The science of cellular agriculture-cultured meat and precision fermentation

PROTEIN 2.0 END CONFERENCE DECEMBER 2022



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Background

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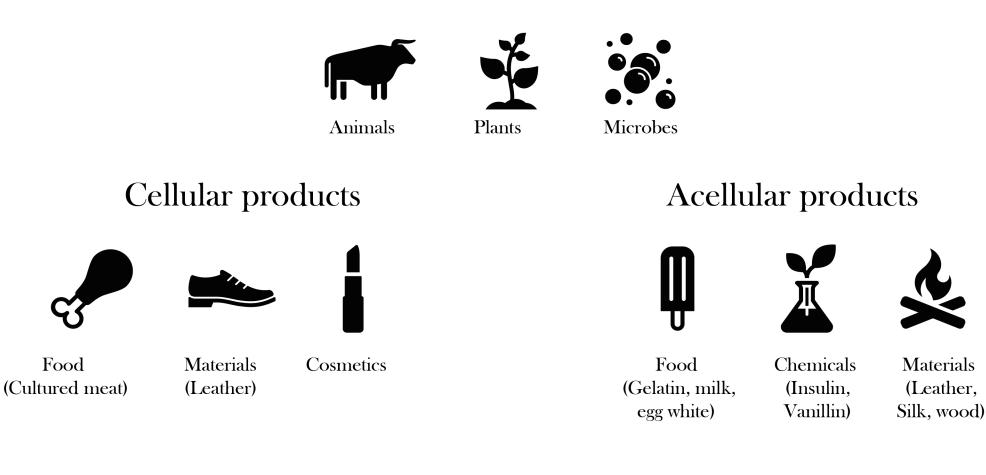
Production of biosynthetic macromolecules (single protein, precision fermentation, cultured meat) is expected to increase dramatically in the years to come



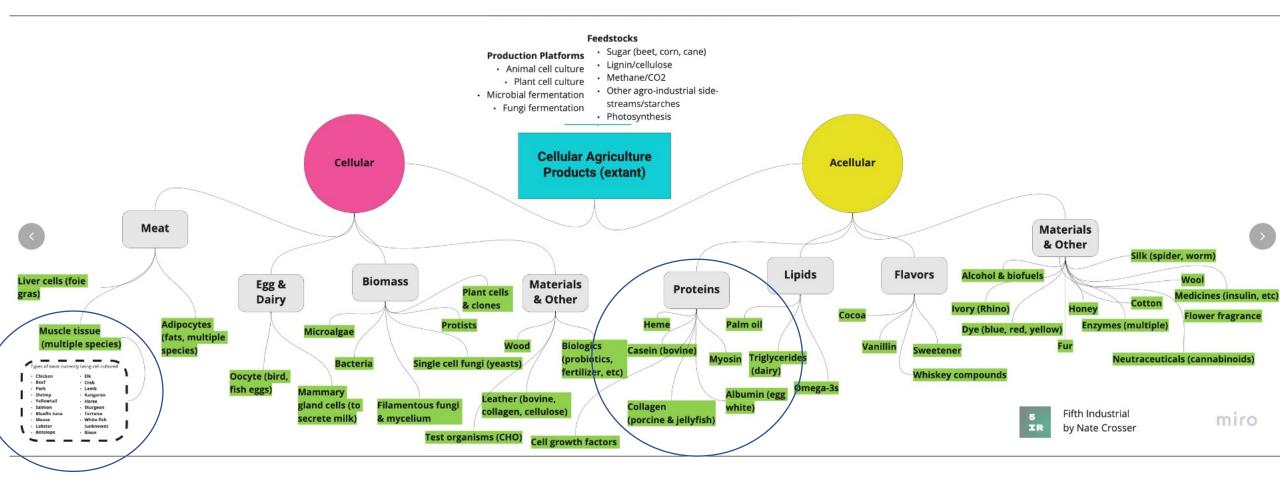
The (disruptive) potential of biosynthesized macromolecules has led many to conclude that we need to prepare for its arrival.



Cellular Agriculture



Cellular agriculture will help feed the world







dairy

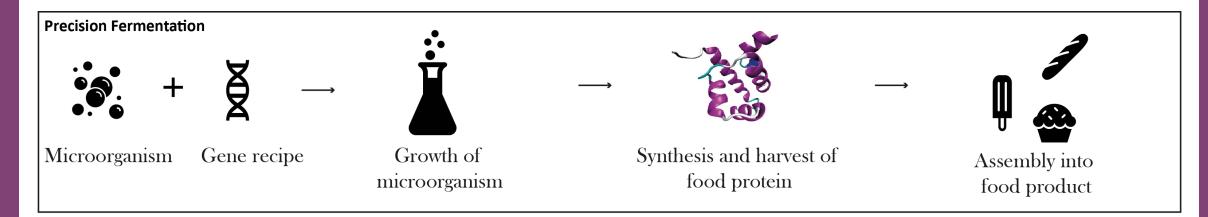
BY BETH KOWITT

July 8, 2020 3:00 PM GMT+2









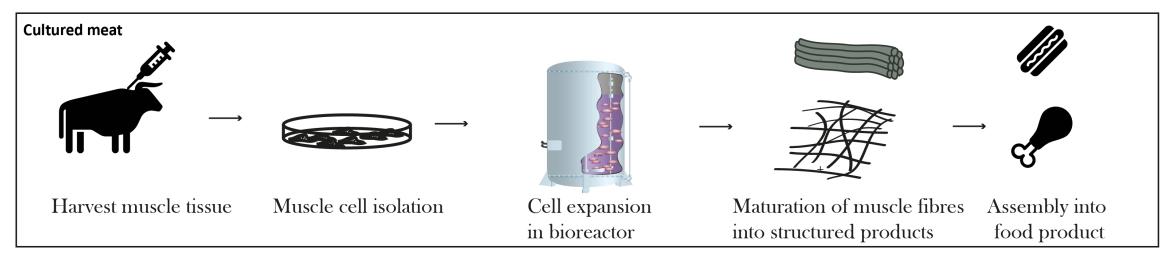


Figure 1: Simplified overview of the two CellAg production systems

But are we there yet?

Where do the cells come from?

- Bovine, chicken, pig, tuna, salmon, insects, humans, dinosaurs?
- Fat cells, muscle cells, stem cells, gene-modified cells?
- Bacteria, yeast, plants?
- Picchia, Thricoderma, Aspergillus..



Upscaling is a major bottleneck





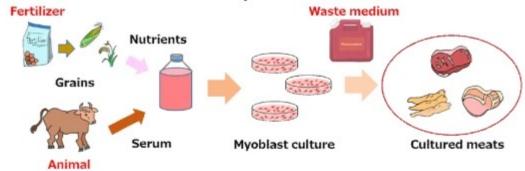
- More Precision fermentation capacity was lost in 2021 than added
- Many of the facilities are old and configured for pharmaceutical or ethanol production
- Only 5% contract fermentation capacity originally for food applications
- Little public or private capital for companies to develop scale-up facilities

What should be the feedstock?

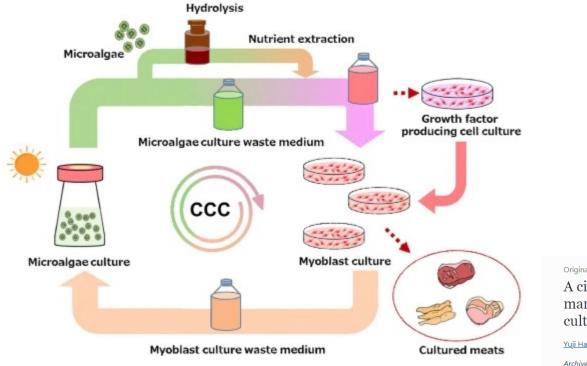
- Feedstock is a major cost driver for most CellAg processes
- The feedstock impacts the output
- The feedstock MUST be sustainable, edible, cheap, specific, general, suitable, available, organic?, natural?, local?...

FSD

(a) Conventional cultured meat production



(b) Innovative cultured meat production using circular cell culture (CCC) system



Original Paper | Published: 12 September 2022

A circular cell culture system using microalgae and mammalian myoblasts for the production of sustainable cultured meat

Yuji Haraguchi 🖂, Yuta Okamoto & Tatsuya Shimizu 🖂

Archives of Microbiology 204, Article number: 615 (2022) Cite this article 1665 Accesses 1 Altmetric Metrics



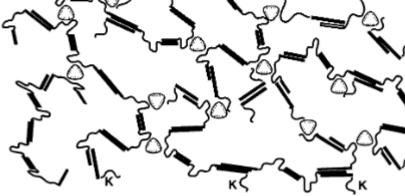


The biggest challenge may be to mimic the vast complexity of food products and unlock the mysteries of why we crave them

Ref: Dalgliesh et al., Int. Dairy Journal 2004

Case example: Casein in milk

- Unique to milk-comprise up to 80% of cow milk proteins
- Casein is perhaps the most important protein in milk-give colour
- Important for cheese production
- Contains the 9 essential amino acids perfect for humans, bind calcium and phosphorus required for skeletal growth
- Casein protein consist of α -casein, β -casein, κ -casein
- The casein proteins (together with calcium phosphate clusters) form a complex structure called MICELLE
- The micelles are hard to replicate in fermentation

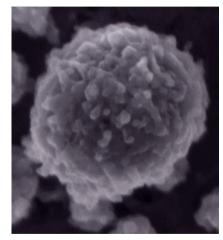


CCP

 $\beta \geq$

κ

Ref: Horne et al., Int. Dairy Journal 1998



Case example: Meat



0 OT 6024211 SARSTEDT B3/01 If we succeed....

"1 g of muscle can give 10 000 kg of meat"

The potential is huge

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Roasted coffee (left) and coffee cell cultures (right) produced by VTT's cellular agriculture method. Image source: VTT



Israel's Wilk Technologies Earns U.S. Patent Approval For Cultivated Breast and Animal Milk Processes

By Amy Buxton – Published on Feb 14, 2022 – Last updated Mar 23, 2022



PRODUCT SOURCING | KNOWLEDGE SESSIONS | TASTING BAR

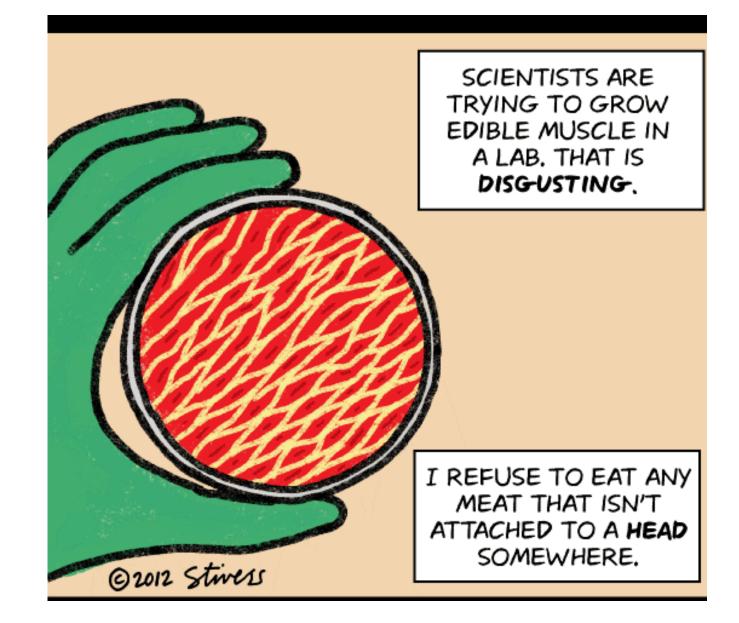


Subcutaneous fat

ALT PROTEIN ALT DAIRY CELL-BASED NEWS

CellAg on the market

- Who should produce this?
- What are the consequences for Norwegian food and aquaculture?
- How to prepare for this?
- Who will eat this?





The food in the future is made in the laboratory



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Thanx to my clever colleagues @Nofima



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