

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI.....	I
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH.....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	V
CONTENTS	VI
LIST OF TABLES.....	X
LIST OF FIGURES	XI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	XIII
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Research objectives	2
1.3 Scope and limitations	3
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Succinic acid and its applications.....	5
2.2 Succinic acid production	7
2.3 Microorganisms production of succinic acid	8
2.4 <i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	11
2.5 Summary of major enzymes involving in anaerobic fermentations of <i>K. oxytoca</i> M5A1	13
2.6 <i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> KMS006	16
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	18
3.1 Genetic engineering method.....	18
3.1.1 Bacterial strains, media, and growth conditions.....	18
3.1.2 DNA amplification by polymerase chain reaction.....	21
3.1.3 Agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA.....	21
3.1.4 PCR purification and Gel extraction	22
3.1.5 Preparation of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006 competent cell	22
3.1.6 Transformation of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006 by electroporation	23

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
3.1.7 Deletion of <i>budAB</i> gene in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006.....	23
3.1.8 Deletion of <i>pflB</i> gene in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC002	24
3.1.9 Deletion of <i>tdcD</i> gene in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160	24
3.1.10 Deletion of <i>pmd</i> genes in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC006	25
3.2 Metabolic evolution.....	26
3.2.1 Metabolic adaptation of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004.....	26
3.2.2 Metabolic adaptation of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001	26
3.3 Operation and conditions of fermentation.....	27
3.3.1 Fermentation medium.....	27
3.3.2 Batch fermentation in mini controlled-pH fermenter.....	27
3.3.3 Batch fermentation in 5 L bioreactor	28
3.3.4 Batch fermentation in 5 L bioreactor of sugarcane molasse.....	29
3.3.5 Statistical analytical.....	29
3.4 Analysis of genes expression level.....	30
3.4.1 RNA isolation.....	30
3.4.2 Genomic DNA removal.....	30
3.4.3 First strand cDNA synthesis.....	30
3.4.4 Quantification of mRNA.....	31
3.5 Whole-genome resequencing.....	33
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	34
4.1 Eliminating by-products and increasing succinic acid yield of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006.....	34
4.1.1 Deletion of <i>budAB</i> gene in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006	34
4.1.2 Effect of <i>budAB</i> gene deletion in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006	35
4.1.3 Deletion of <i>pflB</i> genes in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC002	39
4.1.4 Effect of <i>pflB</i> gene deletion in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC002.....	41
4.1.5 Evolutionary adaptation of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004 to achieve <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160.....	42

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
4.1.6 Effect of the combining genetic manipulation and evolutionary adaptation on the metabolites of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160.....	46
4.2 Eliminating by-products and increasing succinic acid yield of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160	51
4.2.1 Deletion of <i>tdcD</i> gene in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160	51
4.2.2 Effect of <i>tdcD</i> gene deletion in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160	53
4.2.3 Deletion of <i>pmd</i> gene in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC006.....	56
4.2.4 Effect of <i>pmd</i> gene deletion in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC006	58
4.2.5 Evolutionary adaptation of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001 to achieve <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60	62
4.2.6 Effect of the combining genetic manipulation and evolutionary adaptation on the metabolites of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60	67
4.3 Effect of the combining genetic manipulation and evolutionary adaptation on the DNA sequence gene of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60.....	71
4.3.1 Genome sequencing	71
4.3.2 DNA sequence variation on genes involved in glucose metabolism, catabolite repression and glucose uptake of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60	71
4.3.3 DNA sequence variation on genes involved in carboxylation and the reductive branch of the TCA cycle of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60	76
4.3.4 DNA sequence variation on genes involved in the oxidative branch of the TCA cycle, glycolysis pathway, and pyruvate catabolism of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60	79
4.4 Succinate fermentation.....	84
4.4.1 Effect of different carbon sources on the succinate production	84

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
4.4.2 The succinate production in a 5-L bioreactor from glucose by <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160.....	89
4.4.3 The succinate production in a 5-L bioreactor from sugarcane molasses by <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160.....	94
5. CONCLUSION.....	101
REFERENCES.....	103
APPENDIX.....	121
VITAE.....	127

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 Properties of succinic acid.....	6
2.2 Summary of succinic acid production by microorganisms using glucose as the carbon source in fermentation.....	10
2.3 Summary of succinic acid production by <i>K. oxytoca</i> using glucose as the carbon source in fermentation.....	12
3.1 Strains, plasmids, and primers used in this study.....	18
3.2 PCR parameters for the amplification of specific genes.....	21
3.3 Composition of AM1 medium (excluding carbon source)	28
3.4 Primers for analysis of the expression levels of all genes involving in succinic acid used in this study.....	32
4.1 Production profile of <i>K. oxytoca</i> M5A1, KMS006, KC002, and KC004 strains in AM1 medium containing 50 g/L glucose.....	38
4.2 Nucleotide variations in genes involved in glucose metabolism, catabolite repression and glucose uptake in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60 strain.....	74
4.3 Nucleotide variations in genes involved in carboxylation and the reductive branch of the TCA cycle in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60	77
4.4 Nucleotide variations in genes involved in the oxidative branch of the TCA cycle, glycolysis pathway, and pyruvate catabolism in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-160.....	81
4.5 Comparison of succinate production by various strains from different carbon sources	93
4.6 Comparison of succinate production in various media containing glucose by different engineered strains.....	97
4.7 Fermentation of succinic acid from sugarcane molasse by <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160.....	99
4.8 Comparison of succinate production from sugarcane molasse by different Bacteria strains.....	100

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1 Structure of succinic acid	5
2.2 Possible production routes to succinate-based products as commodity and specialty chemicals	6
2.3 Succinic acid production from chemical synthesis.....	8
2.4 Succinic acid pathway in microorganism.....	8
2.5 Gram strain of <i>K. oxytoca</i> M5A1.....	11
2.6 Standard pathway of glucose fermentation for <i>K. oxytoca</i> under anaerobic conditions.....	13
2.7 Metabolism pathway of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006 in anaerobically fermentation.....	17
4.1 Plasmids pKC002.1 and pKC002.2 used for <i>budAB</i> gene deletion	34
4.2 Gel electrophoresis confirmed the construction of KC001 and KC002 strains.....	35
4.3 Fermentation profile of <i>K. oxytoca</i> in mini controlled-pH fermenter with a working volume of 350 mL AM1 medium containing 100 g/L glucose under anaerobic conditions.....	37
4.4 Chromosomal <i>pflB</i> gene of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KIS003 and <i>K. oxytoca</i> KIS004 strains used for <i>pflB</i> gene deletion.....	39
4.5 Gel electrophoresis confirmed the construction of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC003 and <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004.....	40
4.6 Metabolic evolution of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004 strain in AM1 medium containing glucose as a carbon source.....	45
4.7 Relative expression levels of the major enzyme genes in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006 and KC004-TF160 strain.....	50
4.8 Plasmids pKC006.1 and pKC006.2 used for <i>tdcD</i> gene deletion.....	51
4.9 Gel electrophoresis confirmed the construction of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC005 and <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC006.....	52

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
4.10 Fermentation profile of <i>K. oxytoca</i> in mini controlled-pH fermenter with a working volume of 350 mL AM1 medium containing 50 g/L glucose under anaerobic conditions.....	55
4.11 Plasmids pKP002.1 and pKP002.2 used for <i>pmd</i> gene deletion.....	56
4.12 Gel electrophoresis confirmed the construction of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001 and <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP002.....	57
4.13 Comparison of succinate concentration and yield by different <i>K. oxytoca</i> strains.....	60
4.14 Metabolic pathway of <i>K. oxytoca</i> strains under anaerobic fermentation.....	61
4.15 Metabolic evolution of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001 in LB medium containing glucose as a carbon source.....	65
4.16 Metabolic evolution of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001 in AM1 medium containing glucose as a carbon source.....	66
4.17 Relative expression levels of the major enzyme genes in <i>K. oxytoca</i> KMS006, <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004-TF160, <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC006 and <i>K. oxytoca</i> KP001-TF60.....	70
4.18 Fermentation profile of <i>K. oxytoca</i> KC004 KC004-TF160 for succinate production in AM1 medium with different carbon source.....	87
4.19 Comparison of succinate production by different <i>K. oxytoca</i> strains in AM1 medium with different carbon sources.....	88

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AM1	=	Mineral Salt Medium
AMG	=	Amyloglucosidase/Glucoamylase
ATP	=	Adenosines 5'-triphosphate
ADP	=	Adenosine diphosphate
Bps	=	Base pairs
°C	=	Degree celsius
cAMP	=	Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
cDNA	=	Complementary deoxyribonucleic Acid
CDW	=	Cell dried weight
CFU	=	Colony form unit
CO ₂	=	Carbon dioxide
DNA	=	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
dNTP	=	Deoxynucleoside triphosphates
<i>E. coli</i>	=	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
EDTA	=	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
Fig.	=	Figure
g	=	Gram
gDNA	=	Genomic deoxyribonucleic acid
g/L	=	Gram (s) per Liter
h	=	Hour
HPLC	=	High performance liquid chromatography
IPTG	=	Isopropyl β- D-1-thiogalactopyranoside
IUPAC	=	International union of pure and applied chemistry
Kb	=	Kilo base pair
<i>K. oxytoca</i>	=	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>
kg ⁻¹	=	Milligrams per kilogram
L	=	Liter (s)
LB	=	Luria Bertain

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

M	=	Molar
mM	=	Milli-molar
mg	=	Milligram (s)
mg/L	=	Milligram (s) per Liter
min	=	Minutes (s)
mL	=	Milliliter (s)
mm	=	Millimeter (s)
mRNA	=	Messenger ribonucleic acid
MW	=	Molecular weight
NADH	=	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (Reduced form)
NAD ⁺	=	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (Oxidized form)
NCBI	=	National Center for Biotechnology Information
Ng	=	Nanogram
OD	=	Optical Density
PBS	=	Polybutyrate succinate
PCR	=	Polymerase chain reaction
PEP	=	Phosphoenolpyruvate
pH	=	Potential Hydrogen
RT-qPCR	=	Reverse transcription quantitative real-time PCR
PTS	=	Glucose phosphotransferase system
RNA	=	Ribonucleic acid
Rpm	=	Revolution per minute
s	=	Second
TBE	=	Tris-borate-EDTA
TCA	=	Tricarboxylic acid
U	=	Unit
UV	=	Ultraviolet
V	=	Volt
v/v	=	Volume per volume
w/v	=	Weight per volume

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

μL	=	Micro-liter
μM	=	Micromolar