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

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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 ypolitic enzymes and surfactants. Thus, cultures of the 3 isolates of Pseudomonas spp. from such effluent were identified using the following enzymatic and biochemical tests: B-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 $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ and of fluorescent pigments at different wavelengths; growth in $6,5 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$; growth at 4 and $42^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; 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 $\mathrm{KH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4} ; \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{HPO}_{4} ; \mathrm{NaNO}_{3} ; \mathrm{MgSO}_{4} ; \mathrm{CaCl}_{2} ;$ Agar; $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4} ; \mathrm{MnSO}_{4} ;\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{6} \mathrm{MnO}_{7}$; 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.
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