



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**UTILIZATION OF *Trichoderma harzianum* SNRS3 FOR SUGAR RECOVERY  
FROM RICE STRAW FOR ACETONE-BUTANOL-ETHANOL PRODUCTION BY  
*Clostridium acetobutylicum* ATCC 824**

**NOOSHIN RAHNAMA**

**FBSB 2013 12**



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By

**NOOSHIN RAHNAMA**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra  
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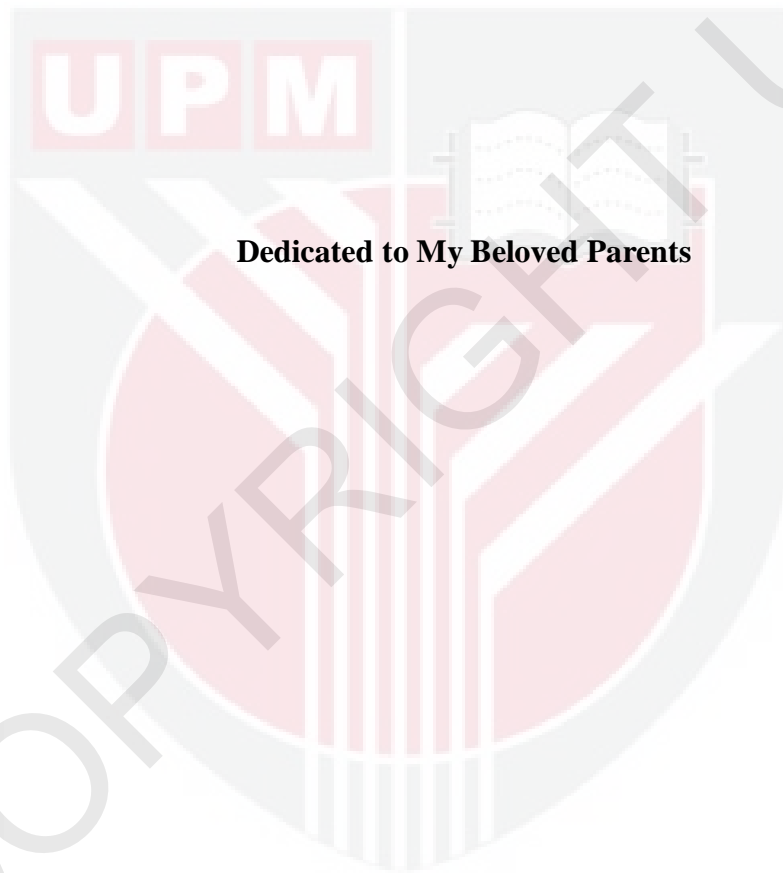
**December 2013**

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**Dedicated to My Beloved Parents**

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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**NOOSHIN RAHNAMA**

**December 2013**

**Chair: Assoc. Prof. Umi Kalsom Md. Shah, PhD**

**Faculty: Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences**

Acetone-Butanol-Ethanol (ABE) production from various agricultural residues has been a recent issue of interest for many scientists. However, research carried out on ABE production from rice straw is limited. Pretreatment and hydrolysis required prior to fermentation are costly. Hence, the aims of the study were to produce cellulolytic enzyme complex (FPase, CMCCase, and  $\beta$ -glucosidase), and xylanolytic enzyme (xylanase) from untreated rice straw by local *Trichoderma harzianum* SNRS3 and to utilize the crude cellulolytic enzyme complex for sugar production through enzymatic hydrolysis of alkali-pretreated rice straw which was finally used as the substrate for ABE production.

The use of untreated rice straw as the substrate for enzyme production by *T. harzianum* SNRS3 under solid state fermentation resulted in the production of cellulase and xylanase at a higher activity (FPase 6.25 U/g substrate, CMCCase 111.31 U/g substrate,  $\beta$ -glucosidase 173.71 U/g substrate, and xylanase 433.75 U/g substrate), as compared to when alkali-pretreated rice straw was used as fermentation substrate (FPase 1.72 U/g substrate, CMCCase 23.01 U/g substrate,  $\beta$ -glucosidase 2.18 U/g substrate, and xylanase 45.46 U/g substrate). The results of XRD analysis indicated an increase in relative crystallinity of cellulose due to the hydrolyzation and peeling of amorphous regions during pretreatment. The SEM images showed that the pretreatment process disrupted the hemicelluloses and lignin, which might have caused the changes in the structure of cellulose. According to the results of FTIR analysis, alkali pretreatment caused lignin removal and the changes in the structure of cellulose. In fact, alkali pretreatment of the substrate caused the crystallinity of cellulose to decrease. Absolute crystallinity could most impact cellulase production. However, the overall complexity of the untreated substrate might have actually induced greater enzyme production.

The crude cellulase enzyme produced by *T. harzianum* SNRS3 via solid state fermentation was then characterized. At 60 °C,  $\beta$ -glucosidase activity was still above 70% of its maximum activity and FPase and CMCCase remained active almost up to 100% that could be an advantage for cellulases. FPase and CMCCase retained their highest activity in the acidic region over an almost broad pH range that is

considered an advantage for industrial enzymes. At room temperature, FPase almost retained 60% of its original activity at the end of week 3 of storage. Whereas, CMCase retained 60% of its original activity at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of storage at room temperature.  $\beta$ -glucosidase activity only decreased to above 80% of its original activity at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of storage at room temperature.

Saccharification of alkali-pretreated rice straw was conducted to obtain reducing sugar for use as fermentation substrate. The use of rice straw pretreated with 2% (w/v) NaOH resulted in the production of 5.82 g/L reducing sugar after 72 h of enzymatic hydrolysis. At 5% (w/v) substrate, a reducing sugar yield of 0.6 g/g substrate was obtained that was equivalent to 60.75% saccharification.

Rice straw hydrolysate containing 10 g/L glucose was then utilized as the substrate for ABE production by *Clostridium acetobutylicum* ATCC 824. Rice straw was shown to be a potential substrate for ABE production and a maximum total ABE of 2.73 g/L (0.82 g/L acetone, 1.62 g/L butanol, and 0.29 g/L ethanol) at 72 h was obtained. Fermentation of rice straw hydrolysate resulted in an ABE yield of 0.27 g/g glucose.

Therefore, untreated rice straw serves as a better substrate than alkali-pretreated rice straw for cellulase production and produced a higher cellulase enzyme activity for the subsequent use in saccharification for production of glucose which finally can be utilized as the substrate for ABE production. The results of this study could contribute to future research on production of cellulolytic enzymes from lignocellulosic agricultural waste including rice straw for their various industrial applications such as their use in biomass-biofuel conversion.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PENGGUNAAN *Trichoderma harzianum* SNRS3 BAGI PENGHASILAN GULA DARIPADA JERAMI PADI UNTUK PENGELUARAN ASETON-BUTANOL-ETANOL OLEH *Clostridium acetobutylicum* ATCC 824**

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Penghasilan Aseton-Butanol-Etanol (ABE) daripada pelbagai sisa pertanian telah menjadi isu yang mendapat perhatian daripada ramai saintis. Walau bagaimanapun, penyelidikan yang dijalankan ke atas penghasilan ABE daripada jerami padi adalah terhad. Kos prarawatan dan hidrolisis yang diperlukan sebelum fermentasi adalah mahal. Oleh itu, tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk menghasilkan kompleks enzim selulolitik (FPase, CMCCase dan  $\beta$ -glucosidase), dan enzim xylanolitik (xylanase) daripada jerami padi yang tidak dirawat oleh *Trichoderma harzianum* SNRS3 dan menggunakan kompleks enzim selulolitik mentah untuk pengeluaran gula melalui hidrolisis enzim ke atas jerami padi yang telah dirawat dengan alkali yang akhirnya digunakan sebagai substrat untuk penghasilan ABE.

Penggunaan jerami padi yang tidak dirawat sebagai substrat untuk pengeluaran enzim oleh *T. harzianum* SNRS3 melalui fermentasi dalam keadaan pepejal menghasilkan aktiviti selulase dan xylanase yang lebih tinggi (FPase 6.25 U/g substrat, CMCCase 111.31 U/g substrat,  $\beta$ -glucosidase 173.71 U/g substrat, dan xylanase 433.75 U/g substrat), berbanding menggunakan jerami padi yang telah dirawat dengan alkali sebagai substrat fermentasi (FPase 1.72 U/g substrat, CMCCase 23.01 U/g substrat,  $\beta$ -glucosidase 2.18 U/g substrat, dan xylanase 45.46 U/g substrat). Keputusan analisis XRD menunjukkan peningkatan dalam penghabluran relatif selulosa disebabkan oleh hidrolisis dan pengupasan kawasan amorfus semasa prarawatan. Imej SEM menunjukkan bahawa proses prarawatan telah mengganggu hemiselulosa dan lignin, yang menyebabkan perubahan dalam struktur selulosa. Menurut keputusan analisis FTIR, prarawatan alkali menyebabkan penyingkiran lignin dan perubahan dalam struktur selulosa. Malah, prarawatan substrat dengan alkali menyebabkan penghabluran selulosa berkurangan. Penghabluran mutlak paling memberi kesan kepada pengeluaran selulase. Walau bagaimanapun, kerumitan substrat yang tidak dirawat mungkin mendorong pengeluaran enzim yang lebih tinggi.

Pencirian ke atas selulase mentah yang dihasilkan oleh *T. harzianum* SNRS3 melalui fermentasi dalam keadaan pepejal telah dijalankan. Pada suhu 60°C, aktiviti  $\beta$ -glucosidase masih melebihi 70% daripada aktiviti maksimum manakala FPase

dan CMCase kekal aktif hampir 100% yang merupakan satu kelebihan untuk enzim sellulase. FPase dan CMCase mengekalkan aktiviti yang tinggi dalam kawasan berasid dengan julat pH yang lebih luas yang dianggap sebagai satu kelebihan untuk industri enzim. Pada suhu bilik, aktiviti Fpase masih di atas separuh hayat dan FPase dapat mengekalkan 60% daripada aktiviti asal pada minggu ke-3. CMCase dapat mengekalkan 60% daripada aktiviti asal pada minggu ke-2 penyimpanan pada suhu bilik. Aktiviti  $\beta$ -glukosidase hanya menurun sebanyak 80% daripada aktiviti asal pada minggu ke-3 penyimpanan pada suhu bilik.

Sakarifikasi jerami padi yang tidak dirawat dan yang telah dirawat telah dijalankan bagi menghasilkan gula penurun untuk digunakan sebagai substrat fermentasi. Penggunaan jerami padi yang telah dirawat dengan 2% (w/v) NaOH dapat menghasilkan 5.82 g/L gula penurun selepas 72 j hidrolisis enzim. Pada kepekatan substrat 5% (w/v), hasil gula penurun sebanyak 0.6 g/g substrat telah diperolehi bersamaan 60.75% pengsakaridaan.

Hidrolisat jerami padi yang mengandungi 10 g/L glukosa kemudian digunakan sebagai substrat untuk pengeluaran ABE oleh *Clostridium acetobutylicum* ATCC 824. Jerami padi terbukti menjadi substrat yang berpotensi untuk pengeluaran ABE dan penghasilan ABE maksimum sebanyak 2.73 g/L (1.62 g/L butanol, 0.82 g/L aseton dan 0.29 g/L ethanol) telah diperolehi oleh *C. acetobutylicum* ATCC 824 selepas 72 j. Fermentasi hidrolisat jerami padi dapat menghasilkan ABE sebanyak 0.27 g/g glukosa.

Oleh itu, jerami padi yang tidak dirawat berfungsi sebagai substrat yang lebih baik berbanding jerami padi yang telah dirawat dengan alkali untuk pengeluaran selulase yang menghasilkan aktiviti enzim selulase lebih tinggi bagi penggunaan berikutnya dalam sakarifikasi bagi pengeluaran glukosa yang akhirnya boleh digunakan sebagai substrat untuk pengeluaran ABE. Hasil kajian ini boleh menyumbang kepada penyelidikan masa depan dalam pengeluaran enzim selulolitik daripada sisa pertanian lignoselulosa termasuk jerami padi untuk pelbagai aplikasi industri seperti penukaran biojisim kepada bahan api secara biologi.



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>APPROVAL</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xxi</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 General Background	1
1.2 Objectives	2
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Lignocellulosic Biomass	4
2.1.1 Components and the Structure of Lignocellulosic Biomass	4
2.2 Rice Straw as the Feedstock for Acetone-Butanol-Ethanol (ABE) Production	8
2.3 Challenges in ABE Production from Lignocellulosic Biomass	8
2.4 Pretreatment	9
2.4.1 Physical Pretreatment	10
2.4.2 Physiochemical Pretreatment	11
2.4.3 Chemical Pretreatment	11
2.4.4 Biological Pretreatment	12
2.5 Cellulase	12
2.6 Cellulose Hydrolysis Mechanism	15
2.7 Xylanase	17
2.8 Microbial Production of Enzymes	17
2.8.1 Submerged Fermentation (SmF) and Solid State Fermentation (SSF)	17
2.8.2 Solid State Fermentation: Advantages and Disadvantages	18
2.9 Hydrolysis of Lignocellulosic Biomass	18
2.9.1 Acid Hydrolysis	18
2.9.2 Enzymatic Hydrolysis	19
2.10 Factors Restricting the Hydrolysis of Lignocellulosic Biomass	19
2.11 ABE Fermentation Background	21
2.12 ABE-producing Microbes	22
2.12.1 <i>Clostridium</i> sp.	23
2.13 ABE Synthesis Pathway	24
2.13.1 Extracellular Breakdown of Polymeric	24

	Carbohydrates from Lignocellulosic Biomass	
	2.13.2 Intracellular Two-stage ABE Fermentation in <i>C. acetobutylicum</i>	24
	2.13.3 Enzymes Involved in ABE Synthesis of <i>Clostridium</i>	25
2.14	ABE Production Limitations	25
2.15	Concluding Remarks	27
<b>3</b>	<b>EFFECT OF ALKALI PRETREATMENT OF RICE STRAW ON CELLULASE AND XYLANASE PRODUCTION BY <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> SNRS3 UNDER SOLID STATE FERMENTATION</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1	Introduction	28
3.2	Materials and Methods	29
	3.2.1 Substrate Preparation and Pretreatment	29
	3.2.2 Microorganism and Inoculum Preparation	29
	3.2.3 Medium Composition for Enzyme Production	30
	3.2.4 Solid State Fermentation of Rice Straw by <i>T. harzianum</i> SNRS3 for Cellulase and Xylanase Production	31
	3.2.5 Maintenance of the Moisture Content of the Solid Bed for SSF	31
	3.2.6 Analytical Procedure	32
	3.2.7 Statistical Analysis	40
3.3	Results and Discussion	40
	3.3.1 Characterization of Untreated and Alkali-pretreated Rice Straw	40
	3.3.2 Cellulase and Xylanase Production using Untreated and Alkali-pretreated Rice Straw	42
	3.3.3 Fungal Biomass of <i>T. harzianum</i> SNRS3	47
	3.3.4 XRD Analysis of Untreated and Alkali-pretreated Rice Straw	48
	3.3.5 Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) of Untreated and Alkali-pretreated Rice Straw	50
	3.3.6 FTIR Analysis of Untreated and Alkali-pretreated Rice Straw	51
	3.3.7 Comparison of Cellulase and Xylanase from <i>T. harzianum</i> SNRS3 and <i>A. niger</i> ATCC 6275 as a Model Fungus	52
3.4	Conclusion	56
<b>4</b>	<b>CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CRUDE CELLULASE ENZYME PRODUCED FROM UNTREATED RICE STRAW BY <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> SNRS3 UNDER SOLID STATE FERMENTATION</b>	<b>57</b>
4.1	Introduction	57
4.2	Materials and Methods	57

	4.2.1	Substrate Preparation	57
	4.2.2	Microorganism and Inoculum Preparation	58
	4.2.3	Solid State Fermentation of Rice Straw by <i>T. harzianum</i> SNRS3 for Cellulase Production	58
	4.2.4	Crude Cellulase Enzyme Characterization	58
	4.2.5	Analytical Procedure	59
4.3		Results and Discussion	59
	4.3.1	Characterization of Crude Cellulase Enzyme	59
4.4		Conclusion	69
<b>5</b>		<b>FERMENTABLE SUGAR PRODUCTION VIA ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS OF PRETREATED RICE STRAW FOR ACETONE-BUTANOL-ETHANOL PRODUCTION BY <i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i> ATCC 824</b>	<b>70</b>
	5.1	Introduction	70
	5.2	Materials and Methods	71
	5.2.1	Microorganism and Inoculum Preparation	71
	5.2.2	Solid State Fermentation of Untreated Rice Straw by <i>T. harzianum</i> SNRS3 for Cellulase Production	71
	5.2.3	Enzymatic Hydrolysis	72
	5.2.4	ABE Production	73
	5.2.5	Analytical Procedure	76
	5.2.6	Statistical Analysis	78
	5.3	Results and Discussion	78
	5.3.1	Effect of Alkali Pretreatment of Rice Straw on Rice Straw Chemical Composition	78
	5.3.2	Effect of Different Concentrations of NaOH for Pretreatment of Rice Straw on Reducing Sugar Production	79
	5.3.3	Effect of Enzyme Loadings on Reducing Sugar Production	80
	5.3.4	Effect of Substrate Concentration on Reducing Sugar Production	82
	5.3.5	FPase as the Rate Limiting Enzyme	85
	5.3.6	Production of ABE by <i>C. acetobutylicum</i> ATCC 824 using Rice Straw Hydrolysate	87
	5.4	Conclusion	91
<b>6</b>		<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH</b>	<b>92</b>
	6.1	Summary	92
	6.2	Conclusion	93
	6.3	Recommendations for Future Research	94

<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>APPENDICES (APPENDIX A-Z)</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>LIST OF PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>151</b>



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