

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II PhD in Biotechnology - 38<sup>th</sup> cycle

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## Development of biocatalytic processes for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and utilization

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Efficient carbon capture and utilization (CCU) processes have been developed as on of the main strategies to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and obtain valuable CO<sub>2</sub>-based chemicals, synthetic fuels, and construction materials. The present PhD project aims to develop new biocatalytic technologies to expand the possible CCU processes including versatile processes not limited by large heat and H<sub>2</sub> consumption. Enzymatic reactive absorption (ERA) of CO<sub>2</sub> based on the use of carbonic anhydrase (CA) provide bicarbonate as intermediate product for CO<sub>2</sub> storage or use<sup>1</sup>. Recently, the co-factor-free enzymatic carboxylation (EC) phenols (derived from lignocellulose) has been proposed as a novel biocatalytic CO<sub>2</sub> utilization process<sup>2</sup>. Indeed, the carboxylation reaction is promoted by the bicarbonate excess (up to 2M). The main goal of the project is the optimization of process parameters for combined ERA and EC, and the development of the main enabling technologies (decarboxylase immobilization, EC bioreactor design). Covalent mechanism of enzyme immobilization will considered to ensure biocatalyst activity and stability in the presence of high concentration of bicarbonate ions in the liquid solvent.

## References

- Russo M.E., et al. Immobilization of carbonic anhydrase for CO2 capture and utilization. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol (2022).
- Pesci, L. *et al.* Biocatalytic carboxylation of phenol derivatives: Kinetics and thermodynamics of the biological Kolbe-Schmitt synthesis. *FEBS J.* 282, 1334–1345 (2015).