

溫度變化對*Ralstonia eutropha*在限磷條件下發酵生產PHB之探討

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摘要

摘要 微生物合成聚酯屬於生物分解性塑膠之一，其中以PHB作為此類型之代表，乃由於其特性與聚丙烯相似，因此可代替石化塑膠以降低對環境之衝擊。過量的碳源與某營養素不足之條件可促使菌體合成PHB，由於磷是ATP之能量傳遞作用有關之重要營養素，一旦缺乏無機磷即可抑制ATP之再生作用，基質將用於PHB之合成。本研究係以*Ralstonia eutropha* (ATCC 17699) 於5 L之發酵槽進行批次培養，限制培養基之磷源含量，於培養過程中給予菌株足夠之氮源與碳源，R. *eutropha*分別在溫度26、30及35℃下，其菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量之生長情形，葡萄糖、氮源及磷源之消耗情形，以及菌體所分泌之代謝酸含量，作數據分析之探討。於26℃，菌體生質量與PHB產率於72 h達到最高，分別為0.44與0.35 g/L·h，且產率係數YX/G、YP/X及YP/G皆於72 h達到最高，依序為0.42、0.79及0.33。最終培養至96 h，菌體分泌的代謝酸以甲酸含量最多，平均菌體生質量1 g可生成甲酸9.78 mg，琥珀酸、檸檬酸次之，反丁烯二酸的含量最為稀少，依序為6.66、4.87及0.07 mg。於30℃，由於溫度提高，促使菌體生質量與PHB產率提前於48 h達到最高，分別為0.74與0.56 g/L·h，但產率係數YX/G、YP/X及YP/G乃於96 h達到最高，依序為0.39、0.82及0.32。最終培養至96 h，菌體分泌的代謝酸以檸檬酸含量最多，平均菌體生質量1 g可生成檸檬酸3.93 mg，琥珀酸、甲酸次之，反丁烯二酸的含量仍最稀少，依序為3.37、1.62及0.02 mg，其中甲酸之含量於培養初期時逐漸上升，但至培養中期約40 h明顯有下降之趨勢。於35℃，菌體生質量與PHB產率於60 h達到最高，分別為0.63與0.50 g/L·h，而產率係數YX/G、YP/X及YP/G於96 h依序為0.40、0.82及0.32。最終培養至96 h，菌體分泌的代謝酸以琥珀酸含量最多，平均菌體生質量1 g可生成琥珀酸8.43 mg，甲酸、檸檬酸及蘋果酸次之，反丁烯二酸的含量仍最稀少，依序為5.00、3.24、0.66及0.05 mg。由實驗結果得知，菌體所分泌之代謝酸含量以26℃最高，使其菌體生質量與PHB產率最低；於30℃，菌體所分泌之代謝酸含量最低，因此菌體生質量與PHB產率最高；但菌體於35℃所分泌之代謝酸含量並非最低，顯示菌體分泌之代謝酸含量與培養溫度並無絕對之關係，但代謝酸含量確實會影響菌體產率。於35℃，菌體所分泌之代謝酸於培養後期產生蘋果酸，即菌體於此溫度之代謝路徑已有改變。關鍵字：PHB，*Ralstonia eutropha*，產率，產率係數

關鍵詞：PHB；*Ralstonia eutropha*；產率；產率係數

目錄

目錄 封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書.....	iii 中文摘要.....
iv 英文摘要.....	vi 謹謝.....
viii 目錄.....	x 圖目錄.....
.xiv 表目錄	xviii 符號說明
xx 第一章 緒論.....	
1 第二章 文獻回顧.....	3 2.1 分解性塑膠的開發.....
3 2.2 分解性塑膠.....	4 2.2.1 光分解性塑膠..... 4
2.2.2 崩解性塑膠.....	4 2.2.3 生物分解性塑膠..... 5 2.3 可生合成PHB之菌株.....
8 2.3.1 <i>Alcaligenes latus</i>	8 2.3.2 <i>Azotobacteriaceae</i>
10 2.3.3 <i>Cyanobacteria</i>	11 2.3.4 <i>Methylotrophs</i>
12 2.3.5 <i>Ralstonia eutropha</i>	12 2.4 <i>Ralstonia eutropha</i> 合成PHB之路徑.....
18 2.5 <i>Ralstonia eutropha</i> 合成PHB之回收法.....	18 第三章 材料與方法.....
20 3.1 實驗材料.....	20 3.1.1 菌株.....
20 3.1.2 藥品.....	20 3.1.3 繼代培養基.....
22 3.1.4 批次發酵之培養基.....	22 3.1.5 儀器設備.....
25 3.2 菌株培養方法.....	25 3.2.1 菌株活化.....
25 3.2.2 繼代培養.....	25 3.2.3 預培養..... 25 3.2.4
26 3.3 分析方法.....	26 3.3.1 光學顯微鏡之觀察.....
26 3.3.2 位相差顯微鏡之觀察.....	27 3.3.3 菌體之生質量.....
27 3.3.4 菌體內PHB之含量測定.....	29 3.3.5 培養基之葡萄糖.....
34 3.3.6 菌體分泌之代謝酸.....	34 3.3.7 培養基之磷源..... 39 3.3.8 培養

基之氮源.....	41 第四章 結果與討論.....	43 4.1 於26 之	
批次發酵培養.....	44 4.1.1 菌體生長、PHB生產及基質消耗之情形.....	44 4.1.2 菌體產率與基	
基質消耗率.....	46 4.1.3 產率係數.....	49 4.1.4 菌體分泌之代謝酸.....	
	52 4.2 於30 之批次發酵培養.....	56 4.2.1 菌體生長、PHB生產及基質消耗之情形.....	
	56 4.2.2 菌體產率與基質消耗率.....	58 4.2.3 產率係數.....	61 4.2.4
菌體分泌之代謝酸.....	64 4.3 於35 之批次發酵培養.....	68 4.3.1 菌體生長	
、PHB生產及基質消耗之情形.....	68 4.3.2 菌體產率與基質消耗率.....	70 4.3.3 產率係數.....	
	73 4.3.4 菌體分泌之代謝酸.....	76 4.4 於26、30及35 批次發酵培養之比	
較.....	80 4.4.1 比生長速率.....	80 4.4.2 菌體與PHB產率.....	82
4.4.3 基質消耗率.....	85 4.4.4 產率係數.....	85 4.4.5 菌體分泌之	
	90 第五章 結果與未來展望.....	93 5.1 結論.....	
	93 5.2 未來展望.....	94 參考文獻.....	
	96 圖 目 錄 圖2.1 PHA之結構式.....	7 圖2.2	
Ralstonia eutropha之PHB代謝調節.....	16 圖2.2 Ralstonia eutropha之合成與降解PHB之代謝路徑.....		
...17 圖3.1 位相差顯微鏡照相 (a) 未經Sudan black B染色之 Ralstonia eutropha (1000x) (b) 以Sudan black B 染色之R. eutropha (1000x).....	28 圖3.2 氣相層析圖 (a) PHB標準品 (b) Ralstonia eutropha 所合成之PHB.....		
	30 圖3.3 液相層析圖 (a) 葡萄糖 (b) 培養基.....	32 圖3.4 葡萄糖之檢量線.....	
	33 圖3.5 代謝酸標準品之液相層析圖 (a) 乙二酸 (b) 檸檬酸.....	35 圖3.6 代謝酸標準品之液相層析圖 (c) 丙酮酸 (d) 蘋果酸.....	
	36 圖3.7 代謝酸標準品之液相層析圖 (e) 琥珀酸 (f) 甲酸.....	37 圖3.8 代謝酸標準品之液相層析圖 (g) 乙酸 (h) 反丁烯二酸.....	
	38 圖3.9 磷之檢量線.....	40 圖4.1	
於26 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量、葡萄糖、磷源及氮源的變化.....			
.....45 圖4.2 於26 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化			
.....47 圖4.3 於26 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數的變化.....			
.....50 圖4.4 於26 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 初期培養基液相層析圖.....			
.....53 圖4.5 於26 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 後期培養基液相層析圖.....		54	
圖4.6 於26 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 代謝酸的變化.....		55 圖4.7 於30 批次發酵	
培養R. eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量、葡萄糖、磷源及氮源的變化.....		57 圖4.8	
於30 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化.....			
.....59 圖4.9 於30 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數的變化.....		62	
圖4.10 於30 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 初期培養基液相層析圖.....		65 圖4.11 於30 批次發	
酵培養R. eutrophaa之 後期培養基液相層析圖.....		66 圖4.12 於30 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之	
代謝酸的變化		67 圖4.13 於35 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、	
淨菌體生質量、葡萄糖、磷源及氮源的變化.....		69 圖4.14 於35 批次發酵培養R. eutrophaa之 菌	
體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化.....		71 圖4.15 於35 批次發酵	
培養R. eutropha之 產率係數的變化.....		74 圖4.16 於35 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 初	
初期培養基液相層析圖.....		77 圖4.17 於35 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 後期培養基液相層析	
圖.....		78 圖4.18 於35 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 代謝酸變化.....	
.....79 圖4.19 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之淨菌體生質量對時間之 指數關係圖 (a) 26 (b) 30 (c) 35			
....81 圖4.20 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha之產率比較 (a) 菌體生質量 (b) PHB (c) 淨菌體生質量.....		83	
圖4.20 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha之產率比較 (a) 菌體生質量 (b) PHB (c) 淨菌體生質量 (續).....		84 圖4.21 於不同溫度	
不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha之消耗率比較 (a) 葡萄糖 (b) 氮源.....		82 圖4.22 於不同溫度	
批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數比較 (a) YX/G (b) YP/G.....		87 圖4.23 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha	
.....89 圖4.23 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha 之 產率係數比較 (a) YP/X (b) YR/G (c) YR/N (續).....			
91 表 目 錄 表2.1 PP與PHB之化性與物性		91 表 目 錄 表2.1 PP與PHB之化性與物性	
.....9 表3.1 Ralstonia eutropha之生物學分類		20 表3.2 無機鹽液之組成	
.....23 表3.3 微量金屬溶液之組成		23 表4.1 於26 批次發酵培養R.	
eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率 與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化		eutropha之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率 與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化	
.....48 表4.2 於26		51 表4.3 於30 批次發酵培養R. eutropha	
批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數的變化		之 菌體生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率 與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化	
.....60 表4.4 於30 批次發		63 表4.5 於35 批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 菌體	
酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數的變化		生質量、PHB、淨菌體生質量產率 與葡萄糖、氮源消耗率的變化	
.....72 表4.6 於35 批次發酵培		75 表4.7 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 實驗	
養R. eutropha之 產率係數的變化		結果比較	
.....83 表4.8 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數比較		83 表4.8 於不同溫度批次發酵培養R. eutropha之 產率係數比較	

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