



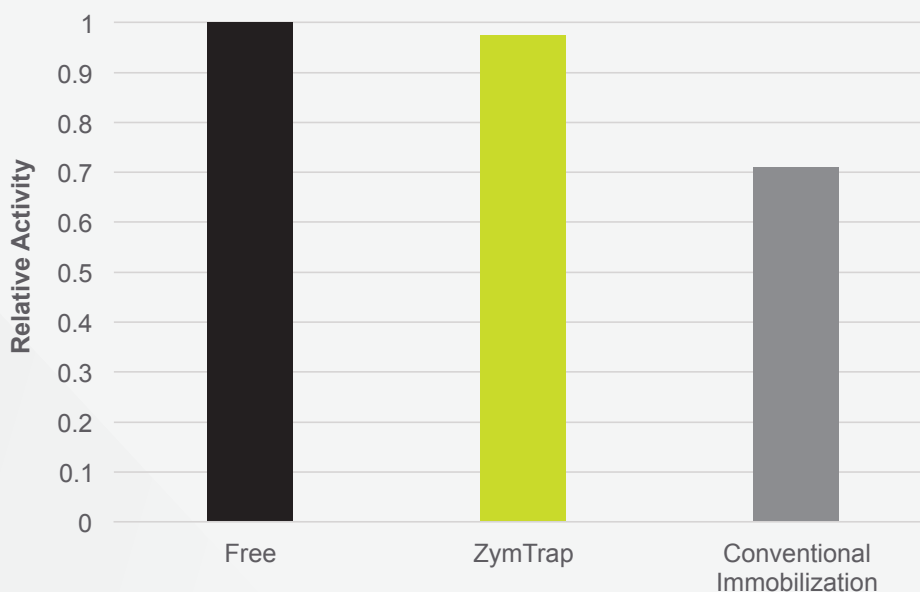
CASE STUDY

THE IMMOBILIZATION
OF NITRILASES

Nitrilases (EC 3.5.5.1) catalyze the reaction of nitrile compounds ($-C\equiv N$) to corresponding carboxylic acids, liberating ammonia. These enzymes are active on diverse nitrile compounds, some of whose corresponding carboxylic acids are of industrial significance [1]. Nitrilases have been utilized to produce nicotinic acid, also known as vitamin B₃ or niacin, from 3-cyanopyridine [2]. Nicotinic acid has application as a nutritional supplement in foods and as a pharmaceutical intermediate. Nitrilases are also capable of detoxifying cyanide-containing waste products due to the structural similarities between nitrile and cyanide compounds [3].

Using its ZymTrap™ system, Zymtronix has demonstrated 98% retained activity of a magnetically-immobilized nitrilase relative to its free counterpart (Figure 1), specifically for the nicotinic acid producing reaction described above [4]. In comparison, a comparable nitrilase immobilized on agar-agar retained about 71% activity relative to free enzyme. [3]

Figure 1 - Nitrilase Performance



REFERENCES

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- 2) Shaw, N. M., Robins, K. T., & Kiener, A. (2003). Lonza: 20 Years of Biotransformations. *Advanced Synthesis and Catalysis*, 345(4), 425–435. <http://doi.org/10.1002/adsc.200390049>
- 3) Nigam, V. K. et al. (2009). Nitrilase-catalysed conversion of acrylonitrile by free and immobilized cells of *Streptomyces* sp. *J. Biosci.*, 34(1), 21–26.
- 4) Corgié, S. C., Brooks, R. T., Chairil, R., Chun, M. S., Xie, B., & Giannelis, E. P. (2016). Universal enzyme immobilisation within hierarchically-assembled magnetic scaffolds. *Chimica Oggi - Chemistry Today*, 34(5), 15–20. Retrieved from <http://www.teknoscienze.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/corgie.pdf>