Review Article

Actinomycetes: A Source of Lignocellulolytic Enzymes

Anita Saini,¹ Neeraj K. Aggarwal,¹ Anuja Sharma,¹ and Anita Yadav²

¹Department of Microbiology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana 136119, India

²Department of Biotechnology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana 136119, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Neeraj K. Aggarwal; neerajkuk26@rediffmail.com

Received 30 September 2015; Accepted 1 December 2015

Academic Editor: Jean-Marie Dupret

Copyright © 2015 Anita Saini et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Lignocellulose is the most abundant biomass on earth. Agricultural, forest, and agroindustrial activities generate tons of lignocellulosic wastes annually, which present readily procurable, economically affordable, and renewable feedstock for various lignocelluloses based applications. Lignocelluloses are the focus of present decade researchers globally, in an attempt to develop technologies based on natural biomass for reducing dependence on expensive and exhaustible substrates. Lignocellulolytic enzymes, that is, cellulases, hemicellulases, and lignolytic enzymes, play very important role in the processing of lignocelluloses which is prerequisite for their utilization in various processes. These enzymes are obtained from microorganisms distributed in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic domains including bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes. Actinomycetes are an attractive microbial group for production of lignocellulose degrading enzymes. Various studies have evaluated the lignocellulose degrading ability of actinomycetes, which can be potentially implemented in the production of different value added products. This paper is an overview of the diversity of cellulolytic, hemicellulolytic, and lignolytic actinomycetes along with brief discussion of their hydrolytic enzyme systems involved in biomass modification.

1. Introduction

Actinomycetes, a separate taxonomic group within domain bacteria, are members of the order Actinomycetales [1]. They are Gram positive bacteria, primarily aerobic and spore formers, with high G+C content [2]. As their name reflects (in Greek, “*atki*” means ray and “*mykes*” means fungus), they share some morphological features with fungi [3]. They show filamentous growth, producing aerial or substrate mycelium. Actinomycetes are responsible for earthy smell of the soil [1]. They are ubiquitous in nature, found both in terrestrial and aquatic habitats [1, 4], including mangroves and sea sediments [5]. They belong to both mesophilic and thermophilic groups [6], which broaden the range of habitats inhabited by them. Actinomycetes are known to produce an extensive range of bioactive compounds including various enzymes having multiple biotechnological applications.

Lignocellulolytic enzymes, one of the potent enzymes produced by actinomycetes, can be exploited widely in various lignocelluloses based industries [7]. Lignocellulases are hydrolytic enzymes capable of degrading tough lignocellulose

in the plant biomass and include cellulases, hemicellulases, and lignolytic enzymes [8]. Lignocellulose is the most abundant renewable biomass on earth [9]. It refers to the main constituents of the plant matter, that is, cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin [10]. Hydrolysis of lignocellulosic biomass is accomplished by lignocellulolytic enzymes, which are used in diverse applications [11]. Cellulases are used in production of bioethanol and biomethane, in ligand binding studies [12], textile industry, pulp and paper making, detergents industry, animal feed and food, and so forth [13]. Hemicellulases are employed in biobleaching, deinking of paper waste, clarification of fruit juices, upgradation of feed, fodder and fibres, and saccharification of hemicelluloses to xylose sugars [14]. Applications of lignin-degrading enzymes involve pretreatment of recalcitrant lignocellulosic biomass for biofuel production, use in paper industry, textile industry, food industry, wastewater treatment, bioremediation, organic synthesis, and cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries [15].

Lignocellulolytic enzymes can be obtained from diverse types of microorganisms including bacteria and fungi [16]. Among bacteria actinomycetes are an attractive group, being

FIGURE 1: Chemical structure of lignocellulose.

tapped for production of lignocellulases [7, 17–20]. In this review, the diversity and applications of lignocellulolytic actinomycetes have been discussed along with description of their lignocellulases enzyme systems involved in biomass degradation.

2. Lignocellulose: Structure and Uses

Lignocellulose is comprised of three main components, that is, cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin [21] (Figure 1). Cellulose is the high molecular weight linear polymer of D-glucopyranose units linked together by β -(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-glycosidic bonds, with cellobiose dimer being the repeating unit. The cellulose chains are hydrogen bonded to each other, making a bundle of microfibrils, which further aggregate together

to make cellulose fibrils [22]. The structure shows variations from amorphous to crystalline regions. The cellulose fibrils are packed in the cell wall in a matrix of hemicelluloses and lignin [23]. Hemicelluloses are linear or branched heteropolysaccharides composed of D-xylose, L-arabinose, D-galactose, D-glucose, or D-mannose sugars with or without different uronic acids and may include xylans, mannans, glucans, glucuronoxylans, arabinoxylans, glucomannans, galactomannans, galactoglucomannans, β -glucans, and xyloglucans [10, 24]. The branching and composition vary among different plant sources. Xylan, the polymer of xylose, is the most abundant hemicellulosic component [10]. Lignin is a very complex polyphenolic heteropolymer primarily made up of three phenyl propionic alcohol monomers, that is, p-coumaryl alcohol, coniferyl alcohol, and sinapyl alcohol [25].

Celluloses, hemicelluloses, and lignin are packed closely in a crisscross network and glued with the help of a variety of noncovalent and covalent linkages. Lignin acts as a cementing agent and provides structural support. It also provides impermeable barrier to the enzymes, making whole structure robust and resistant [22]. Cellulose is the most abundant polymer of plant cell walls (35–50%), followed with hemicellulose (20–35%) and lignin (10–25%) [10].

Cellulose is used for many purposes such as in manufacturing of paper and textile fabric, in production of biofuel (from fermentable sugar glucose), as inert packing and insulating material, and in food and drugs as base and stabilizer [26]. Hemicelluloses are utilized in a range of applications. Biodegradability and nontoxicity of hemicelluloses enable it to be used as dietary fibre [27] and as edible coating over foodstuffs for their stabilization. Mannans have cholesterol lowering properties [28]. Xyloglucans and β -glucans are used in ice-creams and other foods due to their gelling, stabilizing, and thickening effects. Adhesive properties are used in paper making. Hemicelluloses are rich source of xylose sugars, which are fermented to ethanol fuel [29]. Characteristics of lignin also make it an important component used in the production of a wide range of value added products [30]. Lignin can be used as a source of activated carbon and phenol useful in the synthesis of wide array of chemicals [31] and to produce biocomposites [32] or polymers [33] which can replace plastic based products either partially or completely. It can be used as binder in small scale processes and as filler in place of oil based carbon fibres. Biosorption properties of lignin [34] are also foreseen as a potent application. Furthermore, lignin is a rich source of energy [35]. Thus, lignocellulose is a repertoire of industrially useful components. But the structural characteristics of the cell wall or lignocellulose are such that the extraction of individual component to homogeneity and purity is a difficult task requiring specific chemical or biological procedures. Also many applications are based on degradation products of the cellulose, hemicellulose, or lignin making hydrolysis an essential requirement. Hydrolysis can be mediated both chemically and enzymatically. Chemical methods involve use of expensive chemicals, harsh conditions and have certain other limitations. Enzymatic methods are, therefore, preferred and lignocellulolytic enzymes play very important role in these applications. Presently biomass utilization is executed through biorefinery, which aims at significant utilization of all components generating least possible amount of waste. When one constituent of biomass is utilized, others are simultaneously used for production of valuable products. During biofuel production, sugars from hemicellulose and cellulose components are used in ethanol formation and lignin residue left is used for power generation or in other uses of lignin. Lignocellulases perform important functions in biorefinery processes also.

3. Lignocellulolytic Enzyme Systems in Actinomycetes

3.1. Cellulases. Cellulolytic enzymes are a group of glycosyl hydrolases classified into different families depending on

their sequence homologies. The mechanisms of action and substrate specificities vary among different cellulases, but they are generally divided into exoglucanases (EC 3.2.1.74), endoglucanases (EC 3.2.1.4), cellobiohydrolases (EC 3.2.1.91), and β -glucosidases (EC 3.2.1.21) [36, 37]. Exoglucanases act on reducing or nonreducing ends of cellulose chains releasing glucose units, whereas endoglucanases hydrolyse β -1,4-glycosidic bonds randomly inside the cellulose chains releasing dextrans of variable lengths [38]. Cellobiohydrolases cleave glycosidic bonds at nonreducing ends and release cellobiose units [39]. These enzymes are particularly important in hydrolysing crystalline cellulose because of their processivity [36]. β -glucosidases enzymes take part in hydrolysis of cellobiose units to monomeric glucose [38]. Complete hydrolysis of cellulose involves synergistic effect of all these enzymes, showing synergy between endoglucanases and exoglucanases (endo-exo synergy), exoglucanases acting on the reducing and nonreducing ends (exo-exo synergy), between cellobiohydrolases and β -glucosidases, and between catalytic and carbohydrate binding domains [39]. Figure 2 shows schematic presentation of enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulose polymer.

Microbial cellulase systems are either complexed or noncomplexed [39]. Complexed systems, known as cellulosomes, are characteristics of anaerobic bacteria, consisting of multienzyme complex protuberances from cell surface stabilized by dockerin and adhesion proteins. In aerobic bacteria, including most of the actinomycetes, cellulases are noncomplexed or free and are secreted extracellularly using specific secretion pathways.

Among cellulase producing actinomycetes, *Cellulomonas fimi*, *Microbispora bispora*, and *Thermobifida fusca* have been studied extensively [6, 39]. *Thermobifida fusca* is a thermophilic, spore forming actinomycete [6]. The genome of *T. fusca* consists of 3.6 billion bp in a single circular chromosome, with 3117 coding sequences, and has 67.5% G+C content which stabilizes DNA in extreme temperature conditions [40]. The genome encodes for 36 glycoside hydrolases distributed in 22 GH (glycoside hydrolases) families [40]. Cellulase system of *T. fusca* is comprised of six extracellular cellulases (4 endocellulases and 2 exocellulases) and one intracellular β -glucosidase [6, 40–42]. Each enzyme has a separate catalytic and carbohydrate binding domain, both linked together with a linker peptide [36, 41]. Carbohydrate binding domains in all six cellulases belong to the same family, that is, 2CBD [41]. The catalytic domains, however, are different in all enzymes belonging to different families, with Cel5A and Cel5B from GH family 5, Cel6A and Cel6B from GH family 6, Cel9A and Cel9B from GH family 9, and Cel48A from family 48 [43]. Cel5A, Cel5B, Cel6A, and Cel9B are endocellulases and do not show processivity [36, 40, 41]. Cel6B and Cel48A are processive exocellulases which act at nonreducing and reducing ends, respectively. Cel9A is a novel processive cellulase with both exo- and endocellulase actions, starting exohydrolysis from the nonreducing end [36]. The position of CBD varies in different cellulases, which is N-terminus in Cel5A, Cel6B, and Cel48A and C-terminus in Cel6A, Cel9A, and Cel9B [41]. Sequence studies of catalytic domains have revealed less than 31% similarity between

FIGURE 2: Scheme of cellulose hydrolysis.

cellulases from taxonomically similar as well as dissimilar microbes, which indicates development of cellulase system as a result of horizontal gene transfer compared to the gene duplication [44]. The three-dimensional structure of Cel6A shows α - β barrel with a deep active site cleft formed by one shorter and one turned loop, consisting of four conserved Asp residues [42, 45]. Active site of GH48 is also in a cleft [42]. Structural characteristics of exocellulases allow them to bind processively, whereas open active sites of endocellulases enable them to bind cellulose internally at random sites [42]. Structural elucidation of Cel9A has shown that it gives activity between exo- and endocellulases because its weak binding domain 3c CBD is aligned with the active site in the catalytic domain, allowing processive hydrolysis by the enzyme [42]. *T. fusca* also produces cellulose and chitin binding proteins, E7 and E8, the CBM33 proteins which improve cellulose hydrolysis mediated through exoglucanases [36, 40, 42]. Cellulases from *T. bifida* have also been found showing synergism with endocellulases and *Trichoderma reesei* CBHI [6].

Cellulomonas fimi is a facultative anaerobe, but it does not consist of cellulosomes of cellulolytic anaerobes; rather it produces free cellulases [46]. Similarly, facultatively anaerobic *Cellulomonas flavigena* also secretes free cellulases [46]. Both carry out efficient hydrolysis of celluloses and hemicelluloses.

The cellulase enzyme systems in *Cellulomonas fimi* also consist of six cellulases [39], that is, three endocellulases (CenA, CenB, and CenD), two exocellulases (CbhA and CbhB), and a processive endocellulase, CenC [41, 46]. All these enzymes have activities similar to that in *T. bifida*, with same families of CBDs (2CBD) and catalytic domains, but different sequences [41, 47]. These cellulases are primarily secreted by sec dependent pathway [46] and, therefore, do not require intracellular folding or cofactors for their activity. In *C. fimi* ATCC 484 and *C. flavigena* ATCC 482, another enzyme GH94 (cellobiose phosphorylase) has also been discovered [46]. *Microbispora bispora* also shows synthesis of six different cellulases, showing exo-exo and endo-exo synergism [6]. Genomic studies of *Streptomyces* sp. SirexAA-E (ActE), isolated from pine-boring woodwasp *Sirex noctilio*, have also shown genes for GH48 (CBH activity), GH74 (endocellulase), and CDB33 [48]. *Streptomyces coelicolor* consisted of 221 carbohydrate active enzymes (CAZy) or 154 glycosyl hydrolases (GHs), encoded within 8.6 billion bp long genome [48].

The expression of cellulolytic genes in *T. bifida* is induced by cellobiose, whereas easily utilizable sugar glucose shows catabolite repression as in most of the other cellulolytic microbes [49]. The regulation of cellulolytic genes is mediated by the CelR repressor, which binds to a 9–14 bp palindrome

(5'-TGGGAGCGCTCCCA-3') in region 5'-upstream of the cellulase genes in the absence of cellobiose or cellulose [50]. During induction, cellulose is hydrolysed to cellobiose by constitutive cellulases. Cellobiose binds to CelR releasing it from the promoter, allowing transcription of the downstream genes [47]. In addition to the presence of glucose, cellulase genes expression is also regulated by cAMP levels.

The extracellular cellulases are secreted by actinomycetes using either one or both of the common bacterial systems for secretion of extracellular proteins, that is, *sec* general secretion system and *sec* independent twin-arginine translocation (TAT) systems. The general Secretion route catalyses transmembrane translocation of proteins in their unfolded conformation, whereas *Twin-arginine* (TAT) system translocates secretory proteins in their native folded state. In *T. bifida* both of these systems were discovered, whereas *S. coelicolor* mainly utilizes TAT systems for protein export [40].

3.2. Hemicellulases. Hemicellulases are generally synthesised along with cellulases [36, 39]. Xylan and mannan are most abundant components of hemicelluloses. Complete hydrolysis of xylan involves an enzyme system consisting of endo-1,4- β -xylanases (EC 3.2.1.8), β -D-xylosidases (EC 3.2.1.37), α -L-arabinofuranosidases (EC 3.2.1.55), α -glucuronidases (EC 3.2.1.139), acetyl xylan esterases (EC 3.1.1.72), and ferulic/coumaric acid esterases (EC 3.1.1.73). Mannan is hydrolysed primarily by synergistic action of mannanases (EC 3.2.1.78), β -mannosidases (EC 3.2.1.25), and α -galactosidases (EC 3.2.1.22) [36, 51]. Mannanases hydrolyze β -1,4-glycosidic bonds internally, β -mannosidase cleave β -1,4 linked mannose from nonreducing ends, and α -galactosidase removes terminal D-galactosyl residues linked by α -1,6 linkages [52]. Degradation of mannan and xylan also enhances cellulose hydrolysis as they are known to inhibit cellulase activities [36].

Most of the hemicellulases belong to glycosyl hydrolases families; however, some enzymes involved in hemicellulose hydrolysis belong to glycosyltransferases (EC 2.4.1.x) [39]. Xylanases, hydrolysing internal β -1,4-glycosidic bonds, are classified into GH families 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 43. β -D-xylosidases hydrolyse xylose monomers from nonreducing ends of xylan oligosaccharides and belong to GH families 3, 39, 43, 52, and 54 [53]. Studies have indicated production of several xylanases by *T. bifida* and other actinomycetes. *T. bifida* has been found to be producing β -1,4-endoxylanases (xyl10A, xyl10B, and xyl11A), xylosidases, α -L-arabinofuranosidases, xyloglucanases, β -1,3-glucanases (GH81), and α -N-arabinofuranosidases (xyl43) [36, 40]. *Cellulomonas fimi* synthesises extracellular endo- as well as exo-xylanases: xylan binding domain CBM4, β -mannanase, mannosidase, and xel74 (xyloglucan specific β -1,4-glucanase) [36, 46]. *Cellulomonas flavigena* ATCC 482 are known to synthesize an unusual mixture of 19 endoxylanases, along with GH10, GH11, and GH30 xylanases; GH43 (β -xylosidase), GH51 α -arabinofuranosidase, and α -glucuronidase; GH26 and GH13 mannans; and GH16 and GH81 β -glucanase [46]. *Streptomyces flavogriseus* has shown production of β -1,4-glucan glucanohydrolase [54]. Xylanase genes GH5 (β -mannosidase),

GH10 (beta xylanase), GH11 (beta xylanase), CE4 (acetyl xylan esterase) and GH6 (CBH), and GH9 (CBH) have also been found in *Streptomyces* sp. SirexAA-E (ActE) [48].

3.3. Lignolytic Enzymes. Lignin degradation is mediated by a complex of enzymes containing three principal enzymes laccases (EC 1.10.3.2), manganese peroxidases (MnP, EC 1.11.1.13), and lignin peroxidases (LiP, EC 1.11.1.14) [55, 56]. Laccases are the oxidoreductases which degrade polyphenol, the principal recalcitrant component in the lignocellulose [15, 57]. They are extracellular inducible enzymes which employ simple oxygen as an oxidizing agent as well as cofactor. They are multicopper oxidases having four copper atoms in their active sites, taking part in oxygen reduction [58]. Low substrate specificity of laccases enables them to degrade wide variety of compounds. Manganese and lignin peroxidases are together known as heme peroxidases containing protoporphyrin IX as a prosthetic group. Lignin peroxidases can specifically degrade high redox potential compounds and are known to oxidize phenolic as well as nonphenolic aromatic rings, which make up around 90% of the lignin polymer. They require H_2O_2 for their activity. Veratryl alcohol is an attractive substrate for LiP, which oxidises other substrates by acting as the redox mediator for indirect oxidation. Manganese peroxidases are low redox potential heme peroxidases requiring H_2O_2 for their activity. They can be manganese dependent or versatile peroxidases [56, 58].

Laccases or Laccase-like multicopper oxidases containing (LMCO) four copper atoms are classified in types 1, 2, and 3 [57, 59]. The four copper atoms are distributed in three domains in most of the bacterial and fungal laccases [60]. Structural studies in several actinomycetes, however, have revealed presence of two Cu-binding domains, rather than three [61, 62]. The two-domain structure has been named as small laccase or small LMCO [59, 61]. LMCOs in *Streptomyces griseus*, *Streptomyces cyaneus*, *Streptomyces coelicolor*, *Streptomyces ipomoea*, *Streptomyces sviveus*, *Streptomyces* sp., and *Thermobifida fusca* are active as dimers or trimers [61, 63, 64].

4. Genetic Engineering

The genes from several lignocellulolytic actinomycetes have been successfully cloned to show heterologous expression in different microbes. GH1 and GH3 enzymes of *C. fimi* ATCC 484 expressed in *E. coli* have shown efficient hydrolysis of celluloses and xylanases [65]. CelStrep gene from cellulolytic *Streptomyces* sp. G12 cloned and expressed in *E. coli* was found to belong to GH12 family and catalysed hydrolysis of carboxymethylcellulose following a Michaelis-Menten kinetics with a K_m of 9.13 mg/mL and a V_{max} of 3469 $\mu M \text{ min}^{-1}$ [66]. *Streptomyces reticuli* consists of Cell gene encoding for avicelase enzyme which alone can hydrolyse crystalline cellulose effectively [67]. When this gene was cloned and expressed in *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Streptomyces* spp., enzyme was produced but in lower amounts probably due to the absence of genes encoding for essential regulatory factors [68]. From xylanolytic *Actinomadura* sp strain FC7 two genes, xylII and xylIII, have been cloned, expressed, and

well characterized in *Streptomyces lividans* [69]. Xylanase gene xylBS27 belonging to GH11 from *Streptomyces* sp. S27 has been successfully cloned and expressed in *Pichia pastoris*, hydrolysing xylan to xylobiose [70]. Similarly, expression of laccase gene from *Streptomyces coelicolor* (SLAC) in *Streptomyces lividans* produced large amount of high purity laccase (350 mg L^{-1}) [71]. The gene for a thermostable laccase from *Streptomyces lavendulae* REN-7 was successfully cloned and expressed in *E. coli* [72]. Cloning of a lignin peroxidase from *Streptomyces viridosporus* T7A into *Streptomyces lividans* TK64 has resulted in better lignocellulose degradation by genetically engineered *S. lividans* compared to *S. lividans* TK64 [73]. Thus, genetic engineering techniques can be and are being used for constructing industrially valuable strains with potent applications based on actinomycetes lignocellulolytic enzymes.

5. Diversity of Lignocellulolytic Actinomycetes

5.1. Cellulolytic Actinomycetes. Cellulolytic potential of actinomycetes has been explored since inspection of other microorganisms for cellulase production. Various research studies support high cellulose degradation potential of microbes from actinomycetales. Table 1 represents the diversity of actinomycetes producing cellulase enzymes.

5.2. Hemicellulolytic Actinomycetes. Diverse types of actinomycetes belonging to wide range of habitats and active in different environmental conditions are known to produce hemicellulolytic enzymes. *Streptomyces* have been found to be the most abundant hemicellulases producer among actinomycetes. In a study by Boroujeni et al. [74], all of the isolated hemicellulolytic actinomycetes were found to belong to *Streptomyces* genus. Xylanase has been successfully purified from *Streptomyces* sp. E-86 and characterized for its xylanolytic activity [75]. Optimization studies were carried out for endoxylanase production by *Streptomyces* sp. F2621 isolated from Turkey [76]. β -xylosidase activity of *Streptomyces* has been used in saccharification of ball milled wheat straw [77]. A thermostable xylanase was obtained from *Streptomyces* sp. QG-11-3, which has shown biobleaching effects in eucalyptus kraft pulp [78]. Xylanase has also been produced from other strains of *Streptomyces* sp. such as *Streptomyces* sp. strain C1-3 [79], *Streptomyces* sp. CD3 [80], *Streptomyces* sp. 7b [81], *Streptomyces* sp. PC22, *Streptomyces* sp. 234P-16I, SWU-10, *Streptomyces* sp. MDS [82], and *Streptomyces* sp. [83]. In *Streptomyces rochei* and *Streptomyces chromofuscus*, xylanase production has been achieved using treated Papyrus and cotton stalk pulp. The obtained xylanase when used for studying bleaching effects has shown enhanced brightness in the presence of EDTA [84]. Xylanases have also been obtained from *Streptomyces albus* and *Streptomyces hygrosopicus* and have shown successful production of biogas using oil cake and straw waste [85].

In a study by Ninawe et al. [86], three *Streptomyces* isolates, that is, *Streptomyces cyaneus*, *S. tendae*, and *S. caelestis*, were found to be xylanolytic and the enzyme from *Streptomyces cyaneus* was successfully purified followed with its

characterization [87]. *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus* OPC-520 exhibited production of acetyl xylan esterases and α -L-arabinofuranosidases enzymes [88]. Extracellular xylanase production has also been observed in *Streptomyces aureofaciens* [89] and in *Streptomyces coelicolor* grown on different agricultural wastes such as sugarcane bagasse, pineapple, orange, and pomegranate peels [90]. Xylanases from *Streptomyces albus* and *Streptomyces chromofuscus* have indicated positive bleaching effects in rice straw pulp [91]. Bhosale et al. [92] have shown production of 326 IU/mL of xylanases from *Streptomyces rameus* using sugarcane bagasse along with peptone and dextrose [92]. Studies have indicated production of cellulase free xylanases from *Streptomyces roseiscleroticus* [93, 94] and *Saccharomonospora viridis* [95]. Improvement in xylanase production has been documented in *Streptomyces pseudogriseolus* subjected to UV mutagenesis [96]. Xylanase production has also been seen in *Thermomonospora fusca* [77, 97]. *Thermomonospora curvata*, *Thermomonospora alba*, *Micromonospora*, *Microbispora bispora*, *Nocardia*, *Saccharomonospora viridis*, and *Thermoactinomyces* have shown production of β -xylosidases, acetyl esterases, and arabinofuranosidases [77]. Extracellular xylanases have been partially purified and characterized in *Microbispora siamensis* in a study by Boondaeng et al. [98]. Xylanase production has also been observed in *Microtetraspora flexuosa* [99], *Streptomyces chattanoogensis* UAH 23 [100], *Streptomyces chattanoogensis* CECT 3336 [101], *Streptomyces violaceoruber* [102], *Thermoactinomyces thalophilus* [103], *Thermomonospora* sp. [104], *Streptomyces thermocyanaeviolaceus* [105], and *Streptomyces lividans* [106]. The enzyme from *Streptomyces lividans* was purified and characterized by different researchers [107, 108]. *Microbispora* sp. has been found to be producing hemicellulolytic mannanase enzyme [109], whereas other studies have indicated production of β -xylosidases by *Streptomyces albo-griseolus*, *S. nitrosporeus*, and *Micromonospora melanosporea* [110].

5.3. Lignolytic Actinomycetes. Lignolytic activity is exhibited by diverse range of actinomycetes, which play important role in biodegradation processes in the environment. Search is in progress for more actinomycetes with high lignolytic potential, using advanced techniques combined with conventional methods. A study by Fernandes et al. [111] have used specifically designed primers for detection of laccase-like genes within actinomycetes and has identified gene fragments undetectable by known primers, which corresponded to superfamilies I and K based on laccase and multicopper oxidase engineering database. Arias et al. [112] have shown production of laccase by *Streptomyces cyaneus* CECT 3335 using soya flour. Laccase was purified and characterized and was found to show increase in brightness of eucalyptus kraft pulp in biobleaching studies. The enzyme was able to oxidize veratryl alcohol suggesting potential of the strain in industrial applications. Veratryl alcohol oxidation and other lignolytic activities have also been demonstrated in *Streptomyces viridosporus* [113, 114].

Streptomyces sp. strain EC-22, strain EC1, *Streptomyces badius*, *Streptomyces cyaneus* MT813, *Thermomonospora fusca*, *Thermomonospora chromogena*, *Thermomonospora*

TABLE 1: Cellulase producing actinomycetes.

Actinomycete isolate	Cellulolytic enzyme	Observed results	Reference
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp.	β -glucosidases Extracellular cellulases Endoglucanases Cellulases Carboxymethylcellulose (Cx) and Avicelase (Cl) enzyme Endoglucanases/CMCase (carboxymethylcellulose)	Saccharification of rice straw Zone of hydrolysis in plate assay method Enzyme production Aid in composting Production of enzymes CMCase production Scale-up of enzyme production Enzyme production using fruit waste	[77] [109, 130] [131] [132] [133] [76, 134, 135] [136] [137]
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. strain AT7			
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. strains M7a and M7b, F2621, LIPIMC-A-194, LIPIMC-A-251, and LIPIMC-A-278			
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. T3-1			
<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. S7			
<i>Streptomyces albobroreolus</i> , <i>Streptomyces nitrosporeus</i>	β -glucosidase, endoglucanase, and avicelase	Optimization studies for production of cellulases	[110]
<i>Streptomyces lividans</i>	Cellulases	Enzyme characterization Enzyme production optimization	[106] [138]
<i>Streptomyces flavogriseus</i> <i>Streptomyces nitrosporus</i>	Cellulases	Optimization of enzyme production	[138]
<i>Streptomyces albaduncus</i>	Exoglucanase, β -glucosidase, and endoglucanase	Catabolite repression studies Characterization of enzyme	[139] [140]
<i>Streptomyces reticuli</i>	Avicelase	Gene expression studies	[68]
<i>Streptomyces cellulolyticus</i>	Extracellular cellulases	Cellulose decomposition	[141]
<i>Streptomyces drozdowiczii</i>	Endoglucanase	Successful application in detergent and textile processing	[142]
<i>Streptomyces malachitofuscus</i> , <i>Streptomyces glomeratus</i> , and <i>Streptomyces stramineus</i>	Extracellular cellulases	Zone of hydrolysis in plate assay method	[109]
<i>Streptomyces gancidicus</i>	Extracellular cellulase, CMCase/endoglucanase	Zone of hydrolysis in plate assay method	[109, 143]
<i>Streptomyces actuosus</i>	Endoglucanase	Optimization of CMCase production	[144]
<i>Streptomyces bobili</i> LIPIMC-A-283, <i>Streptomyces olivochromogenes</i> LIPIMC-A-247	CMCase/endoglucanase	CMCase production	[135]
<i>Streptomyces globosus</i> , <i>Streptomyces alanosinicus</i> , <i>Streptomyces ruber</i>	CMCase/endoglucanase	Zone of hydrolysis in plate assay method Optimization studies	[143]
<i>Streptomyces viridobrunneus</i> SCPE-09	Endoglucanase	Enzyme production from agroindustrial residues	[145]
<i>Streptomyces viridichromogenes</i>	Avicelase, CMCase, and total cellulase	Saccharification of rice straw and ethanol production	[146]
<i>Streptomyces albospinus</i>	Extracellular cellulases	Degradation of cellulosic materials	[147]
<i>Streptomyces griseorubens</i>	Cellulases	Enzyme production optimization	[148]
<i>Streptomyces matensis</i>	Endoglucanase and exoglucanase	Enzyme production optimization	[149]
<i>Streptomyces longisporiruber</i>	Carboxymethylcellulose	Production and purification of enzyme	[150]
<i>Cellulomonas fmi</i>	Cellulase	Activity observed,	[151]
		saccharification of rice straw and ethanol production, and optimization of enzyme production using wheat straw	[152]
	FPase (total cellulases)		[153]

TABLE 1: Continued.

Actinomycete isolate	Cellulolytic enzyme	Observed results	Reference
<i>Cellulomonas fimi</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas</i> sp.			
<i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. (strains ATCC21399 and JHHY35)	CMCase, FPase	CMC depolymerisation and filter paper disintegration	[154]
<i>Cellulomonas cartae</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas cellulase</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas cellulase</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas flavigena</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas subalbus</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas uda</i>			
<i>Cellulomonas biazotea</i>		Degradation of flax, sisal, and cotton fibres	
<i>Cellulomonas gelida</i>			[155]
<i>Cellulomonas biazotea</i>	FPase, endo- β -glucanase and β -glucosidase endo- and exoglucanases, and cellobiases	Enzyme production using cellulosic substrates Cellulosic biohydrogen production	[156] [157]
<i>Cellulomonas cellulans</i>	CMCase	Degradation of flax, sisal, and cotton fibres	[155]
<i>Cellulomonas cellulans</i> NRRL B 4567		Study of substrate inhibition kinetics	[158]
<i>Cellulomonas cellulans</i>	Endoglucanase/CMCase	Enzyme production using cassava bagasse Isolation from silver fish and cellulase characterization	[159] [160]
<i>Intrasporangium</i> , <i>Saccharopolyspora</i> , <i>Streptosporangium</i> , <i>Rhodococcus</i> , <i>Saccharomonospora</i> , and <i>Nocardia</i>	Extracellular cellulase	Zone of hydrolysis in plate assay method	[130]
<i>Micromonospora</i>			
<i>Micromonospora</i>			
<i>Micromonospora chalcone</i>	β -glucosidase β -glucosidase and CMCase	Saccharification of rice straw Demonstration of activity Enzyme production	[77] [161] [162]
<i>Microbispora bispora</i>	β -glucosidase Cellulase	Saccharification of rice straw Help in composting	[77] [132]
<i>Microbispora</i> sp.		Optimization of cellulase production Enzyme production	[110] [163]
<i>Micromonospora melanosporea</i>	β -glucosidase, endoglucanase & Avicelase Endoglucanase/CMCase		
<i>Microbispora bispora</i>	β -glucosidase CMCase	Saccharification of rice straw Enzyme production, purification, and characterization	[77] [164]
<i>Thermomonospora</i> sp.	Extracellular cellulase	Production and partial purification of enzyme	[165]
<i>Thermomonospora curvata</i>	CMCase/endoglucanase	CMCase production	[137]
<i>Actinoplanes minutisporangius</i> LIPMC-A-269 and 279	CMCase/endoglucanase	Zone of hydrolysis in plate assay method	[143]
<i>Streptovorticillium morookaense</i> , <i>Nocardopsis aegyptia</i>	CMCase/endoglucanase	Activities demonstrated	[161]
<i>Pseudonocardia thermophila</i>	β -glucosidase and CMCase	Detection of activity	[166]
<i>Actinopolyspora halophila</i>	CMCase and β -glucosidase	Degradation of microcrystalline cellulose	[167]
<i>Thermoactinomyces</i> sp.	Endoglucanase, β -glucosidase, and avicelase	High efficiency and bioactivity observed during compositing	[168]
<i>Thermoactinomyces</i> sp. strain TA3	Extracellular cellulase		

mesophila, *Amnocolata autotrophica*, and *Micromonospora* sp. have shown significant activities against lignin related compounds [115, 116]. Pasti et al. [117] have shown lignolytic activity in *Streptomyces chromofuscus*, *Streptomyces diastaticus*, and *Streptomyces rochei*. Several actinomycetes such as *Streptomyces coelicolor*, *Streptomyces griseus*, and *Nocardia* and several strains of *Streptomyces* sp. isolated from termite *Amitermes hastatus* have indicated production of laccases, lignin peroxidases, or manganese peroxidases enzymes by them [118]. Laccase and lignin peroxidase activities have also been observed in *Streptomyces cinnamomeus* [119]. Laccase enzyme studies were carried out including their structural elucidation in *Streptomyces lavendulae*, *Streptomyces psammoticus*, *Streptomyces ipomoeae*, and *Streptomyces sviveus* [61]. In a study by Escudero et al. [120], *Tsukamurella* and *Cellulosimicrobium* actinomycetes showed ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) oxidation rate of 108 U/L and 0.56 U/L, respectively [120]. Submerged fermentation in marine actinomycete *Streptomyces lydicus*, isolated from Egypt Red Sea, grown in medium supplemented with peanut shell, produced 1.625 U/mL laccase under optimized conditions [121]. Thermoalkali stable laccase from *Thermobifida fusca* has shown oxidation of several dye intermediates including 2,6-dimethylphenylalanine and p-aminophenol [64]. *Streptomyces sviveus* was also found to be showing lignolytic activity [63]. *Streptomyces psammoticus* has shown enhanced production of laccase under solid state fermentation conditions in the presence of pyrogallol inducer, which was taken to the level of scale-up studies using a packed bed bioreactor [122]. Study by Niladevi and Prema [123] has shown production of all three enzymes, that is, laccase, manganese peroxidase, and lignin peroxidase, by *Streptomyces psammoticus*. Actinomycete *Rhodococcus ruber* has shown oxidation and degradation of polyethylene as a result of laccase production by it [124]. A study by Aoyama et al. [125] demonstrated laccase production by *Streptomyces atratus*. In search of the genes involved in lignocellulose degradation during composting of agricultural wastes, two-domain laccase-like multicopper oxidase genes were identified in *Streptomyces violaceusniger* [62]. *Rhodococcus jostii* was found to produce lignin peroxidases capable of modifying lignin [126]. Several other studies have shown lignin degradation ability in many other actinomycetes including *Streptomyces flavovirens* [127], *Streptomyces setoni* [128], *Actinonmadura* spp. [55], and *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus* [129].

6. Future Prospects

Owing to the abundance and renewability of lignocellulosic biomass, it is considered as most appropriate and economical feedstock for production of various industrially useful products. Lignocellulases enzymes are, therefore, critical in processes associated with bioconversion of lignocelluloses. Presently most of the commercially exploited lignocellulases rely on fungal or bacterial microorganisms. Actinomycetes are relatively less explored for their biomass hydrolysis potential. The studies can be elaborated in search of new actinomycetes producing lignocellulose degrading enzyme systems. Different feedstock shows variation in their chemical

composition. The production of enzymes needs to be optimized for different biomass. The production of lignocellulases from all microbial sources is still quite expensive. Efforts can be made for reducing the cost of production of these enzymes using high potency actinomycete enzyme systems with broader range of tolerance and active at diverse environmental conditions. Genetic engineering techniques can be used to construct enzyme systems with desirable characteristics. Also the studies can be expanded gradually to scale up to the industrial levels for their subsequent adoption in commercial processes.

7. Conclusion

Actinomycetes are an important source of lignocellulose hydrolysing enzymes. They constitute considerable proportion of the soil or aquatic microflora responsible for biomass degradation in nature. The research studies on search of lignocellulose hydrolysing actinomycetes revealed the abundance and diversity of these microbes in different ecological niches. The genetic and protein studies on their hydrolytic enzymes lead to the elucidation of structural and mechanism details of enzymes and their relatedness with other known lignocellulose producers and their enzyme systems. Relatively scanty information is available on lignocellulolytic actinomycetes. The research studies, therefore, need to be elaborated in view of utilization of lignocellulolytic potential of actinomycetes applicable in different industrial sectors.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding publication of this review article.

References

- [1] H. S. Chaudhary, B. Soni, A. R. Shrivastava, and S. Shrivastava, "Diversity and versatility of actinomycetes and its role in antibiotic production," *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science*, vol. 3, no. 8, supplement 1, pp. S83–S94, 2013.
- [2] L. S. H. Jeffrey, "Isolation, characterization and identification of actinomycetes from agriculture soils at Semongok, Sarawak," *African Journal of Biotechnology*, vol. 7, no. 20, pp. 3700–3705, 2008.
- [3] A. Das, K. Hamedani, M. Soudbakhsh, K. Prashanthi, S. Bhattacharya, and S. Suryan, "Enzymatic screening, antibacterial potential and molecular characterization of *Streptomyces* isolated from Wayanad District in Kerala, India," *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences*, vol. 2012, no. 2, pp. 201–210, 2012.
- [4] P. Das, R. Solanki, and M. Khanna, "Isolation and screening of cellulolytic actinomycetes from diverse habitats," *International Journal of Advanced Biotechnology and Research*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 438–451, 2014.
- [5] M. Veiga, A. Esparis, and J. Fabregas, "Isolation of cellulolytic actinomycetes from marine sediments," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 46, no. 1, pp. 286–287, 1983.
- [6] D. B. Wilson, "Biochemistry and genetics of actinomycete cellulases," *Critical Reviews in Biotechnology*, vol. 12, no. 1-2, pp. 45–63, 1992.

- [7] D. Prakash, N. Nawani, M. Prakash et al., "Actinomycetes: a repertory of green catalysts with a potential revenue resource," *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2013, Article ID 264020, 8 pages, 2013.
- [8] G. Y. S. Mtui, "Lignocellulolytic enzymes from tropical fungi: types, substrates and applications," *Scientific Research and Essays*, vol. 7, no. 15, pp. 1544–1555, 2012.
- [9] F. H. Isikgor and C. R. Becer, "Lignocellulosic biomass: a sustainable platform for the production of bio-based chemicals and polymers," *Polymer Chemistry*, vol. 6, no. 25, pp. 4497–4559, 2015.
- [10] A. Limayem and S. C. Ricke, "Lignocellulosic biomass for bio-ethanol production: current perspectives, potential issues and future prospects," *Progress in Energy and Combustion Science*, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 449–467, 2012.
- [11] D. Deswal, A. Sharma, R. Gupta, and R. C. Kuhad, "Application of lignocellulolytic enzymes produced under solid state cultivation conditions," *Bioresource Technology*, vol. 115, pp. 249–254, 2012.
- [12] P. Gupta, K. Samant, and A. Sahu, "Isolation of cellulose-degrading bacteria and determination of their cellulolytic potential," *International Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 2012, Article ID 578925, 5 pages, 2012.
- [13] R. K. Sukumaran, R. R. Singhanian, and A. Pandey, "Microbial cellulases—production, applications and challenges," *Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research*, vol. 64, no. 11, pp. 832–844, 2005.
- [14] H. Soni and N. Kango, "Hemicellulases in lignocellulose biotechnology: recent patents," *Recent Patents on Biotechnology*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 207–218, 2013.
- [15] A. M. Abdel-Hamid, J. O. Solbiati, and I. K. O. Cann, "Insights into lignin degradation and its potential industrial applications," *Advances in Applied Microbiology*, vol. 82, pp. 1–28, 2013.
- [16] W. R. de-Souza, "Microbial degradation of lignocellulosic biomass," in *Sustainable Degradation of Lignocellulosic Biomass—Techniques, Applications and Commercialization*, A. Chandel, Ed., InTech, 2013.
- [17] A. J. McCarthy, "Lignocellulose-degrading actinomycetes," *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 145–163, 1987.
- [18] A. J. McCarthy and S. T. Williams, "Actinomycetes as agents of biodegradation in the environment—a review," *Gene*, vol. 115, no. 1-2, pp. 189–192, 1992.
- [19] R. Kumar, K. Biswas, V. Soalnki, P. Kumar, and A. Tarafdar, "Actinomycetes: potential bioresource for human welfare: a review," *Research Journal of Chemical and Environmental Sciences*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 5–16, 2014.
- [20] T. Větrovský, K. T. Steffen, and P. Baldrian, "Potential of cometabolic transformation of polysaccharides and lignin in lignocellulose by soil Actinobacteria," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 9, no. 2, Article ID e89108, 2014.
- [21] L. J. Jönsson, B. Alriksson, and N.-O. Nilvebrant, "Bioconversion of lignocellulose: inhibitors and detoxification," *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, vol. 6, no. 16, pp. 1–10, 2013.
- [22] G. Brodeur, E. Yau, K. Badal, J. Collier, K. B. Ramachandran, and S. Ramakrishnan, "Chemical and physicochemical pretreatment of lignocellulosic biomass: a review," *Enzyme Research*, vol. 2011, Article ID 787532, 17 pages, 2011.
- [23] J. Pérez, J. Muñoz-Dorado, T. de La Rubia, and J. Martínez, "Biodegradation and biological treatments of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin: an overview," *International Microbiology*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 53–63, 2002.
- [24] H. V. Scheller and P. Ulvskov, "Hemicelluloses," *Annual Review of Plant Biology*, vol. 61, pp. 263–289, 2010.
- [25] V. B. Agbor, N. Cicek, R. Sparling, A. Berlin, and D. B. Levin, "Biomass pretreatment: fundamentals toward application," *Biotechnology Advances*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 675–685, 2011.
- [26] J. Shokri and K. Adibkia, "Application of cellulose and cellulose derivatives in pharmaceutical industries," in *Cellulose—Medical, Pharmaceutical and Electronic Applications*, T. G. M. Van De Ven, Ed., InTech, Rijeka, Croatia, 2013.
- [27] D. Dhingra, M. Michael, H. Rajput, and R. T. Patil, "Dietary fibre in foods: a review," *Journal of Food Science and Technology*, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 255–266, 2012.
- [28] C. M. Gallaher, J. Munion, R. Hesslink Jr., J. Wise, and D. D. Gallaher, "Cholesterol reduction by glucomannan and chitosan is mediated by changes in cholesterol absorption and bile acid and fat excretion in rats," *Journal of Nutrition*, vol. 130, no. 11, pp. 2753–2759, 2000.
- [29] F. M. Gírio, C. Fonseca, F. Carvalheiro, L. C. Duarte, S. Marques, and R. Bogel-Lukasik, "Hemicelluloses for fuel ethanol: a review," *Bioresource Technology*, vol. 101, no. 13, pp. 4775–4800, 2010.
- [30] J. H. Lora and W. G. Glasser, "Recent industrial applications of lignin: a sustainable alternative to nonrenewable materials," *Journal of Polymers and the Environment*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 39–48, 2002.
- [31] Suhas, P. J. M. Carrott, and M. M. L. Ribeiro Carrott, "Lignin—from natural adsorbent to activated carbon: a review," *Biorenewable Technology*, vol. 98, no. 12, pp. 2301–2312, 2007.
- [32] F. Le Digabel and L. Avérous, "Effects of lignin content on the properties of lignocellulose-based biocomposites," *Carbohydrate Polymers*, vol. 66, no. 4, pp. 537–545, 2006.
- [33] D. Stewart, "Lignin as a base material for materials applications: chemistry, application and economics," *Industrial Crops and Products*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 202–207, 2008.
- [34] A. B. Albadarin, A. H. Al-Muhtaseb, N. A. Al-laqtah, G. M. Walker, S. J. Allen, and M. N. M. Ahmad, "Biosorption of toxic chromium from aqueous phase by lignin: mechanism, effect of other metal ions and salts," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, vol. 169, no. 1–3, pp. 20–30, 2011.
- [35] G. Dorez, L. Ferry, R. Sonnier, A. Taguet, and J.-M. Lopez-Cuesta, "Effect of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin contents on pyrolysis and combustion of natural fibers," *Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis*, vol. 107, pp. 323–331, 2014.
- [36] E. M. G. del-Pulgar and A. Saadeddin, "The cellulolytic system of *Thermobifida fusca*," *Critical Reviews in Microbiology*, vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 236–247, 2014.
- [37] S. Sadhu and T. K. Maiti, "Cellulase production by bacteria: a review," *British Microbiology Research Journal*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 235–258, 2013.
- [38] R. C. Kuhad, R. Gupta, and A. Singh, "Microbial cellulases and their industrial applications," *Enzyme Research*, vol. 2011, Article ID 280696, 10 pages, 2011.
- [39] L. R. Lynd, P. J. Weimer, W. H. Van Zyl, and I. S. Pretorius, "Microbial cellulose utilization: fundamentals and biotechnology," *Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews*, vol. 66, no. 3, pp. 506–577, 2002.
- [40] A. Lykidis, K. Mavromatis, N. Ivanova et al., "Genome sequence and analysis of the soil cellulolytic actinomycete *Thermobifida fusca* YX," *Journal of Bacteriology*, vol. 189, no. 6, pp. 2477–2486, 2007.

- [41] D. B. Wilson, "Studies of *Thermobifida fusca* plant cell wall degrading enzymes," *The Chemical Record*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 72–82, 2004.
- [42] D. B. Wilson, "Processive and nonprocessive cellulases for biofuel production—lessons from bacterial genomes and structural analysis," *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, vol. 93, no. 2, pp. 497–502, 2012.
- [43] P. Tomme, A. J. Warren, R. C. Miller Jr., D. G. Kilburn, and N. R. Gilkes, "Cellulose-binding domains: classification and properties," in *Enzymatic Degradation of Insoluble Carbohydrates*, J. N. Saddler and M. H. Penner, Eds., pp. 142–163, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, USA, 1995.
- [44] K. Posta, E. Béki, D. B. Wilson, J. Kukolya, and L. Hornok, "Cloning, characterization and phylogenetic relationships of cel5B, a new endoglucanase encoding gene from *Thermobifida fusca*," *Journal of Basic Microbiology*, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 383–399, 2004.
- [45] D. B. Wilson and M. Kostylev, "Cellulase processivity," *Methods in Molecular Biology*, vol. 908, pp. 93–99, 2012.
- [46] M. R. Christopherson, G. Suen, S. Bramhacharya et al., "The genome sequences of *Cellulomonas fimi* and '*Cellvibrio gilvus*' reveal the cellulolytic strategies of two facultative anaerobes, transfer of '*Cellvibrio gilvus*' to the genus *Cellulomonas*, and proposal of *Cellulomonas gilvus* sp. nov.," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 8, no. 1, Article ID e53954, 2013.
- [47] I. Anderson, B. Abt, A. Lykidis, H.-P. Klenk, N. Kyrpides, and N. Ivanova, "Genomics of aerobic cellulose utilization systems in actinobacteria," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 7, no. 6, Article ID e39331, pp. 1–10, 2012.
- [48] T. E. Takasuka, A. J. Book, G. R. Lewin, C. R. Currie, and B. G. Fox, "Aerobic deconstruction of cellulosic biomass by an insect-associated Streptomyces," *Scientific Reports*, vol. 3, article 1030, 2013.
- [49] E. Lin and D. B. Wilson, "Regulation of β -1,4-endoglucanase synthesis in *Thermomonospora fusca*," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 53, no. 6, pp. 1352–1357, 1987.
- [50] N. A. Spiridonov and D. B. Wilson, "A *celR* mutation affecting transcription of cellulase genes in *Thermobifida fusca*," *Journal of Bacteriology*, vol. 182, no. 1, pp. 252–255, 2000.
- [51] S. S. Adav, C. S. Ng, M. Arulmani, and S. K. Sze, "Quantitative iTRAQ secretome analysis of cellulolytic *Thermobifida fusca*," *Journal of Proteome Research*, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 3016–3024, 2010.
- [52] H. J. Gilbert, "The biochemistry and structural biology of plant cell wall deconstruction," *Plant Physiology*, vol. 153, no. 2, pp. 444–455, 2010.
- [53] B. Henrissat, "A classification of glycosyl hydrolases based on amino acid sequence similarities," *Biochemical Journal*, vol. 280, no. 2, pp. 309–316, 1991.
- [54] M. Ishaque and D. Kluepfel, "Cellulase complex of a mesophilic *Streptomyces* strain," *Canadian Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 183–189, 1980.
- [55] M. G. Mason, A. S. Ball, B. J. Reeder, G. Silkstone, P. Nicholls, and M. T. Wilson, "Extracellular heme peroxidases in actinomycetes: a case of mistaken identity," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 67, no. 10, pp. 4512–4519, 2001.
- [56] J. Plácido and S. Capareda, "Ligninolytic enzymes: a biotechnological alternative for bioethanol production," *Bioresources and Bioprocessing*, vol. 2, no. 23, pp. 1–12, 2015.
- [57] V. Madhavi and S. S. Lele, "Laccase: properties and applications," *BioResources*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 1694–1717, 2009.
- [58] A. B. Fisher and S. S. Fong, "Lignin biodegradation and industrial implications," *AIMS Bioengineering*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 92–112, 2014.
- [59] D. Sirim, F. Wagner, L. Wang, R. D. Schmid, and J. Pleiss, "The laccase engineering database: a classification and analysis system for laccases and related multicopper oxidases," *Database*, vol. 2011, Article ID bar006, 7 pages, 2011.
- [60] B. Valderrama, P. Oliver, A. Medrano-Soto, and R. Vazquez-Duhalt, "Evolutionary and structural diversity of fungal laccases," *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*, vol. 84, no. 4, pp. 289–299, 2003.
- [61] T. A. R. Fernandes, W. B. da Silveira, F. M. L. Passos, and T. D. Zucchi, "Laccases from *Actinobacteria*—what we have and what to expect," *Advances in Microbiology*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 285–296, 2014.
- [62] L. Lu, G. Zeng, C. Fan et al., "Diversity of two-domain laccase-like multicopper oxidase genes in *Streptomyces* spp.: identification of genes potentially involved in extracellular activities and lignocellulose degradation during composting of agricultural waste," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 80, no. 11, pp. 3305–3314, 2014.
- [63] M. Gunne and V. B. Urlacher, "Characterization of the alkaline laccase Ssl1 from *Streptomyces svaceus* with unusual properties discovered by genome mining," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 7, no. 12, Article ID e52360, pp. 1–8, 2012.
- [64] C.-Y. Chen, Y.-C. Huang, C.-M. Wei, M. Meng, W.-H. Liu, and C.-H. Yang, "Properties of the newly isolated extracellular thermo-alkali-stable laccase from thermophilic actinomycetes, *Thermobifida fusca* and its application in dye intermediates oxidation," *AMB Express*, vol. 3, article 49, 9 pages, 2013.
- [65] J. Gao and W. Wakarchuk, "Characterization of five β -glycoside hydrolases from *Cellulomonas fimi* ATCC 484," *Journal of Bacteriology*, vol. 196, no. 23, pp. 4103–4110, 2014.
- [66] A. Amore, O. Pepe, V. Ventrino, L. Birolo, C. Giangrande, and V. Faraco, "Cloning and recombinant expression of a cellulase from the cellulolytic strain *Streptomyces* sp. G12 isolated from compost," *Microbial Cell Factories*, vol. 11, no. 164, pp. 1–12, 2012.
- [67] H. Schrempf and S. Walter, "The cellulolytic system of *Streptomyces reticuli*," *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*, vol. 17, no. 6, pp. 353–355, 1995.
- [68] S. Walter and H. Schrempf, "Studies of *Streptomyces reticuli* cel-1 (cellulase) gene expression in *Streptomyces* strains, *Escherichia coli*, and *Bacillus subtilis*," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 487–494, 1995.
- [69] J.-F. Éthier, S. Harpin, C. Girard, C. Beaulieu, C. V. Dery, and R. Brzezinski, "Cloning of two xylanase genes from the newly isolated actinomycete *Actinomadura* sp. strain FC7 and characterization of the gene products," *Canadian Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 40, no. 5, pp. 362–368, 1994.
- [70] N. Li, P. Shi, P. Yang et al., "Cloning, expression, and characterization of a new *Streptomyces* sp. S27 xylanase for which xylobiose is the main hydrolysis product," *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, vol. 159, no. 2, pp. 521–531, 2009.
- [71] E. Dubé, F. Shareck, Y. Hurtubise, C. Daneault, and M. Beaugard, "Homologous cloning, expression, and characterisation of a laccase from *Streptomyces coelicolor* and enzymatic decolourisation of an indigo dye," *Applied Microbiology & Biotechnology*, vol. 79, no. 4, pp. 597–603, 2008.
- [72] T. Suzuki, K. Endo, M. Ito, H. Tsujibo, K. Miyamoto, and Y. Inamori, "A thermostable laccase from *Streptomyces lavendulae* REN-7: purification, characterization, nucleotide sequence, and

- expression," *Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry*, vol. 67, no. 10, pp. 2167–2175, 2003.
- [73] Z. M. Wang, B. H. Bleakley, D. L. Crawford, G. Hertel, and F. Rafii, "Cloning and expression of a lignin peroxidase gene from *Streptomyces viridosporus* in *Streptomyces lividans*," *Journal of Biotechnology*, vol. 13, no. 2-3, pp. 131–144, 1990.
- [74] M. E. Boroujeni, A. Das, K. Prashanthi, S. Suryan, and S. Bhat-tacharya, "Enzymatic screening and random amplified poly-morphic DNA fingerprinting of soil *Streptomyces* isolated from Wayanad District in Kerala, India," *Journal of Biological Sciences*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 43–50, 2012.
- [75] I. Kusakabe, M. Kawaguchi, T. Yasui, and T. Kobayashi, "Purification and some properties of extracellular xylanase from *Streptomyces* sp. E-86," *Nippon Nogei Kagaku Kaishi*, vol. 51, no. 7, pp. 429–437, 1977.
- [76] M. Tuncer, A. Kuru, M. Isikli, N. Sahin, and F. G. Çelenk, "Optimization of extracellular endoxylanase, endoglucanase and peroxidase production by *Streptomyces* sp. F2621 isolated in Turkey," *Journal of Applied Microbiology*, vol. 97, no. 4, pp. 783–791, 2004.
- [77] A. S. Ball and A. J. McCarthy, "Saccharification of straw by actinomycete enzymes," *Journal of General Microbiology*, vol. 134, pp. 2139–2147, 1988.
- [78] Q. K. Beg, B. Bhushan, M. Kapoor, and G. S. Hoondal, "Enhanced production of a thermostable xylanase from *Streptomyces* sp. QG- 11-3 and its application in biobleaching of eucalyptus kraft pulp," *Enzyme and Microbial Technology*, vol. 27, no. 7, pp. 459–466, 2000.
- [79] A. Maryandani, "Characterization of xylanase from *Streptomyces* sp. strain CI-3," *HAYATI Journal of Biosciences*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 115–118, 2007.
- [80] P. Sharma and B. K. Bajaj, "Production and partial characterization of alkali-tolerant xylanase from an alkalophilic *Streptomyces* sp. CD3," *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, vol. 64, no. 9, pp. 688–697, 2005.
- [81] B. K. Bajaj and N. P. Singh, "Production of xylanase from an alkali tolerant *Streptomyces* sp. 7b under solid-state fermentation, its purification, and characterization," *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, vol. 162, no. 6, pp. 1804–1818, 2010.
- [82] L. Thomas, A. Joseph, M. Arumugam, and A. Pandey, "Production, purification, characterization and over-expression of xylanases from actinomycetes," *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, vol. 51, no. 11, pp. 875–884, 2013.
- [83] L. Thomas, R. Sindhu, and A. Pandey, "Identification and characterization of a highly alkaline and thermotolerant novel xylanase from *Streptomyces* sp.," *Biologia*, vol. 68, no. 6, pp. 1022–1027, 2013.
- [84] Z. A. Nagieb, M. G. E. Milegy, H. M. R. Faat, and K. B. Isis, "Effect of EDTA on production of xylanase by *Streptomyces* species and their bleaching effect on papyrus and cotton stalk pulp," *International Journal of Forestry and Wood Science*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 2–9, 2014.
- [85] B. S. Priya, T. Stalin, and K. Selvam, "Efficient utilization of xylanase and lipase producing thermophilic marine actinomycetes (*Streptomyces albus* and *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*) in the production of ecofriendly alternative energy from waste," *African Journal of Biotechnology*, vol. 11, no. 78, pp. 14320–14325, 2012.
- [86] S. Ninawe, R. Lal, and R. C. Kuhad, "Isolation of three xylanase-producing strains of actinomycetes and their identification using molecular methods," *Current Microbiology*, vol. 53, no. 3, pp. 178–182, 2006.
- [87] S. Ninawe, M. Kapoor, and R. C. Kuhad, "Purification and characterization of extracellular xylanase from *Streptomyces cyaneus* SN32," *Bioresource Technology*, vol. 99, no. 5, pp. 1252–1258, 2008.
- [88] H. Tsujibo, M. Kosaka, S. Ikenishi, T. Sato, K. Miyamoto, and Y. Inamori, "Molecular characterization of a high-affinity xylobiose transporter of *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus* OPC-520 and its transcriptional regulation," *Journal of Bacteriology*, vol. 186, no. 4, pp. 1029–1037, 2004.
- [89] L. S. H. Jeffrey, A. N. Norzaimawati, and H. Rosnah, "Prescreening of bioactivities from actinomycetes isolated from forest peat soil of Sarawak," *Journal of Tropical Agriculture and Food Science*, vol. 39, no. 2, pp. 245–253, 2011.
- [90] K. Padmavathi, M. Thiagarajan, N. N. Ahamed, and T. Palvannan, "Production, optimization and partial purification of xylanase from *Streptomyces coelicolor* using agriculture waste," *International Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 18–24, 2011.
- [91] H. M. Rifaat, Z. A. Nagieb, and Y. M. Ahmed, "Production of xylanases by *Streptomyces* species and their bleaching effect on rice straw pulp," *Applied Ecology and Environmental Research*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 151–160, 2005.
- [92] H. J. Bhosale, S. R. Sukalkar, S. M. Z. Uzma, and T. A. Kadam, "Production of xylanase by *Streptomyces rameus* grown on agricultural wastes," *Biotechnology, Bioinformatics and Bioengineering*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 505–512, 2011.
- [93] A. C. Grabski and T. W. Jeffries, "Production, purification and characterization of β -1,4-endoxylanase of *Streptomyces roseiscleroticus*," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 57, pp. 987–992, 1991.
- [94] A. C. Grabski, I. T. Forrester, R. Patel, and T. W. Jeffries, "Characterization and N-terminal amino acid sequences of β -(1–4)-endoxylanases from *Streptomyces roseiscleroticus*: purification incorporating a bioprocessing agent," *Protein Expression and Purification*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 120–129, 1993.
- [95] J. C. Roberts, A. J. McCarthy, N. J. Flynn, and P. Broda, "Modification of paper properties by the pretreatment of pulp with *Saccharomonospora viridis* xylanase," *Enzyme and Microbial Technology*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 210–213, 1990.
- [96] M. S. Abdel-Aziz, F. N. Talkhan, M. Fadel, A. A. AbouZied, and A. S. Abdel-Razik, "Improvement of xylanase production from *Streptomyces pseudogriseolus* via UV mutagenesis," *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 1045–1050, 2011.
- [97] A. J. McCarthy, E. Peace, and P. Broda, "Studies on the extra-cellular xylanase activity of some thermophilic actinomycetes," *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, vol. 21, no. 3-4, pp. 238–244, 1985.
- [98] A. Boondaeng, S. Tokuyama, and V. Kitpreechavanich, "Xylanase from a novel strain of *Microbispora siemensis* DMKUA 245T: enzyme production and characterization," in *Proceedings of the 49th Kasetsart University Annual Conference*, vol. 7, pp. 308–315, Kasetsart University, February 2011.
- [99] S. Berens, H. Kaspari, and J.-H. Klemme, "Purification and characterization of two different xylanases from the thermophilic actinomycete *Microtetraspora flexuosa* SIIX," *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*, vol. 69, no. 3, pp. 235–241, 1996.
- [100] L. C. L. Fernández, J. Rodriguez, J. Soliveri, J. L. Copa-Patinà, M. J. Perez-Leblic, and M. E. Arias, "The effect of culture media on the production of xylan-degrading enzymes by *Streptomyces chattanoogensis* UAH 23," *Journal of Basic Microbiology*, vol. 35, pp. 405–412, 1995.

- [101] C. L. López-Fernández, J. Rodríguez, A. S. Ball, J. L. Copa-Patiño, M. I. Pérez-Leblic, and M. E. Arias, "Application of the affinity binding of xylanases to oat-spelt xylan in the purification of endoxylanase CM-2 from *Streptomyces chattanoogensis* CECT 3336," *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 284–287, 1998.
- [102] S. Khurana, M. Kapoor, S. Gupta, and R. C. Kuhad, "Statistical optimization of alkaline xylanase production from *Streptomyces violaceoruber* under submerged fermentation using response surface methodology," *Indian Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 144–152, 2007.
- [103] U. Kohli, P. Nigam, D. Singh, and K. Chaudhary, "Thermostable, alkalophilic and cellulase free xylanase production by *Thermoactinomyces thalophilus* subgroup C," *Enzyme and Microbial Technology*, vol. 28, no. 7–8, pp. 606–610, 2001.
- [104] D. L. Ristroph and A. E. Humphrey, "Kinetic characterization of the extracellular xylanases of *Thermomonospora* sp," *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 832–836, 1985.
- [105] J.-H. Shin, J.-H. Choi, O.-S. Lee et al., "Thermostable xylanase from *Streptomyces thermocyaneoviolaceus* for optimal production of xylooligosaccharides," *Biotechnology and Bioprocess Engineering*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 391–399, 2009.
- [106] D. Kluepfel, F. Shareck, F. Mondou, and R. Morosoli, "Characterization of cellulase and xylanase activities of *Streptomyces lividans*," *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 230–234, 1986.
- [107] R. Morosoli, J.-L. Bertrand, F. Mondou, F. Shareck, and D. Kluepfel, "Purification and properties of a xylanase from *Streptomyces lividans*," *Biochemical Journal*, vol. 239, no. 3, pp. 587–592, 1986.
- [108] M. J. Hernández-Coronado, M. Hernández, F. Centenera, M. I. Pérez-Leblic, A. S. Ball, and M. E. Arias, "Chemical characterization and spectroscopic analysis of the solubilization products from wheat straw produced by *Streptomyces* strains grown in solid-state fermentation," *Microbiology*, vol. 143, no. 4, pp. 1359–1367, 1997.
- [109] L. S. H. Jeffrey and M. R. Azrizal, "Screening for cellulase activities in actinomycetes isolated from different locations of Peninsular Malaysia," *Journal of Tropical Agriculture and Food Science*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 153–157, 2007.
- [110] W. H. van Zyl, "A study of the cellulases produced by three mesophilic actinomycetes grown on bagasse as substrate," *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, vol. 27, no. 9, pp. 1367–1373, 1985.
- [111] T. A. R. Fernandes, W. B. da Silveira, F. M. L. Passos, and T. D. Zucchi, "Oligonucleotide primers for specific detection of actinobacterial laccases from superfamilies I and K," *Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek*, vol. 106, no. 2, pp. 391–398, 2014.
- [112] M. E. Arias, M. Arenas, J. Rodríguez, J. Soliveri, A. S. Ball, and M. Hernández, "Kraft pulp biobleaching and mediated oxidation of a nonphenolic substrate by laccase from *Streptomyces cyaneus* CECT 3335," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 69, no. 4, pp. 1953–1958, 2003.
- [113] C. Rüttimann, D. Seelenfreund, and R. Vicuña, "Metabolism of low molecular weight lignin-related compounds by *Streptomyces viridosporus* T7A," *Enzyme and Microbial Technology*, vol. 9, no. 9, pp. 526–530, 1987.
- [114] M. Ramachandra, D. L. Crawford, and G. Hertel, "Characterization of an extracellular lignin peroxidase of the lignocellulolytic actinomycete *Streptomyces viridosporus*," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 54, no. 12, pp. 3057–3063, 1988.
- [115] A. S. Ball, W. B. Betts, and A. J. McCarthy, "Degradation of lignin-related compounds by actinomycetes," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 55, no. 6, pp. 1642–1644, 1989.
- [116] B. Godden, A. S. Ball, P. Helvenstein, A. J. McCarthy, and M. J. Penninckx, "Towards elucidation of the lignin degradation pathway in actinomycetes," *Journal of General Microbiology*, vol. 138, no. 11, pp. 2441–2448, 1992.
- [117] M. B. Pasti, A. L. Pometto III, M. P. Nuti, and D. L. Crawford, "Lignin-solubilizing ability of actinomycetes isolated from termite (*Termitidae*) gut," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 56, no. 7, pp. 2213–2218, 1990.
- [118] M. L. Roes-Hill, J. Rohland, and S. Burton, "Actinobacteria isolated from termite guts as a source of novel oxidative enzymes," *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*, vol. 100, no. 4, pp. 589–605, 2011.
- [119] D. Jing and J. Wang, "Controlling the simultaneous production of laccase and lignin peroxidase from *Streptomyces cinnamomensis* by medium formulation," *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, vol. 5, article 15, 2012.
- [120] E. L. R. Escudero, O. D. S. Daza, and J. H. Torrs, "Characterization of lignocellulose degrading rare actinobacteria: demonstration of laccase activity in two isolates of *Tsukamurella* sp and *Cellulosimicrobium* sp," *Revista Colombiana de Biotecnología*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 70–80, 2012.
- [121] M. G. Mahmoud, H. M. Rifaat, O. H. El Sayed, F. M. El-Beih, and M. S. Selim, "Effect of inducers and process parameters on laccase production by locally isolated marine *Streptomyces lydicus* from Red Sea, Egypt," *International Journal of ChemTech Research*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 15–23, 2013.
- [122] K. N. Niladevi, P. S. Sheejadevi, and P. Prema, "Strategies for enhancing laccase yield from *Streptomyces psammoticus* and its role in mediator-based decolorization of azo dyes," *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, vol. 151, no. 1, pp. 9–19, 2008.
- [123] K. N. Niladevi and P. Prema, "Mangrove Actinomycetes as the source of ligninolytic enzymes," *Actinomycetologica*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 40–47, 2005.
- [124] M. Santo, R. Weitsman, and A. Sivan, "The role of the copper-binding enzyme—laccase—in the biodegradation of polyethylene by the actinomycete *Rhodococcus ruber*," *International Biodeterioration & Biodegradation*, vol. 84, pp. 204–210, 2013.
- [125] A. Aoyama, K. Yamada, Y. Suzuki, Y. Kato, K. Nagai, and R. Kurane, "Newly-isolated laccase high productivity *Streptomyces* sp. grown in cedar powder as the sole carbon source," *International Journal of Waste Resources*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 1–5, 2014.
- [126] C. Strachan, D. VanInsberghe, and D. Williams, "Ligninase activity is not consistently predicted by the presence of manganese coordinating residues in dyp-like proteins," *Journal of Experimental Microbiology and Immunology*, vol. 16, pp. 66–72, 2012.
- [127] J. B. Sutherland, R. A. Blanchette, D. L. Crawford, and A. L. Pometto III, "Breakdown of Douglas-fir phloem by a lignocellulose-degrading *Streptomyces*," *Current Microbiology*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 123–126, 1979.
- [128] A. L. Pometto and D. L. Crawford, "Catabolic fate of *Streptomyces viridosporus* T7A—produced, acid-precipitable polymeric lignin upon incubation with ligninolytic *Streptomyces* species and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 171–179, 1986.
- [129] M. Iqbal, D. K. Mercer, P. G. G. Miller, and A. J. McCarthy, "Thermostable extracellular peroxidases from *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus*," *Microbiology*, vol. 140, no. 6, pp. 1457–1465, 1994.

- [130] R. M. Gulve and A. M. Deshmukh, "Enzymatic activity of actinomycetes isolated from marine sediments," *Recent Research in Science and Technology*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 80–83, 2011.
- [131] P. Chellapandi and H. M. Jani, "Production of endoglucanase by the native strains of *Streptomyces* isolates in submerged fermentation," *Brazilian Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 122–127, 2008.
- [132] M. F. Eida, T. Nagaoka, J. Wasaki, and K. Kouno, "Isolation and characterization of cellulose-decomposing bacteria inhabiting sawdust and coffee residue composts," *Microbes and Environments*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 226–233, 2012.
- [133] A. M. Al-Tai, S. A. Rzzak, S. S. Al-Attiyah, and B. A. Abdul-Nour, "Cellulase production from actinomycetes isolated from Iraq soils: II cell growth and cellulase activity of *Streptomyces* sp. strain AT7 at different temperatures," *Journal of Islamic Academy of Sciences*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 185–188, 1989.
- [134] L. T. A. S. Semêdo, R. C. Gomes, E. P. S. Bon, R. M. A. Soares, L. F. Linhares, and R. R. R. Coelho, "Endocellulase and exocellulase activities of two *Streptomyces* strains isolated from a forest soil," *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, vol. 84–86, no. 1, pp. 267–276, 2000.
- [135] A. Nurkanto, "Cellulolytic activities of actinomycetes isolated from soil rhizosphere of Waigeo, Raja Ampat, West Papua," *Journal of Tanah Tropicals*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 239–244, 2009.
- [136] H.-D. Jang and K.-S. Chang, "Thermostable cellulases from *Streptomyces* sp.: scale-up production in a 50-l fermenter," *Biotechnology Letters*, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 239–242, 2005.
- [137] R. K. Rathnan and M. Ambili, "Cellulase enzyme production by *Streptomyces* Sp using fruit waste as substrate," *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, vol. 5, no. 12, pp. 1114–1118, 2011.
- [138] A. J. McCarthy, "Lignocellulose-degrading actinomycetes," *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 145–163, 1987.
- [139] R. K. Harchand and S. Singh, "Catabolite repression of cellulase biosynthesis in *Streptomyces albaduncus*," *Journal of Basic Microbiology*, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 371–378, 1994.
- [140] R. K. Harchand and S. Singh, "Characterization of cellulase complex of *Streptomyces albaduncus*," *Journal of Basic Microbiology*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 93–103, 1997.
- [141] X. Li, "*Streptomyces cellulolyticus* sp. nov., a new cellulolytic member of the genus *Streptomyces*," *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 443–445, 1997.
- [142] A. L. G. de Lima, R. P. d Nascimento, E. P. da Silva Bon, and R. R. Coelho, "*Streptomyces drozdowiczii* cellulase production using agro-industrial by-products and its potential use in the detergent and textile industries," *Enzyme and Microbial Technology*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 272–277, 2005.
- [143] N. A. El-Sersy, H. Abd-Elnaby, G. M. Abou-Elela, H. A. H. Ibrahim, and N. M. K. El-Toukhy, "Optimization, economization and characterization of cellulase produced by marine *Streptomyces ruber*," *African Journal of Biotechnology*, vol. 9, no. 38, pp. 6355–6364, 2010.
- [144] M. Murugan, M. Srinivasan, K. Sivakumar, M. K. Sahu, and L. Kannan, "Characterization of an actinomycete isolated from the estuarine finfish, *Mugil cephalus* Lin. (1758) and its optimization for cellulase production," *Journal of Scientific Industrial Research*, vol. 66, no. 5, pp. 388–393, 2007.
- [145] F. N. M. Da Vinha, M. P. Gravina-Oliveira, M. N. Franco et al., "Cellulase production by *Streptomyces viridobrunneus* SCPE-09 using lignocellulosic biomass as inducer substrate," *Applied Biochemistry & Biotechnology*, vol. 164, no. 3, pp. 256–267, 2011.
- [146] N. E.-A. El-Naggar, A. A. Sherief, and S. S. Hamza, "Cellulolytic *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* under solid-state fermentation conditions for bioethanol production," *African Journal of Biotechnology*, vol. 10, no. 56, pp. 11998–12011, 2011.
- [147] P. Prasad, S. Bedi, and T. Singh, "In vitro cellulose rich organic material degradation by cellulolytic *Streptomyces albospinus* (MTCC 8768)," *Malaysian Journal of Microbiology*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 164–169, 2012.
- [148] P. Prasad, T. Singh, and S. Bedi, "Characterization of the cellulolytic enzyme produced by *Streptomyces griseorubens* (Accession No. AB184139) isolated from Indian soil," *Journal of King Saud University—Science*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 245–250, 2013.
- [149] P. Prasad, Tanuja, and S. Bedi, "Characterization of a novel thermophilic cellulase producing strain *Streptomyces matensis* strain St-5," *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 74–88, 2014.
- [150] M. A. M. Yassien, A. A. M. Jiman-Fatani, and H. Z. Asfour, "Production, purification and characterization of cellulase from *Streptomyces* sp.," *African Journal of Microbiology Research*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 348–354, 2014.
- [151] M. L. Langsford, N. R. Gilkes, W. W. Wakarchuk, D. G. Kilburn, R. C. Miller Jr., and R. A. J. Warren, "The cellulase system of *Cellulomonas fimi*," *Journal of General Microbiology*, vol. 130, no. 6, pp. 1367–1376, 1984.
- [152] A. K. Srivastava and P. Agrawal, "Cellulose hydrolysis by *Cellulomonas fimi* and ethanol production by *Zymomonas mobilis*," *Journal of Atoms and Molecules*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 214–222, 2012.
- [153] S. B. R. Ali, R. Muthuvelayudham, and T. Viruthagiri, "Enhanced production of cellulase from agro-industrial residues by optimization of medium components using central composite design," *Asian Journal of Food and Agro-Industry*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 113–131, 2013.
- [154] D. W. Thayer, S. V. Lowther, and J. G. Phillips, "Cellulolytic activities of strains of the genus *Cellulomonas*," *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 432–438, 1984.
- [155] D. Lednická, J. Mergaert, M. C. Cnockaert, and J. Swings, "Isolation and identification of cellulolytic bacteria involved in the degradation of natural cellulosic fibres," *Systematic and Applied Microbiology*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 292–299, 2000.
- [156] M. I. Rajoka and K. A. Malik, "Cellulase production by *Cellulomonas biazotea* cultured in media containing different cellulosic substrates," *Bioresource Technology*, vol. 59, no. 1, pp. 21–27, 1997.
- [157] G. D. Saratale, R. G. Saratale, Y.-C. Lo, and J.-S. Chang, "Multicomponent cellulase production by *Cellulomonas biazotea* NCIM-2550 and its applications for cellulosic biohydrogen production," *Biotechnology Progress*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 406–416, 2010.
- [158] R. Agarwal, B. Mahanty, and V. Venkata Dasu, "Modelling growth of *Cellulomonas cellulans* NRRL B 4567 under substrate inhibition during Cellulase production," *Chemical and Biochemical Engineering Quarterly*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 213–218, 2009.
- [159] K. R. Sugumaran, S. P. Chakravarthi, and V. Ponnusami, "Cassava bagasse: a potential and low cost substrate for cellulase production in an economical fermentation," *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 1168–1175, 2013.
- [160] J. Premkumar, T. Sudhakar, and K. Srikanan, "Isolation and identification of *Cellulomonas cellulans* from silver fish and

- characterization of cellulase enzyme,” *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 346–349, 2015.
- [161] M. Malfait, B. Godden, and M. J. Penninckx, “Growth and cellulase production of *Micromonospora chalybeata* and *Pseudonocardia thermophila*,” *Annals of Microbiology*, vol. 135, no. 1, pp. 79–89, 1984.
- [162] J. Gallagher, A. Winters, N. Barron, L. McHale, and A. P. McHale, “Production of cellulase and β -glucosidase activity during growth of the actinomycete *Micromonospora chalybeata* on cellulose-containing media,” *Biotechnology Letters*, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 537–540, 1996.
- [163] C. R. Waldron Jr., C. A. Becker-vallone, and D. E. Eveleigh, “Isolation and characterization of a cellulolytic actinomycete *Microbispora bispora*,” *Applied Microbiology & Biotechnology*, vol. 24, no. 6, pp. 477–486, 1986.
- [164] S. P. George, A. Ahmad, and M. B. Rao, “Studies on carboxymethyl cellulase produced by an alkalothermophilic actinomycete,” *Bioresource Technology*, vol. 77, no. 2, pp. 171–175, 2001.
- [165] F. J. Stutzenberger, “Cellulolytic activity of *Thermomonospora curvata*: optimal assay conditions, partial purification, and product of the cellulase,” *Applied Microbiology*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 83–90, 1972.
- [166] K. G. Johnson, P. H. Lanthier, and M. B. Gochner, “Studies of two strains of *Actinopolyspora halophila*, an extremely halophilic actinomycete,” *Archives of Microbiology*, vol. 143, no. 4, pp. 370–378, 1986.
- [167] B. G. R. Hagerdal, J. D. Ferchale, and E. K. Pye, “Cellulolytic enzyme system of *Thermoactinomyces* sp. grown on microcrystalline cellulose,” *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 36, no. 4, pp. 606–612, 1978.
- [168] C.-C. Chang, C.-C. Ng, C.-Y. Wang, and Y.-T. Shyu, “Activity of cellulase from *Thermoactinomyces* and *Bacillus* spp. isolated from Brassica waste compost,” *Scientia Agricola*, vol. 66, no. 3, pp. 304–308, 2009.