國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

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- You are working for company A with a project on developing immobilized enzyme techniques.
 - (a) There are physical and chemical methods used for enzyme immobilization. Please describe the differences (10%)
 - (b) Explain how we use effectiveness factor and Thiele's modulus to determine the appropriate size for immobilized enzyme particles. (10%)
 - (c) If mammalian cells are chosen for immobilization, what are the important considerations different from enzyme or bacteria/fungi immobilization? (10%)
- 2. Please briefly describe the graphical methods of estimating the residence time for (a) batch or plug flow fermenter (10%)
 - (b) continuous stirred tank fermenter (10%)

科目

- Company Y has developed a fed-batch culture for L-lysine production from B. flavian.
 - (a) What are the advantages of using fed-batch culture compared to batch culture?
 (10%)
 - (b) The strategy of the feed-batch lysine fermentation is to maintain the reducing sugar concentration. However, there is no "on-line" sensor to detect the sugar concentration. Please describe other possible methods to conduct the fed-batch culture. (10%)
- 4. The downstream processing for recombinant Hepatitis B virus vaccine produced from yeast cells includes the following steps:

Yeast cell disruption \rightarrow antigen extraction \rightarrow centrifugation/ultrafiltration \rightarrow silica adsortion \rightarrow hydrophobic interaction chromatography \rightarrow size exclusion chromatography \rightarrow diafiltration \rightarrow sterile filtration \rightarrow formalin treatment \rightarrow alum adsorption \rightarrow preservative addition \rightarrow liquid fill

Please briefly describe the meanings of (a) ultrafiltration (b) size exclusion chromatography (c) hydrophobic interaction chromatography (d) diafiltration (e) alum adsorption (20%)

 Please describe the method(s) of measuring k_ta value of oxygen transfer in bioreactors ? (10%)