

Final seminar of the cofunded projects of ERA CoBioTech

Synthetic Biology for the development of novel, cheap and efficient biosurfactants

Project acronym: BestBioSurf Name: Philippe Jacques





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Introduction



- Many industrial sectors would like to replace surfactants by biosurfactants
- The challenges are the following ones:
 - The properties
 - The toxicity and ecotoxicity
 - The cost prices
- An example: the problem of ecotoxicity of surfactant used in oil spill









- BestBioSurf project aims at producing novel and eco-friendly biosurfactants in a costeffective manner through lab-scale validation to a bio-process demonstrator within a real environment.
- Interpret Project budget : 1 508 000 € from 2018 to 2021



Project partners



- Microbial Processes and Interactions Team, Biophysics Team and Products, Environment and Processes Team, TERRA Teaching and Research Centre, Gembloux AgroBioTech-University of Liege, Belgium – Dr Magali Deleu, Dr Laurence Lins, Prof. Angelique Leonard, Prof Philippe Jacques
- Lipofabrik Belgium, Belgium Mr Arnaud Delecroix
- BioWanze, Belgium (Associate partner)
- Bioinformatics Group and Wageningen Marine Research / Marine Animal Ecology Group, Wageningen University and Research, The Netherlands – Prof Marnix Medema and Prof Tinka Murk
- Microbiology Department, Institute of Molecular Biology of Rosario, CONICET-UNR, Argentina – Prof Hugo Gramajo and Prof. Ana Arabolaza
- Pharmaceutical Biology Department, Pharmaceutical Institute, Eberhard Karls University of Tuebingen, Germany – Prof Harald Gross
- **Dasic International Ltd,** United Kingdom Mr John Belk





Introduction

BestBioSurf





Project plan



BestBioSurf CONCEPT SCHEME







- To determine which are the compounds responsible for the ecotoxicity of COREXIT surfactant
- To develop a novel and cheap cleaning product based on surfactin
- To identify constraints related to the use of surfactin in some detergent applications
- To screen existing surfactants
- To develop by synthetic biology novel biosurfactants



Understanding the ecotoxicity

of surfactant



Oil dispersant products toxic to algae





Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS) identified as cause





Developing a novel product

based on surfactin



Surfactin did not impact photosynthesis





Experimental biophysical experimentson surface activities of biosurfactants



Structure prediction

Eight different surfactin like compounds were modeled by molecular dynamics simulation and structure-function was predicted based on their biosurfactant properties



Oil displacement test :







ProtiWanze







Use of ProtiWanze as substrate







Use of ProtiWanze as substrate





258 259 260



Genetic engineering –

improve surfactin production by targeting fatty acid metabolism





FIGURE 3 | Regulation of the FA pool in *Bacillus*. The enzymes are identified in purple or in green (for those which encoding genes are regulated by the global regulator FapR, as in Figure 2). Global regulators of metabolism and

sporulation are identified in red. Other regulators are in blue. Red blunt-head line and arrows indicate repression or activation, respectively. Orange boxes represent environmental conditions involved in FA regulation.



Genetic engineering –

improve surfactin production by targeting fatty acid metabolism







New fermentation process



Cell-tainer

Reactor scalable from 2L to 200L.

The agitation is made through a wave like movement and thus **decreases greatly the foam formation** during lipopeptide production.







LCA Surfactin INDUSTRIAL SCALE



• Results (ILCD recommended methods)





LCA Surfactin INDUSTRIAL SCALE



• Results - reactor





LCA Surfactin INDUSTRIAL SCALE



• Results - Purification





Glass cleaner formulation



	% weight
Deionised water	94.98
1-methoxypropan-2-ol (DowanolPM)	4.00
1-butoxypropan-2-ol (DowanolPNB)	1.00
Sodium surfactin	0,02

Works well, with minimal streaking but wetting noticeably better with 0.1% sodium surfactin



Constraints



However, with surfactin, two constraints have been identified

- the two negatives charges interact with Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ in the medium which triggers precipitation of the lipopeptides
- the ester bond which closes the ring can be easily opened in alkaline pH







Lipopeptide diversity







Lipopeptide diversity -

improve surfactin diversity by targeting fatty acid metabolism









Determination of the number of living cells by measuring their mitochondrial activity. Mitochondrial dehydrogenase from (living) cells cleave XTT (tetrazolium derivative) which produces soluble orange crystals of formazan that can be measured by spectrophotometry. Serial dilutions of surfactin and lichenysin were added to Vero cells and the viability of these cells were compared to untreated cells (% of viability).





Cytotoxicity assay (XTT assay)



The half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC50) was calculated for surfactin and lichenysin



→ Confirmation that surfactins seem less cytotoxic than lichenysins



Synthetic biology



Engineering of the enzyme machinery

- **Module swapping** => Change in the peptide moiety
- **Module deletions** => Ring contractions
- Addition of functional domains (e.g. Knock-in of E-domains) => Stereochemistry







Synthetic biology

















Problem of synthesis ?

Harwood et al., 2018





- Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate is responsible for the ecotoxicity of Corexit
- Surfactin does not show ecotoxicity to algae
- Protiwanze is a cheap substrate well adapted to the production of surfactin
- Optimizing the surfactin precursor biosynthesis leads to a strain able to produce more than 5 g/l of surfactin
- The cell tainer is an interesting process to consider for biosurfactant production
- A new glass cleaner formulation was developed with surfactin
- Overproduction of surfactin leads to an increase biodiversity of compounds
- The remove of the fifth module of the surfactin synthetase deeply disturbs the efficiency of the synthetases



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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