

Index

a

- ABE fermentation 138, 161
- acetate and ethanol ex CO/H₂
- A. woodii* based on carbon dioxide and hydrogen 55–56
 - with AOR 60–61
 - without AOR 58–60
 - A. woodii* based on carbon monoxide 56–58
 - C. autoethanogenum* based on carbon dioxide and hydrogen 63
 - C. woodii* based on carbon monoxide 62–63
- industrial fermentation and capacity 69–70
- Wood–Ljungdahl pathway
- acetogenic bacteria taxonomy 51–52
 - ATP via ion gradient 49, 51
 - carbon monoxide as energy source 54–55
 - hydrogen as energy source 52–54
 - methyl-branch and CO-branch 49
- acetoacetyl-CoA
- formation, via malonyl-CoA 429, 430
 - via acetone & 3-hydroxyisovalerate 201, 202
 - via 3-hydroxyisovaleryl-CoA 200–201
 - via 3-methylcrotonate 199–200
- Acetobacterium woodii* 55, 211, 286
- acetate and ethanol ex CO/H₂
 - based on carbon dioxide and hydrogen 55–56
 - with AOR 60–61
 - without AOR 58–60
 - based on carbon monoxide 56–58
- acetogenic bacteria xxiii, xxxii, 21, 49, 53, 55, 63, 69, 70, 97, 146, 180
- taxonomy 51–52
- acetogens *see* acetogenic bacteria
- acetyl-CoA 55, 111, 224, 352
- via pyruvate dehydrogenase bypass 145–146
 - via pyruvate dehydrogenase complex 141–145
- acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase 158, 289
- acetyl-CoA synthase (*acs*) 50, 112, 113, 145, 274, 275, 424
- acrylic acid 75, 109–111, 133, 199
- based on glycerol 116
 - based on 3-hydroxypropionic acid 109
 - based on lactic acid 75
- Actinobacillus succinogenes* 231, 234–236, 238, 239
- acyl carrier protein 141, 142
- adipic acid (ADA)
- application 350
 - chemical production 350–351
 - ex glucose via partial shikimic acid pathway 357–358
 - fermentative production of 392–393
 - industrial application and capacity 364
 - metabolic engineering for fermentation 351–361
 - process development 363
 - via reverse adipate degradation pathway 352–355
- L-alanine
- application 97

- L-alanine (*contd.*)
 chemical production of 97–98
 industrial production and application 105–106
 metabolic engineering
Bacillus subtilis 101
 based on fumaric acid 103–104
 biocatalytic production of 104–105
 D-alanine with *Corynebacterium fascians* 103
Escherichia coli 101–102
Pediococcus acidilactici 102
Vibrio natriegens 102–103
 pathway design 98–100
 alanine dehydrogenase (*alaD*) 97
 alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) 23, 27, 129, 133, 146, 172, 174, 175, 179, 181, 216, 217
 aldehyde dehydrogenase (*ald*) 104, 112, 116, 133, 313
 aldehyde ferredoxin oxidoreductase (AOR) 58–61, 67, 68
 aldehyde versus alcohol 28
 alkaline electrolysis (AE) 13, 149
 α -alanine 113, 114
 α -aminoadipate (AAA) pathway 329
 α -amylase enzyme 30
 α -farnesene
 with fused pathway enzymes 433, 434
 structure 419
 α -ketoglutarate 254, 260
 α -keto-isocaproate 196
 α -ketoisovalerate 179, 192
 α -ketopimelate pathway 390, 391
 α -ketopimelic acid 377, 390
 α -tocopherol 437
 2-aminobenzoic acid 397
 6-aminocaproic acid (6-ACA) 371, 378, 379
 application 386
 fermentation based on glucose via
 α -ketopimelic acid 390–392
 industrial application 393–394
 pathway engineering towards 389–390
 2-aminoglutaric acid 258
 5-aminovalerate 392
 ammonium sulfate (AS) 101, 105, 240, 331, 332, 386
 as by-product 84–85
 aniline
 direct fermentative production of 397
 global production 399
 industrial fermentation 414
 metabolic engineering strategies 399, 409
 Shikimate pathway via chorismate towards 399–403
 titer and productivity for biochemical precursors for 411
 anthranilate *see also* anthranilic acid
 in *Bacillus subtilis* 403–404
 biochemical pathway to 402
 derivatives as fermentation product 407–409
 in *E. coli* 404–405
 in *Pseudomonas putida* 405–406
 in *S. cerevisiae* 406
 Shikimate pathway via chorismate towards 399–403
 tryptophan degradation pathway towards 403
 anthranilic acid
 application 397–399
 with *C. glutamicum* host and *in situ*-product recovery 413
 industrial fermentation 414
 isolation via organic solvent extraction after fermentation 413–414
 metabolic engineering strategies 399
 with *S. cerevisiae* as host and *in situ*-product recovery 411–413
 archaea 390, 421
 mevalonate (MVA) pathways pursued in 276–277
 microorganisms 6
 artemisinic acid xxvii, 237, 271, 274, 418, 419
S. cerevisiae strain for 419
 artemisinin-combination therapies (ACTs) 418
Aspergillus niger 32, 250–252, 340, 342–345, 347, 363
Aspergillus terreus 248–253

b

- Bacillus coagulans* 87, 357
- Bacillus methanolicus* 263, 312–313
 methanol as carbon and energy source with
 312–313
 ribulose monophosphate pathway in
 300–304
- Bacillus subtilis*
 L-alanine 101
 anthranilate in 403–404
- bacterial isoprenoid pathway, in *S. cerevisiae*
 429
- balance of electrons xxix, xxx
- Basfia succiniproducens* 236, 237, 242
- Beckmann reaction 386
- β -alanine 113, 114
- β -farnesane, as fuel additive 437
- β -farnesene 418, 420
 commercial availability 420
 DXP pathway towards 426–428
 fermentative production, process flow
 diagram for 436
 fermentative synthesis 429
 hydrogenation 419
 hydrogenation of 419
 industrial application 437, 439
 mevalonate pathway towards
 via non-oxidative glycolysis 424–426
 via oxidative glycolysis 421–424
 with plant oil as feedstocks with dual MVA
 pathway in *Y. lipolytica* 431–432
 process design with second liquid phase
 434, 435
 published fermentation performance data
 434
 structure of 419
- bicyclic sesquiterpene amorphadiene, in
S. cerevisiae 434
- biobased adipic acid technology 351
- biocatalytic synthesis, of L-lysine 320
- biochemical Sabatier 5, 13
- bubble column reactor (BCR) 14
- 1,4-butanediol
 application 206–207
 conventional synthesis of 207–208
 D-xylose as carbon source
 via 2,5-dioxopentanoate 216–217
 via xylonic acid 217–218
- fermentative 1,4-butanediol based on
 glucose 213–215
- industrial application and capacity
 218–219
- pathway design
 carboxylic acid functions 213
 oxidative citric acid cycle 208–210
 oxygen demand 211
 theoretical and practically achieved yield
 212–213
- succinic acid chemical hydrogenation 215
- butanol
 application 137–138
 via catalytic alkane hydroxylation
 140–141
- conventional production
 ABE fermentation 138–139
 butanol via catalytic alkane
 hydroxylation 140–141
 butanol via dimerization of ethanol 140
 hydroformylation, oxo C4 alcohols
 139–140
- via dimerization of ethanol 140
- fermentative butanol
 continuous production mode 153–154
 derivatization of 159–160
 high cell density fermentation 158–159
 in situ butanol isolation 154–158
 20th century 151, 153
- glucose pathway design
 acetyl-CoA via pyruvate dehydrogenase
 bypass 145–146
 acetyl-CoA via pyruvate dehydrogenase
 complex 141–145
- industrial application
 fermentative butanol production
 161–162
 sugarcane in Brazil 163
- low heating value (LHV) 137, 139
- raw material sources
 Celtic Renewables 161
 lignocellulosic biomass 160–161
- syngas fermentation

- butanol (*contd.*)
 with carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide
 and hydrogen 147–151
 with carbon monoxide and hydrogen
 146–147
 butyraldehyde 139, 143, 144, 161, 171
- C**
- cadaverine *see* pentamethylenediamine
 calcium succinate 234, 240
 calcium sulfate as by-product 82–84
Candida tropicalis, C6+ diacid generation
 with 362, 363
 caprolactam (CPL)
 application 386
 chemical conversion towards 392–393
 chemical production 386–387
 fermentation based on glucose
 via adipylyl-CoA 387–389
 via α -ketopimelic acid 392
 industrial application 393–394
 pathway engineering towards 389–390
 reverse adipate pathway 389
 carbon capture and use technology (CCU)
 54, 225
 carbon dioxide
 biochemical Sabatier 5–6
 by-product 25
 chemical Sabatier 4–5
 carbon footprint 1, 5, 20, 22, 32, 33, 37, 39,
 54, 109, 197, 199, 200, 202, 212, 219,
 222, 223, 297, 299, 314, 361, 370
 carbon monoxide as energy source 54–55
 carbon yield xxiv, xxvi, xxx, 22, 24, 26, 35,
 42, 76, 78–81, 87, 202
 carboxylic acid function xxxii, 23, 67,
 109–111, 115, 120, 141, 143, 144,
 154, 185, 210, 248, 258, 271, 319,
 330, 331, 339, 351, 362, 363, 370,
 371, 378, 399, 421
 thermodynamically challenging reduction
 of 213
 Cargill/NatureWorks 92
 cascade biocatalysis 184–186
 C6+ diacids
 with *Candida tropicalis* based on waste
 streams 362–363
 metabolic engineering for 361
 cell-free metabolic engineering (CFME) 288
 cell-free systems 29
Ceropegia woodii 52
 based on carbon monoxide 62
 chemical Sabatier 4–5
Chloroflexus aurantiacus 112
 chorismate 400
 C1-hydroxyl function 114
cis, cis-muconic acid
 coculture approach of *E. coli* strains with
 3-dehydroshikimate 358
 from lignin fraction via biological
 funneling 360–361
 via partial shikimic acid pathway
 fermentative production 355, 357
 in specific organelles 357
 citric acid
 application 339
 biochemical pathway
 condensation of oxalacetate and
 acetyl-CoA 340
 surplus/reduction equivalents and
 oxygen demand 341–343
 chemical production 339–340
 natural extraction 339–340
 process development 343
 feedstock 343–344
 fermentation technology, type of 345
 host selection 343
 industrial production 347
 metal ions in broth 344
 product isolation 345–347
 citric acid cycle 208, 227
 Clariant technology 41
Clostridium acetobutylicum 113, 138, 151,
 153, 154, 158, 159, 161, 162, 174
Clostridium autoethanogenum 21, 51–53, 55,
 70, 143, 148, 150, 158, 213
 acetate formation 63
 ethanol formation 63–68
Clostridium butyricum 122, 123
Clostridium kluyveri 59
Clostridium ljungdahlii 52, 55, 63, 285

- Clostridium ragsdalei* 52, 63
Clostridium thermocellum 181
cobalt-phosphide (CoP) 11
CO dehydrogenase (CODH) 52
coenzyme A (CoA) 286
CO₂ methanation, chemical vs. biological 6
consolidated bioprocessing (CBP) 160, 161
continuously stirred tank reactor (CSTR) 14
Corbion 91
Corynebacterium fascians 103
Corynebacterium glutamicum xxvii, 81, 258, 259, 263, 320, 413
 anaerobic fermentation with 331
 lysine secretion in 330
Coulomb efficiency 12
Covid-19 epidemic 20
Cupriavidus necator, technology development in 432
- d**
- 3-dehydroquinic acid (DHQ) synthase 355
3-Dehydroshikimate 400
3-deoxy-D-arabinoheptulosonic acid (DAHP) synthase 355
deoxy-xylulose-5-phosphate pathway 271
deoxy-xylulose-phosphate (DXP) pathway 279, 420
1,4-diacetoxy-2-butene 207
1,5-diaminopentane 297
dicarboxylic fatty acids (DCA) 362
dihydroxyacetone-phosphate (DHAP) 120
dihydroxyacid dehydratase (DHAD) 104, 185
dimethylallyl-pyrophosphate (DMAPP) 271, 273, 420
 DXP pathway towards 426–428
 mevalonate pathway via non-oxidative glycolysis 424–426
 mevalonate pathway via oxidative glycolysis 421–424
dimethylvinylcarbinol (DMVC) 269
2,5-dioxopentanoate 216
diphosphomevalonate kinase 283
direct electron transfer (DET) 10, 12, 13
dissolved air floatation (DAF) 362
D-lysine *see* lysine
- Dupont 40, 41, 74, 128, 129, 132, 133, 187, 215, 281, 285, 292, 369
D-xylose 34, 36
 carbon source via 2,5-dioxopentanoate 216–217
 carbon source via xylonic acid 217–218
D-xylose dehydrogenase (*xdh*) 217
- e**
- Electrochaeta 14
electron bifurcation 53, 55, 57, 59, 63–66, 68, 147, 286
electrons gap xxix, xxx, xxxi, 127, 218, 226
electron surplus 342, xxx
Embden–Meyerhof–Parnas (EMP) pathway 21, 120, 178
3-enoylpyruvylshikimate-5-phosphate (EPSP) 400
Enterococcus faecalis 274, 282, 289, 423–424
Entner–Doudoroff (ED) pathway 21, 25, 26, 104, 176, 185
Escherichia coli 112, 234
 aerobic conditions 281–283
 L-alanine 101–102
 anthranilate in 404–405
 D-lactate production 81, 82
 as fermentation host 27–28
 isobutanol via 2-oxoisovalerate 172–174
 MVA and DXP pathway 284–285
1,2-ethanedicarboxylic acid *see* succinic acid
ethanol (C₂H₆O) xxvi, xxvii, xxix, xxx, xxxii, 21, 187
 production in cell-free systems 29
 technology 32–38
ethanol ex glucose
 application 20–21
 Clariant technology 41–42
 Dupont 41
 industrial production and capacity
 ethanol production first generation 38, 39
 ethanol production second generation 39–40
 POET-DSM 40–41
 pathway design
 carbon dioxide as by-product 25

- ethanol ex glucose (*contd.*)
E. coli as fermentation 27–28
 ethanol production in cell-free systems
 29
 glycolysis, natural fermentation 21–24
S. cerevisiae as fermentation 24–25
Z. mobilis as fermentation 25–26
 process development
 dry milling process 30–31
 technology scope 29–30
 production of 21
 raw material source
 second-generation ethanol technology
 32–37
 third-generation ethanol technology 38
 ethylene oxide (EO) 21, 120
 ethyl tertiary butylether 192
- f**
 farnesene
 application 418–420
 biochemical pathway 420–428
 chemical production 420
 industrial application 437–439
 metabolic engineering 428–434
 process design with second liquid phase
 434–436
 farnesyl-pyrophosphate (FPP) 271
 feeding strategy 282, 359, xxvii
 fermentation
 vs. organic chemistry xxii, xxvi
 as production technology xix, xxii
 fermentative butanol production 161
 formyltransferase (Ftr) 7
 fructose-1,6-bisphosphate (FBP) 120
- g**
 γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) 85, 86, 258
 gas-phase reaction 109
 gas stripping 154
 generally recognized as safe (GRAS) 259
 genome-scale metabolic model (GSMM)
 173
Geobacillus stearothermophilus 101
Geobacter sulfurreducens 10
 geranyl-diphosphate (GPP) 271
 geranylgeranyl-pyrophosphate (GGPP) 271
 Gevo Integrated Fermentation Technology
 (GIFT) 183
 Gibbs free energy 5, 6, 22, 53, 67, 99, 100,
 141, 225, 228
 Global Bioenergies 203
Gluconobacter oxydans 133
 glucose
 via acetate and malonyl-CoA 112
 via α -alanine and β -alanine 113–114
 via malonyl-CoA 111
 glucose as carbon source
E. coli 128–129
 and energy source 120–123
 via electrical power 126–127
 glucose-6-phosphate 78
 glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase 231
 glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) 85
 glutamate decarboxylation 85
 glutamate to γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA)
 85
 glutamic acid
 via α -ketoglutarate 259–262
 application 258
 carbon source 2nd generation 265
 finetuning native pathway 263
 glutamate and 1,3-propanediol 263–264
 industrial process performance 265–266
 process development and industrial
 application 264–266
 L-glutamic acid 258, 259
 glyceraldehyde dehydrogenase 185
 glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (GAP) 120, 279
 glycerol 434
 as carbon and energy source 123
 succinic acid 232–235
V. natriegens 131–132
 as carbon source
Klebsiella pneumoniae 129–131
 via electrical power 127
 synthesis 114–116
 glycerol-aldehyde-3-phosphate
 dehydrogenase (GADPH) 113
 glycine and butyryl-CoA 179–180
 glycolysis, as natural fermentation pathway
 21–24

glyoxylate cycle 229–230
Guerbet coupling 140

h

Hess's law 4, 5, 9, 90, 144, 149, 174
heterofermentative pathway 78, 79
heterologous genes 173, 281, 282, 313, 355
hexamethylenediamine (HMD) 350
 application 368
 biocatalytic routes
 ADA biocatalytic conversion 378–379
 ADN synthesis via C6 dialdehyde
 379–380
 chemical production 369–370
 commercial application 382–383
hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) 368
higher heating value (HHV) 144
HMG-CoA reductase, of *S. pomeroyi* 432
HMG-CoA synthase 142, 271, 421, 429, 430
homofermentative lactobacillus strains
 76–78
hydrogen as energy source 52–54
2-hydroxyisovalerate 193–194
5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) 253, 265
3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA
 (HMG-CoA) 421
2-hydroxy,1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid *see*
 citric acid
3-hydroxypropionaldehyde (3-HPA) 114,
 116, 119, 120, 124, 127, 129, 131, 133
3-hydroxypropionic acid (3-HP) 133
 application 109–110
 chemical synthesis 110–111
 industrial application 116–117
 pathway design
 acrylic acid based on glycerol 116
 glucose via α -alanine and β -alanine
 113–114
 glucose via acetate and malonyl-CoA
 112–113
 glucose via malonyl-CoA 111–112
 synthesis based on glycerol 114–116

i

indirect electron transfer (IET) 10–12
integrated hydrogen production

biochemical methanation and IET 11–12
boundary conditions for potential
 commercial application 12–13
carbon dioxide conversion 8–10
cathode mechanisms for uptake of
 reduction equivalents 10–11

isobutanol

 application 170
 based on CO and CO₂ 180, 194
 conventional synthesis of 171
 glycine and butyryl-CoA 179
 metabolic engineering
 carbon yield with balanced reduction
 equivalents 174
 via 2-oxoisovalerate in *E. coli* 172, 175
 via 2-oxoisovalerate in *S. cerevisiae* 178
 process development
 cascade biocatalysis 184
 industrial application 187
 in situ recovery of productivity 182
 strain adaptation to product toxicity
 182
 value components by-products 184

isobutene 170

 application 191
 carbon yield and carbon footprint 202
 conventional synthesis 191–192
 industrial fermentation and capacity
 202–203
 pathway design 192
 acetoacetyl-CoA and acetone and
 3-hydroxyisovalerate 201, 202
 acetoacetyl-CoA and
 3-hydroxyisovaleryl-CoA 200–201
 via acetoacetyl-CoA and
 3-methylcrotonate 199–200
 via 2-oxoisocaproate and isovalerate
 198–199
 2-oxoisovalerate and
 2-hydroxyisovalerate 193–194
 via 2-oxoisovalerate and isobutanol
 194–196
 via 2-oxoisovalerate via isovalerate
 196–197

isobutylene *see* isobutene

isobutyraldehyde (IBA) 140, 171–173, 175, 181, 194

isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase (IDI) 283

isopentenyl-pyrophosphate (IPP) 193, 271, 273, 420

DXP pathway towards 426–428

mevalonate pathway via non-oxidative glycolysis 424–426

mevalonate pathway via oxidative glycolysis 421–424

isoprene

application 269

cell-free *E. coli* extracts 288–289

via chemical decarboxylation of mevalonolactone 290

chemical synthesis 269–270

Clostridium ljungdahlii 285–286

coproduction 1,3-propanediol with redox recycling 283

downstream processing 292

E. coli strain, aerobic conditions 281–283

fermentation performance data 290

industrial application and capacity 292

IPP/ DMAPP 270–271

metabolic engineering 280–286

via mevalonate 289–290

via mevalonate biocatalytic conversion 283–284

mevalonate (MVA) pathway

archaea 276–277

ATP consumption 277–279

ATP demand 284

DXP pathway 279–280

with pyruvate-dehydrogenase bypass 272–276

in *S. cerevisiae* 286, 288

without pyruvate-dehydrogenase bypass 271–272

via MVA and DXP pathway in *E. coli* 284–285

isoprenoid alcohol pathway (IPA) 279

β -isopropylmalate-dehydrogenase 179

itaconic acid 248

Aspergillus terreus 248–250

fermentation 251–252

as production host 253

downstream process 254–255

fermentation performance data 254

industrial application and capacity 255

metabolic pathway 249

as fermentation host 249

Pseudomonas putida 253

Ustilago maydis 250–253

k

2-keto-3-deoxy-gluconate (KDG) 104, 105

2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate (KDPG) pathway 26, 129

α -ketoisocaproate dioxygenase (KICD) 198

2-ketoisovalerate 173, 175, 181, 183

Klebsiella pneumoniae 123, 129–131, 359

Koji process 345

l

lactic acid 74

chemical synthesis of 75–76

feedstock evaluation

based on methane 89

D-lactate dehydrogenase 101

D-lactate production with *E. coli* 81, 82

D-lactate production with *L. delbrueckii* 88–89

D-lactic acid 74–76, 81, 85, 88, 91

lignocellulosic biomass 87–88

Synechocystis sp. 89–91

industrial application and capacity

Cargill/NatureWorks 92

Corbion 91

Galactic/Anhui COFCO Biochemical 92

pathway design

D-lactate production with *E. coli* 81, 82

heterofermentative *Lactobacillus* strains 78–80

homofermentative *Lactobacillus* strains 76–78

Lactobacillus paracasei 80–81

process development 82

ammonium sulfate as by-product 84–85

biocatalyst immobilization 87

- biocatalyst with enhanced acid tolerance
 - 85
 - calcium sulfate as by-product 82–84
 - in situ*-recovery technologies 86–87
 - overcome neutralization 86
 - pH management 82–86
 - production cost and market price 91
 - L-Lactic acid 74–76, 91
 - Lactobacillus casei* 81
 - Lactobacillus delbrueckii* 78, 82
 - rice straw hydrolysate 88–89
 - Lactobacillus lactis* 81, 87, 173, 216
 - Lactobacillus paracasei* 80, 81
 - Lactobacillus reuteri* 115
 - L-arabinose xxiii, 33–35, 42, 216
 - Le Chatelier principle 4
 - lignin 33, 40, 42, 253, 360–361
 - lignocellulosic biomass xxiii, 21, 26, 28, 33,
 - 35–37, 39–41, 87–88, 160–162, 216,
 - 217, 222, 253, 265, 309, 358, 434
 - liquid-liquid extraction 133, 154, 156, 157
 - liquid phase/submerged fermentation
 - technology 345
 - L-lysine 319
 - long-chain carboxylic acids, via
 - biotransformation 361–362
 - lysine
 - achieved carbon yield 328
 - α -aminoadipate (AAA) pathway 329–330
 - application 319
 - biochemical pathway 324
 - chemical production 320
 - DAP pathway, theoretical maximum molar
 - yield of 324–327
 - downstream products 319, 321
 - industrial application 333–334
 - metabolic engineering, of DAP pathway
 - 328–329
 - metabolic pathway via aspartate and
 diaminopimelate 320–324
 - process development
 - aerobic process 330–331
 - carbon and energy source, flexibility of
 - 331
 - oxygen demand 331
 - product isolation and purification
 - 331–333
 - secretion of 330
 - synthetic pathway via aminoadipate, in
 - fungi 329
 - technology development via fermentation
 - 327
 - lysine decarboxylation, PMD
 - glucose as feedstock via 298–299
 - methanol as feedstock via 299–300
 - LysP 330
- m**
- maleic acid anhydride 207, 223
 - malonyl-ACP 142
 - malonyl-CoA 112–114, 116, 142, 262, 421,
 - 429–430
 - Mannheimia succiniproducens* 236–238
 - MDI (methylene diphenyl isocyanate) value
 - chain 397
 - mediated electron transfer (MET) 10
 - metabolic engineering xxvii, xxviii
 - for C6+ diacids 361, 363
 - methane
 - biochemical pathway design 6–8
 - biochemical Sabatier without integrated
 - water electrolysis 13–14
 - biological methanation 3
 - carbon dioxide 2
 - biochemical Sabatier 5–6
 - chemical Sabatier 4–5
 - conventional production 1–2
 - fermentative methane production 14–16
 - integrated hydrogen production
 - biochemical methanation and IET
 - 11–12
 - boundary conditions 12–13
 - carbon dioxide 8–10
 - cathode mechanisms 10–11
 - Methanocaldococcus jannaschii* 104
 - Methanococcus maripaludis* 6, 12, 13
 - methanofuran (MFR) 6
 - methanol dehydrogenase, kinetics and
 - thermodynamics of 304–305
 - Methanothermobacter thermoautotrophicus*
 - 15

methyl-branch 49
 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene *see* isoprene
 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA 192, 199,
 200
 methyl-D-erythritol-4-phosphate (MEP)
 pathway 271
 methylenesuccinic acid *see* itaconic acid
 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA (3-MG-CoA) 199,
 200
 methylglycine-diacetic acid (MGDA) 97
 methyl-glyoxal synthase (*mgsA*) genes 101
Methylocystis sp. 141
 2-methyl-1-propanol 170
 methyl-tetrahydrofolate (methyl-THF) 49
 methyltransferase (Mtr) 7, 408
 mevalonate kinase (MVK) 198, 199, 283,
 421, 429
 mevalonate (MVA) pathway 279, 420, 422,
 423, 425–429, 431, 432, 434
 in archaea 276–277
 ATP consumption 277
 ATP demand 284
 with pyruvate-dehydrogenase bypass
 272–276
 with reduced ATP consumption 277–279
S. cerevisiae 286, 288
 without pyruvate-dehydrogenase bypass
 271–272
 mevalonolactone chemical decarboxylation
 290
 microbial electrosynthesis (MES) 9,
 235
Micrococcus glutamicus 259
 molybdenum-disulfide (MoS₂) 11
 mono-nitrobenzene (MNB) 397
 mono sodium glutamate (MSG) 258
Moorella thermoacetica 51, 55

n
 Nafion proton-exchange membrane 11
 nanowires 10
 natural gas 1–2, 14, 69, 140, 223, 269,
 299
 natural gas liquids (NGLs) 1
 New York Stock Exchange 241
 nickel-molybdenum (NiMo) 11

nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
 (NADPH) 90, 112, 143, 174–179,
 209, 275, 289, 303, 306, 325, 326,
 331, 371, 379, 432

N-vinylpyrrolidone (NVP) 206

o

oil palm frond (OPF) juice 235
 organic chemistry xix, xix, xx, xxii–xxviii,
 57, 75, 76, 119, 133, 139, 140, 186,
 207, 208, 225, 239, 290, 339, 420, 438
 vs. fermentation xxii, xxvi
 outer membrane extensions 10
 2-oxoacid-decarboxylase 179
 2-oxoisocaproate via isovalerate 198–199
 2-oxoisovalerate 172–178, 193, 194
 via isovalerate 196–197
 3-oxopropionic acid 111
 oxygen transfer rate (OTR) 211, 214, 234,
 252, 331

p

PA-66 297, 314, 350, 351, 364, 368–370, 386
Pediococcus acidilactici, L-alanine in 102
 pentamethylenediamine (PMD) 319
 application 297
 with *C. glutamicum* host
 glucose as carbon and energy source
 305–309
 xylose as carbon and energy source 309
 chemical synthesis 298
 downstream processing 313
 with *E. coli* host, glucose as carbon and
 energy source 309, 310
 glucose as feedstock via lysine
 decarboxylation 298–299
 industrial application 313
 metabolic engineering 305–313
 methanol as carbon and energy source with
Bacillus methanolicus host
 312–313
 methanol as feedstock via lysine
 decarboxylation 299–300
 methanol dehydrogenase, kinetics and
 thermodynamics of 304–305

- ribulose monophosphate pathway in
 Bacillus methanolicus 300–304
 whole-cell biocatalysis 310–312
 pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) xxxiii, 21,
 34, 78, 176, 227, 231–232, 289, 306,
 325, 326, 329, 400
 PEP carboxylation
 and oxidative citric acid cycle 224
 and reductive citric acid cycle 225–227
 perstraction 154, 157
 petrochemistry xx, xxi, xxii, 109, 139, 140,
 161, 219, 241, 297, 344, 364, 370,
 386, 387, 393
 pH management, in fermentative HMD
 production 381
 phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) 129, 210, 225
 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase 231,
 325
 phosphomevalonate kinase (PMK) 283, 421,
 429
 phosphotransferase (PTS) glucose uptake
 system 232, 405
 phosphotransferase system (PTS) 237, 312,
 321, 359, 405, 407
Picrophilus torridus 104, 193
 polybutylene succinate (PBS) 206, 215, 222,
 242
 polybutylene-terephthalate (PBT) 206, 215,
 219, 241
 polyethylene terephthalate (PET) 170, 171,
 187
 polyethylene terephthalic acid 191
 poly- γ -glutamic acid (γ -PGA) 258
 polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs) 75
 poly-isocyanate Stabio™ 314
 polylactic acid (PLA) 74
 polymer exchange membrane (PEM)
 technology 12, 13
 polysaccharides 34, 35, 82, 344
 polytetramethyleneetherglycol (PTMEG)
 206
 polytrimethylene-terephthalic acid (PTT)
 119
 polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (PVP) 206
Populus alba 281
poxB gene 81
 1,3-propanediol 115
 application 119
 industrial application and capacity
 133–134
 metabolic engineering
 E. coli 128–129
 Klebsiella pneumoniae 129–131
 Vibrio natriegens 131–132
 pathway design
 glucose as carbon and energy source
 120–123
 glucose via electrical power 126–127
 glycerol as carbon and energy source
 123–126
 glycerol via electrical power 127
 process development 132–133
 production of 119–120
 with redox recycling 283
 synthesis of 123
 protein hydrolysis 320
 proton motive force (PMF) 7, 286, 289
Pseudomonas aeruginosa 90, 400, 403
Pseudomonas putida 28, 217, 357
 anthranilate in 405–406
 itaconic acid 253
 pyridoxal phosphate (PLP) 103, 311
 pyruvate decarboxylase (*pdh*) 27, 28, 85, 101,
 112, 179, 274, 306, 359
 pyruvate-dehydrogenase bypass
 with mevalonate (MVA) pathway 272–276
 without mevalonate (MVA) pathway
 271–272
- r**
- Rattus norvegicus* 198
 recombinant pathways reconstruction, in
 non-native hosts 428–429
 reduced ferredoxin xxxi, xxxii, 6, 49, 51–53,
 57, 66–68, 143, 147, 148, 180, 181,
 213, 286
 Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) 37, 38, 41,
 170
 renewable identification number (RIN) 170
Rhizopus oryzae 85
Rhodotorula minuta 196

ribulose monophosphate pathway (RuMP)
263, 300
in *Bacillus methanolicus* 300–304
ribulose-5-phosphate 78

S

Saccharomyces cerevisiae xxiii, xxvii, 21, 23,
26–28, 32, 34, 55, 112, 114, 129, 145,
158, 159, 242, 274, 275, 286
anthranilate in 406
anthranilic acid with 411–413
as fermentation host 24–25
isobutanol via 2-oxoisovalerate 178–179
methylantranilate in 409
mevalonate via engineered MVA pathway
286, 288
Salmonella enterica 112
second-generation ethanol technology 33,
40
sesquiterpenes, characteristics of 434–435
Shewanella oneidensis 10, 236
Shimwellia blattae 176
Sporomusa ovata 10, 12
standard hydrogen electrode (SHE) 12, 13
steam methane reformer (SMR) 9
styrene-isoprene-styrene 269
succinic acid xxx
application 222–223
based on glucose 235–236
chemical hydrogenation 215
conventional synthesis 223
downstream processing 239–240
glycerol as carbon and energy source
232–235
glycolysis vs. glyoxylate cycle 229–230
industrial capacity and performance
241–243
industrial fermentation process 236–237
metabolic engineering 238
oil palm frond juice 235
pathway via glycolysis
pentose phosphate pathway 227, 228
PEP carboxylation and oxidative citric
acid cycle 224, 225
pentose phosphate pathway 231–232
via PEP carboxylation 224

reactor concepts 239
via reductive citric acid cycle 225
technology performance 238
theoretical maximum yield 230
succinyl-CoA 208–211, 213, 253, 351–355,
371, 373, 387, 388
succinyl-CoA synthetase 209, 224, 229,
324
sucrose-6-phosphate 79
sugarcane, butanol production based on 163
Synechocystis sp. 89–91, 198
syngas fermentation
carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and
hydrogen 147–151
carbon monoxide and hydrogen 146–147
synthetic natural gas (SNG) 2, 3, 14, 15

t

terephthalic acid (TA) 170, 191, 206
terpenes xix, xxvii, 277, 279, 418–421, 424,
426, 429, 434, 435
derived from unique C5 building block
IPP/DMAPP 270–272
tertiary butanol (TBA) 191, 192
tertiary butanol-hydroperoxide (TBHP) 191
tetrahydrofolate 49
tetrahydrofuran (THF) 206, 223
tetrahydromethanopterin (THMPT) 7
theoretical maximum yield xxvi, 230, 312,
326, 342
theoretical molar yield (TMY) xxxiii, 22, 24,
125–127, 129, 130, 196, 197,
199–202, 224, 226, 230, 231, 249,
271, 279, 280, 299, 322, 324–326,
402, 423, 424, 426, 428
Thermoanaerobacterium aotearoense 88
Thermoanaerobacter kivui 51
Thermobifida fusca 352, 354
Thermotogales 99
thiamin pyrophosphate (TPP) 101
third generation biorefinery 38
tricarboxylic acid (TCA) 209
Trichoderma atroviride 199
trickle-bed reactor (TBR) 14
tryptophan degradation pathway 403

U*Ustilago maydis*

- as alternative production host 252–253
- citrate conversion toward *trans*-itaconate 250–251

V

vacuum fermentation 154, 155

Vibrio natriegens

- as alternative production host 238
- L-alanine 102–103
- glycerol as carbon and energy source 131–132

W

- water gas shift (WGS) reaction 57
- whole-cell biocatalysis 208, 299, 310–312, 359, 409

Wobbe index 1

Wood–Ljungdahl pathway 180, 286

- acetogenic bacteria taxonomy 51–52
- ATP via ion gradient 49, 51
- carbon monoxide as energy source 54–55
- hydrogen as energy source 52–54
- methyl-branch and co-branch 49

Y

- Yarrowia lipolytica*, β -farnesene with plant oil feedstocks with dual MVA pathway in 431–432
- malate dehydrogenase of 238

Z

- Zymomonas mobilis* 34, 101
- as fermentation host 25–26, 28
- promoter of pyruvate decarboxylase 359

