



BIOTECHNOLOGY *for* A CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY

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**Biotechnology for a circular
bioeconomy:
carbon capture, waste recycling
and mitigation of global warming**

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Revalorization of biodegradable polymers to valuable bacterial nanocellulose

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Large amounts of polymers are discarded worldwide each year, leading to a significant polymer waste in natural environment. The upcycling has been found as an efficient way to transform polymer waste into high-value biomaterials meeting the conditions required for circularity by being indefinitely recyclable, without reduction in value or usability. The presented study refers to the upcycling of commercial biopolymers into bacterial nanocellulose. Polymer blends, consisted of biodegradable polymers, such as poly(lactic acid), PLA, poly(butylene succinate), PBS, and poly(ϵ -caprolactone), PCL. Polymers were hydrolyzed and the obtained hydrolysates were investigated as potential carbon source for *K. medellinensis* ID13488 growth and nanocellulose production. Degradation products were analyzed using HPLC analysis. Different growth media, including tap water, HS medium, absence / presence of glucose, were tested and bacterial nanocellulose growth was confirmed under the most of the tested conditions. Once the BNC growth was set up, the BNC production was scaled up and the obtained material was investigated in terms of structure confirmation (FTIR analysis), thermal properties (DSC/TG analysis), morphology (optical microscopy, AFM analysis) and crystallinity (XRD analysis). Finally, the full life cycle of mixed biopolymers: from biodegradation to revalorization of end products into bacterial nanocellulose appeared as perfect model approach to plastic circularity.

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