عنوان مقاله:

Effect of magnetite nanoparticles addition on modification of cobalamins production via Propionibacterium freudenreichii PTCC18YF using oily sludge of lubricant industry as the carbon source

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Cobalamins are one of the most complicated cofactors produced by the microorganisms. Propionibacterium freudenreichii has to follow the anaerobic and aerobic conditions respectively during a course of batch fermentation, for the production of the biologically active form of cobalamins. Magnetite (FerOf) nanoparticles can modify gas-liquid volumetric mass transfer coefficient in the fermentation system to create more efficient aeration step. Initially, the modified production of FerOf nanoparticle through coprecipitation method was investigated, and the smallest size of nanoparticles optimized to ١٣.٨۶ nm via Box-Behnken design of response to surface methodology (RSM). The optimum condition was at the synthesis temperature of 5° °C, reaction duration of 1° minutes, and the medium agitation speed of Yoo rpm. Synthesized nanoparticles characterized by SEM images, PXRD and EDS analysis while EDS spectrum reflects ٣٩.٣٣% of Fe and ۵١.٨% of oxygen atomic distribution, which confirms FerOf nanoparticles synthesis. Magnetite nanoparticle suspension added to the fermentation medium to compare the effect of nanoparticles incorporation and dimethylbenzimidazole addition on the cobalamin production via Propionibacterium freudenreichii. NPs incorporation in the fermentation broth was able to increase cyanocobalamin production by Y.O., while there was no incorporation of external DMBI in the medium. Finally, by the central composite design analysis, cyanocobalamin production from Propionibacterium freudenreichii fermentation was optimized to ۱.۵۴۸ mg.L-۱. Oily sludge (as a new carbon source) of F %w/v, magnetite nanoparticles suspension of Y.\(\Delta\) %v/v, and the fermentation .temperature of TY °C caused to CCD optimum condition

كلمات كليدى:

Cobalamins biosynthesis, Magnetite nanoparticles, RSM Optimization, Propionibacterium freudenreichii

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