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A novel bioemulsifier produced by *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P isolated from petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated coastal sediment†

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In this study, *Exiguobacterium* N4-1P is reported as a bioemulsifier producer for the first time. The strain was found to be closely related to *E. oxidotolerans* strain T-2-2^T, *E. antarcticum* B7^T, and *E. antarcticum* B7^T with similarities of 99.47, 98.70 and 98.63%, respectively. Its phenotypic properties such as metabolic fingerprints, membrane composition, and cell morphology were determined. Different carbon sources were used for bioemulsifier production and diesel was confirmed to stimulate the yield effectively. The produced bioemulsifier is a complex mainly composed of lipopeptides with C16:0 (32.18%) and C18:0 (40.99%) as the primary fatty acids. The produced bioemulsifier could form emulsions effectively with diverse hydrocarbons. No foams were formed during the production and applications, which would facilitate its commercialization. The bioemulsifier was stable over a wide range of salinity (0–25%), pH (2–12), and temperature (below 50 °C). *Exiguobacterium* N4-1P and the produced bioemulsifier fills knowledge gaps and has promising application potential in diverse fields, especially in environmental engineering.

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Introduction

Emulsifiers are compounds which assemble at interfaces helping in the dispersion of droplets of one immiscible liquid within another, and preventing them from coalescing.¹ Their desirable characteristics such as solubility enhancement, detergency power and emulsion stabilization have enabled their applications in various industries, such as household cleaning, food processing, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, agriculture, and textiles.^{2,3} They have been found to have promising applications in the environmental engineering field, e.g. serving as soil washing and bioremediation enhancement agents.^{4–6} However, chemically synthesized emulsifiers suffer from toxicity concerns and have hazardous environmental impacts.² Thus, safer alternatives such as bioemulsifiers are of importance. Bioemulsifiers are surface-active molecules produced by microorganisms. They are high molecular weight polymers or lipopeptides.⁷ They have the advantages of lower or no toxicity, high biodegradability, and high stability at extreme salinity, pH and temperature when compared to their chemically synthetic

counterparts.⁸ Moreover, they can be produced from diverse substrates including waste streams.^{9,10} Despite all these advantages, the applications of bioemulsifiers have been hindered by low yields, as well as high recovery and purification costs.¹¹ To overcome such obstacles, research efforts on developing novel bioemulsifier producers are highly important.

Diverse microorganisms including algae, bacteria and fungi have been found as bioemulsifier producers. A summary of such findings is shown in Table 1, along with their identified bioemulsifier compositions. Bacterial strains belonging to genera including *Acinetobacter*,¹² *Aeribacillus*,¹³ *Alcaligenes*,¹⁴ *Amycolatopsis*,¹⁵ *Azotobacter*,¹⁶ *Bacillus*,¹⁷ *Beijerinckia*,¹⁸ *Corynebacterium*,¹⁹ *Enterobacter*,²⁰ *Geobacillus*,¹³ *Halomonas*,²¹ *Klebsiella*,²² *Myroides*,²³ *Pedobacter*,²⁴ *Propionibacterium*,²⁵ *Pseudomonas*,²⁶ *Solibacillus*,²⁷ *Streptomyces*,²⁸ *Variovorax*,²⁹ have been reported to be bioemulsifier producers (Table 1). To date, however, no strains belong to the genus of *Exiguobacterium* have been reported as bioemulsifier producers.

In this study, a bioemulsifier producing bacterium, *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P, was isolated from petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated coastal sediment in North Atlantic Canada is reported for the first time. Its genotypic and phenotypic properties were characterized, and the composition and structure of the produced bioemulsifier was investigated. The produced bioemulsifier was also tested in terms of its emulsification ability with different hydrocarbons and the stability of the formed emulsions under different pH, temperature and salinity conditions.

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Table 1 Summary of bioemulsifier producers and their produced bioemulsifiers

Phylum	Genus	Species	Bioemulsifiers composition/structure	Ref.
Algae	<i>Dunaliella</i>	<i>D. salina</i>	Polysaccharides	30
	<i>Porphyridium</i>	<i>P. cruentum</i>	Polysaccharides	31
Archaea	<i>Methanobacterium</i>	<i>M. thermoautotrophicum</i>	Cell-associated protein with a molecular weight greater than 5000 Da	32
	<i>Halovivax</i>	<i>H. sp. A21</i>	Sugar, protein and lipid	33
Eubacteria	<i>Haloarcula</i>	<i>H. sp. D21</i>	Glycoproteins	
	<i>Acinetobacter</i>	<i>A. calcoaceticus</i>	Emulsan : lipopolysaccharide and polysaccharide	12
		<i>A. radioresistens</i>	Alasan : protein polysaccharide (1 mDa)	34
	<i>Aeribacillus</i>	<i>A. pallidus</i> YM-1	A complex of carbohydrates (41.1%), lipids (47.6%) and proteins (11.3%)	35
	<i>Alcaligenes</i>	<i>A. faecalis</i>	Carbohydrate : protein (50.93 : 22.05)	14
	<i>Amycolatopsis</i>	<i>A. tucumanensis</i> DSM 45259	Lipopolysaccharides or polysaccharides based on carbon source	15
	<i>Azotobacter</i>	<i>A. chroococcum</i>	Lipid and protein (31.3 : 68.7)	16
	<i>Bacillus</i>	<i>B. licheniformis</i>	Lipopeptide : Lichenysin (1006–1034 Da)	36
		<i>B. subtilis</i>	Lipopeptide : Surfactin (1036 Da)	37
		<i>B. velezensis</i>	Lipopeptide : nC14-surfactin and anteisoC15-surfactin	17
	<i>Beijerinckia</i>	<i>B. indica ss lacticogenes</i>	Polysaccharide PS-7	18
	<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>C. kutscheri</i>	Carbohydrate : lipid : protein (40 : 27 : 29)	19
	<i>Enterobacter</i>	<i>E. aerogenes</i>	Carbohydrate : protein (41.79 : 24.59)	14
		<i>E. cloacae</i> TU	Polysaccharide was found to be composed of glucose and galactose with molecular weight of 12.4 ± 0.4 kDa	20
	<i>Geobacillus</i>	<i>G. Pallidus</i>	271, 785 Da (carbohydrates (68.6%), lipids (22.7%) and proteins (8.7%)); 526, 369 Da (carbohydrates (41.1%), lipids (47.6%) and proteins (11.3%))	13
	<i>Halomonas</i>	<i>H. eurihalina</i>	Sulfated heteropolysaccharide	21
	<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>K. sp. Y6-1</i>	Lipopeptide (1000–1500 Da); polysaccharide (3.5% protein)	22 and 38
		<i>K. oxytoca</i> BSF-1	Lipopolysaccharide (1700–2000 kDa); polysaccharide fraction contained L-rhamnose, D-galactose, D-glucose, and D-glucuronic acid at a molar ratio of 3 : 1 : 1 : 1; fatty acid content consisted of C16:0, 3-OH C12:0 and C12:0	39
	<i>Myroides</i>	<i>M. sp. SM1</i>	Mixture of L-ornithine lipids	23
	<i>Pedobacter</i>	<i>Pedobacter</i> sp. MCC-Z	67% of carbohydrates; 30% of lipids; 3% of proteins	24
	<i>Propionibacterium</i>	<i>P. acidipropionici</i>	Polysaccharides	40
		<i>P. freundenreichii ss shermanii</i>	Lipopeptide	25
		<i>P. jensenii</i>	Polysaccharides	38
		<i>P. thoenii</i>	Polysaccharides	38
	<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>P. nautica</i>	Proteins, carbohydrates and lipids (35 : 63 : 2)	26
		<i>P. fluorescens</i>	Trehalose lipid-o-dialkyl monoglycerides-protein	41
	<i>Solibacillus</i>	<i>S. silvestris</i> AM1	MW of 200 kDa and containing 30 kDa monomeric subunits flagellin-like protein	27
Fungi	<i>Streptomyces</i>	<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. S1	Proteins and carbohydrates (82 : 18)	42
		<i>Streptomyces</i> sp. MC1	Glycoprotein	28
	<i>Variovorax</i>	<i>V. Paradoxus</i>	Polysaccharides	29
	<i>Aspergillus</i>	<i>A. Niger</i> MYA 135	Glycolipid	43
	<i>Candida</i>	<i>C. lipolytica</i>	Liposan (83% carbohydrate and 17% protein) glycoprotein	44
		<i>C. tropicalis</i>	Polysaccharide	38
		<i>C. utilis</i>	Carbohydrate (79–98%)	38
	<i>Geotrichum</i>	<i>G. sp. CLOA40</i>	N/A ^a	45
	<i>Lipomyces</i>	<i>L. starkeyi</i>	Polysaccharides	46
	<i>Pichia</i>	<i>P. anomala</i>	Polysaccharides	38
	<i>Rhodospiridium</i>	<i>R. diobovatum</i>	Polysaccharides	38
	<i>Rhodotorula</i>	<i>R. glutinis</i>	Carbohydrate-protein complex	47
		<i>R. graminis</i>	Polysaccharides	38
		<i>R. rubra</i>	Polysaccharides	38
	<i>Saccharomyces</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	Mannoprotein (90% mannose 5–10% protein)	48
	<i>Trichosporon</i>	<i>T. mycotoxinivorans</i>	N/A	49
		CLA2		
		<i>T. loubieri</i> CLV20	N/A	45
		<i>T. montevidense</i>	N/A	45
		CLOA70		
	<i>Yarrowia</i>	<i>Y. lipolytica</i>	Yansan : glycoprotein complex	50

^a Not available.

Experimental

Screening and isolation

Exiguobacterium sp. strain N4-1P was isolated previously from a coastal sediment sample in the vicinity of a refinery company in Northern Atlantic Canada.⁵¹ Briefly, approximately 1 g of each sediment sample was first enriched with 50 mL of medium in 125 mL conical flasks. The medium composed of (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10 g; NaCl, 15 g; FeSO₄·7H₂O, 2.8×10^{-4} g; KH₂PO₄, 3.4 g; K₂HPO₄·3H₂O, 4.4 g; MgSO₄·7H₂O, 1.02 g; yeast extract, 0.5 g and trace element solution, 0.5 mL L⁻¹ of distilled water, with 2% (v/v) *n*-hexadecane as the sole carbon source. The trace element solution contained ZnSO₄, 0.29 g; CaCl₂, 0.24 g; CuSO₄, 0.25 g; MnSO₄, 0.17 g L⁻¹ and was sterilized separately. The enrichment was shaken at 200 rpm at 30 °C for 3–5 days until observable turbidity occurred. Subsequently, the consortia were serially diluted up to 10⁸ times, spread on agar plates with the enrichment medium and incubated at 30 °C for 3–5 days. The emerged colonies were tested with a modified drop collapsing test to screen bacterial colonies with surface activities.⁵¹ As a result, the *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P was isolated along with 54 other isolates.

Ribosomal DNA sequencing and phylogenetic analysis

The purified isolate was then subjected to 16S ribosomal DNA (rDNA) sequencing using universal bacterial primers F27 and R926 (position in *Escherichia coli* 8–27 and 926–907, respectively). An aliquot of each culture was used as DNA template in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the primer pair. After gel electrophoresis confirmation of successful PCR reaction, the PCR products were subjected to a clean-up process and were measured by a NanoDrop spectrophotometer to determine the concentrations. Lastly, sequencing reactions with the last PCR products were conducted and measured with Applied Biosystems 3130 and/or 3730 systems in Core Research and Instrument Training Network (CREAIT) at Memorial University. The obtained DNA sequence was matched with Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) database. Phylogenetic trees and distances were calculated using the software package MEGA (Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis) version 5.1, after alignment of sequences with CLUSTALX. Distances were calculated using the Kimura two-parameter model.⁵² Trees were reconstructed using the neighbor-joining method⁵³ with the use of 'default settings' and the bootstrap values were calculated based on 1000 replications.

Bacterial phenotype characterization

BIOLOG® microbial identification and characterization. The BIOLOG® microbial identification system was used to test the utilization of the 95 sole carbon sources simultaneously by *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P. The strain was grown on marine agar plates at 30 °C for 24 h. The cells were then harvested with loop and transferred to 0.4 M aqueous NaCl solution. After thoroughly mixed with the NaCl solution, the cell density OD₅₉₀ was determined by measuring absorbance at 590 nm with a spectrophotometer and was adjusted to 0.3 ±

0.05 with the NaCl solution. Subsequently, BIOLOG GP2 plate was inoculated with 150 µL of the cell suspension per well. The inoculated plates were incubated at 30 °C. The results were read visually after incubation for 1 day.⁵⁴ The test was duplicated.

Membrane-based phospholipid-derived fatty acid (PLFA) analysis. Cells grown on marine agar plates for 24 h were harvested twice with a 2 mm loop from the third streak of the quadrant-streaked plates. The cells were then transferred in duplicate to reaction tubes with 1 mL of Reagent 1 (150 g NaOH in 1 L of 50% aqueous methanol) for saponification. Samples within the tubes were incubated for 30 min at 100 °C in water bath. To methylate liberated fatty acids, 2 mL of Reagent 2 (6 N HCl in aqueous methanol) was added to each tube. Samples within the tubes were incubated again for 10 min at 80 °C in water bath. Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) were extracted from the aqueous phase by the addition of 1.15 mL of Reagent 3 (hexane/methyl *tert*-butyl ether, 1 : 1, v/v) to each tube. Then samples were rotated end-over-end for 10 min. After removing the aqueous (lower) phase, 3 mL of aqueous 1.2% NaOH (Reagent 4) was added and the tubes were again rotated for 5 min (Sasser, 1990). Finally, the organic (upper) phase containing FAMES was transferred to a gas chromatography (GC) vial. The FAMES were quantified by a GC/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) system (Agilent Technologies 7890A GC connected to an Agilent technologies 5975C inert mass spectroscopy detector) in the Northern Region Persistent Organic Pollution Control (NRPOP) laboratory. Separation of FAMES was conducted using an Agilent BD-5MS fused-silica capillary column. The column temperature was programmed from 50 °C to 120 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹, and then to 280 °C at a rate of 3 °C min⁻¹. Individual compounds were identified from their mass spectra and from comparing their retention times with the standard spectra. The concentration of each individual compound was determined based on the GC/MS response relative to that of the known quantitative standards. The test was conducted in duplicate.

Scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis. Cells grown on marine agar plates for 24 h were harvested twice with a 2 mm loop from the third streak of the quadrant streaked plates, and then were transferred to 15 mL centrifugal tubes. The bacteria were fixed, washed and dehydrated following the methods used by de Sousa *et al.* (2012). Briefly, bacterial cells were fixed overnight in 2% glutaraldehyde prepared in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer. The fixed cells were washed three times with phosphate buffer and dehydrated using an increasing gradient of acetone in distilled water (30%, 50%, 70%, 80% and 90%, respectively) for 10 min each and finally in 100% acetone for 30 min and air dried. The specimens were sputter-coated with gold using an auto fine coater and visualized using SEM (FEI MLA 650F). The coating process and the SEM visualization were conducted in the Micro Analysis Facility (MAF IIC) at CREAIT.

Bioemulsifier production with different carbon sources

A serial of production media composed of essentially the enrichment medium and four different carbon sources were tested, respectively, and compared. Three different



hydrocarbon sources were applied, namely, hexadecane, diesel and benzoate. The fourth carbon source was a non-hydrocarbon one which was a mixture of 0.05% starch, 0.02% glucose, 0.02% sucrose and 0.1% citrate salt. After 7 days of incubation, the culture broths were centrifuged at 12 000 rpm for 5 min to remove cells and precipitates. The surface tension and emulsification index (E24) of the culture broth were tested.⁴ The clear broths were concentrated to approximately 1/5 of the volume with lyophilisation, and then were mixed with three volumes of cold acetone. Subsequently, the solution was stored at 4 °C for 3 days to fully precipitate the crude bioemulsifier products. The supernatant was removed by centrifugation, and the pellet was washed twice with acetone to remove the hydrocarbon residues. Finally, the pellet was finely ground and dried first in a fume hood, and then in desiccators. When constant weight was obtained for each sample, the yield was then determined. The medium with the highest yield, E24 and lowest surface tension in the broth was selected for further characterization.

Composition analysis of the bioemulsifier

The crude bioemulsifier was subjected to a dialysis process with 1 kDa MW cut dialysis tubes to remove salts and small compounds. The crude bioemulsifiers before and after dialysis were subjected to protein content determination,⁵⁵ total lipid content determination⁵⁶ and total carbohydrate analysis.⁵⁷

Further analysis of the fatty acid composition of the lipid content was conducted. The lipid content was extracted according to.⁵⁸ The extracted samples were homogenized in a 2 : 1 mixture of ice-cold chloroform : methanol with a Polytron PCU-2-110 homogenizer (Brinkmann Instruments, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada). The chloroform extracted aqueous layer was added to the sample to bring the ratio of chloroform : methanol : water to 8 : 4 : 3. The sample was sonicated for 4 to 10 minutes in an ice bath and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for two minutes. The bottom organic layer was removed. Chloroform was then added back to the extraction test tube and the entire procedure was repeated 3 more times. All liquids located in the organic layers were pooled into a lipid-free vial. The sample was concentrated using a flash-evaporator (Buchler Instruments, Fort Lee, N.J.). The lipid extract was *trans*-esterified using methanol/sulfuric acid for 1 hour at 100 °C. The FAMES were analyzed on a HP 6890 GC/Flame Ionized Detector (GC/FID) equipped with a 7683 Autosampler. The column temperature began at 65 °C and was held at this temperature for 0.5 minutes. The temperature was then ramped to 195 °C at a rate of 40 °C min⁻¹, held for 15 minutes, and finally ramped to a temperature of 220 °C at a rate of 2 °C min⁻¹. This final temperature was held for 0.75 minutes. Peaks were identified using retention times from standards purchased from Supelco, namely 37 component FAME mix, Bacterial acid methyl ester mix, polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) 1 and PUFA 3. The tests were conducted in triplicate.

Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy analysis of the bioemulsifier was conducted on a Bruker Alpha with KBr disc. A ninhydrin-based assay was applied to quantify amino acids and peptides using tryptophan as the standard.⁵⁹

Emulsification ability of the bioemulsifier

The emulsification index (E24) was used for performance evaluation. The bioemulsifier solutions were mixed with equal amount of diesel and vortexed for 2 min. After settling for 24 hours, E24 was determined by the fraction height of the emulsion layer out of the total height of the mixture (Cai *et al.*, 2015). The emulsification abilities of the bioemulsifier solution, against different hydrocarbons including hexadecane, mineral oil, crude oil, diesel, xylene, toluene, dodecane, and iso-octane were tested. The effects of concentrations of bioemulsifiers on the emulsification ability were also measured. The emulsification stability under different salinity (levels of 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, 12.5, 15, 17.5, 20 and 25%), temperature (0, 4, 30, 50, 70 and 100 °C), and pH conditions (2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12) were tested. The tests were duplicated.

Results and discussion

Ribosomal DNA sequencing and phylogenetic analysis

The PCR reaction obtained almost full length (1500 bp) 16S rDNA fragments for the isolate. The five replicates of the sequencing results agreed well with one another. *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P (GenBank accession number: KX714225) was closely related to *E. oxidotolerans* strain T-2-2^T with 99.47% similarity; to *E. antarcticum* B7^T with 98.70% similarity; and to *E. sibiricum* 255-15^T with 98.63% similarity. The phylogenetic tree of *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P and the closely-related type strains are shown in Fig. 1. *Exiguobacterium* species were isolated from diverse habitats over a wide temperature range (−12 to 55 °C), such as glacial ice, hot springs, plant rhizospheres, Siberian permafrost, tropical soils, and temperate soil.⁶⁰ *Exiguobacterium* strains possess interesting properties such as thermal acclimation proteins and enzymes which have proven potential for industrial applications in food processing, environmental remediation, and in the pharmaceutical manufacturing.⁶⁰ No *Exiguobacterium* strains with emulsifying abilities have been reported so far.

As shown in Fig. 2, bioemulsifier producers have been found in both *Eubacteria* and *Archaea* in the division of *Proteobacteria*, *Firmicutes*, *Actinobacteria*, *Cytophaga–Flexibacter–Bacteroides*, and *Euryarchaeota*. The 16S rDNA sequences of *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P and the published producers with the nearly full length 16S rDNA genebank deposits were clustered and aligned. *Exiguobacterium* sp. strain N4-1P isolated in this study belongs to the *Firmicutes* divisions. Bioemulsifiers are exceptional biosurfactants with strong emulsion stabilizing ability. Reports on the discovery and characterization of new bioemulsifiers are still limited in literature.⁶¹

Phenotypic properties

According to BIOLOG® metabolic fingerprinting results, *Exiguobacterium* sp. N4-1P could use 32 different carbon sources out of 95 on the GP2 plates. These include are 14 out of the 36 carbohydrates (cellobiose, fructose, glucose, sucrose, maltose, mannitol, mannose, methyl- β -glucoside, trehalose, dextrin, maltotriose, palatinose, β -ribose and β -glucose); 3 out of the 16



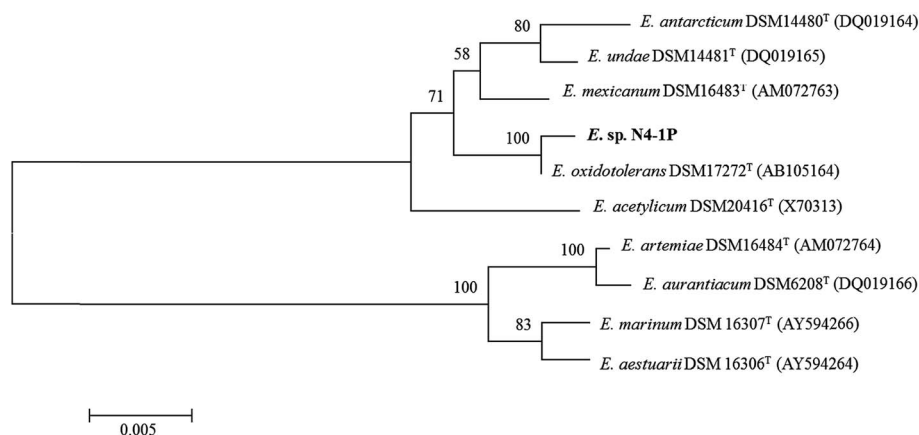


Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree based on 16S rRNA gene sequences (note: the tree was constructed using the NJ method). The numbers at nodes represent bootstrap values (based on a resampling of 1000). Bootstrap values >70% are indicated. The GenBank accession numbers for the 16S rRNA gene sequences of all the strains are listed in parentheses. Bar, 0.01 nucleotide substitutions per site.

carboxylic acids (acetic acid, D-gluconic acid and α -ketovaleric acid); 2 amides among the 4 amides (*N*-acetyl-D-galactosamine and *N*-acetyl mannosamine); 2 polymers (Tween 40 and 80); 2 out of the 3 esters (methyl pyruvate and methylsuccinate); 2

among the 7 alcohols (D-Sorbitol and glycerol); 6 out of 10 aromatic chemicals could be used: (arbutin, amygdalin, adenine, 2'-deoxy adenosine inosine, thymidine and uridine); and 1 out of the 9 amino acids (L-serine). No amines,

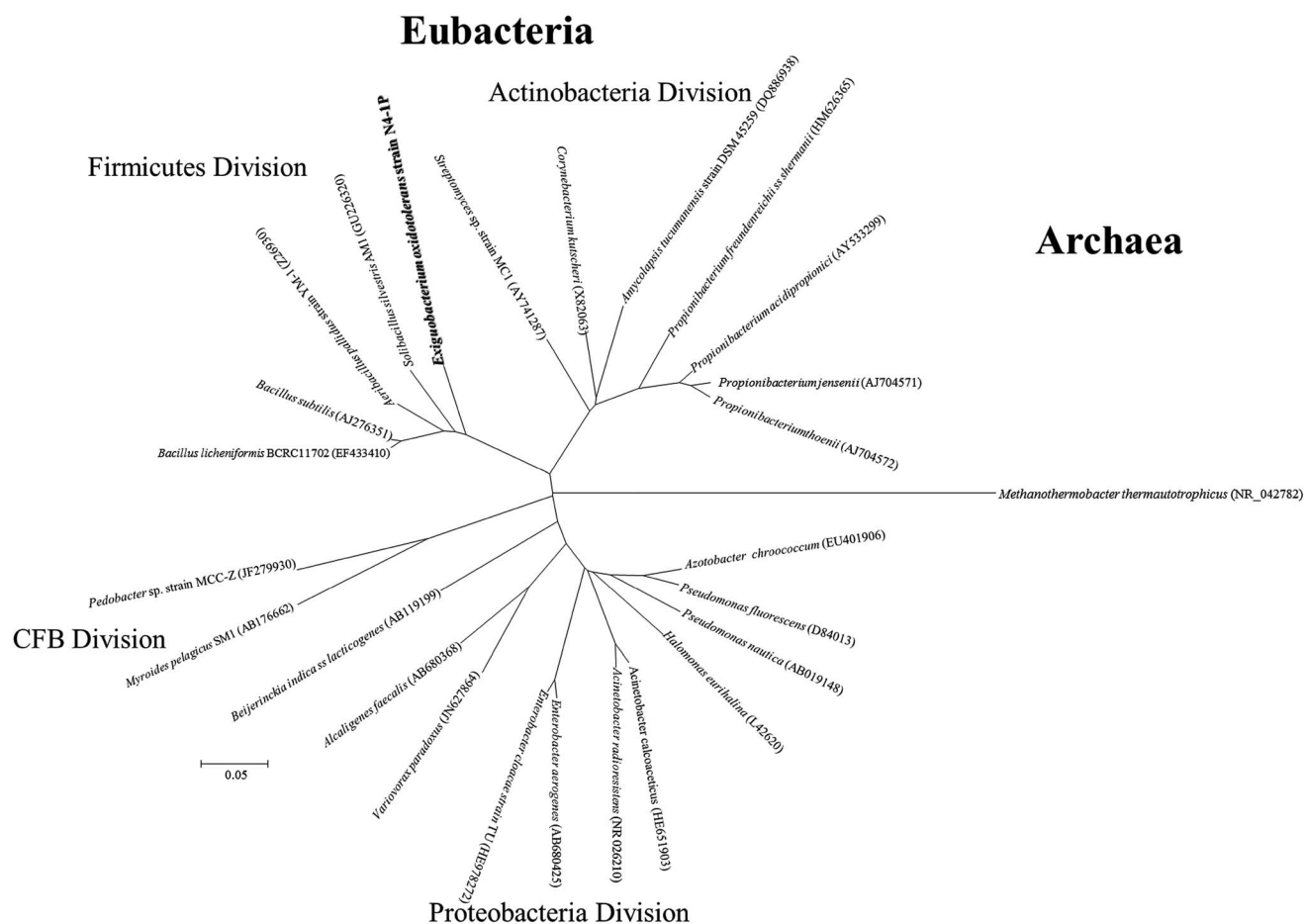


Fig. 2 Phylogenetic tree based on 16S rDNA sequence from representative biosurfactant producers isolated in this study and those published in literature. CFB = *Cytophaga*–*Flexibacter*–*Bacteroides*.



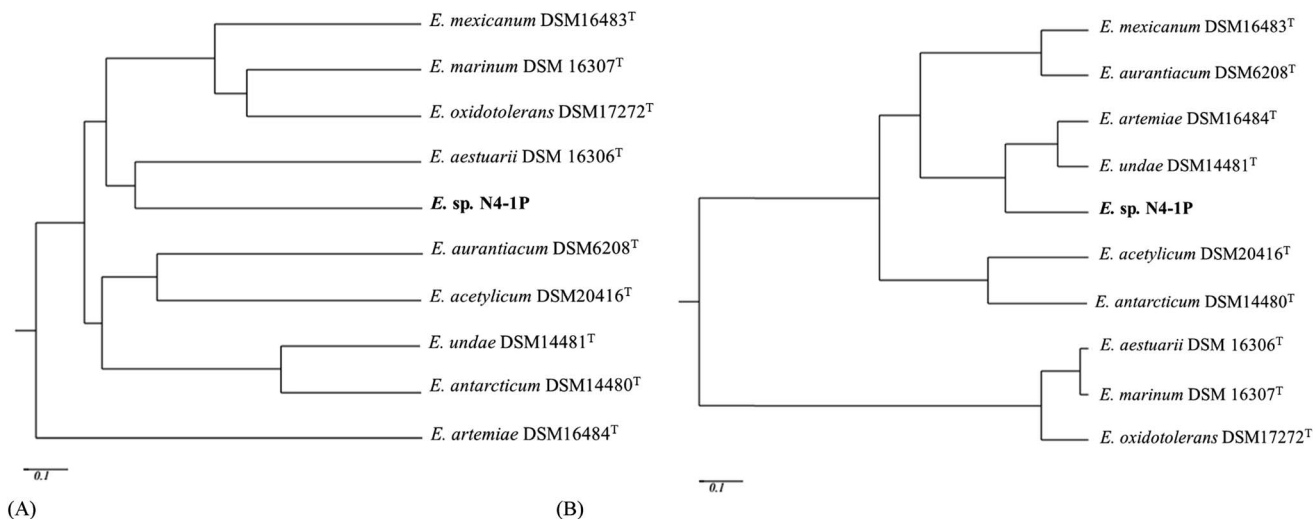


Fig. 3 Phenogram obtained from the carbon source utilization and membrane PLFA composition of the ten *Exiguobacterium* strains based on the UPGMA method (unweighted pair-group method using arithmetic averages) after measuring similarity/dissimilarity among the strains using the coefficient of simple matching, which considers the same weight positive and negative similarities.

phosphorylated chemicals, brominated chemicals included in the GP2 plates could be used as sole carbon sources for this strain. The strain is able to utilize the 10 substrates that other types strains in this genus can use, which defined the *Exiguobacterium* species.⁶² The carbon source utilization differentiation within the genus is shown in Table S1.† The dissimilarities among the *Exiguobacterium* strains are illustrated in Fig. 3A. The N4-1P strain was found to be closely related to *E. aestuarii* DSM 16306^T and *E. oxidotolerans* DSM17272^T with Pearson coefficients of 0.309 and 0.260, respectively, in carbon utilization.

The membrane PLFA composition is shown in Tables S2.† The composition was found to be corresponded well with other members of the *Exiguobacterium* genus. Terminally branched-chain fatty acids are biomarkers of Gram positive bacteria.⁶³ For *Exiguobacterium* sp. N4-1P, the primary PLFAs were iso-C15:0 (15.52%), iso-C17:0 (13.64%), C16:0 (12.51%), anteiso-C13:0 (11.83%), C16:1 (11.4%) and iso-C13:0 (8.92%). This

pattern is very close to *E. artemiae* DSM16484^T (ref. 60) and *E. undae* DSM14461^T,⁶⁴ which further demonstrated the assignment of the N4-1P stain as an *Exiguobacterium* (Fig. 3B). The SEM visualization results are shown in Fig. S1.† The *Exiguobacterium* sp. N4-1P was rod-shaped with a length of 2–3 μm and diameter of around 0.5 μm after 48 hours of incubation. Growing on the marine agar, the colonies were circular, entire, convex and had orange/yellow pigment. These morphological properties are similar to other members of the genus.^{60,62}

Bioemulsifier production with different carbon sources

The general properties of the produced bacterial broth are summarized in Fig. 4. Hexadecane is a low toxicity water immiscible hydrocarbon. Diesel is composed of diverse hydrocarbons (mostly water immiscible) with moderate toxicity. It is an economic production substrate when compared with hexadecane and benzoate.⁶⁵ However, its toxicity could hinder the production to some extent.⁶⁶ Benzoate is a water-soluble hydrocarbon with moderate toxicity. It was found to stimulate surface-active compound production for some other bio-surfactant producers,⁶⁷ while eliminating the concerns of immiscible mixture during the post-processing and testing stages. The addition of all three types of hydrocarbons promoted the production of the emulsion-stabling bio-emulsifier. The emulsification ability of the broths followed a sequence of diesel > hexadecane > benzoate. In terms of the yield, addition of hydrocarbon significantly increased the yield for the strain, and diesel addition generated the highest yield of the crude bioemulsifier. Interestingly, the addition of diesel produced bacterial broth can reduce surface tension significantly, indicating the simultaneous production of lower-molecular-weight biosurfactants capable of reducing surface tension.⁴ The obtained results indicated that the strain thrived with the moderate toxicity inherent with diesel. As a relative economic substrate (~\$0.9 per L), diesel has the potential for

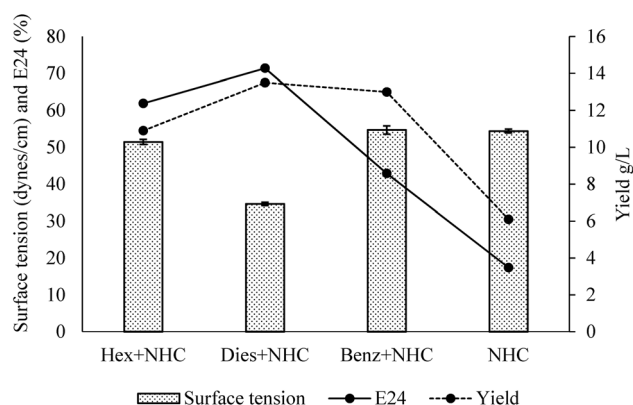


Fig. 4 General properties of the clear broths obtained with different carbon sources (Hex = hexadecane, Dies = Diesel, Benz = Benzoate, NHC = non-hydrocarbon carbon sources; $n = 3$).



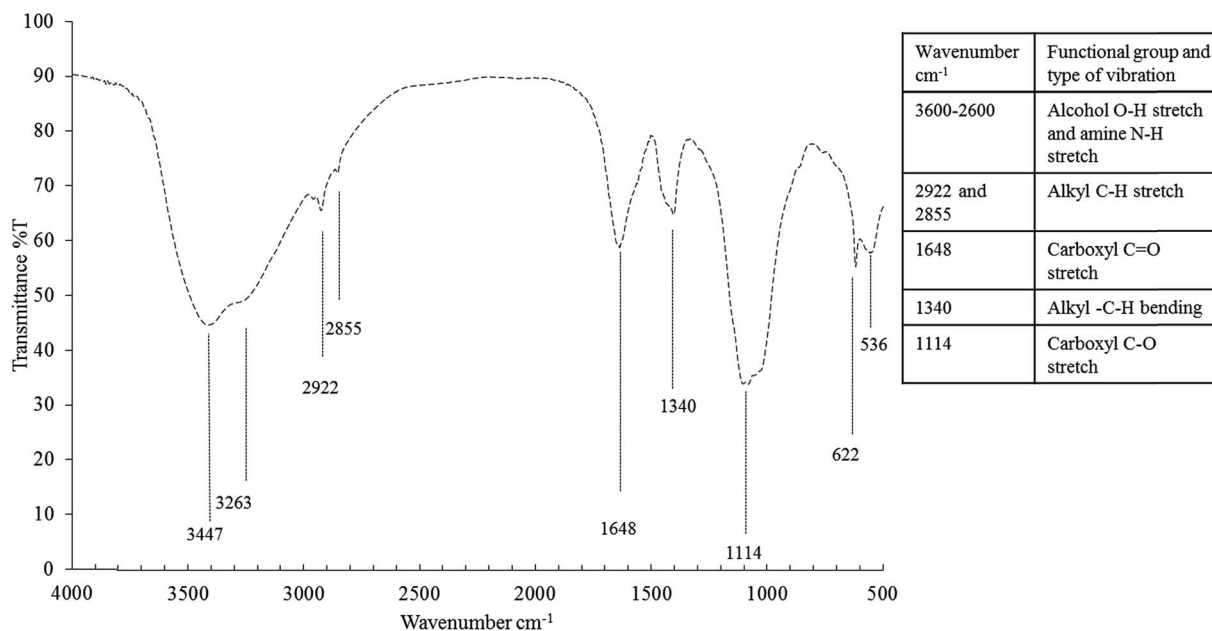


Fig. 5 FT-IR spectrum of the bioemulsifier.

pilot to large scale production. Further testing on waste based substrates will be included in future studies to achieve economic production.

Composition of the crude bioemulsifier

The bioemulsifier before dialysis consist of 14.64% lipid, 0.14% carbohydrate and 0.37% protein per the results of the colorimetric tests. After dialysis, the composition changed to 45.32% lipid, 5.1% carbohydrate and 0.93% protein. Eighteen fatty acids (FA) out of the 70 tested ones were detectable (Table S4†). Results showed that the hydrophobic moiety of the bioemulsifiers was primarily saturated FA (77.14%). Among which, C16:0 (32.18%) and C18:0 (40.99%) were the most abundant FA in the hydrophobic moiety. Unsaturated FA were mainly

composed of monounsaturated FA (14.88) while polyunsaturated fatty acids only constituted 0.5% of total fatty acids. The hydrophobic moiety dominated by long chain FA (C16 and C18) in the bioemulsifier molecule as shown in this study is quite unique and seldom reported. The long chain FA (C16 and C18) might represent a significant improvement of emulsification activity.⁶⁸ The FT-IR spectrum indicates the presence of carboxylic groups ($3600\text{--}2600\text{ cm}^{-1}$, carboxyl -OH stretch; 1648 cm^{-1} , carboxyl -C=O stretch; 1114 cm^{-1} , carboxyl -C-O stretch) and alkyl groups (2922 cm^{-1} and 2855 cm^{-1} , alkyl C-H stretch; 1340 cm^{-1} , alkyl -C-H bending) (Fig. 5). The ninhydrin-based total amino acids/peptides test showed that the amino acids/peptides accounted for 13.11% before dialysis and 50.82% after dialysis (weight calibrated as tryptophan). When compared with the Bradford test results, the ninhydrin-based tests gave much higher readings. The Bradford test only targets proteins but not smaller peptides. The results indicate the obtained bioemulsifier is mainly a complex of lipopeptides with small fraction of glycolipids.

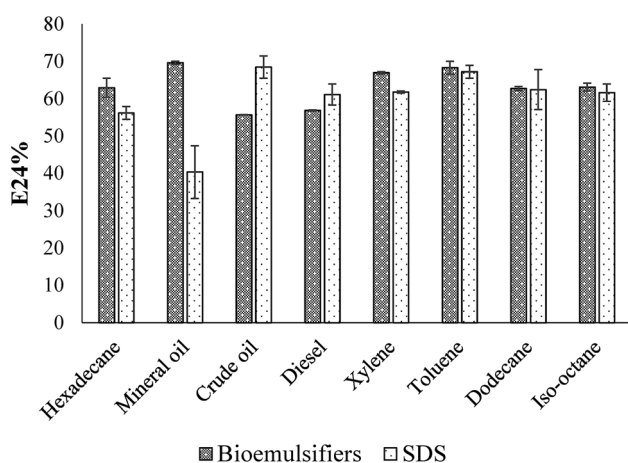


Fig. 6 Emulsification ability of *Exiguobacterium* sp. N4-1P with different hydrocarbons ($n = 2$).

Performance of the bioemulsifier

Emulsification ability of the bioemulsifier with different hydrocarbons is shown in Fig. 6. The experiment was conducted in parallel with a chemically-synthesized emulsifier, sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS). The E24 was above 60% when using the single component aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons. With aromatic hydrocarbons, the bioemulsifier generally has slightly higher values of emulsification efficacy. With mixed hydrocarbons (mineral oil, crude oil and diesel), the E24 varied. High E24 values were observed with mineral oil and diesel. With crude oil, the E24 values were slightly lower than those of other hydrocarbons. The emulsification ability of the bioemulsifier is generally comparable with that of SDS. Since the bioemulsifier



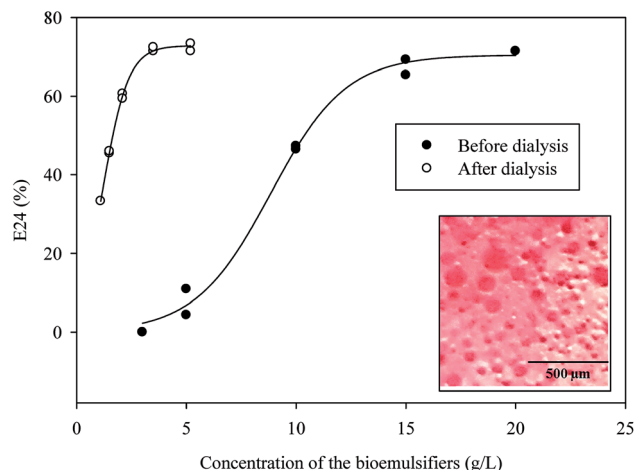


Fig. 7 Effectiveness of the emulsifier at different concentrations ($n = 2$; insert: optical microscopy of cream phase of emulsions after 24 h, oil phase was dyed with Oil Red O).

was capable of effectively emulsifying both aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons, it could be used for hydrocarbon remediation and oil recovery.⁶⁹ The bioemulsifier produced by *Exiguobacterium* sp. N4-1P showed strikingly no-foaming characteristics even at high concentration (10%). This property would eliminate the cost of chemical defoamant, sterilized pulse addition, and foam level detection during fermentation which is inevitable with common emulsifiers. In addition, the no-foaming surface-active agents were also found to have wider applications as wetting agents, rinse agents, and soil washing solutions.⁷⁰ This is because the above processes rely largely on the scrubbing effect of vigorous jets or sprays of liquid which would be rendered relatively ineffective if cushioned by the action of large amounts of foam. Moreover, the foam formation will largely reduce the amount of effective liquids during applications.⁷⁰

As shown in Fig. 7, the E24 of the bioemulsifiers stabilized water–diesel emulsion increased when the concentrations of the bioemulsifiers increased till they reached the plateau. Before dialysis, the concentration required to reach the plateau was 15 g L^{-1} . After the dialysis, the concentration required was reduced to 3 g L^{-1} . Dialysis substantially improved the unit effectiveness of the bioemulsifier product. The formed oil-in-water emulsion under microscope displayed as Oil Red O-dyed oil droplets surrounded by continuous water phase with size ranging from a few microns to around 100 microns (Fig. 7). The bioemulsifier was also found able to reduce surface tension of water from 71 dynes cm^{-1} to $44.9 \pm 0.26 \text{ dynes cm}^{-1}$. The abilities of the produced bioemulsifier to stabilize oil-in-water emulsion and reduce surface tension enables its application as a soil washing agent to remove subsurface hydrocarbon plumes.^{4,5} Moreover, such abilities also lead to improved bioavailability of the hydrocarbon containments, thus enhance the bioremediation process.⁶

As shown in Fig. 8, the water–diesel emulsion formed with the bioemulsifier was very stable with salinity from 0 to 25%. Under acidic conditions, higher E24 values suggesting the

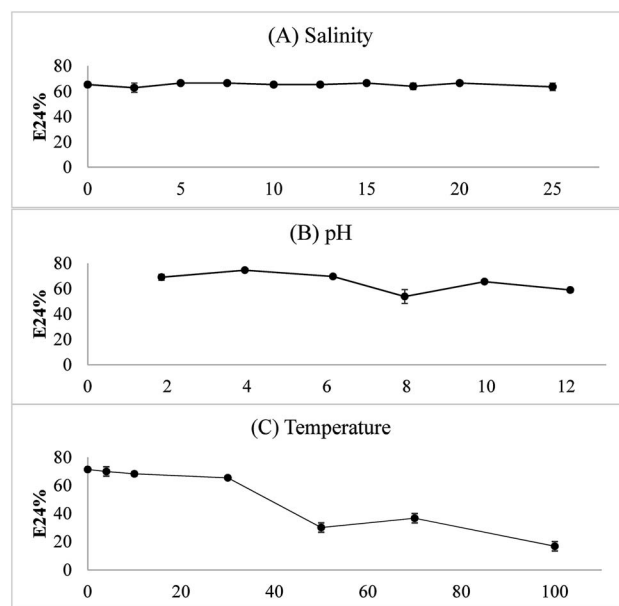


Fig. 8 Stability of the emulsion under different salinity, pH and temperature conditions ($n = 2$).

bioemulsifiers are more effective. The temperature had significant effects on destabilization of the emulsion. When temperature was increased up to 50°C , the emulsion started to collapse. At 100°C , only around 20% emulsion remained. However, the emulsion was very stable and the E24 readings were the highest at or below 10°C ($>70\%$). *Exiguobacterium* sp. N4-1P is a cold-adapted bacterial strain isolated from a petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated sample in North Atlantic Canada. It, therefore, easily adapts to and thrives in the cold environment with abundant hydrocarbons. The produced bioemulsifier could perform excellent under low temperature as a soil washing agent and/or a bioremediation enhancement agent. The crude bioemulsifier when stored in an air-tight container under room temperature remained the same level of effectiveness after more than a year of storage (data not shown).

Conclusions

Exiguobacterium N4-1P is reported herein as a bioemulsifier producer for the first time. The genotypic and phenotypic properties of the strain were determined. Different carbon sources were used for bioemulsifier production and diesel stimulated the yield. The bioemulsifier is a complex mainly consist of lipopeptides with C16:0 (32.18%) and C18:0 (40.99%) as the primary FA. The produced bioemulsifier could form emulsions effectively with diverse hydrocarbons without foam generation, which facilitates the potential commercialization. The formed oil-in-water emulsions were stable upon a wide span of salinity (5–25%), pH (2–12), and temperature (below 50°C). *Exiguobacterium* N4-1P and the produced bioemulsifier have promising application potential in environmental engineering, especially for soil washing and bioremediation targeting subsurface hydrocarbon pollution.



Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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