



, 2014.

-

.

, 2014.

|            |                              |
|------------|------------------------------|
| <b>I.</b>  |                              |
|            | .                            |
| :          | 21.04.1972. .,               |
| :          | -                            |
| <b>I.</b>  |                              |
| :          | ” “                          |
| :          | 187                          |
| :          | 5 , 18 , 96 , 20             |
| :          | 207                          |
| :          | - ,                          |
| ( ):       | - 557.1                      |
| :          | ,                            |
| <b>II.</b> |                              |
| :          | 02.10.2013. .                |
| :          | 1) . , , :<br>.              |
| :          | 2) . , , :<br>- , : .        |
| :          | 3) , , , :<br>:              |
| :          | IV-01-689/14 o 11.12.2013. . |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| : | <p>1) . , :</p> <p>2) . , - , :</p> <p>3) , , :</p> |
| : | <p>1) . , :</p> <p>2) . , - , :</p> <p>3) , , :</p> |
| : |   |

„Merix“, ( , ) ,

( ) 0,3% 0,5%.  
3. 16. : pH ;

( ) MBAS  
0,3% , *M. racemosus*  
0,5% .

*M. racemosus* ,  
0,5% .

: , , , , ,  
, pH , .

**BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS  
OF SELECTED SPECIES OF FUNGI IN THE FUNCTION  
OF BIODEGRADATION DETERGENT**

***SUMMARY***

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of high concentrations of commercial detergent "Merix" (Henkel, Krusevac) on growth and development and biochemical characteristics of the tested fungi were isolated from sewage and industrial wastewater. Fungi were grown in a liquid Czapek nutrient medium (control) and in the same medium with the addition of 0.3% and 0.5% detergent. The changing of pH values and redox potential; amounts of protein, free and total organic acids, the qualitative and quantitative composition of the amino acids, as well as the activity of certain enzymes were investigated in the fermentation liquid during the experimental period from 3 to 16 days. At the same time, concentration of detergent (anionic components of the detergent) in the fermentation broth was examined using MBAS method. All of the tested fungi were degrade detergent in concentration of 0.3%, but only *M. racemosus* decompose detergent in concentration of 0.5%. Detergent influenced the inhibition of the fungal biomass in varying percentages depending on the type of fungus and isolation. Detergent has a stimulating effect on biomass of fungus *M. racemosus*, so a greater biomass is measured in a medium containing 0.5% detergent. The presence of detergent in the nutrient medium and its degradation products during fermentation of fungi influenced the change of all the examined biochemical parameters and enzyme activities.

**Keywords:** amino acids, biomass, detergent, enzyme activity, fungi, organic acids, pH value, proteins, redox potential

( . . . 43004),

Ss  
LAS  
s  
D  
PAM  
PAHs  
CMC  
D  
SDS  
MBAS -  
DN se  
RN se  
  
POE  
EDTA - -  
D  
NaCMC  
PVP ( )  
HMC  
MEC - -  
MC  
HPMC  
SPC  
PEG  
EPR  
BSA  
CA  
PCA



## SUMMARY

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|       |              |     |
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| 6.    | .....        | 166 |
| 7.    | .....        | 170 |

*1.*

---

2000

:

(Ron Rosenberg, 2002; Mulligan, 2005).

( )

:

(LASs),

( Ss),

( s),

( Ss)

( , , ),

( , , - D),

) (Palicka, 1997; Gaur Ruchi ., 2008).

, 20-25%.

(CESIO, 2011),

12,5

U 2,99

64%

e

0,5

( , 2007; Chaturvedi Kumar, 2010).

(Abu-Zreig ., 2003; Cavalli, 2004; Ying, 2006).

---

PAS-  
,  
CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> NO<sub>x</sub>,  
(Horvat ., 2005; Hidayat, 2011).

(Rozen ., 2001).

PAHs.

CMC)

CMC,

9-12

PAH-

(Tween 80,

Brij 30, 10LE Brij 35) < (LAS) <  
 ( D ).  
 LAS-  
 10 mg L<sup>-1</sup>.  
 0,0025 mg L<sup>-1</sup>(Pettersen ., 2000).  
 PAS,  
 :  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 , (Kamiya .,  
 2000; Cserhati ., 2002). Tween 80  
*Penicillium simplicissimum* *Streptomyces badius*,  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Bacillus subtilis* ,  
 . Tween 80 Triton X-100  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*,  
 (SDS) (Izrael Zivkovic .,  
 2009). , Tween 60 0,05% 1,0% (v/v)  
 (SLS) 0,05%  
 0,7% (v/v) . Tween 80 Tween 20  
 0,025% 1,0% (v/v), Tween  
 20 Triton X-100 .  
 a  
 .  
 Tween 80 , SDS  
*Nocardiopsis dawsonvillei*. Tween 80  
 ,  
 .  
 SDS-  
 (Gordiziani ., 2008).



, (ercer ., 1996).  
ROS  
,  
(Livingstone, 2003).

(Liwarska-Bizukojc Bizukojc, 2006).

,  
,  
,  
80%,  
28 . , a  
, 2004. .

- 4 mg L<sup>-1</sup> 0,5 mg L<sup>-1</sup>  
(European Parliament Regulation (EC) No 648/2004).

(Farhadian ., 2008).



---

( , , , )

(Megharaj , 2011).

(Curtis , 2002; Buvaneswari , 2013),

(Golyshin , 2003; Zhao Poh, 2008).

( , )

*Alcaligenes, Deleya, Oceanospirillum, Aquaspirillum Pseudomonas* LAS-

pH, (Fuchs Mylonakis, 2009).

---

( ) .  
- - , N-  
(Estruch, 2000; Elisane ., 2008).

(Mohsenzadeh ., 2010).  
(Lilly Barnett, 1951; Punt ., 2002; Adrio Demain, 2003).

*Penicillium*: *P. cyclopium* Cu(II); *P. chrysogenum* U(VI), Th(IV), Cu(II), Pb(II), Zn (II);  
*P. italicum* Mn(II), Fe(II), Ni(II), Co(II); *P. canescence* Cd(II), Pb(II), Hg(II), As(III).  
*Aspergillus* *A. fumigatus* Cd(II), Cu(II), Co(II), Ni(II); *A. niger*

---

Cu(II), Zn(II).

(Shazia .., 2013).

*Penicillium Aspergillus* (Damodarkumar Murugesan, 2013).

PAHs

( )

o . PAH

P<sub>450</sub> , *Penicillium*.

( ,

) *Penicillium* ,

*cis,cis- Aspergillus, Cladosporium, Penicillium, Fusarium, Rhizopus, Trichoderma Ulocladium,*

(Hashem, 2007; Akpoveta .., 2011).

PAHs ,

(Tang .., 2013).

Ojo Oso (2009)

: *Myceliophthora thermophila, Geomyces sp., Alternaria alternata, Verticillium alboatrum, Aspergillus flavus, Trichoderma sp., Aspergillus oryzae.*

„Merix“ ( , )

·  
- : pH,  
,  
,  
,  
·  
-  
(*Trichoderma*  
*harzianum*, *T. viride*, *T. longibrachum*).  
,  
„Merix“ ( , )  
·

**2.**

---

„Merix“ ( , )

16 .

0,3% 0,5% (

)

1.

2.

3.

„Merix“, ( , ) MBAS,

16 .

---

4.

, -

.

:

pH ,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

(DN ze RN ze).

5.

.

3.



---

### 3.1.

, , ( , 1985).

(PAS), .

PAS

( ), ( , 2000; , 2012).  
( , 1967)

( 3.1.1):

3.1.1.

---

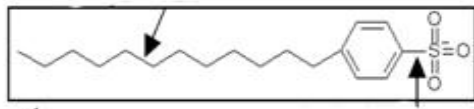
|     | (%) |
|-----|-----|
|     | 20  |
|     | 45  |
| ( ) | 5   |
|     | 0,5 |
|     | 25  |
|     | 22  |
|     | 5   |

---

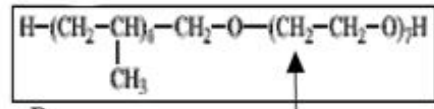
#### 3.1.1.

:

-



A



B

3.1.1.

( )

( )

8-18 C

( sh Ash, 1993).

4 ( 3.1.2):

| Класа     | Модел | Класа     | Модел |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Анјонска  |       | Нејонска  |       |
| Катјонска |       | Амфотерна |       |

3.1.2.

Na<sup>+</sup>

-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-

pH

( )

(

)

**3.1.1.1**

Na<sup>+</sup> + C<sup>2+</sup> Mg<sup>2+</sup> PAS- ( Bsswig Stache, 1993; Holmberg, 2002).

PAS- :

- 
- 
- PAS-
- PAS-
- POE
- O
- 

- A. ( ),  
( , - ),
- B. ( - - ).

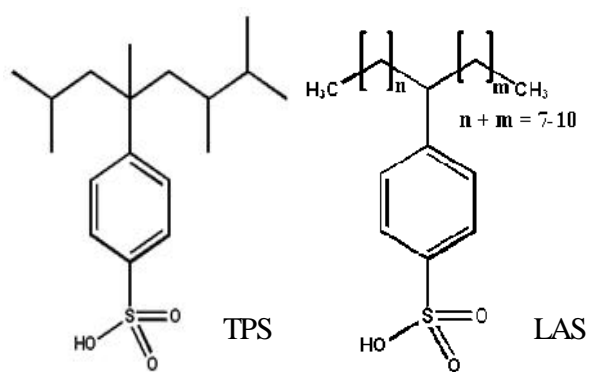
NaOH, KOH

*p*-  
6 C

8 10 C

12 C

2 ( 3.1.3):



3.1.3.

(TPS),

*n*-

(LAS).

LAS

LAS-a :

- ,
- ,
- .

(n- ).

MOLEX ( 5 A).

500°C 3

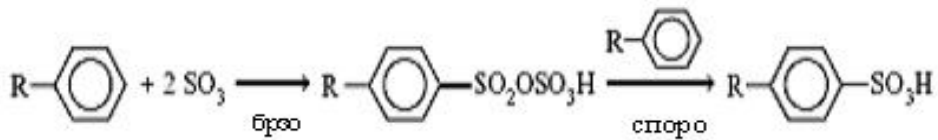
Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Pacol ).

( )

t < 50°C

HF *striping* ,

SO<sub>3</sub>,



C

LAS

;

(Schönkaes, 1998; Cavalli ,

1999b; Valtorta ., 2000).

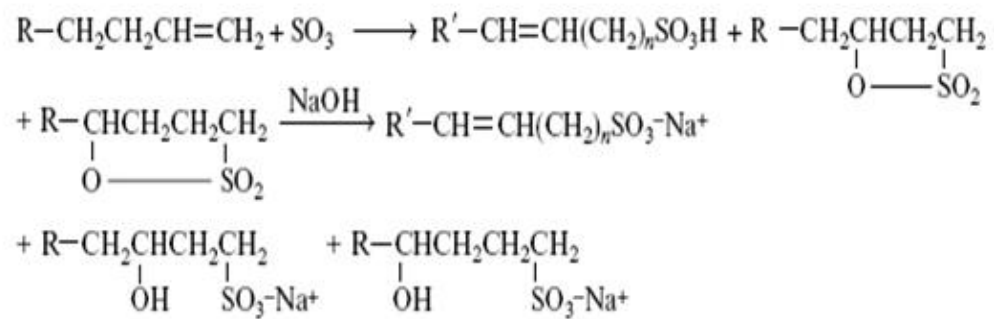
(60-70%), 3- 4-

( 30%)

C12-

---

C16 C16-C18.



*n*-

PAS-

pH

C8-C16.

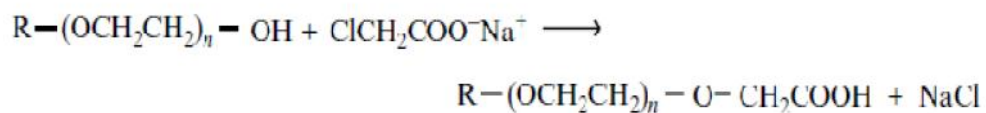
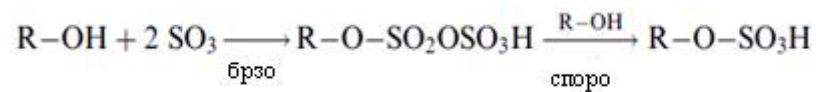
C12

(SDS).

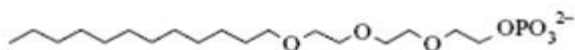
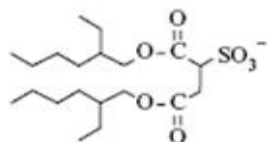
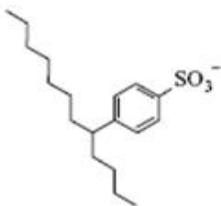
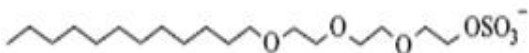
2-3

( ).

1,4-



### 3.1.2.



3.1.1.2.

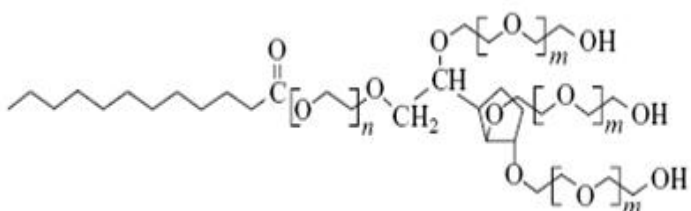
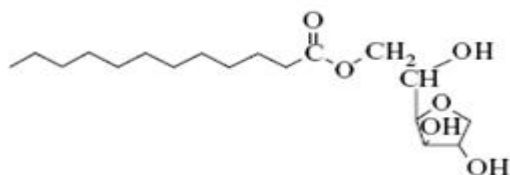
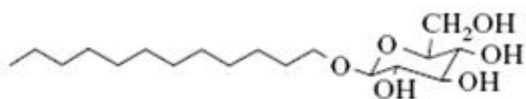
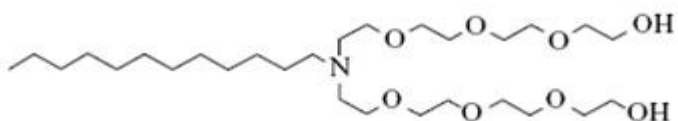
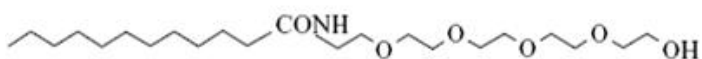
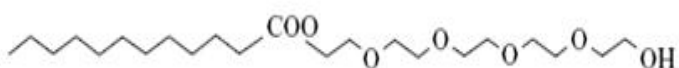
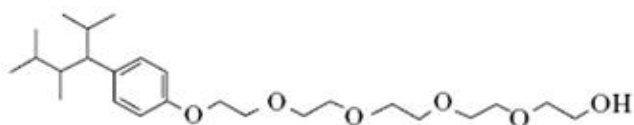
30

40%

( 3.1.3).

3.1.3.

PAS-





---

PAS-

5 10,

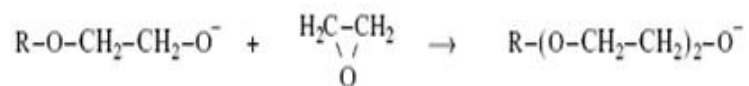
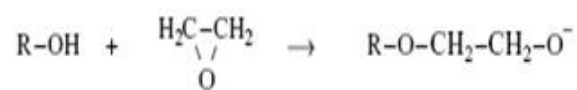
PAS-

(Stache, 1996; Holmberg ., 2002).

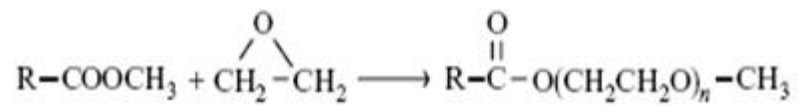
(  
) (  
BF<sub>3</sub> ),

*CmEn*, *m*- C *n*-

pH 3-11.



( , , ,  
).



PAS- :

PAS- .

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

CMC.

PAS-

### 3.1.1.3.

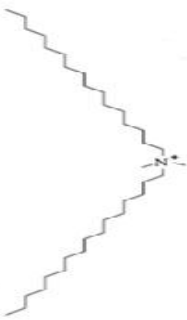
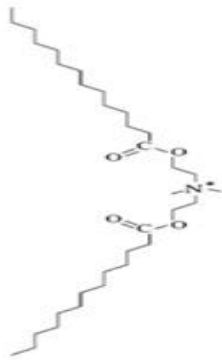
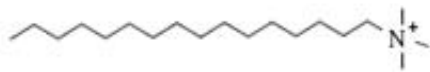
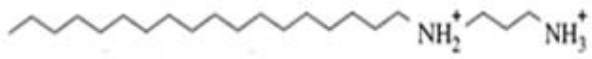
N-

---

3.1.4.

PAS-

---

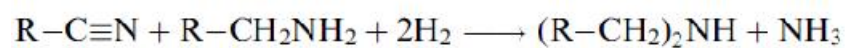
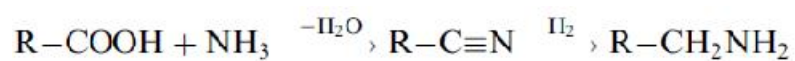


pH

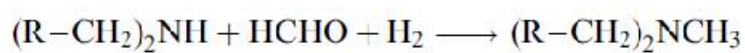
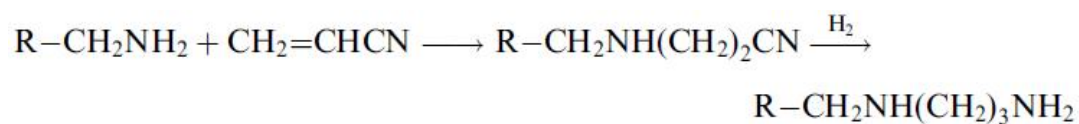
pH.

PAS-

PAS- .



1,3-

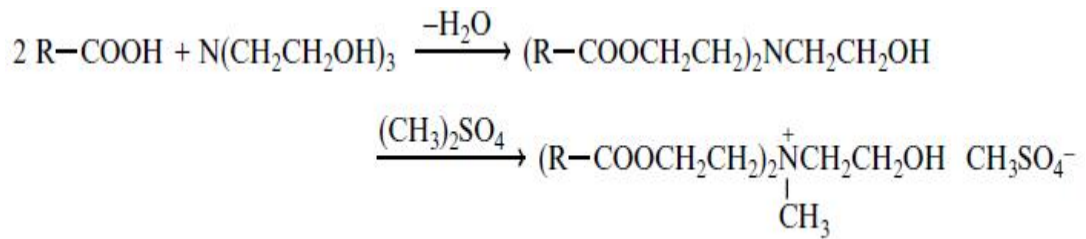


,  $\text{R-CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$  (R-  
 $\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ .



PAS-

N-

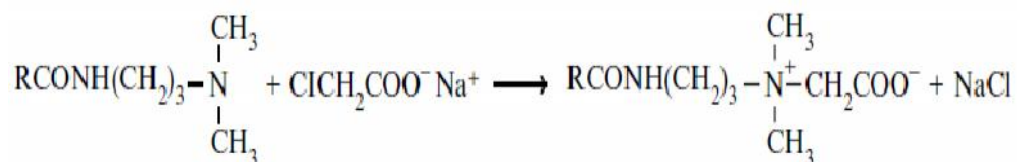
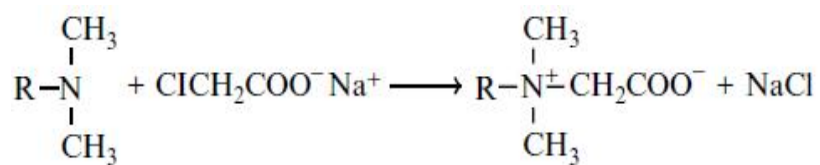


a H- e  
PAS-

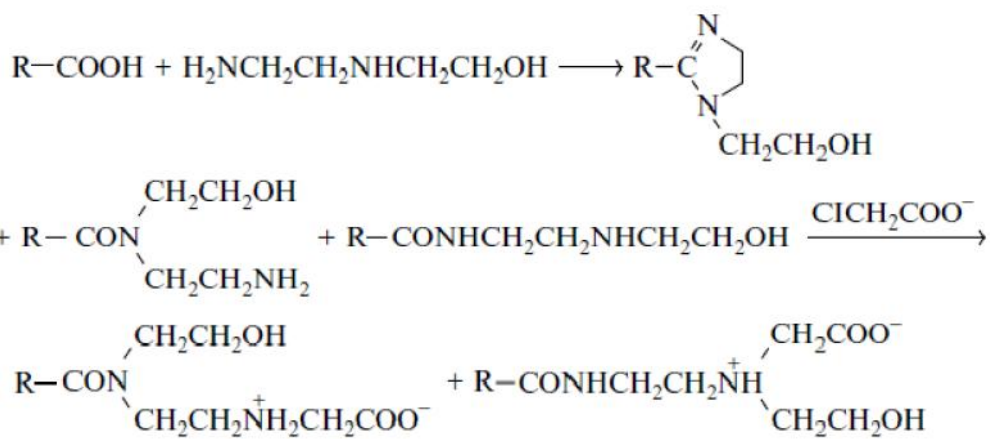
### 3.1.1.4. PAS-

PAS- N-  
:  
(NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH), ((CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>COOH)  
(NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH).

PAS-



PAS-



*N*-

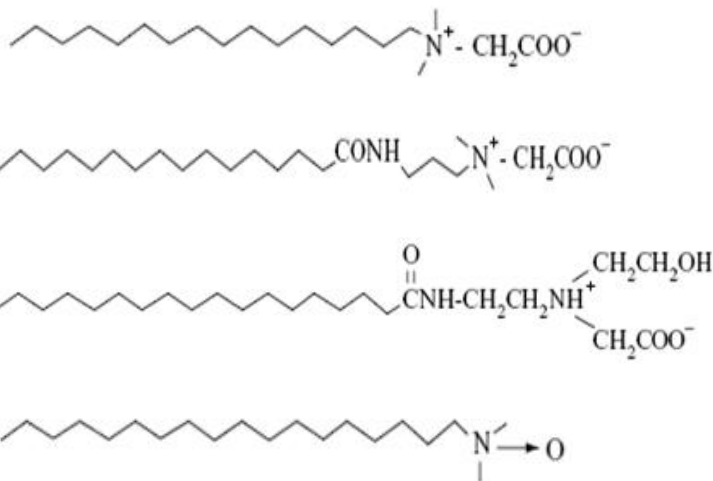
PAS- (Lomax, 1996; Holmberg, 2002).

pH

PAS-

3.1.5.

PAS-



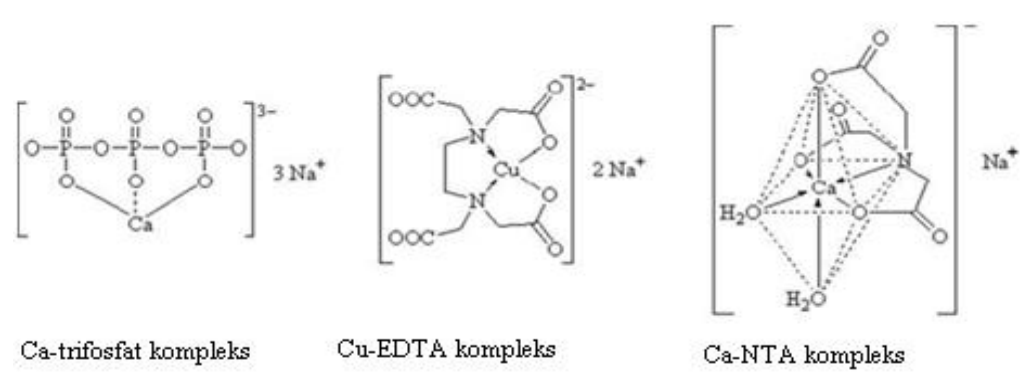
3.1.2.

( )

- 3 :
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

: Na- - N - .

N - 60°C,



3.1.4.

---

EDTA,

( 45%).

3.1.6.

3.1.6.

---

$\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

$\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$

$\text{Na}_6\text{P}_4\text{O}_{13}$

$\text{Na}_6\text{P}_6\text{O}_{18}$

$\text{Na}_9\text{P}_7\text{O}_{22}$

---

o

PAS-

pH 9-10

pH

$(\text{CaNaP}_3\text{O}_{10})^{2-}$ ,  $(\text{CaP}_3\text{O}_{10})^{3-}$ ,  $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_3\text{O}_{10})_2$ ,  $(\text{FeP}_3\text{O}_{10})^{2-}$ ,  $(\text{MgOHP}_3\text{O}_{10})^{4-}$ .

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$

$\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10} \rightarrow \text{NaP}_3\text{O}_{10}^{4-} / \text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}^{5-} \rightarrow \text{CaNaP}_3\text{O}_{10}^{2-} / \text{CaP}_3\text{O}_{10}^{3-} \rightarrow \text{Ca}_5(\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10})_2$

$\text{Ca}_5(\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10})_2$



---

Ag, Cd, Zn Hg

Pb, Cu,

, Na-

### 3.1.3.

( )

PAS-

### 3.1.4.

1959.

*Bacillus subtilis*

). 1973.

(  $\alpha$ -1,4 )

---

. 1988.  
( ).

:

- .
  - 20-40°C.
  - 60°C.
  - PAS- ,
  - ,
  - pH .
- ’ ,
- ’ .

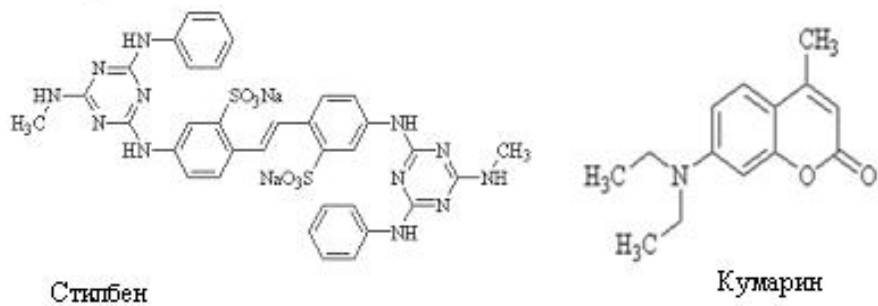
### 3.1.5.

Na- Na-

### 3.1.6.

D- ,

( 3.1.6).



3.1.6.

3.1.7.

NaCMC PAS,  
 , PVP, HMC, MEC, MC HPMC.

3.1.8.

( )  
 ;  
 ( ) .

3.2.

(Rapaport ., 1992).

( ),

(Moreno ., 1990).

, : ( 3.2.1).

(Swisher, 1987).

(Kimerle . 1977; Kimerle, 1989; Maenpaa Kukkonen, 2006; Oya Hisano, 2010).

( : , (Karsa Porter, 1995).

Swisher (1981)



3.2.1.

---

### 3.2.1.

( 3.2.2):

1.

( )

2.

3.

- TCA.

4.

-C ,

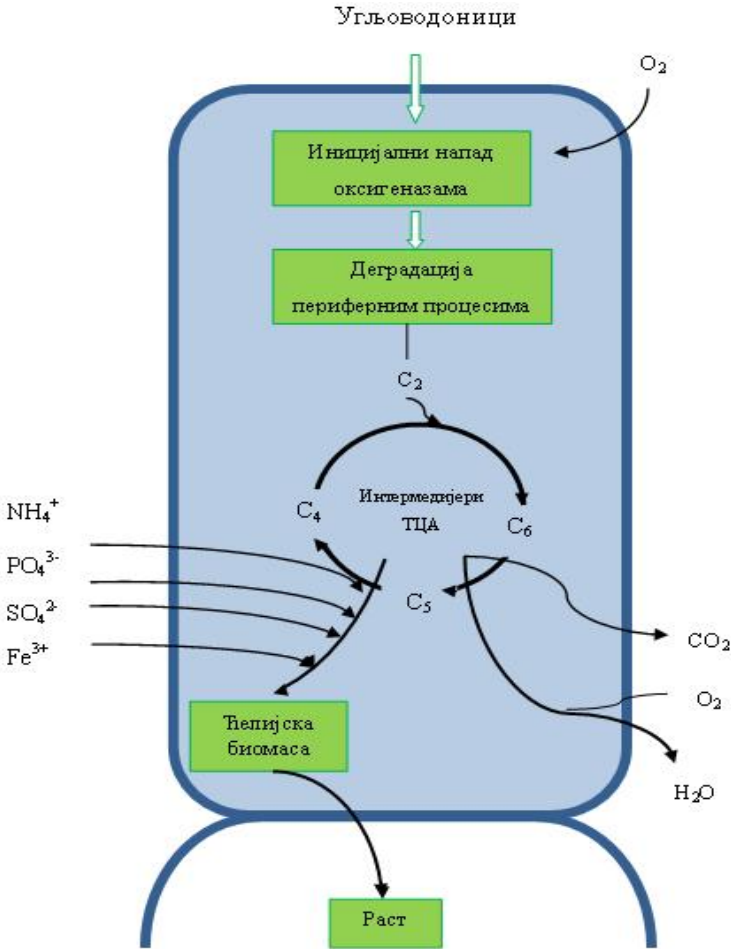
(van Beilen

., 2003; Wentzel ., 2007).

( )

( )

2007; Fritsche Hofrichter, 2008).



3.2.2.

3.2.2.

PAS-

PAS-

PAS-

2

1.

2. - ,

3. .

LAS- Sawyer

Ryckman, 1957. . , LAS- ,

;

LAS- :

(Setzkorn ., 1964).

PAS- “Swisher-

” :,, “

(Swisher, 1987).

LAS- -

C<sub>2</sub> ( - ) (Huddleston Allred, 1963; Swisher,1963, Divo Cardini,1980, Swisher,1987, Schöberl, 1989, Steber Berger. 1995).

- , 4 5 C

(Coon, 2005; Bengoechea ., 2009).

(Setzkorn

Huddleston, 1965; Swisher, 1967; León ., 2002; Lara-Martín ., 2006).

: (Schöberl, 1989; Sudip ., 2002).

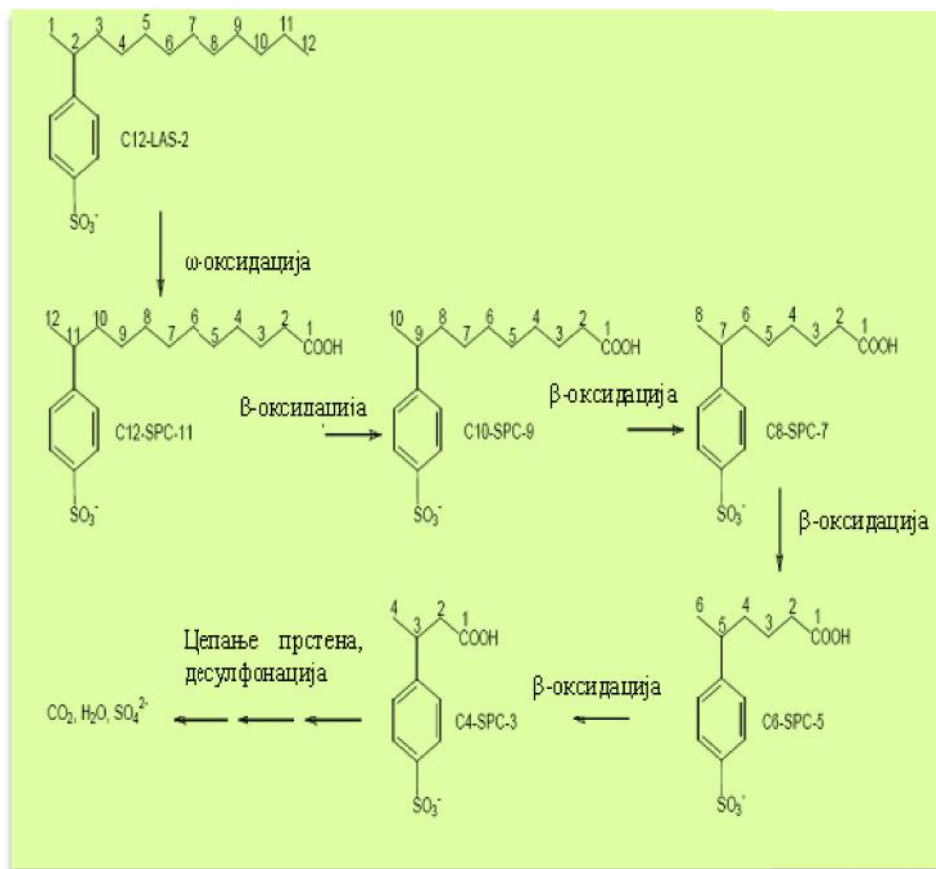
, , *Pseudomonas*

- (Leidner .,

1976) : *Flavobacterium*, *Pseudomonas*

*Acinetobacter* (Gard-Terech Palla, 1986).

(Hrsák Begonja, 1998; Schleheck ., 2003c),  
 :  
 (SPCs) (Schoberl, 1989), (SPdCs) (Di Corcia  
 ., 1999 ; Dong ., 2003) , - SPCs (SPC-2H) (Eichhorn Knepper,  
 2002; Schleheck . 2003c).  
 (strain DS-1T) LAS 90- (Hrsák  
 Begonja,1998; Schleheck . 2000).



. 3.2.3.

LAS-

:  
 TCA (Khomenkov ., 2008; Beškoski ., 2012;  
 Gojgic-Cvijovic ., 2012).

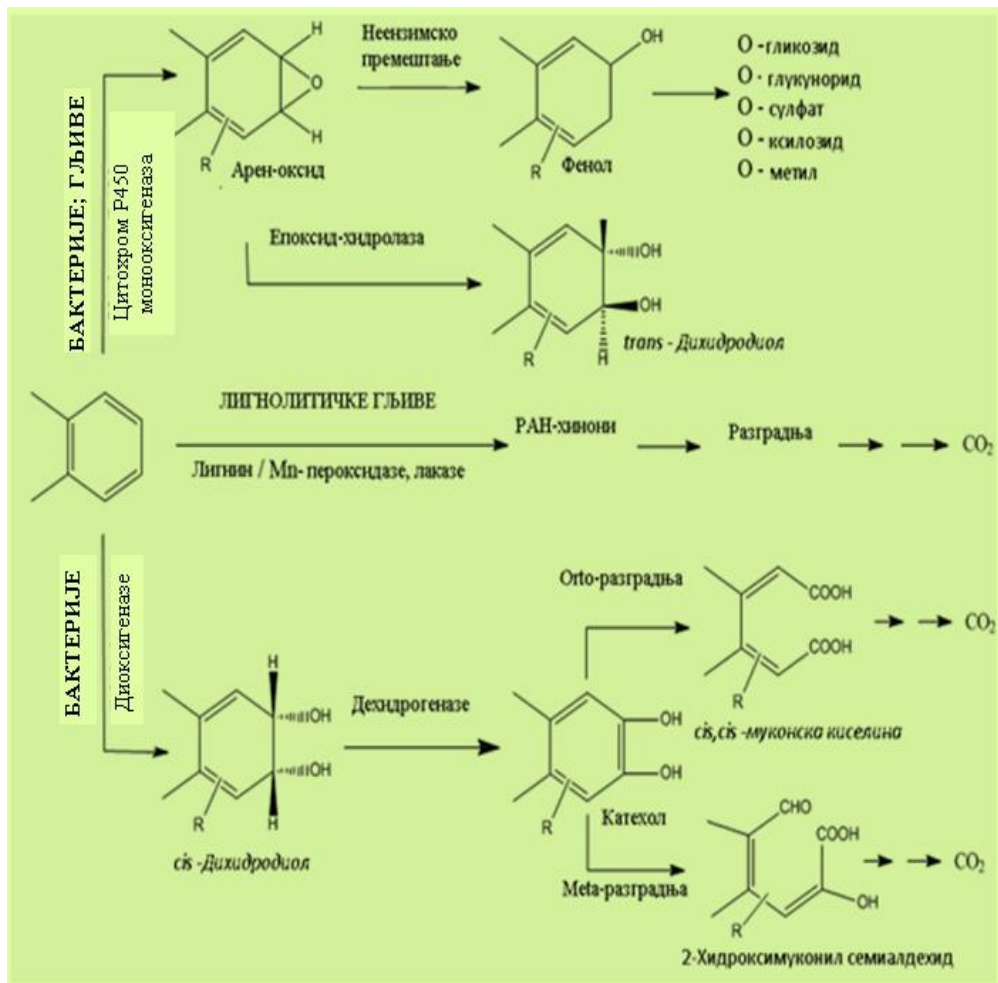


*cis*-

P450-

(Sekine, 2006; Funhoff, 2006).

*trans*-



### 3.2.4. PAHs

: *ortho*

C-

H

*cis,cis*-

*meta*

C-

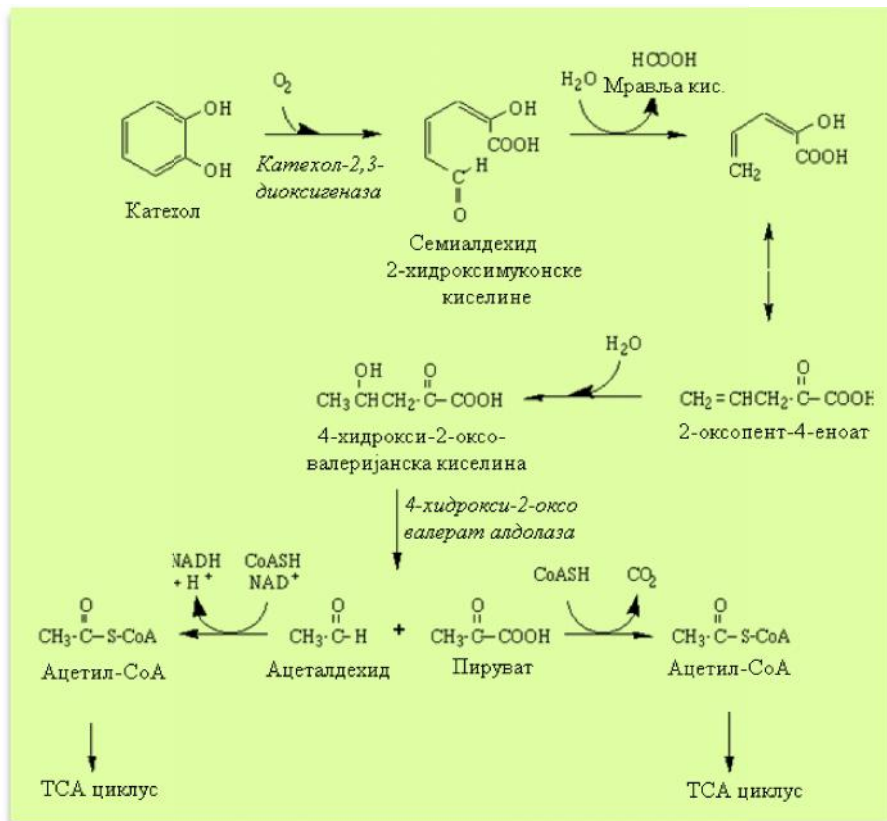
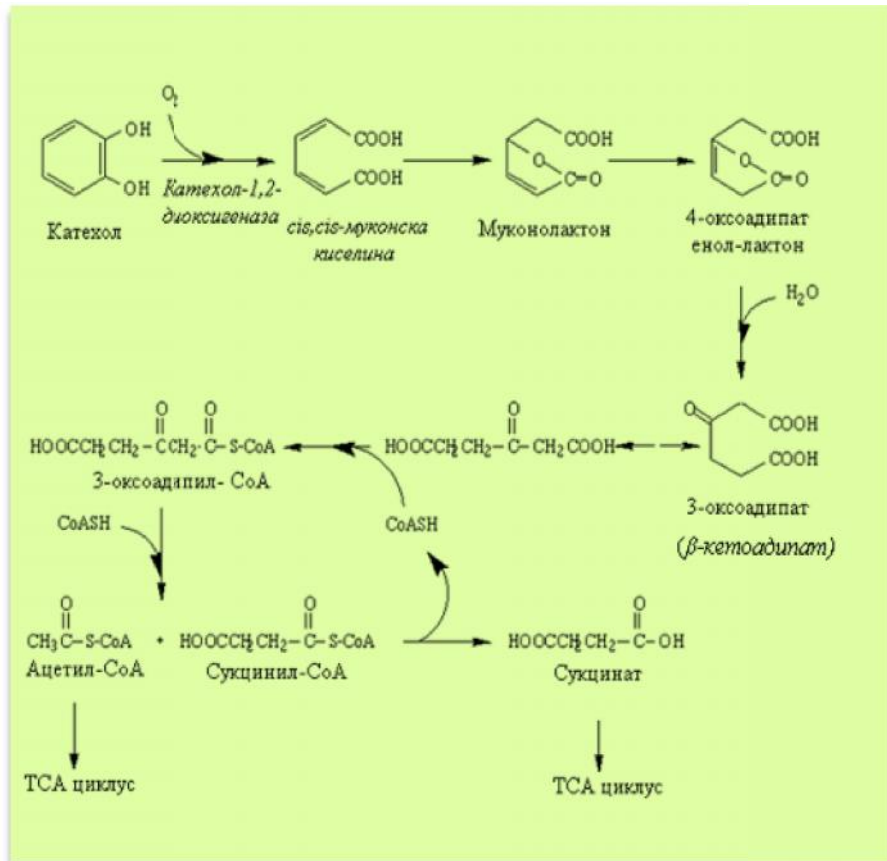
( 3.2.5).

TCA

( )

TCA

( ) (Pakou, 2005; 2007; Khomenkov, 2008).



3.2.5.                    *orto* (    )    *meta* (    )

(Cain et al., 1971).

*Pseudomonas, Alcaligenes, Necromonas* *Moraxella,*

C<sub>12</sub>-LAS,

LAS (Yoshimura et al., 1984b).

C<sub>12</sub>-LAS2 C<sub>12</sub>-LAS3 (

,1998; Dong et al., 2004).

4-

Schulc et al., (2000)

4- 1,2-

*p-* 4-

: 2,3-

, 1,2-

4- ( 3.2.6) (Wiegant De Bont, 1980; Schick,

1987).

3- - *m-*,

2,3-

( 3.2.7) (Rubingh Holli, 1991). (1956)

*Pseudomonas putida*

*Aspergillus niger, Rhodotorula graminis* *Pseudomonas mendocina*

: 4- , 4-

4- (Buestein Hiliton, 1982).

Harayama et al., (1999) 5

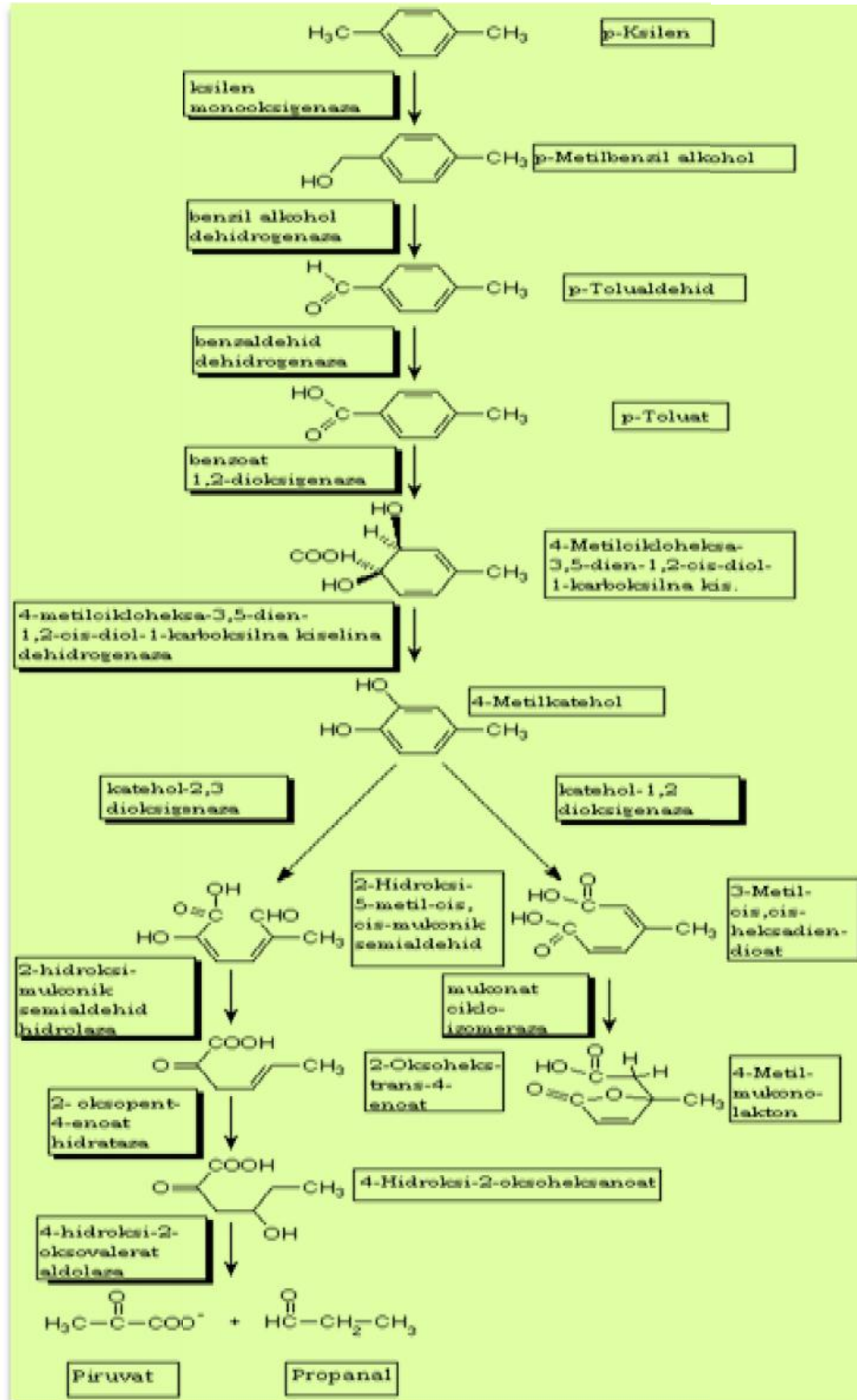
*P. putida* 2

, *cis-* 3-

. *P. mendocina* , 4-

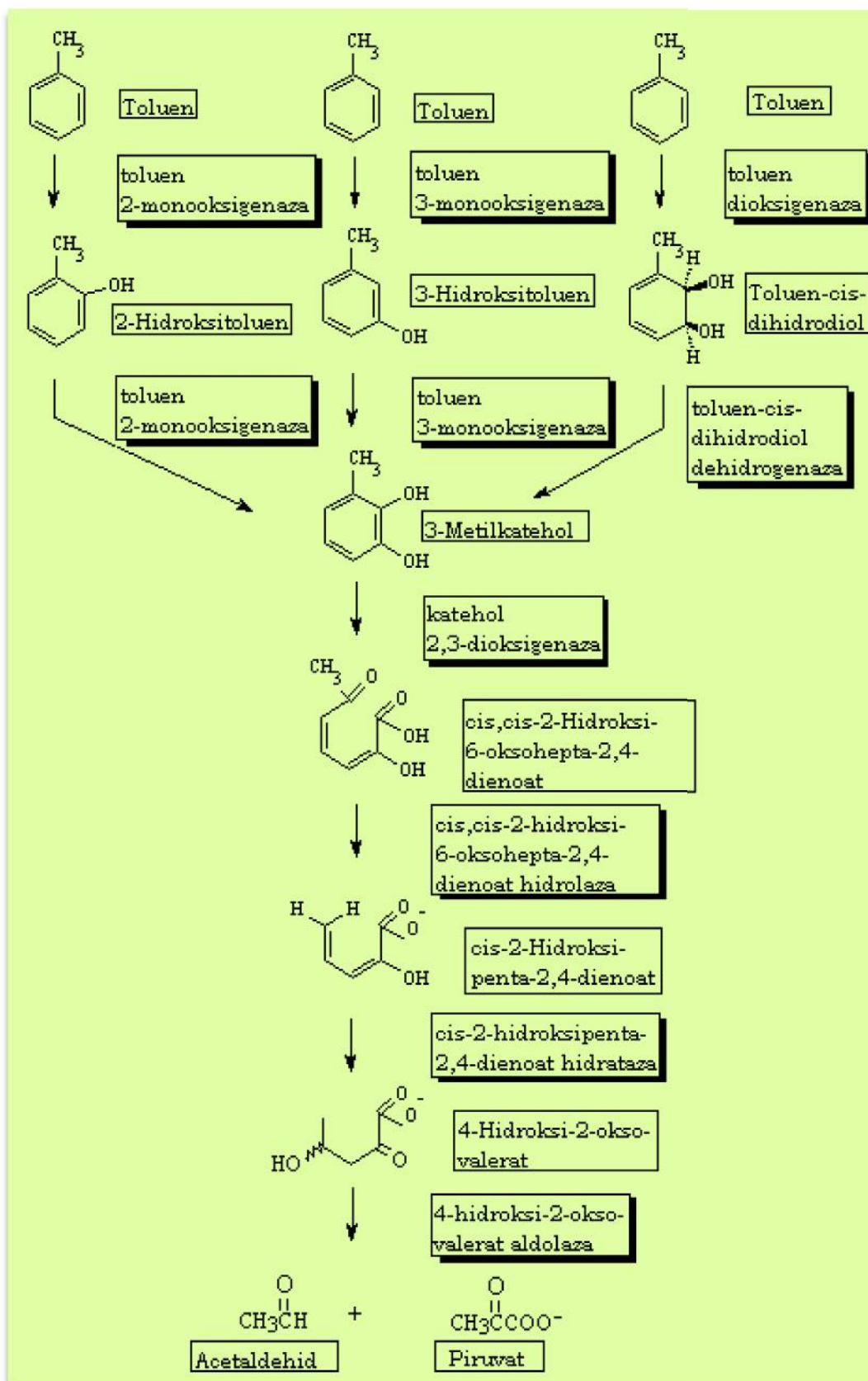
, *p-*

. *P. picketii* 3- *m-*



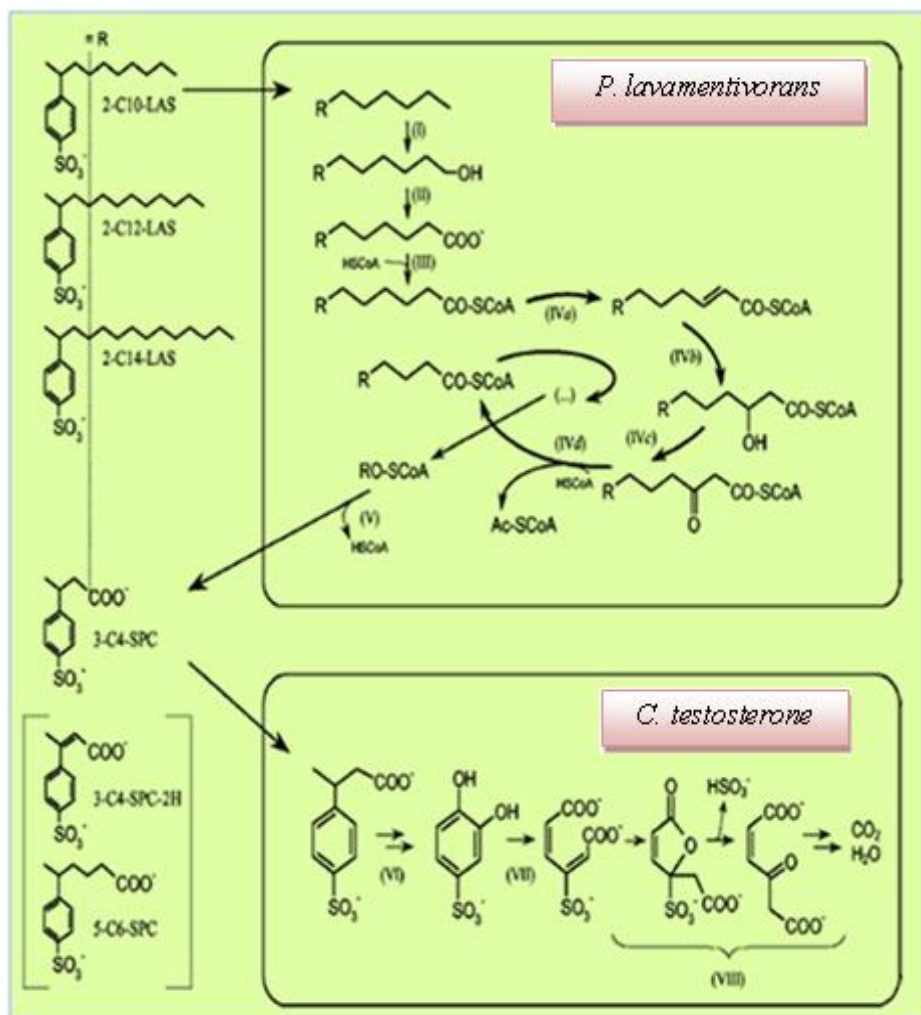
3.2.6.

*p*-



3.2.7.

Schleheck (2004a) *Parvibaculum lavamentivorans*<sup>T</sup> DS-1 LAS 50 LAS- 2  
 : *P. lavamentivorans* *Comamonas testosterone* (3.2.8).  
*P. lavamentivorans* - (I) ,  
 (II) ;  
 (III) - (IVa-IVd) , - ,  
 , - , 4-  
 (V) . C.  
*testosterone* SPC ( VI),  
 4- 4- ; ( VII)  
 : CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O ( VIII).



3.2.8. LAS- *P. lavamentivorans* C.  
*testosterone*

3.2.3.

PAS-

( )

. Patterson .,

(1970)

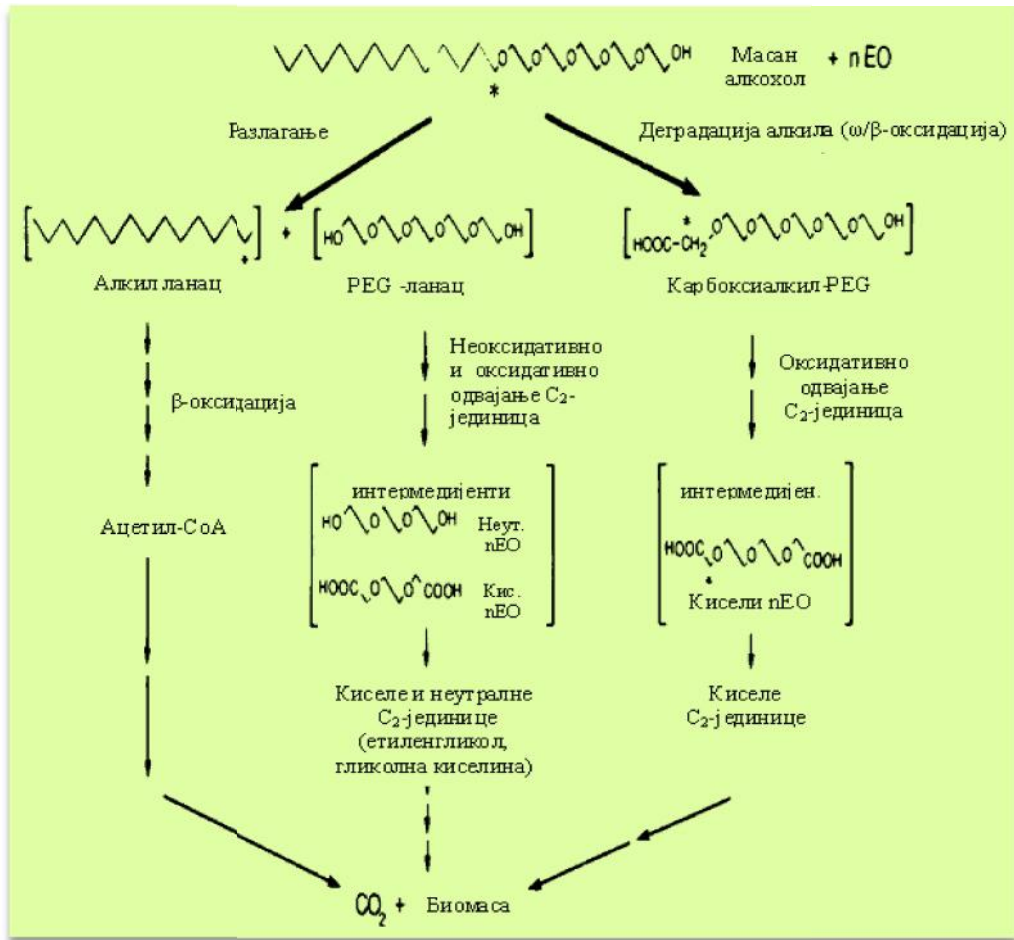
:

LAS- ,

( - )

C<sub>2</sub>

( - ) ( 3.2.9).



3.2.9.

- Со .

C<sub>2</sub>

:

:

(Patterson .., 1970; Wickbold, 1972; Schoberl .., 1981; Szymanski, 1984; Rodriguez .., 2005; Jurado .., 2007).  
 $C_2$  PEG,  
(Wiegant De Bont, 1980; Szymanski .., 2001; 2002).

Marcomini .., (2000)

:

1. ( )  
(PEG).

- ,  
- . PEG

PEG, /  
PEG.

2. - ,  
- .  
( PEG- .

3. - .  
( )  
),  
PEG- .

(Marcomini .., 2000a; 2000b; Szymanski .., 2001; 2002). PEG

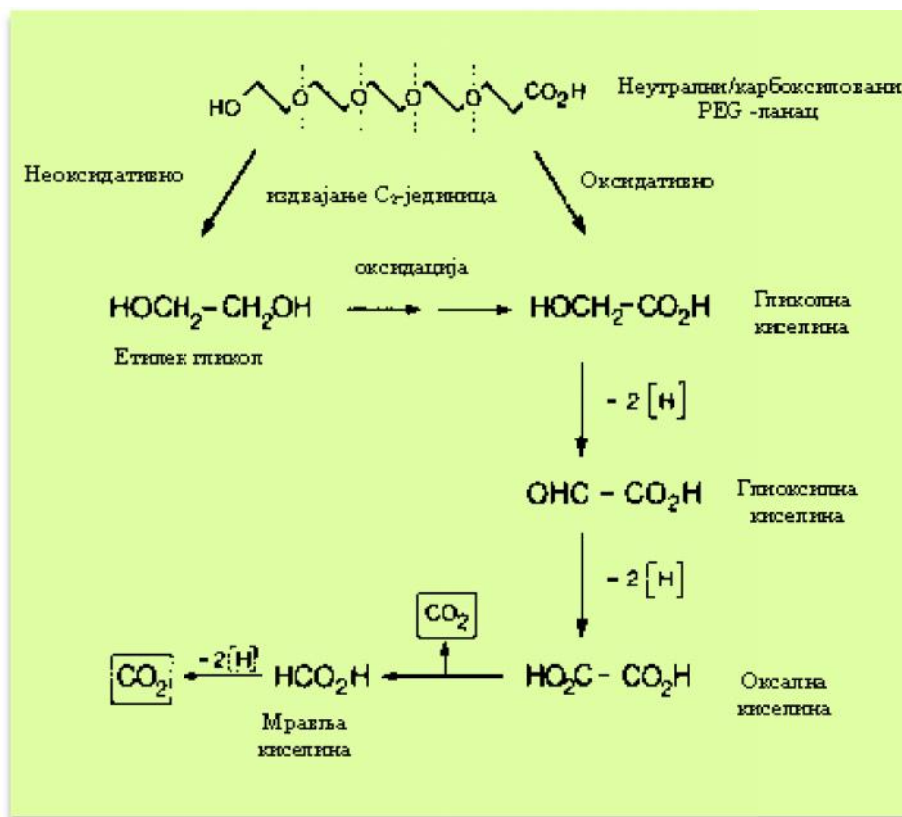
- ( 2- ,  
, 2- -, 2- -, 2- - 2- -), ( )

(2- ) -  
( 1)

- ,  
( 3)(Marcomini .., 2000a).



(Marcomini, 2000b; Rodriguez, 2005; Federle, Itrich, 2006).



3.2.10.

-PEG

C<sub>2</sub>

C<sub>2</sub>

(Marcomini, 2000a; 2000b; 2000c; Szymanski, 2001; 2002; Rodriguez, 2005; Jurado, 2007).

3.2.10).

PEG

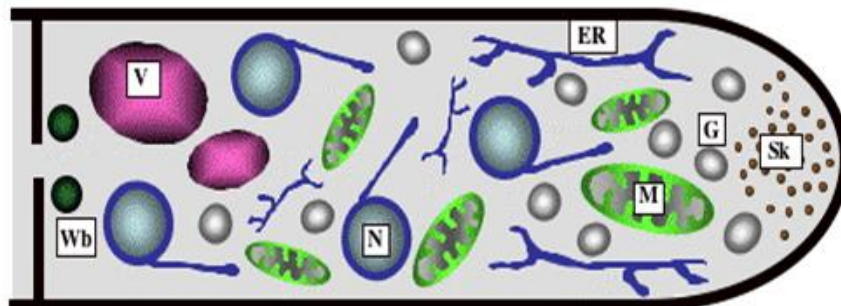
### 3.3.

#### 3.3.1.

- Fungi,

( 3.3.1). To je

( )



V-вакуоле, N-једро, ER-Ендоплазматични ретикулум, М-митохондрије,  
G-Голџијев апарат, Sk-секреторне везикуле, Wb-Воронинова тела

#### 3.3.1.

---

80%  
*Zygomycota*), -

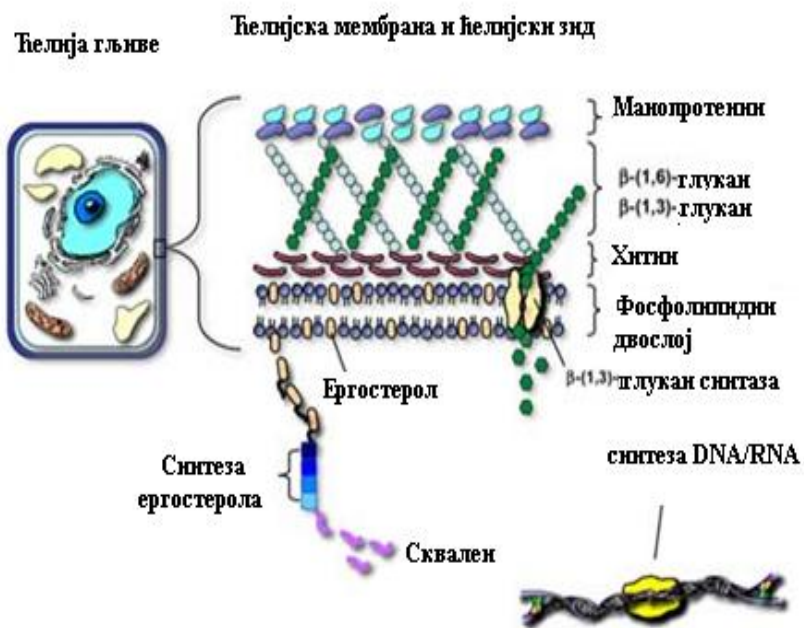
20%,

( 3.3.2).

25%

T ( )

. Me ,



3.3.2.

а

pH

EPR-

0,1 1 mm.

---

(*lomasomi*)

( ).

### 3.3.2.

( а 3.3.2.1. 3.3.2.5).

#### 3.3.2.1.

*T. harzianum*

| Органске киселине    | Ензими                          | Остало                    |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Млечна киселина      | Ксиланазе                       | 6-пентил- $\alpha$ -пирон |
| Фумарна киселина     | Хитиназа                        | $\gamma$ -декалактон      |
| Малонска киселина    | $\beta$ -1,3-глюканаза          |                           |
| Линолеинска киселина | $\beta$ -гликозидаза            |                           |
|                      | Целулаза                        |                           |
|                      | Амилаза                         |                           |
|                      | Липаза                          |                           |
|                      | Протеазе                        |                           |
|                      | <i>N</i> -ацетилглюкозаминидазе |                           |
|                      | Гликолат дехидрогеназа          |                           |

## 3.3.2.2.

*A. niger*

| Органске киселине                               | Ензими                              | Остало         |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Лимунска киселина                               | Амилазе                             | Jawaherene     |
| Глукоњска киселина                              | Амилоглукозидазе                    | (антибиотик)   |
| Оксалну киселина                                | Каталазе                            | Аспергилин     |
| Л-аскорбинска киселина                          | Гликозо-оксидазе                    | Асперенон      |
| Л-ксилоаскорбинска киселина                     | $\beta$ -глукозидазе                | Аурасперон А   |
| Олеинска киселина и несатурисане масне киселине | Липазе                              | Асперазин      |
|   | Танасе                              | Флавосперон    |
|   | Лауроил естераза                    | (asperxantone) |
|   | Егзо- и ендоглуканаза               | Асперубиол     |
|   | Ендо- и егзополигарактуроназе       | Сидерамин      |
|   | Ксиланаза                           | Изомалтоза     |
|   | $\beta$ -манозидаза                 | Којибидоза     |
|   | $\beta$ -ксилозидаза                | Малформин      |
|   | $\alpha$ - и $\beta$ -галактозидазе | Ниграгилин     |
|   | Ендо- и егзоарабиназа               | Ферихром       |
|   | Арабинофуранозидаза                 | Леуцин         |
|   | Фитаза                              | Валин          |
|   | Маназа                              | Лизин          |
|   | Пектин лиазе                        | Фенилаланин    |
|   | Пектат лиазе                        |                |
|   | Целобиохидролазе                    |                |

## 3.3.2.3.

*M. racemosus*

| Органске киселине | Ензими        | Остало  |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Млечна киселина   | Пектиназа     | Етанол  |
|                   | Липаза        | Хитозан |
|                   | Амилаза       |         |
|                   | Протеазе      |         |
|                   | В-гликозидаза |         |
|                   | Фитаза        |         |

## 3.3.2.4.

*P. chrysogenum*

| Органске киселине                           | Ензими                         | Остало                         |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Лимунска киселина                           | 6-фосфат-дехидрогеназа         | 2-октен-1-ол                   |
| Глукоњска киселина                          | Глукозо оксидаза               | 2-пирувил аминобентамид        |
| Глутаминска киселина                        | Каталаза                       | 3-октанол,3-метилбутанол       |
| $\alpha$ -кетоглутарна киселина             | Глутатион редуктаза            | стеарил алкохол                |
| $\alpha$ -метил- <i>n</i> -бутерна киселина | Лизофосфолипазе                | Рибофлавин- $\alpha$ -глукозид |
| D-et-L-галактуронска киселина               | Фосфодиестеразе и моноестеразе | Сорбицилин                     |
| Индол-3-сирћетна киселина                   | Рибонуклеаза                   | Солбицилактон А                |
| Којична киселина                            | Пектиназе                      | Триходермин                    |
| Галактаринска киселина                      | Полигалакторуназе              | Ксантоцилин                    |
| Пектинска киселина                          | ЕМП циклуса                    | Пирокалциферол                 |
|   | Сулфатаденил трансферазе       | Липиди                         |
|   | Пектин метилестеразе           | Афлатоксини В1и В2             |
|   | Малат дехидрогеназа            | Алкалоид микотоксини           |
|   |                                | Пеницилин                      |
|   |                                | Цефалоспорин                   |
|   |                                | Негапилин                      |
|   |                                | Рокефортин С                   |
|   |                                | Мелеагрин                      |
|   |                                | 6-аминопеницилинска киселина   |
|   |                                | Фузиген                        |
|   |                                | Хризогенин                     |
|   |                                | Церебрин                       |
|   |                                | Фунгистерол                    |
|   |                                | Детиобиотин                    |
|   |                                | Аланин                         |
|   |                                | Цистеин                        |
|   |                                | Валин                          |

## 3.3.2.5.

*P. cyclopium*

| Органске киселине | Ензими                                | Остало                  |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Лимунска киселина | Триацилглицелор липаза                | Етилен                  |
| Уронска киселина  | Глицерид хидролаза                    | Конидиогенол            |
|                   | Циклопептин систетаза                 | Конидиогенон            |
|                   | Циклопептин <i>m</i> -хидролаза       | Циклопептин             |
|                   | <i>B</i> -циклопиазонат оксидоциклаза | Циклопептол             |
|                   | Каталаза                              | Пеницилинска киселина   |
|                   | Кисела протеиназа                     | Циклопиазонска киселина |
|                   | <i>B</i> -гликозидаза                 | Пубелурна киселина      |
|                   | Пектиназа                             | Пубелуронска киселина   |
|                   | Ксиланаза                             | Хуминска киселина       |
|                   | Егзо- и ендоинулиназа                 | Фулвинска киселина      |
|                   | Антринилат аденилилтрансфераза        |                         |
|                   | Фенилаланин аденилилтрансфераза       |                         |



**4.**

**4.1.**

**4.1.1.**

( , ),  
2010. :

1. ( )

2. ( ),

3. ( )

4°C.

**4.1.2.**

24 h

PDA

. pH

6,5-6,8

1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> HCl.

PDA

PDA,

4°C±0.5°C

### 4.1.3.

(28 °C ± 3 °C) (5-7 ). PDA 10 mL  
 Noebauer- 1×10<sup>6</sup> mL<sup>-1</sup>.

### 4.1.4.

Czapek Dox's ( )  
 ( 4.2.1.):

4.1. 1000 mL

|        | c / g dm <sup>-3</sup> |                                 |                                       |                                       |      |    | * |
|--------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|----|---|
|        | NaNO <sub>3</sub>      | K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> | MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·x7H <sub>2</sub> O | FeSO <sub>4</sub> ·x7H <sub>2</sub> O |      |    |   |
| K      | 3                      | 1                               | 0.5                                   | 0.01                                  | 30   | -  |   |
| K+0.3% | 3                      | 3                               | 1                                     | 0.5                                   | 0.01 | 30 | 3 |
| K+0.5% | 5                      | 3                               | 1                                     | 0.5                                   | 0.01 | 30 | 5 |

\* , ,

pH 4.70 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>  
 HCl, je 3, 3, 5 5  
 pH .

200 mL

250 mL.

121°C/20 min (0,14 MPa).

### 4.1.5.

1 mL ( )

---

## 4.2. -

### 4.2.1.

5 :  
( - ),  
0,3% 0,5%, ( 3  
5), ( ) 0,3% 0,5%  
( 3 5).

-m  
250 16 ,  
, 3.  
6., 9., 12. 16.

### 4.2.2.

, 10 mL  
pH ,  
Whatman No. 1.  
( ) 10,000  
/10 min (+4°C)  
:  
, ,  
,  
( ),  
, (DNaza RNaza).

### 4.2.3. *pH*

pH  
pH/mV/Temperature Meter) (PHS-3BW Microprocessor  
(Bante)  
Ag/AgCl/3 mol kg<sup>-1</sup> KCl ( 65-1).  
(0. ),  
: 3., 6., 9., 12. 16. mV,

---


$$E = E_{ems} + E_{ref}$$

(+210 mV, 25°C),  $E_{ems} -$   $E_{ref} -$

#### 4.2.4.

mol L<sup>-1</sup> NH<sub>4</sub>OH, , 0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH, HCl, , 4  
Amberlite IR-120.

10 mL 50 mL ,  
70°C/60-90 min. ,  
6-3 6-4, 2-3 10 mL  
40-50 mL  
50-60°C, 25 mm Hg.  
100 mL 1-2  
70°C/30-40 min.  
100 mL,  
100 mL ( )  
)

10 mL , 2-3  
0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH  
0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH

(90 mL)

250 mL.

25 mL , 2-3  
 0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH  
 0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH  
 L<sup>-1</sup> NH<sub>4</sub>OH , 4 mol  
 t=60°C 1-2 mL.

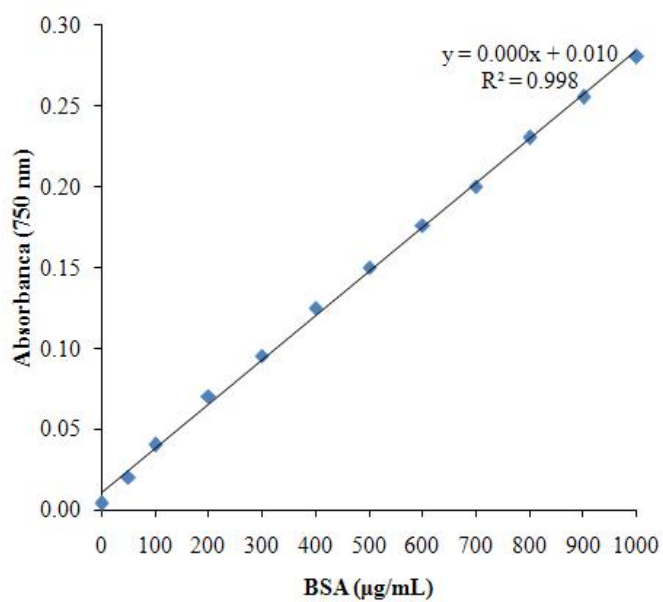
#### 4.2.5.

1% CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O, 2% , 2% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH,  
 Folin-Ciocalteu, (BSA) (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO).

Lowry- . 2% (w/v)  
 Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH, 1% (w/v) CuSO<sub>4</sub>×5 H<sub>2</sub>O 2% (w/v) K-  
 Na- ( ) 0,2 mL  
 3 mL  
 ( ) 0,2 mL 3 mL  
 t°C/15 min. 0,6 mL  
 Folin-Ciocalteu ( 1:2).  
 t°C/30 min.  
 750 nm.  
 (BSA) 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>. 0,10, 0,20,  
 0,30, 0,40, 0,50, 0,60, 0,70, 0,85, 1 mL

1 mL

BSA,



4.2.5.

(BSA)

#### 4.2.6.

(16. ),

Scientific),

guard (2x50 mm).

Dionex AminoPac PA10 (2x250 mm)

(Ag/AgCl)

0,2 µm.

:

: 0,250 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH, 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> CH<sub>3</sub>COONa, dH<sub>2</sub>O

T : 30°C

ISC 5000, (Termo

(Au)

AminoPac PA10

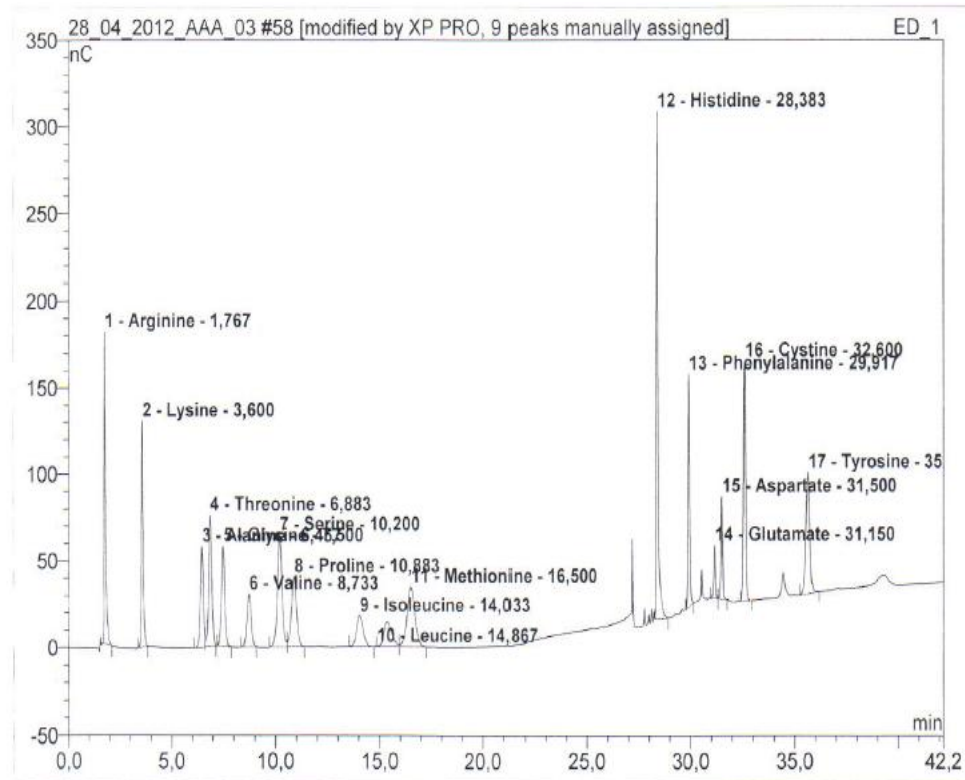
: 0,25 mL min<sup>-1</sup>.

:

(Ag/AgCl)

(Au)

: 90 min.



#### 4.2.6. HPLC

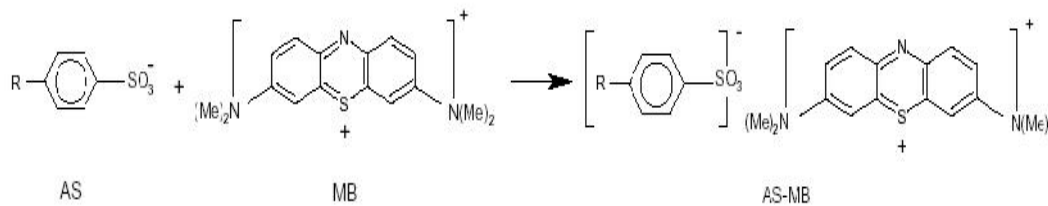
#### 4.2.7.

1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH, 1% , . H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, , ,  
(pH 7.1), SDS (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO),  
"Merix" ( , ).



(MBAS)

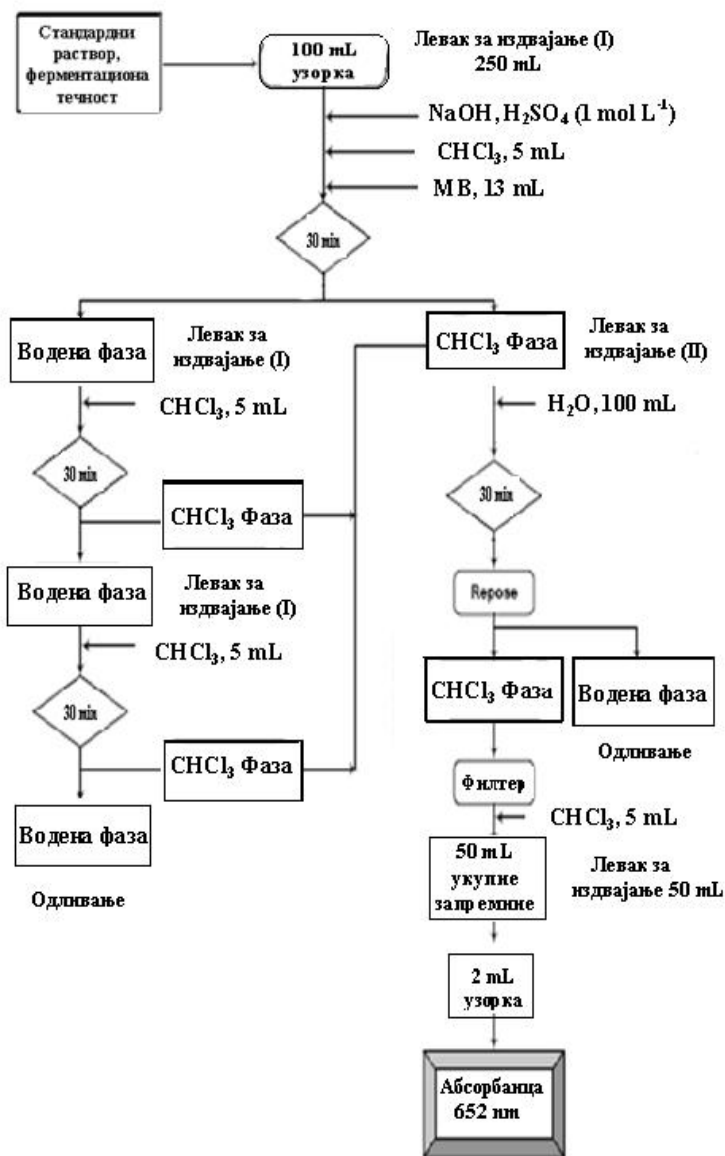
( 4.12.1):



4.2.7.

( S- B)

1 mL ( ) 20 ,  
 1% 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH 1  
 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> ,  
 5 mL  
 13 mL (0.35 g  
 500 mL 6.5 mL . H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), 30  
 s. 30 min,  
 100 mL. 3 5  
 mL  
 100 mL.  
 25 mL (6.7×10<sup>-3</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup> , pH 7.1).  
 30 s 30 min .  
 50 mL  
 Perkin-Elmer Lambda  
 25 UV-Vis, 652 nm.



4.2.8.

MBAS

SDS

SDS-

SDS- (

1 g SDS- 1000 mL

SDS-

).

50 mL

: 0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,40, 0,60,

0,80, 1,00, 1,20, 1,40, 1,60 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.

(10 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).

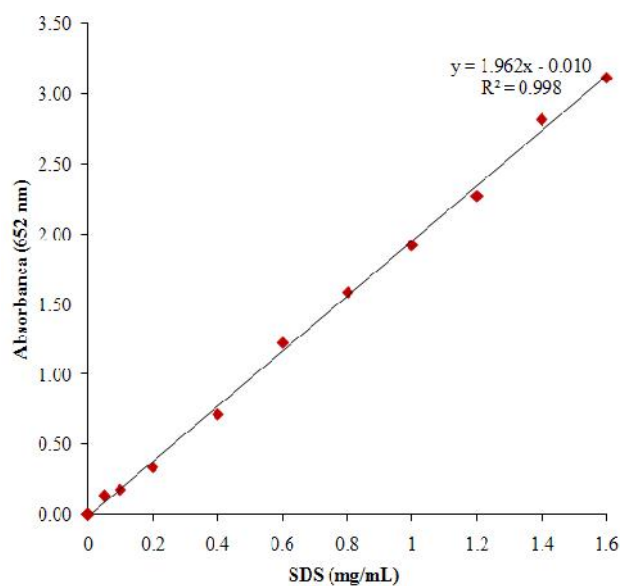
0,5, 1,0, 1,5, 2,0, 2,5, 3,0 3,5,

4,0, 4,5, 5,0 mL

50 mL,

0,1-1,0 g mL<sup>-1</sup>.

SDS



4.2.7.

SDS

(1):

(1)

( )

(2):

(2)

A<sub>625</sub> exp -

A<sub>625</sub> blank -

A<sub>625</sub> std -

---

#### 4.2.8.

Whatman No. 1

$t = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$

24 h.

e  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

$\text{g L}^{-1}$ .

#### 4.3.

##### 4.3.1.

*fruktofuranosidaza* (EC 3.2.1.26)

1%

(pH 8.0),

(Sigma, Aldrich),

(pH 4.5).

Sumner Howell (1935).

0,5 mL

, 0,5 mL  $0,02 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

( )

(pH 8.0) 1 mL 1% (w/v)

$37^{\circ}\text{C}/15 \text{ min.}$

1 mL

2 mL

$100^{\circ}\text{C}/5 \text{ min.}$

540 nm

(Miller, 1959).

0,5 mL

(pH 4.5) 1 mL 1% (w/v)

, 0,5 mL  $0,01 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

( )

55°C/20 min.

1 mL

2 mL

100°C/5 min.

540 nm.

1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>

5.56 × 10<sup>-3</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>

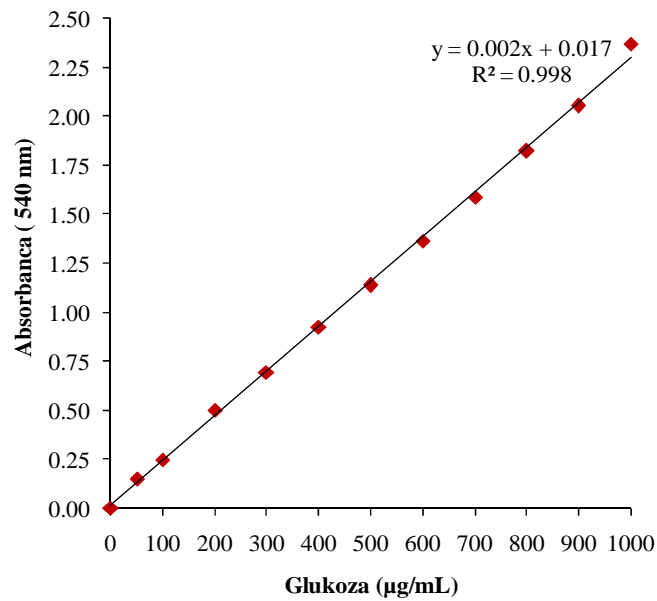
(Sigma Aldrich).

0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,30, 0,40 0,50 mL

1 mL.

1 mL

55°C/20 min.



4.3.1.

(IU)

1 µmol glukoz

37 °C.

$$IU/ml = \frac{(\mu\text{mol glukoz})(df)}{(20)(0.5)(2)}$$

df-

20-

( )

0.5- ( )

2- 1 μmol .

**4.3.2. (EC 3.4.21-24)**

2% , 5% TCA, 6% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Folin-Ciocalteu, L-

(Sigma, Aldrich).

1 mL ,

1 mL 5 mL 2% (w/v)

37°C/15 min.

( ) 2 mL

10 min.

5 mL 5% (w/v) (TCA).

1 mL 2 mL

5 mL 5 % (w/v) TCA,

2 mL , 5 mL 6% (w/v)

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 1 mL Folin-Ciocalteu .

t°C/30 min ( )

1 mL .

660 nm.

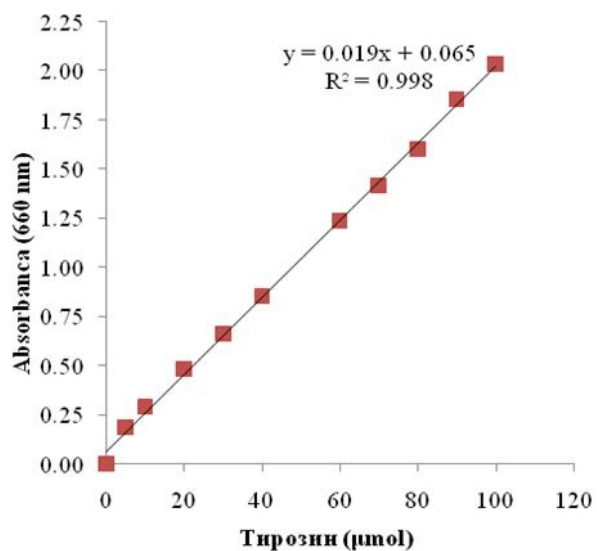
1,1×10<sup>-3</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup> ( 100

mL ,

). 0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,30, 0,40 0,60 mL

2 mL. 2 mL .

37°C/10



4.3.2.

се изл: ( ) ( ).

$$IU/ml = \frac{(\mu\text{mol тирозина})(8)(df)}{(1)(10)(2)}$$

8- ( )

10- ( )

1- ( )

2- ( )

df-

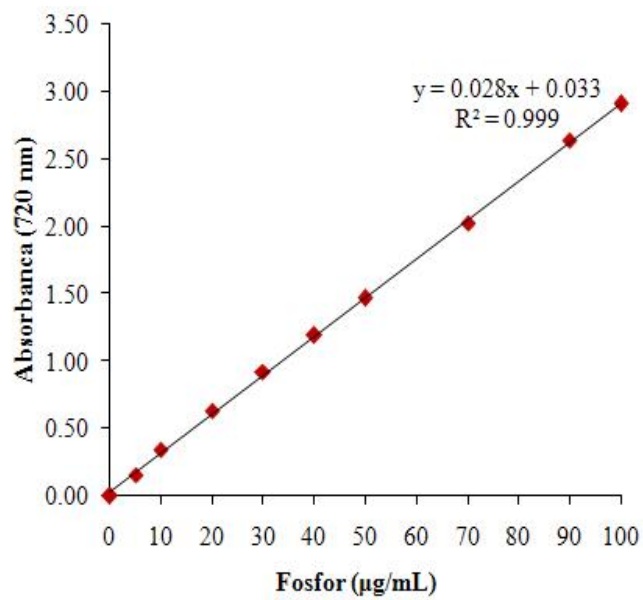
4.3.3. *fosfohidrolaza* (EC 3.1.3.1)

(*ortofosfat-monoester-*

(Sigma, Aldrich), (pH 9,0), 10% TCA, ,  
60% PCA, NH<sub>4</sub>- .

llen-  
 1 mL (pH 9,0) Mg<sup>2+</sup>, 1 mL  
 1 mL - ( ).  
 37°C/30 min.  
 3 mL 10% TCA. 15 min  
 15 min  
 TCA,  
 1 mL  
 0,4 mL , 0,4 mL 60% PCA,  
 0,2 mL NH<sub>4</sub>- 3 mL  
 t°C/11min.

720 nm.



4.3.3.

:



6- ( )  
 df-  
 1- ( )  
 30- ( )  
 5- ( ).

**4.3.4. *n* ((1 4)-alfa-D-glukan:fosfat alfa-D-glukoziltransferaza) (EC 2.4.1.1)**

(pH 6,7), 4% , MgNH<sub>4</sub>Cl , . HNO<sub>3</sub>, 60% PCA,  
 , NH<sub>4</sub>- , (Sigma, Aldrich).

llen- .  
 0,5 mL (pH 6,7), 0,5 mL  
 0,5 mL 4% (w/v) ( ).  
 37°C/15 min .  
 , 0,2 mL ,  
 3,8 mL , 0,5 mL MgNH<sub>4</sub>Cl 0,5 mL . HNO<sub>3</sub>.  
 t°C/5 min .  
 , llen- .  
 0,2 mL ,  
 3,8 mL 0,4 mL 60% PCA,  
 100°C/10 min. t°C, o  
 0,4 mL 0,2 mL NH<sub>4</sub>- . t°C/11 min.  
 0,2 mL  
 ,  
 t°C/11 min.

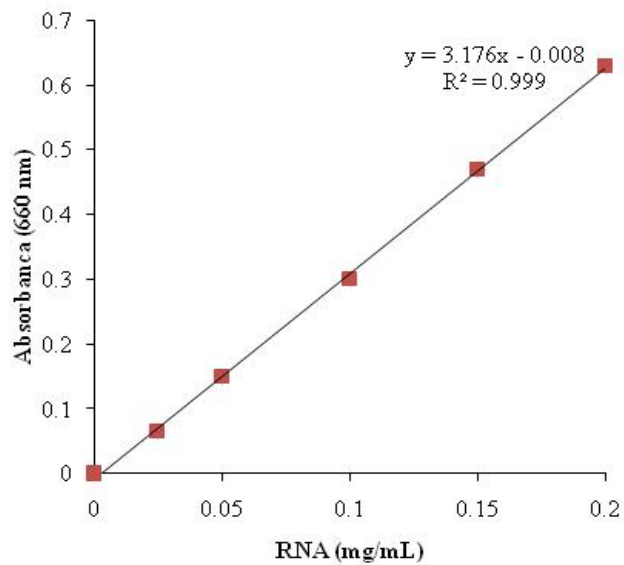
**4.3.5.**  
**ribohidrolaza)(EC 3.2.2.1)**

**(purin-nukleozidna**

RNA (Serva, Feinbiochemica, Heildelberg),

(pH 7,8), 10% TCA,

Schneider- ( )  
0,25 mL (pH 7,8), 1,25 mL (RNA 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>)  
0,25 mL 15 min 37°C,  
min 0°C. 1,5 mL 10% (w/v) TCA, 15  
10 min 3,000 ,  
0,25 mL (pH 7,8), 1,25 mL (RNA 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) 0,25  
mL 15 min 0°C,  
10 min 3,000 ,  
2 mL 2 mL ,  
20 min 100°C .  
660 nm. -  
RNaza RNA  
1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>  
RNA. 0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,30, 0,40 0,50 mL  
2 mL.  
2 mL . 2 mL  
100°C/20 min.



4.3.5.

RNA

**4.3.6.**  
*oligonukleotido hidrolaza*(EC 3.1.21.1)

(*deoksiribonukleat*

DNA (Serva, Feinbiochemica, Heidelberg),  
(2,5 g  
6,25 mL . H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).

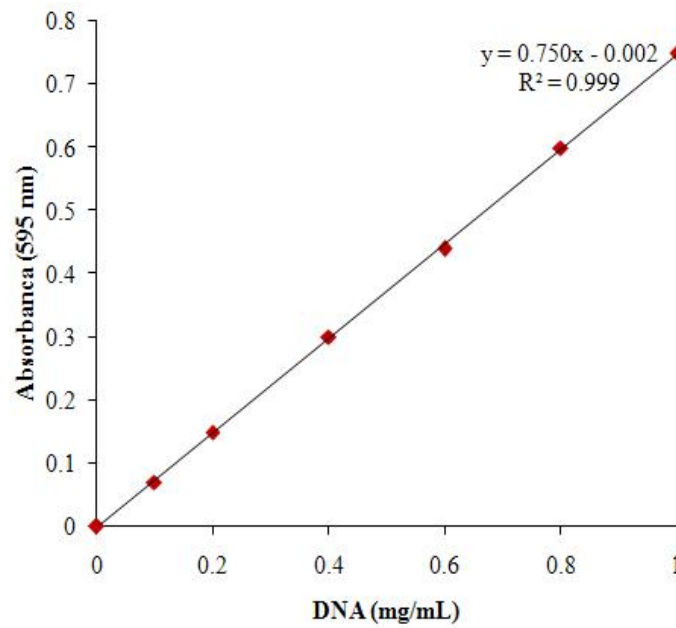
(pH 7,6), TCA,  
250 mL

Dische- .  
( ) 1 mL 0,1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> (pH 7,6) g<sup>2+</sup>, 1 mL  
(DNA 2 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) 1 mL .  
30 . 37°C, 1 mL 3 mol L<sup>-1</sup> TCA,  
15 min 0°C.  
10 min 2,000 , .  
1 mL 3 mol L<sup>-1</sup> TCA, 1 mL (pH 7,6),  
1 mL (DNA 2 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) 1 mL .  
15 min 0°C, 10 min 2,000 ,  
1 mL

2 mL ,  
 10 min 100°C. 595 nm.  
 1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>  
 DNA. 0,05, 0,10, 0,20, 0,30, 0,40 0,50 mL  
 1 mL.  
 1 mL 2 mL

100°C/10 min,

595 nm.



4.3.6.

DNA

#### 4.4.

(MS±SD)

( , 3 5)

( 3, 5, 3 5)

: Mann-Whitney Wilcoxon

Kruskal-Wallis

e 0.05 0.01.

SPSS (Chicago, IL)

(SPSS for Windows, ver. XIII,

2004).

**5.**

---

5.1.

: *Aspergillus*

*niger*, *Penicillium chrysogenum* (

), *Trichoderma harzianum*, *Mucor racemosus* (

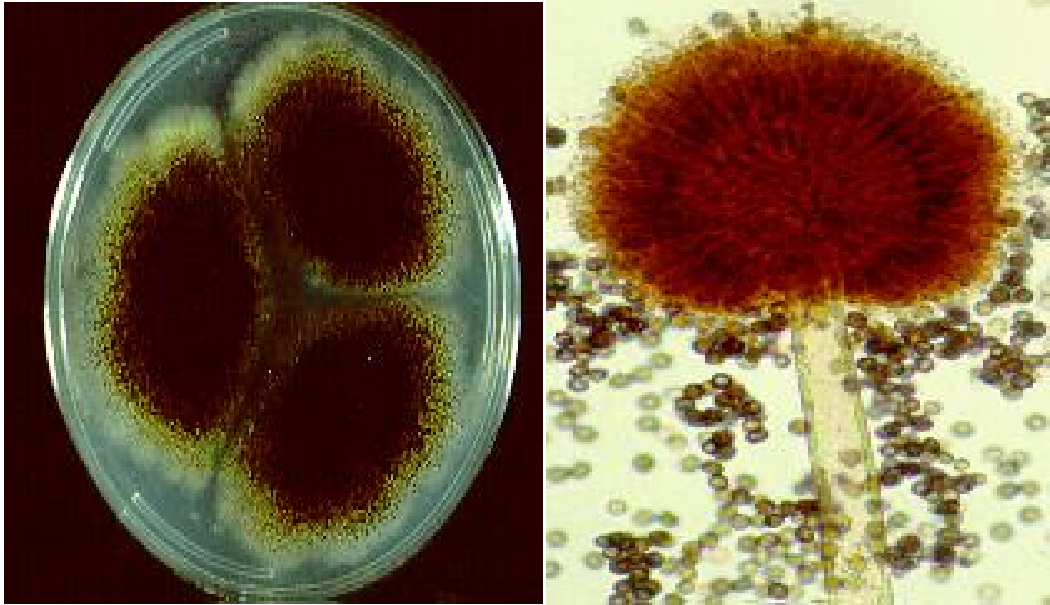
*Penicillium cyclopium* (

: *Fungi*, : *Ascomycota*, : *Ascomycetes*, :  
*Euromycetidae*, : *Eurotiales*, : *Trichocomaceae*, : *Aspergillus*, :  
*Circumdati*, : ***Aspergillus niger* Van Tieghem** (1867).

***Aspergillus niger***

*Aspergillus*.

, -  
-  
.  
, -  
-  
, 200 µm µm 10-20 µm.  
, , , , - ,  
.  
10-15 µm.  
, - ,  
, 4-5 µm, , ,  
, 3-20 µm,  
,  
- - ,  
( 5.1).



5.1. *Aspergillus niger* ( )  
 ( <http://fungi.myspecies.info/non-lichenized-ascomycota/aspergillus-niger> )

: *Fungi*, : *Ascomycota*, : *Pezizomycotina*, :  
*Ascomycetes*, : *Eurotiomycetidae*, : *Eurotiales*, : *Trichocomaceae*,  
 : *Penicillium*, : *Chrysogena*, : ***Penicillium chrysogenum* Thom (1910)**

***Penicillium chrysogenum* (1910)** je ,

, , 7  
 4-5 cm. , ,

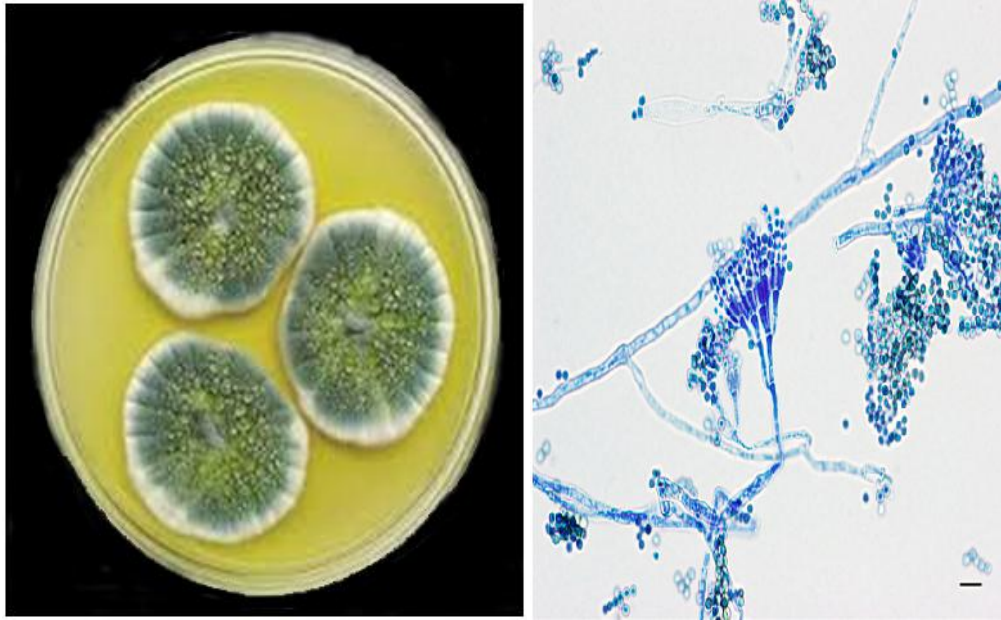
- 2-3 mm, ( 5.2).

- , , ,

( ). , 200-1000 µm.

2.5-4 µm. 4 8-12 x 2-4 µm.

7-10 x 2-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . ( )  
 (4-7). ,  
 2-4 x 2-3.5  $\mu\text{m}$   
 (Frisvald Samson, 2004, Houbraken Samson, 2011).



5.2. *Penicillium chrysogenum* ( )(  
<http://mycota-crcc.mnhn.fr/site/specie.php?idE=106>)

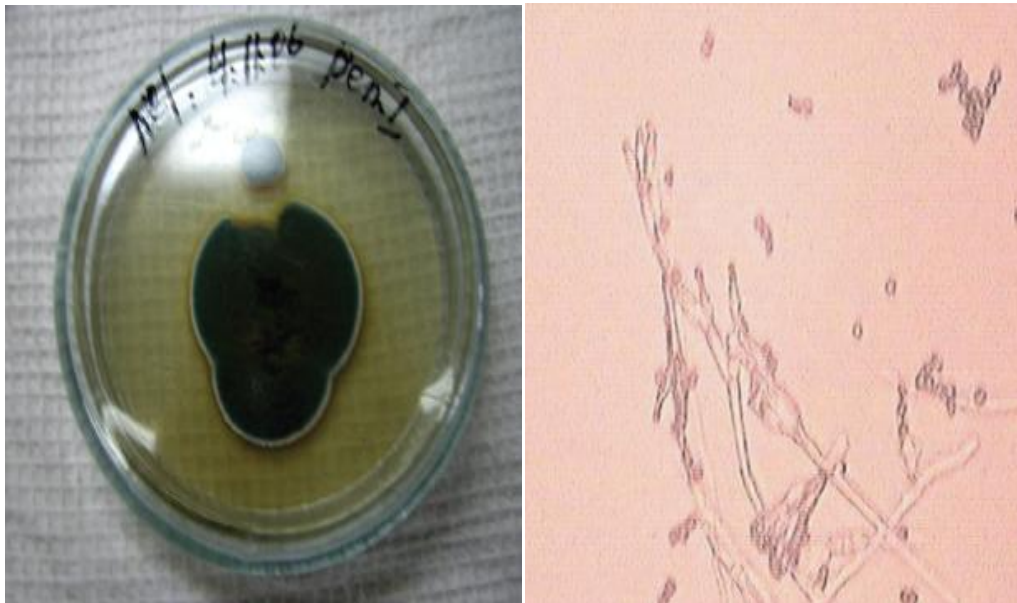
: *Fungi*, : *Ascomycota*, : *Pezizomycotina*, :  
*Ascomycetes*, : *Eurotiomycetidae*, : *Eurotiales*, : *Trichocomaceae*,  
 : *Penicillium*, : *Fasciculata*, : ***Penicillium cyclopium* Westling (1911)**

***Penicillium cyclopium***

, , - , .  
 , .  
 -  
 ,  
 100-400 x  
 2.5-4  $\mu\text{m}$ . , 7-10 x 2.2-2.8  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  
 4-8, ,



( 5.3).



a 5.3. *Penicillium cyclopium* ( )

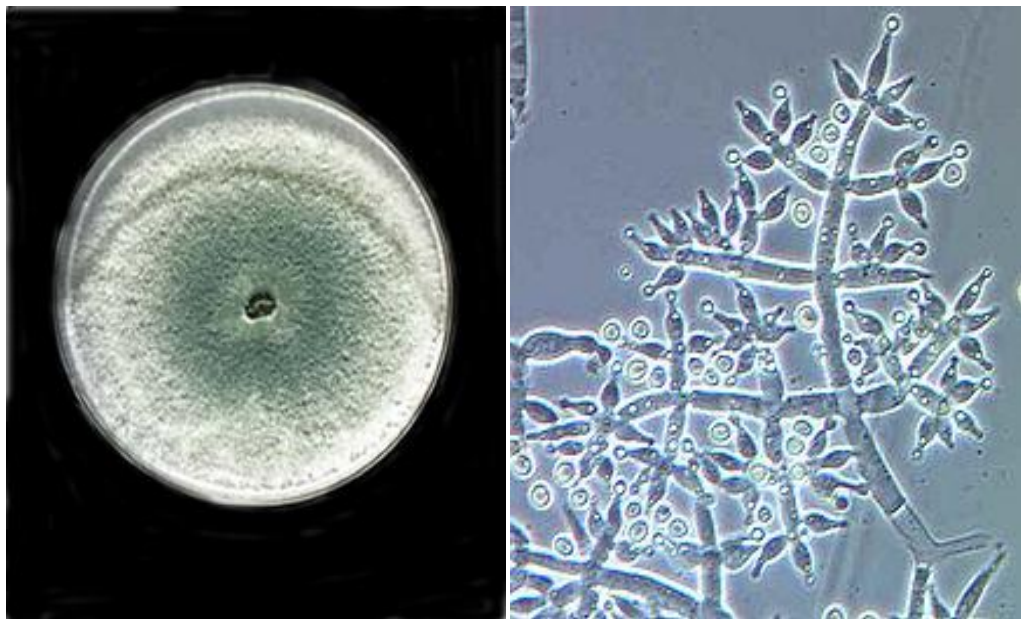
([www.studiesinmycology.org](http://www.studiesinmycology.org))

: *Fungi*, : *Ascomycota*, : *Pezizomycotina*, :  
*Sordariomycetes*, : *Hypocreales*, : *Hypocreaceae*, : *Trichoderma*, :  
*Trichoderma harzianum* Rifai (1969)

***Trichoderma harzianum***

, *Trichoderma* je

3 μm ( 5.4).



5.4. *Trichoderma harzianum* ( )  
(<http://www.biocontrol.entomology.cornell.edu/pathogens/trichoderma.html>)

: *Fungi*, : *Zygomycota*, : *Mucorales*, : *Mucoraceae*,  
: *Mucor*, : *Mucor racemosus* Fresenius (1976)

*Mucor*

. *Mucor racemosus*

1886.

25-30°C

37°C.

2

cm.

6-15 μm,

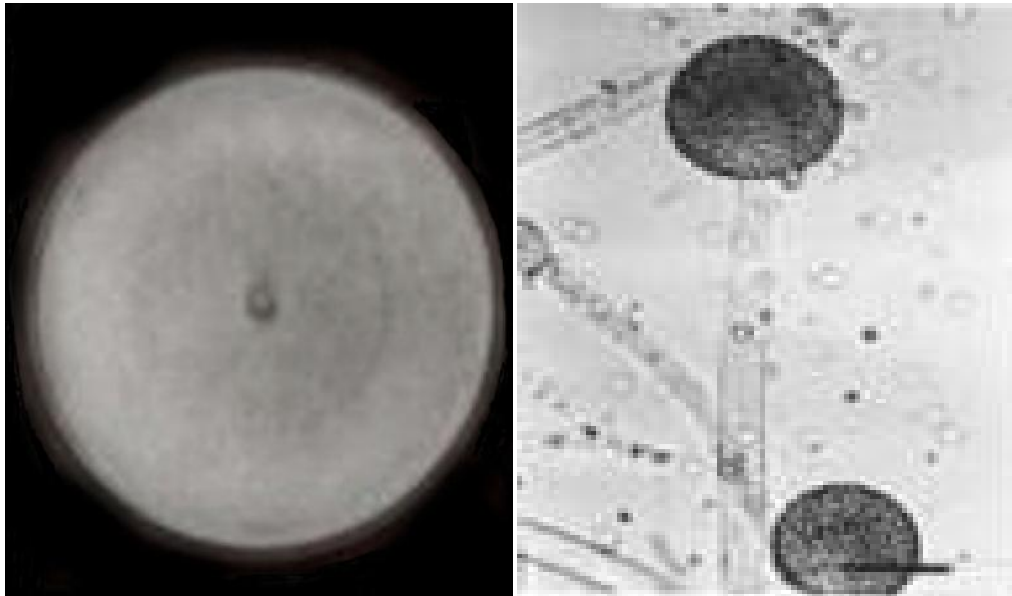
5.0-

74

---

10.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

70-80  $\mu\text{m}$ , 40-45  $\mu\text{m}$ .  
( ),  
( ), 10-25 x 15.5-27.5  
 $\mu\text{m}$ , 3.9-4.9 x 3.9-5.9  $\mu\text{m}$  ( 5.5).



5.5. *Mucor racemosus* ( )

([http://www.bcrc.firdi.org.tw/fungi/fungal\\_detail.jsp?id=FU200802070052](http://www.bcrc.firdi.org.tw/fungi/fungal_detail.jsp?id=FU200802070052))

5.2.

(Prasertsan, ., 1997; Mehta ., 2012).

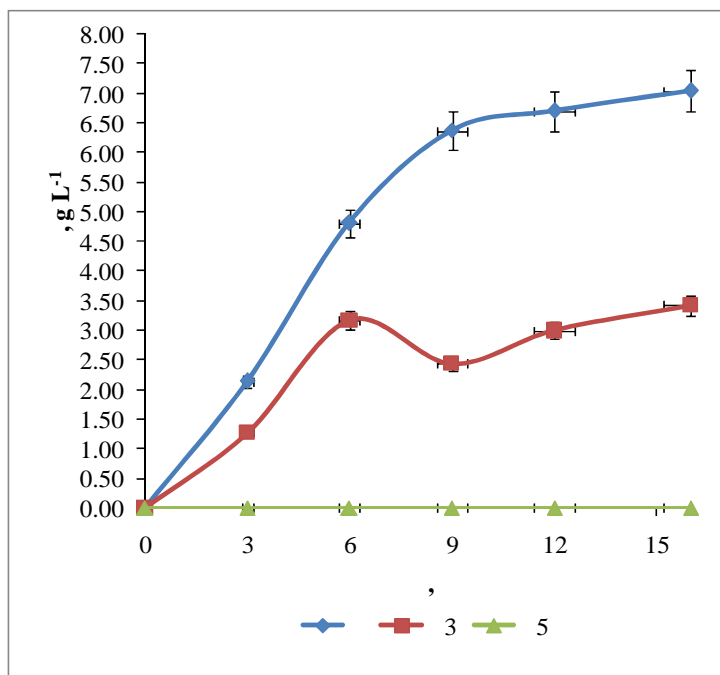
( , 2009).

( )

5.2.1. 5.2.6.

*Aspergillus niger*

5.2.1.



5.2.1.

*Aspergillus niger*

0,3%

9.

9. 16. ,  
0,3%

6. . 6. 9.

9. 16. .

7,04 g L<sup>-1</sup>

3,42 g L<sup>-1</sup>

3.

0,3%

51,42%

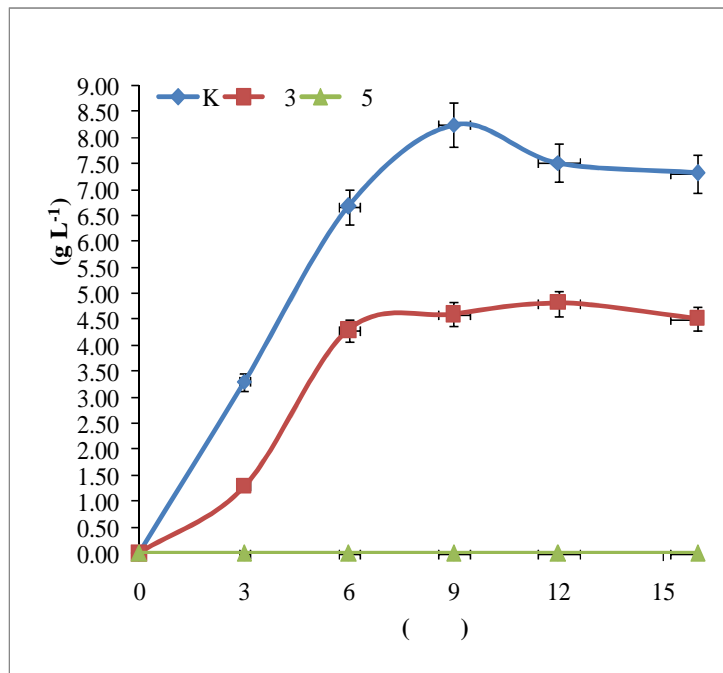
*A. niger.*

0,5%

5.

### 5.2.2

*Penicillium chrysogenum.*



5.2.2.

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

0,3%

9.

6.

6.

3

6.

16.

(12. )

(16. )

8,35 g L<sup>-1</sup>

4,52 g L<sup>-1</sup>

3.

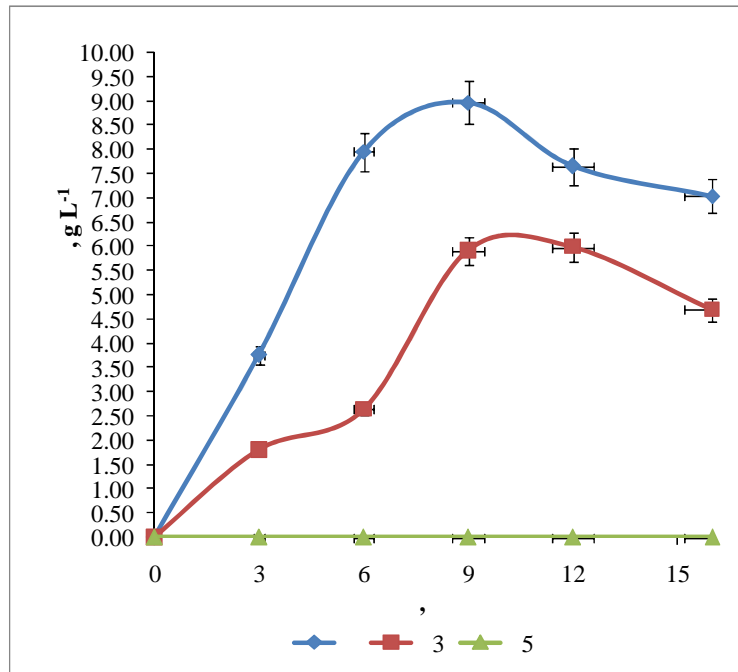
0,3%

50%

*P. chrysogenum.*

*Penicillium cyclopium*

5.2.3.



5.2.3.

*Penicillium cyclopium*

0,3%

6. , 6. 9. ,  
 . 9.  
 , 12. .  
 3 9.  
 , 3. 6. .  
 6. 9. . 9. 12.  
 , ( 12. 16. ).  
 7,04 g L<sup>-1</sup>

4,69 g L<sup>-1</sup>

3.

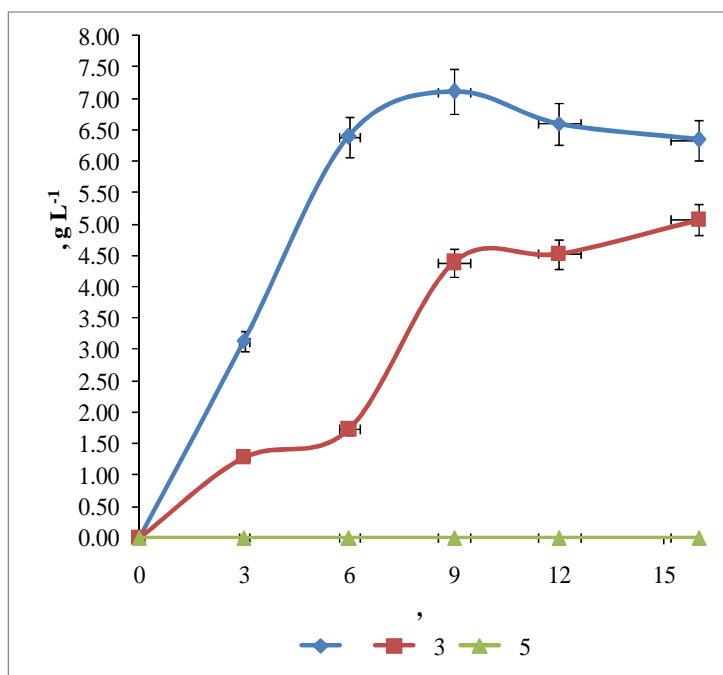
0,3%

33,38%

*P. cyclopium.*

### 5.2.4.

*Trichoderma harzianum*.



5.2.4.

*Trichoderma harzianum*

6. . 6. 9.

(12. ).

0,3%

,

3,

3. ,

6. .

6. 9. ,

9.

16.

3,

3

6,34 g L<sup>-1</sup>

5,07

g L<sup>-1</sup>

3.

0,3%

20%

*T. harzianum*.

0,5%

5.

5.2.5.

*Mucor racemosus*

*M. racemosus*

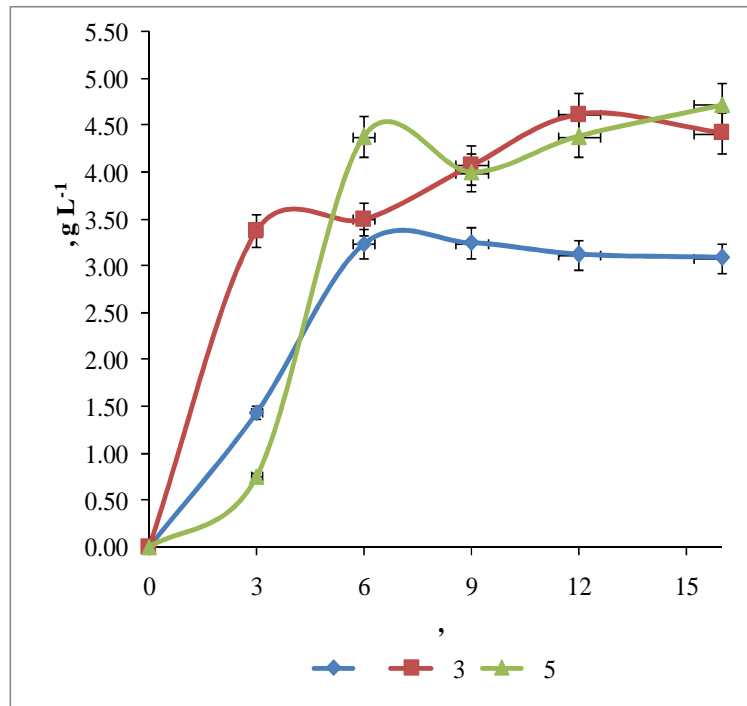
6. . 6. 9.  
(12. ),  
0,3%

3. 6. ,  
3. 6. ,  
6. 12. ,  
(16. ). 0,5%

3. ,  
3. 6. . ,  
9. ,  
9. 16. .

(16. )  
53% 5 43% 3





5.2.5. *Mucor racemosus*

5.2.6.

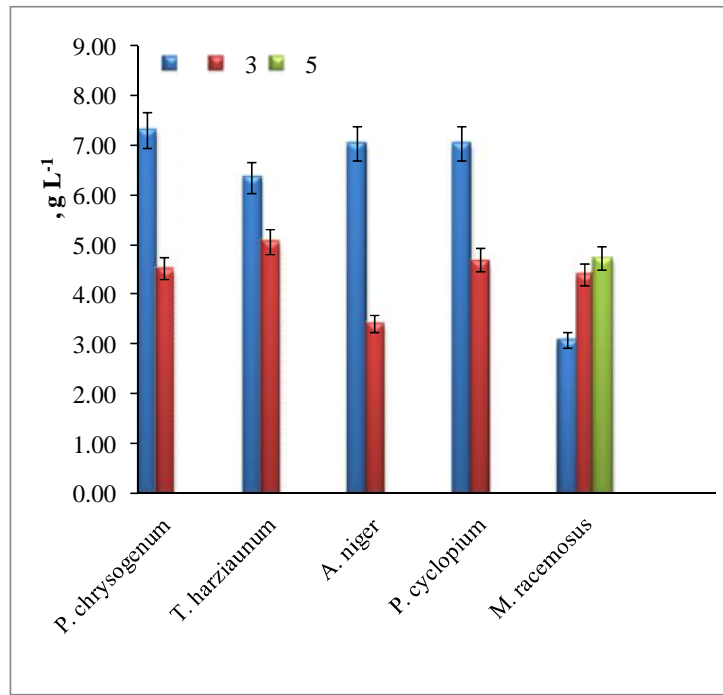
(g L<sup>-1</sup>)

(16. ).

*Penicillium chrysogenum* > *Aspergillus niger* > *Penicillium cyclopium* > *Trichoderma harzianum* > *Mucor racemosus*. ( )

, *M. racemosus*. 0,3%

. *A. niger* 51,42% ,  
*P. chrysogenum* 50%, *P. cyclopium* 33,38%, *T. harzianum* 20%.  
0,3% 0,5%  
*M. racemosus*,  
(53%).



5.2.6.

16.

### 5.3.

(Das et al., 2008).

( )

( )

5.3.1. 5.3.6.

( )

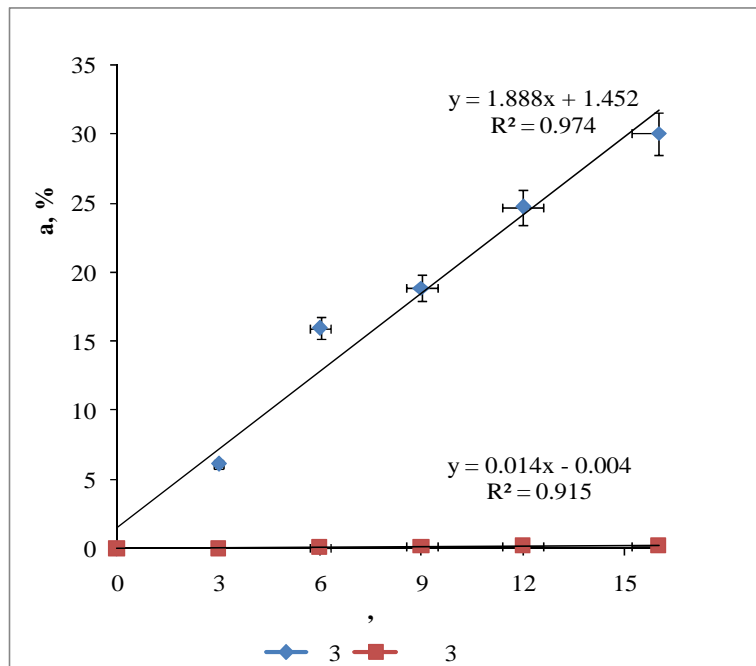
( )

*Aspergillus niger*

5.3.1.

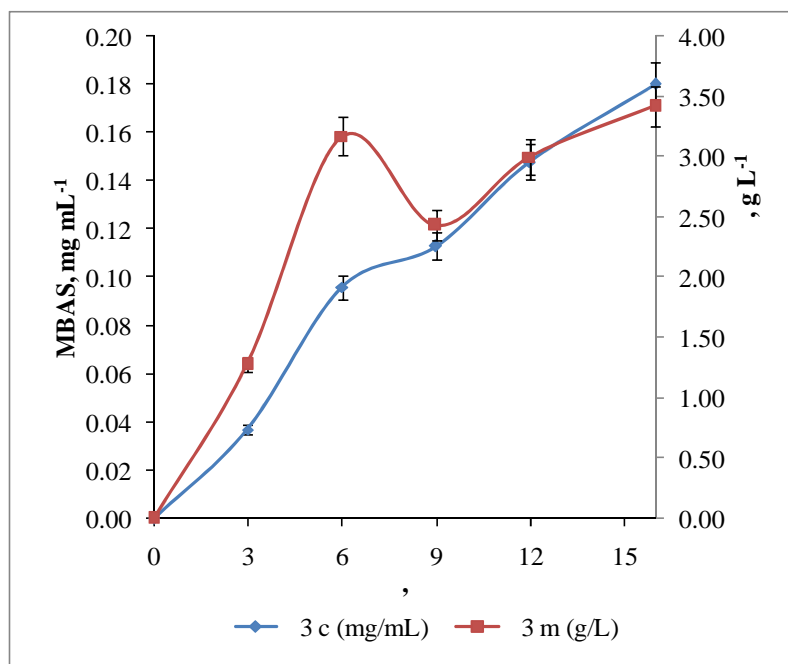
3. (3 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>)  
16. 2,1 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.  
30%  
3  
(6%).  
je  
3. 6. 15,93%  
6. 16.  
: 6. 9. 18,34%, 9.  
12. 24,75%, 12. 16. 30%.

180,2 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>.  
80%  
0,3% 41,6 a.



5.3.1 .

*A. niger*



5.3.1 .

*A. niger*

( )

( ) *Penicillium*

*chrysogenum*

5.3.2.

3 (3 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>)

16. 1,51 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.

50,2%

3 15,63%

12. 3.

6. 26,73%, 6. 9. 31%, 9. 12.

36,57%.

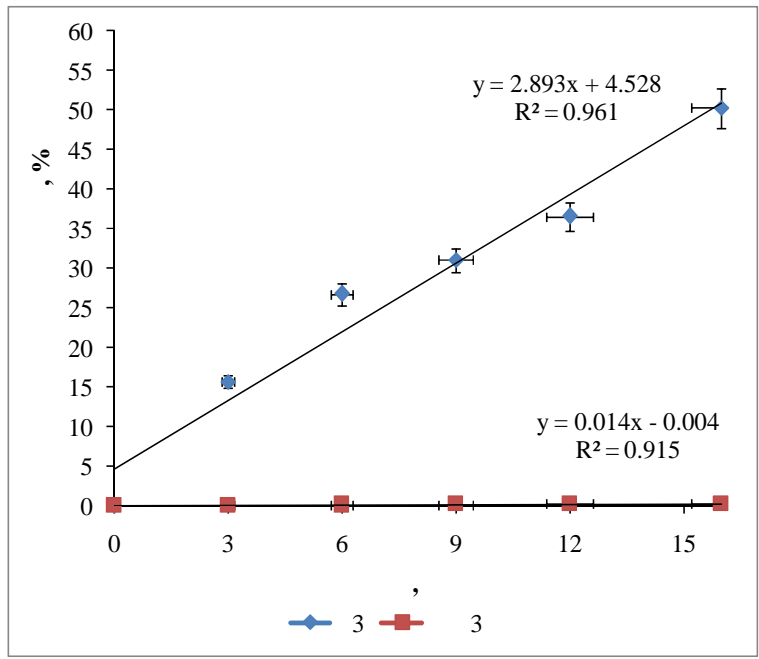
12. 16.

( 36,57% 50,2%).

301 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>

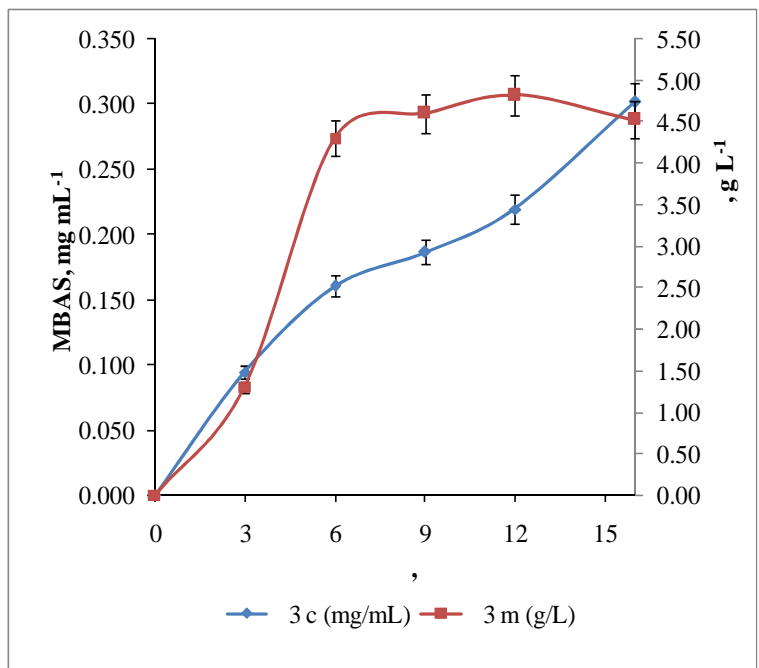
80%

0,3% 26,1 .



5.3.2 .

*P. chrysogenum*



5.3.2 .

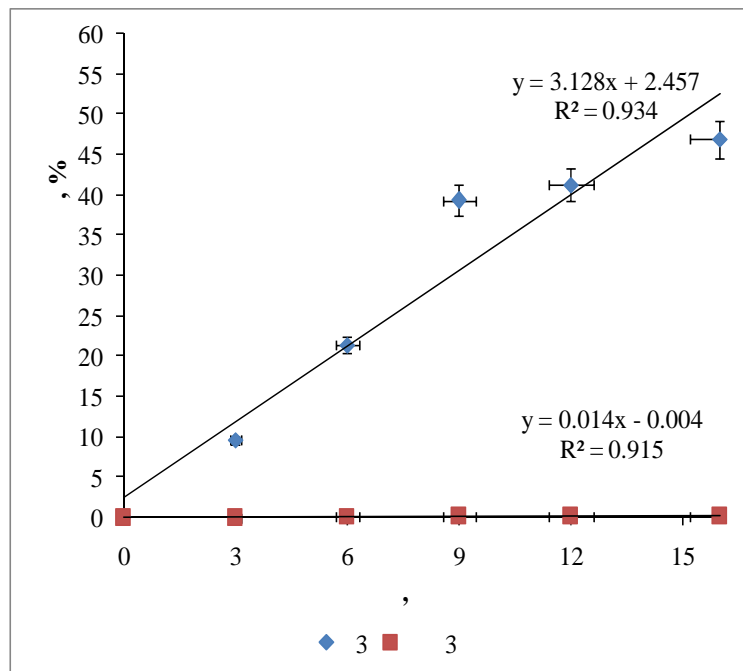
*P. chrysogenum*

( )

( ) *Penicillium cyclopium*

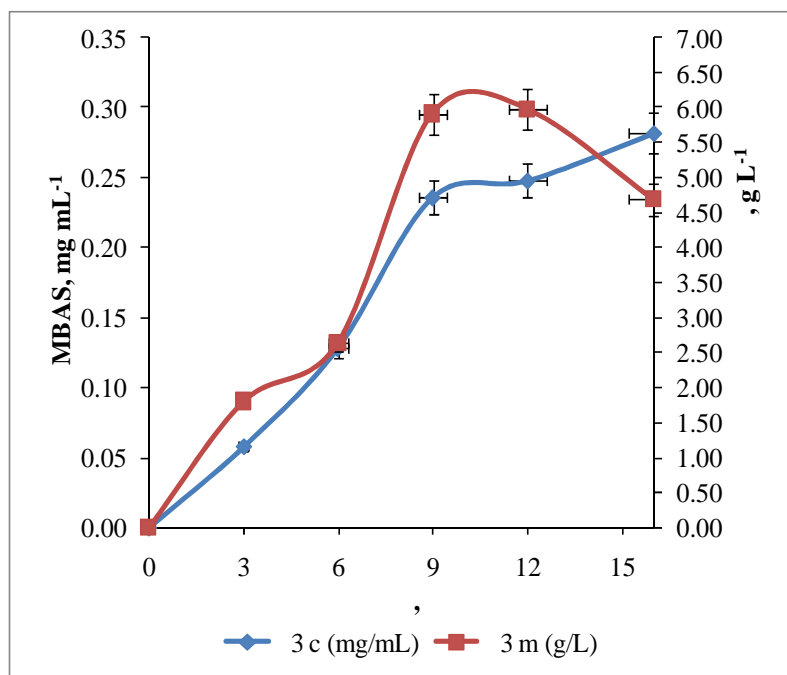
### 5.3.3.

3. (3 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>)  
16. 1,65 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.  
46,97%  
3  
9,63% , 3. 6. 21,40%  
je  
6. 9.  
39,33% .  
: 9. 12. 41,30 % , 12. 16.  
46,97%.



5.3.3 .

*P. cyclopium*



. 5.3.3 .

*P. cyclopium*

281,80  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .

80%

0,3% 24,8 .

( )

( ) *Trichoderma harzianum*

5.3.4.

(3 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>)

16. 800 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.

74,27%

3

17%

3.

6.

25,62%

9.

62,23%

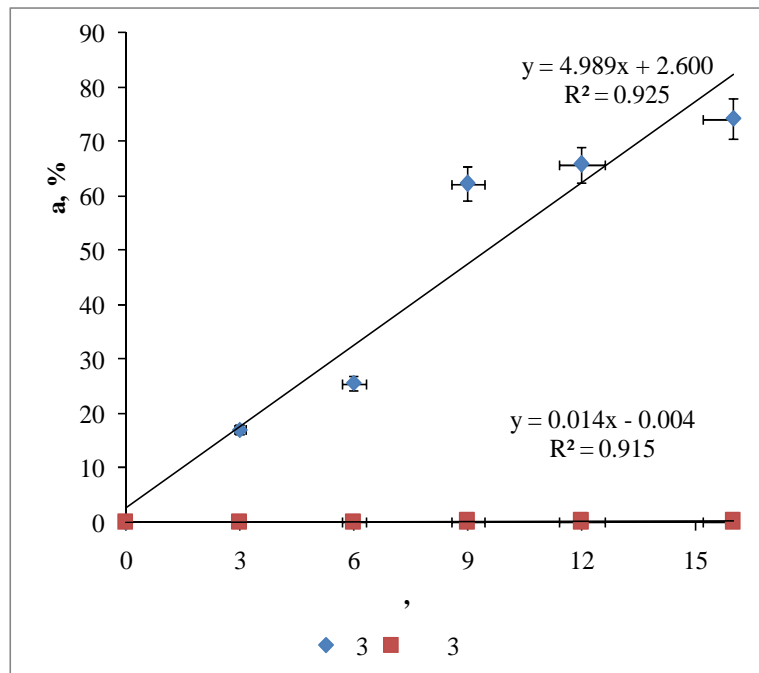
6.

12. 65,87%, 12. 16. 74,27%.

445  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .

80%

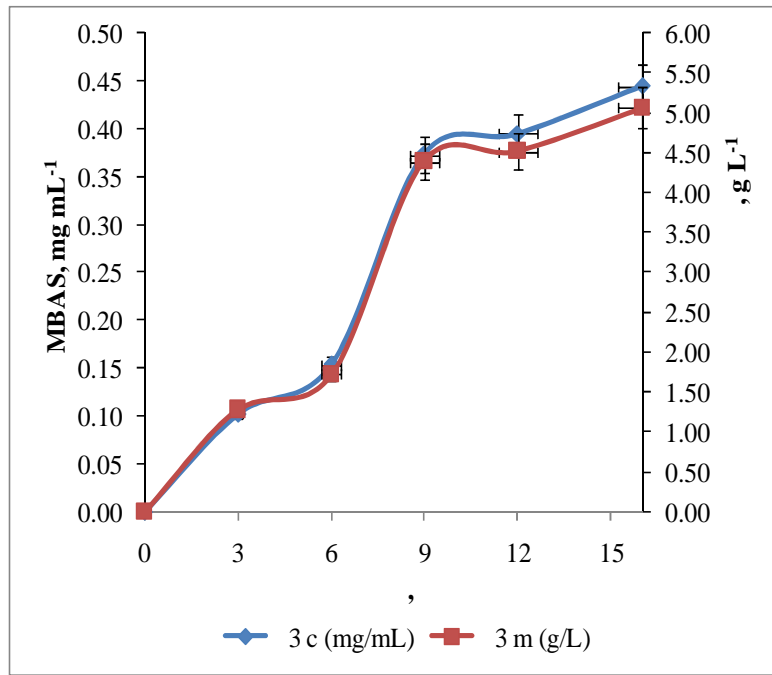
,  
0,3% 16,8 .



5.3.4 .

*T.harzianum*





. 5.3.4 .

*T. harzianum*

( )

( ) *M. racemosus*

5.3.5.

0,3% ( 3) 0,5% ( 5)

( 3

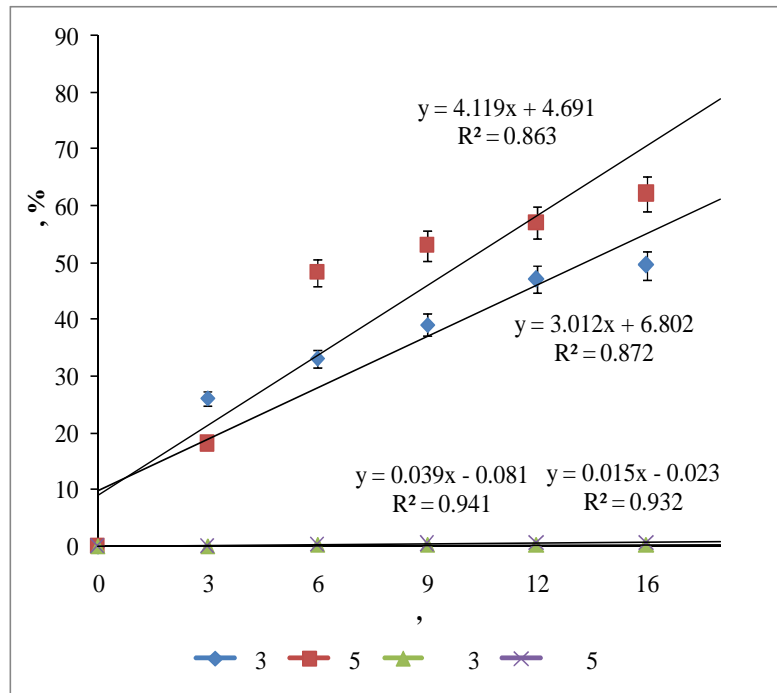
5) ( ).

26% 18% 3 5.  
 , 3. 6. , 7% 3  
 30,16% 5. ,  
 ,  
 (16. ) 49,50%  
 62,20% ( 3 5).

, *M. racemosus* 5  
 (18%) , 3. ,  
 5 3.

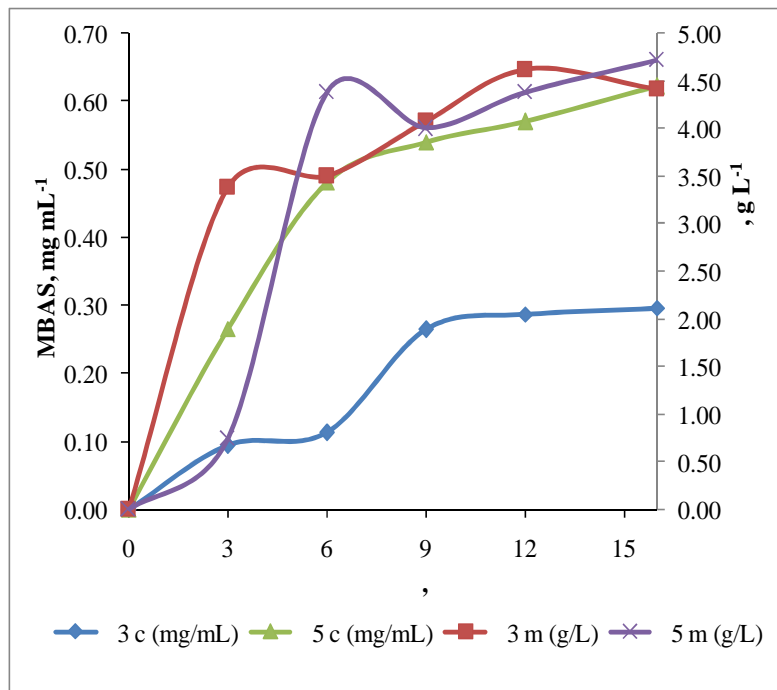
,  
 (Kagalwala Kavitha, 2012).  
 5  
 6. . ,  
 9. .  
 5,  
 10% 3,  
 .

,  
 80% 0,3% 24,3 , 80%  
 0,5% 18,3 . 20%  
 . mg mL<sup>-1</sup>  
 600 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> 1000 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>  
 1 3 5. 16  
 300 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> 3 620 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> 5.  
 5.



5.3.5 .

*Mucor racemosus*



. 5.3.4 .

*Mucor racemosus*

### 5.3.6

(0,3%)

*Trichoderma harzianum* (74,27%) > *Penicillium chrysogenum* (50,2%) > *Mucor racemosus* (49,5%) > *Penicillium cyclopium* (46,97%) > *Aspergillus niger* (30%).

*racemosus*

*Mucor*

0,5%

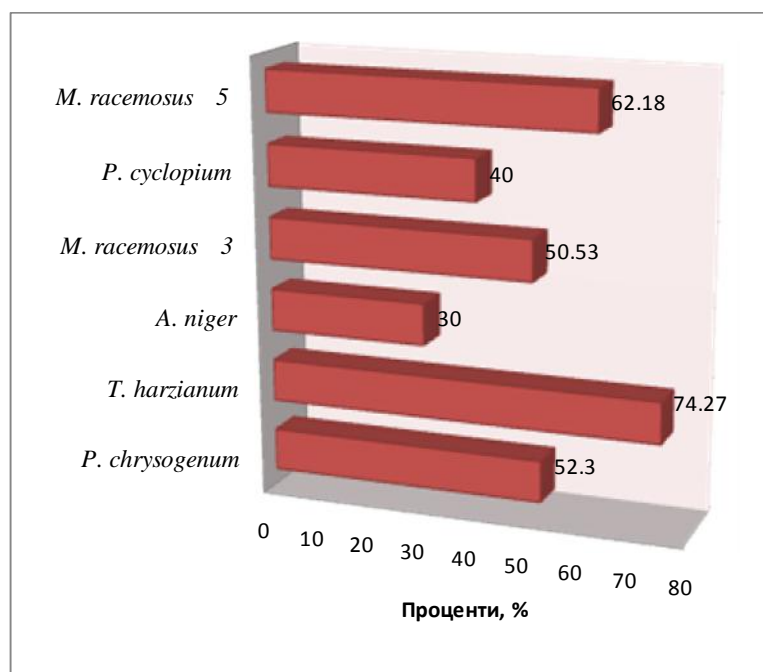
16 (62,2%).

*M. racemosus* *T. harzianum*,

*Mucor*

*racemosus*

0,5%



5.3.6.

(Velan . 2012; Schleheck Cook, 2005).  
*M. racemosus*  
 Jerebkova ., (1999).  
*Pseudomonas*  
 70% 20 . , Schleheck ., (2003)  
*Citrobacter spp.* 90%  
 35 h . Hosseini ., (2007) *Acinetobacter johnsoni*  
 94% SDS- 5  
 Ojo Oso (2008), MH1 MH2  
 pH 93.6% 84.6% LAS-  
 5 . Amirmozafari ., (2007)  
 LAS-  
 Garon ., (2002) *Penicillium chrysogenum*  
 Tween 80 ( $0.324 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ )  
 28% 61% 2

**5.4.**

**pH**

pH  
 , -  
 pH  
 , 4,5 5,  
 pH 5. pH  
 (Moore-Landecker, 1996; Griffin, 1994). ,  
 pH

(Orlowski, 1991).

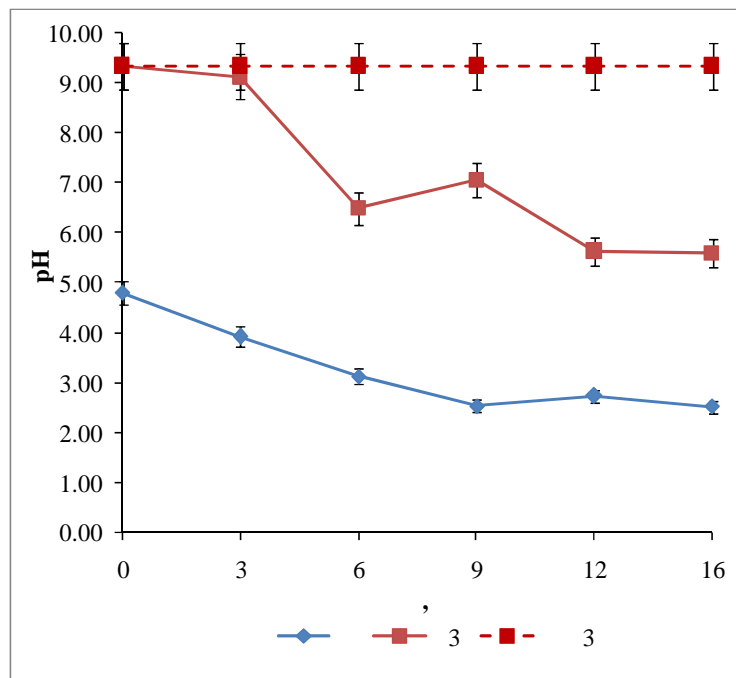
pH *Glomus intraradices* (Bago et al., 1996), *Fusarium oxysporum* (Srivastava et al., 2011) , pH

5.4.1. 5.4.5.

5.4.1.

pH

*Aspergillus niger*.



5.4.1.

pH

*A. niger*

pH 4,80  
, 9,35 3. pH ( )

pH ( 4,80 2,53 ) 9.

9. 16. 3, pH

pH

pH

( 9,13 6,49 ) 3. 6.

( 7,06 5,63 ) 9. 12. .

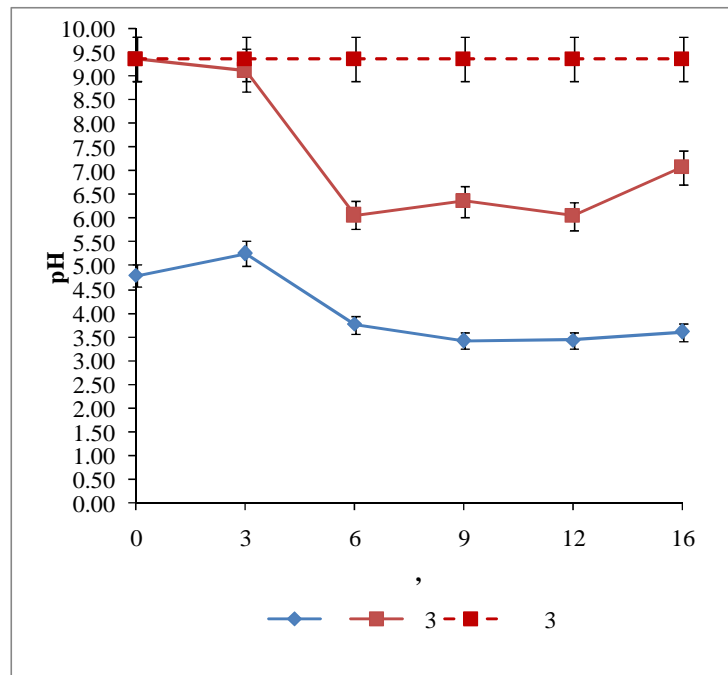
pH .

pH

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

16. ,

**5.4.2.**



5.4.2.

pH

*P. chrysogenum*

pH

( ),

0,3%

( 3)

( 3). pH

3. ,

pH

( 5,26

3,77 )

3. 6. .

, pH

. pH

( 3)

6. .

pH

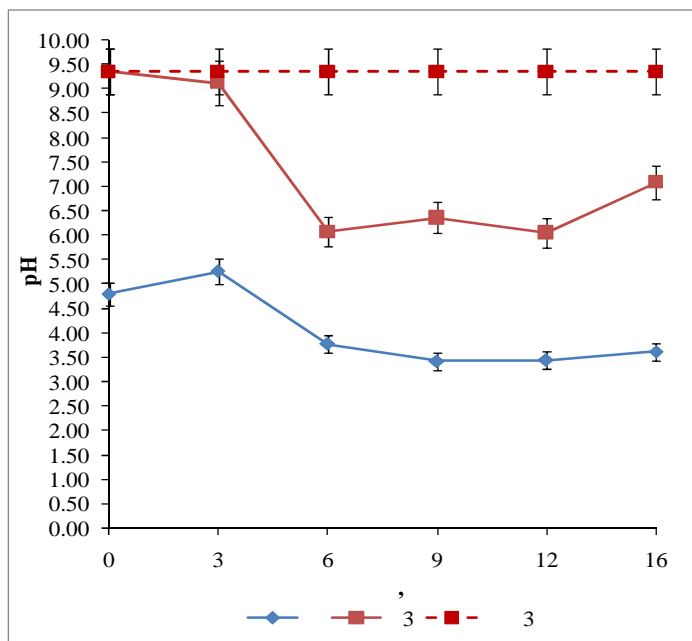
( 9,12 6,06 )

pH ( 3. 6. ).

pH , pH

5.4.3. pH  
*Penicillium cyclopium*

16.



5.4.3. pH  
*P. cyclopium*

pH ( )

pH ( 4,80 6,68 )

, 6.

pH

( 6,92 5,63 ). 3, pH

pH

, ( 8,75 6,33

), 6. 9.



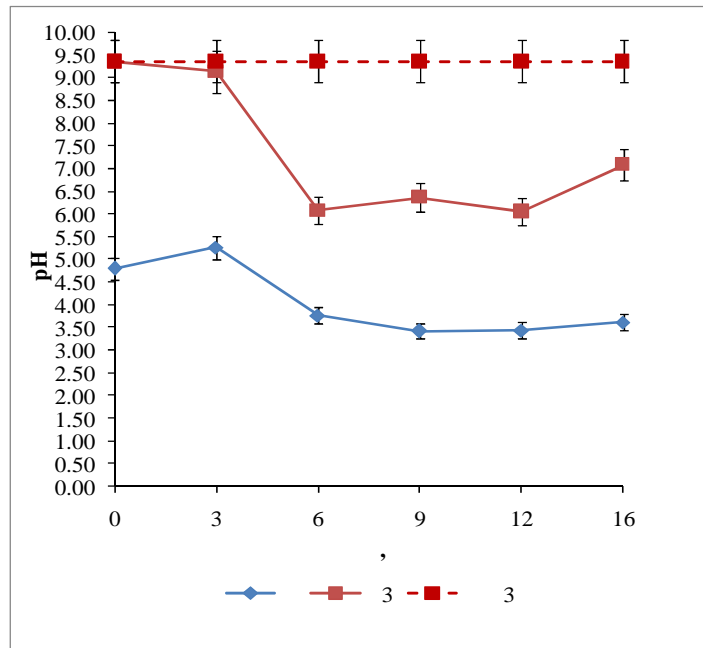
9. 16. , pH

pH

*Trichoderma harzianum*

16. ,

#### 5.4.4.



5.4.4. pH

*T. harzianum*

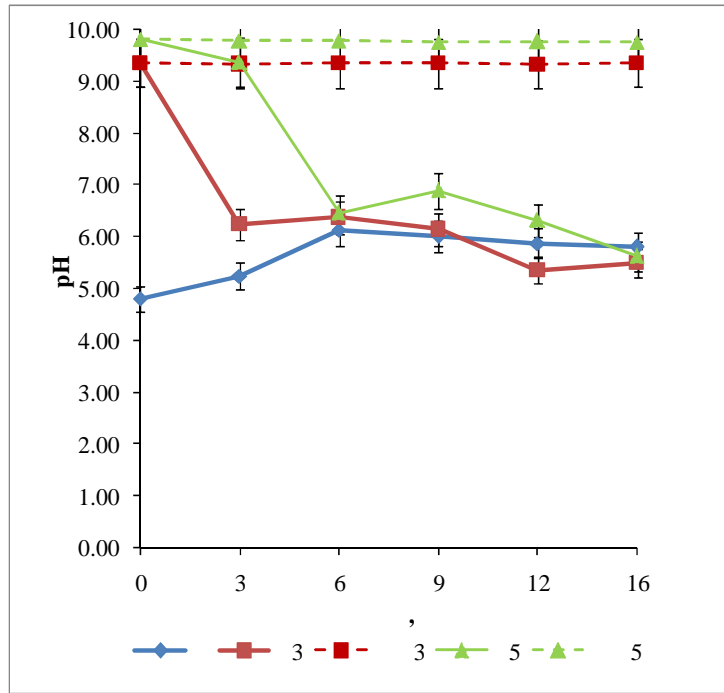
pH ( ),  
0,3 % ( 3 )  
( 3 ). pH  
; pH  
3 ( 4,80 5,40 ),  
3. 6. ( 5,40 4,82 ). pH  
. pH  
3  
pH  
6. , pH

, 6. 9. ( 9,05 6,07 ).  
pH

5.4.5. pH

*Mucor racemosus*

16.



5.4.5. pH

*M. racemosus*

pH 4,80  
, 9,35 3 9,80 5. pH

. pH ( )  
6. ,  
, pH

pH  
3, 3. ( 9,35 6,24 )  
5 3. 6. ( 9,36 6,46 ),  
pH

---

, pH  
pH .  
pH .

### 5.5.

pH ,  
.  
, , ADP-  
(Ballicora ., 2000; Hendriks ., 2003),  
(SEX1) (Mikkelsen ., 2005)  
- (Balmer ., 2003).

, NADH TCA  
(Clark, 1989).  
,  
ATP (Farmer Lio, 1997).

(Kukec ., 2002).

#### 5.5.1.

*Aspergillus niger*

16. .

340 mV , 80 mV 3 3.

, 3. 6. .

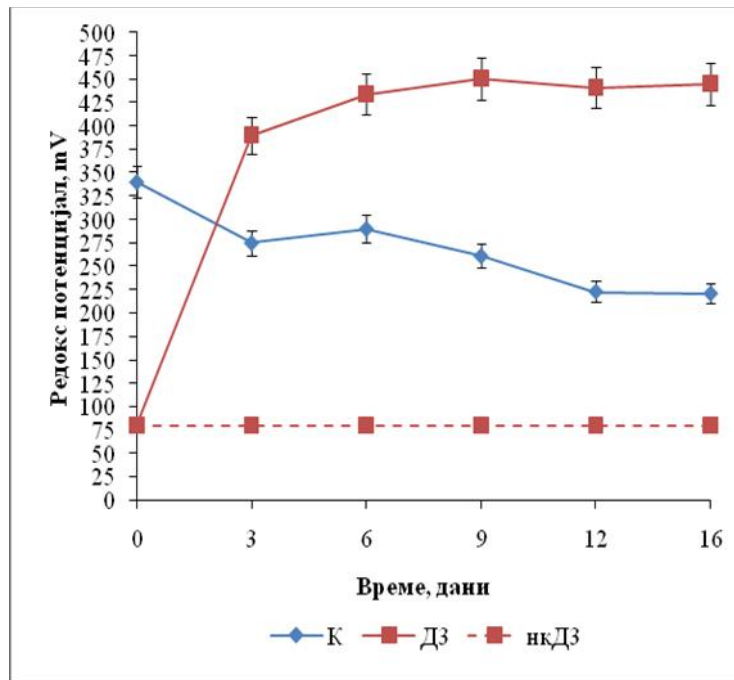
3.

6.

12.

3

9.



5.5.1.

*A. niger*

5.5.2.

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

0,3%

3,

pH.

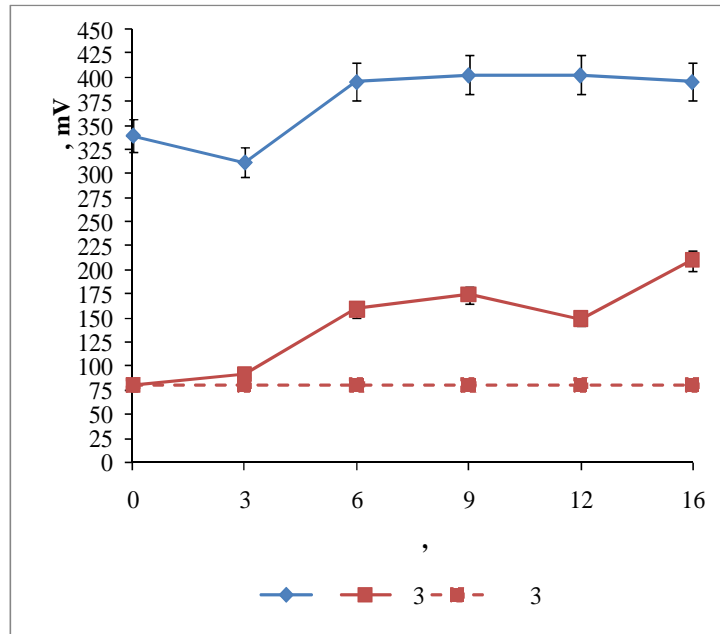
6.

(3. )

(6. ).

3,

12. , 16. . 9.  
 3. 6.  
 12. 16. .



5.5.2. *P. chrysogenum*

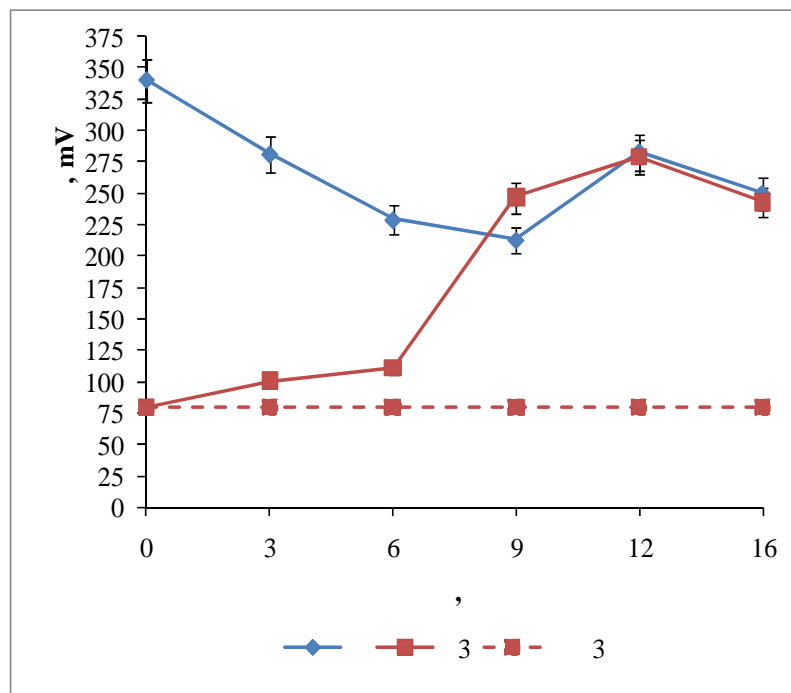
5.5.3.

*Penicillium cyclopium*

0,3%

3.  
 6 ,  
 6. 9. ,  
 9. 12.  
 3,  
 12. .  
 6. 9. .

12. 16. , .



5.5.3.

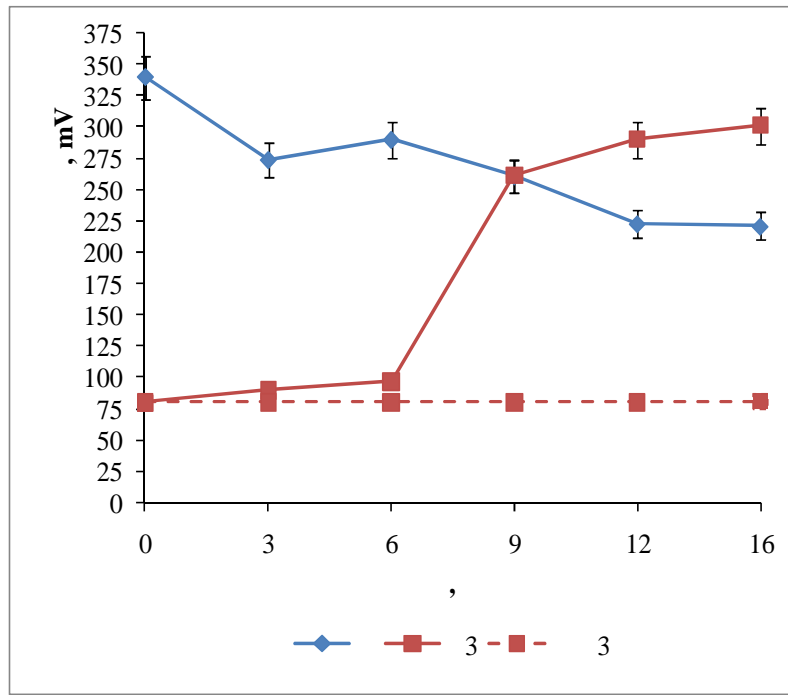
*P. cyclopium*

5.5.4.

*Trichoderma harzianum*

0,3%

. 3. 6.  
,  
. 3. ,  
6. 12. . , 3  
. 6. ,  
6. 9. .



5.5.4.

*T. harzianum*

**5.5.5**

*Mucor racemosus*

0,3% 0,5%

6

6.

3,

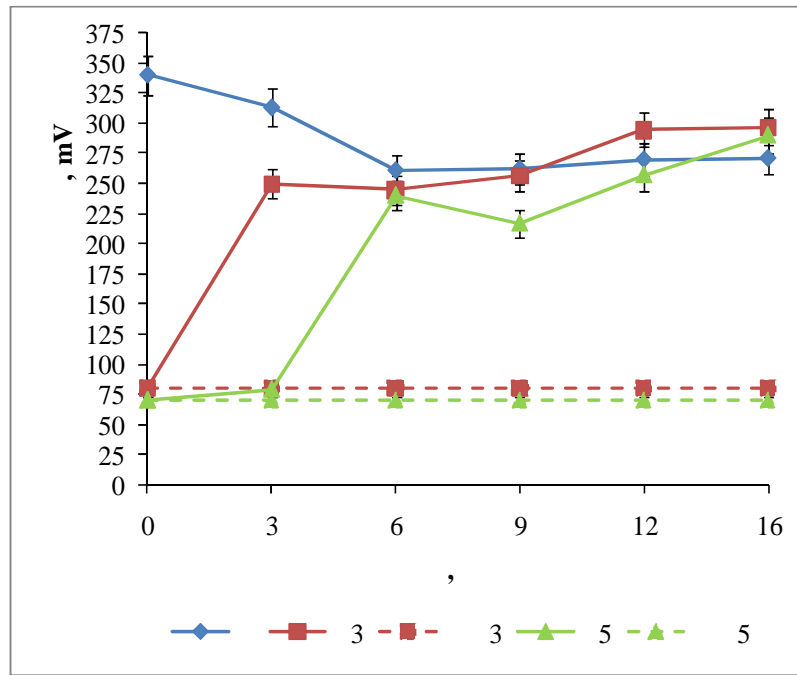
(3. ) 9. 12.

5,

6. 9.

3. 6.

9. 16.



5.5.5.

*M. racemosus*

5.6.

pH (

pK<sub>a</sub>),

pH. (

Strasser, (1994)

Wang, (1999)

Wang, (1999)



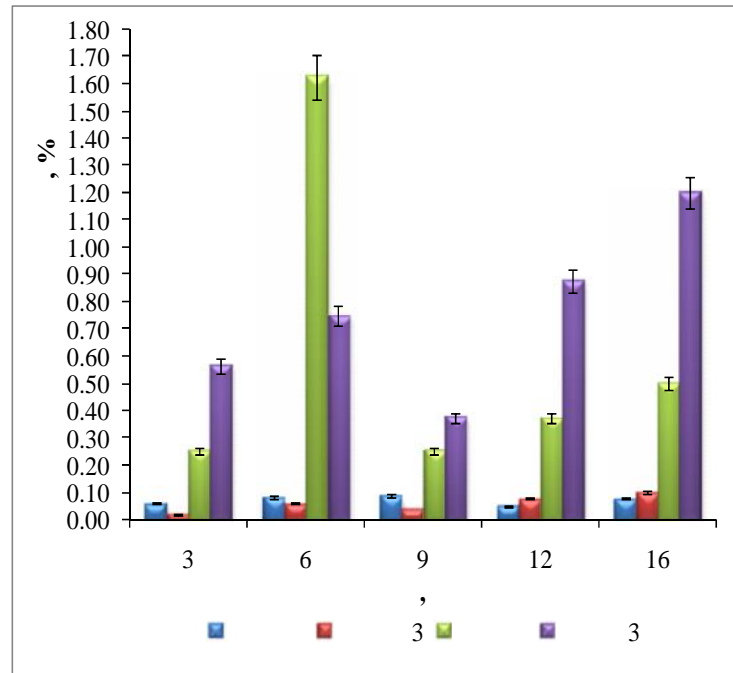
*niger*

5.6.1. 5.6.6.

*Aspergillus*

3

5.6.1.



5.6.1.

( )

( )

*A. niger*

(3. ),

3

6.

(0,38%)

(9. )

3,

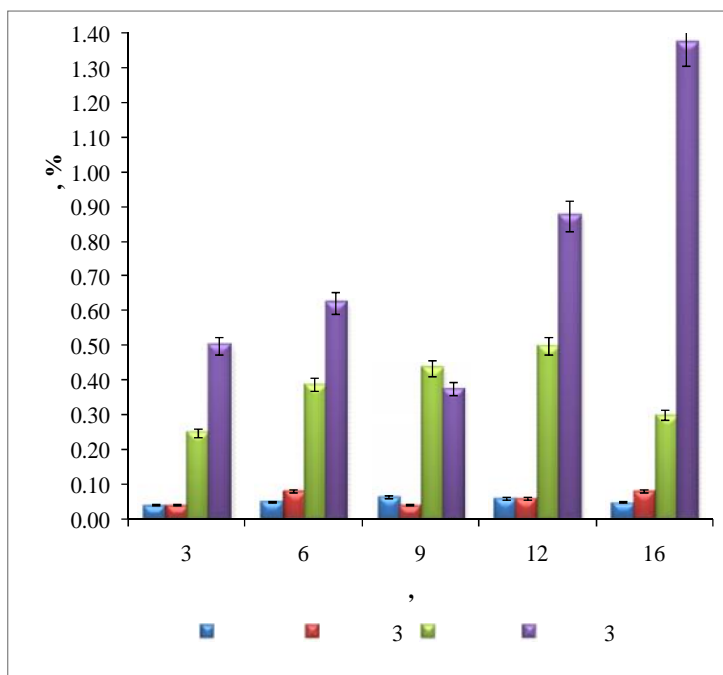
16.

(1,2%).

5.6.2.

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

3



5.6.2.

( ) ( )

*P.chrysogenum*

( )

0,04% 0,08%,

3

6. 12. ,

3

( )

, 9. . ,

3.

12.

16.

4

3

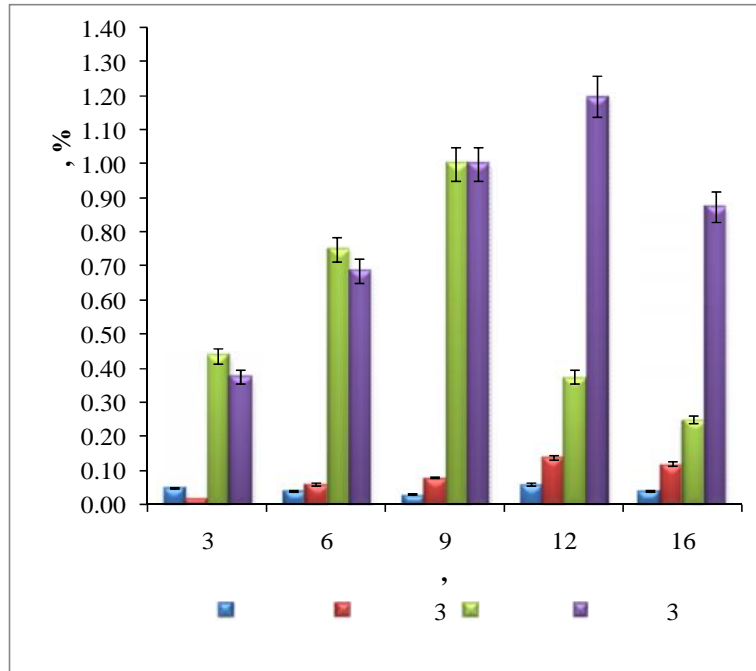
16.

*cyclopium*

*Penicillium*

3,

5.6.3.



5.6.3.

( )

( )

*P. cyclopium*

pH

( 0,03%

0,06%).

9.

12.

( 0,08% 0,14%).

(1,0%), 9.

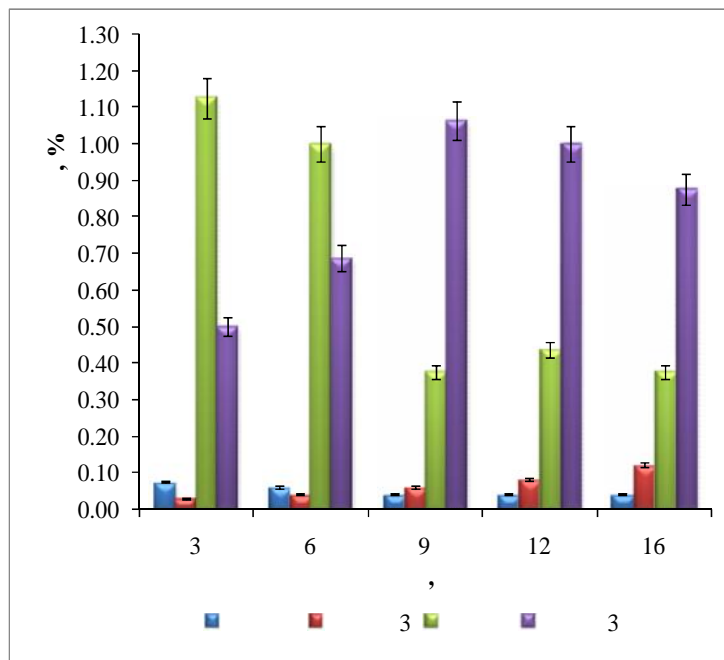
(12. ),

, 16.

4  
 3, 3, (1,2%) 12.  
 9. 3

*Trichoderma harzianum* 3,

**5.6.4.**

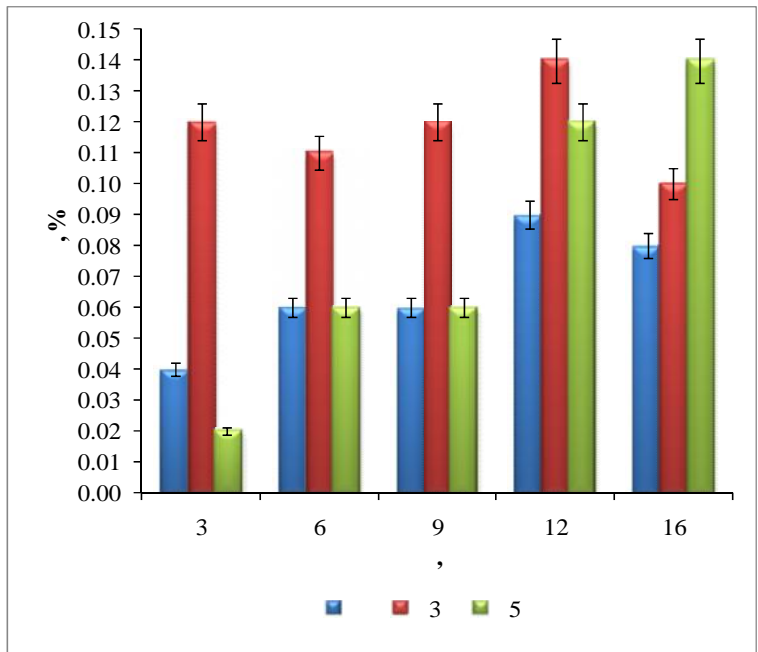


5.6.4. ( ) ( )  
*T.harzianum*

, pH .  
 , 3. 6.  
 , 6. 9. .  
 3,  
 , pH .

(0,03%) 3. , (0,12%) 16. .  
 1,5 3 .  
 , (1,13%)  
 2,5 , 3  
 . ( 0,69% 1,06%)  
 , 6. 9. .

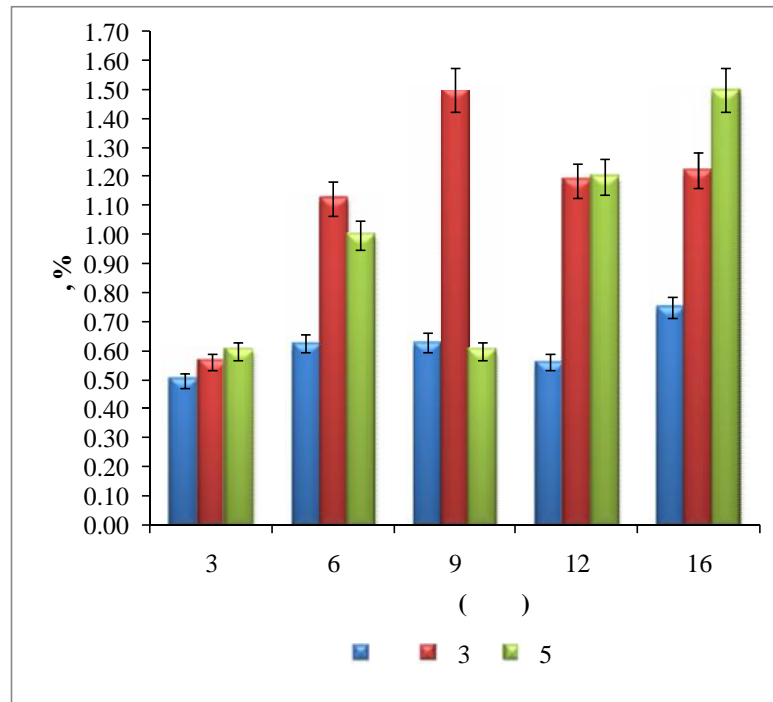
*racemosus* *Mucor*  
 3 5  
**5.6.5.**



5.6.5 . ( ) *M.racemosus*

---

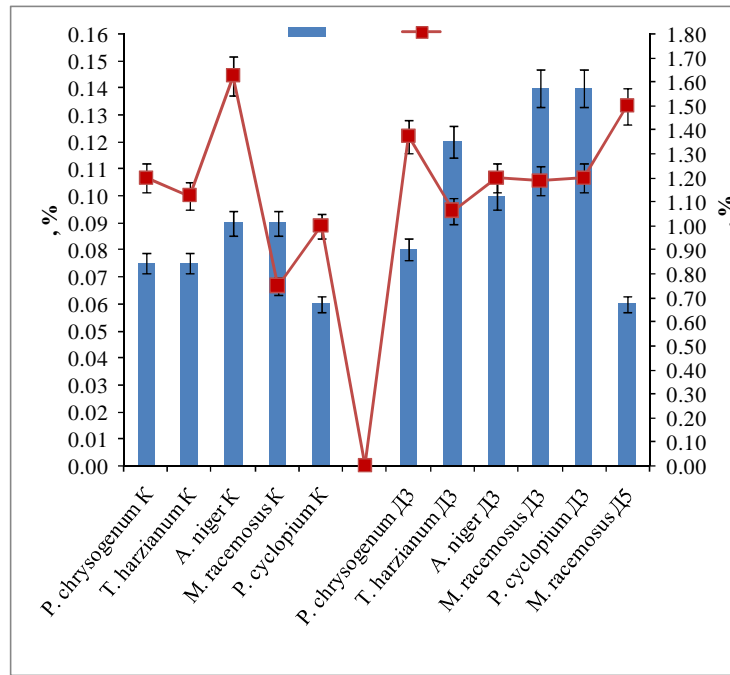
|        |         |         |           |        |        |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
|        |         |         |           | 0,04%  | 0,06%, |
|        | 0,06%   | 0,09%.  |           |        |        |
|        | 3       |         |           |        | .      |
|        |         | (0,14%) |           |        |        |
|        | , 12.   | .       |           |        | 5      |
|        |         | .       |           |        | 0,02%  |
| 0,06%  |         |         | ,         |        |        |
|        |         |         | , 0,06%   | 0,12%. |        |
| ,      | 50%     | .       |           |        |        |
| .      |         | (3. ),  |           |        |        |
|        |         | .       |           | 6.     | ,      |
|        |         |         | 3 (1,13%) |        |        |
|        | (0.63%) | 5       | (0.4%).   |        |        |
|        |         |         |           | 3      | 6.     |
|        |         |         |           |        | 9.     |
|        |         | 5       |           |        |        |
| .      | ,       |         |           | (      | 1,5%   |
| 1,23%) | 3       |         | 0,35%     | 1,5%,  | 9.     |
| 16.    | .       |         |           |        |        |
|        |         | .       |           |        |        |



5.6.5 . ( ) *M.racemosus*

5.6.6

*M. racemosus*, 3, *A. niger*,  
*P. cyclopium*, *A. niger*, *M. racemosus*, *P. chrysogenum*,  
5, *Mucor racemosus* 3.  
*P. cyclopium*, 3, *M. racemosus* *A. niger*,  
*racemosus* *P. cyclopium*, *P. chrysogenum*. *M. racemosus*  
5 3.



5.6.6.

( )

( )

### 5.7.

20

(Chouhan, 2013).

: (Kathiresan Manivannan 2006; Moreira, 2001).

(Metz, Kossen, 1977).

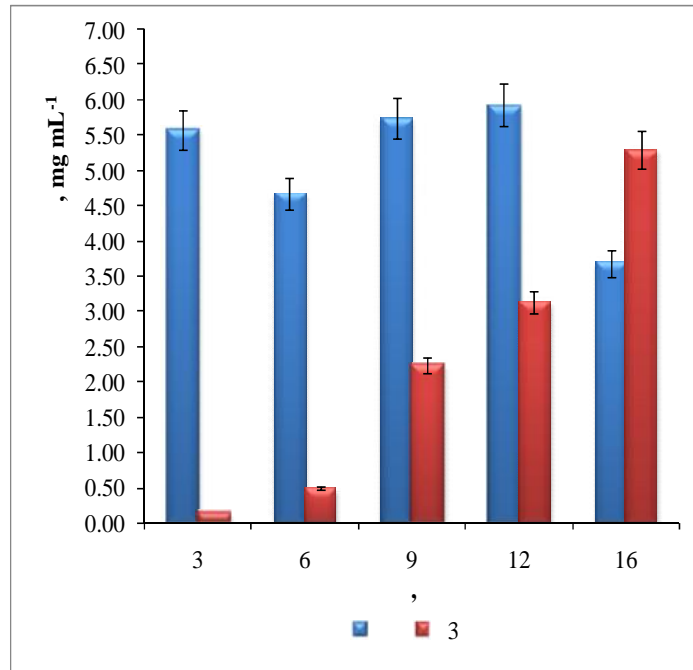
(, 1990).



5.7.1. 5.7.6.

( 3) *Aspergillus niger*

5.7.1.



5.7.1.

*Aspergillus niger*

3.

12.

( 3.

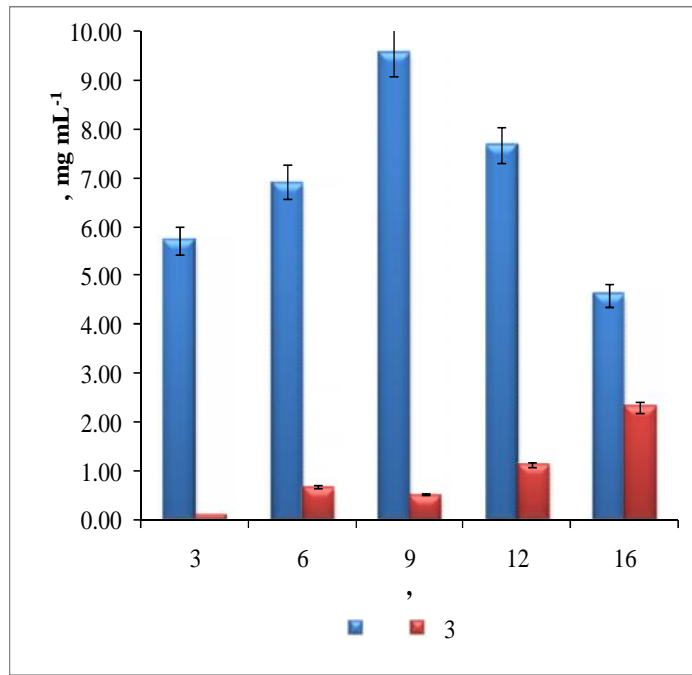
6.

),

16.

( 3) *Penicillium chrysogenum*

5.7.2.



5.7.2.

*P. chrysogenum*

*Penicillium cyclopium*

( 3 )

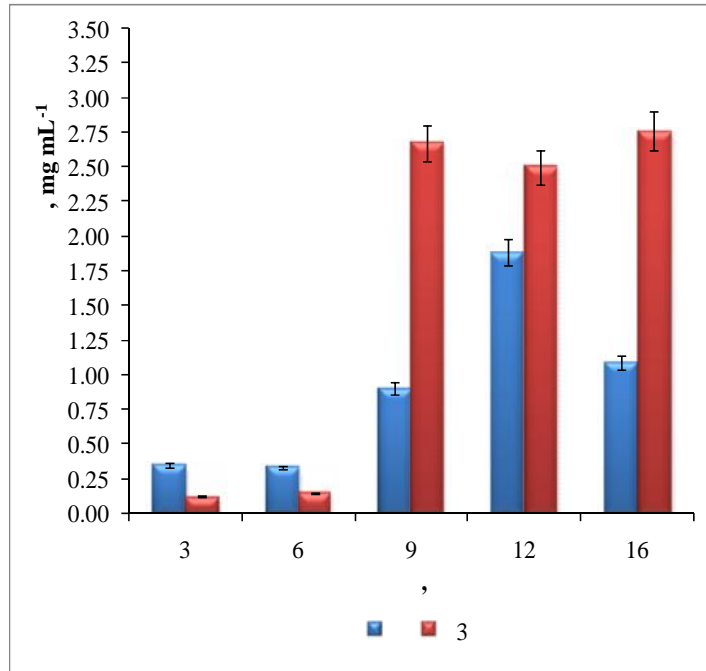
12.

6. ,

6. 9. .

16. .

**5.7.3.**



5.7.3.

*P. cyclopium*

*Trichoderma harzianum*

( 3).

, 3. 12. ,

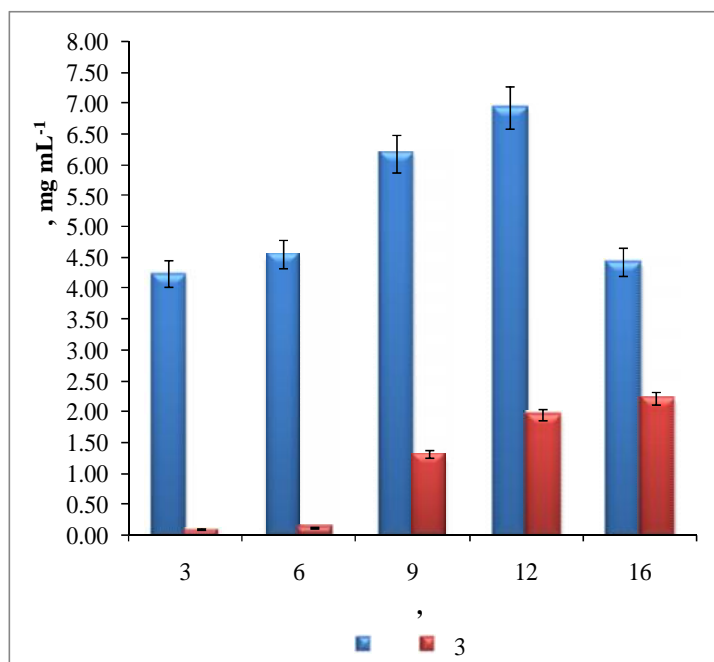
12. 16.

6

6. 9. . ,

16. .

**5.7.4.**



5.7.4.

*T. harzianum*

*Mucor racemosus*

0,3%

,

0,5%

(

5.7.5).

6.

9.

(12. ).

(6. )

3,

3.

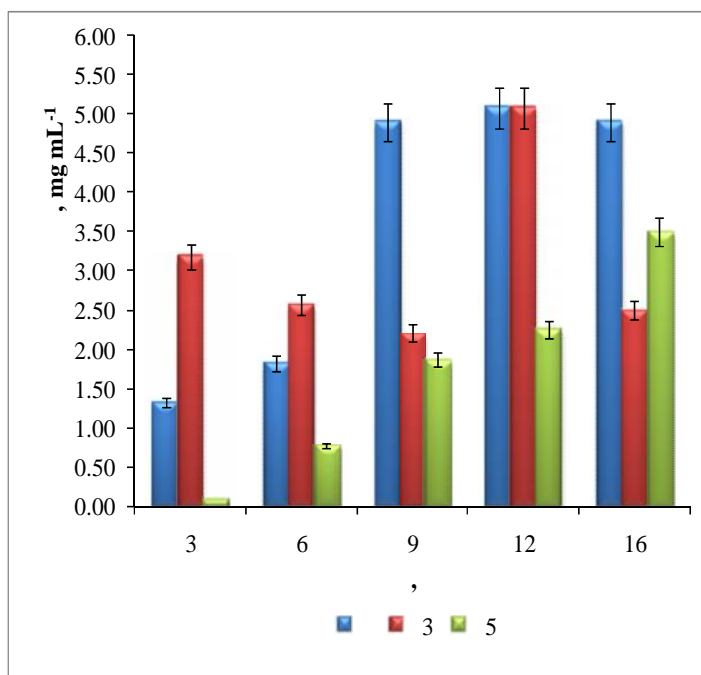
9. ,

9.

12.

5,

16. .



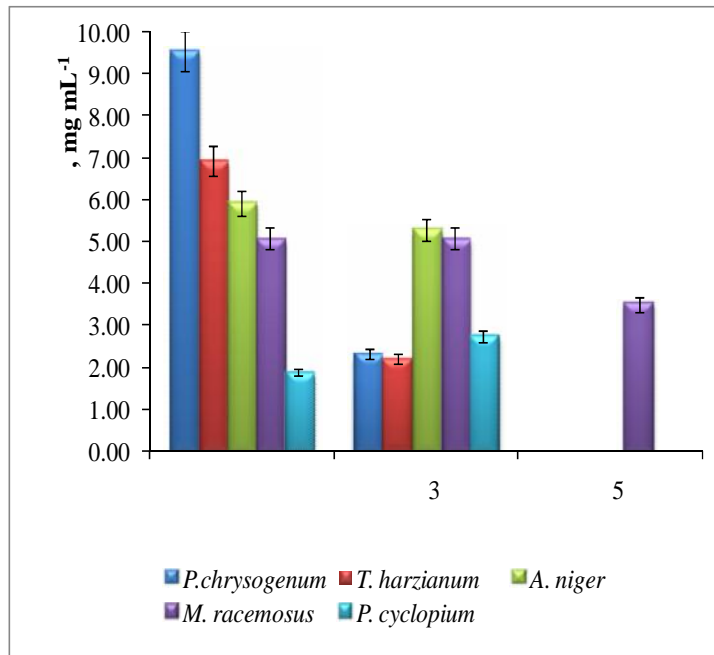
5.7.5.

*M. racemosus*

5.7.6.

3 ),

0,3%  
*P. chrysogenum* ( 4 ) *T. harzianum* (  
*A. niger*,  
*P. cyclopium* ( 1,5 ). *M. racemosus*,  
(0,3%)  
(0,5%)  
, *P. chrysogenum*.



5.7.6.

**5.8.**

1937).

(Sueoka, 1961; Holden, 1962).

. 13

*Aspergillus* (Woolley Peterson,

. *Aspergillus wentii*

(Chouhan ., 2013).

*A. niger* *P. verrucosum*

. *A. niger*

15

, , , .

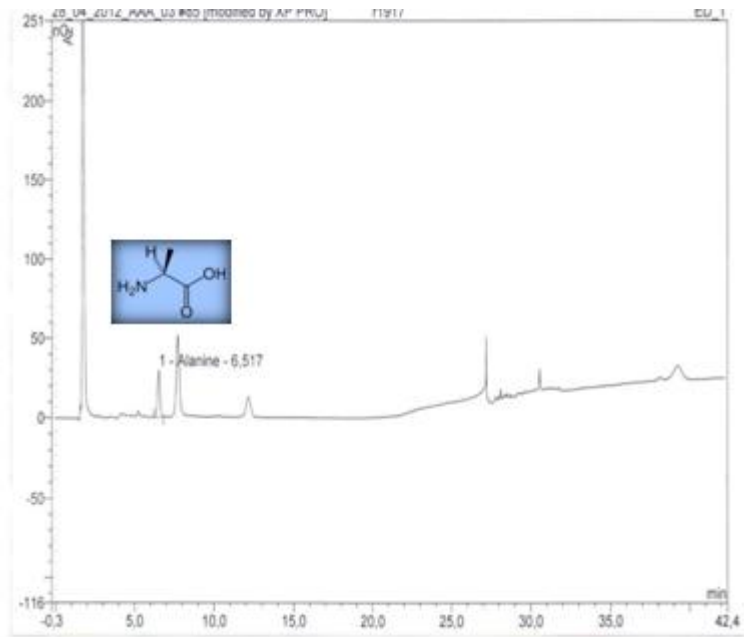
*P. verrucosum*,  
 ( , 2000). *F. oxysporum*,  
 , *T. roseum* ( , 1989).

( 5.1) ( 5.8.1  
 5.8.11).

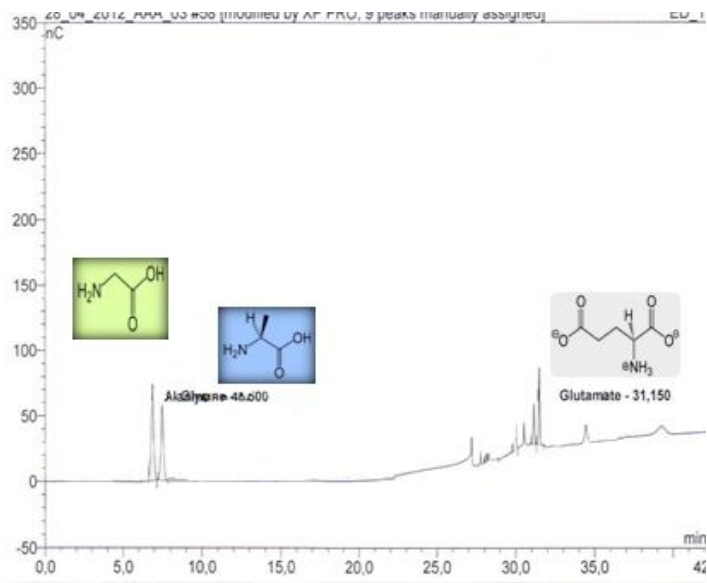
, *Penicillium cyclopium* *Mucor racemosus*  
 .  
*P. cyclopium* (4038  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) *M. racemosus* (2875  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ).  
 0,3% , *Penicillium chrysogenum*,  
*Penicillium cyclopium* *Trichoderma harzianum* .  
*Aspergillus niger* 3 , .  
*Mucor racemosus* 0,3%  
 ,  
 1,5 , 2,5  
 , 0,5%  
 5 : , , ,  
 .  
 (4487  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) .

|                                |   |     | $C / \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ | $t / \text{min.}$ |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> | K |     | 391                      | 6.47              |
|                                | 3 |     | 5080                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   |     | 273                      | 31.15             |
| <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>   | K |     | 550                      | 6.47              |
|                                | 3 |     | 5570                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   |     | 482                      | 31.15             |
| <i>Aspergillus niger</i>       | K |     | 406                      | 6.47              |
|                                | 3 |     | 5110                     | 6.47              |
|                                |   |     | 4390                     | 7.50              |
|                                |   | 432 | 31.15                    |                   |
| <i>Penicillium cyclopium</i>   | K |     | 4038                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   |     | 603                      | 6.47              |
|                                | 3 |     | 4318                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   | 395 | 31.15                    |                   |
| <i>Mucor racemosus</i>         | K |     | 2048                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   |     | 305                      | 6.47              |
|                                | 3 |     | 2875                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   |     | 228                      | 6.47              |
|                                | 5 |     | 4487                     | 1.77              |
|                                |   |     | 893                      | 6.47              |
|                                |   |     | 637                      | 8.73              |
|                                |   | 338 | 10.20                    |                   |
|                                |   | 344 | 31.15                    |                   |

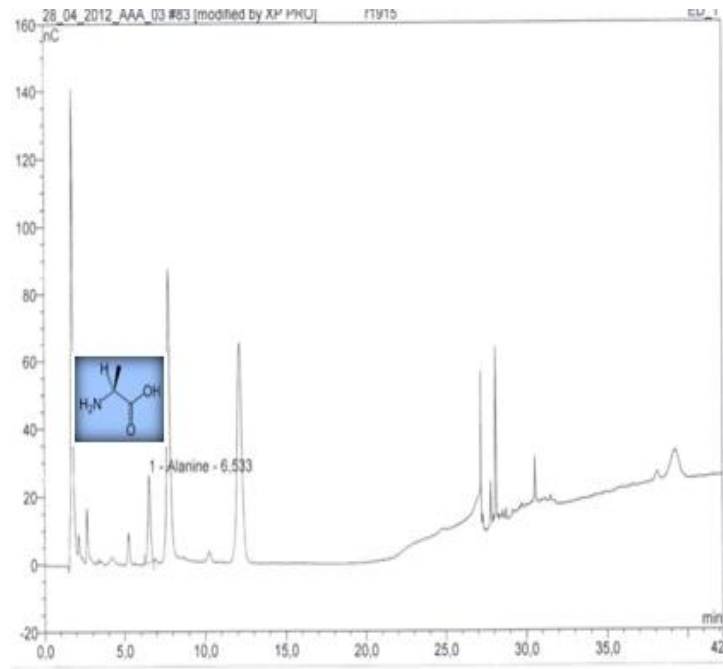




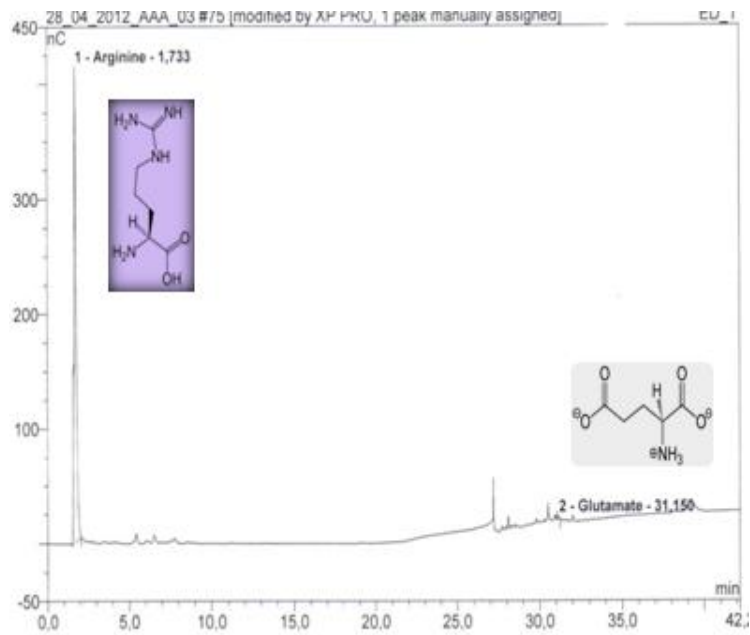
5.8.1. *A. niger*



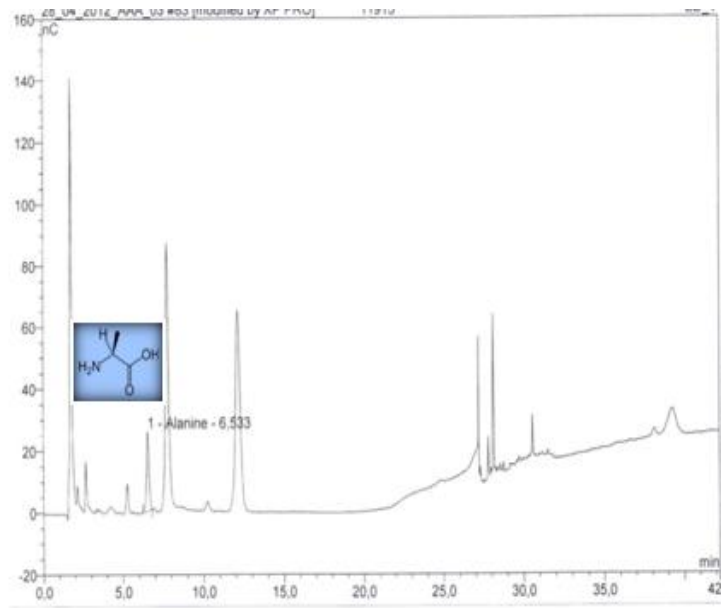
5.8.2. *A. niger* 3



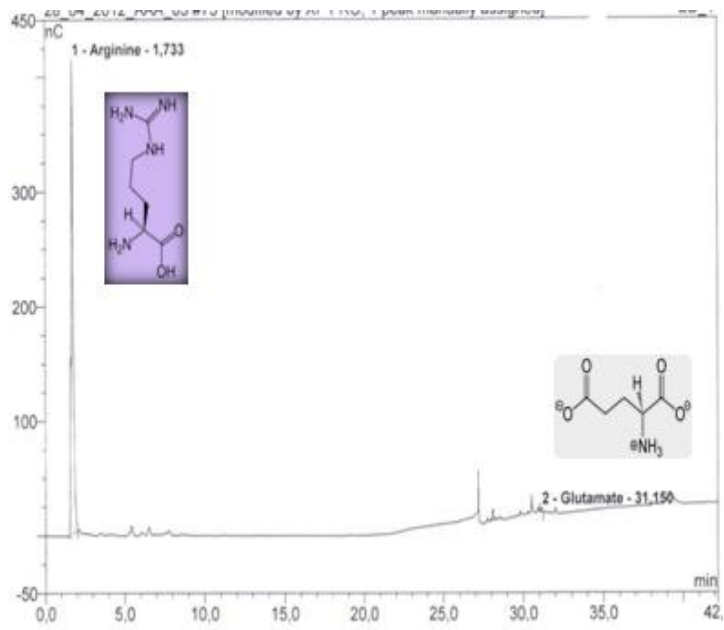
5.8.3. *P. chrysogenum*



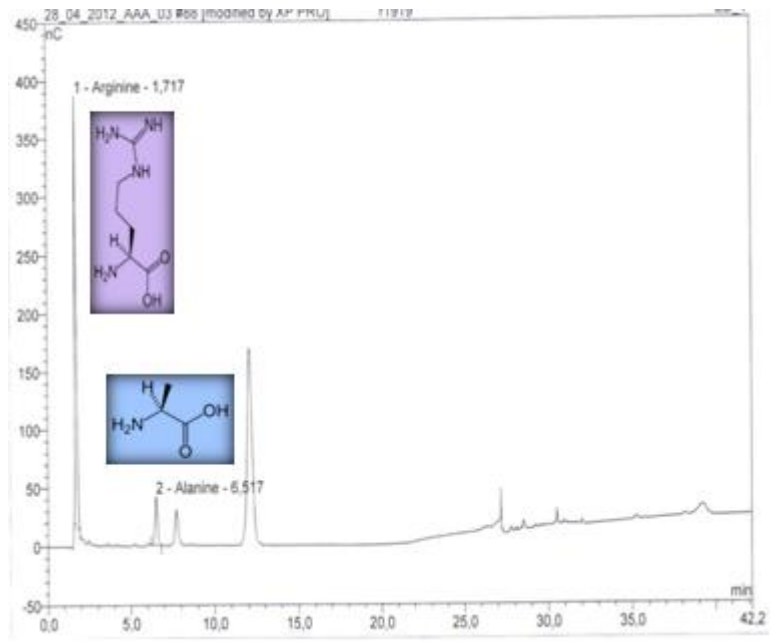
5.8.4. *P. chrysogenum* 3



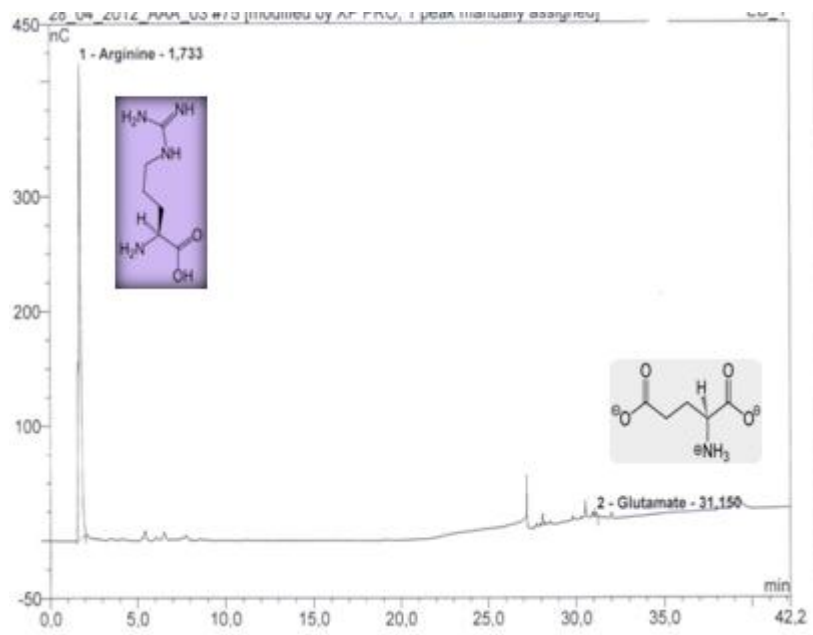
5.8.5. *T. harzianum*



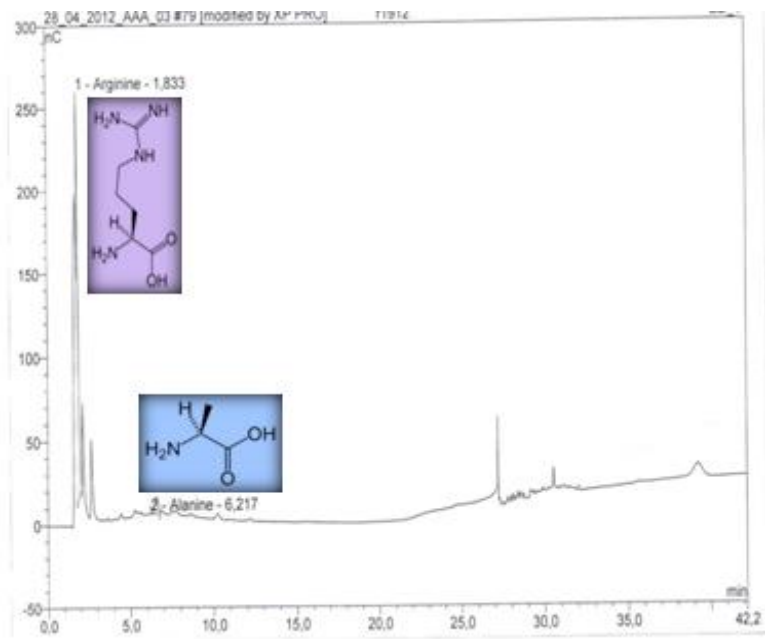
5.8.6. *T. harzianum* 3



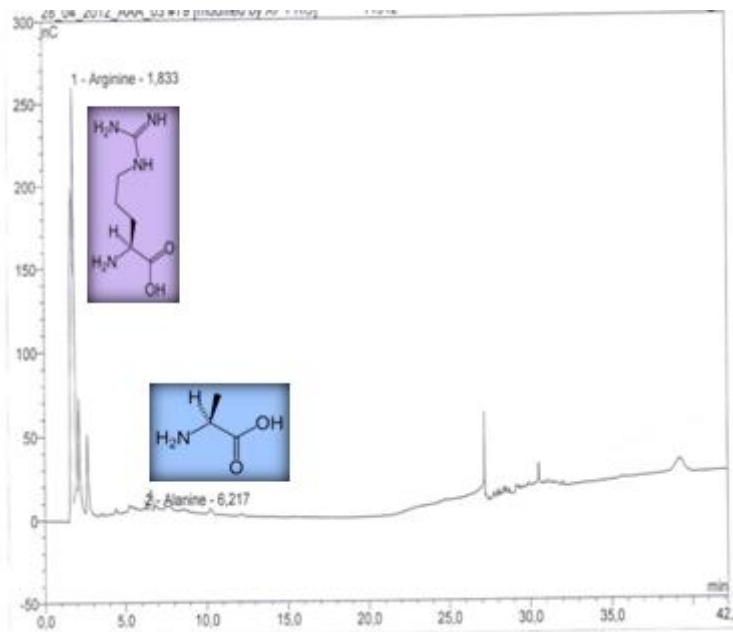
5.8.7. *P. cyclopium*



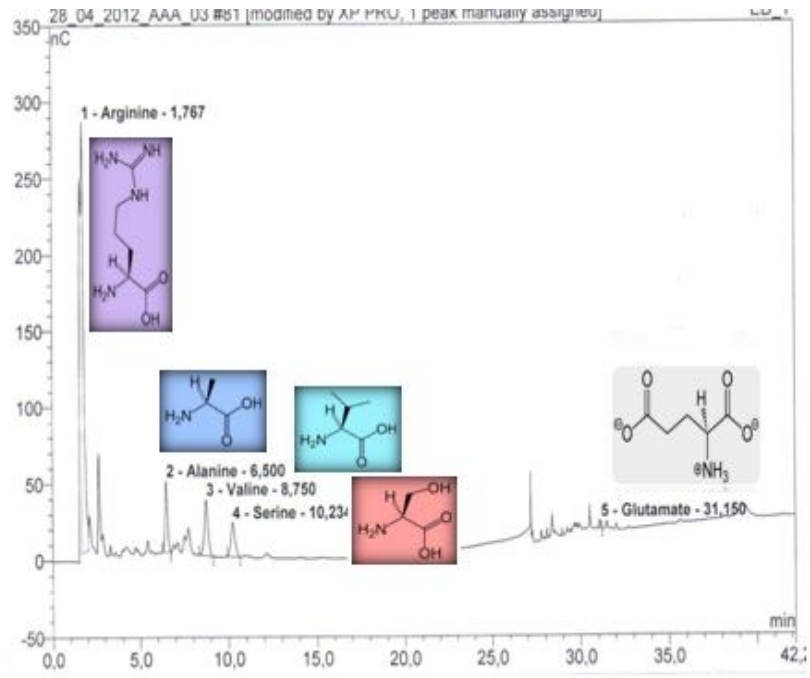
5.8.8. *P. cyclopium* 3



5.8.9. *Mucor racemosus*



5.8.10. *Mucor racemosus* 3



5.8.11. *Mucor racemosus* 5

5.9.

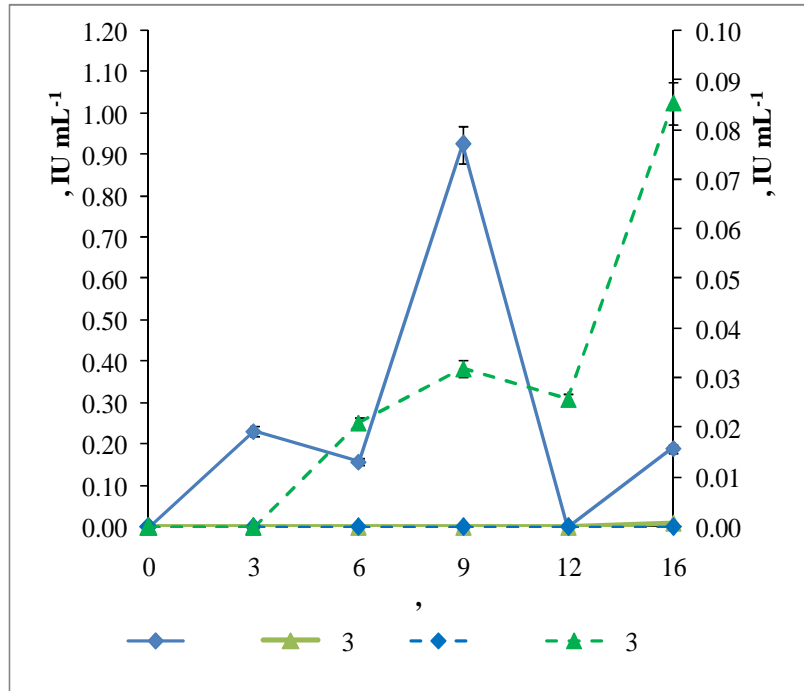
(Gillespie  
 .., 1952; Crewther .., 1953),  
 , ) ,  
 ), pH ( / )  
 (pI).  
 : *Penicillium*, *Neurospora*,  
*Aspergillus*, .., (Poonawalla, 1965; Ashok umar .., 2001; Guimaraes .., 2009).  
 Vainstein Peberdy (1991) *Aspergillus nidulans*  
 ,  
 15 h 28°C. Poonawalla ..,  
 (1965) *P. chrysogenum* *S. cerevisiae*  
 - ,  
 72 96 h 30 g L<sup>-1</sup> .

5.9.1. 5.9.6.

*Aspergillus niger*

3,

5.9.1.



5.9.1.

*A. niger*

6. 9. ,

(0.93 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

9. 12. ,

0,3%

3

3.

9. ,

12.

16.

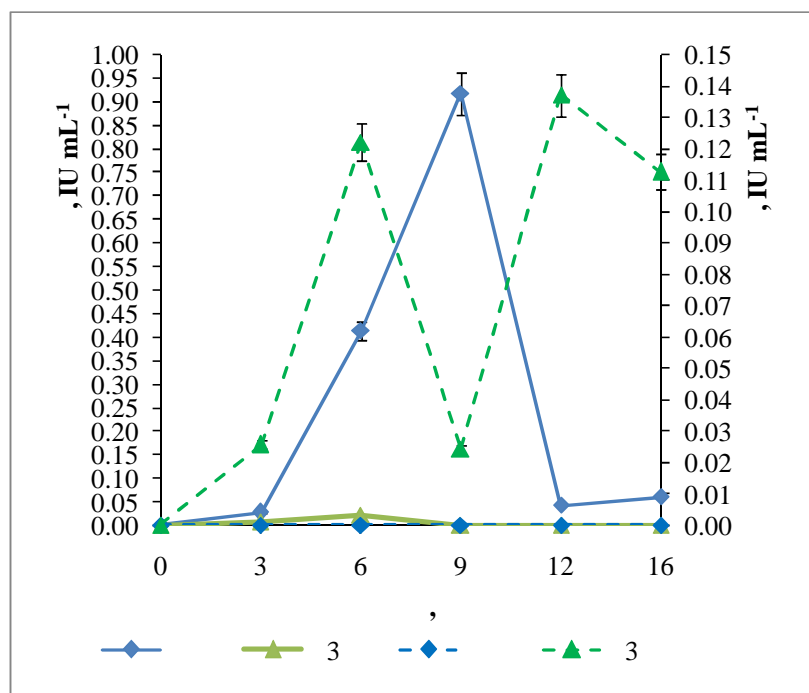
(0.09 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

5.9.2.

P.

*chr sogenum*

3.



5.9.2.

*P. chr sogenum*

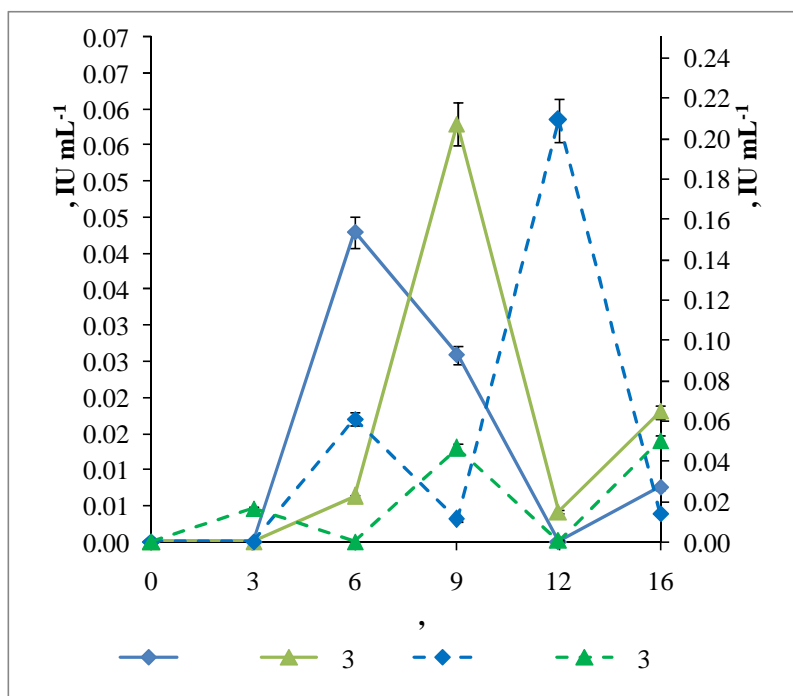
,  
3, 6, 12.  
9. (0.98 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).  
3  
3. 6.

5.9.3.

*Penicillium cyclopium*

0,3%





5.9.3.

*P. cyclopium*

3.

,

3.

6.

(0.04 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

(12.

).

0,3%

3

9.

(0.06 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

6.

12.

(0.21 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

,

3,

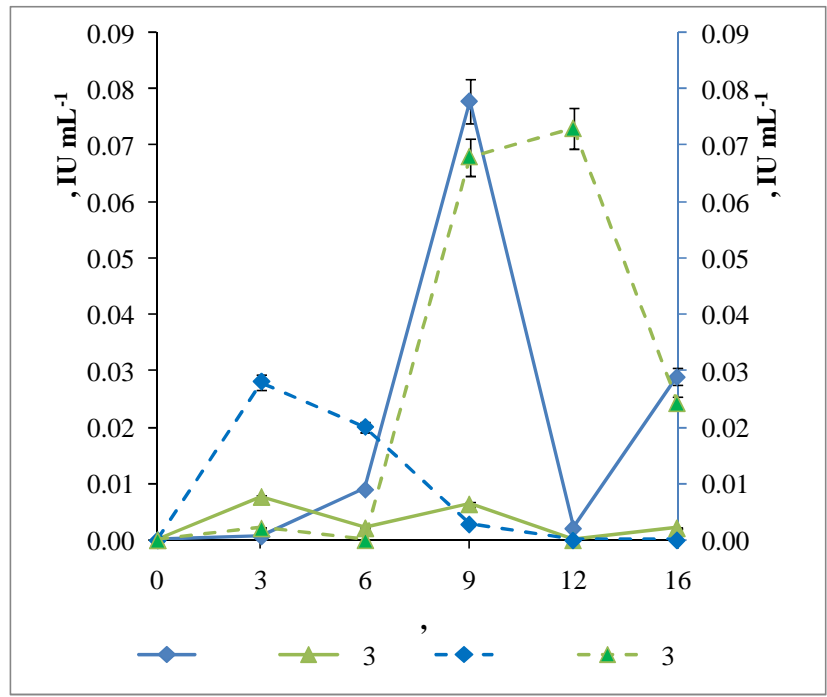
16.

(0.05 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

#### 5.9.4

*Trichoderma harzianum*

3.



5.9.4.

*T. harzianum*

3. 6. , 6. 9. ,  
 (0.08 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).  
 9. 12. ,  
 ,  
 3, 6. 12. .  
 , 9. . ,  
 3  
 , 3. 6. .  
 .  
 3, 3. 9. .  
 , 3. . ,  
 16. . 3, 6.  
 ,  
 12. (0.07 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

*Mucor racemosus*

, 3. 6. ,

(0.43 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

(12. ).

0,3%

3 (0.17 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

(12. ),

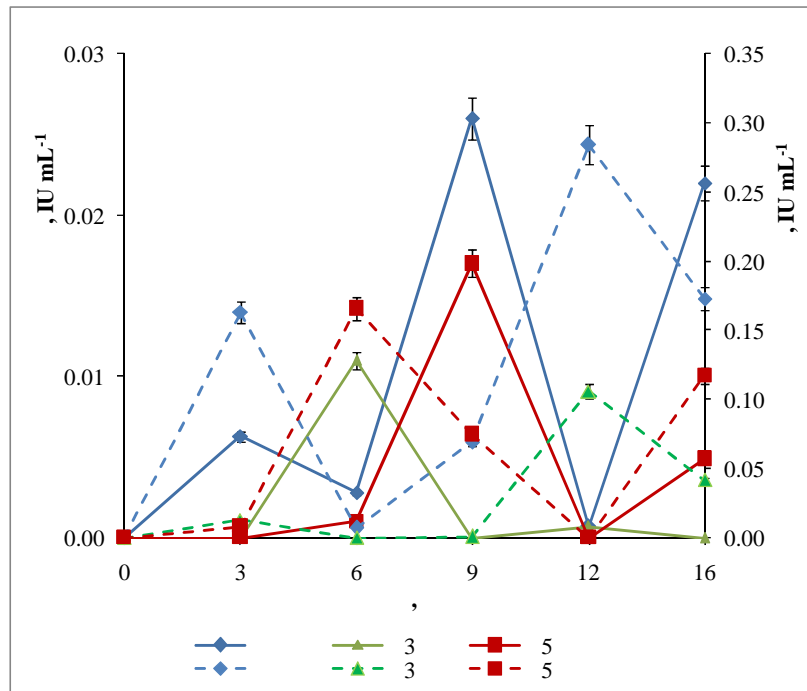
5 ,

3. 9. .

5,

6. (0.25 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

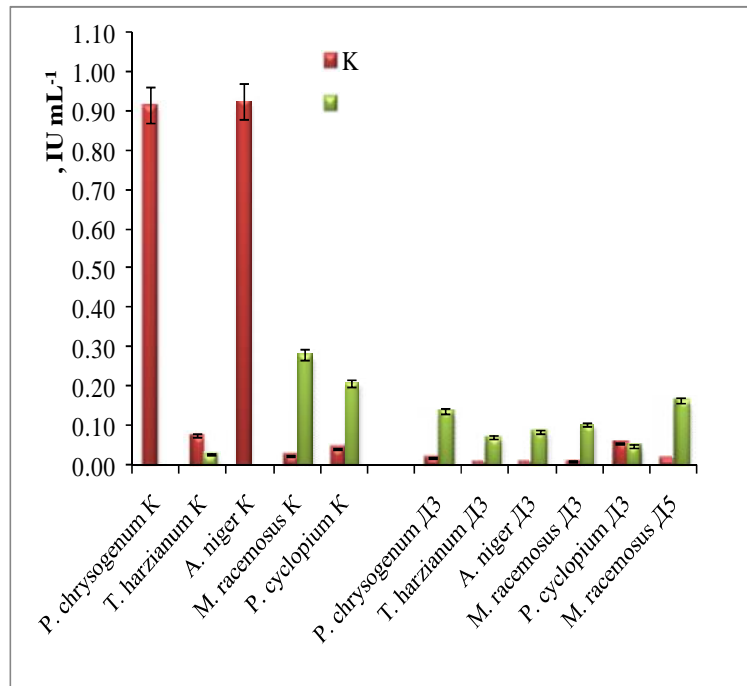
**5.9.5.**



5.9.5.

*M. racemosus*

**5.9.6.**



5.9.6.

*P. chrysogenum*    *A. niger*

,

*M. racemosus*    *P. cyclopium*

2    3

3,

*P. chrysogenum*, *A. niger*    *T. harzianum*.

*M. racemosus*    *P. cyclopium*.

*P. cyclopium*

*P. chrysogenum*    *A. niger*

---

5.10.

pH  
*Aspergillus sydowi* (Danno Yoshimura, 1967), *A. mellicus* (Ito Sugira, 1968), *A. fumigatus* (Monod ., 1991, Larcher ., 1992), *Aspergillus oryzae* (Malathi Chakraborty, 1991).

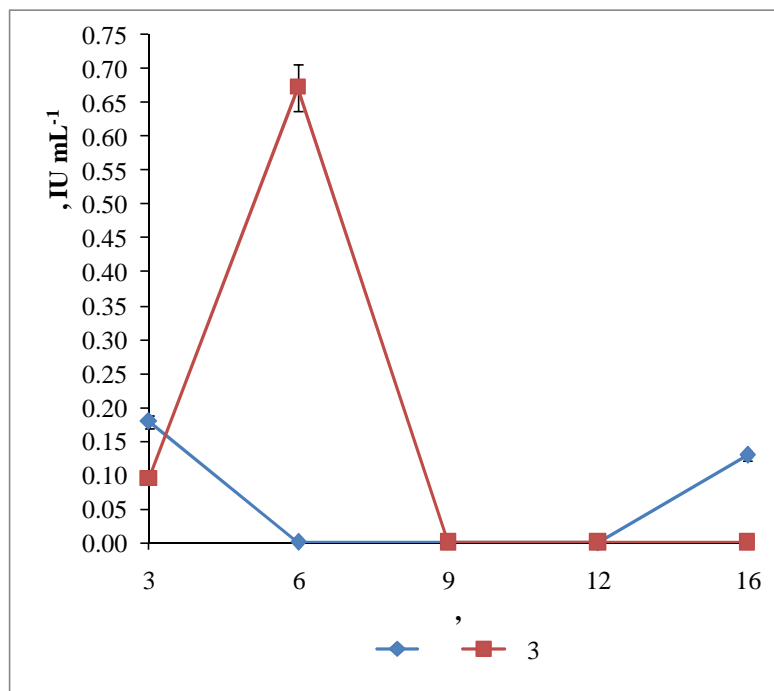
: , , , ,  
pH, . (Rani ., 2012). *Bacillus*  
(Mala .,  
2010). , SDBS SDS  
(  
., 2009; ., 2009). SDS SDBS

5.10.1. 5.10.6.

*Aspergillus niger*

(0.18 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)  
(3. ), 6. , 12.  
( 12. 16. )  
( 3)  
(6. ) (0.67 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

5.10.1.



5.10.1.

*A. niger*

*Penicillium*

*chrysogenum*

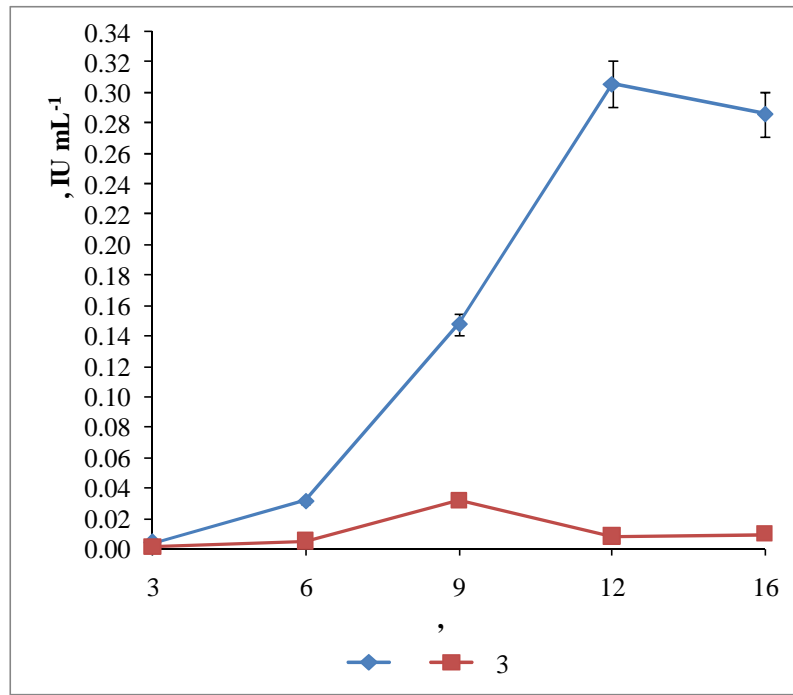
(0.31 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

6. 12.

3,

9. (0.03 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

5.10.2.



5.10.2.

*P.chrysogenum*

*Penicillium*

*cyclopium*

(3.

),

(0.73 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

9.

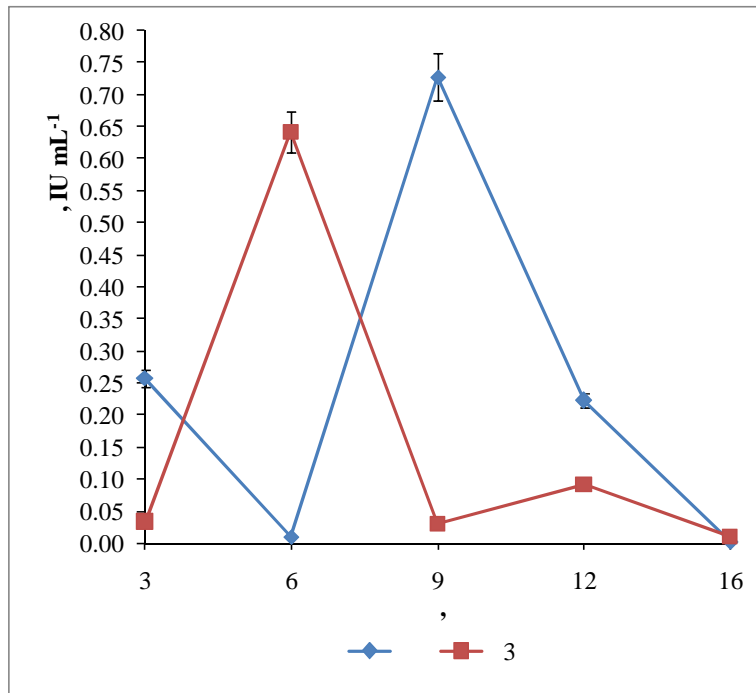
3,

(6. ),

(0.64 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

16.

5.10.3.



5.10.3.

*P.cyclopium*

*Trichoderma*

*harzianum*

3. 6. ,

(0.27 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

(12. ).

3,

(0.59 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

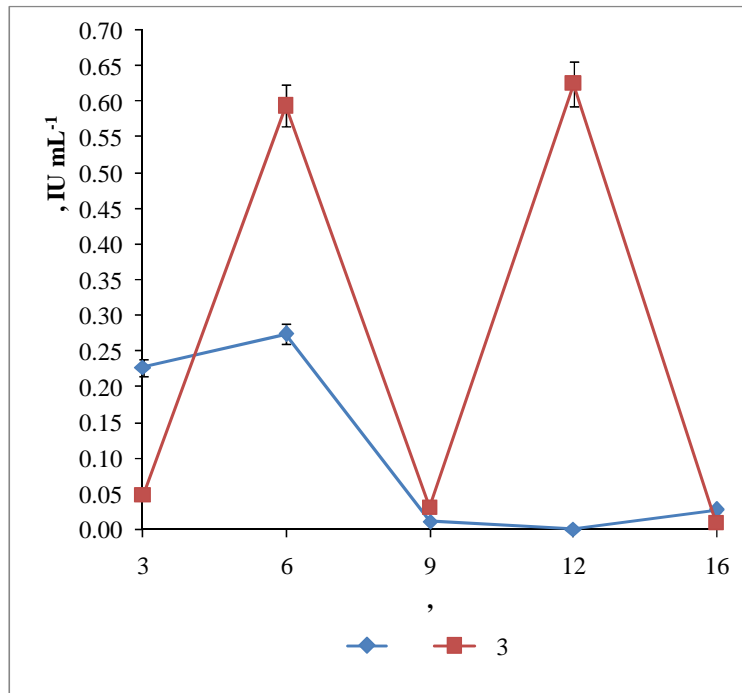
(6. )

(12. ) (0.63 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

16. .

5.10.4.





5.10.4.

*T. harzianum*

5.10.5.

*Mucor*

*racemosus*

0,3%

0,5%

*M.*

*racemosus*

(6.

)  
(0.15 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

(12. )

3.

6.

16.

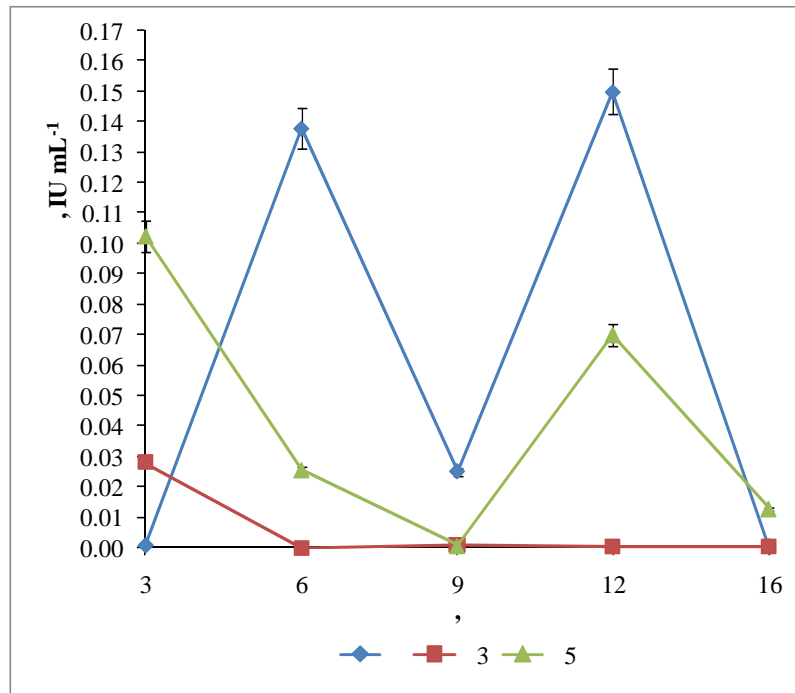
5,

,

3.

, 3.

12.



5.10.5.

*M. racemosus*

5.10.6.

*Penicillium cyclopium,*

*Mucor racemosus.*

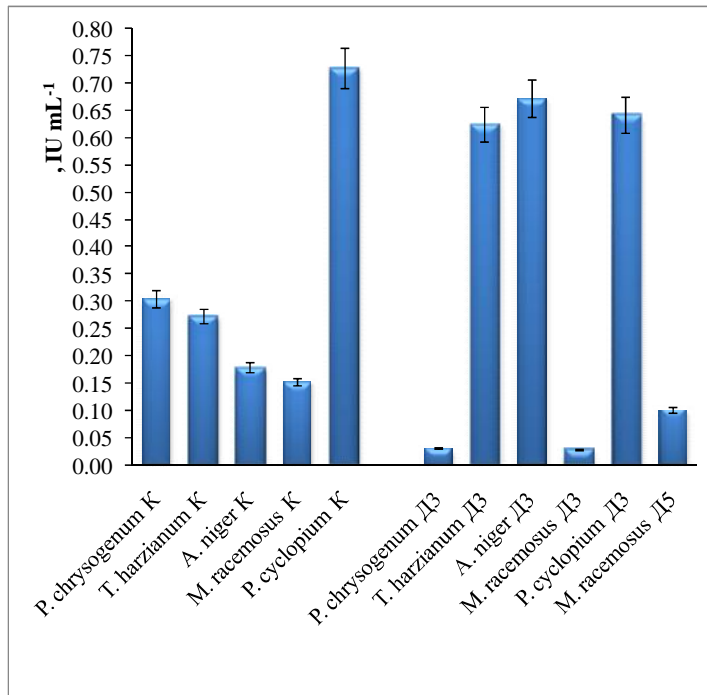
*P.*

*chrysogenum, P. cyclopium, M. racemosus.*

*P. cyclopium,*

*P. chrysogenum.*

*T. harzianum A. niger,*



5.10.6.

5.11.

pH 9, pH 3-9.

( )

( )

(Reyes ., 1990).

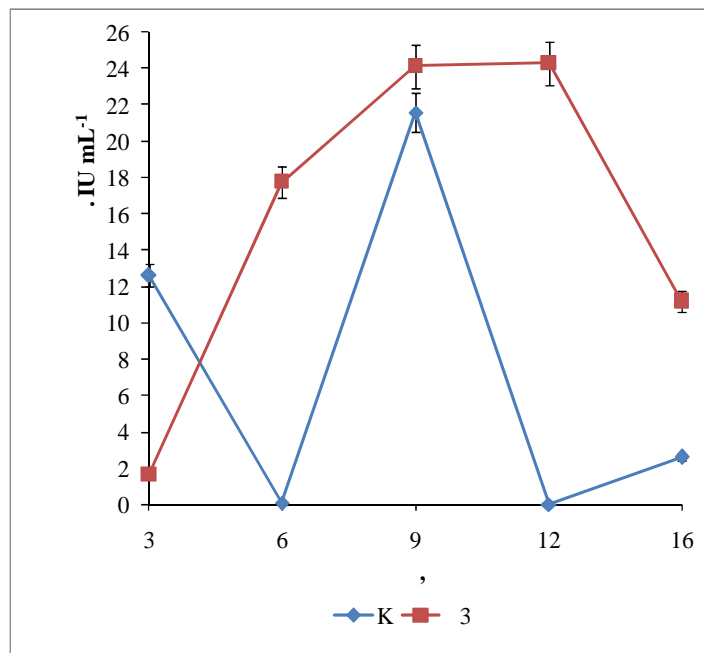
*A. awamori* var. *kawachii*

, *E. coli* *N. crassa* (Yoshiyuki ., 1968; Schmidt ., 1956).

5.11.1. 5.11.6.

*Asp rgillus niger*  
0,3%

5.11.1.



5.11.1.

*A. niger*

3.

6.

(21,57 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

6.

9.

(24,32 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

3.

6.

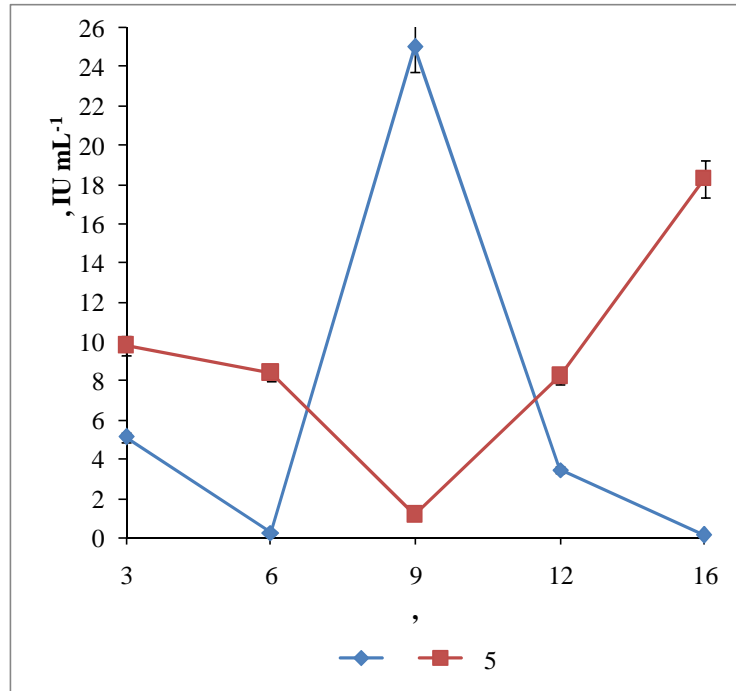
12.

16.

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

0,3%

5.11.2.



5.11.2.

*P.chrysogenum*

, 6. 9. ,

(25 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

. 9.

3,

3. 9. ,

9.

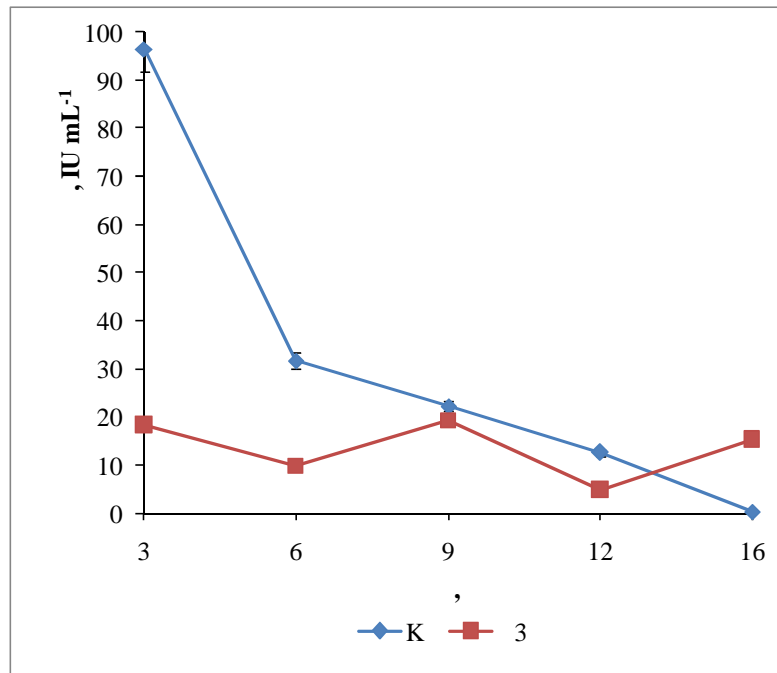
16. ,

(18,27 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

*Penicillium cyclopium*

0,3%

5.11.3.



5.11.3.

*P. cyclopium*

(96,57 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

1)

3.

,

16.

.

( 5 ).

3

,

3.

6.

9.

12.

6.

9.

(19,14 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

12.

16.

.

*Trichoderma harzianum*

0,3%

5.11.4.

(14,51 IU

mL<sup>-1</sup>) 3. , 6. ,

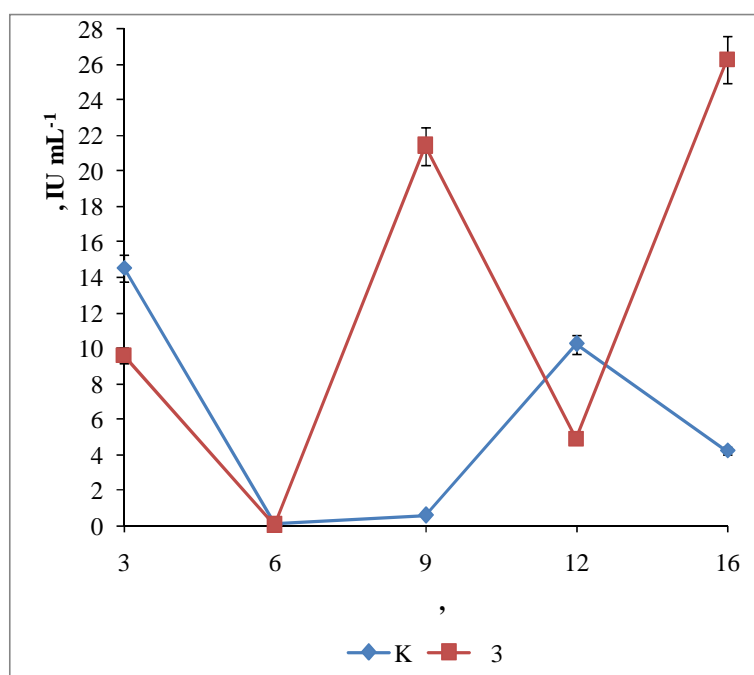
(12. )

3. .

3 ,

6. 9. , 12. 16.

(26,24 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).



5.11.4.

*T. harzianum*

5.11.5.

*Mucor*

*racemosus*

0,3% 0,5%

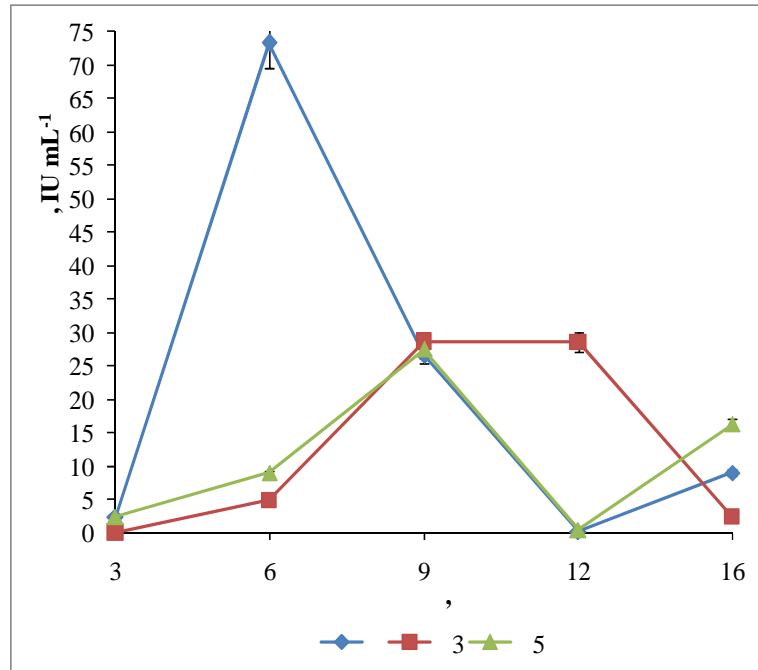
3. 6. ,

(73.23 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>), 12. .

3 5,

9. (28.64 IU mL<sup>-1</sup> 27.48 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

( 60%)



5.11.5.

*M. racemosus*

**5.11.6.**

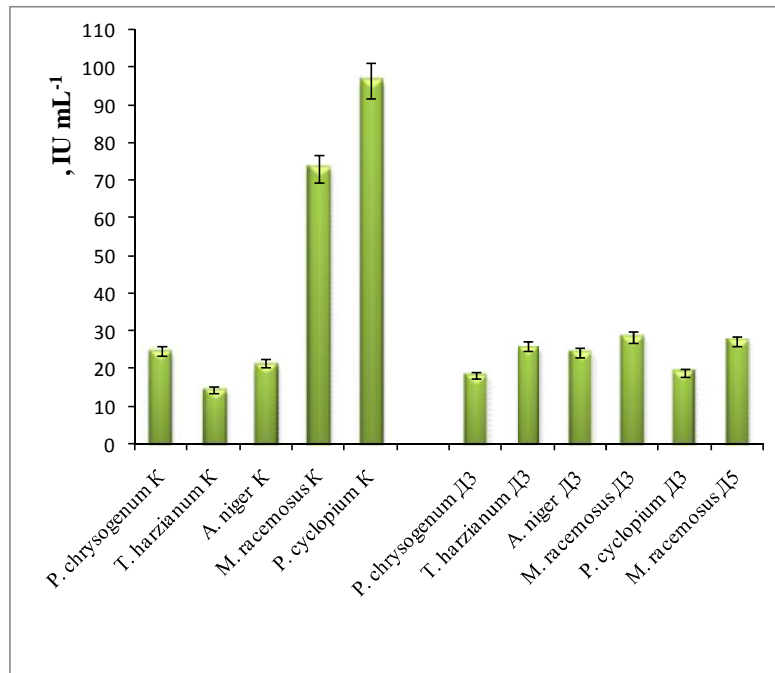
*P. cyclopium*,

*. racemosus.*

*P. cyclopium* *. racemosus.*

*T. harzianum* *A. niger.*





5.11.6.

5.12.

-1-

-1-

(1981)

(Szulczinski, 1986).

*Asp rgillus niger*

0,3%

5.12.1.

3. (12,87 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

(9.

)

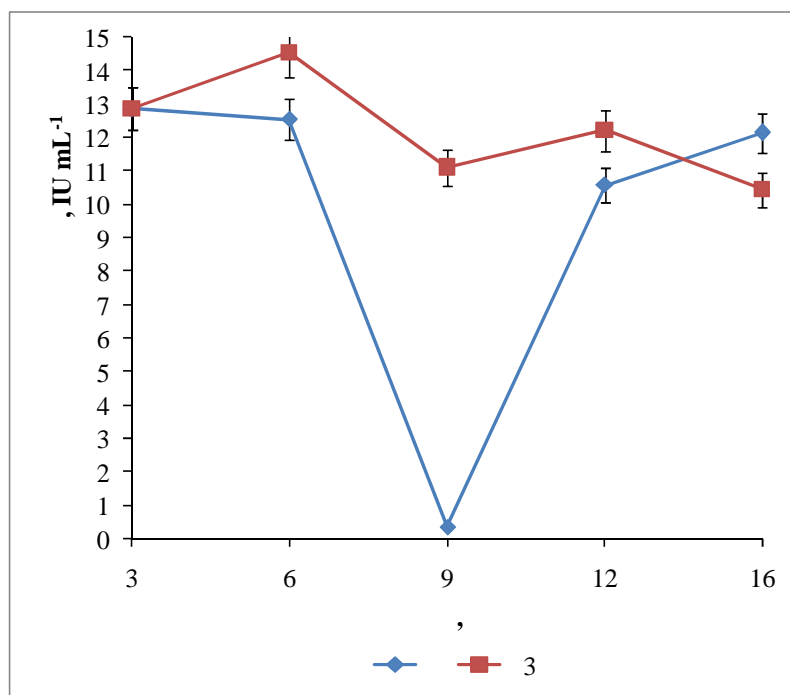
3,

6.

(14,54 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

12.

16.



5.12.1.

*A. niger*

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

0,3%

5.10.2.

3. (31,37 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

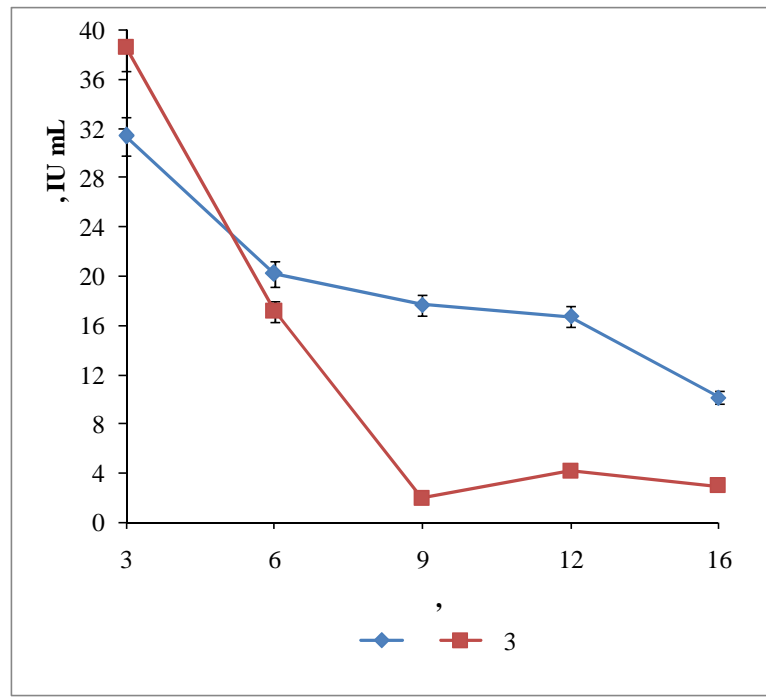
(38,61 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

3.

3.

9.

3.



5.12.2.

*P.chrysogenum*

*Penicillium cyclopium*

0,3%

5.12.3.

6. .

6. 9. ,

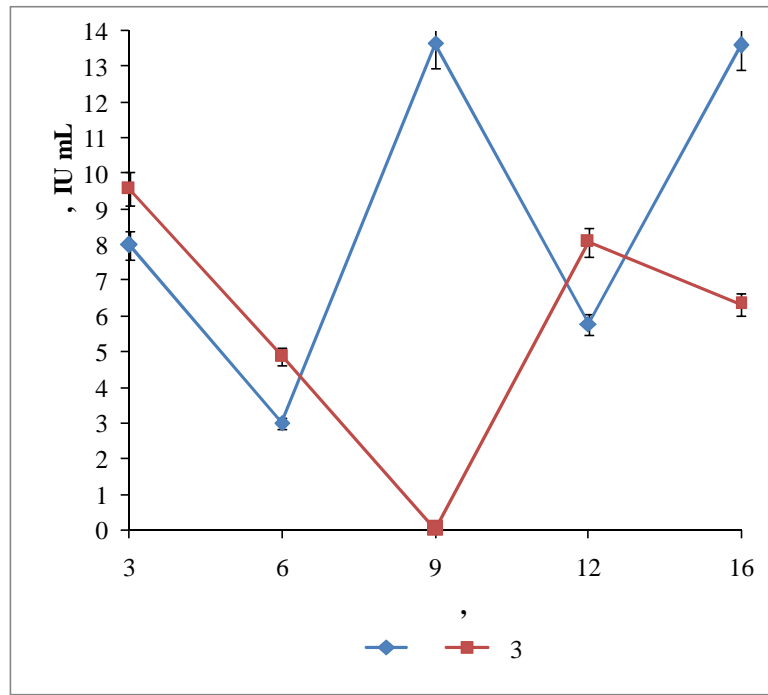
(13,65 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>). 3,

3. (9,57 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>),

9. . , 9.

12.

( 3).



5.12.3.

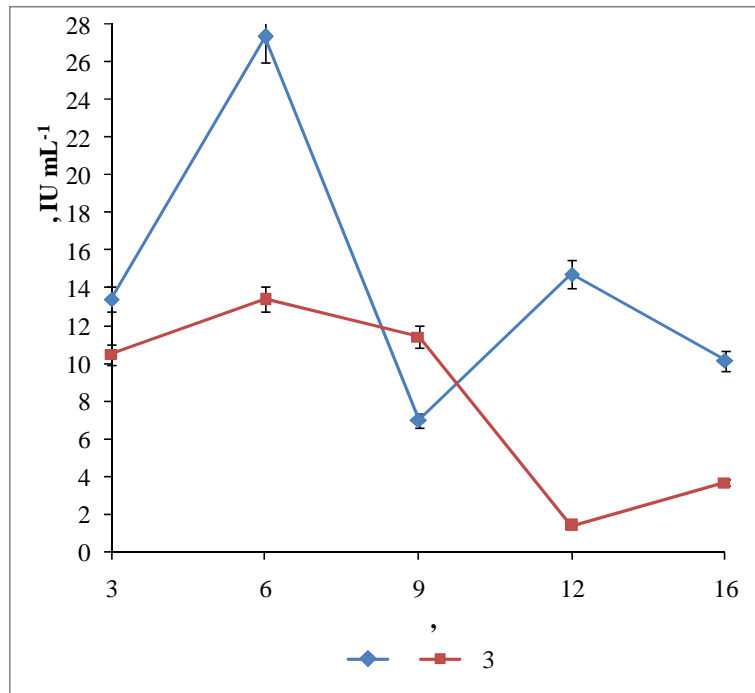
*P. cyclopium*

*Trichoderma harzianum*

0,3%

5.12.4.

(27,33 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>), . 6.  
 9. . 3  
 3. 9. ,  
 6. (13,40 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)  
 12. .



5.12.4.

*T. harzianum*

**5.12.5**

*Mucor*

*racemosus*

0,3% 0,5%

(33 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

( 3)

.

(47,46 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

(9,57 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

.

(3. ),

3).

( 5)

3,

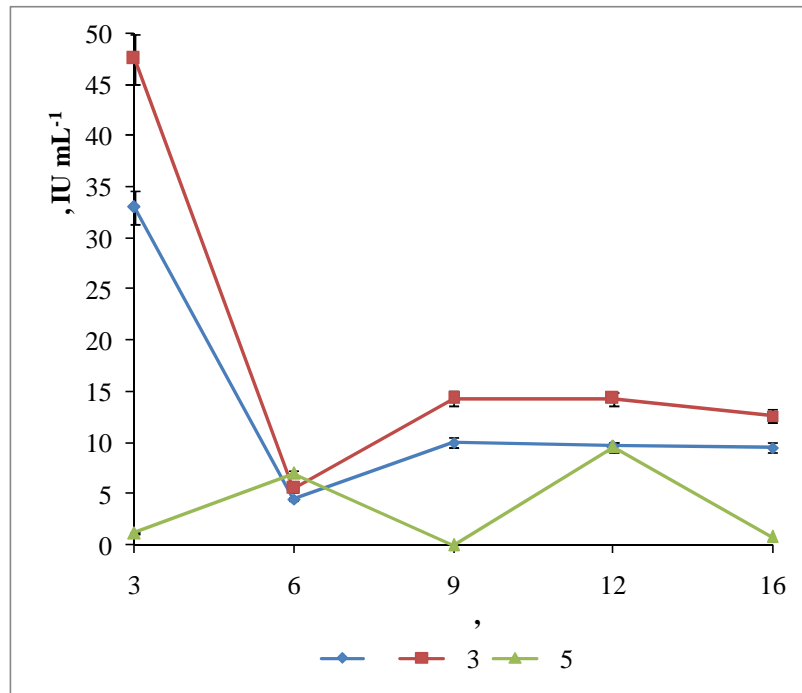
(6. ),

6.

12.

.

,



5.12.5.

*M. racemosus*

**5.12.6.**

*M. racemosus*, a

*P. chrysogenum* *T. harzianum*.

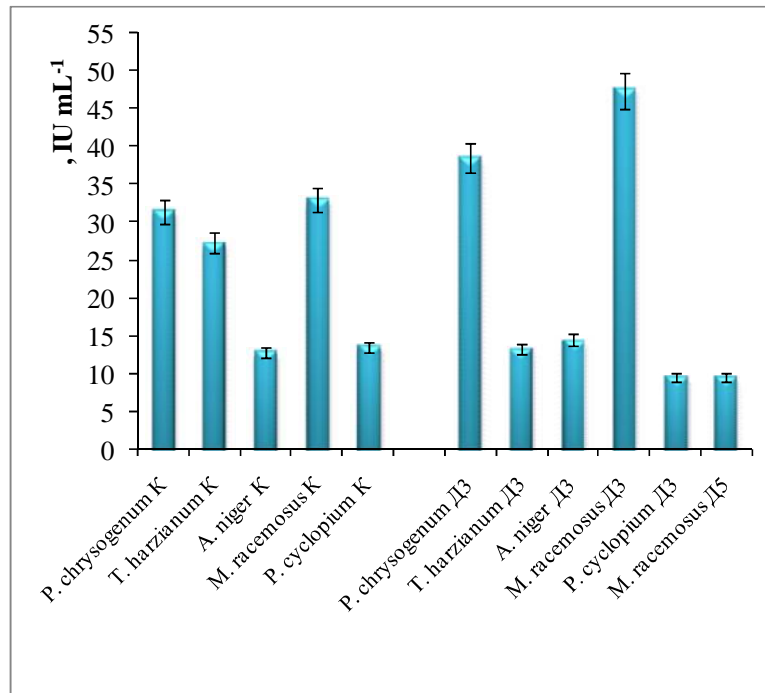
*P. cyclopium*

*A. niger*. 0,3%

*T. harzianum*, *P. cyclopium*

*P. chrysogenum*, *M. racemosus* *A. niger*. , 0,5%

*M. racemosus*.



5.12.6.

5.13.

(RNase)

3' 5'

11

*Alternaria*,  
*Aspergillus*, *Aureobasidium*, *Chaetomium*, *Fusarium*, *Gliomastix*, *Humicola*, *Penicillium*,  
*Scopulariopsis*, *Wardomyces*, *Periconia*,

( )

5'

*Penicillium* spp.

*Penicillium melinii*

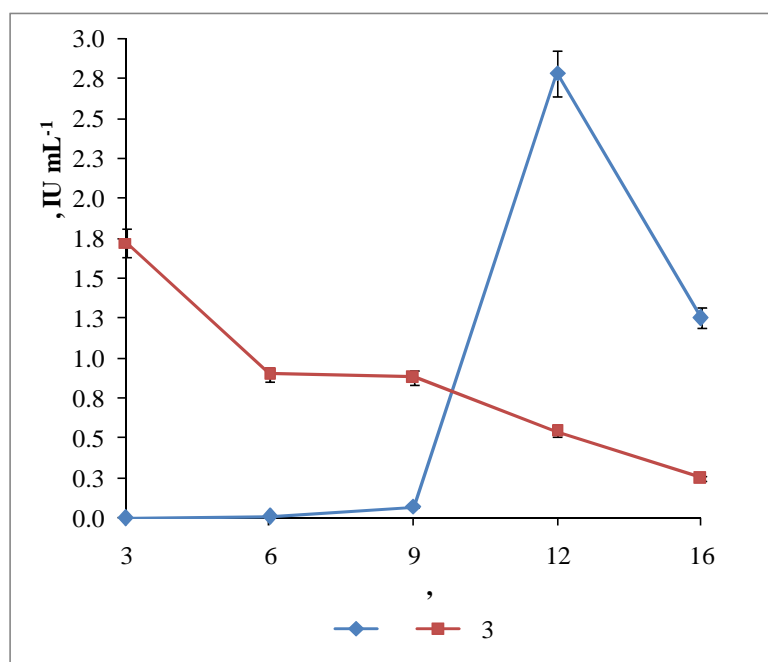
*Aspergillus niger*

0,3%

5.13.1.

3, 2,5 (2,78 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>) 12.  
(1,72 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)  
(3. ), 9.

16.



5.13.1. RNase *A. niger*

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

0,3%

5.13.2.

(6. )



(8 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

(12. ).

3,

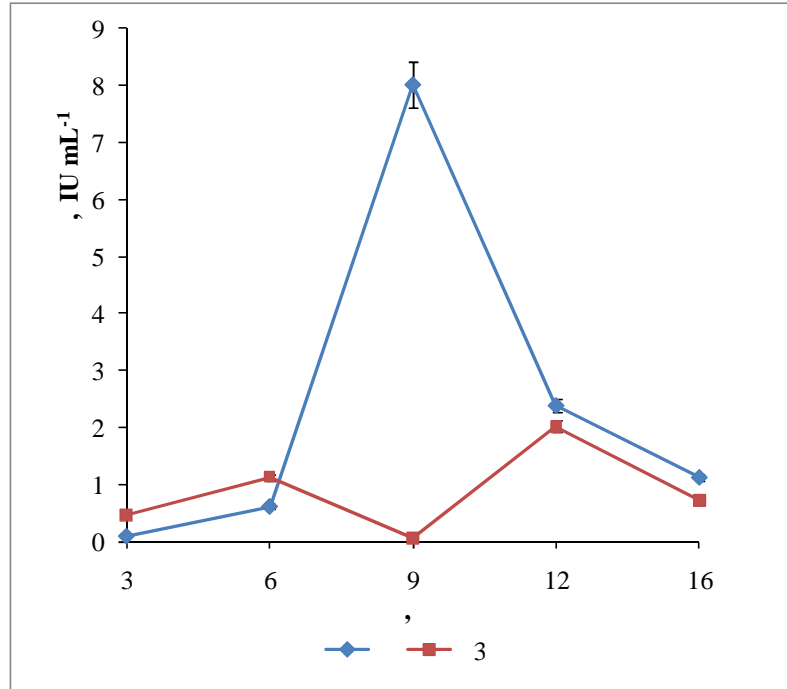
4

,

6.

12. ,

(2 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).



5.13.2.

RNaze *P.chrysogenum*

*Penicillium cyclopium*

0,3%

5.13.4.

(1,1 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

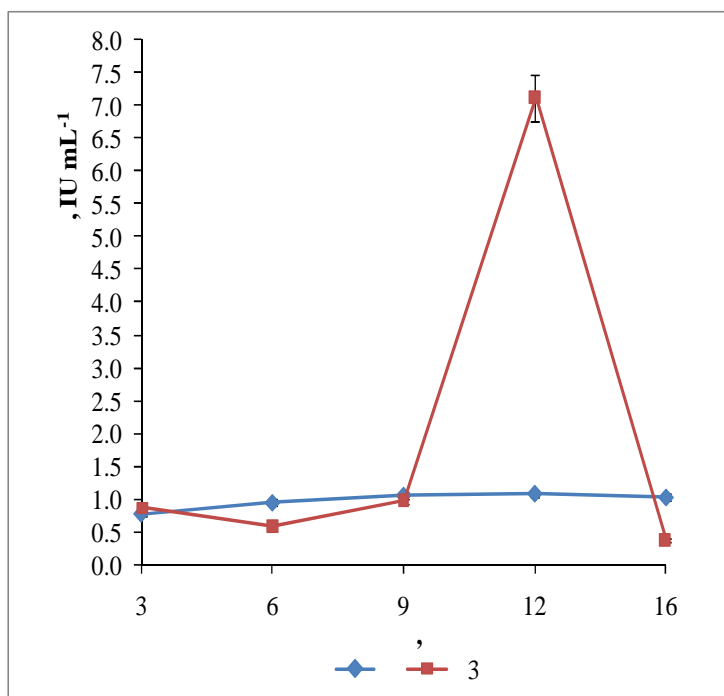
(12. ).

3,

(12. ),

(7,12 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

12. 16.



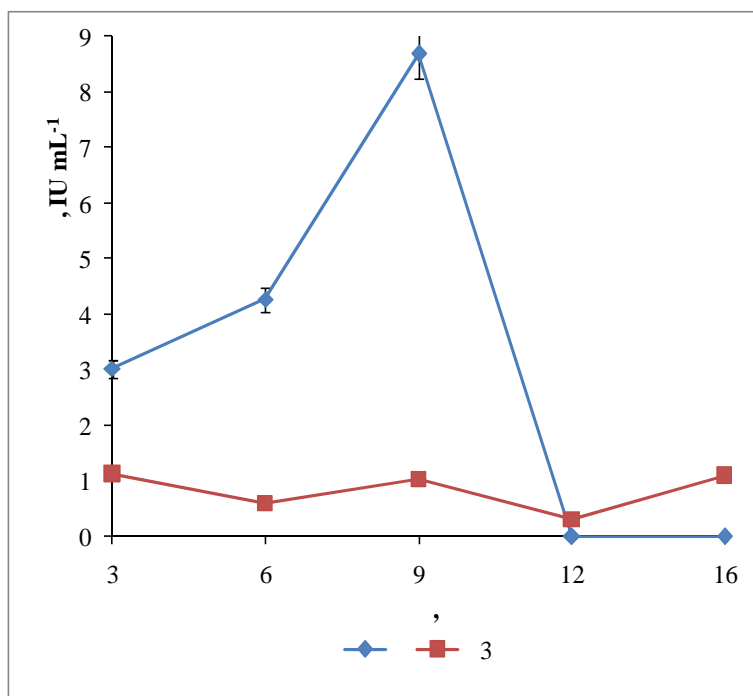
5.13.4. RNase *P. cyclopium*

*Trichoderma harzianum*

0,3%

**5.13.4.**

3. 9. ,  
 (8,68 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>). ,  
 . 3, 9  
 , 3.  
 (1,13 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>), (6. ).  
 6.  
 9. 12. 16. .



5.13.4. RNaze *T. harzianum*

5.13.5.

*Mucor*

*racemosus*

0,3% 0,5%

3. ,

6. .

, 16.

(0,46 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

2 ( 5 ) 2,5 ( 3 )

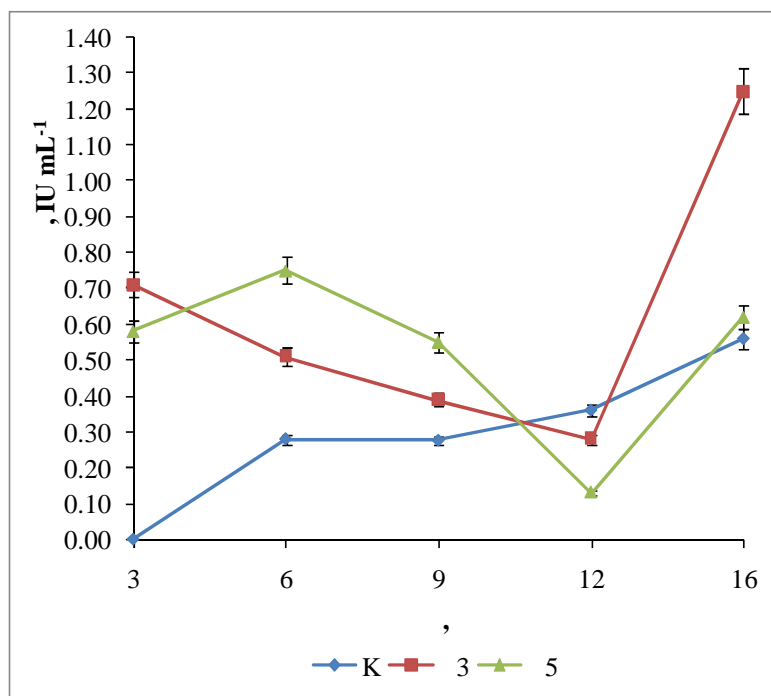
5, (0,71 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

6. , 3,

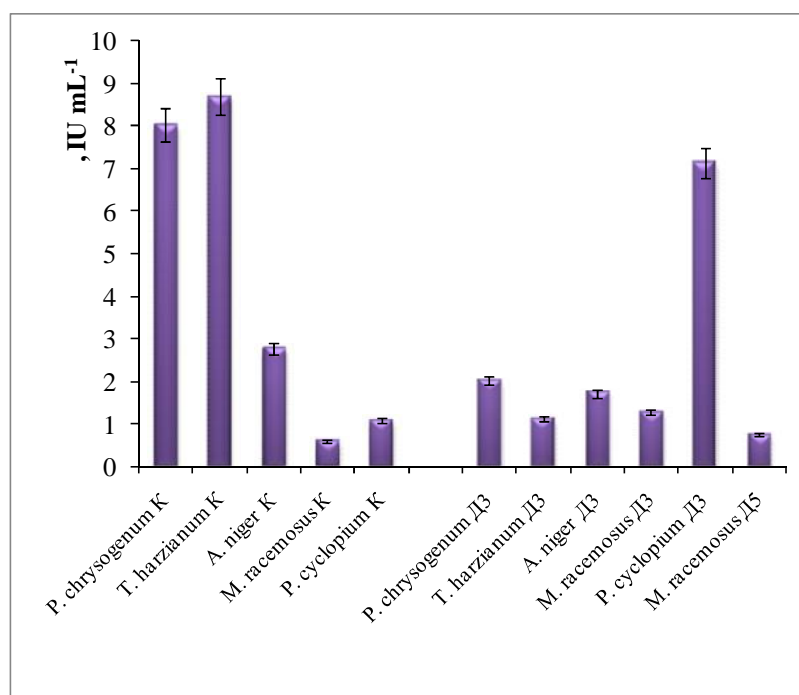
3. 12. ,

12. 16. ,

(1,24 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).



5.13.5. RNase *M. racemosus*



5.13.6. RNase

---

**5.13.6.**

RNaze

*harzianum* *P.chrysogenum*, *T.*  
*cyclopium* *M. racemosus*. *A. niger*, *P.*

3,  
*M. racemosus* *T. harzianum*. *P. cyclopium*,  
*T. harzianum* *P.chrysogenum*, *A. niger*.  
*P. cyclopium*.  
*M. racemosus*  
( 3)

**5.14.**

(DNaze)

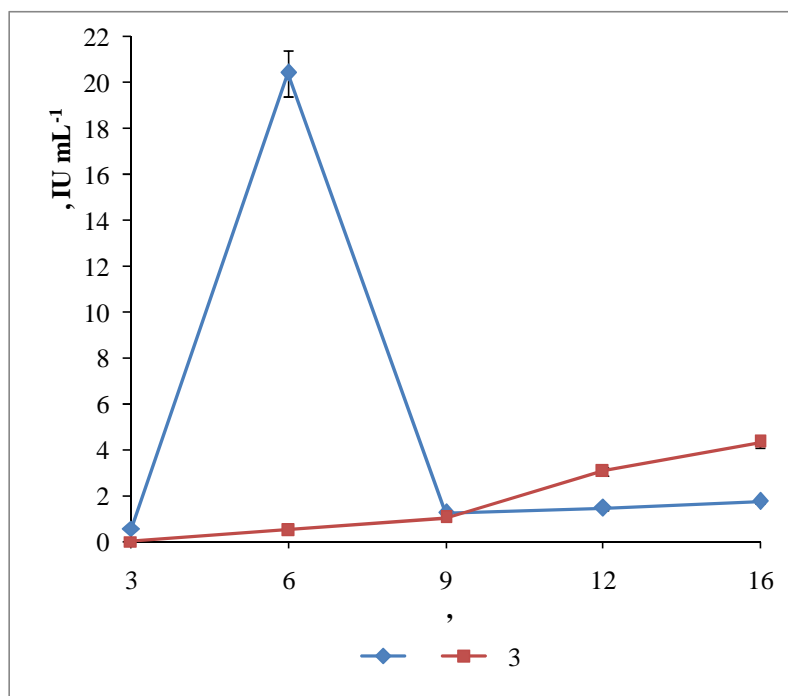
DNaze

*Asp rgillus niger*

0,3%

**5.14.1.**

(3. ). , (6. )  
(20,4 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).  
, 6. 9. ,  
3, 5  
9. ,  
9. 16. , (4,3 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).



5.14.1. DNase *A. niger*

*Penicillium chrysogenum*

0,3%

5.14.2.

9. ,

(1,91 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

3,

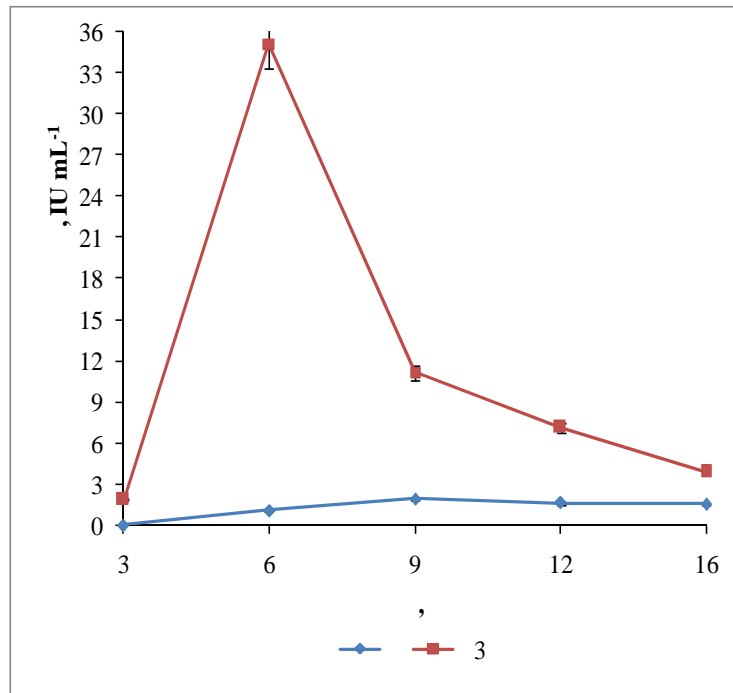
(3. ).

6. ,

(35,13 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

3.

16. .

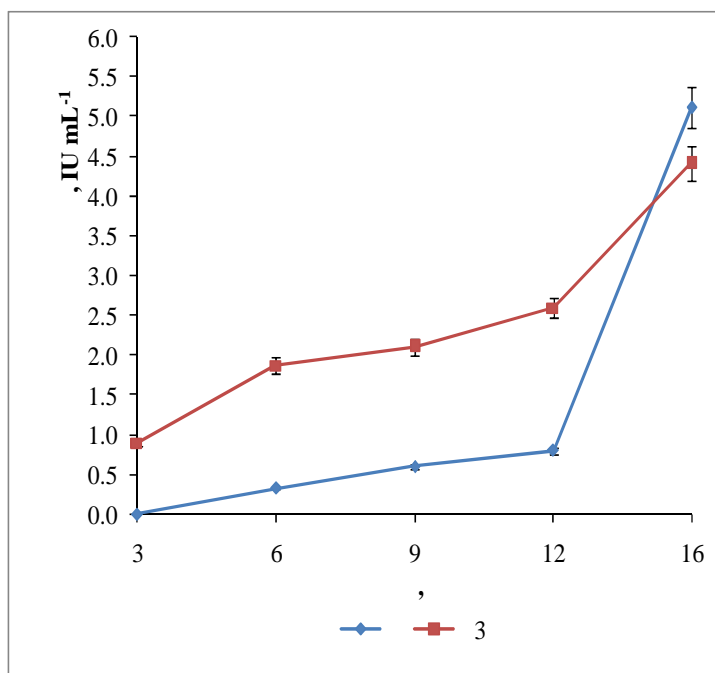


5.14.2. DNase *P.chrysogenum*

DNase *Penicillium cyclopium*  
0,3%

5.14.3.

16. . , ,  
(5 10 ) , 3. 12. .  
, 12. 16. ,  
(5,11 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>),  
(4,13 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).



5.14.3.

*P. cyclopium*

*Trichoderma harzianum*

0,3%

5.14.4.

(2,16 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

(9. )

, 9. 12. ,

3,

(3. )

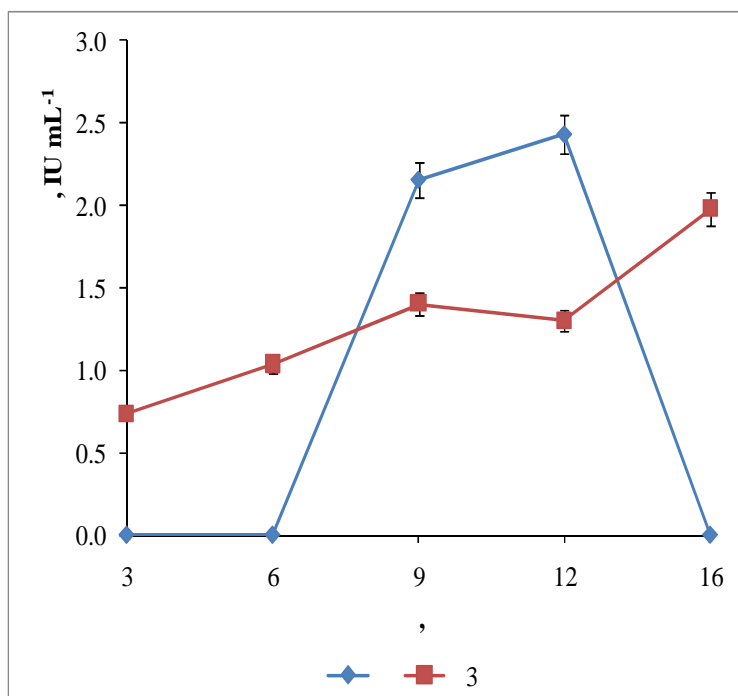
6. .

6.

12. ,

16. (1,98 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).





5.14.4. DNaze *T. harzianum*

5.14.5.

DNAza

*Mucor racemosus*

0,3% 0,5%

3.

9.

3.

6.

,

9.

16.

,

(4,44 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

1,2 ( 3 )

(6,78 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>)

2

( 5 ).

3,

3. ,

12.

12.

16.

5,

3.

6.

(3,34 IU mL<sup>-1</sup>).

6.

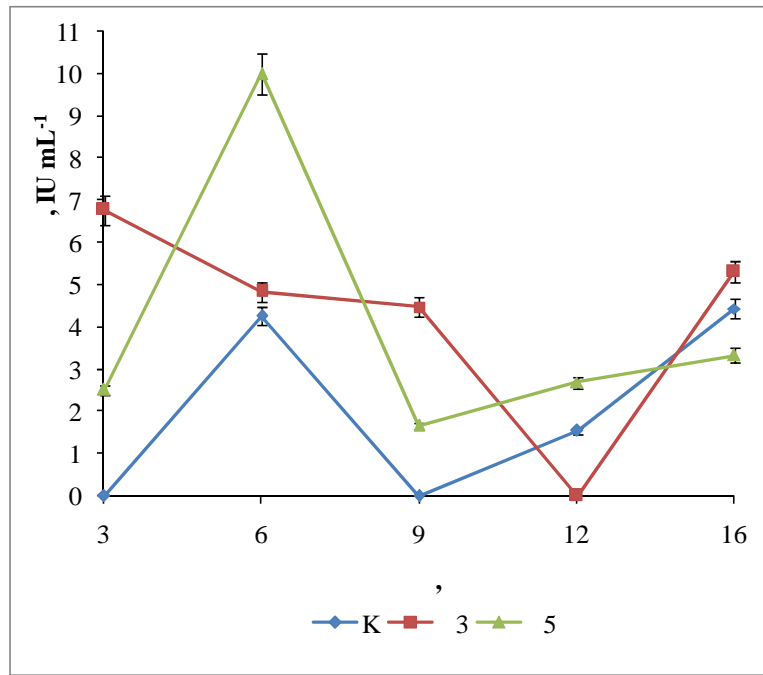
9.

,

9.

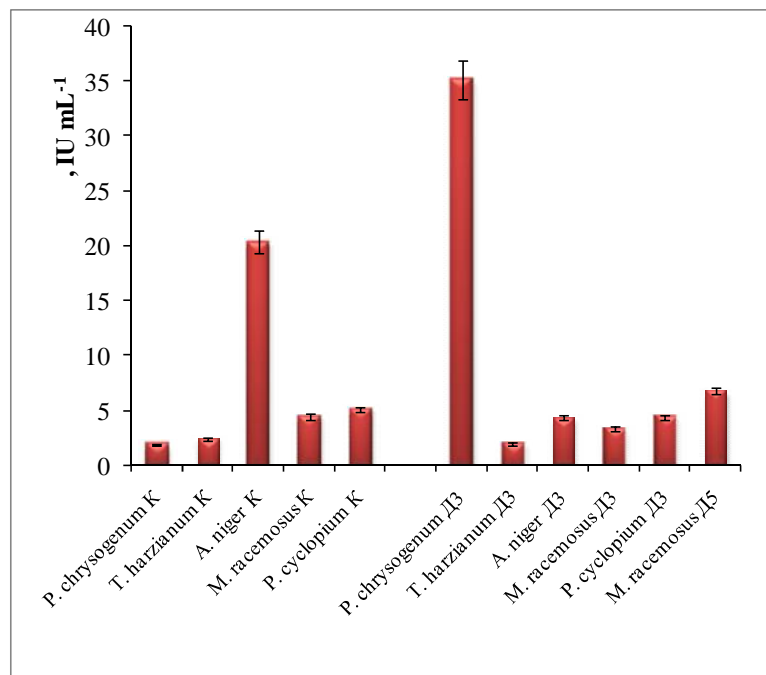
16.

,



5.14.5.

*M. racemosus*



5.14.6.

DNase

5.14.6.

DN za

*A. niger*,

*P.chrysogenum*.

*P. chrysogenum*, *T. harzianum*, *M. racemosus*  
 ( 3, 5) *A. niger*.

**5.15.**

(  $S \pm SD$ ) a a  
 ( , 3 5) ( 3, 5,  
 3 5) : Mann-Whitney Wilcoxon . Kruskal-Wallis

0.05 0.01.

, 0,05 0,01. *P. chrysogenum*  
*A. niger*,  
 pH, ,  
 . *T. harzianum*,  
 pH,  
 . *P. cyclopium*  
*racemosus* 0.3% RNaze. *M.*  
 , 0.5%

## Correlations

|                 |                 | gljive | podlog | dani | biomas | proteol | proteol | invertk | inverta | fosfata | fosforik | rnaza | dnaza | sok  | uok  | pH   | redok | degrad |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Spearman gljive | Correlation Co  | 1.00   | .13    | .01  | -.01   | -.26    | .00     | -.14    | .19     | .28     | -.31     | -.10  | .13   | .17  | .21  | .31  | -.33  | .01    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .      | .34    | .90  | .91    | .05     | .97     | .28     | .14     | .03     | .01      | .46   | .34   | .19  | .10  | .02  | .01   | .93    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| podlog          | Correlation Co  | .13    | 1.00   | .04  | -.36   | -.47    | -.14    | -.49    | .31     | .14     | -.34     | -.01  | .39   | .28  | .50  | .57  | -.57  | .40    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .34    | .      | .75  | .00    | .00     | .30     | .00     | .01     | .29     | .00      | .93   | .00   | .03  | .00  | .00  | .00   | .02    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| dani            | Correlation Co  | .01    | .04    | 1.00 | .52    | .38     | -.22    | .04     | .24     | .04     | -.27     | .04   | .29   | .45  | .23  | -.30 | .32   | .75    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .90    | .75    | .    | .00    | .00     | .08     | .73     | .07     | .76     | .03      | .76   | .02   | .00  | .08  | .02  | .01   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| biomas          | Correlation Co  | -.01   | -.36   | .52  | 1.00   | .45     | .02     | .39     | -.12    | -.01    | -.07     | .31   | .00   | .18  | .00  | -.49 | .50   | .80    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .91    | .00    | .00  | .      | .00     | .85     | .00     | .36     | .91     | .57      | .01   | .96   | .17  | .95  | .00  | .00   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| proteol         | Correlation Co  | -.26   | -.47   | .38  | .45    | 1.00    | -.23    | .42     | -.19    | -.16    | .18      | -.05  | -.00  | .37  | -.05 | -.80 | .80   | .42    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .05    | .00    | .00  | .00    | .       | .08     | .00     | .15     | .23     | .18      | .71   | .95   | .00  | .66  | .00  | .00   | .01    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| proteol         | Correlation Co  | .00    | -.14   | -.22 | .02    | -.23    | 1.00    | -.01    | -.21    | -.08    | .00      | .23   | -.32  | -.20 | -.11 | .11  | -.12  | -.12   |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .97    | .30    | .08  | .85    | .08     | .       | .93     | .11     | .53     | .96      | .08   | .01   | .12  | .41  | .39  | .37   | .49    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| invertk         | Correlation Co  | -.14   | -.49   | .04  | .39    | .42     | -.01    | 1.00    | -.27    | -.02    | .11      | .09   | -.12  | -.05 | -.26 | -.39 | .39   | .09    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .28    | .00    | .73  | .00    | .00     | .93     | .       | .04     | .85     | .39      | .49   | .36   | .68  | .04  | .00  | .00   | .61    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| inverta         | Correlation Co  | .19    | .31    | .24  | -.12   | -.19    | -.21    | -.27    | 1.00    | .25     | -.26     | .09   | .14   | .25  | .36  | .23  | -.25  | .49    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .14    | .01    | .07  | .36    | .15     | .11     | .04     | .       | .05     | .04      | .51   | .27   | .05  | .00  | .07  | .06   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| fosfata         | Correlation Co  | .28    | .14    | .04  | -.01   | -.16    | -.08    | -.02    | .25     | 1.00    | -.19     | .00   | -.03  | .11  | .14  | .21  | -.20  | .25    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .03    | .29    | .76  | .91    | .23     | .53     | .85     | .05     | .       | .15      | .95   | .77   | .38  | .27  | .10  | .12   | .17    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| fosforik        | Correlation Co  | -.31   | -.34   | -.27 | -.07   | .18     | .00     | .11     | -.26    | -.19    | 1.00     | .12   | -.03  | -.17 | -.30 | -.20 | .21   | -.50   |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .01    | .00    | .03  | .57    | .18     | .96     | .39     | .04     | .15     | .        | .36   | .82   | .18  | .02  | .12  | .10   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| rnaza           | Correlation Co  | -.10   | -.01   | .04  | .31    | -.05    | .23     | .09     | .09     | .00     | .12      | 1.00  | .05   | .07  | .01  | -.03 | .03   | -.02   |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .46    | .93    | .76  | .01    | .71     | .08     | .49     | .51     | .95     | .36      | .     | .69   | .58  | .88  | .81  | .81   | .90    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| dnaza           | Correlation Co  | .13    | .39    | .29  | .00    | -.00    | -.32    | -.12    | .14     | -.03    | -.03     | .05   | 1.00  | .41  | .36  | .14  | -.15  | .20    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .34    | .00    | .02  | .96    | .95     | .01     | .36     | .27     | .77     | .82      | .69   | .     | .00  | .00  | .27  | .26   | .26    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| sok             | Correlation Co  | .17    | .28    | .45  | .18    | .37     | -.20    | -.05    | .25     | .11     | -.17     | .07   | .41   | 1.00 | .63  | -.25 | .27   | .55    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .19    | .03    | .00  | .17    | .00     | .12     | .68     | .05     | .38     | .18      | .58   | .00   | .    | .00  | .05  | .04   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| uok             | Correlation Co  | .21    | .50    | .23  | .00    | -.05    | -.11    | -.26    | .36     | .14     | -.30     | .01   | .36   | .63  | 1.00 | .18  | -.17  | .66    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .10    | .00    | .08  | .95    | .66     | .41     | .04     | .00     | .27     | .02      | .88   | .00   | .00  | .    | .18  | .21   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| pH              | Correlation Co  | .31    | .57    | -.30 | -.49   | -.80    | .11     | -.39    | .23     | .21     | -.20     | -.03  | .14   | -.25 | .18  | 1.00 | -.98  | -.60   |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .02    | .00    | .02  | .00    | .00     | .39     | .00     | .07     | .10     | .12      | .81   | .27   | .05  | .18  | .    | .00   | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| redoks          | Correlation Co  | -.33   | -.57   | .32  | .50    | .80     | -.12    | .39     | -.25    | -.20    | .21      | .03   | -.15  | .27  | -.17 | -.98 | 1.00  | .59    |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .01    | .00    | .01  | .00    | .00     | .37     | .00     | .06     | .12     | .10      | .81   | .26   | .04  | .21  | .00  | .     | .00    |
|                 | N               | 56     | 56     | 56   | 56     | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56       | 56    | 56    | 56   | 56   | 56   | 56    | 56     |
| degrad          | Correlation Co  | .01    | .40    | .75  | .80    | .42     | -.12    | .09     | .49     | .25     | -.50     | -.02  | .20   | .55  | .66  | -.60 | .59   | 1.00   |
|                 | Sig. (2-tailed) | .93    | .02    | .00  | .00    | .01     | .49     | .61     | .00     | .17     | .00      | .90   | .26   | .00  | .00  | .00  | .00   | .      |
|                 | N               | 31     | 31     | 31   | 31     | 31      | 31      | 31      | 31      | 31      | 31       | 31    | 31    | 31   | 31   | 31   | 31    | 31     |

\*.Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\*.Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

( 5.3).

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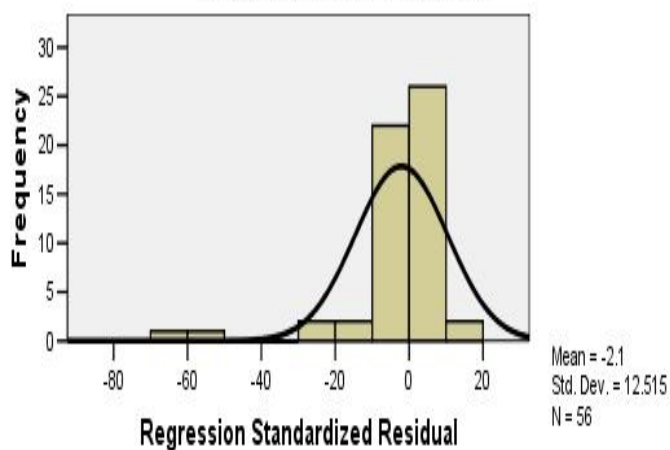
5.3.

Excluded Variables 9

| Model | Beta In                      | t     | Sig. | Partial Correlation | Collinearity Statistics |      |
|-------|------------------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------------------------|------|
|       |                              |       |      |                     | Tolerance               |      |
| 2     | uok .019 <sup>a</sup>        | .135  | .895 | .033                |                         | .270 |
| 3     | uok .008 <sup>b</sup>        | .062  | .951 | .015                |                         | .280 |
|       | rnaza -.033 <sup>b</sup>     | -.385 | .705 | -.090               |                         | .661 |
| 4     | uok .003 <sup>c</sup>        | .024  | .981 | .006                |                         | .281 |
|       | rnaza -.027 <sup>c</sup>     | -.318 | .754 | -.073               |                         | .670 |
|       | proteolit -.049 <sup>c</sup> | -.624 | .540 | -.142               |                         | .741 |
| 5     | uok .009 <sup>d</sup>        | .074  | .941 | .017                |                         | .283 |
|       | rnaza -.032 <sup>d</sup>     | -.395 | .697 | -.088               |                         | .680 |
|       | proteolit -.041 <sup>d</sup> | -.537 | .597 | -.119               |                         | .758 |
|       | fosfataza -.046 <sup>d</sup> | -.606 | .551 | -.134               |                         | .763 |
| 6     | uok .012 <sup>e</sup>        | .096  | .925 | .021                |                         | .284 |
|       | rnaza -.040 <sup>e</sup>     | -.485 | .632 | -.105               |                         | .685 |
|       | proteolit -.033 <sup>e</sup> | -.432 | .670 | -.094               |                         | .764 |
|       | fosfataza -.034 <sup>e</sup> | -.442 | .663 | -.096               |                         | .779 |
|       | pH .190 <sup>e</sup>         | 1.097 | .285 | .233                |                         | .144 |
| 7     | uok .031 <sup>f</sup>        | .248  | .806 | .053                |                         | .291 |
|       | rnaza -.060 <sup>f</sup>     | -.779 | .444 | -.164               |                         | .759 |
|       | proteolit -.042 <sup>f</sup> | -.544 | .592 | -.115               |                         | .774 |
|       | fosfataza -.021 <sup>f</sup> | -.275 | .786 | -.059               |                         | .800 |
|       | pH .154 <sup>f</sup>         | .892  | .382 | .187                |                         | .149 |
|       | degradac .121 <sup>f</sup>   | 1.012 | .323 | .211                |                         | .308 |

- a. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), degradac, dnaza, rnaza, proteolit, invertkis, fosfataza, fosforilaza, proteini, invertalk, pH, sok, redoks
- b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), degradac, dnaza, proteolit, invertkis, fosfataza, fosforilaza, proteini, invertalk, pH, sok, redoks
- c. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), degradac, dnaza, invertkis, fosfataza, fosforilaza, proteini, invertalk, pH, sok, redoks
- d. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), degradac, dnaza, invertkis, fosforilaza, proteini, invertalk, pH, sok, redoks
- e. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), degradac, dnaza, invertkis, fosforilaza, proteini, invertalk, sok, redoks
- f. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), dnaza, invertkis, fosforilaza, proteini, invertalk, sok, redoks
- g. Dependent Variable: biomasa

Dependent Variable: biomasa



5.15.



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**6.**

➤ „Merix“ ( , )  
 ( )  
 ). 0,5%  
 , *Mucor racemosus*. 0,3%  
 ,  
 : *Aspergillus niger* (51,42%) > *Penicillium chrysogenum* (50%) > *Penicillium cyclopium* (33,38%) > *Trichoderma harzianum* (20%),  
*Mucor racemosus*. ,  
*M. racemosus* (53%). *M. racemosus* *T. harzianum*

2

➤ ( )  
 16 , : *T. harzianum* 74,27% > *M. racemosus* (0,5%)  
 62,2% > *P. chrysogenum* 50% > *M. racemosus* (0,3%) 49,50% > *P. cyclopium*  
 46,97% > *A. niger* 30%. e e  
 e 80%  
 : 16,8 *T. harzianum*; 18,3 *M. racemosus* (0,5%);  
 24,3 *M. racemosus* (0,3%); 24,8 *P. cyclopium*; 26,1 *P.*  
*chrysogenum*; 46,6 *A. niger*.  
*T. harzianum* *M.*  
*racemosus*,

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- : pH,
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  - - M. racemosus* *P. cyclopium* (0,14%), *T. harzianum* (0,12%), *A. niger* (0,10%), *P. chrysogenum* (0,08%).
    - 0,3% *P. chrysogenum* (1,40%), *P. cyclopium*, *A. niger* *M. racemosus* (1,20%) *T. harzianum* (1,06%).
    - M. racemosus* 0,5% (1,50%) 0,3%
  - - : *P. chrysogenum* (9,57 g L<sup>-1</sup>), *T. harzianum* (6,93 g L<sup>-1</sup>), *A. niger* (5,94 g L<sup>-1</sup>), *M. racemosus* (5,08 g L<sup>-1</sup>).
    - P. cyclopium* (1,89 g L<sup>-1</sup>).

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0,3% P.  
*chrysogenum* (2,32 g L<sup>-1</sup>) *T. harzianum* (2,21 g L<sup>-1</sup>)  
*A. niger* (5,30 g L<sup>-1</sup>).

*P. cyclopium* (3,50 g L<sup>-1</sup>).

*M. racemosus*, (0,3%)  
, (0,5%)  
(2,76 g L<sup>-1</sup>).

➤ 0,3%  
(16.

).  
, *P. cyclopium* *M. racemosus*  
0,3%

*P. chrysogenum*, *P. cyclopium* *T. harzianum*

. *A. niger* 3 ,  
. *M. racemosus* 0,3%

, 1,5 ,  
2,5 ,  
0,5%  
5 : , , , .

➤ *P. chrysogenum*, *A. niger* *T. harzianum*,  
*M. racemosus* *P. cyclopium*.

*P. cyclopium*



*A. niger* *T. harzianum*

*P. chrysogenum*, *P. cyclopium* *M. racemosus*,



*A. niger* *T. harzianum*  
*cyclopium* *M. racemosus*.

*P. chrysogenum*, *P.*



*A. niger*, *M. racemosus* *P. chrysogenum*,  
*harzianum* *P. cyclopium*.

*T.*



RN ze

, *P. cyclopium* *M. racemosus*.

*P. cyclopium*.

*T. harzianum* *P. chrysogenum*.



DN ze

*P. chrysogenum*,

*T. harzianum*.

, *A. niger*.

*M. racemosus*

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**Antioxidant activity of ethanolic extract of  
*Penicillium chrysogenum* and *Penicillium funiculosum***

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## Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the biological and chemical activity on two species of fungi of the genus *Penicillium* isolated from wastewater. On the selected species of fungi the different antioxidant activity assays were carried out: DPPH free-radical scavenging activity, total antioxidant activity,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ -chelating ability and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ -reducing power. Total phenol content was also determined for ethanolic extract of mycelia. *Penicillium chrysogenum* ethanolic extract contained higher total phenolic content and better total antioxidant capacity as well as ferrous ion chelating ability. *Penicillium funiculosum* ethanolic extract showed higher DPPH free-radical scavenging activity, as well as reducing power. Based on the obtained results it can be concluded that two types of fungi are potential new sources of natural antioxidants.

## INTRODUCTION

Numerous pharmaceutical properties of medicinal mushrooms that have been using a traditional oriental medicine are known, including anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anti-atherosclerotic. In Western civilization, the research of medicinal properties of fungi and yeast are relatively new as well as their use for therapeutic purposes. These fungi are a significant source of natural antioxidants due to the production of secondary metabolites by themselves. These are compounds such as polysaccharides, triterpenes, and tritenpenoids, various acids (e.g. ganodermic acid)  $\beta$ -glucan, vitamins, alkaloids. Phenolics or polyphenols, including flavonoids are the main a secondary metabolic of medicinal plants, mushrooms and fungi, responsible for their antioxidant, antimutagenic and antitumor activity [1, 2]. Screening of biological activity endophytic fungi showed that they represent a significant source of new bioactive agents with potentially used in medicine, agriculture and industry area. Biologically active ingredients are synthesized into the apex tissue of the hyphal strand of fungi and their extractions are carried out by solvents with different polarity. The biological activity of these substances depends on their chemical structure so that different extraction solvents made of various biologically active substances, with different levels of biological activity. Ethyl acetate extract of endophytic fungus *Xylariaceae sp.*, *Tolyptocladium sp.*, *Chaetomium glotosum*, *Chaetomium sp.*, *Creosphaeria sp.*, contains an extraordinary antioxidant activity (3). The aqueous extract of mycelium *Tolyptocladium sp.* Ts-1 was isolated from the fruiting body of a wild *Cordyceps sinensis* has strong antioxidant activity and is a potential source of natural antioxidants [4]. The methanolic extracts of the fungi *Fusarium*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Mucor* species were isolated from *L. nicotianifolia* showed significant antioxidant potential and the antioxidant nature of the extracts were dependent on the concentration [5]. Many species of fungi isolated

from the soil, such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*, represent a potential source of natural antioxidants [6]. As active participants in the degradation of organic materials, primarily wood waste, fungi are exposed to large amounts of free radicals in nature. In order to survive and perform their task scavenger nature, fungi have developed specific defense of the body against a variety of toxins and free radicals.

The fungi species of genus *Penicillium* are very attractive organism for production of useful protein and biological active secondary metabolites. It was found that the fungi produce pigments that inhibit the cholesterol biosynthesis by binding to the catalytic site HMG-CoA reductase a key enzyme in biosynthesis cholesterol [7] and scavenged DPPH radicals [8-10]. Penicillenols secreted by *Penicillium* sp showed biological activity against HL-60 cell lines [11]. Atrovenetin was isolated as a potential antioxidant in some species of *Penicillium* [12]. Different active substances were isolated from *P. chrysogenum*, like alkaloids, carbohydrates, tannins and terpenoids by using different solvents.

The potential antioxidant activity of two fungal species: *Penicillium chrysogenum* and *Penicillium funiculosum* was investigated in this study. The fungi were isolated from wastewater of the river basin of Lepenica and Western Morava, Serbia. Total phenol content was determined by Folin-Ciocalteu method. The antioxidant activity of alcoholic extract of fermentation broth was carried out by four assays: DPPH free - radical scavenging activity, total antioxidant activity,  $Fe^{2+}$  - chelating ability and  $Fe^{3+}$  - reducing power.

## **EXPERIMENTAL**

### **Cultivation and extraction of mycella of tested fungi**

The fungal species used in our study were isolated from wastewaters originating from households and flow directly into the riverbed the Lepenica and Western Morava (Serbia).

The identification of fungi was carried out at the Institute of Biology and Ecology of Kragujevac, and became part of the collection of our laboratory. Fungi were grown on potato dextrose agar at room temperature ( $28\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for 7 days. The 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask containing 100 mL of liquid PDB medium were sterilized for 15 min at  $121\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The media were inoculated with 1 mL of spore suspension to the specific density and incubated at room temperature for 5 days, with stirring occasionally. After the completion of incubation, mycelia are separated from the liquid medium by filtration and drying at  $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The dry mycelium was pulverized and extracted with ethanol (1:1, (v/v)) three times. The supernatant was separated by centrifugation at 5000 rpm for 10 min, fractions were pooled and ethanolic extract was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the final extract. Alcoholic extract of all tested fungal species was stored in dark at  $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  before being used for the bioactivity test.

#### **DPPH radical scavenging assay**

1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity was done according to the method by Takao *et al.*, with slight modification [13]. Working solution of extracts was made by dilution stock solution (1 mg/mL) of extracts. DPPH was dissolved in methanol to obtain a concentration  $8\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ . To 1 mL of DPPH solution, 1 mL of various concentrations of the extracts or the standard (ascorbic acid) solution were added separately. The reaction mixtures were incubated at  $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 min, following by absorbance measured at 517 nm using methanol as blank reference. The DPPH scavenging activity (%) of the standard and extracts was determined using following equation:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = [(A_c - A_s) / A_c] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where:  $A_c$  is absorbance of control sample and  $A_s$  is the absorbance of test sample

### **Total antioxidant activity**

The total antioxidant activity was determined by phosphomolybdenum method according to Prieto *et al.*, [14]. To 1 mL of samples or standard the different concentration, 2 mL reagent solution (ammonium molybdate {4 mM}, sodium phosphate {28 mM} and sulphuric acid {0.6 M}) was added and mixed vigorously. All the reaction tubes were incubated at 95 °C for 90 min. The absorbance was measured at 695 nm against blank (methanol) after cooling at room temperature. Ascorbic acid was used as standard. Reducing capacity of the extract has been expressed as the ascorbic acid equivalents.

### **Total Phenolic Contents**

The total phenolic contents in the extract were determined according to the Folin-Ciocalteu method of Singleton and Rossi with some modifications [15, 16]. To 1 mL of ethanolic extracts, 2 mL of 7.5 % (w/v) sodium carbonate solution was added and vortexed vigorously. After 5 min, 1 mL of 1:10 diluted Folin-Ciocalteu's phenol reagent was added and vortexed again. Same procedure was followed for the standard solution of gallic acid. All the tubes were incubated at room temperature for 30 min and the absorbance was measured at 765 nm. The total phenolic content in the extracts were expressed as gallic acid equivalent in mg/g (GAE mg/g-extract).

### **Measurement of ferrous ion chelating ability**

The ferrous ion chelating activity extracts was measured by the decrease in absorbance at 562 nm of the iron (II)-ferrozine complex according to Carter *et al.*, [17] and Yan *et al.*, [18]. To 1 mL sample (with different dilution), 1 mL 0.125 mM FeSO<sub>4</sub> was added, followed by 1 mL of 0.3125 mM ferrozine. The test tubes were allowed to equilibrate at room temperature for 10 min. The absorbance was measured at 562 nm against blank. EDTA was used as positive control. The ability of the extract to chelate ferrous ion was calculated using equation:



$$\text{Chelating effect \%} = [(Ac - As) / Ac] \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where: Ac is absorbance of control sample and As is absorbance of the test sample.

### **Reducing power assay**

The reducing power assay was conducted as described by Oyaizu [19]. To 1 mL sample extract at different concentration, 2.5 mL 0.2 M phosphate buffer, pH 6.6 and 2.5 mL 1 % potassium ferricyanide was added and mixed vigorously. After incubation at 50 °C for 20 min, 2.5 mL 10 % trichloroacetic acid was added to mixture followed by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 10 min. Subsequently, 2.5 mL of upper layer of mixture was added to 2.5 mL distilled water and 0.5 mL 0.1 % ferric chloride, and absorbance of resulting solution was read at 700 nm against a blank. Ascorbic acid was used as positive control.

## **RESULTS**

The results of investigation the DPPH scavenger activities of ethanolic extract of fungi tested showed that the maximum decolorization has *Penicillium fumiculosum* (51.34 %), followed by *P. chrysogenum* (37.42 %) at the maximum concentration of 1000 µg/mL. The IC<sub>50</sub> value against DPPH radical found to be 974 µg/mL for *P. fumiculosum* and 1336 µg/mL for *P. chrysogenum*, as like presented on Figure 1. The results indicate that ethanolic extract of tested fungi may serve as effective radical scavenging with DPPH free radical, converting them in stabile products.

Figure 1.

The results of examinations of the total antioxidant activity of ethanolic extract of tested fungi are shown in Figure 2. By increasing the concentrations of ethanolic extract from

0.0156 mg/mL to 1 mg/mL the total antioxidant activity of the tested fungi was increased too. The total antioxidant activity of *P. chrysogenum* (3.874  $\mu\text{g AA/g}$ ) was slightly higher in comparison to fungus *P. fumiculosum* (3.171  $\mu\text{g AA/g}$ ).

Figure 2.

The results of ferrous ion chelating activity of alcoholic extract are shown in Figure 3. Ethanolic extract of *P. chrysogenum* showed better chelating activity than *P. fumiculosum* at concentrations from 0.0125 mg/mL to 0.500 mg/mL. By increasing the concentration of the extract from 0.5 mg/mL to 1 mg/mL, the absorbance increased too, but the absorbance values were far higher than the value of the blank absorbance. This method cannot be successfully applied to extract of higher concentrations of fungi tested, hence the results chelating capacity may not be valid. However, ethanolic extract of fungi *P. chrysogenum* showed a better chelating power compared to standard EDTA at concentrations of 0.0125 mg/mL to 0.625 mg/mL.

Figure 3.

The results of the total phenolic content in ethanolic extract of *P. chrysogenum* and *P. fumiculosum* are presented in Figure 4. The total phenolic content in the extract of mycelia is slightly different, but fungus *P. chrysogenum* (2.859 mg GAE/g) showed better yield compared with *P. fumiculosum* (2.109 mg GAE/g).

Figure 4.

The reducing power of the ethanolic extract of mycelium with tested fungi was shown in Figure 5. The reduction potential of the extracts exhibited a dose-dependent activity within a concentration range of 0.015625 mg/mL to 1 mg/mL. Slightly better reducing power has fungus *Penicillium fumiculosum* than *P. chrysogenum* in all concentration of extract, but it is far less in relation to synthetic antioxidant (ascorbic acid).

Figure 5.

## DISCUSSION

The needs for the discovery and development of effective and safe antioxidants from natural sources have prompted scientists to search for sources of these bioactive resources among filamentous fungi. Antioxidant activity, which was examined using four different assays, was confirmed in bought tested species of *Penicillium*.

Although DPPH scavenger activity of extract of mycelium of tested fungi was lower in comparison to commercial antioxidant (ascorbic acid), activity of extracts concentration at 1 mg/mL was between 37.42 % and 51.34 %. The results of IC<sub>50</sub> values of these two extracts were still higher than those of tested fungi from genus *Penicillium*. It was found that the percentage inhibition of DPPH free radical ranges from 72 % to 88 % for *Penicillium sp.* NIOML-02 [20] to 91.1 % in *P. citrinum* [21]. These differences may be attributed to various conditions in which the fungi are grown.

The results suggest that the extract from *Penicillium fumiculosum* mycelia is promising resource of natural antioxidants.

Alcoholic extract of *P. chrysogenum* showed higher total antioxidant capacity than *P. fumiculosum* at concentration of 1 mg/mL.

Phenolic compounds have been reported to be associated with antioxidative action in biological systems, mainly due to their red-ox properties, which can play an important role in absorbing and neutralizing free radicals, quenching singlet and triplet oxygen or decomposing peroxides [22]. Extract of mycelium of *P. chrysogenum* had higher content of total phenol (2.859 mg GAE/g) than extract of *P. fumiculosum* (2.109 mg GAE/g) as like as total antioxidant activity. However, total phenol content found in some fungi of genus *Penicillium* was much higher in relation to this two species. It was found that total phenolic content of *P. granulatum* was 7.01 mg GAE/g [23], while in endophytic *Penicillium* species was only 1 mg GAE /g [24].

The obtained results indicate that the total phenolic content was correlated with the total antioxidant activity.

Ferrous ions are most effective pro-oxidants and they are commonly found in food system, they can initiate lipid peroxidation and start a chain reaction that leads to the deterioration of food [25]. Their interaction with hydrogen peroxide in biological systems leads to formation of highly reactive hydroxyl radicals [26].

The extracts of the mycelium of fungi tested showed the better chelating capacity compared to standard EDTA at concentrations of 0.00156 to 0.0625 mg/mL. Among two tested fungi, the extract of *P. chrysogenum* showed better ferrous ion chelating capacity. There was positive correlation between chelating activity and total phenol content. The results suggests that *P. chrysogenum* contains phenolic compounds/ligands that are the most effective in sequestering ferrous ions by intercepting all coordination sites of metal ions.

The presence of reductants (antioxidants) causes the reduction of the  $Fe^{3+}$ /ferricyanide complex to the ferrous form [27]. The extract of *Penicillium fumiculosum* mycelia has the better reduction potential than *P. chrysogenum*, as confirmed by reducing power assay. In this case, there is no correlation between total phenolic content and reducing power. These results

indicate the presence of some other compounds in extract, instead of phenol, which act as reduktones and inhibit lipid peroxidation by donating a hydrogen atom thereby terminating the free radical chain reaction [28]. These results are consistent with the results of the antioxidant activity of other fungi, such as *Aspergillus candidus*, *A. fumigates*, *Cladosporium sp.*, *Chaetomium sp.*, and many mushrooms [29, 30], lichens and medicinal plants [31-33].

## **CONCLUSION**

The aim of this study is preliminary examination of whether the selected fungi species could be considered as source of potential natural antioxidants. The results show antioxidative activity of two species of fungi. The highest DPPH free-radical scavenging activities, as well as reducing power were shown by *Penicillium funiculosum*. On the other hand, ethanolic extract of *Penicillium chrysogenum* showed higher total antioxidant capacity, as well as chelating activity and total phenol content. These results represent a good basis for the further analysis of bioactive substances synthesized in fungi and exhibit different effects on antioxidant activity, which would be beneficial for their selective application in biotechnological processes in the future.

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Scientific paper

**Influence of detergent and its components on metabolism of *Fusarium oxysporum*  
in submerged fermentation**

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## Abstract

The influence of detergent and its components (sodium tripolyphosphate and ethoxylated cetyl oleyl alcohol) at 0.1 % concentration on the enzymatic and metabolic activity of *Fusarium oxysporum* during exponential growth was investigated in this paper. The fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* was isolated from wastewater originating from households which contain detergent. The following biochemical parameters were analyzed: pH, redox potential, proteolytic activity, production of carbohydrates, free and total organic acids, proteins and total dry weight biomass. The detergent had influence on the significant decreasing of redox potential, slight increasing of pH and quantity of glucose and total organic acids, while the proteolytic activity was triple insensive in relation to control. The sodium tripolyphosphate had influence on the slight decreasing of pH, significant increasing of redox potential and quantity of glucose and free and total organic acids, whereas the proteolytic activity was intsensive only 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> day. The total dry weight biomass of the fungus *F. oxysporum* was slightly inhibited by ethoxylated alcohol but significantly inhibited by detergent and sodium tripolyphosphate.

**Keywords:** biomass, carbohydrates, ethoxylated cetyl oleyl alcohol, organic acids, proteins, proteolytic activity, sodium tripolyphosphate

## INTRODUCTION

Over 2000 years, mankind has used surface-active components or their ingredients in the various aspects of daily life, personal care products, laundry washing, chemical cleaning and cosmetics. Chemical surfactants are amphiphilic compounds, which can reduce surface and interfacial tension by accumulating at the interface of immiscible fluids, and increase the solubility and mobility of hydrophobic or insoluble organic compounds [1, 2]. Their main application is in the manufacturers of detergent. A modern detergent powder is complicated multicomponent mixture consisting of active substances (surfactants), builders (sodium phosphates, sodium carbonate, sodium silicate, zeolith), bleach (perborate, percarbonate), wetting agents, optical brighteners, softeners, enzymes [3]. Based on ionization of polar head surfactants are divided into four group: anionic, cationic, nonionic and amphoteric. The most widely used in all regions of the world are linear alkyl benzene sulfonates (LASs), alcohol ether sulfates (AESs), aliphatic alcohols (AEs), alcohol sulfates (ASs) and alkaline salts of fatty acids (soap). The linear chain alkylbenzene sulphonate types (LAS) are the most popularly used synthetic anionic surfactant as major ingredient in domestic and industrial detergents more than 30 years [4]. Alcohol ethoxylated are presently the largest volume nonionic surfactants. Growth in use of linear primary AE has been rapid over the past 20 years because of their many desirable qualities such as rapid biodegradation, low to moderate foaming ability, superior cleaning of manmade fibers, tolerance of water hardness and ability to perform in cold water [5]. Builders boost the efficiency of surfactants by counteracting hard water, emulsifying oil and grease, and preventing soil from redepositing. Phosphates are an environmentally delicate chemical and a commonly used detergent builder. Phosphorus is in the form of sodium tripolyphosphate ( $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ ) and is used to soften hard water and suspend

dirt in the water. But, by dissolving in water phosphates create orthophosphates which are more toxic and because of that phosphates can be substituted with a phosphate free Zeolite ( $\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10} \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  - Aluminium silicate) [6]. Increased use of household's detergents leads to their accumulation in the wastewater and natural aquatic ecosystems, causing a number of harmful effects on the microbial community and hydrobionts [7]. Numerous investigations showed that detergent causes anaerobic condition in aquatic ecosystems, disrupts cells structure of live beings, changes activities of their enzymes, etc. [8]. Various reports are available on the stimulative effect of nonionic and ionic surfactants in fermentation broth of microorganism, this resulted in many fold increases in the production and secretion of enzyme such as cellulase [9], phytase [10], amylase [11]. Inclusion of nonionic surfactants, Tween 80 into culture medium increases extracellular protease activity without altering of enzyme properties (12). Also, it was found that addition of detergent have enhancing effects on extracellular production of some metabolites with microorganism [13] and may be useful method for over-production of hydrophobic compounds by means of biological process. The *Fusarium oxysporum* is mesophilic fungus ubiquitous in soils worldwide. It commonly inhabits aquatic ecosystems and wastewater with high rate of organic matter. The fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* produce severe hydrolytic enzymes which were found to be active on a wide range of natural substrates of either vegetable or animal origin, e.g. lipases, cellulases, hemicellulases, pectinases, xylanases, etc. Lignocellulolytic enzyme were produced by *F. oxysporum* has been used for conversion of lignocellulosic material to ethanol [14].

The aim of this study was to investigate how commercial detergent (Merix, Henkel, Serbia) and it's mainly components at concentration of 0.1 % influence on metabolic process of fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* under submerged fermentation during exponential growth phase. The submerged culture technique is widely used for biotechnological application as it

is intrinsically less problematic, making it more reliable and reproducible easier to monitor and to control key operational parameters and it is more flexible.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Isolation of *Fusarium oxysporum* and cultivation

The fungus species *Fusarium oxysporum* was isolated from the river basin of Lepenica (the place of wastewater flood, sewage). Identification of fungus from a sample of wastewater was carried out at the Institute for Biology and Ecology, University of Kragujevac. The fungus was maintained in a chamber with a constant temperature at  $(4 \pm 0.5) ^\circ\text{C}$ , on potato-dextrose agar slant (PDA), in sterile conditions. A monosporial culture was developed by the method of exhaustion on a poor agar, in Petri dishes, in sterile conditions. Mesopeptonic agar was used for sterility control. During the experiment, the fungus was cultivated in the sterile Czapek Dox's liquid medium of the following composition (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Composition of growth media in 1000 ml distilled water

| Growth medium | Mark | c / g dm <sup>-3</sup> |                                 |                                       |                                       |         |           |     |     |
|---------------|------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|
|               |      | NaNO <sub>3</sub>      | K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> | MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·x7H <sub>2</sub> O | FeSO <sub>4</sub> ·x7H <sub>2</sub> O | Sucrose | Detergent | TTP | AOC |
| Control       | K    | 3                      | 1                               | 0.5                                   | 0.01                                  | 30      |           |     |     |
| K + 0.1 % D   | D    | 3                      | 1                               | 0.5                                   | 0.01                                  | 30      | 1         |     |     |
| K + 0.1% TTP  | TTP  | 3                      | 1                               | 0.5                                   | 0.01                                  | 30      |           | 1   |     |
| K + 0.1 % AOC | AOC  | 3                      | 1                               | 0.5                                   | 0.01                                  | 30      |           |     | 1   |

\*Detergent "Merix", Henkel, Krusevac

\*\*Sodium tripolyphosphate

\*\*\*Ethoxylated cetyl oleyl alcohol

Erlenmeyer flasks with growth mediums were sterilized at 120 °C for 20 min (autoclave pressure, 0.14 MPa). The pH control was adjusted about 4.70 before sterilization with 0.1 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> HCl.

### **Inoculation and sampling**

The liquid growth mediums were stored in Erlenmeyer flask (100 ml of medium in 250 ml flask). Each flask was inoculated with one ml spore suspension of ( $1 \times 10^4$  CFU ml<sup>-1</sup>) in three replicates. Erlenmeyer flasks were placed on an electric shaker (Kinetor-m, Ljubljana) thus enabling uniform and constant mixing. All experiments were carried out at room temperature, under alternate light and dark for 8 days. Sampling was started at 4<sup>th</sup> day after inoculation and repeated every day until the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the experiment which corresponding exponential growth phase of fungus. The exponential growth phase was confirmed by screening test on solid state fermentation (results of this test were not shown in this paper).

### **Measurement of pH and redox potential**

pH-meter (type MA-5705, the product "Iskra", Kranj) was used to measuring value of pH and electrochemical potential. Redox potential was determined by Petersen's method [15].

### **Assays of Proteolytic Activity**

Activity for the alkaline protease was determined spectrophotometrically by Anson's method, with casein as substrate [16]. Reaction mixture incubated at 37 °C for 10 min and arrested by addition of 1 ml 5% trichloroacetic acid (TCA). The mixture was centrifuged at 4.000 rpm min<sup>-1</sup> and to the supernatant 5 ml of 6 % Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and 1ml diluted Folin-Ciocalteu's phenol reagent were added. The resulting solution was incubated at room temperature for 30 min and absorbance of the blue color developed was read at 660 nm using tyrosine standard. One unite enzyme activity (IU) was defined as the amount of enzyme that liberated 1μg of tyrosine from casein per minute under assay condition.



### **Protein assay**

Protein was determined according to Kjeldahl, on the basis of the nitrogen amount present in the fungus tissue [17], according to the Eq. (1):

$$\text{The quantity of proteins (mg)} = 6.25 \times \text{quantity of nitrogen} \quad (1)$$

### **Determination of concentrations total and free organic acids**

Concentrations of free and total organic acids were determined by ion exchange chromatography method. To 10 ml of fermentation broth was added 50 ml of ethanol (70 %) and reaction mix was incubated at 70 °C in water bath for 1 h. The mixture was filtered through Whatman filter paper No. 1 and filtrate was concentrated at (50 to 60) °C under reduced pressure to final extract volume of 40 ml. Active charcoal was added to extract following by incubation (30 to 45) min in the water bath at 70 °C. After incubation, the extract was filtrated to remove active charcoal, the residue was made up to a volume of 100 ml with distilled water. Ten milliliters aliquots of filtrate were sampling for determination of concentration the free organic acids by titration 0.1 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> NaOH. Phenolphthalein (0.1 %) was used as indicator. The residual of sampling (90 ml) was passed through a cationic column (Amberlite IR-120) previously activated, to the volumetric flask of 250 ml. By washing the column with distilled water volumetric flask was supplemented to 250 ml. To determination of concentration the total organic acids, 25 ml aliquots were sampling and titration was carried out as previously described [18]. The results were presented as a percentage.

### **Determination of monosaccharides quantity**

Monosaccharides, glucose and fructose were determined after passing 225 ml of filtrate through a previous activated anion column of type Amberlite IR-120 and after evaporation of filtrate to volume 5 to 10 ml. A small volume of sample was inflicted on paper chromatography Whatman N<sup>o</sup>1 and descending chromatography was performed. The quantity

of glucose and fructose was measured by the spectrophotometer at 600 nm, followed by reaction with suitable reagent to produce a blue-green complex [19].

#### **Determination of dry weight biomass**

The mycelia previously removed from fermentation broth were washed with sterile distilled deionization water several times. Both filter paper and mycelia were then dried in an oven at 80 °C to a constant weight. The dry weight of the mycelia was determined by subtracting the initial weight of the filter paper from the weight of mycelia and filter paper.

### **RESULTS**

The effects of detergent and its main components at a concentration of 0.1 % on the metabolism of fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* are presented on Figs 1 to 7. These effects were observed by the following biochemical parameters: pH, redox potential, proteolytic activity, quantity of proteins, organic acids and carbohydrates from 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> day, whereas total dry weight biomass was measured on 8<sup>th</sup> day.

The fungus *F. oxysporum* showed on the express or slight decrease of pH value of fermentation broth. The maximum values of pH measured on 4<sup>th</sup> day in all variation of liquid growth medium except in control. The maximum deviation of pH value was observed in the medium with D and TTP at 0.1 % concentration compared to control. The detergent at 0.1 % concentration influenced on the significant increase of pH value whereas the TTP at 0.1 % concentration influenced on the significant decrease of pH value, as shown in Fig 1.

#### **Figure 1**

Redox potential of the fungus *F. oxysporum* grown in all variants of liquid nutrient medium had a positive value throughout the experimental period, with exception in medium with detergent (negative value). Increasing values of redox potential proceeded in parallel with the

development of mycelia, the maximum values were measured on 7<sup>th</sup> day (control medium) and on 8<sup>th</sup> day (TTP and AOC media). The results are shown in Fig 2.

**Figure 2.**

The proteolytic activities of the fungus *F. oxysporum* in the liquid growth medium according to Czapek (the control) and the variants of liquid medium with D, TTP and AOC were particularly expressed on 6<sup>th</sup> or on 7<sup>th</sup> day. Presence of AOC in medium had stimulating effect while the presence of detergent had inhibitory effect on proteolytic activity during the experimental period. The results are shown in Fig 3.

**Figure 3.**

Protein production increased in parallel with exponential mycelial growth but concentrations of total protein was different in relation with type of medium. The highest amount of protein was produced by fungus in medium with TTP on the 7<sup>th</sup> day whereas the least amount of protein measured in medium with detergent at the same time of experiment. The results are shown in Fig 4.

**Figure 4.**

The concentration of total organic acids in the control medium and in the medium with AOC was considerably or significantly smaller on the 8<sup>th</sup> day compare to the 4<sup>th</sup> day. Contrary, the fungus *F. oxysporum* produced higher percent of total organic acids in the medium with D and TTP, at the same time. The fungus produced different concentration of free organic acids depending on the type of medium. The percentage of free organic acids was lesser in medium with detergent, but it was higher in the medium with TTP and AOC. The TTP showed strong inhibitory effect on the production of free organic acids in the early exponential growth phase but a strong stimulatory effect in the late exponential growth phase. The results are shown in Fig 5.

**Figure 5**

The concentration of glucose which was produced by the fungus *F. oxysporum* was significantly higher in the growth medium with D and AOC at concentration of 0.1 % on the 8<sup>th</sup> day in relation to the control. The presence of AOC in growth medium reduced the concentration of fructose to half while the presence of D influenced on increase of concentration of fructose. The detergent showed the strongest stimulating effect on the bioproduction of glucose whereas ethoxylated cetyl oleyl alcohol was the strongest stimulator of the fructose bioproduction compare to control, as **Fig 6** shown.

Figure 6.

The amount of the total dry weight biomass of the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* grown in the control nutritious medium was significantly or slightly higher compare to the biomass of the same fungus grown in the variants of liquid media with D, TTP and AOC. Detergent and the sodium tripolyphosphate of 0.1 % concentration showed the most significant inhibitory effect on the total dry weight biomass bioproduction in relation to the control (about 50 %). The results are shown in **Fig 7**.

Figure 7.

## DISCUSSION

For the regular growing and development of microorganisms optimal pH environment is necessary. It affects the morph-physiological characteristics and biochemical properties of microorganisms. With addition of detergent and its components in growth media occurs the different initial pH value but these differences aren't influence on the spores germinating and development of mycelia. St Leger *et al.* [20] observed that *F. oxysporum* tolerate a wide range of pH. However, these pollutants change metabolic activity of fungus on a different ways, which reflects on fungal growth and total dry weight biomass. The changes of pH value resulting from utilization of nutrients from growth media. Simultaneously with changes in pH

values and redox potential is changing too. This implies the role of organic acids in pH homeostasis and growth of fungus in a flexible media with detergent and its components. Increase of glucose and fructose concentration in the medium leads to acidification or pH reduction indicating that the acidity of medium originates from organic acids which are released by glycolysis and Krebs cycle. Production of organic acids depends both on the microorganism and source of P in which the microorganism growth. Many researchers observed that the accumulation of oxalic acid in the cytoplasm can help regulate cytoplasmic pH. Strasser *et al.* [21] reported that oxalic acid is produced in cytoplasm of *Aspergillus niger* with little or no participation of the tricarboxylic acids cycle. Chemical composition of commercial detergent is very complex and consists of a mixture of active components, builders, fillers, phosphates, bleach, *etc.* Each of these components can react with active center of the enzyme, leading to their inhibition or activation, which reflects on growth and development of fungi. On the other hand, the individual components of detergent as substrates for nutrition are far more acceptable for fungi. As we predicted, the treatment with detergent, AOC and TTP led to the production of different amounts of free and total organic acids. The quantity of free organic acids was insignificantly lesser in the medium with detergent but it was significantly higher in the medium with TTP and AOC at the end of experimental period. Many researchers observed that many fungi species produce different organic acids in medium with polyphosphates because of solubilization of P. In the case of the total organic acids bioproduction, the TTP is behaving as a significant stimulator while the detergent is insignificant stimulator of bioproduction. At the same time, the AOC is behaving as an inhibitor of the total organic acids bioproduction.

The presence of detergent, AOC and TTP in the liquid growth medium affects on the production of different protein concentration during the fungal exponential growth. With culture aging, fungus produced higher amount of proteins in control and AOC media probably

due to increasing of N consumption from these media. On the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the experiment, significant changes of proteins bioproduction were observed in medium with D and TTP. The production of protein was rapidly decreased in D medium whereas the opposite effect was observed in TTP medium. These results are in accordance with the results of other authors which observed that According to Scervino *et al.* [22] consumption of N increase with decreasing of phosphates concentration which is in agreement with results of this study. Also, our previous studies on other filamentous fungi [23, 24] confirmed that pollutants such as LAS detergent type have inhibitory effect on protein bioproduction.

The proteolytic activity of the fungus *F. oxysporum* was expressed in late exponential phase of fungal growth (6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> day). Inclusion of AOC in growth medium showed significant stimulatory effect on proteolytic activity whereas the treatment with the detergent and TTP had inhibitory effect on proteolytic activity. As well known, numerous microorganisms have ability to synthesized different proteases depending on type of medium. The protease of *Bacillus* species showed excellent stability and compatibility with some commercial detergents [25]. However, anionic surfactants, such as SDBS and SDS express strong inhibitory effect on enzymes activity in the most of microorganisms [26, 27]. Polar heads of SDS or SDBS bind to the active site of the enzyme through ionic interaction which causes conformational changes of enzymes. Nonionic surfactants type of ethylene oxides, bind to active site of enzymes through hydrogen bonds in order to enhance of conformation flexibility. In agreement with observations of Pradhan and Sukla [28] and Scervino *et al.* [29] our experiment confirms the hypothesis that solubilization of P is related with releasing of organic acids in medium. Many researches observed relation between the beginning of autolysis after depletion of the exogenous carbon source and proteolytic activity to a greater or lesser degree in various species of filamentous fungi [30-32]. However, it is not uncommon for the maximum of proteolytic activity to coincide with the growth phase [33] which it was

confirmed by our investigation. Similar observations with *A. fumigatus* and *N. crassa* suggest that this phenomenon can be widespread among fungi.

The concentration of carbohydrates (glucose and fructose) was measured in fermentation broth of growth medium on the 8<sup>th</sup> day. Fungal metabolism of carbohydrates is influenced by the composition of growth medium. When sucrose is only carbon source, the fungus utilizes preferably glucose than fructose for its metabolism which is consistent with the results of Peynaud and Domercq [34]. Because of that, the concentration of glucose is very low compare to fructose in liquid medium by Czapek. As well known, under aerobic condition the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* metabolize of glucose via Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas (EMP) pathway resulting in high acetic acids production whereas under anaerobic condition metabolize of glucose via pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) resulting in high ethanol production [35]. The inclusion of D, AOC and TTP leads to decreasing of glucose incorporation in biomass and its higher concentration in medium. The detergent shows the highest inhibitory effect on metabolism glucose. Interesting, TTP and detergent are added in medium shows the stimulatory effect on metabolism fructose and its incorporation in fungal biomass. On the contrary, AOC shows the highest inhibitory effect on metabolism fructose and it's incorporated in biomass. This striking difference in the utilization of sugars could be caused either by differences in the transport systems or by the subsequent intracellular metabolism of the sugars [36]. Probably, detergent and TTP influence on synthesis of inducible enzymes involving in regulation of carbohydrates metabolism or some degradation products have a role of competitive inhibitor of these enzymes. These results are in accordance with the results of other authors and our previous studies on other filamentous fungi [37, 38].

The total dry weight biomass which the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* produced during the exponential growth was measured on 8<sup>th</sup> day. The total amount of biomass of the fungus

grown in control is higher compare to media with the detergent, AOC and TTP. These results confirm that these compounds behavior as inhibitors on the bioproduction of biomass. Detergent and the sodium tripolyphosphate at 0.1 % concentration show the significant inhibitory effect on the total biomass (about 50 %), while the AOC show little inhibitory effect compare to control.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the obtained results it can be concluded that detergent and its components influence on fungal metabolism in different way. These pollutants no express fungicide effect, but they have inhibitory influence on total dry weight biomass production at different rates. Inclusion of pollutants in growth medium causes production of different metabolites which could have practical application in biotechnology. The alkaline protease from fungus is stimulated by the presence of AOC, so it could have potentially utilization for catalysis and application in detergent formulation. High solubilization of P in medium with TTP indicate potential role of *F. oxysporum* in bioremediation of environment. The production of higher amount of organic acids is stimulated by detergent and its components so the fungus could be apply in different industrial area. The fungal ability to produce different amount of glucose and fructose could be practically apply in biotechnology.

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PAPER ACCEPTED

**THE ABILITY OF FUNGUS *MUCOR RACEMOSUS* FRESENIUS TO  
DEGRADE HIGH CONCENTRATION OF DETERGENT**

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## Abstract

The ability of fungus *Mucor racemosus* Fresenius to decompose high concentration of commercial detergent (MERIX, Henkel, Serbia) was investigated in this study. Fungus was cultivated in liquid growth medium by Czapek with addition of detergent at concentration 0.5% during 16 days. The biochemical changes of pH, redox potential, amount of free and total organic acids, and activity of alkaline phosphatase were evaluated by analysis of fermentation broth. Simultaneously, biodegradation percentage of anionic surfactant of tested detergent was confirmed by MBAS assay. At the same time, the influence of detergent on fungal growth and total dry weight biomass was determined. Detergent at concentration 0.5% influenced on decreasing of pH value and increasing of redox potential as well as increasing of free and total organic acids. Enzyme activity of alkaline phosphatase was reduced by detergent at concentration 0.5%. The fungus was decomposed about 62% of anionic surfactant during 16 day. Due to fungus was produced higher dry weight biomass (53%) in relation to control.

*Keywords:* biomass, biodegradation of detergent, enzyme activity, organic acids, pH, redox potential

## Highlights

- Native isolate of fungus *Mucor racemosus* Fresenius was tested to high concentration of detergent
- Influence of detergent on changes of fungal biochemical parameters
- Fungus decomposed 62% of anionic surfactant during 16 days which it was confirmed by MBAS assay
- Detergent at concentration of 0.5% reduced about 60% of fungal alkaline phosphatase activity

## INTRODUCTION

Over 2000 years, mankind has used surface-active components or their ingredients in the various aspects of daily life, personal care products, laundry washing, chemical cleaning and cosmetics. The most of the surfactants are used in the form of detergent powders. A modern detergent powder is a complicated multicomponent mixture consisting of surfactants, builders, bleach, enzymes and auxiliaries [1, 2]. Usually, a detergent powder contains about 20-25% surfactants.

According to statistical data, world's annual production of surfactants is about 12.5 million tons, and in the EU it is about 2.99 million tons. Approximately 64% of surfactant is produced in detergents for washing and cleaning. It is estimated that the rate of surfactant production increases annually about 0.5 million tons. Increased usage of detergents in households has led to their accumulation in wastewater and natural aquatic ecosystems, causing many harmful effects on microbial communities and hydro-bionics [3]. The main condition for the relatively safe usage of surfactants is their easy and ultimate biodegradation [4]. Surfactants used in detergent formulation should be degraded at least 80% in terms of primary biodegradation. Detergents as pollutants get into the environment through industrial and municipal wastewater, pesticide application or deposit of waste activated sludge [5]. Discharging of sewage and surfactants in their final appearance in the sediment, the toxicity to aquatic organisms and bioaccumulation in the food chain, along with emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, are the main problem today. Products with a high content of surfactants, such as detergents, inhibit the growth of unicellular algae; impede the process of purifying water creating foam, which makes it difficult to dissolve oxygen that is necessary for living things breathing and photosynthesis, and cause eutrophication [6]. Due to these facts the maximal allowable concentration of detergent in wastewater which effluents in public sewage is 4 mg L<sup>-1</sup> and 0.5 mg L<sup>-1</sup> in natural recipients, according to Legislative acts [7]. Numerous studies have focused on the discovery of new biosurfactants that would replace synthetic as well as on the development of new species of microorganisms that may degrade synthetic surfactants and complex chemical compounds in nature. Filamentous fungi are attractive microorganisms for the study of biodegradation of organic matter due to their well-developed defense mechanisms and the structure of the cell wall. Fungi are recognized for their superior capability to produce a large variety of extracellular proteins, organic acids and the other



metabolites, as a result of adaptation to severe environmental constraints [8]. Many reports have shown that surfactants change conformation of protein which can influence on enzymatic activity, stability and specificity or disrupt the structure of cell membranes, depending on the concentration of surfactants and type of microorganism.

*Mucor racemosus* Fresenius is a dimorphic fungus (genus *Mucor*) whose growth induced by carbon dioxide and hexose sugar in the direction of creating a multipolar bud as in yeast or in the direction of branched aerial hyphens [9]. When grown on synthetic and organic substrates *M. racemosus* produces various enzymes such as invertase, alkaline phosphatase, protease, lipase which have application in biotechnology and bioremediation.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the ability of fungus *M. racemosus* Fresen. to degrade commercial powder detergent ("Merix", Henkel, Krusevac, Serbia) at very high concentration ( $5 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ ) which is thousands fold higher than law regulated concentrations that may be found in sewage water and natural recipients and lethal for the most microorganisms. Simultaneously, we investigated the influence of detergent on the growth and biochemical characteristics of fungus.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Isolation of *Mucor racemosus* Fresenius and cultivation

The fungus species was isolated from wastewater samples of the Rasina River, downstream where the industrial wastewaters of factory Henkel, Serbia, discharge into river. Sample of wastewater was taken in late May 2010. Sample was taken in a sterile container and transferred to the microbiology laboratory where it is disposed of in a refrigerator at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Within 24 hours, the different dilutions of sample were transferred on Petri plates with malt agar and streptomycin to prevent bacterial growth. The plates were then maintained at room temperature for 5 days. Positive cultures were subculture on malt agar and potato dextrose agar for the isolation of a pure, single colony for identification. The identification of fungus *Mucor racemosus* Fresenius (1976) was based primarily on the macroscopic and microscopic morphology and was carried out by systematic keys. The fungus was maintained on potato-dextrose-agar (PDA) slant grown at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ , stored at  $4\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and subculture monthly in sterile conditions. During the experiment, the fungus was cultivated in the sterile modified Czapek Dox's liquid medium of the following composition ( $\text{g L}^{-1}$ ):  $\text{NaNO}_3$ -3,  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$ -1,  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ -0.25,  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ -0.01, sucrose-30, distilled water up to 1000 mL (control-K) and the same medium with additional 5 g of detergent to obtain concentration of 0.5 % (medium D5).

Erlenmeyer flasks with liquid growth medium were sterilized at 121°C for 20 min (autoclave pressure, 0.14 MPa). The pH control was adjusted before sterilization about 4.70 with 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> HCl.

#### **Inoculation and sampling**

The liquid growth media were stored in Erlenmeyer flasks (200 mL of medium in 250 mL flask). One positive control without detergent with spores, one test flask with detergent and with spores and one negative control with detergent but without spores were used in this experiment. Inoculation of media was occurred with 2 mL spore suspension ( $5 \times 10^6$  conidia mL<sup>-1</sup>). Erlenmeyer flasks in three replicates were placed on an electric shaker (Kinetor-m, Ljubljana) thus enabling uniform and constant mixing. All experiments were carried out at room temperature, under alternate light and dark for 16 days. Sampling was started three days after inoculation and repeated every third day until the end of the experiment. Mycelium was removed by filtration through Whatman filter paper No. 1 and mycelial dry weight was determined. Filtrate was harvested by centrifugation at 10,000g for 10 min (+4°C) and the supernatant was used as crude enzyme extract.

#### **Measurement of pH and redox potential**

pH and redox potential were measured by digital electric pH meter (PHS-3BW Microprocessor pH/mV/Temperature Meter) type of Bante with glass electrode model 65-1.

#### **Determination of dry weight biomass**

The mycelia previously removed from fermentation broth were washed with sterile distilled deionization water several times. Both filter paper and mycelia were then dried in an oven at 80°C to a constant weight. The dry weight of the mycelia was determined by subtracting the initial weight of the filter paper from the weight of mycelia and filter paper.

#### **Determination of anionic surfactant**

Anionic surfactant was determined by spectrophotometric methods using methylene blue. The concentration of methylene blue-active substance (MBAS) in the detergents was determined according to Standard Methods for the Examination of water and wastewater [10]. Absorbance measurements of the extracts were done using Perkin-Elmer Lambda 25 UV-Vis spectrophotometer set at 652 nm wavelength against blank chloroform. The concentrations of the residual surfactant present in test detergent in terms of MBAS were calculated using calibration curve with the SDS as the standard. The percentage of degradation was then calculated using the Eq. (1):

$$\% \text{ Degradation} = 100 - [(A_{625} \text{ exp} - A_{625} \text{ blank}) / A_{625} \text{ std}] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where:  $A_{625}$  exp is absorbance of test sample,  $A_{625}$  blank is absorbance of blank sample and  $A_{625}$  std is absorbance of standard sample at 625 nm.

#### **Determination of free and total organic acids concentrations**

Concentrations of free and total organic acids were determined by ion exchange chromatography method. To 10 mL of fermentation broth was added 50 mL of ethanol (70%) and reaction mix was incubated at 70°C in water bath for 1 h. The mixture was filtered through Whatman filter paper No. 1 and filtrate was concentrated at 50-60°C under reduced pressure to final extract volume of 40 mL. Active charcoal was added to extract following by incubation 30 min in the water bath at 70°C. After incubation, the extract was filtrated to remove active charcoal; the residue was made up to a volume of 100 mL with distilled water. Ten milliliters aliquots of filtrate were sampling for determination of free organic acids concentration by titration 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> NaOH. Phenolphthalein (0.1%) was used as indicator. The residual of sampling (90 mL) was passed through a cationic column (Amberlite IR-120) previously activated, to the volumetric flask of 250 mL. By washing the column with distilled water volumetric flask was supplemented to 250 mL. To determination of concentration the total organic acids, 25 mL aliquots were sampling and titration was carried out as previously described [11]. The results were presented as a percentage.

#### **Assay of Alkaline Phosphatase Activity (EC 3.1.3.1)**

Alkaline phosphatase activity was assayed with  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate as substrate. The reaction mixture contained an equal volume of 0.05 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> glycol buffer (pH 9) with activator (Mg<sup>2+</sup>), substrate and fermentation broth. After the incubation at 37°C for 30 min reaction was stopped by adding 10% TCA and reaction mixture was stored at ice for 15 min. NH<sub>4</sub>-molybdate solution was used for color development and determination of liberated inorganic phosphate (Pi). The absorbance was measured using Perkin-Elmer Lambda 25 UV-Vis spectrophotometer at 660 nm [13]. One unit of enzyme activity (IU) represented the amount of enzyme that released 1  $\mu$ g of inorganic phosphate per min under the assay conditions.

#### **Statistical analysis**

All experiments were performed in triplicate and results were expressed as means  $\pm$  standard deviation. For statistical analysis, were used the following tests: Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis and test for correlation coefficient by SPSS (Chicago, IL) statistical software

package (SPSS for Windows, ver. XIII, 2004). Coefficient of correlation was tested at the level of significance 0.05 and 0.01.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The influence of detergent at 0.5% concentration on the changes of pH, redox potential, the concentration of organic acids, enzyme activity and total dry weight biomass were examined. At the same time, fungal ability to degrade anionic surfactants of tested commercial detergent and utilize degradation products as carbon and energy sources was tested. These parameters were monitored during the different physiological growth phases of fungus *M. racemosus* Fresen. The results are shown on Figures 1 to 6.

Chemical compositions of growth media and experimental conditions have influence on fungal development and total biomass. Many investigations showed that Czapek Dox's liquid medium has good properties for fungal cultivation and high biomass production [14]. Chemical composition of growth media influenced on growth of *Mucor racemosus* Fresen. as Figure 1 shows. The fungus cultivated in medium without detergent (K medium) showed monophasic exponential growth from inoculation until the stationary phase which was achieved on 9<sup>th</sup> day. After short stationary phase, autolysis began on 12<sup>th</sup> day and it influenced on slightly decreasing of biomass until the end of experiment. But changes of biomass weren't statistically significant in this period. An early fungal growth phase from inoculation until 3<sup>rd</sup> day before exponential growth (from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> day) was observed in medium with 0.5% detergent. After 6<sup>th</sup> day, growth was temporary inhibited and second exponential growth phase was observed from 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> day. Detergent at 0.5% concentration stimulated growth and mycelial dry weight biomass in relation to the control.

Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of biodegradation of anionic component of tested detergent by fungus *Mucor racemosus* Fresen. The biodegradation was evaluated in liquid medium supplemented with detergent at concentration of 0.5% (D5 medium) and with spores of fungus. Also, one negative control with detergent and without spores (nkD5) was evaluated. A negative control experiment was carried in order to exclude any reduction of anionic surfactant concentration caused by non-biological reactions such as adsorption of surfactants to the bottles wall. Negative control of detergent showed that anionic component of tested detergent had chemical stability and minimal adsorption to the bottles wall in experimental conditions. Tested detergent contains 20% of anionic surfactant which is confirmed by MBAS assay. When concentration of anionic surfactant was expressed in mg

mL<sup>-1</sup> it was obtained that initial concentration of anionic surfactant was 1000 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> in D5 medium. During first 3 days, the fungus decomposed 18% of initial concentration of anionic surfactant in D5 medium. The fungus decomposed the highest percentage of anionic surfactants (56.16%) during exponential growth phase from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> day. In the following ten days the fungus degraded anionic surfactants continuously but in a lesser percentage. During the whole experimental period, the fungus removed 62.2% of anionic surfactant *i.e.*, 620 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>, in relation to the negative control (nkD5). The highest amount of removed surfactant the fungus utilized as source for biomass rebuilt. Due to this fact the higher dry weight biomass (about 53%) was measured in medium D5 compare to control. As it could be seen in Fig. 2 the strong linear relationship exists between percentage of biodegradation of anionic surfactant and duration of experiment. Based on the equation of regression curve  $y = 4.119x + 4.691$  (Fig. 2), it would be predicted that the fungus will remove 80% of parent anionic surfactant of tested detergent in these experimental conditions for 18.28 days. These results indicate that anionic components of tested detergent satisfying required the limit of 80% biodegradability. According to Jerebkova *et al.*, [20] *Pseudomonas* cultures in continuous bioreactors decomposed 70% of anionic surfactant after 20 days. However, Schleheck *et al.*, [21] revealed that *Citrobacter* spp. has ability to degrade over 90% of anionic surfactant after 35 hours of growth. Hosseini *et al.*, [22] showed that *Acinetobacter johnsoni* strains can utilize 94% of the original SDS levels after 5 days. The results of these bacterial strains are far better in compare with our results but tested concentrations were lesser than applied concentration in this study. Also, pure anionic components are used for test of biodegradation by mention bacterial strain whereas the commercial detergent used in this study is very complex. However, among numerous filamentous fungi species which were isolated from wastewater only the *M. racemosus* Fresen. had ability to grow in a medium containing 0.5% detergent. This concentration exhibited a fungicidal effect on all the other tested fungi (unpublished date). Therefore, biodegradation process is very complex and is dependent on numerous factor such as type of surfactants and its concentration, microorganisms species, experimental conditions, availability of oxygen *etc.*, [23, 24].

Figure 2.

This study evaluated changes of pH and redox potential during fungal growth because of these parameters are very important for regular growth and development. It effects on the morph-physiological characteristics and biochemical properties of microorganisms. The optimum external pH for fungal growth is located under acidic conditions from 4.5 to 5.

Fungi generally alter the pH of the medium in which they grow, due to uptake of the anions or cations in the medium [25, 26]. Therefore, the varied changes witnessed in the pH values of the culture media are a result of the utilization of nutrients from growth media [27]. Based on literature data, the fungus no develops at pH above 9. This study proved the evidence that *M. racemosus* Fresen. could tolerate wide range of environmental pH, from 4.75 to 9.80. Figure 3 shows that pH values of fermentation broth were changed during the growth of fungus from inoculation until the 16<sup>th</sup> day. The initial pH values media were 4.75 in K medium and 9.80 in D5 medium before inoculation. Also one negative control (nkD5) with detergent but without spores was tested. The pH values of inoculated growth media were changed in relation to their composition and growth phases of fungus. pH value of K medium was increasing from inoculation until 6<sup>th</sup> day. During stationary and autolysis phases pH value decreased slightly but these changes weren't statistically significant. Contrary, pH value of D5 medium was decreasing in exponential growth phase. The highest decreasing of pH value was observed in medium D5 between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> day (from 9.36 to 6.46 units) which corresponding to primary exponential growth phase. These changes of pH were expressed lesser in secondary exponential growth phase. Interestingly, final pH values of different media were very similar beside the differences between the initial pH values were very significant.

Figure 3.

Figure 4 illustrates that redox potential values of fermentation broth were changed during the growth of fungus from inoculation until the 16<sup>th</sup> day. The initial redox potential values were 130 mV in K and -148 mV in D5 media before inoculation. One negative control (nkD5) with detergent but without spores was tested also. The redox potential of K medium was decreasing during exponential growth phase (from inoculation until 6<sup>th</sup> day), whereas it was slightly increasing throughout stationary and autolysis phases. During biphasic exponential growth of fungus in D5 medium, the redox potential was increasing more intensively in primary than in secondary exponential growth phase. The decreasing of redox potential value was measured in D5 medium on 9<sup>th</sup> day only.

Figure 4.

Organic acids play a key role for alkali tolerance, especially for the intracellular ionic homeostasis. Organic acids were produced by fungi into medium can exist in free (FOA), and in bound form. Sum of amount both, free and bound organic acids represents amount of total organic acids (TOA). Figure 5 shows concentrations of free organic acids (FOA) and of total

organic acids (TOA) in fermentation broth measured during the fungal growth. Concentration of free organic acids (FOA) in fermentation broth was increased slowly or remarkably with culture age progressing, according to type of media. Amount of FOAs in K medium was in range from 0.04% to 0.06% during exponential phase, but when autolysis began the amount of FOAs was increasing from 0.06% to 0.09%. The significant deviation of FOAs production was measured in D5 medium in relation to control. The concentration of FOAs was increased from 0.02% to 0.06% in primary exponential growth phase on 6<sup>th</sup> day but the most significant increasing was observed on 12<sup>th</sup> day in secondary exponential growth phase from 0.06% to 0.12%. Maximal concentration of FOAs in detergent medium was higher about 50% compare to K medium, as Fig. 5 shows. Concentration of total organic acids (TOAs) was variable depending on the medium type and phases of fungal growth. In the early phase of fungal growth on 3<sup>rd</sup> day, concentration of TOAs was very uniform across the different media. The differences began manifesting on 6<sup>th</sup> day, when higher amount of TOAs was observed in K medium (0.625%) than in D5 medium (0.4%). The concentration of TOAs was increased negligible in K medium whereas the concentration of TOAs was decreased negligible in medium D5 until 9<sup>th</sup> day. Very significant increasing the concentration of TOAs was observed in D5 medium (from 0.35% to 1.5%) during fungal growth from 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> day. The maximal amount of TOAs in detergent medium was higher in relation to control (Figure 5). By statistically analysis of TOAs was determined that very significant differences were between K and D5 media. This result could be explained by decreasing of TOAs concentration in D5 medium from inoculation until 9<sup>th</sup> day and its drastically increasing from 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> day. High correlation coefficient between concentrations of FOAs and TOAs  $r = 0.771$ ,  $p < 0.01$  suggest that amount of TOAs changes in towards increasing of FOAs rather than bound acids amount. Correlation coefficient between pH and FOAs  $r = -0.517$ ,  $p < 0.05$  indicates that strength rather than quantity of organic acids influence on pH value. There are many evidences show that the primary biodegradation begins with oxidation of the external methyl group ( $\omega$ -oxidation) followed by stepwise shortening of the alkyl chain via oxidative cleavage of C2 units ( $\beta$ -oxidation). These processes lead to the formation of sulpho-phenyl carboxylic acids (SPACs) [28, 29]. Wang *et al.*, [30] reported that acetic, propionic, iso-valeric acids are dominant in process waste activated sludge digestion. The existing of correlation between organic acids and fungal biomass indicates that some of organic acids mentioned above originate from detergent degradation, probably ( $r = 0.600$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

Figure 5.

Phosphatase represents a large group of phosphatase enzymes acting on various phosphate esters. Phosphomonoesterase is the best-studied group of phosphatase which hydrolyzes monoesters of phosphoric acid. Optimal pH value for activity of these enzymes is 9. Many alkaline phosphatases have a specific effect on substrate. This study revealed that *M. racemosus* Fresen. has good capacity to produce alkaline phosphatase in K medium, as Figure 6 illustrates. The highest enzyme activity ( $73.23 \text{ IU mL}^{-1}$ ) in this medium was observed during exponential growth phase on 6<sup>th</sup> day and was rapidly decreasing until the end of experiment. The maximal phosphatase activity was about 2.5 fold higher than phosphatase activity in medium with detergent. Because of specific effect of enzyme on  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate, higher enzyme activity is expected in K medium considering to the composition of growth medium. Also enzyme easily hydrolyzed monoesters which originated from carbohydrate metabolism than esters bonds in alkyl chain of surfactants. According to Koffi *et al.*, [31] SDS display a strong inhibitory effect (about 98%) on phosphatase activity. The maximal value of phosphatase activity ( $27.478 \text{ IU mL}^{-1}$ ) in D5 medium was noted during autolysis phase. According to observed results, enzyme activity was inhibited by detergent (about 60%) in relation to control.

Figure 6.

### CONCLUSIONS

This study claims that *Mucor racemosus* Fresen. is effective in biodegradation of anionic surfactant of tested commercial detergent in applied concentrations which is thousands folds higher than law regulated concentrations that may be found in sewage water and natural recipients and lethal for the most microorganisms. To our opinion this fungal resistance to tested detergent could be explained by fungal morpho-anatomical characteristics as well as its physiological adaptation on presence of detergent in its habitat. The fungus could be successful applied in biological treatment of natural ecosystems as well as wastewater treatment plants. The results of this investigation showed that fungal alkaline phosphatase remained about 40% activity in the presence of detergent due to fungus could be applied in removing organic phosphates and decreasing eutrophication aquatic ecosystem.

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