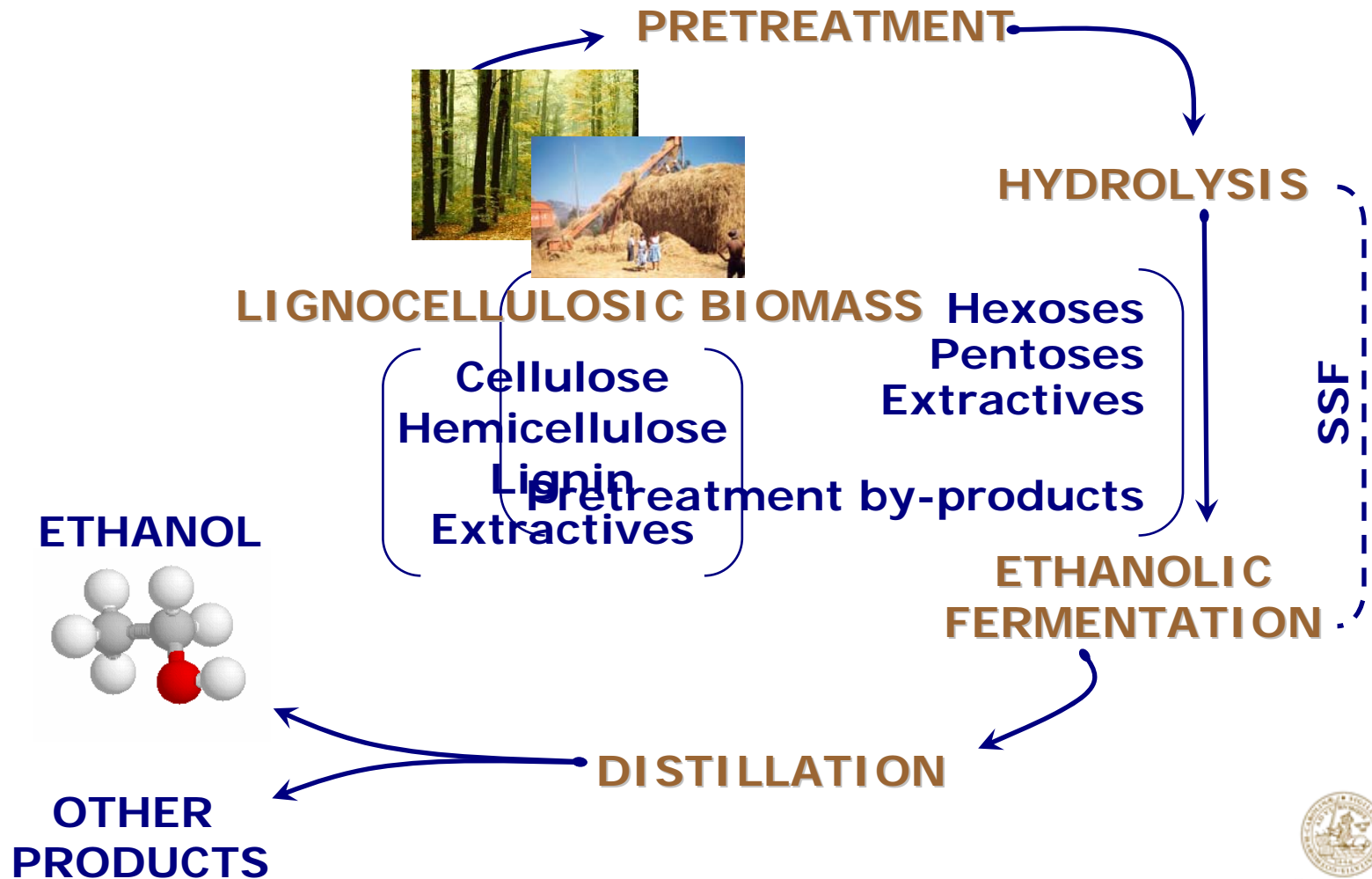


Development of Pentose Fermenting Yeast Strains for Ethanol Production from Lignocellulosic Biomass

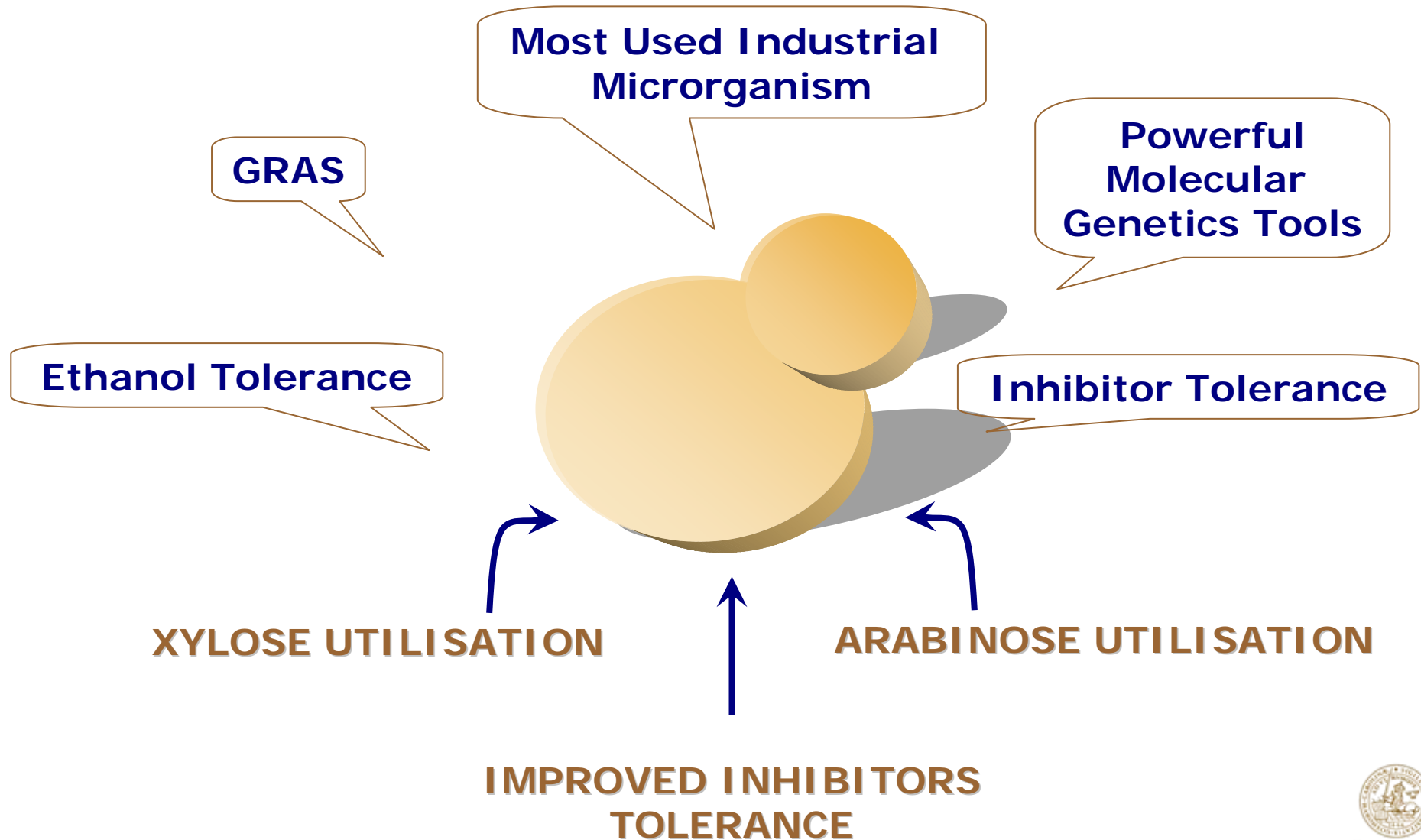
Maurizio Bettiga

Department of Applied Microbiology, Lund University
Lund, Sweden

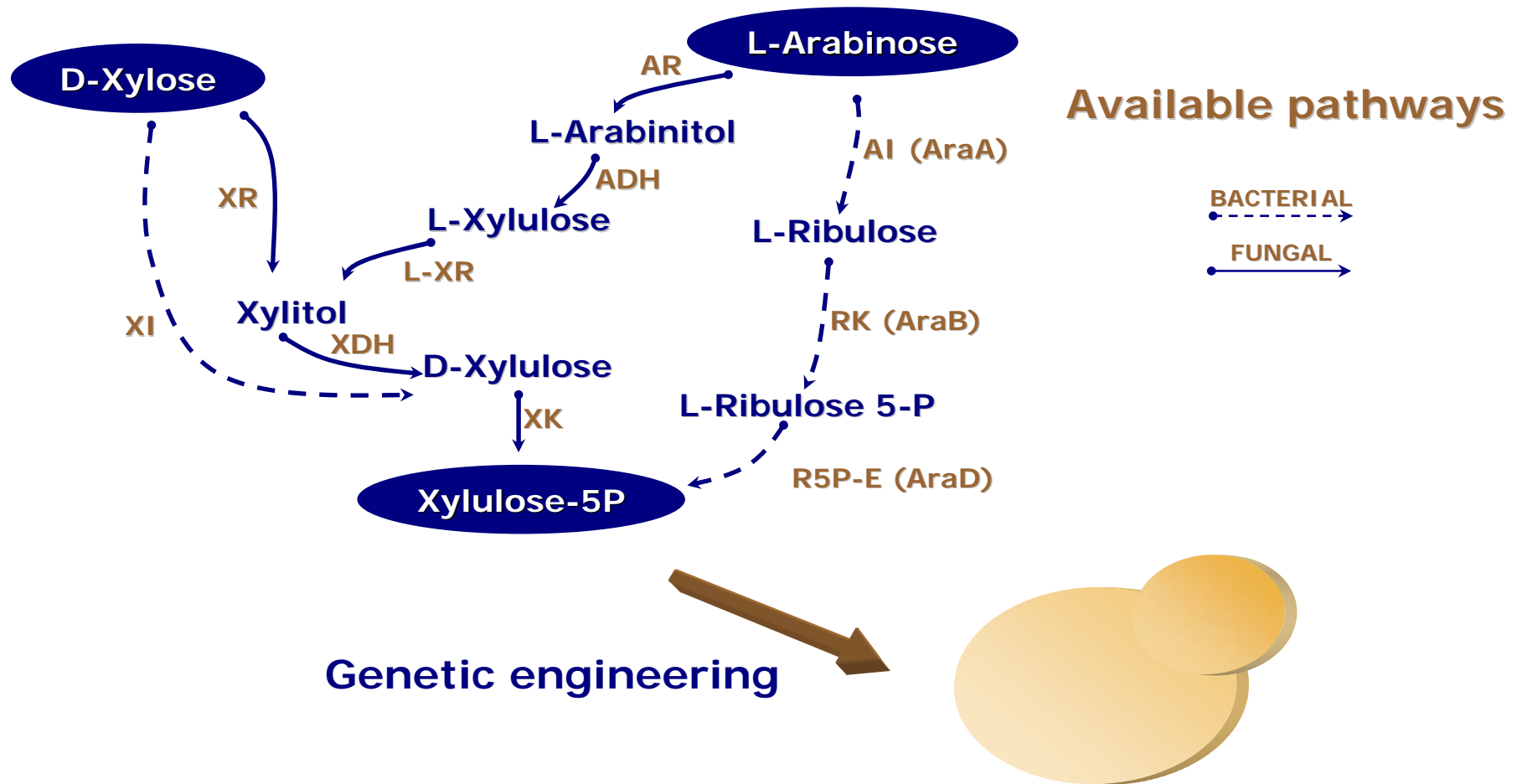
Fermentation of Lignocellulosic Hydrolysate



Saccharomyces cerevisiae Is a Good Choice



New Pentose Fermenting Strains



New strain with the required pathways

Pentose fermenting strain?

A Combined Strategy to Reach the Goal

Metabolic systems work in a highly coordinated status

Insertion of new activities/pathways



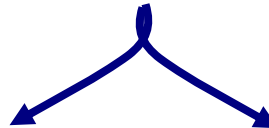
"Perturbed" (sub optimal) state



Variation & selection



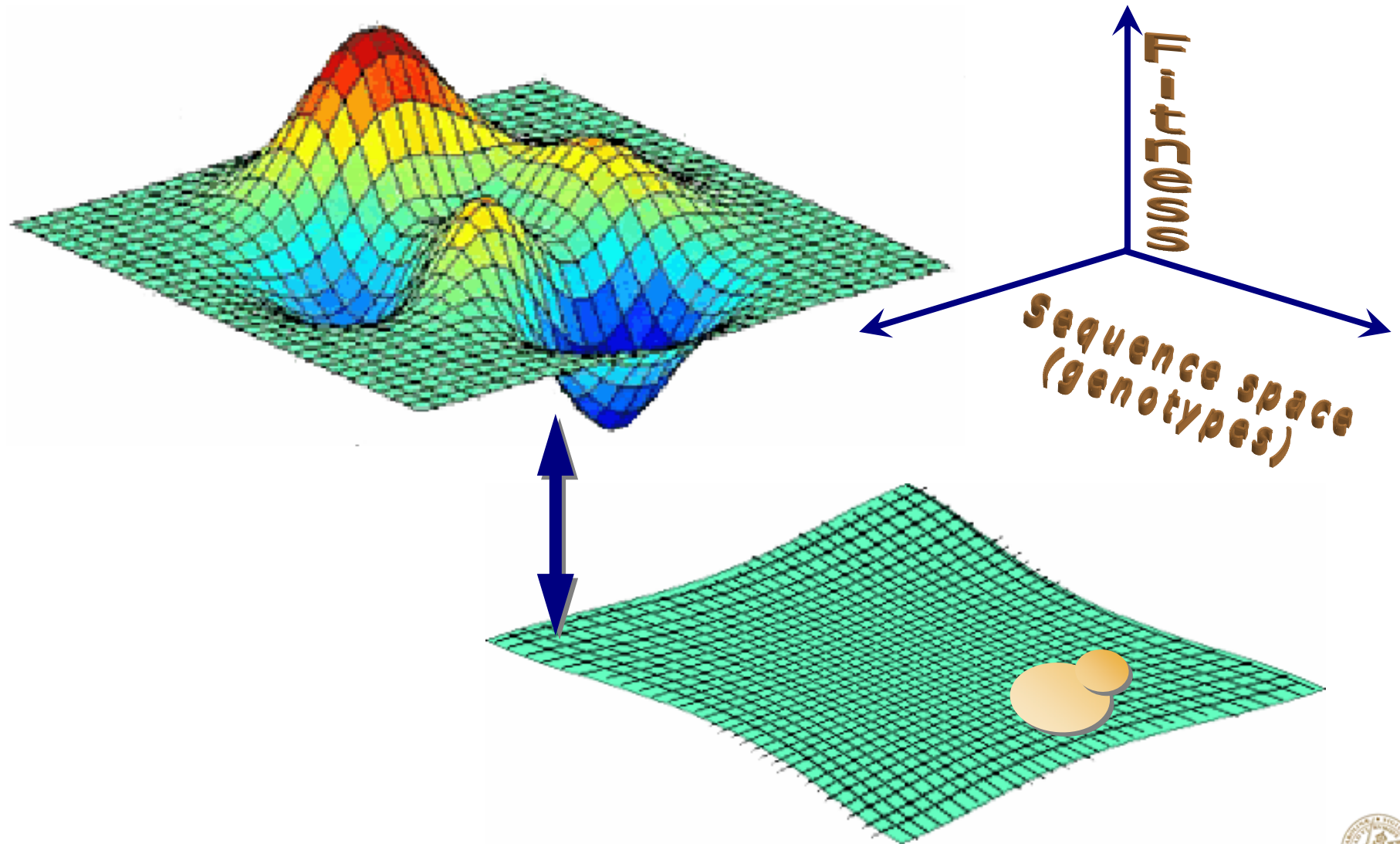
"Stabilized" state



APPLICATION INVESTIGATION

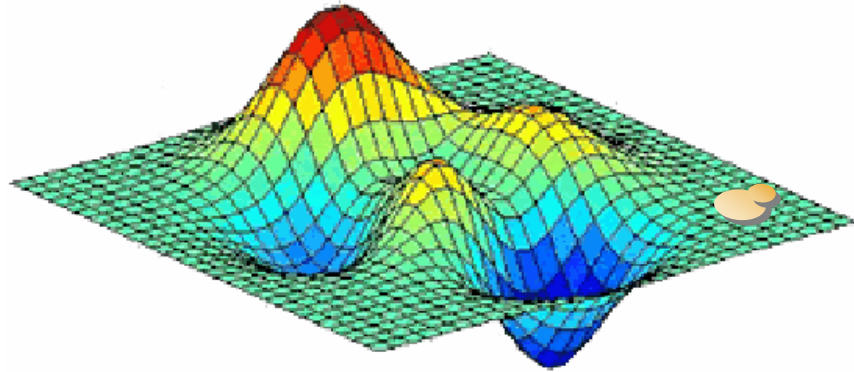


The Fitness Landscape



- Wright (1982) Evolution 36:427.
- Kauffman (1993) The origins of order. Oxford University press.

Variation Scans the Fitness Landscape

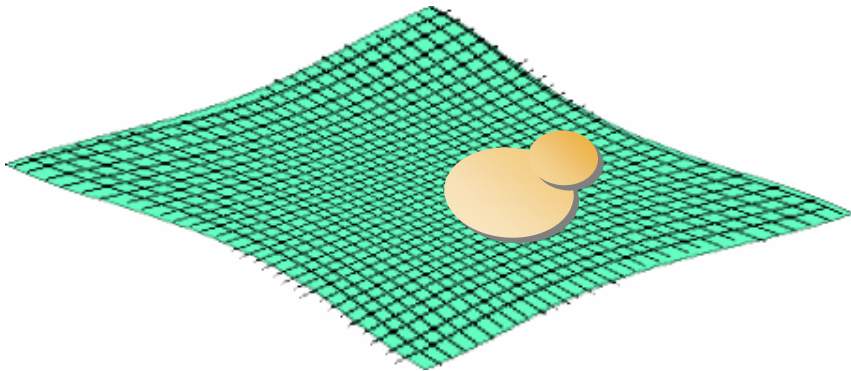


Evolutionary engineering/mutagenesis
(Scan the fitness landscape)

Increased mutational rate:
Increased driving force through
the fitness landscape

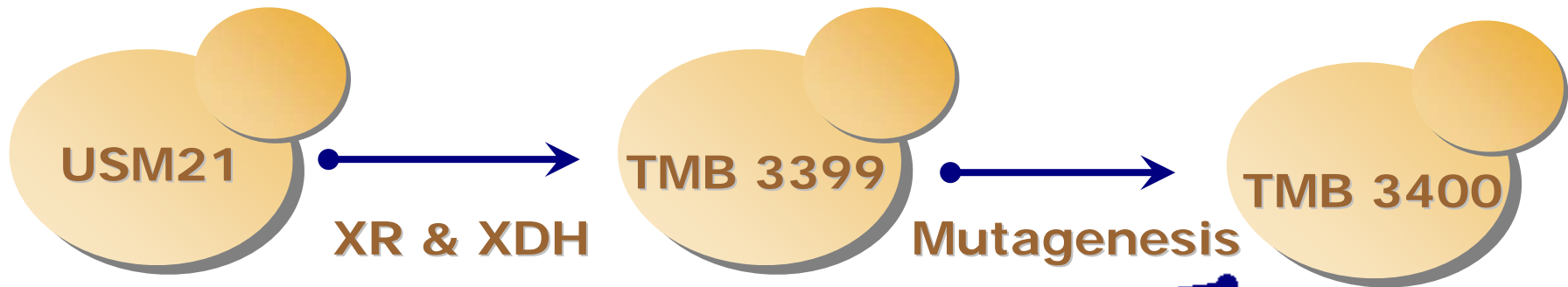
Genetic engineering
(Jump)

Metabolic system in
"suboptimal" state

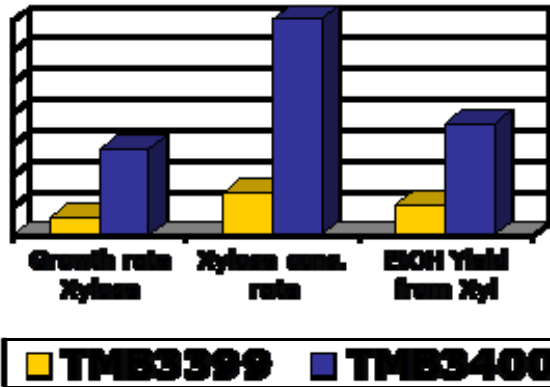


Point 0: No pentose genes

Xylose Fermenting Strain



**Better performing strain
(Application)**



**What's happened?
(Investigation & Knowledge)**

↑PPP
↑XR/XDH
Transcriptome

(Proteome under study)
Karhumaa, submitted

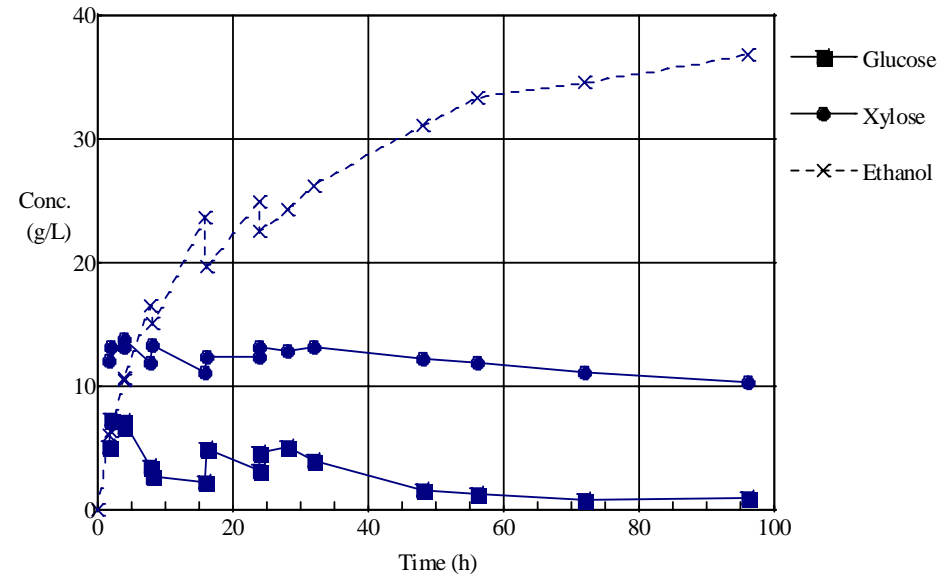


- Wahlbom et al (2003) FEMS Yeast Res 3:319-326
- Wahlbom et al (2003) Appl Environ Microbiol 69:740-746

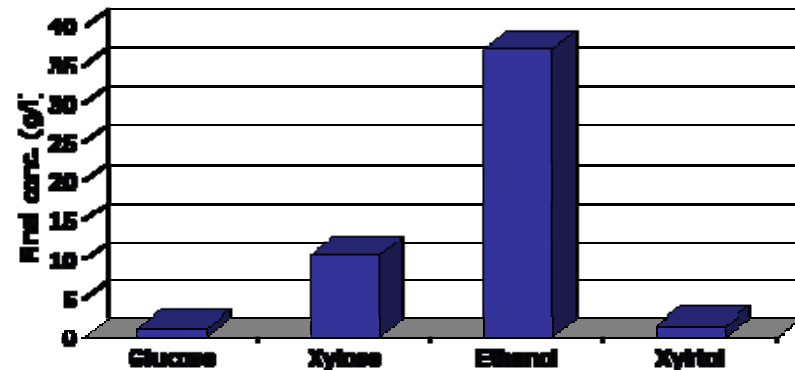
Performances in Operational Conditions

SSF, Fed Batch, Corn Stover

Xylose is co-consumed with glucose

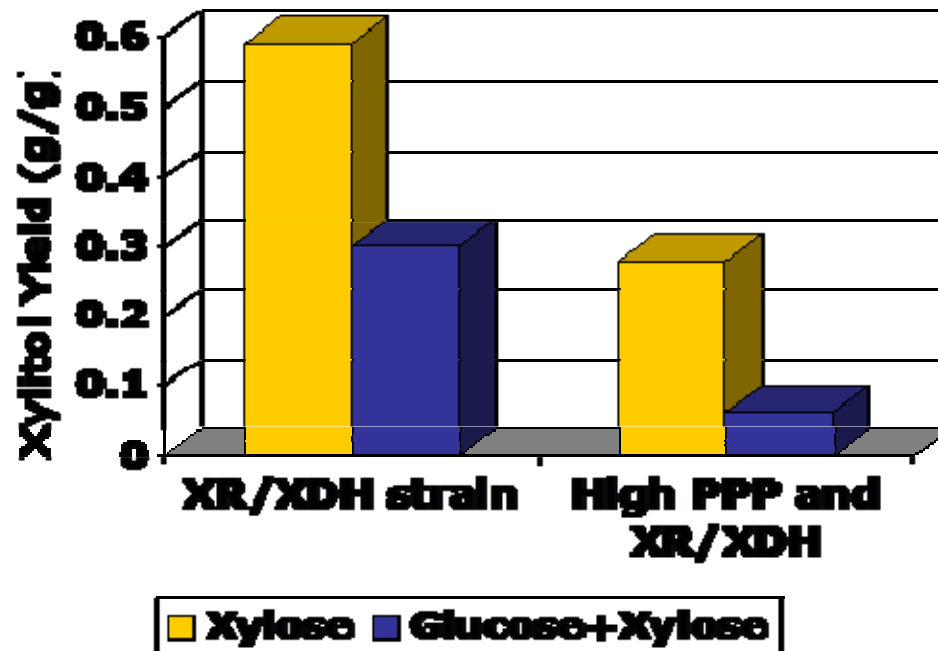


By product (Xylitol) production is low



Lower Xylitol Production May Result from:

Increased Overall Metabolic Flux by Presence of Glucose

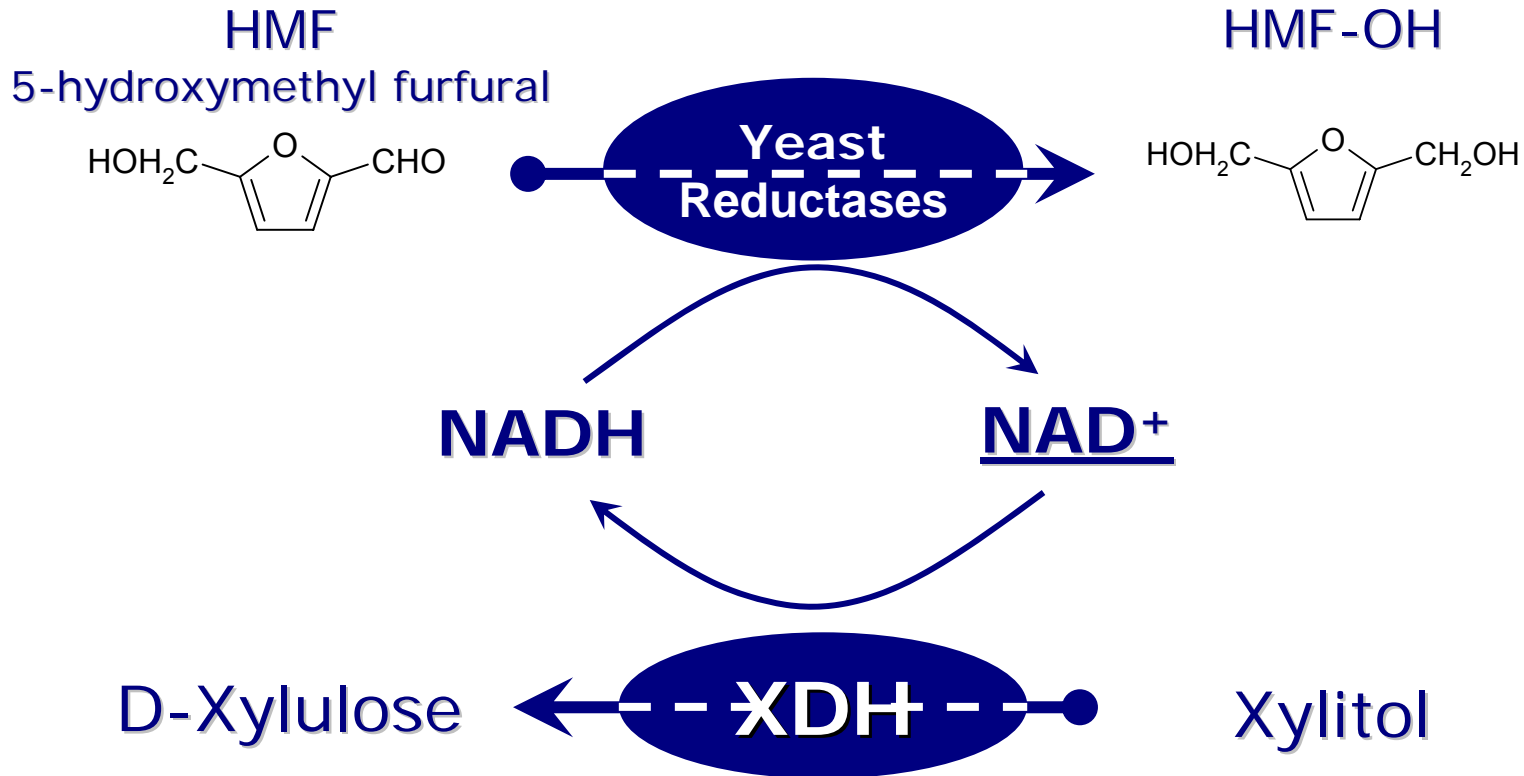


•Karhumaa et al (2006)
Appl Microbiol Biotechnol. In press.

- Jeffries et al (1984) Biotechnol Bioeng 27:171
- Jin et al (2004) Appl Env Microbiol 70:6816-25

Lower Xylitol Production May Result from:

Presence of electron acceptors
(Pretreatment by-products)



Arabinose Fermenting Strain/1



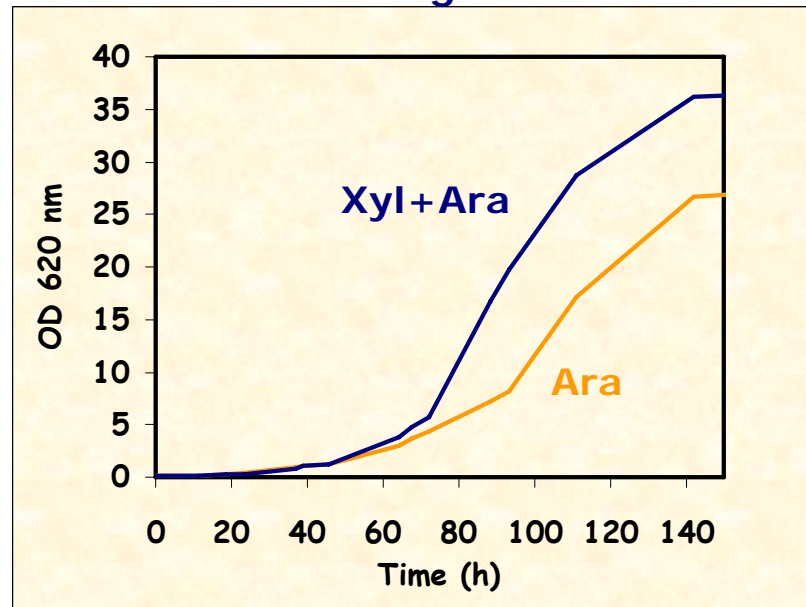
Genetic
engineering

AraA/B/D

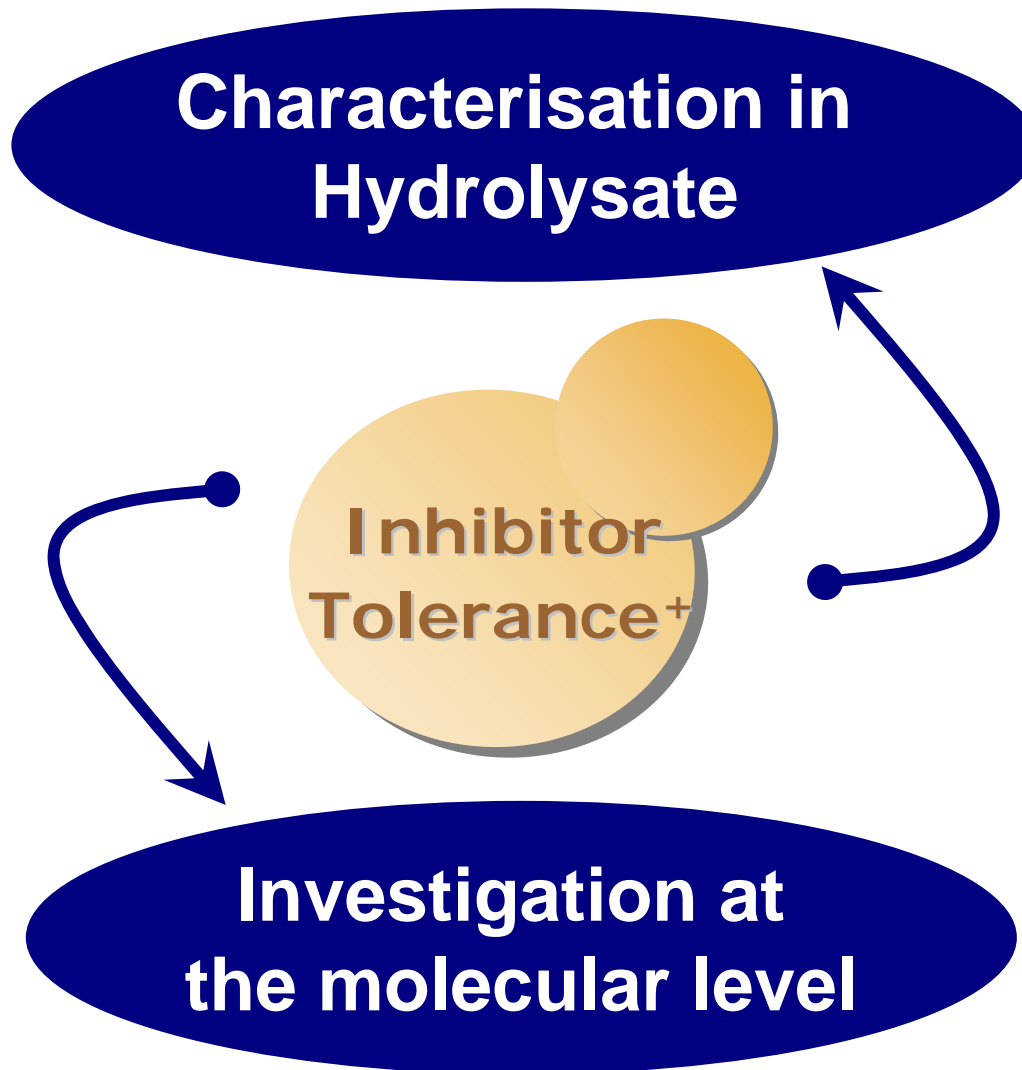
AraA; AraD: multiple copy integration
AraB: single copy integration



Aerobic growth



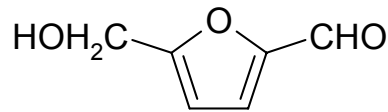
Proof of Principle



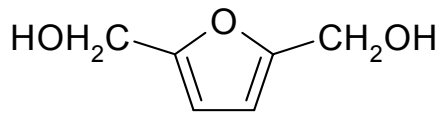
- Nilsson et al (2005) Appl Env Microb. 71:7866-71
- Petersson et al (2006) Yeast 23:455-64

Reduction Of Furans Improves Tolerance

HMF
5-hydroxymethyl furfural



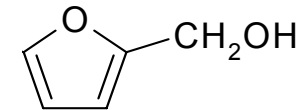
HMF-OH



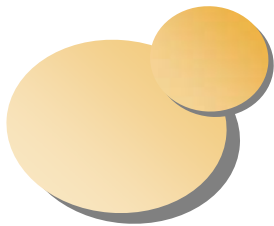
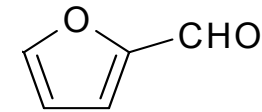
NAD(P)H

NAD(P) +

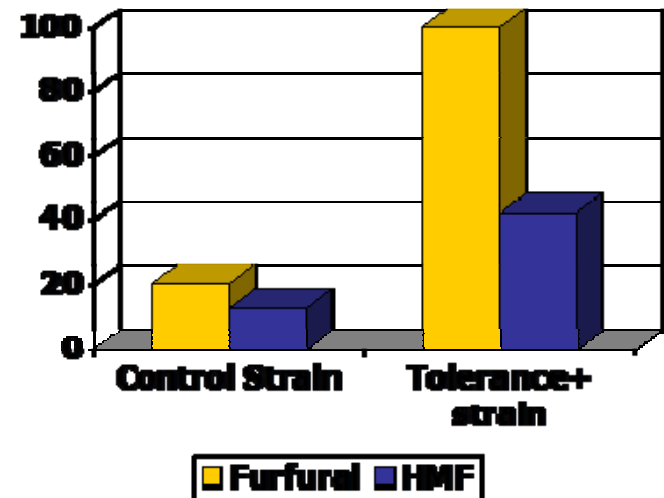
furfural



F-OH



Tolerance⁺ strain



- Nilsson et al (2005) Appl Env Microb. 71:7866-71
- Wahlbom and Hahn-Hägerdal (2002) Biotechnol Bioeng 78:172-78.

Identification of HMF-reducing Enzymes/1

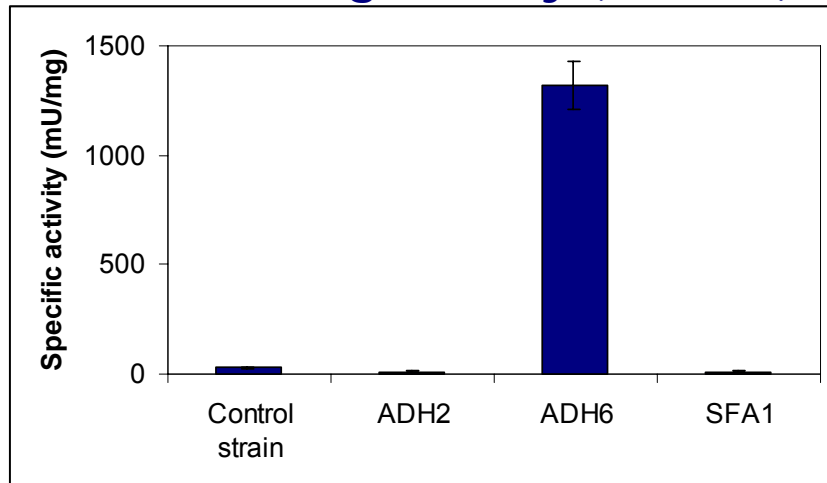
NAD(P)H-dependent activity

1

Microarray analysis

Non-Tolerant Vs Tolerant strain
Genes Induced?

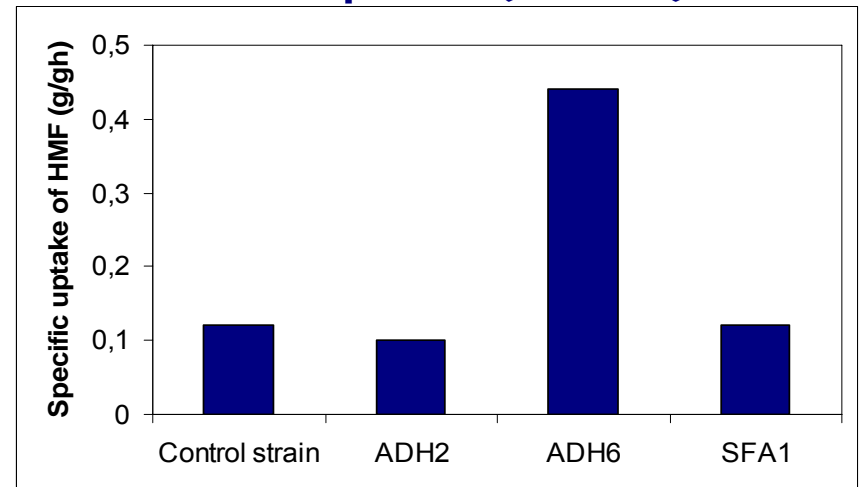
HMF-reducing activity (*in vitro*)



2

Over expression of best candidates

HMF Uptake (*in vivo*)



ADH6



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Acknowledgments

Bärbel Hahn-Hägerdal

Marie Gorwa-Grauslund

Applied Microbiology

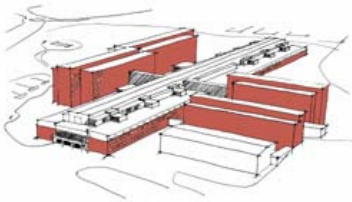
Violeta Sanchez Nogue

Kaisa Karhumaa



João Ricardo Moreira de Almeida

Rosa Garcia Sanchez



<http://www.tmb.lth.se>