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***Hybrid catalysis concept for the valorization of bio-based molecules
to value-added chemicals for potential food-grade applications***

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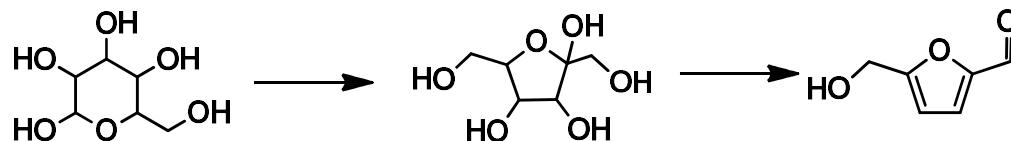


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Glucose

Fructose

5-HMF

2 chemical steps

Catalyst	solvant	T (°C)	Time	Yield 5-HMF
Hydrotalcite Amberlyst15	DMF	300	2.5h 2h	45%
$\text{AlCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}/2\text{-sec-butylphenol}$	190	40 min	62%
$\text{Sn}-\beta + \text{HCl}$	$\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{THF}$	180	70 min	57%

1 enzymatic step
+ 1 chemical step

Glc isomerase Oxalic acid	$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NaCl}$ 2MTHF	70 110	2h 1h	28.5%
Glc isomerase $\text{SO}_3\text{H-FMS}$	THF/ H_2O (4:1)	90	24	20%

Limits =

1. High temperatures
2. Formation of humins
3. Low selectivity

Limit =

1. Inactivation of isomerase

→ Simultaneous catalysis in a **dedicated 2P1S hybrid catalytic reactor**

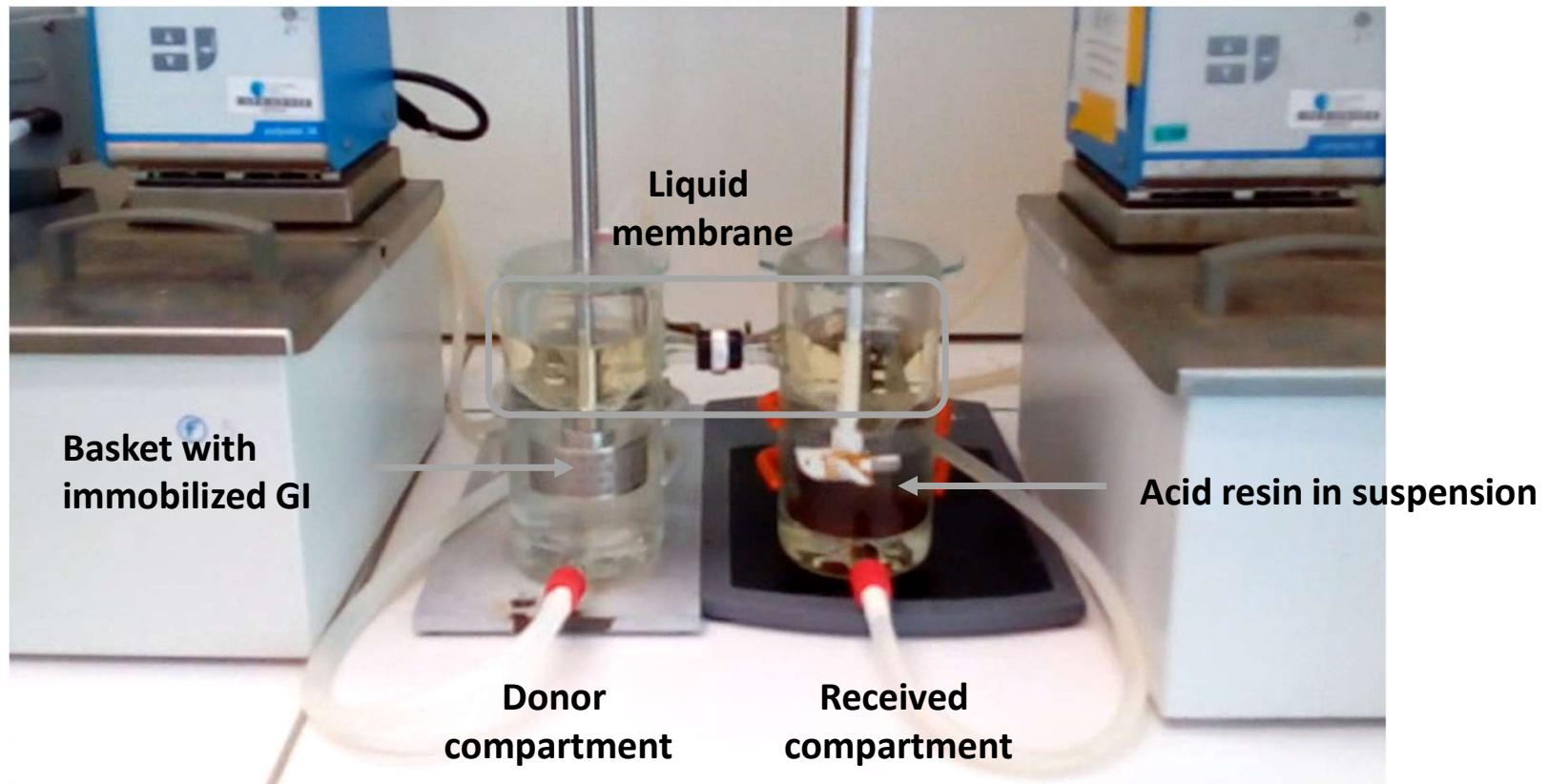
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- 2P1S hybride reactor

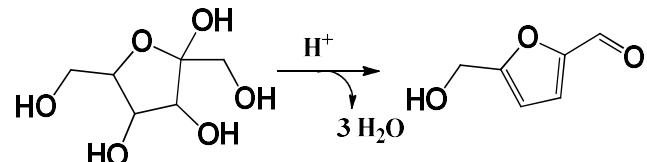
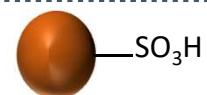


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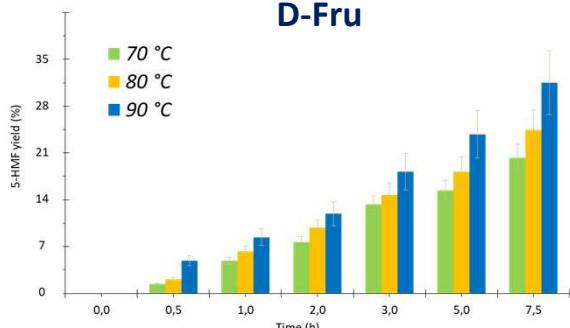
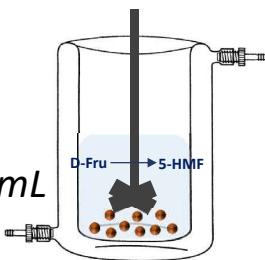
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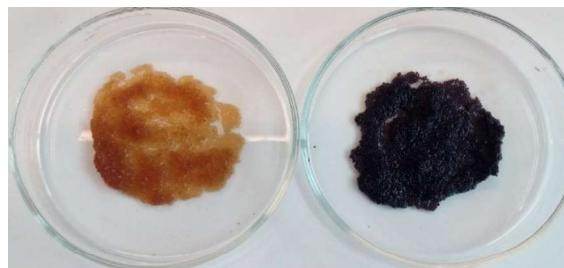
Summary

Heterogeneous chemical catalysis: dehydration of D-fructose with Dowex monosphere®650C

- Temperature:



5-HMF



→ Better yield at **90 °C**
⇒ Choice **80 °C**

- Molar ratio H^+ _{resin}/D-Fru:

$$n_{\text{H}^+\text{resin}}/n_{\text{D-Fru}}: 1/1 ; 2/1 ; \textcircled{3/1}$$

- pH of receiving aqueous phase:

pH : 3 ; 7

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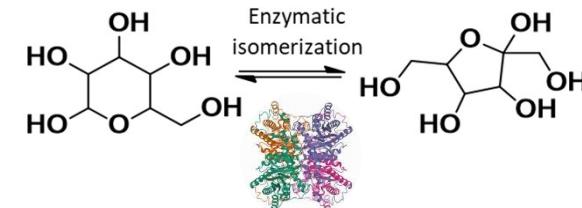
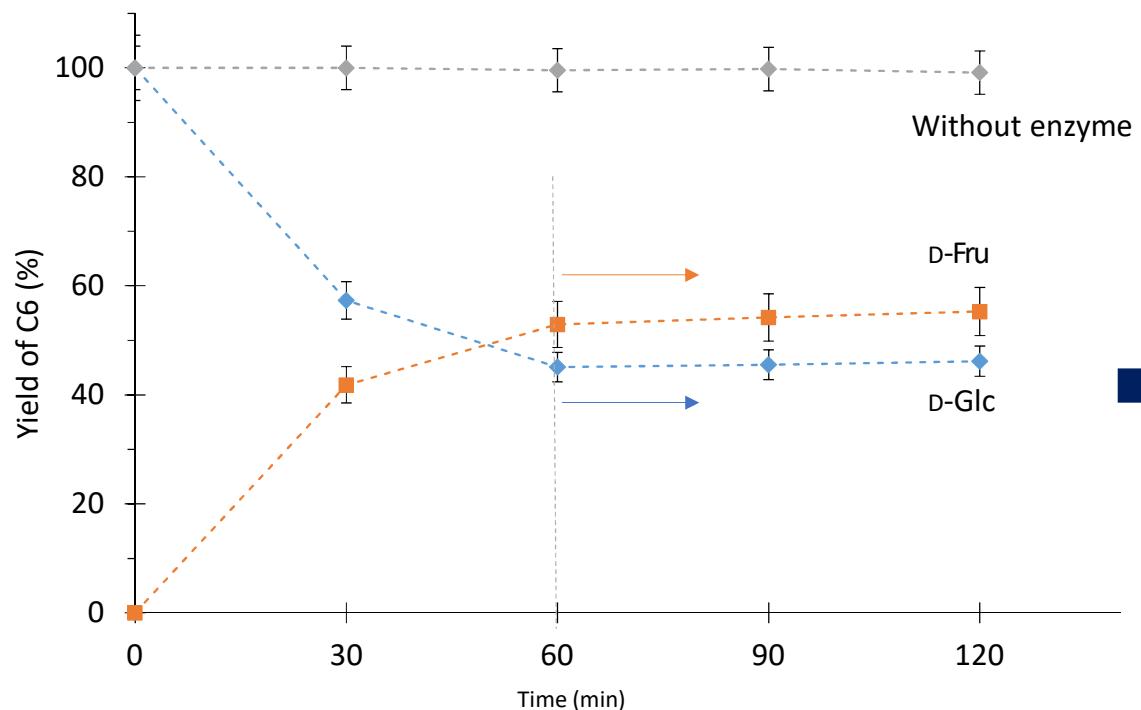
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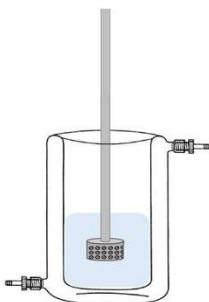
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Enzymatic isomerization with Zweetzyme®

- Kinetics in optimal conditions ($70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\text{pH}=8.5$)



100 mL
 200 rpm
 $m_{\text{IGI}} = 500 \text{ mg}$
 $[\text{D-Glc}] = 100 \text{ mM}$
 $[\text{MgCl}_2] = 20 \text{ mM}$
 $[\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3] = 8 \text{ mM}$



Yield after 60 minutes
 $Y_{\text{iso}} = 55\%$

Thermodynamic equilibrium
 Quantity of D-Fru is limited

Continuous extraction of D-fructose

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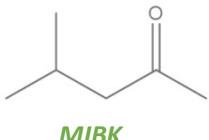
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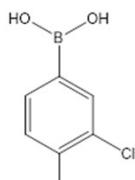
Extraction of fructose : development of liquid membrane

- Solvent



4-methylpentan-2-one (MIBK)

- Carrier (T)



23-DCPBA	35-DCPBA	3-TFMPBA	2-NNPBA
34-DCPBA	3-NPBA	4-B1nPBA	32-carboPBA
35-BTFMPBA	24-DCPBA	4-M21HPBA	
4-TFMeOPBA	2-TFMPBA	2-T5PBA	

Glucose and fructose adducts formed with boronic acids

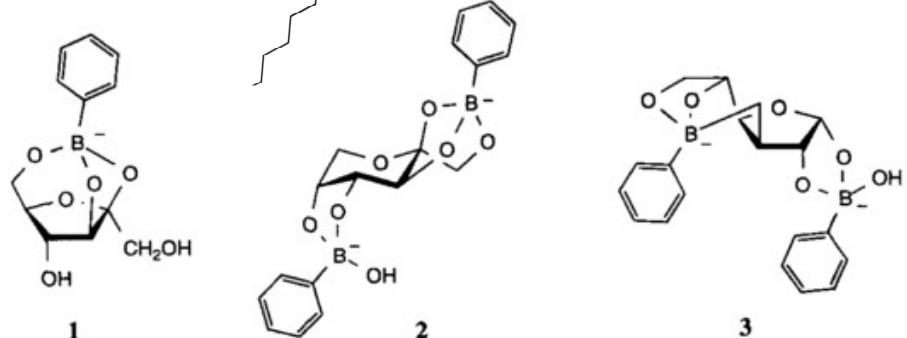
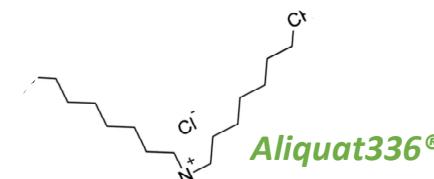
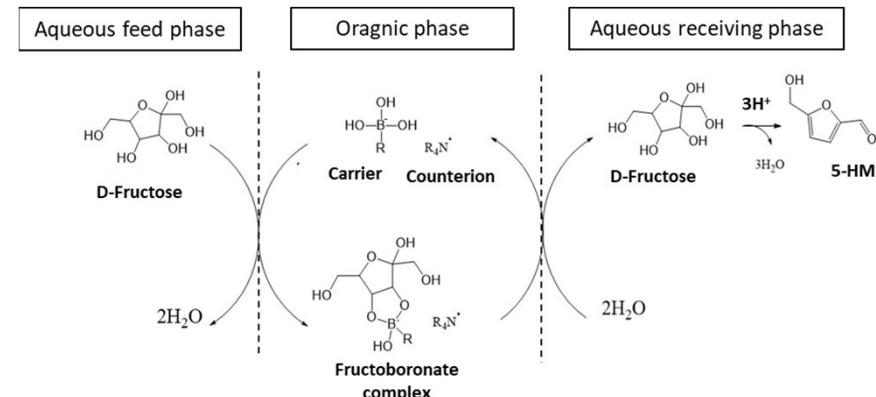
Affinity $(34\text{-DCPBA})_{\text{Fru}} \gg (34\text{-DCPBA})_{\text{Glc}}$

This complex induces the negative ion on the bore

Ionic interaction with the counterion **Aliquat336®**

Formation of a lipophilic complex

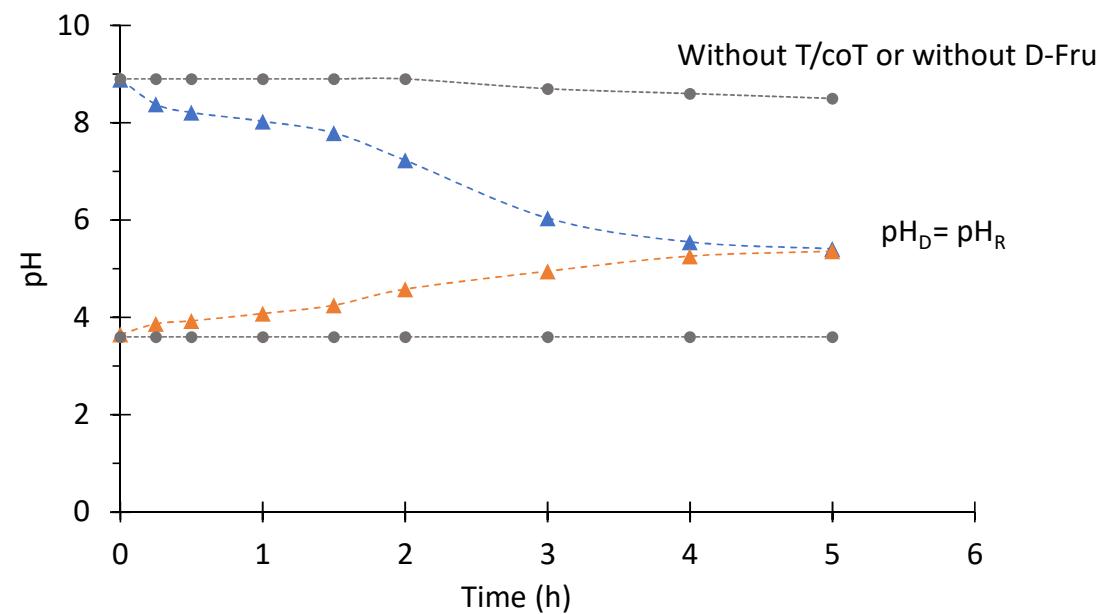
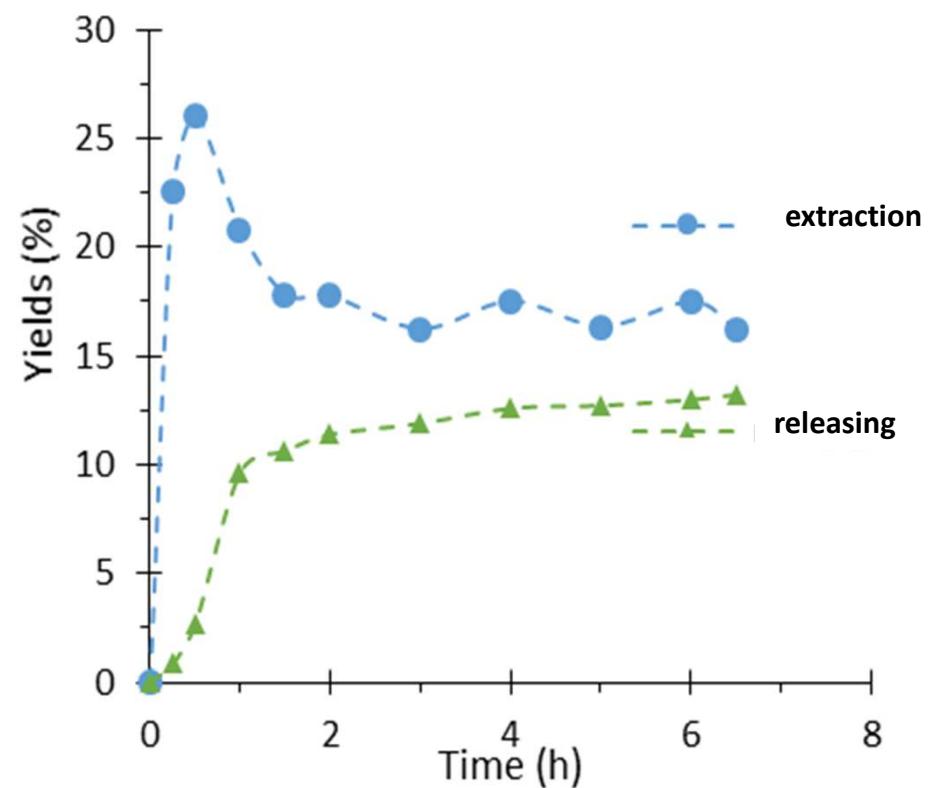
Extraction in MIBK solvent



Westmark, P. R., Gardiner, S. J., Smith, B. D. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 118, 11093–11100 (1996).

Takeuchi, M., Koumoto, K., Goto, M., Shinkai, S. Tetrahedron 52, 12931–12940 (1996).

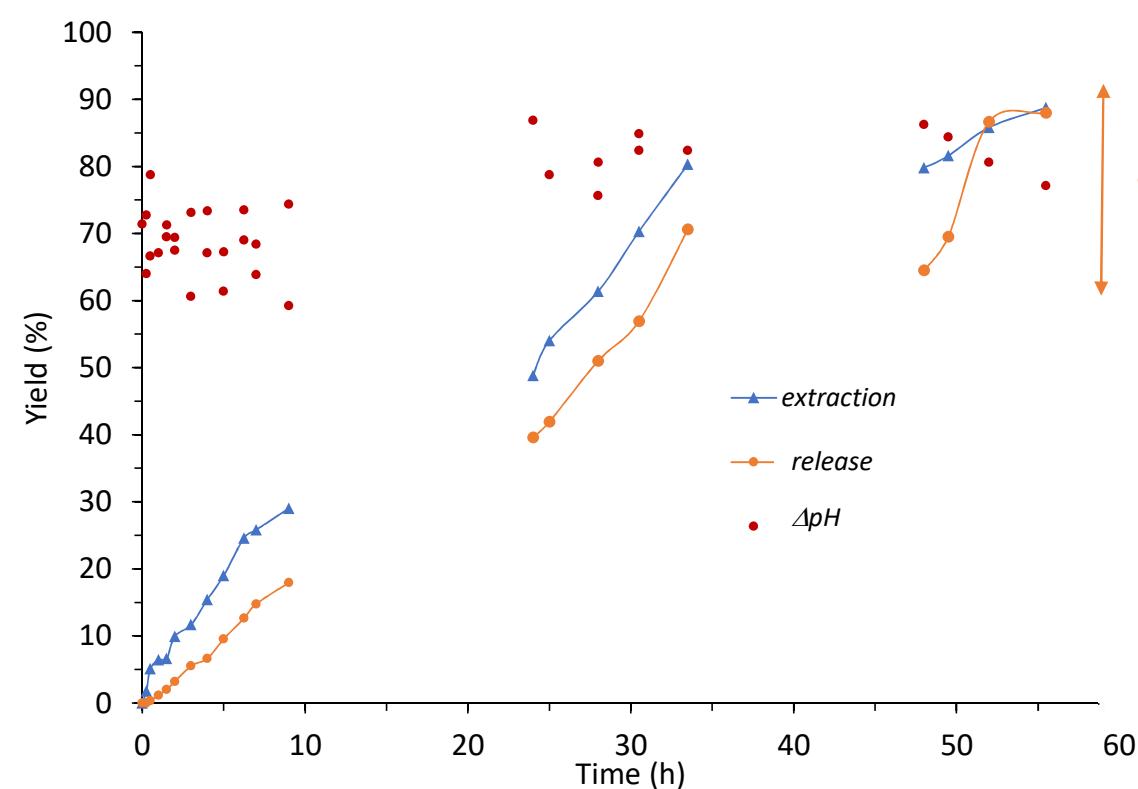
Transport of fructose: control of pH in aqueous phases



→ pH unstable during the simultaneous process

→ Control of pH in each aqueous phase

Transport of fructose: Recycling of 34-DCPBA / Aliquat336®



→ $Y_{\text{ext}} = 89\%$
 $Y_{\text{rel}} = 88\%$
30 regulated hours
 $n_{\text{D-Fru}}/n_T = 1/0.25$

Amount of fructose extracted > Amount of fructose that could be extracted during 1 extraction cycle

⇒ 34-DCPBA - Aliquat336® pair is recycled during the experiment

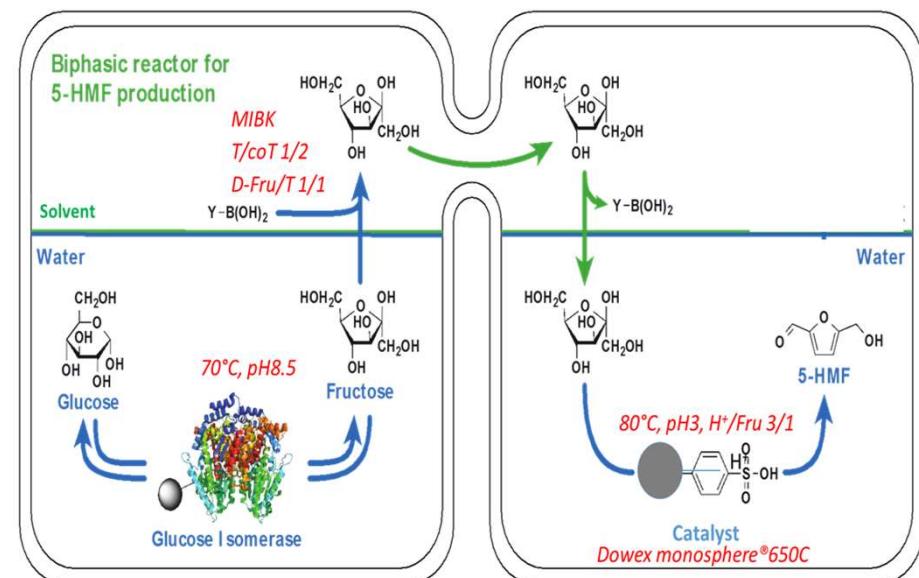
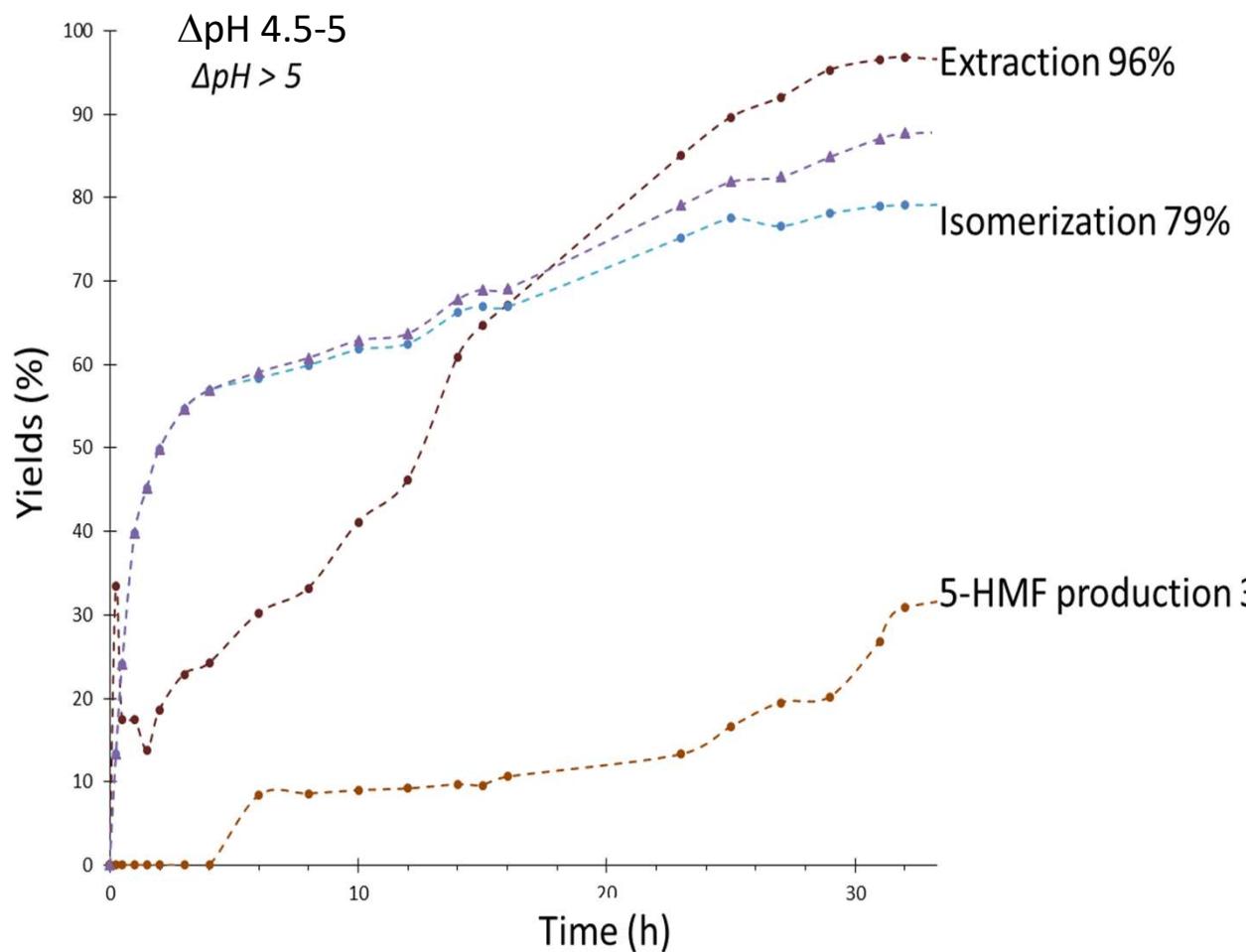
⇒ This turnover also highlights the movement of the 34-DCPBA (T) and Aliquat336® (coT) molecules in both directions

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2P1S hybrid reactor implementation

$\text{Yield}_{\text{isomerization}} = 79\% \text{ (55\% at thermo. equil.)}$

► No enzyme inactivation during 32 hours !

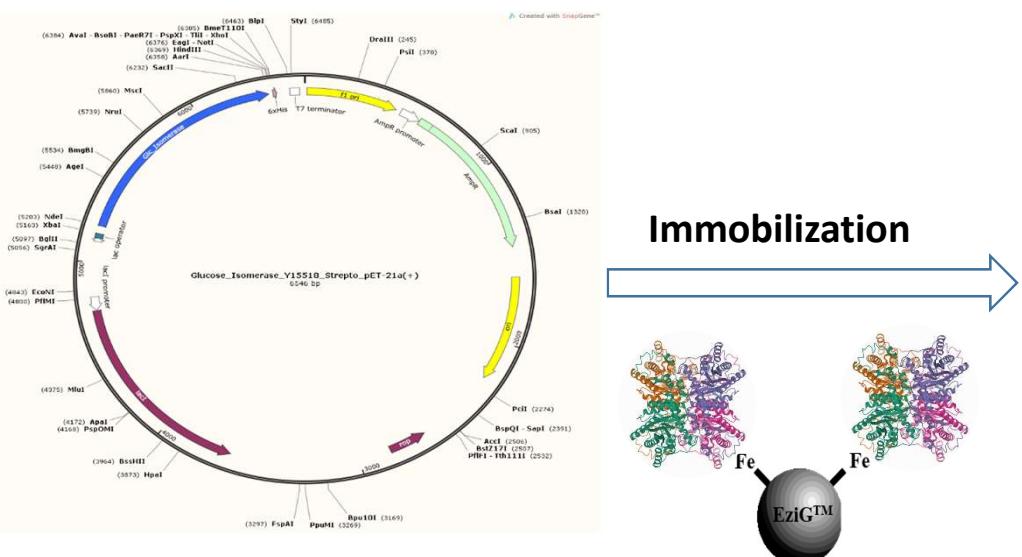
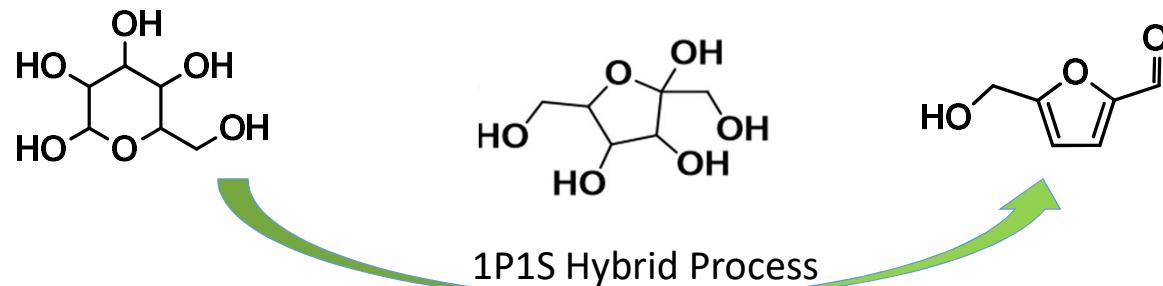
$\text{Y}_{\text{5-HMF}} = 30\% \text{ at 32h}$

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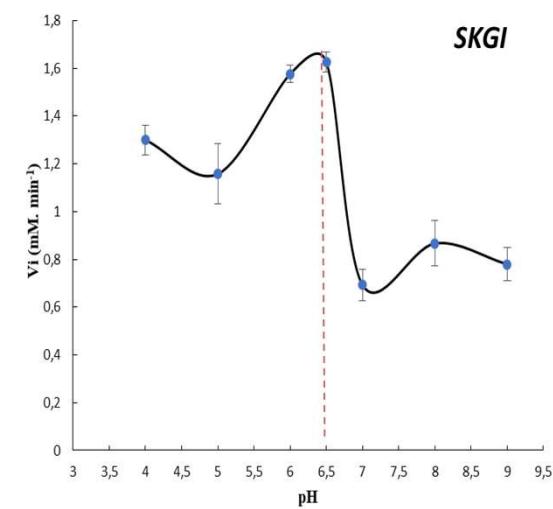
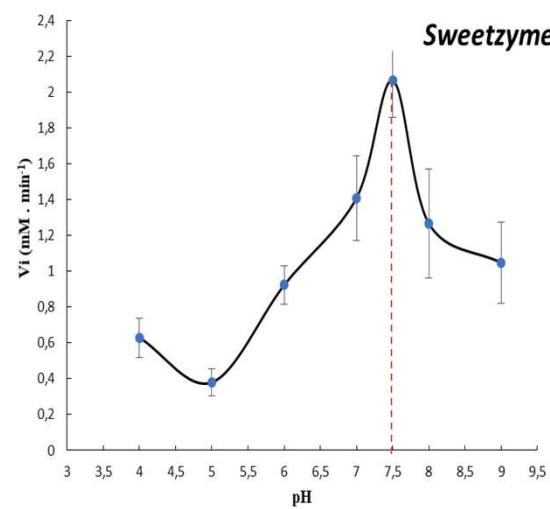
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Plasmid pET-21a

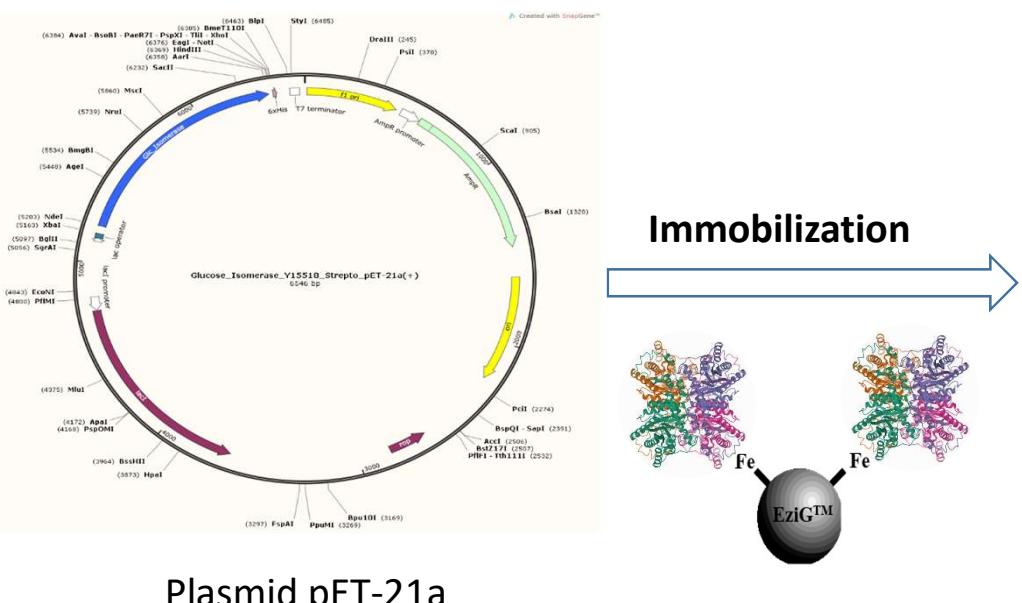
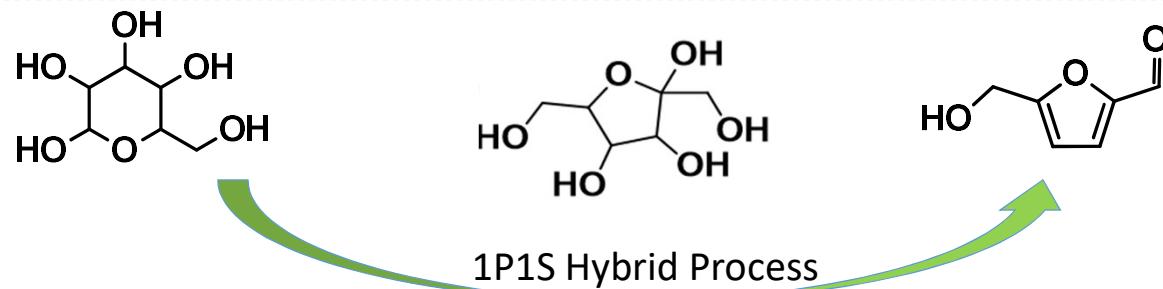


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⇒ Design of the reactor « H » for 2P1S hybrid process ⇒ Proof of concept of simultaneous (bio)catalytical reactions



⇒ Shifting of isomerization thermodynamic equilibrium (25%)



⇒ Yield of 5HMF of 30% after 32 hours of process

⇒ **Synthesis of 5HMF in 1P1S hybrid process**



Acknowledgements



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