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ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to methods for enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulose using whole cell cultures. The cellulase-producing microbes (e.g. fungus) may be cultivated at
5 a lower temperature (e.g. about 30°C) to produce extracellular cellulase enzymes followed by raising the temperature to a higher level (e.g. about 50°C) to deactivate the cells and to promote the cellulose hydrolysis by extracellular cellulases resulting in continuous hydrolysis of cellulose to glucose
10 without the risk of glucose being consumed by the deactivated cells.