研究报告

西湖沉积物中解磷菌的分离纯化及其解磷能力

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摘要 采用有机磷固体培养基和无机磷固体培养基从沉积物中分离出具有解磷能力的菌株,通过平板划线分离纯化后得到6株磷细菌,其中2株为有机P细菌(编号为0 P_1 、0 P_2),4株为无机磷细菌(编号分别为N0 P_1 、N0 P_2 、N0 P_3 、N0 P_4).测定发现,0 P_1 、0 P_2 和N0 P_3 溶磷能力较强,N0 P_4 解磷能力较微弱,而N0 P_1 及N0 P_2 在分离纯化后失去了解磷能力:菌株0 P_1 及0 P_2 具有较强的分解有机磷卵磷脂的能力,接种0 P_1 、0 P_2 菌株的培养液中水溶性磷含量分别比对照增加了38.53和64.53倍;接种N0 P_3 菌株的培养液中磷含量比对照增加了54.06倍.

关键词 解磷菌 磷 沉积物 确定

分类号

Isolation, purification, and phosphate-solubilizing capability of phosphorous bacteria in West Lake sediment

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Abstract

By using solid culture media containing organic and inorganic phosphorus, six strains of phosphorous bacteria in West Lake sediment were isolated and purified, among which, two strains coded as OP₁ and OP₂ could decompose

lecithin, and the other four coded as NOP₁, NOP₂, NOP₃ and NOP₄ could dissolve

inorganic phosphate. OP_1 , OP_2 and NOP_3 had a stronger phosphate-solubilizing capability, followed by NOP_4 , while

NOP₁ and NOP₂ lost this capability

after isolation and purification. The water-soluble P concentration in the culture media inoculated with OP₁,OP₂ and NOP₃ increased 38.53, 64.53 and

54.06 fold, respectively, compared with the control.

Key words Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria Phosphorous Sediment West Lake

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