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Perspective

Microbes Role and Biofilm-Forming Importance in Phytoremediation

S. Buckley*

Department of Microbiology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA

Corresponding Author
S. Buckley
buckley@gmail.com

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Jianlong Qiu

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1. Description

The environmental pollution caused by heavy metals is a major concern for both the environment and human health as a result of ongoing urbanization and industrialization processes. Microbiological biofilms are compact ground communities of bacteria that are maintained in place by self-formed polymer matrixes, which are mostly composed of polysaccharides, protein complexes and extracellular DNAs. Microbes are used in phytoremediation, a long-term cost-effective method for cleaning up and degrading a variety of toxic pollutants into less dangerous molecules. Microbes in biofilm state are advantageous for bioremediation due to their increased resistance to toxins reduced sensitivity to environmental stress, and capacity to break down a wide range of extremely harmful pollutants through multiple catabolic pathways. Complex compounds are reduced to simpler nutrients through the interaction of microorganisms and plants. Metal ions are also mobilized and the bioaccumulation of pollutants is facilitated. In biofilm mode, microbes are contained in a self-produced matrix that serves as a barrier against stress and contaminants. Microbial biofilm a have been successfully used to eliminate all toxins, including heavy metals.

Phytoremediation is a cost-effective, ecologically friendly biotechnology that can preserve the physical properties of the soil compared to alternative remediation methods. It discusses several crop models and cost-effectiveness calculations for phytoremediation some authors claim that phytoremediation is more effective and less expensive than other remediation methods for removing harmful heavy metals from soil. We suggest reading, which goes into more detail about the “Cost-benefit calculation of phytoremediation technology for heavy-metal-contaminated soil.” The industry uses microbe bioremediation to purify contaminated water and surfaces. Microbes that produce biofilms are used for sewage treatment, bio sorption and plant protection. A bacterial strain can be utilized for heavy metals bioremediation in place of a single strain culture. Nuclear proteins and DNA can interact with hazardous and carcinogenic metals leading to the oxidative degradation of biological macromolecules. Temperature, air mass circulation, surface water direction and wind speed all affect how heavy metals flow. In addition to these, other factors that affect the distribution and movement of pollutants include partition coefficient, polarity, vapour pressure and molecular stability. Identifying background heavy metal natural levels is the first step in evaluating soil pollution. The ecological integrity of rivers is threatened by toxic heavy metal build up from industrial effluents. Due to their propensity to bio-accumulate and pose a threat to both human and environmental health, these dangerous metals are categorized as priority pollutants.

As part of the creation of biofilms, bacteria adopt a multicellular lifestyle that enables them to thrive in a variety of settings. Bacteria are enclosed in a self-produced extracellular matrix within the biofilm, which makes up 90% of the biomass. According to recent studies 40%–80% of all bacterial cells on the earth are capable of forming biofilms. Multiple circumstances led to the detrimental growth of biofilm. For instance, dangerous bacteria can form biofilms inside food processing facilities causing food to deteriorate and endangering the health of customers.

In general, interactions between bacterial cells, substrates and the environment are necessary for the formation of bacterial biofilms. Beginning with reversible adhesion to surfaces aided by intermolecular interactions and hydrophobicity the formation of bacterial biofilms is a multistep process that continues with the production of Extracellular Polymeric Substances (EPS) that enable the cells to adhere to a surface indefinitely.

Reversible attachment, biofilm maturation, irreversible attachment, EPS production and separation are the five stages of the biofilm development process. On the other hand, various bacterial species expression and control mechanisms vary depending on the stage of the biofilm. The answer is to choose native species that are dominant and have the ability to phyto and bio-remediate. Heavy metal contamination poses significant environmental problems because of its long-term, covert, cumulative, extensive and irreversible characteristics. For the regeneration and phytoremediation of heavy metal-affected soils, particularly on mining areas native dominant plants are considered to be essential. Toxic metals are sequestered by cell wall components or intracellular metal-binding proteins and peptides modifying metabolic pathways to prevent metal uptake.

Enzymes transform metals into harmless forms the environment is conducive for their various metabolic activities, autochthonous (indigenous) bacteria prevalent in damaged places can be used to majority of problems linked to polluting substance biodegradation and bioremediation. Compared to chemical and physical remediation methods, bioremediation provides a number of benefits, including cost savings and environmental friendliness. However, the phrases “bioremediation” and “biodegradation” exchanged back and forth the former is an expression used to describe a procedure that belongs in the later. Crops can allow heavy metals to enter the food chain, where they can accumulate through bio magnification in people’s bodies and pose a major health danger. For the energy they need to eliminate metals through enzymatic and non-enzymatic activities, microbes use heavy metals and trace elements as terminal electron acceptors. Microorganisms can also accumulate heavy metal ions in both particulate and insoluble forms through a process called bioaccumulation. For the purpose of removing contaminants, the biofilm-forming bacteria attached to plants and soil.