

# 苯系化合物好氧降解菌的驯化和筛选\*

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**摘要** 为了筛选降解苯系化合物的优势菌种, 选用城市污水处理场和石化废水处理场的活性污泥作为菌源, 分别以甲苯、乙苯、邻二甲苯、间二甲苯、对二甲苯、1, 3, 5-三甲苯作为底物, 在好氧条件下, 驯化、筛选和分离出了能以上述 6 种化合物作为生长的唯一碳源和能源的微生物 25 株, 并对其进行了初步的鉴定。这些菌株的好氧生物降解研究结果表明, 它们对苯系化合物具有良好生物降解能力。

**关键词** 菌株筛选, 苯系化合物, 好氧生物降解。

目前, 生物降解有机物的研究多是在厌氧条件下进行<sup>[1-6]</sup>, 好氧条件下的生物降解研究较少。本研究从城市污水处理厂和石油化工废水处理厂 2 种活性污泥中驯化、筛选和分离到能以甲苯、乙苯、苯胺、邻二甲苯、间二甲苯、对二甲苯和 1, 3, 5-三甲苯作为生长唯一碳源和能源的微生物; 检验了这些菌株对上述化合物的好氧生物降解能力, 为苯系化合物生物降解机理与代谢途径的研究提供了优势菌株。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 菌源的来源和培养

分别从城市污水处理厂和石油化工废水处理厂曝气池中取活性污泥, 曝气 24 h 后, 用超声波振荡(10 min)均匀, 接种于新鲜的液体培养基中。选用的培养基是唯一碳源培养基。培养基(1): 2.0 g/L  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , 0.5 g/L  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 0.5 g/L  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ , 0.3 g/L  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , 0.2 g/L 酵母膏; 培养基(2): 5.0 ml/L 磷酸盐缓冲液(21.75 g/L  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 33.4 g/L  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 8.5 g/L  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 5.0 g/L  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ), 3.0 ml/L  $\text{MgSO}_4$  水溶液(22.5 g/L), 1.0 ml/L  $\text{CaCl}_2$  水溶液(36.4 g/L), 1.0 ml/L  $\text{FeCl}_3$  水溶液(0.25 g/L), 1.0 微量元素溶液(39.9 mg/L  $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 42.8 mg/L  $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 34.7 mg/L  $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mn}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), 2

种培养基的 pH 值均为 7.0。培养基接种前均高压蒸汽灭菌。分别选用甲苯、乙苯、邻二甲苯、间二甲苯、对二甲苯、1, 3, 5-三甲苯作为微生物生长的唯一碳源和能源。

### 1.2 菌种驯化和筛选

菌种的驯化和筛选分 3 组(编号分别为 I、II 和 III), 其中第 I 组和第 II 组采用一次性投加高浓度化合物的驯化方法; 第 III 组采用定时定量补充浓度相对较低的化合物的驯化方法。3 组均为好氧振荡培养, 温度为 28℃, 每个驯化周期结束时, 将培养物移接至新鲜培养基中, 并观察其生长情况。移种数次以后, 分别以无菌操作平板划线分离, 每个样瓶划两个平板, 置培养箱(28℃)中培养一段时间之后, 挑取单一菌落接种于牛肉膏斜面上, 继续培养一段时间后, 于冰箱(4℃)保存。驯化、筛选实验条件如表 1 所示。

### 1.3 菌种的观察与鉴别

观察记录菌种的生长状况、菌落特征、菌体的形态结构及运动形式。对各菌株进行革兰氏染色与芽孢染色。

### 1.4 生物降解实验

(1) 培养基配制和培养条件 活化富集培

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表 1 驯化和筛选实验条件

| 组别  | 化合物名称 | 培养基类型 | 驯化次数 | 驯化周期<br>/d | 反应液体积<br>/ml | 化合物浓度<br>/mg · L <sup>-1</sup> |
|-----|-------|-------|------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| I   | 甲 苯   | (1)   | 3    | 2          | 50           | 8 600                          |
|     | 乙 苯   | (1)   | 3    | 2          | 50           | 8 600                          |
|     | 苯 胺   | (1)   | 3    | 2          | 50           | 8 600                          |
| II  | 邻二甲苯  | (2)   | 3    | 4          | 50           | 700                            |
|     | 间二甲苯  | (2)   | 3    | 4          | 50           | 1 700                          |
|     | 对二甲苯  | (2)   | 3    | 4          | 50           | 1 700                          |
|     | 三 甲 苯 | (2)   | 3    | 4          | 50           | 1 700                          |
| III | 甲 苯   | (2)   | 5    | 7          | 25           | 400                            |
|     | 乙 苯   | (2)   | 5    | 7          | 25           | 400                            |
|     | 间二甲苯  | (2)   | 5    | 7          | 25           | 400                            |
|     | 对二甲苯  | (2)   | 5    | 7          | 25           | 400                            |
|     | 三 甲 苯 | (2)   | 5    | 7          | 25           | 400                            |

培养基为: 5 g/L 牛肉膏, 10 g/L 蛋白胨, 5g/L NaCl pH=7.0; 唯一碳源培养基与“菌源的来源和培养”一节中的培养基(2)相同。将盛有唯一碳源培养基的反应瓶灭菌后置摇床上振荡 24h, 在无菌条件下, 将棉塞换成磨口塞, 接种并加入化合物, 封口后上摇床振荡培养。

(2) 菌悬液的制备 将选好的菌株接种于 50 ml 的活化富集培养基中, 好氧振荡培养 24 h, 分别取 3 ml 菌液于离心管内, 离心 10 min (8 000 r/min), 然后用磷酸盐缓冲液清洗, 离心 10 min (10 000 r/min), 反复清洗 3 次, 制成菌悬液备用。在无菌条件下进行操作。

### 1.5 分析方法

样品预处理: 振荡培养后的样品瓶从摇床上取出后立即放入冰箱中(4℃)平衡 1h 以上。然后加入 15 ml 二氯甲烷, 混匀后移至分液漏斗中, 振荡萃取 10 min, 收集有机相, 水相再用 10 ml 二氯甲烷萃取, 合并 2 次萃取的有机相, 定容于 15 ml 容量瓶中。

气相色谱法测定被试化合物的浓度。

GC-9A 气相色谱仪, 装有氢火焰检测器, 色谱柱为 2m×3 mm(i. d) 的玻璃填充柱, 内装 OV-17/Chromosorb 101, 高纯氮气作载气。柱温: 甲苯 80℃; 邻二甲苯、间二甲苯和对二甲苯 100℃; 三甲苯 120℃。检测器温度: 250℃; 进样口温度: 210℃。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 菌株的筛选和分离

经过 3 批的驯化和筛选实验, 共分离出 25 个菌株, 表 2 所示为分别从城市污水处理厂和石化废水处理厂的活性污泥中筛选出的菌株数。对其中 22 个菌株进行了革兰氏染色、芽孢染色及镜检, 结果如表 3 所示, 8 株为芽孢杆菌, 其它 14 株为革兰氏阴性杆菌和球菌。

### 2.2 分离菌株对苯系化合物的生物降解

表 4 给出了分离菌株对甲苯的好氧生物降解的结果。从表 4 可看出, 实验用的 7 株菌对甲苯的降解能力差别较大, 其中效果最好的是 A-

1,

表 2 从 2 种菌源中驯化和筛选降解特定化合物的菌株/个

| 菌源      | 甲苯 | 乙苯 | 邻二甲苯 | 间二甲苯 | 对二甲苯 | 三甲苯 |
|---------|----|----|------|------|------|-----|
| 城市污水处理厂 | 3  | 1  | 0    | 2    | 0    | 2   |
| 石化污水处理厂 | 5  | 3  | 2    | 3    | 1    | 3   |

表 3 菌株特征概况<sup>1)</sup>

| 菌株编号               | 菌落特征     | 革兰氏染色 | 菌体形态 | 菌体大小/ $\mu\text{m}$ | 芽孢染色 | 芽孢大小/ $\mu\text{m}$ | 菌种来源 | 驯化用化合物 |
|--------------------|----------|-------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------|
| 1-4①               | 乳白色, 不规则 | +     | 杆状   | 2.4—3.3×0.7         | +    | 0.8—1.2×0.5         | A    | 甲苯     |
| 7-5-1①             | 白色, 粉质   | +     | 杆状   | 1.2—2.0×0.4         | +    | 0.6—0.8×0.4         | A    | 甲苯     |
| 7-5-1②             | 白色, 囊状   | +     | 杆状   | 1.2—2.2×0.4         | +    | 0.6—0.8×0.4         | A    | 甲苯     |
| 4-4-2              | 乳白色, 光滑  | +     | 杆状   | 2.2—2.6×0.8         | +    | 1.0—1.5×0.6         | B    | 甲苯     |
| 4-3-1              | 干燥, 贴培养基 | +     | 杆状   | 2.4—2.8×0.8         | +    | 0.8—1.3×0.6         | B    | 甲苯     |
| 10-4①              | 白色, 囊状   | +     | 杆状   | 1.0—1.3×0.4         | +    | 0.6—0.8×0.4         | B    | 甲苯     |
| 2-8                | 乳白色, 不规则 | +     | 杆状   | 2.0—3.2×0.8         | +    | 0.8—1.2×0.5         | A    | 乙苯     |
| 5-3                | 乳白色, 不规则 | +     | 杆状   | 2.2—3.3×0.8         | +    | 1.0—1.4×0.6         | B    | 乙苯     |
| A <sub>TMB</sub> ① | 近无色, 半透明 | —     | 杆状   | 0.4—1.0×0.2         | —    |                     | A    | 三甲苯    |
| B <sub>TMB</sub> ① | 黄色, 粘稠   | —     | 长杆状  | 0.5—0.9×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 三甲苯    |
| B <sub>TMB</sub> ② | 白色, 囊状   | —     | 长杆状  | 0.6—0.8×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 三甲苯    |
| A <sub>MX</sub> ①  | 乳白色, 粘稠  | —     | 球杆状  | 0.2—0.3×0.2         | —    |                     | A    | 间二甲苯   |
| A <sub>MX</sub> ②  | 桔黄色, 粗糙  | —     | 球杆状  | 0.4—0.6×0.4         | —    |                     | A    | 间二甲苯   |
| B <sub>MX</sub> ①  | 黄色, 光滑   | —     | 球杆状  | 0.3—0.5×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 间二甲苯   |
| B <sub>MX</sub> ②  | 橙色, 光滑   | —     | 杆状   | 0.4—1.0×0.4         | —    |                     | B    | 间二甲苯   |
| B <sub>OX</sub> ①  | 光滑, 粘稠   | —     | 杆状   | 0.4—0.9×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 邻二甲苯   |
| B <sub>OX</sub> ②  | 粗糙, 粘稠   | —     | 杆状   | 0.4—0.7×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 邻二甲苯   |
| A-1                | 乳白色, 粘稠  | +     | 球状   | 0.4                 | —    |                     | B    | 甲苯     |
| A-2                | 桔黄色, 光滑  | —     | 杆状   | 1.2—3.2×0.6         | —    |                     | B    | 甲苯     |
| B-1                | 光滑, 透明   | —     | 杆状   | 0.6—1.0×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 乙苯     |
| C                  | 光滑, 透明   | —     | 杆状   | 0.8—1.2×0.3         | —    |                     | B    | 间二甲苯   |
| D                  | 光滑, 透明   | —     | 短杆状  | 0.4—0.8×0.2         | —    |                     | B    | 对二甲苯   |

1) 菌种来源 A 为城市污水处理厂活性污泥; 菌种来源 B 为石化废水处理厂活性污泥

表 4 甲苯的好氧生物降解性

| 菌株编号   | 第一组                                   |                                       |       | 第二组                                   |                                       |       |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
|        | 起始浓度/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ | 残留浓度/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ | 降解率/% | 起始浓度/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ | 残留浓度/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ | 降解率/% |
| 1-4①   | 54.9                                  | 42.5                                  | 23    | 52.7                                  | 39.8                                  | 25    |
| 7-5-1① | 54.9                                  | 31.6                                  | 42    | 52.7                                  | 24.0                                  | 54    |
| 7-5-1② | 54.9                                  | 52.0                                  | 5     | 52.7                                  | 49.0                                  | 0     |
| 4-4-2  | 54.9                                  | 49.6                                  | 10    | 52.7                                  | 47.1                                  | 1     |
| 4-3-1  | 54.9                                  | 13.7                                  | 75    | 52.7                                  | 28.4                                  | 46    |
| 10-4①  | 54.9                                  | 46/4                                  | 16    | 52.7                                  | 46.8                                  | 1     |
| A-1    |                                       |                                       |       | 52.7                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |

表 5 邻二甲苯、间二甲苯和对二甲苯的生物降解性

| 化合物名称 | 菌株代号              | 起始浓度/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ | 残留浓度/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ | 降解率/% |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 间二甲苯  | A <sub>MX</sub> ② | 34.0                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |
|       | B <sub>MX</sub> ① | 34.0                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |
|       | B <sub>MX</sub> ② | 34.0                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |
|       | C                 | 34.0                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |
| 邻二甲苯  | B <sub>OX</sub> ① | 28.9                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |
|       | B <sub>OX</sub> ② | 28.9                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |
| 对二甲苯  | D                 | 30.9                                  | 检不出                                   | 100   |

其对甲苯的降解率达到 100%。另 2 株降解效率较好的是 7-5-1①和 4-3-1, 7-5-1①在 2 组实验中的降解率分别为 42%和 54%; 4-3-1 在 2 组实验中的降解率分别为 75%和 46%, 这 2 株菌均为好氧芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus*)的细菌。

表 5 结果表明分离菌种对邻二甲苯、间二甲苯和对二甲苯的好氧生物降解的降解率均达到了 100%, 其效果明显好于未经驯化筛选的混

合菌种. 说明这 7 株菌能以邻二甲苯或间二甲苯为唯一碳源和能源. 间二甲苯的 3 株降解菌分别为 B<sub>MX</sub>①、B<sub>MX</sub>②和 C, 它们对间二甲苯的降解率都达到了 100%. B<sub>MX</sub>①和 B<sub>MX</sub>②菌株在固体培养基上形成橙黄色色素, 色素不溶于培养基, 菌落典型半透明, 与黄杆菌属(*Elavobacterium*)的特征很相似, 有待于进一步鉴定.

分离菌种对三甲苯和乙基苯的降解结果见表 6. 三甲苯的 4 株降解菌为 A<sub>TMB</sub>①、A<sub>TMB</sub>②、B<sub>TMB</sub>①、B<sub>TMB</sub>②和 F, 其中 B<sub>TMB</sub>②和 F 的降解能力稍强, 降解率分别为 44% 和 46%. 乙基苯的降解菌 B-1 对不同浓度乙基苯的降解率均为 100%.

### 2.3 不同来源活性污泥筛选结果的比较

从表 3 和表 6 还可看到, 不同来源活性污泥筛选结果存在着很大的差别, 本实验中降解效果较好的几个菌株, 如甲苯降解菌 4-3-1 和 A-1; 三甲苯降解菌 B<sub>TMB</sub>②和 F; 间二甲苯降解菌 B<sub>MX</sub>①和 B<sub>MX</sub>②; 邻二甲苯的 2 株降解菌 B<sub>OX</sub>①和 B<sub>TMB</sub>②; 对二甲苯的降解菌 D 以及乙基苯的降解菌 B-1 都筛自石化废水处理厂的活性污泥. 在相同的实验体系下, 从城市污水处理厂的活性污泥中未分离出降解邻二甲苯和对二甲苯的降解菌, 而在石油化工废水处理厂的活性污泥中则分离出来, 由于苯系化合物是石化废水中的一类主要的污染物, 活性污泥对该类化合物

有一个长期驯化的过程, 微生物种群不断地适应环境而演化出可以降解较难降解化合物的菌种.

### 3 结论

(1) 筛选到 25 株能分别以甲苯、乙基苯、邻二甲苯、间二甲苯、对二甲苯和三甲苯为生长的唯一碳源和能源的菌种; 经好氧生物降解实验检验, 筛选出 13 株降解效果较好的菌种, 除三甲苯外, 其它化合物的降解率都达到 100%.

(2) 从石化废水处理厂的活性污泥中筛出的苯系化合物降解菌, 不仅数量上多于城市污水处理厂活性污泥, 而且其对苯系物的降解能力也明显强于后者.

(3) 驯化条件是优势菌种筛选的重要制约因素, 定时定量地投加低浓度化合物是较好的驯化方式.

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表 6 三甲苯和乙基苯的生物降解

| 化合物名称 | 菌株代号               | 起始浓度<br>/mg · L <sup>-1</sup> | 残留浓度<br>/mg · L <sup>-1</sup> | 降解率<br>/% |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 三甲苯   | A <sub>TMB</sub> ① | 19.5                          | 14.5                          | 25        |
|       | A <sub>TMB</sub> ② | 19.5                          | 15.4                          | 21        |
|       | B <sub>TMB</sub> ① | 19.5                          | 14.4                          | 26        |
|       | B <sub>TMB</sub> ② | 19.5                          | 11.0                          | 44        |
|       | F                  | 19.5                          | 10.6                          | 46        |
| 乙基苯   | B-1                | 21.8                          | 检不出                           | 100       |
|       | B-1                | 41.6                          | 检不出                           | 100       |

**Isolation of Bacteria for Degradation Benzene Homologue under Aerobic Condition.** Lu Jun, Wang Jusi et al. (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 1—4

In order to sift for bacteria of degrading benzene homologue compounds, 25 strains degrading toluene, ethylbenzene, o-, m- and p-xylene and trimethylbenzene were isolated by selective enrichment from activated sludges of petrochemical and municipal wastewater treatment plants. The strain species are able to degrade the benzene homologue compounds as the sole source of carbon and energy. The results indicated that most of the 25 strains have strong capability of biodegrading benzene homologue compounds under aerobic condition.

**Key words:** benzene homologue compounds, aerobic degradation, bacteria, isolation.

**Analysis of Economic Loss from Ecological Deterioration in Typical Ecological Regions and Division Districts of China.** Wang Junsan and Cai Xinde (South China Institute of Environmental Sciences, NEPA, Guangzhou 510655); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 5—8

In Order to find out that the expressing situation of various ecological environmental deterioration during the process of economic development at present in China and assessing comprehensively the ecological environmental impact which was made by mankind activities, the method of quantitative and semi-quantitative conversion was applied. The economic loss from ecological deterioration of including Guangdong, Hainan etc. 11 provinces and regions was analyzed and evaluated. Based on the analytic results, the interrelation model and the diagnosis model about economic loss of 11 provinces and regions have been established. The interrelation model and parameters of assessing economic loss can be applied in the similar conditions of ecological environmental and economic development intensity. The economic loss of some regions can be evaluated using the diagnosis model and the amount of various ecological deterioration. The division districts of ecological deterioration of whole country have been made. The basic situation of various districts of ecological deterioration and the distributional characteristics which include the serious deterioration areas and the intensity deterioration areas have been summed up. The proportion of various ecological deterioration areas to national land areas have been calculated.

**Key words:** ecological deterioration, economic loss, region districts, interrelation model, diagnosis model.

**Study on Kinetics of Biofilm Suspension Reactor.** Zhou Ping and Qian Yi (Dept. of Environ. Eng. Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 9—12

Study on the liquid circulation velocity, organic matter degradation kinetics and biofilm detachment rate in airlift biofilm suspension reactor was conducted. The results showed that the inner circulation velocity is proportional to the reactor height and the 0.5 power of the superficial gas velocity in the riser. The reactor can be treated as CSTR when inner circulation flux is high. The biofilm detachment rate is proportional to the first power of superficial gas velocity in riser and the biofilm thickness and the 2/3 power of carrier quantity in reactor, respectively. **Key words:** airlift biofilm suspension reactor, inner circulation velocity, organic matter degradation kinetics, dimensional analysis, biofilm detachment rate.

**Two-Phase Anaerobic Digestion of Water Hyacinth Pretreated with Dilute Sulphuric Acid.** Zhou Yuexi et al. (Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science, Beijing, 100012); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 13—16

In this paper, diphasic fermentation of water hyacinth pretreated with dilute sulphuric acid was studied. Experimental results demonstrated that specific biogas yield of 134 litre per kilogram fresh water hyacinth was obtained with methane content of biogas about 75.1%. Effluent COD<sub>Cr</sub>, SS were less than 320 mg/L, 40 mg/L respectively. And microbiological mechanism was also studied.

**Key words:** water hyacinth, pretreat, two-phase, anaerobic.

**Study on Biodegradation of Nonionic Surfactant by Bacteria.** Lin Li and Huifeng Yang (Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080), Xia Xinghui and Xu Jialin (Institute of Environmental Sciences, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(6), 1996, pp. 17—20

Two strains isolated from soil contaminated by petroleum chemicals, *Pseudomonas* sp. strain 52 and *Weeksella* sp. strain 6 could utilize nonionic surfactants (AEO-9 and SA-20) as sole source of carbon for growth. The experiment results showed that the optimum source of nitrogen was ammonium acetate, the optimum pH and temperature for the degradation were 7.0 and 30°C. It was found that addition of glucose enhanced biodegradation of AEO-9. With the initial concentration of 5 000 mg/L the growth cells of the two strains had an AEO-9 removal efficiency of 85% and 95% within 2 weeks or 4 weeks, respectively. The biodegradation rate of AEO-9, in the same initial concentration, by resting cells of strain 52 was 60% within 6.5 hours under the optimum degradation condition in which pH, temperature and cell density (wet weight/volume) was 7.0, 30°C and 20%, respectively.

**Key words:** *Pseudomonas* sp. 52, *Weeksella* sp. 6, nonionic surfactant, biodegradation.

**The Influence of Extra Gases in Degradation of CF<sub>2</sub>ClBr**