

Highly Efficient Thermostable DSM Cellulases: Why & How?



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DSM Bio-based Products & Services

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HEALTH • NUTRITION • MATERIALS

DSM Key Figures

Net sales € 8.2 billion (2010); ~21,911 employees worldwide

Life Sciences and
Materials Sciences
Company



Strong
Technological
Toolbox



In Top 30 Global
Chemical
Companies



DSM Innovation in Biotechnology

Today's Technology Built on Historical Strengths

CLASSICAL BIOTECH (1870's onward)



- Yeast
- Ethanol
- Yeast extracts
- Vitamins
- Penicillin
- Enzymes
- Citric acid

MODERN BIOTECH (After 1980's)



- Recombinant enzymes
(e.g. *Chymosin*)
- Metabolic engineering
(e.g. *Vitamin B2, Cephalixin*)
- Biocatalysis
(e.g. *Pharma intermediates*)
- Cell culture
(e.g. *Per C6™ cell line*)

INDUSTRIAL BIOTECH (Since 2005)



- Biomass conversion technologies
- Biosuccinium™ bio-based succinic acid
- Emerging portfolio

Bio-based Products & Services

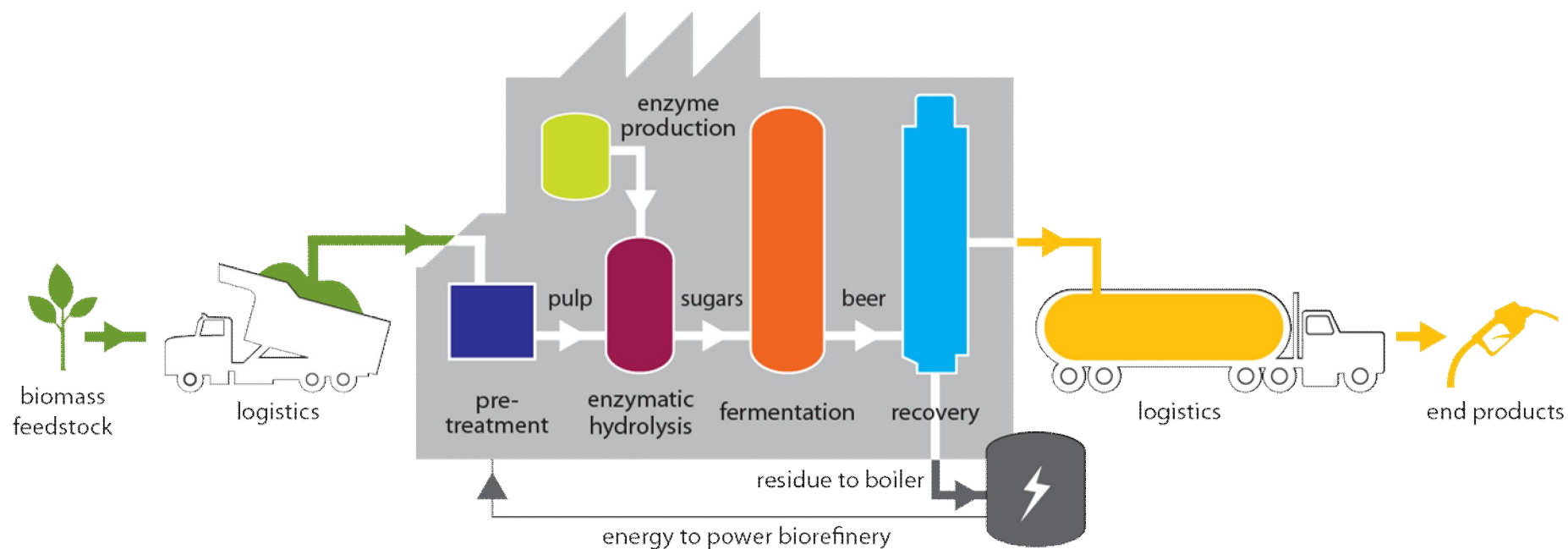
Creating sustainable solutions for a new bio-industrial era



- A dedicated group within DSM
 - Biogas
 - Bio-based Chemicals & Products
 - Bio-based Chemicals & Polymers
 - Bio-Conversion Solutions
- Bio-Conversion Solutions
 - Delivers a technology package to enable the production of 2G biofuels and bio-based chemical
 - Our current primary application target is bioethanol based upon the co-development of cellulase enzymes and advanced yeast

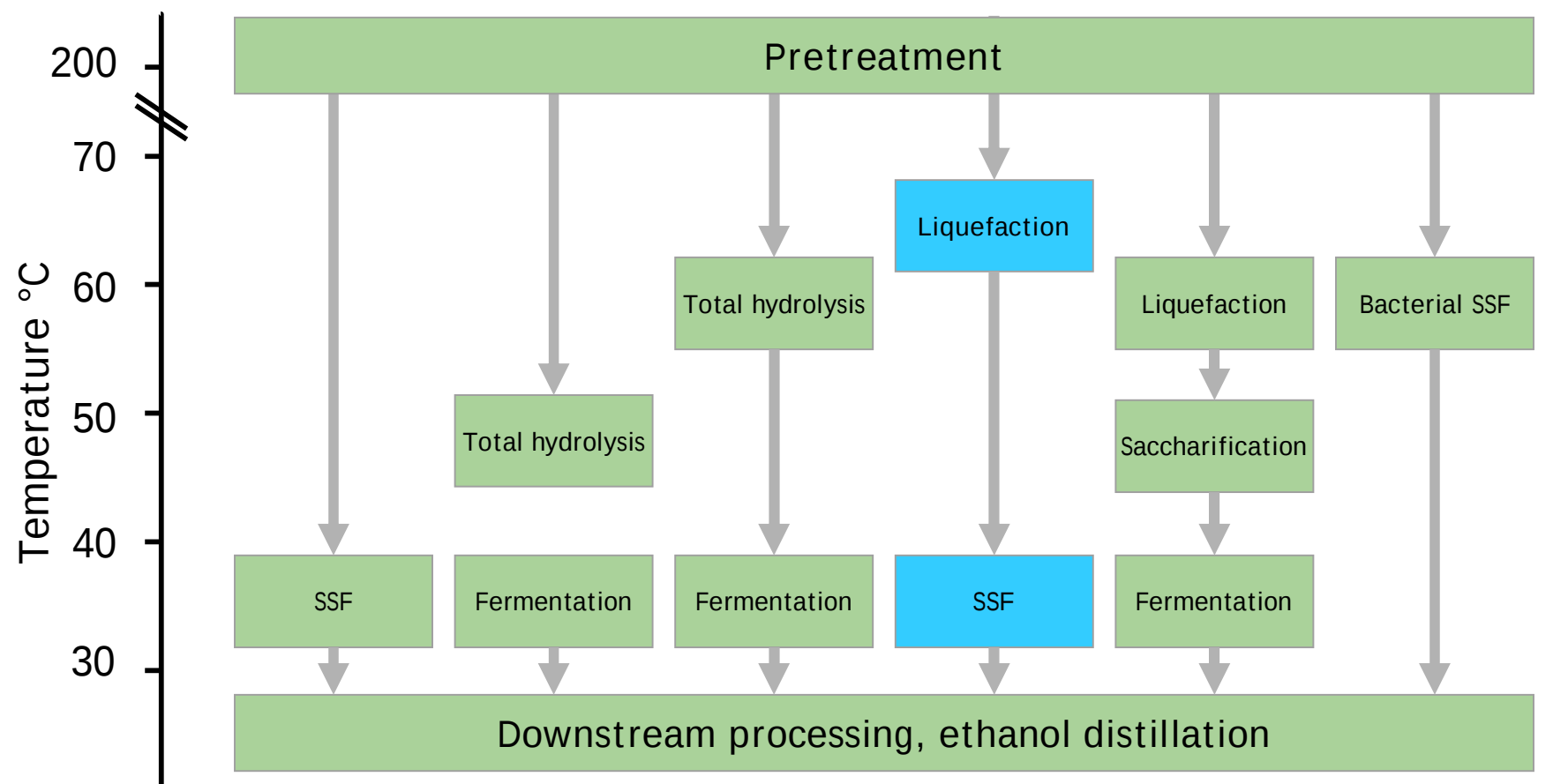
Biorefinery for 2G Bio-ethanol

Process promising but requires substantial innovations



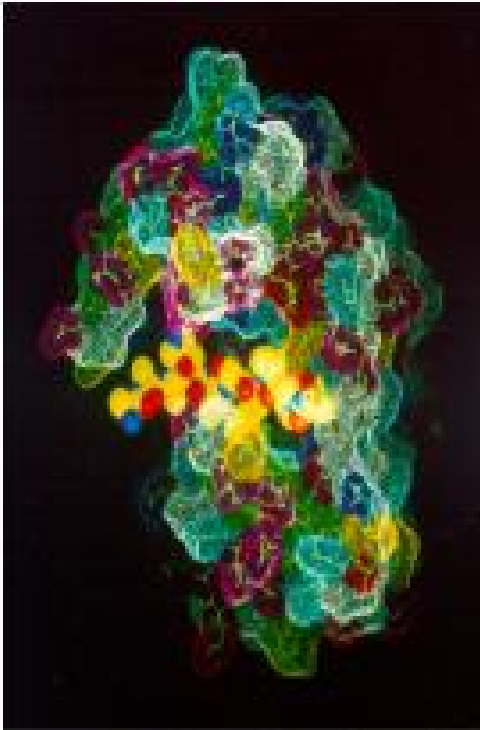
- Yeast and Enzymes are crucial for 2G Bio-ethanol
- DSM's yeast and enzyme technologies is unique combination

Configuration of Various Hydrolysis and Fermentation Processes



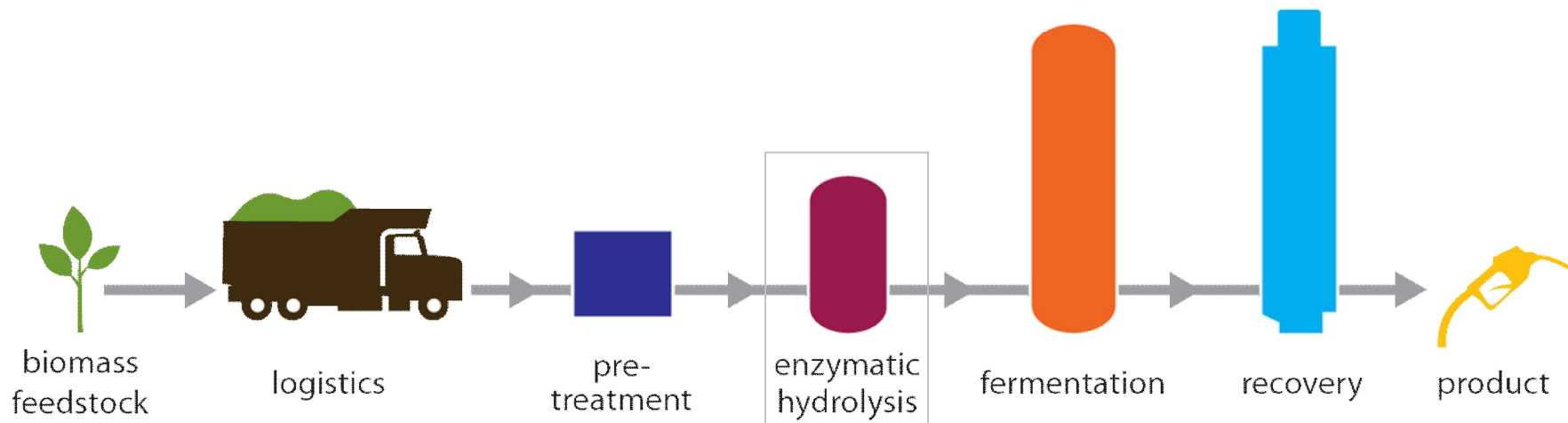
Ref: Liisa Viikari, 2007, Adv Biochem Eng. Biotech

Enzymes: *A Core Bio-based Building Block Platform for DSM*



- DSM possesses a strong knowledge base within enzyme research, application and manufacturing
- DSM holds hundreds of patents based on enzyme technology including biomass deconstruction enzymes
- DSM sells \$300MM worth of enzymes in baking, food & fruit processing, brewing, wine, dairy, animal feed, antibiotics, flavors, and biocatalysis
- US DoE Partnership with DSM for commercial development of enzymes for lignocellulosic feedstocks saccharification.
- DSM has a global enzyme business

Choosing the Right Enzymes



- DSM has searched its collection of food enzymes for suitable thermophilic, acid stable enzymes for application in 2G bioethanol
- These enzymes have been optimized for 2G bioethanol production

Thermostable Cellulases: *Why ?*

- Increased rate of cellulase activity, less energy cost for cooling, higher DS loading, and decreased risk of contamination.
- Can be cloned and over-expressed at high levels in *funga* hosts.
- Ease of DSP/Formulation since one can introduce heat step to precipitate *funga* host proteins.
- Biotransformation reactions can be carried out at higher temperatures where accessibility to substrates gets better and lignin is less tightly associated with cellulose.
- Enzymes are more robust to exposure of inhibitors and product ethanol.
- More resistant to proteolysis.

Viscosity Reduction

- Positive effect of temperature on liquifaction of the solids.
 - At 65 C the solids become faster gelatin-like in comparison with 40C when treated with DSM enzyme.
 - higher absorption of water to the polymers.
 - Faster gelatinizing resulting in easier accessibility of the substrate by the enzymes
- The effect of higher temperature (65°C in comparison to 50 °C) on viscosity
 - sugar concentrations ~100 g/L. (approx equal to complete hydrolysis of 20 % wheat straw)
 - 50 °C: 70 Pascal.sec
 - 65 °C: 60 Pascal.sec
- Higher throughput in all process steps
- Reduction in \$/gallon capital installed having
 - lower capital and fixed costs, less evaporation energy per gallon produced.

Prevention of Contamination

- Operating at higher temperature during hydrolysis will result in a '*more sterile*' hydrolysate.
 - Hydrolysate obtained at 65°C will have a significantly lower bio-burden than hydrolysate of 45-50°C.
 - If hydrolysis time is extended and thereby fermentation time is shortened, *the risk on contamination during fermentation will also be significantly reduced.*
- An important advantage of DSM enzyme cocktail. A loss of 5% due to contamination problems is *not uncommon* for this type of industrial operations.
 - At 60 \$/T feedstock and 80 gal/T ethanol yield, a 5% loss = 0.0375 \$/gal.
 - At 3 \$/gal installed capital and 10% depreciation = 0.015 \$/gal
 - At 0.15 \$/gal fixed costs = 0.0075 \$/gal
- So the cost of contamination is then 0.06 \$/gal.

Dosage

- Enzyme dosage is a key parameter for its cost contribution in making cellulosic ethanol.
- Lets compare DSM Enzymes at 50 and 60 °C
 - Application tests:
 - 20 % TS pWS (unwashed)
 - 72 h hydrolysis (50°C and 60°C)
 - 72 h fermentation (33 °C) with C6 yeast
- Experimental results obtained at 50 & 60 °C suggest 20-24% reduction in DSM enzyme cocktail dosage when operating at 60C vs 50 C to achieve same hydrolysis yield.

Energy Costs Saving

- The energy cost savings are related to the delta temperature between the unit operations during the whole process.
 - When fermentation is done at a higher temperature, cooling costs can be significantly lower.
- The advantage of thermostable enzymes
 - can be added in an earlier stage (higher temperature) after pretreatment thus reduced chilling cost to start liquefaction/saccharification/biomass hydrolysis
 - Reduction in overall process time.
 - Energy cost reduction significance depends on scale, process, and equipment.
- Reduction of energy cost on mixing during hydrolysis.
 - Adding enzymes in an earlier stage of the process also results in an earlier liquefaction which makes mixing easier
- Earlier liquefaction allows reduction in cooling capacity:
 - heat transfer is better in a mixed liquid than a static solid (or slurry).
- DSM thermostable cellulase cocktail is fully active between 60-65°C.
 - cooling rate reduction during hydrolysis
 - reduction in cooling capacity

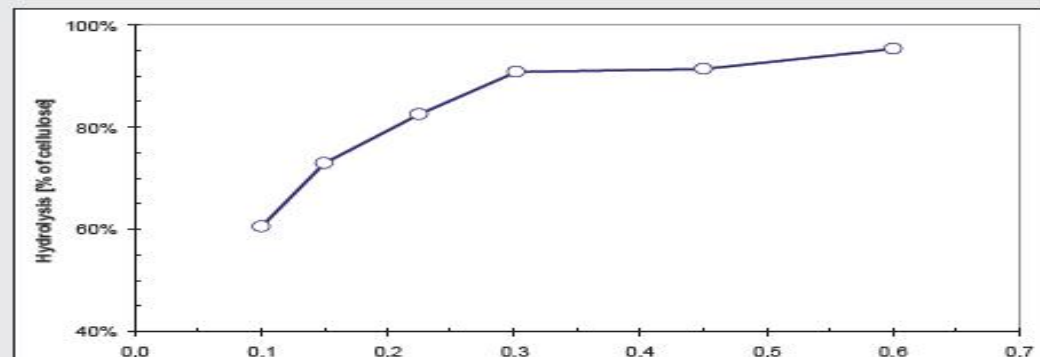
Stability, More Robust, Ease to Use

- DSM whole broth enzyme cocktail has a long storage stability of so far minimum of 3 months at RT, potentially related to the thermo-stability.
- Whole broth enzyme stability is essential for building the *on-site* manufacturing and supply chain reliability.
- Cost of shelf, warehousing, transport, and inventory maintenance minimized
- DSM enzyme retained its full activity during SSF/SHF operation using 20% DS unwashed pCS (400h at 60 °C).
- Easy to use from an operation point of view.

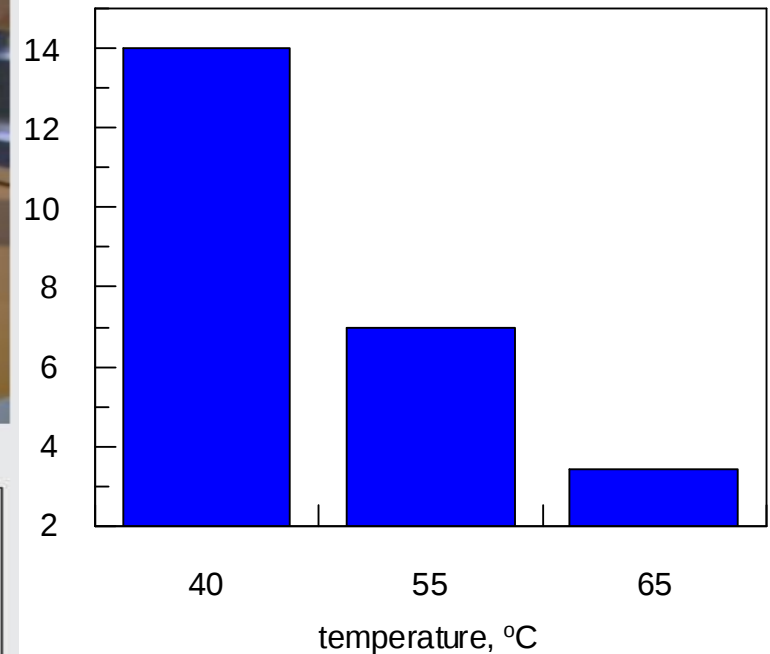
DSM Cellulosic Enzyme System Performance



Washed pWS before (left) and after (right) hydrolysis.



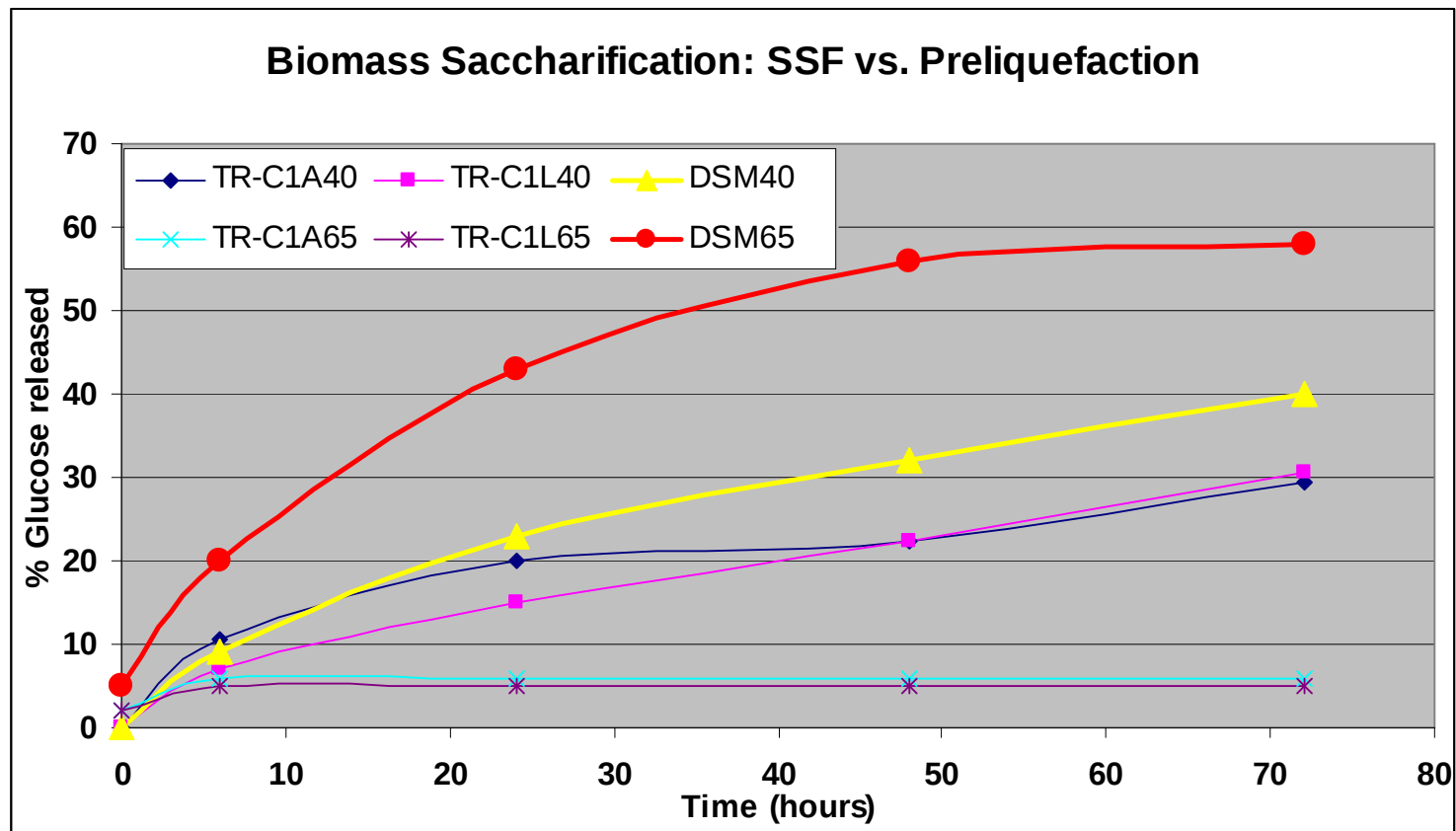
Enzyme Dosage



DSM enzymes work faster at higher temperatures

Lowering both Capital & Operating Cost

DSM Cellulase Enzyme Cocktail Performance



Successful Feed-Stock Tests with DSM Enzyme Cocktail

- Corn fiber (dilute acid; hot water; steam explosion)
- Corn stover (dilute acid)
- Wheat straw (dilute acid; hot water; steam explosion)
- Spruce (SO₂ catalyzed steam explosion)
- Switch grass (dilute acid)
- Poplar (dilute acid)

DSM Engineered Cellulases Solution

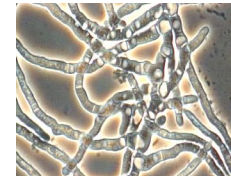
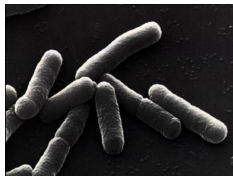
- Differentiated and Tailor made for Biomass saccharification
 - Peers enzymes based on *Trichoderma* technology basically originated for textile and paper industry
- Thermostable enzymes suited to work at 65C vs. 40-50C for *Trichoderma*
 - Lower dosage, no contamination, higher dry solid loading
- DSM enzyme system efficient for SSF, SHF, SHCF
- Fast viscosity reduction allowing higher DS via fed-batch
- No interference with yeast growth
- Insignificant inhibition (glucose) up to 6% w/w
- No Inhibition (ethanol) up to 8% w/w
- On-site manufacturing/ whole broth: provides enough nutrients for yeast growth

Thermostable Cellulases - *How?*

- Diversity
 - Large libraries of (bio)catalysts required
 - Access to genomes and meta-genomes
 - Directed evolution to optimize biocatalysts
- Screening Power
 - Automation and miniaturization
 - High through-put screening
 - Fast and reliable analysis
- Protein Engineering
 - Directed Evolution
 - Rational Design
 - Molecular biology assisted variants generation

DSM pluGbug® : *Key to Industrial Process Development*

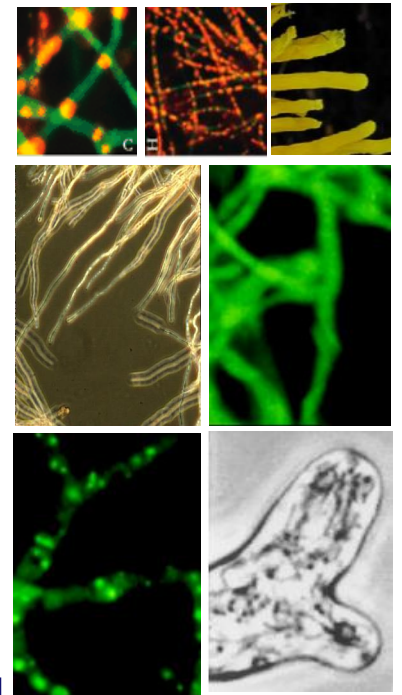
- Limited number of enzyme production organisms - focus
 - Overexpression: higher activity per cell than natural isolates
 - Higher cell density in less time as compared to isolates
 - Higher volumetric productivity (activity / fermentation volume)
 - Less interfering enzymatic activities (known background activities)
-
- Lower Enzyme costs & shorter development times



- pluGbug® technology for rapid and cost effective Biocat development
- In-house production with pluGbugs® provides maximum flexibility

DSM Industrial Strain Development: “Design & Build” concept

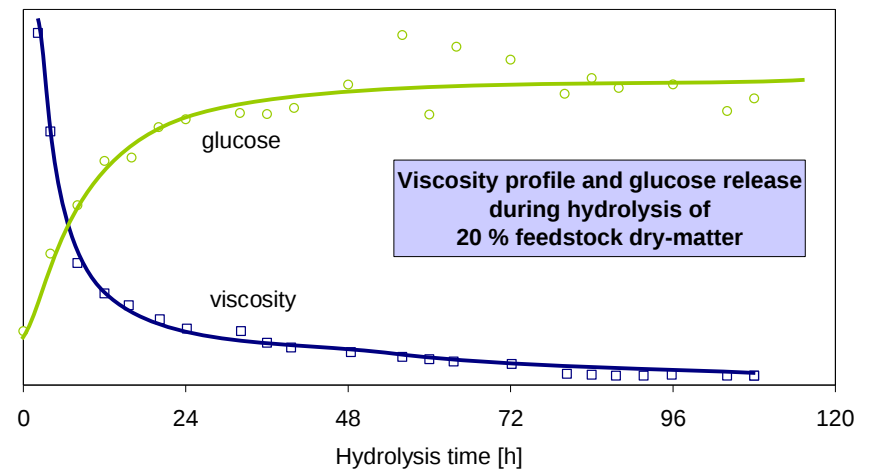
- ‘Developing genetic tools and procedures to generate genetically pre-defined and stable rDNA production strains, improved for protein production, which possess finally no selection marker-gene at all’
 - (DSM Patents)
- Selection marker-gene free system
 - genetic tool for repeated modification of host properties
 - important legislation issue
- Modified *A.niger* pluGBug™ host
 - (Key Enzyme negative / protease poor / etc.....)
- Genetically entirely (pre-)defined using amplicons
 - all expression cassettes targeted in ‘empty’ key enzyme loci – controlled construction
 - prevents change in fermentation behavior – defined protocol
 - higher enzyme expression levels
 - early registration



Summary: DSM Thermophilic Cellulases

Enzymes active above 60°C

- Fast liquefaction
- Fast viscosity reduction enabling high dry matter level
- Better control of microbiological contamination
- Resistant to higher temperature
- High tolerance for inhibitors
- Fit for different application methods
- Advantages of DSM Cellulases
 - Low enzyme dosing
 - Lower process costs



DSM and Bio-Conversion Solutions

