## Dissimilatory Metal Reduction by Anaeromyxobacter Species

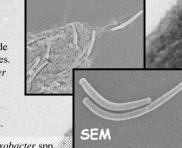
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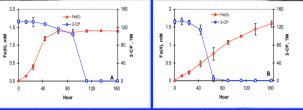


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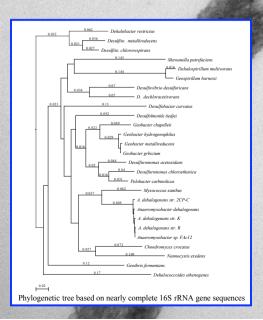


Chlororespiration in the presence of soluble and amorphous forms of ferric iron



Recent findings suggest that *Anaeromyxobacter* populations play relevant roles in metal and radionuclide reduction and immobilization at contaminated DOE sites. This research effort will characterize *Anaeromyxobacter dehalogenans* strain 2CP-C as well as other *Anaeromyxobacter* isolates in hand, and assess their contribution towards metal detoxification and plume stabilization under environmentally relevant conditions.

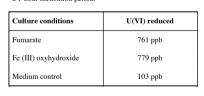
- ➡ Explore and compare U(VI) reduction in Anaeromyxobacter spp.
- Design 16S rRNA gene-based approaches to detect and quantify Anaeromyxobacter species (direct and nested PCR, real-time PCR)
- Use these nucleic acid-based tools to investigate the relative contributions of *Anaeromyxobacter* species towards metal reduction in microcosm experiments and at the FRC site.

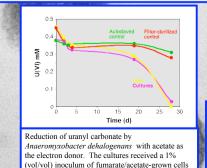


Reduction of U(VI) to U(IV) in cultures of Anaeromyxobacter dehalogenans. The data show the amount of U (VI) reduced after a 1-hour incubation period.

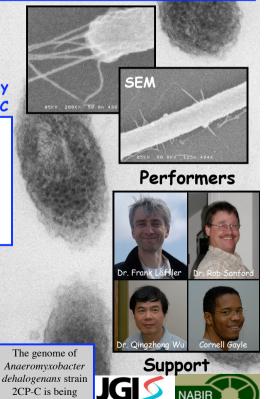
A. dehalogenans strain 2CP-C

Reduction of U(VI) by





Dechlorination of 2-CP in the presence of (A) ferric pyrophosphate and (B) amorphous Fe(III) oxyhydroxide. Results are the averages of duplicate cultures with error bars indicating standard deviation (AEM, May 2003).



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