



Studies on Mass Production of an Anthelmintic Agent Biosynthesized by Microbial Cells

Avermectin

Development and Selection of High Yielding Mutant of Avermectin

Bench- scale avermectin ,
scale - up avermectin

Optimized Process Development for Fermentation and Purification of Avermectin in Bench Scale, and Basic Studies on Fermentation Process Scale-up

1998

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2.

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1998. 12. 20.

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1998. 12. 20.

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	() Studies on mass production of an anthelmintic agent biosynthesized by microbial cells		
			()
			()
		230,000	1995. 12. 1998. 12. (3)
		230,000	() (27 7) (20)

S. avermitilis

avermectin B1a . ,
 , avermectin B1a ,
 scale- up .

1 *Caenorhabditis elegans* avermectin B1a bioassay system
 UV MNNG
 . avermectin cloning cloning promoter
 가 가 . 2 Avermectin B1a
 , revertant back mutation ,
 , avermectin 가 가
 . 가 가 dynamic method
kLa . ,
 , Rushton turbine Scaba impeller가
 .
 scale- up ,
 bench scale 3 가
 avermectin

C. elegans avermectin system screening
Streptomyces ,
 . know - how avermectin
 .
 scale- up ,
 .
 avermectin , ,
 avermectin scale- up .

.
 . avermectin Bla bioassay
 . Avermectin
 bioassay가 . 가
 macrolide
 가 . avermectin
 , system 가 .
 . MNNG S.
avermitilis ,
 cloning avermectin cloning
 copy
 가 .
 Avermectin Bla
 가 .
 ,
 가 avermectin Bla
 . avermectin Bla precursor, inducer 가
 avermectin Bla 가 , 가
 가 revertant back mutation
 .
 morphology
 가 가
 scale-up . *Streptomyces*
 . pilot ,
 .
 uptake rate) (oxygen transfer rate), (kLa)
 medium (limiting substrate) 가 (oxygen , feeding
 avermectin Bla .
 가 avermectin
 , chromatography , HPLC ,
 avermectin
 가 lab-scale bench scale
 가 가 scale-up
 scale-up
 3 가

MNNG *S. avermitilis*,
 , avermectin Bla bench-scale avermectin
 . *Caenorhabditis elegans* bioassay system ,
 UV MNNG
 avermectin 가 avermectin
 promoter avermectin cloning . Cloning
 가 copy
 .
 Avermectin Bla , revertant back mutation ,
 가 , 가 avermectin Bla
 . wild-type bioassay avermectin
 Bla ,
 avermectin Bla (16mg/L).
 54 가 862 mg/L .
 (APPL- 500, 600, 700, 800)
 (*kLa*) 2.5 L *S. avermitilis*
 (*OUR*) 가 *kLa* ,
 가 가 ,
 , dynamic method *kLa*
 가 가 가 가 (mixing)
 가 .
kLa *kLa*
 dynamic method direct method dynamic method *OUR*. *kLa* ,
 dynamic method direct
 method 가
 가 Rushton turbine, Scaba, Intermig Pitched blade impeller
 가 , Rushton turbine Scaba impeller가 .
 avermectin
 scale-up bench scale 3
 가 .
 parameter
 solvent 1 . percentage of extraction
 selectivity 가 partition coefficient scale-up
 . 2 aceton- water aqueous phase chloroform, methanol- water
 aqueous phase methylene chloride . 2
 3 . aqueous phase
 (solvent) aqueous phase methanol- water 5:3 phase, solvent phase
 methylene chloride 가 . Preparative HPLC

avermectin . single peak 100 % 가
scale- up 3

air- lift
seed crystallization
avermectin .

:

, *C. elegans* avermectin system avermectin B la
screening
Streptomyces

avermectin B la . avermectin B la
가
know- how scale- up avermectin B la
scale- up

Streptomyces

partition coefficient settling time, specific cake resistance, compressibility,
avermectin
avermectin scale- up
preparative HPLC
avermectin scale- up
crystallizer seed가 batch crystallizer
scale- up avermectin

Summary of strain improvement and process development leading to enhanced production of avermectin B_{1a} by various kinds of variants of *S. avermitilis*

Exp.	cell conc. (g/L)	avermectin B _{1a} concentration (mg/L)	specific production (mg/g cell)	
1	10.49	16.16	1.54	4가 , APPL- 200
2	10.04	44.92	4.47	(malt extract)
	10.82	53.80	4.97	(galactose)
3	13.23	144.76	10.94	(skim milk), galactose(#1)
	16.84	171.35	10.18	(skim milk powder), galactose (#2)
4	14.23	230.82	16.22	(peptonized milk), malt extract (#1)
	13.8	244.35	17.70	(skim milk), malt extract (#2)
5	11.05	245.20	22.29	가 , fructose skim milk
5	14.94	234.24	15.68	peptonized milk (#1) (malt extract),
	12.65	302.39	23.90	peptonized milk (#2) (fructose),
6	14.73	287.45	19.51	skim milk (#1) (malt extract),
	18.37	320.42	17.44	milk (#2) (fructose), skim
7	23.95	299.60	12.51	extract) (#1) (fructose+malt
	24.04	383.91	15.98	milk) (#2) (malt extract+skim
8	16.37	525.56	32.10	(sesame oil+PEG)
9	18.54	673.38	36.31	cottonseed flour (#1)
	24.48	716.26	29.25	cottonseed flour (#2)
	19.26	732.52	38.03	cottonseed flour (#3)
10	21.80	817.10	37.40	, APPL- 700,
	21.11	832.05	39.40	, APPL- 500,
11	24.10	844.10	35.02	, APPL- 700,
	22.40	862.23	38.50	, APPL- 500,

SUMMARY

The goal of this research is to economically produce avermectin B_{1a}, the most efficient anthelmintic agent of the 8 membered avermectin family, produced as secondary metabolites by *Streptomyces avermitilis*. The efficacy of avermectin B_{1a} against nematode and arthropod parasites was unprecedented in potency and breadth of spectrum. Avermectin B_{1a} (hereinafter avermectin) is also in commercial use as an agricultural pesticide, and its application is continuing to expand. In this study emphasizing on mass production of avermectin B_{1a}, two projects were performed separately with the following purposes:

- 1st project: Development and selection of high yielding mutant of avermectin B_{1a};
- 2nd project: Optimized process development for fermentation and purification of avermectin B_{1a} in bench scale, and basic studies on fermentation process scale-up.

1st project:

Induction of *Streptomyces avermitilis* mutants showing enhanced capability for biosynthesis of avermectin was investigated. Both traditional and genetic manipulating mutagenesis methods were used for these purposes. This study included; 1) development of a avermectin bioassay system for selecting high level of avermectin producing mutants, 2) establishment of mutagen(s) treatment conditions for mutagenesis of *S. avermitilis* and 3) introduction and establishment of genetic manipulation methods for *Streptomyces* DNA such as transformation, vector selection, and protoplast fusion.

Avermectin bioassay system was developed using *Caenorhabditis elegans*, a free living nematode which has the same physiology as the parasitic nematode in livestock. No toxic response or inhibitory effect was observed in the tested bacterial cell and cultured insects cell systems. By traditional mutagenesis method, several high yielding mutants of avermectin were isolated and subsequently analyzed for their avermectin productivities in bench scale fermentations. One of the genes related avermectin biosynthesis was cloned. Application of gene manipulating methods using this cloned gene is still under investigation in order to induce high avermectin producing mutants.

2nd project:

For optimized process development and improvement for avermectin B_{1a} fermentation, lots of sets of experiments have been carried out in both shake and bench-scale cultures of *S. avermitilis*, beginning with the original strain. Improvements in the fermentation process involved multiple parameters. These included strain improvement, determination of optimum inoculum amounts, seed and production media development, modification of fermentation parameters such as aeration and agitation rates, and introduction of fed-batch operation process. Rapid enhancement in avermectin B_{1a} productivity was possible due to development of a basal complex medium in order to investigate the nutritional and physiological requirements of the producer microorganism. The original strain produced very low amount of avermectin B_{1a}, which could be detected only by bioassay method after several folds of

concentration of the extracted cell broth sample. A initial variant derived from the original strain was observed to have the ability to produce approximately 16 mg/L of avermectin B1a. Through sustained improvements in the fermentation parameters as specified above, we were able to produce 862 mg/L of avermectin B1a resulting in approximately 54 times increase compared to the productivity of the initial mutant strain. In addition the high producer mutants (APPL-500, 600, 700 and 800) were proved to be stable as well as reproducibe in their avermectin B1a productivities after long-term subculture periods.

Furthermore another sets of parameters such as oxygen transfer coefficients(kLa) and dissolved oxygen(DO) concentration were measured to be utilized as basal data for scale-up of avermectin B1a, fermentation process. The kLa value decreased from 64.26 hr⁻¹ to 29.12 hr⁻¹ when biomass concentration increased from 9.82 g/L to 12.09 g/L due to increase in viscosity of the cell broth. By comparing kLa values obtained from various agitation speeds and aeration rates, we found that the effect of increase in kLa by aeration rates was reduced dramatically at high biomass concentrations, indicating that control of the DO level with variation of agitation speed was more efficient than with aeration rate. In addition the effects of agitation impellers on kLa value and DO level of the cell broth were studied using four kinds of impellers; Rushton turbine, Scaba, Intermig, and Pitched blade. It was found that Rushton turbine and Scaba were more efficient than others giving fairly high oxygen transfer rate.

For the development of optimum separation and purification process for avermectin, several experiments involving many steps of separation process have been carried out in both lab-scale and bench-scale. Several design parameters such as settling velocity of avermectin producing cells for the centrifuge process, and specific cake resistance for filtering process were evaluated for the scale-up of cell isolation process from fermentation broth. The mechanical cell disruption method could be replaced by 1st solvent extraction. Several design parameters such as percentage of extraction, partition coefficient, and selectivity were evaluated for extraction process and used as a basis for the selection of optimum solvents. The optimum solvent of 2nd extraction for the acetone-water aqueous phase was found to be chloroform, and that for methanol-water aqueous phase be methylene chloride. The 3rd extraction was tried because 2nd extraction of cell extract still had showed many peaks from impurities. It was found that metanol-water aqueous phase and methylene chloride solvent phase was most desirable combination for 3rd extraction. Furthermore, the separation and purification of avermectin by using Waters LC 4000 preparative HPLC was tried and almost pure avermectin could be obtained by this method. The separation of B1a from B1b was not possible by using Sephadex LH-20. It may be desirable not to separate B1a from B1b from the economic point of view. A continuous 3 stage countercurrent extraction was developed for the efficient scaled-up extraction process, and successful operation of the process showed the improvement of not only extraction capacity due to continuous operation but also percentage of extraction due to multi-step countercurrent operation. Furthermore, a continuous crystallizer was developed based on the suspension of super-saturated solution by airlift action and on the self seeding mode. The crystal from the continuous crystallizer showed more uniform and regular crystals than that from non-agitated batch crystallizer.

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	(Figure 2.59 - Figure 2.78) -----	130
. Avermectin	-----	150
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1	avermectin	-- 214
2	-----	214
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1 .

1 .

- 가
- macrocyclic lacton avermectin
가 . 가 ,
가
- Avermectin *Streptomyces avermitilis*가 2 ,
- *Caenorhabditis elegans*
in vitro , Oxibendazole 500 ,
Albendazole, Febendazole, Mebendazole 1,000 , Pyrvinium, Flubendazole, Thiabendazole
5,000 , Oxantel Morantel 50,000 .
- *S. avermitilis* avermectin A 1a, A 2a, B 1a, B 2a 4 A 1b, A 2b,
B 1b, B 2b 4 8 가
B 1a abermectin . Avermectin
6,000 가가 , 가 1999
avermectin .

1.

- avermectin , , ,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 scale- up 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 가 .

- Merck Pfizer 5 ATCC
avermectin 가

- 가

1)
- Avermectin
know-how 가

, 가가

2)
- Avermectin intracellular product
가 가 . avermectin
가 A 1a, A 2a, A 1b, A 2b, B 1a, B 2a, B 1b, B 2b 8 가 가 B 1a, B 1b
avermectins, B 1a .

- 가

2 .

- 1 : Avermectin

- 2 : Bench-scale avermectin , scale-up
avermectin

3 .

1. Avermectin

가.

- 2

가

- 2

2

- *Streptomyces avermitilis*

avermectin

8가

가

B la

가 가

B la

. Bioassay

- Avermectin

S. avermitilis

가
가

가

- MIC (minimal inhibitory concentration)

Caenorhabditis elegans

- *C. elegans* 'uracil'

C. elegans

avermectin

- *C. elegans*

(mass screening)

avermectin

가

. Avermectin

cloning

- Avermectin

avermectin

cloning

- .
- .
- , ,
- , 가
- avermectin .
- avermectin precursor, inducer 가
avermectin 가.
- 가 revertant
back mutation
- . avermectin
- , 가
- morphology .
- 가 가 (substrate) (carbon source)
- 가 shear
avermectin .
- (oxygen transfer rate) (oxygen uptake rate)
critical dissolved oxygen level
control mechnism .
- 가 feeding medium (limiting substrate) 가
avermectin .
- carbon- source
medium feeding strategy control mechanism .

3. avermectin

가. avermectin

- avermectin intracellular product

가 가

- avermectin 가 A 1a, A 2a, A 1b, A 2b, B 1a, B 2a, B 1b, B 2b 8 가
가 B 1a, B 1b avermectins, B 1a

- avermectin 가 가

avermectin

-
- :

- (Ultrasonic vibrator, Dyno- Mill,
Ball mills, Lipid dissolution by solvent)

- avermectin
-
- avermectin
- bench scale

- Chromatography

- prep HPLC
- Sephadex LH- 20 chromatography

Polishing (finishing)

- crystallization
- crystallization

4 .

	1996 (1)	1997 (2)	1998 (3)	
1 : Avermectin				
- Bioassay				
-				
-				
- Vector				
-				
- Cloning				
-				
2 : bench-scale				
avermectin ,				
scale-up avermectin				
-				
-				
-				
-				
- 가				
-				
- Scale-up				
-				
- 가				
-				
-				
- 가				
-				
- , chromatography				
-				
-				
- Crystallization				

2 .

1 . Avermectin (1)

1.

avermectin Merck Pfizer American Type
 Culture Collection(ATCC) avermectin
 avermectin A 1a, A 2a, B 1a, B 2a, A 1b, A 2b, B 1b, B 2b 8
 B 1a
 가 .
 , avermectin B 1a (avermectin) bioassay
 . Avermectin
 bioassay가 가
 macrolide
 가 . avermectin
 , system 가 .
 . MNNG S.
avermittilis ,
 cloning avermectin cloning
 copy
 가 .

2.

가. Avermectin

Merck Pfizer , ATCC (American Type Culture Collection)
Streptomyces avermittilis ATCC 31267, ATCC 31271, ATCC31272, ATCC 31780,
 ATCC 53567, ATCC 53568 6 ,
 YEME (0.3% yeast extract, 0.3% malt
 extract, 0.5% bacto peptone, 1% glucose) . YEME 10
S. avermittilis , , 10 Mℓ loop
S. avermittilis .
 2 3 vortexing cotton wool
 .
 2 . 0.05M TES buffer(pH 8.0) 4
 1 glycerol 20% 70 .
 34% sucrose, 1% glucose, 0.5% MgCl2 YEME

0.05M TES buffer(pH 8.0) 50
 10 가 , pre- germination medium 3
 7 shaking water bath 2 3 pre- germinated
 YEME 27 A60 0.5가 DNA ,
 Avermectin production media 10%
 PEG trypticase soy broth 7
 Avermectin bio- assay target

Avermectin *Caenorhabditis elegans* bioassay system
 ,
 target target 가

Salmonella typhimurium TA100, *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98
Escherichia coli HB101, *Escherichia coli* JM109,
Escherichia coli MV1190, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*,
Mycobacterium fortuitum, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Alkaligenes faecalis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 NCTC10490, *Proteus vulgaris* ATCC6059, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Shigella flexneri*
 ATCC203, *Serratia spp.*, *Neisseria sicca*, *B. subtilis* BD170

Salmonella typhimurium TA100, *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98
 mutagen Ame's (rfa)
 horn fly (*Haematobia irritans*) *Musca domestica*
 avermectin , *Spodoptera frugiperda*(SF-9) ovary cell line AVR IVR

C. elegans uracil ,
 avermectin ivermectin 1
 가 가 .
S. avermitilis
 cross streaking 18 clear zone

. *S. avermitilis*

S. avermitilis LD99 LD999

1) UV light

Magnesium sulfate glass petridish U.V
 lamp(20W) 25cm 25 L.D. 99% shading

effect rocker 가 .
photoreactivation system .

2) MNNG(N- Methyl- N'- Nitro- N- Nitrosoguanidine, NTG)

Acetone 10 mg/ml MNNG 가 30 μ g/ml
30 shaking water bath(40rpm) 1 phosphate
buffer(pH 7.0) YEME L.D. 50% .

glycine 가 S 27 36
P3 2 lysozyme P3
30 2 cotton wool filter
PWP 2 polyethylene
glycol (PEG) covalently closed circular DNA
Protoplast PWP R2

PWP 가 2 5 \times 10⁸ M ℓ 1:1
polyethylene glycol(PEG) 2
PEG 30
PWP 가 R2 .

cloning

Avermectin colony hybridization
Avermectin Genebank Macrolide
, side chain , glycosylation

Colony hybridization *S. avermitilis* ATCC 31271 DNA *E. coli* cloning vector
ligation mixture ligation *E. coli* MV1190
selective marker가
colony nylon membrane Colony가 nylon membrane denaturation
sloution, neutralized solution, prehybridization solution, hydridization solution
probe nylon membrane DNA biotin
CSPD (substrate)

PCR product cloning

Saccharopolyspora erythrea primer PCR product . *S.*

avermiltilis KCCM 40226(ATCC 31271) Chr. DNA genomic PCR
 genomic PCR product Promega Co. pGEM T-easy vector 3'-T overhang
 plasmid *Escherichia coli* MV1190
 Cohen et al. competent cell PCR product가
 plasmid - galactosidase
 - complementation ampicillin plasmid DNA

DNA Sanger dideoxy chain termination Pharmacia Co.
 ALFTM express autocycle sequencing kit pGEM T-easy vector M13 forward/Reverse
 sequencing primer binding site
 DNA DNASIS(Hitachi Software Engineering Co.
 Ltd) , NCBI Blastn
 Blastx , Genbank(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) EBI (<http://www.ebi.uk>)
 database . ORF(Open Reading
 Frame) DNASIS

3.

가. Avermectin bio-assay

MIC (minimal inhibitory concentration)

Caenorhabditis elegans . *C. elegans* uracil ,
C. elegans
 avermectin
 . *C. elegans*
 avermectin (mass screening)
 가
 1) *C. elegans* bio-ssay 2)
 Avermectin 3) Avermectin
 4) Avermectin bio-ssay . *C. elegans*
 bio-ssay system , *C. elegans*
 가
 avermectin bio-assay system avermectin
 bio-ssay system
C. elegans system , avermectin

1) Bio- assay

Avermectin *S. avermitilis* avermectin
 bio- assay system *S. avermitilis*
 system
 avermectin system 가

가) bio- assay system

Avermectin

가

Salmonella typhimurium TA100, *Salmonella typhimurium* TA98

Escherichia

coli HB101, *Escherichia coli* JM109, *Escherichia coli* MV1190, *Enterobacter aerogenes*,
Klebsiella pneumoniae, *Mycobacterium fortuitum*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Alkaligenes faecalis*,
Pseudomonas aeruginosa NCTC10490, *Proteus vulgaris* ATCC6059, *Corynebacterium*
diphtheriae, *Shigella flexneri* ATCC203, *Serratia spp.*, *Neisseria sicca*, *B. subtilis* BD170

Salmonella typhimurium TA100, *Salmonella*

typhimurium TA98

mutagen

Ame's

(*rfa*)

Avermectin erythromycin macrolide

가

) bio- assay system

horn fly (*Haematobia irritans*)

Musca domestica

avermectin 가

(Appel *et al.*, 1995; Marley *et al.*, 1993;

Fabre *et al.*, 1987)

, *Spodoptera frugiperda*(SF-9)

ovary cell line AVR IVR

avermectin ivermectin

0.01mg/Ml 0.2mg/Ml 1 7

) *Caenorhaptitis elegans* bio- assay system

Douch(1994) Graham(1981) nematode

Caenorhaptitis elegance

avermectin ivermectin

GABA(gamma amino butyric acid)

GABA

avermectin ivermectin 1 50

가 가 (Table 1.1 1.2).

C. elegance bio- assay 가 가

2µg/Ml, 1µg/Ml 0.0001 0.0002%

avermectin ivermectin

가

avermectin

1) *Streptomyces avermitilis*

Avermectin UV light MNNG
 (N-Methyl-N'-Nitro-N-Nitrosoguanidine, NTG) *S. avermitilis* LD99 LD999
 ,
 (*S. avermitilis* melanin-like)가 ,
 enrichment avermectin
 FC1 4
 avermectin production media(Table 1.3) 10 avermectin
 10 MeOH CHCl3 avermectin
Caenorhaptitis elegance bio-assay avermectin
 bio-assay 1
 avermectin

2)

Streptomyces avermitilis

(*Streptomyces avermitilis*
 melanin-like)가 ,
 enrichment , avermectin
 FC1 4
 F4.5(, 4, 5%) 9 . Avermectin
 9 , MeOH CHCl3 avermectin
 , *Caenorhaptitis elegance* bioassay avermectin
 . Bioassay . *C. elegance* S medium(S basal + S Basal, Table 1.4)
 avermectin DMSO(dimethyl sulfoxide) *C. elegance*
 24-well ELIZA plate *C. elegance*
 . *C. elegance* 가 MeOH CHCl3 ,
 1% DMSO(dimethyl sulfoxide) 1
 (High
 pressure liquid chromatography, HPLC) avermectin
 .
 Merck ATCC *Streptomyces avermitilis* ATCC 31271(KCCM
 40226) ATCC 31267 avermectin 가 ATCC 31267
 4 가 가 , ATCC
 31271(KCCM 40226) avermectin
 가 , ATCC 31271 MNNG
 . ATCC 31271
 MNNG #49 (KCCM) *Streptomyces*
avermitilis YEME 36 colony , 96
 colony 72 . 10 pellet
 10 5.000 rpm

10 ATCC 31267 25% 2 pigmentation 105 avermectin 가 . ATCC 31267 #49 pigmentation

MeOH/CHCl₃ bioassay
(30 75%) 가
C. elegans bioassay parent strain(ATCC 31271(KCCM 40226))
avermectin 가

3) *Streptomyces avermitilis* avermectin extraction

가)

Avermectin intracellular molecule mycelium
homogenizer, Waring blender, sonicator
Homogenizer
Waring blender, sonicator

avermectin
Sodium Lauryl sulfate(SDS), Triton X-100, Tween 80

10

1. Bead Beator	Solvent treatment	Evaporation	Concentration
2. Sonication	Solvent treatment	Evaporation	Concentration
3. Waring blender	Solvent treatment	Evaporation	Concentration
4. Solvent treatment	Evaporation	Concentration	

C. elegans

가 가

) Methanol/chloroform

ether, acetone, methanol(MeOH) penicillin
C. elegans
MeOH avermectin
MeOH 가 polyketide
가 , CH₃Cl partition efficiency (Pang *et. al.* 1994).
MeOH/CH₃Cl

MeOH(50%) extraction	Add equal vol. of CH ₃ Cl	Only CH ₃ Cl Layer, harvest
Evaporate to dryness	Concentration	

, *S. avermitilis* ATCC 31271 ATCC 31267
 avermectin 4
 MeOH/CH₂Cl extraction - bio-ssay system

. Avermectin cloning

1)

가
 가
 avermectin
 가
 tetracycline
Streptomyces aureofaciens conjugational mating
 가 mating
 system 가
Streptomyces, Streptosporangium, Brevibacterium, Streptococci 가
Streptomyces griseus 40 , *Bacillus subtilis* 60

2) Vector system

pIJ series plasmid . pIJ702 mel
 tsr(thiostrepton resistance) 5.8kb plasmid *Bam*H , *Xho* , *Cla*
 , *Eco*R , *Pvu* , *Big* , *Sph* , *Kpn*
 cloning (Katz *et al.*, 1983).
 Melainne *mel* *tsr* 5.8kb pIJ702(*S.*
lividance KCTC1167) pSPC100(*S. lividance*) cloning vector avermectin
 cloning . pIJ702 single site *Bam*H, *Xho* , *Cla* , *Pvu*
 , *Big* ATCC 31271 chromosomal DNA partial digestion
 pIJ702 ligation mixture (Table 1.5).

3) Avermectin cloning

가) avermectin
 Avermectin
 GABA(gamma amino butyric acid) GABA
 ,
 avermectin 1 50 가
 가 . *Caenorhapditis elegance*(*C. elegance*) avermectin
 가 2µg/M \emptyset , 1µg/M \emptyset 가
 . 0.0001 0.0002% avermectin 가
 가

S. avermitilis LD99 LD999

Avermectin intracellular molecule

Avermectin 10 MeOH

avermectin MeOH /

가 avermectin CH3Cl

partition efficiency (Pang *et. al.* 1994). MeOH/CH3Cl bio-assay

C. elegance MeOH CH3Cl

DMSO(Dimethyl sulfoxide) *C. elegance* bio-assay

Avermectin cloning avermectin

avermectin cloning

) Avermectin

ATCC 31271 MNNG *C. elegance* bio-assay

#417 YEME enrichment 2가

#4171 #4172 avermectin

가

MeOH/CHCl3 (High pressure liquid chromatography, HPLC)

가

UV Light MNNG . Kitasato

Ikeda group , 3 가 single component avermectin

가, . ATCC 31271 *mel*-like 가

, parent strain YEME

가

(Table 1.6).

(1) Complementation

(가) Shuttle vector pWHM3

Avermectin *S. avermitilis* ATCC 31271(KCCM 40226)

DNA Chater *et al.*(1982) . pWHM3 shuttle

vector *mel*(melanin), *tsr*(thiostrepton resistance), -galactosidase(- complementation), *bla*

(-lactamase) 7.2kb plasmid *Bam*H, *Xba* , *Sma* , *Eco*R , *Pst* , *Hind*

, *Sst* , *Kpn* multicloning site

avermectin

cloning . DNA shuttle vector pWHM3

가 ligation plasmid *Escherichia coli* MV1190

- galactosidase - complementation

ampicillin plasmid

plasmid electroporation avermectin

가 . *Bacillus, Staphylococcus* gram Ca+2, Mg+2 2
 competence Hopwood *et al.*,
 Mervyn *et al.*
 glycine 가 S 27 36
 P3 2 lysozyme P3 3
 0 2 cotton wool filter
 PWP 2 polyethylene glycol
 (PEG) covalently closed circular DNA
 . Protoplast PWP R2
 . plasmid pWHM3 thiostrepton
 FC1/avermectin production media avermectin *C. elegance*
 bio- assay

() pIJ702(*S. lividance* KCTC1167)

Melainne *mel* thiostrepton resistance(*tsr*)
 5.8kb pIJ702 cloning vector avermectin cloning
 . pIJ702 single site *Bam*H, *Xho* , *Cla* , *Pvu* , *Bgl*
 ATCC 31271 DNA 가 pIJ702
 ligation mixture avermectin
 avermectin

. Avermectin

1) cloning

가) Hybridization by synthetic short probe

Avermectin colony hybridization
 avermectin . Avermectin
 가 . Macrolide , side chain ,
 glycosylation
S. avermitilis avermectin A1a, A2a, B1a, B2a 4 A1b, A2b,
 B1b, B2b 4 8 가
 B1a . Avermectin 8 (subunit) a b group
 avermectin C-25 (substituent) S(+)- -methylbutyryl coenzyme A [S(+)-
 -methylbutyryl CoA] sec-butyl isobutyryl-CoA isopropyl
 branched-chain -keto acid dehydrogenase(BCDH), *bkd*FGH gene
 cluster(1.4kb)가 (Pizer, 1995). BCDH multienzyme
 complex *Pseudomonas putidia* BCDH, *Bacillus subtilis* *Bacillus stearothermophilus*
 pyruvate dehydrogenase(PDH)/ BCDH dual-purpose complex ,
 degenerated primer avermectin (probe)
 . Hybridization 20 30 bases가
 가 (25mer, CGAGC/TCGGC/GACG, G/CGCCA/CCTCC) non-specific

가 . BCDH avermectin
 back-bone polyketide aglycon (modification)
 avermectin 가 .
 Colony hybridization *S. avermitilis* ATCC 31271 DNA *E. coli* cloning
 vector ligation mixture ligation *E. coli* MV1190
 selective marker가
 colony nylon membrane Colony가 nylon membrane denaturation
 sloution, neturalized solution, prehybridization solution, hydridization solution
 probe nylon membrane DNA biotin
 CSPD (substrate)

) Genomic PCR

2

가 (gene cluster)

. Avermectin
 cloning avermectin
 cloning . Macrolide erythromycin
Saccharopolyspora erythrae macrolid fatty acid synthase
 (FAS) module 6
 가 . acetyltransferase
 , oligo(5'- GGG CGA ACT CCT CGG
 CGA GTC AAG GGT TTT -3' 5'-GCG CCG CCA TCG ACA CAT TGA TGA CCT GTG
 -3') , cloning .
Streptomyces avermitilis 2 avermectin macrolide,
 polyenes, macrocyclic lactones, macrolactam macrocyclic lactone
 polyketide . macrolide polyenes type
 PKS(polyketide synthase) macrocyclic lactones .
 가 macrolide erythromycin
Saccharopolyspora erythrea(*Streptomyces erythrea*)가 14
 lactone ring(erythronolide) desosamone cladinose 가
 . macrolactone ring 2 olendrose methylation
 avermectin .
 Erythromycin 30 13
 erythronolide synthase(PKS) 1
 propionic acid 6 methylmalonic acid lactone ring .
 Erythromycin cloning
 . acyl carrier protein, acetyltransferase,
 dehydratase, enoylreductase, ketoreductase, ketoacyl- ACP synthase, thioesterase 가
 4 6 가 module 2 4
 . Non- specific binding probe
S. erythrea eryA AT(acyl transferase)
 degeneration primer (5'- GGG CGA ACT CCT CGG CGA

GTC AAG GGT TTT -3' 5'-GCG CCG CCA TCG ACA CAT TGA TGA CCT GTG -3')
 , *S. avermitilis* KCCM 40226(ATCC 31271) Chr. DNA genomic PCR
 470 bp PCR product(Fig. 1.1) (Donadio, et. al., 1991).

) PCR product cloning

Saccharopolyspora erythrea primer PCR product가
 (fragment) avermectin (fatty acid) *Streptomyces avermitilis*
 oleic acid synthase가
 PCR product 가 . *S. avermitilis* KCCM
 40226(ATCC 31271) Chr. DNA genomic PCR genomic PCR
 product Promega Co. pGEM T-easy vector 3'-T overhang plasmid
Escherichia coli MV1190 . Cohen et
 al. competent cell . PCR product가
 plasmid - galactosidase - complementation
 ampicillin . plasmid DNA

)

DNA Sanger dideoxy chain termination Pharmacia Co.
 ALFTM express autocycle sequencing kit pGEM T-easy vector M13 forward/Reverse
 sequencing primer binding site (Fig. 1.2 Fig.
 1.3). *Streptomyces erythrea* acyl transferase
 (Fig. 1.4).

) Biotin-labelled Probe synthesis

Avermectin polyketide synthase가 building block . Macrolide
 polyketide synthase ORF 가 module 가
 multifunctional enzyme system module
 polyketide . Avermectin
 module ,
 macrolide polyketide 가 erythromycin primer
 PCR product probe module
 Library Screening . , Library Screening
 probe genomic PCR Right/Leftward Primer Biotin- 14- dATP
 biotin probe .

) Cosmid library

S. avermitilis Chr. DNA *Bam*H shuttle cosmid vector pKC505
 ligation *E. coli* ampicillin spiramycin biotin probe
 colony hybridization . Colony hybridization nylon membrane replica
 colony lysis, denaturation, renaturation, prewashing , 42 2 4
 prehybridization biotin probe 20 24 hybridization .

BM Co. biotin luminescent detection kits(CSPD) , X-ray
 positive signal probe flanking region .

2) Cloning

pIJ plasmid (vector)
 pWHM3 shuttle vector *mel*(melanin), *tsr*(thiostrepton
 resistance), -galactosidase(-complementation), *bla*(-lactamase) 7.2kb
 plasmid *Bam*H, *Xba* , *Sma* , *Eco*R , *Pst* , *Hind* , *Sst* , *Kpn*
 multicloning site
 avermectin cloning .
 Avermectin 가 *Streptomyces avermitilis* ATCC
 31271(KCCM 40226) DNA Chater *et al.*(1982) . DNA
 shuttle vector pWHM3 가 , ligation
 plasmid *Escherichia coli* MV1190 .
 -galactosidase -complementation ampicillin plasmid
 plasmid
 electroduction avermectin . *Bacillus*,
Staphylococcus gram Ca+2 Mg+2 2가 competence
 Hopwood *et al.*, Mervyn *et al.*
 Protoplast PWP (Table 1.7)
 R2 (Table 1.7) .
 pWHM3 thiostrepton . plasmid
 avermectin FC1, F4.5
 avermectin MeOH/CHCl3 bioassay .
 가 .

3)

Streptomycin *Streptomyces griseus*
 cloning .
 streptomycin 30
Streptomyces avermitilis 2 avermectin
 , 가
 , avermectin
 가 2 5×10^8 M ℓ 1:1 PWP
 polyethylene glycol(PEG) 2
 , PEG 30 PWP
 가 R2 가

aureofaciens conjugational mating tetracycline mating system
 가 Streptomyces, Streptomyces, Streptosporangium, Brevibacterium, Streptococci 가
 Streptomyces griseus 40, Bacillus subtilis 60
 avermectin 가 FC1, F4.5 avermectin
 MeOH/CHCl₃ bioassay 가

Table 1.1. Inhibition of *C. elegans* mobility by avermectin and Ivermectin

Conc.	T i m e		
	3hrs*	12hrs	18hrs
Control	-	-	-
AVR (4μg/Mℓ)	+++	+++	+++
" (2μg/Mℓ)	+++	+++	+++
" (1μg/Mℓ)	-	+	+
" (0.1μg/Mℓ)	-	-	-
" (0.01μg/Mℓ)	-	-	-
IVR (4μg/Mℓ)	+++	+++	+++
" (2μg/Mℓ)	+++	+++	+++
" (1μg/Mℓ)	-	+	+
" (0.1μg/Mℓ)	-	-	-
" (0.01μg/Mℓ)	-	-	-
0.4% DMSO	-	-	-

* -, no-effect

Table 1.2. Inhibition of *C. elegans* reproduction by avermectin and ivermectin

Conc. \ day	1 day	4 day
Control	-	-
AVR (4µg/Mℓ)	-	+++
" (2µg/Mℓ)	-	+++
" (1µg/Mℓ)	-	+++
" (0.1µg/Mℓ)	-	-
" (0.01µg/Mℓ)	-	-
IVR (4µg/Mℓ)	-	+++
" (2µg/Mℓ)	-	+++
" (1µg/Mℓ)	-	+++
" (0.1µg/Mℓ)	-	-
" (0.01µg/Mℓ)	-	-
0.4% DMSO	-	-

* -, no- effect

Table 1.3. Media for *Streptomyces avermitilis*

YEME(g/L)		FC 1(g/L)		Avermectin production media (g/L,pH7.0)	
Yeast extract	3	Glucose	80	Glucose	45
Bacto- pepton	5	Trypton	40	Peptonized milk	24
Malt extract	3	Urea	2	PEG2000	2.5
Glucose	10	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0.5	Yest extract	2.5
After autoclaving		KH ₂ PO ₄	0.5		
2.5M MgCl ₂	2 ml/l	KCl	2		
		MgSO ₄	0.5		
		NaNO ₃	3		
		FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	1ml/L		
Make up to 1 liter					

Table 1.4 . Liquid medium of *C. elegans*

<i>S medium</i>		
S basal		
1M potassium citrate pH6	10 Mℓ	
Trace metals solution	10 Mℓ	
1M CaCl ₂	3 Mℓ	
1M MgSO ₄	3 Mℓ	
		Total 1 litre
S Basal		
NaCl	0.1 M (f.c)	
potassium phosphate pH6	0.05 M (f.c)	
Cholesterol(5mg/Mℓ in EtOH)	1 Mℓ	
		Total 1 litre
Trace Metals Solution		
Disodium EDTA	5 mM (f.c)	
FeSO ₄	2.5 mM (f.c)	
MnCl ₂	1 mM (f.c)	
ZnSO ₄	1 mM (f.c)	
CuSO ₄	0.1 mM (f.c)	
		Total 1 litre
Autoclave and keep in the dark		

Table 1.5. Clong vectors

Vector	Size, kbp	Genetic markers ^a	Main cloning site(s)
pIJ30	6.3	amp ^b , tetc, tsr ^d	<i>Pvu</i> , <i>Sal</i> , <i>Sst</i>
pUC19	2.7	amp, - gal ^e	<i>EcoR</i> , <i>Pst</i> , <i>Hind</i> , <i>Sal</i>
pIJ486	6.2	tsr	<i>Cla</i> , <i>Pst</i> , <i>Bcl</i>
pWHM1	4.1	amp, tsr, - gal	<i>Cla</i> , <i>Nco</i>
pIJ702	5.8	tsr, melf ^f	<i>Bgl</i> , <i>Sph</i> , <i>Sst</i>
pWHM3	7.2	amp, tsr, - gal	<i>EcoR</i> , <i>Bgl</i> , <i>Hind</i>
pKC505	18.7	aprg ^g	<i>Bam</i> H

a x=Selectable markers.

b Gene encoding a betalactamase.

c Tetracycline resistance.

d Thiostrepton resistance.

e Promoterless gene; - complementation.

f Gene for formation of a melanin pigment.

g Apramycin resistance.

Table 1.6. Avermectin production-deficient mutant of *Streptomyces avermitilis*

Avermectin	#N10, #N101, #N102, #N103, #NU8
Avermectin	#4171, #4172, #4173, #NU6, #NU18, #NU181, #NU182, #NU7, #104, #304, #NU15, #NU151, #NU152, #NU153

N, MNNG ; NU, MNNG+VU Light

Table 1.7. Buffers and regeneration medium for *Streptomyces* protoplast

Component	Medium	Buffer solution	
	R2	P3	PWP
Sucrose	103.00 g	137.00 g	137.00 g
Glucose	10.00 g		
K ₂ SO ₄	0.25 g		
MgCl ₂ · 6H ₂ O	10.12 g	1.00 g	2.50 g
Casamino acid	0.1 g		
KH ₂ PO ₄ *	0.05 g		
CaCl ₂ · 2H ₂ O*	2.95 g	0.75 g	2.95 g
L- proline*	3.00 g		
0.25M TES Buffer(pH7.2)*	100 Mℓ	100 Mℓ	100 Mℓ
Trace element solution**	2 Mℓ		
NaCl		4.10 g	4.10 g
Agar	22 g		
Total volume with distilled water	1	1	1

* Sterilized separately

** Trace Metals Solution

ZnCl ₂	40 mg	MnCl ₂ · 4H ₂ O	10 mg
FeCl ₃ · 6H ₂ O	200 mg	Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ · 10H ₂ O	10 mg
CuCl ₂ · 2H ₂ O	10 mg	(NH ₄) ₆ Mo ₇ O ₂₄ · 4H ₂ O	10 mg
Total 1000 Mℓ			
Autoclaved and kept in the dark			

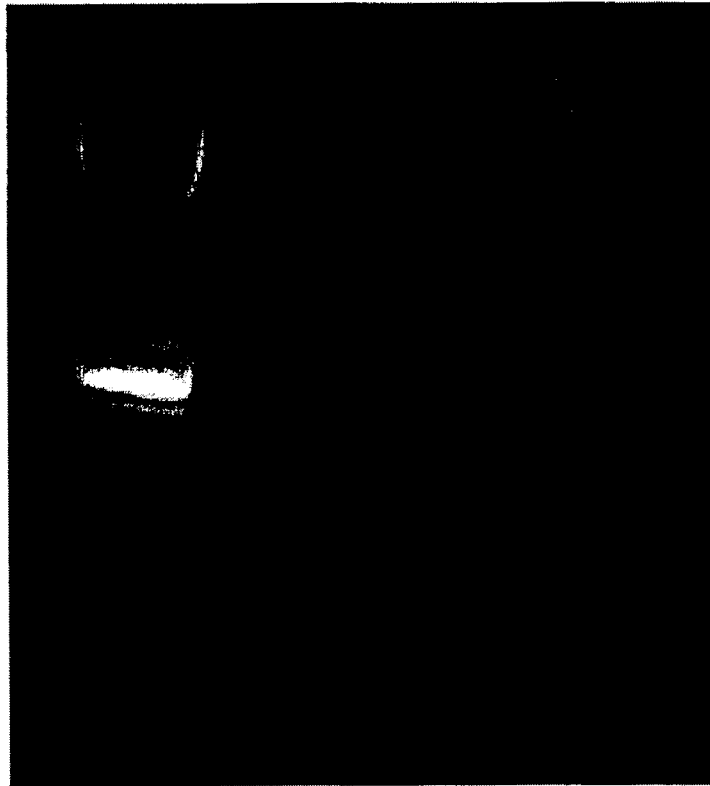


Fig. 1.1. Genomic PCR product

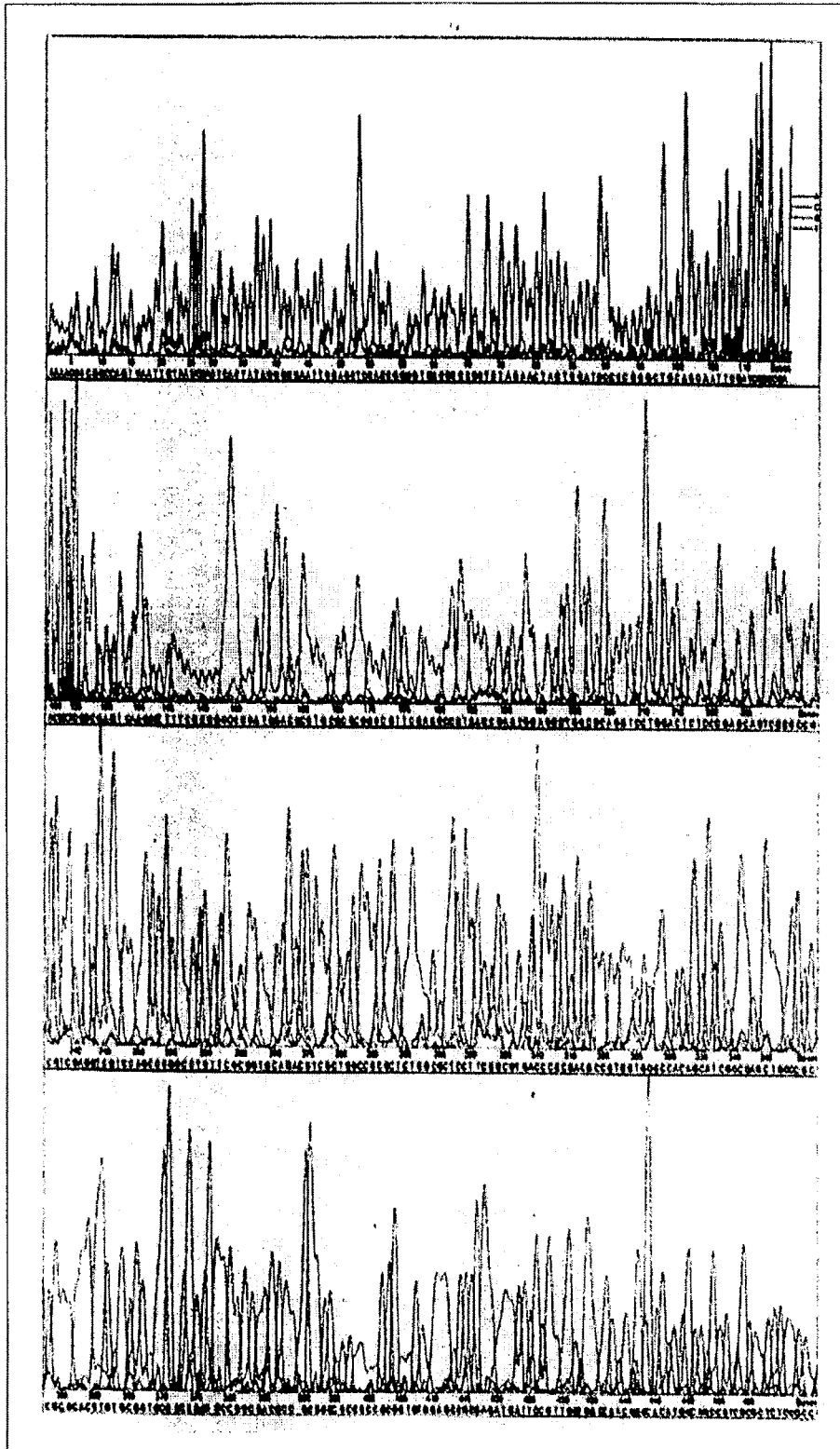


Fig. 1.2. M13 forward primer sequencing

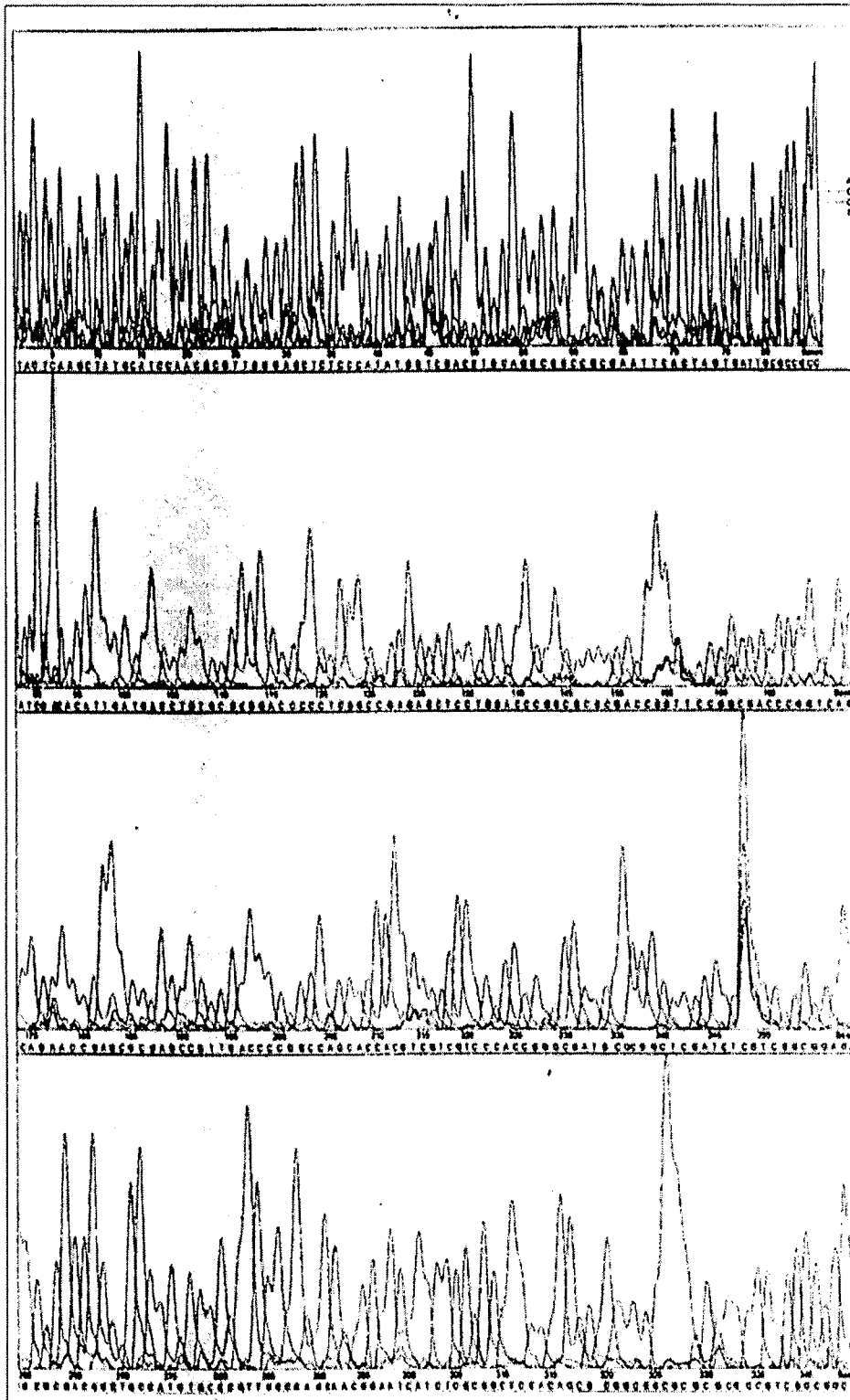


Fig. 1.3. M13 backward primer sequencing

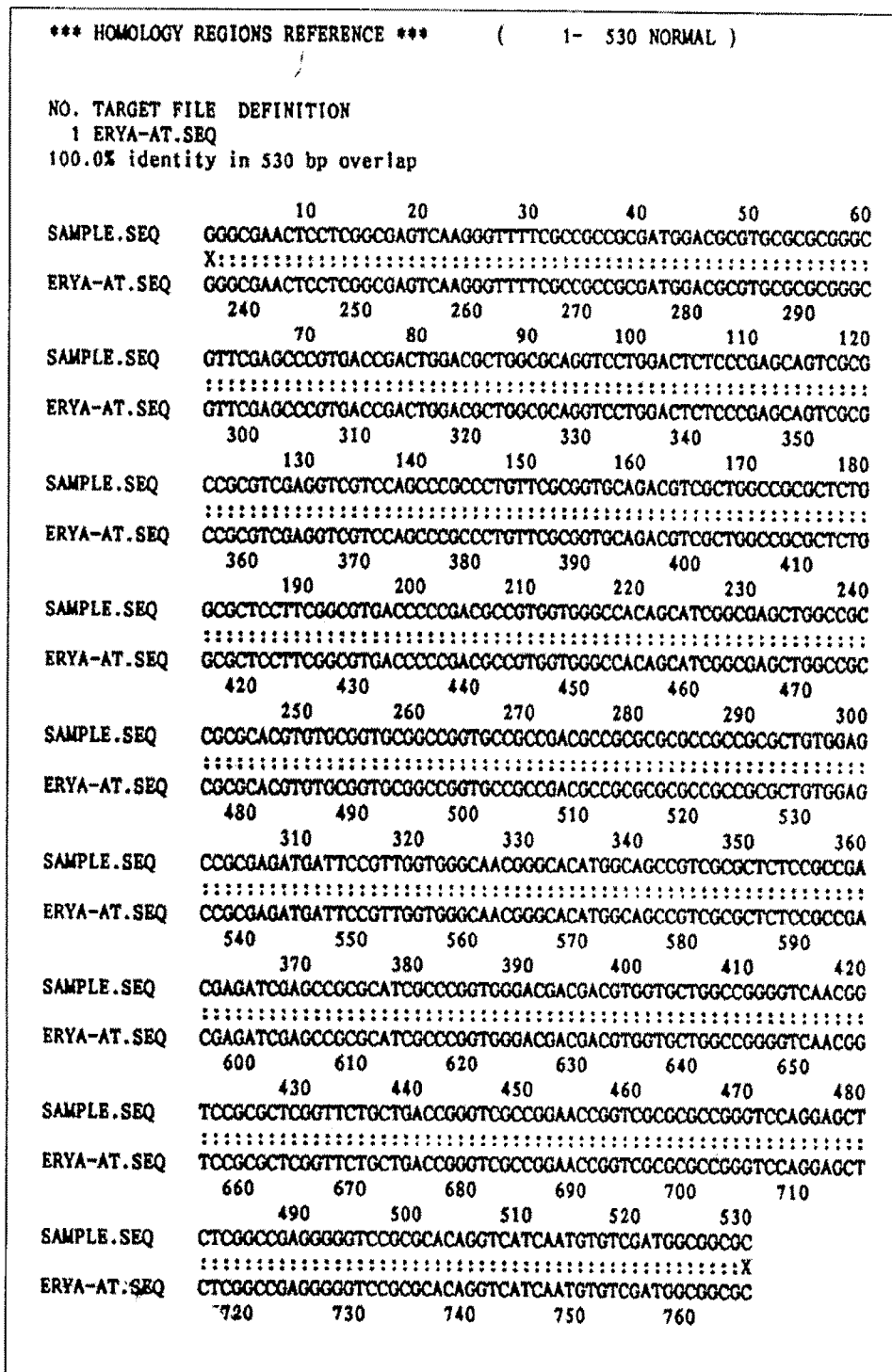


Fig. 1.4. Base sequence homology between acyltransferase gene of eryA and genomic PCR product

2 . Bench- scale avermectin , scale- up avermectin (2)

1.

Avermectin Bla(avermectin) *Streptomyces avermitilis*

Streptomyces avermitilis

가
 shear sensitivity
 mixing 가
 가
 morphology

avermectin
 catabolite

product
 catabolite repression
 Carbon catabolite regulation 가 , cyclic adenosine
 3' - 5' - monophosphate(cAMP)가 CRP(cAMP Receptor Protein) operon
 promotor site RNA polymerase structural gene
 cAMP 가 control mechanism , cAMP adenylate cyclase
 ATP . glucose carbon source adenylate
 cyclase cAMP
 glucose

avermectin
 catabolite repression
 가
 avermectin

Streptomyces avermitilis
 avermectin (1)

avermectin avermectin
 (bench- scale avermectin scale- up)
 가 :

- , ;
- ;
- (kLa) ;
- 가 ;
- scale-up .

Streptomyces avermitilis avermectin

. 가 , ,
 , 가 가
 .
 가
 가
 ,
 . 가

avermectin intracellular product
 가 8 가 가
 Bla 가 . avermectin
 가
 가 가 . avermectin
 가 가 crystallization

2.

가. inoculum

S. avermitilis solid (SSM) (agar 20g/L) 28°C 5
 solid culture -80°C stock culture
 liquid stock culture () inoculum . (FC-1)
 3 glycerol 가 7:3 liquid stock culture
 (30ml vial 10ml) -20°C , liquid stock
 (GM) seed culture inoculum (GM
). avermectin
 가 glycerol stock ().
S. avermitilis solid sporulation medium ()
 spore , Whatmann #1 filter “spore ”
 , glycerol stock 1x10⁶ spores/ml seed culture inoculum .

seed 100ml GM (500ml Erlenmeyer flask)
 glycerol stock 10ml 200rpm, 28°C 5
 1% - 10% (v/v) seed culture (PM)
 (PM)

, sugar
 media

- Semi Synthetic Medium (SSM) :

glucose 80g/l; tryptone 40g/l; urea 2g/l; NaNO₃ 3g/l; KH₂PO₄, 2g/l; KCl, 0.5g/l; MgSO₄ 0.5g/l; FeSO₄·7H₂O solution (10g/l) 1ml/L.

- FC 1

	(g/L)		(g/L)
Trypton	40	Urea	2
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	10	NaNO ₃	3
KH ₂ PO ₄	2	KCl	0.5
MgSO ₄	0.5	FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.2 mL
Glucose	80		

, shear stress

가

feeding

2.5 liter

()

2 liter

28°C,

150- 500rpm,

1.0- 2.0vvm

shear stress

inactivation

pH 4N NaOH H₂SO₄

(oxygen transfer rate

coefficient, *kLa*)

가

Union Carbide Products

antifoam SAG- 471 가

avermectin

inoculum 5

seed 1- 10 % (v/v)

1) Dry Cell Weight (DCW) sample
 homogenizer 10ml
 vortex 90°C 24

2) carbohydrate
 HPLC HPLC
 HPLC chromatogram standard curve Fig. 2.1 Fig. 2.2

- Column: Supercosil LC- NH2 column (4.6 x 250mm) (Supelco Inc., Bellefonte, PA, USA)
- Precolumn: mBondapak precolumn for C18 (4.6 x 20mm)
- Mobile phase: Acetonitrile:Water = 750:250
- Detector & Conditions = Waters R401 refractive index (RI) detector, Attenuator = 16X
- Pump & Flow rate: Waters 501 (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA), 2 ml/min constant flow
- Data analysis: Waters 746 Data Module (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA)
- Injection valve: Waters U6K valve (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA)
- Column temperature: 20°C by temperature controller
- Sample loop size: 10ml

3) avermectin HPLC
 Sample 10ml *S. avermitilis* methanol 12 200
 rpm shaker 5,000 rpm 5 avermectin
 1 ml HPLC 0.2 µm microfilter
 HPLC avermectin HPLC
 HPLC chromatogram standard curve Fig. 2.3 Fig. 2.4

- Column: Waters Bondapak C18 reverse phase column (3.9 x 300mm) (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA)
- Precolumn: Bondapak precolumn for C18 (4.6 x 20mm)
- Mobile phase: methanol:water = 850:150
- Detector & Conditions = UV- VIS detector, Waters 486 (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA), 246nm, AT 0.02
- Pump & Flow rate: Waters 501 (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA), 1.2 ml/min constant flow
- Data analysis: Waters 746 Data Module (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA)
- Injection valve: Waters U6K valve (Millipore, Milord, MA, USA)
- Column temperature: 40°C by temperature controller
- Sample loop size: 20 microliter

4) impeller (kLa)
 (specific oxygen uptake rate가 critical dissolved oxygen level $C\alpha$)
)
 Streptomyces 가
 (D.O. probe) fouling (membrane 가
) 가
 turbulence turbine impeller 가
 D.O. 가 ,
 : seed 가 1vvm (가
 150 rpm) polarographic 가 가
 가 0 %
 1vvm (200 rpm) 1 가
 가 100% ()
 Rushton turbine, Scaba, Pitched blade, Intermig impeller kLa .

Characteristics of impellers used for determination of oxygen mass transfer rate (kLa)

Impeller	Flow	Impeller diameter/tank diameter ratio (D/T)	Blade height/impeller diameter ratio (W/D)	No. blades (n)	Angle of blades ([°])
Rushton turbine	Radial	0.59	0.22	6	90
Scaba	Radial	0.61	0.22	4	90
Pitched blade	Axial	0.58	0.23a	3	45
Intermig	Counter	0.56	-	2 × 2(2)	2 × 24(27)

a)projected blade height/impeller diameter ratio.

(kLa) 100 650 rpm 0.5 3.0 vvm
 , kLa 300 500 rpm, 1
 vvm , kLa dynamic method
 , dynamic method direct method

. Dynamic method kLa 가
 Multi-Lab Card(PCL-812PG) , (LAPTECH pro)
 가, origin (Microcal Softwave Inc.) kLa .
 O2 sensor(METTLER TOLEDO, 12/220 T-Type) . Direct method
 가 (Analytical Development CO. LTD, 5000
 series) inlet outlet
 kLa “ ”

1) avermectin

shaker 2.5 liter fermentor
 acetone methanol 1 . avermectin
 avermectin

2)

settling velocity lab-scale centrifuge test
 tubular bowl centrifuge flask
 5000rpm supernatant sampling absorption
 spectrophotometer 600 nm . Supernatant 가
 settling time centrifuge geometry avermectin
 settling velocity .

3)

Lab scale filter test scale up 가 parameter, avermectin
 cake specific cake resistance , compressibility rotary drum filter
 scale-up filter . lab scale filter (Area = 2.2685
 cm²) 30 mmHg, 40 mmHg, 50 mmHg, 60 mmHg fermentation broth
 avermectin . filter funnel flask
 aspirator bypass valve .
 Ruth plot specific
 cake resistance compressibility . Ruth plot
 specific cake resistance Ostwald fermentation
 broth .

4)

1
 Avermectin intracellular product avermectin
 . Avermectin

Waring blender, homogenizer,
 solvent (1) . Fermentation broth
 cell mass buffer solvent 1:1
 methanol, acetone solvent .
 solvent avermectin HPLC buffer

5) 2

Partition coefficient selectivity
 parameter solvent acetone- water phase
 methanol- water phase . methanol acetone
 avermectin solvent two phase 5:3 가
 acetone- water, methanol- water aqueous phase toluene, hexane, heptane, methylene
 chloride, chloroform, n- butylacetate solvent . aqueous
 solvent 2:1 flask 가 24 200rpm separatory funnel
 phase . solvent phase avermectin HPLC
 material balance aqueous phase avermectin percentage of
 extraction, partition coefficient, selectivity solvent .

6) 3

chloroform dichloromethane(methylene chloride) 2
 peak가 3 . 3
 partition coefficient selectivity aqueous phase
 3 parameter . 3
 acetone (aqueous phase) 2 chloroform
 chloroform avermectin standard 가 avermectin
 (200 mg/l) starting material . Chloroform gas
 blower concentrator 가 aqueous phase . Aqueous
 phase methanol ethylene glycol 5:1 , 2:5 methanol- ethylene
 glycol aqueous phase, methanol water 5:3 aqueous phase .
 aqueous phase 가 가 (toluene, hexane, heptane, methylene chloride,
 chloroform, n- butylacetate) 2 solvent
 percentage of extraction, selectivity, purity .
 aqueous system solvent system
 partition coefficient parameter . aqueous
 phase solvent phase volume methanol- glycol 2:5 aqueous phase 1:1
 aqueous phase 2 : solvent phase 1 .

7) Preparative HPLC avermectin
 Preparative HPLC avermectin

가 . 3 가 acetone
 acetone avermectin
 standard 가 avermectin (1000 mg/l)
 starting material .
 methanol avermectin 1 methanol
 sample volume 10 ml Preparative HPLC . Preparative
 HPLC Water LC 4000 model column Waters 10 μm
 Bondapak C18 reverse-phase preparative column (2.5 X 30 cm) . Column
 PrepPAK module . solvent 85:15 (vol/vol) methanol- water
 20 ml/min . Sample 5ml 10 ml plunger pump

8) Sephadex LH-20 chromatography

Sephadex LH-20
 avermectin B1a B1b . Sephadex LH-20 methanol
 swelling chromatography column 가 가 packing .
 column 1.0 X 30 cm . methanol
 . sample injection , liquid head
 methanol effluent fraction collector . fraction 0.5
 ml methanol 4ml /min .

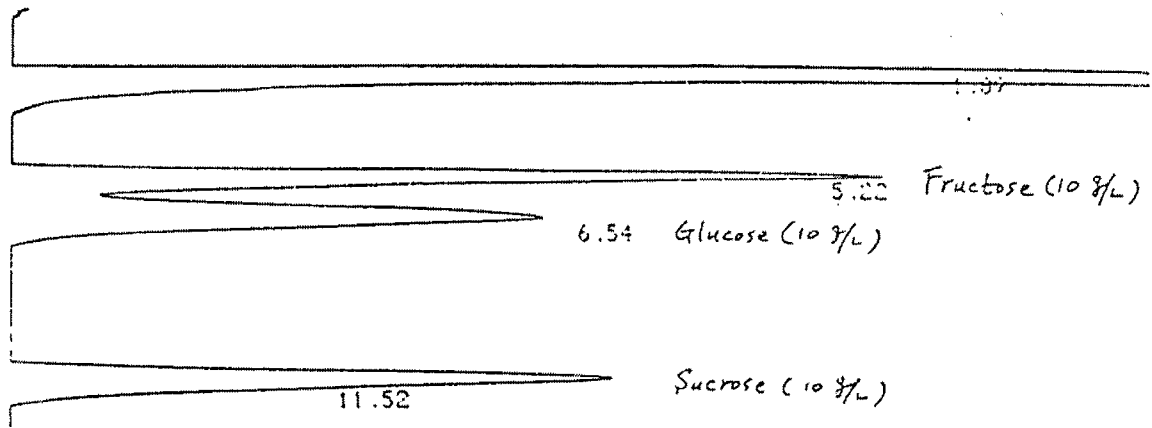
9) 3

가 .
 aqueous phase solvent phase
 가 3
 .
 avermectin 가
 1 acetone- water(5:3)
 aqueous phase methanol- water aqueous phase .
 acetone- water(5:3) aqueous phase acetone 1 가
 acetone- water(5:3) aqueous phase avermectin 300 mg/ L .
 aqueous phase 50mL/min , solvent phase chloroform 25mL/min
 solvent phase sampling HPLC avermectin
 .
 Methanol- water aqueous phase 가 methanol 1 가
 methanol- water(5:3) aqueous phase avermectin 300 mg/ L .
 aqueous phase 50mL/min , solvent phase methylene chloride 25mL/min
 solvent phase sampling HPLC
 avermectin . aqueous phase solvent phase volume 1:1

flow rate 20 mL/min.

10) Crystallization

avermectin 가
avermectin -
crystallizer . Avermectin 가 solvent
avermectin
solvent HPLC plot .
methanol, hexane, toluene, acetone, heptane .
batch crystallization
evaporation 가 가 40 C water bath
seed crystal crystal size
air-lift
crystallizer



11/15/94 11:56:38 CR= "A" PS= 1.

FILE	METHOD	RUN	INDEX	BIT
1.	0.	95	95	1
PEAK#	HT.1	RT	PK HT	BC
1	31.204	1.89	131420	01
2	3.072	5.22	13065	02
3	4.378	6.54	7895	03
4	5.845	11.52	9459	01
TOTAL	130.		161639	

Fig. 2.1. HPLC chromatogram for carbohydrates analysis

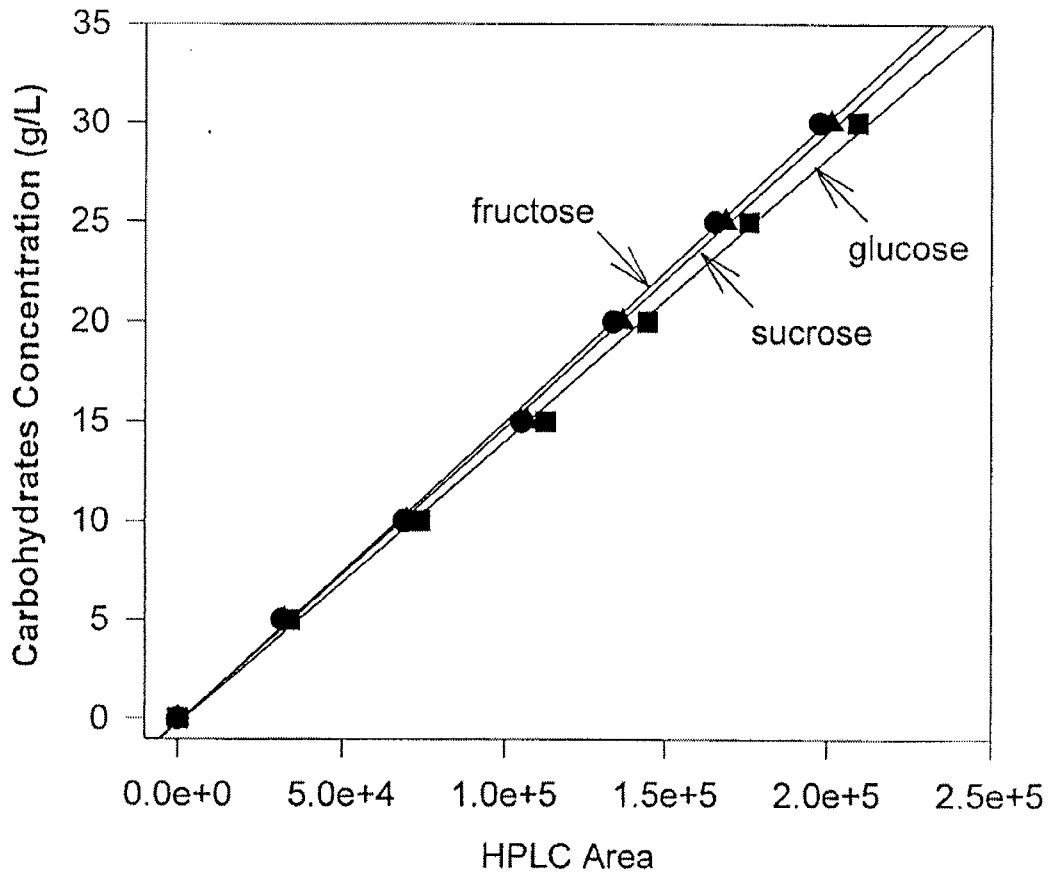


Fig. 2.2. Standard curve for carbohydrates determination (HPLC method)

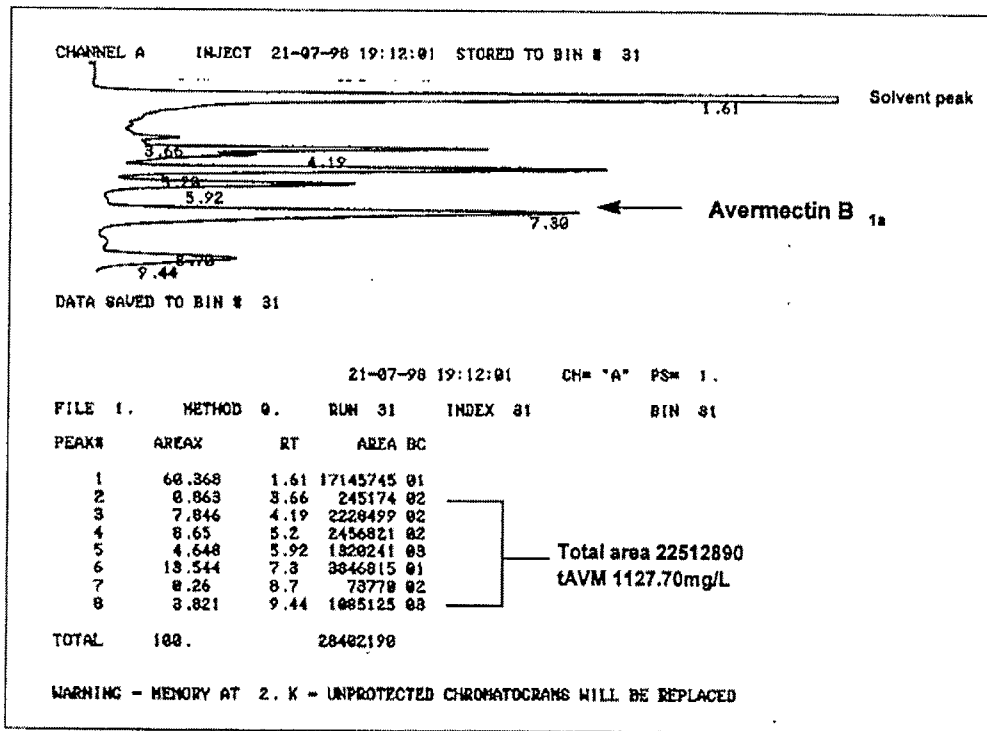


Fig. 2.3. HPLC chromatogram for avermectin B_{1a}

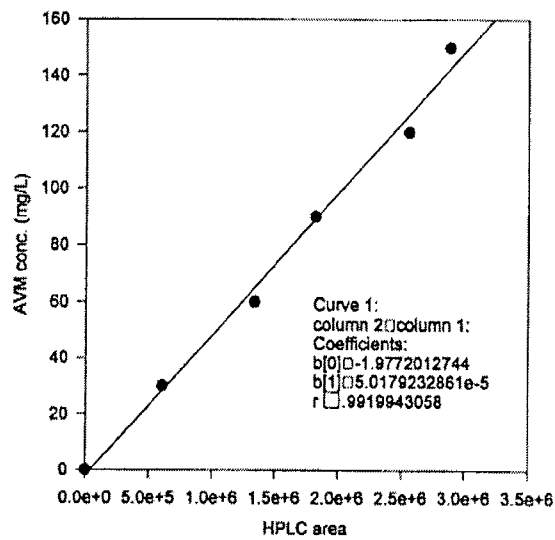


Fig. 2.4. Standard curve for avermectin B_{1a} determination

3.

가. Bench-scale avermectin

1) *Streptomyces avermitilis* avermectin
(shake flask)

1 bioassay avermectin Bla (avermectin Bla
avermectin) 471
(PM-1) (PM-2) . Seed culture 20mL tube
2mL 28 , 200rpm 5 50mL tube 10mL
0.2mL 8 . (PM-1) (PM-2) avermectin
Fig. 2.5 Fig. 2.6 . Seed culture
(PM-2) 가
가 (10-40 mg/L), (PM-1)
(PM-2)가 avermectin . (PM-1)
(PM-2) :

(PM-1): glucose 45g/L, peptonized milk 24g/L, yeast extract 2.5g/L, polyglycol P-2000 2.5g/L;

(PM-2): glucose 30g/L, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 10g/L, CaCO₃ 5g/L, NaCl 2g/L, K₂HPO₄ 0.5g/L, FeSO₄·7H₂O 0.05g/L, ZnSO₄·7H₂O 0.05g/L, MnSO₄·7H₂O 0.05g/L, MgSO₄·7H₂O 0.1g/L.

가 4 *Streptomyces*
avermitilis , 가
, avermectin .
seed culture 500mL flask 100mL 28 ,
200rpm 5 250mL flask 50mL (PM-1) (PM-2)
0.5mL 8 . Avermectin
precursor inducer, inhibitor 가 .
avermectin polyketide fatty acid 가
, precursor acetyl CoA가 .
fatty acid 가 polyketide

가
(PM-1) (PM-2) , baffled
soybean oil(5%) 가 가
가 . Bioassay tube
4 avermectin
(30-40mg/L), APPL-200 (16mg/L)

avermectin (Fig. 2.7, Fig. 2.8).
 (PM-1) (PM-2) 10g/L oil
 가 APPL-200
 가 (PM-2)

가) avermectin Fig. 2.9 2.10

30g/L oil 30mL/L glucose oil
 30g/L oil 10mL/L . Seed culture 500mL flask 100mL 28 ,
 200rpm 5 250mL flask 50mL (PM-2) 0.5mL
 8

10g/L glucose perilla oil 22.8g/L ,
 53.79mg/L, malt extract 44.92mg/L glucose sesame oil 가
 24.87mg/L . avermectin galactose
 avermectin induction galactose malt extract seed culture
 sesame oil 10mL/L 가 .

) 가 (54) avermectin
 amino acid .

galactose malt extract 10g/L
 6g/L . Seed culture(sesame oil 10mL/L) 500mL flask
 100mL 28 , 200rpm 5 250mL flask 50mL (PM-2)
 0.5mL 8 .

Galactose skim milk powder 171.35mg/L
 skim milk, peptonized milk milk 100mg/L
 (Fig. 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14). Malt extract가 skim milk
 244.37mg/L galactose 가 skim milk powder
 peptonized milk 180mg/L (Fig. 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18).
 malt extract 가

soybean meal soybean flour 175mg/L 132mg/L .
 lysine 97mg/L . avermectin precursor
 lysine (Table 2.1).

)

30g/L oil 30mL/L sesame oil
 glycerol 10mL/L 가 . , peptonized milk
 skim milk가 가 peptonized milk skim milk
 peptonized milk
 fructose 300mg/L galactose malt extract

230mg/L (Fig. 2.19, 2.20, 2.21). skim milk 가
fructose 320mg/L galactose
malt extract 200mg/L (Fig. 2.22, 2.23, 2.24).
malt extract, peptonized milk, skim milk skim milk powder
polyketide coenzyme vitamin

Table 2.1. N- sources showing good production of avermectin with galactose or malt extract as a C- source in shake flask cultures of *S. avermitilis* APPL- 200

N source	C source : galactose		C source : malt extract	
	cell mass (g/L)	avermectin (mg/L)	cell mass (g/L)	avermectin (mg/L)
skim milk	13.23	144.757	13.8	244.374
peptonized milk	13.29	111.654	14.23	230.816
skim milk powder	16.84	171.348	16.43	181.634
soybean flour	13.88	63.868	11.71	175.009
soybean meal	12.37	19.168	13.61	132.067
corn steep liquor	11.48	52.618	10.02	105.656
tryptic soy broth	11.7	87.802	12.26	105.350
peptone(soybean)	10.7	86.648	8.8	79.920
soytone	9.76	87.825	11.76	97.245
lysine	11.93	10.97	11.41	90.322

) , , Mg ++ yeast extract 가 avermectin
malt extract, galactose fructose 가
avermectin 가
malt extract galactose 30, 20, 10, 5, fructose(30g/L) 가
fructose가 30g/L 110mg/L galactose 가
가 , malt extract 30g/L 가 216.8 mg/L 가
avermectin (specific production) (Fig. 2.25 Fig. 2.26).
가 가 avermectin
가
가 variant가

macrolides Mg++ 가
 (Fig. 2.25). 가
 가 avermectin 가
 2.27). yeast extract가 (Fig. 2.25), avermectin C/N
)
 biomass
 3가 malt extract, galactose fructose
 10 80g/L ,
 growth factor malt extract
 가 skim milk
 10, 20, 30g/L 가
 Skim milk가 10g/L malt extract가 40, 50, 60g/L
 350mg/L avermectin , galactose fructose
 fructose 30g/L malt extract 20g/L 가 300mg/L (Fig. 2.28).
 malt extract
 galactose 30g/L malt extract 가 100mg/L
 Table 2.2

Table 2.2 Composition of top 5 carbon sources producing large amounts of avermectin in shake flask cultures for 8 days

carbon source (g/L)	cell concentration (g/L)	avermectin (mg/L)	specific production (mg/g cell)
malt extract 60	31.16	384.08	12.33
malt extract 50	24.03	383.91	15.98
malt extract 40	26.31	351.65	13.37
fructose 30 + malt extract 20	23.95	299.60	12.51
fructose 30 + malt extract 40	33.90	282.41	8.33

avermectin skim milk 20g/L 30g/L
 (Fig. 2.29, Fig. 2.30).
 가 . *S. avermitilis*
 가 avermectin skim milk catabolite repression inhibition
 skim milk avermectin Fig. 2.31- 2.33

Fig. 2.33 skim milk 가 30g/L
 avermectin C/N
 Fig. 2.34 skim milk avermectin
)
 가
 avermectin inoculum
 2 가
 가
 5 , avermectin
 5 (10) . 2가 ,
 (P-1) (P-2) 1, 3, 5, 8, 10% (v/v) , avermectin
 Table 2.3
 가 (B-2) (galactose 40g/L) 3% (P-1) avermectin
 500mg/L (Fig. 2.35- 2.37).
 (1-5% v/v) avermectin , 20g/L
 malt extract가 50g/L
 (P-1) 가 fructose 30g/L malt extract 20g/L가 (P-2)
 avermectin 가 (Fig. 2.38 Fig. 2.39).
) 가 oil avermectin
 avermectin
 가
 oil 가 , polyethylen glycol(PEG) sesame oil
 가 , oil 4ml/L 가
 (P-1)
 avermectin
 Fig. 2.40 2.41 oil avermectin
 sesame oil 가 1% 250mg/L
 , PEG sesame oil 가 1% avermectin
 2 530mg/L
 (Fig. 2.42, Fig. 2.43). 가
 avermectin , oil
 가 fatty acid pathway avermectin
 polyketide pathway가

Table 2.3 Various cell growth media and production media tested for avermectin production

Tested seed media (growth media):

categories of growth media	media producing high concentration of cell mass	media producing high concentration of avermectin
A group (only fructose)	(A-1) fructose 80g/L	(A-2) fructose 30g/L
B group (only galactose)	(B-1) galactose 80g/L	(B-2) galactose 40g/L
C group (only malt extract)	(C-1) malt extract 80g/L	(C-2) malt extract 50g/L
D group (fructose+malt extract)	(D-1) fructose 30g/L+ malt extract 60g/L	(D-2) fructose 30g/L+ malt extract 20g/L
E group (galactose+malt extract)	(E-1) galactose 30g/L+ malt extract 60g/L	(E-2) galactose 30g/L+ malt extract 20g/L

Tested production media:

(P-1): malt extract 50g/L, skim milk 10g/L (equivalent to medium (C-2))

(P-2): fructose 30g/L+malt extract 20g/L, skim milk 10g/L (equivalent to medium (D-2))

) cottonseed flour (phosphate) 가 avermectin
(GM-1 : sesame oil PEG ,
1% v/v) (P-1) (phosphate)
avermectin (0, 0.5, 1. 2.5, 4, 6, 8, 10g/L
) . vitamin
가 cottonseed flour(10g/L) 가
Fig. 2.44 (1g/L)
avermectin , 가 avermectin
cottonseed flour (P-1) 가 가 가
avermectin .
0.5g/L avermectin 700mg/L
가 (Fig. 2.44).
(0.5g/L) cottonseed flour 0, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40g/L , cottonseed flour가 2-5g/L 가
750mg/L avermectin (Fig. 2.45). Cottonseed flour 가
avermectin 가 Table 2.4

cottonseed flour 65mg/L yeast extract 가 2g/L
가 avermectin
(Fig. 2.45).

Table 2.4 Effect of cottonseed flour and phosphate on cell growth and avermectin production

conditions	cell concentration (g/L)	Aaermectin concentration (mg/L)	specific production (mg/g cell)
no cottonseed flour + phosphate 0.5g/L	18.75	388.48	20.72
cottonsed flour only 10g/L	21.18	679.38	32.07
cottonseed flour 2g/L + phosphate 0.5g/L	19.26	732.52	38.03
cottonseed flour 5g/L + phosphate 0.5g/L	24.48	716.26	29.25
cottonseed flour 10g/L + phosphate 0.5g/L	18.54	673.38	36.31

) APPL- 200 variant가
APPL- 200 , avermectin inoculum (GM- 1) ,
(FPM- 1) 가 ,
:

(GM- 1):

glucose	30g/L	FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05g/L
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	2g/L	ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05g/L
CaCO ₃	5g/L	MnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05g/L
NaCl	2g/L	sesame oil	40ml/L
K ₂ HPO ₄	0.5g/L	polyethylene glycol 2000	2.5g/L
MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.1g/L		

Inoculum : 1% (v/v)

(FPM- 1):

malt extract	50g/L	MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.1g/L
skim milk	10g/L	FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05g/L
CaCO ₃	5g/L	ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05g/L
NaCl	2g/L	MnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05g/L
K ₂ HPO ₄	0.5g/L	cottonseed flour	2g/L

APPL- 200
 Fig. 2.46 . (FPM- 1) APPL- 200
 200 colony avermectin
 . Seed culture (GM- 1)
 500mL flask 100mL 28 , 200rpm 5 , 50mL (FPM- 1)
 250mL flask 0.5mL 8 . 200 colony
 avermectin Fig. 2.47 Fig. 2.48
 . 8 17.5- 24.5 g/L
 (Fig. 2.47). avermectin ,
 APPL- 200
 avermectin 가 215- 875 mg/L
 (Fig. 2.48). 가 가 avermectin 750
 mg/L 400 colony 36 (9 %) colony가 .
 850 mg/L avermectin 4 .
 Fig. 2.46 avermectin 20
 revertant back mutation glycerol stock
 agar slant , (GM- 1) (FPM- 1) 4
 (4x20) 4
 APPL- 500, APPL- 600, APPL- 700, APPL- 800
 , 4 8 avermectin
 Table 2.5 (4
 가):

Table 2.5. Summary for average avermectin production and cell growth of 4 high yielding mutants cultivated in shake flasks for 8 days

high yielding producer	average avermectin concentration (mg/L)	average cell concentration (g/L)	average specific production (mg avermectin /g cell)
APPL- 500	832	21.1	39.4
APPL- 600	803	20.9	38.4
APPL- 700	817	21.8	37.4
APPL- 800	811	22.1	36.7

2 avermectin
 3))
) avermectin polyketide pathway
 morphology
 APPL- 500, 600, 700, 800 avermectin
 Fig. 2.46 ,
 random mutation polyketide pathway

Fig. 2.49

polyketide pathway fatty acid
 acetyl CoA . Fig. 2.49
 acynthetase(FAS) non-competitive inhibitor yeast,
 polyketide
 acetyl CoA malonyl CoA head-to-tail condensation , cerulenin
 condensation β -keto acyl thioester synthetase
 cerulenin cerulenin
 , fatty acid 가 fatty acid polyketide
 avermectin 가 .
streptomyces
 (filamentous) (pellet) 가
 (morphology) morphology가

Aspergillus niger *Aspergillus terreus* citric acid
 itaconic acid pellet 가, *Penicillium chrisogenum* *Rhizopus arrhizus*
 penicillin fumaric acid filamentous 가
 avermectin *S. avermitilis* morphology
 , avermectin morphology

2) revertant back mutation glycerol stock

1- 10% (v/v) vegetative cell avermectin revertant back mutation
 inoculum inoculum spore
 inoculum , 10% glycerol stock - 80°C stock culture spore
 sporulation medium 가
 가 .
 sporulation medium VI (SPM) sporulation medium
 5가 sporulation (Table 2.6)
 avermectin spore glycerol stock
 . Table 2.6 () sprulation sporulation
 medium (SPM) spore glycerol stock - 80°C 5
 (FPM- 1) avermectin sproe growth
 medium(GM- 1) lag phase (5 shake flask
), avermectin (8) stock
 100% . sporulation medium (Table 2.6)
 glycerol stock lag phase (2)
 , inoculum avermectin stock

70- 80% (28°C,
 200rpm 8 , 250mL flask 50mL .
 5 1% (v/v) seed culture inoculum
).

Table 2.6. Solidified medium tested for the sporulation of *Streptomyces avermitilis*, a avermectin producing microorganism (() : extent of sporulation after 10 days cultivation in 2 % agar containing media)

sporulation media	component	composition
sporulation medium ()	malt extract yeast extract glucose	1.0% 0.4% 0.4%
sporulation medium ()	beef extract yeast extract casamino acids glucose	0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.2%
sporulation medium ()	corn-steep liquor (50% dry matter) starch (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ NaCl CaCO ₃	1.0% 1.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.3%
sporulation medium ()	soluble starch K ₂ HPO ₄ MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O NaCl (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ CaCO ₃ FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O MnCl ₂ · 4H ₂ O ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	1.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.2% 0.001% 0.001% 0.001%
sporulation medium ()	soluble starch peptone meat extract yeast extract N- Z amine (type A) agar	1.0% 0.04% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 2.0%
sporulation medium (SPM) ()	maltose soybean meal soybean oil NaCl Minki (amino acid mixture) K ₂ HPO ₄ MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O agar pH	1.2% 0.6% 0.03% 0.1% 0.3% 0.03% 0.01% 2.0% 6.4

3) 가 avermectin

가) 가 (fed-batch culture) avermectin

(APPL- 200)

APPL- 200

(250 rpm, 350 rpm, 500rpm) (batch culture)
 가 0 ppm) (250, 350, 500 rpm) (DO) 가 0 ppm
 (1-2 vvm) 2.5 (OUR) (OTR)

가

Streptomyces avermectin
 (overproduction)

carbon catabolite repression

volumetric productivity (Q_p , $Q_p=q_pX$: q_p =specific production rate (g product/g cell/hr), X =cell concentration(g/L))가 Catabolite repression inhibition 가 (fed-batch culture)

가 (limiting-substrate) (metabolic flux)
 avermectin 가
 APPL-200 가
 (10%) catabolite repression inhibition
 가 (PM-2)
 skim milk (10g/L)가 가
 fructose 10
 35g/L, 45g/L, 55g/L, 65g/L
 가 65 가
 가 가

Fig. 2.50 가 fructose (Fig. 2.51)
 10%
 avermectin fructose
 100 220
 가 10 g/L
 (Fig. 2.50), 가 avermectin
 (Fig. 2.53 fed-batch culture 1)

Fig. 2.52 Fig. 2.53 가
가 . 10% 가
. Fig. 2.52 Fig. 2.53 , avermectin
가 , 가
가
가
가 avermectin .
) 가 4
(APPL- 500, 600, 700, 800)
1) () (GM- 1) (FPM- 1)
4 (APPL- 500, APPL- 600, APPL- 700,
APPL- 800) Fig. 2.54 Fig.
2.55 . 가 8 APPL- 500 avermectin
(862 mg/L) (22.4 g/L)가 . APPL- 500 6
avermectin 가
. APPL- 700 6 844 mg/L avermectin
8 705 mg/L
. APPL- 600 APPL- 800 Table 2.5
avermectin 가 800mg/L
(8 560 mg/L 542 mg/L). APPL- 500 가
avermectin , ((1) ()
).
Fig. 2.56 APPL- 500 (200- 500 rpm, Fig. 2.56(A))
(1- 2 vvm, Fig. 2.56(B)) (Fig. 2.56(C))
oxygen uptake rate (OUR)가
oxygen transfer rate (OTR) level 0
ppm . 가 limiting substrate C- source가
. Fig. 2.56(C) 가 가 120
가
oxygen limited culture $OUR=OTR$ (“ ”
) (rx) 가 0 ppm
 $kLaC^*$ (kLa : , 1/hr; C^* , mg/L).
가 oxygen limited culture 가
 kLa 가 (OTR)
, C^* 가

scale- up

4) avermectin , shake flask
가

, revertant back mutation ,

avermectin 가 Fig. 2.57 Fig. 2.58

가 avermectin
Table 2.7 Wild-type

bioassay avermectin
avermectin , avermectin

(16mg/L).
avermectin 54 가 862 mg/L

(APPL- 500, 600, 700, 800)
avermectin

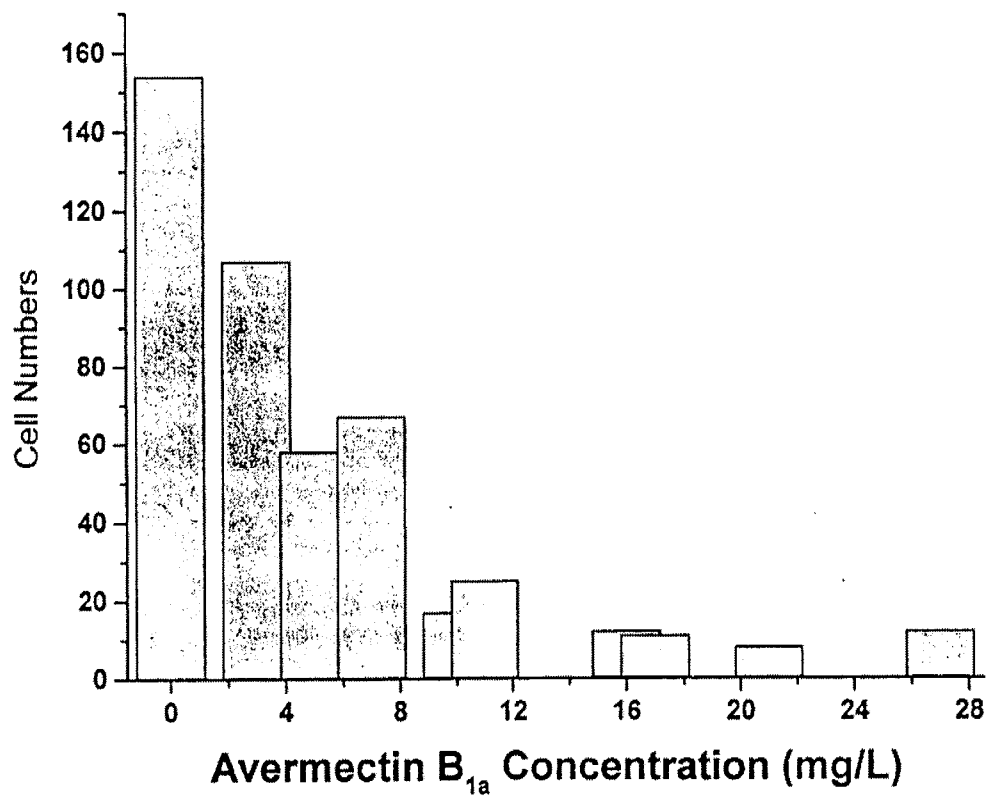


Fig. 2.5. Histogram for avermectin production by variants cultivated in 50 mL test tubes containing 10 mL of (PM-1) production medium

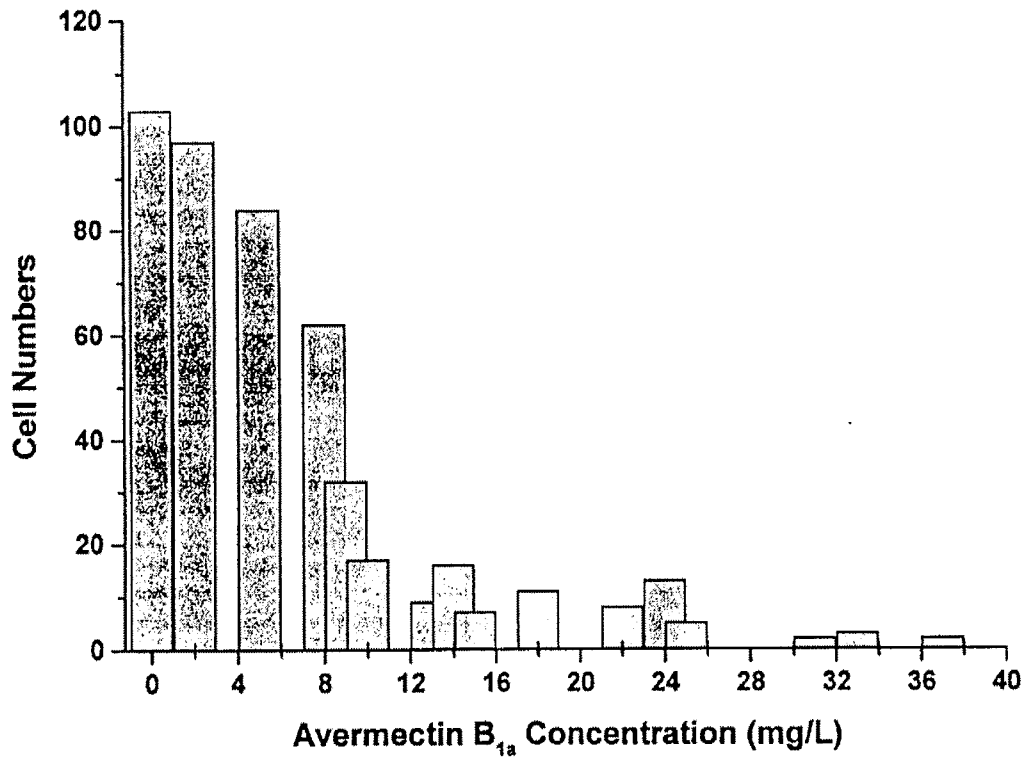
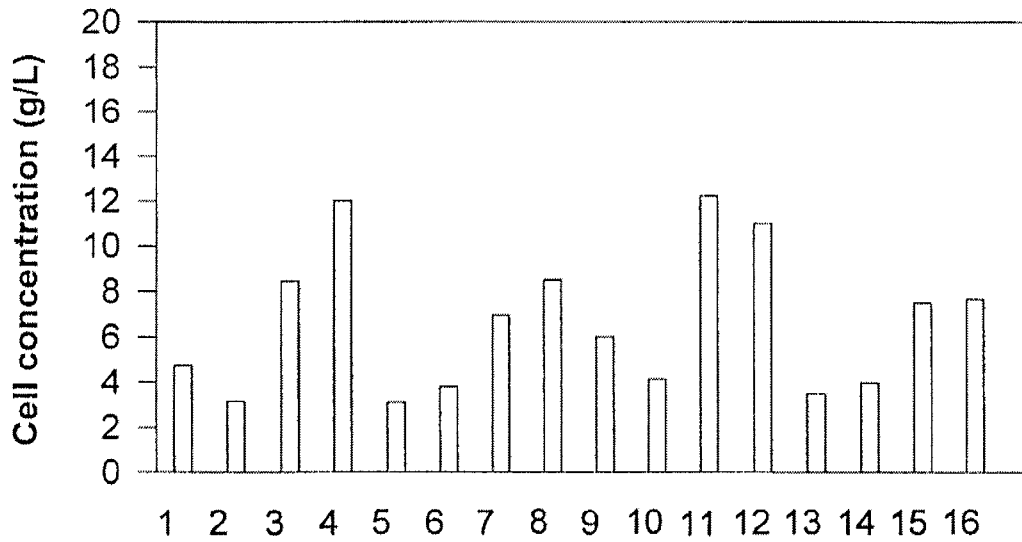
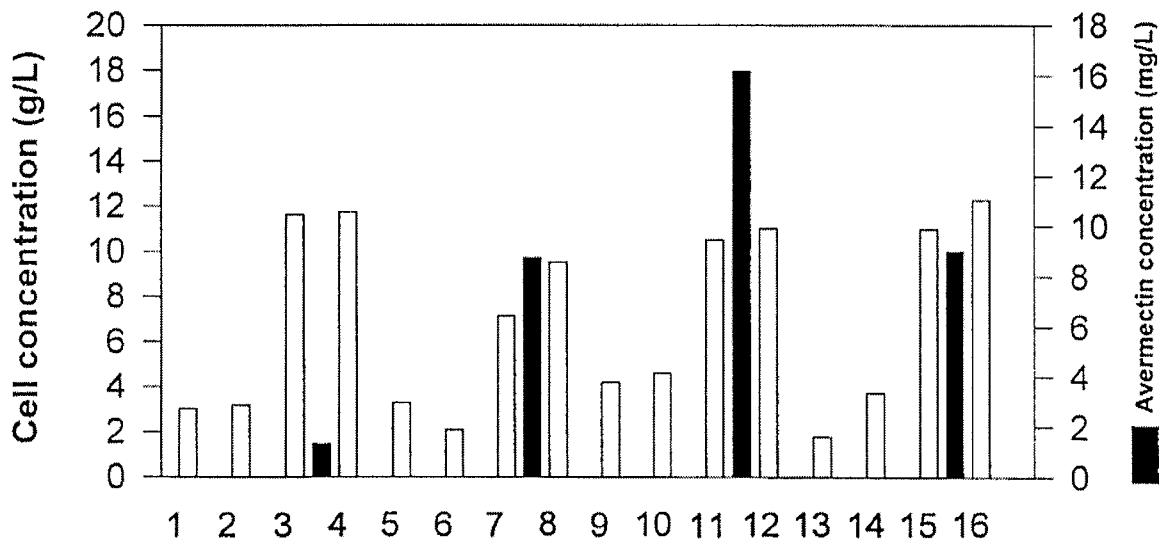


Fig. 2.6. Histogram for avermectin production by variants cultivated in 50 mL test tubes containing (PM-2) production medium

APPL-100



APPL-200



1 ~ 8 : Flask

8~16 : Baffled flask

1,5,9,13 : production media (PM-1)

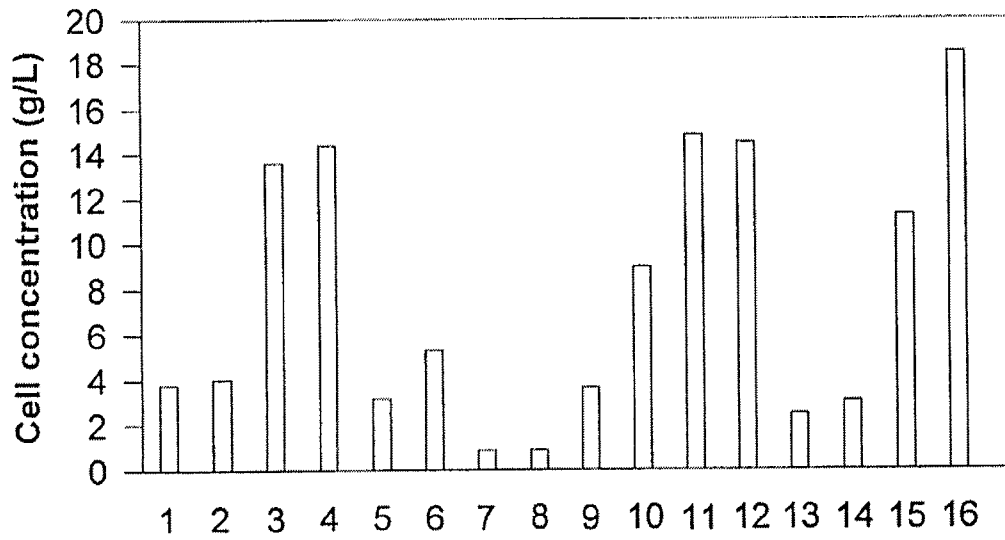
2,6,10,14 : production media (+ soybean oil)

3,7,11,15 : synthetic media (PM-2)

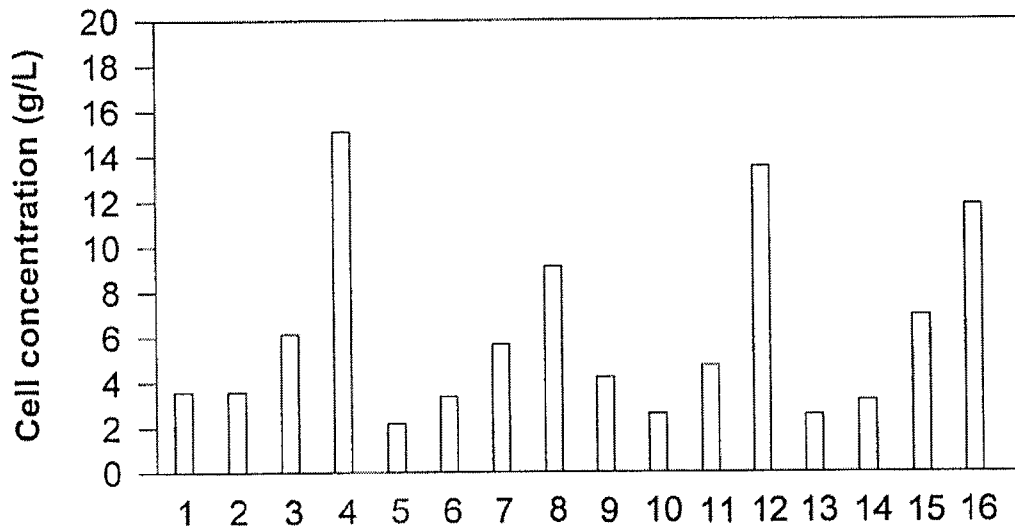
4,8,12,16 : synthetic media (+ soybean oil)

Fig. 2.7. Test of mutant strains for cell growth and avermectin production (APPL-100 and APPL-200)

APPL-300



APPL-400



1 ~ 8 : Flask

8~16 : Baffled flask

1,5,9,13 : production media (PM-1)

2,6,10,14 : production media (+ soybean oil)

3,7,11,15 : synthetic media (PM-2)

4,8,12,16 : synthetic media (+ soybean oil)

Fig. 2.8. Test of mutant strains for cell growth and avermectin production (APPL-300 and APPL-400)

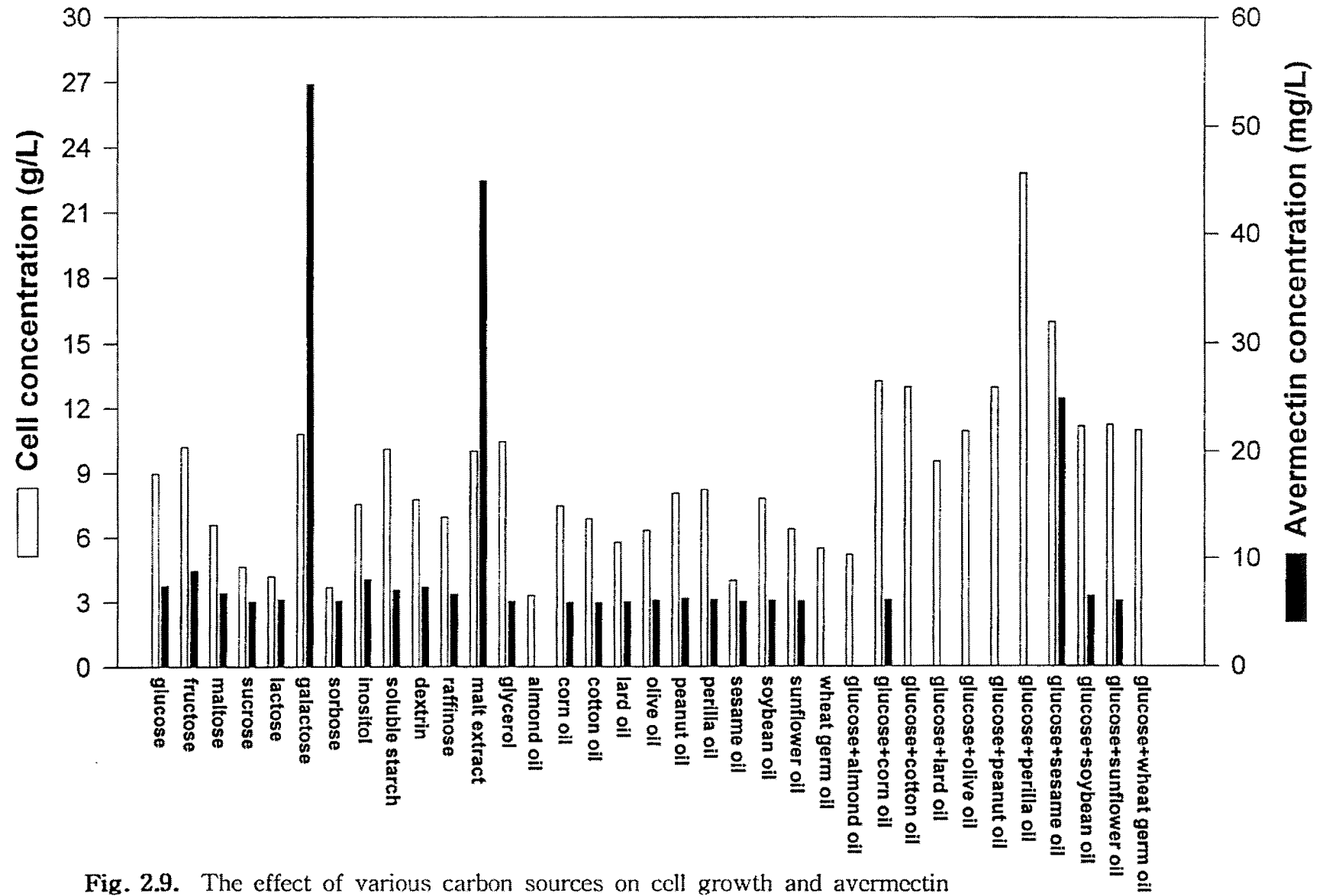


Fig. 2.9. The effect of various carbon sources on cell growth and avermectin production

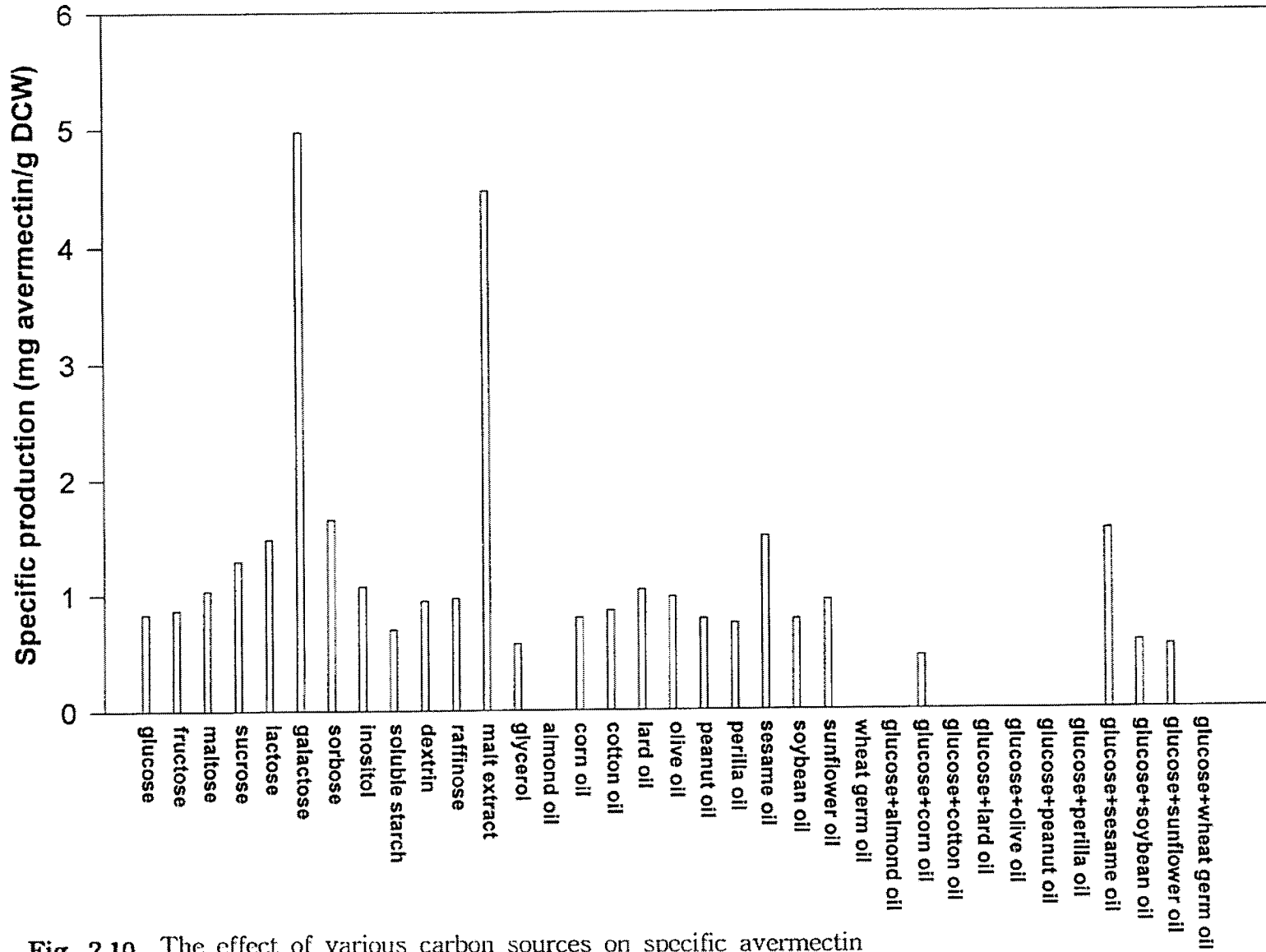


Fig. 2.10. The effect of various carbon sources on specific avermectin production

C source : galactose

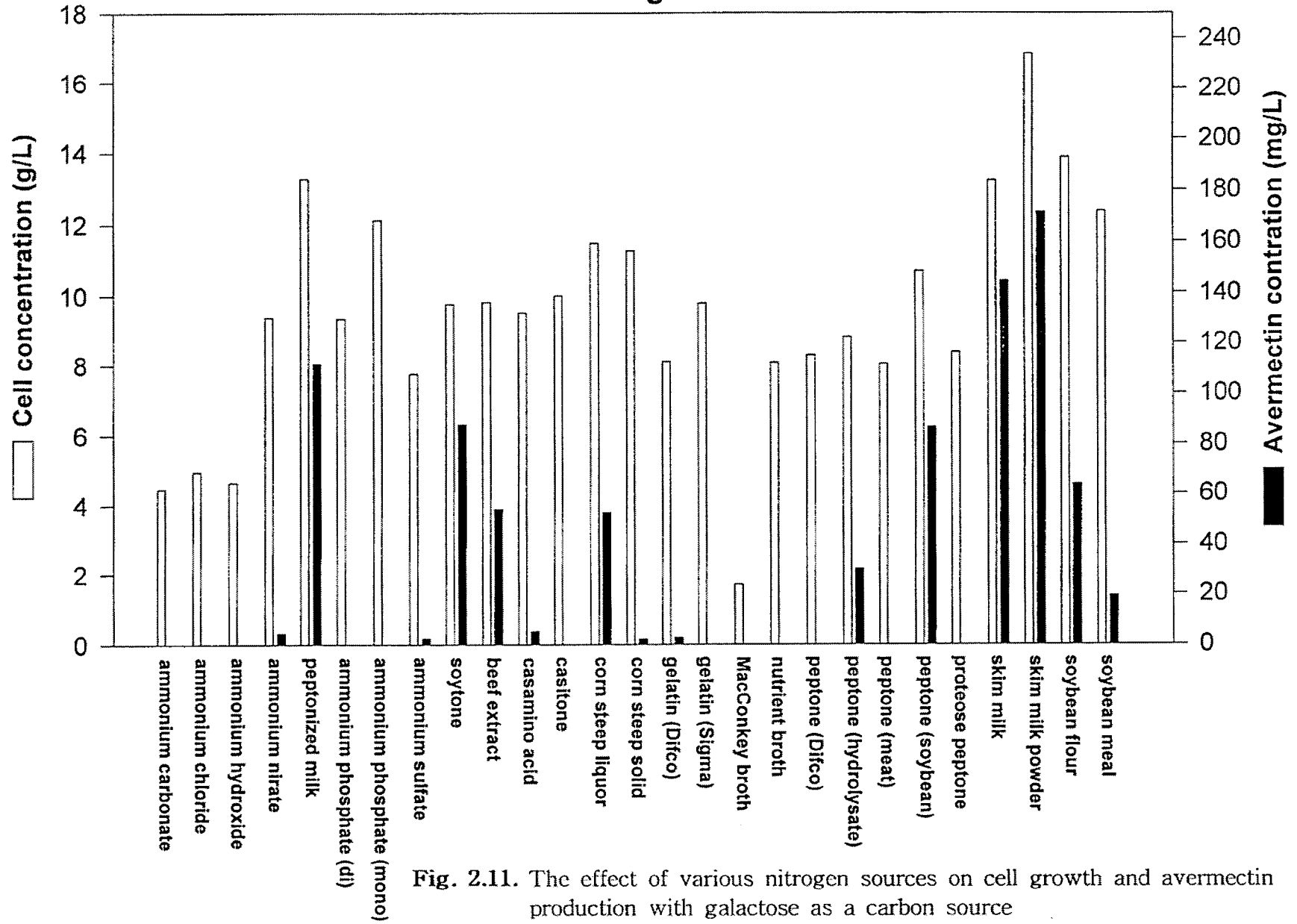


Fig. 2.11. The effect of various nitrogen sources on cell growth and avermectin production with galactose as a carbon source

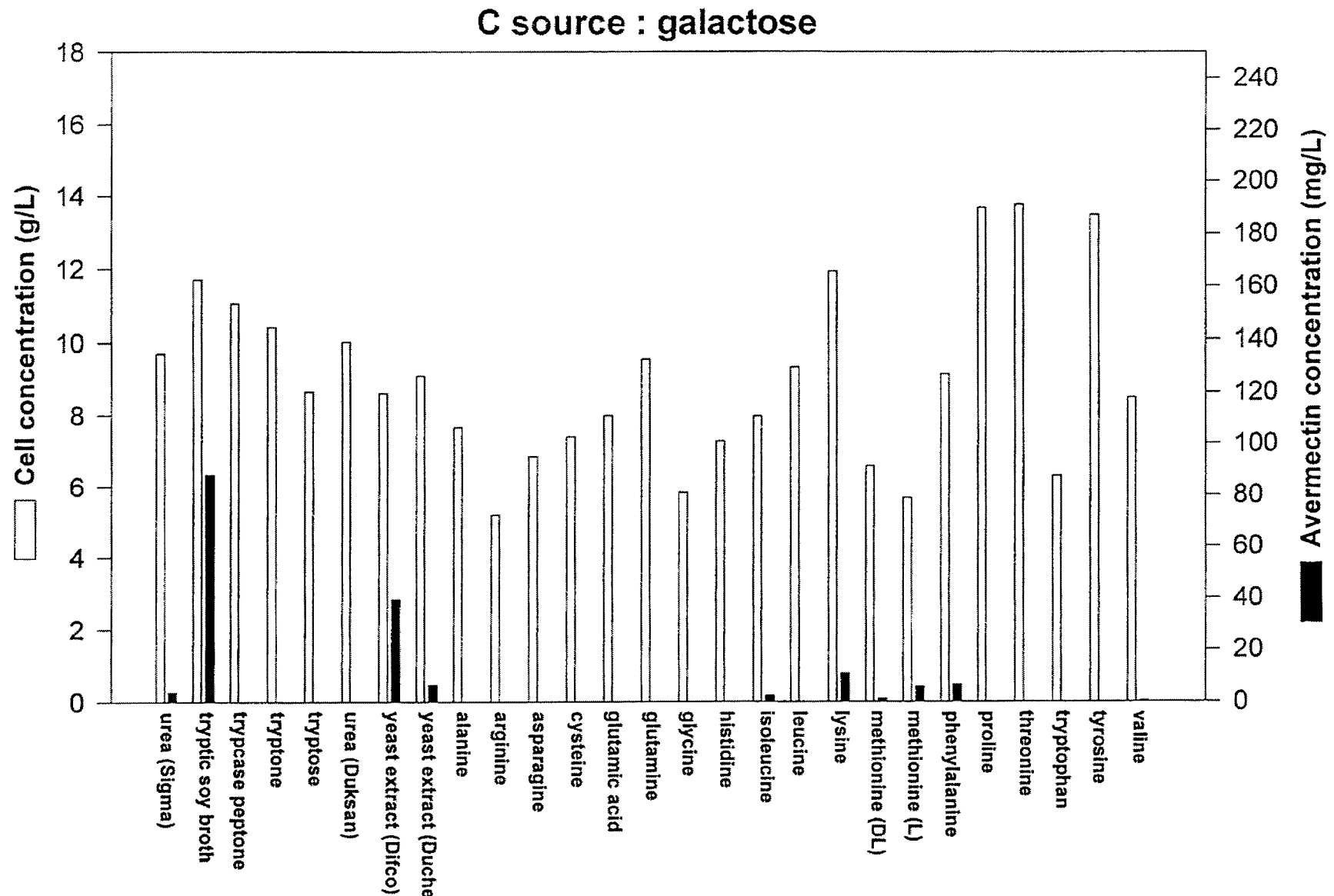


Fig. 2.12. The effect of various nitrogen sources on cell growth and avermectin production with galactose as a carbon source

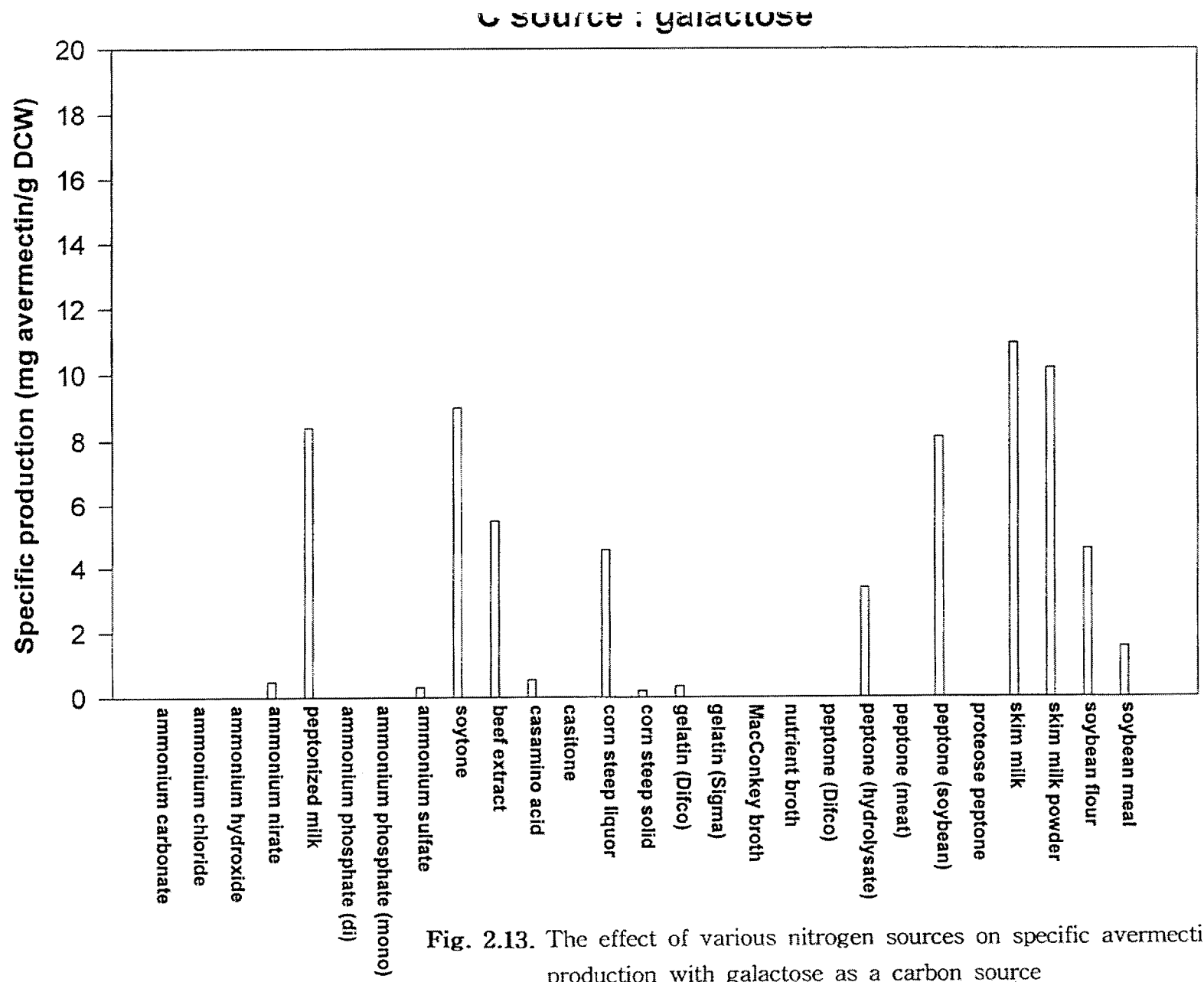


Fig. 2.13. The effect of various nitrogen sources on specific avermectin production with galactose as a carbon source

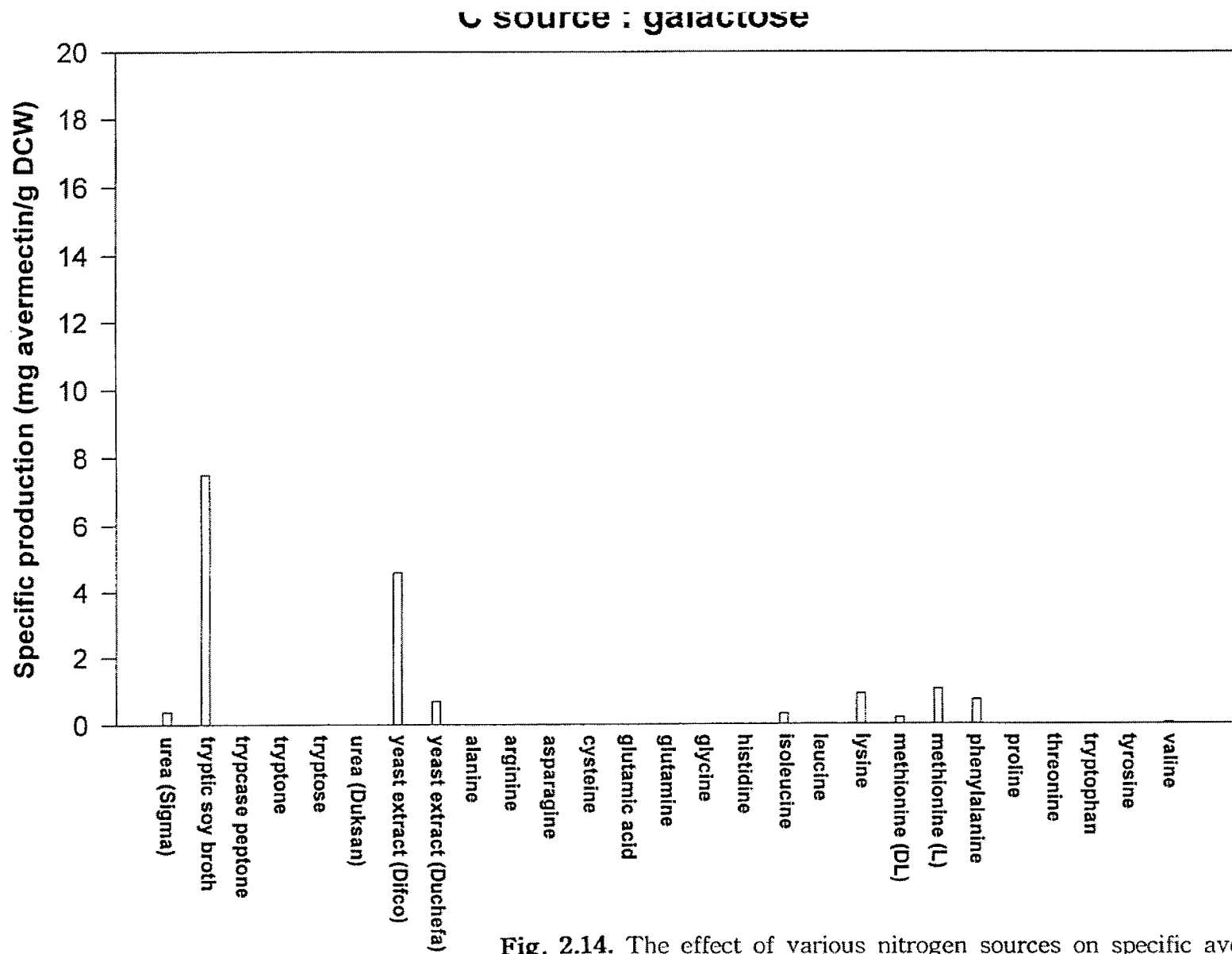


Fig. 2.14. The effect of various nitrogen sources on specific avermectin production with galactose as a carbon source

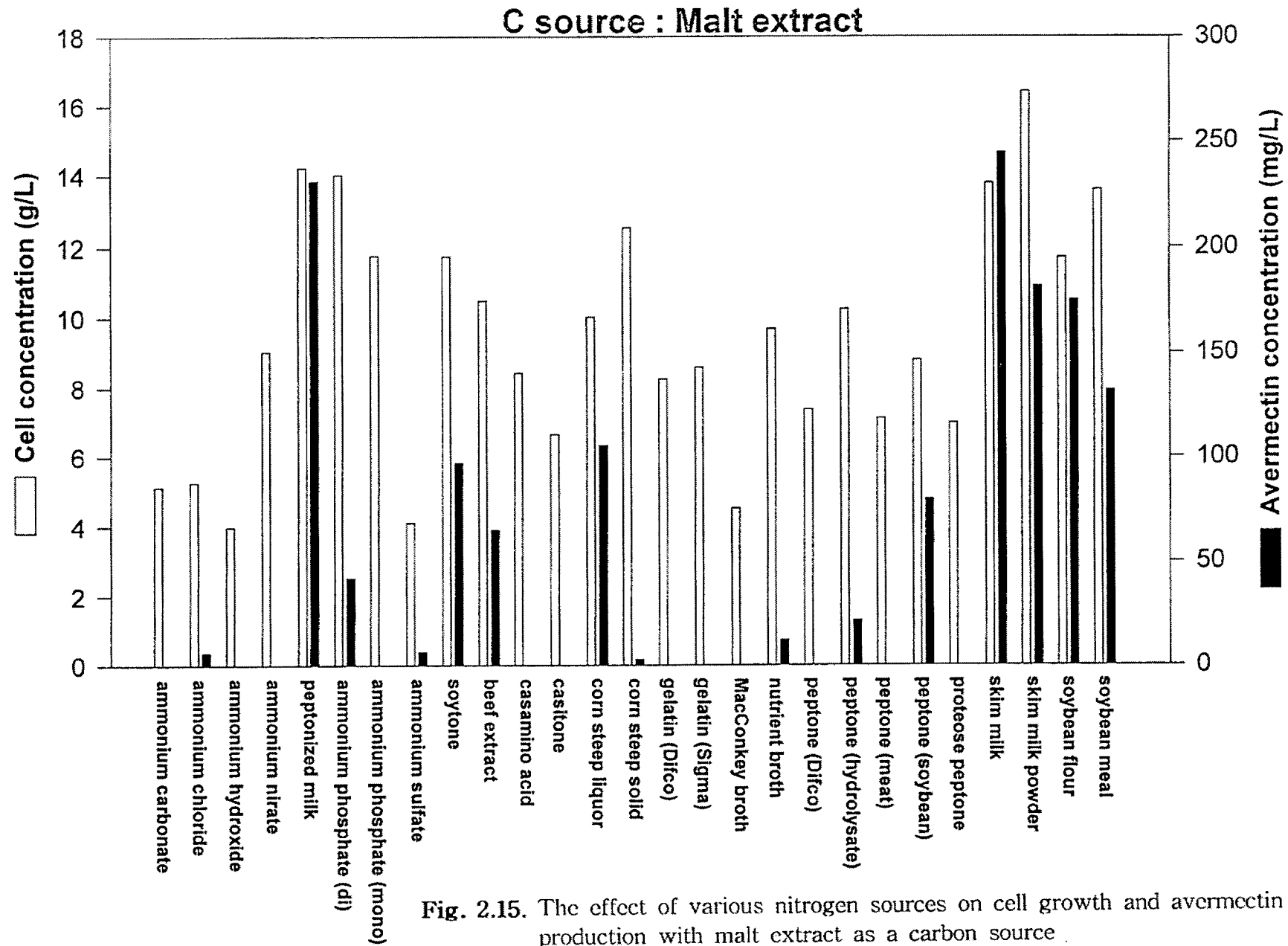


Fig. 2.15. The effect of various nitrogen sources on cell growth and avermectin production with malt extract as a carbon source.

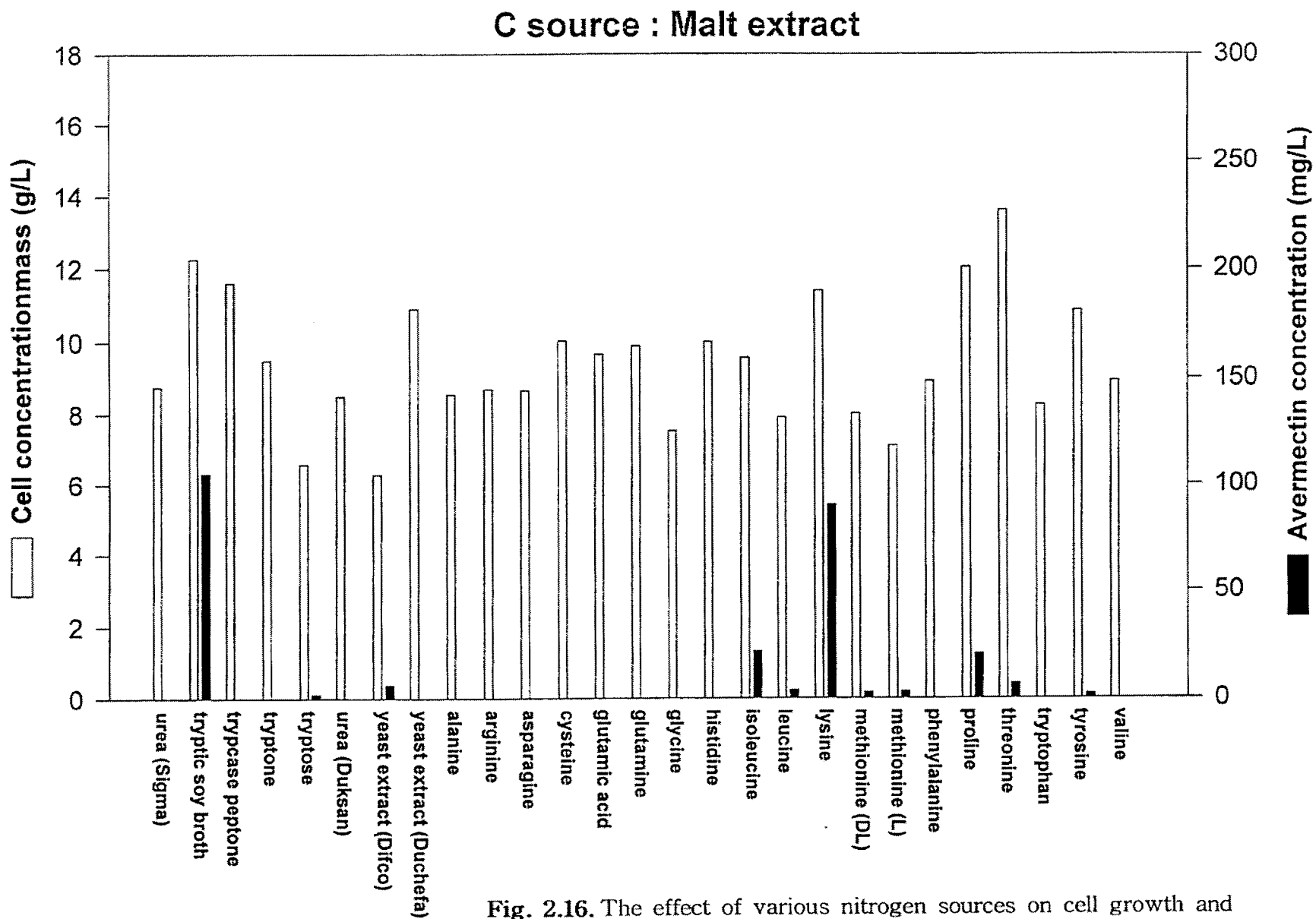


Fig. 2.16. The effect of various nitrogen sources on cell growth and avermectin production with malt extract as a carbon source

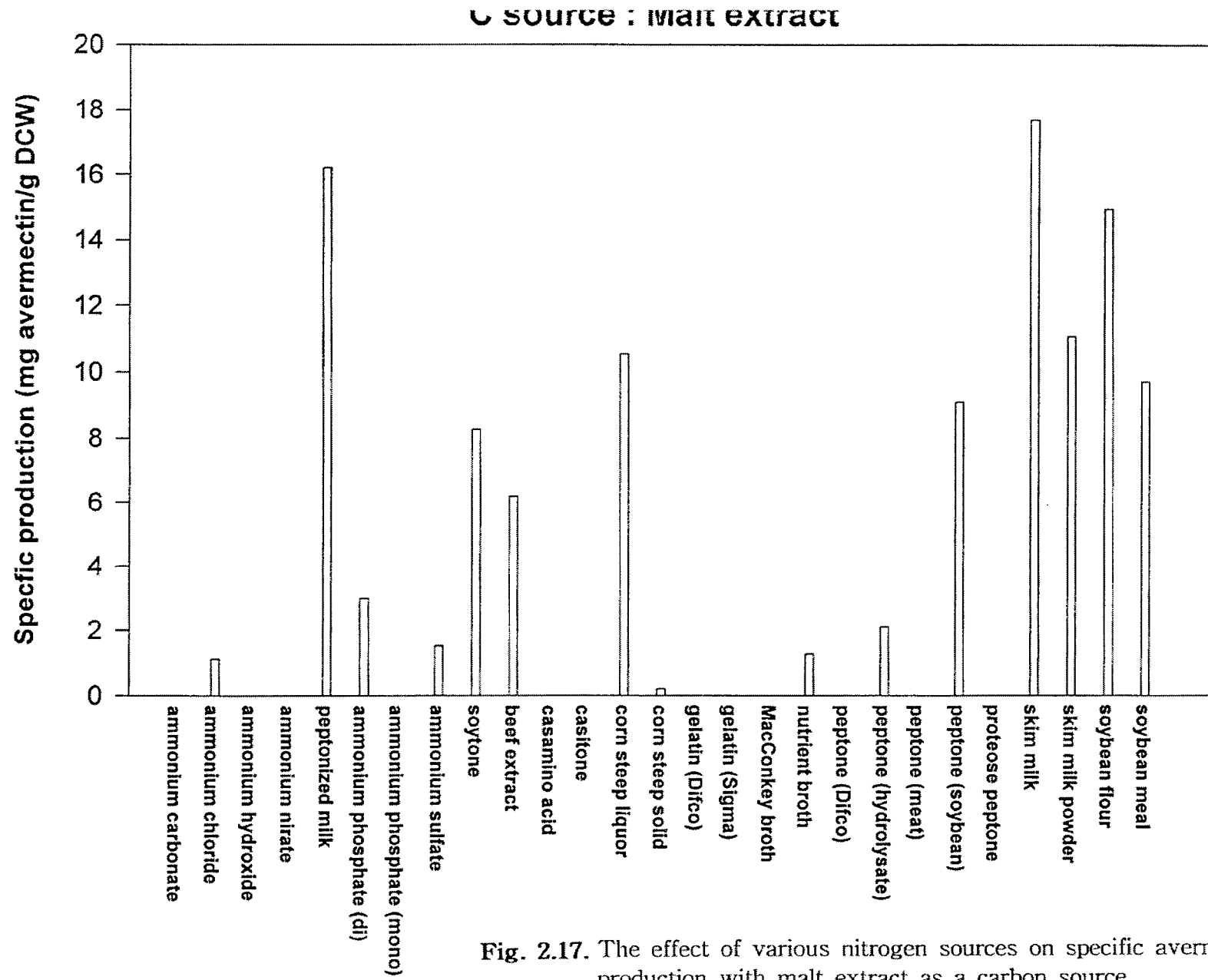


Fig. 2.17. The effect of various nitrogen sources on specific avermectin production with malt extract as a carbon source

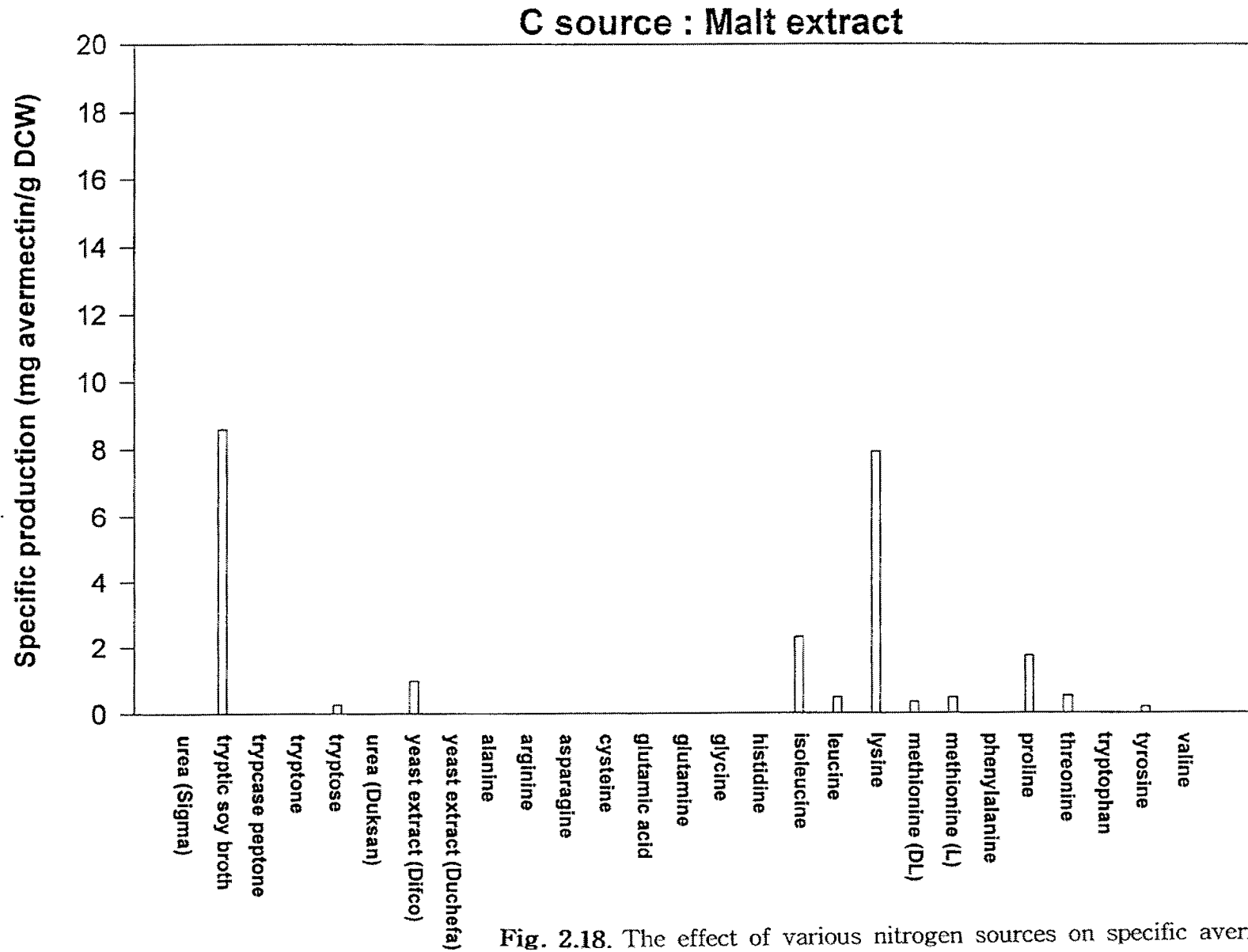


Fig. 2.18. The effect of various nitrogen sources on specific avermectin production with malt extract as a carbon source

N source : peptonized milk

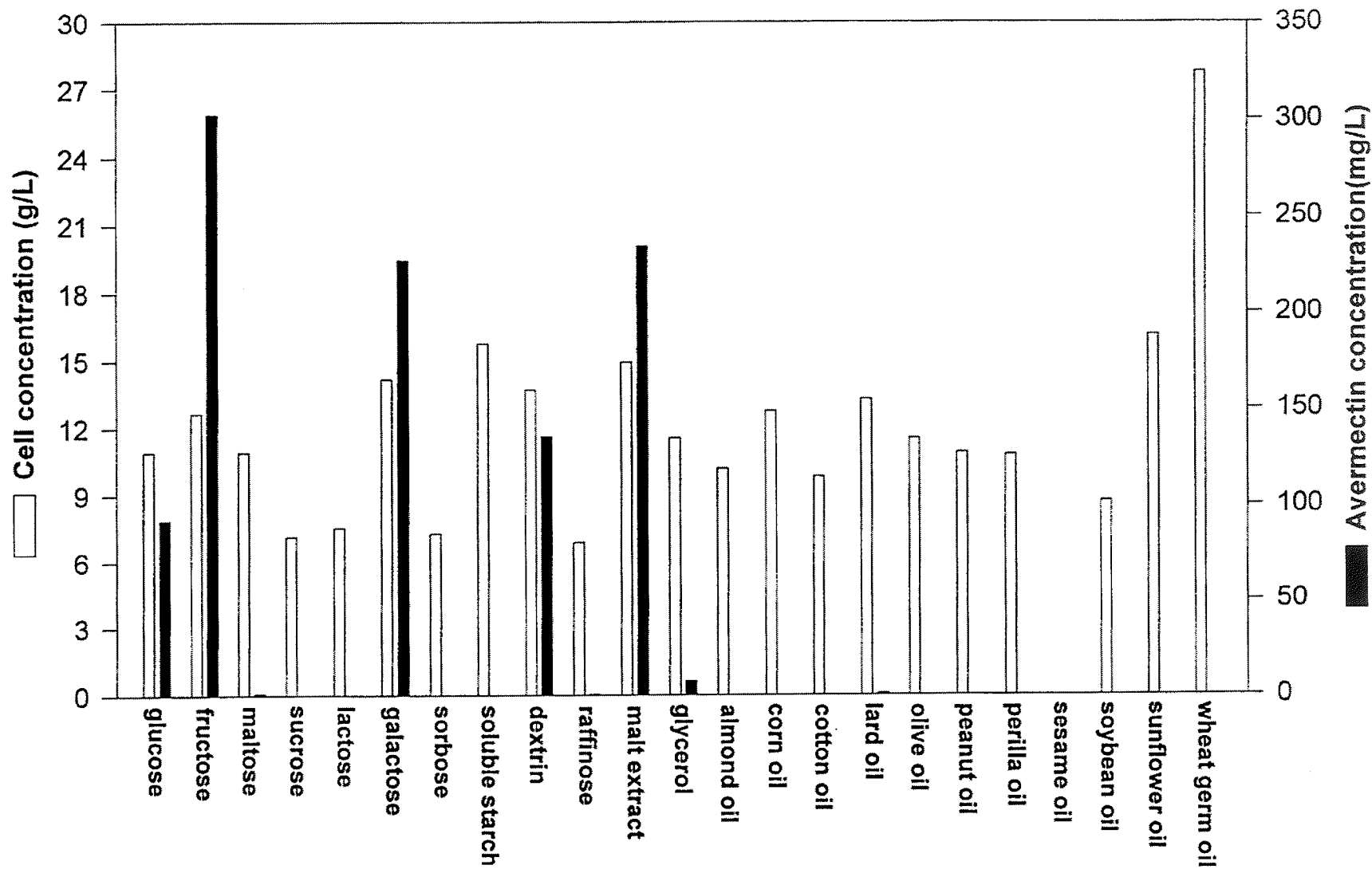


Fig. 2.19. The effect of various carbon sources on cell growth and avermectin production with peptonized milk as a nitrogen source

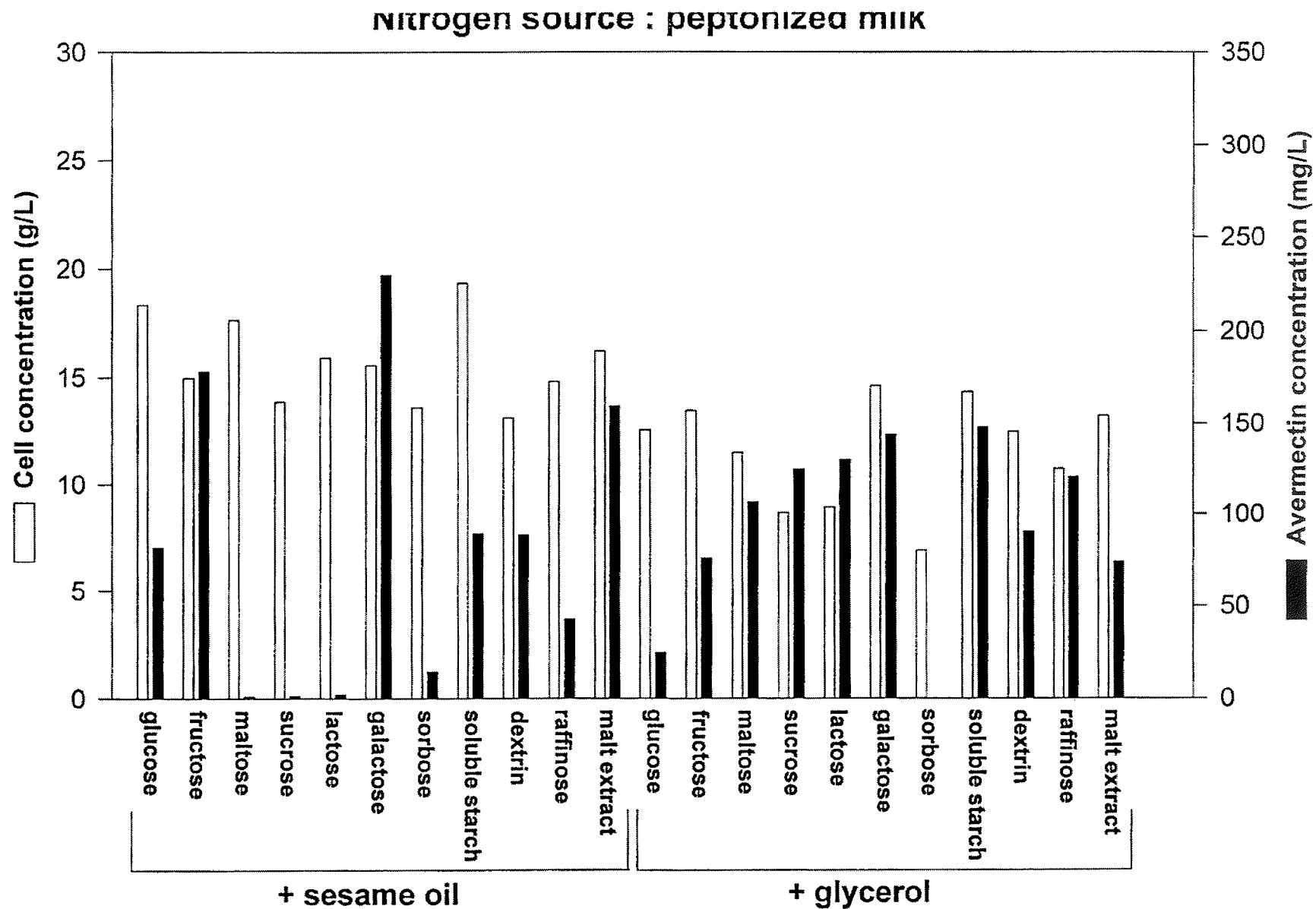


Fig. 2.20. The effect of various carbon sources (plus sesame oil and plus glycerol) on cell growth and avermectin production with peptonized milk as a nitrogen source

N source : peptonized milk

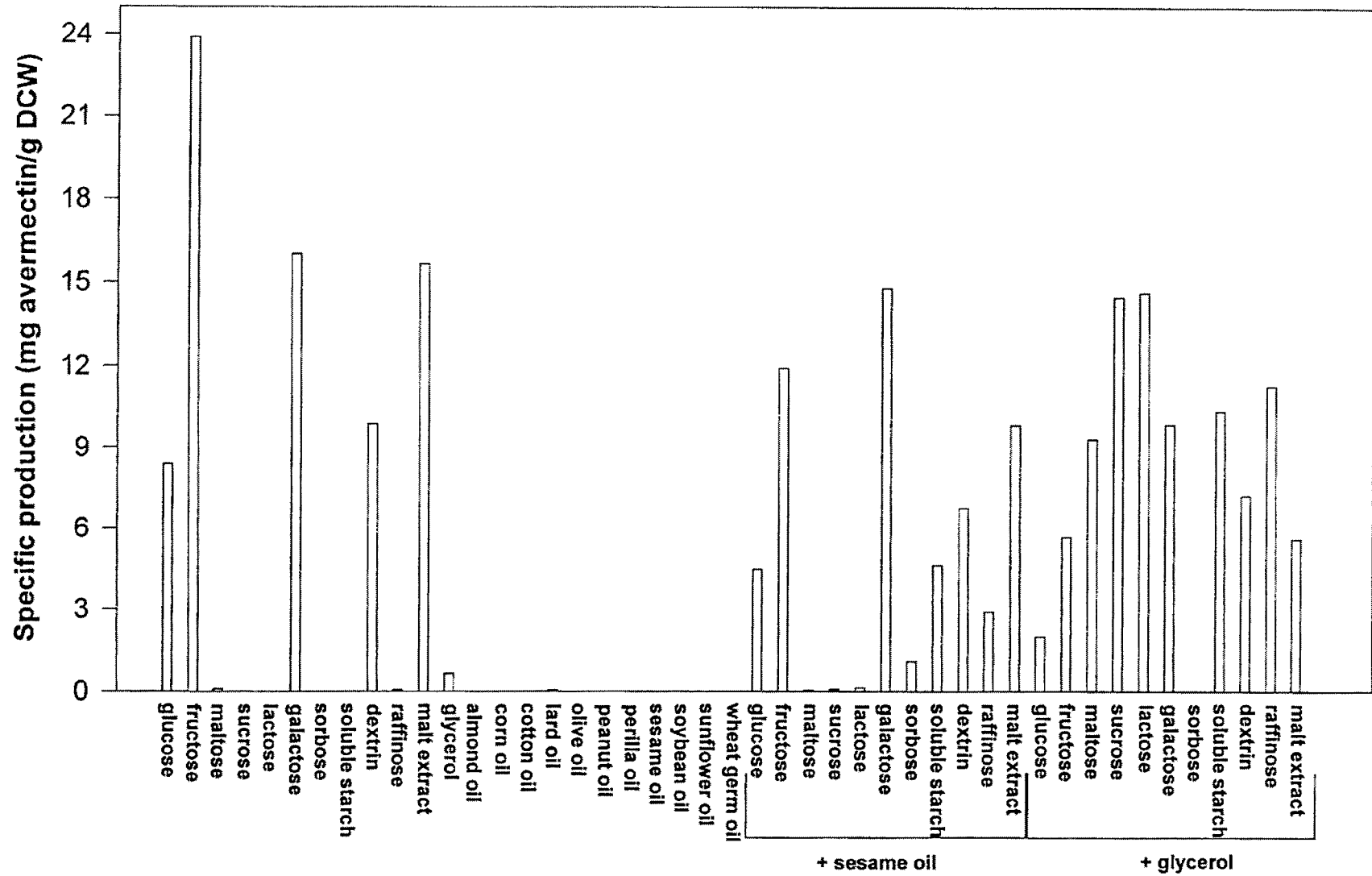


Fig. 2.21. The effect of various carbon sources (plus sesame oil and plus glycerol) on specific avermectin production with peptonized milk as a nitrogen source

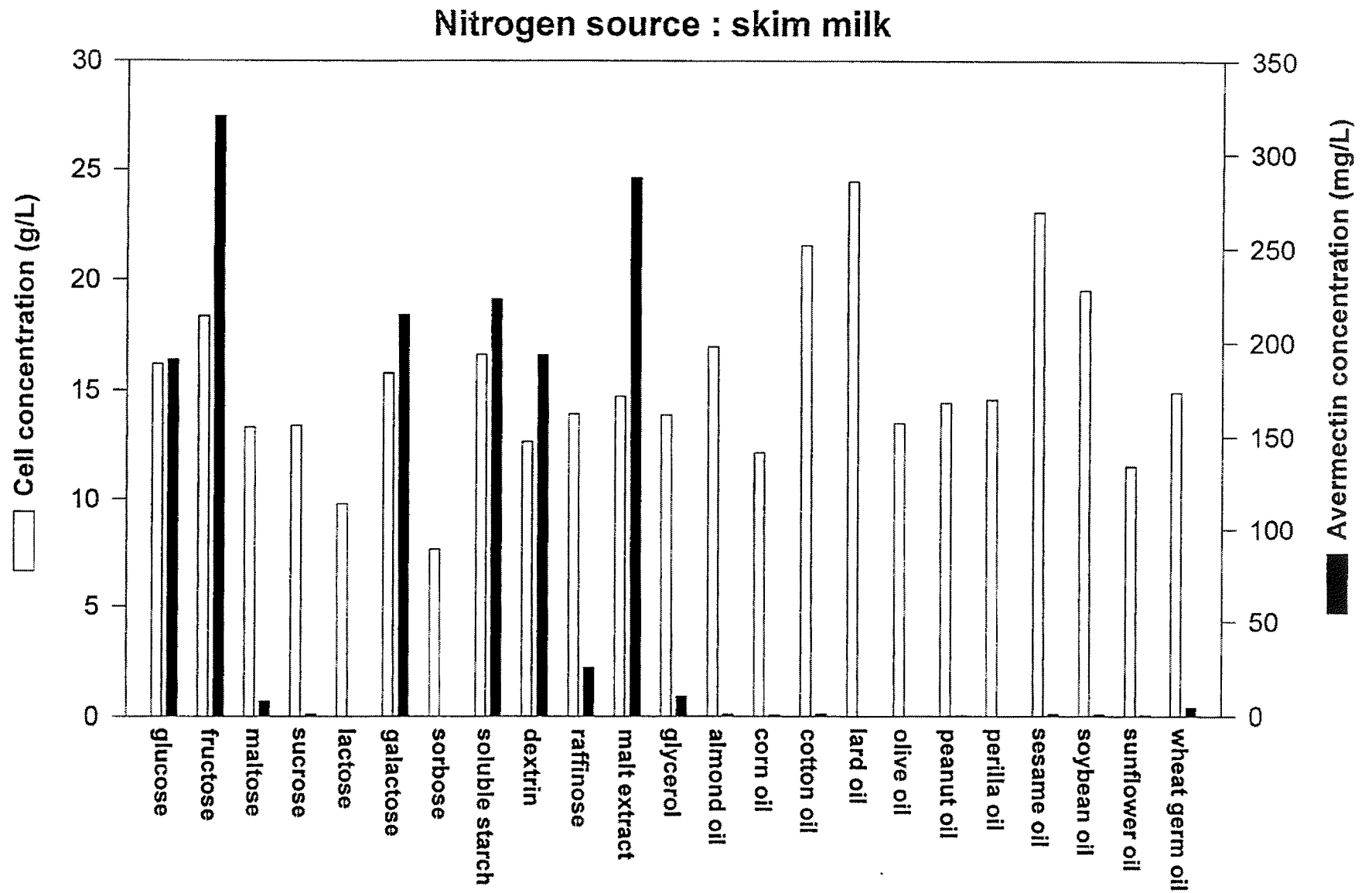


Fig. 2.22. The effect of various carbon sources on cell growth and avermectin production with skim milk as a nitrogen source

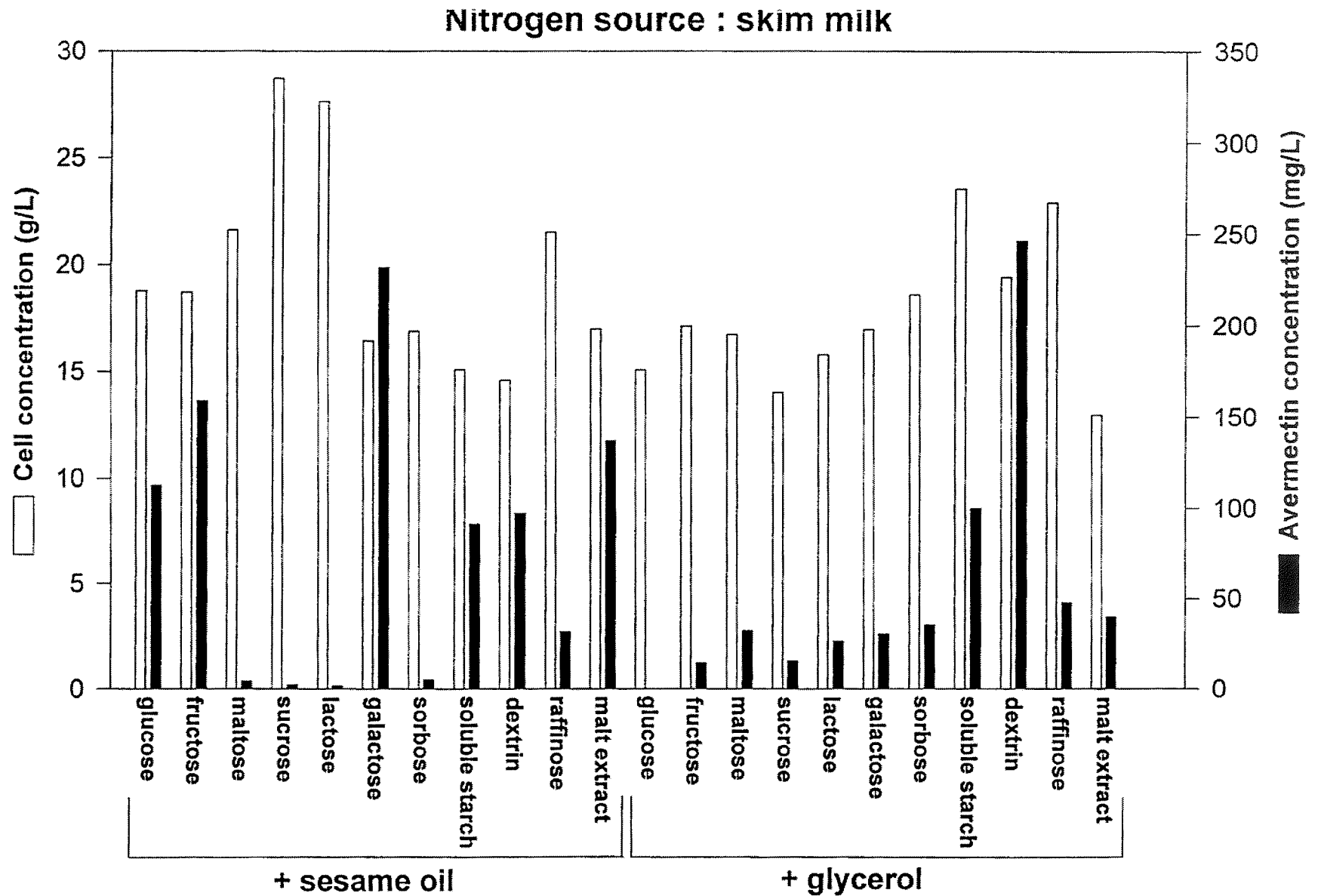


Fig. 2.23. The effect of various carbon sources (plus sesame oil and plus glycerol) on cell growth and avermectin production with skim milk as a nitrogen source

NITROGEN SOURCE : SKIM MILK

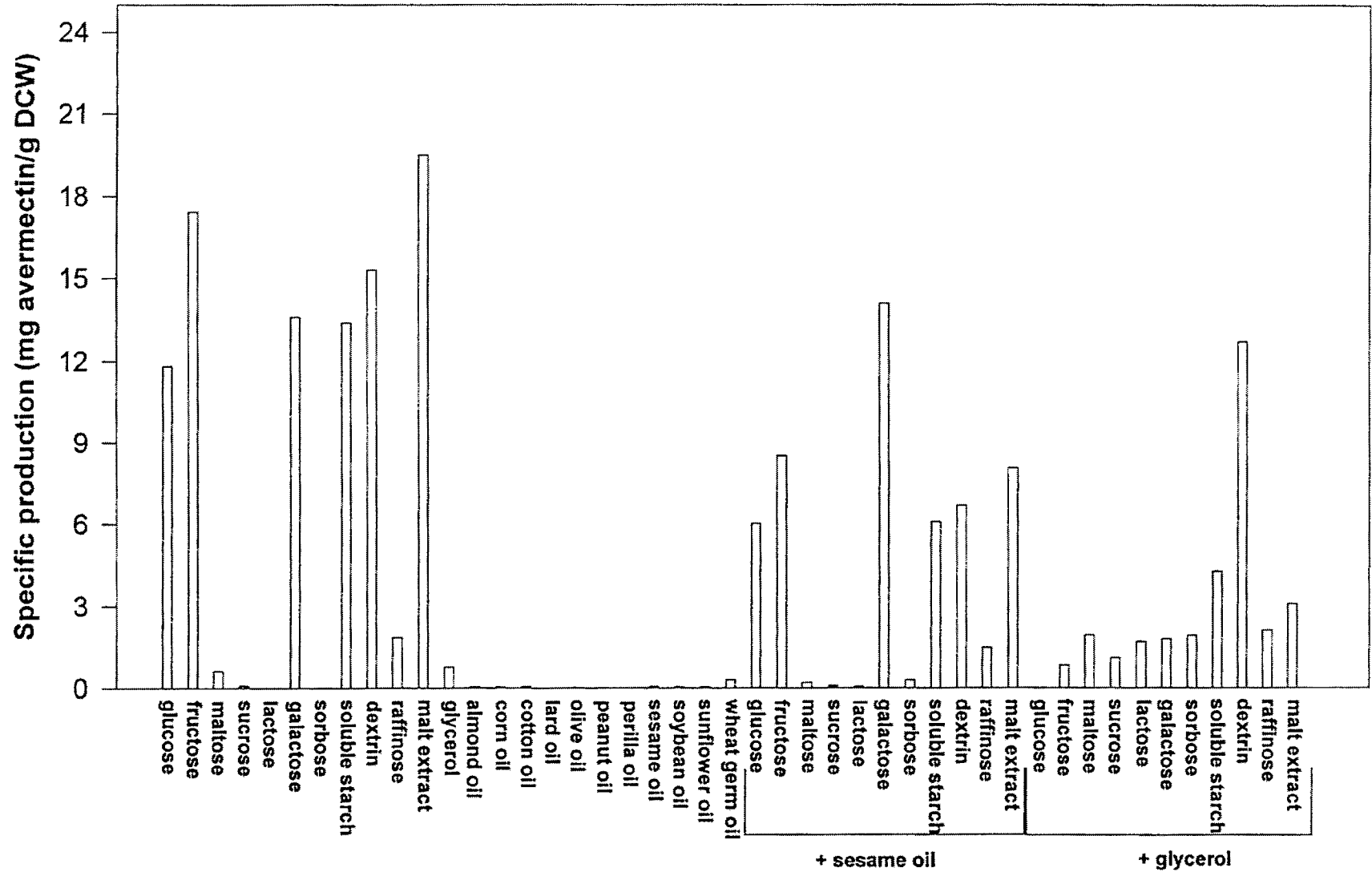


Fig. 2.24. The effect of various carbon sources (plus sesame oil and plus glycerol) on specific avermectin production with skim milk as a nitrogen source

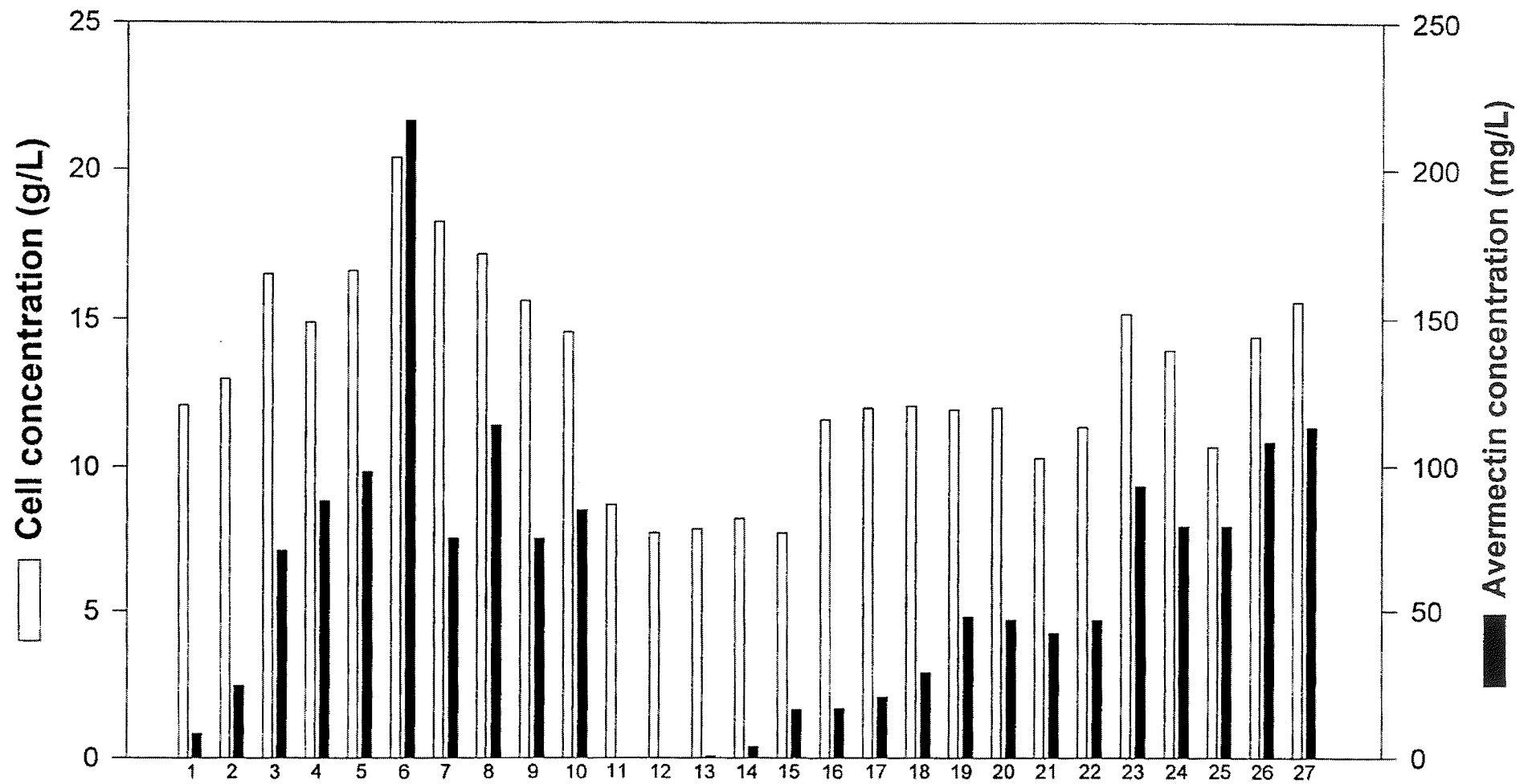


Fig. 2.25. The effect of efficient carbon sources, yeast extract and magnesium phosphate on cell growth and avermectin production

1-5 ; galactose 30, 20, 10, 5, 2g/L
 6-10 ; malt extract 30, 20, 10, 5, 2g/L
 11-15 ; yeast extract 10, 8, 6, 4, 2g/L
 16-25 ; MgSO₄ 5, 4, 3, 2.5, 2, 1.5, 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4g/L
 26, 27 ; control, galactose 30g/L
 Basal medium : + fructose 30g/L

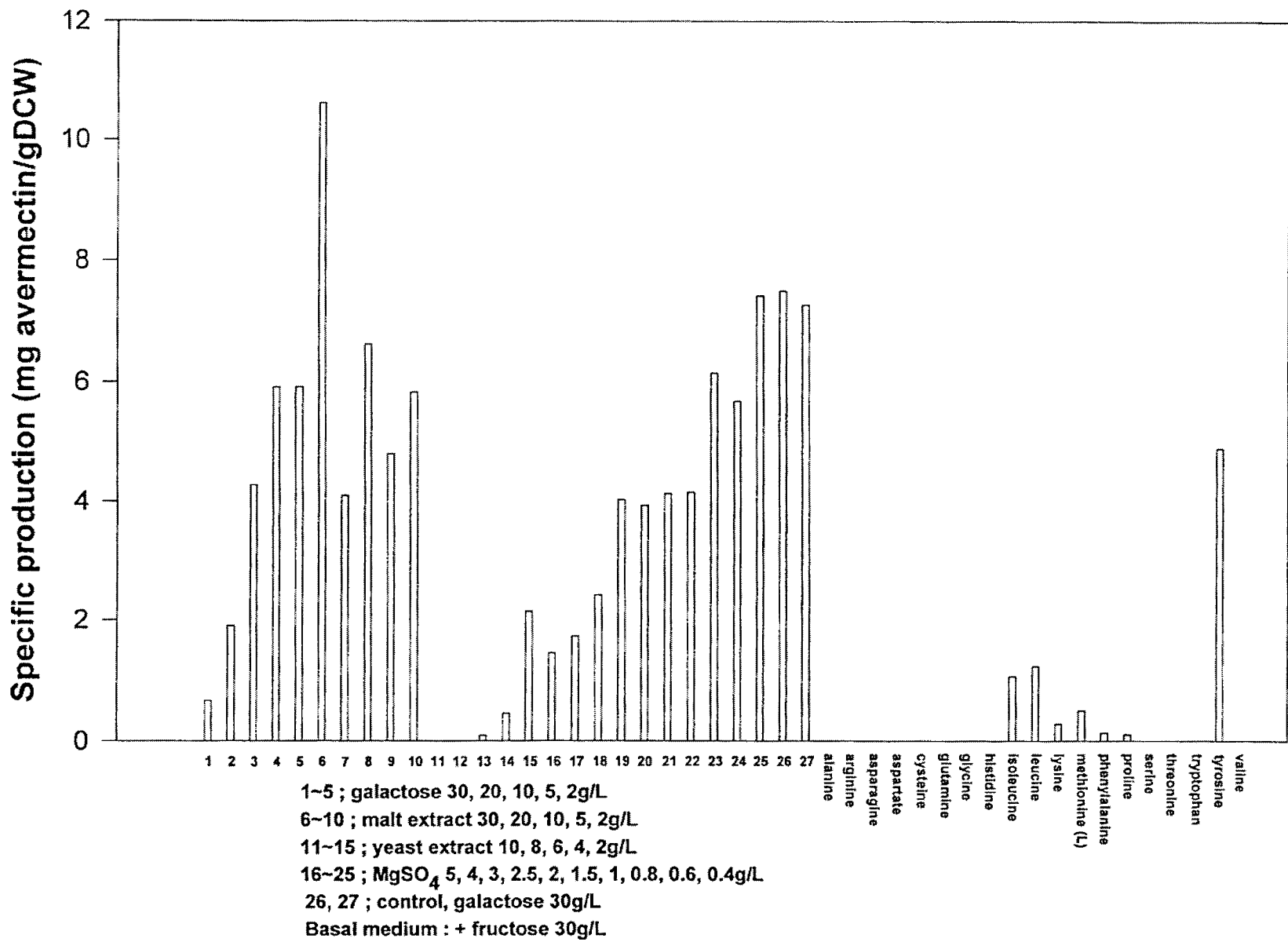


Fig. 2.26. The effect of efficient carbon sources, yeast extract, magnesium phosphate and amino acids on specific avermectin production

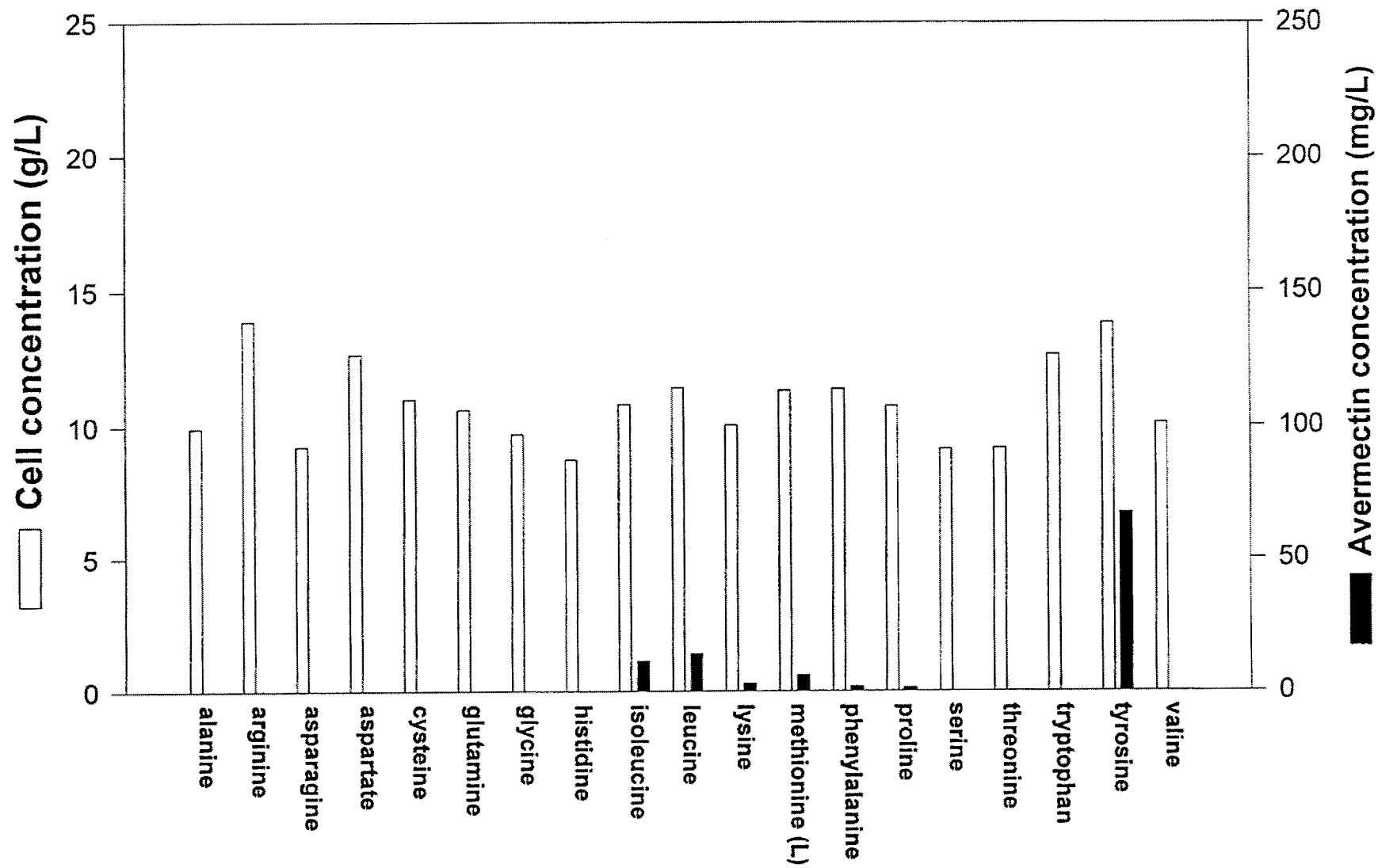


Fig. 2.27. The effect of amino acids on cell growth and avermectin production

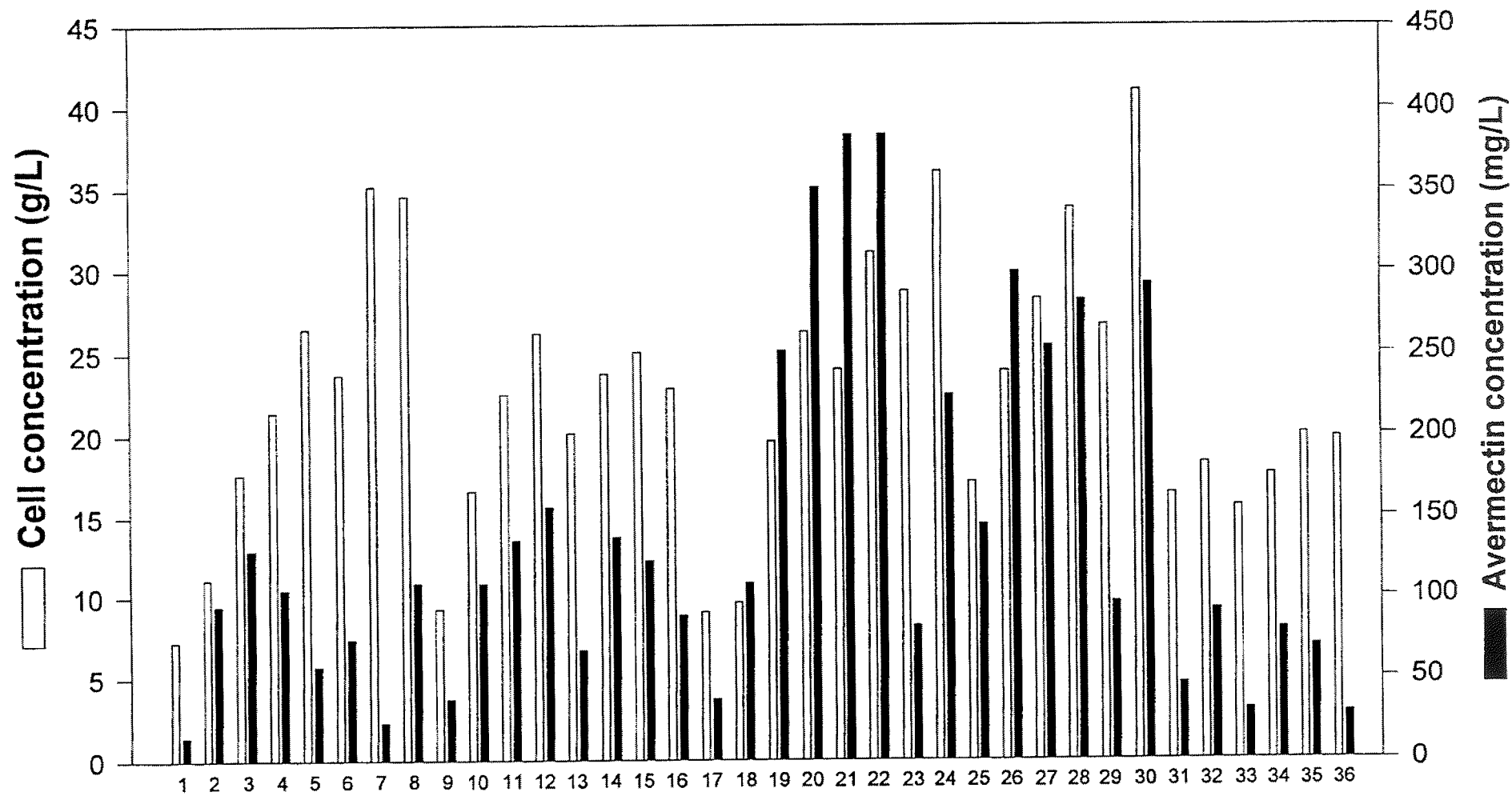


Fig. 2.28. The effect of efficient carbon source and their concentration on cell growth and avermectin production with skim milk (10 g/L) as a nitrogen source

1~8 ; fructose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L

9~16 ; galactose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L

17~24 ; malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L

25~30 ; fructose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)

31~36 ; galactose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)

Nitrogen source ; skim milk 10g/L

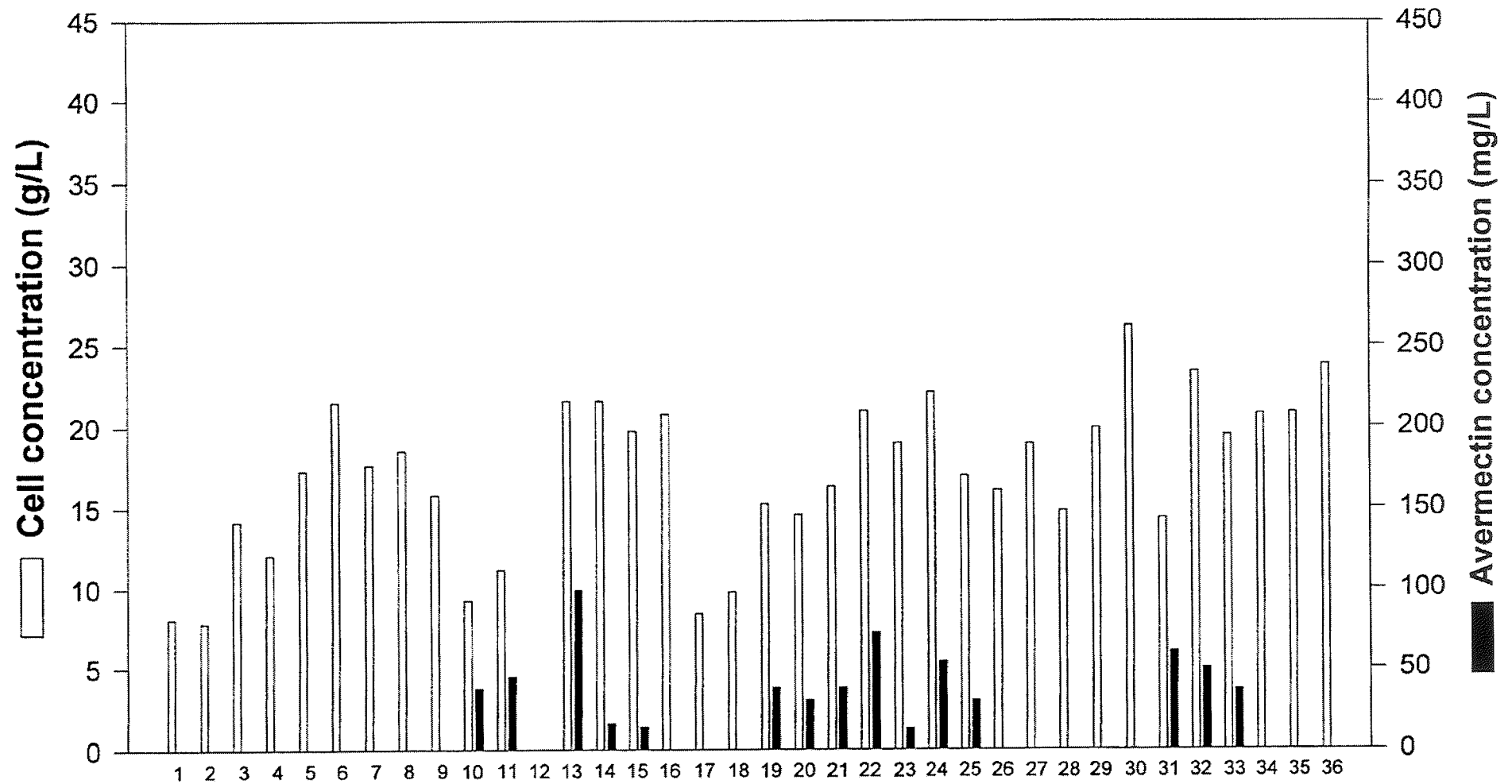


Fig. 2.29. The effect of efficient carbon source and their concentration on cell growth and avermectin production with skim milk (20 g/L) as a nitrogen source

1~8 ; fructose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 9~16 ; galactose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 17~24 ; malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 25~30 ; fructose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 31~36 ; galactose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 Nitrogen source ; skim milk 20g/L

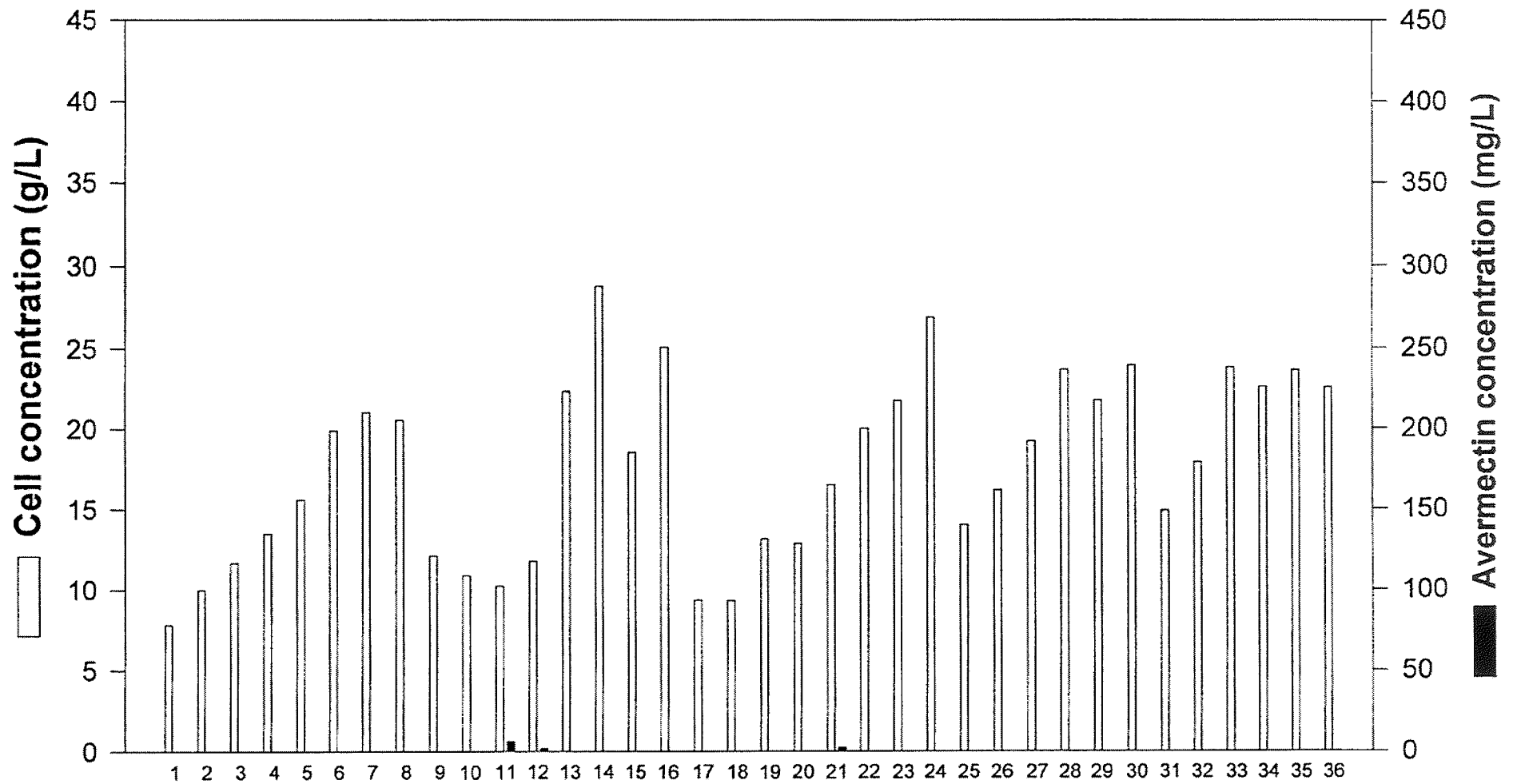


Fig. 2.30. The effect of efficient carbon source and their concentration on cell growth and avermectin production with skim milk (30 g/L) as a nitrogen source

1~8 ; fructose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 9~16 ; galactose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 17~24 ; malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 25~30 ; fructose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 31~36 ; galactose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 Nitrogen source ; skim milk 30g/L

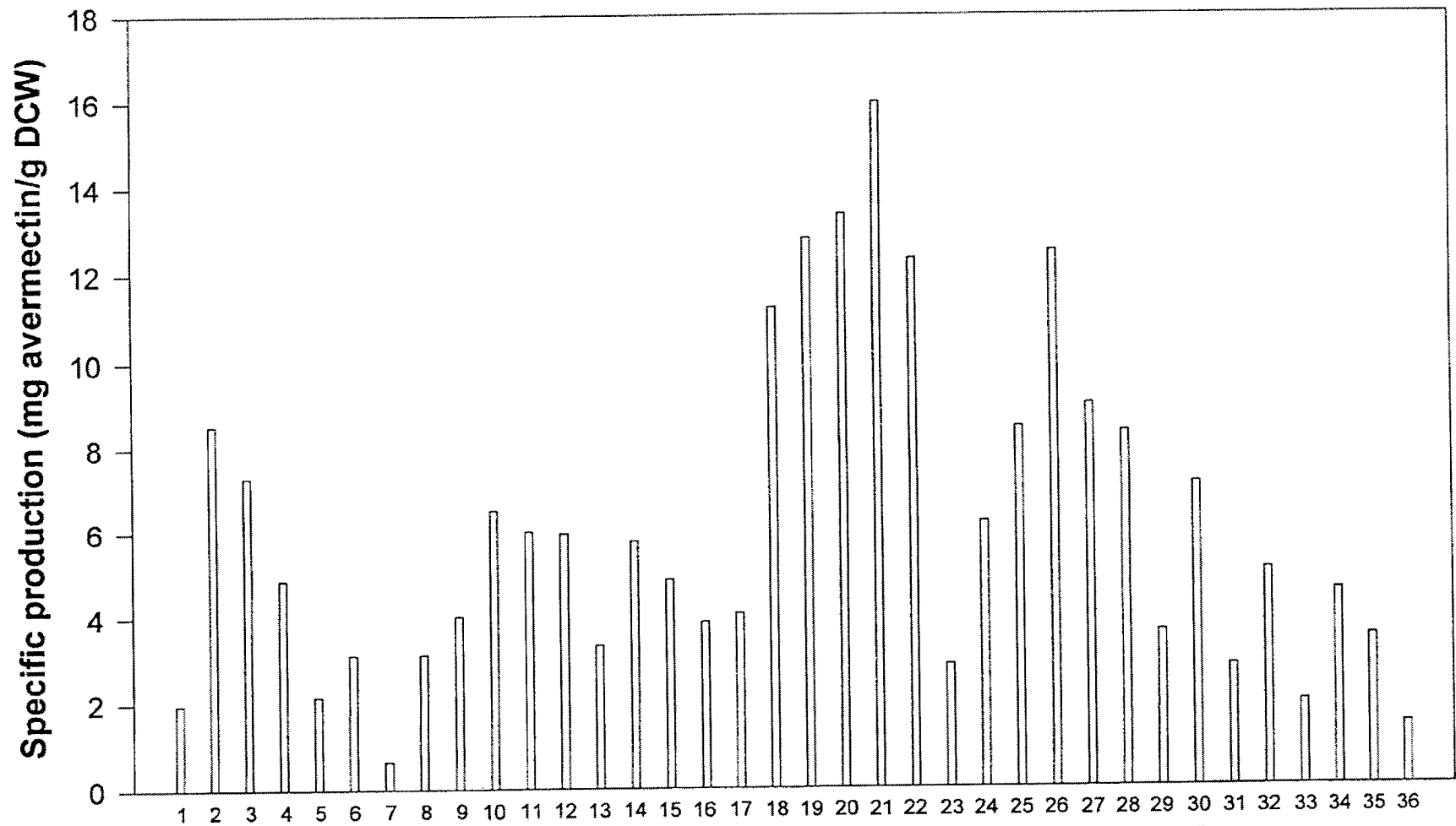
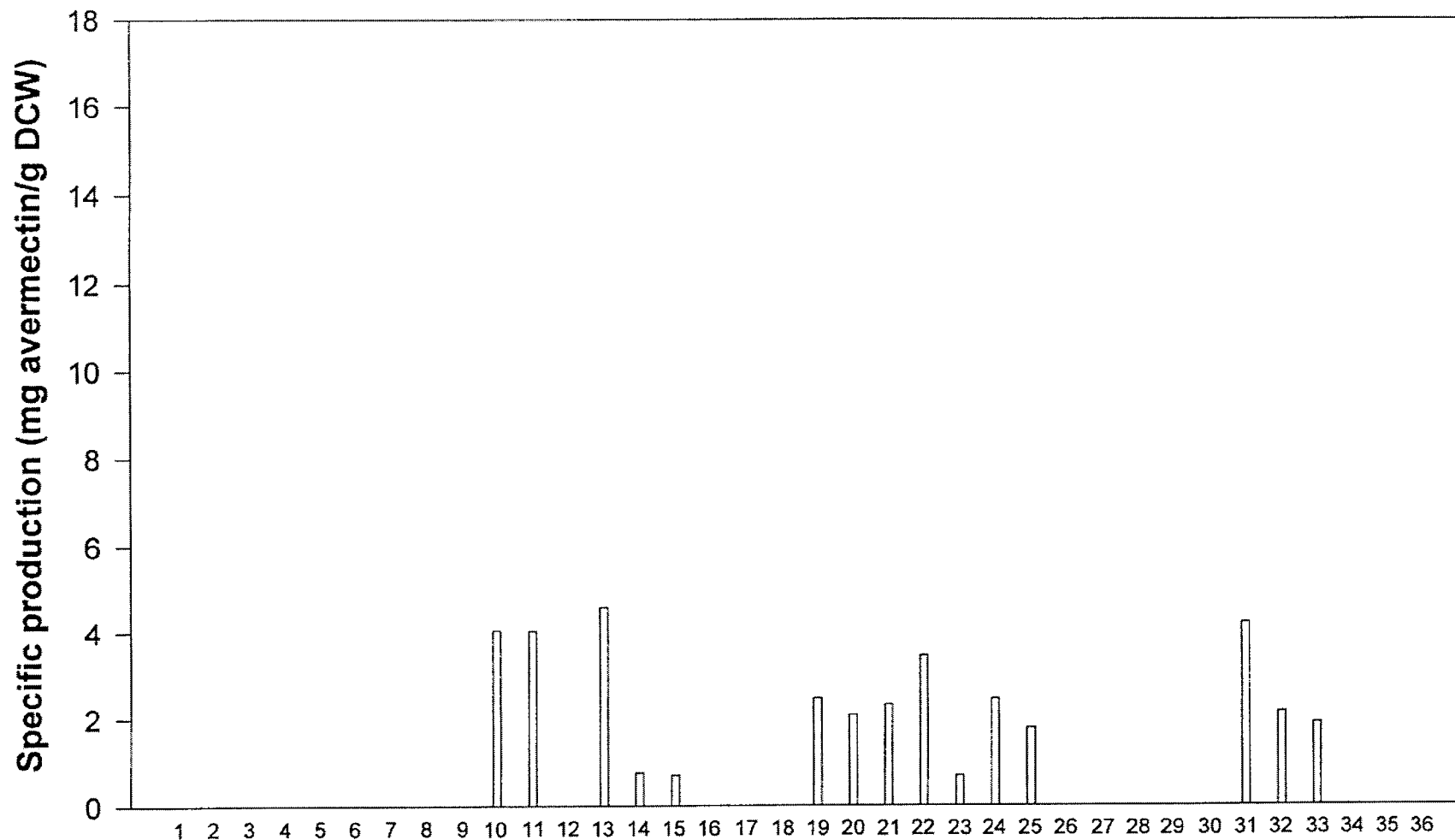


Fig. 2.31. The effect of efficient carbon source and their concentration on specific avermectin production with skim milk (10 g/L) as a nitrogen source

1~8 ; fructose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 9~16 ; galactose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 17~24 ; malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 25~30 ; fructose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 31~36 ; galactose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
Nitrogen source ; skim milk 10g/L



1~8 ; fructose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 9~16 ; galactose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 17~24 ; malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 25~30 ; fructose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 31~36 ; galactose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
Nitrogen source ; skim milk 20g/L

Fig. 2.32. The effect of efficient carbon source and their concentration on specific avermectin production with skim milk (20 g/L) as a nitrogen source

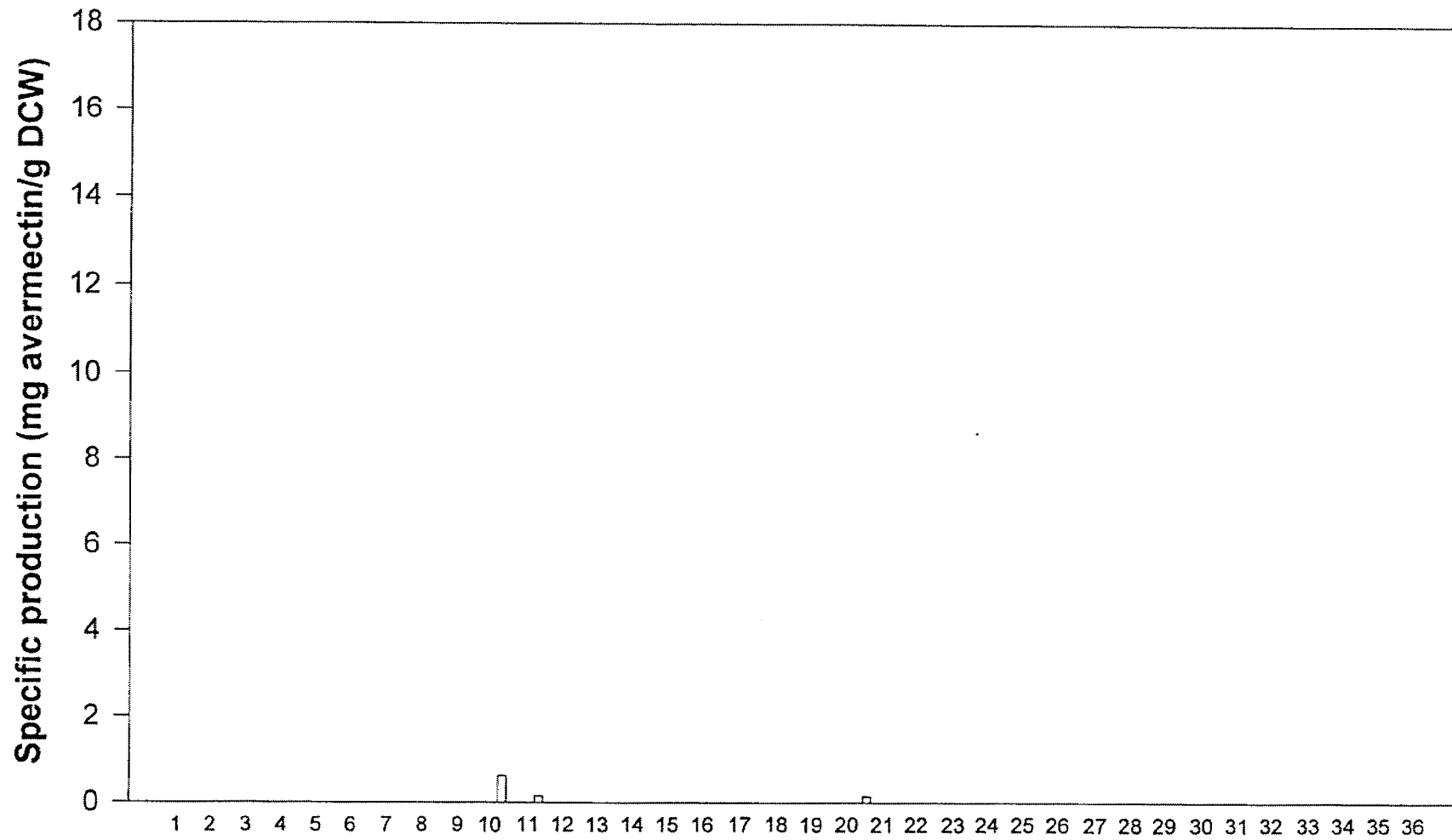


Fig. 2.33. The effect of efficient carbon source and their concentration on specific avermectin production with skim milk (30 g/L) as a nitrogen source

1~8 ; fructose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 9~16 ; galactose 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 17~24 ; malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80g/L
 25~30 ; fructose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
 31~36 ; galactose 30g/L + (malt extract 10,20,30,40,50,60g/L)
Nitrogen source ; skim milk 30g/L

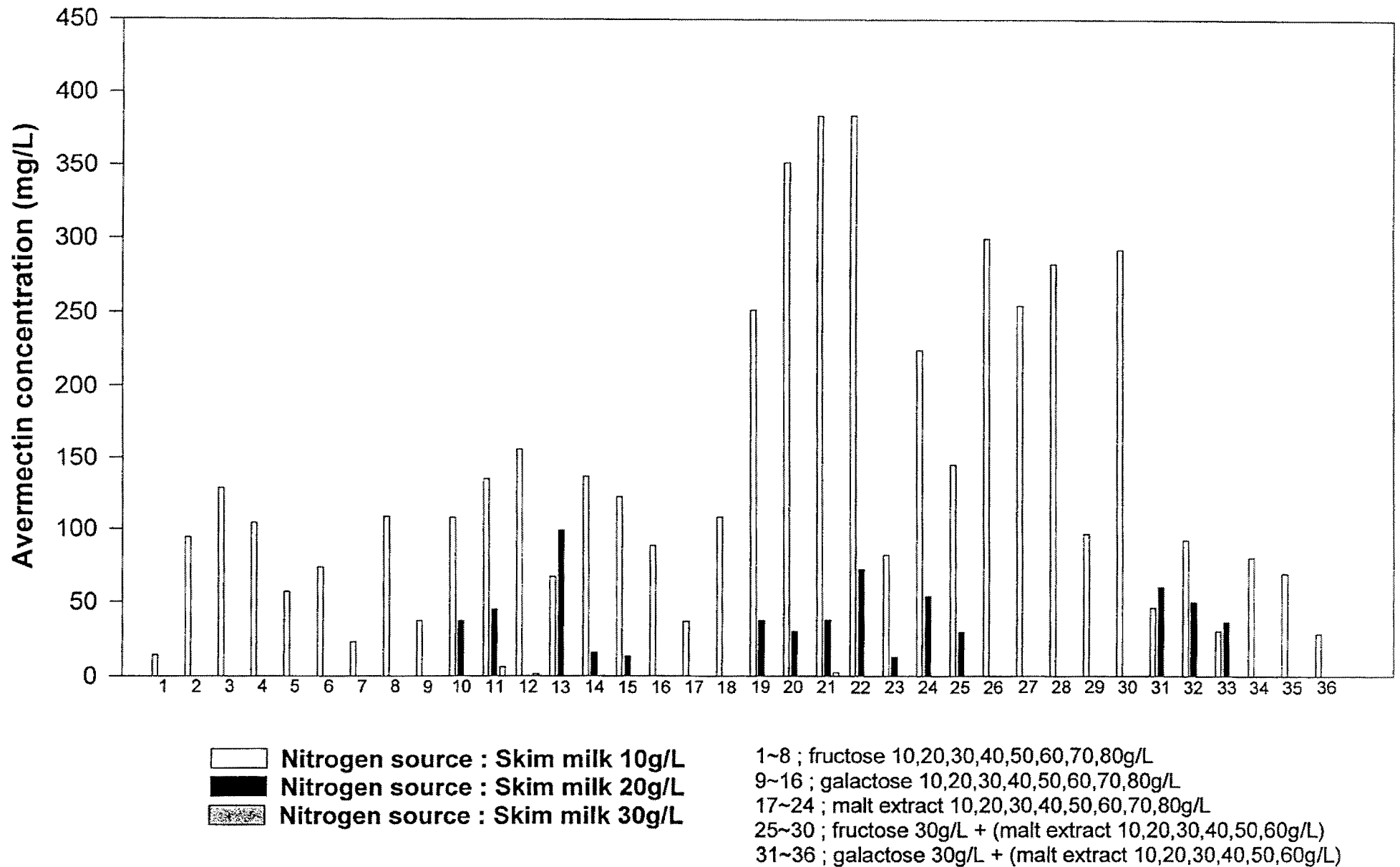


Fig. 2.34. The effect of various concentrations of skim milk (N-source), and fructose, galactose and malt extract (C-sources) on avermectin production

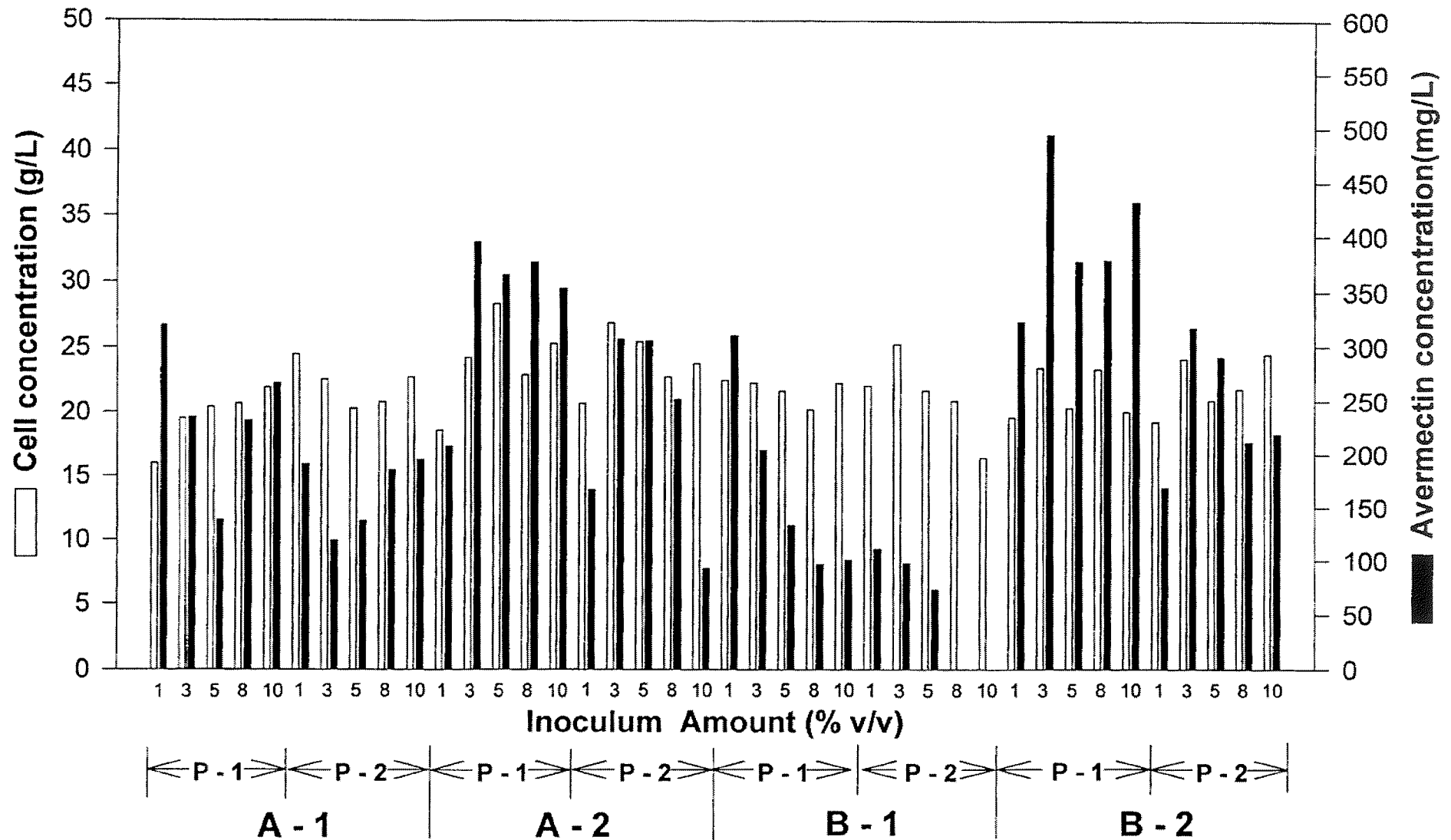


Fig. 2.35. The effect of inoculum amount and various growth media on cell growth and avermectin production in shake flask cultures of *S. Avermitilis* performed with two kinds of production media, (P-1) and (P-2) (Experiment #1)

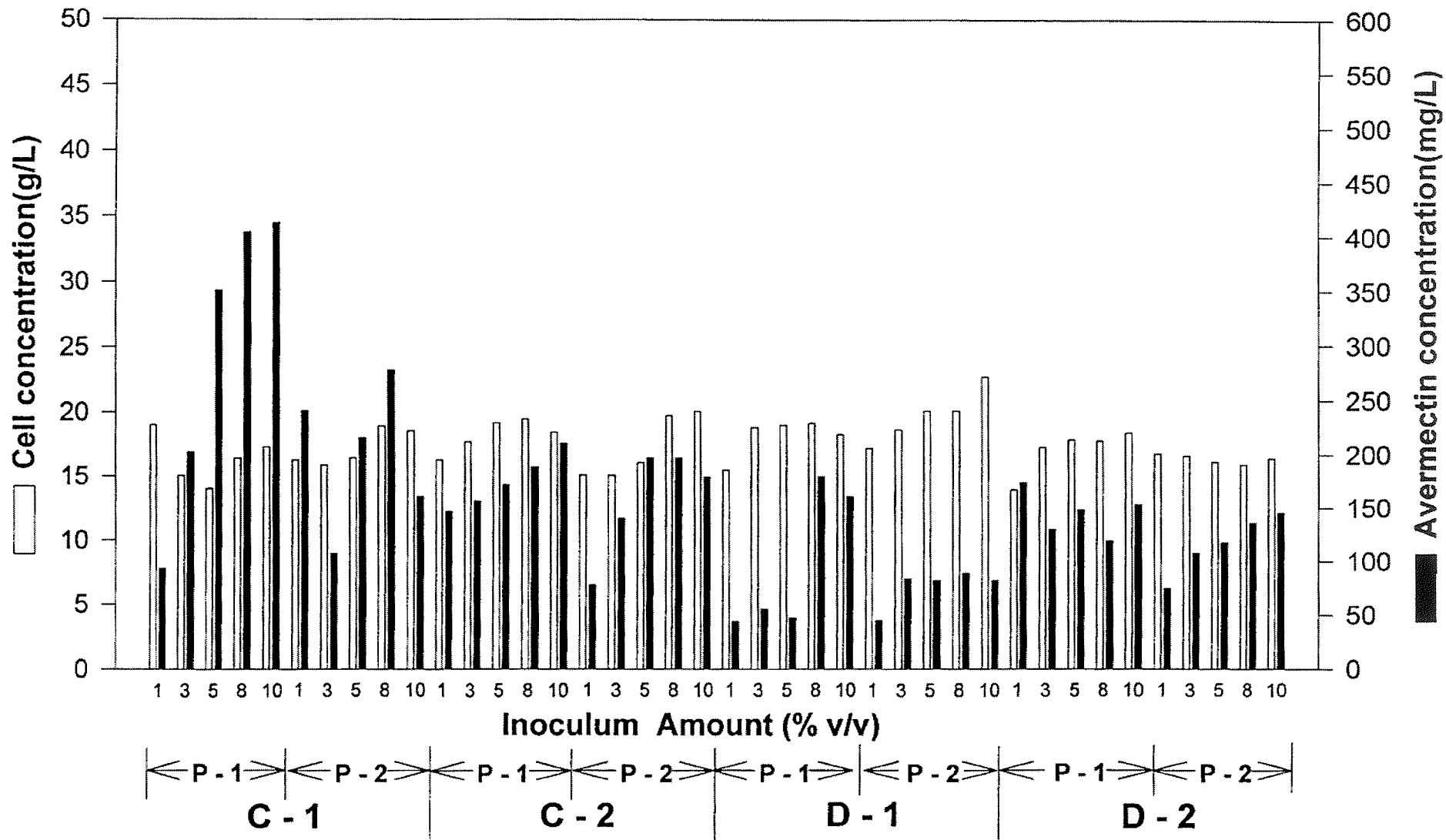


Fig. 2.36. The effect of inoculum amount and various growth media on cell growth and avermectin production in shake flask cultures of *S. Avermitilis* performed with two kinds of production media, (P-1) and (P-2) (Experiment #2)

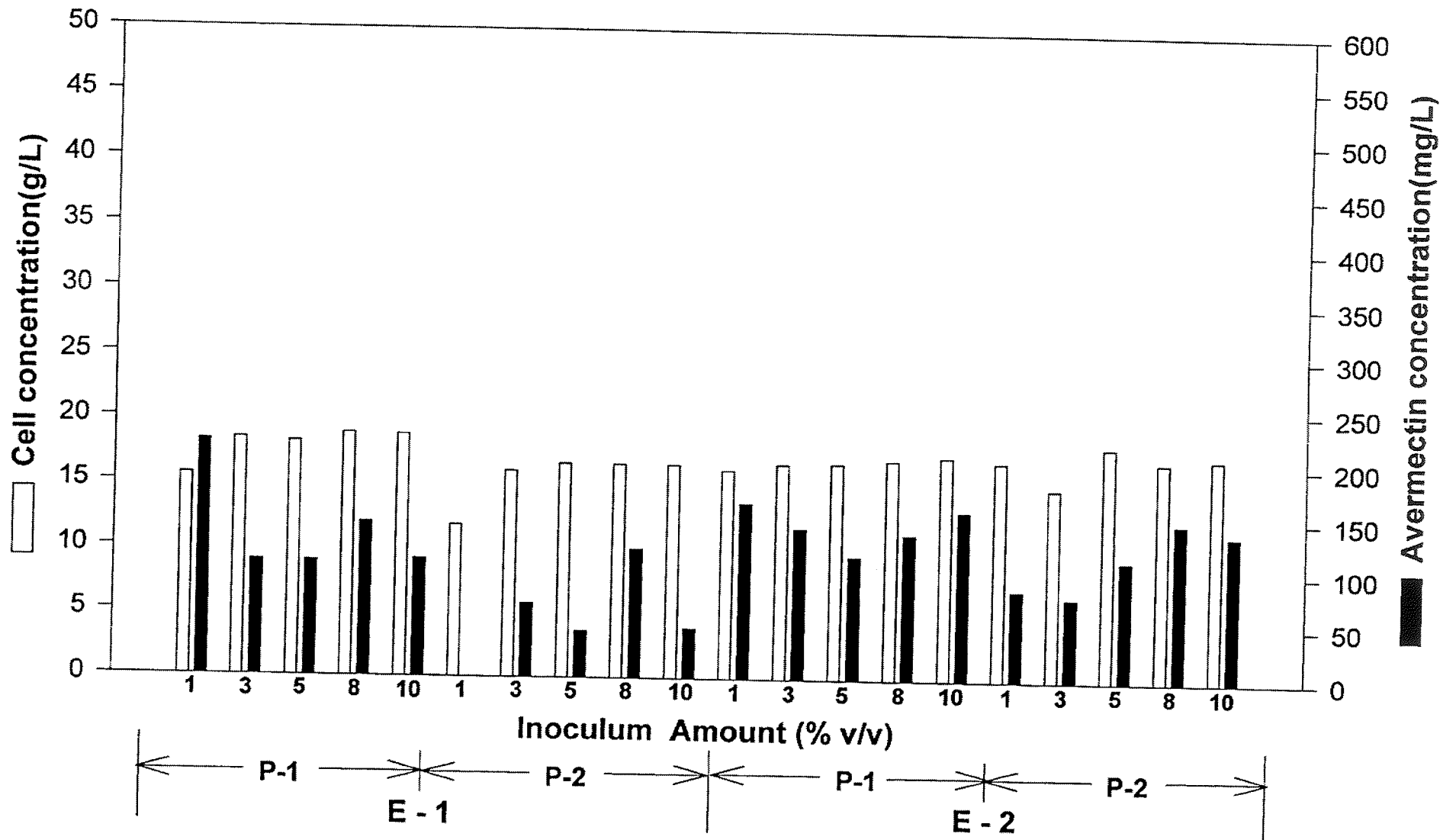
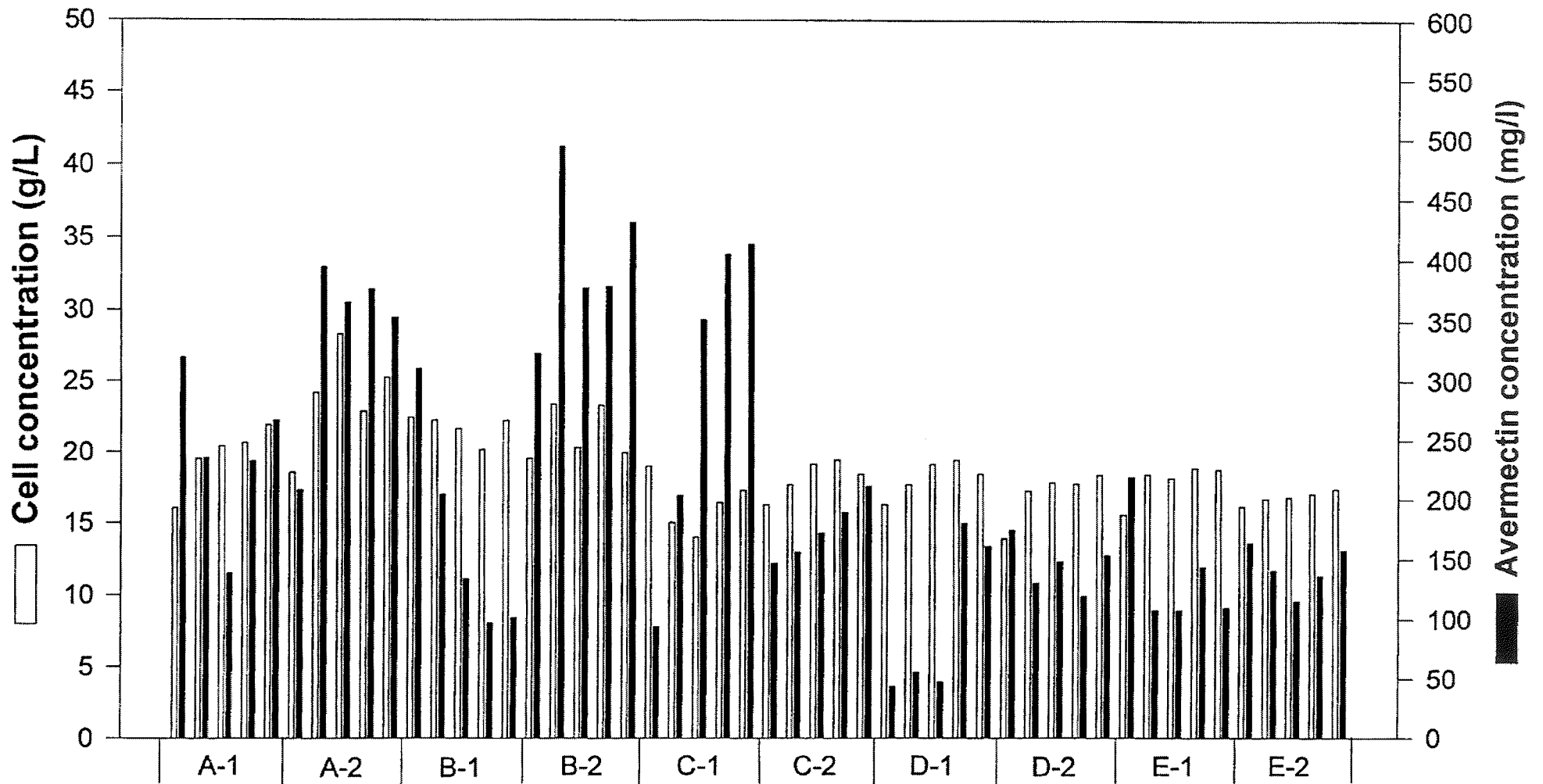
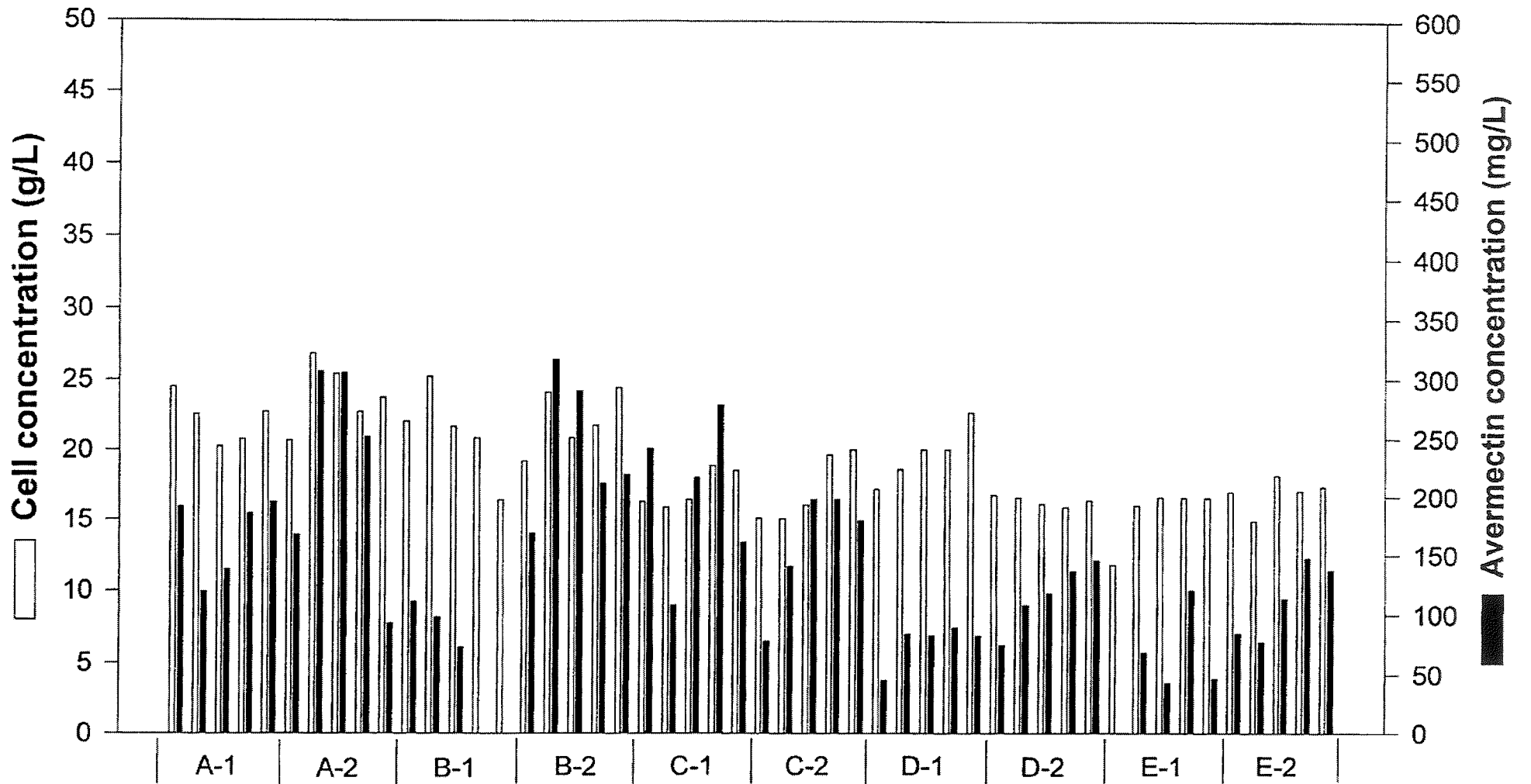


Fig. 2.37. The effect of inoculum amount and various growth media on cell growth and avermectin production in shake flask cultures of *S. Avermitilis* performed with two kinds of production media, (P-1) and (P-2) (Experiment #3)



**Production media : P-1 media
Inoculum amount : 1,3,5,8,10%**

Fig. 2.38. The effect of inoculum amount and various growth media on cell growth and avermectin production in shake flask cultures of *S. Avermitilis* performed with production medium, (P-1)



**Production media : P-2 media
Inoculum amount : 1,3,5,8,10%**

Fig. 2.39. The effect of inoculum amount and various growth media on cell growth and avermectin production in shake flask cultures of *S. Avermitilis* performed with production medium, (P-2)

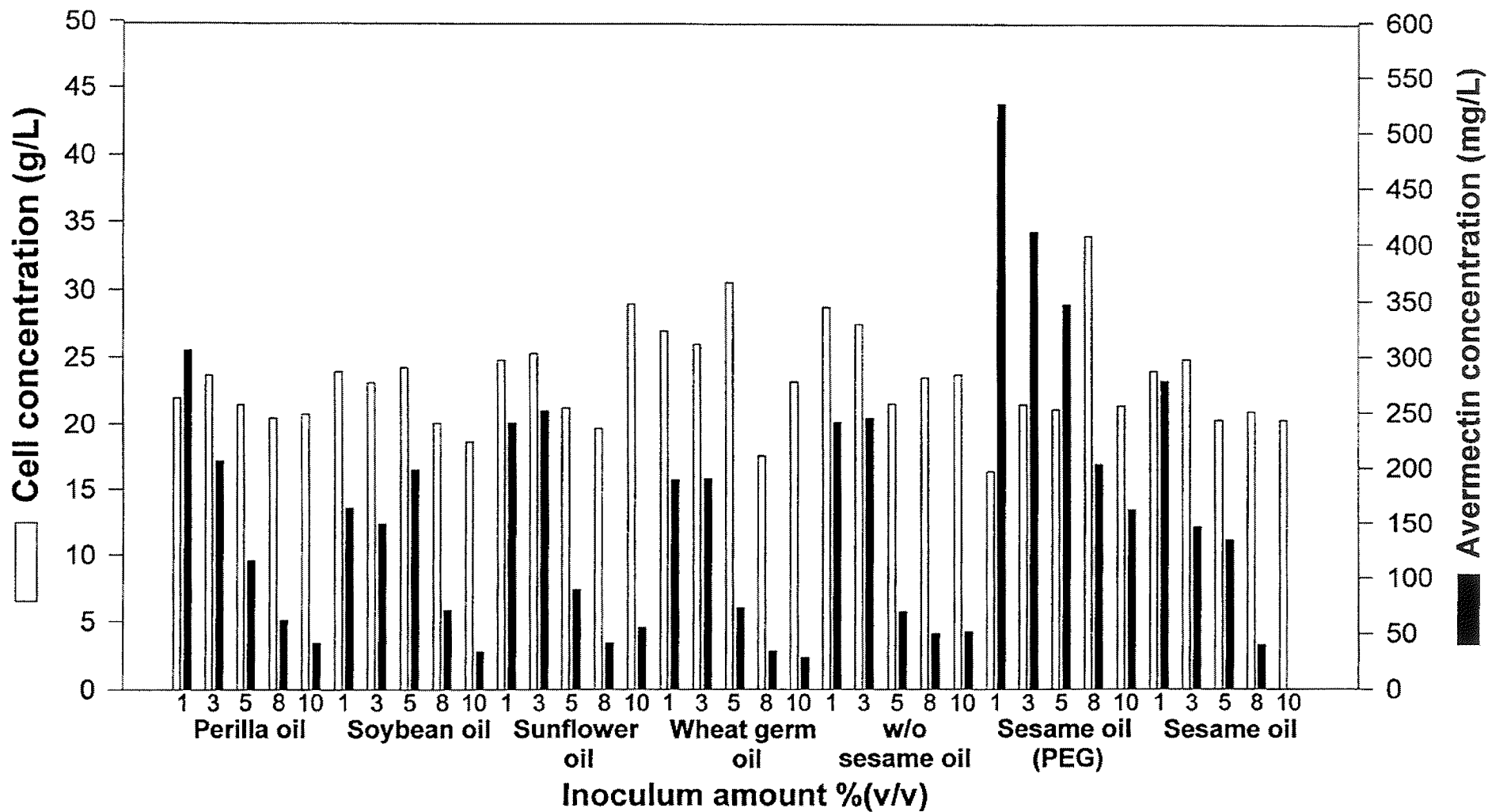


Fig. 2.40. The effect of inoculum amount and different growth media supplemented with various kinds of oils on cell growth and avermectin production (data I)

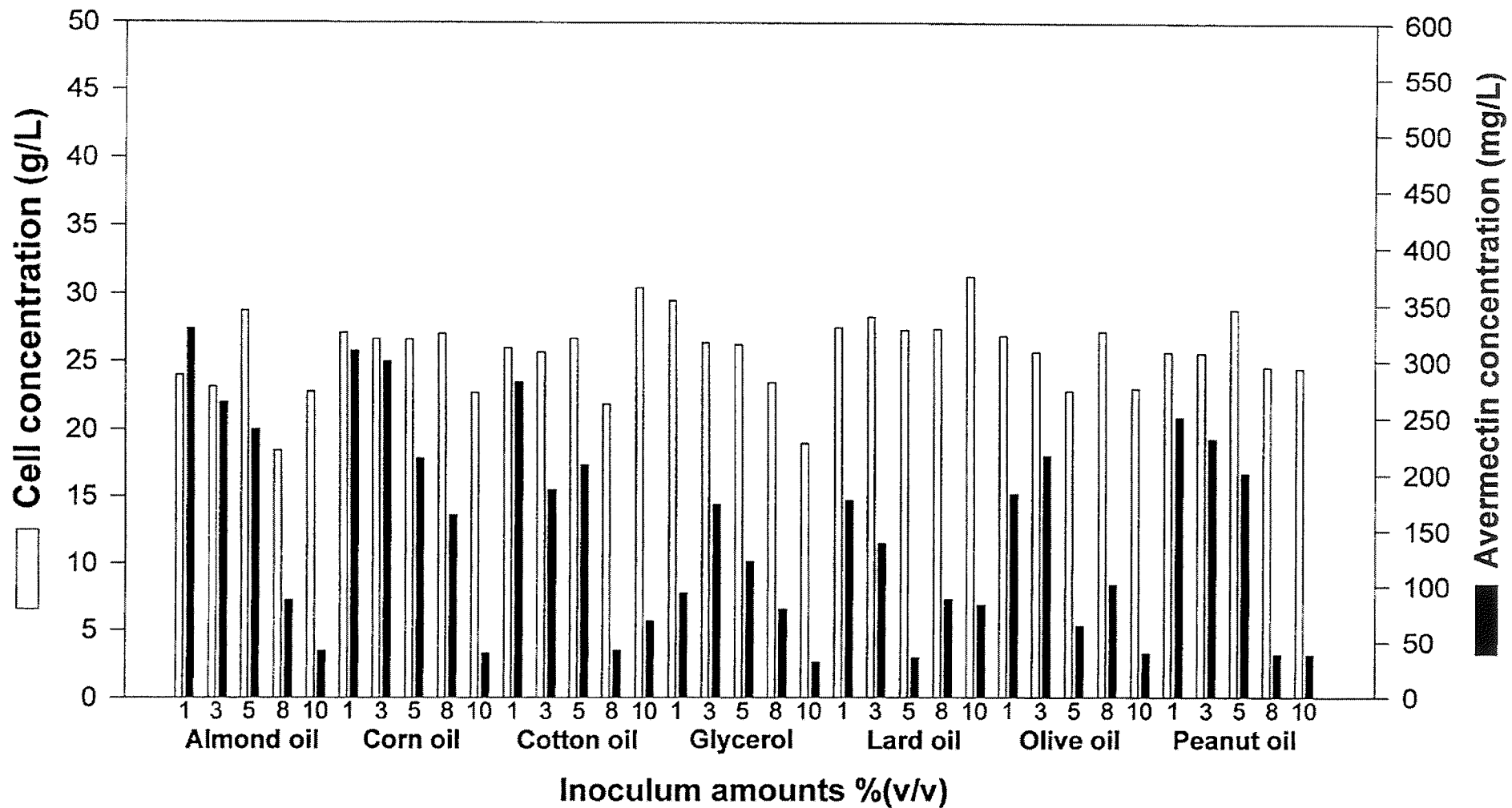


Fig. 2.41. The effect of inoculum amount and different growth media supplemented with various kinds of oils on cell growth and avermectin production (data II)

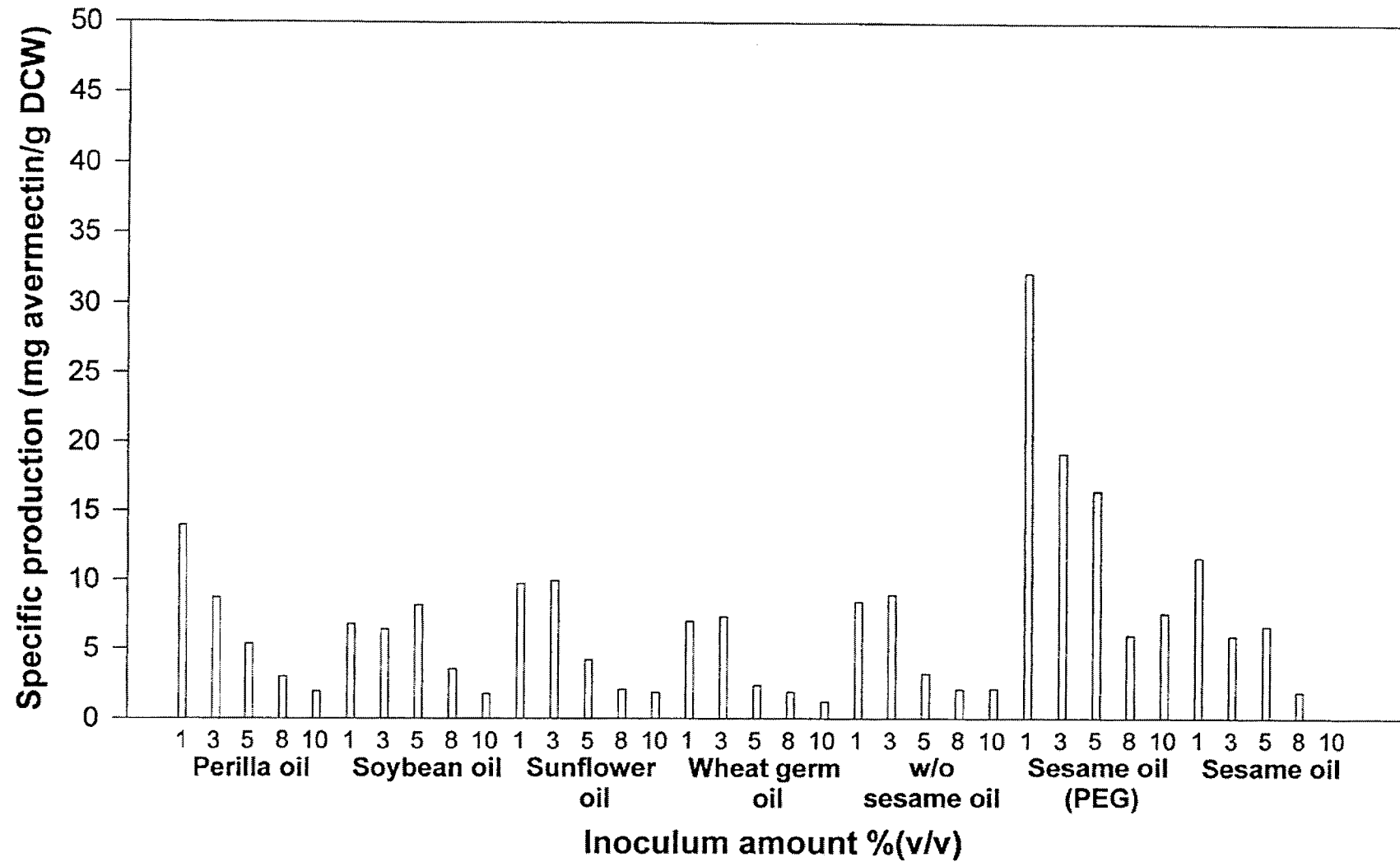


Fig. 2.42. The effect of inoculum amount and different growth media supplemented with various kinds of oils on specific avermectin production (data I)

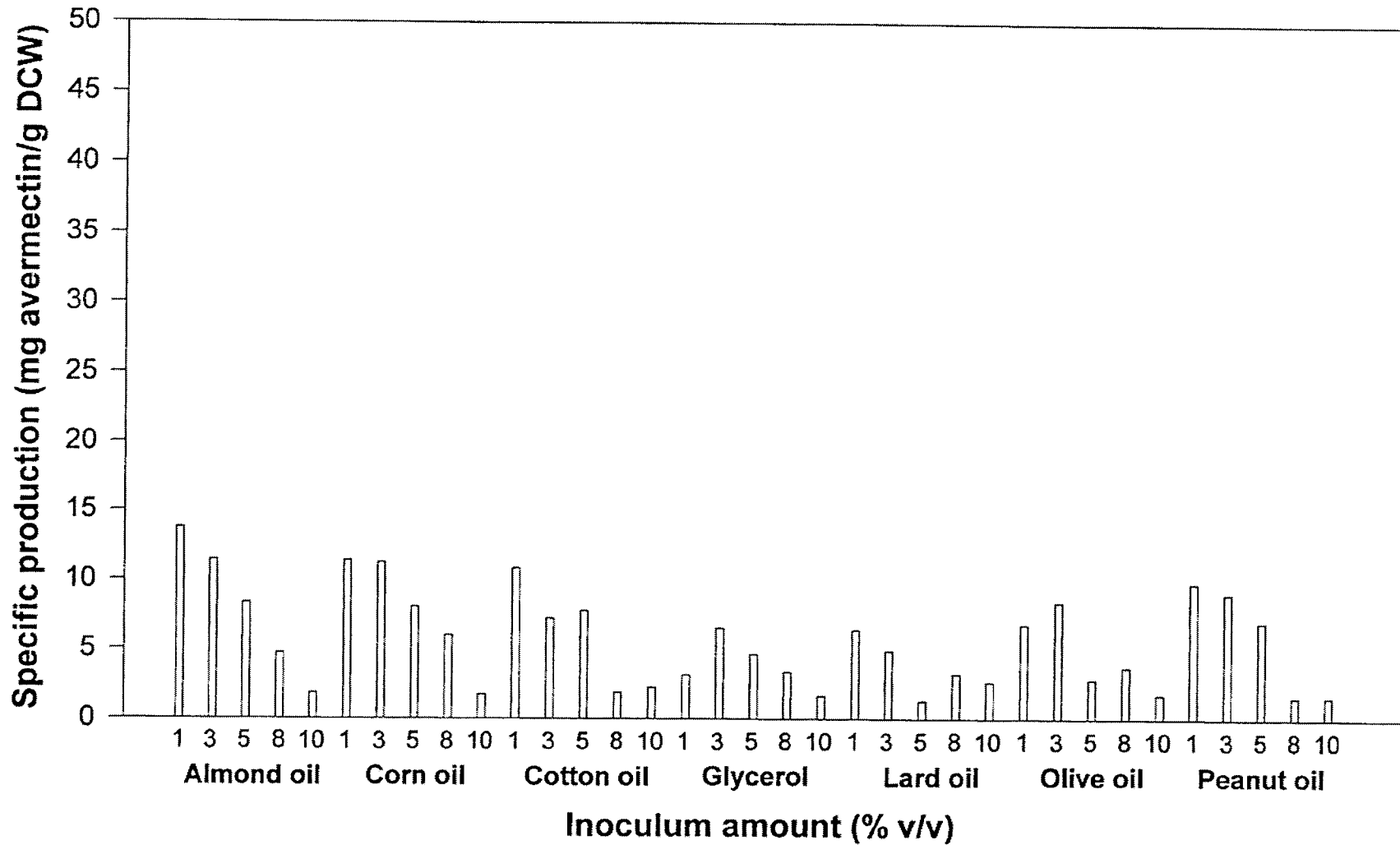


Fig. 2.43. The effect of inoculum amount and different growth media supplemented with various kinds of oils on specific avermectin production (data II)

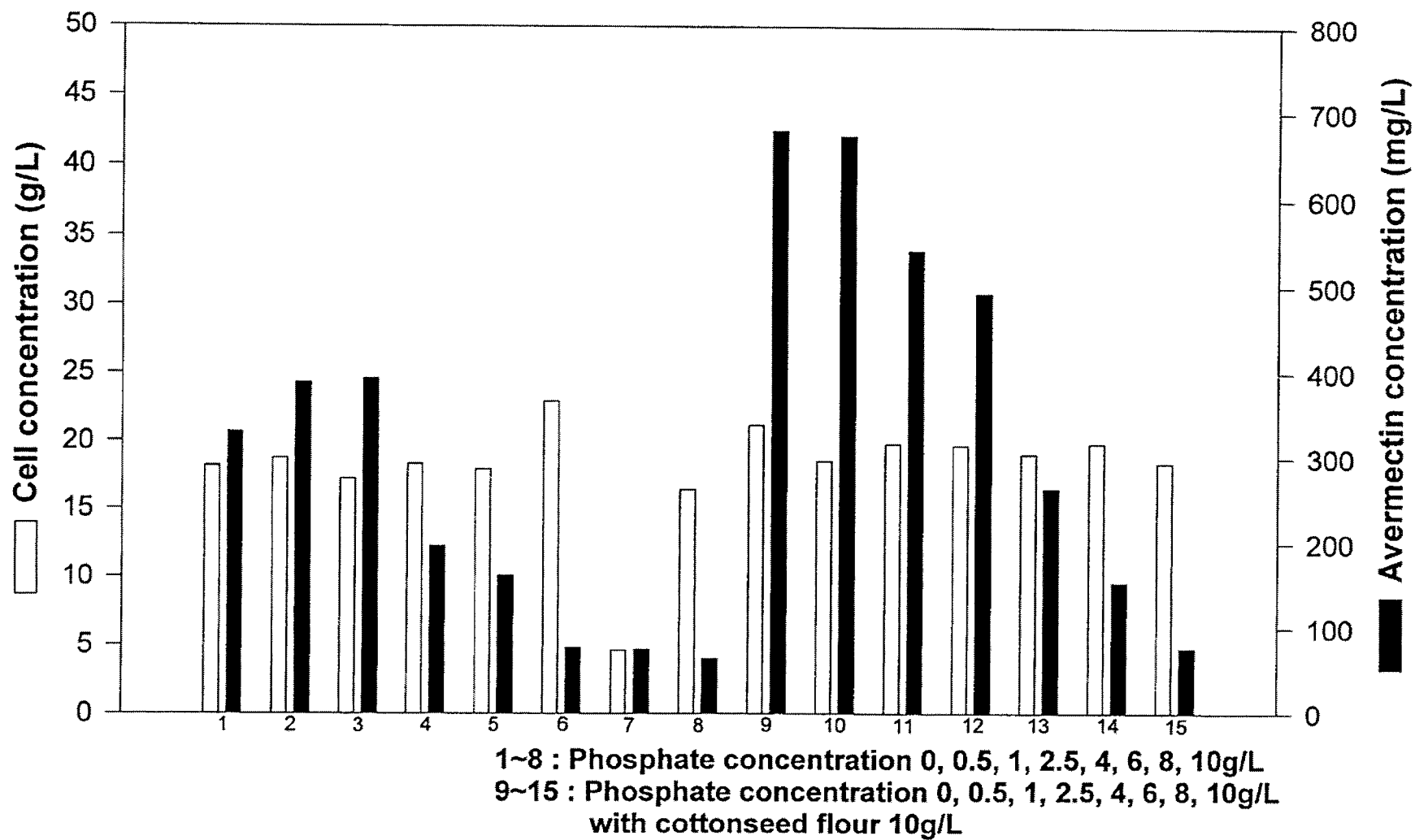


Fig. 2.44. The effect of various concentrations of phosphate and cottonseed flour (10 g/L) supplemented to the production medium on cell growth and avermectin production

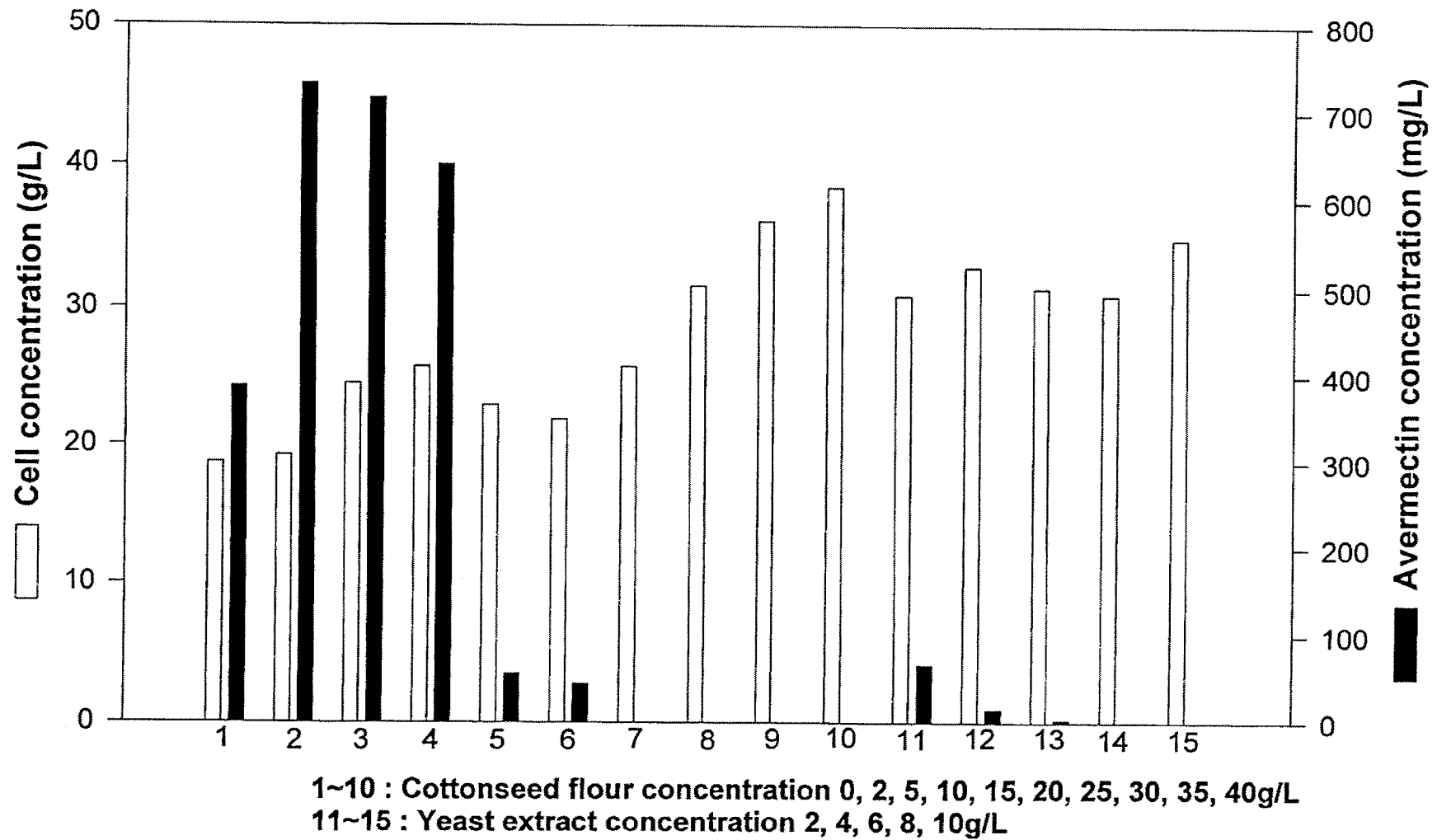


Fig. 2.45. The effect of various concentrations of cottonseed flour and yeast extract supplemented to the production medium on cell growth and avermectin production

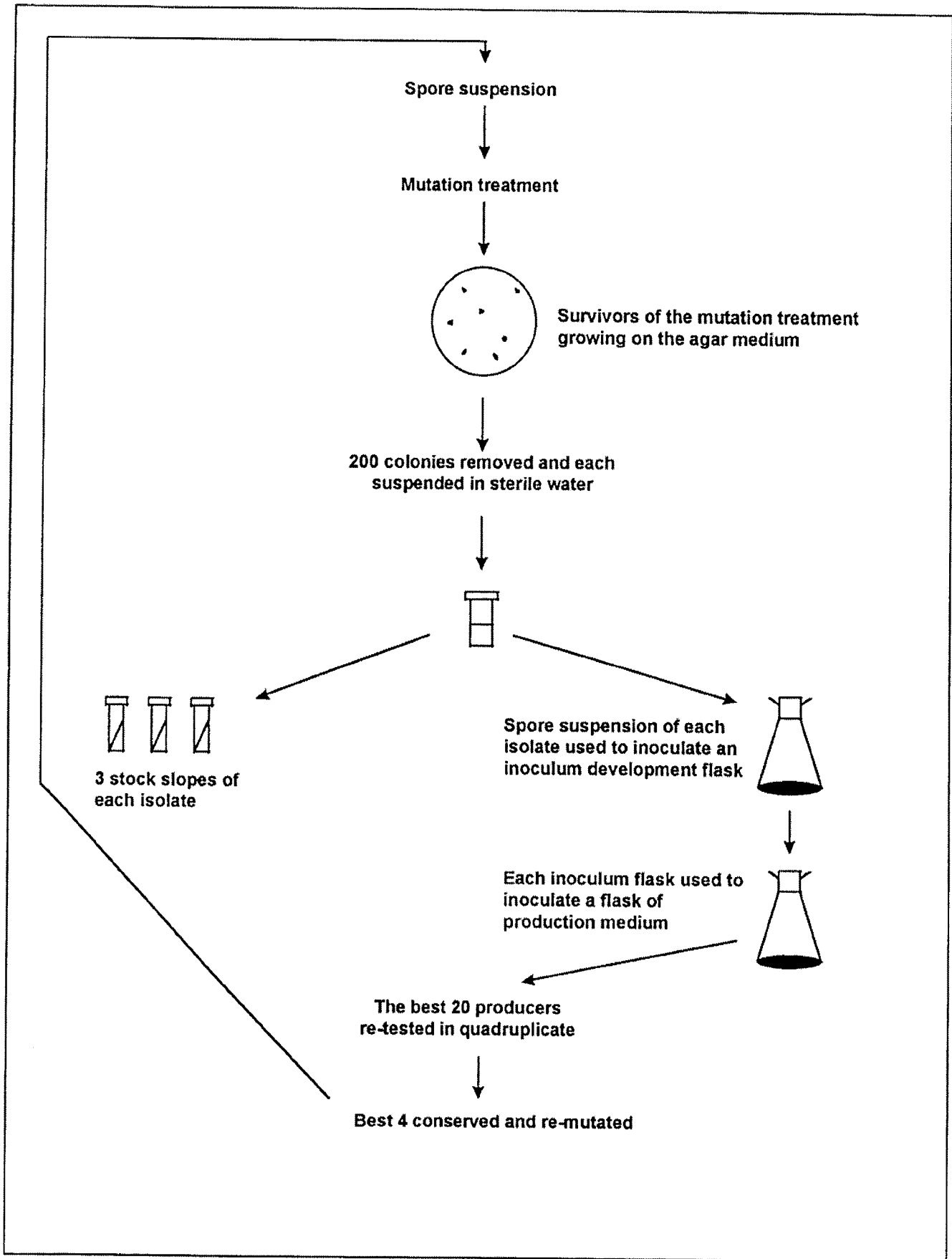


Fig. 2.46. Schematic diagram for the selection of high yielding mutants in shake flask cultures for avermectin production

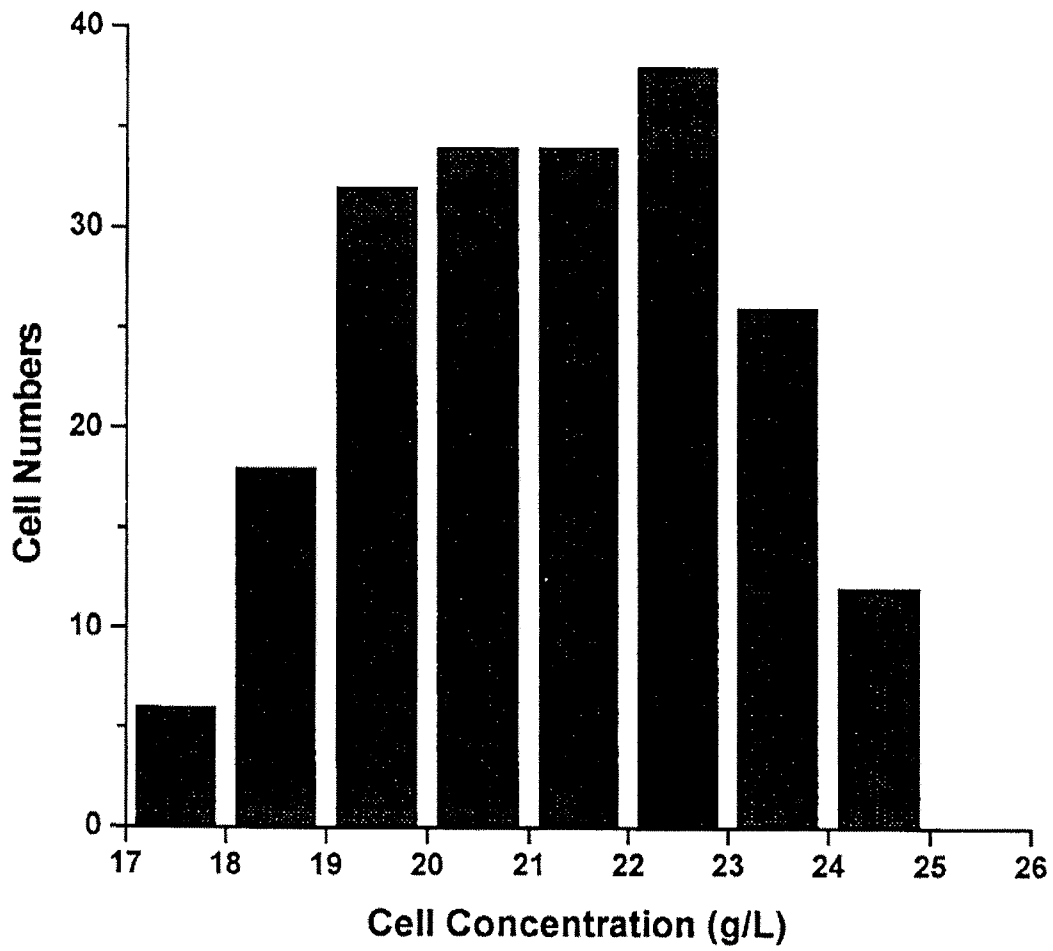


Fig. 2.47. Histogram for cell concentrations of APPL-200 variants cultivated in 250 mL shake flasks containing 50 mL of (FPM-1) production medium

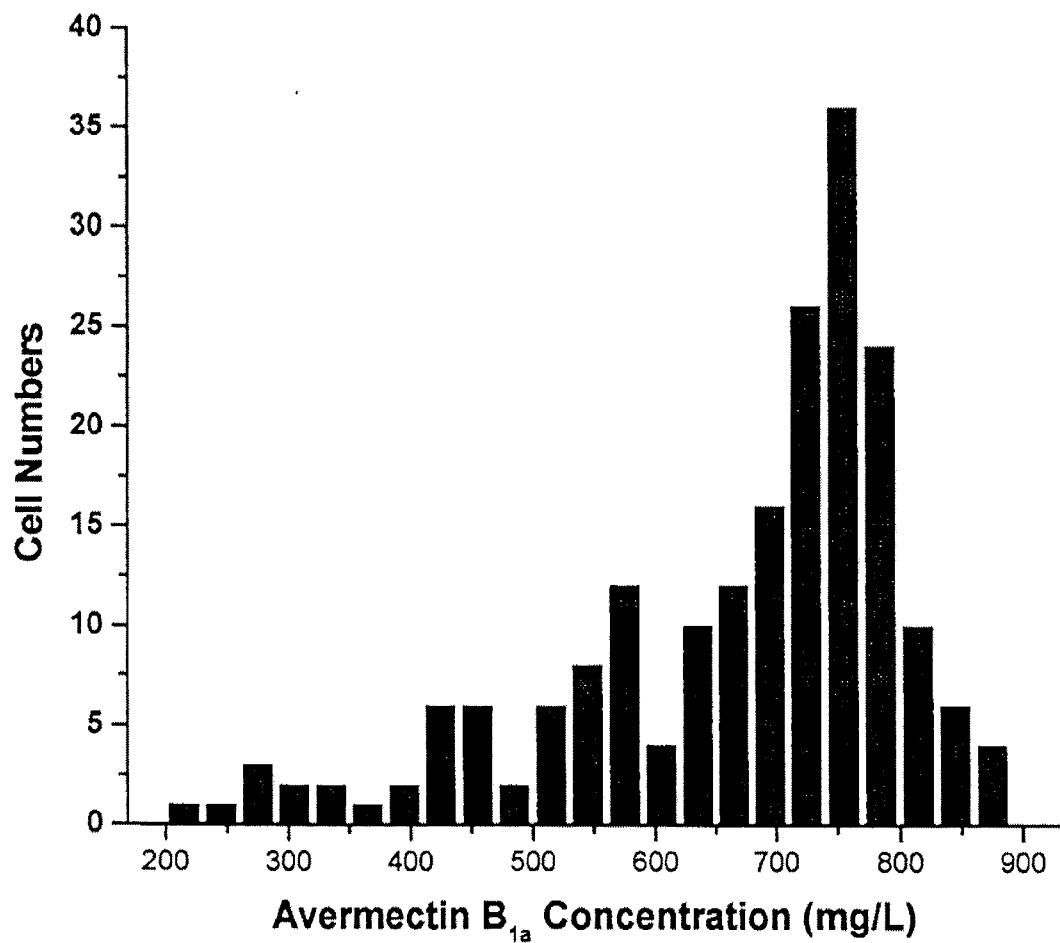


Fig. 2.48. Histogram for avermectin production by APPL-200 variants cultivated in 250 mL shake flasks containing 50 mL of (FPM-1) production medium

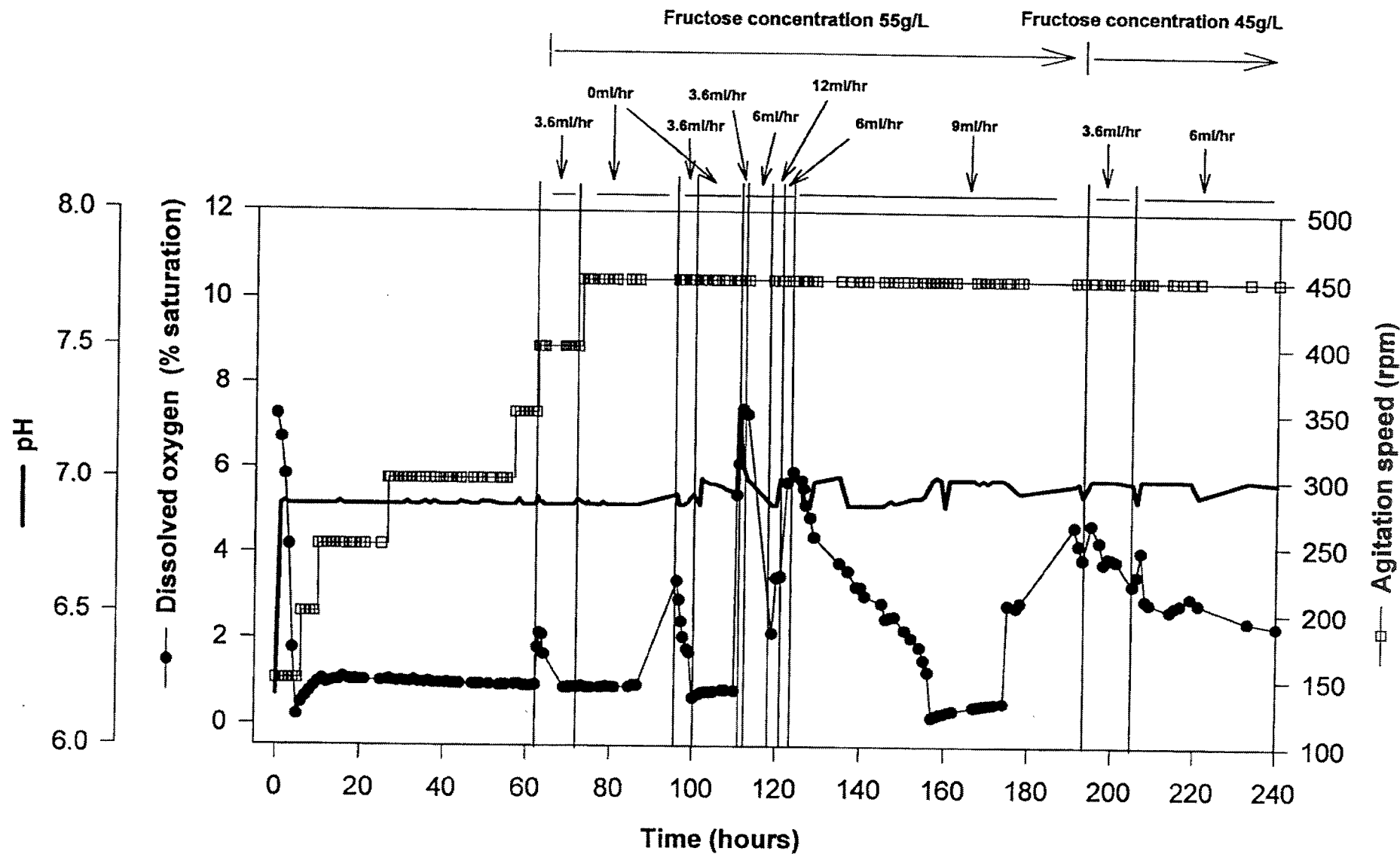


Fig. 2.51. Time-course profile of pH, dissolved oxygen concentration and agitation rate in a fed-batch fermentation #1

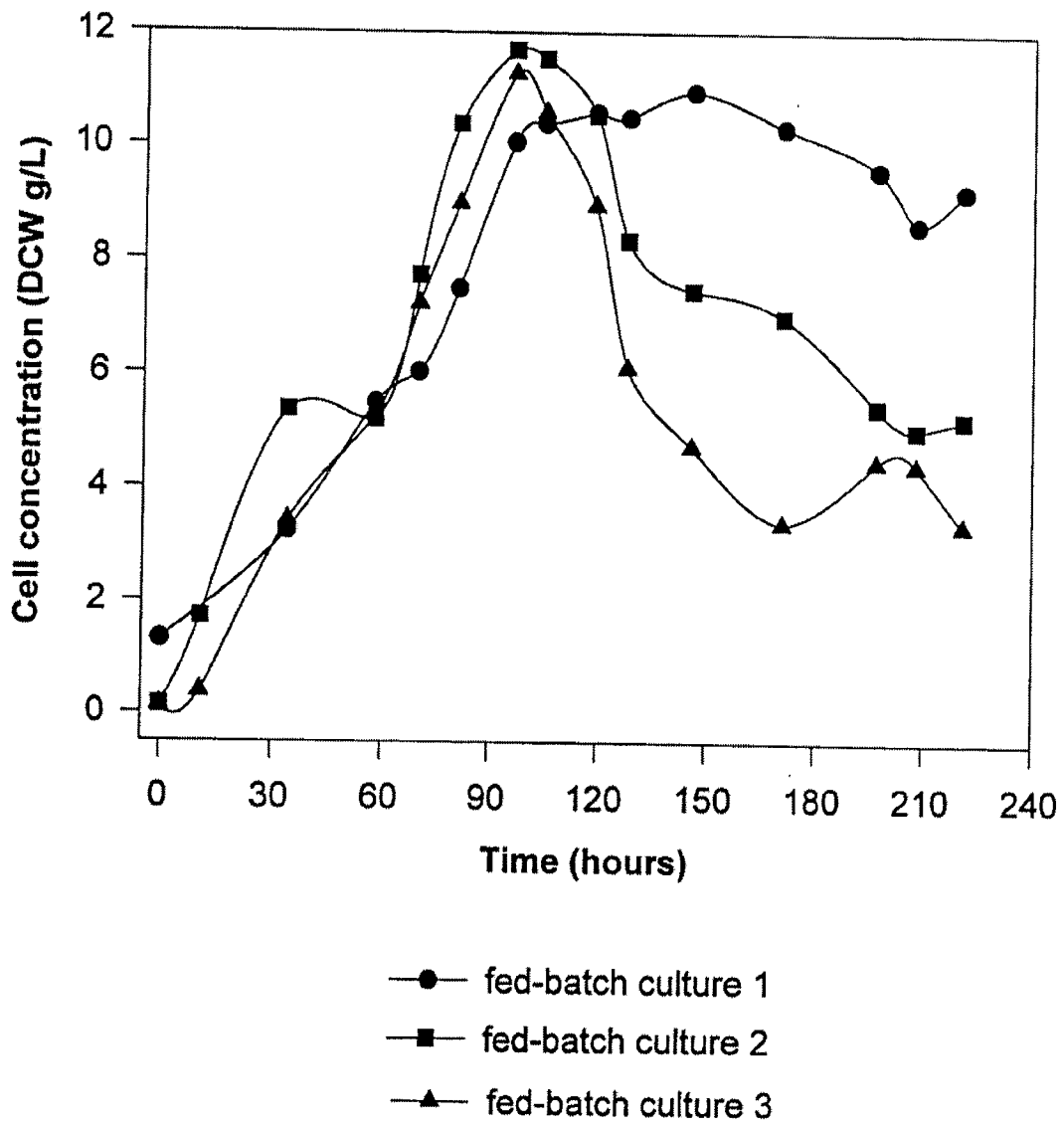


Fig. 2.52. Comparison of cell growth in fed-batch fermentations performed under various substrate feeding rates and various fructose concentrations

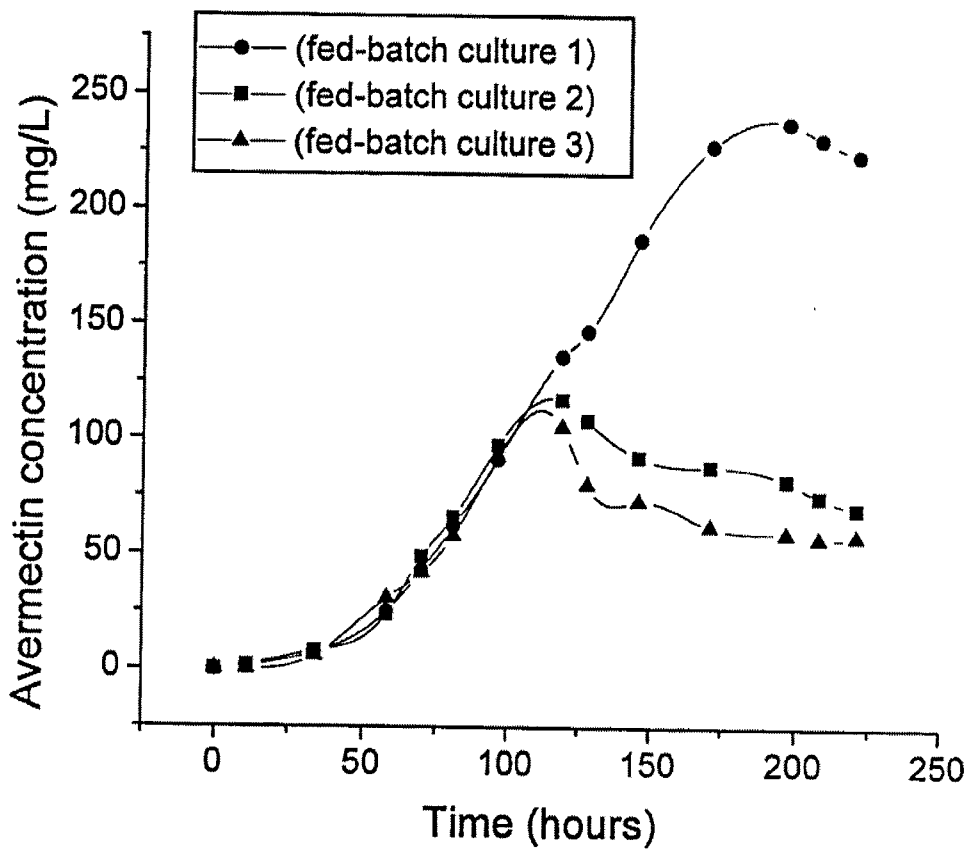


Fig. 2.53. Comparison of avermectin production in fed-batch fermentations performed under various substrate feeding rates and various fructose concentrations

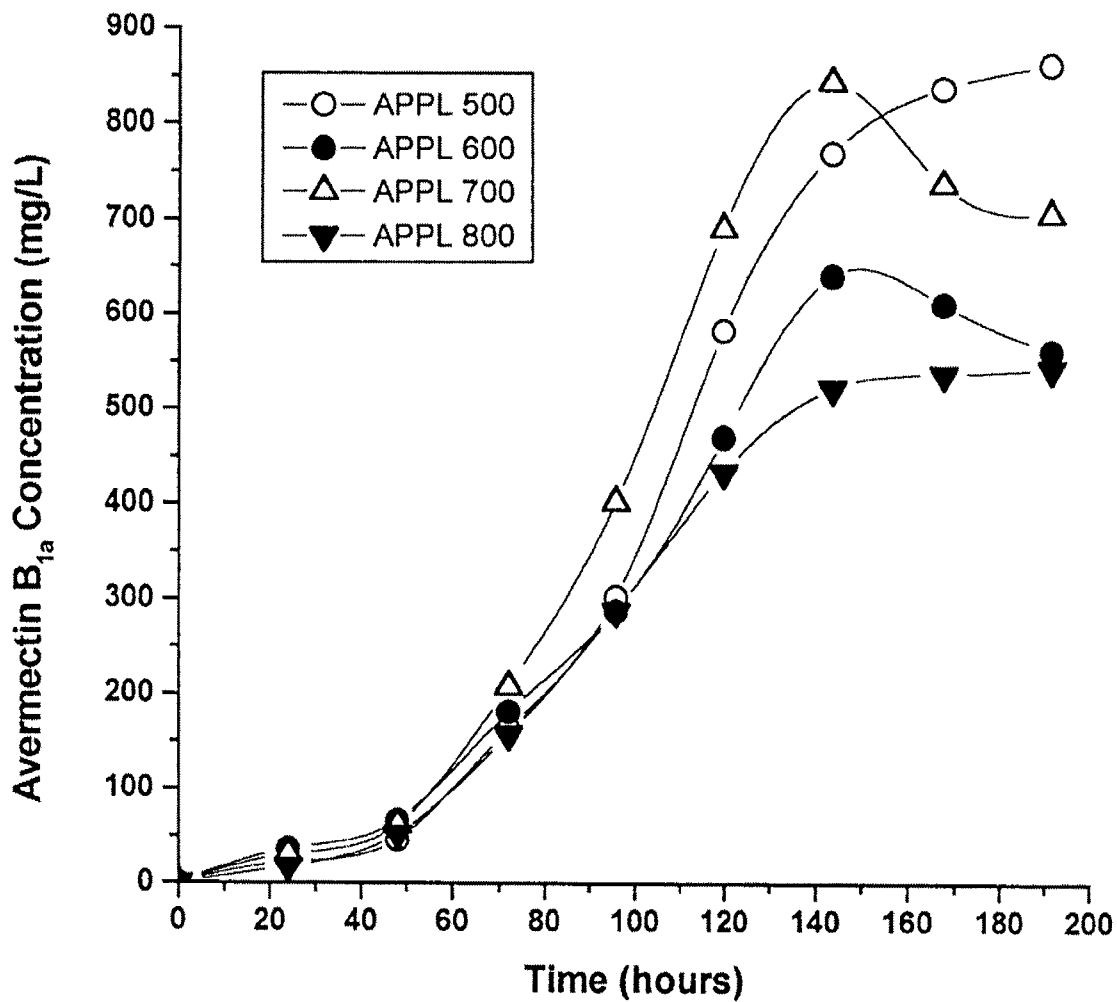


Fig. 2.54. Comparison of avermectin production during batch fermentations of high yielding mutants cultivated in 2.5 liter bioreactor containing 2 liter of finally optimized (FPM-1) production medium

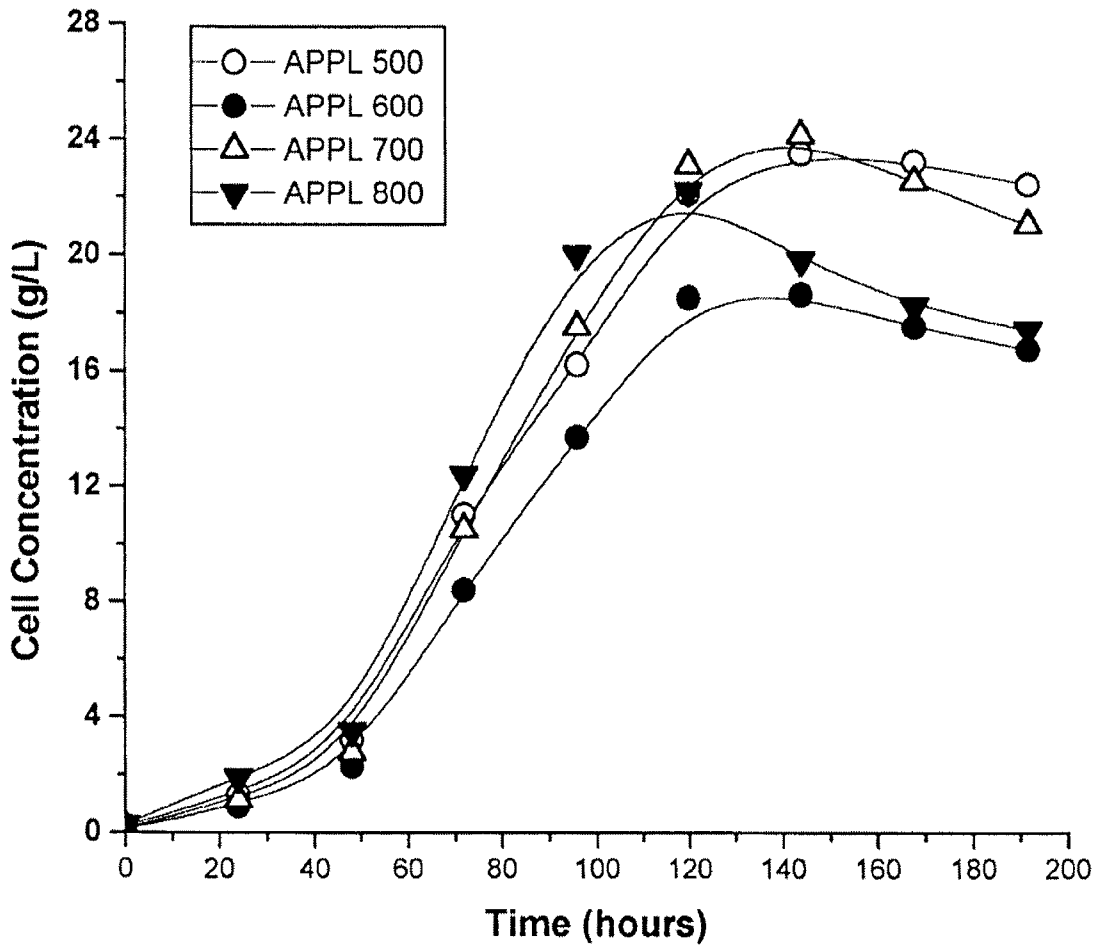


Fig. 2.55. Comparison of cell growth during batch fermentations of high yielding mutants cultivated in 2.5 liter bioreactor containing 2 liter of finally optimized (FPM-1) production medium

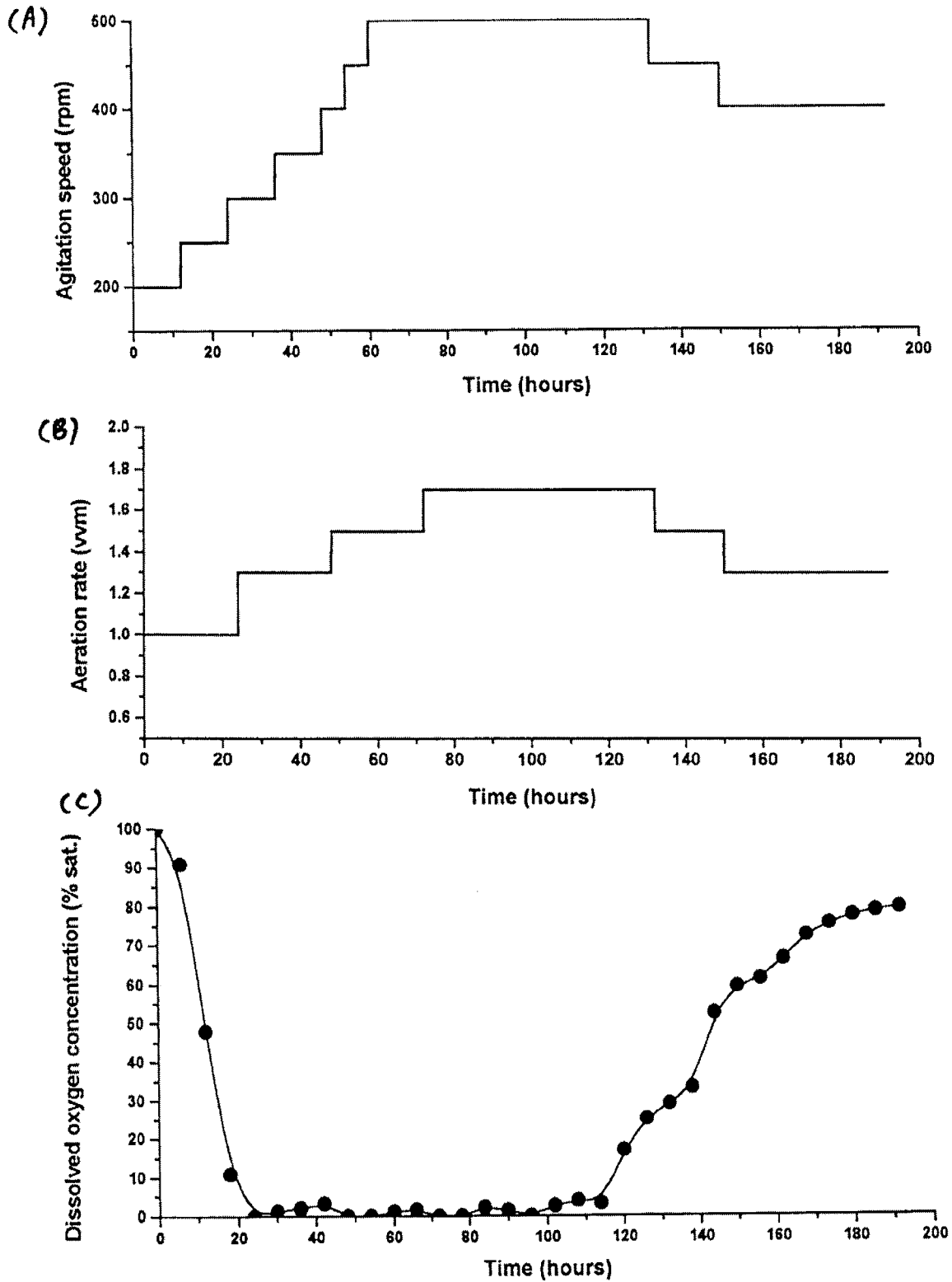


Fig. 2.56. Time-course profiles of (A) agitation speed, (B) aeration rate and (C) dissolved oxygen during batch fermentation of high yielding mutant, APPL-500 in 2.5 liter bioreactor containing 2 liter of finally optimized (FPM-1) production medium

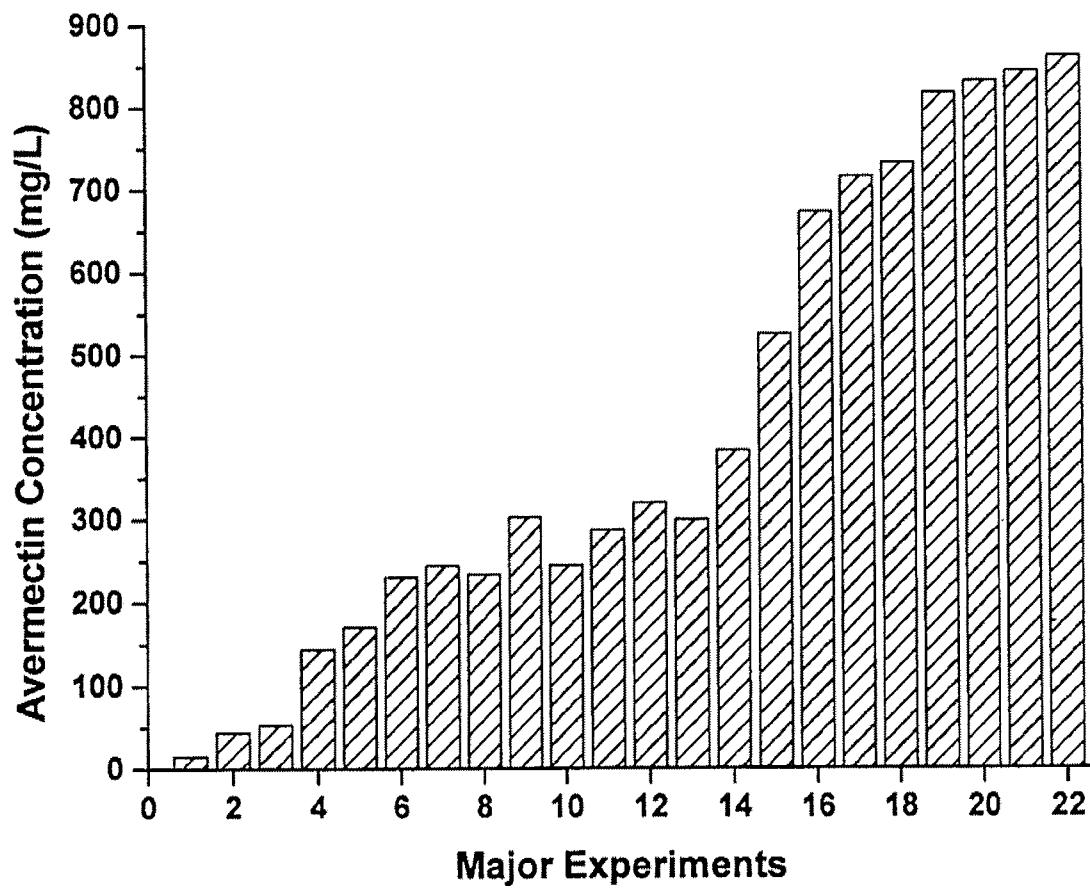


Fig. 2.57. Results of strain improvement and process development leading to enhanced production of avermectin by various kinds of variants of *S. avermitilis*

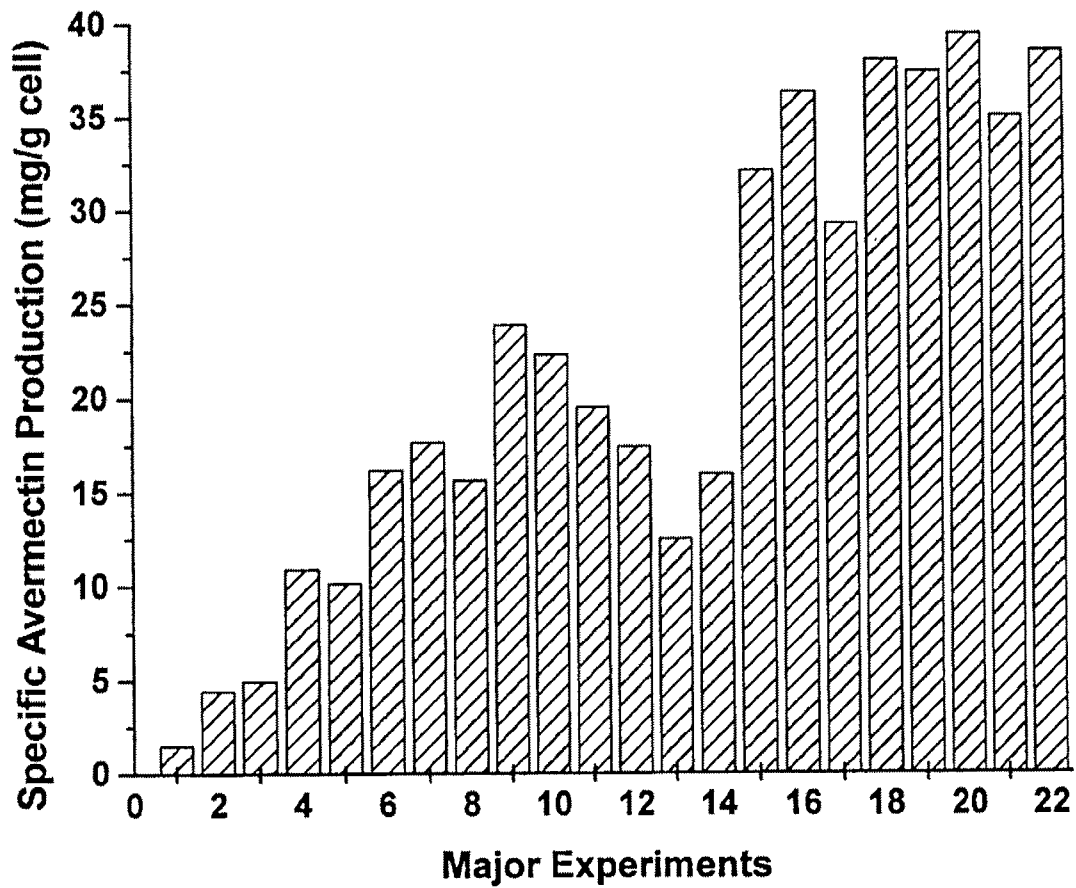


Fig. 2.58. Results of strain improvement and process development leading to enhancement of specific production of avermectin by various kinds of variants of *S. avermitilis*

Table 2.7. Results of strain improvement and process development leading to enhanced production of avermectin by various kinds of variants of *S. avermitilis*

Exp.	cell conc. (g/L)	avermectin concentration (mg/L)	specific production (mg/g cell)	
1	10.49	16.16	1.54	4가 , APPL- 200
2	10.04	44.92	4.47	(malt extract)
	10.82	53.80	4.97	(galactose)
3	13.23	144.76	10.94	(skim milk), galactose(#1)
	16.84	171.35	10.18	(skim milk powder), galactose (#2)
4	14.23	230.82	16.22	(peptonized milk), malt extract (#1)
	13.8	244.35	17.70	(skim milk), malt extract (#2)
5	11.05	245.20	22.29	가 , fructose skim milk
5	14.94	234.24	15.68	peptonized milk (#1) (malt extract),
	12.65	302.39	23.90	peptonized milk (#2) (fructose),
6	14.73	287.45	19.51	skim milk (#1) (malt extract),
	18.37	320.42	17.44	skim milk (#2) (fructose), skim
7	23.95	299.60	12.51	extract) (#1) (fructose+malt
	24.04	383.91	15.98	extract) (#2) (malt extract+skim
8	16.37	525.56	32.10	(sesame oil+PEG)
9	18.54	673.38	36.31	cottonseed flour (#1)
	24.48	716.26	29.25	cottonseed flour (#2)
	19.26	732.52	38.03	cottonseed flour (#3)
10	21.80	817.10	37.40	, APPL- 700,
	21.11	832.05	39.40	, APPL- 500,
11	24.10	844.10	35.02	, APPL- 700,
	22.40	862.23	38.50	, APPL- 500,

· avermectin

(kLa)

scale-up

Streptomyces

pilot

· *Streptomyces avermitilis*

dynamic method

· Dynamic method

(kLa)

(kLa)

(OUR)

kLa

가

kLa

가

kLa

kLa

kLa

scale-up

1)

Dynamic Method

Dynamic method

(OTR)

(kLa)

(OUR)

kLa

scale-up

, kLa

Dynamic method

kLa

$$\frac{dC_{AL}}{dt} = k_L a (\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL}) - q_{O_2} X \quad (1)$$

C_{AL}

(g O₂/L)

, \bar{C}_{AL}

(g O₂/L)

· q_{O_2}

(specific oxygen uptake rate, g O₂/L cell · h)

, X

(g cell/L)

kLa

0

$$\frac{dC_{AL}}{dt} = q_{O_2} X \quad (2)$$

t C_{AL}

(OUR) $q_{O_2} X$

(1)

가

(1)

:

$$C_{AL} = \bar{C}_{AL} - \frac{1}{k_L a} \left(\frac{dC_{AL}}{dt} + q_{O_2} X \right) \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \quad \left(\frac{dC_{AL}}{dt} + q_{O_2} X \right)$$

C_{AL}

가 $-1/(kLa)$

y

\bar{C}_{AL} (final steady dissolved-oxygen concentration) kLa 가

$$q_{O_2} X = k_L a (\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL}^*)$$

(1)

$$\frac{dC_{AL}}{dt} = k_L a (C_{AL}^* - C_{AL}) \quad (4)$$

(4) t_2 t_1

$$\ln \left(\frac{C_{AL}^* - C_{AL1}}{C_{AL}^* - C_{AL2}} \right) = kLa (t_2 - t_1) \quad (5)$$

가 Y $(t_2 - t_1)$ X rpm CAL
 kLa

Direct Method

가

가

$$N_A = 7.32 \cdot \frac{10^5}{V_L} (Q_I P_{IY_I} / T_I - Q_O P_{OY_O} / T_O) \quad (6)$$

N_A (m moles of O₂/L- hr);

V_L broth volume(liter);

Q_I, Q_O : inlet outlet volumetric air flow rate(L/min);

P_I, P_O : inlet outlet total pressure (atm absolute);

T_I, T_O : inlet outlet gas (K);

y_I, y_O : inlet outlet mole fraction;

7.32×10^5 : conversion factor (60 min/hr) (103 m mole/mole) (mole_o K/0.082 L atm).

(kLa)

CL

non-Newtonian broth

가

가

가

(equilibrium dissolved oxygen concentration, C^*) kLa

sparger inlet

fermenter outlet

가

sparged gas

가

C^*

gas stream exit oxygen

gas

stream

plug flow situation
value가

가

logarithmic mean

:

$$k_L a = \frac{N_A}{C_{out}^* - C_L} \quad (7)$$

$$k_L a = \frac{N_A}{(C^* - C_L)_{\log \text{ mean}}} \quad (8)$$

$$k_L a = \frac{\frac{N_A}{(C_{in}^* - C_L) - (C_{out}^* - C_L)}}{\ln \frac{(C_{in}^* - C_L)}{(C_{out}^* - C_L)}} \quad (9)$$

C_{in}^*, C_{out}^*
(mM O₂/L).

inlet outlet

2)

(kLa)

100 rpm

500 rpm

가

, air

1 vvm

2 vvm

(kLa)

가 kLa

dynamic method

(DO)

Fig. 2.59

1 vvm

DO

(5)

Fig. 2.60

2.61

가

가

가

kLa

가

3.0 g/L

4.02 g/L

kLa

Table 2.8

100 rpm

500 rpm

가

kLa

가

가

kLa

가

3.0 g/L

300 rpm

400 rpm

가

kLa

가

가

4.02 g/L

300 rpm

500 rpm

가

kLa

2

가

3.0 g/L

300 rpm

500 rpm

가

kLa

가

3

가

가

kLa

가

Fig. 2.62

2.63

3.24 g/L

9.24 g/L

2 vvm

kLa

가

가

가

kLa

2 vvm

kLa

400 rpm

가

400 rpm

가

kLa

가

9.24 g/L

가

Fig. 2.63

가

kLa 가

가

가

가

Table 2.8. Real example of kLa in terms of agitation speed at a aeration of 1 vvm.

rpm	kLa (sec-1)	
	D.C.W. (3.0 g/L)	D.C.W. (4.02 g/L)
100	0.0061	0.01304
200	0.0103	n.a
300	0.0211	0.01982
400	0.0496	n.a
500	0.0601	0.04224

Table 2.9

9.24 g/L 400 rpm kLa . kLa .

3.24 g/L kLa 44.8 % - 54.1 %

가 kLa ,

3 가 kLa 1/2 . 9.24 g/L

3.24 g/L kLa 가 가 . 가

가가

1 vvm 2 vvm 2 가 (4.02 g/L),

2 vvm kLa , 2 vvm air 2 가

kLa 가

400 rpm 가 , 500 rpm

가

Table 2.9. Real example of kLa in terms of agitation speed at a aeration rate of 2 vvm.

rpm	kLa (sec-1)		
	D.C.W.(3.24 g/L)	D.C.W.(4.02 g/L)	D.C.W.(9.24 g/L)
100	0.0119	0.01565	0.0055
200	0.0183	n.a	0.0082
300	0.0296	0.02504	0.0160
400	0.0489	n.a	0.0230
500	0.0491	0.04525	0.471

(vvm)

가 (rpm) 가

kLa 가

3)

kLa

200 rpm 500 rpm 10% Fig. 2.64

300 rpm 450 rpm 25 70%

500 rpm 2

vvm 가

400 rpm 200 rpm 25 % 130%

가

500 rpm 2 vvm 가 가

200 rpm 1 vvm Fig.

2.65

가

가

48 Fig. 2.64 Fig. 2.65

가 가

Fig. 2.66 *kLa*

kLa 가

7 g/L *kLa* Fig. 2.67 Fig. 2.68

*kLa*가 , 350 rpm *kLa* 150- 350 rpm

350 rpm 7 g/L 가

kLa 가 가

가 , 7 g/L 가 가

가 *kLa*

Fig. 2.69

가 가

가 (lysis)

kLa , 250 rpm Fig. 2.70 Fig. 2.71

가 가 15 g/L

가 *kLa*

15 g/L *kLa* 가

kLa

kLa 가 , 가
 ,
 가가
 Fig. 2.66 가 (OUR) Fig. 2.72
 (2) , qO_2
 (specific oxygen uptake rate)가 . qO_2 0.2154 mgO₂/g cell · min(0.8
 mmole O₂/g cell · hr) . (R) 0.96871
 2
 가 , oxygen vector
 butyric acid
 butyric acid 가 kLa 3 가
 가 , butyric acid가
 butyric acid 가 flask Table 2.10
 Butyric acid가 가
 가 가

Table 2.10. Effect of butyric acid on growth of *Streptomyces avermitilis*

butyric acid 가 (v/v%)	(D.C.W.) (g/L)
0.0	4.7017
0.5	1.1783
1.0	1.0833
1.5	1.025
2.0	0.9033

4) Dynamic method

dynamic method 가
 , 가
 ,
 OUR. OTR
 direct method
 dynamic method . Table 2.11 2.12 , dynamic
 method .
 OUR OTR direct method
 ,
 , 가

Tuffile *Streptomyces*
dynamic method *kLa*

Table 2.11. Comparison of *OUR* and *kLa* between dynamic and direct methods during batch cultures of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 300-500 rpm, 1 vvm, pH 7 and 1 % inoculum amount using a Scaba type impeller.

DCW (g/L)	<i>OUR</i> (mM O ₂ /L/hr)		<i>kLa</i> (hr-1)	
	dynamic	direct	dynamic	direct
6.82	1.61	5.31	42.52	78.60
7.15	2.40	8.64	55.44	54.09
7.82	5.14*	11.41*	73.15*	127.15*
10.2	5.37*	13.49*	61.45*	146.33*
9.44	6.22*	15.14*	54.65*	189.48*
10.11	5.25*	14.27*	64.01*	203.77*
9.99	2.59	6.62	16.70	38.99
10.41	2.58	6.89	22.18	41.52
12.57	5.77*	18.15*	51.23*	278.58*
12.69	5.44*	18.82*	58.18*	294.54*
15.5	5.43*	15.73*	71.35*	320.01*
19.08	3.38	6.29	30.35	53.85

* Experiments were done at 500 rpm.

Table 2.12. Comparison of *OUR* and *kLa* between dynamic and direct methods during batch cultures of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 300 rpm, 1 vvm, pH 7 and 10 % inoculum amount using a Ruston turbine type impeller.

DCW(g/L)	<i>OUR</i> (mM O ₂ /L hr)		<i>kLa</i> (hr-1)	
	dynamic	direct	dynamic	direct
5.91	1.99	0.92	91.9	378.5
8	5.91	11.33	86.8	164.7
9.41	6.06	11.56	51.4	110.6
10.45	6.13	11.79	48.5	109.0
13.28	5.26	8.35	70.5	117.2

dynamic method
 가 (Fig. 2.69) Brookfield Viscometer Fig.
 2.73 . 가 가 218.5
 26600 cP ,
 pellet ,
 (shear rate)가 가 가
 dynamic method direct method가 Fig. 2.74
 direct method kLa . 가 non-Newtonian

5)

Rushton turbine, Scaba,
 Pitched blade Intermig impeller Rushton blade
 Fig. 2.75 . 378 hr-1 kLa 가
 110 hr-1 kLa ,
 kLa , Fig. 2.76 Scaba
 가 419 hr-1 kLa 가 40 110 hr-1
 kLa . OUR. 1.2 mM O₂/L hr, 14.0 mM O₂/L hr ,
 DO 10-20% 80%
 kLa

Pitched blade Fig. 2.77
 kLa
 가 , Pitched blade 10% 5%
 , kLa 50 hr-1

Pitched blade
 Intermig Intermig impeller counterflow
 Pitched blade , Scaba 1% Fig. 2.78
 pellet ,
 가 pellet 가 ,
 kLa 100 hr-1 ,
 , Rushton turbine Scaba가

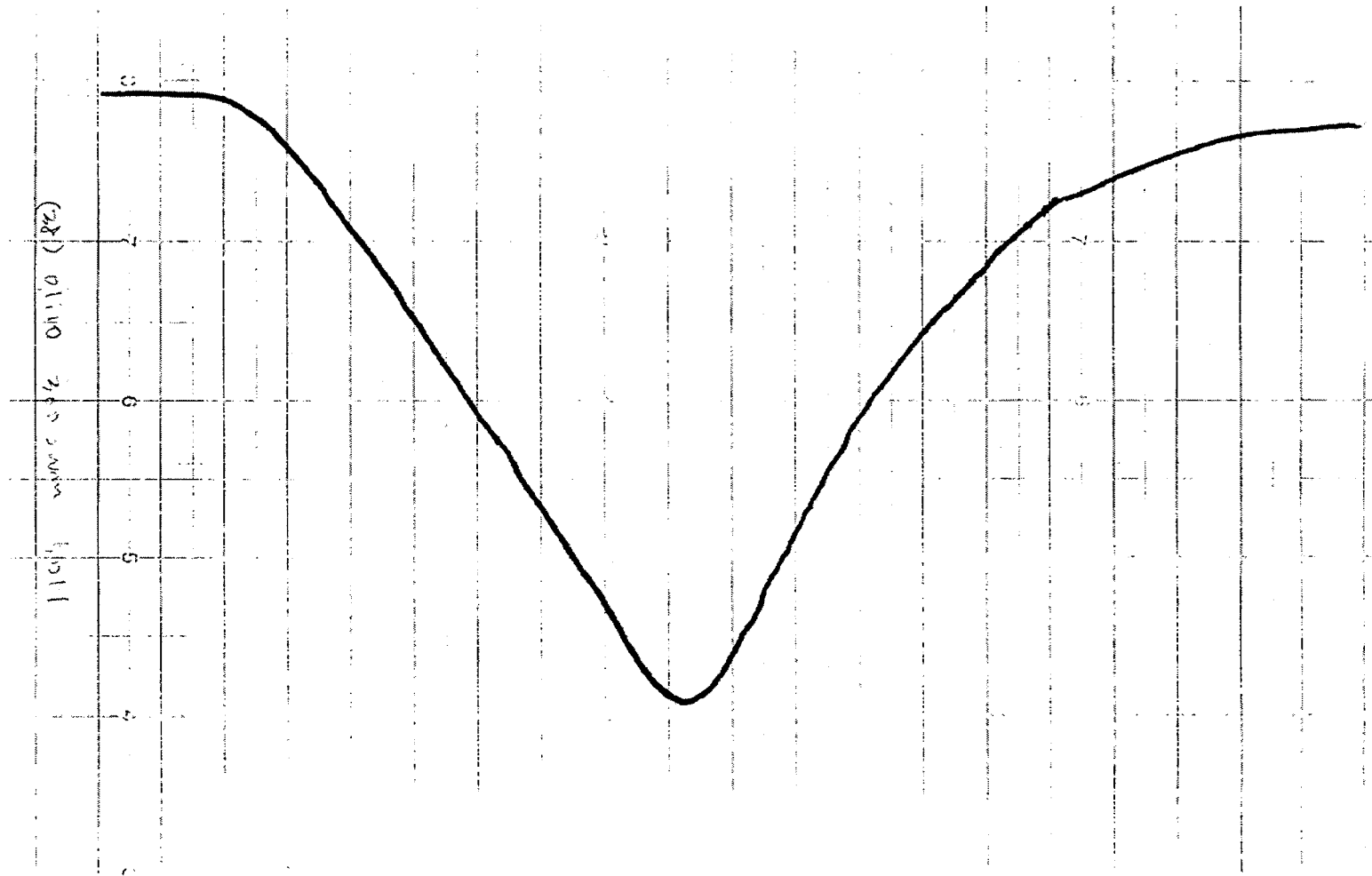


Fig. 2.59. Change in dissolved oxygen concentration according to time for determination of k_{LA} employing dynamic method

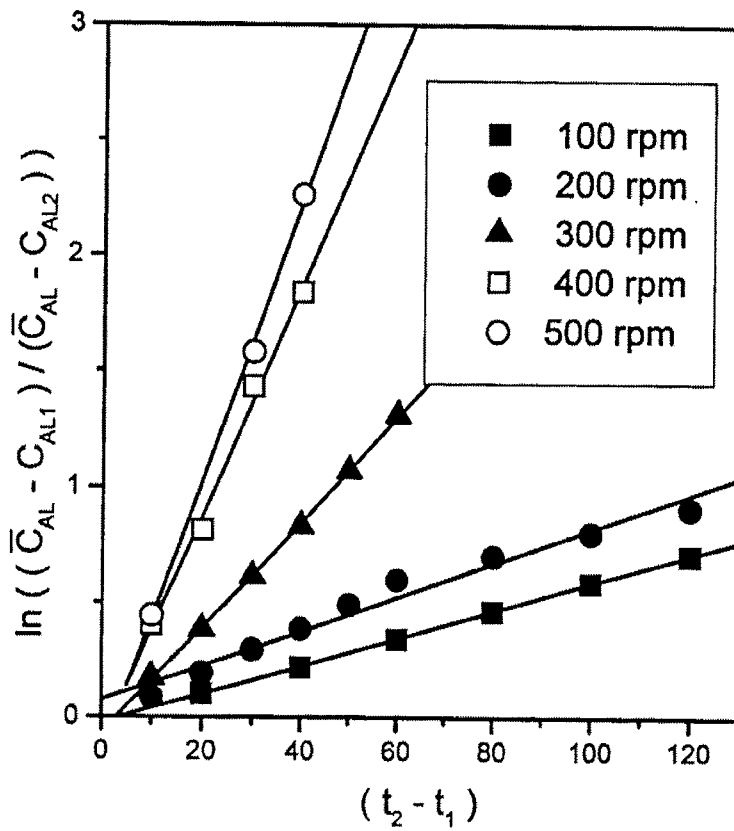


Fig. 2.60. Real example for the plot of $\ln\left(\frac{(\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL1})}{(\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL2})}\right)$ versus $(t_2 - t_1)$ for k_{LA} determination by the dynamic method (suspended cell fermentation at a DCW of 3.0 g/L, aeration 1 vvm).

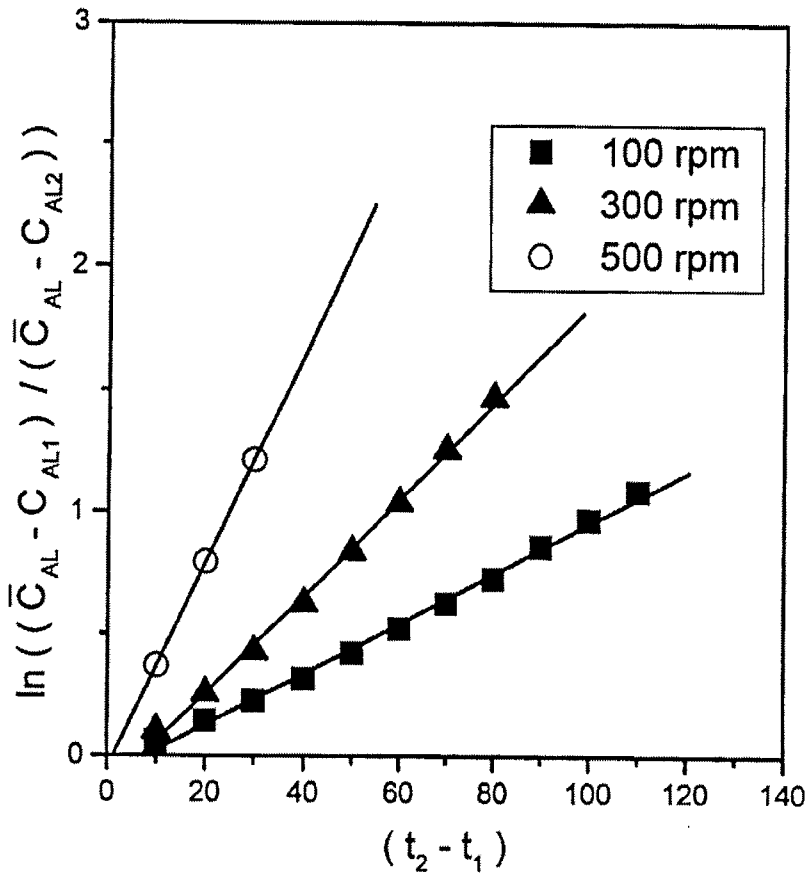


Fig. 2.61. Real example for the plot of $\ln\left(\frac{\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL1}}{\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL2}}\right)$ versus $(t_2 - t_1)$ for $k_L a$ determination by the dynamic method (suspended cell fermentation at a DCW of 4.02 g/L, aeration 1 vvm).

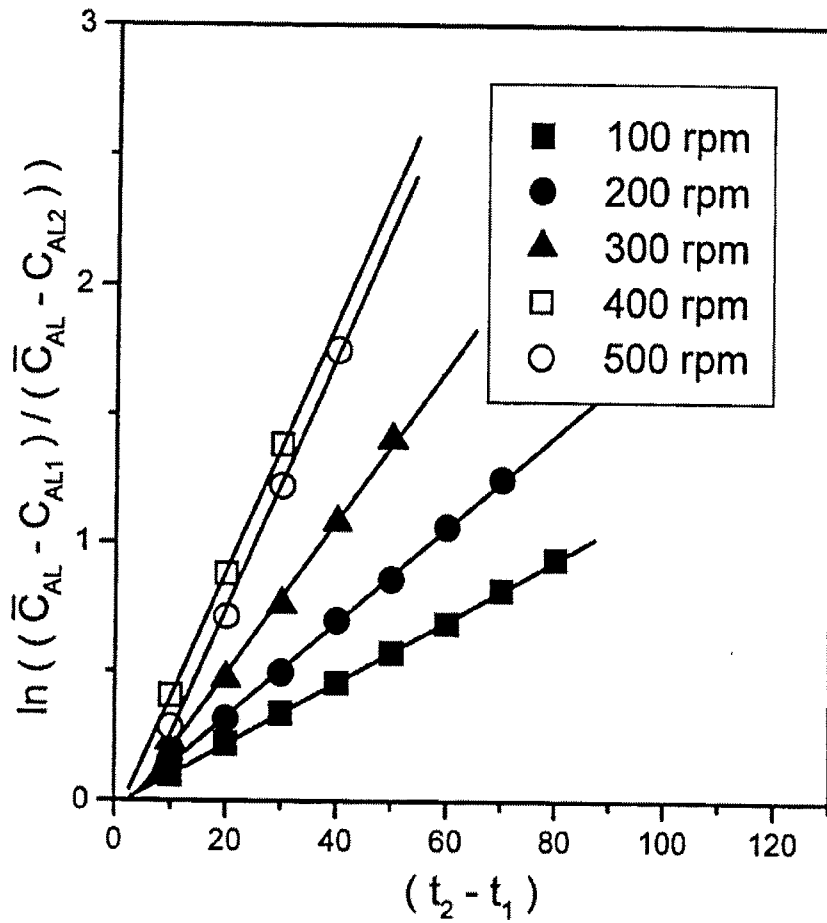


Fig. 2.62. Real example for the plot of $\ln\left(\frac{\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL1}}{\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL2}}\right)$ versus $(t_2 - t_1)$ for k_{LA} determination by the dynamic method (suspended cell fermentation at a cell density of 3.24 g/L, aeration 2 vvm).

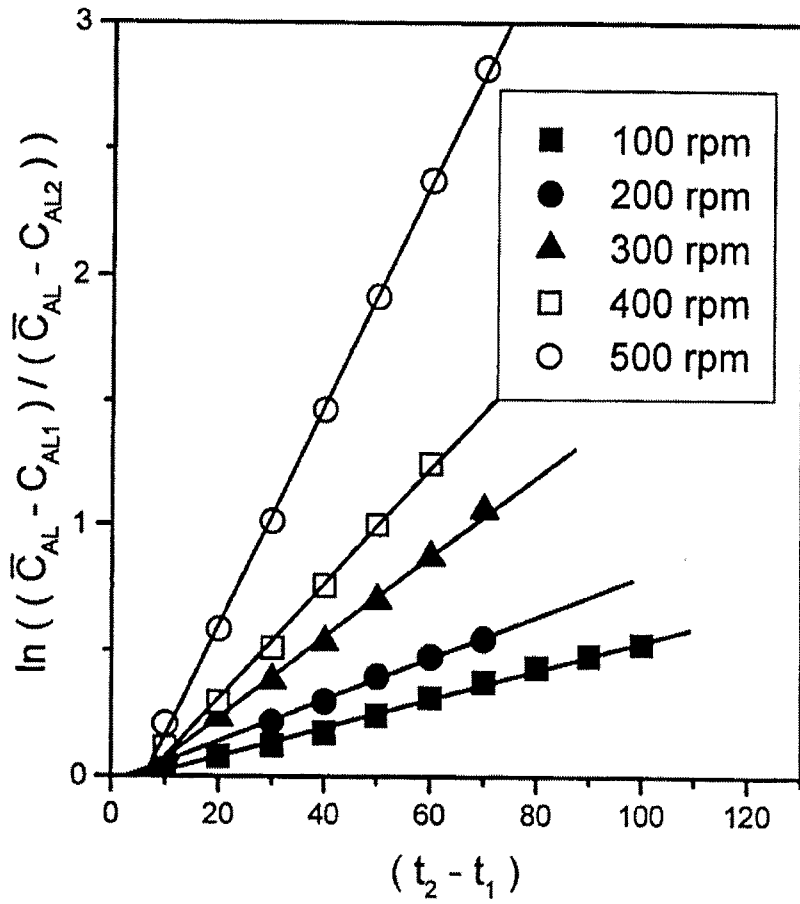


Fig. 2.63. Real example for the plot of $\ln\left(\frac{(\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL1})}{(\bar{C}_{AL} - C_{AL2})}\right)$ versus $(t_2 - t_1)$ for $k_L a$ determination by the dynamic method (suspended cell fermentation at a cell density of 9.24 g/L, aeration 2 vvm).

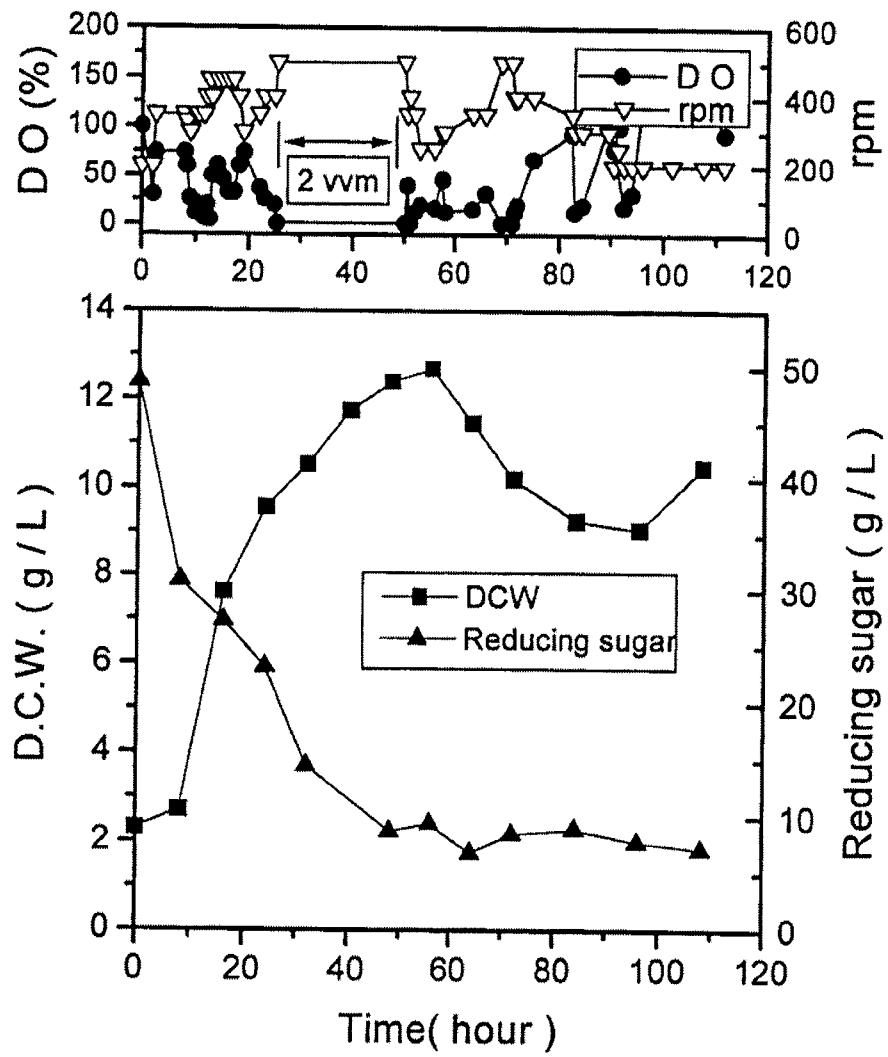


Fig. 2.64. Time course changes of cell growth in batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at variable agitation speeds, 27°C, 1.5 liter working volume, and 1-2 vvm.

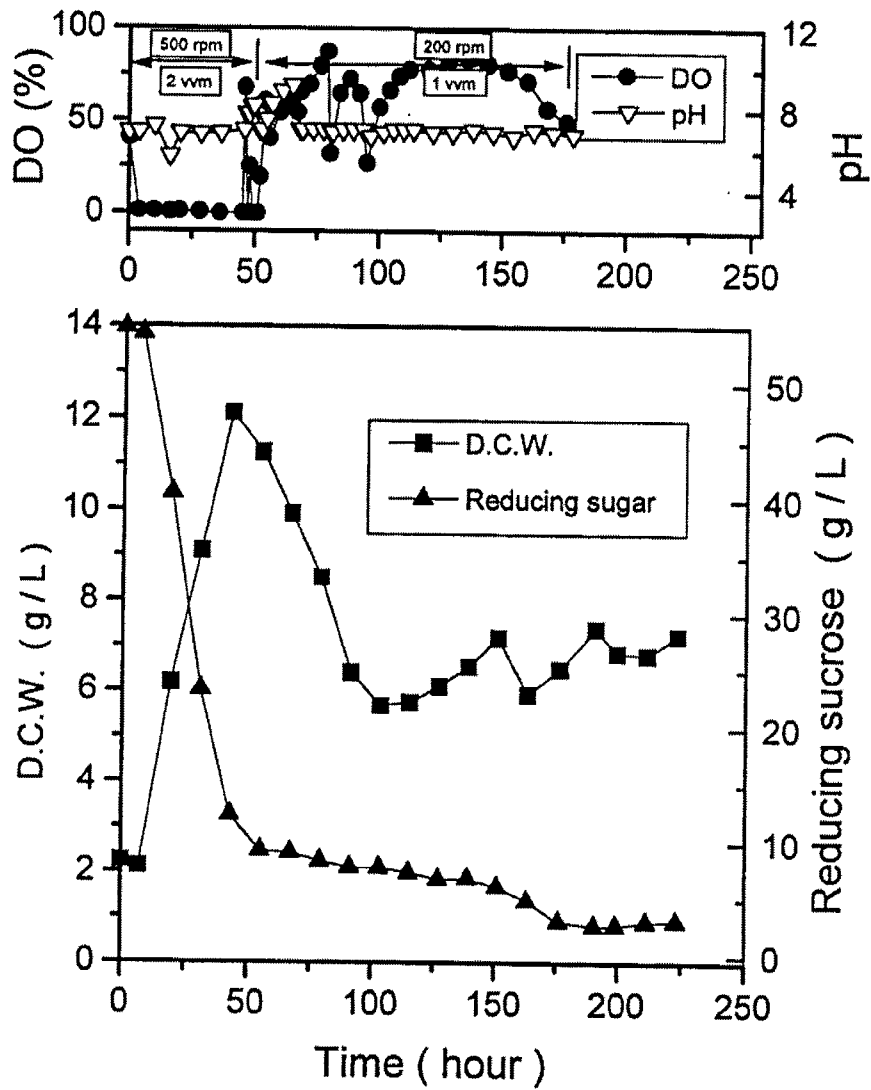


Fig. 2.65. Time course changes of cell growth in batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at fixed two agitation speeds, 27°C, 1.5 liter working volume, and 1-2 vvm.

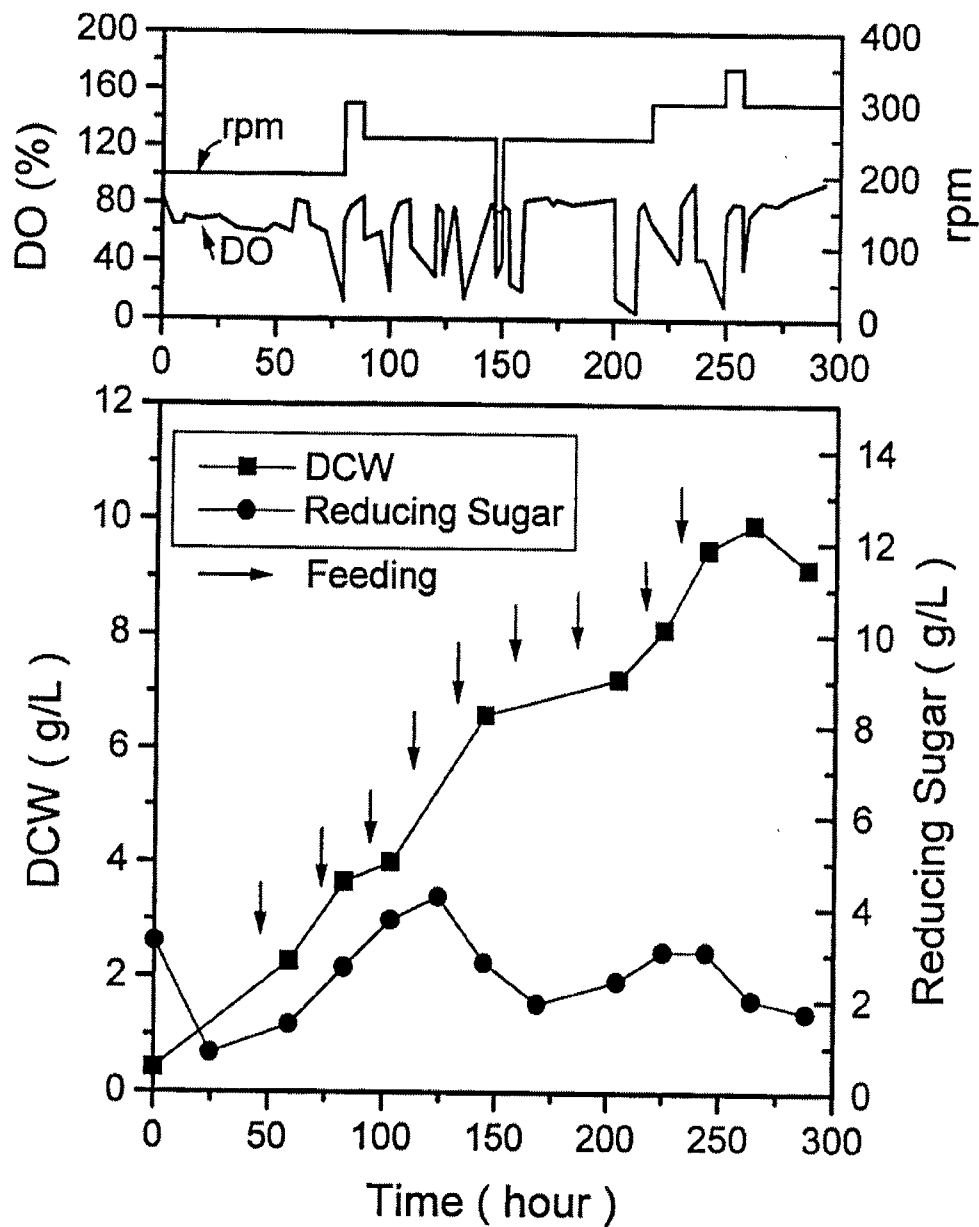


Fig. 2.66. Time course changes of cell growth in Fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at variable agitation speeds, 27°C, 1.5 liter working volume, and 1 vvm.

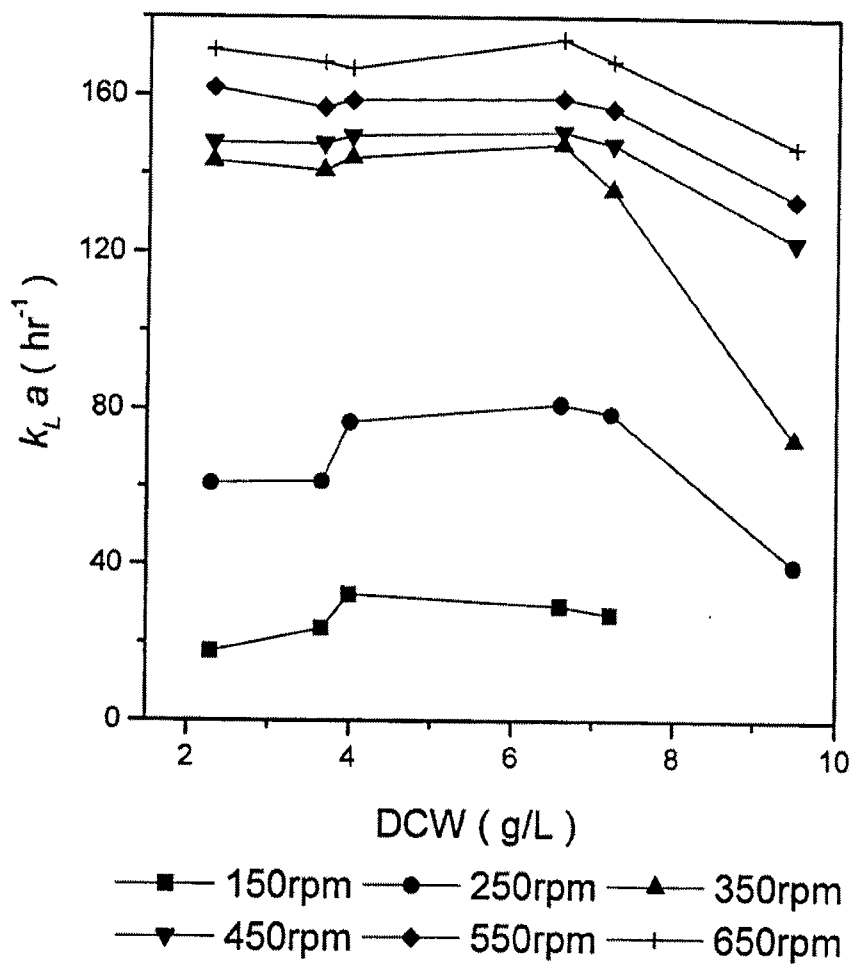


Fig. 2.67. Comparison of $k_L a$ with DCW during fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at various agitation speeds(1 vvm)

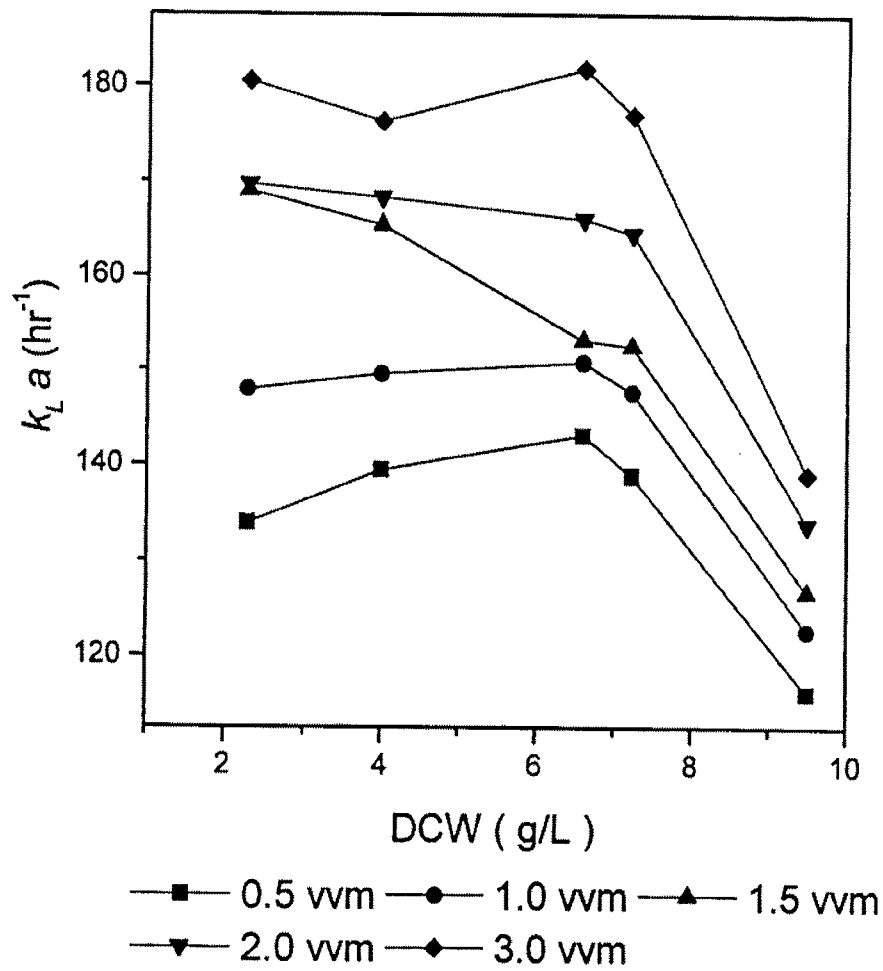


Fig. 2.68. Comparison of $k_L a$ with DCW during fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at various conditions of aeration(450 rpm).

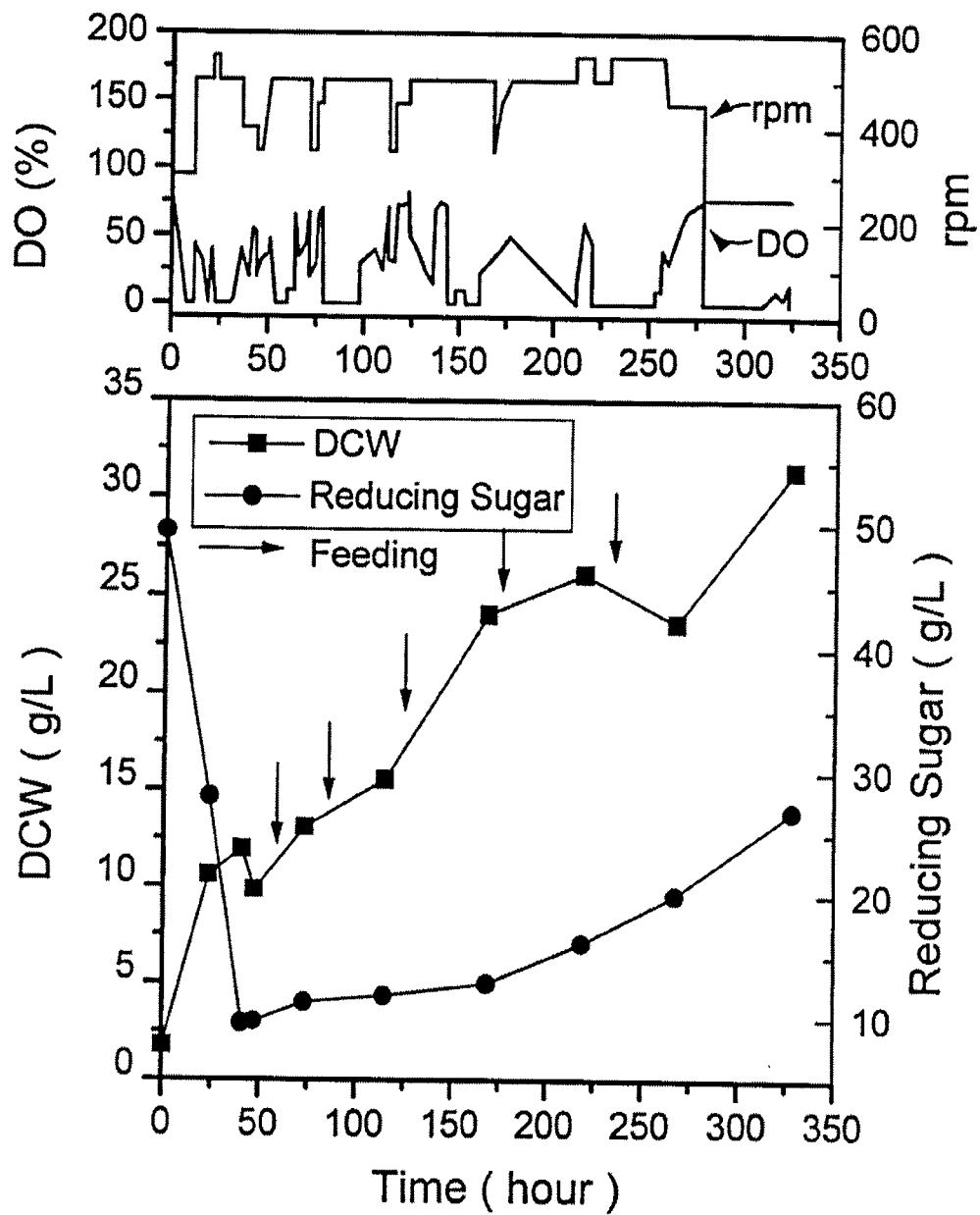


Fig. 2.69. Time course changes of cell growth in Fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at variable agitation speeds, 27°C, 1.5 liter working volume, and 1 vvm.

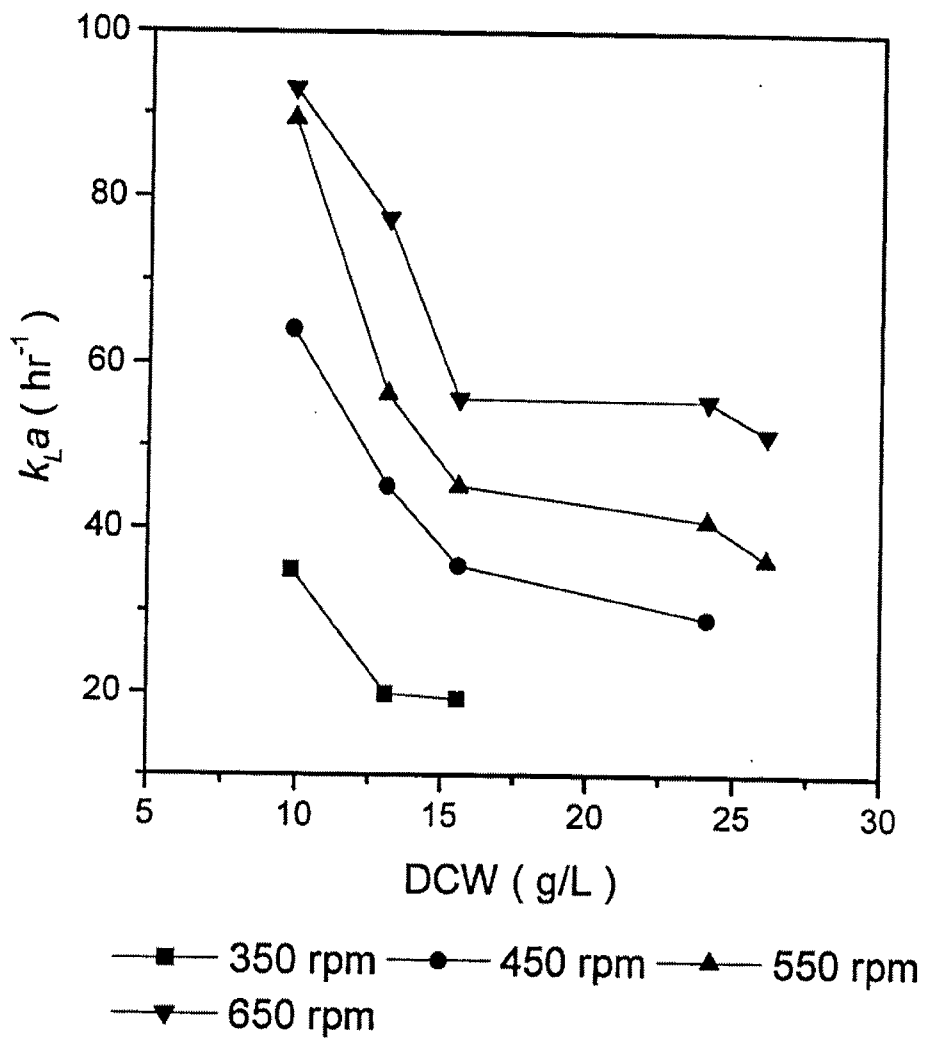


Fig. 2.70. The comparison of $k_L a$ with DCW during fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at various agitation speeds(1 vvm)

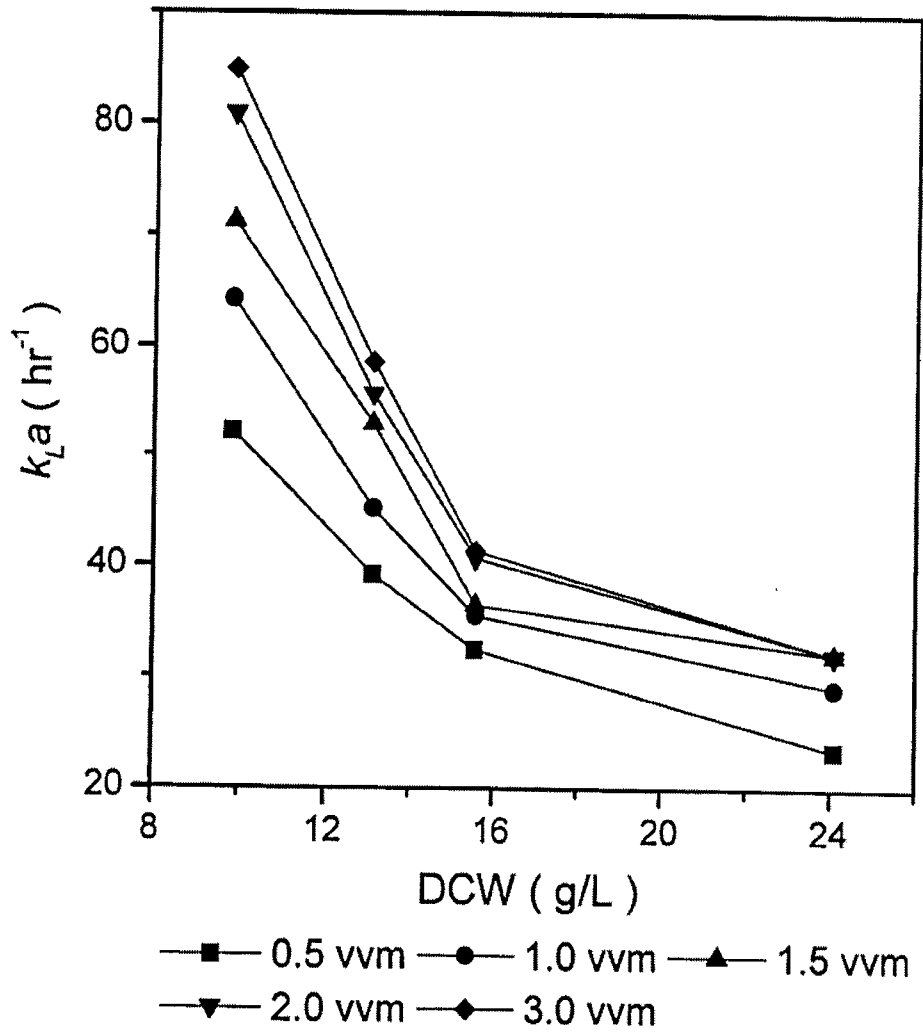


Fig. 2.71. Comparison of $k_L a$ with DCW during fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at various conditions of aeration(450 rpm).

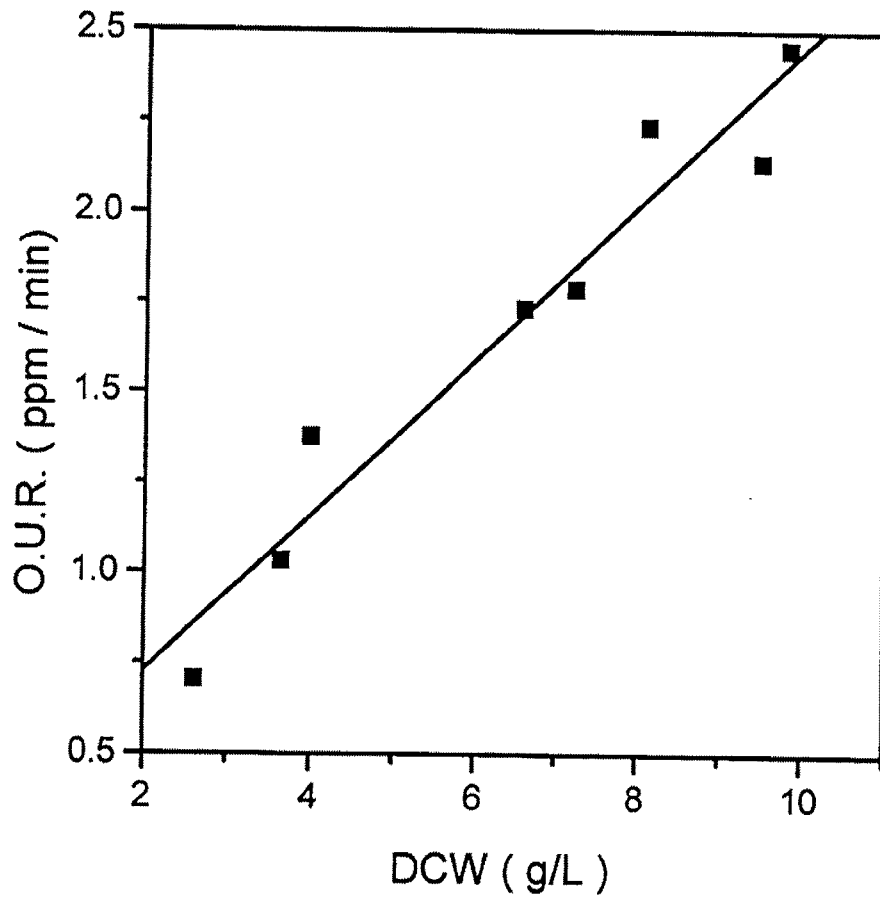


Fig. 2.72. The comparison of *OUR* with *DCW* during fed-batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis*

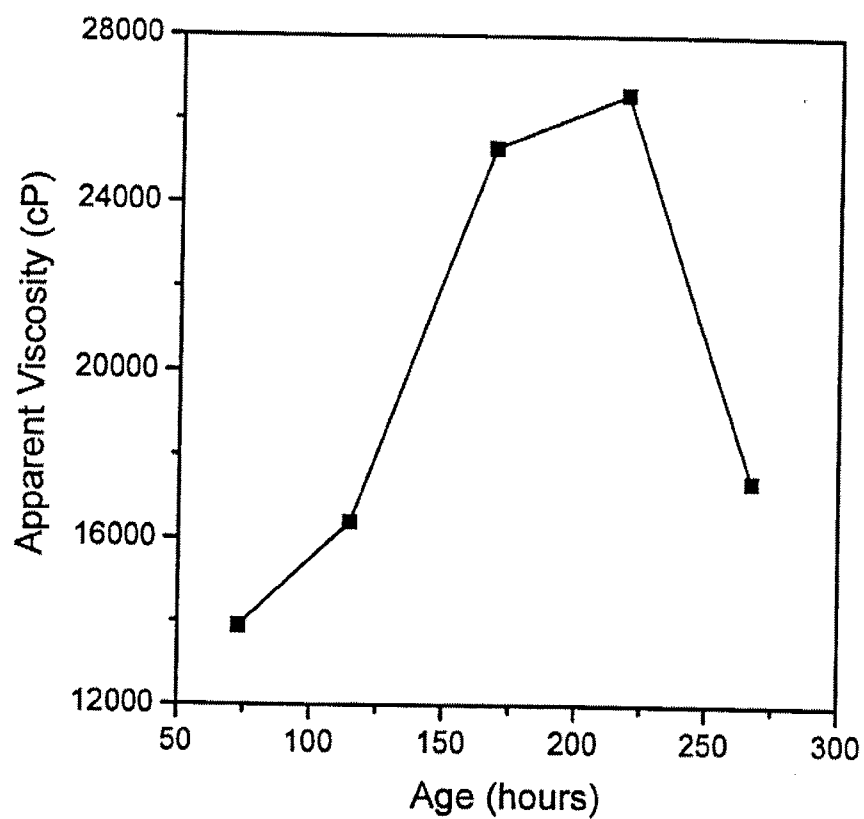


Fig. 2.73. Viscosity profiles in Avermectin fed-batch fermentation. Apparent viscosity of samples determined on the Brookfield Viscometer using spindle LVT #2 at identical rotation speed of 0.6 rpm.

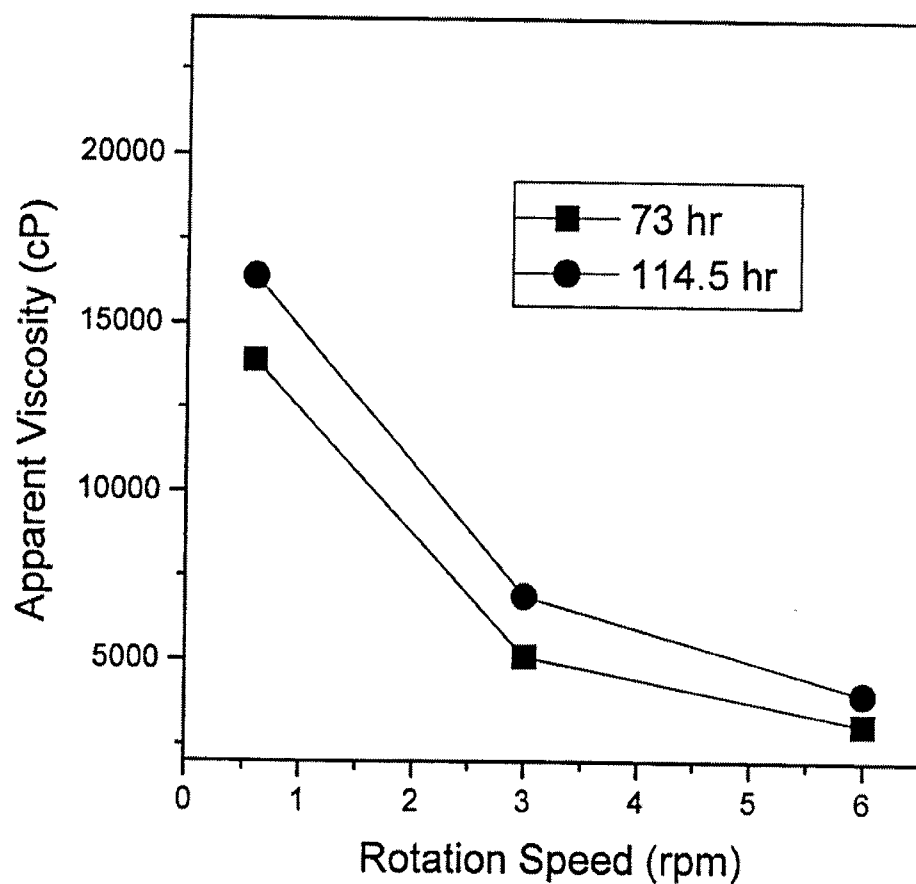


Fig. 2.74. Viscosity profiles in Avermectin fermentation. 100 ml samples of broth taken at two different fermentation ages, were measured on Brookfield Viscometer. The rotation speed of the spindle LVT #2 was varied from 0.6, 3 and 6 rpm to determine torque deflection. The % torque deflection was converted to apparent viscosity(cP) units using calibration charts provided by Brookfield instruments.

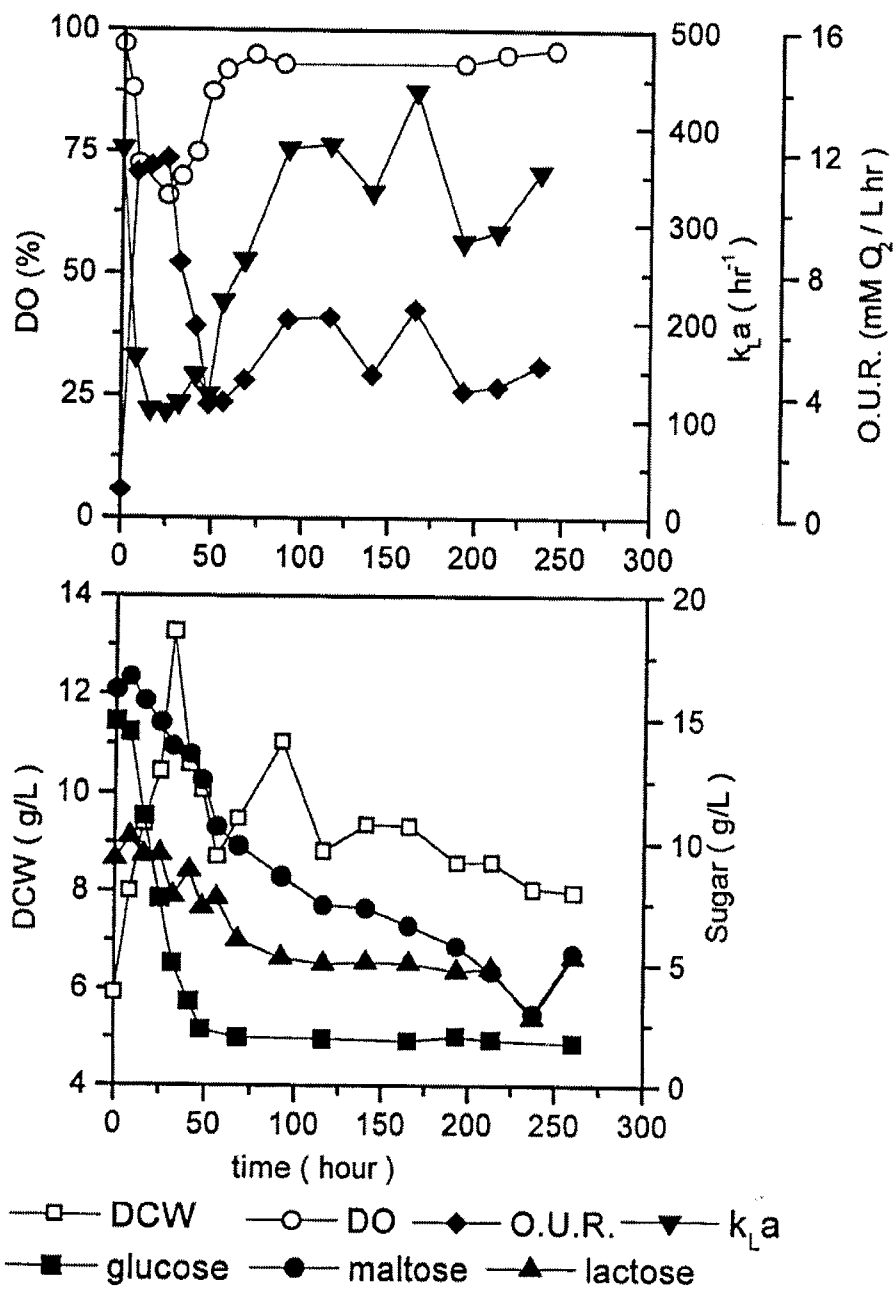


Fig. 2.75 The time profiles of dry cell weight and k_{LA} in batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 300 rpm, 1 vvm, pH 7 and 10 % inoculum using a Rushton turbine impeller.

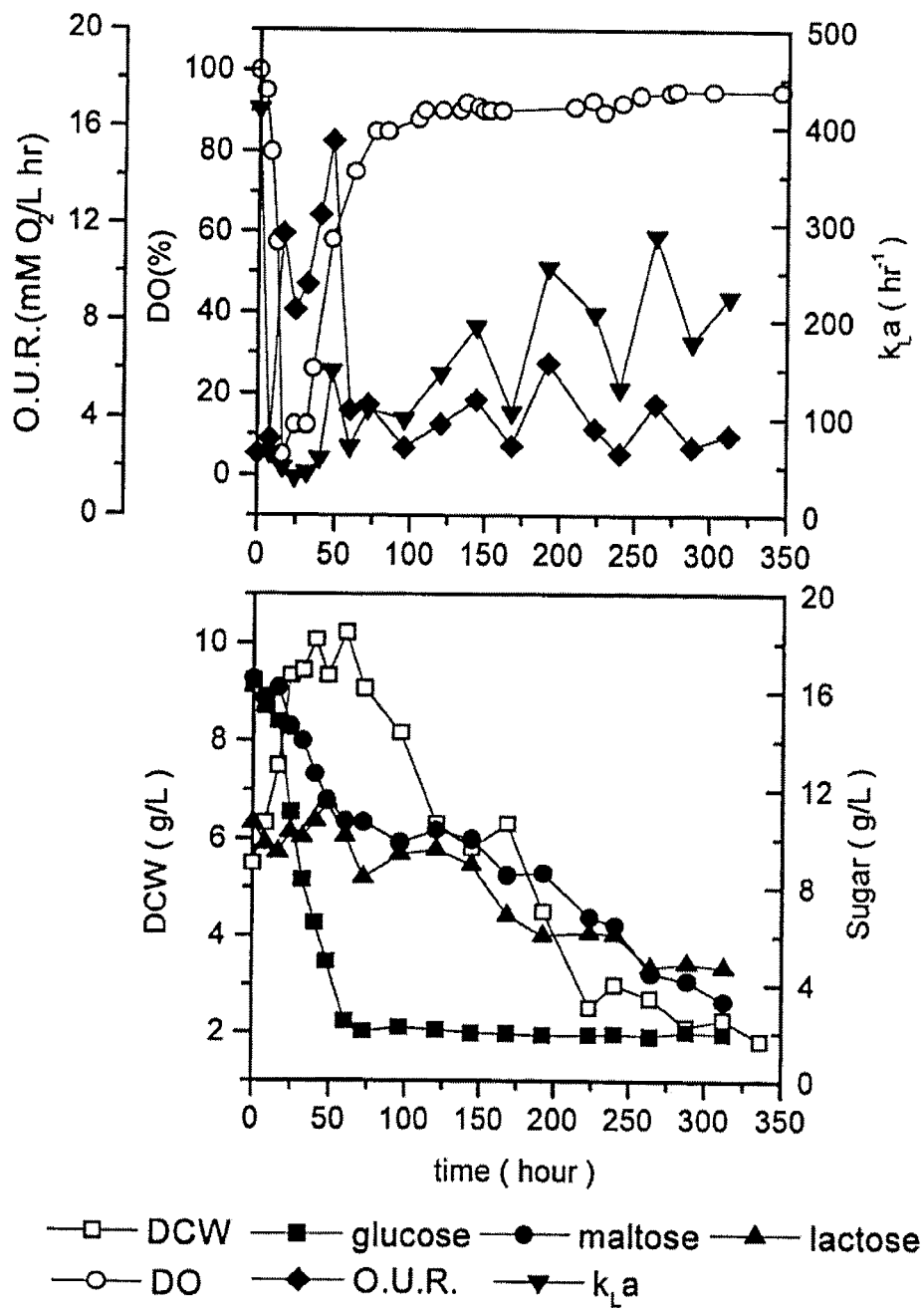


Fig. 2.76. The time profiles of dry cell weight and k_{LA} in batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 300 rpm, 1 vvm, pH 7 and 10 % inoculum using a Scaba impeller.

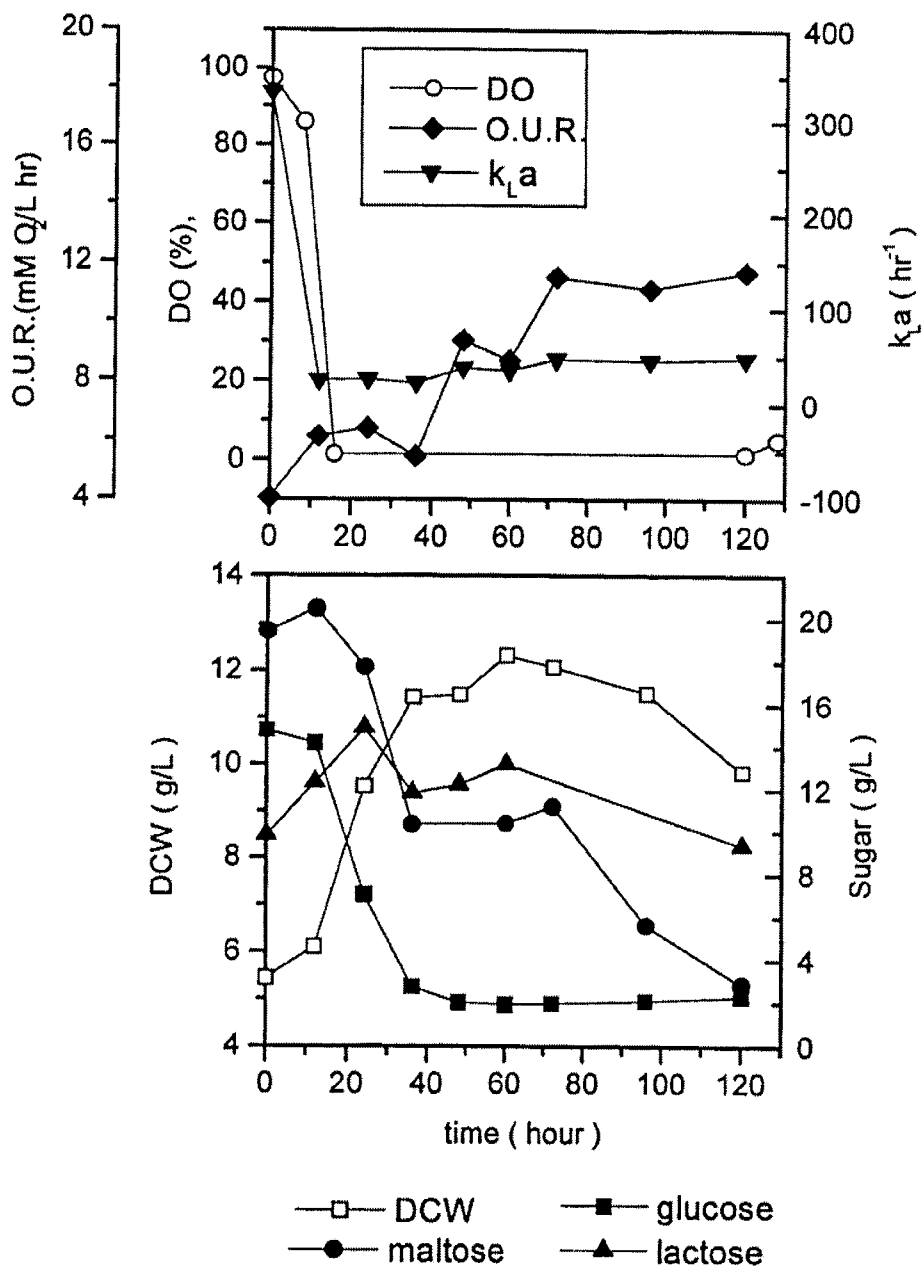


Fig. 2.77. The time profiles of dry cell weight and k_{La} in batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 500 rpm, 1 vvm, pH 7 and 5 % inoculum using a Pitched blade impeller.

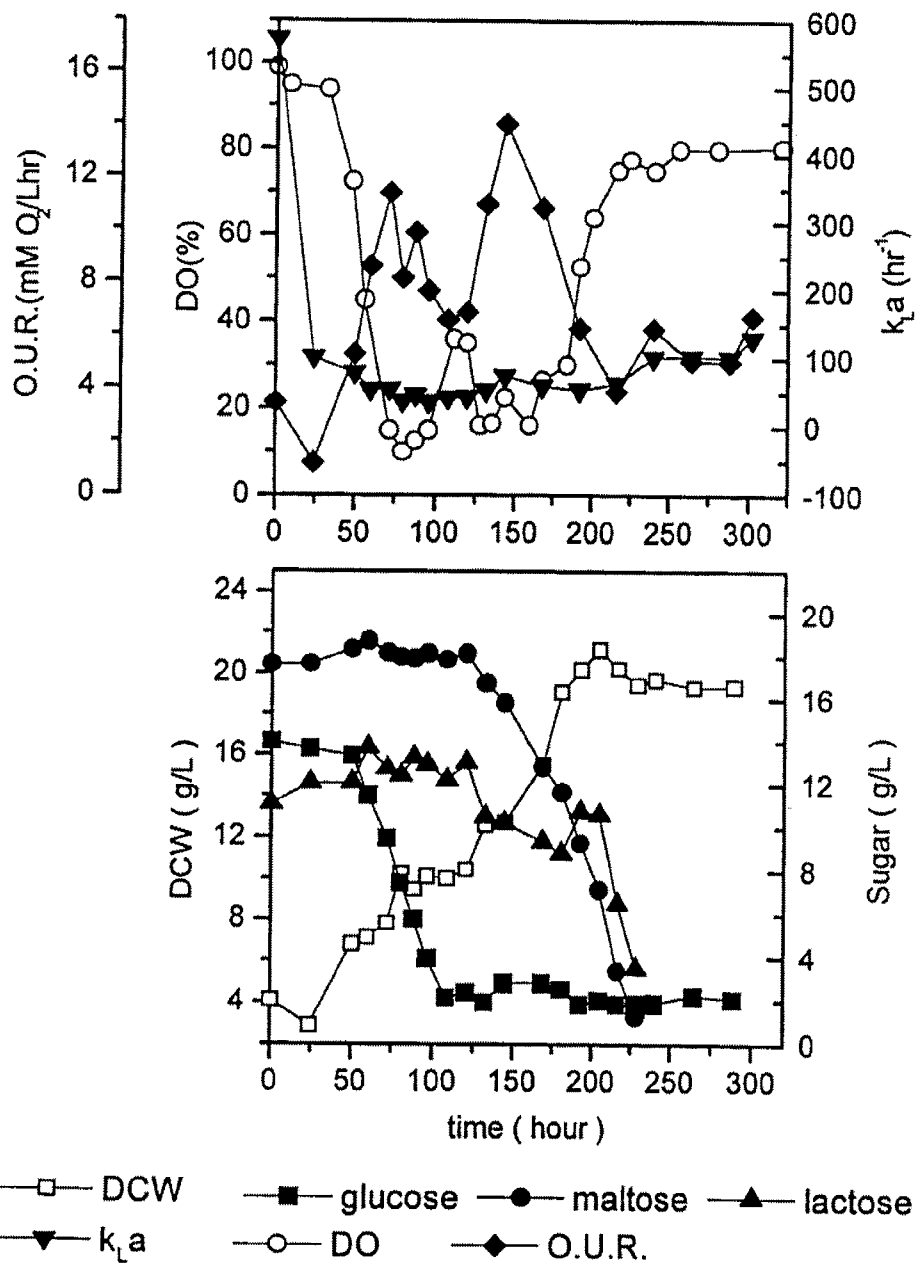


Fig. 2.78. The time profiles of dry cell weight and $k_L a$ in batch culture of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 300 rpm, 1 vvm, pH 7 and 1 % inoculum using a Scaba impeller.

. Avermectin

1

avermectin

parameter

methanol

가

2

organic phase

가

가

2

acetone-water aqueous phase

chloroform, methanol-water aqueous phase

dichloromethane

2

1

2

3

3 partition coefficient, percentage of extraction selectivity

aqueous phase (solvent)

3

parameter

aqueous phase methanol-water 5:3 phase, solvent

phase methylene chloride

가

partition coefficient

Preparative HPLC

avermectin

Water LC 4000 model HPLC 10 μm

Bondapak C18 reverse-phase preparative column (2.5 Φ X 30 cm)

acetone extract

peak가

single peak

100 % 가

Sephadex LH-20

avermectin B la B lb

avermectin

B la B lb

step

가 가

avermectin

scale-up

scale-up

가

가

3

simulation

avermectin

가

가

crystallization

air-lift

crystallization

avermectin

1)

가

avermectin

intracellular product

downstream

load

bench scale test

가) scale-up

lab scale test parameter

velocity lab-scale bottle centrifuge test settling

centrifuge geometry particle tubular bowl centrifuge disc type centrifuge

$$\Sigma = \frac{2\omega R^2 \omega^2}{g} \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{2\omega_l \omega^2}{3g} (R_0^3 - R_1^3) \cot \theta \quad (2)$$

$$v_g = \frac{d^2}{18\eta} (\rho_s - \rho) g \quad (3)$$

$$Q = v_g \Sigma \quad (4)$$

cell particle settling velocity (vg)
 stoke
 d cell particle, ρ_s cell particle, ρ , g 가
 , η
 Q
 scale-up 가 settling velocity (vg) (Q)
 parameter scale tubular
 estimation scale-up
 bowl centrifuge flask 5000rpm
 supernatant spectrophotometer 600 nm Fig. 2.79
 10 가
 supernatant tubular bowl geometry, rpm, settling time

$$\Omega_g = \frac{g \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_1}\right)}{t \omega^2} \quad (5)$$

g, ω , R_0 , tubular bowl, R_1 , settling time, Fig. 2.79, *Streptomyces avermitilis*, $v_g = 1.13 \times 10^{-3}$ cm/sec, mycelia, bacteria, 10-7 order, particle, $v_g = 1.13 \times 10^{-3}$ cm/sec, bacteria, (4)

Q, Σ

)
parameter, lab scale, filter test, scale up, ω , Ruth, filter, avermectin, cake, specific cake resistance, rotary drum filter, scale-up, filter

Darcy

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\nabla P}{\mu[\alpha b_0(V/A) + R_M]} \quad (6)$$

A, filter area, V, filtrate volume, ∇P , μ , α , specific cake resistance, b_0 , mass of cake solid per volume of filtrate, R_M , filter medium, zero, filtrate volume(V), zero, Ruth

$$\left(\frac{At}{V}\right) = K\left(\frac{V}{A}\right) + B \quad (7)$$

$$K = \frac{\mu \alpha b_0}{2 \nabla P}, B = \frac{\mu R_M}{\nabla P} \quad (At/V) \quad (V/A) \quad \text{plot}$$

slop, specific cake resistance α

Fig. 2.80, lab scale, filter (Area = 2.2685 cm²), 30 mmHg, Ruth plot, (1.17 c.p. ;

Osteald, b_0 (0.003 g/cm³), specific cake resistance α , 1.35 x 10¹³ cm/g, Fig. 2.81, Fig. 2.82, Fig. 2.83, 40 mmHg, 50 mmHg, 60 mmHg, Ruth plot, 30 mmHg, specific cake resistance α , 1.33 x 10¹³ cm/g, 1.07 x 10¹³ cm/g, 1.90 x 10¹³ cm/g

cake, ω , cake

$$\alpha = \alpha' (\nabla P)^s \quad (8)$$

α' , cake particle, S, compressibility, 0.1-0.8, zero

1 가 compressibility
 specific cake resistance α log-log plot Fig. 2.84
 S 0.2586 avermectin
Streptomyces avermitilis rigid
 lab scale filter test scale up
 filter , avermectin cake specific cake resistance
 가 parameter scale-up filter

2) avermectin

가
 stream avermectin 가
 가 down stream avermectin
 가
 Avermectin HPLC (Waters Model 510, detector: Lambda-max 481)
 column Waters 10 μ m Bondapak C18 reverse-phase column (0.38 X 30
 cm) 400 C column solvent 85:15 (vol/vol)
 methanol- water 1.2 ml/min. sample 10 μ l
 avermectin 0-250 mg/l calibration
 curve Fig. 2.85 standard solution peak
 Fig. 2.86 avermectin B1a, Fig. 2.87 avermectin B1b standard curve
 standard curve chromatography

3) (1)

Avermectin intracellular product
 avermectin
 가
 가 homogenizer
 ice crystal lysozyme
 solvent , detergent , alkali
 solvent Waring blender, homogenizer,
 solvent
 Fig. 2.88 가
 source cell ultrasonicator 가
 Waring blender homogenizer 3 Waring
 blender 30 homogenizer 3
 Waring blender가 ultrasonicator 가

ultrasonicator scale-up 가 Waring
 blender가 가 control 가 solvent(methanol)
 Waring blender 70 % 가
 mechanical disruptor 가 가
 scale-up data가
 solvent

Solvent solvent
 avermectin 가 aqueous phase (solvent two phase
) solvent methanol acetone
 . Fig. 2.89 methanol acetone chloroform HPLC
 peak Fig. 2.90 methanol acetone avermectin
 acetone solvent

4) 2 가 partition
 coefficient가 solvent phase selectivity가
 . partition coefficient selectivity
 avermectin parameter 가
 acetone solvent
 solvent acetone-water phase methanol-water phase
 acetone- water phase methanol- water phase .
 methanol acetone avermectin solvent two phase 5:3
 가 acetone- water, methanol- water aqueous phase solvent
 (aqueous:solvent=2:1) aqueous system
 solvent system
 가 parameter partition coefficient, percentage of extraction
 selectivity . Aqueous phase H liter solvent phase L liter가
 aqueous phase y, solvent phase x
 partition coefficient K

$$K = \frac{x}{y} \quad (9)$$

yF F liter aqueous phase가 percentage of
 extraction p

$$p = \frac{Lx}{F y_F} \quad (10)$$

A B가 A가 B A selectivity β_{AB}

$$\beta_{AB} = \frac{K(A)}{K(B)} \quad (11)$$

partition coefficient, percentage of extraction selectivity
solvent aqueous phase (combination)

Fig. 2.91 methanol-water aqueous phase solvent phase
avermectin B1a Fig. 2.92 avermectin B1b methanol-water
phase phase volume dichloromethane 가
. Fig. 2.93 acetone-water aqueous phase
solvent phase avermectin B1a , Fig. 2.94 avermectin B1b
. toluene 가 solvent
methanol-water phase phase volume % extraction
. % extraction feed solvent
phase . Fig. 2.95 methanol-water
phase acetone-water phase solvent avermectin B1a % extraction Fig.
2.96 avermectin B1b % extraction methanol-water
dichloromethane 가 chloroform toluene
. Fig. 2.97 acetone-water phase
volume toluene phase volume
chloroform avermectin solvent phase .
dichloromethane acetone-water 가 methanol-water
solvent solvent acetone

partition coefficient Fig. 2.98
methanol-water phase acetone-water phase solvent avermectin B1a
partition coefficient, Fig. 2.99 avermectin B1b partition coefficient
methanol-water avermectin B1a, B1b dichloromethane partition
coefficient가 . Fig. 2.95, Fig. 2.96
dichloromethane methanol-water 가 acetone-water solvent

solvent phase
solvent avermectin B1b B1a .
Fig. 2.100 methanol-water phase acetone-water phase solvent
avermectin B1b avermectin B1a selectivity solvent 1
. avermectin B1a avermectin B1b
methanol-water avermectin B1a dichloromethane partition
coefficient가 , toluene hexane partition coefficient가
가 Fig. 2.101 solvent phase purity .
acetone-water purity .
purity % extraction 가 .
1 acetone-water aqueous phase chloroform
methanol-water dichloromethane .

5) 3

1

2

2

acetone-water aqueous phase

chloroform, methanol- water aqueous phase dichloromethane
 , chloroform dichloromethane 2
 peak가 3 . 2 peak
 가 lipid 가 3
 3 가
 3 partition coefficient, percentage of extraction selectivity
 aqueous phase (solvent) 3
 parameter

가) methanol- glycol 5:1 aqueous phase

Fig. 2.102 methanol- glycol 5:1 aqueous phase solvent phase
 avermectin B1a Fig. 2.103 avermectin B1b . n- buthyl
 acetate, methylene chloride, toluene aqueous phase two phase
 가 two phase
 methanol- glycol 5:1 phase solvent phase volume 30 %
 solvent phase
 Avermectin B1a, B1b hexane heptane

Merck
 methanol- glycol 5:1 phase phase volume %
 extraction . % extraction feed
 solvent phase . Fig.
 2.104 methanol- glycol 5:1 phase solvent avermectin B1a % extraction Fig.
 2.105 avermectin B1b % extraction hexane heptane
 . % extraction 1% hexane
 solvent two phase aqueous phase

partition coefficient Fig. 2.106
 methanol- glycol 5:1 phase solvent avermectin B1a partition
 coefficient, Fig. 2.107 avermectin B1b partition coefficient avermectin B1a,
 B1b hexane partition coefficient가
 Fig. 2.104, 2.105 hexane heptane solvent
 % extraction() . hexane partition coefficient
 % extraction
 solvent phase
 solvent avermectin B1b B1a
 Fig. 2.108 methanol- glycol 5:1 phase solvent avermectin B1b
 avermectin B1a selectivity . solvent 1

extraction
 n-butyl acetate

) methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase
 methanol-glycol 2:5 phase 가 n-butyl acetate
 methanol-glycol 5:1 phase % extraction
 50% 3 solvent 3 solvent
 two phase aqueous phase .
 aqueous phase glycol water 가 methanol-water 5:3
 . two phase solvent methylene chloride가 가 . Fig. 2.118
 methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase solvent phase
 avermectin Bla Fig. 2.119 avermectin B lb . Avermectin Bla,
 B lb methylene chloride가 가 hexane
 heptane methanol-glycol 2:5 phase 가
 n-butyl acetate aqueous phase 가
 methylene chloride two phase

methanol-water 5:3 phase solvent phase volume . Hexane
 heptane toluene 12.5 % 가 methylene chloride 33% ,
 n-butyl acetate 43% . % extraction
 . Fig. 2.120 methanol-water 5:3 phase solvent
 avermectin Bla % extraction Fig. 2.121 avermectin B lb % extraction
 methylene chloride 가 . % extraction
 methanol-glycol 2:5 phase aqueous phase methanol-water
 5:3 phase 98% 가
 system .

가 partition coefficient
 . Fig. 2.122 methanol-water 5:3 phase solvent avermectin
 Bla partition coefficient, Fig. 2.123 avermectin B lb partition coefficient
 avermectin Bla, B lb methylene chloride partition coefficient가
 . Fig. 2.122, Fig. 2.123 methylene chloride
 가 가 % extraction() .
 Fig. 2.124 methanol-water 5:3 phase solvent avermectin B lb
 avermectin Bla selectivity heptane n-butyl acetate 1
 avermectin Bla avermectin B lb 1
 가 . 가 methylene
 chloride 가 selectivity . Fig. 2.125
 solvent phase purity heptane
 methylene chloride avermectin Bla partition

HPLC chromatogram . 74 fraction
 avermectin Bla (7.96) B lb(9.32) peak가 75 fraction 76
 fraction 가
 column fraction 가
 step avermectin Bla B lb
 가 가

8) 3

가)

step chromatography . 3
 1 - 2, 3 -
 가 가
 가 aqueous phase solvent phase가
 (counter-current) (cocurrent)
 가
 3 . Fig. 2.133 3
 Fig. 2.134 .

) acetone- water aqueous phase:chloroform system

avermectin 가
 1
 acetone 1 가 acetone- water(5:3) aqueous phase
 avermectin 300 mg/ L . aqueous phase 50 mL/min , solvent
 phase chloroform 25 mL/min . Fig. 2.135
 solvent phase avermectin 1 , 2 , 3
 가 가 avermectin 가
 가 (72 %) 82 %
 transient state fluctuation 가
 fluctuation start-up mixer

) methanol- water aqueous phase:methylene chloride system

1 acetone- water system methanol- water system
 aqueous system , 3 methanol- water

system 가 methanol- water system

Fig. 2.136 methanol- water aqueous phase solvent phase(methylene chloride)
1:1(H=20ml/min. L=20ml/min.) 3 avermectin

가 raffinate avermectin 가 가
가 가 avermectin 가 가

acetone- water system start- up mixer fluctuation

Fig. 2.137 methanol- water aqueous phase solvent phase(methylene chloride) 2:1
(H=25ml/min. L=50ml/min.) 가 가 가

avermectin 가 가 1:1 system 가
1:1 system solvent가 가

system fluctuation
continuous countercurrent multistage extraction separator mixer
mixer solvent methanol- water

- 3 가 solvent phase avermectin 가
가 1 2,3

- Countercurrent mixer settler

- methanol- water:dichloromethane system acetone- water:chloroform
system 1 batch

- solvent aqueous phase 1:1 1:2 가
1:1 system solvent가 가

9) Crystallization

(crystallization) 가 가

가 , 가
가 avermectin 가
가 avermectin 가

crystal
crystallizer

가) saturation, nucleation, single crystal growth 가
saturation 가 가 (saturation)

chemical potential
 crystal phase
 avermectin
 가
 avermectin
 Fig. 2.138
 가
 가
 acetone
 가
 가
)
 crystallizer
 (crystallization)
 (crystal)
 가
 seed
 . Crystallizer design
 , size distribution
 crystallizer attach
 crystallizer
 batch crystallization
 . Fig. 2.139
 evaporation(
 1) 가 가 40 C water bath
 (1.1) crystal seed
 crystal (1.2). 2 evaporation
 crystal
 Fig. 2.140 acetone avermectin avermectin
 가
 test tube . Fig. 2.141
 sampling . Fig. 2.142
 test tube
 crystallizer
 crystallization suspension
 air- lift design
 draft tube downcomer
 crystallizer . Fig. 2.143 crystallizer Fig.
 2.144 . Feeding vessel downcomer
 avermectin water bath 가
 crystal design downcomer avermectin seed
 seed water bath
 draft tube injection downcomer 가
 crystal product spray drier
 feed seed recycle . Fig. 2.145 crystallization process
 Fig. 2.146 crystal
 avermectin fraction
 avermectin

	fermentation broth 2 liter	methanol	Preparative HPLC
avermectin fraction			Fig. 2.130
2.131	Preparative HPLC		Fig. 147
		가 가	
	Crystallizer	acetone	discharge가
	가	가	가

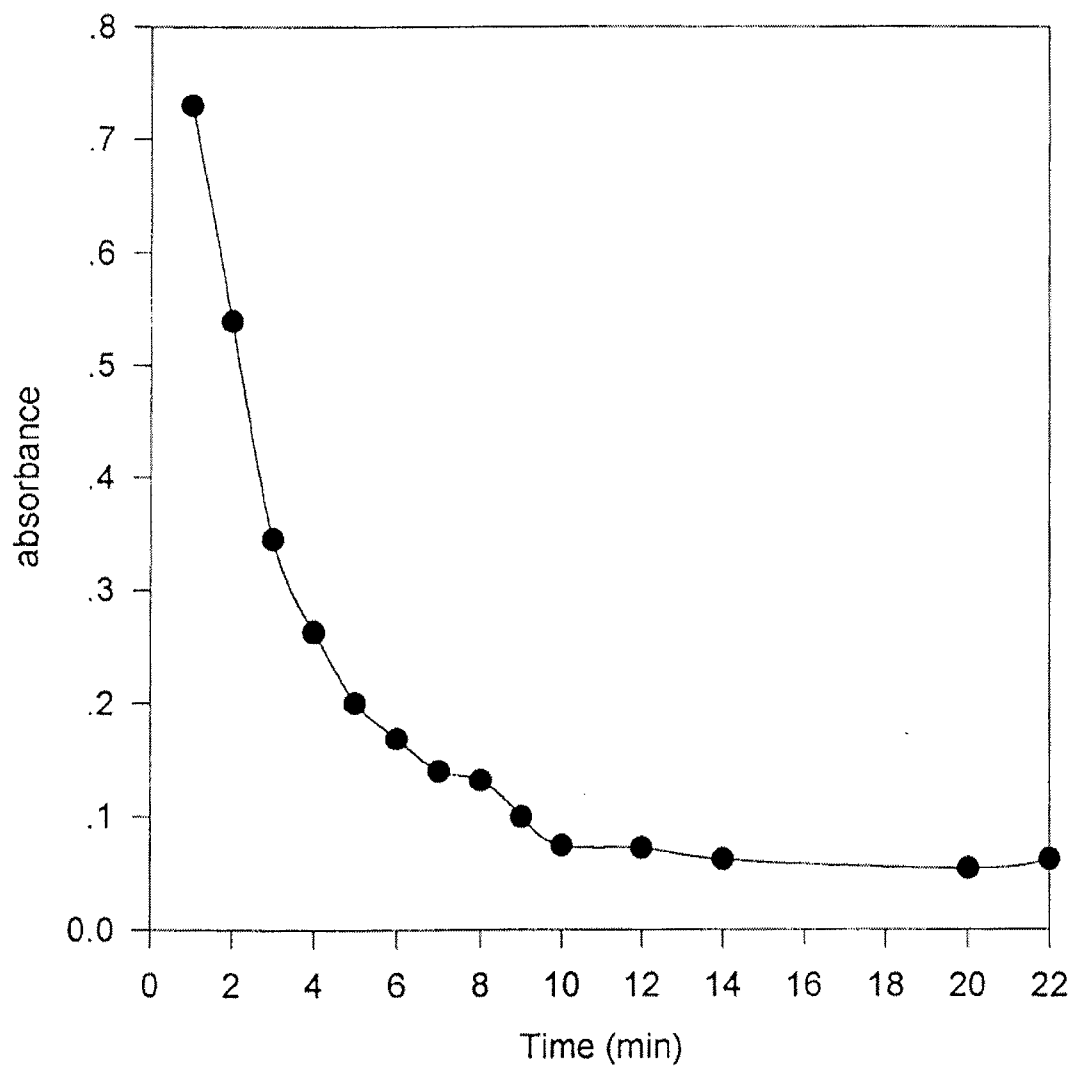


Fig. 2.79. Absorbance change of supernatant during centrifugation at 5000rpm

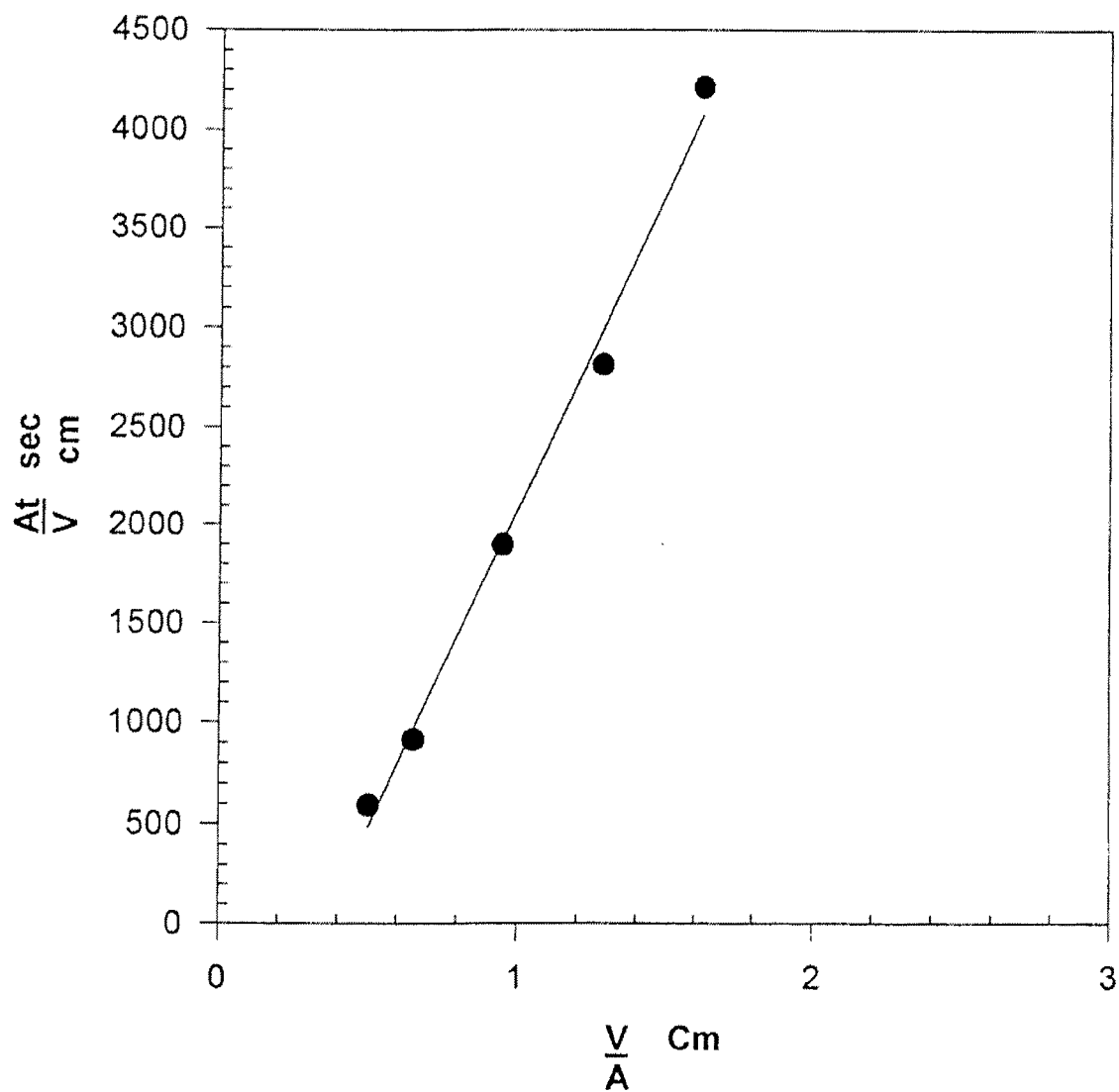


Fig. 2.80. Ruth plot of filtration of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 30mmHg

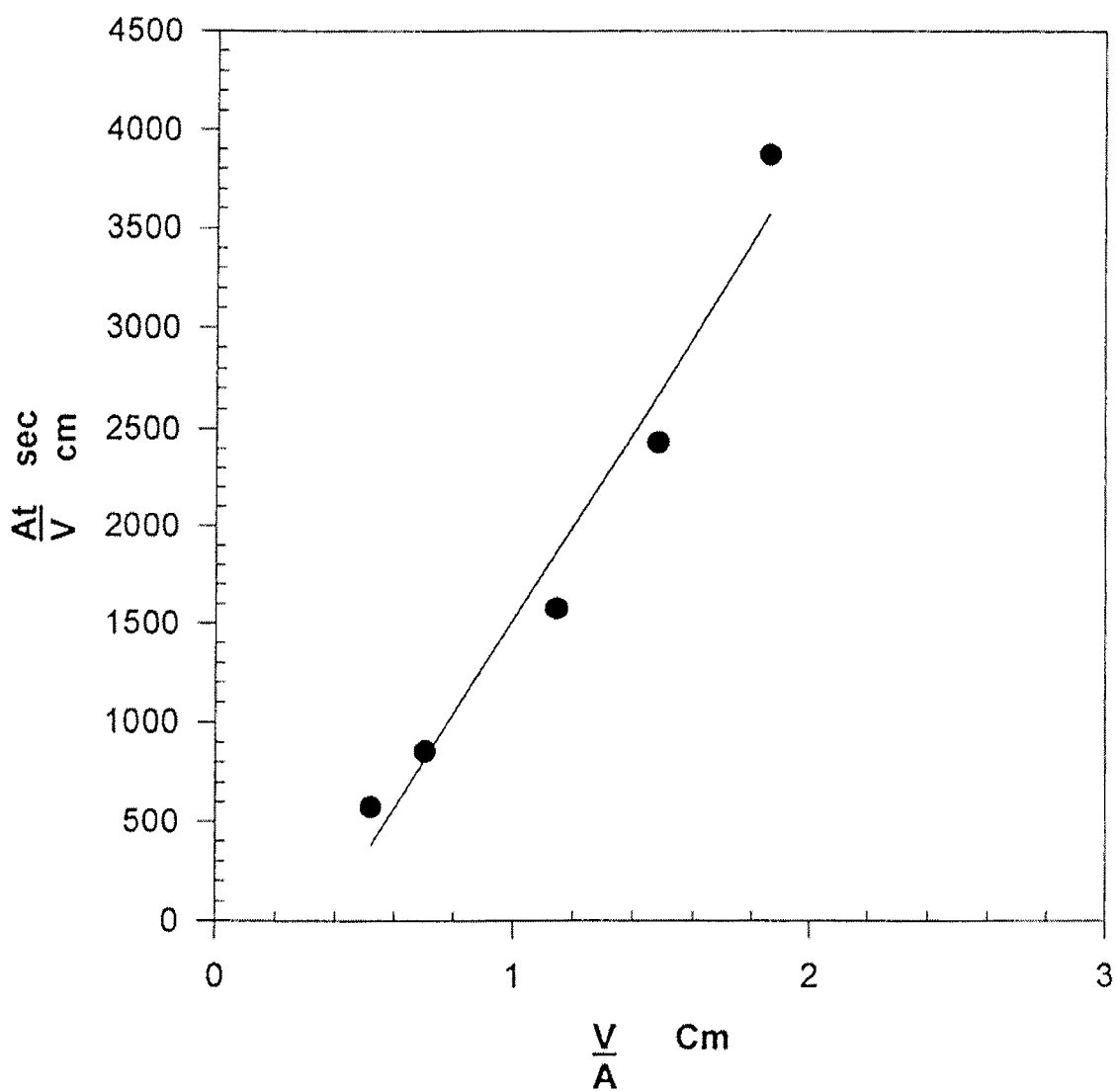


Fig. 2.81. Ruth plot of filtration of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 40mmHg

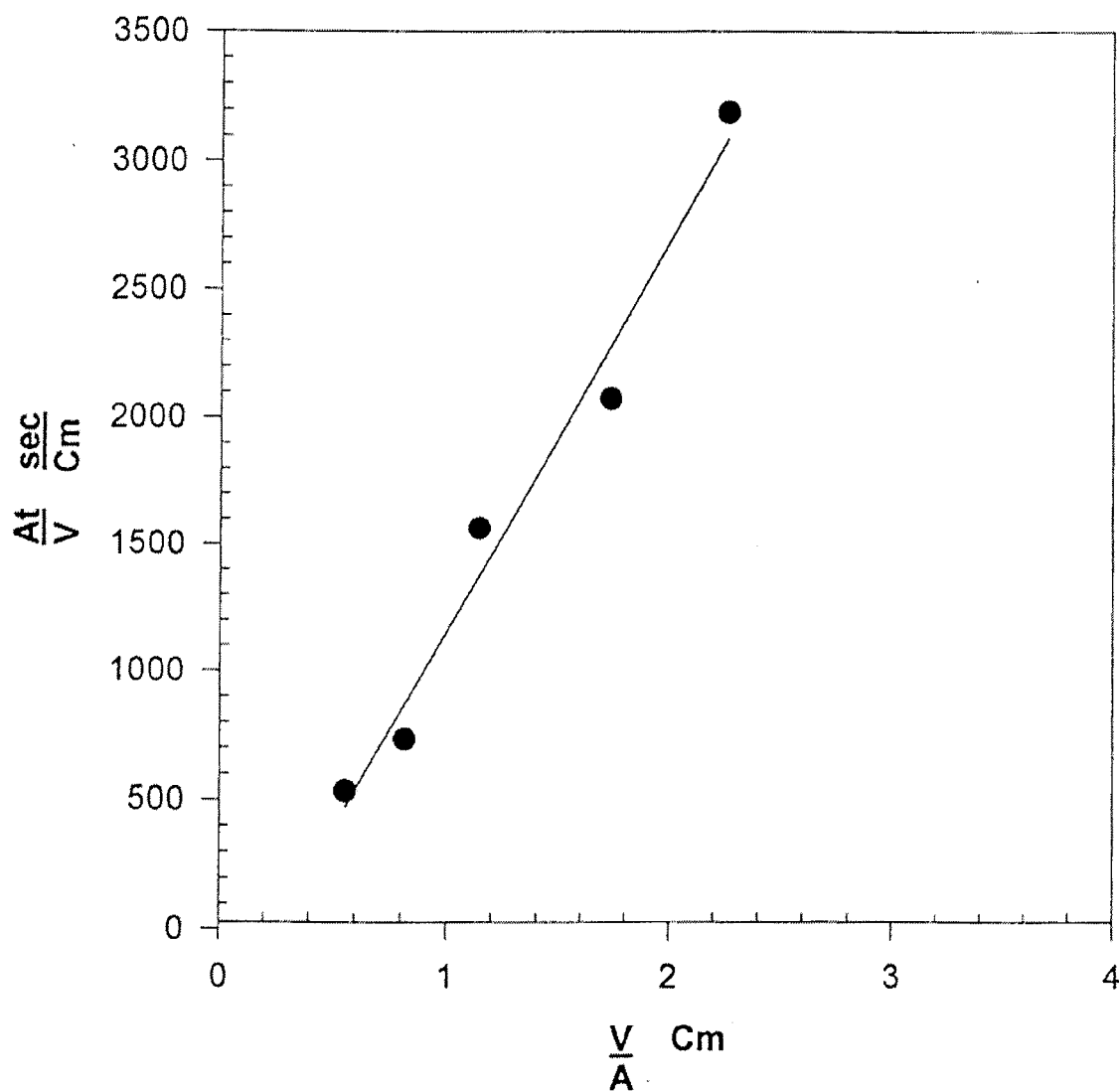


Fig. 2.82. Ruth plot of filtration of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 50mmHg

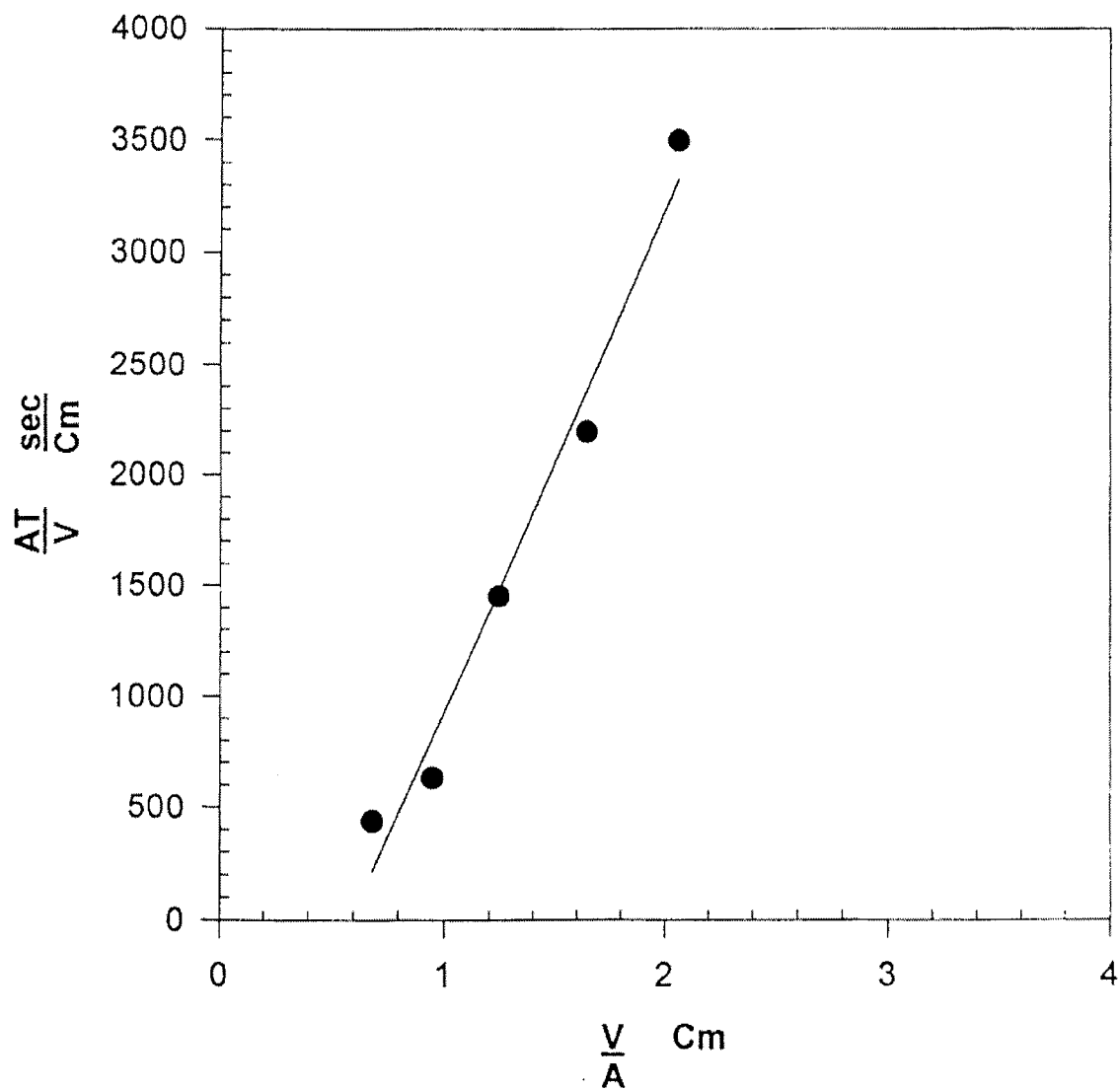


Fig. 2.83. Ruth plot of filtration of *Streptomyces avermitilis* at 60mmHg

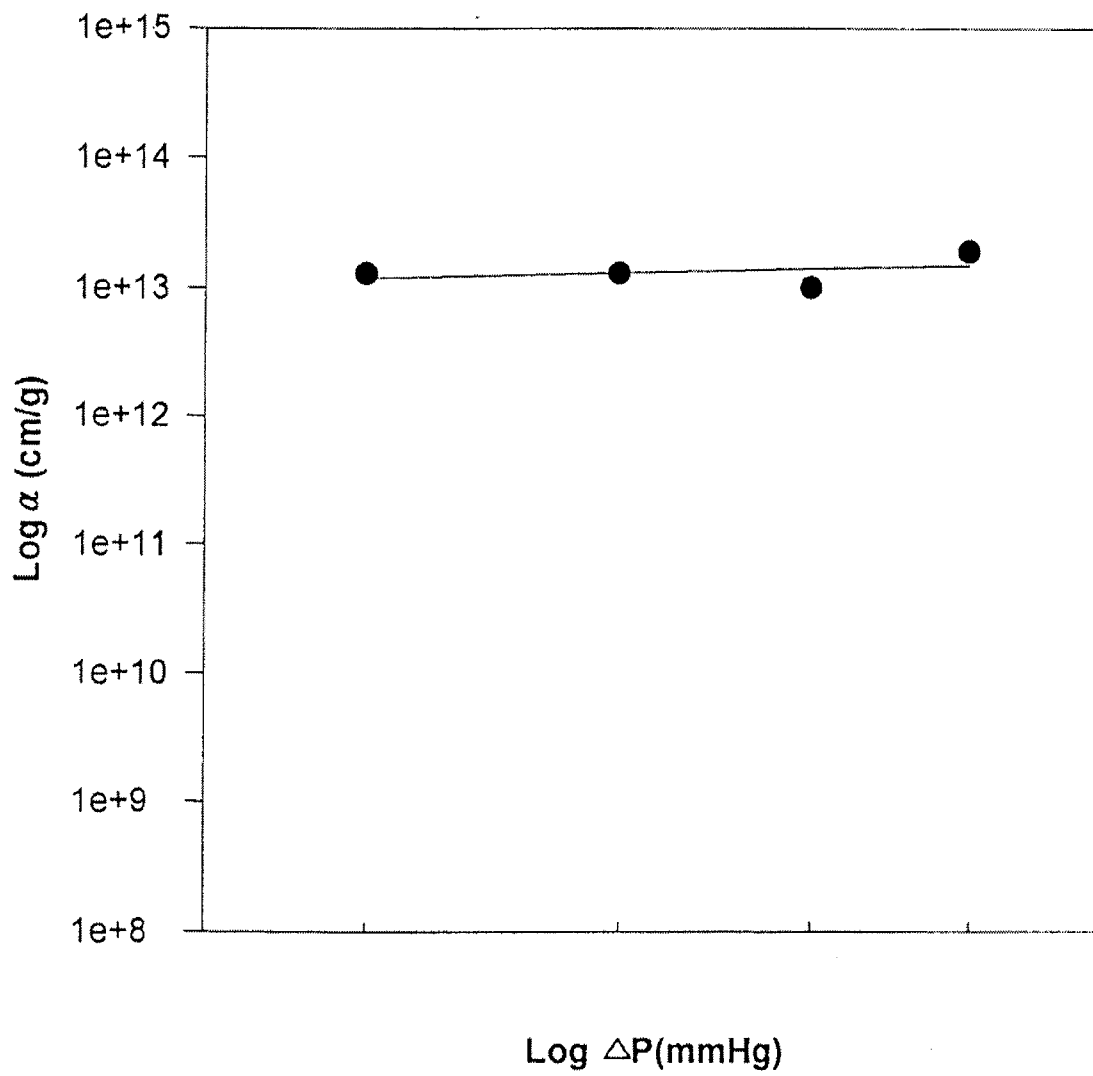


Fig. 2.84. Cake resistance versus pressure drop

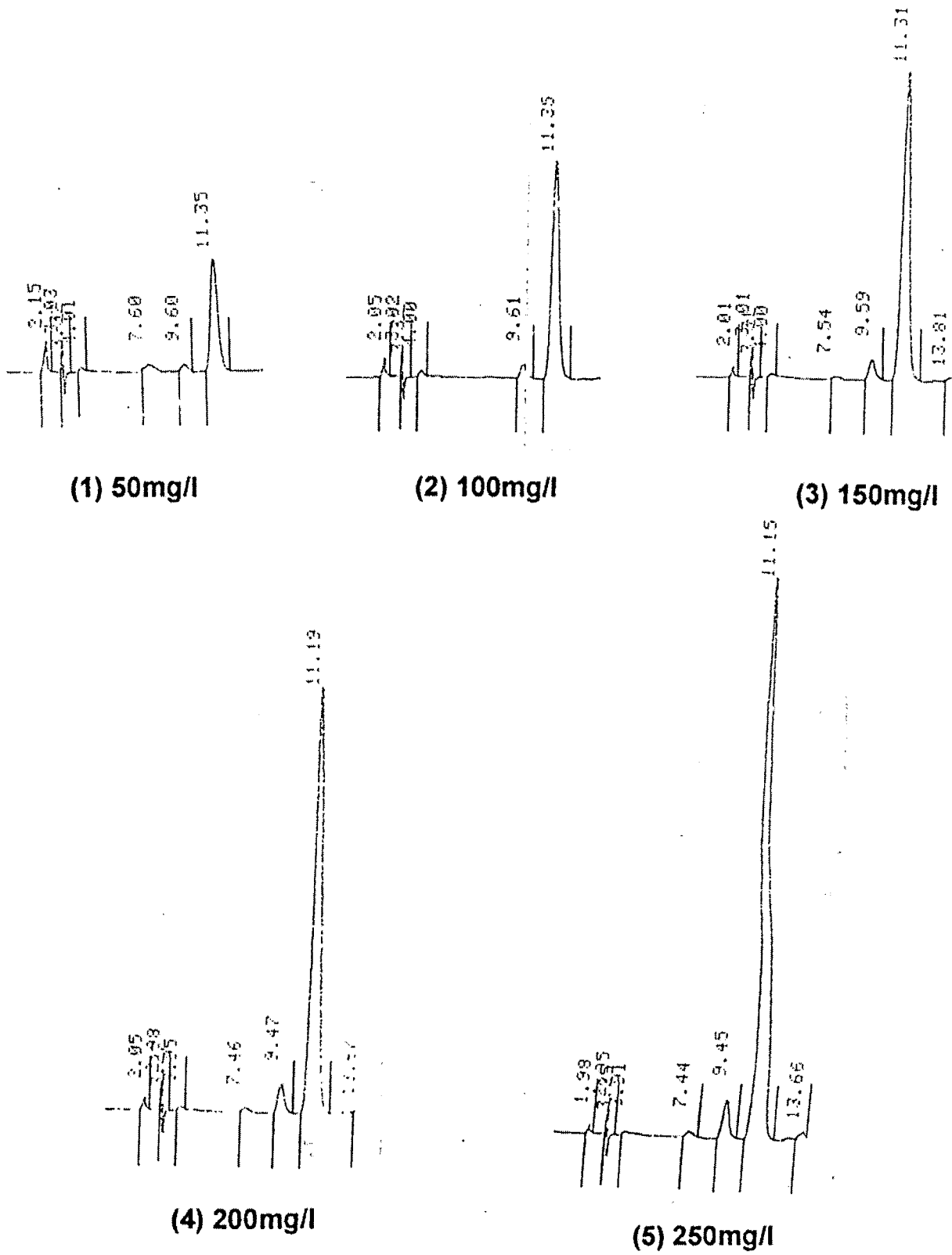


Fig. 2.85. HPLC peaks of standard solutions

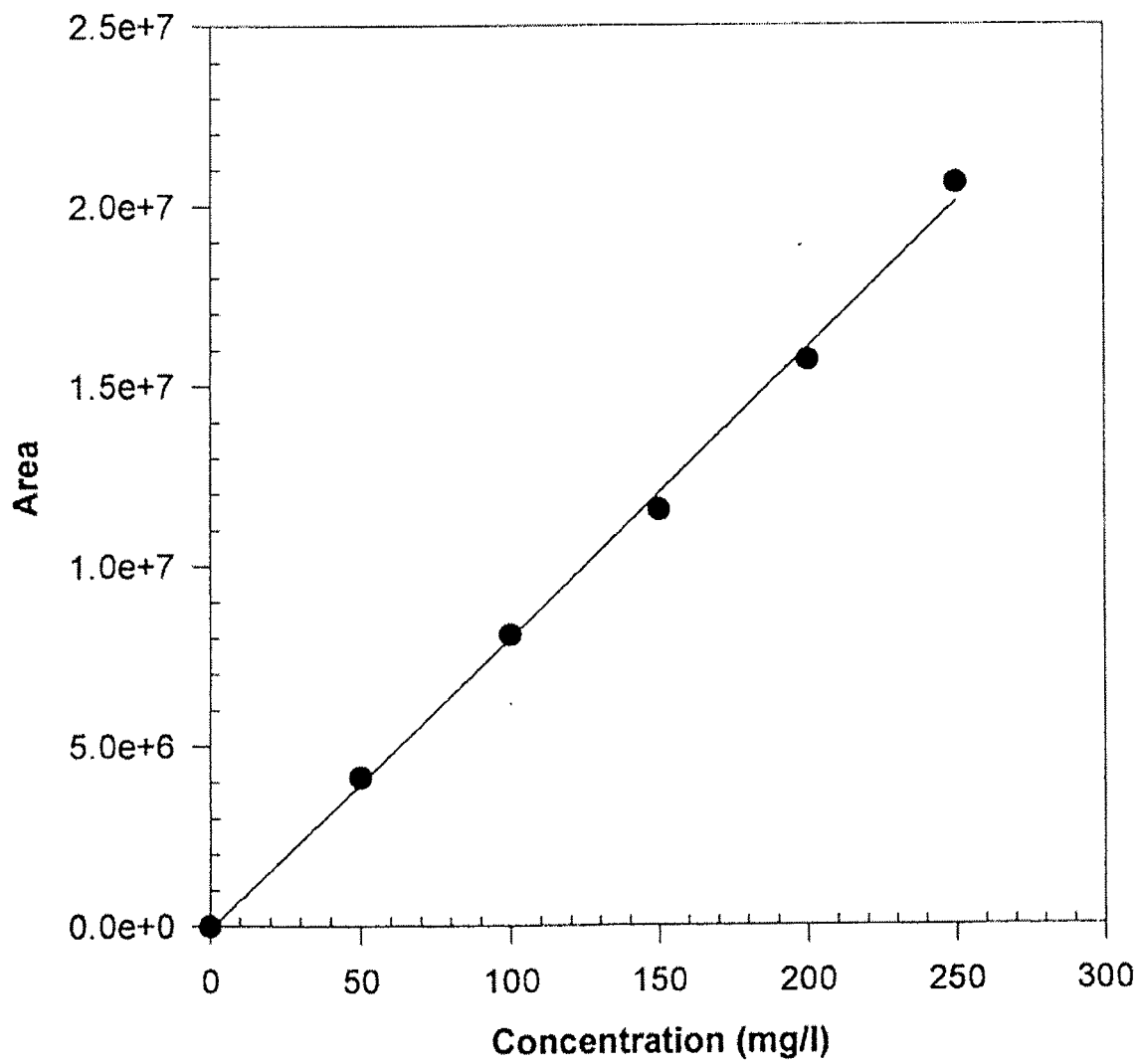


Fig. 2.86. Standard curve of avermectin B1a

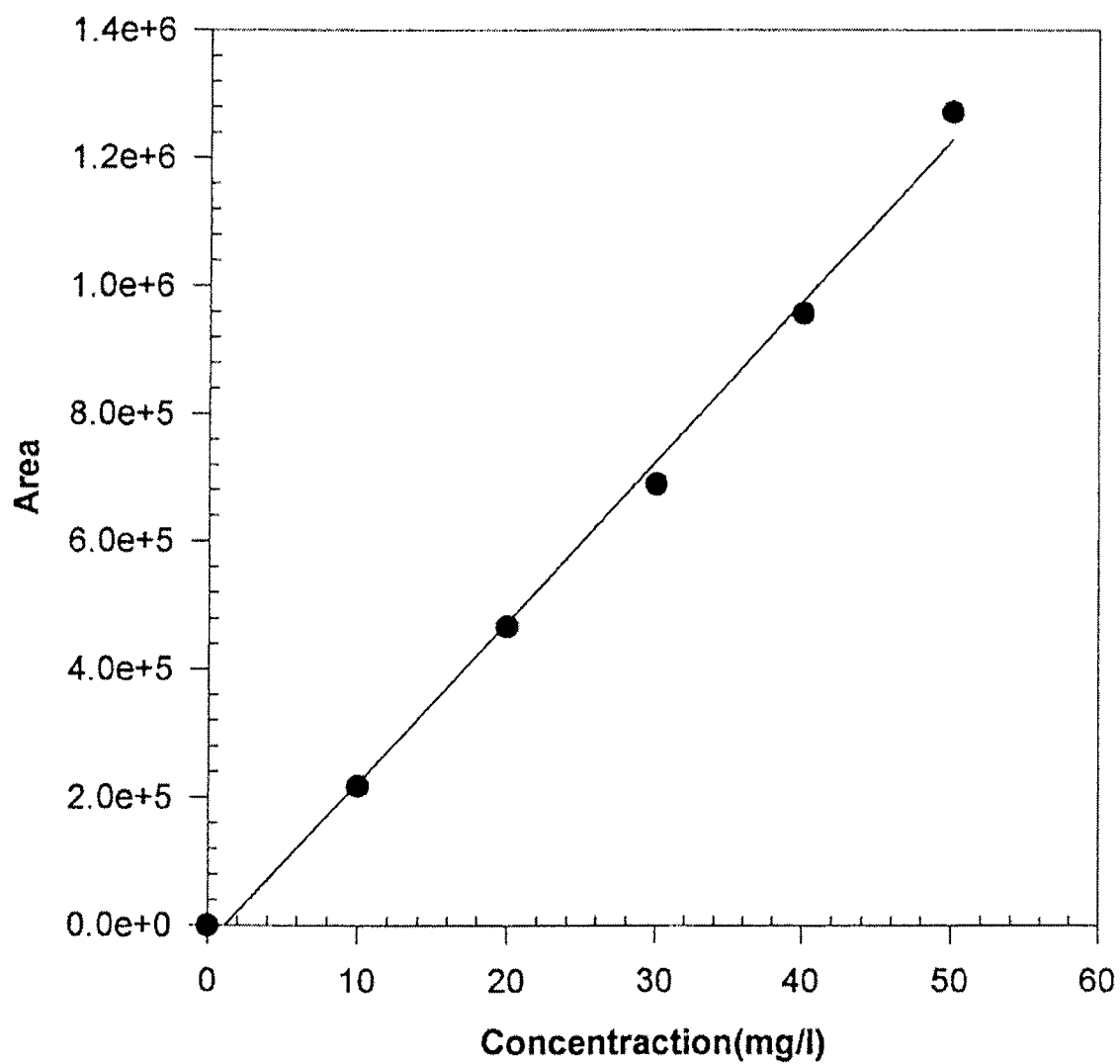


Fig. 2.87. Standard curve of avermectin B1b

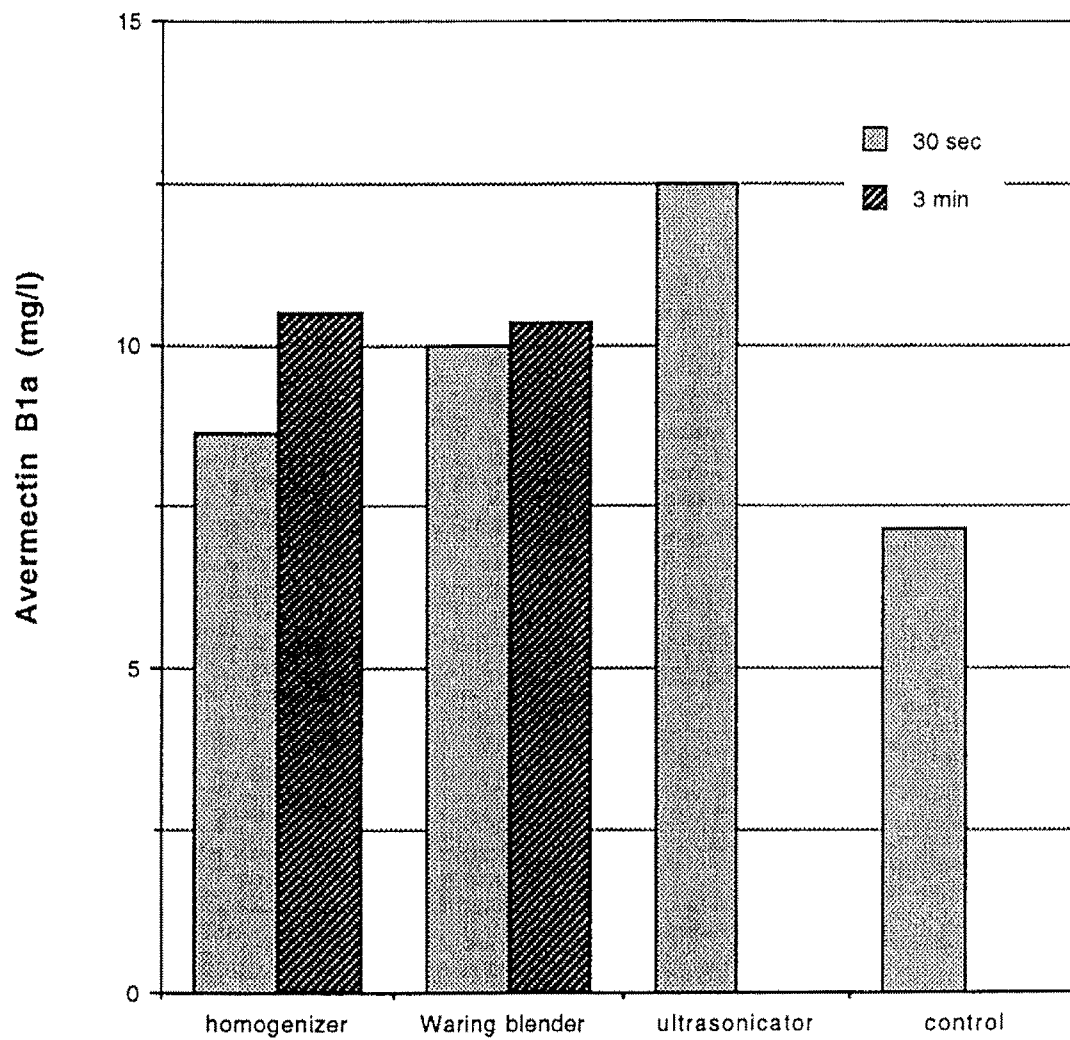
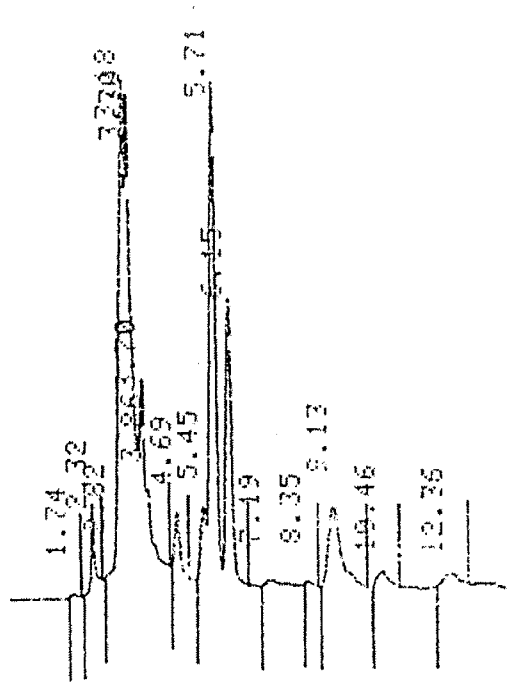
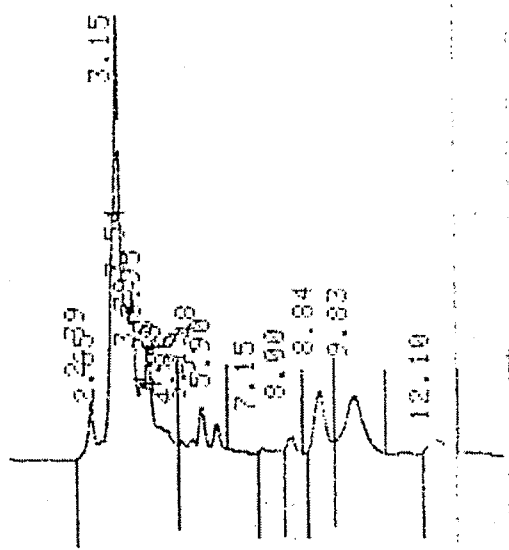


Fig. 2.88. Comparison of various mechanical cell disruptor



(1) methanol extract



(2) acetone extract

Fig. 2.89. HPLC peak of solvent extracts

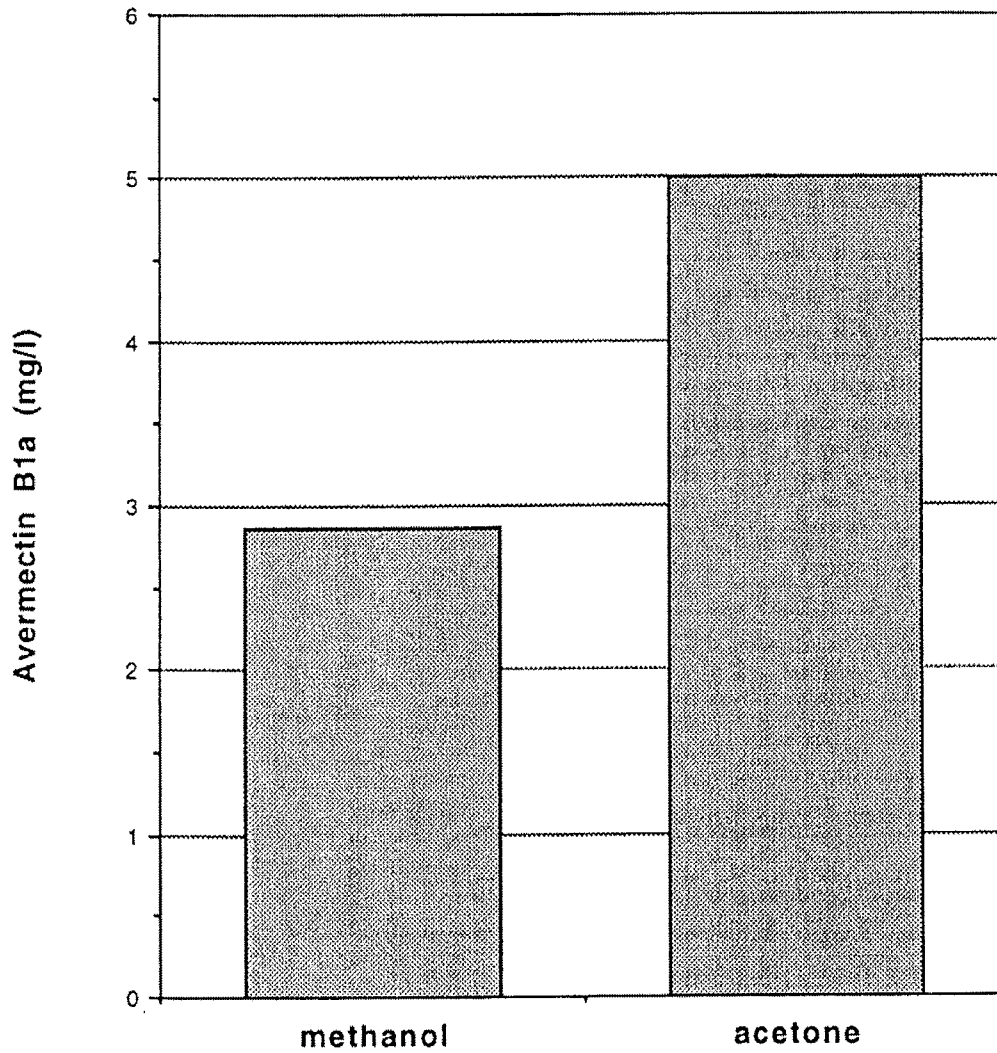


Fig. 2.90. Comparison of avermectin B1a concentration in methanol extract and that of acetone

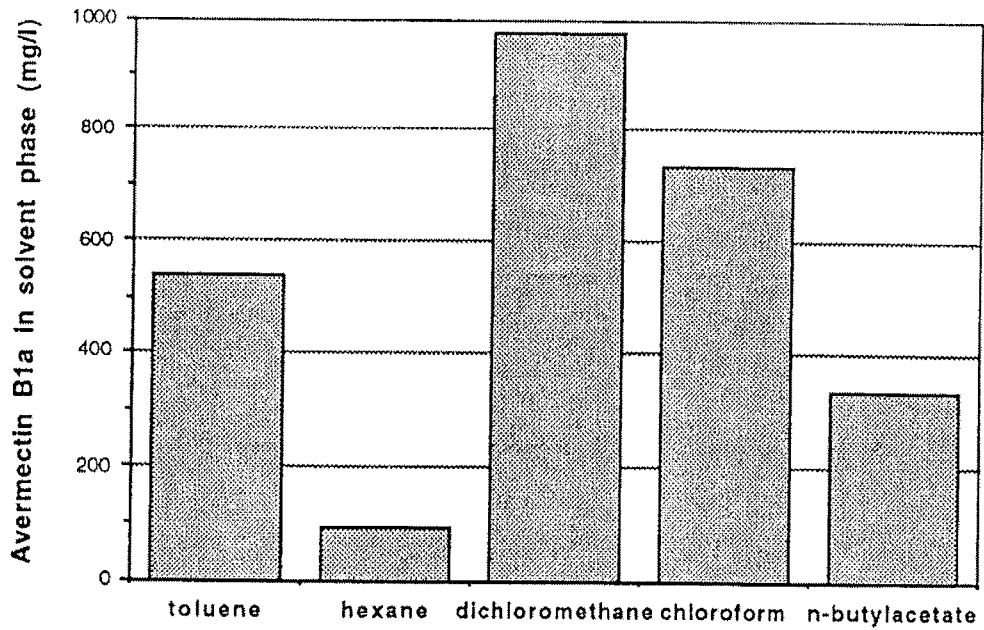


Fig. 2.91. Comparison of avermectin B1a extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 600mg/l, methanol-water aqueous phase)

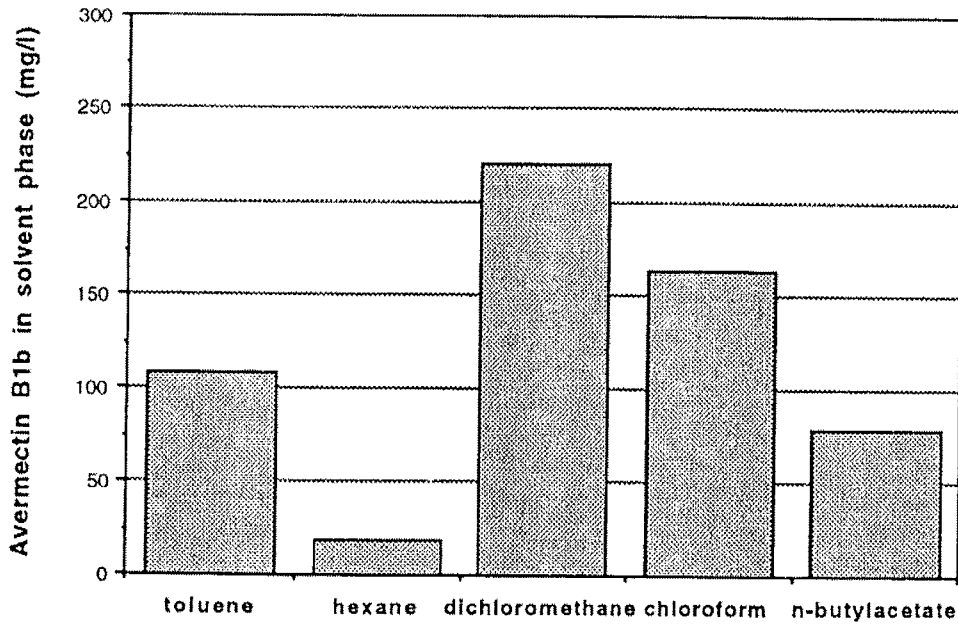


Fig. 2.92. Comparison of avermectin B1b extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 123mg/l, methanol-water aqueous phase)

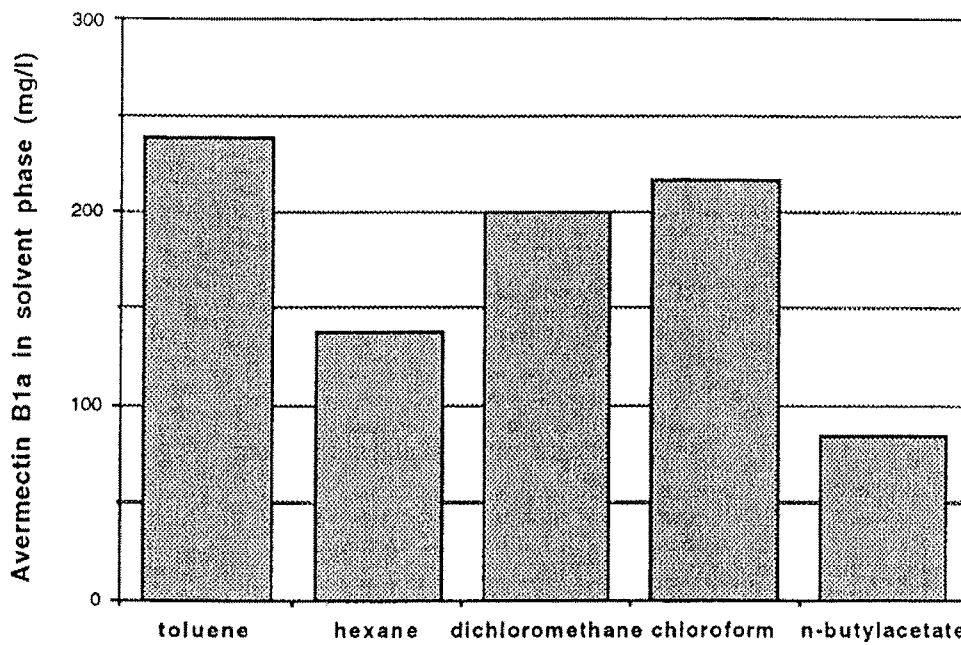


Fig. 2.93. Comparison of avermectin B1a extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration:300mg/l, acetone-water aqueous phase)

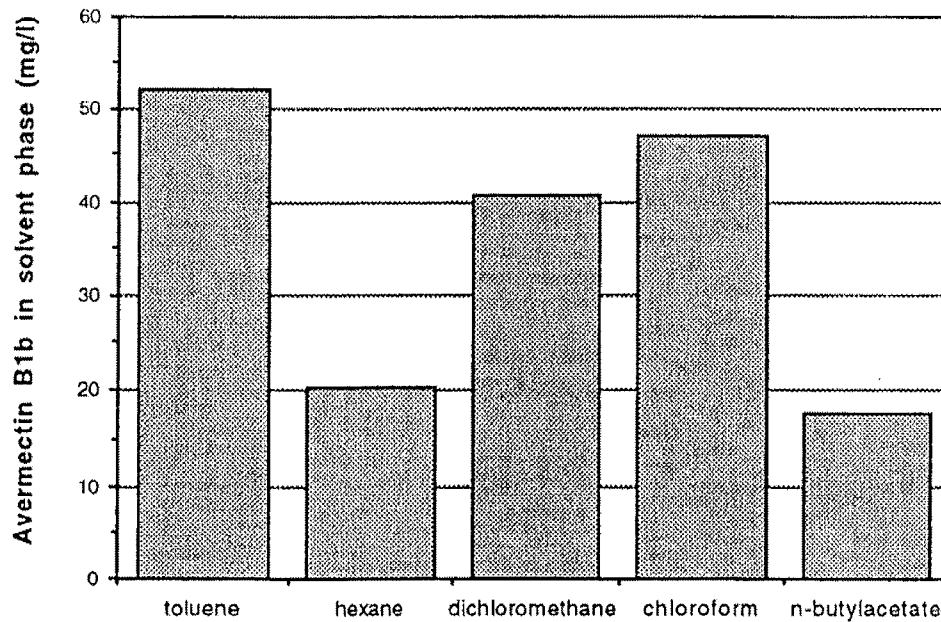


Fig. 2.94. Comparison of Avermectin B1b extraction performance among various solvent (feed concentration:61.5mg/l, acetone-water aqueous phase)

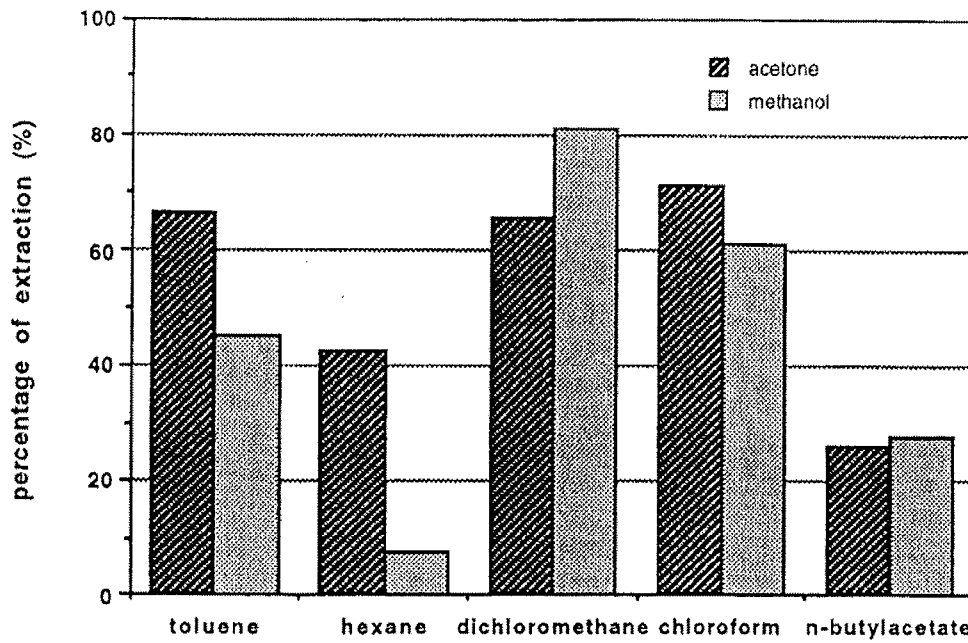


Fig. 2.95. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1a extraction between acetone-water and methanol-water aqueous phase

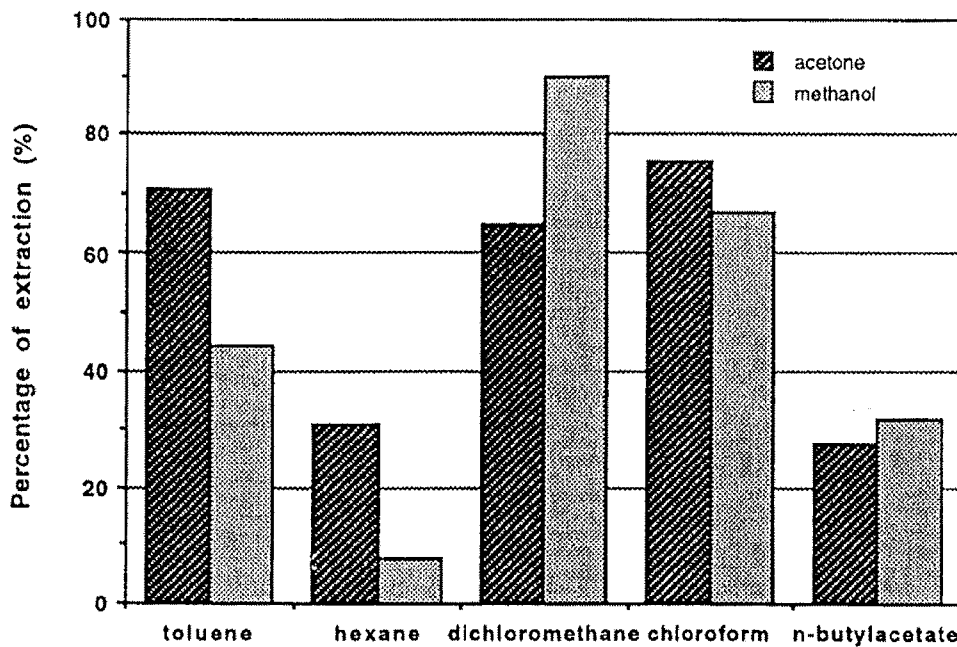


Fig. 2.96. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1b extraction between acetone-water and methanol-water aqueous phase

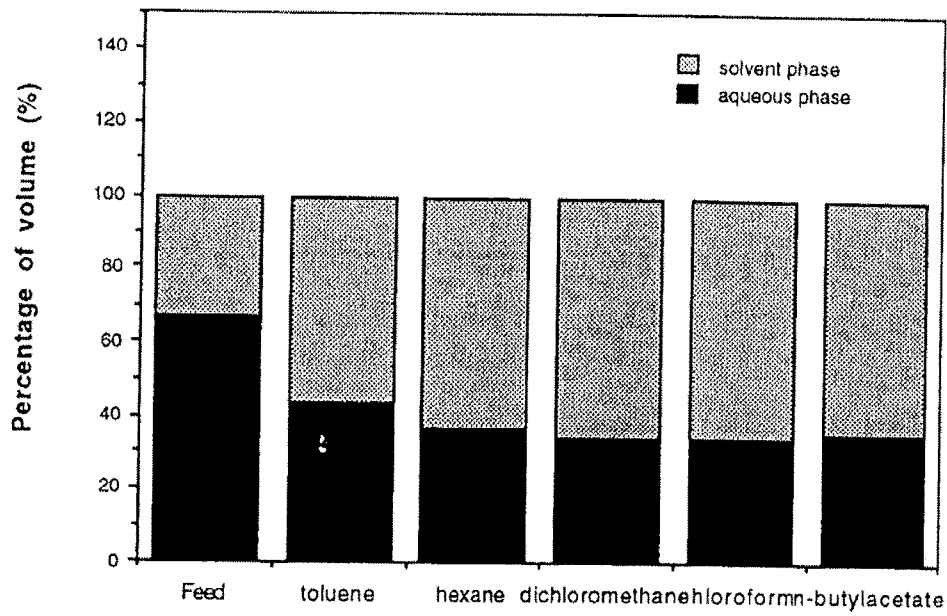


Fig. 2.97. Change of volume ratio of solvent to acetone-water aqueous phase after extraction

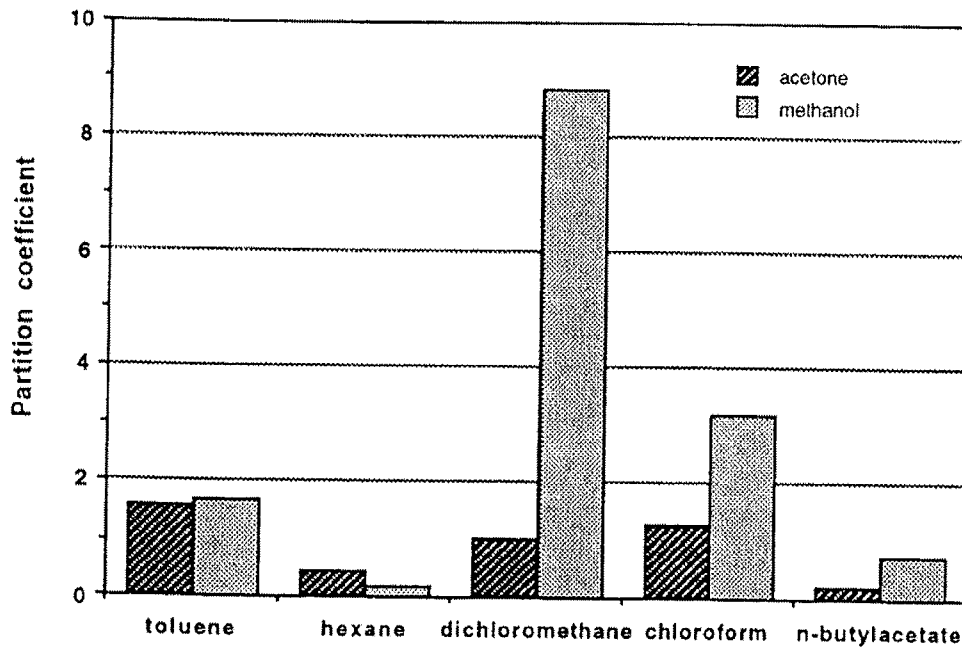


Fig. 2.98. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectine B1a extraction between acetone-water and methanol-water aqueous phase

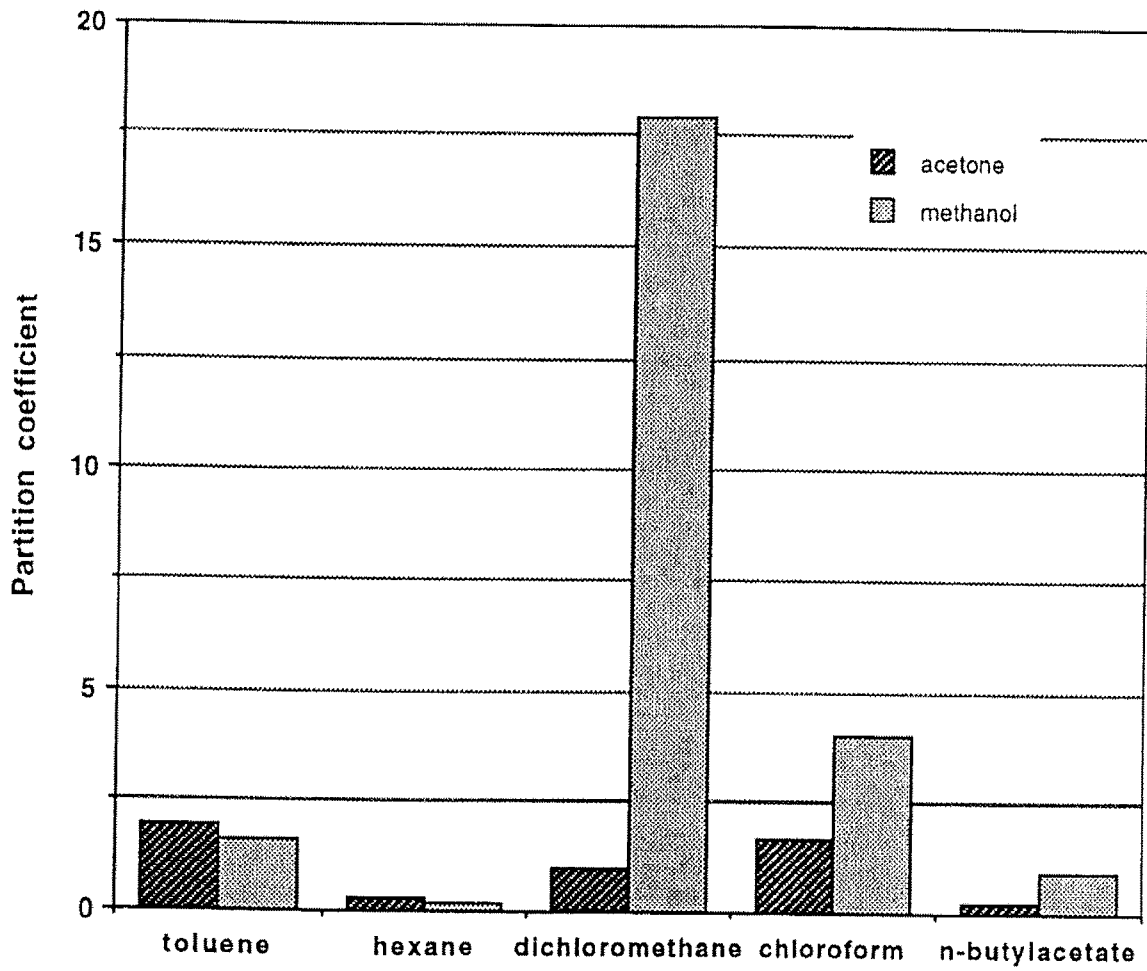


Fig. 2.99. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1b extraction between acetone-water and methanol-water aqueous phase

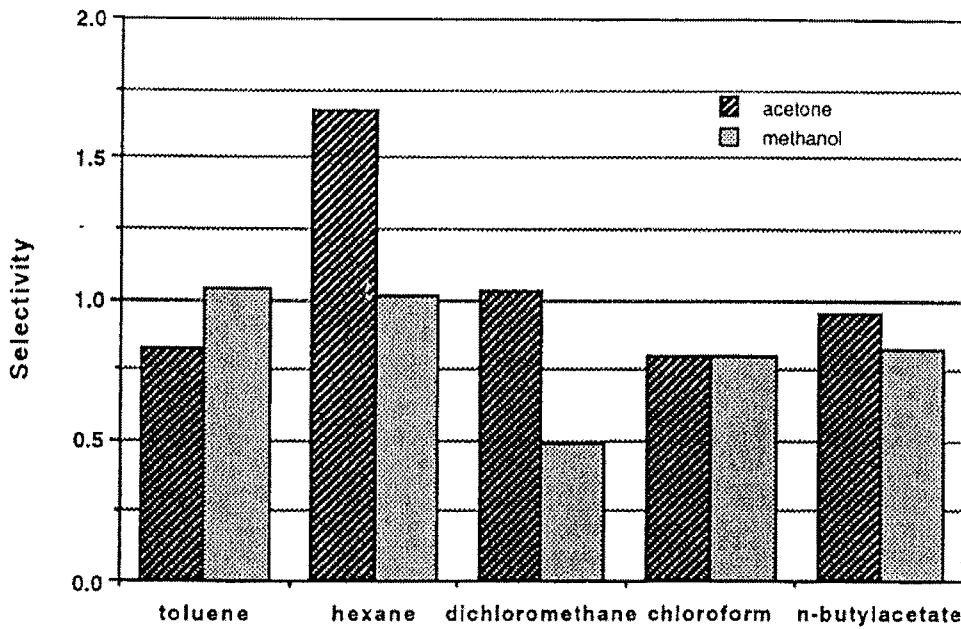


Fig. 2.100. Comparison of selectivity of avermectin B1a to B1b between acetone-water and methanol-water aqueous phase

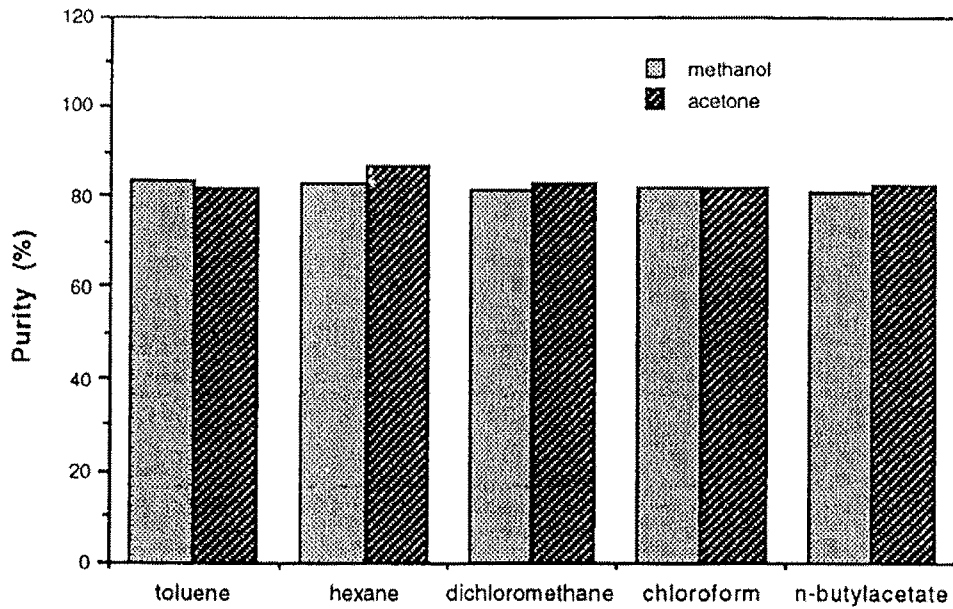


Fig. 2.101. Comparison of purity of avermectin B1a in the solvent phase between methanol-water and acetone-water aqueous phase

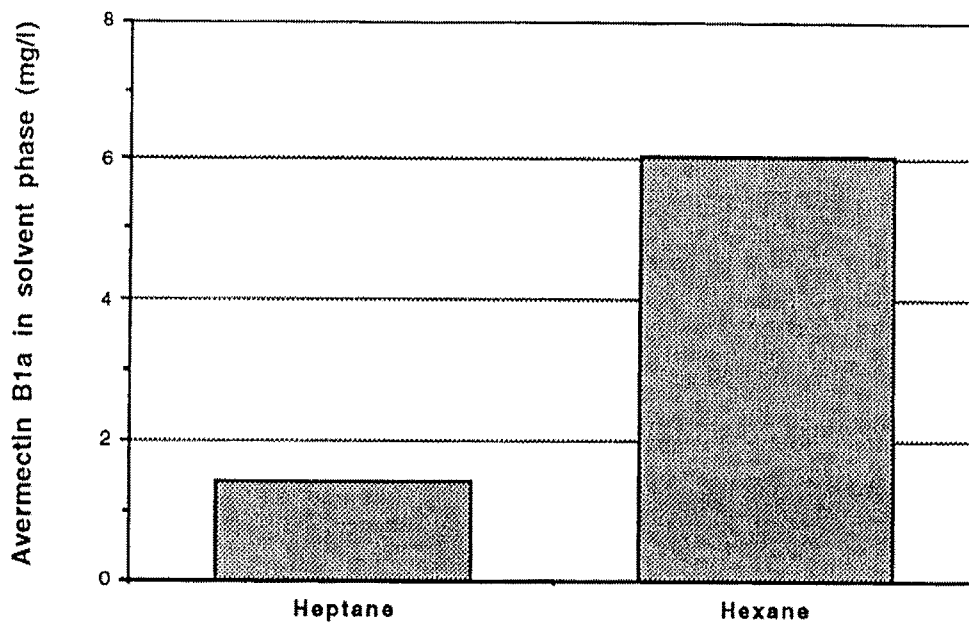


Fig. 2.102. Comparison of avermectin B1a extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

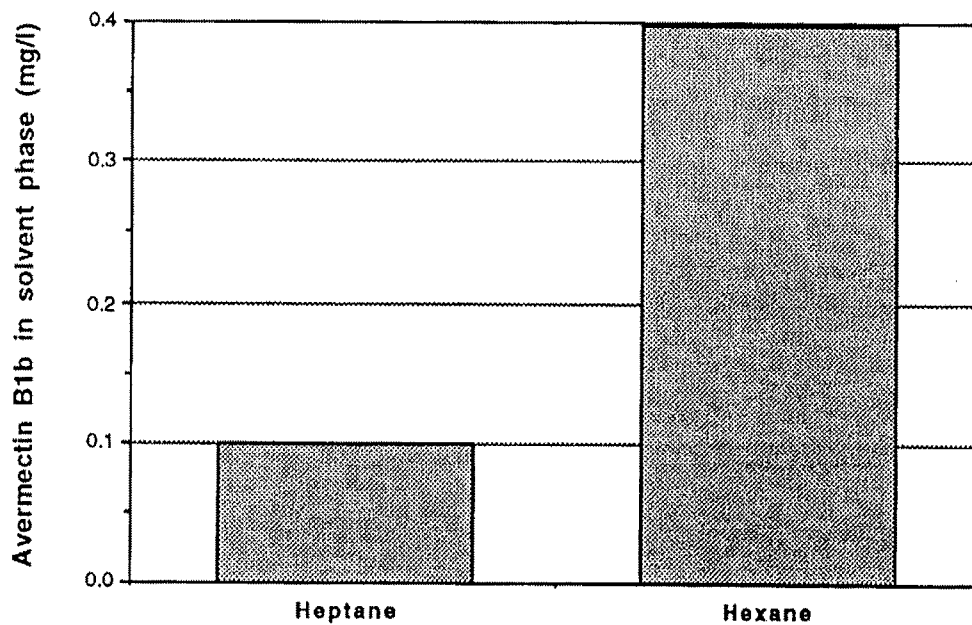


Fig. 2.103. Comparison of avermectin B1b extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

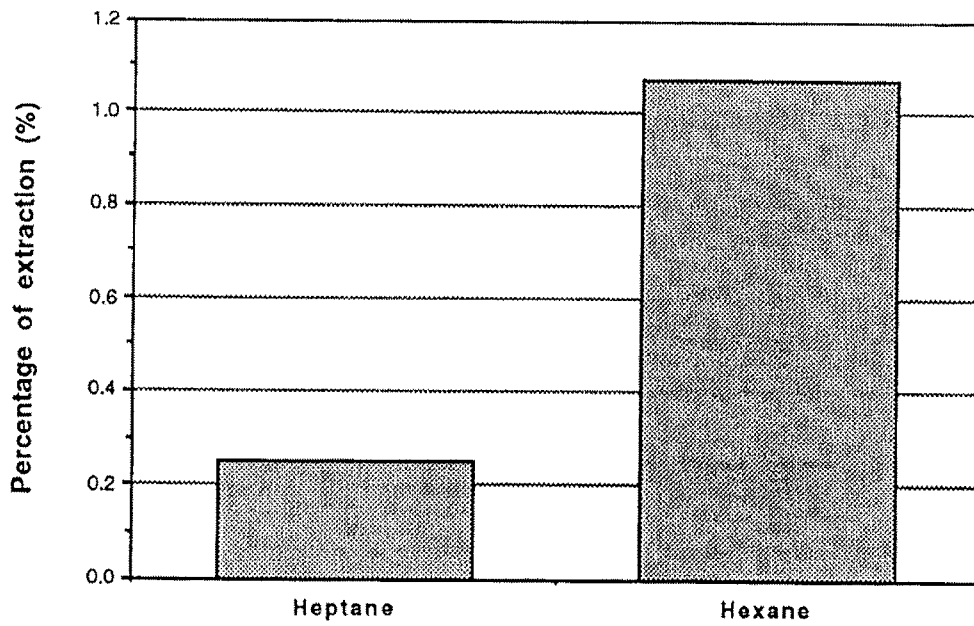


Fig. 2.104. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1a extraction among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

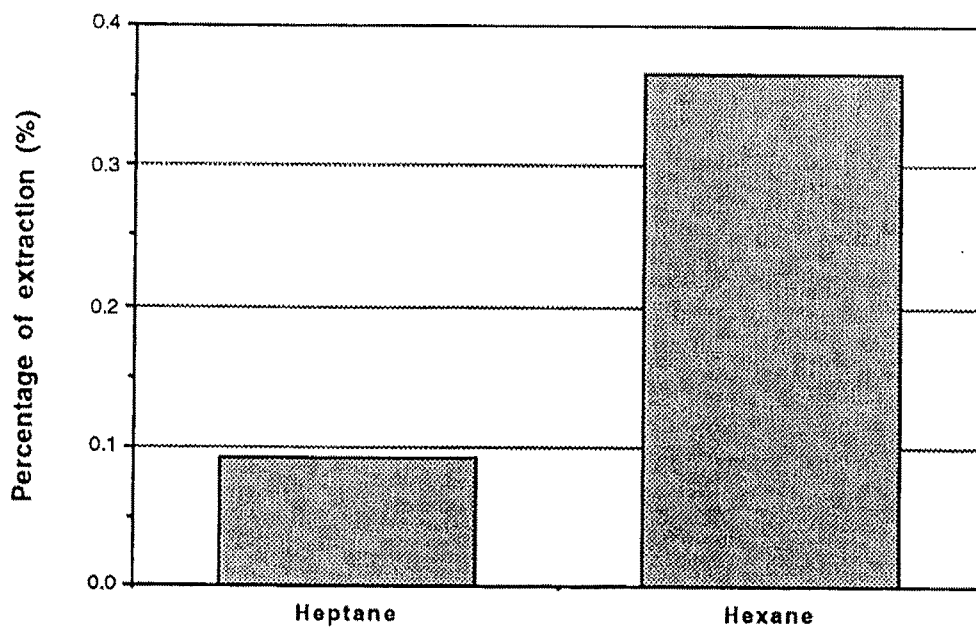


Fig. 2.105. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1b extraction among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

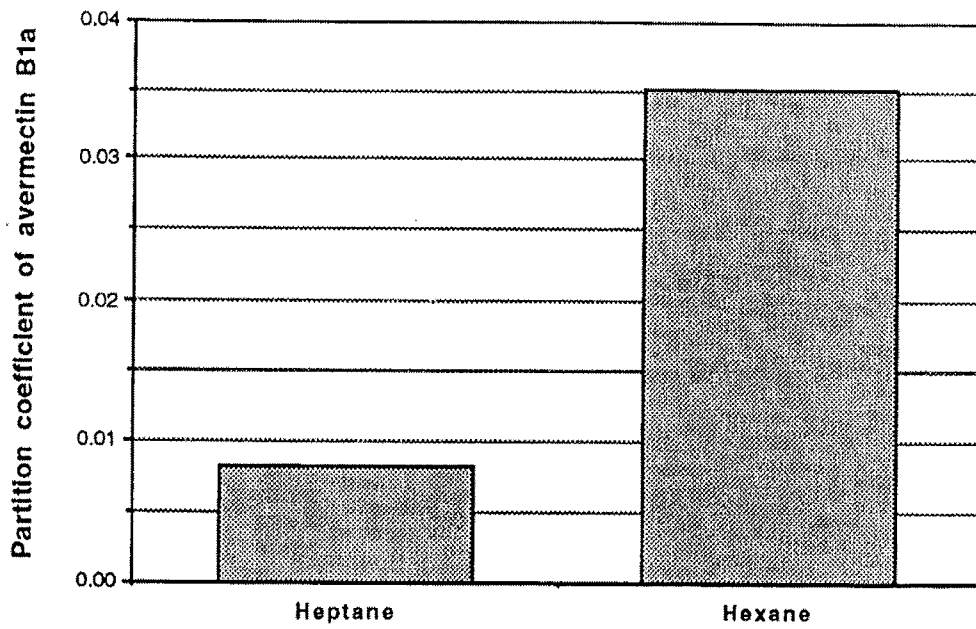


Fig. 2.106. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1a among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

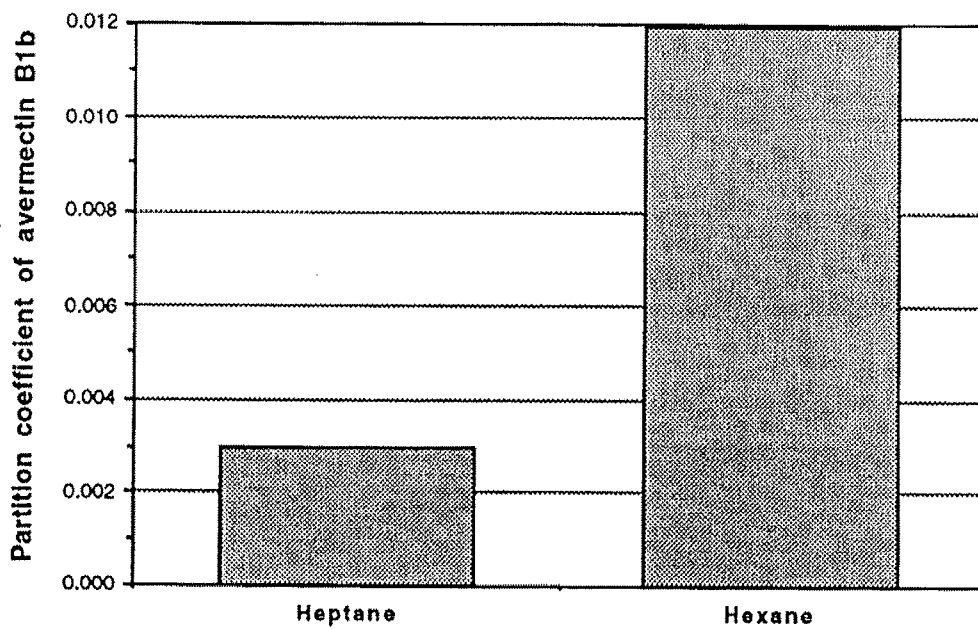


Fig. 2.107. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1b among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

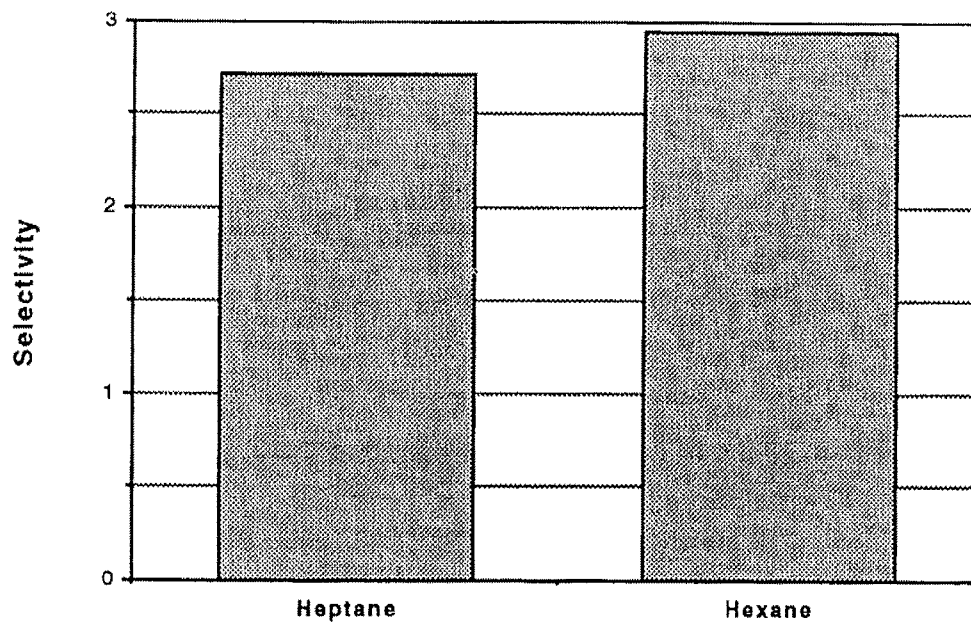


Fig. 2.108. Comparison of selectivity of avermectin B1a to avermectin B1b among various solvents (methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

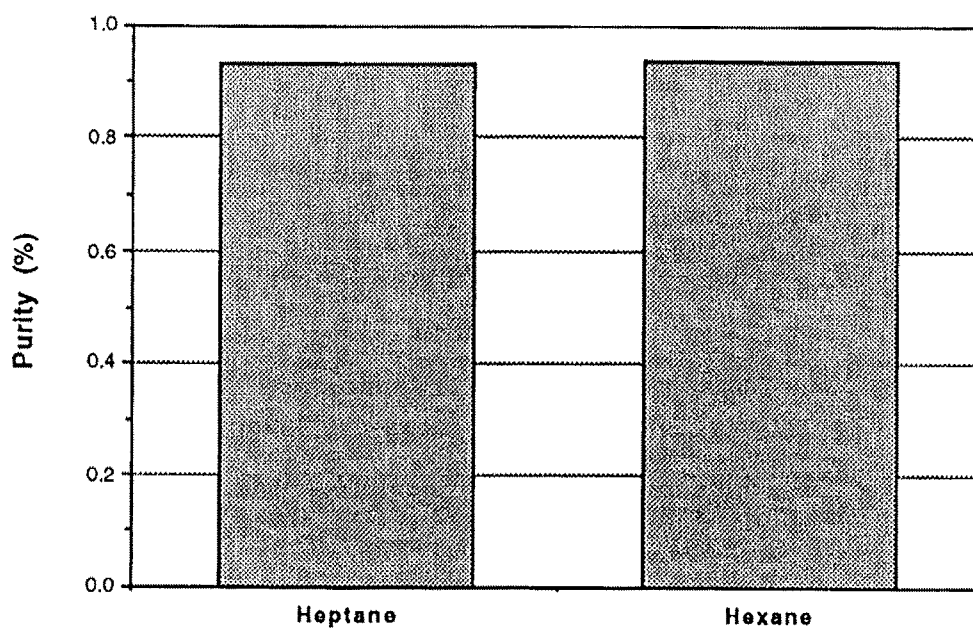


Fig. 2.109. Comparison of purity of avermectin B1a in the solvent phase among various solvents (methanol-glycol 5:1 aqueous phase)

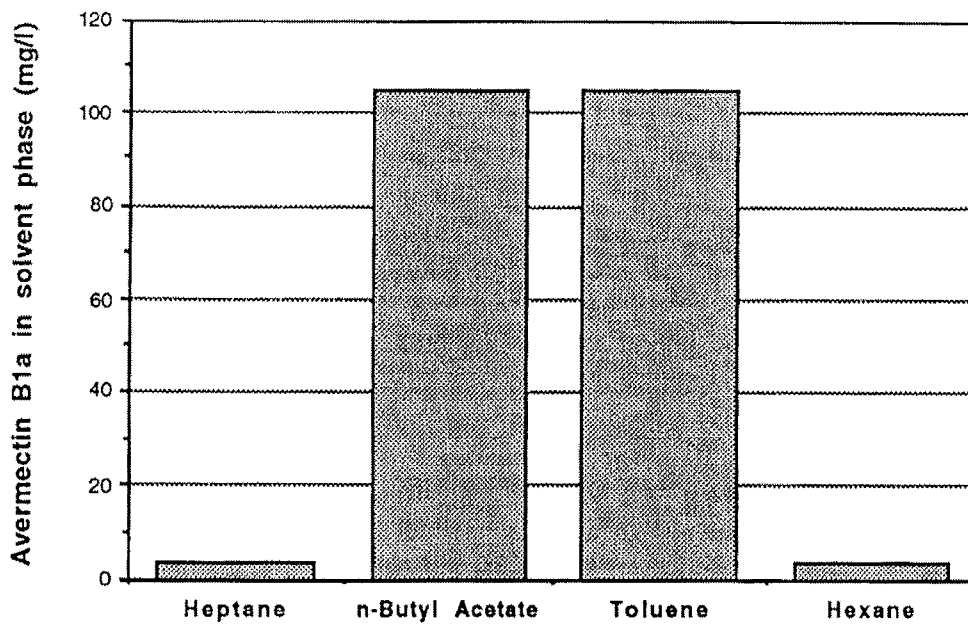


Fig. 2.110. Comparison of avermectin B1a extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

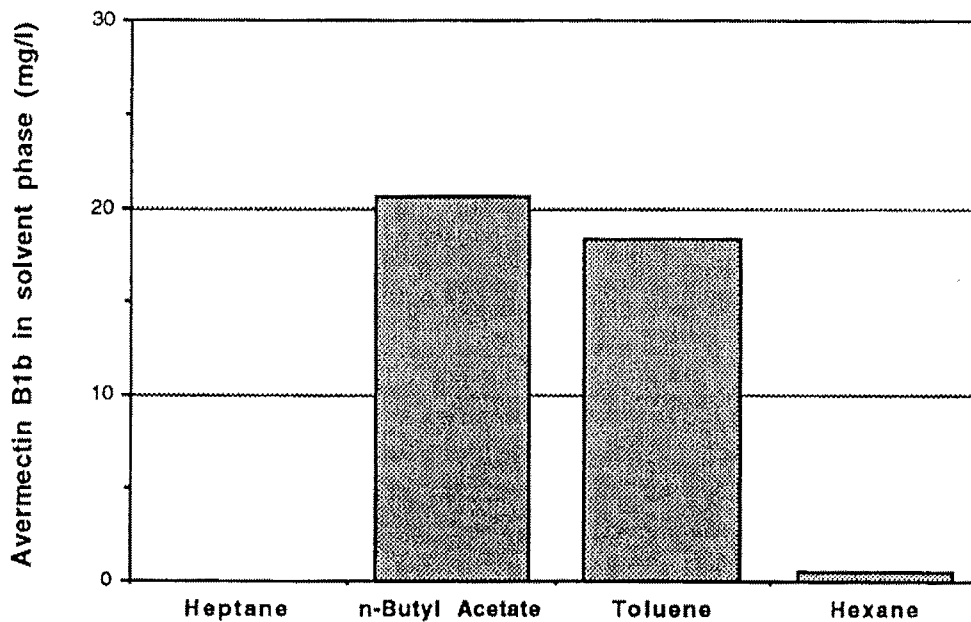


Fig. 2.111. Comparison of avermectin B1b extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

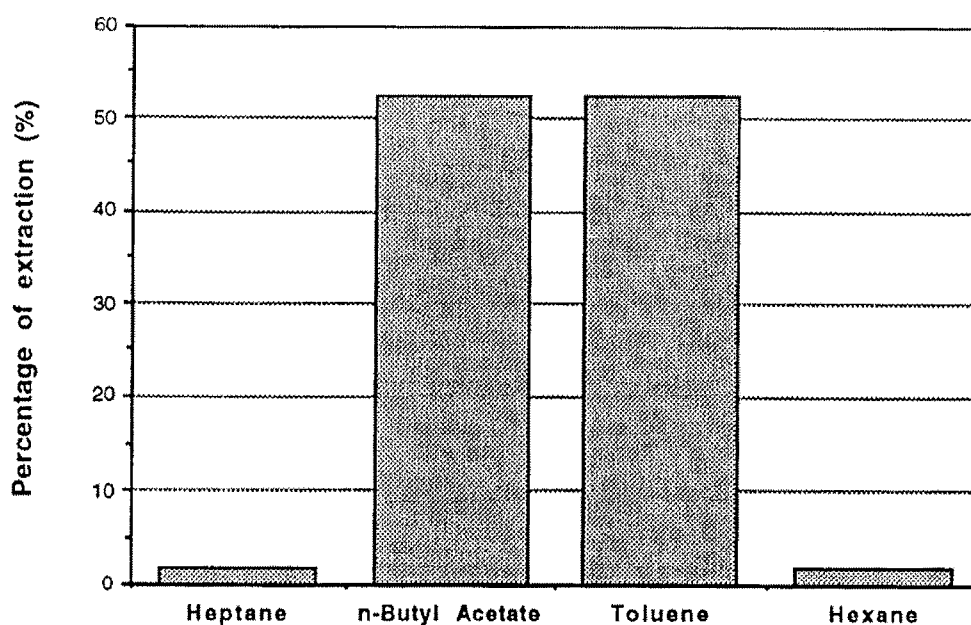


Fig. 2.112. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1a extraction among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

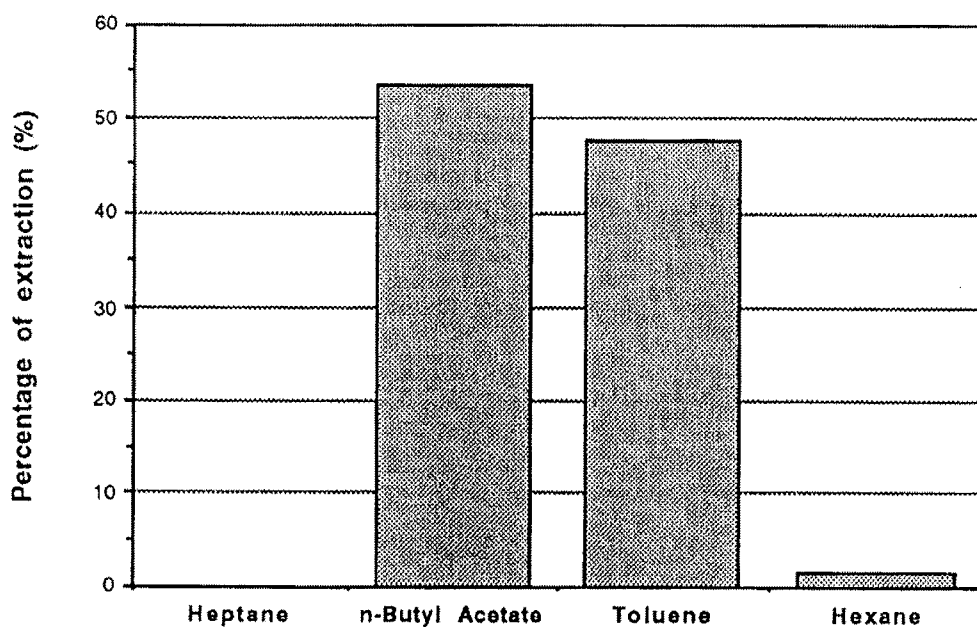


Fig. 2.113. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1b extraction among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

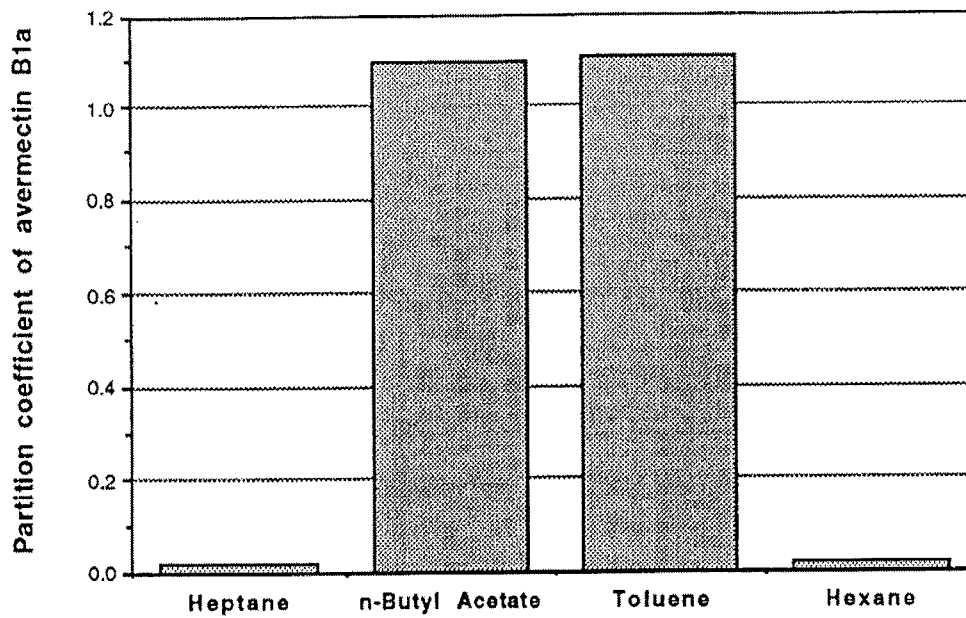


Fig. 2.114. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1a among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

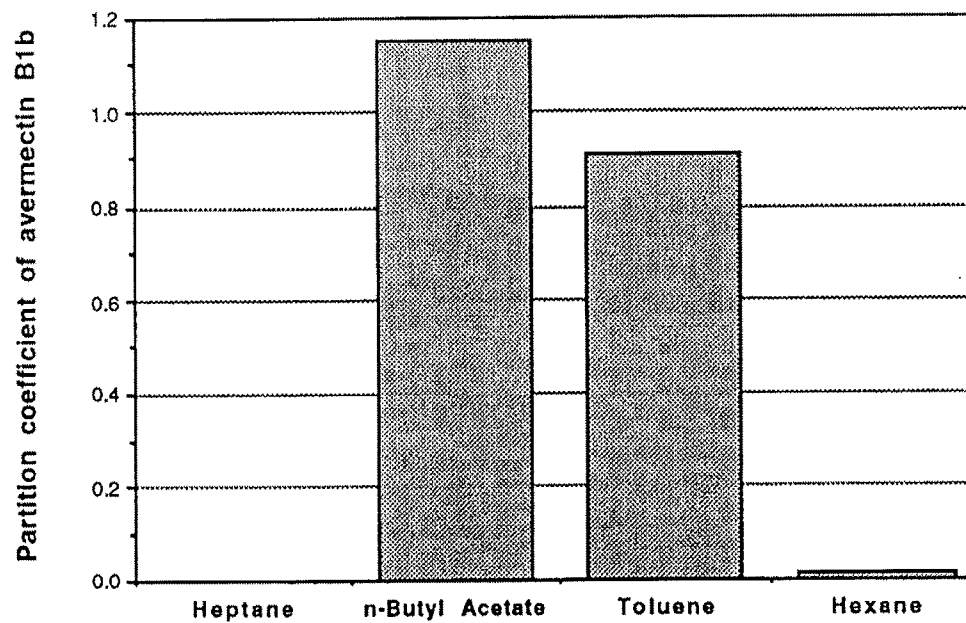


Fig. 2.115. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1b among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

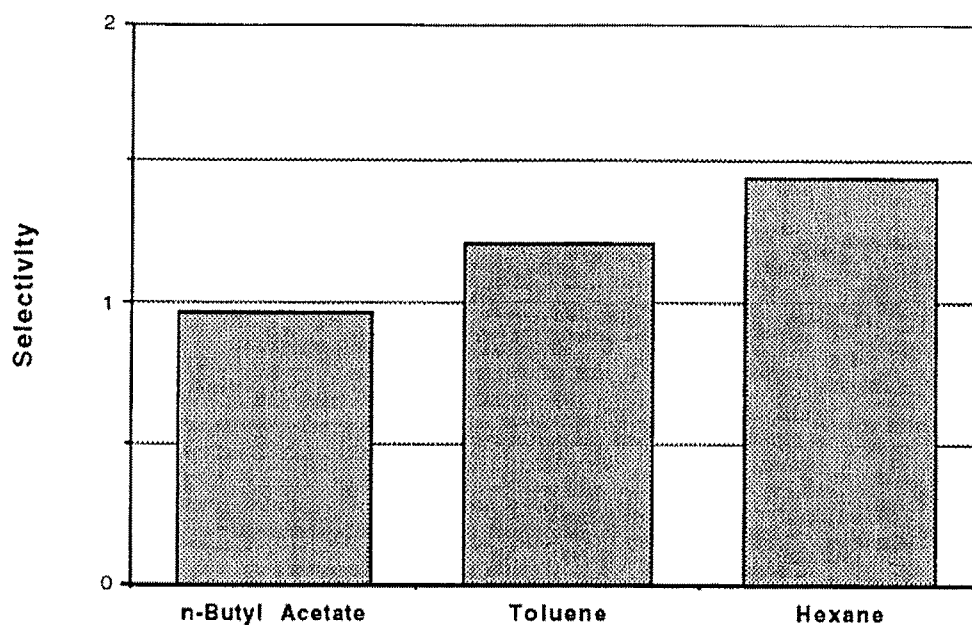


Fig. 2.116. Comparison of selectivity of avermectin B1a to avermectin B1b among various solvents (methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

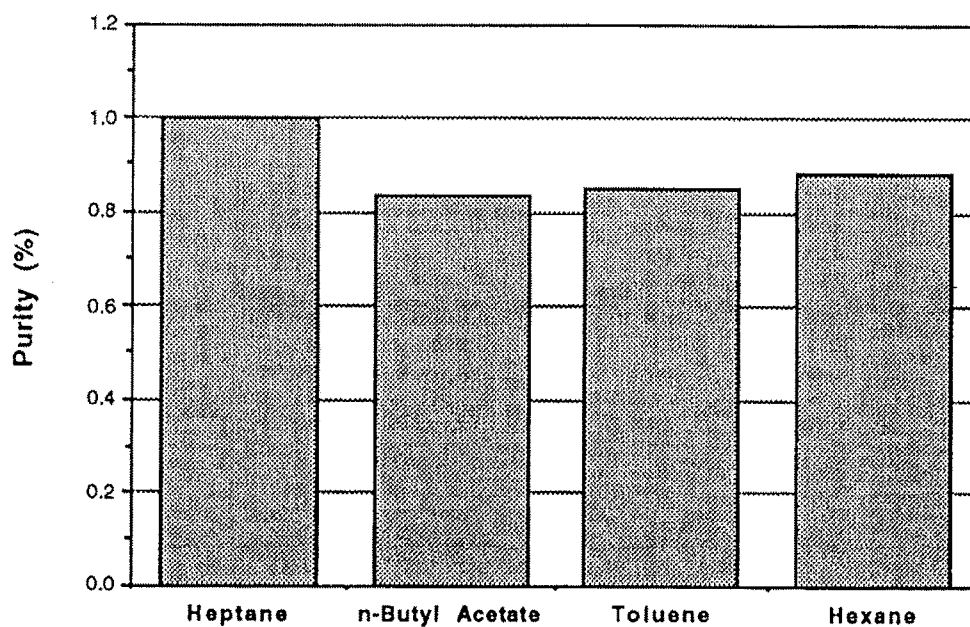


Fig. 2.117. Comparison of purity of avermectin B1a in the solvent phase among various solvents (methanol-glycol 2:5 aqueous phase)

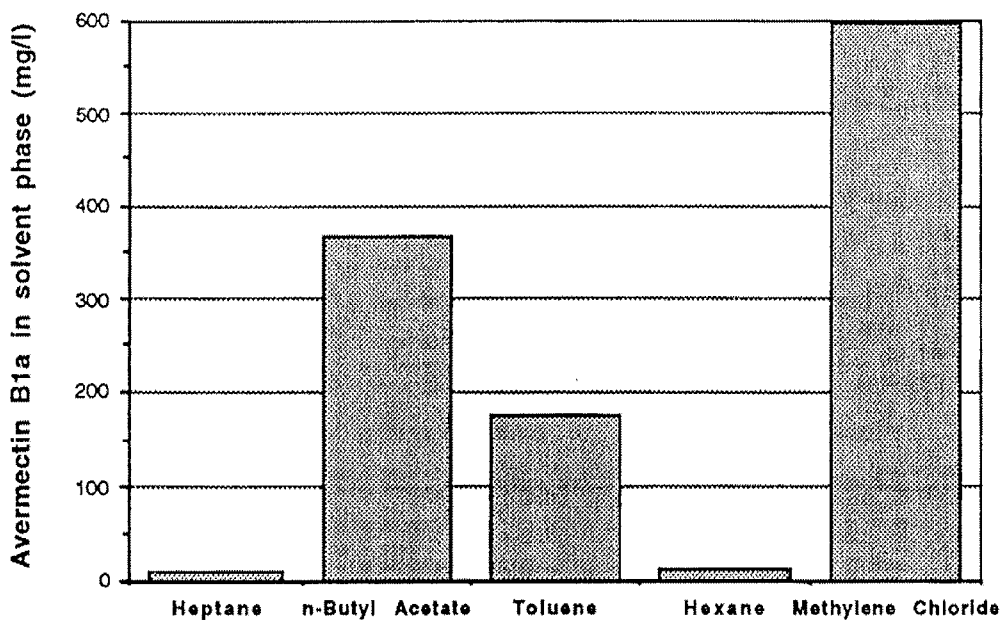


Fig. 2.118. Comparison of avermectin B1a extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

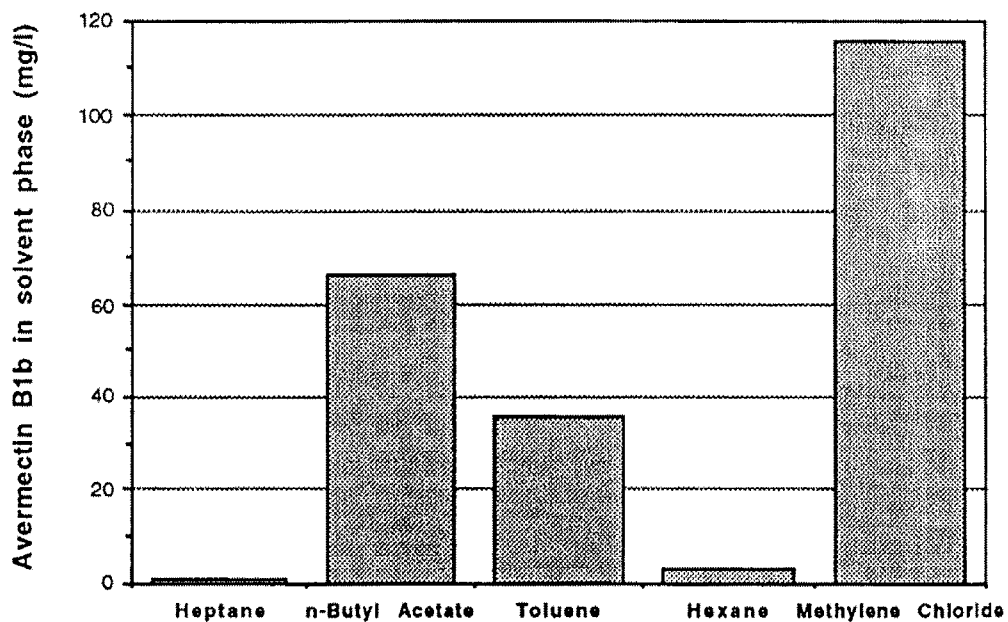


Fig. 2.119. Comparison of avermectin B1b extraction performance among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

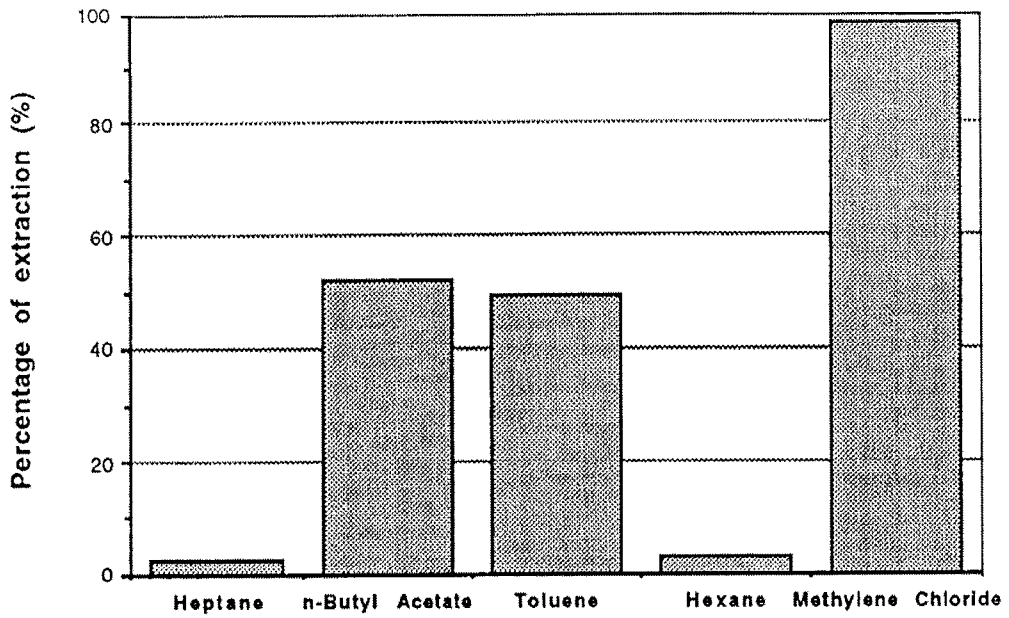


Fig. 2.120. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1a extraction among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

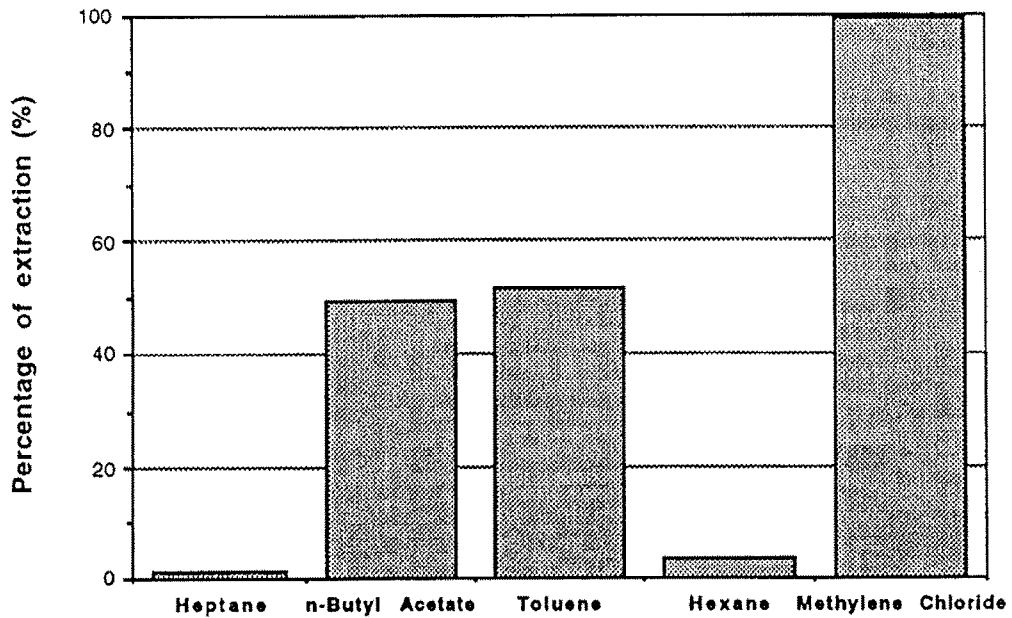


Fig. 2.121. Comparison of percentage of avermectin B1b extraction among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

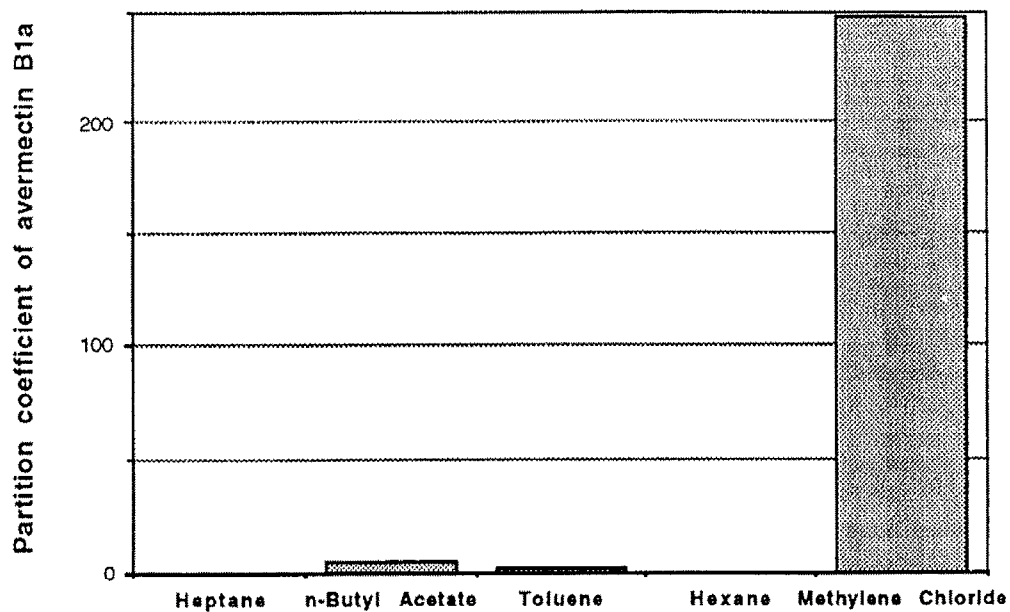


Fig. 2.122. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1a among various solvents (feed concentration: 200mg/l, methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

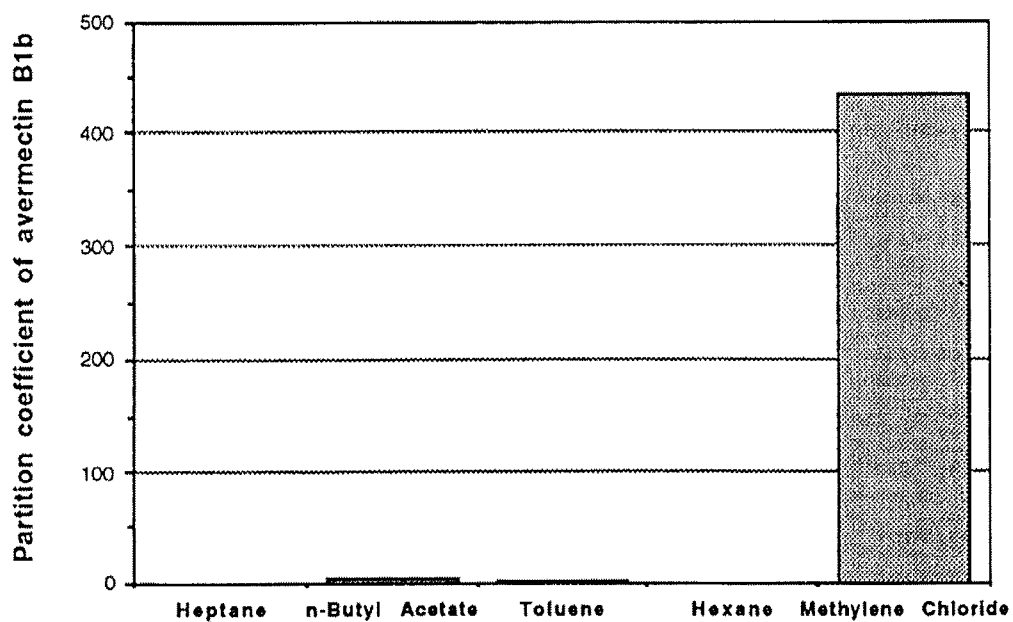


Fig. 2.123. Comparison of partition coefficient of avermectin B1b among various solvents (feed concentration: 38.4 mg/l, methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

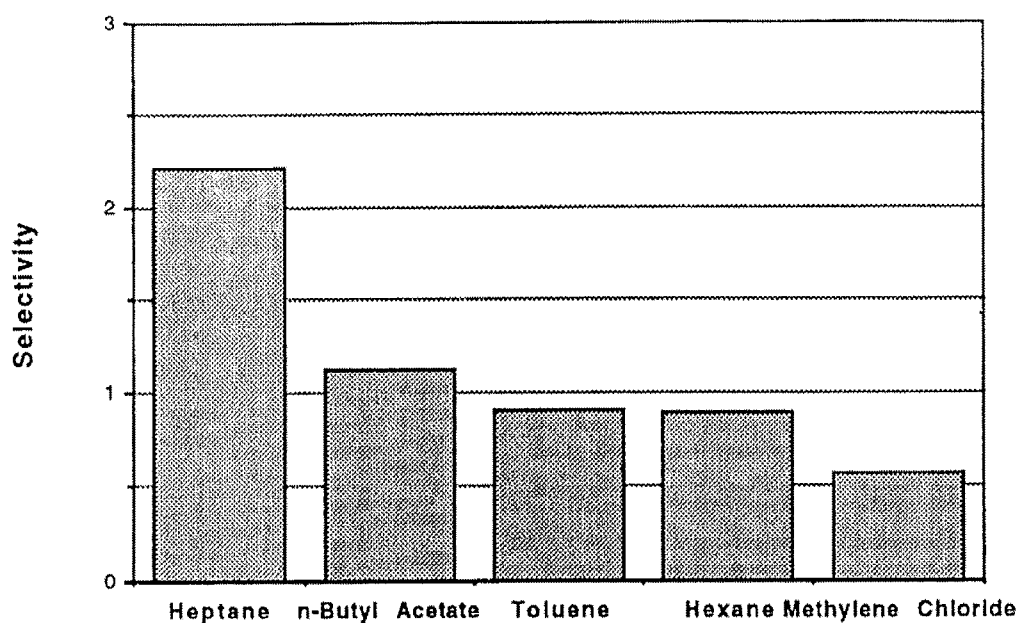


Fig. 2.124. Comparison of selectivity of avermectin B1a to avermectin B1b among various solvents (methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

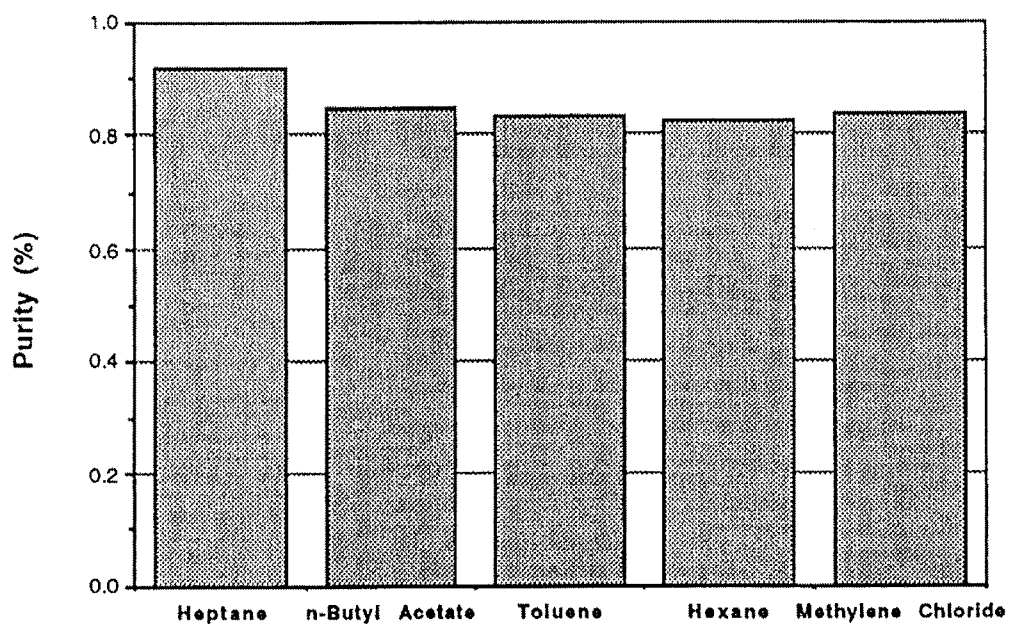


Fig. 2.125. Comparison of purity of avermectin B1a in the solvent phase among various solvents (methanol-water 5:3 aqueous phase)

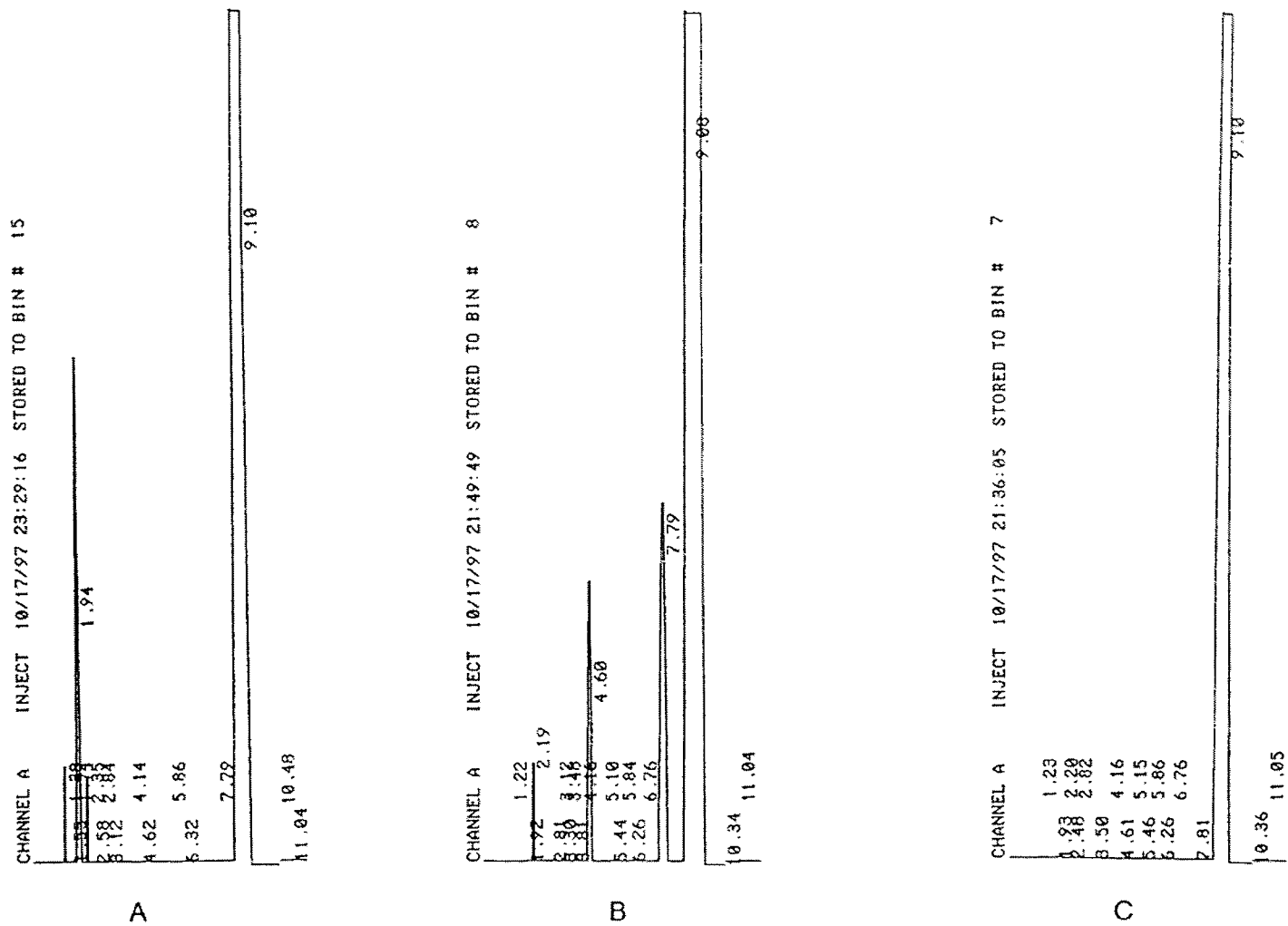


Fig. 2.126. Chromatograms of analytical HPLC of acetone extracts from cells (A) , methylene chloride extracts from 3rd extraction with methanol-water aqueous phase (B), and toluene extracts from 3rd extraction with methanol-water aqueous phase (C).

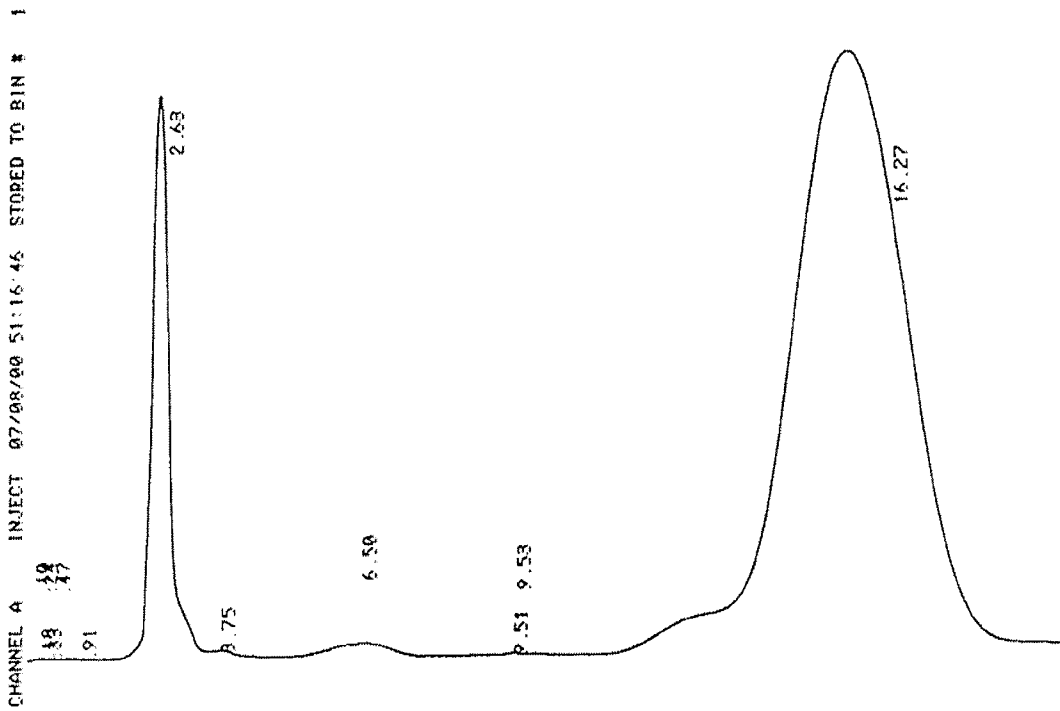


Fig. 2.127. Chromatogram of Preparative HPLC of acetone extracts from cells (Injection volume: 5 ml, Flow rate: 20 ml/min)

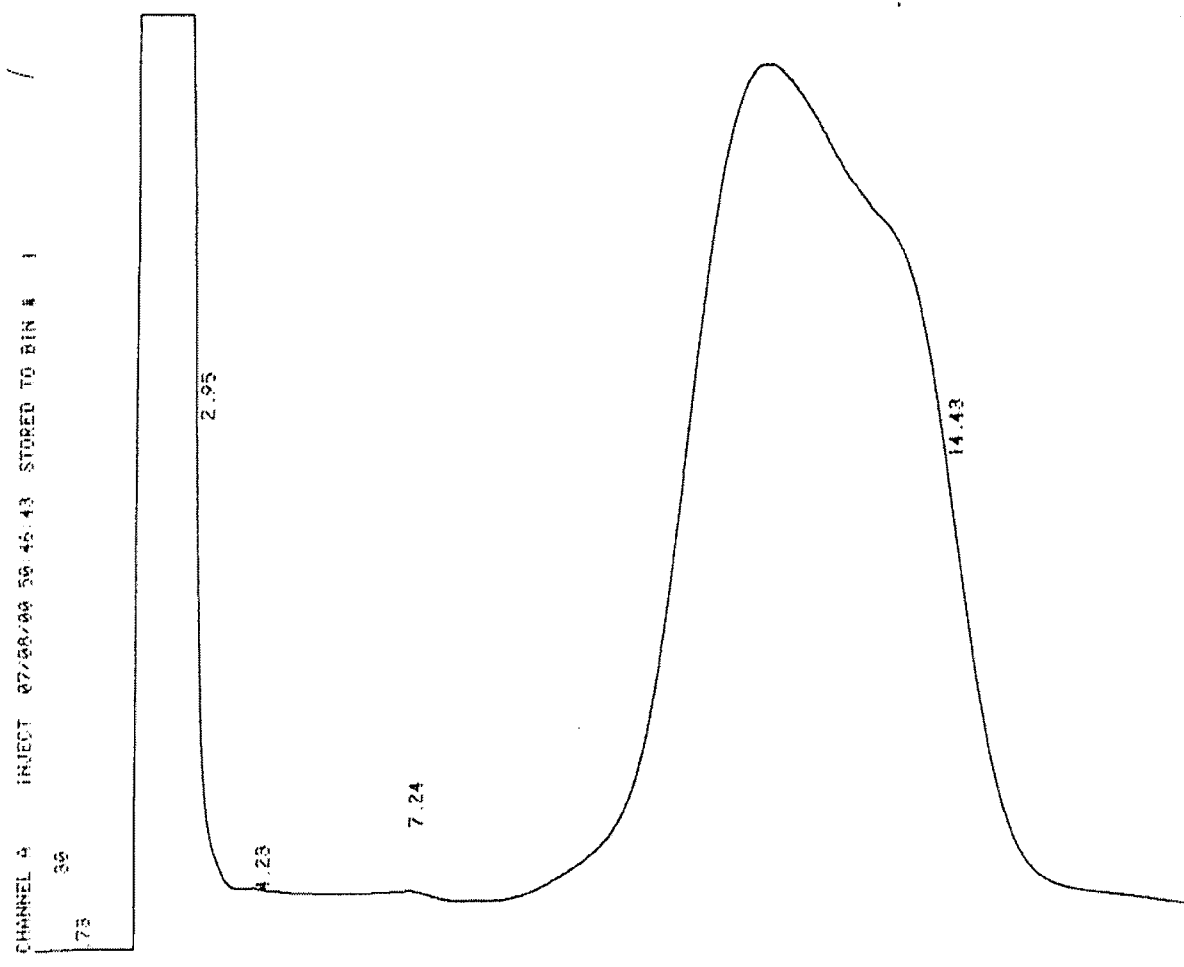


Fig. 2.128. Chromatogram of Preparative HPLC of acetone extracts from cells (Injection volume: 10 ml, Flow rate: 20 ml/min)

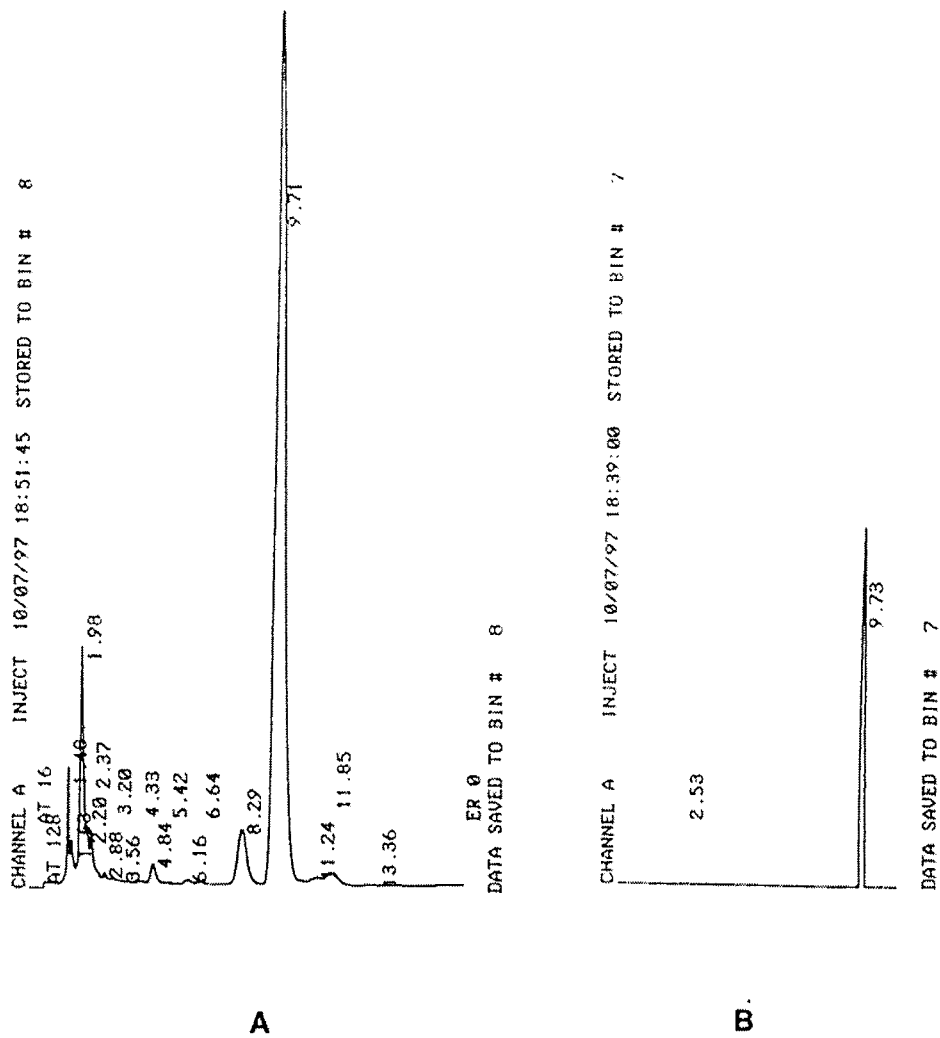


Fig. 2.129. Chromatogram of analytical HPLC of acetone extract from cells (A) and fraction purified by Preparative HPLC(B)

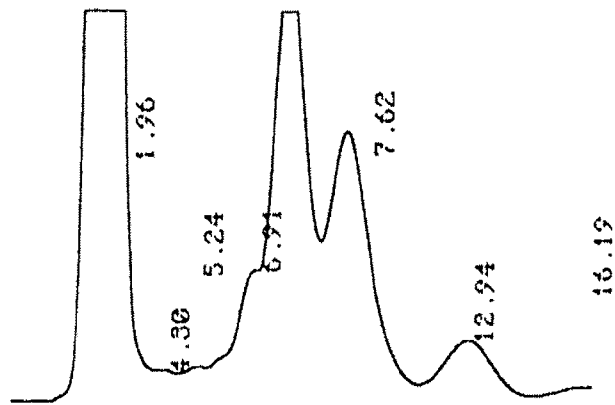


Fig. 2.130. Preparative HPLC chromatogram of methanol extracts from cells. (Injection volume: 10ml, Flow rate: 20ml/min)

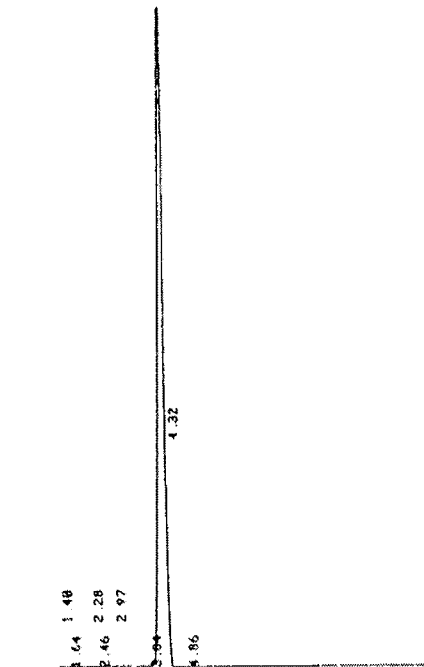


Fig. 2.131. Chromatogram of analytical HPLC from fraction purified by preparative HPLC

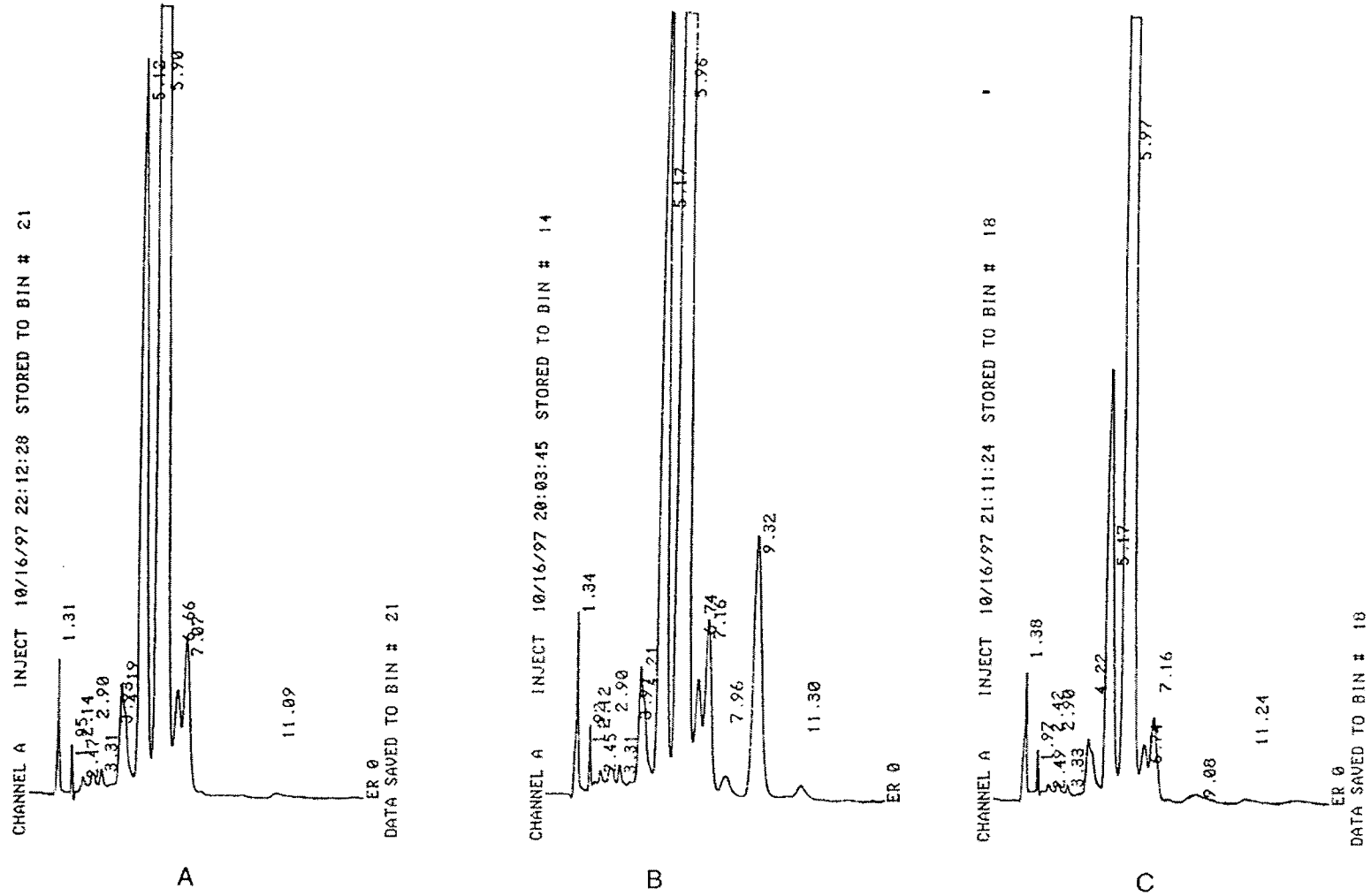


Fig. 2.132. Chromatograms of analytical HPLC of fraction number 74(A), 75(B), 76(C) from Sephadex LH-20 chromatography

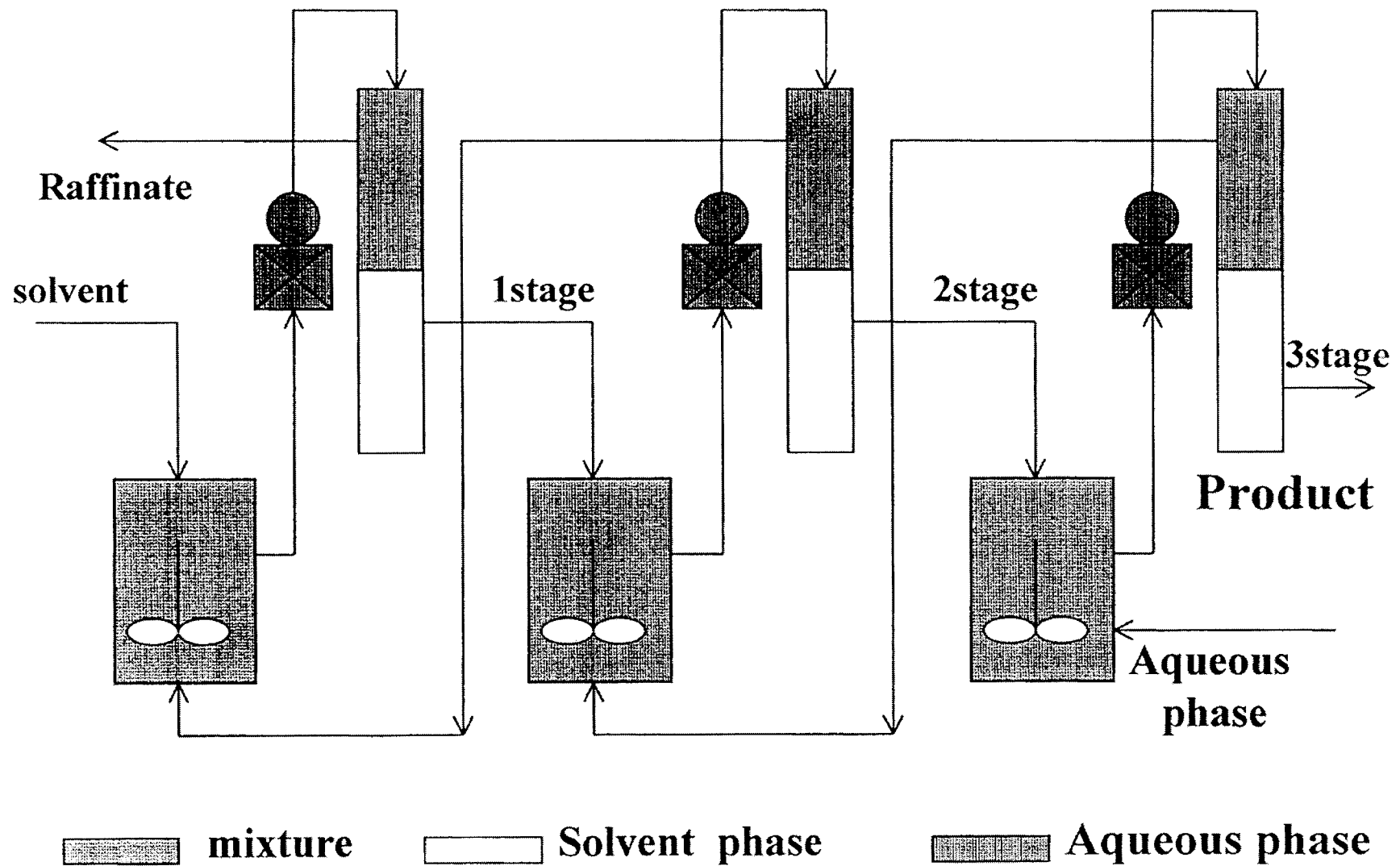


Fig. 2.133. Diagram of multistage countercurrent extraction system

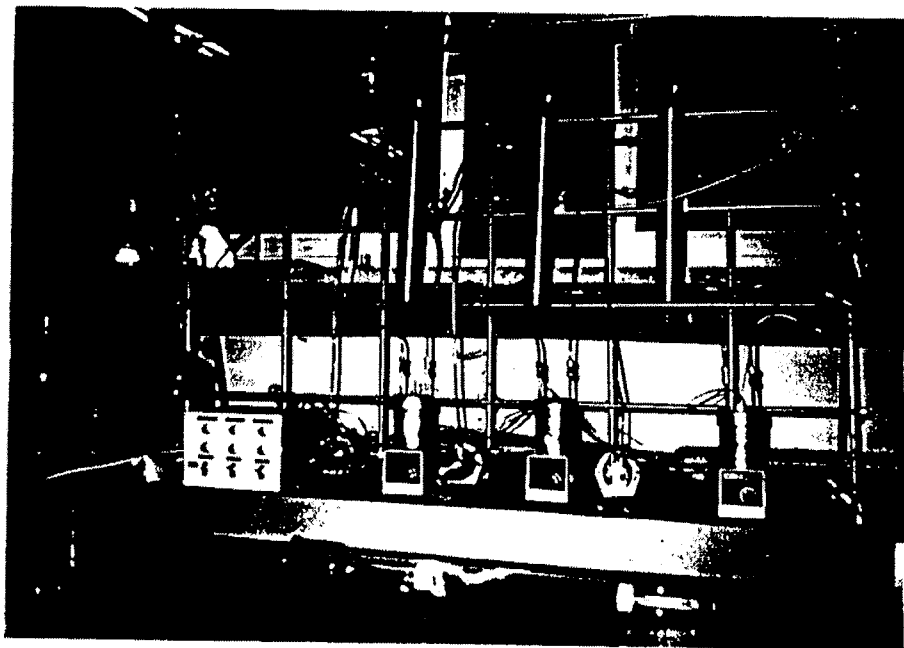


Fig. 2.134. Photography of multistage countercurrent extraction system

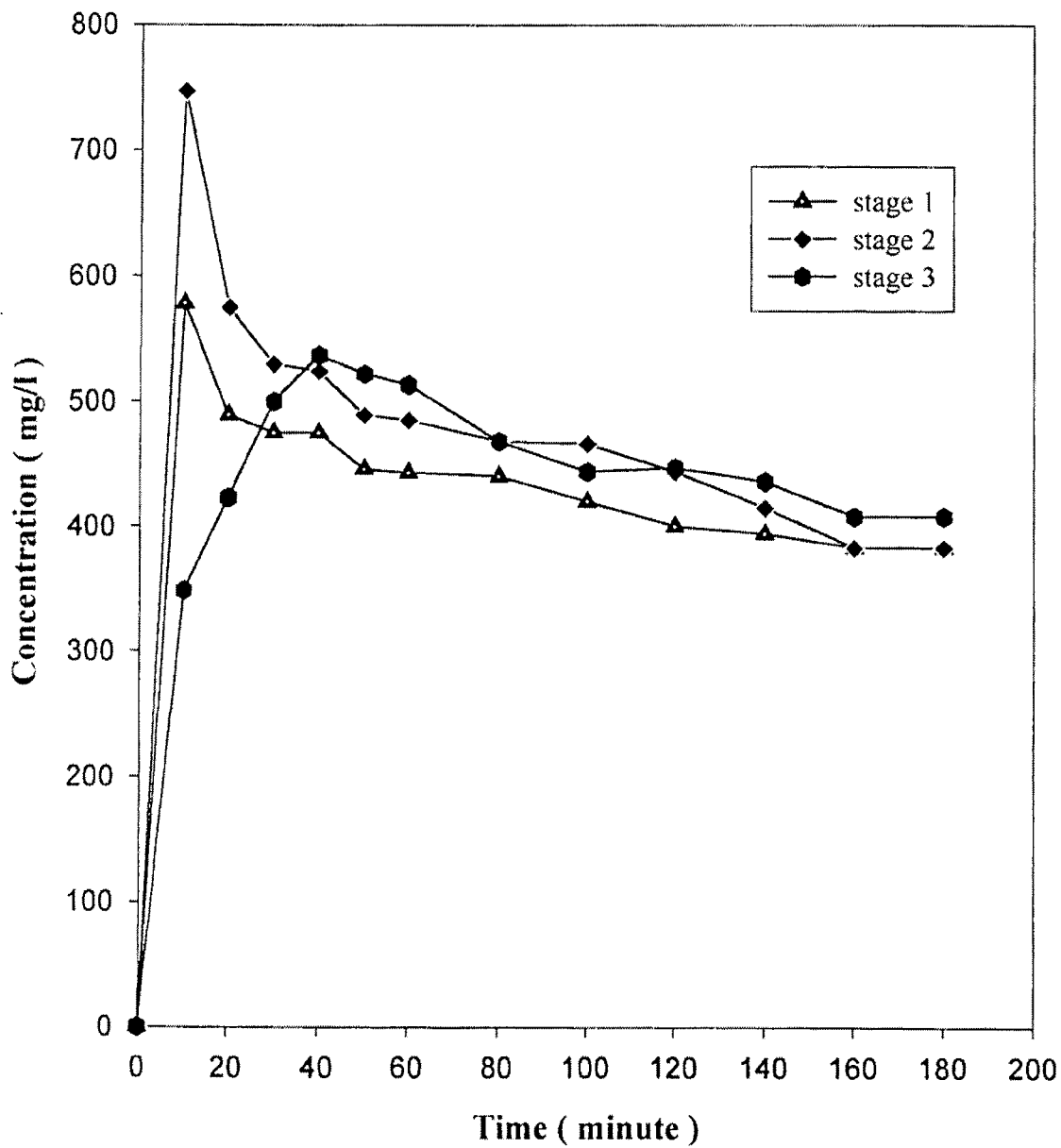


Fig. 2.135. Time course change of avermectin B1a concentration in each stage. (H=25ml/min, L=50ml/min)

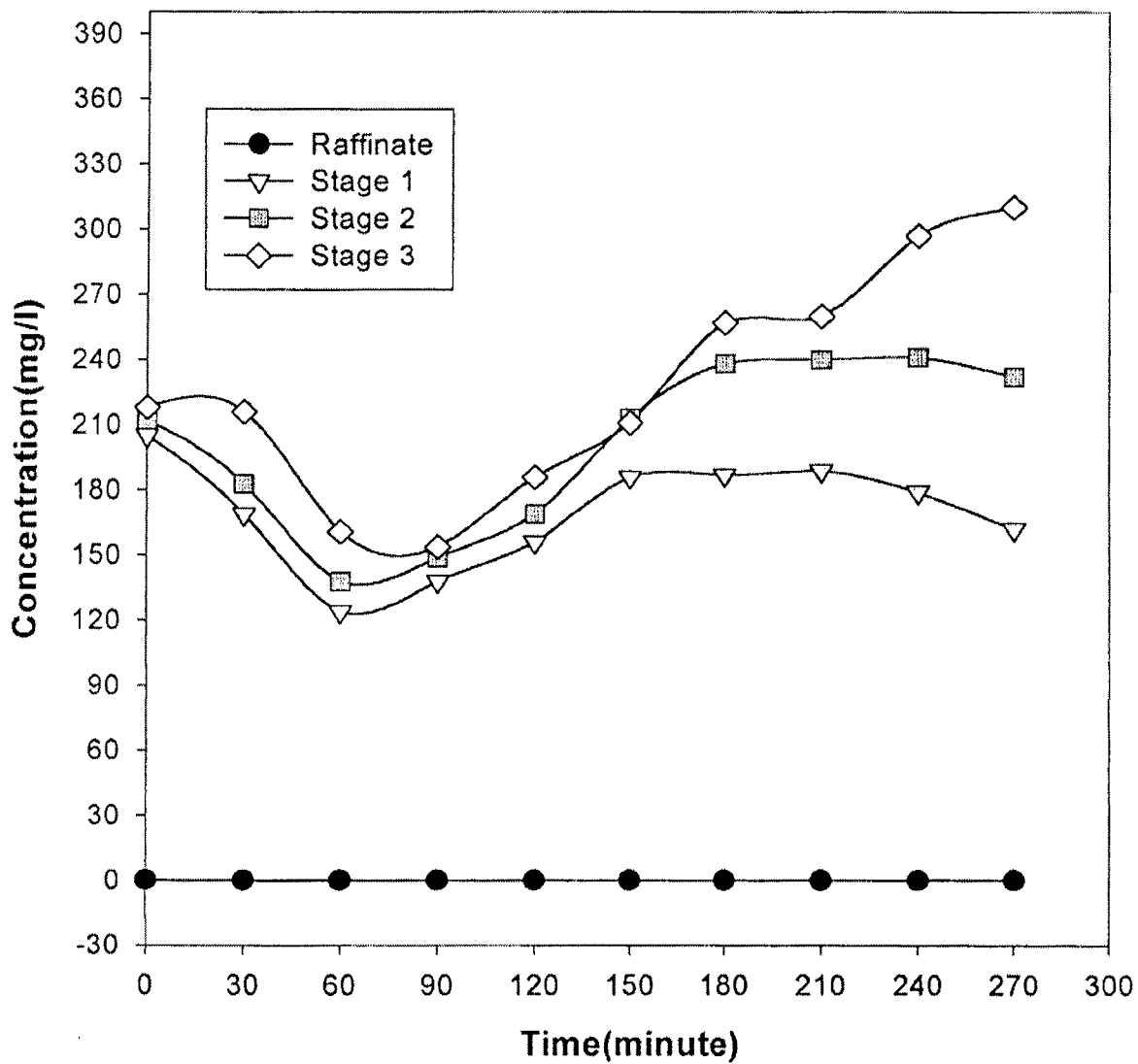


Fig. 2.136. Time course change of avermectin B1a concentration in each stage. (H=20ml/min, L=20ml/min)

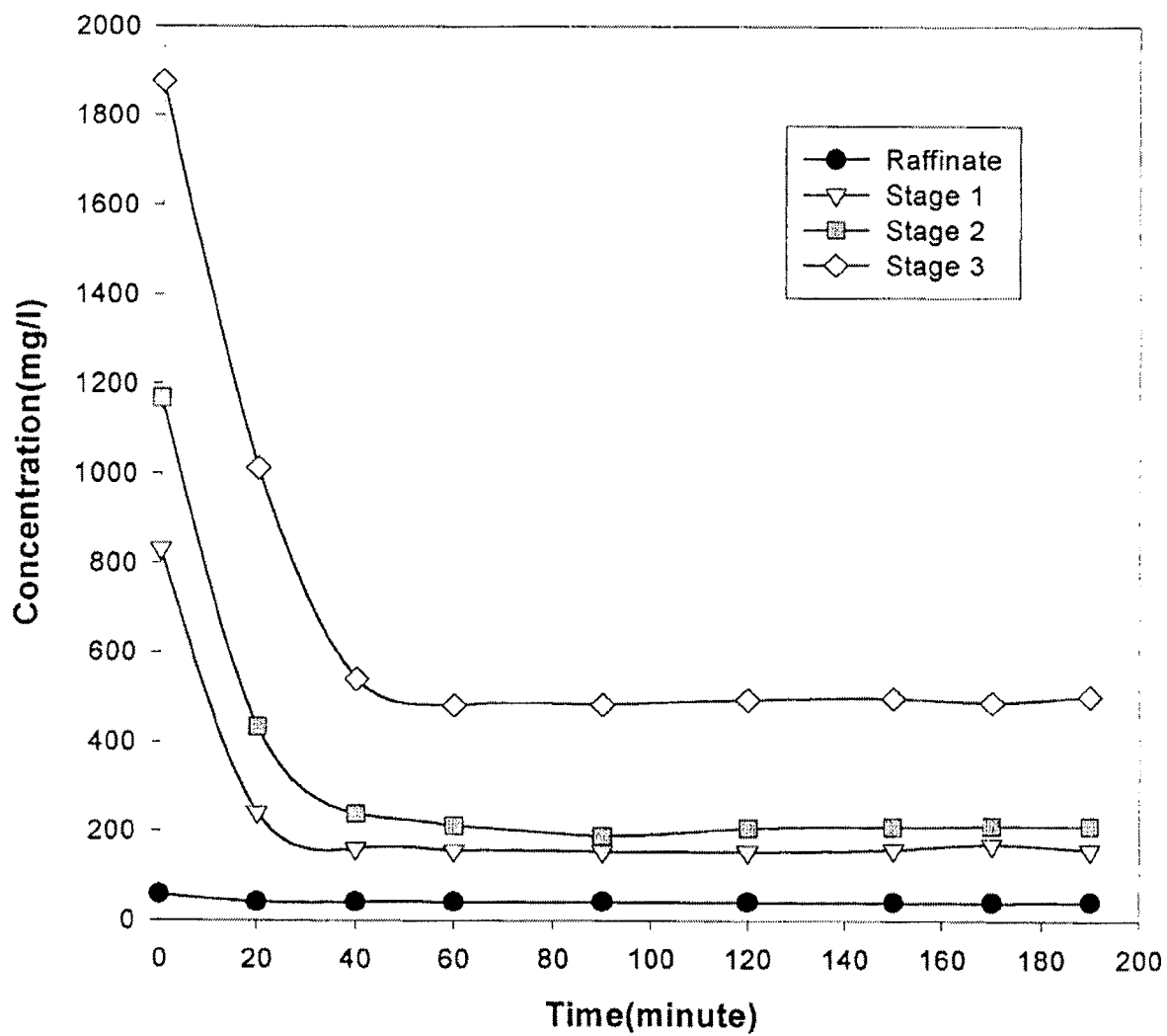


Fig. 2.137. Time course change of avermectin B1a concentration in each stage. (H=25ml/min, L=50ml/min)

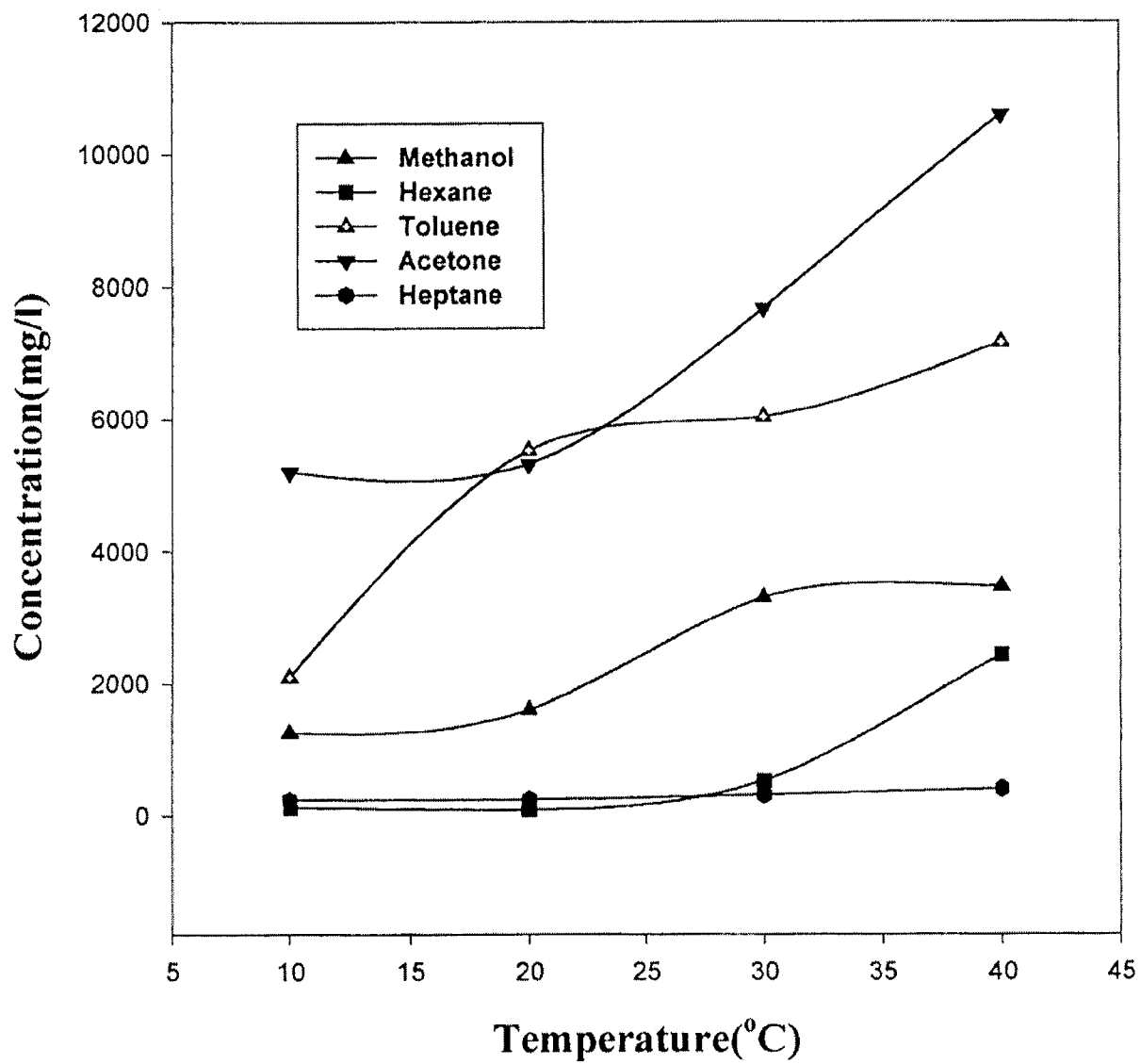


Fig. 2.138. Saturation curve of various solvents

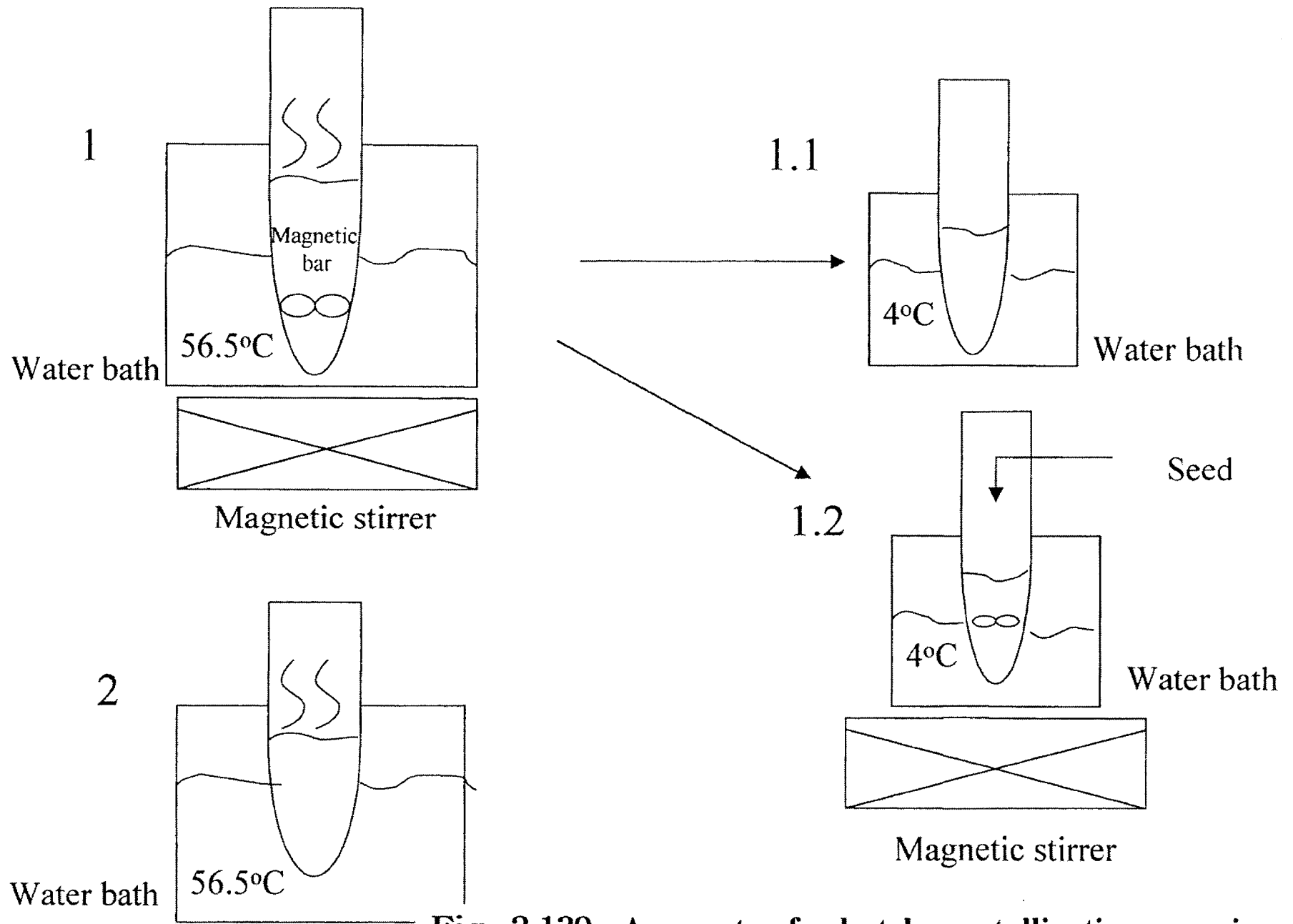


Fig. 2.139. Apparatus for batch crystallization experiment



Fig. 2.140. Microscopic photograph of crystallized avermectin



Fig. 2.141. Microscopic photograph of crystallized avermectin



Fig. 2.142. Microscopic photograph of crystallized avermectin

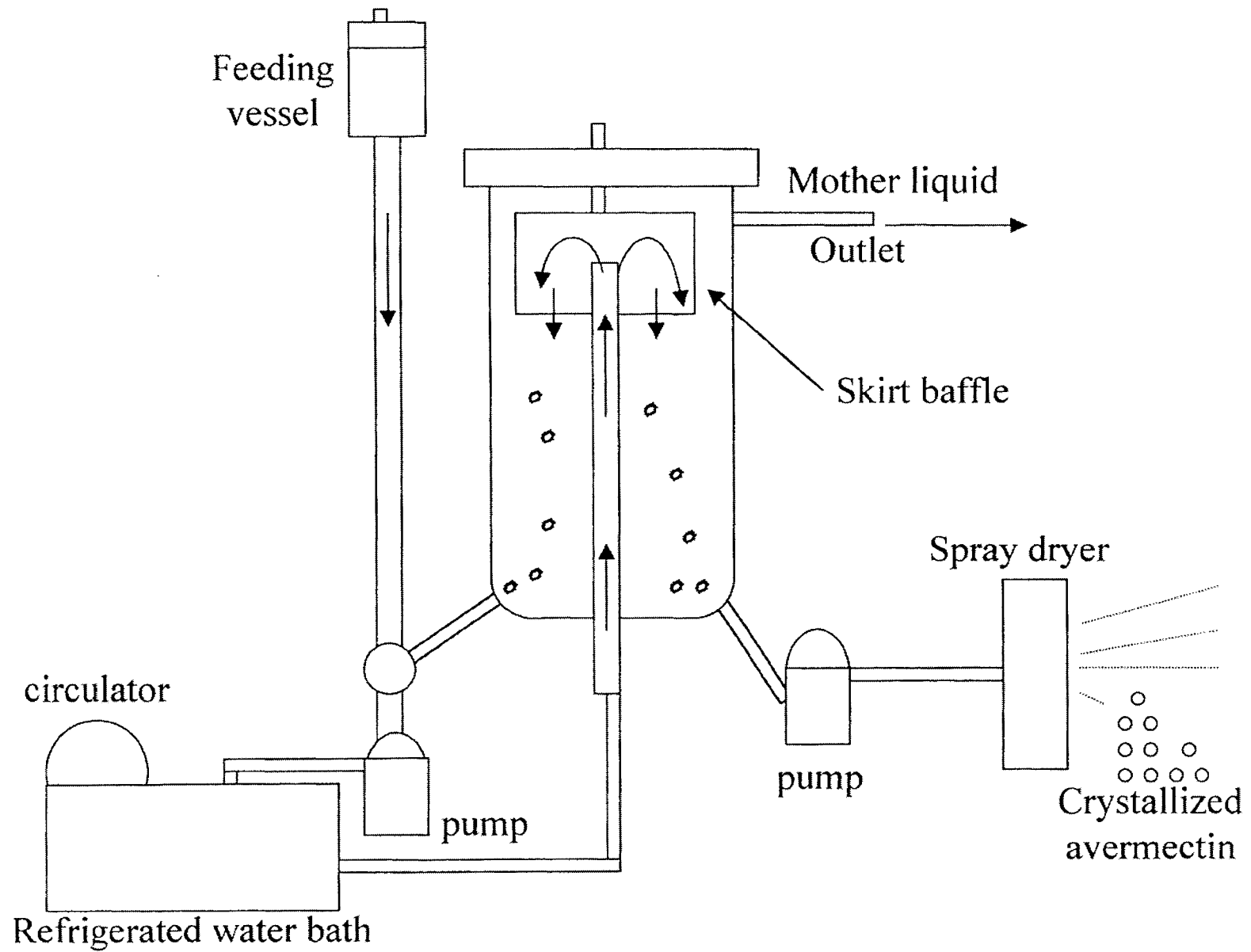


Fig. 2.144. Diagram of continuous crystallization process

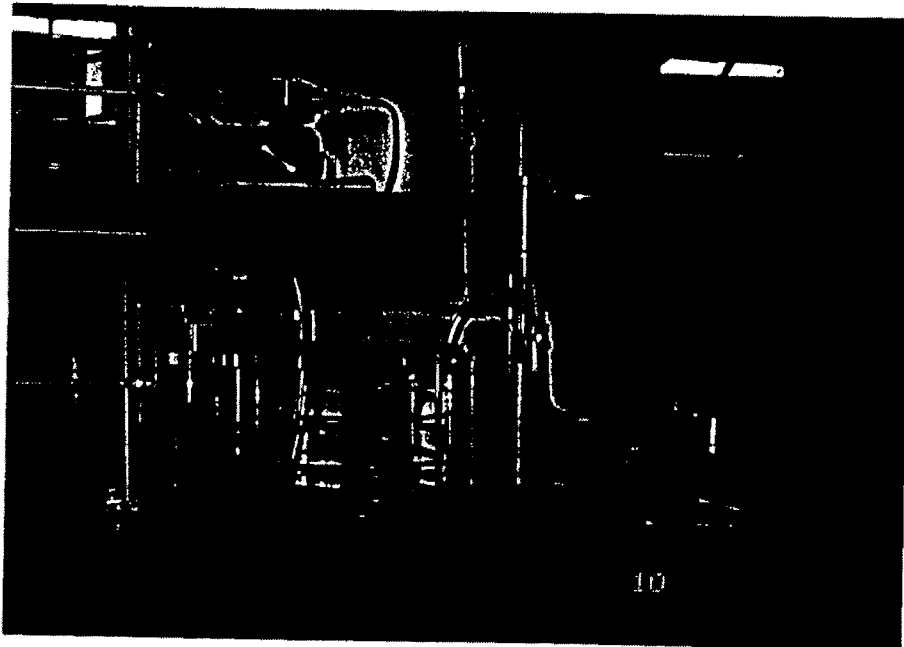


Fig. 2.145. Photograph of continuous crystallization process

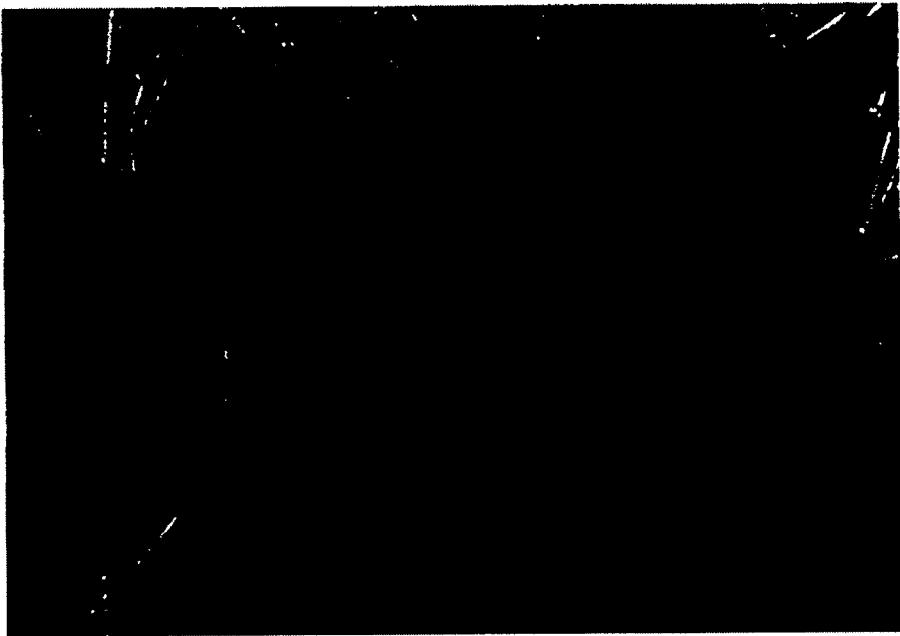
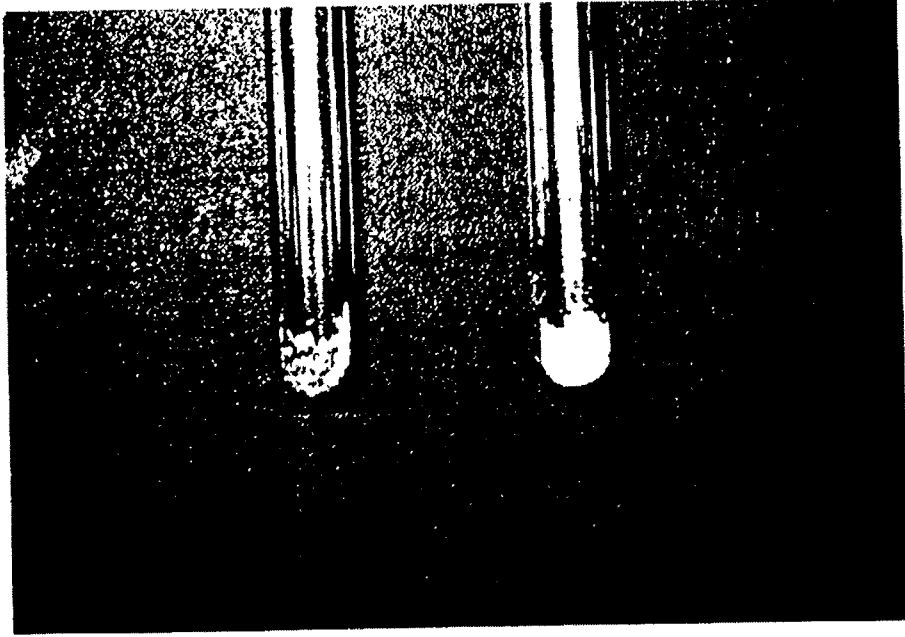


Fig. 2.146. Crystal from continuous crystallization process

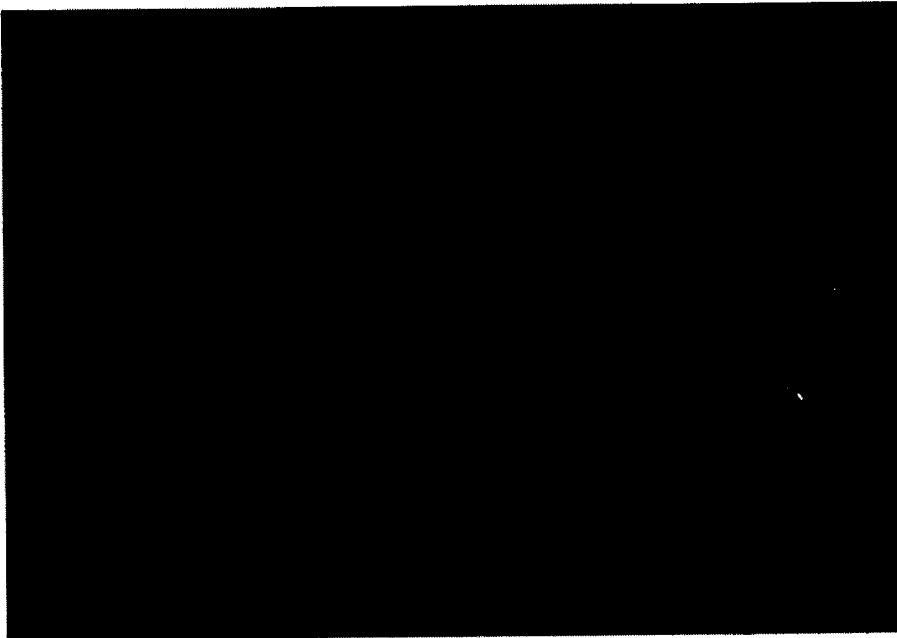
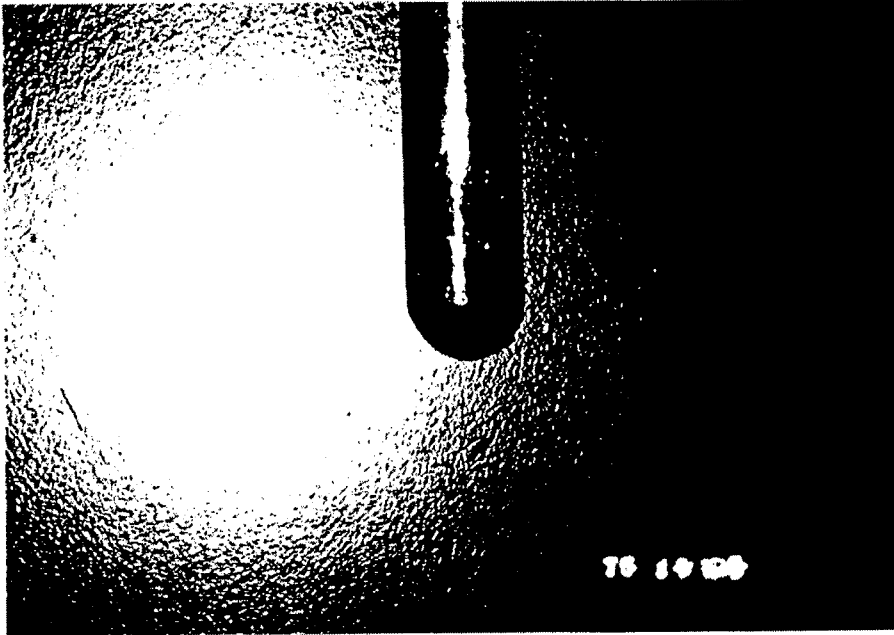


Fig. 2.147. Crystals from cell extracts.

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Table 2.13. Summary of the data published until now in the world-wide journals for avermectin concentration produced through fermentations of various strains of *Streptomyces avermitilis*

Research Group	Producer Microorganism Type	Avermectin Concentration (mg/L)	Remarks	Published Journal
R.W. Burg <i>et al.</i>	selection of high producer, NRRL 8165 (MA 4680)	30	sum of (B la+B lb)	Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 15, 361- 367, 1979
		125	tAVMS*	
	selection of high producer, ATCC 31271 (MA 4848)	170	sum of (B la+B lb)	
		485	tAVMS*	
H. Ikeda <i>et al.</i>	mutant, K 139	620	tAVMS*	Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 32, 282- 284, 1988
	mutant, K 75	2000	tAVMS*	
E. Cimburkova <i>et al.</i>	mutant of ATCC 31267	208	tAVMS*	J. Basic Microbiol. 28, 491- 499, 1988
		38	B la only	
Curdova <i>et al.</i>	mutant of ATCC 31267	40	B la only	J. Basic Microbiol. 29, 341- 346, 1989
Novak <i>et al.</i>	mutant of ATCC 31267	155	tAVMS*	FEMS Microbiol. Letters 70, 291- 294, 1990
		150	tAVMS*	Folia Microbiol. 37, 261- 266, 1992
		100	tAVMS*	Folia Microbiol. 38, 367- 370, 1993
S. Omura <i>et al.</i>	mutant, K 2034	200	sum of "B" component = (B la+B lb+B 2a+B 2b)	J. of Antibiotics 44, 560- 563, 1991
	mutant, K 2021	1000	sum of "A" component = (A la+A lb+A 2a+A 2b)	
	recombinant, K 2038	200	tAVMS*	
Rezanka <i>et al.</i>	mutant of ATCC 31267	630	tAVMS*	FEMS Microbiol. Letters 96, 31- 36, 1992
[Redacted]	[Redacted], APPL- 500	862	B la only	[Redacted], [Redacted], 2.5
		2730	tAVMS*	[Redacted]

*tAVMS = sum of total 8 avermectins = (A la + A lb + B la + B lb + A 2a + A 2b + B 2a + B 2b)

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Avermectin

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**Bench- scale avermectin , scale- up
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