CONTINUOUS HYDROLYSIS OF STARCH AND DEXTRINIZED STARCH BY AMBERLITE IRA-904 IMMOBILIZED AMYLOGLUCOSIDASE

S.Balakumar, Vasanthy Arasaratnam and K.Balasubramaniam (Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine University of Jaffna.)

Continuous hydrolysis of starch, dextrinized starch (DE 36) and maltose was performed at pH 4.5 using thermostated (30 and 50°c) column reactors (1.7 x 15 cm) having 7000 AMG units in 25g Amberlite IRA-904. The productivity of the enzyme reactor at 30°c for 2% (w/v) starch, dextrinized starch(DE 36) and maltose increased from 3.2, 8.25 and 7.92 to 10.9, 49.5 and 47.5 respectively when the flow rate was increased from 1 to 6 ml ml-1, while glucose yield decreased from 37.0 to 20.8% for starch and no change in glucose yields for dextrinized starch(98%) and maltose (96%). For the hydrolysis of dextrinized starch (20%, w/v; DE 36) glucose yield decreased from 82.5 (at 1ml min-1) to 55% (at 1ml min-1) at 30°c. The productivities for dextrinized starch solutions 2, 4, 10 and 20% (w/v; DE 36) were 10.9, 98.2, 237.6 and 290.4 g l⁻¹ h⁻¹ respectively at a flow rate of 6ml min-1 at 30°c. At 55°c and 6ml min-1 flow rate the productivities for starch (2%; w/v) and dextrinized starch of concentrations 2, 4, 10 and 20% (w/v; DE 36) were 18.5, 52.3, 101.9, 250.8 and 353.6 respectively while the glucose yields for dextrinized starch 2, 4 and 10% (w/v) were 18.5, 52.3, 101.9, 250.8 and 353.6 respectively. The glucose yield for starch (2%, w/v) and dextrinized starch (20%, w/v) at 55°c decreased from 52 and 90% to 35 and 66.8% respectively when the flow rate was increased from 1 to 6ml min-1. Temperature has a negligible effect on the productivity of the column reactor, when dextrinized starch solutions of 2, 4 and 10% (w/v; DE 36) were used. The glucose yield did not change with increase in flow rate up to 6 ml min⁻¹ however productivity increased linearly. Productivities at 30 and 55°c with 20% (w/v, DE 36) dextrinized starch were 290.4 and 353.6 g l-1 h-1 respectively. Thus temperature has an influence on the hydrolysis of higher concentrations of dextrinized starch under experimental conditions.