

The industrial enzymes market in 2014: \$4.2 billion;
Projected to grow at a rate of 7% from 2015 to 2020.

<https://www.chemistryworld.com/features/enzymes-for-everyone/9592.article>

Enzimologia 2020
QBQ-2502, IQ-USP
Aula 12 B – Terêsa

In home:

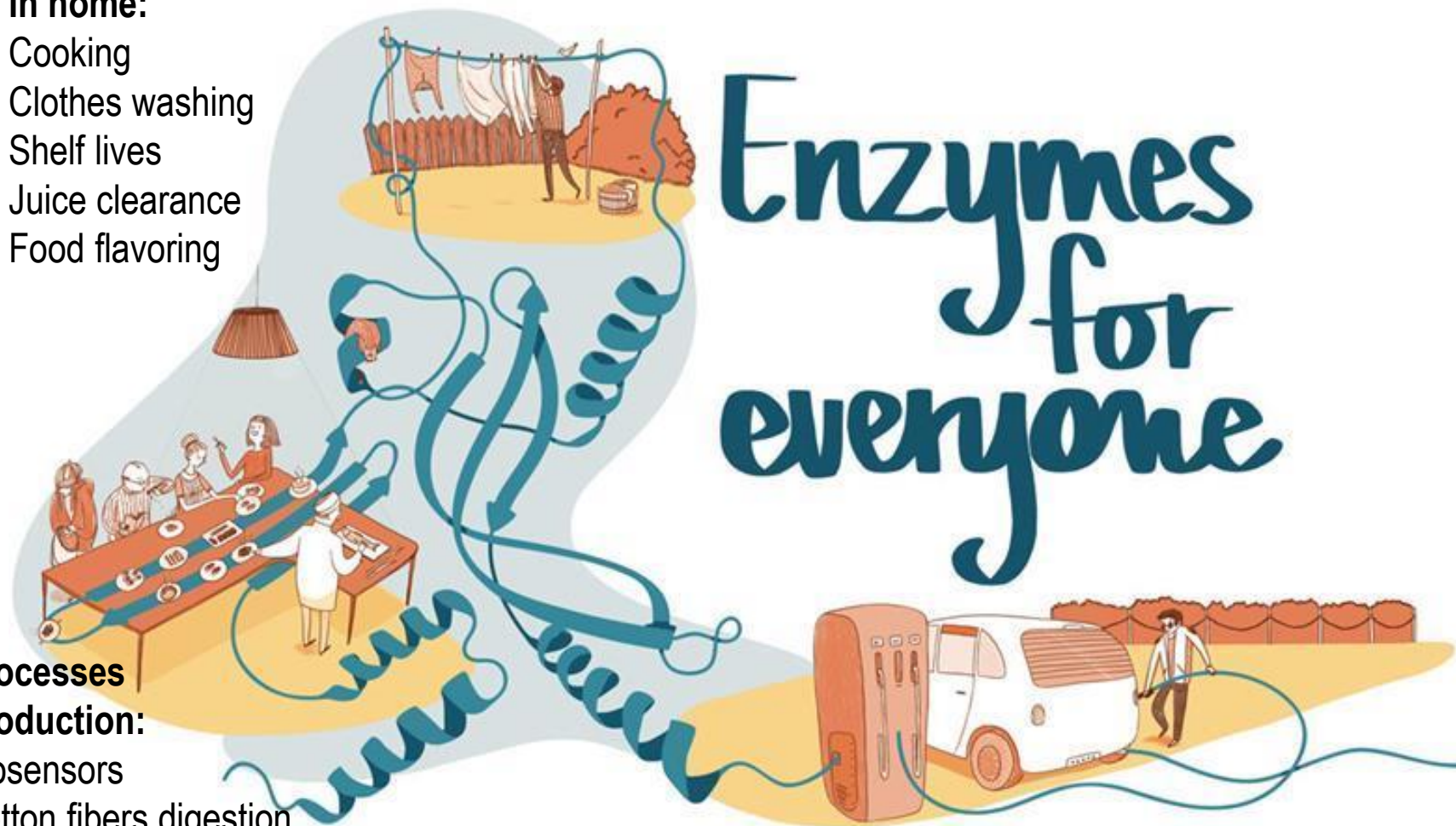
- Cooking
- Clothes washing
- Shelf lives
- Juice clearance
- Food flavoring

Processes

Production:

- Biosensors
- Cotton fibers digestion
- Organic synthesis → biotechnological applications
- Biofuels

Enzymes for everyone

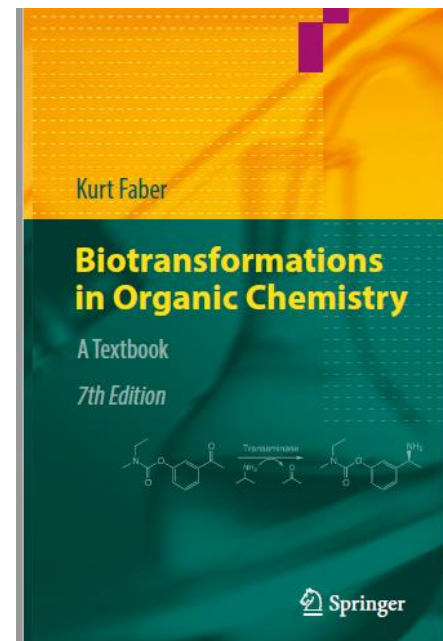


“A reasonable working definition of **green chemistry** can be formulated as follows[10]: *Green chemistry efficiently utilizes (preferably renewable) raw materials, eliminates waste and avoids the use of toxic and/or hazardous reagents and solvents in the manufacture and application of chemical products.* As ..., the guiding principle is the *design* of environmentally benign products and processes (benign by design) [4]. This concept is embodied in the **12 Principles of Green Chemistry** [1, 4] which can be paraphrased as:

1. Waste prevention instead of remediation
2. Atom efficiency
3. Less hazardous/toxic chemicals
4. Safer products by design
5. Innocuous solvents and auxiliaries”

1

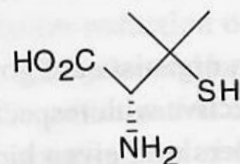
Green Chemistry and Catalysis. I. Arends, R. Sheldon, U. Hanefeld
Copyright © 2007 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim
ISBN: 978-3-527-30715-9



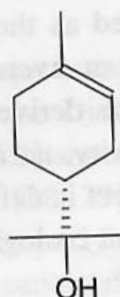
Síntese orgânica atual: Demanda por sínteses enantiosseletivas:
 racematos deveriam ser evitados em química farmacêutica e agrícola
 difícil separação / FDA: permite, mas desestimula.

Scheme 1.1. Biological effects of enantiomers

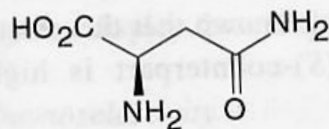
R-Enantiomer



toxic



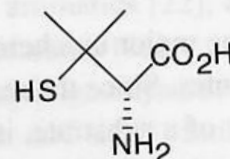
lilac smell



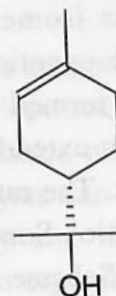
sweet

Penicillamine

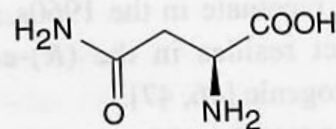
S-Enantiomer



antiarthritic



cold pipe smell



bitter

Terpene alcohol

Asparagine

Exemplos de sínteses envolvendo reações de hidratação: um único produto!

Nitrila hidratases

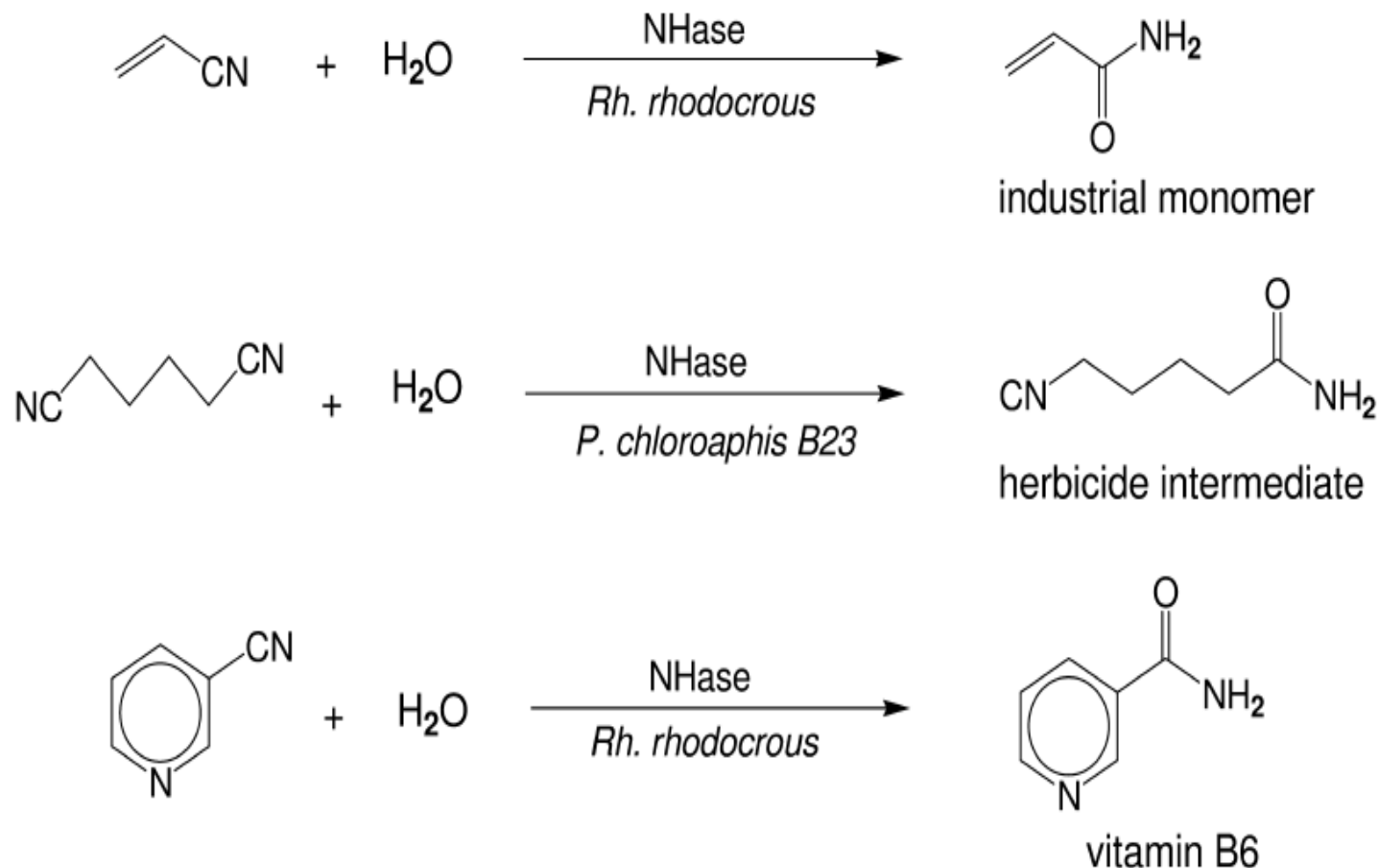


Fig. 1.42 Industrial processes employing a nitrile hydratase.

Razões de necessidade de alternativas ao combustível fóssil:

- 1) Fonte limitada
- 2) Emissão de gases poluentes do ambiente
- 3) Política internacional (dependências & conflitos)
- 4) Saída: **biocombustíveis**

Etanol

1. acetileno (gás incolor, C_2H_2) + $H_2O \rightarrow$ acetaldeído $\rightarrow$ etanol
2. Etileno (gás incolor, C_2H_4) + $H_2O \rightarrow$ etanol
3. Cana-de açúcar, milho, beterraba, batata, trigo, mandioca e *celulose* $\rightarrow$ glucose $\rightarrow$ etanol

Biodiesel

óleos de origem vegetal e animal $\rightarrow$ TAG $\rightarrow$ AG $\rightarrow$ AG-OMe

Tópicos atuais de Pesquisa & Desenvolvimento (P&D): impactam vida no planeta

Bio-ethanol – the fuel of tomorrow from the residues of today

B. Hahn-Hägerdal, M. Galbe, M.F. Gorwa-Grauslund, G. Lidén and G. Zacchi

TRENDS in Biotechnology Vol.24 No.12, 2006, 549

Whole-cell biocatalysts for biodiesel fuel production

H. Fukuda¹, S. Hama², S. Tamalampudi^{1,2} and H. Noda²

Trends in Biotechnology Vol.26 No.12, 2008, 668

ISTC Reports

Illinois Sustainable Technology Center

Whole-cell Biocatalysts for Producing Biodiesel from Waste Greases

RR-117

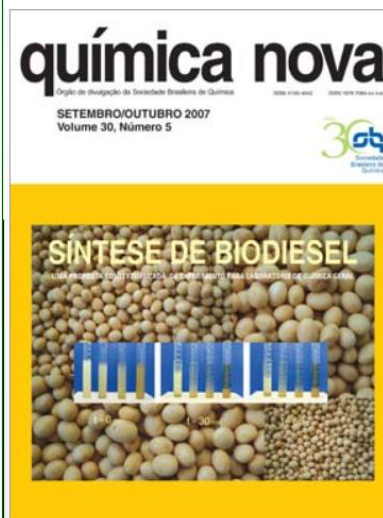
March 2010

www.istc.illinois.edu



Guang Jin
Thomas J. Bierma
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois

Brasil ?



Imobilização de lipases em filme de caseinato de sódio/ glicerol: aplicação na síntese de ésteres D. Sebrão, V D. Silva, M^a da Graça Nascimento, M A. Moreira

Biodiesel de soja – reação de transesterificação para aulas práticas de química orgânica R Geris, N A. C. dos Santos, B A. Amaral, I S. Maia, VD. Castro, J.R. M. Carvalho

BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY 47S (2016)64-76



Biotechnology and Industry Microbiology

Ethanol production in Brazil: a bridge between science and industry

Mario Lucio Lopes*, Silene Cristina de Lima Paulillo, Alexandre Godoy, Ivo Cherubin, Marcel Salmeron Lorenzi, Henrique Carvalho Giometti, Claudemir Domingos Bernardino, Artur de Amorim Neto, Henrique Vianna de Amorim

São Paulo, SP, Brazil



[Biofilm formation and ethanol inhibition by bacterial contaminants of biofuel fermentation](#)

Bioresource Technology, Volume 196, 2015, pp. 347-354

Joseph O. Rich, Timothy D. Leathers, Kenneth M. Bischoff, Amber M. Anderson, Melinda S. Nunnally

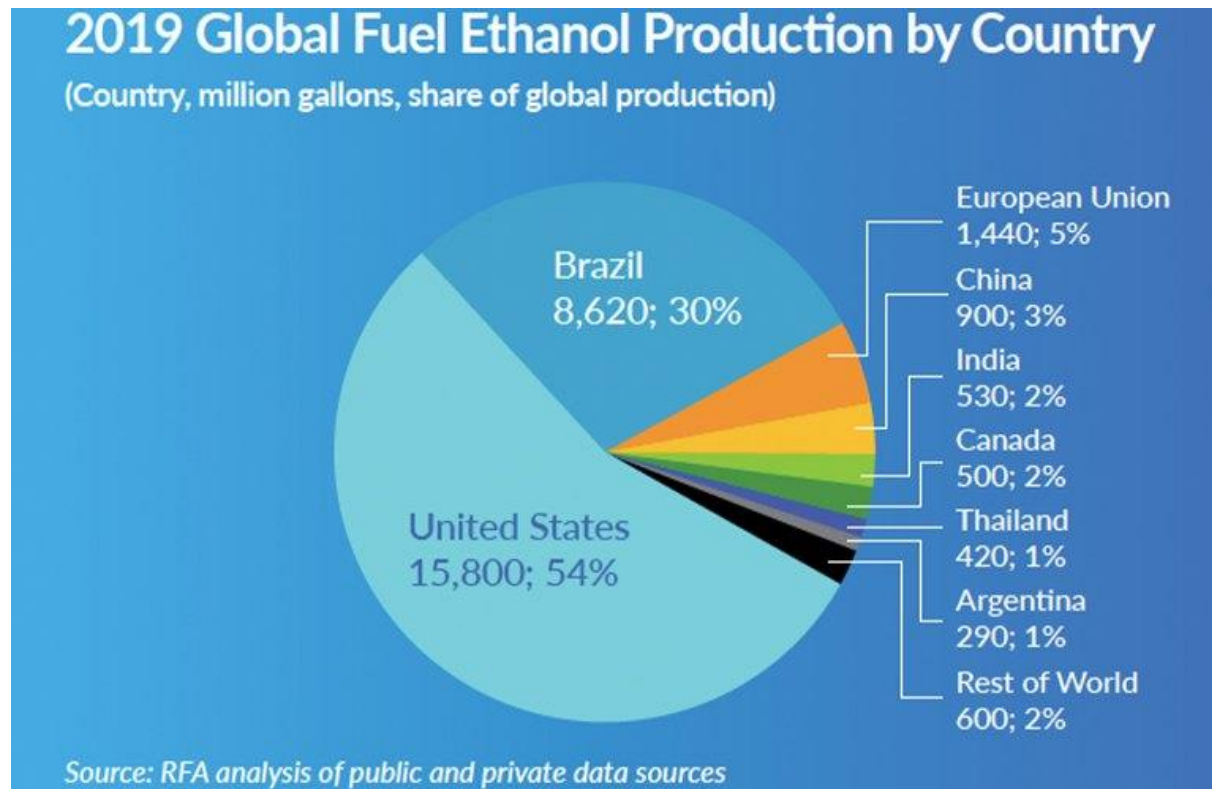
[_Download PDF](#)

Álcool: etanol

Brasil e EUA → ~ 85 % do etanol produzido no mundo

Brasil → 2º. maior produtor mundial

Etanol de cana-de-açúcar → "*the most successful alternative fuel to date*"
(álcool de 1ª. geração)



Como?

Cana → lavada → picada → espremida → suco (**garapa**; 10-15% sacarose)

bagaço

1. *queima para geração de bioenergia*
2. *celulose → etanol*

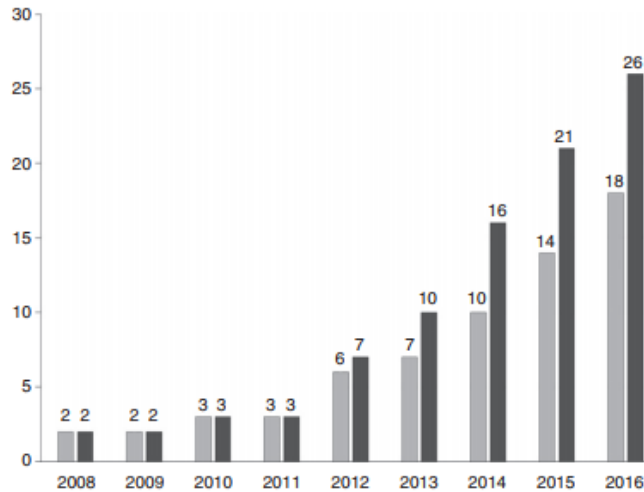


Fig. 5 – Number of distilleries that use Tailored Yeast Strains® as starter for ethanol production in Brazil (gray bars) and total number of strains (dark bars) selected since 2008 by karyotyping and the mitochondrial DNA analysis.

ENZIMAS

?

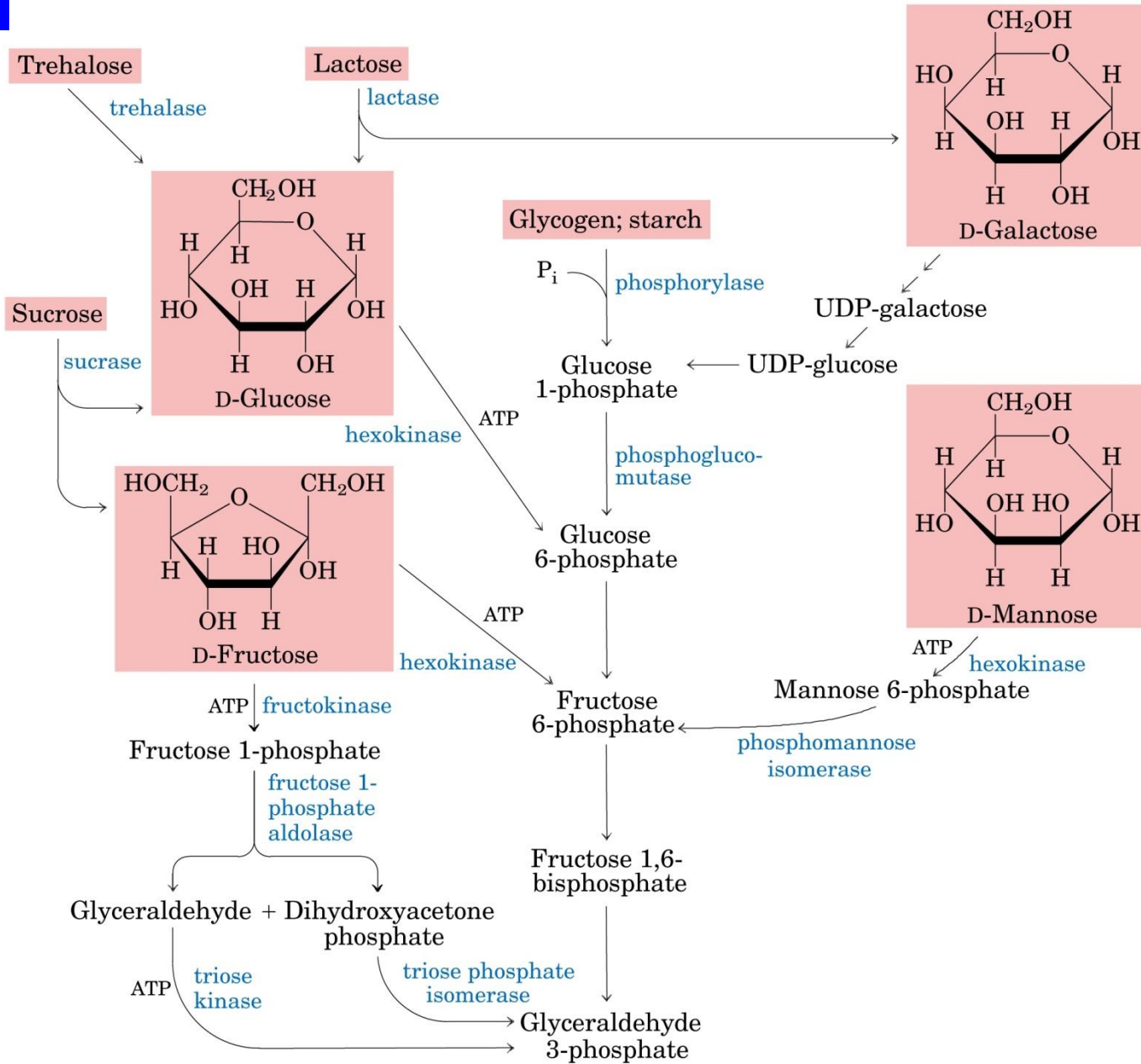
7-10% do volume total
de álcool
(*destilado*)

Fermentação
por levedura
(*recuperada*)

Filtrado
↓
Tratamento
Pasteurização
↓
Evaporação
(**xarope**)
↓
Cristalização
cristais claros (**açucar**)
+

resíduo

ENZIMAS



ENZIMAS

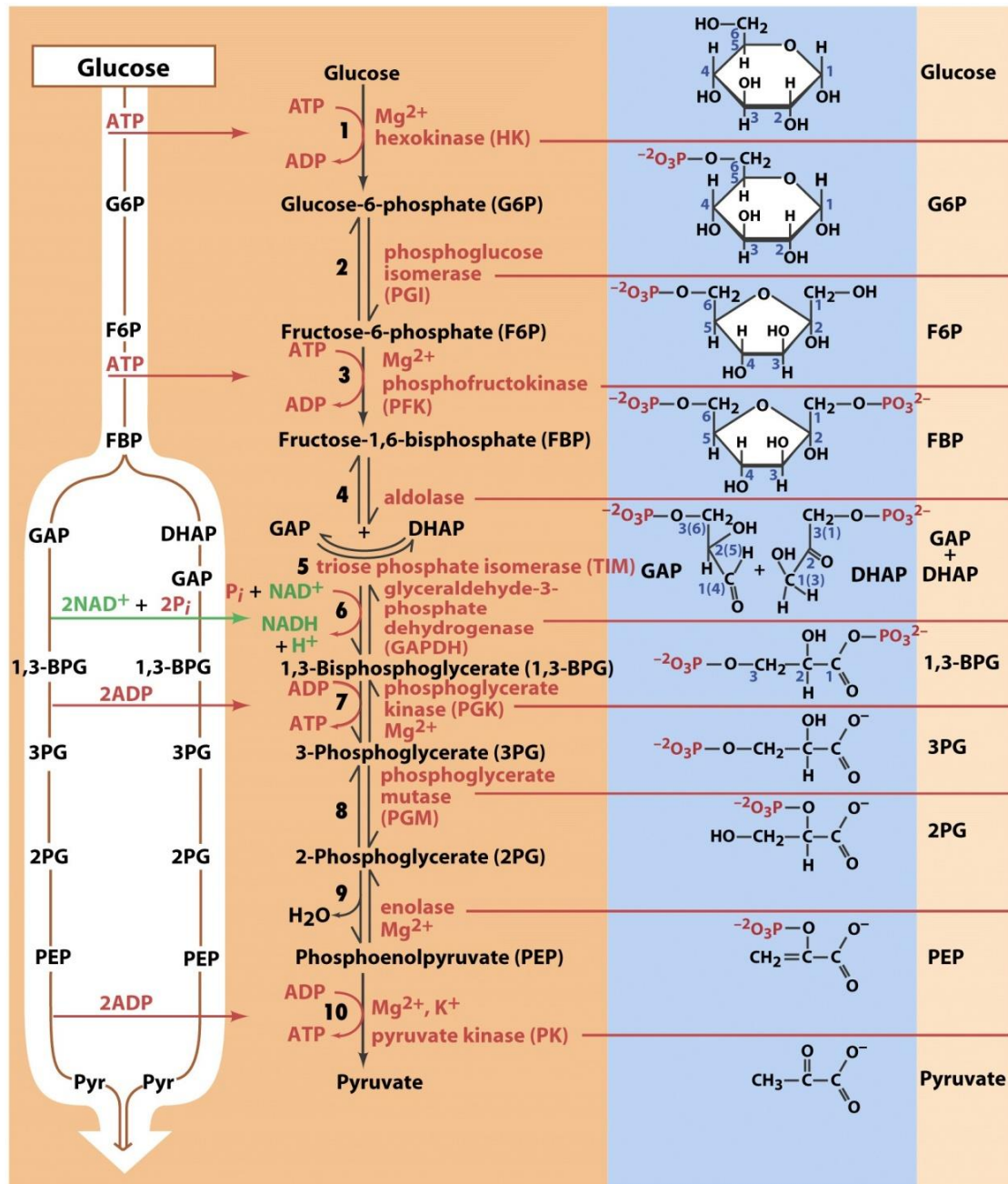


Figure 14-1 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
© 2006 John Wiley & Sons

ENZIMAS

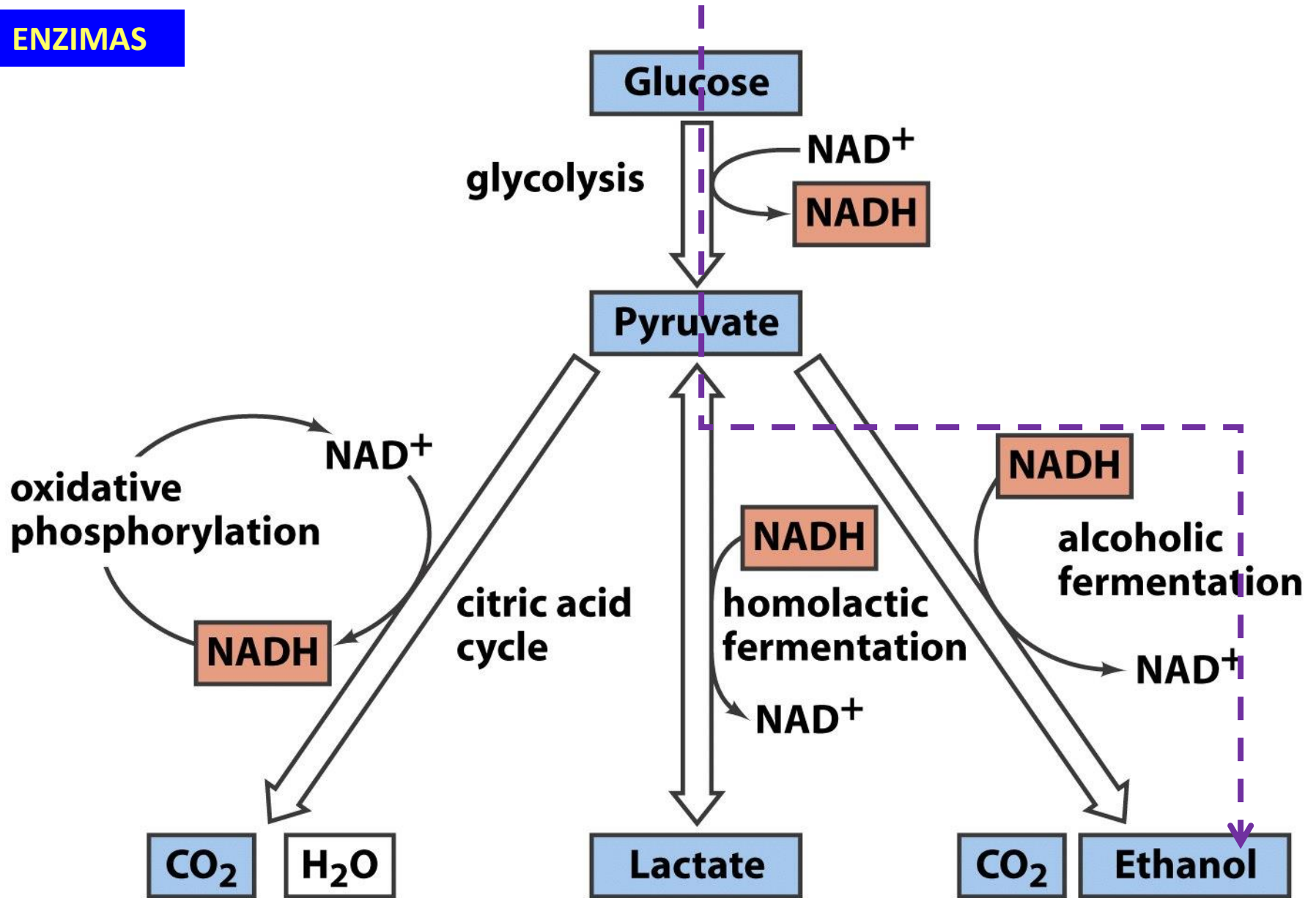


Figure 14-16 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
© 2006 John Wiley & Sons

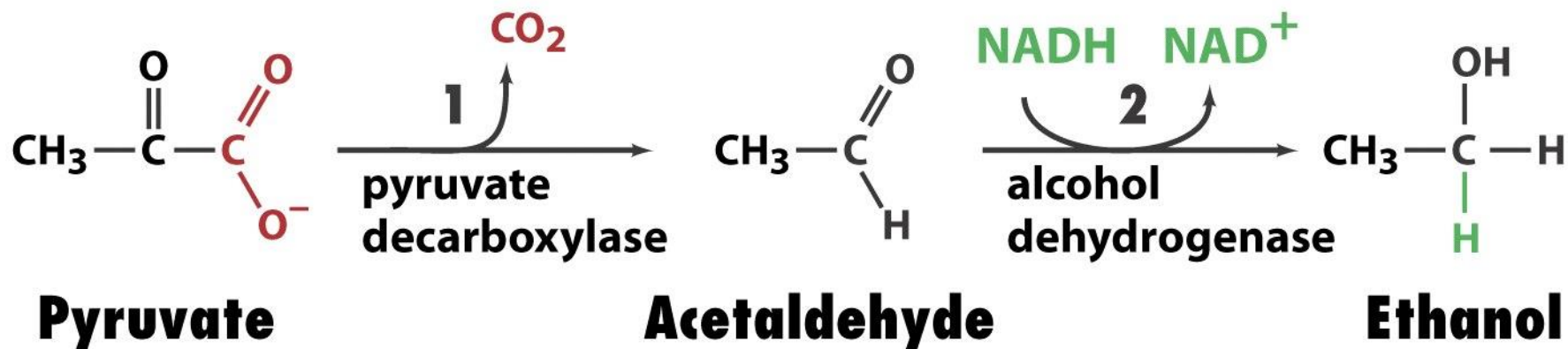


Figure 14-18 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
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Relação direta com o que já foi estudado na Bioquímica

Melhorias e alternativas?

Técnicas agronômicas: *cultivo, colheita, irrigação.*

Levedura: modificação genética de *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Cana-de-açúcar: *linhagens novas* (mais resistentes a doenças, a bactérias, pesticidas)

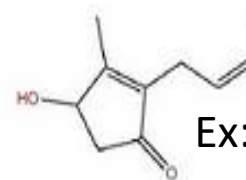
Outras fontes: *milho* (principalmente nos EUA)
celulose (etanol de 2ª. geração)

Problemas?

sociais/econômicos

necessidade de áreas de plantio enormes

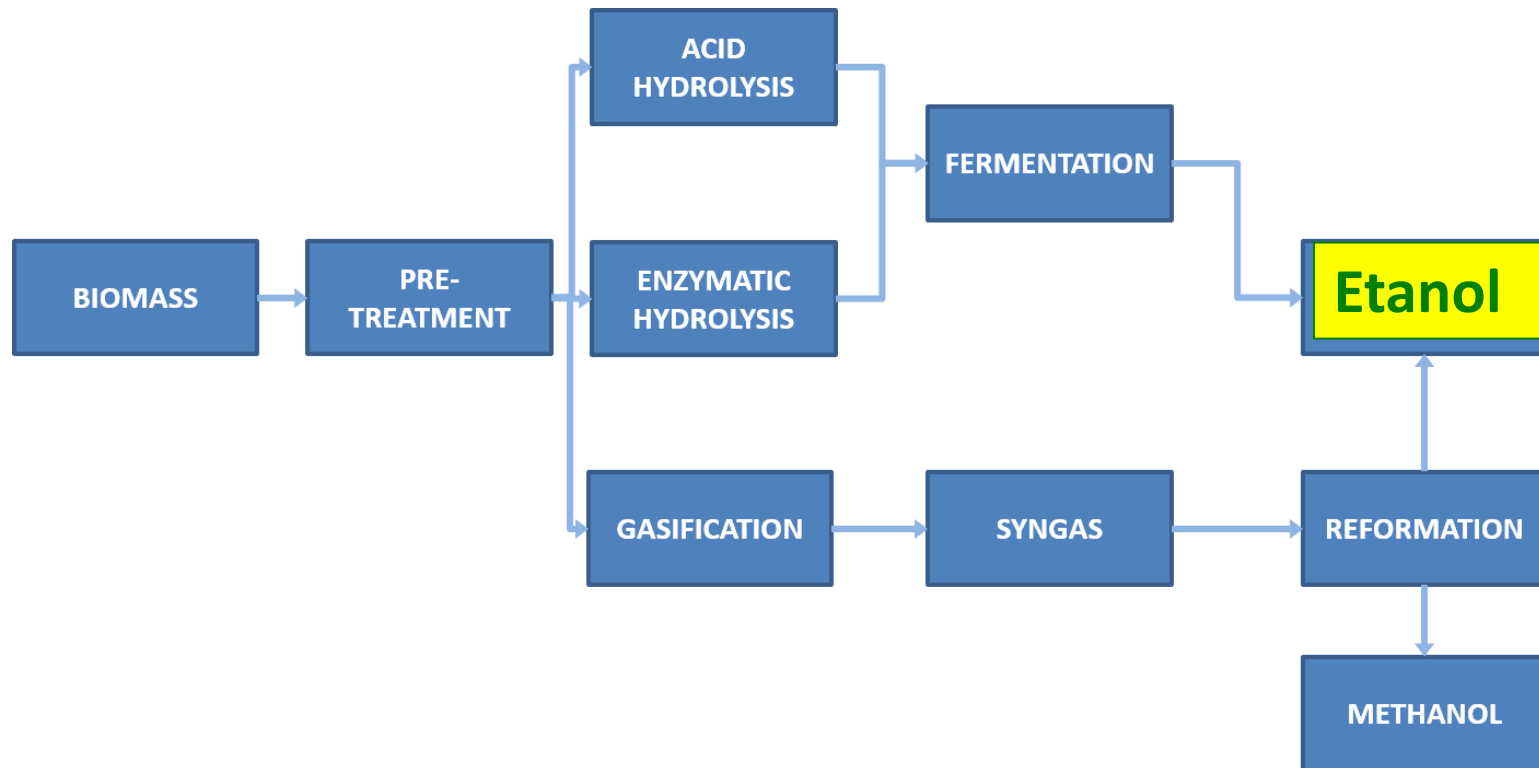
uso de fertilizantes e pesticidas (muitos baseados no petróleo)



Ex: cinerolone

Advanced biofuels are those that are made from biomass feedstock that does not compete with food.

Such feedstocks include timber (madeira), algae, grasses and agricultural residues.



<http://biofuelsassociation.com.au/biofuels/ethanol/how-is-ethanol-made/>

Digestão de celulose → *etanol de 2ª. geração*

*fonte natural: resíduos vegetais: **bagaços, folhas e caules** de plantas*



10 Kg palha de arroz → 2L de etanol (99,5% de pureza)



Pé seco da **cana**



Plantação de eucalipto

Tb: Resíduos de
renovação
natural de florestas

1. Modo seco → moídos → empapados com H_2O + **ENZIMAS** + NH_3 → fermentação

↓
Destilação
do **álcool**

Milho → *grãos secos ou úmidos*



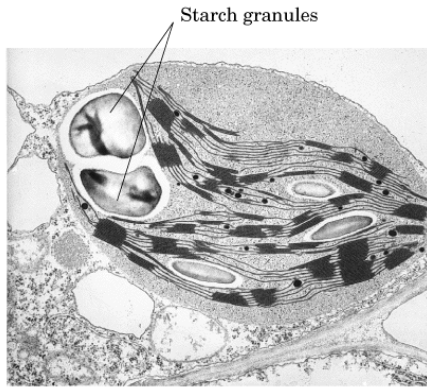
2. Modo úmido → fracionamento das partes em H_2SO_4 → moídas as polpas → **óleo**

↓
gluten

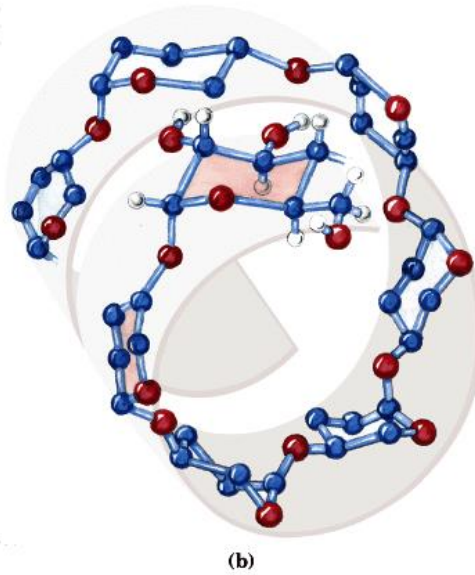
Destilação do **álcool** ← fermentação com levedura ← Amido → amido seco

↓
xarope

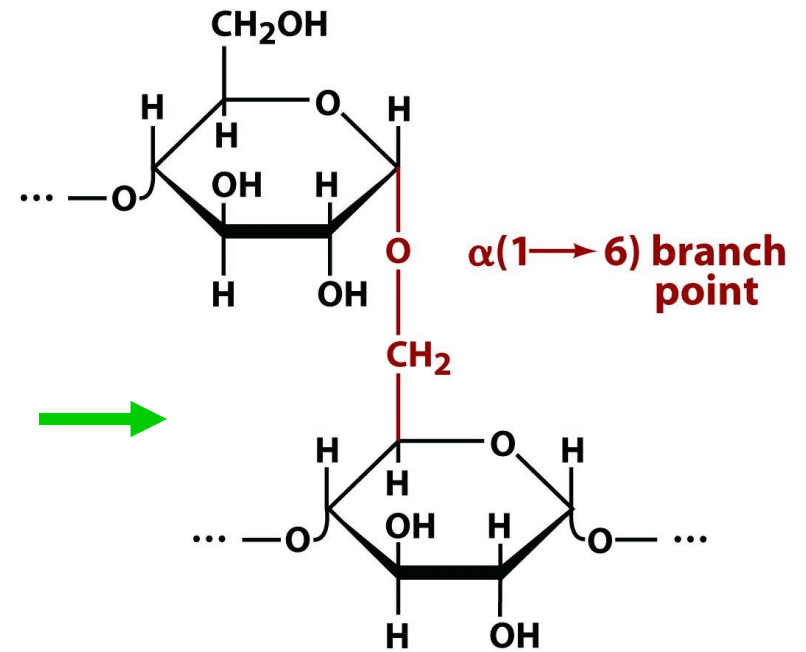
ENZIMAS na digestão do amido



(a)

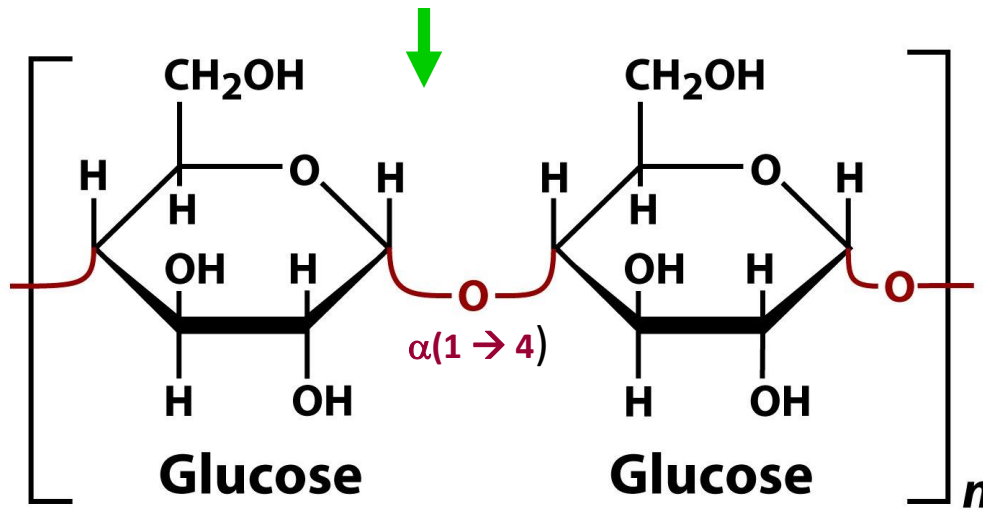


(b)



Amylopectin

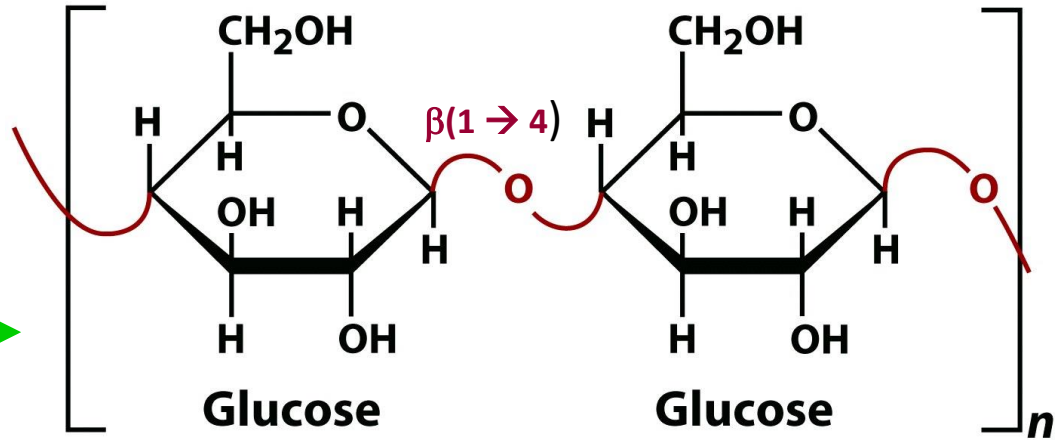
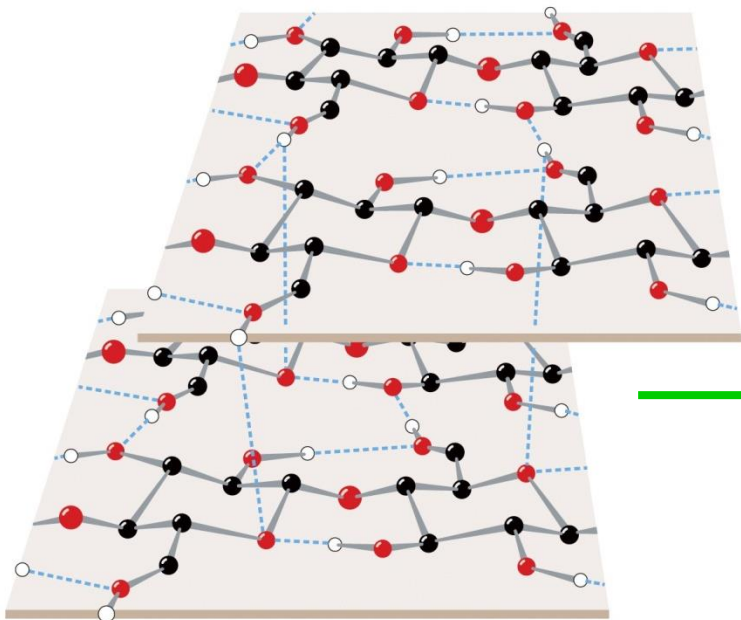
Unnumbered figure pg 219 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
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α -Amylose

Altas temperaturas
Glicosidases

D-glucose

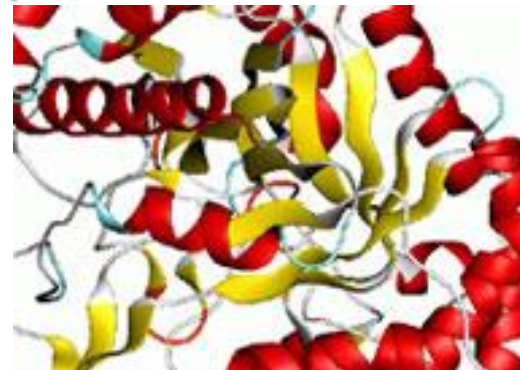
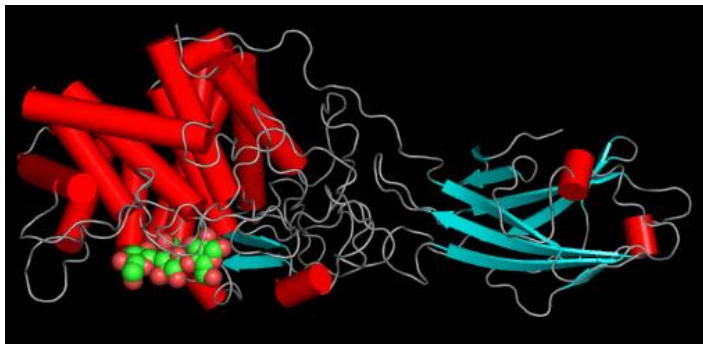


Cellulose

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© 2006 John Wiley & Sons

a) Hidrólise ácida ($> 70^{\circ} C$)

Hidrólise enzimática: **celulase**, **celobiase**/ β -glicosidase (*T amb*)



b) Fermentação usando levedura: glicose $\rightarrow$ **ETANOL**

Biodiesel

Óleos vegetais: **alta viscosidade**
combustão incompleta
baixa volatilidade
depósitos em injetores de combustível

Necessidade de modificações → vários tipos de tentativa → **Transesterificação/Lipases**

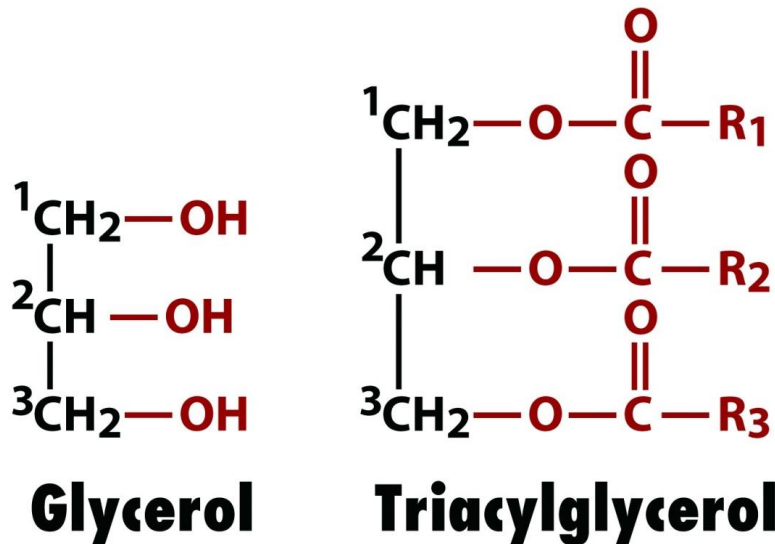
Óleos vegetais transesterificados → características parecidas com as do diesel



Fontes:



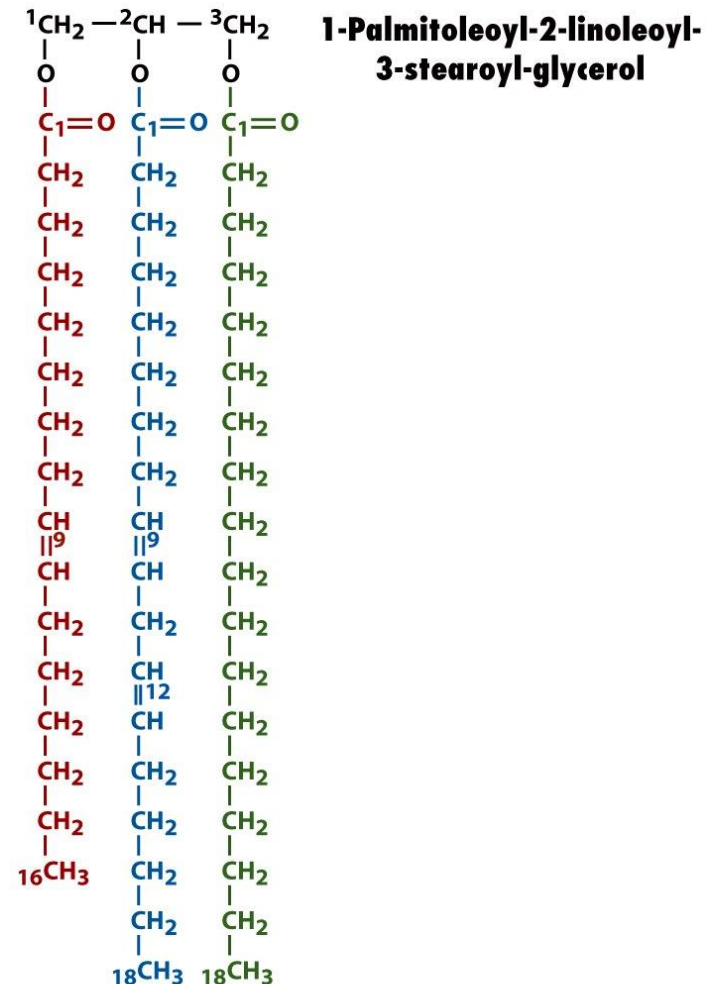
Fundamento: transformação de óleos de origem **vegetal e **animal** (*fontes renováveis*) em ésteres de ácidos graxos de cadeia longa**



R: natureza
tamanhos
variáveis

Triacylglycerol

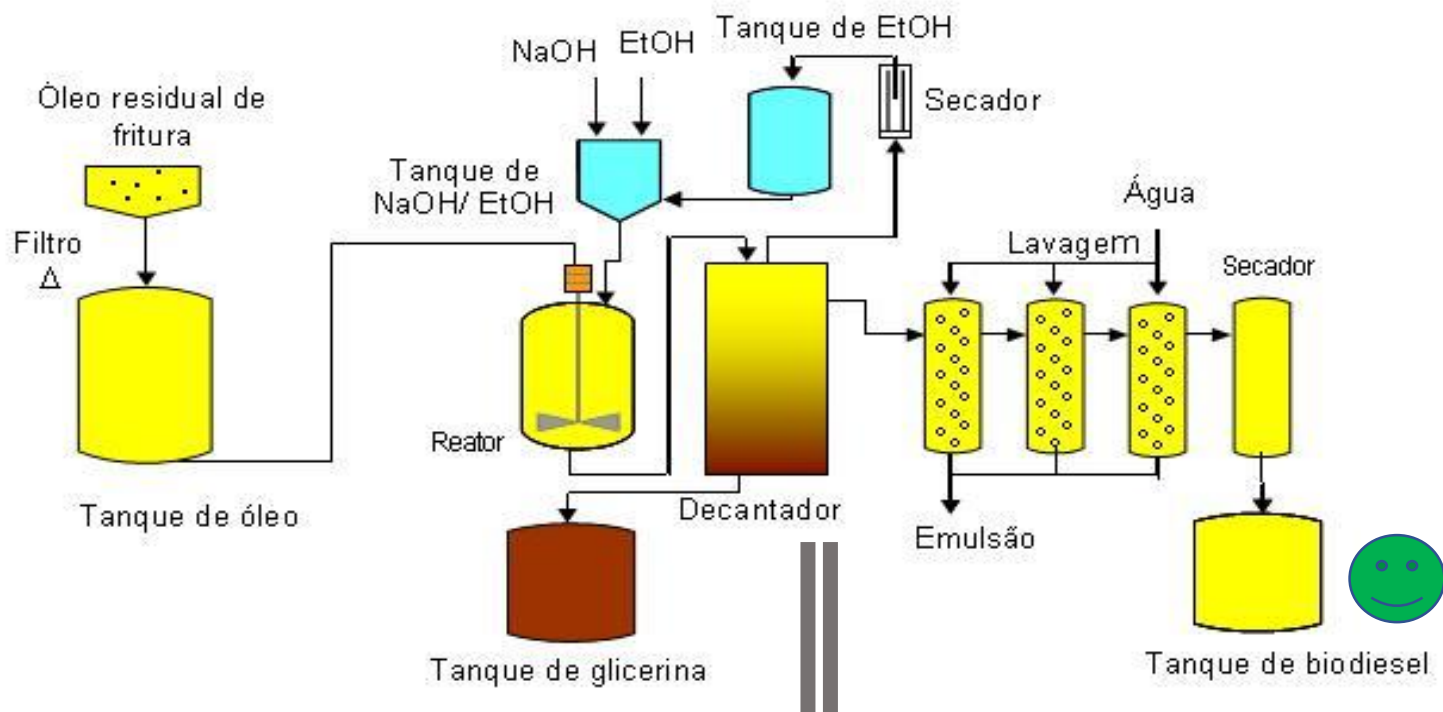
Condições específicas de transesterificação em álcool



Unnumbered figure pg 236b Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
© 2006 John Wiley & Sons

3 R-COOMe

Processo completo?



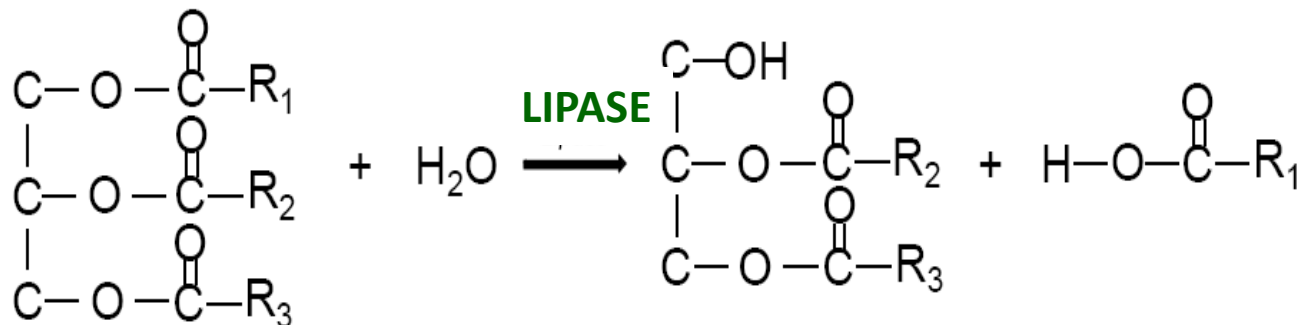
Separação do
ácido graxo transesterificado
do meio reacional



Transesterificação **enzimática**? Lipases de fungos

Figure 2. Hydrolysis and methanolysis reactions.

Hydrolysis



Methanolysis



Economia de energia elétrica (*requer pouco ou nenhum aquecimento*)

Minimiza a reação de hidrólise do éster

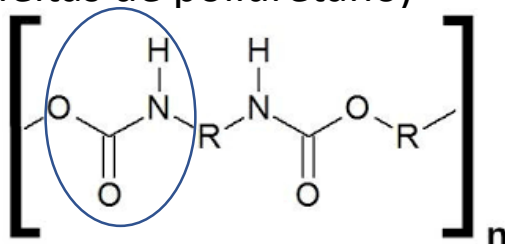
Requer menos H₂O e produz menos sal

Ainda é mais caro do que a transesterificação química: lipases são caras!

Ex. do que já foi feito:

Células de fungo que produzem lipase imobilizadas em BSPs
(Biomass Support Particles feitas de poliuretano)

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[*Process Biochemistry*, 39 \(11\), 2004, 1347-1361](#)

Table 1. Comparison of biodiesel fuel production methods that used different whole-cell biocatalysts

Whole-cell biocatalyst	Oil	Alcohol	Solvent	ME (%)	Time (h)	Temp	Refs
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Soybean	Methanol	None	80–90%	72	32 °C	[7]
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Soybean	Methanol	None	90%	48	350 °C	[40]
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Soybean	Methanol	<i>t</i> -butanol	72%	NA	35 °C	[30]
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Jatropha	Methanol	None	89%	60	30 °C	[41]
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Rapeseed (refined)	Methanol	<i>t</i> -butanol	60%	24	35 °C	[28]
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Rapeseed (crude)	Methanol	<i>t</i> -butanol	60%	24	35 °C	[28]
BSPs with <i>R. oryzae</i>	Rapeseed (acidified)	Methanol	<i>t</i> -butanol	70%	24	35 °C	[28]
Mycelium of <i>R. chinensis</i>	Soybean	Methanol	None	86%	72	NA	[31]
<i>S. cerevisiae</i> (Intracellular ROL)	Soybean	Methanol	None	71%	165	37 °C	[48]
<i>S. cerevisiae</i> (cell surface ROL)	Soybean	Methanol	None	78%	72	37 °C	[47]

All processes are batch reaction with a stepwise addition of 3 mol methanol.

Muito por fazer!!!