

Original Research Paper

Chemical Mutagenesis for Improvement of Production of a Biologically Active Extracellular Polymeric Substance by *Halomonas xianhensis* SUR308

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Abstract: A moderately halophilic bacterium, *Halomonas xianhensis* SUR308 (Genbank Accession No. KJ933394) isolated from solar saltern of Surala, Odisha, India was found to produce significant amount of a biologically active extracellular polymeric substances (EPS). Under optimized cultural conditions, the strain was able to produce 7.05 g L⁻¹ of EPS after 8 days of incubation under shake culture. To enhance the EPS production efficiency, the isolate SUR308 was subjected to chemical mutagenesis following the use of hydroxylamine (HA), acridine orange (AO) and ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS). Evaluation of the toxicity of these mutagens indicated that EMS was comparatively toxic but effective for mutagenesis. Mutagenic treatments have resulted in the isolation of 58 amoxicillin resistant morphologically distinct phenotypes. Three of these mutant phenotypes (EM3, EM13 and HM6) were capable of producing 12.98, 11.97 and 11.21 g L⁻¹ of EPS respectively in malt extract-yeast extract medium supplemented with casein hydrolysate with significant reduction of incubation period. Compared to wild type strain, mutant strains were found to produce 1.6-1.8 fold more EPS. However, the physico-chemical nature of the EPS derived from the mutants remained unaltered when compared with that of the wild type strain. These findings, therefore, have more impact on production economy of EPS for biotechnological applications.

Keywords: *Halomonas xianhensis* SUR308, Extracellular Polymeric Substances, Chemical Mutagenesis, Acridine Orange, Ethyl Methanesulfonate, Amoxicillin Resistance

Introduction

Halophilic bacteria belonging to the genus *Halomonas* have been identified as potential bioresources for the production of extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) (Llamas *et al.*, 2012; Bouchotroch *et al.*, 2001). The unusual physical and chemical properties (Margesin and Schinner, 2001) of the EPS derived from halophilic bacteria have drawn the attention of the microbial biotechnologists to explore the potentials of EPS production at commercially viable way. However, very few attempts have been made to enhance the EPS production by naturally occurring wild type halophilic strains. These involved improvement of bacterial strains by chemical or physical mutagenesis and selection of high yielding mutants by trial and error basis following

laborious and time consuming steps (Sreeju *et al.*, 2011; Ifikhar *et al.*, 2010).

Several researchers (Fernandez-Castillo *et al.*, 1990; Canovas *et al.*, 1997; Fitt *et al.*, 1989) have successfully induced mutations in a number of halophilic archaea (*Haloferax*, *Haloarcula*, *Halococcus*, and *Halobacterium*) as well as moderately halophilic bacteria (*H. elongata* and *H. meridiana*). They were able to obtain both auxotrophic and salt sensitive mutants by using hydroxylamine, ethyl methanesulfonate, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine as mutagenic agents. Their experimental findings further established susceptibility and efficiency of mutagenesis in halophilic bacterial and archaeal strains. Llamas *et al.* (1999) on the contrary developed a successful method of chemical mutagenesis to obtain non-mucoid EPS deficient variants of EPS producing *H. eurihalina*.

During the course of screening of halophilic microorganisms for the production of extracellular polymeric substances, we have reported the isolation of a moderately halophilic bacterium, *Halomonas xianhensis* SUR308 (Genbank Accession No. KJ933394) from a solar saltern of Surala, Odisha, India. So far there is no report on the production of EPS by *Halomonas xianhensis*. Production, purification and some biophysicochemical properties of EPS produced this isolate have been reported only recently by Biswas *et al.* (2015). The isolate SUR308 produced significant amount (7.05 g L^{-1}) of EPS when grown in malt extract-yeast extract (MY) medium supplemented with casein hydrolysate under batch culture. The EPS extracted from *Halomonas xianhensis* SUR308 possessed significant antioxidant activity with high emulsification capability. It did not show any cytotoxicity to human hepatocyte cell line. All these features may establish the potentiality of the EPS produced by *H. xianhensis* SUR308 towards industrial applications.

The objective of the present study was to develop high yielding mutant strains of the moderately halophilic bacterium, *H. xianhensis* SUR308 for effective production of EPS. Here, an attempt has been made to develop an efficient method of mutagenesis in *H. xianhensis* SUR308 by using a number of chemical mutagens such as hydroxylamine, ethyl methanesulfonate and acridine orange to obtain stable mutants with enhanced EPS production.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial Strain and Cultural Conditions

Halomonas xianhensis SUR308 (Genbank Accession No. KJ933394), a moderately halophilic EPS producing bacterium isolated from multi-pond solar salterns of Surala, Odisha, India reported from this laboratory was used throughout the present study of strain improvement by chemical mutagenesis and was maintained on agar slopes of MY medium (Quesada *et al.*, 1993). For EPS production, MY medium supplemented with casein hydrolysate was used, which contained (g L^{-1}): NaCl, 25; MgCl_2 , $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 9; MgSO_4 , $7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 13; CaCl_2 , $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.2; KCl, 1.3; NaHCO_3 , 0.05; NaBr, 0.15; FeCl_3 , $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, traces; glucose, 30; yeast extract, 3; malt extract, 3 and casein hydrolysate, 5 (pH 7.5).

Chemicals

Hydroxylamine, ethyl methanesulfonate, acridine orange, ciprofloxacin, chloramphenicol and amoxycillin were obtained from Himedia (India).

Evaluation of Lethal Action of Chemical Mutagens

The strain *H. xianhensis* SUR308 was grown in MY medium for 18 h at 32°C under continuous shaking (120

rpm). An aliquot (1 mL) of this culture was centrifuged ($5,000\times\text{g}$ for 5 min) and the cell mass was washed twice with sterile 5% NaCl solution. The washed cell mass was suspended in 5 mL of fresh MH medium (Ventosa *et al.*, 1982) containing the desired amount of mutagens (hydroxylamine, acridine orange and ethyl methanesulfonate). The tubes were incubated at 32°C under continuous shaking (120 rpm) and samples were withdrawn aseptically at regular intervals, harvested by centrifugation ($5,000\times\text{g}$, for 5 min) and washed thrice with sterile saline. However, ethyl methanesulfonate treated cells were washed with 6% (w/v) sodium thiosulfate. The treated cells were serially diluted and plated on MH agar medium and the plates were incubated at 32°C for 48 h. The survivability was calculated as the ratio of viable count of the test sample per viable count of untreated control suspension.

Mutagenesis and Isolation of Mutants

Methods described elsewhere (Fernandez-Castillo *et al.*, 1990; Nieto *et al.*, 1992) was principally followed for inducing chemical mutagenesis of *H. xianhensis* SUR308. The mutagens, hydroxylamine, acridine orange and ethyl methanesulfonate were used at concentrations of 0.6-30, 40-60 and 20-60 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ respectively so as to yield 1-10% viability, which is considered most suitable for mutagenesis in bacteria (Sweet and Moseley, 1976). To induce mutagenesis, cells were treated with the selected concentrations of mutagens for 30, 60, 90 and 120 min, harvested by centrifugation and washed with sterile saline. For EMS treated cells, 6% sodium thiosulfate was used for washing the treated cells. Washed cells were transferred to fresh MH medium and grown for 3-6 days under continuous shaking (120 rpm). The culture was diluted serially and plated on MH agar medium supplemented with amoxycillin, chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin ($30 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). The plates were incubated at 32°C for 3-6 days.

The mutant colonies which appeared on antibiotic containing plates were picked up according to their morphological variation and maintained on slopes of the same medium supplemented with respective concentrations of the antibiotics. The mutants were repeatedly sub-cultured in the MH medium supplemented with antibiotics to confirm the stability of the mutants. The stable mutants were then preserved for further studies.

Screening of Mutants for EPS Production

The antibiotic resistant mutant clones were screened for their EPS production ability. Each of these mutants was grown in MY medium supplemented with 5% NaCl and 1% glucose under continuous shaking (120 rpm) at 32°C for 4 days and the soluble EPS of the supernatant was precipitated with double volumes of

chilled ethanol. The EPS was collected by centrifugation (12,000×g, 10 min), dissolved in deionized water and quantified in terms of its carbohydrate content (g L^{-1}) by using Dubois method (Dubois *et al.*, 1956).

Time Course of Growth and EPS Production by Mutant Strains

Time course of growth and EPS production by the selected antibiotic resistant mutants were determined in MY medium supplemented with casein hydrolysate and 3% (w/v) glucose for 12 days under continuous shaking (120 rpm) and aliquots were withdrawn from the growing cultures at an interval of 2 days. Growth of the culture was determined by measuring the optical density at 540 nm and EPS production was quantified in terms of its carbohydrate (g L^{-1}) content as measured by the Dubois method (Dubois *et al.*, 1956).

Isolation and Purification of the EPS

To extract the soluble EPS, the cultures after the desired period of incubation were centrifuged at 12,000×g for 30 min and the EPS was precipitated with double volumes of chilled absolute ethanol and incubated overnight at 4°C. The precipitate was then collected by centrifugation. Cell bound EPS was extracted from the cell mass following washing with hot saline water, centrifuged at 12,000×g for 15 min and precipitated with chilled ethanol as usual.

Both soluble and cell bound EPS were pooled, washed with 70% chilled ethanol, dissolved in distilled water and dialyzed against distilled water at 4°C. The dialyzed EPS was further precipitated with chilled ethanol, dissolved in distilled water and lyophilized at -56°C in a lyophilizer (LSL-Secfroid).

Phenotypic Characterization of the Potent Mutants

The selected amoxicillin resistant mutants were characterized physio-biochemically by using standard microbiological methods as described by Gerhardt *et al.* (1994). The antibiotic sensitivity of the mutants was determined by disc-diffusion method. Antibiotic containing discs (6 mm dia, Himedia) were placed on MY agar plates seeded with the mutant strains and incubated at 32°C for 24 h. The diameter of inhibition zones were measured to nearest mm and categorized as sensitive, intermediate and resistant.

To check the sugar utilization pattern, the isolates were grown on basal MH medium supplemented with 1% (w/v) sugar and incubated at 32°C for 24 h and compared with the growth observed on control plate (with no carbon source). For acid production phenol red medium supplemented with 1% sugar was used and changes of color from red to yellow indicated acid production.

Tolerance of NaCl by the selected mutants was tested on basal MH agar medium supplemented with different concentrations of NaCl (0-25%, w/v). The plate inoculated with the strains was incubated at 32°C for 2 days and growth was measured visually. Heavy metal tolerance of the mutant strains were compared with that of the wild type on basal MH agar supplemented with metals of different concentrations. The lowest concentration of metal that completely inhibited the growth of the bacterial strains was considered as Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC). Plates were inoculated with a loopful of mutant bacterial strains from growing cultures. Controls were maintained consisting of medium without metals and inoculated with microorganisms. The plates were incubated at 32°C for 3-5 days.

FTIR and EDX Analysis of the Purified EPS

For FTIR analysis, the purified EPS samples in KBr pellets were scanned in the region of 4000-400 cm^{-1} on a GX FTIR system (Jasco 6300, USA), while elemental analysis of EPS was done using energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM, JEOL).

Results

Lethality of Chemical Mutagens

Toxicity of chemical mutagens such as hydroxylamine (HA), acridine orange (AO) and ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) at different concentrations against *H. xianhensis* SUR308 cells was determined as a function of time and is presented in Fig. 1a-c. The survivability of SUR308 cells was found to decrease with increase in concentrations of mutagens as well as time of exposure. Lethality studies further demonstrated the existence of shoulder in survival curves followed by an exponential loss of viability for each of the mutagens.

Hydroxylamine at concentrations higher than 0.6 mg mL^{-1} with a time exposure for more than 30 min showed a remarkable decrease in survivability (0.13-0.0001%) of cells, while the lower concentration (0.6 mg mL^{-1}) appeared to be nontoxic to *H. xianhensis* cells even after an exposure of 120 min (Fig. 1a).

When the cells were treated with acridine orange (AO), the survivability was not severely affected until the concentrations reached to 60-80 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ with an exposure for 90-120 min. Furthermore, cells exposed to 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of AO for 30-120 min showed very high survivability (Fig. 1b).

Ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) was more lethal than acridine orange as the survivability was decreased remarkably (0.48-0.00001%) when the cells were treated with 60-80 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of EMS for 90-120 min. Strikingly, EMS at 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ was not inhibitory to SUR308 cells even up to 120 min of exposure (Fig. 1c).

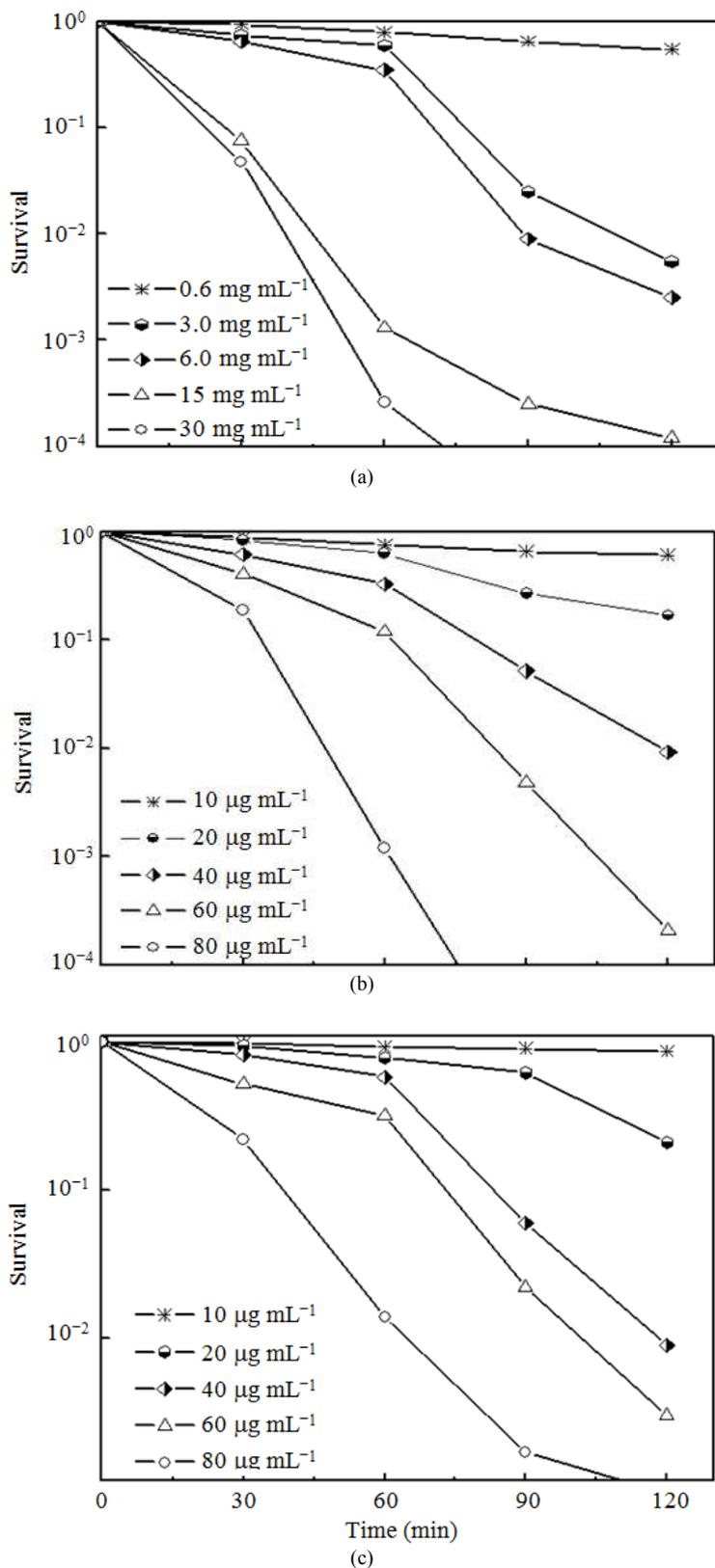


Fig. 1. Effect of hydroxylamine (a), acridine orange (b) and ethyl methanesulfonate (c) on the viability of *H. xianhensis* SUR308 cells as a function of concentration and duration of exposure

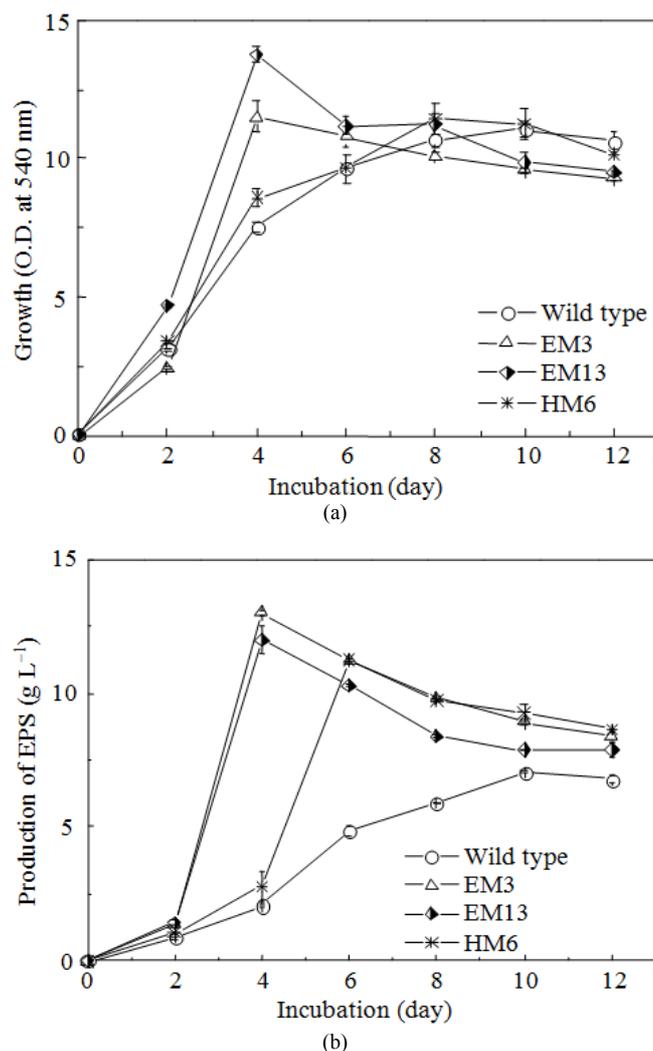


Fig. 2. Time course of growth (a) and EPS production (b) by the wildtype strain and selected amoxicillin-resistant mutants of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

Isolation of Mutants and Screening for EPS Production

Cells treated with suitable concentrations of mutagens were grown in fresh MH medium and plated on MH agar medium supplemented with amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin and chloramphenicol ($30 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). A total of 58 morphologically distinct amoxicillin resistant mutant clones were obtained. Among these, 41 were obtained from EMS treated cells and 16 from HA treated cells, while from acridine orange treated cells only one mutant cell type was obtained (Table 1). When the mutants were screened for EPS production in MY medium supplemented with 5% (w/v) NaCl and 1% (w/v) glucose, it was observed that out of these 58 mutants, 18 produced $0.5\text{--}3 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ of EPS, 37 produced $3.1\text{--}6 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ of EPS and only 3 (EM3, EM13 and HM6) produced EPS more than 6 g L^{-1} . These three mutant strains were selected for further studies.

Time Course of Growth and EPS Production by Selected Mutants

The selected amoxicillin resistant mutants (EM3, EM13 and HM6) were grown in MY medium supplemented with casein hydrolysate at 32°C for 12 days under continuous shaking (120 rpm). Time course of growth and EPS production (Fig. 2a and 2b) revealed that the mutants, EM3, EM13 and HM6 produced 12.98 , 11.97 and 11.21 g L^{-1} of EPS respectively after 4, 4 and 6 days of incubation, while the wild type strain (SUR308) produced only 7.05 g L^{-1} of EPS after 8 days.

Phenotypic Characterization of Selected Mutants

Colonies of the selected mutants as appeared on MH agar showed distinct morphological variation with wild type strain (Fig. 3). While cells of wild type strain remain single in culture, mutant cells become elongated and aggregated during the production of EPS (Fig. 4).



Fig. 3. Colony morphology of the wild type strain (a) and selected amoxicillin-resistant mutants [EM3 (b), EM13 (c), HM6 (d)] of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

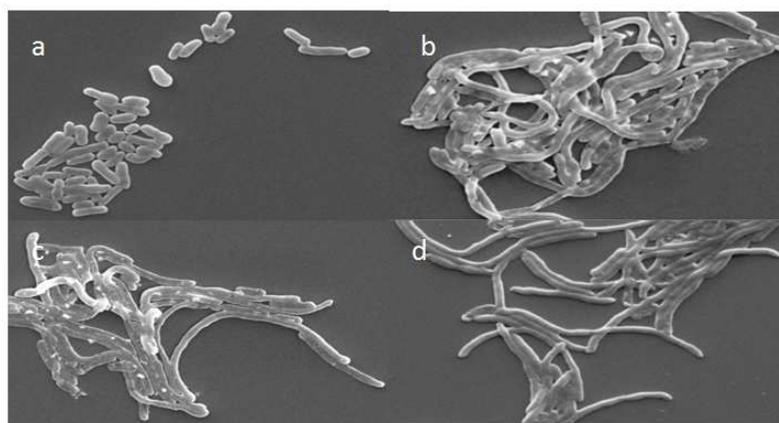


Fig. 4. Cell morphology of the wild type strain (a) and selected amoxicillin-resistant mutants [EM3 (b), EM13 (c), HM6 (d)] of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

Among the mutant strains, EM3 showed high degree of antibiotic resistance (ARI = 0.42), while EM13 turned out as the most sensitive one compared to the wild type strain (Table 2). The antibiotic resistance profile of the wild type and the mutants revealed an interchange of resistance and sensitivity towards amoxicillin (30 μ g), kanamycin (30 μ g), methicillin (5 μ g), neomycin (30 μ g), netillin (10 μ g) and streptomycin (10 μ g) (Table 2). Moreover, utilization and fermentation pattern of twenty different sugars so far tested revealed (Fig. 5) that the mutant strain EM3 has become more efficient in utilizing as well as fermenting the tested sugars compared to the wild type strain.

All the amoxicillin-resistant mutants showed more or less identical level of tolerance towards Co, Mn and Hg. In general, the mutant strains showed greater sensitivity towards Cr, Zn and Pb but two of them (EM13 and

HM6) appeared to have acquired greater resistance to Ag compared to wild type (Table 3). None of the mutants, however, were able to grow in media contain > 5% NaCl (results not shown).

Physico-Chemical Properties of EPS Derived from the Mutants

EPS produced by the selected amoxicillin resistant mutant strains under optimized cultural conditions were isolated and purified following the methods of precipitation, washing and dialysis against deionized water, and freeze drying. The overlaid FTIR spectra of the purified EPS produced by the amoxicillin resistant mutant strains and the wild type SUR308 clearly showed similar characteristic functional groups such as broad stretching hydroxyl group at 3409 cm^{-1} and a weak C-H stretching peak of methyl group at 2929 cm^{-1} .

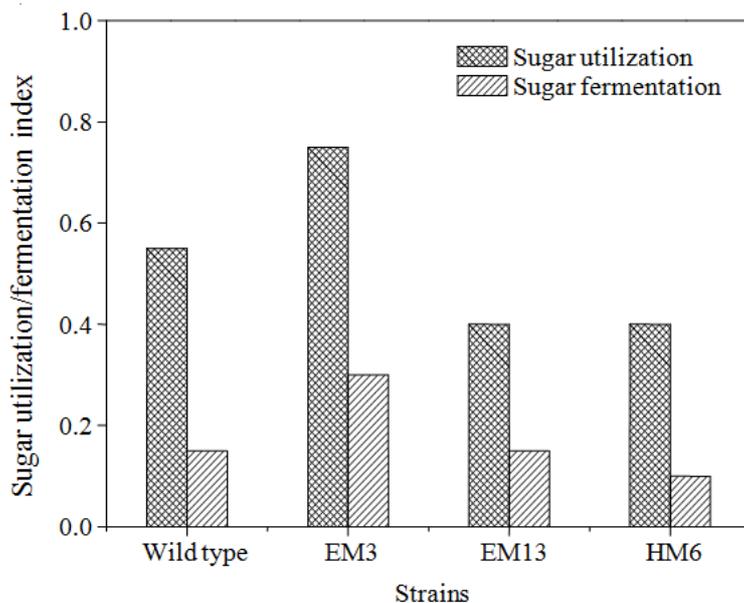


Fig. 5. Sugar fermentation and utilization pattern of the wild type strain and selected amoxicillin-resistant mutants (EM3, EM13, HM6) of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

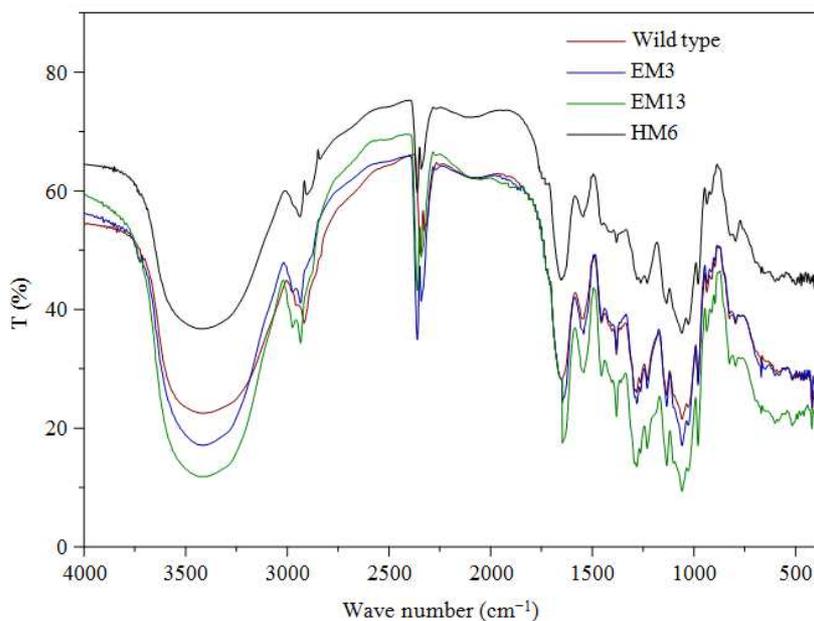


Fig. 6. FTIR analysis of EPS produced by the wild type strain and selected amoxicillin-resistant mutants (EM3, EM13, HM6) of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

Table 1. Screening of amoxicillin-resistant of mutants of *H. xianhensis* SUR308 for production of EPS

Mutagen used	No. of mutants	EPS production (g L ⁻¹)		
		0.5-3.0	3.1-6.0	>6
Hydroxylamine	16	3	12	1
Acridine orange	1	1	-	-
Ethyl methanesulfonate	41	14	25	2
Total	58	18	37	3

Table 2. Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of the wild type strain and amoxicillin-resistant mutants of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

<i>H. xianhensis</i> strains				
Antibiotic	Wild type	Amoxicillin-resistant mutants		
		EM3	EM13	HM6
Amoxicillin ³⁰	S	R	R	R
Kanamycin ³⁰	R	S	S	R
Methicillin ⁵	R	R	S	S
Neomycin ³⁰	R	R	S	R
Netillin ¹⁰	R	R	S	R
Streptomycin ¹⁰	S	S	S	R
ARI	0.368	0.421	0.263	0.210

Table 3. Heavy metal tolerance of the selected amoxicillin-resistant mutants and its comparison with wild type *H. xianhensis* SUR308

Tolerance level (mM)				
Metal used	Wild type	Amoxicillin-resistant mutants		
		EM3	EM13	HM6
Chromium	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cobalt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nickel	5.0	5.0	0.5	1.0
Cadmium	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Zinc	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lead	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Copper	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.5
Manganese	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Silver	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Mercury	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 4. Elemental analysis of the EPS produced by amoxicillin-resistant mutants and the wild type strain of *H. xianhensis* SUR308

Element	Weight (%)				Atomic (%)			
	Wild type	Amoxicillin-resistant mutants			Wild type	Amoxicillin-resistant mutants		
		EM 3	EM13	HM6		EM3	EM13	HM6
C	44.47	44.53	44.61	44.62	51.77	51.81	52.26	51.94
O	54.54	54.57	54.21	54.31	47.67	47.66	47.11	47.46
Na	0.61	0.71	0.98	0.68	0.37	0.43	0.50	0.42

Further an asymmetrical stretching peak at 1647 cm⁻¹ which corresponds to C = O of aldehyde was found in each spectrum (Fig. 6). Elemental analysis of the EPS produced by the selected mutants showed similar weight percentages of carbon and oxygen atom to EPS produced by wild type *H. xianhensis* SUR308 (Table 4).

Discussion

Strain improvement, the essential component of process development in microbial biotechnology is achieved by introducing some specialized desirable characteristics in the strains as well as in the product (s) for increasing the productivity, reduction of costs and improvement of product (s). Such improved strains can be derived by genetic modification of the wild type strain and subsequent screening of the

altered strains. Induction of mutation and selection of mutants to improve the productivity have been used extensively in industrial fermentation (Ghisalba *et al.*, 1984).

So far the induction of mutation in halophilic organisms is concerned, viability and mutational frequency of *Halobacterium cutirubrum* in N-methyl N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine was reported by Fitt *et al.* (1989), while Canovas *et al.* (1997) successfully isolated salt sensitive and auxotrophic mutant of *Halomonas meridiana* and *H. elongata* following hydroxylamine treatment. Likewise, Fernandez-Castillo *et al.* (1990; 1992) also worked on the mutagenesis of *Haloferax mediterranei* and several *Halococcus* spp. However, it was Llamas *et al.* (1999), who introduced chemical mutagenesis in an exopolysaccharide producing moderately halophilic bacterium, *Halomonas*

eurihalina and were able to develop EPS deficient mutants for biochemical analysis of the process.

The present study was concerned in the isolation of EPS efficient mutants by random mutagenesis of the EPS producing moderately halophilic bacterium *H. xianhensis* SUR308. Survivability of *H. xianhensis* SUR308 against HA, AO and EMS as function of doses and time of exposure revealed (Fig. 1a-c) that EMS was the most toxic among the mutagens used, but most effective for induction of mutation (Table 1). This might be due to high permeability and penetration of EMS molecules into the growing cells of SUR308. Moreover, the wild type *H. xianhensis* SUR308 was comparatively more sensitive to hydroxylamine than that of the *H. meridiana* (Canovas *et al.*, 1997). Acridine orange, the larger molecules were most probably unable to penetrate the cells and were least mutagenic.

Treatments showing 1-10% survivability of cells were considered most suitable for mutagenesis and a total of 58 amoxicillin resistant mutant clones were obtained from such treated cells with a selection pressure of the antibiotic (Table 1). Development of such antibiotic resistance could be due to mutations in chromosomal loci (Davies, 1997) and the mutants are conventionally considered to have low levels of susceptibility (Martinez and Baquero, 2000) than the wild type. Likewise, mutagenesis of *H. elongata* and *H. meridiana* by HA has also been measured as a frequency of appearance of mutants resistant to streptomycin (Canovas *et al.*, 1997).

Systematic evaluation of amoxicillin resistant mutants of *H. xianhensis* for the EPS production has led to the selection of few mutants (EM3, EM13 and HM6) which showed significant increase in EPS production with reduction of incubation time (Fig. 2). In general, the EPS producing genes organized in an operon under a single regulatory system are involved in the biosynthesis of the repeat unit, polymerization, export and chain length determination (van Kranenburg *et al.*, 1997; Huang and Schell, 1995). Mutagenesis in any one or more than one gene sequences might lead to constitutive expression of genes required for EPS production and thereby enhance the synthesis and accumulation of the EPS (Tang *et al.*, 1991). Chemical mutagenesis in *H. xianhensis* remarkably increased the amount of EPS from 7.05 to 12.98 g L⁻¹, an amount much higher (4.9 g L⁻¹) than that of the reported species of the genus *Halomonas* (Quesada *et al.*, 1993; Arias *et al.*, 2003; Mata *et al.*, 2006). As against this, the EPS production of natural isolates of *H. eurihalina* ranged from 1.6-2.8 g L⁻¹ (Bejar *et al.*, 1998; Quesada *et al.*, 1993). Similarly, marine bacteria belonging to the genera *Alteromonas*, *Salipiger* and *Idiomarina* produced very low amount of

EPS (1-1.6 g L⁻¹) and so far no attempt has been made to improve the EPS production efficiency of these strains by physical or chemical mutagens (Mata *et al.*, 2008; Llamas *et al.*, 2010).

Furthermore, the amoxicillin resistant phenotype of the selected mutants was also accompanied with changes in colony (Fig. 3) and cell morphology (Fig. 4) along with physio-biochemical features (Table 2 and Fig. 5) and heavy metal resistance profile (Table 3). The unusual elongated cell morphology of the mutant cell types might be due to impairment of cell division and separation during the process of growth. Moreover, such expansion and transformation to elongated cells could possibly be explained by the increased elasticity of the mutant cell types as against the wild type. In addition, salt sensitivity of the mutants of the isolate supported the observations of Canovas *et al.* (1997) with *Halomonas* spp. which could possibly arise due to alteration in the synthesis of compatible solutes responsible for haloadaptation in moderately halophilic bacteria. Further, FTIR and EDX analysis of EPS derived from mutant strains (Fig. 6 and Table 4) have apparently remained chemically unaltered.

Conclusion

Techniques for induction of mutation and strain selection based on morphological variation and antibiotic resistance have long been accepted as a routine practice to improve the yield of different industrially important biomolecules from bacterial strains. Improvement of EPS production by *H. xianhensis* SUR308 by chemical mutagenesis enhanced the production remarkably (12.98 g L⁻¹). This increase will further reduce not only the cost of production but also the incubation period (3-4 days). The physico-chemical characters of the mutant derived EPS, however, have retained their identity with that of the parent strain. This study represents a successful method of chemical mutagenesis to obtain high yielding EPS efficient variants of *H. xianhensis* SUR308, a newly reported EPS producing moderately halophilic strain.

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Author Contribution's

Both the authors have equally contributed to this manuscript.

Ethics

This article is original and contains unpublished material. The corresponding author confirms that all other authors have read and approved the manuscript and no ethical issues are involved.

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