Algae biorefinery: proteins for technical applications

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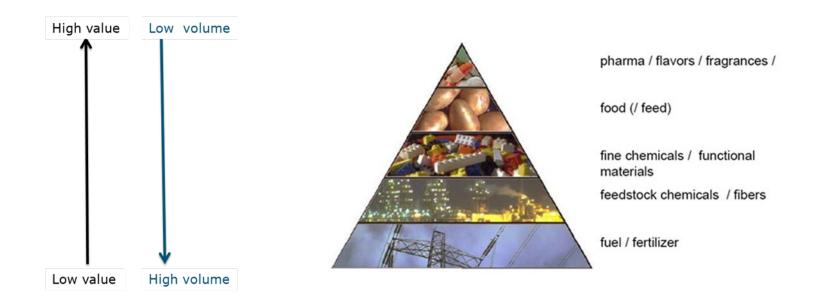
February 18th, Wageningen





Introduction

Biorefinery: a facility that integrates biomass conversion processes and equipment to produce fuels, power, heat, and value-added chemicals from biomass





Protein content can be determined by the total amino acid content

Total protein: Kjeldahl or DUMAS (N-to-protein factor)

Soluble protein: Lowry, BCA, Sedmak, Bradford etc.

Protein analysis

Non-stressed micro algae contain 30-60% (w/v dm) protein

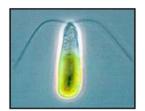






Micro algae

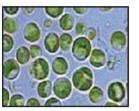
Different algae needs different biorefinery approaches



Dunaliella



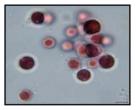
Phaeodactylum



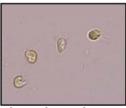
Nannochloropsis



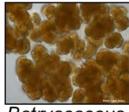
Neochloris



Porphyridium



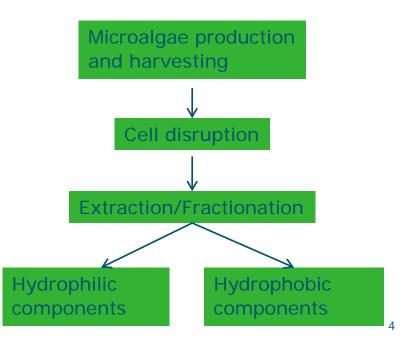
Isochrysis



Botryococcus



Tetraselmis





Cell disruption

Mechanical disruption techniques



Bead mill



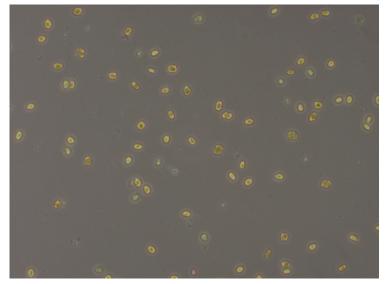
High Pressure homogenisator



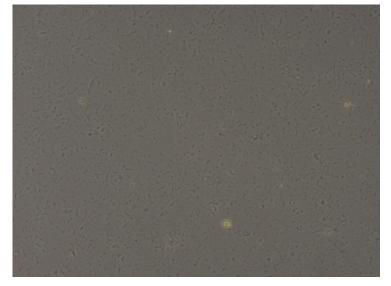


Cell disruption

Cells before bead milling



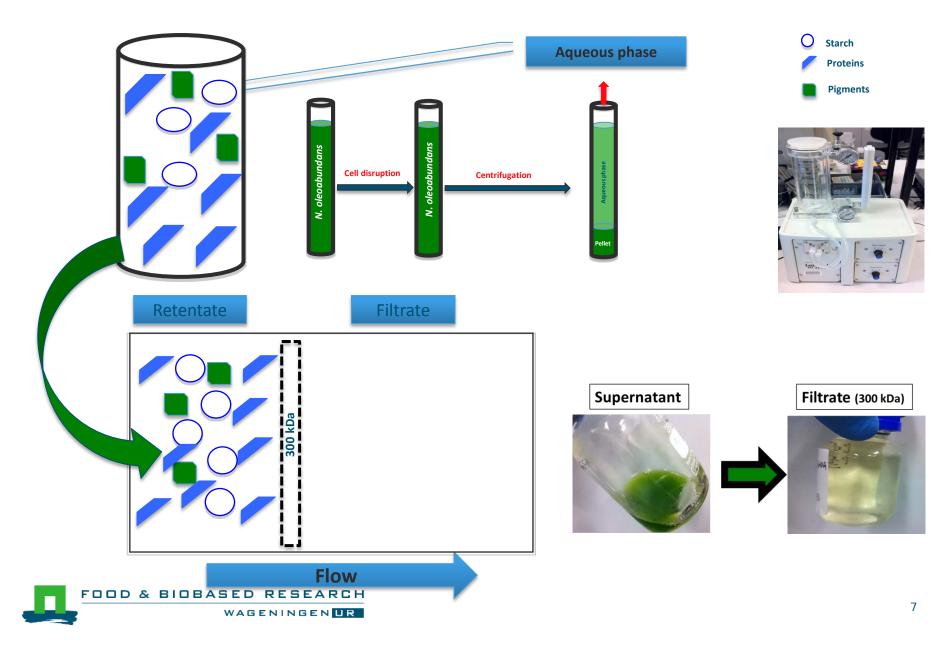
Cells after bead milling



Material is centrifuged for filtration

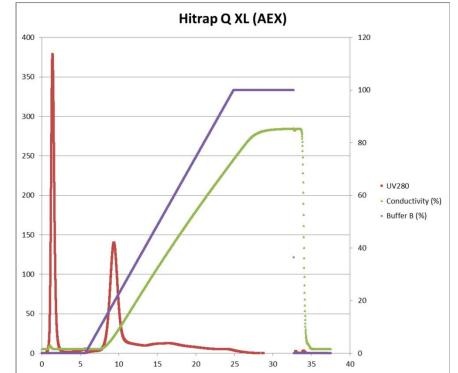


Filtration



Fractionation

- Column chromatograpy
 - anion exchange
 - hydrophobic interaction
 - gel permeation







Anion exchange chromatography

Functional properties

Techno-functional properties

- Solubility
- Emulsification
- Foam stability
- Surfactant
- Gelation
- Bio-assays for peptides





Applications

- Paints
- Surfactants
- Anti-microbial
- Coatings
- Adhesives

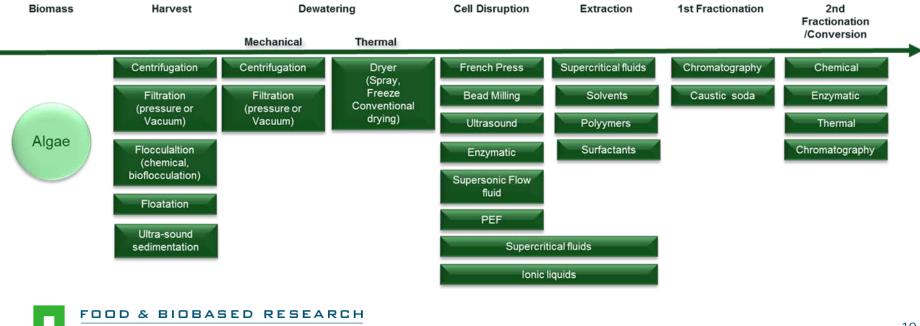


Conclusions

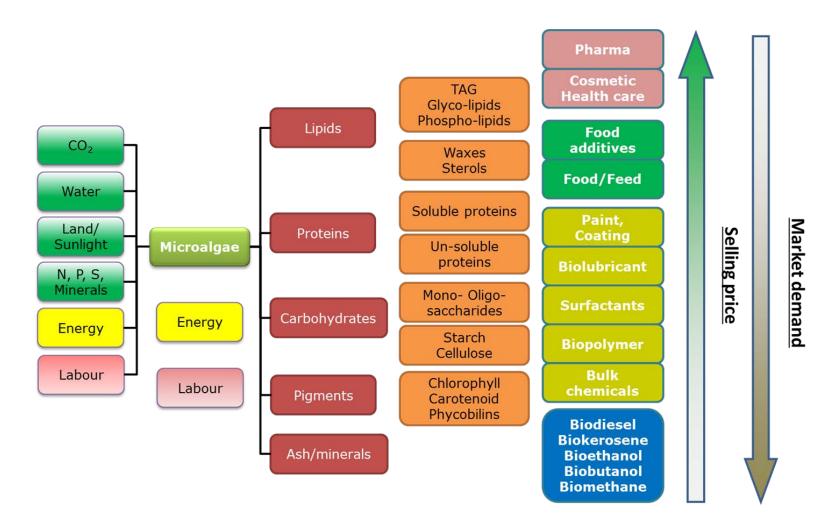
Depending on

- the algae species
- growing condition

different approaches have to be used



Future





Acknowledgements

Nicole Engelen Jelle van Leeuwen

EU MIRACLES STW AlgaePro4You Climatic KIC MAB2.0 TKI AlgaePARC biorefinery



