

PHENOL-OXIDIZING ACTIVITY AND FATTY ACID PROFILE OF *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 STRAIN

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Biotechnological treatment of enterprises wastewater, which contains toxic phenolic compounds, is the most acceptable method today. Therefore, the search for new non-pathogenic biochemically active microorganisms - destructors of phenol and their identification is relevant. The aim of this study was to determine phenol-oxidizing activity and the fatty acid profile of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 – destructor of phenol, isolated from pharmaceutical plant wastewater. Fatty acids analysis of the microorganism culture was carried out using automatic system of microorganisms identification MIDI Sherlock based on gas chromatograph Agilent 7890. The phenol-oxidizing activity of bacteria was determined by photometric method according to the degree of phenol extraction from the water. It was experimentally confirmed that *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 strain had a phenol-destructive activity. When phenol-containing water was treated with *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 cells, phenol concentration in the water decreased from 200.0 ± 12.0 mg/l to 6.8 ± 0.8 mg/l during 15 days of exposure. Chromatographic analysis showed that saturated fatty acids i-14:0 (14.9%), i-15:0 (14.8%), a-15:0 (34.9%), i-16:0 (11.10%) dominated in the strain's fatty acids profile. The total content of the branched saturated fatty acids i-14:0, i-15:0, a-15:0, i-16:0, i-17:0, a-17:0, $\Sigma(a-17:1/i-17:1)$ was 85.0% and that of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids with the normal structure – 7% of the total fatty acids pool. The distinction of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 strain's fatty acid profile from other bacteria of *Brevibacillus* genus was the presence of more i-14:0 (14.85%), i-16:0 (11.10%) fatty acids and 16:1 w7c alcohol (7.71%), as well as the minor content of fatty acids markers 16:0 N alcohol (0.60%), 18:3 w6c (0.4%) and $\Sigma(a-17:1/i-17:1)$ (1.94%). According to the phenotypic characteristics and fatty acid composition, the tested phenol-oxidizing strain belongs to *Brevibacillus centrosporus* species. The index of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 strain's fatty acid profile similarity with the library was 0.645.

Key words: *Brevibacillus centrosporus*, destructor of phenol, identification, composition of fatty acids.

Gram-positive bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus* are widespread in various habitats [1]. They are characterized by a high growth rate, better transformation efficiency using electroporation, the presence of transport vectors, the production of a small amount of extracellular protease and the constitutive expression of heterologous proteins [1]. Representatives of this genus are of great biotechnological interest - they are a source of various enzymes, antitumor peptides, and are capable of biodegrading polyethylene [1, 2]. The authors of [3] indicate that the strain *Brevibacillus borstelensis* AK1 has the genes for the decom-

position of a wide range of substrates, including polyethylene (plastic) and long-chain hydrocarbons. These genomic features may be useful for future environmental/biotechnological applications. *Brevibacillus borstelensis* has great potential to destroy carbendazim fungicide in crops and crops at a high rate, especially in combination with *Streptomyces albogriseolus*. The lipolytic strain of *Brevibacillus borstelensis* SH168 may enhance the conversion of food waste into bio-fertilizer.

It is known that the bacterial strains, *Brevibacillus centrosporus* and *Paenibacillus azoreducens* (have been isolated from the sludge samples col-

lected from Textile Industry, Bhaluka, Bangladesh) have the abilities to degrade Reactive Violet 5R. The decolorization rate was different for the different concentrations of the same dye. *Brevibacillus centrosporus* displayed a decolorization rate of 94.55%, 90.79%, 91.17% when inoculated and incubated in an SM broth containing the azo dye reactive violet 5R at 1% (v/v), 3% (v/v) and 5% (v/v) concentrations respectively for a consecutive 5 days [4].

Fatty acid composition of total cellular lipids as important species and intraspecific chemotaxonomic characteristics correlates with the results of molecular genetics indicators' identification [5, 6]. For microorganisms, it is used as the chemotaxonomic feature that allows identification of microorganisms using fatty acid profiles' libraries [7].

It is known that the FAME data have diagnostic value for a few *Brevibacillus* species [8]. Some differences in the fatty acid profile of six species of the bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus*: *Brevibacillus agri*, *Brevibacillus borstelensis*, *Brevibacillus lateosporus*, *Brevibacillus parabrevis*, *Brevibacillus choshinensis* and *Brevibacillus invocatus*, are presented in [8]. For the last two species, the mean of the ratio a-15:0 versus i-15:0 was above 3.0, while for the other four species it was, at most, 1.0. Furthermore, *Brevibacillus borstelensis* and *Brevibacillus parabrevis* could be discriminated from these other species by having much lower amounts of i-14:0 (below 4%). Finally, *Brevibacillus laterosporus* showed less than 1% of 16:1 w7c alcohol while all others had at least 2% or more of this component [8].

Thus, closely related microorganisms are clearly distinguished by the presence and percentage of fatty acids in the composition of their cellular lipids. Particular attention is paid to the search for new non-pathogenic microorganisms intended for the purification of wastewater from the production of pharmaceuticals, medical institutions with a predominant content of toxic phenolic and other cyclic aromatic compounds in them [9].

The aim of this study was to determine the phenol-oxidizing activity and the fatty acid profile of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 - destructor of phenol, isolated from wastewater pharmaceutical plant.

Materials and Methods

The object of the study was the bacterial strain *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 isolated in 2017 (the southern region of Ukraine) from the wastewater of a pharmaceutical plant.

Bacteria were cultured on Tryptic soy agar (Merck, Germany) at 28 ± 1 °C for 24 h. Cellular fatty acids (FAs) were saponified, methylated and extracted according to the protocol of the Sherlock Microbial Identification system (version 6.21; MIDI) and FAs methyl esters profile was determined by gas chromatography by referencing the STBA6 Microbial Identification System (MIS) standard library [10].

To analyze the composition of cellular lipids, one complete loop of wet biomass was placed in glass vials for further chemical lysis of cells and saponification of the lipids of the test organism. Saponification was performed by adding 50% methanol and 3.7 M NaOH.

The prepared sample was kept for 30 min at 95–100 °C. Fatty acid methylation was carried out by heating the reaction mixture at 80 °C for 10 min after adding a solution of acidic methanol. Extracted methyl esters of fatty acids were neutralized with a 0.3 M solution of NaOH [11].

Samples of 2 ml volume were transferred into the evaporator in the mode split with a coefficient 40:1, evaporator's temperature - 250 °C. The separation was carried out in temperature programming mode - initial temperature of 170 °C with a gradient of 5 °C/min to 270 °C.

Chromatographic separation of methyl FA esters was conducted at Agilent 7890 gas chromatograph (Agilent Technologies, USA) with a capillary column ULTRA 2 and flame ionization detector. Fatty acid content was expressed as a percentage to the total sum of peaks' squares.

Evaluation of the phenol-oxidizing activity of free bacterial cells of *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 was carried out according to the degree of extraction of phenol from water (α ,%), which was calculated by the equation:

$$\alpha = [(C_0 - C)/C_0] \cdot 100\%, \quad (1)$$

where C_0 and C are concentrations of phenol in water before (200 mg/l) and after treatment.

The concentration of phenol in the control and experimental samples before and after treatment was determined by a photocolometric method based on the formation of colored phenol compounds with 4-aminoantipyrine in the presence of potassium hexacyanoferrate (III) at pH 10.0 ± 0.2 [12].

The significance of differences between the mean values of the residual concentration of phenol in water was determined by the Student's criterion

at a significance level of at least 95% ($P \leq 0.05$). Five series of tests ($n = 5$) were conducted.

Data processing was carried out using the program Microsoft Office Excel (2003).

Results and Discussion

Preliminary studies have shown that, on the basis of the morphological, molecular-biological and biochemical properties of the strain F14, identified as *Brevibacillus* sp. F14, had destructive activity against N-cetylpyridinium bromide [9, 13].

The results of the evaluation of the phenol-oxidizing ability of the test bacterial culture of *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 are presented in Table 1. As a result of research, it was found that with a single injection of free cells of the strain of *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 in the amount of 5.5×10^5 CFU/ml in the water contaminated with phenol on the 8th day of exposure, the concentration of phenol in water decreased from 200.0 ± 12.0 mg/l to 66.0 ± 4.7 mg/l (the degree of phenol extraction from water is 67%). On the 8th day of exposure, the degree of excretion of phenol from water increased to 86%, reaching a maximum of 97% for 15 days.

To clarify the species of the test strain *Brevibacillus* sp. F14 was studied the fatty acid composition of the cell wall of bacteria - destructor of phenol.

The fatty acid composition of the studied phenol-oxidizing strain with a high similarity index (Sim Index = 0.645) was identified as *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14. The interpretation of the obtained chromatograms for the fatty-acid profile of the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 is presented in Table 2. The absence of chemical markers of hydroxy acids in their fatty acid profile indicates the attribution of this strain to gram-positive bacteria. In the spectrum of fatty acids of total cellular lipids of the test strain, no peaks corresponding to the series of 2- and 3-hydroxy acids from the composition of the biomass were found.

As a result of the analysis of the fatty acid profile of the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 was total detected 17 fatty acids with 12 to 18 carbon atoms, mostly branched structure (Table 2). The total fatty acid content (saturated and unsaturated) of the branched structure was 85% of the total fatty acid pool found on the chromatograms. The 12-methyl-tetradecanoic acid a-15:0 was dominant, the mole fraction of which was 34.89%. The main fatty acids of the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 include fatty acids i-14:0 (14.85%), a-15:0 (34.89%), i-15:0

Table 1. Phenol-oxidizing ability of the test strain *Brevibacillus* sp. F14

Day	The concentration of phenol in the water, mg/l
0	200.0 ± 12.0
3	164.0 ± 12.0
6	112.0 ± 8.7
8	66.0 ± 4.7
10	28.0 ± 2.1
13	7.20 ± 0.81
15	6.8 ± 0.8

Note: $P \leq 0.05$; concentration of phenol in water before using bacteria – 200.0 ± 12.0 mg/l; concentration of bacterial cells is 5.5×10^5 CFU/ml ($M \pm m$, $n = 5$).

(14.81%), i-16:0 (11.10%), characteristic of bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus* [14]. The fatty acid profile of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 was similar to that of other *Brevibacillus* species, but differed from them, as were the strains of *Brevibacillus limnophilus* sp. nov. DSM 6472 (12.40%) [15], *Brevibacillus invocatus* JCM 12215T (7.9%) [16], with a high content of i-16:0 fatty acid. For example, in the fatty acid profile of the strain *Brevibacillus agri* NBRC 15538T, the i-16:0 fatty acid was recorded in an amount up to 2% [16]. It is important to note that the authors of work [17], when identifying a denitrifying bacterium isolated from the soil of a ginseng field in the province of Pocheon in South Korea, showed that the fatty acid profile of the strain Gsoil 3088T mainly included i-15:0 (36.3%), i-14:0 (15.0%) and a-15:0 (14.8%). These chemotaxonomic data confirm the belonging of the strain Gsoil 3088T to the genus *Brevibacillus*.

In the fatty acid profile of the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14, 7 fatty acids (saturated and unsaturated) branched structures in the form –iso and –anteiso: i-14:0 (14.85%), i-15:0 (14.81%), a-15:0 (34.89%), i-16:0 (11.10%), i-17:1 w10c (1.29%), i-17:0 (1.38%), a-17:0 (4.91%); and \sum (a-17:1/i-17:1) (1.94%). The results are presented in Fig. 1.

It should be noted that on the chromatograms of the strain of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 we studied were not recorded even in trace amounts of fatty acid i-15:1 w9c, isomers of saturated fatty acids of branched structure: i-13:0 and a-13:0 anteiso, which are characteristic of pathogenic bacteria *Brevibacillus agri* NBRC 15538T, *Brevibacillus invocatus* JCM 12215T, causing waterborne diseases [16].

Table 2. The composition of cellular fatty acids (%) of the test strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 and other strains of bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus*, presented in the literature [16]

Fatty acid	% to the total sum of peak areas			
	<i>Br. centrosporus</i> F14	<i>Br. centrosporus</i> NBRC 15540 ^T [16]	<i>Br. agri</i> NBRC 15538 ^T [16]	<i>Br. invocatus</i> JCM 12215 ^T [16]
10:0	nd	1.0	0.2	nd
12:0	0.68	nd	nd	nd
i-13:0	nd	nd	0.5	0.4
a-13:0	nd	nd	nd	0.1
i-14:0	14.85	1.5	1.7	10.7
14:0	0.41	0.4	0.5	0.2
i-15:0	14.81	12.0	39.1	22.4
a-15:0	34.89	72.6	41.7	44.6
15:0	nd	nd	nd	1.1
i-15:1 w9c	nd	2.2	2.0	6.4
16:1 w7c alcohol	7.71	1.0	1.3	0.7
16:0 N alcohol	0.60	nd	nd	nd
i-16:0	11.10	1.5	1.9	7.9
16:1 w11c	2.97	0.8	3.9	1.5
16:0	2.03	0.9	0.7	0.1
i-17:1 w10c	1.29	1.3	2.5	1.3
$\Sigma(a-17:1/i-17:1)$	1.94	nd	nd	nd
i-17:0	1.38	1.1	1.8	1.0
a-17:0	4.91	3.6	1.4	1.4
18:3 w6c	0.43	nd	nd	nd
Unknown	–	–	0.5	0.5
$\Sigma FA_{\text{unsaturated}}$	14.94	4.1	9.7	9.9
$\Sigma FA_{\text{saturated}}$	85.06	95.8	85.8	85.6
Saturation coefficient	5.7	23.4	8.8	8.6
Total	100	99.9		

Note: “nd” - fatty acid not detected

The total percentage of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids of normal structure in the fatty acid profile of strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 was ~ 7%: 12:0 (0.68%), 14:0 (0.41%), 16:1 w11c (2.97%), 16:0 (2.03%), 18:3 w6c (0.43%); the maximum was hexadecenoic acid – 16:1 w11c (2.97%) (Fig. 2).

Of interest is the fact that the *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 strain contained the maximum amount of 16:1 w7c alcohol (w = 7.71%) in the composition of cellular lipids compared with bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus* (*Brevibacillus agri* NBRC

15538T, *Brevibacillus invocatus* JCM 12215T), and with bacteria of a similar species *Brevibacillus centrosporus* NBRC 15540T, studied in [16]. From the bacteria listed above, the strain studied by us differs in the presence of 1-hexadecanol 16:0 N alcohol and 18:3 w6c fatty acid ((6Z, 9Z, 12Z) -6,9,12-octadecatrienoic acid) in its fatty acid profile recorded in a minor the amount of 0.60% and 0.43% respectively [15, 16]. The biomarker ratio [a-15:0/i-15:0] for the *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 strain was 2.36, which exceeded the biomarker ratio [a-15:0/i-15:0]

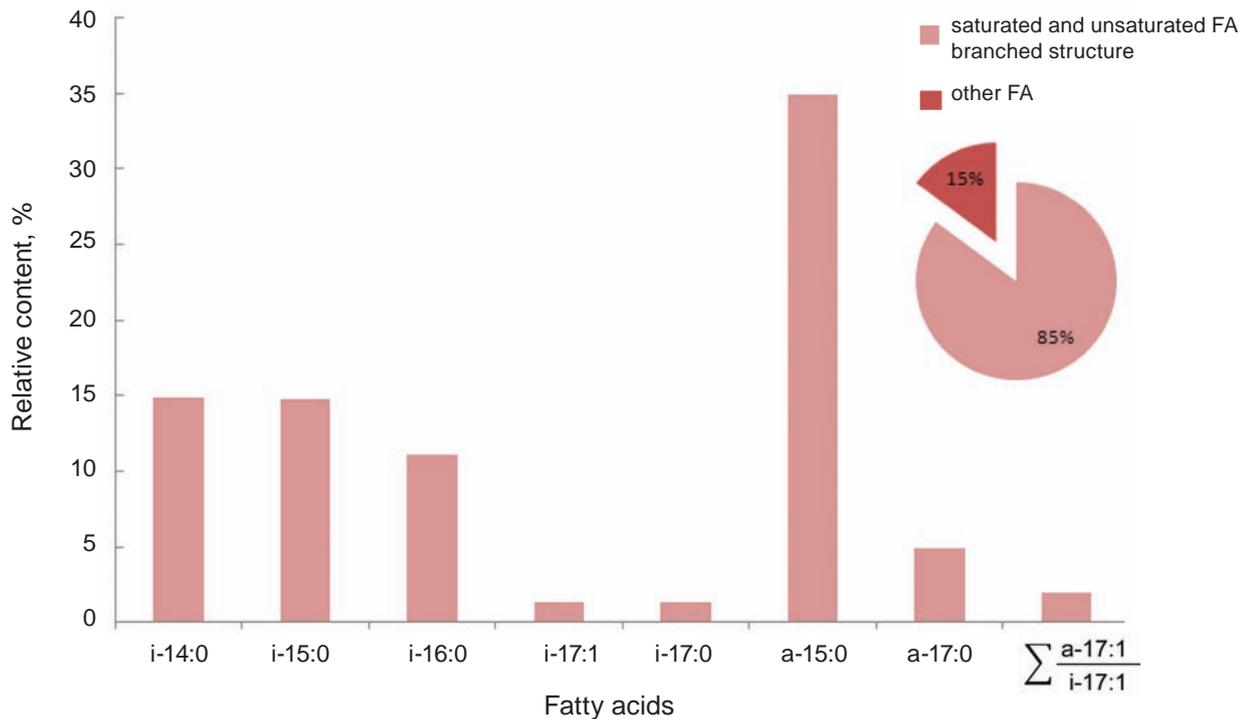


Fig. 1. Relative content (%) of saturated and unsaturated branched fatty acids in the fatty acid profile of the test strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14

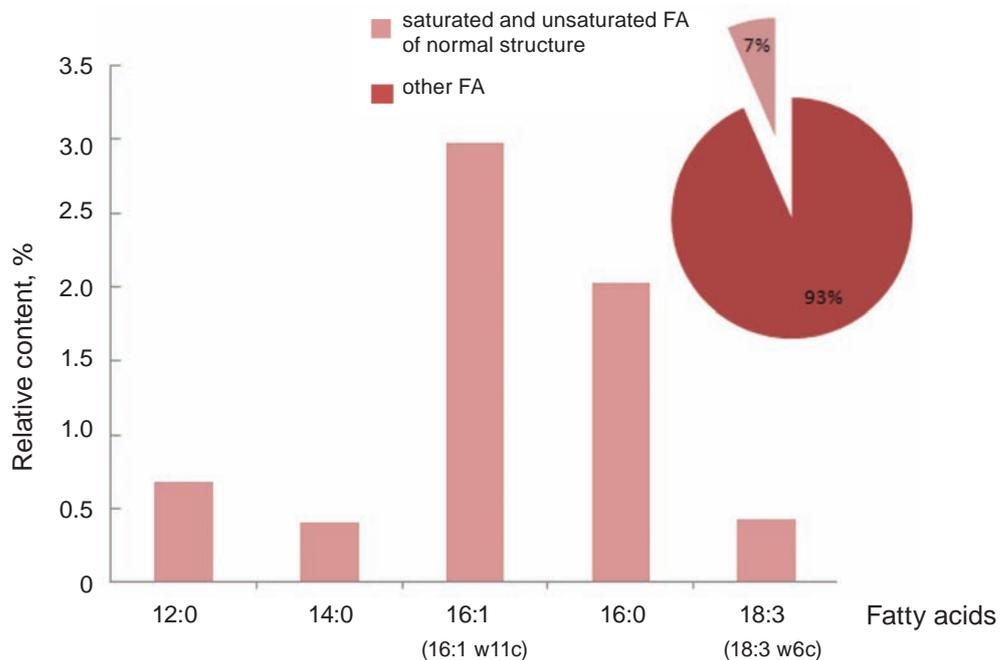


Fig. 2. Relative content (%) of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids of normal structure in the fatty acid profile of strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14.

≤ 1.0 for *Brevibacillus agri*, and was significantly less compared to $[a-15:0/i-15:0] = 6.05$ for the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* NBRC 15540T, studied by the authors of [16].

From the data presented in Table 1 it can be seen that at the species level, the strain of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 that we study differs from other strains of the genus *Brevibacillus* by the saturation coefficient (saturation coefficient – $(\sum FA_{\text{saturation,\%}}/FA_{\text{unsaturation,\%}})$). It is 5.7 for the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14-destroyer of phenol and for the strains *Brevibacillus agri* NBRC 15538T, *Brevibacillus invocatus* JCM 12215T [16] 1.5 times higher and ranges from 8.6 to 8.8.

Thus, according to the composition of fatty acids of cellular lipids a non-pathogenic phenol-oxidizing bacterial culture using the RTSBA6 6.21 MIDI Sherlock high-similarity index program (Sim Index = 0.645) was identified as *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14. The identified features of the spectrum of fatty acids of the studied microorganism isolated from the wastewater of a pharmaceutical plant are systematized and distinguish it from other bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus*. The studied strain replenished the museum collection of non-pathogenic microorganism strains of the Department of Microbiology, Virology and Biotechnology of the Odesa National I.I. Mechnykov University – *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 [9].

Thus, it has been experimentally confirmed that a strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14, isolated from the wastewater of a pharmaceutical plant, has a phenol-destructive activity. When treating phenol-containing water with free cells of *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 phenol concentration in water decreased from 200 ± 12.0 mg/l to 6.8 ± 0.8 mg/l during 15 days of exposure. According to the composition of fatty acids in cellular lipids the test non-pathogenic phenol-oxidizing strain using the RTSBA6 6.21 MIDI Sherlock high-similarity index program (Sim Index = 0.645) was identified as *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14. Chromatographic analysis showed that saturated fatty acids prevailed in the composition of fatty acids of cellular lipids of the test strain: i-14:0 (14.9%), i-15:0 (14.8%), a-15:0 (34.9%), i-16:0 (11.10%), which are characteristic of bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus*. In the fatty acid profile of the phenol-oxidizing strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 are absent even in trace amounts fatty acid i-15:1 w9c and isomers of saturated fatty acids of branched structure: i-13:0 and a-13:0, characteristic

of pathogenic bacteria *Brevibacillus agri* NBRC 15538T, *Brevibacillus invocatus* JCM 12215T. At the species level the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 that we study differs from other strains of the genus *Brevibacillus* by the saturation coefficient (saturation coefficient – $(\sum FA_{\text{saturation,\%}}/FA_{\text{unsaturation,\%}})$). It is 5.7 for the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14-destroyer of phenol, and for the strains *Brevibacillus agri* NBRC 15538T, *Brevibacillus invocatus* JCM 12215T 1.5 times higher and ranges from 8.6 to 8.8. The peculiarities of the fatty acid profile of the strain *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 studied by us from others bacteria of the genus *Brevibacillus* is the presence of more fatty acids in i-14:0 (14.85%), i-16:0 (11.10%), 16:1 w7c alcohol (7.71%), as well as the presence in the minor amount of marker fatty acids – 16:0 N alcohol (0.60%), 18:3 w6c (0.4%) and the sum $\sum(a-17:1/i-17:1)$ (1.94%).

Conflict of interest. Authors have completed the Unified Conflicts of Interest form at http://ukrbiochemjournal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/coi_disclosure.pdf and declare no conflict of interest.

ФЕНОЛОКИСЛЮВАЛЬНА АКТИВНІСТЬ І ЖИРНО-КИСЛОТНИЙ ПРОФІЛЬ ШТАМУ *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14

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Біотехнологічне очищення стічних вод більшості підприємств, в складі яких присутні токсичні фенольні сполуки, на сьогодні є найприйнятнішим способом. Тому пошук нових не-патогенних біохімічно активних мікроорганізмів – деструкторів фенолу і їх ідентифікація є актуальною. Метою роботи було визначення фенолокіслювальної активності і профілю жирних кислот *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 – деструктора фенолу, виділеного із стічних вод фармацевтичного заводу. Аналіз жирних кислот культури мікроорганізму проводили з використанням автоматичної системи ідентифікації мікроорганізмів MIDI Sherlock на основі газового хроматографа Agilent 7890. Оцінку фенолокіслювальної

активності бактерій визначали фотометричним методом за ступенем вилучення фенолу з води. Експериментально підтверджено, що штам *Brevibacillus sp.* F14 виявляє фенолдеструктивну активність. За обробки фенолвмісної води вільними клітинами *Brevibacillus sp.* F14 концентрація фенолу у воді зменшувалася з $200,0 \pm 12,0$ до $6,8 \pm 0,8$ мг/л 15-денної експозиції. Хроматографічний аналіз показав, що в профілі жирних кислот досліджуваного штаму переважали насичені жирні кислоти i-14:0 (14.9%), i-15:0 (14.8%), a-15:0 (34.9%), i-16:0 (11.10%). Сумарний вміст насичених жирних кислот розгалуженої будови i-14:0, i-15:0, a-15:0, i-16:0, i-17:0, a-17:0, $\Sigma(a-17:1/i-17:1)$ становив 85%, а насичених і ненасичених жирних кислот нормальної структури – 7% від загального пулу жирних кислот. Відмінностями жирнокислотного профілю досліджуваного штаму *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 від інших бактерій роду *Brevibacillus* є наявність значної кількості жирних кислот i-14:0 (14,85%), i-16:0 (11,10%), 16:1 w7c alcohol (7,71%), а також мінорна кількість маркерних жирних кислот – 16:0 N alcohol (0,60%), 18:3 w6c (0,4%) та $\Sigma(a-17:1/i-17:1)$ (1,94%). За фенотиповими ознаками і складом жирних кислот досліджуваній фенолоксилювальній штам належить до виду *Brevibacillus centrosporus*. Індекс подібності жирнокислотного профілю штаму *Brevibacillus centrosporus* F14 з бібліотечними становить 0,645.

Ключові слова: *Brevibacillus centrosporus*, деструктор фенолу, ідентифікація, склад жирних кислот.

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