

 Open AccessArticle Information

Published: May 31, 2024

Keywords

Organotin (OT)
Tributyltin (TBT),
Dibutyltin (DBT),
Monobutyltin (MBT),
Bacteria,
Bioremediation.

Authors' Contribution

MNI designed the study; MNI and AA wrote and revised the paper.

How to cite

Iqbal, M.N., Ashraf, A., 2024. Tributyltin (TBT) Degrading Bacteria as a Tool for the Remediation of Organotin Pollution from Water Sediments. PSM Biol. Res., 9(2): 87-89.

*Correspondence

Muhammad Naeem Iqbal, PSM Editorial Office.
Email:
driqbalmn@hotmail.com

Possible submissions [Submit your article](#) 

Tributyltin (TBT) Degrading Bacteria as a Tool for the Remediation of Organotin Pollution from Water Sediments

Muhammad Naeem Iqbal*, Asfa Ashraf

PSM Editorial Office, Pacific Science Media, England, United Kingdom; Association of Applied Biomedical Sciences, Narowal, Pakistan.

Abstract:

Despite global restrictions on the usage of organotin (OT), a significant quantity of OT is being released into aquatic habitats due to the growth of industry and agriculture. Microorganisms from polluted sites can develop a tolerance to pollutants and, in some cases, degrade them, which can be a crucial factor in the recovery of contaminated environments. Microbes may convert the toxic compound Tributyltin (TBT) into less or non-toxic products, dibutyltin (DBT), monobutyltin (MBT), or use TBT as a carbon source. In this issue, Ebah et al. (2024) report that *Bacillus* spp., and *Pseudomonas* spp., isolates were more efficient among other isolates, with the main goal of determining the potential of these isolates to bioremediate TBT into less toxic compounds. In particular, isolates that demonstrated a higher TBT reduction of the sediment had the most potential for use in TBT bioremediation at polluted sites. Therefore, using nature-based solutions, such as bioremediation, is a viable way to remove TBT from water sediments.



Scan QR code to visit
this journal.

©2024 PSM Journals. This work at PSM Biological Research; ISSN (Online): 2517-9586, is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) licence. To view a copy of this licence, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.