

# Commercialization and Legal Framework for Marine Biotechnology Products

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Project: 101129136 — SustainaBlue — ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE



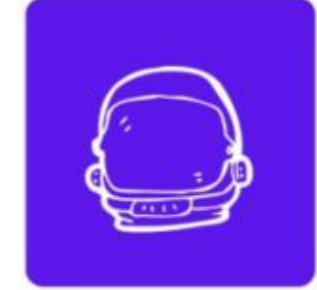
Co-funded by  
the European Union

# PROJECT PARTNERS

## Malaysia



## Indonesia



## Greece



## Cyprus



Co-funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Project: 101129136 — SustainaBlue — ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE



# Content

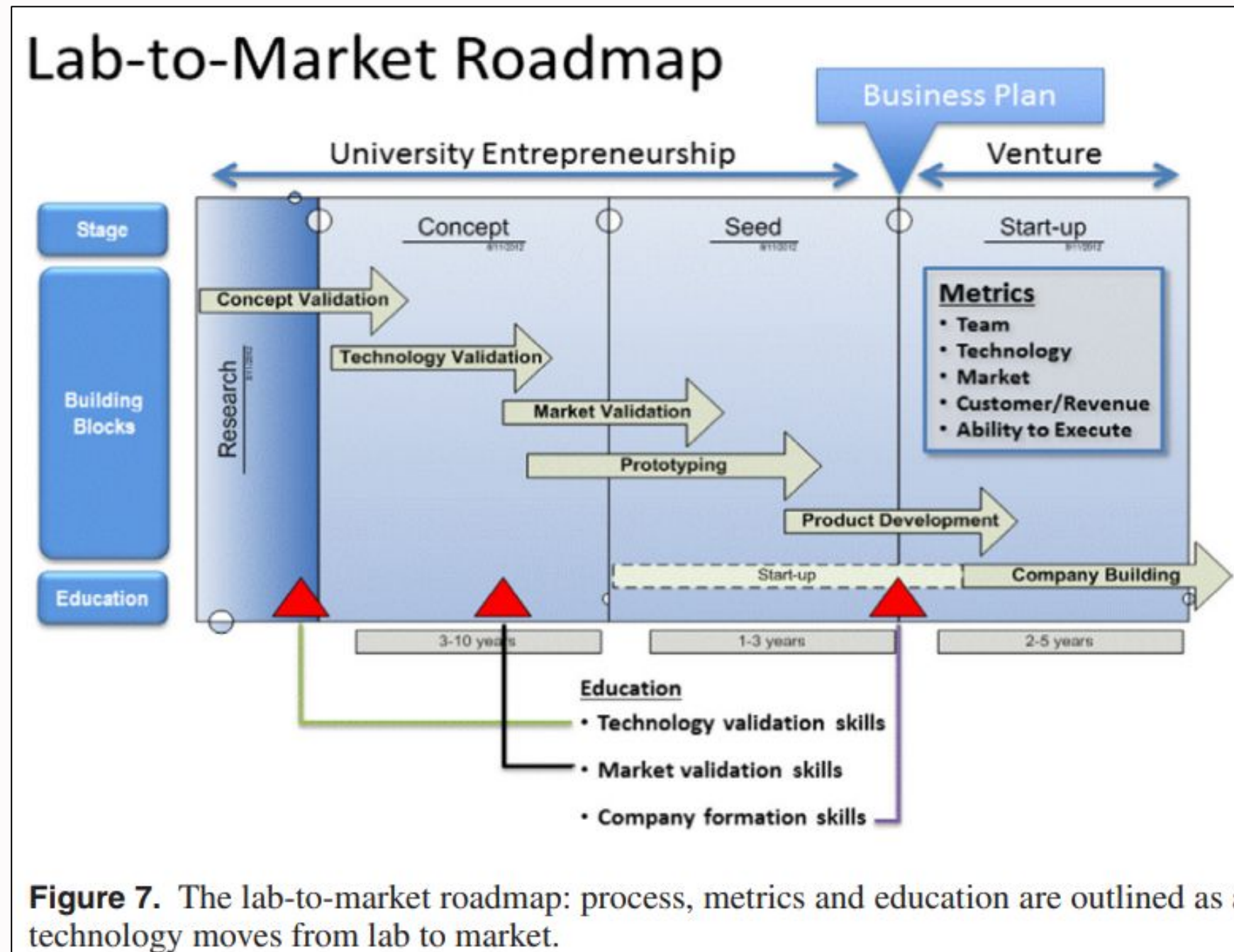
- 01 From Lab to Market
- 02 Challenges in Translating Lab Innovations
- 03 Scaling Up Production
- 04 Industrial Production Strategy
- 05 Case Examples
- 06 Legal Business Administration in Indonesia
- 07 Bibliography – Additional Reading





# From Lab to Market

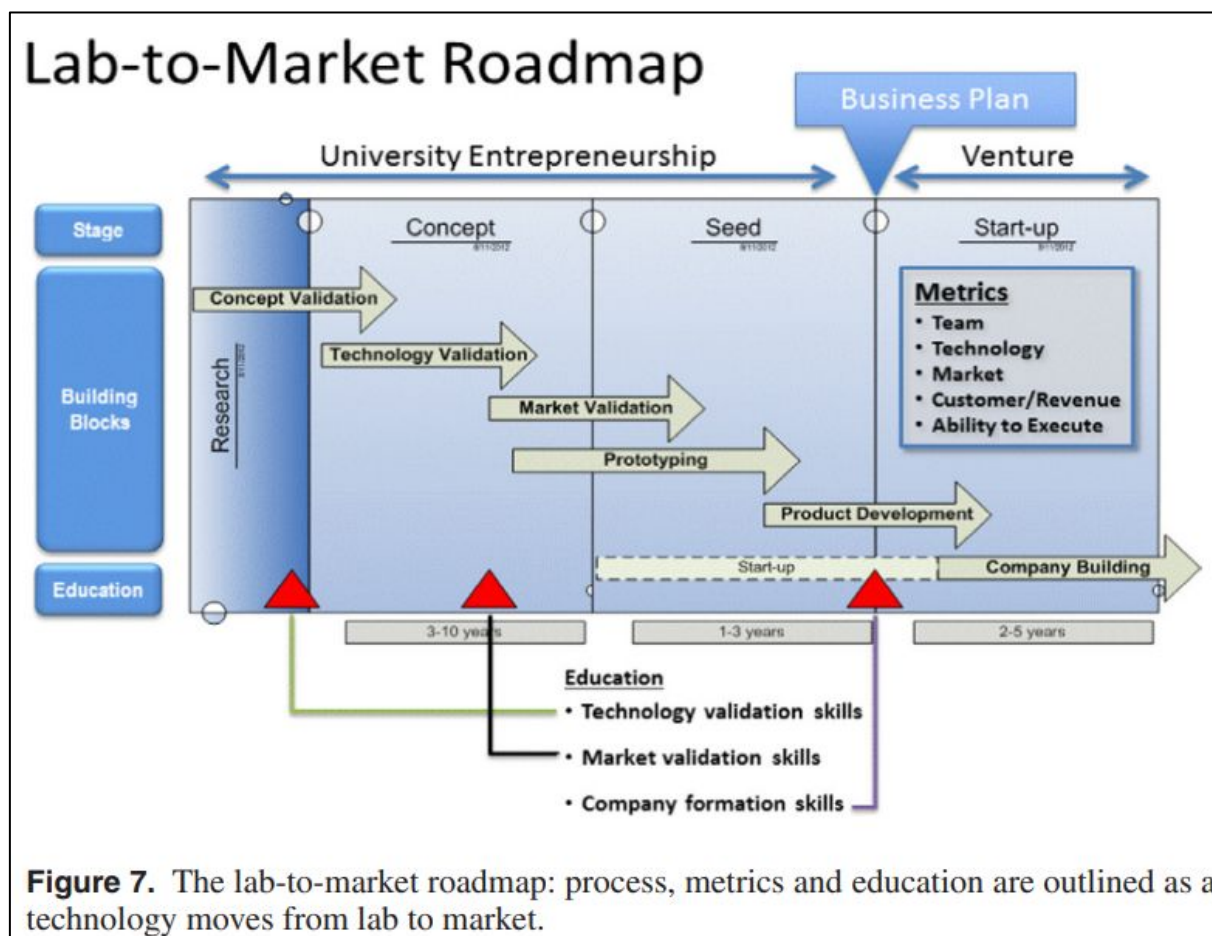
*How does a university create a robust entrepreneurial platform that can build value off of a huge pool of intellectual capital?*



(Source: J Windheim and B Myers, 2014)



# From Lab To Market: Defining The Process



(Source: J Windheim and B Myers, 2014)



## 1. Concept validation

Validate scientific data through peer review, ideally in the most prestigious journals.

## 2. Technology validation

Create a technology demonstration vehicle within the lab that shows a physical demonstration of the science.

## 3. Market validation

Validate technology demonstration with industry experts and customers who can speak to the value of the technology. Ideally, generate orders from customers.

## 4. Prototyping

Validate working prototype with application thought leaders and customers who can confirm the value of the technology. Ideally, customers are paying for prototypes.

## 5. Product development

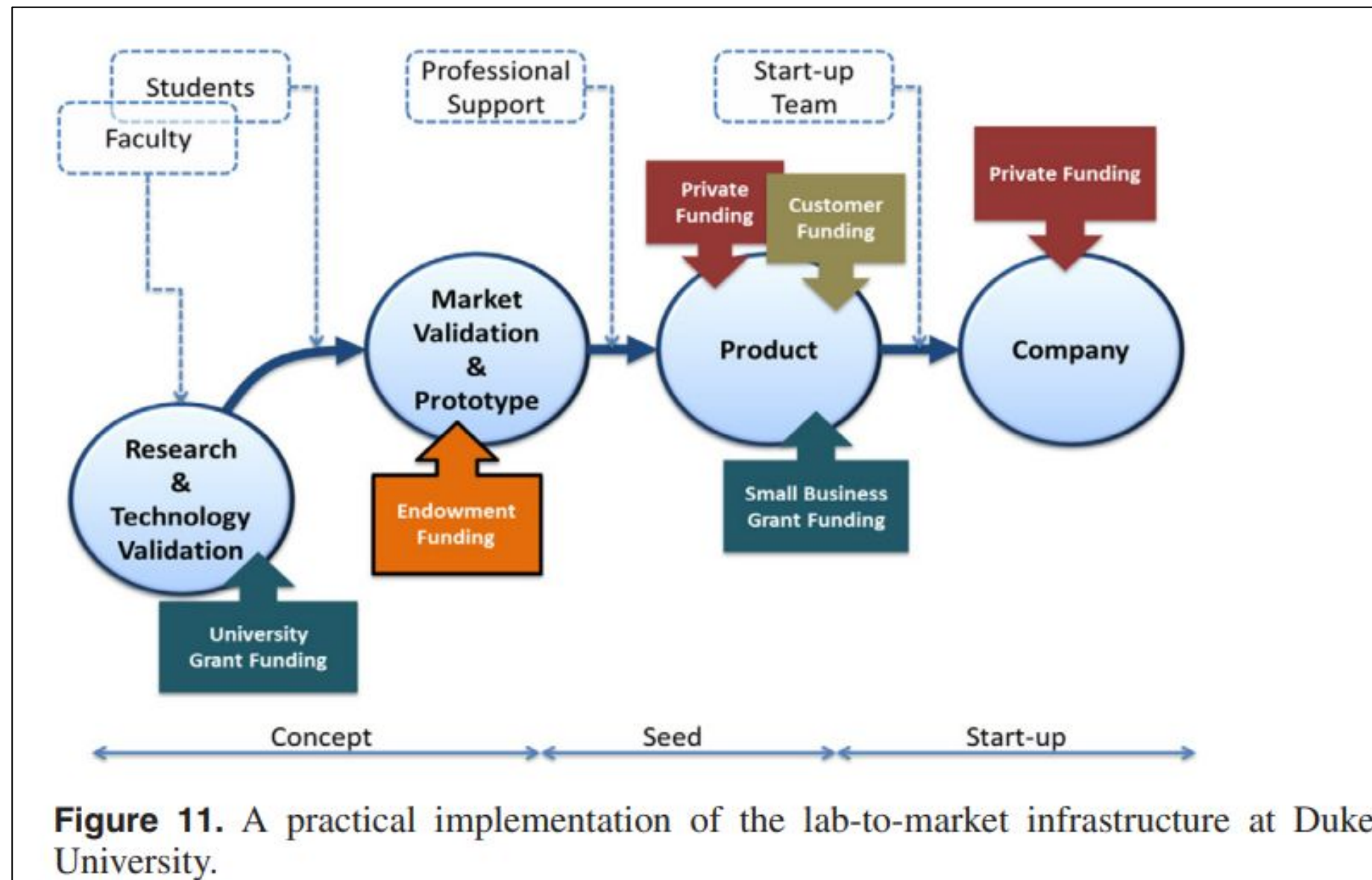
Create robust, reproducible, functional product for customer testing and feedback.

## 6. Company building

Start-up operations and growth with professional investors who can help maximize the potential of the company



# From Lab To Market: Defining The Process



Implementation of Lab-to Market (Duke University)

- Align academic research with commercial needs
- Provide training in product development & customer engagement
- Secure internal or government seed funding
- Partner with licensing and venture offices

Overall, the approach demonstrated at Duke appears to offer a low-risk, high-reward pathway for technology valorization within universities.



# Challenges in Translating Lab Innovations

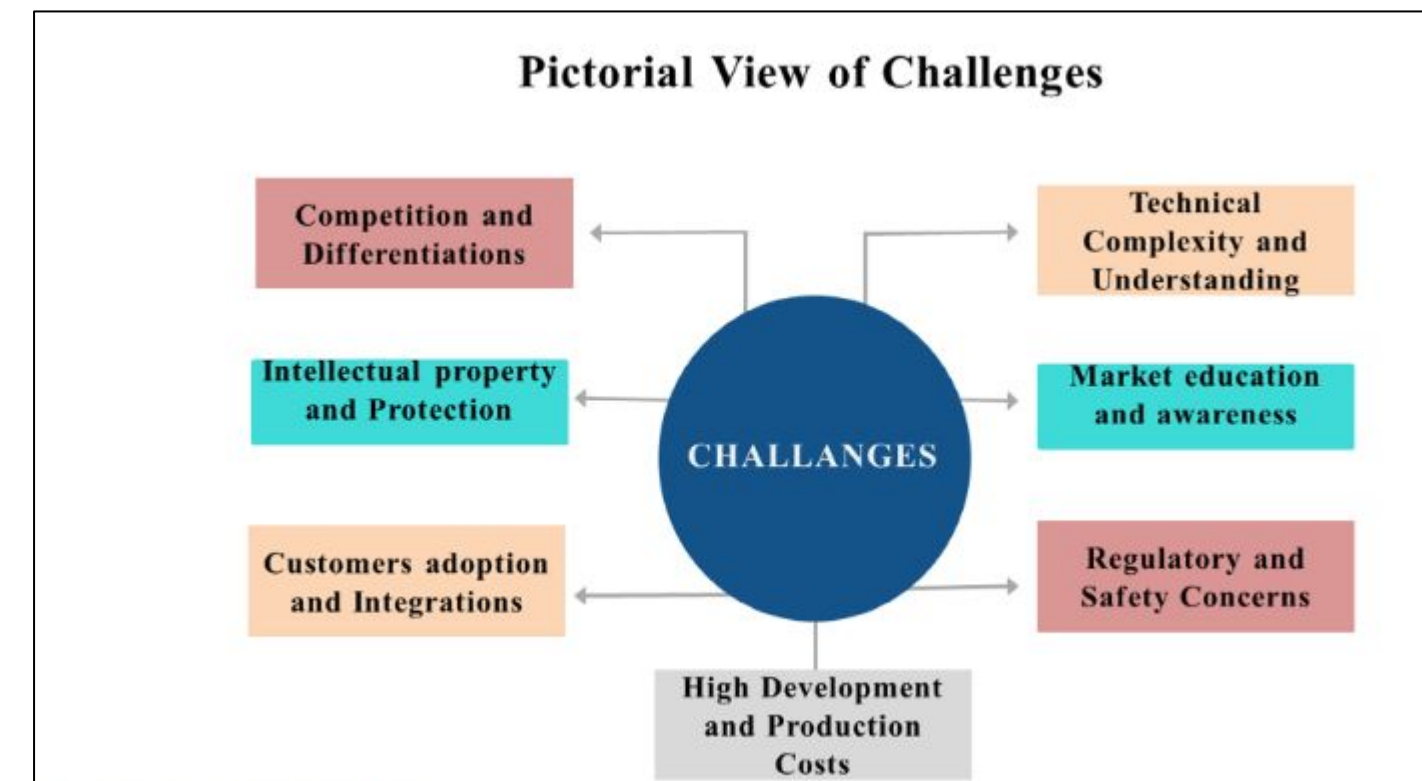
## Challenges:

1. Slow timelines (often 10+ years)
2. High capital needs, limited early funding
3. Skill gaps: academic vs. commercial expertise
4. Cultural and organizational misalignment

## Valley of Death in Innovation:

1. High failure rate in market testing stage
2. Often due to lack of commercial and customer focus

(Source: J Windheim and B Myers, 2014; Piccinno et al., 2020)



## Challenges and Solutions (Source: Singh, et. al. 2025)

- **Scalability:** Addressed through green synthesis and controlled fabrication methods.
- **Cost & Accessibility:** Reduce via eco-friendly materials and simplified production techniques.
- **Market Entry Barriers:** Overcome by aligning R&D with commercial trends and real-life use cases.



# Scaling Up Production

## Laboratory Scale (Discovery & Feasibility)

- Identify strains or bioactive compounds
- Characterize biological activity
- Develop lab protocols and assays
- Conduct early environmental screening (LCA)

## Scale-Up Design Framework (Piccinno et al., 2020)

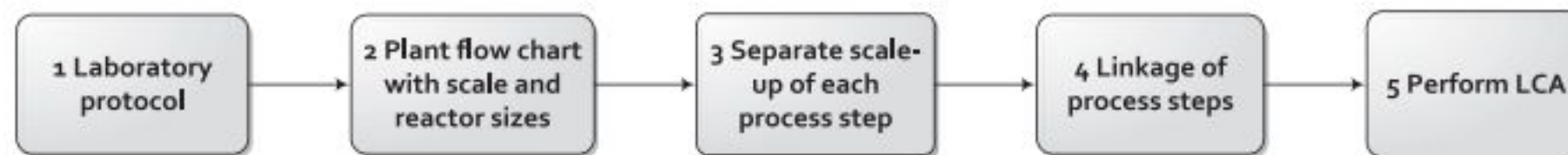
- Collect complete lab protocols
- Design plant process flow diagram
- Scale unit operations (heating, stirring, filtering)
- Perform mass and energy balance
- Conduct LCA and technoeconomic analysis

## Pre-Commercial Legal and Business Setup

- Legal and business administration
- Prepare Technology Transfer Package (TTP)
- Secure seed funding and partnerships
- Align lab-to-market timeline early

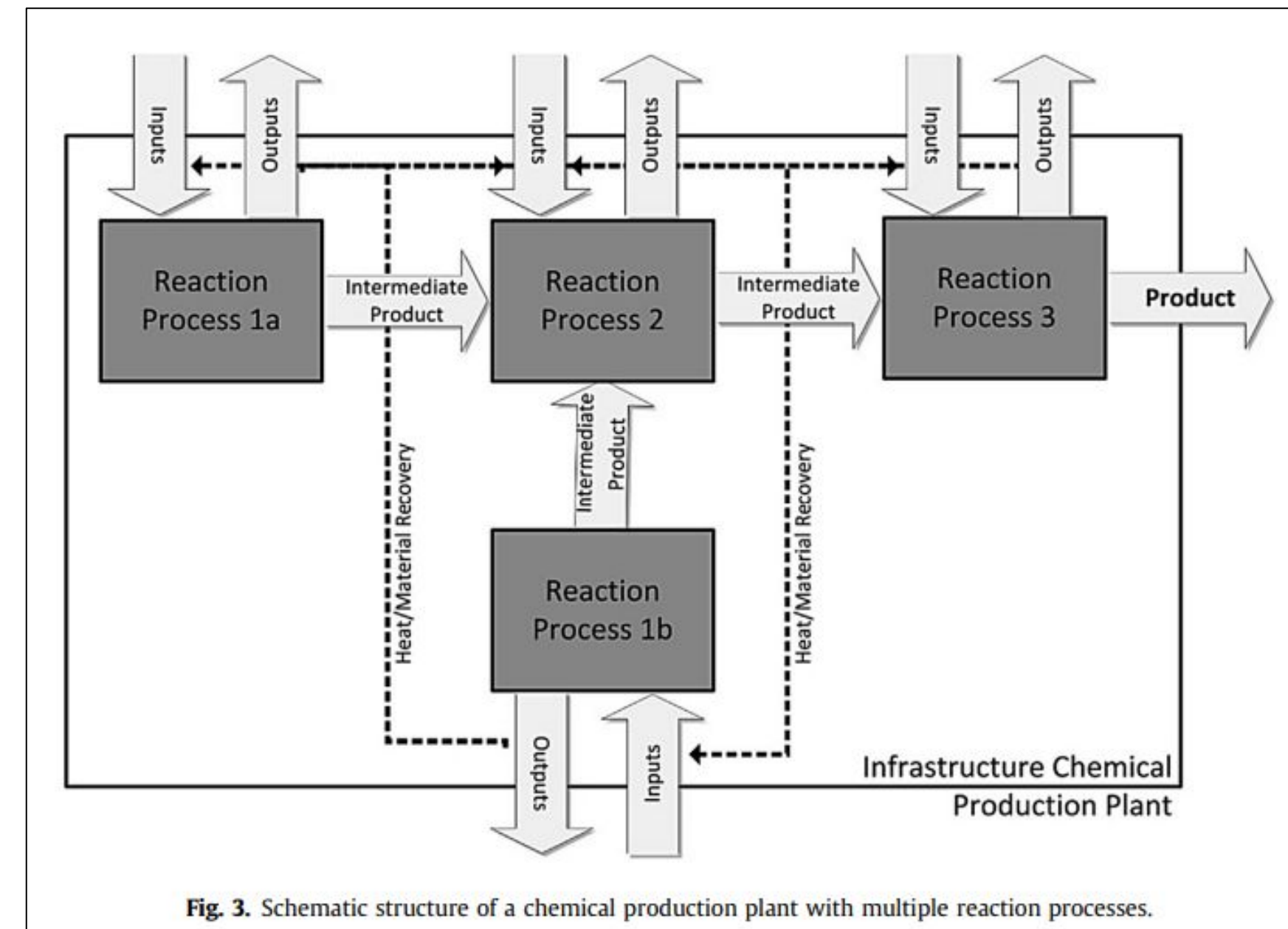
## Industrial Scale Manufacturing

- Scale up to 1000+ L production
- Automate production and QA/QC systems
- Downstream: filtration, drying, packaging
- Follow GMP and QMS standards



**Fig. 1.** Overview of scale-up procedure.

Table 1 Translation of laboratory to large-scale processes according to the presented framework.	
Laboratory scale process	Scaled-up process according to framework
Reaction under heating	Heated liquid batch reaction in an insulated batch reactor with an in-tank stirrer
Mixing (magnetic stirrer)	In-tank stirring
Dispersing	
Blending	Rotor-stator type homogenizer
Mixing (viscous solution)	
Homogenizing (all types)	
Dispersing	
Pestling in mortar	Grinding
Grinding/milling	
Other particle size reduction	
Filtration (e.g. membrane, reverse osmosis, dialysis)	Filtration/centrifugation
Sieving	
Centrifugation/cyclonic separation	
Other solid-liquid separation	
Distillation	Distillation
(Rotary evaporation)	
Vacuum drying	(Oven) drying/vaporization
Drying	
Rotary evaporation	
(Manual) Transferring of liquids	Pumping
Waste disposal	Pre-treatment (case specific) Solvent recycling – distillation Solvent recycling – filtration Co- and by-product isolation
Normally not included in laboratory process	Heat recovery through heat exchangers



**Fig. 3.** Schematic structure of a chemical production plant with multiple reaction processes.





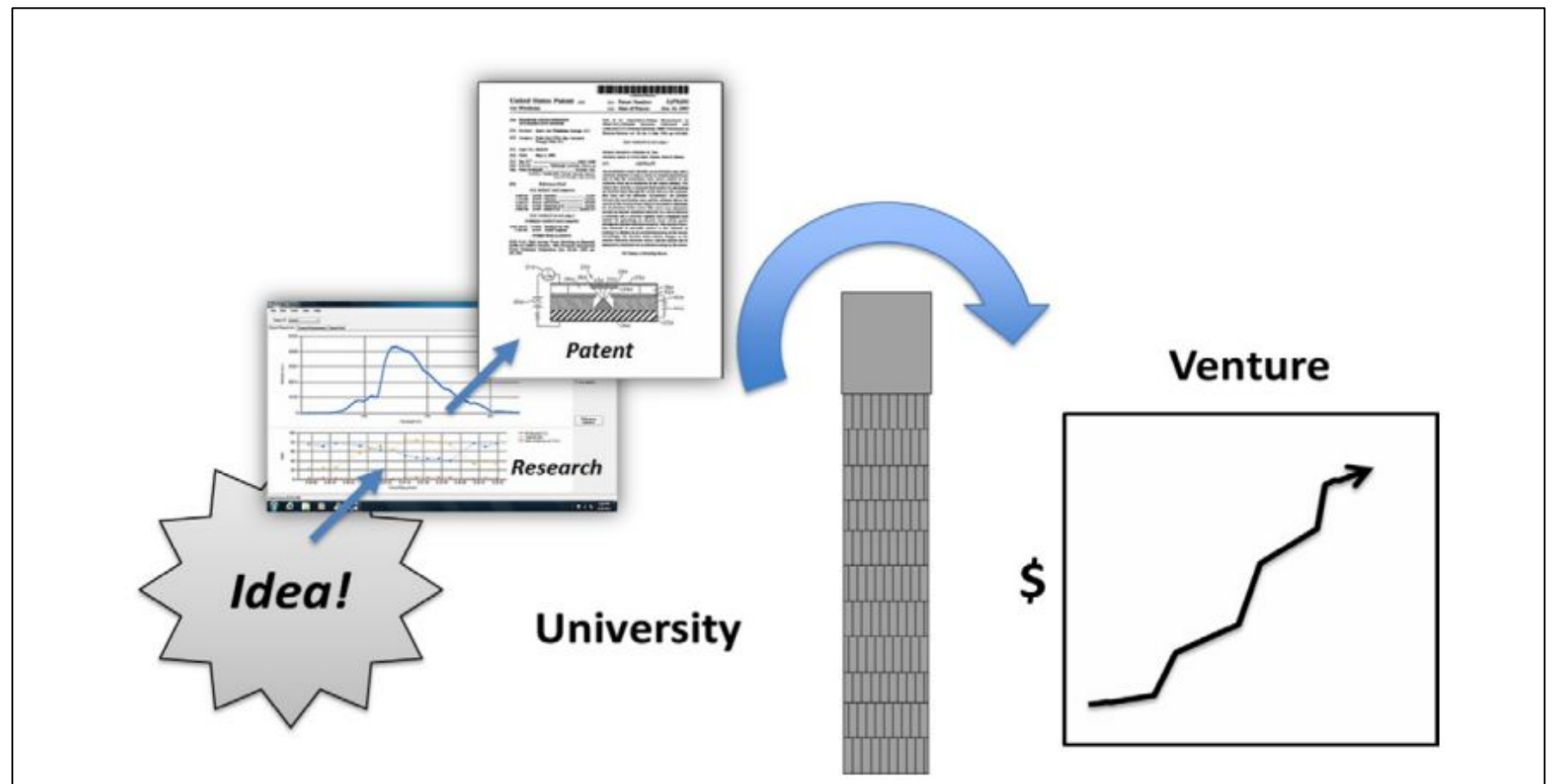
# Industrial Production Strategy

## Market Launch and Feedback Loop:

- Launch legally certified product
- Collect customer feedback
- Monitor safety and performance
- Improve future formulations

## Cross-Cutting Enablers:

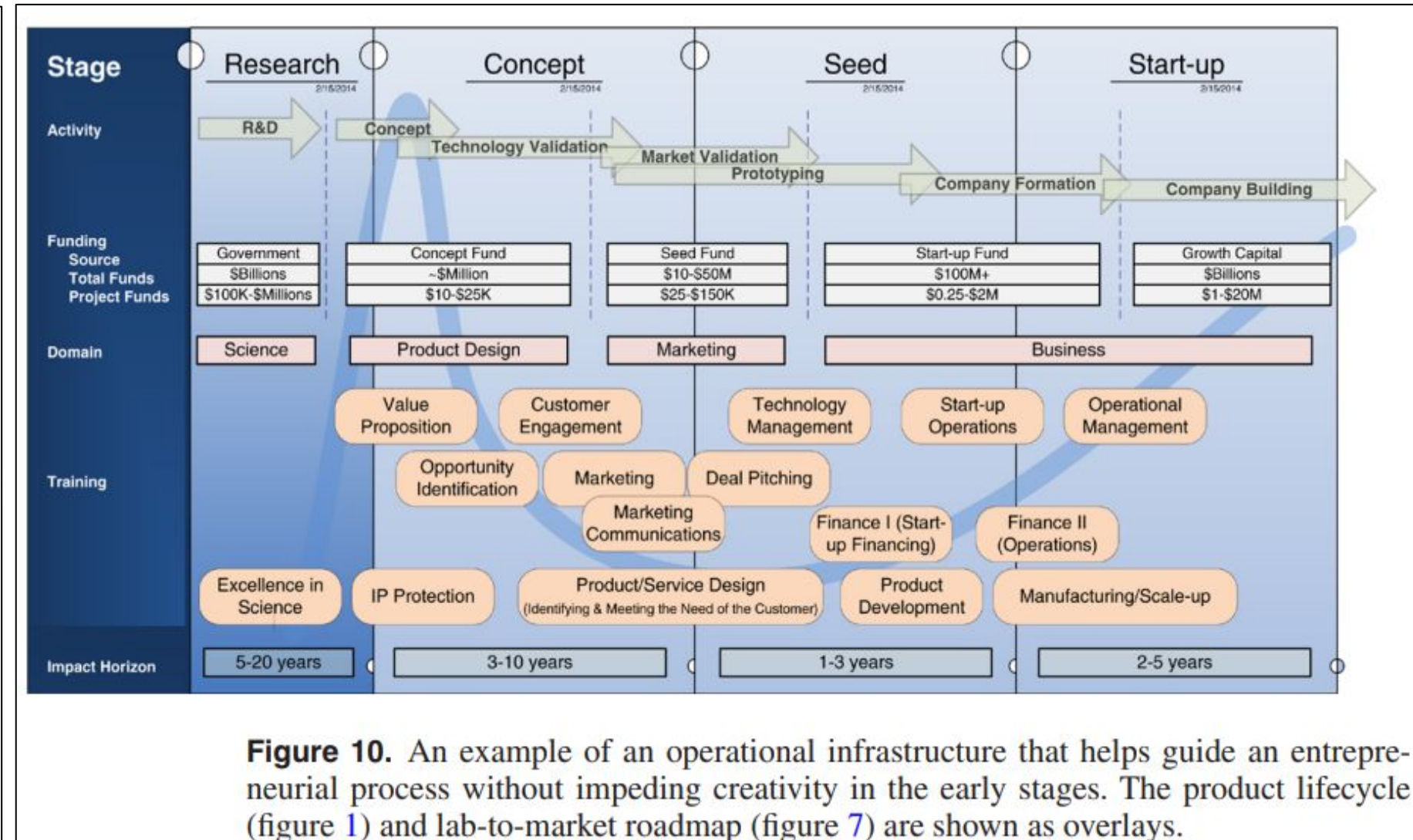
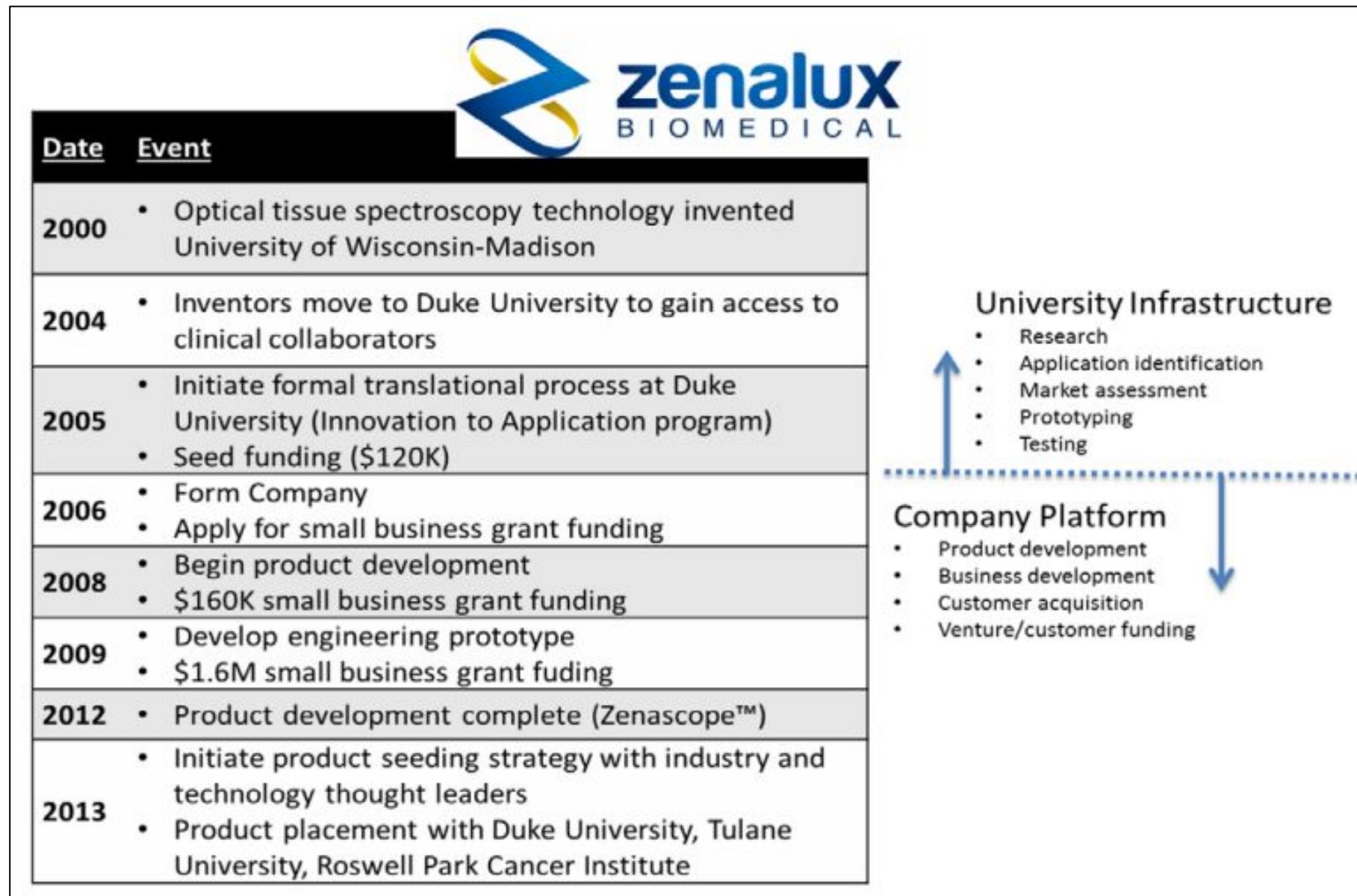
- Education: train scientists in business and law
- Key Metrics: team, tech, market, execution
- Integrate LCA and risk management tools
- Encourage university-industry collaboration



(Source: J Windheim and B Myers, 2014)



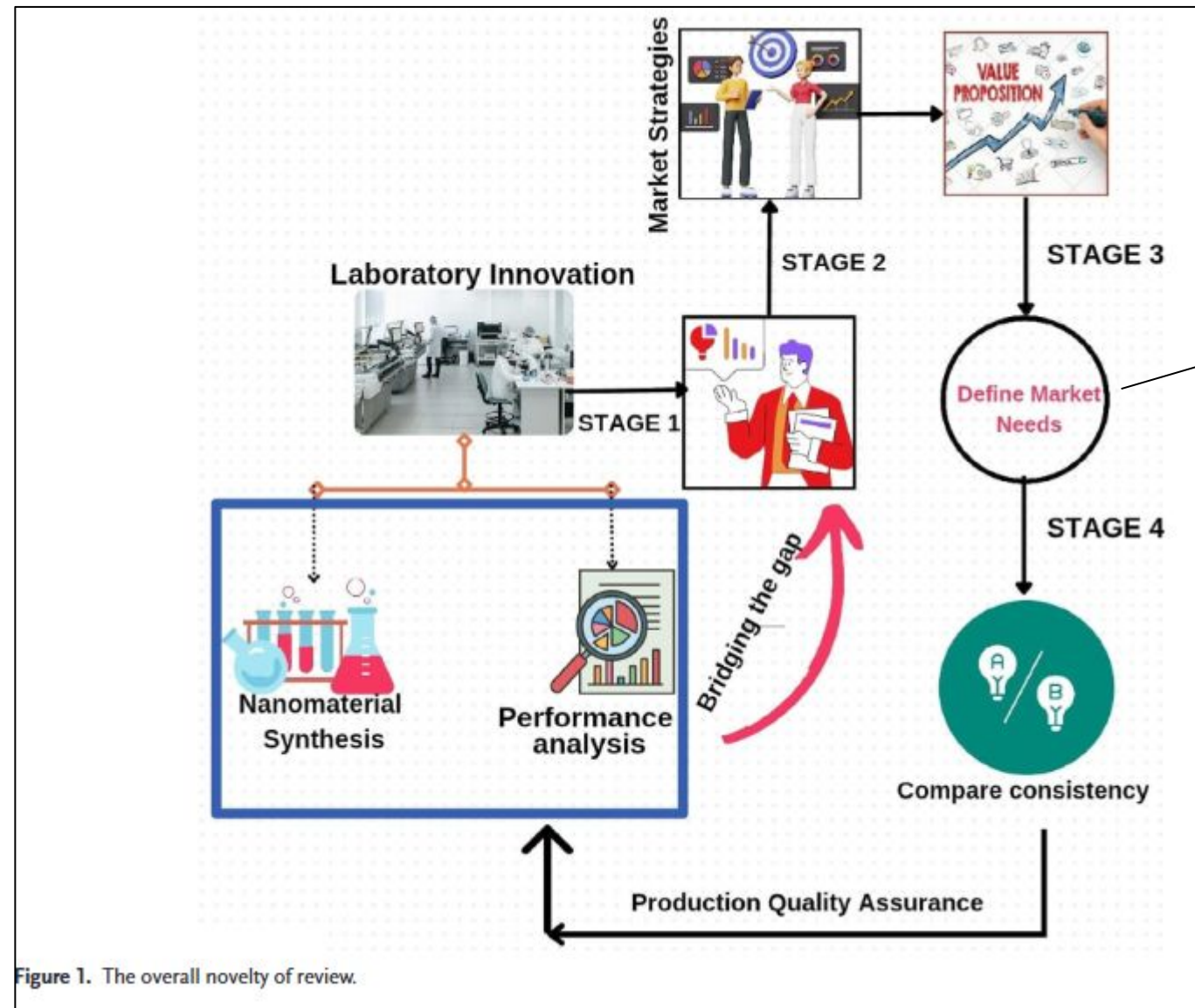
# Case Example: Zenalux Biomedical



- University spin-out for cancer diagnostics
- Took 12 years from invention to first product
- Example of long cycle and high capital demand

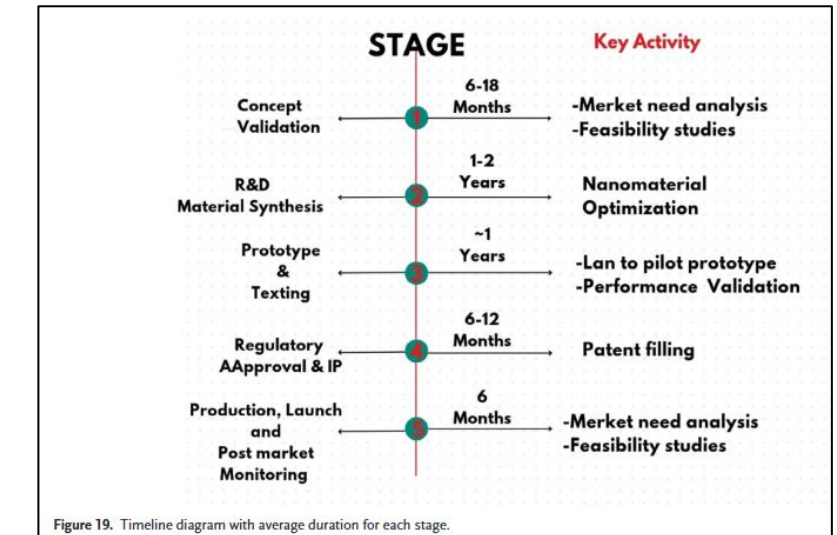
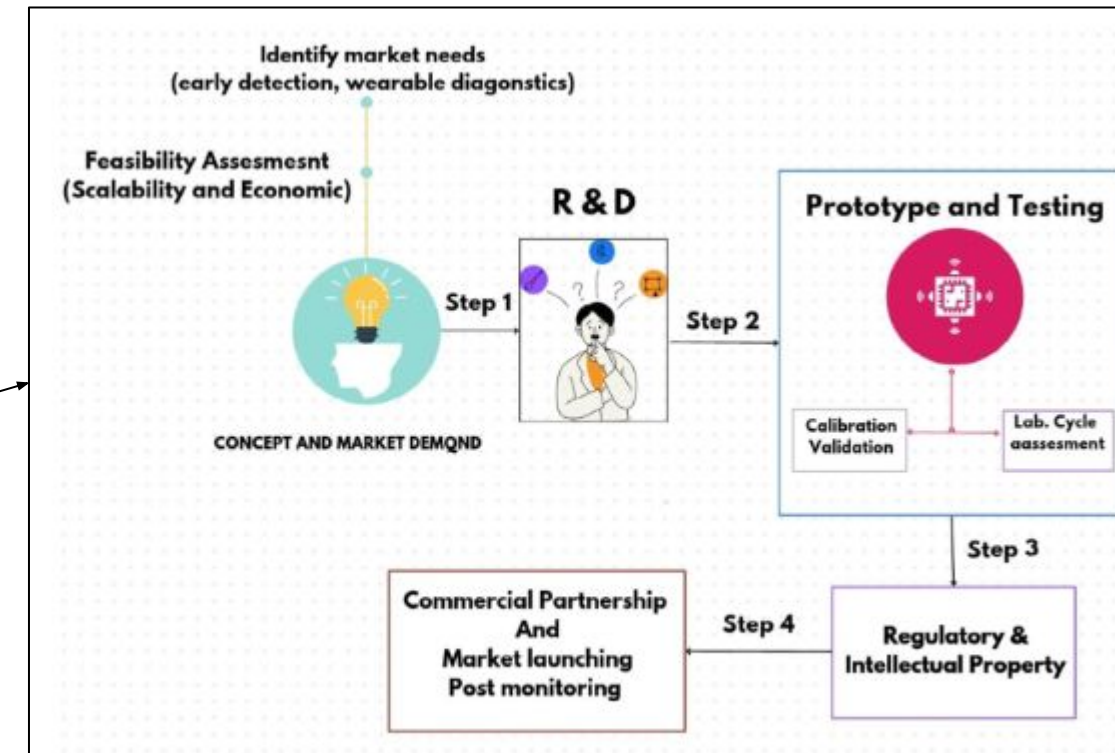


# Case Example: Nanomaterials for Sensor Applications in India



## Types of Nanomaterials Used in Sensors

- **Carbon-Based:** Excellent for electrochemical sensing (e.g., ascorbic acid, uric acid, metal ions) due to high conductivity and biocompatibility.
- **Noble Metal Nanoparticles (e.g., AuNPs, AgNPs):** Used for colorimetric sensing and biosensors; green synthesis enhances eco-friendliness.
- **Metal Oxide Nanomaterials (MONMs):** Used for catalytic and optical sensors; tunable by pH and functional groups.
- **Quantum Dots:** Fluorescence-based detection with high sensitivity; useful in biomedical diagnostics and environmental monitoring.
- **Polymer-Based and Other Hybrids:** Versatile and tunable for mechanical flexibility, wearable applications, and enhanced performance.




## Commercialization Strategy:

- **Understand Market Needs:** Identify real-world problems nanomaterials can solve better than traditional solutions.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Meet safety, performance, and material use standards.
- **IP Management:** Secure patents and trade secrets to protect innovations.
- **Strategic Partnerships:** Collaborate with industry, academia, and government for R&D, funding, and distribution.
- **Customer Education:** Promote the advantages of nanomaterial-based sensors to end-users and stakeholders.



## Case Example: The Blue Iodine II



The Blue Iodine II project, funded in 2016 as part of the SME instrument, is developing new economic algae-based products rich in iodine to combat iodine deficiency in three main target groups for which no dedicated products are yet on the market: infants/7- to 14-year-olds, pregnant and breastfeeding women and the elderly. By developing the best cultivation conditions, propagules can be grown in ground tanks and obtained on a large scale. The proximity of the installations to the sea can make sea water available throughout the year, at minimal pumping costs. Seaweed production near seafood farms in the open sea also makes it possible to exploit the waste from sea bream, rich in nutrients, as food for the algae, which helps avoid discarding waste into the marine environment. The project includes the development of a biorefinery process to exploit algal biomass using cold extraction and filtration techniques to obtain purified extracts. The product obtained (IODOBEM) is a natural extract rich in iodine and other nutrients such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals, with numerous advantages over products already on the market. Firstly, it has a higher concentration of iodine (30%), and vitamin C (300%). The proteins extracted also contain essential amino acids and stabilize iodine during assimilation. IODOBEM also avoids sodium chloride overdose, a problem often found in synthetic products. Instead, it is rich in iron, which works in synergy with iodine to support thyroid function, and copper, another essential mineral for the body. The specific production mechanism also enables a 10–30% reduction in price of these products compared with their competitors.

More About Blue Iodine II: <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/247461-novel-seaweed-products-to-combat-iodine-deficiency-disorders>





## The Others Case Example

1. **CryoPlankton2**: This Norwegian project developed proprietary technology for the cryopreservation of crustacean nauplii to be used as live feed for fish aquaculture. This innovative feed significantly **improves the survival rate, growth rate, and health of juvenile fish**, while reducing deformities, addressing a major obstacle in aquaculture production. The technology matured to TRL 9, reaching industrial production volumes.
2. **INMARE (Industrial Application of Marine Enzymes)**: This project aimed to accelerate and enhance the discovery of new industrial enzymes from marine sources using innovative screening and expression platforms. By targeted sampling and generating one of the largest genomic and metagenomic enzyme collections, it successfully developed 15 ready-to-use industrial enzymes, leading to publications, patent applications, and a start-up, demonstrating the potential of omics technologies combined with high-throughput screening for new compound discovery.
3. **LIFEOMEGA**: This project focused on the industrial development and commercialization of a highly concentrated omega-3 nutritional product (EPA) for cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Its innovation lies in a patented emulsion formulation that is easily administered and absorbed, showing potent anti-inflammatory effects and improving patient well-being during treatment.
4. **SMILE (Slimming and Memory-Booster Microalgae Extract)**: This project developed a nutraceutical product from microalgae, targeting weight control and cognitive function. It uses innovative, patented 5000-litre tubular photobioreactors for controlled microalgae cultivation, ensuring purity and sustainability. The active ingredients, fucoxanthin and omega-3 fatty acids, are delivered in a natural coconut oil matrix, and the project secured patents for cultivation methods and product use.
5. **VOPSA 2.0 (Value Omega 3 and Astaxanthin Products from SeaAlgae)**: This project developed a sustainable system for producing omega-3 and astaxanthin from microalgae. It uses a cultivation system with columnar photobioreactors and controlled raceways, combined with a **supercritical CO2 extraction method** to avoid toxic solvents, resulting in highly pure, pollutant-free, competitively priced products suitable for vegans. These products have been commercialized in a line of cosmetic items and food supplements.



# Legal Business Administration in Indonesia





# Legal Business Administration in Indonesia

## 1. BPOM (Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan)

### Definition:

BPOM is the **Indonesian Food and Drug Authority**, a government agency responsible for **supervising the safety, quality, and efficacy** of drugs, food, cosmetics, and health supplements before and after they are marketed.

### Main Functions:

- Conduct pre-market evaluation (registration, testing).
- Monitor post-market products (surveillance, recalls).
- Enforce regulations to protect public health.

**Example:** A snack product must be registered and approved by BPOM to ensure it is safe for public consumption.



## 2. NIB (Nomor Induk Berusaha)

### Definition:

NIB stands for **Business Identification Number**, a **unique registration number** issued through the **OSS (Online Single Submission)** system. It legally identifies a business in Indonesia and functions as:

- Business license
- Company registration certificate (TDP)
- Import identification number (if needed)

### Purpose:

Simplifies and unifies business licensing across all sectors and regions.

**Example:** A small business selling packaged food must obtain an NIB to operate legally and gain access to permits like BPOM or halal certification.

## 3. Halal Certification

### Definition:

A **formal certification issued by the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body (BPJPH)** of the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs, confirming that a product or service complies with **Islamic dietary laws** and is safe for Muslim consumption or use.

### Certification Process:

- Material and ingredient audit
- Production and storage process inspection
- Issuance of halal certificate and logo

**Example:** A cosmetics company must apply for halal certification to assure Muslim consumers that its products are free from forbidden (haram) substances.

# Bibliography

- Windheim, J. von & Myers, B. A lab-to-market roadmap for early-stage entrepreneurship. *Translational Materials Research* **1**, 016001 (2014).
- Piccinno, F., Hischier, R., Seeger, S. & Som, C. From laboratory to industrial scale: a scale-up framework for chemical processes in life cycle assessment studies. *J Clean Prod* **135**, 1085–1097 (2016).
- Singh, A. *et al.* Marketing Strategies in Nanomaterials for Sensor Applications: Bridging Lab to Market. *Global Challenges* vol. 9 Preprint at <https://doi.org/10.1002/gch2.202400294> (2025).
- Rotter, A. *et al.* A New Network for the Advancement of Marine Biotechnology in Europe and Beyond. *Front Mar Sci* **7**, (2020).
- Zenetos, A. *et al.* Status and Trends in the Rate of Introduction of Marine Non-Indigenous Species in European Seas. *Diversity (Basel)* **14**, (2022).





# THANK YOU



**sustainablue@sci.ui.ac.id**



**SustainaBlue HEIs in Malaysia  
and Indonesia**



**Co-funded by  
the European Union**

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Project: 101129136 — SustainaBlue — ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE

