ABSTRACT

The use of prior art methods for producing recombinant proteins in fed-batch fermentations often results, after the induction of the recombinant product synthesis, in an overgrowth of the culture due to plasmid-free cells and leads to a reduction of the specific product yield. The yield of recombinant proteins is thus increased by lowering or increasing, in a constantly brief manner, the concentration of the carbon/energy source in the culture. The oscillations are generated by altering the dosage rate of the feed solutions containing the carbon/energy source. This method is suited for all microorganisms which are cultivated using carbon-limited fed-batch.

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