

Strains and Molecular Tools for Recombinant Protein Production in *Pichia pastoris*

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Please find below changes to the text.

2.2 Protease-Deficient Strains

Page 90

However, during long bioreactor cultivations, vacuolar proteases, such as proteinase A (Pep4) and B (Prb1), such as proteinase A (*PEP4*) and B (*PRB1*) can be released into the culture supernatant through cell lysis, resulting in proteolytic product degradation.

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2.4 Special Strains

Page 92

Applicability of the *ku70* deletion strain was demonstrated for the generation of *his4* and *ade1* mutants (auxotroph for histidine and adenine, respectively), showing over 90 % HR efficiency with only 250-bp flanking ends.

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The online version of the original chapter can be found at
http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-0563-8_5

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Despite the observation of sporulation events that resulting in cells that produce would lead to cells producing alternatively the heavy or the light chain of the antibody, the majority of the population was shown to maintain a diploid state for 240 h of methanol induction, and to secrete the targeted monoclonal antibody to comparable titers and with similar glycan quality compared to a haploid reference strain.

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4.2.2 Alternative Inducible Promoters**Page 101**

In a systematic approach using DNA microarrays to find promoters that are repressed under glycerol-excess batch conditions, the promoter of a gene coding for a *P. pastoris* glucose transporter with high affinity (*GTH1*) was identified and used in a methanol-free glucose-limited fed-batch process yielding 1.0 g/L secreted human serum albumin [84].

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Table 4 Inducible promoters for recombinant protein production in *Pichia pastoris*

Page 102**Column: Overexpressed protein**

P. lycii phytase

H. brasiliensis HNL

Change to:

P. lycii phytase

H. brasiliensis HNL