PROCESS OF PRODUCING ETHANOL AND XYLITOL FROM HYDROLYSATES LIGNOCELLULOSIC THROUGH SEQUENTIAL FERMENTATION		
Offering Organization:	Centro de Investigación y Asistencia en Tecnología y Diseño del Estado de Jalisco, A.C.	
Type of Organization:	Public Research Center	
Development Stage:	Commercial Concept Tests	
Desired Relationship:	 Technological research and development financing (technological partner) Specialized application tests 	
	 Creation of a new company (Joint Venture) for the 	
	commercialization of the products outlined herein	
	 Licensing of patents 	
Sector:	Foods	
Area of knowledge:	Food Technology	
Key words:	Lignocellulosic, ethanol, xylitol, hydrolysates, agro-industrial waste,	
	glucose, xylose	
DETAILED DESCRIPTION:		
 Problem to be solved: Lignocellulosic material technologies used in the production of metabolites of commercial interest, such as ethanol and xylitol, utilize hydrolysis to break down the cellulose and hemicellulose polymers that are connected to the lignin in their respective monosaccharides. Even though a wide range of agro-industrial wastes exist that can be used as potential sources of sugars in the production of metabolites, one of the main obstacles in obtaining products by fermentation from the hydrolysates that come from such residuals is the presence of fermentation inhibitors such as acetic acid, fruit and phenolic compounds. Thus, most of the work done to obtain ethanol and xylitol from lignocellulosic hydrolysates uses a process of detoxification, which has the disadvantage of making the process more costly. 		
such as, for exar production of fr used as sources	elates to the use of lignocellulosic hydrolysates from any plant source, nple, the following industry residuals: sugarcane, tequila, coffee, uit juice, and the processing of corn or wood. These residuals can be of glucose and xylose in the production of ethanol and xylitol, so long ms tolerant to acetic acid, furfural and phenol compounds are utilized.	

New and Innovative Aspects:

The use of different lignocellulosic materials provided by different industries and agricultural activities, which can be converted into ethanol and xylitol using a more efficient and cost-effective process that uses toxic-tolerant microorganisms derived from the hydrolysis of these materials.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

This increation		
This invention refers to a process to produce ethanol and xylitol from lignocellulosic		
hydrolysates through sequential fermentation:		
Step 1. Milling.		
Step 2. Washing.		
Step 3. Drying.		
Step 4. Acid impregnation.		
Step 5. Heat pre-treatment.		
Step 6. Preparation of enzyme mixture.		
Step 7. Enzymatic hydrolysis.		
Step 8. Formulation of the first must.		
Step 9. First-stage fermentation.		
Step 10. Separation of ethanol.		
Step 11. Formulation of the second-stage must.		
Step 12. Second-stage fermentation.		
Step 13. Separation of xylitol.		
Main advantages derived from its utilization:		
 Lower cost than other biotechnological methods since it does not use detoxification 		
or separation processes of sugars.		
 The process of obtaining ethanol and xylitol is more profitable, as it utilizes 		
microorganisms tolerant to toxic compounds.		
Applications:		
In the following industries: Tequila, coffee, sugarcane, fruit juice production, and		
processing of corn and wood.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
 Patent granted in 2014, valid until 2027 		
– MX/a/2007/014257		
ABOUT THE OFFERING ORGANIZATION		
Presentation:	El Centro de Investigación y Asistencia en Tecnología y Diseño del Estado	
	de Jalisco, A.C. (CIATEJ) is a public research center that belongs to the	
	national technology development and innovation network, the National	
	Council for Science and Technology (CONACyT). CIATEJ is focused on the	
	agricultural, food, health, and environmental sectors with an emphasis	
	on the application of innovative biotechnology.	
Contact Information:	Mtro. Evaristo Urzúa Esteva - <u>eurzua@ciatej.net.mx</u>	