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Laboratories

Trait drift in the field and laboratory: Characterizing microbial community composition and genotype shifts through time

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Bioproducts 2023**
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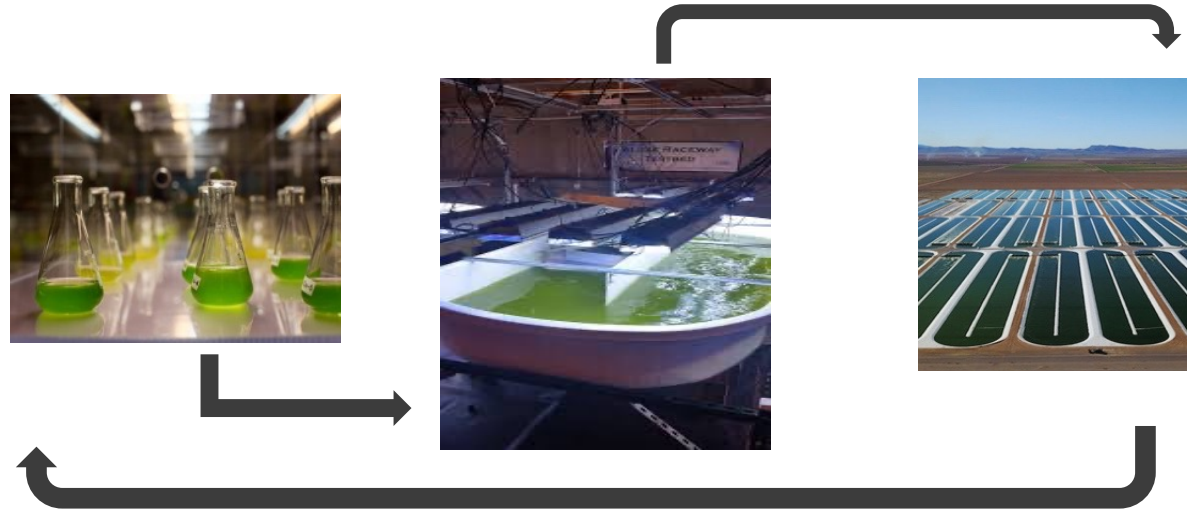


Optimizing Selection Pressures and Pest Management to Maximize Algal Biomass Yield (OSPREY)



What drives desirable traits?

- 1) Balancing Indoor and Outdoor Selection Pressures
 - 1) Abiotic – Temperature, pH, Salinity
 - 2) Biotic- Pests/predators, Competitors
- 2) Improvement of Field Strain Performance, Resiliency, and Composition



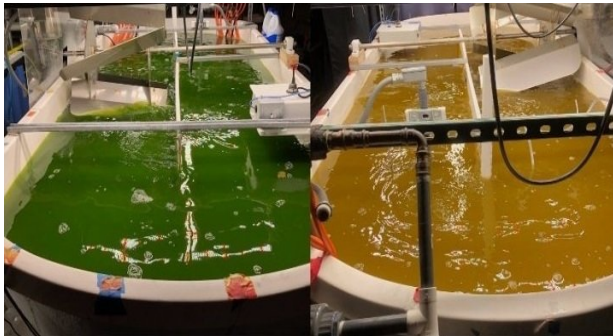


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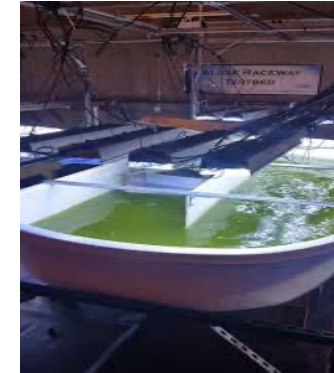
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Healthy

Sick



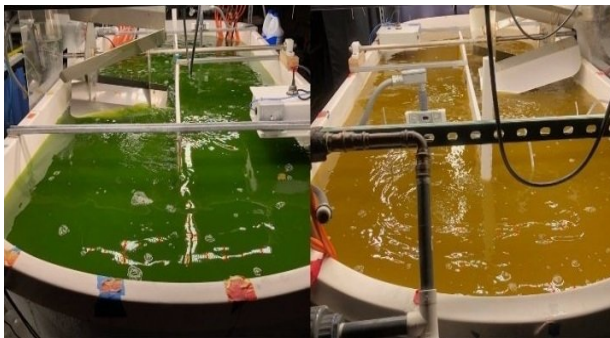
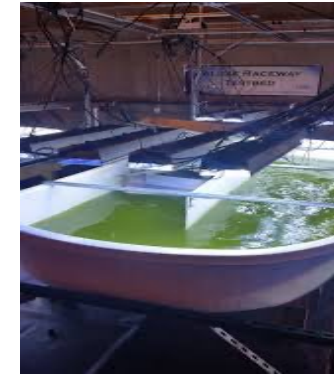


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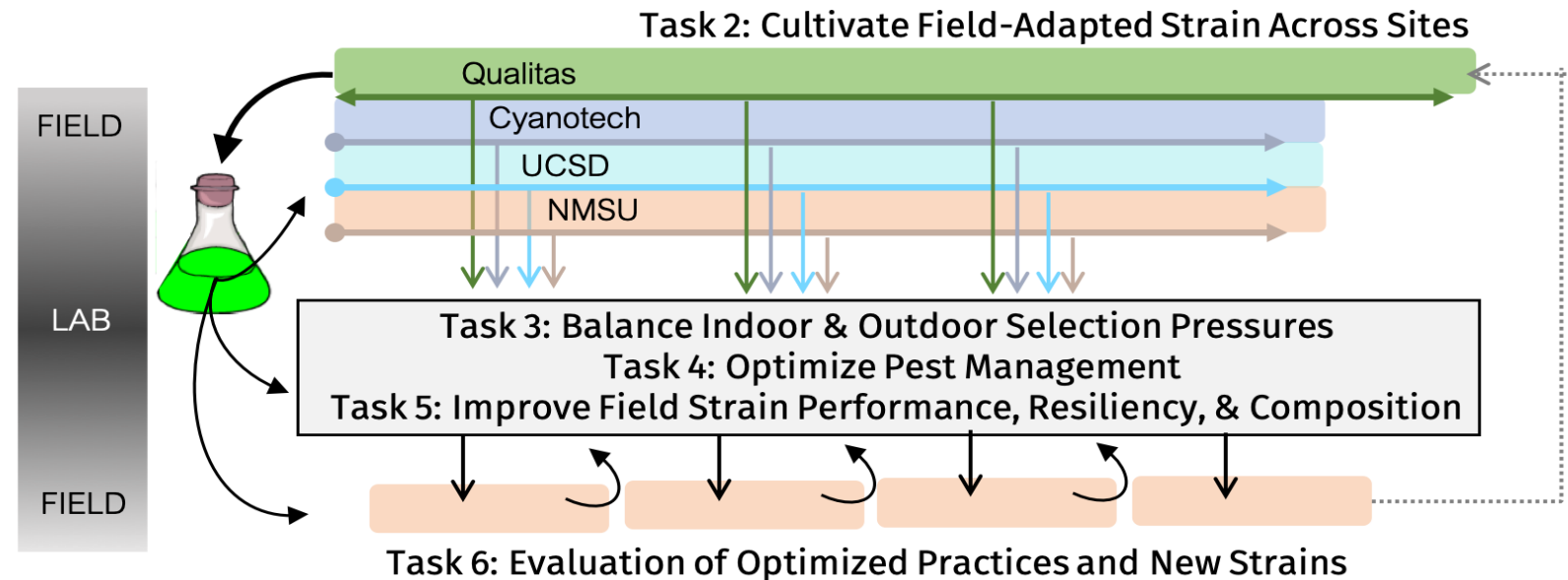
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Healthy

Sick



Tracking microbial diversity and genotypic changes



What drives changes in productivity at all scales of cultivation over time?

1) Maintenance in the lab – Changes in phenotype

- 1) Plates
- 2) Flasks
- 3) Bioreactors

1) Field cultivation

- 1) Pests
- 2) Environmental effects

- 1. Acquire growth rates and phenotypically characterize over time
- 2. Characterize changes in microbial diversity
- 3. Identify algal genomic changes

Tracking microbial diversity and genotypic changes



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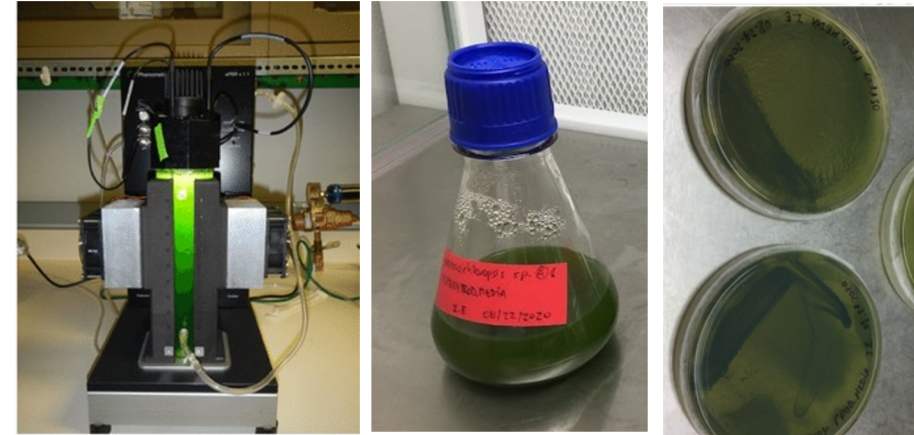
2. Characterize changes in microbial diversity

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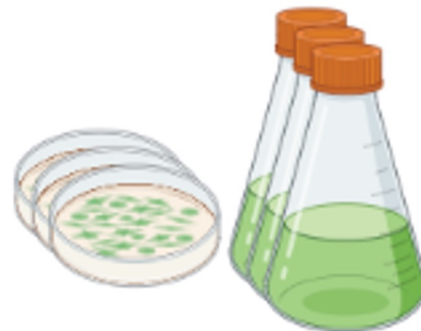
Maintenance of field-adapted strain across three labs using three different culturing methods



- I) QT001 established under 3 different growth modes
 - 1) Storage on plates (3 reps each at of 3 labs)
 - 2) Batch w/ transfers every 2 weeks (3 reps at each of 3 labs)
 - 3) Bioreactors to simulate Imperial, TX (2 reps at LANL)



NMSU

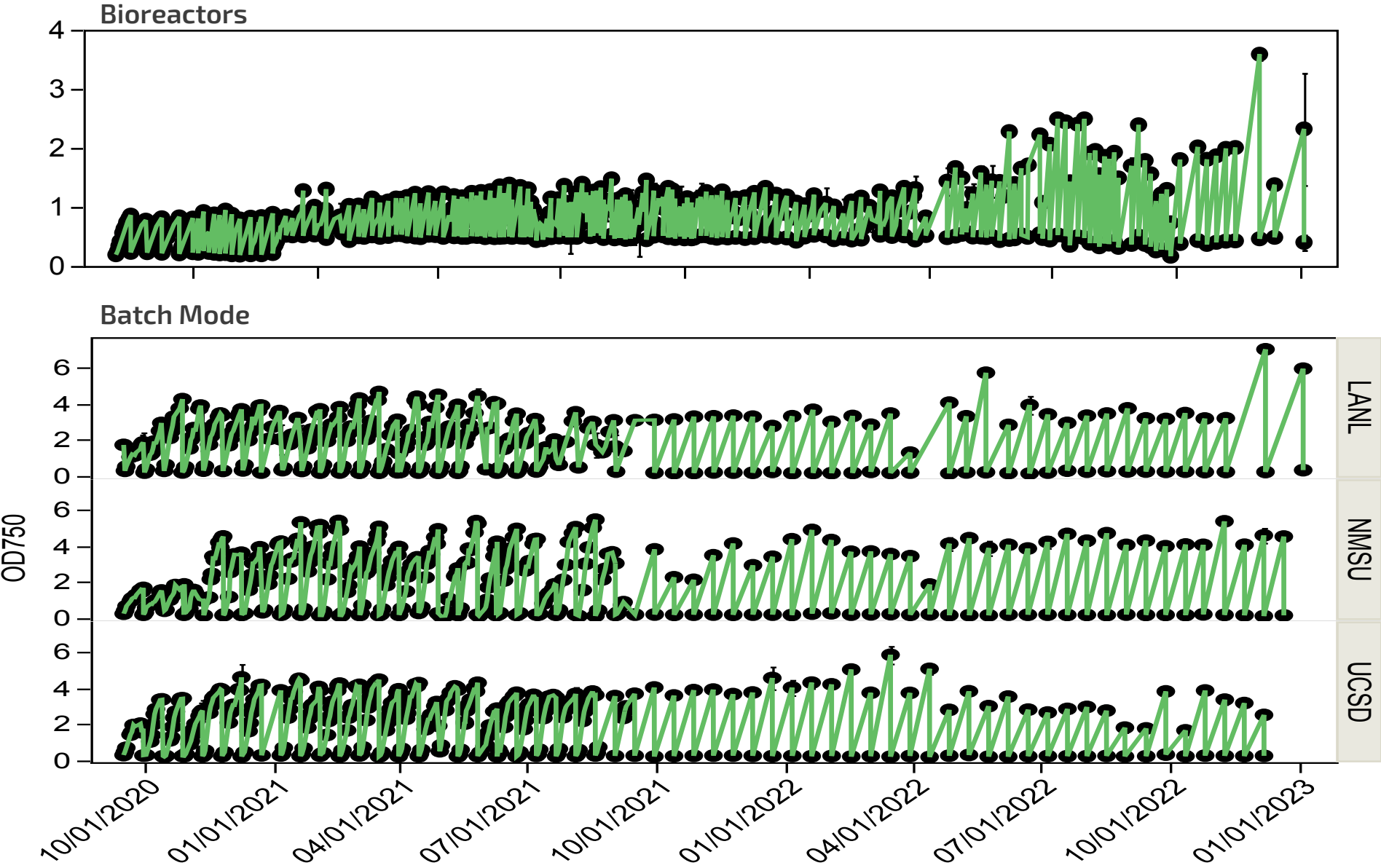


UCSD



LANL

Cultivation across lab sites and culture modes



Distributed test beds across four sites

Nannochloropsis sp. QT001 ponds in Texas, New Mexico, California and Hawaii

Different environmental pressures

Changes in microbial diversity

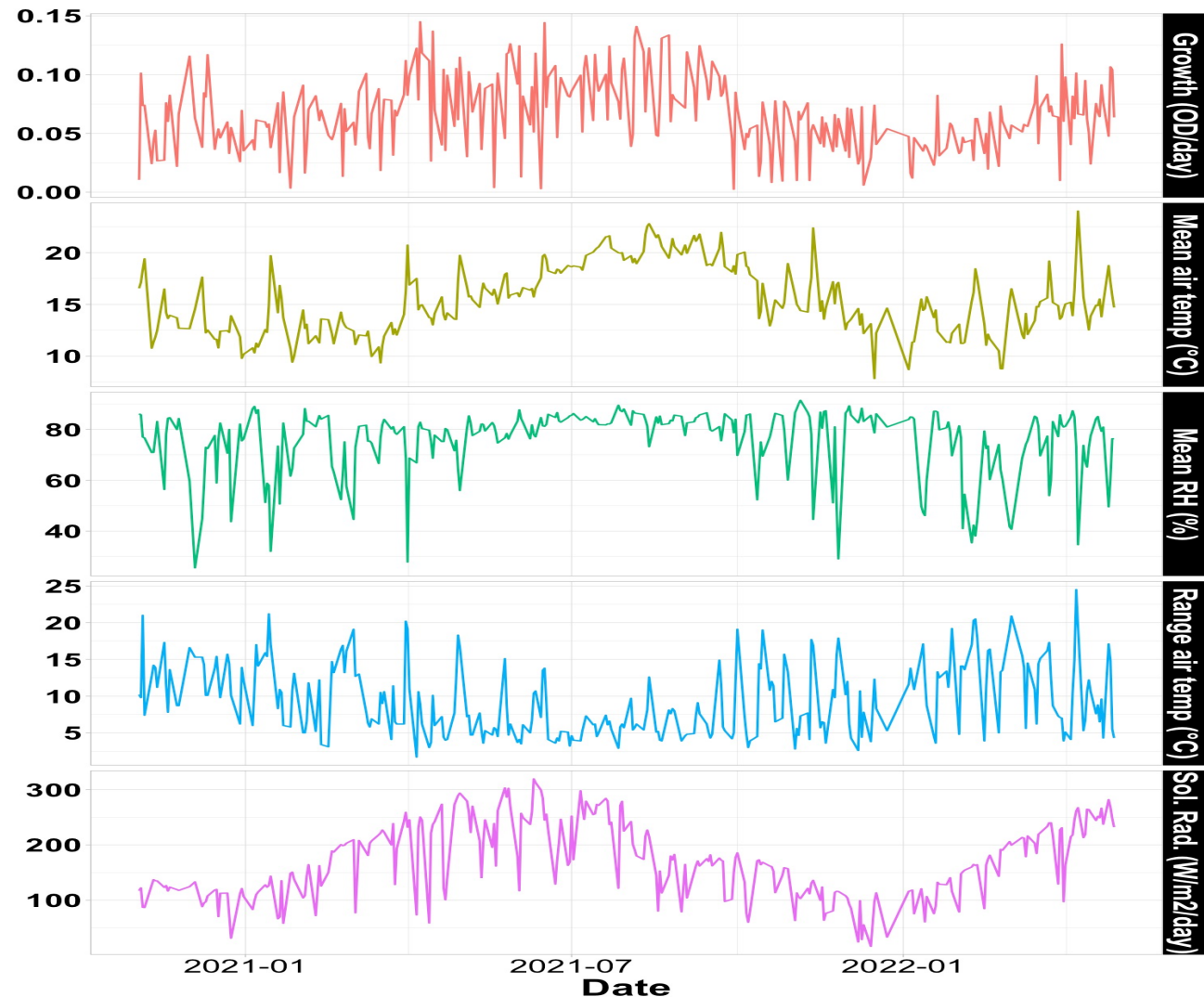


UCSD Growth and environmental parameters

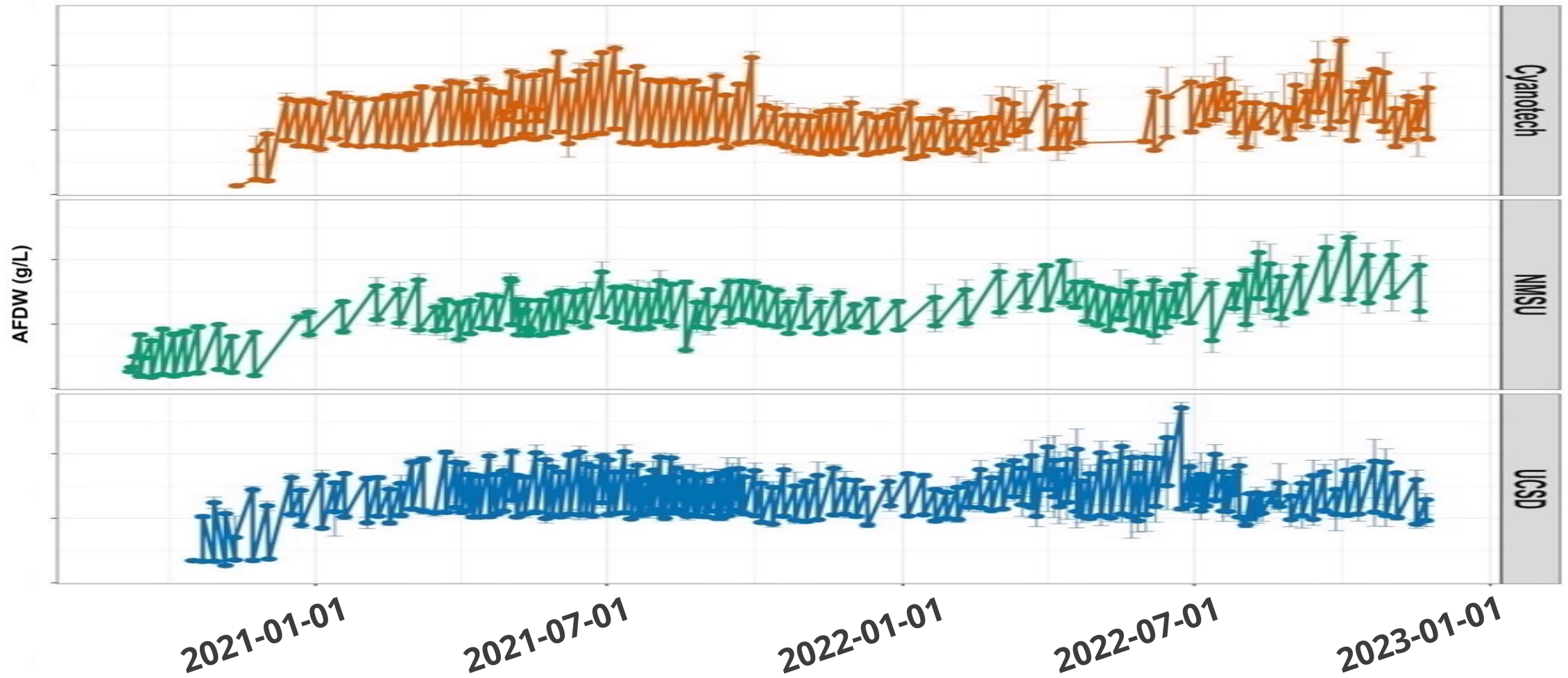


- 1) Growth monitoring over time
- 2) Environmental data
- 3) 16S sequencing
- 4) ProxiMeta Analysis
- 5) Metadata (CO2, bleach dosing, etc.,)

Correlate periods of low productivity with various factors



Cultivation Across Sites and Culture Modes over



Tracking microbial diversity and genotypic changes



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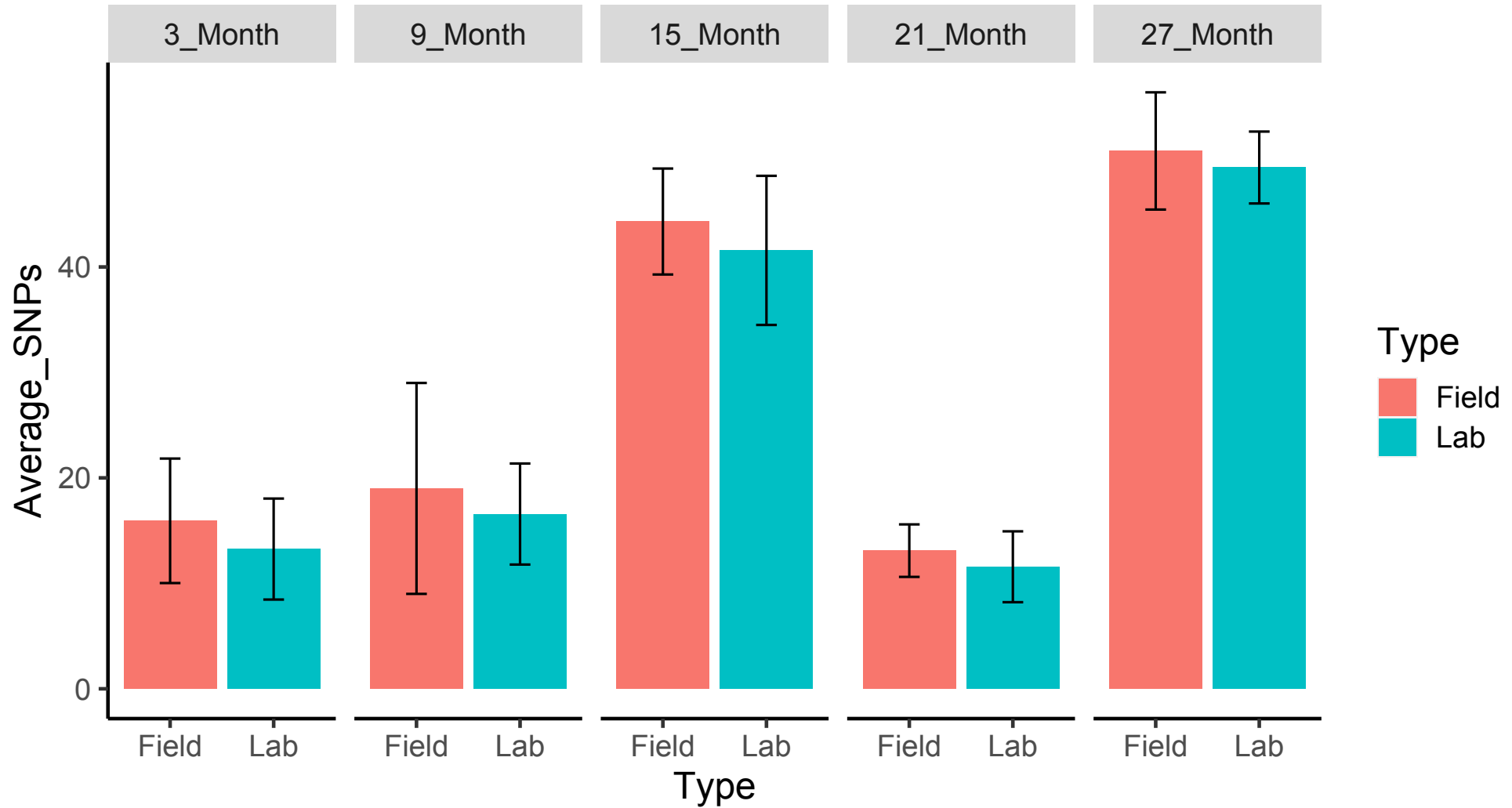
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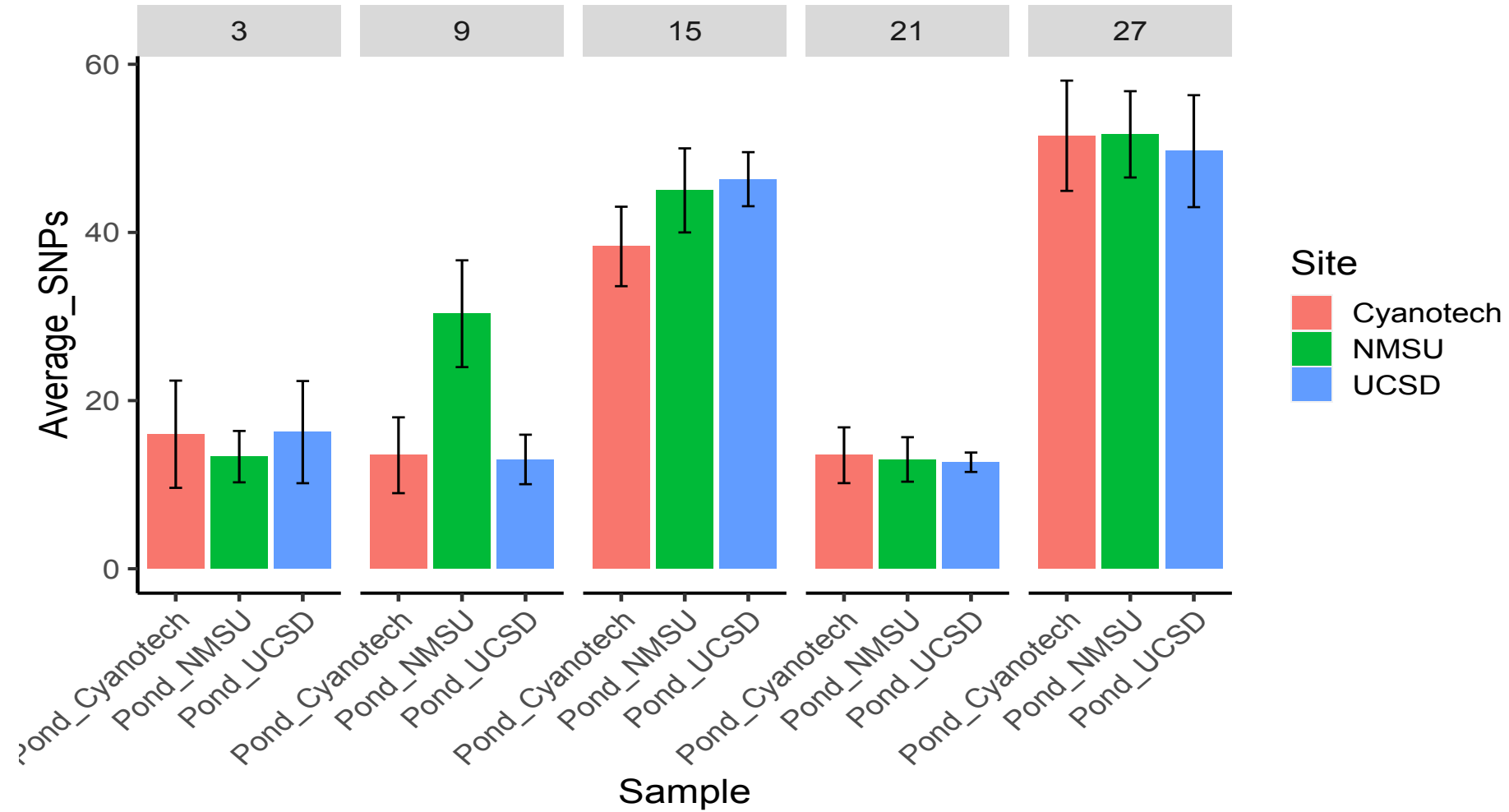
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3. **Identify algal genomic changes**

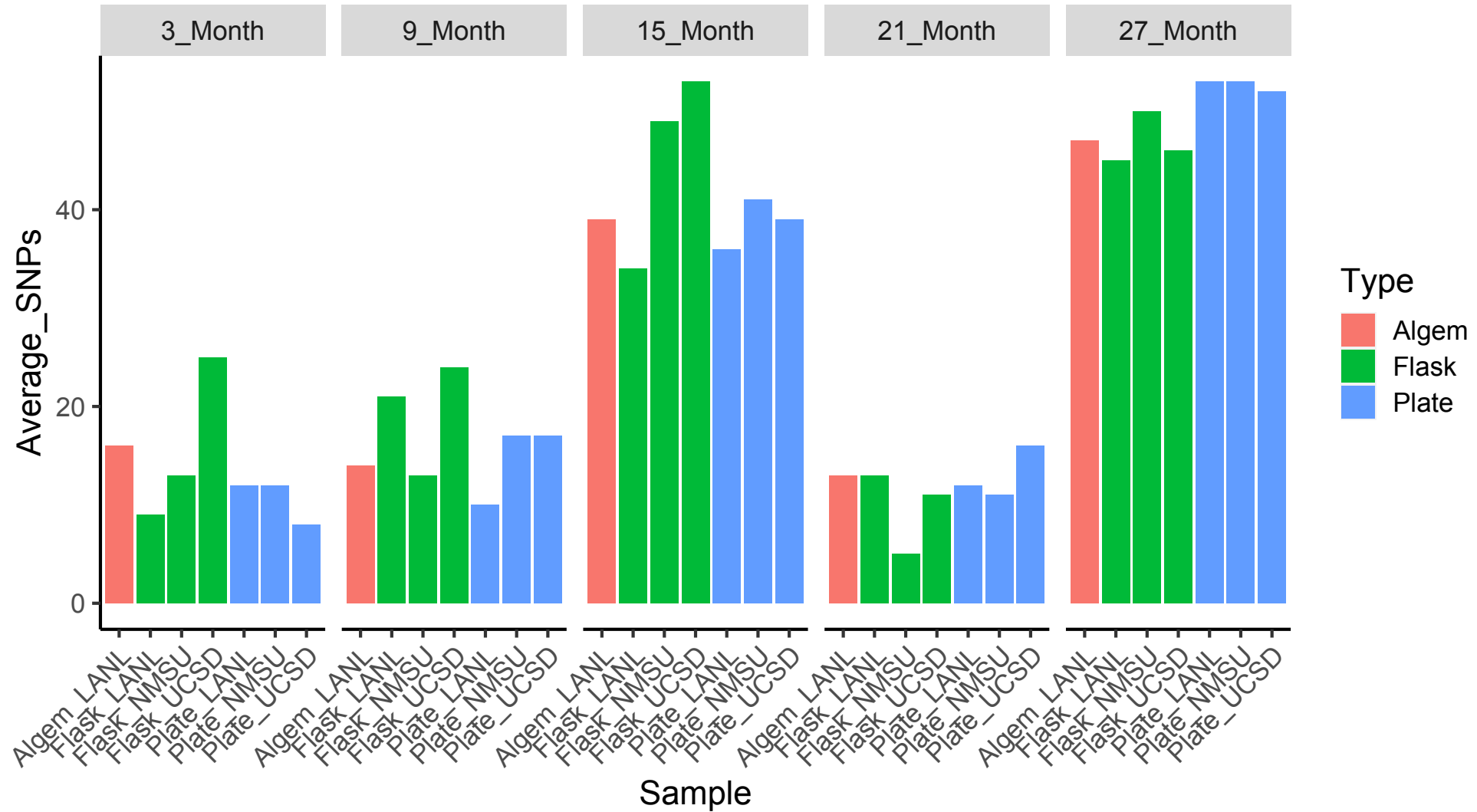
Average number of SNPs over time: Field vs Lab



Average number of SNPs over time: Ponds



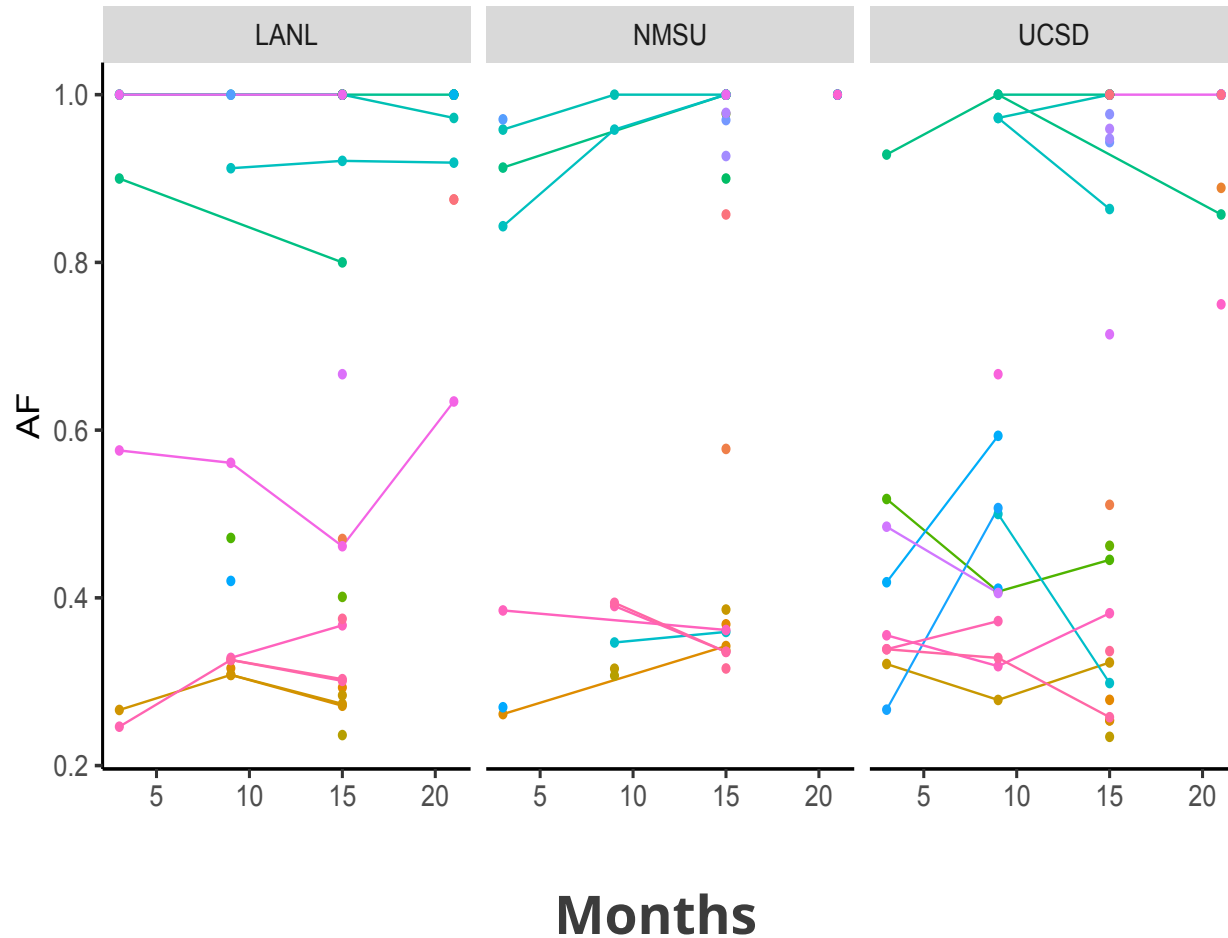
Average number of SNPs over time: Lab



Tracking allele frequencies of lab-maintained strains (Flasks)



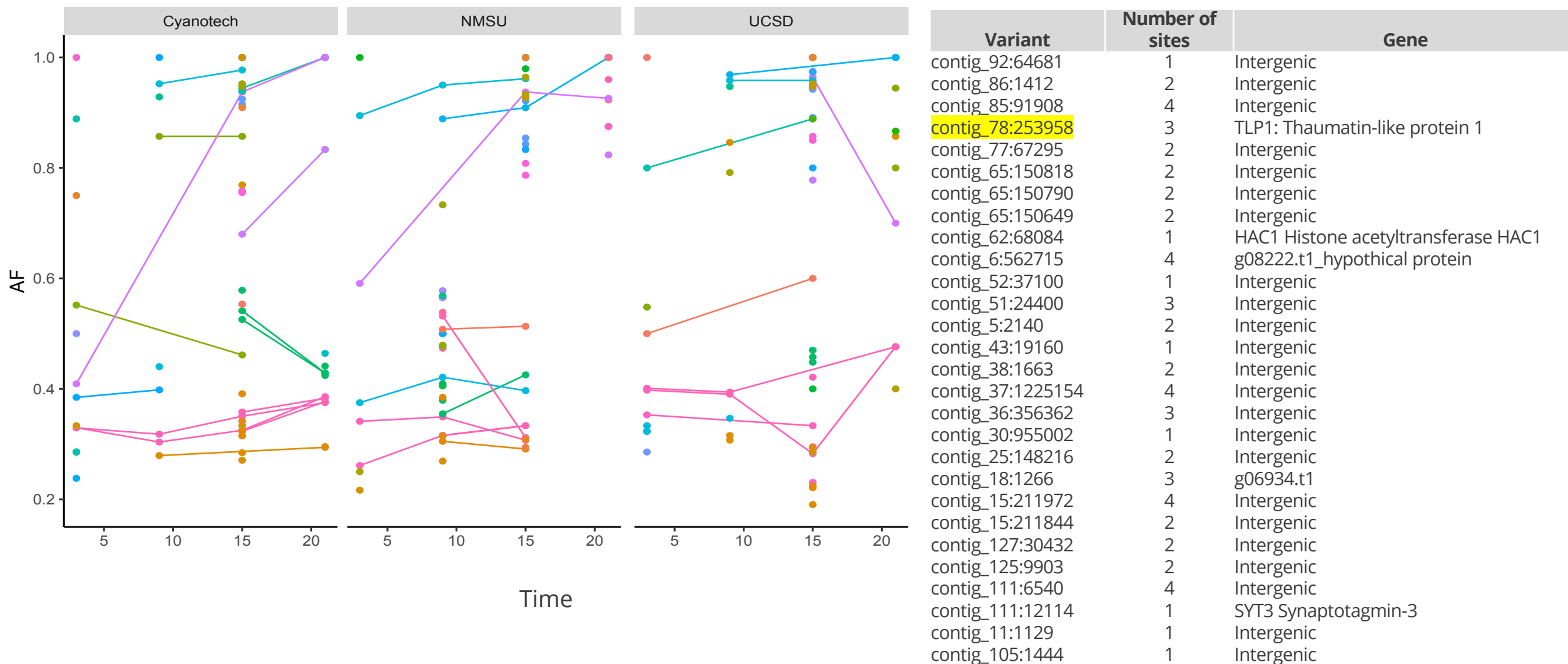
Allele Frequency



Variant	Number of sites	Gene
contig_127:30432	3	Intergenic
		MNS4: Alpha-mannosidase I
contig_36:356361	3	MNS4
contig_37:1225154	3	Intergenic
contig_5:2139	3	Intergenic
contig_51:24400	3	Intergenic
contig_52:37100	3	Intergenic
contig_6:562714	3	Hypothetical protein
contig_65:150702	2	Intergenic
contig_65:150790	2	Intergenic
		Transcription elongation factor
contig_77:68452	3	spt6
		ATP-dependent DNA/RNA helicase
contig_38:2084	1	DHX36

- Some alleles started out at fixation or quickly approached fixation
- Others changed through time

Tracking allele frequencies of field-maintained strains (Ponds)



In Summary

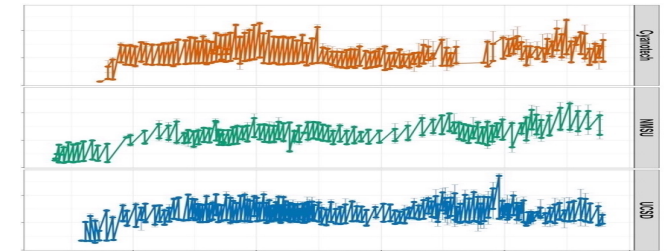
- 1) Cultivate field adapted strain across sites and cultivation type



In Summary

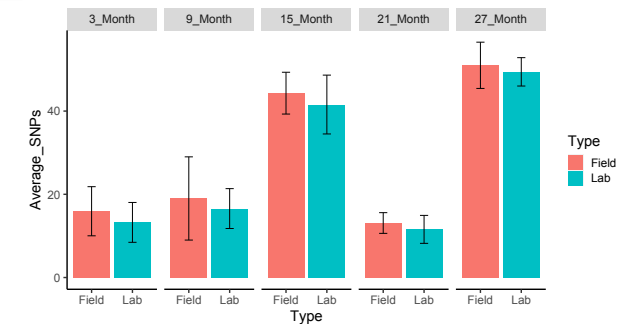
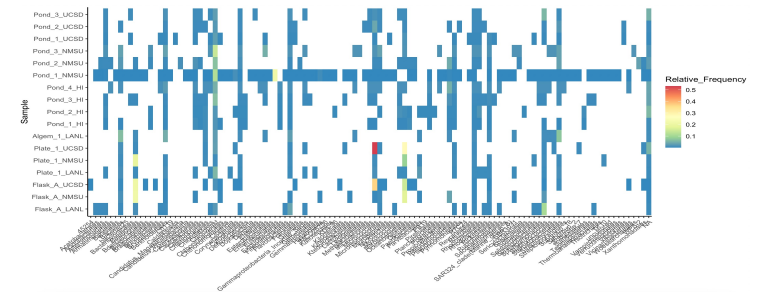


- 1) Cultivate field adapted strain across sites and cultivation type
- 2) Acquired growth and metadata across ~3 year time span





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Thank
you!

