



US008815571B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Abbas et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,815,571 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 26, 2014**

(54) **INCREASED FIBER HYDROLYSIS BY
PROTEASE ADDITION**

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IL (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 1371 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/247,499**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 8, 2008**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2009/0098638 A1 Apr. 16, 2009

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/998,818, filed on Oct.
12, 2007.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

C13B 5/00 (2011.01)
C12N 9/62 (2006.01)
C12P 19/20 (2006.01)
C12P 19/02 (2006.01)
C12N 9/42 (2006.01)
C12N 9/50 (2006.01)
C12N 9/58 (2006.01)
C12P 7/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **C12P 19/02** (2013.01); **C12P 19/20** (2013.01)
USPC **435/276**; 435/277; 435/209; 435/219;
435/223; 435/225

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC A23K 1/06; C12P 7/10; C12P 19/02;
C12P 19/20; C08L 97/02

See application file for complete search history.

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Assistant Examiner — Aaron J Kosar

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Novel fiber processing methods and the products obtained
therefrom are disclosed. Methods may include thermochemi-
cal and/or enzymatic hydrolysis of fiber feedstocks including
distillers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains with solubles,
soy hull, miscanthus and switchgrass. Enzymatic hydrolysis
includes hydrolysis with cellulase, hemicellulase, and pro-
tease.

19 Claims, No Drawings

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INCREASED FIBER HYDROLYSIS BY PROTEASE ADDITION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 60/998,818 filed Oct. 12, 2007. U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 60/998,818 is incorporated by reference as if fully rewritten herein.

SEQUENCE LISTING

Following the Abstract of the Disclosure is set forth a paper copy of the SEQUENCE LISTING having SEQ ID NO:1 through SEQ ID NO:12. The SEQUENCE LISTING is incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The following includes information that may be useful in understanding the present teachings. It is not an admission that any of the information provided herein is prior art, or material, to the presently described or claimed subject matter, or that any publication or document that is specifically or implicitly referenced is prior art.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present teachings relate to, but are not limited to, the field of agricultural product production. Embodiments relate, for example, to methods for increasing the free glucose and other organic matter available from a fiber feedstock for fermentation and other applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE ART

A large quantity and variety of fiber feedstocks are available from agricultural processing operations. These fiber feedstocks (also called cellulosic feedstocks, biomass, or lignocellulosics) may be used, for example, to produce fuel, to produce industrial chemicals, or as other value-added food and feed products. A cellulosic feedstock is largely comprised of plant cell walls with cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, and protein polymers as the primary constituents. The hydrolysis or breakdown of these feedstocks uses singly or a combination of enzymatic and thermochemical methods that result in the production of monomers and oligomers of carbohydrates. The hydrolyzed mix can serve as feedstocks to produce fuel, chemicals, and other products. Similar hydrolysis schemes are employed with most plant fibers that facilitate the release of glucose and other carbohydrates from fiber feedstocks.

Although attention has been paid to increasing the amount of glucose available from compositions such as uncooked granular starch (see, for example, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0154354 A1, to Duan, et al.), lately more attention has been paid to methods for increasing the amount of usable carbohydrates obtained from readily available and inexpensive fiber feedstocks that contain no starch or minimal amounts of starch.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention are typically directed to providing a method for increasing the amount of glucose and other carbohydrates obtained from hydrolysis of a low-starch

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or no-starch fiber stream by hydrolyzing the fiber stream in the presence of protease and one or more of cellulase and hemicellulase.

Embodiments include a method for increasing the amount of glucose and other organic matter released from a fiber feedstock, comprising reacting a fiber feedstock with a mixture of reactants comprising at least one protease and at least one member of the group consisting of cellulase and hemicellulase; and obtaining a reaction product from the fiber feedstock and the mixture of reactants comprising glucose. The amount of glucose in the reaction product (measured as a percentage of the fiber feedstock mass) is greater than the amount of glucose obtained from reaction of the fiber feedstock under the same conditions as the reaction including protease, but with at least one member selected from the group consisting of cellulase and hemicellulase and excluding protease. In some embodiments, the mixture of reactants used to increase the amount of glucose and other organic matter released from the fiber stream does not include amylases.

Proteases are enzymes that have found a great number of uses in the industrial production of detergents, animal hide processing, meat tenderizing as well as in other food applications involving animal and plant materials. As a group they represent one of the largest classes of hydrolytic enzymes which possess a wide range of specificities towards amino acid sequences, different pH and temperature optima, and different amino acids at active sites with some (i.e. metallo-proteases) requiring cations such as zinc or iron for optimal activity. Although a variety of proteases may be suitable for use in embodiments of the invention, typically an acid fungal protease is preferred. In one embodiment, the acid fungal protease has an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. In a further embodiment, the protease is selected from the group consisting of *Aspergillus saitoi* aspartic protease, or aspartic proteases from molds that are members of the genera of the *Ascomycetous* fungi represented by the genera *Aspergillus*, *Mucor*, *Rhizopus*, and *Penicillium*. In a typical embodiment, the protease is *Aspergillus saitoi* aspartic protease, which has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

A variety of fiber feedstocks are suitable for use in embodiments of the invention. Fiber feedstocks include, but are not limited to, corn stover, corn gluten feed (CGF), distillers' dried grains (DDG), distillers' dried grains with solubles (DDGS), switchgrass, miscanthus, soyhulls, wheat chaff, and wheat straw. In a typical embodiment, the fiber feedstock includes less than 20% starch by weight, less than 10% starch by weight, less than 5% starch by weight, or less than 1% starch by weight. In another embodiment, the fiber feedstock includes no starch.

A number of cellulases are suitable for use in typical embodiments of the invention. These include, for example, but are not limited to CELLULAST® (a Novozyme product), which is a 1,4-(1,3;1,4)- β -D-Glucan 4-glucano-hydrolase produced by submerged fermentation of the fungus *Trichoderma reesei*, deposited as ATCC No. 26921; or GC-220 (a Genencor product). Other useful cellulases include those from *T. reesei*, other species of *Trichoderma*, species of *Aspergillus*, species of *Cryosporium*, species of clostridium or cellulases from other bacterial and fungal species.

A variety of hemicellulases are suitable for use in typical embodiments of the invention, including, for example, but not limited to ULTRAFLO L (Novozyme), MULTIFECT XYLANASE (Genencor), VISCOZYME L (Novozyme), and VISCOSTAR L (Dyadic). The reaction products may also include one or more of arabinose, xylose, galactose,

mannose, cellobiose, xylobiose, acetyl groups, phytosterols, phenolic compounds and oligomers of these compounds.

The amount of glucose in the reaction product (measured as a percentage of the fiber feedstock mass) following protease addition is greater than the amount of glucose obtained from reaction of the fiber feedstock without protease by at least 10%, at least 20%, at least 30%, at least 40%, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, or at least 100%.

A further embodiment includes a method for obtaining a solid residue from the enzyme treated fiber for the production of biooil, comprising preparing a glucose-enriched fiber feedstock reaction product as described in other embodiments of the invention, and separating said reaction product into a solid hydrolyzed fiber fraction and a liquid fraction. This solid fraction may then be used as a fuel for biooil production. The process employed in the above treatment is often referred to as hydrotreating, or HT. It can be used with fiber streams that contain a fairly high level of moisture typically greater than 50% on a wt/wt basis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present teaching describes several different features and aspects of the invention with reference to various exemplary embodiments. It is understood, however, that the invention embraces numerous alternative embodiments, which may be accomplished by combining any of the different features and aspects described herein in any combination that one of ordinary skill in the art would find useful.

Processing methods as described herein may offer many advantages over the prior art. Of course, the scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and whether an embodiment is within that scope should not be limited by whether the method provides one or more of these advantages.

Current methods of processing corn, soy, wheat, barley, milo, canola, sunflower and other agricultural products to obtain useful commodities such as ethanol, animal feed, meals, and flours may also result in the production of a number of fiber byproducts. Processing methods include but are not limited to wet milling, dry milling, and modified wet milling. See Singh, et al. "Modified Dry Grind Ethanol Process," Ag. Eng. Dept., U. of Ill., UIIU No. 2001-7021 (Jul. 18, 2001).

These byproducts, also referred to as fiber feedstocks, may include, for example, but are not limited to, corn stover, corn gluten feed, distillers' dried grains (DDG), distillers' dried grains with solubles (DDGS), switchgrass, soyhulls, wheat chaff, and wheat straw, palm fiber, bermuda grass, miscanthus and babassu. Fiber feedstocks do not necessarily need to be byproducts of any particular process to obtain some benefit from treatment according to embodiments presented herein. Fiber feedstocks may be pretreated chemically, thermally, and/or mechanically. More detail on fiber feedstocks, particularly corn fiber feedstocks, is found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20060216396A1, to Abbas, et al., entitled "Corn Fiber Hulls as a Food Additive or Animal Feed," which is incorporated by reference herein.

Fiber feedstocks often benefit from further processing to produce more useful commodities, such as more readily digestible feed products, biofuel precursors, or industrial chemicals. Because typical byproducts are largely comprised of plant cell walls made of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, and proteins, their treatment typically includes enzymatic and/or thermochemical hydrolysis, which generates carbohydrate monomers and oligomers.

In some embodiments, the hydrolysis does not include any amylases. Amylases are glycoside hydrolase enzymes that break down starch into glucose molecules. Amylase is usually not necessary because the feedstocks have little or no starch. Alkaline treatment of the fiber feedstock while useful in extracting lignin and to break down ester linkages is not always necessary in a typical embodiment.

We have found that treatment of fiber feedstocks with protease prior to or in conjunction with enzymatic and/or thermochemical hydrolysis increases the amount of carbohydrate monomers and oligomers that may be obtained from the fiber feedstock, thereby increasing the commercial value of the fiber feedstock. Typically, the fiber feedstocks will either contain no starch prior to the protease treatment, or they will have only a small amount of starch. For example, the starch content of the fiber feedstock, by weight, may be less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 4%, less than 3%, less than 2%, less than 1%, or less than 0.5%.

A typical process of the invention includes thermochemical hydrolysis of a fiber feedstock. This releases some pentoses from the fiber hemicellulose constituent and loosens the fiber structures, particularly that of any remaining cell wall components. Following thermochemical hydrolysis, the fiber feedstock is treated enzymatically to release glucose and other hexoses, as well as to release pentoses including D-xylose and L-arabinose. A typical enzymatic treatment is conducted using a blend of enzymes including one or more cellulases and one or more hemicellulases, though one skilled in the art will recognize that this blend may be modified depending on the initial content of the fiber feedstock and on the results of the thermochemical hydrolysis.

In addition to including cellulases and hemicellulases, an enzymatic treatment includes one or more proteases. Although applicants do not wish to be bound by theory, it is believed that the proteases degrade primarily the structural proteins that are cross-linked to other components of the fiber feedstock. In many cases the carbohydrate polymers are linked predominantly via N or O type linkages to the amino acids: asparagine, glutamine, serine, hydroxyproline or threonine that are present in the polypeptide backbone. This increases the amount of glucose and other hexoses that are released during the enzymatic treatment. This also reduces the amount of cellulase necessary in a typical hydrolysis.

As used herein, "cellulase" or "cellulase blend" include one enzyme or a mixture of enzymes that degrade cellulose. Typical cellulases include endocellulase or endoglucanase, exocellulase, exocello-biohydrolase, and cellobiase. "Hemicellulase" or "hemicellulase blend" include one enzyme or a mixture of enzymes that hydrolyze hemicellulose. Typical hemicellulases include but are not limited to β -xylanases, α -arabinofuranosidases, ferulic and acetyl esterases, α & β -mannases, α & β -galactosidases, and β -galactomannanases.

The effective amount of cellulase, hemicellulase, and protease used in embodiments of the invention will vary with the type of enzymes used in the process, the ultrastructure and composition of the cell wall (which varies by plant type), the pretreatment or pre-processing step, and well as the as the desired yield. Commercial enzymes may be used according to their manufacturer's instructions.

Typical proteases for use in the invention include, for example, the aspartic protease from *Aspergillus saitoi* having the amino acid sequence give in SEQ ID NO:1. Other proteases having at least 50% or greater sequence identity with SEQ ID NO:1 may also be used, so long as the protease activity is conserved. Proteases suitable for use in embodiments of the invention may have a sequence identity with

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SEQ ID NO: 1 of greater than 50%, greater than 60%, greater than 70%, greater than 80%, greater than 90%, greater than 95%, or greater than 98%, so long as protease activity is retained.

For example, other suitable proteases include but are not limited to those given in Table 1. The *Aspergillus saitoi* protease protein sequence was used to blast the NCBI sequence collection and identify proteases with 47% or higher sequence identity. The *T. reesei* protease was not identified because of too many gaps between the two protease sequences. Sequence identity percentages are based on percentage identity with SEQ ID NO:1. Sequence identity percentages were determined by BLAST in the CGC Wisconsin Genetics Software Packages, Version 10 (available from Accelrys Inc., 9685 Scranton Road, San Diego, Calif., USA). Alignments using BLAST programs can be performed using the default parameters.

TABLE 1

Sequence Identity comparison of protease from <i>Aspergillus saitoi</i> with proteases from other organisms.			
Source	Sequence identity %	E value	Sequence ID
aspergillopepsin A precursor [<i>Aspergillus niger</i>]	99%	2e-180	SEQ ID NO: 2
prepropeptidase B [<i>Aspergillus niger</i>]	97%	3e-147	SEQ ID NO: 3
aspartic proteinase aspergillopepsin I pepA- <i>Aspergillus niger</i>	97%	5e-141	SEQ ID NO: 4
Aspergillopepsin A precursor	96%	9e-140	SEQ ID NO: 5
aspartic endopeptidase Pep1/aspergillopepsin F [<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Af293]	71%	1e-134	SEQ ID NO: 6
<i>Aspergillus Oryzae</i> Aspartic Proteinase	71%	4e-103	SEQ ID NO: 7
propenicillopepsin-JT2 precursor [<i>Penicillium janthinellum</i>]	67%	1e-109	SEQ ID NO: 8
acid proteinase [<i>Monascus purpureus</i>]	63%	4e-124	SEQ ID NO: 9
aspartic proteinase [<i>Penicillium roquefortii</i>]	64%	5e-119	SEQ ID NO: 10
aspartic protease [<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>]	53%	1e-94	SEQ ID NO: 11
aspartyl protease [<i>Trichoderma asperellum</i>]	47%	5e-60	SEQ ID NO: 12

Reaction conditions for hydrolysis including protease need not vary from those typically used for hydrolysis using cellulases or hemicellulases without proteases. For example, reaction temperatures may be, for example, but are not limited to between 25 to 80° C., 40 to 70° C. or 50 to 60° C. Reaction times may be, for example, but are not limited to between 30 minutes to 48 hours, typically between 60 minutes and 24 hours. Reaction pH may be, for example, from 2.0 to 7.0, more typically from 4.0 to 5.5. Based on results obtained earlier and present knowledge of acid proteases, some of the reactions may proceed at lower pH (<5.0) and at higher temperature (>55 C). With different fiber materials, the optimum enzyme performance may occur over a wide range of temperature and pH.

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EXAMPLES

The examples below are only representative of some aspects of the invention. These examples should not be interpreted as limiting the invention in any way not explicitly stated in the claims.

Example 1

Example 1 shows hydrolysis of various fiber feedstocks with and without a protease. Percentages are calculated on a V/V basis. A mixture of 250 mg fiber feedstock in 5 ml of 100 mM citrate buffer at pH 5.0, an enzyme solution of 0.2% cellulase mix (including 0.2% GC-220, a Genencor cellulase blend; 0.2% CELLUCLAST L, a Novozymes cellulase blend, and 0.1% Novozyme 28074), 0.2% hemicellulase mix (ULTRAFLO L, a Novozymes hemicellulase blend), and an aspartic protease from *Aspergillus saitoi* having SEQ ID NO: 1 were placed in a shaker at 55.degree. C. for about 48 hours. Fiber feedstocks were prepared by grinding with a Wiley mill and sieving through a 40 mesh screen. Fiber feedstocks used in the experiment were corn fiber, corn stover, corn gluten feed, distillers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains with solubles, switchgrass, soyhulls, wheat chaff, and wheat straw.

A control experiment was also conducted for each of the fiber feedstocks. The control did not include the protease, but otherwise the conditions and amounts were the same.

Samples of each reaction were spun, and the supernatant was used for glucose analysis. Glucose concentration was obtained using an analyzer from YSI, Incorporated. Results are shown in Table 2. The amount of available glucose was increased over the control by up to 130%. The corn fiber showed a negligible improvement, with only a 0.5% increase. This negligible increase is believed to be due to the presence of a relatively high amount of starch in the corn fiber.

TABLE 2

Percent of glucose released from different feedstocks by cellulase and hemicellulases with and without the protease Glucose Released (% of total dry weight)			
Fiber Streams	No Protease	Protease	% Improvement
Corn Fiber	19.8	19.9	0.5
Corn Stover	15.2	17.4	14.5
Corn Gluten Feed	6.0	13.8	130.0
DDG	14	20.4	45.7
DDGS	6.8	12.2	79.4
Switchgrass	11	14	27.3
Soyhulls	22.0	32.4	47.3
Wheat Chaff	10.8	13.8	27.7
Wheat Straw	12.6	17	34.9

Patents, patent applications, publications, scientific articles, books, web sites, and other documents and materials referenced or mentioned herein are indicative of the levels of skill of those skilled in the art to which the inventions pertain, as of the date each publication was written, and all are incorporated by reference as if fully rewritten herein. Inclusion of a document in this specification is not an admission that the document represents prior invention or is prior art for any purpose.

The terms and expressions employed herein have been used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and expressions, or any portions thereof, to exclude any equivalents now known or later developed, whether or not such equivalents are set forth or shown or described herein or whether or not such equivalent

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lents are viewed as predictable, but it is recognized that various modifications are within the scope of the invention claimed, whether or not those claims issued with or without alteration or amendment for any reason. Thus, it shall be understood that, although the present invention has been specifically disclosed by preferred embodiments and optional features, modifications and variations of the inventions embodied therein or herein disclosed can be resorted to by those skilled in the art, and such modifications and variations are considered to be within the scope of the inventions disclosed and claimed herein.

Specific methods and compositions described herein are representative of preferred embodiments and are exemplary and not intended as limitations on the scope of the invention. Other objects, aspects, and embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art upon consideration of this specification, and are encompassed within the spirit of the invention as defined

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by the scope of the claims. Where examples are given, the description shall be construed to include but not to be limited to only those examples.

It will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that varying substitutions and modifications may be made to the invention disclosed herein without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention, and from the description of the inventions, including those illustratively set forth herein, it is manifest that various modifications and equivalents can be used to implement the concepts of the present invention without departing from its scope. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that changes can be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive. Thus, for example, additional embodiments are within the scope of the invention and within the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 12

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<211> LENGTH: 394

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Aspergillus saitoi*

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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Gln Ile Ala Arg Pro Ala Asn Lys Thr Arg Thr Val Asn Leu Pro Gly
 35                40                45

Leu Tyr Ala Arg Ser Leu Ala Lys Phe Gly Gly Thr Val Pro Gln Ser
 50                55                60

Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ser Lys Gly Ser Ala Val Thr Thr Pro Gln Asn
 65                70                75                80

Asn Asp Glu Glu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Leu
 85                90                95

His Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Asp
100                105                110

Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln Thr Gly His Asp Leu Tyr Thr Pro Ser
115                120                125

Ser Ser Ala Thr Lys Leu Ser Gly Tyr Ser Trp Asp Ile Ser Tyr Gly
130                135                140

Asp Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Arg Asp Thr Val Thr Val
145                150                155                160

Gly Gly Val Thr Thr Asn Lys Gln Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Ser Lys Ile
165                170                175

Ser Ser Glu Phe Val Gln Asp Thr Ala Asn Asp Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu
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Ser Lys Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Thr Tyr Thr Asp Ala Asp Ser Ser Gln
245                250                255

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 Gly Ala Gln Glu Ser Tyr Glu Ala Gly Gly Tyr Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Asp Leu Pro Asp Phe Thr Val Val Ile Gly Asp Tyr Lys Ala Val
 325 330 335
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 340 345 350
 Thr Cys Tyr Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile
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 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asp Glu Glu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Leu
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<210> SEQ ID NO 3
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Gln Ile Ala Arg Pro Ala Asn Lys Thr Arg Thr Ile Asn Leu Pro Gly
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50                55                60
Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ser Lys Gly Ser Ala Val Thr Thr Pro Gln Asn
65                70                75                80
Asn Asp Glu Glu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Leu
                85                90                95
His Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Asp
                100                105                110
Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln Thr Gly His Asp Leu Tyr Thr Pro Ser
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Ser Ser Ala Thr Lys Leu Ser Gly Tyr Thr Trp Asp Ile Ser Tyr Gly
130                135                140
Asp Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Arg Asp Thr Val Thr Val
145                150                155                160
Gly Gly Val Thr Thr Asn Lys Gln Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Ser Lys Ile
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-continued

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 Gly Tyr Trp Gly Phe Ser Thr Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ile Gly Asp Gly Ser
 260 265 270
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Phe Ser Ala Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr Leu
 275 280 285
 Ile Leu Leu Asp Asp Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Gln Val Ser
 290 295 300
 Gly Ala Gln Glu Ser Glu Glu Ala Gly Gly Tyr Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Asn Pro Pro Asp Phe Thr Val Val Ile Gly Asp Tyr Lys Ala Val
 325 330 335
 Val Pro Gly Arg Tyr Ile Asn Tyr Ala Pro Ile Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser
 340 345 350
 Thr Cys Phe Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile
 355 360 365
 Leu Gly Asp Val Phe Leu Lys Ser Gln Tyr Val Val Phe Asn Ser Glu
 370 375 380
 Gly Pro Lys Leu Gly Phe Ala Ala Gln Ala
 385 390

<210> SEQ ID NO 4
 <211> LENGTH: 394
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Aspergillus niger

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

Met Val Val Phe Ser Lys Thr Ala Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Leu Ser Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Ala Pro Thr Arg Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile Asn
 20 25 30
 Gln Ile Ala Arg Pro Ala Asn Lys Thr Arg Thr Ile Asn Leu Pro Gly
 35 40 45
 Met Tyr Ala Arg Ser Leu Ala Lys Phe Gly Gly Thr Val Pro Gln Ser
 50 55 60
 Val Lys Glu Ala Ala Ser Lys Gly Ser Ala Val Thr Thr Pro Gln Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asp Glu Glu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Leu
 85 90 95
 His Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Asp
 100 105 110
 Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln Thr Gly His Asp Leu Tyr Thr Pro Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Ser Ala Thr Lys Leu Ser Gly Tyr Thr Trp Asp Ile Ser Tyr Gly
 130 135 140
 Asp Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Arg Asp Thr Val Thr Val
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Gly Val Thr Thr Asn Lys Gln Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Ser Lys Ile
 165 170 175
 Ser Ser Glu Phe Val Gln Asn Thr Ala Asn Asp Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu
 180 185 190

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Ala Phe Ser Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Gln Pro Lys Ala Gln Thr Thr Phe
 195 200 205

Phe Asp Thr Val Lys Ser Gln Leu Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Ala Val Gln
 210 215 220

Leu Lys His Asp Ala Pro Gly Val Tyr Asp Phe Gly Tyr Ile Asp Asp
 225 230 235 240

Ser Lys Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Thr Tyr Thr Asp Ala Asp Ser Ser Gln
 245 250 255

Gly Tyr Trp Gly Phe Ser Thr Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ile Gly Asp Gly Ser
 260 265 270

Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Phe Ser Ala Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr Leu
 275 280 285

Ile Leu Leu Asp Asp Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Gln Val Ser
 290 295 300

Gly Ala Gln Glu Ser Glu Glu Ala Gly Gly Tyr Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
 305 310 315 320

Thr Asn Pro Pro Asp Phe Thr Val Val Ile Gly Asp Tyr Lys Ala Val
 325 330 335

Val Pro Gly Lys Tyr Ile Asn Tyr Ala Pro Ile Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser
 340 345 350

Thr Cys Phe Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile
 355 360 365

Leu Gly Asp Val Phe Leu Lys Ser Gln Tyr Val Val Phe Asn Ser Glu
 370 375 380

Gly Pro Lys Leu Gly Phe Ala Ala Gln Ala
 385 390

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
 <211> LENGTH: 320
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Aspergillus awamori
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: (257)..(257)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

Ser Lys Gly Ser Ala Val Thr Thr Pro Gln Asn Asn Asp Glu Glu Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Val Gly Lys Ser Thr Leu His Leu Asp Phe Asp
 20 25 30

Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser
 35 40 45

Glu Arg Thr Gly His Asn Val Tyr Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr Lys
 50 55 60

Leu Ser Gly Tyr Thr Trp Asn Ile Ser Tyr Gly Asn Gly Ser Ser Ala
 65 70 75 80

Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Arg Asp Thr Val Thr Val Gly Gly Val Thr Asn
 85 90 95

Thr Lys Glu Ala Val Gln Ala Ala Ser Lys Ile Ser Ser Glu Phe Glx
 100 105 110

Glx Val Asx Gly Gly Glx Asx Ser Gly Ala Glx Ala Tyr Ser Ser Ile
 115 120 125

Asn Thr Val Gln Pro Lys Ala Gln Thr Thr Phe Phe Asp Thr Val Lys
 130 135 140

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Ser Gln Leu Asn Ser Pro Leu Phe Ala Val Gln Leu Lys His Asp Ala
 145 150 155 160

Pro Gly Val Tyr Asp Phe Gly Tyr Ile Asx Asx Ser Lys Tyr Thr Gly
 165 170 175

Ser Ile Thr Tyr Thr Asp Ala Asp Ser Ser Glu Gly Tyr Trp Gly Phe
 180 185 190

Asn Pro Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ile Gly Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Phe Ser
 195 200 205

Ala Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr Leu Ile Leu Leu Asp Asp Glu Ile
 210 215 220

Val Leu Asn Gly Ser Glx Val Ser Gly Gln Ala Asn Gln Glu Ala Asp
 225 230 235 240

Gly Gly Tyr Val Phe Asx Cys Ser Thr Thr Pro Pro Asp Phe Thr Gly
 245 250 255

Xaa Ile Gly Asp Tyr Lys Ala Val Gly Pro Lys Tyr Ile Asn Tyr Ala
 260 265 270

Pro Ser Asx Thr Pro Ser Thr Cys Phe Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Ser
 275 280 285

Gly Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Gly Asp Val Phe Leu Lys Ser Gln Tyr
 290 295 300

Val Val Phe Asp Ser Gln Gly Pro Lys Leu Gly Phe Ala Ala Gln Ala
 305 310 315 320

<210> SEQ ID NO 6
 <211> LENGTH: 395
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Aspergillus fumigatus

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

Met Val Val Phe Ser Lys Val Thr Ala Val Val Val Gly Leu Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15

Ile Val Ser Ala Val Pro Val Val Gln Pro Arg Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile
 20 25 30

Asn Gln Val Ala Arg Pro Val Thr Asn Lys Lys Thr Val Asn Leu Pro
 35 40 45

Ala Val Tyr Ala Asn Ala Leu Thr Lys Tyr Gly Gly Thr Val Pro Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Val Lys Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Ser Ala Val Thr Thr Pro Glu
 65 70 75 80

Gln Tyr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Lys Val Gly Gly Thr Thr
 85 90 95

Leu Asn Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser
 100 105 110

Ser Glu Leu Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly His Ala Ile Tyr Lys Pro
 115 120 125

Ser Ala Asn Ala Gln Lys Leu Asn Gly Tyr Thr Trp Lys Ile Gln Tyr
 130 135 140

Gly Asp Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Lys Asp Thr Val Thr
 145 150 155 160

Val Gly Gly Val Thr Ala Gln Ser Gln Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Ser His
 165 170 175

Ile Ser Ser Gln Phe Val Gln Asp Lys Asp Asn Asp Gly Leu Leu Gly
 180 185 190

Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Ser Pro Arg Pro Gln Thr Thr
 195 200 205

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Phe Phe Asp Thr Val Lys Ser Gln Leu Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Ala Val
 210 215 220
 Thr Leu Lys Tyr His Ala Pro Gly Thr Tyr Asp Phe Gly Tyr Ile Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Ser Lys Phe Gln Gly Glu Leu Thr Tyr Thr Asp Val Asp Ser Ser
 245 250 255
 Gln Gly Phe Trp Met Phe Thr Ala Asp Gly Tyr Gly Val Gly Asn Gly
 260 265 270
 Ala Pro Asn Ser Asn Ser Ile Ser Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr
 275 280 285
 Leu Leu Leu Leu Asp Asp Ser Val Val Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Arg Gln Val
 290 295 300
 Ser Gly Ala Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Tyr Gly Gly Tyr Val Phe Pro Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Thr Lys Leu Pro Ser Phe Thr Thr Val Ile Gly Gly Tyr Asn Ala
 325 330 335
 Val Val Pro Gly Glu Tyr Ile Asn Tyr Ala Pro Val Thr Asp Gly Ser
 340 345 350
 Ser Thr Cys Tyr Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser
 355 360 365
 Ile Phe Gly Asp Ile Phe Leu Lys Ser Gln Tyr Val Val Phe Asp Ser
 370 375 380
 Gln Gly Pro Arg Leu Gly Phe Ala Pro Gln Ala
 385 390 395

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
 <211> LENGTH: 390
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Aspergillus oryzae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

Met Val Asn Thr Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Thr Ala Tyr Ala Val Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Val Ser Ala Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Gln Val Lys Gly Phe Ser Val Asn
 20 25 30
 Gln Val Ala Val Pro Lys Gly Val Tyr Arg His Pro Ala Ala Gln Leu
 35 40 45
 Ala Lys Ala Tyr Gly Lys Tyr His Ala Thr Val Pro Thr Gln Val Ala
 50 55 60
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Val Thr Thr Asn Pro Thr Ser Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Glu Glu Tyr Ile Thr Gln Val Thr Val Gly Asp Asp Thr Leu Gly
 85 90 95
 Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Ser Ser Glu Arg Ser Gly His Asp Tyr Tyr Thr Pro Gly Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Ala Gln Lys Ile Asp Gly Ala Thr Trp Ser Ile Ser Tyr Gly Asp
 130 135 140
 Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Lys Asp Lys Val Thr Val Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Ser Tyr Asp Ser Gln Ala Val Glu Ser Ala Glu Lys Val Ser
 165 170 175
 Ser Glu Phe Thr Gln Asp Thr Ala Asn Asp Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu Ala

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180						185						190					
Phe	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asn	Thr	Val	Gln	Pro	Thr	Pro	Gln	Lys	Thr	Phe	Phe		
195						200						205					
Asp	Asn	Val	Lys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu		
210						215						220					
Lys	His	Asn	Ala	Pro	Gly	Val	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ser		
225					230					235					240		
Lys	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Val	Asp	Asn	Ser	Gln	Gly		
				245					250					255			
Phe	Trp	Gly	Phe	Thr	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ser		
			260					265					270				
Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ile	Ala	Asp	Thr	Gly	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu		
		275					280						285				
Leu	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ile	Val	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Glu	Gln	Val	Asn	Gly	Ala		
290						295					300						
Ser	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser		
305					310					315					320		
Leu	Pro	Asp	Phe	Ser	Val	Thr	Ile	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Pro		
				325					330					335			
Gly	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ala	Asp	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Gln	Thr	Phe	Gly		
			340					345						350			
Gly	Ile	Gln	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly	Phe	Ser	Ile	Phe	Gly	Asp	Val		
		355				360						365					
Phe	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Tyr	Val	Val	Phe	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu		
	370					375					380						
Gly	Phe	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ala												
385				390													

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
 <211> LENGTH: 394
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Penicillium janthinellum

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Met	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ile	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Thr
1				5					10					15	
Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr
			20					25					30		
Val	Asn	Gln	Lys	Ala	Arg	Pro	Val	Ala	Gln	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Asn	Leu
		35					40					45			
Pro	Gly	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Val	Pro
	50					55					60				
Ala	Ser	Val	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Val	Thr	Thr	Pro
65					70					75					80
Glu	Ala	Asn	Asp	Val	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Pro	Val	Asn	Val	Gly	Gly	Thr
				85					90					95	
Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ala	Asp	Leu	Trp	Val	Phe
		100						105					110		
Ser	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ser	Thr	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Lys
		115					120					125			
Pro	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ala	Thr	Lys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Trp	Ser	Ile	Thr
	130					135						140			
Tyr	Gly	Asp	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Val	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Phe	Val
145					150					155					160

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Val Val Gly Gly Val Lys Ala Ser Pro Gln Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Ser
 165 170 175
 Gln Ile Ser Gln Gln Phe Val Asn Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Gly Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Lys Pro Lys Ser Gln Thr
 195 200 205
 Thr Phe Phe Asp Thr Val Lys Gly Gln Leu Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Ala
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Leu Lys His Asn Ala Pro Gly Thr Tyr Asp Phe Gly Phe Val
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Lys Asn Lys Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ala Gln Val Asp Ser
 245 250 255
 Ser Gln Gly Phe Trp Ser Phe Thr Ala Asp Gly Tyr Lys Ile Gly Ser
 260 265 270
 Lys Ser Gly Gly Ser Ile Gln Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr Leu
 275 280 285
 Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn Val Val Ser Asp Tyr Tyr Gly Gln Val Ser
 290 295 300
 Gly Ala Gln Gln Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Tyr Thr Val Pro Cys Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Gln Leu Pro Asp Phe Thr Val Thr Ile Gly Ser Tyr Asn Ala Val
 325 330 335
 Val Pro Gly Ser Leu Ile Asn Tyr Ala Pro Leu Gln Ser Gly Ser Ser
 340 345 350
 Thr Cys Phe Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Ile
 355 360 365
 Phe Gly Asp Ile Phe Leu Lys Ser Gln Tyr Val Val Phe Asp Ala Asn
 370 375 380
 Gly Pro Arg Leu Gly Phe Ala Pro Gln Ala
 385 390

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 395
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Monascus purpureus

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

Met Val Val Phe Ser Lys Ile Thr Ala Val Ala Ala Gly Phe Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ala Ala Ala Met Pro Thr Leu Asn Arg Pro Asn Val Lys Ser Phe
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Ser Gln Ser Ala Ile Pro Arg Gln Gln Lys Asn Phe Asn Phe
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Thr Tyr Ala Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Tyr Gly Gly Gln Ile Pro
 50 55 60
 Ala Ser Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys Gly Ser Val Asn Thr Tyr Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Pro Gln Asp Ala Glu Tyr Leu Thr Ala Val Asp Val Gly Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Thr Leu Asn Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe
 100 105 110
 Ser Ala Glu Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln Ser Gly His Ala Ile Tyr Lys
 115 120 125
 Pro Ser Gly Asn Ala Thr Lys Met Ser Gly Tyr Ser Trp Ser Ile Ser
 130 135 140

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Tyr Gly Asp Gly Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Lys Asp Thr Val
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Val Ala Gly Ile Thr Ala Pro Arg Gln Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Ser
 165 170 175
 Thr Ile Ser Ser Glu Phe Thr Gln Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Gly Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Ile Asn Thr Val His Pro Lys Ala Gln Thr
 195 200 205
 Thr Trp Phe Asp Thr Val Lys Glu Asp Leu Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Ala
 210 215 220
 Val Ala Leu Lys His Asn Ala Pro Gly Thr Phe Asp Phe Gly Tyr Val
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Lys Ser Lys Tyr Thr Gly Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ala Asp Val Asp Asn
 245 250 255
 Ser Gln Gly Phe Trp Gln Phe Thr Ala Asp Ser Tyr Ser Val Gly Ser
 260 265 270
 Gln Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Ile Val Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr
 275 280 285
 Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Asp Asp Val Val Glu Ala Tyr Tyr Lys Gln Val
 290 295 300
 Glu Gly Ala Glu Asn Asp Ser Gln Ala Gly Gly Tyr Val Phe Pro Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Thr Ala Val Ile Asn Gly Tyr Ser Ala
 325 330 335
 Val Val Pro Gly Ser Leu Ile Asn Tyr Ala Ser Ala Gly Asp Gly Ser
 340 345 350
 Asn Asn Cys Leu Gly Gly Ile Gln Ser Asp Gln Gly Ile Gly Gln Ala
 355 360 365
 Ile Phe Gly Asp Ile Phe Leu Lys Ser Gln Tyr Val Val Phe Asp Ala
 370 375 380
 Asp Gly Pro Arg Leu Gly Phe Ala Pro Gln Ala
 385 390 395

<210> SEQ ID NO 10

<211> LENGTH: 397

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Penicillium roqueforti*

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Met Val Val Phe Ser Gln Val Thr Val Ala Leu Thr Cys Phe Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Arg Gln Glu Pro Pro Gln Gly Phe Thr
 20 25 30
 Val Asn Gln Val Gln Lys Ala Val Pro Gly Thr Arg Thr Val Asn Leu
 35 40 45
 Pro Gly Leu Tyr Ala Asn Ala Leu Val Lys Tyr Gly Ala Thr Val Pro
 50 55 60
 Ala Thr Val His Ala Ala Val Ser Gly Ser Ala Ile Thr Thr Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Ala Asp Asp Val Glu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Ile Gly Ser Ser
 85 90 95
 Thr Leu Asn Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Asp Leu Trp Val Phe
 100 105 110
 Ser Ser Glu Leu Thr Ser Ser Gln Gln Ser Gly His Asp Val Tyr Asn

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115					120					125					
Val	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Trp	Ser	Ile	Ser
130						135					140				
Tyr	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Val	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Thr	Val
145						150					155				160
Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	Val	Lys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys
				165					170						175
Lys	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gln	Asp	Lys	Asn	Asn	Asp	Gly	Leu	Leu
			180					185					190		
Gly	Met	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asn	Thr	Val	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Gln	Lys
		195					200					205			
Thr	Phe	Phe	Asp	Thr	Val	Lys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ala
	210					215					220				
Val	Thr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Thr	Gly	Arg	Pro	Trp	His	Leu	Arg	Phe	Gly	Tyr
225						230					235				240
Ile	Asp	Ser	Asp	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Val	Asp
				245					250					255	
Asp	Ser	Asp	Gly	Phe	Trp	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ala	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Gly
			260					265					270		
Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ile	Ala	Asp	Thr	Gly	Thr
		275					280						285		
Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ile	Val	Thr	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu
	290					295					300				
Gly	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Phe
305						310					315				320
Pro	Cys	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Phe	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Tyr
			325						330					335	
Asp	Ala	Val	Val	Pro	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Phe	Ala	Pro	Val	Ser	Thr
		340						345					350		
Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ile	Gln	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly
	355					360					365				
Phe	Ser	Ile	Phe	Gly	Asp	Ile	Phe	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Tyr	Val	Val	Phe
	370					375					380				
Asp	Ser	Glu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ala			
385						390					395				

<210> SEQ ID NO 11

<211> LENGTH: 406

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Phaeosphaeria nodorum

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

Met	Pro	Ser	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ser
1				5					10					15	
Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val	Glu	Lys	Arg	Asp	Ala	Phe	Glu	Val	Lys	Gln
		20						25					30		
Val	Ala	His	Gly	Leu	His	Arg	Lys	Asn	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ile	Ala	Lys
		35					40					45			
Thr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Ala	Val	Pro	Ala	His	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ala
	50					55					60				
Ala	Asp	Asn	Asn	Ala	Val	Val	Gln	Ala	Asp	Ala	Asn	Thr	Gly	Ser	Asp
65				70					75					80	
Pro	Ala	Val	Pro	Ser	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val
			85						90					95	

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Thr Val Gly Thr Ser Thr Val His Leu Asp Phe Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala
 100 105 110
 Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Asp Leu Gln Ala Lys Ser Ser Leu Ser Gly
 115 120 125
 His Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Thr Asp Ala Ser Lys Arg Lys Ser Gly Tyr Thr
 130 135 140
 Trp Lys Ile Ser Tyr Gly Asp Gly Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Gln Val Tyr
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Asp Lys Val Thr Val Gly Gln Val Thr Ala Thr Ala Gln Ala Val
 165 170 175
 Glu Ala Ala Thr Ser Val Ser Ala Gln Phe Ser Gln Asp Val Asp Thr
 180 185 190
 Asp Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu Ala Met Ser Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Lys Pro
 195 200 205
 Gln Gln Gln Thr Thr Trp Phe Asp Thr Val Lys Ser Gln Leu Ala Lys
 210 215 220
 Pro Leu Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Lys Tyr His Ala Ala Gly Thr Tyr Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Gly Tyr Ile Asp Ser Ala Lys Tyr Thr Gly Ala Ile Thr Tyr Val
 245 250 255
 Asn Ala Asp Ala Ser Gln Gly Phe Trp Gly Phe Thr Ala Ser Gly Tyr
 260 265 270
 Ser Val Gly Thr Gly Ala Thr Val Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Gly Ile Leu
 275 280 285
 Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr Leu Met Tyr Val Pro Ala Ala Thr Ala Lys Ala
 290 295 300
 Tyr Tyr Ala Lys Val Ser Gly Ala Lys Leu Asp Ser Thr Gln Gly Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr Val Phe Pro Cys Ser Ala Thr Leu Pro Asn Phe Ser Ile Thr Val
 325 330 335
 Ala Gly Val Lys Gln Thr Val Pro Gly Lys Tyr Ile Asn Tyr Ala Pro
 340 345 350
 Ile Thr Asp Gly Ser Ser Thr Cys Phe Gly Gly Met Gln Pro Asp Thr
 355 360 365
 Asp Ile Gly Gln Ser Ile Phe Gly Asp Ile Phe Leu Lys Ser Lys Tyr
 370 375 380
 Ile Val His Asp Met Ser Asn Gly Thr Pro Arg Leu Gly Phe Ala Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Ala Gly Val Ser Ser
 405

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 405
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Trichoderma asperellum*

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met Gln Thr Phe Gly Ala Phe Leu Val Ser Phe Leu Ala Ala Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Met Ala Ala Ala Leu Pro Ala Glu Gly Gln Gln Lys Thr Ile Ser Val
 20 25 30
 Pro Val Ile Tyr Asn Ala Asn His Ala Pro His Gly Pro Ser Ala Leu
 35 40 45
 Tyr Lys Ala Lys Lys Lys Phe Gly Ala Pro Ile Ser Glu Ser Leu Lys
 50 55 60

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Asn Asn Val Ala Gln His Lys Ala Ala Lys Leu Ala Arg Arg Gln Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ser Ala Pro Asn His Pro Ser Asp Ser Glu Asp Asp Glu Tyr Ile
 85 90 95
 Thr Asn Val Ser Ile Gly Thr Pro Ala Gln Val Leu Pro Leu Asp Phe
 100 105 110
 Asp Thr Gly Ser Ser Asp Leu Trp Val Phe Ser Ser Glu Thr Pro Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Gln Ala Lys Gly His Thr Leu Tyr Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Ser Thr
 130 135 140
 Ser Lys Lys Leu Ser Gly Tyr Ser Trp Thr Ile Ser Tyr Gly Asp Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Val Tyr Thr Asp Thr Val Ser Val Gly Gly
 165 170 175
 Phe Ser Val Thr Gly Gln Ala Val Glu Ser Ala Thr Lys Val Ser Ser
 180 185 190
 Glu Phe Val Ser Asp Thr Ser Asn Ser Gly Leu Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Asp Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Ser Pro Lys Gln Gln Lys Thr Trp Phe Ser
 210 215 220
 Asn Ala Ser Ser Lys Leu Ala Gln Pro Val Phe Thr Ala Asp Leu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 His Gln Ala Ser Gly Ser Tyr Asn Phe Gly Tyr Ile Asp Thr Ser Leu
 245 250 255
 Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Ser Tyr Val Pro Ile Ser Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe
 260 265 270
 Trp Glu Phe Thr Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ala Ile Gly Ser Gly Ser Thr Lys
 275 280 285
 Lys His Ser Thr Asp Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Thr Leu Leu Leu
 290 295 300
 Leu Asp Asp Thr Ile Val Asp Ala His Tyr Gly Gln Val Ser Ser Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Tyr Asp Asn Ser Gln Glu Gly Tyr Thr Phe Asp Cys Asp Glu Asn
 325 330 335
 Leu Pro Ser Phe Thr Phe Ala Val Gly Ser Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Pro
 340 345 350
 Gly Ser Leu Ile Asn Phe Ala Pro Val Ser Gly Asn Thr Cys Phe Gly
 355 360 365
 Gly Leu Gln Ser Asn Asp Gly Ile Gly Ile Asn Ile Phe Gly Asp Val
 370 375 380
 Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Val Val Phe Asp Leu Gly Asn Lys Arg Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Trp Ala Gln Lys
 405

We claim:

1. A method for increasing the amount of glucose and other sugar and peptides released from a fiber containing corn or soy bean byproduct comprising:

(a) reacting a fiber containing corn or soy bean byproduct selected from the group consisting of corn gluten feed (CGF), distillers dried grains (DDG), distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS), and soy hulls with a mixture of reactants comprising at least one protease and at

least one member of the group consisting of cellulase and hemicellulase; and

(b) obtaining a reaction product from said fiber containing corn or soy byproduct and said mixture of reactants, wherein a wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber is greater in the reaction product than the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber obtained from reaction of the fiber containing corn or soy processing byproduct under the same conditions as the reaction of step (a), but excluding protease, and

(c) forming an animal feed from the reaction product.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said mixture does not include amylase.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said protease is an acid fungal protease.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said protease has an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said protease is selected from the group consisting of *Aspergillus saitoi* aspartic protease, *Penicillium* acid protease, *Mucor* acid protease, *Monascus* acid protease, *Trichoderma* acid protease, *Phaeosphaeria* acid protease, and *Rhizopus* acid protease.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein said protease is *Aspergillus saitoi* aspartic protease, said *Aspergillus saitoi* aspartic protease having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said corn or soy bean byproduct is selected from the group consisting of CGF, DDG, and DDGS.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said fiber feedstock comprises less than 20% starch by weight.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said fiber feedstock comprises less than 10% starch by weight.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein said fiber feedstock comprises less than 5% starch by weight.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein said fiber feedstock comprises 0% starch by weight.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein said mixture of reactants comprises cellulase, and wherein said cellulase comprises one or more of endo- β -1,4 glucanases, exo-cellobiohydrolases, β -glucosidase, and exoglucanases.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said mixture of reactants comprises hemicellulase, and wherein said hemicellulase comprises one or more of endo-1,4- β -xylanase, β -xylosidase, β -endomannanase, β -mannosidase, pectin lyase,

pectate lyase, α -L-arabinofuransidase, α -glucuronidases, α/β -galactosidases, and several esterases.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said reaction product further comprises arabinose, xylose, galactose, mannose, cellobiose, maltose, and maltotriose.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber is greater in the reaction product than the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber amount of glucose obtained from reaction of the fiber containing corn or soy byproduct under the same conditions as the reaction of step (a), but excluding protease by at least 10%.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber is greater in the reaction product than the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber amount of glucose obtained from reaction of the fiber containing corn or soy byproduct under the same conditions as the reaction of step (a), but excluding protease by at least 20%.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber is greater in the reaction product than the wt/wt ratio of glucose/fiber amount of glucose obtained from reaction of the fiber containing corn or soy byproduct under the same conditions as the reaction of step (a), but excluding protease by at least 100%.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein said protease has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and SEQ ID NO: 12.

19. A method for obtaining a solid hydrolyzed fiber, comprising: (a) preparing a reaction product according to claim 1; and (b) separating said reaction product into a solid hydrolyzed fiber fraction and a liquid fraction, wherein at least one of the hydrolyzed fiber fraction the liquid fraction are used to form the animal feed.

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