

16.ª EDIÇÃO

**ENCONTRO DE
INVESTIGAÇÃO
JOVEM
UNIVERSIDADE
DO PORTO**



**10.11.12
MAIO 2023**

REITORIA DA
UNIVERSIDADE
DO PORTO

U.PORTO



TÍTULO | *TITLE*

Livro de Resumos do 16.º Encontro de Investigação Jovem da U.Porto / *Book of Abstracts Young Researchers Meeting of U.Porto*

Universidade do Porto

Vice-Reitor para a investigação e Inovação

Professor Doutor Pedro Rodrigues

ijup@reit.up.pt

ISBN

978-989-746-356-3

Design

Serviço de Comunicação e Imagem da U.Porto

20813 | Assembly of a bacterial consortium for the biodegradation of PFAS and related subproducts

Neves, David M. B., Department of Environmental Health, School of Health, Portugal / Microbial Biodegradation and Bioprospection Research Group, Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, University of Porto, Portugal

Sofia, Ana, Department of Chemical Engineering, School of Engineering, Portugal / Microbial Biodegradation and Bioprospection Research Group, Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, University of Porto, Portugal

Mucha, Ana Paula, Faculty of Science, Portugal / Microbial Biodegradation and Bioprospection Research Group, Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, University of Porto, Portugal

Almeida, C. Marisa R., Microbial Biodegradation and Bioprospection Research Group, Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, University of Porto, Portugal

Alexandrino, Diogo A. M., Department of Environmental Health, School of Health, Portugal / Microbial Biodegradation and Bioprospection Research Group, Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, University of Porto, Portugal

Carvalho, Maria F., School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal / Microbial Biodegradation and Bioprospection Research Group, Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research, University of Porto, Portugal

Abstract

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made chemicals with wide application in consumer products since the 1950s. A recent revision of the PFAS definition has also introduced several polyfluorinated pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals into this class, further exacerbating the urgency of any PFAS-related pollution scenario. Their many favourable properties, including improved persistence and lipophilicity, has caused PFAS to be considered mobile pollutants with the capacity to accumulate in the environment for various decades. In fact, their increased presence in the aquatic environment has negative effects on the environment and human health, so it is of great importance to develop and improve remediation techniques to remove PFAS and other related subproducts from aquatic matrices.

This work aims to create a synthetic bacterial consortium and study its capacity to degrade different PFAS and/or their subproducts. To achieve this, different fluoroorganic-degrading bacterial strains are currently being screened. Among them, a fluoroaliphatic (*Delftia acidovorans* MFA5) and a fluoroaromatic-degrading strains (*Labrys portucalensis* F11) have already been pre-selected to be included in the consortium. Soon, when a final selection of prospective fluoroorganic-degrading strains is achieved, their co-cultivation compatibility will be investigated through growth inhibition tests (cross-streak and diffusion disc activity assays). Strains with favourable co-cultivation dynamics will then be assembled in a synthetic bacterial consortium and tested for its ability to degrade different PFAS (individually) and related subproducts, based on bacterial growth analysis and on defluorination efficiency.

This work will contribute to the ongoing effort of designing an efficient PFAS bioremediation unit to outfit a novel hybrid water treatment technology that combines nanophotocatalysis and bioremediation for the mitigation of PFAS aquatic pollution.

Keywords: Biodegradation, PFAS, Bacterial Consortium, Defluorination.

Acknowledgments

This research was conducted in the scope of the project Xenohybrid, funded by Fundação Amélia da Silva de Mello. This work was also supported by the Strategic Funding UIDB/04423/2020 and UIDP/04423/2020, through national funds provided by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia and European Regional Development Fund.