内分泌攪乱物質により汚染された 土壌・底質のバイオリアクターによるリスク削減

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Reduction in Risk of Soils and Sediment Contaminated with Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals by Using a Bioreactor

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Hydrophobic endocrine disrupting chemicals such as nonylphenol are higher in the bottom sediment rather than in the surface water in the water environment. In this paper we developed a biocatalytic treatment system to reduce the risk of contaminated areas. Sea sand with the endocrine disrupting chemicals (2-3 μ mol g⁻¹) as model contaminated soil was treated by laccase, an oxidizing enzyme. A rotating reactor was used for the biocatalytic treatment. Laccase from *Trametes* sp. (Laccase Daiwa, Daiwa Kasei) decreased the amount of nonyiphenol, octylphenol, bisphenol A, and ethynylestradiol (synthetic estrogen) at pH 5 and at a rotating speed of 10 rpm. The phenolic endocrine disrupting chemicals would have polymerized via the enzymatic oxidative conversion to their phenoxyl radicals. The estrogenic activities of the product compounds, which were measured by Medaka Vitellogenin ELISA System (EnBio), were decreased by the biocatalytic treatment. Our treatment system with a rotating reactor will be useful for the remediation of bottom sediment and soil contaminated with endocrine disrupting chemicals in the leachates and effluents from waste landfills, industrial plants, and sewage-treatment works.



Fig. Rotating reactor for the treatment of endocrine disrupting chemicals adsorbed on soil and sediment and Medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) used for the assay of estrogenic activity of nonylphenol treated by laccase.