ภาคผนวก ข อาหารเลี้ยงเชื้อ

THIOBACILLUS MEDIUM (T)

KNO,	2.0	g
NH ₄ Cl	1.0	g
KH_2PO_4	2.0	g
NaHCO ₃	2.0	g
MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	8.0	g
$Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$	5.0	g
Trace elements	1.0	ml
Distilled water to	1000	ml

Trace element solution:

Na ₂ -EDTA		50.0	g
ZnSO ₄ .7H ₂ O		2.2	g
CaCl ₂ .2H ₂ O	•	7.34	g
MnCl ₂ .4H ₂ O		2.5	g
FeSO ₄ .7H ₂ O		5.0	g
(NH ₄) ₆ Mo ₇ O ₂₄ .4H ₂ O		0.5	g
CuSO ₄ .5H ₂ O		0.2	g
NaOH		11.0	Q

Distilled water 1000.00 ml Adjust pH to 6.0 with KOH.

For storage, adjust pH to pH 4

For use the pH readjust to 6

ที่มา:http//www.dsmz.de/dsmzhome.htm

THIOBACILLUS THIOPARUS MEDIUM (TT MEDIUM)

$(NH_4)_2SO_4$	0.10	g
K ₂ HPO ₄	4.00	g
KH_2PO_4	4.00	g
MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	0.10	g
CaCl ₂	0.10	g
FeCl ₃ .6H ₂ O	0.02	g
MnSO ₄ .H ₂ O	0.02	g
$Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$	10.00	g
Distilled water	1000.0	ml
pH	6.6	

Reference: http://www.dsmz.de/dsmzhome.htm

THIOBACILLUS DENITRIFICANS MEDIUM

Solution A:		
KH ₂ PO ₄	2.0	g
KNO ₃	2.0	g
NH ₄ Cl	1.0	g
MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	0.8	g
Trace element solution (see medium T)	2.0	ml
Distilled water	940	ml
Adjust pH to 7.0 with NaOH		
Solution B:		
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O	5.0	g
Distilled water 40.0	40.0	ml
Solution C:		
NaHCO ₃	1.0	g
Distilled water	20.0	ml
Solution D:		
FeSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	2.0	g
H ₂ SO ₄ (0.1N)	1.0	ml

Solutions A, B and D are separately sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 min. Solution C is sterilized by filtration or by autoclaving in a tightly closed vessel under an atmosphere of CO2. After sterilization combine the four solutions and distribute as required under nitrogen atmosphere. For solid medium added 15 g agar to solution A.

Medium A (Thiobacillus sp. IW)

K₂HPO₄	2	g
KH_2PO_4	2	g
NH ₄ Cl	0.4	g
MgCl ₂ .6H ₂ O	0.2	g
FeSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	0.01	g
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O	8	g
Yeast extract	2	g
Distilled water	1000	ml
pH	7	

Reference: Park et al. 2002. Hydrogen sulfide removal utilizing immobilized *Thiobacillus* sp. IW with Ca-alginate bead. Biochemical Engineering J. 11, 167-173.

Medium B (A modification of thiosulfate medium ATCC290)

Na ₂ HPO ₄	2.27	g
KH_2PO_4	1.8	g
MgCl ₂ .7H ₂ O	0.1	g
$(NH_4)_2SO_4$	1.98	g
MnCl ₂ .H ₂ O	0.023	g
CaCl ₂	0.03	g
FeCl ₃ .6H ₂ O	0.003	g
Na ₂ CO ₃	1	g
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O	15.69	g
Distilled water	1000	ml
pH	7	

Reference: Oyarzun, P. et al. 2003. Biofiltration of high concentration of hydrogen sulfide using *Thiobacillus thioparus*. Process Biochemistry. 39, 165-170.

อาหารสูตร C (T. novellas)

K ₂ HPO ₄	4.0	g
KH ₂ PO ₄	4.0	g
MgSO ₄	0.8	g
Na ₂ EDTA	0.5	g
ZnSO ₄	0.22	g
CaCl ₂	0.05	g
MnCl ₂	0.01	g
FeSO ₄	0.001	g
$(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}$	0.01	g
CuSO ₄	0.01	g
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O	10	g
Yeast extract	0.02	g
Distilled water	1000	ml
pH	7	

Reference: Cha et al. 1999. Removal of organosulphur odour compounds by *Thiobacillus novelus* SRM, sulphur-oxidizing microorganisms. Process Biochemistry. 34, 659-665.

สูตรอาหารสำหรับแยกเชื้อ purple nonsulfur photosynthetic bacteria

C-5	medium
(T-7	meaiiim

peptone	0.5 g
Yeast extract	0.5 g
L-glutamic acid	0.4 g
DL-malic acid	0.35 g
KH ₂ PO ₄	0.012 g
K ₂ HPO ₄	0.018 g
Distilled water	1000 ml
pH	7

ปรับ pH ใช้ NaOH 5 N ก่อนนึ่งฆ่าเชื้อ ถ้าเป็นอาหารแข็งใช้วุ้น 1.5% บรรจุในหลอดทดลอง ปริมาณหลอดละ 5 ml นำไปนึ่งฆ่าเชื้อด้วยหม้อนึ่งความดันใอ 15 ปอนค์ต่อตารางนิ้ว อุณหภูมิ 121 องศาเซลเซียส เป็นเวลา 15 นาที

Medium for denitrification process

Nitrate broth

Beef extract 3.0 g

Peptone 5.0 g

Potassium nitrate 1.0 g

Distilled water 1000 ml

ละลายส่วนผสมทั้งหมคลงในน้ำโคยใช้ความร้อนช่วยบรรจุหลอคทคสอบซึ่งมี Durham tube นำไป นึ่งฆ่าเชื้อด้วยหม้อนึ่งความคันไอ 15 ปอนค์ต่อตารางนิ้ว อุณหภูมิ 121 องศาเซลเซียส เป็นเวลา 15 นาที

Protein hydrolysis

Casein medium

Tryptone 5.0 g

Yeast extract 2.5 g

Glucose 1.0 g

Agar 15.0 g

Skim milk 20 ml

Distilled water 980 ml

ใช่ Skim milk ก่อนผสมลงในขวด นำไปนึ่งฆ่าเชื้อด้วยหม้อนึ่งความคันไอ 15 ปอนด์ต่อตารางนิ้ว อุณหภูมิ 121 องศาเซลเซียส เป็นเวลา 10 นาที แล้วทำให้เย็นทันที

การนำเสนอผลงาน

ส่วนหนึ่งของงานวิจัยนี้ได้นำเสนอแบบโปสเตอร์ในการประชุมสัมมนา

The 4th JSPS-NRCT Joint Seminar on Development of Thermotolerant Resources and Their Applications

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Screening of *Thiobacillus* sp. for their Ability to Remove Sulfide from Rubber Wastewaters

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In order to remove sulfide in rubber wastewaters, a total of 147 isolates of *Thiobacillus* sp. were isolated from various sources. This included 69 mesophiles (30°C) and 78 thermophile (50°C). Only 8 of the mesophilic isolates and 14 of the thermophiles grew well in sterile untreated rubber wastewater in both a sulfate reducing reactor (SRR) and an up-flow anaerobic sludge blanket (UASB). These were selected for further study. However, only the thermophilic species showed promise for the removal of sulfide. *Thiobacillus* sp. TT502 gave the best sulfide reduction in the SRR (initial concentrations of 118mg/L total sulfide, 93mg/L dissolved sulfide and 2.01mg/L unionized hydrogen sulfide: UHS) removing 81% of the total sulfide, 84% of dissolved sulfide and 72% of UHS. In the UASB, the isolate TT5036 removed 68% of total sulfide, 75% of dissolved sulfide and 89% of UHS starting with concentrations of 88mg/L total sulfide, 80mg/L dissolved sulfide and 1.49mg/L UHS. Interestingly, most of the selected isolates had proteolytic activity that was higher with gelatin than with casein.

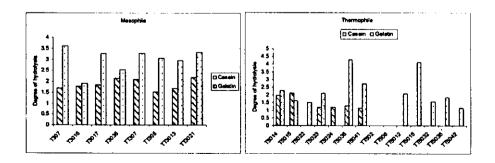


Figure Proteolytic activity of the selected isolates of Thiobacillus sp.

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