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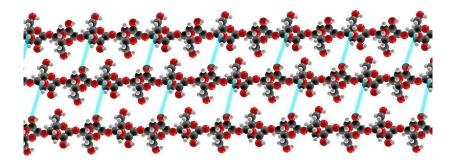


Introduction

- Cellulose is a linear polymer of glucose joined together by β -1,4 glycosidic bonds.
- Primary component of plant cell walls.
- Most abundant component of plant biomass. Almost half of all photosynthesized carbon is in the form of cellulose.
- On average, 45% of wood fibre and 90% of cotton is cellulose.

Salient Features of Cellulose

- It is a rigid linear polymer.
- H-bonds between adjacent molecules of cellulose result in the formation of a rigid crystalline structure.



- Cellulolytic microorganisms are usually eubacteria and fungi.
- Cellulose biodegradation requires a complex of several enzymes.

- Under aerobic conditions, cellulose is degraded completely to CO₂ and water.
- Under anaerobic conditions, it is degraded to CO₂, methane and water.
- About 5-10% of cellulose degraded in nature is through anaerobic metabolism.

The enzymes that degrade cellulose by hydrolysis the β -1,4 glycosidic bonds are known as Cellulases.

Endoglucanases (EG)

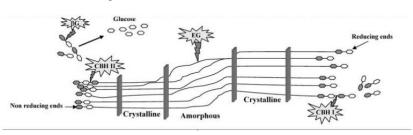
- Formally known as endo-1,4- β -glucanases.
 - Hydrolyse the internal bonds in cellulose.
 - Prefer to act in amorphous regions.

Cellobiohydrolases (CBH)

- Formally known as exo-1,4- β -glucanases.
 - Act on the ends of the cellulose molecule.
 - Only enzyme that can degrade crystalline cellulose.

■ The end product of these enzymes is cellobiose, a dimer of alucose.

■ Additionally β -glucosidases are required to hydrolyse the cellobiose to glucose.



Cellulose Degrading Fungi

- Trichoderma reesei and Phaenochete chrysosporium are most well studied.
- Trichoderma cellulase is used commercially.

Cellulose Degrading Bacteria

Aerobic degradation

■ Cellulomonas, Pseudomonas and Streptomyces are well studied.

Anaerobic degradation

- Rumen bacteria such as *Ruminococcus* sp.
- Thermophilic bacterium *Clostridium thermocellum* is the best studied.

Cellose Degrading Protozoa

■ Termite symbiont flagellated protozoa.