

# Communautés microbiennes complexes et défi de l'adaptation à l'environnement : l'union fait la force

**Purificación López-García**

*Unité d'Ecologie, Systématique et Evolution, CNRS & Université Paris-Sud, Orsay*

<http://www.es.e.u-psud.fr/rubrique7.html?lang=en>; [puri.lopez@u-psud.fr](mailto:puri.lopez@u-psud.fr)

1. La diversité microbienne et la vie en communauté
2. Symbioses : conséquences écologiques et évolutives

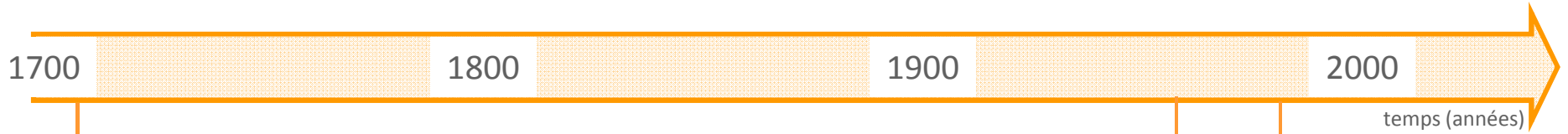
Symbioses micro / macroorganismes

Symbioses microbiennes

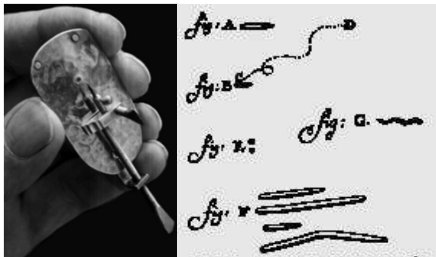
L'origine des organites / cellule eucaryote



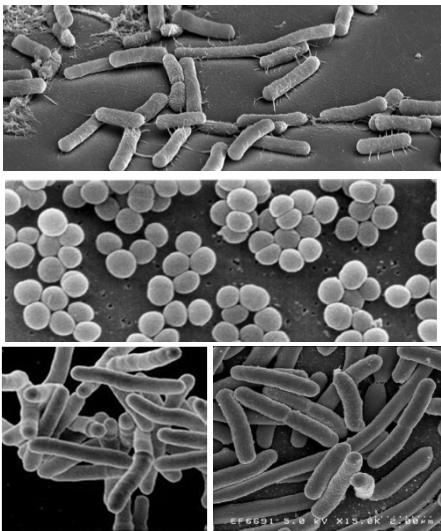
# Notre perception du monde microbien



## Vie microbienne

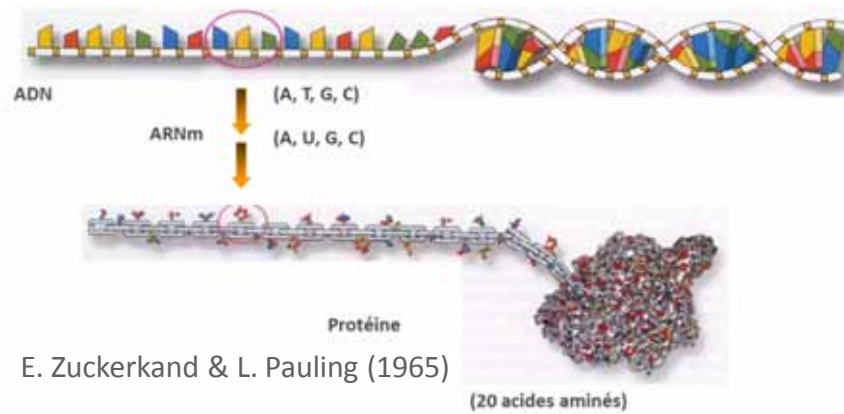


A. van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723)

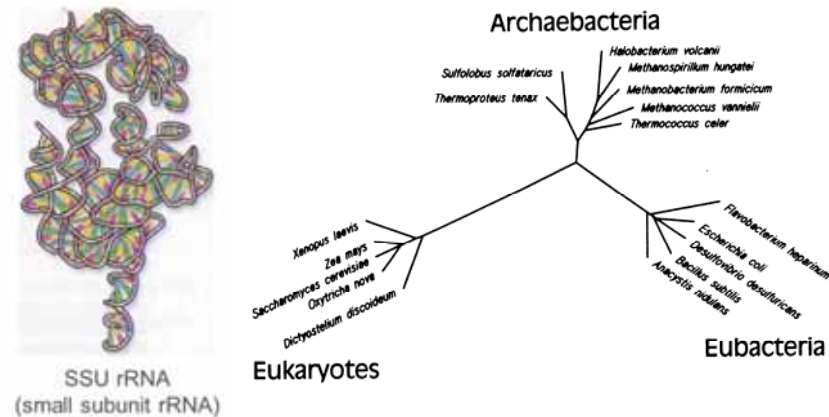


P Lopez-Garcia, Collège de France, 2015

## Phylogénie moléculaire et classification naturelle

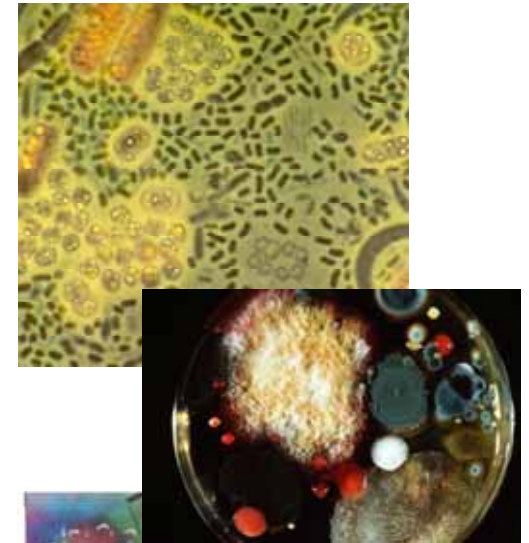


E. Zuckerkand & L. Pauling (1965)



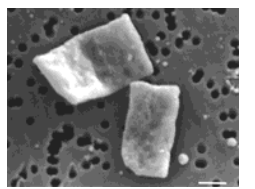
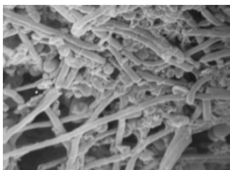
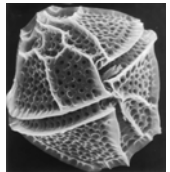
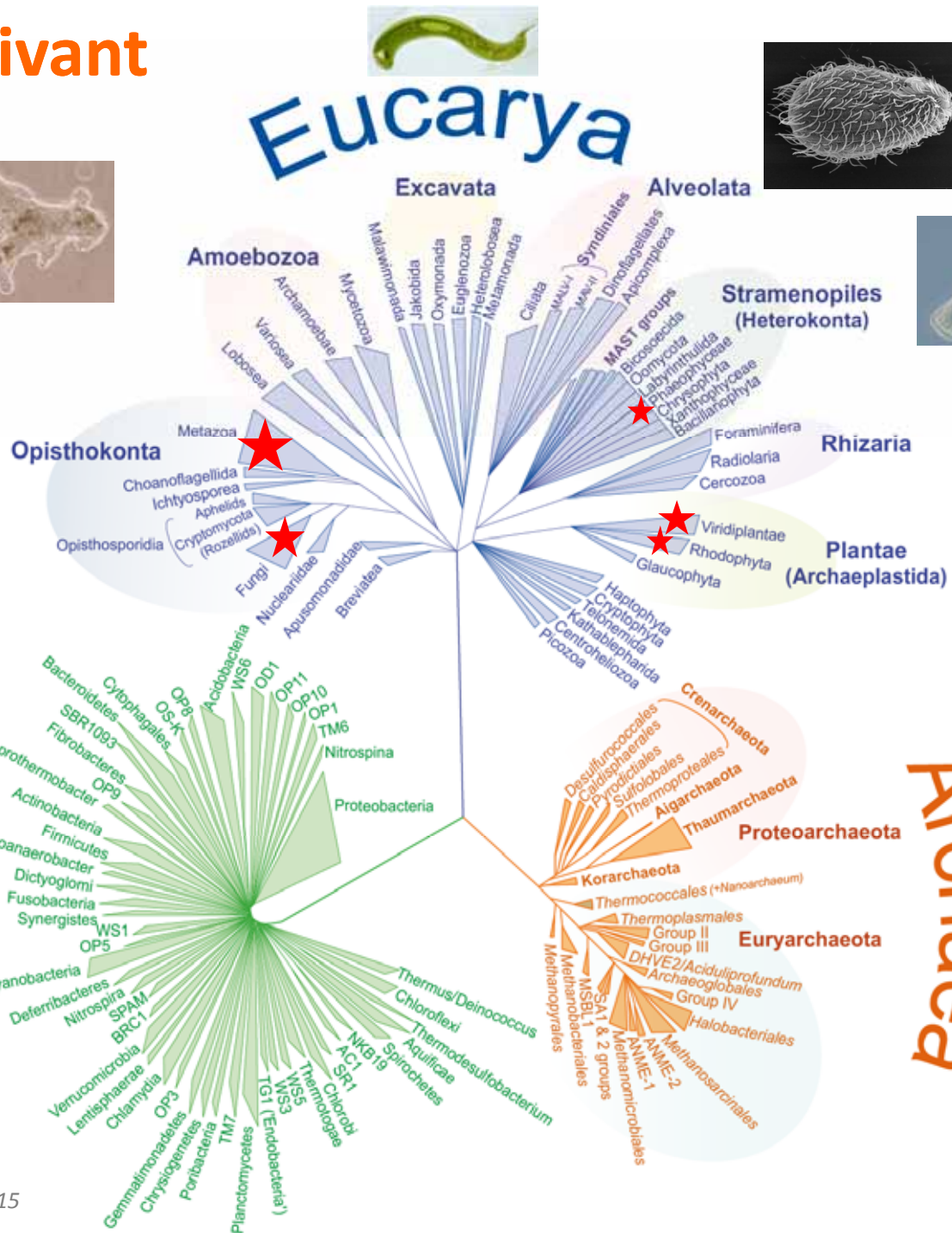
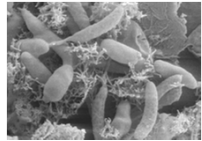
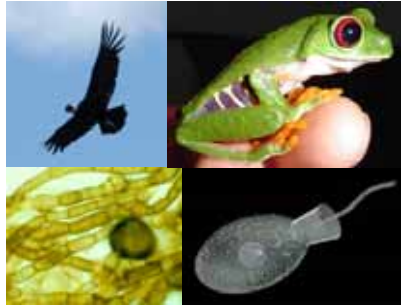
Woese et al. (1977, 1990)

## Microbiologie environnementale

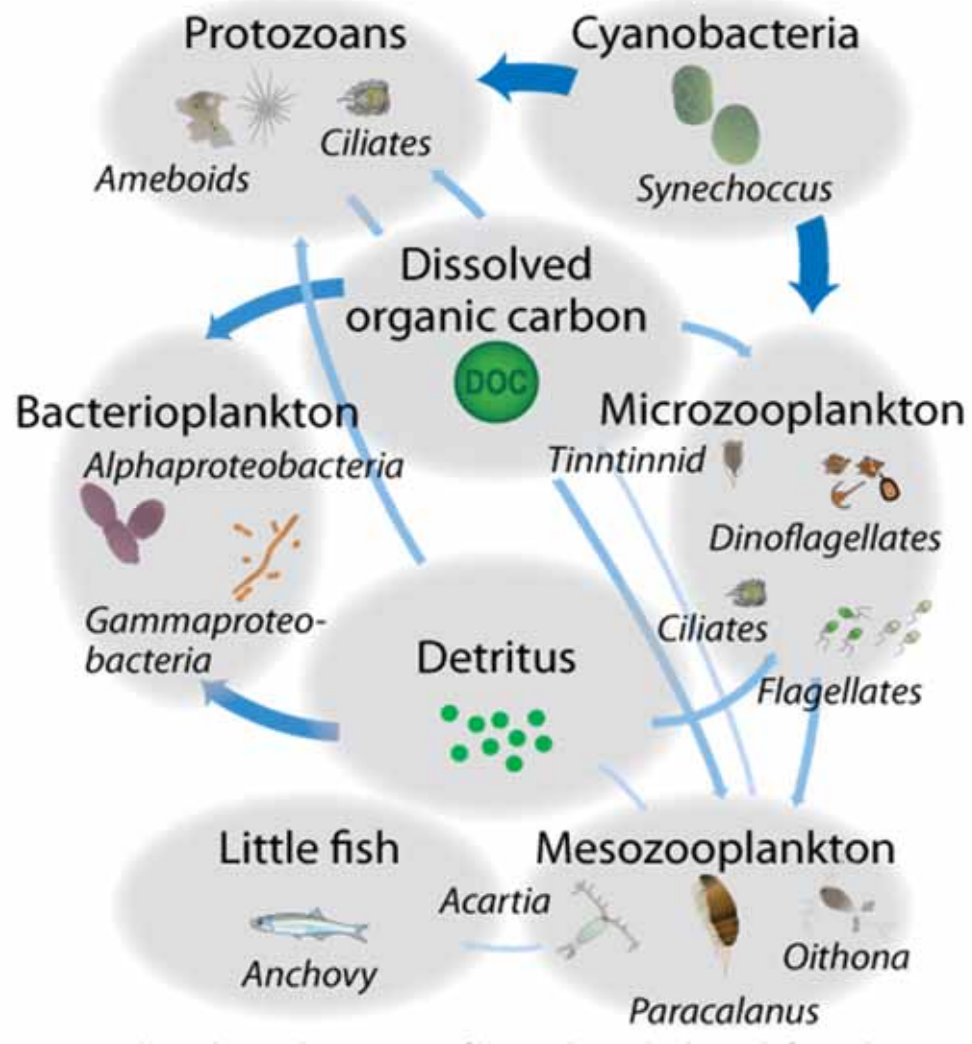


# L'arbre du vivant

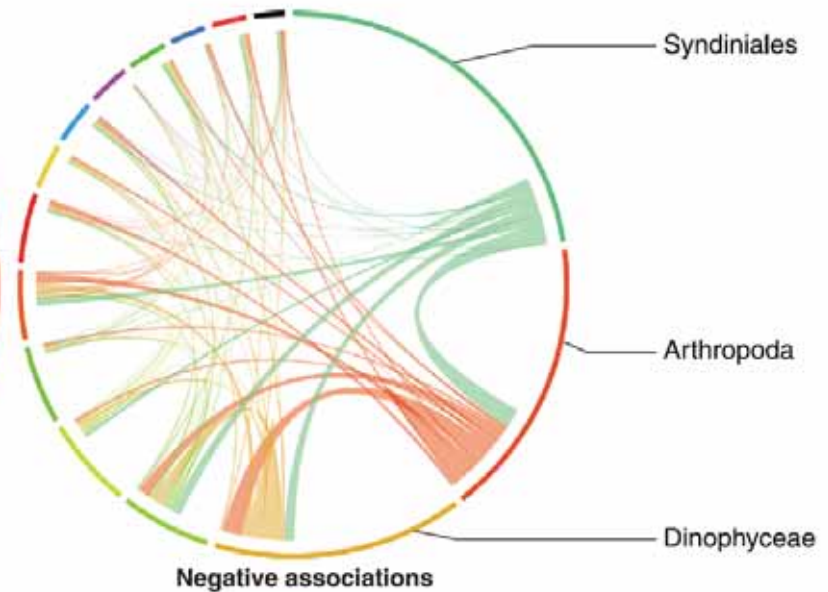
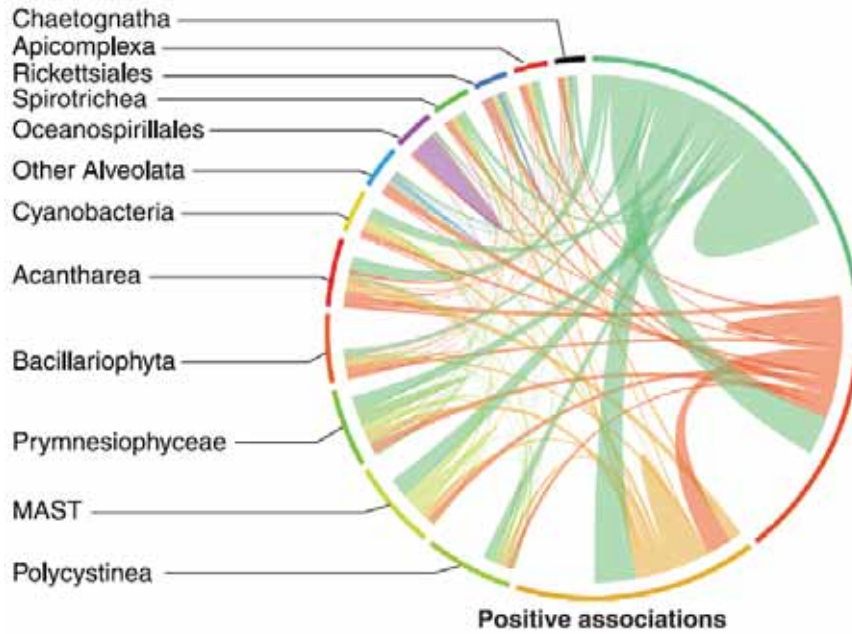
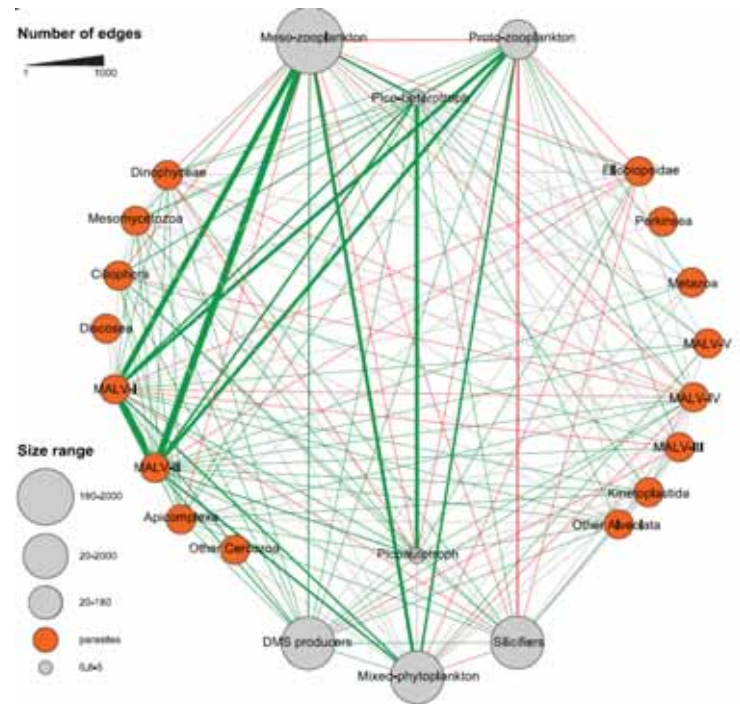
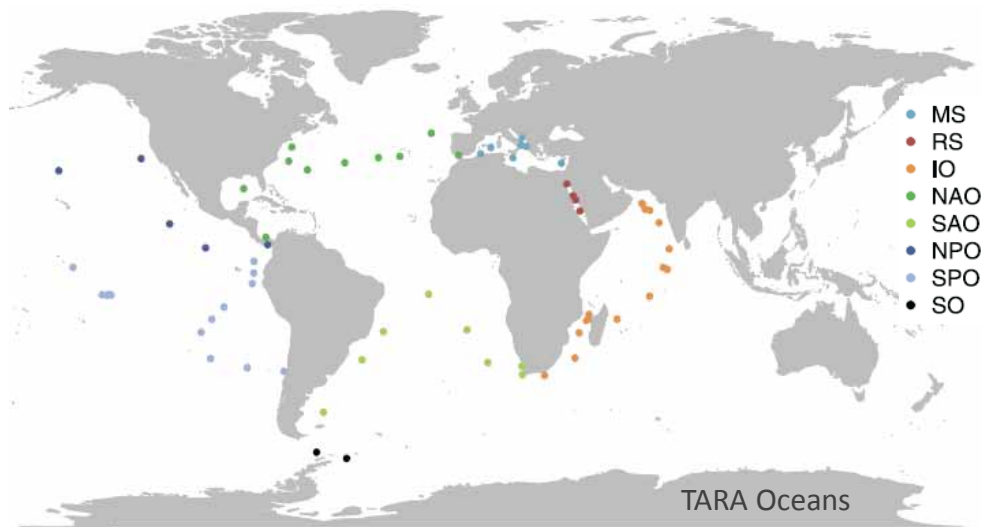
(16S/18S rRNA)

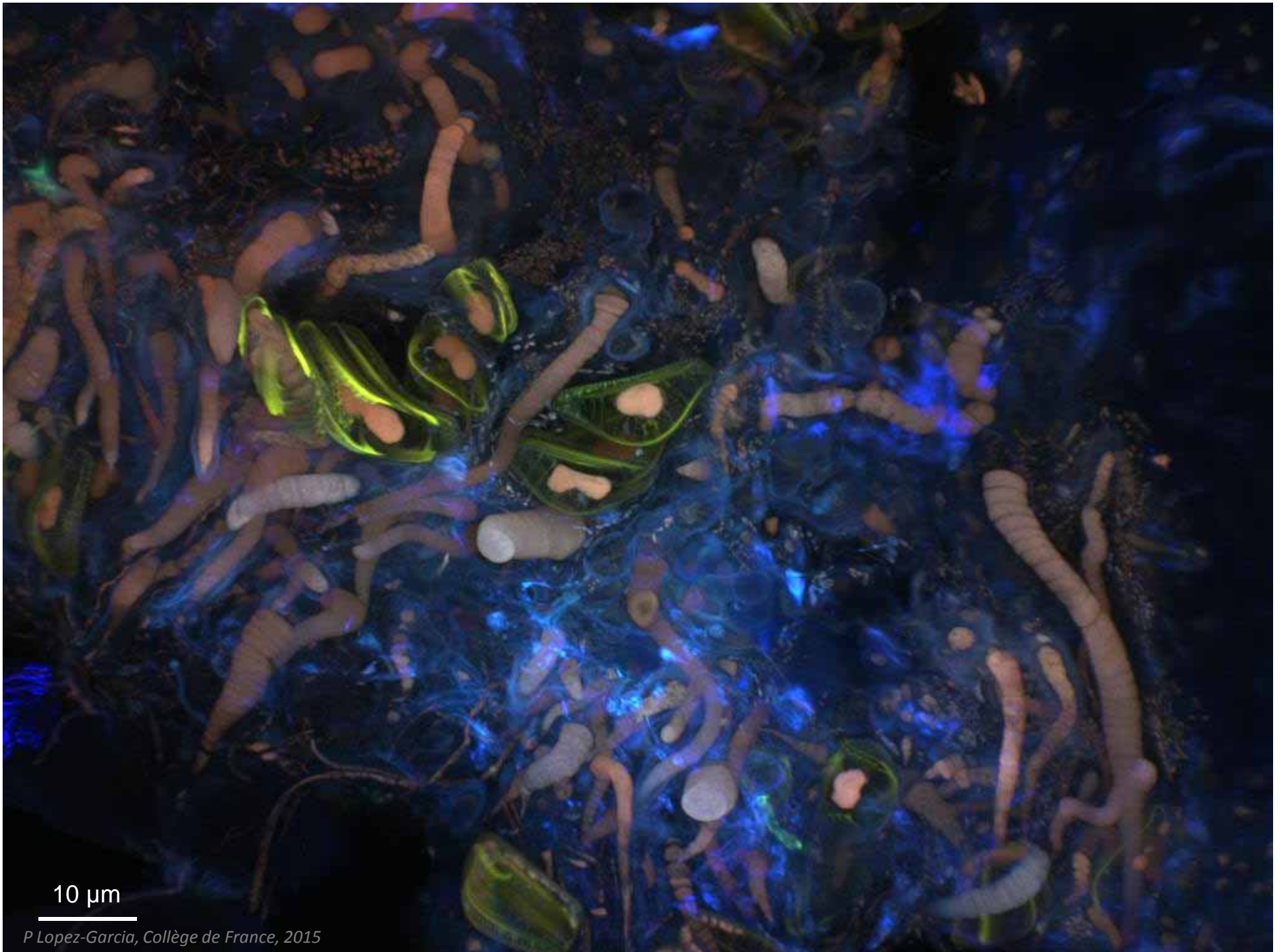


# Interactions



# Interactions

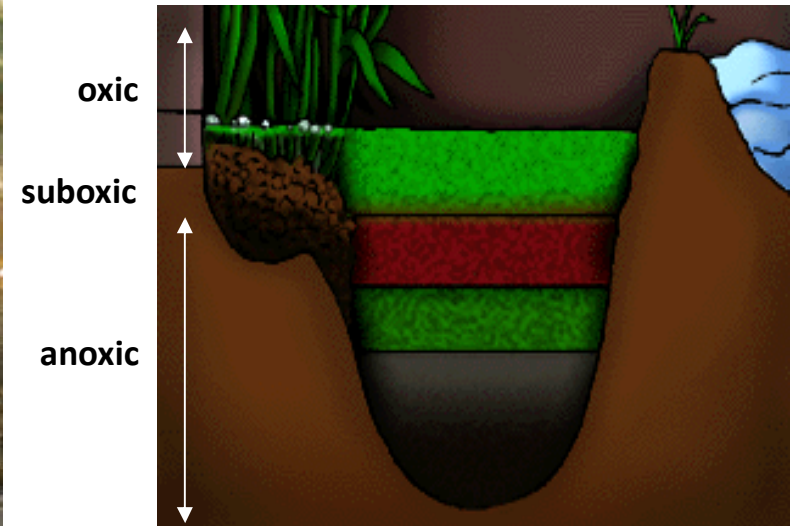
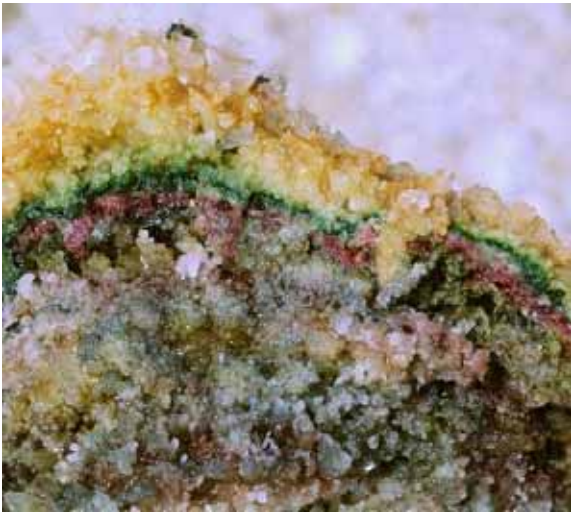




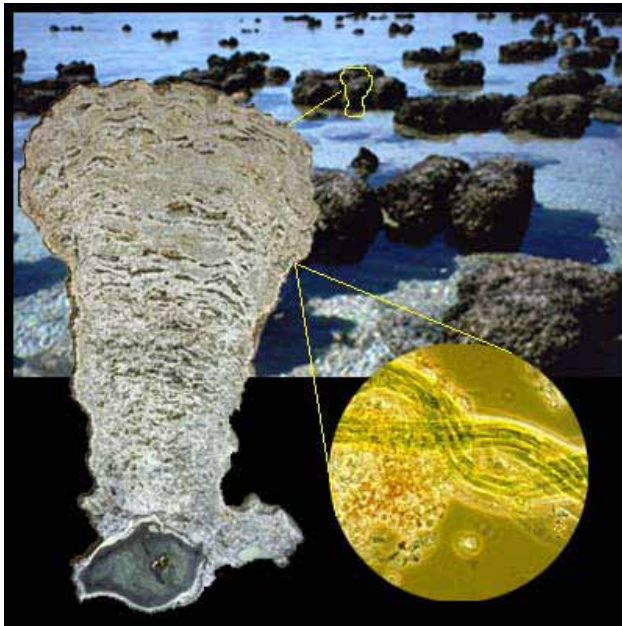
10 µm

*P Lopez-Garcia, Collège de France, 2015*

# Biofilms et tapis microbiens



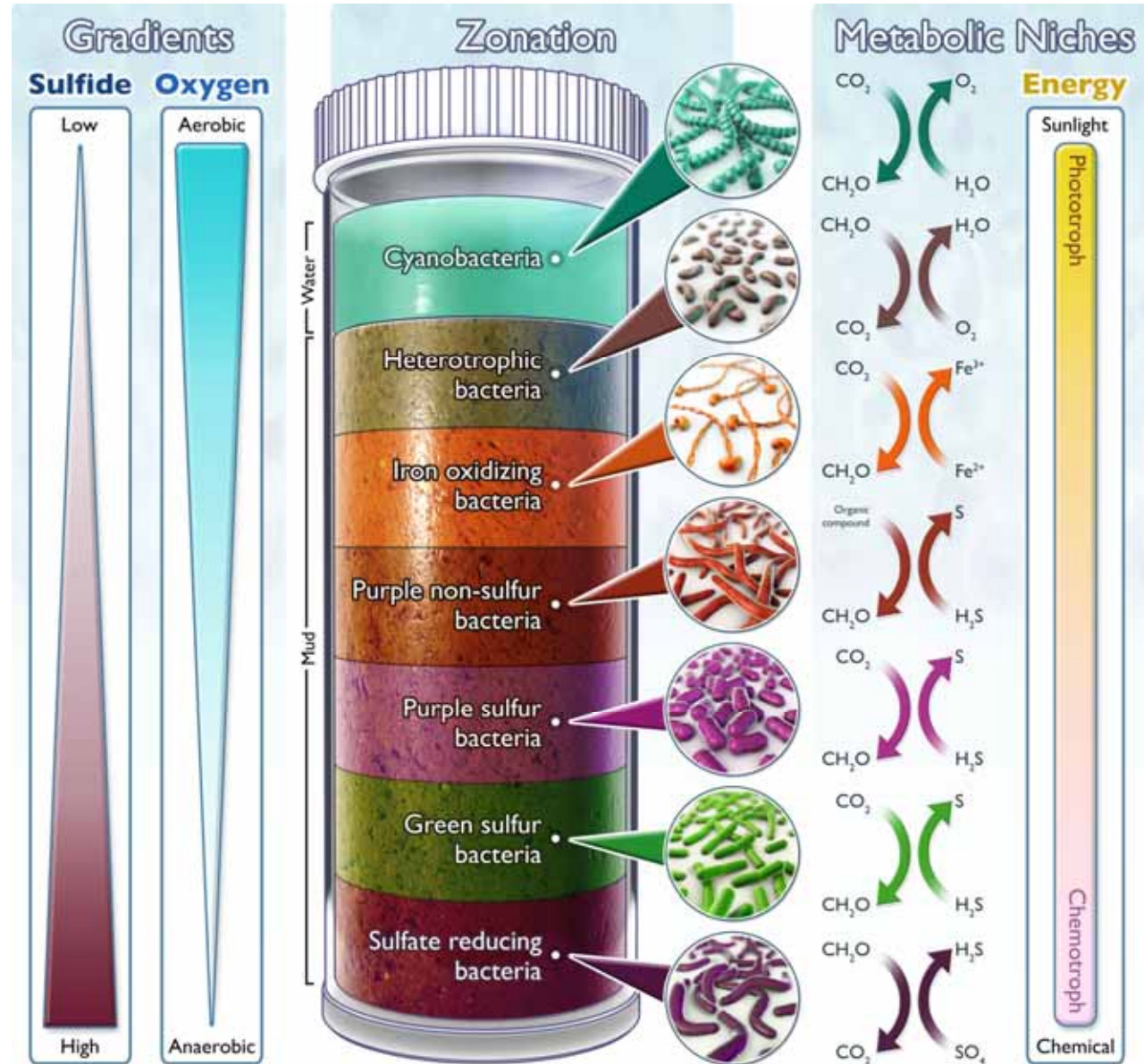
Strict anaerobes



stromatolite



# Interactions métaboliques



# Symbiose

*From Greek "sym" (with) and "biosis" (living)  
Heinrich Anton de Bary, 1879*

- Selon l'effet dans la fitness du partenaire

Mutualisme

Parasitisme

Comensalisme

- Selon le niveau d'interdépendance entre partenaires

Facultative

Obligatoire

- Selon la localisation du symbiont / hôte

Ectosymbiose

Endosymbiose



Lichens



# Symbioses micro / macroorganismes

- 1. Phototrophes**
- 2. Hétérotrophes**
- 3. Chimiotrophes**

# Symbioses phototrophes

Zooxanthella



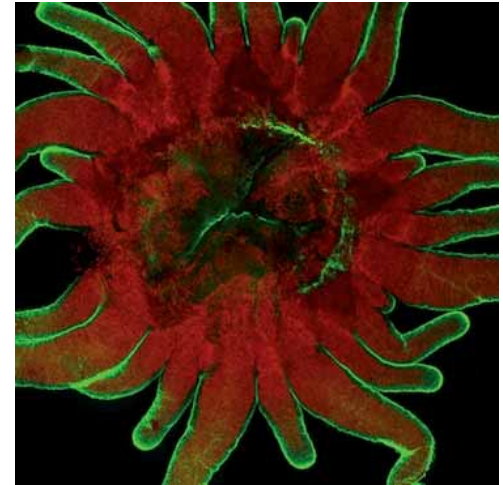
Dinoflagellates (*Symbiodinium*)

Bivalves



*Tridacna-Symbiodinium*

Anemones



*Symbiodinium* (red autofluorescence)  
*Aiptasia pallida* (microtubules stained green)

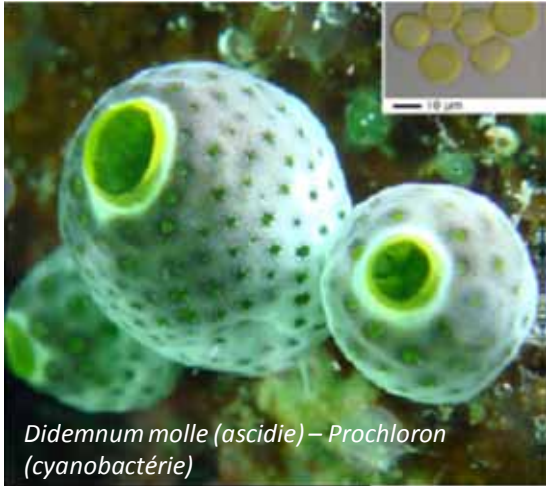
Corals



symbiont loss

"Coral bleaching"





*Didemnum molle* (ascidie) – *Prochloron* (cyanobactérie)



Mollusques –  
algues vertes



*Hydra* (Cnidaria) – *Chlorella* (algue verte)

(*Ambystoma maculatum*)



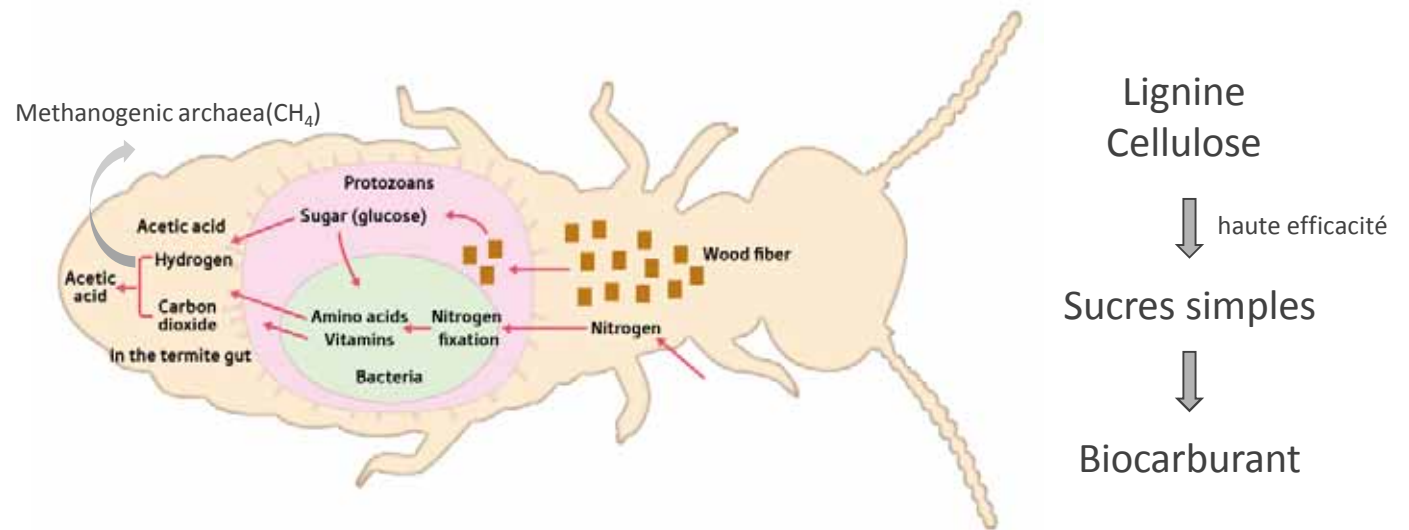
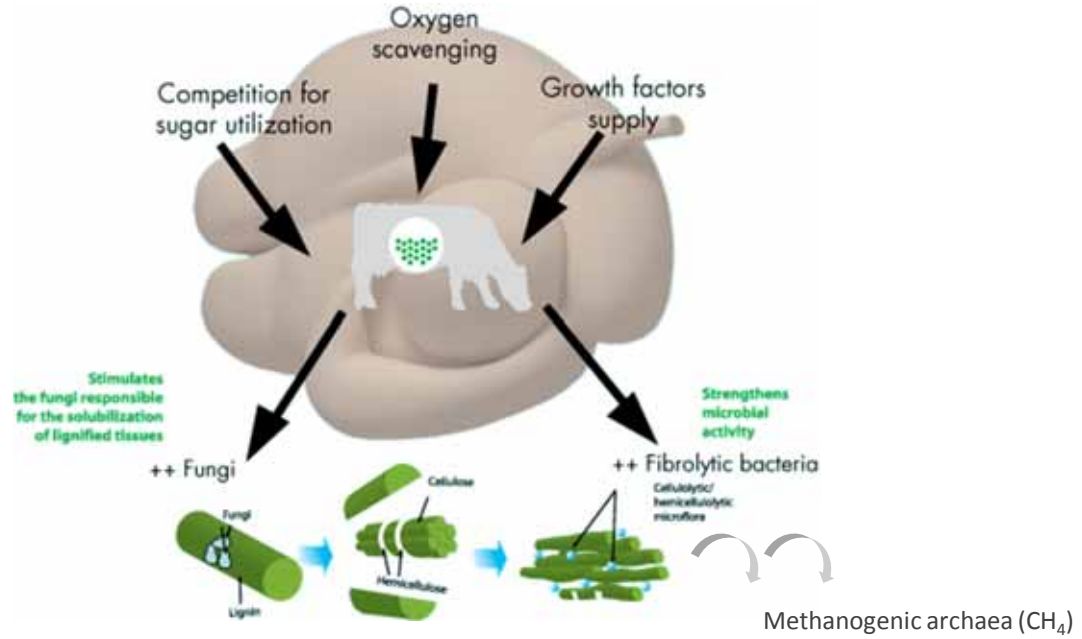
Algae cohabit with salamander embryos  
in their eggs — and inside their cells.

Nature, 2010

**Embryons de salamandre : déchets azotés utilisés par les algues  
Algues vertes : taux d'oxygène élevé exploité par les embryons**

**(un cadeau maternel ? les algues sont présentes dans les oviducts)**

# Symbioses hétérotrophes



# Le(s) microbiome(s) humain

**Stomach**

*Helicobacter pylori*

*Bacteroides fragilis*

*Streptococcus thermophilus*

**Intestines**

*Lactobacillus reuteri*

*Lactobacillus casei*

*Escherichia coli*

*Lactobacillus gasseri*

*Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT SAYS THE HUMAN BODY HAS 100 TRILLION MICROSCOPIC LIFE FORMS LIVING IN IT.

YOU CALL THIS LIVING?

OUR OTHER GENOME

INSIDE STORY

WELCOME TO GUT POP: 100 TRILLION

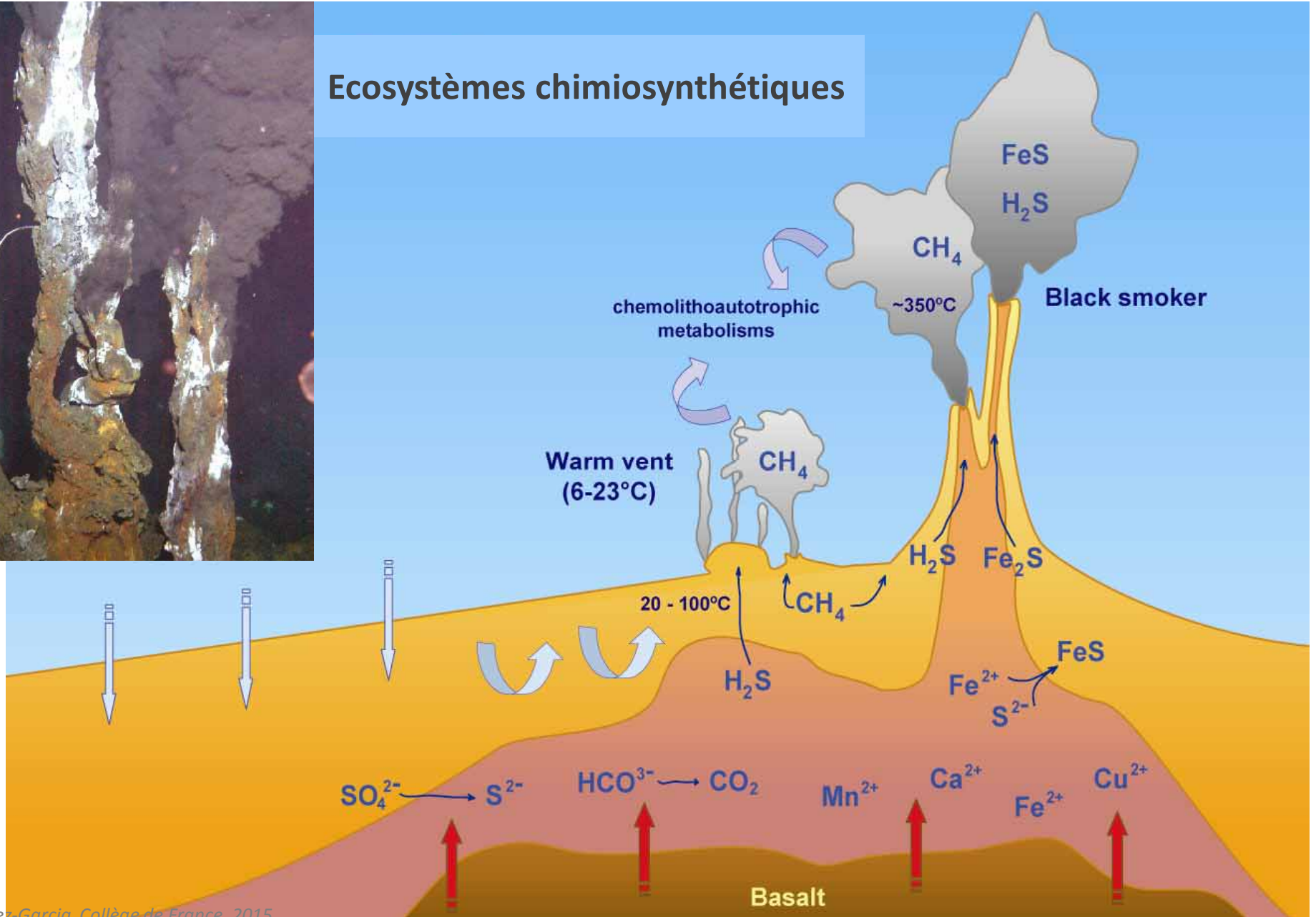
Approches moléculaires et métagénomiques :

- Structure & fonction de l'intestin
- Système immunitaire
- Métabolisme de l'hôte

# Symbioses chimiotrophes



## Ecosystèmes chimiosynthétiques

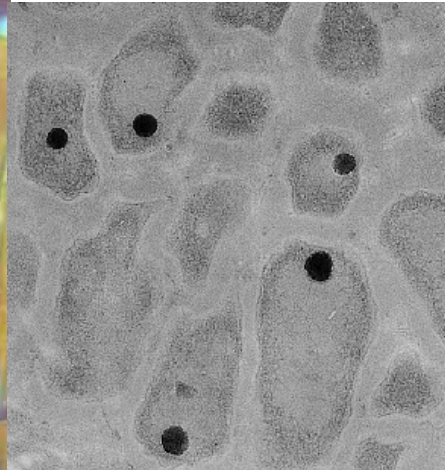




# *Riftia pachyptila*

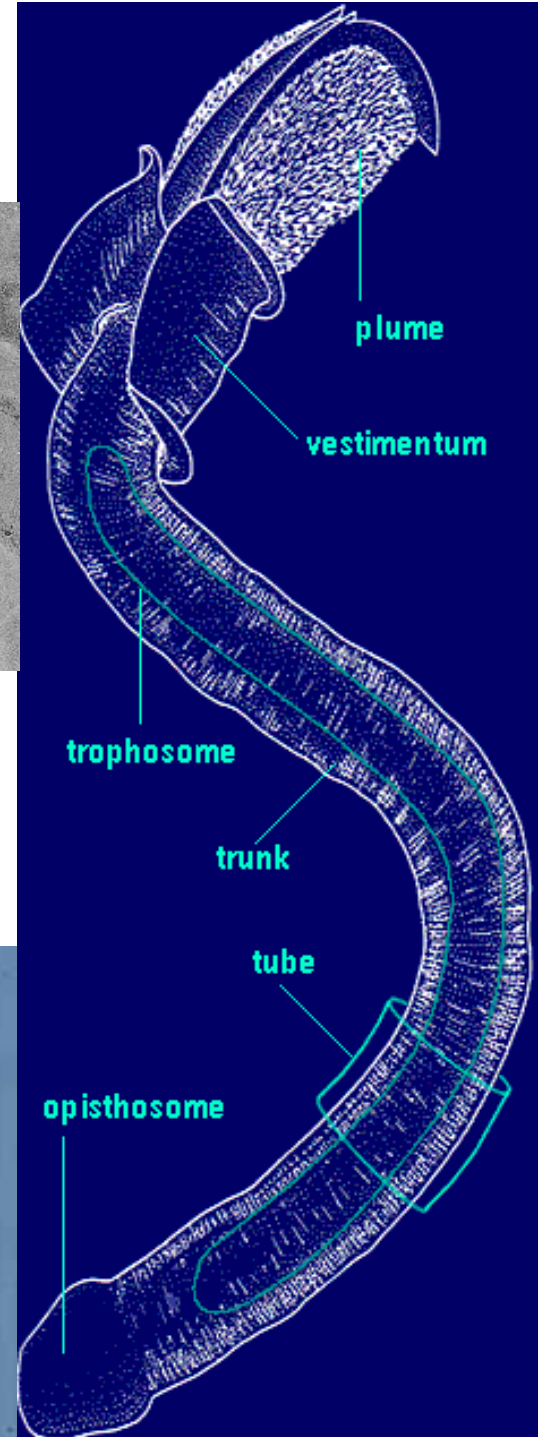


Endosymbiose avec une  
gammaproteobactérie  
chimioolithoautotrophe

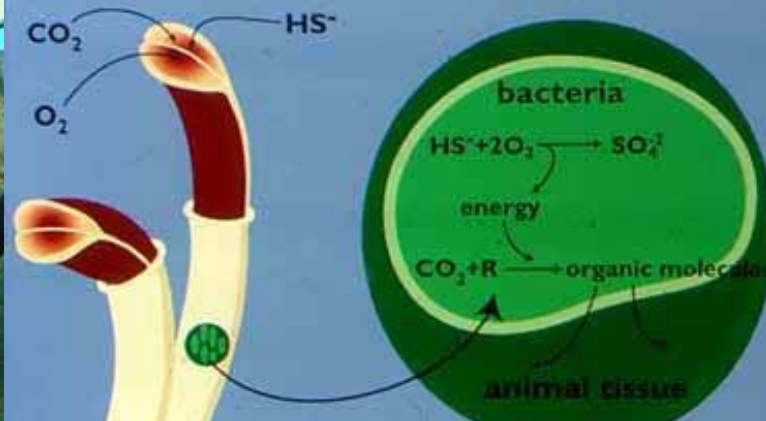


Hémoglobine modifiée  
pour le transport de :

- $O_2$
- $H_2S$
- $NO_3^-$



## Chemosynthetic Pathways in *Riftia*



# L'étendu des symbioses chimiotrophes

- Bactéries H<sub>2</sub>S-oxydantes

Gammaproteobacteria

Epsilonproteobacteria

- Bactéries méthanotrophes

Gammaproteobacteria

- Certaines bactéries sulfato-réductrices

Deltaproteobacteria

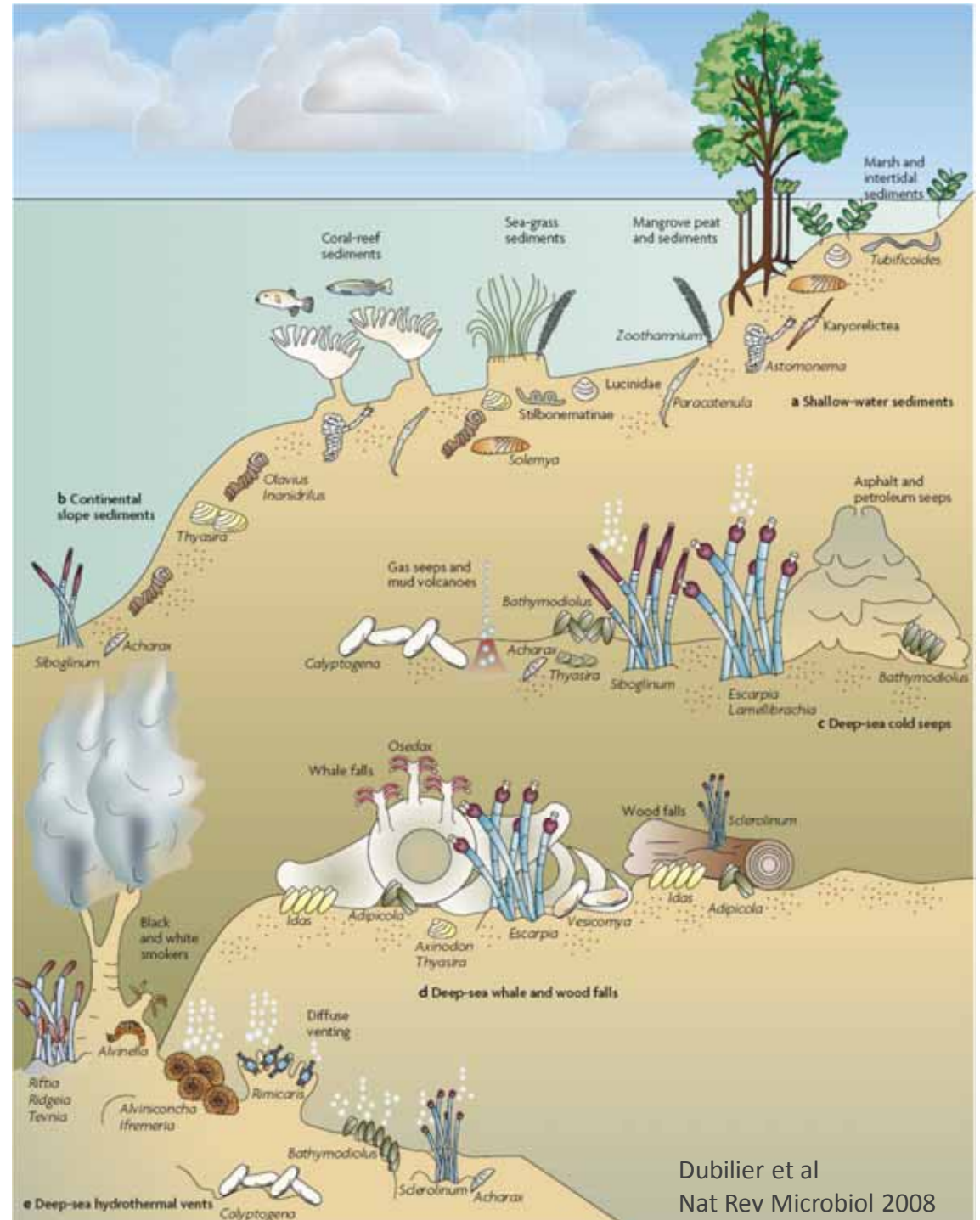
---

Ectosymbionts

Endosymbionts

---

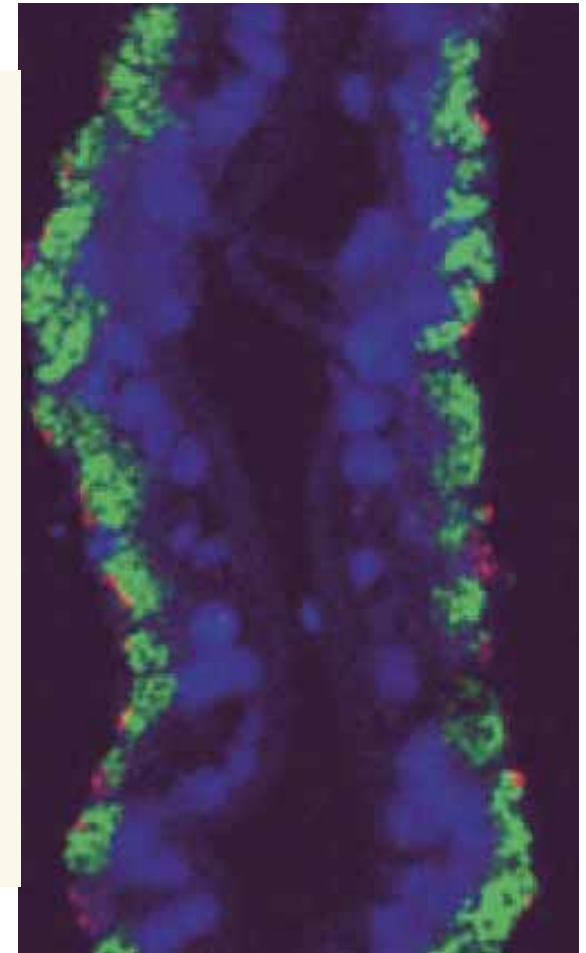
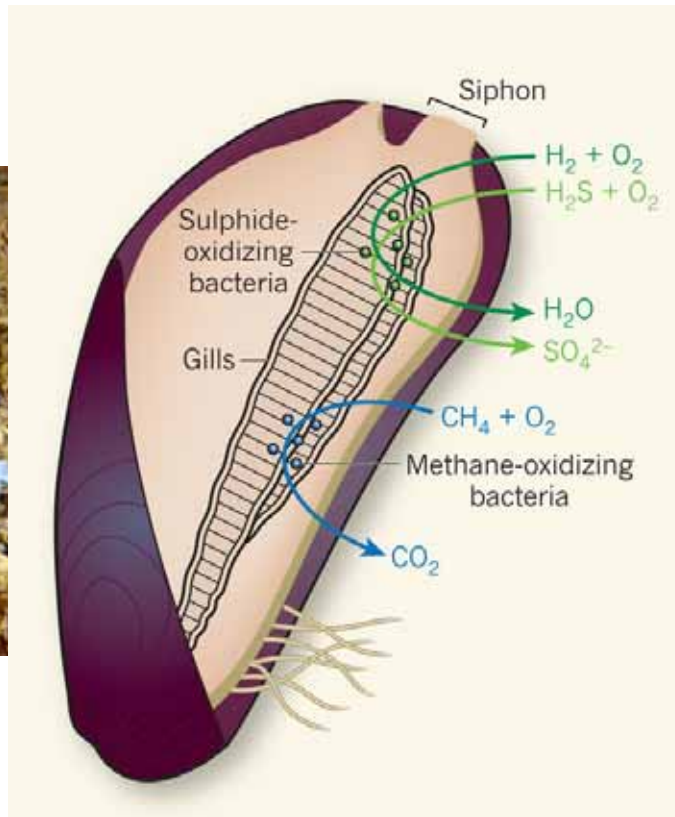
Haute spécificité hôte-symbiont



Dubilier et al  
Nat Rev Microbiol 2008

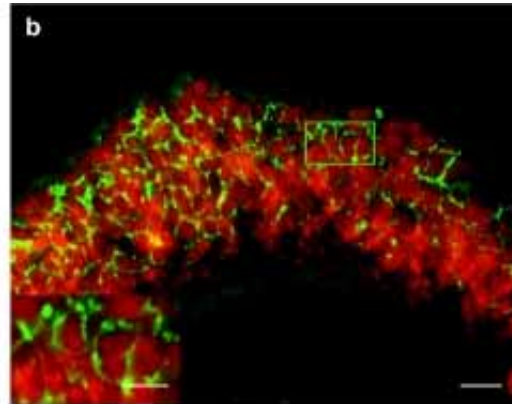
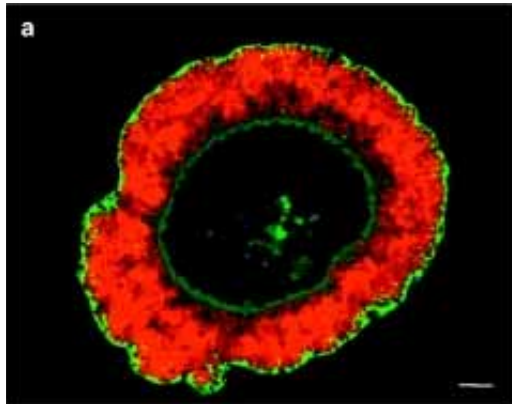
# Symbioses multiples

## *Bathymodiolus* spp.

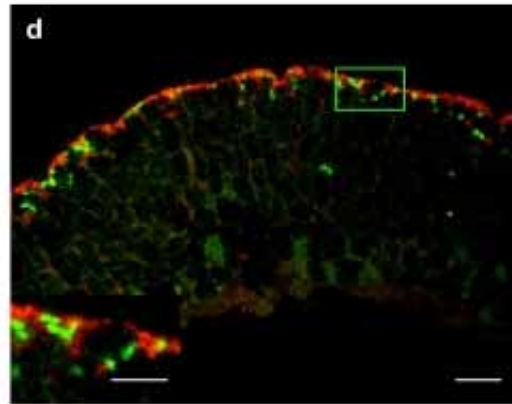
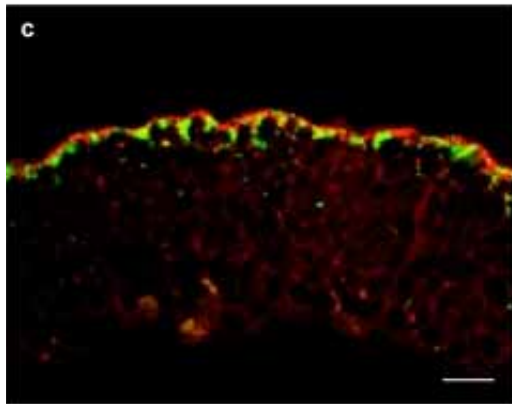


sulfur-oxidizing chemoautotroph (green)  
and methane-oxidizer (red) gammaproteobacterium

# Coexistence of Bacterial Sulfide Oxidizers, Sulfate Reducers, and Spirochetes in a Gutless Worm (Oligochaeta) from the Peru Margin



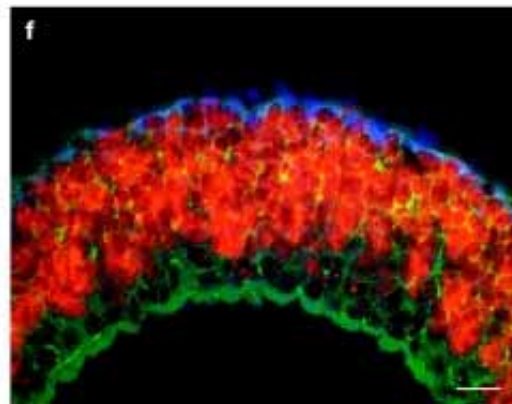
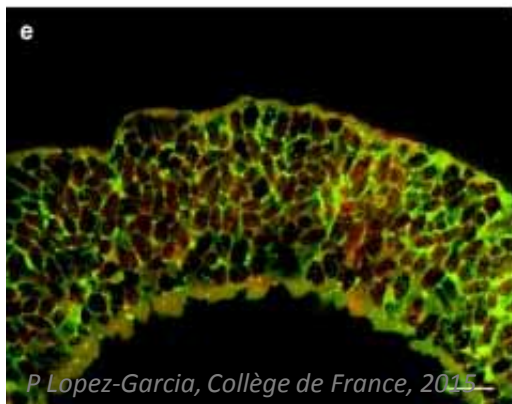
*Olavius algarvensis*,



2 Gammaprotéobactéries symbiotiques (rouge)

2 Deltaprotéobactéries symbiotiques (vert)

1 Spirochète



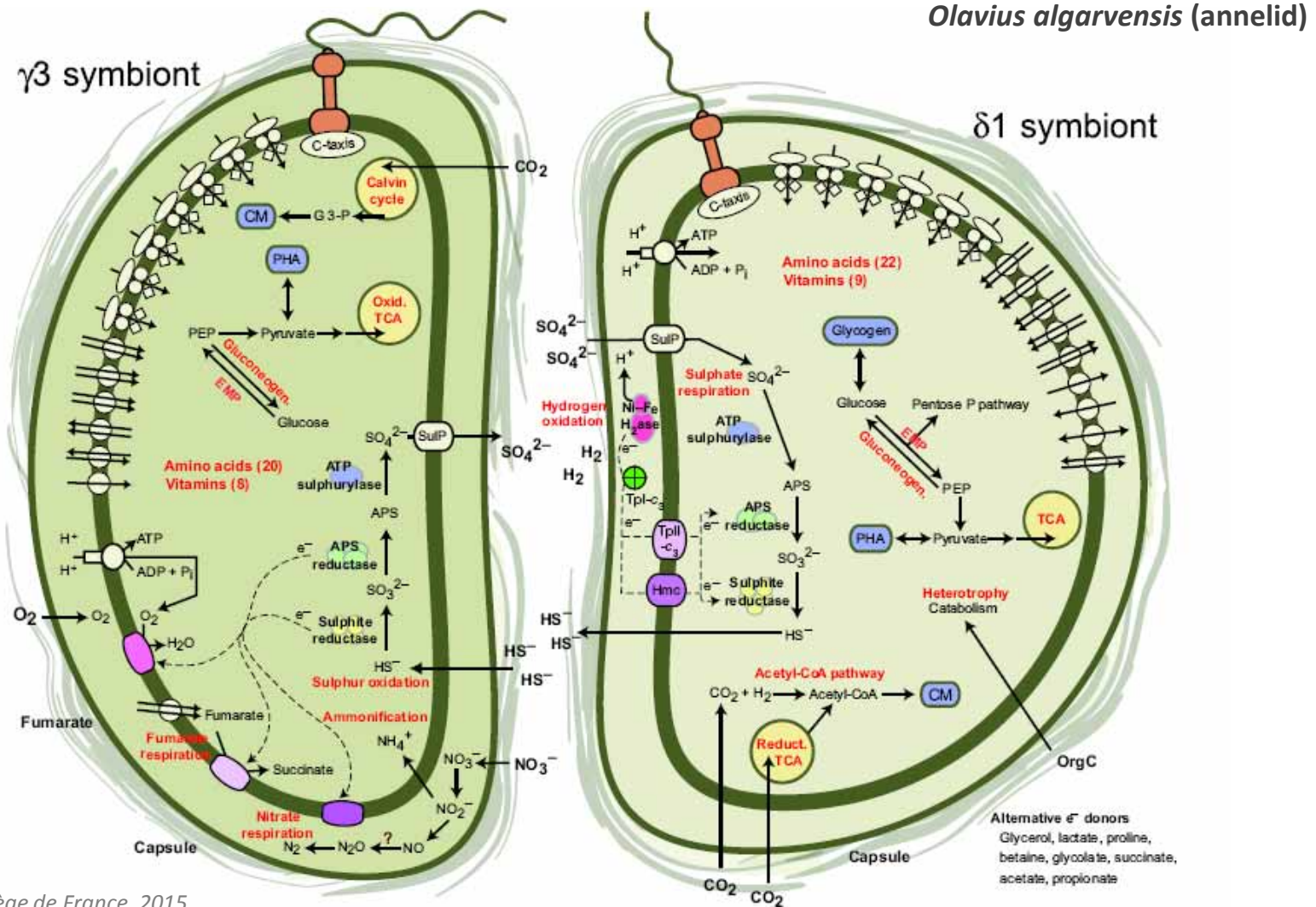
P Lopez-Garcia, Collège de France, 2015

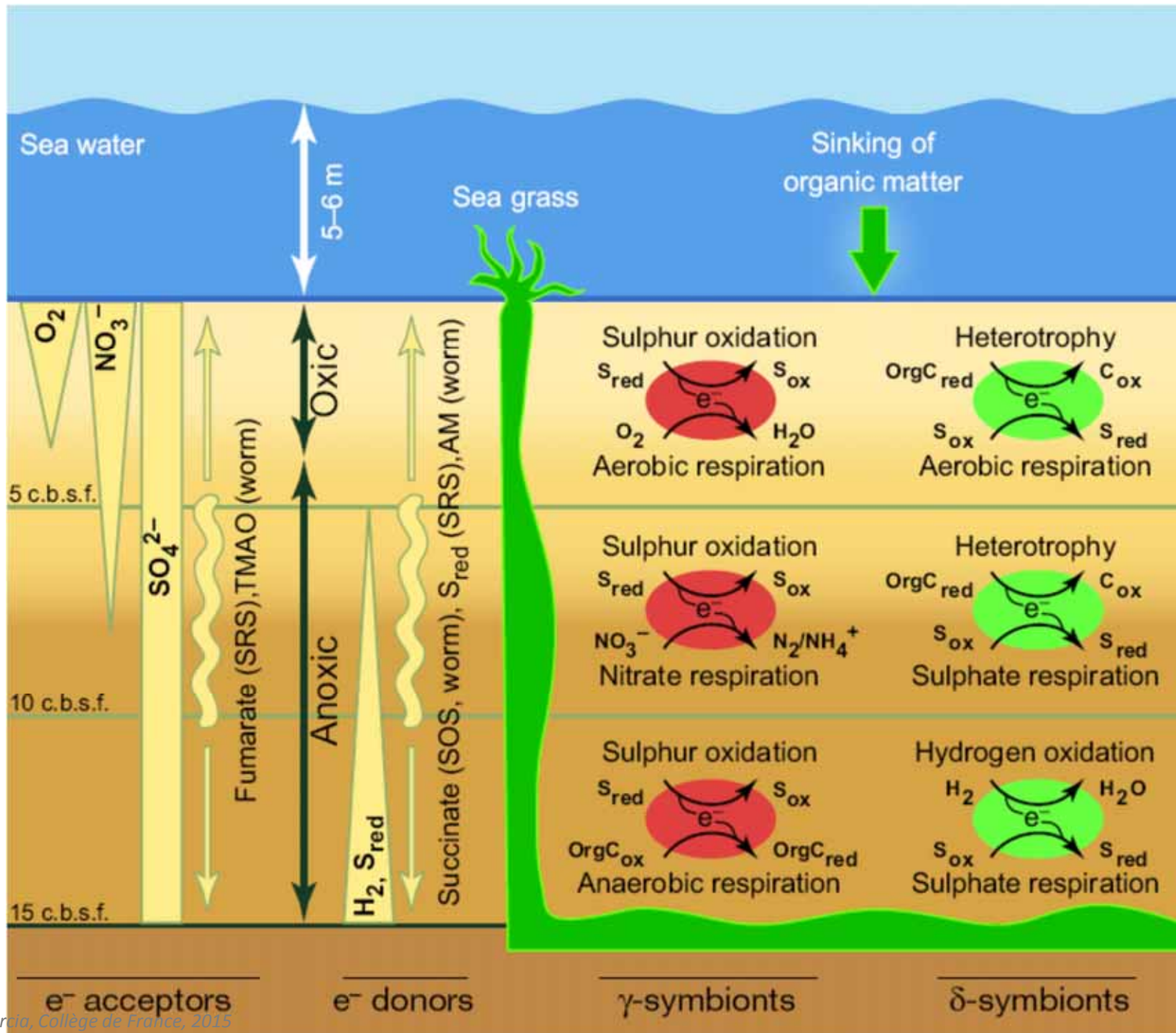
Blazejak et al, AEM 2005

# Symbiosis insights through metagenomic analysis of a microbial consortium

Nature 2006

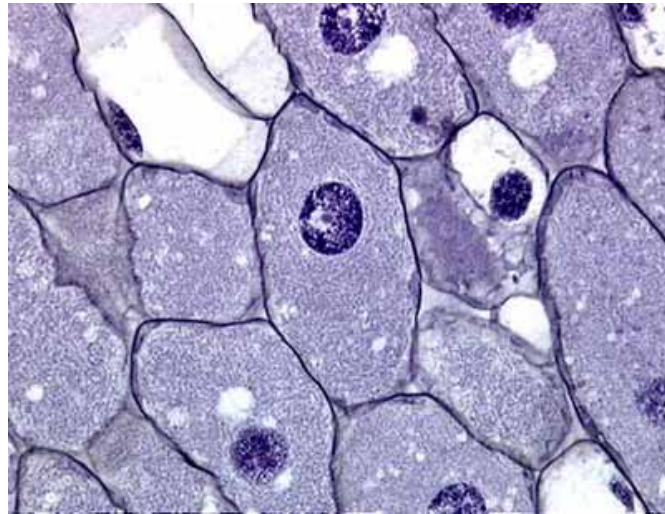
Tanja Woyke<sup>1,2</sup>, Hanno Teeling<sup>3</sup>, Natalia N. Ivanova<sup>1</sup>, Marcel Hunteman<sup>3</sup>, Michael Richter<sup>3</sup>, Frank Oliver Gloeckner<sup>3,4</sup>, Dario Boffelli<sup>1,2</sup>, Iain J. Anderson<sup>1</sup>, Kerrie W. Barry<sup>1</sup>, Harris J. Shapiro<sup>1</sup>, Ernest Szeto<sup>1</sup>, Nikos C. Kyrpides<sup>1</sup>, Marc Mussmann<sup>3</sup>, Rudolf Amann<sup>3</sup>, Claudia Bergin<sup>3</sup>, Caroline Ruehland<sup>3</sup>, Edward M. Rubin<sup>1,2</sup> & Nicole Dubilier<sup>3</sup>



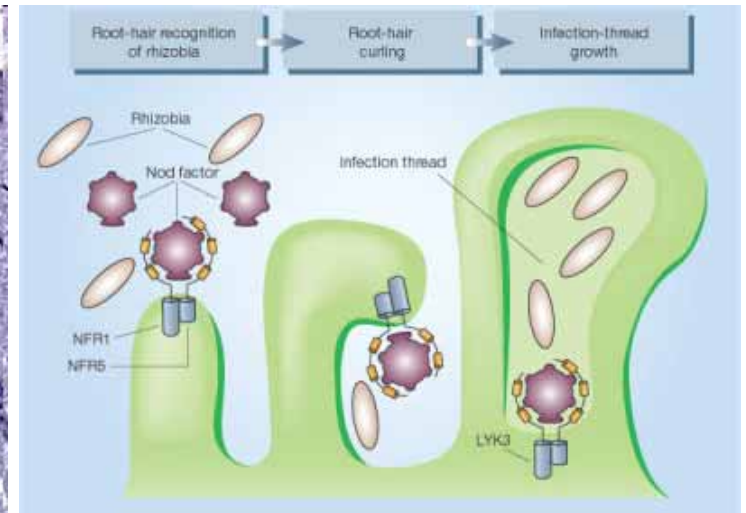


# Symbioses plantes - microorganismes

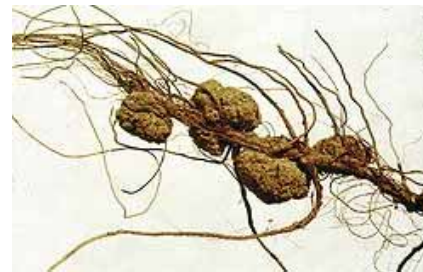
## *Rhizobium* et genres apparentés (Alphaproteobacteria)



## Fixation N<sub>2</sub>



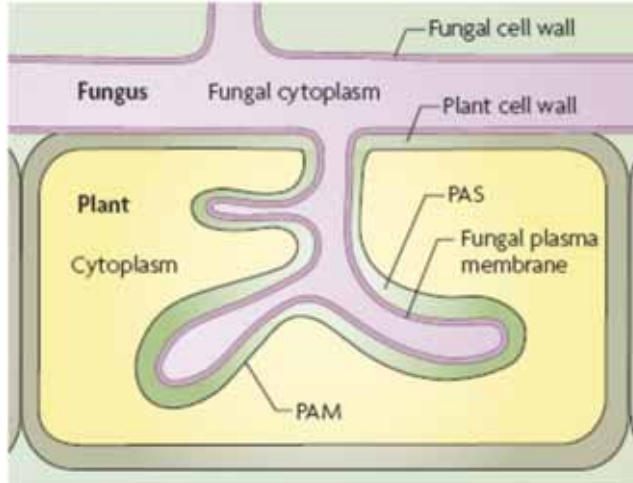
*Agrobacterium* spp.  
(Alphaproteobacteria)  
parasite/pathogène



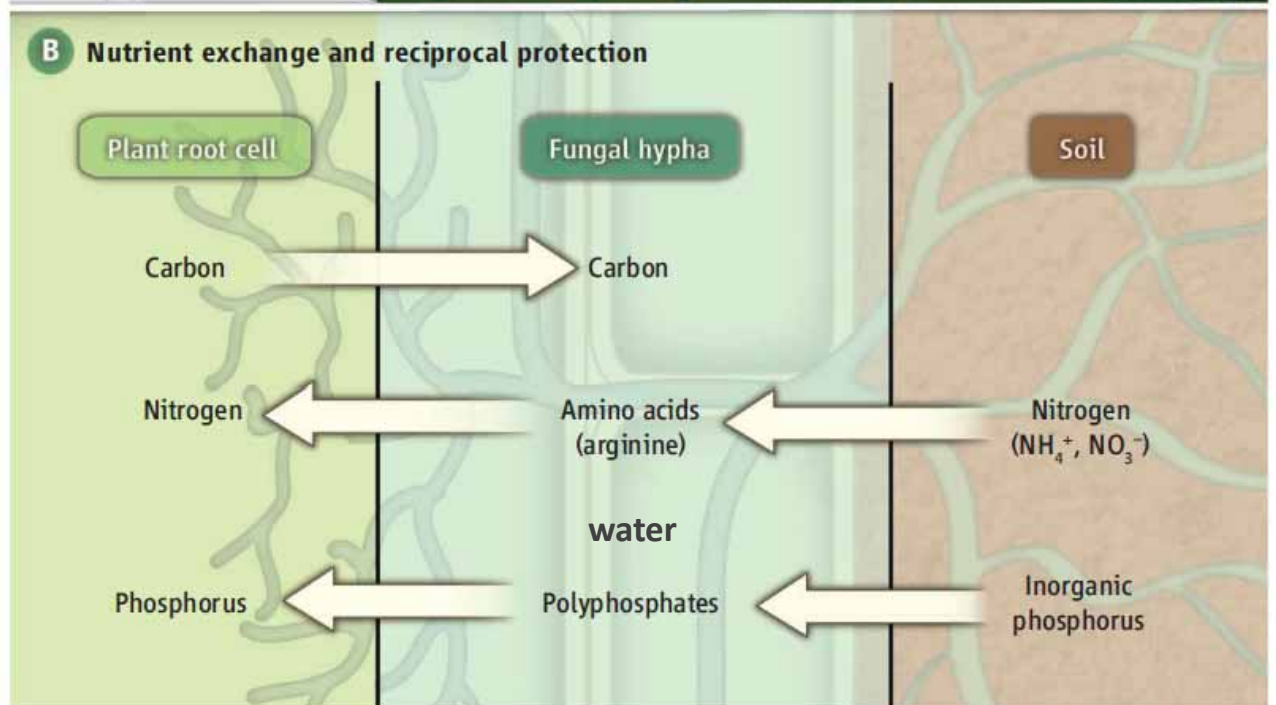
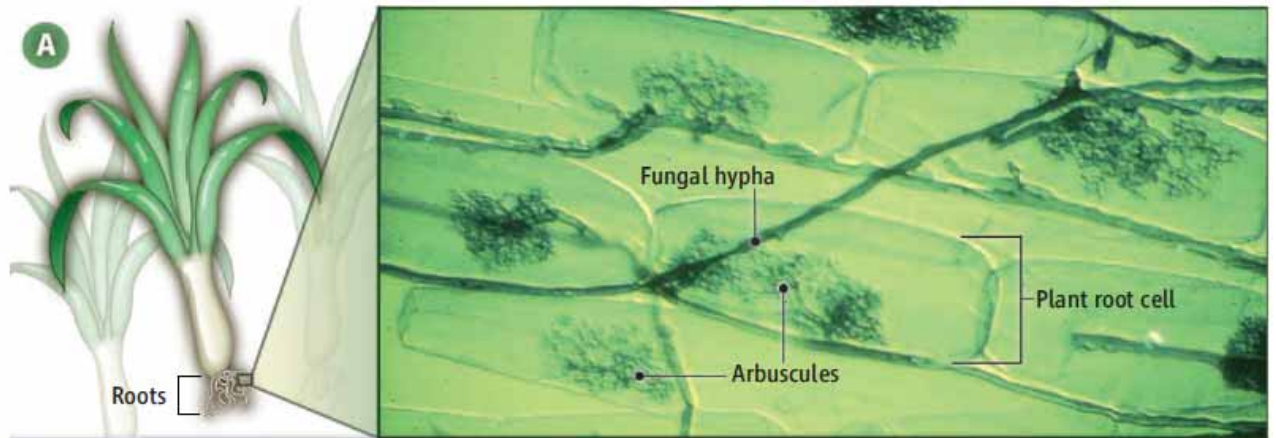
# Mycorrhizes

> 80% plantes terrestres – symbioses avec des champignons filamenteux (notamment Glomeromycota)

## *Arbuscular mycorrhiza*

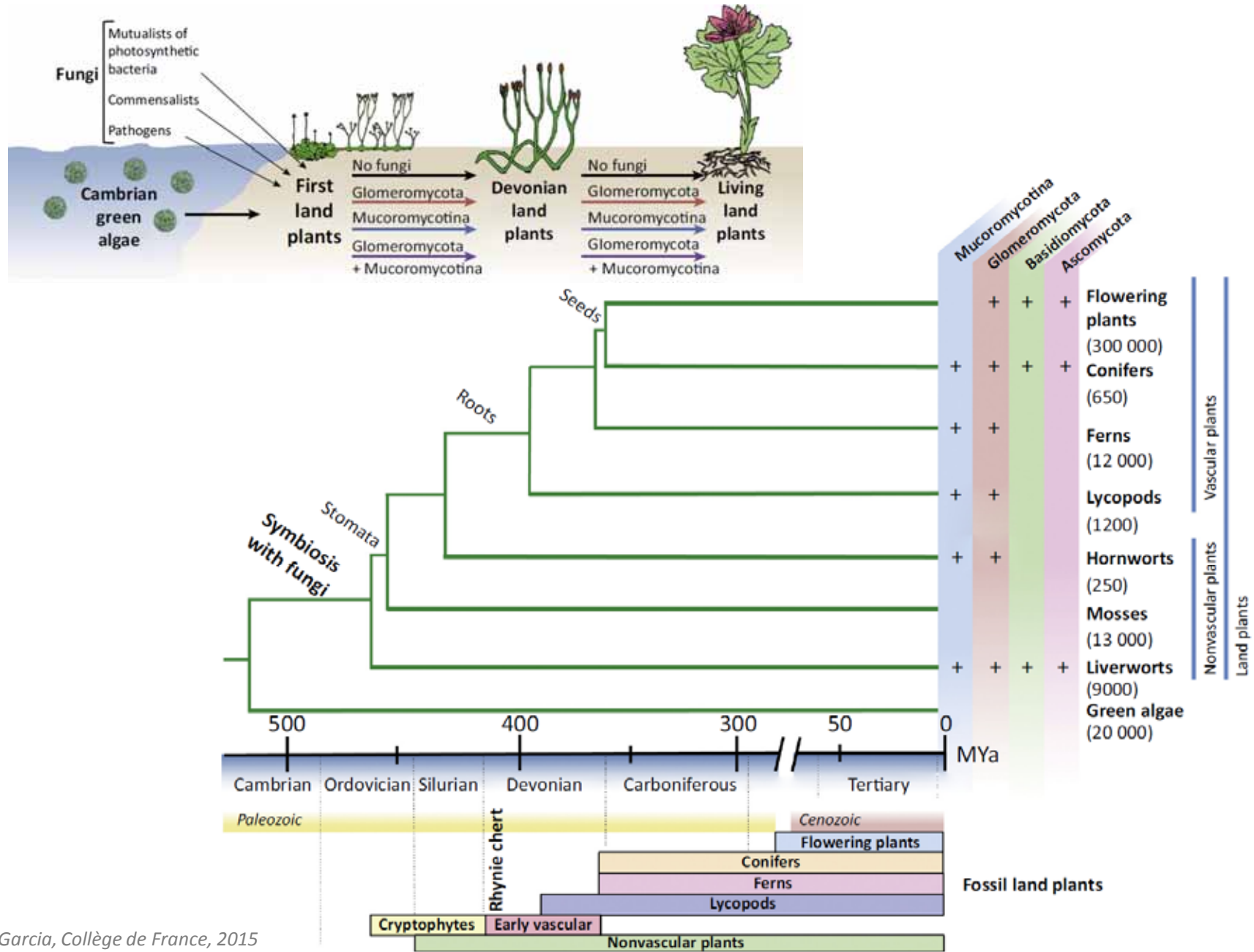


PAM periarbuscular space - exchanges



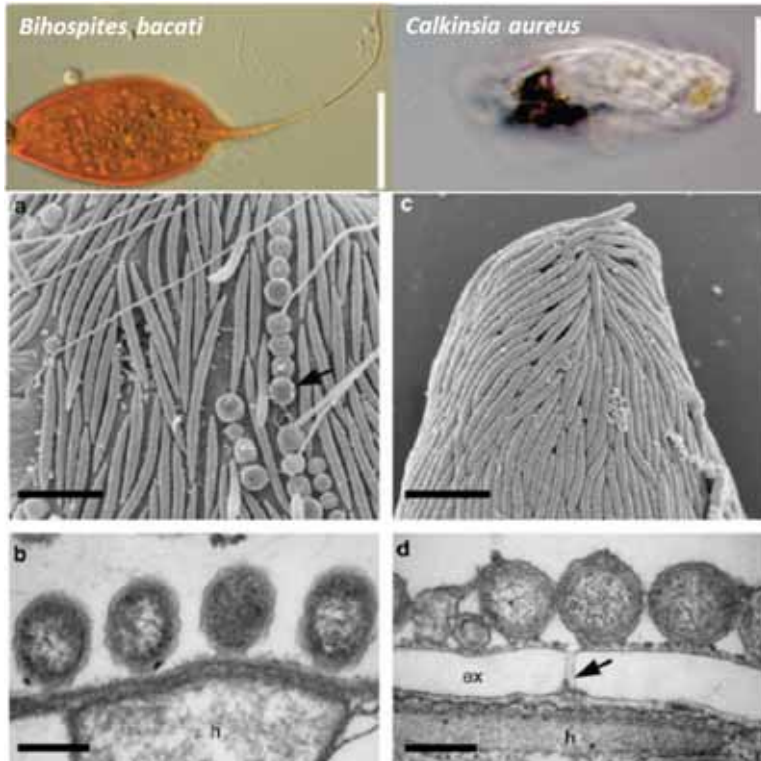


# Mycorrhizes et évolution des plantes terrestres



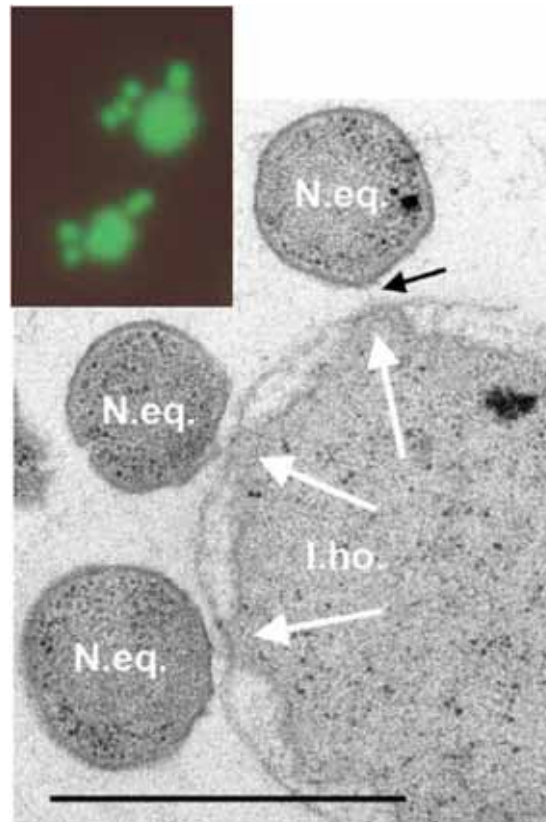
# Symbioses microbiennes

## eucaryote - bactérie



Symbiontida (Euglenozoa)  
Epsilonproteobactérie (H<sub>2</sub>S ou S-oxydante)

## archée - archée



Ignicoccus hospitalis  
Nanoarchaeum equitans  
(hyperthermophiles)

## bactérie - bactérie



Phototrophic consortia:  
"Chlorochromatium aggregatum"

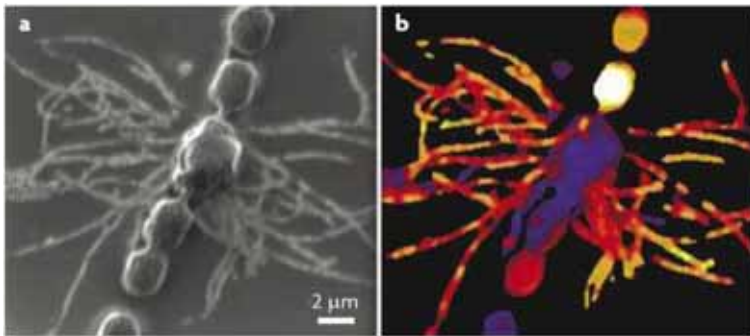
- Bactérie verte du soufre (Chlorobi):  
photosynthèse anoxygénique avec H<sub>2</sub>S
- Béta-protéobactérie hétérotrophe :  
mobilité ?

# Syntrophies : symbioses métaboliques

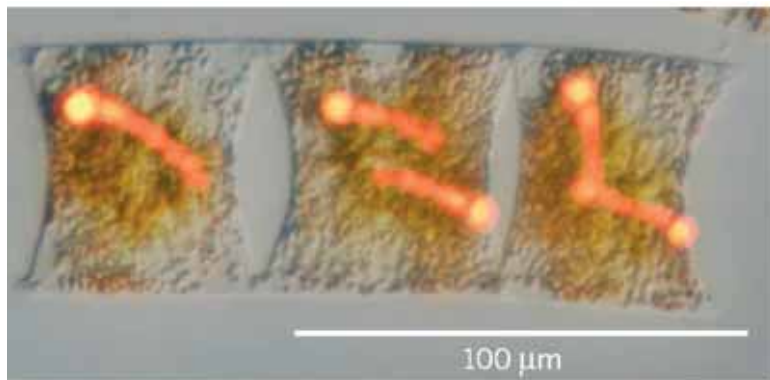
## Symbioses basées sur le transfert d'azote

FISH et Nano SIMS (nano) secondary-ion mass spectrometry

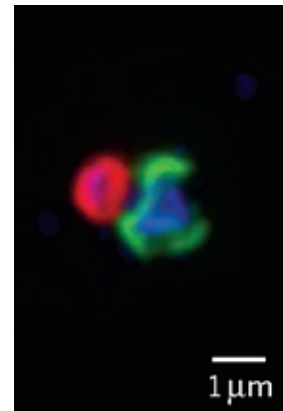
*Anabaena* (Cyanobacteria) – *Rhizobium*  
fixateur de N<sub>2</sub> (Alphaproteobacteria)



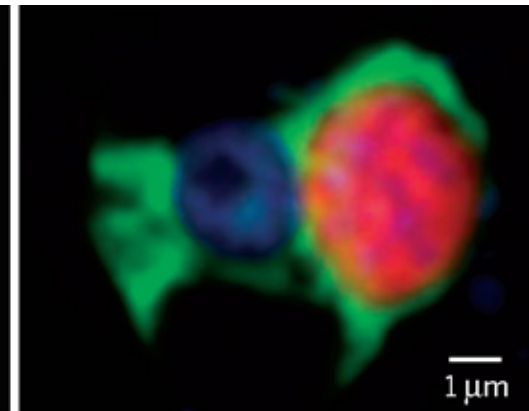
Diatomée marine – cyanobactérie  
filamenteuse fixatrice de N<sub>2</sub> (hétérocystes)



UCYN-A1



UCYN-A2



Cyanobactéries UCYN-A (rouge)

Prymnesiophyte (Haptophyta)  
*Braarudosphaera bigelowii* (vert)

# Metabolic streamlining in an open-ocean nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium

Nature 2010

H. James Tripp<sup>1</sup>, Shellie R. Bench<sup>1</sup>, Kendra A. Turk<sup>1</sup>, Rachel A. Foster<sup>1</sup>, Brian A. Desany<sup>2</sup>, Faheem Niazi<sup>2</sup>, Jason P. Affourtit<sup>2</sup> & Jonathan P. Zehr<sup>1</sup>

UCYN-A: *Candidatus Atelocyanobacterium thalassa*  
Thompson et al 2012

Petite cyanobactérie marine non-cultivable et très abondante

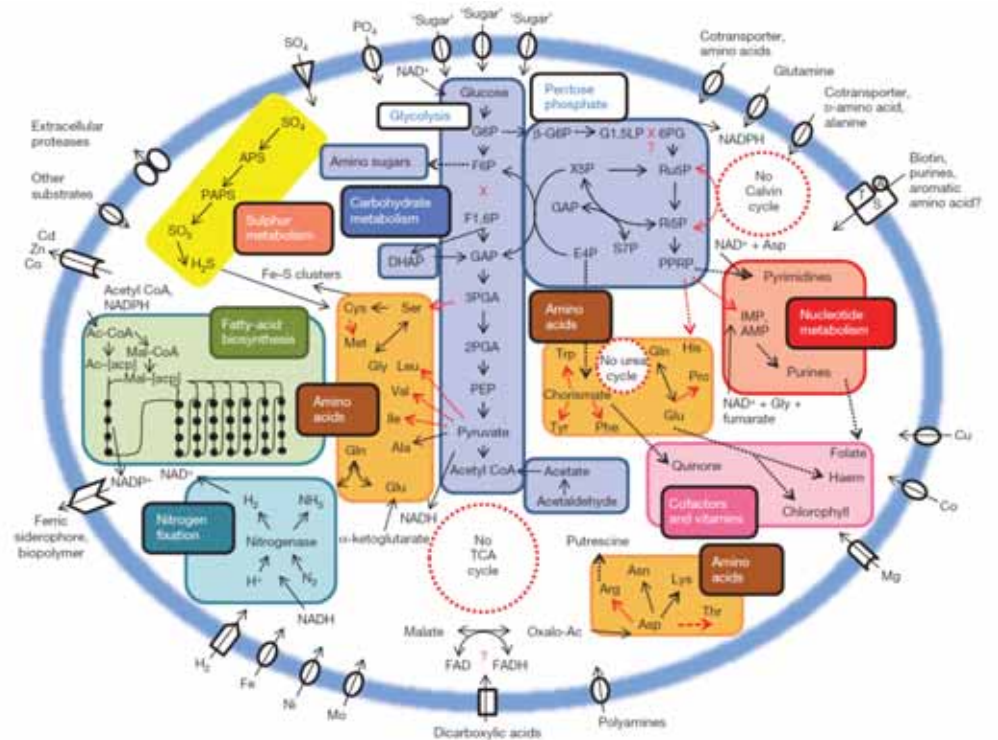


Cellules triées par FACS  
(*fluorescence activated cell sorting*)



Génome :

- Génome réduit : 1,44 Mbp
- Fixatrice de N<sub>2</sub>
- Pas de gènes du photosystème II ni de RuBisCO (pas de photosynthèse)
- Plusieurs voies de synthèse d'acides aminés et purines



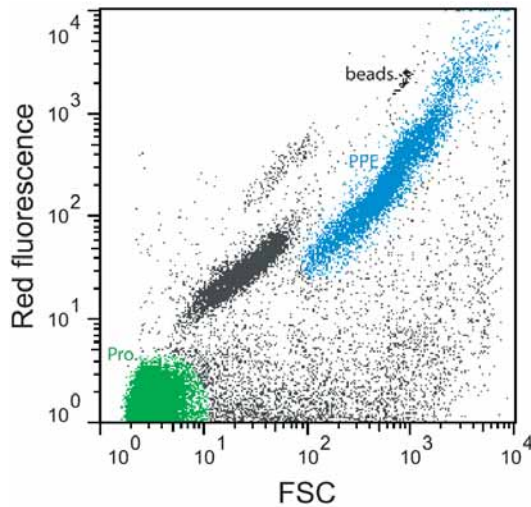
## Symbiose ?

# Unicellular Cyanobacterium Symbiotic with a Single-Celled Eukaryotic Alga

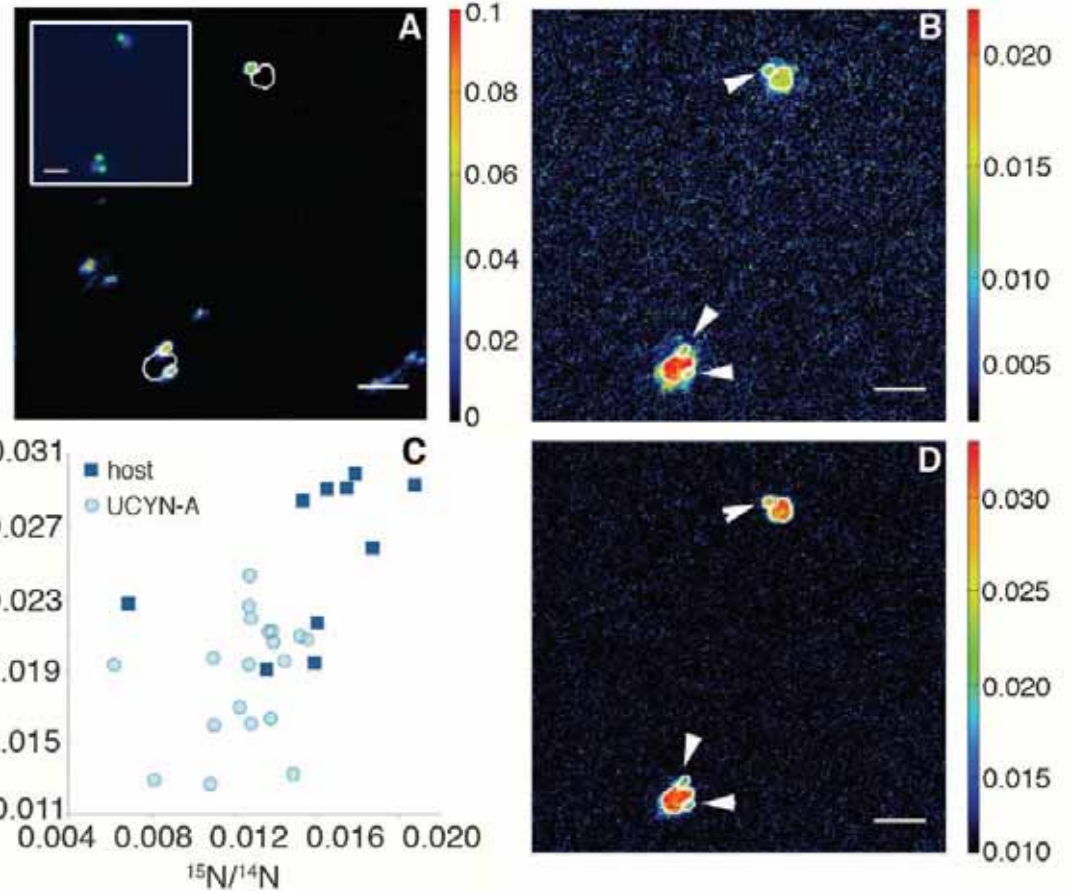
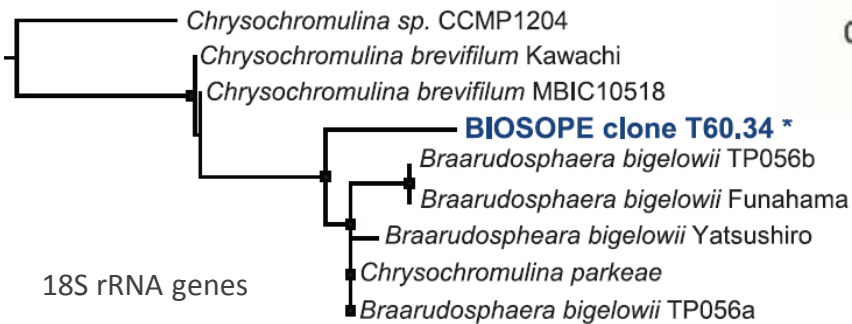
Anne W. Thompson,<sup>1\*</sup> Rachel A. Foster,<sup>2\*</sup> Andreas Krupke,<sup>2</sup> Brandon J. Carter,<sup>1</sup> Niculina Musat,<sup>2†</sup> Daniel Vaultot,<sup>3</sup> Marcel M. M. Kuypers,<sup>2</sup> Jonathan P. Zehr,<sup>1‡</sup>

HISH-SIMS  
halogenated in situ hybridization  
(nano) secondary-ion mass spectrometry

FACS (fluorescent activated cell sorting)



PPE, picoplanktonic photosynthetic eukaryotes



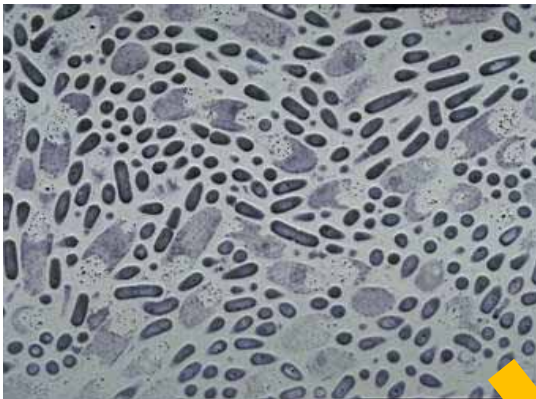
Hôte : picoalgue (Prymnesiophyta, Haptophyta)

Echange : N organique à l'algue, C à la cyanobactérie

# Syntrophies : symbioses métaboliques

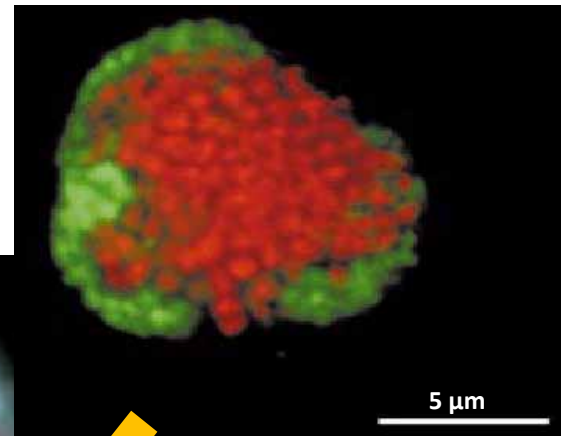
## Transfer interspécifique d'hydrogène

Archées méthanogènes  
Bactéries fermentatrices

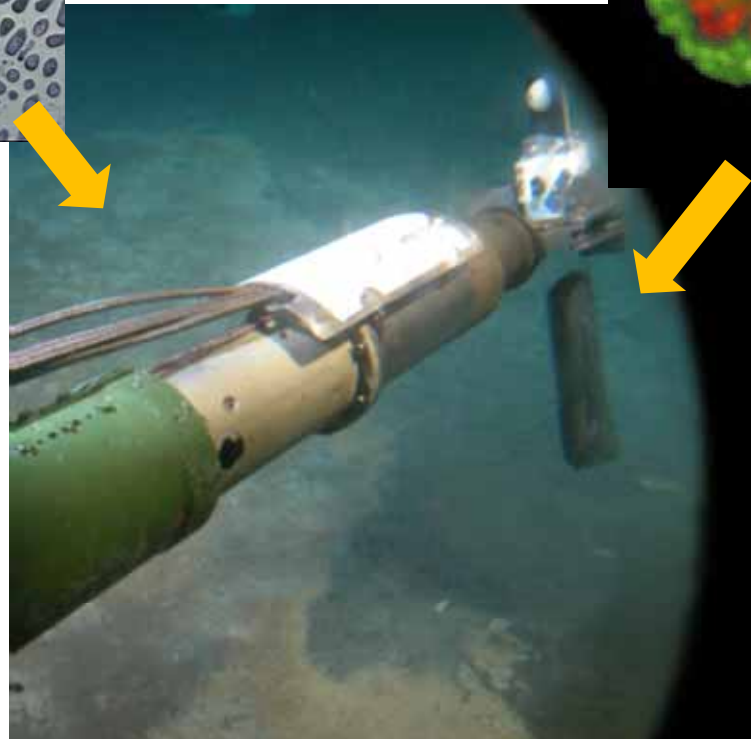


Sédiments anoxiques

Oxidation anaérobie du méthane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) :  
Archées méthanotrophes (ANME)  
+ bactéries sulfato-réductrices



Suintements froids

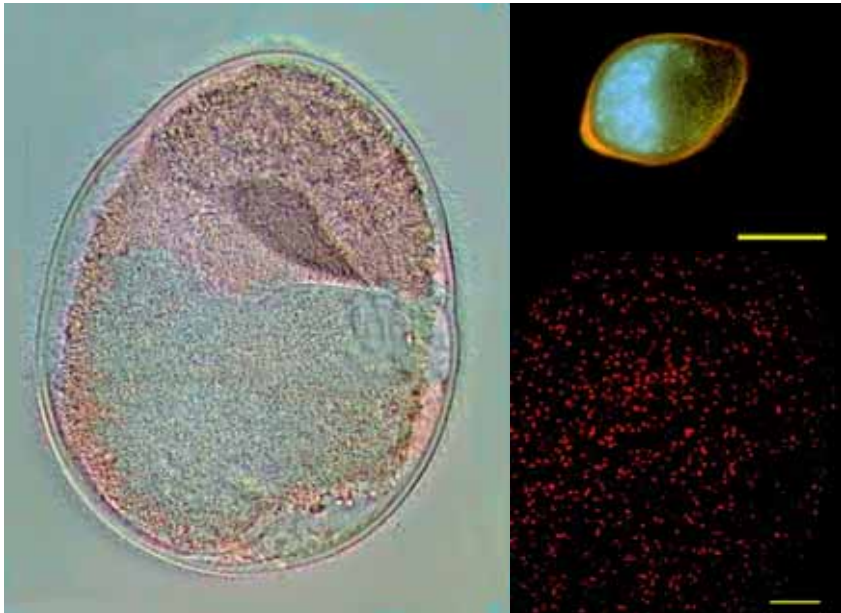
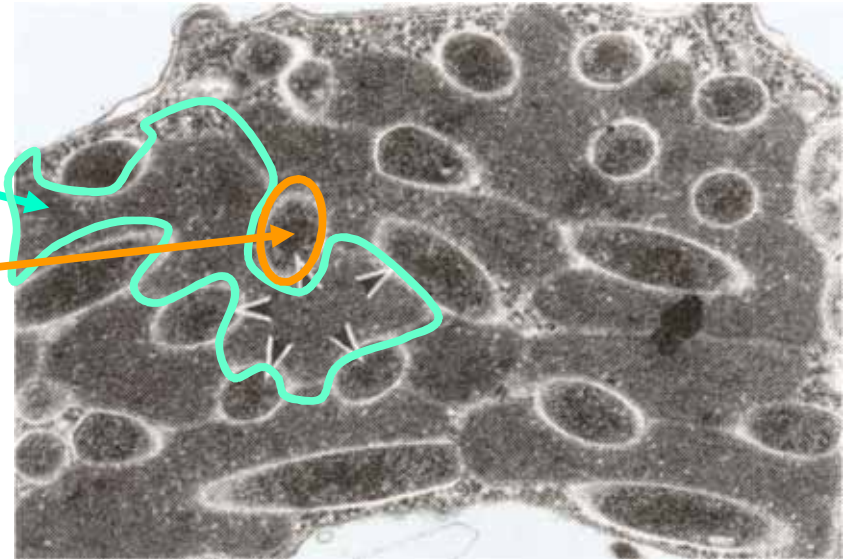


# Endosymbioses

Methanogenic archaea and Hydrogenosomes  
(H<sub>2</sub>-producing organelles in anaerobic protists)

composés organiques → H<sub>2</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub>

H<sub>2</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub> → CH<sub>4</sub>



archées méthanogènes dans le cilié anaérobie  
*Nyctotherus ovalis*

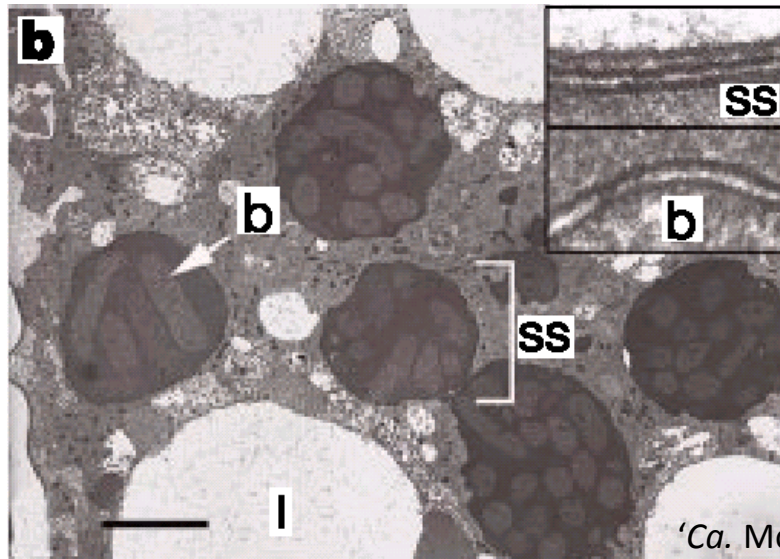
# Endosymbiose chez les procaryotes

NATURE | VOL 412 | 26 JULY 2001 | www.nature.com

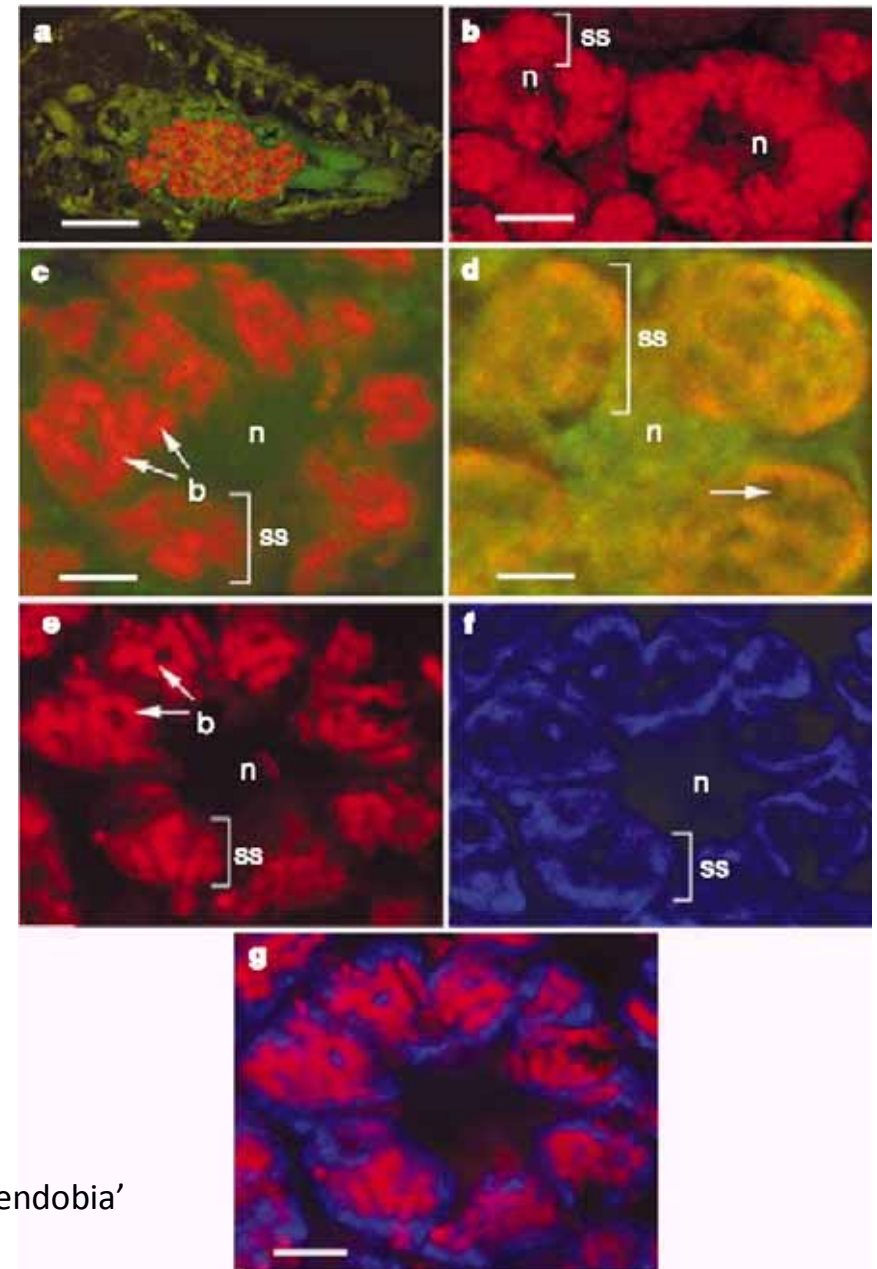
## Mealybug $\beta$ -proteobacterial endosymbionts contain $\gamma$ -proteobacterial symbionts

Carol D. von Dohlen, Shawn Kohler\*, Skylar T. Alsop & William R. McManus

Department of Biology, 5305 Old Main Hill, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322, USA



'Ca. Moranella endobia'





# Endosymbiose chez la mitochondrie !

Alphaproteobactéries appartenant aux Rickettsiales (parasites intracellulaires)

*Ixodes ricinus* (tick)



Sassera et al, 2006

# Evolution du génome lors de l'endosymbiose



<http://symbiogenomesdb.uv.es/>

1 056 génomes de symbiotes  
associés à plus de 200 hôtes

## **Diminution de la taille du génome**

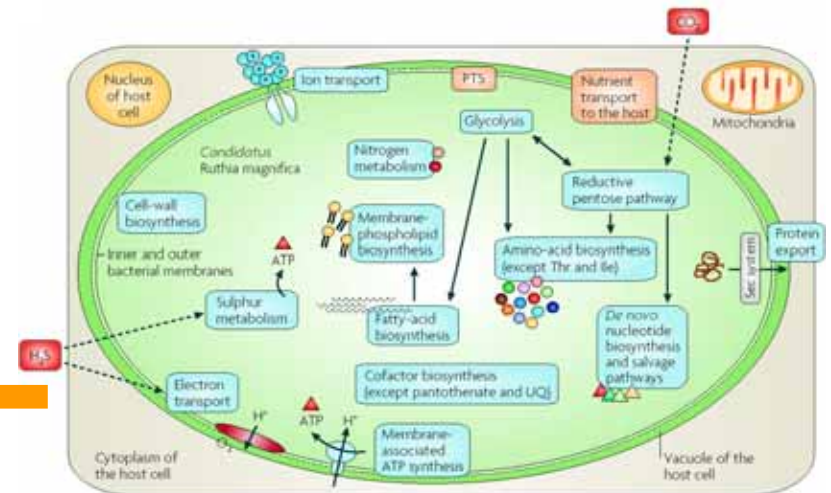
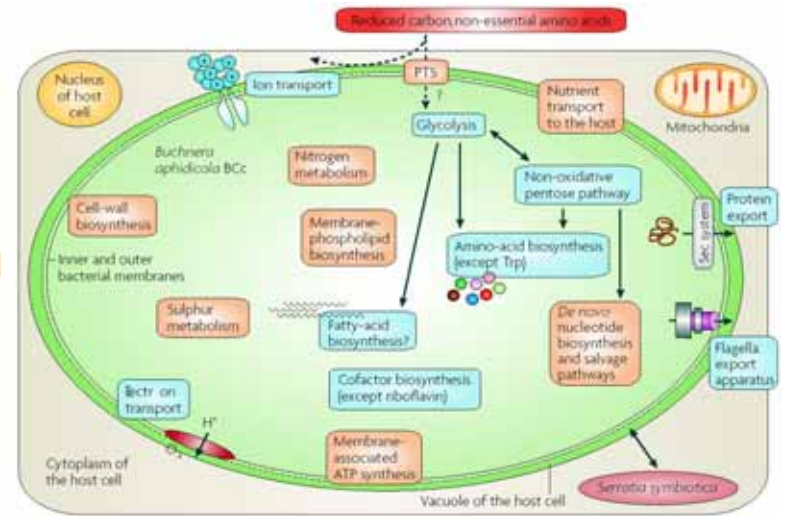
- Inactivation de gènes(pseudogènes) et pertes
- Transfer horizontal de gènes à l'hôte

## **Diminution du contenu en GC**

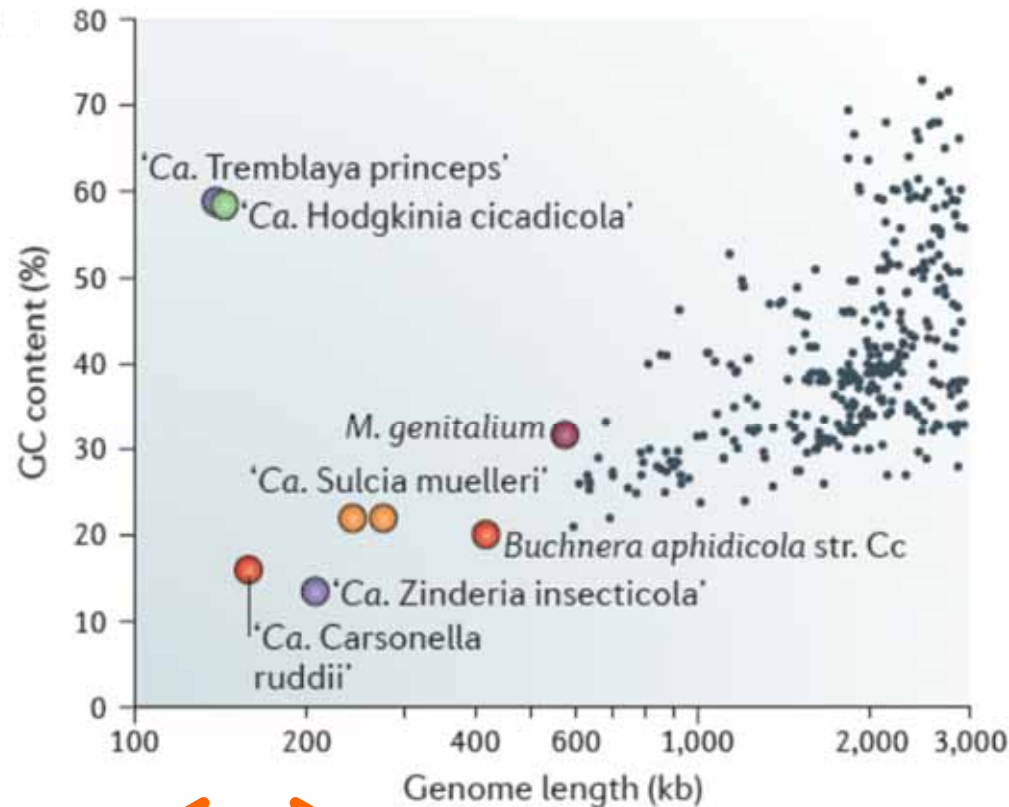
Table 1 | **Genomic data for mutualistic symbionts of animals**

Organism	Host	Metabolic mode	Genome size (kb)	GC content (%)
<i>Buchnera aphidicola</i> BAp*	<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i> (aphid) <sup>‡</sup>	Heterotroph	652	26.24
<i>Buchnera aphidicola</i> BSg*	<i>Schizaphis graminum</i> (aphid)	Heterotroph	653	26.3
<i>Buchnera aphidicola</i> BBp*	<i>Baizongia pistaciae</i> (aphid)	Heterotroph	618	25.3
<i>Buchnera aphidicola</i> BCc*	<i>Cinara cedri</i> (aphid)	Heterotroph	422	20.2
<i>Blochmannia floridanus</i> * <sup>§</sup>	<i>Camponotus floridanus</i> (carpenter ant)	Heterotroph	706	27.4
<i>Blochmannia pennsylvanicus</i> * <sup>§</sup>	<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i> (carpenter ant)	Heterotroph	792	29.6
<i>Wigglesworthia glossinidia</i> *	<i>Glossina brevipalpis</i> (tsetse fly)	Heterotroph	698	22.5
<i>Sodalis glossinidius</i> *	<i>Glossina morsitans</i> (tsetse fly) <sup>‡</sup>	Heterotroph (Secondary)	4,171	54.7
<i>Baumannia cicadellinica</i> * <sup>§</sup>	<i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> (sharpshooter)	Heterotroph	686	33.2
<i>Sulcia muelleri</i> * <sup>  </sup>	<i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> (sharpshooter)	Heterotroph	245	22.4
<i>Carsonella ruddii</i> * <sup>§</sup>	<i>Pachypsylla venusta</i> (psyllid)	Heterotroph	160	16.6
<i>Wolbachia wBm</i> <sup>  </sup>	<i>Brugia malayi</i> (nematode) <sup>#</sup>	Heterotroph	1,080	34
<i>Ruthia magnifica</i> * <sup>§</sup>	<i>Calyptogena magnifica</i> (Deep-sea clam)	Autotroph	1,200	34.0
<i>Vesicomysocius okutanii</i> * <sup>§</sup>	<i>Calyptogena okutanii</i> (Deep-sea clam)	Autotroph	1,000	31.6
<i>Nitratiruptor</i> sp**	Deep-sea-vent animals	Autotroph	1,878	39.7
<i>Sulfurovum</i> sp**	Deep-sea-vent animals	Autotroph	2,563	43.8

## Plus petits génomes...



## ... et génomes enrichis en AT



McCutcheon & Moran, NRM 2011



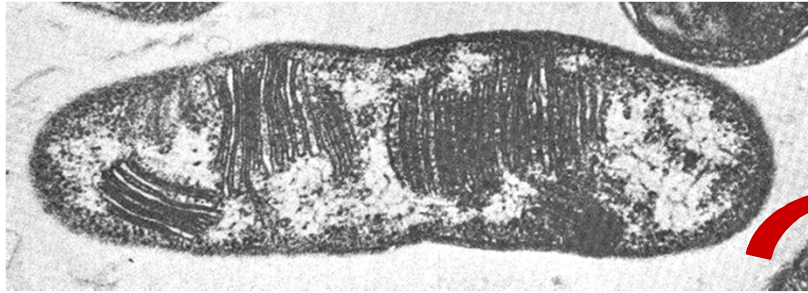
**Symbiotes ou organites ?**

1) **Biais mutationnel universel** (G ou C) vers (A ou T)

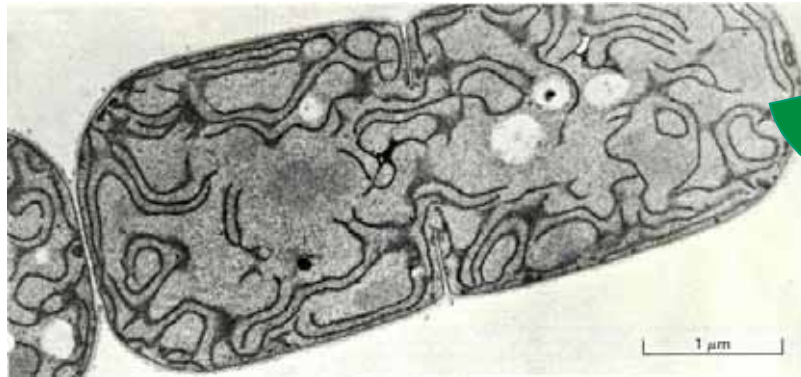
Hershberg, 2010

2) **Cliquet de Muller** : en absence de compétition forte, dans des lignées asexuées avec des tailles effectives faibles -> Fixation et accumulation de mutations défavorables

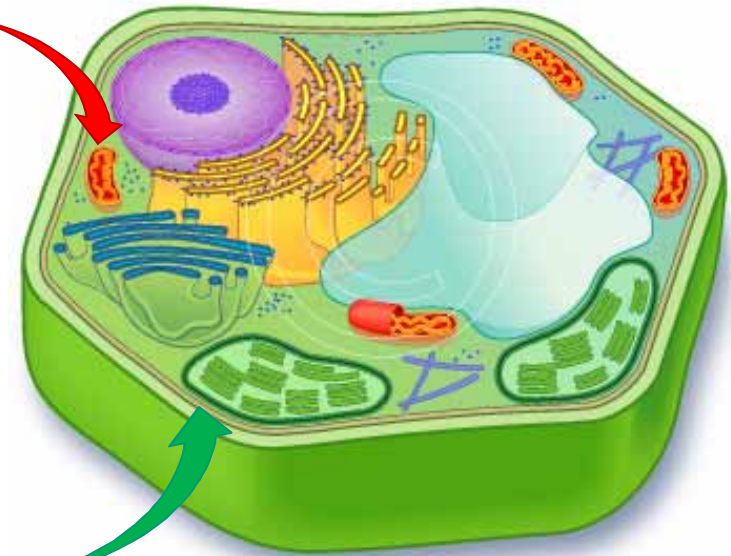
# Endosymbiose et origine des organites eucaryotes



**Alphaproteobacteria**

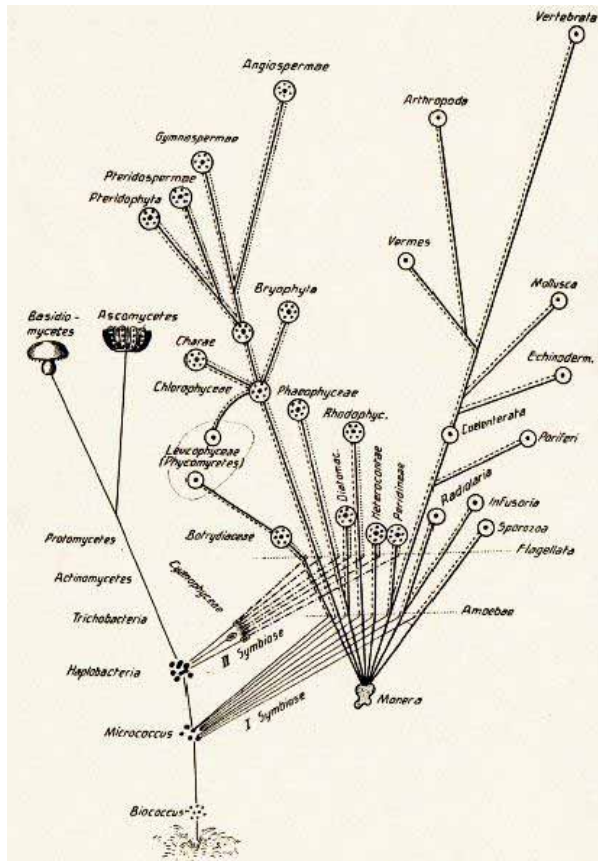


**Cyanobacteria**

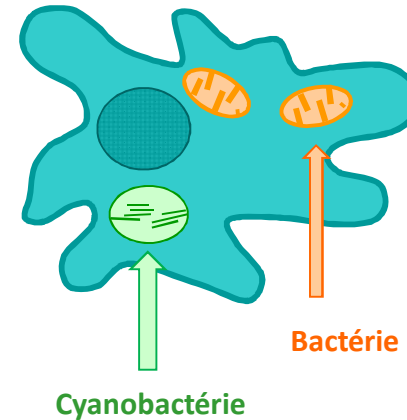


# Origine endosymbiotique de mitochondries et plastes

Konstantin Mereschkowsky, 1905



Lynn Margulis (Sagan), 1967

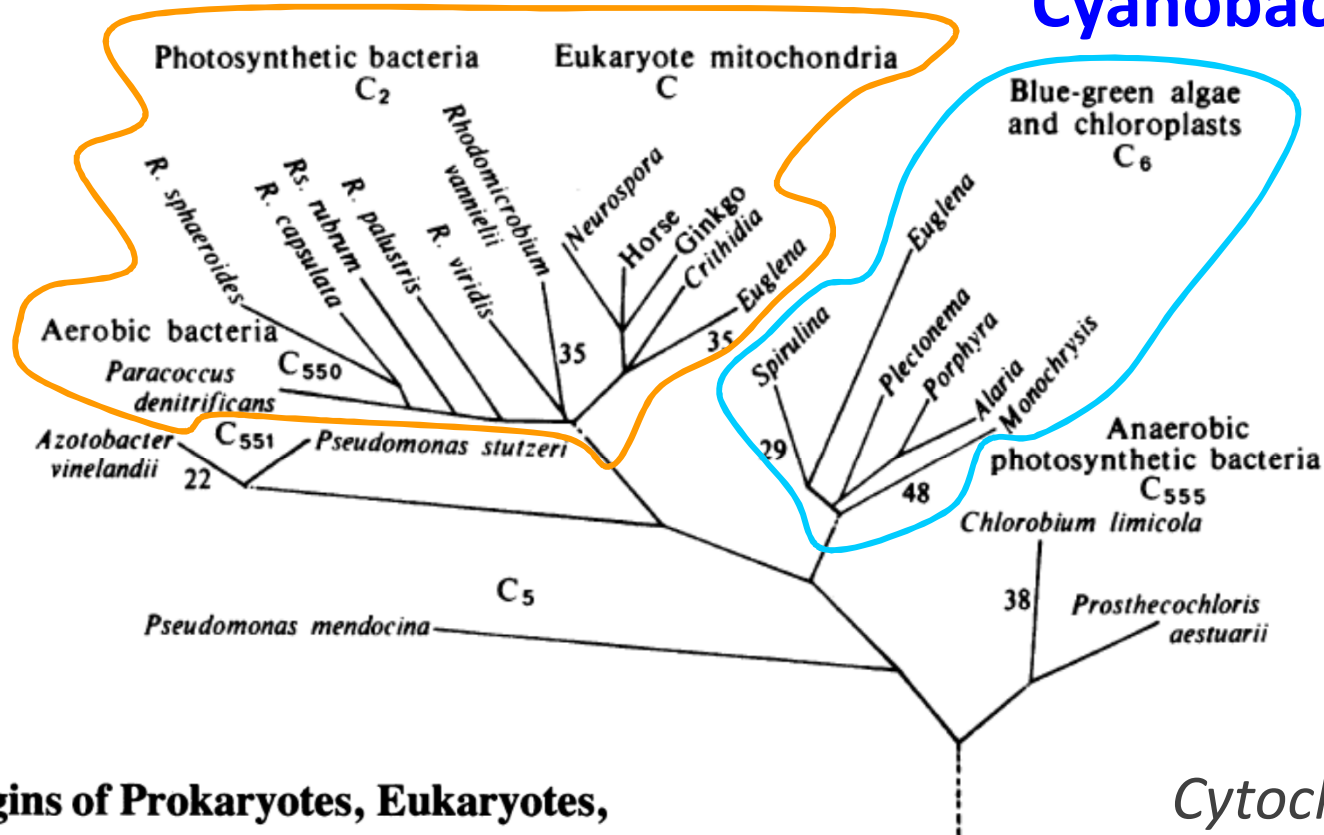


- Mitochondries et chloroplastes dérivent des mitochondries et chloroplastes préexistants
- Organites entourés par une double membrane
- Ribosomes de type bactérien - synthèse de leurs protéines
- Génomes (souvent 1 molécule d'ADN circulaire) ... avec des gènes de type procaryote

# Origine endosymbiotique de mitochondries et plastes

## Alphaproteobacteria

## Cyanobacteria



## Origins of Prokaryotes, Eukaryotes, Mitochondria, and Chloroplasts

SCIENCE, VOL. 199, 27 JANUARY 1978

Robert M. Schwartz and Margaret O. Dayhoff

# L'origine des chloroplastes

Réduction progressive du génome

## Cyanobactérie

Free-living

*Prochlorococcus* spp. 1.6-1.7 Mbp

*Nostoc* spp. 8.2-9.2 Mbp

*Scytonema* spp. 12.3 Mbp

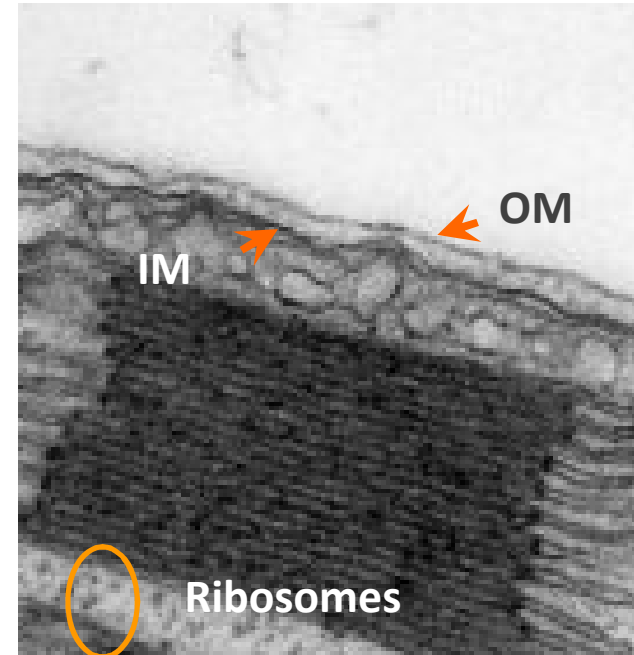
Transfert de gènes vers le noyau :  
~15% gènes *Arabidopsis thaliana*  
d'origine cyanobactérienne

## Chloroplaste

Organites avec génome :

Plantes terrestres **110-120** gènes

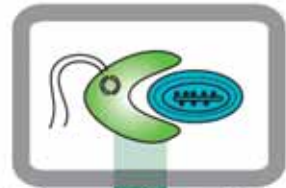
Certaines algues jusqu'à **200** gènes



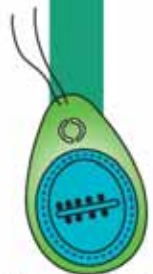


# Endosymbiose primaire

Eucaryote  
+  
cyanobactérie

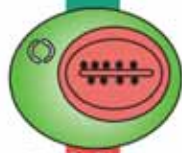


Primary endosymbiosis



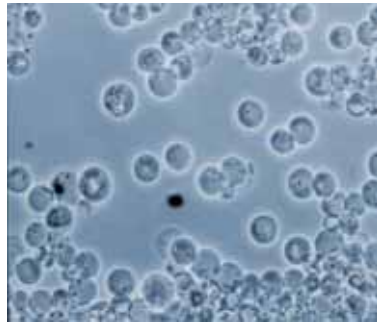
Glaucophytes

Glaucophytes



Red algae

Rhodophytes



Une endosymbiose  
primaire indépendante ?

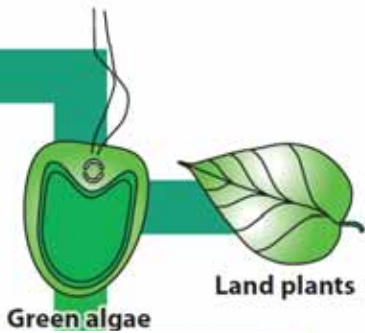
Euglyphid amoeba +  
*Synechococcus*



Primary endosymbiosis



Paulinella



Green algae

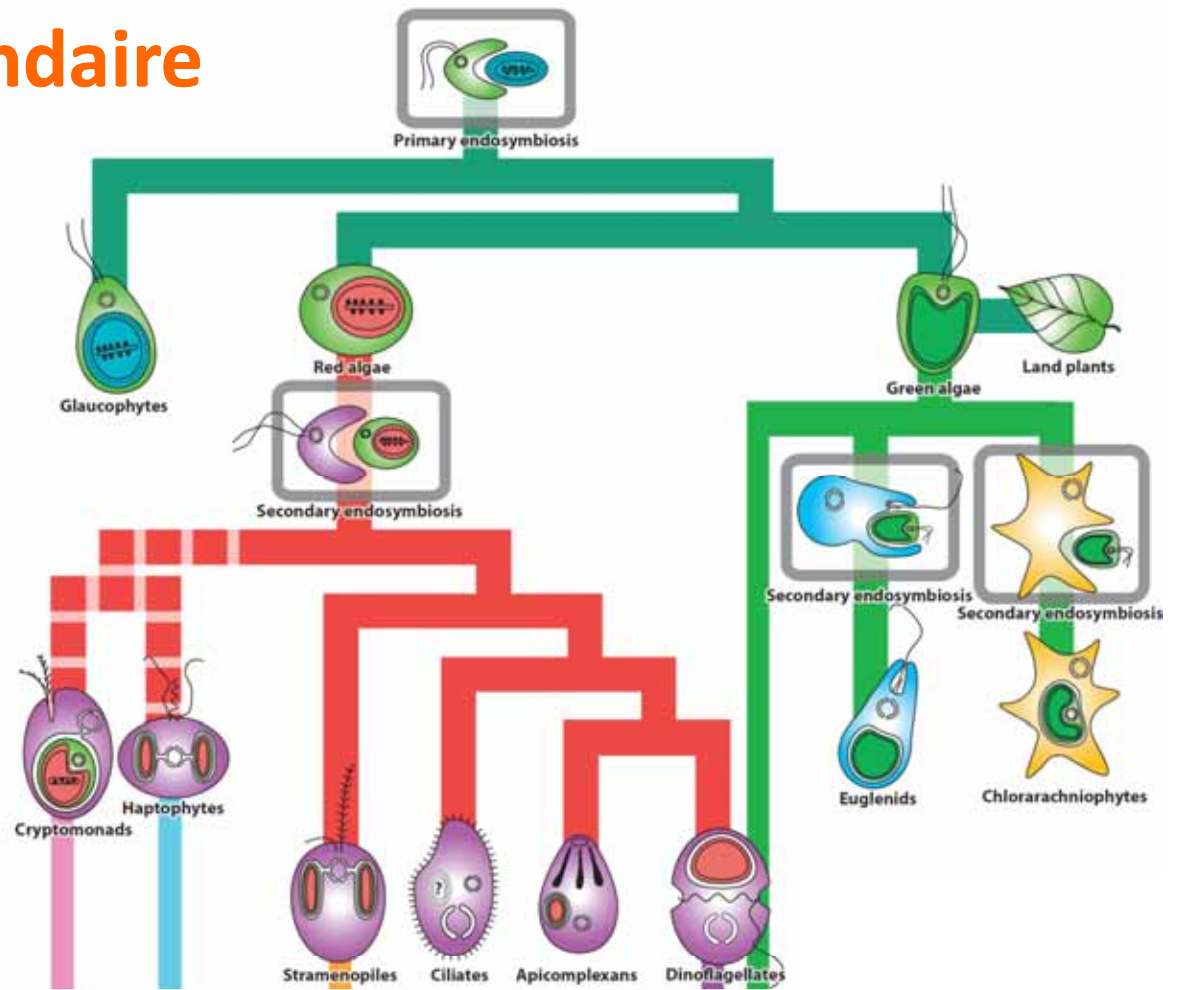
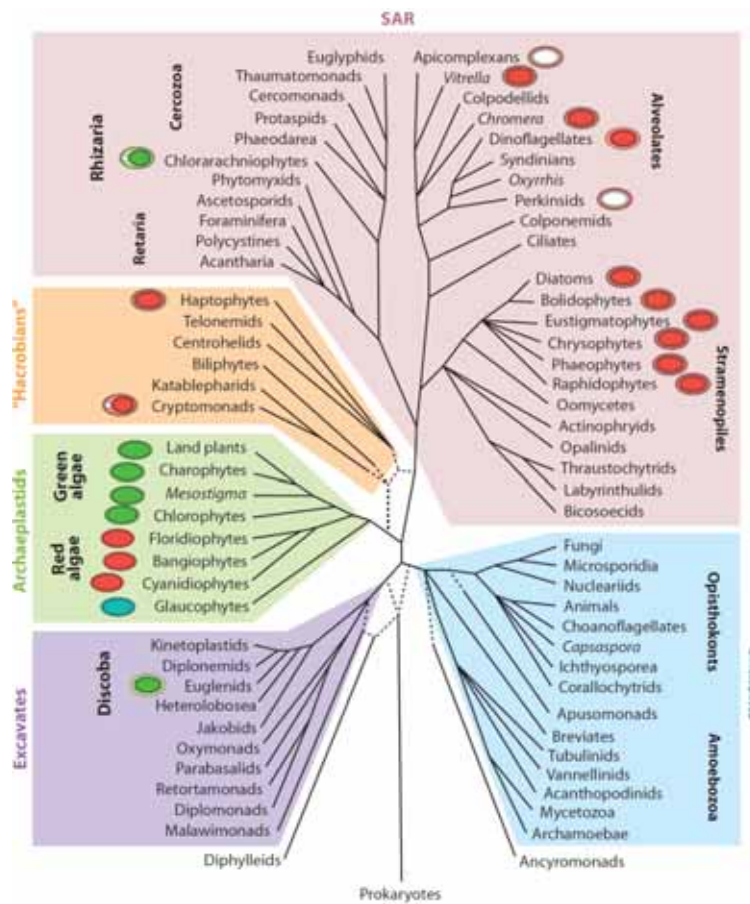
Land plants

Green plants & algae

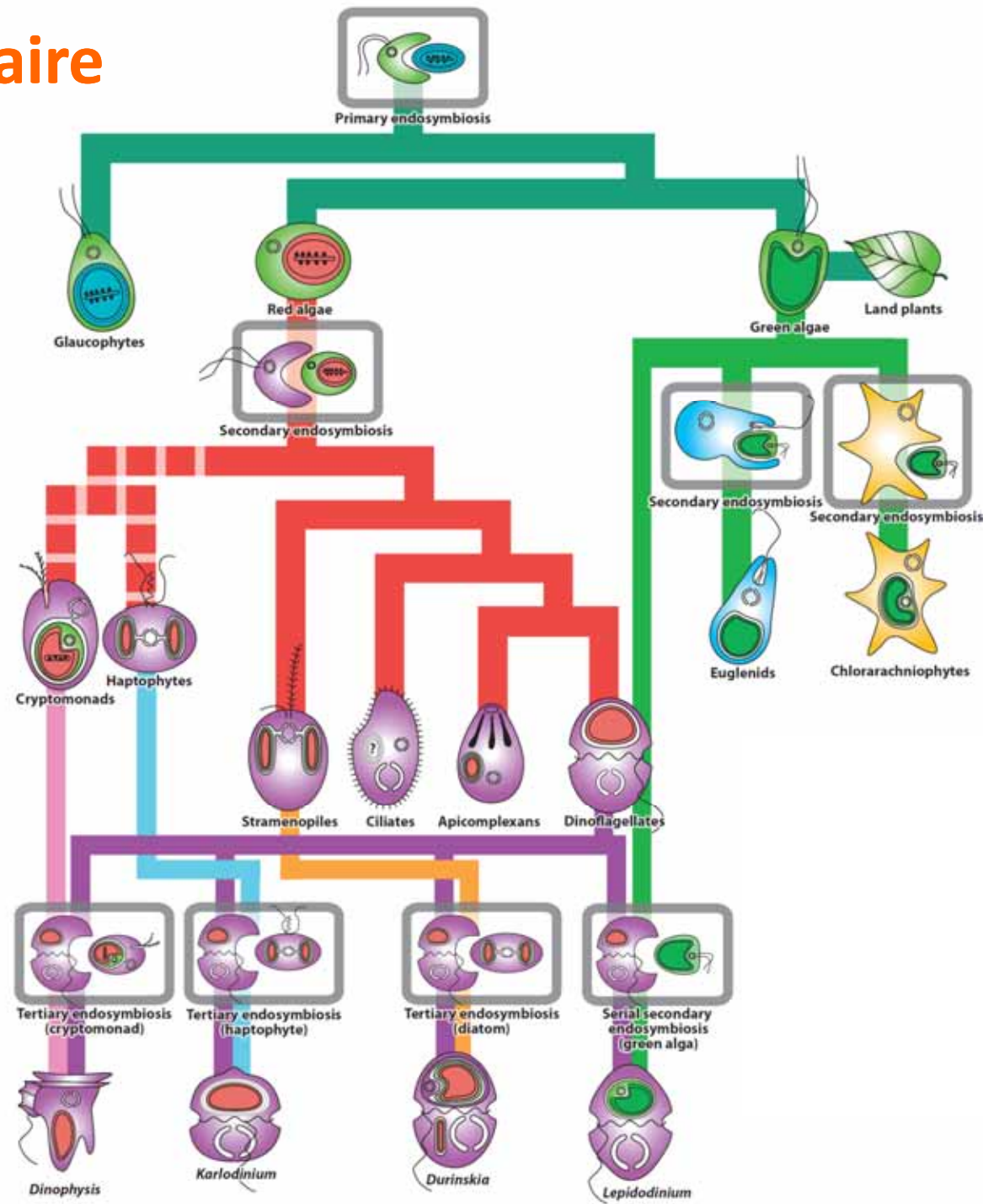
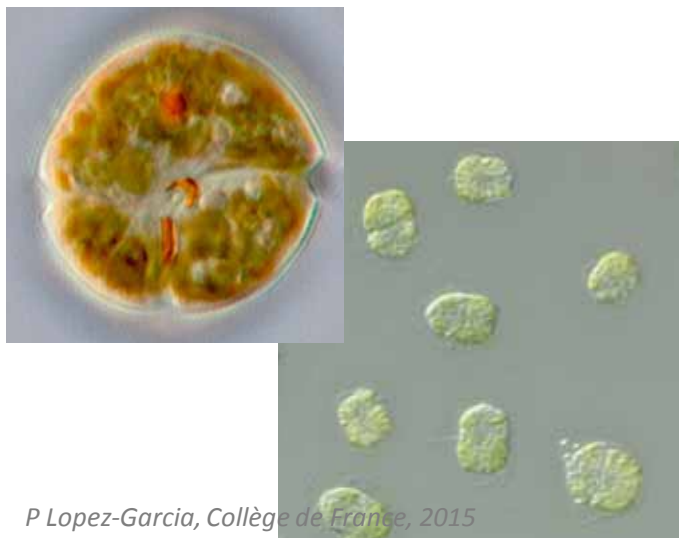
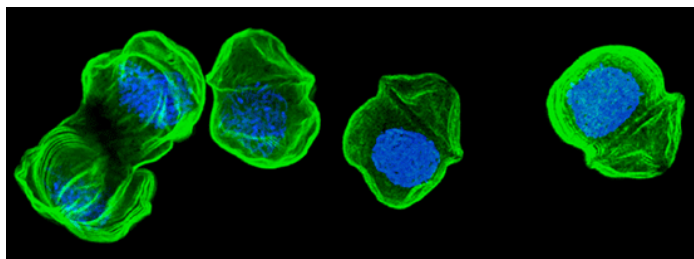
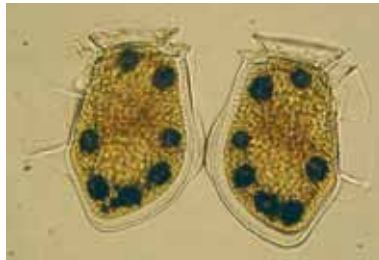


# Endosymbiose secondaire

Eucaryote +  
eucaryote  
photosynthétique



# Endosymbiose tertiaire et en série



# La symbiose mitochondriale



## Alphaproteobacteria - génomes

### Parasites

*Rickettsia rickettsii* 1.27 Mbp

### Free-living

*Rhodospirillum photometricum* 3.88 Mbp

*Rhodobacter sphaeroides* KD131 4.71 Mbp

*Magnetococcus marinus* 4.72 Mbp

*Methylosinus trichosporium* 4.96 Mbp

*Rhizobium selenitireducens* 4.97 Mbp

*Paracoccus denitrificans* PD1222 5.23 Mbp

*Sphingomonas wittichii* 5.9 Mbp

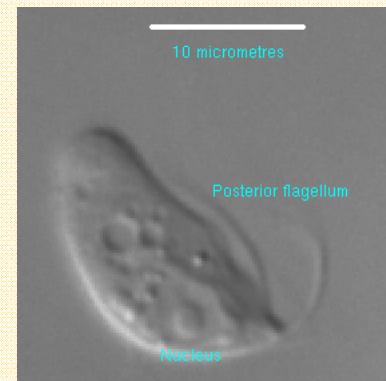
*Bradyrhizobium diazoefficiens* 9.11 Mbp

## Mitochondries - génomes

3 protein-coding genes (Apicomplexa)

13 protein-coding genes (Mammalia, Metazoa)

~100 gènes (Jakobida, Excavata)

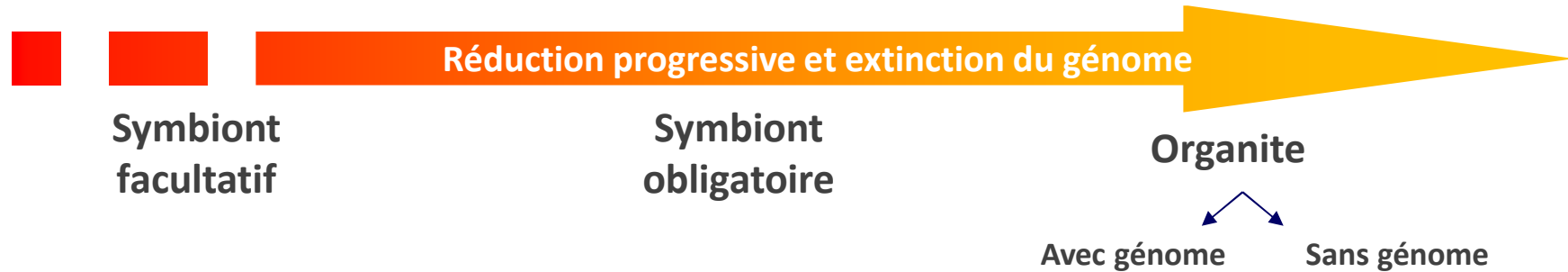


***Reclinomonas americana***  
(*Reclinomonas*-94), 96 genes



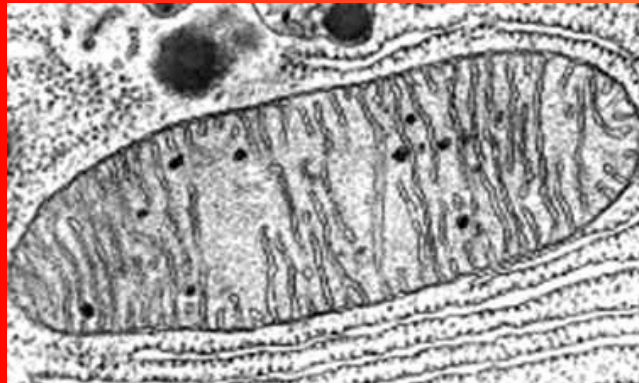
***Andaluca godoyi***  
100 genes

# La symbiose mitochondriale



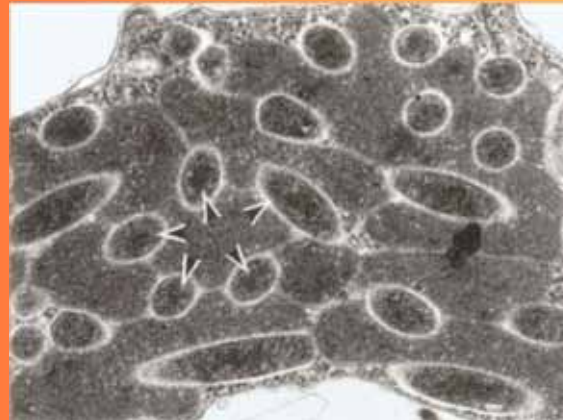
Mitochondria

respiration O<sub>2</sub>



Hydrogenosomes

H<sub>2</sub>-producing organelles in anaerobic protists

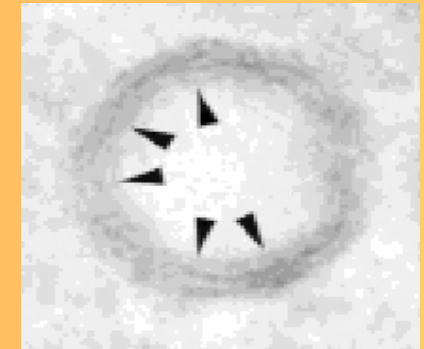


(*Nyctotherus ovalis* hydrogenosome contains a genome)

Akhmanova et al 1998

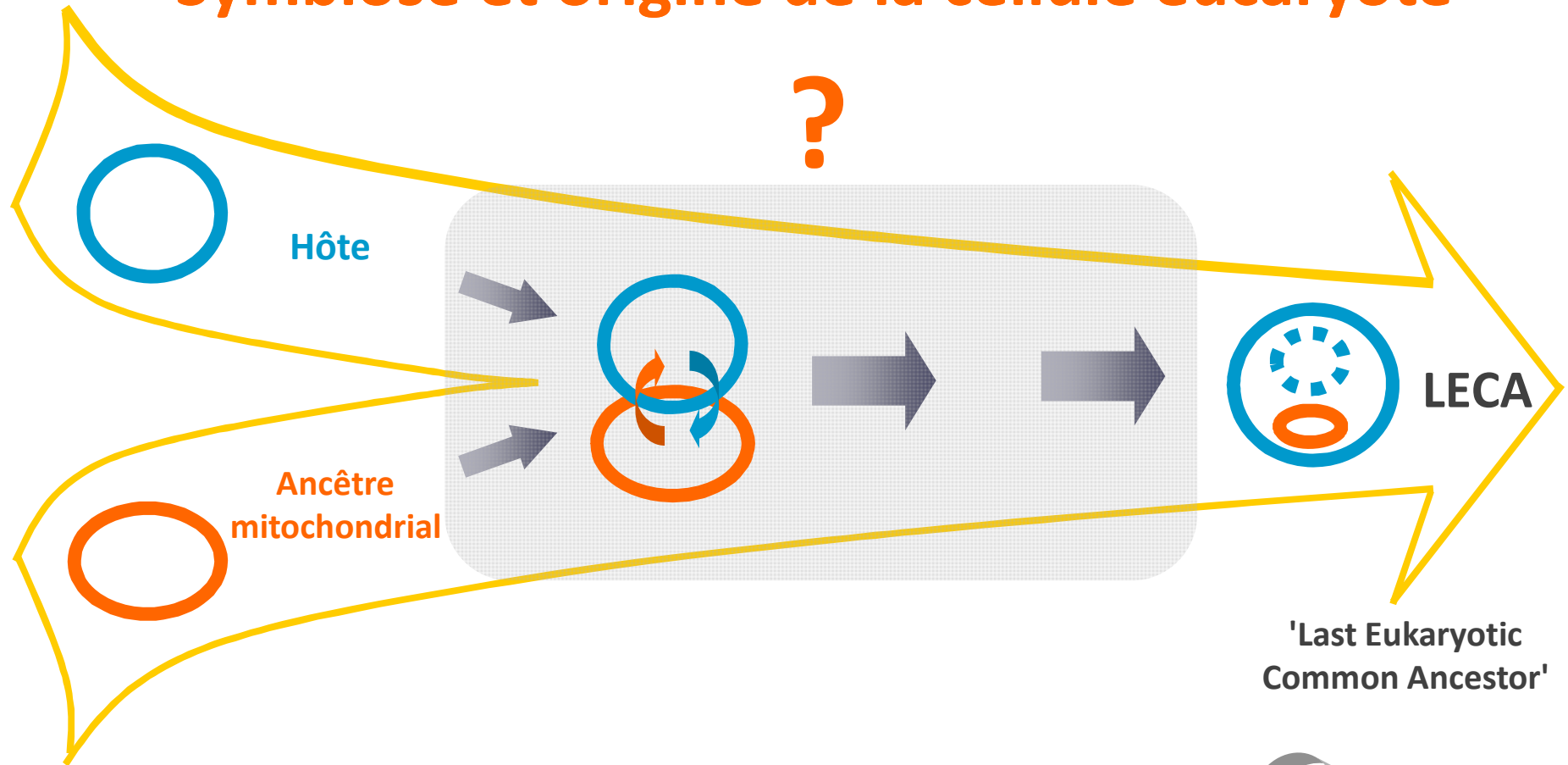
Mitosomes (cryptons)

Fe-S cluster assembly



(Microsporidia)

# Symbiose et origine de la cellule eucaryote



'Last Eukaryotic  
Common Ancestor'

Changement de  
contraintes  
sélectives



Rédondance génomique  
Compartimentation  
Flexibilité évolutive



Augmentation  
taux d'évolution  
Innovation



**Complexité**

A microscopic image showing several elongated, greenish-brown plant cells with distinct cell walls and internal structures. The cells are arranged in a somewhat parallel fashion. The background is a light blue-grey color, likely representing the surrounding medium or other cells. The word "Merci!" is written in large, white, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

# Merci !

<http://www.esse.u-psud.fr/rubrique7.html?lang=en>

[puri.lopez@u-psud.fr](mailto:puri.lopez@u-psud.fr)