

#### ERA CoBioTech (ERA-Net Cofund on Biotechnologies)

### **ACHEMP**2018

Kick-off session: "Biotechnology for a sustainable bioeconomy"

**Project name:** Microbial conversion of C1 to value-added products by integrated systems and synthetic biology

Project acronym: C1Pro Name: Trygve Brautaset, PL







This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant 722361

Frankfurt am Main, 13.06.2018







#### Partners

- Partner 1: Trygve Brautaset, NTNU, Norway
- Partner 2: Volker Wendisch, University of Bielefeld, Germany
- Partner 3: Stephanie Heux, INSA Toulouse, France
- Partner 4: Oskar Zelder, BASF, Germany
- Partner 5: Ingemar Nærdal, SINTEF, Norway
- Partner 6: Gregor Kosec, Acies Bio, Slovenia
- Total project budget: 1.767.000 Euro
- Project start: 01.03.2018







 Project objective (problem to be solved)
C1Pro project aims to establish a sustainable platform for methanolbased production of four value-added products:

 gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
 5-aminovaleric acid (5AVA)
 L-proline (L-Pro)
 L-pipecolic acid (L-PA)

with proven industrial applications!







Scientific approach and project topic area:

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- Methanol is an attractive and alternative raw material for biotechnological processes because of its chemical properties, relatively low price and availability from both fossil and renewable sources.
- Gram-positive, methylotrophic and thermophilic bacterium *Bacillus methanolicus* was chosen as model organism in this project for several reasons:
  - It utilizes methanol as raw material for growth and energy
  - It is thermophilic and grows at elevated temperatures (50 55 °C)
  - It naturally overproduces L-glutamate, and its classical mutants have demonstrated a high potential to overproduce L-lysine.



















#### Introduction





#### Methylotrophic pathways in B. methanolicus



### **Platform strain for production of** amino acids and their derivatives

- L-Glutamate: MGA3, 60 g/L (Heggeset et al., 2012)
  - GABA: MGA3 (pTH1mp-gad<sup>ST</sup>), 9 g/L (Irla et al., 2016a)



L-Lysine

Cadaverine

L-Glutamate

**GABA** 

L-Lysine: MGA3 (pTH1yclM), 11 g/L

(Nærdal, Pfeifenschneider et al., 2015)

(Nærdal *et al.*, 2011)





#### NTNU

## Production of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) from methanol





Expression of heretologous glutamate decarboxylase (*gad*) genes in *B. methanolicus* 





## Evaluation of GABA producing B. methanolicus strains in small scale

Strain of		Characterization of GAD in literature				
B. methanolicus	Donor organism	Optimal p	он Ор [°С	otimal T C]	GABA [g/L]⁵	
MGA3(pTH1mp-gadB)	E. coli¹	4.6	37		0.03±0.00	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gad</i> <sup>st</sup> )	Sulfobacillus thermosulfidooxidans		Not characterized	b	0.03±0.00	
MGA3(TH1mp- <i>gad</i> <sup>Bm</sup> )	B. megaterium		Not characterized	d	Not detected	
MGA3(pTH1mp-gad <sup>Ct</sup> )	Corynebacterium terpenotabidum		Not characterized	d	Not detected	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB1</i> <sup>Lb</sup> )	L. brevis <sup>2</sup>	4.0-5.2	37-	-50	Not detected	
MGA3(pTH1mp-gadB2 <sup>Lb</sup> )	L. brevis <sup>3</sup>	4.2-5.0	30		Not detected	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB3</i> <sup>Lb</sup> )	L. brevis		Not characterized	b	Not detected	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB1</i> <sup>Ao</sup> )	Aspergillus oryzae <sup>4</sup>	5.5	60		Not detected	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB3</i> <sup>Ao</sup> )	Aspergillus oryzae		Not characterized	d	Not detected	

Overexpression of *E. coli* and *S. thermosulfidooxidans-*derived *gad* led to accumulation of GABA in *B. methanolicus* 



## Influence of temperature on GABA production in strains expressing the *E. coli gadB* gene



Decrease of temperature leads to full conversion of L-glutamate to GABA within 24 hours



# Strain evaluations under methanol controlled fed-batch fermentation

Strain of <i>B. methanolicus</i>	Conditions of fermentation	CDW [g/L]	Glu [g/L]	GABA [g/L]	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB</i> )	Control conditions	45.5	37.9	0.0	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB</i> )	Shift to 37 °C	31.0	25.5	0.0	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gadB</i> )	Shift to pH 4.6	34.2	24.3	0.0	
MGA3(pTH1mp-gad <sup>St</sup> )	Control conditions	31.6	28.8	0.1	
MGA3(pTH1mp-gad <sup>St</sup> )	Constant pH 6.0	41.0	31.7	0.3	
MGA3(pTH1mp- <i>gad</i> <sup>St</sup> )	Shift to pH 4.6	47.5	12.9	9.0	]↓

The condition optimization leads to 90-fold increase of GABA accumulation in comparison to control conditions



#### Introduction





#### Methanol controlled fed batch fermentation







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#### C1Pro consist of 7 interlinked Work packages (WPs):

- WP1: Establishment of technological platform for GABA production and downstream processing
- WP2: Development of 5AVA production strains and application of synthetic regulatory circuits
- WP3: Development of L-Pro production strains and genetic tools for engineering industrial production strains
- WP4: Development of L-PA production strains and application of synthetic regulatory circuits
- WP5: System-based analysis for strains design and optimization
- WP6: Scale up to pilot scale of fermentation process with highest industrial potential.
- WP7: Management, communication and dissemination, and Responsible Research and Innovation





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**Project plan** 













#### Data Management (DM) Plan

C1Pro will generate experimental data (meta-data, physiologic and fermentation data, product/substrate/metabolite analytic data from HPLC/GC/MS/NMR experiments, transcriptomics data from RNAseq experiments and fluxomics data from 13C-labeling experiments)







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- The DM plan builds on our previous experience in the ERASysAPP project MetApp (partners NTNU, SINTEF, UNIBI, INSA)
  - DMP-representative: Prof. Volker Wendisch (UNIBI)
  - PAL-Modeller: Dr. Stephanie Heux (INSA)
  - PAL- Experimental: Dr. Marta Irla (NTNU)







#### Data Management (DM) Plan

- Long term storage of the processed data intended for dissemination together with metadata and scripts in interlinked form is planned in FAIRDOMHub
- Data-sharing within the project will be organized via a project-own cloud maintained at UNIBI and via SEEK







#### Communication and Dissemination (CD) strategy

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  - Patenting







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- C1Pro communication addresses as stakeholders:
  - The general public
  - Professionals active in chemical/ biotech industry
  - Policy makers in the order reflecting priority ranking





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#### Responsible Research & innovation (RRI)

Scientists should increasingly reflect on their visions and presumptions, including positive and negative impacts of their work on society
An effective process of learning about making research and innovation responsible to the needs of society is supposed to emerge through processes of anticipation, reflection, and inclusion:



What future should biotech enable?

- Anticipatory plausible impacts & implications
- Reflexive how do I know what I now?
- Inclusive who might be affected by my research?
- Responsive adapt practices & governance to lessons learned

Builds on RRI framework



RRI crosscutting activity







Outcomes to be achieved; planned implementation and exploitation of results?

- Industrially interesting production strains and technology
- New Knowledge
- Scale-up and demonstration
- IPR and comercialization







What is proposed; what should be achieved?

- Combined synthetic and systems biology
- Transdisciplinarity
- Strong industry collaboration
- Industrially relevant project strains and products
- Training arena for PhD, Postdoc and Master candidates







Trygve.brautaset@ntnu.no