

cellana™

algae-based products
for a sustainable future™



Sandia
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Laboratories



SAND2014-17499PE



Microbial management: Monitoring Todd W. Lane, Sandia National Laboratories

Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

Advancements in Algal Biomass Yield

(ABY) DOE-FOA-0000811-1547

Kick Off Meeting, September 9 – 10, 2014

Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

Technical goals

Identification and development, for each algal strain, a “probiotic” microbial community that consistently promotes the growth/lipid production of the algae,

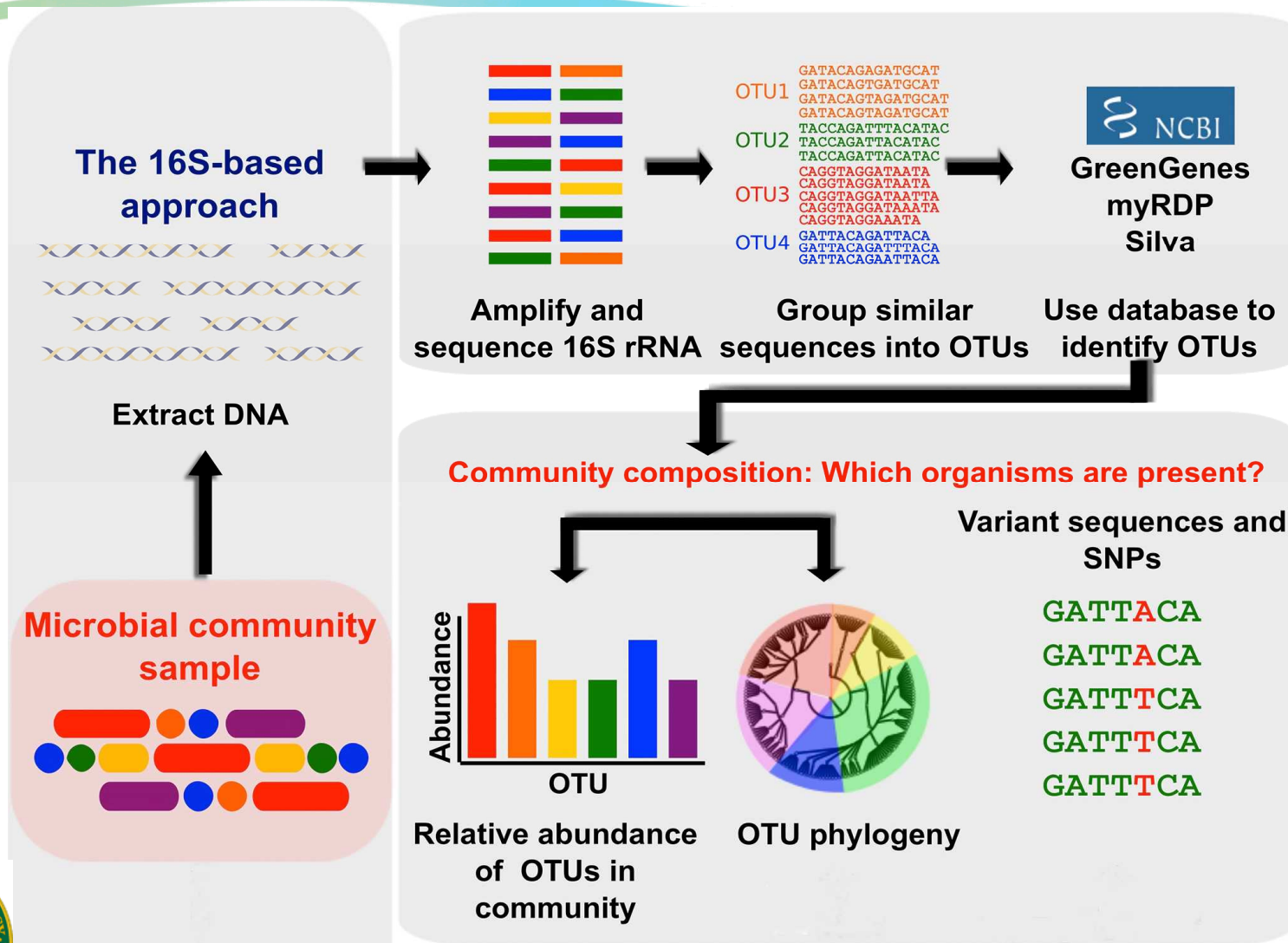
Track the development and progression of microbial communities in outdoor runs of targeted algal strains, simultaneously using culture-based methods and deep sequencing of small-subunit ribosomal RNA genes.

Develop qPCR-based strategies for tracking key microbial species, once these have been identified, through algal production runs.

Develop qPCR probes for tracking, and facilitating the isolation of key species.



Microbial community analysis by deep sequencing of SSU rRNA genes is a multistep process



Morgan XC, Huttenhower C (2012) PLoS Comput Biol 8(12): e1002808.



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Microbial community analysis will leverage work carried out in other BETO funded projects.



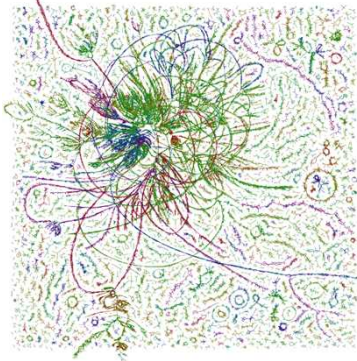
Pond



Sequencer



Microbiome



V Iverson/U of Washington

From “Pond Crash Forensics” and ATP³, we have developed methods for all the steps in the process

- Sample acquisition
 - Stabilization for shipment
- Nucleic acid extraction
 - Extraction bias
- Sequencing library prep
 - Plastid exclusion
 - Amplification bias
- Data analysis
- qPCR primer design



Sample Acquisition: leveraging the ATP³ protocol

Harvesting by centrifugation: 50 mL samples

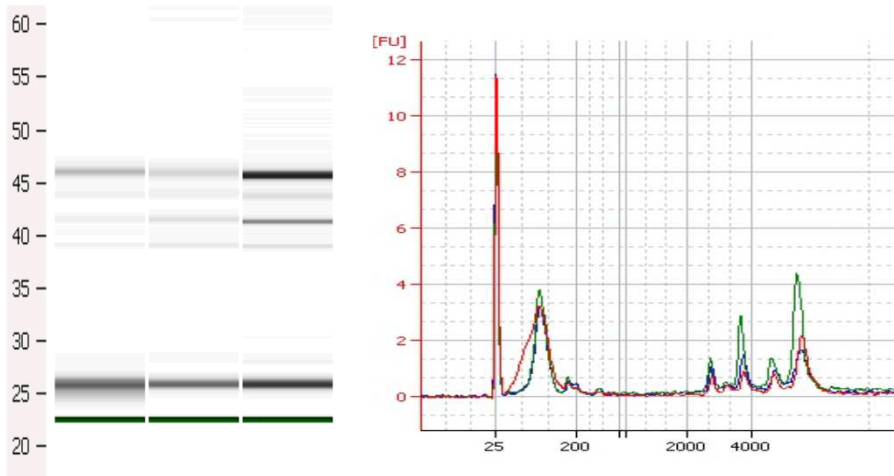
Resuspension in RNALater based on AFDW

Storage at 4° overnight followed by -20°

Shipment on wet ice.

50 mL culture at AFDW (g/L) of	Milliliters of RNALater
0.13	0.625
0.25	1.25
0.38	1.88
0.5	2.5
0.75	3.75
1	5
1.25	6.25
1.5	7.5

RNA from *N. salina* (Zymo Bact/Fungal Kit)



1. Cells in ESAW at 4C (3 weeks); Red
2. Cells in RNA Later, 4C (3 weeks); Blue
3. Cells in RNA Later, -20C (3 weeks); Green



Microbiome analysis versus pond crash diagnostics requires more stringent nucleic acid extraction

2-3 separate extraction protocols to partly compensate for differential extraction efficiencies.

Zymo bacterial
Qiagen Plant Kit
Zymo Soil Kit

} 96 well format



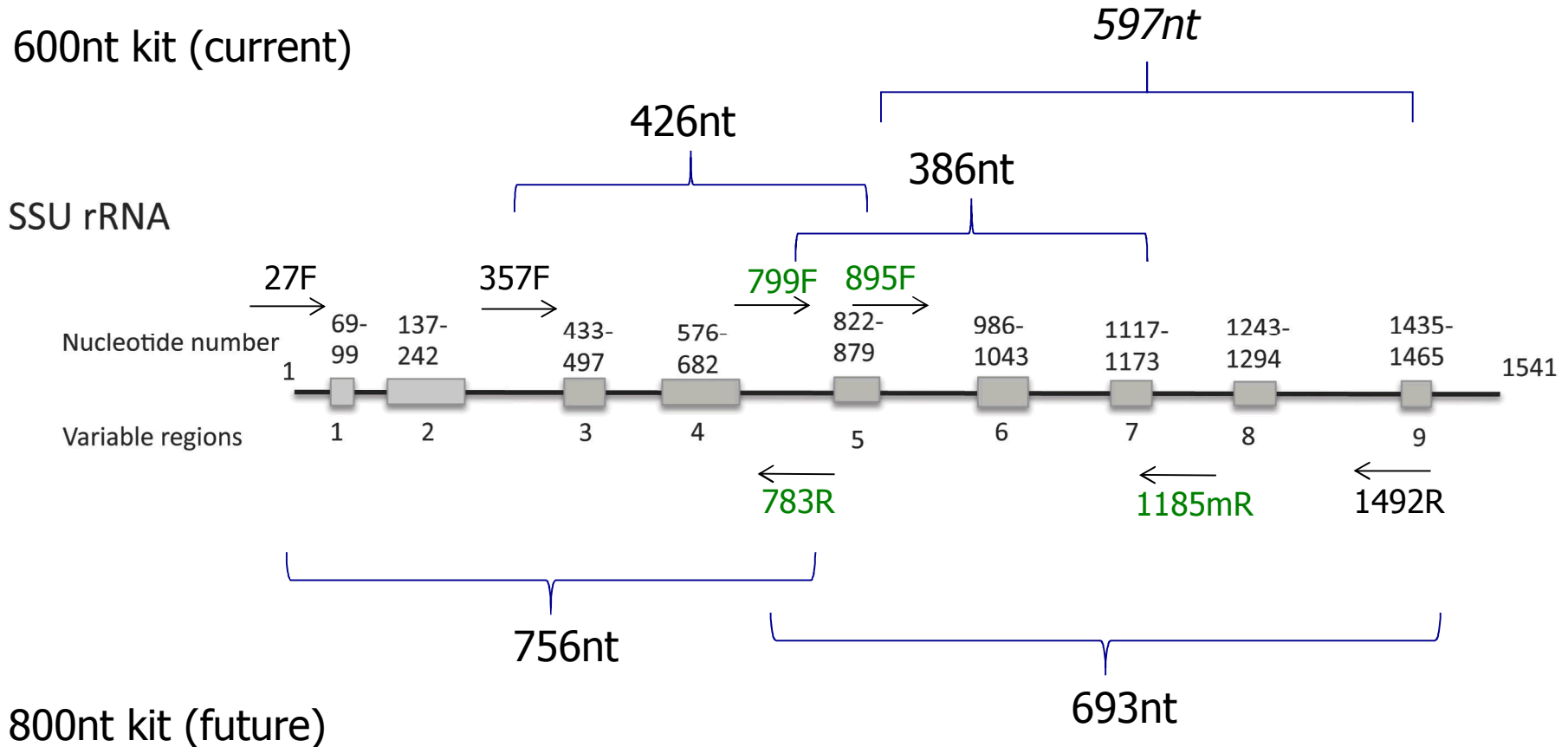
Mock microbial communities as control for extraction

Genomic DNA from mock microbial communities as control for amplification.



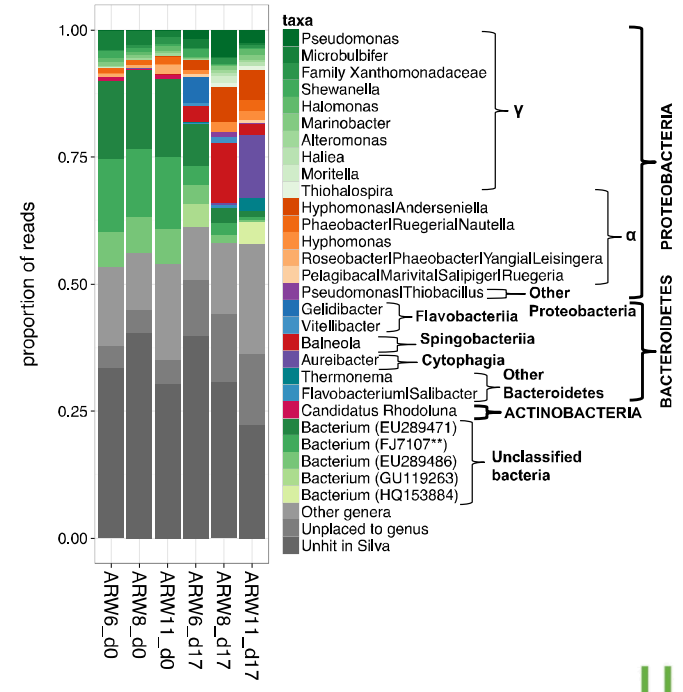
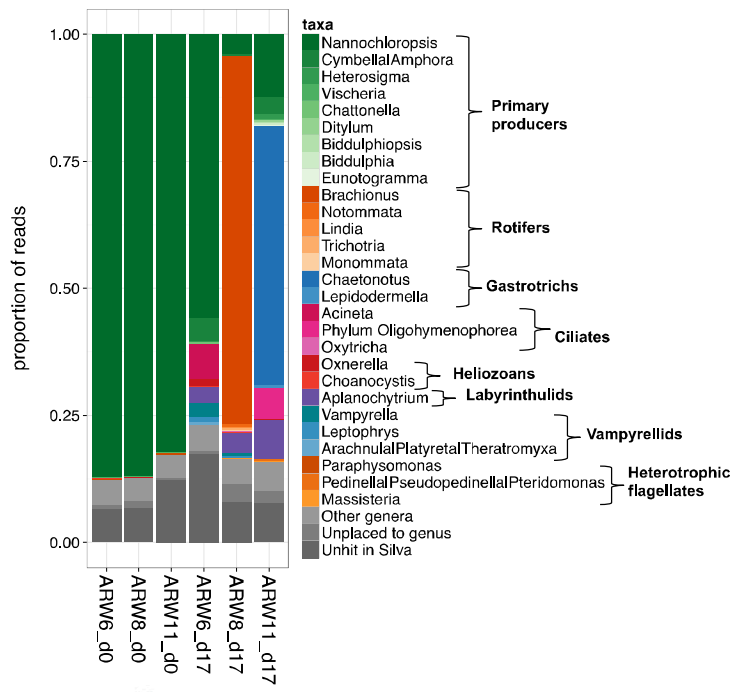
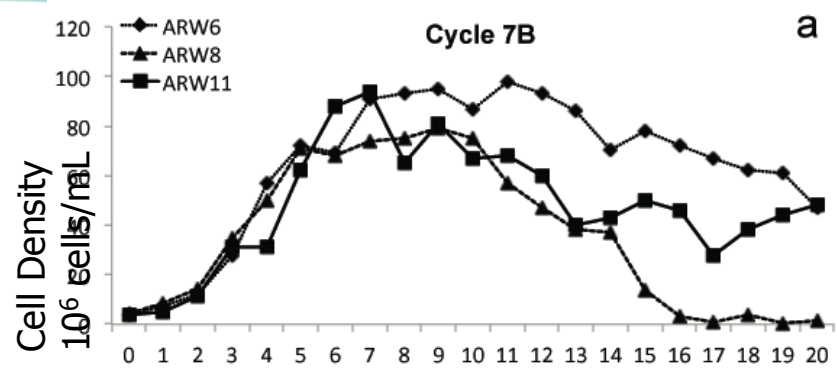
SSU rRNA gene sequencing strategy (bacterial)

600nt kit (current)

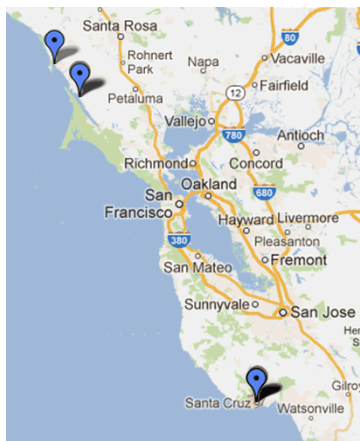


In cases where ponds crash for unknown reasons we can carry out forensic analysis.

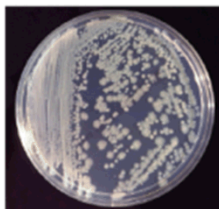
Carney *et al* 2014



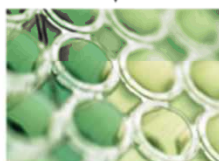
Probiotics: identification of microbes that improve yield



Environmental sampling



Isolation



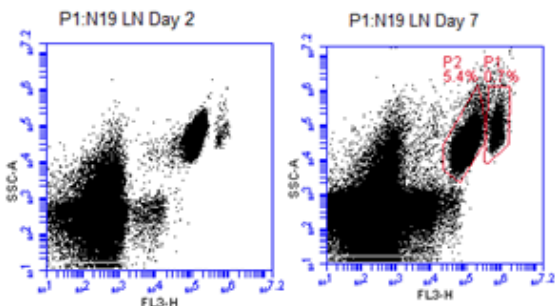
co-culture screen 200 μ l



co-culture confirmation 8 ml



co-culture confirmation 60 ml



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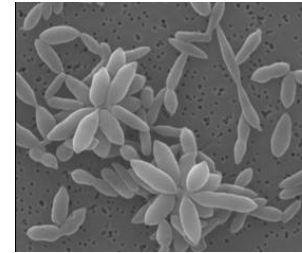
co-culture of *N. salina* with isolated strains improves growth on plates

Blank/2216

Marinobacter sp.i6

Alteromonas sp. i10

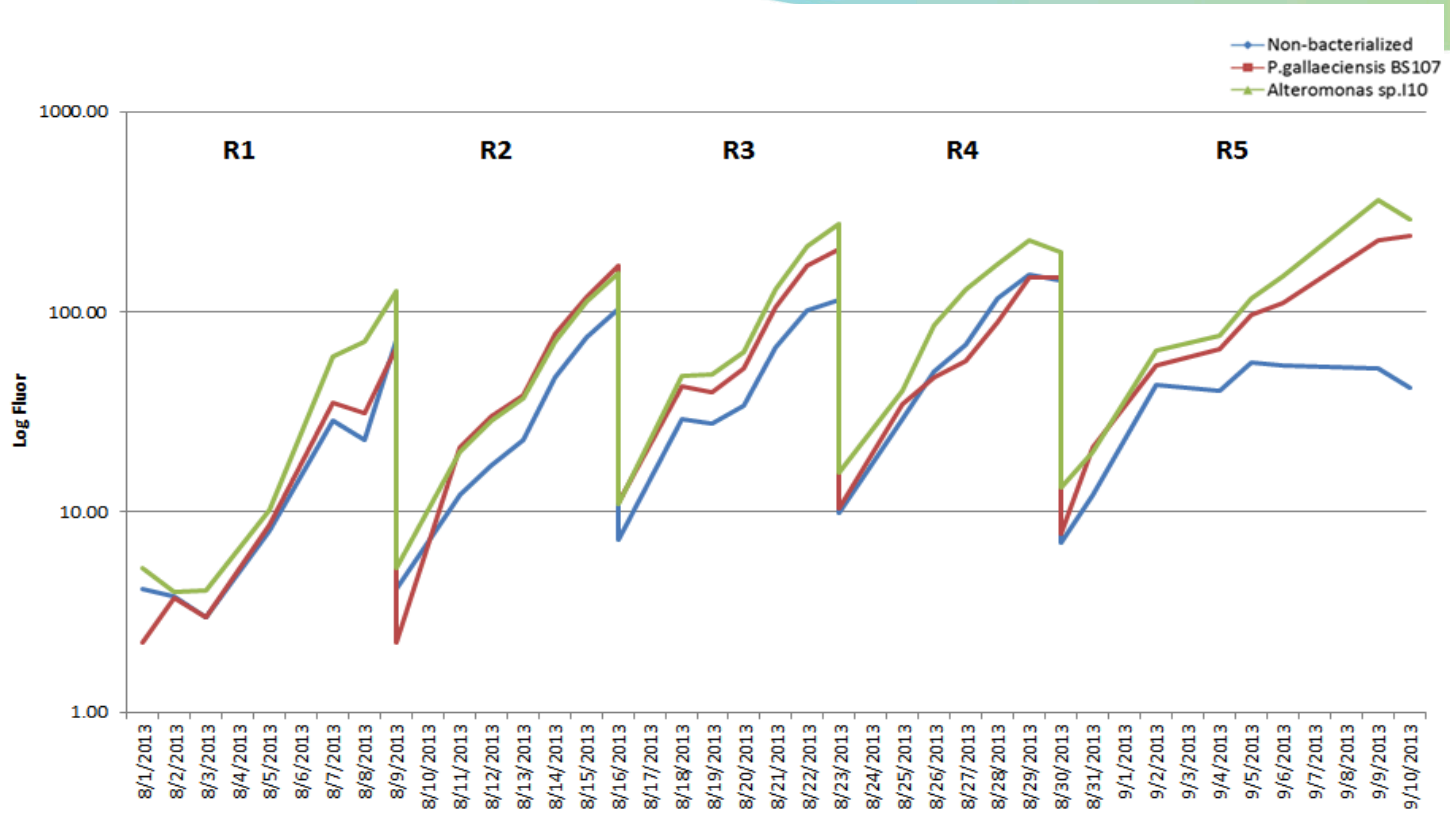
R.gallaeciensis



R. gallaeciensis



Probiotics + *N. salina* co-culture in outdoor mesocosms



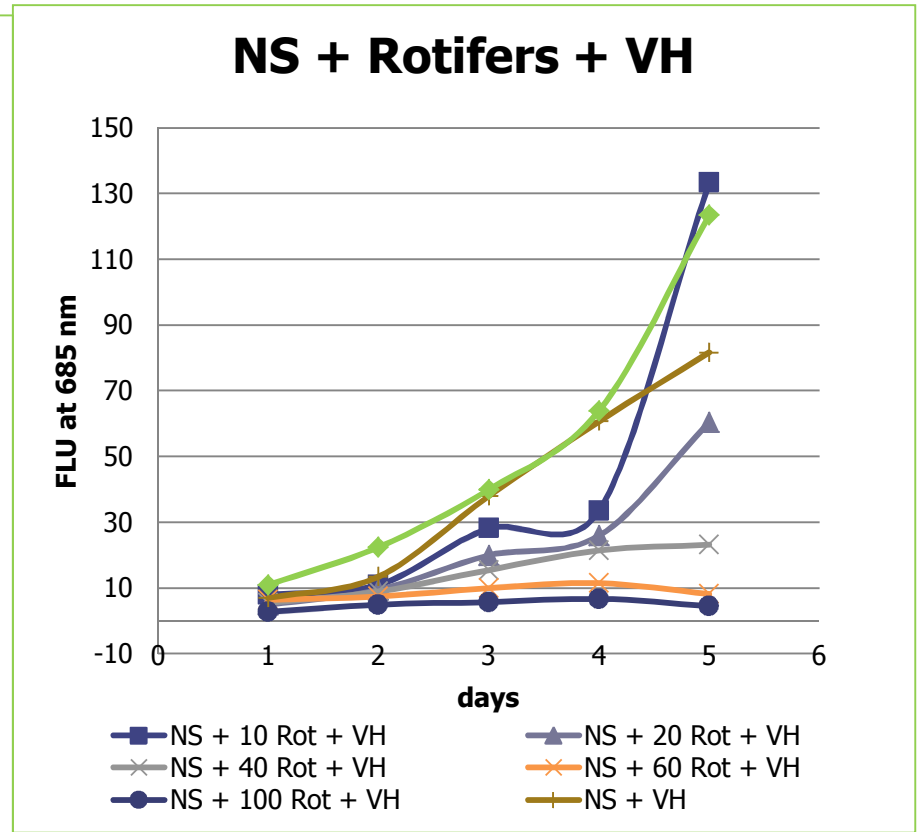
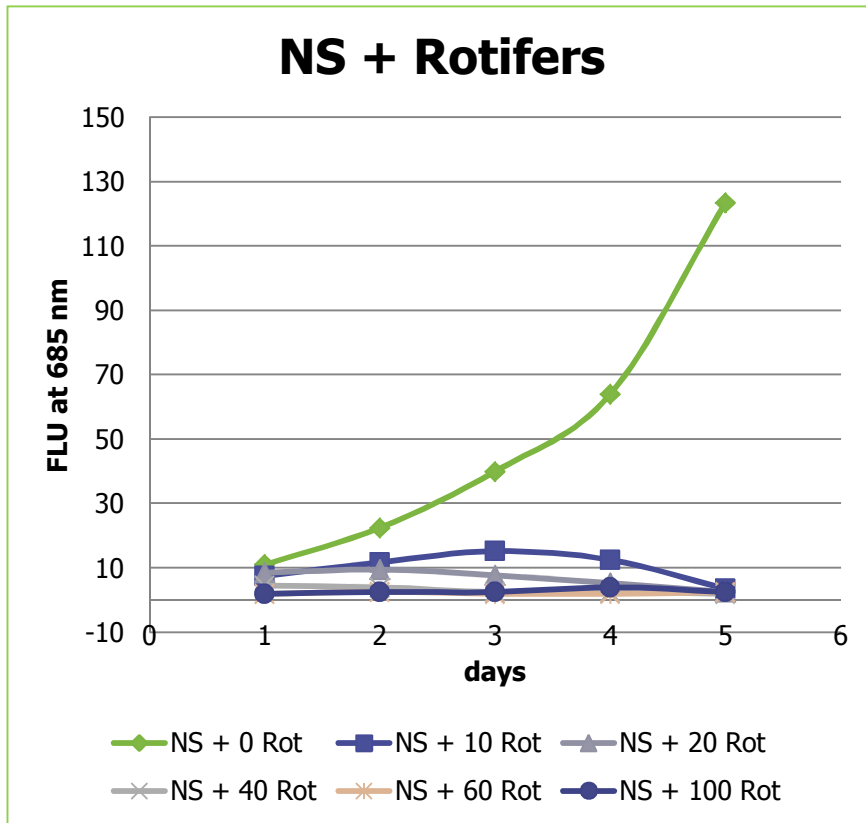
8-week outdoor cultivation period (20L mesocosms)



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Probiotic strain Vh mitigates Rotifer grazing







Acknowledgments