




 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2023, 13, 388

# Bioremediation of a salty petrochemical wastewater containing bisphenol A by a novel indigenous *Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes*

 Sasan Jahanshahi, Leila Badiefar,  Mahvash Khodabandeh,   
 Mohammad Ali Heidarnia and Bagher Yakhchali\*

One novel indigenous halotolerant, *Pseudomonas* sp. with high potential for bisphenol A (BPA) biodegradation was isolated from an outlet of petrochemical wastewater in Iran. The optimal temperature and pH for degradation of BPA by this strain were 30 °C and 7, respectively. This strain was able to decrease COD (chemical oxygen demand) of basal salt medium containing 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA as sole carbon source and 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl from 655.2 to 109.2 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (about 83% decrease) after 36 h. The bacterium degraded 56.3 (19%), 202.43 (67%), 288.86 (96%) and 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (100%) BPA in basal salt medium containing 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA and 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl within 12, 18, 24 and 36 h, respectively. In addition, this strain could degrade phenol (100 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) and BPA (300 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) in salty petrochemical wastewater within 24 h, completely. In batch fermentation of petrochemical wastewater using this strain higher growth and phenol (100 mg L<sup>-1</sup>), BPA (372 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) removal within 6 h were achieved. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analysis revealed several intermediates during the BPA degradation process. These intermediates were identified as 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 4-hydroxyacetophenone, 4-hydroxyphenylacetate, *M*-hydroxymandelic acid, 2-phenylpropane-1,2-diol, 2-phenyl-2-propanol and lactic acid. The possible BPA-biodegradation pathway based on the identified metabolites and in agreement with recorded pathway in KEGG database was proposed. Preliminary 16S rDNA sequence analysis and subsequent genetically characterization through comprehensive genomic analysis identified the strain as *Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ.

 Received 3rd October 2022  
 Accepted 6th December 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra06206b

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](http://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

## 1 Introduction

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are the most common environmental pollutants. These compounds have been extensively distributed in the various environments including water resources and many peoples around the world are exposed to them.<sup>1,2</sup> Bisphenol A (BPA; 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane; CAS registry no. 80-05-7) as a man-made PAH consisting of two phenol rings, is widely used in production of synthetic polymers, in particular, polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins.<sup>3-9</sup> Despite important industrial applications, this compound has been recognized as one of the endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) which can affect the reproduction of humans and other organisms due to its androgenic or estrogenic activity. Furthermore, results of several studies have shown mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, immunotoxicity and embryotoxicity effects of BPA that can represent a serious threat to ecological

and human health.<sup>3-11</sup> Nowadays, widespread global demand for BPA has led to its production increase. In this way, considerable amounts of BPA may be released into the environment, especially industrial and municipal wastewaters during production, transportation, or consumption processes.<sup>3,5,9,12-15</sup> Therefore, providing an efficient eco-friendly solution for its removal from exposed natural environments is so necessary. According to the results of several studies<sup>3,5,6,8,9,11,16-24</sup> as well as our previous research,<sup>25</sup> bioremediation using BPA-degrading bacteria has been proved to be an effective way to remove this compound. Up to now, many BPA-degrading bacteria have been isolated from soil, sediment, water and petrochemical wastewater and BPA-biodegradation pathways have been recognized in most of them.<sup>3-9,11,16-29</sup> Lobos *et al.*<sup>19</sup> and Spivack *et al.*<sup>30</sup> were the first to describe two major and minor pathways for BPA-biodegradation by *Sphingomonas* sp. strain MV1. The major proposed pathway produces 4-hydroxyacetophenone and 4-hydroxybenzoic acid as metabolic intermediary compounds, whereas the minor one produces 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanol and 2,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)1,2-propanediol as primary metabolites.<sup>19,30</sup> Later, in addition to confirmation of these pathways in other bacterial strains, different metabolic

National Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (NIGEB), Institute of Industrial and Environmental Biotechnology (IIEB), Boulevard Pajooresh, km 15, Tehran-Karaj Highway, 14965/161, Tehran, Iran. E-mail: bahar@nigeb.ac.ir; Fax: +98-21-4480399; Tel: +98-21-44787353



pathways were also identified in specific bacterial strains such as *Bacillus pumilus* strains BP-2CK, BP-21DK, and BP-22DK isolated from kimchi by Yamanaka *et al.* in 2007 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAb1 isolated from effluent of thermal paper industry by Vijayalakshmi *et al.* in 2018.<sup>8,9,16,18,31</sup>

Several BPA-degrading bacteria have been reported but most of them are only able to degrade low amounts of high BPA concentrations within several days in lab conditions and thereby cannot be used for practical removing of this compound. Hence, in the present study, isolation and characterization of a novel indigenous BPA-degrading bacterium for elimination of BPA from salty wastewater was considered. Potential of isolated bacterium for BPA removal from petrochemical wastewater was investigated in lab scale. The possible metabolic pathway for BPA biodegradation by isolated bacterium were also proposed by identification of the metabolic intermediary compounds using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analysis.

## 2 Experimental methods

### 2.1 Sampling

Different outlets of Khuzestan petrochemical wastewater and Fajr wastewater treatment plant at the Bandar Imam Khomeini petrochemical complex in Iran were considered as habitat of phenol, BPA degrading bacteria. Five samples were collected in screw capped sterilized bottles from those outlets under standard conditions.

### 2.2 Strains and chemicals

*Escherichia coli* (DH5a) was used as host strain for gene cloning (Novagen, Germany). BPA, 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (4-HBAL), 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (4-HBA) and 4-hydroxyacetophenone (4-HAP) with purity of 99% were purchased from Alfa Aesar (Spain). All chemicals, enzymes, plasmids and kits were purchased from specific manufacturers. Solvents for HPLC were of HPLC grade.

### 2.3 Media and growth conditions

Basal salt medium (BSM, containing 1.0 g  $K_2HPO_4$ , 1.0 g  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ , 0.2 g  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ , 0.01 g  $FeCl_3$ , 0.05 g NaCl and 0.05 g  $CaCl_2$  per liter, pH 7) and Luria-Bertani (LB) medium (10 g Peptone, 10 g NaCl, 5 g Bacto Yeast extract per liter, pH 7) were used for isolation and cultivation of BPA and phenol utilizing bacteria. BPA was added to BSM and LB medium through 2 methods. In some experiments, BPA as a sole carbon source was added to the above-mentioned media before autoclaving at a final concentration of 300 mg  $L^{-1}$  (BSMB (300) and LB-BPA (300)), unless other concentrations stated. In the other experiments, BPA solution (1 g  $L^{-1}$ ) was prepared by dissolving 100 mg of BPA in 5 mL of pure ethanol (99%) and adding distilled water up to 100 mL and resulting BPA solution was added to BSM (BSMBE); at final concentrations of 300 mg  $L^{-1}$  and 1% (v/v), for BPA and ethanol respectively.<sup>25</sup> Moreover,

phenol-BPA degradation activity of the selected isolates was measured in BSMB 300 containing 50 mg  $L^{-1}$  phenol.

Growth and phenol, BPA-degradation activity of the selected bacterial isolates in the original petrochemical wastewater were also confirmed in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks containing Khuzestan petrochemical wastewater (PWW) and supplemented with concentrated solutions of BSM (PWW-BSM) and 200 mg  $L^{-1}$  BPA (PWW-BSMB (200)). After incubation of cultures with rotary shaking in dark (200 rpm at 30 °C), growth was monitored based on absorbance at 600 nm ( $OD_{600}$ ) spectrophotometrically (Beckman, USA) during different cultivation times. Solid BSMBE and BSMB containing 300 mg  $L^{-1}$  BPA and 1.5% (w/v) pure agar were used for colony purifying and growth of the individual isolates of the bacterial consortium (from 2 to 4 days of incubation at 30 °C).

### 2.4 Isolation of BPA utilizing bacteria

In primary screening experiments, 1 mL of each petrochemical wastewater samples were inoculated directly into 50 mL of BSMBE (100) containing 20 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl. The resultant cultures were incubated at 200 rpm and 30 °C for 7 days. When the turbidity was appeared, 1 mL of the grown culture media was transferred in a stepwise manner into 50 mL fresh BSMB (200) and BSMB (300) containing 40 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl for secondary screening. Finally, the grown bacterial cells in BSMB (300) containing 40 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl were cultivated on BSMB (300) agar plates. The morphologically distinct bacterial isolates were purified on the BSMB (300) plates by repeated streak plate method and stored in 30% (v/v) glycerol and 1% (v/v) tryptone solution at -70 °C.

### 2.5 Effects of temperature and pH on the growth of selected isolate

Five mL of LB medium was inoculated with a colony of selected isolate from BSMB (300) agar plate. The culture was incubated at 37 °C and 200 rpm until  $OD_{600}$  of 0.6. Thereafter, the resultant pre-culture was inoculated into 50 mL of BSMB (300) containing 40 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl at final  $OD_{600}$  of 0.2. Cultures were incubated under shaking (200 rpm) at 25, 30, 35 and 40 °C for 48 h. At 12 h intervals, the  $OD_{600}$  of each culture was determined spectrophotometrically (Beckman, USA). The effect of pH on the growth rates of the selected isolate was determined by cultivation of pre-culture in BSMB (300) containing 40 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl media with pH 5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8 and 9 under the same above-mentioned conditions. During the growth of the cultures,  $OD_{600}$  were determined periodically as described previously.

### 2.6 Chemical oxygen demand (COD) reduction

The cells from log-phase culture (18 h at 37 °C) of selected isolate in LB medium were harvested by centrifugation (5000 rpm, 20 min). The pellet was re-suspended in BSM medium and washed twice. Then, appropriate amount of the resulting suspension was inoculated in 50 mL BSMB (300) containing 40 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl to obtain an initial absorbance of 0.2 at 600 nm. The culture was grown in an incubator shaker at 30 °C and 200 rpm for 48 h. Samples were collected from the culture



at time points of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42 and 48 h and centrifuged at 13 000 rpm for 5 min. The supernatant was used for estimation of COD (chemical oxygen demand) accordance to the instruction (no. 5220-B), in the "open reflux method".<sup>32</sup> Each COD value indicated the mean value of the two independent determinations repeated each time in duplicate.

## 2.7 Characterization and molecular identification of the selected isolate

Morphological and biochemical tests of selected isolate such as Gram-staining and specification of colony in terms of color, surface, margin, size, and transparency as well as oxidase and catalase tests were performed. For molecular identification, the selected isolate was cultivated in liquid LB medium (at 37 °C, 180 rpm for 18 h). DNA was extracted and purified from the cells collected by centrifugation (13 000 rpm, 5 min) using DNA purification kit (Najm Biotech; Iran). The 16S rDNA fragment was amplified by PCR using *Taq* DNA polymerase and universal primer pair of fD1 (5'AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTTAG3') (10 pmol) and rD1 (5'TAAGGAGGTGATCCAGCC3') (10 pmol).<sup>33</sup> The PCR conditions were as follows: 10 min at 95 °C; followed by 30 cycles of 95 °C for 1 min, 50 °C for 1 min, 72 °C for 1 min; and a final extension step of 10 min at 72 °C. The amplified 16S rDNA fragment was inserted into the T/A cloning vector. Then, recombinant vectors were introduced into *E. coli* (DH5 $\alpha$ ) cells and the recombinant colonies were selected by plating on the LB medium supplemented with 100  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  ampicillin, 0.2 mM IPTG and 40  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  X-gal.<sup>34</sup> Finally, the vectors carrying amplicons were extracted using High Pure Plasmid Isolation Kit (Roche, Germany) and sequencing of 16S rDNA was performed in both directions using M13 universal primers by the dideoxy termination method with an ABI automated sequencer (Bioneer, Korea). GenBank and EzBioCloud databases were used for alignment of the 16S rDNA sequence of the selected isolate with available 16S rDNA sequences.

## 2.8 Determination of phenol and BPA degradation

Selected isolate was pre-cultured in LB medium and grown aerobically under shaking (200 rpm) for 18 h at 37 °C. The cells were centrifugally separated (5000 rpm, 20 min) and washed twice with 5 mL of fresh culture medium. The cells inoculated into BSMB (300), BSMB (300) containing 50  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$  phenol, PWW (petrochemical wastewater), PWW-BSM and PWW-BSMB (200) media at an  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 0.2 and incubated under shaking (200 rpm) at 30 °C for 48 h. After incubation, samples (1 mL) were collected from the cultures at certain time points and centrifuged at 13 000 rpm for 5 min. The resultant supernatants were filtrated through a 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  membrane filter (Millipore, USA). The amount of phenol and BPA in the filtrates were determined by a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and reverse phase C18 column (4.6  $\times$  250 mm, 5 mm Zorbax RX-C18). The samples were eluted with a linear gradient (10–90% acetonitrile–water) at 1  $\text{mL min}^{-1}$  for 40 min. The injection volume was 25  $\mu\text{L}$  and the absorbance was monitored at 280 nm.

The decrease of phenol and BPA in the samples was calculated from the remained phenol and BPA in the samples, compared with the phenol and BPA content of the controls (non-inoculated media). All phenol and BPA-degradation experiments were carried out in duplicates and the data presented are the average of duplicate experiments.

## 2.9 Identification of BPA metabolites

Three compounds of 4-HAP, 4-HBAL, and 4-HBA acid were previously reported as BPA degradation metabolites of *Sphingomonas* sp. strain MV1, *Pseudomonas alkylphenolica* and other bacterial strains in the KEGG database. For identification of metabolic intermediary compounds of BPA-biodegradation pathway in the selected isolate, the standard solutions of three above-mentioned compounds (200  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ) and BPA (300  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ) were prepared in the BSM medium and analyzed by HPLC. The metabolites derived from the biodegradation of BPA by selected isolate were identified based on comparison and matching of the peak retention time belonged to known (standard) and unknown compounds.

## 2.10 Identification of metabolites from BPA decomposition with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS)

The results of HPLC were also evaluated by GC/MS (Agilent 7000 Series Triple Quad. Column 30 m  $\times$  250  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ ). The samples were prepared according to Thermo Fisher scientific, Instruction BSTFA, 0255.1, 2008. Then the prepared samples were analyzed by the GC/MS (Shahid Beheshti Research Comprehensive Laboratory-Iran).

## 2.11 Phenol and BPA removal from petrochemical wastewater in batch fermenter

Pre-culture for fermentation was prepared by inoculating 200 mL LB medium with a single colony of selected isolate. Flasks were incubated 18 h at 37 °C aerobically under shaking at 200 rpm. Batch fermentation was carried out in a 2 L fermenter with 1.2 L working volume (Bioflo 3000; New Brunswick Scientific Co., New Jersey, USA). The fermenter was equipped with a built-in controller for pH, temperature, agitation, dissolved oxygen (DO), and peristaltic pumps for base and acid additions. Pre-culture was centrifuged (5000 rpm, 20 min) and collected cells washed twice with fresh BSM medium. The washed cells inoculated into PWW, PWW-BSM and PWW-BSMB (300) at 5% (v/v) in separate batch tests. After inoculation, the temperature and pH of fermenters were automatically maintained at 35 °C and 7, respectively. The DO was maintained automatically at 10% by controlling the agitation speed up to 500 rpm. Sampling was carried out at certain time points. Phenol and BPA concentration of samples was determined using HPLC analysis at the same condition mentioned in Section 2.8.

# 3 Results

## 3.1 Isolation and characterization of BPA utilizing bacteria

Each collected sample was inoculated into liquid BSMBE (100) containing 20  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl and cultivated at 30 °C for 7 days.



Considerable turbidity ( $OD_{600} = 0.6\text{--}1.1$ ) was observed in 4 samples during 1 to 3 days of incubation. For obtaining bacteria with higher BPA-degrading activity in salty conditions, four grown samples were cultured in BSMB containing 200 and 300  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$  BPA as sole carbon source and 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl using stepwise enrichment manner. Only one BSMB (300) culture showed turbidity after 24 h; suggesting the existence of BPA-degrading and NaCl-tolerant bacteria in that sample. Colony purification was performed by spreading of the grown liquid culture on BSMB (300) agar plate. All colonies on the solid medium were derived from one bacterial strain on basis of the colony morphology. Consequently, one isolate was selected for further experiments and designated as YKJ isolate.

The YKJ isolate was a Gram-negative, *catalase and oxidase-positive* bacilliform bacterium. Colonies of this isolate on LB agar plates were milk-white (1–2 mm size), non-transparent, circular with convex appearance, and smooth margin. Antibiotics resistance evaluation on LB agar plates containing different antibiotics and antibiogram test (Fig. 1) showed sensitivity of YKJ isolate to rifampicin ( $100 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ), kanamycin ( $50 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ), and tetracycline ( $25 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) and its resistance to ampicillin ( $50 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) and chloramphenicol ( $34 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) as previously realized genetically.<sup>35</sup>

### 3.2 Determination of growth conditions

The growth parameters including suitable temperature and pH were determined for YKJ isolate in the presence of BPA as sole carbon and energy sources in salty condition. The results showed that the isolate was able to grow in liquid BSMB (300) containing 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl at 25, 30, 35 and 40 °C. In addition, measuring  $OD_{600}$  of collected samples within 12, 24, 36 and 48 h of cultivation demonstrated the higher growth rate of YKJ isolate at 30 °C compared to other temperatures (Fig. 2). Therefore, temperature of 30 °C was applied as one of the growth parameters in further experiments.

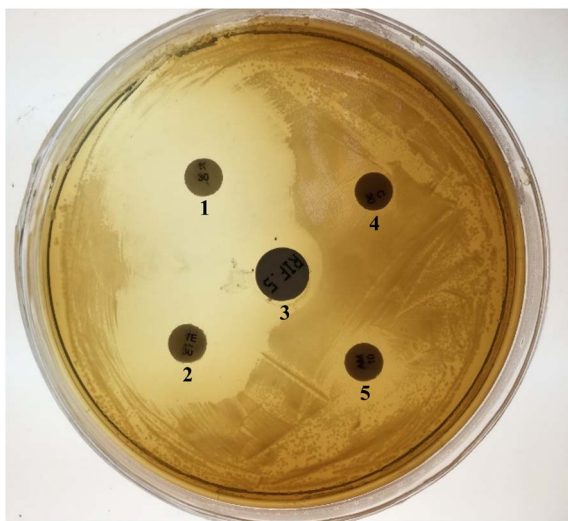


Fig. 1 A representative antibiogram figure of the YKJ isolate. Kanamycin (1), tetracycline (2), rifampicin (3), chloramphenicol (4), ampicillin (5).

Subsequently, the growth rate ( $OD_{600}$ ) of YKJ isolate was evaluated in liquid BSMB (300) containing 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl at pH of 5–9 and temperature of 30 °C.  $OD_{600}$  of cultures after 12, 24, 36 and 48 h of incubation showed that YKJ isolate was able to grow at all tested pHs except 5. However, the best growth of this isolate was at pH of 6.5, 7 and 7.5. The growth pattern in different pHs indicated that growth of the YKJ isolate was not limited to a specific pH (Fig. 3). Moreover, the potential of YKJ isolate for growth in high concentrations of NaCl (up to 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) as well as different pHs (6–9) and temperatures (25–40 °C) can presumably illustrate the ability of the isolate to grow in the conditions existing in the petrochemical wastewater.

### 3.3 Chemical oxygen demand (COD) reduction by YKJ isolate

BPA-degradation activity of YKJ isolate was determined by measuring the COD of the isolate culture in BSMB (300) containing 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl within 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42 and 48 h of cultivation. According to the results, the COD of above-mentioned culture reduced from the initial value of 655.2  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$  to 109.2  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$  (about 83% decrease) after 36 hours and remained almost constant up to 48 hours (Fig. 4). Also, growth monitoring of the culture at the same time points showed close correlation between growth rate of YKJ isolate and COD reduction in BSMB (300) containing 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl (Fig. 4). Reducing COD of BSMB (300) culture and increasing the growth of YKJ isolate could indicate the ability of this isolate for utilization of BPA as sole carbon and energy sources.

### 3.4 Identification of the YKJ isolate

The 16S rDNA sequence of the YKJ isolate was aligned with available 16S rDNA sequences in the NCBI and EzBioCloud databases using BLAST algorithm. The analysis of 16S rDNA sequence of the YKJ isolate showed more than 99% identity to *Pseudomonas alcaliphila* JCM 10630 and *chengduensis* MBR strains in NCBI and EzBioCloud databases respectively. Due to the highest similarity to many *Pseudomonas* species, the isolate was named as *Pseudomonas* sp. strain YKJ. The sequence was deposited in the Gen Bank under Accession number of KR229982. The isolate was subsequently genetically characterized through comprehensive genomic analysis as *Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ.<sup>35</sup>

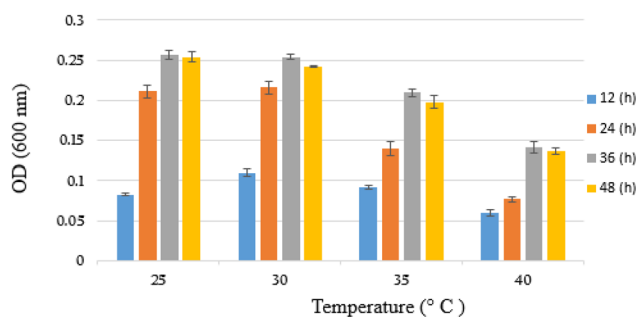


Fig. 2 Growth ( $OD_{600}$ ) of YKJ isolate in BSMB (300) containing 40  $\text{g L}^{-1}$  NaCl within 12, 24, 36 and 48 h at temperatures of 25, 30, 35 and 40 °C.



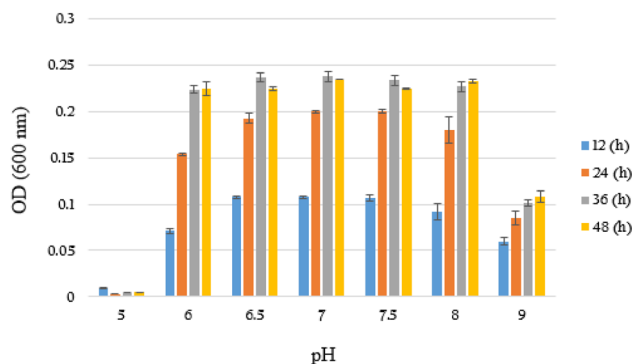


Fig. 3 Growth (OD<sub>600</sub>) of YKJ isolate in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl within 12, 24, 36 and 48 h after cultivation at pH of 5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 9 and temperature of 30 °C.

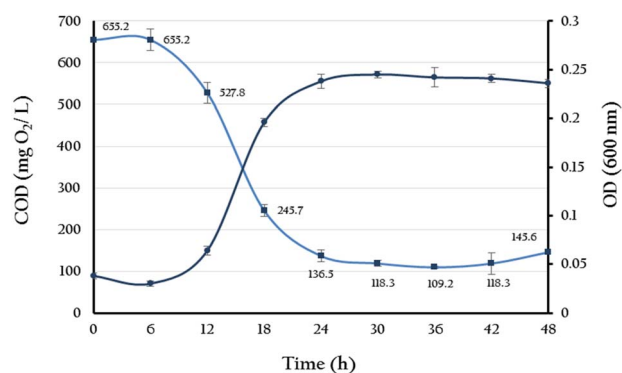


Fig. 4 Correlation between growth (OD<sub>600</sub>) of YKJ isolate in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl (●) and reducing COD of the resulting culture (■).

### 3.5 BPA-biodegradation activity assay

BPA-degradation activity of *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ was also confirmed in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl by HPLC analysis. According to the chromatogram of the HPLC, the retention time of BPA was 23.772 min (Fig. 5a). The calibration curve equation for detection of the BPA concentration was as follows: peak area = 21.12C<sub>BPA</sub> - 9.742 (R<sup>2</sup> = 0.999), where C<sub>BPA</sub> was the BPA concentration (within the range of 1–300.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup>). The results (Fig. 5b–e) demonstrated that BPA at 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> was reduced to 243.7, 97.57, 11.14 and 0 mg L<sup>-1</sup> by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ within 12, 18, 24, and 36 h, respectively. This strain was able to degrade high levels (288.86 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) of BPA within 24 h (Fig. 5d) and utilize 100% (300 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) of BPA without detectable new peaks in HPLC analysis within 48 h (Fig. 5f). Therefore, *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ can utilize BPA as sole carbon source to produce CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O and all cell components.

### 3.6 Metabolic intermediary compounds and metabolic pathway of BPA biodegradation

In metabolic pathways identified for BPA biodegradation in some bacterial strains such as *Pseudomonas alkylphenolica*

(KEGG database, PATHWAY: map00363), 4-HAP, 4-HBAL, and 4-HBA are detected as intermediate compounds. For identification of BPA metabolic pathways in *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ, a mixture of the above-mentioned intermediary compounds as well as BPA were analysed by HPLC. In resulting chromatogram, the retention times of BPA, 4-HAP, 4-HBAL, and 4-HBA peaks were 23.820, 12.863, 11.890 and 9.401 min, respectively (Fig. 6a). This chromatogram was applied as standard for identification of metabolites produced during biodegradation of BPA by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ. In this way, HPLC analysis of collected samples within 18 h after cultivation of strain YKJ in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl (Fig. 6b) was compared to standard one. In chromatogram of samples, two peaks were in retention times similar to the peaks of 4-HAP and 4-HBAL in the standard chromatogram. Therefore, these two metabolic intermediary compounds were considered as some intermediates resulted in BPA degradation by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ. This result suggested that metabolic pathway for BPA biodegradation by strain YKJ might be the same as those identified in strain MV1 (ref. 19 and 30) or recorded in KEGG database for *P. alkylphenolica*.

Furthermore, the peak of BPA was disappeared in HPLC analysis of collected samples after 36 h (Fig. 5e). However, the peaks belonged to the by-products of BPA degradation by strain YKJ were yet being seen in the above-mentioned HPLC analysis. Therefore, these metabolic intermediary compounds of BPA degradation were also evaluated using GC/MS. The organic compounds such as 4-hydroxyphenylacetate, *M*-hydroxymandelic acid, 2-phenylpropane-1,2-diol, 2-phenyl-2-propanol and lactic acid were detected in GC/MS analysis (Fig. 7).

4-Hydroxyphenylacetate has been previously identified as decomposition product of 4-HAP in major pathway of BPA biodegradation by strain MV1.<sup>19,30</sup> Disappearance of 4-HAP peak (retention time = 12.863 min) in HPLC analysis after 36 h (Fig. 5e) and then identification of 4-hydroxyphenylacetate by GC/MS analysis (Fig. 7a) confirmed that strain YKJ could degrade BPA in pathway similar to the major pathway for BPA biodegradation by strain MV1.<sup>19,30</sup> 4-HBAL peak was also appeared in HPLC analysis 12, 18, 24 and 36 h after cultivation and was disappeared after 48 h (Fig. 5). Although, peak of 4-HBA acid was not detected in none of HPLC analysis but presumed as decomposition product of 4-HBAL in the pathway. In this way, the major BPA metabolic pathway in strain MV1 and *P. alkylphenolica* (KEGG database, PATHWAY: map00363) was proposed for BPA biodegradation by strain YKJ (Fig. 8). Therefore, strain YKJ probably hydroxylates BPA to 1,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propanol which is then dehydrated to 4,4-dihydroxy- $\alpha$ -methylstilbene. This compound is further oxidized to 4-HBAL and 4-HAP. 4-HAP is metabolized to 4-hydroxyphenylacetate (4-HPA) and then to hydroquinone (HQ). Both of hydroxybenzoic acid (HBA) and hydroquinone are assumed to mineralize to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and bacterial biomass through benzoate degradation pathway (Fig. 8). Furthermore, other compounds identified by GC/MS including *M*-hydroxymandelic acid, 2-phenylpropane-1,2-diol, 2-phenyl-2-propanol and lactic acid can also indicate that new BPA metabolic pathways might exist in the *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ.



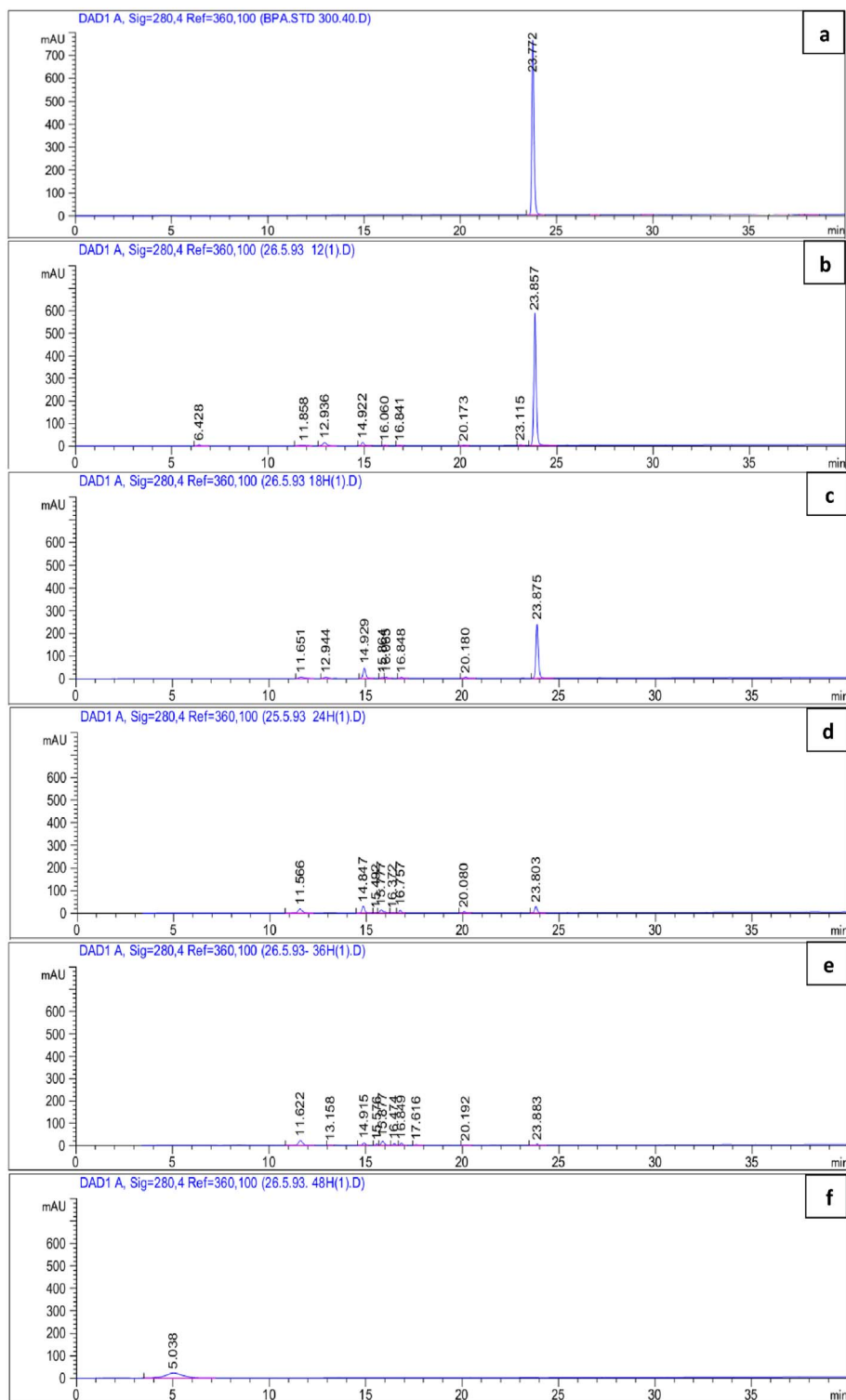


Fig. 5 The chromatograms of the HPLC system for measurement of  $300 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  BPA in BSM medium (a), and metabolites of BPA degradation by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ in BSMB (300) containing  $40 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  NaCl after 12 h (b), 18 h (c), 24 h (d), 36 h (e) and 48 h (f) (linear gradient 10–90% acetonitrile–water; flow rate:  $1 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ).

### 3.7 Phenol and BPA-degradation activity assay

*P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ was cultivated in BSMB containing  $300 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  BPA and  $50 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$  phenol as carbon

sources ( $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , 200 rpm). After 24 and 48 h, the growth was monitored by measuring the  $\text{OD}_{600}$  and the residual concentration of BPA in the cultures was determined by HPLC analysis. The results showed that *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ could



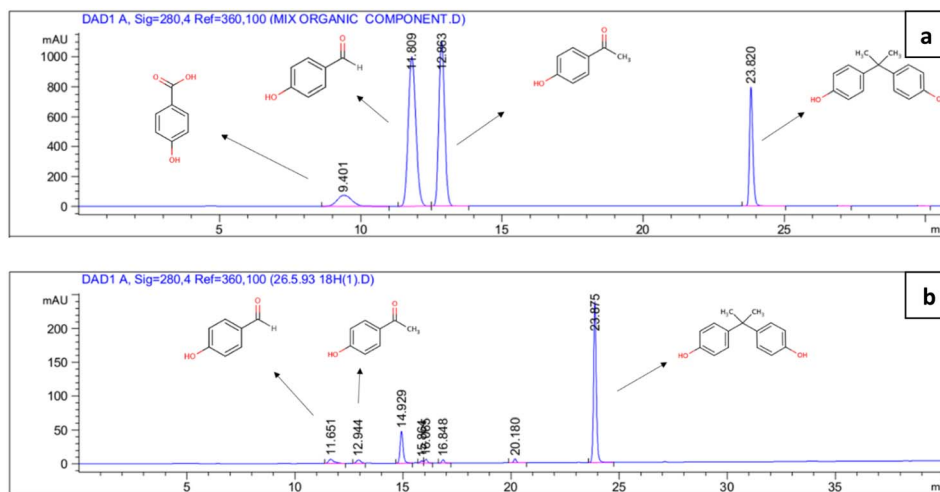


Fig. 6 Chromatogram of the HPLC system for detection of retention times of 4-HBA, 4-HBAL, 4-HAP and BPA peaks (a). HPLC analysis of BPA biodegradation by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl after 18 h (b).

grow up to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.575 ± 0.001 and degrade 44.56 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol (89.12%) and all of the BPA (100%) within 48 h. Therefore, this strain is also able to degrade and utilize phenol along with BPA in the basal salt medium and may metabolize it to CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O and cell components similar to what was concluded for BPA biodegradation.

Subsequently, the growth and phenol, BPA-degradation activity of *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ were evaluated in PWW and PWW-BSM which contained 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol and 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA on the basis of HPLC analysis. Growth increased to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.597 ± 0.009 in PWW and OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.570 ± 0.005 in PWW-BSM until 24 h and thereafter until 48 h, it did not increase. Phenol and BPA was decreased to an undetectable level by HPLC in both cultures within 24 h (data not shown).

Thus, similarity of the results in both cultures showed that the BSM mineral salts could not stimulate the growth and phenol, BPA-degradation activity of *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ in PWW. In addition, this strain was able to grow up to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.5 and degrade 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol (100%) and 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA (100%) in PWW and PWW-BSM within 24 h which were higher than that in the BSMB containing 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA and 50 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol within 48 h. Therefore, it was probable that other organic compounds existing in the petrochemical wastewater could stimulate the growth and degradation activity of *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ. In addition, other living microorganisms existing in petrochemical wastewater might synergistically enhance the growth and BPA degradation activity of this strain.

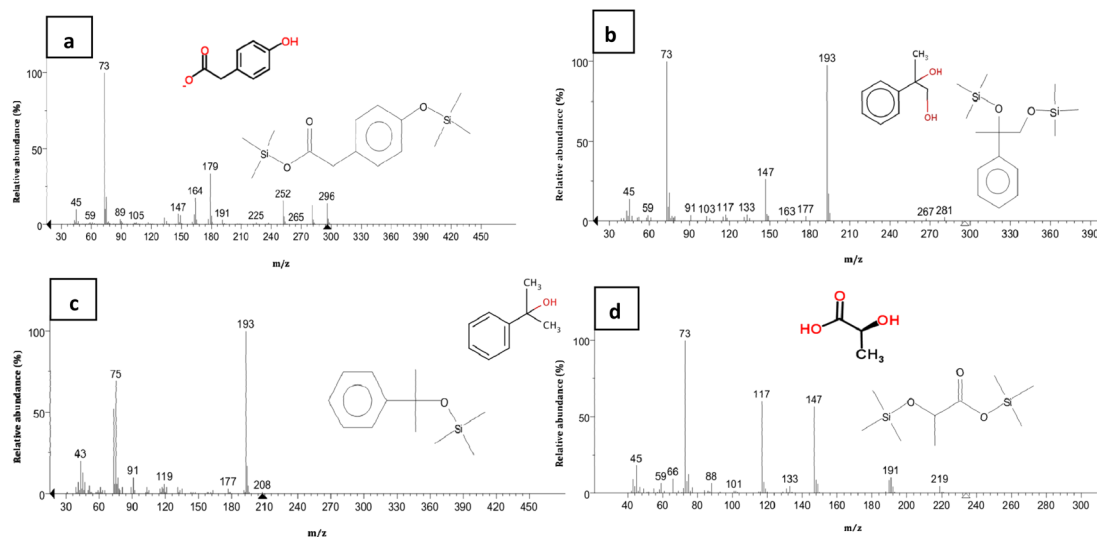


Fig. 7 Mass spectra from GC/MS during BPA-degradation by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl after 36 h and detected intermediate compounds, 4-hydroxyphenylacetate (a), *M*-hydroxymandelic acid (b), 2-phenylpropane-1,2-diol (c), 2-phenyl-2-propanol (d).



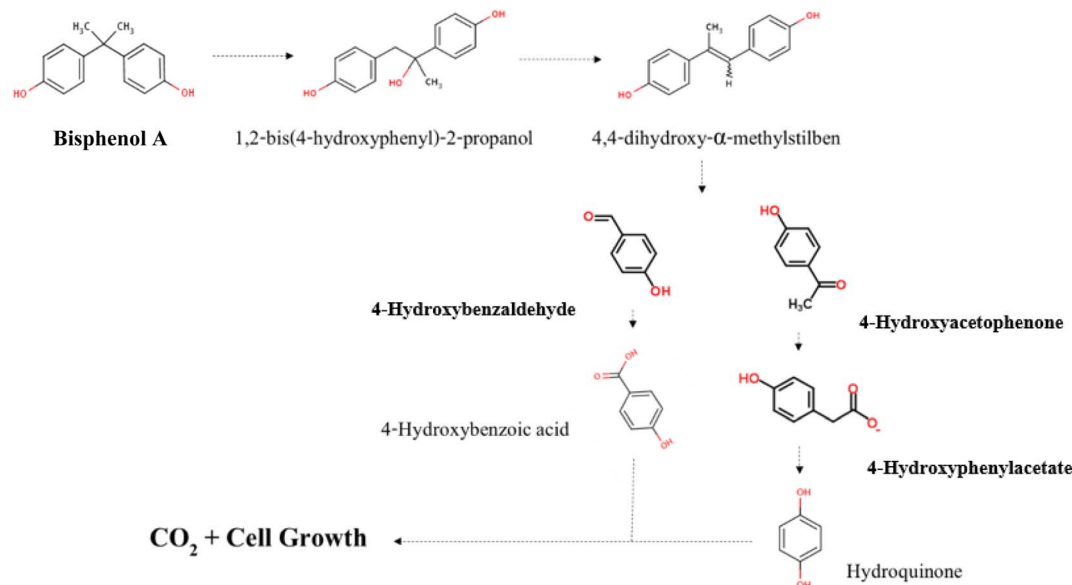


Fig. 8 The proposed metabolic pathway for BPA biodegradation by *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ. This pathway is started by hydroxylation of BPA to form 1,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propanol and then its dehydration to 4,4-dihydroxy- $\alpha$ -methylstilbene. Resulted compound is oxidized to 4-HBAL and 4-HAP. 4-HAP is metabolized to 4-HPA and then to HQ. Both of HBA and HQ are mineralized to CO<sub>2</sub> and bacterial biomass.

In the other experiment, *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ was cultured in PWW (100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol and 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA) supplemented with concentrated solutions of BSM and 200 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA (PWW-BSMB (200)). Growth in this culture increased up to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.70 ± 0.011 within 24 h and the amounts of phenol and BPA removal were 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (100%) and 453.05 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (90.61%) within 48 h, respectively. Therefore, it was concluded that increasing BPA concentration in PWW-BSM not only does not inhibit the growth and phenol, BPA-degradation activity of the strain but also enhance them. These results suggest that this strain is promising for the bioremediation of wastewater containing phenol and BPA.

### 3.8 Phenol and BPA-removal in petrochemical wastewater under batch fermentation conditions

In order to evaluate phenol and BPA-removal activity of strain YKJ in conditions closer to those of petrochemical wastewater treatment by aeration and activated sludge method, batch fermentation process was performed. Three fermenters containing PWW, PWW-BSM and PWW-BSMB (300) were inoculated with 5% (v/v) of YKJ strain pre-culture, separately. In the first batch test, growth increased to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.113 ± 0.002 in PWW within 12 h. Phenol concentration was slightly reduced up to 8% of initial concentration while 57% of BPA was removed during this time. In the second batch test, strain YKJ grew up to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.666 ± 0.013 and degraded 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol (100%) and 111 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA (37%) in PWW-BSM within only 6 h. It is noteworthy that such growth rate and phenol degradation activity was almost similar to those obtained in flask conditions within 24 h. Furthermore, BPA-removal activity of strain YKJ in

this test within 6 h was one third of that in flask containing PWW-BSM within 24 h. Phenol and BPA were also removed in batch fermentation of this strain in PWW-BSM at almost similar rates. Strain YKJ was able to grow up to OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.818 ± 0.021 and degrade 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol (100%) and 372 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA (62%) in the third batch fermenter containing PWW-BSMB (300) within 6 h. Similar to flask conditions, increasing BPA concentration in PWW-BSM led to enhance growth and BPA-degradation activity of strain YKJ. In all three batch fermentation tests, the strain YKJ was able to further grow and degrade higher phenol and BPA amounts relative to the flask conditions during a time equivalent to a quarter of the flask conditions. From a practical and operational point of view, reducing the growth time of the bacterium while maintaining its function is extremely important.

## 4 Discussion

The success of microbial bioremediation depends mainly on the ability of the microorganism to grow and metabolize organic pollutants in the contaminated environments.<sup>36</sup> Thus, use of bacterial strains isolated from environments exposed to BPA for the treatment of this hazardous pollutant is promising. In the present study, *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ was isolated from an outlet of petrochemical wastewater exposed to BPA for a long time. This strain was able to grow in basal salt medium containing 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA and 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl and degrade 96.28% of BPA within 24 h (Fig. 5d). It is worthy to notice that YKJ strain could utilize 100% (300 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) of BPA without producing detectable metabolites based on HPLC analysis within 48 h (Fig. 5f). While previous studies have shown obvious estrogenic activities of some BPA metabolites that may create





new environmental pollution concerns.<sup>29,37</sup> Up to now, many bacteria with BPA-biodegradation activity have been isolated from different environments, but only a few of them have a strong capacity for its biodegradation.<sup>3-5,8,9,11,16-22,24,26-29,31</sup> However, strains that can quickly and completely degrade and utilize BPA as sole carbon source without accumulation of intermediate compounds in the medium are more desirable. *Pseudomonas* sp. strain KU1, KU2 and *Bacillus* sp. strain KU3 isolated by Kamaraj *et al.*<sup>17</sup> (2014) were relatively potent strains for the BPA biodegradation and could degrade 780, 810 and 740 mg L<sup>-1</sup> of BPA in a basal medium within 12 days, respectively. Eltoukhy *et al.*<sup>3</sup> (2020) also isolated *Pseudomonas putida* strain YC-AE1 that could degrade 200 mg L<sup>-1</sup> within 20 h under optimum environmental factors. In comparison to above-mentioned strains, our strain could degrade higher amounts of BPA (288.86 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) within shorter time (24 h or 1 day). Furthermore, strain YKJ utilized this amount of BPA in the presence of 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl. This is great advantage, because high concentrations of inorganic salts are often present in industrial wastewaters containing BPA that affect biodegradation efficiency. For example, aromatic polycarbonates are mainly produced through the interfacial polycondensation of BPA with phosgene. In this process a large amounts of inorganic salts such as NaCl are produced as byproducts, thereby dilution of resulted wastewater with a large amount of water is necessary for biotreatment of BPA.<sup>31</sup> To our knowledge, only *Bacillus pumilus* strains BP-2CK, BP-21DK, and BP-22DK isolated from Kimchi exhibited BPA-degradation activity in the rich medium containing 10% NaCl. But, these strains were not able to grow in the mineral salt medium containing BPA as a sole carbon source. Moreover, BP-2CK, BP-21DK, and BP-22DK strains had low potential for BPA biodegradation and showed neither degradation activity nor cell growth in the rich medium containing 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> of BPA.<sup>31</sup> No other BPA-degrading bacteria have been reported to show activity in the presence of such high concentrations of NaCl. Even, in 2020, Jia *et al.*<sup>5</sup> reported that BPA-biodegradation efficiency of *Sphingobium* sp. YC-JY1 was significantly inhibited in 6 to 10 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl. Their results indicated that NaCl has a negative effect in BPA degradation by *Sphingobium* sp. YC-JY1. In addition, ability of strain YKJ for BPA removal in high concentrations of NaCl is significant

because different outlets of Khuzestan petrochemical wastewater and Fajr wastewater treatment plant contain 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl. Therefore, experiments in a small-scale system for BPA removal from these outlets, as main purpose of current study, is useful for design and construction of wastewater treatment system for the above-mentioned petrochemical wastewater (Table 1).

In our previous project, we investigated on BPA-degradation activity of one new isolated *Enterobacter gergoviae* strain BYK-7 in the petrochemical wastewater. Our results showed that this strain was able to degrade 31.35 ± 4.05 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA in PWW and 78.33 ± 5.26 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA in PWW-BSM within 72 h, respectively.<sup>25</sup> In current study, we succeeded to isolate strain YKJ with so higher potential for BPA removal in petrochemical wastewater. This strain is able to degrade 300 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA and 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol in both PWW and PWW-BSM within 24 h as well as 453.05 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA and 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol in PWW-BSMB (200) within 48 h without detectable by products in HPLC analysis. Furthermore, batch fermentation of petrochemical wastewater using strain YKJ enhanced its ability for complete BPA biodegradation so that it could degrade 372 mg L<sup>-1</sup> BPA and 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> phenol in PWW-BSMB (300) within 6 h. The more remarkable point is that BPA biodegradation rate of strain YKJ enhanced from 18.5 mg L<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup> to 62 mg L<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup> by increasing BPA concentration at controlled conditions of batch fermentation. According to all of the above, the strain YKJ has high BPA-degradation potential in basal salt medium and petrochemical wastewater containing high concentrations of BPA and NaCl, which is so promising for application in practical BPA removal systems.

Sasaki *et al.*<sup>38</sup> (2008) indicated that *bisdAB* are key genes for BPA degradation in *S. bisphenolicum* AO1 and expression of these genes in *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) increased its BPA-biodegradation activity. Results of our previous study also confirmed increasing BPA-biodegradation activity of *E. gergoviae* BYK-7 expressing *bisdAB* genes in BSMB (200) from 23 mg L<sup>-1</sup> of BPA to 45 mg L<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, it is probable that modification of the BPA-degradation pathways of strain YKJ using genetic engineering techniques as well as optimization of its environmental conditions increase the potential of this

Table 1 Comparison of BPA-biodegradation activity in YKJ strain and the other high potential bacterial strains

Microorganism	BPA concentration mg L <sup>-1</sup>	NaCl concentration g L <sup>-1</sup>	BPA removal (%)	Time (h)	Ref.
<i>P. pseudoalcaligenes</i> strain YKJ	300	40	96.28	24	Present study
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> strain YC-AE1	200	0	100	20	Eltoukhy <i>et al.</i> (2020) <sup>3</sup>
<i>Sphingobium</i> sp. YC-JY1	100	0	100	12	Jia <i>et al.</i> (2020) <sup>5</sup>
<i>Sphingobium</i> sp. YC-JY1	100	6–10	0 (inhibited)	10	Jia <i>et al.</i> (2020) <sup>5</sup>
<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. strain KU1	1000	0	78	288	Kamaraj <i>et al.</i> (2014) <sup>17</sup>
<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. strain KU2	1000	0	81	288	Kamaraj <i>et al.</i> (2014) <sup>17</sup>
<i>Bacillus</i> sp. strain KU3	1000	0	74	288	Kamaraj <i>et al.</i> (2014) <sup>17</sup>
<i>Enterobacter gergoviae</i> strain BYK-7	200	0	11.55	8	Badiefar <i>et al.</i> (2015) <sup>25</sup>
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> strains BP-2CK	25	10	100	48	Yamanaka <i>et al.</i> (2007) <sup>31</sup>
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> strains BP-21DK	25	10	100	48	Yamanaka <i>et al.</i> (2007) <sup>31</sup>
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> strains BP-22DK	50	10	100	120	Yamanaka <i>et al.</i> (2007) <sup>31</sup>



strain for BPA-degradation and its application in the treatment of salty petrochemical wastewater containing high amounts of BPA.

It is also worth noting that biodegradation of PAHs as BPA depends on environmental factors such as temperature, pH, and salinity.<sup>39–42</sup> These parameters have important effects on the growth of bacteria and catabolic activity of the enzymes involved in the BPA-biodegradation process. The *P. pseudoalcaligenes* YKJ can grow in a temperature range of 25–40 °C with optimum growth temperature of 30 °C. Increasing the temperature improves solubility of the BPA, and thus, significantly increases the bioavailability of BPA molecules. In return, higher temperature reduces the metabolic activity of mesophilic aerobic microorganisms which is also seen as reduced growth of this bacterium in BSMB (300) containing 40 g L<sup>-1</sup> NaCl. Optimum growth of YKJ strain at 30 °C can be due to the optimum temperature for activity of the enzymes involved in the BPA-biodegradation pathway that is lower than 40 °C. pH of the medium also affects microbial activity including enzymatic activity, solubility, and accessibility of nutrients.<sup>43</sup> *P. pseudoalcaligenes* YKJ is able to grow at pH 6–9 with the best growth in the pH of 6.5–7.5. The growth pattern indicates that the BPA-biodegradation activity of this strain is not limited to a specific temperature and pH (Fig. 2 and 3). These results again suggest that strain YKJ may be suitable for industrial application.

Most antibiotic resistance genes are located in bacterial plasmids which can be horizontally transferred between environmental bacteria. Therefore, the strains with the least resistance to antibiotics should be considered for potential applications to minimize environmental risks. *P. pseudoalcaligenes* YKJ is resistant to Chloramphenicol and slightly to Ampicillin (which can be removed through genetic engineering approach) but not to other antibiotics. These characteristics may be suited for the bioremediation purpose.<sup>35</sup>

We hypothesized that, *P. pseudoalcaligenes* YKJ utilizes a pathway similar to major pathway for the BPA metabolism by strain MV1, in which the compound is oxidized to 1,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenol)-2-propanol, 4-HBAL, and 4-HAP.<sup>19,30</sup> During BPA biodegradation by strain YKJ, 4-HAP was detected as a degradation intermediate, while 4-HBA was not detected. Really, degradation of 4-HAP by strain YKJ was slower than that of 4-HBA, exactly like what Sakai *et al.* (2014) reported about BPA-biodegradation by *Sphingomonas* sp. strain BP-7.<sup>7</sup> They suggested that the degradation pathway of 4-HAP of the strain is a rate-limiting step in the degradation of BPA, due to low activities of initial enzymes in the pathway or an inhibition effect of 4-HAP on the growth of the strain. The same conclusion can also be true about strain YKJ.

## 5 Conclusion

We succeeded to isolate and identify a novel BPA-degrading *P. pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ. It was able to degrade BPA as the only source of carbon and energy in the basal salt medium containing high concentration of NaCl more rapidly than the other reported bacteria. BPA biodegradation pathways by this

strain were proposed based on the analysis of the metabolites. Our results showed that strain YKJ was applicable for treatment of salty petrochemical wastewater containing high concentrations of phenol and BPA.

## Author contributions

Each author contributed to this project as following: Bagher Yakhchali, contributed to perusing conception, project design, also identified the bacterial species (*Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ) and critically revising the manuscript for momentous intellectual content and ultimate approval of the version to be published. Sasan Jahanshahi isolated the bacterial strain (*Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes* strain YKJ) and carried out the first phase of laboratory work. Leila Badiefar contributed to scrutinizing conception and design, analysis and interpretation of data, writing the manuscript and response to reviewers for ultimate approval of the version to be published. Mahvash Khodabandeh contributed to designing laboratory procedures to isolate and characterize bacterial species and revising the manuscript. Mohammad Ali Heidarnia contributed to characterizing the effluent samples and performed the second phase of the laboratory work.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

## Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the partial financial grant received from the National Petrochemical Company (no. 1-109/65899SP) for laboratory work. The authors would like to thank Dr Ghodrattollah Nasiry and Mr Mohammadreza Sarafrazy for their great help. We also thank Mrs Elaheh Asiaei from NIGEB for some laboratory help including antibiogram test.

## References

- 1 S. Katiyar, R. Agarwal and H. Mukhtar, *Boca*, 1993, 1–17.
- 2 K.-H. Kim, S. A. Jahan, E. Kabir and R. J. C. Brown, *Environ. Int.*, 2013, **60**, 71–80.
- 3 A. Eltoukhy, Y. Jia, R. Nahurira, M. Abo-Kadoum, I. Khokhar, J. Wang and Y. Yan, *BMC Microbiol.*, 2020, **20**, 1–14.
- 4 M. Ike, C.-S. Jin and M. Fujita, *Jpn. J. Water Treat. Biol.*, 1995, **31**, 203–212.
- 5 Y. Jia, A. Eltoukhy, J. Wang, X. Li, T. S. Hlaing, M. M. Aung, M. T. Nwe, I. Lamraoui and Y. Yan, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2020, **21**, 3588.
- 6 I. Louati, M. Dammak, R. Nasri, L. Belbahri, M. Nasri, S. Abdelkafi and T. Mechichi, *3 Biotech*, 2019, **9**, 1–11.
- 7 K. Sakai, H. Yamanaka, K. Moriyoshi, T. Ohmoto and T. Ohe, *Biosci., Biotechnol., Biochem.*, 2007, 0612070212.
- 8 V. Vijayalakshmi, P. Senthilkumar, K. Mophin-Kani, S. Sivamani, N. Sivarajasekar and S. Vasantharaj, *J. Radiat. Res. Appl. Sci.*, 2018, **11**, 56–65.



- 9 W. Zhang, K. Yin and L. Chen, *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 2013, **97**, 5681–5689.
- 10 K. Nowak, E. Jabłońska and W. Ratajczak-Wrona, *Environ. Int.*, 2019, **125**, 350–364.
- 11 B. Suyamud, D. Inthorn, B. Panyapinyopol and P. Thiravetyan, *Water, Air, Soil Pollut.*, 2018, **229**, 1–12.
- 12 E. N. de Freitas, G. A. Bubna, T. Brugnari, C. G. Kato, M. Nolli, T. G. Rauen, R. d. F. P. M. Moreira, R. A. Peralta, A. Bracht and C. G. de Souza, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2017, **330**, 1361–1369.
- 13 E. J. Eio, M. Kawai, K. Tsuchiya, S. Yamamoto and T. Toda, *Int. Biodeterior. Biodegrad.*, 2014, **96**, 166–173.
- 14 Y. Huang, C. Wong, J. Zheng, H. Bouwman, R. Barra, B. Wahlström, L. Neretin and M. H. Wong, *Environ. Int.*, 2012, **42**, 91–99.
- 15 D. Mohapatra, S. Brar, R. Tyagi and R. Surampalli, *Chemosphere*, 2010, **78**, 923–941.
- 16 J. Fischer, U. Kappelmeyer, M. Kastner, F. Schauer and H. J. Heipieper, *Int. Biodeterior. Biodegrad.*, 2010, **64**, 324–330.
- 17 M. Kamaraj, R. Sivaraj and R. Venckatesh, *Int. Biodeterior. Biodegrad.*, 2014, **93**, 216–222.
- 18 G. Li, L. Zu, P.-K. Wong, X. Hui, Y. Lu, J. Xiong and T. An, *Bioresour. Technol.*, 2012, **114**, 224–230.
- 19 J. H. Lobos, T. Leib and T.-M. Su, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, 1992, **58**, 1823–1831.
- 20 M. Noszczyńska, M. Chodór, Ł. Jałowicki and Z. Piotrowska-Seget, *Biodegradation*, 2020, 1–15.
- 21 Z. Ronen and A. Abeliovich, *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*, 2000, **66**, 2372–2377.
- 22 T. Toyama, Y. Sato, D. Inoue, K. Sei, Y.-C. Chang, S. Kikuchi and M. Ike, *J. Biosci. Bioeng.*, 2009, **108**, 147–150.
- 23 H. Yamanaka, K. Moriyoshi, T. Ohmoto, T. Ohe and K. Sakai, *J. Biosci. Bioeng.*, 2008, **105**, 157–160.
- 24 C. Zhang, G. Zeng, L. Yuan, J. Yu, J. Li, G. Huang, B. Xi and H. Liu, *Chemosphere*, 2007, **68**, 181–190.
- 25 L. Badiefar, B. Yakhchali, S. Rodriguez-Couto, A. Veloso, J. M. Garcia-Arenzana, Y. Matsumura and M. Khodabandeh, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 29563–29572.
- 26 J. H. Kang, N. Ri and F. Kondo, *Lett. Appl. Microbiol.*, 2004, **39**, 178–180.
- 27 M. Masuda, Y. Yamasaki, S. Ueno and A. Inoue, *Extremophiles*, 2007, **11**, 355–362.
- 28 Y. Matsumura, C. Hosokawa, M. Sasaki-Mori, A. Akahira, K. Fukunaga, T. Ikeuchi, K.-I. Oshiman and T. Tsuchido, *Biocontrol Sci.*, 2009, **14**, 161–169.
- 29 K.-i. Oshiman, Y. Tsutsumi, T. Nishida and Y. Matsumura, *Biodegradation*, 2007, **18**, 247–255.
- 30 J. Spivack, T. Leib and J. Lobos, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1994, **269**, 7323–7329.
- 31 H. Yamanaka, K. Moriyoshi, T. Ohmoto, T. Ohe and K. Sakai, *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.*, 2007, **136**, 39–51.
- 32 APHA-AWWA-WPCF, *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, APHA American Public Health Association, 1981.
- 33 W. G. Weisburg, S. M. Barns, D. A. Pelletier and D. J. Lane, *J. Bacteriol.*, 1991, **173**, 697–703.
- 34 J. Sambrook and D. W. Russell, *Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual (3-volume set)*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, 2001.
- 35 M. Safari, B. Yakhchali and V. Shariati, *J. Sci. Rep.*, 2019, **9**, 1–14.
- 36 S. Saiyood, A. Vangnai, P. Thiravetyan and D. Inthorn, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2010, **178**, 777–785.
- 37 M. Ike, M. Y. Chen, C. S. Jin and M. Fujita, *Environmental Toxicology: An International Journal*, 2002, **17**, 457–461.
- 38 M. Sasaki, T. Tsuchido and Y. Matsumura, *J. Appl. Microbiol.*, 2008, **105**, 1158–1169.
- 39 M. Alexander, *Biodegradation and Bioremediation*, Gulf Professional Publishing, 1999.
- 40 S. Y. Yuan, S. H. Wei and B. V. Chang, *Chemosphere*, 2000, **41**, 1463–1468.
- 41 R. Margesin and F. Schinner, *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 2001, **56**, 650–663.
- 42 N. Christensen, D. J. Batstone, Z. He, I. Angelidaki and J. E. Schmidt, *Water Sci. Technol.*, 2004, **50**, 237–244.
- 43 J. Wong, K. Lai, C. Wan, K. Ma and M. J. W. Fang, *Water Air Soil Pollut.*, 2002, **139**, 1–13.

