研究报告

一株高效菲降解菌的筛选及降解条件研究

周乐:盛下放:张士晋:刘静

南京农业大学生命科学学院 农业部农业环境微生物工程重点开放实验室,南京 210095 收稿日期 2005-1-7 修回日期 2005-4-12 网络版发布日期 接受日期 摘要

从南京某石化厂排污口附近采集土样,以菲为碳源的选择性培养基分离筛选到一株菲高效降解菌F10a,根据形 态和生理生化特性初步鉴定为芽孢杆菌属,并对其降解菲的特性及各种影响因素进行了研究.结果表明,F10a在50 mg·L⁻¹的条件下,28 ℃振荡培养27 h,菲降解率达到98.12%;静置培养84 h,菲的降解率达到98.47%.pH值 **≥**复制索引 分别为4、6、8时,F10a对菲具有良好的降解效能;pH值为10时F10a不生长.Zn²⁺与Pb²⁺的存在不影响 F10a的降解效能, Cu²⁺可以延缓菲的降解, Cr²⁺对F10a有毒性.F10a在菲浓度为200 mg·L⁻¹时, 28 ℃振 荡培养84 h,降解率为99.6%, 菲的降解程度与细菌数量的增长呈正相关关系,

关键词 降解; 菲; 多环芳烃; 芽孢杆菌 分类号

Screening of a phenanthrene-degrading bacterium and its degradation conditions

ZHOU Le, SHENG Xiafang, ZHANG Shijin, LIU Jing

Key Laboratory of Microbiological Engineering of Agricultural Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, College of Life Science, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China

Abstract

Several PAHs-degrading bacteria were isolated from the soil near a petrochemicals factory, and one strain F10a identified as B. sphaericus was chosen for use. The study on the phenanthrene-degradation potential of the strain and its affecting factors showed that at 28 $^{\circ}$ C, the degradation rate of phenanthrene (50 mg·L⁻¹) was 98.12% after 27 hours rotary culture, and 98.47% after 84 hours static culture. F10a had a good phenanthrene degradation capability when the pH was 4,6 and 8,but its growth was inhibited when pH was 10.Cr²⁺ was toxic to the strain,Cu²⁺ could delay the degradation of phenanthrene, while Zn^{2+} and Pb^{2+} had no significant effects. The degradation rate of phenanthrene (200 mg·L⁻¹) was 99.6% after 84 hours rotary culture. A significant positive relationship was found between bacterial growth and phenanthrene degradation.

Key words Degradation Phenanthrene Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons B.sphaericus

DOI:

扩展功能

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