

Xylan

**Production of Functional Material from the
Xylan of Agricultural and Forest Wastes**

가



Xylan

Production of Functional Material from the Xylan of Agricultural and Forest Wastes

가

1999

Xylan

.

- : 1. 10
- 2. 1

1999 10 31

:

: ()

:

· : **xylan**

·

450 23 kg 1

20 25%

20%

(homopolymer)

가

xylan xylan

材 20 45%, 材 80 90%, , 68 78%

. Xylan xylopyranose가 - (1,4)

가 種

가

xylan 가 xylooligo 糖 oligo 糖

Bifidus

. xylooligo 糖 oligo 糖

加水活性低下 가

가

가

가

糖

糖

Bifidus

가

糖 xylooligo 糖 가
 , 日本 가 糖 2 5
 xylooligo 糖
 xylooligo 糖
 材 xylan 4-O-methyl glucuronic acid 酸
 가 xylose
 . Xylan 酸 가 xylose
 xylooligo 糖 xylan 가
 가가
 가가
 가 xylan
 xylooligo 糖

•

Xylan

xylooligo

xylan

2

xylan 가

1

,

1 : Xylan

xylooligo

1 : Xylooligo xylanase	1. Xylanase 2. xylanase xylooligo 3. Xylooligo xylanase
2 : xylanase xylooligo	1. Xylooligo xylanase 2. Xylanase xylooligo 3. Xylooligo 4. Xylanase
3 : Xylanase	1. Xylanase 2. DNA xylanase 3. xylanase 4. xylanase 5. xylooligo

2 : Xylan

1 : Xylan	1. 2. () 3. chipping 4.
2 : Xylan	1. Xylan 2. xylan 3. Xylan 4. xylan
3 : Xylan xylose	1. xylan 가 2. 가 3. Xylan 가 4. Xylan cellulose

3 : Xylan 가

1 : Xylooligo in vitro	1. , xylooligo 2. triglyceride (TG) 3. , LDL- HDL-
2 : Xylooligo vivo	1. HMG- Co A 2. TG 3. in 4. . 5.
3 : Xylooligo xylan 가	1. () 2. 3. cholesterol 4.

.

1

xylan xylan xylan . xylan
 xylooligo
 xylan
 . xylanase ,
 , 2
 xylooligo .
 xylooligo ,
 ,

가. 1 : Xylan xylooligo

- 1) Xylan xylooligo xylanase
Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus
 M-049 .
- 2) xylanase jar-fermentor
 M₀ 14.2
 unit .
- 3) *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 4 xylanase 3

- SDS-PAGE 1 .
- 4) xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 pH 5.0 5.5 pH
4.5 10.5 .
- 5) xylanase N1, B2 B3 65 , B1 70
, N1 65 , B1, B2 B3 55 1 .
- 6) xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 Km 10.92, 2.15, 11.80
2.62 mg/M \emptyset , V_{max} 3.02, 0.71, 4.52 1.10 μ mol/min .
- 7) xylanase N1, B2 B3 xylan B1
. xylanase N1 Avicel B1,
B2 B3 .
- 8) Xylooligo (X2 X5) xylanase N1, B1, B2
B3 X2 , N1 X3
B1, B2 B3 . N1 X4 B1,
B2 B3 X4 X2 . N1 X5
B1, B2 B3 X5 X2 X1 X3
- 9) xylanase N1 B3
DTITSNQTGTHNGYF AESTLGAAAA .
- 10) xylanase N1(XynB) B3(XynA)
xynB xynA .
- 11) xynA xynB
2 xylanase .
- 12) XynA XynB S.
*thermocyanoviolaceus*가 xylanase B3 N1
- 13) xynA 가 BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xynB
가 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase

XynA(xylanase B3) XynB(xylanase N1)
 XynA MØ 128 unit, XynB MØ 142 unit
 . *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* 9 10

14) *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase,
 XynA XynB xylanase 10% xylan xylooligo
 xylanase 58.8 g/ , XynA
 XynB 65.0 g/ xylooligo .

. 2 : Xylan

1) 40 80 mesh

가 .
 2) 20 kg/cm² 3-6
 lignin
 10% 가 . 粗xylan

3) 0.5% 粗xylan
 粗xylan ,
 粗xylan oligomer

xylan 20 kg/cm², 3

4) 粗xylan 5% - .

xylan xylose 85% ,

5) xylan 1.0N 90 가
 HPLC ,
 glucuronic acid xylose 15 20 : 1
 glucuronic acid가 xylose
 15 : 1 , glucuronic acid galacturonic acid
 7 8 : 1

6) ¹³C-NMR ,
 4- O- methyl- D- glucuronic acid
 4- O- methyl- D- glucuronic acid, D- galacturonic acid, D- glucuronic acid,
 2- O- (4- O- methyl- - D- glucuronic acid)- D- xylose, 4- O- (
 - D- galacturonic acid)- D- xylose, - (1, 4) (4- O- methyl-
 - D- glucuronic acid)- D- xylobiose

7) Xylan -

가 2.1 2.5
 , FT-IR 1,200 cm-1 1,750 cm-1 carbonyl ester
 가 가 가
 (CMC) 0.7 0.9

: Xylan 가

1) Xylooligo : Xylooligo

2) Xylooligo : ①
xylooligo 가 가
. ⑤ Xylooligo ,
LDL- cholesterol HDL- cholesterol
(atherogenic index) .
③ Xylooligo 가 bilic acid, cholesterol sterol
coprostanol coprostanone 가 xylooligo
가 . ④
HMG- CoA reductase
xylooligo
. xylooligo
가 가 oligo
. ② xylooligo

3) Xylooligo : ①
xylooligo
SOD, GSHpx GST 26% ,
41% 49% xylooligo
가 glutathione 가
. ⑤
211% 가 xylooligo .
③ xylooligo 가 10%
가 . ④ oligo
10% xylooligo
가 . ② xylooligo

Suntory xylooligo 가

4) xylooligo : Xylooligo

xylooligo

5) :
(lactic acid)

glycogen 가

2

xylan
가 xylan , 가
xylan

. Xylan

xylooligo
xylanases *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus*

, () 가

xylooligo .

xylooligo

xylooligo , , ,

. xylan

, xylooligo

가

1.

2.

3.

4.

xylooligo

5.

xylan

xylan

가

가

가

xylan

6.

xylan , xylooligo

plant

가 가

7. Xylan

가

xylan

가

8.

xylooligo

Bifidobacterium

9. xylanase

3

가

10. ()

database

가

3

3.

가.

1) , . 1996. 12. 30. *Streptomyces* sp. J-59 xylanase . 14:111- 122.

2) , , , . 1998. Xylooligo . 27(4):705- 711.

3) , , , , . 1998. Xylooligo .

27(5):945 951.

4) , , , , , . 1998. *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* Xylanase Xylooligo . 16:45- 54.

- 5) , , , , .
xylan (). Xylan .
- 6) , , , , .
xylan (). Uronic acid .
- 7) , , , , .
xylan (). Xylan .

Proceeding

- 1) Effects of Dietary Xyooligosaccharide on Level of Serum Lipid in Rats Fed High Cholesterol Diet. The 2nd International symposium on Aging and Neurodegenerative Diseases. 83. 1997
- 2) 4 . 1997. Xyooligo . 1304- 1305.
- 3) , , , . 1997. 10.
xylan .
- 4) Gil-jae Joo, Oh-seuk Lee, Han-soo Chang, In-koo Rhee. 1997. 4. Production of xyooligo-saccharides by *Streptomyces chibaensis* xylanase. Proceedings of the international Symposium and 1997 Spring Meeting of the Korean society for Applied Microbiology. 248:25- 26.
- 5) , , , , . 1997. 5. 31. Xyooligo Endoxylanase . 220.
- 6) , , , , . 1997. 10. 18. *Cellulomanas* sp.

. 23.

- 7) Dal-ho Kwon, Gil-jae Joo, Oh-seuk Lee, Heui-Dong Park and In-Koo Rhee. 1997. 10. 25. Production conditions and enzymetic properties of xylanase produced by thermotolerant *Streptomyces* sp. M049. Proceedings of the international symposium and 1997 fall scientific meeting of the Korean society for applied microbiology. 380.
- 8) , , , . 1998. 4. 25. *Streptomyces* sp. M049가 Xylanase .
- 9) , , . 1998. Effect of Oligosaccharide on the hepatic HMG-CoA reductase activity and liver lipid composition in rat feed high cholesterol diet. The 2nd Asian Congress of Dietetics.
- 10) , , . 1998. Xylooligo , . 82.
- 11) , , . 1998. Xylooligo HMG-CoA reductase , . 201.
- 12) , , . 1998. Xylooligo Cholesterol Triglyceride , 가 . 44.
- 13) , , , . 1998. 10. Cellulose xylan .
- 14) , , , , . 1998. 5. 29. *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* M049가 xylanase xylooligo . 1998 . 117.

- 15) Jun-ho Choi, Dal-ho Kwon, Oh-seuk Lee, Hei-dong Park, In-Koo Rhee. 1998. 10. 23. Purification and properties of endoxylanase B2 in *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus*. 382.
- 16) , , . 1999. Effects of Dietary Xylooligosaccharide on Fecal Lipid Levels in in Rat Fed High Cholesterol Diet, 6th Asia/Oceania Regional Congress of Gerontology. 134.
- 17) , , . 1999. Xylooligo Sterol , . 64.
- 18) , , , . 1999. 4. uronic acid .
- 19) , , , , . 1999.9. Cellulose uronic acid .
- 20) Jae-ho Shin, Dal-ho Kwon, Jun-ho Choi, Gun-young Heo, Heui-dong Park, In-koo Rhee. 1999. 4. 23-24. Cloning and expression of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* thermostable xylanase genes in *E. coli*. Proceedings of '99 KSAM International symposium and spring meeting. 198.
- 21) Jae-ho Shin, Yun-young Kwak, Jun-ho Choi, Oh-seuk Lee, Gil-jae Joo, In-koo Rhee. 1999. 4. 23-24. Overexpression of a thermostable xylanase of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* in *E. coli*. Proceedings of '99 KSAM International symposium and spring meeting. 199.
- 22) Oh-seuk Lee, Jun-ho Choi, Ju-ock Nam, Gil-jae Joo, In-koo Rhee. 1999. 4. 23-24. Changes of xylooligosaccharides depending on conditions for the hydrolysis of xylan by thermostable xylanases. Proceedings of '99 KSAM International symposium and spring meeting 238.
- 23) , , , , , 1999. 5. 20. *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* xynB

xylanase xyloligo . 1999

. 98.

24) , , , , , . 1999. 10. 29.

Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA

. 54.

25) , , , . 1999. 10. 30. Purification and properties

of xylanase B1, B2, B3 in *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus*.

SUMMARY

. TITLE

Production of Functional Material from Xylan of Agricultural and Forest Wastes

. OBJECTIVE AND NECESSITY

One of the most abundant and inexpensive biomass is hemicellulose especially in agricultural and forest wastes. Hemicellulose accounts for up to 20-25% of the total dry weight of higher land plants, and about 20% of agricultural waste such as rice straw or wheat straw. The xylan, a group of heteropolysaccharides, are the major components of the hemicellulose fractions of many terrestrial plants. For example, xylan occupies 20-40% portion of softwood hemicellulose, 80-90% portion of hardwood hemicellulose, 68-78% portion of agricultural residues hemicellulose such as rice straw and wheat straw. The composition and structure of xylans vary according to their sources, but all xylans are composed of a backbone chain consisting of xylopyranose polymer linked with (1-4) glycosidic bond.

The xylooligosaccharides is a major intermediates of xylan hydrolysis with xylanase and has received increasing attention as a growth promoting factor for *Bifidus* in the large intestine. More specially, the xylooligosacchride can be renewed and utilized as new functional food additives in dietary industries. So far the study on the production of xylooligosaccharide has been poorly investigated, even though the hydrolysis of xylan is extensively studied for the production of xylose monomer. The xylooligosaccharide has not produced in our country. The

xylooligosaccharide production and its technical development are becoming more and more important for industrial aspect of functional food. The uronic acid derivatives, one of xylan hydrolysates, play an important role in detoxification of oxidative radical and metabolism of steroids. We investigated effective methods for the isolation of xylan, and established the optimal condition for the production of xylooligosaccharide and glucuronic acid derivatives. Development of new function in uronic acid derivatives and xylooligosaccharides will promote the additive value of agricultural and forest wastes.

. SCOPES OF THE STUDY

The project consists of two subject and a joint subject. The formers are production of functional xylooligosaccharides by enzymatic hydrolysis of xylan and manufacture of new functional materials by isolation and chemical hydrolysis of xylan. The latter is development of new function in hydrolysates of xylan. The major contents and scope of this project can be summarized as follows :

1. Production of functional xylooligosaccharides by enzymatic hydrolysis of xylan

1) Development of microorganism produced xylanase which has excellent productivity of xylooligosaccharides from xylan

Isolation of microorganism produced xylanase and investigation of its microbiological characteristics

Xylooligosaccharide production by various xylanases of isolated strains
Selection of microorganism produced xylanase which has excellent xylooligosaccharides productivity and investigation for production of xylanase

2) Enzymological characterization of xylanases and production of xylooligosaccharides

Purification and enzymological characterization of xylanase which has excellent xylooligosaccharides productivity

Production of xylooligosaccharides by xylanases and compositional analysis of xylooligosaccharides

Establishment of condition for xylooligosaccharide production

Preliminary test for cloning and isolation of xylanase gene

3) Cloning and overexpression of xylanase gene

Cloning and sequencing of xylanase gene

Overexpression of xylanase by recombinant DNA technique

Xylanase production according to culture condition

Xylanase production in jar-fermentor scale

Optimal production condition of xylooligosaccharides by the overproduced xylanase

2. Manufacture of new functional materials by isolation and chemical hydrolysis of xylan

1) Pretreatment technique of agricultural and forest residues for xylan extraction

Collection of agricultural and forest residues

Establishment of pretreatment condition of agricultural residues

Chipping treatment of forest residues from oak wood

Optimal condition of steam-explosion pretreatment

- 2) Establishment of purification and isolation technique of xylan and possibility for application of various functional product

Establishment and optimal condition for xylan extraction

Compositional analysis of xylan

Purification of xylan

Compositional analysis of purified xylan

- 3) Isolation of uronic acid derivatives and xylose from xylan by chemical hydrolysis

Hydrolysis of xylan by chemical treatment

Isolation of uronic acid derivatives from hydrolysates

Establishment of hydrolysis condition from xylan

Isolation of cellulose from xylan extraction residues

3. Development of new function in hydrolysates of xylan

- 1) In vitro investigation of digestibility of xylooligosaccharides and improvement of lipid metabolism in blood

Degradation of xylooligosaccharides by saliva, pancreas and small intestinal mucus enzymes

Investigation of triglyceride contents in blood

Investigation of LDL, HDL and total cholesterol contents in blood

- 2) In vivo investigation of improvement effect of cholesterol metabolism by xylooligosaccharides

Hepatic HMG-CoA reductase activity

Contents of hepatic triglyceride and cholesterol

Accumulation of lipid peroxides in tissue

Pathological investigation of hepatic tissues

Reduction of blood glucose level in diabetic rat

- 3) Development of new function of xylooligosaccharides and xylan hydrolysates.

Determination of gastrointestinal transit time

Determination of fecal bile acids contents

Determination of fecal cholesterol contents

Detoxification of toxic oxidative radicals in tissues

. RESULT AND APPLICATIONS

1. Result of this study

In order to produce of functional material from xylan in agricultural and forest wastes, we established optimal extraction technique and purification method of xylan. Production of functional xylooligosaccharides from xylan and production condition of uronic acid derivatives was also established. Cellulose and cellulose derivatives was manufactured from by-product in xylan extraction step. Xylooligosaccharide production system by enzymatic hydrolysis was established by the selection of microorganism produced the excellent xylanase, cloning and overexpression of the xylanase gene.

Utilization efficiency of agricultural and forest wastes will be elevated by the production of functional xylooligosaccharides and uronic acid derivatives from xylan, which were determined to improve effect of lipid and cholesterol metabolism, antioxidative detoxification and glucose level in blood of rat. The results can be summarized as follows :

1) Results on **「Production of functional xylooligosaccharides from xylan by enzymatic hydrolysis」**

Thermotolerant *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* M-049 which produced excellent thermostable xylanase, was selected for the xylooligosaccharides production from xylan.

The optimal production condition of xylanase of this bacteria was investigated in flask and jar-fermentor scales. The bacteria produced 14.2 unit/ml of xylanase in the optimal condition.

Three xylanases(N1, B2 and B3) of four xylanases produced by *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* were purified to be homogeneous and estimated molecular weight on SDS-PAGE and the other xylanase(B1) was purified partially.

The optimal pH of purified xylanase N1, B1, B2 and B3 was pH 5.0-5.5. These enzymes were stable at the range from pH 4.5-10.5.

The optimal temperature of purified xylanase N1, B2 and B3 was 65 and that of B1 was 70. Xylanase N1 was stable at 65 and xylanase B1, B2 and B3 were stable at 55 for 1 hour.

Km values of purified xylanase N1, B1, B2 and B3 were determined to be 10.92, 2.15, 11.80 and 2.62mg/ml, respectively. Vmax of these enzymes were 3.02, 0.71, 4.52 and 1.10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$, respectively.

The purified xylanase N1, B2 and B3 were bound to insoluble xylan,

but xylanase B1 had a low affinity in the insoluble xylan. Xylanase N1 was bound to Avicell, but B1, B2 and B3 were not.

Purified xylanase N1, B1, B2 and B3 could not hydrolyzed X2. Xylanase N1 could not hydrolyzed X3, but B1, B2 and B3 weakly hydrolyzed X3. Xylanase N1 could not hydrolyzed X4, but B1, B2 and B3 hydrolyzed X4 to X2. Xylanase N1 weakly hydrolyzed X5 and B1, B2 and B3 hydrolyzed X5 to X1, X2 and X3.

Amino acid sequence of N-terminus of purified xylanase N1 and B3 were DTITSNQTGTHNGYF and AESTLGAAAA, respectively.

xynB and *xynA* genes, for xylanase N1(XynB) and xylanase(XynA), were cloned in *E. coli*. The nucleotide sequences of both genes were analyzed.

Cloned *xynA* and *xynB* were subcloned in overexpression vector and XynA and XynB were overproduced in *E. coli*.

Characteristics of recombinant XynA and XynB were the same as xylanase B3 and N1, produced by *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*, respectively.

Recombinant *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pEMA144, containing *xynA* gene, was produced XynA(xylanase B3) up to 128 unit/ml and recombinant *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pEMB10, containing *xynB* gene, was produced XynB(xylanase N1) up to 142 unit/ml in jar-fermentor. These enzyme productivities were 9 to 10 times higher than *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*.

The xylanases complex of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* and recombinant xylanases(XynA, XynB) were produced xylooligosaccharides to 58.8 g/ and 65.0 g/ using 10% xylan in optimal production condition, respectively.

2) Results on 「**Manufacture of functional materials by isolation and chemical hydrolysis of xylan**」

- ① In the chemical composition, we found that the contents of water-extractives and ash of rice straw and barley straw were more than those of oak wood.
- ② Oak wood(*Quercus mongolica*), rice straw(*Oryza sativa*) and barley straw(*Hordeum vulgare*) were treated with three types of steam-explosion(20kgf/cm²-3 6 min, 15 kgf/cm²-10 min, and 15(30) kgf/cm²-10(0.5) min.). The content of lignin in steam-exploded materials was higher than that of non-treated materials. In the yield of crude xylan isolated from steam exploded materials, amount of crude xylan were influenced by the steam pressure in steam explosion treatment. In higher steam pressure, amount of crude xylan were higher than those of low steam pressure.
- ③ The crude xylan was extracted from steam-exploded materials with hot-water and 0.5% potassium hydroxide solution. In the sugar type of crude xylan extracted with hot water and 0.5% potassium hydroxide solution, the oligomer content of crude xylan extracted with hot water was much more than that of crude xylan extracted with 0.5% potassium hydroxide solution. So, the most effective steam explosion condition of agricultural and forest residues for isolation of xylan was 20 kgf/cm² pressure for 3 minutes. And the most effective method of isolation was hot water extract.
- ④ The crude xylan was purified with 5% barium hydroxide solution and ethanol precipitation procedure. The content of xylose of purified xylan was over 85%, but other sugar residues were not removed completely.

- ② The optimal acid hydrolysis condition for the isolation of uronic acid derivatives in xylan was a treatment with 1.0 N sulfuric acid solution for 90 min. The isolated uronic acid was analyzed using HPLC and ¹³C-NMR techniques. In the result of HPLC analysis of the isolated uronic acids, oak wood had glucuronic acid and galacturonic acid and exist approximately 15 : 1 molar ratio against the xylose residue. Rice straw and barley straw had glucuronic acid only, and exist approximately 15-20 : 1 molar ratio against the xylose residue.
- ③ In the result of ¹³C-NMR analysis of the isolated uronic acid, we can be assumed the existed structure as follows;
- ④ The isolated uronic acid in rice and barley straw existed D-glucuronic acid residue with monomer type.
- ⑤ The isolated uronic acid in oak wood existed 6 types with 4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid, D-galacturonic acid, D-glucuronic acid, 2-O-(4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid)-D-xylose, 4-O-(D-galacturonic acid)-D-xylose, and 4-linked (4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid)-D-xylobiose.
- ⑥ The preparation of cellulose from waste residues after hot-water extract were carried out by sodium chlorite and oxygen-alkali bleaching. Cellulosic derivatives; cellulose acetate and carboxymethyl cellulose, were prepared with these cellulose. The degree of substitution of acetate was 2.1-2.5. FT-IR spectra of prepared cellulose acetate were found that peaks at around 1,200cm⁻¹ and 1,750cm⁻¹ increase markedly, due to ester carbonyl group. The degree of substitution of carboxymethyl cellulose(CMC) was 0.7-0.9.

3) Result on 「Development of new function in hydrolysates of xylan」

- ① The digestibility of xylooligosaccharides : The xylooligosaccharide were not digested with the digestive enzymes and examined to be the low calorie functional food delaying absorption of bile acid in the intestinal tract by their administration.
- ② The effect of improvement on lipid metabolism of xylooligosaccharides : The gastrointestinal transit time were decreased by xylooligosaccharide supplementation in high cholesterol diet rat. Thus the xylooligosaccharides supplementation determined to be effective in the improvement of constipation. Xylooligosaccharide diet decreased the plasma triglyceride, total-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol while increased the HDL-cholesterol, so reduced the atherogenic index. The levels of excretion of fecal bile acid, cholesterol, coprostanol and coprostanone were increased in xylooligosaccharide supplementation. Thus, xylooligosaccharide supplementation determined to be effective in the improvement on cholesterol metabolism. The activity of hepatic HMG-Co A reductase, a rate limiting enzyme in cholesterol biosynthesis was significantly increased in high cholesterol diet, but it was recovered to the level of normal group by xylooligosaccharide supplementation. Xylooligosaccharide diet reduced the hepatic cholesterol and triglyceride but increased the phospholipid. Blood glucose level in xylooligosaccharide supplementation group was significantly lower than that of high cholesterol diet group.
- ③ The antioxidative detoxification of xylooligosaccharide : Hepatic superoxide dismutase(SOD), glutathione peroxidase(GSH-px) and glutathione S-transferase(GST) activities in high cholesterol diet group were decreased by 21%, 41% and 49%, respectively. but those

were increased by xylooligosaccharide supplementation and the reduced glutathione contents were increased. Thus, the level of hepatic thiobarbituric acid reacting substances(TBARS) in high cholesterol diet group was increased by 211%, compared to that of normal group but it was significantly reduced by xylooligosaccharide supplementation. Light micrographs of hepatic tissue slice revealed that hepatocyte fat size and number were decreased in 10% xylooligosaccharide supplementaion groups, compared with the other oligosaccharide groups.

- ④ The effect of blood glucose reduction in diabetes : To observe the blood glucose level lowering effect of xylooligosaccharide, we have checked oral glucose tolerance and glucose level lowering effect in diabetic rat. By showing reduction of glucose level and retardation of postprandial glucose level elevation, the xylooligosaccharide improved the glucose tolerance capacity and reduced blood glucose level.
- ⑤ The effect of uronic acid derivatives on fatigue recovery after exercise : The contents of lactic acid were reduced and hepatic glycogen contents were increased by supplementation of glucuronic acid derivatives. So administration of glucuronic acid derivatives promoted the fatigue recovery and strengthen antioxidative system after exercise.

2. Option for application

Isolation method of xylan was established to produce functional materials using xylan of agricultural and forest wastes. Optimal production condition of xylooligosaccharides from xylan was established using complex xylanases of *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* and recombinant xylanases from *E. coli*. We discovered that xylooligosaccharides and uronic acid derivatives, which were produced in this project, had new functions such as improvement of lipid metabolism and gastrointestinal function, antioxidative detoxification and reduction of glucose level in blood, etc. So, we suggest our options for the application of those functional materials.

- 1) The report of this project should be distributed and advertised to the related organizations and sugar manufacturers.
- 2) The developed technology should be transferred to manufacturer and company which were related to food industry.
- 3) The results of this project should give a presentation at academic meeting and publics.
- 4) New function of xylooligosaccharides and uronic acid derivatives should be advertised and encouraged its application to pharmaceutical and food industry.
- 5) Recombinant *E. coli* having *streptomycete* xylanase gene on plasmid DNA secreted the xylanase into culture broth. This result will be helpful to elucidate secretion and protein folding mechanism.
- 6) Isolation method of xylan from oak can be used in commercial process to produce xylan as reagent grade.
- 7) For the scale up to produce xylan, xylooligosaccharides and uronic acid

derivatives, continuous reaction system and product isolation processes should be studied furthermore and supported more grants.

- 8) By-products of new functional material production process, such as cellulose, cellulose acetate and carboxymethylcellulose, can be used for the utilization efficiency and economic benefit of agricultural and forest wastes.
- 9) Xylooligosaccharides and uronic acid derivatives, which had a lot of new function, will be contributed for public health.
- 10) Advanced technology achieved during this project can be used as a database of carbohydrate related field. Two xylanase genes isolated in this project are valuable in application of biotechnology as a bio-resource.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction	40
1-1. Objective and necessity	40
1-2. Contents and scopes	42
Chapter 2. Production of functional xylooligosaccharides from xylan by enzymatic hydrolysis	44
2-1. Introduction	44
2-2 Materials and methods	45
1. Strains and culture condition	45
2. Assay of xylanase	46
3. Determination of protein	47
4. Sugar analysis	47
5. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis	48
6. Determination of molecular mass	49
7. Xylanase binding assay	49
2-3. Selection of strains	50
2-4. Condition for enzyme production	53
1. Flask culture	53
2. Jar- fermentor culture	58
2-5. Purification of xylanase in <i>Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus</i>	62
1. ammonium sulfate precipitation	62
2. DEAE sephadex A-50 ion exchange chromatography	62
3. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel chromatography	64
4. Purification of xylanase N1	65
5. Partial purification of xylanase B1	66

6. Purification of xylanase B2	68
7. Purification of xylanase B3	69
8. Purity of the purified xylanases	70
2-6. Enzymatic properties of purified xylanases	71
1. Optimal pH	71
2. pH stability	72
3. Optimal temperature	73
4. Thermal stability	74
5. Effect of substrate concentration	75
6. Xylanase binding assay	75
7. Analysis of hydrolysate of xylan by xylanases	77
8. Hydrolysis of xylooligosaccharide by purified xylanases	80
9. Amino acid sequences in N-terminal of purified xylanases	82
2-7. Cloning and overexpression of xylanase gene	84
1. Cloning of xylanase gene	84
2. Overproduction of xylanase by recombinant DNA technique	99
3. Comparison of properties between recombinant xylanase and <i>S. thermocyaneoviolaceus</i> xylanase	104
4. Production condition for xylanases in recombinant <i>E. coli</i>	107
2-8. Production condition of xylooligosaccharides	115
1. Xylooligosaccharides production by <i>S. thermocyaneoviolaceus</i> xylanases	115
2. Xylooligosaccharides production by recombinant xylanase(XynA) in BLR(DE3) /pEMA144	128
3. Xylooligosaccharides production by recombinant xylanase(XynB) in BLR(DE3)/ pEMB10	136
2-9. Conclusion	144

Chaper 3. Manufacture of funcional materials by isolation and chemical hydrolysis of xylan	150
3- 1. Introduction	150
3-2. Pretreatment technique of agricultural and forest resides for xylan isolation	151
1. Collection of agricultural and forest residues	151
2. Establishment of pretreatment condition of agricultural residues	153
3. Chipping-treatment in forest residues	153
4. Establishment of optimal steam-explosion conditions	154
3-3. Purification, isolation and application of xylan obtained from agricultural and forest residues	159
1. Establishment optimal isolation condition and isolation of xylan by hot-water extract	159
2. Sugar composition of isolated xylan using GC (Gas Chromatography) technique	161
3. Purification of xylan by using ion exchange resin or activated carbon process	166
4. Sugar composition of purified xylan	168
3-4. Isolation of urinic acid derivatives and xylose by chemical hydrolysis of xylan	169
1. Hydrolysis of xylan by chemical treatment	169
2. Isolation of xylose and uronic acid from hydrolyzate	171
3. Establishment of hydrolysis condition of xylan	182
4. Preparation of cellulose in residues	184
3-5. Conclusion	200

Chapter 4. Development of new function in hydrolysates	
of xylan	203
4- 1. Indroduction	203
4- 2. Materials and methods	206
1. The digestibility of xylooligosaccharides	206
2. Determination for improvement of lipid metabolism and gastrointestinal function and detoxification	208
3. Observation for fatigue recovery of uronic acid derivatives after exercise	216
4- 3. The digestibility of xylooligosaccharides	220
1. Degradation aspect of oligosaccharide degradation by various digestive enzymes	220
2. Degradation of oligosaccharides by small intestinal mucus	222
3. Effect of xylooligosaccharides on the absorption delay of bile acid ...	222
4- 4. Effect of xylooligosaccharides on the improvement of lipid metabolism, gastrointestinal function and detoxification	224
1. Effect of improvement on lipid composition of serum	224
2. Effect of improvement on hepatic lipid metabolism and gastrointestinal function	232
3. Effect of xylooligosaccharides on the inhibition of hepatic oxidative damage	245
4. Effect of xylooligosaccharide on blood glucose reduction in diabetic rats	250
4- 5. Effect of uronic acid derivatives on the fatigue recovery after exercise	253
1. Body weights gain, food intake and FER	253
2. Blood glucose level	254
3. Hepatic glycogen content	255
4. Hepatic lactic acid content	256

5. Serum GOT and GPT level	257
6. Hepatic superoxide dismutase and glutathione-S-transferase activities	258
7. Hepatic TBARS value	259
4-6. Conclusion	260
Chapter 5. General conclusions	263
References	270

.....	1
.....	2
SUMMARY	18
CONTENTS	31
.....	36
1	40
1	40
2	42
2 Xylan xylooligo	44
1	44
2	45
1.	45
2. Xylanase	46
3.	47
4.	47
5. Polyacrylamide gel	48
6.	49
7. Xylanase binding assay	49
3	50
4	53
1.	53
2. Jar- fermentor	58

5	<i>Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus</i> 7†	xylanase	.... 62
1.	(ammonium sulfate)	.....	62
2.	DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchange chromatography	.....	62
3.	Sephacryl S-200 HR gel chromatography	.....	64
4.	Xylanase N1	.....	65
5.	Xylanase B1	.....	66
6.	Xylanase B2	.....	68
7.	Xylanase B3	.....	69
8.		.....	70
6	xylanases	.....	71
1.	pH	.....	71
2.	pH	.....	72
3.		.....	73
4.		.....	74
5.		.....	75
6.	Xylanase binding assay	.....	75
7.	xylan	.....	77
8.	xylanases xylooligo	.....	80
9.		.....	82
7	Xylanase	.....	84
1.	Xylanase	.....	84
2.	DNA xylanase	.....	99
3.	xylanase <i>S. thermocyaneoviolaceus</i>	.....
	xylanases	.....	104
4.	xylanase	.....	107
8	Xylooligo	.....	115
1.	<i>S. thermocyaneoviolaceus</i> xylanases	.....	115

2.	BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase	....	128
3.	BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase	.....	136
9	.....		144
3	Xylan	..	150
1	.....		150
2	Xylan	.....	151
1.	.....		151
2.	.....		153
3.	chipping	.....	153
4.	.....		154
3	Xylan		159
1.	xylan	.....	159
2.	GC(gas chromatography)	xylan	.... 161
3.		xylan	..... 166
4.	xylan	.....	168
4	Xylan	xylose	..... 169
1.	xylan	가	..... 169
2.	가	xylose	..... 171
3.	Xylan	가	..... 182
4.	Xylan	.....	184
5	.....		200
4	Xylan	가	..... 203
1	.....		203
2	.....		206

1. Xylooligo	.....	206
2. Xylooligo	.....	208
3.	.....	216
3 Xylooligo	.....	220
1. oligo	.....	220
2. oligo	.....	222
3. Xylooligo	.....	222
4 Xylooligo	.....	224
1.	.....	224
2.	.....	232
3. Xylooligo	.....	245
4. Streptozotocin	xylooligosaccharide	
	.....	250
5	.....	253
1. 가	.....	253
2.	.....	254
3. glycogen	.....	255
4. Lactic acid	.....	256
5. glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase(GOT)		
glutamate pyruvate transaminase(GPT)	.....	257
6. (SOD, GST)	.....	258
7. (TBARS)	.....	259
6	.....	260
5	.....	263
	.....	270

1

1

450 23kg 1

20 25%

20%

xylan xylan 材 20 45%,

材 80 90%, , , 68 78%

材 xylan 4- O- methyl glucuronoxylan

4- O- methyl glucuronoarabinoxylan arabinose 가

acetyl 가 xylose 4 9 1

가 (DP) 100 材 xylan

4- O- methylglucuronoxylan arabinose 가

acetyl 가 xylose 5 15 1 가

(DP) 200 ,

xylan 4- O- methyl glucuronoarabinoxylan arabinose 가 xylose

5 1 (-1,3) arabinose가

xylan 가 xylose

xylitol . Xylose 가

xylitol 가

糖 ,

2 : Xylan

1 : Xylan	1. 2. () 3. chipping 4.
2 : Xylan	1. Xylan 2. xylan 3. Xylan 4. xylan
3 : Xylan xylose	1. xylan 가 2. 가 3. Xylan 가 4. Xylan cellulose

3 : Xylan 가

1 : Xylooligo in vitro	1. , xylooligo 2. triglyceride (TG) 3. , LDL- HDL-
2 : Xylooligo vivo	1. HMG- Co A 2. TG 3. in 4. . 5.
3 : Xylooligo xylan 가	1. () 2. 3. cholesterol 4.

2 Xylan

xylooligo

1

20 25% , ,
20% . xylan xylan
材 20 45% , 材 80 90% , , 68
78% . xylan xylopyranose가
- (1,4) 가 種
가 . xylan 가
xylooligo 糖 糖
Bifidus , .
大腸內 .
Xylan xylooligo 糖 가 가
가 .
가 (Brisaria, 1981).
xylooligo 糖 xylan 가 xylooligo
糖 xylanase
 , xylanase
 .
xylooligo 糖 .
xylanase xylooligo 糖 xylan
xylose xylose

xylooligo 糖 가 .
xylooligo 糖
xylanase *Streptomyces*
thermocyanoviolaceus M-049 ,
4 xylanase .
xylooligo 糖 2 xylanase(xylobiose
xylotriose xylotriose xylooligo 糖
)
subcloning
. xylanase
2 xylanase xylan xylooligo 糖

2

1.

가.

,
xylan 235
(KCTC) (KCCM)
34 xylanase xylan
, xylanase *Streptomyces*
thermocyanoviolaceus KCCM40049 .
DH5 ,
BLR(DE3) .

XM (1.0% xylan, 0.1% yeast extract, 0.1% bactopectone, 0.05% MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.005% FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.05% KH₂PO₄, 0.2% K₂HPO₄) 50 Mℓ XM (1.0% xylan, 0.1% yeast extract, 0.1% bactopectone, 0.05% MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.005% FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.05% KH₂PO₄, 0.2% K₂HPO₄, 1.5% agar) 1 50 24

(200 rpm, rotary shaking incubator)

XM 200 Mℓ 500-Mℓ baffled flask 121 15
2%

XM 0.8%
, 0.06% yeast extract, 0.06% bactopectone, 0.05% MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.005% FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.05% KH₂PO₄, 0.2% K₂HPO₄

(WB) ,

XM

50 24 4 1

2. Xylanase

Xylanase[- 1,4- D- xylan- xylanohydrolase(E.C.3.2.1.8)]

100 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) 0.2 Mℓ () 0.2 Mℓ 1.0% xylan (birchwood xylan 1.0 g 80 Mℓ 가 121 15 100 Mℓ) 0.4 Mℓ 65 20 DNS(dinitrosalicylic acid, Miller , 1959) 0.8 Mℓ 가 . DNS 가

boiling water bath 10 2.4 Mℓ
 가 546 nm 1
 1 μmol xylose
 50 30
 xylanase

3.

(bovine serum albumin, BSA)

Bradford (Bradford, 1964) 595 nm , UV 280
 nm

4.

가.

DNS (Miller , 1959)
 0.8 Mℓ DNS 0.8 Mℓ
 가 boiling water bath 10 가 2.4
 Mℓ 가 546 nm Xylose

. TLC(thin layer chromatography) xyooligo

Xylan 가 xyooligo thin layer chromatography(TLC
 ; Silica gel 60 F254, Merck) 1-buthanol :
 2-propanol : water : acetate : acetonitrile(7 : 5 : 4 : 10 : 2, V/V/V/V/V)

orcinol : sulfuric acid : methanol(0.2 : 10 : 90, W/V/V)
 95 5

HPLC(high performance liquid chromatography) xylooligo

Xylan 가 , xylooligo Sugar-Pak I column(
 6.5 x 300 mm, Water社) HPLC(Water Model 600E)
 Refractive Index Detector(Water Model 410) ,
 Ca-EDTA (50 mg Ca-EDTA/) ,
 column 85 , 0.5 Mℓ , 20 μℓ
 Xylooligo Megazyme社() (X2 X6)
 integrator(D520B)

ribose 10.0 mg/Mℓ

5. Polyacrylamide gel

SDS-PAGE(sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis)
 Laemmli (1970) 10% polyacrylamide gel .
 SDS-tris-glycine buffer[0.025 M tris(hydroxymethyl) amino-
 methane, 0.192 M glycine, 0.1% SDS, pH 8.3] bromophenol
 blue tracking dye cm 15 mA 4
 coomassie brilliant blue R-250 4 .
 50% methanol 10% acetic acid 1 1
 5% methanol 7% acetic acid 2 12

6.

Laemmli (1970) SDS-PAGE

. SDS-PAGE bovine serum albumin(66 kDa), ovalbumin(45 kDa), glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(36 kDa), carbonic anhydrase(29 kDa), trypsinogen(24 kDa), trypsin inhibitor(20 kDa) 가 Sigma社 low range molecular calibration kit(catalog no, M3913)

7. Xylanase binding assay

xylan Avicell(Fluka Chemie AG, PH-101) binding assay . xylan Irwin (1994) . , birchwood xylan(Sigma社) 2 g 40 Mℓ 1 N NaOH pH 10.0 magnetic bar 60 3000 x g 2 50 mM sodium acetate buffer(pH 5.0) 10 Mℓ 95% (Toyo no. 5A)

xylan xylan 0.9 g . Binding assay 1.0 Mℓ 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.5) (1 100 mg) xylan Avicell 1.0 unit 1.5-Mℓ Eppendorf tube 50 1 . 20 3 vortex . 15,000 rpm 5 xylanase xylan Avicell 가

3

Xylanase ,
 700 congo-red
 xylan 235 1 .
 51 2 . Xylan
 xylooligo xylanase
 xylooligo monomer xylose
 - xylosidase - xylosidase
 .
 - xylosidase ,
 xylan 가 xylooligo TLC
 xylooligo (X2 X6) R- 11, R- 81, C- 144, C- 270, C- 506,
 J- 20, J- 59 7 3 (). Xylanase
 50 2
 xylooligo R- 11, C- 270
 J- 59 3 4 .
 50
 xylooligo xylanase
 (KCCM) 15 ,
 (KCTC) 19
 xylanase 4
 .
 3 (R- 11, C- 270 J- 59) 4 xylanase
 xylooligo 2- 1 . 7
 , , xylooligo

Table 2-1. Xylanase production of the selected strains and reaction products of their xylanases

Strains	Culture temperature()			
	40		50	
	Enzyme activity ^a (unit/M ℓ)	Products	Enzyme activity ^a (unit/M ℓ)	Products
No. R- 11	0.96	X2, X3, X4, X5	-	(no growth)
C- 270	0.84	X4, X5, X6	-	(no growth)
J- 59	0.85	X2, X3, X4, X5	-	(no growth)
<i>B. stearothermophilus</i> (KCCM 11238)	0.70	X1, X2, X3	0.47	X1, X2, X3, X4
<i>B. stearothermophilus</i> (KCTC 1830)	0.34	X1	0.31	X1, X4
<i>S. thermocyaneoviolaceus</i> (M- 049)	0.81	X2, X3, X4	0.56	X2, X3, X4, X5
<i>Thermomonospora fusca</i> (KCTC 9052)	0.35	X2, X3	0.47	X1, X2

X1, xylose; X2, xylobiose; X3, xylotriose; X4, xyloetraose; X5, xylopentaose; X6, xylohexaose. a, Enzyme activity was assayed at 50 for 30 min.

(). - xylosidase
, 55 3 xylooligo
xylanase *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus*
KCCM40049(M- 049) .

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus M-049 Bergy's manuals of systematic
 bacteriology spiral
 (1.2 × 0.4 0.5 μm) warty type .
 28 60 50
 65 가 .
 D- glucose, D- xylose, D- fructose L- rhamnose, inositol
 . xylanase
 . *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* 4 xylanase
 , xylanase birchwood xylan
 .

4

1.

가. pH

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus M-049

pH 0.1 N HCl 0.1
 XM pH 0.1 N HCl 0.1
 N NaOH pH 4.0 10.0 500-ml baffled flask 200 ml
 24 , 2-1 . pH 7.0 가
 , pH 6 pH 8 68%

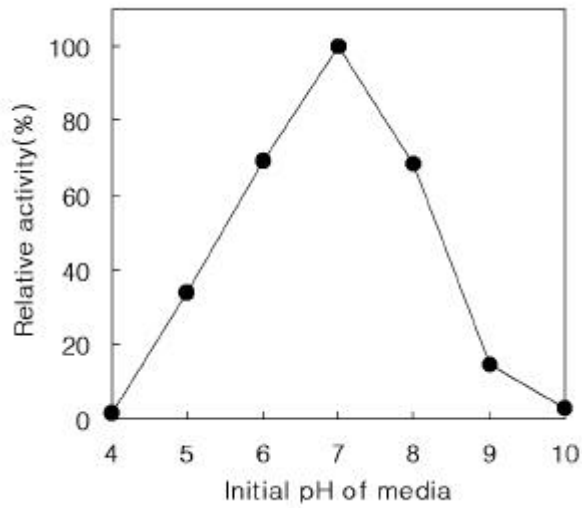


Fig. 2-1. Effect of the initial pH of medium on the xylanase production. The medium was composed of 1.0% birchwood xylan, 0.1% yeast extract, 0.1% bactopectone, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 , and 0.2% K_2HPO_4 . The pH was adjusted with 0.1 N HCl or 0.1 N NaOH.

XM xylan (rice hull), glucose sucrose (rice bran),
 2-2 xylanase 가
 XM (1.0% birchwood xylan) 173% 가
 가 1.0% 가
 XM , 가
 glucose sucrose 가
 xylanase
 xylan 가

Table 2-2. Effect of carbon source on the xylanase production

Substrate (1.0%)	Xylanase activity ^a (unit/Mℓ)	Relative activity (%)
Birchwood xylan	1.43	100 ^b
Oat spelts xylan	0.79	55
Glucose	0.21	15
Sucrose	0.21	15
Rice hull	0.43	30
Rice bran	0.59	41
Wheat bran	2.47	173
Only wheat bran ^c	2.28	159

Basal medium was composed of 0.1% yeast extract, 0.1% bactopectone, 0.05% MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.005% FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.05% KH₂PO₄, and 0.2% K₂HPO₄. a, Enzyme activity was assayed at 50 for 30 min. b, The activity in the birchwood xylan was taken as 100%. c, The medium contained only 1% wheat bran without basal medium.

가 xylanase XM
 xylan 2-2 . XM
 가 xylanase 0.8% 가 가

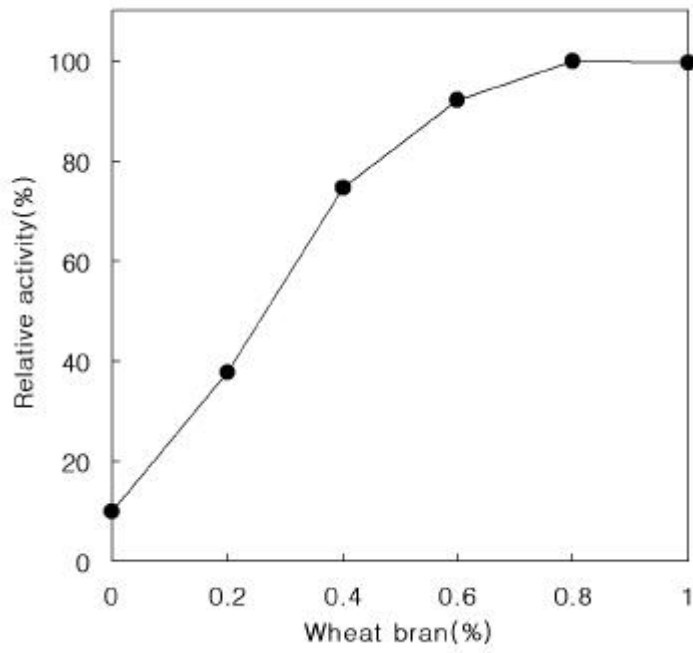


Fig. 2-2. Effect of wheat bran concentration on the xylanase production. Basal medium was composed of 0.1% yeast extract, 0.1% bactopeptone, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 , and 0.2% K_2HPO_4 .

. Yeast extract peptone

Xylanase 가 0.8% 가
 yeast extract 가 xylanase
 birchwood xylan 0.8% 가 XM yeast extract
 가 xylanase , 2-3 yeast
 extract , 0.06 0.2%
 , 0.3%

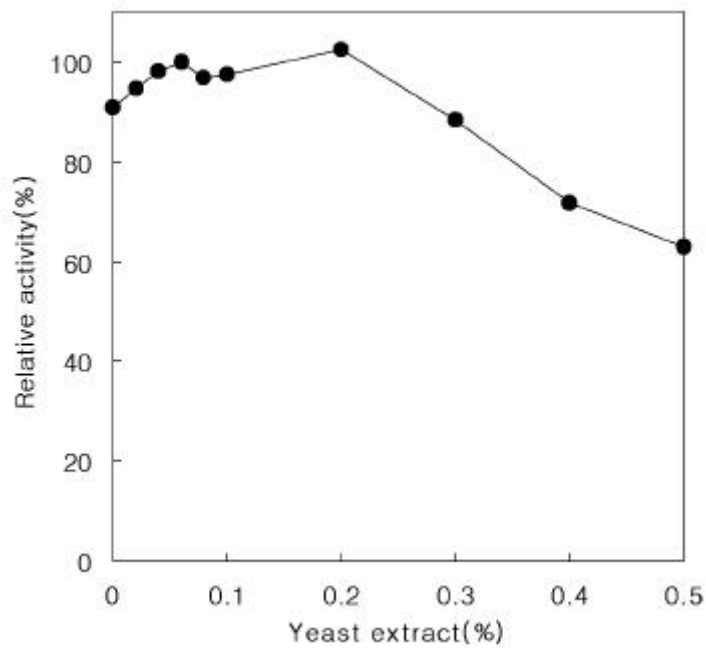


Fig. 2-3. Effect of yeast extract concentration on the xylanase production. Basal medium was composed of 0.8% wheat bran, 0.1% bactopectone, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 , and 0.2% K_2HPO_4 .

Xylanase 가 0.8% , 0.06% yeast extract 가 peptone 가 xylanase bactopectone 가 xylanase , 2-4 bactopectone , 0.06% , 0.2% . 0.8% , 0.06% yeast extract, 0.06% bactopectone, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 0.2% K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0) (WB) .

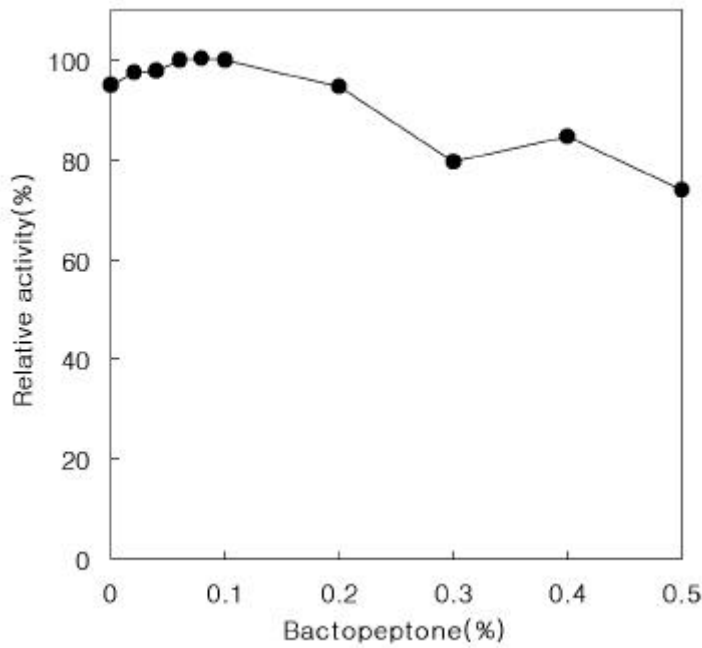


Fig. 2-4. Effect of bactopectone concentration on the xylanase production. Basal medium was composed of 0.8% wheat bran, 0.06% yeast extract, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 , and 0.2% K_2HPO_4 .

2. Jar- fermentor

가. Xylanase aeration

Xylanases 250- Mℓ baffled

flask XM 50 Mℓ 121 15 ,

50 200 rpm

. 2.5- jar- fermentor(

) 1 WB 121 15 1%

300 rpm , 1 vvm, 2 vvm

3 vvm 50 24

aeration . 2-5 2 vvm

가 .

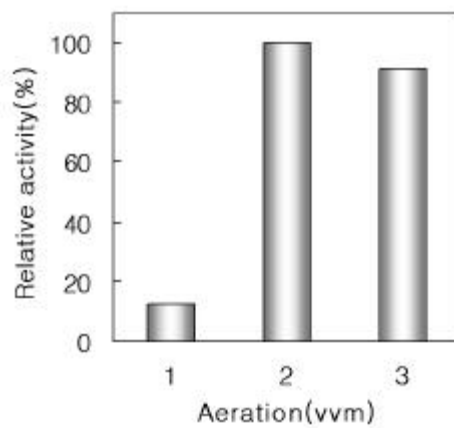


Fig. 2-5. Effect of aeration on the production of xylanase by *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. The bacteria were cultivated at 50 for 24 h in WB medium which was composed of 1.0% wheat bran, 0.06% yeast extract, 0.06% bactopectone, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 and 0.2% K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0).

. Xylanase

Xylanases

1% jar- fermentor 2 vvm
 , 300, 400 500 rpm
 xylanase . 2- 6 400
 rpm 가 .

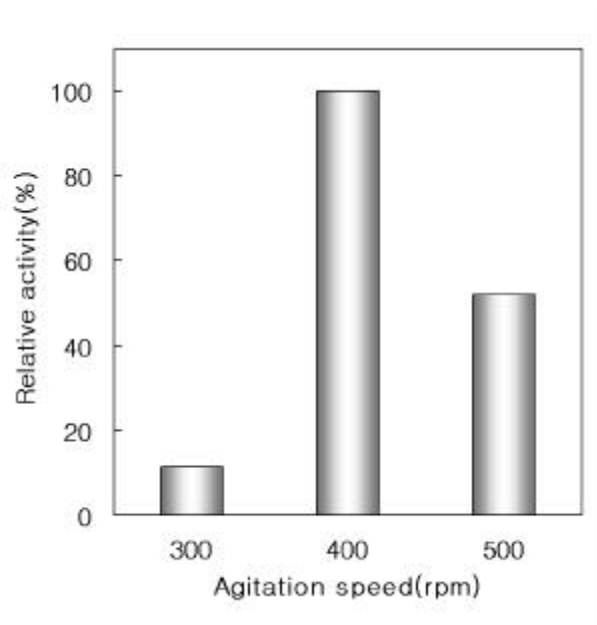


Fig. 2-6. Effect of agitation on the production of xylanase by *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. The culture conditions were the same as Fig. 2-5.

. Xylanase

Jar- fermentor

2

vvm, 400 rpm 1, 2 3%
2% 가 가 (2- 7).
jar- fermentor



Fig. 2-7. Effect of wheat bran concentration on the production of xylanases by *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* at jar-fermentor incubation. The culture conditions were the same as Fig. 2-5 except basal medium which was composed of 0.06% yeast extract, 0.06% bactopectone, 0.05% $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.005% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 0.05% KH_2PO_4 and 0.2% K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0).

. Xylanase

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus jar- fermentor
2 vvm, 400 rpm 2% 가
2-8 24 MØ 14.2 unit

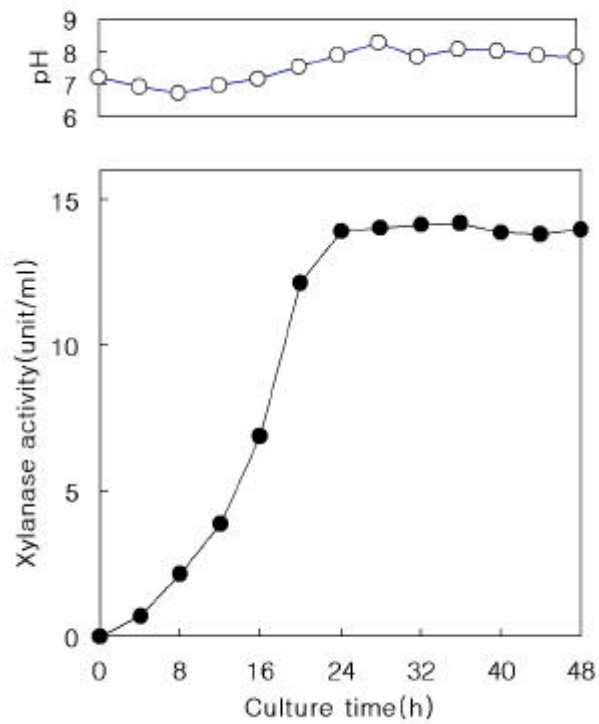


Fig. 2-8. Effect of culture time on the production of xylanase by *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. —○—, pH; —●—, xylanase activity. The bacteria were cultured at 50 °C for 48 h in WB medium containing 2% wheat bran.

5 *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 xylanase

1. (ammonium sulfate)

1 (12,000 rpm, 10)
 800 Mℓ 50% 8
 12,000 rpm 30
 30 Mℓ 50 mM Tris- HCl buffer(pH 8.6)
 2 8
 4 , xylanase 4
 1

2. DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchange chromatography

30 Mℓ 50 mM
 Tris- HCl buffer(pH 8.6) DEAE Sephadex A-50 column(2.8
 × 28 cm) loading
 0.2 0.6 M NaCl 40 Mℓ
 10 Mℓ , 2-9
 가 N1 N2 NaCl
 B 3 가
 - 4 3
 N2 24
 가
 N1 xylanase B
 xylanases

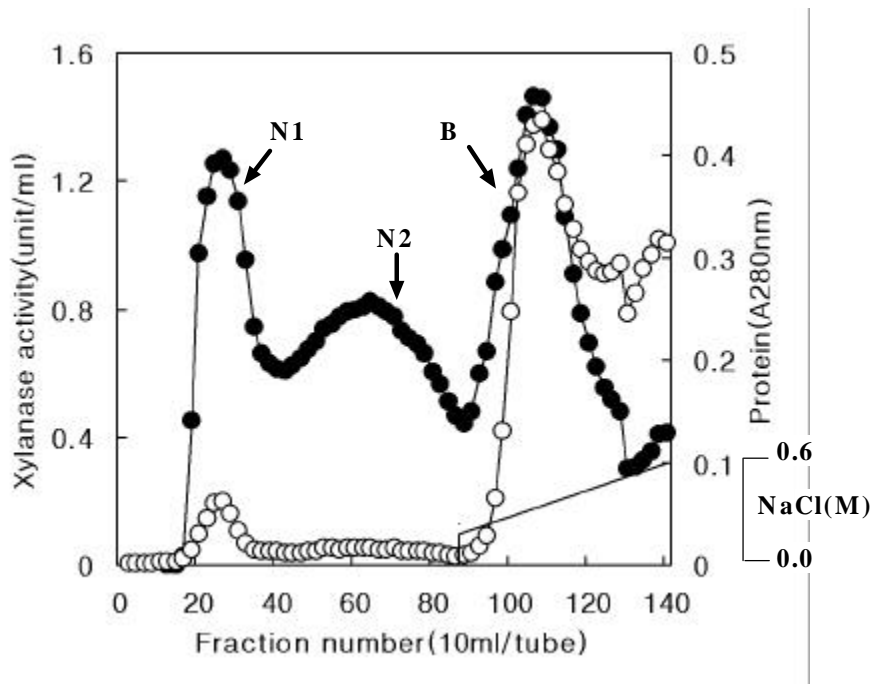


Fig. 2-9. DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchange column chromatography of xylanases in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchange column was equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer(pH 8.6). The enzymes were eluted with a linear gradient from 0.2 to 0.6 M NaCl in 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer(pH 8.6) at a flow rate of 40 Mℓ/h and 10 Mℓ/tube of fraction volume. —○—, protein; —●—, xylanase activity; —, NaCl gradient.

3. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel chromatography

(2-9) B (YM10
 membrane, Amicon社) 3 Mℓ 50 mM sodium phosphate
 buffer(pH 7.0) Sephacryl S-200 HR column(1.6 × 80 cm)
 loading 10 Mℓ , 2-10
 B1, B2 B3 3

- 4

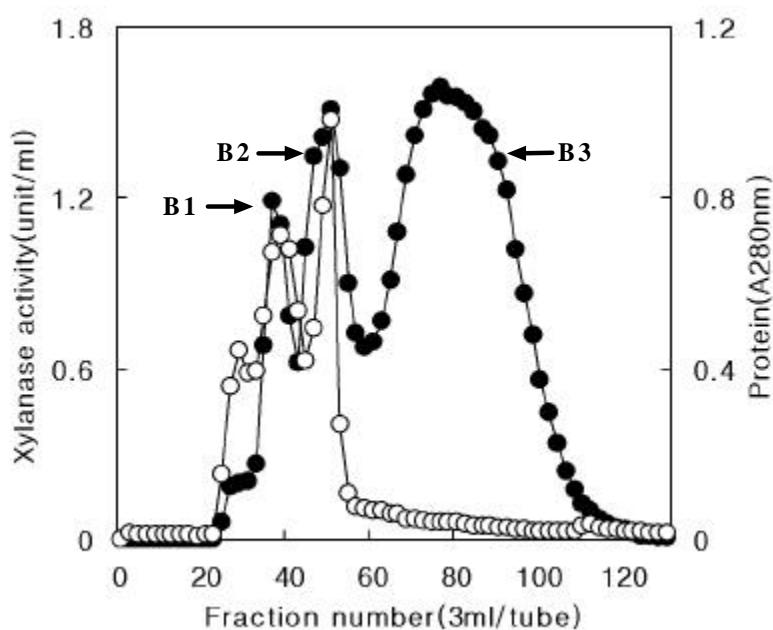


Fig. 2-10. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel chromatography of xylanases (B) in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel was equilibrated with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0). The column was eluted with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) at a flow rate of 10 Mℓ/h and 3 Mℓ/tube of fraction volume. — , protein; — , xylanase activity.

4. Xylanase N1

2-9 N1 (YM10 membrane,
Amicon社) 3 Mℓ 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0)

Sephacryl S-200 HR column(1.6 × 80 cm) loading

10 Mℓ

3 Mℓ

2-11

가

SDS-PAGE

xylanase N1

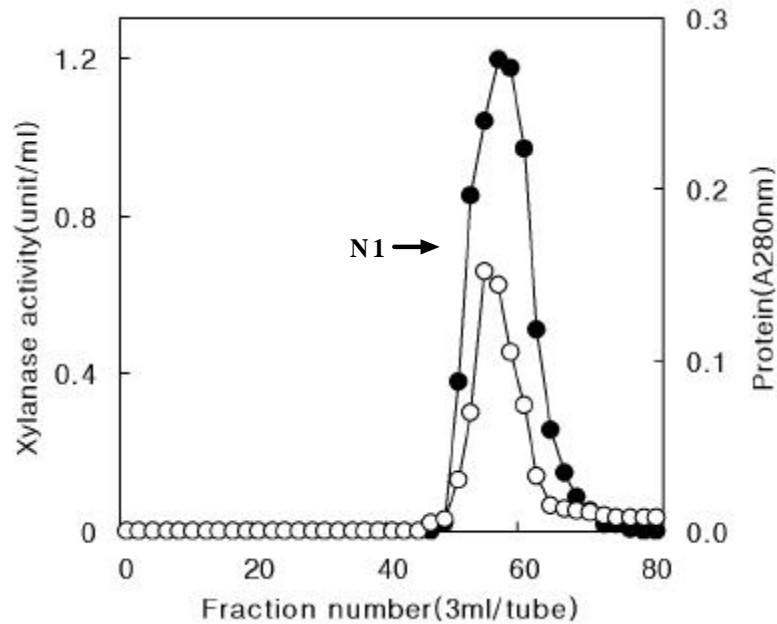


Fig. 2-11. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel chromatography of xylanase N1 in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel was equilibrated with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0). The column was eluted with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) at a flow rate of 10 Mℓ/h and 3 Mℓ/tube of fraction volume. —○—, protein; —●—, xylanase activity.

5. Xylanase B1

2-10 B1 (YM10 membrane,
 Amicon社) 3 Mℓ 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0)
 DEAE Sephadex A-50 column(2 × 35 cm) loading
 NaCl 0 1
 M 40 Mℓ 5 Mℓ
 , 2-12 가
 -4 .

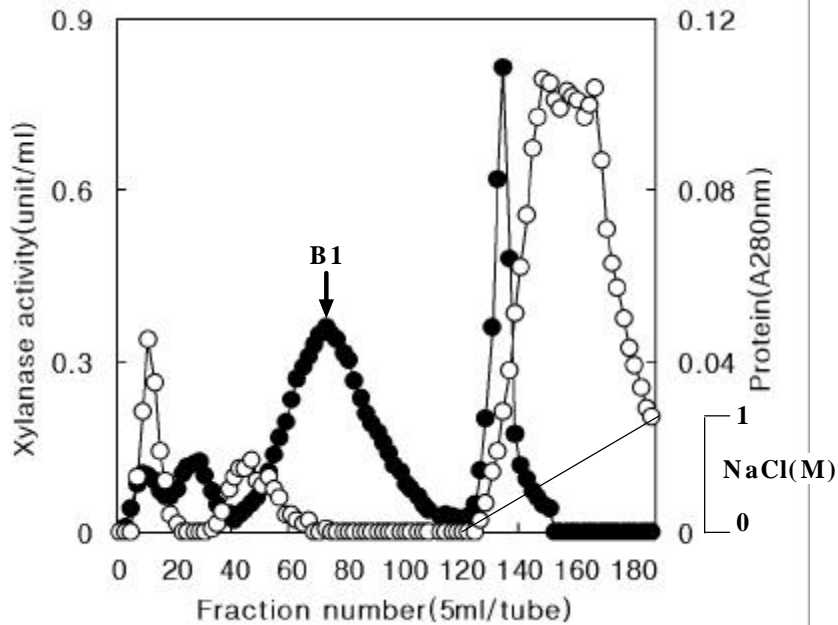


Fig. 2-12. DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchange column chromatography of xylanase B1 in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchange column was equilibrated with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0). The column was eluted with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) at a flow rate of 40 Mℓ/h and 5 Mℓ/tube of fraction volume. —○—, protein; —●—, xylanase activity; —, NaCl gradient.

(2-12) B1 (YM10
 membrane, Amicon社) 3 Ml 50 mM sodium phosphate
 buffer(pH 7.0) FPLC(Pharmacia Biotech社) Superose 12 HR
 column loading 0.5 Ml 0.5 Ml
 , 2-13
 , SDS-PAGE major band 2 minor
 band 가 . xylanase B1

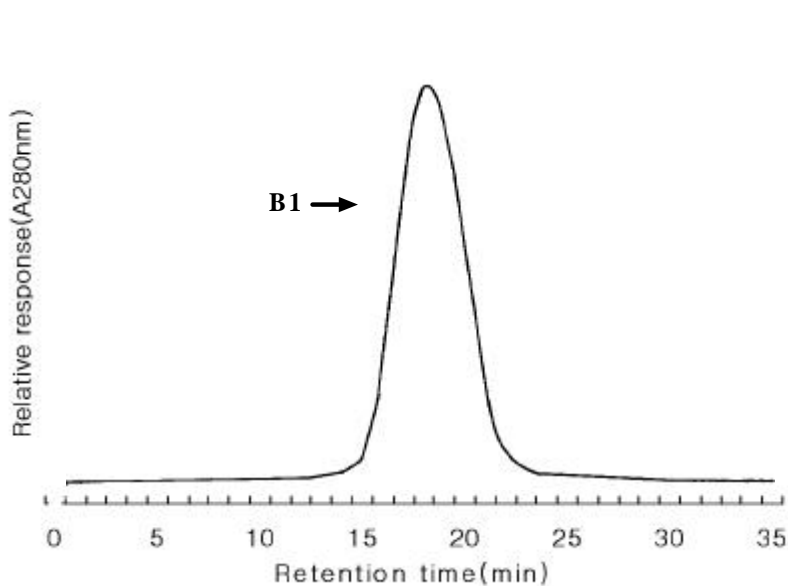


Fig. 2-13. FPLC with Superose 12 HR column of xylanase B1 in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. Superose 12 HR column was equilibrated with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0). The column was eluted with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) at a flow rate of 0.5 Ml/min and 0.5 Ml /tube of fraction volume.

6. Xylanase B2

2-10 B2 (YM10 membrane,
Amicon社) 3 Mℓ 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0)
Sephacryl S-200 HR column(1.6 × 80 cm) loading
10 Mℓ 2.1 Mℓ
2-14
SDS-PAGE
xylanase B2

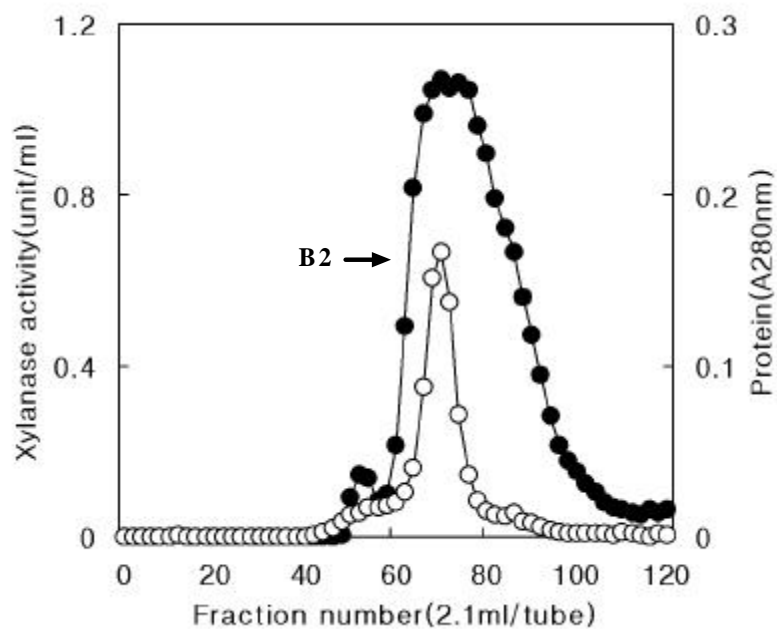


Fig. 2-14. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel chromatography of xylanase B2 in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. Sephacryl S-200 HR gel was equilibrated with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0). The column was eluted with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) at a flow rate of 10 Mℓ/h and 2.1 Mℓ/tube of fraction volume. —○—, protein; —●—, xylanase activity.

8.

가
SDS-PAGE, 2-16 xylanase N1, B2
B3, xylanase B1 2
. Xylanase N1, B2 B3 (Sigma社, low
range molecular calibration kit. catalog no. M3913) 2-17
. Xylanase N1 35 kDa, B2 25 kDa, B3 47 kDa

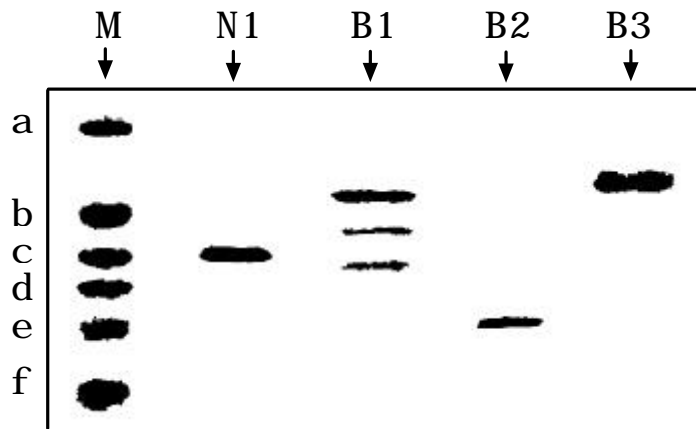


Fig. 2-16. Electrophoresis profile of xylanase N1, B1, B2 and B3 on SDS-PAGE. Protein were resolved on a 10% polyacrylamide gel. Lane M, molecular weight marker; N1, xylanase N1; B1, xylanase B1; B2, xylanase B2; B3, xylanase B3. a, bovine serum albumin(66 kDa); b, ovalbumin(45 kDa); c, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(36 kDa); d, carbonic anhydrase(29 kDa); e, trypsinogen(24 kDa); f, trypsin inhibitor(20 kDa).

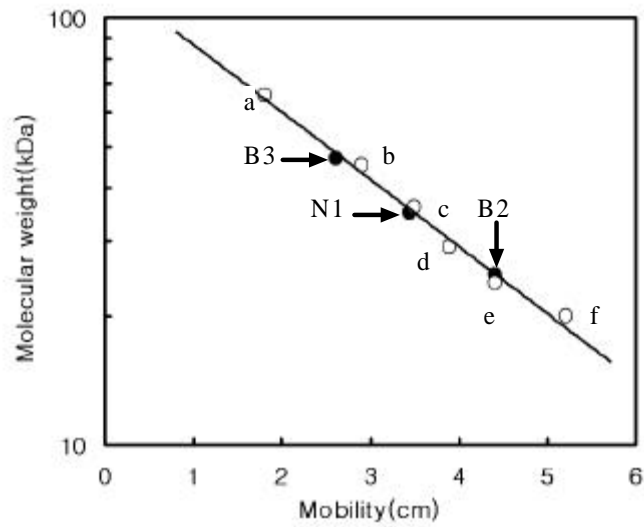


Fig. 2-17. Estimation of molecular weight of xylanase N1, B2 and B3 by SDS-PAGE. Symbols are the same as Fig. 2-16.

6 xylanases

1. pH

pH 3.0 7.0 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 8.0 100 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0 9.0 100 mM glycine-NaOH buffer, pH 3.0 10.5 50 mM, 2-3 S. *thermocyanoviolaceus* xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3, pH 5.0, 5.5 5.0

2. pH

pH 3.0 10.5
 가 pH 4 24
 pH 50 30
 2-3 , xylanase N1 pH 4.5 10.5
 80% , xylanase B1, B2 B3
 pH 3.5 10.5 90%

Table 2-3. Optimal pH and thermal stability of the purified xylanases.

	xylanase N1		xylanase B1		xylanase B2		xylanase B3	
Optimal pH1	pH 5.0		pH 5.0		pH 5.5		pH 5.0	
pH stability	pH 4.5	10.5	pH 3.5	10.5	pH 3.5	10.5	pH 3.5	10.5
range2	(80%)3		(94%)3		(91%)3		(90%)3	

- 1, The enzyme activity was measured in the standard reaction mixture for 30 min at 50 .
- 2, The purified enzyme was incubated at 4 for 24 h in each pH of buffer solution. After the enzyme solution was adjust to optimal pH, the remaining activity was measured under the standard conditions.
- 3, The relative remaining activity of the indicated pH range of xylanases after 24 h at 4 .

The buffers used: pH 3.0 7.0, 100 mM citrate-phosphate buffer; pH 6.0 8.0, 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer; pH 8.0 9.0, 100 mM Tris-HCl buffer; 9.0 10.5, 100 mM glycine-NaOH buffer.

3.

30 85 5 30 pH
 . , 2-18 xylanase N1 65
 , 50 70 80% . Xylanase
 B1 70 , B2 B3 65
 . *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase B1 가
 가 , 70 3 .

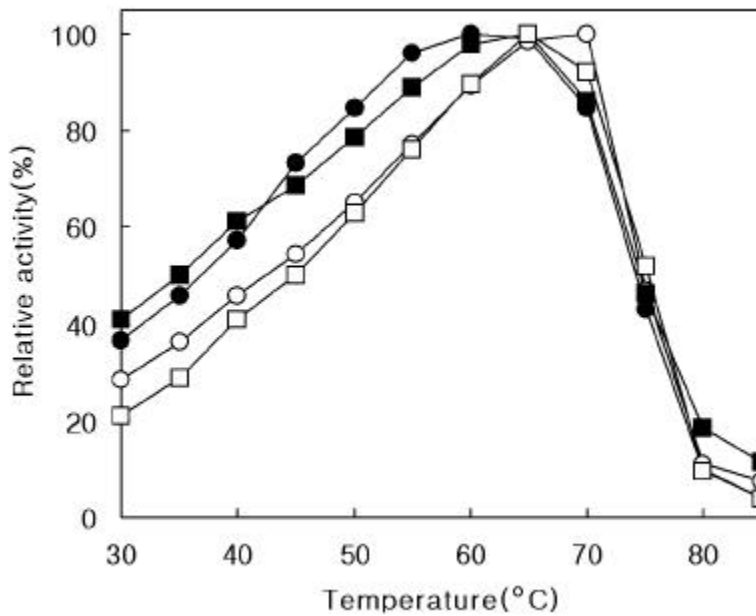


Fig. 2-18. Optimal temperature of purified xylanases. The enzyme activity was measured in the standard reaction mixture of the indicated temperature for 30 min at optimal pH. ●, xylanase N1; ○, xylanase B1; ■, xylanase B2; □, xylanase B3.

4.

pH 100 mM

citrate-phosphate buffer 60

65 30 . , 2-19

xylanase N1 65 95%

70 60 65%

. Xylanase B1, B2 B3 55 , 65

1 xylanase B1 74%, xylanase B2 B3 80 %

. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase

가 xylanase N1 .

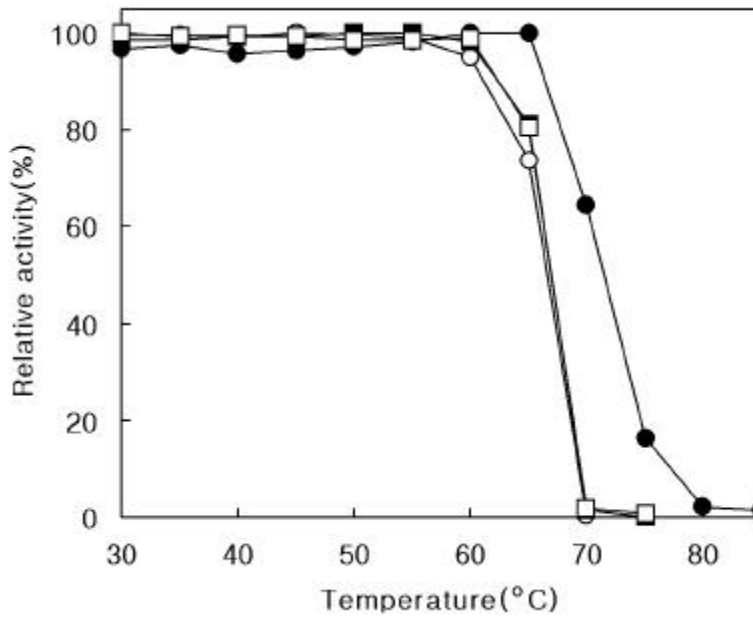


Fig. 2-19. Thermal stability of the purified xylanases. The purified enzymes were incubated in optimal pH of buffer solution for 60 min at each temperature. The remaining activity was measured for 30 min at 65 . Symbols are the same as Fig. 2-18.

5.

Km 65 birchwood xylan 가
 0.8 unit() 가 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH
 5.5) (0.4 M, 0.2 M, 0.2 M)
 . Lineweaver-Burk plot birchwood xylan xylanase N1,
 B1, B2 B3 Km 10.92, 2.15, 11.80 2.62 mg/M, Vmax
 3.02, 0.71, 4.52 1.10 μmol/min (2-20).

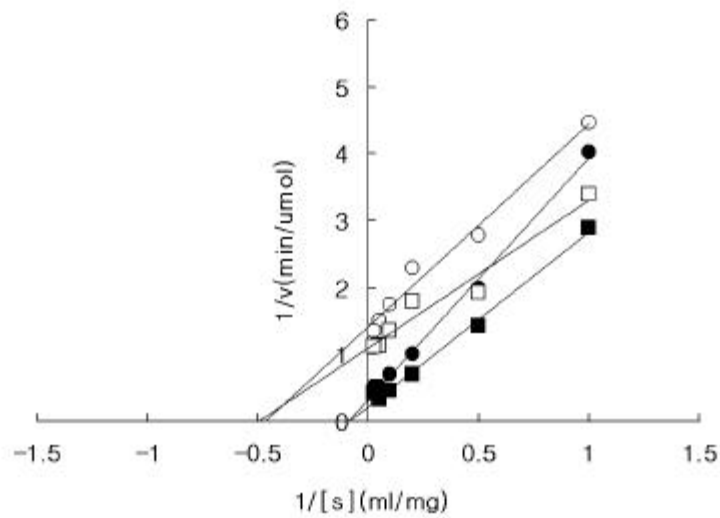


Fig. 2-20. Lineweaver-Burk plot of xylanase from *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. Symbols are the same as Fig. 2-18.

6. Xylanase binding assay

xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 xylan Avicel
 binding assay . 2-21
 xylanase N1 100 mg/M xylan 가 ,

xylanase B1 50 mg/Mℓ xylan 38% 가
 , xylan 100 mg/Mℓ
 . Xylanase B2 50 mg/Mℓ xylan 83% 가
 , xylan 100 mg/Mℓ 가
 . Xylanase B3 75% 가 100 mg/Mℓ
 xylan . xylanase xylan
 binding . Avicel binding assay
 xylanase N1 100 mg/Mℓ Avicel 가 .
 Xylanase B3 20% 가 Avicel xylanase B1 B2
 10% Avicel .

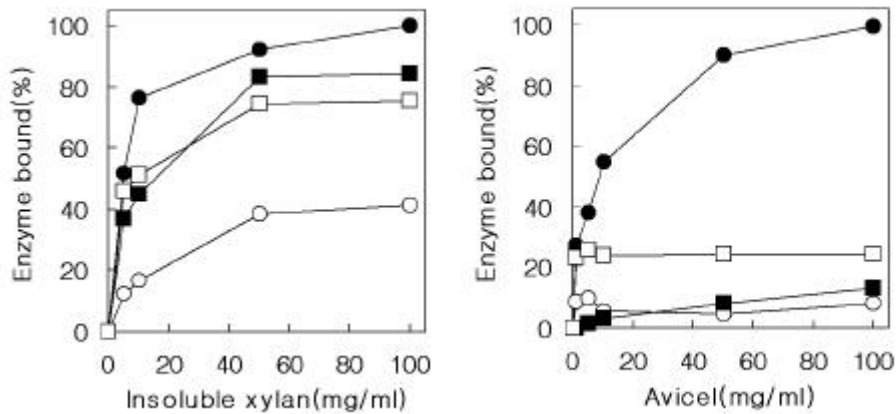


Fig. 2-21. Binding of xylanases to insoluble xylan and Avicel. Binding experiments were run by adding diluted enzyme (final conc. 1 unit/Mℓ) to the indicated amounts of insoluble xylan or Avicel in 1 Mℓ of 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer (pH 5.5) in 1.5 Mℓ Eppendorf tubes. Samples were incubated for 1 h at 60 °C with vortexing for 3 sec every 20 min and then centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 5 min. The amount of enzyme remaining in the supernatant was determined by a xylanase activity assay. Symbols are the same as Fig. 2-18.

7. **xylan**

*S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3
 birchwood xylan xylooligo . 100
 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.0) xylanase N1 (5
 unit/M ℓ) 5 M ℓ 1% birchwood xylan 5 M ℓ 60
 TLC xylooligo . ,
 2- 22 1 xylobiose(X2) xylooligo xylooligo .
 xylan, xylohexaose(X6) xylooligo
 xylobiose, xylooligo xylopentaose(X5) 가
 , xylose . HPLC
 2- 23 TLC
 . xylobiose xylooligo
 xylose xylooligo xylooligo .
 xylanase N1 xylooligo xylobiose xylooligo xylooligo .
 xylooligo xylobiose(X2) .
S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase N1
 endoxylanase 가 . *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase
 B1, B2 B3 birchwood xylan 가
 2- 24 . Xylanase B1 B3
 X2가 X3 xylooligo
 xylanase B2 X3가 X2 X4 xylooligo

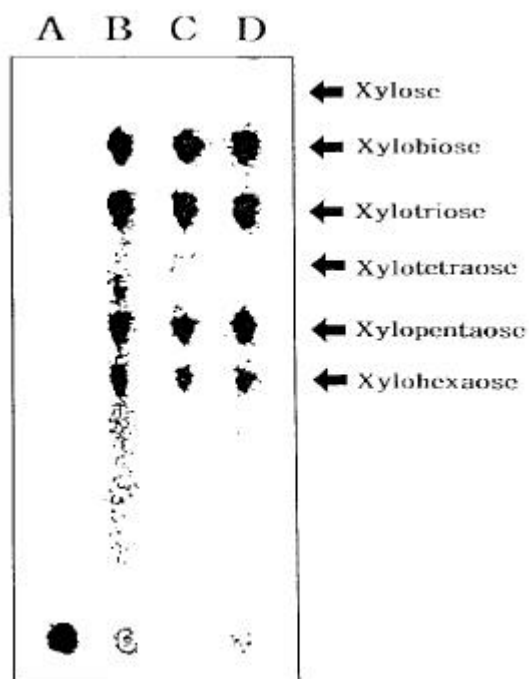


Fig. 2-22. TLC of hydrolyzates produced by the hydrolysis of birchwood xylan with the purified xylanase N1. The developing solvent was composed of 1-butanol : 2-propanol : water : acetate : acetonitrile(7 : 5 : 4 : 10 : 2, V/V/V/V/V). Sugar spots on the plate were detected by orcinol : sulfuric acid : methanol (0.2 : 10 : 90, W/V/V). Hydrolyzates of birchwood xylan were obtained after 0 h(lane A), 1 h(lane B), 4 h(lane C), and 6 h(lane D) incubation.

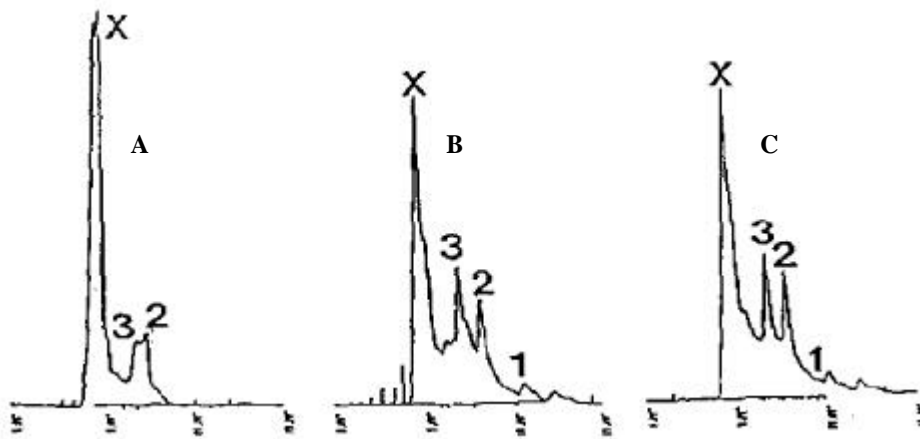


Fig. 2-23. HPLC of xylooligosaccharides produced by hydrolysis of birchwood xylan with the purified xylanase N1. hydrolyzates of birchwood xylan were obtained after 0 h(A), 4 h(B), and 6 h(C) incubation at 60 °C. 1, xylose; 2, xylobiose; 3, xylotriose; X, soluble xylan and xylooligomer longer than xylohexaose.

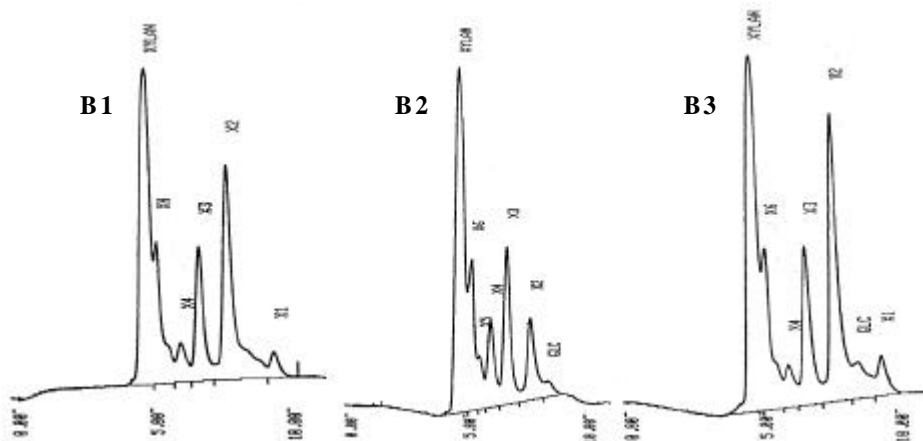


Fig. 2-24. HPLC of xylooligosaccharides produced by hydrolysis of birchwood xylan with the purified xylanase B1, B2 and B3. Birchwood xylan was hydrolyzed at 65 °C for 1 h. X1, xylose; X2, xylobiose; X3, xylotriose; XN, xylooligomer longer than xylohexaose.

8. xylanases xylooligo

*S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3
xylooligo (X2 X6) . xylooligo
Megazyme社 , 1% xylooligo (50
mM citrate-phosphate buffer, pH 5.5) 10 $\mu\ell$ xylanase 가 1
unit/ $M\ell$ 가 100 $\mu\ell$ 60 12
TLC . 2- 25
xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 xylobiose
-xylosidase .
xylotriose(X3) , xylanase N1
, xylanase B1, B2 B3 xylose
xylobiose(X2) X3 . Xylotetraose(X4)
xylanase N1 , xylanase B1, B2
B3 X4 X2 ,
xylose X3 . Xylopentaose(X5)
xylanase N1 X2, X3 X5 X5
. Xylanase B1, B2 B3 X5
X2 xylose xylooligo
. 2- 4 .

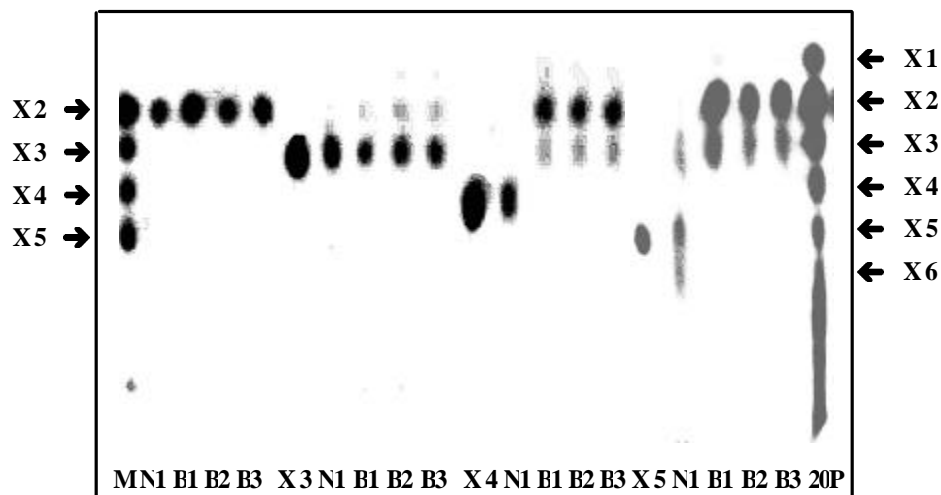


Fig. 2-25. TLC analysis of hydrolyzates of xylooligosaccharides(X2 X5) by the purified xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. The reaction mixture was consist of 10 $\mu\ell$ of 1% xylooligosaccharides and 90 $\mu\ell$ of enzyme solution(final 1 unit/ $M\ell$) in 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.5). The reaction mixture were incubated at 60 for 12 h. Symbol; M, marker of Megazyme; N1, xylanase N1; B1, xylanase B1; B2, xylanase B2, B3, xylanase B3, 20P, Suntory xylooligosaccharides(20P). X3, X4 and X5 mean reaction mixtures without enzyme.

Table 2-4. Hydrolysis of xylooligosaccharides from X2 to X5 by the purified xylanase N1, B1, B2 and B3.

	X2	X3	X4	X5
Xylanase N1	-	-	-	+
Xylanase B1	-	+	++	++
Xylanase B2	-	+	++	++
Xylanase B3	-	+	++	++

The data were estimated from the result of Fig. 2-25. -, no hydrolysis; +, weak hydrolysis; ++, active hydrolysis.

9.

xylanase N1 B3

. Protein sequence 476(ABI社) HPLC dual
 microbe syringe system deuterium lamp 190 370 nm
 , column PTH analysis column(2.1 ×220 mm)
 . Hunkapiller Hood (1983) gradient
 elution . xylanase N1 B3
 2- 26 2- 27
 . Xylanase N1 aspartic acid ,
 15 (DTITSNQTGTHNGYF) , xylanase
 B3 alanine , 10
 (AESTLGAAAA) . EMBL(European Molecular
 Biology Laboratory) protein peptide databases peptide search
 program(Fasta3) xylanase ,
*S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 xylanase N1 *S. thermoviloaceus*가
 xylanase Stx 100%, *Clostridium thermocellum*
 xylanase XynA 92%, *Cellulomonas fimi*가 xylanase XynD
 77%, *Bacillus* sp.가 xylanase XynY 75%, *Chaetomium gracile*
 xylanase CgxB 71% . *S.*
*thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 xylanase B3 *S. thermoviloaceus*가
 xylanase Stx , *S. coelicolor*가 xylanase XlnA, *S.*
*lividans*가 xylanase XlnA, *S. avermitilis*가 xylanase
 Xyl130 *Actinomadura* sp.가 xylanase Xyl 100%

xylanase N1	D T I T S N Q T G T H N G Y F
Stx	D T I T S N Q T G T H N G Y F
XynA	V V I T S N Q T G T H G G Y N
XynD	A A V T S N T T G T H D G Y F
XynY	A A I T S N E I G T H D G Y F
CgxB	Q T L T S S Q T G T N N G Y F

Fig. 2-26. Amino terminal amino acid sequence of xylanase N1. Xylanase N1, xylanase N1 of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*; Stx , xylanase Stx of *S. thermovilloaceus*; XynA, xylanase XynA of *Clostridium thermocellum*; XynD, xylanase XynD of *Cellulomonas fimi* ; XynY, xylanase XynY of *Bacillus* sp.; CgxB, xylanase CgxB of *Chaetomium gracile*.

xylanase B3	A E S T L G A A A A
Stx	A E S T L G A A A A
XlnA	A E S T L G A A A A
XlnA'	A E S T L G A A A A
Xyl30	A E S T L G A A A A
Xyl	A E S T L G A A A A

Fig. 2-27. Amino terminal amino acid sequence of xylanase B3. B3, xylanase B3 of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*; Stx , xylanase Stx of *S. thermovilloaceus*; XlnA, xylanase XlnA of *S. coelicolor*; XlnA', xylanase XlnA of *S. lividans*; Xyl30, xylanase Xyl30 of *S. avermitilis*; Xyl , xylanase Xyl of *Actinomadura* sp..

7 Xylanase

1. Xylanase

가. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* genomic DNA library

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase
genomic DNA . TEG buffer(25 mM
Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA, 50 mM glucose) lysozyme
70 60 10% SDS 가 lysis , PCI, RNase,
Proteinase K TE buffer(25 mM Tris-HCl, pH
7.6, 10 mM EDTA) .
genomic DNA Sau3A 12 20 kb
sucrose density gradient . DNA
BlueSTAR BamH digested, dephosphorylated arms(Novagen. catalogue
no. 69245-3) , DNA in vitro packaging titer
, genomic DNA library -70 .
. xylanase PCR primer
PCR probe DNA

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase
PCR(polymerase chain reaction) probe DNA
. DEAE Sephadex A-50 ion exchanger, Sephacryl S-200 HR gel
chromatography Superose 12HR column FPLC
xylanase B3 (xynA)

primer 가 xylanase
S. lividans xlnA S. thermoviolaceus stx
 consensus primer (
 2- 28). DEAE Sephadex A- 50 ion exchanger Sephacryl S- 200 HR gel
 chromatography xylanase N1(
xynB) *S. lividans xlnB S.*
thermoviolaceus stx xylanase 가
 consensus primer
 (2- 29). *xynA xynB* 4가 primer
 PCR PCR 2- 5 . PCR
 template DNA *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* genomic DNA 10 ng
 100 pmol forward primer(primer U, IU G1, G3) reverse
 primer(primer D, ID G2, G4) total volume 100 μ l
 PCR . denaturation 96 12 , annealing
 55 5 , 5 unit Taq polymerase 가
 extention 72 2 1 cycle 94 2 ,
 55 2 , 72 2 30 cycle . 4
 가 primer *xynA* PCR
 band agarose gel (2- 30A), *xynB*
 PCR PCR product
 (2- 30B). xylanase
 가 , PCR product probe

Stx -St MGSALPRPALRQRI RGGCGRGRV LGLGAT- LSTPPTAHAAESTL GAAAAQSGRYFGTIA
 XlnA-S1 MGSYALPRSGVRRSIRVLLLALVVGVI GTATALI APPGAHAAESTL GAAAAQSGRYFGTIA

I AAGRLSDSTYTSI ASREFNVTIA ENENKI DATEP QRCQFDFS ACDRVYNVAVQNGKEVR
 I ASGRLSDSTYTSI AGREFNVTIA ENENKI DATEP QRCQFNFS SADRVDVYVAVQNGKQVR

pri-U pri-IU

GHTLAVHSQQPYVMQSLSGSDLRQAMIDHINCVMNHYKGI AQVDVVNEAFEDGNSGARR
 GHTLAVHSQQPGVMQSLSGSALRQAMIDHINCVMAHYKGI VQVDVVNEAFADGSSGARR

DSNLQRTGNDWIEVAFRTARAADPSAKLCYNDYNI ENVTWAKTQAVYNNVRDFKQRCVPI
 DSNLQRSGNDWIEVAFRTARAADPSAKLCYNDYNNVENVTWAKTQAVYNNVRDFKQRCVPI

DCVGFQSHENSGSPYDSNFRTTI QSFAALGVDVAITELDI QGASPTTYANVNDCLAVSR
 DCVGFQSHENSGSPYNSNFRTTI QNFAALGVDVAITELDI QGAPASTYANVINDCLAVSR

pri-ID

CLGITVWGV RDTDSVRSGDTI PLLFN DGSKKPAYSAVL DALNGGSSGEPPE DGGSGQIKN
 CLGITVWGV RSDSVRSEQTI PLLFN DGSKKAAYIAVL DALNGGDSSEPPADGG- - QIKG

pri-D

AASGRCLDVSGAGIADGTAVQLYDCHGGINQQVITYDAGEFRVYGNKCLDAGGTGNGTRV
 VSGRCLDVPDASTSDGTQLQLVDCHSGINQQVAATDAGELRVYGDKCLDAAGTSNCSKV

QIYSCVGGDNQKWRVNSDGTIVGVQSGLCLDAA- - GTGNSIPVQLYTC SYADNQRVTVS
 QIYSCVGGDNQKWRVNSDGSVVGVSGLCLDAVGNGTANGTILIQLYTC SNCSNQRVTIRT

Primers	Sequence(5' 3')
Forward primers	
pri- U(30mer)	GGAATT CAGCGACT CGACGT ACACGT CGAT
pri- IU(20mer)	AGAACGAGAT GAAGAT CGAC
Reverse primers	
pri- D(30mer)	GGAATT CTTGCTGCCGT CGCCGTTGAACAG
pri- ID(20mer)	TGCAGGGTGGT GCGGAAAGTT

Fig. 2-28 . Oligonucleotide primers for *xynA* gene isolation deduced from amino acid sequence of *Streptomyces xylanase*. Stx -St, *S. thermoviolaceus*(T sujibo *et al*); XlnA-S1, *S. lividans*(Shareck *et al*).

Stx -St MNILVHPQGRAGGLR-LLVRAAVLALAALAAMFGGTARADTI-TSNQI**GTHNGYFYSF**
 XlnB-S1 MLLVQPRRRRRGPVILLVRSAMAVLALAALMLPGIAQADTVVTINQE**GTINNGYYYSF**
pri-G1
 VIDAPGTVIMNTGAGGNYSTIQWS**NTGNFVACK**GWATGGRRIVTYSGTFNPSGNAYLALYG
 VIDSQGTVSMNMGSGGQYSISWR**NTGNFVACK**GWANGRRIVQYSGSFNPSGNAYLALYG
pri-G3
 VSQNPLVEYYIVDNLVGTYRPIGTYKGTIVYSDGGTYDIYMTRYNAPSEIGIKTFNQYVSV
 VISNPLVEYYIVDNLVGTYRPIGEYKGTIVYSDGGTYDIYKTTRVNKPSVEGIRTFDQYVSV
 RQNKRTGGITTTGNHFDAAVAHGMPLGTIFN-YMIL**ATEGYQSSG**-SSNITVGDSDGGDNGG
 RQSKRTGGITTTGNHFDAAVARAGMPLGNFSYYMIM**ATEGYQSSC**ISSINVGTTGGGDSGG
pri-G4
 GGGGGGGGNTGGCTATLSAGEQVSDRYNLNVSVSGSDNWTVMRVPAPKVMATVNVIA
 GDNGGGG----GGCTATVSAGQKVGDRYNLDVSVSGASDWTVMNVSPAKVLSNVNVNA
 SYPDAQILVARPNG**GNNVGVTI**QKNGSTTWPTVSCSVG
 SYPSAQILTARLNGS**GNNVGATI**QANANWTVPVSCSAG
pri-G2

Primers	Sequence (5' 3')
Forward primers	
pri- G1(30mer)	GGAATTCAACAACGGCTACTTCTACTCGTTC
pri- G3(27mer)	GGAATTCAGCAACACCGGCAACTTCGT
Reverse primers	
pri- G2(30mer)	GGAATTCCTCCAGTTGTTGCCGTTGCCGTT
pri- G4(27mer)	GAATTCCTGCTCTGGTAGCCCTCGGT

Fig. 2-29 . Oligonucleotide primers for *xynB* gene isolation deduced from amino acid sequence of *Streptomyces xylanase*. Stx -St, *S. thermoviolaceus*(T sujibo *et al*); XlnB-S1, *S. lividans*(Shareck *et al*).

Table 2- 5. Expected size of PCR products synthesized from *xynA* and *xynB* genes by using the primers

Gene	Primers combination	Expected size of PCR fragments*
<i>xynA</i>	primer U - D	786
	primer U - ID	595
	primer IU - ID	538
	primer IU - D	739
<i>xynB</i>	primer G1 - G2	726
	primer G1 - G4	429
	primer G3 - G4	333
	primer G3 - G2	630

*, Estimated from *stx* (*xlnA*) and *stx* (*xlnB*) genes of *S. thermoviolaceus*(*S. lividans*)

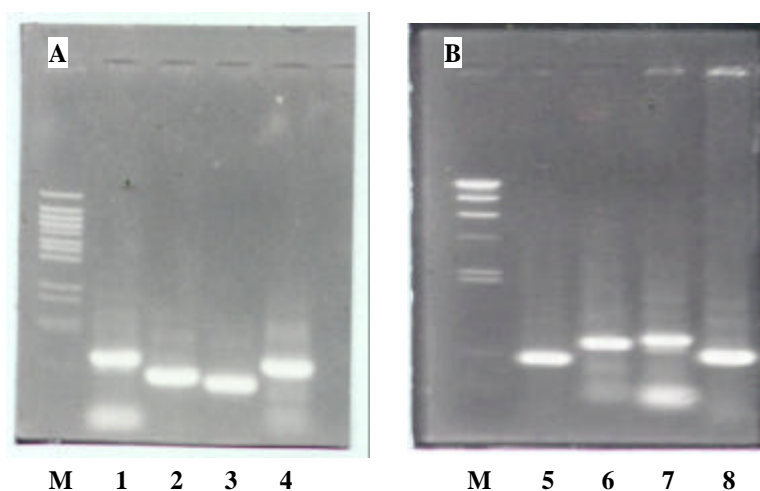


Fig. 2-30. PCR products of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA*(A) and *xynB*(B) gene using the primers. A: Lane M, DNA/BstE ; lane 1, PCR product from primer U and D; lane 2, primer U and ID; lane 3, primer IU and ID; lane 4, primer IU and D; B: Lane M, DNA/Hind ; lane 5, primer G3 and G4; lane 6, primer G1 and G4; lane 7, primer G1 and G2; lane 8, primer G1 and G4.

. Plaque hybridization *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* *xynA* *xynB*

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus genomic DNA library

bacteriophage plate 1 plaque plating *xynA* *xynB*

plaque hybridization . Probe DNA

xynA *xynB* primer set PCR product

. *xynA* primer(primer U- D) PCR probe

3 signal (2- 31A). plate

xynB probe(primer G1- G2) 7 signal (

2- 31B), *xynA* *xynB* signal . Signal 11

plaque 2 plaque hybridization

, insert DNA BlueSTAR *cre-loxP*

mediated auto-subcloning system plasmid subcloning

. subcloning BM25.8 가

DH5

. DH5 host 11 plasmid

xylanase RBB- xylan plate(0.1% remazol brilliant

blue R D- xylan XM agar plate) xylan

, 2 , *xynA* probe

signal insert DNA가

pSMA4(2- 34) , *xynB* probe signal insert DNA가

pSMB8(2- 35) insert DNA

15 kb 12 kb , *S.*

thermocycaneoviolaceus xylanase

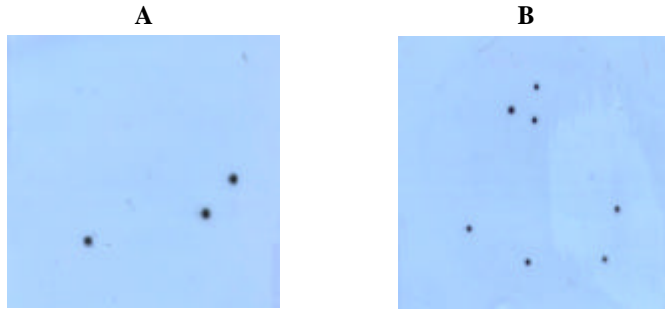


Fig. 2-31. Plaque hybridization of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* genomic DNA library with PCR fragment of *xynA*(A) and *xynB*(B) gene as a probe DNA.

Southern hybridization subcloning

pSMA4(*xynA*) pSMB8(*xynB*) plaque hybridization

hybridization probe DNA 가 southern hybridization

xynA PCR probe pSMA4(*xynA*) Sph

2.7 kb band signal (2- 32 lane

f). *xynA* 가

pUC119 2.7 kb Sph subcloning pUMA2(2- 34)

RBB- xylan plate

2.7 kb *xynA* 가

xynB pSMB8

1% agarose *xynB* PCR probe Southern hybridization

BamH 3.3 kb band signal

(2- 33 lane a). 3.3 kb BamH pWHM3

subcloning pWMB81 (2- 35), RBB- xylan plate

pUMA2 3.3

kb BamH *xynB* 가

. *xynA* *xynB*

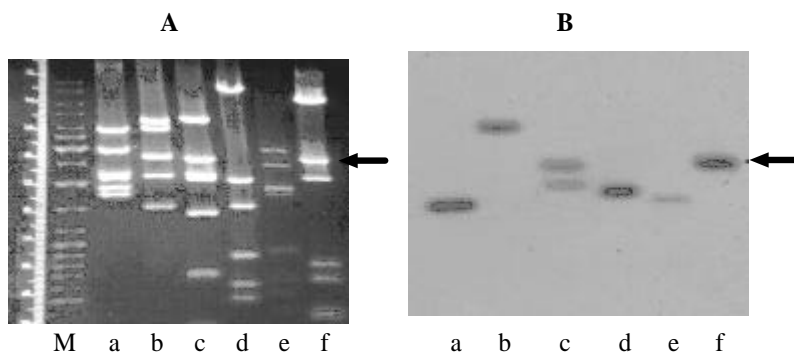


Fig. 2-32. Southern blot analysis for subcloning of *xynA*. pSMA4 was digested with various restriction enzymes and hybridized with 32 P-labelled *xynA* probe. A: 1.0% agarose gel electrophoresis of enzyme digested pSMA4; lane M, DNA marker; lane a, 1 μ g of BamH digested pSMA4; lane b, Nco ; lane c, Pst ; lane d, Pvu ; lane e, Sma ; lane f, Sph . B: Hybridization analysis of the southern transfer from the gel A

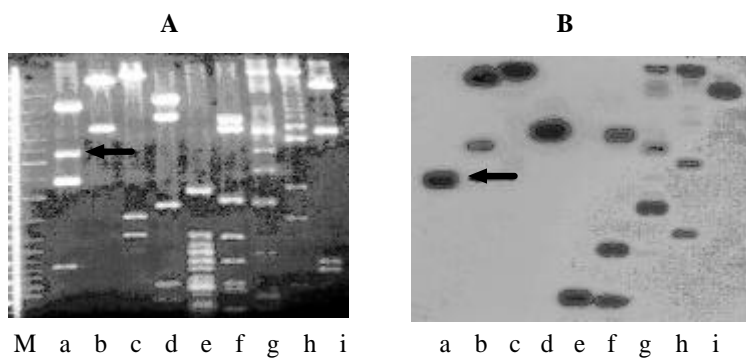


Fig. 2-33. Southern blot analysis for subcloning of *xynB*. pSMB8 was digested with various restriction enzymes and hybridized with 32 P-labelled *xynB* probe. A: 1.0% agarose gel electrophoresis of enzyme digested pSMB8; lane M, DNA marker; lane a, 1 μ g of BamH digested pSMB8; lane b, Bgl ; lane c, Kpn ; lane d, Pst ; lane e, Sac ; lane f, Sal ; lane g, Sma ; lane h, Sph ; lane i, Xho . B: Hybridization analysis of the southern transfer from the gel A

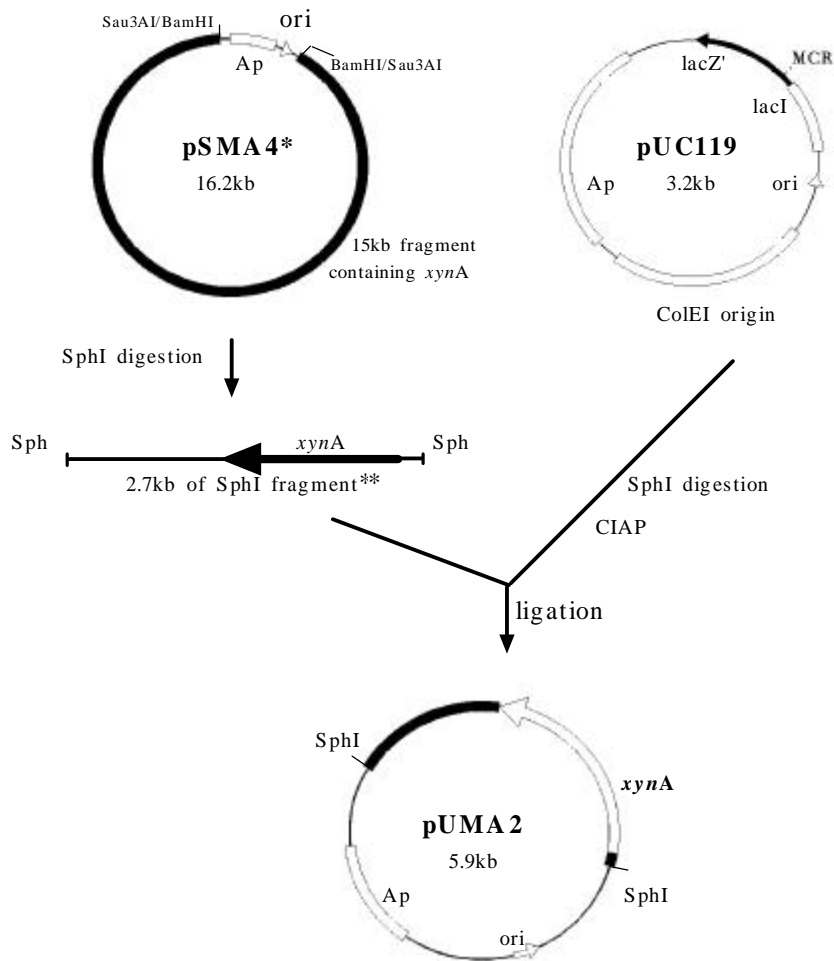


Fig. 2- 34. Construction of pUMA2. *, pSMA4 was created by *cre-loxP* mediated auto-subcloning system from BlueSTAR containing *xynA* gene in 15 kb fragment. **, 2.7 kb of SphI fragment had a signal of *xynA* probe in southern hybridization.

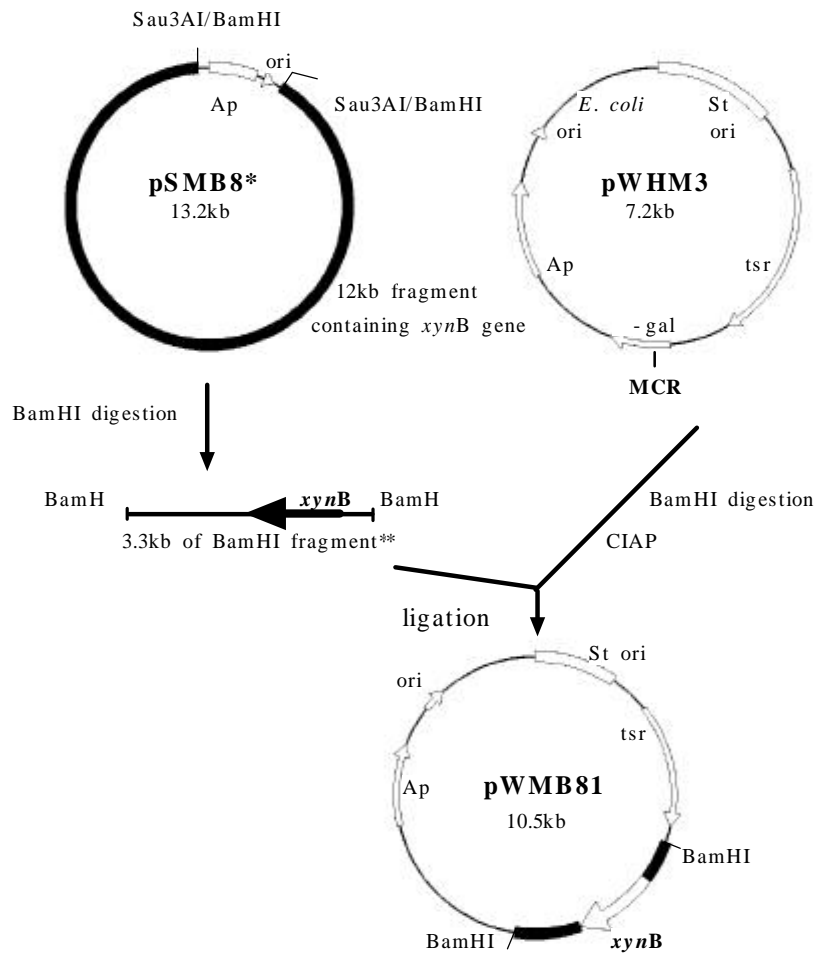


Fig. 2-35. Construction of pWMB81. *, pSMB8 was created by *cre-loxP* mediated auto-subcloning system from BlueSTAR containing *xynB* gene in 12 kb fragment. **, 3.3 kb of BamHI fragment had a signal of *xynB* probe in southern hybridization

. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA xynB* gene .

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA

pUMA2(2- 34) 2.7 kb Sph 500 bp
 pUC119 subcloning(2- 36) DNA
 (Pharmacia Biotech; ALFexpress DNA sequencer)
 sequencing .

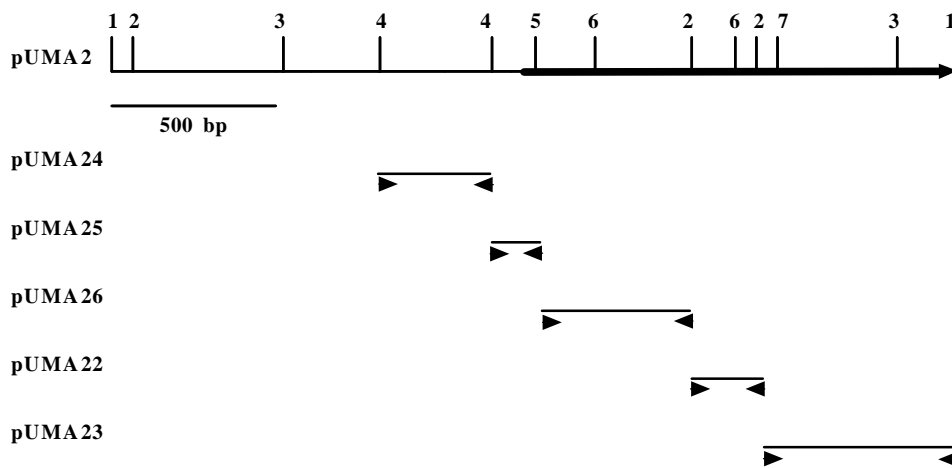


Fig. 2- 36. DNA sequencing strategy of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA* gene in pUMA2(2.7 kb Sph fragment containing the *xynA* gene). The arrow heads show the sequencing direction. Bold line represents the coding sequence of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA* gene. 1, Sph ; 2, Pst ; 3, Pvu ; 4, Sma ; 5, BamH , 6, Pvu , 7, Sal .

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynB

pWMB81(2- 35) 3.3 kb BamH
 500 bp pUC119 subcloning
 (2- 37) DNA (Pharmacia Biotech; ALFexpress
 DNA sequencer) sequencing .

, *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA* (1918 bp)
 2- 38 . GenBank nucleotide sequence
 databases accession no. AF194024 . codon ATG
 codon TGA 1431 bp(No. 478 1908) ,
 476 . xylanase B3

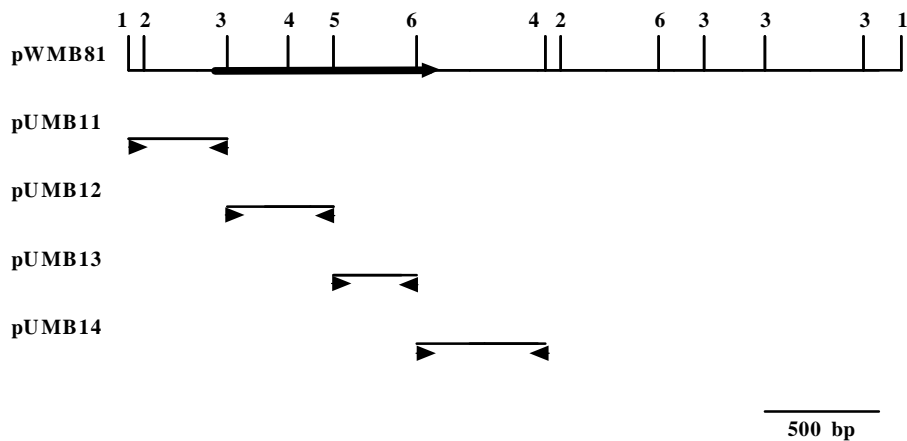


Fig. 2- 37. DNA sequencing strategy of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynB* gene in pUMB1(3.3 kb BamH fragment containig the *xynB* gene). The arrow heads show the sequencing direction. Bold line box represents the coding sequence of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynB* gene. 1, BamH ; 2, Pvu ; 3, Sma ; 4, Sal ; 5, Sph ; 6, Pvu .

xynA leader sequence가 codon
 ATG 120 bp(No. 478 597) signal peptide가 40
 . DNA protein
 Blast(National Center for Biotechnology Information nucleotide search
 program) 가 ,
*S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA S. thermoviolaceus*가
 xylanase *stx* 99%, *S. lividans*가 xylanase
xlnA 91%, *S. halstedii*가 xylanase *xysA*
 91%, *S. avermitilis*가 xylanase *xy130* 88% ,
Actinomadura sp. FC7 xylanase xylanase 90%

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynB (1794 bp)
 2- 39 . coding region GenBank nucleotide
 sequence databases accession no. AF194025 .
 codon ATG codon TGA 1008 bp(No. 261
 1268) , 335 .
 xylanase N1 *xynB* leader
 sequence가 codon ATG 120 bp(No. 261 380) signal peptide
 가 40 . *xynA*
 DNA protein Blast
 가 , *S.*
*thermocyanoviolaceus xynB S. thermoviolaceus*가
 xylanase *stx* 99%, *S. lividans*가 xylanase
xlnB 86%, *Cellulomonas fimi*가 xylanase *xynD* 87% ,
*Cellulomonas pachnodae*가 xylanase *xyn11A* 83%

```

1   cccgggagtc ggcgagcгаа ccaagtcggc ctgaacgcgg tgttgacagg ggattcggca
61  ggagaccttt cctgtcctcg tccgtcttcg gccctgtctc gccgggagcg ccgcggtgc
121 gcgacgtacc gcctcggcag aatgatctt cgaagtttc gaaagaaaac cggaaagatt
181 ctccgtccag cgggttgacg agacaccgtc aagtctcaat catcctgtcg gggaaaccga
241 tcctgcaccg agccgcgcaa ccattgtcggc cccgagcacc cgtgcgcgac gacagagccg
301 cgtacgaagc acccgcgtca tgcgtggta cgtcagtgag gtccacacca cggcagtggc
361 cgggtgcgat gtgcagcccg gggtcggggg ccgaccgtc cgtccgcccg tggaaagcga
421 cgggtgtctc cccctgcgcc tcgctcgttc cgtgacgtct accttggagg cagaccatg
481 ggctctcacg cccttccag accggtctc cgcmaaagga tccgcggcgg ctgtggcgct
541 ggccgcggcg tcctcggctt gggcgccacg ctgagcacac cgcgcaccgc gcacgccgcc
601 gagagcacgc tcggtgcggc cgcggtcag agcggcgtt acttcggcac cgccatgcc
661 gcggcgaggc tgagcgactc gacgtacag tcgatcgcca gccgcgagtt caacatggtg
721 acggccgaga acgagatgaa gatcgaccgc accgaaccgc agcgcgggca gttcgacttc
781 tccgccggcg acccgtcta caactggcg gtgcagaacg gcaaagaggg gcgcggccac
841 accctggcct ggcactcca gcagccgtc tggatgcaga gcctgagcgg cagtgactg
901 cgccaggcga tgatcgacca catcaaccgc gtgatgaacc actacaaggg caagatgcc
961 cagtgggacg tcgtgaacga ggccttcgag gacgggaact cgggagcccg gcgcgactcc
1021 aacctgcagc gcaccggcaa cgaactggatc gaggtcgcct tccgcaccgc gcgcgccgcc
1081 gaccgtccg ccaagctctg ctacaacgac tacaacatcg agaactggac ctgggccaag
1141 acccaggccg tgtacaacat ggtccgcgac ttcaagcagc gcgcggtacc gatcgactgc
1201 gtcggcttcc agtcgactt caacagcggc agcccgtacg acagcaactt ccgaccacc
1261 ctgcagagct tcgcgccgct cgggtgcgac gtggccatca ccgaactcga catccagggt
1321 gcctcggcca cgacgtacg caacgtggtc aacgactgcc tggccgtctc gcgctgctg
1381 ggcatcaccg tctgggggtg gcgcgacacc gactcctggc ggtcgggtga caccgcgtg
1441 ctgttcaacg gcgacggcag caagaagcct gcctactccg ccgttctcga cgcgctaac
1501 ggcggtcct cggcggaacc tccggaggac ggcgggtccg gacagatcaa gaacgccgcg
1561 tcgggcccgt gcctgcagct ctccggtgcc ggcaccgccg acgpcacagc agtccagctc
1621 tatgactgcc acggcggcac caaccagcag tggacctaca ccgacgccgg cgagttcagg
1681 gtctacggca acaagtgctt ggcgcccggc ggcaccggaa atggaacgcg tgttcaaatt
1741 tacagctgct ggggcggcga caaccagaag tggcgcgtga actccgacgg caccatcgtc
1801 ggtgtccagt cgggcctgtg cctggacgcc gccggcacgg gcaacagcac cccggtccag
1861 ctctacacct gctcgtacgc cgacaaccag cgctggaccg tctcctgaca cggcatgc

```

Fig. 2-38. DNA sequence of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynA* gene. The coding sequence was located in 1431 bp from position 478 to position 1908. 120 bp of upstream sequence from ATG codon(underlined sequence) coded 40 amino acid residues of signal peptide which was deduced from amino acid sequence analysis. The start and stop codon for *xynA* gene were shown in the shaded box. The nucleotide sequence of *xynA* in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* was assigned accession no. AF194024 and KS102744 in GenBank and GenNuri, respectively.

```

1  ggatcccatg accctcgatc ggtgtcgaaa ctttcgggga tcggacgctt cgccttgatc
61  gcaatttcat gatgagtgga tgcgggtcgc agtgctggta gtactgcaaa gctcttgagc
121 tgcgactagc cagccccaga gggcttcttt tgttacgcga acctttcgaa ataattaccg
181 aaaccattga cagttgtcag ggtcaggcca aactcacgt cgtcacctc acgcacgcgc
241 agcgaggagg aagcacgtcc atgaacacgc tcgtccatcc gcagggccgc gcagggcgtc
301 tgcggctgct cgtcagagcc gctggggcgc tggcctggc cggcctggcc gcatgatgt
361 tcgggggac cggcgggcg gacacgatca ctcgaacca gaccggcacc cacaacggct
421 acttctactc gttctggacc gacgccccg gcaccgtcac catgaacacc ggcggcggcg
481 gaaactacag caccagtgg agcaacaccg gcaacttcgt ggcgggcaag ggctgggcca
541 ccggcggcgc cgcaccgtg acctactggg gcacgttaa cccgtccggc aacgcctacc
601 tggcgtgta cggctggtcc cagaaccgc tcgtcagpta ctacatcgtc gacaactggg
661 gcacctaccg gccaccggc acctacaagg gcaccgtcta cagcagcggc ggcacgtacg
721 acatctacat gaccaccgc tacaacgcc cctccatcga gggcaccaag accttcaacc
781 agtactggag cgtccggcag aacaagcgca ccggcggaac catcaccacc ggcaaccact
841 tcgacgctg ggcggcgac gcatgcccgc tcggcacctt caactacatg atcctcgcca
901 ccgagggcta ccagagcagc ggcagctcca acatcacggt cggtgactcc ggcggcgaca
961 acggcggcgc tggcggggt ggcggcggcg gtcgcaacac cggctgctgc accgcgacgc
1021 tgtccgcccg tgagcagtgg agcagaccgt acaacctgaa cgtgtcggcg agcgggctgg
1081 acaactggac ggtgacgatg cgggttcccg cggcgggaga ggtcatggcg acctggaacg
1141 tcaccgcgag ttatccgatg ggcagacgc tggcggccag gccgaacggc aacggcaaca
1201 actggggtgt gaccatccag aagaacggca gcaccacctg gccacggtc agctgctccg
1261 tcggctgagc ggcgtacgga caacgaaagg aggcaccgc acatgcgcat cccgtcacgc
1321 cggccctgc gctcgtgct cgcggcctg gccggcggcg ctgctggcca ccgcccgtgt
1381 ctgtaccgtg gacgccgca ccgcacacgc cgcggcctgc accggctacg tcggcctgac
1441 cttcgacgac gggccgtcca acgaccacac ccccgccctg ctgaacgcgc tgaagcagaa
1501 cgggctgcgg gccaccatgt tcaacgaggg tcagttcgcc gccgctacc cggcccagggt
1561 gaaggcccag gtggacccg gcatgtgggt cggcaaccac agctacacc accgcacct
1621 gaccagcag agccaggcgc agatcgactc cgagatctcc cgcaccagc aggcctacgc
1681 gaacgcgggc ggcggcacac ccacgtgtt ccgtccgct acggcgagac caacgccacc
1741 gtgcagtcgg tcgaggcca gtacgggctg aaggagatca tctgggacgt cgac

```

Fig. 2-39. DNA sequence of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xynB* gene. The coding sequence was located in 1008 bp from position 261 to position 1268. 120 bp of upstream sequence from ATG codon (underlined sequence) coded 40 amino acid residues of signal peptide which was deduced from amino acid sequence analysis. The start and stop codon for *xynB* gene were shown in the shaded box. The nucleotide sequence of *xynB* in *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* was assigned accession no. AF194025 and KS102745 in GenBank and GenNuri, respectively.

2. DNA xylanase

가. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanases

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase *xynB*
xyloligo xylanase N1
, xylanase N1
overexpression *xynB* DNA
codon Nde site PCR primer(MBU 5'-CGGGATCCATAT
GAACACGCTCGTCCATCC-3') codon EcoR site PCR
primer(MBD 5'-CGGAATTCAGCCGACGGAGCAGCTGA-3')
primer *xynB*가 cloning pSMB8
PCR 2-40 expression vector
pET21a(+)(Novagen社) Nde -EcoR
T7-expression system BLR(DE3)
RBB- xylan- IPTG plate xylan

insert 1.0 kb *xynB*
pEMB10

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase B3 *xynA*
overexpression pUMA2 DNA
xynA codon Nde site PCR
primer(MAU 5'-GGGGTACCATATGGGCTCTCACGCCCTTCC-3')
codon EcoR site PCR primer(MAD 5'-CGGAATTCAGGAGAC
GGTCCAGCGC-3') primer *xynA*
pSMA4 PCR pET21a(+) Nde -EcoR
BLR(DE3) (2-40).
가 RBB- xylan- IPTG plate xylan

insert 1.4 kb *xylB*
pEMA144

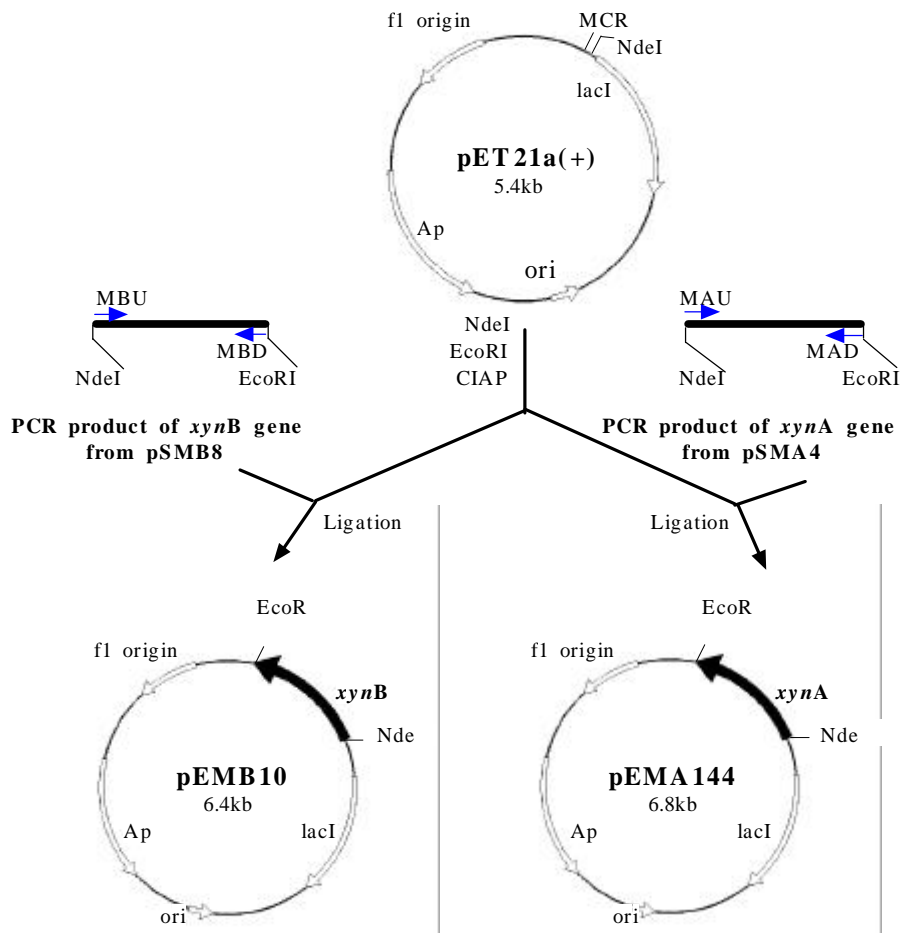


Fig. 2-40. Construction of overexpression vectors. PCR products of *xynA* and *xynB* were digested with NdeI and EcoRI before ligating to pET21a(+).

xylanase

xynB 가 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10
 xylanase(xylanase N1 .)

RBB- xylan- IPTG plate
 . , 2- 41 *xynB*

subcloning pEMB10 BLR(DE3)가
S. thermocyaneoviolaceus

xynA 가
 BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 .

xylanase
 xylanase activity . 2- 6

BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 TB IPTG MØ 52 unit
 xylanase , BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 TB MØ 63
 unit xylanase . S.
thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase WB
 MØ 12 unit *xynB* 4.3 52 unit , *xynA* 5.2
 63 unit .

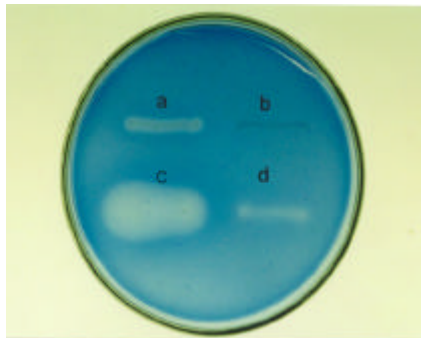


Fig. 2- 41. RBB- xylan clearance assay with *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* and recombinant *E. coli*. a, *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*; b, *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pET21a(+); c, *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pEMB10; d, *E. coli* DH5 /pSMB8.

Table. 2- 6. Production of xylanases in recombinant strains on different media.

Strains	Media	Activity(unit/M \emptyset)
<i>S. thermocyaneoviolaceus</i>	WB(wheat bran)	12
BLR(DE3)/pET 21a(+)	LB	0
BLR(DE3)/pEMB10	LB	20
	TB	52
BLR(DE3)/pEMA144	LB	17
	TB	63

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus was grown at 50 for 24 h. The xylanase of *E. coli* BLR(DE3) containing recombinant plasmid was induced at 37 for 12 h after growth at 37 for 3 h. TB media were composed of 1.2% yeast extract, 2.4% tryptone, 0.4% glycerol, 0.231% KH₂PO₄ and 1.254% K₂HPO₄.

xylanase overexpression xylanase가 37 3 IPTG 1 mM 가 3 가 Osmotic shock法(Nossal Heepel, 1966) (2- 42). *xynA* 가 BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase 28% 가 , 67.6% 가 periplasm, 4.4% 가 cytoplasm (2- 43A), 69% 가 23.4% 가 periplasm, 8% 가 (). *xynB* 가 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase 65.9% xylanase가 16.8% 가 periplasm, 17.3% 가 (2- 43B). 가

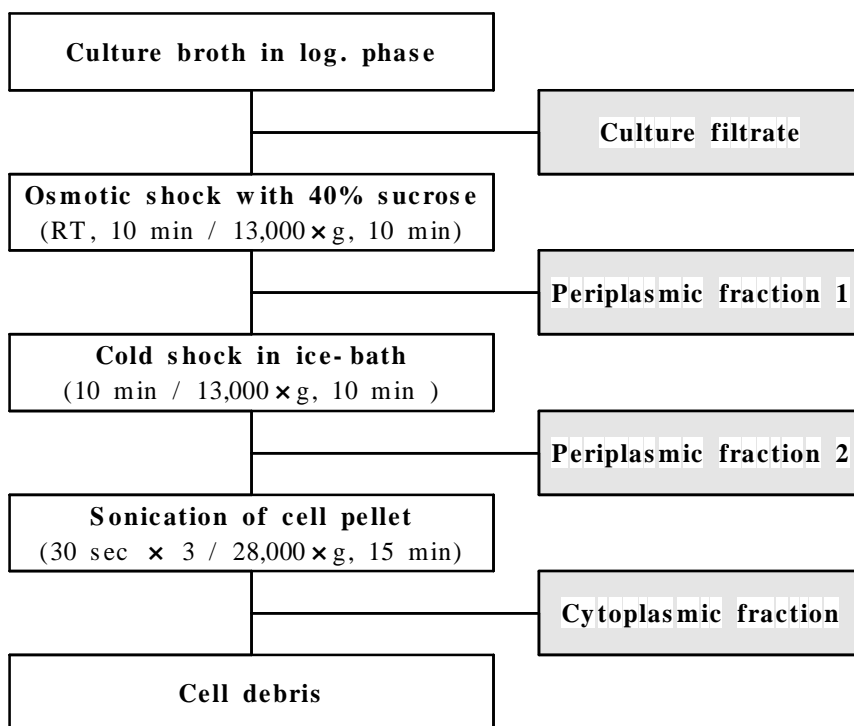


Fig 2-42. Flow sheet for the extraction of xylanases by the osmotic shock.

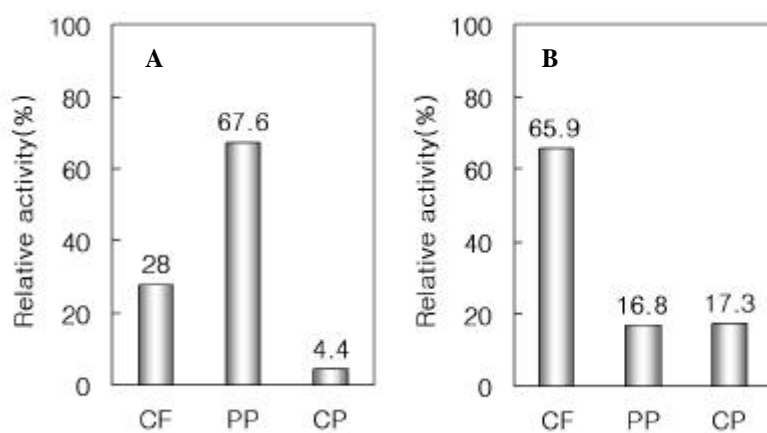


Fig. 2-43. The localization of recombinant xylanase in strain BLR(DE3)/pEMA144(A) and BLR(DE3)/pEMB10(B). CF, culture filtrate; PP, periplasm(1 and 2 fraction in Fig. 2-42); CP, cytoplasm.

3. xylanase *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanases

가. xylanase(XynA) xylanase B3

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus M-049 xylanase B3

가 65 , pH 5.0 xylanase .

xynA cloning BLR(DE3)/pEMA144

xylanase XynA

xylanase B3 . 2-44 *S.*

thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase B3 가 .

. xylanase(XynB) xylanase N1

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus M-049 , xylanase N1

가 60 pH 5.5 xylanase

. BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase

XynB 가 xylanase

N1 xylanase XynB 가 , pH, , pH

. 2-45 *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*

xylanase N1 가 . DNA

xylanase xylooligo .

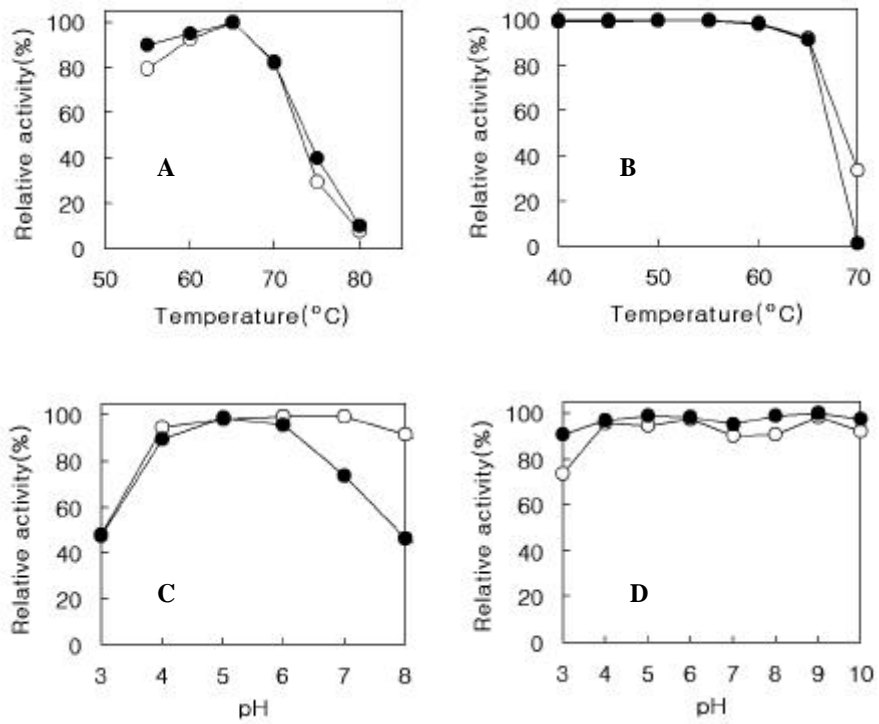


Fig. 2-44. Comparison of properties between purified xylanase B3 from *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* (—) and xylanase of recombinant *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 (- -). A, optimal temperature; B, thermal stability; C, optimal pH; D, pH stability.

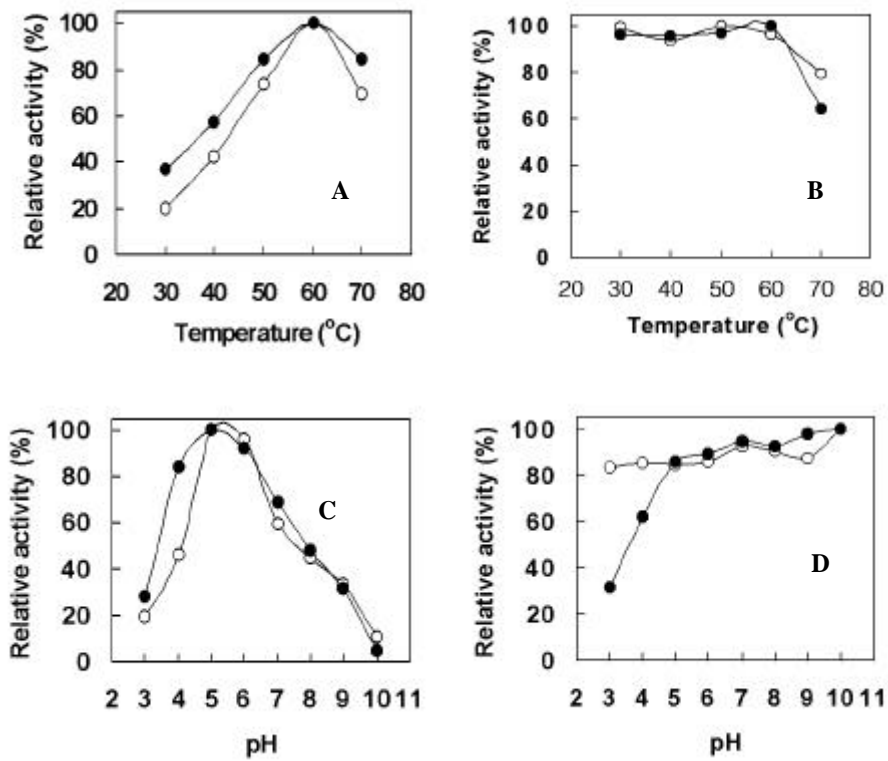


Fig. 2-45. Comparison of properties between purified xylanase N1 from *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*(—) and xylanase of recombinant *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pEMB10(- -). A, optimal temperature; B, thermal stability; C, optimal pH; D, pH stability.

4. xylanase

가. BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase

1) Xylanase

BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase(XynA)
 LB
 , 0.5% casamino acid 가
 550% 가 (2-7).
 monosodium glutamate(MSG) 0.2% 가
 가 0.5% yeast extract, 1.0% tryptone,
 1.0% NaCl, 0.5% casamino acid, 0.2% MSG .

2) Xylanase aeration

BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanases aeration
 100- Mℓ TB 10 Mℓ
 121 15 , 3
 7 200 rpm 12 . 2.5-
 jar- fermentor 1 12
 1 15 1% 400 rpm
 , 1 vvm, 2 vvm 3 vvm
 37 3 1 mM IPTG() 가 9
 . 2 vvm
 aeration Mℓ 110 unit 가 (2-46).

Table. 2-7. Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen sources on the xylanase production of *E. coli* BLR(DE3)/pEMA144

Nitrogen source	Growth (A600)	Xylanase activity (unit/ Ml)	Relative activity (%)
LB*	4.8	16.7	100a
TB	10.3	63.3	379
1% Yeast extract	6.2	45.7	274
1% Peptone	4.5	11.6	69
1% Tryptone	5.3	11.4	68
1% Polypeptone	4.4	14.7	88
0.5% Casamino acid	4.5	91.9	550
1% Malt extract	8.8	10.4	62
0.5% NH ₄ NO ₃ (0.5)	3.9	6.0	62
0.5% (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ (0.5)	4.5	30.1	180
0.5% NH ₄ Cl(0.5)	3.7	6.0	36

*, Basal medium(LB) was composed of 0.5% yeast extract, 1.0% tryptone and 1.0% NaCl. Bacteria were grown at 37 for 12 h. 1.0 mM IPTG was added to the media for the enzyme induction after 3 h incubation. a, The activity in LB were taken as 100%.

3) Xylanase

BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanases
 jar- fermentor 2 vvm
 , 200, 300, 400 500 rpm xylanase
 . 300 rpm Ml
 120 unit 가 (2-47).

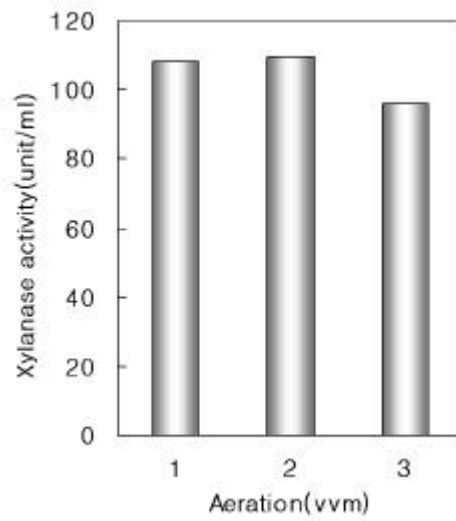


Fig. 2-46. Effect of aeration on the production of xylanase by BLR(DE3)/pEMA144.

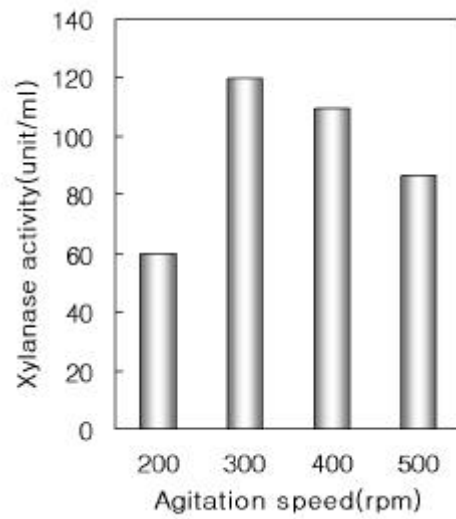


Fig. 2-47. Effect of agitation speed on the production of xylanase by BLR(DE3)/pEMA144.

4) Xylanase

(2 vvm, 300 rpm)

BLR(DE3)

2- 48

24

가 M0

128.5 unit

xylanase

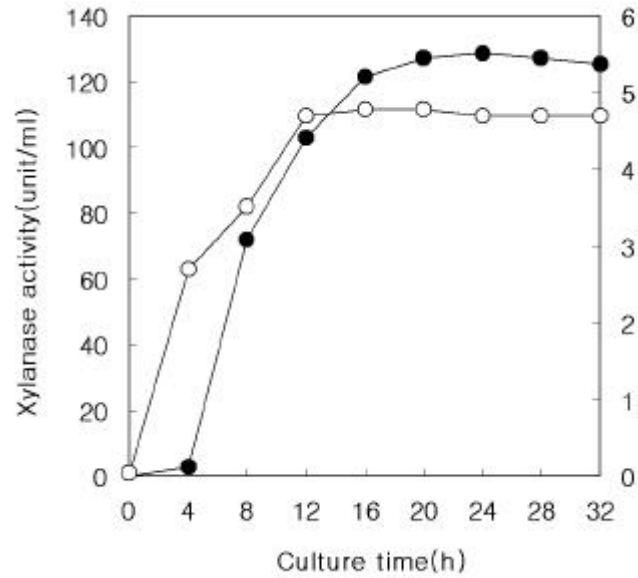


Fig. 2-48. Profile of cell growth and xylanase production by BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 in jar-fermentor. —○—, xylanase activity; —●—, cell growth(A600 nm).

BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase

1) Xylanase

BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase(XynB)
 2-8 LB
 CSL(corn steep liquor) 가
 0.2% 가 820% 가
 ().
 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 0.5% yeast
 extract, 1.0% NaCl, 1.0% tryptone 0.2% CSL

Table 2-8. Effect of carbon sources on the xylanase production by BLR(DE3)/pEMB10

Carbon source	Growth (A600)	Xylanase activity (unit/M \emptyset)	Relative activity (%)
LB*	5.4	14.2	100a
TB	8.7	27.4	193
1% Sorbitol	7.7	6.2	44
1% Lactose	6.5	5.8	41
1% Maltose	8.8	2.4	17
1% Fructose	7.1	41.0	290
1% Saccharose	4.6	2.6	18
1% Potatodextrose	11.4	38.8	274
1% Mannitol	10.5	36.3	256
1% Glucose	12.1	2.3	16
1% Wheat bran	8.5	8.1	84
1% Rice bran	10.8	8.1	57
0.2% CSL(0.2)	5.1	116.1	820
0.5% CSL(0.5)	6.0	114.4	808
1.0% CSL(1.0)	9.1	25.7	181

*, Basal medium(LB) was composed of 0.5% yeast extract, 1.0% tryptone and 1.0% NaCl. a, The activity in LB was taken as 100%.

2) Xylanase aeration

BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase aeration

100- Mℓ LB 10 Mℓ 121

15 , 37

200 rpm 12 . 2.5-

jar- fermentor (0.5% yeast extract,

1.0% NaCl, 1.0% tryptone, 0.2% CSL) 1 121 15

1% 300 rpm ,

1 vvm, 2 vvm 3 vvm 37 12

aeration . 2 vvm aeration

Mℓ 120 unit 가 (2- 49).

3) Xylanase

BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase

jar- fermentor 2 vvm

, 200, 300 400 rpm xylanase

. 300 rpm Mℓ

122 unit 가 (2- 50).

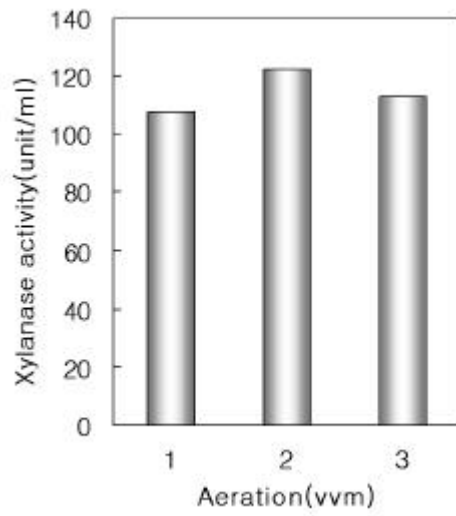


Fig. 2-49. Effect of aeration on the production of xylanase by BLR(DE3)/pEMB10.

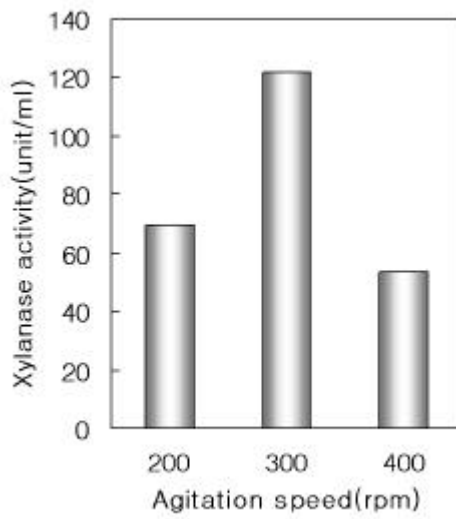


Fig. 2-50. Effect of agitation speed on the production of xylanase by BLR(DE3)/pEMB10.

4) Xylanase

(2 vvm, 300 rpm)

BLR(DE3)/pEMB10

2-51

12

가

xylanase

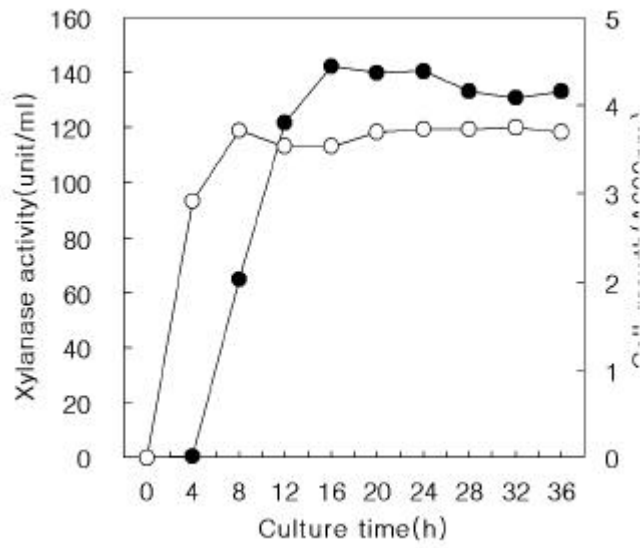


Fig. 2-51. Profile of cell growth and xylanase production by BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 in jar-fermentor. —○—, xylanase activity; —●—, cell growth(A600 nm).

8 Xylooligo

1. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanases

가.

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanases xylan
 2 % birchwood xylan 2 % oat spelt xylan 0.5 Mℓ
 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) (5 unit/Mℓ)
 0.5 Mℓ 가 . 50 4
 100 rev/min . 10
 boiling , 15,000 rpm TLC
*S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가
 xylanase N1, N2 B xylanases 가 oat spelt
 xylan birchwood xylan xylooligo
 (2-52).

xylooligo 10% birchwood
 xylan 2 Mℓ 100mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.5) 1 Mℓ 가
 (10 unit/Mℓ) 1 Mℓ 가 50, 60 65 4
 . HPLC ,
 (2-53), X2 Xℓ
 60 xylose 가 xylan 55
 65 60 가 xylooligo (X2 Xℓ) (2-54).

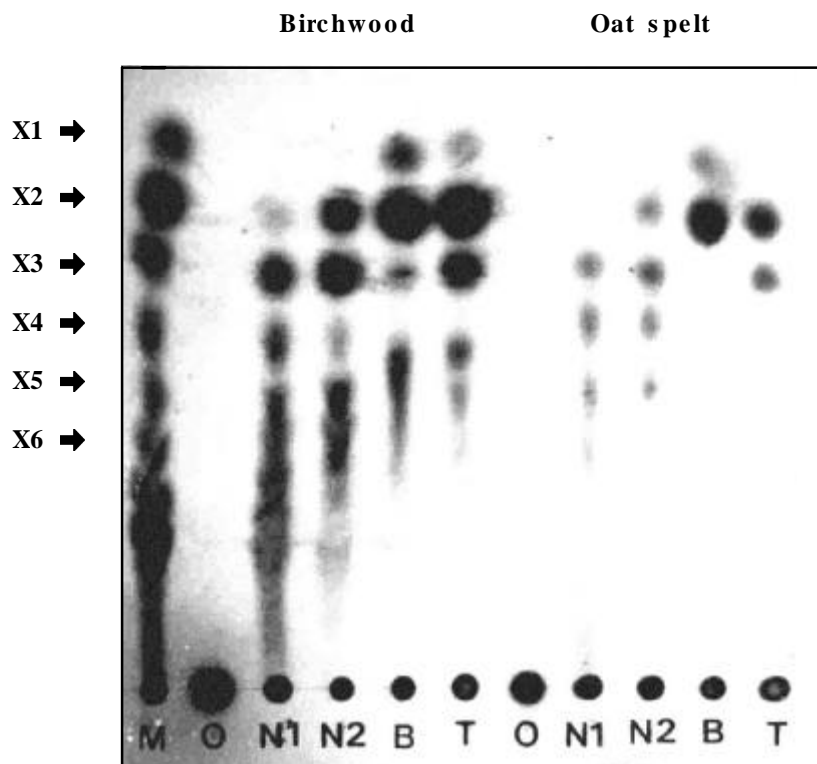


Fig.2- 52. Thin layer chromatography of the various xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. The reaction mixture consisted of 0.5 M of xylan and 0.5 M xylanase solution which were diluted with 50 mM phosphate buffer(pH 7.0). The final enzyme concentration was 2.5 unit/M. The reactions were carried out at 50 for 4 h and terminated with boiling for 10 min. Symbol: O, enzyme free; N1, xylanase N1; N2, xylanase N2; T, total xylanases dialyzed after ammonium sulfate precipitation; X1, xylose; X2, xylobiose; X3, xylotriose; X4, xyloetraose; X5, xylopentaose; X6, xylohexaose.

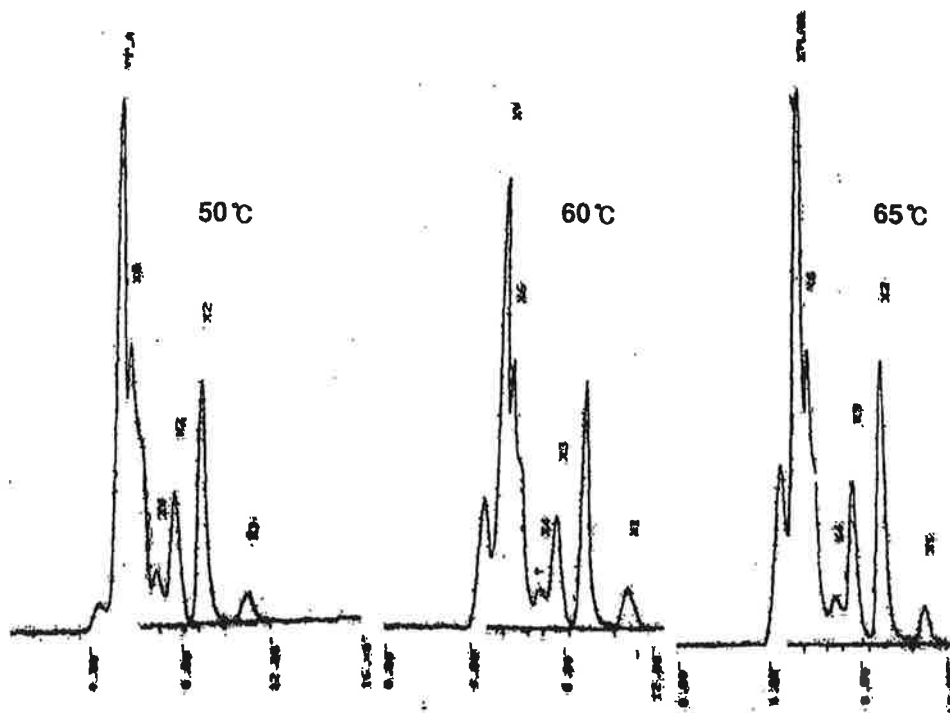


Fig. 2-53. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* at various temperature. The reaction mixture consisted of 2 ml of 10% birchwood xylan solution, 1 ml of 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.5) and 1 ml of xylanase(10 unit/ml) were incubated for 4 h. After boiling for 10 min the reaction mixture was centrifuged with 15,000 rpm and then filtrated with 0.45 μ m membrane. Symbol: X1, xylose; X2, xylobiose; X3, xylotriose; X4, xylotetraose, X5, xylopentaose; X6, xylohexaose; Xn, xylooligomer longer than X6.

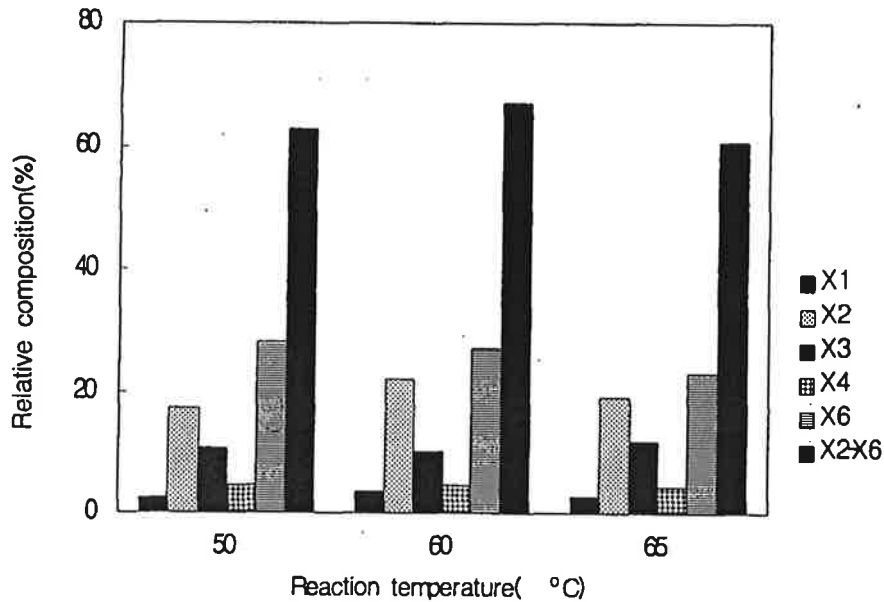


Fig. 2-54. Effect of reaction temperature for the production of xylooligosaccharides. The relative concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-53 .

다. 효소농도에 따른 xylooligo당의 생산

효소농도에 따른 xylooligo당의 조성 변화를 조사하기 위해서 birchwood xylan 2 g 을 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.5)로 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 및 40 unit/ml되게 희석 한 투석 xylanases용액 20 ml에 현탁하여 60°C에서 12 시간 반응하고 TLC 및 HPLC 로 생성물을 분석한 결과는 각각 그림 2-55과 그림 2-56과 같다. 그림 2-56으로부터 X₂~X₆까지의 올리고당 함량을 분석한 결과 최적 효소농도는 10 unit/ml이었다(그림 2-57). 이보다 더 높은 효소농도에서는 xylose 함량이 현저히 증가하여 올리고당 함량이 감소하는 경향을 보였다. 1, 2 unit/ml의 저농도의 효소에서는 X₆의 함량이 높고, 고농도 효소(5~20 unit/ml)에서는 X₂의 함량이 높았다.

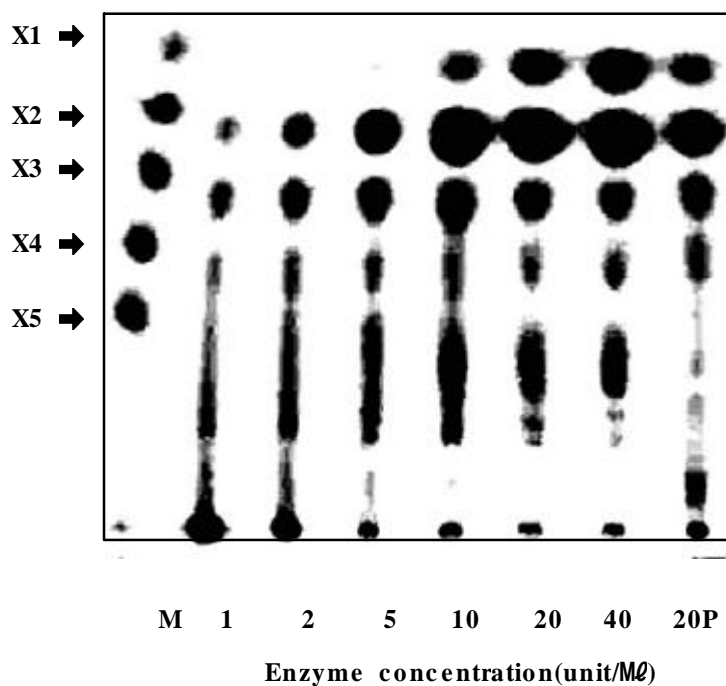


Fig. 2-55. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by various concentration of xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. The reaction mixture was consisted of 20 M ℓ of 10% birchwood xylan and xylanases(1 40 unit/M ℓ) in 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.5) and was incubated at 60 for 12 h. Symbol: M, marker from Megazyme; 20P, Suntory xylooligomer(20P).

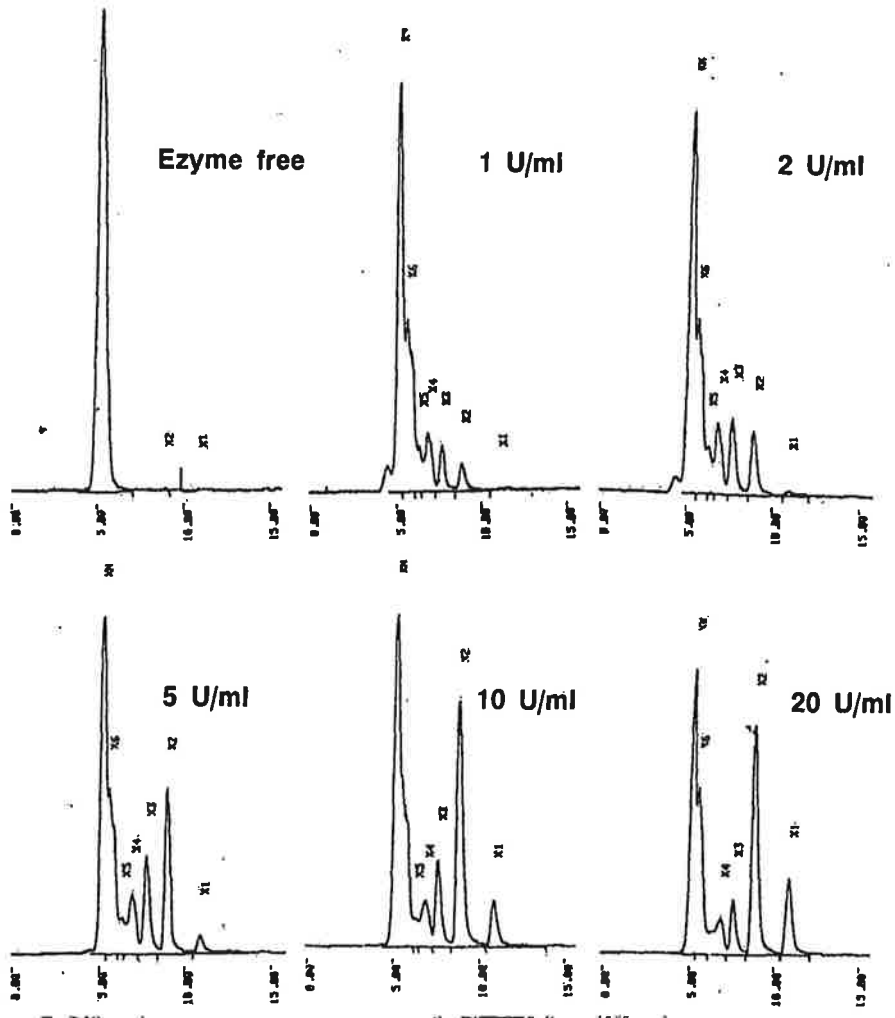


Fig. 2-56. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by various concentration of xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*. The reaction conditions were the same as Fig. 2-55.

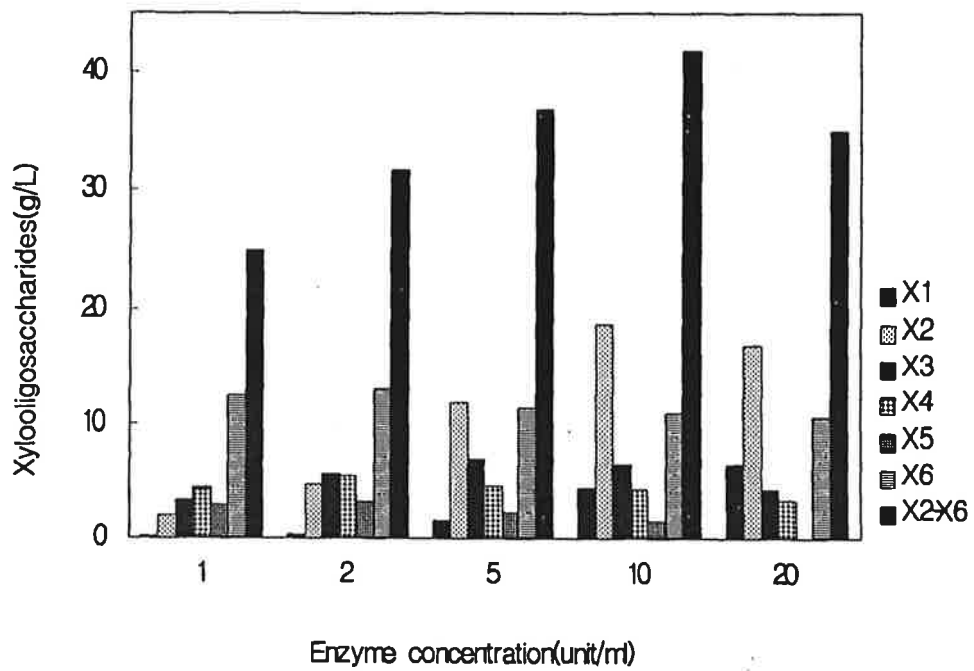


Fig. 2-57. Effect of enzyme concentration for the production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-56.

pH

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanases xylan 가

20 Mℓ pH bichwood xylan 2 g
(final conc. 10 unit/Mℓ)
가 60 12 .
50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 4.0 5.5), 50 mM sodium phosphate
buffer(pH 6 8) 50mM glycine-NaOH buffer(pH 9 10) .
15,000 rpm TLC HPLC
2-58 2-59 . pH가 pH 가
xylan 가 xylose
(2-60).

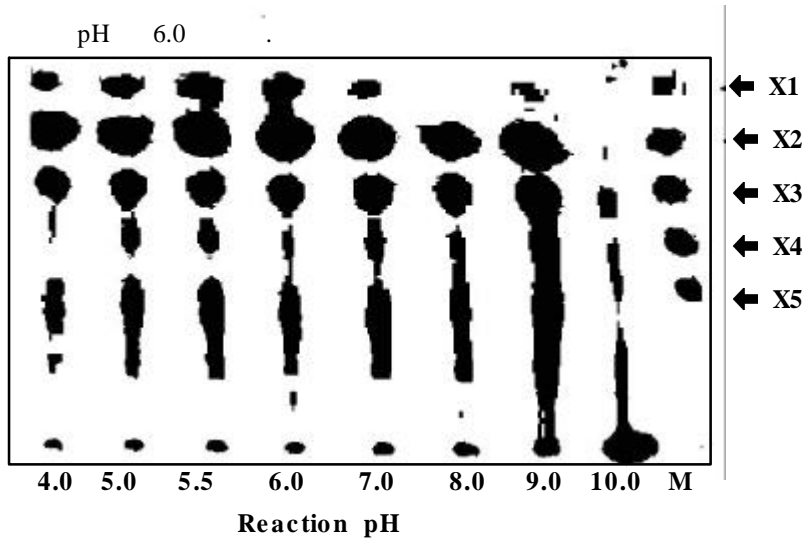


Fig. 2-58. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* at various pH conditions. The reaction mixture was consisted of 20 Mℓ of 10% birchwood xylan solution and 10 unit/Mℓ of xylanase in various pH solution and incubated at 60 for 12 h. Symbol: M, marker from Megazyme.

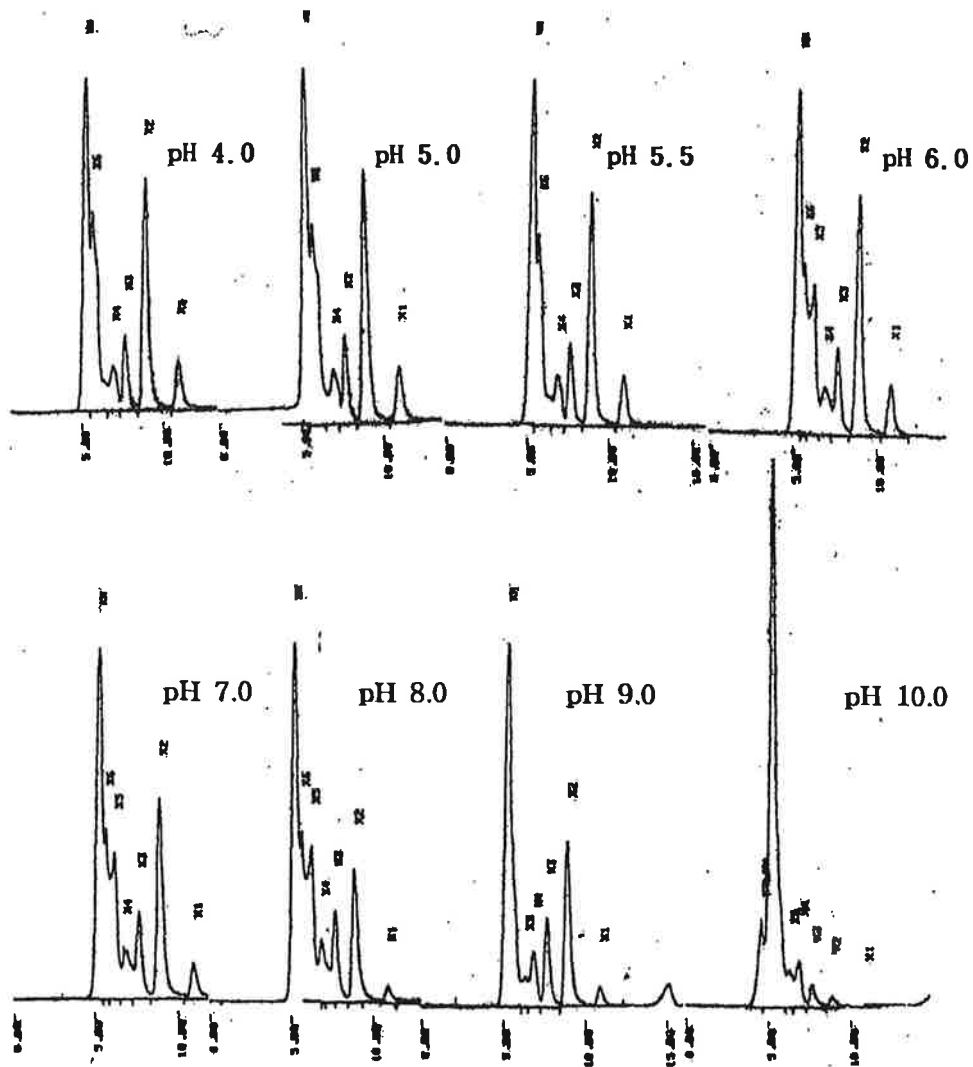


Fig. 2-59. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by the xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* at various pH condition. The reaction conditions were same as Fig. 2-58.

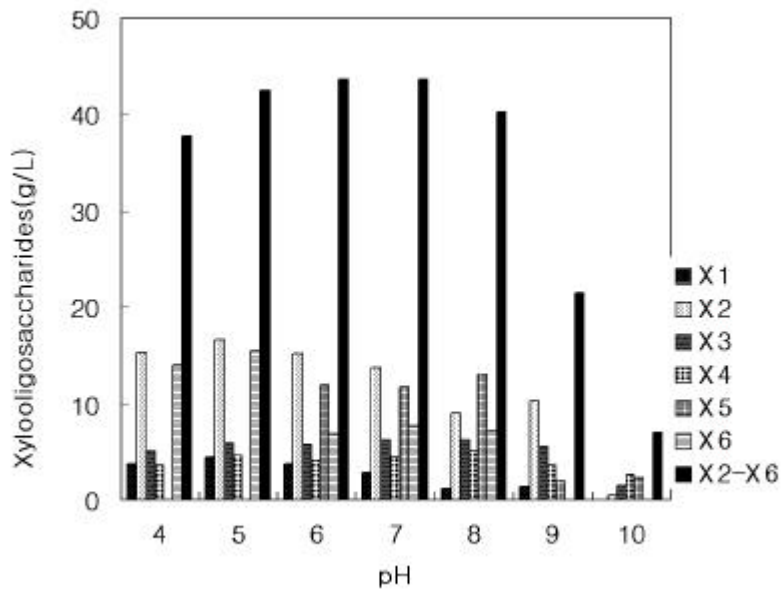


Fig. 2-60. Effect of pH condition for the production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-59.

xylooligo

Birchwood xylan 2 g 20 Mℓ 50 mM sodium
 phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) xylanase (final conc. 10 unit/
 Mℓ) 가 60 2 Mℓ 10

분간 boiling하여 효소반응을 정지시켰다. 이 시료를 15,000 rpm으로 원심분리하여 상정액을 얻은 후 TLC 및 HPLC를 이용하여 생성된 xylooligo당을 분석하였다(그림 2-61, 그림 2-62). 그 결과 반응시간별로 생성되는 올리고당($X_2 \sim X_6$) 함량이 가장 많은 최적반응 시간은 12 시간이었으며 반응시간이 진행될수록 X_1 와 X_2 의 함량이 증가하였다(그림 2-63).

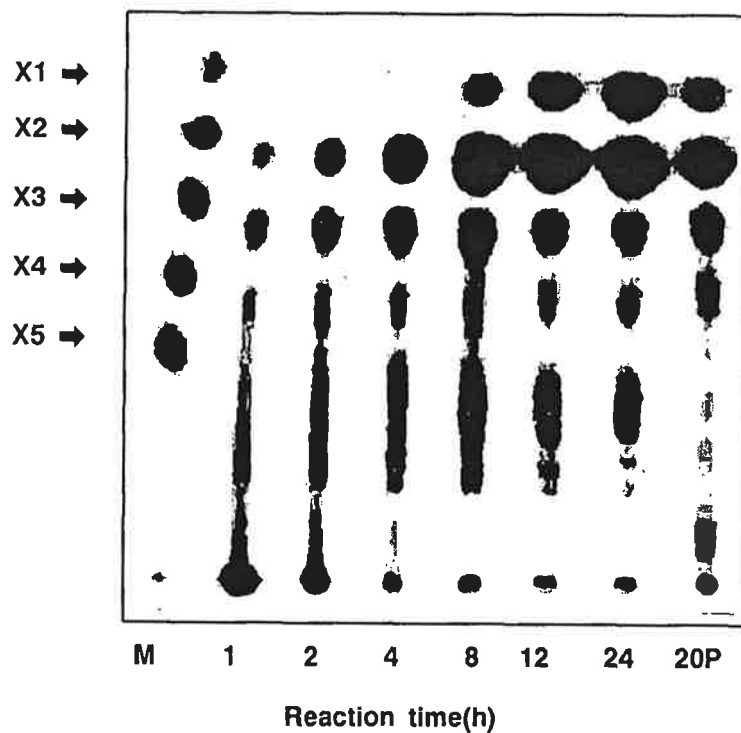


Fig. 2-61. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanases of *S. thermocyanoeviolaceus* at various reaction time. The reaction mixture consisted of 20 ml of 10% birchwood xylan and 10 unit/ml of xylanases in 50 mM phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) and incubated various reaction time at 60°C. The reaction was terminated with boiling for 10 min. Symbol: M, marker from Megazyme; 20P, Suntory xylooligomer(20P).

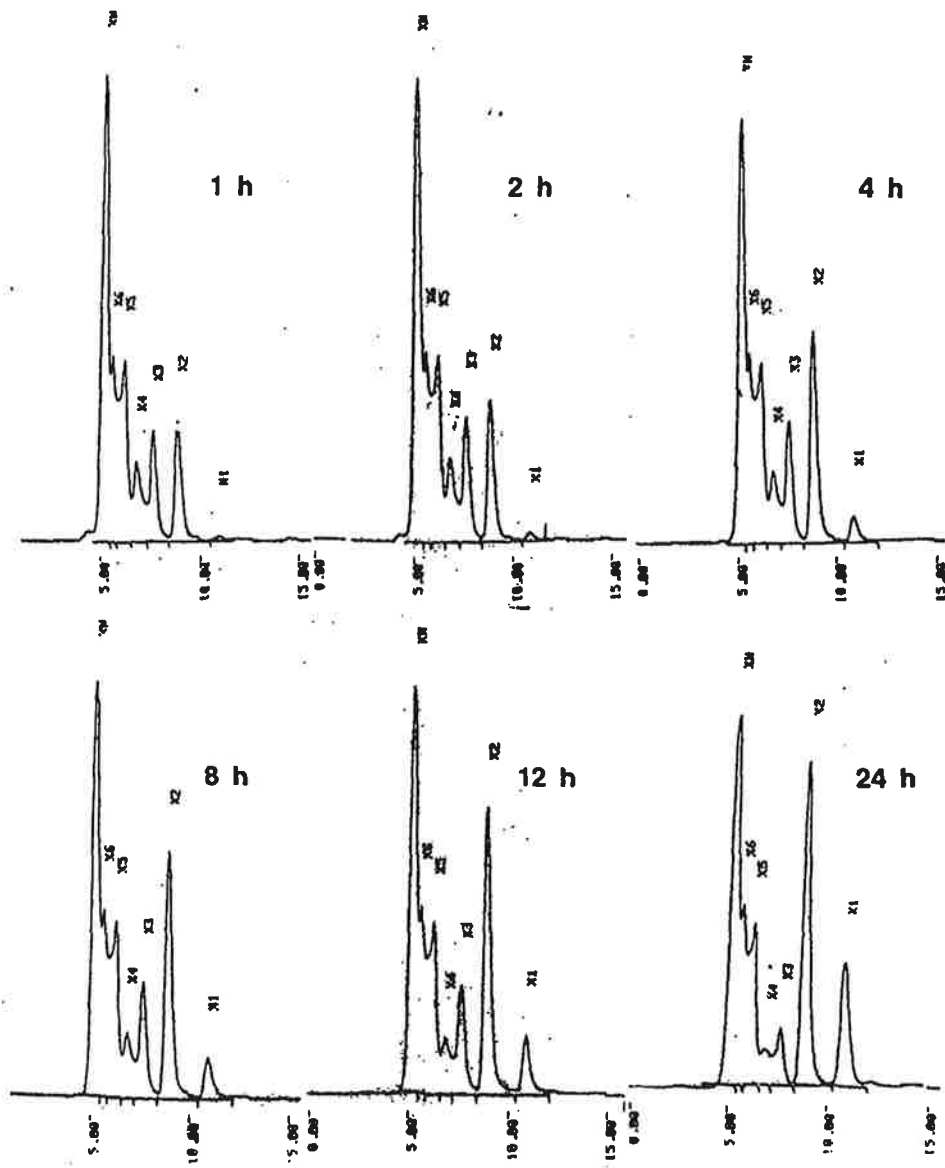


Fig. 2-62. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by the xylanases of *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* at various reaction times.

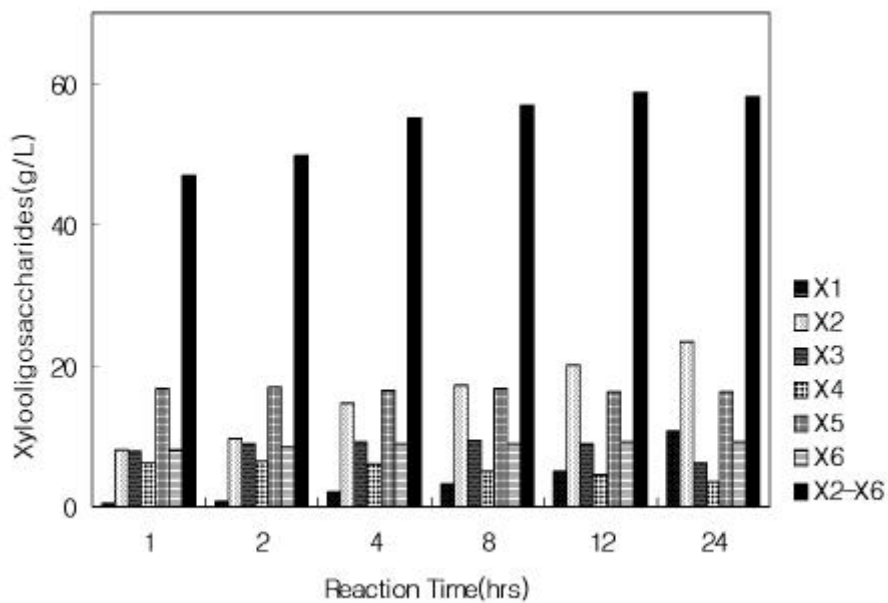


Fig. 2- 63. Effect of reaction time to production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2- 62.

*S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가

xylanases 10% birchwood
 xylan 50 mM phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) 60
 10 unit/M_l xy lanases 가 12 .
 xylooligo xylobiose 20.1 g/ , xylo triose 8.9 g/
 , xylo tetraose 4.5 g/ , xylo pentaose 16.2 g/ , xylo hexaose 9.1 g/
 xylooligo (X2 X6) 58.8 g/ .
 xylose 5.0 g/ .

2. BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase

가.

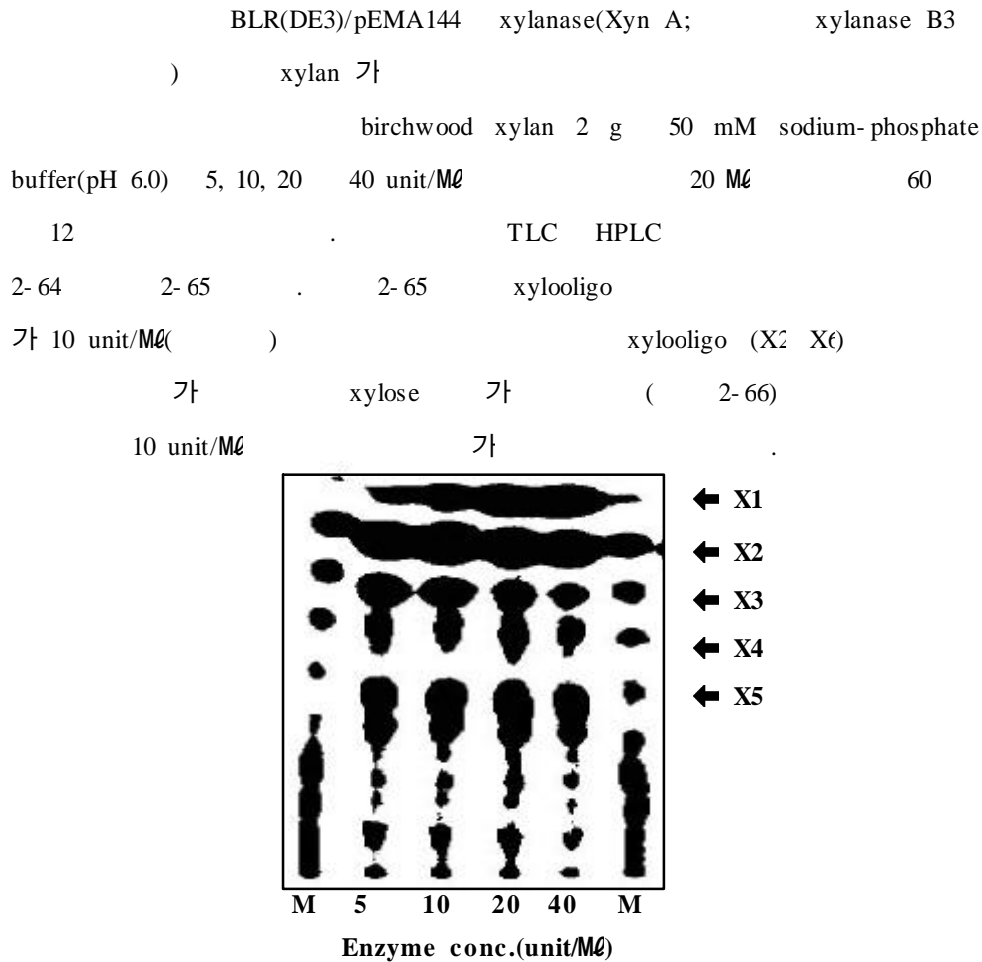


Fig. 2-64. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by various concentration of xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMA144. The reaction mixture was consisted of 20 Mℓ of 10% birchwood xylan and xylanase(final conc. 5 40 unit/Mℓ) which diluted with 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) and incubated at 60 for 12 h. Symbol: M, marker from Suntory xylooligomer(20P);

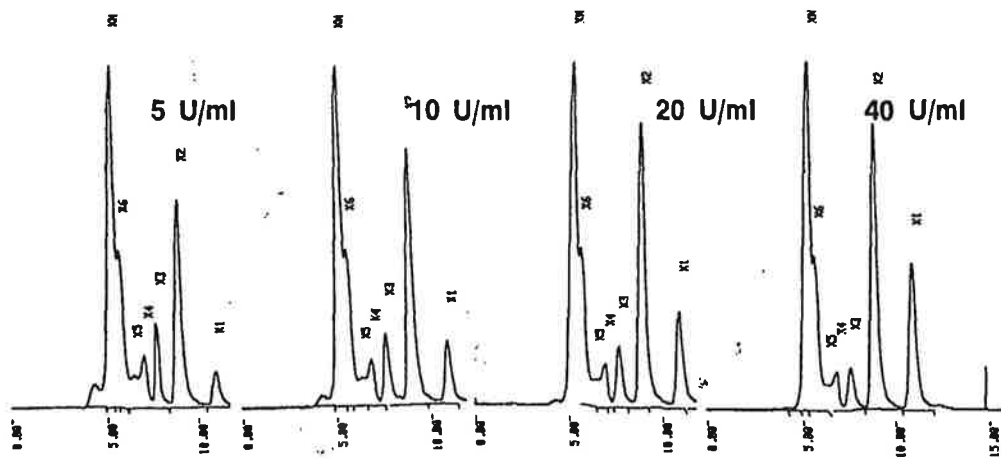


Fig. 2-65. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by various concentration of xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMA144. The reaction conditions were same as Fig. 2-64.

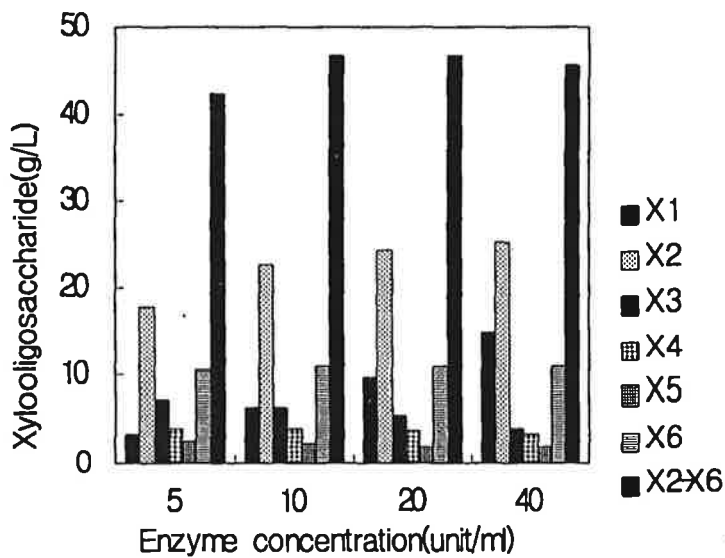


Fig. 2-66. Effect of enzyme concentration to production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-65.

pH

	BLR(DE3)/pEMA144†		xylanase(Xyn A)	
xylooligo	pH		birchwood xylan 2	
g 20 Mℓ	buffer		(final conc. 10 unit/Mℓ) †	
	60	12		50 mM
	citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 4.0 5.5), 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH			
6 8)	glycine-NaOH buffer(pH 9 10)		xylooligo	
TLC	HPLC		2- 67	2- 68
2- 68	xylooligo		X2	(X2 X6)
xylanase	pH 5.0		†	(2- 69).

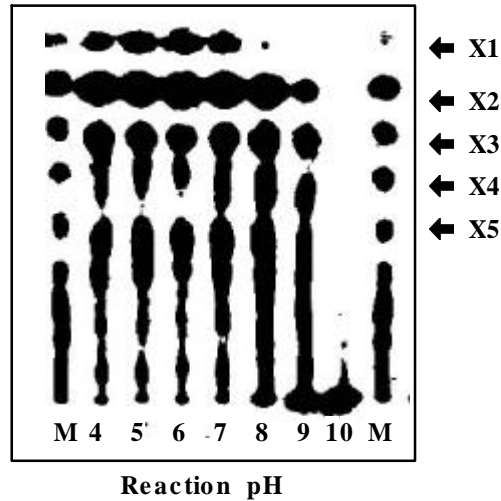


Fig. 2- 67. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 at various pH conditions. The reaction mixture was consisted of 20 Mℓ of birchwood xylan and 10 unit/Mℓ xylanase in various pH buffers and incubated at 60 for 12 h. M, marker from Suntory xylooligomer(20P).

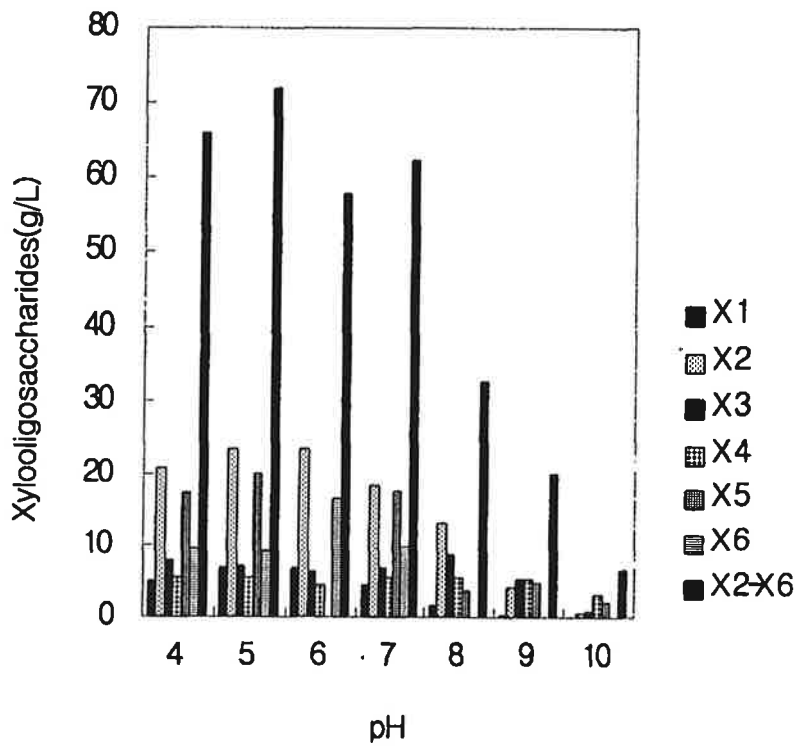


Fig. 2-69. Effect of pH condition to production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-68.

pH 5.0 birchwood xylan 2 g 50
 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 5.0) 20 Mℓ(final conc. 10 unit/Mℓ)
 60 2 Mℓ 10
 boiling 4 15,000 rpm 5
 TLC HPLC xylooligo
 (2-70 2-71). 2-71 xylooligo (X1 X5)
 BLR(DE3)/pEMA144가 xy lanase(XynA)
 xylooligo 24 가
 (2-72).

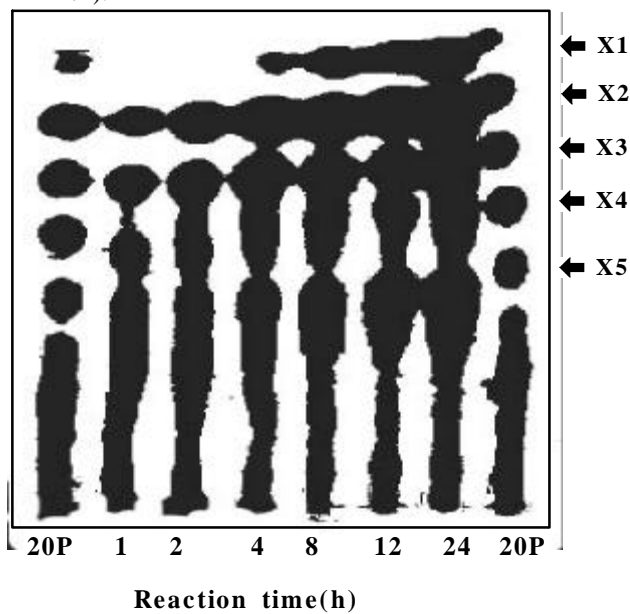


Fig. 2-70. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 at various reaction time. Symbol: 20P, marker of Suntory xylooligomer (20P).

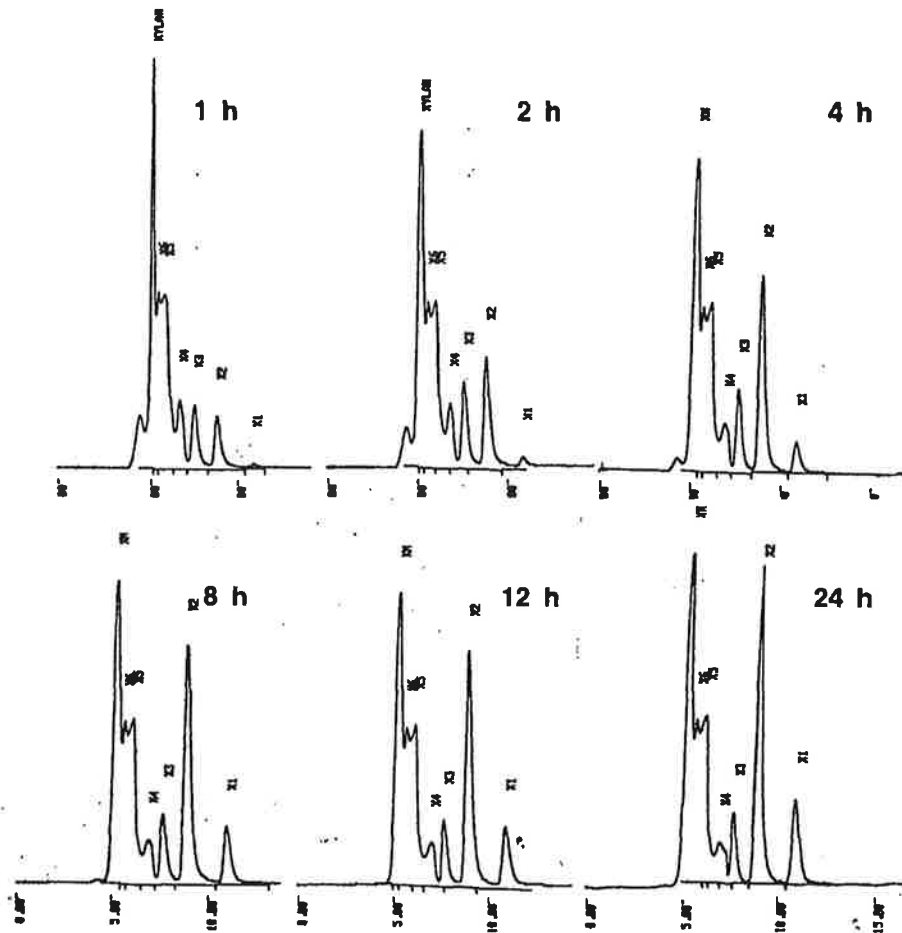


Fig. 2-71. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by the xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 at various reaction times. The reaction mixture and conditions were the same as Fig. 2-70.

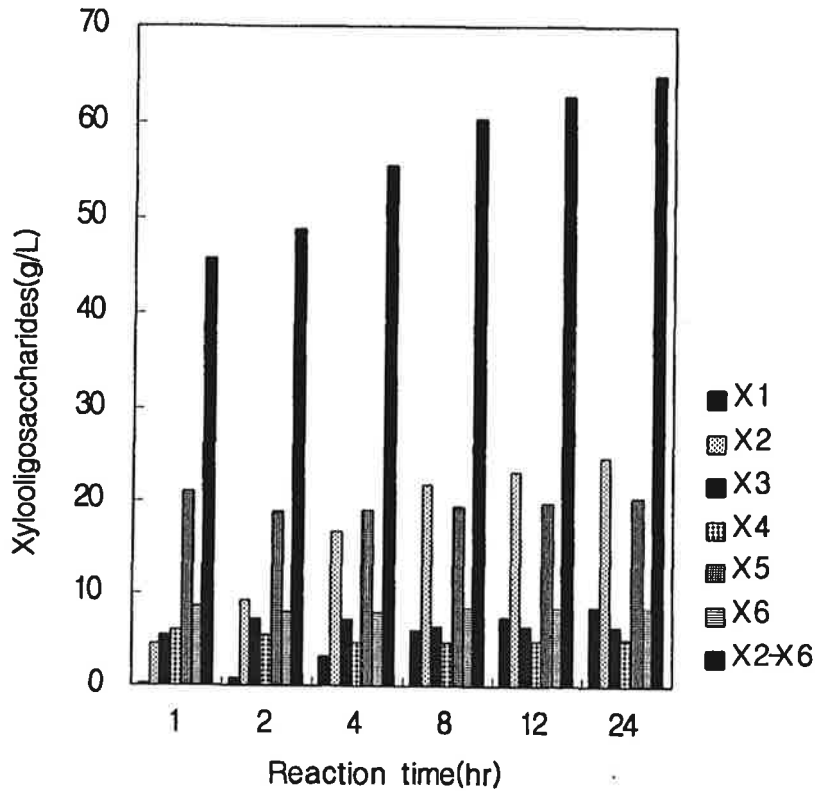


Fig. 2-72. Effect of reaction time for the production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides were calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-71.

이상의 결과를 종합하면 재조합 대장균 BLR(DE3)/PEMA144가 생산하는 xylanase(XynA)를 이용하여 xylooligo 당을 생산하기 위한 최적조건은 10% birchwood xylan을 50 mM sodium-phosphate buffer(pH 6.0)에 10 unit/ml의 xylanase(XynA)를 첨가하여 60°C에서 24 시간 반응시키는 것이다. 이러한 최적조건에서 생산된 xylooligo 당의 함량은 10% birchwood xylan을 기질로 사용하였을 때 xylobiose 24.6 g/l, xylotriiose 6.5 g/l, xyloetraose 5.1 g/l, xylopentaose 8.5 g/l, xylohexaose 8.5 g/l 으로 총 xylooligo당 함량은 65.0 g/l 였다. 이때 xylose는 7.4 g/l 를 생성하였다.

3. BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase

가.

	BLR(DE3)/pEMB10		xylanase(XynB)	
xylooligo	xylan 가		xylooligo	
	birchwood xylan 2 g		5, 10, 20	40 unit/Mℓ 50
mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 6.0)			20 Mℓ	가
60	12		15,000 rpm	
	TLC	HPLC		2- 73
2- 74	가	xylooligo	20 unit/Mℓ	가
			40 unit/Mℓ	
			20 unit/Mℓ	

(2- 75).

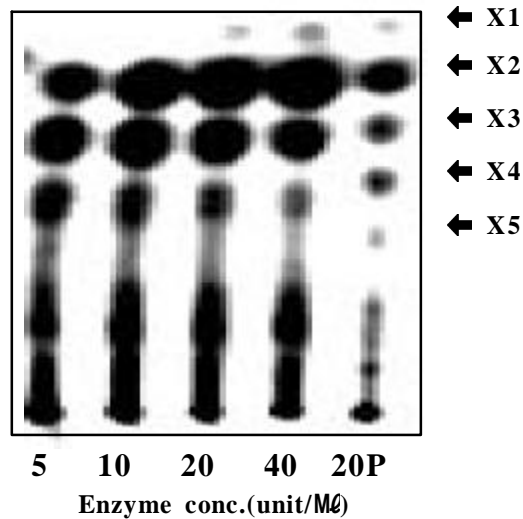


Fig. 2-73. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by various concentration of xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMB10. The reaction mixture was consisted of 20 Mℓ of birchwood xylan and various concentraion of xylanase in 50 mM citrate-phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) and incubated at 60 for 12 h. Symbol: M, marker from Suntory xylooligomer(20P).

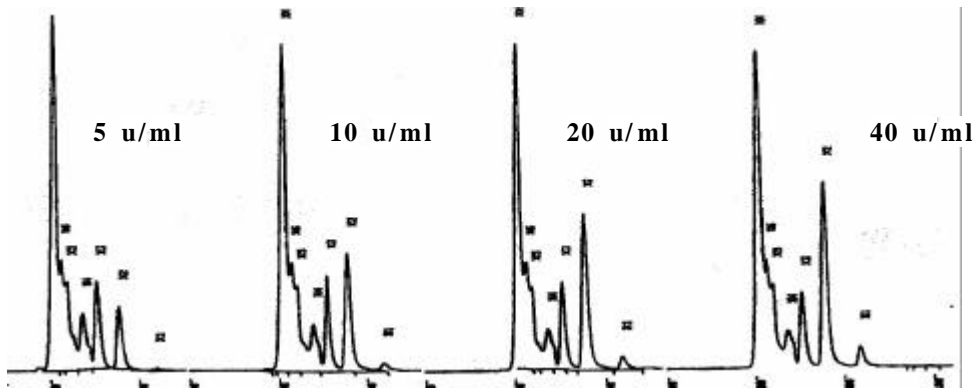


Fig. 2-74. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by various concentration of xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMB10. The reaction conditions were the same as Fig. 2-73.

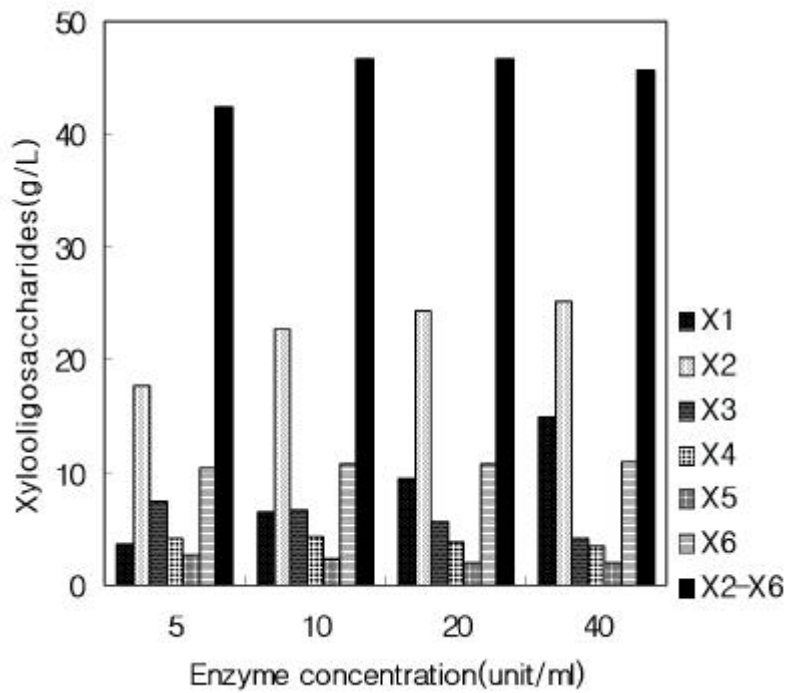


Fig. 2-75. Effect of enzyme concentration to production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-74.

나. 반응 pH에 따른 올리고당의 생산

재조합 균주 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase(XynB)에 의한 xylooligo 당 생산에 미치는 pH의 영향을 조사하기 위해 birchwood xylan 2 g을 각종 완충액으로 희석한 효소액(final conc. 20 unit/ml)에 넣어 60°C에서 12 시간 반응시킨 후 생성된 xylooligo당의 조성을 TLC 및 HPLC로 분석한 결과는 그림 2-76 와 그림 2-77와 같다. 그림 2-77로부터 xylooligo 당 함량을 조사한 결과 이 xylanase는 효소작용 최적 pH보다는 pH 6.0에서 가장 좋은 xylooligo 당 조성을 나타내었다(그림 78).

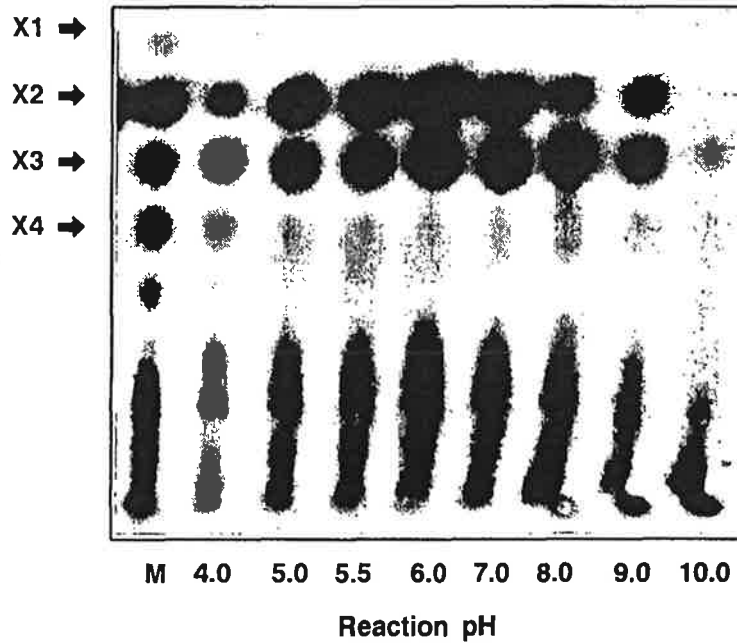


Fig. 2-76. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 at various pH conditions. The reaction mixture was consisted of 20 ml of birchwood xylan and 20 unit/ml xylanase(final conc.) in various pH solutions and was incubation at 60°C for 12 h. Symbol; ; M, marker from Suntory xylooligomer(20P).

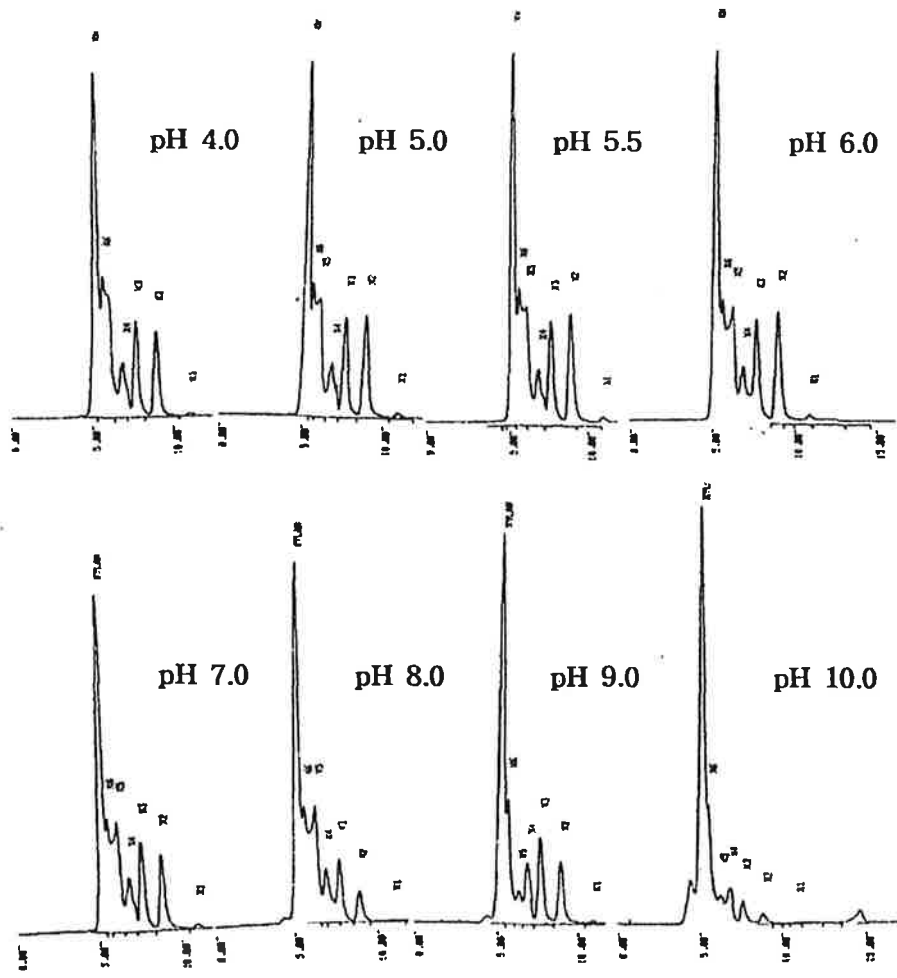


Fig. 2-77. HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by the xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 at various pH conditions. The reaction conditions were the same as Fig. 2-76.

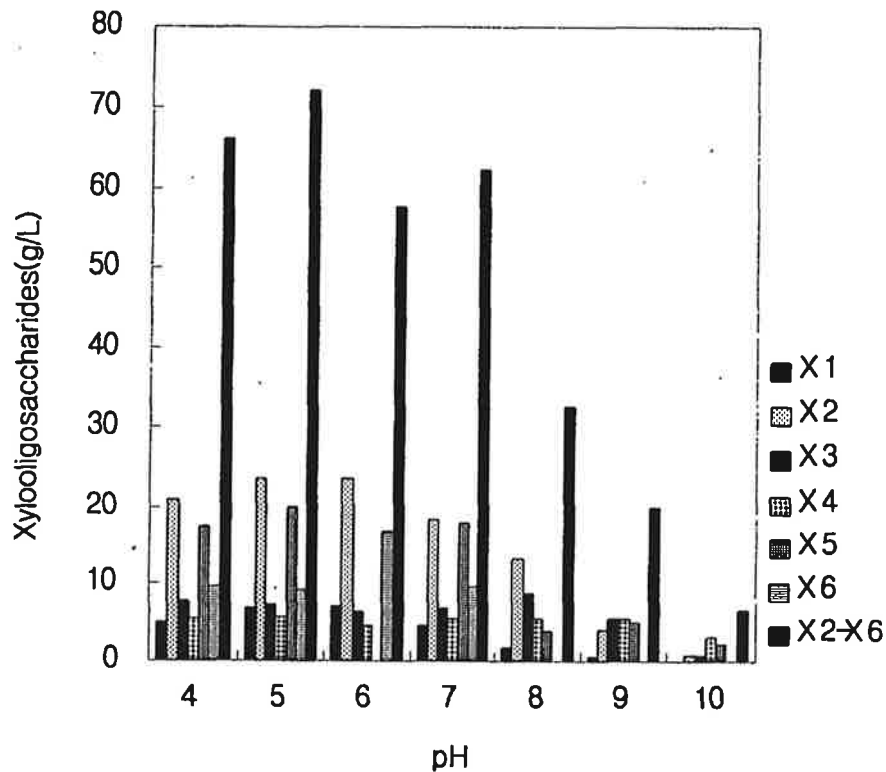


Fig. 2-78. Effect of pH condition to production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-77.

다. 반응시간에 따른 올리고당 생산

상기 실험에서 설정된 효소농도와 최적 pH인 6.0에서 반응시간별 생성되는 xylooligo 당의 조성을 분석하기 위해 birchwood xylan 2 g을 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 6.0)로 희석한 효소용액 20 ml(최종농도 20 unit/ml)를 넣어 잘 혼합한 다음 60℃에서 반응시키면서 각 반응시간별로 2 ml의 시료를 채

10 boiling 15,000 rpm
 TLC HPLC 2-79 2-80
 2-80 xylooligo
 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase(XynB) xylooligo
 (X2 X4) 24 가 (2-81)

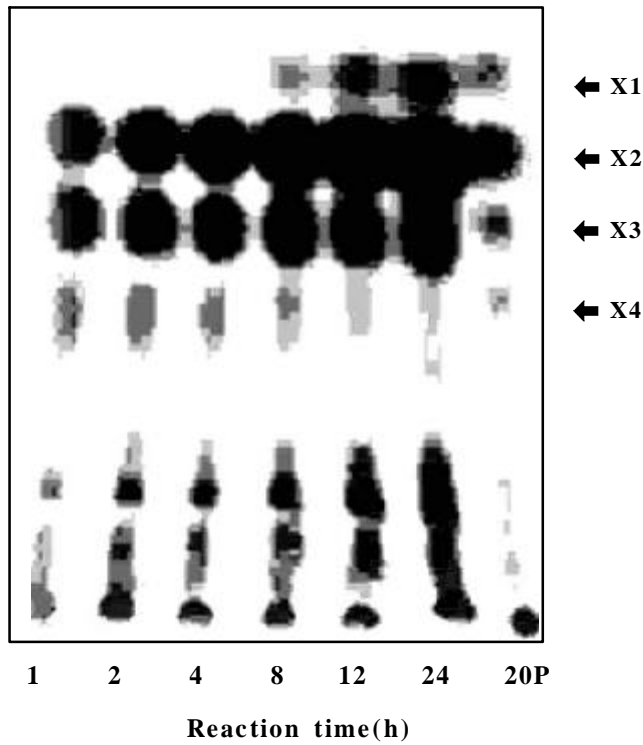


Fig. 2-79. Thin layer chromatography of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by xylanase of BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 at various reaction time. The reaction mixture consisted of 20 M ℓ of birchwood xylan and 20 unit/M ℓ of xylanase (final conc.) in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) and incubated at 60 and terminated with boiling 10 min. Symbol: 20P, marker of Suntory xylooligomer(20P).

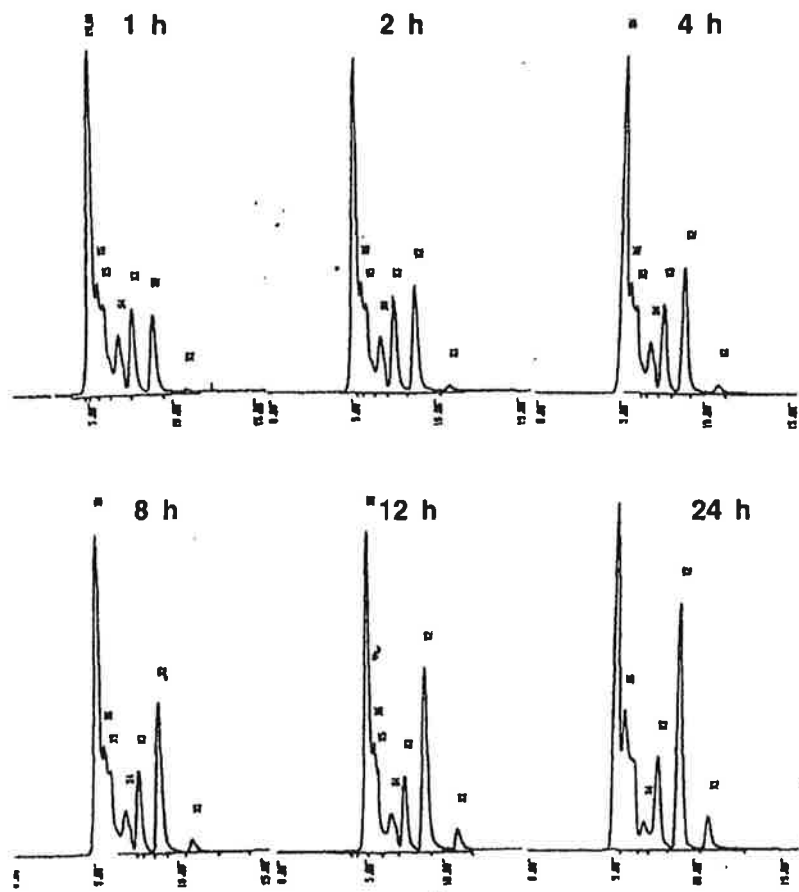


Fig. 2-80 . HPLC analysis of the xylan hydrolyzates produced by the xylanases of BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 at various reaction times.

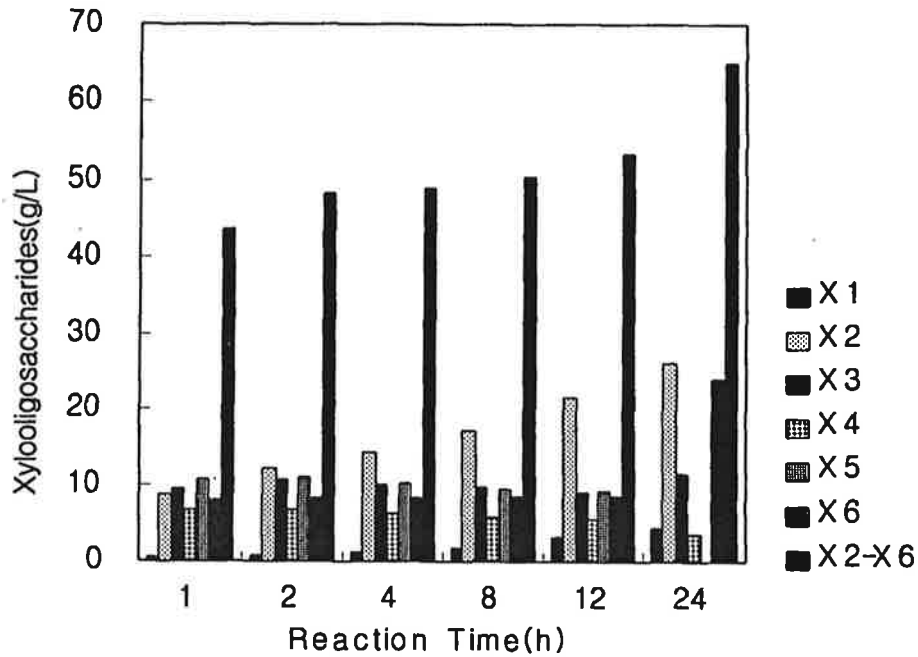


Fig. 2-81. Effect of reaction time for the production of xylooligosaccharides. The concentration of xylooligosaccharides was calculated from HPLC data of Fig. 2-7.

이상의 결과를 종합하면 재조합 대장균 BLR(DE2)/pEMB10이 생산하는 xylanase를 이용하여 xylooligo 당(X₂~X₆)을 생산하기 위한 최적 조건은 10% birchwood xylan(50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0)를 첨가하여 60°C에서 24시간 반응시키는 것이 가장 좋았다. 이때 생성되는 xylooligo 당의 조성은 xylobiose 26.1 g/l, xylotriose 11.4 g/l, xylohexaose 23.9 g/l였으며 xylooligo 당의 양은 65.0 g/l였다. 이 때 생성되는 xylose의 양은 4.3 g/l였다.

9

Xylan xylooligo xylanase

xylanase

4 xylanase

2 xylanase

DNA

xylanase

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus M-049가

xylanases

2 xylanase

xylan xylooligo

1. , xylan

235

(KCTC)

(KCCM)

34 xylanase xylooligo

S. thermocyaneoviolaceus M-049

2. 0.8% , 0.06% yeast extract, 0.06%

bactopeptone, 0.05% MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.005% FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.05% KH₂PO₄

0.2% K₂HPO₄(pH 7.0)

(WB)

3. Jar- fermentor

2 vvm,

400 rpm 2%

가 WB 24

MØ 14.2 unit

4. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase

, DEAE

Sephadex A-50 ion exchange chromatography, Sephacryl S-200 HR gel

chromatography FPLC(Superose 12 HR column)

xylanase

- N1, B2, B3 , B1 .
- xylanase SDS- PAGE xylanase N1
- 35 kDa, B2 25 kDa, B3 47 kDa .
5. xylanase pH xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3가 pH 5.0 5.5
, pH pH 4.5 10.5 80%
6. xylanase xylanase N1 65 , Xylanase B1
70 , B2 B3 65 . xylanase N1
65 95%
, Xylanase B1, B2 B3 55 . S.
thermocycaneoviolaceus xylanase 가 xylanase
N1 .
7. Birchwood xylan xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 Km
10.92, 2.15, 11.80 2.62 mg/M \emptyset , V_{max} 3.02, 0.71, 4.52 1.10 μ
mol/min .
8. xylan Avicel binding assay xylanase
N1 xylan Avicel . Xylanase B1, B2 B3
50 mg/M \emptyset xylan 38%, 83% 73% 가
, Avicel xylanase B3 20%, xylanase B1 B2
10% .
9. Birchwood xylan xylooligo
xylanase N1 xylooligo X2 X3가
X3 X2 . Xylanase B1 B3 X2가
X3 xylooligo xylanase
B2 X3가 X2 X4 xylooligo
10. Xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 xylooligo (X2 X6)

X2 , X3
 , xylanase N1 , xylanase B1, B2
 B3 xylose X2 X3
 . X4 xylanase N1
 , xylanase B1, B2 B3 X4 X2
 , xylose X3 . X5
 xylanase N1 X2, X3 X5
 X5 . Xylanase B1, B2 B3
 X5 X2 xylose X3

11. xylanase N1 B3
 , xylanase N1 aspartic acid ,
 15 (DTITSNQTGTHNGYF) ,
 xylanase B3 alanine , 10
 (AESTLGAAAA) .

12. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase
 genomic DNA BlueSTAR DNA library
 PCR probe *xynA*(xylanase B3) *xynB*(xylanase
 N1) plaque hybridization
 BlueSTAR *cre-loxP* mediated auto-subcloning
 system plasmid subcloning . Subcloning
 DH5
 RBB- xylan plate 2
 . *xynA* *xynB* probe signal
 pSMA4 pSMB8 insert DNA
 15 kb 12 kb , *S.*
thermocyaneoviolaceus xylanase .

13. pSMA4(*xynA*) pSMB8(*xynB*) *xynA* *xynB* probe southern hybridization *xynA* 2.7 kb Sph subcloning pUMA2 *xynB* 3.3 kb BamH subcloning pWMB81 , RBB- xylan plate

14. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* *xynA* *xynB* gene
xynA codon ATG codon TGA
 1431 bp , 476 . *xynB*
 codon ATG codon TGA 1008 bp , 335
 xylanase 40 71 signal peptide
 GenBank nucleotide sequence databases
xynA gene accession no. AF194024 *xynB*
 AF194025 .

15. DNA xylanase *xynA* *xynB*
 overexpression . DNA
 codon Nde site PCR primer codon EcoR site
 PCR primer *xynA* pSMA4, *xynB*
 pSMB8 PCR pET21a(+) Nde
 - EcoR BLR(DE3) . 1.4 kb
xylA pEMA144 , 1.0 kb *xynB*
 pEMB10 . RBB- xylan
 , xylanase

16. *xynA* cloning BLR(DE3)/pEMA144
 xylanase XynA(xylanase B3) *xynB* cloning
 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase XynB(

- xylanase N1)가 *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase B3 N1
 가 , pH, , pH
17. BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase(XynA)
 0.5% yeast
 extract, 1.0% tryptone, 1.0% NaCl, 0.5% casamino acid, 0.2% MSG
 jar- fermentor 2
 vvm 300 24 가
 xylanase , M \emptyset 128.5 unit
18. BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase(XynB)
 0.5% yeast
 extract, 1.0% NaCl, 1.0% tryptone 0.2% CSL
 Jar- fermentor 2 vvm 300 rpm
 16 가 xylanase ,
 M \emptyset 142 unit
19. *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 xylanases
 10% birchwood xylan(50 mM sodium
 phosphate buffer, pH 6.0) 10 unit/M \emptyset xylanases 가 60 12
 xylooligo
 X2 20.1 g/ , X3 8.9 g/ , X4 4.5 g/ , X5 16.2 g/ , X6 9.1 g/
 xylooligo (X2 X6) 58.8 g/ . X2
 xylooligo
20. BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xylanase
 10% birchwood xylan(50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0) 10
 unit/M \emptyset xylanase(XynA) 가 60 24
 가 , xylooligo X2 24.6 g/ , X3 6.5

g/ , X4 5.1 g/ , X5 20.3 g/ , X6 8.5 g/ xylooligo (X2 X6)
 65.0 g/ . X2 X5 xylooligo

21. BLR(DE2)/pEMB10

10% birchwood xylan(50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0) 20
 unit/Mg xylanase(XynB) 가 60 24
 가 , xylooligo X2 26.1 g/ , X3
 11.4 g/ , X4 3.6 g/ , X6 23.9 g/ xylooligo (X2 X6)
 65.0 g/ . X2 X6 xylooligo

xylooligo (10) (19,
 20, 21) birchwood xylan
 xylan

3 Xylan

1

가 . 가 . , 가 . , , , . 450 23 kg . 20 25% , , , 20% . xylan xylan 20 45% , 80 90% , , , 68 78% . xylan 4-O-methyl-glucuronoxylan arabinose 가 acetyl 가 xylose 5-15 1

가 200 . ,
 xylan 4- O- methylglucuronoarabinoxylan arabinose 가 xylose
 5 1 arabinose가 .
 xylan 4- O- methyl- glucuronic acid 가
 xylose uronic acid
 , bilirubin
 .
 chipping
 . xylan
 xylan , xylan
 , -
 . xylan
 가
 , 가
 xylan
 .

2 Xylan

1.

가.

1)

가

가

2)

가 ,

가 . 3-1

3- 1. : m3

1986	965	140	-	-	1,105
1988	447	175	263	309	1,194
1990	309	191	137	440	1,1077
1992	190	109	171	326	796
1994	206	145	141	-	896

3- 1
690,000 m3

1994

가

3-2

3-2. : m3

	1986	1988	1990	1992	
()	568	760	640	954	1,1213
	8.1%	9.3%	9.0%	10.6%	9.2%

3-2

,

가

2.

,

, 6 cm

3.

chipping

chipper 2 × 2 × 0.2 cm chip

4.

가.

wiley mill 40 80 mesh

Klason lignin

alditol- acetate

3- 3. : %

Species	Cold water extractives	Hot water extractives	1% NaOH extractives	Ethanol- benzene extractives	Ash	Lignin content
<i>Oryza sativa</i> *1	15.3	18.5	48.7	5.0	10.5	19.8
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> *2	25.6	26.8	52.7	5.1	8.9	15.9
<i>Quercus mongolica</i> *3	2.0	4.8	24.2	2.6	0.6	20.8

*1 - rice straw, *2 - barley straw, *3 - oak wood

3- 3

3- 3

(*Oryza sativa*), (*Hordeum vulgare*)

가

(*Quercus mongolica*)

3-4
 Arabinose 10.2%, 6.7% 가
 4- O- methyl- glucuronoarabinoxylan arabinose 가
 xylose 29.8% 4- O- methyl- glucuronoxylan

3-4.

Species	Sugar composition (%)					
	Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
<i>Oryza sativa</i> *1	T*4	10.2	30.7	5.2	5.7	48.2
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> *2	T	6.7	29.6	4.3	3.3	56.1
<i>Quercus Mongolica</i> *3	T	2.7	29.8	1.6	1.2	64.6

*1 : rice straw *2 : barley straw *3 : oak wood *4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

xylan

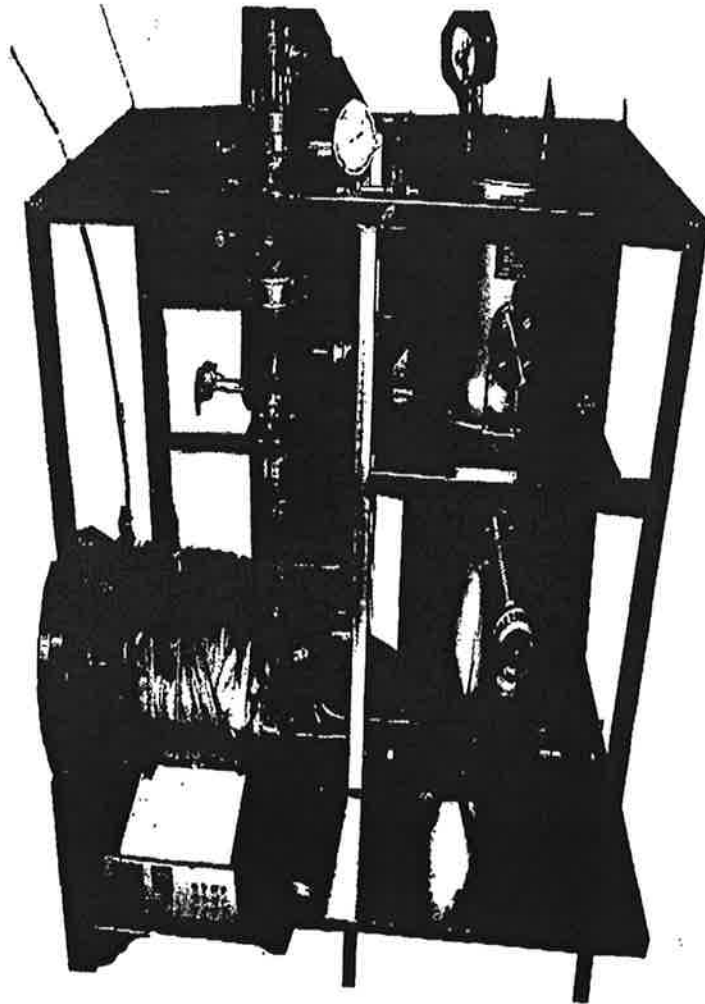


그림 3-1. 본 연구에 사용된 폭쇄 처리장치

폭쇄 처리는 1920년대 파티클보드 제조용으로 개발한 Masonite Process가 그 시초로 목재를 200~250℃의 포화수증기하에서 수분간 처리한 후 대기 중

가 ,

가 ,

가 . 3-1

3-5

10%

Klason lignin alditol- acetate

3-5.

Species	Materials No.	Steam- exploded conditions	
		Pressure(kgf/cm ²)	Time(min.)
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	EO 20- 3*1	20	3
	EO 20- 6	20	6
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	EH 20- 3*2	20	3
	EH 20- 6	20	6
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	EQ 15- 10*3	15	10
	EQ 15- 10(30)	15(30)*4	10(0.5)*4
	EQ 20- 3	20	3
	EQ 20- 6	20	6

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 15 kgf/cm², 10

*4 : 15 kgf/cm², 10 30 kgf/cm², 30

()

alditol- acetate

3- 6.

Materials No.	Klason lignin (%)	Sugar compositions (%)					
		Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20- 3*1	34.0	T*5	4.9	33.1	3.5	3.0	55.5
EO 20- 6	37.1	T	6.2	42.1	2.9	2.6	46.2
EH 20- 3*2	32.7	T	4.7	37.6	3.2	3.4	51.2
EH 20- 6	37.9	T	4.0	27.0	3.3	2.1	63.5
EQ15- 10*3	21.5	T	0.9	18.0	1.8	T	79.3
EQ 15- 10(30)*4	24.6	T	1.3	16.4	1.4	T	80.9
EQ 20- 3	23.7	T	4.3	42.0	7.2	3.7	42.9
EQ 20- 6	29.3	T	2.5	41.9	5.0	4.4	46.2

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 15 kgf/cm², 10

*4 : 15 kgf/cm², 10 30 kgf/cm², 30

*5 : T- trace, below 0.1%

, 20 kgf/cm², 3

glucose xylose

. Xylose , 20 kgf/cm², 6 ,

20 kgf/cm², 3 xylose 가

20 kg/cm²

,
, glucose 가
가
가 glucose
가 가
가 가
glycoside 가
가 가 가

3 Xylan

1. xylan

가. xylan

,
가 ,
가
0.5%
xylan .

1) xylan
 4 g 96 ml , 80 , shaking
 water bath 100 rpm 1 2G3 glass filter
 4

2) xylan
 4 g 0.5% 96 ml
 가 , 1 100 rpm .
 , 10% (pH 5.5) 2G3 glass filter
 . 3
 . 4
 . 3-7 粗xylan

3-7 20 kgf/cm², 3
 가 20 kgf/cm², 6 粗xylan
 , 粗xylan
 粗xylan . 15 kgf/cm²
 20 kgf/cm² 粗xylan
 .
 가 가

xylan GC(gas chromatography)

- Model : Shimazu GC-14A
- Column : 400×0.4 cm glass column
- Column Packing materials : PEGA(0.2%) + PEGS(0.2%) + Solocone GE XF-1150(0.4%)
- Col. Temp. : 190
- Inj. Temp. : 220
- Det. Temp. : 250
- Detector : FID Carr. Gas : 1.2 kgf/cm³
- Standard material : *myo*-Inositol

가. xylan

4 粗xylan
粗xylan 가 가
alditol- acetate GC
3-8 粗xylan
가 가 粗xylan
3-8
, 20 kgf/cm², 3 20 kgf/cm², 6

3- 8.

粗xylan

Materials No.	Sugar yield(%)	Sugar composition (%)						
		Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.	
	Total	28.3	T*4	8.5	54.0	5.3	7.8	24.4
EO 20- 3*1	Oligomer	20.8	T	0.5	60.0	-	8.7	30.8
	Monomer	7.5	T	30.7	37.3	20.0	5.3	6.7
	Total	13.9	T	7.0	47.3	5.8	13.7	25.2
EO 20- 6	Oligomer	10.4	T	2.9	51.0	-	16.3	29.8
	Monomer	3.5	T	20.0	37.2	25.7	5.7	11.4
	Total	48.1	T	12.2	66.3	10.3	5.4	5.8
EH 20- 3*2	Oligomer	28.2	T	-	91.5	-	6.0	2.5
	Monomer	19.9	T	29.6	30.7	24.6	4.5	10.6
	Total	43.8	T	26.9	48.9	12.8	2.3	9.1
EH 20- 6	Oligomer	8.5	T	-	95.3	-	-	4.7
	Monomer	35.3	T	33.4	37.7	15.9	2.8	10.2
	Total	75.6	T	7.5	75.4	6.7	1.5	8.9
EQ 20- 3*3	Oligomer	55.4	T	0.7	82.9	4.2	2.0	10.2
	Monomer	20.2	T	26.2	55.0	13.8	T	5.0
	Total	43.6	T	9.1	58.9	19.5	8.7	3.7
EQ 20- 6	Oligomer	6.4	T	-	95.3	-	-	4.7
	Monomer	37.2	T	10.8	52.7	22.8	10.2	3.5

*1 : 20 kg/cm², 3*2 : 20 kg/cm², 3*3 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

가

, 粗xylan 50%

xylose 75% 粗xylan

가 가

가 oligomer monomer

가 가 가

粗xylan

0.5% KOH 1

3

4 粗xylan 粗xylan

가 가 aditol- acetate

GC

3-9 3-8

monomer oligomer

가 3-4 glycoside

粗xylan 粗xylan

가

粗xylan

粗xylan 粗xylan

3- 9. 0.5%

粗xylan

Materials No.	Sugar yield(%)	Sugar composition (%)						
		Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.	
	Total	36.1	T*4	8.3	60.1	2.8	5.5	23.3
EO 20- 3*1	Oligomer	15.6	T	11.5	60.3	3.2	10.3	14.7
	Monomer	20.5	T	5.8	60.0	2.4	2.0	29.8
	Total	28.2	T	3.9	66.7	2.1	0.7	26.6
EO 20- 6	Oligomer	6.7	T	7.5	25.4	-	-	67.1
	Monomer	21.5	T	2.8	79.5	2.8	0.9	14.0
	Total	43.7	T	9.6	54.9	4 .6	6.2	24.7
EH 20- 3*2	Oligomer	25.8	T	6.2	65.1	-	8.5	20.2
	Monomer	17.9	T	14.5	40.2	11.2	2.8	31.3
	Total	23.8	T	6.7	61.8	5.0	3.4	23.1
EH 20- 6	Oligomer	1.6	T	18.8	-	31.2	31.2	18.8
	Monomer	22.2	T	5.9	66.1	3.2	1.4	23.4
	Total	40.2	T	2.7	50.2	12.7	6.0	28.4
EQ 20- 3*3	Oligomer	18.8	T	-	55.3	10.1	1.6	33.0
	Monomer	21.4	T	5.1	45.8	15.0	9.8	24.3
	Total	44.5	T	11.2	63.4	12.6	2.7	10.1
EQ 20- 6	Oligomer	25.5	T	12.5	56.5	17.3	1.2	12.5
	Monomer	19.0	T	9.5	72.6	6.3	4.8	6.8

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

()

xylan

가

20 kgf/cm², 3

가 20 kgf/cm²,

6

3.

xylan

xylan

粗xylan 5%

-

,

가. 5%

-

xylan

5%

1:1

hexose

4

xylan

xylan

3-10 5%

xylan

3-10

5%

-

xylan

20 kgf/cm², 3

가 20 kgf/cm²,

가 88.1% 가

,

가 57.6%

30%

xylan

10 20%

10%

3- 10. 5%

-

xylan

Materials No.	Yields of purified xylan	
	Based on crude xylan	Based on steam-exploded materials
EO 20- 3*1	71.9	16.1
EO 20- 6	69.4	14.6
EH 20- 3*2	88.1	32.3
EH 20- 6	85.4	23.7
EQ 20- 3*3	57.6	13.7
EQ 20- 6	52.6	12.8

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

xylan

Amberlite IR- 120(H+)

Amberlite IRA- 68(OH-)

4

xylan

xylan

xylan

active carbon(Sigma

Co.)

1

xylan . xylan
 xylan , xylan
 xylan
 xylan

4. xylan

5% - xylan
 alditol- acetate GC .
 3- 11. 5% - xylan

Materials No.	Sugar compositions(%)					
	Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20- 3*1	T*4	4.3	85.4	3.0	3.5	3.8
EO 20- 6	T	3.1	85.0	2.3	4.4	5.2
EH 20- 3*2	T	T	88.7	T	5.4	5.9
EH 20- 6	T	T	86.9	1.3	3.0	8.8
EQ 20- 3*3	T	1.1	87.1	4.2	T	7.6
EQ 20- 6	T	1.7	86.6	3.5	1.2	7.0

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

3-11 xylan . 5%
 - xylan
 , hexose arabinose
 . 5% - xylan
 mannan 가 .
 arabinose
 가 . 粗xylan monomer
 arabinose 가
 . 5% - xylan
 xylan oligomer ,

4 Xylan

xylose

1. xylan 가

가 가
 가 가
 xylan 가 xylose
 .
 xylan - (1, 4)
 가
 peeling . Xylose C2
 glucuronic acid xylan galacturonic acid peeling

가 .
 . Xylan -
 , aldonic acid , 가 , uronic
 acid . xylan uronic acid uronoside
 xyloside
 , - .
 xylan 4-O-methyl-iduronic acid , taluronic acid
 4-O-methylglucuronic acid , galaturonic acid 2
 . anthraquinone xylan
 xylonic acid lyxonic acid가 , xylan
 xylosone benzylic acid
 . xylan 가
 xylan uronic acid
 xylan 가 xylose
 가 ,
 . 가
 가 .
 Arabinofuranoside 6-deoxy glycoside가
 , pentoside 가 hexoside
 . Glycoside 가
 . 가 methyl-2-deoxy-
 -D-glycoside 가 가 methyl- -D-glycoside 2,000

aldobiouronic acid 가 C2
가 proton , C5

Xylan arabinan 12% 가 xylose, arabinose
2- furaldehyde(furfural)
Uronide 가

aldobiouronic acid ,
xylan xylose
가
가

2. 가 xylose

xylan 가 xylose

xylan 가 , pH 5.5
Amberlite

IR- 120(H+) column

Amberlite IRA- 68(OH-) column
0.01M

40 . 0.01M
HPLC

HPLC

Model : Spectra physics SP 8800

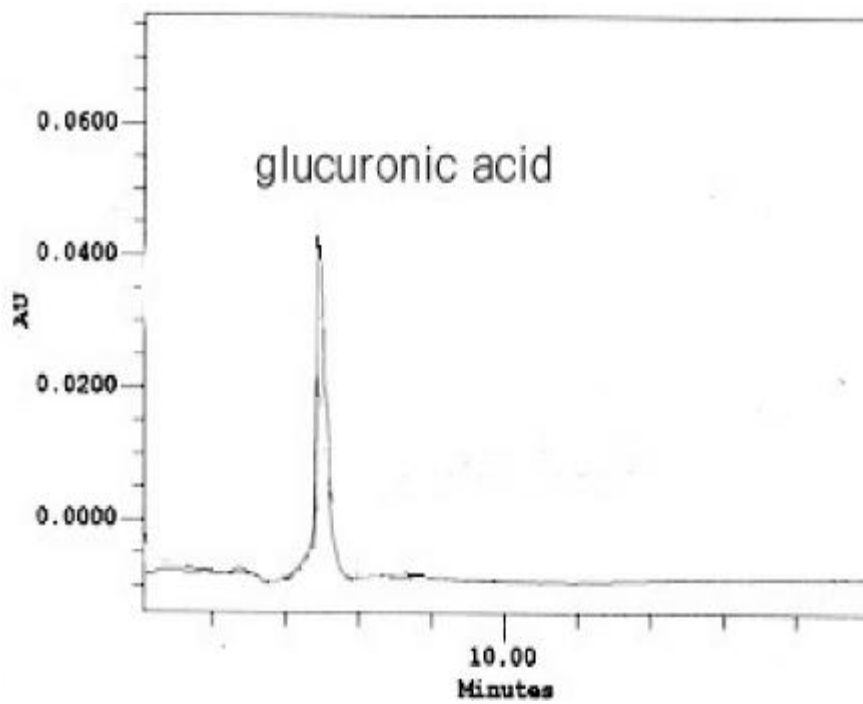
Column : Aminex™ HPX- 87H, 300mm × 7.8mm

Mobile phase : 0.008N H₂SO₄

Flow rate : 0.60ml/min

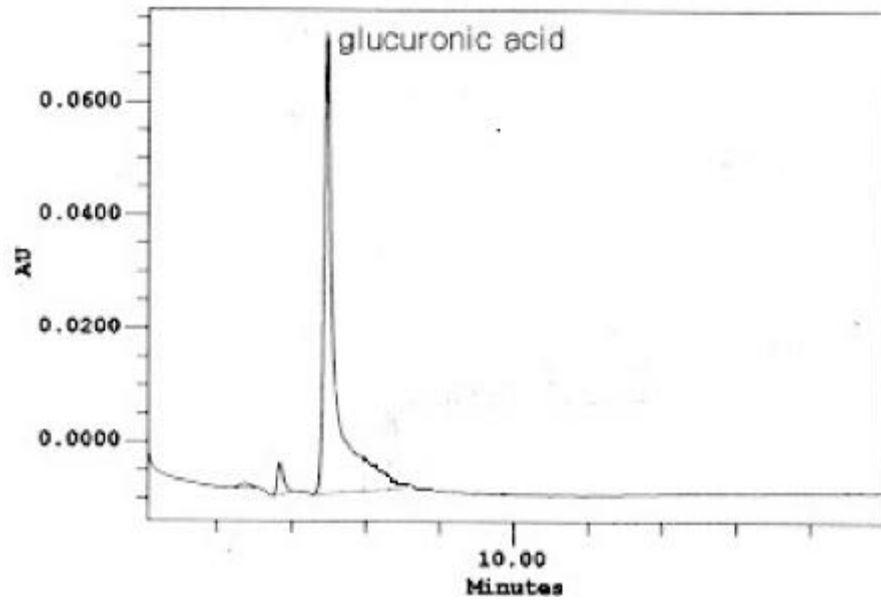
Pressure/Temp : 62kg/cm² / 35

Detection : UV@210nm



3-2. xylan 가

HPLC



3-3. xylan 가

HPLC

3-2 3-3 xylan 가

HPLC

3-4

galacturonic acid

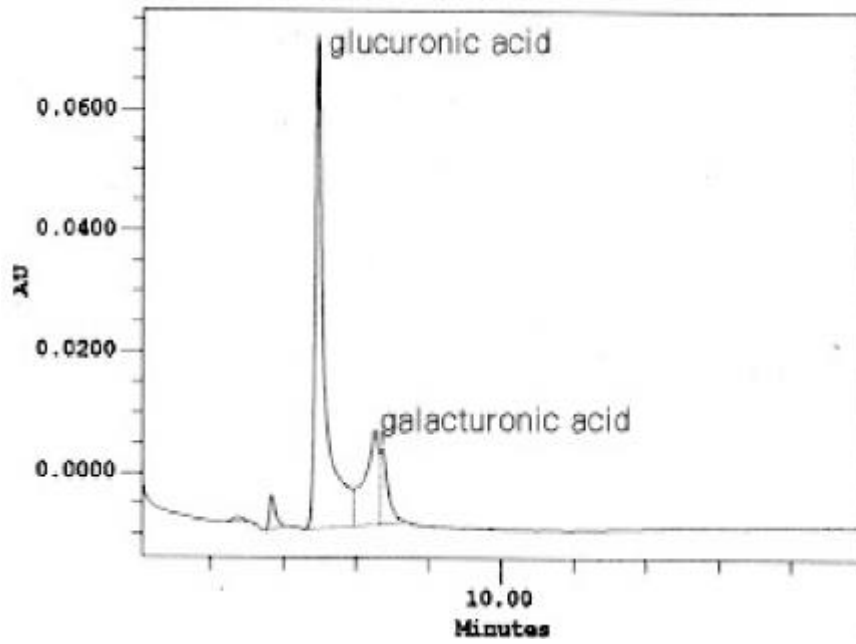
,

가

,

glucuronic acid가 xylose

15 20 : 1



3-4. Xylan 가

HPLC

Xylan 가 0.01M

, 3-4 xylan

glucuronic acid galacturonic acid

. Shimizu galacturonic acid glucuronic

acid 가 1 : 5 .

가 1 : 6 가 .

Timell xylan xylose uronic acid가

8 11 : 1 . Xylan

xylan glucuronic acid 가

Shimizu birch wood xylan
 glucuronic acid galacturonic acid가
 xylan
 xylose 가 15 : 1

13C-NMR 13C-NMR HPLC

13C-NMR

- Model : Varion Unity Plus 300 (Varion Co. Ltd)
- Magnet : 300 MHz
- Spectrum width : 100 MHz
- Sample conc. : 150 mg/2ml
- Solvent : D2O

3- 12

13C-NMR

data

3- 12

13C-NMR

2 3.5 ppm

shift

, glycoside

10 ppm

shift

glycoside

shift

, glycoside

10 ppm

shift

glucuronic acid

galacturonic acid C6

170 ppm

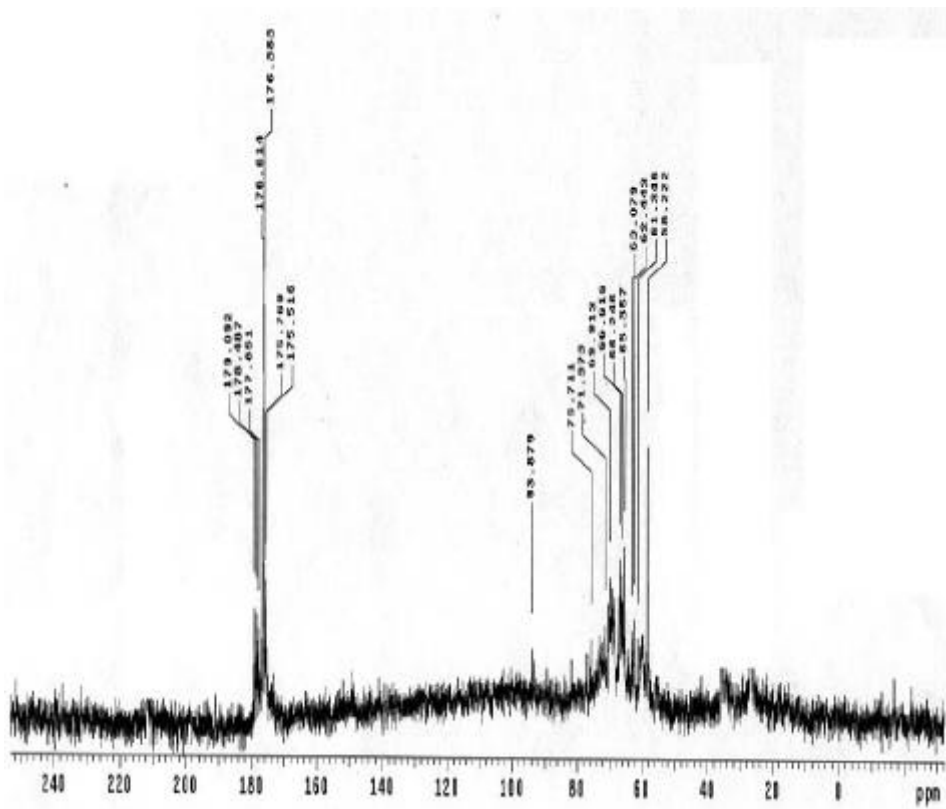
C5

6.1

ppm shift
58 61 ppm , chemical shift가

3- 12. EC-NMR chemical shift data

Model Compound	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	OMe			
							C1	C2	C3	C4
- D- xylose	97.6	75.1	73.9	70.4	64.0					
Me- -D- xylopyranoside	105.0	75.1	73.9	70.4	64.0	57.8				
Me- 4- O- Me- - L- xylo - pyranoside	105.0	75.1	73.9	80.2	64.0					59.7
- D- glucuronic acid	96.9	72.0	73.4	72.4	71.4	172.9				
Me- -D- glucopyranosyl - uronide	101.0	72.0	73.4	72.4	71.4	172.9	57.1			
Me- 4- O- Me- - D- gluco - pyranosyluronide	101.0	72.0	73.4	83.0	71.4	172.9	57.1			61.6
- D- galacturonic acid	97.0	68.7	69.5	70.9	70.5	172.6				
Me- -D- galactopyranosyl - uronide	103.2	68.7	69.5	70.9	70.5	172.6	56.5			

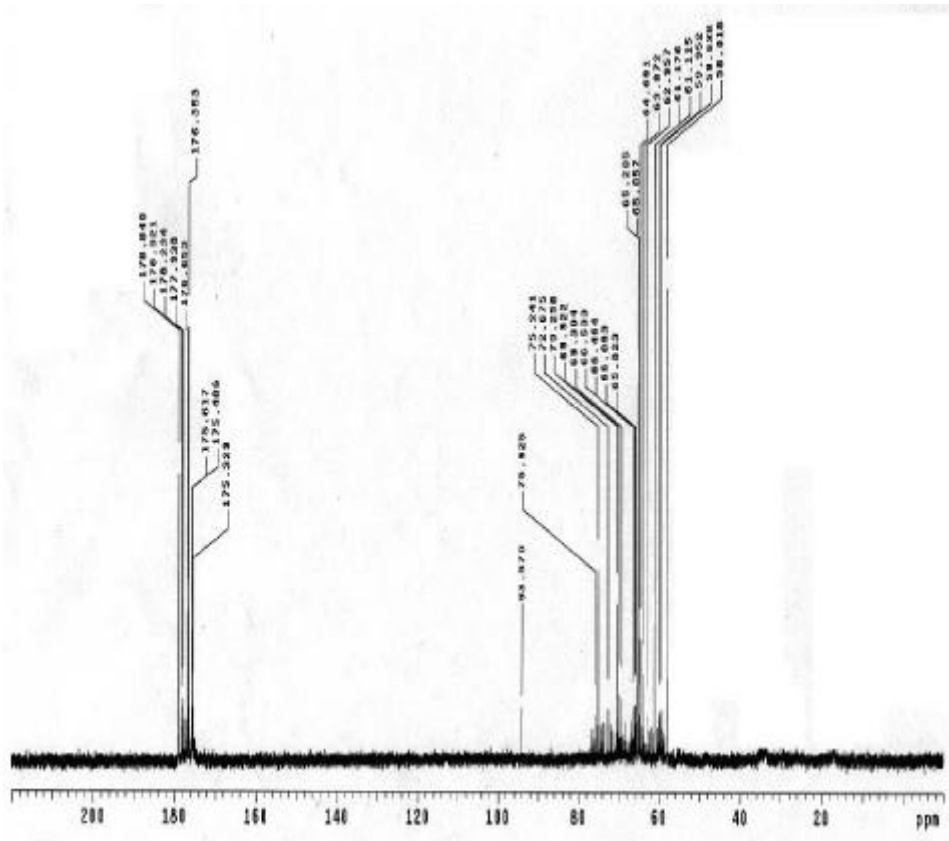


3- 5. 13C-NMR

3- 5		13C-NMR spectrum	
170 ppm	C6	가	
	C6	가	
	90 ppm		
C1 glycoside	가		90
ppm 가		C1 glycoside	100
ppm shift	3- 5	100 ppm	가

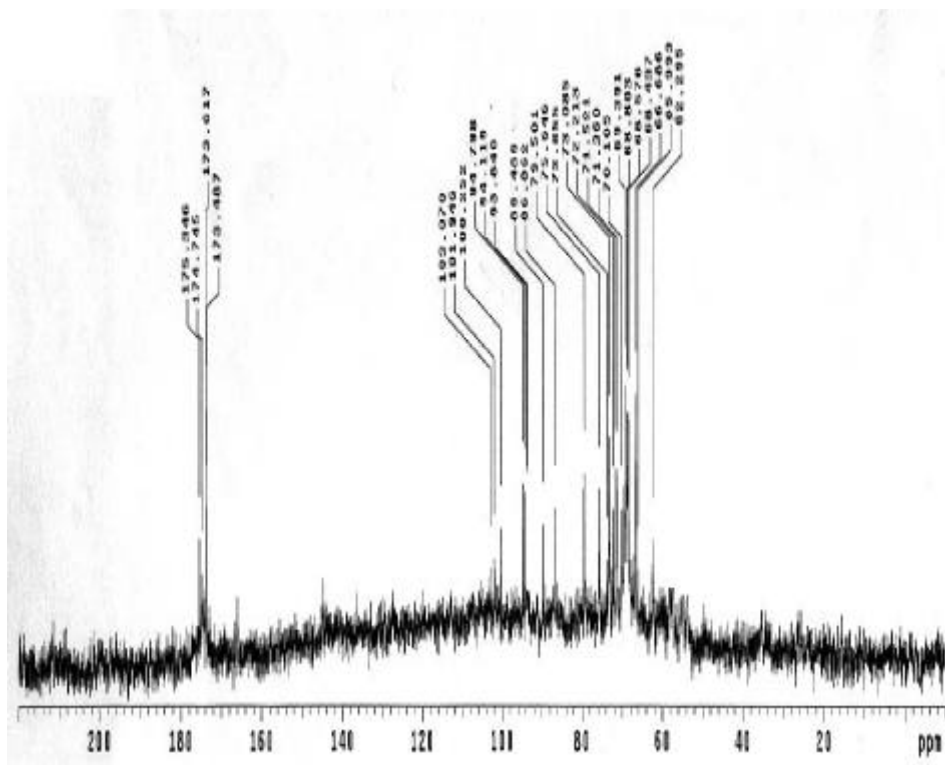
3-2 HPLC

xylan 가
 glucuronic acid 가
 glucuronic acid C4 가
 60 ppm 가
 80 ppm 가



3- 6.

¹³C-NMR



3-7.

^{13}C -NMR

3-7 ^{13}C -NMR spectrum

100 ppm

C1 glycoside

가

, 80 70 ppm

60 ppm

Chemical shift of material	Chemical shift of model compound	Assignment*	Difference in chemical shift of model compound
172.9	175.3	GA- C- 6	- 2.4
172.6	174.7	GalA- C- 6	- 2.1
105.0	103.1	X- C- 1(branch point)	+1.9
103.2	101.9	GalA- C- 1(branch point)	+1.3
101.0	100.3	GA- C- 1(branch point)	+1.3
97.6	94.8	X- C- 1	+2.8
97.0	94.1	GalA- C- 1	+2.9
96.9	93.8	GA- C- 1	+3.1
83.9	89.5	X- C- 2(branch point)	- 5.6
83.0	86.9	GA- C- 4	- 3.9
80.2	79.5	X- C- 4- O	+0.7
75.1	75.6	X- C- 2	- 0.5
73.9	73.7	X- C- 3	+0.2
73.4	73.1	GA- C- 3	+0.3
72.4	72.2	GA- C- 4	+0.2
72.0	71.5	GA- C- 2	+0.5
71.4	71.4	GA- C- 5	0
70.9	70.1	GalA- C- 4	+0.8
70.5	69.4	GalA- C- 5	+0.9
70.4	68.8	X- C- 4	+1.6
69.5	68.6	GalA- C- 3	+0.9
68.7	68.4	GalA- C- 2	+0.3
64.0	66.7	X- C- 5	- 2.7
61.6	62.3	OMe	- 0.7

* GA : glucuronic acid residues, GalA : galacturonic acid residues

X : xylose residues, OMe : methyl group

3-13 3-7 ¹³C-NMR spectrum
 . 3-13 chemical shift
 shift가 . 172.9 ppm
 glucuronic acid C6 , 172.6
 ppm galacturonic acid C6
 . 105.0 ppm xylose C1 glycoside
 , 103.2 ppm galacturonic acid C1
 glycoside , 101.0 ppm
 glucuronic acid C1 glycoside . 97.6 ppm
 glycoside xylose C1
 , 97.0 ppm glycoside galacturonic acid
 C1 , 96.9 ppm glycoside
 C1 . 83.9 ppm xylose
 C2 가 , xylose
 C2 가 xylose C2
 . 83.0 ppm glucuronic acid
 C4 가 . 3-7
 glucuronic acid C4 가 61.6 ppm
 glucuronic acid C4 가
 . 80.2 ppm xylose C4 가
 glycoside . xylose C4
 가 C4 가 glycoside
 . 75.1 ppm xylose C2
 . 73.9 ppm glucuronic
 acid C3 , 72.4 ppm glucuronic acid
 C4 - 가
 . 72.0 ppm glucuronic acid C2

, 71.4 ppm glucuronic acid C5 .

70.9 ppm galacturonic acid C4

, 70.5 ppm galacturonic acid C5

. 70.4 ppm xylose C4 glycoside

C4 , 69.5 ppm galacturonic acid

C3 , 68.7 ppm galacturonic acid C2

, 64.0 ppm xylose C5

. 61.6 ppm glucuronic acid C4

. 3-13 ,

xylan 1 3

가 . Glucuronic acid galacturonic acid C6 가

, glucuronic acid C4 가

- 가 가 glucuronic acid가

, galacturonic acid .

glucuronic acid C1 가 xylose C2 - (1,

2)- glycoside aldobouronic acid 가 ,

galacturonic acid C1 가 xylose C4 - (1,

4)- glycoside .

xylose 가 - (1, 4)- glycoside ,

xylose xylose C2 glucuronic acid C1

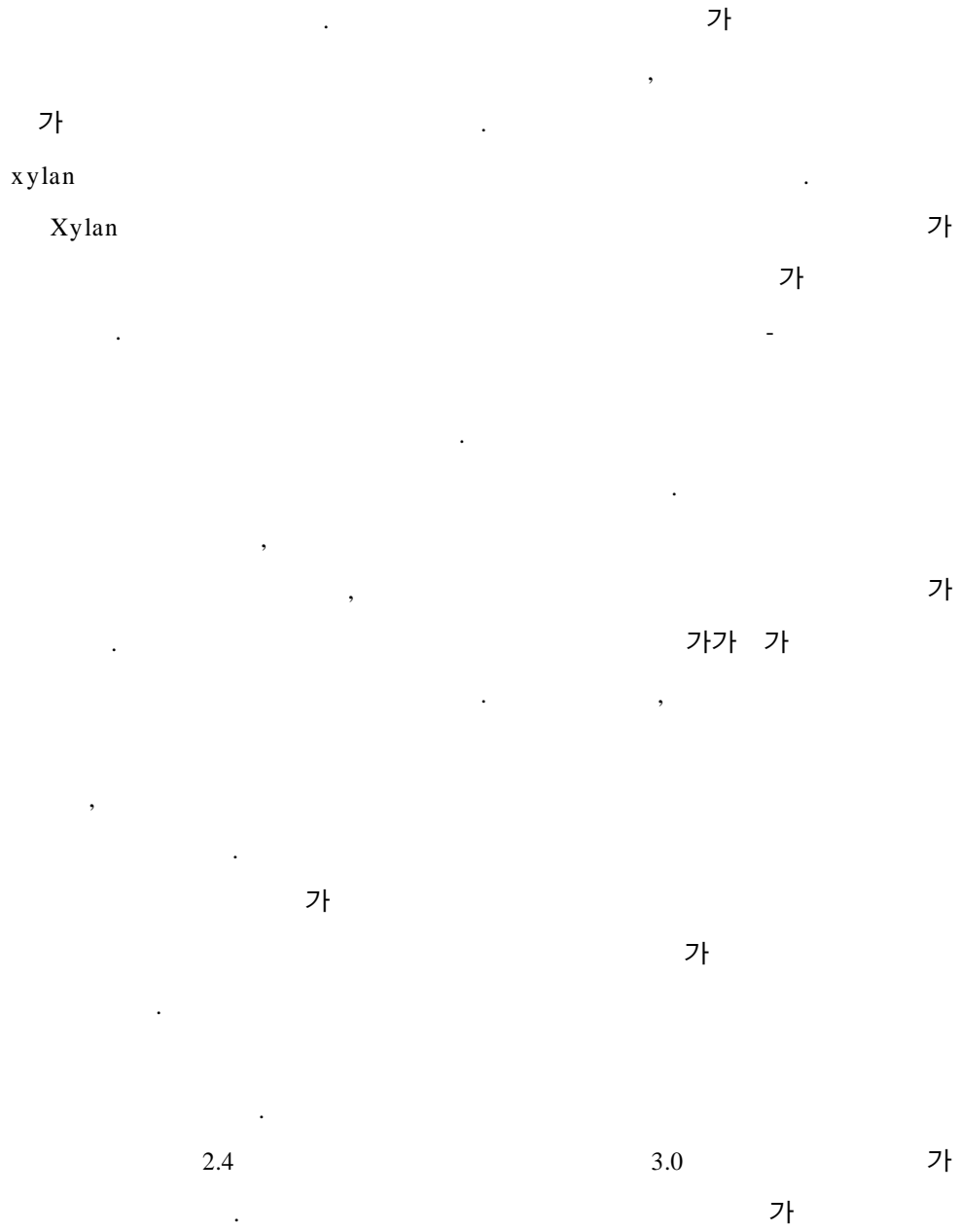
가 - (1, 2)- glycoside aldotriouronic acid

3. xylan 가

xylan uronic acid 가

0.25 1.0N, 가 60 180

4. Xylan



가. Xylan

1) xylan

xylan

3- 14. xylan

(: %)

Materials No.	Klason lignin	Sugar composition					
		Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20- 3*1	35.7	T*4	T	7.2	T	T	92.8
EH 20- 3*2	39.0	T	1.0	10.4	2.2	T	86.4
EQ 20- 3*3	28.9	T	T	13.3	2.8	T	83.9

*1 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

Xylan

, xylose

가

가 가

가

xylan

가

가

2)

2.5 g 500 Mℓ , 300 Mℓ

1 g, 0.2 Mℓ 가 70 shaking water bath 100 rpm

1

1 g, 0.2 Mℓ 가 . 2 .

2G3 glass filter ,

, Klason

lignin , , .

- 1 g 200 Mℓ 17.5%

10 Mℓ 가 , 25 water bath 4 5

가 . 10 Mℓ 가 1

5 2G3 glass filter . 5

200 Mℓ

10% 10 Mℓ 가 5 200 Mℓ

CED . 0.05 g 100

Mℓ 105 ± 0.5 30 ,

25 Mℓ 가 . 가 3 1M

Cuene 25 Mℓ 가 1 가

. 1G3 glass filter 25 ± 0.1

Ostwald (F-99, IWAKI Co.) 10 Mℓ , flow time

flow time .

$$\text{Degree of Polymerization(D.P.)} = (\quad \quad \quad / 0.1) \times 190$$

3- 15. xylan

Materials No.	Yield(%)	Klason lignin(%)	- Cell.(%)	D.P.*4
EO 20- 3*1	72.9	21.5	67.7	254.6
EH 20- 3*2	62.8	11.5	68.9	288.8
EQ 20- 3*3	70.5	1.8	83.0	442.7

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*4 : Degree of Polymerization

3- 15 xylan

가

가

(D.P.)

가

가

가

3- 16 xylan

3- 16 , xylan

glucose 가

3- 16. xylan

Materials No.	Sugar composition(%)					
	Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20- 3*1	T*4	1.6	T	0.6	T	97.8
EH 20- 3*2	T	T	2.9	0.6	T	96.6
EQ 20- 3*3	T	0.9	10.0	5.0	T	84.1

*1 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kgf/cm², 3

*4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

3- 15 3- 16 , xylan
 가 450 , -
 83% 1.8% 70.5% 가
 ,
 가 .

가

xylan

1) -

가

가

1970

가

1960

가

"oxygen based pulping & bleaching process"가

2) -

3-17

2 g

Bomb

oil bath

2G3 glass

filter , 10%

3- 17. -

Composition	Condition
(g)	2
NaOH (%)	6
(hr.)	2
()	120
(kg/cm ²)	10

3- 18. - xylan

Materials No.	Yield(%)	Klason lignin(%)	- cell.(%)	D.P.*4
EO 20- 3*1	40.5	5.3	78.3	271.7
EH 20- 3*2	38.9	10.1	74.5	288.8
EQ 20- 3*3	59.5	18.5	67.1	604.2

*1 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*4 : Degree of Polymerization

- xylan ,
가 .
가 -
.
,
가 .

96.2% glucose

가

가

3- 19.

xylan

Materials No.	Sugar composition(%)					
	Rham.	Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20- 3*1	T*4	0.4	2.6	6.1	T	90.9
EH 20- 3*2	T	T	1.7	0.9	T	97.4
EQ 20- 3*3	T	T	2.6	1.2	T	96.2

*1 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*2 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*3 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*4 : T- trace, below 0.1%

1)

가

가

10 g 500 Mℓ 1 part
 80 part, 7 part, 0.1 part 40 3
 shaking water bath 100 rpm
 20
 100 Mℓ 4

1 g 250 Mℓ 75%
 40 Mℓ 50 60 30 0.5N NaOH 40
 Mℓ 가 15 48
 0.5N HCl

$$(\%) = [(A-B)N_b - (C-D)N_a] \times 4.3 / W$$

A : 가 NaOH ml B : Blank 가 NaOH ml
 N_b : NaOH C : 가 HCl ml
 D : Blank 가 HCl ml Na : HCl
 W : (g) 4.3 :

3- 20

(D.S.) (D.P.),

3- 20.

Materials No.	Yield(%)	D.P.*1	D.S.*2	Sugar composition(%)				
				Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20- 3*3	88.1	> 186	2.1	T*6	0.8	3.2	T	96.0
EH 20- 3*4	88.4	> 186	2.2	T	1.7	0.9	T	97.4
EQ 20- 3*5	151.7	> 186	2.5	T	0.7	0.8	T	98.5

*1 : Degree of Polymerization

*2 : Degree of Substitution

*3 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*4 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*5 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*6 : T- trace, below 0.1%

, 가 가 ,
 , 가 가 ,
 , ,
 가
 - - 가
 CED 가
 2% , ,
 4% .

FT-IR KBr FT-IR KBr

- Model : Mattson Instruments Inc. Galaxy 7020A
- Spectral range : 4000 400 cm-1
- Beam splitter : Coated on KBr
- Detector : DTGS
- Resolution : 0.25 cm-1

3-9, 10, 11 , ,
FT-IR spectrum . , ,
FT-IR spectrum
FT-IR spectrum . 3,500 cm-1

가 .

1,200 cm-1 1,750 cm-1
가 ,
C2, C3, C6 가

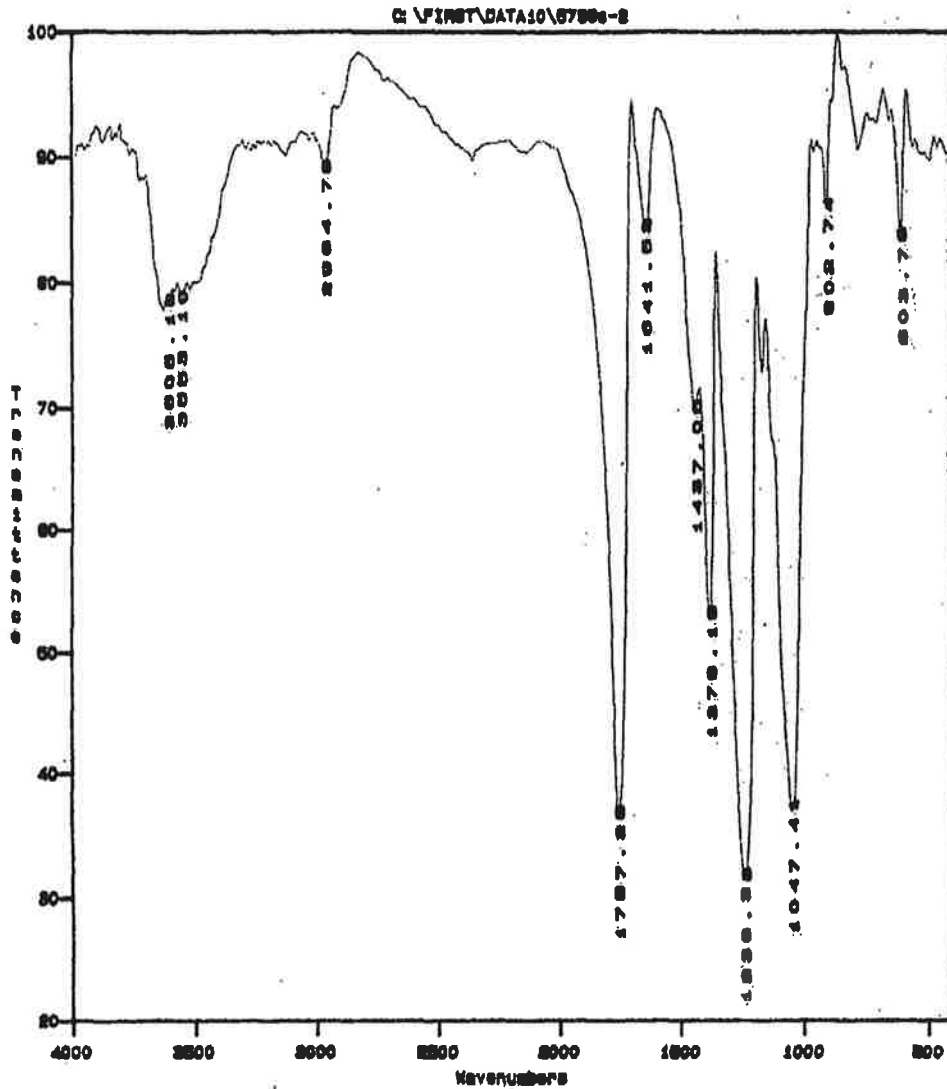


그림 3-9. 벗짚 셀룰로오스 아세테이트의 FT-IR spectrum

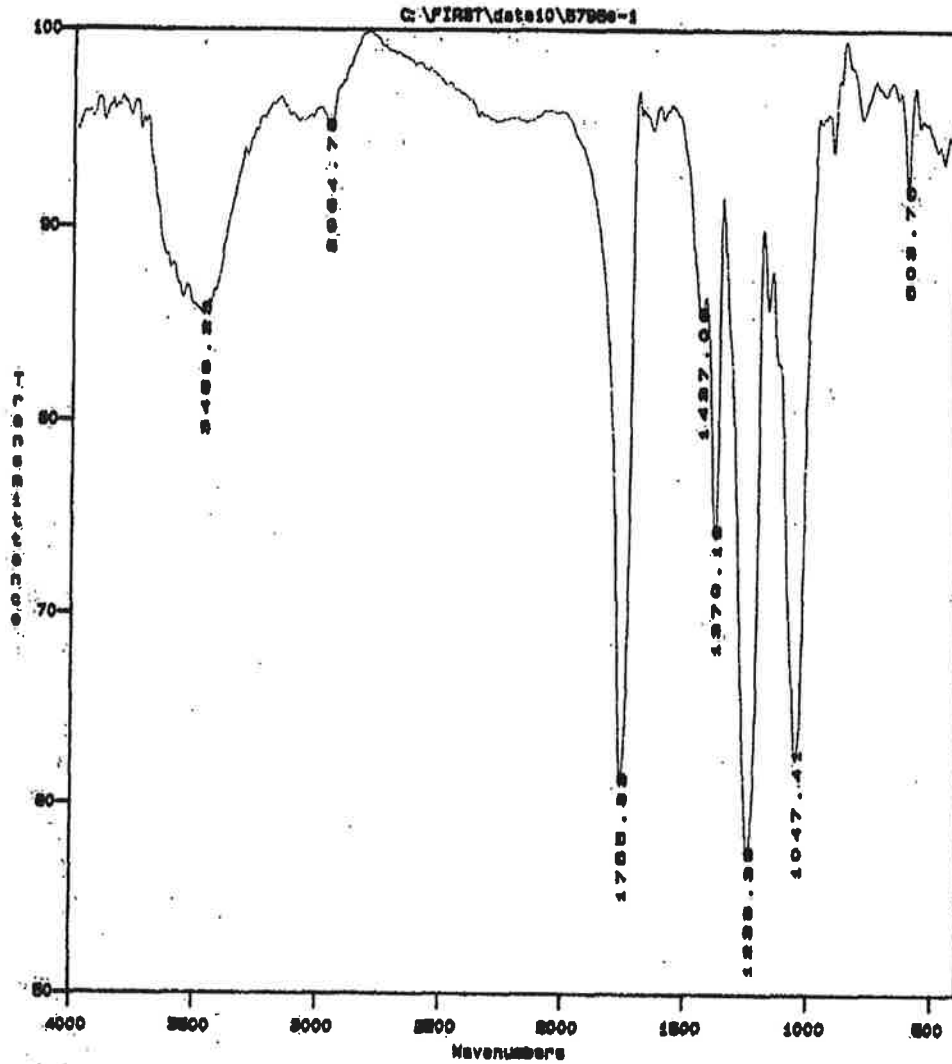


그림 3-10. 보릿짚 셀룰로오스 아세테이트의 FT-IR spectrum

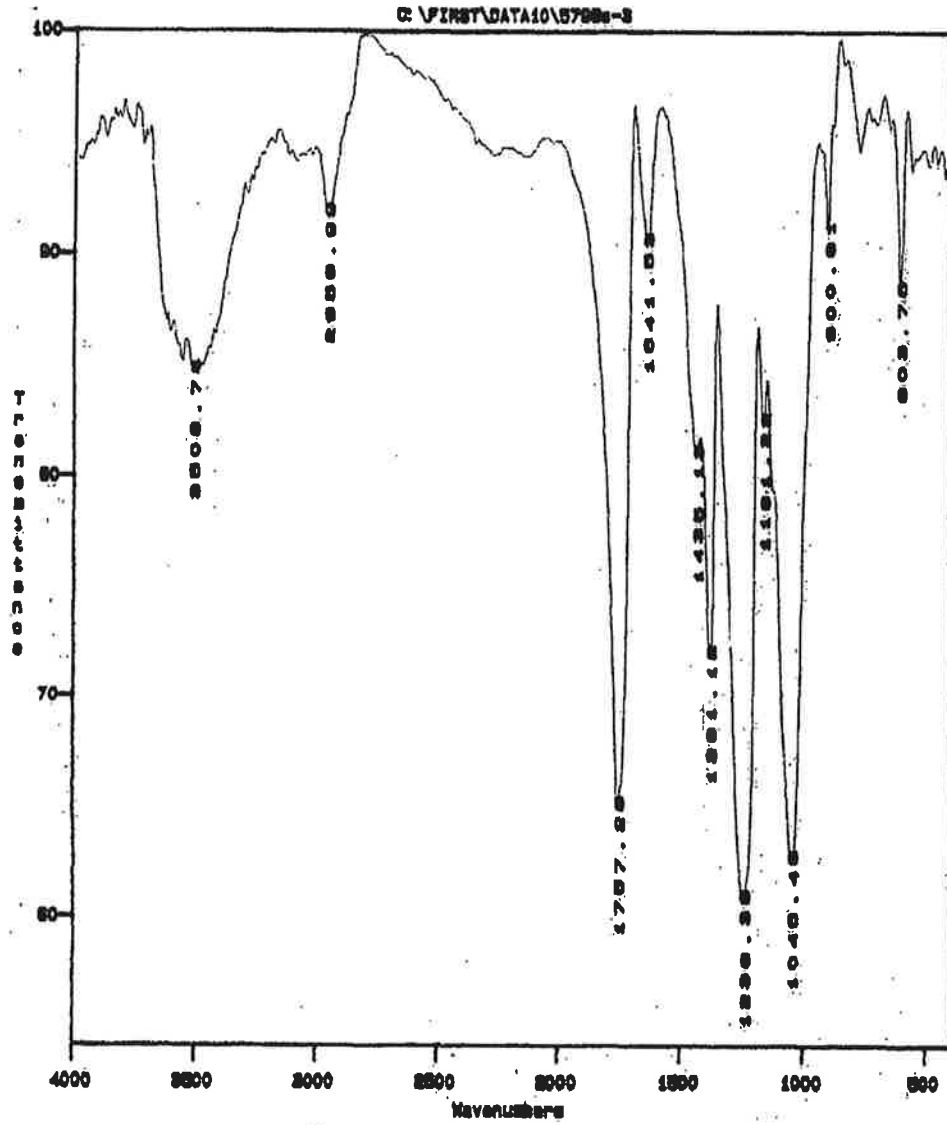


그림 3-11. 신갈나무 셀룰로오스 아세테이트의 FT-IR spectrum

2) (CMC)

sodium carboxymethyl sodium glycolate
 . CMC
 가 monochloroacetic acid ,
 , . (0.2) CMC
 , ,
 0.3 , ,
 , , , ,
 .
 10 g 80% iso-propylalcohol 250 ml
 30 30% NaOH 50 Mℓ 가 1
 monochloroacetic acid 5.5 g 30 가 55 water
 bath 3 . 1G3 glass filter
 80% 200 Mℓ
 90% 가 . 80% 200 Mℓ
 3 200 Mℓ 60
 . CMC .
 CMC 0.5 g 20% 40 50 water bath 1
 CMC
 , NaCl, Na2SO4 H2SO4
 CMC . CMC
 가 . 1G3 glass filter 60
 .
 CMC . CMC
 2 g , 100 Mℓ(1 + 70% 100 ml)

가 3 4 1G3 glass filter 80%

5 105

4 0.3 g 100 1

250 Mℓ 70% 15 Mℓ 가

30 200 Mℓ, 0.4N NaOH 3 Mℓ

가 가

0.4N HCl

$$\text{Degree of Substitution(D.S.)} = 0.162 \times A / (1 - 0.058 \times A)$$

A : NaOH /

3-21. CMC

Materials No.	Yield(%)	D.P.*1	D.S.*2	Sugar composition(%)				
				Ara.	Xyl.	Man.	Gal.	Glc.
EO 20-3*3	80.9	>186	0.70	T*6	1.7	4.1	T	94.2
EH 20-3*4	83.9	>186	0.81	T	1.5	0.6	T	97.9
EQ 20-3*5	84.6	>186	0.88	T	1.0	0.4	T	98.6

*1 : Degree of Polymerization

*2 : Degree of Substitution

*3 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*4 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*5 : 20 kg/cm², 3

*6 : T-trace, below 0.1%

3- 21 CMC (D.S.), (D.P.),
 . CMC 가 가 ,
 . , 가
 가
 CMC 가
 가 .

5

xylan uronic acid
 xylan uronic acid 가가

1. 40 80 mesh

가
 2. 20 kg/cm² 3- 6

lignin
 10% 가 가 가

lignin
 , glucose
 가

3. 0.5% 粗xylan 20 35% , 20 kg
 f/cm² 3 粗xylan
 . 0.5% ,
 가
 xylan
 . 粗xylan , 粗xylan
 粗xylan oligomer
 가
 oligomer monomer .
4. 粗xylan 5% - .
 xylan xylose 85% ,
5. xylan 1.0N 90 가
 0.01M
 .
 HPLC , glucuronic
 acid xylose 15 20 : 1
 . glucuronic acid가 xylose 15 : 1
 , glucuronic acid galacturonic acid 7 8 : 1
6. ¹³C-NMR ,
 4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid
 .
 4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid, D-galacturonic acid, D-glucuronic acid,
 2-O-(4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid)-D-xylose, 4-O-(
 -D-galacturonic acid)-D-xylose, -(1, 4) (4-O-methyl-

- D- glucuronic acid)- D- xylobiose

7. Xylan

,
.
가 2.1 2.5
, FT- IR 1,200 cm-1 1,750 cm-1 carbonyl ester
가 가 가 .
가 .
가
가 2.0
가
(CMC) 0.7 0.9
CMC 가 0.2 ,
0.3

4 Xylan 가

1

1. Xylooligo

가 xylooligo
in vitro - amylase, , - amylase,
 , xylooligo isomaltoolio fructooligo
 xylooligo xylooligo

2. Xylooligo

(xylan)
 xylooligo
 (1)
 . xylan 가
 .
 xylooligo 他
 oligo TG, total cholesterol,
 HDL- cholesterol, LDL- cholesterol atherogenic index (AI:
)
 total- POV, HDL- POV, LDL- POV
 xylooligo
 HMG- CoA reductase , triglyceride,

cholesterol phospholipid

xylooligo

superoxide dismutase(SOD), glutathione peroxidase(GSHpx), glutathione S-transferase(GST) , glutathione , cytochrome P450 TBARS

GOT GPT xylooligo

oligo

1

xylooligo

Suntory

xylooligo

3.

가 가

glucuronolactone

(glucuronic acid)

가

xylan 가

(glucuronic acid)

가

xylan

(*o*- acetyl- 4- *o*- methyl- glucuronoxylan) 가 Ba(OH)₂

Amberlite IR- 120 IRA- 67 0.01M

glucuronic acid

4 treadmill

5 4

glucose

glycogen

GOT, GPT

(glucuronic acid)

(10%) 1 Mℓ () 1 Mℓ 37

DNS

Adiotomre

xylooligo , fructooligo isomaltooligo

(Sigma D7884 : M.W.cut-off<1,200)

0.1% sodium azide가 0.05 M phosphate buffer(pH

7.0)(sodium azide phosphate buffer; SAP buffer)

1% 3 Mℓ SAP buffer 3 Mℓ

가 (5 cm x 12 cm)

SAP buffer 100 Mℓ 가 37

가 100 rpm

Xylooligo

Adiotomre

SAP buffer 30 mM bile acid 3 Mℓ 1% 3 Mℓ

Kit((), ZNZABLLLE · 2) .

2. Xylooligo

1) Xylooligo

birchwood xylan 100g 50mM sodium phosphate buffer(pH 6.0)
1 *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* M049가
xylanases 10 unit/ml 가
60 shaking water bath 100 strokes/min 12
60 가
(evaporator) 60
xylooligo .

2)

100 g Sprague- Dawley
(
Co.) (randomized complete block design)
4-2
xylooligo suntory xylooligo
10 4 (1,2) 5 (3) 4
4-2 .
가 . 4
22 ±
10 , 50 ± 10% .

3) , 가

(Food Efficiency Ratio, FER) 가

$$= \frac{\text{가 (g)}}{\text{(g)}}$$

Table 4-2. Classification of experimental groups according to concentration of xylooligosaccharide

Ingredients	groups					
	Normal*	C	C + 5X	C + 10X	C + 15X	C + 10SX
Casein	18	18	18	18	18	18
Salt mixture	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vitamin mixture	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulose	5	5	5	5	5	5
Corn oil	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sucrose	5	5	5	5	5	5
Starch	62	60.75	55.75	50.75	45.75	50.75
Sodium Cholate	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Cholesterol	-	1	1	1	1	1
xylooligo 1)	-	-	5	10	15	-
Suntory xylooligo 2)	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Normal : basal diet

C : basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 0% xylooligosaccharide

C + 5X : basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 5% xylooligosaccharide

C + 10X : basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 10% xylooligosaccharide

C + 15X : basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 15% xylooligosaccharide

+C + 10SX : basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 10% xylooligosaccharide(Suntory Co.)

1) 1 xylooligosaccharide

2) Suntory (Lot No. 91012551)

4)

12 가
 22 gauge
 30 1,500 × g 20
 - 80 .
 - 80 .

5)

enzymatic Kit AM 201K 500 nm

6) triglyceride, HDL-

TG kit() 550
 nm .
 kit()
 500 nm . HDL- 2%
 dextran sulfate 1 M MgCl₂ (1:1) 가
 kit() 500 nm .
 LDL- Fiedewald { Total cholesterol - (HDL- cholesterol +
 TG/5) } Atherogenic index {(Total cholesterol -
 HDL- cholesterol) / HDL- cholesterol } .

7)

TBA , TBARS n-butanol
 excitation 515 nm, emission 533 nm
 Yagi , 1,1,3,3-tetra-ethoxy-propane
 . 0.05 Mℓ 1/12 N H₂SO₄ 4 Mℓ 10% phosphotungstic acid
 0.5 Mℓ 가 5 . 1,100 × g 10
 1/12 N H₂SO₄ 2 Mℓ
 10% phosphotungstic acid 0.3 Mℓ 가 1,100 × g
 10 4 Mℓ 0.67%
 TBA 1 Mℓ 가 95 60 ,
 n-butanol 5.0 Mℓ 가 1,100 × g 15
 n-butanol .

8) triglyceride, cholesterol phosplipid

Folch triglyceride
 cholesterol .
 Sale triglyceride cholesterol
 0.5% Triton X-100 3 mM sodium cholate
 (turbidity) triglyceride cholesterol
 550 nm 500 nm .
 Takayama . Folch
 BD (butanol : diisopropyl ether, 40:60,
 v/v) 가 1 30 , 1,600 × g 2
 가 . CHCl₃ 0.4 Mℓ, chromogen
 0.1 Mℓ 가 2 가 , H₂O 0.5 Mℓ,

heptane 2 Ml 1,500 × g 5
710 nm

9) microsomal HMG- CoA reductase

microsome Hulcher

10) (TBARS)

thiobarbituric acid (TBA) (TBARS)
Satoh

11)

10% neutral formalin
paraffin block 4- 5 μm Hematoxylin- Eosin
200

12) (Gastrointestinal transit time)

Marker Carmine red(Sigma Chem. Co. C1022) 0.5%
가 4 marker
marker가

13) bile acid, cholesterol

1g Cuzubayko
 Macdonald 340nm

cholesterol 3 wet
 freeze dryer(-70)

Folch , cholesterol
 Sale 550nm .

, coprostanol, coprostanone Czubayko
 GC 4-3 .

Table 4-3. GC conditions for fecal sterol analysis

Items	Conditions
Column	Supelco SACTM-5 Capillary column
Detector	Flame ionization detector(FID)
Column temperature	285
Detector temperature	300
Injector temperature	300
Carrier gas(N ₂)	28ml/min
Chart speed	1 min/cm
Attenuation	64

microsome() .
 pellet 4 Mℓ 0.25M sucrose 가 microsome
 Omura Sato 450 nm
 490 nm spectrophotometer . microsome 1 Mℓ 0.1
 mM phosphate(pH 7.4) 6 Mℓ 1 mg/Mℓ
 CO gas 3 5 base line .
 Sodium dithionite 3 450 nm .
 91 mM-cm-1 .

17) Glutamate Oxaloacetate Transaminase(GOT), Glutamate Pyruvate
 Transaminase(GPT)

GOT GPT Reitman Frankel
 GOT, GPT kit .

18)

4 STZ, 55 mg/kg B.W. 0.1 M
 sodium citrate buffer(pH 4.3)
 STZ 6 가 300 mg/dl
 .

19)

bovine serum albumin
 Lowry .

acid) 1 100 g 0.1ml(Glucuronic acid
 97% + Galacturonic acid 3%) .

7% , 28m/min/30min 5 4
 4- 6 .

Table 4- 4. Classification of experimental groups .

Groups	Treadmill	Glucuronic acid
Normal	-	-
T	+	-
TU	+	+
2TU	+	++

Normal : basal diet

T : basal diet + Training

TU : basal diet + Training + Glucuronic acid

2TU : basal diet + Training + 2 × Glucuronic acid

Table 4- 5. The composition of experimental diet*

Ingredient	Exp. Rat (EP) (% of calorie)
Crude protein	24.6
Crude fat	5.4
Crude carbohydrate	47.7
Crude fiber	3.5
Crude ash	6.5

*Purchased from Samyang oil & feed, Korea

Table 4- 6. Training schedule of experimental rats

	Duration(week)			
	1	2	3	4
Speed(m/min)	10	20	25	28
Grade(degree)	7	7	7	7
Time(min)	10	20	25	30
Frequency (days/week)	5	5	5	5

가, ,

3

가

uronic acid
 pentobabital
 28m/min/30min
 2,000rpm 20
 ..
 () enzymetic kit AM 201K 500 nm
 lactic acid
 heparin 8%
 perchloric acid 3000 rpm 10
 cocktail (0.33 M glycin, 0.27 M
 hydrazine buffer, 0.83 mg of NAD, 5 unit LDH(lactic dehydrogenase) 가
 perchloric acid lactic acid 가 37 shaking
 waterbath 45 incubation 340 nm .
 glycogen
 glycogen Lo UV- 1201 49
 0 492nm .

superoxide dismutase(SOD), Glutathione S-transferase (GST)

SOD pyrogallol
Marklund and Marklund
GST 2,4- dinitrochlorobenzene(DNCB)
glutathione 340 nm

3 Xylooligo

1. oligo

oligo , ,
oligo 가 37 12
HPLC 4-1 , ,
xylooligo , fructooligo isomaltooligo
isomaltooligo (glucose)
fructooligo 가 xylooligo

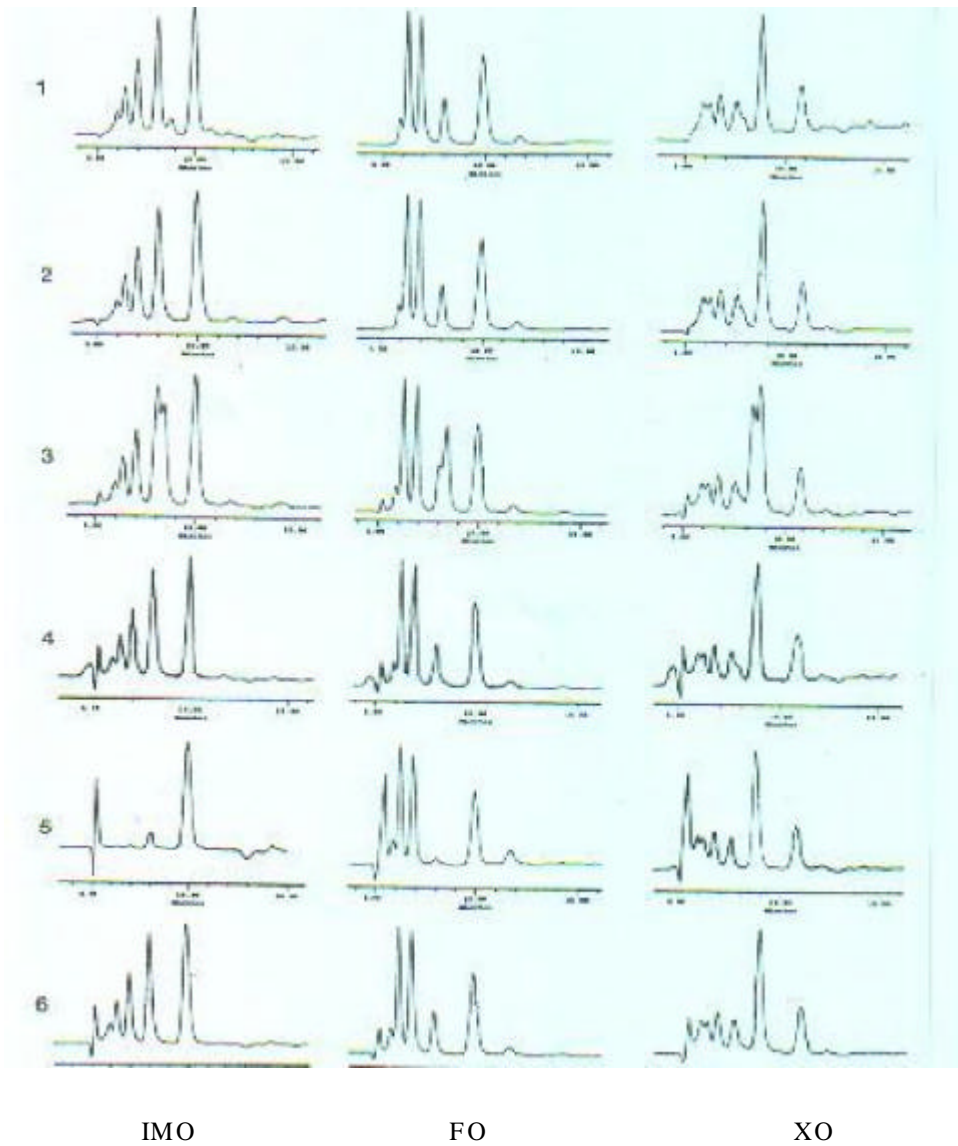


Fig. 4-1. HPLC profile of oligosaccharides degradation by various secretion mucus. 1, Standard oligosaccharides; 2, saliva α -amylase; 3, pancreatic juice α -amylase; 4, human sera; 5, small intestine mucus; 6, large intestine mucus.

2. oligo

oligo
 4-2 isomaltooligo 37 4
 (M \emptyset 9 mg) , fructooligo (M \emptyset 0.5 mg)
 xylooligo .

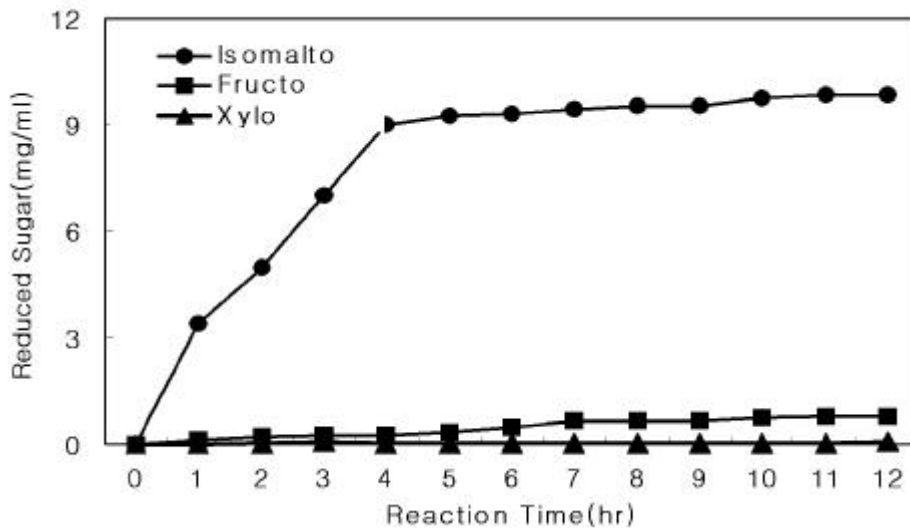


Fig. 4-2. Reducing sugar produced by digestion of oligosaccharides using the small intestinal mucus.

3. Xylooligo

Xylooligo oligo Aditomer
 4-3 (guar gum) bile acid 100%
 acid 가 bile acid 100%
 , 2 glucose, fructooligo isomaltooligo 50%
 xylooligo 43% ,

4 Xylooligo

1.

가. 가, ,

1) 가

4 가 , 4-7 4-8
 . 가 10% 15% xylooligo
 oligo 10%
 isomaltooligo (10M)
 (food intake) xylooligo 가
 가 15% xylooligo (15X group)
 . Oligo
 10% isomaltooligo .

Table 4-7. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on food intake and body weight gain, food efficiency(FER) in rats fed high cholesterol diets

Groups	Food intake (g/days)	Body weight gain (g/day)	FER
Normal	18.13 ± 0.50ab	156.63 ± 8.79a	0.28 ± 0.02a
C	19.67 ± 0.84a	165.10 ± 14.71ab	0.30 ± 0.02a
C + 5X	18.06 ± 0.72ab	152.21 ± 9.94td	0.16 ± 0.02b
C + 10X	19.23 ± 0.51ab	96.40 ± 8.60c	0.17 ± 0.02b
C + 15X	20.05 ± 0.54a	128.52 ± 9.32de	0.15 ± 0.02c
C + 10SX	19.45 ± 0.39b	107.30 ± 10.07de	0.20 ± 0.01a

All values are mean ± SE (n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different each groups at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Table 4- 8. Effect of sources of dietary oligosaccharides on food intake, body weight gains and food efficiency ratio(FER) in rats fed high cholesterol

Groups	Food intake	Body weight gain	FER
	(g/day)	(g/4 weeks)	
Normal	23.42 ± 0.67a	205.44 ± 13.26a	0.22 ± 0.01a
C	23.31 ± 0.40a	240.38 ± 8.44bc	0.23 ± 0.01a
Xylo	26.14 ± 0.37b	204.56 ± 10.70a	0.20 ± 0.01a
Isomal	25.80 ± 0.14b	259.89 ± 11.07bc	0.26 ± 0.01b
Fructo	25.12 ± 0.50b	202.67 ± 12.81a	0.20 ± 0.01a

All values are mean ± SE (n = 10). Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Diet groups: Normal, basal diet

C, basal diet + 1% cholesterol

Xylo, basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 10% xylooligosaccharide

Isomal, basal diet + 1% cholesterol + 10% Isomaltooligosaccharide

Fructo, basal diet + 1% choleste + 10% Fructooligosaccharide

2)

가 4- 9 4- 10
 C
 가
 Oligo (4- 9) C oligo
 가 oligo
 xylooligo

fructooligo 가 .
 C isomaltooligo 가 fructooligo
 xylooligo xylooligo 가 .
 Xylooligo (4- 10) 가
 (C group) C +
 10X C + 15X .
 가 . C 가
 xylooligo xylooligo
 . C xylooligo
 .

Table 4-9. Organ weights of rats according to different dietary xylooligosaccharide levels. (g/100g Body weight)

Groups	Liver	Kidney	Intestine	Cecum
Normal	2.85 ± 0.20a	0.66 ± 0.02NS	2.02 ± 0.07a	0.58 ± 0.04a
C	7.85 ± 1.70b	0.65 ± 0.02	2.15 ± 0.07a	0.87 ± 0.15a
Xylo	4.55 ± 0.16c	0.67 ± 0.02	2.31 ± 0.13b	2.47 ± 0.12b
Isomal	4.75 ± 0.21bc	0.64 ± 0.01	2.11 ± 0.07a	0.70 ± 0.06a
Fructo	4.68 ± 0.13bc	0.69 ± 0.02	2.38 ± 0.09b	1.67 ± 0.11c

All values are mean ± SE (n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test. The diet groups are the same as Table 4-8.

Table 4-10. Organ weights of rats according to different dietary xylooligosaccharide levels (g/100g Body weight)

Group	Liver	Kidney	Intestine	Cecum
Normal	2.85 ± 0.23a	0.66 ± 0.02NS	2.02 ± 0.07a	0.58 ± 0.04a
N + 10X	3.30 ± 0.20a	0.73 ± 0.04	2.35 ± 0.09b	1.90 ± 0.17b
C	7.85 ± 1.70b	0.65 ± 0.22	2.15 ± 0.07ab	0.87 ± 0.15a
C + 5X	5.06 ± 2.89bc	0.67 ± 0.02	2.29 ± 0.10b	1.55 ± 0.09b
C + 10X	4.55 ± 0.16c	0.67 ± 0.02	2.31 ± 0.13b	2.47 ± 0.12c
C + 15X	4.36 ± 0.35c	0.64 ± 0.04	2.35 ± 0.11b	2.44 ± 0.24c

All values are mean ± SE (n=10). Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

The diet groups are the same as Table 4-2.

4-4
 23% 가 xylooligo C+5X, C+10X C+15X
 14%, 15% 18% (p<0.05)

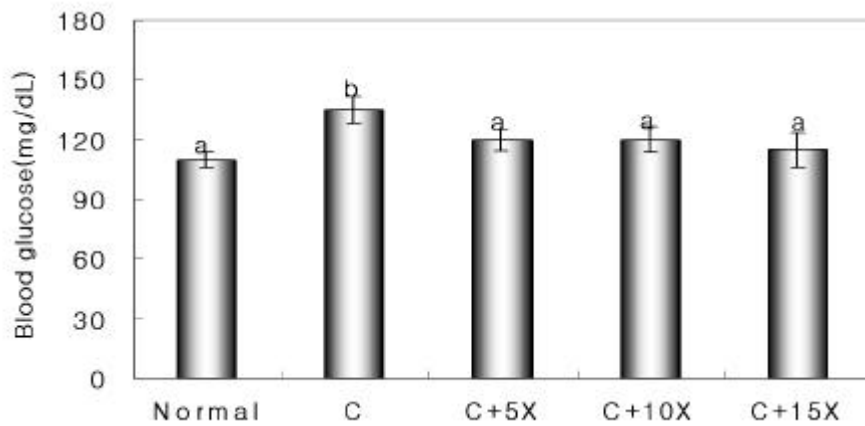


Fig. 4-4. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on blood glucose levels in rats fed high cholesterol diet.

All values are mean \pm SE (n=10). Bars with different letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test. The experimental conditions are the same as Table 4-2.

triglyceride, , HDL- LDL-
 (Atherogenic index)

4-11 . Xylooligo
 (C group)

32% C xylooligo
 C+10X .

Oligo (4-5) oligo
 oligo (C

group) 10% xylooligo

가 .

HDL (C)

C xylooligo 5%, 10%

가 . LDL
xylooligo . atherogenic
index C 5.0
xylooligo 10%
(10X) 가 oligo
HDL 가 TG
LDL 가
Oligo HDL oligo 가
C 가 LDL
AI xylooligo >
fuctooligo > isomaltooligo .

Table 4- 11. Serum triglyceride, cholesterol and atherogenic index in cholesterol diet rats according to xylooligosaccharide concentrations

Groups	TG (mg/dl)	Total- cholesterol (mg/dl)	HDL- cholesterol (mg/dl)	LDL- cholesterol (mg/dl)	Atherogenic index
Normal	74.40 ± 2.32a	183.1 ± 7.72a	63.60 ± 2.95a	105.10 ± 6.94a	1.88 ± 0.14a
C	109.3 ± 5.60b	260.6 ± 13.14b	25.02 ± 3.16b	210.71 ± 11.59b	9.41 ± 0.15b
5X	103.98 ± 6.30tc	223.6 ± 11.88c	34.01 ± 2.74cd	177.04 ± 14.22c	5.57 ± 0.25c
10X	94.39 ± 4.38cd	201.3 ± 8.45ac	37.27 ± 1.60d	139.30 ± 15.18d	4.40 ± 0.56d
15X	92.30 ± 3.14cd	226.3 ± 12.64c	28.73 ± 2.57bc	173.08 ± 11.84cd	6.87 ± 1.07cd
10SX	89.01 ± 3.48d	212.6 ± 7.74c	35.67 ± 2.17d 0.63cd	158.28 ± 14.71cd	4.96 ±

All values are mean ± SE (n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different each groups at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Foot notes are the same as in Table 4- 8.

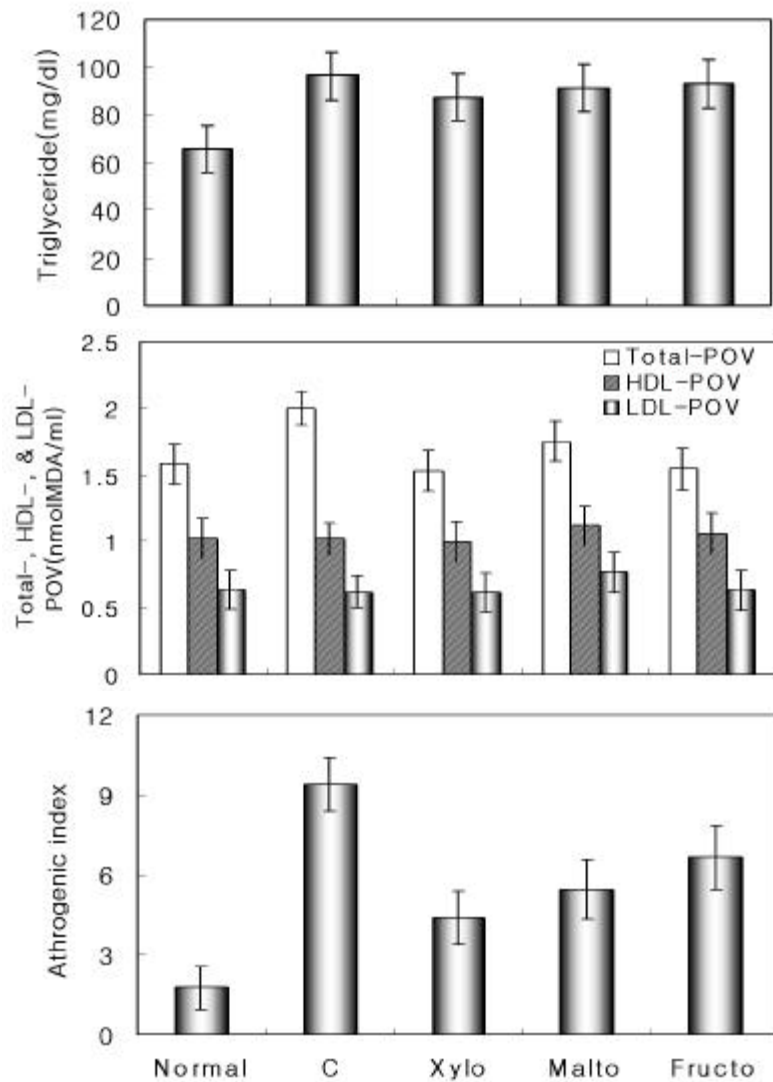


Fig. 4-5. Serum triglyceride(A), cholesterol(B) and atherogenic index(C) in cholesterol diet rats according to various kind of dietary oligosacchrides. Different letters on the top of the line indicates significant difference between groups by tukeys test at $P < 0.05$ ($n=10$).

The experimental conditions are the same as Table 4-8.

4- 12) (C group)
 10% xylooligo . Oligo
 (4- 6) oligo 가
 . LDL- POV C
 oligo

Table 4- 12. Serum lipid peroxidase value (POV) in cholesterol diet rats according to xylooligosaccharide concentrations (nmolMDA/ml)

groups	Total POV	HDL POV	LDL POV
Normal	1.579 ± 0.05a	1.02 ± 0.06NS	0.589 ± 0.10a
NX	1.656 ± 0.05a	1.02 ± 0.06	0.570 ± 0.10a
C	2.000 ± 0.12b	1.13 ± 0.11	0.952 ± 0.10b
5X	1.714 ± 0.10ab	1.02 ± 0.09	0.740 ± 0.14ab
10X	1.533 ± 0.04a	0.997 ± 0.10	0.617 ± 0.02a
15X	1.702 ± 0.10ab	1.050 ± 0.13	0.664 ± 0.08a

All values are mean ± SE (n=10). Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different each groups at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

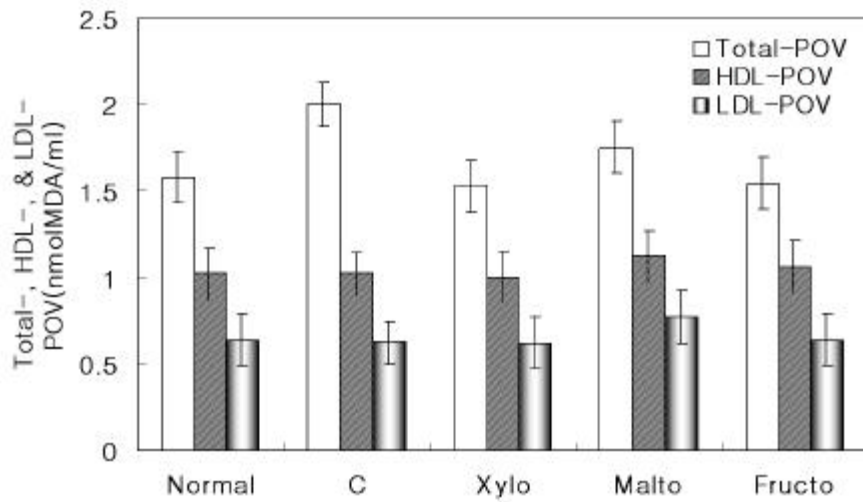


Fig. 4-6. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on disaccharidase activities Serum lipid peroxidase value (POV) of in rats fed high cholesterol diets. The experimental conditions are the same as Table 4-8.

2.

가. triglyceride, cholesterol phospholipid

4-7 4-13

oligo (4-7) oligo

(C group) 290%

C xylooligo, isomaltoligo, fructooligo 45%,
18% 26% xylooligo 가

Xylooligo 5%, 10%

15% xylooligo 26%, 45% 23% 10%

xylooligo 가 가 .
 oligo
 (4-7) 20 가 가
 oligo (C group) xylooligo ,
 isomaltoligo , fructooligo 50%, 33% 41%
 . xylooligo oligo 가
 . Xylooligo (4-13) 5%, 10%,
 15% xylooligo 43%, 50%
 37% 10% xylooligo 가 가

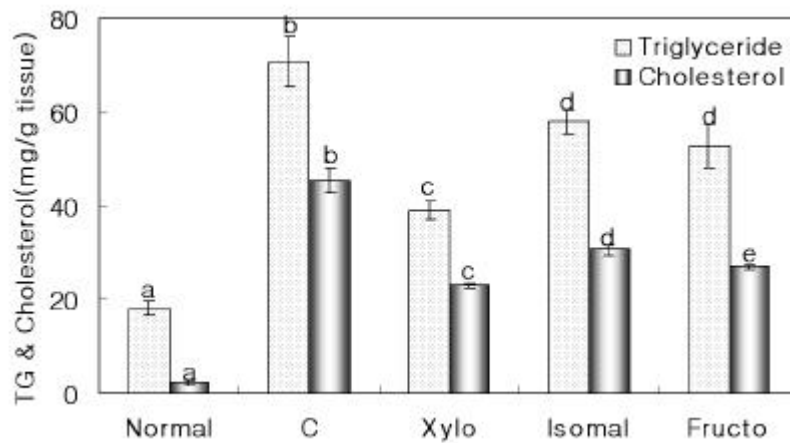


Fig. 4-7. Effect of sources of oligosaccharides on cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations of liver in rat fed high cholesterol diet. Mean \pm SE. Bars with different letters(a,b,c,d,e) are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test. The diet groups are the same as Table 4-8.

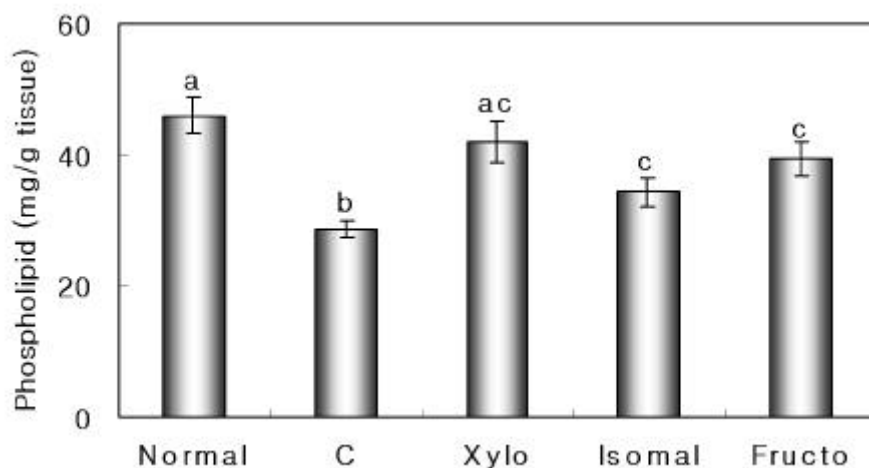


Fig. 4- 8. Effect of sources of oligosaccharides on phospholipid concentration of liver in rat fed high cholesterol diet.

Mean \pm SE. Bars with different letters(a,b,c) are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test. The diet groups are the same as Table 4- 8.

Table 4- 14. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on hepatic phospholipid levels in rats red high cholesterol diets.

Groups	Phospholipid (mg/g tissue)
Normal	45.92 \pm 2.74a
N + 10X	44.43 \pm 1.62a
C	28.74 \pm 1.38b
C + 5X	30.55 \pm 1.50b
C + 10X	42.09 \pm 3.09ac
C + 15X	38.36 \pm 2.72c

All values are mean \pm SE(n=10). Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test.

The diet groups are the same as Table 4- 2.

HMG- CoA reductase

HMG- CoA reductase 4- 9 4- 15
 Oligo HMG- CoA reductase (
 4- 9) oligo oligo
 가 Xylooligo
 HMG- CoA reductase
 43% 가 , xylooligo

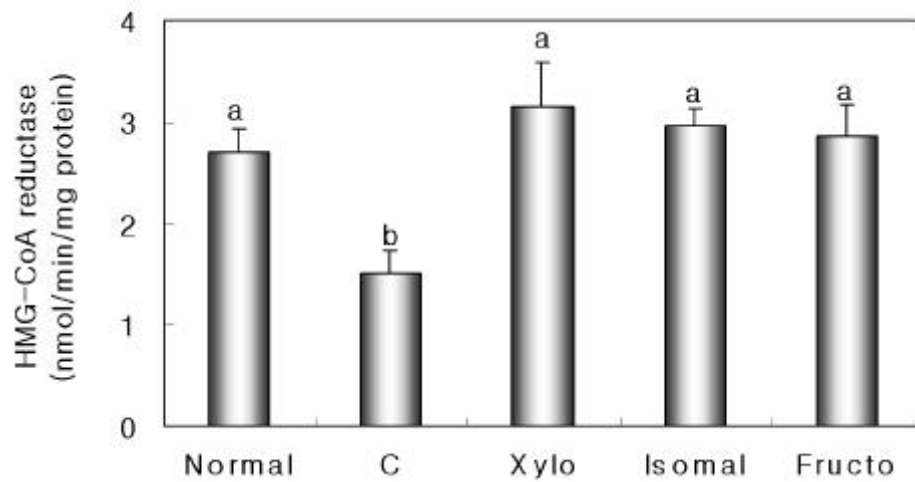


Fig. 4- 9. Effect of oligosaccharides sources on hepatic HMG- CoA reductase in rat fed high cholesterol diet.

Mean \pm SE. Bars with different letters(a,b) are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test. The diet groups are the same as Table 4- 8.

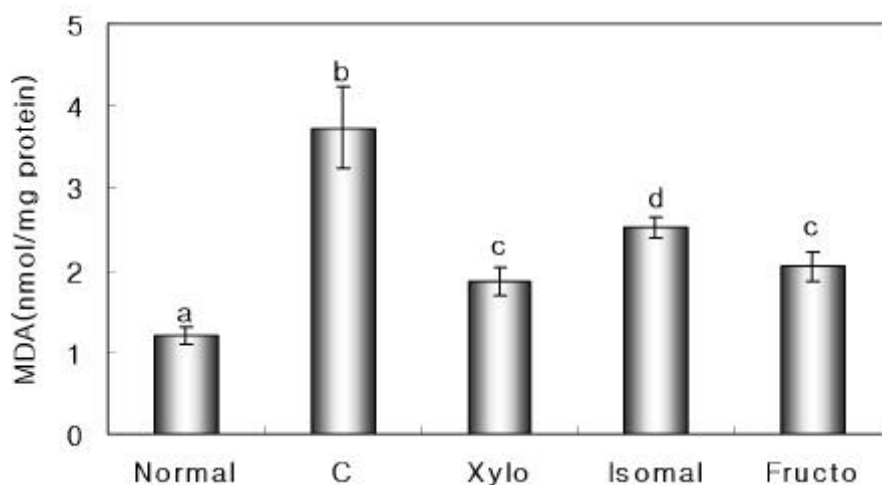


Fig. 4-10. Effect of sources of oligosaccharide on TBARS of liver in rat fed high cholesterol diet.

Mean \pm SE. Bars with different letters(a,b,c,e) are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test. The diet groups are the same as Table 4-8.

Table 4-16. Effect of dietary xylooligosaccharide on TBARS of liver in rat fed high cholesterol diet (MDA nmol/mg protein)

Groups	TBARS
Normal	1.202 \pm 0.106a
C	3.739 \pm 0.492b
C + 5X	2.629 \pm 0.166c
C + 10X	1.863 \pm 0.188d
C + 15X	2.519 \pm 0.055c
C + 10SX	1.960 \pm 0.160d

All values are mean \pm SE(n=10). Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test.

The diet groups are the same as Table 4-2.

가 1%

Oligo (4- 11)

. 1%

가

. 10% oligo 1% cholesterol

xylooligo 1% 10%
가

가

. 10% isomaltooligo fructooligo

1% cholesterol

oligo 10% xylooligo

가

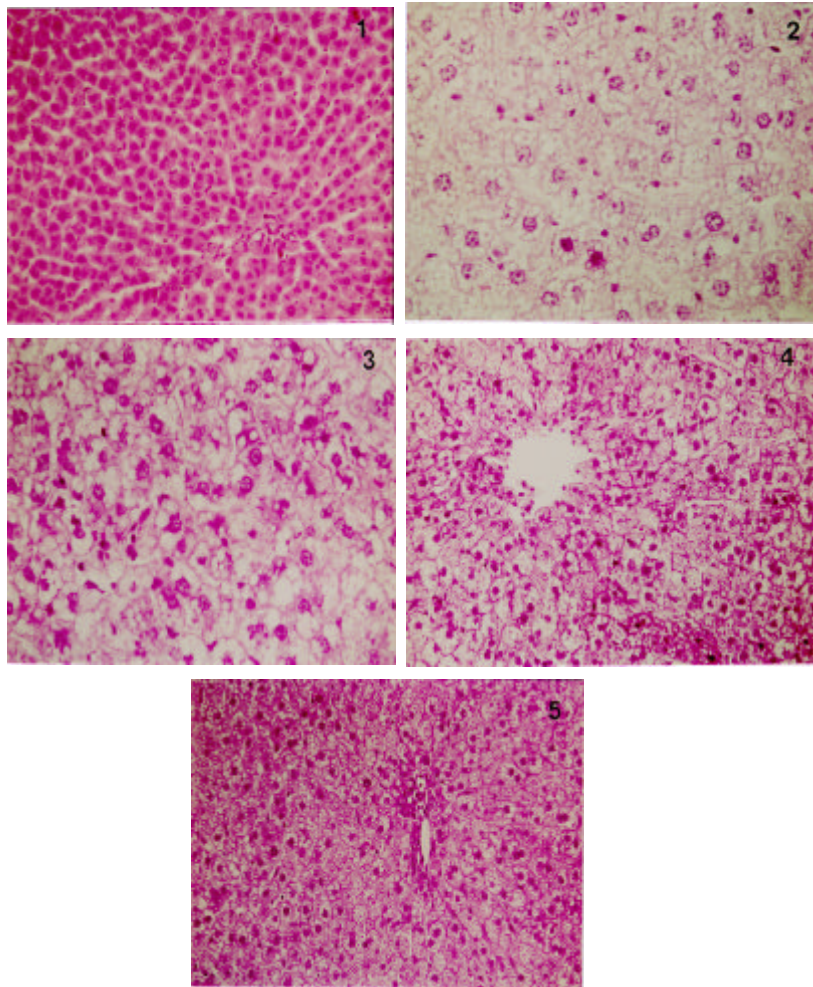


Fig. 4-11. Light micrograph of hepatocytes of rat fed 1% cholesterol diet without oligosaccharides and different oligosaccharides.

(1) Liver, rat, normal diet. The arrangement of hepatocytes to central vein is regular. There is no fatty change. H&E, $\times 200$. (2) Liver, rat, 1% cholesterol diet. Hepatocytes are vacuolated by fatty changes. Some are looking clear due to large amount of intracytoplasmic fat. H&E, $\times 400$. (3) Liver, rat, 1% cholesterol diet with 10% xylooligosaccharide. Fatty change is quite diminished. H&E, $\times 400$. (4) Liver, rat, 1% cholesterol diet with 10% fructooligosaccharide. Fatty change is quite reduced, compare with cholesterol diet without oligosaccharide group. H&E, $\times 200$. (5) Liver, rat, 1% cholesterol diet with 10% isomaltooligosaccharide. Fatty change is markedly, compare with cholesterol diet without oligosaccharide group. H&E, $\times 200$.

(Gastro intestinal transit time)

xylooligo (4- 17)
 가 C xylooligo
 가 xylooligo (C+10X)
 Suntory xylooligo (C+10SX) 가 . Oligo
 (4- 12) oligo
 oligo 가 .

Table 4- 17. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on gastrointestinal transit time in rats fed high cholesterol diets

Groups	GI transit time (hrs)
Normal	11.75 ± 0.53a
C	8.70 ± 0.52b
C + 5X	7.56 ± 0.40b
C + 10X	5.90 ± 0.79c
C + 15X	5.52 ± 0.44c
C + 10SX	6.20 ± 0.68c

All values are mean ± SE (n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different each groups at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

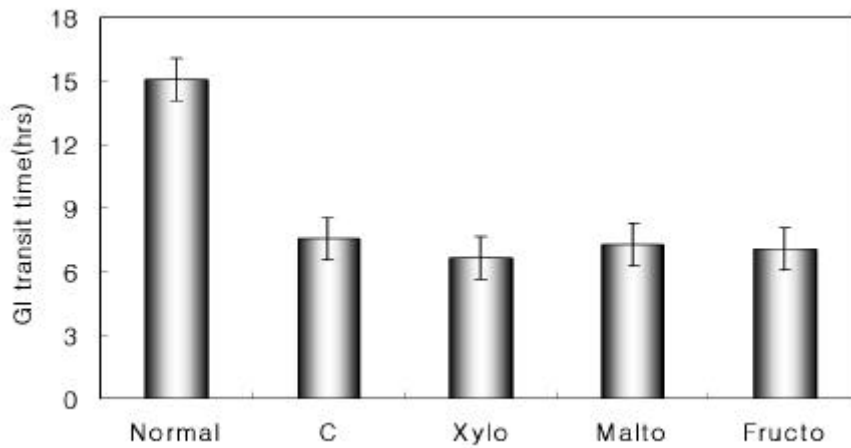


Fig. 4-12. Gastrointestinal transit time in high cholesterol diet rat according to various kind of dietary oligo- saccharides.

Normal : Normal diet group.

C : 1% cholesterol + oligosaccharide free group.

Xylo : 1% cholesterol + 10% xylooligosaccharide group.

Malto : 1% cholesterol + 10% isomaltooligosaccharide group.

Fructo : 1% cholesterol + 10% fructooligosaccharide group.

bile acid, cholesterol

bile acid 4-18 . Xylooligo
 2.3 가 , 5%, 10%, 15%
 xylooligo C + 5X, C + 10, C + 15X 7.1 , 8.4 6.5
 가 . 10% xylooligo bile acid 가
 xylooligo Suntory xylooligo (C+10SX)
 가 .
 (4-18)
 9.5 가 가 . xylooligo C + 5X,

C + 10, C + 15X 140%, 144% 98% 가 .
 10% xylooligo 가 가 xylooligo Suntory
 가 .

Table 4- 18. Effect of dietary xylooligosaccharide on fecal bile acid and cholesterol contents in rats fed high cholesterol diets

Groups	Bile acid (mg/day)	Cholesterol (mg/day)
Normal	12.79 ± 4.59a	2.83 ± 0.40a
C	29.73 ± 4.60b	26.84 ± 3.48b
C + 5X	90.97 ± 20.59c	64.37 ± 4.67c
C + 10X	106.93 ± 19.90c	65.50 ± 3.62c
C + 15X	82.69 ± 11.25c	53.22 ± 4.63d
C + 10SX	215.74 ± 14.11c	64.95 ± 4.17c

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test. The diet groups are the same as Table 4- 2.

coprostanol, coprostanone

4- 19 . Coprostanol

(C) 26%

xylooligo C + 5X, C + 10, C + 15X 85%, 108%
 78% 가 . Coprostanone C
 41% 가 5%, 10%, 15% xylooligo
 C + 5X, C + 10, C + 15X 9.1 , 12.1 , 9.0 가
 . xylooligo
 (C+10X) Suntory xylooligo (C+10SX) 가

Table 4- 19. Effect of xylooligosaccharide on fecal neutral sterol contents in rats fed high cholesterol diet

Groups	Coprostanol (mg/day)	Coprostanone (mg/day)
Normal	1.08 ± 0.17 ^{ac}	0.56 ± 0.14 ^a
C	0.80 ± 0.18 ^a	0.33 ± 0.05 ^a
C + 5X	1.48 ± 0.07 ^b	2.99 ± 0.58 ^b
C + 10X	1.66 ± 0.05 ^b	3.98 ± 0.73 ^b
C + 15X	1.42 ± 0.11 ^{bc}	2.96 ± 0.75 ^b
C + 10SX	1.59 ± 0.06 ^b	3.40 ± 0.52 ^b

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

3. Xylooligo

가. Superoxide dismutase(SOD), Glutathione S-transferase (GST) Glutathione peroxidase(GSHpx)

radical H₂O₂ SOD superoxide

(4- 20) xylooligo

20% xylooligo

C + 5X, C + 10, C + 15X 13%, 20% 13% 가

Selenium GSHpx

4- 20

29% 5%, 10%, 15% xylooligo

C + 5X, C + 10X, C + 15X 21%, 37% 10% 가

10% xylooligo 가 가

glutathione glutathione thioester

GST 4- 20

xylooligo 33%

5%, 10%, 15% xylooligo C + 5X, C + 10,

C + 15X 24%, 37% 29% 가 10%

xylooligo 가 가

xylooligo (C+10X) Suntory xylooligo (C+10SX)

Table 4- 20. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione s-transferase activities in rats fed high cholesterol diets.

Groups	SOD (Unit/mg protein /min)	GSHpx (nmol NADPH/ min/mg protein)	GST (nmol DNCB/mg protein/min)
Normal	3.82 ± 0.11a	176.32 ± 3.78a	183.53 ± 5.04a
C	3.04 ± 0.08b	125.27 ± 6.94b	123.01 ± 6.40b
C + 5X	3.42 ± 0.15c	150.96 ± 5.22c	152.72 ± 4.96c
C + 10X	3.65 ± 0.23ac	171.70 ± 6.43a	168.50 ± 4.10d
C + 15X	3.43 ± 0.10a	138.32 ± 8.65tc	159.21 ± 3.98c
C + 10SX	3.60 ± 0.21ac	169.85 ± 4.10a	167.49 ± 3.19d

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

glutathione

(4- 21) xylooligo 56%

5%, 10%, 15% xylooligo

C + 5X, C + 10X, C + 15X 25%, 71% 16% 가

glutathione(GSSH) xylooligo

53% 가 . 5%, 10%,

15% xylooligo C + 5X, C + 10X, C + 15X 31%,

43% 24% .
 GSH/GSSG xylooligo
 72% . 5%, 10%, 15% xylooligo
 C + 5X, C + 10X, C + 15X 78%, 208% 51%
 가 . 10% xylooligo .
 glutathione xylooligo (C + 15X)
 Suntory xylooligo (C+10SX) .

Table 4- 21. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on liver glutathione contents in rats fed high cholesterol diets.

Groups	GSH (mol/g wet tissue)	GSSG (mol/g wet tissue)	GSH/GSSG
Normal	5.66 ± 0.34a	0.38 ± 0.03a	15.68 ± 1.72a
C	2.51 ± 0.11b	0.58 ± 0.03b	4.40 ± 0.26b
C + 5X	3.13 ± 0.25c	0.40 ± 0.03a	7.85 ± 0.40c
C + 10X	4.28 ± 0.29d	0.33 ± 0.03a	13.53 ± 0.89a
C + 15X	2.92 ± 0.16c	0.44 ± 0.02ac	6.65 ± 0.33d
C + 10SX	4.10 ± 0.12c	0.34 ± 0.03a	12.05 ± 0.50d

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Cytochrome P450

cytochrome P450 mixed function oxidase(MFO) ,
 superoxide radical H2O2 MFO 가
 cytochrome P450 4- 22 xylooligo
 45% 가 .
 5% , 10% xylooligo C + 5X, C + 10X
 15% xylooligo C + 15X 가
 xylooligo (C+15X) Suntory
 xylooligo (C+10SX) 가 .

Table 4- 22. Effects of different levels of xylooligosaccharide on microsomal cytochrome P450 content in liver rat fed high cholesterol

Groups	Cytochrome P450 (nmol/mg protein)
Normal	0.507 ± 0.045a
C	0.737 ± 0.071b
C + 5X	0.609 ± 0.048ab
C + 10X	0.585 ± 0.040ac
C + 15X	0.620 ± 0.043bc
C + 10SX	0.569 ± 0.037ac

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Glutamate Oxaloacetate Transaminase(GOT), Glutamate
Pyruvate Transaminase(GPT)

	GOT	
GPT	4-23	. GOT GPT
	(C)	xylooligo
	xylooligo	(C+10X) Suntory
xylooligo (C+10SX)	가	

Table 4-23. Effects of dietary xylooligosaccharide on serum GOT and GPT activities in rats fed high cholesterol

Groups	GOT (IU/ml)	GPT (IU/ml)
Normal	100.56 ± 8.48a	35.89 ± 2.29a
C	117.68 ± 11.84b	53.63 ± 9.30b
C + 5X	93.25 ± 8.14a	43.63 ± 4.63a
C + 10X	93.89 ± 6.91a	40.44 ± 3.76a
C + 15X	95.88 ± 11.47a	49.14 ± 6.58a
C + 10SX	93.78 ± 7.51a	40.22 ± 2.78a

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

4. Streptozotocin

xylooligosaccharide

가.

oligo 가

4-13 .
60 가 146 mg/dl 가 가 120
30 가 400 mg/dl
60 120 . Xylooligo
60 가 313 mg/dl 가 가 120
. Isomaltoligo fructooligo xylooligo

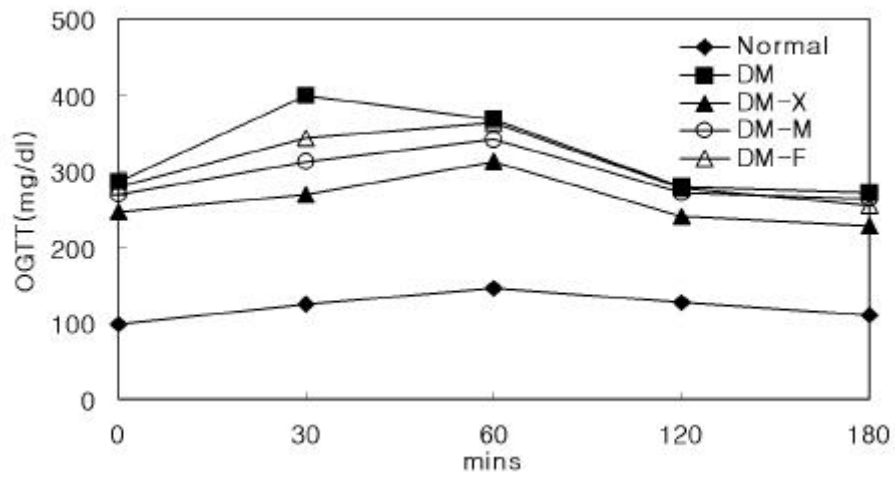


Fig. 4-13. Test of oral glucose tolerance in STZ-induced diabetes rat according to different sources of dietary oligosaccharides.

Diet groups: Normal, basal diet

DM, basal diet + STZ inj.

DM-X basal diet + STZ inj. + 10% xylooligosaccharide

DM-M, basal diet + STZ inj. + 10% isomaltooligosaccharide

DM-F, basal diet + STZ inj. + 10% fructooligosaccharide

xylooligosaccharide

Xylooligo (4-14)
 glucose 가 5.9 Oligo
 oligo 가 xylooligo
 (DM-X group) 32% 가 oligo 가

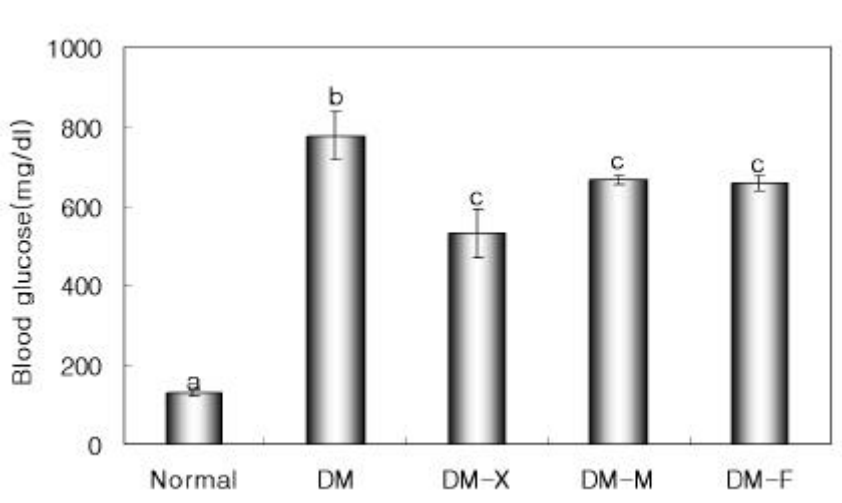


Fig. 4-14. Concentrations of serum blood glucose in STZ induced diabetes rat according to different sources of dietary oligosaccharides.

Mean \pm SE. Bars with different letters(a,b,c) are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Tukey's test.

The diet groups are the same as Fig. 4-13.

5

1. 가

4-15

가 4-24

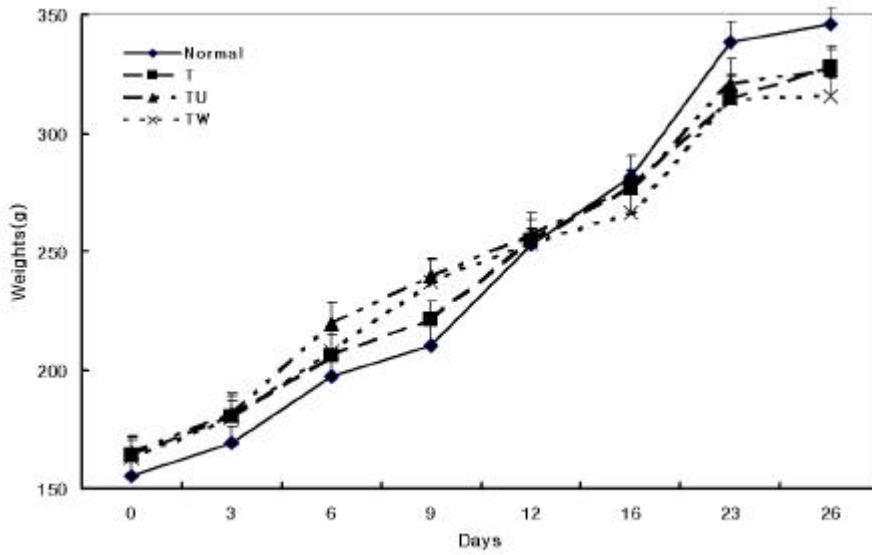


Fig. 4-15. Effects of exercise and/or uronic acid tube feeding on body weight changes in rats.

1) Normal : Basal diet

T : Basal diet + exercise

TU : Basal diet + exercise + uronic acid(1 fold)

2TU : Basal diet + exercise + uronic acid(2 fold)

Table 4- 25. Effects of exercise and/or uronic acid tube feeding on blood glucose levels in rats

Group	Glucose(mg/dl)
Normal	115.90 ± 7.67NS
T	102.35 ± 9.90
TU	103.99 ± 11.94
2TU	94.83 ± 13.14

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Legend refers to Fig. 4- 15.

3. glycogen

glycogen
 (T)
 4- 26 .
 T TU 가

Table 4-26. Effects of exercise and/or uronic acid injection on liver glycogen concentrations in rats

Group	Glycogen
Normal	30.84 ± 3.73a
T	22.41 ± 0.93b
TU	24.11 ± 2.63ab
2TU	25.10 ± 4.15ab

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

1)Legend refers to Fig. 4-15.

4. lactic acid

lactic acid 4-27 .
 (T) 240% . T
 TU 2TU 39%, 35%

Table 4- 28. Effects of exercise and/or uronic acid tube feeding on serum GOT and GPT activities in rats

Group	GOT (IU/ml)	GPT (IU/ml)
Normal	84.660 ± 3.051NS	52.105 ± 1.593NS
T	83.601 ± 1.514	49.109 ± 0.693
TU	81.244 ± 2.404	53.250 ± 1.211
2TU	83.376 ± 2.606	53.169 ± 1.798

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Tukey's test.

Legend refers to Fig. 4- 15.

6. (SOD, GST)

			superoxide radical	
H ₂ O ₂			SOD	
4- 29	.			
TU	가	.		
	,	,	,	
			glutathione	glutathione
thioester(R- S- G)		GST	(4- 29)	
		T	T	
	TU	2TU	가	.

Table 4- 29. Effects of exercise and/or uronic acid injection on superoxide dismutase(SOD) glutathione s- transferase(GST) activities in rats

Group	SOD (Unit/mg protein/min)	GST
Normal	3.907 ± 0.412NS	319.27 ± 18.708NS
T	4.073 ± 0.357	298.79 ± 14.655
TU	4.458 ± 0.157	304.22 ± 40.515
2TU	4.819 ± 0.312	303.90 ± 10.777

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p< 0.05 by Tukey's test.

7. (TBARS)

가
4- 30 . T
가 TU 2TU

Table 4-30. Effects of exercise and/or uronic acid injection on hepatic thiobabaturic acid reative substances(TBARS) in rats

Group	TBARS (MDA nmol/mg protein)
Normal	1.374 ± 0.054a
T	1.273 ± 0.081ab
TU	1.165 ± 0.087b
2TU	1.115 ± 0.125b

All values are mean ± SE(n=10).

Values within a column with different superscripts are significantly different at p< 0.05 by Tukey,s test.

l)Legend refers to Fig. 4- 15.

6

xylooligo

1. Xylooligo : Xylooligo

2. Xylooligo : ①

xylooligo 가

가

. ③ Xylooligo

, LDL- cholesterol

HDL- cholesterol

(athrogenic index) . ③ Xylooligo 가
bilic acid, cholesterol sterol coprostanol
coprostanone 가 xylooligo 가
. ④ xylooligo

HMG- CoA reductase

xylooligo .
xylooligo
가 가 oligo 가
. ② xylooligo
.

3. Xylooligo : ①

xylooligo
SOD, GSHpx GST 26%, 41%
49% xylooligo
가 glutathione 가 .
⑤
211% 가 xylooligo . ③
xylooligo 가 10% 가
. ④ oligo
10% xylooligo
가 . ② xylooligo
Suntory xylooligo 가 .
4. xylooligo : Xylooligo

xylooligo

5.

:

(lactic acid)

glycogen

가

xylooligo

(bile acid)

(coprostanol, coprostanone)

가

가

xylooligo

SOD, GSHpx, GST

glutathione

lactic acid

glycogen

가

xylooligo

Suntory

xylooligo

xylan

5

xylan xylan xylan
xylooligo
xylan
xylanase
2
xylooligo
xylooligo

가. 1 : Xylan xylooligo

- 1) Xylan xylooligo xylanase
Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus
M-049
- 2) xylanase jar-fermentor
MØ 14.2
unit
- 3) *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus*가 4 xylanase 3
SDS-PAGE 1
- 4) xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 pH 5.0 5.5 pH

- 4.5 10.5 .
- 5) xylanase N1, B2 B3 65 , B1 70
, N1 65 , B1, B2 B3 55 1 .
- 6) xylanase N1, B1, B2 B3 Km 10.92, 2.15, 11.80
2.62 mg/M \emptyset , V_{max} 3.02, 0.71, 4.52 1.10 μ mol/min .
- 7) xylanase N1, B2 B3 xylan B1
. xylanase N1 Avicel B1,
B2 B3 .
- 8) Xylooligo (X2 X5) xylanase N1, B1, B2
B3 X2 , N1 X3
B1, B2 B3 . N1 X4 B1,
B2 B3 X4 X2 . N1 X5
B1, B2 B3 X5 X2 X1 X3
.
- 9) xylanase N1 B3
DTITSNQTGTHNGYF AESTLGAAAA .
- 10) xylanase N1(XynB) B3(XynA)
xynB xynA .
- 11) xynA xynB
2 xylanase .
- 12) XynA XynB S.
*thermocyanoviolaceus*가 xylanase B3 N1
- 13) xynA 가 BLR(DE3)/pEMA144 xynB
가 BLR(DE3)/pEMB10 xylanase
XynA(xylanase B3) XynB(xylanase N1)
XynA M \emptyset 128 unit, XynB M \emptyset 142 unit

- 14) *S. thermocyaneoviolaceus* xylanase,
 XynA XynB xylanase 10% xylan xylooligo
 xylanase 58.8 g/ . XynA
 XynB 65.0 g/ xylooligo .

xylanase
 xylanase xylan xylooligo

2 : Xylan

- 1) 40 80 mesh

- 가 .
 2) 20 kg/cm² 3-6
 lignin
 10% 가 .

- , glucose
 가 .
 3) 0.5% 粗xylan
 粗xylan 20 35%
 , 20 kg/cm² 3 粗xylan
 . 0.5% ,

가
xylan
. 粗xylan ,
粗xylan 粗xylan
oligomer .
가 oligomer monomer
. .
4) 粗xylan 5% - .
xylan xylose 85% ,
. .
5) xylan 1.0N 90 가
0.01M
. HPLC ,
glucuronic acid xylose 15 20 : 1
glucuronic acid가 xylose
15 : 1 , glucuronic acid galacturonic acid
7 8 : 1 .
6) 13C-NMR ,
4- O- methyl- D- glucuronic acid
. .
4- O- methyl- D- glucuronic acid, D- galacturonic acid, D- glucuronic acid,
2- O- (4- O- methyl- - D- glucuronic acid)- D- xylose, 4- O- (
- D- galacturonic acid)- D- xylose, -(1, 4) (4- O- methyl-
- D- glucuronic acid)- D- xylobiose

7) Xylan -

가 2.1 2.5
 , FT-IR 1,200 cm-1 1,750 cm-1 carbonyl ester
 가 가 가 .

(CMC) 0.7 0.9 .

xylan

xylan

: Xylan 가

1) Xylooligo : Xylooligo

2) Xylooligo : ①

xylooligo 가 가

⑤ Xylooligo ,

LDL- cholesterol

HDL- cholesterol

(athrogenic index) .

③ Xylooligo 가 bilic acid, cholesterol sterol

coprostanol coprostanone 가 xylooligo

가 . ④ xylooligo

HMG-CoA reductase

xylooligo

xylooligo

가

가

oligo

②

xylooligo

3) Xylooligo

: ①

xylooligo

SOD, GSHpx

GST

26%,

41%

49%

xylooligo

가

glutathione

가

⑤

211%

가

xylooligo

③

xylooligo

가

10%

가

④

oligo

10% xylooligo

가

②

xylooligo

Suntory

xylooligo

가

4)

xylooligo

: Xylooligo

xylooligo

5)

(lactic acid)

glycogen

가

xylooligo
, (bile acid) (coprostanol, coprostanone)
가
가
xylooligo
SOD, GSHpx, GST glutathione
glycogen 가
xylooligo
lactic acid

1. Adiotomre, J., M. A. Eastwood, C. A. Edwards, and W. C. Brydon. 1990. Dietary fiber, in vitro methods that anticipate nutrition and metabolic activity in humans. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 52:128-134.
2. Annual Book of ASTM Standards Designation. D 1795:62.
3. Aspinall, G. O. 1959. Structural Chemistry of Hemicellulose. *Adv. Carbohydrate Chem.* 14:429-469.
4. Aspinall, G. O., E. L. Hirst, and R. S. Mahomed. 1954. The Hemicellulose of Beechwood. *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 1734-1738.
5. Bernt, E., and H. U. Bergmeyer. 1974. *Methods of enzymatic analysis: Glutathione.* 2nd English Ed. Academic Press. 444:1641.
6. Bjorndal, H., B. Lindberg, and S. Svensson. 1970. Gas-Liquid Chromatography of Partially Methylated Alditols as their Acetates. *Acta. Chemica. Scandinavica.* 21(7):1801-1804.
7. Bjorndal, H., C. G. Hellerqvist, B. Lindberg, and S. Svensson. 1970. Gas-Liquid Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry in Methylation Analysis of Polysaccharides. *Angew. Chem. Internat. Edit.* 9(8):610-619.
8. Bock, K., and C. Pedersen. 1985. Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy of monosaccharides. *Advances in Carbohydrate Chemistry and Biochemistry.* 41:27-63.
9. Borcholt, L. G., and C. V. Piper. 1970. A Gas Chromatographic Method for Carbohydrates as Alditol-Acetates. *Tappi. J.* 53(2):257-260.
10. Bradford, M. M. 1964. A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding. *Anal. Biochem.* 72:248-254.

11. Brisaria, V. S., and T. K. Ghose. 1981. *Enzyme Microbiol. Technol.* 3:90-104.
12. Browning, B. L. 1967. *Methods of Wood Chemistry*. John Wiley & Sons. New York. p. 785-787.
13. Cazemier, A. E., J. C. Verdose, A. J. J. van Ooyen, and H. J. M. Op den Camp. 1999. Molecular and biochemical characterization of two xylanase-encoding genes from *Cellulomonas pachnoda*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65:4099-4107.
14. Conrad, H. E. 1972. *Methods in Carbohydrate Chemistry* Vol. . Academic Press. New York. p. 361.
15. Colson, P., and R. King. 1976. The ¹³C-NMR Spectra of Disaccharides of D-Glucose, D-Galactose, and L-Rhamnose as Model for Immunological Polysaccharides. *Carbohydrate Research.* 47:1-13.
16. Czubayko, F., B. Beumers, S. Lammsfass, D. Lutjohann, and K. Bergmann. 1992. Simplified micro-method for quantification of fecal excretion of neutral and acidic sterols for outpatient studies in humans. *J. Lipid Res.* 32:1861-1867.
17. David, N., S. Hon, and N. Shiraish. 1991. *Wood and Cellulosic Chemistry*, Dekker. New York. p. 59-88.
18. Fiordaliso, M., N. Kok, K. P. Desager, F. Goethals, and D. Deboyser. 1977. Estimation of the concentration of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in plasma. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 30:171.
19. Friedwald, W. T., R. I. Levy, and D. S. Fedreicson. 1972. Estimation of the concentration of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in plasma, without was of the preparative Ultracentrifuge. *Clin. Chem.* 18:499-506.
20. Folch, J. M., M. Lees, and G. H. S. Stanley. 1957. A simple method for the isolation and purification of total lipids from animal tissue. *J. Biol.*

- Chem. 226:497- 509.
21. Habig, W. H., M. J. Pabst, and W. B. Jakoby. 1974. Glutathione S-transferase: the first enzymatic steps in mercapturic acid formation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 249:7130- 7139.
 22. Hamilton, J. K., and N. S. Thompson. 1959. A Composition of the carbohydrates of Hardwoods and Softwoods. *Tappi. J.* 42(9):752- 760.
 23. Harpin, S., G. Grenier, C. Beaulieu, R. Brzezinski, and C. V. Dery. Catalytic activity: Endohydrolysis of 1,4- beta-D- xylosidic linkages in xylans. Submitted(APR-1994) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
 24. Harpin, S., G. Grenier, C. Beaulieu, R. Brzezinski, and C. V. Dery. A processed xylanase from the thermophilic *Actinomadura* sp. FC7 is overproduced in *Streptomyces lividans* from a cloned truncated gene. Submitted(15- APR-1994) to the NCBI.
 25. Hashi, M., F. Teratani, and K. Miyazaki. 1971. Studies on Hemicellulose . *J. Japan Wood Res. Soc.* 17(9):405- 410.
 26. Havlick, J., and O. Samuelson. 1972. Chromatography of Oligosaccharides from Xylan by Various Techniques. *Carbohydrate Chem.* 22:307- 316.
 27. Hayashi, H., M. Takehara, T. Hattori, T. Kimura, S. Karita, K. Sakka, and K. Ohmiya. Cloning and sequencing of *Clostridium thermocellum* xylanase genes. Submitted(FEB-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
 28. Hernandez, A., J. C. Lopez, J. L. Copa-patino, and J. Soliveri. *xyI30* encodes an endo-1,3- beta- xylanase from *Streptomyces avermutilis* CECT 3339. Submitted(JAN-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
 29. Hromadkova, Z., A. Ebringerova, M. Kacurakova, and J. Alfold. 1996. Interactions of the Beechwood Xylan Component with Other Cell Wall Polymers. *J. Wood Chem. & Tech.* 16(3):221- 234.

30. Hunkapiller, M. W., and L. E. Hood. 1983. Analysis of phenylthiohydrates by ultrasensitive gradient high-performance liquid chromatography. *Methods Enzymol.* 91:486-493.
31. Hulcher, F. H., and W. H. Oleson. 1973. Simplified spectrophotometric assay for microsomal 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl Co A reductase by measurement of coenzyme A. *J. Lipid Res.* 14:625-631.
32. Irwin, D., E. D. Jung, and D. B. Wilson. 1994. Characterization and sequence of a *Thermomonospora fusca* xylanase. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 60(3):763-770.
33. Isogai, A., A. Ishizu, and J. Nakano. 1989. Residual Lignin and Hemicellulose in Wood Cellulose. Analysis Using New Permethylation Method. *Holzforschung.* 43(5):333-338.
34. Laemmli, U. K. 1970. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. *Nature.* 227:680-685.
35. Lawrence, R. A., and R. F. Bruk. 1976. Glutathione peroxidase activity in selenium deficient rat liver. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 71:952-958.
36. Lee, J. Y., A. Ishizu, S. Hosoya, and J. Nakano. 1979. A C13 N.M.R. Spectral Study of Xylan from Red Lauan(*Shorea Rubroshorea*)Wood. *Cellulose Chem. Technol.* 13:739-745.
37. Lindberg, B., K. G. Rossel, and S. Severson. 1973. Position of O-Acetyl groups in Birch Xylan. *Svensk Papperstidn.* 76:30-34.
38. Lmmergut, E. H. 1963. *The Chemistry of Wood.* Willey's. New York. p. 103.
39. Lo's russel, J. C., and A. W. Taylor. 1970. determination of glycogen in small tissues. *J. Appl. Physiol.* 28:234-236.
40. Macdonald, I. A., and M. J. Crowell. 1980. Enzymic determination of 3-, 17-; and 2-hydroxyl groups of fecal bile salts. *Clin. Chem.* 26:

298-1300.

41. Marklund, S. and G. Marklund. 1974. Involvement of the superoxide anion radical in the antioxidation of pyrogallol and a convenient assay for superoxide dismutase. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 47:469-474.
42. Matsuo, N., S. Yosida, I. Kusakabe, and K. Murakumi. 1991. Chemical Structure of Xylan in Cotton-seed Cake. *Agric. Biol. Chem.* 55(11):2905-2907.
43. Miller, G. L. 1959. Use of dinitrosalicylic acid reagent for determination of reducing sugar. *Anal. Chem.* 31:426-428.
44. Millward-sadler, S. J., D. M. Poole, B. Henrissat, G. P. Hazlewood, J. H. Clarke, and H. J. Gilbert. 1994. Evidence for a general role for high-affinity non-catalytic cellulose binding domains in microbial plant cell wall hydrolases. *Mol. Microbiol.* 11:375-382.
45. Nossal, N. G., L. A. Heepel. 1966. *J. Biol. Chem.* 241:3055.
46. O'Dwyer, M. H. 1923. The Hemicellulose of American White Oak, *Biochem. J.* 17:501-509.
47. Omura, T., and R. Sato. 1964. The carbon monoxide binding pigment of liver microsomes . Solubilization, Purification, and properties. *J. Biol. Chem.* 239:2379-2385.
48. Redenbach, M., H. M. Kieser, D. Denapaite, A. Eichner, J. Cullum, H. Kinashi, and D. A. Hopwood. 1996. A set of ordered cosmids and a detailed genetic and physical map for the 8 Mb *Streptomyces coelicolor* A3(2) chromosome. *Mol. Microbiol.* 21:77-96.
49. Ruiz-Arribas, A., P. Sanchez, J. J. Calvete, M. Raida, J. M. Fernandez-Abalos, and R. I. Santamaria. 1997. Analysis of *xysA*, a gene from *Streptomyces halstedii* JM8 that encodes a 45-kilodalton modular xylanase, Xys1. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 63(8):2983-2988.

50. Sale, F. D., S. Marchesini, P. H. Fishman, and B. Berra. 1984. A sensitive enzymatic assay for determination of cholesterol in lipid extracts. Academic Press Inc. p. 347-350.
51. Satoh, K. 1978. Serum lipid peroxide in cerebrovascular disorders determined by a new colormetric method. Clinica. Chemica. Acta. 90:37-43.
52. Shareck, F., C. Roy, M. Yaguchi, R. Morosoli, and D. Kluepfel. 1991. Sequence of three genes specifying xylanases in *Streptomyces lividans*. Gene. 107:75-82.
53. Shareck, F., P. Biely, R. Morsoli, and D. Kluepfel. 1995. Analysis of DNA flanking the *xlnB* locus of *Streptomyces lividans* reveals genes encoding acetyl esterase and the RNA component of ribonuclease P. Gene. 153(1):105-109.
54. Shimizu, K. 1976. -Eliminative Degradation during Methylation of Xylan by Hakomori's method. Mokuzai Gakkaishi. 22(1):51-53.
55. Sjostrom, E. 1981. Wood Chemistry. Academic Press. New York. p. 60-64.
56. Shibuya, N., and A. Misaki. 1978. Structure of Hemicellulose Isolated from Rice Endosperm Cell Wall. Agric. Biol. Chem. 42(12):2267-2274.
57. Takayama, M., S. Itoh, and T. Nagasaki. 1977. A new enzymatic method for determination of serum choline-containing phospholipids. Clin. Chem. Acta. 79:93-98.
58. TAPPI Test Method. T230 om-82.
59. Timell, T. E. 1965. Wood Hemicellulose(). Adv. Carbohydrate Chem. 20:409-483.
60. Timell, T. E. 1964. Wood Holocellulose(). Adv. Carbohydrate Chem. 19:247-302.

61. Timell, T. E. 1964. Wood Holo-cellulose(). Adv. Carbohydrate Chem. 19:409- 483.
62. Timell, T. E., R. W. Bryant, M. Zinbo, and D. A. I. Goring. 1968. The Polymolecularity of an Aspen Xylan. Cellulose Chem. Technol. 2:269- 277.
63. Tsujibo, H., K. Miyamoto, T. Kuda, K. Minami, T. Sakamoto, T. Hasegawa, and Y. Inamori. 1992. Purification and properties, and partial amino acid sequence of thermostable xylanases from *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus* OPC-520. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 58(1):371- 375.
64. Tsujibo, H., T. Ohtsuki, T. Iio, I. Yamazaki, K. Miyamoto, M. Sugiyama, and Y. Inamori. 1997. Cloning and sequencing analysis of genes encoding xylanases and acetyl xylan esterase from *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus* OPC-520. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 63(2):661- 664.
65. Vidal, T., and J. F. Colm. 1984. Determination of Carbohydrates as Alditol Acetates by Gas Chromatography. Tappi. J. 64(9):132- 133.
66. Vincent, P., F. Shareck, C. Dupont, R. Morosoli, and D. Kluepfel. 1997. New alpha-L-arabinofuranosidase produced by *Streptomyces lividans*: cloning and DNA sequence of the *abfB* and characterization of the enzyme. Biochem. J. 322:845- 852.
67. Yagi, K. A. 1976. Simple fluorometric assay for lipoperoxide in blood plasma. Biochem. Mes. 15:212.
68. Yosida, S., T. Ono, N. Matsuo, and I. Kusakabe. 1994. Structure of Hardwood Xylan and Specificity of *Streptomyces* -xylanase toward the Xylan. Biosci. Biotech. Biochem. 58(11):2068- 2070.
69. Yoshino, S., M. Oishi, R. Moriyama, M. Kato, and N. Tsukagoshi. 1995. Two family G xylanase genes from *Chaetomium gracile* and their expression in *Aspergillus nidulans*. Curr. Genet. 29:73- 80.
70. Yu, J. H., Y. S. Park, D. Y. Yum, J. M. Kim, I. S. Kong, and D. H.

- Bai. 1993. Nucleotide sequence and analysis of a xylanase gene(*xynS*) from alkali-tolerant *Bacillus* sp. YA-14 and comparison with other xylanases. *J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 3:139-145.
71. Zinbo, M., and T. E. Timell. 1965. The Degree of Branching of Hardwood Xylans. *Svensk Papperstidn.* 68:647-662.
72. , . 1990. . p. 149.
73. . 1994. .
 . p. 24-25.
74. , . 1996. In vitro . 29(7):738-746.
75. . 1989. . p. 191.
76. , , , . 1984. Hemicellulose (). . 16(2):3-9.
77. , , , . 1990. , . p. 12-14.
78. , . 1986. Hemicellulose xylan, . 18(1):3-13.
79. . 1977. xylan (). .. 35:24-28.
80. , , . 1981. . p. 258.
81. , , , . 1987. . p. 91-94.
82. , , , . 1987. . p. 118-122.
83. 口隆昌. 1969. 樹木生化学. 共立出版社. 京都. p. 31-32.
84. 李鍾潤. 1977. 熱帯産闊葉樹材キシランに関する研究. 東京大博士學位論. p. 107.
85. 日本木材化学會. 1991. 木質バイオマスの利用技術. 文永堂. 東京. p. 109-124.
86. 李鍾潤, 趙南爽, 石津敦, 中野準三. 1981. 熱帯産闊葉樹キシランに関する研究. 日本木材學會誌. 27(10):745-749.

87. 石井忠, 志水一允. 1987. 闊葉樹廣放射組織キシランの化學構造, 日本木材學會誌. 33(12):969- 974.
88. 越島哲夫. 1963. アカマツグルコマンナの構造とその結晶性, 日本木材學會誌. 9(4):132- 138.
89. 前川英一, 越島哲夫. 1980. 亞鹽素酸鹽法による脱リグニン過程で溶出する多糖(第2報). 日本木材學會誌. 26(9):614- 623.
90. 寺谷文之, 志水一允, 官崎鑑吾. 1969. 日本カラマツ材から抽出したアラビノガラクトンの精製. 日本木材學會誌. 15(6):266- 269.
91. 赤坂一之外 22人. 1975. 高分子のNMR, 化學同人. 京都. p. 203- 206.