

Optimization of Effective Minerals on Riboflavin Production by *Bacillus subtilis subsp. subtilis* ATCC 6051 Using Statistical Designs

Marjan Oraei, Seyed Hadi Razavi *, and Faramarz Khodaiyan

Bioprocess Engineering Laboratory (BPEL), Department of Food Science, Engineering and Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, University of Tehran, Karaj, Iran

Abstract

Background: Riboflavin (vitamin B₂) is an essential component of the basic metabolism, and an important nutritional and growth factor in humans, animals, plants and micro-organisms. It has been widely used in the fields of pharmaceuticals, feed and food additives. The industrial production of riboflavin mostly relies on the microbial fermentation. Designing an appropriate fermentation medium is of crucial importance to improve the riboflavin production.

Methods: In this study, sequential methodology combining a screening test of minerals by Plackett-Burman (PB) and an optimization test by Central Composite Design (CCD) was applied to enhance riboflavin production by *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 6051 in shake flasks.

Results: Initially, one-factor-at-a-time approach was applied to evaluate the effect of different carbon sources. The results showed that fructose was significantly most effective on biomass and riboflavin production. After that, 13 minerals [CaCl₂, CuCl, FeCl₃, FeSO₄, AlCl₃, Na₃MoO₄, Co(NO₃)₂, NaCl, KH₂PO₄, K₂HPO₄, MgSO₄, ZnSO₄, and MnSO₄] were studied with the screening test. The results revealed that concentration of MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, and FeSO₄ had greater influence on riboflavin production ($p < 0.05$). A CCD with five factors (concentration of fructose, MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, FeSO₄, and yeast extract) at five levels was then used to determine the maximum riboflavin concentration. The optimal concentrations (g/l) of these variables determined by Response Surface Methodology (RSM) were fructose, 38.10; MgSO₄, 0.85; K₂HPO₄, 2.27; FeSO₄, 0.02; and yeast extract, 4.37.

Conclusion: Statistical experimental design offers a practicable approach to the implementation of medium optimization. From an industrial view point, our optimum medium, besides fructose and a small amount of yeast extract, is mainly composed of common and cheap inorganic salts, which are available to the industrial riboflavin production.

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Introduction

Riboflavin (vitamin B₂) is an important nutritional and growth factor in humans, animals, plants and microorganisms. This water soluble vitamin is an essential component of the basic metabolism, the precursor of oxidation-reduction coenzymes, Flavin Mononucleotide (FMN) and Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide (FAD)^{1,2}. Because of its particular physiological role and disability of animals and humans in riboflavin production, it has been widely used in the fields of feed and food additives and pharmaceuticals^{3,4}.

Industrial production of riboflavin can be achieved by chemical or biological synthesis, but today, because of the advantages of biotechnical processes such as cost effectiveness, reduction in waste and energy requi-

rements, and the use of renewable resources, it has shifted completely from chemical synthesis to microbial fermentation^{5,6}.

Riboflavin is produced by several microorganisms. Among them, three species can produce higher level of riboflavin and are used for industrial riboflavin production involving the fungi *Ashbya gossypii* and *Eremothecium ashbyii*, the yeast *Candida famata*, and the bacteria *Bacillus subtilis* (*B. subtilis*)^{4,7,8}. *Bacillus* species are used for industrial and commercial biotechnical processes, because many of them are Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) by the US Food and Drug Administration and *Bacillus* species such as *B. subtilis* grow rather fast which allows short production cycles

* Corresponding author:
Seyed Hadi Razavi, Ph.D.,
Bioprocess Engineering
Laboratory (BPEL), Department
of Food Science, Engineering and
Technology, Faculty of
Agricultural Engineering and
Technology, University of Tehran,
Karaj, Iran
Tel: +98 26 32248804
Fax: +98 26 32249453
E-mail:
srazavi@ut.ac.ir
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^{9,10}. The gram-positive bacterium, *B. subtilis*, is the most important commercial producer of riboflavin ¹¹.

Many fermentation factors such as pH ¹², agitation rate ^{13,14}, incubation temperature, etc., could affect the riboflavin production. The composition of media culture is one of the most important factors in fermentation reactions including riboflavin production. Optimization of the medium is necessary in microbial fermentations to fully exploit the potential of selected microbial strains ¹⁵. Any *B. subtilis* strain has different nutritional requirements. *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051 is one of the strains of *B. subtilis* that there is no comprehensive research on its riboflavin productivity. In this study, effective minerals and sugars were selected and optimized to improve riboflavin production by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051. These results were used for further researches conducted by authors.

Designing an appropriate fermentation medium is of crucial importance to improve the riboflavin concentration, yield, volumetric production, and the ease of downstream product separation ¹⁶. Micro-organisms require minerals for their growth and metabolic product formation. The requirement of minerals varies with the type of organism ¹⁷. A sequential optimization strategy, based on statistical experimental designs such as Plackett-Burman (PB) ¹⁸ and response surface methodology ¹⁹ which can optimize all the affecting parameters collectively, was used to evaluate the effects of different minerals on riboflavin production and enhance the production of riboflavin by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051 in shake flask cultures. After preliminary experiments of carbon source selection using one-factor-at-a-time approach, the PB design was implemented to screen minerals that significantly influence riboflavin production. PB design proposes a good and fast screening method and mathematically computes the significance of the large numbers of factors in a few experiments, which saves time and cost and maintains convincing information on each media component ²⁰. After that, the optimal values of selected media components were determined by RSM based on the central composite design. RSM which involves factorial design and regression analysis, helps for estimation of effective factors and building models to study interaction between the variable factors and select optimum conditions of them for a desirable response ²¹.

Materials and Methods

Materials

The media ingredients including glucose, fructose, maltose, arabinose, yeast extract, nutrient agar and mineral salts [CaCl₂.2H₂O, CuCl, FeCl₃.6H₂O, FeSO₄.7H₂O, AlCl₃.6H₂O, Na₃MoO₄.2H₂O, Co(NO₃)₂.6H₂O, NaCl, KH₂PO₄, K₂HPO₄, MgSO₄.7H₂O, ZnSO₄.7H₂O, MnSO₄.4H₂O] were obtained from Merck Chemical Co. (Darmstadt, Germany). The riboflavin standard was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Sigma-Aldrich Co., United States).

Micro-organism

The strain of bacterium *B. subtilis subsp. subtilis* (ATCC 6051) used in this work was obtained from Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology (IROST). It was kept on nutrient agar plates. Every month, single colonies were transferred to a fresh plate, incubated for 3 days at 30°C, and then maintained under refrigeration at 4°C.

Preparation of inoculum

Single colonies of *B. subtilis* from the nutrient agar plate were transferred into 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask containing calculated amounts of medium (glucose or fructose, 20 g/l; yeast extract, 5 g/l), incubated in an orbital shaking incubator (Stuart S150, UK) at 200 rpm and 30°C, and after 12 hr used as the pre-culture.

Culture media and growth conditions

For all treatments, 5% (v/v) of inoculum were inoculated into 250 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 30 ml medium (according to the experimental designs). Finally, the flasks used to produce riboflavin were incubated in an orbital shaking incubator at 200 rpm and 30°C for 72 hr. More detailed information of the sequential experiments can be found below.

Pre-experiment of carbon source selection

Glucose, fructose, maltose, and arabinose were used for selection of the best carbon source among them for riboflavin production by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051. 40 g/l of each sugar and 10 g/l yeast extract were used as the media components for all treatments. All the experiments were carried out independently in triplicates, and the results were the average of three replicate experiments (Table 1).

Screening test of minerals

The variable components [CaCl₂.2H₂O, CuCl, FeCl₃.6H₂O, FeSO₄.7H₂O, AlCl₃.6H₂O, Na₃MoO₄.2H₂O, Co(NO₃)₂.6H₂O, NaCl, KH₂PO₄, K₂HPO₄, MgSO₄.7H₂O, ZnSO₄.7H₂O, MnSO₄.4H₂O] according to the experimental designs (Tables 2 and 3) and the constant media components (fructose, 40 g/l; yeast extract, 10 g/l) were added for all treatments.

Optimization of media components

The effective minerals (MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, and FeSO₄), fructose, and yeast extract were added to shaking flasks according to the experimental designs (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 1. Effect of addition of different sugars on riboflavin production by *B. subtilis*

Carbon sources	Biomass (g/l)	Riboflavin (mg/l)
Glucose	1.41±0.09 ^a	1.96±0.07 ^a
Fructose	3.05±0.18 ^b	3.85±0.06 ^b
Maltose	1.77±0.03 ^a	3.39±0.12 ^c
Arabinose	2.21±0.49 ^c	1.12±0.11 ^d

Conditions: carbon source, 40 g/l; yeast extract, 10 g/l; temperature, 30°C; in rotary shaker, 200 rpm; cultivation period, 3 days.

The results are the average of three replicate experiments. Values represent as mean±standard deviation.

a-d) Values in the same columns followed by different superscript letters are significantly different (p<0.05).

Table 2. Range of variables (g/l) at different coded levels for the Plackett-Burman design

Variables (X _i)	Components	Level of variables (g/l)		
		-1	0	+1
X ₁	KH ₂ PO ₄	0	3	6
X ₂	K ₂ HPO ₄	0	5	10
X ₃	MgSO ₄	0	0.75	1.50
X ₄	ZnSO ₄	0	0.025	0.050
X ₅	MnSO ₄	0	0.025	0.050
X ₆	NaCl	0	2.5	5.0
X ₇	FeSO ₄	0	0.02	0.04
X ₈	FeCl ₃	0	0.01	0.02
X ₉	CaCl ₂	0	0.2	0.4
X ₁₀	CuCl	0	0.02	0.04
X ₁₁	AlCl ₃	0	0.005	0.010
X ₁₂	Co(NO ₃) ₂	0	0.03	0.06
X ₁₃	Na ₃ MoO ₄	0	0.005	0.010

Analytical methods

After 72 hr of incubation, biomass and riboflavin were measured. Dry Cell Weight (DCW) was determined from a calibration curve of known DCW and the corresponding Optical Density at 600 nm (OD₆₀₀)¹¹.

For riboflavin measurements, 3 ml of the broth cultures were centrifuged (Hettich MIKRO 220R, Germany) at 4500 g for 6 min to remove the cells. After that, the absorption of the cell-free supernatant at 444 nm (A₄₄₄) was immediately measured (Cecil, UK). Riboflavin concentration was converted using a calibration

curve constructed by the pure riboflavin standard^{1,22}.

Statistical experimental methods

The conventional method has been used for selection of the best sugar as the carbon source for riboflavin production by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051 is the one-factor-at-a-time approach (Table 1) in which a single factor is varied while fixing all others at a specific level²³. A One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test has been used to compare the means of data results (biomass and riboflavin production) using PAWS Statistics (SPSS Inc., US).

Screening experiments to select main minerals were performed with 13 factors using a PB design by Minitab 7 (Minitab Inc., US) resulting in 20 experimental runs and four center points (Table 3). The range and the levels of these 13 variables are given in table 2. A pareto chart was used to exclude insignificant factors at an alpha level of 0.05 (Figure 1). The results of the PB design revealed that three out of the 13 factors exerted significant effects on riboflavin production.

RSM based on 5-level-5-factor CCD created by Design-Expert 7 (Stat-Ease Inc., US) was used to optimize the values of the screened minerals, fructose, and yeast extract for enhancing the riboflavin production by *B. subtilis* (Tables 4 and 5). The experimental results of the CCD were fitted with a second-order polynomial equation by a multiple regression technique. The three-dimensional response surface presentations were plotted using Design-Expert 7.

Table 3. Coded levels of the variables in PB design: KH₂PO₄ (X₁); K₂HPO₄ (X₂); MgSO₄ (X₃); ZnSO₄ (X₄); MnSO₄ (X₅); NaCl (X₆); FeSO₄ (X₇); FeCl₃ (X₈); CaCl₂ (X₉); CuCl (X₁₀); AlCl₃ (X₁₁); Co(NO₃)₂ (X₁₂); Na₃MoO₄ (X₁₃)

Run	Design Matrix													Experimental results	
	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁	X ₁₂	X ₁₃	Biomass (g/l)	Riboflavin (mg/l)
1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	9.05	1.23
2	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	2.22	1.35
3	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	7.47	4.32
4	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	8.29	0.53
5	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	3.51	1.06
6	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2.87	1.04
7	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	6.46	3.78
8	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	5.69	3.42
9	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	6.84	1.32
10	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	1.35	0.10
11	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	2.74	0.90
12	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	5.75	2.27
13	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	3.25	2.49
14	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	8.07	1.85
15	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	1.41	0.10
16	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	0.10	0.00
17	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.13	0.00
18	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	4.28	0.11
19	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	6.25	1.29
20	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3.96	0.13
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.10	0.53
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.84	0.51
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.74	0.50
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.47	0.59

Table 4. Range of variables at different coded levels for the CCD

Independent variables (X_i)	Components	Levels (g/l)				
		$-\alpha$	-1	0	+1	$+\alpha$
X_1	Fructose	20.00	33.53	50.00	66.47	80.00
X_2	MgSO ₄	0.00	0.34	0.75	1.16	1.50
X_3	K ₂ HPO ₄	0.00	2.25	5.00	7.75	10.00
X_4	FeSO ₄	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.10
X_5	Yeast extract	2.00	3.80	6.00	8.20	10.00

Table 5. Coded levels of the variables in CCD: fructose (X_1); MgSO₄ (X_2); K₂HPO₄ (X_3); FeSO₄ (X_4); yeast extract (X_5)

Run	Design matrix					Experimental results	
	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	Biomass (g/l)	Riboflavin (mg/l)
1	0	0	0	0	$+\alpha$	5.53	4.48
2	-1	-1	+1	+1	+1	6.22	3.30
3	0	$-\alpha$	0	0	0	1.26	3.41
4	0	0	0	0	$-\alpha$	1.82	1.05
5	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	3.97	0.19
6	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	4.62	5.68
7	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	3.53	1.65
8	0	0	0	0	0	6.02	9.32
9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4.21	13.0
10	0	0	0	0	0	5.82	8.98
11	0	0	0	0	0	5.75	8.82
12	$+\alpha$	0	0	0	0	4.28	2.15
13	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	3.85	0.12
14	0	0	0	0	0	5.63	8.90
15	0	0	0	$+\alpha$	0	4.80	1.84
16	0	$+\alpha$	0	0	0	5.29	4.52
17	0	0	0	$-\alpha$	0	6.31	5.33
18	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	3.49	0.13
19	0	0	0	0	0	6.06	9.47
20	0	0	$-\alpha$	0	0	5.01	3.22
21	-1	+1	+1	-1	+1	7.52	2.55
22	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	6.10	0.30
23	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1	5.77	4.20
24	+1	+1	-1	+1	-1	2.68	0.10
25	$-\alpha$	0	0	0	0	4.18	4.40
26	0	0	$+\alpha$	0	0	4.88	6.27

 $\alpha=1.821$.

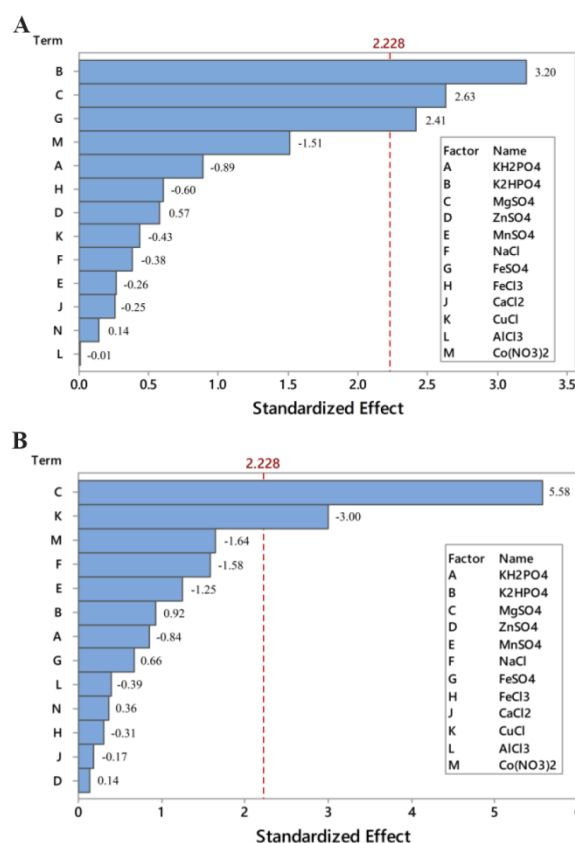
Results

Selection of carbon source

Various sugars including glucose, fructose, maltose, and arabinose as the carbon sources were added to the medium cultures. A one-way ANOVA test was used to evaluate the effects of these sugars on riboflavin production by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051. The highest levels of biomass and riboflavin production were observed in the presence of fructose (Table 1). Hence, fructose was used as the carbon source for further experiments.

Screening of the significant mineral salts

The primary purpose of screening experiments is to select or screen out the few important main effects from the less important ones²⁴. In this study, a PB design was used to detect the influence of the 13 minerals

Figure 1. Pareto charts of main effects for Plackett-Burman design on: A) riboflavin production, and B) biomass; ($\alpha=0.05$).

on biomass and riboflavin production in shake flasks. Table 3 represents the PB experimental design and the corresponding riboflavin production and biomass.

The pareto chart, which has been described as a useful tool for identifying the most important effects²⁵, was applied to determine the significant factors. In this chart, the length of each bar on a standardized pareto chart is proportional to the absolute value of its associated regression coefficient or estimated effect. Figure 1 shows pareto charts for biomass and riboflavin production. These charts show that the concentration of MgSO₄ is the most effective factor on the biomass and the concentrations of MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, and FeSO₄ are the most effective factors on riboflavin production by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051 ($p<0.05$). The effects of these three minerals were all positive. Hence, only these three minerals were used for further optimization experiments. In terms of K₂HPO₄, it offers the phosphorus source for energy substance, which is important to cell growth and product formation³. Riboflavin is converted into catalytically active cofactors (FAD and FMN) by the actions of riboflavin kinase which contains a magnesium binding site²⁶.

Sabry *et al*²⁷ also found that K₂HPO₄ and MgSO₄ had significant influences on enhancing riboflavin production by *Candida guilliermondii*. Furthermore, fig-

ure 1A indicates that the effect of the concentration of CuCl on biomass was significant but negative. Therefore, it was not used for further experiments.

Wu *et al*³ used PB design to screen medium components for recombinant *B. subtilis* RH44. Among 15 variables tested, glucose, NaNO₃, K₂HPO₄, ZnSO₄, and MnCl₂ were identified as the most significant factors for riboflavin production. The optimal values of these five variables were determined by RSM. Although the effects of MgSO₄, sodium citrate, FeCl₂, and yeast extract were insignificant, they were chosen at their high levels according to the positive effects.

Li *et al*²⁸ screened 11 medium components for riboflavin production of recombinant *B. subtilis* X42 by PB design. Among the tested variables, glucose, yeast powder, MgSO₄, urea, CuCl₂ and MnCl₂ had the greatest impacts on production of riboflavin. But the positive or negative effects of significant factors were not determined.

Optimization of riboflavin production

A central composite design for the five factors (concentrations of fructose, MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, FeSO₄, and yeast extract), each at five levels and five replicates at the center points (to account for pure internal error), was applied for optimizing riboflavin production in shake flasks. The range and the levels of the variables are given in table 4. The design matrix for these factors in the optimization runs and the results are noted in table 5.

By applying multiple regression analysis on the experimental data, the following second order polynomial equation was found to describe riboflavin production.

In this quadratic model, Y predicted response and X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 , and X_5 are the coded values of fructose, MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, FeSO₄, and yeast extract, respectively. The ANOVA results are given in table 6 to check the adequacy of the suggested model. The ANOVA results indicated that the quadratic regression to produce the second-order model was significant ($p=0.0054$). R-Squared (R^2), a measure of the model's goodness of fit was 0.89. The adjusted R^2 value (0.84) also indicated the goodness of fit of the model.

$$Y = 8.37 - 0.21X_1 + 0.38X_2 + 0.01X_3 - 1.11X_4 + 0.43X_5 + 1.32X_1X_3 + 1.42X_1X_5 + 1.47X_3X_4 + 2.08X_3X_5 + 0.98X_4X_5 - 1.21X_1^2 - 1.01X_2^2 - 0.77X_3^2 - 1.12X_4^2 - 1.37X_5^2$$

The three-dimensional response surface curves were then plotted to understand the interactions of the medium components and find the optimum concentration ranges of components required for maximum riboflavin concentration. Figure 2 is the response surface for variation in riboflavin concentration, as a function of two variables with the other three nutrients being at their

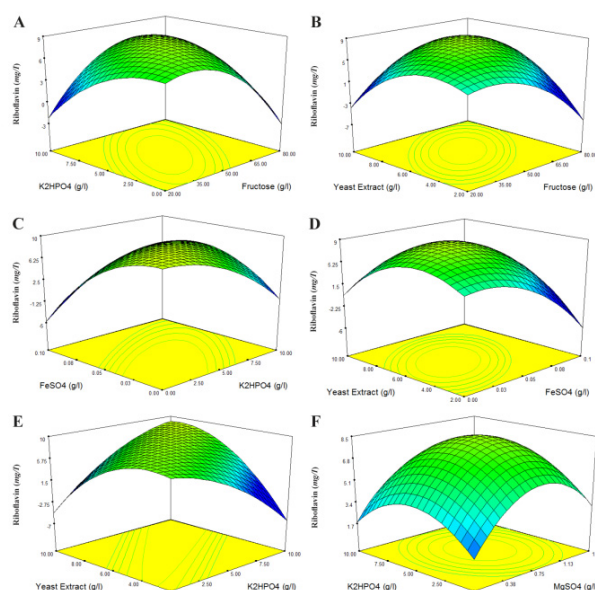


Figure 2. 3D Surface plots of the model equation fitted to the data of the central composite design. Interactions of (a) K₂HPO₄ and fructose, (b) yeast extract and fructose, (c) FeSO₄ and K₂HPO₄, (d) yeast extract and FeSO₄, (e) yeast extract and K₂HPO₄, (f) K₂HPO₄ and MgSO₄, concentrations at the fixed center values (g/l) of other three remaining factors (fructose, 50; MgSO₄, 0.75; K₂HPO₄, 5; FeSO₄, 0.05; yeast extract, 6).

constant levels. Figure 2 contains the 3D Surface plots of the model equation fitted to the data of the CCD. Figures 2A-F show the interactions of concentrations of K₂HPO₄ and fructose, yeast extract and fructose, FeSO₄ and K₂HPO₄, yeast extract and FeSO₄, yeast extract and K₂HPO₄, and K₂HPO₄ and MgSO₄, respectively, at the center values of other three remaining factors. Figure 2 shows that increasing concentrations of components has a positive influence on maximum riboflavin production until an optimum value is obtained.

Discussion

The optimum concentrations of fructose, MgSO₄, K₂HPO₄, FeSO₄, and yeast extract for the highest riboflavin production (12.08 mg/l) were 38.10, 0.85, 2.27, 0.02, and 4.37 g/l, respectively. The confirmatory experiments were performed in three replicates to validate the optimal point. The riboflavin concentration obtained was 11.73±0.68 g/l. It indicates that there is a good correlation between the observed values in experiments and the values predicted by model.

Abdulla *et al*²⁹ found the optimal concentrations (g/l) of NaNO₃ 3, 5; KH₂PO₄ 2.5, 1.5; K₂HPO₄ 1, 0.5 and MgSO₄ 0.1, 0.5 without primary screening and only by RSM for riboflavin production by *B. subtilis*

Table 6. Analysis of variance for the selected quadratic model

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F Value	p-value Prob>F	R-Squared	Adj R-Squared	Pred R-Squared
Model	282.46	15	18.83	5.35	0.0054	0.89	0.84	0.71

ASU8 (KU559874) and *Bacillus tequilensis*, respectively³⁰ reported that the maximum riboflavin production by *Candida sp* LEB 130 was achieved with mineral concentrations of KH_2PO_4 2 g/l, MgSO_4 1 g/l and ZnSO_4 0.5 ml/l (0.2% solution). Both articles did not use screening test for selection of effective minerals and only optimized the concentration of three or four minerals by RSM.

Conclusion

Using a sequential optimization strategy (PB design followed by CCD coupled with response surface analysis), the concentration of minerals particularly MgSO_4 , K_2HPO_4 , and FeSO_4 were shown to affect the production of riboflavin by *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051 ($p < 0.05$). The response surface analysis of the CCD results indicates that the optimum medium concentrations (g/l) for the highest riboflavin production were fructose, 38.10; MgSO_4 , 0.85; K_2HPO_4 , 2.27; FeSO_4 , 0.02; and yeast extract, 4.37. The maximum riboflavin production (11.73 ± 0.68 g/l) was demonstrated by verification experiments of the optimal medium in 72 hr shake flask fermentation.

In short, the improvement of riboflavin production observed during this study demonstrated the potential of this strain and provided relevant data on these preliminary tests for further investigation of the strain and the culture medium composition. Furthermore, even though this wild-type *B. subtilis* ATCC 6051 produces lower vitamin concentrations than commercial strains, it may be an important candidate for genetic modification to improve riboflavin production or using waste products such as molasses for more economical production.

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