

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910337948103321
Titolo	Recent Advancement in White Biotechnology Through Fungi : Volume 2: Perspective for Value-Added Products and Environments / / edited by Ajar Nath Yadav, Sangram Singh, Shashank Mishra, Arti Gupta
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
ISBN	3-030-14846-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (517 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Fungal Biology, , 2198-7785
Disciplina	660.62
Soggetti	Fungi Mycology Microbiology Plants - Evolution Plant biotechnology Plants - Development Biotechnology Plant Evolution Plant Biotechnology Plant Development
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Foreword -- Preface -- Agriculturally and Industrially Important Fungi: Current Developments and Potential Biotechnological Applications -- Fungal Phytases: Biotechnological Applications in Food and Feed Industries -- Fungal Probiotics: Opportunity, Challenge and Prospects -- Fungal White Biotechnology Applications for Food Security: Opportunities and Challenges -- Volatile Organic Compounds from Endophytic Fungi -- Natural Value-Added Compounds form Fungal Communities -- Natural Product Synthesis by Fungi: Recent Trends and Future Prospect -- Fungal Derived Natural Product: Synthesis, Function, and Applications -- Fungal Community for Novel Secondary Metabolites -- Industrially Important Pigments from Different Groups of Fungi -- Bioactive Compounds of Endophytic Fungi associated with

**Sommario/riassunto**

White biotechnology is industrial biotechnology dealing with various biotech products through applications of microbes. The main application of white biotechnology is commercial production of various useful organic substances, such as acetic acid, citric acid, acetone, glycerine, etc., and antibiotics like penicillin, streptomycin, mitomycin, etc., and value added product through the use of microorganisms especially fungi and bacteria. The value-added products included bioactive compounds, secondary metabolites, pigments and industrially important enzymes for potential applications in agriculture, pharmaceuticals, medicine and allied sectors for human welfare. In the 21st century, techniques were developed to harness fungi to protect human health (through antibiotics, antimicrobial, immunosuppressive agents, value-added products etc.), which led to industrial scale production of enzymes, alkaloids, detergents, acids, biosurfactants. The first large-scale industrial applications of modern biotechnology have been made in the areas of food and animal feed production (agricultural/green biotechnology) and pharmaceuticals (medical/red biotechnology). In contrast, the production of bio-active compounds through fermentation or enzymatic conversion is known industrial or white biotechnology. The beneficial fungal strains may play important role in agriculture, industry and the medical sectors. The beneficial fungi play a significance role in plant growth promotion, and soil fertility using both, direct (solubilization of phosphorus, potassium and zinc; production of indole acetic acid, gibberellic acid, cytokinin and siderophores) and indirect (production of hydrolytic enzymes, siderophores, ammonia, hydrogen cyanides and antibiotics) mechanisms of plant growth promotion for sustainable agriculture. The fungal strains and their products (enzymes, bio-active compounds and secondary metabolites) are very useful for industry. The discovery of antibiotics is a milestone in the development of white biotechnology. Since then, white biotechnology has steadily developed and now plays a key role in several industrial sectors, providing both high valued nutraceuticals and pharmaceutical products. The fungal strains and bio-active compounds also play important role in the environmental cleaning. This volume covers the latest research developments related to value-added products in white biotechnology through fungi.

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