Development of bipolar prosthecae by candidate phylum Acetothermia bacteria

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Background

Bacteria from the candidate phylum Acetothermia (OP1) are globally dispersed and occupy many diverse habitats (see figure to the right). However, little is known about their physiology and ecology. We previously observed that Acetothermia bacteria were the most abundant bacteria in the metagenome from an anaerobic digester.

Aim

To learn more about their abundance, morphology, and physiological and ecological function.

Conclusions

• Specific FISH probes were designed and used to study the Acetothermia bacterium in situ.
• The morphology was unusual and composed of a central rod-shaped cell with bipolar prosthecae.
• This may allow for increased nutrient uptake at low concentrations by greatly expanding the cell surface area.
• We obtained the first closed genome from the candidate phylum Acetothermia.
• Genome annotation suggests an anaerobic chemoheterotrophic lifestyle.

AFM shows that prosthecae greatly expand the cell surface area

- With prosthecae: Surface area = 10.2 µm²
- Without prosthecae: Surface area = 2.3 µm²

Raman spectra of the prosthecae and central rod cell showed similar chemical compositions suggesting shared cytoplasm

The first closed genome from the candidate phylum Acetothermia was made by genome binning and scaffolding with Nanopore data

Genome annotation and metabolic reconstruction suggested an anaerobic chemoheterotrophic lifestyle

- Fermentative pathways
- Oxidative pathways
- Heterotrophic pathways
- Nitrogen metabolism
- Carbohydrate metabolism
- Lipid metabolism
- Amino acid metabolism
- Energy production
- Other metabolic pathways

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