## **AFOB** Asian Federation of Biotechnology Enrichment and High Throughput Screening of POME Metagenomic Libraries for Bioprospecting Novel Cellulose-degrading Enzymes

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## INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Production of cellulosic ethanol by **enzymatic degradation of cellulose** and microbial fermentation.

Cellulose degradation



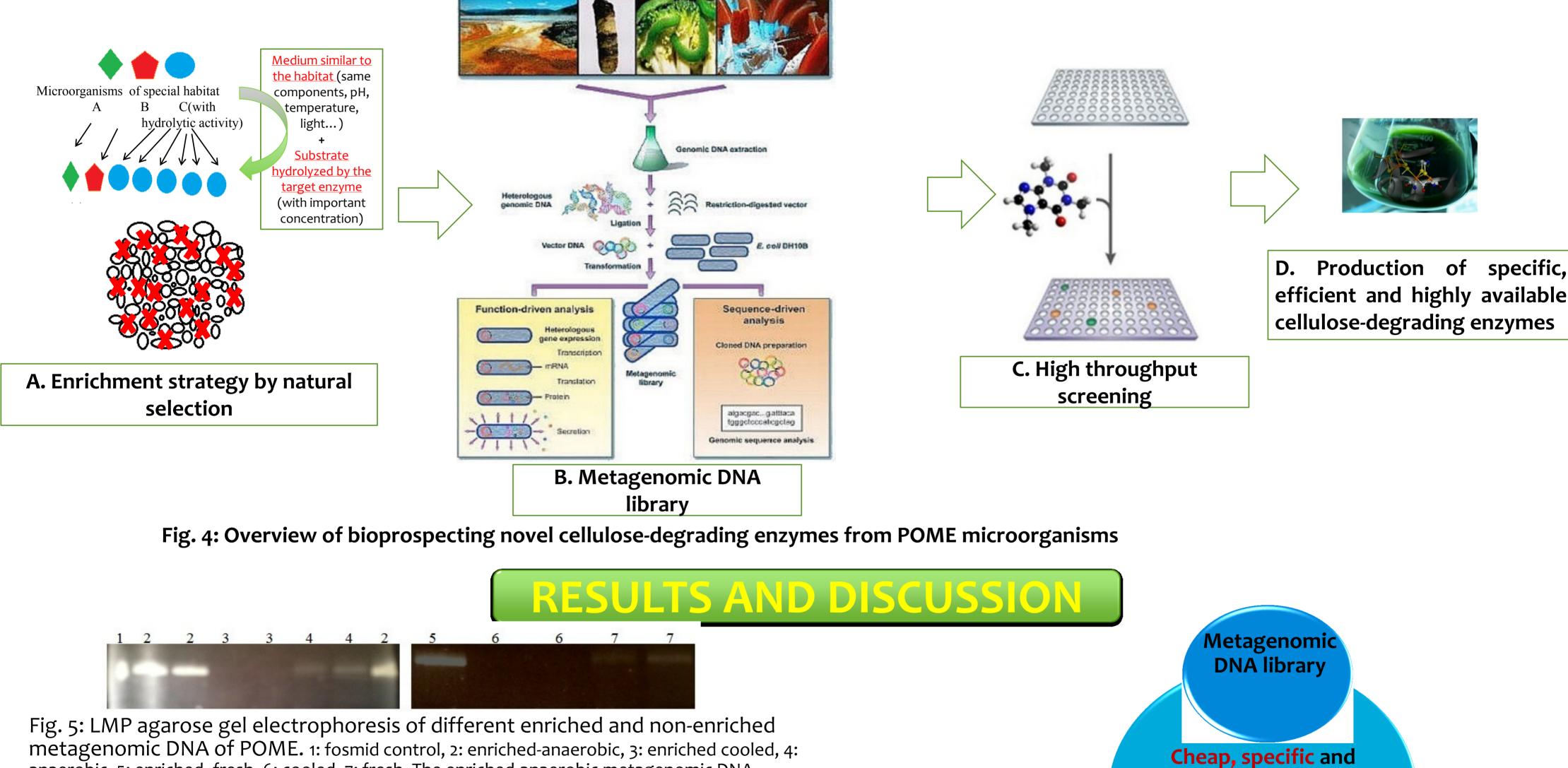
Natural enzymes discovery



Fig. 2: Deconstruction of polysacharides to oligo- & monosacharides by the cellulose-degrading enzymes

Fig. 3: Only a fraction (~1%) of microorganisms is culturable as potential resource of enzymes.

## METHODOLOGY



anaerobic, 5: enriched- fresh, 6: cooled, 7: fresh. The enriched-anaerobic metagenomic DNA

presents the highest quantity of DNA; it is 5 to 7 times more higher than non enriched metagenomic DNA, while the quantity of enriched-fresh is 5 times more important than non-enriched fresh

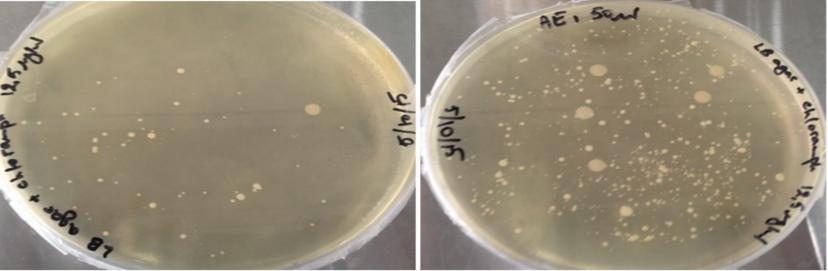
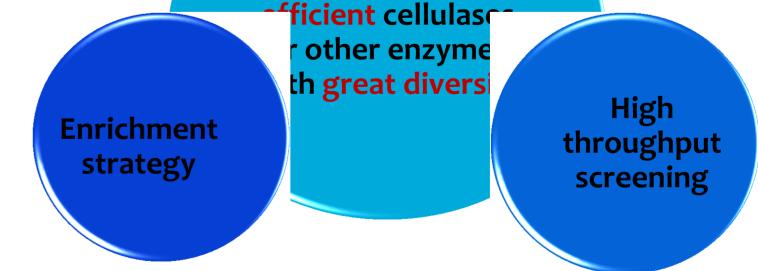


Fig. 6: Large Petri-dishes of transformed EPI300T1 plated on LB agar with 12.5 µg/ml antibiotic. (right) 400 to 600 colonies per Petri-dish from enriched cultures; (left) 70 and 100 colonies per Petri-dish from non-enriched cultures.



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- Strategies namely «Metagenomic DNA library construction » combined with «high-throughput screening» and enhanced with « enrichment strategy » can improve the bioprospecting of novel catalysts from Nature.
- This study shows the potential of **bioprospecting** natural enzymes for green industry; cheaper, specific and efficient and highly available.