

TABLE 7.1 Growth Parameters of Some Organisms Growing Anaerobically in a Chemostat

Organism	Growth-limiting Factor	m_{ATP}	$Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^M$
<i>Lactobacillus casei</i>	Glucose	1.5	24.3
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	Glucose ^a	6.8	14.0
	Glucose ^b	2.3	17.6
	Tryptophan	38.7	25.4
	Citrate	2.2	9.0
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Glucose	18.9	10.3
		6.9	8.5
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Glucose	0.5	11.0
		0.25	13.0
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (petite)	Glucose	0.7	11.3
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	Glucose	0.2	12.5
<i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i>	Glucose	—	23.8
<i>Streptococcus cremoris</i>	Lactose ^c	2.3	12.6

^aMinimal medium. ^bComplex medium. ^cIn the presence of a high extracellular lactate concentration.

(With permission, from B. Atkinson and F. Mavituna, *Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology Handbook*, Macmillan, Inc., New York, 1983.)

Two other yield and maintenance coefficients of importance are related to ATP consumption and oxygen. The ATP yield coefficient, $Y_{\text{X/ATP}}$, represents the amount of biomass synthesized per mole of ATP generated. Surprisingly, it has been observed that for many substrates and organisms $Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^M$ is nearly constant at 10 to 11 g dry weight/mol ATP for heterotrophic growth under anaerobic conditions. The ATP yield for many autotrophic organisms (recall that autotrophic organisms fix CO_2) is $Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^M \approx 6.5$ g/mol ATP. Under aerobic conditions, the values for $Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^M$ are usually greater than 10.5 (see Table 7.1). Table 7.2 shows calculated ATP yields (maximum theoretical values) for a variety of media. A maintenance coefficient can also be estimated using an equation analogous to the one we developed for substrate yield coefficient in a chemostat:

$$\frac{1}{Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^{\text{AP}}} = \frac{1}{Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^M} + \frac{m_{\text{ATP}}}{D} \quad (7.1)$$

where $Y_{\text{X/ATP}}^{\text{AP}}$ is the “apparent” yield of biomass and m_{ATP} is the rate of ATP consumption for maintenance energy.

Similarly, yields based on oxygen consumption can be defined and calculated.

$$\frac{1}{Y_{\text{X/O}_2}^{\text{AP}}} = \frac{1}{Y_{\text{X/O}_2}^M} + \frac{m_{\text{O}_2}}{D} \quad (7.2)$$

TABLE 7.2 ATP Yields in Various Growth Media

Growth Medium	$Y_{\text{X/ATP}}$ (g cells/mol ATP)
Glucose + amino acids + nucleic acids	31.9
Glucose + inorganic salts	28.8
Pyruvate + amino acids + nucleic acids	21
Pyruvate + inorganic salts	13.5
CO_2 + inorganic salts (autotrophic growth)	6.5