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Vienna, Austria



Evaluation of the efficacy of a spray-dried biopesticide based on *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *kurstaki* (strain Lip) on a wheat bran-based complex media

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Little story

Previous project: IPM-4-Citrus

Aims:

- ✓ Develop two new bio-pesticides (Bt LIP & BLB1) active against citrus pests and scale them up from lab to market.
- ✓ Strengthen collaborations between academic and non-academic partners.



Table 1: Scientific achievements of IP-4-Citrus

Article Name	Authors & DOI
Biopesticides production by <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> serovar <i>kurstaki</i> on a wheat bran complex medium: from lab to field	Nasreddine,R.,Barssoum,R., et al. (2024) pending
Physical Limitations in Wheat Bran-Based Medium for Biopesticides Production	Barssoum, R., Nasserredine, R., et al. (2023) DOI:10.1051/mateconf/202337905003
Complete Genome Sequences of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Serovar <i>Kurstaki</i>	Fayad, N., Barssoum, R., Marsaud, N., et al. (2023), DOI:10.1128/MRA.00060-23
Biochemical Limitations in Biopesticides Production	Barssoum, R., Al Kassis, G., Nasserredine, R., et al., DOI:10.1016/j.resmic.2023.104043
Optimization of Culture Conditions for Biopesticides Production	Fayad, N., Abboud, J., Driss, F., et al. (2022), DOI:10.3390/fermentation8120666
Dynamic Model for Biomass and Proteins Production	Monroy, T. S., Abdelmalek, N., Rouis, S., et al. (2021), DOI:10.3390/pr9122147
Review on Biopesticide Production Parameters	Jallouli, W., Driss, F., Fillaudeau, L., Rouis, S. (2020), DOI:10.1016/j.procbio.2020.07.023



SCAN ME

Project overview

Alternative Biopesticides For **SAFe** Integrated Pest And **WA**ter Management Around Mediterranean.

1. Developing a new competitive alternative based on *Bt* biopesticides.
2. Validating large scale production and formulation of the new biopesticide.
3. Reducing the use of harmful chemicals by enhancing the use of biopesticides.
4. Implementing good practices in farming activities.
5. Rising awareness among farmers about good practices impact on water and land safety.

STRAIN USED:

Bacillus thuringiensis
kurstaki
Lip & Blb1



TARGET INSECT PESTS:

Prays oleae / Olive
Spodoptera frugiperda / Corn
Tuta absoluta / Tomato
Ectomyelois ceratoniae / Pomegranate



The PRIMA programme is supported and funded under Horizon 2020, the Framework European Union's Programme for Research and Innovation



Project overview

Strain & media

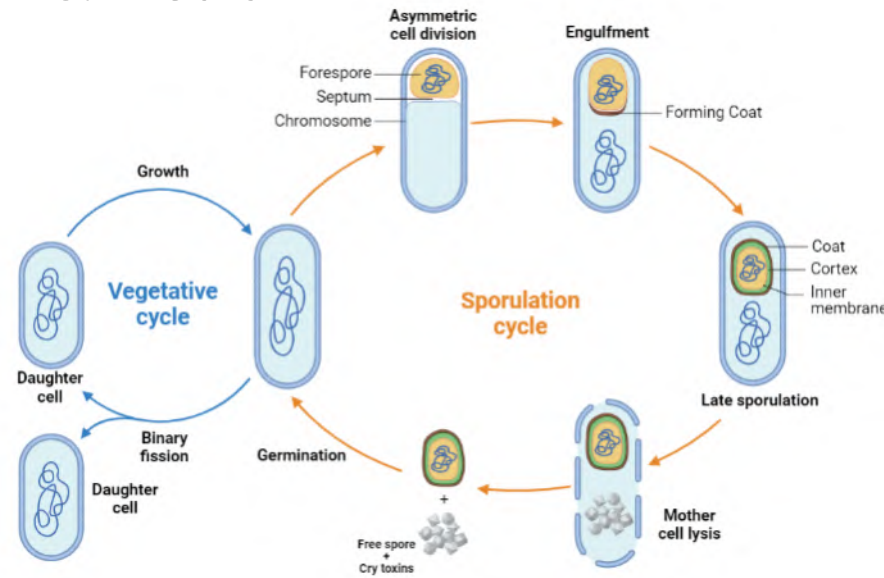


Figure 1. Growth cycle of *Bacillus thuringiensis* spp.

Btk Lip

- ✓ 12 plasmids
 - ✓ pLip97 ([CP116324](#)) -> 2: Cry1Ab; Cry1Ac
 - ✓ pLip 300 ([CP116317](#)) -> 5: Cry1Aa; Cry1Ac; Cry1Ia; Cry2Aa; Cry2Ab

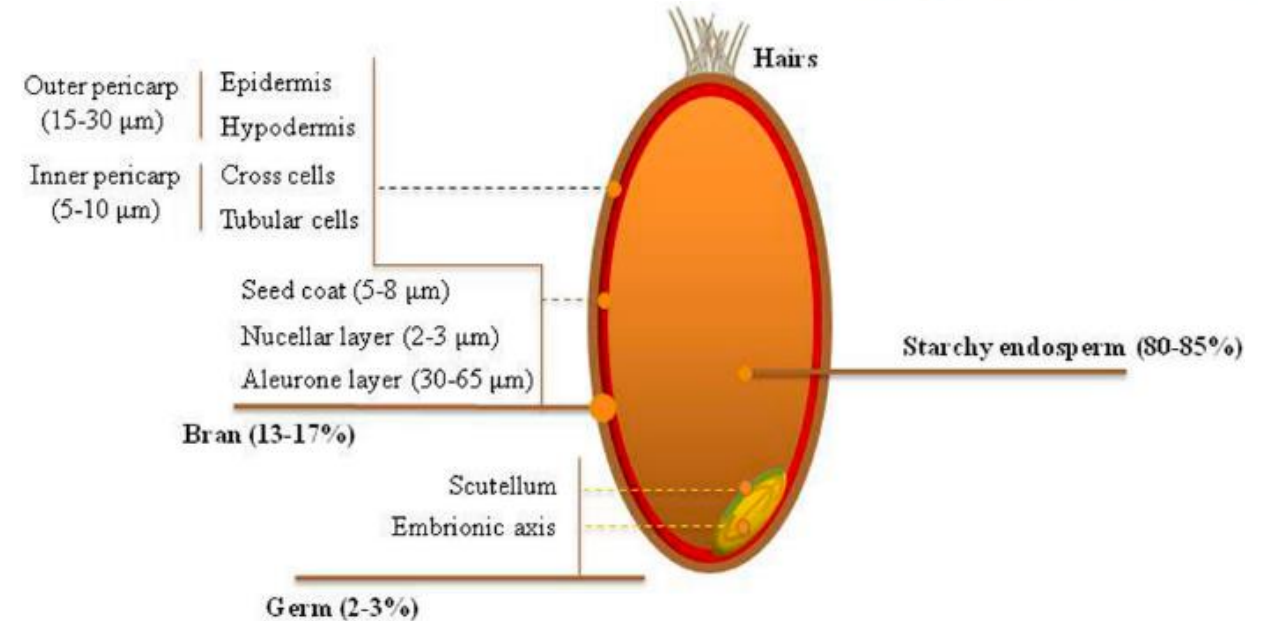


Figure 2. Schematic representation of wheat grain fractions.

Fayad, N., Barssoum, R., Marsaud, N., Nasserredine, R., Abdelmalek, N., Rouis, S., Teste, M. A., Pailler, V., Gautier, V., Belmonte, E., Aceves Lara, C. A., Cescut, J., Fillaudeau, L., & Kallassy Awad, M. (2023). Complete genome sequences of two *Bacillus thuringiensis* serovar *kurstaki* strains isolated from Lebanon and Tunisia, highly toxic against lepidopteran larvae. *Microbiology resource announcements*, 12(9), e0006023. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00060-23>

Laddomada B, Caretto S, Mita G. Wheat Bran Phenolic Acids: Bioavailability and Stability in Whole Wheat-Based Foods. *Molecules*. 2015; 20(9):15666-15685. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules200915666>

Barssoum, R., Nasserredine, R., Chalbi, K. M., Cescut, J., Kallassy, M., Aceves-Lara, C., & Fillaudeau, L. (2023). Physical limitations induced by a medium based on wheat bran for the production of biopesticides by *Bacillus thuringiensis* spp *kurstaki*. *MATEC Web of Conferences*, 379, 05003. <https://doi.org/10.1051/mateconf/202337905003>

Objectives



Alternative drying technique

- Proof of spray-drying technique concept



Quality assessment

- Protein content
- LC_{50} vs *S. frugiperda*
- Viable spore concentration
- Particle size

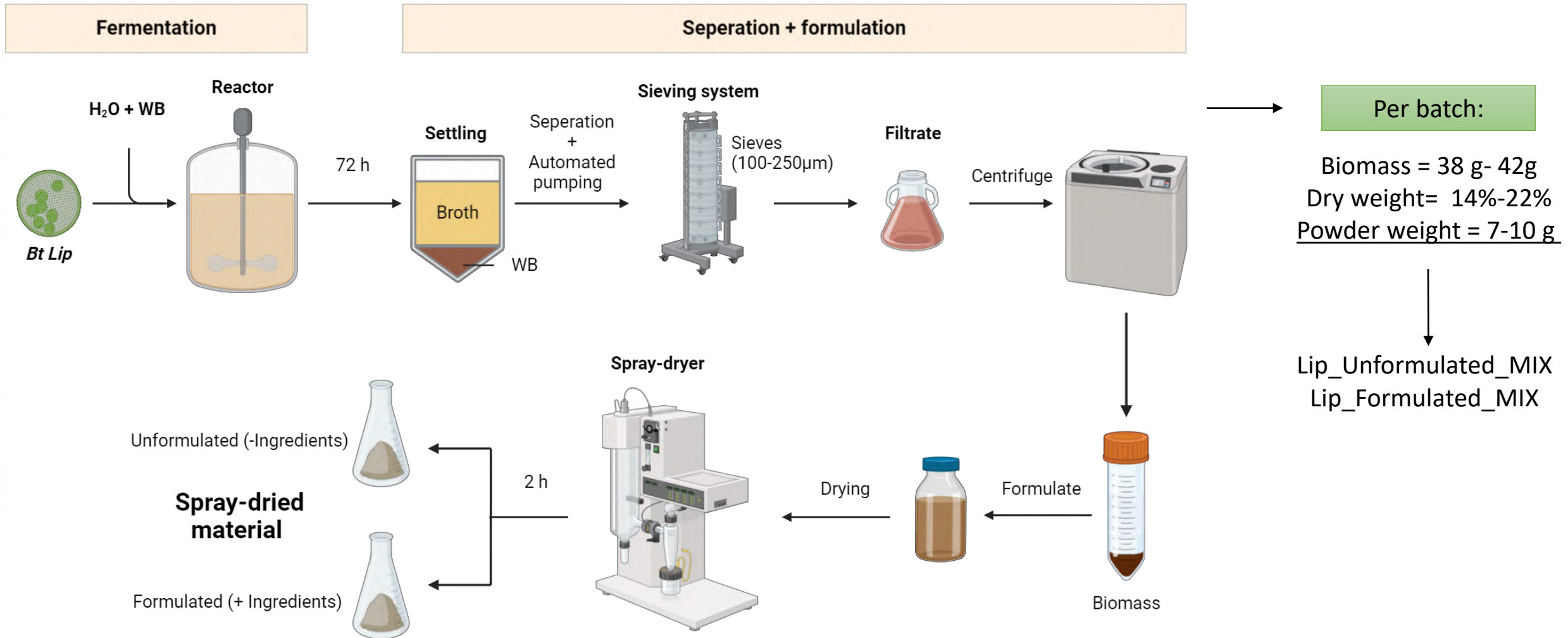


Efficacy tests

- Lab assays & Greenhouse assay: *Tuta absoluta*

Alternative drying technique: DSP

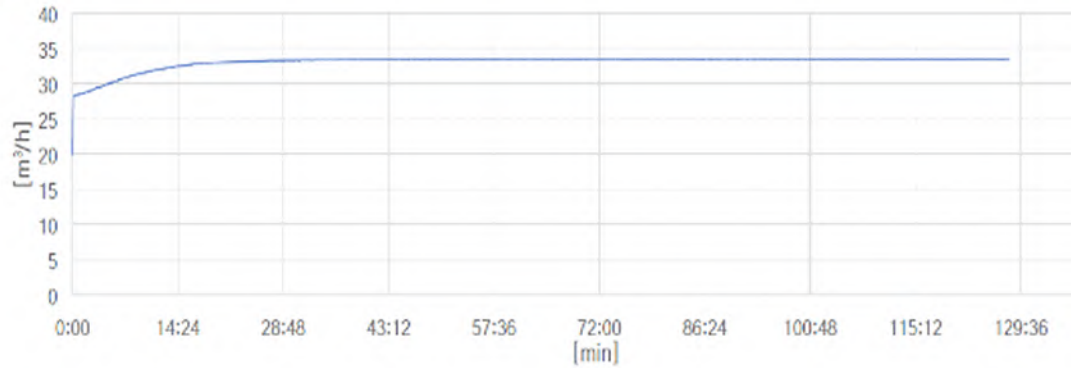
Down stream process: Description of the production chain



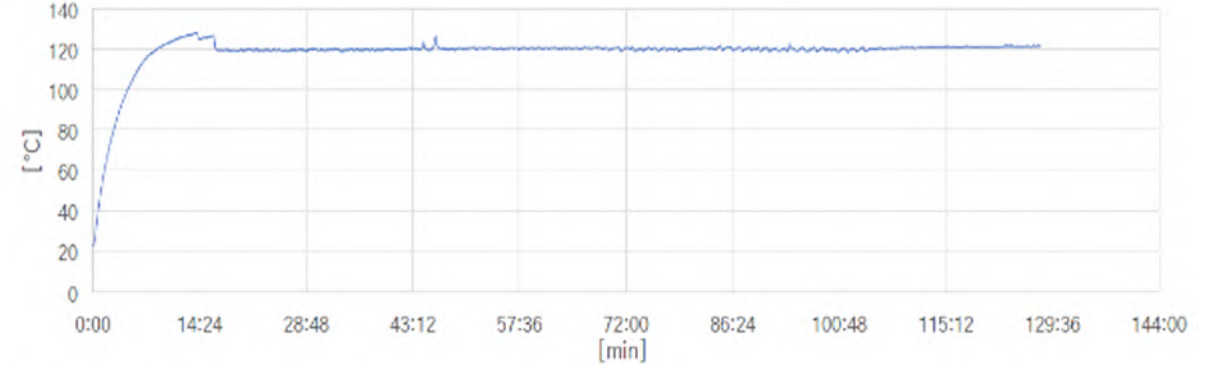
Alternative drying technique: Spray-drying monitoring



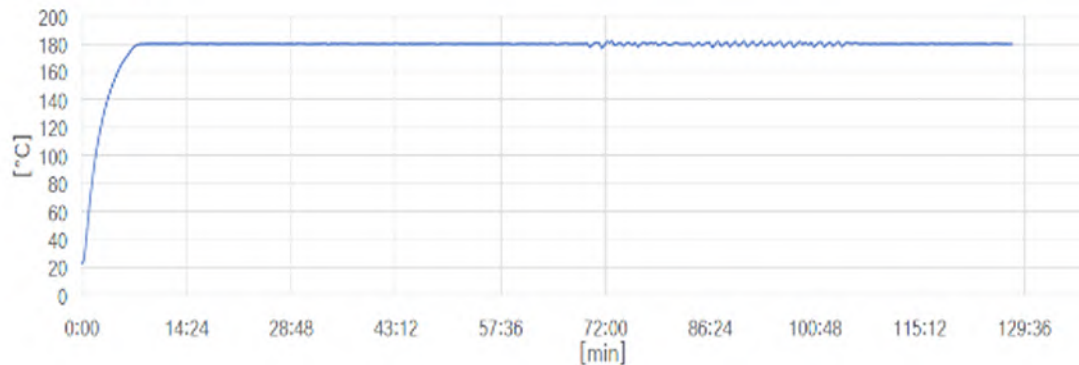
Drying Gas



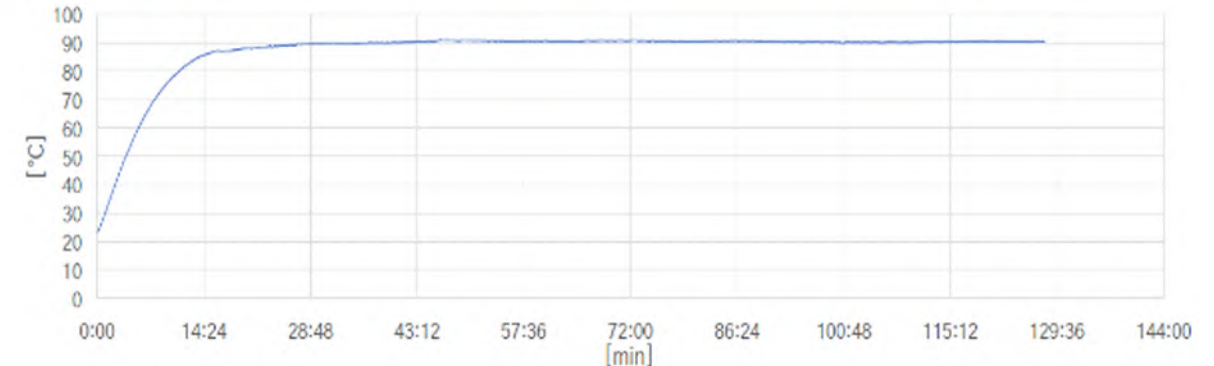
Outlet Temperature



Inlet Temperature



Product Temperature



Drying Gas: 35 m³/h, Inlet Temperature: 180 °C, Spray Gas: 750 L/h, Pump: 2.5 mL/min, Outlet Temperature: 120 °C

Product Temperature: 80-90 °C

Table 3: Various quality experiments describing and comparing the three products

Products	Protein (mg/g)	LC ₅₀ (mg/ml) vs. <i>S. frugiperda</i>	95 % confidential interval		Viable spore concentration (CFU/ml)	Coarse (Dec>30 µm)
Delfin	116.9	1.10	0.25	2.72	1.2e+13	562
Lip_U_Mix	144.4	0.77	0.22	1.38	2.1e+13	273
Lip_F_Mix	120.8	0.66	0.16	1.095	2.4e+13	291

Higher protein
content

Lower LC₅₀

Higher viable spore
concentration

Smaller particle
size

Efficacy tests

Tuta absoluta lab assay



Figure 3. Infected *Tuta absoluta* 2nd stage larvae.

Lab assay design					
	0.125 mg/ml	0.25 mg/ml	0.5 mg/ml	0.75 mg/ml	1 mg/ml
LIP_F	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae
LIP_U	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae
DELFIN	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae
CONTROL (Water)	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae	 10 larvae

← Tp=25 °C, 96h →

- 50 larvae per product
- 200 larvae per assay

600 larvae in total

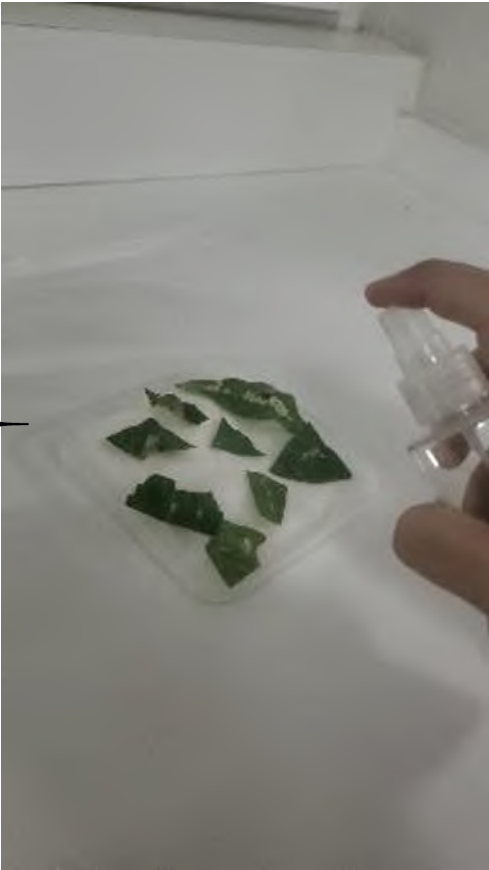


Figure 4. Bioassay design of *Tuta absoluta*.

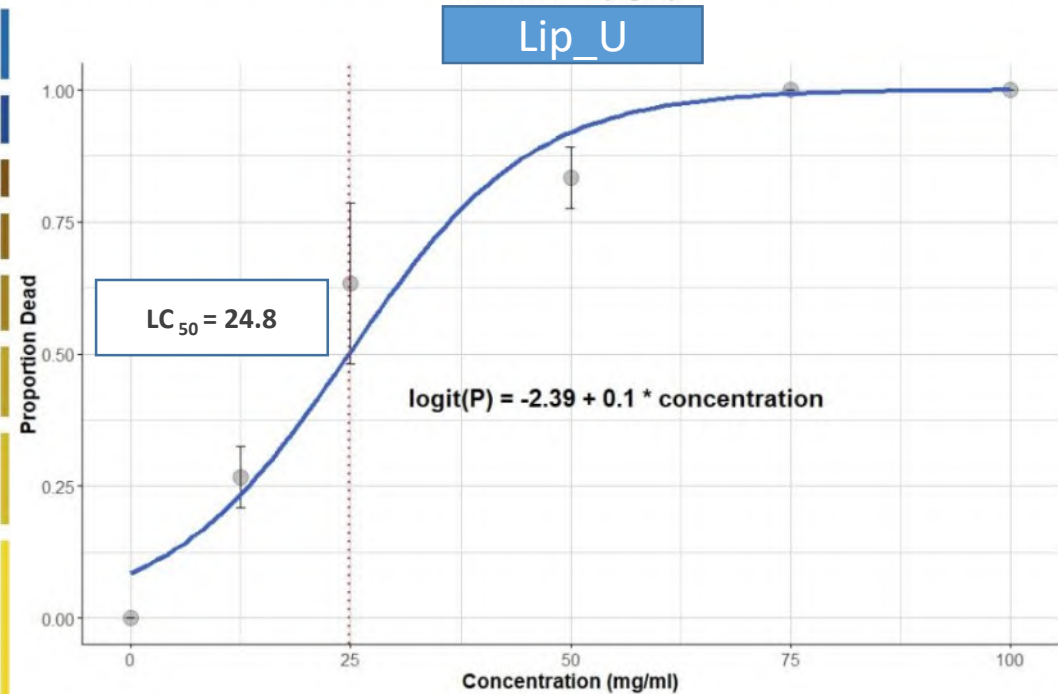
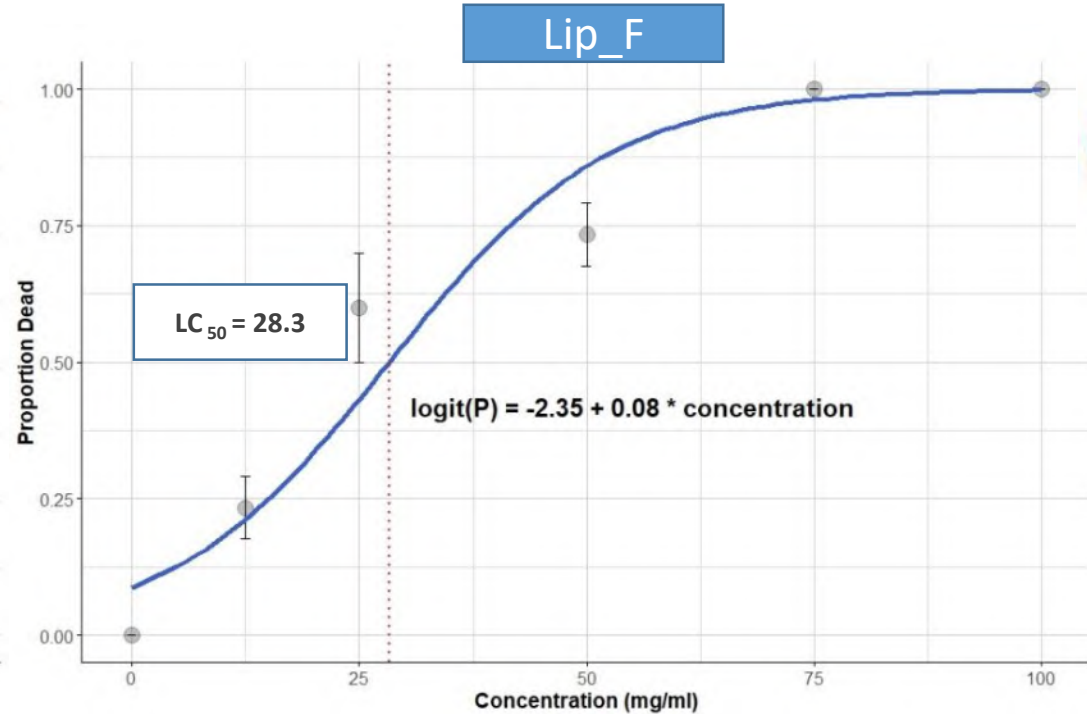
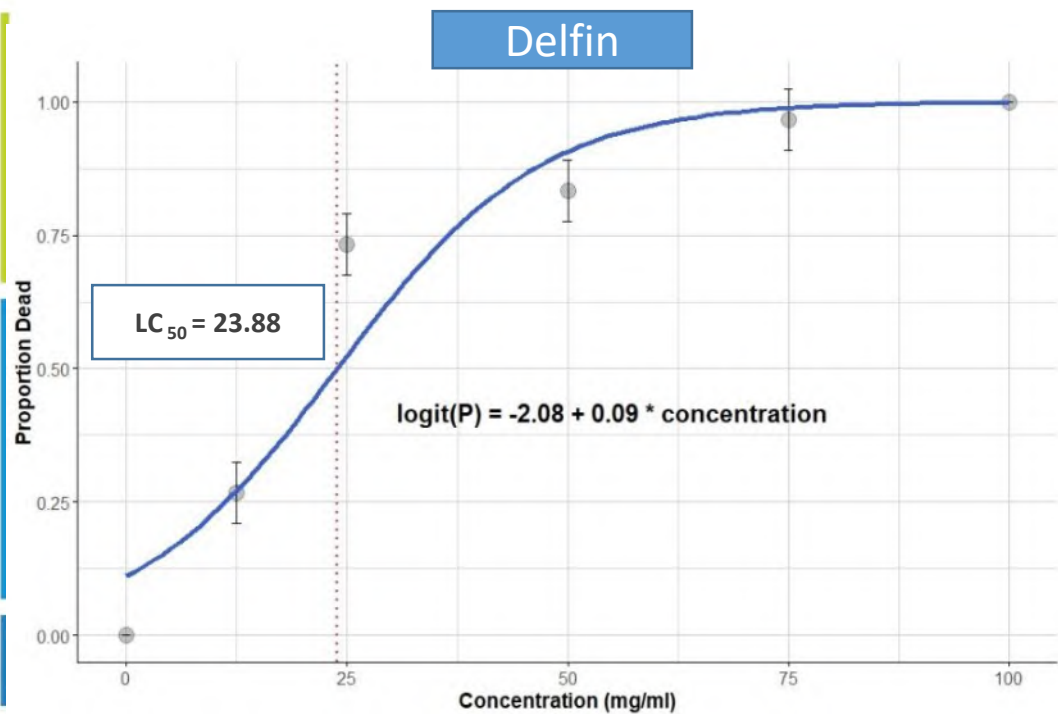


Figure 4. Logisitic regression curve of Delfin, Lip_U and Lip_F indicating the lethal concentration of 50 %.



After 48 h:

$LC_{50}: \text{Delfin} < \text{Lip}_U < \text{Lip}_F$

Efficacy tests

Tuta absoluta Greenhouse assay



Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD)

- ❑ 4 treated blocks
- ❑ 4 iterations for each treatment
- ❑ Barriers to prevent edge effects
- ❑ Gaps to prevent cross-contamination
- ❑ 160 plants

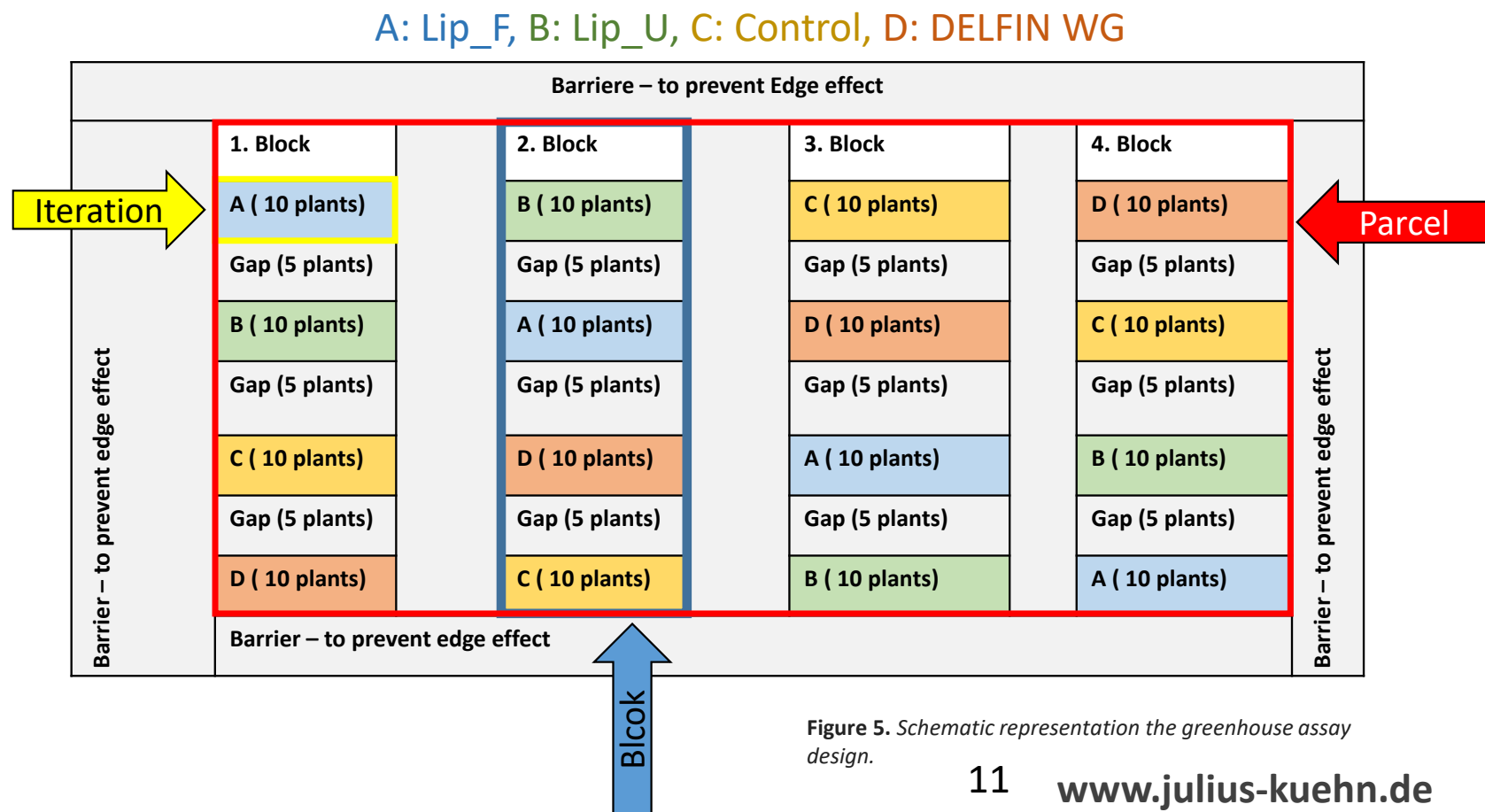
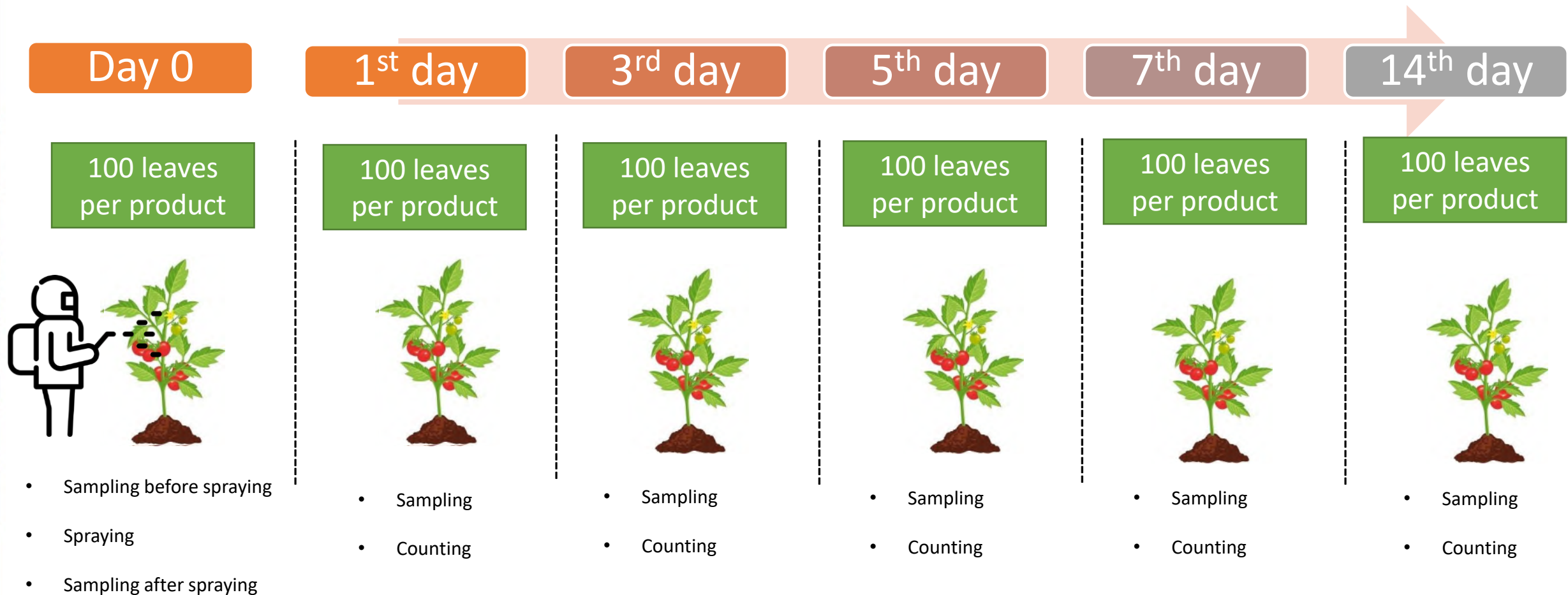


Figure 5. Schematic representation the greenhouse assay design.

Efficacy tests

Tuta absoluta Greenhouse assay



Efficacy tests

Tuta absoluta Greenhouse assay

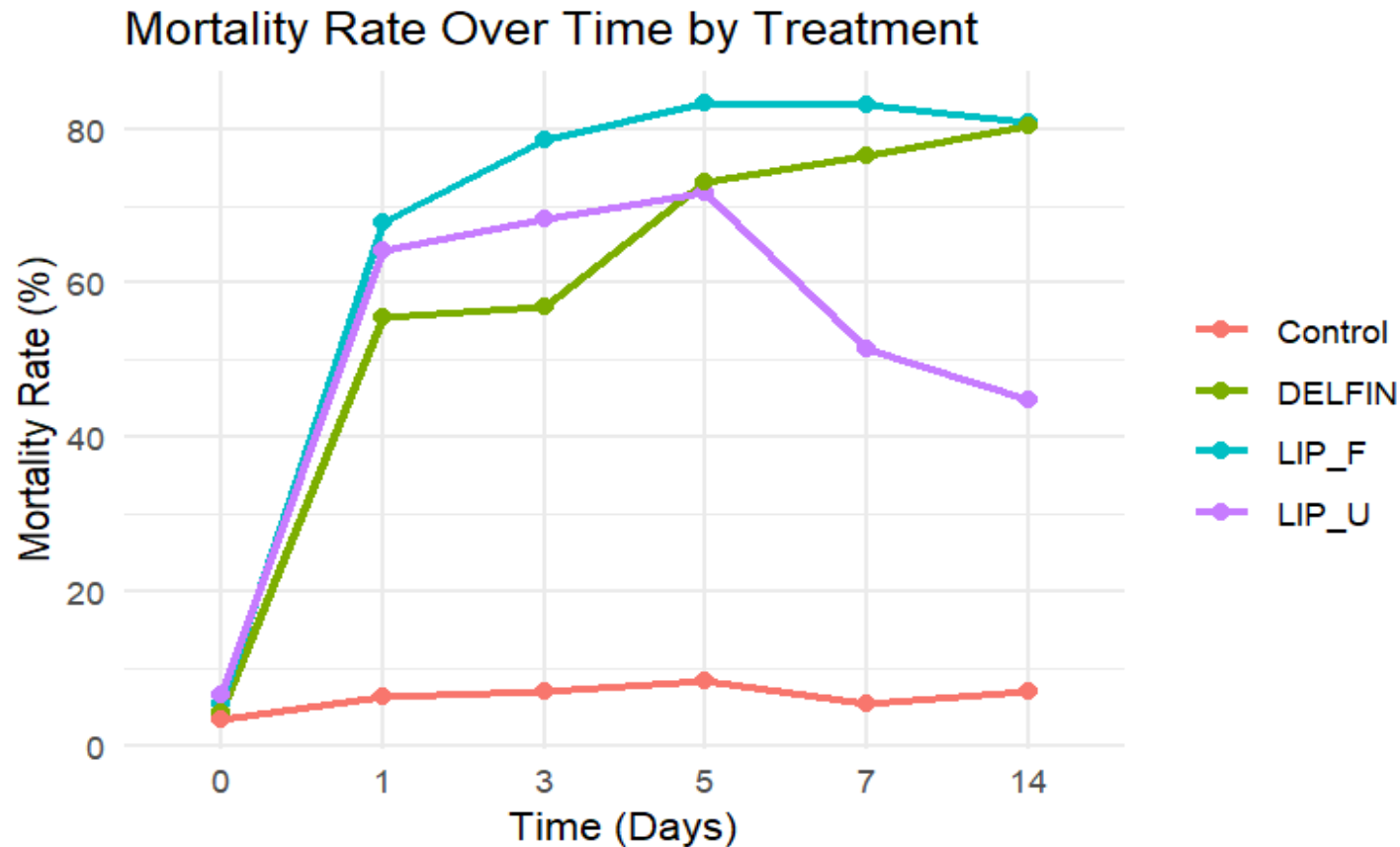


Figure 6. Percentage of mortality rate of *Tuta absoluta* over time of each treatment in the greenhouse

Descriptive plot :

LIP_F was more effective than Delfin

The absence of co-ingredients made LIP_U less effective for 14 days.

Conclusion

Alternative drying technique

- ✓ Spores and crystals can resist high temperature
- ✓ Spray drying concept approved



Quality assessment

- Lip_F:
 - [Prot]: 120.2 mg/g
 - [Spore]: 2.4e+13 Cfu/ml
 - Coarse: 291 µm



Efficacy tests

- ✓ Proved efficacy of LIP_F against two model insects.
- ✓ Importance of using UV protectant in the formulation

1. Enhancing our fermentation process



- Overcoming physical and biochemical limitations
- Computational modelling (JKI-TBI)

2. Optimizing the spray drying technique and the formulation



- Protective agents, bioorganic ingredients

3. Re-assessing our final product



- *Field assays following EPPO guidelines*
 - *Prays oleae* / Olive
 - *Ectomyelois ceratoniae* / Pomegranate
- UV stability
- Solubility and Suspendability



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Thank you !



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