P-LIFE X KEIO UNIVERSITY: JAPANESE SOIL MICROBES DEGRADE PP PLASTICS WITH BIODEGRADABLE ADDITIVE

A joint research team including P-Life Japan Inc., Keio University, and ITO EN, Ltd. has discovered microorganisms capable of degrading polypropylene (PP) plastics treated with the P-Life additive—a revolutionary step in sustainable materials science.

The breakthrough was presented at the Molecular Biology Society of Japan Annual Meeting, attracting attention for its potential to drastically reduce plastic pollution.

> "This is a major step toward solving one of the world's toughest plastic problems: biodegrading polypropylene safely and naturally."
> — Prof. Kenji Miyamoto, Keio University

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCOVERY

- Soil samples from Kamakura Elementary School revealed bacteria capable of breaking down P-Life-treated PP
- Visible degradation marks were observed on P-Life plastic straws
- Proven efficacy in natural environments, not just lab conditions
- Helps eliminate microplastics and supports true biodegradation

WHY IT MATTERS FOR MANUFACTURERS

✓ Works with polypropylene (PP) and other polyolefin plastics
✓ Scientifically validated by multiple institutions
✓ No need for infrastructure changes
✓ Supports global sustainability compliance (ASTM, ISO, JIS, FDA)

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