## Development of second generation ethanol process based on xylose consumption using non-conventional and recombinant yeasts

Isabela Pereira<sup>1</sup>, Ângela dos Santos<sup>2</sup>, Davi Gonçalves<sup>2</sup>, Marcela Purificação<sup>2</sup>, Nick Guimarães<sup>1</sup>, Robson Tramontina<sup>3</sup>, Natalia Coutouné<sup>4</sup>, Eduardo Zanella<sup>2</sup>, Boris Stambuk <sup>2</sup>, and Jaciane Ienczak<sup>5</sup>

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## Abstract

Fermentation of the pentose fraction from hemicellulosic hydrolysate is an important challenge to be studied in second generation ethanol (E2G) production. In this sense, we have tested non-conventional ( $Scheffersomyces\ stipitis\$ and  $Spathaspora\$ passalidarum) and recombinant yeast strains ( $Saccharomyces\$ cerevisiae\ recombinant MP-C5 and MP-C5H1) capable to uptake xylose with the aim to design a strategy for E2G production. Growth tests in different carbohydrates (glucose, xylose, glucose + xylose and sucrose + xylose) have shown that the integration of xylose and sucrose presented better results for all yeast tested, and the co-fermentation of these sugars provided faster xylose consumption by  $S.\$ cerevisiae\ recombinant. One the other hand,  $Sp.\$ passalidarum\ do not present high performance of sucrose consumption in microanaerobic fermentation conditions and an intracellular invertase high activity was observed by this yeast.  $S.\$ cerevisiae\ MP-C5H1 presented best performance for fermentation tests and a batch strategy with high cell density was designed. By this strategy was possible to achieve high ethanol yield ( $0.48\$ g g- $^1$ ), titer ( $53.7\$ g L- $^1$ ) and global ethanol productivity ( $2.24\$ g L- $^1$  h- $^1$ ).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina Centro Tecnologico

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Federal University of Santa Catarina

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Universidade Estadual de Campinas

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>National Center for Research in Energy and Materials (CNPEM)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina