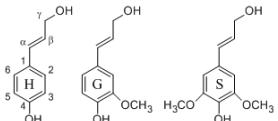




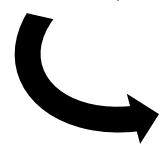
Bioconversion of Lignocellulosic Biomass into Bacterial Bio-Oils

“Trees into Fat”

Tyrone Wells, Jr.
Georgia Institute of Technology
School of Chemistry & Biochemistry
Institute of Paper Science Technology

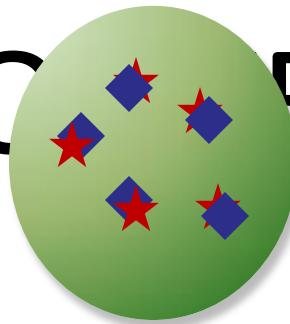


Substrate



BIOCONVERSION

Organism



Using biological systems to convert abundant starting materials
 Lignin → Recovery → ~~BIODIESEL~~ → more valuable compounds

Potential Domestic Supplemental Fuel Platform

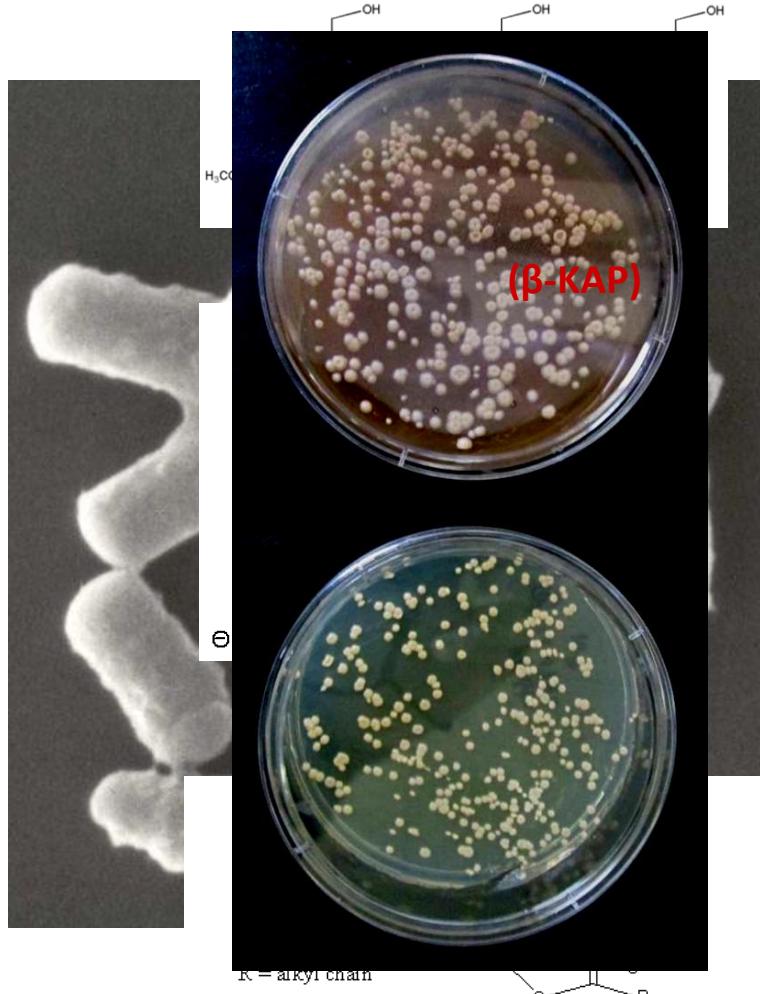


Fundamental Review of “Trees into Fat”

- Background of Bacterial Strains
 - *Rhodococcus opacus*
- Experimental Work
 - Characterize How Cells Grow
- Results and Discussion
 - Model Compounds Based on Lignin Units
 - Kraft Lignin

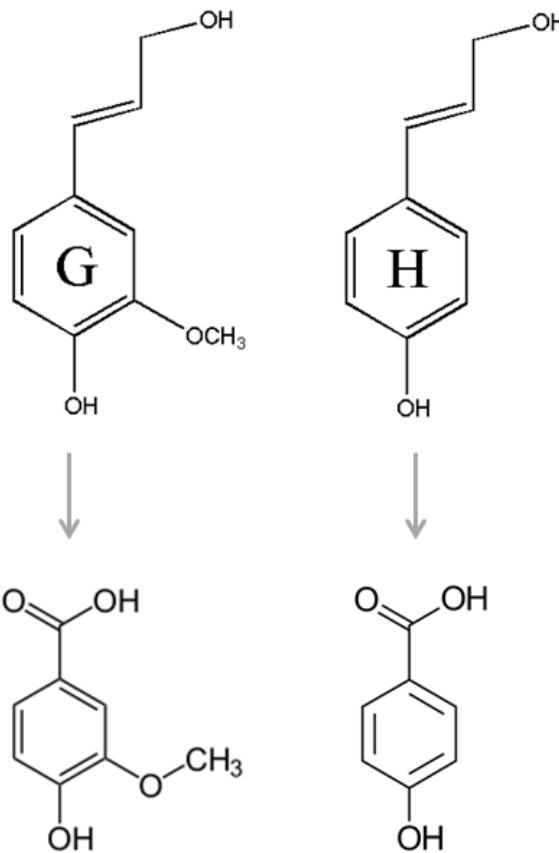
Rhodococcus opacus

- Soil Bacteria
- Oleaginous
 - >20% of cell dry weight in oil
- Two Strains
 - DSM 1069
 - PD 630
- “High affinity” towards the digestion of lignocellulosic aromatics
 - β -ketoadipate pathway (β -KAP)



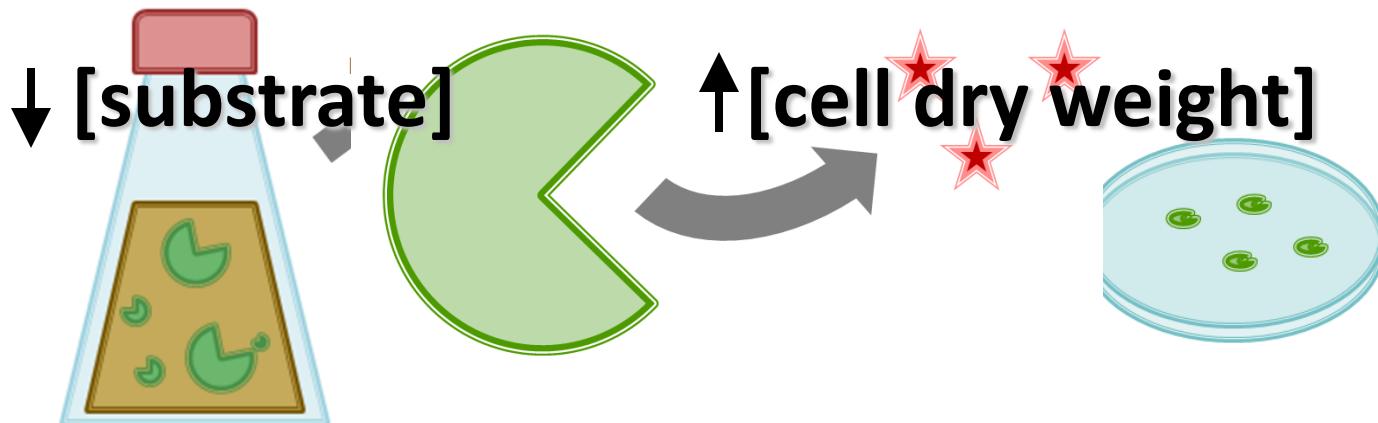
Experimental

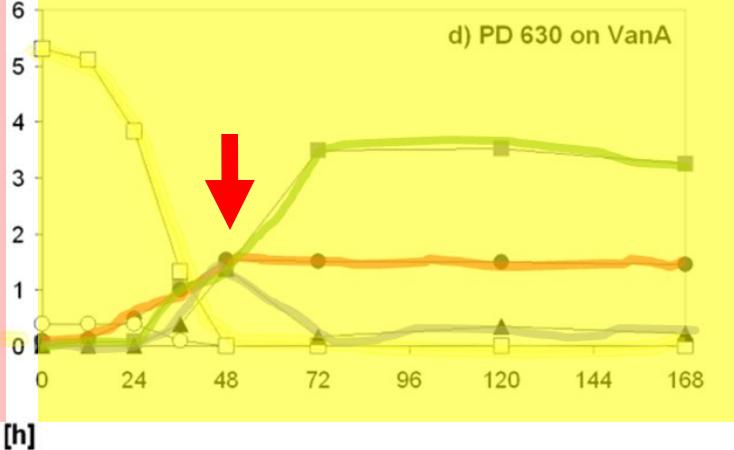
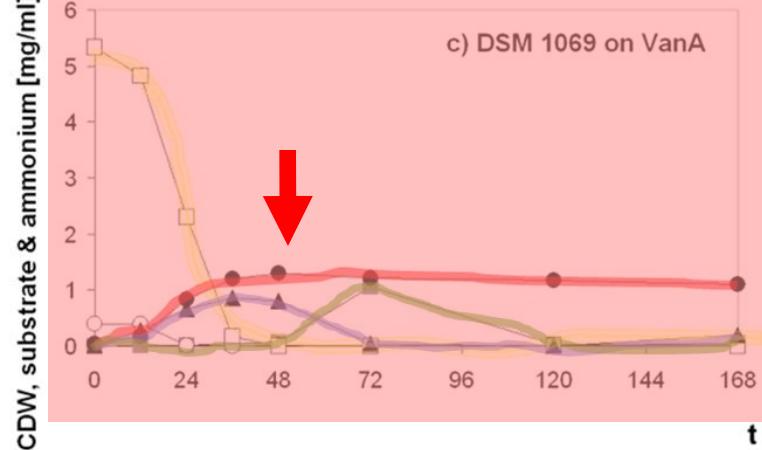
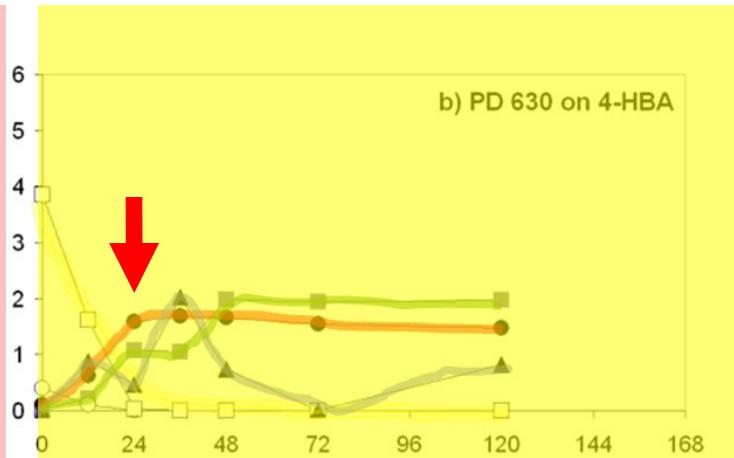
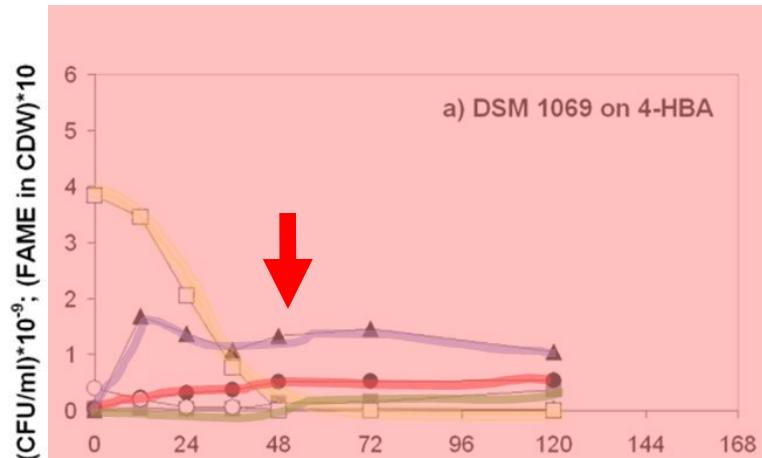
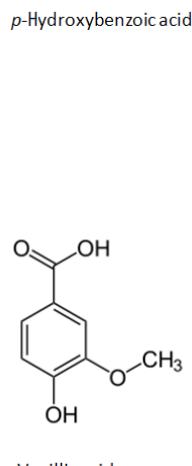
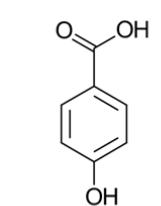
- Model Compounds
 - Vanillic acid (G-type)
 - *p*-Hydroxybenzoic acid (PHA/4-HBA) (H-type)



Fundamental Overview of Tracking Cell Growth

- Verifying that the cells are growing well on lignin as sole carbon source
 - Decreasing Concentration of the **Substrate**
 - Increasing Cell Dry Weight (**CDW**)
 - Track the number of “healthy cells” (aka Colony Forming Units, **CFU**)
 - Characterize the Generated Fats (Fatty Acid Methyl Esters, **FAME**)
 - Rupture and Transesterification → GC/MS





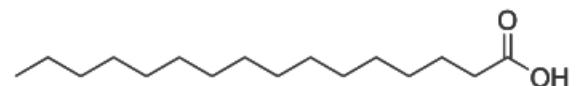
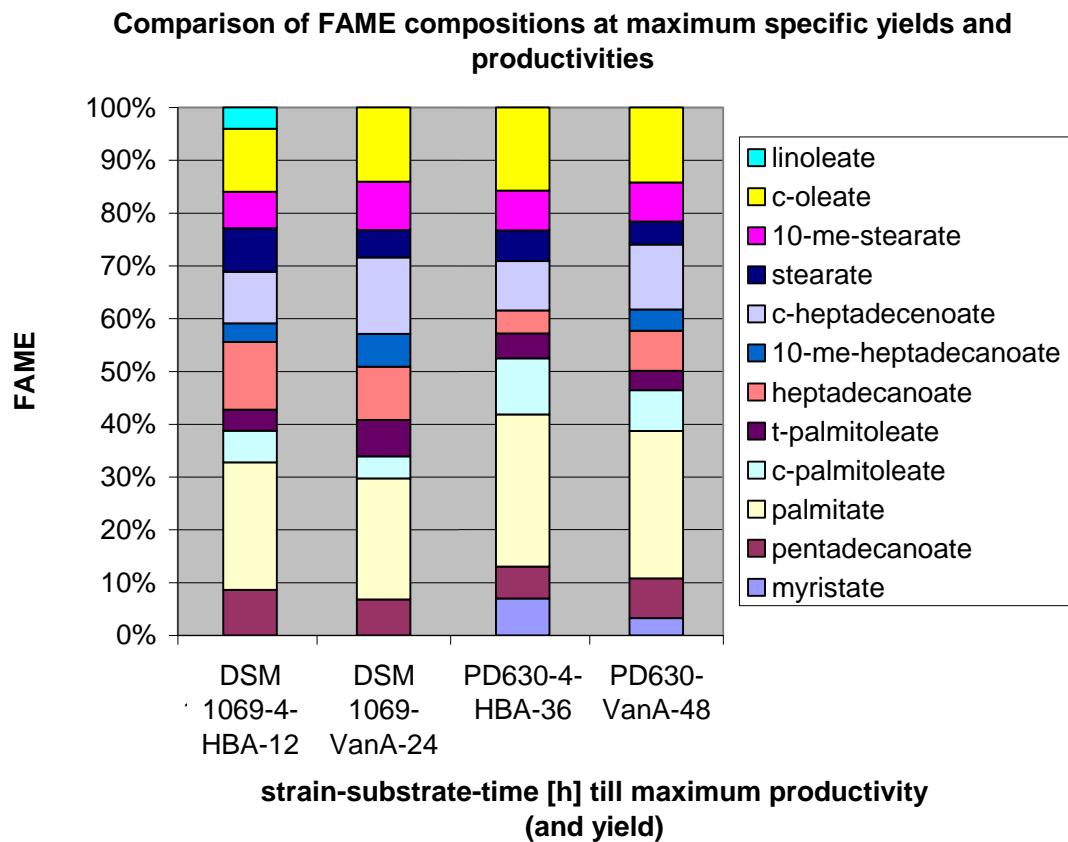
□ substrate

● CDW

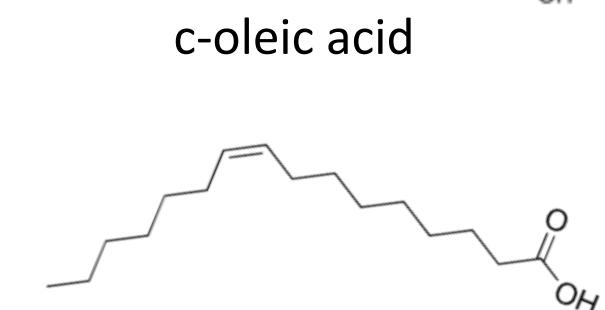
■ CFU

▲ FAME in CDW

Lipid Composition Within Bio-Oil

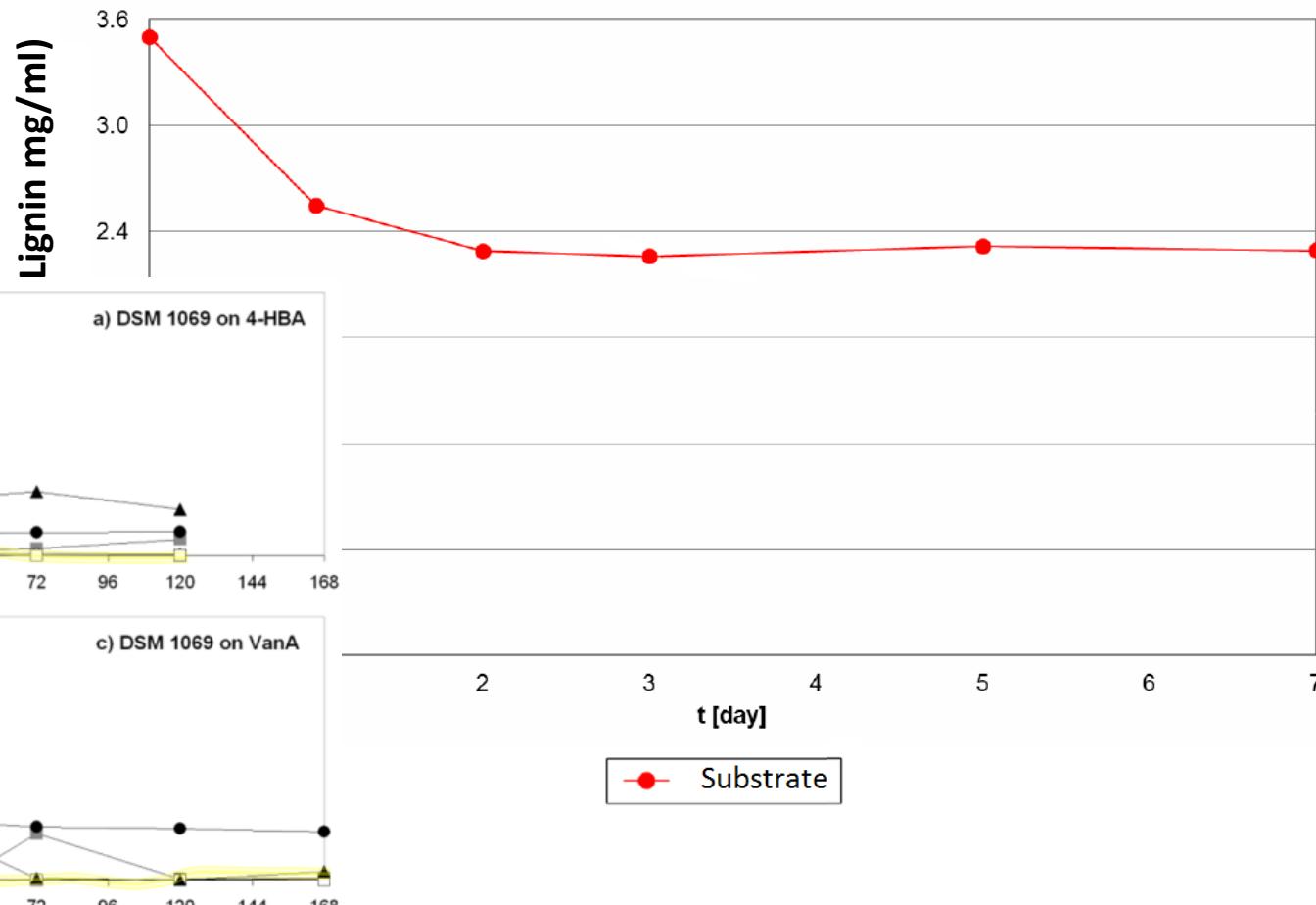


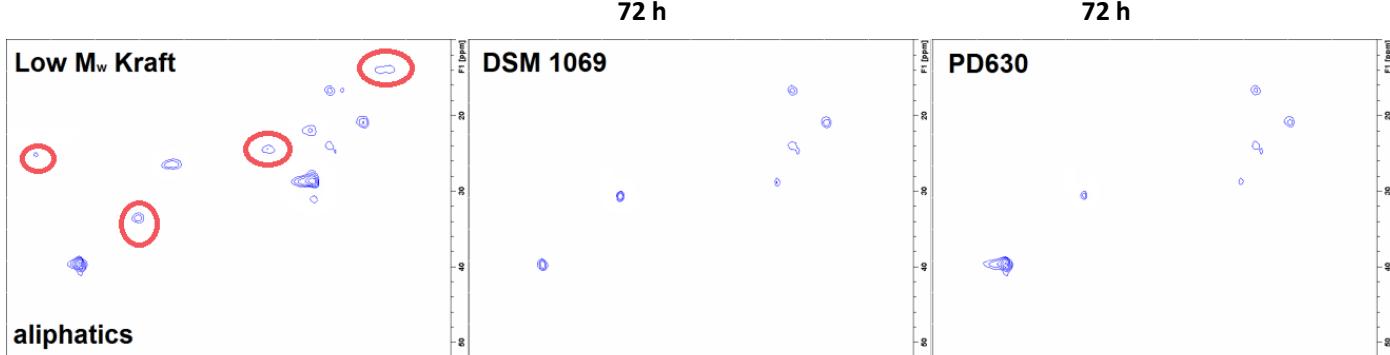
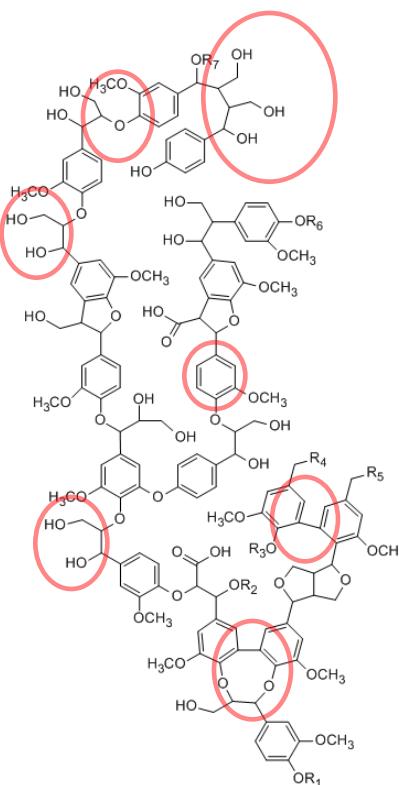
palmitic acid

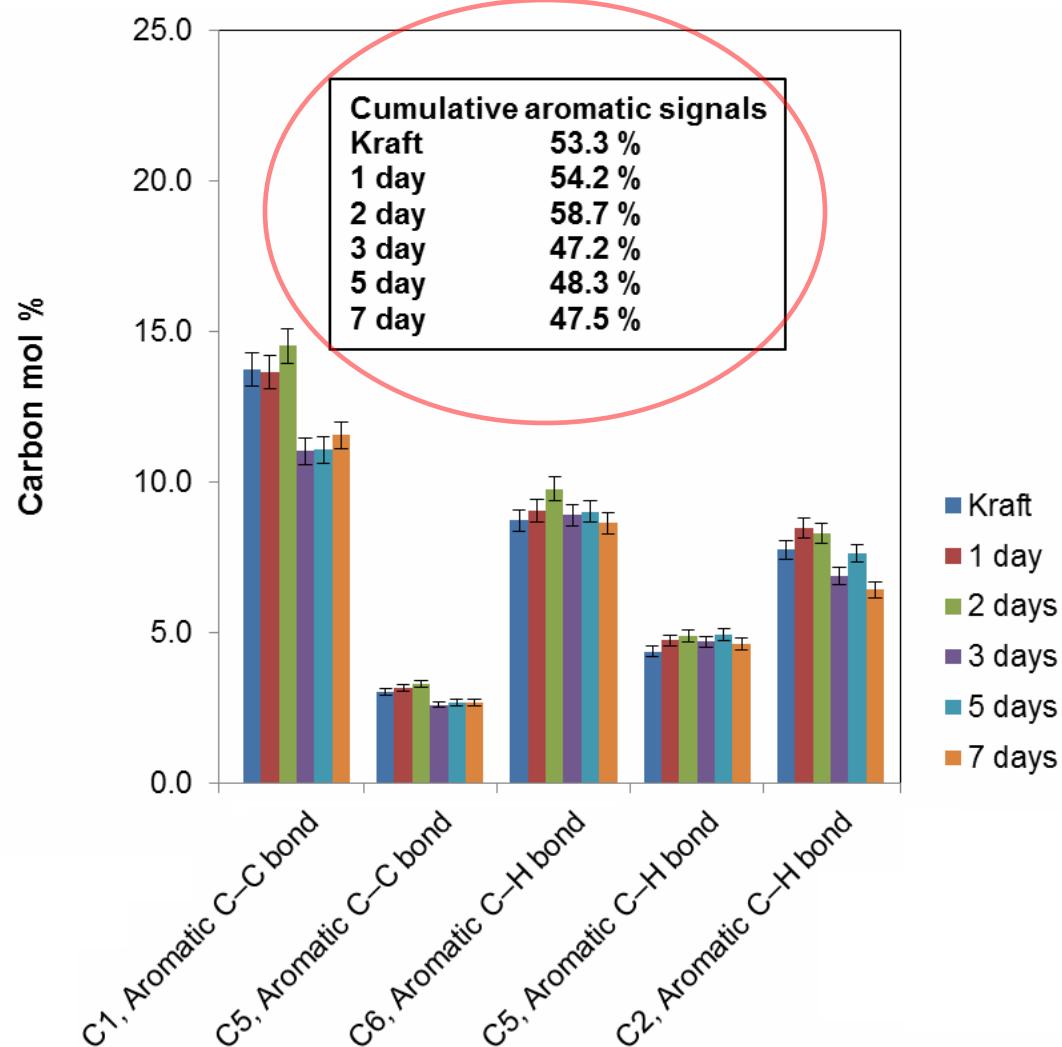
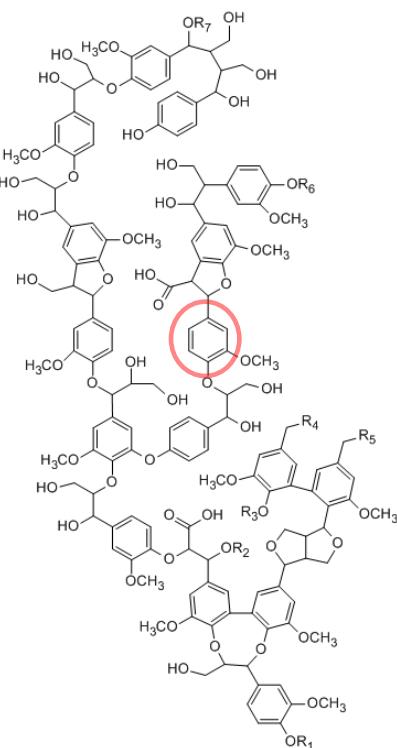




***R. opacus* PD630 on Kraft lignin after adaptation on low M_w
Kraft, Fermentation-2**









R. opacus

**Extractive
composition**

PD630

8.4 % C14:0

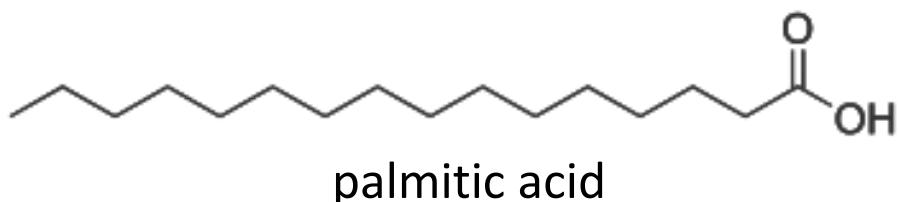
21.5 % C16:1

44.6 % C16:0

25.5 % C18:1

DSM 1069

TBA





Conclusions

- Oil-producing bacteria can metabolize aromatic biomass and produce bio-oil
- This process has potential as a supplemental energy platform

Current Accomplishments

- Successfully generated bacterial bio-oils from:
 - Model compounds (G and H-type monolignol analogs)
 - Low M_w Softwood Kraft lignin

Future Work

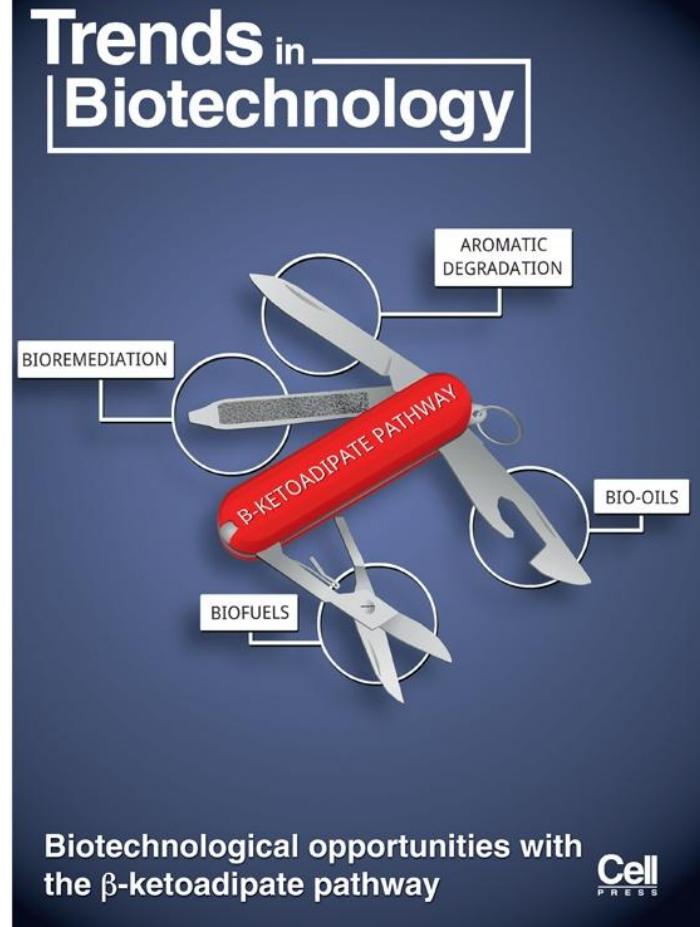
- Adapt the bacteria to higher M_w Kraft lignin
- Alternative lignocellulosic derivatives

Trees into Fat



- Acknowledgement
 - Arthur Ragauskas
 - Matyas Kosa
 - DOE Biorefinery Project

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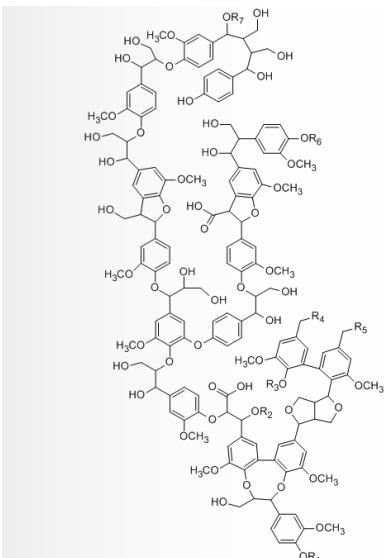
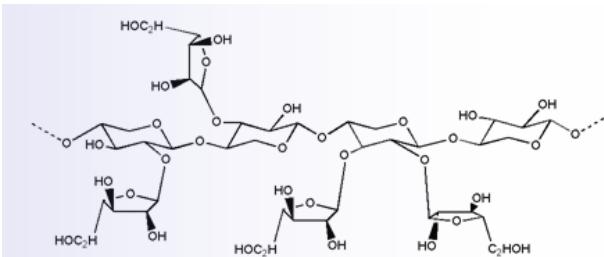
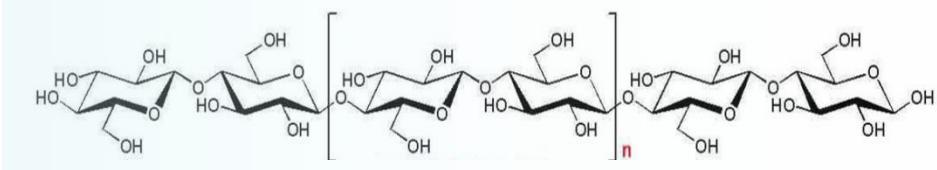
Georgia Tech



TAPPI
people resources solutions®

Review of Lignocellulosic Biomass

- Cellulose
 - Hardwood 40-44%
 - Softwood 40-44%
- Hemicellulose
 - Hardwood 25-35%
 - Softwood 20-32%
- Lignin
 - Hardwood 20-25%
 - Softwood 25-35%
 - Complex biomacromolecule
 - Monolignols
 - *p*-Hydroxyphenyl (H), Guaiacyl (G), Syringyl (S)
 - 3D polyaromatic macromolecule
 - Recalcitrant
 - Significantly less applications



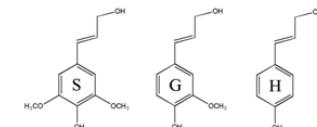
Optimizing the Use of Lignin

- Lignin
 - (>90%) Kraft lignin burnt as a non-optimized fuel
 - Opportunity for recovery-boiler limited mills
- Alternative Uses of Lignin
- Lignin → Biodiesel
 - Bacterial treatment
 - Sustainable supplemental fuel platform



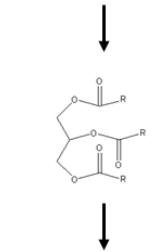
LIGNIN ARTIFACTS

↓ (Aromatic Degradation)

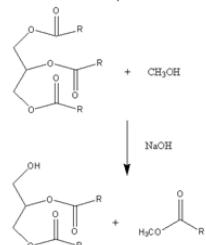


TRIACYLGLYCEROLS

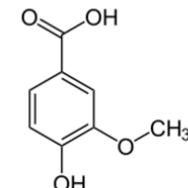
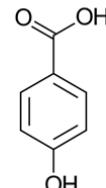
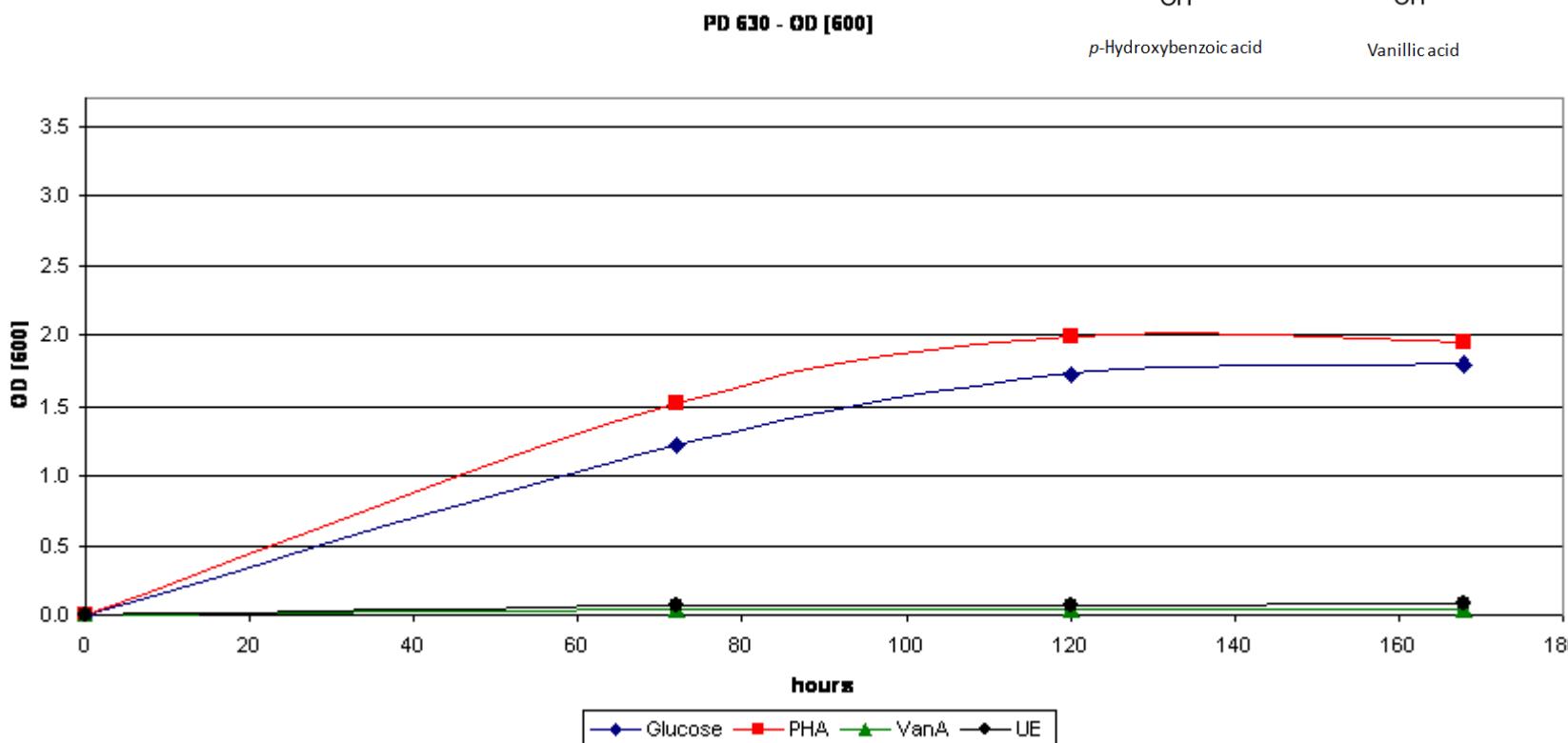
↓ (Transesterification)



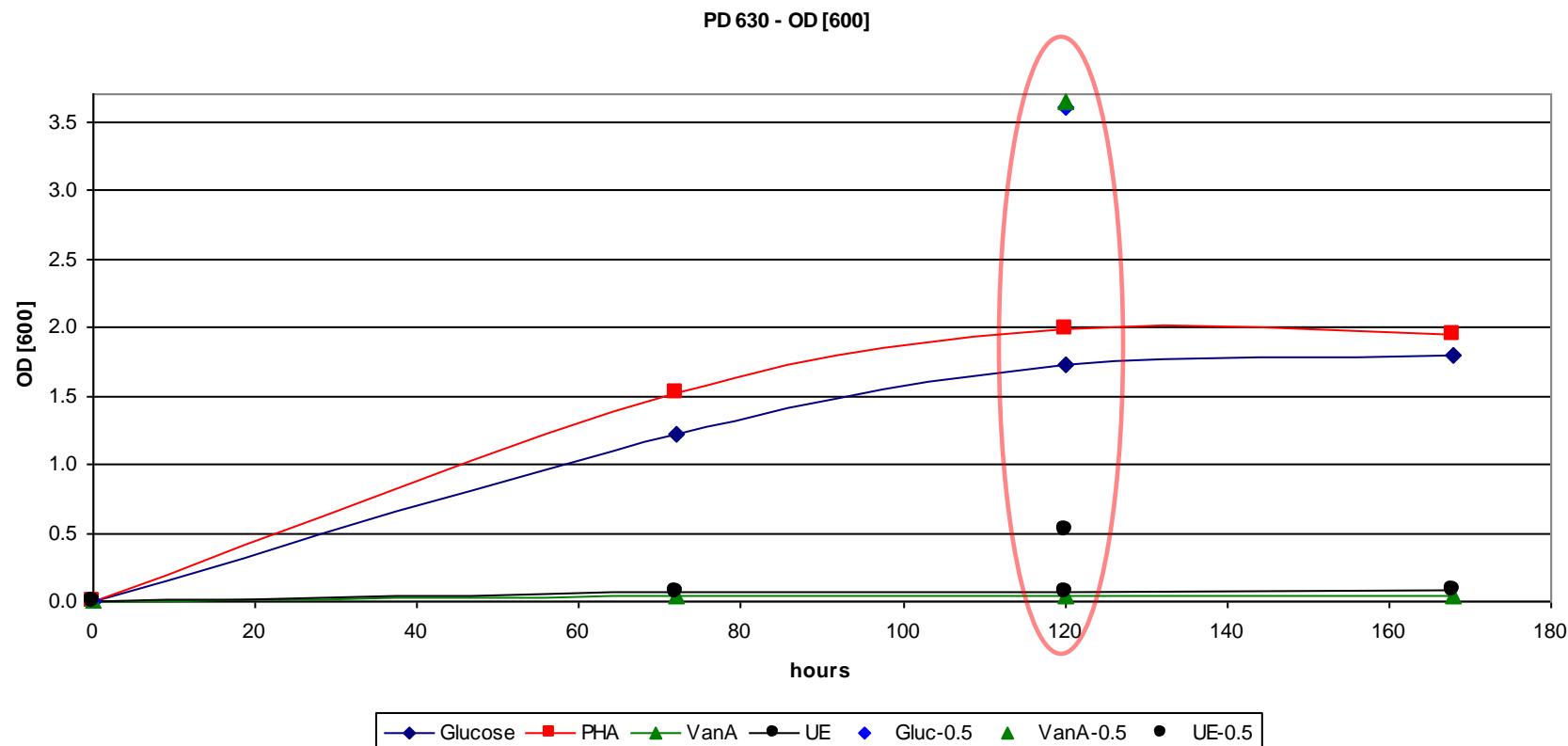
BIODIESEL



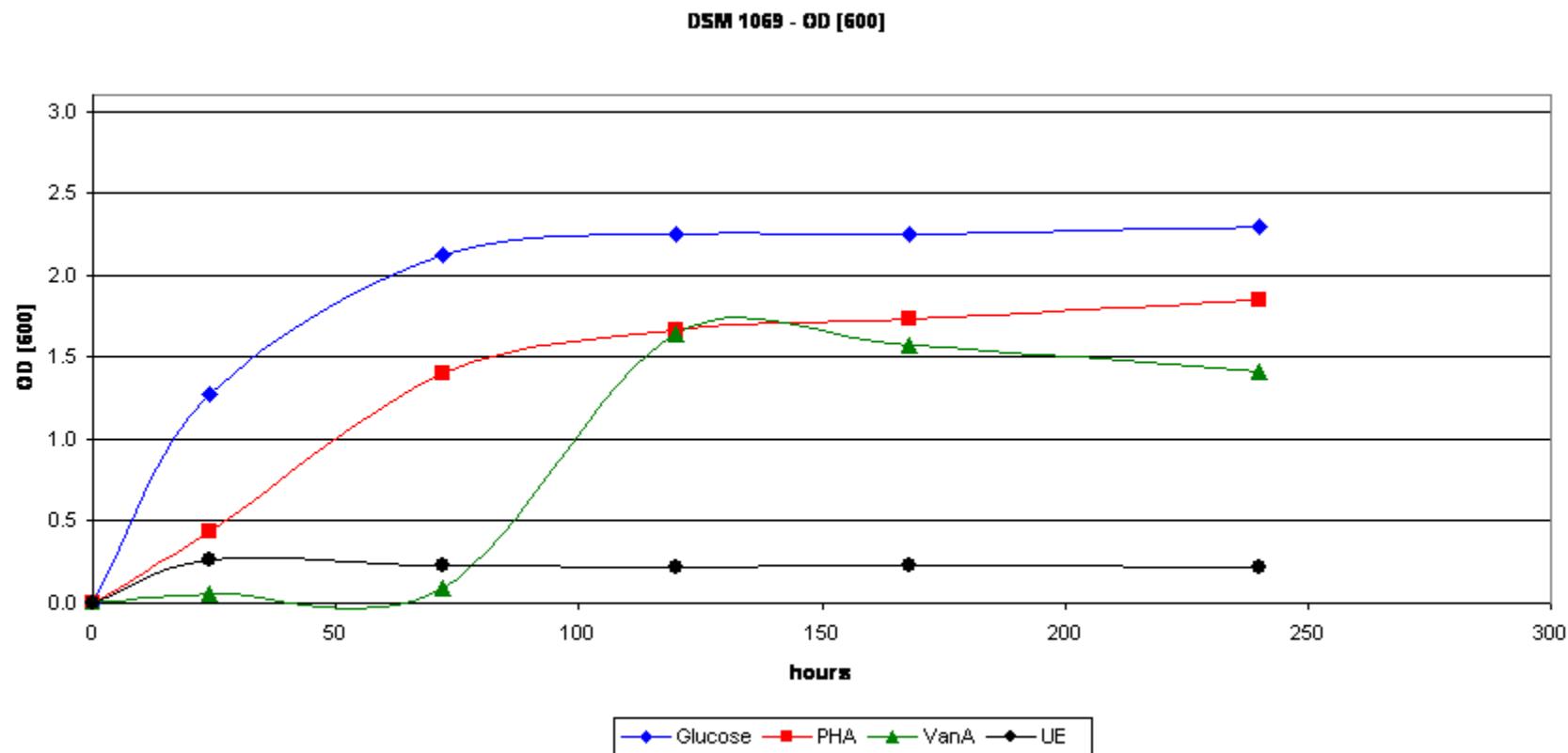
- Fermentation Growth with PD 630
 - Calculated via OD at 600 nm, 1 w/V%



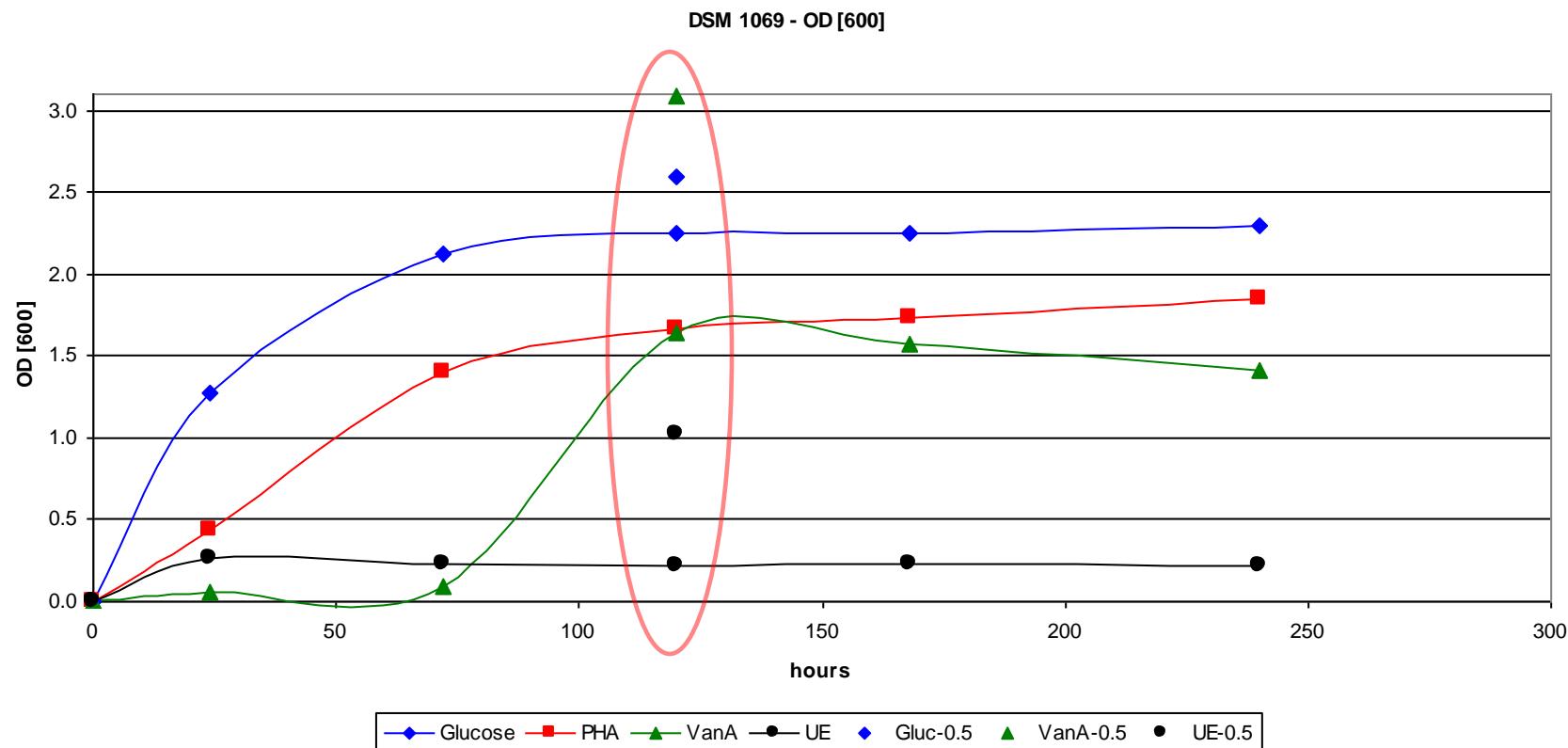
- Fermentation Growth with PD 630
 - Calculated via OD at 600 nm, 1 w/V%, 0.5 w/V%



- Fermentation Growth with DSM 1069
 - Calculated via OD at 600 nm, 1 w/V%



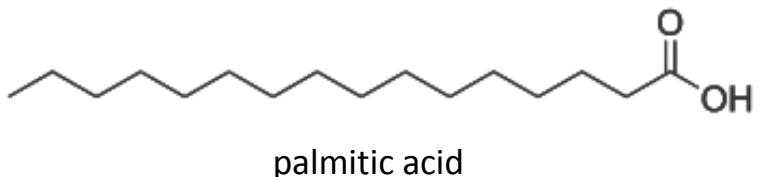
- Fermentation Growth with DSM 1069
 - Calculated via OD at 600 nm, 1 w/V%, 0.5 w/V%



Strain	Carbon source	FA [%CDW]	t [h]
DSM 1069	glucose	13.8	12
	4-HBA	16.8	12
	VanA	8.7	36
PD630	glucose	19.8	12
	4-HBA	20.3	36
	VanA	14.6	48

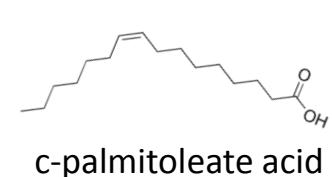
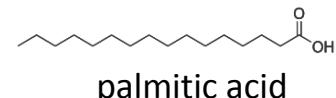
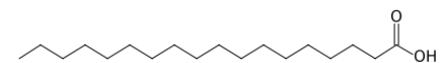
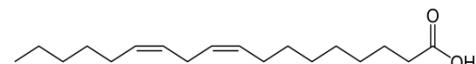
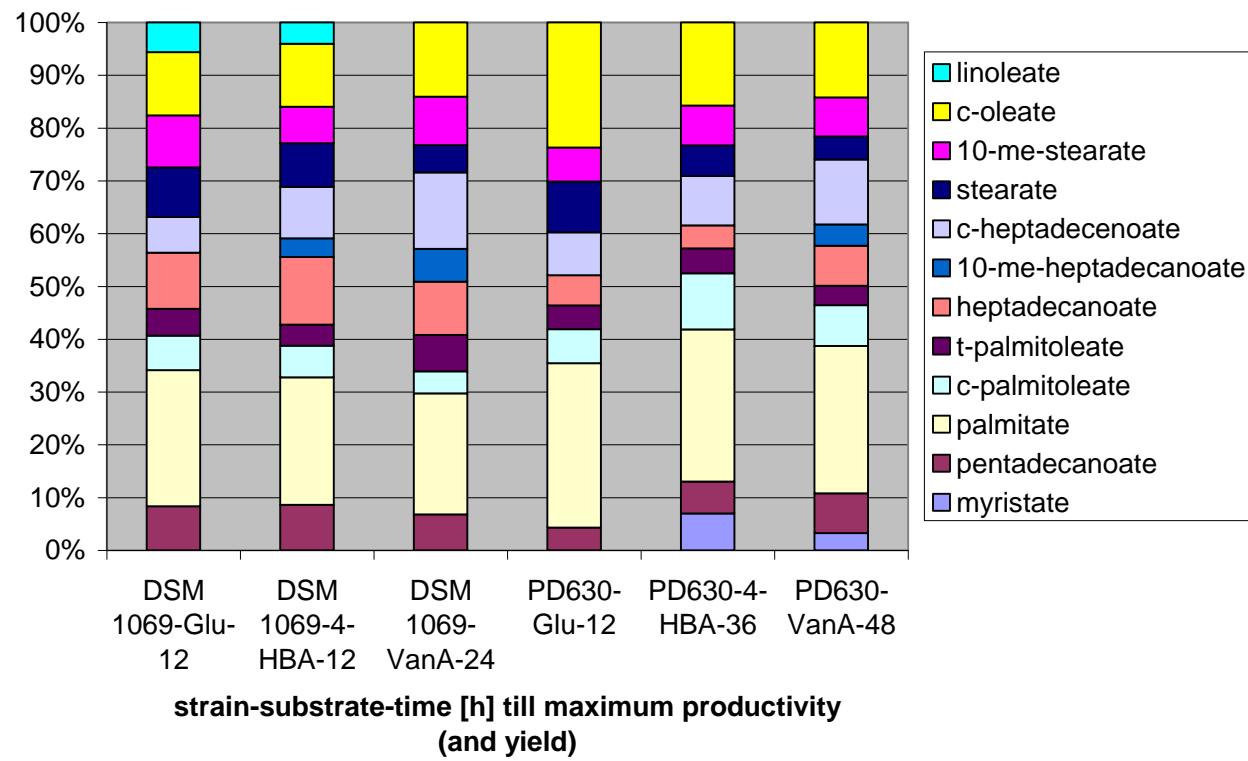


Strain	Carbon source	Relative proportion of FA [w/w%]					
		C14:0	C15:0	C16:0	C16:1 ^{cis}	C16:1 ^{trans}	C17:0
DSM 1069	glucose	0.0	8.3	25.8	6.5	5.1	10.6
	4-HBA	0.0	8.6	24.2	6.0	4.0	12.8
	VanA	0.0	8.4	32.1	7.2	4.1	10.0
PD630	glucose	0.0	4.3	31.1	6.4	4.5	5.7
	4-HBA	7.0	6.0	28.8	10.6	4.7	4.4
	VanA	3.3	7.6	27.9	7.7	3.7	7.6

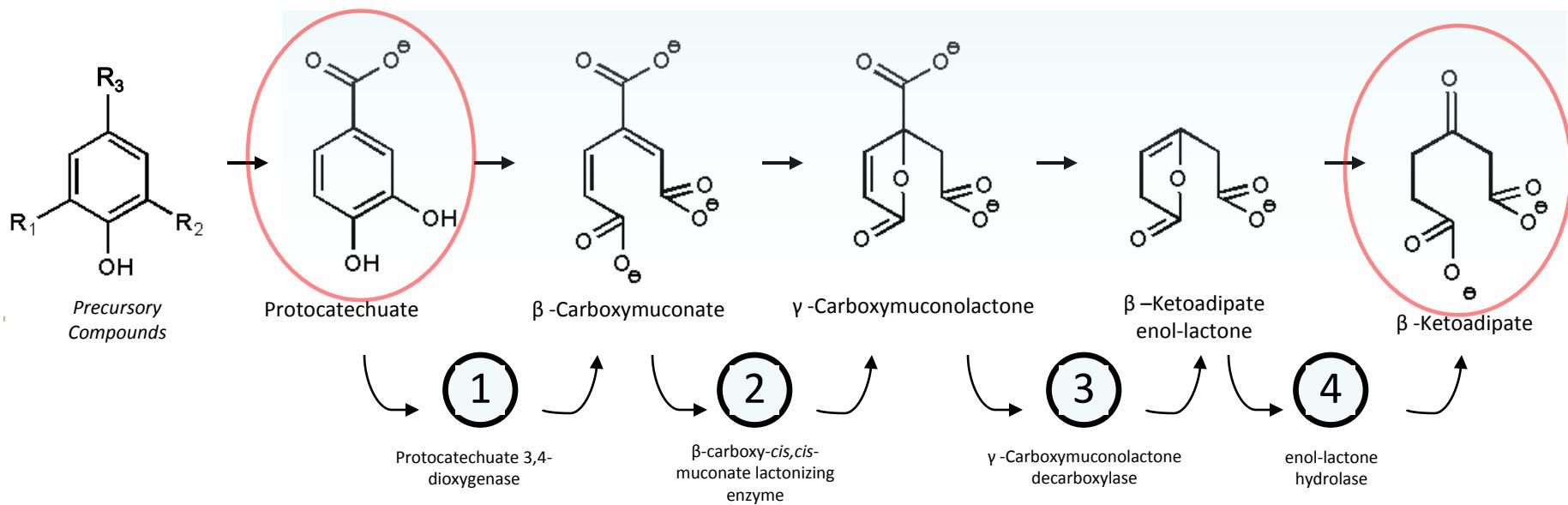


Lipid Composition Within Bio-Oil

Comparison of FAME compositions at maximum specific yields and productivities



The β -KAP





Experimental

- Adaptation Process
 - Cell proliferation (full media)
 - Centrifugation
 - Cell proliferation (minimal media + new carbon source)
 - Lipid accumulation (reducing nitrogen content of minimal media)

