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최 종  
연구보고서

GOVP 12001308

유전공학적 미생물육종기술

Studies on the microbial develop using genetic engineering technique

농업토양 내의 유용미생물군의 생존과 활성화에 대한 진단 및  
그 개선방법의 개발

Characterization of survival and activities of the microbial  
populations in the soil ecosystems, and improvement of their  
useful phenotypes

전남대학교

환경공학과

농 립 부

{ 7 }

190mm × 268mm

1996

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2. 1

1999. 10. 30.

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1999. 10. 30.

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(stressed environment)

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1)

; 2) 가 가 ,  
가 가 ; 3)  
가

( 1 )

beneficial microorganisms ,

. 1997 2 1

AMA) colony, non-selective agar plates ( , R2A, nitrogen-fixing bacteria *nifH*, aromatic ring cleavage bacteria *todCBA*, *xylL*, *tmoABCDE* coding gene probes DNA hybridization, bacteria degradation phenotype benzene (B), toluene (T), *p*-xylene (X) sole carbon source agar plates colony

( , ) ( , ) soil samples colony-forming-units (CFU) 가 . *nif* hybridization 가 가 , CFU 20% . 2 bacterial community , BTX 가가 *tod*, *xyl*, *tmo* 32%

Aromatic ring cleavage nitrogen fixation , soil bacterial community , detection ( , specific DNA probe hybridization , carbon plate , colony morphology ) 3 (control) 1 bacterial isolates microcosm CFU . environmental parameters가 *in situ* bacterial community .

( 2 )

(C- ) 2, 4-D 10 가 pH11.5 가 pH4.0

3 가 LogP 3.1 xylene 가

phenyl (ortho, para, meta) side group 가

가

35 가 , pH 0.3% 가

pH 8.5 9

main degradation pathway cloning

probe monitoring

( 3 )

가가

가

(2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

, alginate, carrageenan , hollow fiber,

pellet

( 1 )

1.

가. bacteria total cell number ( $1.5 \times 10^{10}$  cells per dry gram of soil) 0.003-3.5% ,  
(From Feb. 1997 to Feb. 1998) 가

. BIX degraders aromatic carbon plates  
specific probes colony hybridization ,  
가 가 5 가 ,  
2 total CFUs 70% 가 .  
20-40%

. nitrogen fixer AMA colony morphology  
*nifH* hybridization , ( )  
) 가 total CFUs 20% .

2. Microcosm

가. , SJ-N3 (potential nitrogen fixer),  
SJ-T27 and SJ-X9 (aromatic compound degraders), and SJ-44 (neither hybridizing  
to genes encoding degradation enzymes nor degrading aromatic compounds)  
가 soil  
microcosms .

(edifenphos or diazinon)

가 ,

pH 가

가 . 가  
가 . 가  
, .  
가  
**library**  
, . 가  
, 가 가  
가 가 가  
.  
**(indigenous population)** .  
**(inoculant)**  
. . , .  
. , .  
. , 가  
. , 가 .  
.

( 2 )

1. 2,4-D

10

, Gram .

*Alcaligenes* sp. (strain PS1, PS2, CW1, CW2) *Pseudomonas* sp. (strain YC1, YC2, KW1, DY1, DY2, DY3)

2.

10

CW2 YC1, YC2가 2,4-D 가 , PS1, CW2, YC1 phenol . bi phenyl, *p*-chlorobiphenyl 가 . YC2 DY2, DY3 4-chlorobenzoic acid .

3. *meta*-

*Alcaligenes* sp.

, *Pseudomonas* sp.

4.

xylene(3,1)

가

가

5. 4 *meta*-cleavage

pSY1,

pSY2, pSY3, pSY4 .

6. pSY3 pUC119 *Pst* I

6.0kb cloning

multi-cloning site

4

site 가

pSY4 pUC119

*Pst* I

2.5kb cloning

multi-cloning site

5

site 가 .

7. cloning

DY3

*bphC* 1 *bphD*

. *bphC1* 298

897 bases

*bphC2*

293

879 bases

. *bphD* 286

858bp .

8. DY3 35 60

가

0.3% 가

pH 8.5 9 .

9. , ,

DY3

OD<sub>600nm</sub> CFU

, 가

-75

-2

0

4 가 , -75 -20 가

10. DY3 가

11.

12. 8.7% meta-ring cleavage ,  
가 meta-ring cleavage 가

13. 가

( 3 )

1. , *P. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 (1× sodium  
107) 85.5% , sorbose 60%  
deoxycholate 16 가 11 가  
lignin peroxidase (LiP) 가가 50 가  
guaiacol LiP 가가 *P.*  
*chrysosporium* , Wood-A  
200 lignin peroxidase 가 (1124 U/ )가

2. 3 4 17  
*T. versicolor*가 90 50%  
LiP 가 *P. chrysosporium*  
10% 가  
LiP, Mn Peroxidase (MnP)

Laccase

3. *P. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 가 37  
25 27

4. Modified Kirk 10 가 *P. chryso sporium* Laccase 8.9 가 , Mn<sup>++</sup> 가 0.17 mM 0.85 1.7 mM 가 *P. chryso sporium* Mn Peroxi dase 가가 1.35 1.58 가 , LiP, Laccase 가 가 . *P. chryso sporium* *T. versicolor*가 LiP, MnP, Laccase 가 Mb, Zn, Fe 413mM 17.4mM 1.8mM 가 .
5. *P. chryso sporium* ATCC 24725가 LiP, MnP, Laccase pH 4.2 , 가 glucose 70% 가 5 . *P. chryso sporium* ATCC 24725 *T. versicolor* MD-277 LiP 36 U/ , 130.7 U/ .
6. Tween 80 Veratryl alcohol *P. chryso sporium* 가 . Veratryl alcohol 가 4 가 4.7 LiP 가 , 0.25% tween 80 가 0.05% 가 LiP .
7. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid *P. chryso sporium* 5 32 33%가 , .
8. , , corn, starch, corn steep liquor, lignosulfonate 80:15:3:2 60% pellet . pellet 2 3 , 30 ppm 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid 63 55%가 *T. versicolor* *P. chryso sporium* 1 .
9. Mintan II 10 , hollow fiber Na-alginate 가 , 24 17-19% *T. versicolor* .
10. pellet 가 .

## SUMMARY

( )

( 1 )

Analyses of the natural agricultural soil showed that the proportion of the bacteria degrading aromatic compounds and hybridizing to the corresponding gene probes increased rapidly after pesticide treatment. The major environmental factors affecting the dynamics of microorganisms were tested by estimating their effects on four representative bacterial isolates in the paddy field at Yongin; a potential nitrogen-fixer SJ-N3, a *todCBA*-hybridizing SJ-T27, a *xylL*-hybridizing SJ-X9, and one strain SJ-44 neither degrading aromatic compounds nor hybridizing to the above probes. Each bacterial cell in soil microcosms retained its initial cell number for 2-3 months of incubation at 20 °C. To look at the effect of pesticides, as we have seen in the natural condition, the pesticides such as edifenphos and diazinon which had been frequently used after rainy season (Jul.-Aug.) were added to the soil microcosm containing four bacterial strains. SJ-44 has not been detected at all by plate-counting, and SJ-N3 and SJ-T27 temporarily decreased in their CFUs followed by rapid increase in their CFUs. SJ-X9 which hybridizes to *xyl* probe and utilizes aromatic compounds as a sole carbon source, however, is negatively affected by the presence of the pesticides. In addition, the low pH which could be derived from the degradation products of S- or P-organic compounds did not support the long-term survival of SJ-X9. In conclusion, it appears that the pesticide-treatment, among the various environmental parameters, to soil greatly effects on the microbial composition through the year.

( 2 )

10 strains are isolated from soils and wastewaters after the culture in a minimal medium containing 2,4-D or other ring-cleavage compounds as the sole carbon source, and the strains that can effectively degrade 2,4-D under the stress of unfavorable conditions is selected by using the variety of aromatic compounds and organic solvents. The selected isolates are identified as

*Alcaligenes* sp. and *Pseudomonas* sp. based on their morphological and physiological characteristics. In addition, the enzyme activity is investigated on the substrates of *meta*-ring cleavage dioxygenase in the isolate. The result shows that *Pseudomonas* sp. strains have a wide selectivity in the specificity of *meta*-cleavage dioxygenase for substrates. Also, the isolated strains are tested to examine the organic solvent tolerance. The result shows that three strains can grow in xylene in the organic solvent of the logP value of 3.1.

Strain DY3 has two genes coding for 2,3-dihydroxybiphenyl 1,2-dioxygenase and a gene coding 2-hydroxy-6-oxo-6-phenylhexa-2,4-dienoate hydrolase. According to the gene mapping, two genes, *bphC1* and *bphC2* are quite different. DNA sequence analysis of the genes is performed. The *bphC1* gene consists of 897 bases encoded by 298 amino acids, and *bphC2* is 879 bases encoded by 293 amino acids, and *bphD* is consists of 858 bases encoded by 286 amino acids.

The other goal for this research is to monitor the fate of recalcitrant aromatic compounds-degrading microorganisms in soil ecosystem and to develop its immobilization materials. When the microorganisms immobilized in saw dust, rice bran or activated carbon was stored at -75 , -20 , 4 or room temperature, all growth and CFU of the immobilized microorganisms in LB decreased as the storage temperature increased. In this study the most efficient immobilization matrix for DY3 is rice bran. The growth of microorganisms in the outdoor soil are higher than that of indoor, even at low temperature. When the soil is sterilized, the microorganisms don't grow well even after 3 months. *Meta*-ring cleavage microorganisms are existed about 8.7% in either the outdoor soil or indoor soil. The number of *meta*-ring cleavage microorganisms is proportion to the total numbers of soil microorganisms.

( 3 )

The white-rot fungi *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725, *T. versicolor* MD-277, *Pleurotus ostreatus* ATCC 32783 were mainly investigated for the research. 16 mutants of *P. Chrysosporium* derived from UV-irradiation were initially selected based on the discolorization of straw and guaiacol media and secondly higher lignin peroxidase activity compared to the mother strain. White-rot fungi were also isolated from the rotten leaves. Wood A, showed the lignin peroxidase activity 1124 U/ , which is 200 times higher than that of *P. chrysosporium*

*Trametes versicolor* MD-277, *Pleurotus ostreatus* ATCC 32783, and *P.*

*chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 degraded the lignin in rice-straw by 50, 32, and 10%, respectively in 3 months at room temperature. Mutants of *P. chrysosporium* and wood A showed the similar degradation rate of lignin in rice-straw to that of original strain, even though the LiP activities of mutant and wood A were higher than that of *P. chrysosporium*. The enzymes which were responsible for the lignin degradation were LiP, MnP, laccase. Trace elements were standardized to 1.7mM Mn<sup>++</sup>, 41.3mM Mo, 17.4mM Zn, 1.8mM Fe for the maximum enzyme production and mycelium growth. The optimum incubation temperature for the white-rot fungi was 25-27 °C except *P. chrysosporium* was 37 °C. Incubation pH and period for the optimum growth and LiP production were respectively 4.0-4.2 and 5 days with agitation.

30 ppm of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid contaminated in model soil was hydrolyzed to 63 and 55% by *T. versicolor* and *P. chrysosporium*, respectively, in one wk at 27 °C. Crude enzyme solution from the culture broth of *T. versicolor*, *P. chrysosporium* and *P. ostreatus* were concentrated and then applied to rice-straw to degrade the lignin in rice-straw. Approximately 17 to 19% of lignin in rice-straw were hydrolyzed in 24 hrs by the immobilized crude enzyme concentrates of *T. versicolor*.

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( )

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1. DNA probe

가. Toluene dioxygenase

- . Toluene-4-monooxygenase
- . cis-p-toluate-dihydrodiol dehydrogenase
- . Dinitrogenase component II (nitrogenase reductase)

2. Colony hybridization, dot-blot hybridization                      specific carbon plate

가. Optimal conditions for DNA hybridization

- . Selection of media for growth of soil microbial assemblage
- . Treatment of soil microbial assemblage



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가.

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가

가.

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. *meta*-cleavage enzyme

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3

1.

가. Cloning methods

ㄱ. pDNA preparation as a cloning vector

ㄴ. Competent cell preparation

ㄷ. Transformation method

ㄹ. cDNA preparation

ㅁ. cDNA partial digestion with restriction enzyme and extraction from agarose gel

ㅂ. Plasmid extraction method

ㅅ. Extracted pUC119 restriction enzyme treatment

ㅇ. CIAP treatment

ㅈ. Ligation, gene expression and final verification

- . Substrate specificities of recombinant plasmids in *E. coli* DH5
- . Subcloning of recombinant plasmids
- . Restriction Mapping
- . Deletion Mitants method sequence
- . Optimum temperature, pH and concentration

2. 가

가. Cloning of DY3

- . Recombinant plasmids
- . Subcloning of recombinant plasmid pSY2
- . Restriction Mapping
- . Deletion Mitants sequence
- . Optimum temperature, pH and concentration

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1.

가. media

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2. 가

가. media

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2.

2 (white-rot fungi) ,

1.

2.

가.

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. lignin peroxidase

. *P. chrysosporium* lignin peroxidase

.

a. Lignin peroxidase

b. Mn( )-dependent peroxidase

c. Laccase

. glucose

.

.

. Klason lignin

3.

1. *P. chrysosporium*

2.

3.

가

LiP

4. *P. chrysosporium* LiP

5.

4.

3

1.

2.

a.

b.

가. *P. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 Wood A

. *T. versicolor* MD 277

c.

d. 가

가. lignin peroxidase (LiP)

. Manganese peroxidase (MnP)

. Laccase 가

e.

f. *P. chrysosporium* 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy  
acetic acid

g. HPLC

3.

a. (*P. chrysosporium*)

b. 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4, 5-T)

c.

d.

e. pH

f.

4.

4

1.

2.

a.

b.

c.

d. (tween 80)

e.

가.

. FPLC

f.

가.

.

g.

h. 2, 4, 5-T

i. HPLC

3.

1. *P. ostreatus*

2. tween 80

3.

가.

4.

5. disk

6. 2, 4, 5-T

4.

5

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가

가  
가

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가

가

가

plant

, 가

know-how

,

가

phosphatase

*Pseudomonas* esterase  
Phenylurea *Bacillus sphaeroides* amidase  
*solani* amidase , Triazine

, Anilide *Fusarium*

가 . ,  
 가  
 PCB(polychlorinated biphenyl)  
 가 ,  
 2, 4-D 2, 4, 5-T , DDT, , BHC 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 library  
 (in situ  
 bioremediation)  
 가 ,  
 (life-support system)가 가  
 가 가 가  
 (indigenous population)  
 (inoculant)  
 (microbial community)  
 (in situ bioremediation)



2.

(stressed environment)

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1) ; 2) 가 가 ,  
가 가 ; 3)  
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가 , 가 1980  
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microcosm

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beneficial microorganisms ,

. 1997 2 1  
 non-selective agar plates ( , R2A,  
 AMA) colony ,  
 aromatic ring cleavage nitrogen-fixing bacteria *nifH*  
 coding gene probes bacteria *todCBA*, *xylL*, *tmoABCDE*  
 DNA hybridization

bacteria degradation phenotype benzene (B), toluene (T),  
*p*-xylene (X) sole carbon source agar plates colony

( , ) ( , )  
 , ) soil samples colony-forming units (CFU)  
 가 . *nif* hybridization  
 가 가 , CFU 20%

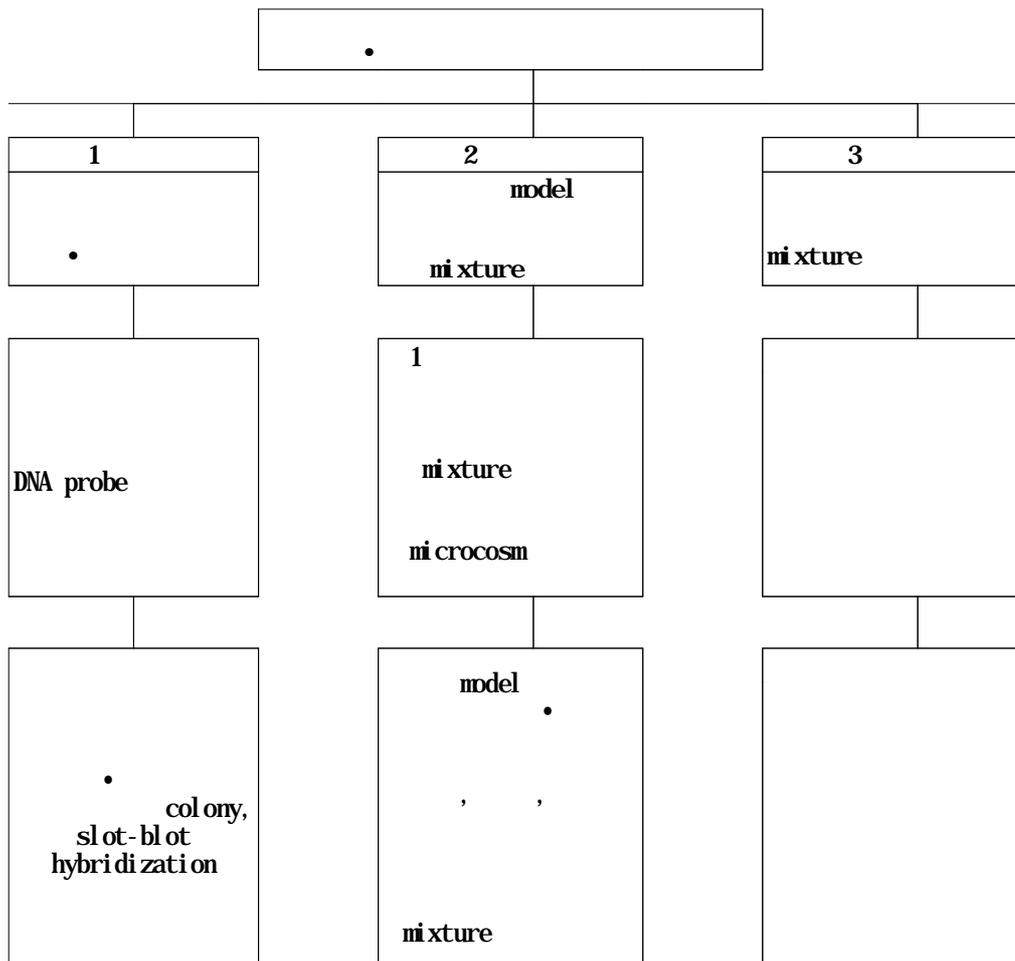
. 2 bacterial community  
 , BTX 가가  
*tod*, *xyl*, *tmo*

32%

Aromatic ring cleavage nitrogen fixation , soil  
 bacterial community , detection ( )  
 , specific DNA probe hybridization , carbon plate  
 , colony morphology ) 3 (control) 1  
 bacterial isolates microcosm

CFU  
*in situ* bacterial community

environmental parameters가 *in*



## 2

### 1. DNA probe

4가 probe DNA . probe labeling specific hybridization  
condition 2 . ring cleavage  
DNA hybridization

#### 가. Toluene dioxygenase

*tod* *Pseudomonas putida* F cloning , *todABC*  
gene products toluene *cis*-toluene dihydrodiol  
(reductase, ferredoxin, iron-sulfur protein ) . *phC2*  
plasmid DNA *Ban*HI , 4 kilo base-pair DNA  
fragment agarose gel labeling reaction .

#### . Toluene-4-monoxygenase

Toluene *p*-cresol system *Pseudomonas mendocina* KR1  
 , 가 *tmnABCDEF* operon .  
 가 toluene-4-monoxygenase (T4M) system . *tmnABCDEF*  
 , toluene *Pseudomonas spp.* template PCR  
 . forward primer 5' AAGCTTTTAGGGCCACAGGC AAGGAGGACAAGAATATGGCG3' ,  
 reverse primer 5' CCTTAGCGCCGACATTACG CCACTGAGAATTCTACTAAAACC3'  
 PCR . 50 mM KCl; 10 mM Tris-HCl; 2mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>;  
 0.1% Triton X-100 buffer , 94 / 5min; 94 / 1min, 38 /  
 1min, 72 / 4min 20 cycles amplification; ;  
 72 / 10min final extension 4639 base-pair DNA ,  
 labeling reaction .

. *cis-p*-toluate-dihydrodiol dehydrogenase

*cis-p*-toluate-dihydrodiol dehydrogenase dihydrodiol catechol  
 4-methyl catechol , coding *xyiL* pTOL047  
 . pTOL047 *EcoRI* *PstI* double-digest ,  
 800 base-pair DNA fragment agarose gel electrophoresis QiaexII  
 gel extraction *xyiL* labeling reaction

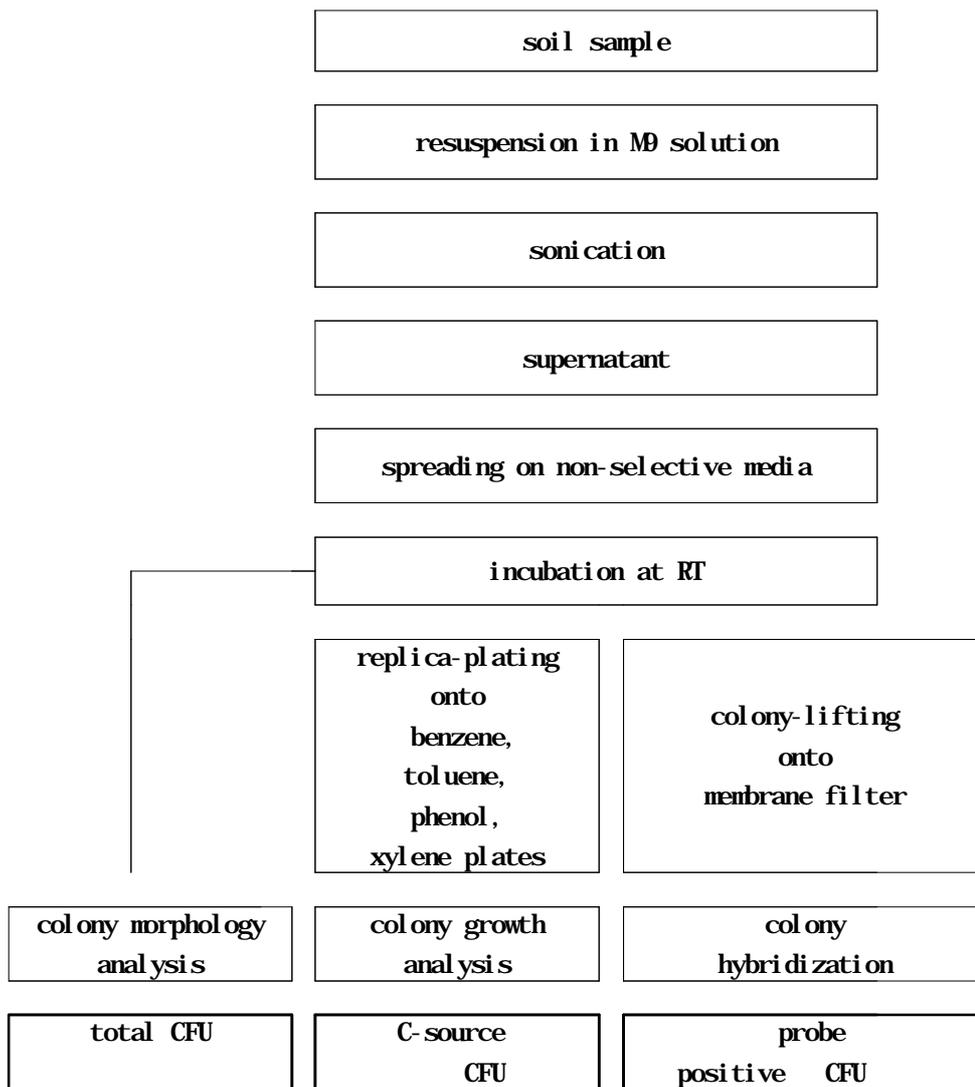
. Dinitrogenase component II (nitrogenase reductase)

nitrogen-fixing bacteria conserved *nifH*  
 PCR . *nifH* 19 , 407 sequences  
 homologous primers ; GCITWYAYGGIAAR GGIGG, AATCCRCCCAIACIACRTC  
 [ W= A T, Y= C T, R= A G, I=inosine]. Primer Bioneer  
 Co. . 50 mM KCl; 10 mM Tris-HCl; 2mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> buffer  
 , 94 / 7min; 94 / 1min, 42 / 1min, 72 / 1min 25  
 cycles amplification; ; 72 / 10min final extension  
 390 base-pair DNA fragment .

2. Colony hybridization, dot-blot hybridization specific carbon  
 plate

가. Optimal conditions for DNA hybridization

5가 DNA probes *tmbABCDE*, *nifH*, *todABC*, *xyiL*  
 hybridization optimal condition . probe Random Primed DNA  
 Labeling kit (Boehringer Mannheim) Klenow enzyme DIG-dUTP  
 , 4 42 prehybridization , 16  
 hybridization . Post-hybridization washing condition 2X, 0.5X,  
 0.1XSSC Wash solution 15min 65 (*tmbABCDE*  
 52 ) . NBT BCIP colorimetric reaction



optimal conditions for DNA hybridization

Gene probe	Size (bp)	Function	Hybridization
Washing		condition	condition
<i>todCBA</i>	@ 4200	Transformation of toluene to cis-toluene dihydrodiol	at 42 0.5X SSC* at 65
<i>tmdABCDE</i>	4639	Transformation of toluene to <i>p</i> -cresol	" 0.1X SSC at 65
<i>xyiL</i>	@ 800	Transformation of dihydrodiol to either catechol or 4-methyl catechol	" 0.1X SSC at 65
<i>nifH</i>	390	A subunit of nitrogenase complex (component )	" 0.1X SSC at 65

\*1X SSC solution contains 150mM sodium chloride, 15mM sodium citrate, and pH 7.0.

. Selection of media for growth of soil microbial assemblage

soil sampling  
 . Soil particle attached microbial assemblage  
 dissociation , sample 1min, 3min,  
 5min sonication . 1 gram soil sample MØ solution [Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>  
 30g, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 15g, NaCl 25g, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl 5g per 500ml] 10ml resuspension ,  
 sonication ice 15min supernatant  
 MØ solution dilution plates R2A 1/2LB spreading

treatment	CFU/ml			
	after 48 hr		after 96 hr	
	R2A	1/2LB	R2A	1/2LB
vortex for 1min	1.2 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	1.3 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.4 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	1.8 X 10 <sup>6</sup>
sonicator for 1min	1.3 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	4.3 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.6 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	1.8 X 10 <sup>6</sup>
sonicator for 1min	1.6 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	3.8 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	4.0 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	1.8 X 10 <sup>6</sup>
sonicator for 1min	1.7 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	4.0 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	4.3 X 10 <sup>6</sup>	2.9 X 10 <sup>6</sup>

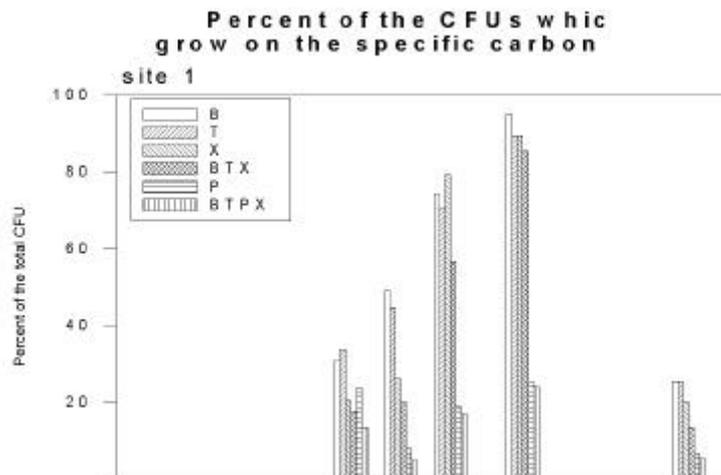
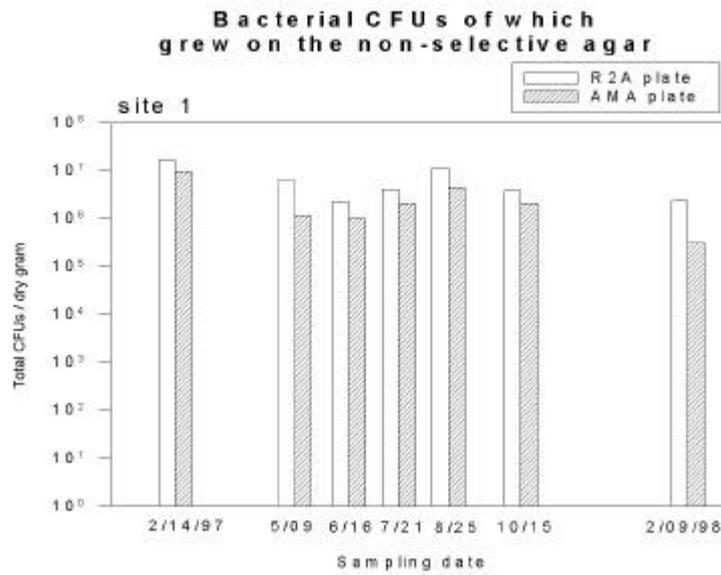
. Treatment of soil microbial assemblage

soil microbial assemblage가 가  
, 4가 plate (1/2 LB, R2A, AMA, Pseudomonas Isolation Agar)  
culture . R2A heterotrophic bacteria  
oligotrophic bacteria , AMA , *Rhizobium*  
*Bradyrhizobium* spp , PIA  
*Pseudomonas* spp. . 1/2LB  
Table . 20-25 48hr incubation  
CFU/ml Table . colony num dilution  
CFU ; colony morp. 48hr 84hr plate  
(morphology) colony . Table sonication  
3 , R2A plate가 total CFU bacterial cells  
support .

Sonication treatment	R2A		AMA		PIA	
	CFU/ml	CFU type	CFU/ml	CFU type	CFU/ml	CFU type
1 min	5.4 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	16	4.9 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	13	-	-
3 min	7.3 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	29	4.2 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	18	1.0 X 10 <sup>3</sup>	1
5 min	2.8 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	22	2.2 X 10 <sup>5</sup>	15	2.0 X 10 <sup>4</sup>	1

. Specific carbon plate

non-selective media culturable CFU, colony-  
hybridization DNA probe carbon-plate (  
, benzene, toluene, phenol plate)  
genotype .



. Colony hybridization;

(total culturable bacteria)  
treatment , membrane filtration R2A AMA plate  
, bacterial colony filter DNA probe colony  
hybridization . Bacterial colony가 filter 10% SDS,  
Denaturing soln, Neutralizing soln, 2X SSPE filter paper .  
가 , bacterial colony DNA  
filter . labeled probe 가 specific hybridization  
colony hybridization probe-positive colony .

*rhizobia* mannitol-utilizing bacteria ( R2A )  
 colony-forming-unit (CFU) 가 ( , , pH )  
 ) 106 - 107 CFUs per dry gram of soil  
 . Fluorescent dye total cell numbers 0.003 - 1.8%  
 .  
 가 degradation phenotype sole  
 carbon source 0.1% benzene (B), toluene (T), xylene (X), phenol (P)  
 , CFUs total CFUs  
 percentages .  
 2 (8/25/97) BIX degraders 가 total CFUs 70% 가  
 가 (10/15/97)  
 . P degraders .  
 R2A AMA colonies membrane filters 10% SDS  
 solution, a denaturing solution, a neutralizing solution, 2XSSPE  
 , UV cross-linker DNA filter , Digoxigenin-11-dUTP-labeled  
 specific DNA probes hybridization . DNA probes hybridization ring  
 cleavers specific carbon plate colonies  
 , specific carbon plate colonies  
 . The *nifH* probe-positive CFUs ( )  
 total CFUs 20% .

### 3

### microcosm

1 (1996. 11 1997. 10) 가  
 (beneficial microorganisms) ,  
 . 1997 2 1  
 non-selective agar plates (R2A, AMA) colony  
 ,  
 nitrogen-fixing bacteria *nifH*, aromatic ring cleavage  
 bacteria *todCBA*, *xylL*, *tmoABCDE* coding gene probes

DNA hybridization, bacteria degradation phenotype, benzene (B), toluene (T), p-xylene (X) sole carbon source, agar plates colony.

1  
microcosm study 2  
. Aromatic ring cleavage nitrogen fixation  
, soil bacterial community, detection  
, specific DNA probe hybridization, carbon  
plate, colony morphology 3 bacterial  
isolates, microcosm CFU  
. environmental parameters microcosm  
*in situ* bacterial community

1. Microcosm

1 ( 2 )  
benzene, toluene, xylene, phenol agar plate specific DNA  
probes hybridization ( table ; +  
hybridization signal ), microcosm  
SJ-N3 가 SJ-T27, SJ-X9 microcosm

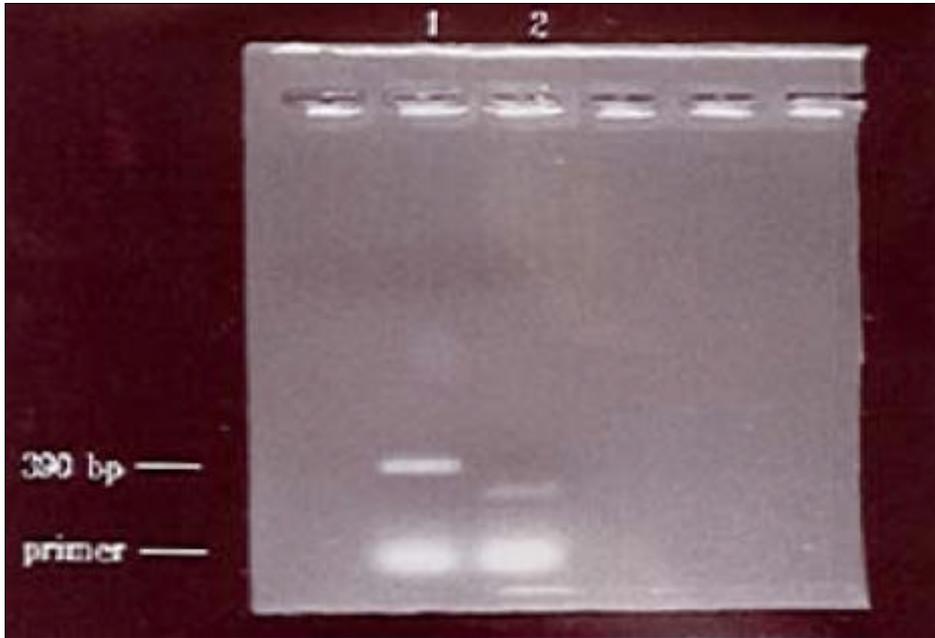
strain name	growth on carbon plate				DNA hybridization		
	B	T	X	P	<i>tod</i>	<i>xyl</i>	<i>nif</i>
1	+++	++	+	-	+	+	+
2	++	-	+	-	-	-	+
3	-	-	-	+			
4	-	-	-	-			
5	+	++	++	+	-	-	+
6	+	+	-	-			
7	+++	+++	+++	-	+	+	+
8	+++	++	++	-	+	+	+
9	+	++	-	-	+++	+++	+++ [SJ-X9]
10	-	-	-	-			
11	+++	+++	++	+++	+	+	+
12	+++	+++	++	+++	+	+	+
13	+	+	+	++			
14	+	+	+	+			
15	-	+	-	-			

16	-	-	-	-			
17	-	-	-	-			
18	++	+	-	-	+	-	+
19	+	-	-	-			
20	++	+	+	+	++	+	++
21	++	+	++	+	+	++	+
22	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+	+
23	+	-	-	-			
24	++	+	+	+++			
25	+	+	+	+++	-	-	-
26	+	+	+	-			
27	+	-	+	+++	+++	-	++ [SJ-T27]
28	+	+	+	-			
29	++	++	++	-	+	+	+
30	-	-	+	+			
31	-	-	-	-			
32	-	-	-	-			
33	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-
34	+	-	-	-			
35	+	-	-	-			
38	-	-	-	-			
39	++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-			
41	-	-	-	-			
42	+	+	+	+			
43	-	-	-	-			
44	-	-	-	-			
45	-	-	-	-			
46	-	-	-	-			
47	-	-	-	-			
48	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-			
50	-	-	-	-			
N1	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
N2	++	+++	+	-	+	+	+
N3	+++	+++	-	+	+	+	++ [SJ-N3]
N 9706-2	+++	+++	++	-	-	-	
N 9706-5	++	++	-	+	+	++	
N 9706-71	+	+	0	0	+	+++	+++
N 9706-72	0	0	-	-	+	+	+
N 9706-10	0	+	0	0	+	+++	+++
N 9707-6	+	+	0	+++	+	+	
N 9707-9	0	+	-	++	+	+	
N 9707-15	+++	+++	+++	0	0	0	0
N 9707-16	+	+	+	-	++	+	+
N 9707-181	+++	+++	+++	-	+	0	0
N 9707-182	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
N 9707-21	+	0	+	-	+	+	+
N 9707-27	++	+	++	-	+	+	+
X 9706-2	0	0	0	+	+++	+++	
X 9706-101	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
X 9706-102	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
X 9707-1	+++	++	+	+	+	+	
X 9707-3	+	+	-	+	+	+	
X 9707-51	0	0	-	-	+	0	0
X 9707-52	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
X 9707-61	+++	+++	+++	+	0	0	0
X 9707-62	++	++	++	-	+	+	-
X 9707-7	+++	+++	++	-	-	-	
X 9707-17	+	0	+	-	+	++	+
T 9706-11	0	-	0	-	++	+++	+
T 9706-12	++	++	++	0	+	+	0

T 9706-14	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
T 9706-25	+++	+++	+++	++	0	0	0
T 9706-45	+	+	+	-	0	-	-
T 9706-47	+	+	+	-	0	-	-
T 9706-50	+	+	+	-	0	-	-
T 9706-52	++	++	++	+	+++	+	+
T 9706-531	+	+	+	-	++	+	+
T 9706-532	+++	+++	+++	-	+	0	0
T 9707-1	+	+	-	+	+	+	
T 9707-2	+++	+++	-	0	0	-	
T 9707-3	++	++	+	+	+	+	
T 9707-4	+++	+++	+	0	0	0	
To 9707-6	+	+	+	-	++	+++	++
T 9707-8	+	+	-	-	-	-	
T 9706-1	++	++	0	++	+++	+	
T 9706-3	+++	+++	++	-	-	-	
T 9706-41	+	+	++	-	++	++	+
T 9706-42	+	-	+	-	++	+++	++
T 9706-11	+++	+++	+++	++	-	-	-
T 9706-16	+	-	+	-	0	+	++
T 9707-1	++	+++	++	-	-	-	
T 9707-4	+++	+++	-	+	+	+	
T 9707-5	+++	+++	-	+	+	+	
T 9707-15	++	++	++	-	+	+	+
B 8-31	++	+	++	-	0	-	-
B 8-32	++	+	++	-	0	-	-
X 8-6	+	-	+	-	++	+++	+++

가. SJ-N3 *nifH* amplification

(SJ-N3) *nifH*  
 gene DNA hybridization polymerase chain reaction  
 ( agarose gel ). ,  
 nitrogen-fixing bacteria conserved *nifH* PCR  
 ( 1 ). *nifH* 19 , 407 sequences  
 homologous primers ; GCWWTAYGGIAARGGIGG, AAICCCRCATACIACRTC  
 [ W= A T, Y= C T, R= A G, I=inosine]. Primer Bi oneer  
 Co. • . 50 mM KCl; 10 mM Tris-HCl; 2mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> buffer  
 , 94 / 7min; 94 / 1min, 42 / 1min, 72 / 1min 25  
 cycles amplification; ; 72 / 10min final extension  
 390 base-pair DNA fragment .  
 DNA probe hybridization signal SJ-N3 ( )  
 hybridization ) 가 PCR , lane 1  
 390bp size DNA size DNA가 (lane 2).  
 SJ-N3 *nif* gene (lane 1  
*Bradyrhizobium* spp.) .



gene probes hybridization

SJ-N3, SJ-T27, SJ-X9 *tcd*, *xyII*, *nifH*

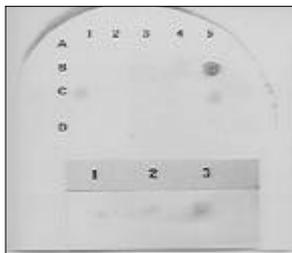
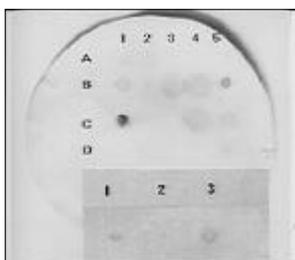
DNA hybridization membrane filter

*tcd*, *xyII*, *nifH* probe

DNA hybridization *tcd* SJ-T27, *xyII* SJ-X9, *nifH*

SJ-N3 SJ-X9 가 signal .

	1	2	3	4	5			
A	8	7	5	2	1	1	2	3
B	20	18	12	11	SJ-X9	N1	N2	SJ-N3
C	SJ-T27	25	24	22	21			
D		48	39	33	29			



. Selected bacterial isolates

, plasmid DNA, Gram staining,  
microcosm

Soil bacterial isolates		SJ-N3	SJ-T27	SJ-X9	SJ-44 ( )
Gram-staining/Cell shape		negative rod	negative rod	negative rod	negative rod
Colony morphology on R2A, AMA		white	yellow	green - fluorescent	small yellow
Growth on specific C-plates	B	+	+	+	-
	T	+	-	+	-
	X	-	+	-	-
	P	+	+	-	-
Specificity to DNA probe	<i>tod</i>	+	+++	+++	nd
	<i>xyl</i>	+	-	+++	nd
	<i>nif</i>	++	++	+++	nd
Resistance to antibiotics	Rif	+	-	+	nd
	Amp	+	-	+++	nd
	Sm	+	-	+	nd
	Km	+	-	-	nd
	Cm	-	-	+++	nd
	Tet	+	-	+	nd
Utilization of pesticides and herbicide (0.1%)	Edifenphos	+	+	+	-
	Di azinon	+	+	+	-
	Paraquat	+	-	+	-

2. microcosm

가.

Autoclave container (size : 15 X 15 cm) solution treatment autoclave cell) control incubation

soil, bacterial cell Microcosm soil M9 solution (no

ethanol, dry plastic M9

water saturation incubation 30 min. temp.

. Microcosm mixing

**Characteristics of Yongin agricultural soil used for microcosm study**

Texture		Loam
Particle size distribution (%)	Sand	41.6
	Silt	44.6
	Clay	13.6
pH	1 : 5 in H <sub>2</sub> O	5.5
EC (dS/m)		1.40
Organic Material (%)		3.5
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (mg/kg)		117
Total Nitrogen (%)		0.21
Ex. cation (cmol/kg)	K <sup>+</sup>	0.16
	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	5.0
	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	0.9
	Na <sup>+</sup>	0.33
CEC (cmol/kg)		12.0

soil (homogenization of bacterial cells within soil particles) plastic box center side  
 5 soil sample bacterial cell  
 table homogeneous

sanpling site	SJ-N3	SJ-T27	SJ-X9
avg.	15.0 X 10 <sup>7</sup>	2.9 X 10 <sup>7</sup>	0.6 X 10 <sup>7</sup>
std. dev	± 7.6	± 3.5	± 0.43

bacterial cells

2, 3, 5, 9, 15, 31 day time point

가

3. microcosm

Microcosm 가

, 가 , ,

가

R2A plate streaking , 4, 20, 30, 40C 24

72 agar plate ,

20-30C optimal growth , 37C

broad growth temperature range .

strain	after 24 hr temperature (C)				after 72 hr temperature (C)			
	4	20	30	40	4	20	30	40
SJ-X9	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
SJ-T27	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
SJ-N3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

20 가 minimal starvation medium

incubation SJ-N3 SJ-X9 1 cell  
density . SJ-T27 10

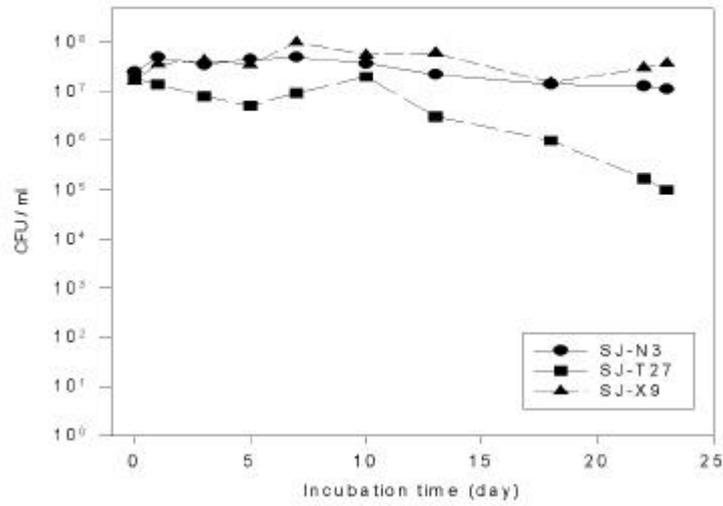
starvation

SJ-T27 pure culture M9 incubation

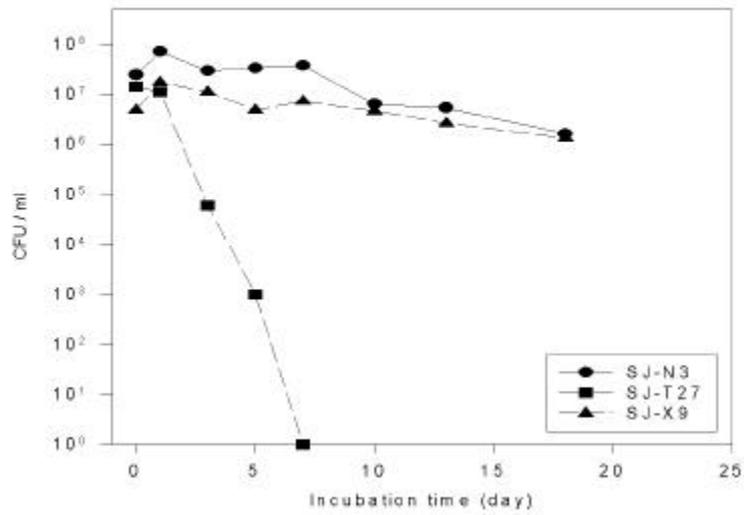
( competition

section ). 20C , 35C starvation Figure

**Changes in numbers of strain SJ-N3, SJ-T27, SJ-X9  
in the M9-microcosms at 20°C**



**Changes in numbers of strain SJ-N3, SJ-T27, SJ-X9  
in the M9-microcosms at 35°C**



(competition)

suspension 가 R2A plate spot-on-lawn R2A broth 24 culture  
 . n growth inhibition  
 , s spot lawn cell inhibition , l lawn spot cell  
 inhibition , b spot lawn cell inhibition  
 . data가 lawn running colony spot  
 가 , SJ-X9가 SJ-T27  
 , R2A plate microcosm inhibition  
 . microcosm study environmental parameters

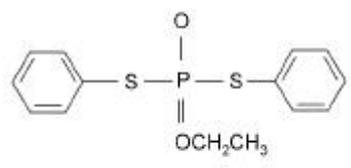
spot lawn	1	2	5	7	8	SJ-9	11	12	18	20	21	22	25	SJ-27	29	33	39	48	N1	N2	SJN3
1		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	l	n	n	l	n	l	n	n	n	n	n
2	n		n	n	n	n	n	n	l	l	n	n	l	l	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
5										b											
7	l	n	n		n	n	s	s	l	n	l	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	s	n	n
8	n	n	n	l		n	s	s	l	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	s	n	n
SJ-9	n	n	n	n	n		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	l	l	l	l	n	n
11	n	n	n	n	n	n		n	n	b	b	n			n				n	n	
12	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		n	b	b	n	n	n	n				n	n	n
18	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	n		n	n	n	n	n	n	l	l	n	l	n	n
20	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	n		l	n	n	l	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
21	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	n	l		n	n	l	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
22	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	b	b		n	l	n	l	l	l	l	n	n
25	n	n	n	n	n	n	s	s	n	b	b	s		l	n	l	l	n	l	n	n
SJ-27	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	l	l	n	n		n	l	l	l	l	n	n
29	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		n	n	n	b	n	n
33	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	n	n		l	l	l	n	n
39	n	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	l	n	n	n	n	n	n	l		l	l	n	n
48	n	n	n	n	l	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	l	l		l	n	n
N1	l	n	l	n	n	l	n	n	l	n	n	n	l	n	n	l	l	l		n	n
N2																					
SJ-N3										b	b					b					

SJ-N3, -T9, -X27 cells R2A plate cross-culture, N  
 cell cross-culture, T X  
 . (nutrient-rich agar plate competition, liquid broth  
 competition starvation condition .)

. microcosm

( ; - - , - , - 30%,  
 70%; )  
 soil sample .

**edifenphos**



O - ethyl S, S - diphenyl phosphorodithioate

1)

bacteria strain	(after 24hrs)								
	concentration (%)								
	0	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.0
1	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
2	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
7	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SJ-X9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
11	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
12	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
13	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
14	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
15	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
16	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
17	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-

18	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
19	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
20	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
21	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
22	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
23	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
25	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
SJ-T27	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
28	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
29	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
32	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
33	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
35	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
41	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
42	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
48	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
50	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
N1	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
N2	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
SJ-N3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

2)

가) M9 microcosm

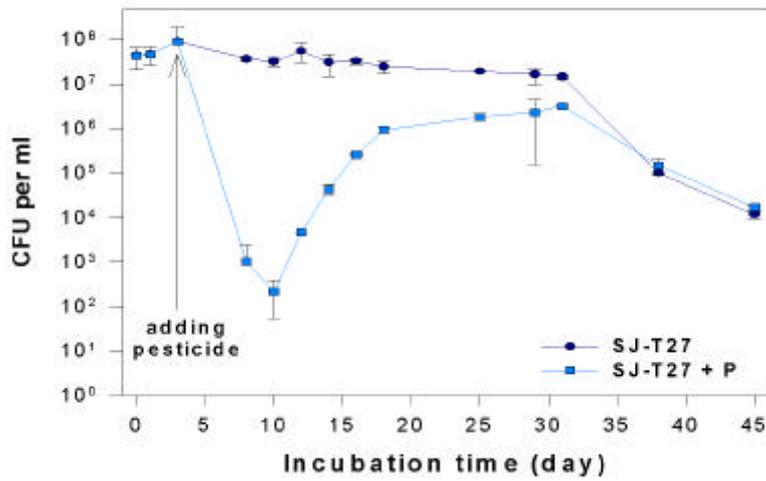
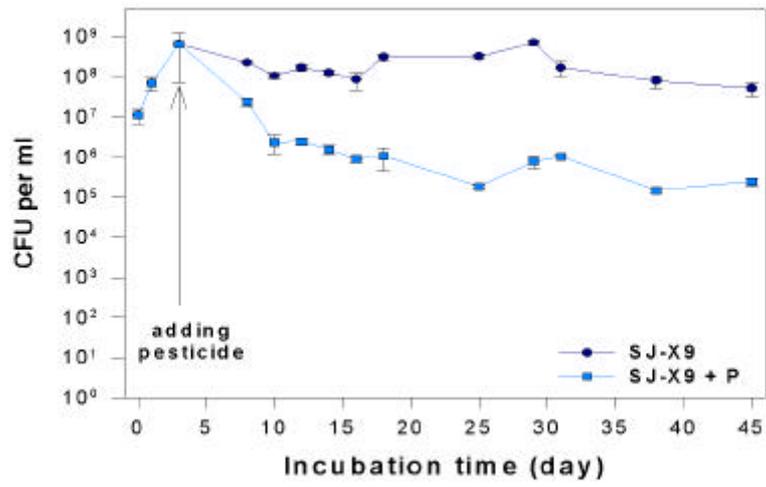
minimal M9 solution , 16  
 1.0% 가 , CFU/ml .  
 가 inhibition . 가 inoculation  
 microcosm , 가 , 가

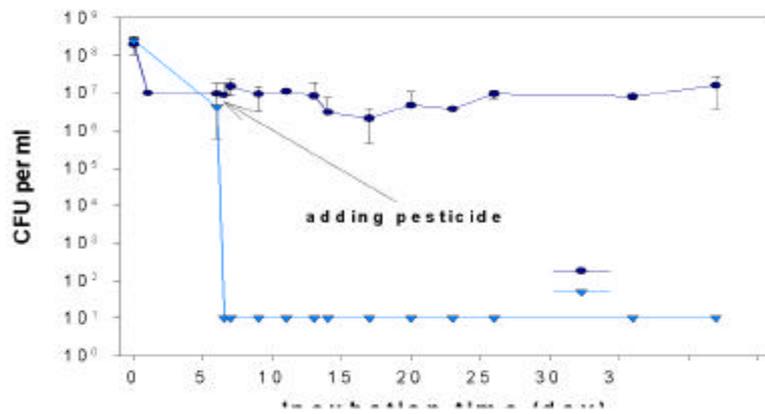
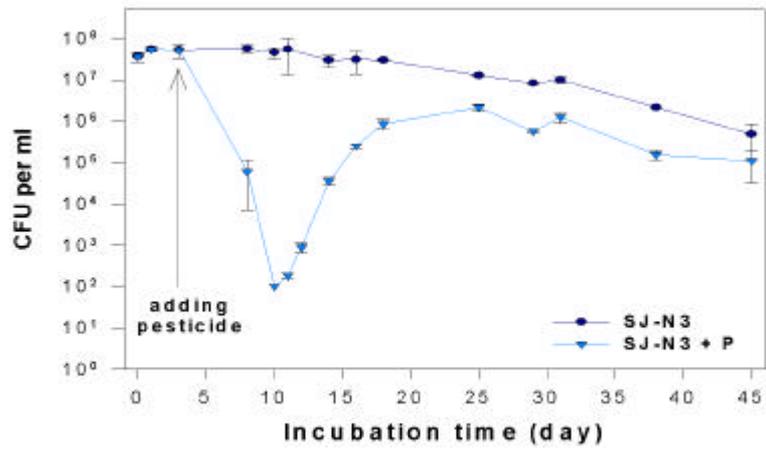
) soil microcosm

Minimal medium, soil microcosm 가  
, 4, 20, 35  
. M9 solution survivalship  
가 mixed culture inoculation 4, 20, 35  
incubation, SJ-T27 soil microcosm 가  
가 35  
가 3

4 bacterial isolates, a potential  
nitrogen-fixer SJ-N3, a *taaCEA*- hybridizing SJ-T27, a *xyII*-hybridizing SJ-X9,  
and specific probes hybridization  
SJ-44, microcosms cell 107 CFUs  
가 . 4가  
autoclaved soil minimal medium 30 abundance

dynamics edifenphos soil  
microcosms . SJ-N3 SJ-T27 abundance가  
10<sup>2</sup>- 10<sup>3</sup> CFUs 10%  
. SJ-X9 . SJ-44  
CFU detection limit .  
diazinon . paraquat  
SJ-N3 SJ-T27 SJ-X9





1. Microcosms

isolates R2A plate cell morphology, bacterial gram staining cell shape, utilization, competition, microcosm SJ-N3 (potential nitrogen fixer), SJ-T27 and SJ-X9 (aromatic compound degraders), and SJ-44 (neither hybridizing to genes encoding degradation enzymes nor degrading aromatic compounds)

(exponential phase) bacterial cell minimal medium washing 가 10<sup>7</sup> CFU가 minimal medium

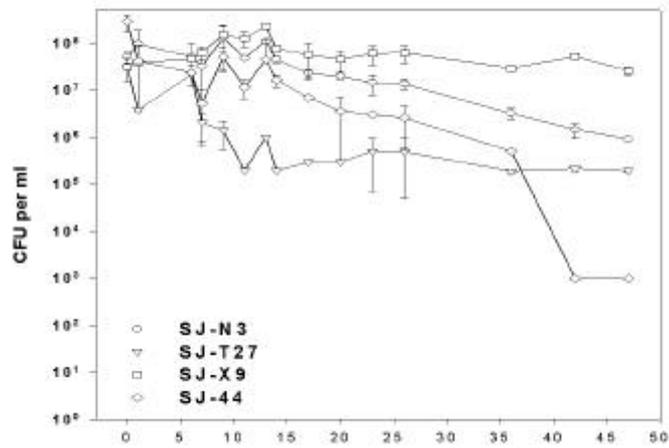
starvation minimal medium survival CFU가 30 edifenphos diazinon microcosm 0.1% , SJ-N3 SJ-T27 abundance가 10<sup>2</sup>-10<sup>3</sup> CFUs 10%

SJ-44 CFU detection limit SJ-X9 paraquat SJ-N3, SJ-T27 SJ-X9

가.

Microcosm 가 (N: P: K = 21: 17: 17, ) 가 CFU control

1% fertilizer



microcosm (at 20 )

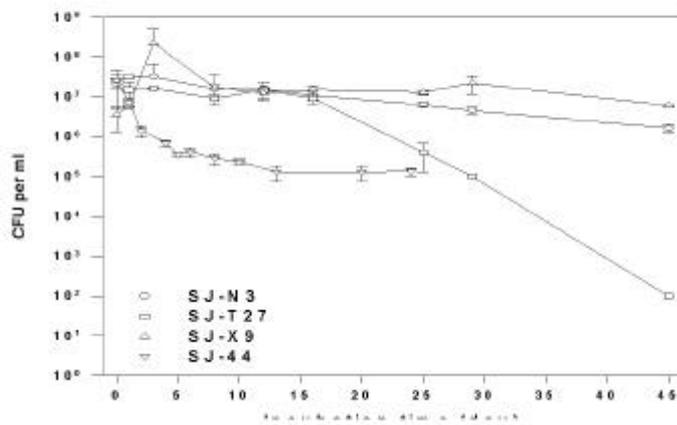
4 SJ-N3 SJ-X9 CFU control 20

SJ-T27

population abundance

CFU가

4 °C

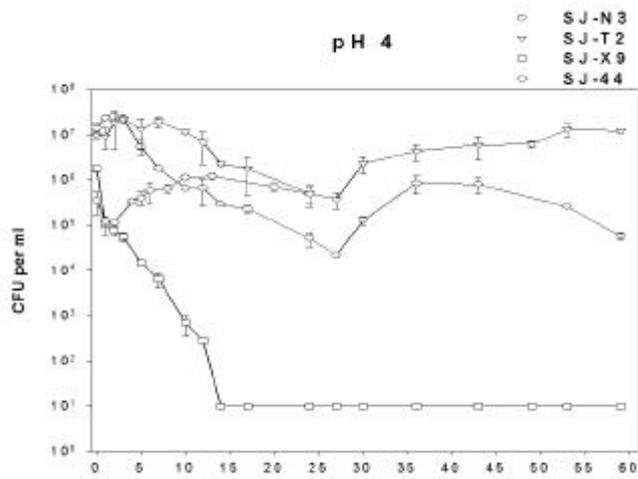


pH

SJ-X9 acidic

pH (pH 4)

CFU



## 2. *in situ* soil microcosm

가. colony

survival activity

*in situ* microcosm

soil

container (50cm X 50cm X 12cm) 3cm

10<sup>7</sup> CFU가

microcosm

CFU

10<sup>5</sup>-10<sup>6</sup> CFU

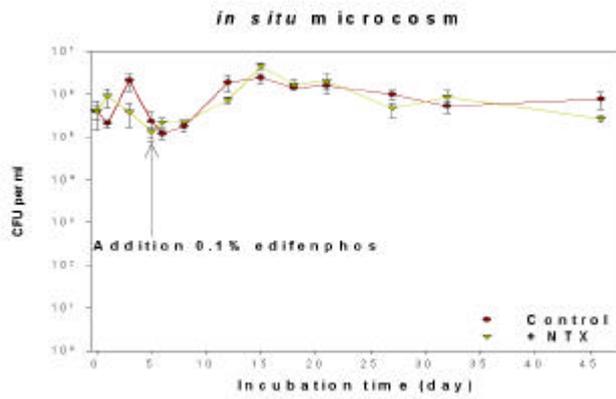
bacteria

CFU

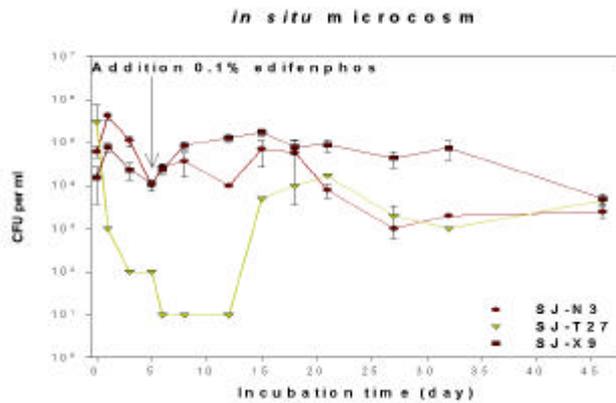
10% population 가

SJ-I27

Total bacterial number of the control and the *in situ* microcosm added with 0.1% edifenphos



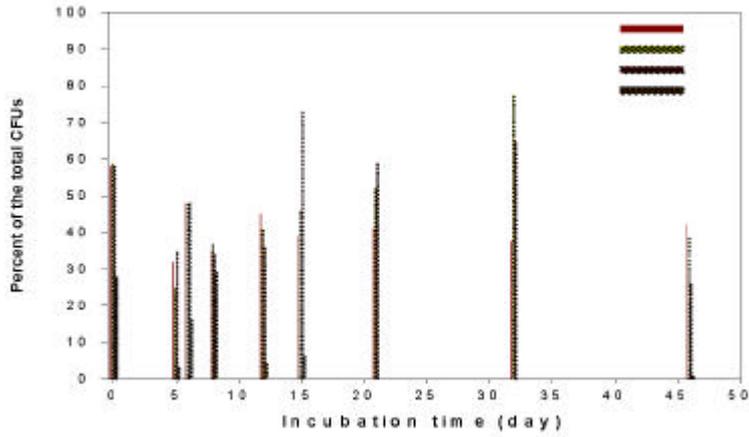
Bacterial numbers of each strain in the control and *in situ* microcosm added with 0.1% edifenphos



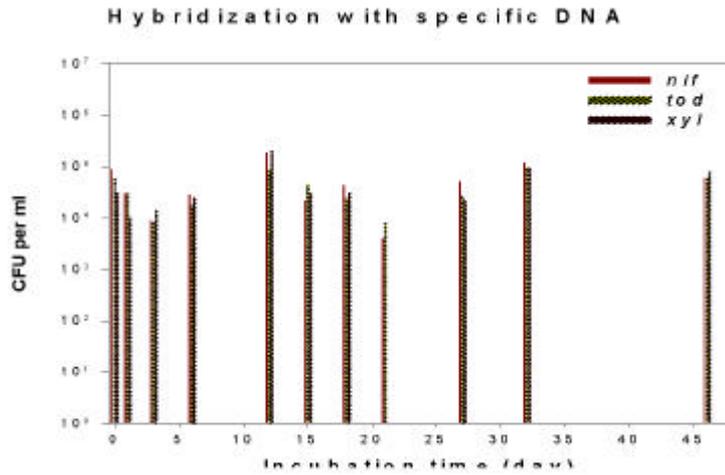
colony hybridization

*in situ* microcosm  
 colony morphology data  
 B, T, X, P carbon plate 가  
 colony hybridization probe

Growth on 0.1% BIXP plate in situ microcosm containing the SJ-NIX cell



Hybridization with specific DNA probe in situ soil microcosm containing SJ-NIX cell



, *in situ* soil microcosm 0.1% edifenphos  
R2A plate, BIXP plate,  
colony hybridization, total bacterial CFU  
, SJ-X9 CFU  
가 가, SJ-T27  
CFU가 detection limit 가 10  
CFU 10% . BIX plate colony specific DNA

probe hybridization colony  
 가 , microcosm 가 .

10% 가 .  
 phenol soil total DNA bacterial cell chloroform  
 hybridization CFU DNA , *xyII*, *tocCEA*, *nifH probe*  
 가 가 .

## 5

### 1.

가. bacteria total cell number ( $1.5 \times 10^6$  cells  
 per dry gram of soil) 0.003-3.5% ,  
 (From Feb. 1997 to Feb. 1998) 가 .

. BIX degraders aromatic carbon plates  
 specific probes colony hybridization ,  
 가 가 5 가 ,  
 2 total CFUs 70% 가 .  
 20-40% .

. nitrogen-fixer ANA colony morphology  
*nifH* hybridization , ( )  
 ) 가 total CFUs 20% .

### 2. Microcosm

가. , SJ-N3 (potential nitrogen fixer),  
 SJ-T27 and SJ-X9 (aromatic compound degraders), and SJ-44 (neither hybridizing

to genes encoding degradation enzymes nor degrading aromatic compounds)  
가 soil  
microcosms .

(edifenphos or diazinon)

가 ,

pH 가 .

## 6

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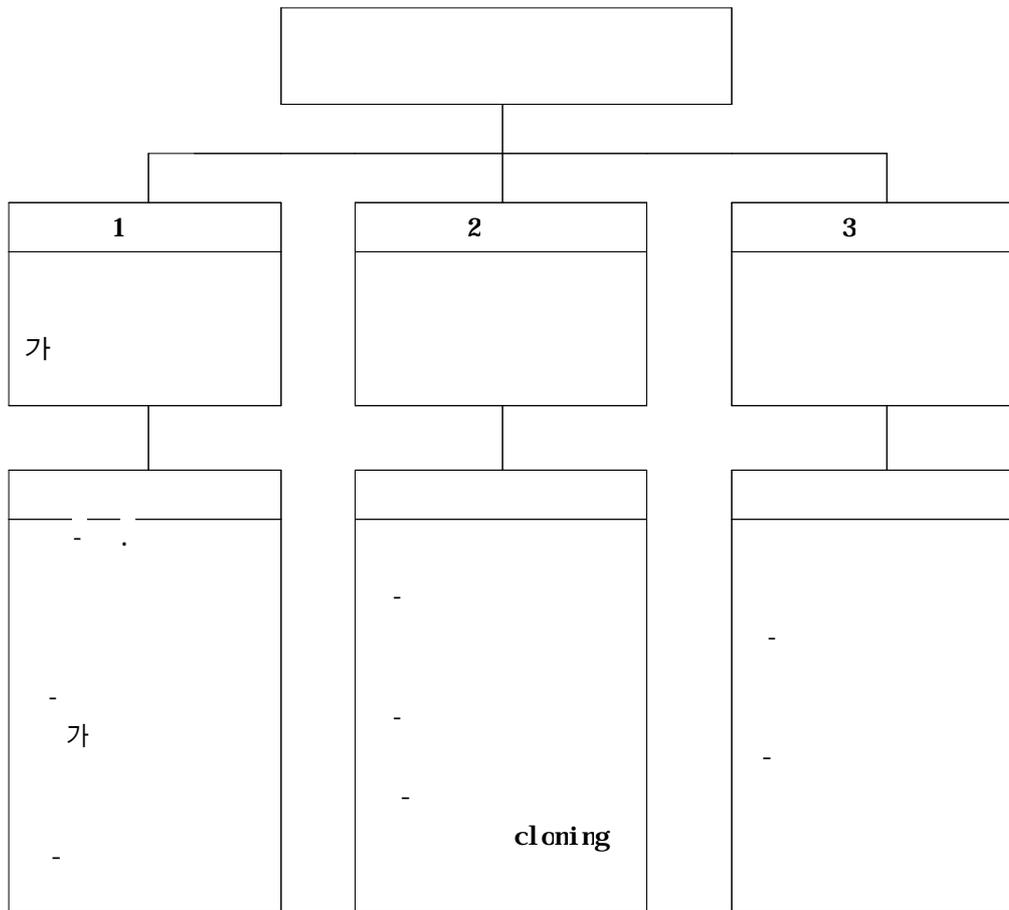
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3

1

2,4-D (C- ) 10  
 가 pH11.5 가 pH4.0  
 3 가 LogP 3.1 xylene 가  
 phenyl (ortho, para, meta) side group 가  
 가  
 35 가 , pH, 0.3% 가  
 pH 8.5 9  
 main degradation pathway cloning  
 probe monitoring



2

가

1.

가.

C- (Carbon-minimal medium)

. C- 1 (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 5g; KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 2.93g; K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 5.87g; MgSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.3 g; NaCl, 2g; CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.03g; FeSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.01g; NiSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.6ng; yeast

extract, 0.2g; trace elements solution (2M), pH 7.0.  
 trace elements solution 4ng, MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>; 28ng, ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O; 2ng, CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O;  
 4ng, H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>; 4ng, MnSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O; 4ng, CoCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O.  
 가 ,  
 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate(2, 4-D) . C- 가 0.5%  
 0.1%가 . ,  
 , . C- (10M)가 0.1g  
 100μl 30 37 가 1%  
 . ,  
 100 μl petri dish (90mm, , ) LB plate  
 3 (stationary incubator) . ,  
 가 가 benzene  
 ring 가 ,  
 ( )  
 ,  
 spectrophotometer . benzene  
*ortho* ring *ortho*-cleavage reaction *ortho* pathway  
 , benzene *meta* ring  
*meta*-cleavage reaction *meta* pathway . benzene  
 pathway 가 pathway  
 pathway 가 .  
 ,  
*ortho*-pathway 가  
 , *meta*-pathway spectro-  
 photometer 가 plate  
 colony .  
*meta*-pathway 가  
 , *p*-catechol, 3-methyl catechol,  
 4-methyl catechol, 2, 3-dihydroxybiphenyl .  
 (20nM) LB plate colony  
 colony 4가  
 . LB plate single colony  
 isolation .

0.1% 3, 6, 10 C-  
 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate,  
 phenol, biphenyl, *p*-chlorobiphenyl, sodium benzoate, *p*-hydroxybenzoate,  
 protocatechuic acid, 3-chlorobenzoate, 4-chlorobenzoate, *n*-hexane,  
 propylbenzene, *o*-dichlorobenzene, cyclohexane, xylene, styrene, toluene, benzene  
*meta*-

가  
 가 가  
 가  
 (stressed conditions) 가 가

table 1

log P 가 octanol water  
 log P 가  
 IB (15%,  
 3  
 v/v) 가 ,  
 600nm 0.3

Table. 1 LogP

LogP	organic solvents
6.6	Dodecane
5.6	Decane
4.5	Octane
4.3	Diphenylether
3.6	Propyl benzene
3.5	<i>n</i> -Hexane
3.2	Cyclohexane
3.1	Xylene
3.0	Styrene
2.5	Toluene
2.0	Benzene

- Single colony isolation API20 kits Bergy's manual of bacteriology
- glycerol stock solution(15-20%) -80

2. 가

가.

2.4-D

10

Gram

*Alcaligenes* sp. (strain PS1, PS2, CW1, CW2) *Pseudomonas* sp. (strain YC1, YC2, KW1, DY1, DY2, DY3)

Pseudomonad

Pseudomonas Isolation Agar(PIA) plate

가

Table 2

Table 2. Physiological and biochemical characteristics of the isolated strains

Characteristics	Isolated Strains									
	PS1	PS2	CW1	CW2	YC1	YC2	KW1	DY1	DY2	DY3
Gram reaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ONPG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arginine dihydrolase	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simons citrate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Production of H <sub>2</sub> S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tryptophane desaminase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetoin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Proteolysis of gelatin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glucose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mannitol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inositol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorbitol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. to be continued

Characteristics	Isolated Strains									
	PS1	PS2	CW1	CW2	YC1	YC2	KW1	DY1	DY2	DY3
Rhamnose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saccharose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melibiose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anygdaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L(T)-arabinose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production of nitrites	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Production of nitrogen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobility	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McConkey agar	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
OF-0	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
OF-F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxidase	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

0.1% C- 가 3, 6, 10

Table 3, 4, 5

10 CW2 YC1, YC2가 2, 4-D 가  
 , PS1, CW2, YC1 phenol  
 benzoic acid benzoic acid  
 catechol CW1  
 p-hydroxybenzoic acid  
 biphenyl, p-chlorobiphenyl 가  
 PS1, PS2 3-chlorobenzoic acid KW1  
 4-chlorobenzoic acid  
 benzene 가  
 가 , PCP(pentachlorophenol)  
 5  
 Cl- dechlorination  
 (2HCl)가 Cl-  
 가 chlorobenzoic  
 acid(2-, 3-, 4-chlorobenzoic acid) 2-, 3-,  
 4-chlorobenzoic acid , 2-, 3-chlorobenzoic acid

4-chlorobenzoic acid  
 YC2 DY2, DY3 4-chlorobenzoic acid  
 가  
 hexane, propylbenzene, cyclohexane, xylene, styrene, toluene,  
 benzene  
 가

Table 3. (3 )

Substrates \ Strains	PS1	PS2	CV1	CV2	YC1	YC2	KW1	DY1	DY2	DY3
2, 4-Di chlorophenoxy acetic acid	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	++
Phenol	-	-	+	++	++++	-	-	+	-	+
Benzoic acid	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid	-	++++	-	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Catechol	++++	++++	++++	++	-	+	-	+	+	+
3-Chlorobenzoic acid	-	-	+	++	-	+	++	+	+	+
4-Chlorobenzoic acid	-	+	+	++	++	+++	-	++	+++	+
Biphenyl	++++	++++	++++	++++	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>p</i> -Chlorobiphenyl	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+++
Hexane	++	++	++	-	++	++	-	++	++	++
Propylbenzene	-	+++	-	+++	+	++	++	-	+	++
<i>o</i> -Di chlorobenzene	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
Cyclohexane	++	+++	++	-	++	++	++	-	++	++
Xylene	-	+++	+	-	++++	+	++	-	++	++
Styrene	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	++++	++++	++	++	-	+++	+++	++	+++	++
Benzene	+++	++	++	-	++	++	++	-	++	++

++++: best growth, +++: good growth, ++: growth,  
 +: a little growth, -: no growth

Table 4.

(6 )

Substrates \ Strains	PS1	PS2	CV1	CV2	YC1	YC2	KW1	DY1	DY2	DY3
2, 4-Di chloronhenoxy acetic acid	+	+	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+	++
Phenol	++++	-	+	++++	+	-	-		-	+
Benzoic acid	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid	-	++++	-	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Catechol	++++	++++	++++	++	+	+	++	++	++	+++
3-Chlorobenzoic acid	-	-	+	+	++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++
4-Chlorobenzoic acid	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+++
Bi phenyl	++++	++++	++++	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++++
<i>p</i> -Chlorobi phenyl	++	++	++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Hexane	++	++	+++	-	+++	+++	-	+++	+++	+++
Propyl benzene	++	+++	-	++++	++++	++++	++++	-	++	++++
<i>o</i> -Di chlorobenzene	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+++
Cycl ohexane	++	+++	+++	-	+++	+++	+++	-	+++	+++
Xylene	+	+++	+++	-	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Styrene	+++	++	-	-	-	++	+++	-	++	++
Tol uene	++++	++++	++	++	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Benzene	+++	++	++	-	+++	++	++	-	++	+++

++++: best growth, +++: good growth, ++: growth,  
 +: a little growth, -: no growth

Table 5.

(10 )

Substrates \ Strains	PS1	PS2	CV1	CV2	YC1	YC2	KW1	DY1	DY2	DY3
2, 4- Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	++	++
Phenol	++++	-	+	++++	++++	-	-	+	-	+
Benzoic acid	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid	++	++++	-	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Catechol	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++++	++++	+++
3-Chlorobenzoic acid	-	-	++	++	+++	+++	++++	+++	++++	+++
4-Chlorobenzoic acid	+	+	+	++	++	+++	-	++	+++	+++
Biphenyl	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++++
<i>p</i> -Chlorobiphenyl	++	++	++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Hexane	++	++	+++	-	+++	+++	-	+++	+++	+++
Propylbenzene	++	+++	-	++++	++++	++++	++++	-	++	++++
<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+++
Cyclohexane	++	+++	+++	-	+++	+++	+++	-	+++	+++
Xylene	+	+++	+++	-	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Styrene	+++	++	-	-	-	++	+++	-	++	++
Toluene	++++	++++	+++	++	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Benzene	+++	++	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	-	++	+++

++++: best growth, +++: good growth, ++: growth,

+: a little growth, -: no growth

. *meta*-cleavage enzyme*meta*-

가

*p*-catechol,

3-methylcatechol, 4-methylcatechol, 2,3-dihydroxybiphenyl .

Table 6 . YC1, YC2, KW1, DY1, DY2, DY3

CV1, CV2 4-methylcatechol, 2,3-dihydroxybiphenyl

. PS1, PS2 3-methylcatechol

*Alcaligenes* sp. (strain PS1, PS2, CV1, CV2), *Pseudomonas* sp. (strain YC1, YC2, KW1, DY1, DY2, DY3)

Table 6. meta-Cleavage Enzyme

Strains	Substrates			
	p-Catechol	3-Methyl catechol	4-Methyl catechol	2, 3-Di hydroxy bi phenyl
PS1	++	-	++	+++
PS2	++	-	++	+
CV1	-	-	++	+
CV2	-	-	++	+
YC1	+++	++	++	++
YC2	+++	++	++	++
KV1	+++	+	++	+++
DY1	+++	+	++	+++
DY2	+++	++	++	++
DY3	+++	+	++	++

+++ : deep yellow, ++ : yellow, + : light yellow, - : colorless

xylene 가 .  
 dodecane, decane, diphenyl ether, propylbenzene, n-hexane,  
 cyclohexane, xylene, styrene, toluene, benzene(LogP가 2.0 6.6 )  
 IB (15%, v/v)

가 , 3  
 Table 7 .  
 toluene(LogP 2.5) 가 가  
 toluene 가  
 LogP가 xylene(3.1)  
 가 .  
 가

가 .

가 가  
가

Table 7.

Solvents	LogP	Strains									
		PS1	PS2	CW1	CW2	YC1	YC2	KW1	DY1	DY2	DY3
Dodecane	6.6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Decane	5.6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Octane	4.5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Diphenyl ether	4.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Propylbenzene	3.6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>n</i> -Hexane	3.5	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cyclohexane	3.2	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Xylene	3.1	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Styrene	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzene	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 3

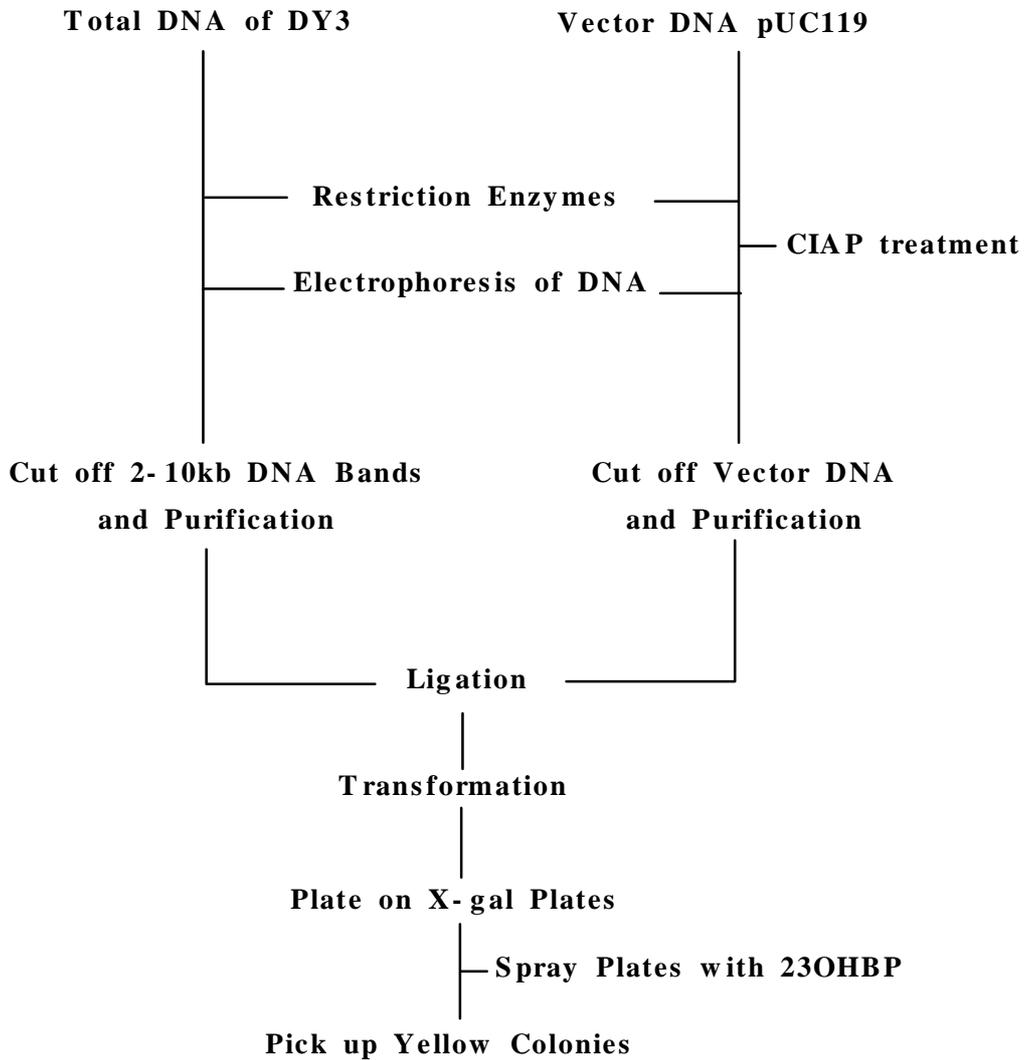
#### 1.

#### 가. Cloning methods

Cloning  
Pst I  
I . pUC119 SY5 cDNA partial digestion . DNA T4 DNA ligation enzyme

Fig. 1 . DY3 cDNA agarose gel

ligation *E. coli* DH5 competent cell transformation  
 LB+Ampicillin+IPTG+X-gal solid medium 24 colony  
 2, 3-dihydroxybiphenyl  
 colony LB+Ampicillin liquid medium plasmid  
 recombinant DNA Pst I cloning



**Fig.1 Cloning**

ㄱ. pDNA preparation as a cloning vector

Plasmid pUC119 competent cell transformation  
 LB+Ampicillin solid medium . colony LB+Ampicillin  
 liquid medium plasmid extraction method . 3 $\mu$ l  
 multi-cloning site restriction enzyme  
 ethidium bromide plasmid .

ㄴ. Competent cell preparation

*E. coli* DH5 37 , overnight 2Ml LB  
 2-4 . 50Ml centrifugal tube 25Ml  
 6000 rpm, 4 5 TFB TFB II

ㄷ. Transformation method

Competent cell 200 $\mu$ l plasmid DNA 30  
 . 42 2 5 1Ml LB  
 37 1 . Ampicillin 가 25 $\mu$ g/Ml가  
 LB agar plate or LB+Ampicillin +IPTG+X-gal solid medium 100 $\mu$ l

ㄹ. cDNA preparation

DY3 LB , 37  
 . pellet TE buffer 80ng lysozyme power 가 37 10  
 proteinase K(20ng/Ml 50 $\mu$ l) 10% SDS(final conc. 0.5%)  
 CTAB/NaCl solution DNA phenol  
 DNA .

ㅁ. cDNA partial digestion with restriction enzyme and extraction from agarose gel

DY3 Pst I 2 10kb  
 gel DNA . phenol DNA

ㅂ. Plasmid extraction method

Plasmid LB+Ampicillin 25 $\mu$ g/Ml liquid medium  
 pellet Alkali lysis cell phenol

ㄱ. Extracted pUC119 restriction enzyme treatment

DY3 partial digestion *Est* I  
phenol .

ㅇ. CIAP treatment

*Est* I CIAP phenol .

ㅈ. Ligation, gene expression and final verification

*Est* I CIAP *Est* I gel  
DY3 1:3 T4 DNA ligation enzyme 16  
. 2 transformation LB+Ampicillin+IPTG+X-gal solid medium  
37 24 2, 3-di hydroxybi phenyl  
acetone colony가 .  
colony LB+Ampicillin *Est* I

. Substrate specificities of recombinant plasmids in *E. coli* DH5

Cloning recombinant plasmids

LB+Ampicillin+ IPTG+X-gal solid medium acetone spray  
. 2, 3- di hydroxybi phenyl, catechol,  
3- methylcatechol, 4- methylcatechol .

. Subcloning of recombinant plasmids

Cloning recombinant plasmid

37 phenol ligation  
competent cell transformation . 2YT+Amp+IPTG+XGal solid medium  
2, 3OHPB colony LB+Amp  
. .  
band plate . plate colony

. Restriction Mapping

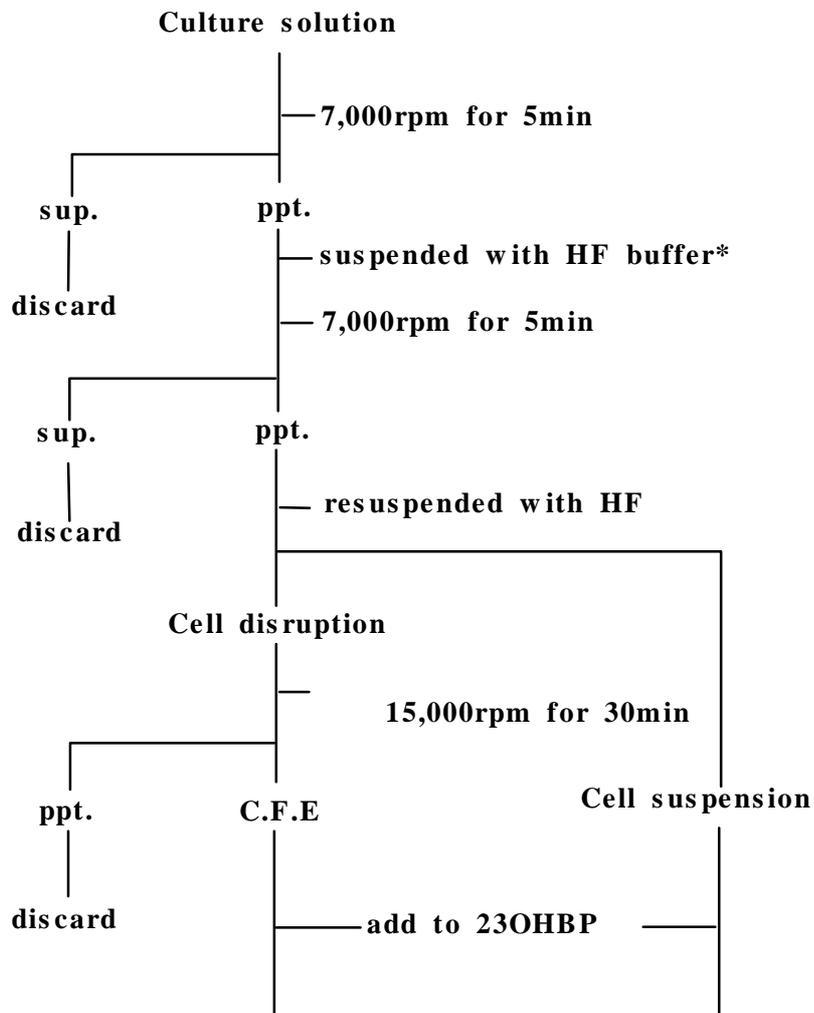
Cloning plasmid mapping  
DNA molecular marker  
plasmid site .

. Deletion Mutants method sequence

recombinant plasmid 5 protruding end a enzyme 3  
protruding end b enzyme . Exo nuclease III 5  
blunt-ended strand nung bean nuclease  
blunt-ended Klenow fragment 3' blunt-ended strand  
blunt ended . ligation transformation mutants  
mutants  
mutants Sanger di deoxy sequencing  
procedure 373A DNA sequencer sequence  
web BCM search launcher NCBI's sequence similarity  
search tool .

. Optimum temperature, pH and concentration

37 , 45 , 50 C- 1%, 0.1% 30 , 35 ,  
enzyme activity optical density . pH  
Fig. 2 .



Calculation of absorbance increase(A<sub>430</sub>) per min.

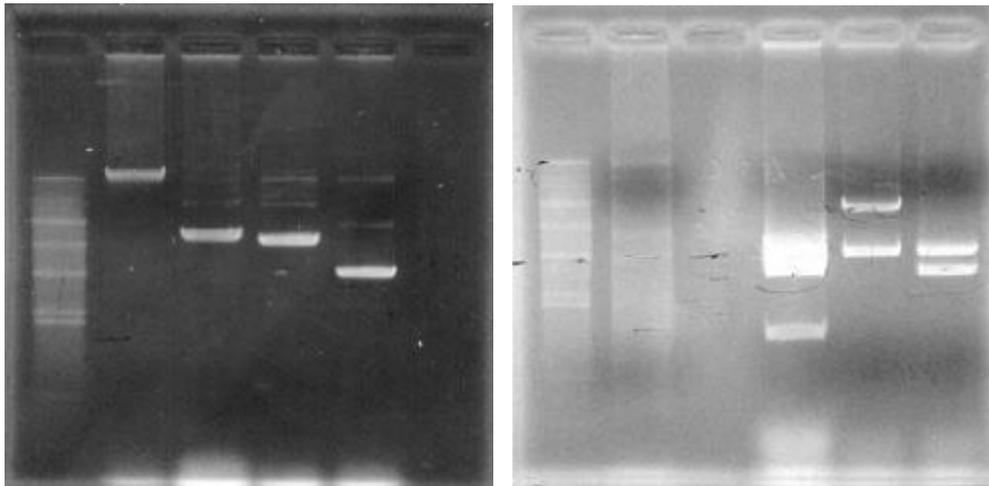
HF buffer\* : 50mM HEPES, 0.01mM FeSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O, pH8.0

Fig.2 Enzyme Assay

2. 가

가. Cloning of DY3

positive clone . cloning 2000 clone 4  
 가 . meta-cleavage . plasmid  
 DNA pSY1, pSY2, pSY3, pSY4 . pSY1 Fst I  
 Fig. 3 Fig. 3 plasmid  
 pSY4 1 pSY2 vector 2 pSY3



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6
Non-digested plasmid DNA					Digested plasmid DNA with Pst I					
Lane 1 : -Hind digest					Lane 1 : -Hind digest					
Lane 2 : pSY1	Lane 3 : pSY2		Lane 2 : pSY1			Lane 4 : pSY2			Lane 5 : pSY3	
Lane 4 : pSY3	Lane 5 : pSY4		Lane 5 : pSY3			Lane 6 : pSY4				

Fig. 3 plasmid DNAs

. Recombinant plasmids

cloning methods strain DY3 4 recombinant plasmids가  
 LB+ Ampicillin+IPTG+X-gal  
 solid medium acetone spray  
 Table 8.

Table 8. Recombinant plasmids

substrate	plasmids			
	pSY1	pSY2	pSY3	pSY4
2,3- dihydroxybiphenyl	+++	+++	+++	++
catechol	+++	+++	+++	++
3- methylcatechol	+	+	+	+
4- methylcatechol	+++	+++	+++	++

Colonies turn yellow after spraying with substrates.

+++, ++ and + means deep yellow, yellow and light yellow, respectively.

. Subcloning of recombinant plasmid pSY2

pSY2 Fig. 3 vector 2  
 subcloning *Est* I cloning  
 (Fig. 4). subcloning lane 1 lane 2 plasmid  
 2, 3- dihydroxybi phenyl . pSY2-1 pSY2-2 pSY4 Fig. 4  
 plasmid pSY4가 가 site  
 pSY2-1 pSY2-2 pUC119 multiple cloning site *Est* I site pSY4  
 . (Fig. 5)

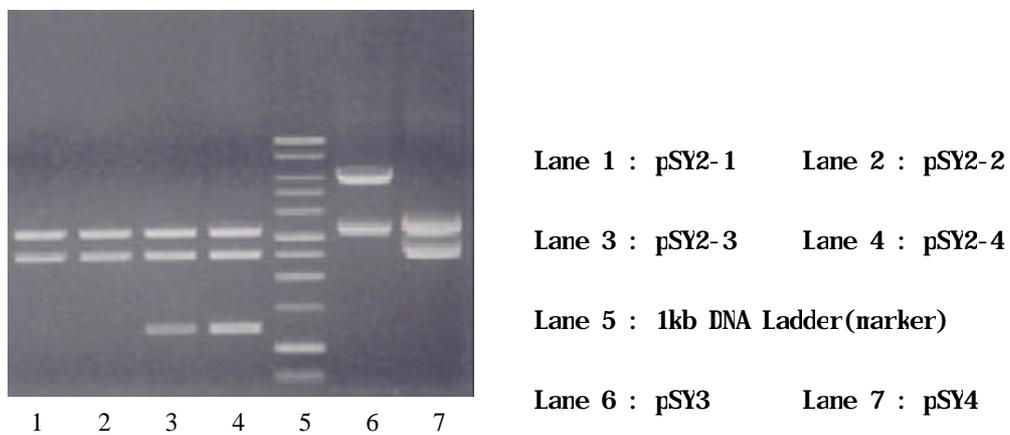


Fig. 4 Subcloning recombinant plasmid pSY2

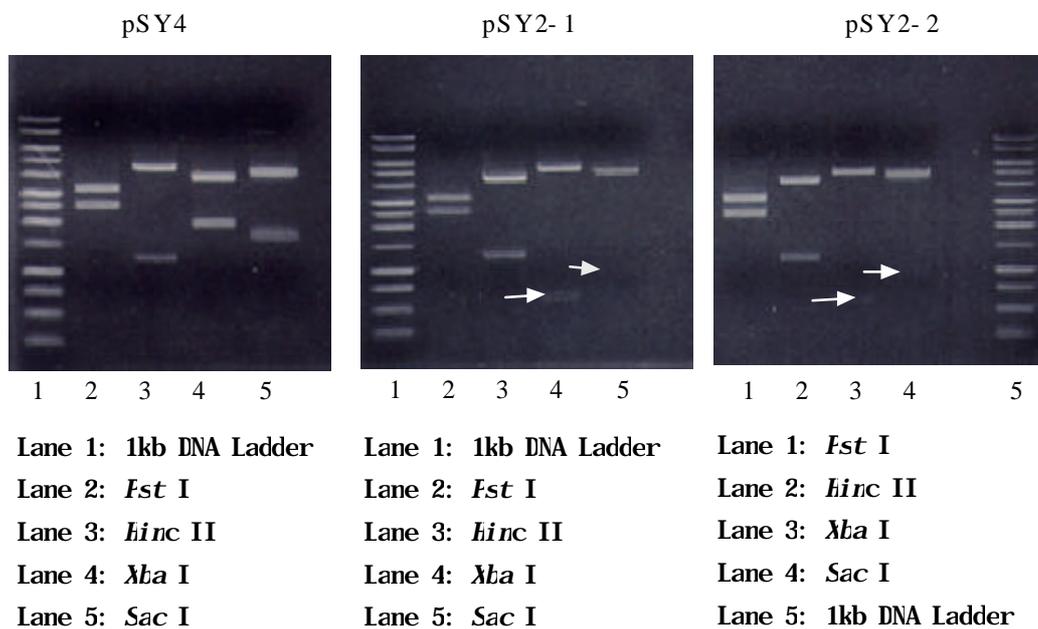


Fig. 5 pSY4, pSY2-1 and pSY2-2

. Restriction Mapping

Cloning recombinant plasmids pSY3 pSY4 Mapping pUC119  
 multiple cloning site  
 . (Fig. 6) pSY3 pUC119 *Fst* I 6.0kb cloning 4  
 site 가 pSY4 pUC119 *Fst* I 2.5kb  
 cloning 5 site 가 . pSY3 pSY4  
 Mapping Fig. 7-1 Fig. 7-2 mutants 2, 3DHBD , open reading frames

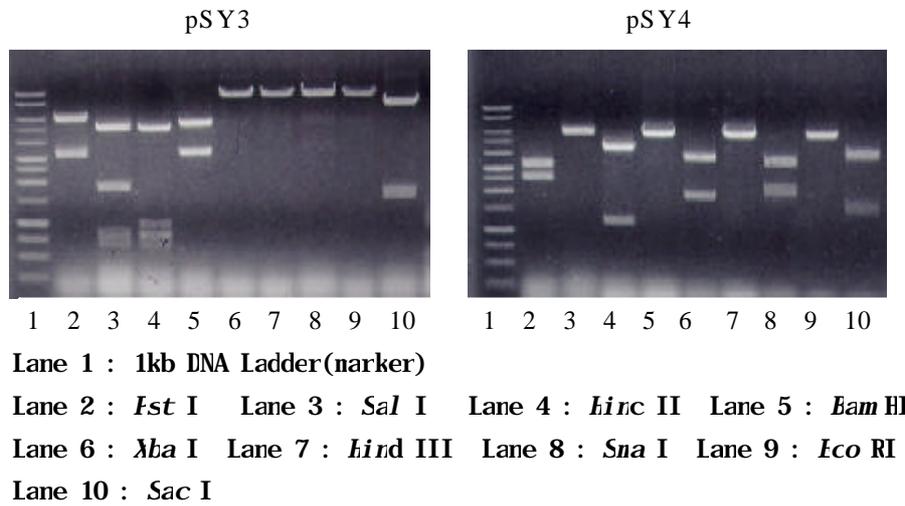


Fig. 6 pSY3 and pSY4 restriction mapping

. Deletion Mutants sequence

Cloning plasmids pSY3 pSY4  
 deletion mutants Fig. 6 pSY3 pSY4가  
 site 5 protruding end a enzyme 3 protruding end b  
 enzyme . a b enzyme Exo nuclease  
 III 30 nung bean nuclease



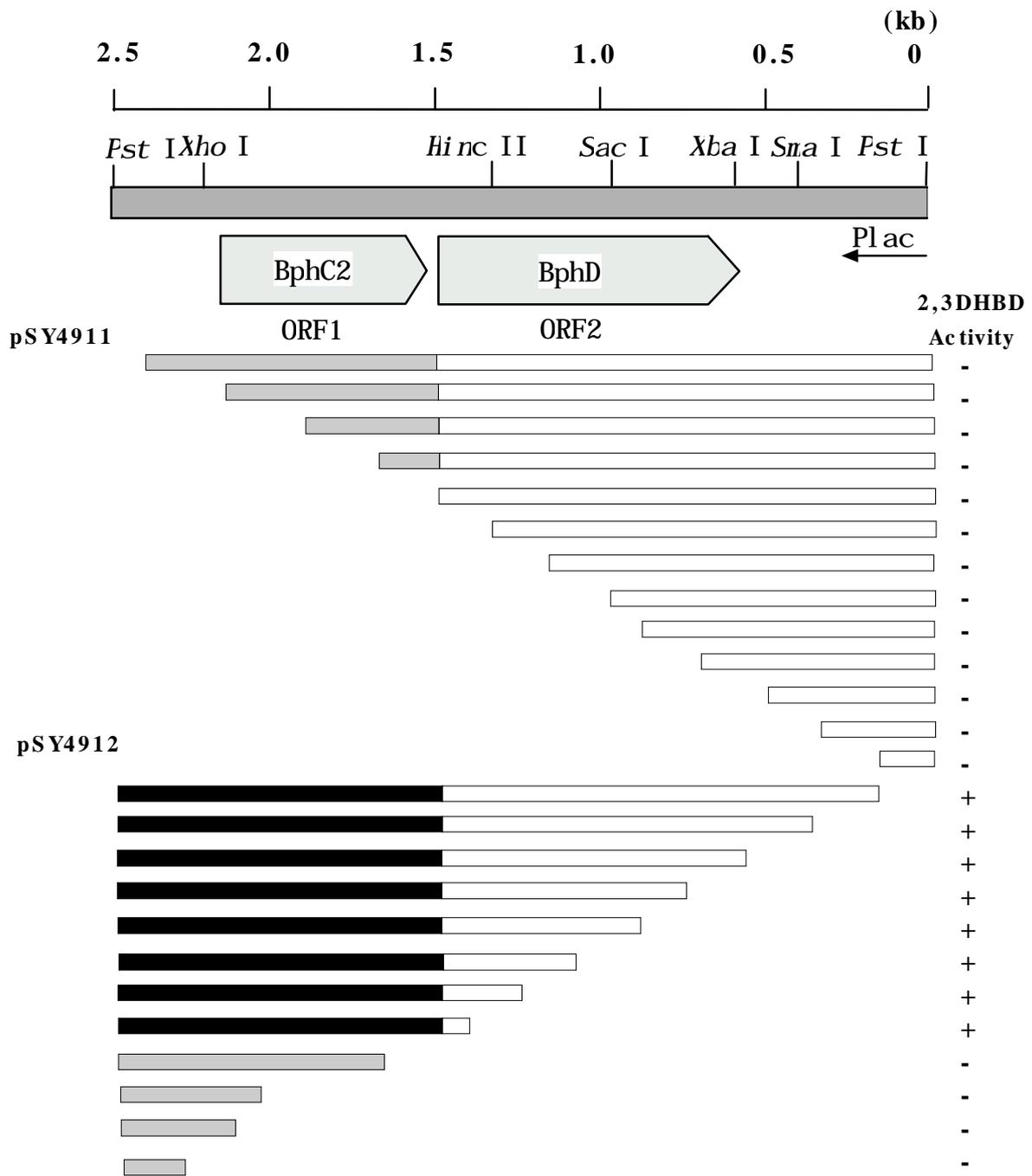


Fig. 7-1 pSY4

2, 3DHBD activity

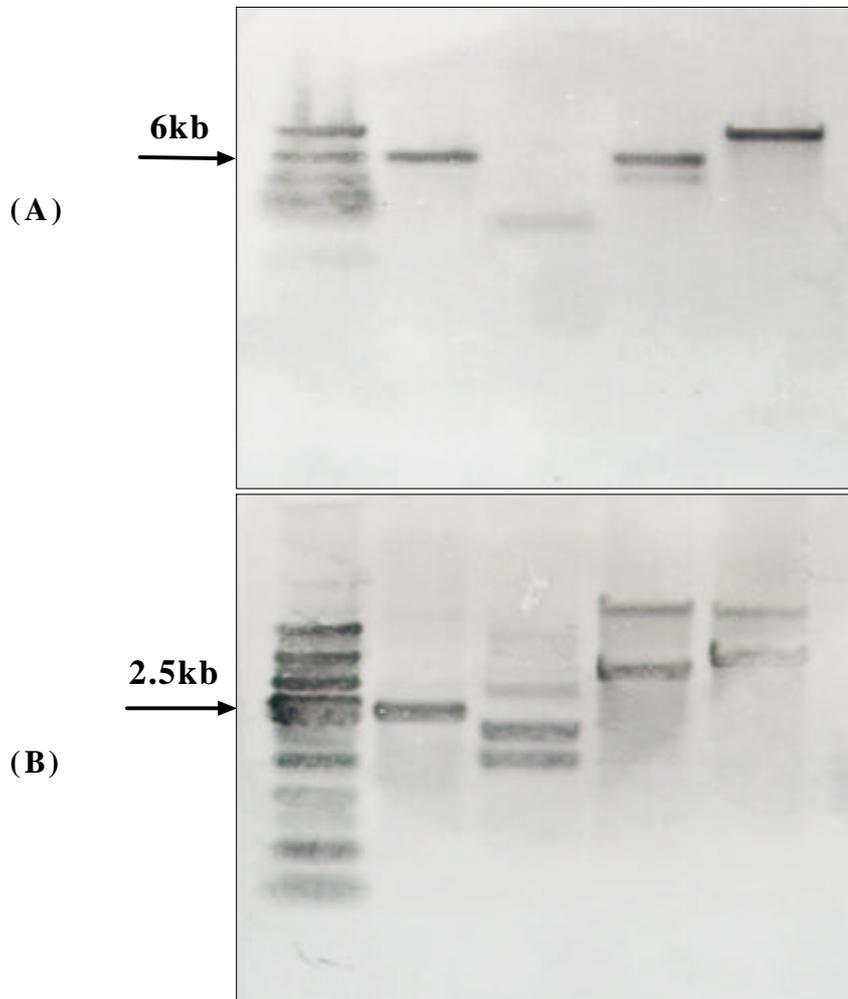
DY3

pSY3

pSY4

Fig. 8  
DY3

hybridization



(A) Lane 1, molecular weight marker(1kb DNA Ladder);  
lane 2, 3, 4, 5, chromosomal DNA *Fst* I, *Hinc* II, *Sac* I, *Sna* I  
pSY3. probe : 6kb pSY3.

(B) Lane 1, molecular weight marker(1kb DNA Ladder);  
lane 2, 3, 4, 5, Chromosomal DNA *Fst* I, *Hinc* II, *Sac* I, *Sna* I  
pSY4. probe : 2.5kb pSY4.

Fig. 8 DY3 total DNA *bphC* genes hybridization

cloning DY3 *bphC1* *bphC2* *bphC1* *bphD* DNA

*bphC1* 298 897 bases *bphC2* 293

858bp 879 bases *bphD* 286

*rhodochrous* *Alcaligenes eutrophus* H850, *Rhodococcus*

38%, 45%

*bphC1* *bphC2* 95% 43%

50% and 39%

DY3 *bphD*

*Alcaligenes eutrophus* H850, *Pseudomonas* sp. KKS102, *Pseudomonas* sp.

LB400 92, 92, 79% *bphC1* *bphC2*

50% 39% hybridization

hybridize operon

*bph* *bphC2*

*bphD*가 *bph*

가 *bphC1* 가

nucleotide sequences Fig. 9, Fig. 10

```

caactatgaccatgattacgcccaacttgcatacctcagcccgagatcagcaagccat 60
atacctgatcccgaataatgttcctgcaagatgagatcgaacaccacggcacttctca 120
gatccccaaagcccgatccacccaaagccgtaccagatccgcacccggcgatgtacct 180
ggcttgaccaaacaccgagtcgctgaagaacgccggcggcgtggcatggcgcgctggtg 240
ORF1
ctgggcttctgtgggctgaggaatcccaagaaggtcgaaggtgtaccaccagcccttc 300
gacaatctgaaagagcgaaccaggtcggtttccgccgaaccgccacatcccccgcctg 360
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cgtacttcatggagtcctggctactgtacggcggcggcgaagcctccgatccgcag 480
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*
ccccgggctgcaacgcagccccatttccccgatcgcgtgtatgaccggctttgccgggt 840
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agcggcctcagggccggtagtctatggacgatggcggcaacccccctgactggcttga 960
atagccaagtacaaaaacaggagatcgtgcatggatccgtggcctgggttacgtca 1020
ORF2 bnhC1 M D I R G L G Y V T
ccgtacgttccagcgacctggcgcaatggcgtcactacgccagccaagtgctgggcatga 1080

```

Fig. 9 *bphC1*

Stop codons \* sequences

V R S S D L A Q W R H Y A S Q V L G M M  
 1140  
 V V E D E S G E R L F L K M D E R P Y R  
 1200  
 I L V Q H S A Q D G F G A C G W K V A G  
 1260  
 Q A A F D Q A V A E L H A A G V A V E Q  
 1320  
 G S A E Q A A I R Q V Q A I A I F A D P  
 1380  
 D G N R H E L Y W G P R Q D F A R F V S  
 1440  
 P V G V R G F V S D G L G M G H V V L P  
 1500  
 A P T F D R C R D F Y E Q V M G F G L S  
 1560  
 D L M K V R F T P D P A E P E K R I H F  
 1620  
 M H C N N G R H H S L A I F E C P V P S  
 1680  
 G C V H M M V E V A G L E D V G R A L D  
 1740  
 R M H A N G V K L S A T L G Q H T N D Q  
 1800  
 M I S F Y M K T P S G F D L E Y G C D G  
 1860  
 L V V D W S R H T P F E S T V V S Q W G  
 1920  
 H D F Q \*  
 1980  
 2040  
 2100  
 2160  
 2220  
 2280  
 2340  
 ORF3  
 2400  
 2460  
 2520  
 2580  
 ORF4  
 2640  
 2700  
 2760  
 4020  
 4080  
 4140

Fig.9 - to be continued

tgcgcctgcctcctcctcctccggctctgagcctggacgagctgcgcgacaaacagcct 4200  
ttccctccatctcctgagcactgcccgctgaccaccgcgccgaccgagcccacttgc 4260  
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\*  
ccctatcgcatcatggtacagcacagcggccagaatggtttcggcgcctgtggctggaa 6000  
gcg 6003

Fig.9 - to be continued

cctgcagctttcataaccaaaagacatgagcatcaacggttggctacctcggct 60  
ORF1 *bnhC2* M S I E R L G Y L G F  
tcaccctcragatatacccccggaccatcttgaccaagagcctgggttgatg 120  
A V Q D V P A W D O F L T K S V G L M A  
cttcgggttcgctcggcacccttcgctgtaccggcccacatcagcgtccttggcgcac 180  
S G S A G D A S L Y R A D O R A W R I A  
ccctgcragcggcgaactcaccacrtggccctacccaagcttggaaatgcatggccc 240  
V Q P G E L D D L A Y A G L E V D G A A  
cccgctcagcgcacgccaagctgcragcgaagggctggccttcaccggcgt 300  
A L E R M A D K L R O A G V A F T R G D  
accaaacgctcatgcagcatcgaaaatcatggcctgttggcctgcaaacaccgtac 360  
E A L M O H R K V M G L L C L O D P Y G  
gtctgtcgttcagattactacggcccgcgaaaccttcaccagccttcctgccca 420  
L S L E I Y Y G P A E T F D O P F L P S  
gcctcctcctgtcggcctcctcagcggcaccagcgcacatcggcatttcctgctgc 480  
A P V S G F V T G D O G I G H F V R C V  
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P D T A K A M E F Y T E V L G F V L S D  
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I I D I O M G P E M S V P A H F L H C N  
atggggraccacacgatccctcgtccttcccaatccccagcgcacccaccatt 660  
G R H H T I A I A A F P I P K R I H H F  
tcctgctgcaaacacacatcctatcctggtctatcccttcctcagcgtggaccg 720  
M L Q A N T I D D V G Y A F D R L D A A  
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D T P S P M I E V E F G W G P R T V D S  
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S W T V V R H N R T A M W G H K S V R G  
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O R \* ORF2 *bnhD* M S E I N  
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E S T T S K F V T I N E K G L S N F R I  
ttcacctcaacatcaagcagcggcgaacggtaatcatgctgcacagcggcggaccg 1080  
H L N D A G E G E A V I M L H G G G P G  
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A G G W S N Y Y R N I G P F V K A G Y R  
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V I L Q D A P G F N K S D T V V M D E O  
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R G L V N A R S V K G M M D V L G I E K  
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A H L V G N S M G G A G A L N F A L E Y  
accggagcgcaccggcaagctcatcctcatggggccggcggcattggcaacagcctgt 1380  
P E R T G K L I L M G P G G L G N S L F  
tactcctgatgccatgaaagaatcaagctgctgtttagctctaccccagccttcgc 1440  
T A M P M E G I K L L F K L Y A E P S L  
tcacacgctcaagrakatgctcaacctctcctgttcaccagagcctgatcaccacc 1500  
D T L K Q M L N V F L F D Q S L I T D E

Fig. 10 *bphC2* *bphD*

Stop codons \*

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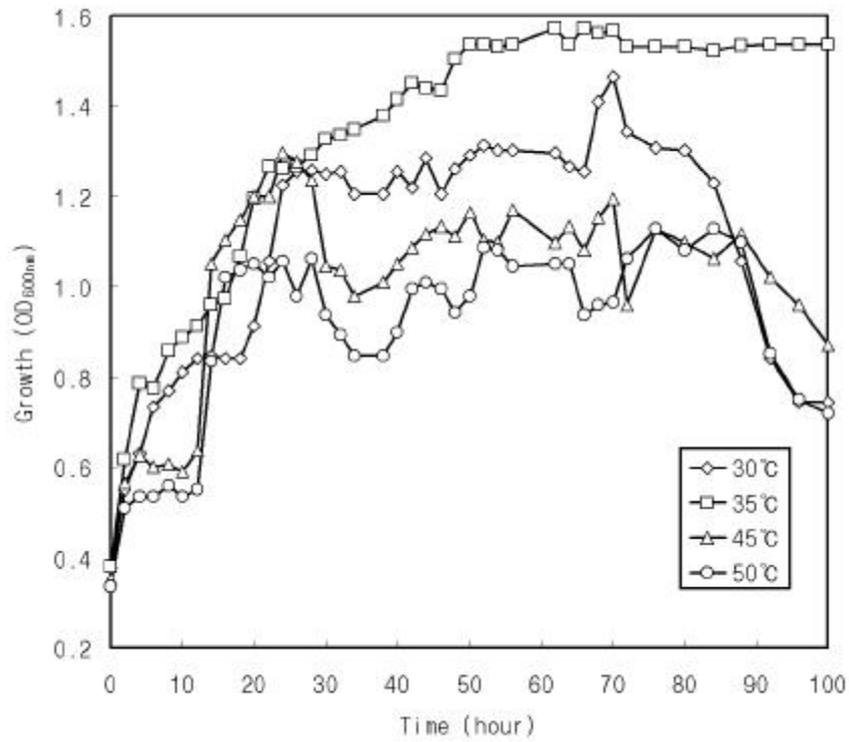
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tcttgagctcgaaaagttgccactttcgtcctggacgtgctgcccgcgcatgggcaga 1620
L S S Q K L P L S S W D V S P R M G E I
ttaagccaagacgctcctcacctgggggctgacaccgcttctgcccgtgaccacg 1680
K A K T L V T W G R D D R F V P L D H G
gcctcaagrtggtcgcgaacatgcccgatccgagttgracgtcttcccgrgctgtgtc 1740
L K L V A N M P D A Q L H V F P R C G H
actggcgcgaatggagcatccgacccctcaatcggctgacgctgacttctaacca 1800
W A Q W E H A D A F N R L T L D F L A N
acggctgagccccatttctttttccgcacggaagcaaatctgttggccgctttcccg 1860
G *
caagggaaatggccctcttctctagaaaagttagatagtcatttaacagaacat 1920
aaggagacaaccctgaaacgctttttccgcaccctcttccgttctcccccagat 1980
ggtcagcaaccccacacacaacacaccgagccacccaacttccctggtcactggc 2040
gctggcctctgaactttaacttcaacaccaaggccgacctgtatcccggcccccct 2100
ccccggctggttaaacccacacacacactactaaccctggaaatccttattc 2160
ccttaacccaactggacggcagcctggacatccgcaccccctcaagacagacctgtc 2220
cggcactggcaacctcggactttggggctctcggcggcgtaaaaaggtggccggcaat 2280
tctgacactcagctactcggccgcatgtggggcctatcccccattcttggccggcg 2340
tataagctacctcaaggtattcaccaccacgagggccactgcaaacctcaaggtgga 2400
caacaactttggccgcttcatcgctcgggactggcctttggctgacggctacag 2460
cctctccttcacgctgca 2478

```

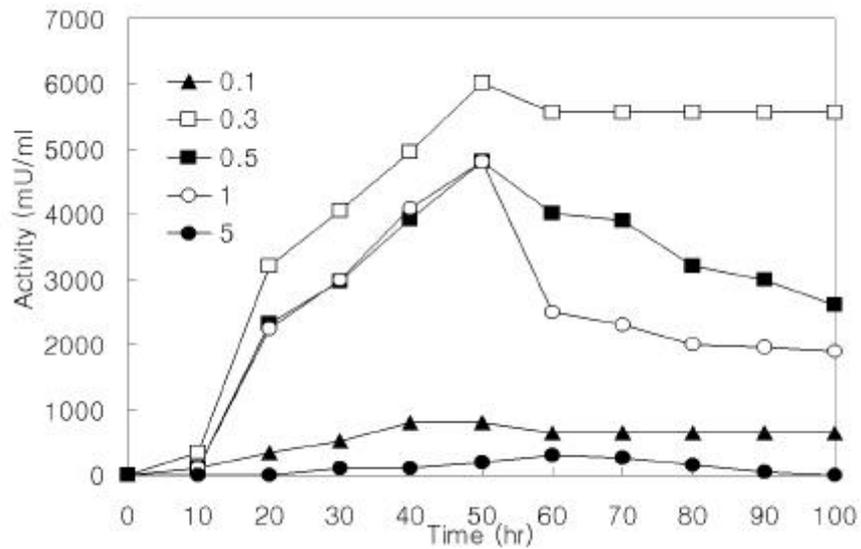
Fig.10 - to be continued.

. Optimum temperature, pH and concentration

DY3	Fig. 11	ring-cleavage compounds
0.1%	30 , 35 , 40 , 50	35 60
가	stationary phase	.
0.1%, 0.3%, 0.5%, 1%, 5%		enzyme activity
0.3% 가		Fig. 12
.	0.3%	pH pH3
pH12	Fig. 13	, pH 8.5
9	가	.



**Fig. 11 Growth of DY3 in carbon-nininal medium**



**Fig. 12 Enzyme Activity of DY3 at 35**

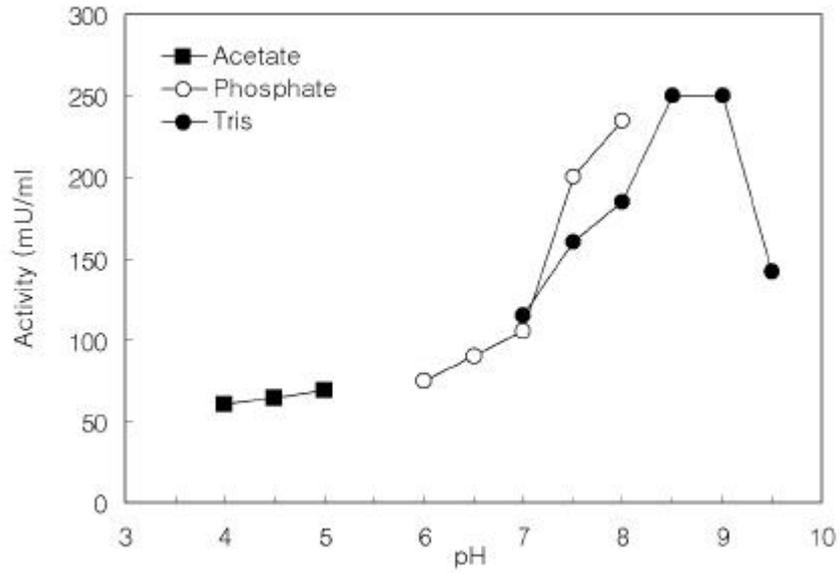


Fig. 13 Effect of pH on 23DHBD Activity

#### 4

1.

가. media

, , LB 24  
 DY3(CFU  $1.83 \times 10^{10}$ ) (10Ml /g media) =  
 650 : 350) -75 , -20 , 4 , ( 20 ) .  
 (Ml /100 Ml ) 37 6 ( LB  
 spectrophotometer 600nm OD , LB 24  
 CFU , OD(CFU CFU  
 OD CFU .

( Jersey) 51%, 15%, 34%) 12mesh (1.32 mm : Newark, New Jersey) 가 .

5 7.2 kg 2

autoclave 120 15 3

ethanol 1 ring-cleavage compounds(6.050 g) 150Mℓ

5g ring-cleavage compounds

5

DY3 IB 16 (3.91 × 10<sup>9</sup> CFU/Mℓ)

150Mℓ 3

20 가 4

1 5 Table 9

Table 9.

No.	Sterilization of soil a)	Injection of strain b)	Injection of carbon source	Storage condition of soil
1	Yes	No	Yes	indoor
2	No	No	Yes	indoor
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	indoor
4	No	Yes	Yes	indoor
5	No	Yes	Yes	outdoor

a) : 120 15 3

b) : DY3

colony IB

(LB-plate medium : Trypton 10 g/ , Yeast Extract 5 g/ , NaCl 10 g/ , Agar 1.5%(w/v), pH 7.0) 37 24

CFU(Colony Forming Units) colony

meta-ring cleavage meta-ring cleavage colony가 0.1M

catechol (catechol 0.55 g, acetone 50 Mℓ)

2. 가

가. *nedia*

Fig. 14- Fig. 17 Fig. 18- Fig. 21  
 -75 가 , 4 , ( 20 )  
 37 6 OD(Gr CFU  
 -75 가 , 15  
 , 4  
 CFU -75 -20  
 , -75 가 . 4  
 CFU control 15  
 CFU

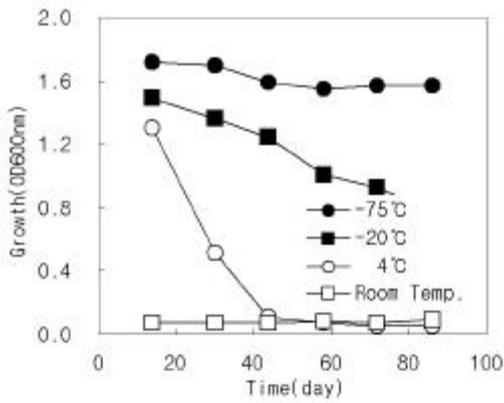


Fig. 14

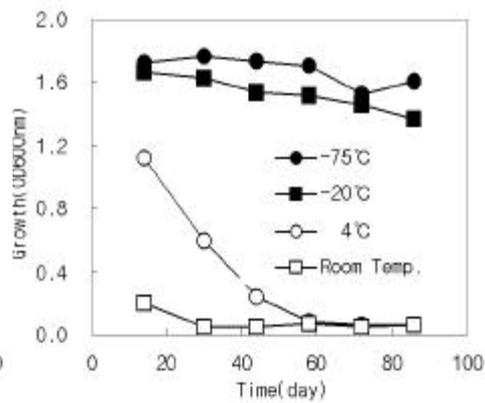


Fig. 15

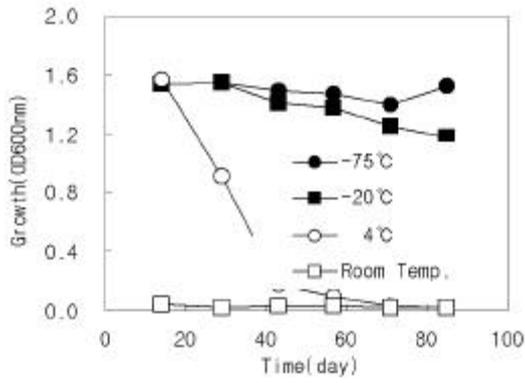


Fig. 16

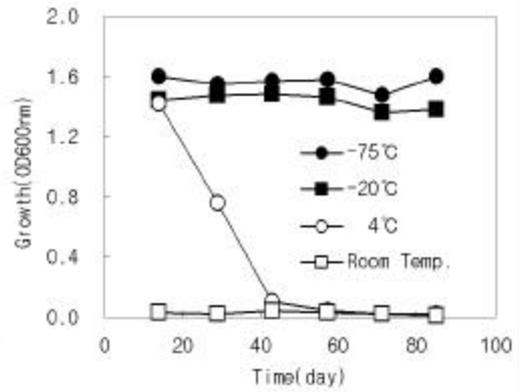


Fig. 17

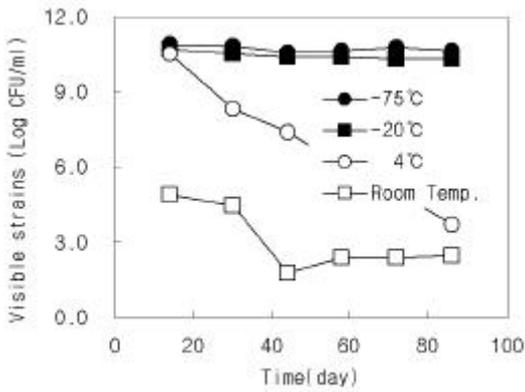


Fig. 18

CFU

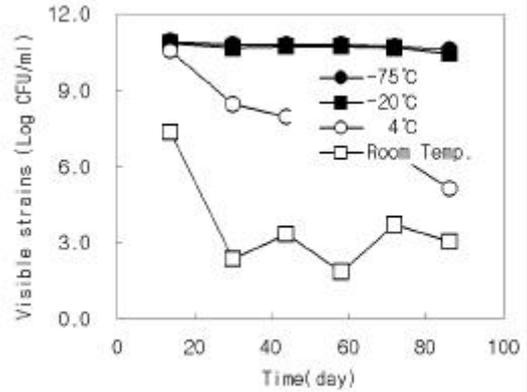


Fig. 19

CFU

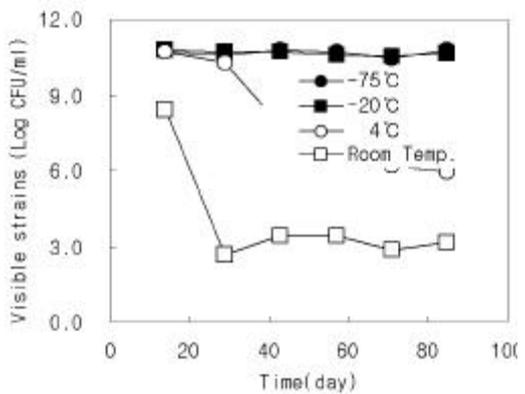


Fig. 20

CFU

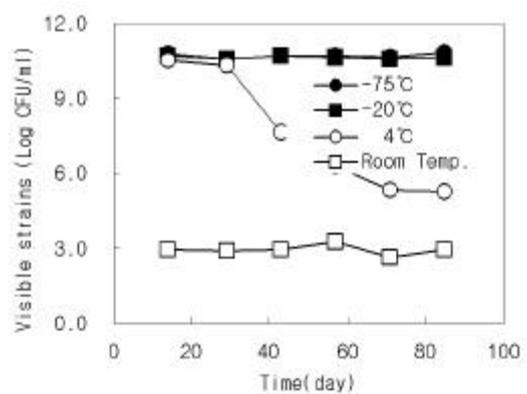


Fig. 21

CFU

가  
 -75  
 0 -75 가 (Fig. 22). -2  
 -75 가 , 가 가  
 , -20  
 (Fig. 23). 4  
 15 (Fig. 24). 4  
 15 -75 -20  
 (Fig. 25).  
 CFU 가 -75 -20  
 , 4  
 60 (Fig. 26 Fig. 29).

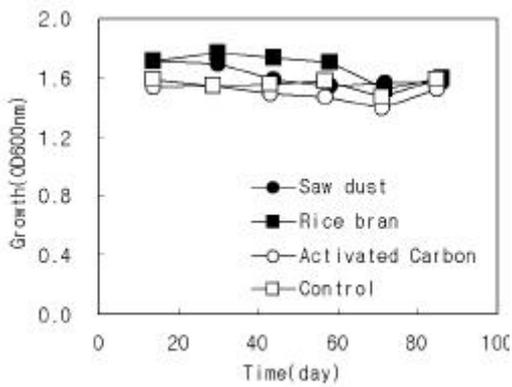


Fig. 22 -75

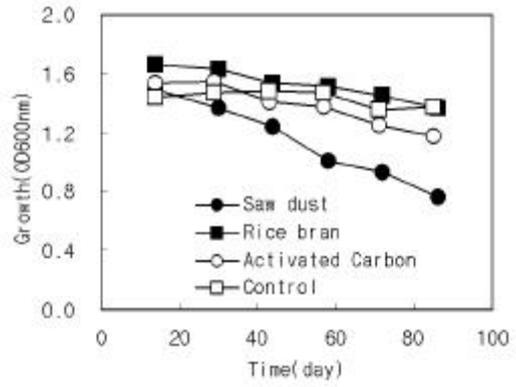


Fig. 23 -20

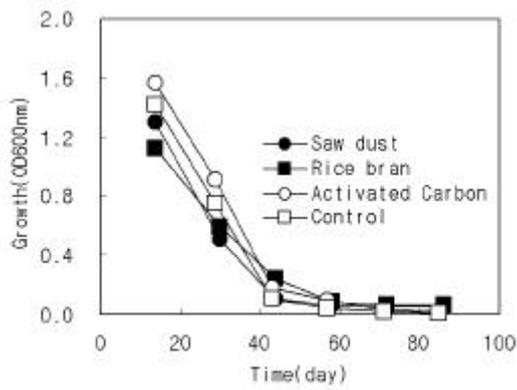


Fig. 24 4

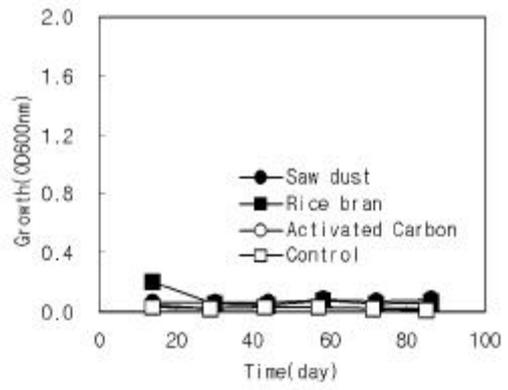


Fig. 25

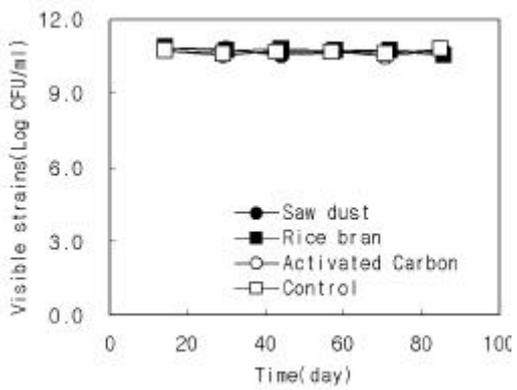


Fig. 26 -75 CFU

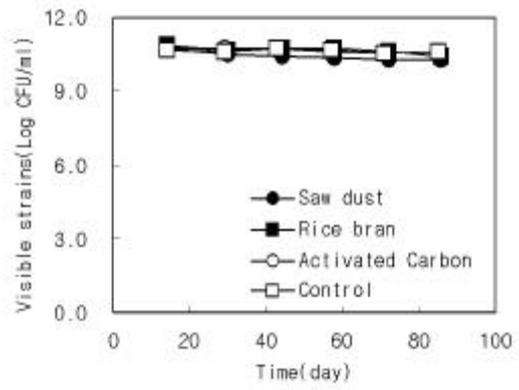


Fig. 27 -20 CFU

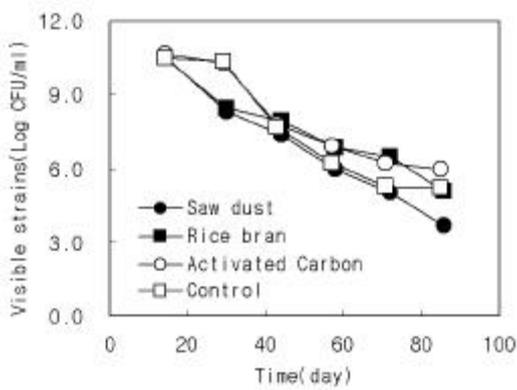


Fig. 28 4 CFU

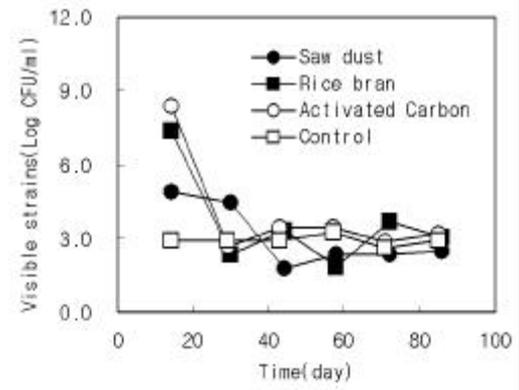


Fig. 29 CFU

가 ,

가 . ,

가 ,

가 ,

가 *neta-ring cleavage* (Fig. 30, Fig. 32).

*neta-ring cleavage*

3 8.7%

*neta-ring cleavage* (Fig. 30, Fig. 33, Fig. 34).

가 *neta-ring cleavage* 가 ,

ring-cleavage DY3 ring-cleavage compounds

alcohol

1.77 × 10<sup>7</sup> CFU/g soil *neta-ring cleavage* 2.55 ×

10<sup>6</sup> CFU/g soil (Fig. 35, Fig. 36).

가 . 가

가 , 가

가 2

0 25 , ,

가 20 ,

가 가 20 가

가 ,

가 ,

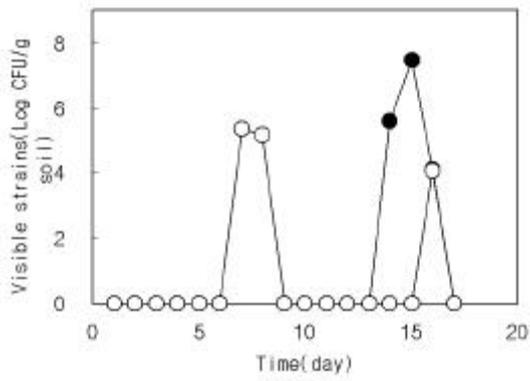


Fig. 30 1

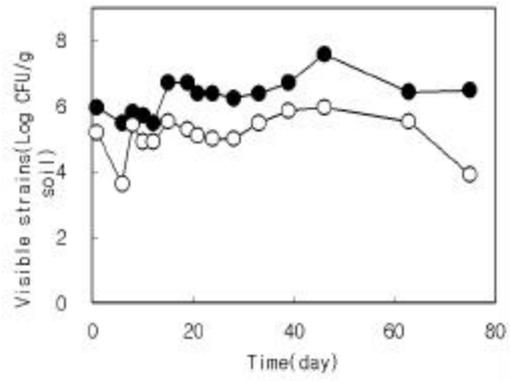


Fig. 31 2

( )  
 ( ) *neta*-ring cleavage

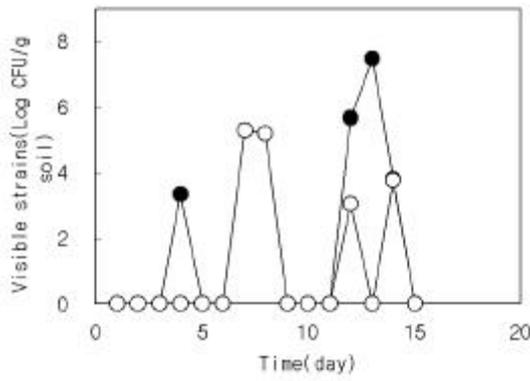


Fig. 32 3

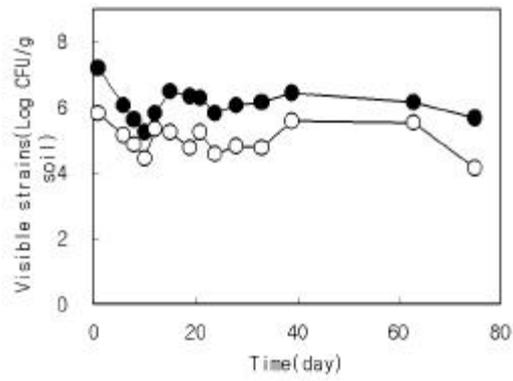


Fig. 33 4

( )  
 ( ) *neta*-ring cleavage

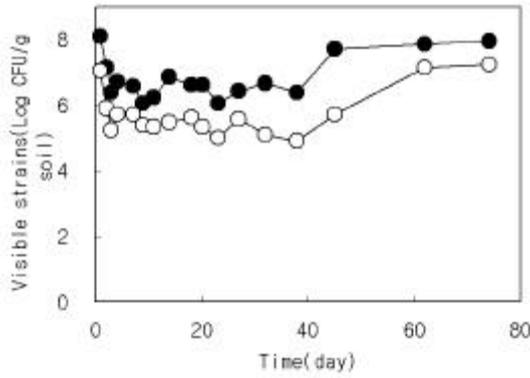


Fig. 32 3

( )  
 ( ) *meta*-ring cleavage

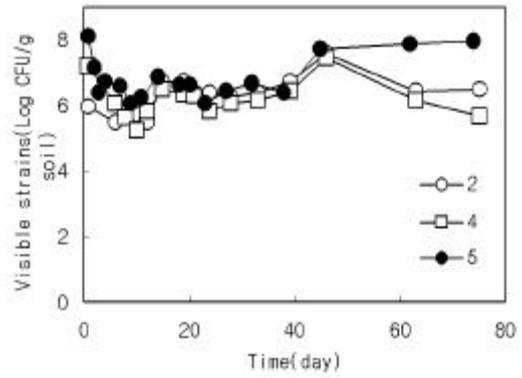


Fig. 33 2, 4, 5

2, 4 : , 5 :  
 4, 5 :

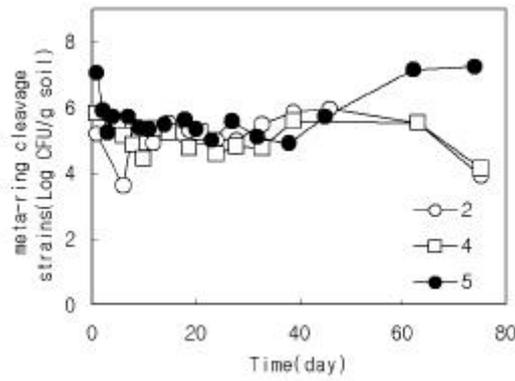


Fig. 34 2, 4, 5 *meta*-cleavage

2, 4 : , 5 :

4, 5 :

5

1. 2,4-D

10

Gram

*Alcaligenes* sp. (strain PS1, PS2, CW1, CW2) *Pseudomonas* sp. (strain YC1, YC2, KW1, DY1, DY2, DY3)

2.

10

CW2 YC1, YC2가 2,4-D 가 , PS1, CW2, YC1 phenol biphenyl, p-chlorobiphenyl 가 . YC2 DY2, DY3 4-chlorobenzoic acid .

3. meta-

*Alcaligenes* sp. (strain PS1, PS2,

CW1, CW2) , *Pseudomonas* sp. (strain YC1, YC2, KW1, DY1, DY2, DY3)

4.

xylene(3,1)

가

가

5. 4 meta-cleavage

pSY1,

pSY2, pSY3, pSY4 .

6. pSY3 pUC119 *Est* I

6.0kb cloning

multi-cloning site

4

site 가

pSY4 pUC119

*Est* I

2.5kb cloning

multi-cloning site

5

site 가 .

7. cloning

DY3

*bphC* 1 *bphD*

. *bphC1* 298

897 bases

*bphC2*

293

879 bases

. *bphD* 286

858bp .

8. DY3 35 60

가

0.3% 가

pH 8.5 9 .

9. , , DY3 OD(OD) CFU  
, 가 -75 -2  
0 . , 15  
4 가 , -75 -20 가  
.
10. DY3 가 .  
가 .
11.  
, .
12. 8.7% *meta*-ring cleavage ,  
가 *meta*-ring cleavage 가 .
13. 가  
, .  
가 .

## 6

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4

1

1.

가

(bioremediation)

가

5

1/50

field

water activity

가

가

2.

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2

(White-rot fungi)

1.

가

가

가 가

Basidiomycete

1500 1600

가

guaiacol

2.

가.

*Fanerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725,  
*Fleuroctus ostreatus* ATCC 32783     *Tranetes versicolor* ATCC 42530     American  
 Type Culture Collection (ATCC)  
*F. chrysosporium*

	( ) **	(day)
<i>Fanerochaete chrysosporium</i> (ATCC 24725)	37	3
<i>Fleuroctus ostreatus</i> (ATCC 32783)	25	5
<i>Tranetes versicolor</i> (ATCC 42530)	25	7
	37	5

\* American Type Culture Collection

\*\* Potato dextrose agar

*F. chrysosporium* potato dextrose agar (PDA)     3 6  
 37     4  
*F. chrysosporium*  
 sodium deoxycholate L-sorbose 가 BDS 가  
 < 2-1>1  
 A     B가     , LiP  
           A     < 2-2>

< 2-1> \*BDS

BDS		(per )
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>		1g
MgSO <sub>4</sub>		0.25g
CaCl <sub>2</sub>		0.05g
**TES 100 ×		50Mℓ
Ammonium tartarate (2 g /100 Mℓ, autoclaved)		10Mℓ
Thianine-HCl (100 mg/ , pH 4.5, autoclaved)		10Mℓ
<i>trans</i> -aconitic acid (1.74 g/300 Mℓ, pH 4.5, autoclaved)		300Mℓ
L-sorbose		30g
Agar		20g
Sodium deoxycholate		0.1g
<b>**TES 100 × (per )</b>		
Nitritolotriacetate		1.5g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O		3.0g
MnSO <sub>4</sub> · H <sub>2</sub> O		0.5g
NaCl		1.0g
FeSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O		0.1g
CoSO <sub>4</sub>		0.1g
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O		0.1g
CuSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O		0.1g
AlK(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 12H <sub>2</sub> O		0.01g
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>4</sub>		0.01g
NaMoO <sub>4</sub>		0.01g
* BDS	B sodium deoxycholate sorbose가 가	
**	nitritolotriacetate 800 Mℓ H <sub>2</sub> O 1 N KOH	pH 6.5
	1 .	



10 blender . 1  
 325 nl 37  
 150 rpm . 5 Mℓ LiP 가  
 20 .  
 < 2-3> Lignin Peroxidase

---

(per )

---

KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	2g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5g
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0.1g
Ammonium tartarate (2 g/100 Mℓ, autoclaved)	10Mℓ
Thiamine-HCl (100 mg/100 Mℓ, autoclaved)	10Mℓ
Veratryl alcohol (0.1M stock, filter sterilized)	20Mℓ
100X Trace Element Soln (filter sterilization)	10Mℓ
5% Glucose (autoclaved)	100Mℓ
trans-aconitic acid (1.74 g/100 Mℓ, pH 4.2, autoclaved)	100Mℓ

---

Tween 80 0.05% 가 .

---

. *F. chrysosporium* lignin peroxidase

*F. chrysosporium* LiP

a. veratryl alcohol 가

veratryl alcohol 4 가 ,

LiP 가, pH, glucose .

b. trace element solution 10 ml 30 ml 가

c. Tween 80 0.05% 0.25% 가

a. Lignin peroxidase1

veratryl alcohol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> LiP veratryl aldehyde

0.5 Mℓ

0.18 Mℓ veratryl alcohol 2 nM, Na-tartarate (pH 3) 50 nM

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 0.4 nM 가 UV spectrophotometer

310 nm .

b. Mn( )-dependent peroxidase2

Mn( )-dependent peroxydase 가 Mn( ) phenol red가  
 . 0.25 Mℓ 0.1 nM H2O2 0.25 Mℓ phenol red  
 0.5 Mℓ 30 5 . 5N NaOH 20 μℓ 가  
 610 nm .

c. Laccase,4

Laccase 가 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid)  
 (ABTS) . 10 μℓ 1 nM ABTS, 50 nM Sodium  
 tartarate (pH 3) 1 Mℓ 420 nm .

. glucose

Dinitrosalicylic Acid (DNS)

.  
 5 Mℓ 2  
 95 17 19 .

.  
 125 Mℓ 2 g 10 nM trans-aconitic acid (pH 4.2)  
 5 Mℓ 121 40 . PDA  
 37 30 . 5  
 3 .

. Klason lignin 6  
 2 g 72% H2SO4 20 Mℓ 가 4 가  
 가 3%가 가 . 2  
 , glass filter . 100  
 500 Mℓ 가 . glass filter 105  
 5 Mℓ lignin 10 nM trans-aconitic acid ,

3.

1. *F. chrysosporium*

*F. chrysosporium*  
 가 5 71.4% 10 85.5%가 .

3% sorbose 59.78% BDS 가 0.01% sodium deoxycholate  
 . < 2-4> *F. chrysosporium*  
 Basidiomycetes  
 가가 가 .  
 sodium deoxycholate sorbose Gold Cheng  
*F. chrysosporium* ,

가 . Durand 99%  
 70 90%  
 254 nm , 260 nm  
 가 . DNA , thymine  
 thymine diner . DNA  
 가

< 2-4> Sodium deoxycholate L-sorbose가 *F. chrysosporium*

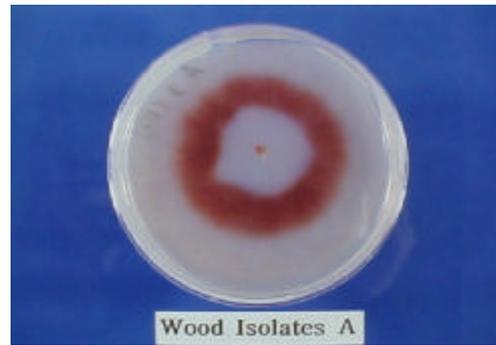
	(%)	(%)	UV	(%)
DS	42.22	59.78		
DS+UV 5 min	28.60	71.40	11.62	
DS+UV 7.5 min	23.10	76.90	17.12	
DS+UV 10 min	14.48	85.52	25.74	

\* DS Sodium deoxycholate (0.01%) L-sorbose (3%)가

2.

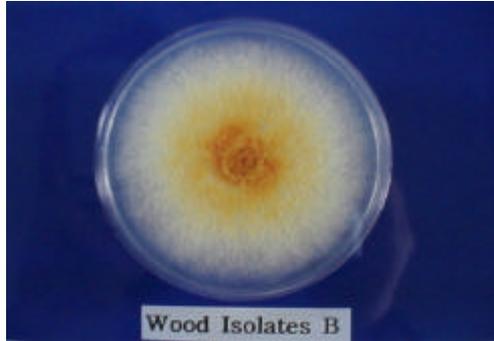
Guaiacol A Carbendazin 가  
 B . B A 가  
 , B 가 Carbendazin  
 . Field 4 benonyl 15ng/ 가 Basidiomycetes  
 benonyl  
 ,  
 A, B ,  
 Carbendazin .

A 가  
 LiP 가  
 Guaiacol 가  
 .  
 , PDA  
 .  
 < 2-1> , PDA  
 <  
 2-2> .  
 , LiP  
 가 Guaiacol  
 <



< 2-1>

*F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725  
 guaiacol 가 LiP



< 2-2>

가 potato dextrose agar

3. 가 LiP

I-A LiP . I-A

1 guaiacol ,

LiP . *F. chrysosporium* 가

LiP 가 , M 9 M 11 9.4 ,

3.1 LiP가 가 .

4. *F. chrysosporium* LiP

*F. chrysosporium* 48 LiP 가 ( 26 U/ )

, 가 120 가 가 ( 35 U/ ) .

*F. chrysosporium* 4 5 가

LiP 가 48 120

LiP 가 . 가 glucose 8 100% .

glucose . glucose

5 6 ,

. pH 가 5.7 .

*F. chrysosporium* LiP <

2-3> < 2-4> < 2-5> . veratryl alcohol 가 5

가 4 가 LiP

. Trace element solution 10 Mℓ 30 Mℓ 가 LiP

10 Mℓ 가 가 . 0.25% Tween 80 가 0.05%

가 LiP . *F. chrysosporium*

LiP veratryl alcohol 가, TES 10

M0, Tween 80

0.25%

5

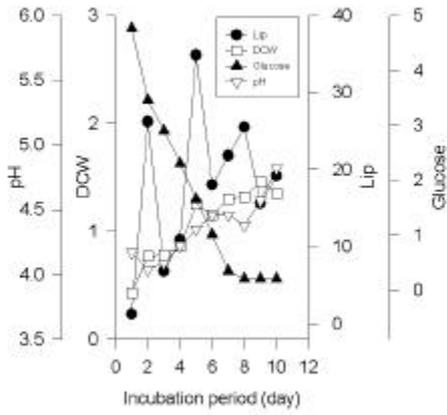
.

< 2-5>	Peroxydase (LiP) 가(U/ )	<i>F. chrysosporium</i> 가	가	Lignin LiP 가
	가(U/ )			가(U/ )
<sup>3</sup> Fc ( )	5.14	<sup>3</sup> I-A		1124.0
<sup>3</sup> M1	1.46	I-S6		360.0
2	0	I-S14		911.8
3	0	I-S15-1		312.6
4	0	I-S15-2		752.1
5	0	I-S16-1		674.3
6	7.77	I-S16-2		717.6
7	9.41	I-S17		7.98
8	8.51			
9	48.30			
10	7.36			
11	15.83			
12	8.36			
13	8.06			
14	8.36			
15	11.05			
16	11.95			

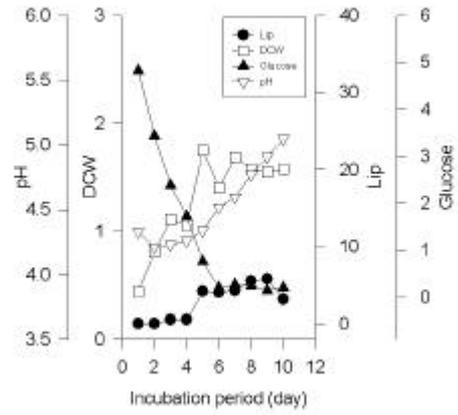
\* *Fhanerochaete chrysosporium* \*\*

\*\*\*

(a) 가



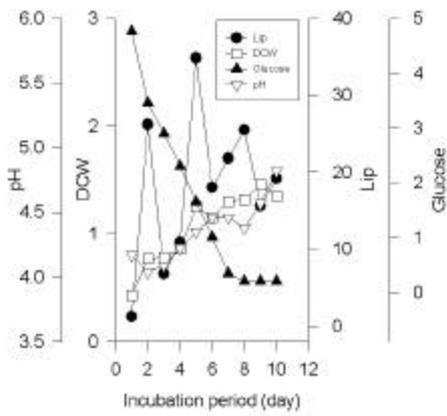
(b) 4 가



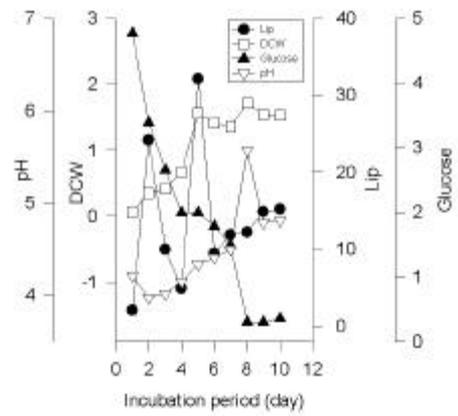
< 2-3> *F. chrysosporium*

veratryl alcohol 가 .

(a) 10 Mℓ 가



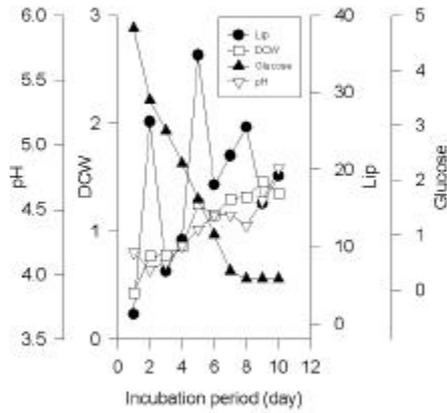
(b) 30 Mℓ 가



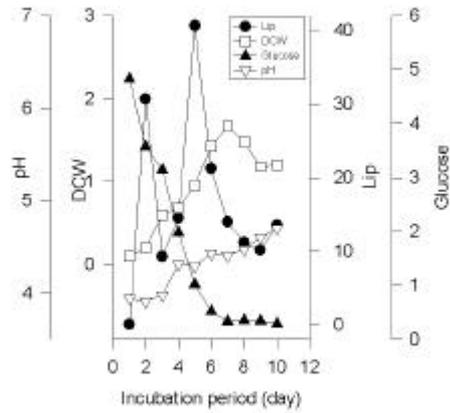
< 2-4> *F. chrysosporium*

Trace element solution 가 (Mℓ)

(a) 0.05% 가



(b) 0.25% 가



< 2-5> *F. chrysosporium*

Tween 80 가

5.

lignin	24%	가	lignin
5%		가	. AICC
<i>F. chrysosporium</i>			lignin
<i>streatatus</i> 가 33.88%	가		<i>F. chrysosporium</i> 18.25%, <i>I.</i>
<i>versicolor</i> 28.73%		. Mutant 1, 3, 4	
			LiP 가가 Mutant
			LiP

4.

1. Tien M, and T.K. Kirk. 1984. Lignin-degrading enzyme from *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*: purification, characterization and catalytic properties of unique H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-requiring oxygenase. *Frcs Natl Acad Sci U.S.A* 81: 2280-2284
2. Carmen R.J., S. Loreto. R. Vicuna, and T.K. Kirk. 1993. Extracellular enzyme production and synthetic lignin mineralization by *Ceriporiopsis subvernispoca*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* June: 1792-1797

3. Jensen JR., K.A., Voli Bao, S. Kawai, E. Srebotrik, and K.E. Hammel. 1996. Manganese-dependent cleavage of nonphenolic lignin structures by *Ceriporiopsis subvernispora* in the absence of lignin peroxidase. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* Oct: 3679-3686
4. Nishida T., Y. Kashino, A. Minura, and Y. Takahara. 1988. Lignin degradation by wood-rotting fungi. I. Screening of lignin-degrading fungi. *Mokuzai Gakkaishi.* 34(6): 530-536
5. Field, J. A., E. De Jong, G.F. Costa, and J.A.M. De Bont. 1992. Biodegradation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by new isolates of white-rot fungi. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* July: 2219-2226
6. , , , . 1987. . 158-159

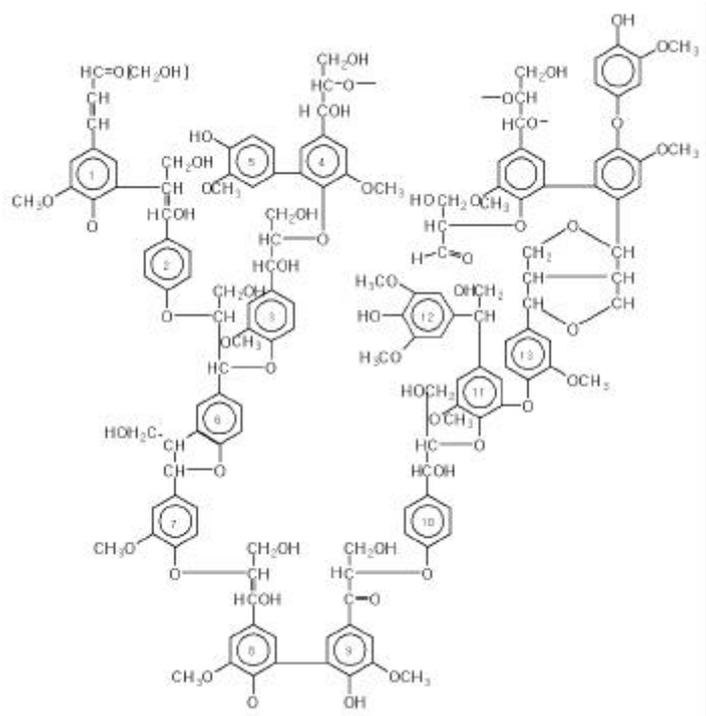
### 3

#### 1.

1,500 1,600 *Basidiomycete*  
 , 가 ,  
*Lentinus edodes*(  
 ), *Fleurotus ostreatus*( )  
 가  
 1970 Liesel  
 가  
 . 30%  
 ,  
 phenylpropane ,  
 , 가 C -C , C -C<sup>2</sup>, C -O-4, C -O-4, C<sup>2</sup>-C<sup>2</sup>, C<sup>2</sup>-O-C<sup>2</sup>, C  
 -C 가  
 . ( 3-1) 가  
 (polycyclic aromatic  
 hydrocarbons, PAH) . 1985 Bumpus *Phanerochaete*

*chrysosporium* benzo(a)pyrene, DDT PAH  
 가  
 : lignin peroxidase, Mn-dependent peroxidase, laccase,  
 oxygenase CO<sub>2</sub>  
 가

Lip, MnP, laccase  
 veratryl alcohol, pH,



< 3-1> Schematic diagram of lignin extracted from spruce wood

2.

a.

*Phanerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725, *Tranetes versicolor* MD-277, Wood A . *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 American Type Culture Collection . *T. versicolor* MD-277 US Department of Agriculture, Forest Products Laboratory, Center for Forest Mycology Research , Wood A

1

, Wood A *F. chrysosporium*  
5-7 .

b.

가. *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 Wood A

PDA 37 3-5 .

4

2-3

. PDA

37

5

10 Mℓ 가

가

haenacytoneter

, *F.*

*chrysosporium*

50Mℓ

1

10ℓ/Mℓ-

5-7

37

. Wood A ,

108 / Mℓ-

가

2-3

2

10

Homogenizer Complete)

blender(Fisher scientific 11-504-204,

Bionixer

. 250 Mℓ

90 Mℓ

(50 Mℓ

)

5

150 rpm

37

sampling

2 Mℓ

lignin peroxidase (LiP), manganese

peroxidase (MnP),

laccase 가,

glucose, pH

< 3-1> Composition of modified Tien & Kirk liquid culture media  
for the enzyme production by white-rot fungi 1

( )	
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	2 g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5 g
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0.1 g
Ammonium tartarate (2 g/100 Mℓ, autoclaved)	10 Mℓ
Thiamine-HCl (100 mg/100 Mℓ, autoclaved)	10 Mℓ
100× Trace Element Solution* (filter sterilization)	10 Mℓ
5% Glucose (autoclaved)	100 Mℓ
<i>trans</i> -Aconitic acid (1.74 g/100 Mℓ, pH 4.2, autoclaved)	100 Mℓ
Veratryl alcohol (0.1 M , autoclaved)	20 Mℓ
*100× TES ( )	
Nitilotriacetate	1.5 g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	3.0 g
MnSO <sub>4</sub> · H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5 g
NaCl	1.0 g
FeSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 g
CoSO <sub>4</sub>	0.1 g
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 g
CuSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 g
AlK(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 12H <sub>2</sub> O	0.01 g
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	0.01 g
NaNO <sub>3</sub>	0.01 g
( )	
	Tween 80 0.05%
가 .	

. *T. versicolor* MD 277  
 PDA 27 ,  
 4 2-3 .  
*T. versicolor*  
 PDA *T. versicolor*  
 0.8 cm 4-5 50 Ml  
 1  
 27 7  
*F. chrysosporium* , 2  
 Ml LiP, MnP, laccase 가 glucose pH  
 c.  
 가  
 FeSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O 0.36, 1.8, 3.6 mM 가 , MnSO<sub>4</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 0.17,  
 0.85, 1.7 mM, Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> 0.0413, 0.2065, 0.413 mM, ZnSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O 0.0174, 0.087,  
 0.174 mM 가 .  
 pH pH 3.2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.2  
 NH<sub>4</sub>-tartrate 1.2 mM 가  
 d. 가  
 가. lignin peroxidase (LiP) 1  
 Veratryl alcohol (3,4-dimethoxybenzyl alcohol) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> LiP  
 veratryl aldehyde . 5 Ml  
 (6000 rpm, 30 ) , 0.18 Ml  
 veratryl alcohol 2 mM, Na-tartrate (pH 3) 50 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 0.4  
 mM 가 UV spectrophotometer (Hewlett Packard 8452A Diode  
 array spectrophotometer) 310 nm . LiP 1  
 unit 1 veratryl alcohol 1 μmol  
 , veratryl alcohol molecular extinction coefficient  
 9,300 M<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> .  
 . Manganese peroxidase (MnP) 2,3  
 MnP H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Mn<sup>+2</sup> Mn<sup>+3</sup> ,  
 2,6-dimethoxy phenol Mn<sup>+3</sup>-phenolic . 0.6  
 Ml 0.1 mM 2,6-dimethoxy phenol, 50 mM sodium tartarate (pH 4.5), 1 mM  
 MnSO<sub>4</sub> , 0.4 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 가 470 nm  
 . MnP 1 unit 1 2,6-dimethoxy phenol 1 μmol

2, 6-dinethoxy phenol molecular  
 extinction coefficient 49,600 M<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> .  
 . Laccase 가 4  
 Laccase 2, 2' - azino-bis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic  
 acid) (ABTS) . 0.05 Mℓ 4.7 mM  
 ABTS, 50 mM glycine-HCl (pH 3) 1 Mℓ 436 nm  
 . Laccase 1 unit 1 ABTS 1 μmol  
 . 가 ABTS molecular extinction  
 coefficient 36,000 M<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup> .  
 . glucose pH 2 .

e. (modified Klason method) 2  
 . 5

f. *F. chrysosporium* 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic  
 acid (2, 4, 5-T)  
*F. chrysosporium* ,  
 0.3 g (wet cell weight) 0.5% glucose modified Tien & Kirk  
 10 Mℓ serum bottle (250 Mℓ ) . 가 10 mg/ 가  
 2, 4, 5-T microsyringe 가 , silicone aluminum seal  
 . 37 20 2, 4, 5-T

g. HPLC  
 , 0.2 μ cellulose  
 nitrate membrane filter , Beckman Ultrasphere C18  
 (reverse-phase) column (size 25cm × 4.6mm 5μm) Beckman  
 liquid chromatography-model Gold (Beckman Instrument, USA) . mobile  
 phase methanol : 0.1% Phosphoric acid 60:40 , 1.0 Mℓ  
 /min 30 . Beckman Model 160 UV detector 230nm

3.

a. (*F. chrysosporium*)  
 , ,  
*F. chrysosporium*

*F. chrysosporium*

(好氣性)

Forest Products Laboratory Leñtan (BR-57) 가 pellet  
 가 ,  
*F. chrysosporium* 가  
 ( 3-1)  
 , corn starch, corn steep liquor  
 lignosulfonate ( 3-2 A) 가 , corn steep liquor  
 modified Tien & Kirk  
 , *F. chrysosporium* , 1.25 × 10<sup>6</sup>  
 g 37 7 . 1.  
*versicolor* MD-277 R105-SR PDA  
 1.5 cm × 1.5 cm (가 × ) 25 g 27  
 2 3  
 가  
 90 100%

< 3-2>

(%)

A.

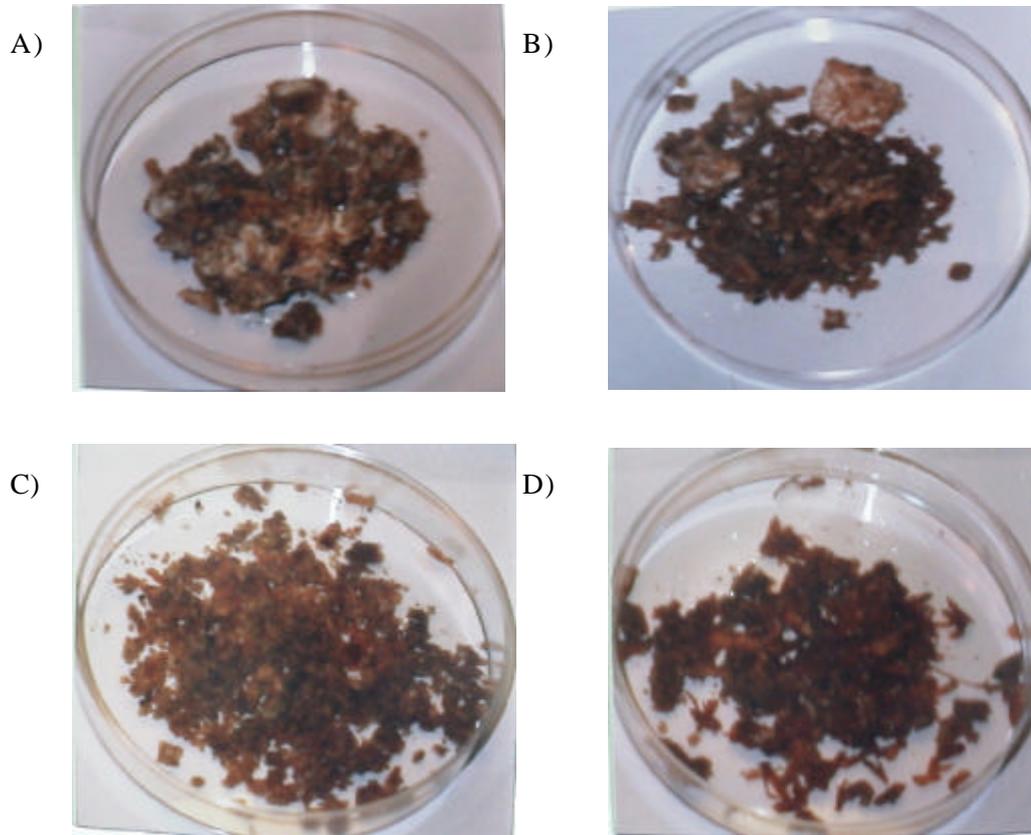
	80
corn starch	15
corn steep liquor	3
lignosulfonate	2

가  
 60% 121 30

B.

	80
corn starch	15
	3
lignosulfonate	2

modified  
 Tien & Kirk 가  
 60% 121 30



< 3-1> *T. versicolor* MD-277

A, A

B, B

C, 가

D, .

b. 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4, 5-T)

2, 4, 5-T

, 1979 multiple chromosomal aberration

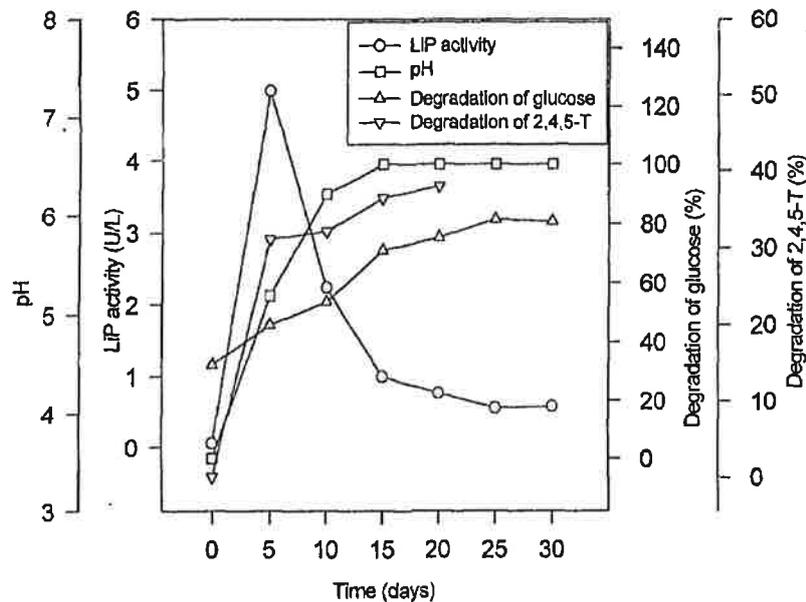
2, 4, 5-T 가 ,

2, 4, 5-T

. 2, 4, 5-T phenoxy ,

10 mg/ *F. chrysosporium*

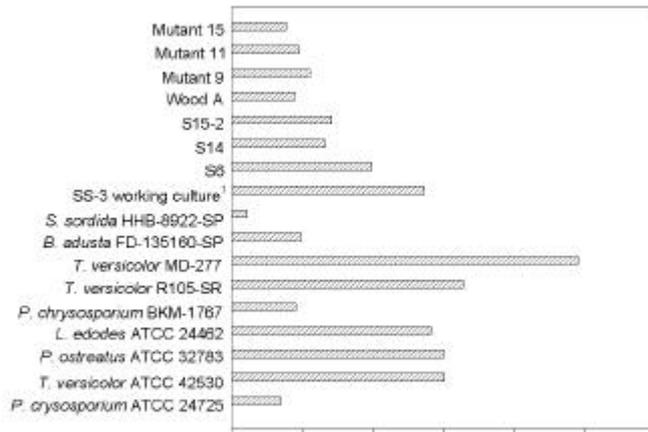
림 3-2와 같이 20일 동안 약 40%가 분해되었다. 이와같은 분해율의 대부분은 배양 5일 동안에 급격히 일어났으며 그후는 분해율이 감소하였다. 본 실험에서 적용한 10 mg/ℓ 농도에서는 곰팡이 성장에 영향을 주지 않았지만, 50 mg/ℓ 이상을 적용하였을 때는 곰팡이의 생육이 지연되거나 전혀 자라지 않아서 분해력을 측정할 수 없었다. 2, 4, 5-T의 분해력과 LiP 역가 사이에는 직접적인 상관 관계를 관찰할 수는 없었지만, LiP 역가는 배양 초기에 최대 값을 나타내었고, 이 기간의 2, 4, 5-T 분해력이 최대인 것으로 미루어 LiP를 포함한 효소 생성이 2, 4, 5-T 분해에 영향을 준 것으로 사료된다. LiP는 그후 감소하여 배양 15일 이후에는 거의 LiP 역가를 검출할 수 없었다. pH는 배양 초기 4.2 보다 약간 증가하였으나, 15일 이후에는 5 이상으로 상승하였다. 이와같은 pH의 상승도 효소의 최적 범위를 벗어났으므로 효소 및 2, 4, 5-T 분해력에 영향을 주었다고 분석된다.



<그림 3-2> *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 균사체에 의한 10 ppm 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid 분해 및 배양 중의 특성

c.

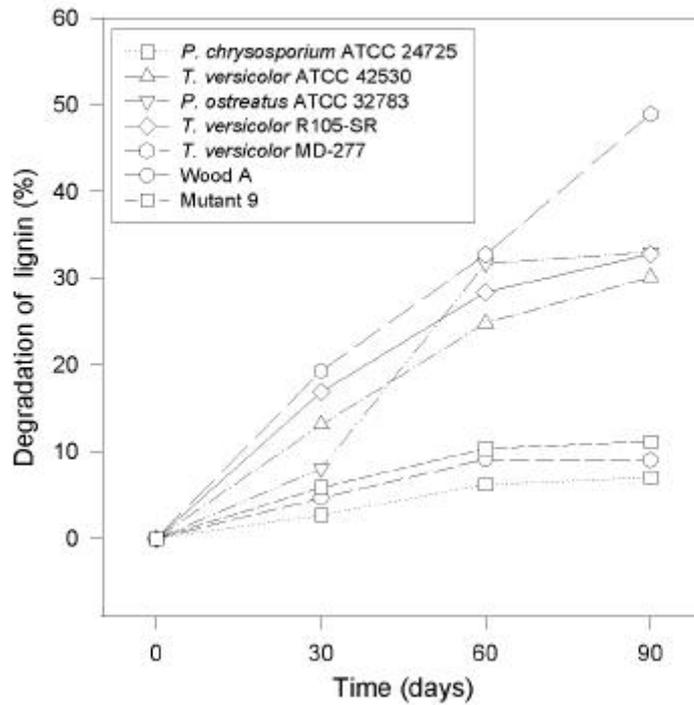
(USDA) Forest Product Laboratory biopulping  
 6  
*F. chrysosporium* 17 3  
 ( 3-3). *T. versicolor* MD-277  
 50% , *S. sordida* HHB-8922-SP 3%  
*T. versicolor* MD-277, R105-SR,  
 ATCC 42530 50, 33, 30% . Biopulping SS-3  
 working culture 30% .  
 가 ,  
 , *T.*  
*versicolor* MD-277 90 , *F.*  
*ostreatus*, *T. versicolor* R105-SR ATCC 42530 60  
 . Wood A, Mutant 9 *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725  
 10% , 2 .  
 , *F. chrysosporium*



< 3-3>

가 90

1: USDA ( ), Forest Product Laboratory biopulping



< 3-4>

d.  
 가 10 가 *F. chrysosporium* laccase 가  
 8.9 가 , *T. versicolor*가 laccase 가  
 , LiP 가 1.3 가 ( 3-3).  
 Mn<sup>++</sup> 가 가 ( 3-4) LiP laccase 가 가  
 , Mn peroxidase , Mn<sup>++</sup> 가 control 5 10 가  
*F. chrysosporium* 1.32 , 1.35 가 가 , *T. versicolor* MD-27 1.57  
 , 1.58 가 . No Zn 5 10 가 가 가  
 , ( 3-5, 3-6).

< 3-3> FeSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O 가 (0.36 mM, 1.8 mM, 3.6 mM)가 *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 *Tranetes versicolor* MD-277 7 lignin peroxidase, Mn peroxidase, laccase 가 glucose .

		<i>F. chrysosporium</i> ATCC 24725			<i>T. versicolor</i> MD-277		
(mM)		0.36	1.8	3.6	0.36	1.8	3.6
(U/L)							
lignin peroxidase		7.35	7.9	7.9	30	34.27	40.37
Mn peroxidase		2.47	2.54	1.99	141.87	189.67	159
laccase1		0.59	3.75	5.23	111.05	136.14	107.89
glucose	(%)	70	41	40	69	76	75

1, 5 가

< 3-4> MnSO<sub>4</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O 가 (0.17 mM, 0.85 mM, 1.7 mM)가 *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 *Tranetes versicolor* MD-277 7 lignin peroxidase, Mn peroxidase, laccase 가 glucose .

		<i>F. chrysosporium</i> ATCC 24725			<i>T. versicolor</i> MD-277		
(mM)		0.17	0.85	1.7	0.17	0.85	1.7
(U/L)							
lignin peroxidase		7.35	6.62	5.99	30	20.97	24.81
Mn peroxidase		2.47	3.27	3.33	141.87	222.79	224.58
laccase1		0.59	0	0	111.05	106.05	106.03
glucose	(%)	70	41	61	69	75	80

1, 5 가

< 3-5> Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> 가 (0.0413 mN, 0.2065 mN, 0.413 mN)가 *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 *Tranetes versicolor* MD-277 7 lignin peroxidase, Mn peroxidase, laccase 가 glucose .

		<i>F. chrysosporium</i> ATCC 24725			<i>T. versicolor</i> MD-277		
(mN)		0.0413	0.2065	0.413	0.0413	0.2065	0.413
(U/I)							
lignin peroxidase		7.35	7.9	6.96	30	30.29	31.87
Mn peroxidase		2.47	2.76	2.86	141.87	147.28	149.5
laccase1		0.59	0.57	0.48	111.05	133.18	118.97
glucose	(%)	70	42	42	70	71	68

1, 5 가

< 3-6> ZnSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O 가 (0.0174 mN, 0.087 mN, 0.174 mN)가 *F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 *Tranetes versicolor* MD-277 7 lignin peroxidase, Mn peroxidase, laccase 가 glucose .

		<i>F. chrysosporium</i> ATCC 24725			<i>T. versicolor</i> MD-277		
(mN)		0.0174	0.087	0.174	0.0174	0.087	0.174
(U/I)							
lignin peroxidase		7.35	7.05	7.44	30	25.87	28.26
Mn peroxidase		2.47	2.70	2.91	141.87	115.93	154.39
laccase1		0.59	1.51	0.96	111.05	124.68	123.68
glucose	(%)	70	40	40	69	72	72

1, 5 가

e. pH

*F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725가 Lignin peroxidase(LiP), Manganese peroxidase(MnP) Laccase

pH 4.2, Modified Tien & Kirk 0.01M trans-aconitic acid buffer, pH가 10 4.5 5.2

0.01 M 2,2-dinethyl-succinate buffering agent, LiP, MnP, Laccase

pH가 6, Trans-aconitic acid buffering agent

Na-succinate pH

*T. versicolor* MD-277 ( 3-5) pH 7

*F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 ( 3-6) pH

가 glucose pH 6.2 ,

90% 5 pH가 glucose

*T. versicolor* MD-277 LiP pH

laccase pH 6.2 가 가

f.

*F. chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 5 가 glucose 70%

. LiP 2 3 가 , laccase MnP

가 5 가 2.5 U/ . LiP 가

0.5% 1% glucose 가

, 1% glucose 가 2 5 LiP가 28 U/

, 36 U/ , 0.5% glucose , 2 3 45 U/

. ( 3-7)

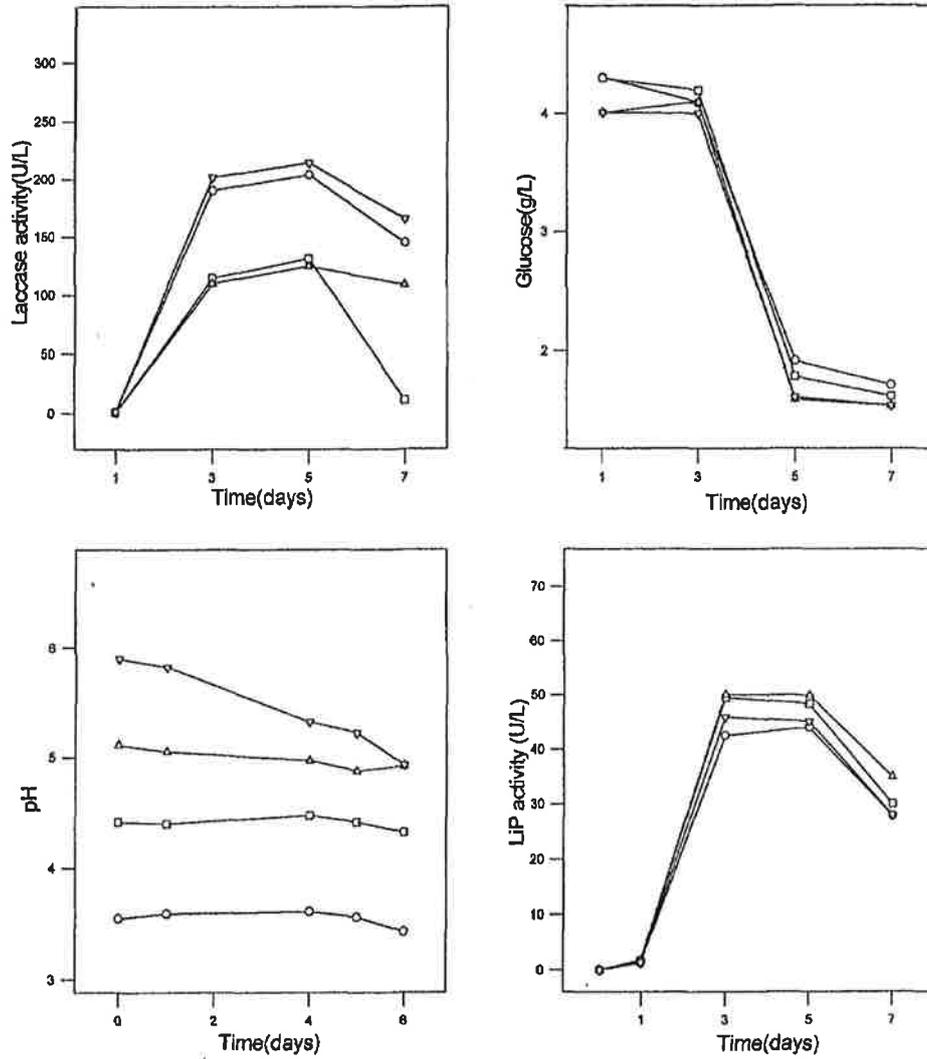
*T. versicolor* MD-277 5 가 glucose 65%

5 glucose . pH 4.31

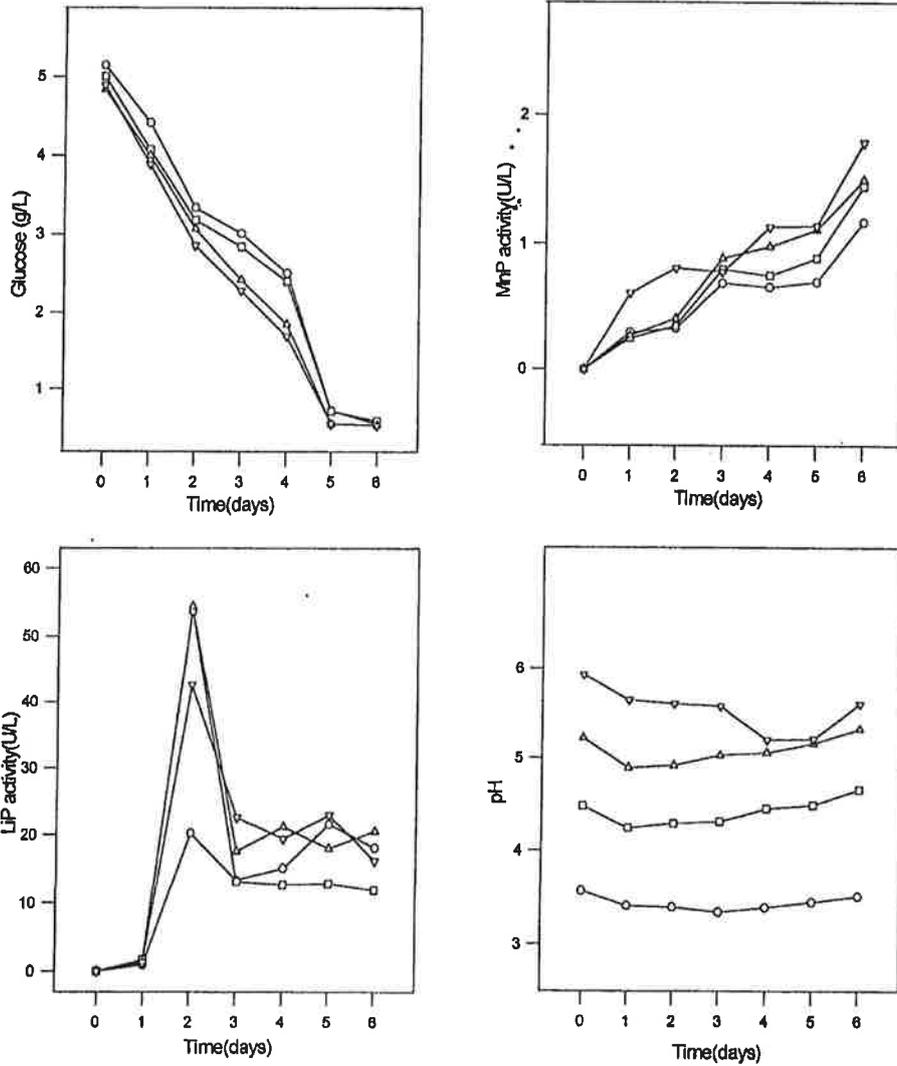
3 4.16 가 5

pH 4.29 . LiP 가 130.69 U/ 5

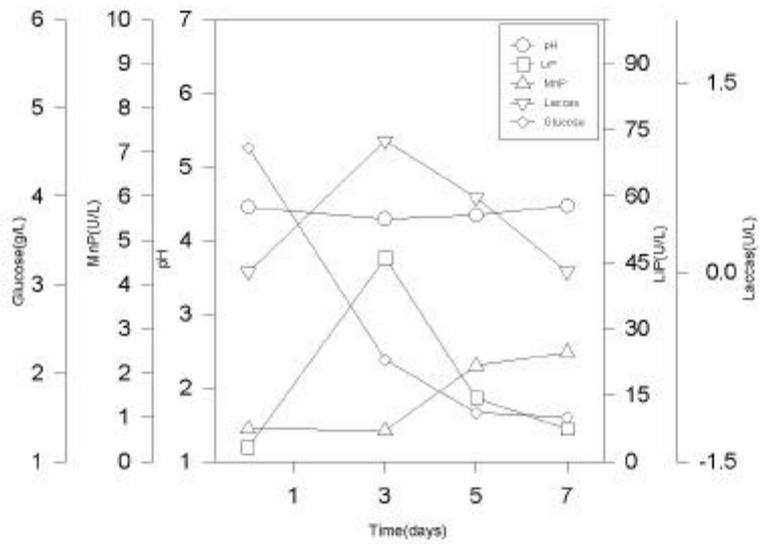
. ( 3-8)



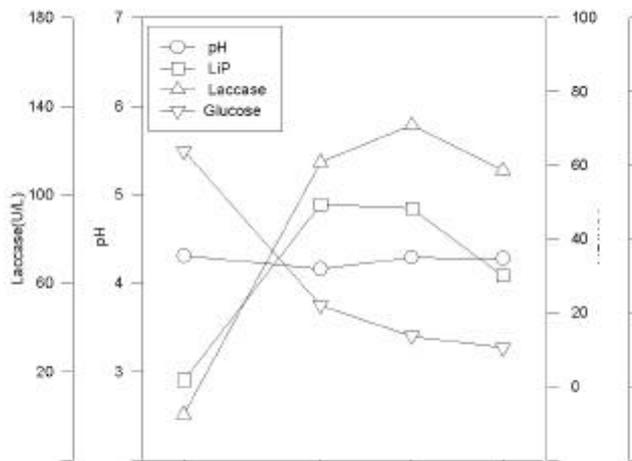
<그림 3-5> 배양 초기 pH의 변화가 *Trametes versicolor* MD-277 균사체에 의한 각종 효소  
 역가 및 glucose 소비율에 미치는 영향. (-○-:초기 pH 3.2, -□-:초기 pH 4.2,  
 -△-:초기 pH 5.2, -▽-:초기 pH 6.2)



<그림 3-6> 배양 초기 pH가 *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725에 의한 각종 효소  
 역가 및 glucose 소비율에 미치는 영향. (-○-:초기 pH 3.2,  
 -□-:초기 pH 4.2, -△-:초기 pH 5.2, -▽-:초기 pH 6.2)



< 3-7> *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 가



< 3-8> *Trinetes versicolor* MD-277 가

4.

1. Tien M, and T.K. Kirk. 1984. Lignin-degrading enzyme from *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*: purification, characterization and catalytic properties of unique H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-requiring oxygenase. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A* 81: 2280-2284

2. Jensen JR., K.A., Voli Bao, S. Kawai, E. Srebotrik, and K.E. Hammel. 1996. Manganese-dependent cleavage of nonphenolic lignin structures by *Ceriporiopsis subvernisporea* in the absence of lignin peroxidase. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* Oct: 3679-3686

3. Nishida T., Y. Kashino, A. Minura, and Y. Takahara. 1988. Lignin degradation by wood-rotting fungi. I. Screening of lignin-degrading fungi. *Mokuzai Gakkaishi*. 34(6): 530-536

4. Carmen R.J., S. Loreto. R. Vicuna, and T.K. Kirk. 1993. Extracellular enzyme production and synthetic lignin mineralization by *Ceriporiopsis subvernisporea*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* June: 1792-1797

5. , , , . 1987. .  
158-159

4

1.

’  
: lignin peroxidase, Mn-dependent peroxidase, laccase,  
oxygenase CO<sub>2</sub> 1.

가 .

,  
,  
.

*Phacerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725,  
*Tranetes versicolor* MD-277, *Fleurotus ostreatus* 가 (tween 80)  
 lignin peroxidase, Mn peroxidase, laccase  
 tween 80 가 .  
 가가 ,  
 . 가 ,  
 , 2, 4, 5-  
 trichlorophenoxyacetic acid .

2.

a.

*Phacerochaete chrysosporium* ATCC 24725,  
*Tranetes versicolor* MD-277, *Fleurotus ostreatus* . *F. chrysosporium* 1.  
*versicolor* 2,3 , *F. ostreatus*  
 , *T. versicolor*  
 5 7 .

b.

*F. chrysosporium* 1. *versicolor* 3  
 . *F. ostreatus* PDA 가 10  
 < 4-1> 27 4  
 , .  
 가 5 7  
*F. ostreatus* 0.8cm 7  
 50 MØ 1 .  
 10 27  
 5 6 . 3  
 . , tween 80 Lignin peroxidase  
 가 , 2.5 tween 80  
 가  
 0.2% 가 , 0.5 /min .

< 4-1> *F. ostreatus*

( )	
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	2 g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5 g
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0.1 g
Ammonium tartarate (2 g/100 Mℓ, autoclaved)	10 Mℓ
Thianine-HCl (100 mg/100 Mℓ, autoclaved)	10 Mℓ
100× Trace Element Solution* (filter sterilization)	10 Mℓ
5% Glucose (autoclaved)	100 Mℓ
trans-Aconitic acid (1.74 g/100 Mℓ, pH 4.2, autoclaved)	100 Mℓ
Veratryl alcohol (0.1 M , autoclaved)	20 Mℓ
(300g/500Mℓ, autoclaved)	300g
*100× TES ( )	
Nitriolotriacetate	1.5 g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	3.0 g
MnSO <sub>4</sub> · H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5 g
NaCl	1.0 g
FeSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 g
CoSO <sub>4</sub>	0.1 g
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 g
CuSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 g
AlK(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 12H <sub>2</sub> O	0.01 g
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	0.01 g
NaMoO <sub>4</sub>	0.01 g
( )	
	400Mℓ 가
, agar 가 .	

c.

Lignin peroxidase(LiP)<sup>2</sup>, Mn-peroxidase(MnP)<sup>4,5</sup>, Laccase(Lac)<sup>3</sup>

3

d. (tween 80)

가

3

(modified kirk ) tween 80 0.05, 0.1, 0.25,  
0.5, 1.0% 가 5 . 5 ( ) 5Ml  
(4500rpm, 30 ) , 가 .

e.

가.

*F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor*, *F. ostateus* PDA

5 7

2.5

pH 4.5, 27/37

0.5

/min

(4500rpm,

30 )

1.5

10-kDa High Flux Bionax Polysulfone membrane

Ultrafiltration

(Millipore Minitan Munit)

10

. FPLC

0.2 μm nylon membrane filter

, Fast desalting column(HR 10/10, Sephadex G-25 Superfine)

FPLC(Pharancia) salt

. mobile phase pH 6.0 25 mM sodium

citrate

, 0.5 Ml/min

30

. UV detector

280 nm

. desalting column

salt

Mono-Q(Anion

exchange column, Pharancia) column

FPLC LiP

0.28 mg/dl(desalting column

2 Ml) inject

. mobile phase 25 mM sodium citrate

0 1 M NaCl gradient

, 0.5 Ml/min

50

f.

가.

Na-alginate, hydrophillic cuprammonium rayon

hollow-fiber(180 μm, )

. 10

2U(LiP )

4%(w/v) alginate

needle(14G)

0.05M CaCl2

2-3mm bead

CaCl2

가

가

. hydrophillic

cuprammonium rayon hollow-fiber(180 μm, )

2-3 cm

2U(LiP)/1.5g hollow fiber

Na-alginate hollow fiber pore size가 1 mm  
 (6×7 cm) (1 cm ) 1g D.W 300 Mℓ  
 가 27 24  
 alginate bead hollow fiber  
 (modified Klason method) 2

g.  
 가.

1 g *F. chrysosporium*, 1.  
*versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* 10 2U(LiP )  
 27 24 D.W

disk  
 1% modified kirk glucose 1%  
 (100mesh) 2% agar 가 autoclave petri dish 15 Mℓ  
 0.8 cm paper(Watnan No 1) disk 10  
 100 μℓ 가

h. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid

2,4,5-T 2,4,5-T  
 3

(80%) corn starch(15%), corn steep liquor(3%) lignosulfonate(2%)  
 modified kirk 가 60% 121 30  
*F. chrysosporium* 1.25×10<sup>6</sup> g , 1.  
*versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* 1.5×1.5 cm 15 2  
 60%  
 2,4,5-T 30 ppm < 4-1> 가  
 5 g(wet weight) *F. chrysosporium* 37 1. *versicolor*, *F.*  
*ostreatus* 27 4 , 1 5 g  
 sampling .

(A)



(B)



(C)



< 4-1> 2 (A) *Fharerochaete*  
*chrysosporium* ATCC 24725 (B) *Tranetes versicolor* MD-277 (C)  
*Pleurotus ostreatus*

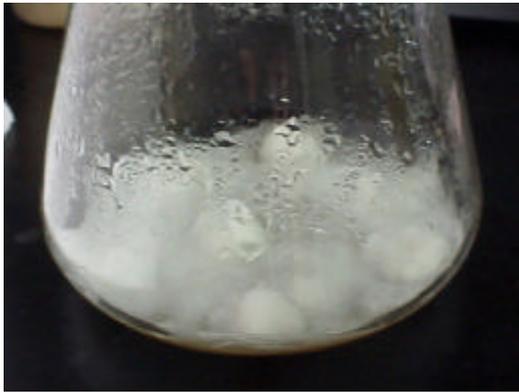
i. HPLC

10 g sodium sulfate anhydrous  
23 M sodium chloride sonication 2, 4, 5-T  
(300 rpm, 30 ) 5  
sodium chloride methanol 10 M 2 μm  
cellulose nitrate membrane filter, Beckman  
Ultrasphere C18(reverse-phase) column(25 cm × 4.6 mm 0.5 μm)  
Beckman liquid chromatography-model Gold(Beckman Instrument, USA)  
mobile phase methanol:0.1% phosphoric acid 60:40  
, 1.0 M/min 30 Beckman Model 160 UV detector  
230 nm

3.

1. *F. ostreatus*

*F. ostreatus* PDA 27 가 10  
 , PDA 14 . *F. ostreatus* 가  
 6 9  
 . < 4-2 (A)>  
*F. ostreatus* modified kirk  
 가 5 .< 4-2  
 (B)>  
 (A) (B)



< 4-2> *F. ostreatus* (A) PDA *F.*  
*ostreatus* , , PDA ( 6  
 ) (B) *F. ostreatus*( 6 )

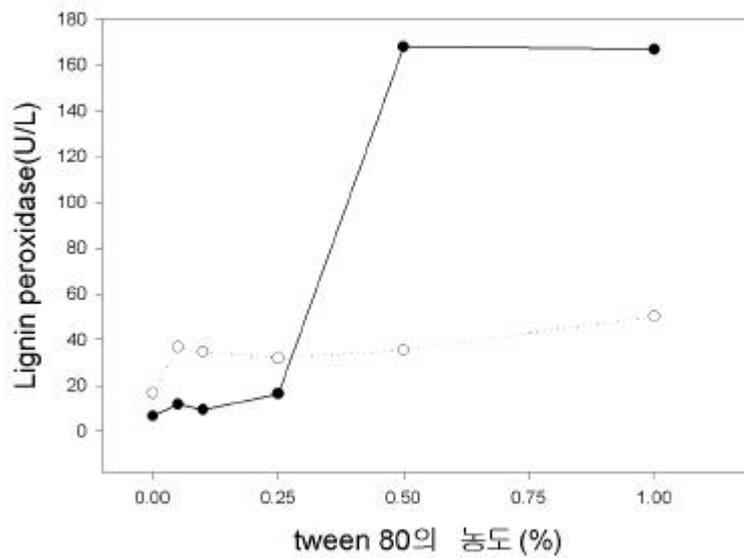
2. tween 80

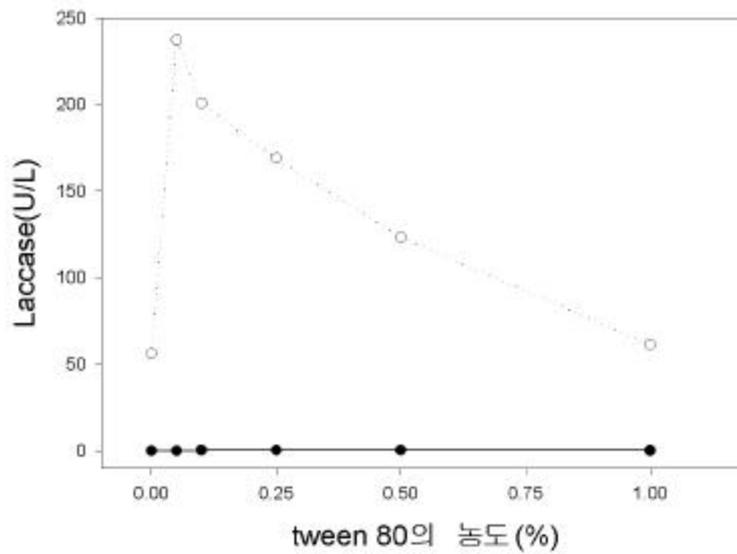
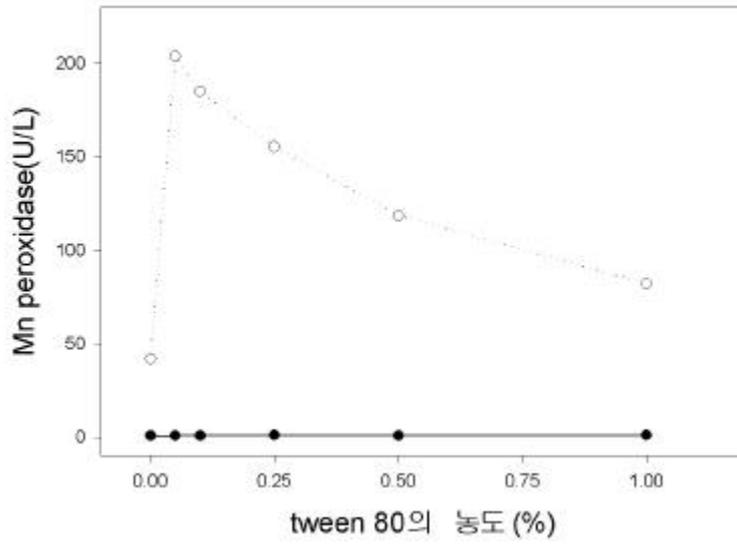
*F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor* 250Ml  
 pH tween 80 가  
 tween 80  
 . *F. chrysosporium* LiP tween 80 0 0.25% 가 ,  
 0.5% 10 , MnP Lac  
 . *T. versicolor*가 LiP tween 80 가 가가  
 , MnP Lac 0.05% 가 , 가  
 가가 . < 4-2>

< 4-2> *F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor* tween 80

가

tween80 (%)	<i>F. chrysosporium</i>			<i>T. versicolor</i>		
	LiP	MnP	Laccase	LiP	MnP	Laccase
0	6.6	0.6	0	16.7	41.8	56.2
0.05	11.8	0.7	0	36.7	203.8	237.4
0.1	9.4	0.7	0.4	34.7	184.9	200.7
0.25	16.3	1.0	0.4	31.8	155.2	168.9
0.5	167.9	0.8	0.4	35.4	118.4	123.3
1.0	166.8	0.9	0.2	50.2	82.1	61.2





< 4-3> *F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor* 가 Tween 80 가 (- - : *F. chrysosporium*, - - : *T. versicolor*)

3.

가. ( )

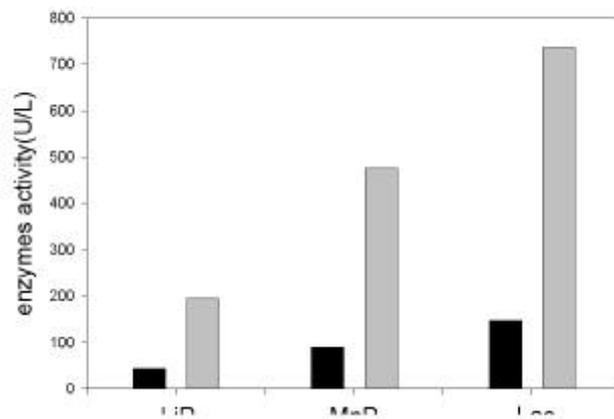
*F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* Ultrafiltration  
salt 10,000

10 . 10 가 10  
.< 4-3> *T. versicolor* *F. ostreatus* 10  
LiP, MnP, Lac 가 5 . *F. chrysosporium* 2

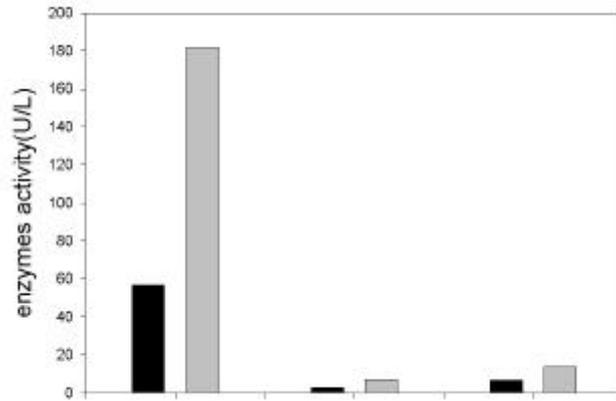
< 4-3> *F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* ultrafiltration

가	(ng/dL)		Lignin peroxidase (U/L)		Manganese peroxidase (U/L)		Laccase (U/L)	
	UF	UF	UF	UF	UF	UF	UF	UF
<i>T. versicolor</i>	22.4	74.3	35.4	92.0	41.3	475.5	79.3	736.1
<i>F. chrysosporium</i>	5.4	16.8	28.8	66.1	3.0	7.0	6.6	13.6
<i>F. ostreatus</i>	1.2	36.7	580.9	605.8	17.6	126.9	98.7	633.5

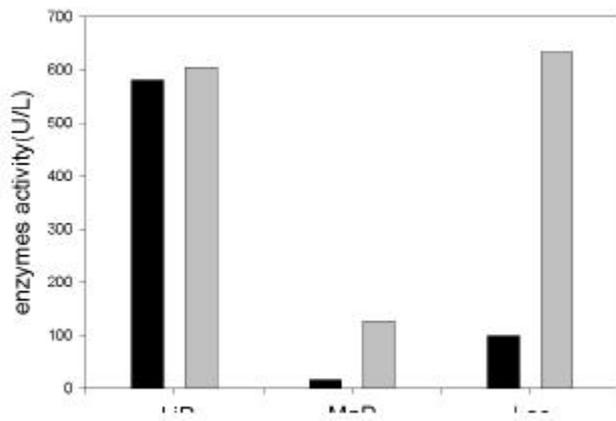
(A)



(b)



(c)



< 4-4> ultrafiltration 가 . (A) *F. chrysosporium* (B) *I. versicolor* (C) *F. ostreatus* ( : , : ultrafiltration )

. Lignin peroxidase  
*T. versicolor* MD-277 (LiP-65.7, MnP-147, Lac-204.2)  
 fast desalting column FPLC fraction tube number 2, 3, 4, 5  
 LiP 가  
 FeSO4 48mM 가 < 4> LiP가  
 fraction Mono Q(anion exchange column) column FPLC  
 LiP fraction tube number 10, 11, 12  
 가가 LiP LiP .< 4-5>

< 4-4> desalting column 가

fraction tube No.	LiP	MnP	Lac
2	561.6	21.9	98.3
3	394.2	3.9	41.7
4	418.2	0.5	22.5
5	436.2	0.1	25.0

< 4-5> Mono-Q 가

fraction tube No.	LiP	MnP	Lac
10	64.5	0.007	1.7
11	86.3	0	0
12	72.6	0	0

4.

*F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* 가  
 10 가

.< 4-6> klacon

,  
 가

가

alginate

(100mesh ) 10% , 1cm  
 24 20% , 가 hollow fiber  
 30%가  
 . 1 cm 24 17%

< 4-6> *F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* 가 (%)

		<i>T. versicolor</i> MD-277	<i>F. chrysosporium</i> ATCC 24725	<i>F. ostreatus</i>
		2.3	2.2	1.9
		1	2.4	0.9
		1.5	3.8	2.9
		1.8	3.4	1.4

< 4-7> *F. chrysosporium*, *T. versicolor*, *F. ostreatus* (%)

		<i>T. versicolor</i> MD-277	<i>F. chrysosporium</i> ATCC 24725	<i>F. ostreatus</i>
alginate		12.3	14.4	14.3
		19.3	18.9	18.9
		0.15	0.7	0
hollow fiber		28.8	30.7	29.5
		17.3	18.3	19.1
		0.8	0	0

5. disk  
가 : lignin peroxidase,  
Mn-dependent peroxidase, laccase, oxygenase CO<sub>2</sub>  
1 1%  
*T. versicolor* disk  
disk  
가 . < 4-5> *F. chrysosporium* *F. ostreatus*  
가 , 가

6. 2, 4, 5-T  
*T. versicolor*, *F. chrysosporium*, *F. ostreatus*  
pellet 2, 4, 5-T 30 mg/ 60%  
, 14% 2, 4,  
5-T , , *T.*  
*versicolor*, *F. chrysosporium*, *F. ostreatus* 1 63, 55, 46%

(A)



(B)



< 4-5> Paper disk *T. versicolor* ( ) 1%  
 (A) 100 $\mu$ l (3.5  $\times$  10<sup>-3</sup>U) (B) 100 $\mu$ l  
 (9.2  $\times$  10<sup>-3</sup>U)

가 . 2-3 , 가 , *T. versicolor*  
 2 66%가 . 가  
 가 가  
 (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAH)  
 1985 Bumpus1 Phanerochaete chrysosporium benzo(a)pyrene, DDT  
 PAH , 가 가

2, 4, 5, -trichlorophenoxyacetic acid .6,7 가 ,  
 , 가  
 .8,9 2, 4, 5-T genotoxic effect 가  
 가 .6,7

5.

1. Bunpus, J.A., M. Tein, D. Wright, and S.D. Aust. 1985. Oxidation of environmental pollutants by a white-rot fungus. *Science* 228: 1434-1436

2. Tien M, and T.K. Kirk. 1984. Lignin-degrading enzyme from *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*: purification, characterization and catalytic properties of unique H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-requiring oxygenase. *Frcs Natl Acad Sci U.S.A* 81: 2280-2284

3. Carmen R.J., S. Loreto. R. Vicuna, and T.K. Kirk. 1993. Extracellular enzyme production and synthetic lignin mineralization by *Ceriporiopsis subvernispora*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* June: 1792-1797

4. Jensen JR., K.A., Voli Bao, S. Kawai, E. Srebotrik, and K.E. Hammel. 1996. Manganese-dependent cleavage of nonphenolic lignin structures by *Ceriporiopsis subvernispora* in the absence of lignin peroxidase. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* Oct: 3679-3686

5. Nishida T., Y. Kashino, A. Minura, and Y. Takahara. 1988. Lignin degradation by wood-rotting fungi. I. Screening of lignin-degrading fungi. *Mokuzai Gakkaishi*. 34(6): 530-536

6. Grant, W.F., 1979. The Genotoxic Effects 2,4,5-T. *Mutat. Res.* 65 83

7. Hanify, J. A., P. Metcalf, C. L. Nobbs, and K. J. Vorsley. 1981. Aerial spraying of 2,4,5-T and human birth malformations: an epidemiological investigation. *Science*, 212: 349 351

8. Kilbane, J. J., D. K. Chatterjee., J. S. Karans., S.T. Kellogg and A. N. Chakrabarty. 1982. Biodegradation of 2,4,5-T by a pure culture of *Pseudocercospora cepacia*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 44: 72 78

9. Suflita, J. M., J. Stout, and J. M. Tiedje. 1984. Dechlorination of 2,4,5-T by anaerobic microbial microorganisms. *J. Agric. Food. Chem.* 32: 218 221

10. , , , . 1987. .  
158-159

5

1970  
1973  
가  
1980  
OECD, EU, IEA  
< 8 >  
720 TOE 2 000 / 가 (€).

< 5-1 >

: 10 TOE

/	0.4	0.9	8.6	9.9
	0.3	0.5	2.8	3.6
	0.02	0.05	0.2	0.27
/	0.1	0.05	4.4	4.55
	0.2	0.5	11.5	12.2
	0.6	0.3	12.7	13.6
	0.2	0.3	13.0	13.5
	0.5	0.2	4.0	4.7
	0.8	0.5	8.2	9.5
	-	-	0.3	0.3
	3.12	3.3	65.7	72.12

( , , , ) 가

가

가 250 / 1.3% . 250 M/T  
 40% . 20% (1,270 TOE).  
 UN IEA 가  
 100% 1995  
 186 1995  
 1.5 TOE(186 ),  
 400 TOE(4.8 ) ,  
 가  
 1980  
 (1982, 1985, 1989, 1995, 1996), (1981, 1984)  
 (1974), (1975), (1980),  
 (1979, 1981), (1981, 1982), (1984), (1985)  
 , 가  
 , 가

< 5-2> : kg/10a

	518		131
	113		168
	269		70
	62		143
	217		60
	127		123
	566		42
	201		119
	13		44
	138		131
	17		305
	294		138
	646		137

(1989-1991)' 가  
 , , .  
 ' (1982)'  
 (1996) . < 9> ' (10a)  
 , 가 ,  
 . 가 ,  
 가 가 가  
 , , ,  
 21  
 < 11>.  
 , , , 100 , ,  
 , , , , 21  
 . (剪定枝)  
 1,267kg/ha( ) 50% ,  
 , 가  
 . < 10>  
 , ,  
 ,  
 7% ,  
 ) < 14> . M/T 3% .

< 5-3>

: kg/10a

459	265
387	350
427	427
369	300

가.

21

< 11>

가 ( ) 가

1995

5-4

(619kg/10a)

(445kg), (444kg), (425kg), (323kg)

. 1986 1995 10 21

< 12>

54%, 9.9%

74.7%, 131.3%, 52.8% 가 .

< 5-4>

(1995)

	(ha)	(N/T)	(ha)	(N/T)
	1,055,868	4,694,956	50,103	715,982
	87,497	281,712	15,752	178,321
( )	2,317	10,275	25,009	194,585
( )	4,236	3,176	26,030	316,443
	17,541	74,465	10,241	129,640
	6,886	6,994	24,348	614,801
	105,035	159,640	52,263	31,859
	18,225	18,973	36,476	26,232
	2,675	2,821	1,981	3,883
	24,941	118,407	9,358	17,214
	14,908	94,514	1,589,782	7,694,893

\* : (1996),

(1996)

< 9 >

1995

5-5 . 1995 8,262,032

M/T ( , ) 가

80.64% . 10

17.9% 14.5%가 .

1986

1,773,477 ha 1995 1,398,450

ha 21.5%가 < 12 > 가 .

< 5-5 > 1986		1995			
		1986		1995	
		(ha)	(M/T)	(ha)	(M/T)
		1,233,000	7,789,000	1,055,868	6,662,527
		190,456	630,409	87,497	289,615
( )		2,565	5,566	2,317	5,017
( )		4,236	9,065	2,328	4,982
		23,645	133,837	17,541	99,282
		11,714	18,157	6,886	10,674
		133,489	317,704	105,035	249,984
		26,872	44,339	18,225	30,072
		7,815	12,738	2,675	4,360
		27,734	36,332	24,941	32,673
		27,767	179,375	14,908	96,306
		86,446	396,787	50,103	229,973
		9,017	34,896	15,752	60,960
		10,812	37,842	25,009	87,532
		17,037	62,867	26,030	96,051
		14,456	61,727	10,241	43,729
		16,773	44,448	24,348	64,522
		88,423	115,834	52,263	68,465
		34,135	93,871	36,476	100,309
		3,875	11,819	1,981	6,042
		13,252	26,902	9,358	18,957
		1,983,519	10,063,515	1,589,782	8,262,032

< 13> < 14>

698, 818 M/T

< 5-6>	(1995)	M/T
466, 376		6, 741
20, 273		47, 863
351		14, 254
350		23, 227
6, 950		6, 496
747		19, 954
17, 499		4, 793
2, 105		7, 022
305		423
2, 287		1, 327
21, 983		671, 326

< 5-7>	(ha)	(M/T)	(M/T) *
	35, 518	1, 435, 296	8, 612
	46, 483	2, 884, 772	17, 309
	6, 651	261, 787	1, 571
	88, 652	4, 581, 855	27, 492

\* : 80% , 3%

가  
 (稚樹), (柴草; brush wood)  
 (1982)', ' 가 (1989- 1991)'  
 1982- 1988 7  
 1989- 1995

가.  
 (林相別) , (1981)'

	6- 16cm	18- 28cm	30cm	6- 16cm	18- 28cm	30cm
	0. 7382	0. 2334	0. 0284	0. 5806	0. 3905	0. 0289

. 가  
 가 (1975)'

	0. 327	0. 217	0. 147
	0. 245	0. 217	0. 222

(1981)

	0. 141	0. 111	0. 098
	0. 160	0. 136	0. 124

) ha ( : 880kg , : 1267kg )  
 (稚樹量)  
 ( : 16.39nㄷ/ha, : 5.77nㄷ/ha)  
 (634,000ha)  
 (柴草: Brush wood) 2 M/T/ha( )  
 가 가 가  
 , (1982)가  
 35%가

	0.08248	0.0428	0.0109	0.08109	0.02842	0.08295
						0.02459

(1989) (3.5 M/T/ha/ )  
 1996 1995 645 2 ha  
 65% 45.82nㄷ/ha 266nㄷ,  
 124nㄷ, 78nㄷ  
 , 6·25 ( 29%)  
 가 가  
 1995  
 279,200 M/T , ,  
 3.3% 9.215  
 6.440  
 1982 3.2% 가 , 10  
 (1986-1995) 45.2%(87 M/T)가 가  
 279.20 17% ,

가 9.2 < 16>  
 가 가 .  
 가 7%  
 (6.44 M/T)

< 5-8>

: M/T

	가				가				
1982	75.89	27.24	11.96	6.18	20.57	10.40	13.11	2.040	167.38
1983	79.00	28.35	12.45	6.23	20.57	10.85	13.09	2.310	172.85
1984	82.62	29.65	13.01	6.23	20.57	11.36	13.08	2.070	178.58
1985	86.12	30.90	13.56	6.22	20.57	11.87	13.06	2.030	184.32
1986	92.14	33.02	14.47	6.24	20.57	12.78	13.05	2.110	194.37
1987	95.67	34.26	15.01	6.26	20.57	11.93	13.00	2.350	199.05
1988	103.05	37.08	16.26	6.28	20.57	12.86	12.98	2.570	211.65
1989	108.41	39.05	17.11	6.30	20.57	13.28	12.70	2.679	220.09
1990	114.05	41.12	18.00	6.32	20.57	13.72	12.68	2.793	229.25
1991	120.00	43.30	18.95	6.34	20.57	14.17	12.66	2.911	238.90
1992	126.24	45.60	19.94	6.36	20.57	14.64	12.64	3.034	249.02
1993	132.80	48.02	20.99	6.38	20.57	15.12	12.66	3.163	259.70
1994	139.71	50.57	22.09	6.40	20.57	15.62	12.60	3.297	270.86
1995	146.97	53.26	23.25	6.44	20.57	16.13	12.58	3.437	282.67

가  
 가 37% 74%  
 , , ,  
 (1982) 가 < 17>

( , , )

< 5-9> , 가 : M/T

	가					
1982	160	1,740	3,620	2,040		7,573
1983	150	2,160	3,520	2,310		8,140
1984	140	2,160	3,690	2,070		8,060
1985	140	2,160	3,680	2,030		8,010
1986	150	2,160	3,430	2,110		7,850
1987	160	2,160	3,430	2,350		8,100
1988	170	2,160	3,430	2,570		8,330
1989	172	2,160	3,430	2,679		8,441
1990	175	2,160	3,430	2,793		8,558
1991	177	2,160	3,430	2,911		8,678
1992	180	2,160	3,430	3,034		8,804
1993	182	2,160	3,430	3,163		8,935
1994	185	2,160	3,430	3,297		9,072
1995	188	2,160	3,430	3,437		9,215

< 5-10> 가

	57.1	16.3	11.7	8.0	1.2	0.7	5.0

가  
가

( < 18 > ). 7%

< 5-11 >

: M/T

	188	13	:	7%
	2,160	151	:	"
	3,430	240	:	"
	6,440	6,440	:	
가	3,437	0	:	
	15,655	6,844	:	