

Project Name Generation of Diatom Factory through Physiologics toward a Novel Energy Source
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Objective

Creation of low-carbon society through generation of diatom strains that convert carbon dioxide (CO₂) into useful materials driven by solar energy.

Mission

Diatom, one of micro-algae, owes ~25% of annual photosynthetic carbon assimilation on earth, which correspond to that performed by tropical rainforest. It also produce valuable metabolites such as DHA/EPA. In this research work, we are performing molecular breeding of diatom toward the generation of diatom factory that can grow fast by avoiding photoinhibition to efficiently produce valuable metabolite and oil. For this sake, in combination with physiologics approach to understand cellular physiology based on precise genome, structural and ecological analyses, we are developing gene manipulation system including transformation and genome editing techniques. The large-scale cultivation technique and the following energetically-efficient novel method to collect useful metabolites from cells suspended in the large volume of cultivation medium are also included in the development items. By integrating these elemental technology, we are aiming to establish eco-friendly low-carbon society through photosynthetic conversion of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere or in the gas exhausted from fire plants and waste-water treatment facilities into useful metabolites.

Practical transformation method for the practical micro-algae was established for the first time in the world

Only 2.5 years was enough for the development of our entirely novel method.

Foreign genes expressed in a marine centric diatom, *Chaetoceros gracilis*, using a novel high-expressing promoter
 ~ Expression of fluorescence emitting protein ~

Bright-field image Fluorescence image of transformed diatom cells expressing Azami-Green (mAG)

Patent Pending

Ifuku et al. *Photosynth Res* 123 (2015)



Strengthening of the physiological function of diatom by molecular engineering
 Molecular breeding of diatom toward the production of high-value added metabolites

Large scale cultivation is difficult for most kind of micro-algae in general.

Reducing cultivation cost is important for the practical application!

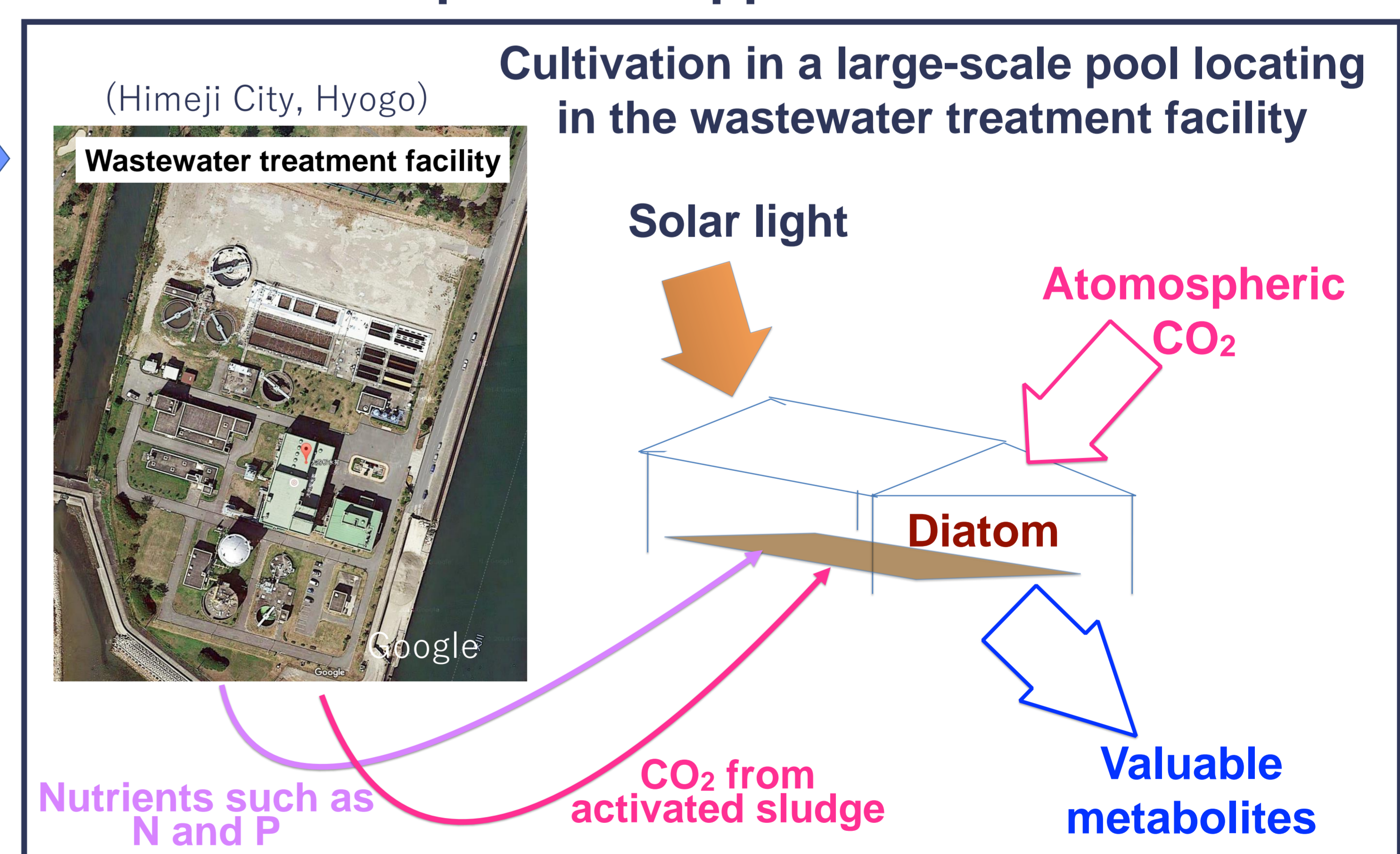
Outdoor cultivation of wild-type diatom using 5 tons of culture medium

Day 1 Day 3 Day 5
 Day 7 Day 9 Day 10

15 times within 5 days!

Continuous growth even after typhoon!

Achievement of favorable growth of shade-adapted diatom under bright solar light



<Coworkers> Assoc. Prof. Kazuhiro Ito, Graduate School of Engineering, University of Hyogo
 Assis. Prof. Kentaro Ifuku, Graduate School of Biostudies, Kyoto University
 Prof. Koji Maeda, Graduate School of Engineering, University of Hyogo

Further problem to be resolved even after the success of large-scale cultivation of micro-algae

Recovering process of valuable metabolites from cells after large-scale cultivation

~ Problems in the existing methods ~

Recovery of micro-algal cells from large volume of culture medium of low cell-density (~0.5% w/w)

Centrifugation (High energy input and initial investment)
 Filtration (High initial investment; Difficulty in scalability)
 Chemical and biological flocculant (Necessity of waste liquid treatment), etc

Drying of recovered cells

Time consuming air-drying, or, energy consuming artificial drying

Breakage of algal cells

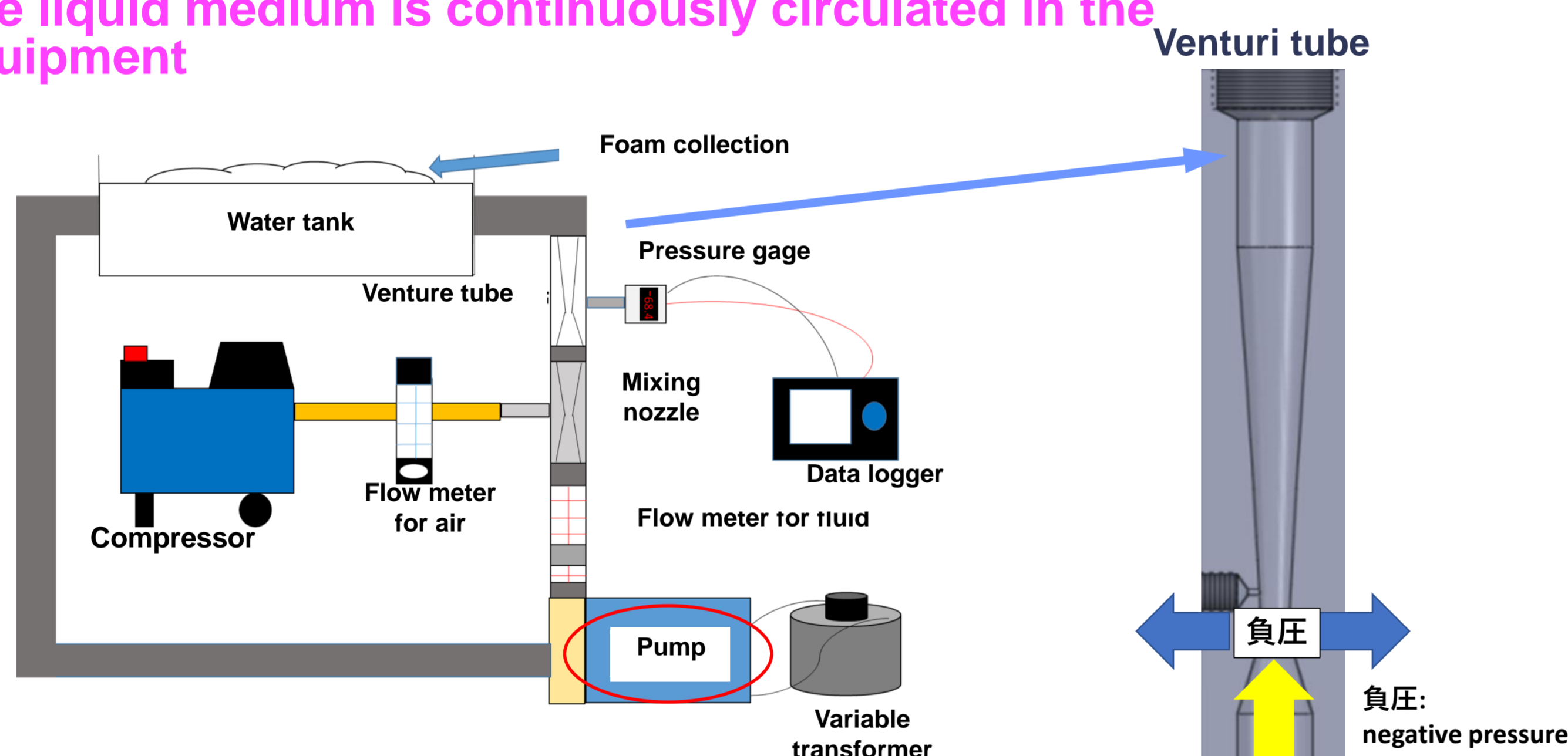
Cell breakage with energy consuming ultrasonic or microwave

Extraction and purification of valuable metabolites

Extensively high energy input and cost

Practical example #2

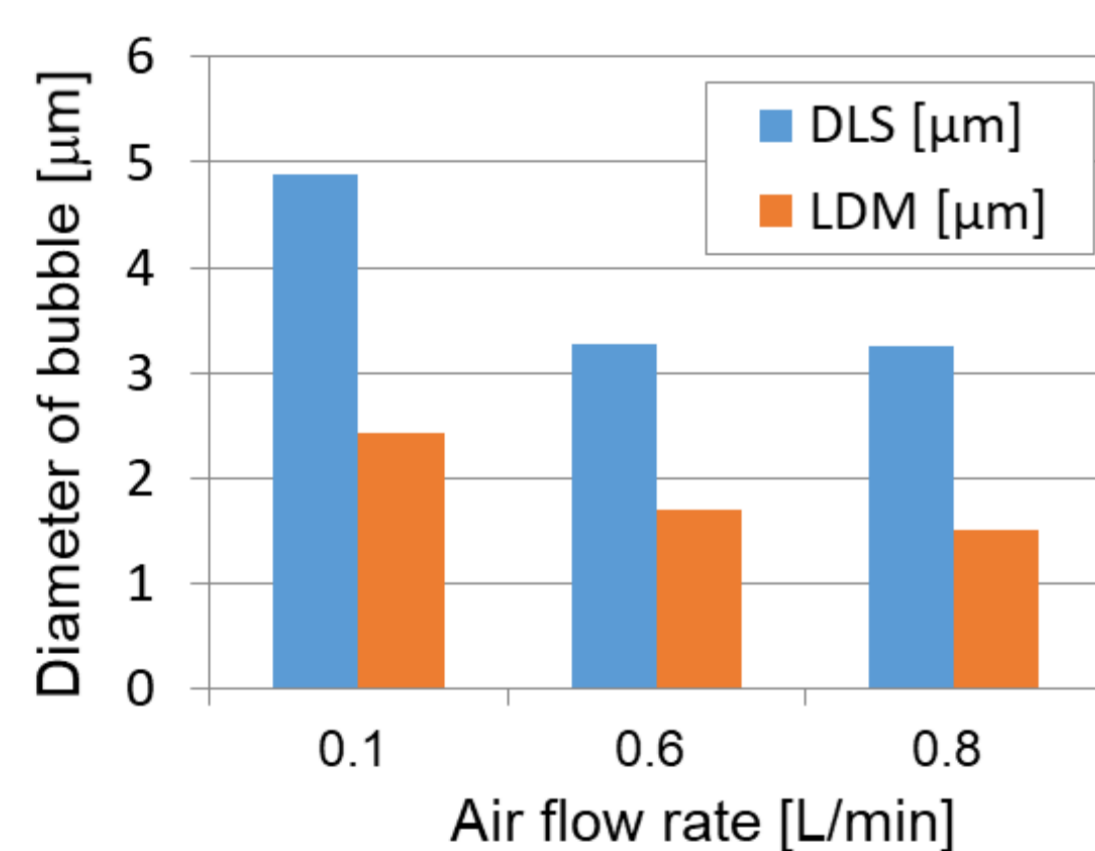
The liquid medium is continuously circulated in the equipment



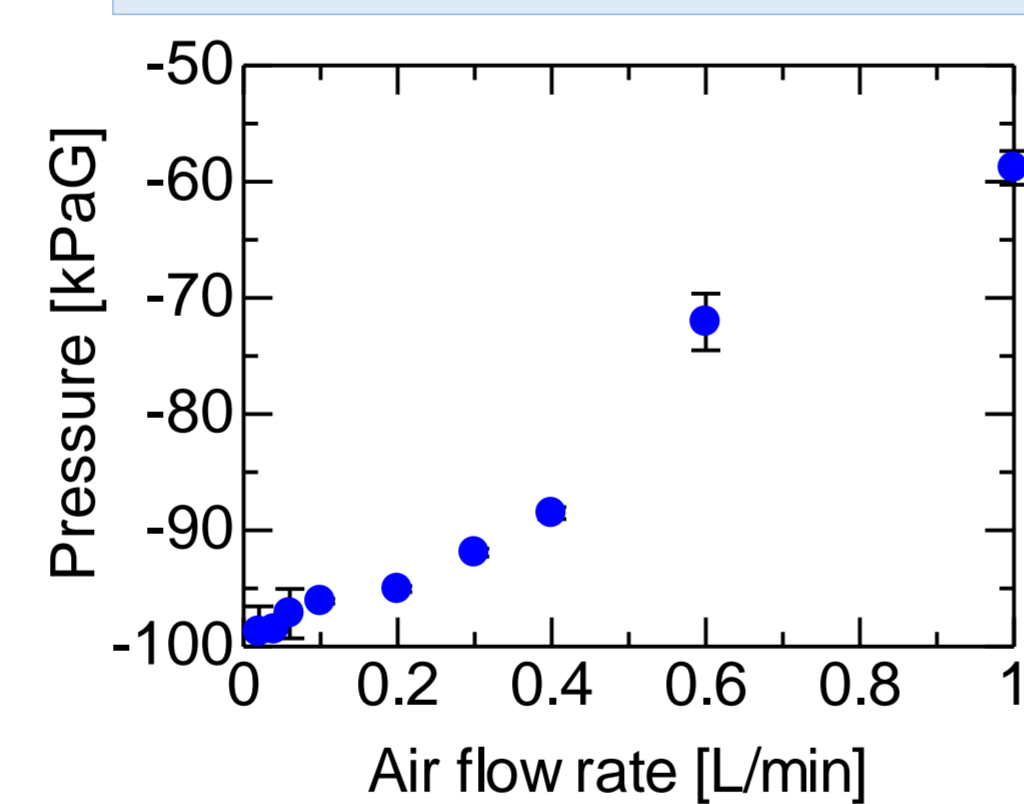
Venturi tube

A structure that increase flow velocity by tapering fluid channel so as to generate negative pressure

Bubble size determined by Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) Laser Diffraction Method (LDM)



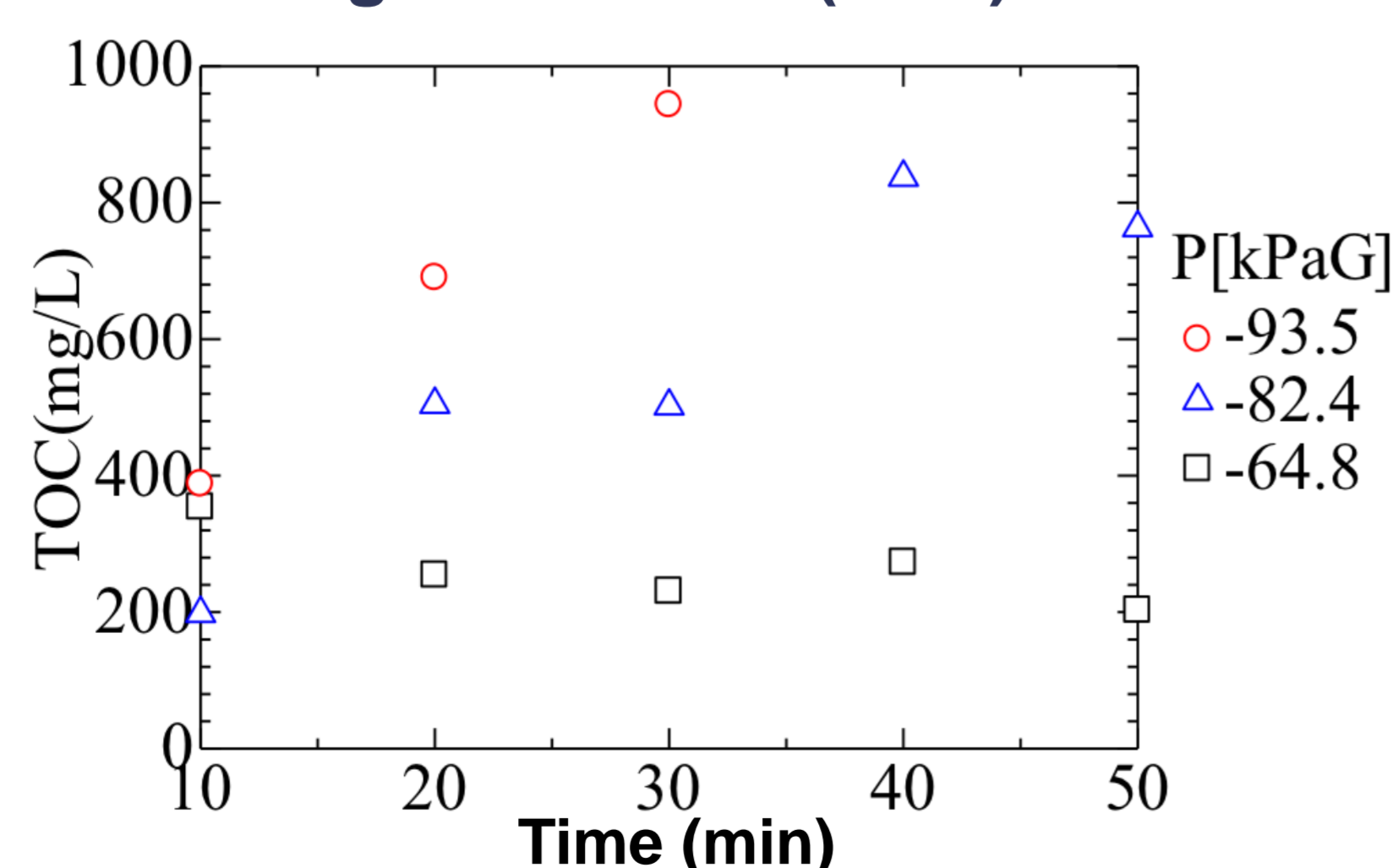
Changes in negative pressure by input velocity of air



Negative pressure can be controlled by the air flow rate, e. g.
 - 95 kPaG (at 0.1 L/min)
 - 70 kPaG (at 0.6 L/min)

Generation of microbubbles whose diameter is 1.5 – 5.0 μm

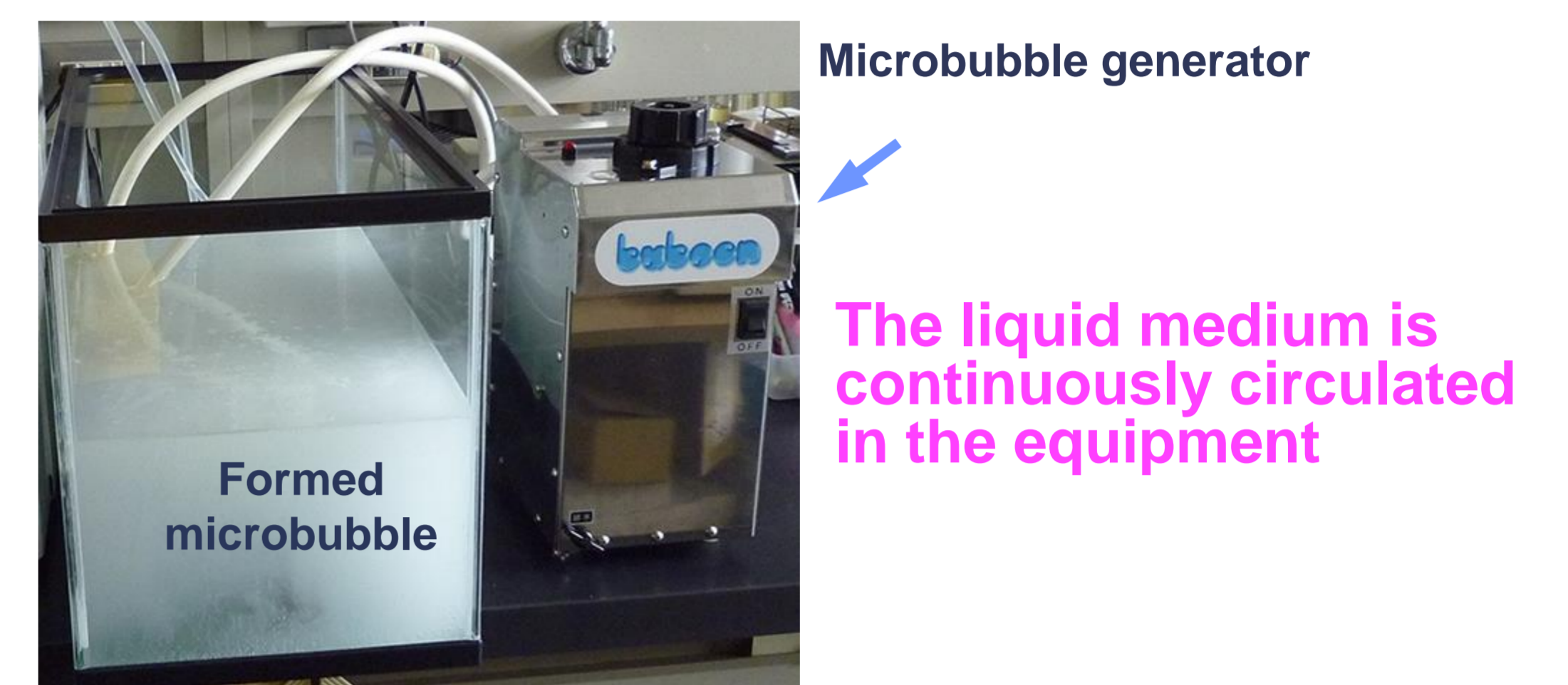
Kinetic change of total organic carbon (TOC) in the foam fraction



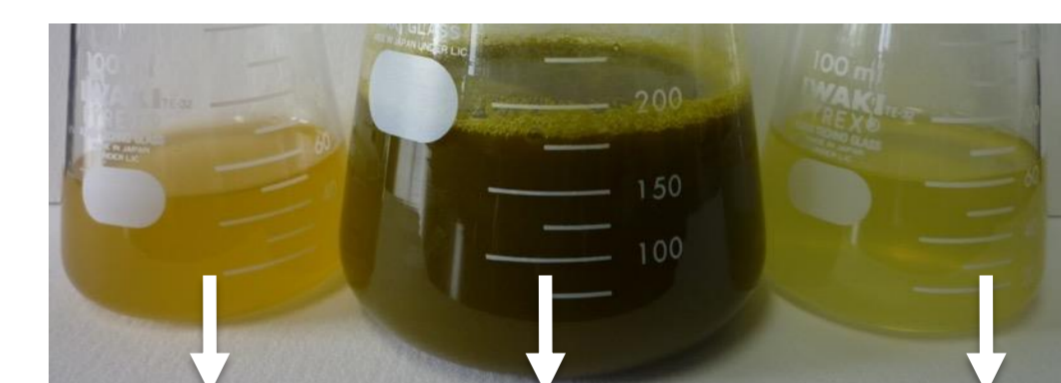
According to the increase in circulation time, TOC increased.
 Longer precessing time leads to progress of cell breakage.
 Higher TOC at -95 kPaG than other negative pressure.
 Higher negative pressure leads to efficient cell breakage.

Extraction and condensation of useful materials w/o harvesting and breaking cells to reduce cost and input energy.

Practical example #1



Simultaneous process of cell-breakage and oil-concentration by microbubble treatment



	Before 6.90 L	Foam fraction 0.18 L (2.6%)	After 7.80 L	
Triglycerole	100%	65%	18%	Valuable metabolites are concentrated into the foam upon the cell breakage
Fucoxanthin	100%	57%	16%	
Chlorophyll a	100%	56%	17%	
Chlorophyll c	100%	58%	10%	

[Summary of technique]

Our newly developed technique breaks the cell and concentrate valuable metabolites simultaneously enabling simple and speedy total process.

[Industrial application potency]

It can be reasonably expected that productivity of valuable metabolites including biofuels by micro-algae will be highly improved by extracting and concentrating them from micro-algal cells spread in tremendous volume of cultivation medium in one-step process.

[Items to be resolved]

- ✓ Application to the large-scale cultivation, streamlining efforts
- ✓ Establishment of streamlined recovery system of foam in a large scale
- ✓ Development of purification process for the valuable metabolites concentrated in foam fraction

[Expectation to industrial firms]

- ✓ Collaboration with companies possessing powerful but energy-saving technologies for the generation of microbubble, separation of oil from water, purification of valuable metabolites
- ✓ Collaboration with companies performing production of metabolites using microbes including micro-algae

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