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Botlenecks and Challenges in Biological Processes

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I- Is that possible to valorize CO2 using Biological Processes?

II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums



I- Is that possible to valorize CO2 using Biological Processes?

PROBLEMATIC

Plastic pollution



Source: Plastics – the Facts 2021 Plastics Europe

CO₂ pollution



Global Carbon Project through Our World in Data



I- Is that possible to valorize CO2 using Biological Processes?

Relentless rise of CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere





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PHA production with Anoxygenic Photosynthetic Bacterial Cultures

AIM: Develop an innovative photosynthetic system for PHA production using a mixed culture of Anoxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria (APB) that use light as the sole energy source and CO_2 as carbon source

IMPACT

- · Production of a biodegradable polymer that can replace conventional plastics
- Utilization of CO₂ as carbon source to mitigate CO₂ effect on global warming



| | | - | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Process | CO ₂ (10 ⁶ t yr ⁻¹) | Off-gas CO ₂ concentration (%) |
| Fermentative processes | Bioethanol | 71.7 | only minor impurities |
| | Breweries | 6.9 | only minor impurities |
| | Biogas (off-gas from upgrading plants) | 2.6 | only minor impurities |
| Technical processes | Natural gas processing | 160.0 | 95-100 % |
| | Ammonia production | 239.4 | 30-100 % |
| | Ethylene oxide production | 6.3 | 95-100 % |
| | Coal-to-liquids | 20.0 | 30–100 % |
| | Total | 506.9 | |

Source:

B. Drosg, et al. (2015). Photo-autotrophic Production of Poly(hydroxyalkanoates) in Cyanobacteria. Chemical and Biochemical Engineering Quarterly, 29(2), 145–



PHA production with Anoxygenic Photosynthetic Bacterial Cultures



- External illumination
- 24h Light at 2.1 W/L
- T = 30°C, pH = 6.5
- Filter to pass IR light only



- ✓ A phototrophic mixed culture (PMC) can be selected to accumulate PHB using inorganic carbon as feedstock (CO₂) and sulphide as electron donor.
- ✓ Future technology development will evaluate operation under dark/light cycles and ascertain the possibility of glycogen conversion into PHA during the dark phases.

II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums- PR MICON

- A broad uptake of microbiomes as a production system is currently hindered by fundamental knowledge gaps regarding process control and composition of microbiomes
- Change of the community is frequently observed, despite the constant composition of feeds and reactor operating conditions
- The ability to predict evolutionary paths of environmental microbiomes under perturbations, will contribute for the optimization of environmental microbiomes *a la carte,* at industrial scale

II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums-PR MICON

microbial consortia in biotechnoloay

Measure model master



PROMICON will develop advanced characterization tools to learn from nature which modules are needed for a successful microbiome.

II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums



Knowledge be used to reduce complexity of natural microbiomes to optimize the production of PPP, EPS and PHA in a top-down approach and to assemble synthetic microbiomes with increasing complexity in **bottom-up** approach for the production of butanol, H₂ and PHACOS₂₃.

II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums

Approach

- 1) a top-down approach to develop and optimize existing microbiomes from nature for the production of polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA), exo-polysaccharides (EPS), phycobiliproteins (PPP) useable in the materials and biomaterials sectors as well as pigments for the feed and food industry;
- 2) a bottom-up approach in which new synthetic productive microbiomes will be generated through an iterative design-build-test-learn cycle using systems metabolic engineering. These microbial consortia inspired by natural microbiomes will be used for the biotechnological production of butanol and H2 for the chemical and fuel industry and functionalized bacterial polyester (antimicrobial PHACOS).

II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums



II- How to improve the performance of biological processes using microbial consortiums

Methods based on quantitative physiology, imaging, cell sorting and analysis and systems biology tools will be used to characterize the samples' microbial composition and function:

-online flow cytometric analysis, and high-throughput cell sorting, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) and microautoradiography (MAR)-FISH techniques, 16s rRNA, NMR and in silico metabolic potential analysis

This data will feed in silico models for the design of novel eco-selection strategies for efficient microbiome development.

Advances in **systems biology and high-throughput 'omics' techniques (metagenomics, meta-transcriptomics, metabolomics)** will provide new opportunities for studying bacterial physiology on a microbiome level from a holistic standpoint

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microbial consortia in biotechnology – Measure, model, master









