

Research Article

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Two Stage Approach for Microbial Oil Production using *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590



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Abstract

Oil production in *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 has been studied using a single and two-stage culture system. In two stage, the culture was initially grown in nitrogen enriched conditions followed by oil production in carbonaceous medium. Maximum oil production (37.5% of yeast [dry weight]) was obtained with higher sugar concentrations in two stages as compared to a single stage system (viz. 21.2% of yeast dry weight). The oil titers also increased to 4.8g/L in two-stage system. Thus, a two-stage fermentation system proves to be advantageous in comparison to a single-stage. The oil produced was majorly triglyceride in nature with free fatty acid content <5%.

Keywords: *Yarrowia lipolytica*; Microbial oil; Two-stage fermentation

Abbreviations: TAG: Triacylglycerol; MAG: Monoacylglycerol; DAG: Diacylglycerol; FAME: Fatty Acid Methyl Ester; ELSD: Evaporative Light Scattering Detector; Exlip: Extracellular Lipid; Inlip: Intracellular Lipid; Surfip: Surface Bound Lipid; MGYE: Malt Extract Glucose Yeast Extract Peptone

Introduction

Paucity of food and energy resources has demanded for an alternate renewable resource to suffice the needs of the increasing population. However, the energy obtained from fossil fuels, oil crops etc. cannot realistically satisfy even a small fraction of the existing demand. Therefore, the exploration of renewable energy resources which do not compete with arable land has become a necessity. Microbial oil provides as a promising non-crop based renewable resource; catering as a source of highly nutritious lipids, majorly in the form of triglycerides, which can further be used as a source of food as well as an energy resource [1].

Oleaginous organisms including bacteria, yeasts, algae, and fungi have the ability to convert carbon rich substrates into lipids and accumulate them at the levels >20% of the dry cell weight (DCW) [2-4]. Yeast species, such as *Rhodospiridium* sp., *Rhodotorula* sp., *Lipomyces* sp., and *Yarrowia lipolytica*, are the ones whose intracellular lipid levels can reach 70% of DCW [1]. Noticeably, some of these oleaginous microorganisms can accumulate lipids faster with the fatty acid composition similar to that of crop oils, and have several advantages over crop oils such as a short life cycle, no needs for farmland and

are independent to seasonal and climatic variations [5,6]. In the process of microbial oil accumulation, the complete conversion and utilization of carbon substrate is a major issue. Hence, microbial oil production has received significant attention as a potential precursor for production of biofuels, oleo-chemicals and food products [7]. Oleaginous yeasts specifically prove to be more beneficial as they have the potential to convert various carbon sources, ranging from sugars or agro-industrial waste hydrolysates to other alternate carbon suppliers like glycerol, which is produced in large amounts along with Biodiesel.

Y. lipolytica is used as a model organism for bio lipid production due to its unique characteristics to metabolize substrates such as alkanes, fatty acids and lipids and its ability to accumulate high levels of lipids. In addition, it has been studied for industrial and environmental applications to produce vast range of valuable bio products. This non-conventional yeast is regarded as non-pathogenic and categorized as GRAS (generally recognized as safe) by the Food and Drug Administration [8].

In recent years, much effort has been focused on directing carbon flux towards lipid synthesis either through optimizations of the cultivation process or biotechnological approaches such

as genetic engineering, metabolic engineering, and synthetic biology. The carbon flux is directed toward lipid synthesis through optimizations of the cultivation process, mostly by limiting nitrogen (through the manipulation of a high C/N ratio), which increases production of precursors for fatty acid synthesis. However, under such circumstances, lipid accumulation is achieved at the expense of limited cell proliferations; precise control of nutrients is thus essential to fine balance both the requirements of cell proliferation and lipid accumulation [2]. For this purpose, optimization in cultivations which allows high density fermentation with satisfied lipid content has been well researched [9].

Yarrowia in their late stages of growth tend to divert their pathways towards lipid accumulation and metabolite production in depleted nitrogen conditions. Single stage fermentation systems with lower nitrogen content focused more on oil yields therefore suffer from lower cell mass and low final titres of oil in the fermentation broth. It was therefore thought that the separating the oil production phase from the cell growth phase, would prove to be beneficial in increasing the oil titers. A two-stage culture system can be used where in the first stage the cells are allowed to achieve high cell density cultivation of oleaginous yeast cells, by using nitrogen enriched medium and in the second stage, lipid accumulation can be initiated in nitrogen limited medium [10].

Materials and Methods

Strain and chemicals

The oleaginous yeast strain of *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 was procured from National Collection of Industrial Microorganisms (NCIM)-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, India. Stock of yeast strain was maintained at -80 °C in 40% (v/v) glycerol. The culture was revived in 50mL MGYP medium containing 3g/L Malt extract, 20g/L Glucose, 3g/L Yeast extract and 5g/L Peptone and was incubated at 28 °C for 48h. This culture was later used as pre-inoculum for further experimentation. The Media components like Malt extract, Yeast extract, Peptone and glucose were obtained from HiMedia, India.

Production of microbial oil by oleaginous yeast in the growth media

The experiment was performed in individual 250mL Erlenmeyer flask containing 100mL growth medium composed of MYP along with various carbon sources (viz. 2% glucose, 2% xylose, 2% acetate and 2% succinate). The flasks were inoculated with the pre-inoculum culture to make a 10% (v/v) inoculum concentration and incubated in a rotary shaker at 200rpm and 28 °C for 72hrs. Cells were harvested by centrifugation for oil extraction and estimation.

Role of C/N ratio in microbial oil production

The cells were inoculated in different 250mL Erlenmeyer flasks containing 100mL growth medium with C/N ratio ranging

from 1.55 to 350 and were incubated in a rotary shaker at 200rpm and 28 °C for 72hrs.

Production of microbial oil by oleaginous yeast using two stage approaches

Yarrowia lipolytica NCIM 3590 cells were grown in growth medium and harvested by centrifugation, which were then washed with sterile distilled water and resuspended in oil production medium containing 100mL sterile glucose solution with concentration ranging from 10 to 60g/L. This was incubated in a shaker at 20 °C with an agitation of 200rpm. After 72hrs of incubation, the microbial oil produced was extracted from the cells and the supernatant. The oil content was estimated gravimetrically and the yield was estimated.

High cell density cultivation of oleaginous yeast cell biomass

The cell biomass production of *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 was carried out in a 5L fermentor containing 1L of MGYP media. Culturing was initially carried out in a batch mode, at 28 °C, agitation of 200rpm and aeration of 1vvm for 48hrs. Later, the fermentor was operated in a chemostat mode at different dilution rates with higher concentration of Nitrogenous auxiliaries (Yeast extract and Peptone with 10 & 20g/L concentrations) and fermentable sugar (glucose 100g/L). The media was replenished continuously and the cells were retained using the Hollow fiber membrane system.

Extraction of oil and its estimation

The oil production broth after 72hrs incubation at 20 °C and 200rpm was centrifuged in a refrigerated centrifuge at 8000 rpm and 20°C for 15 minutes. Extraction of the microbial oil from the yeast cell biomass (obtained as a pellet) was carried out by using organic solvents like Propan-2-ol and chloroform (1:3) for cell disruption and oil extraction respectively. The extraction was carried out in a thermo-mixer at 50 °C and 800rpm for 1hr. The extraction was repeated to ensure the complete removal of oil from the cells Yao et al. [11] The Extracellular oil was extracted from the supernatant, by liquid-liquid extraction using non-polar solvent like Chloroform. The total microbial oil thus obtained was, quantified gravimetrically after distillation of the solvent. Organic solvents used for extraction and analysis were of analytical grade or chromatographically pure and were obtained from SD Fine Chemicals Ltd., India.

Analysis of the microbial oil

Qualitative analysis of the microbial oil produced from *Yarrowia lipolytica* was done for the of different components like TAG, MAG, DAG and FFA in the oil. The Free Fatty acid content present in the oil was estimated by proximate titrimetric analysis with KOH. The Fatty acid composition analysis was done by GC-MS. For GC analysis of the fatty acids, the hexane layer was evaporated using rotary vacuum distillation from an aliquot of sample, which was re-dissolved in 1mL boron tri-fluoride and 5mL methanol.

The derivatization protocol was followed according to that optimized by Shantha et al. [12]. The sample with boron tri-fluoride and methanol was kept in reflux condition for 5min. The fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) was extracted in hexane and this hexane layer was given water washes to remove all water-soluble impurities. The hexane layer was dried using NaHSO₄ and was analyzed on Agilent Technology 7890A GC equipped with 5975C MS system. Samples were analyzed on a HP5MS capillary column (30m × 0.20mm, 0.33µm coating thickness). The oven temperature was maintained for 1min at 70 °C, then increased linearly to 240 °C at a rate of 7 °C Min⁻¹ with helium as the carrier gas.

The HPLC-ELSD system with C-18, 15cm column was developed for glyceride compositional analysis. Since, the analysis of TAG was of more interest (as Edible grade microbial oil should contain more of TAG than FFA), the samples were neutralized with NaOH so that the glycerides at lower retention times can be distinguished. The method with the flow rate of 1ml/min, time: 40min, temp 30 °C, gain 4 and mobile phase (90% MeOH and 100% DCM) was used for gradient elution of cluster of glycerides.

Results and Discussion

Production of microbial oil by oleaginous yeast in the growth media

Table 1: Growth associated oil production by *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590, The oil production in the growth phase with respect to Oil/Lipid content wrt to dry cell biomass and oil yield based on glucose consumption is shown, DCW: Dry cell weight.

Carbon Source in Growth Media	Lipid Content Wrt DCW of the Cell (%)	Oil Yield (oil g/g of glucose)
Glucose	21.2%	0.06
Xylose	6.9%	0.07
Acetate	15.61%	0.03
Succinate	7.08%	0.007

Table 2: Different modes of fermenter operation, the increase in the cell biomass (Dry cell weight) with change in the mode of fermenter operation is shown, MGYP: Malt extract, Glucose, Yeast extract, Peptone; DCW: Dry cell weight.

Mode of Operation	Batch Mode	Fed-batch	Chemostat with MGYP
Cell density (DCW) in g	1.6	1.8	32.2

The oleaginous strain of *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590, has been found to show substrate affinity to a wide range of carbon sources. These include sugars hexoses like glucose, pentose like xylose, arabinose etc., along with organic acids like citric acids, succinate, malate etc, sugar alcohols, and even glycerol. *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 grown on a synthetic media containing MGYP in a batch mode for 48 hrs, yielded cell density of 1.6g DCW/L, with the growth associated oil content of 21.27% wrt to the DCW of the cell biomass. The oil production with replacement of glucose in MGYP with other Carbon sources was lower as compared to glucose. As seen in the Table 1, oil production in synthetic growth media containing different carbon sources suggest that the organism converts a variety of carbon sources, but more readily the hexose sugar glucose. Despite of this, the oil yields, oil content in the cells was found to be very less in the growth phase. Operating the fermenter in different modes like fed-batch and chemostat at varying dilution rates allowed for the increase in the cell densities up to 32.2g of DCW/L (in chemostat mode, Table 2). The biomass productivity was thus increased considerably, but the oil content in the growth media didn't change notably. Thus, the optimization in media composition is also necessary along with optimization of fermenter parameters for increased growth and oil production.

Role of C/N ratio in microbial oil accumulation

C/N ratio has been reported to govern metabolisms like growth, organic acid production or conversion of excess carbon into lipids (triacylglycerols and sterol esters) [1,2]. By monitoring growth and C/N ratio, carbon excess in the anabolism of oleaginous yeasts can be either oriented towards organic acids production or lipids production Beopoulos et al. [8]. Cell growth and lipid accumulation is affected by the excess of carbon and limited amount of nitrogen [1]. *Yarrowia lipolytica* culture involves two phases, first being the growth phase, which is slowed by nitrogen limitation followed by the lipid accumulation phase [13,14]. Conversion of sugars into lipids depends on the growth phase and the transition to the accumulation phase, which is influenced by the C/N ratio. The total substrate-to-lipid conversion yield therefore depends on the initial C/N ratio of the batch culture. Thus effect of medium composition on cell growth and lipid production was determined by varying the C/N ratio in the medium.

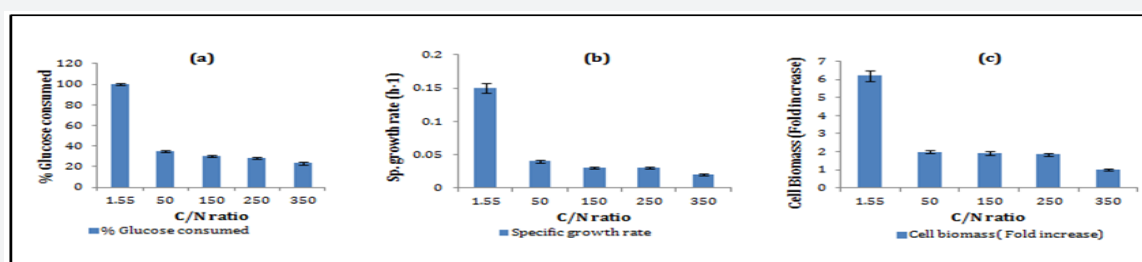


Figure 1: Effect of C/N ratio on *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590, shows the effect of C/N ratio of the media components on (a) Glucose consumption (b) specific growth rate and (c) biomass growth of *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590.

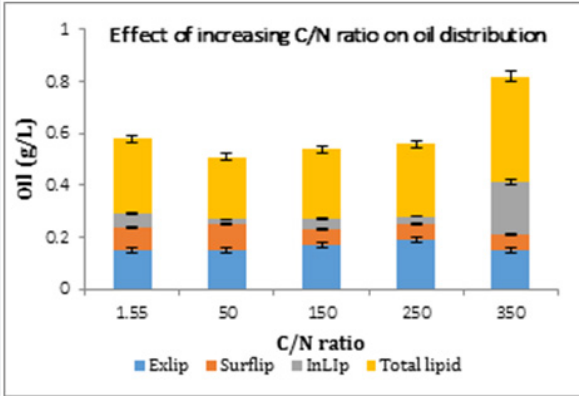


Figure 2: Effect of increasing C/N ratio on oil distribution of *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590. The distribution of the oil in the form of Extracellular lipid (Exlip), Surface lipid (Surf Lip), Intracellular lipid (In Lip) and Total Lipid with variation in C/N ratio is shown with respect to oil titre (g/L).

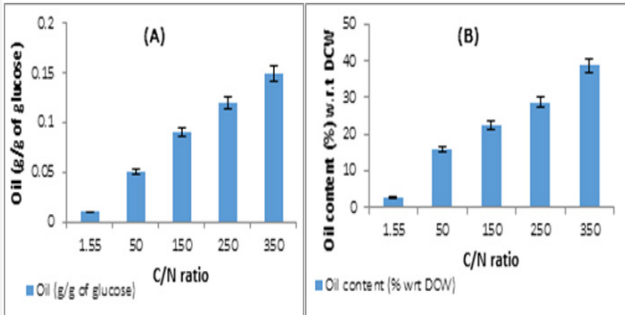


Figure 3: Effect of increasing C/N ratio on oil produced per gram of glucose (A) and on dry cell biomass (B). Variation in oil production with regards to the oil yield based on glucose consumption (oil g/g of glucose) and oil content (%) wrt dry cell weight of biomass upon changing C/N ratio.

The profiles in Figure 1 Prove that growth and biomass production of the oleaginous yeast was favored in the nitrogen rich medium, while the oil production in carbon rich medium

(Figure 2 & 3). Also, (Figure 1, 2 & 3), increasing the biomass production of the oleaginous cells in a nitrogen rich medium followed by sequential increase in the C/N ratio for oil production is necessary [15].

Increased biomass productivities with High cell density cultivation technique

The cell biomass production of the oleaginous yeast strain (eg *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590) was carried out in a 5L fermentor containing 1L of MGYB media. Culturing was carried out in a batch mode, at 28 °C, agitation of 200rpm and aeration of 1vvm for 48hrs, till a cell density of 8g/L (1.6g DCW) was achieved. Later, the fermentor was operated in a chemostat mode at different dilution rates with higher concentration of Nitrogenous auxiliaries (Yeast extract and Peptone with 10 & 20g/L concentrations) and sugar (glucose 100g/L). The media was replenished continuously and the cells were retained using the Hollow fiber membrane system. Under this condition, maximum biomass productivity of 20g/L/h was observed at a dilution rate of 0.12h⁻¹ (Table 3) with biomass yield of about 200g/L. The cell biomass, thus obtained can be used for oil production[6].

Table 3: Biomass productivities in chemostat mode with optimized growth media, Effect of dilution rates in chemostat mode with optimized proteinaceous media on the biomass productivities is depicted, g/L/h: grams per liter per hour.

Dilution rate (h ⁻¹)	Productivity (g/L/ h)
0.01	1.06
0.02	2.50
0.05	8.48
0.08	17.02
0.10	18.57
0.12	20.08
0.14	19.14

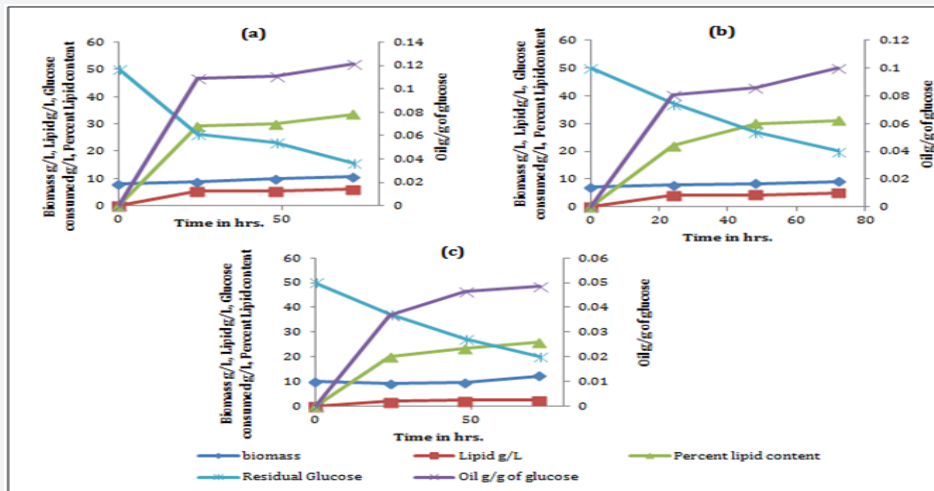


Figure 4: Oil production by *Yarrowia lipolytica* at different incubation temperatures (a) 20°C(b) 28 °C (c) 37°C, Oil production was carried out at different incubation temperatures. The effect of the incubation temperature on the growth of biomass, oil /Lipid titer, Glucose consumption and oil/Lipid content and oil yield based on glucose consumed is graphically represented.

Oil production in sugar solutions without nitrogen ancillaries

Since oil production is favored in carbon rich media, cells of *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 were added in the synthetic glucose solutions of concentrations, ranging from 10 to 60g/L. It was seen that highest content of oil was obtained with cells grown at high glucose concentration (50g/L). A maximum of 37% of oil with a yield of 0.15g/g of glucose was obtained with 50g/L of glucose as seen in Table 4 Further optimization carried out on the basis of temperature, with 50g/L sugar concentration showed that (Figure 4), higher oil production was seen obtained at 20 °c. Also, it can be noted from the figure that the growth of biomass was arrested in the glucose solution and all the carbon consumed uptaken by the organism was diverted towards lipid production. Also, it can be seen in Table 5 that increasing the cell

inoculum density, there was increase in sugar consumption, oil content and oil titres. Thus, to increase the oil production titres, it is of utmost importance to have high cell densities into the oil production media [17].

Table 4: Oil production by *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 in different concentration of std. glucose solution, Oil production on the basis of oil/lipid content and oil yield with variation in the glucose concentration was studied, g/g: gram per gram; g/L: gram per liter; DCW: Dry cell weight.

Glucose Concentration (g/l)	10	20	30	50	60
Oil Content wrt DCW (%)	26	29.30	33.17	37.07	34.32
Oil Yield(g/g of glucose)	0.28	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.10

Table 5: Oil production by *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 with increased cell density in 5% glucose solution, Variation in the cell inoculum densities for oil production in optimized 50 g/L of glucose solution was studied, g/L: gram per liter; DCW: Dry cell weight.

Inoculum Cell Density *Wet wt. (g/L)	DCW Considering Moisture Content (g/L)	Sugar (Glucose) Concentration (g/L)	Sugar consumed after 72 hrs (g/L)	Sugar Consumption(%)	Oil Yield (g/g of Sugar consumed)	Oil Content(%)	Oil Titer (g/L)
30	6	46	12.4	26.9	0.17	36.2	2.2
50	10	50.1	25.75	48.6	0.15	37.07	3.7
128	12.8	48	36	75	0.13	37.5	4.8

Similar set of experiments were performed replacing glucose with a C-5 sugar solution, containing xylose as the sole source of carbon. Assimilation of C-5 carbon source into lipids was shown by *Yarrowia*. Thus, the *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 was used for oil production using different sugars, i.e hexoses

and pentoses. Also, it can be noted that the sugar consumption in xylose was lesser as compared to glucose. But, the trend of increased sugar uptake, oil titres and oil content in cells with increase in the inoculum density remained valid in this case as well [18] (Table 6).

Table 6: Oil production by *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 with increased cell density in 5% xylose solution, Effect of variation in the cell inoculum densities on oil production with xylose solution of 50 g/L concentration was studied with optimized parameters of the glucose system, g/g: gram per gram; g/L: gram per liter; DCW: Dry cell weight.

Inoculum Cell Density Wet wt. (g/L)	DCW Considering Moisture Content (g/L)	Sugar (Xylose) Concentration (g/L)	Sugar Consumed after 72 hrs (g/L)	Sugar Consumption(%)	Oil Yield (g/g of Sugar consumed)	Oil Content(%)	Oil Titer (g/L)
12.29	2.47	31.83	0.52	0.98	0.32	6.90	0.17
50	10	44.82	4.19	9.06	0.24	10.23	1.02

Thus, the two stage approach of High cell density cultivation of oleaginous yeast cells in first stage followed by oil production in sugar solutions without nitrogenous ancillaries can provide for a better alternative for increasing the oil production in contrast to the conventional single stage process.

Two-stage approach for microbial oil production

As seen earlier, the C/N ratio of the media plays a crucial role in the growth and oil production by oleaginous yeast strains. The two stages thus need to be carried out separately so as to enhance either growth or oil production and thus later make use of the better of the two phases to combine and increase the productivity of the overall process. The high cell density cultivation with optimized growth media in a chemostat can

yield biomass productivities of 20g/L/h, yielding cell densities of about 200g wet weight (i.e around 40g DCW). This, when coupled with transfer of the cell biomass into oil production media with higher sugar/ C-Source concentrations can help increase the oil production in terms of the oil titers and thereby the productivity of the production process. As seen Table 5, when 128g/L cell biomass was used for oil production in a 48g/L of glucose solution devoid of nitrogen source, the sugar assimilation increased with increase in the oil production in the form of oil content and oil titre. The results were valid with pentose sugar as well [19].

Earlier work on the separation of the growth and oil production phases in different oleaginous organisms [10]

differs from the current methodology, wherein the present work adopts a chemostat with cell retention for growth followed by oil production in batch mode. This approach provides the organism with an adequate residence time for growth and oil production in the respective phases, while it deals with the stress conditions prevalent in the fermenter. Further, it also provides for maintaining the cell biomass in a particular phase of growth, thus allowing the metabolic activities, pertaining to that phase, to be carried out for a longer duration of time.

Lipid profiles of microbial oil produced by *Yarrowia lipolytica*

The microbial oil produced by *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590 using glucose and xylose as substrate was analyzed for its lipid profile using GC-MS for fatty acid compositional analysis and HPLC-ELSD for glyceride composition analysis. It was found that the oil produced was majorly in the form of triglyceride with very less content of Free Fatty Acid (Table 7), Thus making it amenable to be used as an edible source along with its potential to be used in bio fuel. The incubation temperature plays an important role in the lipid profile of the microbial oil, as seen in Table 8. Thus, a desired composition can be obtained by adjusting the incubation

Table 9: Composition of glycerides obtained from *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590, Compositional analysis of glycerides for oil produced using different sugars was studied with HPLC -ELSD system.

Sugar	ECN 18-24	ECN 24-30	ECN 30-36	ECN 36-42	ECN 42-48
Glucose	64.08%	23.50	2.67%	1.27%	7.69%
Xylose	20.17%	26.42%	21.38%	16.66%	9.66%

Conclusion

The microbial oil production process using oleaginous yeast can be made attractive if the oil titers, yields and productivities are increased. This increase can be obtained if the growth phase does not coincide with the synthesis of the oil. For this purpose, studying the variations in the metabolic status of the microorganisms due to changes in the growth conditions becomes crucial. Following these changes in a two-stage approach is easier where in high cell density of oleaginous yeast cells is achieved, by providing proteinaceous nitrogen enriched medium followed by oil accumulation in the later phase in a medium containing carbon source. This also allows arresting the high cell biomass in stationary phase for a longer duration of time, thus driving the oil production process towards increased oil productivities.

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temperature. Also, further it can be noted that the carbon source or the nature of sugar (i.e. hexose or pentose) has an effect in packing the lipids in the form of glycerides of particular form, length and saturation (Table 9) [20,21].

Table 7: Free Fatty Acid content in the oil produced by *Yarrowia lipolytica*, The Free fatty acid content in the microbial oil produced using different sugars was estimated by proximate titrimetric analysis, FFA: Free fatty acid.

Yarrowia lipolytica Strain No.	FFA Content in Oil (%)	
	Glucose	Xylose
NCIM 3590	4.47	1.02

Table 8: Fatty acid composition of oil accumulated by *Yarrowia lipolytica* NCIM 3590, Effect of incubation temperature on the fatty acid profile of the oil produced was studied using FAME analysis by GC-MS after derivatization in to fatty acid methyl esters, ECN: Equivalent carbon number.

Incubation temperature	Fatty Acid Composition (%)		
	C16	C18	C18:1
20 °C	53	1.73	14
28 °C	21.80	3.95	74.23
37 °C	32.83	4.34	62.88

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