

glucaric acid is a six-carbon diacid that has potential to serve as a platform chemical. In the past two decades, researchers and organizations have applied for several patents pertaining to glucaric acid. It has many uses, including:

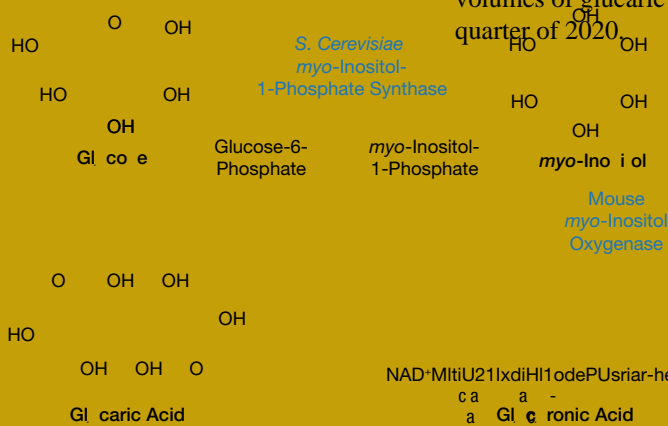
- in the production of adipic acid for renewable nylon-6,6
- as an intermediate in the production of 2,5-furandicarboxylic acid (FDCA), a high-performance renewable replacement for polyethylene terephthalate (PET) in two-liter bottles
- as a polymer additive to increase the mechanical properties of several different classes of industrial fibers including polyacrylonitrile (PAN), a

the first-generation *E. coli* strain developed at MIT and is now developing an even lower-cost second-generation strain.

Kalium tweaked the first-generation strain to make it more industrially robust so that it can deal with challenges rarely seen at the lab scale, such as bacteriophage contamination. The company also developed an optimized downstream process that readily delivers multiple commercially relevant forms of glucaric acid with >99% purity. For example, the process can create an aqueous formulation for water treatment customers and a calcium salt form for pharmaceutical customers. Customers in water treatment and the pharmaceutical industry have tested and validated the final products for commercial production. And, the aqueous glucaric acid product has received Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)-related approvals, which are necessary for its use in water treatment applications.

In the initial process developed at MIT, product titers were high, but the feedstock, *myo*-inositol, was 10 times more expensive than glucose. This limited the profitability of the process, and made it cost-effective to use glucaric acid only in high-purity applications. Kalium made several key modifications in its second-generation strain so that it can produce glucaric acid from the lower-cost substrate glucose.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognized Kalium's work with a Green Chemistry Award for Small Business in 2019. Using the first-generation strain, the company will produce multi-ton volumes of glucaric acid by the first quarter of 2020.



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