





Model-assisted design of an immobilized enzyme process

Lukas Arndt^{1*}, Miriam Aßmann², Jonas Andrich², Johannes Möller¹, Jürgen Kuballa², Ralf Pörtner¹

2	Objective

> The design and optimization of biotechnological processes is still time- and costintensive^[1].

> Model-assisted Design of Experiments (mDoE) can be used to mathematically



Model-assisted design

Aim: Application of a model-assisted design procedure based on a mathematical process model and statistical analysis to an immobilized biocatalytical process.

model bioprocesses and efficiently investigate the experimental space^[2].

 \succ In this work, **mDoE** is used to predict optimal process conditions under uncertainty, increase process knowledge and reduce the final experimental effort for an immobilized enzyme process.



Immobilized enzyme process

 \succ **Two-step reaction:** N-acetyl-D-glucosamine to N-acetylneuraminic acid (Neu5Ac)^[3]

First reaction step (uni-uni mechanism): **Epimerisation** •

N-acetyl-D-glucosamine \rightleftharpoons N-acetyl-D-mannosamine

• Second reaction step (ordered bi-uni mechanism): Aldol condensation

N-acetyl-D-mannosamine + sodium pyruvate \rightleftharpoons N-acetylneuraminic acid

> The reaction is performed in a **continuous flow reactor system**





Mathematical process model

- > Use of a diffusion-convection-reaction model (including enzyme kinetics) and "Method of Lines" approach to model a biocatalytical process in a continuous flow reactor^[4]
- > Description of **location- and time-dependent changes** in substrate and product concentrations
- Reactor length is equally segregated into *n* number of grid-nodes in axial direction (consecutive calculation)





Figure 2: Neu5Ac concentration measured at reactor outlet, reactor length: 30.3 cm, flow rate: 2 mL min⁻¹, T= 40°C, pH= 8, 4044 U epimerase, 3479 U lyase, - simulated data, o experimental data

> Kinetic model and "Method-of-lines" approach applicable to simulate flow and

describe the process dynamics of the two-step reaction system $\sqrt{}$

 \succ Number of experiments can be significantly reduced by mDoE $\sqrt{}$

Process knowledge increased

→ Application of workflow to biocatalytic processes, e.g., under hydrostatic pressure

Contact

- *: Lukas Arndt: lukas.arndt@tuhh.de
- ¹: Hamburg University of Technology, Institute of Bioprocess- and Biosystems Engineering (head: Prof. Dr. An-Ping Zeng), Germany
- ²: GALAB Laboratories GmbH, Hamburg, Germany

References

[1] Moser et al. (2021), doi.org/10.1007/s00449-020-02478-3 [2] Möller et al. (2020), doi.org/10.1016/j.compchemeng.2019.106693 [3] Zimmermann et al. (2007), doi.org/10.1007/s00253-007-1033-6 [4] Hamdi et al. (2007), doi.org/10.4249/scholarpedia.2859

Acknowledgement

We kindly acknowledge funding by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF): protP.S.I. and UfIB-Enzymprozess (FKZ: 031B0720).

