

IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURE CONDITIONS AND PURIFICATION OF RECOMBINANT  
α-LPHA-AMYLASE OF THE YEAST *Cryptococcus flavus*

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Alpha-amylases are hydrolytic enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of internal α-1,4-glycosidic bonds in amylose and amylopectin. They are among the most important industrial enzymes with many applications in starch processing, brewing, alcohol production, textile and other. *C. flavus* is an amyolytic yeast secreting high levels of α-amylase, which is used as a complementary source to produce ethanol from starch. In this work we test three nitrogen sources for production of the recombinant *C. flavus* α-amylase (*Amy1*) expressed in *S. cerevisiae*: YNB (yeast nitrogen base plus ammonium sulphate), urea and yeast extract. The yeast culture incubated with yeast extract for 72 hs at 27°C on a shaker at 200 rpm, presented the highest growth (OD<sub>600</sub> 7.22), better amyolytic activity (40 U.mL<sup>-1</sup>) and highest amount of total secreted protein (37.85 µg.mL<sup>-1</sup>). The culture was centrifuged at 2254G and the supernatant was dialyzed, lyophilized, and applied into a Q-Sepharose column equilibrated with 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.5 and 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>. The column was washed with three volumes of buffer and the proteins were eluted with a linear salt gradient from 0 to 0.5 M. The fractions with amyolytic activity were dialyzed and analyzed by SDS-PAGE to confirm the protein purity. The use of yeast extract improves the amylase production by recombinant *S. cerevisiae* strain which is the first step to optimize its biotechnology applications. The structural characterization of pure Amy1 is in progress.

Key words: α-amylase, *Cryptococcus flavus*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, amyolytic activity.

Supported by CNPq and FINATEC.