## The biochemical characteristics of phosphate bacteria capable of increasing soil phosphorus bioavailability in Andisols

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Abstract	N-Acyl Homoserine Lactone (N-AHL) has been known as the quorum sensing (QS) signals that control phosphate bacteria (PB) activities in enhancing soil phosphorus (P) availability. This study was aimed at determining: 1) the bacteria biochemical characteristics capable of soil P solubilizing, 2) the N-AHL production types and 3) the best plant roots extract as a N-AHL source. The PB species were determined using 16S rRNA analysis. The determination of the organic acids, phosphatase, phytase, N-AHL and dissolved P was carried out using HPLC, para-Nitro Phenyl Phosphate (pNPP), Na-phytate and spectrophotometry methods, respectively. The PB isolates obtained were classified as Pseudomonas trivialis, P. putida and P. fluorescens. The PB secreted citric, lactic, malonic, oxalic and acetic acids amounting to 156.25 mg. kg(-1). The PB phosphatase and phytase activities ranged from 12 to 47 mg PO43- dm(-3) h(-1). The P solubilized in the PB Pikovskaya inoculated was greater with the amounts between 147.66 and 194.61 mg P kg(-1) as control compared (31.06 mg P kg(-1)). The PB inoculation also produced greater mineralized organic P (63.69 mg P kg(-1)) than the control (23.7 mg P kg(-1)). The PB secreted N-AHL greatest was butanoyl-AHL (C-4-AHL). The 30% of root extract corn seemed to be the best source of N-AHL as it could increase P dissolution even 300% in comparison with control variant.
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