

Improved Sugarcane-based Fermentation Processes by an Industrial Fuel-ethanol Yeast Strain

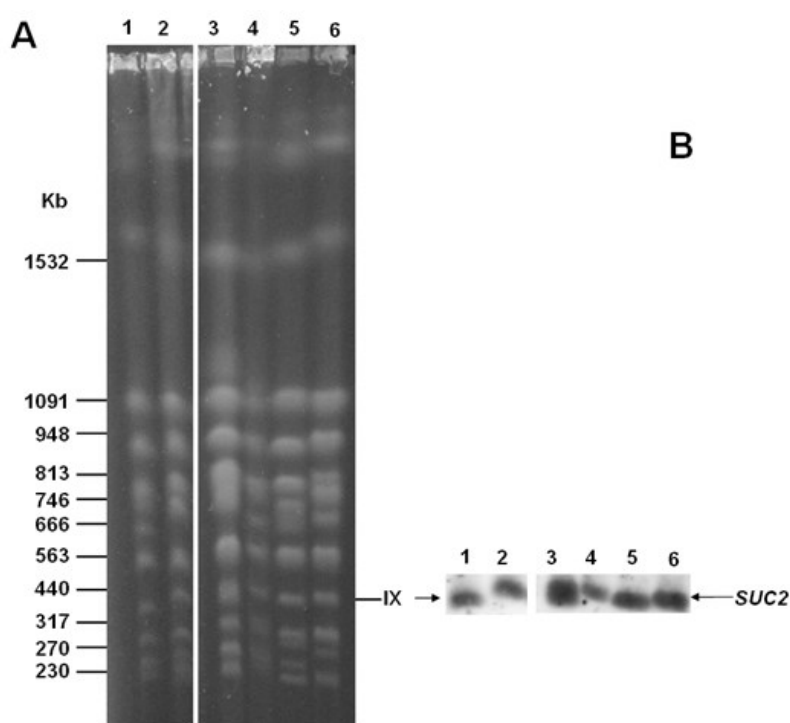
Gabriela Muller ¹, Victor R. de Godoy ¹, Marcelo G. Dário ¹, Eduarda H. Duval ¹, Sergio L. Alves-Jr ¹, Augusto Bucker ¹, Carlos A. Rosa ², Barbara Dunn ³, Gavin Sherlock³ and Boris U. Stambuk ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Biochemistry, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis 88040-900, SC, Brazil;

² Departamento de Microbiologia, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais 31270-901, Brazil;

³ Department of Genetics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, United States of America;

* Correspondence: boris.stambuk@ufsc.br; Tel.: +55 48 99615-9566



Supplementary Figure S1. Detection of *SUC* genes in additional industrial sugarcane yeasts. **(A)** PFGE separation of yeast chromosomes (ethidium-bromide stained). **(B)** Southern blot of gels shown in panel **(A)**, hybridized with a probe for *SUC2* to detect which chromosomes carry *SUC* genes. (Lane 1) Reference laboratory strain S288C, which contains *SUC2* on chromosome IX (indicated to the right of panel **A**); (lanes 2–6) strains CAT-1, UFMG-1007, UFPE-179, PE-2, and VR-1, respectively. The values on the left in panel **A** are the sizes (in kilobase pairs) of selected S288C chromosomes. Besides those represented by the bands shown in panel **B**, no other chromosome hybridized with the *SUC2* probe.