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Uticaj temperature i prisustva kiseonika na mlečno-kiselinsku fermentaciju pomoću *Lactobacillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRLB 4654 na tečnoj destilerijskoj džibri

Aleksandra Đukić^{1*}, Ljiljana Mojović¹, Maja Vukašinović-Sekulić¹,
Dušanka Pejin², Marica Rakin¹, Jelena Pejin², Svetlana Nikolić¹

¹ Tehnološko-metalurški fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Karnegijeva 4,
11120 Beograd, Srbija,

² Tehnološki fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Srbija

*e-mail: djukicsaska@yahoo.com

Mlečna kiselina ima značajnu primenu u farmaceutskoj, hemijskoj, prehrambenoj, tekstilnoj i kožnoj industriji. Mlečna kiselina se uglavnom proizvodi fermentacionim postupkom u kome se mogu koristiti sporedni proizvodi drugih industrija, čime se ostvaruje ekološki i finansijski povoljniji proces. Glavni sporedni proizvod dobijanja bioetanola iz hidrolizata kukuruznog brašna je tečna destilerijska džibra. U ovom radu je prvi put ispitivano dobijanje mlečne kiseline na tečnoj džibri pomoću soja *Lactobacillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRLB 4654. Ispitivan je uticaj temperature, kiseonika i mešanja na proizvodnju mlečne kiseline. Najveći sadržaj mlečne kiseline (17g/l) je postignut u fermentaciji na 41°C, u statičnim, anaerobnim uslovima. Proizvodnja biomase je bila bolja pri temperaturi od 30°C, takođe bez mešanja, pod anaerobnim uslovima.

Ključne reči: mlečna kiselina, fermentacija, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, tečna džibra

**Impact of temperature and oxygen exposure on lactic acid
fermentation by *Lactobacillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei*
NRRLB 4654 on thin stillage**

Aleksandra Đukić^{1*}, Ljiljana Mojović¹, Maja Vukašinović-Sekulić¹,
Dušanka Pejin², Marica Rakin¹, Jelena Pejin², Svetlana Nikolić¹

¹*Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade,*

Karnegijeva 4, 11120 Beograd, Serbia,

²*Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Serbia*

**E-mail: djukicsaska@yahoo.com*

Lactic acid is a chemical compound with a wide range of applications in pharmaceutical, chemical, food, textile and leather industries. Biotechnological, e.g. fermentative production of lactic acid is preferred over chemical synthesis. In the fermentation process we can utilize industrial by-products and thus make an eco-friendly and cost effective process. The main by-product from bioethanol production on corn flour hydrolysate is a thin stillage (distillery waste water). In this paper, lactic acid was produced for the first time on thin stillage by the fermentation with bacterial strain *Lactobacillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRLB 4654. The impact of temperature, oxygen and shaking was examined. Lactic acid production was maximal (17g/l) at 41°C, in the system without shaking and under anaerobic conditions. Biomass production was better at 30°C, also without shaking, under anaerobic conditions.

Key words: lactic acid, fermentation, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, thin stillage

Primena džibre tritikalea za proizvodnju mlečne kiseline

Milica Marković^{1*}, Siniša Markov¹, Dušanka Pejin¹, Ljiljana Mojović²,
Maja Vukašinović², Jelena Pejin¹, Nataša Joković³

¹ Tehnološki fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Srbija, * e-mail: milica3964@yahoo.com

² Tehnološko-metalurški fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Carnegieeva 4,
11120 Beograd, Srbija

³ Tehnološki fakultet, Univerzitet u Nišu, Bulevar oslobođenja 124, 16000
Leskovac, Srbija

Tritikale se pokazao kao dobra sirovina za proizvodnju bioetanola, dajući džibru koja se može koristiti pri ishrani preživara. Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio ispitati u kojoj meri je moguća konverzija neiskorišćenih ugljenih hidrata iz džibre u mlečnu kiselinsku tokom mlečnokiselinske fermentacije, čime se dobija prirodan konzervans kao zaštita hraniva. Korišćen je soj *Lactobacillus fermentum* PL-1. U pripremi za fermentaciju bioetanola primenjivani su različiti postupci pripreme podloga (delovanjem sopstvenim amilolitičkim enzimima tritikalea, tehničkim enzimima, ultrazvukom) čime su dobijena 4 različita uzorka džibre. Jednom delu uzorka je dodat CaCO₃. Rezultati su ukazali na postizanje dobrog stepena konverzije glukoze u mlečnu kiselinsku, koji je nakon 72 sata u pojedinim slučajevima dostizao i vrednost od 1,55. Kod uzorka džibre kod koga je pretretman vršen isključivo sopstvenim enzimima tritikale, manji deo ugljenih hidrata je utrošen tokom alkoholne fermentacije i time omogućena njihova bolja razgradnja tokom pripreme džibre, a samim tim i veća količina glukoze za mlečnokiselinsku fermentaciju. Dodavanje CaCO₃ je verovatno dovelo do zaštite ćelija *Lactobacillus fermentum* PL-1. U ovom slučaju nije bilo moguće u potpunosti ispratiti prisutnu konverziju glukoze u mlečnu kiselinsku usled formiranja Ca-laktata. Džibra nastala tokom proizvodnje bioetanola predstavlja dobru podlogu za mlečnokiselinsku fermentaciju.

Ključne reči: tritikale, džibra, *Lactobacillus fermentum* PL-1, stepen konverzije, glukoza

Triticale stillage appliance for lactic acid production

Milica Marković^{1*}, Siniša Markov¹, Dušanka Pejin¹, Ljiljana Mojović²,
Maja Vukašinović², Jelena Pejin¹, Nataša Joković³

¹ Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Serbia, * e-mail: milica3964@yahoo.com

² Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade,
Karnegijeva 4, 11120 Beograd, Serbia

³ Faculty of Technology, University of Niš, Bulevar oslobođenja 124,
16000 Leskovac, Serbia

Triticale is a very applicable crop for bioethanol production, and also provides a stillage that can be used as a feed. The main aim of this research was to investigate the possibility of transformation of unused stillage carbohydrates after bioethanol production into the lactic acid during the lactic acid fermentation, in order to produce a natural feed preservative. In this study *Lactobacillus fermentum* PL-1 was used. Different pre-treatments were done during the preparation of bioethanol fermentation (by triticale autoamylolytic enzymes, technical enzymes and ultrasound), and thus 4 different samples of stillage were prepared. CaCO₃ was added in one part of the samples. Results indicated a good conversion factor of glucose into the lactic acid, up to 1.55 after 72 hours of the treatment. The sample pre-treated only by triticale autoamylolytic enzymes had a small part of carbohydrates utilized during the alcohol fermentation, which optimised degradation of carbohydrates during the stillage preparation. As a result, there was more glucose available for lactic acid fermentation. Added CaCO₃ probably improved the protection of *Lactobacillus fermentum* PL-1 cells, but it was not possible to see a real glucose conversion factor due to Ca-lactate formation. Therefore, the stillage produced after the bioethanol production is a very good medium for lactic acid production.

Key words: triticale, stillage, *Lactobacillus fermentum* PL-1, conversion factor, glucose

**Selekcija vrsta roda *Lactobacillus* za mlečnu fermentaciju
tečne kukuruzne džibre**

Maja Vučašinović-Sekulić^{1*}, Ljiljana Mojović¹, Marica Rakin¹, Svetlana Nikolić¹, Aleksandra Djukić¹, Milica Marković², Siniša Markov²

¹Tehnološko-metalurški fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Karnegijeva 4,
11000 Beograd, Srbija

²Tehnološki fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Srbija

Tečna džibra zaostaje u velikim količinama kao jedan od sporednih proizvoda alkoholne fermentacije hidrolizata kukuruznog brašna. Zbog prisustva organskih i neorganskih jedinjenja ispuštanje tečne džibre u vodene tokove može prouzrokovati ozbiljna ekološka zagađenja. Cilj ovog rada je bio da se ispita mogućnost iskorišćenja tečne džibre kao sirovine za proizvodnju mlečne kiseline. U radu je ispitivana mlečno kiselinska fermentacija devet vrsta roda *Lactobacillus* u toku koje je praćen njihov rast, iskorišćenje šećera iz supstrata i koncentracija mlečne kiseline. Najbolja aktivnost uočena je kod fakultativno heterofermentativnih vrsta *Lb. paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRL B- 4564 i *Lb. casei* ssp. *casei* NRRL B- 441. Kod njih je zapažen identičan tok mlečne fermentacije u toku prvih 48h, nakon čega je brzina obrazovanja mlečne kiseline intenzivnije opadala kod vrste *Lb. casei* ssp. *casei* NRRL B- 441. U toku 72h fermentacije, najviše mlečne kiseline je proizvela vrsta *Lb. paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRL B- 4564 koja je iskoristila 72,90% šećera prisutnih u tečnoj kukuruznoj džibri i obrazovala 17,37 g l⁻¹ mlečne kiseline. Ova vrsta bi u budućnosti mogla da se koristi za proizvodnju mlečne kiseline na tečnoj džibri u industrijskim uslovima.

Ključne reči: tečna kukuruzna džibra; proizvodnja mlečne kiseline; *Lactobacillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei*; *Lb. casei* ssp. *casei*

**Selection of strains from *Lactobacillus* sp. for lactic acid
fermentation of corn thin stillage**

Maja Vukašinović-Sekulić^{1*}, Ljiljana Mojović¹, Marica Rakin¹, Svetlana Nikolić¹, Aleksandra Djukić¹, Milica Marković², Siniša Markov²

¹*Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade,
Karnegijeva 4, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia*

²*Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Serbia*

Thin stillage is a liquid part of the fermentation mash which remains in significant quantities after distillation of bioethanol. It is rich with organic and inorganic substances and may cause a serious environmental problem if it is directly disposed in water flow. The objective of this study was to investigate utilization of corn thin stillage as a feedstock for lactic acid production. In this study, lactic acid fermentation was conducted with nine different species from genera *Lactobaciillus* and their growth, sugar utilization and lactic acid production on corn thin stillage were compared. The most productive strains were two facultatively heterofermentative species: *Lb. paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRL B- 4564 and *Lb. casei* ssp. *casei* NRRL B- 441. They had almost identical kinetics of lactic acid production during the first 48 hours. After that period the rate of lactic acid formation decreased more for strain *Lb. casei* ssp. *casei* NRRL B- 441. The best lactic acid producer, after 72h of fermentation was *Lb. paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRL B- 4564, which produced 17.37 g l⁻¹ of lactic acid and consumed 72.90% of the sugars present in the corn thin stillage. Based on these results, *Lb. paracasei* ssp. *paracasei* NRRL B- 4564 could be a promising species for larger scale production of lactic acid on corn thin stillage.

Key words: corn thin stillage; lactic acid production; *Lactobaciillus paracasei* ssp. *paracasei*; *Lb. casei* ssp. *casei*

**Proizvodnja mlečne kiseline iz kukuruzne tečne džibre
pomoću *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* ATCC 7469**

Svetlana Nikolić^{1*}, Maja Vukašinović-Sekulić¹, Dušanka Pejin², Ljiljana
Mojović¹, Marica Rakin¹, Jelena Pejin², Aleksandra Đukić¹

¹ Tehnološko-metalurški fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Karnegijeva 4,
11120 Beograd, Srbija, *e-mail: snikolic@tmf.bg.ac.rs

² Tehnološki fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Srbija

Ispitivana je proizvodnja mlečne kiseline iz kukuruzne tečne džibre pomoću bakterije *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* ATCC 7469 u šaržnom sistemu. Temperatura mlečne fermentacije je optimizovana sa aspekta proizvodnje mlečne kiseline i potrošnje glukoze, kao i ostalih značajnih procesnih parametara (kao što su prinos mlečne kiseline i volumetrijska produktivnost). Takođe, ispitivan je i uticaj korekcije pH na proizvodnju mlečne kiseline dodavanjem 1% (w/w) CaCO₃ i 10 M NaOH. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata, temperatura fermentacije od 41 °C izabrana je kao optimalna. U ovom slučaju, postignut je prinos mlečne kiseline od 0.70 g/g i potrošnja glukoze od 72.55%. Dodatkom 10 M NaOH nakon 72 h fermentacije na optimalnoj temperaturi poboljšana je potrošnja glukoze (supstrata) za 63.70% u poređenju sa kontrolnim uzorkom.

Ključne reči: tečna džibra; bioetanol, proizvodnja mlečne kiseline;
Lactobacillus rhamnosus

Production of lactic acid from corn thin stillage using

***Lactobacillus rhamnosus* ATCC 7469**

Svetlana Nikolić^{1*}, Maja Vukašinović-Sekulić¹, Dušanka Pejin², Ljiljana Mojović¹, Marica Rakin¹, Jelena Pejin², Aleksandra Đukić¹

¹*Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade,
Karnegijeva 4, 11120 Beograd, Serbia, *e-mail: snikolic@tmf.bg.ac.rs*

²*Faculty of Technology, University of Novi Sad, Bulevar cara Lazara 1,
21000 Novi Sad, Serbia*

The lactic acid production from corn thin stillage using *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* ATCC 7469 in a batch system was studied. The fermentation temperature was optimized taking into account lactic acid production and glucose consumption as well as other significant process parameters (such as lactic acid yield and volumetric productivity). Also, the effect of pH control on lactic acid production by addition of 1% (w/w) CaCO₃ and 10 M NaOH was investigated. Based on the obtained results, an optimal fermentation temperature of 41 °C was selected. In this case, lactic acid yield of 0.70 g/g and utilized glucose of 72.55% were achieved. The addition of 10 M NaOH after 72 h of fermentation at optimal temperature improved substrate (glucose) utilization for 63.70% compared to the control sample.

Key words: thin stillage; bioethanol, lactic acid production; *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*