

二氧化碳對液態培養獸疫鏈球菌透明質酸產量及其分子特性之影響 = Effects of CO₂ on production and characterization of ...

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摘要

透明質酸(Hyaluronic acid, HA)又稱為玻尿酸,其由D-葡萄糖醛酸和N-乙酰胺基葡萄糖相互交替鍵結而成之直鏈多醣體,平均分子量104~107 Dalton,目前已被廣泛應用於醫學及化妝品等。本研究探討獸疫鏈球菌(*Streptococcus zooepidemicus*) BCRC15414在37 °C、150rpm及控制pH值約在7.0之環境下培養,探討通氣因子對透明質酸產量之影響。通氣因子分為空氣及二氧化碳,通氣量為1vvm,在此二種氣體中比較出較佳之通氣因子,再分別以不同通氣量(0.5vvm、1.5vvm及2.0vvm)進行試驗,以期能找出更適透明質酸生產之通氣條件。結果顯示,以二氧化碳為通氣因子,通氣量1vvm培養至第六小時,透明質酸產量可達最高產量為0.256 g/L,明顯高於以空氣為通氣因子,通氣量1vvm(0.210 g/L, 4hr)。因此後續再以二氧化碳為醱酵培養之主要通氣成分,發現透明質酸產量於通氣量1vvm時可得最高產量之透明質酸,接著依序為2.0vvm(0.234 g/L, 10hr)、1.5vvm(0.187 g/L, 24hr)、0.5vvm (0.176 g/L, 8hr)。由以上數據得知,獸疫鏈球菌在生產透明質酸時,會因為不同進氣條件及培養時間而影響產量。由不同通氣因子及通氣量之實驗結果,可得知最適通氣條件為二氧化碳,於通氣量1vvm下在第六小時時可產出0.256 g/L之透明質酸。

關鍵詞：獸疫鏈球菌；透明質酸；二氧化碳；空氣；通氣量；醱酵醱酵醱酵

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