BIOCHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION OF MICROBIAL PRODUCERS OF BIOSURFACTANTS ISOLATED FROM AGRI-INDÚSTRIAL EFFLUENTS

SILVA, A. L. S. 1; PEREIRA, D. S. T. 1; LÓPEZ, A. M. Q.1

¹Instituto de Química e Biotecnologia, UFAL, Maceió-AL

The great metabolic diversity of the genus *Pseudomonas* becomes possible its the use in the treatment of environmental contaminations. This project aims to identify morpho-biochemically and molecularly species of Pseudomonas which were isolated from the industrial wastewater of a sugar-cane company in Coruripe, Alagoas, which were able to produce lypolitic enzymes and surfactants. Thus, cultures of the 3 isolates of *Pseudomonas* spp. from such effluent were identified using the following enzymatic and biochemical tests: ß-galactosidase, argininedihydroxilase, lysine-decarboxilase, ornitine-decarboxilase, urease, triptophanedeaminase, gelatinase, cithocrome-oxidase, catalase, nitrate-redutase; production of indol and acetoine; utilization of citrate; fermentation/oxidation of glucose, manitol, inositol, sorbitol, rhamnose, sacharose, melibiose, amygdaline and arabinose; production of H₂S and of fluorescent pigments at different wavelengths; growth in 6,5% NaCl; growth at 4 and 42°C; growth in caseine; motility. From these tests, it was concluded that the 3 isolates belonged to the species P. fluorescens, P. putida e P. aeruginosa. The production of the biosurfactant produced by these isolates was evaluated in a medium described by Siegmund & Wagner (1991), which contained KH₂PO₄; Na₂HPO₄; NaNO₃; MgSO₄; CaCl₂; Agar; FeSO₄; MnSO₄; (NH₄)₆MnO₇; Cethylltrimethylammonium Bromide and Metilene Blue. The higher extracellular production of the rhamnolipide was observed with the isolate from *P. aeruginosa* from the studied effluent, appointing its potential to be used in a synergistic association with other microorganisms to its bioremediation.

Sponsored by: FINEP; CNPq; S.A. Usina Coruripe Açúcar e Álcool.

Key-words: Pseudomonas, biosurfactant; bioremediation