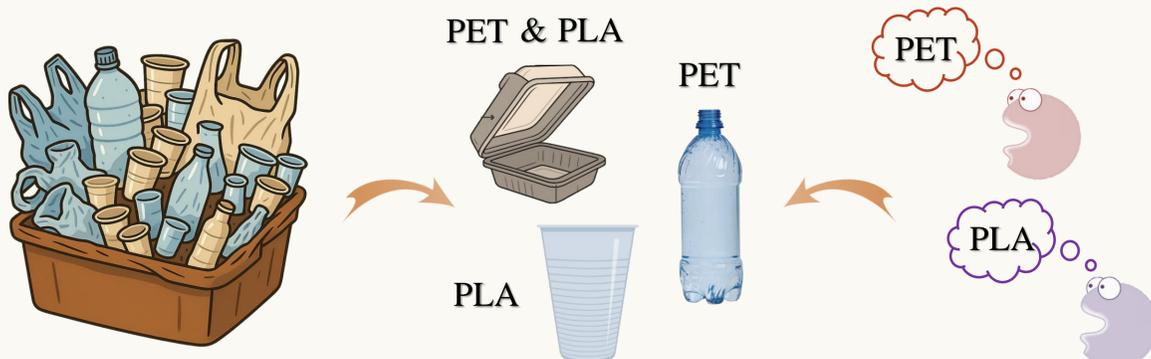


The challenge of managing complex packaging waste streams

Packaging materials, mostly utilized in food-related applications, contribute significantly to pollution.

Mixed-polymer packaging poses a challenge for **mechanical recycling** due to its poor material properties.

Incineration and **chemical recycling** offer partial solutions, as they conflict with circular economy goals or lack efficiency for similar-type polymer mixtures.



Enzymatic recycling offers a promising alternative, through selective breakdown of polymers like PLA and PET, addressing challenges associated with complex packaging waste streams.

Experimental procedure



17 serine hydrolases
(proteases & esterases)

In-house

Heterologous expression
(*P. pastoris* & *E. coli*)

Commercial

Dissolvement in optimal buffers

Plastics of aim



PLA

Semi-crystalline PLLA

PET

Semi-crystalline PET

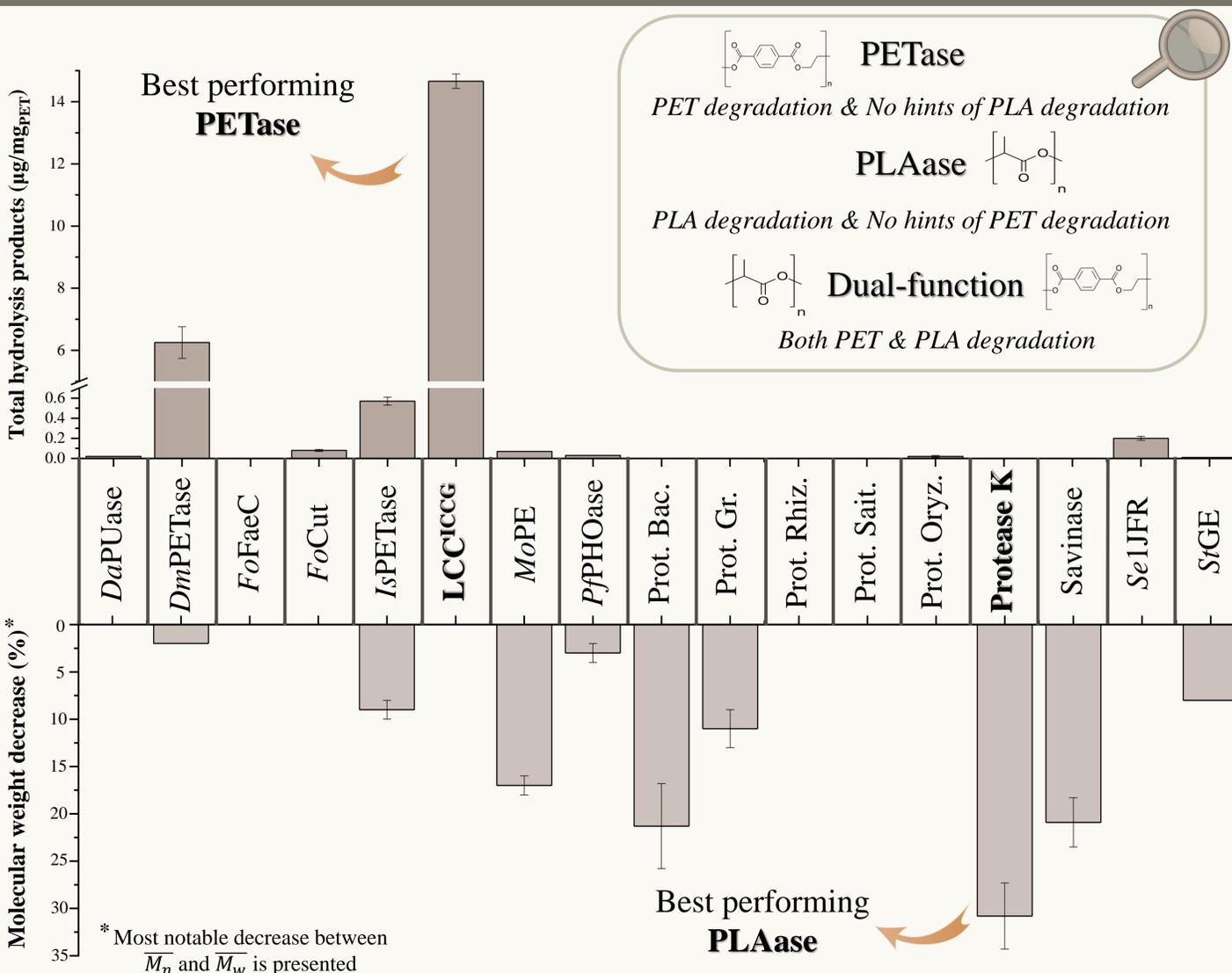


Degradation evaluation

Molecular weight alterations (PLA)
through GPC

Hydrolysis products (PET)
through HPLC

Classification of investigated enzymes



Enzyme	Classification
DaPUase	PETase
DmPETase	Dual-function
FoFaeC	Inactive
FoCut	PETase
IsPETase	Dual-function
LCC^{ICCG}	PETase
MoPE	Dual-function
PfPHOase	PETase
Prot. Bac.	PLAase
Prot. Gr.	PLAase
Prot. Rhiz.	Inactive
Prot. Sait.	Inactive
Prot. Oryz.	PLAase
Protease K	PLAase
Savinase	PLAase
Se1JFR	Dual-function
StGE	Dual-function

Enzymes for selective degradation in polyester blends

Selective degradation of PET and PLA using **LCC^{ICCG}** and **Protease K** could purify packaging waste streams, facilitating efficient recycling and promoting sustainable waste management.

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