

Pretreatment of *Ulva pertusa Kjellman* for the Enzymatic Hydrolysis

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Sea algae consist mainly of 40~70% polysaccharides, 10~20% proteins, and residual low-molecular-weight compounds such as fatty acids, free amino acids, and amines. Traditionally, polysaccharides of sea algae such as algine, agar, and carageenin have been used as food additive, but their utilization for bioenergy has been little investigated. Since, the pretreatment process of sea algae plays an important role in the effective conversion of sea algae to glucose by enzymatic hydrolysis for bioenergy production, the effect of pretreatment conditions on enzymatic hydrolysis of sea algae were investigated in this study.