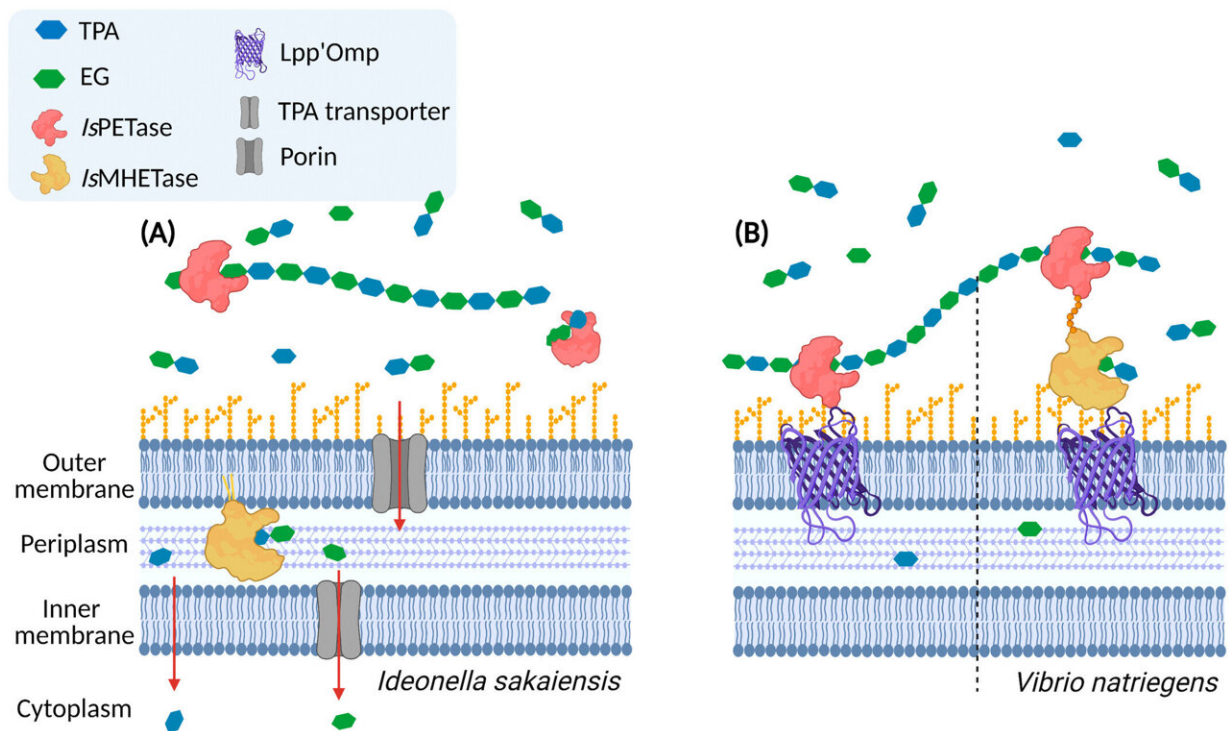


# Genetically modified bacteria found to break down plastics in saltwater

September 14 2023, by Matt Shipman



Proposed PET complete hydrolysis pathway by Is29. IsPETase is secreted to the cell exterior under the guidance of a signal peptide, then depolymerizes PET to produce MHET as the major product. The PET hydrolysis products diffuse through an outer membrane porin into the periplasm. MHET is further hydrolyzed by the outer membrane anchored lipoprotein IsMHETase into TPA and EG. (B) Engineered IsPETase and IsMHETase displayed on the outer surface of engineered Vn strains by surface anchors. Credit: *AIChE Journal* (2023). DOI: 10.1002/aic.18228



Researchers have genetically engineered a marine microorganism to break down plastic in salt water. Specifically, the modified organism can break down polyethylene terephthalate (PET), a plastic used in everything from water bottles to clothing that is a significant contributor to microplastic pollution in oceans.

"This is exciting because we need to address [plastic](#) pollution in [marine environments](#)," says Nathan Crook, corresponding author of a paper on the work and an assistant professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering at North Carolina State University.

"One option is to pull the plastic out of the water and put it in a landfill, but that poses challenges of its own. It would be better if we could break these plastics down into products that can be re-used. For that to work, you need an inexpensive way to break the plastic down. Our work here is a big step in that direction."

To address this challenge, the researchers worked with two [species of bacteria](#). The first bacterium, *Vibrio natriegens*, thrives in saltwater and is remarkable—in part—because it reproduces very quickly. The second bacterium, *Ideonella sakaiensis*, is remarkable because it produces enzymes that allow it to break down PET and eat it.

The researchers took the DNA from *I. sakaiensis* that is responsible for producing the enzymes that break down plastic, and incorporated that genetic sequence into a plasmid. Plasmids are genetic sequences that can replicate in a cell, independent of the cell's own chromosome. In other words, you can sneak a plasmid into a foreign cell, and that cell will carry out the instructions in the plasmid's DNA. And that's exactly what the researchers did here.

By introducing the plasmid containing the *I. sakaiensis* genes into *V. natriegens* bacteria, the researchers were able to get *V. natriegens* to



produce the desired enzymes on the surface of their cells. The researchers then demonstrated that *V. natriegens* was able to break down PET in a saltwater environment at room temperature.

"This is scientifically exciting because this is the first time anyone has reported successfully getting *V. natriegens* to express foreign enzymes on the surface of its cells," Crook says.

"From a practical standpoint, this is also the first genetically engineered organism that we know of that is capable of breaking down PET microplastics in saltwater," says Tianyu Li, first author of the paper and a Ph.D. student at NC State. "That's important, because it is not economically feasible to remove plastics from the ocean and rinse high concentration salts off before beginning any processes related to breaking the plastic down."

"However, while this is an important first step, there are still three significant hurdles," Crook says. "First, we'd like to incorporate the DNA from *I. sakaiensis* directly into the genome of *V. natriegens*, which would make the production of plastic-degrading enzymes a more stable feature of the modified organisms. Second, we need to further modify *V. natriegens* so that it is capable of feeding on the byproducts it produces when it breaks down the PET. Lastly, we need to modify the *V. natriegens* to produce a desirable end product from the PET—such as a molecule that is a useful feedstock for the [chemical industry](#)."

"Honestly, that third challenge is the easiest of the three," says Crook. "Breaking down the PET in saltwater was the most challenging part."

"We are also open to talking with industry groups to learn more about which molecules would be most desirable for us to engineer the *V. natriegens* into producing," Crook says. "Given the range of molecules we can induce the bacteria to produce, and the potentially vast scale of



production, which molecules could industry provide a market for?"

The [paper](#), "Breakdown of PET microplastics under saltwater conditions using engineered *Vibrio natriegens*," is published in the *AIChE Journal*.

**More information:** Tianyu Li et al, Breakdown of polyethylene terephthalate microplastics under saltwater conditions using engineered *Vibrio natriegens*, *AIChE Journal* (2023). [DOI: 10.1002/aic.18228](https://doi.org/10.1002/aic.18228)  
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Provided by North Carolina State University

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