Effect of SDS on release of intracellular pneumocandin B0 in extractive batch fermentation of *Glarea lozoyensis*

Kai Yuan1 · Baoqi Huang1 · Tingting Qin1 · Ping Song1,2 · Ke Zhang1 · Xiaojun Ji1 · Lujing Ren1,2 · Sen Zhang3 · He Huang1,2

Received: 5 March 2019 / Revised: 8 May 2019 / Accepted: 15 May 2019 / Published online: 3 June 2019
© The Author(s) 2019

Abstract
Pneumocandin B0 is a hydrophobic secondary metabolite that accumulates in the mycelia of *Glarea lozoyensis* and inhibits fungal 1,3-β-glucan synthase. Extractive batch fermentation can promote the release of intracellular secondary metabolites into the fermentation broth and is often used in industry. The addition of extractants has been proven as an effective method to attain higher accumulation of hydrophobic secondary metabolites and circumvent troublesome solvent extraction. Various extractants exerted significant but different influences on the biomass and pneumocandin B0 yields. The maximum pneumocandin B0 yield (2528.67 mg/L) and highest extracellular pneumocandin B0 yield (580.33 mg/L) were achieved when 1.0 g/L SDS was added on the 13th day of extractive batch fermentation, corresponding to significant increases of 37.63 and 154% compared with the conventional batch fermentation, respectively. The mechanism behind this phenomenon is partly attributed to the release of intracellular pneumocandin B0 into the fermentation broth and the enhanced biosynthesis of pneumocandin B0 in the mycelia.

Keywords Pneumocandin B0 · Extractive batch fermentation · Extractant · Membrane permeability · Morphology

Introduction
Pneumocandin B0, an antifungal agent produced by *G. lozoyensis*, is a lipohexapeptide of the echinocandin family that inhibits fungal 1,3-β-glucan synthase (Chen et al. 2016). In 1987, pneumocandin B0 was discovered among various minor components of pneumocandin fermentations. This minor component was chosen as natural starting material for the synthesis of caspofungin acetate (CANCIDAS®) (Balkovec et al. 2014; Schwartz et al. 1989). *G. lozoyensis* was recognized as a novel fungus through DNA fingerprinting and rDNA sequence analysis (Bills et al. 1999). Because of the difficulty in used in traditional protoplast transformation techniques with this fungus, Agrobacterium-mediated transformation was developed as a simple and efficient in gene replacement method (Zhang et al. 2003). Pneumocandin biosynthetic gene clusters have been characterized, providing a blueprint for engineering new pneumocandin derivatives with improved pharmacological properties (Chen et al. 2013). In addition, some strategies, such as strain mutagenesis (Masurekar et al. 1992), amino acid and trace element supplementation (Petersen et al. 2001), and osmotic stress control strategy (Song et al. 2018), were applied in fermentation processes to improve the pneumocandin B0 yield. Echinocandins, including pneumocandin B0, are hydrophobic secondary metabolites that accumulate in the mycelia (Bills et al. 2015). Many intracellular products are not easily released into the fermentation broth and can result in product feedback inhibition (Wang et al. 2013). To alleviate intracellular accumulation of metabolites, the strategy of enhancing the release of products outside the cell membrane by weakening the cells’ permeability barrier has been suggested (Liang et al. 2010).

Extractive fermentation technology has been successfully applied as an effective method for improving the extraction of fungal intracellular products (Kleinegris et al. 2011; Wang and Dai 2010). With the addition of extractive agents in the fermentation broth, the micellar aqueous solution can separate into two phases, where one is a dilute phase (aqueous
solution) while the other is a coacervate phase (extractant-rich phase). Intracellular products are released from the intracellular to the extracellular and progressively extracted into the coacervate phase. Thus the product is continuously extracted into the nonaqueous solvent phase and the fungal cells continuously produce hydrophobic metabolites (Chen et al. 2017a; Hu et al. 2012). Compared with the traditional submerged cultivation, the extractive fermentation exhibits some important advantages, such as the higher accumulation of hydrophobic secondary metabolites and reduced effort in downstream solvent extraction (Anvari et al. 2009; Oda et al. 2015).

For example, with the addition of EDTA to Pseudomonas stream solvent extraction (Anvari et al. 2009; Oda et al. 2015). The measurement of dry cell weight, pneumocandin B₀, and SDS

The measurement of dry cell weight (DCW) and the analytical methods used to determine the concentrations of pneumocandin B₀ were described in our previous work (Qin et al. 2016). The pneumocandin B₀ yield in the supernatant and mycelium was processed by the following method: 1 mL of the fermentation broth was centrifuged at 3000×g for 10 min and the supernatant was collected. The supernatant was diluted 5 times with ethanol and then measured by HPLC. The yield of pneumocandin B₀ in the mycelium was equal to the yield of pneumocandin B₀ in the fermentation broth minus the yield of pneumocandin B₀ in the supernatant.

SDS was detected by gas chromatography. 1 mL of the fermentation broth was centrifuged at 3000×g for 10 min, and the supernatant was collected and sulfuric acid was used to hydrolyze SDS to 1-dodecanol (Liu et al. 2009). The analysis was separated on an HP-5 column (30 m × 0.53 mm, 1.5 μm; Agilent Technologies Inc., USA) with nitrogen as the carrier gas and was detected using an FID detector. The temperature program was as follows: starting temperature is 80 °C. One minute later, temperature rises to 260 °C, with rising rate 10 °C/min. Then, the samples were loaded directly, and the concentration of 1-dodecanol was determined by peak area normalization and SDS was determined by external standard method in which 1-dodecanol was used as the reference substance.

Assay for the physiological performance of cell membranes and GC analysis of the cellular fatty acid composition

The fatty acid composition was analyzed according to the method described by Wang et al. (2013) with some modifications. About 35 mL of fermentation broth was centrifuged at 8000×g for 10 min at 4 °C, washed twice with distilled water, and resuspended in the original volume of distilled water in 50 mL tubes. Then, cell disruption was conducted using a JY 92-IIN ultrasonicator (Scientz Bio, China). Afterwards, 70 mL of freshly prepared extraction reagent (ethyl alcohol/n-hexane, 1:1 v/v) was added to each tube and the tubes were shaken. After centrifugation at 5000×g for 2 min, the lighter (n-hexane) phase was collected and evaporated to dryness by rotary evaporation at 65 °C. The obtained lipids were resuspended in 3 mL of saponification solution (0.5 mol/L KOH in methanol). Lipid saponification was performed in a water bath.
at 65 °C for 17 min, after which the mixture was cooled to room temperature. Then, 2 mL of methylation solution (BF3-diethyl etherate/methanol, 3:7 v/v) was added to the mixture and methylation was performed in a water bath at 65 °C for 7 min. After cooling to room temperature, 2 mL of saturated NaCl solution and 3 mL of n-hexane were added. After shaking and centrifugation, the upper (n-hexane) phase was collected in a GC vial. The GC method was described in previous paper (Sun et al. 2016).

**Determination of outer membrane permeability**

Outer membrane (OM) permeability was determined using the 1-N-phenylnaphthylamine (NPN) assay (Loh and Hancock 1984; Xing et al. 2009) with some modifications. The batch fermentation broth cultivated for 13 days was withdrawn and centrifuged at 4000×g for 10 min. The collected mycelia were washed with sterile water three times and resuspended in 0.5% NaCl solution. Then, SDS solution (2.0 g/L) was mixed with 1.5 mL suspension and 20 μL 1 mM NPN, so that the final SDS final concentrations were 0 and 1.0 g/L. Afterwards, the fluorescence was detected by using a Spectra Max M3 spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices, USA) with an excitation wavelength of 350 nm and an emission wavelength of 420 nm.

**Determination of mitochondrial activity**

The rhodamine123 (Rh123) assay (Darzynkiewicz et al. 1981) was taken and used to determine mitochondrial activity, with some modifications.

The batch fermentation broth cultivated for 13 days was withdrawn and centrifuged at 4000×g for 10 min. The collected mycelia were washed with sterile water three times and resuspended in 0.1 M phosphate buffer. Then, SDS solution (2.0 g/L) was mixed with 1.5 mL suspension and 20 μL 1 mM NPN, so that the final SDS final concentrations were 0 and 1.0 g/L. Afterwards, the fluorescence was detected by a Spectra Max M3 spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices, USA) with an excitation wavelength of 350 nm and an emission wavelength of 420 nm.

**Morphology analysis of mycelia from batch fermentation and extractive batch fermentation**

The morphology of mycelia was investigated using the method described by Chen et al. (2017a, b), with some modifications as follows: 6 mL of batch fermentation broth and extractive batch fermentation broth were withdrawn from the cultivation at the 15th day and washed three times with distilled water via centrifugation at 3000×g for 10 min. The collected mycelia then were fixed with 4 mL of 5% glutaraldehyde at 4 °C for 4 h. Then, 4 mL of the mixture was used to measure the diameter of hyphae and pellets. The remaining mixture was collected and washed three times with 0.1 M phosphate buffer via centrifugation at 3000×g for 10 min. Then, the samples were successively dehydrated with 30, 50, 70, 85, 95, and 100% (v/v) ethanol. Subsequently, the solvent was evaporated in an FD-1A-50 freeze-dryer (Zhengqiao, China) for 12 h, and the samples were observed using an SU8010 scanning electron microscope (SEM) (Hitachi, Japan).

**Statistical analysis**

The data of the fermentation were presented as the averages of three parallel samples, and the error or error bars indicate the standard deviation from the means of triplicates.

**Results**

**Effects of different surfactants on the pneumocandin B0 yield and biomass of G. lozoyensis**

Firstly, the effects of different extractants on G. lozoyensis fermentation were investigated. The span-80, tween-80, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), silicone defoaming agent (SAG471), sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) were added at 0.1 g/L on day 10 of G. lozoyensis fermentation (Fig. 1a). Among the six different extractants, the addition of Tween-80, DMSO, and SDS had a beneficial effect on the pneumocandin B0 yield, while the addition of span-80, SAG471, and CTAB promoted the growth of G. lozoyensis. Compared to the control group, the pneumocandin B0 yield with the addition of SDS reached a maximum of 2085.95 mg/L with 16.2% increase, while the DCW reached 148.99 g/L with 6.42% decrease. Considering the fact that SDS is a pharmaceutical additive and therefore safe in low concentrations, SDS was chosen as the extractant for further experiments.

Secondly, we optimized the addition time of SDS. 0.1 g/L SDS was added at days 0, 4, 7, 10, 13, and 16 of the fermentation (Fig. 1b). When SDS was added at days 0, 4, 7, 10, or 13, the final pneumocandin B0 yield increased gradually and reached its maximum. However, with SDS addition at day 17, the pneumocandin B0 yield was higher than the control group but not higher than in the previous group.

Thirdly, we optimized the addition concentration under the optimal addition time (Fig. 1c) (Xiong et al. 2015). The production of pneumocandin B0 varied significantly depending on surfactant concentrations. When the SDS concentration was less than or equal to 1.0 g/L, it improved the pneumocandin B0 yield. With increasing concentration of SDS, the pneumocandin B0 yield increased and reached its maximum at a SDS concentration of 1.0 g/L. However, at higher concentrations, the yield of...
pneumocandin B₀ decreased sharply. These results indicated that 1.0 g/L SDS was most effective, especially when added on the 13th day of fermentation.

The addition of SDS to the fermentation broth changes the ionic strength, which may cause a change of the osmotic pressure (Yang et al. 2015; Yang et al. 2014). Therefore, whether the change of Na⁺ concentration caused the change of pneumocandin B₀ yield was further investigated. In contrast to the addition of 1.0 g/L (3.67 mmol/L) SDS, the results showed that the addition of 2.0~5.0 mmol/L NaCl at day 13 did not affect on the accumulation of pneumocandin B₀, and the low salt concentration did not affect the fermentation process (date not shown). Moreover, at pHs outside a range of approximately 5 to 8, pneumocandin B₀ undergoes accelerated ionization or ring opening at the hemiaminal (Bouffard et al. 1995). We measured the pH at day 13 with SDS addition. The pH of the control group was about 7.2 and the pH of the test group was about 7.4, which was within a reasonable range and would not affect the structure of pneumocandin B₀. Taoka et al. (2011) reported that Tween-80 can promote the growth of Thraustochytrium aureum as a carbon source. Therefore, the total SDS content in the fermentation during the fermentation process (0~15 days) was examined. The results showed that there was no significant change in the SDS concentration during days 0~15, proving that SDS was not used as a carbon source (Fig. 1d).

**Effects of SDS on the distribution of pneumocandin B₀ between mycelium**

Table 1 compares the normal batch fermentation (control group, 0.0 g/L SDS concentration) and the extractive batch fermentation (test group, 1.0 g/L SDS concentration). Compared to the normal batch fermentation, the pneumocandin B₀ yield increased 37.63% when the extractive fermentation was finished. In the batch fermentation, the
extracellular and intracellular pneumocandin \( B_0 \) yields were 228.67 and 1608.33 mg/L, respectively. The \( P_2 \), control group % was 12.44 and \( P_3 \), control group % was 87.56. In the test group, the extracellular and intracellular pneumocandin \( B_0 \) yields were 580.33 and 1947.67 mg/L, respectively. The \( P_2 \), test group % was 24.29 and \( P_3 \), test group % was 75.71.

\[ \rho_1, \text{ control group was } 9.61 \text{ mg/g and } \rho_2, \text{ control group was } 10.98 \text{ mg/g.} \]

\[ \rho_1, \text{ test group was } 9.72 \text{ mg/g and } \rho_2, \text{ test group was } 12.62 \text{ mg/g.} \]

Effects of SDS on cell membrane composition and mitochondrial activity during extractive fermentation

As shown in Table 2, with the addition of SDS, the content of palmitate (C16:0) and stearate (C18:0) were reduced while that of octadecanoic acid (C18:1), octadecadienoic acid (C18:2), and hexadecatricenoic acid (C18:3n3) increased. When 1.0 g/L SDS was added, the content of C18:1 and C18:2 were 2.3 and 1.7 times higher than in the control group. Thus, the unsaturated/saturated fatty acid ratio and the index of unsaturated fatty acids increased significantly with the addition of the surfactant.

The OM can be monitored via the fluorescence increase due to N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine (NPN) partitioning into the hydrophobic core of the lipid bilayer, which occurs in a dose-dependent manner (Ribrahim et al. 2000). When SDS was mixed with \( G. \) lozoyensis cell suspensions, the NPN uptake was rapidly increased and reached its maximum at about 2 min and remained unchanged thereafter (Fig. 2a). Due to the dose-dependence of the partitioning, higher fluorescence intensity indicates a higher permeability of the cell membrane, which proved that the surfactant can improve the permeability of the cell membrane. Moreover, mitochondrial activity was also found to be affected by SDS. Rhodamine 123 (Rh123) directly and selectively stains mitochondria of living cells and is therefore used as a mitochondrial probe. As shown in Fig. 2b, the Rh123 (%) of the test group (1.0 g/L SDS) was about 65% of the value measured in the control group (0 g/L SDS). These results indicate that mitochondria are damaged by the addition of SDS.

Effect of SDS on the morphology of \( G. \) lozoyensis during extractive fermentation

Filamentous fungi are morphologically complex microorganisms and a certain morphology is preferred to ensure maximal biological performance (Papagianni 2004). The addition of SDS had obvious effects on the morphology of \( G. \) lozoyensis, as it inhibited the development of both hyphae and pellets in extractive batch fermentation (Fig. 3 and Table 1). In normal batch fermentation, the \( G. \) lozoyensis hyphae grew well and the morphology was normal (Fig. 3a–c), with smooth and full single mycelia. The diameters of the hyphae and pellets were about 0.86 \( \mu \)m and 0.53 mm, respectively, and the DCW was 167.28 g/L. In the extractive batch fermentation, the morphological characteristics of \( G. \) lozoyensis were as shown in Fig. 3d–f. The surface of the single hyphae

| SDS concentration | Fermentation broth |    | Supernatant |    | Mycelium |    |
|-------------------|--------------------|----|-------------|----|----------|----|
|                   | \( P_0 \) mg/L     | \( P_1 \) % | \( P_0 \) mg/L | \( P_2 \) % | \( P_0 \) mg/L | \( P_3 \) % |
| 0.0 g/L           | 1837.33 ± 50.41    | 100 | 228.67 ± 10.22 | 12.44 | 1608.33 ± 30.24 | 87.56 |
| 1.0 g/L           | 2528.67 ± 26.22    | 100 | 580.33 ± 15.36 | 24.29 | 1947.67 ± 29.65 | 75.71 |
|                   | Hyphal diameter \( \mu \)m | Pellet diameter \( \mu \)m | DCW g/L | \( \rho_1 \) mg/g | \( \rho_2 \) mg/g |
| 0.0 g/L           | 0.8563 ± 0.034     | 0.5261 ± 0.019 | 167.28 ± 11.72 | 9.61 | 10.98 |
| 1.0 g/L           | 0.7386 ± 0.041     | 0.4915 ± 0.026 | 200.40 ± 15.65 | 9.72 | 12.62 |

\( P_1 \), total pneumocandin \( B_0 \) yield in the fermentation broth (defined as 100 %); \( P_2 \), percentage of the total pneumocandin \( B_0 \) found in the supernatant; \( P_3 \), percentage of total pneumocandin \( B_0 \) found in the mycelium; \( \rho_1 \), pneumocandin \( B_0 \) yield in mycelium per DCW; \( \rho_2 \), pneumocandin \( B_0 \) yield per DCW; the data of the hyphal and pellet diameters were presented as the averages of thirty parallel samples, and the errors indicate the standard deviation.

Table 1 Effects of adding SDS addition on the intracellular and extracellular pneumocandin \( B_0 \) content and diameters of hyphae and pellet during \( G. \) lozoyensis fermentation

Table 2 The effect of SDS on the fatty acid composition of \( G. \) lozoyensis

| SDS (g/L) | C14:0 | C15:0 | C16:0 | C16:1 | C17:0 | C17:1 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0.0       | 4.23 ± 0.11 | 4.16 ± 0.15 | 17.49 ± 0.22 | 11.92 ± 0.14 | 7.75 ± 0.13 | 3.22 ± 0.08 |
| 1.0       | 4.86 ± 0.09 | 2.68 ± 0.07 | 9.63 ± 0.21 | 8.22 ± 0.15 | 6.21 ± 0.13 | 3.05 ± 0.11 |
| SDS (g/L) | C18:0 | C18:1cis | C18:2 | C18:3n3 | C20:1n9 | C22:0 |
| 0.0       | 11.36 ± 0.20 | 8.63 ± 0.04 | 14.37 ± 0.19 | 2.18 ± 0.07 | 12.76 ± 0.18 | 2.00 ± 0.07 |
| 1.0       | 5.11 ± 0.12 | 20.16 ± 0.25 | 24.69 ± 0.14 | 3.77 ± 0.10 | 9.73 ± 0.23 | 1.89 ± 0.04 |
exhibited dense shrinkage and began to be uneven thickness. The hyphae and pellet diameters were about 0.74 μm and 0.49 mm, respectively, and the DCW was 200.40 g/L.

**Discussion**

The extent of enhancement is closely associated with the type of extractant and its interaction with the microbial cells (Kang et al. 2013; Wang et al. 2013). Considering the benefit of using SDS as measured in the preliminary trials, we chose SDS as the addictive to explore the mechanism of extractive fermentation. After optimization, the addition of 1.0 g/L SDS on the 13th day of the fermentation process showed the best effect on pneumocandin yields. SDS is an amphiphilic compound that has both water and oil solubility, and its structure is similar to the structure of phospholipids molecules in the cell membrane. Consequently, the added SDS could form a complex with membrane phospholipids to form mixed micelles which would greatly alter the structure of the cell membrane and improve its permeability, making the membranes more conducive to the export of intracellular pneumocandin B₀ (Le et al. 2000; Wei et al. 2003).

As shown in Table 1, in batch fermentation, 12.44% pneumocandin B₀ was released into broth and others were accumulated in mycelium, which proved that pneumocandin B₀ is an intracellular product. The change of pneumocandin

---

**Fig. 2** a, b The effects of SDS on NPN and Rh123 uptake (black square, 0 g/L, black circle, 1.0 g/L)

---

**Fig. 3** SEM images showing the morphology of hyphae from normal batch fermentation (a, × 1000; b, × 7000; and c, × 15,000) and extractive batch fermentation with 1.0 g/L SDS (d, × 1000; e, × 7000; and f, × 15,000)
B₀ in supernatant (228.67 vs. 580.33, mg/L), increased by 153.78%, demonstrated that the addition of SDS accelerated the trans-membrane transport of intracellular pneumocandin B₀ to the extracellular medium. On the other hand, the increase of ρ₁ from 10.98 mg/g to 12.62 mg/g proved that the improvement of pneumocandin B₀ yield was caused by the improved synthesis capacity of G. lozoyensis, caused by the release of intracellular pneumocandin B₀. Based on the date of ρ₁ (9.61 vs. 9.72 mg/g), we inferred that the synthesis of intracellular pneumocandin B₀, in batch fermentation and extractive batch fermentation has reached its intracellular saturation level.

The fatty acid composition of the cell membrane has a great influence on permeability. The saturated fatty acids in the cell membranes are linear, with tight inter chain arrangements and large interactions, resulting in low penetrability of the membrane. Unsaturated fatty acids are bent, making it difficult for the two fatty acid chains of phospholipids to align close to each other, resulting in increased penetrability of the membrane (Robert et al. 2002). The increased unsaturated/saturated fatty acid ratio observed in this study implied that the fatty acid components in the cell membrane had changed upon the addition of SDS (Fig. 2a). With higher SDS concentration, a higher fluorescence intensity was obtained, which was in accordance with the reduced membrane integrity. Moreover, shrinkage of the surface of G. lozoyensis was observed in the extractive batch fermentation (Fig. 3e). Generally speaking, surfactants improve the permeability of the cell membrane, facilitate the release of intracellular secondary metabolites into the culture supernatant, alleviate product feedback inhibition, and enhance production accordingly (Kleinegris et al. 2011; Wang et al. 2013; Wei et al. 2003).

The addition of extractants, such as Tween-80, DMSO, and CTAB, were found to increase cell membrane penetrability and cause cytoplasm leakage, with lower cell viability or cell death (Brodelius and Nilsson 1983; Chen et al. 2007; Xing et al. 2009). Similarly, a 35% decrease of Rh123 (%) and the breakage of hyphae were observed in the extractive batch fermentation (Figs. 2b and 3e), which indicated that SDS in extractive batch fermentation destroys the cell membrane and reduces the cells’ viability. We speculated that this may be due to changes in cell membrane permeability that cause osmotic pressure changes, resulting in the loss of intracellular material and partial inactivation of mitochondria (Tao et al. 2011). Although the decrease of the diameters of hyphae and pellets (from 0.86 to 0.74 μm, 0.53 to 0.49 mm) indicated that SDS reduced the viability of G. lozoyensis cell, the DCW still increased when compared with no SDS addition. In our previous study (Song et al. 2018), we found that by controlling pellet diameter to be 0.3–0.5 mm, the dissolved oxygen during fermentation maintained above 30%, and the pneumocandin B₀ yield and DCW increased by 40 and 18.8%, respectively. Similar behaviors were reported in other studies and the reason might be that smaller pellets were more conducive to sorption of dissolved oxygen and nutrients in extractive fermentation compared with the larger pellets (Metz and Kossen 1977; Nanou and Roukas 2010).

Based on the results, we postulated a putative trans-membrane release model of pneumocandin B₀ in extractive fermentation (Fig. 4). With the addition of SDS, the increased incorporation of unsaturated fatty acids in the cell membrane and mixed micelles improved the membrane permeability, facilitating the release of intracellular pneumocandin B₀ and allowing the intracellular synthesis of new pneumocandin B₀. Furthermore, the reduction of hyphal and pellet diameters

![Fig. 4](https://example.com/fig4.png)

*Fig. 4* Trans-membrane secretion model of pneumocandin B₀ in extractive batch fermentation
facilitates higher dissolved oxygen and more efficient exchange of nutrients to cells of *G. lozoyensis*.

**Funding** This work was supported by National Key Research and Development Program of China (No. 2018YFC1604104), the Natural Science Fund for Colleges and Universities in Jiangsu Province (No. 17KJB530006), the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (BK20161048), the National Science Foundation of China (No. 21776136), the Program for Innovative Research Teams in Universities of Jiangsu Province (2015), and the Jiangsu Synergetic Innovation Center for Advanced Bio-Manufacture (No. XTE1854).

**Compliance with ethical standards**

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Ethical approval** This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

**Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

**References**

Anvari M, Pahlavan-Zadeh H, Vasheghani-Farahani E, Khayati G (2009) In situ recovery of 2,3-butanediol from fermentation by liquid-liquid extraction. J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol 36(2):313–317. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10295-008-0501-z

Balkovec JM, Hughes DL, Masurekar PS, Sable CA, Schwartz RE, Singh SB (2014) Discovery and development of first in class antifungal caspofungin (CANCIDAS®)-a case study. Nat Prod Rep 31(1):15–34. https://doi.org/10.1039/c3np70070d

Bills GF, Platus G, Peláez F, Masurekar P (1999) Reclassification of a pneumocandin-producing anamorph, *glarea lozoyensis* gen. et sp. nov., previously identified as *zalerion arboricola*. Mycol Res 103(2):179–192

Bills GF, Yue Q, Chen L, Li Y, An Z, Frisvad JC (2015) *Aspergillus mulodensis* sp. nov., a new species for the fungus producing the antifungal echinocandin lipopeptides, mulodencanadins. J Antibiot 69(3):141–148. https://doi.org/10.1038/ja.2015.105

Bouffard FA, Hammond ML, Arison BH (1995) Pneumocandin B<sub>4</sub> degradation. Tetrahedron Lett 36(9):1405–1408

Brodelius P, Nilsson K (1983) Permeabilization of immobilized plant cells, resulting in release of intracellularly stored products with preserved cell viability. Eur J Appl Microbiol Biotechnol 17:275–280

Chen XL, Zhou LP, Wang L (2007) Influence of addition of Tween-80, Toluen and Aether on the liquid fermentation of *Monascus* GM011. Modern Food Sci Technol 23(14–16):7

Chen L, Yue Q, Zhang X, Xiang M, Wang C, Li S, Che Y, Ortiz-López FJ, Bills GF, Liu X (2013) An Z (2013) Genomics-driven discovery of the pneumocandin biosynthetic gene cluster in the fungus *Glarea lozoyensis*. BMC Genomics 14(1):339–358. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-14-339

Chen L, Li Y, Yue Q, Lokstzajn A, Yokoyama K, Felix EA, Liu X, Zhang N, An Z, Bills GF (2016) Engineering of new pneumocandin side-chain analogues from *Glarea lozoyensis* by mutasynthesis and evaluation of their antifungal activity. ACS Chem Biol 11(10):2724–2733. https://doi.org/10.1021/acschembio.6b00604

Chen G, Bei Q, Huang T, Wu Z (2017a) Tracking of pigment accumulation and secretion in extractive fermentation of *Monascus anka* GIM 3.592. Microb Cell Factories 16(1):172–185. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12933-017-0786-6

Chen G, Huang T, Bei Q, Tian X, Wu Z (2017b) Correlation of pigment production with mycelium morphology in extractive fermentation of *Monascus anka* GIM 3.592. Process Biochem 58:42–50. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procbio.2017.04.012

Darzynkiewicz Z, Staiano-Coico L, Melamed MR (1981) Increased mitochondrial uptake of rhodamine 123 during lymphocyte stimulation. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 78(4):2383–2387

Hu Z, Zhang X, Wu Z, Qi H, Wang Z (2012) Export of intracellular *Monascus* pigments by two-stage microbial fermentation in nonionic surfactant micelle aqueous solution. J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol 16(2-3):202–209. https://doi.org/10.1007/jbiotec.2012.10.004

Kang B, Zhang X, Wu Z, Qi H, Wang Z (2013) Solubilization capacity of nonionic surfactant micelles exhibiting strong influence on export of intracellular pigments in *Monascus* fermentation. Microb Biotechnol 6(5):540–550. https://doi.org/10.1111/1751-7915.12039

Kleinegris DMM, Janssen M, Brandenburg WA, Wijffels RH (2011) Two-phase systems: potential for in situ extraction of microbial products. Biotechnol Adv 29(5):502–507. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biotechadv.2011.05.018

Le MM, Champel F, Moller JV (2000) Interaction of membrane proteins and lipids with solubilizing detergents. BBA Biomembranes 1508(1):86–111

Liang G, Mo Y, Du G (2010) Optimization of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) addition coupled with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) regeneration for glutathione overproduction in high density cultivation of *Candida utilis*. Enzym Microb Technol 46(6):526–533. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enzmictec.2010.02.007

Liu J, Cheng Q, Hang T, Zhang Q (2009) Quality control research of sodium dodecyl sulfate (in chinese). Chin J Pharm Anal 29(7):1152–1155

Loh BGC, Hancock RE (1984) Use of the fluorescent probe 1-N-phenylnaphthylamine to study the interactions of aminoglycoside antibiotics with the outer membrane of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 26(4):546–551

Malik M, Ganguli A, Ghosh M (2012) Modeling of permeabilization process in *Pseudomonas putida* G7 for enhanced limonin bioconversion. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol 95(1):223–231. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-011-2880-z

Masurekar PS, Fountoulakis JM, Hallada TC, Sosa MS, Kaplan L (1992) Pneumocandins from *Zalerion arboricola*. II. Modification of product spectrum by mutation and medium manipulation. J Antibiot 45(12):1867–1874

Metz B, Kossen NWF (1977) The growth of molds in the form of pellets—a literature review. Biotechnol Bioeng 19(6):781–799

Nanou K, Roukas T (2010) Oxidative stress response and morphological changes of *Blakeslea trispora* induced by butylated hydroxytoluene during carotene production. Appl Biochem Biotechnol 160(8):2415–2423

Oda S, Kameda A, Okanan M, Sakakibara Y, Ohashi S (2015) Discovery of antibiotic-producing fungi. J Antibiot (Tokyo) 68(11):691–697. https://doi.org/10.1038/ja.2015.59

Papagianni M (2004) Fungal morphology and metabolite production in submerged mycelial processes. Biotechnol Adv 22(3):189–259

Petersen LA, Hughes DL, Hughes R, Dimichele L, Salmon P, Connors N (2001) Effects of amino acid and trace element supplementation on pneumocandin production by *Glarea lozoyensis*.impac on titer, analogue levels, and the identification of new analogues of pneumocandin B<sub>4</sub>. J Ind Microbiol Biotechnol 26(4):216–221
Qin T, Song P, Wang X, Ji X, Ren L, Huang H (2016) Protoplast mutant selection of *Glarea Lozoyensis* and statistical optimization of medium for pneumocandin B<sub>0</sub> yield-up. Biosci Biotechnol Biochem 80(11):2241–2246

R Ibrahim H, Yasushi S, Takayoshi A (2000) Ovotransferrin antimicrobial peptide (OTAP-92) kills bacteria through a membrane damage mechanism. BBA Gen Subj 1523(2-3):196–205

Robert S, Chapkin MYH, Fanay Y, Davidson LA, Sandersa LM, Henderson CE, Rola B, Burghardt RC, Nancy D, Turner C, Lupton JR (2002) Dietary n-3 PUFA alter colonocyte mitochondrial membrane composition and function. Lipids 37(2):193–199

Schwartz RE, Giacobbe RA, Bland JA, Monaghan RL (1989) L-671,329, A new antifungal agent. I. Fermentation and isolation. J Antibiot 42(2):163–167

Song P, Yuan K, Ji X, Ren L, Zhang S, Wen J, Huang H (2018) Effects of cotton seed powder as the seed medium nitrogen source on the morphology and pneumocandin B<sub>0</sub> yield of *Glarea lozoyensis*. Front Microbiol. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2018.02352

Sun XM, Ren LJ, Ji XJ, Chen SL, Guo DS, Huang H (2016) Adaptive evolution of *Schizochytrium* sp. by continuous high oxygen stimulations to enhance docosahexaenoic acid synthesis. Biosource Technol 211:374–381. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2016.03.093

Tao Y, Qian LH, Xie J (2011) Effect of chitosan on membrane permeability and cell morphology of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Carbohydr Polym 86(2):969–974

Taoka Y, Nagano N, Okita Y, Izumida H, Sugimoto S, Hayashi M (2011) Effect of Tween-80 on the growth, lipid accumulation and fatty acid composition of *Thraustochytrium aureum* ATCC 34304. J Biosci Bioeng 111(4):420–424

Wang Z, Dai Z (2010) Extractive microbial fermentation in cloud point system. Enzym Microb Technol 46(6):407–418. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enzmictec.2010.02.004

Wang Y, Zhang B, Lu L, Huang Y, Xu G (2013) Enhanced production of pigments by addition of surfactants in submerged fermentation of *Monascus purpureus* H1102. J Sci Food Agric 93(13):3339–3344. https://doi.org/10.1002/jsfa.6182

Wei G, Li Y, Du G, Chen J (2003) Effect of surfactants on extra-cellular accumulation of glutathione by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Process Biochem 38(8):1133–1138. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0032-9592(02)00249-2

Xing K, Chen XG, Kong M, Liu CS, Cha DS, Park HJ (2009) Effect of oleoyl-chitosan nanoparticles as a novel antibacterial dispersion system on viability, membrane permeability and cell morphology of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Carbohydr Polym 76(1):17–22. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2008.09.016

Xiong X, Zhang X, Wu Z, Wang Z (2015) Accumulation of yellow *Monascus* pigments by extractive fermentation in nonionic surfactant micelle aqueous solution. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol 99(3):1173–1180. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-014-6227-0

Xue Y, Qian C, Wang Z, Xu JH, Yang R, Qi H (2010) Investigation of extractive microbial transformation in nonionic surfactant micelle aqueous solution using response surface methodology. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol 85(3):517–524. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-009-1239-9

Yang LB, Zhan XB, Zheng ZY, Wu JR, Gao MJ, Lin CC (2014) A novel osmotic pressure control fed-batch fermentation strategy for improvement of erythritol production by *Yarrowia lipolytica* from glycerol. Bioreusor Technol 151(1):120–127

Yang LB, Dai XM, Zheng ZY, Zhu L, Zhan XB, Lin CC (2015) Proteomic analysis of erythritol-producing *Yarrowia lipolytica* from glycerol in response to osmotic pressure. J Microbiol Biotechnol 25(7):1056–1069

Zhang A, Lu P, Dahl-Roshak AM, Paress PS, Kennedy S, Tkacz JS, An Z (2003) Efficient disruption of a polyketide synthase gene (pks1) required for melanin synthesis through *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation of *Glarea lozoyensis*. Mol Gen Genomics 268(5):645–655. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00438-002-0780-4

Publisher’s note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.