeast) Chamber filter press/ filter vessel Addition of filter aid Washing cycles with detergent or buffer solution Still need of microfiltration and washing cycles





Challenges in scale-up of enzyme production



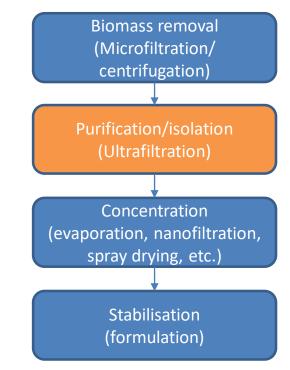
- Lab: Different methods to break open the cells (Homogenise): Sonification, grinding with abrasive (sand), cell lysis (osmotic shock).
- Industry: Only option: Homogenizer expensive and sensitive equipment Still microfiltration necessary







- Different membrane choices
 - Spiral wound filtration
 - Ceramic filtration
- Isolation through different cutoff membranes
- Enzyme compatibility with filtration (pumps, membrane)



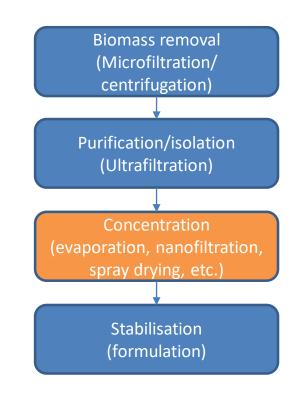






Removal of excess of water

- Thermostability of enzyme
- Composition of the enzyme solution

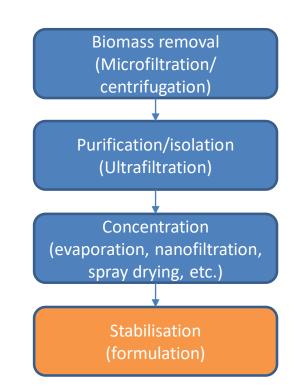








- Addition of preservatives and stabilisers → Compatibility?
- Liquid and dry formulations









Maintaining stable conditions over full process (pH and temperature)

• Minimal amount of steps with maximum amount of recovery (and activity).







Acknowledgements



Demonstrating more efficient enzyme production to increase biogas yields

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