



A Two-stage Process to Produce Ductile Bioplastics from Cellulosic Biomass

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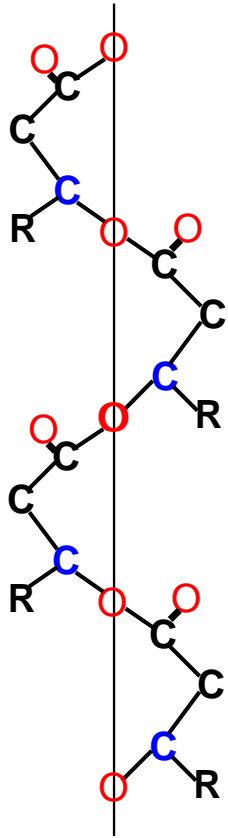
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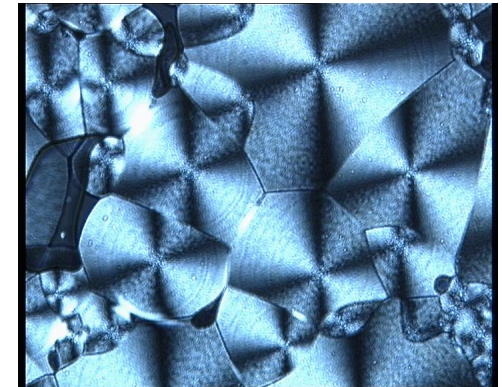
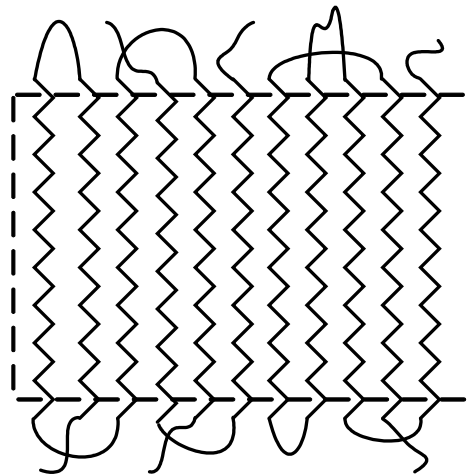




Poly(3-Hydroxyalkanoates)



5.96 Å

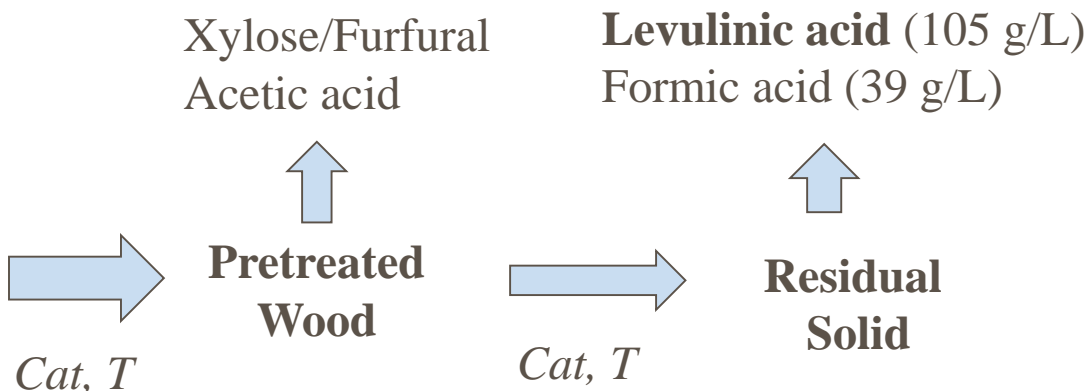


P3HB crystallization (60-70%)

R: CH₃ (P3HB)
CH₂CH₃ (P3HB3HV)
CH₂CH₂CH₃ (P3HB3HHx)



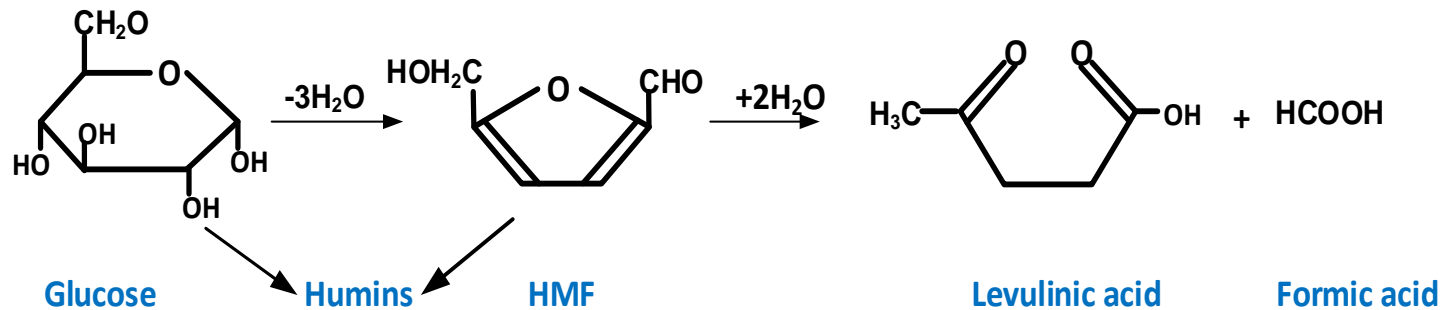
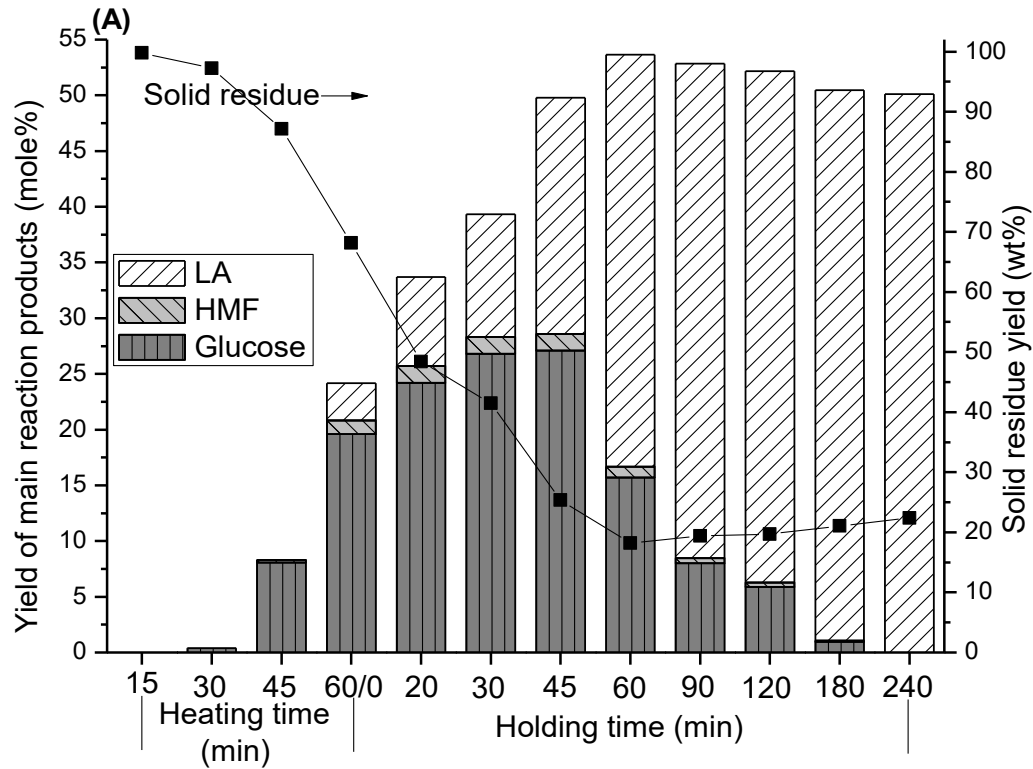
Stage 1: Wood Biomass to Levulinic Acid



Eucalyptus wood	Glucan (wt%)	Xylan (wt%)	Lignin (wt%)	C (wt%)	H (wt%)	O (wt%)	HHV (kJ/kg)
Raw	48.9	12.4	26.7	45.9	5.6	47.9	17.6
Pretreated	63.8	0	34.6	47.8	5.6	45.9	18.6
Residue	0	0	-	66.8	5.2	27.5	26.6



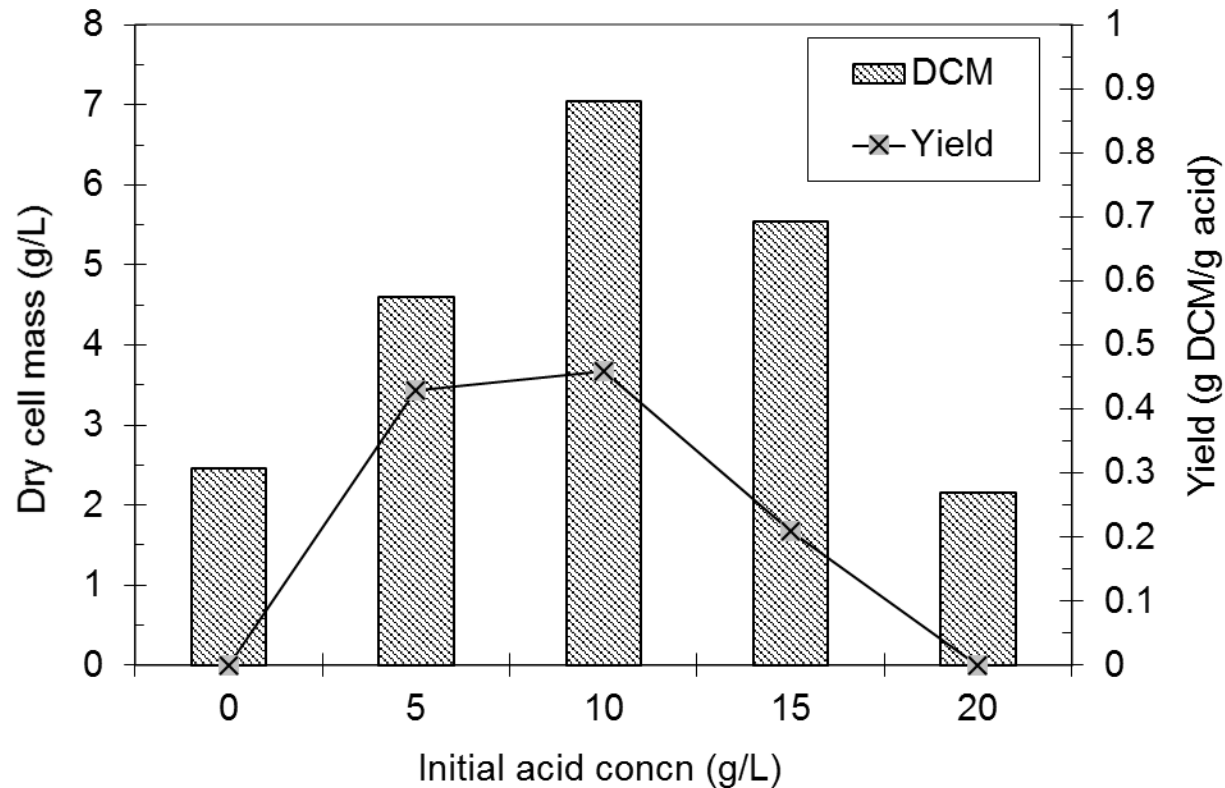
Stage 1: Cellulose to Levulinic acid





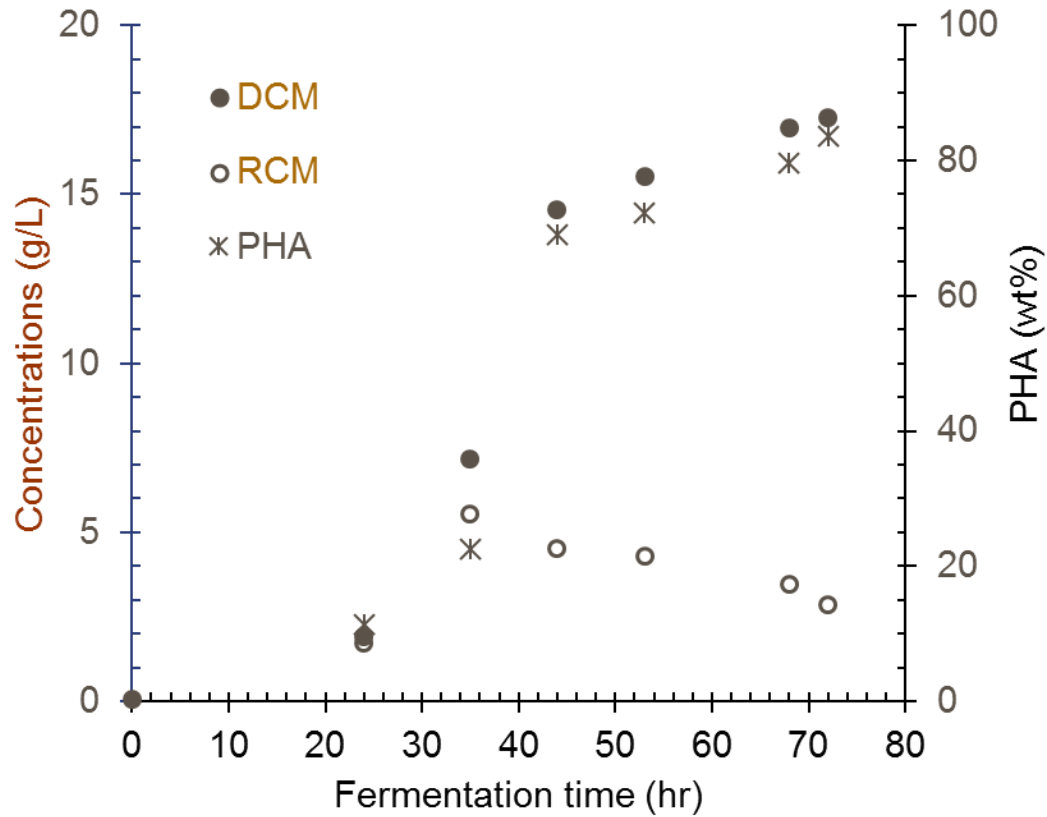
Stage 2: Levulinic acid to PHA

Flask cultures of an acid-tolerant *R. eutropha* strain on levulinic acid in a rotary incubator at 30 °C for 48 hours



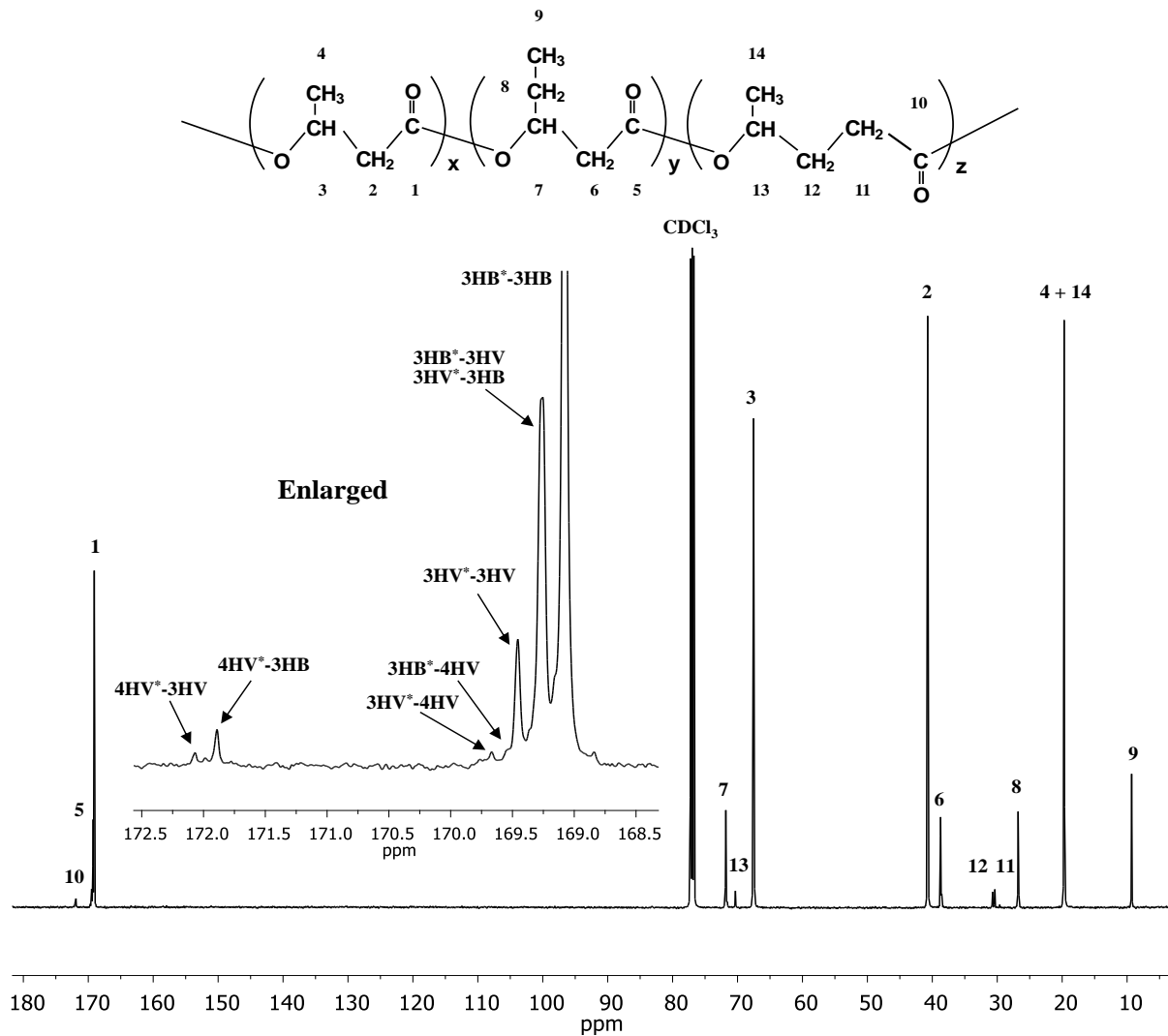


Stage 2: Fed-batch Fermentation





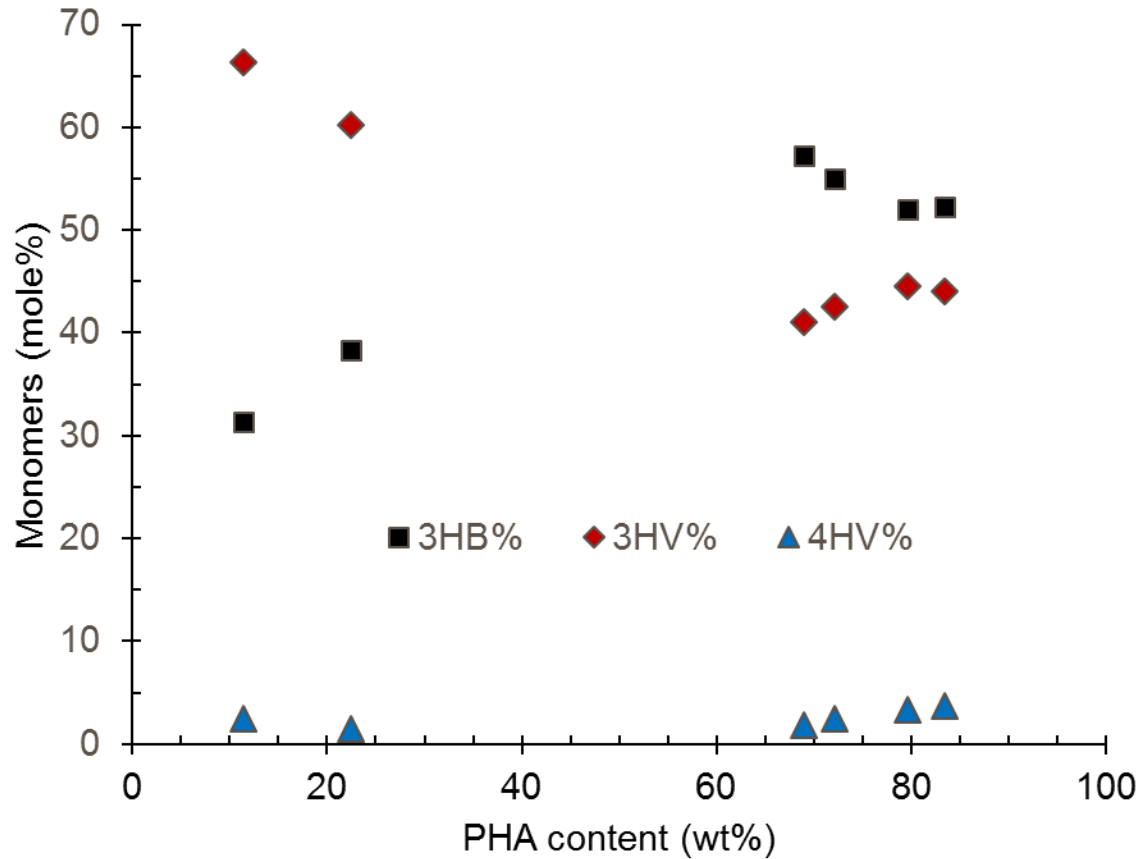
^{13}C NMR: Random 4HV Distribution





Terpolyester composition in a fed-batch

Natural Blends of P3HB3HV4HV





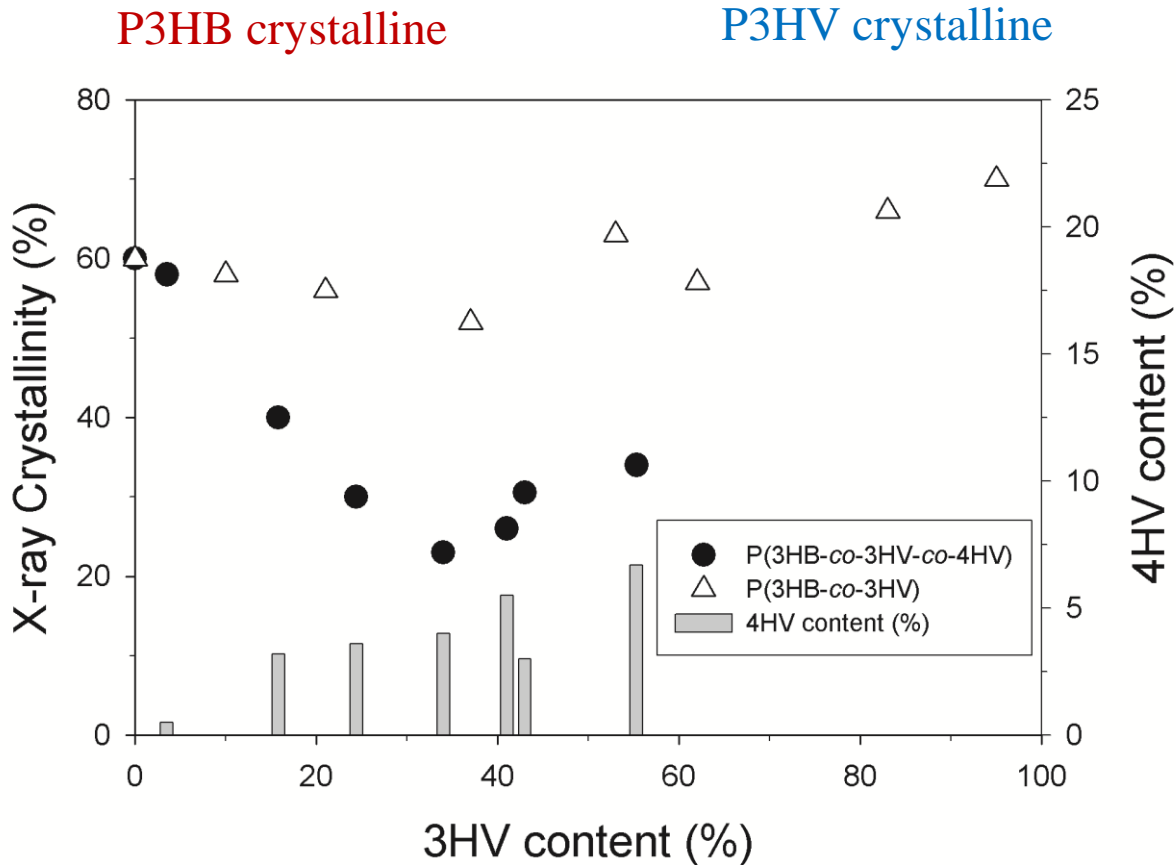
Ductile P3HB3HV4HV

Commercial P3HB and P3HB3HV versus P3HB3HV4HV

PHA	3HB (mol%)	3HV (mol%)	4HV (mol%)	Tg (°C)	Tm (°C)	Xc (%)	E (%)
P(3HB)	100	0	0	3.9	176	60	5
P(3HB3HV)	90	10	0	-1	140	58	50
P(3HB3HV4HV)	54	43	3	-4.2	78	31	510



Effect of 4HV on P3HB3HV Crystallinity

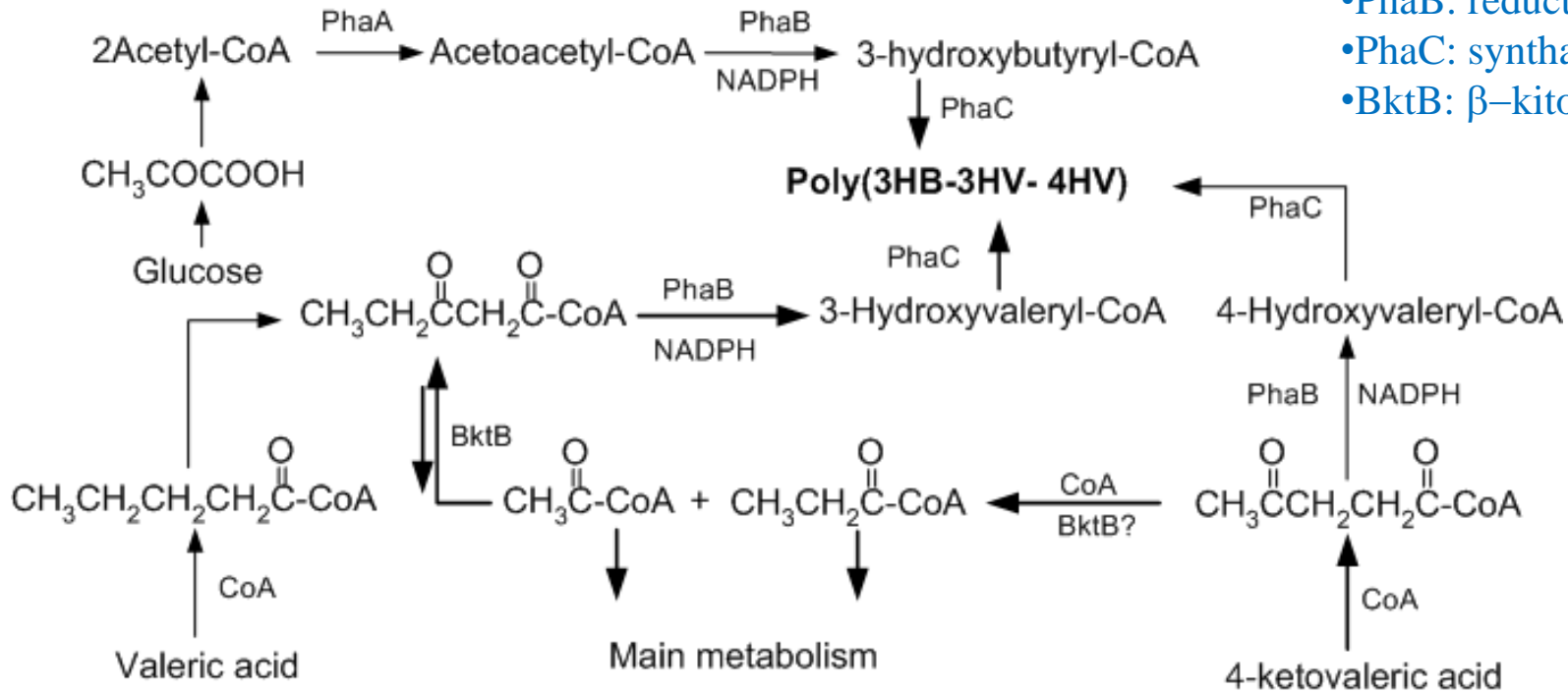


Conclusion: the minor 4HV is the defect in P3HB crystalline



A possible metabolic pathway of 4KVA

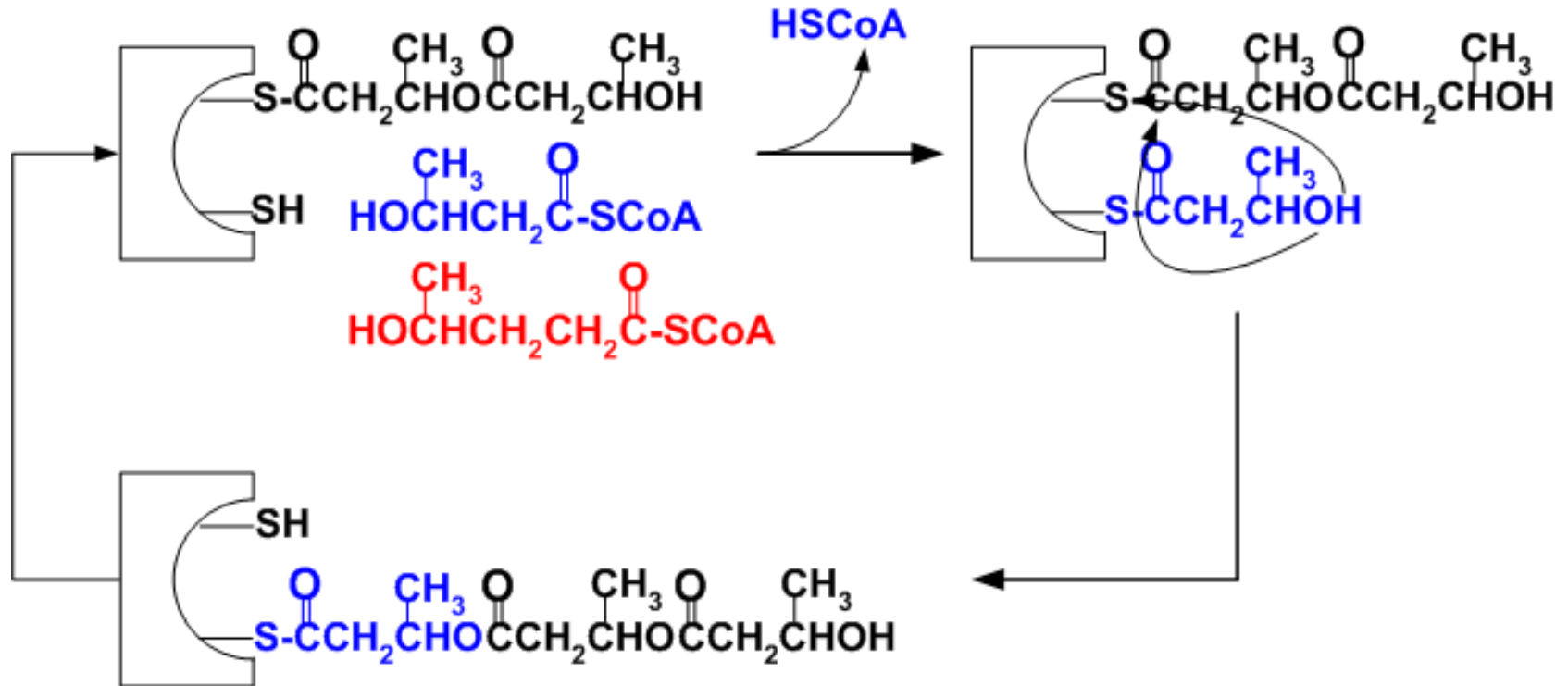
- PhaA: β -ketothiolase
- PhaB: reductase
- PhaC: synthase
- BktB: β -ketothiolase B



- ✓ Minor 4HV in terpolyester
- x Formation of acetyl-CoA and pyruvate via beta oxidation
- ✓ Split into acetyl- and propionyl-CoA and re-condensed into 3-ketovaleryl-CoA



Structural constraint on 4KVA



PHA synthesis via transesterification on synthase



Acknowledgement

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- Dr. Shimin Kang

Thank You !