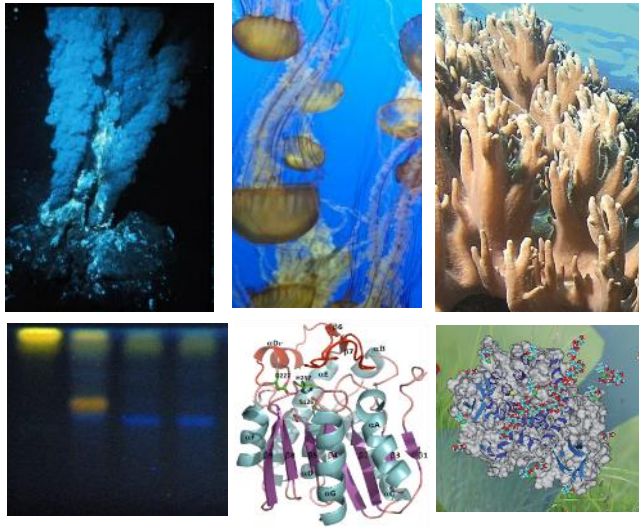


# Advanced Marine Biotechnology for accessing the non-cultivated Microorganisms and Biodiversity: MarBioTech



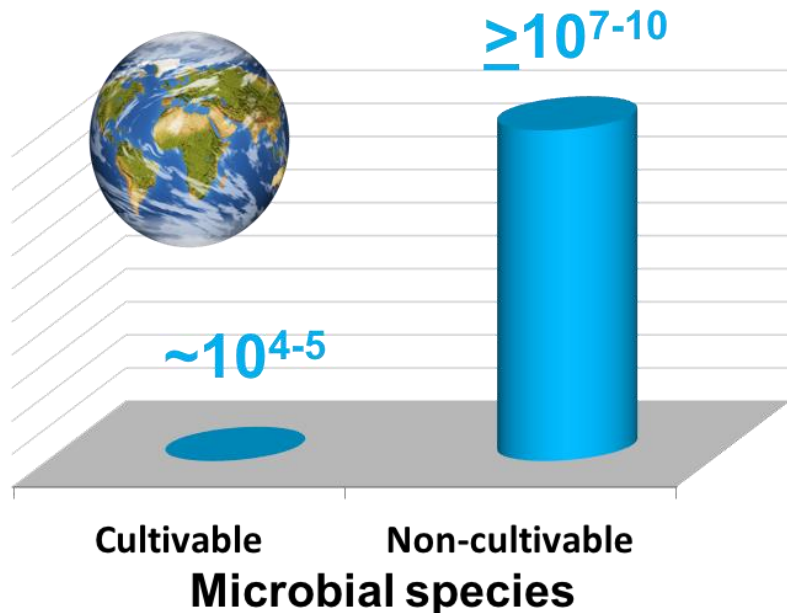
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Streit  
University of Hamburg, Germany

Prof. Ruth Schmitz-Streit  
University of Kiel, Germany

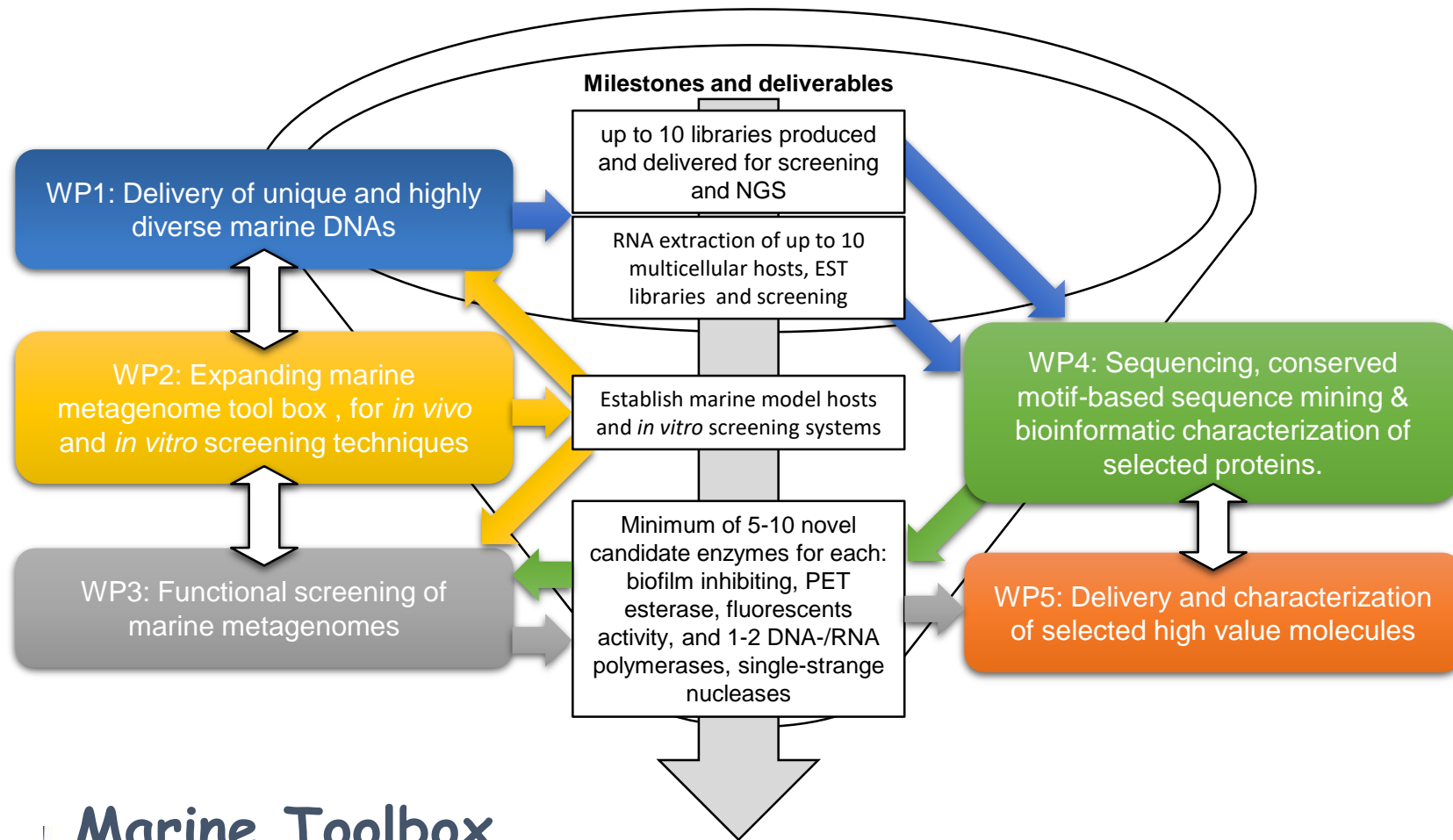
Dr. Alexander Wentzel,  
SINTEF, Trondheim, Norway

Dr. Nobuhiko Tokuriki  
Michael Smith Laboratory,  
Vancouver, BC Canada

Dr. Olav Lanes  
ArcticZymes, Tromsø, Norway



# MarBioTech-Mining non-cultivated biodiversity

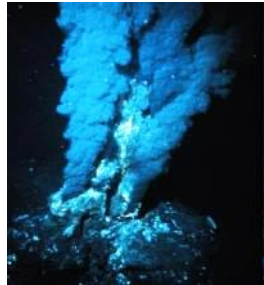
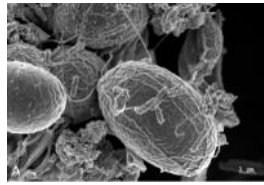


## Marine Toolbox



Marine host strains, *in vitro* systems: anti-biofilm enzymes, PET esterases, DNA/RNA polymerases, biosensors (novel GFP's)

# MarBioTech-Samples available

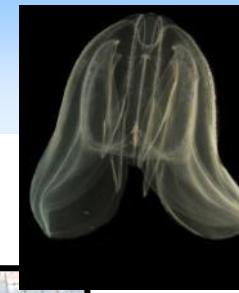
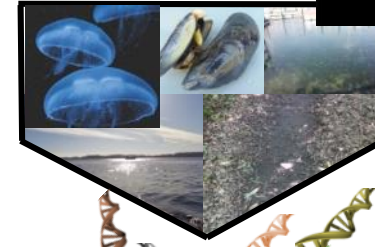


Sites sampled of marine resources available in MarBioTech	Features
Marine macro – and microalgae surfaces.	Diverse communities including symbionts and many non-cultivated bacteria
Marine fish farming	Diverse communities from off-shore fish cages
Seaweed. Mediterranean and Baltic Sea, Portugal, Spain, Germany and Denmark	Plant associated partially halotolerant microbes
Mucus of marine jellyfish ( <i>Aurelia aurita</i> ), Germany	diverse specifically associated bacterial communities
Marine sponges. Baltic and Irish Sea, Germany, Ireland, UK and Portugal	4-18°C, diverse symbionts, highly diverse communities
Marine mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ). Baltic and Irish Sea, Ireland, UK and Germany	4-18°C, diverse symbionts
Deep sea hydrothermal vent & chimney (Mid-Atlantic Ridge); vent fields	8-120°C, varying sulfide & hydrogen availability; multiple tall chimneys emitting low pH (~ 4-5) and high temperature fluids (up to 317°C);
Deep sea Atlantik, Pacific, Germany	Diverse communities including many non-cultivated bacteria

Plus unqie strain collection with > 2,500 marine isolates



# Objectives - Schmitz-Streit, CAU Kiel

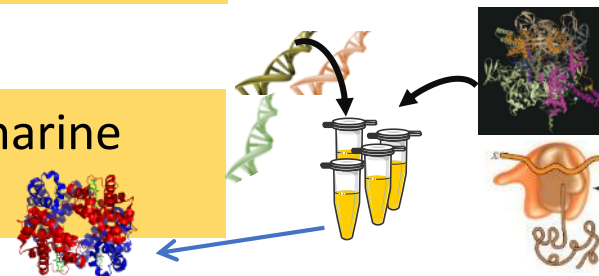


→ Extract DNA from 10-20 different existing marine samples and construct fosmid libraries for use in functional screening

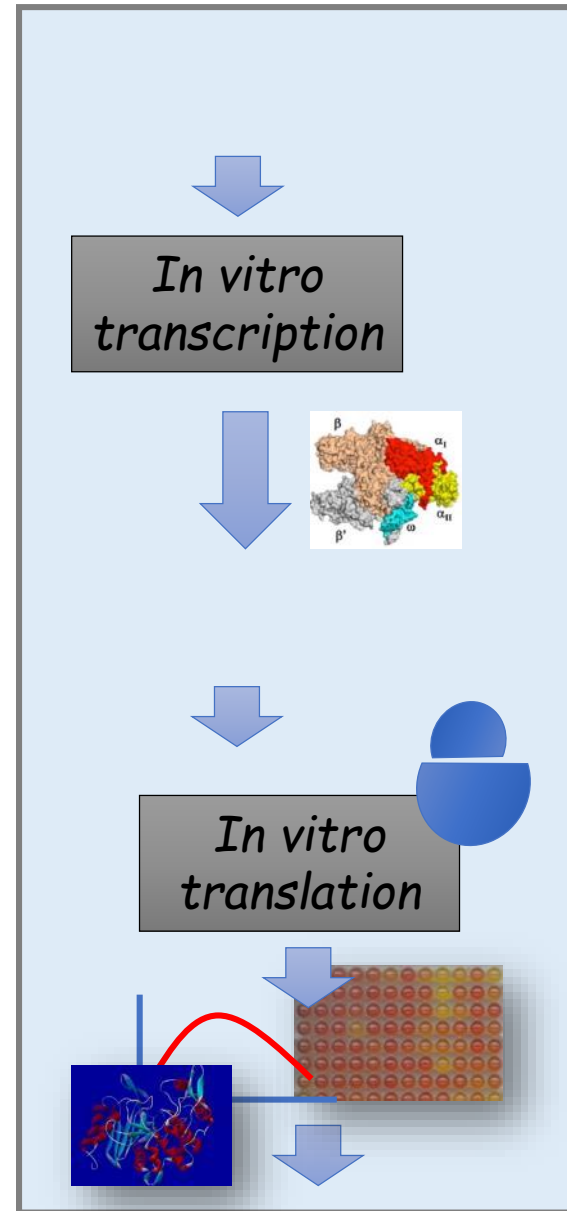
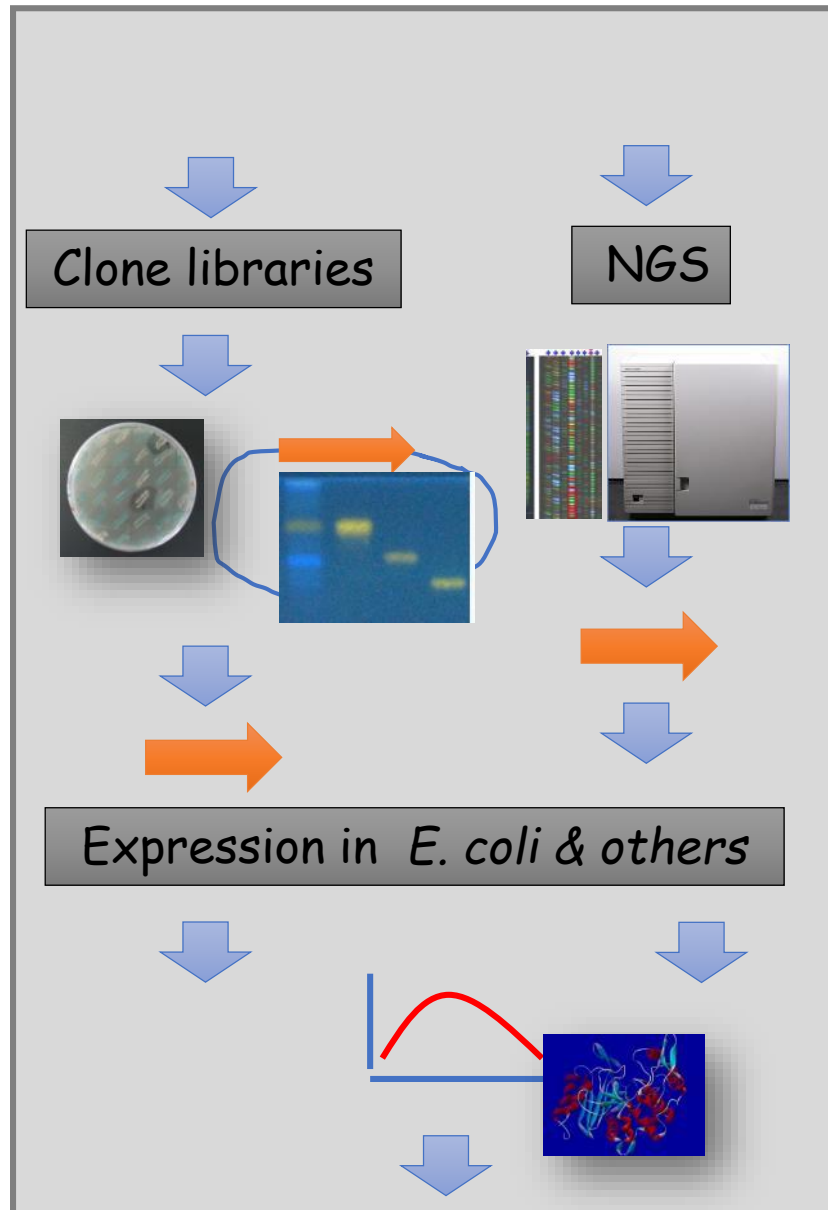
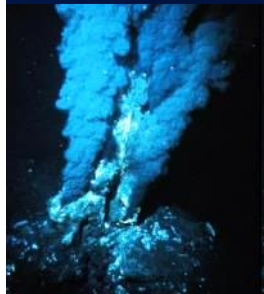
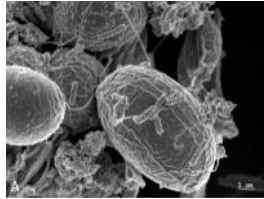
→ Prepare DNAs extracted from metagenomes and individual strains for NGS and in silico screening

→ Develop and optimize in vitro screening techniques using sophisticated in vitro transcription/translation systems

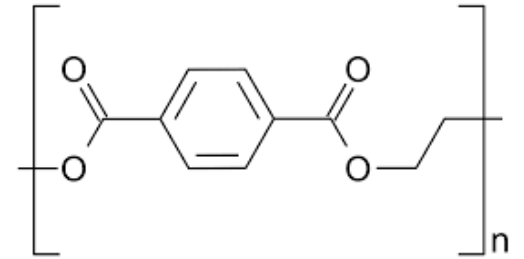
→ Establish novel screening systems for detecting marine RNA polymerases and nucleases



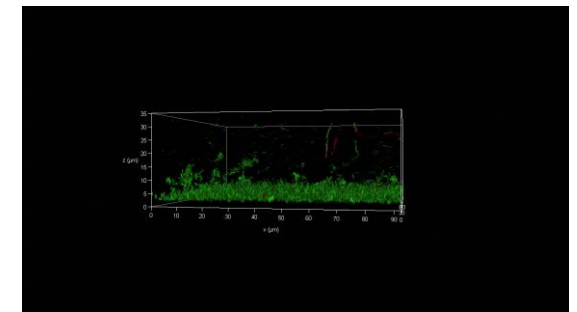
# Objectives – Uni Hamburg



Targets:



PET Hydrolases



Anti-biofilm proteins

Biosensors Variants of,  
RNA polymerases, etc...

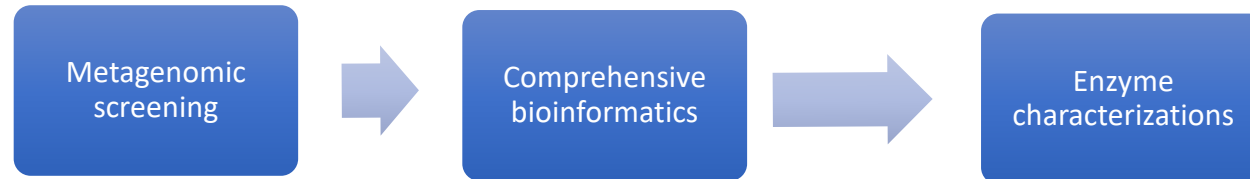
# Objectives -SINTEF



- Development of **new functional assays** for selected enzyme classes (RNA polymerases, DNA nucleases) – WP2 (T2.4)
- Protocol development and robotic and FACS-based (ultra-)high throughput screening of metagenome libraries (fluorescent proteins, **DNA/RNA processing enzymes**) – WP3 (T3.1, T3.2, T3.4, T3.5)
- **Heterologous production** of novel proteins and enzymes for functional characterization – WP5 (T5.1)

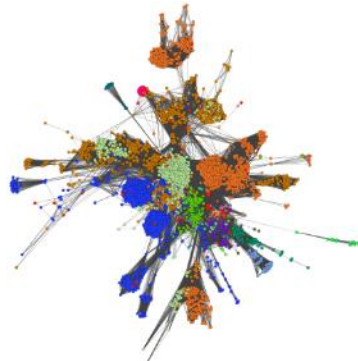


# Objectives - Nobuhiko Tokuriki, Michael Smith Laboratory, University of British Columbia



Isolated sequences

Comprehensive bioinformatics

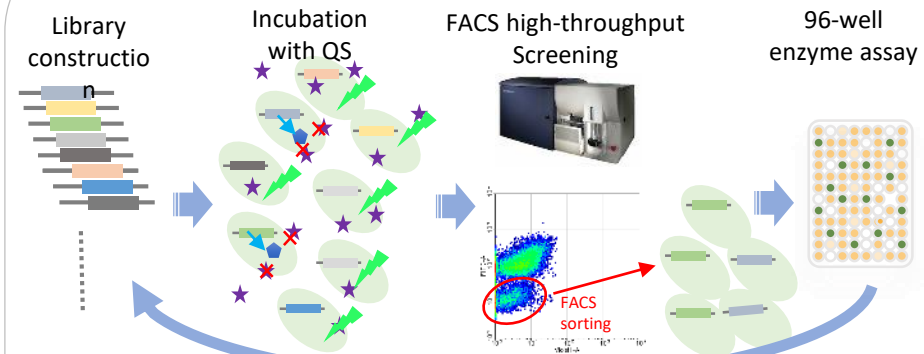


Large scale bioinformatics approaches (sequence similarity networks) to elucidate the function and structure of the isolated sequences.

Bioinformatics also provide effective enzyme engineering strategies for targeted mutagenesis and rational design to further optimize the function of the target enzyme.

Directed evolution and enzyme engineering

High-throughput enzyme engineering platform



Directed evolution approach to further optimize the target enzymes

Enzyme kinetics: A graph showing a Michaelis-Menten curve with  $V_{max}$  and  $K_m$  indicated.  $V_{max}/2$  is marked on the y-axis, and  $K_m$  is marked on the x-axis. The x-axis is labeled [Substrate].

Protein stability: A gel electrophoresis image showing protein bands for different conditions.

Crystal structures: A 3D molecular model of an enzyme structure.

Substrate docking: A 3D model showing a substrate bound to an enzyme active site.

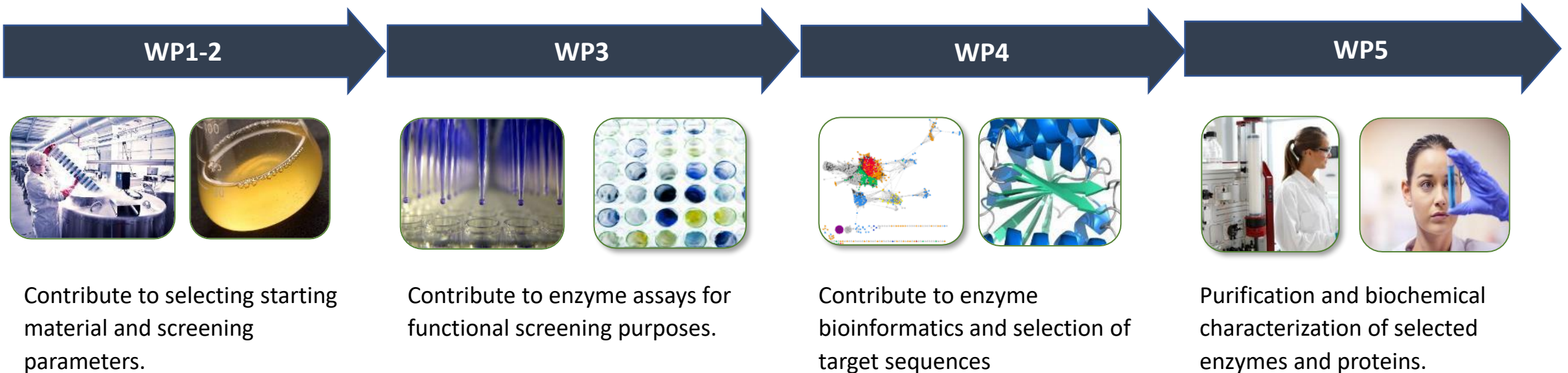
MD simulations: A 3D molecular dynamics simulation showing the interaction between a protein and a substrate over time.

Diverse biochemical and biophysical characterization of the isolated and its homologous enzymes

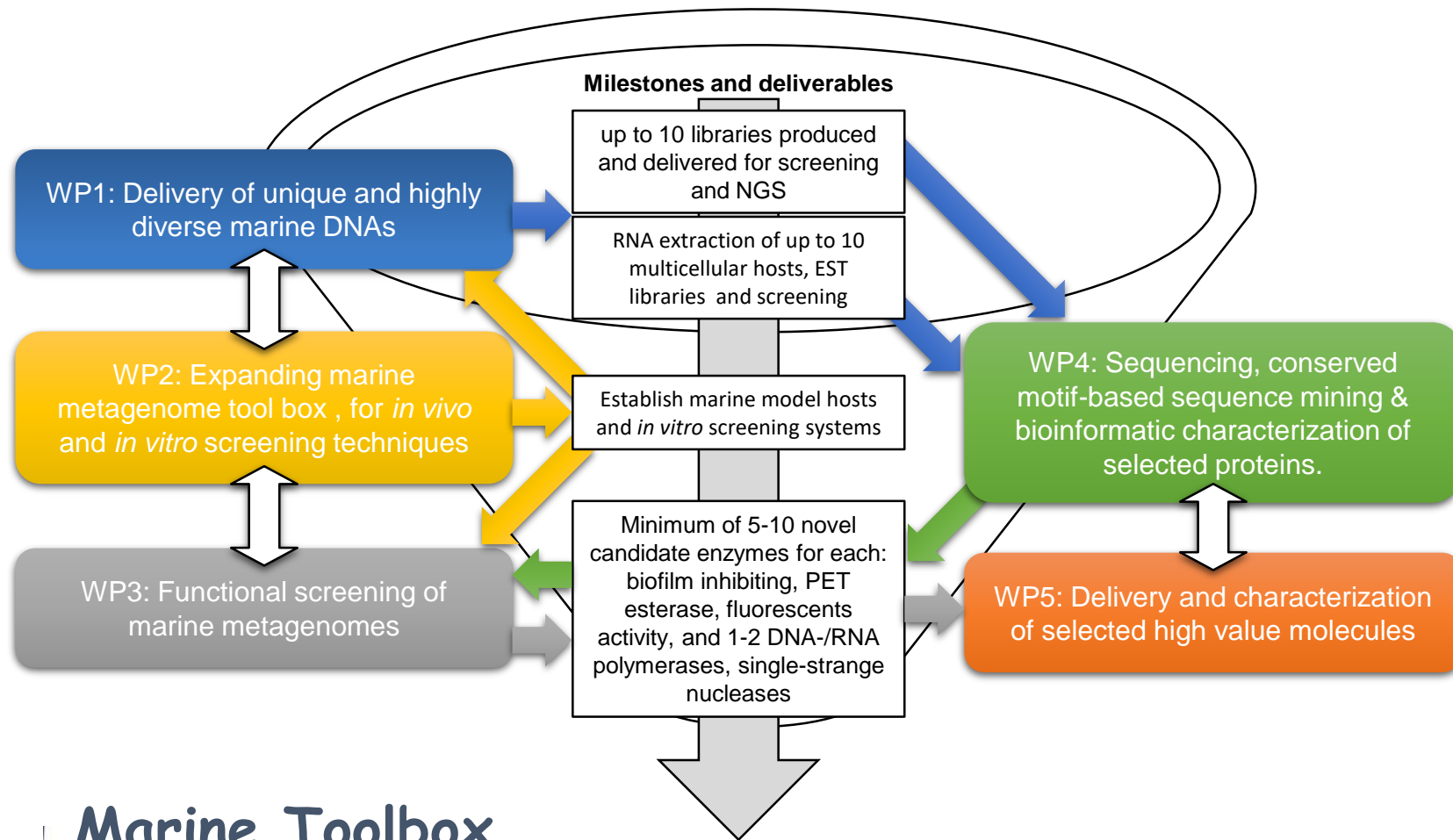
# Objectives - ArcticZymes

ArcticZymes develops, produces and sells unique enzymes for use in molecular research, diagnostics and biomanufacturing. ArcticZymes is searching for new polymerases, nucleases for molecular applications, and fluorescent proteins, phosphatases and peroxidases for diagnostic purposes.

ArcticZymes main project activities



# MarBioTech-Mining non-cultivated biodiversity



## Marine Toolbox



Marine host strains, *in vitro* systems: anti-biofilm enzymes, PET esterases, DNA/RNA polymerases, nucleases, biosensors