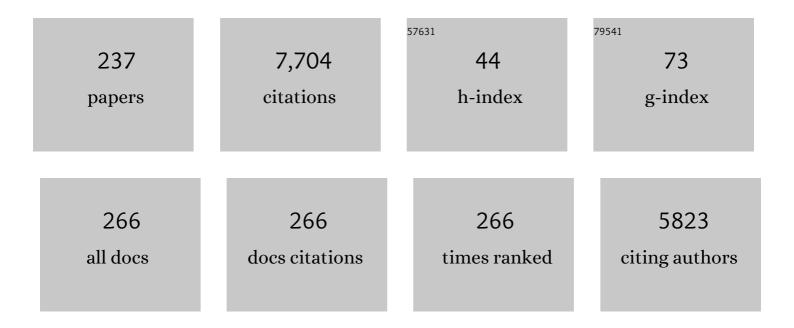
## Silvio S Da Silva

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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<u> SILVIO S DA SILVA</u>

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The path forward for lignocellulose biorefineries: Bottlenecks, solutions, and perspective on commercialization. Bioresource Technology, 2018, 264, 370-381.	4.8	420
2	Bioconversion of Sugarcane Biomass into Ethanol: An Overview about Composition, Pretreatment Methods, Detoxification of Hydrolysates, Enzymatic Saccharification, and Ethanol Fermentation. Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology, 2012, 2012, 1-15.	3.0	372
3	Sugarcane bagasse and leaves: foreseeable biomass of biofuel and bioâ€products. Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, 2012, 87, 11-20.	1.6	301
4	The realm of cellulases in biorefinery development. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2012, 32, 187-202.	5.1	176
5	Detoxification of Lignocellulose Hydrolysates: Biochemical and Metabolic Engineering Toward White Biotechnology. Bioenergy Research, 2013, 6, 388-401.	2.2	174
6	A study on the pretreatment of a sugarcane bagasse sample with dilute sulfuric acid. Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2011, 38, 1467-1475.	1.4	146
7	Current applications and different approaches for microbial l-asparaginase production. Brazilian Journal of Microbiology, 2016, 47, 77-85.	0.8	136
8	Multi-scale structural and chemical analysis of sugarcane bagasse in the process of sequential acid–base pretreatment and ethanol production by Scheffersomyces shehatae and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2014, 7, 63.	6.2	134
9	Effect of acetic acid on xylose fermentation to xylitol by Candida guilliermondii. Journal of Basic Microbiology, 1995, 35, 171-177.	1.8	122
10	Pretreatment of sugarcane bagasse hemicellulose hydrolysate for xylitol production byCandida guilliermondii. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 1998, 70-72, 89-98.	1.4	113
11	Copper and copper nanoparticles: role in management of insect-pests and pathogenic microbes. Nanotechnology Reviews, 2018, 7, 303-315.	2.6	111
12	Diversity and Physiological Characterization of D-Xylose-Fermenting Yeasts Isolated from the Brazilian Amazonian Forest. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43135.	1.1	106
13	Utilization of sugar cane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolyzate by Candida guilliermondii for xylitol production. Bioresource Technology, 1991, 36, 271-275.	4.8	98
14	Xylitol bioproduction: state-of-the-art, industrial paradigm shift, and opportunities for integrated biorefineries. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2019, 39, 924-943.	5.1	93
15	The influence of pH, temperature and hydrolyzate concentration on the removal of volatile and nonvolatile compounds from sugarcane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolyzate treated with activated charcoal before or after vacuum evaporation. Brazilian Journal of Chemical Engineering, 2001, 18, 299-311.	0.7	91
16	Comparative evaluation of free and immobilized cellulase for enzymatic hydrolysis of lignocellulosic biomass for sustainable bioethanol production. Cellulose, 2017, 24, 5529-5540.	2.4	87
17	Emerging role of nanobiocatalysts in hydrolysis of lignocellulosic biomass leading to sustainable bioethanol production. Catalysis Reviews - Science and Engineering, 2019, 61, 1-26.	5.7	86
18	Xylitol production by Candida guillermondii as an approach for the utilization of agroindustrial residues. Bioresource Technology, 1995, 51, 255-257.	4.8	82

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19	Use of sugarcane bagasse as biomaterial for cell immobilization for xylitol production. Journal of Food Engineering, 2008, 86, 542-548.	2.7	80
20	Biosurfactants production by yeasts using sugarcane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolysate as new sustainable alternative for lignocellulosic biorefineries. Industrial Crops and Products, 2019, 129, 212-223.	2.5	77
21	Microbial production of xylitol from D-xylose using Candida tropicalis. Bioprocess and Biosystems Engineering, 1994, 11, 129-134.	0.5	75
22	Strategic role of nanotechnology for production of bioethanol and biodiesel. Nanotechnology Reviews, 2016, 5, .	2.6	75
23	Membranes as a tool to support biorefineries: Applications in enzymatic hydrolysis, fermentation and dehydration for bioethanol production. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2017, 74, 873-890.	8.2	71
24	Hydrodynamic cavitation-assisted alkaline pretreatment as a new approach for sugarcane bagasse biorefineries. Bioresource Technology, 2016, 214, 609-614.	4.8	67
25	Advances in Nanocatalysts Mediated Biodiesel Production: A Critical Appraisal. Symmetry, 2020, 12, 256.	1.1	66
26	Sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate as a potential feedstock for red pigment production by Monascus ruber. Food Chemistry, 2018, 245, 786-791.	4.2	65
27	Xylitol production from sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Biochemical Engineering Journal, 2005, 25, 25-31.	1.8	63
28	Optimization of lignin recovery from sugarcane bagasse using ionic liquid aided pretreatment. Cellulose, 2017, 24, 3191-3207.	2.4	63
29	Agroindustrial Byproducts for the Generation of Biobased Products: Alternatives for Sustainable Biorefineries. Frontiers in Energy Research, 2020, 8, .	1.2	62
30	Hydrodynamic cavitation as a strategy to enhance the efficiency of lignocellulosic biomass pretreatment. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2018, 38, 483-493.	5.1	61
31	Metabolic behavior of immobilizedCandida guilliermondii cells during batch xylitol production from sugarcane bagasse acid hydrolyzate. Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 2002, 79, 165-169.	1.7	60
32	Environmental parameters affecting xylitol production from sugar cane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolyzate by Candida guilliermondii. Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, 1997, 18, 251-254.	1.4	57
33	Biodelignification of lignocellulose substrates: An intrinsic and sustainable pretreatment strategy for clean energy production. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2015, 35, 281-293.	5.1	56
34	Microbial production of xylitol from D-xylose using Candida tropicalis. Bioprocess and Biosystems Engineering, 1994, 11, 129.	0.5	56
35	Biological detoxification of different hemicellulosic hydrolysates using Issatchenkia occidentalis CCTCC M 206097 yeast. Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2011, 38, 199-207.	1.4	53
36	Exopolysaccharide (pullulan) production from sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate aiming to favor the development of biorefineries. International Journal of Biological Macromolecules, 2019, 127, 169-177.	3.6	53

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37	Fermentation of sugar cane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolysate for xylitol production: Effect of pH. Biomass and Bioenergy, 1997, 13, 11-14.	2.9	50
38	Ethanol production in a simultaneous saccharification and fermentation process with interconnected reactors employing hydrodynamic cavitation-pretreated sugarcane bagasse as raw material. Bioresource Technology, 2017, 243, 652-659.	4.8	50
39	Xylitol production by Ca-alginate entrapped cells: comparison of different fermentation systems. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2003, 32, 553-559.	1.6	49
40	Ultra-structural mapping of sugarcane bagasse after oxalic acid fiber expansion (OAFEX) and ethanol production by Candida shehatae and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 4.	6.2	49
41	Bioethanol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse by a Novel Brazilian Pentose Fermenting Yeast <i>Scheffersomyces shehatae</i> UFMG-HM 52.2: Evaluation of Fermentation Medium. International Journal of Chemical Engineering, 2014, 2014, 1-8.	1.4	49
42	Evaluation of oxygen availability on ethanol production from sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate in a batch bioreactor using two strains of xylose-fermenting yeast. Renewable Energy, 2016, 87, 703-710.	4.3	48
43	Influence of aeration rate and carrier concentration on xylitol production from sugarcane bagasse hydrolyzate in immobilized-cell fluidized bed reactor. Process Biochemistry, 2005, 40, 113-118.	1.8	47
44	A study on xylitol production from sugarcane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolysate by Ca-alginate entrapped cells in a stirred tank reactor. Process Biochemistry, 2004, 39, 2135-2141.	1.8	45
45	Adsorptive membranes vs. resins for acetic acid removal from biomass hydrolysates. Desalination, 2006, 193, 361-366.	4.0	45
46	Hydrodynamic cavitation as an efficient pretreatment method for lignocellulosic biomass: A parametric study. Bioresource Technology, 2017, 235, 301-308.	4.8	45
47	Statistical Optimization of Sugarcane Leaves Hydrolysis into Simple Sugars by Dilute Sulfuric Acid Catalyzed Process. Sugar Tech, 2012, 14, 53-60.	0.9	44
48	New trends in application of nanotechnology for the pretreatment of lignocellulosic biomass. Biofuels, Bioproducts and Biorefining, 2019, 13, 776-788.	1.9	44
49	Fermentation of eucalyptus hemicellulosic hydrolysate to xylitol by Candida guilliermondii. Bioresource Technology, 1996, 56, 281-283.	4.8	42
50	Maximizing the xylitol production from sugar cane bagasse hydrolysate by controlling the aeration rate. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 1997, 63-65, 557-564.	1.4	41
51	Adaptation and reutilization ofCandida guilliermondii cells for xylitol production in bagasse hydrolysate. Journal of Basic Microbiology, 1998, 38, 61-69.	1.8	41
52	Evaluation of porous glass and zeolite as cells carriers for xylitol production from sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Biochemical Engineering Journal, 2005, 23, 1-9.	1.8	41
53	Ethanol production by a new pentoseâ€fermenting yeast strain, <i>Scheffersomyces stipitis</i> UFMGâ€IMH 43.2, isolated from the Brazilian forest. Yeast, 2011, 28, 547-554.	0.8	41
54	A new approach for bioethanol production from sugarcane bagasse using hydrodynamic cavitation assisted-pretreatment and column reactors. Ultrasonics Sonochemistry, 2018, 43, 219-226.	3.8	41

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55	Pretreatment of sugarcane bagasse using two different acid-functionalized magnetic nanoparticles: A novel approach for high sugar recovery. Renewable Energy, 2020, 150, 957-964.	4.3	41
56	Biosurfactant production by Aureobasidium pullulans in stirred tank bioreactor: New approach to understand the influence of important variables in the process. Bioresource Technology, 2017, 243, 264-272.	4.8	40
57	Batch fermentation of xylose for xylitol production in stirred tank bioreactor. Process Biochemistry, 1996, 31, 549-553.	1.8	39
58	Xylitol production from rice straw hemicellulose hydrolysate using different yeast strains. Biotechnology Letters, 1997, 19, 407-409.	1.1	39
59	The influence of pH and dilution rate on continuous production of xylitol from sugarcane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolysate by C. guilliermondii. Process Biochemistry, 2003, 38, 1677-1683.	1.8	39
60	A novel use for sugarcane bagasse hemicellulosic fraction: Xylitol enzymatic production. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2011, 35, 3241-3246.	2.9	39
61	Low-melanin containing pullulan production from sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate by Aureobasidium pullulans in fermentations assisted by light-emitting diode. Bioresource Technology, 2017, 230, 76-81.	4.8	39
62	Overcoming challenges in lignocellulosic biomass pretreatment for second-generation (2G) sugar production: emerging role of nano, biotechnological and promising approaches. 3 Biotech, 2019, 9, 230.	1.1	39
63	Metabolic study of the adaptation of the yeast Candida guilliermondii to sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2001, 57, 738-743.	1.7	38
64	Xylitol production in a bubble column bioreactor: Influence of the aeration rate and immobilized system concentration. Process Biochemistry, 2007, 42, 258-262.	1.8	37
65	Unraveling the structure of sugarcane bagasse after soaking in concentrated aqueous ammonia (SCAA) and ethanol production by Scheffersomyces (Pichia) stipitis. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 102.	6.2	37
66	Low-pressure homogenization of tomato juice using hydrodynamic cavitation technology: Effects on physical properties and stability of bioactive compounds. Ultrasonics Sonochemistry, 2019, 54, 192-197.	3.8	37
67	Nanotechnology based anti-infectives to fight microbial intrusions. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 2016, 120, 527-542.	1.4	36
68	Effect of culture conditions on xylitol production byCandida guilliermondii FTI 20037. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 1996, 57-58, 423-430.	1.4	34
69	Successive pretreatment and enzymatic saccharification of sugarcane bagasse in a packed bed flow-through column reactor aiming to support biorefineries. Bioresource Technology, 2016, 203, 42-49.	4.8	34
70	Biosurfactants produced by Scheffersomyces stipitis cultured in sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate as new green larvicides for the control of Aedes aegypti, a vector of neglected tropical diseases. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187125.	1.1	34
71	Comparative study of cellulosic sugars production from sugarcane bagasse after dilute nitric acid, dilute sodium hydroxide and sequential nitric acid-sodium hydroxide pretreatment. Biomass Conversion and Biorefinery, 2020, 10, 813-822.	2.9	34
72	Hydrodynamic cavitation-assisted continuous pre-treatment of sugarcane bagasse for ethanol production: Effects of geometric parameters of the cavitation device. Ultrasonics Sonochemistry, 2020, 63, 104931.	3.8	33

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73	Novel Isolates for Biological Detoxification of Lignocellulosic Hydrolysate. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2009, 152, 199-212.	1.4	32
74	Xylose reductase and xylitol dehydrogenase activities of D-xylose-xylitol-fermentingCandida guilliermondii. Journal of Basic Microbiology, 1996, 36, 187-191.	1.8	31
75	Sugarcane bagasse hydrolysis with phosphoric and sulfuric acids and hydrolysate detoxification for xylitol production. Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, 2004, 79, 1308-1312.	1.6	31
76	Cell immobilization and xylitol production using sugarcane bagasse as raw material. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2007, 141, 215-227.	1.4	31
77	Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolyzate in Fluidized Bed Reactor. Effect of Air Flowrate. Biotechnology Progress, 2008, 19, 1210-1215.	1.3	31
78	Improvement in Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate Achieved by the Use of a Repeated-Batch Immobilized Cell System. Zeitschrift Fur Naturforschung - Section C Journal of Biosciences, 2002, 57, 109-112.	0.6	30
79	Use of Immobilized Candida Yeast Cells for Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2002, 98-100, 489-496.	1.4	30
80	Enzymatic saccharification of acid–alkali pretreated sugarcane bagasse using commercial enzyme preparations. Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, 2013, 88, 1266-1272.	1.6	30
81	Dilute Acid Hydrolysis of Agro-Residues for the Depolymerization of Hemicellulose: State-of-the-Art. , 2012, , 39-61.		29
82	Bioconversion of rice straw hemicellulose hydrolysate for the production of xylitol. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 1996, 57-58, 339-347.	1.4	28
83	Enhancement of antioxidant properties from green coffee as promising ingredient for food and cosmetic industries. Biocatalysis and Agricultural Biotechnology, 2018, 16, 43-48.	1.5	28
84	Pretreatment of Sugarcane Bagasse Hemicellulose Hydrolysate for Xylitol Production by Candida guilliermondii. , 1998, , 89-98.		28
85	Inhibitory effect of acetic acid on bioconversion of xylose in xylitol by Candida guilliermondii in sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Brazilian Journal of Microbiology, 2004, 35, 248-254.	0.8	27
86	Improvement of biotechnological xylitol production by glucose during cultive of Candida guilliermondii in sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology, 2007, 50, 207-215.	0.5	27
87	Xylitol production by yeasts isolated from rotting wood in the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador, and description of Cyberlindnera galapagoensis f.a., sp. nov Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 2015, 108, 919-931.	0.7	27
88	A novel process intensification strategy for second-generation ethanol production from sugarcane bagasse in fluidized bed reactor. Renewable Energy, 2018, 124, 189-196.	4.3	27
89	Xylose reductase production by candida guilliermondii. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 1998, 70-72, 127-135.	1.4	26
90	Profiles of xylose reductase, xylitol dehydrogenase and xylitol production under different oxygen transfer volumetric coefficient values. Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, 2009, 84, 326-330.	1.6	26

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91	Production of fungal and bacterial pigments and their applications. , 2020, , 327-361.		26
92	Semi-continuous xylose-to-xylitol bioconversion by Ca-alginate entrapped yeast cells in a stirred tank reactor. Bioprocess and Biosystems Engineering, 2008, 31, 493-498.	1.7	25
93	PVA-Hydrogel Entrapped Candida Guilliermondii for Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Hemicellulose Hydrolysate. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2009, 157, 527-537.	1.4	25
94	Recent Advances in Sustainable Production and Application of Biosurfactants in Brazil and Latin America. Industrial Biotechnology, 2016, 12, 31-39.	0.5	25
95	Biotechnological production of xylitol from agroindustrial residues. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 1998, 70-72, 869-875.	1.4	24
96	Use of a fluidized bed reactor operated in semi-continuous mode for xylose-to-xylitol conversion by Candida guilliermondii immobilized on porous glass. Process Biochemistry, 2003, 38, 903-907.	1.8	24
97	Bioconversion of Hemicellulose Into Ethanol and Value-Added Products. , 2018, , 97-134.		24
98	Pretreatment of Sugarcane Bagasse from Cane Hybrids: Effects on Chemical Composition and 2G Sugars Recovery. Waste and Biomass Valorization, 2019, 10, 1561-1570.	1.8	24
99	Bioenergy and Biofuels: Nanotechnological Solutions for Sustainable Production. Green Chemistry and Sustainable Technology, 2017, , 3-18.	0.4	24
100	Immobilized Nanoparticles-Mediated Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Cellulose for Clean Sugar Production: A Novel Approach. Current Nanoscience, 2019, 15, 296-303.	0.7	24
101	Surfactants in biorefineries: Role, challenges & perspectives. Bioresource Technology, 2022, 345, 126477.	4.8	24
102	Repeated-Batch Xylitol Bioproduction Using Yeast Cells Entrapped in Polyvinyl Alcohol–Hydrogel. Current Microbiology, 2007, 54, 91-96.	1.0	23
103	Evaluation of fermentative potential of Kluyveromyces marxianus ATCC 36907 in cellulosic and hemicellulosic sugarcane bagasse hydrolysates on xylitol and ethanol production. Annals of Microbiology, 2015, 65, 687-694.	1.1	23
104	Using response-surface methodology to evaluate xylitol production by Candida guilliermondii by fed-batch process with exponential feeding rate. Journal of Biotechnology, 1998, 62, 73-77.	1.9	22
105	Effects of Environmental Conditions on Xylose Reductase and Xylitol Dehydrogenase Production by Candida guilliermondii. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2000, 84-86, 371-380.	1.4	22
106	Effect of temperature on the microaerophilic metabolism of Pachysolen tannophilus. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2001, 28, 339-345.	1.6	22
107	Sugarcane Bagasse as Raw Material and Immobilization Support for Xylitol Production. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2005, 122, 0673-0684.	1.4	22
108	Biotechnological production of xylitol in a three-phase fluidized bed bioreactor with immobilized yeast cells in Ca-alginate beads. Biotechnology Journal, 2007, 2, 759-763.	1.8	22

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109	Enhanced Production of Xylitol from Poplar Wood Hydrolysates Through a Sustainable Process Using Immobilized New Strain Candida tropicalis UFMG BX 12-a. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2017, 182, 1053-1064.	1.4	22
110	Organosolv Pretreatment of Sugar Cane Bagasse for Bioethanol Production. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 2017, 56, 3833-3838.	1.8	22
111	Pretreatment of sugarcane bagasse using hydrodynamic cavitation technology: Semi-continuous and continuous process. Bioresource Technology, 2019, 290, 121777.	4.8	22
112	Utilization of sugarcane straw for production of β-glucan biopolymer by Lasiodiplodia theobromae CCT 3966 in batch fermentation process. Bioresource Technology, 2020, 314, 123716.	4.8	22
113	Repeated Batch Cell-Immobilized System for the Biotechnological Production of Xylitol as a Renewable Green Sweetener. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2013, 169, 2101-2110.	1.4	21
114	Acid-functionalized magnetic nanocatalysts mediated pretreatment of sugarcane straw: an eco-friendly and cost-effective approach. Cellulose, 2020, 27, 7067-7078.	2.4	21
115	Production and purification of xylitol by <i>Scheffersomyces amazonenses</i> via sugarcane hemicellulosic hydrolysate. Biofuels, Bioproducts and Biorefining, 2020, 14, 344-356.	1.9	21
116	Fed-batch culture of Candida guilliermondii FTI 20037 for xylitol production from sugar cane bagasse hydrolysate. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 1999, 29, 359-363.	1.0	20
117	Inhibition of Microbial Xylitol Production by Acetic Acid and Its Relation with Fermentative Parameters. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2000, 84-86, 801-808.	1.4	20
118	Preliminary Kinetic Characterization of Xylose Reductase and Xylitol Dehydrogenase Extracted from Candida guilliermondii FTI 20037 Cultivated in Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate for Xylitol Production. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2001, 91-93, 671-680.	1.4	20
119	Effect of volumetric oxygen transfer coefficient (k L a) on ethanol production performance by Scheffersomyces stipitis on hemicellulosic sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Biochemical Engineering Journal, 2016, 112, 249-257.	1.8	20
120	Bioethanol Production From Sugarcane Bagasse Hemicellulose Hydrolysate by Immobilized S. shehatae in a Fluidized Bed Fermenter Under Magnetic Field. Bioenergy Research, 2019, 12, 338-346.	2.2	20
121	Repeated batches as a feasible industrial process for hemicellulosic ethanol production from sugarcane bagasse by using immobilized yeast cells. Cellulose, 2019, 26, 3787-3800.	2.4	20
122	Acid hydrolysis of Eucalyptus grandis chips for microbial production of xylitol. Process Biochemistry, 1998, 33, 63-67.	1.8	19
123	Effects of Sulfuric Acid Loading and Residence Time on the Composition of Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate and Its Use as a Source of Xylose for Xylitol Bioproduction. Biotechnology Progress, 2005, 21, 1449-1452.	1.3	19
124	Purification of Xylitol from Fermented Hemicellulosic Hydrolyzate Using Liquid–Liquid Extraction and Precipitation Techniques. Biotechnology Letters, 2005, 27, 1113-1115.	1.1	19
125	Xylitol formation byCandida guilliermondii in media containing different nitrogen sources. Journal of Basic Microbiology, 1994, 34, 205-208.	1.8	18
126	Yeast Immobilization in LentiKats®: A New Strategy for Xylitol Bioproduction from Sugarcane Bagasse. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2006, 22, 65-72.	1.7	18

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127	Biotechnological Production of Xylitol: Enhancement of Monosaccharide Production by Post-Hydrolysis of Dilute Acid Sugarcane Hydrolysate. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2009, 153, 163-170.	1.4	18
128	Evaluation of novel xylose-fermenting yeast strains from Brazilian forests for hemicellulosic ethanol production from sugarcane bagasse. 3 Biotech, 2013, 3, 345-352.	1.1	18
129	Evaluation of Rice Bran Extract as a Nitrogen Source for Improved Hemicellulosic Ethanol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse by New Xylose-Fermenting Yeast Strains Isolated from Brazilian Forests. Sugar Tech, 2014, 16, 1-8.	0.9	18
130	Hemicellulosic Ethanol Production by Immobilized Wild Brazilian Yeast Scheffersomyces shehatae UFMG-HM 52.2: Effects of Cell Concentration and Stirring Rate. Current Microbiology, 2016, 72, 133-138.	1.0	18
131	From by- to bioproducts: selection of a nanofiltration membrane for biotechnological xylitol purification and process optimization. Food and Bioproducts Processing, 2021, 125, 79-90.	1.8	18
132	Title is missing!. Biotechnology Letters, 2000, 22, 1861-1865.	1.1	17
133	Effect of the Oxygen Transfer Coefficient on Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate by Continuous Stirred-Tank Reactor Fermentation. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2000, 84-86, 633-642.	1.4	17
134	Production of bioethanol in sugarcane bagasse hemicellulosic hydrolysate by <i>Scheffersomyces parashehatae</i> , <i>Scheffersomyces illinoinensis</i> and <i>Spathaspora arborariae</i> isolated from Brazilian ecosystems. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 2017, 123, 1203-1213.	1.4	17
135	Comparative data on effects of alkaline pretreatments and enzymatic hydrolysis on bioemulsifier production from sugarcane straw by Cutaneotrichosporon mucoides. Bioresource Technology, 2020, 301, 122706.	4.8	17
136	Detoxification of Lignocellulosic Hydrolysates for Improved Bioethanol Production. , 0, , .		16
137	Rice bran extract: an inexpensive nitrogen source for the production of 2G ethanol from sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. 3 Biotech, 2013, 3, 373-379.	1.1	16
138	Production of cellulases by <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> LB83: optimization, characterization, and hydrolytic potential for the production of cellulosic sugars. Preparative Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2021, 51, 153-163.	1.0	16
139	Techno-Economic-Environmental Analysis of Sophorolipid Biosurfactant Production from Sugarcane Bagasse. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 2021, 60, 9833-9850.	1.8	16
140	A study on the recovery of xylitol by batch adsorption and crystallization from fermented sugarcane bagasse hydrolysate. Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, 2006, 81, 1840-1845.	1.6	15
141	Technical/Economical Evaluation of Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysis for Bioethanol Production. Chemical Engineering and Technology, 2007, 30, 270-275.	0.9	15
142	Continuous cultivation of Chlorella minutissima 26a in a tube-cylinder internal-loop airlift photobioreactor to support 3G biorefineries. Renewable Energy, 2019, 130, 439-445.	4.3	15
143	Use of Immobilized Candida Cells on Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse. Zeitschrift Fur Naturforschung - Section C Journal of Biosciences, 2000, 55, 213-217.	0.6	14
144	Immobilized cells cultivated in semi-continuous mode in a fluidized bed reactor for xylitol production from sugarcane bagasse. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2005, 21, 531-535.	1.7	14

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145	Upstream Parameters Affecting the Cell Growth and Xylitol Production by Candida guilliermondii FTI 20037. Zeitschrift Fur Naturforschung - Section C Journal of Biosciences, 1997, 52, 359-363.	0.6	13
146	Continuous Xylitol Production from Synthetic Xylose Solutions by Candida guilliermondii: Influence of pH and Temperature. Engineering in Life Sciences, 2003, 3, 193-198.	2.0	13
147	Evaluation of Inoculum of <i>Candida guilliermondii </i> Grown in Presence of Glucose on Xylose Reductase and Xylitol Dehydrogenase Activities and Xylitol Production During Batch Fermentation of Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2005, 121, 0427-0438.	1.4	13
148	Variables That Affect Xylitol Production from Sugarcane Bagasse Hydrolysate in a Zeolite Fluidized Bed Reactor. Biotechnology Progress, 2005, 21, 1639-1643.	1.3	13
149	By Passing Microbial Resistance: Xylitol Controls Microorganisms Growth by Means of Its Anti-Adherence Property. Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, 2015, 16, 35-42.	0.9	13
150	Screening of Yeasts for Selection of Potential Strains and Their Utilization for In Situ Microbial Detoxification (ISMD) of Sugarcane Bagasse Hemicellulosic Hydrolysate. Indian Journal of Microbiology, 2016, 56, 172-181.	1.5	13
151	Hemicellulosic Ethanol Production in Fluidized Bed Reactor from Sugar Cane Bagasse Hydrolysate: Interplay among Carrier Concentration and Aeration Rate. ACS Sustainable Chemistry and Engineering, 2017, 5, 8250-8259.	3.2	13
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