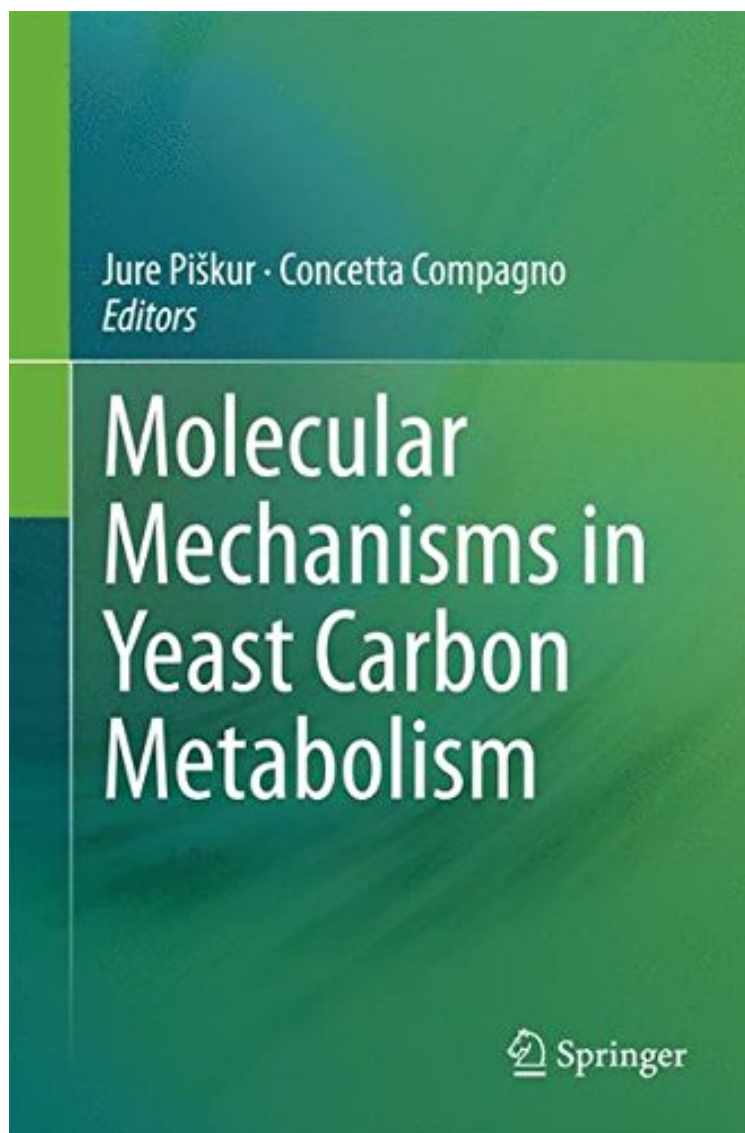



Molecular Mechanisms in Yeast Carbon Metabolism

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biofuels. A central biochemical activity in the yeast cell is the metabolism of carbon compounds, providing energy for the whole cell, and precursors for any of the final fermentation products. A complex set of genes and regulatory pathways controls the metabolism of carbon compounds, from nutrient sensing, signal transduction, transcription regulation and post-transcriptional events. Recent advances in comparative genomics and development of post-genomic tools have provided further insights into the network of genes and enzymes, and molecular mechanisms which are responsible for a balanced metabolism of carbon compounds in the yeast cell, and which could be manipulated in the laboratory to increase the yield and quality of yeast biotech products. This book provides a dozen of most comprehensive reviews on the recent developments and achievements in the field of yeast carbon metabolism, from academic studies on gene expression to biotechnology relevant topics.

From the Back Cover This book provides a comprehensive review of recent developments and achievements in the field of yeast carbon metabolism, from academic studies on gene expression to biotechnology-relevant aspects. Yeast is one of the most widely studied laboratory organisms and represents one of the most essential models for understanding how any eukaryote cell works. On the other hand, yeast fermentations have for millennia provided us with a variety of biotech products, like wine, beer, vitamins, and recently also with pharmaceutically active heterologous products and biofuels. A key biochemical activity in the yeast cell is the metabolism of carbon compounds, which provides energy for the whole cell, as well as precursors for any of the final fermentation products. A complex set of genes and regulatory pathways control the metabolism of carbon compounds, from nutrient sensing and signal transduction to transcription regulation and post-transcriptional events. Recent advances in comparative genomics and the development of post-genomic tools have provided further insights into the network of genes and enzymes, and into the molecular mechanisms which are responsible for a balanced metabolism of carbon compounds in the yeast cell, and which could be manipulated in the laboratory to increase the yield and quality of yeast biotech products.