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Bio-recovery of rare earth elements using Methylotrophs

"This project allowed us to move from basic principles to experimental proof of concept, giving us the confidence to support the development of Methylotrophs as a biocatalyst for critical metal biorecovery." Andrew Goddard, Freeland Horticulture.

PROJECT AIMS: Our ultimate objective is to develop a green, aqueous bio-recovery process for rare earth elements (REEs). Here we focus on demonstrating the feasibility of *in-vivo* REE binding using methylotrophic bacteria. We used a high-throughput screening platform to develop and demonstrate robust industrial methylotrophic bacteria strains that bind La, Ce, Pr and Nd with high affinity.

OUTCOMES & NEXT STEPS:

- An EPSRC Standard Grant bid, ca. £1.1 M, collaborating with Sheffield Hallam University, was submitted in Sept 2023. The project is entitled 'Versatile and sustainable routes for critical metal biorecovery'.
- A BBSRC iCASE Studentship in Industrial Biotechnology — ca. £115,400 and £4,000 Industrial cash contribution — with Freeland Horticulture has been awarded. The project is entitled 'Precious metal bio-recovery using a microbial factory'.

Methylotrophs, that originated in soda lakes, can bio-absorb a mixture of rare earth elements (REEs), and this process is being improved.

RESULTS:

For the first time, we established the capacity REE bioabsorption using whole-cell biocatalyst Methylotrophs. In more detail, we:

- demonstrated the high-affinity binding of four REEs, namely La, Ce, Pr and Nd, individually and in a mixture, from low to high concentrations in two Methylotroph stains.
- automated the workflow of a REE binding growth assay and sample preparations for ICP-MS.
- demonstrated DNA transfer in one Methylotroph stain.
- demonstrated genetic engineering of a Methylotroph using our proprietary CRISPR technology, successfully deleting two key genes in REE uptake pathways.

Change in technology readiness level: 1 to 2/3

