木霉纤维素酶高产变异菌株9023的选育

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摘要 1. 用r-射线、甲基磺酸乙醋和亚硝基孤反复处理木霉野生菌株1323,选得变异菌株9023,纤维素酶产量提高两倍以上。2. 这几种诱变因素对提高木霉纤维素酶产量的作用,甲基磺酸乙醋和亚硝基呱的效果甚好,而r-射线效果甚差。纤维素酶的应用,目前存在的关键问题之一是菌种纤维素酶产量较低,培养滤液分解天然纤维素能力差,距生产要求尚有一定距离。因此,选育高酶产量的菌种是一项重要的课题。 诱变处理提高木霉纤维素酶产量,在国内外均有成功事例〔1.4.5]。我们从1974年到1975年初,用r-射线、甲基磺酸乙脂、亚硝基呱等诱变因素反复处理木霉1323,分离筛选近8,000株,获得变异菌株9023,纤维素酶产量比原菌株提高两倍以上。 下面简要介绍9023的选育过程和方法,并对木霉诱变育种中的几个问题进行初步的讨论。

关键词

分类号

T IE GENERATION AND ISOLATION OF TRICHODERMA HYPERPRODUCINO MUTANT STRAIN 9023

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Abstract

Mutagenic treating repeatedly of Trichoderma wild strain 1323 conidia with yray, ethylene methylsulfonate (EMS) or N-nitro-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (NTG) and selecting wit), filter papar saccharifying activity as major criterion, a mutant strain 9023 having a three-odd increase in the yields of cellulase was found. Among these mutagens it seems that the mutagenic effects of EMS and NTG are superior to that of y-ray.

It tivas found that the mutant strains selected with carboxymethyl cellulose saecharifying activity as major criterion have greatly reduced abilities to hydrolyze the natural cellulose, though their CMCase activities have enhanced near two-folds.

Kev words

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