

Improved Sugar Conversion and Ethanol Yield for Forage Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L. Moench) Lines with Reduced Lignin Contents

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Abstract Lignin is known to impede conversion of lignocellulose into ethanol. In this study, forage sorghum plants carrying *brown midrib* (*bmr*) mutations, which reduce lignin contents, were evaluated as bioenergy feedstocks. The near-isogenic lines evaluated were: wild type, *bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and *bmr-6 bmr-12* double mutant. The *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* mutations were equally efficient at reducing lignin contents (by 13% and 15%, respectively), and the effects were additive (27%) for the double mutant. Reducing lignin content was highly beneficial for improving biomass conversion yields. Sorghum biomass samples were pretreated with dilute acid and recovered solids washed and hydrolyzed with cellulase to liberate glucose. Glucose yields for the sorghum biomass were improved by

27%, 23%, and 34% for *bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and the double mutant, respectively, compared to wild type. Sorghum biomass was also pretreated with dilute acid followed by co-treatment with cellulases and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* for simultaneous saccharification and fermentation (SSF) into ethanol. Conversion of cellulose to ethanol for dilute-acid pretreated sorghum biomass was improved by 22%, 21%, and 43% for *bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and the double mutant compared to wild type, respectively. Electron microscopy of dilute-acid treated samples showed an increased number of lignin globules in double-mutant tissues as compared to the wild-type, suggesting the lignin had become more pliable. The mutations were also effective for improving ethanol yields when the (degrained) sorghum was pretreated with dilute alkali instead of dilute acid. Following pretreatment with dilute ammonium hydroxide and SSF, ethanol conversion yields were 116 and 130 mg ethanol/g dry biomass for the double-mutant samples and 98 and 113 mg/g for the wild-type samples.

Supplier names are necessary to report factually on available data; however, the USDA neither guarantees nor warrants the standard of the product, and the use of the name by USDA implies no approval of the product to the exclusion of others that may also be suitable.

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Introduction

There is a resurgent interest in renewable fuels as means to dampen price volatility in transportation fuels, mediate economic and security concerns related to importing oil from a small cohort of producers, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions along with associated risks of climate change and global oceanic acidification. As a consequence, ethanol production capacity in the USA has more than tripled in the past 5 years expanding from 3.4 (2004) to 10 billion gallons (2009) (Renewable Fuel Association; www.ethanolrfa.org;

accessed on Jan. 12, 2009). Almost all of US ethanol is manufactured from corn grain, and producing 10 billion gallons of ethanol would consume over 30% of the corn harvest [37]. By contrast, this amount of ethanol would only reduce domestic gasoline demand by 4.8% J/J. Therefore, additional feedstocks need to be developed for ethanol production, and only lignocellulose is available in quantities that rival corn. Lignocellulosic feedstocks include agricultural residues, forestry and wood pulp wastes, and energy crops. A governmental study estimates that enough lignocellulose can be made available to substitute 30% J/J of the US petroleum consumption with biofuels [25]. Life cycle analysis studies estimate that biofuels derived from lignocellulose have a high net energy output and are effective for reducing net carbon dioxide emissions [12].

Forage sorghum has attracted interest as a potential energy crop. It can be grown under conditions that are unfavorable for corn production, is already established as an industrial crop, and has high biomass yields—sorghum plants can grow 6–15 ft tall [28, 33]. Forage sorghum is grown on 6 million acres in the USA (2007) with a total production of 58 million tons of biomass. Of particular interest are the brown midrib (*bmr*) varieties, which have lower lignin contents and increased forage quality (e.g., rumen digestibility) [20, 21, 26]. Plants carrying the *bmr* mutations are named for the characteristic reddish brown coloration present in the vascular plant tissue. Sorghum *bmr* mutants were first isolated from a chemically mutagenized population at Purdue University [26], and three (*bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and *bmr-18*) have been incorporated into commercial lines [28]. They are recommended for use as bioenergy crops because it is reasonable to suppose that their reduced lignin contents would improve sugar and ethanol yields and require less severe pretreatments.

Manufacturing ethanol from lignocelluloses is a multistep process (for review, see [6]). The biomass is milled to reduce particle size, wetted, and pretreated prior to enzyme processing. During pretreatment, the biomass is subjected to a combination of physical, thermal, and chemical conditions that open up the plant cell wall structure and expose the hemicellulose and cellulose fibers. Subsequently, the pretreated biomass is hydrolyzed to sugars using cellulases and possibly hemicellulases. When the biomass is pretreated in the presence of dilute acid (e.g., H₂SO₄), acid catalysis directly converts the xylan into monosaccharides. The liberated sugars are fermented to ethanol and the ethanol recovered by distillation. Alternately, enzymes and fermenting microbe are co-added, allowing the saccharified sugars to be fermented instantly; simultaneous saccharification and fermentation (SSF) minimizes end product inhibition of the enzymes and microbial contamination.

Biomass needs to be pretreated prior to saccharification because carbohydrases are unable to effectively penetrate

native plant cell walls and access their targeted carbohydrates. In warm season grasses, primary cell walls are composed of cellulose, glucurono-arabinoxylans (GAX), and phenolic residues. GAX consists of a β 1,4-linked xylose backbone with arabinose and glucuronic acid side chains [34]. The *p*-coumaric and ferulic phenolic acids are bound to the arabinans through ester and ether bonds, and significantly, the ferulic acids also dimerize thereby crosslinking adjacent xylan strands [34]. The secondary cell walls are located inside of primary cell walls of vascular and supporting tissue and, in addition to cellulose and GAX, often contain lignin. Lignin is a complex hydrophobic polymer of *p*-hydroxyphenyl, guaiacyl, and syringyl residues that fills in the spaces between the cellulose fibers and hemicellulose. Lignin is highly resistant to chemical cleavage and is thought to be the major barrier protecting cellulose fibers from cellulase hydrolysis to glucose [3]. Lignin retards the action of cellulases in multiple ways: acting as a physical barrier, impeding swelling of cellulose fibers, and nonspecifically binding cellulase proteins [33]. Therefore, reducing lignin content of plants could potentially increase sugar yields, allow for reduced pretreatment severity, and possibly lower enzyme loadings. Two recent papers demonstrate that *bmr* mutations appearing singly promote increased glucose yields when dilute-acid pretreated samples are hydrolyzed with cellulases [5, 27]. What has not yet been investigated is the direct impact of *bmr* mutations on ethanol yields.

In the present study, we investigated near-isogenic *bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and *bmr-6 bmr-12* mutants as bioenergy crops. This is the first report on the use of a double *bmr* sorghum mutant for ethanol production. *bmr-6* encodes for a cinnamylalcohol dehydrogenase [29], and *bmr-12* encodes an *O*-methyl-transferase that is apparently specific to 5-hydroxyconiferyl aldehyde [2, 23]. Both *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* are null mutations leading to the absence of active enzymes in tissues [23, 29]. Loss of enzyme activity results in increased soluble phenolics and lower incorporation of *p*-coumaric and ferulic acids as well as lignin into cell walls, where the greatest effect is observed in *bmr-6 bmr-12* plants [23]. In these plants, lignification in stem tissues was also significantly impaired [23, 29]. Lowered total lignin in some of these near-isogenic lines has been correlated to increased dry matter digestibility by ruminants [20, 21, 24]. Here, we evaluated the effect of dilute-acid pretreatment of the three mutants (*bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and *bmr-6 bmr-12* genotypes) and the parental line for conversion to glucose and ethanol, where ethanol yields were measured by SSF cultures using the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The effect of the *bmr-6 bmr-12* genotype on ethanol yield was further investigated using a promising alkaline pretreatment.

Materials and Methods

Enzymes and Chemicals

Cellulase GC220 was kindly donated by Genencor, Inc. (Rochester, NY) and Novo188 β -glucosidase (Novozymes A/S, Denmark) was purchased from Sigma Chemicals (St. Louis, MO). Other reagents and chemicals were purchased from Sigma Chemicals or Fisher Scientific (Pittsburgh, PA) and were research quality.

Sorghum Biomass

Development of the single- and double-mutant stocks has been previously described [24]. Lines of the cultivar Atlas near-isogenic for the single- and double-mutant stocks were grown at the University of Nebraska Agricultural Research and Development fields near Lincoln, NE, in the summer of 2005. Seeds from individual genotypes were planted in a randomized complete block design on March 18. Plots consisted of three 7.6-m rows spaced 76 cm apart. Each plot was seeded with a precision vacuum planter calibrated to deliver 120 seeds per row (240,000 seeds ha^{-1}). Propachlor [2-chloro-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-*N*-phenylacetamide] and atrazine [6-chloro-*n*-ethyl-*N'*-(1-methylethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,diamine] were applied at 3.36 and 1.1 kg ha^{-1} , respectively, immediately after planting for weed control. After all plots reached the hard-dough stage of maturity, duplicate plots were harvested on September 29 to yield plants with grain or after removal of the seed heads to give plants without grain. Plants were harvested with a flail chopper, and plant materials were subsequently oven dried at 50°C and ground to pass through a 1-mm screen using a Wiley mill.

Compositional Analysis

Starch was estimated following treatment with amylases [14]. Structural carbohydrates (cellulose, xylan, and arabinan), Klason lignin, and ash were determined according to the analytical procedure of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) [31]. Lipid content was determined by exhaustive extraction with hexane. Nitrogen content was determined by combustion, and crude protein concentration was estimated as $\text{Nx}6.25$ [22]. Soluble sugars were extracted in water by treating in an ultrasound bath for 5 min and measured by HPLC. Samples were processed for detergent fiber analysis according to standard methods [32]. Measurements included neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF), and acid detergent lignin (ADL). Detergent hemicellulose (xylan) was estimated from the difference of ADF and NDF and detergent cellulose from the difference of ADF and ADL.

Dilute-Acid Pretreatment, Enzymatic Hydrolysis, and Ethanol Fermentation

Sorghum samples were pretreated in dilute sulfuric acid solution (1.75% *w/v*) by combining 1 g with 9.0 ml acid buffer (5% *w/v* solid loading) for digestion experiments and 1.5 g with 8.5 ml acid buffer (15% *w/v* solid loading) for fermentation experiments. Corning PyrexTM solution bottles (25 ml) were used as reaction vessels, and lids were tightened prior to heating. Samples were heated at 121°C in an autoclave for an hour. Solids were recovered by centrifugation (23,000 $\times g$ for 20 min) and washed three times with equal volumes of distilled water, once again using centrifugation to recover the pellet between washes.

Cellulose digestibility was determined using a modified version of a NREL procedure [30]. The suspected pellet was weighed and brought up to a final weight of 15 g by addition of sodium citrate buffer (50 mM, pH 4.8) supplemented with the antibacterial agent thymol (350 mg/l). The enzymatic digestion was initiated by adding GC220 cellulase (50 FPU/g cellulose) and Novo188 β -glucosidase (40 U/g cellulose). The reaction was conducted at 50°C for 72 h while stirring at 125 rpm using an incubator/shaker (Innova[®], New Brunswick Scientific, NJ). Following 72 h, the digestion was sampled and analyzed for soluble carbohydrates and monosaccharides.

Ethanol efficiencies were determined using a modified version of the NREL procedure [11]. The recovered pellet was diluted with 18 ml of sodium citrate buffer (50 mM, pH 4.8) and 2 ml of yeast extract and peptone solution (YP, 10 g/l yeast extract and 20 g/l peptone final concentrations). Next, the following enzymes were added: GC220 Cellulase (15 FPU/g cellulose) and Novo188 β -glucosidase (40 U/g cellulose). The enzyme loadings are reduced from those used for the digestions because fermentations were conducted to minimize end product inhibition. The culture was inoculated with *S. cerevisiae* D5A (ATCC200062) to a beginning OD_{600} of 0.5. The fermentation flask was capped with a rubber stopper, which was pierced with a 22-g needle to allow for CO_2 to exhaust. The simultaneous saccharification and fermentation culture was incubated at 35°C for 72 h while mixing at 125 rpm, also using an Innova shaker/incubator. The inoculum was prepared by transferring a colony grown on solid YP2D (YP supplemented with 20 g/l dextrose and 2.0% Bacto agar) to a liquid YP5D (YP supplemented with 50 g/l dextrose). The liquid culture was grown 18 h at 35°C and 200 rpm, and the cells were harvested by centrifugation and suspended as a concentrated cell solution (50 OD_{600}) in diluent (saline, phosphate, peptone (0.4%)). Following the fermentation, the cultures were analyzed for ethanol and glucose concentrations.

Alkaline Pretreatment and Fermentation

Sorghum samples were treated at 15% *w/w* solids in 4.0% ammonium hydroxide solution at 170°C for 20 min. The reactions were conducted using stainless steel tube reactors and a fluidized heating bath previously described for dilute-acid pretreatments [7]. After cooling, samples were air dried at 25°C for 48 h to remove ammonia. Dried biomass was suspended at 13.6% *w/w* solids in sodium citrate buffer (pH 4.8, 50 mM) and YP. Cellulase GC220 (15 FPU/g cellulose), Novo188 β -glucosidase (40 U/g cellulose), and glucoamylase Distillase L-400 (14.7 mg/g biomass, Genencor Inc.) were added and the culture fermented as described above for dilute-acid pretreated samples. Fermentations were ended following 72 h and broths analyzed for glucose, xylose, and ethanol concentrations.

Analytical Methods

Cellulase and β -glucosidase activities were measured as previously reported [7, 9]. Total soluble carbohydrates were analyzed by HPLC after being hydrolyzed by treating with 2 N trifluoroacetic acid for 60 min at 100°C. Samples were analyzed for sugars and acetic acid using a HPLC equipped with an organic acids column (Bio-Rad Laboratories, CA) and a refractive index detector, as previously described [8].

Calculations

Samples were washed following dilute-acid pretreatment to remove acid and glucose released during acid hydrolysis. The glucan content of the washed pellet recovered following the pretreatment was calculated by subtracting glucose released into the hydrolysis from the beginning glucan content of the sample. Glucose efficiencies were then calculated from the ratio of glucose released following cellulase treatment and the beginning cellulose content, adjusted for the weight gained through hydrolysis. Ethanol efficiencies for fermentations of the dilute-acid pretreated samples were calculated from the ratio of ethanol produced and maximum possible ethanol. The maximum theoretical ethanol was calculated by multiplying the glucan content of the washed pellet by the theoretical conversion coefficient for ethanol production (0.567 g ethanol/g glucan). Aqueous ammonium pretreated samples were not washed prior to fermentation, and for these experiments, the ethanol yield was calculated by dividing the final amount of ethanol produced (milligrams of ethanol) by the starting biomass (grams biomass, dry basis). Compositions of the wild type, single mutants, and double mutants were compared for differences using the Duncan's multiple range test ($P < 0.05$) (SigmaStat 3.5, Systat Software, Point Richmond, CA).

Electron Microscopy

Biomass samples were dilute-acid treated as described above, washed with water, and lyophilized. Lyophilized tissues were post-treated with 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate, pH 7.4 for 2 h. Samples were dehydrated in a graduated ethanol and acetone series and embedded in Epon 812 (Electron Microscopic Sciences, Fort Washington, PA). Thin sections (60 nm) were stained with 2% uranyl acetate and Reynolds lead citrate and observed under a transmission electron microscope (Hitachi H7500-I) at 80 kv at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln's Microscopy Core Facility.

Results

Compositional Results

The four sorghum genotypes analyzed were wild type, *bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and *bmr-6 bmr-12*. The samples were characterized for chemical composition using the dietary fiber system (Table 1). As expected, significant variation was observed in lignin contents. For degrained sorghum samples, introducing *bmr-6* reduced Klason lignin content by 15%, *bmr-12* by 15%, and *bmr-6 bmr-12* by 27% compared to the wild-type plants. A similar trend was observed for plant samples analyzed with grain intact. Interestingly, the reduction in lignin incurred by *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* appears to be additive when combined in the double mutant. The differences between the double-mutant plants, single *bmr* mutant plants, and wild-type plants were all significant, but there was no significant difference between *bmr-6* and *bmr-12*. Interestingly, crude protein was lower for the wild type vs. other genotypes, but unfortunately, the sample set was not large enough to detect a statistically significant difference. No other apparent differences were observed among the near-isogenic lines. Total carbohydrates accounted for 65±2% and 66±3% of the plants without and with grain removal. The sum of the measured properties accounted for 88.5–97.1% of the total biomass.

Samples were further analyzed for specific carbohydrate composition (Table 2). The major observable difference was, as expected, the grain-bearing samples contained approximately four times more starch compared to the degrained samples. Also, as a direct consequence of the grain-associated starch, total glucans for the plant samples with grain were 15% greater than those processed without grain. However, the total amounts of carbohydrates were similar for both sets of samples because the loss in starch was compensated by increases in the other carbohydrate components. Interestingly, differences in genotype did not appear to influence carbohydrate contents. This may appear

Table 1 Chemical composition of sorghum plants (g per kg, dry basis)

Genotype	Extractables	Carbohydrates	Klason lignin	Crude protein	Ash	Sum
Composition (g per kg, db)						
Degrained samples						
DM	18	641.5±11.8	112.2±8.2	68	67.6	907.2
DM	19	641.9±20.1	100.3±1.6	68	64.6	893.8
<i>bmr-6</i>	21	637.0±3.5	129.1±5.6	71	67.5	925.6
<i>bmr-6</i>	20	637.9±4.5	119.2±3.3	53	64.7	894.8
<i>bmr-12</i>	15	688.8±5.5	125.1±2.7	45	53.7	926.6
<i>bmr-12</i>	18	666.4±5.3	128.4±3.9	54	51.6	918.4
Wild-type	16	688.2±1.9	142.5±1.0	41	53.7	941.4
Wild-type	17	666.4±7.2	148.8±1.1	44	53.8	930.0
Plant samples with grain						
DM	22	663.0±7.1	96.6±7.2	65	64.0	910.5
DM	23	637.0±3.3	88.2±1.6	78	58.0	885.2
<i>bmr-6</i>	22	634.9±6.0	114.4±7.8	67	57.1	895.4
<i>bmr-6</i>	21	635.1±10.0	109.1±7.0	65	60.5	889.6
<i>bmr-12</i>	21	677.5±12.5	119.9±4.9	68	41.8	927.2
<i>bmr-12</i>	21	730.0±8.8	115.8±4.4	61	44.9	970.7
Wild-type	19	665.0±2.8	138.7±1.8	58	46.2	925.9
Wild-type	19	694.4±14.4	128.1±0.8	55	51.1	945.6

DM double mutant

to be counter-intuitive given a reduction in lignin; however, lignin only comprises 14% w/w of the biomass content for the wild-type plants, and so even the 27% reduction observed for the double mutant only amounts to a 3.8% reduction on a whole plant mass basis.

Soluble sugars accounted for approximately one quarter of the total carbohydrates (19±2% w/w biomass (degrained) and 16±2% (with grain)). Starch accounted for 18% of the carbohydrate pool for the samples with grain and only 4.4% in the no-grain plant samples. The starch content, even when including starch contributed by the grain, was less than the amount of soluble sugars. The remaining carbohydrates were all associated with the cell wall. Cellulose comprised 35±1% (with grain) and 41±1% (degrained) and xylan 17±0.5% (with grain) and 14±0.5% (degrained) of the total carbohydrates. From a fermentation perspective, it is useful to consider the ratio of hexoses (including soluble, starch, and cellulose) to pentoses because *Saccharomyces* yeast does not ferment pentoses. Pentosans were 29% and 25% of total carbohydrates with and without grain included, respectively.

The sorghum samples were also analyzed using the detergent fiber system (Table 3). The general trends were similar to those observed for the dietary fiber analysis. Acid detergent lignin was reduced in the *bmr* mutants, and the individual effects were additive in the double mutant. The two lignin analyses differed in the magnitude of the observed effects, ADL was reduced twice as much as Klason lignin; ADL was reduced by 33% for *bmr-6* or *bmr-12* and by 72%

for the double mutant. Neither neutral detergent fiber nor acid detergent fiber contents were affected by the *bmr* mutations.

The detergent fiber system is not an accurate method for determining cell wall composition when the results are compared to those measured using the dietary fiber system. Cellulose and hemicellulose measurements for the same samples differed by 17.1% and 16.8%, respectively for the two protocols. It was also observed that ADL measurements were much lower than Klason lignin values. Subsequent analyses were based upon Klason lignin because it is considered more accurate than ADL [17].

Sugar and Ethanol Yields Following Dilute-Acid Pretreatments

The biomass samples were treated with dilute acid, and the cellulose either converted to glucose by the addition of cellulase enzymes or to ethanol by the co-additions of cellulases and *S. cerevisiae*. Adding cellulase and *S. cerevisiae* together allows for simultaneous saccharification and fermentation of cellulose to ethanol. For both experiments, recovered solids were washed with water following pretreatment to ensure that soluble sugars and starch did not influence the final glucose or ethanol yields. Xylose recovery was measured directly following pretreatment of the samples because dilute acid directly hydrolyzes xylan to xylose.

Reducing lignin had a highly beneficial effect for converting cellulose to glucose (Fig. 1; Table 4). From the washed pellets, only 65% of the available glucose was

Table 2 Carbohydrate composition (g per kg, dry basis)

Genotype	Soluble sugars ^a	Starch	Xylan	Arabinan	Cellulose	Total glucans	Total carbohydrates
Composition (g/kg, db)							
Degraded samples							
DM	181±4	25±0	165±7	23±3	248±3	454	642
DM	173±7	32±1	168±7	23±6	246±6	451	642
<i>bmr-6</i>	157±26	22±1	177±0	26±3	256±3	435	638
<i>bmr-6</i>	171±19	19±1	173±1	23±0	251±0	441	637
<i>bmr-12</i>	209±1	34±1	174±1	24±4	248±4	491	689
<i>bmr-12</i>	205±4	29±0	166±1	22±0	244±0	478	666
Wild-type	224±3	39±1	167±1	19±1	240±1	503	688
Wild-type	210±21	31±1	163±2	20±0	242±0	483	666
Plant samples with grain							
DM	136±16	143±0	143±3	21±2	220±2	499	663
DM	132±4	144±0	143±2	21±1	197±1	473	637
<i>bmr-6</i>	142±18	94±1	143±2	20±0	236±0	472	635
<i>bmr-6</i>	153±2	116±0	149±5	21±3	196±3	465	635
<i>bmr-12</i>	151±2	98±0	142±4	21±5	266±5	515	678
<i>bmr-12</i>	196±2	117±1	153±4	22±3	242±3	555	730
Wild-type	141±5	114±0	137±0	20±1	253±1	508	665
Wild-type	191±5	107±2	147±6	20±7	229±7	527	694

Total glucans = soluble sugars + starch + cellulose

DM double mutant

^a Includes glucose, fructose, and sucrose

recovered by enzymatic hydrolysis for wild-type biomass. In contrast, the recovery of glucose for the double mutant was 88%. Glucose yields were found to be strongly and negatively correlated with Klason lignin contents ($R=-0.971$ no grain; $R=-0.880$ with grain). The strong correlation is encouraging because the crops were field grown, suggesting that the beneficial effects of lowering lignin were not suppressed by environmental differences, at least in this study. In contrast, reducing lignin content did not affect xylose yields (Fig. 2; Table 4) because the xylan was almost completely hydrolyzed for all the samples. This result may also explain the strong correlation between lignin reduction and glucose released by cellulase hydrolysis; if xylan was released during pretreatment, only lignin and cellulose would be left behind in the washed pellet.

Ethanol yields also dramatically benefitted from reducing lignin content (Fig. 3; Table 4). Ethanol yields for the degraded samples increased by 17% for the single *bmr* mutants and 46% for the double mutant. The highest ethanol yield (54.5%) was obtained using the double mutant. As was the case for glucose yield, most of the variation in ethanol yields can be attributed to differences in Klason lignin contents. The correlations between ethanol efficiency and lignin contents were -0.943 and -0.849 for samples processed without and with grain, respectively.

Electron Microscopy of Wild-Type and Double-Mutant Samples

We performed electron microscopy of dilute-acid treated tissues to gain insight into the ultrastructural changes that occur with samples of divergent lignin amounts. Untreated biomass samples from both wild-type and double-mutant plants appeared to be similar (Fig. 4a, b and e, f, respectively). In contrast, samples subjected to dilute-acid pretreatment exhibited less overall electron density and showed the appearance of many electron-dense globules. The relative amounts and size of these globules were different for these two samples. In samples from wild-type plants, there were a number of smaller globules dispersed throughout the cell walls (Fig. 4c, d arrows). In the samples from double-mutant plants, these globules were considerably larger and appeared to be caught flowing toward the periphery of cell walls (Fig. 4e, f arrows).

Ethanol Yields Following Alkaline Pretreatments

Reaction conditions for the dilute-acid pretreated applied above was chosen to emphasize differences between cultivars as opposed to optimize conversion yields. To determine the yield potential that could be achieved with a

Table 3 Detergent fiber analysis composition (g per kg, dry basis)

Genotype	Neutral detergent fiber	Acid detergent fiber	Acid detergent lignin	Cellulose ^a	Xylan ^b
Composition (g per kg, db)					
Degrained Samples					
DM	462	327	7.1	320	135
DM	478	302	8.8	293	176
<i>bmr-6</i>	453	317	18.1	299	136
<i>bmr-6</i>	457	301	19.7	281	156
<i>bmr-12</i>	472	287	20.3	267	185
<i>bmr-12</i>	463	307	17.5	290	156
Wild-type	465	288	25.4	263	177
Wild-type	473	350	30.7	319	123
Plant samples with grain					
DM	428	272	13.2	259	156
DM	404	293	8.5	285	111
<i>bmr-6</i>	412	299	20.1	279	113
<i>bmr-6</i>	412	269	23.1	246	143
<i>bmr-12</i>	421	278	18.9	259	143
<i>bmr-12</i>	415	248	21.7	226	167
Wild-type	444	314	30.0	284	130
Wild-type	426	263	28.5	235	135

DM double-mutant

^a Cellulose=ADF-ADL

^b Xylan=NDF-ADF

more effective pretreatment, the biomass samples were treated with dilute ammonium hydroxide at 170°C for 20 min. Ammonium hydroxide was selected for the higher temperature pretreatment, in part because it produces fewer side products that are inhibitory to subsequent fermentation. This was an important consideration because the whole hydrolysate was fermented (as opposed to the washed solids) to ensure the highest possible yield. Despite the differences in the pretreatment conditions, reduced lignin still had a beneficial effect. There was a direct one-to-one correspondence between greater ethanol efficiency and reduction in lignin content (Fig. 5). The overall ethanol yield was increased to 116.0 and 129.9 mg ethanol/g beginning biomass, dry basis, for the double-mutant plants compared to 98.4 and 113.2 mg/g for wild-type sorghums. Ethanol yields do not reflect release of pentoses because *S. cerevisiae* is unable to ferment them. Samples were also evaluated using plant biomass processed with the grain intact. While ethanol efficiencies were increased compared to the dilute-acid pretreatment (data not shown), the benefit of reduced lignin was not observable presumably because much of the ethanol originated from starch present within the grains.

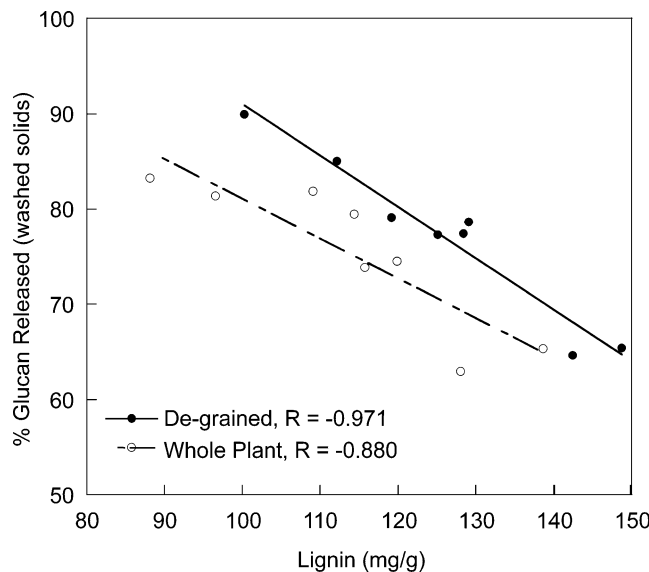


Fig. 1 Glucose recovery efficiencies for wild-type and *bmr* mutants with various lignin contents. Samples were pretreated with dilute acid, washed to remove extractable materials, and treated with cellulase. Data plotted for with grain and de-grained plant samples. Experiments were performed in triplicate

Table 4 Enzymatic release of sugars and ethanol fermentation results (% of maximum)

Genotype	Klason lignin (g/kg)	Glucose released	Xylose released	Ethanol efficiency
		Units (% of maximum)		
Degrained samples				
DM	112	85.0±1.0	101.7±1.3	52.2±7.8
DM	100	89.9±4.5	101.5±0.2	56.8±8.7
<i>bmr-6</i>	129	78.6±3.3	94.2±2.3	44.3±2.1
<i>bmr-6</i>	119	79.1±4.0	97.2±5.1	43.7±5.9
<i>bmr-12</i>	125	77.3±1.4	89.4±4.9	45.8±4.3
<i>bmr-12</i>	128	77.4±3.8	104.2±4.2	40.8±5.8
Wild-type	143	64.6±1.9	95.8±1.8	36.2±3.1
Wild-type	149	65.4±2.0	96.9±5.9	38.2±2.6
Plant samples with grain				
DM	97	81.3±5.1	98.8±4.4	48.9±2.5
DM	88	83.2±4.1	101.2±1.8	46.8±6.5
<i>bmr-6</i>	114	79.4±2.1	100.3±1.5	41.6±4.5
<i>bmr-6</i>	109	81.8±3.6	99.2±0.1	45.6±4.4
<i>bmr-12</i>	120	74.5±2.0	104.8±1.3	39.9±0.8
<i>bmr-12</i>	116	73.8±2.8	96.4±0.8	46.3±6.5
Wild-type	139	65.3±3.5	101.0±1.8	35.8±3.3
Wild-type	128	62.9±3.1	94.6±4.0	33.1±3.6

DM double-mutant

Discussion

Most of the carbohydrates available for conversion to ethanol are associated with the plant cell walls. For our forage sorghum samples, $67.6 \pm 3.3\%$ of the carbohydrates originated from cell walls, excluding the contribution of the

grain. However, there are significant amounts of soluble sugars present, which is not entirely beneficial. While these sugars are directly available for fermentation, they may also rapidly degrade during (especially dilute-acid) pretreatment [7]. As such, the sugars may need to be extracted prior to pretreatment. Releasing the structural carbohydrates for

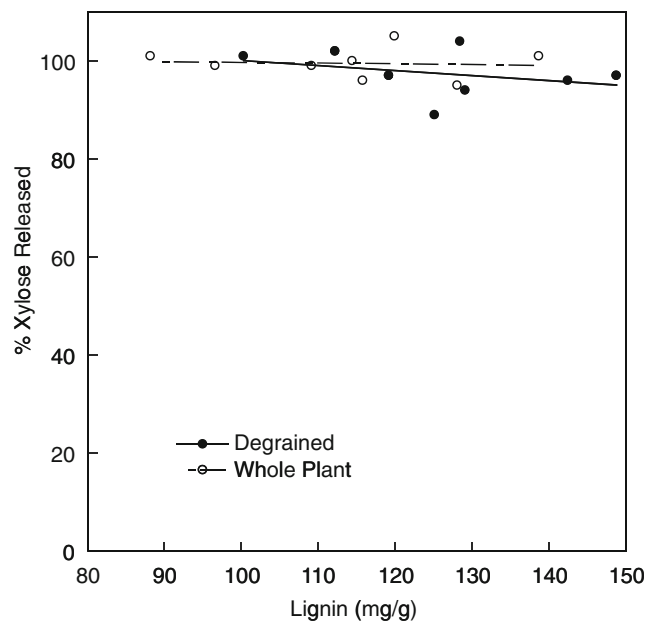


Fig. 2 Xylose recovery efficiencies for wild-type and *bmr* mutants with various lignin contents. Xylan was hydrolyzed by treating with dilute acid. Data plotted for with grain and degrained plant samples. Experiments were performed in triplicate

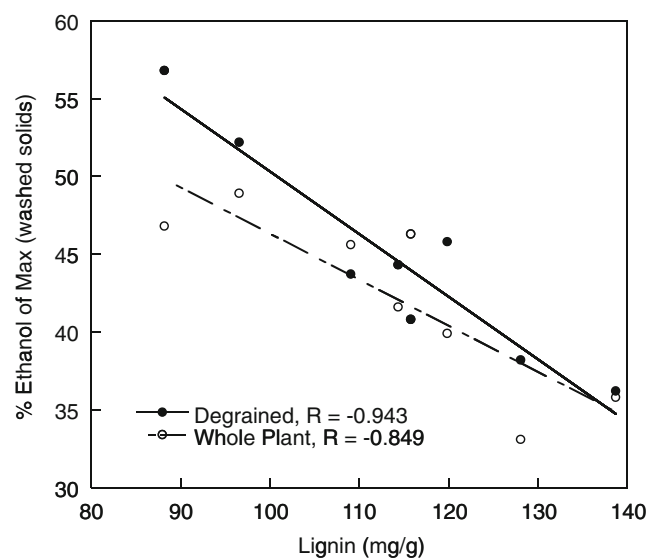


Fig. 3 Ethanol conversion efficiencies for wild-type and *bmr* mutants with various lignin contents. Samples were pretreated with dilute acid, washed to remove extractable materials, and fermented using *S. cerevisiae* in the presence of cellulase. Data plotted for with grain and degrained plant samples. Experiments were performed in triplicate

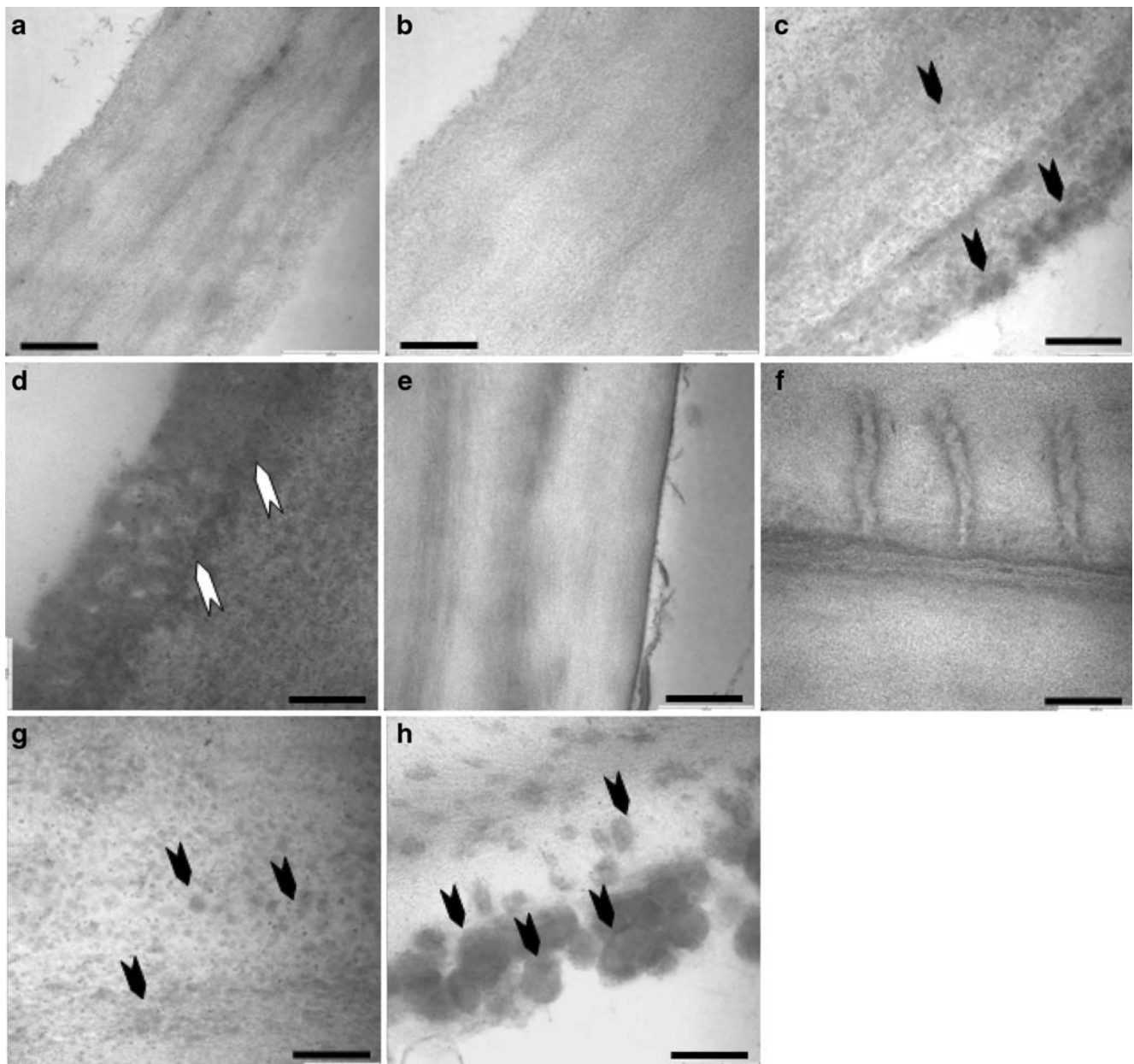


Fig. 4 TEM images of sorghum biomass samples: **a, b** wild-type untreated; **c, d** wild-type pretreated with dilute acid and washed with distilled water; **e, f** double-mutant untreated; and **g, h** double mutant pretreated and washed. *Arrows* indicate areas of lignin coalescence

and formation of globules within and on the periphery of cell walls. *Bars* at the bottom of micrographs **a, c, e,** and **g** are approximately 400 nm. *Bars* at the bottom of micrographs **b, d, f,** and **h** are approximately 200 nm

fermentation is problematic because they are embedded in a complex matrix consisting of hemicellulose, lignin (present in secondary cell walls), and cellulose [34]. In particular, conversion of cellulose is dependent upon enzymatic hydrolysis of the polymer to glucose using cellulases. It is well established that the limiting factor for enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulose is access of the individual glucan fibers to the cellulase enzyme [16]. The major barriers impeding this access are the crystalline nature of cellulose, hemicellulose (e.g., GAX), and lignin. While GAX can be

extracted from the cellulose fibers by pretreating the biomass prior to enzyme addition, lignin is difficult to remove because it comprises hydrophobic aromatic monomers interconnected through recalcitrant chemical linkages.

In this study, a unique set of forage sorghum (cv Atlas) samples were used to explore the role of lignin as a barrier for cellulose hydrolysis in more detail. The set included four near-isogenic lines: wild type, *bmr-6*, *bmr-12*, and *bmr-6 bmr-12*. Because they are near isogenic, the effect of reduced lignin could be studied independent of other

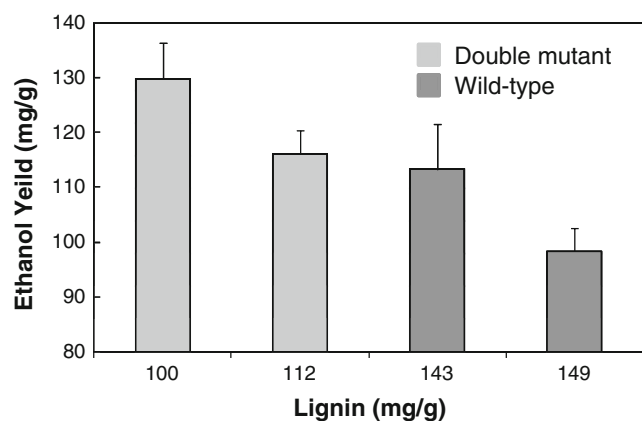


Fig. 5 Ethanol conversion yields for wild-type and double mutants. Samples were pretreated with dilute ammonia hydroxide and fermented using *S. cerevisiae* in the presence of cellulase. Data only shown for degrained samples. Experiments were performed in triplicate

genetic loci that may affect biomass conversion yield not associated with lignin concentration. As expected, the *bmr* mutations resulted in lower lignin contents compared to the parental line: *bmr-6* or *bmr-12* reduced the lignin content by 15% and 13%, respectively, and *bmr-6 bmr-12* double mutant reduced lignin by of 27%. Therefore, *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* were equally effective in reducing lignin content, and introducing both had double the effect of either alone. Our results are comparable to an earlier study using *bmr-6* and *bmr-12*, which reported 17% and 13% decreases, respectively [27]. The samples in the present study were also analyzed for ADL, which followed a similar trend observed for Klason lignin. These results in general were similar to those observed by earlier studies for grain and forage sorghum mutants *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* especially for the former study [20, 21].

It is somewhat surprising that *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* had nearly identical effects on lignin because each affect independent steps in monolignol biosynthesis and alter lignin composition in different ways. Likewise, it was unexpected that both effects would be additive for the double mutant because each mutant has unique lignin compositions. The *bmr-6* nearly abolishes cinnamylalcohol dehydrogenase activity in young internodes [23] and causes decreased incorporation of *p*-coumaric acid esters and G-, S-, and H-lignin units into cell walls but does not appear to reduce ferulate incorporation. These data are consistent with the hypothesis that lowered levels of sinapyl alcohol in *bmr-6* plants also interfere specifically with sinapoyl-*p*-coumarate levels. Generally, *bmr-6* plants possessed greater G-indene as compared to wild-type plants. The second mutation, *bmr-12*, is a null mutation of a specific caffeic acid *O*-methyltransferase (COMT) [2]. This mutation results in the complete loss of COMT protein in stem extracts [23] and depresses *p*-coumarate ester levels in

cell walls but not to the extent of the *bmr-6* mutation. Near-isogenic lines of sorghum containing the *bmr-12* mutation exhibit significant reduction in S-lignin moieties and much lower reductions in G- and H-lignin monomers. There was also increased incorporation of 5-OHG-lignin in these plants [23], indicating that the *bmr-12* encodes for a 5-hydroxyconiferylaldehyde-*O*-methyltransferase, consistent with similar mutations in other plants [1, 18]. Finally, all lignin moieties were reduced in the double-mutant plants [23].

From a conversion perspective, optimal recovery of both pentoses and hexoses is required. For biomass obtained from these forage sorghum lines, a low-severity dilute-acid pretreatment (e.g., 121°C for 1 h) was highly effective in hydrolyzing xylan. On average for all samples, 98.6±4.0% of the xylan was recovered as xylose, and individual xylose recoveries were not correlated with lignin content. Corredor et al. [5] also found that the *bmr* mutation did not affect pentose recoveries for dilute-acid pretreated sorghum (2% H₂SO₄, 140°C, 30 min), though their xylose recoveries were only 84% and 86%. In an earlier study [7], varying maturities of switchgrass and canary reed grass were pretreated using similar conditions reported here. In this study, maturity was determined not to influence xylose recoveries even though overall lignin contents increased with greater maturity. These data suggest that, from a biorefinery context, lignin concentration may not exert an influence on xylose recoveries in herbaceous energy crops such as sorghum.

Lignin content did impact cellulose digestion by cellulase. Differences in recoveries among samples were strongly and inversely correlated with lignin content ($r=-0.971$ (grain removed) and $r=-0.880$ (with grain)). Another study [27] also observed a similar range of cellulose conversion efficiencies of 59% and 71% for *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* plants, respectively, when treated with dilute sulfuric acid (1.3% w/w, 121°C, 40 min). However, a difference was observed in the effectiveness of *bmr-6* (7%) and *bmr-12* (21%) for improving glucose efficiencies. In contrast, we observed similar results for *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* mutants, 12% and 16%, respectively. Notably, in the cited study, cellulose conversions were similar for the *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* mutants. So, the observed differences for *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* did not originate from the mutants but rather from differences in the *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* controls. In our study, the samples were from near-isogenic lines, and the same control sample (e.g., wild type) was used for all comparisons. A different study [5] also compared differences in glucose yields for a *bmr* mutant vs. a wild type and observed a 64% improvement for the former, which is a much greater effect than was observed here. However, their conversion efficiency for the wild type was only 48%, and so differences between the two studies might have arisen

from their more stringent comparison in terms of pretreatment condition and cellulase loading. All three studies are consistent in one finding: lowering lignin content improves glucose recoveries for forage sorghum plants.

The ability of lowering lignin contents to improve the response of cellulose to cellulase digestion appears to be general. In one study [4], lignin-modified alfalfa plants were evaluated for sugar yields following treatments with dilute acid and cellulase enzymes. A total of six transgenic lines with down-regulated lignin synthesis were constructed by expressing antisense constructs. They also observed a strong negative correlation between sugar release following enzymatic treatment and lignin content ($r=-0.897$). In another study [7], a set of six samples were used that varied by species and harvest maturity. The samples were each treated with dilute acid and cellulase and evaluated for glucose yields. Despite the wide differences among samples, when cellulose conversion was plotted against lignin content, the correlation was -0.85 . Other studies describing the effect of lignin content on cellulose conversions are discussed in the following reviews [3, 6, 19].

While the effect of lowering lignin content on rumen digestibility and cellulose enzymatic conversion is well established, this is not true for the effect of varying lignin composition. There have been conflicting reports with regards to the influence of the G to S ratio on rumen digestibility [13] and enzymatic release of sugars from pretreated biomass [4, 27]. In this study, the alteration to lignin composition was not a factor that influenced product yields because the *bmr-6* and *bmr-12* plants had similar glucose yields, although they displayed marked differences in lignin composition [23, 29].

In this study, ethanol yield efficiencies varied from 33.6% to 52.2% for the forage sorghum samples, and ethanol yields improved directly with reduced lignin contents ($r=0.943$ (degrained) and $r=0.849$ (with grain)). The ethanol efficiencies were lower than observed for glucose digestion. Some of the lower efficiency is associated with the yeast diverting carbon to products other than ethanol. It is also possible that microbial inhibitors formed during dilute-acid pretreatment impeded ethanol fermentation, though there was no residual glucose detected after fermentation (data not shown). The major cause for the reduced yield is probably lower cellulase activities in the SSF compared to direct digestion. As is standard, the SSFs were conducted with 75% less cellulase per gram cellulose than added for the direct digestions. Furthermore, the presence of yeast in the SSFs limits the fermentation temperature to 35°C vs. 50°C for the enzyme-only digestions.

Electron microscopy images taken of wild-type and double-mutant biomass samples following dilute-acid treatment suggest a possible mechanism for the phenomena

observed for product yields. Prior research has shown that droplets formed following dilute-acid pretreatment of corn stover comprise lignin droplets [10]. The images indicate what we can reasonably presume to be lignin coalescence during pretreatment for wild type and the double mutant but that the size of lignin-containing droplets were apparently greater in the tissues obtained from double-mutant plants compared to wild-type. These images are consistent with acid treatment resulting in a greater release of lignin from the biomass of double mutant relative to wild type, which should make the cellulose fibers more accessible for cellulase in the former.

Alkaline pretreatments are known to be particularly effective for processing lignocellulose from warm season grasses for ethanol fermentation [6]. However, the potential for *bmr* mutations to improve process efficiencies is unknown. For this experiment, the dilute ammonium hydroxide pretreatment process was chosen because ammonia can be removed following pretreatment by evaporation, and the end material is highly fermentable. Ammonium hydroxide pretreatment has been shown to be effective for processing corn stover [15]. The double-mutant and wild-type biomass samples were pretreated with dilute ammonium hydroxide (170°C, 20 min) and the glucans converted to ethanol by SSF using *S. cerevisiae*. The ethanol yields ranged from 98.4 to 129.9 mg/g dry biomass and were highest for the *bmr* mutant samples. These yields could be improved if a microorganism had been used that could ferment pentoses. Still, the ethanol yields were higher than observed for the dilute-acid pretreatments probably because of the greater reaction temperature used for the ammonium hydroxide pretreatment. On a relative basis, the effect of reducing lignin content was less than that observed with the dilute-acid pretreatment. This reduced effect is likely due to the overall greater effectiveness of the alkali pretreatment.

From this study, it can be concluded that reducing lignin content can greatly benefit conversion efficiencies of lignocellulose to sugars and ethanol. The influence was especially pronounced for samples treated with dilute acid at lower severities, but significant gains were also found for those treated with ammonium hydroxide. Furthermore, conversion efficiencies were strongly correlated with lignin content. Prior studies have also reported beneficial effects from reducing lignin contents by genetic alterations or pretreatment strategies. Much of the current research into breeding superior energy crop plants [33, 35, 36] is directed towards modifying lignin composition and/or contents. Results from this study support this emphasis.

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