

BACKGROUND

The environmentally sustainable **waste management**, together with waste valorization, is one of the actual challenges pursued by the European Commission¹. In this scenario, organic waste (OFMSW) valorization is gaining major relevance within **circular economy** models, with **bioconversion** mediated from **insects** being one possible and effective answer to the problem. The **RICH project** investigates the use of the larvae of black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens*, to convert low-value organic waste into biomolecules to generate innovative materials. The present study focused on the production and characterization of such materials and their starting extracts



EXTRACTS CHARACTERIZATION

In face of an equal amount of soluble proteins, Larvae extracts are characterized by heavier compounds, which precipitate after centrifugation. SDS-PAGE profiles also highlight the absence of a predominant pool of low MW peptides, unlike Pupae extracts.



REFERENCES

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- Produce bioplastic materials from polypeptides of the insect *Hermetia illucens* reared on s-OFMSW (surrogate OFMSW), according to state of art procedures².
- Gain insights on the involved macromolecular and supramolecular structures
- Evaluate the film-forming ability of the **two most fruitful developmental stage** of the insect, namely **Larvae at the 6th** instar and **Pupae** (10% and 16% protein recovery on total weight, respectively).



CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

- The starting extract is essential in promoting the formation of a high-quality material. Particularly, extracts from Larvae at the 6th instar led to the best results, giving robust and elastic films even after immersion in water. High MWs and low steric hindrance of aminoacids side chains are key factor for the obtainment of a high-quality film.
- Protein-based films from the best extracts display good performances in preliminary tests in view of
 applications in the biomedical and flexible electronic fields.





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