

Immobilised Catalysts: Production and Application in Industry

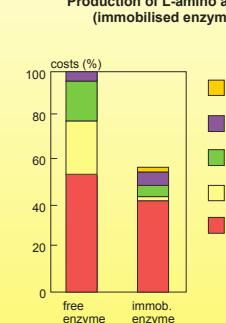
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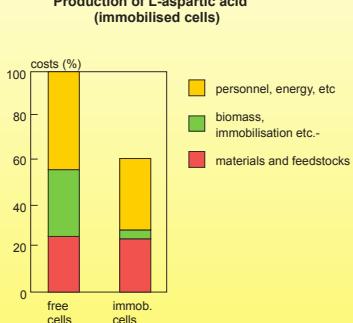
Immobilised Biocatalysts

Cost comparison

Production of L-amino acids
(immobilised enzymes)



Production of L-aspartic acid
(immobilised cells)



Immobilisation of Biocatalysts

biocatalyst

living/dead cells
enzymes

toxicity and stability of biocatalyst

immobilisation

costs
availability

form and stability
of immobilisate

process

scale
reactor type

Immobilisation of Biocatalysts

Interactions in immobilisation procedure

immobilisation
method
(adsorption, encapsulation...)

matrix
material
(inorganics, polymers...)

form of
immobilisate
(pellet, beads...)

immobilisate
production technology
(granulation, bead generation...)

Immobilisation of Biocatalysts

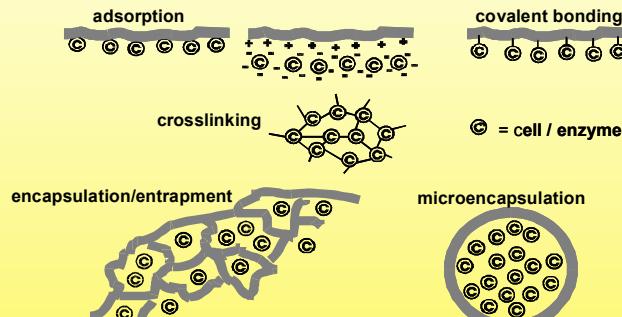
Interactions in immobilisation procedure

Immobilisation Methods

Overview



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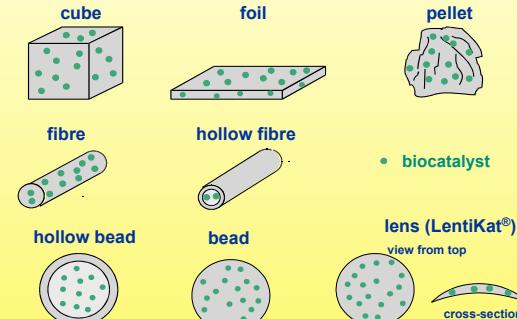


Forms of Encapsulated Biocatalysts

Overview



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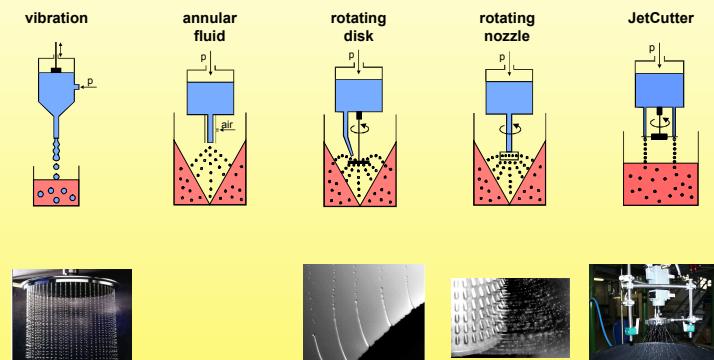


Bead Production Technologies

Industrial-scale technologies



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Materials

Ionotropic gels



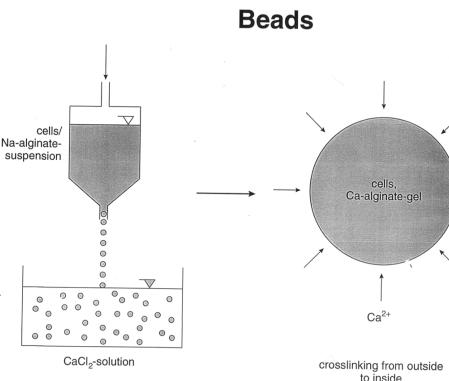
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Ionotrope Gele

Polyanionen	Gegenionen
Alginat	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Co}^{2+}, \text{Ba}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \dots$
Pectinat	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Co}^{2+}, \dots$ and Mg^{2+}
$\text{Carboxymethylcellulose}$	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \dots$
Carboxy-Guargum	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \dots$
$\text{Styrol/Maleinsäure}$	Al^{3+}, \dots
Phospho-Guargum	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Al}^{3+}, \dots$
Carrageenan	$\text{K}^+, \text{Ca}^{2+}, \dots$
Furcellaran	$\text{K}^+, \text{Ca}^{2+}, \dots$
Cellulosulfat	K^+

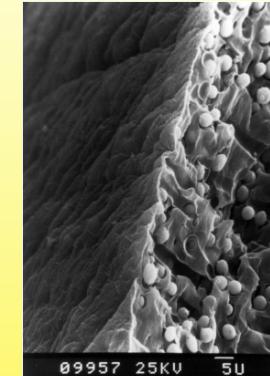
Ionotropic Gels

Bead formation



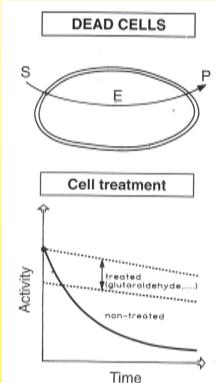
Ionotropic Gels

SEM of Ca-alginate bead



Bioconversion

Dead cells



Immobilisation in Industry

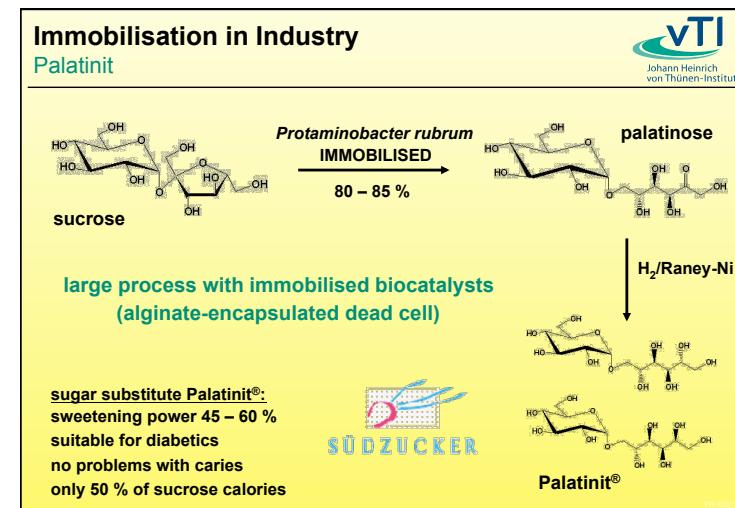
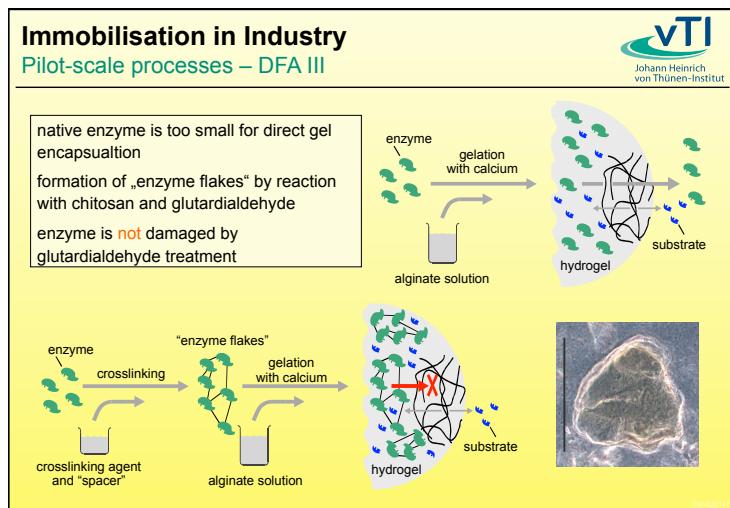
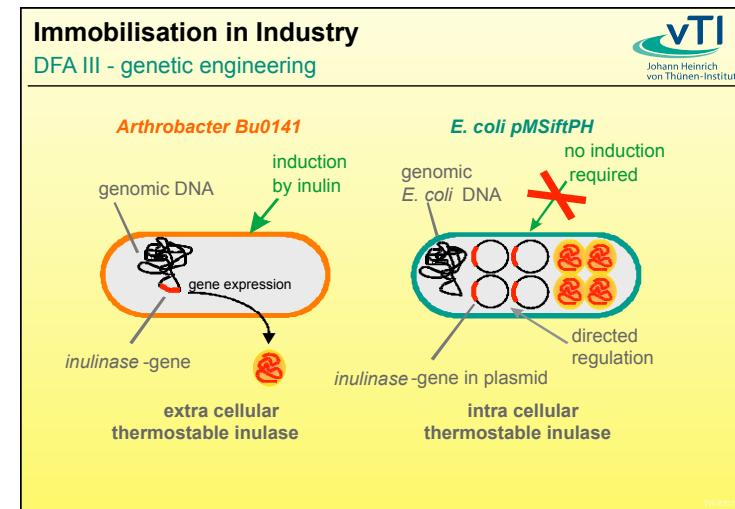
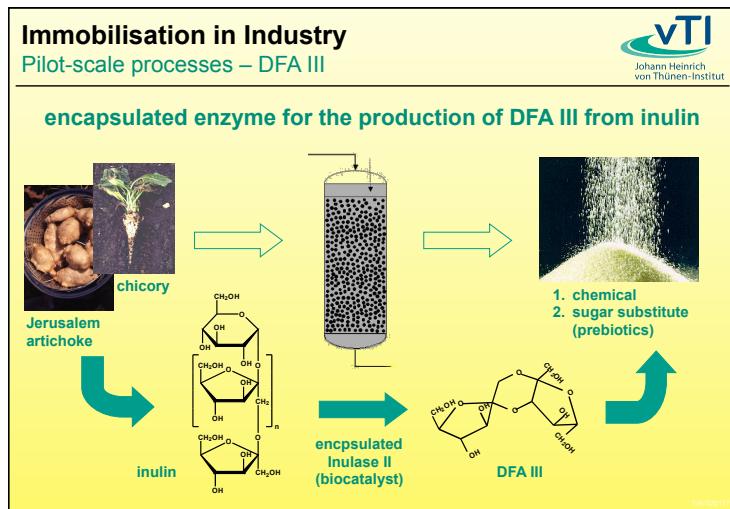
L-malic acid production

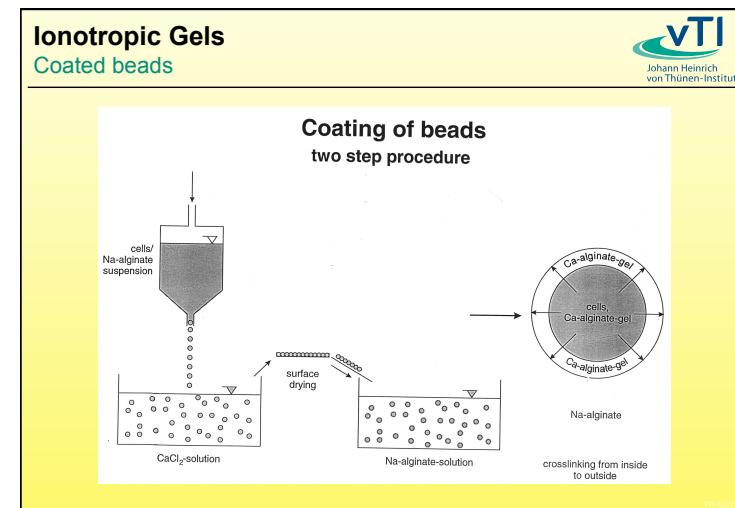
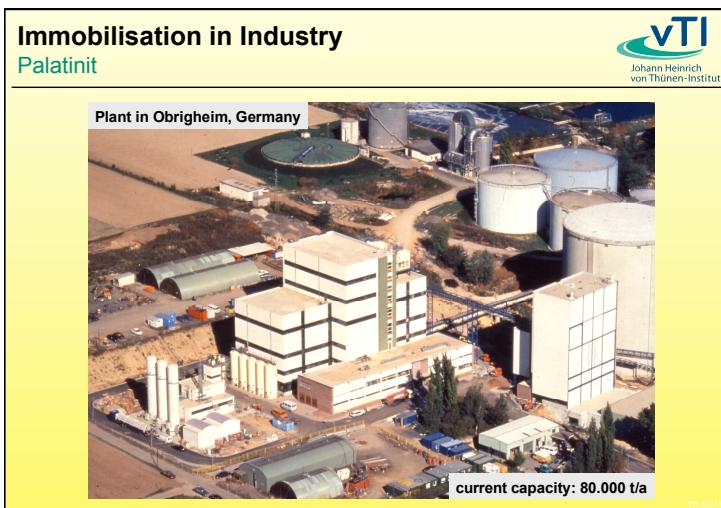
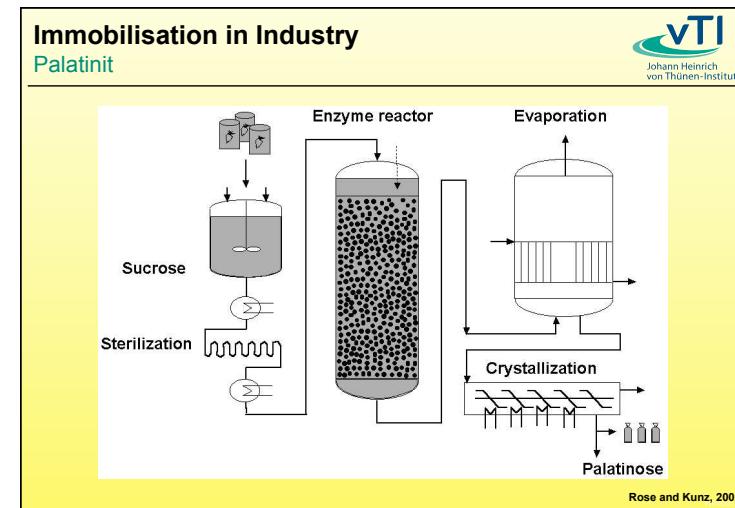
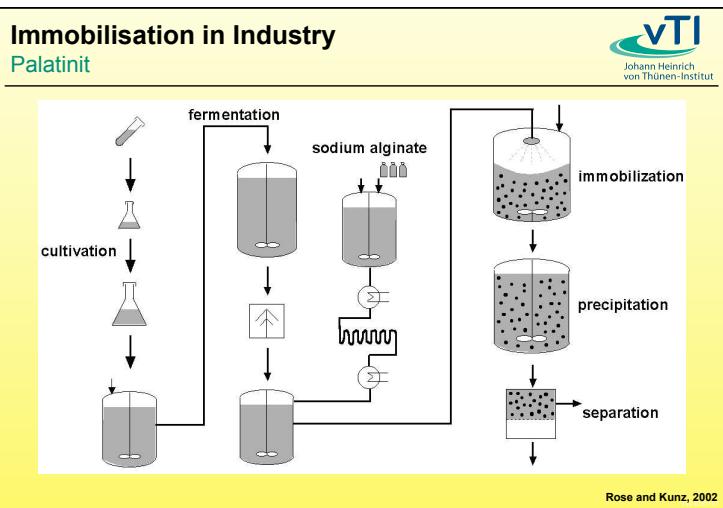


Comparison of Productivity of L-Malic Acid by Various Immobilized Preparations

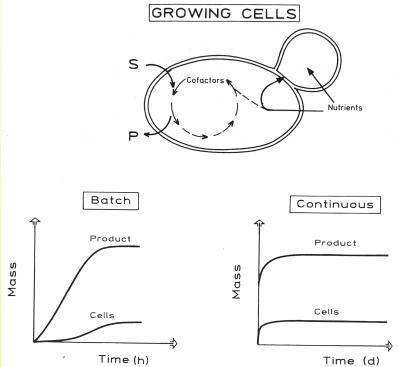
Cell and Immob. Method	Operation Temperature [°C]	Fumarase Activity [$\mu\text{mol}/\text{h}/\text{ml}$ of gel]	Operational Stability [Halflife; days]	Relative Productivity [%]
<i>B. ammoniagenes</i> Polyacrylamide	37	530	53	100
<i>B. flavum</i> Polyacrylamide	37	610	94	273
Carrageenan	37	900	160	897
Carrageenan + Polyethylenimine	37	980	243	1587
"	45	1420	165	2073
"	50	1670	128	1992
"	55	2160	74	1730

Yamamoto et al. 1976

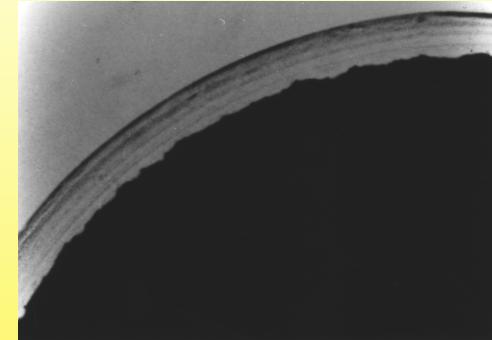




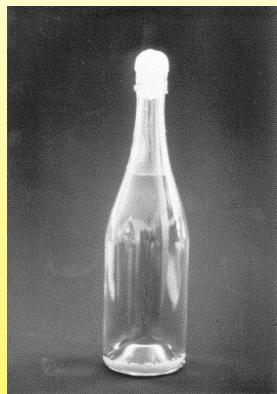
Bioconversion Growing cells



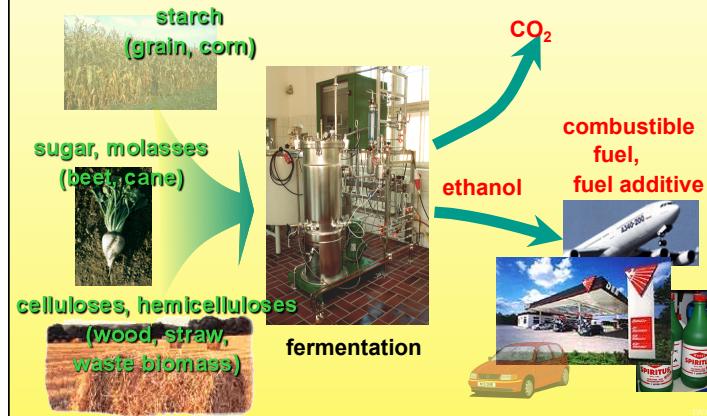
Coated Ca-Alginate Bead



Champagne Production Coated Ca-alginate beads



Immobilisation in Industry Bioethanol



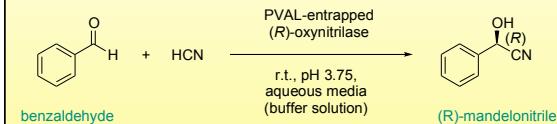
Ethanol-Fermentation: Pilot Plant

Immobilised cells, continuous, 3-stage



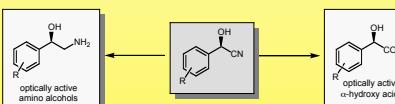
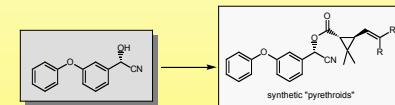
Immobilisation in Industry

Pilot-scale processes – chiral nitriles



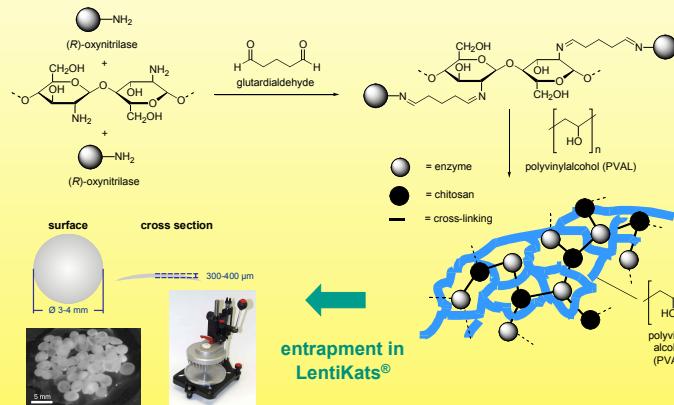
applications for chiral nitriles:

building-block for agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals



Immobilisation in Industry

Pilot-scale processes – chiral nitriles



Immobilisation in Industry

Industrial processes - HFCS



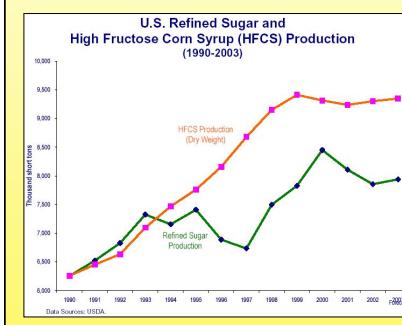
worldwide largest process with immobilised biocatalysts

glucose isomerase, crosslinked with glutardialdehyde

worldwide production of HFCS:

1996: 10 Mio t/a
1998: 11 Mio t/a
2001: 11.6 Mio t/a

HFCS = High Fructose Corn Syrup



Immobilisation in Industry

Bioethanol: free and immobilised yeast?



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process cell type:	conventional batch process free cells	Melle Boinet (Brazil) cell recycling	Kansai Paint (Japan) continuous process immobilized cells
<i>Saccharomyces ssp.</i>	industrial	industrial	technical scale
cell conc. [g/L]	3 - 5	9.6	40
ethanol conc. [g/L]	100 - 110	55 - 80	85
yield [%]	85 - 86	85 - 86	89 - 90
productivity [kg EtOH/(m ³ ·h)]	1.3 - 1.5	1.38	10 - 12

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Immobilisation in Industry

Ethanol pilot plant



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Nagashima et al. 1984

Immobilisation in Industry

Ethanol pilot plant: long-term behaviour



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Nagashima et al. 1984

Immobilisation in LentiKats®

Principle



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