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**P24- Comparative Studies Using Ligninolytic Fungi On The Treatment Of Simulated Textile Effluents Containing Bioaccessible Reactive Azo Dyes**

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Azobenzene dyes derivatives are largely used in textile industry. Ligninolytic fungi are able to degrade these dyes by oxidative mechanisms, avoiding carcinogenic/mutagenic anilines formation by reductive cleavage of the azo bond. With this aim we propose the use of new bioaccessible dyes (containing groups present in lignin structure) in the textile industry, thinking of a biological effluent treatment with ligninolytic fungi. Comparative studies of decolourization of simulated effluents with these dyes are presented using two species: *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* and *Trametes versicolor*. Some differences in the enzymatic system can explain the better results achieved with *T. versicolor*.