



WORLD BREWING CONGRESS

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#ElevateBeer



Truly local beer and the wild world of wild yeast

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Wild Pitch Yeast, LLC



Brewers make wort.

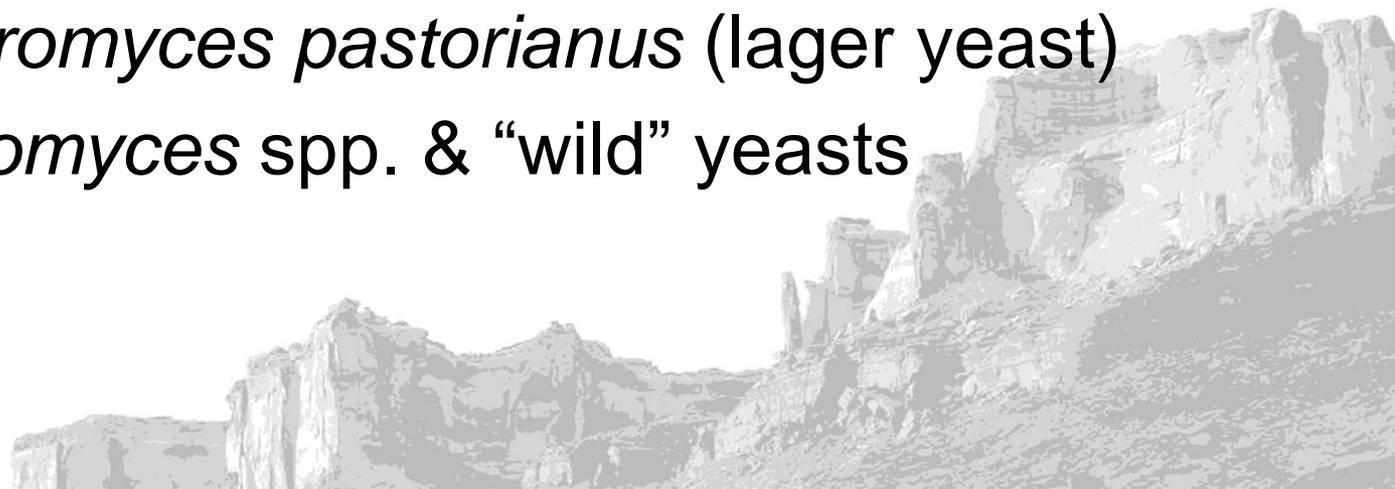
Yeast makes beer.





Yeast: the overlooked ingredient

- Water
- Barley
- Hops
- Yeast
 - *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (ale yeast)
 - *Saccharomyces pastorianus* (lager yeast)
 - *Brettanomyces* spp. & “wild” yeasts





Outline

- Yeast basics
- Non-traditional yeasts in brewing
- Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)





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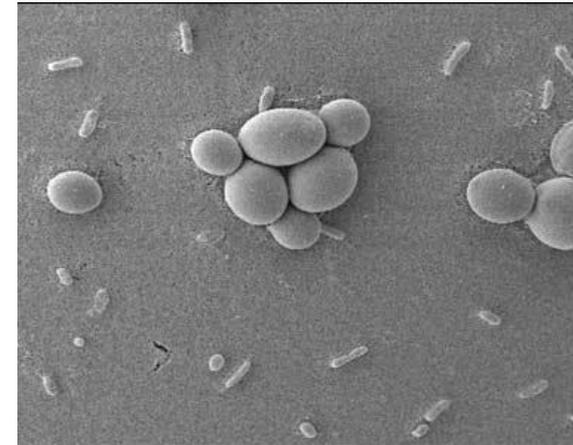
- Yeast basics
 - What are yeasts?
 - Where can they be found?
 - How can they be cultivated?





Yeast are the simplest eukaryotes

- Part of Fungal Kingdom
- 150,000 species
- Single-celled
- ~10x bigger than bacteria
- Biological workhorse organism





Yeast are found everywhere

- Numerous & varied environmental niches
 - Psychrophiles, mesophiles, thermophiles
 - Marine and freshwater
 - Plants, animals, and soil



http://grow.cals.wisc.edu/files/2015/02/galls_beech_tree10_4536.jpg



<https://johnsbeard.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/beard-beer-label-web.jpg>



Yeast cultivation

- Carbon
- Hydrogen
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Oxygen





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Historically, all beers used “non-traditional” microbes



<https://eurekabrewing.files.wordpress.com/2012/08/dish.jpg>





Modern beverages are stuck in a yeast rut

Whole Genome Comparison Reveals High Levels of Inbreeding and Strain Redundancy Across the Spectrum of Commercial Wine Strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Anthony R. Borneman,^{*,†,1} Angus H. Forgan,^{*} Radka Kolouchova,^{*} James A. Fraser,[‡]
and Simon A. Schmidt^{*}

- 119 commercial wine and beer strains analyzed
- Nearly identical
- Inbreeding
- Small fraction of *Saccharomyces* genetic diversity

WLP028
WLP001
WLP023
WLP002
WLP004
WY1084
WLP013
WLP500
WLP775
WLP705
WLP099
WLP862



How do we get out of that rut?

Let's find some new yeast...





Are there truly local beers?

- In most cases no, especially in the U.S.
 - Using European-origin strains



Mystic Brewery, Massachusetts

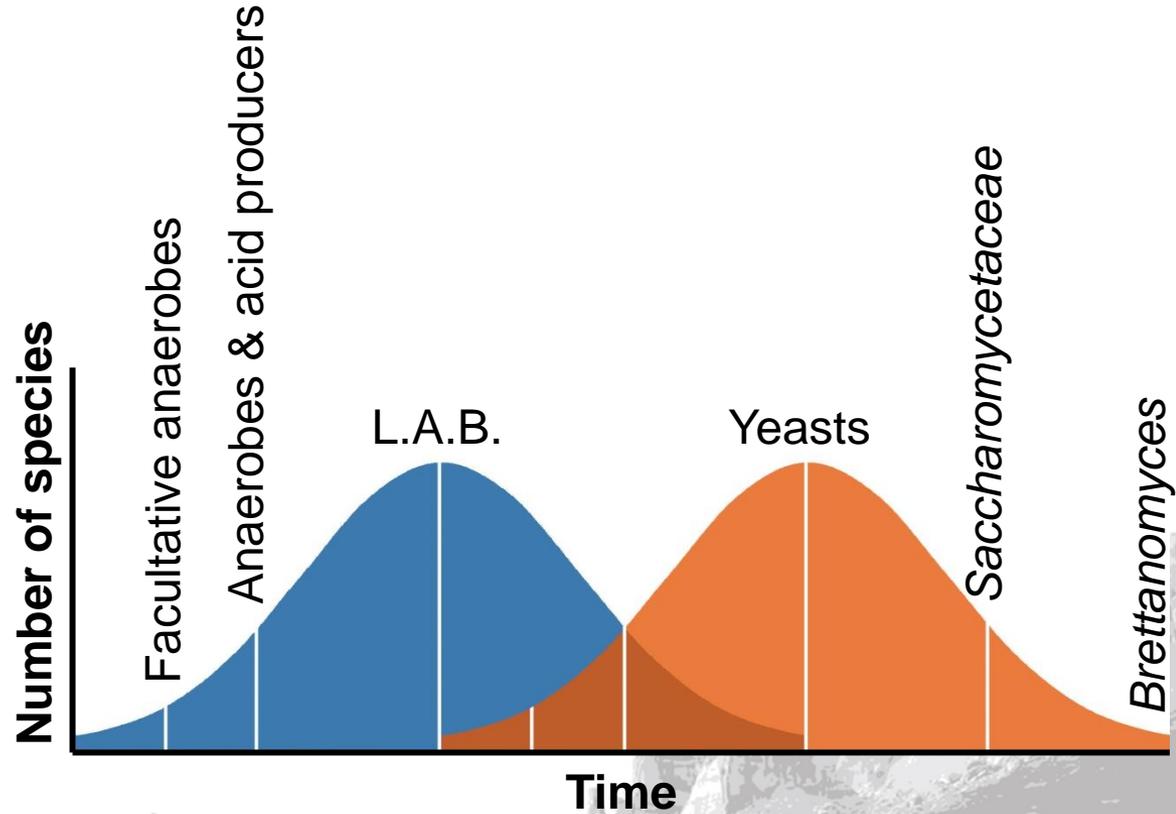
2013 GABF gold medal

First for an American yeast



Why not just rely on spontaneous fermentation?

Bacteria **Mold** **Yeast**





Where can you find brew-worthy yeasts?



Farms/Orchards

Fruits
Berries
Nuts
Honey
Vegetables



Brewery/Industry

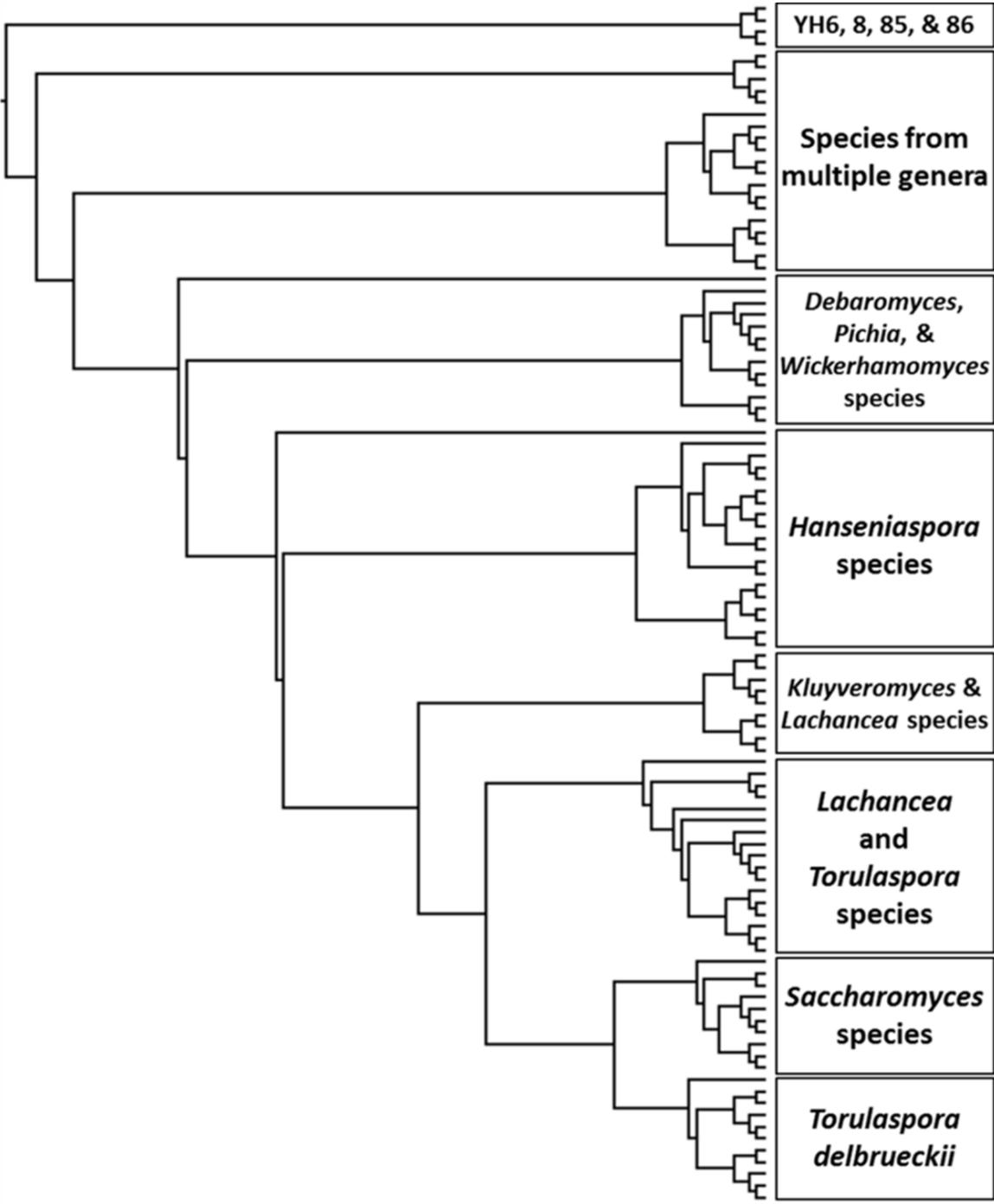
Spontaneous fermentations
Spent grain
Pallet wood
Beer spills
Keg collars
Grain mills
Barrels



Nature

Soil
Sand
Tree bark
Leaves
Flowers
Insects





One month of yeast hunting

All wild yeasts

All from Indiana

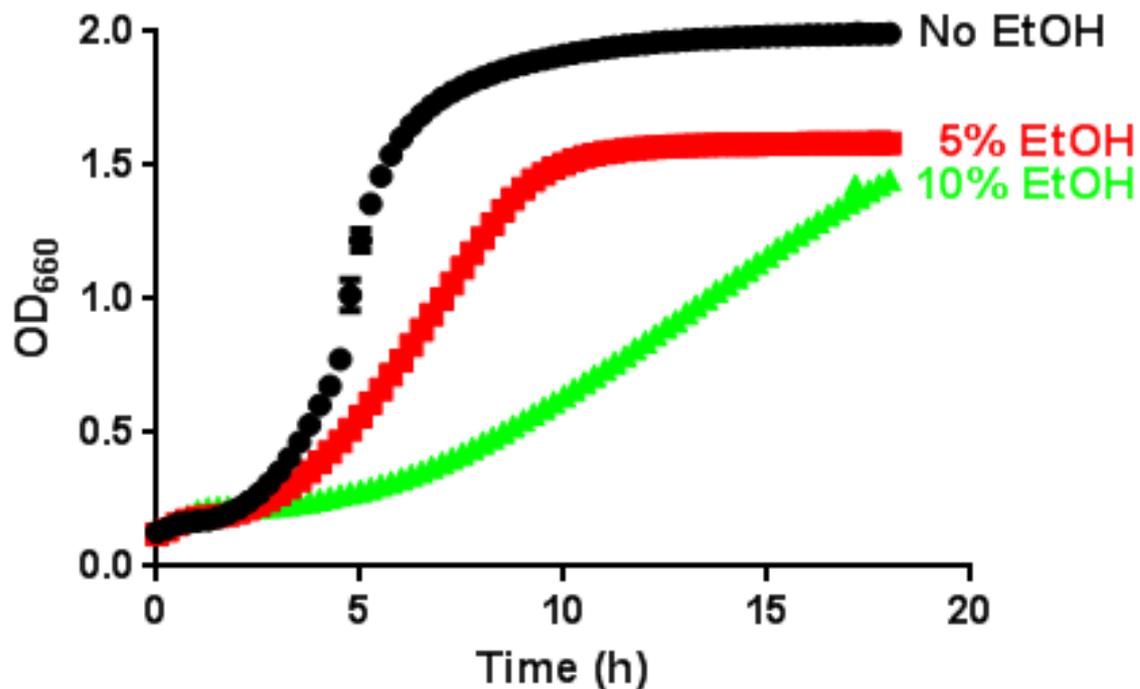
All can make beer





How do the wild strains compare?

WYP66
Saccharomyces cerevisiae

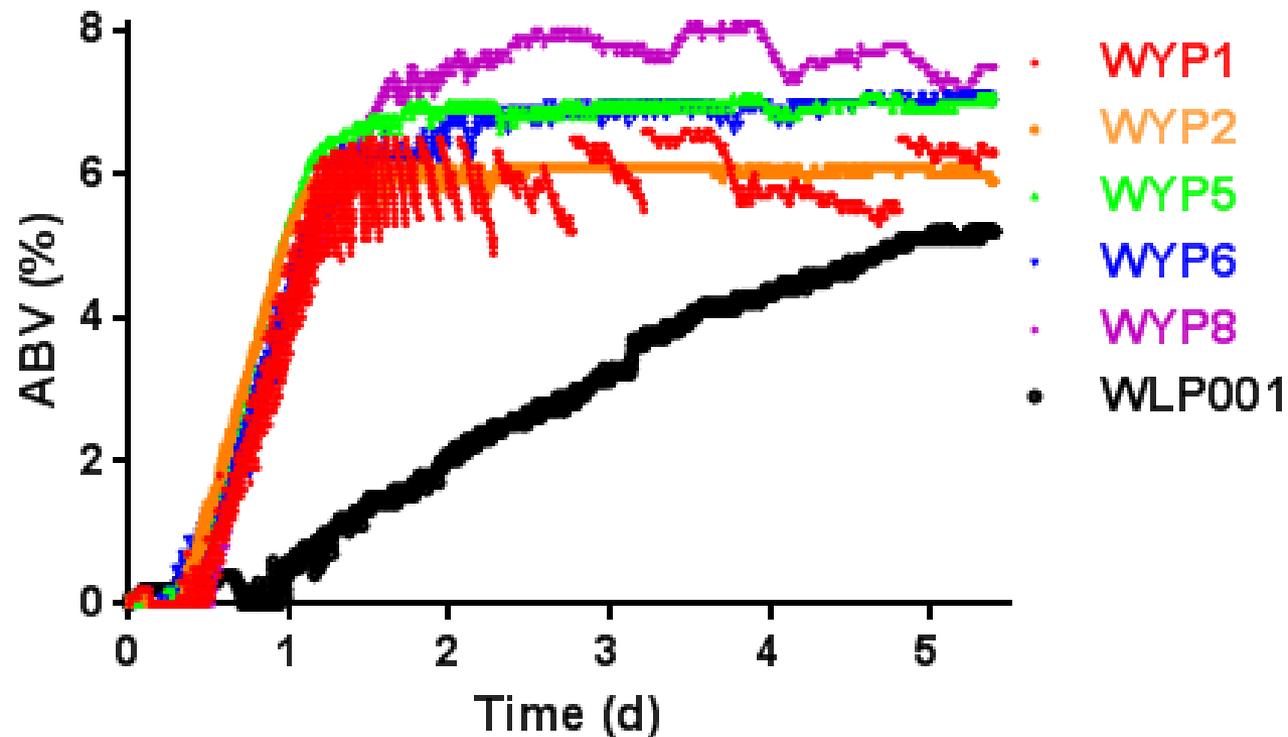


Good ethanol tolerance...





How do the wild strains compare?

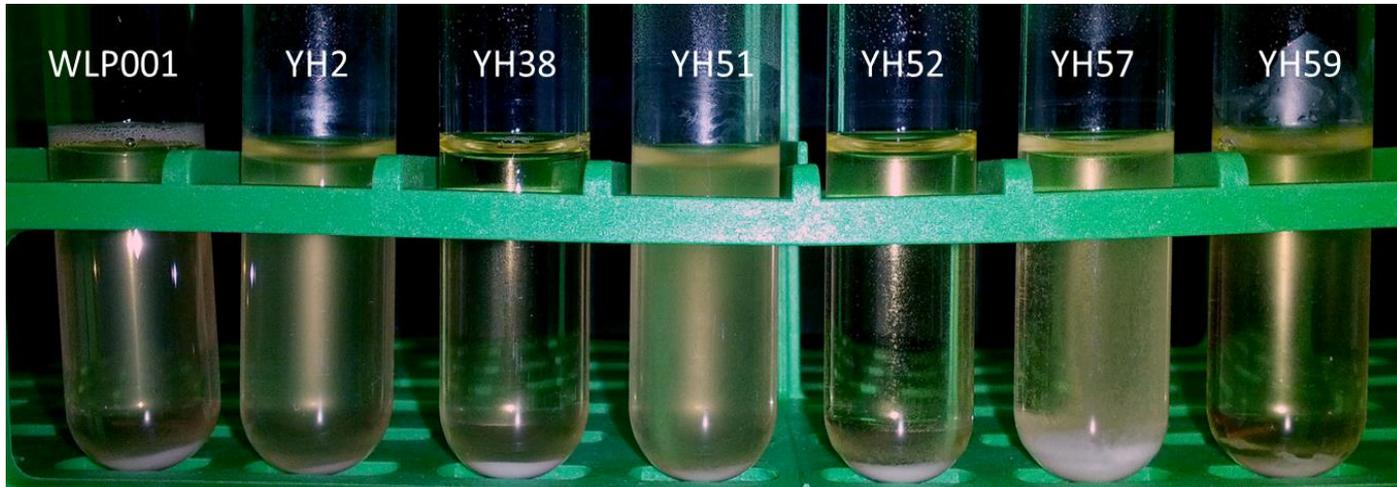


Good fermentation kinetics...





How do the wild strains compare?



Good flocculation and aroma...





Does “yeast hunting” actually work in the real world?

Broad Ripple Brewpub

Six weeks & \$300

20 samples

12 positive for EtOH-tolerant yeast
17 strains isolated

17 test fermentations

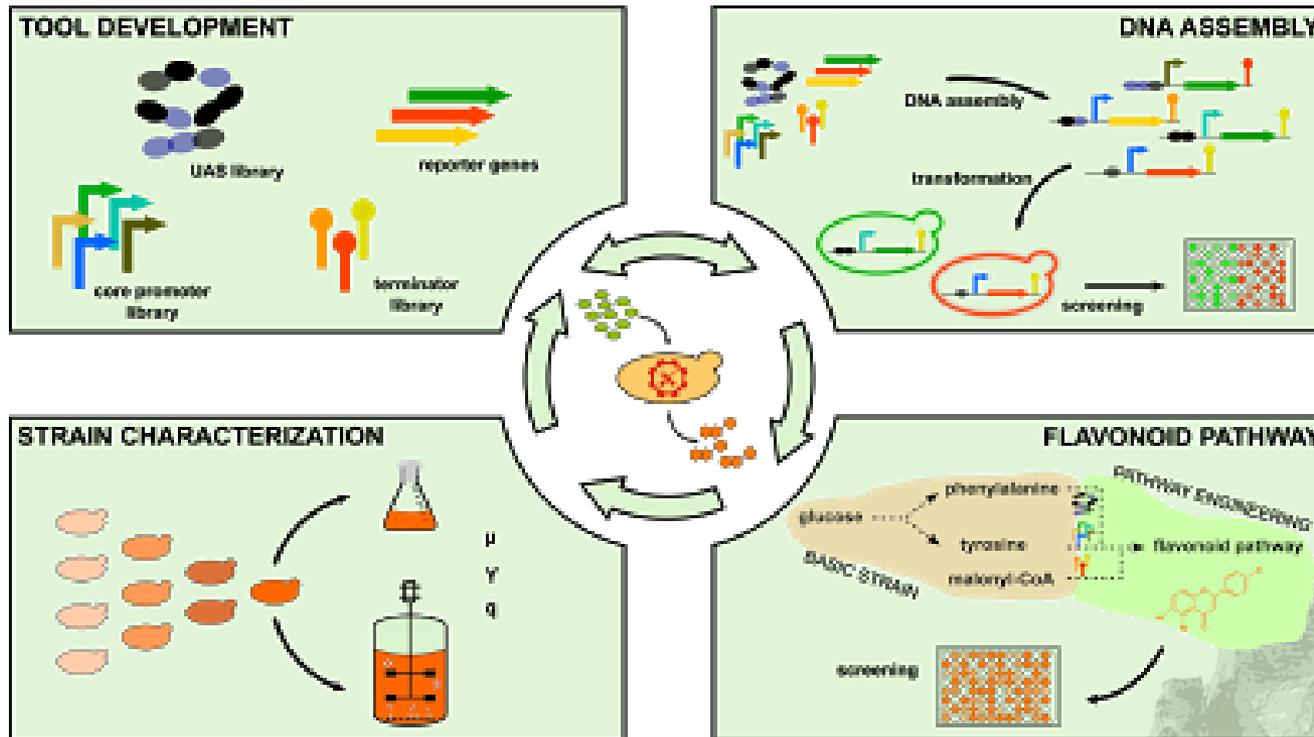
7 strains with good attenuation
4 with good flavor/aroma profiles

Mmm...Cobwebs





If you can't find the yeast that you want, why not make it?





Outline

- Yeast basics
- Non-traditional yeasts in brewing
- **Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)**





What is a Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)?

- An organism whose genetic material has been altered by humans
- An organism whose genetic material has been artificially manipulated in a laboratory through genetic engineering





Would you eat/drink a GMO product?



<http://www.foodsafetynews.com/files/2016/02/frankenfood-banana-GMO.jpg>





<http://joshfecteau.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/wildcarrotroots.jpg>



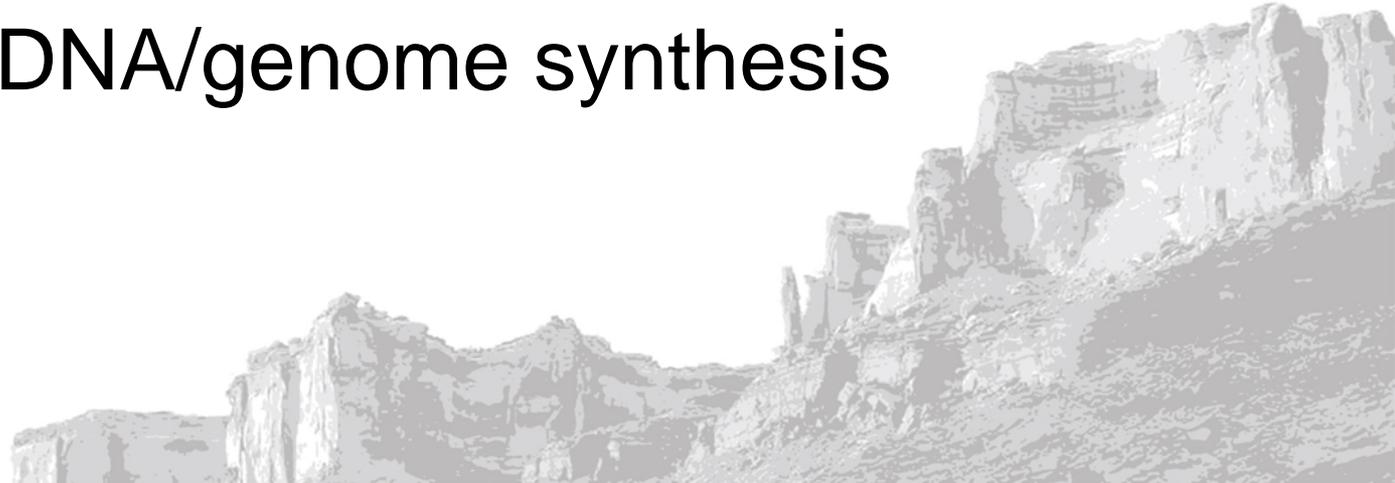
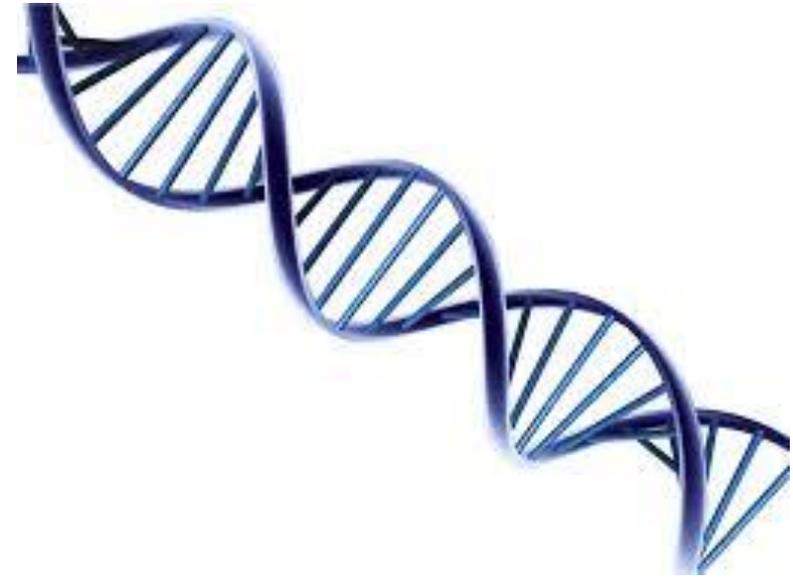
What can we do with GMOs?

- “Tolerant” strains
 - Alcohol, pH, temperature, *etc.*
- Fast fermentation, high attenuation, flavor profile
- Yeast that produce hop metabolites
- Yeast that produce vanilla



Molecular techniques for genome manipulations

- CRISPR-Cas
- Genetic transformation
- *De novo* DNA/genome synthesis





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