



URD ABI : combiner chimie verte, biotechnologies et génie des procédés pour valoriser la biomasse

Florent Allais, FRSC

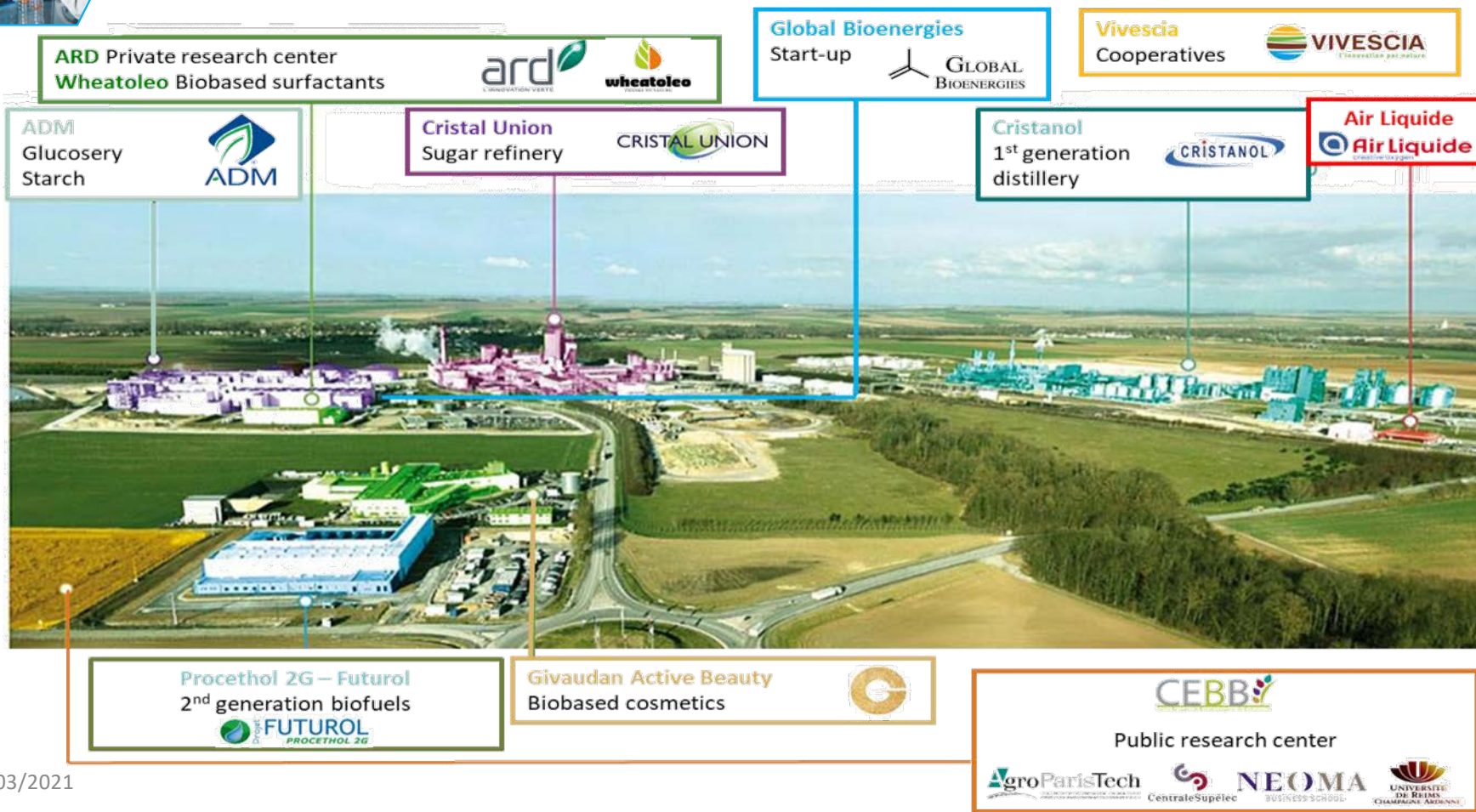
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Les mardis de la Chimie Durable (SCF)

Mardi 9 mars 2021

At the heart of Bazancourt-Pomacle biorefinery



The European Center of Biotechnology & Bioeconomy (CEBB)

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Biotechnologies
Industrielles



AgroParisTech
INSTITUT DES SCIENCES ET INDUSTRIES DU VIVANT ET DU CÉLÉBRATIONNEMENT
INSTITUT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR LIFE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

CentraleSupélec

NEOMA
BUSINESS SCHOOL

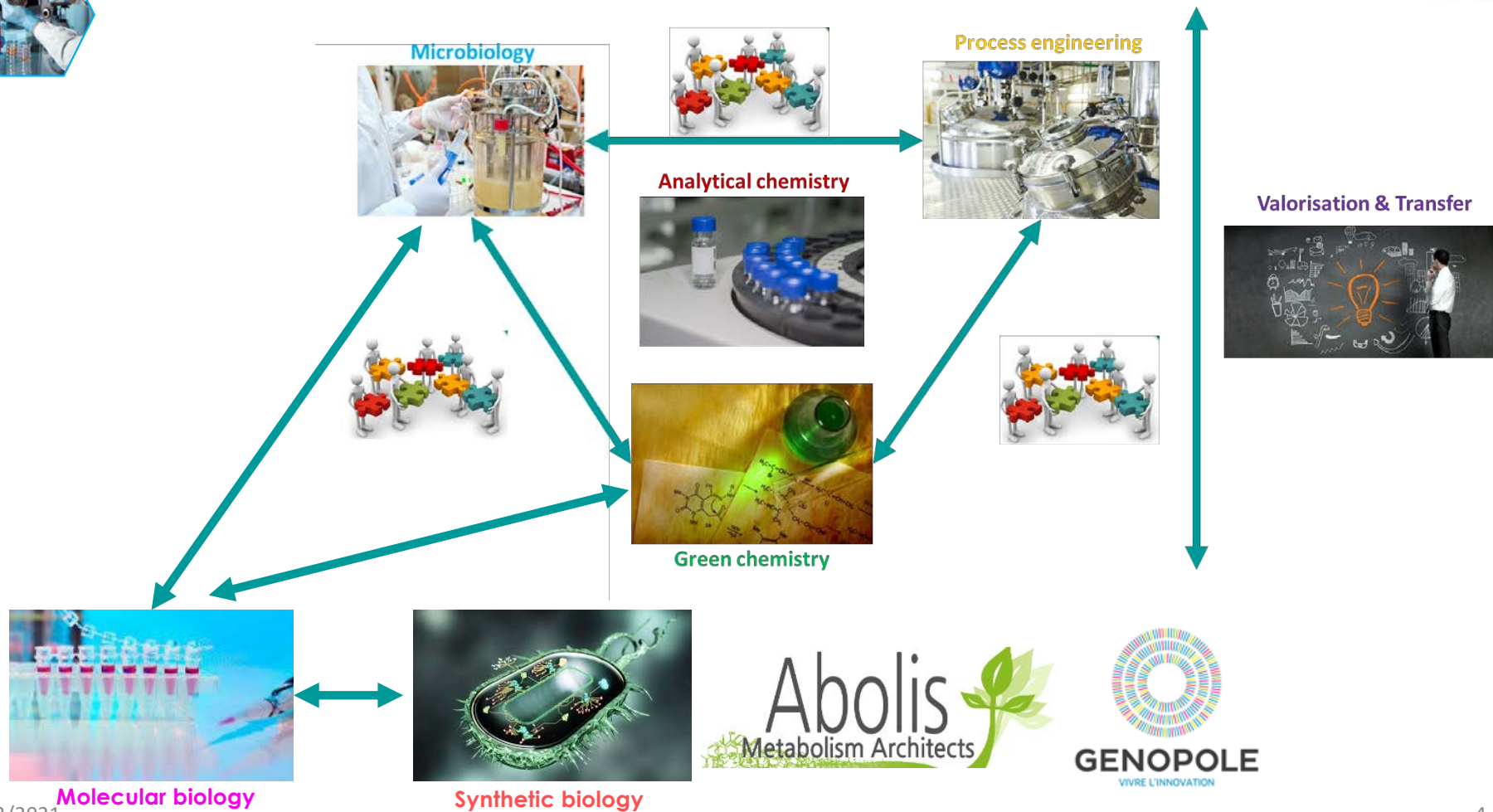
UNIVERSITÉ
DE REIMS
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE



Laboratories and offices: 2200 m² Technological hall: 400 m² Chemistry scale-up zone: 100 m²
16/03/2021 Moving: April 2016



Towards increased transdisciplinarity





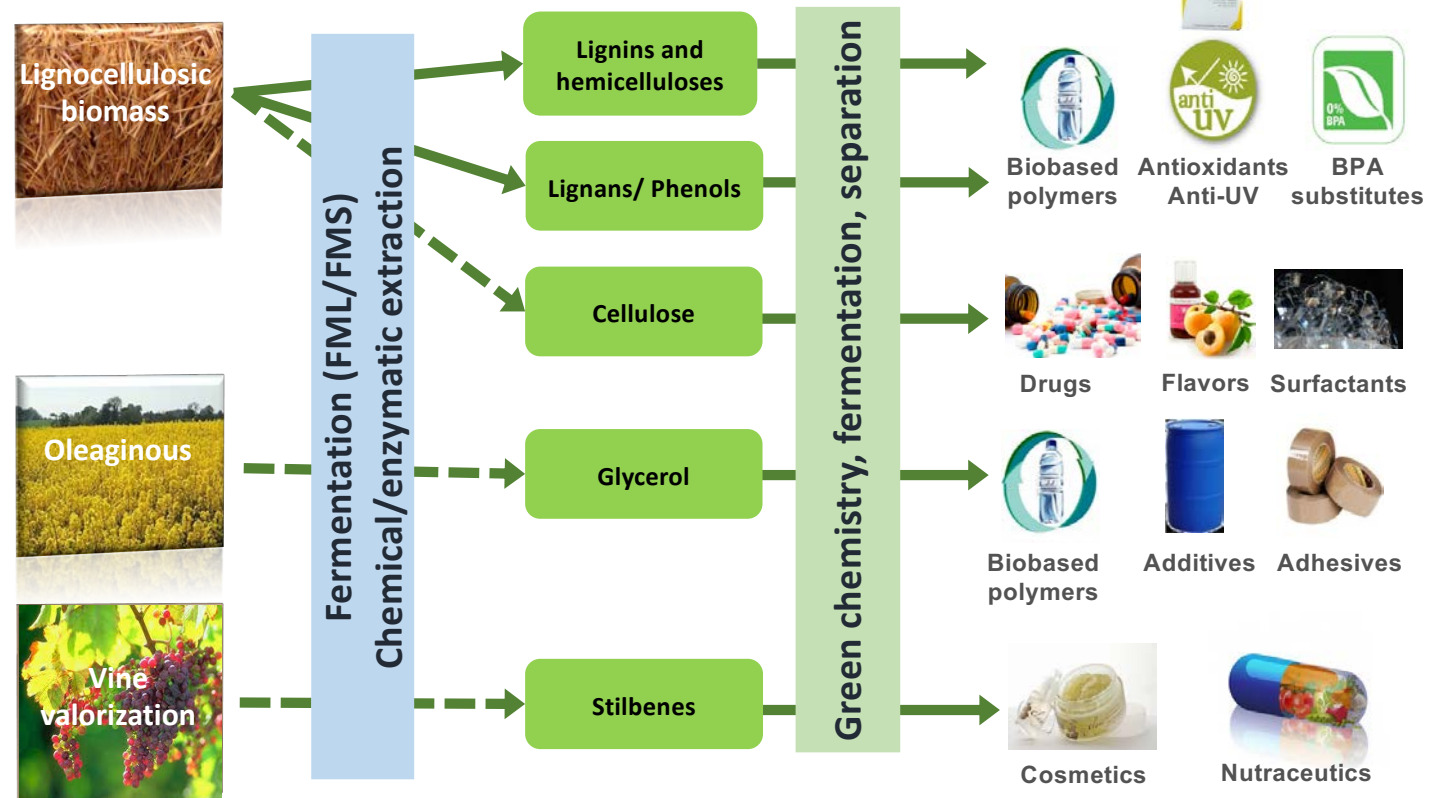
From biomass to biobased products

Key dates

- **June 2011** : agreement signed
- **October 2012** : Recruitment of Director
- **February 2013** : Activities start at Collège de Trois Fontaines (Reims)
- **April 2016** : Moving in the CEBB

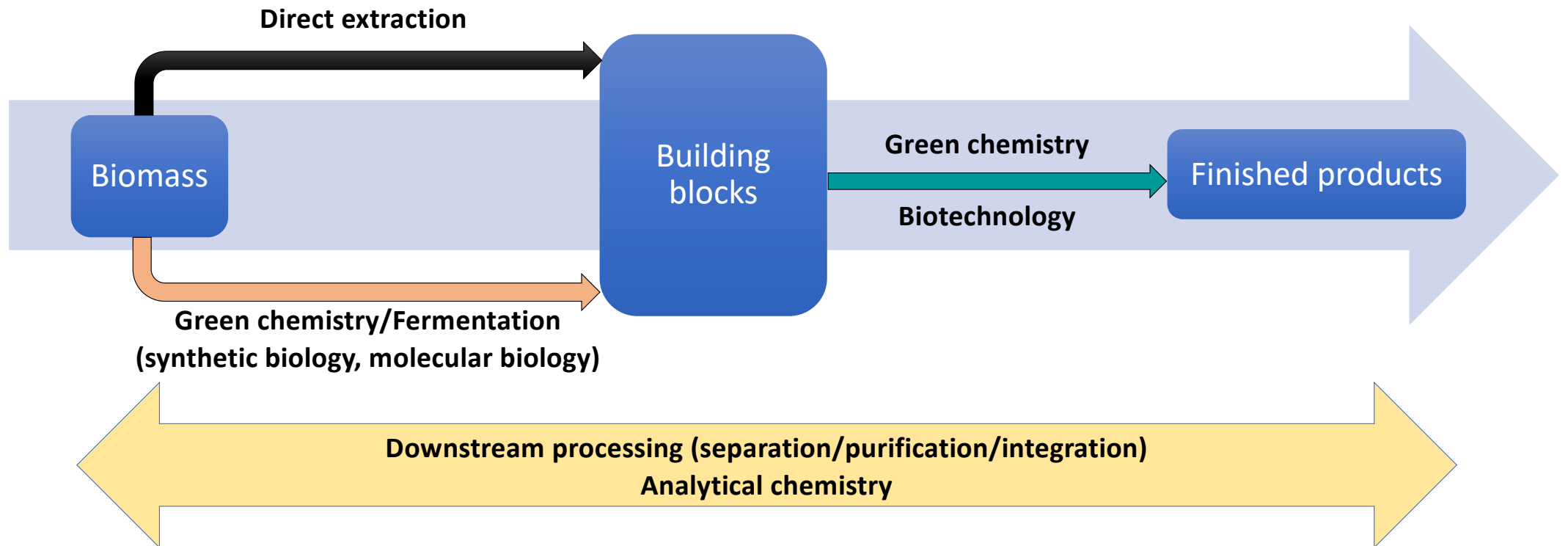
Missions

- Identify and **valorize** agro-resources
- **Combine** fundamental and applied research
- Foster **innovation** for local economy development
- **Teach** in our fields of expertise





Coverage and integration of the entire value chain

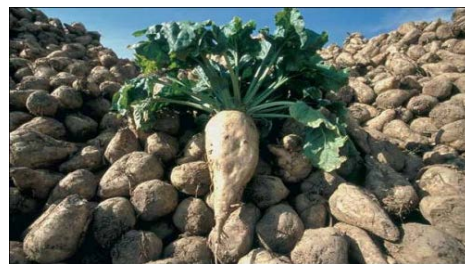




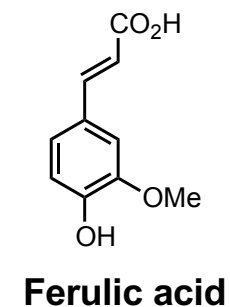
(Bio)production and valorization of *p*-hydroxycinnamic acids from biomass

16/03/2021

Ferulic and sinapic acids extraction from biomass

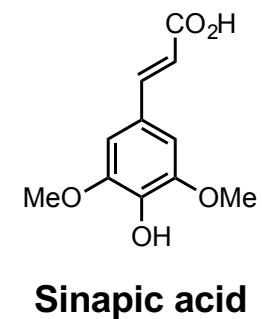


Enzymatic
bio-degradation
→
Separation
&
Purification



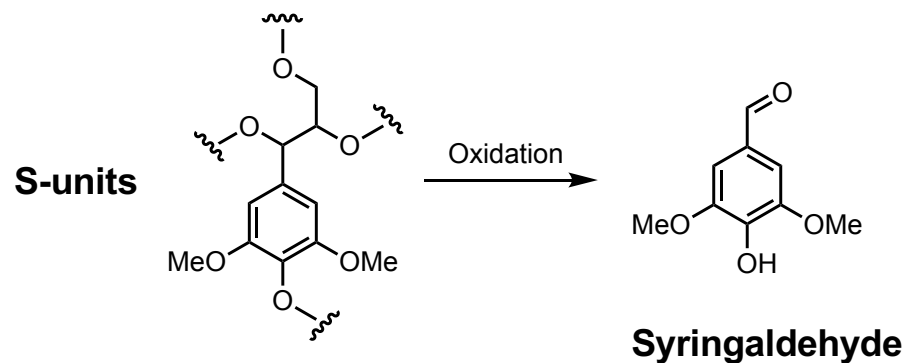
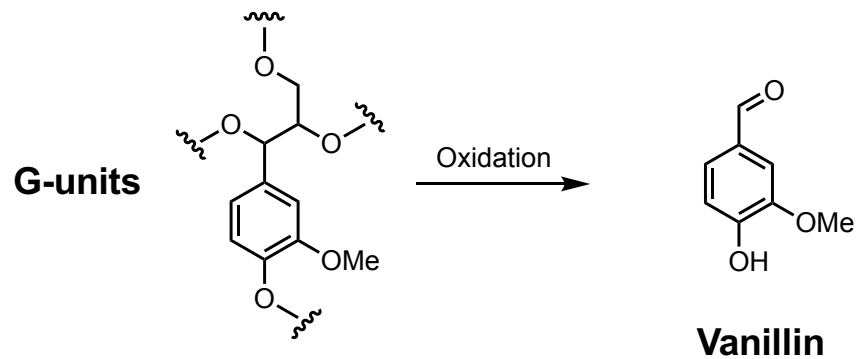
© Can Stock Photo

Enzymatic
bio-degradation
→
Separation
&
Purification

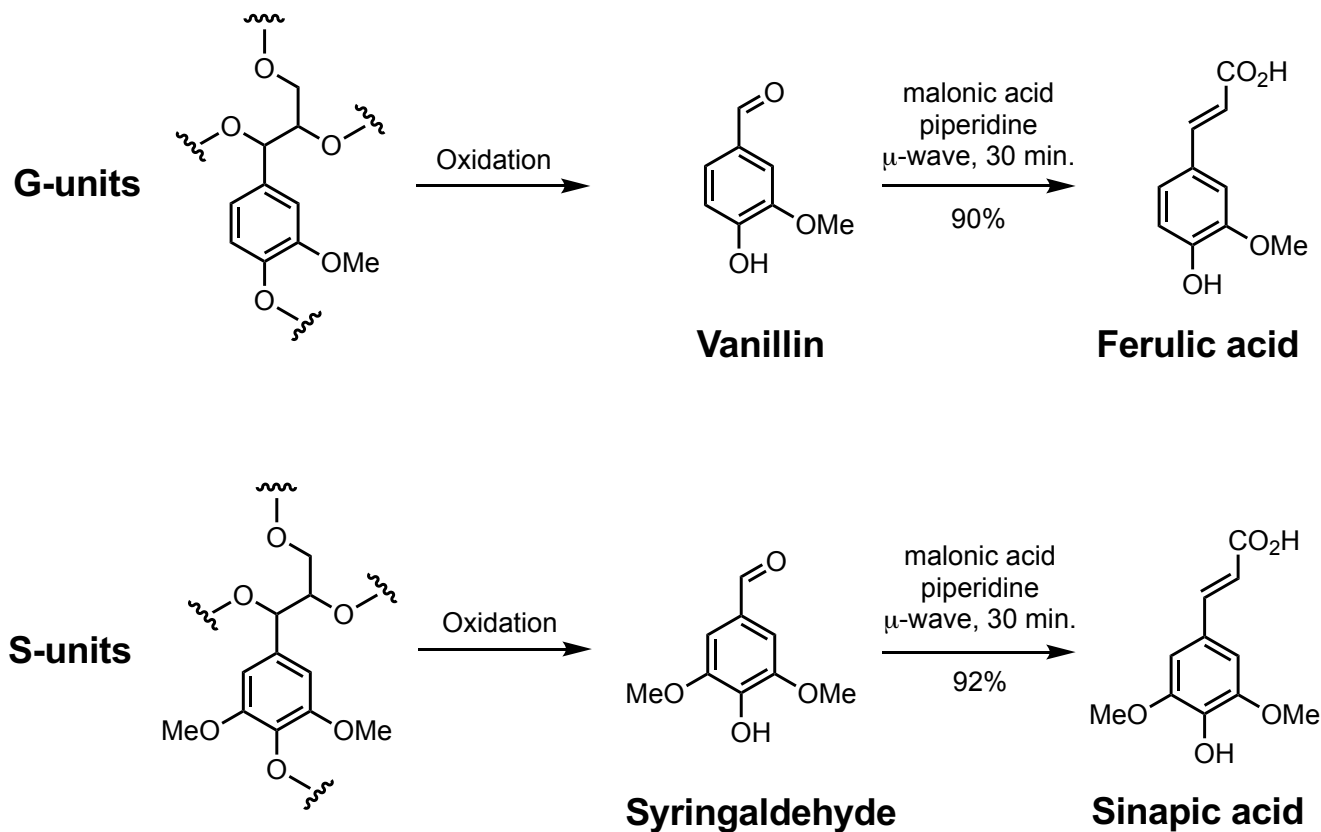


S. Dupoirion et al. *Ind. Crops Prod.* **2017**, 105, 148
S. Dupoirion et al. *Sep. Pur. Technol.* **2018**, 200, 75
J. Domingos et al. *Sep. Pur. Technol.* **2020**, 242, 116755

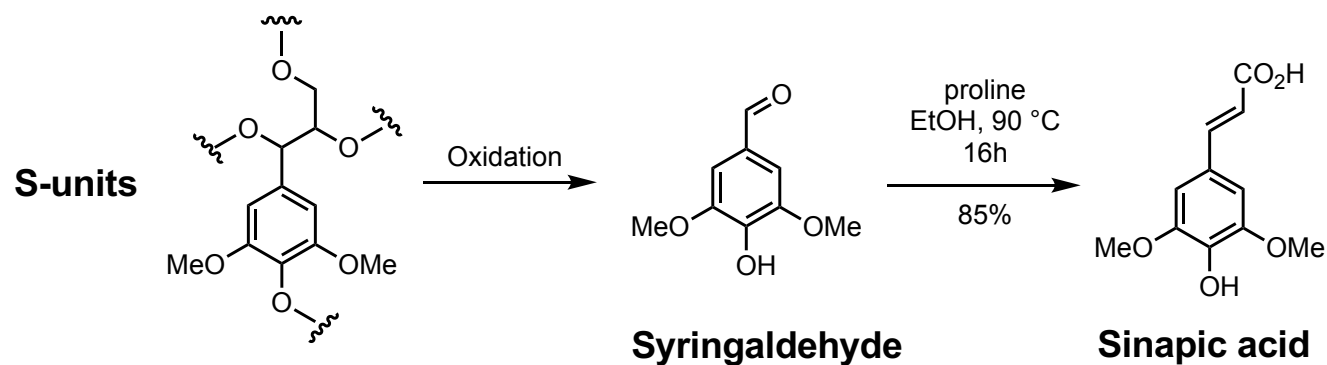
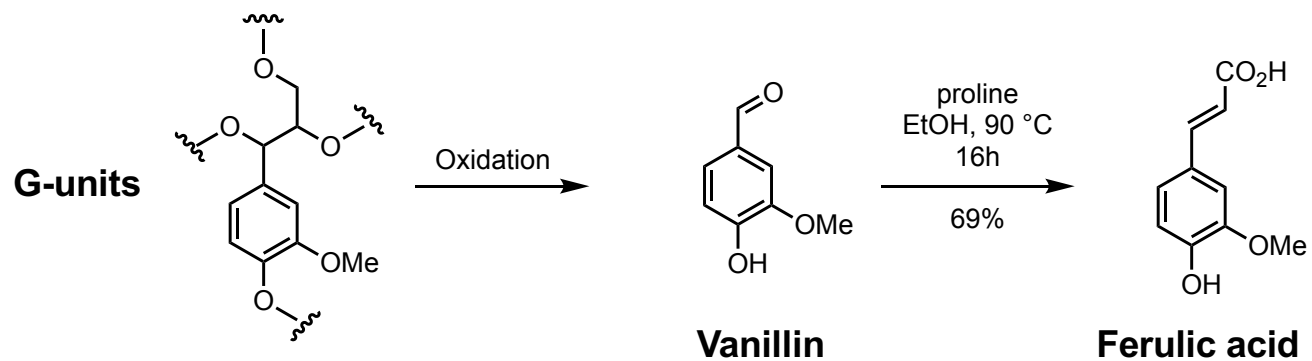
Production of bio-based ferulic/sinapic acids from lignin degradation products



Production of bio-based ferulic/sinapic acids from lignin degradation products



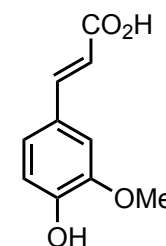
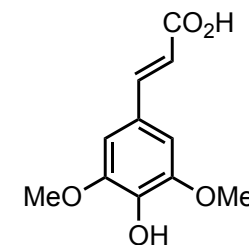
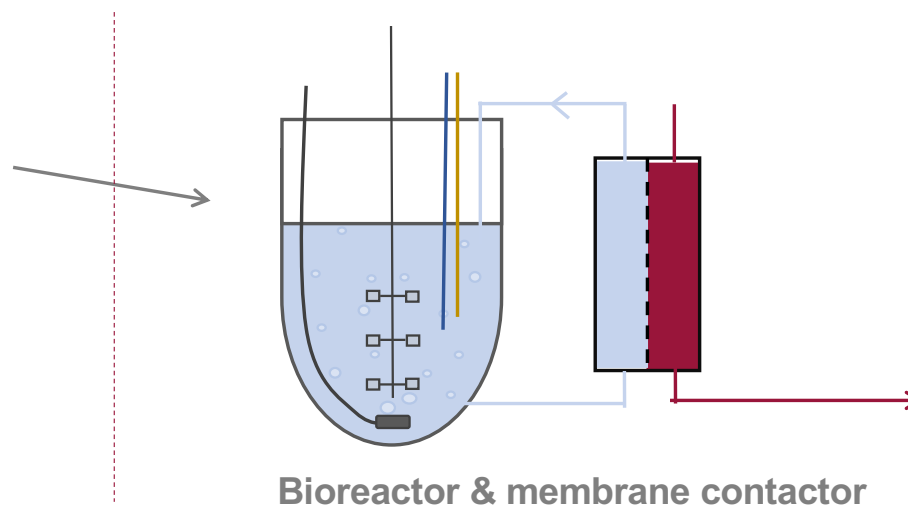
Production of bio-based ferulic/sinapic acids from lignin degradation products



Ferulic and sinapic acids production using synthetic chemistry

SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

FERMENTATION OPTIMIZATION SEPARATION / PURIFICATION



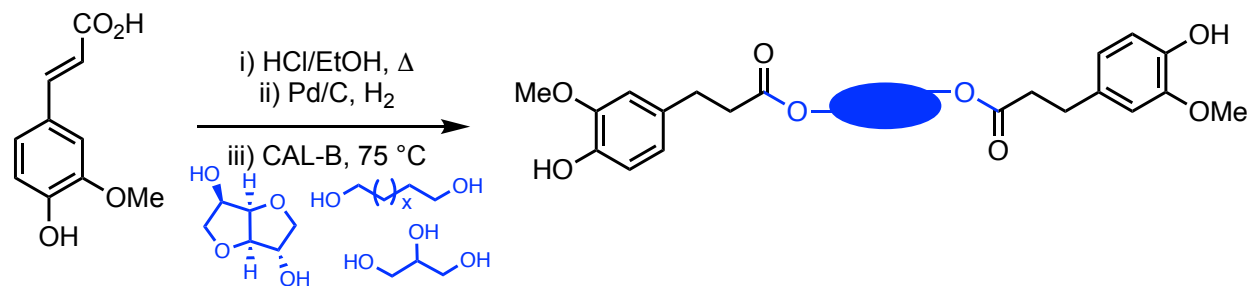
16/03/2021

Abolis, Patent pending

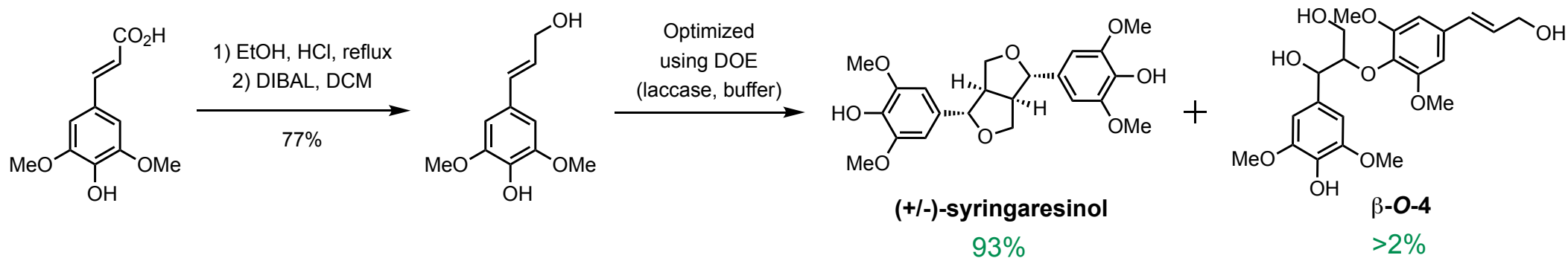
Chemo-enzymatic synthesis of ferulic/sinapic acid-derived based macrobisphenols

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Synthesis: Pion, F.; Reano, A.; Ducrot, P.-H. and Allais, F. *RSC Adv.* **2013**, 3, 8988
Purification – LCA analysis: A. Teixeira et al. *React. Chem. Eng.* **2017**, 2, 406



16/03/2021

A. S. Jaufurally, L. Hollande, F. Allais and P. H. Ducrot *ChemistrySelect* **2016**, 1, 5165

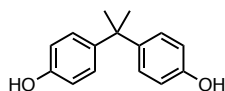
13



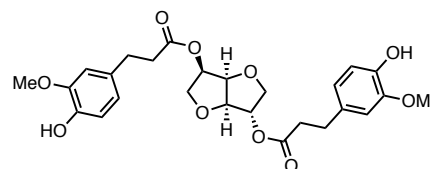
BPA substitutes in epoxy-amine resins



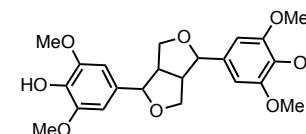
Bisphenol-A (BPA)



Isosorbide diferulate (IDF)



Syringaresinol (SYR)



EPOXY-AMINE
RESINS

	Bisphenol-A (BPA)	Isosorbide diferulate (IDF)	Syringaresinol (SYR)
Sourcing	❌ Oil	✅ Ferulic acid	✅ Sinapic acid
Toxicity	❌ Endocrine disruptor	✅ No endocrine activity	✅ No endocrine activity
Mechanical properties	✅ $T_g = 150\text{ °C}$ ✅ $T_\alpha = 166\text{ °C}$ ✅ $T_{deg} = 326\text{ °C}$	$T_g = 85\text{ °C}$ $T_\alpha = 99\text{ °C}$ $T_{deg} = 295\text{ °C}$	✅ $T_g = 126\text{ °C}$ ✅ $T_\alpha = 157\text{ °C}$ ✅ $T_{deg} = 298\text{ °C}$
Degradation	✅ No degradation (NaOH nor HCl)	✅ Degradable (NaOH and HCl)	✅ No degradation (NaOH nor HCl)

Janvier, M. et al. *ChemSusChem* **2017**, *10*, 738
 Maiorana, A. et al. *Green Chem.* **2016**, *18*, 4961-4973

Other applications in polymers/materials

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« Additives » for PLA/PHA => shape-memory polymers

Gallos, A. et al. *Biomacromolecules* **2021** *asap*

Monomers for polyesters, NIPUs, epoxy-amine resins...

Pion, F. et al. *Macromol. Chem. Phys.* **2014**, *5*, 431

Oulame, Z. et al. *Eur. Polym. J.* **2015**, *63*, 186

Ménard, R. et al. *Ind. Crops Prod.* **2017**, *95*, 83

Ménard, R. et al. *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2017**, *2*, 1446

Janvier, M. et al. *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2017**, *10*, 8648

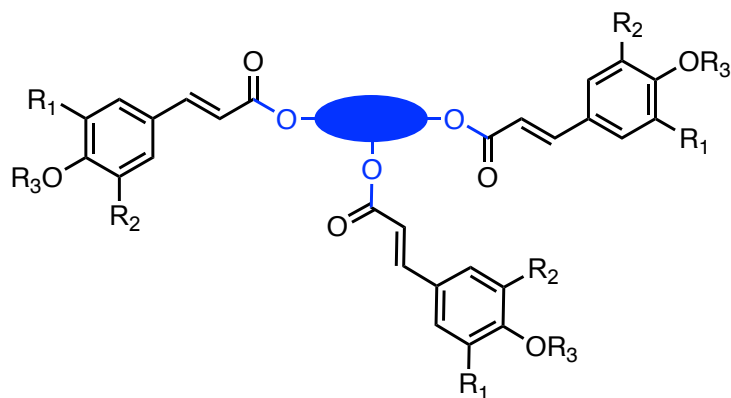
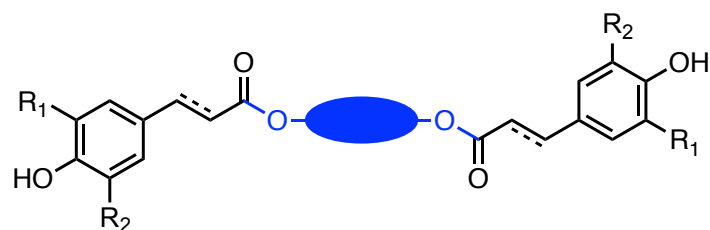


Photo-crosslinkable monomers for self-healing materials

Sinah Roy, P. et al. *submitted*





Synthesis of bio-based anti-UV and antioxidant additives

16/03/2021

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LE DÉPARTEMENT

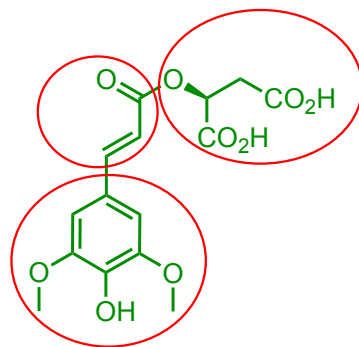
Grand Est
ALSACE CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE LORRAINE

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT FUND



Context

- ◆ Sinapoyl malate (SM): plants' natural sunscreen

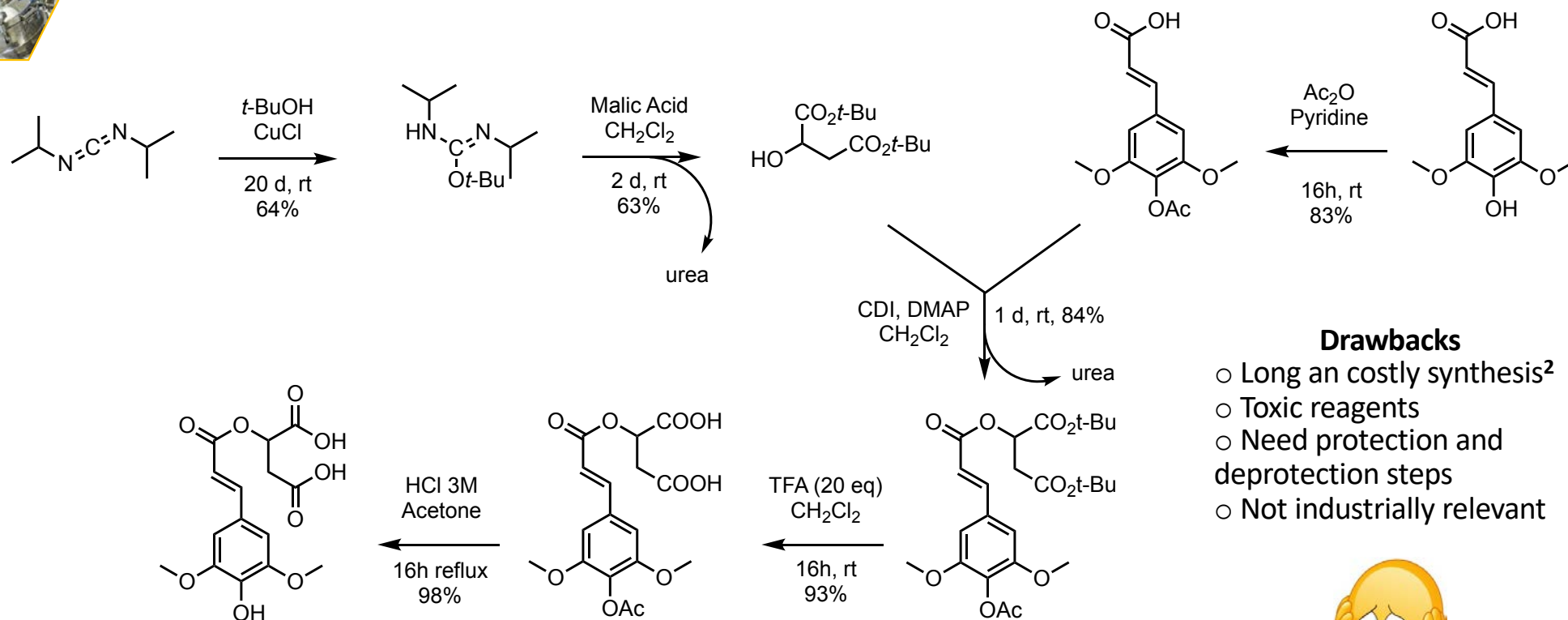


Disubstituted phenol conjugated
with an α,β -unsaturated ester
bearing a sterically hindered
malic acid

J. C. Dean, R. Kusaka, P. S. Walsh, F. Allais and T. S. Zwier, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 14780–14795



A greener and shorter synthesis of sinapoyl malate (1/2)



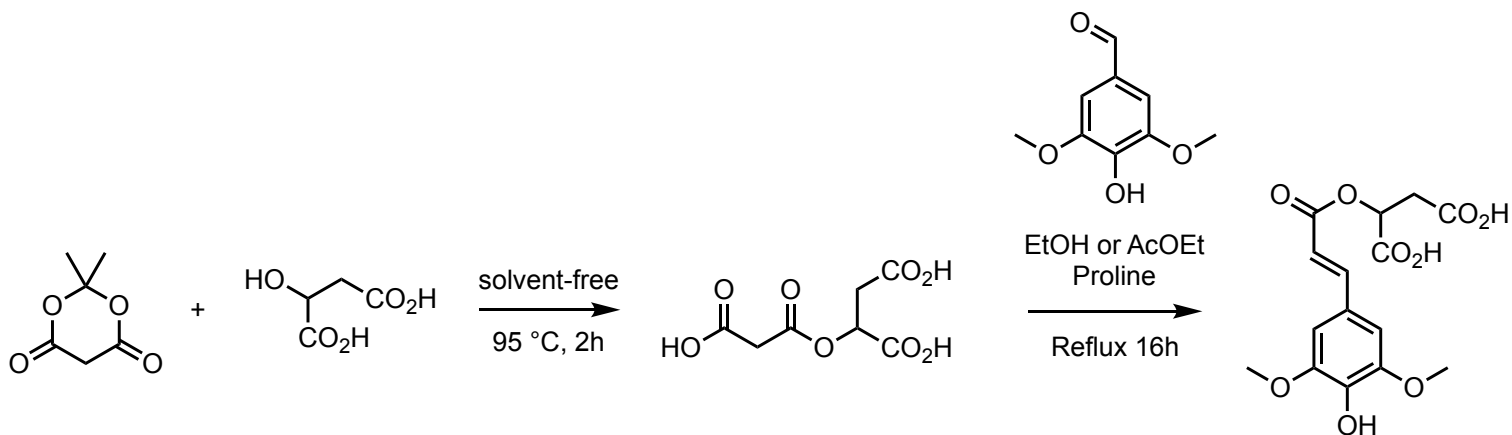
Drawbacks

- Long and costly synthesis²
- Toxic reagents
- Need protection and deprotection steps
- Not industrially relevant





A greener and shorter synthesis of sinapoyl malate (2/2)



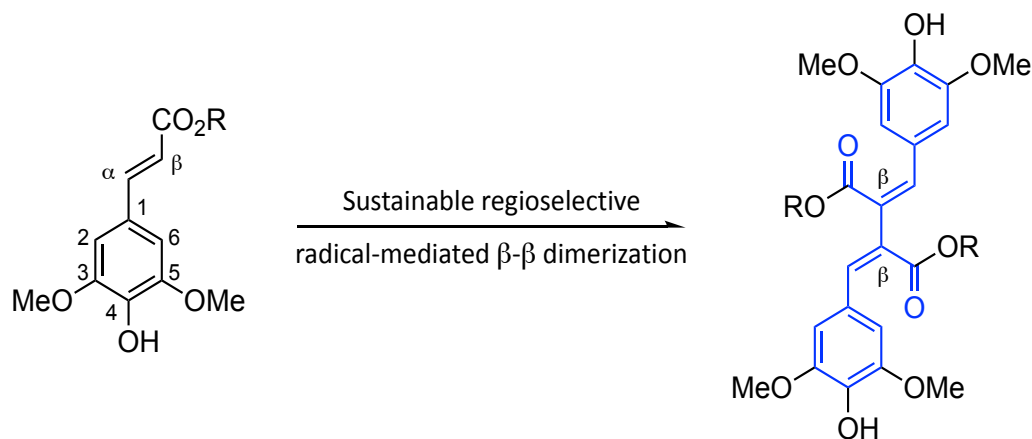
- 2 steps
- No toxic reagents
- No protection/deprotection steps
- Higher yield
- Industrially relevant



Allais et al. Patent pending
Peyrot et al. *Green Chem.* **2020**, 22, 6510

Biomimetic dimerization of ethyl sinapate

- ◆ **Objective:** to enhance UV-Visible properties by increasing conjugation *via* a **sustainable and industrially-relevant specific β - β dimerization** of sinapic esters



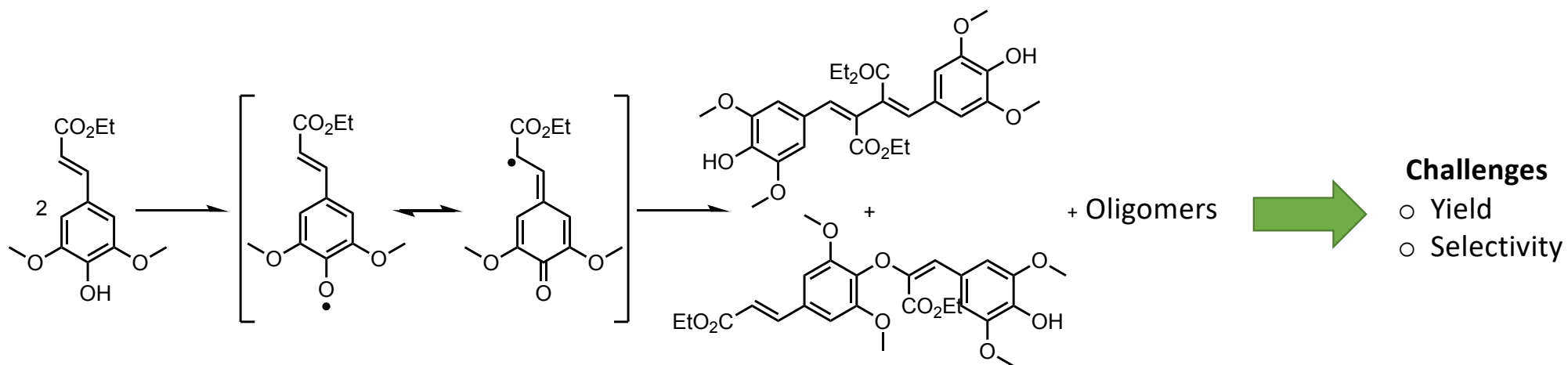
Extended conjugation within the entire molecule
(aromatic & olefinic C=C as well as esters C=O):

- enhanced anti-UV activity?
- enhanced antiradical activity?



Biomimetic dimerization of ethyl sinapate

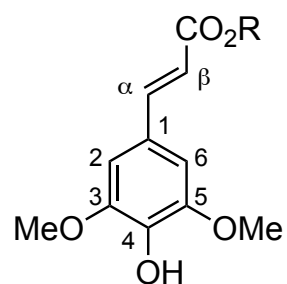
◆ Laccase-mediated oxidation of ethyl sinapate (radical-radical coupling)



Challenges

- Yield
- Selectivity

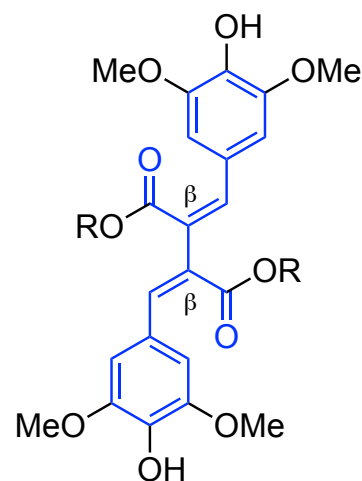
Biomimetic dimerization of ethyl sinapate



Cu(I)Br (10%mol), pyridine (0.76 eq.)

Cyrene™ (1.81 M)
air, 51.5 °C, 7 h

87-92%



β - β dimers of ethyl sinapate:

- as good as/better than fossil-based commercial antioxidants
- absorb more UV than sinapoyl malate
- cover both UV-A and UV-B



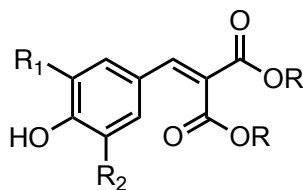
Other phenolics-based applications

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UV-filters-decorated nanocellulose

Mendoza, D. et al. *ChemSusChem* **2020**, *13*, 6552

Mendoza, D. et al. *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2021**, *under review*



Anti-UV ingredients for cosmetic applications

Rioux et al. *Antioxidants* **2020**, *9*, 331

Horbury et al. *Nature Commun.* **2019**, *10*, 4748

Allais et al. Patents Pending



Molecular heaters for crops (BOOSTCROP FET Open H2020)

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES



FUTURE & EMERGING
TECHNOLOGIES



Sawdust Valorization: From Levoglucosenone to High Value Synthons and Green Solvent

16/03/2021

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ALSACE CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE LORRAINE

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT FUND



Building a new sustainable value-chain from cellulose-derived Levoglucosenone



Cellulose

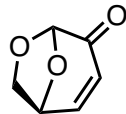


Cyrene™

↑
Biocatalysis

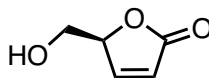


Flash pyrolysis



Levoglucosenone
(LGO)

Green chemistry
Biocatalysis



4-Hydroxymethyl-butyrolactone
(HBO) - 240 €/g

Green chemistry

Drugs

Pheromones

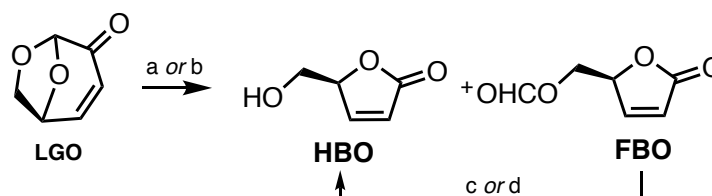
Rare sugars

Surfactants

Dairy lactone



Chemical syntheses of HBO via Baeyer-Villiger oxidation



Koseki's procedure: a) MCPBA or AcOOH, Me₂S, 48 h, rt
 c) MeOH, HCl, 45 °C, overnight
 Paris' procedure: b) metal-zeolite, 100 °C, 4 to 48 h
 d) Amberlyst-15, rt

Yields (**HBO**) = 80-90%

Koseki's procedure drawbacks

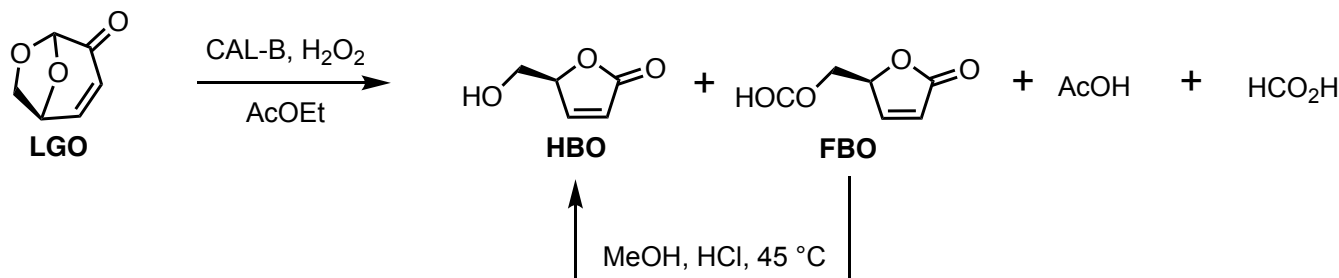
Large amount of peracids (explosive)
 Dichloromethane as solvent
 Long reaction time (48 hours)

Paris' procedure drawbacks

Tin-based zeolites (toxicity)
 « High » temperature
 1,4-dioxane as solvent

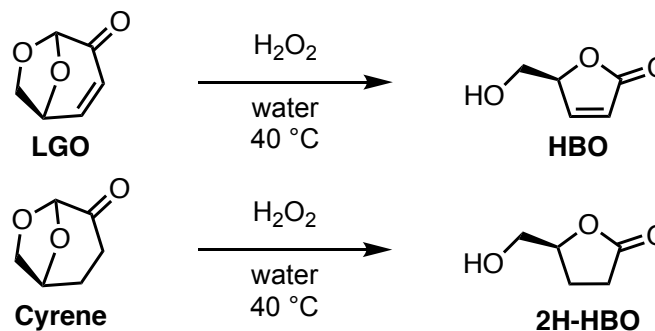


An easier way to produce HBO



Benefits

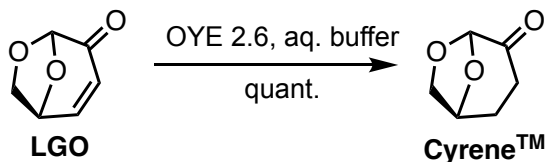
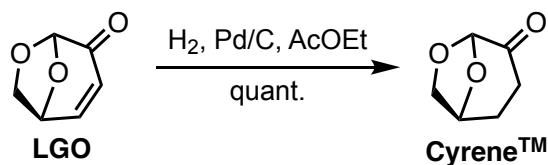
- Reaction time : 8 hours
- Yields ca. 80%
- No enzyme
- No organic solvent
- Purification by distillation



CAL-B route: A. L. Flourat et al. *Green Chem.* **2013**, 89, 67
 A. R. S. Teixeira et al. *Frontiers Chem.* **2016**, 4, 16
 F. Allais et al. US2017152536
H₂O₂-route: Bonneau et al. *Green Chem.* **2018**, 20, 2455
 Allais, F. et al. Patent WO2018007764



Making Cyrene™ using biotechnology



Disadvantage

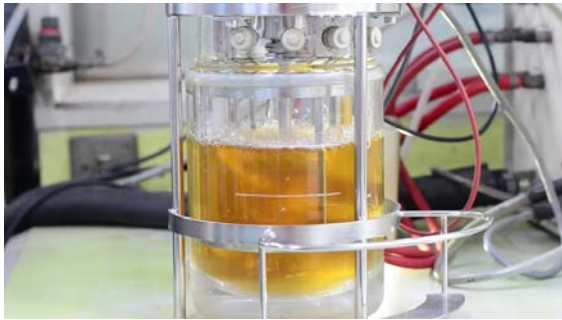
- Cost

Benefits

- Metal-free process
- Organic solvent-free process
- Purification by distillation
- Suitable for high value added applications: drugs, food, electronics...

From the bench to the production plant

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ReSolute
biomasse: moteur de l'économie circulaire



URD
Agro
Biotechnologies
Industrielles
by AgroParisTech
UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA

BIO-BASED
INDUSTRIES
Public-Private Partnership



MERCK

circa

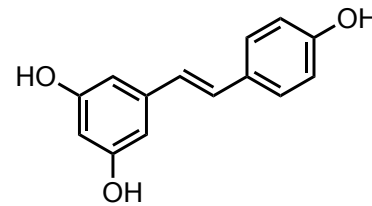


Valorization of resveratrol

16/03/2021



Production for vine cell culture



37.6 g.kg⁻¹ of cell (fresh biomass)

Vs.

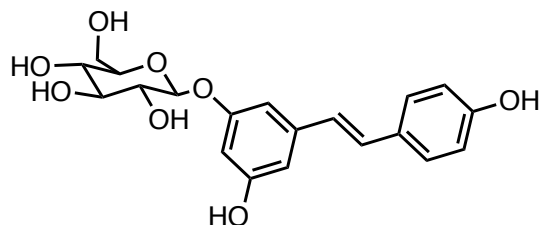


Vine shoots
250 mg.kg⁻¹

Productivity x150 !!!!

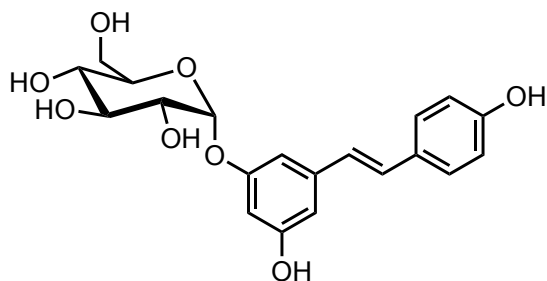
Extraction

One chemo-enzymatic step: three benefits!



Piceid (Resveratrol 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

- 10 times more soluble than resveratrol (hydrophilic)
- Stabilization of resveratrol (no oligomerization)

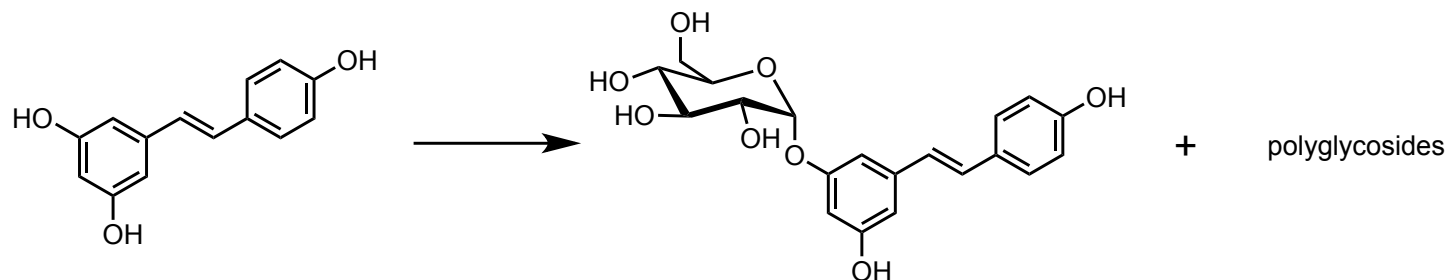


Enzymatic α-glycosylation of resveratrol¹

- 60 times more soluble than resveratrol (hydrophilic) = improved bioavailability
- Stabilization of resveratrol
- Surfactant properties



An improved glycosylation procedure



Torres et al.¹

Our procedure²

- Co-solvent: DMSO, MeOH, AcOEt, Acetone
- Enzyme: CGTase (Cyclodextrin glucanotransferase)
- Substrate: starch

- Co-solvent: none
- Enzyme: CGTase
- Substrate: cyclodextrin

Procedure	Yield (%)	Temps (h)
Torres et al.	40	24
Our work	35	2

Our procedure is:

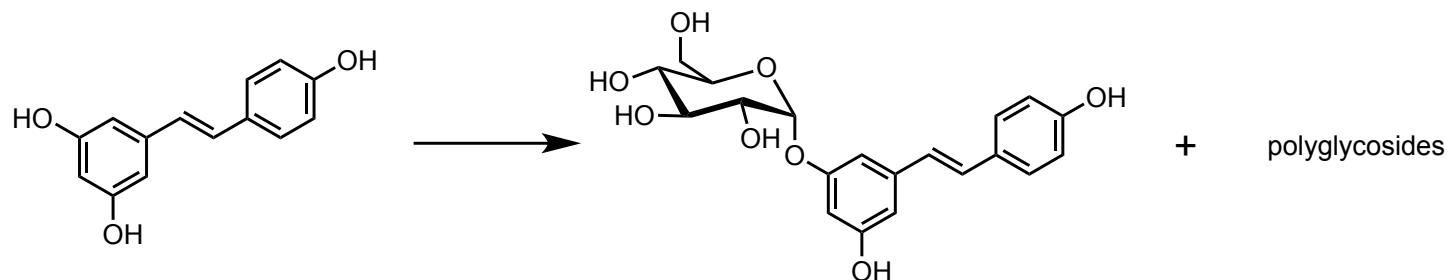
As efficient in terms of yield, faster (12-fold), organic solvent-free

¹ P. Torres et al., *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2011**, 353,1077

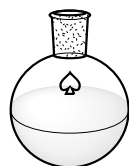
² T. Marié et al. *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2018**, 6, 5370



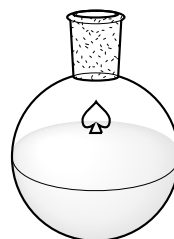
Scale-up of the glycosylation



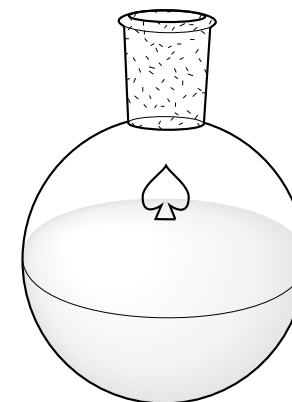
Scaling-up



X 10



X 25



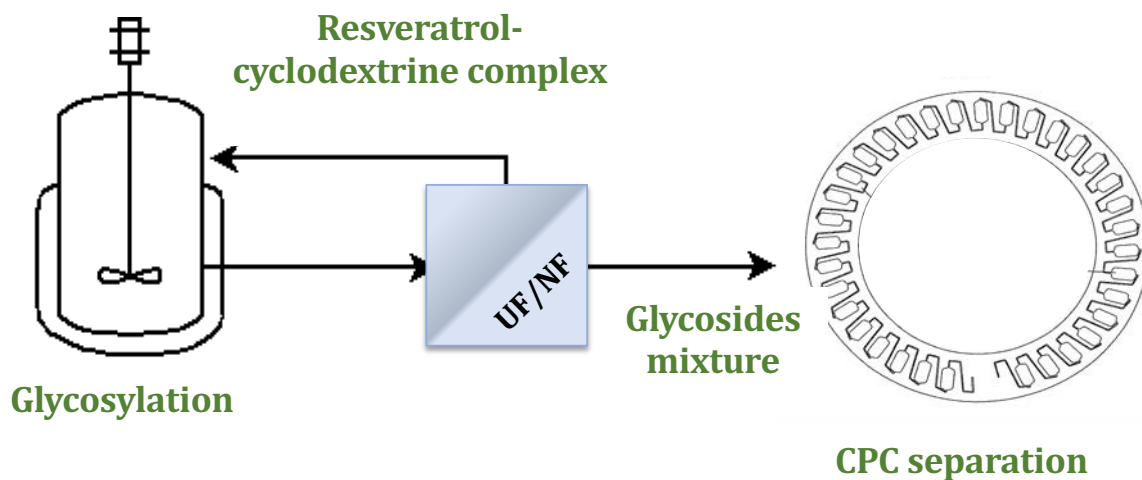
V = 4 mL
[resveratrol] = 1 g/L
Yield = 35%

V = 40 mL
[resveratrol] = 1 g/L
Yield = 30 - 36%

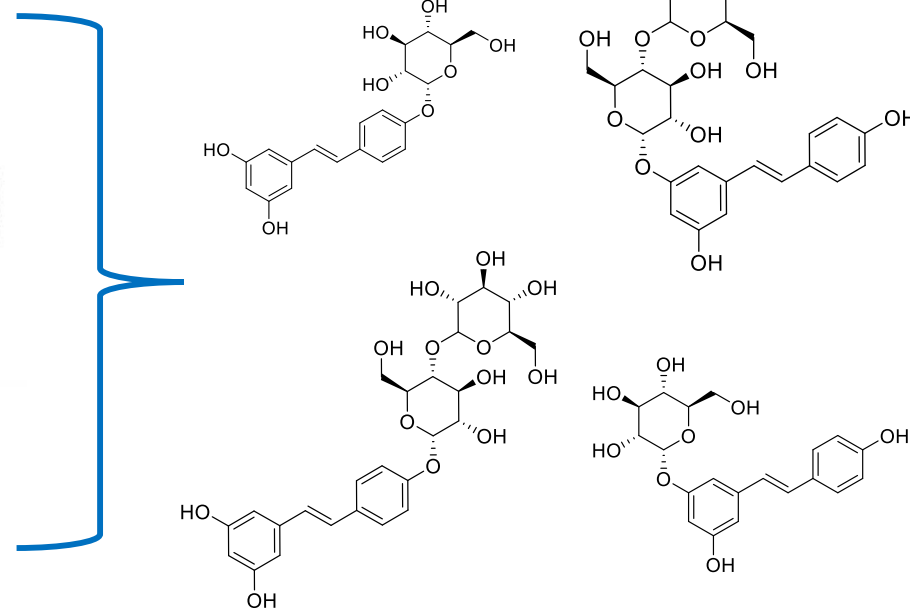
V = 1 L
[resveratrol] = 1 g/L
Yield = 30 - 34%



Optimization through the coupling of bioconversion and extraction



Continuous glycosides extraction using membrane filtration displaces the reaction equilibrium → increase the reaction yield from 35% to ca. 60%





Conclusion

- **Vanillin, syringaldehyde, ferulic and sinapic acids** are valuable biobased building blocks and can be readily derivatized using (bio)catalysis to prepare renewable BPA substitutes, UV-filters, antioxidants, antiradicals, monomers and polymers...
- Cellulose-based **LGO** can be derived into (1) the green solvent **Cyrene™** using OYE 2.6 enzyme, and (2) **HBO**, a valuable chiral chemical platform, *via* lipase- or H₂O₂-mediated Baeyer-Villiger oxidations (BVO), greener and more efficient alternatives to peracid- and zeolite-based BVO.
- The combination of biotechnology and biocatalysis allow the production of **potent glycosides of resveratrol** with enhanced biological properties
- **Combining green chemistry, biotechnology and downstream process is a great asset.**

Acknowledgements



FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES



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Australian Government
Australian Research Council

