

Role of electron-donating cosubstrates in the anaerobic biotransformation of chlorophenoxyacetates to chlorophenols by a bacterial consortium enriched on phenoxyacetate

Susan A. Gibson¹ & Joseph M. Suflita*

Department of Botany and Microbiology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0245, USA

¹ Present address: Dept of Biology & Microbiology, South Dakota, State University, Brookings, SD 57007-2124, USA (* Requests for reprints)

Biodegradation 4: 51–57, 1993

Corrigendum

It has been brought to our attention that an ether cleaving enzyme activity has been demonstrated in cell-free extracts from anaerobic polyethylene glycol (PEG) degrading cultures of *Acetobacterium* sp. (Schramm & Schink 1991), *Pelobacter venetianus* and *Bacteriodes* strain PG1 (Frings et al. 1992). This activity was described, subsequent to the submission of our article, as a PEG-acetaldehyde lyase. As such, it is mechanistically distinct from the hydrolytic reaction we originally suggested for this bioconversion.

References

1. Frings J, Schramm E & Schink B (1992) Enzymes involved in anaerobic polyethylene glycol degradation by *Pelobacter venetianus* and *Bacteriodes* strain PG1 Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 58: 2164–2167.
2. Schramm E & Schink B (1991) Ether-cleaving enzyme and diol dehydratase involved in anaerobic polyethylene glycol degradation by a new *Acetobacterium* sp. Biodegradation 2: 71–79.