

Research article

Open Access

## New insights into the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* fermentation switch: Dynamic transcriptional response to anaerobicity and glucose-excess

Joost van den Brink, Pascale Daran-Lapujade\*, Jack T Pronk and Johannes H de Winde

Address: Kluyster Centre for Genomics of Industrial Fermentation and Department of Biotechnology, Delft University of Technology, Julianalaan 67, 2628 BC Delft, The Netherlands

Email: Joost van den Brink - j.vandenbrink@tudelft.nl; Pascale Daran-Lapujade\* - p.a.s.daran-lapujade@tudelft.nl; Jack T Pronk - j.t.pronk@tudelft.nl; Johannes H de Winde - j.h.dewinde@tudelft.nl

\* Corresponding author

Published: 27 February 2008

Received: 9 July 2007

BMC Genomics 2008, 9:100 doi:10.1186/1471-2164-9-100

Accepted: 27 February 2008

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2164/9/100>

© 2008 van den Brink et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

### Abstract

**Background:** The capacity of respiring cultures of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to immediately switch to fast alcoholic fermentation upon a transfer to anaerobic sugar-excess conditions is a key characteristic of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in many of its industrial applications. This transition was studied by exposing aerobic glucose-limited chemostat cultures grown at a low specific growth rate to two simultaneous perturbations: oxygen depletion and relief of glucose limitation.

**Results:** The shift towards fully fermentative conditions caused a massive transcriptional reprogramming, where one third of all genes within the genome were transcribed differentially. The changes in transcript levels were mostly driven by relief from glucose-limitation. After an initial strong response to the addition of glucose, the expression profile of most transcriptionally regulated genes displayed a clear switch at 30 minutes. In this respect, a striking difference was observed between the transcript profiles of genes encoding ribosomal proteins and those encoding ribosomal biogenesis components. Not all regulated genes responded with this binary profile. A group of 87 genes showed a delayed and steady increase in expression that specifically responded to anaerobiosis.

**Conclusion:** Our study demonstrated that, despite the complexity of this multiple-input perturbation, the transcriptional responses could be categorized and biologically interpreted. By comparing this study with public datasets representing dynamic and steady conditions, 14 up-regulated and 11 down-regulated genes were determined to be anaerobic specific. Therefore, these can be seen as true "signature" transcripts for anaerobicity under dynamic as well as under steady state conditions.

### Background

In the majority of industrial fermentation applications of bakers' yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), a high initial and

sustained capacity to ferment the available sugar is a highly important characteristic, especially when the biomass is introduced in an application environment with

high sugar concentrations and/or absence of oxygen. Despite several attempts [1-3], quantitative data concerning the dynamics of the adaptation to such industrially relevant fermentative conditions have not been obtained. The majority of studies published to date on fermentative capacity under defined conditions rely on the use of batch or chemostat cultures [4-6]. The high specific growth rate in batch cultures does not reflect typical industrial conditions for aerobic cultivation of yeast biomass and has a drastic impact on fermentative capacity [7]. In chemostat cultures, which can be used in physiological studies to specifically investigate the effect of individual culture parameters, several physiological and transcriptional responses to the availability of oxygen and/or glucose have been identified [8-12]. However, in steady state chemostats dynamic responses to change in culture parameters can not be observed. A perturbation of one parameter in a chemostat cultivation results in a reproducible dynamic response from a defined constant culture [13]. By means of such experimental set-up, short and long term dynamics have been studied to pulses of low glucose concentrations [14,15].

The goal of the present study was to investigate the dynamic adaptation of *S. cerevisiae* to the industrially relevant transition from aerobic, sugar-limited and respiratory growth to fully fermentative (i.e., anaerobic glucose-excess) conditions and to dissect responses to the glucose up-shift and onset of anaerobicity. To this end, aerobic glucose-limited chemostat cultures grown at a moderate specific growth rate ( $0.10 \text{ h}^{-1}$ ) were exposed to two simultaneous perturbations: a rapid depletion of oxygen and an increase of glucose concentration to a high value ( $40 \text{ g} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$ ). Physiological analysis confirmed that the chemostat culture was fully respiratory before, and fully fermentative after the shift. Global dynamic responses to this combined perturbation were analyzed through genome-wide transcription analysis.

## Results and discussion

### Physiological characterization

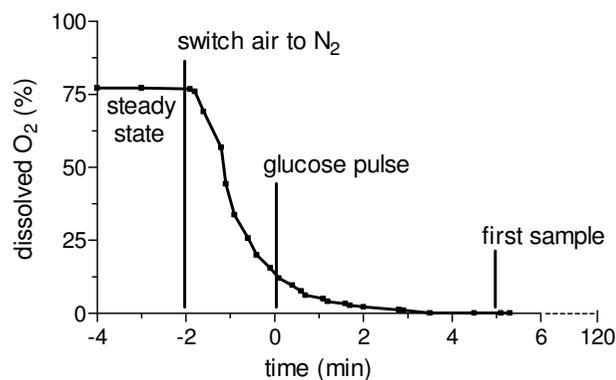
To invoke rapid and full induction of fermentative capacity, respiratory, aerobic glucose-limited chemostat cultures ( $D = 0.1 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ) were shifted to fully fermentative conditions by sudden depletion of oxygen and addition of glucose. The glucose was added two min after sparging the continuous culture with pure nitrogen, when the dissolved oxygen concentration had decreased from 75–80% to 10–15% of air saturation (Fig. 1). This raised the glucose concentration to 200 mM and ensured that the residual glucose concentration after 2 h of cultivation would still be above 100 mM, thus maintaining strong glucose catabolite repression throughout the experiment. (Fig. 2A) [16]. Indeed, the sudden shift to fermentative conditions resulted in fully fermentative metabolism within the

first 5 min with  $\text{CO}_2$ , ethanol and glycerol as the major metabolic products (Fig. 2). This metabolic shift coincided with an increasing specific glucose consumption rate, up to 12-fold, over 2 h following the perturbation (Fig. 2B). The specific ethanol production rate, which under these anaerobic glucose-excess conditions reflects the culture's fermentative capacity, steadily increased to  $19.6 \text{ mmol ethanol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$  (Fig. 2B). While the overall metabolic response was rapid and strong, the biomass concentration, the cell count and the cellular protein content did not change significantly throughout the experiment (Fig. 2C). During the two hours of the experiment, the growth rate did not exceed the starting growth rate of  $0.1 \text{ h}^{-1}$ . The biomass therefore only contributed to 5% of the total carbon flux, while the main metabolic products (i.e. carbon dioxide, ethanol and glycerol) accounted for ca. 90% of the total carbon produced.

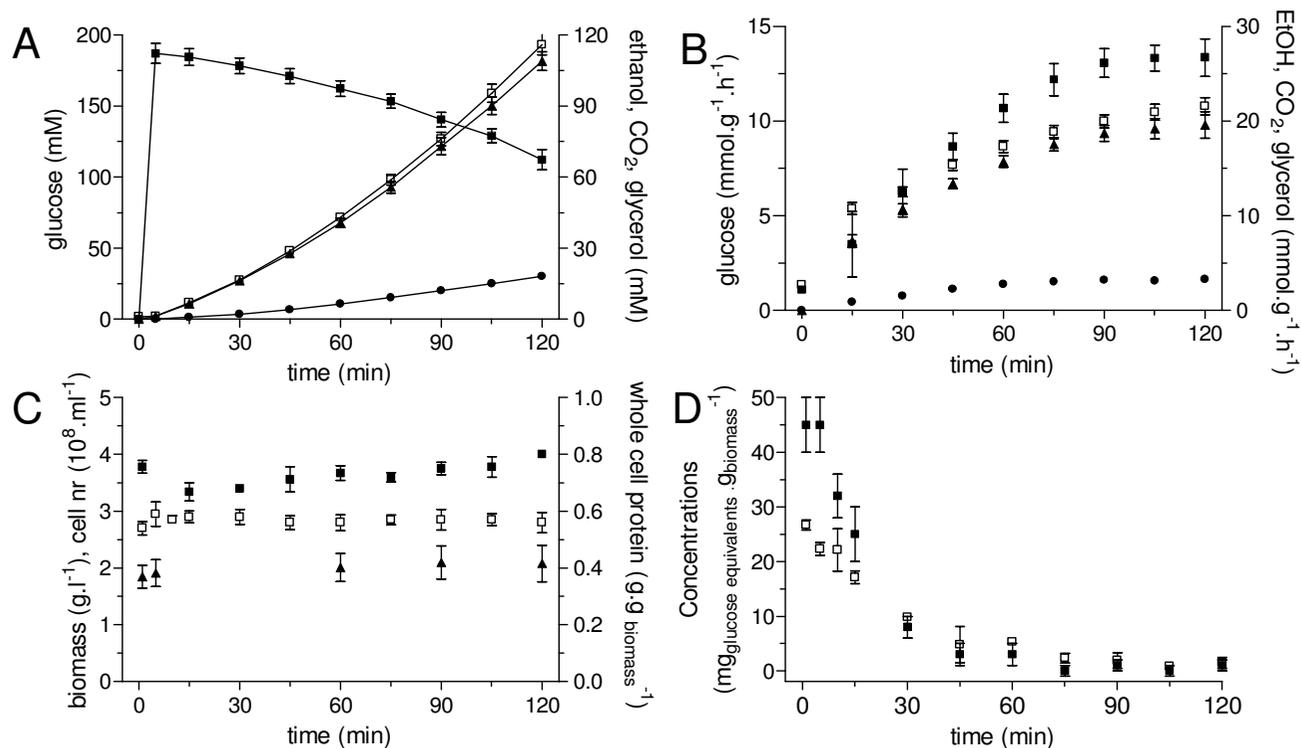
### Microarray data processing and general transcriptional response

To identify genome-wide transcriptional changes connected to the induced metabolic adaptation, micro-array analysis was performed on samples from two independent replicate steady-state chemostat cultures and on samples taken 5, 10, 30, 60 and 120 min after glucose addition. The coefficient of variation between replicates was below 20%, which is comparable with previous chemostat-based transcriptome analyses [10,11].

A first main concern was with normalization of these microarray data from non-steady-state culture samples. In previous transcriptome studies on steady-state chemostat cultures using Affymetrix microarrays, setting the average signal intensity of all probe-sets to a fixed value (also



**Figure 1**  
**Dissolved oxygen concentration during a shift to anaerobiosis.** Time zero corresponds with addition of glucose. The concentration is given in percentage of air saturation.

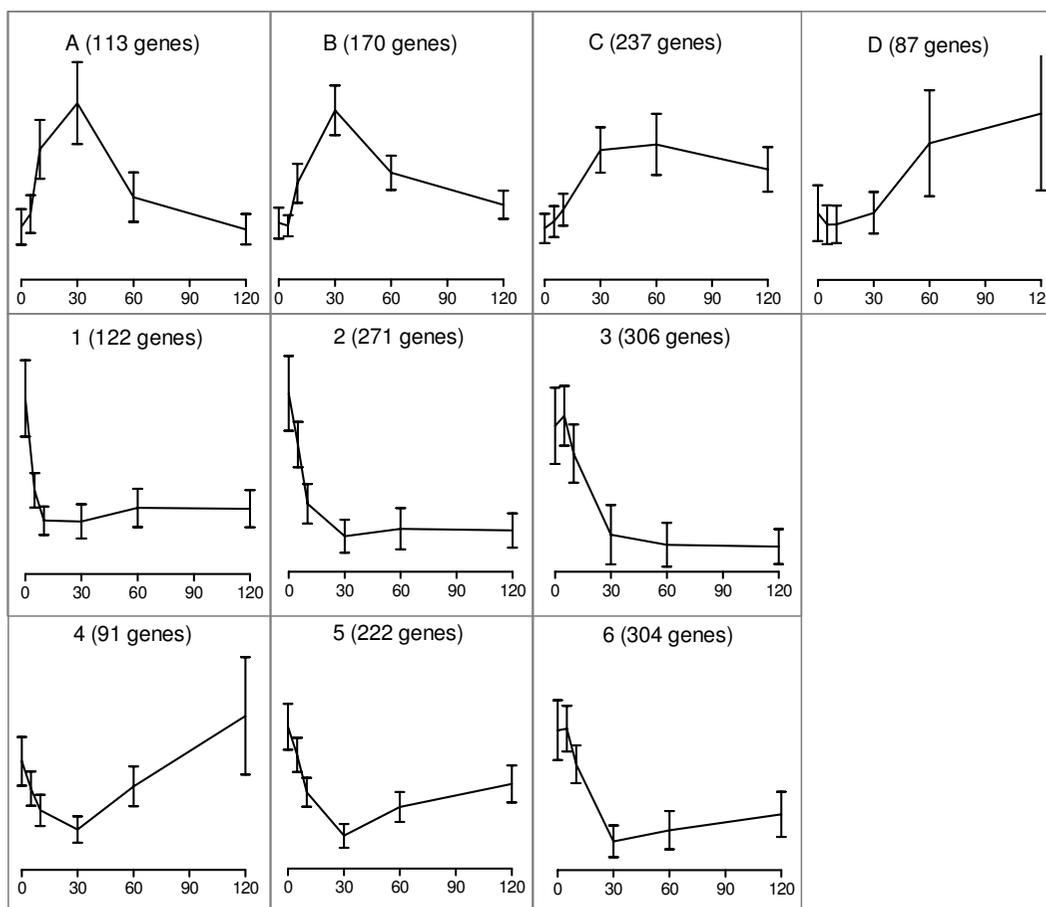
**Figure 2**

**Physiological responses of aerobic glucose-limited chemostat cultures to fully fermentative conditions.** Time zero represents the steady state value. **A** – Extracellular concentrations of glucose (black square), ethanol (black triangle), CO<sub>2</sub> (open square) and glycerol (black dot). Each time point represents the average of at least six independent replicates. **B** – Specific rates of glucose consumption (black square) and ethanol (black triangle), CO<sub>2</sub> (open square) and glycerol (black dot) production. **C** – Biomass dry weight (black square), whole cell protein (open square) concentrations and cell number (black triangle). **D** – Intracellular concentrations of trehalose (black square) and glycogen (open square). Each time point represents the average of at least two independent replicates.

called global scaling) provided a good normalization method [10,11]. As this normalization method might not be appropriate for dynamic cultivation conditions, we considered transcript levels of a few so-called 'house-keeping' genes commonly used as loading standards for Northern analysis and quantitative RT-PCR. After global scaling, the expression of *ACT1*, *HHT2* and *SHR3* (encoding respectively, for actin, histone and endoplasmic reticulum packaging chaperone protein) remained constant throughout the experiment with a variation coefficient around or below 20%. The stable transcript levels of house-keeping gene expression obtained with a global scaling approach indicated that no major changes in the total mRNA pools occurred during the experiment, which would require another type of normalization.

After global scaling, the significance of the changes in transcript levels during the dynamic experiment was estimated using the EDGE software (p-value threshold 0.005,

[17], see Methods section for details). A set of 1923 genes was thus identified as being transcriptionally regulated in response to combined oxygen depletion and glucose addition (Additional file 1). This large group of genes was divided in several subgroups according to their expression profiles. 607 genes whose transcript levels increased after the perturbation were separated into four clusters according to their initial and later response (Clusters A-D; Fig. 3). 1316 genes with reduced transcripts responded rapidly to the perturbations (within 10 min) and were clustered according to their secondary response (Clusters 1–6; Fig. 3). All clusters were subsequently searched for overrepresentation of specific functional categories (as defined by MIPS [18]), and of promoter elements corresponding to specific transcriptional regulation networks (see Methods section). Upon a first inspection, some of clusters, despite subtle differences in their time-dependent transcript profiles, showed an overrepresentation of genes from the same functional categories. These were pooled to further



**Figure 3**

**Average time-dependent transcript profiles of clustered genes.** As described in Materials and Methods section, genes were clustered in 10 groups according to their initial and late transcriptional responses. Genes initially up-regulated were divided in 4 clusters called A, B, C and D, while down-regulated genes were allocated to clusters 1–6. Each line represents the average expression level of all genes in that cluster during the time course (0 (steady state), 5, 10, 30, 60 and 120 min). Absolute intensity values were mean normalized for each gene and for each time-point over all 13 arrays. Error bars indicate the standard deviation in normalized expression values of all genes in the cluster.

improve the enrichment analysis. Thus cluster A and B, as well as 2 and 3, and also 4, 5 and 6 were pooled (Table 1 and 2), resulting in a final set of six different clusters.

#### **Initial response**

Sudden relief from glucose limitation enables yeast cells to accelerate to a higher specific growth rate. Although faster growth was not observed in the 2 h after the relief of glucose limitation, over one third of the initially up-regulated genes were related to protein synthesis (Fig. 3; cluster A, B and C). This included a massive and fast up-regulation of genes within clusters A and B that encode components of the translational machinery, including 126 genes involved in rRNA synthesis, processing and modification and 49 genes involved in ribosomal biogen-

esis (Table 1). Taking into account that the total RNA pool mainly consists of rRNA [19], an up-regulation of rRNA synthesis was confirmed by an increase of the RNA content of the biomass after the relief from glucose limitation (Fig. 4).

Genes in cluster C displayed a sustained, slower increase of their transcript levels than those in clusters A and B. 37% of the genes in cluster C encoded ribosomal proteins. The delay between the expression of ribosomal biogenesis/rRNA genes and ribosomal protein genes is in line with previous observations indicating the existence of different regulatory mechanisms for these two groups of genes [20–22]. Accordingly, PAC and RRPE regulatory elements were enriched in the promoter regions of genes in

**Table 1: Overrepresentation of MIPS functional categories in genes that were differentially transcribed in response to fully fermentative conditions. Clusters A&B, 2 & 3 and 4, 5 & 6 had similar expression pattern and similar enrichments, and were therefore pooled before the overrepresentation analysis. Enrichment was estimated by hypergeometric distribution analysis (cut-offs around 10<sup>-5</sup>, see Materials and Methods); magnitude of the enrichment is indicated by the p-value.**

MIPS_cat.		A&B (283 genes)			C (237 genes)		D (87 genes)	
nr.	description	nr of genes <sup>a</sup>	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	p-value	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	p-value	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	p-value
01	<b>METABOLISM</b>	1531					38	3.8E-05
01.01	amino acid metabolism	243	28	2.6E-06	29	1.7E-08		
01.01.06	metabolism of the aspartate family	64			13	4.5E-07		
01.01.06.05.01	biosynthesis of methionine	14			5	1.0E-04		
01.03	nucleotide metabolism	230	23	6.3E-05	23	1.2E-05		
01.03.01	purine nucleotide metabolism	66			17	3.8E-09		
01.03.01.03	purine nucleotide anabolism	29			13	7.4E-12		
01.05.01	C-compound and carbohydrate utilization	510					18	1.4E-04
01.05.01.07.03	tetrahydrofolate-dependent C-1-transfer	14			6	5.8E-06		
11	<b>TRANSCRIPTION</b>	1036	126	9.4E-31				
11.02.01	rRNA synthesis	56	12	4.4E-06				
11.02.02	tRNA synthesis	39	9	3.8E-05				
11.04	RNA processing	394	89	9.4E-42				
11.04.01	rRNA processing	174	78	8.7E-62				
11.06	RNA modification	65	19	2.1E-11				
11.06.01	rRNA modification	17	9	1.0E-08				
12	<b>PROTEIN SYNTHESIS</b>	511	63	1.7E-14	103	7.6E-53		
12.01	ribosome biogenesis	343	49	8.5E-14	89	1.0E-54		
12.01.01	ribosomal proteins	277			88	1.8E-62		
14	<b>PROTEIN FATE (folding, modification, destination)</b>							
14.07.02	modification with sugar residues	70					8	4.1E-06
14.07.02.01	O-directed glycosylation	16					4	5.2E-05
16	<b>PROTEIN WITH BINDING FUNCTION</b>	1049	82	4.6E-08				
16.03	nucleic acid binding	346	47	2.0E-12				
16.03.03	RNA binding	194	31	2.8E-10				
20	<b>CELLULAR TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT FACILITATION...</b>	1038						
20.01.13	lipid transport	43					5	3.3E-05
<b>MIPS_cat.</b>			<b>1 (120 genes)</b>		<b>2 &amp; 3 (577 genes)</b>		<b>4, 5 &amp; 6 (617 genes)</b>	
nr.	description	nr of genes <sup>a</sup>	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	p-value	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	p-value	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	p-value
01	<b>METABOLISM</b>	1531			193	4.3E-08	192	1.3E-05
01.05	C-compound and carbohydrate metabolism	510			89	2.6E-10	80	4.9E-06
01.05.01.01.01	sugar, glucoside, polyol and carboxylate catabolism	82					27	4.7E-09
01.06	lipid, fatty acid and isoprenoid metabolism	292					55	6.6E-07
01.06.01.07	isoprenoid metabolism	41					14	1.6E-05
01.06.01.07.11	tetracyclic and pentacyclic triterpenes biosynthesis	36					13	1.6E-05
02	<b>ENERGY</b>	360			112	5.1E-35	69	1.1E-08
02.10	tricarboxylic-acid pathway	31			11	4.7E-05	12	1.5E-05

**Table 1: Overrepresentation of MIPS functional categories in genes that were differentially transcribed in response to fully fermentative conditions. Clusters A&B, 2 & 3 and 4, 5 & 6 had similar expression pattern and similar enrichments, and were therefore pooled before the overrepresentation analysis. Enrichment was estimated by hypergeometric distribution analysis (cut-offs around  $10^{-5}$ , see Materials and Methods); magnitude of the enrichment is indicated by the p-value. (Continued)**

02.11	electron transport & membrane-ass. energy conservation	54	30	4.2E-18		
02.13	Respiration	131	53	1.1E-22		
02.13.03	aerobic respiration	74	38	5.2E-21		
02.19	metabolism of energy reserves	53			16	2.4E-05
02.25	oxidation of fatty acids	9	6	3.5E-05		
02.45.15	energy generation (e.g. ATP synthase)	18			9	1.5E-05
<hr/>						
11	<b>TRANSCRIPTION</b>					
11.02.03.04.01	transcriptional activator	42	7	1.2E-05		
<hr/>						
14	<b>PROTEIN FATE (folding, modific., destination)</b>	1167			173	1.6E-08
14.07.11	protein processing (proteolytic)	92			24	4.1E-07
14.13	protein degradation	264			61	3.6E-11
14.13.01	cytoplasmic and nuclear protein degradation	194			48	4.2E-10
14.13.01.01	proteasomal degradation	134			33	2.8E-07
<hr/>						
20	<b>CELLULAR TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT FAC.</b>	1028				
20.01.15	electron/hydrogen transport	76	24	2.3E-08		
20.09	transport routes	695			98	4.2E-05
<hr/>						
32	<b>CELL RESCUE, DEFENSE AND VIRULENCE</b>	559	77	7.4E-05		
32.01	stress response	454	73	4.2E-07		
32.01.01	oxydative stress response	56	18	10E-06		
32.01.07	unfolded protein response (ER quality control)	74	16	7.6E-04		
<hr/>						
42	<b>BIOGENESIS OF CELL. COMPONENTS</b>					
42.16	mitochondrion	170	38	9.0E-08	35	1.1E-05

a: amount of genes in the genome belonging to the specified functional category

b: amount of genes in the respective clusters or group of clusters belonging to the specified functional category

clusters A & B, whereas Rap1p/Sfp1p and Fhl1p motifs were overrepresented in the promoter regions of cluster C genes (Table 2). In addition to the translational machinery, 57 genes involved in amino acid metabolism and 46 genes involved in nucleotide metabolism were up-regulated. This was consistent with the overrepresentation of Met32p [23], Gcn4p [24] and Bas1p [25] binding sites in the promoter regions of these genes, and indicated the need for synthesis of building blocks for transcription and translation.

Among the 1316 genes with reduced expression, one cluster comprising 122 genes showed rapid and strong repression (Cluster 1, Fig. 3). Although this cluster appeared relatively heterogeneous, one functional category was clearly enriched. It consists of seven transcription factor genes (*ACE2*, *PRP45*, *OAF1*, *GTS1*, *SWI5*, *MSN1* and

*STB1*) involved in various cellular functions, like fatty acid oxidation, stress response and cell cycle progression [26-31]. A large number of known targets of these transcription factors were also present in the down-regulated clusters (Additional file 2). Most of the remaining 1194 down-regulated genes were associated to metabolism and energy generation. In addition, a large number of genes involved in protein degradation (97 genes in total) were down-regulated, indicating a decreased requirement for proteolytic activity. Interestingly, 73 genes involved in stress response were down-regulated, including 18 related to oxidative stress response. This observation suggests that anaerobicity *per se* does not evoke an immediate stress for yeast.

**Table 2: Enrichment of transcription factors (TF) binding in clusters of genes that were differentially expressed in response to fully fermentative conditions. Clusters A & B, 2 & 3 and 4, 5 & 6 had similar expression pattern and similar enrichments, thereby these were analyzed together. Enrichment of TF binding according to the dataset of Harbison et al. [57] was given in p-value. Specific TF binding sites not present in the Harbison dataset (PAC, RRPE and Upc2p) were analyzed by using web-based software RSAT <http://rsat.ulb.ac.be/rsat/> and indicated in italics.**

Name	cluster <sup>a</sup>	Transcription factor binding motif	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	A&B		nr of genes <sup>c</sup>	p-value	D	
				nr of genes <sup>c</sup>	enrichment <sup>d</sup>			nr of genes <sup>c</sup>	enrichment <sup>d</sup>
Met32p	B	AAACTGTGG	22	6	2.94E-04				
Gcn4p	NC	TGAsTCA	192	22	3.54E-05	20	2.54E-05		
Bas1p	NC	TGACTC	36			14	1.19E-11		
Rap1p	NC	CAyCCrTrCA	157			49	2.79E-33		
Sfp1p	NC	AyCCrTACAy	51			25	5.25E-23		
Fhl1p	NC	TGTAYGGrTG	203			72	3.54E-54		
Gln3p	NC	GATAAGa	92					7	2.35E-04
<i>PAC</i>	-	<i>wGmGATGAGv [22]</i>	376	98	5.7				
<i>RRPE</i>	-	<i>TGAAAawTTT [22]</i>	535	110	4.2				
<i>Upc2p</i>	NC	<i>TCGTwhAG [42]</i>	667					16	1.7

Name	cluster <sup>a</sup>	Transcription factor binding motif	nr of genes <sup>b</sup>	1		2&3		4,5&6	
				nr of genes <sup>c</sup>	p-value	nr of genes <sup>c</sup>	p-value	nr of genes <sup>c</sup>	enrichment <sup>d</sup>
Nrg1p	NC	GGaCCCT	128			25	1.59E-04		
Hap1p	NC	GGnnATAnCGs	73			25	1.75E-09		
Msn2p	5	mAGGGGsGG	65			20	5.57E-07		
Sut1p	A	GCsGsGnnsG	50			17	8.21E-07		
Skn7p	NC	GnCnnGsCs	156			37	2.56E-08		
Msn4p	5	mAGGGG	56			18	1.00E-06		
Hsf1p	NC	TTcynnnnnnTTC	133			31	5.38E-07		
Hap4p	3	GnCcaAtcA	54			16	1.31E-05		
Ash1p	NC	yTGACT	20			7	1.29E-03		
Sok2p	NC	TGCAGnnA	79			20	1.55E-05		
Ume6p	NC	TAGCCGCCsA	132			28	1.33E-05		
Rpn4p	3	GGTGGCAAA	93					21	1.60E-04
Mbp1p	NC	ACGCGT	165					44	1.75E-10
Swi6p	NC	CGCGAAAA	140					27	3.32E-04

a: presence of the transcription factor in one of the clusters; NC = transcription factor not significant changed over time

b: amount of genes in the genome belonging to the specified transcription factor

c: amount of genes in the respective clusters or group of clusters belonging to the specified transcription factor

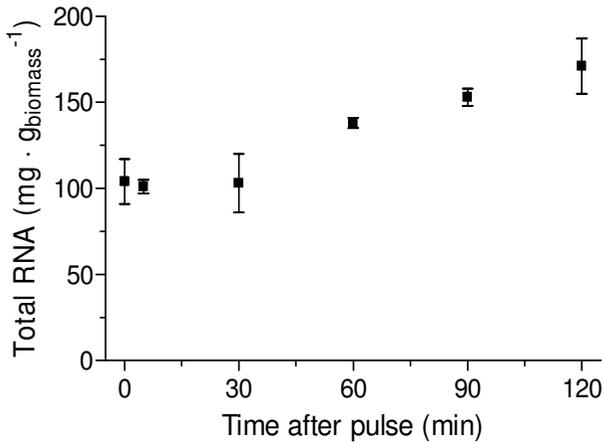
d: enrichment represented by a p-value for the in-house analysis or a coverage coefficient (cluster coverage divided by genome coverage) for the analysis with RSAT tool

**Secondary response**

As expected, the initial response to fully fermentative conditions showed quite some overlap with published datasets for glucose pulses to aerobic cultures [14,32], including induction of the translational machinery and repression of the respiratory chain [33-35]. With this study, we aimed to go beyond the primary response to see how yeast adjusted to its altered growth environment.

We did not identify genes whose transcript levels continuously increased or decreased in the 2 h following the perturbation. At 30 min after the shift, a pivotal point appeared to be reached at which the transcript profiles either indicated a reverse regulation mode (clusters A, B, 4, 5 and 6) or a stable mRNA level (clusters C, 2 and 3).

In this respect, a striking difference was observed between the transcript profiles of genes encoding ribosomal proteins and those encoding ribosomal biogenesis components (Fig. 5). A steady transcript level after 30 min of ribosomal proteins was indicative for a constitutive requirement for translational building blocks to support faster growth. In contrast, transcriptional up-regulated genes involved in the synthesis, processing and modification of the translational machinery appeared only to be temporarily required for a rapid adaptation to the new environmental conditions. In addition to the ribosomal protein genes, genes involved in *de novo* purine biosynthesis, methionine metabolism, and tetrahydrofolate-dependent C<sub>1</sub> metabolism were continuously transcribed at an elevated level after 30 min. All three functional cate-



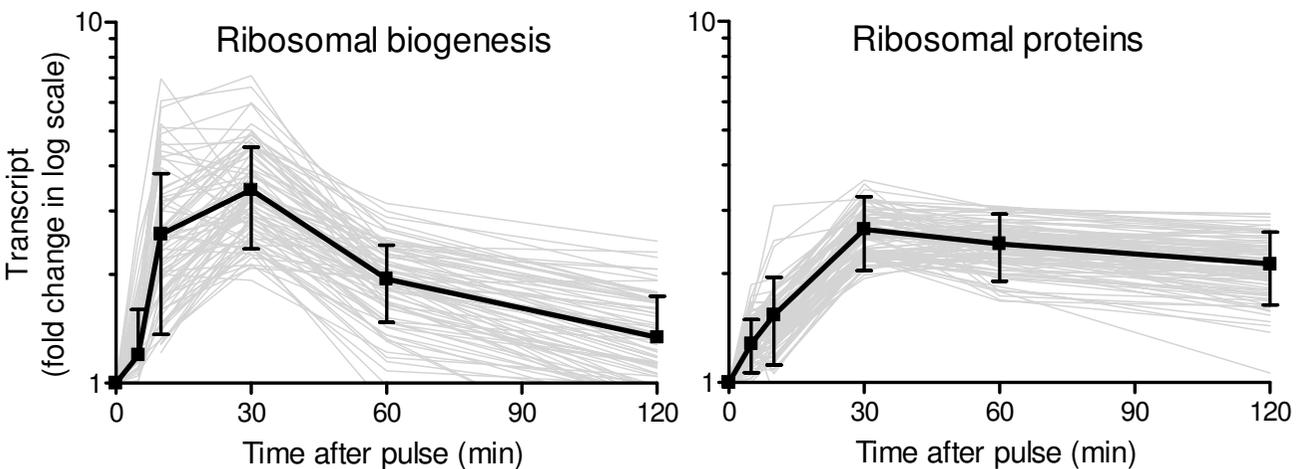
**Figure 4**  
**Total RNA content of *S. cerevisiae* grown in aerobic glucose-limited chemostat before and after perturbation to fully fermentative conditions.** Time zero represents the steady state value. Each timepoint represents the average of at least two independent replicates.

gories have previously been correlated with each other, and with a response to the decrease in the adenine nucleotide pool [14].

Also the initially down-regulated genes with a turning point after 30 min could be divided in two groups: steady

pattern after 30 min (clusters 2 & 3) or again up-regulated after 30 min (clusters 4, 5 & 6). During the course of the experiment, the glucose concentration remained high and hence, functional categories known to be repressed by glucose were enriched among the clusters in which the transcript level remained low after 30 min. Regulatory factors involved in regulation of the respiratory chain (*HAP2*, *HAP4* and *HAP5*) were down-regulated together with their targets [36]. Stress-response genes also maintained low transcript level during the experiment. In contrast, transcripts of genes involved in lipid biosynthesis, reserve carbohydrate metabolism and protein degradation tended to increase again after 30 min. The large and coordinated transcriptional up-regulation of the translational machinery, specifically ribosomal proteins, complemented an opposite transcriptional regulation pattern of genes related to proteolytic activity. The down-regulation of target genes of the Mbp1/Swi6 complex, involved in G1 to S transition [37], correlated with a delay in cell cycle progression and correspondingly, a constant cell number over the two h monitored.

Many genes involved in the metabolism of storage carbohydrates (trehalose and glycogen) showed a decreased transcript level after the perturbation. To further investigate the observed changes in trehalose and glycogen metabolism, intracellular levels of trehalose and glycogen were measured. Both reserve carbohydrates were completely degraded within 30 min (Fig. 2D), consistent with a post-transcriptional activation of trehalose and glycogen



**Figure 5**  
**The expression patterns of genes related to ribosomal proteins and ribosomal biogenesis.** The left panel represents the fold change compared to time point zero of all significant initially up-regulated genes belonging to the category of ribosomal biogenesis (MIPS 12.01), but did not belong to the category of ribosomal proteins (MIPS 12.01.01). The right panel represents the fold change compared to time point zero of all significant up-regulated genes belonging to the category of ribosomal proteins (MIPS 12.01.01). The profile of each gene is reported as a grey line while the average expression (plus standard deviation) is represented by the thick black line.

phosphorylases [38,39]. Physiological interpretation of the trehalose and glycogen degradation however, is less straightforward, since trehalose and glycogen are known to be involved in flux regulation, stress response and cell cycle [39].

#### **Delayed responses related to anaerobiosis**

Eighty-seven of the 1923 genes that showed a significantly altered transcript level after the combined glucose pulse and oxygen depletion only showed an increased transcript level after 30 min (cluster D). One of the few functional categories enriched within this group involved modification by glycosylation (*ALG7*, *GNT1*, *MNT4*, *OST5*, *PMT2*, *PMT4*, *PMT5*, *SEC53* and *SWP1*). *PMT2*, *PMT4* and *PMT5* are specifically involved in O-linked mannosyl glycosylation, which is indispensable for cell wall integrity [40]. In addition, this 'delayed response' cluster contained five of the nine genes encoding anaerobically induced mannoproteins (*DAN1*, *DAN4*, *TIR1*, *TIR2* and *TIR4*) [41]. Two other anaerobically induced mannoproteins (*DAN2* and *DAN3*) were initially down-regulated, whereas transcript levels of the gene encoding the major cell wall mannoprotein (*TIP1*) did not significantly change at all.

A strongly anaerobiosis-related character of the genes in cluster D was not only suggested by the presence of the abovementioned genes involved in cell wall maintenance, but additionally by the presence of several genes involved in lipid transport (*AUS1*, *FAA4* and *DNF2*), heme biosynthesis (*HEM13*; Rox1p repressed), sterol metabolism and regulation (*ARE1*, *HES1* and *NCP1*), and cell wall biosynthesis (*EXG2*). Accordingly, a high number of genes contained AR1 elements in their promoter (Table 2), indicating a role of Upc2p [9,42]. The delayed up-regulation of these 'anaerobic genes' indicated that the response to anaerobiosis is slow compared to the fast response to the relief from glucose limitation (clusters A, B and C).

#### **Dissecting the response to anaerobiosis**

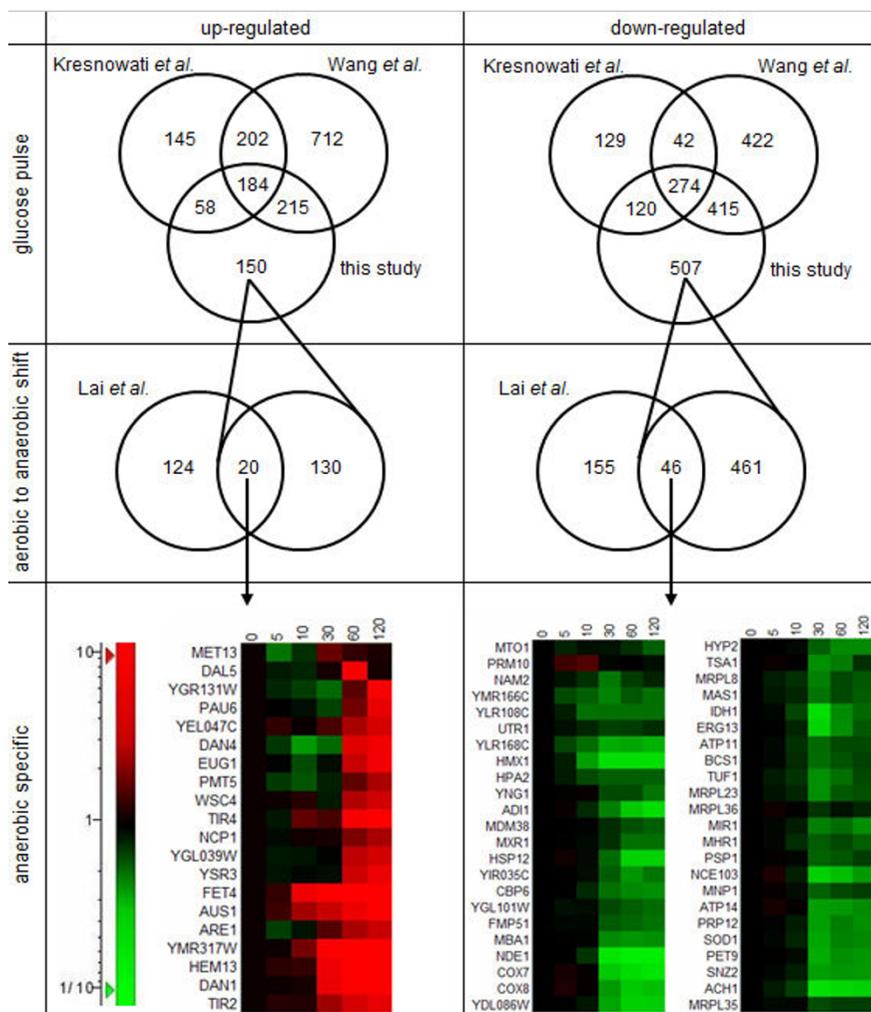
The response to the anaerobic shift described in this study was compared with a dataset from a previously published study [20,21], in which the transcriptional response of batch cultures was monitored for several generations after a shift from aerobic to anaerobic conditions. Surprisingly, only 51 genes were overlapping with the significant up-regulated genes of our study. Half of these resided in our delayed response cluster D, which contains many anaerobiosis-related genes. The absence of a glucose pulse in the study of Lai *et al.* [20,21] explains the absence of genes encoding components of the translational machinery among the up-regulated genes in their dataset. Similarly, the large group of genes related to protein degradation found in the present study was not observed among the down-regulated genes identified by Lai *et al.* [20,21]. A strong overlap (464 genes) was found between the down-

regulated genes identified in the two studies. Most of this overlap resided in the constitutively low expressed clusters 2 & 3 of our study (45% of the genes overlapped), which include many genes related to oxidative stress response. The majority of genes within the functional category Stress Response responded slower in the anaerobic shift study of Lai *et al.* [20,21] than in our study which included a step-up of the glucose concentration. Hence, we conclude that the observed regulation of stress response correlated with the relief from growth limitation rather than with a mere depletion of oxygen.

#### **Anaerobic "signature" transcripts**

In an attempt to identify robust 'signature transcripts' that show a consistent response to anaerobiosis, the set of significantly responding genes in this dynamic study was compared with several datasets from glucose pulses and aerobic-to-anaerobic shift experiments (Fig. 6)[14,20,32]. 457 genes of the 607 genes up-regulated in this study were previously identified in two other glucose-induced studies. Sixty-seven of the 150 non-overlapping genes resided within the delayed response of cluster D, indicating that more than 70% of the genes within cluster D were not responding to glucose. Twenty of these 150 genes are also up-regulated in the aerobic-to-anaerobic shift study of Lai *et al.* and can therefore be seen as specifically anaerobiosis-responsive (Fig. 6). These 20 anaerobic genes are involved in cell wall maintenance (*DAN/TIR* genes and related glycolysations), in membrane composition (*WSC4*, *DAL5* and *FET4*) and metabolism (*HEM13*, *MET13*, *ARE1*, *AUS1* and *NCP1*). Interestingly, 17 of those 20 genes resided in cluster D, and 12 genes contained the Upc2-binding promoter element (TCGTTA), which earlier was associated with about 1/3 of anaerobic genes [9]. Transcription factor Upc2 has been reported to be strictly regulated by heme and sterol levels [43]. The delayed response of the anaerobic genes was likely due to the almost complete absence of growth during the experiment, thus sterol levels may not have been depleted rapidly through dilution over newly formed cells. A similar comparison with the down-regulated genes in our study resulted in 46 commonly responding genes (Fig. 6). The majority of the anaerobic down-regulated genes had functions related to mitochondrial function or oxidative stress response, of which 13 genes contained a Hap1 or Hap2/3/4/5 binding element [36,44]. Heme levels are likely to respond rapidly to the depletion of oxygen from the culture, consistent with the fast response of the anaerobically down-regulated genes.

The use of transcripts as a diagnostic tool for biotechnological applications has been proposed previously [8,11,45]. Based on steady-state cultivation experiments, a consistent response to anaerobiosis had been determined by analyzing aerobic and anaerobic chemostat cultures



**Figure 6**  
**Specific anaerobic genes determined by comparison between different dynamic studies with a glucose up-shift or shift from aerobic to anaerobic.** Up- or down-regulated genes of two different microarray studies with glucose pulses [14,32] were compared to the up-regulated genes within clusters A to D or to the down-regulated genes within clusters I to 6. The 150 up-regulated and 507 down-regulated genes not present in the previous glucose pulses [14,32] were compared with respectively 144 up-regulated and 201 down-regulated genes determined in the study of Lai *et al.* [20]. The heat maps represent the anaerobic specific genes given in fold change compared to time point zero.

grown under different nutrient limitations (carbon-, nitrogen-, phosphorus-, and sulfur limitation), resulting in 65 anaerobically up-regulated and 90 down-regulated genes [11]. Surprisingly, only 14 up-regulated genes and 11 down-regulated genes were also found in both our dynamic study and the dynamic study of Lai *et al.*. Therefore, these can be seen as true "signature" transcripts for anaerobicity both within dynamic and steady state conditions (Table 3).

**Conclusion**

We have studied the induction of yeast fermentative capacity by switching a fully respiratory culture to fully fermentative conditions. The aerobic glucose-limited chemostat culture with a low specific growth rate became, as seen in the physiology measures, fully fermentative for the entire experiment due to a rapid depletion of oxygen and addition of a high glucose concentration (40 g·l<sup>-1</sup>). The shift caused a massive transcriptional reprogramming, where one third of all genes within the genome were transcribed differentially. Our study demonstrates that, despite the complexity of this multiple-input perturba-

**Table 3: "Signature" transcripts for anaerobicity within dynamic and steady conditions.**

Genes	
Up-regulated	ARE1, AUS1, DAN1, DAN4, EUG1, FET4, HEM13, PAU6, PMT5, TIR2, TIR4, YSR3
Down-regulated	ADII, COX7, HMX1, MBA1, MSF1, NDE1, PRP12, YDL086VV, YGL101W, YIR035C, YLR108C

tion, the transcriptional responses could be categorized and biologically interpreted. This required clustering of genes that shared discernable time-dependent responses to the perturbation, followed by a systematic analysis of overrepresented gene categories and upstream regulatory elements. This approach revealed that this reprogramming of the transcriptome was mostly driven by relief from the glucose-limitation, exemplified by preparation for faster growth (induction of ribosomes, nucleotide biosynthesis and amino acids biosynthesis) and glucose repression of various metabolic pathways. Contrary to previous observations [9,12], but as argued by Lai *et al* [20,21], the apparent relief from stress clearly indicates that anaerobicity *per se* does not evoke a stress in yeast.

A recent study by our group [14] studied transcriptional responses in the first five min after a glucose pulse to aerobic, glucose limited chemostat cultures. While that study revealed important and virtually instantaneous transcriptional events after imposition of a relief from glucose limitation, the present study shows that transcriptional reprogramming continues well beyond this 5 min period. Interestingly, most responses changed character after the 30 minutes point. This is clearly illustrated by the difference between the expression pattern of genes encoding ribosomal proteins versus genes encoding components for ribosomal biogenesis. Therefore, we have used this experimental set-up for further studying molecular details governing the observed differences in the regulatory mechanisms of the various groups of genes (manuscript in preparation).

One exception to the binary response mechanism observed around 30 minutes is presented by the anaerobic induction response, which appears only after the initial response to the glucose pulse. Most of the genes specifically induced by anaerobiosis are related to cell wall and plasma membrane remodeling. This is in contrast with Lai *et al.* where this response was only apparent after one generation [21]. The time span of anaerobic remodeling is therefore significantly shorter during a shift to complete fermentative metabolism on high glucose. By comparing this study with public datasets representing dynamic and steady conditions, the determined group of anaerobic "signature transcripts" will be better suited for use as a diagnostic tool in biotechnological applications.

Most of the transcriptional changes were due to sensitivity to the carbon supply. Still, the observed minor changes in transcripts for glycolytic enzymes cannot explain the 12-fold increase in flux through glycolysis under these conditions. Therefore we are presently studying the central carbon metabolism under such dynamic conditions by a multilevel approach, where transcripts, enzyme activities, metabolites and fluxes will be integrated. Hence, we will try to understand in more detail the regulatory mechanisms controlling fermentative capacity in yeast.

## Methods

### Strain and media

The *S. cerevisiae* strain used in this study was a prototrophic haploid reference strain CEN.PK113-7D (MATa) [46]. Stock cultures were grown at 30°C in shake flasks containing 100 ml of synthetic medium with 20 g of glucose per liter.

The synthetic medium contained per liter of demineralized water 5 g of (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 3 g of KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5 g of MgSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.15 ml of silicon antifoam (BDH), and trace element concentrations according to Verduyn *et al.* [47]. After heat sterilization of the medium for 20 min at 120°C, a filter-sterilized vitamin solution [47] was added. The concentration of glucose in the reservoir medium was 7.5 g · l<sup>-1</sup>. This glucose was added to the synthetic medium after separate heat sterilization at 110°C.

### Chemostat cultivation

CEN.PK113-7D (MATa) was grown at 30°C in 2-l bioreactors (Applikon) with a working volume of 1.5 l via an electrical level sensor. Removal of effluent from the center of the culture ensured that biomass concentrations in the effluent line differed by less than 1% from those in the culture [48]. The dilution rate was set at 0.10 h<sup>-1</sup>. The pH was measured on-line and kept constant at 5.0 by the automatic addition of 2 M KOH using an Applikon ADI 1030 Biocontroller. A stirrer speed of 800 rpm and air flow of 0.75 liter · min<sup>-1</sup> were applied to keep the dissolved-oxygen concentration, as measured with an oxygen electrode, above 60% of air saturation in all chemostat cultivations performed. Steady-state samples were taken after ~10 volume changes to avoid strain adaptation due to long-term cultivation [49,50]. Biomass dry weight, metabolite, dissolved oxygen, and gas profiles were constant over at least three volume changes.

### **Perturbation experiments**

Anaerobic glucose-pulse experiments were started by sparging the medium reservoir of the fermentor of a steady-state glucose-limited aerobic chemostat culture (airflow of 0.5 liter · min<sup>-1</sup>) with pure nitrogen gas (Hoek-Loos, Schiedam, <5 ppm O<sub>2</sub>). Norprene™ tubing and butyl septa were used to minimize oxygen diffusion into the anaerobic cultures [51]. Two min after nitrogen sparging and just before adding the glucose, the medium-supply and effluent-removal pump was switched off. The 200 mM (60 g of glucose monohydrate in 60 ml water) glucose pulse was injected aseptically through a rubber septum. Samples were taken 5, 10, 30, 60 and 120 min following glucose addition.

### **Analytical methods**

The exhaust gas was cooled by a condenser connected to a cryostat set at 2°C and dried with a Permapure™ dryer (Inacom Instruments) before analysis of the O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations with a Rosemount NGA 2000 analyzer. The gas flow rate was determined with an Ion Science Saga digital flow meter.

Acetate, ethanol, glycerol, and glucose concentrations in supernatants were determined by HPLC analysis with a Bio-Rad Aminex HPX-87H column at 60°C. The column was eluted with 5 mM sulfuric acid at a flow rate of 0.6 ml min<sup>-1</sup>. Acetate was detected by a Waters 2487 dual-wavelength absorbance detector at 214 nm. Glucose, ethanol and glycerol were detected by a Waters 2410 refractive index detector.

Culture dry weights were determined as described in [52] while whole cell protein determination was carried out as described in [53]. Cell numbers were counted by a Coulter counter (Multisizer II; Beckman Coulter) by using a 50 µm aperture.

### **Trehalose and glycogen**

Trehalose and glycogen concentration measurements were performed as described previously [54] in duplicate measurements on two independent replicate cultures. Glucose was determined using the UV-method based on Roche kit no. 0716251.

### **Total RNA**

Samples were collected during the pulse, washed three times with cold 5% trichloroacetic acid and the pellet is stored at -20°C. The samples were resuspended in 3% perchloric acid and heated at 90°C for 30 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was mixed with 37% hydrochloric acid, containing 10 g l<sup>-1</sup> orcinol monohydrate (crystalline, Sigma-Aldrich, Germany) and 5 g l<sup>-1</sup> iron(III) chloride hexahydrate. The mixture was heated at 90°C for 20 min before measuring absorbance at 660 nm

[55]. Absorbance values were related to a concentration (expressed as µg · ml<sup>-1</sup>) using a calibration curve of a standard yeast RNA solution (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany).

### **Microarrays processing and analysis**

Sampling of cells from chemostats, probe preparation, and hybridization to Affymetrix Genechip® microarrays were performed as described previously [10]. The results for each time point after the perturbation (5, 10, 30, 60 and 120 min) were derived from two independently cultured replicates, while steady state data were derived from three independent chemostats. The complete dataset therefore comprised 13 arrays.

Acquisition and quantification of array images and data filtering were performed using Affymetrix GeneChip® Operating Software version 1.2. Before comparison, all arrays were globally scaled to a target value of 150 using the average signal from all gene features. To eliminate insignificant variations, genes with expression values below 12 were set to 12 and genes for which maximum expression was 20 over the 13 arrays were discarded. From the 9335 transcript features on the YG-S98 arrays, a filter was applied to extract 6383 yeast open reading frames, as previously described [8]. To represent the variation in the measurements, the coefficient of variation was calculated as the mean deviation divided by the mean [8]. The array data used in this study can be retrieved at Genome Expression Omnibus [56] with series number GSE8187.

For additional statistical analyses, Microsoft Excel running the EDGE (version 1.1.208) add-in was used [17] for a time course differential expression analysis. To determine the genes called significantly changed according to EDGE a p-value of 0.005 was used. K-means clustering of the genes with significantly changed expression levels was subsequently performed using Genedata Expressionist® Pro (version 3.1). The k-means algorithm used positive correlation as distance metric. The maximum number of iterations was set to 1000. Initially, the algorithm was run with k equal to 2, dividing the genes into an up- and a down-regulated cluster. Each cluster was then clustered again using k-means with k ranging from 2 to 10. The optimal k-value, i.e. 4 for the initially up-regulated and 6 for initially down-regulated genes, were based on the explained variance between clusters and the overrepresentation of functional categories (for detailed explanation please refer to Additional file 3).

Each cluster was consulted for enrichment in functional annotation and significant transcription factor (TF) binding (experimentally identified by Harbison *et al.* [57]) as described previously [58]. In addition, specific TF binding sites not present in the Harbison dataset were analyzed by

using web-based Regulatory Sequence Analysis Tools [11,59].

### Authors' contributions

JvdB carried out the experimental work, interpreted the results and drafted the manuscript. PDL, JTP and JHdW contributed to conception and design. PDL interpreted the results and assisted in structuring the manuscript. JTP and JHdW assisted in structuring the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Additional material

#### Additional file 1

Table with all significant changed genes listed per cluster. The Affymetrix ID, systematic name and the standard name were given for each gene.

Click here for file

[<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2164-9-100-S1.xls>]

#### Additional file 2

Figure with expression patterns of transcription factors *Oaf1*, *Ace2*, *Swi5* and *Gts1* (▲) and average expression patterns of their significant changed targets (□). Targets were all experimentally determined, as described at the proteome database of BIOBASE [60]. Expression values were given in fold change between each time point and time  $t = 0$  (steady state).

Click here for file

[<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2164-9-100-S2.xls>]

#### Additional file 3

Quality measurements of the K-means clustering. The  $k$ -values in a range from 2 to 10 were analyzed for its explained variance and the over-representation of functional categories. The quality of the individual clusters was measured by the same pairs proportion.

Click here for file

[<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2164-9-100-S3.doc>]

### Acknowledgements

We thank Erwin Suij for technical assistance, and specifically thank Theo Knijnenburg for valuable statistical advice and technical assistance. This project was financially supported by the IOP Genomics program of Senter Novem, The Netherlands.

### References

- Tanaka F, Ando A, Nakamura T, Takagi H, Shima J: **Functional genomic analysis of commercial baker's yeast during initial stages of model dough-fermentation.** *Food Microbiol* 2006, **23**:717-728.
- Higgins VJ, Beckhouse AG, Oliver AD, Rogers PJ, Dawes IW: **Yeast genome-wide expression analysis identifies a strong ergosterol and oxidative stress response during the initial stages of an industrial lager fermentation.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2003, **69**:4777-4787.
- Novo M, Beltran G, Rozes N, Guillamon JM, Sokol S, Leberre V, Francois J, Mas A: **Early transcriptional response of wine yeast after rehydration: osmotic shock and metabolic activation.** *FEMS Yeast Res* 2006, **7**:304-316.
- van Hoek P, van Dijken JP, Pronk JT: **Regulation of fermentative capacity and levels of glycolytic enzymes in chemostat cultures of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Enzyme Microb Technol* 2000, **26**:724-736.
- Thomsson E, Larsson C, Albers E, Nilsson A, Franzen CJ, Gustafsson L: **Carbon starvation can induce energy deprivation and loss of fermentative capacity in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2003, **69**:3251-3257.
- van Hoek P, de Hulster E, van Dijken JP, Pronk JT: **Fermentative capacity in high-cell-density fed-batch cultures of baker's yeast.** *Biotechnol Bioeng* 2000, **68**:517-523.
- Weusthuis RA, Pronk JT, van den Broek PJ, van Dijken JP: **Chemostat cultivation as a tool for studies on sugar transport in yeasts.** *Microbiol Rev* 1994, **58**:616-630.
- Boer VM, de Winde JH, Pronk JT, Piper MD: **The genome-wide transcriptional responses of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* grown on glucose in aerobic chemostat cultures limited for carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, or sulfur.** *J Biol Chem* 2003, **278**:3265-3274.
- Kwast KE, Lai LC, Menda N, James DT III, Aref S, Burke PV: **Genomic analyses of anaerobically induced genes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: functional roles of Rox1 and other factors in mediating the anoxic response.** *J Bacteriol* 2002, **184**:250-265.
- Piper MD, Daran-Lapujade P, Bro C, Regenber B, Knudsen S, Nielsen J, Pronk JT: **Reproducibility of oligonucleotide microarray transcriptome analyses. An interlaboratory comparison using chemostat cultures of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *J Biol Chem* 2002, **277**:37001-37008.
- Tai SL, Boer VM, Daran-Lapujade P, Walsh MC, de Winde JH, Daran JM, Pronk JT: **Two-dimensional transcriptome analysis in chemostat cultures. Combinatorial effects of oxygen availability and macronutrient limitation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *J Biol Chem* 2005, **280**:437-447.
- ter Linde JJ, Liang H, Davis RW, Steensma HY, van Dijken JP, Pronk JT: **Genome-wide transcriptional analysis of aerobic and anaerobic chemostat cultures of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *J Bacteriol* 1999, **181**:7409-7413.
- Flikweert MT, Kuyper M, van Maris AJ, Kotter P, van Dijken JP, Pronk JT: **Steady-state and transient-state analysis of growth and metabolite production in a *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain with reduced pyruvate-decarboxylase activity.** *Biotechnol Bioeng* 1999, **66**:42-50.
- Kresnowati MT, van Winden WA, Almering MJ, ten Pierick A, Ras C, Knijnenburg TA, Daran-Lapujade P, Pronk JT, Heijnen JJ, Daran JM: **When transcriptome meets metabolome: fast cellular responses of yeast to sudden relief of glucose limitation.** *Mol Syst Biol* 2006, **2**():49. Epub 2006 Sep 12.
- Ronen M, Botstein D: **Transcriptional response of steady-state yeast cultures to transient perturbations in carbon source.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2006, **103**:389-394.
- Bisson LF, Fraenkel DG: **Expression of kinase-dependent glucose uptake in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *J Bacteriol* 1984, **159**:1013-1017.
- Storey JD, Xiao W, Leek JT, Tompkins RG, Davis RW: **Significance analysis of time course microarray experiments.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2005, **102**:12837-12842.
- MIPS Functional catalogue** 2008 [<http://mips.gsf.de/proj/fun catDB/>].
- Warner JR: **The economics of ribosome biosynthesis in yeast.** *Trends Biochem Sci* 1999, **24**:437-440.
- Lai LC, Kosorukoff AL, Burke PV, Kwast KE: **Dynamical remodeling of the transcriptome during short-term anaerobiosis in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: differential response and role of Msn2 and/or Msn4 and other factors in galactose and glucose media.** *Mol Cell Biol* 2005, **25**:4075-4091.
- Lai LC, Kosorukoff AL, Burke PV, Kwast KE: **Metabolic-state-dependent remodeling of the transcriptome in response to anoxia and subsequent reoxygenation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Eukaryot Cell* 2006, **5**:1468-1489.
- Wade CH, Umbarger MA, McAlear MA: **The budding yeast rRNA and ribosome biosynthesis (RRB) regulon contains over 200 genes.** *Yeast* 2006, **23**:293-306.
- Blaiseau PL, Isnard AD, Surdin-Kerjan Y, Thomas D: **Met31p and Met32p, two related zinc finger proteins, are involved in**

- transcriptional regulation of yeast sulfur amino acid metabolism. *Mol Cell Biol* 1997, **17**:3640-3648.
24. Hinnebusch AG: **Translational regulation of GCN4 and the general amino acid control of yeast.** *Annu Rev Microbiol* 2005, **59**:407-450.
  25. Zhang F, Kirouac M, Zhu N, Hinnebusch AG, Rolfes RJ: **Evidence that complex formation by Bas1p and Bas2p (Pho2p) unmasks the activation function of Bas1p in an adenine-repressible step of ADE gene transcription.** *Mol Cell Biol* 1997, **17**:3272-3283.
  26. Albers M, Diment A, Muraru M, Russell CS, Beggs JD: **Identification and characterization of Prp45p and Prp46p, essential pre-mRNA splicing factors.** *RNA* 2003, **9**:138-150.
  27. Ho Y, Costanzo M, Moore L, Kobayashi R, Andrews BJ: **Regulation of transcription at the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* start transition by Stb1, a Swi6-binding protein.** *Mol Cell Biol* 1999, **19**:5267-5278.
  28. Karpichev IV, Small GM: **Global regulatory functions of Oaf1p and Pip2p (Oaf2p), transcription factors that regulate genes encoding peroxisomal proteins in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Mol Cell Biol* 1998, **18**:6560-6570.
  29. McBride HJ, Yu Y, Stillman DJ: **Distinct regions of the Swi5 and Ace2 transcription factors are required for specific gene activation.** *J Biol Chem* 1999, **274**:21029-21036.
  30. Rep M, Reiser V, Gartner U, Thevelein JM, Hohmann S, Ammerer G, Ruis H: **Osmotic stress-induced gene expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* requires Msn1p and the novel nuclear factor Hot1p.** *Mol Cell Biol* 1999, **19**:5474-5485.
  31. Yaguchi S, Mitsui K, Kawabata K, Xu Z, Tsurugi K: **The pleiotropic effect of the GTS1 gene product on heat tolerance, sporulation and the life span of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 1996, **218**:234-237.
  32. Wang Y, Pierce M, Schnepel L, Guldal CG, Zhang X, Tavazoie S, Broach JR: **Ras and Gpa2 mediate one branch of a redundant glucose signaling pathway in yeast.** *PLoS Biol* 2004, **2** (5):E128. Epub 2004 May 11.
  33. Gancedo JM: **Yeast carbon catabolite repression.** *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 1998, **62**:334-361.
  34. Johnston M: **Feasting, fasting and fermenting. Glucose sensing in yeast and other cells.** *Trends Genet* 1999, **15**:29-33.
  35. Warner JR: **Synthesis of ribosomes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Microbiol Rev* 1989, **53**:256-271.
  36. McNabb DS, Pinto I: **Assembly of the Hap2p/Hap3p/Hap4p/Hap5p-DNA complex in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Eukaryot Cell* 2005, **4**:1829-1839.
  37. Alberghina L, Smeraldi C, Ranzi BM, Porro D: **Control by nutrients of growth and cell cycle progression in budding yeast, analyzed by double-tag flow cytometry.** *J Bacteriol* 1998, **180**:3864-3872.
  38. Francois J, Neves MJ, Hers HG: **The control of trehalose biosynthesis in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: evidence for a catabolite inactivation and repression of trehalose-6-phosphate synthase and trehalose-6-phosphate phosphatase.** *Yeast* 1991, **7**:575-587.
  39. Francois J, Parrou JL: **Reserve carbohydrates metabolism in the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *FEMS Microbiol Rev* 2001, **25**:125-145.
  40. Gierbach V, Strahl S: **Members of the evolutionarily conserved PMT family of protein O-mannosyltransferases form distinct protein complexes among themselves.** *J Biol Chem* 2003, **278**:12554-12562.
  41. Abramova N, Sertil O, Mehta S, Lowry CV: **Reciprocal regulation of anaerobic and aerobic cell wall mannoprotein gene expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *J Bacteriol* 2001, **183**:2881-2887.
  42. Cohen BD, Sertil O, Abramova NE, Davies KJ, Lowry CV: **Induction and repression of DAN1 and the family of anaerobic mannoprotein genes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* occurs through a complex array of regulatory sites.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2001, **29**:799-808.
  43. Davies BS, Rine J: **A role for sterol levels in oxygen sensing in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Genetics* 2006, **174**:191-201.
  44. Hickman MJ, Winston F: **Heme levels switch the function of Hap1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* between transcriptional activator and transcriptional repressor.** *Mol Cell Biol* 2007, **27**:7414-7424.
  45. Higgins VJ, Rogers PJ, Dawes IW: **Application of genome-wide expression analysis to identify molecular markers useful in monitoring industrial fermentations.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2003, **69**:7535-7540.
  46. van Dijken JP, Bauer J, Brambilla L, Duboc P, Francois JM, Gancedo C, Giuseppin ML, Heijnen JJ, Hoare M, Lange HC, Madden EA, Niederberger P, Nielsen J, Parrou JL, Petit T, Porro D, Reuss M, van Riel N, Rizzi M, Steensma HY, Verrips CT, Vindelov J, Pronk JT: **An inter-laboratory comparison of physiological and genetic properties of four *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains.** *Enzyme Microb Technol* 2000, **26**:706-714.
  47. Verduyn C, Postma E, Scheffers WA, van Dijken JP: **Effect of benzoic acid on metabolic fluxes in yeasts: a continuous-culture study on the regulation of respiration and alcoholic fermentation.** *Yeast* 1992, **8**:501-517.
  48. van den Berg MA, Jong-Gubbels P, Kortland CJ, van Dijken JP, Pronk JT, Steensma HY: **The two acetyl-coenzyme A synthetases of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* differ with respect to kinetic properties and transcriptional regulation.** *J Biol Chem* 1996, **271**:28953-28959.
  49. Ferea TL, Botstein D, Brown PO, Rosenzweig RF: **Systematic changes in gene expression patterns following adaptive evolution in yeast.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1999, **96**:9721-9726.
  50. Jansen ML, Daran-Lapujade P, de Winde JH, Piper MD, Pronk JT: **Prolonged maltose-limited cultivation of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* selects for cells with improved maltose affinity and hypersensitivity.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2004, **70**:1956-1963.
  51. Visser W, Scheffers WA, WH BV, van Dijken JP: **Oxygen requirements of yeasts.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 1990, **56**:3785-3792.
  52. Postma E, Kuiper A, Tomasow WF, Scheffers WA, van Dijken JP: **Competition for glucose between the yeasts *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Candida utilis*.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 1989, **55**:3214-3220.
  53. Verduyn C, Postma E, Scheffers WA, van Dijken JP: **Physiology of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in anaerobic glucose-limited chemostat cultures.** *J Gen Microbiol* 1990, **136**:395-403.
  54. Parrou JL, Francois J: **A simplified procedure for a rapid and reliable assay of both glycogen and trehalose in whole yeast cells.** *Anal Biochem* 1997, **248**:186-188.
  55. Dische Z: **Qualitative and quantitative colorimetric determination of heptoses.** *J Biol Chem* 1953, **204**:983-997.
  56. **Genome Expression Omnibus** 2008 [<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>].
  57. Harbison CT, Gordon DB, Lee TI, Rinaldi NJ, Macisaac KD, Danford TW, Hannett NM, Tagne JB, Reynolds DB, Yoo J, Jennings EG, Zeitlinger J, Pokholok DK, Kellis M, Rolfe PA, Takusagawa KT, Lander ES, Gifford DK, Fraenkel E, Young RA: **Transcriptional regulatory code of a eukaryotic genome.** *Nature* 2004, **431**:99-104.
  58. Knijnenburg TA, de Winde JH, Daran JM, Daran-Lapujade P, Pronk JT, Reinders MJ, Wessels LF: **Exploiting combinatorial cultivation conditions to infer transcriptional regulation.** *BMC Genomics* 2007, **8**:25.
  59. van Helden J, Andre B, Collado-Vides J: **A web site for the computational analysis of yeast regulatory sequences.** *Yeast* 2000, **16**:177-187.
  60. **Yeast Protein Database** 2008 [<http://www.proteome.com/>].

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:  
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing\\_adv.asp](http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp)

