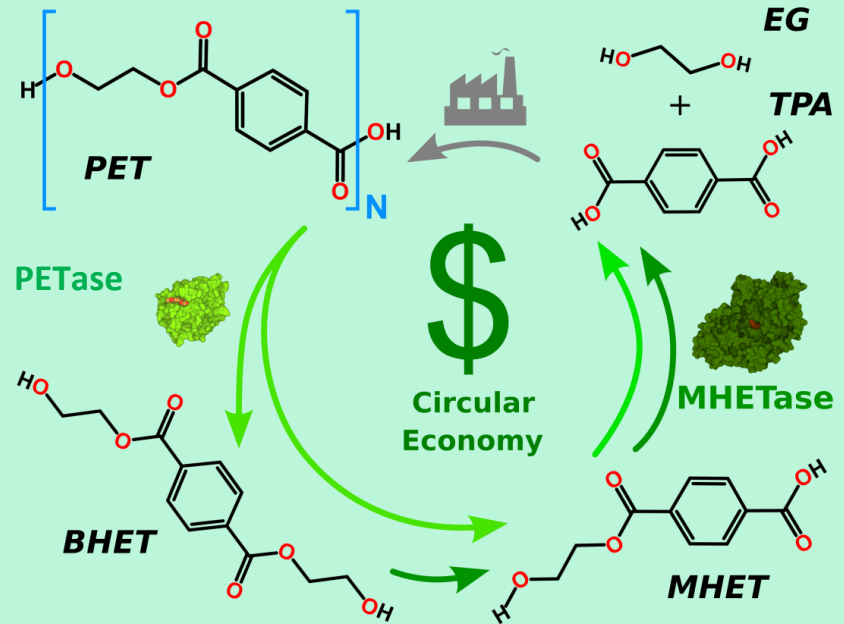


# Optimizing PET biorecycling solutions through electronically polarizable simulations

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University of São Paulo (USP)



Oct 8th, 2024





## Health & Environmental Threat

Ever increasing accumulation of PET as **microplastic** in the environment is considered a major problem to mankind.

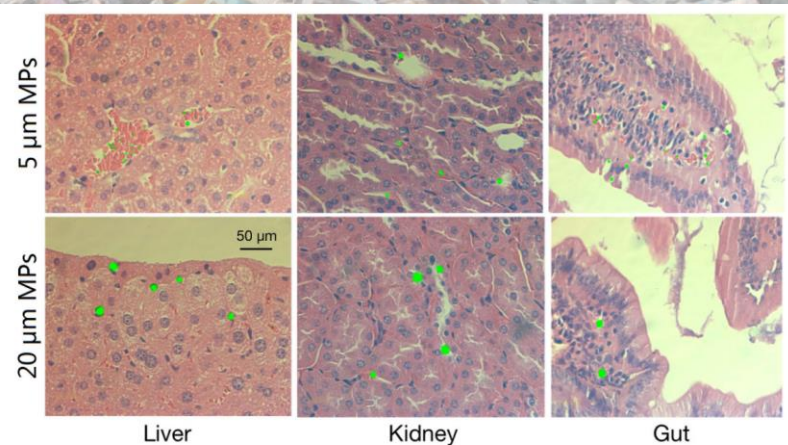
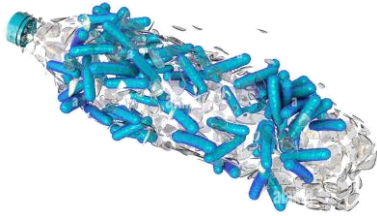


Figure 1. Accumulation of different sizes of MPs in mice tissues after exposure for 28 days.

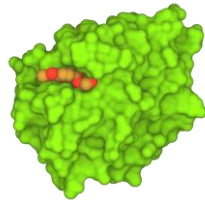
Deng, Y., Zhang, Y., Lemos, B. et al. Tissue accumulation of microplastics in mice and biomarker responses suggest widespread health risks of exposure. *Sci Rep* 7, 46687 (2017)

# PET-degrading enzymes

*I. sakaiensis* 201-F6

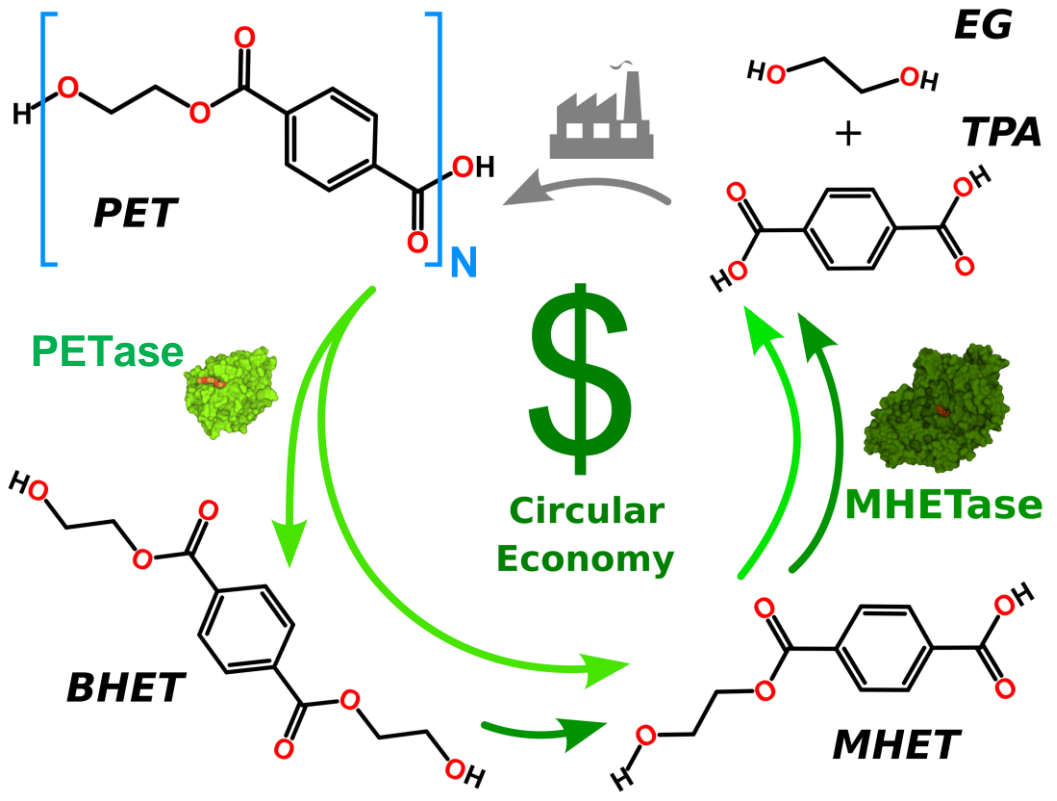
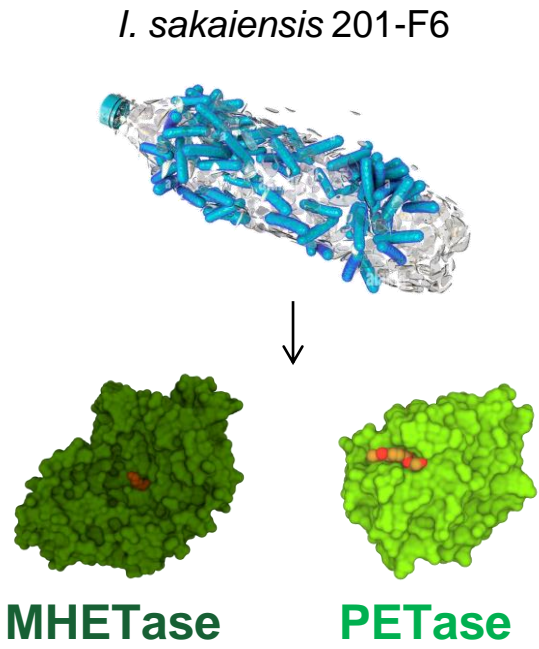


**MHETase**



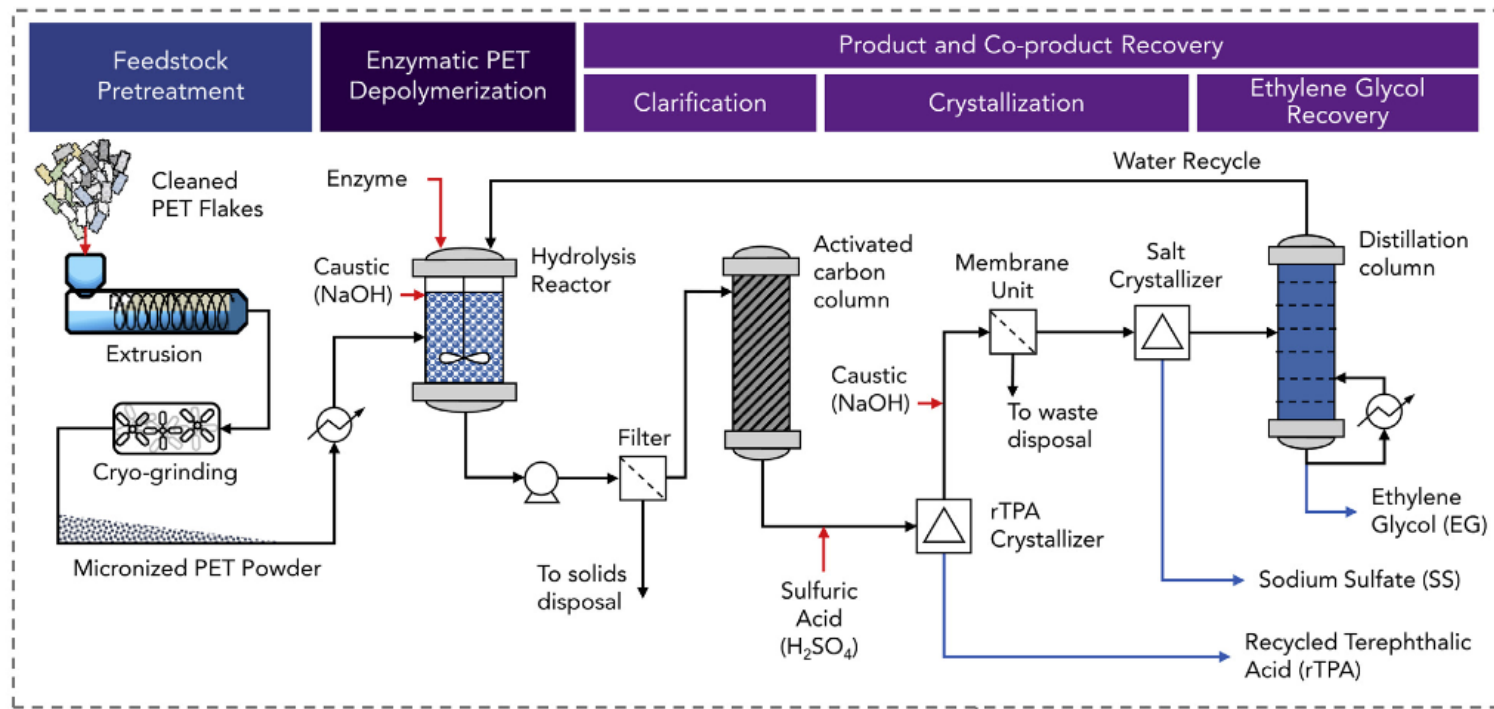
**PETase**

# PET-degrading enzymes

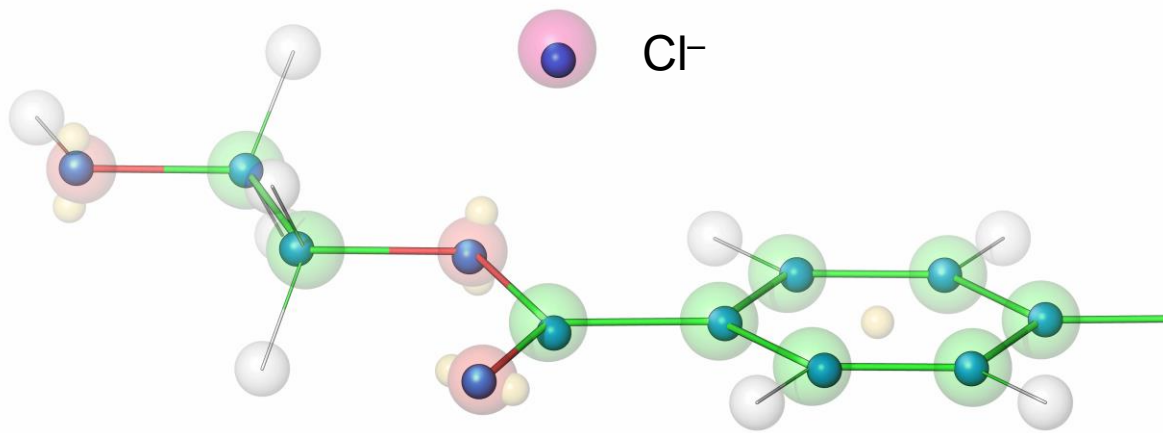
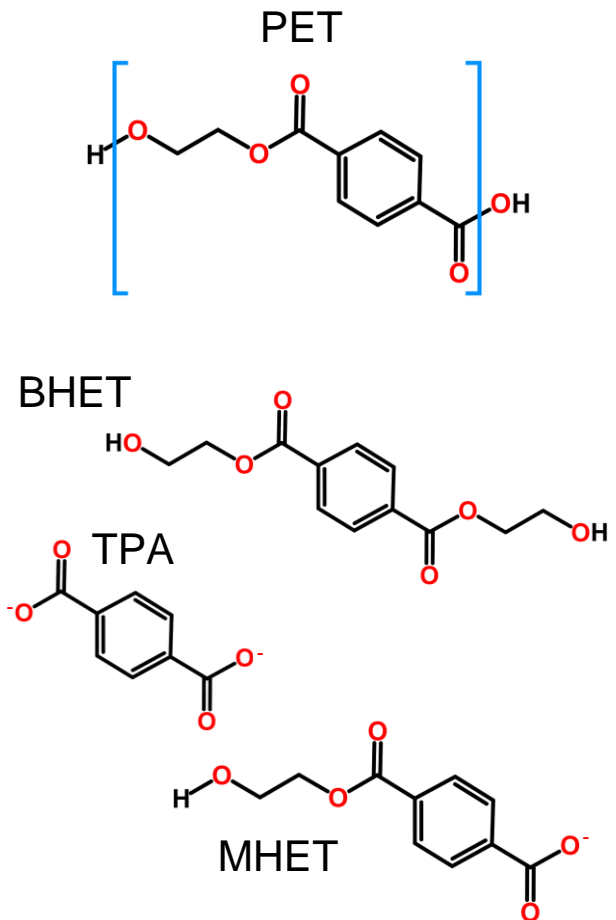


Yoshida et. al. (2016). A bacterium that degrades and assimilates poly(ethylene terephthalate). Science 351 (6278), 1196-1199

# What are the challenges for industrial applications?



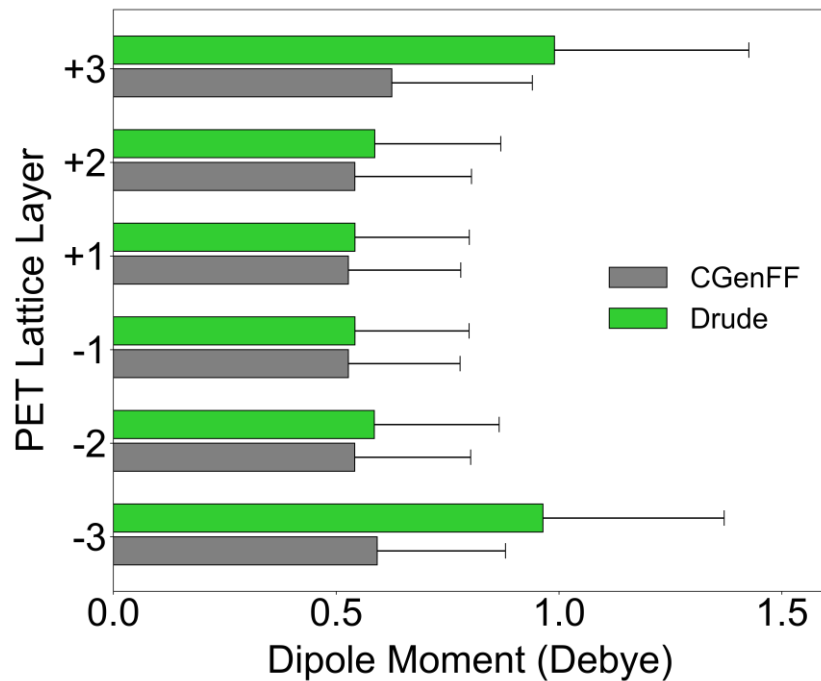
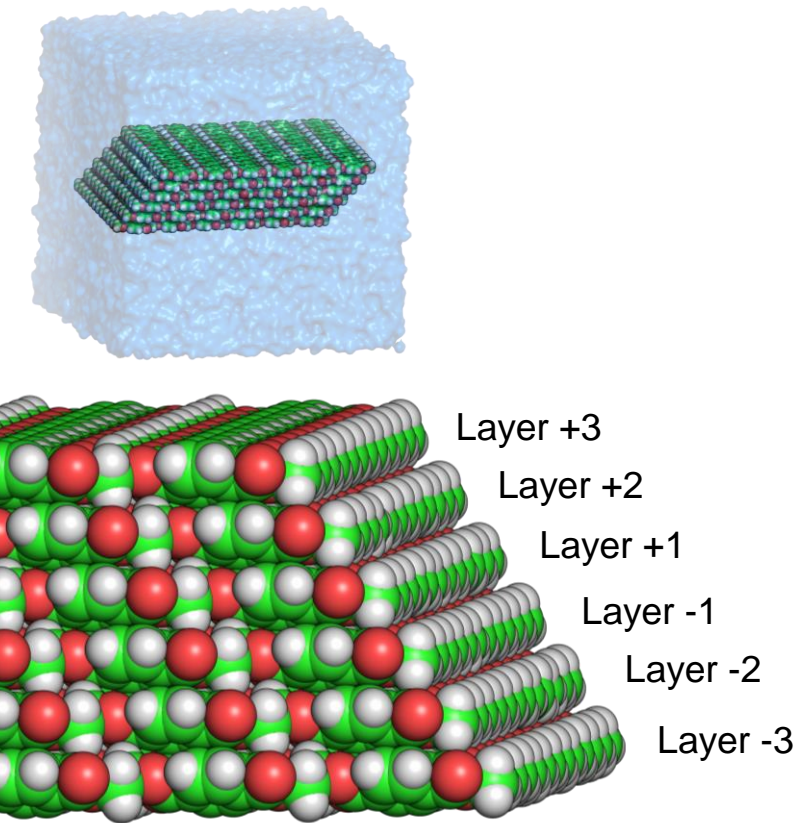
# Drude Polarizable PET polymer model



PET monomer (BHET)

Polêto, M.D., Lemkul, J.A. Structural and electronic properties of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) from polarizable molecular dynamics simulations. ChemRxiv (2024)

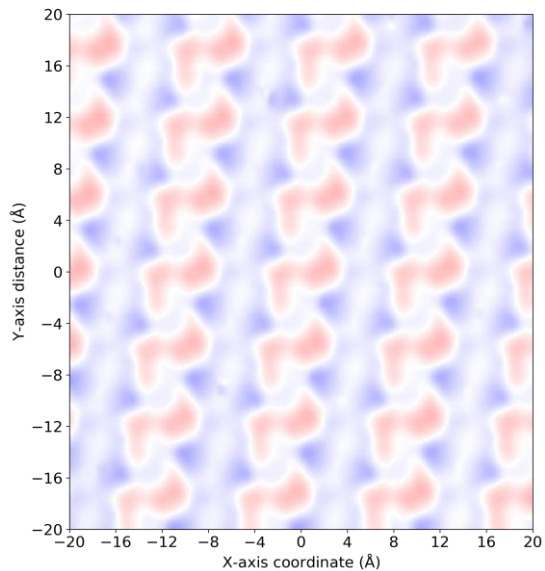
# 01 - Electronic properties of crystal PET



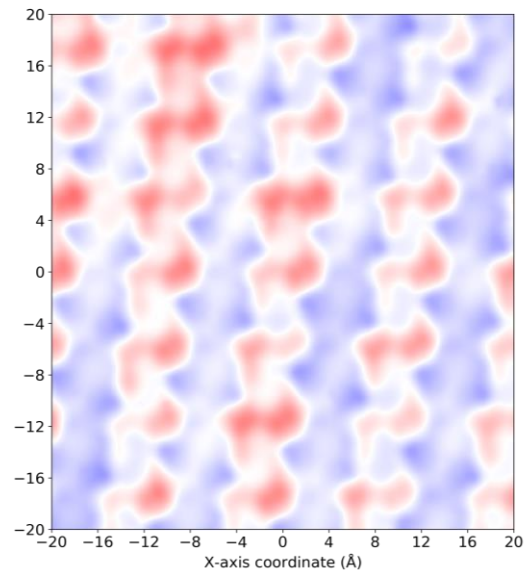


# 01 - Electronic properties of crystal PET

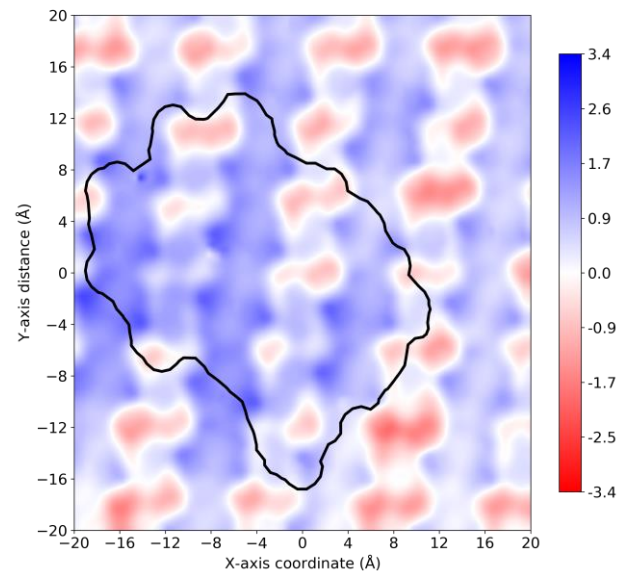
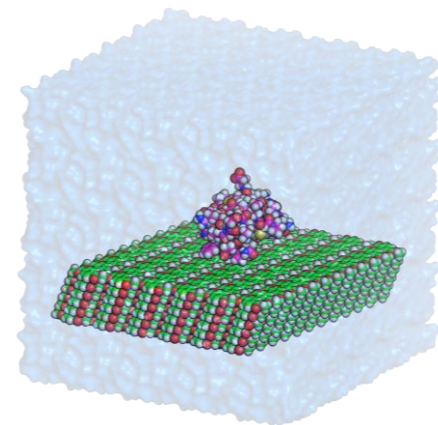
Vacuum



Water

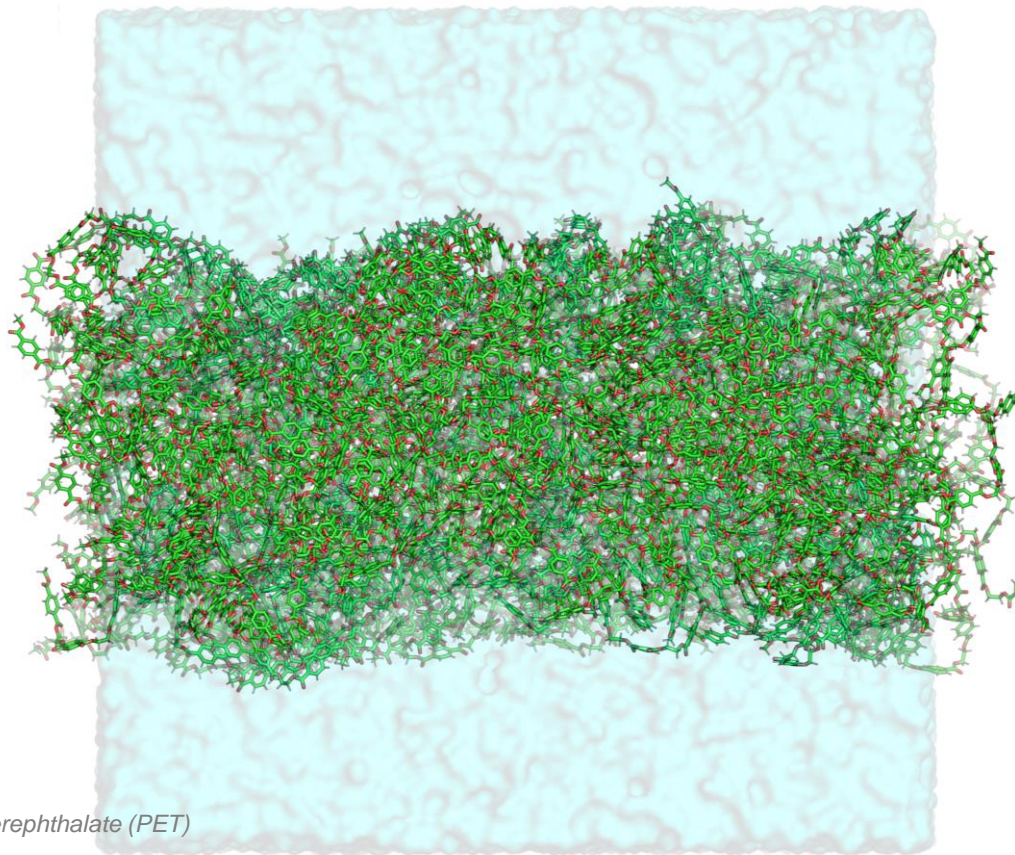
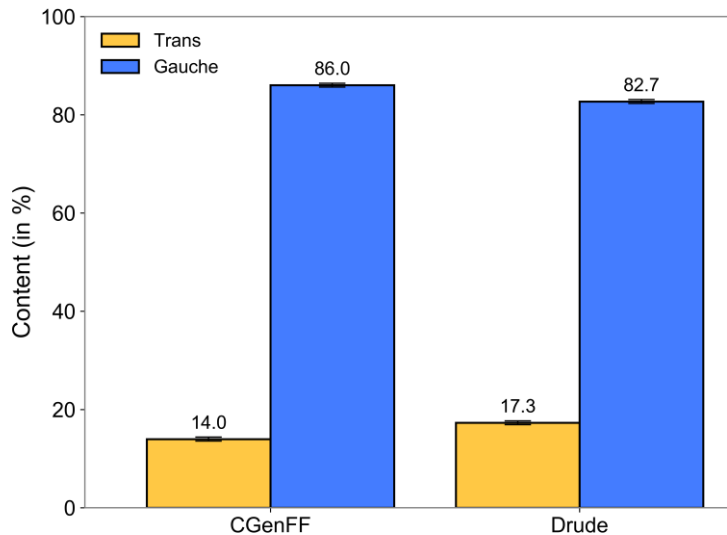


Electrostatic Potential (V)

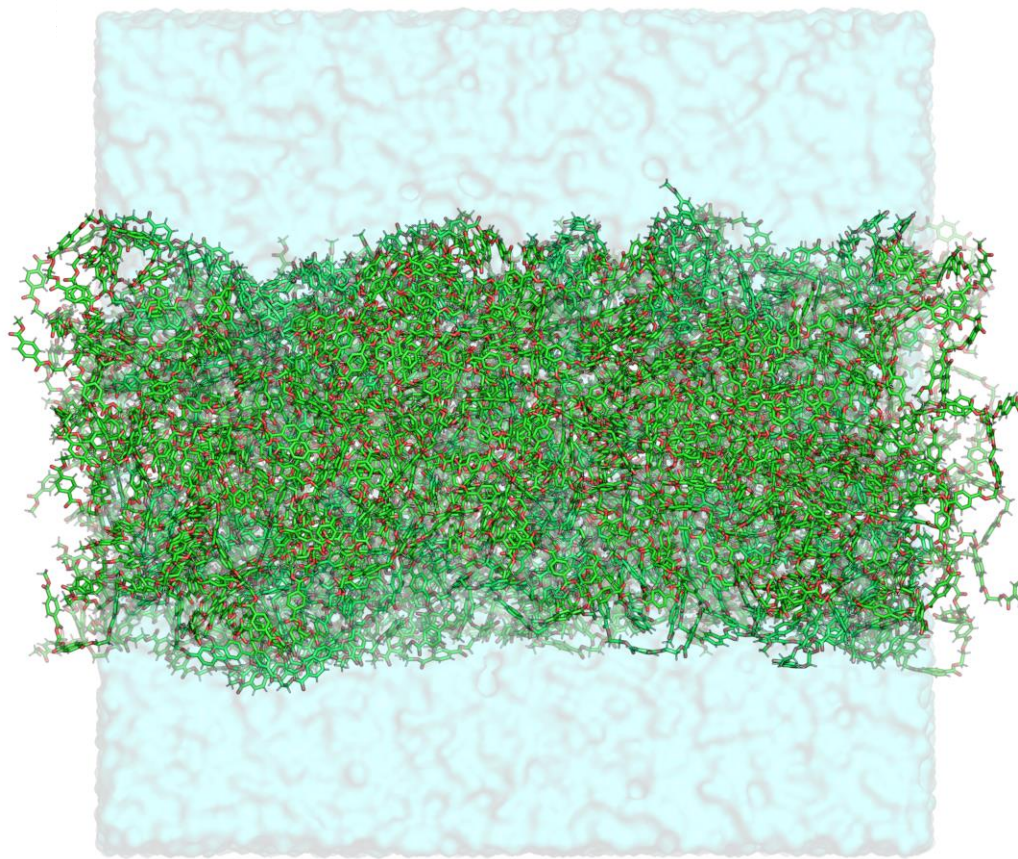
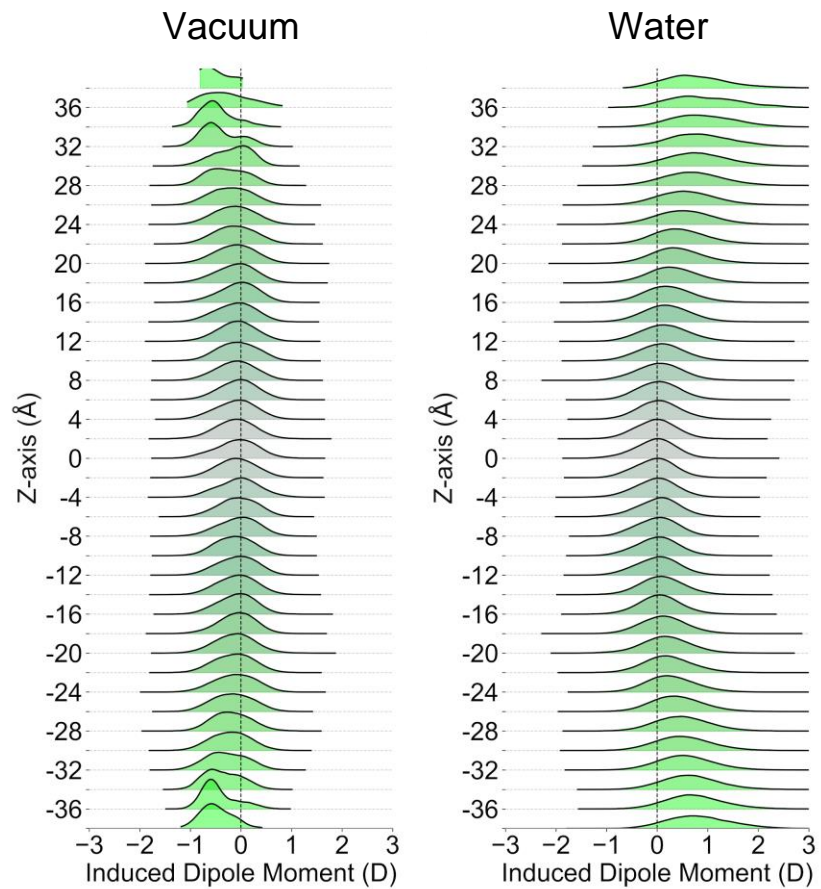


# 02 - Electronic properties of amorphous PET

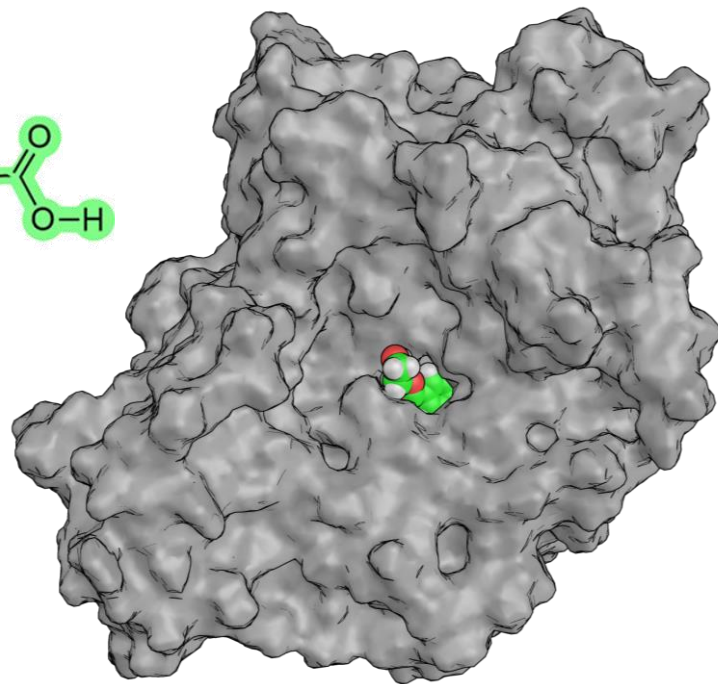
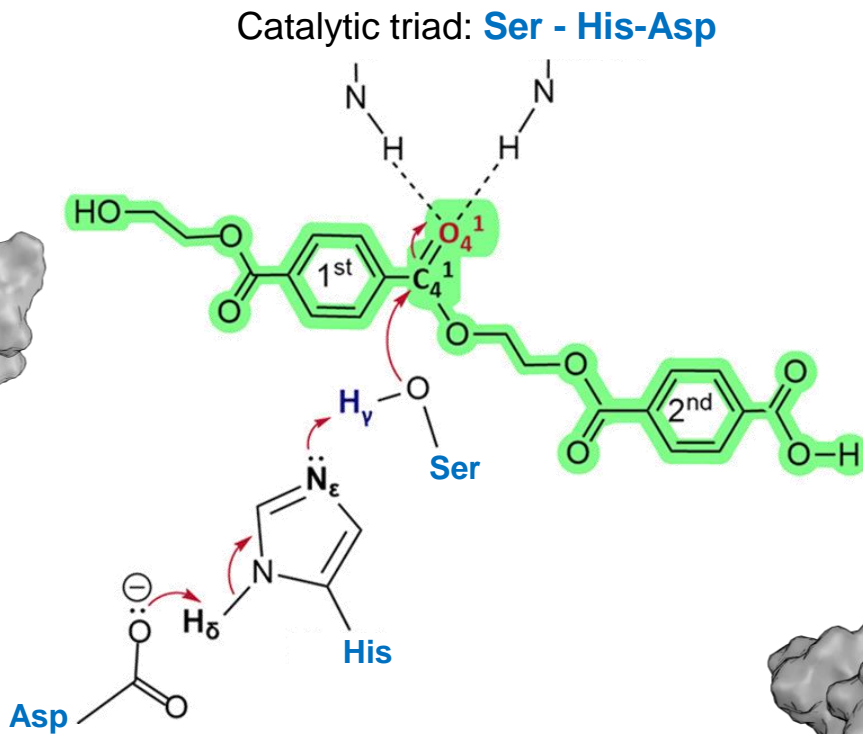
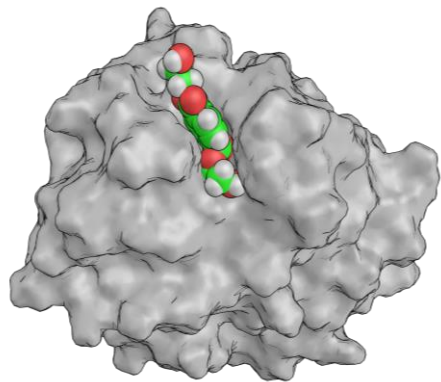
Experimental:  
Trans: 14% / Gauche: 86%



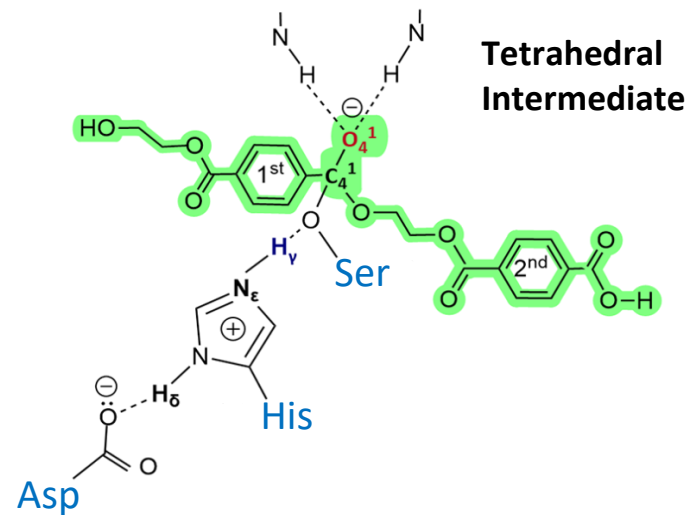
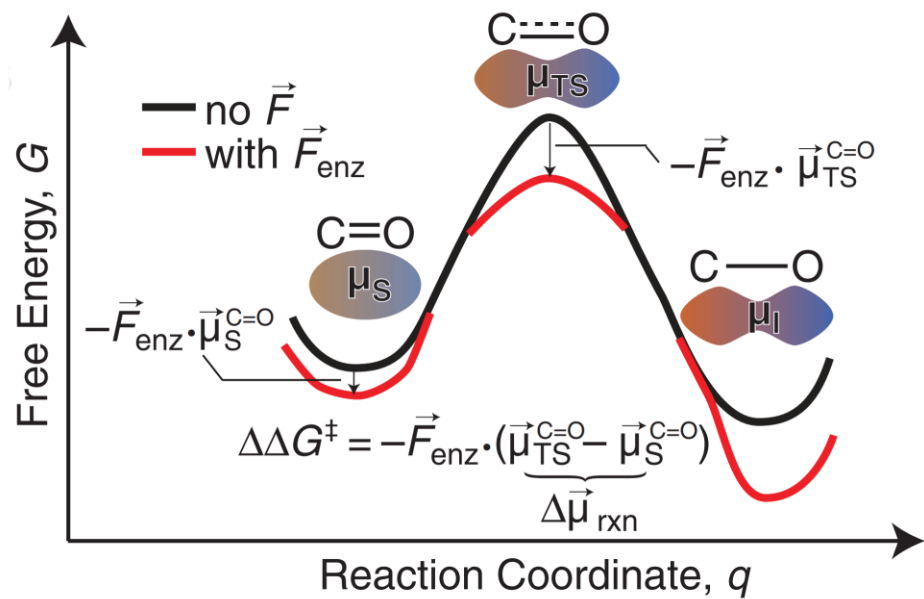
# 02 - Electronic properties of amorphous PET



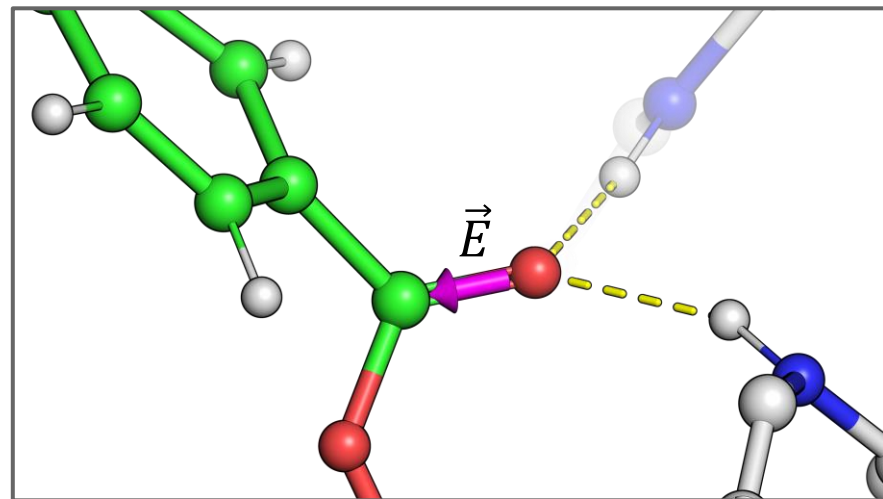
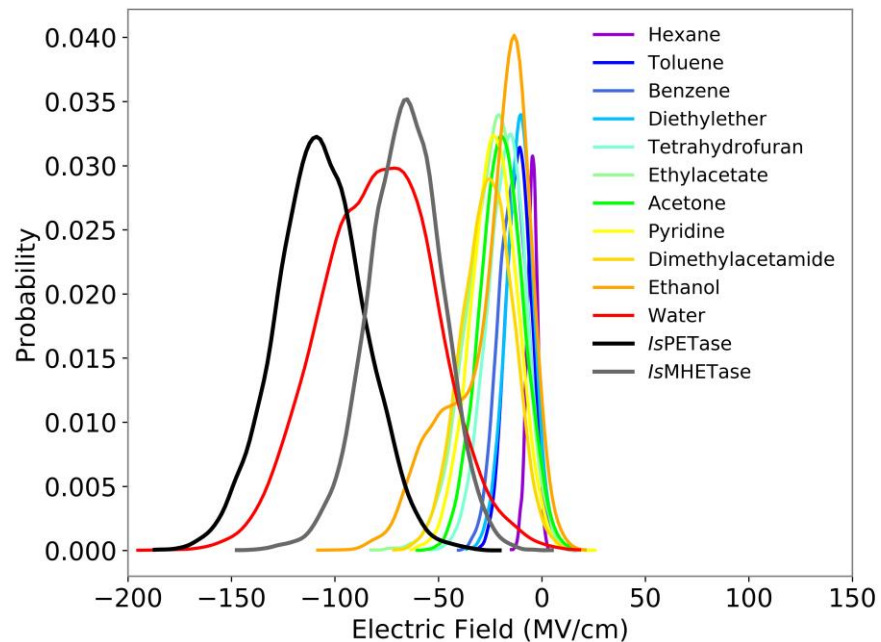
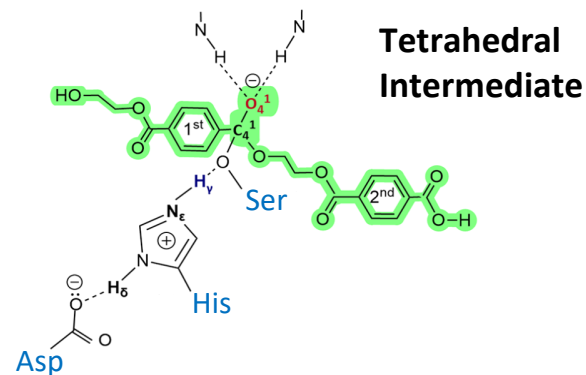
# 03 - Electronic properties of PET ligands



# 03 - Electronic properties of PET ligands



# 03 - Electronic properties of PET ligands



# Takeaway points

- Our model works! =D
- Electronic properties at the polymer-solvent interface are an important aspect of these systems and should not be neglected.
- PETase and MHETase active sites modulate the substrate in different ways. How? We want to further test this.
- Can we use the electric field data to guide enzyme engineering efforts?

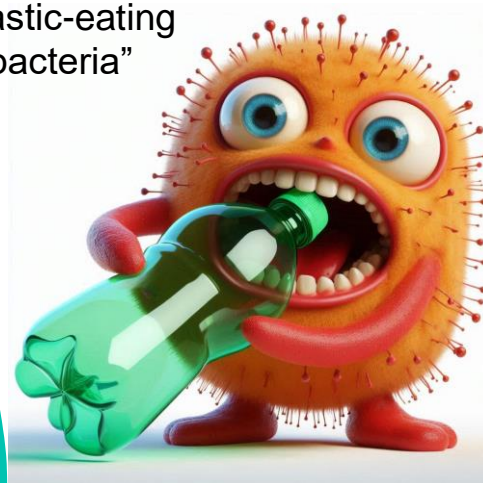
# Thank you!

I would be happy to take any questions.

<https://mdpoletto.github.io/tupa/>



AI trying to draw a  
“plastic-eating  
bacteria”



[marcelodepolo@gmail.com](mailto:marcelodepolo@gmail.com)

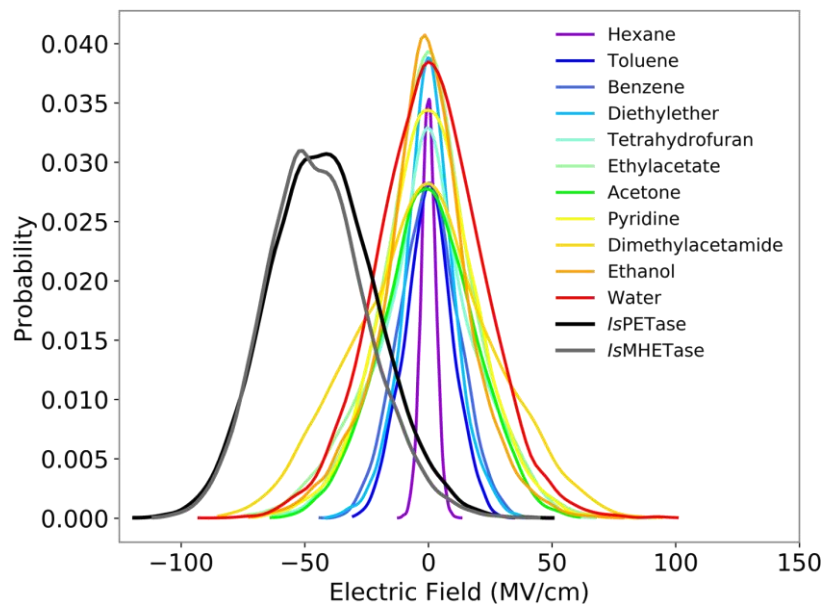


<https://mdpoletto.github.io>



# 03 - Electronic properties of PET ligands

Electric Field at CX2 (Z-axis contribution)



Drude particle displacement

