



BIOCONVERSION OF (+)-VALENCENE TO (+)-NOOTKATONE USING A MEMBRANE-AERATED BIOFILM REACTOR.

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Introduction. The sesquiterpene (+)-nootkatone is a compound of high added value. However, allylic oxidation of (+)-valencene provides an attractive route for obtaining this coveted aroma [1]. The use of biofilm reactors has been described by Qureshi *et al.* [2] not only for the production of various chemicals by fermentation, but also for aroma compounds.

The aim of this work was to test a membrane-aerated biofilm reactor for bioconversion of (+)-valencene to (+)-nootkatone using *B. theobromae*.

Methods. *B. theobromae* growth was performed by inoculating (1×10^6 spores/mL) in 500 mL of a liquid medium (140 mL) containing 50 g/L sucrose (30°C, pH 5.5) in a membrane-aerated biofilm reactor (Figure 1). After 10 days of growth, orange essential oil was added (1 g L^{-1} of valencene, system biphasic). Kinetics of sucrose concentration [3], nootkatone and valencene concentration [1] in the organic phase, and cell viability [4], during the bioconversion were obtained.

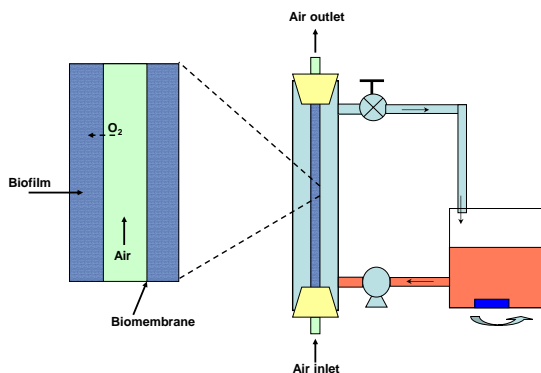


Figure 1. Scheme of a membrane-aerated biofilm reactor.

Results. It was observed that sucrose is totally consumed after 10 days of growth with a maximal biomass production of 24.2 g L^{-1} (Figure 2). Cell death was observed after the addition of orange essential oil, and reached a bioconversion of 30% after 12 days of process. Cell death was probably due to the exhaustion of the carbon source.

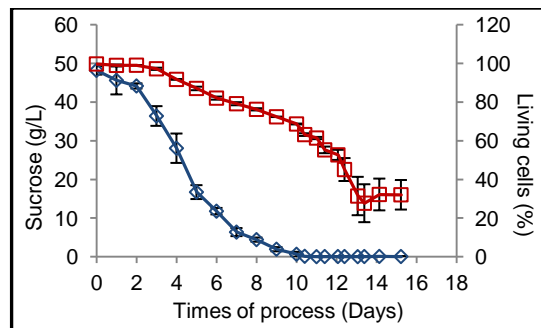


Figure 2. Kinetics of sucrose consumption (\diamond) and cell viability (\square) during the bioconversion process.

After 120 h of bioconversion process, a (+)-nootkatone concentration of 396.13 mg L^{-1} was obtained (Figure 3), reaching a 69% of bioconversion in the membrane-aerated biofilm reactor.

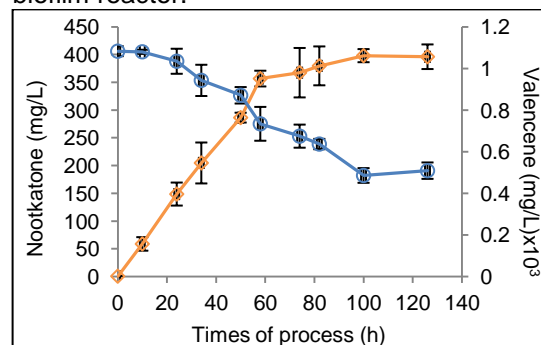


Figure 3. Bioconversion of (+)-valencene (\circ) to (+)-nootkatone (\diamond) in a biphasic system by *B. theobromae*.

Conclusions. Results demonstrate the potential application of a biphasic system for the bioconversion and *in situ* recovery of (+)-nootkatone in a membrane-aerated biofilm reactor.

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