<<第十二届国际羊毛会议论文集>>

图书基本信息

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前言

The 12th International Wool Research Conference （IWRC 2010） is organized by the NationalEngineering Research Center for Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles, Donghua University, and is held on 19th- 22nd October, 2010, in Shanghai, China. The International Wool Research Conference has gonethrough a glorious history for 55 years. In 1955, the first conference was held in Melbourne, Australia.There have been held 11 conferences up to now at 5 yearly intervals, which were hosted inMelbourne-Australia （1955）, Harrogate-UK （1960）, Paris-France （1965）, Berkeley-California, USA（1970）, Achen-Germany （1975）, Pretoria-South Africa （1980）, Tokyo-Japan （1985）, Christchurch-NZ（1990）, Biella-Italy （1995）, Aachen-Germany （2000） and Leeds-UK （2005）. It is clearly that theconference has fulfilled all the ideals and expectations of its founders. It is a first class forum for thedissemination of latest research results both in terms of the presentation materials and in terms ot~informal interactions and it has become a wool textile international event with an enduring traditionand profound effect worldwide. Scholarships have been continued to be made available to encouragethe participation of young scientists from around the world who focus on the research of wool textilefield.

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内容概要

《第十二届国际羊毛会议论文集(英文版)(套装共2册)》内容简介：National Engineering Research Center for Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles Key Laboratory of Science & Technology of Eco-Textile (Ministry of Education)。
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章节摘录

插图：Native proteases tend to hydrolyse the inner part of wool through cell membrane complex （CMC）[1-3],so wool anti-felting researchers focused on the problem ofprotease non-surface hydrolysis in recent years.In 2005, W. H. Cheng [4] first proposed a genetic modification method in PhD thesis: there were twokinds of bonds in wool cuticle, peptide bonds and disulfide bonds. It was the rich disulfide bonds thatprevented native protease to hydrolyse wool cuticle. Cheng's opinion was to combine protease andprotein disulfide isomerase or thioredoxin together genetically to get a chimeric multifunctional enzyme,this chimeric enzyme was expected to eatalyse the hydrolysis of peptide bonds and disulfide bonds both.It was a pity that there was no soluble and active recombinant enzyme （fusion of DNA sequence coding_for papain and thioredoxin） in Cheng's post Ph.D. work （data not published）. In 2008, Amujo R. et al [5]genetically modified subtilisin E, they increased its molecular weight to be 3-5 fold as the native protease.The results were not promising either. Forttmately, in 2009, Araujo R. et al [6] successfully constructed anovel high molecular weight subtilisin, based on the fusion of the DNA sequences coding for Bacillussubtilis prosubtilisin E and for an elastin-like polymer. The resulting fusion protein was biologicallyproduced in Escherichia coli, purified and used for wool finishing assays. When compared to thecommercial protease Esperase, the recombinant subtilisinE-VPAVG（220） activity was restricted to thecuticle of wool, allowing a significant reduction of pilling, weight loss and tensile strength loss of woolfibers. That was, for the first time, the microbial production of a funetionalized high molecular weightvrotease for controlled enzymatic hydrolysis of wool surface.

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