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Microbial community and metabolism activity in a bioelectrochemical denitrification system under long-term presence of p-nitrophenol

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- 1 Microbial community and metabolism activity in a bioelectrochemical
- 2 denitrification system under long-term presence of p-nitrophenol
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- 8
- 9
- 10 Abstract
- Bioelectrochemical denitrification system (BEDS) is a promising technology for
 nitrate removal from wastewaters. The hazards and effects concerning p-nitrophenol
 (PNP) towards BEDS lack enough investigations and possess great research prospects.
 This study investigated how PNP affected the nitrate removal efficiency, microbial
 communities, functional denitrifying genes abundances, nitrate and nitrite reductase
 activities, diffusible signal factors (DSF) release, and extracellular polymeric
- 17 substances (EPS) production in the BEDS. Results indicated that nitrate removal
- 18 efficiency decreased with initial PNP concentration increased from 0 to 100 mg/L.
- 19 Phylum *Firmicutes* and class *Clostridia* were the main contributors for denitrification
- 20 process in this BEDS. The abundances of the denitrifying genes *nirS*, *nirK*, *napA*, and
- 21 *narG* all presented decreased trends with increasing PNP. In addition, the
- 22 concentrations of nitrate reductase (NR), nitrite reductase (NIR), and EPS obviously

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