



Past iGEM teams that worked on plastic problems

2011 Freiburg

- Created a cellular, self-replicating purification device for His-tagged proteins
- Used Plastic Binding Domain, which binds the polystyrene surface. It helps protein purification

<http://2011.igem.org/Team:Freiburg>

2012 BAU-Indonesia

- Isolation of cutinase gene from nature with primers

<http://2012.igem.org/Team:BAU-Indonesia>

2012 TU Darmstadt

- Surface display of cutinase on E. coli
- Attempted TPA transport into E. coli, further research required
- Expressed all TPH enzymes, did not attempt to measure activity
- Confirmed anaerobic conversion of PCA via AroY and Xyle enzymes

http://2012.igem.org/Team:TU_Darmstadt

2012 UC Davis

- Confirmed cutinase activity using PNPB esterase assay
- Engineered E.coli ethylene glycol metabolism with directed evolution

http://2012.igem.org/Team:UC_Davis

2013 Imperial College

- Produced P3HB bioplastic from mixed waste containing at least some PET

http://2013.igem.org/Team:Imperial_College

2014 METU Turkey

- Reduced catechol (downstream product) to pyruvate

http://2014.igem.org/Team:METU_Turkey

2014 ITB Indonesia

- LC cutinase activity confirmed with SEM, PNPB

http://2014.igem.org/Team:ITB_Indonesia

2015 Pasteur Paris

- PNPB assay to confirm activity of esterase EST13
- Fluorescent detection of TPA cannot be accomplished when in LB broth

http://2015.igem.org/Team:Pasteur_Paris

2016 ASIJ Tokyo

- Attempt at detecting PET degradation by mass change failed

http://2016.igem.org/Team:ASIJ_Tokyo

2016 AUC Turkey

- Withdrawn

http://2016.igem.org/Team:AUC_TURKEY

2016 Baltimore BioCrew

- Planned to weigh PET degradation, no results

http://2016.igem.org/Team:Baltimore_BioCr

2016 BGU Israel

- PNPB and EM to confirm LC cutinase activity
- P.putida can grow on PCA as sole carbon source, but not TPA
- E. coli expressing LC-cutinase with pelB leader sequence grew on M9 plates with PET as sole carbon source. Expected to be due to consumption of ethylene glycol from PET degradation
- Unable to determine enzyme efficiency based on growth due to heterogeneity in PET distribution
- Measured fluorescence of TPA on plates, unable to quantify LC cutinase activity

http://2016.igem.org/Team:BGU_ISRAEL

2016 Harvard BioDesign

- Petase function confirmed with PNPB
- D.tsuruhatensis produced electric current when supplied with unspecified quantity of TPA in M9 media

http://2016.igem.org/Team:Harvard_BioDesign

2016 Tianjin

- EM confirmation of PETase activity of PET film degradation
- Multispectral scanning quantified PETase products for cell free system

<http://2016.igem.org/Team:Tianjin>

2016 TJUSLS China

- HPLC detection of MHET to confirm PETase activity in varying conditions
- Surface display of PETase in E. coli

http://2016.igem.org/Team:TJUSLS_China

2016 UESTC-China

- SEM and PNPB to confirm PETase activity
- Possible detection of TPA by UV vis (higher absorbance across spectrum)

<http://2016.igem.org/Team:UESTC-China>

2016 UoA New Zealand

- Assembled PETase part with His tag

http://2016.igem.org/Team:UoA_NewZealand

2017 Baltimore Bio-Crew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorescein diacetate hydrolysis assay to confirm PETase by culturing cells on PETase and MHETase hydrolytic activity 	http://2017.igem.org/Team:Baltimore_Bio-Crew
2017 BOKU-Vienna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of a possible method for directed evolution of PETase by culturing cells on PET film that fluoresces when degraded 	http://2017.igem.org/Team:BOKU-Vienna
2017 ITB Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful biofilm formation on PET, but biofilm matrix hampered PETase activity • Engineered E. coli ethylene glycol metabolism with directed evolution 	http://2017.igem.org/Team:ITB_Indonesia
2018 Makerere University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineered bacteria that expressed PETase and MHETase to degrade PET. The bacteria were going to use in the city to degrade plastic wastes 	http://2018.igem.org/Team:Makerere_University
2018 OLS Canmore Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a novel fusion protein that can specifically bio-tag PET plastic to sort and recycle plastic • Fused PETase to mCherry and used a hydrophobin in conjunction with the PETase mCherry fusion protein, which would help bind PETase to PET plastic 	http://2018.igem.org/Team:OLS_Canmore_Canada
2018 ULaVerne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced PETase-expressing E.coli and introduced it into wastewater plant and home washing machines to prevent microplastic runoff • Aimed to increase the activity of PETase but failed 	http://2018.igem.org/Team:ULaVerne_Collab
2018 UMaryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced Measurement method of plastic degradation by using E.coli whose fluorescence intensity changes according to the concentration of PCA, a by-product of TPA (terephthalic acid) metabolism 	http://2018.igem.org/Team:Umaryland
2018 Yale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced E.coli that decomposes plastics by PETase and MHETase • Produced E. coli that metabolizes ethylene glycol (EG) through glycolysis • Made Acinetobacter, which metabolizes terephthalic acid (TPA) in the citric acid cycle 	http://2018.igem.org/Team:Yale
2019 Aachen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed a system that used magnetosome to detect nanoplastics in solution and specifically distinguish each polymer 	https://2019.igem.org/Team:Aachen
2019 BUCT-China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed to search for enzyme and related genes to clarify PE/PS metabolic pathway 	https://2019.igem.org/Team:BUCT-China
2019 Exeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried to create filtration system that is capable of capturing and degrading microfibrils that detach from synthetic clothing • Screened the enzyme collection to identify the most efficient mutant PETase and MHETase enzymes • Engineered a more stable PETase that will be able to survive for a longer time in the filter 	https://2019.igem.org/Team:Exeter
2019 HK_GTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced PETase degradation activity by creating mutants 	https://2019.igem.org/Team:HK_GTC
2019 Humboldt_Berlin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PETase and MHETase were introduced into Chlamydomonas reinhardtii to degrade PET into carbon dioxide and water. Generated carbon dioxide were used by Chlamydomonas to photosynthesize 	https://2019.igem.org/Team:Humboldt_Berlin
2019 IIT_Chicago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed to reduce microplastics in the ocean by expressing Ls.PETase in cyanobacteria. • They accomplished this in a dual-host plasmid shuttle vector in E.coli and then transferred to cyanobacteria by conjugation 	https://2019.igem.org/Team:IIT_Chicago