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Chul-Won Lee¹, Sung-Ryong Ko², Byung-Goo Cho², Jong-Soo Kyung², Do-Hyeon Paik^{1,3}, Dae-Ook Kang^{1,3}, Kwon-Chul Ha^{1,3}, Yong-Kweon Cho^{1,3}, <u>Ja-Young Moon^{1,3}</u>

Institute of Genetic Engineering, Changwon National University, Changwon, Gyeongnam 641-773, South Korea²KT&G Research Center, Yusung-Gu, Daejeon 305-345, South Korea Department of Biochemistry and Health Sciences, College of Natural Sciences, Changwor. Vational University, Changwon, Gyeongnam 641-773, South Korea

P-092 USE OF STABLE ISOTOPE PROBING TO EXPLORE TIME - DEPENDENT DYNAMICS OF PCB - DEGRADATIVE POPULLATIONS IN BIPHENYL FED SOIL MICROBIAL MMUNITIES

Joonhong Park ¹, Dongwon Ki ¹, Woo Jun Sul ², <u>Shankar Congeevaram</u> ¹ and James M. Tiedje²

¹Department of civil And environmental engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea; ²Center for microbial ecology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA.

P- 093 A New Culture Method for Detecting Antibiotic Resistant Oligotrophic Microorganisms in the Environment

Hyangkyun Oh, Dongwon Ki, Jaejin Lee, Joonhong Park*

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

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Environmental Exposure Assessment Division, National Institute of Environmental Research, Kyungseo-dong, Seo-gu, Incheon 404-708, Korea

P- 095 Effects of Red Ginseng Extract on Interukin (IL)-2, IL-8 and IL-10 in Patients with Advanced Colorectral Cancer

<u>Seung Min Lee¹</u>, Ki-Nam Kim¹, Seung Ho Lee¹, Sung-Hwa Sohn¹, Yu-Ri Kim¹, Hye Won Kim¹, Sung Ock Suh², Yoon Jung Boo² and Meyoung-Kon Kim¹

¹⁾ Department of Biochemistry & Molecular biology, Korea University Medical College, 126-1, Anam-Dong 5-Ga, Sungbuk-Gu, Seoul 136-705, Korea, ²⁾ Department of Surgery, Korea University Medical College, 126-1, Anam-Dong 5-Ga, Sungbuk-Gu, Seoul 136-705, Korea

[Poster Abstract]

P-092

USE OF STABLE ISOTOPE PROBING TO EXPLORE TIME - DEPENDENT DYNAMICS OF PCB - DEGRADATIVE POPULLATIONS IN BIPHENYL FED SOIL MICROBIAL MMUNITIES

Joonhong Park ¹, Dongwon Ki ¹, Woo Jun Sul ², <u>Shankar Congeevaram</u> ¹ and James M. Tiedje²

¹Department of civil And environmental engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea; ²Center for microbial ecology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA.

Very little is known about influence of pollutant exposure history on community structure and population dynamics among biodegraders in soil. In this study, we attempted to identify fast growth specialists, slow growth specialists, and steady responders among biphenyl utilizing population in soil. In microcosms, soil was fed with ¹³C – labeled biphenyl, and stable isotope probing (SIP) was conducted. Early time experiment on day 28. A standard CsCl gradient method was used to isolate heavy DNA portions from soil DNA. For bacterial community structure and population dynamics, 16S rDNA were amplified, cloned and sequenced. The length of biphenyl incubation period did not affect the degree of diversity of biphenyl-utilizing populations but changed their community structures and population dynamics. In the early time SIP experiment, β - Proteobacteria was the predominant biphenyl - utilizing group (44%) while Actinobacteria was the predominant phylogenic group in the soil microbial community. In the late time experiment, meanwhile, α and β – Proteobacteria groups were equally dominant among the biphenyl utilizing populations (31% and 33% respectively). The further analysis revealed that α and β – Proteobacteria groups included a wide range of biphenyl-growth responders (fast responders, slow responders and steady responders). How ever, Actinobacteria group included only steady responders. These community structure and population dynamics are among polychlorinated biphenyl degraders in soil.