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Dechloromonas: to be or not to be a PAO? That is the question!

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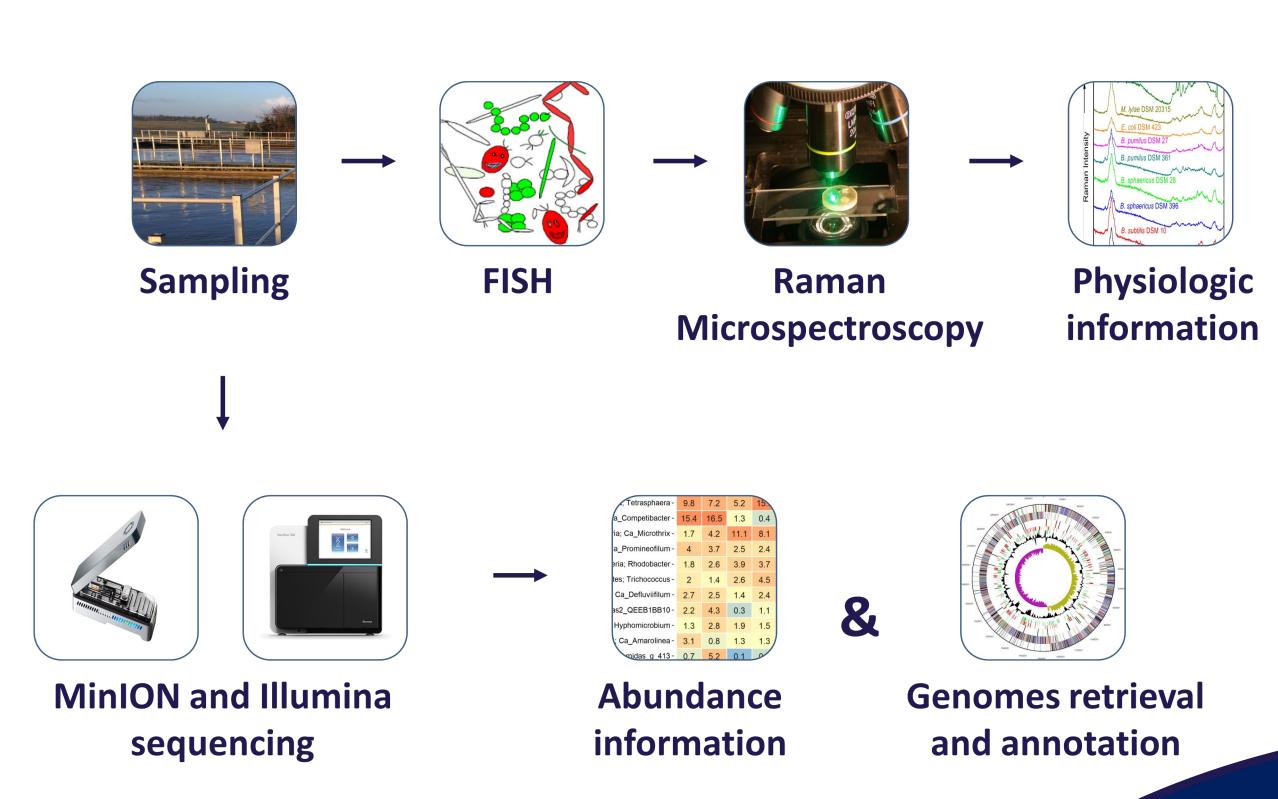
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Dechloromonas: to be or not to be a PAO?// That is the question!

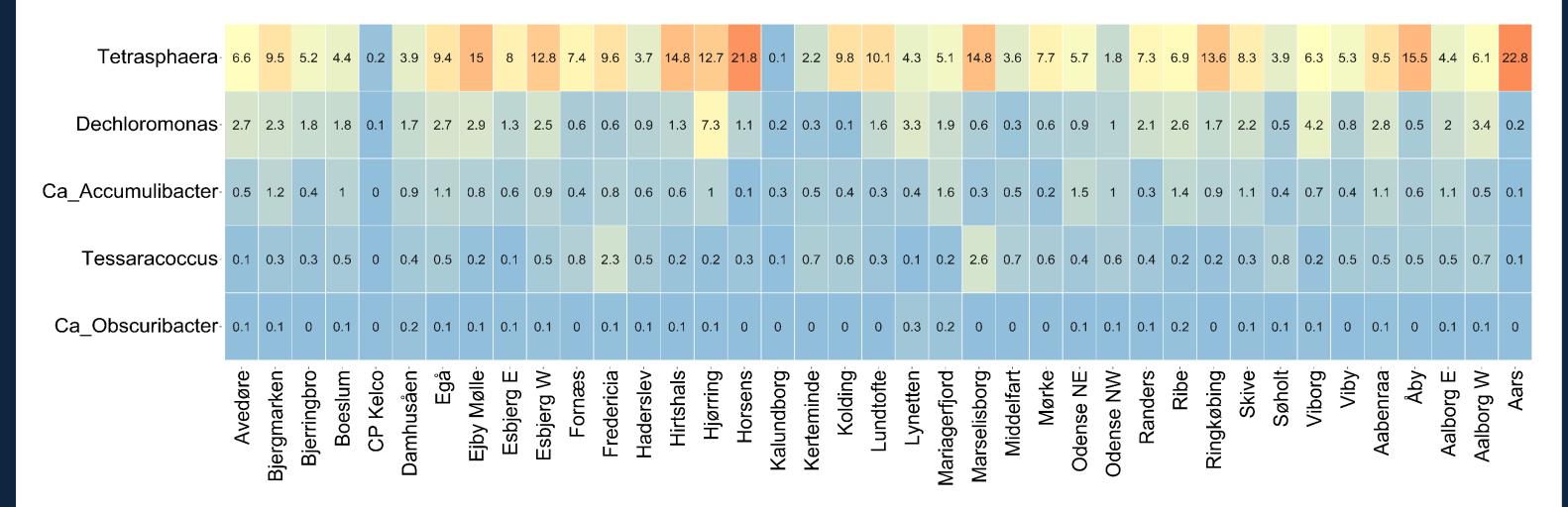
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Background and Methods

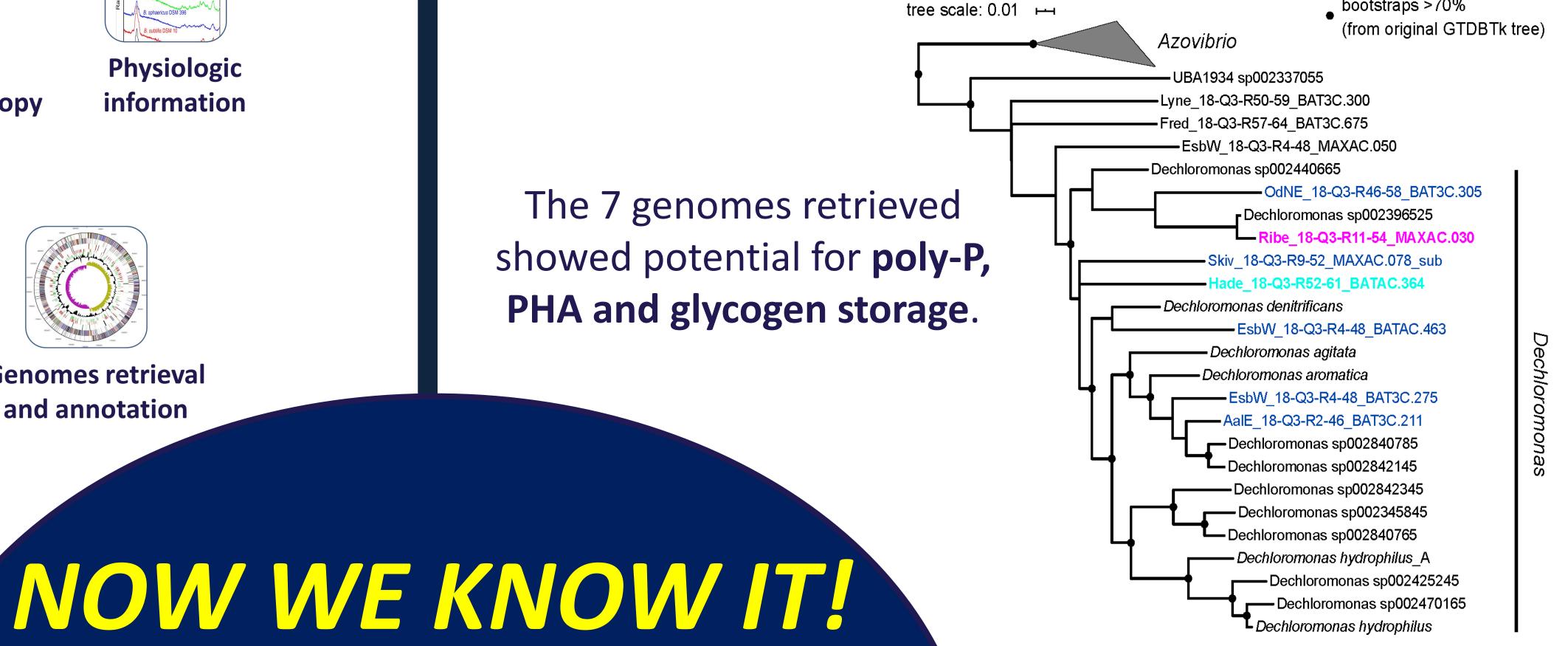
EBPR (Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Removal) is a biotechnological process that relies on the ability of certain microorganisms, called **PAO** (polyphosphate accumulating organisms), to store phosphate intracellularly. Members of the genus *Dechloromonas* are often abundant in EBPR plants worldwide and have long been considered putative PAOs, as **intracellular poly-P** has been identified with traditional staining methods. The **aim of this study** was to determine its metabolic potential, to verify it and define the levels and dynamics of important storage polymers using **metagenomics** and **FISH-Raman** microspectroscopy.



Abundance and metabolic potential



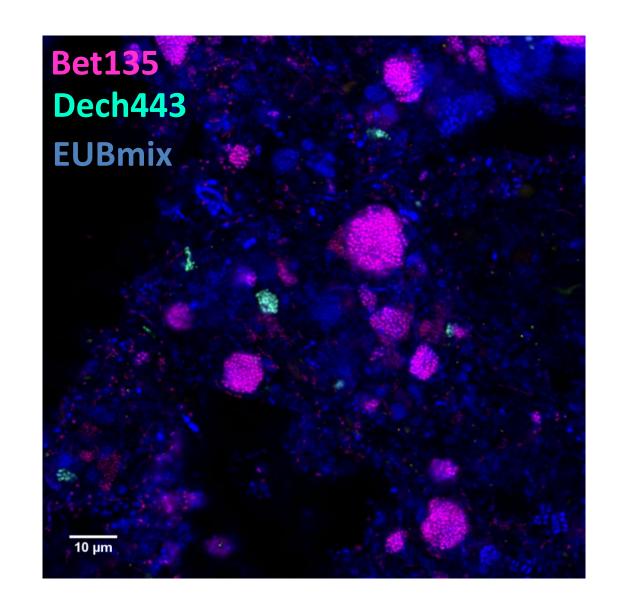
Dechloromonas is the **second** most abundant PAO in Danish plants, reaching up to **40**% of the biomass.



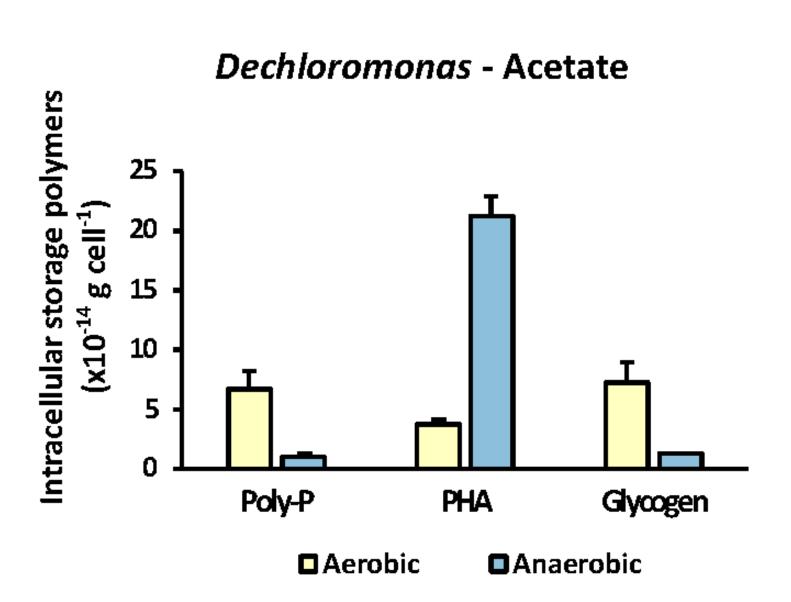
Dechloromonas in lab-scale P release experiments

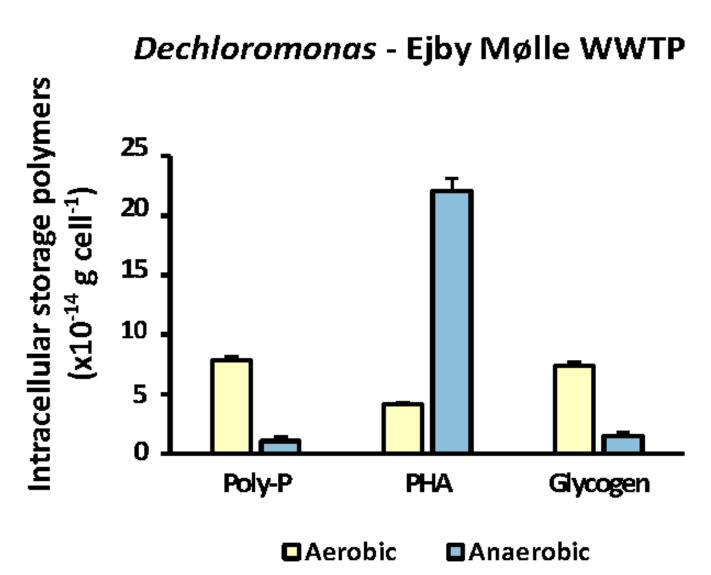
Dechloromonas is an important PAO in full-scale EBPR WWTPs.

Dechloromonas in full-scale WWTPs



The presence and dynamic behaviour of intracellular storage polymers was confirmed by FISH-Raman in *Dechloromonas* cells during P-release experiments, with mixed biomass from lab-enrichment and full-scale sludge.





The genus

Dechloromonas

plays an important

role in P removal

in full-scale EBPR

plants.









