

The Interaction of Interfacial Hydrophobicity and Hydroxylation Activity in Fungal Cells at an Organic-Aqueous Interface

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Editorial

A Liquid-liquid interface bioreactor (L-L IBR), that consists of a hydrophobic organic solvent (an higher phase), a layer of fungous cellballooned polyacrylonitrile microsphere (diameter, 20-40 μm ; density, 0.03-0.20; a middle phase), and a liquid medium (a lower phase), is a unique and effective cultivation system for the microorganism transformation with fungi. The system has some attention-grabbing and practically necessary characteristics, i.e., alleviation of toxicity of poisonous substrate and/or product solubilized within the organic part, excellent productivity of valuable hydrophobic chemicals, efficient supply of element from the organic part to fungous cells, management and management of pH and nutrients within the liquid medium, depression of catabolize repression caused by simply metabolizable carbon sources, and simple recovery of product while not hard solvent extraction. The system has been applied to numerous microorganism reactions, such as chemical reaction of associate degree acetate organic compound, uneven reduction of associate degree aromatic dike tone, and region and stereo selective epoxidation of -caryophyllene to (-)- β -caryophyllene chemical compound to this point. all told cases, it has been discovered that substrate concentration, product accumulation, and region- and stereo selectivity's of reaction reached terribly high level compared with 2 ancient cultivation systems, submerged and organic-aqueous two-liquid-phase systems. On the opposite hand, the authors have additionally succeeded within the extremely region and stereo selective sub terminal hydroxylation of n-decane to (-)-4-decanol by a fresh isolated plant, Monilliera sp. NAP 00702, though it's been recognized that the selective sub terminal hydroxylation of n-alkanes is incredibly tough in each chemical and enzymatic procedures for an extended time. during this case, n-decane plays as roles of each a substrate and a reaction solvent. The region and enantio selectivity's of the reaction reached ninety nine and nearly 100%, respectively, and also the accumulation of (-)-4-decanol reached twelve.5 g/L in associate degree n-decane layer by exploitation its UV-mutant within the optimum cultivation condition (not reported). apparently, excess reactions of the oxidisation of 4-decanol to 4-decanone and also the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of created 4-decanone were effectively pent-up within the LL IBR as a result of the organic part (n-decane) contend as a reservoir of the products. Recently, a lot of attention-grabbing trials for the improvement of (-)-4-decanol accumulation by the modification of static and hydrophobic properties of the organic-aqueous interface are reported. the previous trial, though the addition of cation-exchange and chelating rosin small particles into the polyacrylonitrile ballooned microsphere layer placed on the organic-aqueous interface semiconductor diode to the strong inhibition of each fungous growth and hydroxylation activity, the mixing of anion-exchange rosin small particles having moderate total capacity (≤ 1.00 meq/g) considerably accrued hyphal growth and hydroxylation activity. the selling result of anion-exc

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