

Study on optimization of extra-cellular polysaccharides to *Cordyceps sinensis* by submerged fermentation

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ABSTRACT

Dongchongxiachao is for short chongchao; polysaccharide of chongchao is gaze at physiology activities of antitumor and dropping blood sugar, however crude chongchao is few and has strict growing condition, recently plenty research is displaced crude chongchao by fermenting *Cordyceps sinensis*. On this purpose of study is consist in cultivating *Cordyceps sinensis* by submerged culture and analyzing relationship between ingredients of medium and a yield of polysaccharide of chongchao, expected to obtain maximum yield using optimum compose of medium by response surface methodology. The result is discovered that fermentation of *Cordyceps sinensis* had maximum biomass and extra-cellular polysaccharides contents are 1.02 g/dL and 1.082 mg/mL at the sixth days, and also was analyzed molecular weight of extra-polysaccharides at the fermentation later stage and earlier stage, the result show that no matter what biomass and extra-cellular polysaccharides of *Cordyceps sinensis* using corn steep powder medium is better than yeast powder medium. At the aspect of compared fermentation *Cordyceps sinensis* by different carbon to nitrogen ratio, although more nitrogen ratio was added and more extra-cellular polysaccharides of *Cordyceps sinensis* measured, but biomass of *Cordyceps sinensis* was restrained by being added corn steep powder ratio over 3 % and then observed the trend of extra-cellular polysaccharides during the ten fermentation using as 3 % corn steep powder and 2.5 % glucose added at medium, it was discovered that the maximum extra-cellular polysaccharides contents was measured at the fourth days during the fermentation was 1.17 mg/mL, it seems that extra-cellular polysaccharides not increased direct proportion. When it was fixed the nitrogen ratio at 1 %, more carbon source added and more extra-cellular polysaccharides contents was on the rise. It was restrained the extra-cellular polysaccharides contents when nitrogen ratio was 3 % and carbon source was 5 %. At the conferred extra-cellular polysaccharides content during the earlier experiment of response surface methodology, five kind of carbon source was chose sucrose as the carbon source makes the content of extra-cellular polysaccharides obvious excellent than the other ones although biomass content was not the best. It used as different ratio of nitrogen source (between the 0.25 %-1.5 %), it was comparatively had much content of extra-cellular polysaccharides using 0.5 % corn steep powder. At the different initial pH value, it was comparatively had much content of extra-cellular polysaccharides at pH 4.5. It was depended on the result of the earlier experiment of response surface methodology, using the 24-1 portion factor experiment designed to confer interaction between the extra-cellular polysaccharides content and each factor, it discovered that sucrose, corn steep powder and salt had positive effect on content of extra-cellular polysaccharides, however the initial pH value had negative effect but in opposition to the other factor was not outstanding. It used as method of steepest ascent path to close in the range of maximum content of extra-cellular polysaccharides and discovered that used as 5.42 % sucrose, 0.564 % corn steep powder and 0.65 % salt to compose the medium had the maximum content of extra-cellular polysaccharides was 11.23 mg/mL, it was used method of central composite experiment design to get the most suitable medium composition, sucrose was 5.846 %, corn steep was 0.561 % and 0.5344 % $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ and 0.1336 % KH_2PO_4 as salt source, for this reason used the ratio of the most suitable medium composition to ferment the *Cordyceps sinensis* in the fermentor and had the maximum content of biomass at the fifth days during fermentation was 1.94 g/dL, and the maximum content of extra-cellular polysaccharides was 13.46 mg/mL, and seemed that did not control the pH in the fermentor was benefit to a yield of extra-cellular polysaccharides than did during the fermentation.

Keywords : *Cordyceps sinensis* ; analysis of extra-cellular polysaccharides ; response surface methodology

Table of Contents

目錄	頁次
封面內頁	簽名頁
授權書	iii
中文摘要	iv
英文摘要	vi
誌謝	ix
目錄	x
圖目錄	xv
表目錄	xviii
第壹章	前言
1	第貳章
文獻回顧	2
2.1	冬蟲夏草與菌學上之蟲草
2.2	冬蟲夏草之生理作用與藥理效果
3	2.2.1降低血糖作用
3	2.2.2固腎作用
4	2.2.3抑制腫瘤細胞作用
4	2.2.4保肝作用
5	2.2.5心血管作用
5	2.2.6免疫作用
5	2.2.7抗病毒作用
6	2.2.8對能量代謝影響
6	2.2.9致毒性研究
6	2.2.10致突變性研究
6	2.3冬蟲夏草菌之深層醱酵
7	2.4多醣體之成分與分析
7	2.4.1多醣之定義
7	2.4.2多醣的分類
9	2.4.3多醣之回收方法
9	2.4.3.1醇類提取法
9	2.4.3.2膜過濾法
11	2.4.4多醣之測定方法
12	2.4.4.1酚硫酸法
12	2.4.4.2高效液相層析法(HPLC)
14	2.4.4.3膠體穿透色層層析法(GPC)
14	2.4.4.4酵素法
15	2.5影響多醣產量因子
15	2.5.1化學因子
15	2.5.1.1碳源對多醣生成影響
16	2.5.1.2 pH對多醣生成影響
16	2.5.2物理因子
16	2.5.2.1轉速對多醣生成影響
16	2.5.2.2溫度對多醣生成

影響 17 2.6 回應曲面法 17 第參章 材料與方法 19 3.1 實驗設備 19 3.1.1 菌種 19 3.1.2 實驗儀器 19 3.1.3 實驗藥品 20 3.1.3.1 培養基 20 3.1.3.2 分析藥品 22 3.2 基礎培養 22 3.2.1 平板培養 22 3.2.2 液態菌原培養 22 3.3 不同氮源培養基質種類及比例培養條件下 *C. sinensis* 搖瓶培養之菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液中胞外多醣產量分析 23 3.3.1 不同天數及氮源基質之培養 23 3.3.2 不同天數及氮源比例之培養 23 3.3.3 以六天培養天數及不同碳氮原比例之培養 23 3.4 以回應曲面法探討多醣產量 24 3.4.1 前置實驗 24 3.4.1.1 五種不同碳源對多醣產量關係 24 3.4.1.2 五種不同氮源比例對多醣產量關係 24 3.4.1.3 五種不同起始pH值對多醣產量關係 24 3.4.2 24-1 部分因子實驗設計 24 3.4.3 陡升路徑實驗設計 25 3.4.4 中心混成實驗設計 25 3.5 醱酵槽培養 30 3.5.1 種菌培養 30 3.5.2 醱酵槽培養基配方 30 3.5.3 醱酵槽控制條件 31 3.6 分析方法 31 3.6.1 菌絲乾重測定 31 3.6.2 醱酵液多醣之測定 31 3.6.2.1 酚硫酸法 31 3.6.2.1.1 標準曲線製作步驟 31 3.6.2.1.2 蟲草胞外多醣分析 32 3.6.2.2 蛋白質測定法 23 3.6.2.3 GPC 測定法 34 第肆章 結果與討論 35 4.1 不同天數及氮源基質之培養 35 4.1.1 *C. sinensis* 以1%玉米浸液粉培養基於10天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 35 4.1.2 *C. sinensis* 以1%酵母粉培養基於10天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 35 4.2 不同天數及氮源比例之培養 39 4.3 *C. sinensis* 以3%玉米浸液粉培養基於10天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 39 4.4 不同碳氮比培養基醱酵培養 *C. sinensis* 對菌絲體菌絲生物質量、與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值之影響 43 4.5 以回應曲面法探討多醣產量 43 4.5.1 前置實驗 43 4.5.2 24-1 部分因子實驗設計 48 4.5.3 陡升路徑實驗設計 48 4.5.4 中心混成實驗設計 48 4.6 以醱酵槽培養蟲草探討其胞外多醣產量 51 4.6.1 原始培養基配方 51 4.6.2 經回應曲面法求得之配方 60 4.6.2.1 不控制醱酵液內之pH值 60 4.6.2.2 控制醱酵液內之pH值 60 第五章 結論 65 參考文獻 68 附錄一 胞外多醣萃取及分析步驟 78 附錄二 多醣體濃度檢量線 79 圖目錄 圖2.1 具有抗腫瘤活性的 α -D-葡聚糖結構 10 圖2.2 利用不同波長測定糖類經酚硫酸反應後溶液吸光值變化 13 圖4.1 *C. sinensis* 以1%玉米浸液粉培養基於10天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 36 圖4.2 *C. sinensis* 於1%玉米浸液培養基中培養6天及10天其醱酵培養液中胞外多醣分子量分佈 37 圖4.3 *C. sinensis* 以1%酵母粉培養基於10天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 40 圖4.4 不同濃度玉米浸液粉培養基醱酵培養 *C. sinensis* 對菌絲體菌絲生物質量、與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值之影響 41 圖4.5 *C. sinensis* 以3%玉米浸液粉培養基於10天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 42 圖4.6 不同碳氮比培養基醱酵培養 *C. sinensis* 對菌絲體菌絲生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值之影響 44 圖4.7 不同碳源來源培養基醱酵培養 *C. sinensis* 對菌絲體菌絲生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值之影響 45 圖4.8 不同氮源比例培養基醱酵培養 *C. sinensis* 對菌絲體菌絲生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值之影響 46 圖4.9 不同起始pH值培養基醱酵培養 *C. sinensis* 對菌絲體菌絲生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值之影響 47 圖4.10 蔗糖與玉米浸液粉對蟲草胞外多醣產量之回應曲面圖 53 圖4.11 蔗糖與玉米浸液粉對蟲草胞外多醣產量之等高線圖 54 圖4.12 玉米浸液粉與鹽類對蟲草胞外多醣產量之回應曲面圖 55 圖4.13 玉米浸液粉與鹽類對蟲草胞外多醣產量之等高線圖 56 圖4.14 蔗糖與鹽類對蟲草胞外多醣產量之回應曲面圖 57 圖4.15 蔗糖與鹽類對蟲草胞外多醣產量之等高線圖 58 圖4.16 *C. sinensis* 以1%玉米浸液粉培養基於醱酵槽8天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 59 圖4.17 *C. sinensis* 以經回應曲面法求得培養基配方於醱酵槽8天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣及pH值變化 61 圖4.18 *C. sinensis* 以回應曲面法求得培養基配方且恆定醱酵槽內pH值於8天醱酵產程期間菌絲體生物質量與醱酵液胞外多醣變化 62 圖 4.19 *C. sinensis* 以回應曲面法求得培養基配方培養4天及6天其醱酵培養液中胞外多醣分子量分佈 63 圖 4.20 *C. sinensis* 以回應曲面法求得培養基配方恆定pH值培養4天及6天其醱酵培養液中胞外多醣分子量分佈 64 表目錄 表2.1 冬蟲夏草菌搖瓶醱酵試驗培養基組成 8 表2.2 冬蟲夏草菌醱酵槽試驗培養基組成 8 表3.1 24-1 部分因子實驗設計表 26 表3.2 陡升路徑實驗設計表 27 表3.3 中心混成實驗設計表(一) 28 表3.4 中心混成實驗設計表(二) 29 表4.1 玉米浸液醱酵培養冬蟲夏草菌絲液10天醱酵液內蟲草多醣之分子量 38 表4.2 24-1 部分因子設計及實驗結果 49 表4.3 根據24-1 部分因子設計實驗結果所進行之陡升路徑 50 表4.4 中心混成設計及其實驗結果 52

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