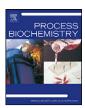
ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Process Biochemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/procbio



Review

Microbial production of farnesol (FOH): Current states and beyond

Chonglong Wang^a, Jae-Yean Kim^a, Eui-Sung Choi^{b,*}, Seon-Won Kim^{a,**}

- ^a Division of Applied Life Science (BK21 Program), EB-NCRC and PMBBRC, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju 660-701, Republic of Korea
- ^b Industrial Biotechnology Research Center, KRIBB, Daejeon 305-806, Republic of Korea

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 27 December 2010 Received in revised form 18 February 2011 Accepted 18 February 2011

Keywords:
Farnesol
Metabolic engineering
Microbial production
FPP synthase
Phosphatases

ABSTRACT

Farnesol (FOH) recently has been paid close attention because of its intrinsic properties as a cosmetic, pharmaceutical and industrial material. However, extraction from natural sources and chemical synthesis often suffer from the low yield and purity. Metabolic engineering of microorganisms for FOH production is an alternative way to meet the ever-growing demands. Several efforts have been done to make it possible to produce FOH from microorganisms including *S. cerevisiae* and *E. coli*. With developments of systems biology and synthetic biology, an optimal industrial microorganism can be expected to produce FOH cost-effectively. This review aims to give an update on the various facets of FOH synthesis pathway including the features of involved genes and enzymes, and recent progresses on FOH production. Combining traditional metabolic engineering with these new fascinating molecular, systems biology and synthetic biology tools will provide a better understanding of FOH biosynthesis and a great potential of microbial production.

© 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Contents

1.	Introduction	1221
2.	General aspects of FOH biosynthesis	1223
	2.1. FPP synthesis for FOH precursor supply	
	2.2. Enzymes catalyzing FOH formation from FPP	1224
3.	Studies on microbial FOH production	1224
	3.1. Culture methods on FOH production	1224
	3.2. Metabolic engineering of <i>S. cerevisiae</i> for FOH production	1225
	3.3. Metabolic engineering of <i>E. coli</i> for FOH production	1225
	3.4. Development of host strains for FOH production	1225
4.	Challenges and perspectives	1226
	4.1. Optimization of genes, enzymes and metabolic pathways associated with FOH production	1226
	4.2. Applying systems biology to FOH production	1226
	4.3. Promising stereoisomers, <i>cis</i> -FOHs for mass production	1227
5.	Conclusions	1227
	Acknowledgements	1227
	References	1227

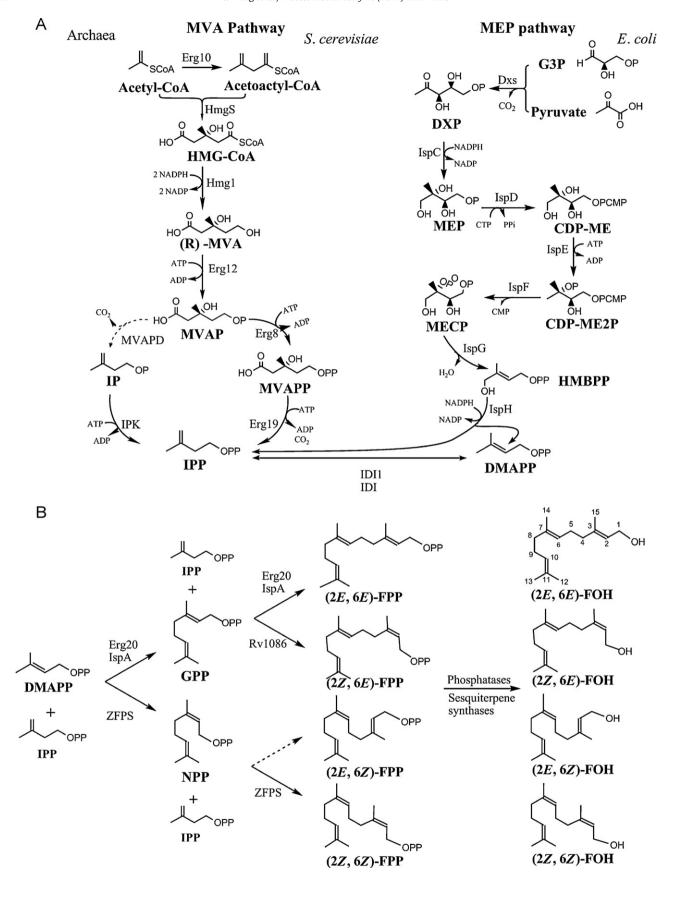
1. Introduction

Sesquiterpenes are a large and diverse family of natural compounds with important medical and industrial properties [1]. Farnesol (FOH, $C_{15}H_{26}O$), an acyclic sesquiterpene alcohol with

sweet-oily odor, is widely distributed in many essential oils such as citronella, neroli, lemon grass, rose, musk, and balsam [2,3]. It also exists in animals and microbes, and plays essential roles such as signal transduction [4,5], quorum-sensing [6–8], and apoptosis induction [9–11]. Hence, FOH has been used as a fragrance ingredient of cosmetics, a natural pesticide to mites and starting material for anticancer pharmaceuticals [2,12]. This C15 branched-chain alcohol has been also considered as a diesel or jet fuel substitute due to its low water solubility and high energy content [13]. Unfortunately, FOH is naturally produced in a trace amount, which makes it difficult to mass produce FOH in high purity. It also causes a high

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel.: +82 42 860 4453; fax: +82 42 860 4489.

^{**} Corresponding author. Tel.: +82 55 772 1362; fax: +82 55 759 9363. E-mail addresses: choi4162@kribb.re.kr (E.-S. Choi), swkim@gsnu.ac.kr (S.-W. Kim).



Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/10235940

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/10235940

Daneshyari.com