

Marine biotechnology for aquaculture, fish health and ocean health

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Biotechnology in Bergen



Biotechnology in Bergen

 Marineholmen Science Park is a cluster in Life Science with focus on marine, environmental and aquaculture-related research (Dept. of Molecular Biology, Dept. of Biology, the Sars Centre, CBU, Uni Research)



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 Several spinoff-companies + tech transfer (BTO) and seed funding in the same environment



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 Bergen Marine Research Cluster



Marine biotechnology workflow



Aquaculture



Products



Services

- Drugs
- Elicitors
- Biofuels
- Food/feed
- Enzymes
- Biopolymers
- Organic compounds
- etc.



Biotechnology toolbox:

- biodiscovery
- molecular biology
- microbiology
- 'omics'
- etc.



Value chain



Major challenges for the aquaculture industry

- Escape
- Salmon lice
- Fish health
- Feed availability and functionality
- Exploitation of byproducts



solutions to be found in biotechnology

GROWING FOOD

for nine billion

FOOD PRODUCTION WILL HAVE TO INCREASE BY 70 PERCENT TO FEED A POPULATION OF NINE BILLION PEOPLE BY 2050. THAT MEANS A STAGGERING ADDITIONAL ONE BILLION TONNES OF CEREALS AND 200 MILLION TONNES OF MEAT WILL NEED TO BE PRODUCED ANNUALLY BY 2050. IN ORDER TO INTENSIFY PRODUCTION BY THAT MUCH ON OUR FINITE EARTH, IMMENSE EFFORT WILL HAVE TO GO INTO NEW, BETTER AND MORE INTENSIVE WAYS OF PRODUCING OUR FOOD. WE WILL HAVE TO REFLECT ON THE WISE WAY FORWARD AND SUPPORT WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE.

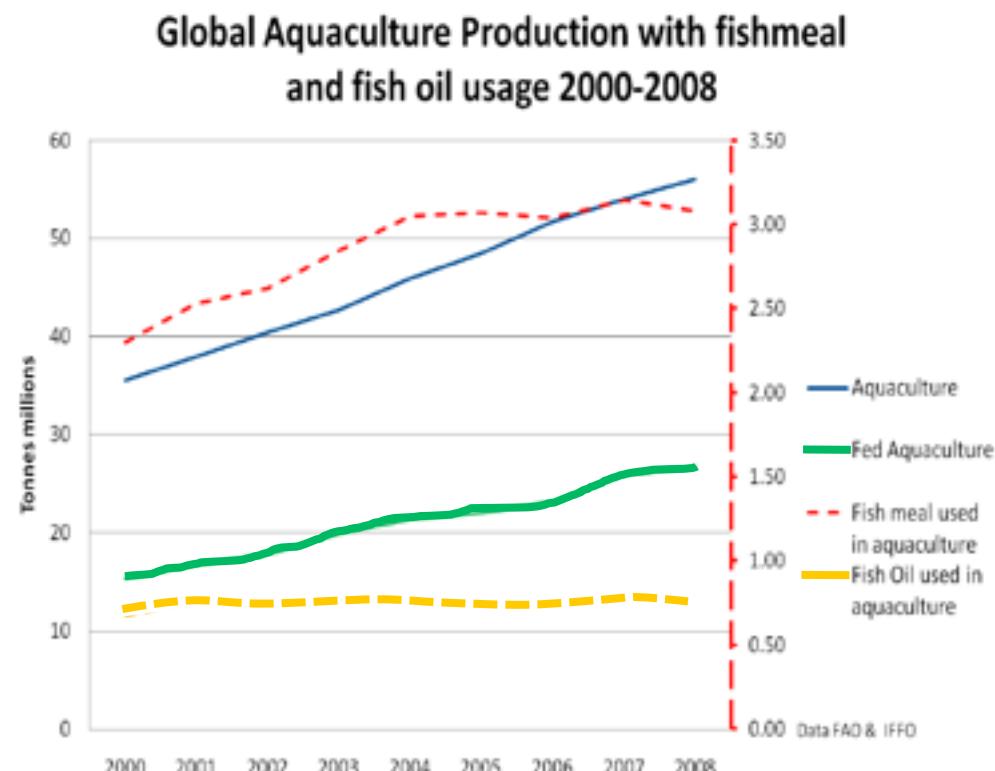
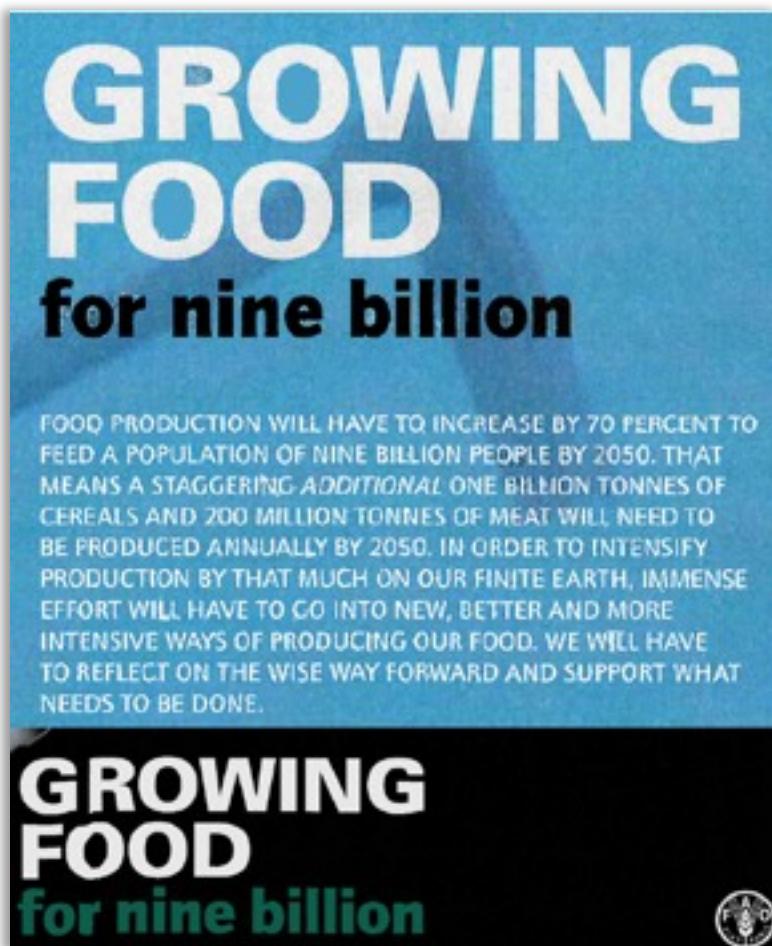
GROWING FOOD

for nine billion



Source: Jackson, IFFO

A sustainable growth is needed



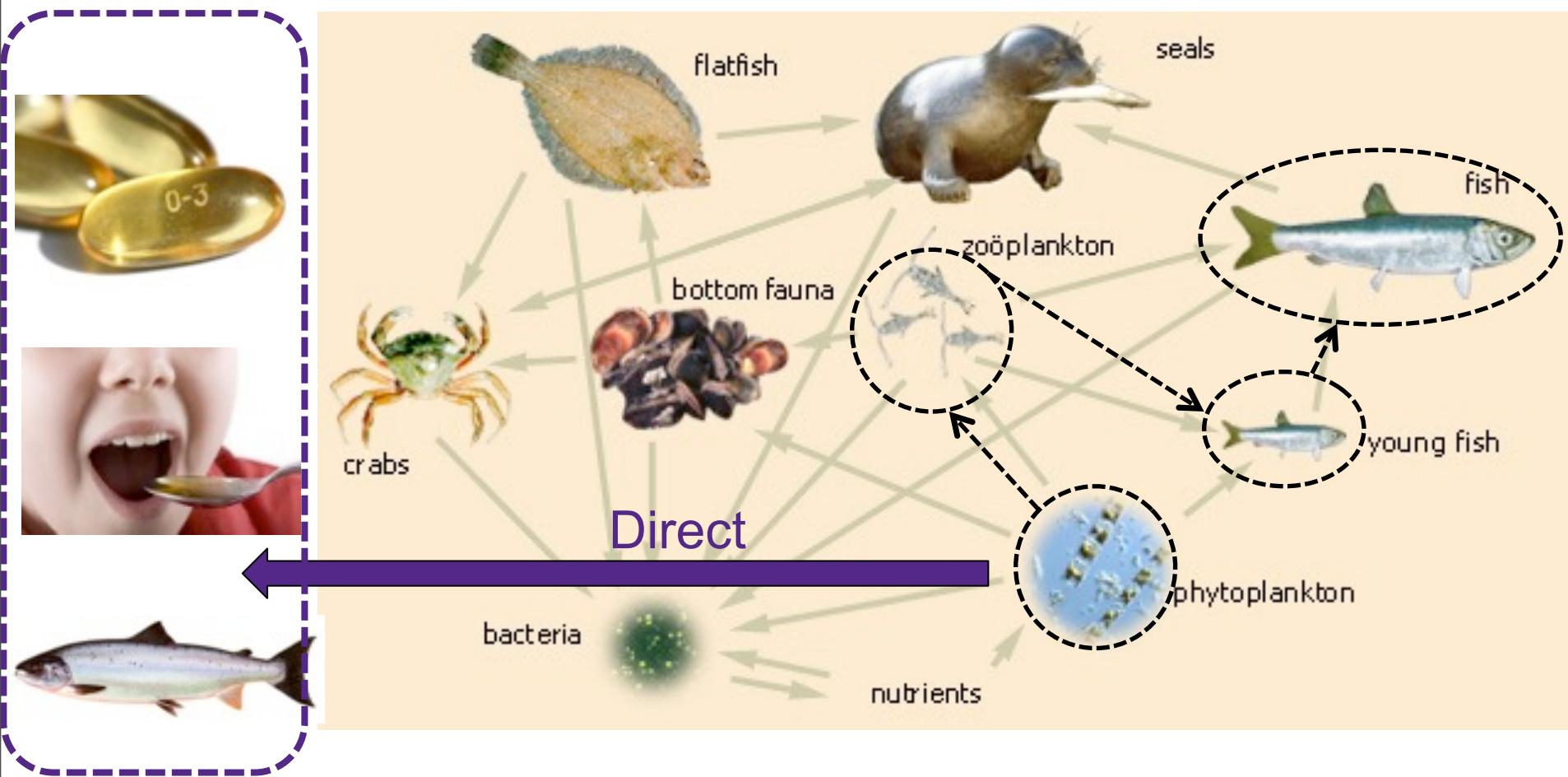
Source: Jackson, IFFO

Aquaculture face shortfall on fish oils

- Joint industry report
 - Limited pelagic resources
 - Increased -ceuticals use
 - Dramatic shift in 2-3 years
- Alternative feed resources
 - GM-rapeseed (EPA)
 - Krill
 - Microalgae
- Choice will depend on:
 - Costs and omega-3 price
 - Technical feasibility
 - Sustainability



Sustainable omega-3 FA source

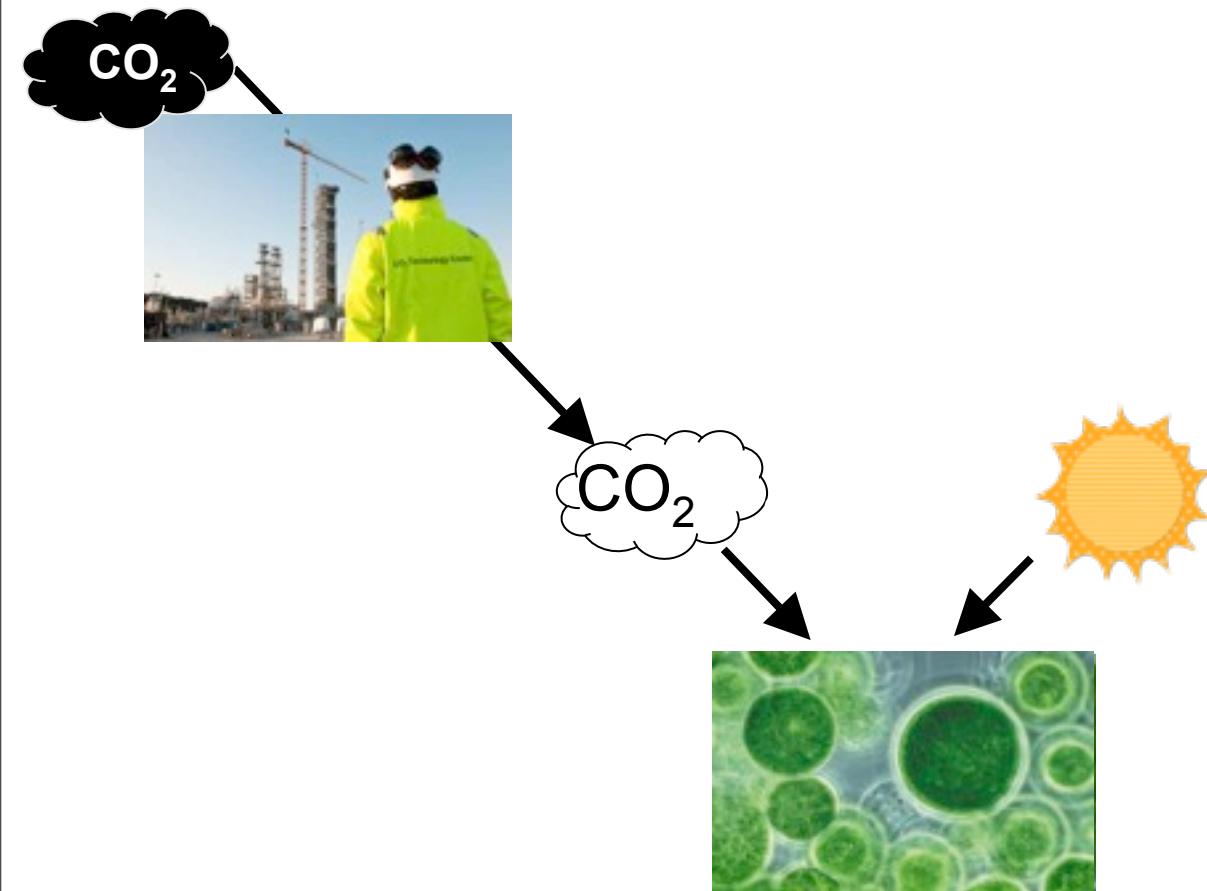




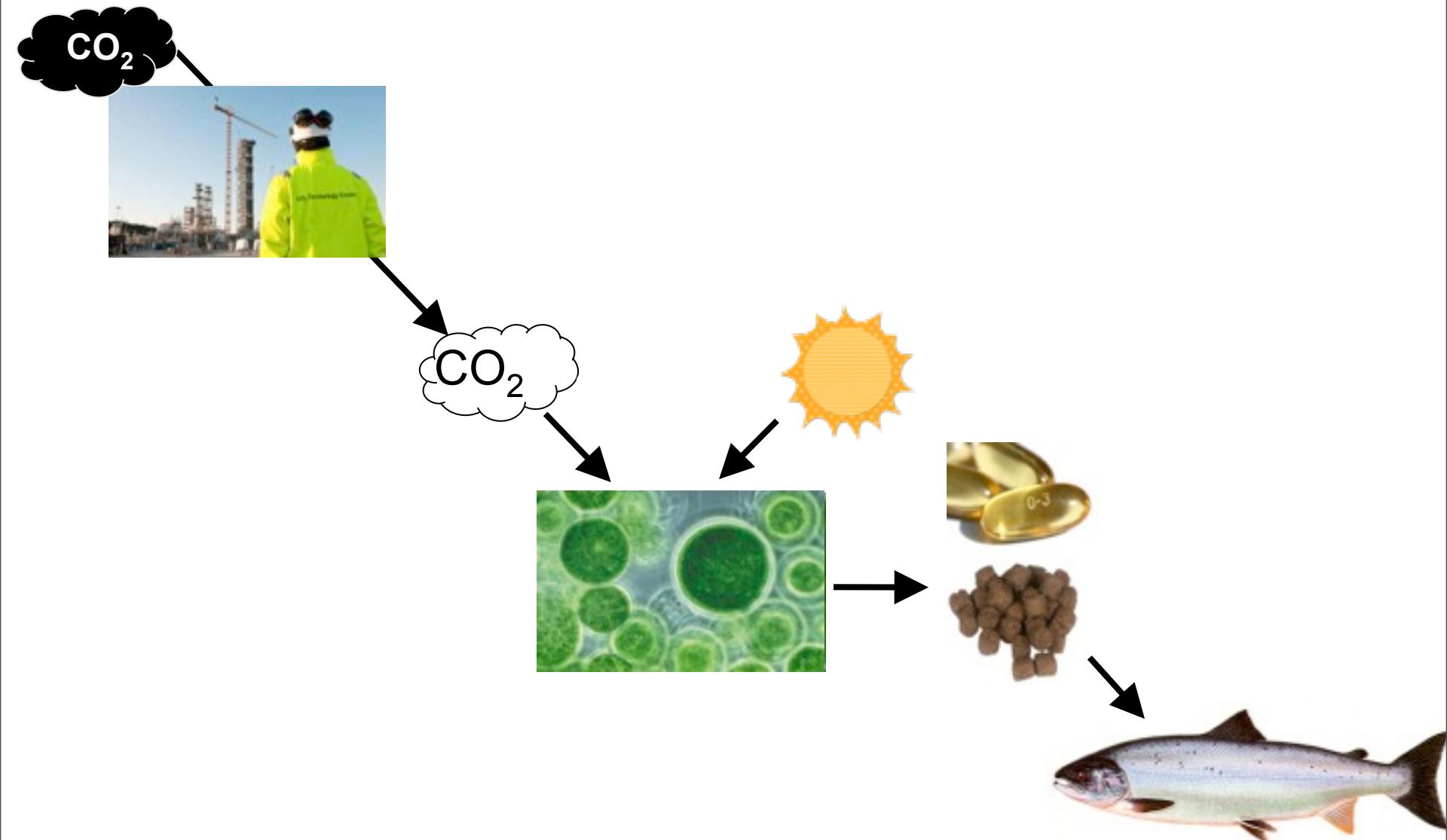
CO₂ Technology Centre Mongstad (TCM)

- Worlds largest pilot facility for CO₂ capture (opens 7th May 2012)
- Develop capture technologies
- Designed to capture 100 000 tons/y
- Form basis for upscale and subsurface storage

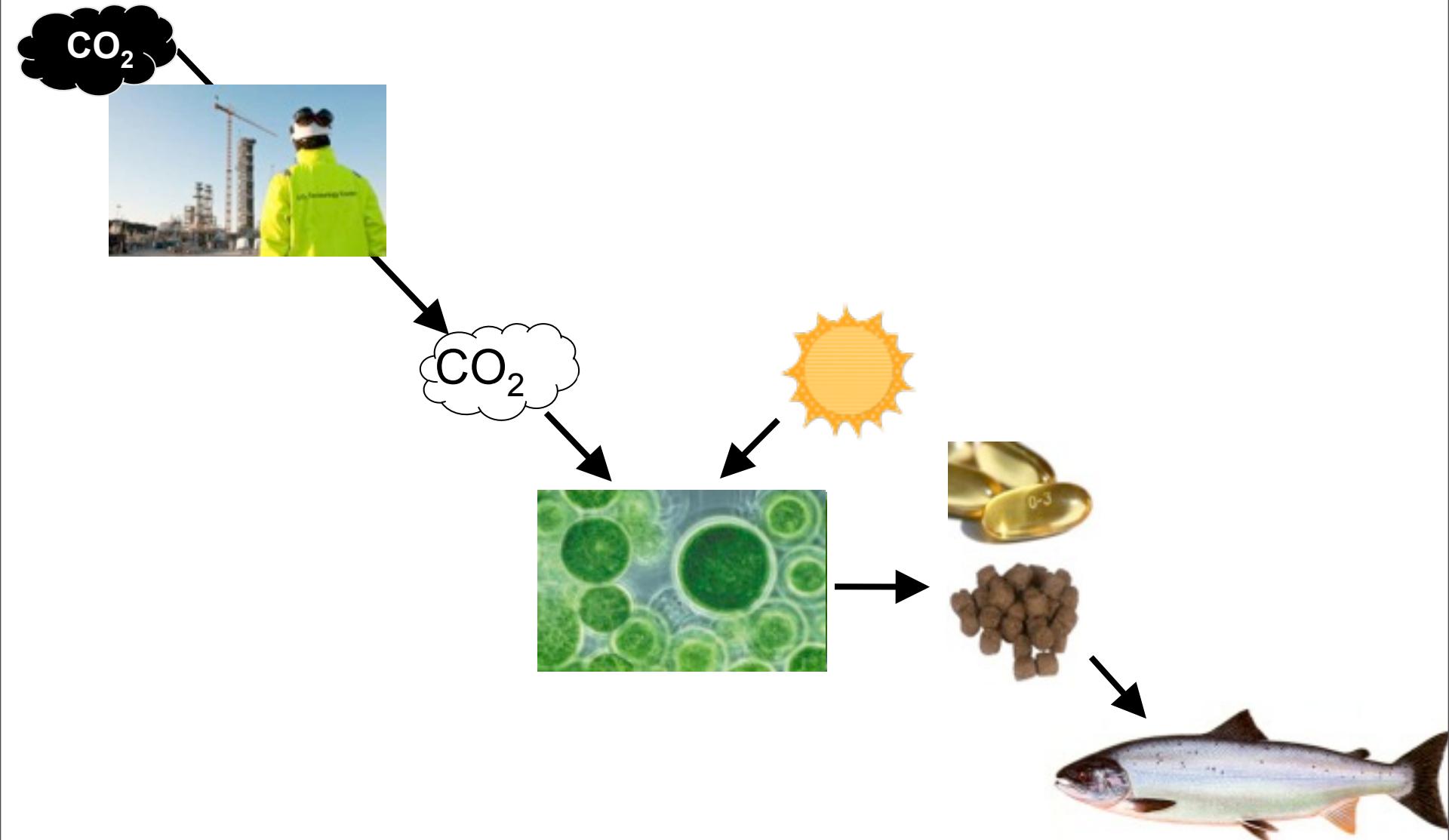
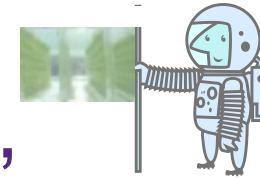
Technology 'moon landing'



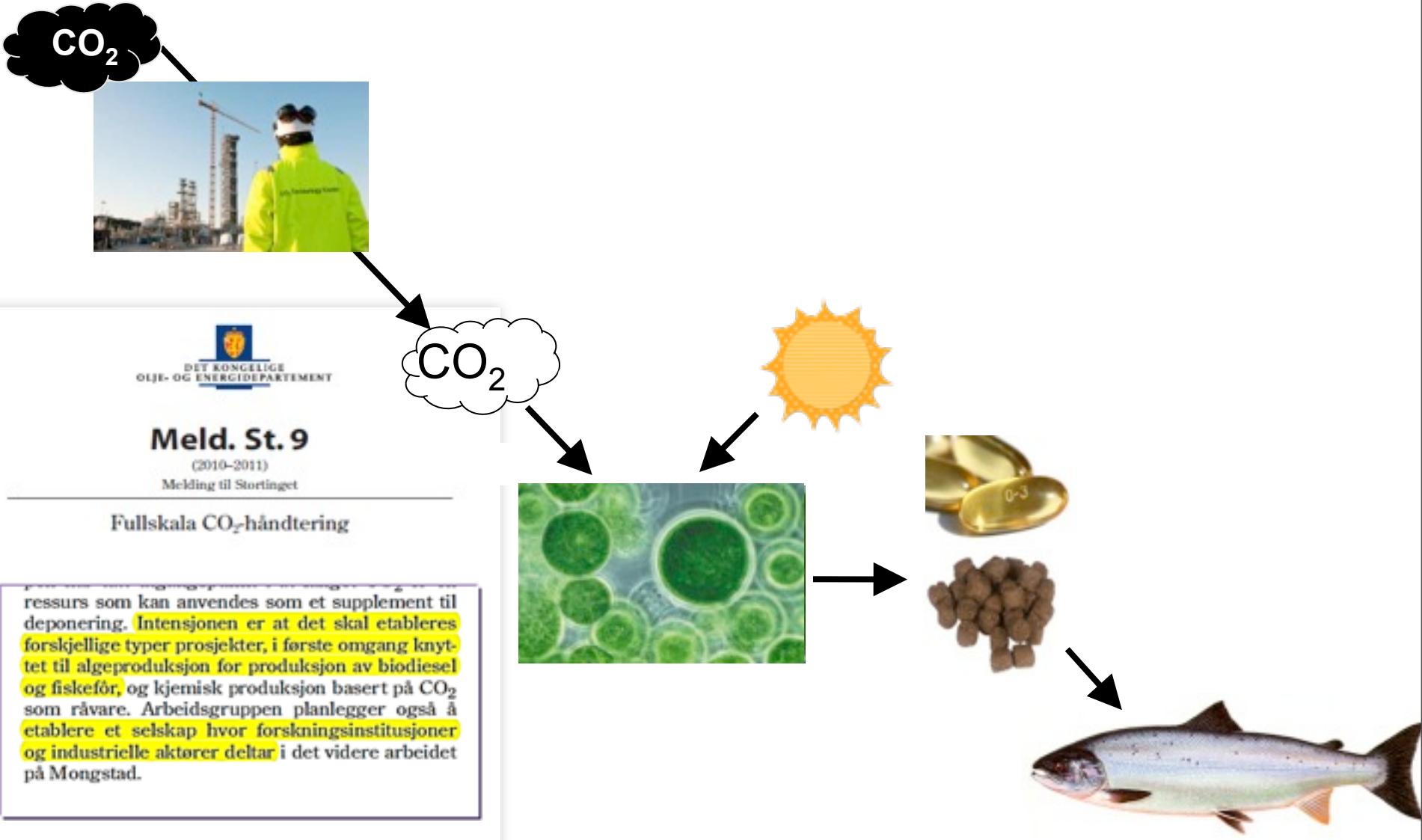
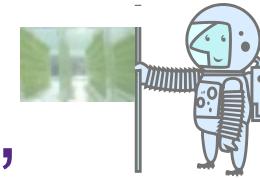
Technology 'moon landing'



The opportunity; A bioTechnology ‘moon landing’



The opportunity; A bioTechnology ‘moon landing’



Algae suitable for aquafeed

Algae suitable for aquafeed

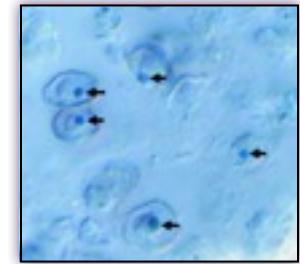
Use [

Algae suitable for aquafeed

Production Use

Algae suitable for aquafeed

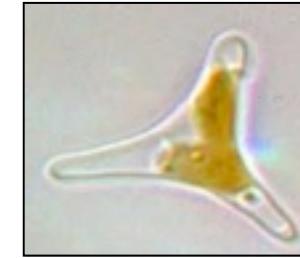
Production Use



I. galbana
DHA



P. lutheri
EPA & DHA



P. tricornutum
EPA & DHA

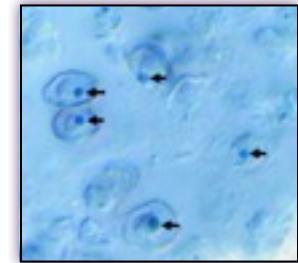
Algae suitable for aquafeed

Choosing the algae

- High EPA and DHA
- High digestibility and nutritional value
- High protein – similar aa composition to fishmeal
- Local strain
- Fast & stable growth
- Mixotrophic growth
- Suitable for breeding/selection

Production

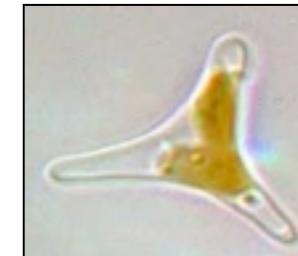
Use



I. galbana
DHA



P. tricornutum
EPA & DHA



P. tricornutum
EPA & DHA

Algae suitable for aquafeed

● Choosing the algae

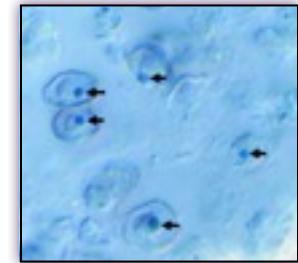
- High EPA and DHA
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Production

- Local strain
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● Bergen Marine Biobank

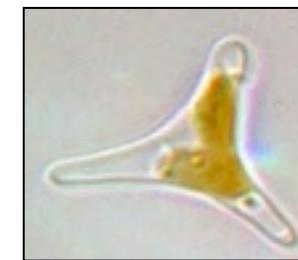
- Collection of microalgae and diatoms
- Screening for suitable strains



I. galbana
DHA



P. lutheri
EPA & DHA



P. tricornutum
EPA & DHA

Growth of salmon and cod

Microalgae (*P. tricornutum*) content:
0.3%, 6% and 12% (DW)

Atlantic salmon:

- Feeding period: 82 days
- 31 ind. pr. tank
- Similar feed uptake
- No difference in feed digestion
- No difference in growth up to 6% microalgae content
- No difference in gut morphology

Thank to the Research council of Norway and
Colleagues at NOFIMA Marine, UMB, NTNU and EWOS

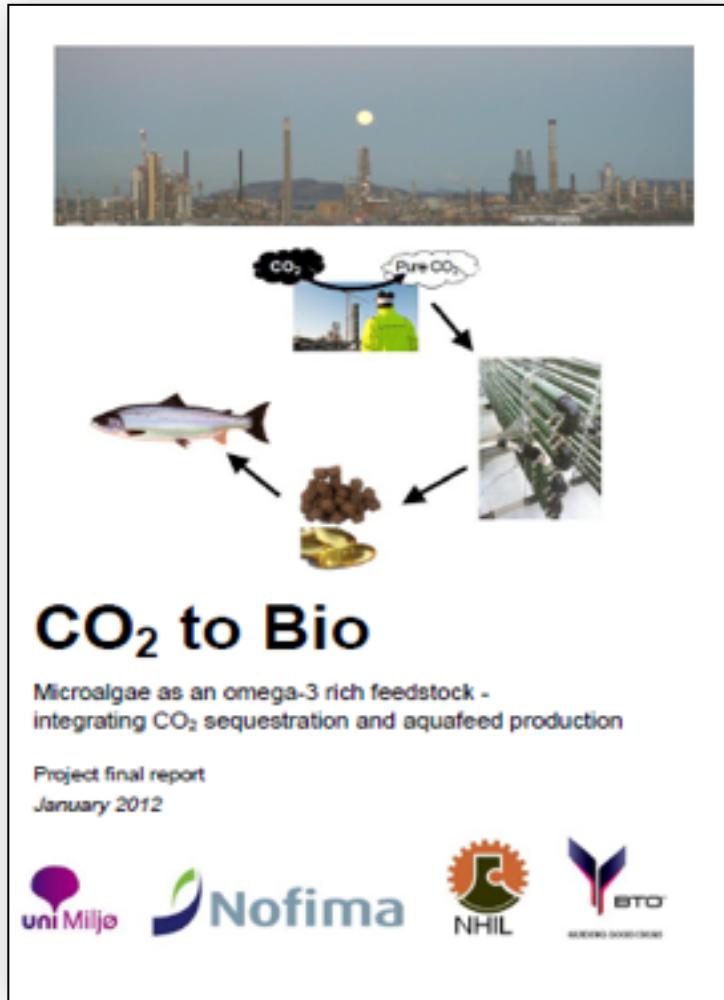


Foto: Elin Kjersvik, NTNU

Atlantic cod:

- Feeding period: 95 days
- 20 ind. pr. tank
- Similar feed uptake
- No difference in feed digestion
- Tendency to increased growth with algae inclusion
- Significant difference in skin pigmentation
- No difference in gut morphology

Company start-up October 2011



CO2Bio AS:

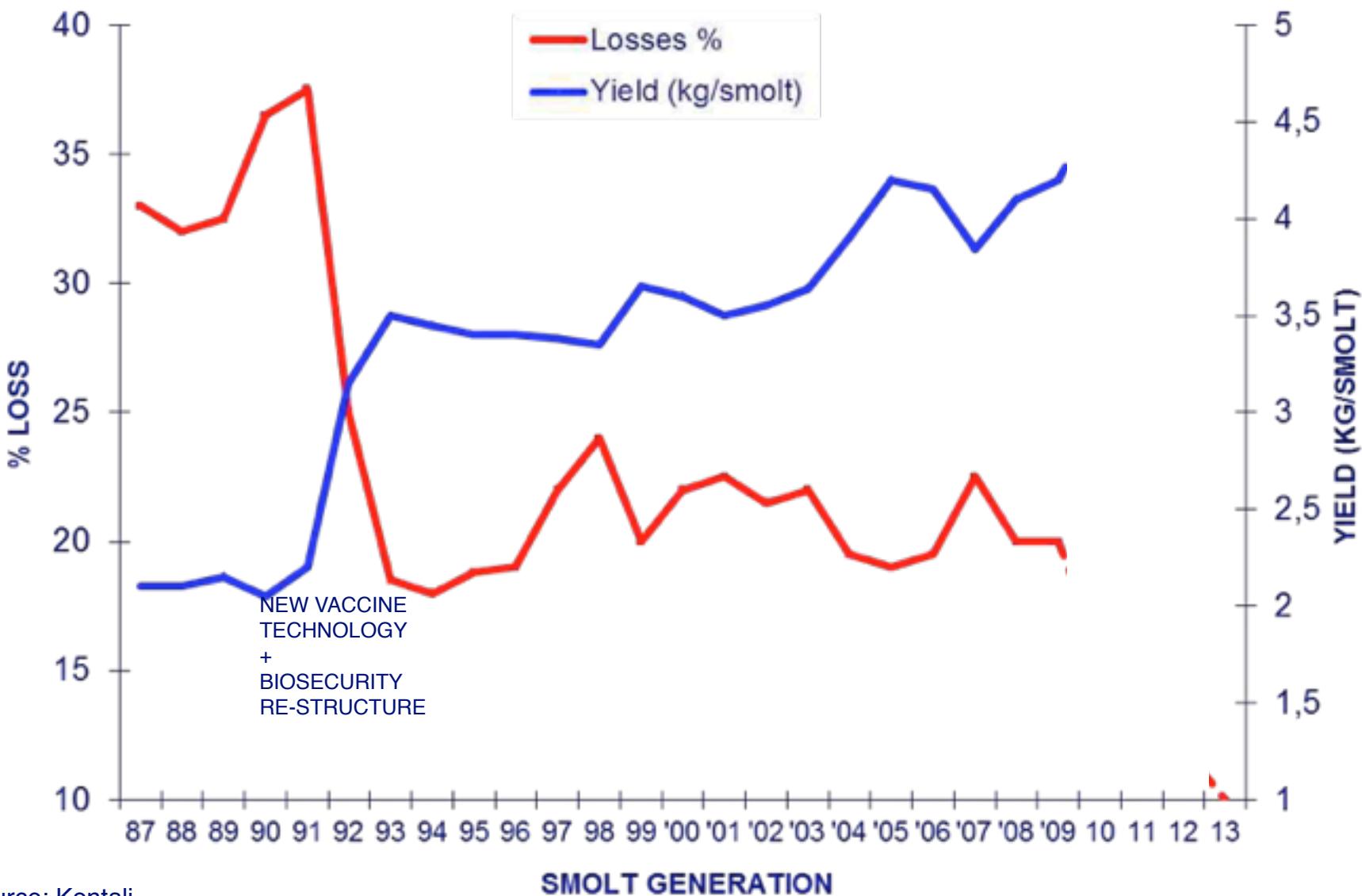
- NHIL industry consortium
- Bergen Technology Office
- EWOS AS
- Grieg Seafood ASA
- Salmon Group AS

Aim:

- Establish pilot plant
- R&D projects together with research institutions
- Assess up-scale production

Productivity in Norwegian Salmon Farming

% loss vs yield

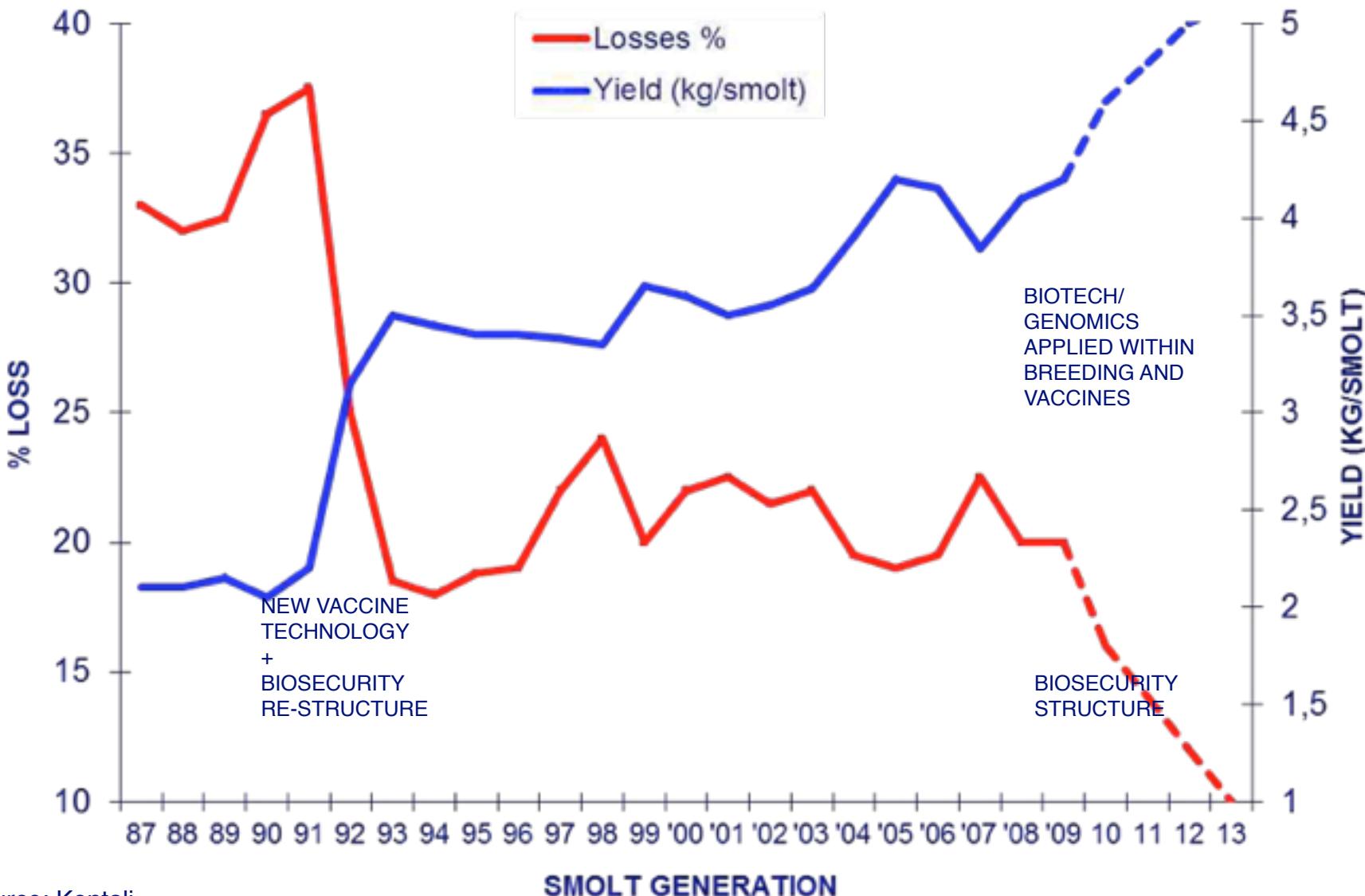


Source: Kontali

fredag 27. april 12

Productivity in Norwegian Salmon Farming

% loss vs yield



Source: Kontali

fredag 27. april 12

Sea Lice Research Centre

Centre for Research-based Innovation (RCN) - 2011-2019



Aim:

The Sea Lice Research Centre aims at becoming world leading on research on salmon louse and similar parasites. The nature of the centre will facilitate development of new methods for lice control and shorten the time from basic research to new products and tools for parasite control in the aquaculture sector to achieve a true integrated pest management in the future.

Partners

Host institution: University of Bergen, Department of Biology,
+ Departments of Molecular Biology and Informatics

Academic partners:

Institute of Marine Research
Norwegian College of Veterinary Medicine
Uni Computing

Industry partners:

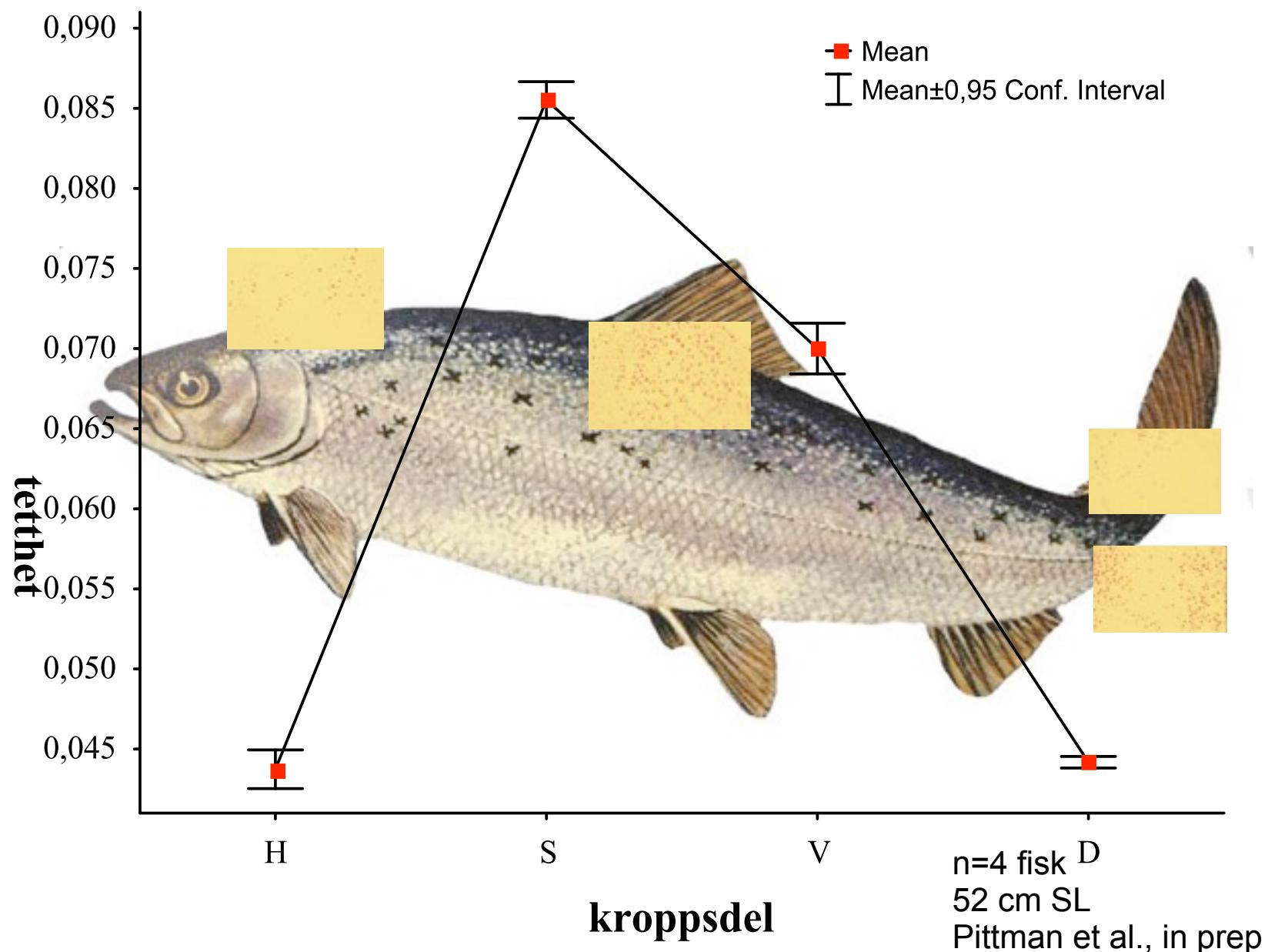
Novartis Animal Health
EWOS Innovation
Patogen Analyse
Marine Harvest
Lerøy Seafood



Centre director: Prof Frank Nilsen UiB

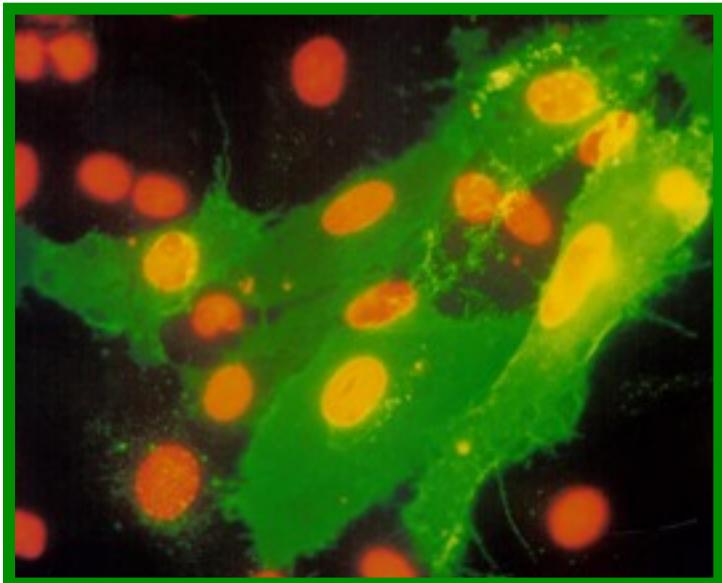
Budget: ca. 25 mill. NOK/year, (8 years = 200 mill. NOK = 25 mill. €)

More mucus cells on the dorsal side



Fish health: Cell line TO (salmon)

- Best production system for virus to vaccines against two of the most damaging diseases in salmon farming: ISA og PD.
 - ISA vaccine approved in Chile 2010
 - Vaccination against ISA allowed in Norway 18.10.2010

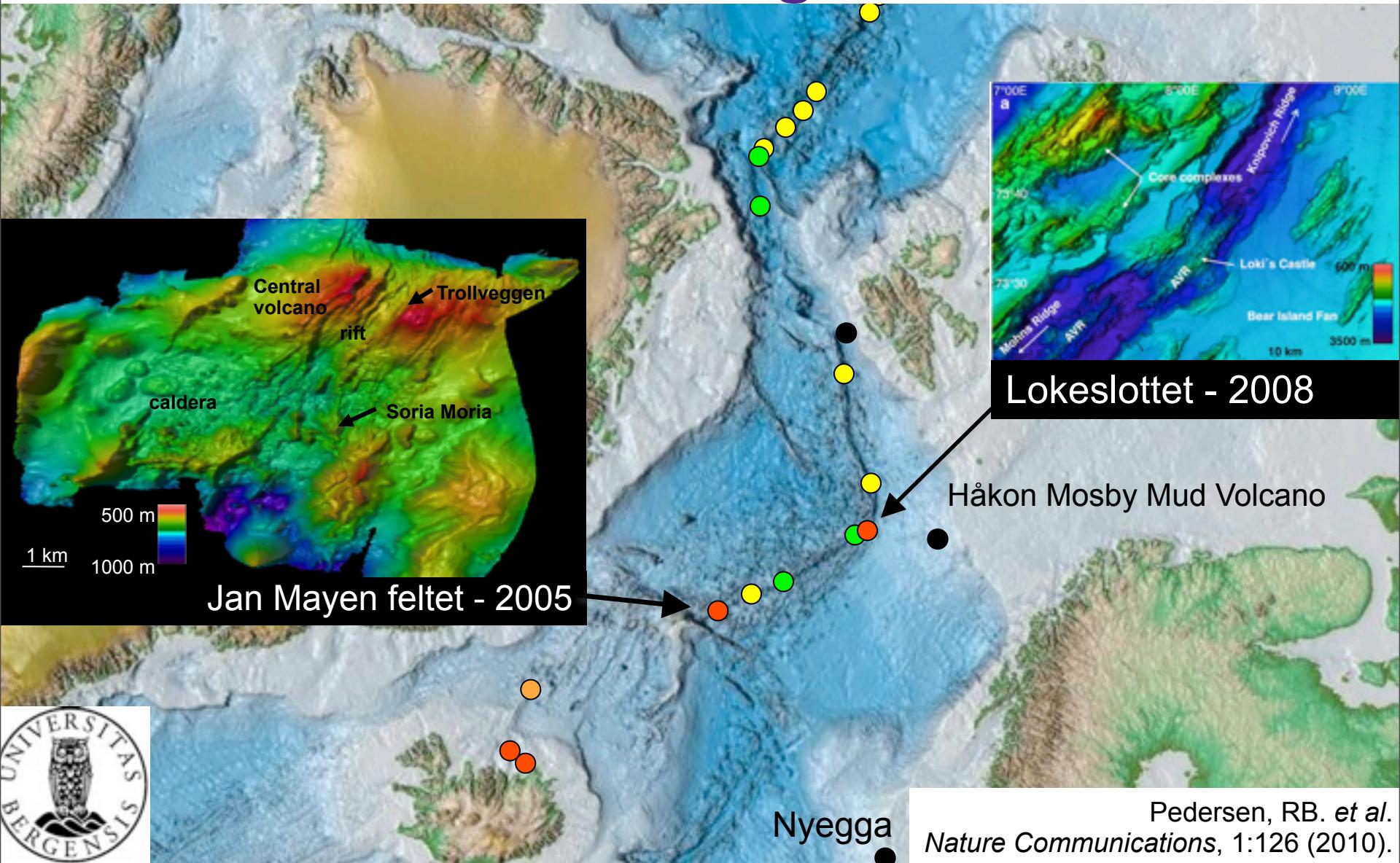


**ISA virus (green)
multiplying
in TO cells.**

**Red cell nuclei showing
surrounding cells not yet
infected.**

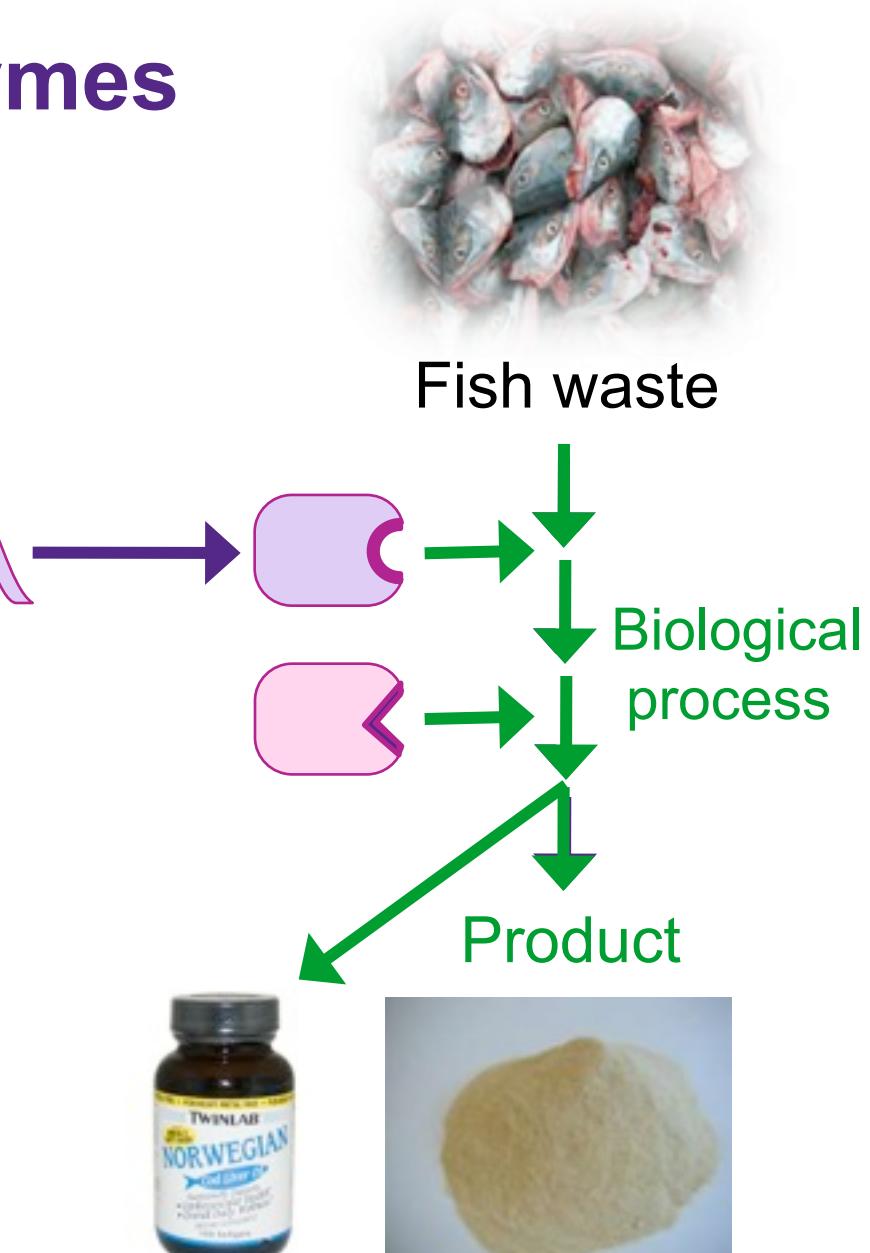
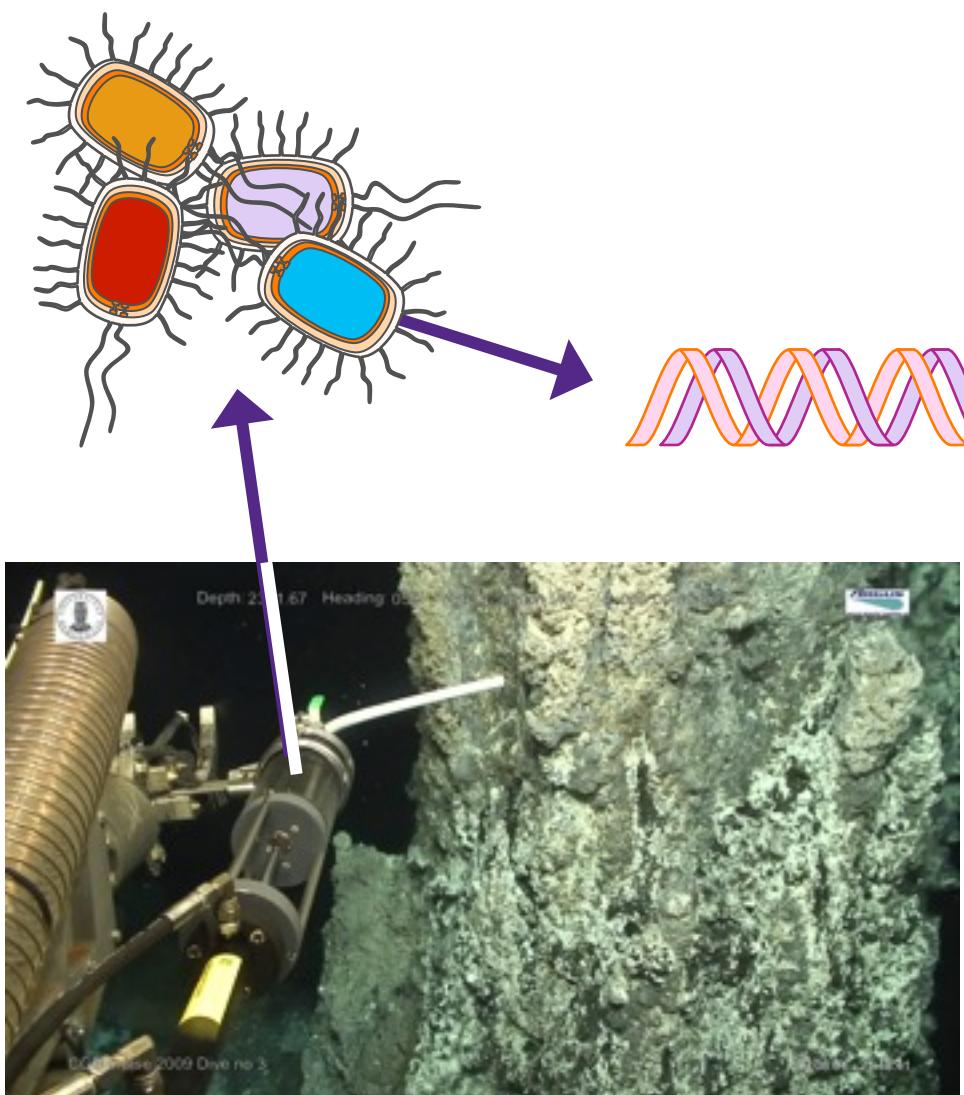


Hydrothermal vents along the Arctic Mid-Ocean Ridge

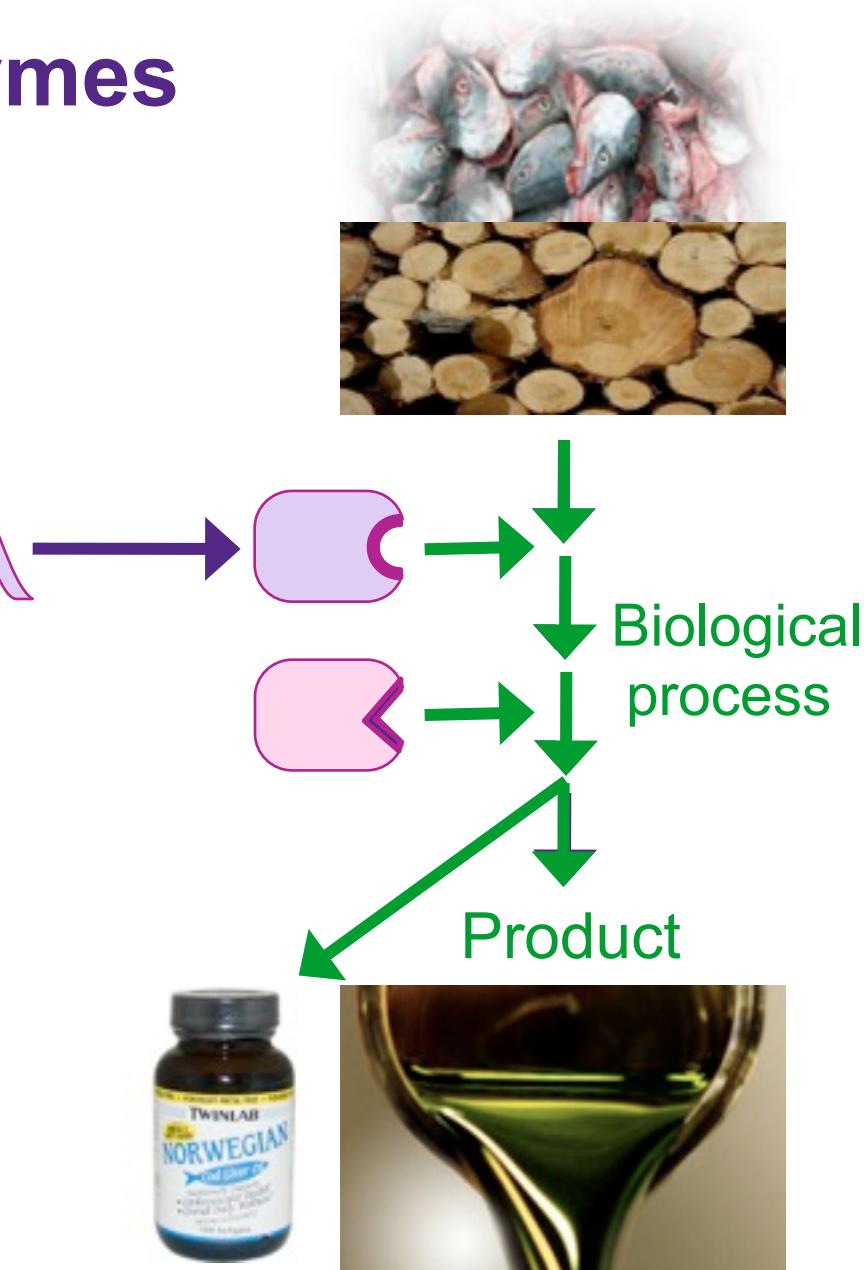
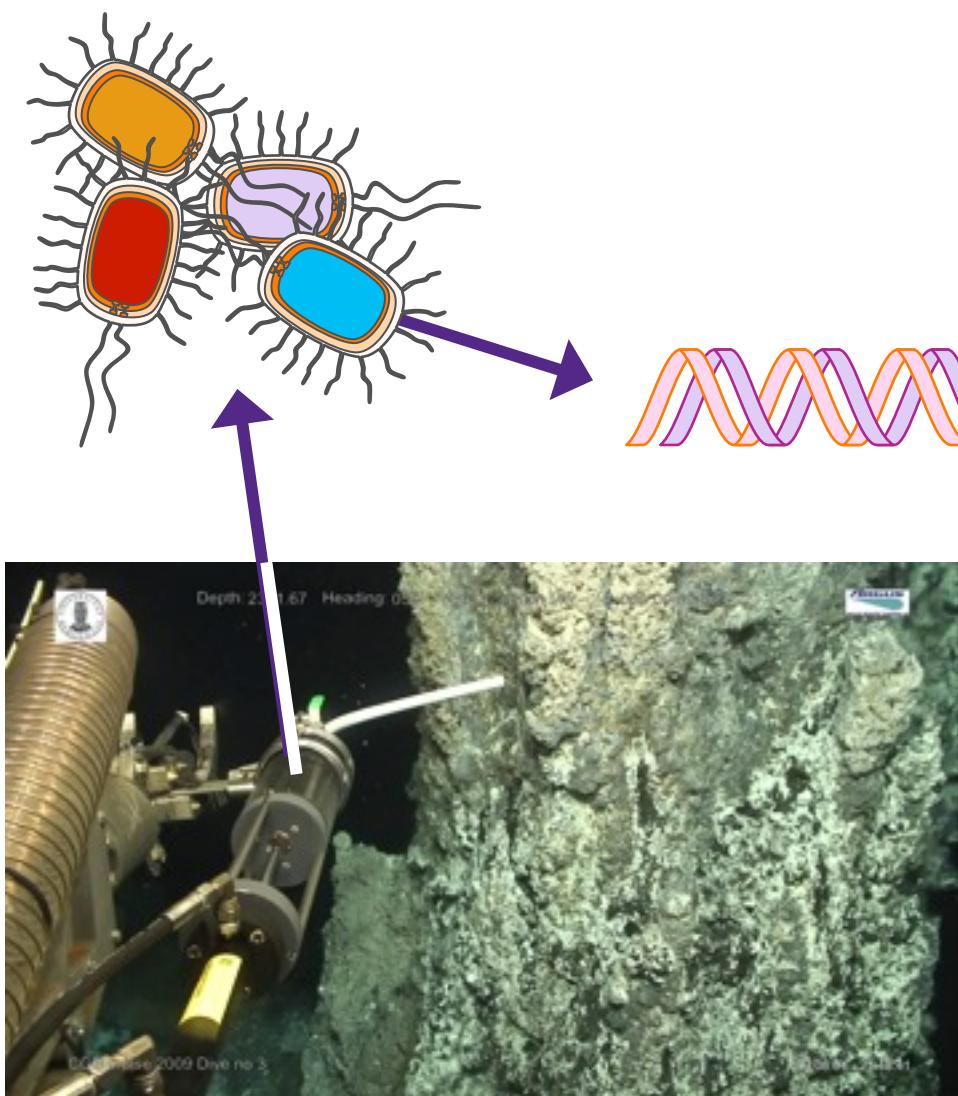


Mining for robust enzymes

Mining for robust enzymes

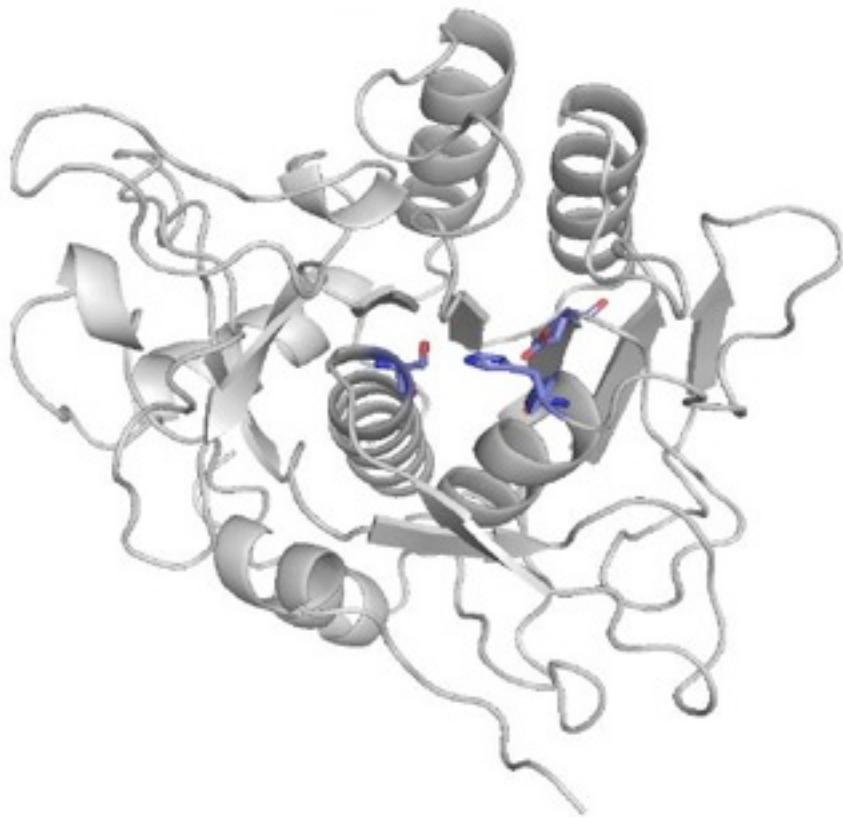


Mining for robust enzymes



New enzymes for biorefinery of marine byproducts

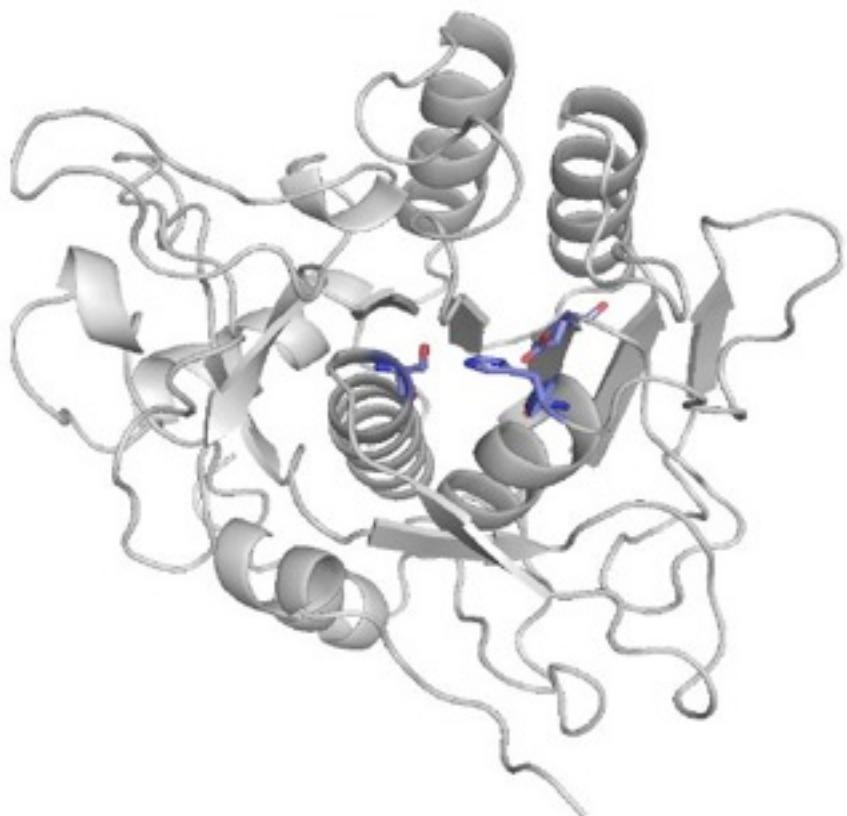
Model 1BH6 / orf667



New enzymes for biorefinery of marine byproducts

Forsiden • Oppdrett • Åpnet ny fabrikk for marin bioraffinering

Model 1BH6 / orf667



Åpnet ny fabrikk for marin bioraffinering

on 16. mars 2012 02:43.



Biomega AS sin nye fabrikk for marin bioraffinering på Skaganeset i Sund kommune på Sotra.
(Foto: Åsta Viksøy).

Sund: Biomega AS har investert 130 millioner kroner i en ny fabrikk for marin bioraffinering som dobler produksjonskapasiteten.

Fossil-fuel to bio-fuel

THE HYDROCARBON ERA IN WORLD HISTORY

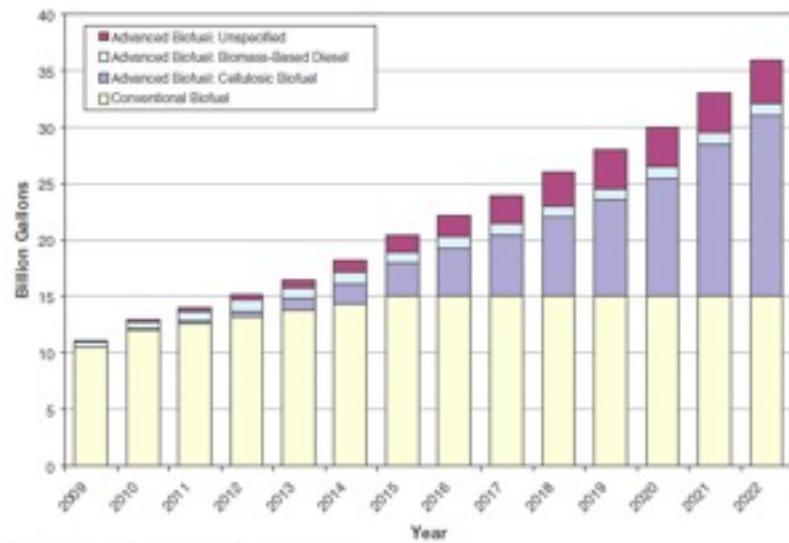
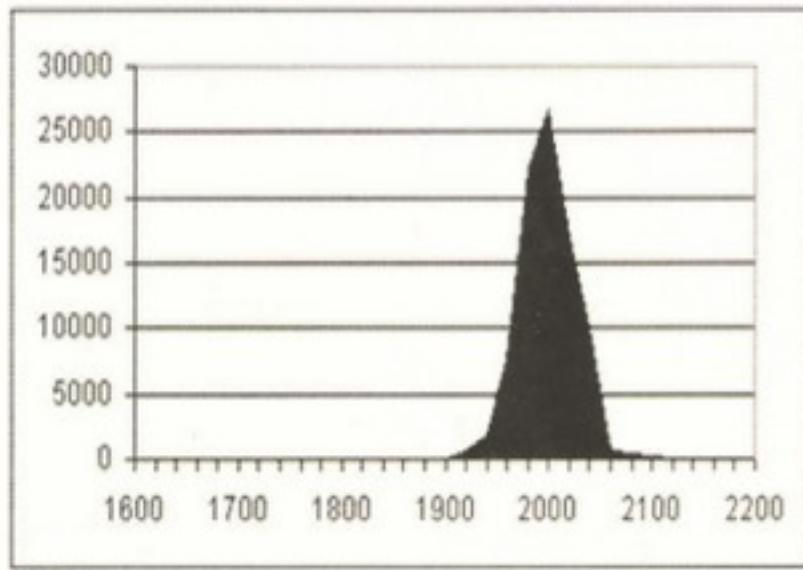


FIGURE 1 Volume changes over time.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Workshop Presentation by Bruce Rodan, June 23, 2009.

..... most countries will be in a potential supply deficit for ethanol by 2020. On a global basis, supply could be short by at least 19 billion liters. The only country that will be in a position to supply the global ethanol market will be Brazil, which will be able to supply a minimum of 13.2 billion liters to the global market by 2020. No other country comes anywhere close to being able to supply these kinds of volumes.”

Hart's Global Biofuels Outlook to 2015 (2010)

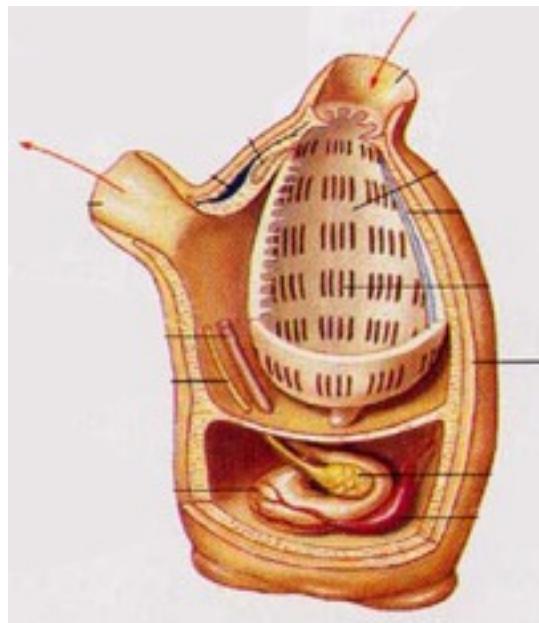
Novel source: Ascidians/Tunicates



Tunicin

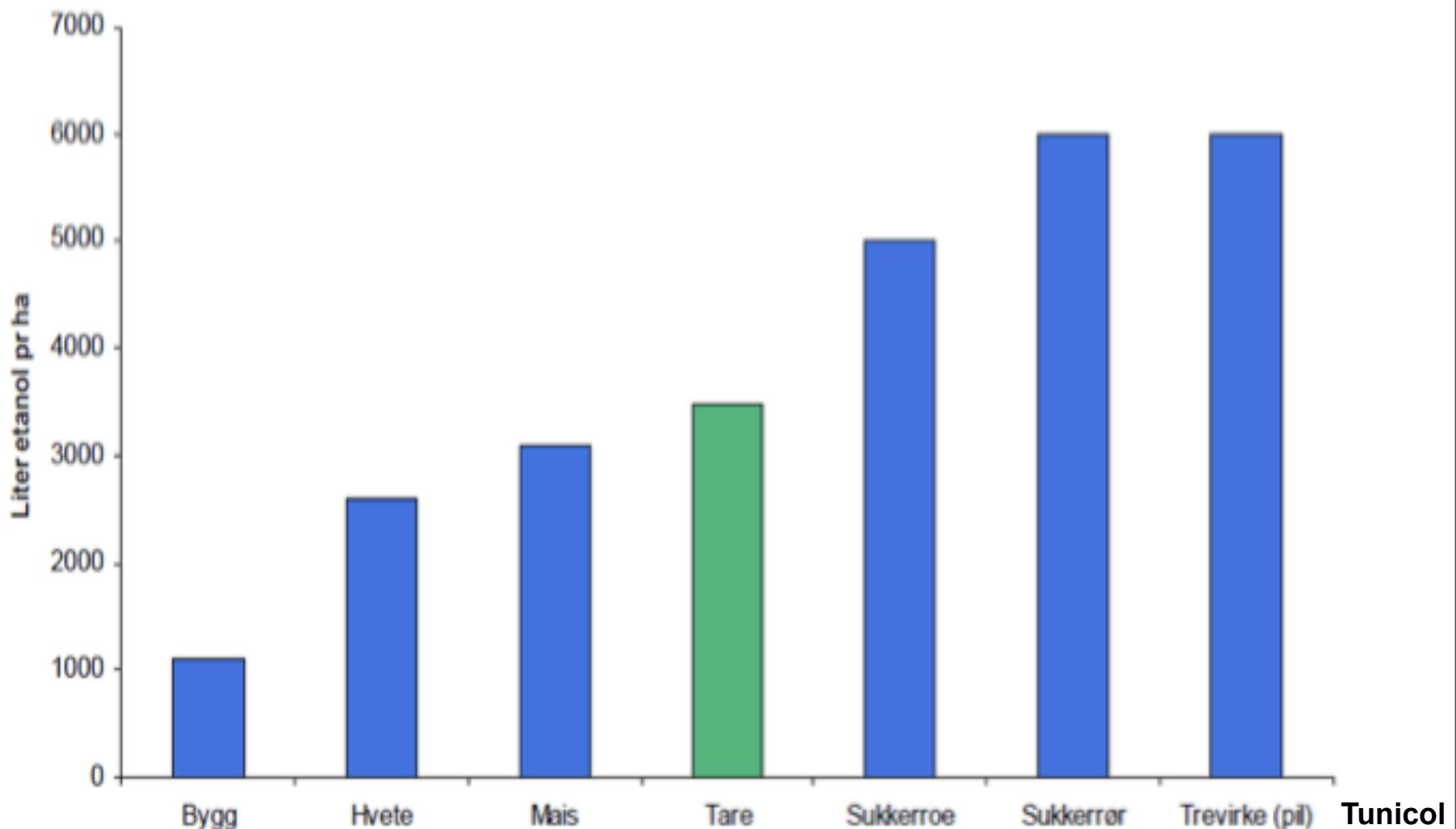
Tunicin - Animal cellulose; a substance present in the mantle, or tunic, of the Tunicates, which resembles, or is identical with, the cellulose of the vegetable kingdom.

Webster's revised unabridged dictionary



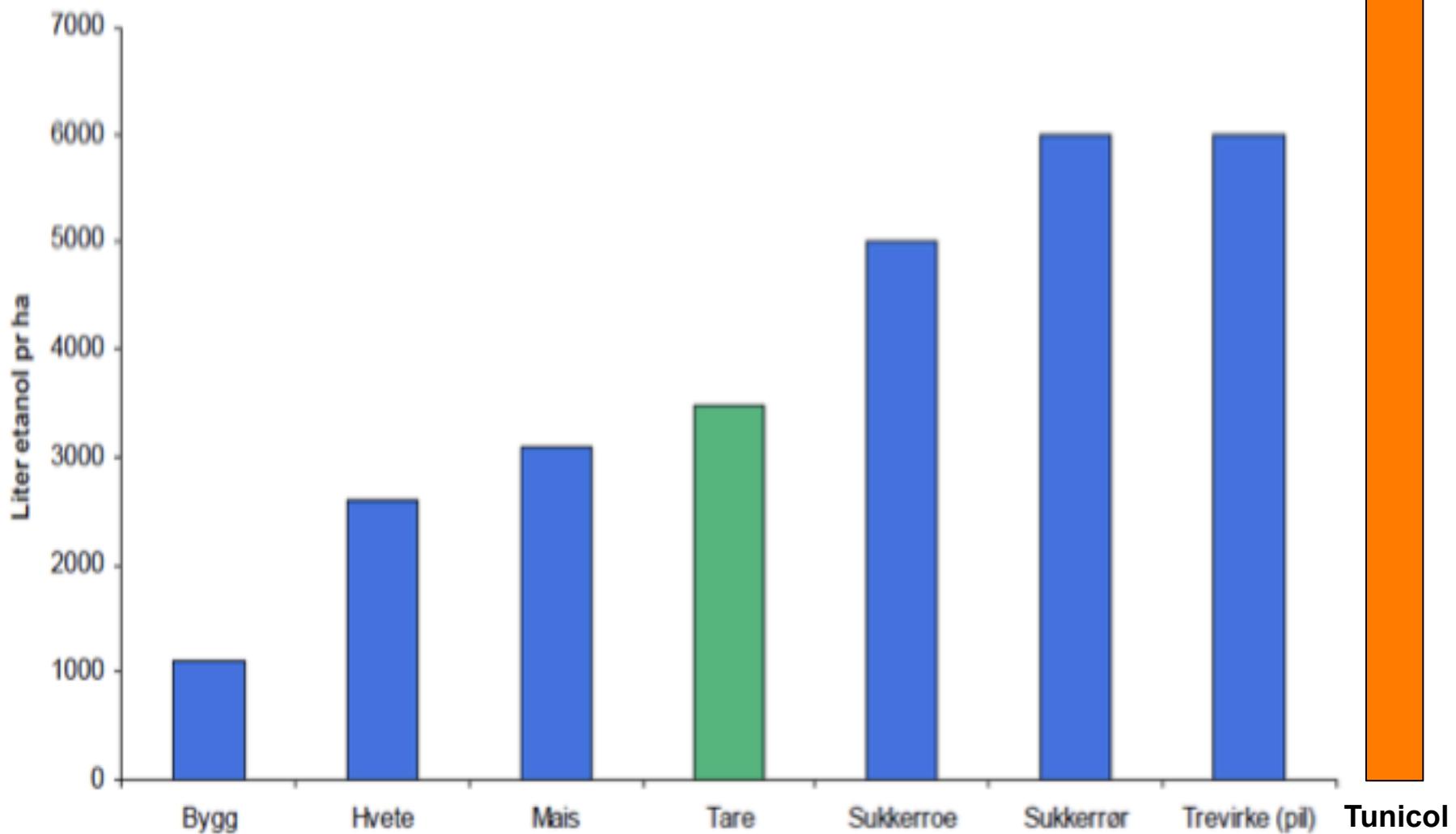
Most of the mantle is cellulose
without lignin

Biofuel from the sea?



Figur 1. Produksjonsutbytte av etanol pr hektar for utvalgte avlinger. Utbytte fra tare er estimert av SINTEF Fiskeri og havbruk, trevirke (Pil) av Zero (<http://www.zero.no>).

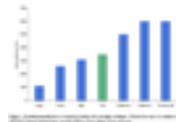
Biofuel from the sea?



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Biofuel from the sea?

- Ethanol output pr. hectar from Tunicol
- Patented product from UiB/Uni/BTO



Tunicol

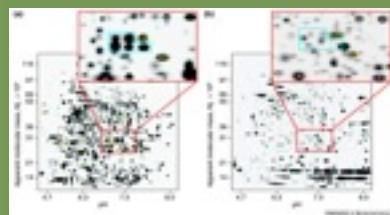
Developing a biological monitoring system for ocean health

"TOXIN"/STATUS



- Contaminants
- algal toxins
- endocrine disruptors
- allergens
- pathogens
- GMO
- growth
- health
- etc.

Differentially expressed genes,
proteins, metabolites
= biomarkers

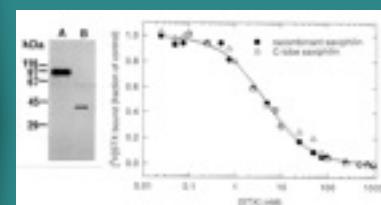


Binding candidates

OMICS
PLATFORMS

GENOMICS
INFORMATION

Develop antibody-based assay
w/protein standard



Develop binding assay
w/recombinant protein

PROTEIN
PRODUCTION

BIOINFORMATICS
PLATFORM



Assay/kit



Protein array-based/
multiplex /chip

ANALYTICAL
TECHNOLOGY
PLATFORMS



[GO TO WEBSHOP](#)

ASP (Amnesic Shellfish Poison) ELISA test kit

The quantitative ASP ELISA test kit is used for routine monitoring of amnesic shellfish poison, ASP(*) levels in bivalve molluscs in compliance with safety regulations. The kit is also used for quantification of ASP in, for example, algal extracts, biological matrixes, and water samples.

The ASP ELISA was recently reformatted into a 8x12-strip well format, to offer the end-user flexible analysis. The kit can now be split and used in 2 separate rounds to analyze 12 samples each time, or the full plate can be used to analyze 36 samples in one round of analysis. To ensure accurate and reliable sample analysis, a free software is provided for the automatic QA of the calibration and sample calculation.

The kit has been thoroughly validated in an international intra and inter laboratory comparison study. For information about the validation results please contact Hans Kleivdal (hans.kleivdal@biosense.com).

(*) Amnesic shellfish poison (ASP) toxins, domoic acid (DA) and DA isomers are water-soluble neurotoxins produced by a number of marine algae, in particular by the microalgae of the genus *Pseudo-nitzschia*. Blooms of *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp. may lead to the accumulation of DA in shellfish filter feeders and other marine species. Ingestion of DA contaminated shellfish may lead to amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP) by affecting the central nervous system, and has caused the death of both animal and human consumers in severe cases. The European Commission Directive 2002/226/EC implemented a maximum permitted level (MPL) of 20 mg DA/kg shellfish intended for human consumption. This MPL is adopted by the regulatory authorities in most other countries.

Download the article "ASP ELISA - A validated rapid assay for the determination of ASP levels in shellfish" [here](#)

Download the ASP ELISA product sheet [here](#)

Download the ASP ELISA protocol [here](#)

Other references:

09.08.2007 Kleivdal, H., Kristiansen, S.I., Nilsen, M.V. and Briggs, L. (2007) Single-laboratory validation of Biosense Direct Competitive Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) for the determination of Domoic acid toxins in shellfish. *J.AOAC*. **90** (4):1000-1010.

09.08.2007 Kleivdal, H., Kristiansen, S.I., Nilsen, M.V., Goksøy, A., Briggs, L., McNabb, P. and Holland, P. (2007) Determination of Domoic acid Toxins in Shellfish by Biosense ASP ELISA - A direct competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay: Collaborative study. *J.AOAC Int.* **90** (4):1011-1027

Competence and capacity



Foto: Paul Erik Rosenbaum, UiB

Competence and capacity



- Increased use of biotechnology in society will put a demand on increased absorbing ability, i.e. competence and capacity in end user groups: industry, health care, management etc. etc.



Foto: Paul Erik Rosenbaum, UiB



uniResearch

Senter for anvendt bioteknologi

Gunhild Bødtker, Uni CIPR

Pål Puntervoll, Uni Computing

Kjell Petersen, Uni Computing

Øivind Larsen, Uni Miljø



NHIL

Svein M. Nordvik



Trond Mork Pedersen

Dr. Katerina Kousoulaki



GUIDING GOOD IDEAS

Anders Haugland

Casper Lund



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Runar Stokke, SFF CGB

Dr. Anita Jacobsen

Prof Svein Rune Erga



Prof Rene Wijffels

Dr. Laura Brentner



Deputy VP Einar Wathne

Dr. Louise Buttle

Thank you for your attention!



Gunhild Bødtker, Uni CIPR

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Øivind Larsen, Uni Miljø



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