

TABLE 6.1 Summary of Yield Factors for Aerobic Growth of Different Microorganisms on Various Carbon Sources

| Organism | Substrate | $Y_{X/S}$ | | Y_{X/O_2}^a | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------------|------|
| | | g/g | g/mol | g/g-C | g/g |
| <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | Maltose | 0.46 | 149.2 | 1.03 | 1.50 |
| | Mannitol | 0.52 | 95.2 | 1.32 | 1.18 |
| | Fructose | 0.42 | 76.1 | 1.05 | 1.46 |
| | Glucose | 0.40 | 72.7 | 1.01 | 1.11 |
| <i>Candida utilis</i> | Glucose | 0.51 | 91.8 | 1.28 | 1.32 |
| <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> | Glucose | 0.43 | 77.4 | 1.08 | 1.35 |
| <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> | Glucose | 0.38 | 68.4 | 0.95 | 0.85 |
| <i>Rhodopseudomonas sphaeroides</i> | Glucose | 0.45 | 81.0 | 1.12 | 1.46 |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> | Glucose | 0.50 | 90.0 | 1.25 | 0.97 |
| <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> | Ribose | 0.35 | 53.2 | 0.88 | 0.98 |
| | Succinate | 0.25 | 29.7 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| | Glycerol | 0.45 | 41.8 | 1.16 | 0.97 |
| | Lactate | 0.18 | 16.6 | 0.46 | 0.37 |
| | Pyruvate | 0.20 | 17.9 | 0.49 | 0.48 |
| | Acetate | 0.18 | 10.5 | 0.43 | 0.31 |
| <i>Candida utilis</i> | Acetate | 0.36 | 21.0 | 0.90 | 0.70 |
| <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> | Acetate | 0.28 | 16.8 | 0.70 | 0.46 |
| <i>Candida utilis</i> | Ethanol | 0.68 | 31.2 | 1.30 | 0.61 |
| <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> | Ethanol | 0.49 | 22.5 | 0.93 | 0.42 |
| <i>Klebsiella</i> sp. | Methanol | 0.38 | 12.2 | 1.01 | 0.56 |
| <i>Methylomonas</i> sp. | Methanol | 0.48 | 15.4 | 1.28 | 0.53 |
| <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. | Methanol | 0.41 | 13.1 | 1.09 | 0.44 |
| <i>Methylococcus</i> sp. | Methane | 1.01 | 16.2 | 1.34 | 0.29 |
| <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. | Methane | 0.80 | 12.8 | 1.06 | 0.20 |
| <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. | Methane | 0.60 | 9.6 | 0.80 | 0.19 |
| <i>Pseudomonas methanica</i> | Methane | 0.56 | 9.0 | 0.75 | 0.17 |

^a Y_{X/O_2} is the yield factor relating grams of cells formed per gram of O₂ consumed.

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$$q_P = \beta = \text{constant} \quad (6.17)$$

Many secondary metabolites, such as antibiotics (for example, penicillin), are non-growth-associated products.

3. Mixed-growth-associated product formation takes place during the slow growth and stationary phases. In this case, the specific rate of product formation is given by the following equation:

$$q_P = \alpha \mu_g + \beta \quad (6.18)$$

Lactic acid fermentation, xanthan gum, and some secondary metabolites from cell culture are examples of mixed-growth-associated products. Equation 6.18 is a