CARBIOS

Enzymes powering the Circular Economy

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DINER - DEBAT du mardi 22 novembre 2022







350 million tons⁽¹⁾

of plastic produced every year and only 14% is recycled **globally**⁽²⁾ 9 million tons ⁽³⁾

of plastic ends in oceans every year

Let's take action together!

It is time to rethink the way we handle the end of life of plastics and textiles

Carbios developed concrete and sustainable solution to tackle this emergency



1. Straits Times in 2015. 2. Citigroup in 2018. 3. Ademe in 2012

Enzymes to breakdown plastics: 10 years of innovation!







Enzyme = Protein Polymer made from a set of 20 amino acids



Invented by nature to accelerate reactions

In saliva and stomach: amylase digests starch as molecular scissors

In a century, Nature has not invented enzymes able to degrade plastics

Meanwhile, some natural enzymes present a limited activity

Our role is to accelerate their evolution

Enzyme contains a lock Substrate = key lock = docking site

Scissor = catalysis

key = substrate



PET: The second most produced polymer







Source: IHS Markit in 2018 & Carbios' estimations

Enzymes for infinite PET recycling!







		1.	
Advantages of the	enzumatic	recuclina	nrocess
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Selectivity

Low temperature, atmospheric pressure, no solvent Ends to the same monomers used by 95% of worldwide PET production plants



- no need of sophisticated sorting

- recycling of complex plastics (PET/PE; PET/PA)



2015: PET depolymerization

An inaccessible dream



- Reactor 0.5L PET: 10 g/L
- Enzyme: 1 % g/g PET
- 60°C, pH8





PoPLaB (Polymer/Plastic/Biotechnology) A collaborative Lab in Toulouse



Dedicated to Enzyme discovery & engineering





Staff 15 PhD 7 engineers & technicians (12 Carbios – 10 TBI)







Screening of biodiversity Database analysis metagenomic



Enzyme production by fermentation



Biochemistry, analytics and molecular biology



Molecular modeling



Robotic platform for enzyme screening



Microfluidic screening



Biophysic analysis



Atomic force & Cryogenic electron microscopy





And the most crucial: great researchers !!!





2019: The dream has come true



MEAN PRODUCTIVITY 15 g_{TA}.L⁻¹.h⁻¹



Starch 5 g.L⁻¹.h⁻¹, Cellulose 0.5 g.L⁻¹.h⁻¹



A successful alliance between polymer science and enzymology







A crucial parameter







Molecular modeling and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy (NMR)







Identification and fully redesign of the active site





World's first enzymatic technology to recycle and reuse PET-based plastics & fibers



We made the cover of Nature! In April 2020



Real success for the scientists from Carbios and TBI



An engineered PET depolymerase to break down and recycle plastic bottles

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2149-4 Received: 27 June 2019 Accepted: 19 February 2020

Published online: 8 April 2020

Article

ites suggest that of the 359 million tons of plastics produced annual vorldwide¹, 150–200 million tons accumulate in landfill or in the natural vironment², Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) is the most abundant polyest plastic, with almost 70 million tons manufactured annually worldwide for use in textiles and packaging³. The main recycling process for PET, via thermomechanica neans, results in a loss of mechanical properties⁴. Consequently, de novo synthesis i eferred and PET waste continues to accumulate. With a high ratio of aromatic terephthalate units-which reduce chain mobility-PET is a polyester that is extreme fficult to hydrolyse⁵. Several PET hydrolase enzymes have been reported, but show ited productivity⁶⁷. Here we describe an improved PET hydrolase that ultimatel es, over 10 hours, a minimum of 90 per cent PET depolymerization in onomers, with a productivity of 16.7 grams of terephthalate per litre per hour (200 grams per kilogram of PET suspension, with an enzyme concentration of 3 milligrams per gram of PET). This highly efficient, optimized enzyme outperfo all PET hydrolases reported so far. Including an enzyme^{8,9} from the bacterium Ideonella sakaiensis strain 201-F6 (even assisted by a secondary enzyme²⁰) and rela nproved variants¹¹⁻¹⁴ that have attracted recent interest. We also show that . ologically recycled PET exhibiting the same properties as petrochemical PET can be duced from enzymatically depolymerized PET waste, before being processed int ttles, thereby contributing towards the concept of a circular PET ecor

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Over the past 2 years the enzyme has been improved Enzyme engineering always in progress







The world leader as partner for the production and supply of Carbios' proprietary enzyme They developed an efficient expression system



The enzyme formulation is very stable at room T°



Scale up in line with the target

- 20 m³ reactor
- 2 mt of waste (~100.000 bottles or 20.000 tee-shirts)
- In water
- pH 8, 60°C



Successful scale-up Lab (5L) > Pilot (1m3) > Demo (20m3)



20

The development Center in Clermont-Ferrand

Downstream processing



hydrodynamics studies



distillation



ultrafiltration



discoloration

crystallization

Staff 12 engineers & technicians



Clermont Ferrand

filtration





A high quality recycled PET

CLOSED LOOP: COLORED PLASTIC BOTTLE or fibers TO CLEAR PLASTIC BOTTLE







BOTTLES

High MW PET

Perfectly white



PET Brand Owners Consortia

GLOBAL KEY PLAYERS TEAM UP TO BOOST RECYCLABILITY OF PET PLASTIC PRODUCTS



Accelerate the technology's readiness and bring it to full industrial scale

Support the structuring of an industrial value chain



The first bottles 100% recycled and 100% recyclable



Recycled-PET behaves similarly to virgin PET during injection and blow-molding

FOOD-CONTACT APPROVAL

~50% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared to end of life in incineration or landfill





A high quality recycled PET

CLOSED LOOP: COLORED PLASTIC BOTTLE TO FIBERS









First industrial plant (50kt) in 2025

In collaboration with Indorama, the world leader of PET production

It operates 19 PET production plants on four continents in 11 countries

• site at Longlaville, Northeast of France





3D model – preliminary plot and layout



INDORAMA



Carbios enzymatic degradation technology: an innovative solution for PLA-based single-use plastics

AN INNOVATIVE ENZYMATIC ADDITIVE TO MAKE PLA COMPOSTABLE IN DOMESTIC CONDITIONS at ambient temperature



PLA biodegradable & compostable



Challenges:

- Optimized enzyme able to resist at extreme T° of extrusion (170°C)
- Enzyme active in the polymer
- Total degradation to CO₂: Home compost Label



Challenge: enzyme able to resist at extreme T° of extrusion (170°C)



Thermophilic micro-organisms were screened for PLA degradation

The active site of the enzyme

was fully redesigned

And the activity of PLA degradation increased 200 times



Evanesto[®] – a validated performance



New developments to make fibers & 3D filament









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THANK YOU!