



*Enzyme screening standard*

Julia Schüchel  
Research Scientist

# The beginning

To harness the power and potential of **enzymes**, we need to **identify them** and **determine their activity**.

- Advances in genomics and bioinformatics enables the detection of candidate genes for relevant enzymes
- The activity of these enzymes needs to be evaluated empirically to maximize the potential of the catalysts
- The current methods are slow, expensive and require specialized equipment and personnel



Professor **William G. T. Willats**, KU  
International capacity within plant cell walls,  
specializing in polysaccharides



Professor **Mads Clausen**, DTU  
International capacity within synthetic  
carbohydrate chemistry

Built on years of research from two world-leading teams within plant biology and chemistry, William and Mads formed a spin-out company named GlycoSpot™ in 2014 – with the goal to solve this challenge.

# The team

## Board

Chairman, M.Sc.

**Ole Kring**

- CEO SMB

Members, Professor

**William Willats**

- Newcastle University

Professor

**Mads Clausen,**

- DTU

M.Sc.

**Anders Jensen**

- CAPNOVA

## Organization

Interim CEO, MBA

**Thomas Lacentra**

Scientists, Ph. D

**Stjepan Kracun**

**Julia Schückel**

Laboratory assistants

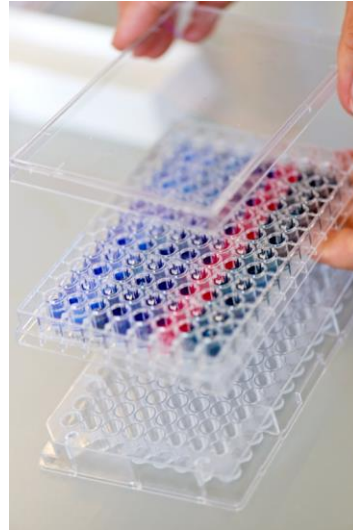
**Marta Iraburu Martinez**

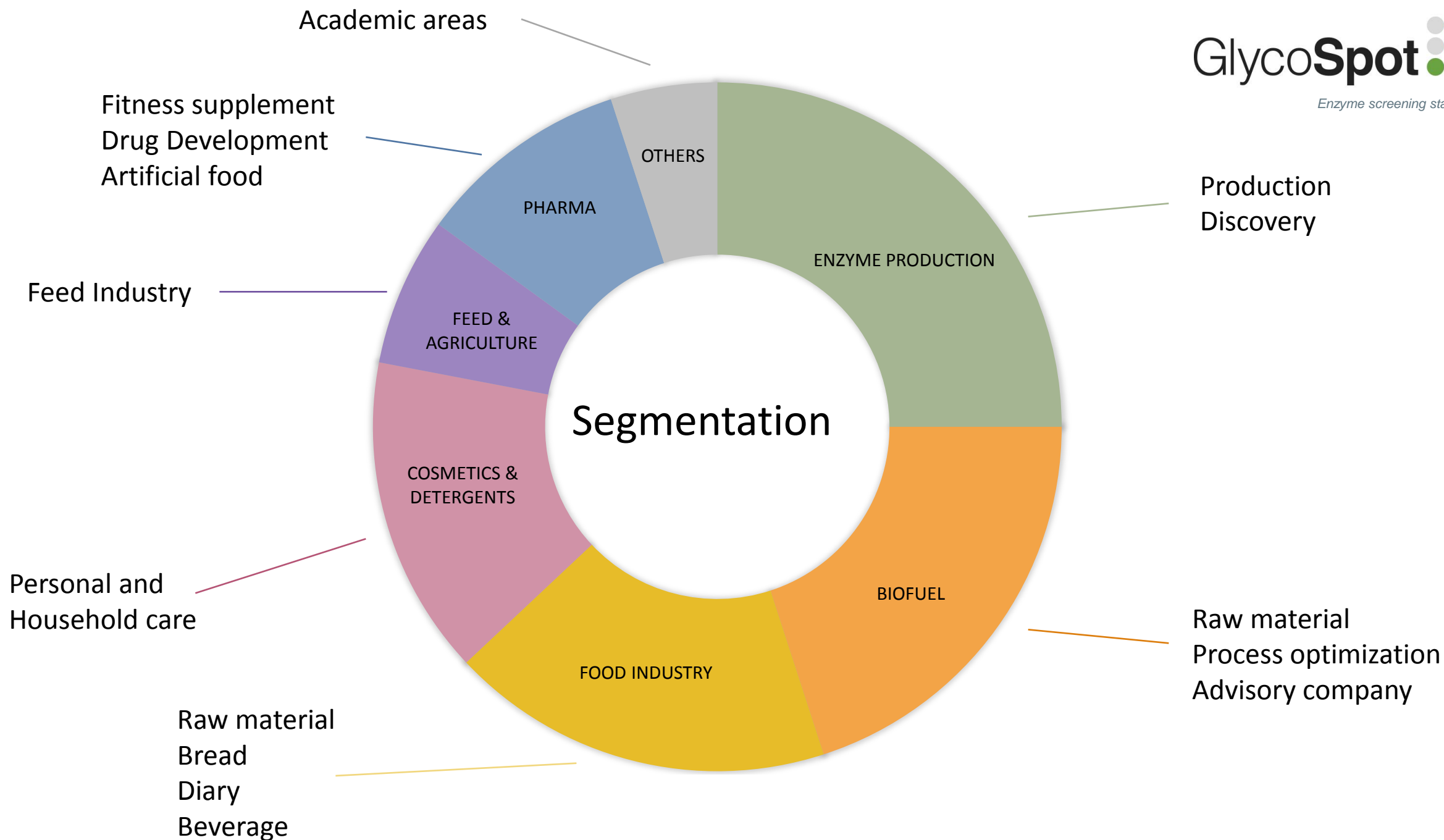
**Rojan Demirtas**

**Iuliana Nita**

# We offer

- Technology
- Service
- Support





TECHNOLOGY



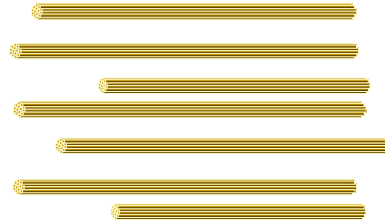
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# Substrate source: Plant polysaccharides

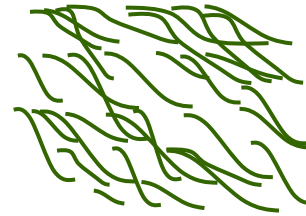
**Cell wall**

## Cellulose



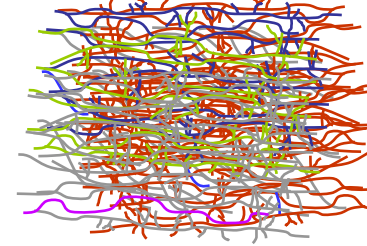
## Hemicelluloses

- Mannans
- Xylans
- Xyloglucans
- Mixed linkage glucans



## Pectins

- Homogalacturonan
- Rhamnogalacturonon I
- Rhamnogalacturonan II
- Xylogalacturonan

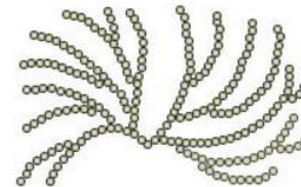


**Energy storage**

## Starch



Amylose



Amylopectin

# New generation of chromogenic substrates

## 1. Insoluble **C**hromogenic **P**olymer **H**ydrogel substrate - **CPH** substrate

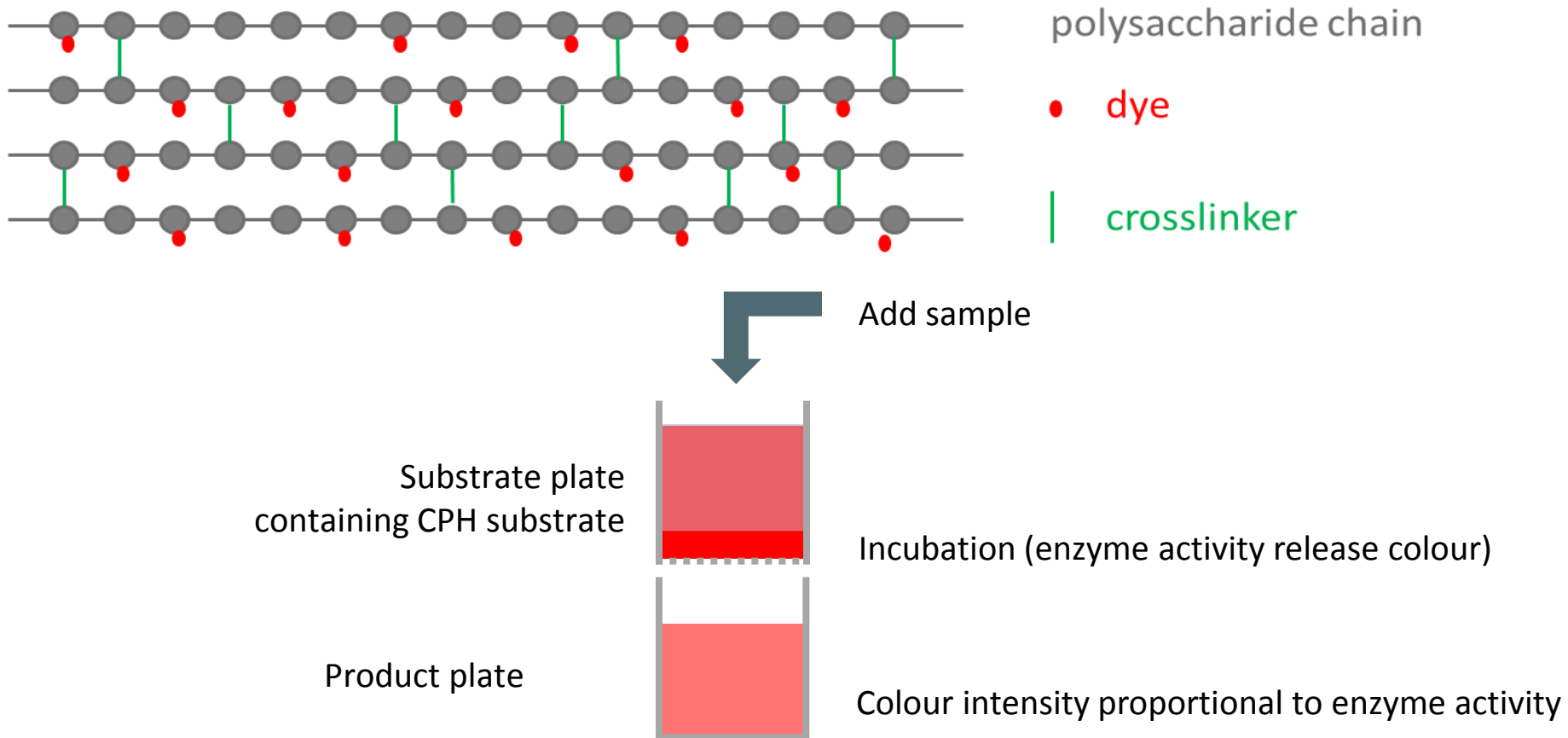
- Source: pure polysaccharides

## 2. Insoluble **C**hromogenic **B**iomass substrate - **ICB** substrate

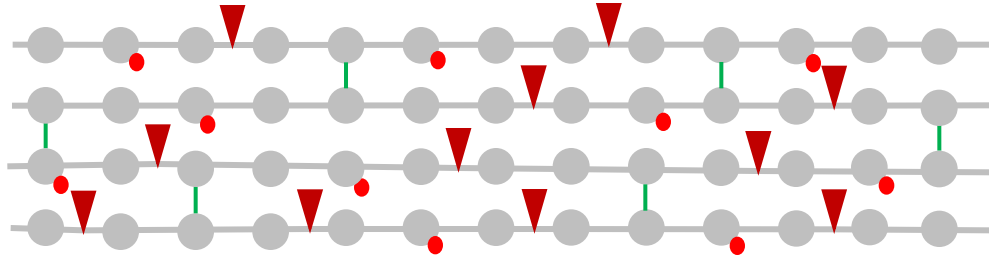
- Source: complex biomass material



# Chromogenic Polymer Hydrogel (CPH) substrates



# How does it work?



▼ Active *endo*-enzyme

- Enzyme treatment releases small soluble dyed oligosaccharides, which give rise to colouration of the supernatant
- If there is colour release – the applied enzyme can degrade the polysaccharide that the substrate is made of

# Chromogenic Polymer Hydrogel substrates

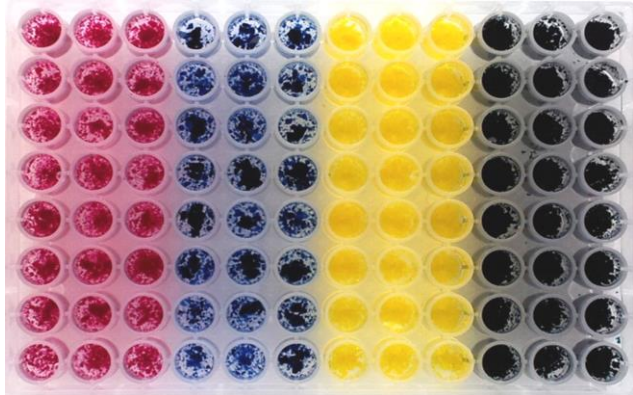


Plate with substrate CPH-galactomannan

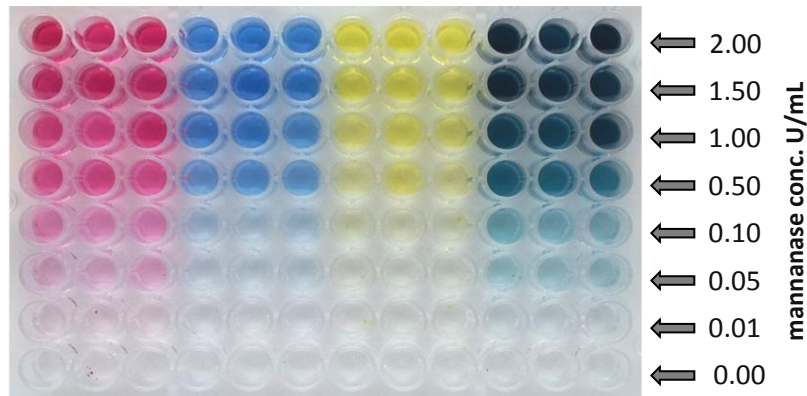
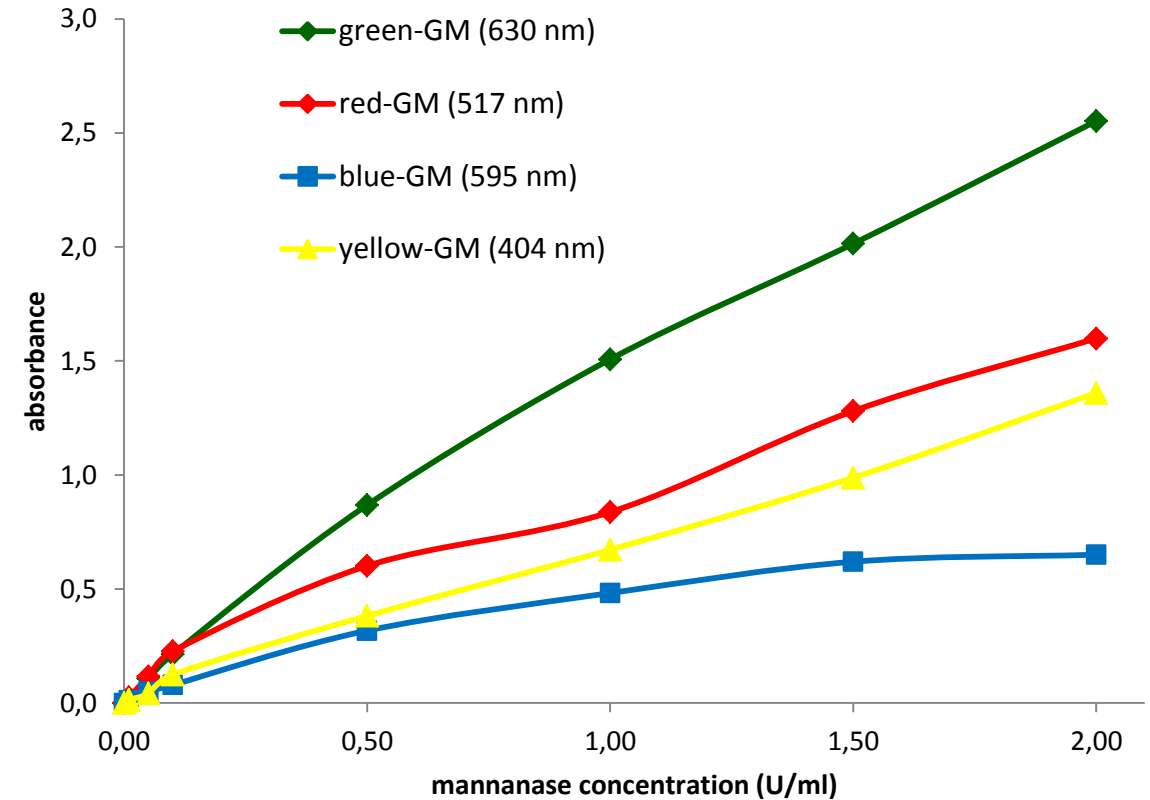
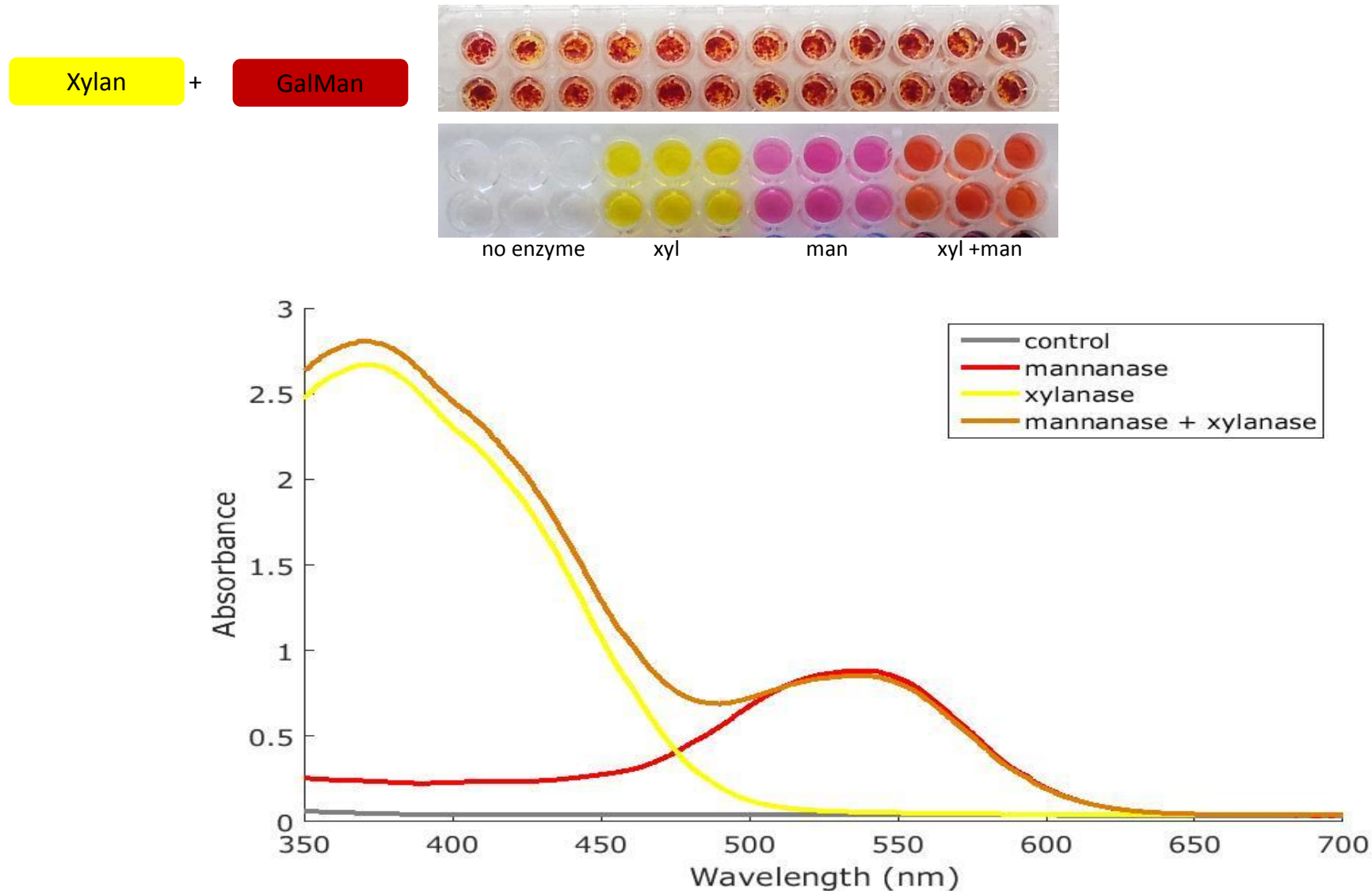


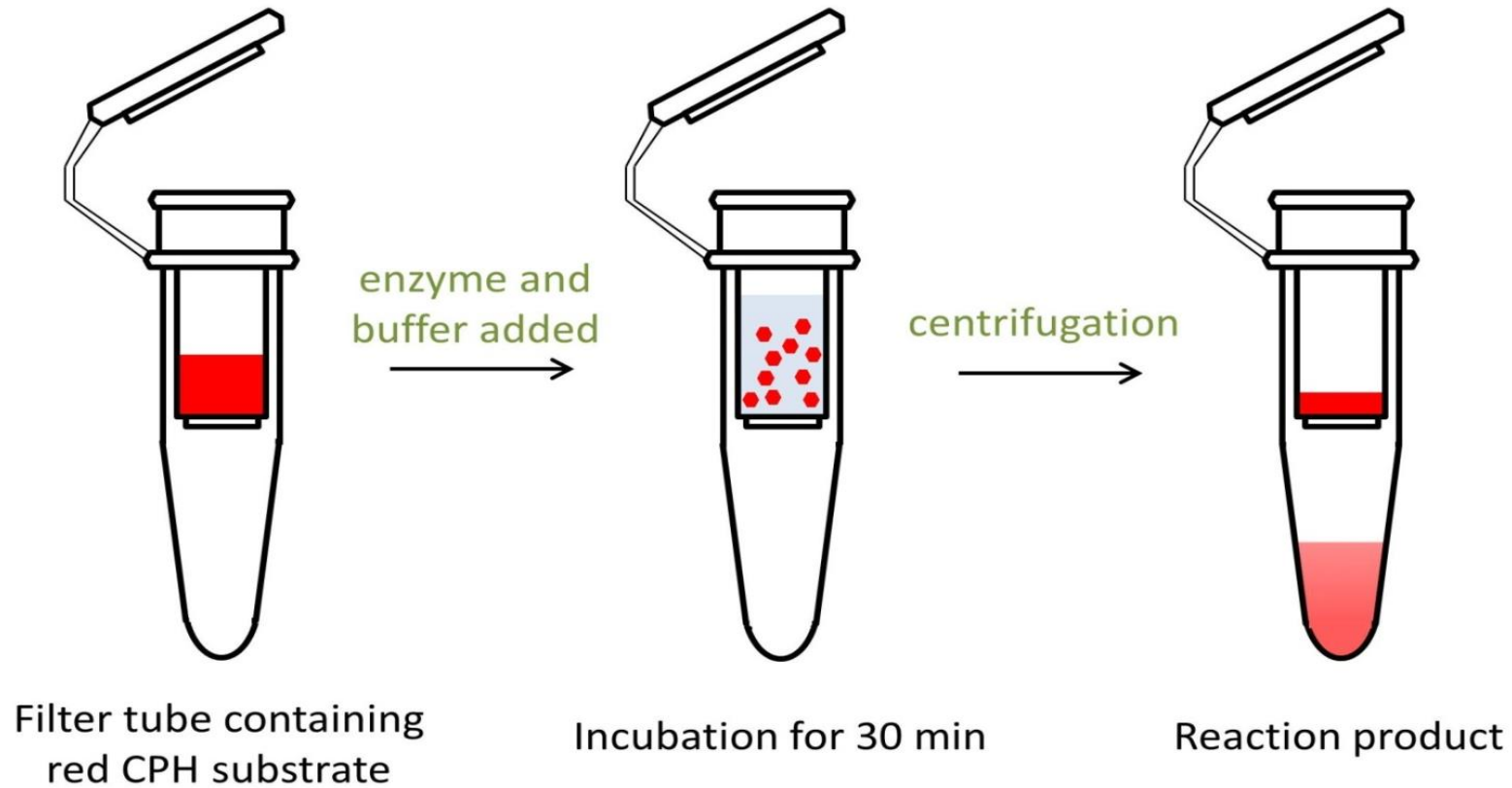
Plate with supernatant after 1h reaction



# Combination of two CPH substrates

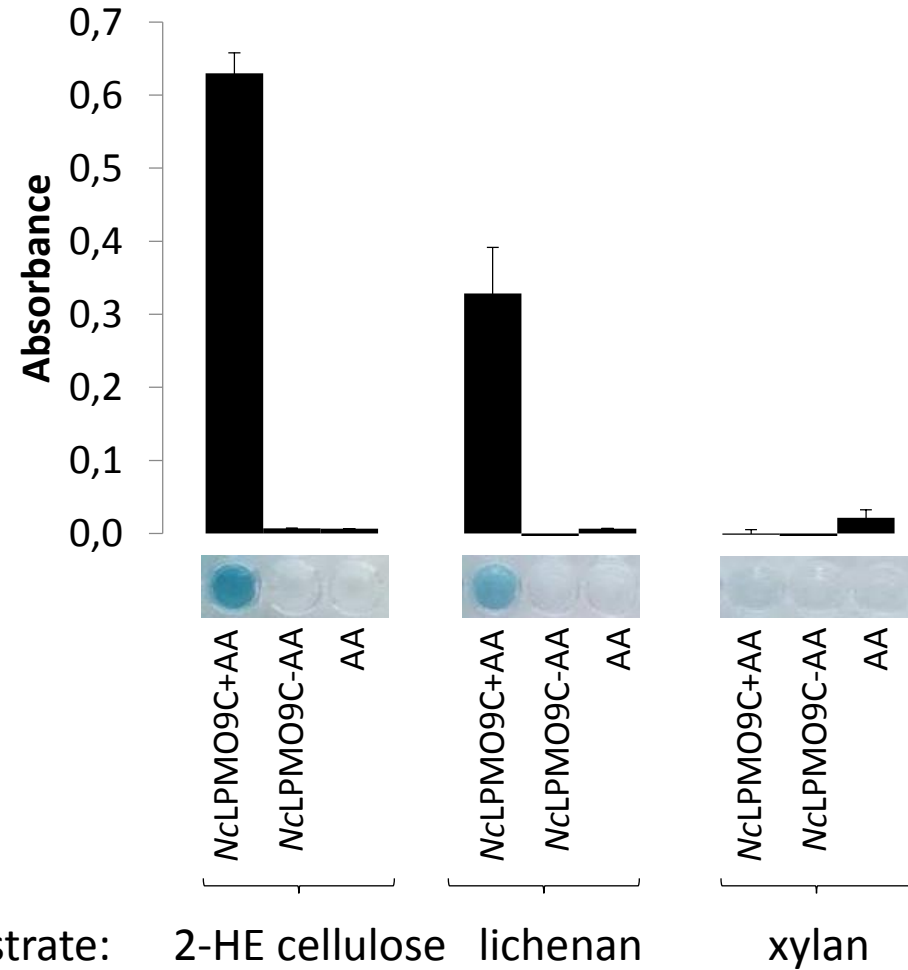


# CPH substrates in tubes



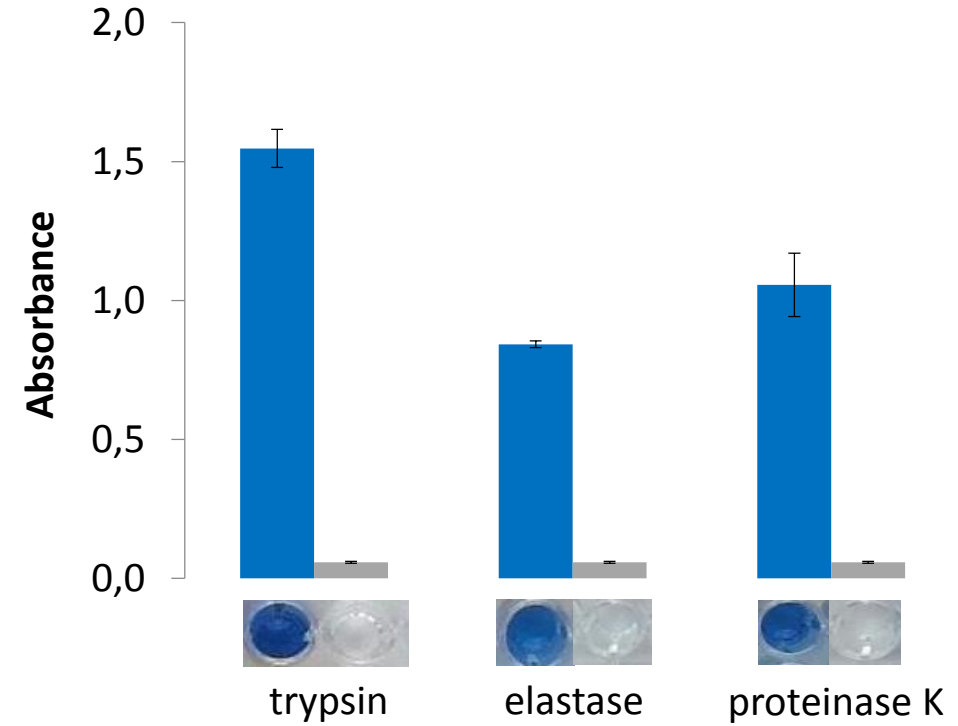
# LPMO and protease activity

LPMO - lytic polysaccharide monooxygenase



AA: ascorbic acid

Proteases



# List of CPH substrates

Substrate	Source			
CPH-2-hydroxyethylcellulose (CPH-2HE cellulose)	N/A	CELLULOSE	PLANT	POLYSACCHARIDE
CPH-amylopectin	potato	STARCH		
CPH-amylose	potato			
CPH-arabinoxylan	wheat	HEMICELLULOSE		
CPH-galactomannan	carob			
CPH-lichenan	Icelandic moss			
CPH-xylan	beechwood			
CPH-xyloglucan	<i>tamarind</i>			
CPH-β-glucan from barley	barley			
CPH-β-glucan from oat	oat			
CPH-β-glucan from yeast	yeast			
CPH-arabinan	sugar beet	PECTIN		
CPH-pectic galactan	potato			
CPH-rhamnogalacturonan	soy bean			
CPH-chitosan	crab shells		OTHER	
CPH-curdlan	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i>			
CPH-dextran	<i>Leuconostoc</i> spp.			
CPH-pachyman	<i>Poria cocos</i>			
CPH-pullulan	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>			
CPH-casein	bovine milk			



# Insoluble Chromogenic Biomass (ICB) substrates

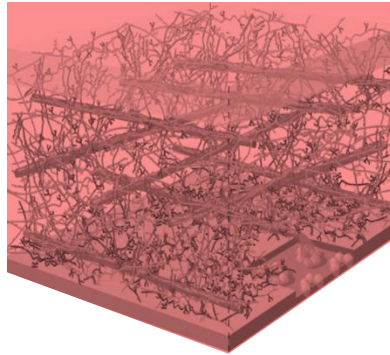


Homogenized plant material

synthesis



Insoluble Chromogenic Biomass

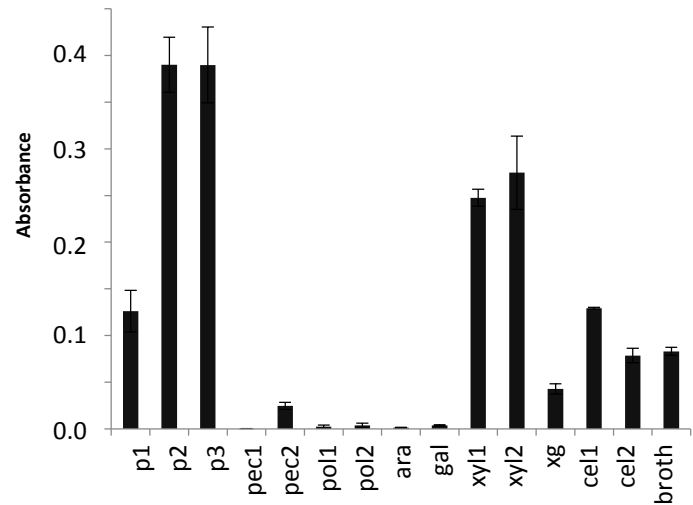


Advantage: ICB substrates are designed to address enzymatic accessibility in the context of complex biological material.

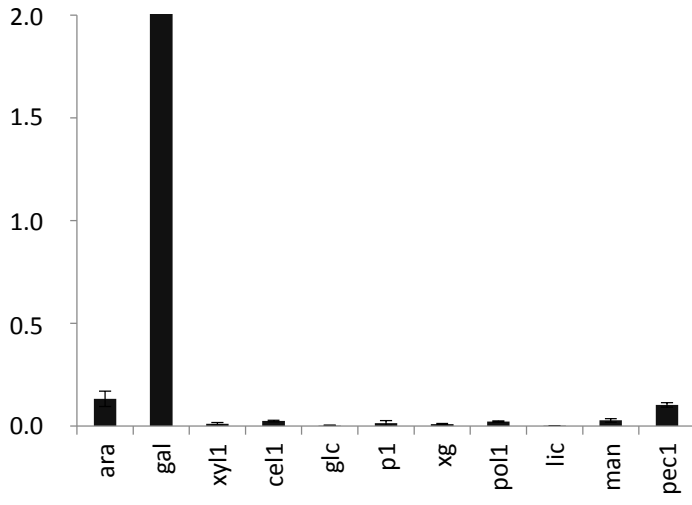


# Insoluble Chromogenic Biomass (ICB) substrates

ICB-wheat straw



ICB-lupin seeds



- p1 Pectinase (*Rhizopus* sp.)
- p2 Pectolyase Y-23 (*Aspergillus japonicus*)
- p3 Pectolyase (*Aspergillus japonicus*)
- pec1 Pectate lyase (*C. japonicus*)
- pec2 Pectate lyase (*Aspergillus* sp.)
- pol1 endo-polygalacturonase (*Aspergillus niger*) M2
- pol2 endo-polygalacturonase
- ara endo-arabinase
- gal endo-1,4- $\beta$ -D-Galactanase
- xyl1  $\beta$ -xylanase, M4 (*Aspergillus niger*)
- xyl2 endo-1,4- $\beta$ -Xylanase M1 (*T. viride*)
- xg Xyloglucanase (GH5) (*Paenibacillus* sp.)
- cel1 endo-cellulase (EGII) (*Trichoderma longibrachiatum*)
- cel2 Cellulase (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)
- glc endo-1,3- $\beta$ -glucanase
- lic Lichenase (endo-1,3(4)- $\beta$ -Glucanase) (*Bacillus* sp.)
- man endo-1,4  $\beta$ -Mannanase (*Cellvibrio japonicus*)
- broth Culture broth from *Penicillium expansum* (5d after inoculation)

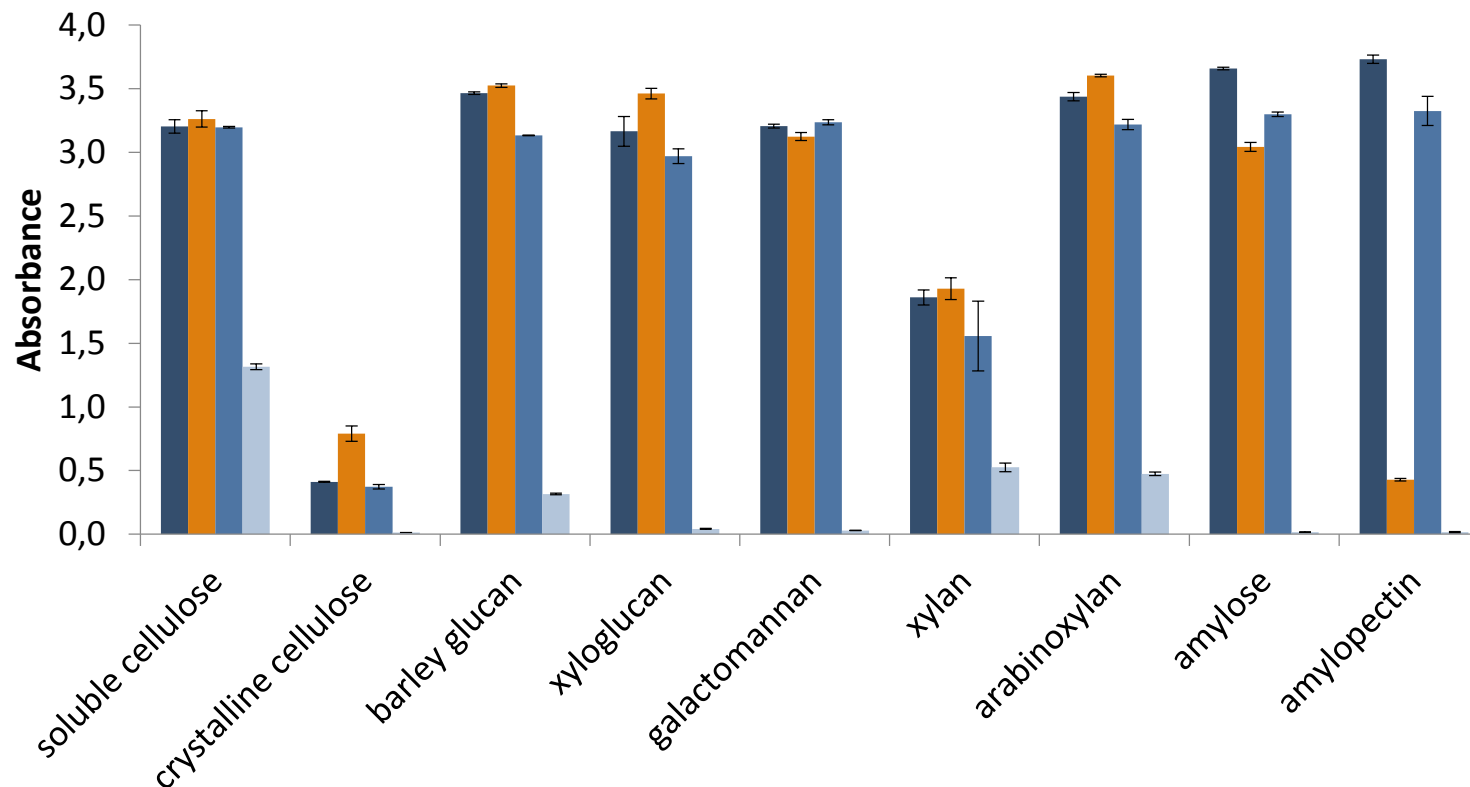
# Industrial Applications



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# Enzymes in biomass conversion

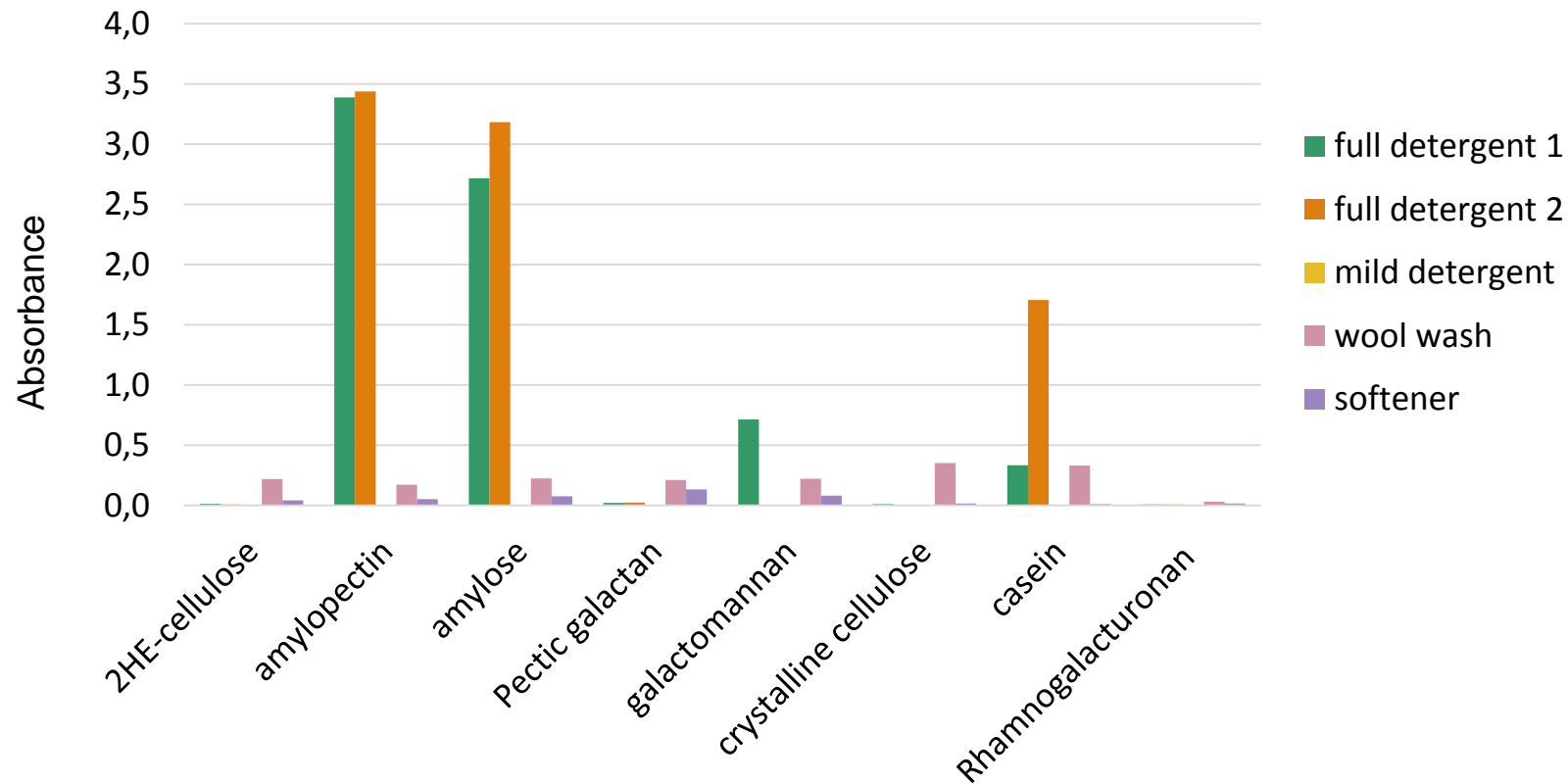
- Efficient enzyme cocktails can degrade biomass more effectively
- Discovery of new enzymes requires high-throughput screening of biochemical properties of new enzyme candidates



- Enzyme cocktail 1
- Enzyme cocktail 2
- Time point 1
- Time point 2

# Enzymes in washing detergents

- Analysis of enzymes in various detergents
- Activity screening after storage (residual activity)



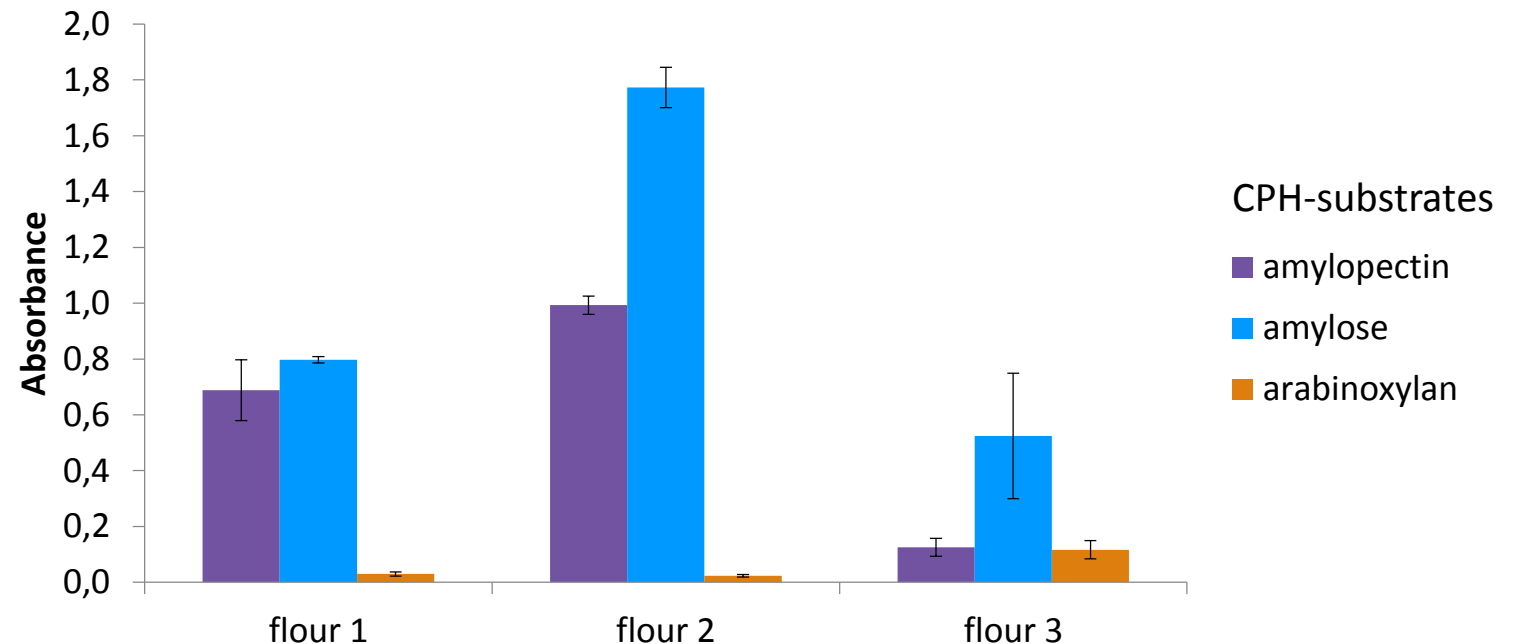
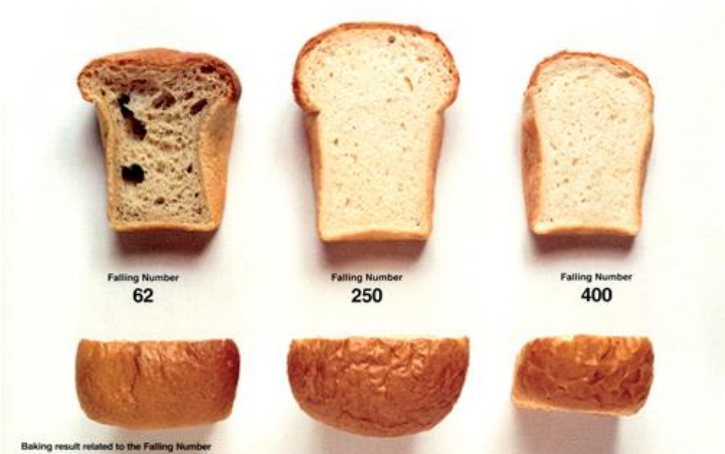
Reaction conditions: 1h at 26 °C



# Enzymes in bread production



- Amylase (starch-degrading) activity in flour has direct effect on the quality of the bread
- Amylase activity now is measured through the “falling number method”



# Summary

## Two types of substrates

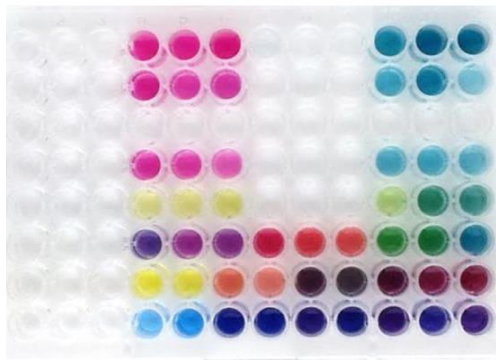


CPH substrate  
(pure polysaccharide)



ICB substrate  
(complex mixture)

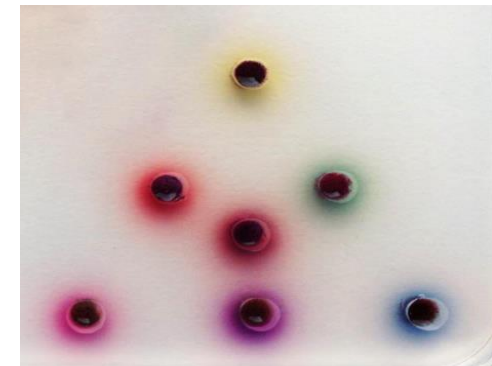
## Three types of assay formats



96-well plates



filter tubes

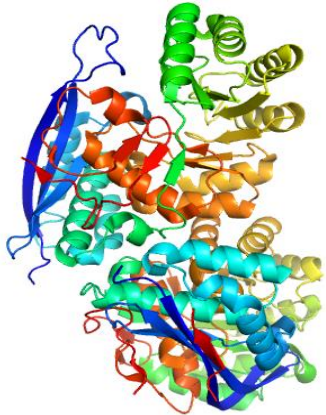


agar plates

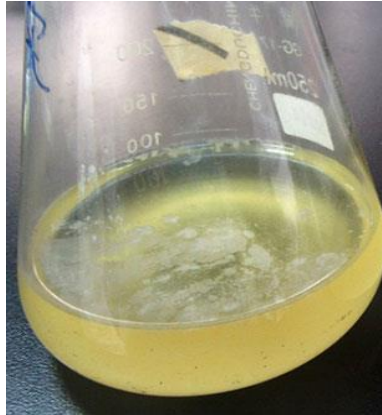


# Summary

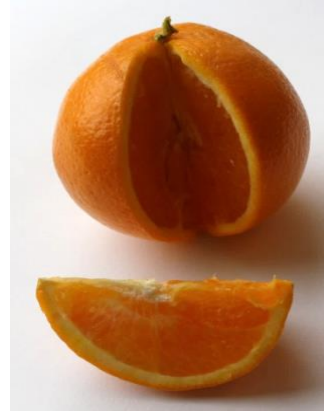
## What have we screened?



Purified enzymes  
and enzyme cocktails



Secreted enzymes from  
bacteria and fungi



Endogenous plant  
enzymes



Enzymes produced by termites



Saliva from various animals

Schückel *et al.* **2016** *J. Vis. Exp.* **115**

Jiménez, D.J. *et al.* *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol*, **2016**. doi:10.1007/s00253-016-7713-3

Kračun & Schückel *et al.* *Biotechnology for Biofuels* **2015**, 8:70

Mackenzie *et al.* *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, **2015**, 81(1):187-95

Patent application filed PA 2015 70311 (**2015**)

Patent application WO2015036000

# GlycoSpot



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