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Title:	Microbial electroactive biofilms dominated by <i>Geoalkalibacter</i> spp. from a highly saline-alkaline environment
Authors:	Yadav, Sukrampal (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Yadav%2C+Sukrampal) Patil, Sunil A. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Patil%2C+Sunil+A.)
Keywords:	Microbial electroactive <i>Geoalkalibacter</i> spp. highly saline-alkaline
Issue Date:	2020
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Citation:	npj Biofilms and Microbiomes, 6(1)
Abstract:	Understanding of the extreme microorganisms that possess extracellular electron transfer (EET) capabilities is pivotal to advance electromicrobiology discipline and to develop niche-specific microbial electrochemistry-driven biotechnologies. Here, we report on the microbial electroactive biofilms (EABs) possessing the outward EET capabilities from a haloalkaline environment of the Lonar lake. We used the electrochemical cultivation approach to enrich haloalkaliphilic EABs under 9.5 pH and 20 g/L salinity conditions. The electrodes controlled at 0.2 V vs. Ag/AgCl yielded the best-performing biofilms in terms of maximum bioelectrocatalytic current densities of 548 ± 23 and $437 \pm 17 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ with acetate and lactate substrates, respectively. Electrochemical characterization of biofilms revealed the presence of two putative redox-active moieties with the mean formal potentials of 0.183 and 0.333 V vs. Ag/AgCl, which represent the highest values reported to date for the EABs. 16S-rRNA amplicon sequencing of EABs revealed the dominance of unknown <i>Geoalkalibacter</i> sp. at ~80% abundance. Further investigations on the haloalkaliphilic EABs possessing EET components with high formal potentials might offer interesting research prospects in electromicrobiology.
URI:	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41522-020-00147-7 (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41522-020-00147-7) http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/3160 (http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/3160)
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