

Understanding and steering microbial functions in mixed culture environmental biotechnology processes

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MBIO



2018

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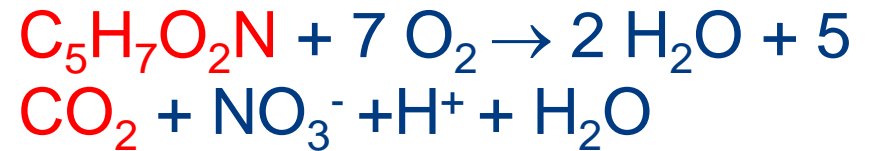
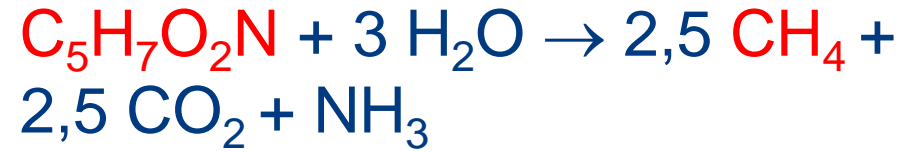
Les **microbiotes**

et la santé humaine, animale et environnementale :
Prévention et traitements du futur

19 & 20 JUIN 2018

Biocitech Romainville-Grand Paris

The “functional convergence” of microbiomes



Processes underpinning microbial community assembly

(Nemergut *et al.*, MMBR 2013)

Processes at play in environmental biotechnology processes ?

TABLE 2 Vellend's four processes for community assembly

Process	Description	
Diversification	Generation of new genetic variation	Minor
Dispersal	Movement of organisms across space	Major
Selection	Changes in community structure caused by deterministic fitness differences between taxa	Major
Drift	Stochastic changes in the relative abundances of different taxa within a community through time	Minor

Selection as a key tool for managing microbes in environmental biotechnology processes

Dispersal

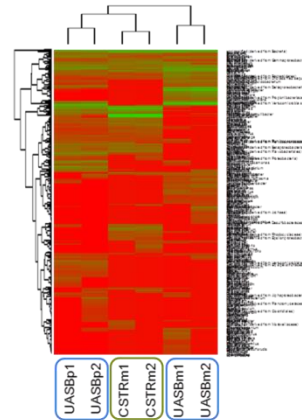
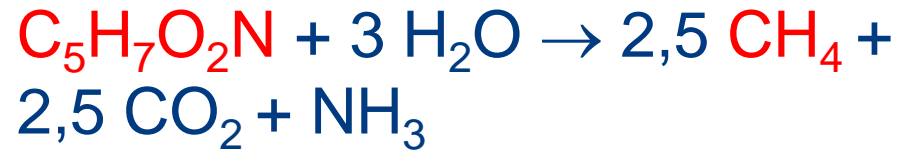
“open diversity systems”



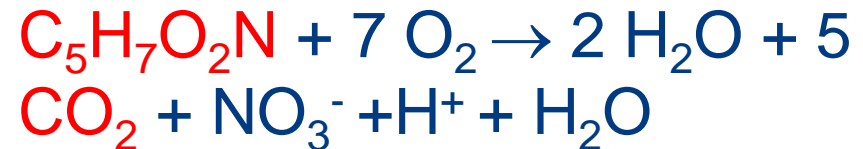
Selection



Process design and operation



**Taxonomically diverse
but functionally
reproducible microbial
community patterns**



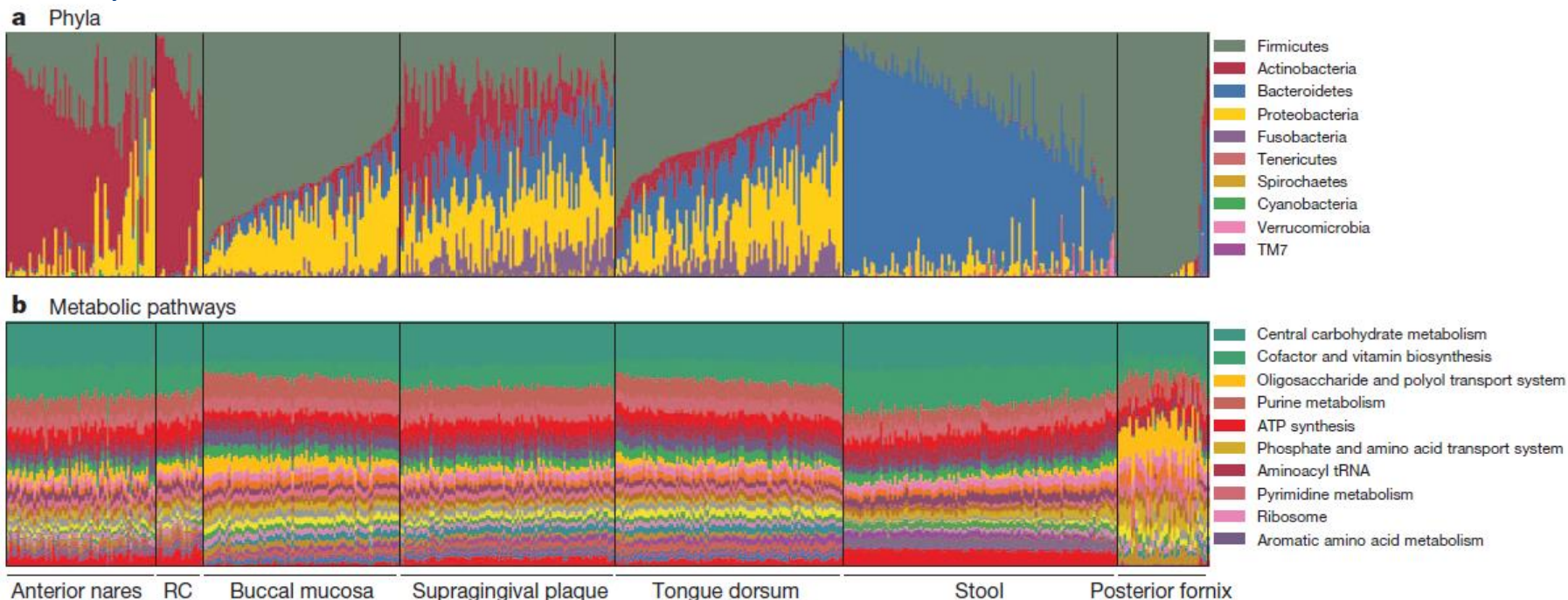
Ecological niches available => environmental filtering => fitness selection

Environmental biotechnology processes are typical “Bass Becking ecosystems”!

“Everything is everywhere, but the environment selects” Baas Becking, 1934

Diverse biotopes exhibit coherent functional assembly patterns

Healthy human microbiome



JUNE 2012 | VOL 486 | NATURE

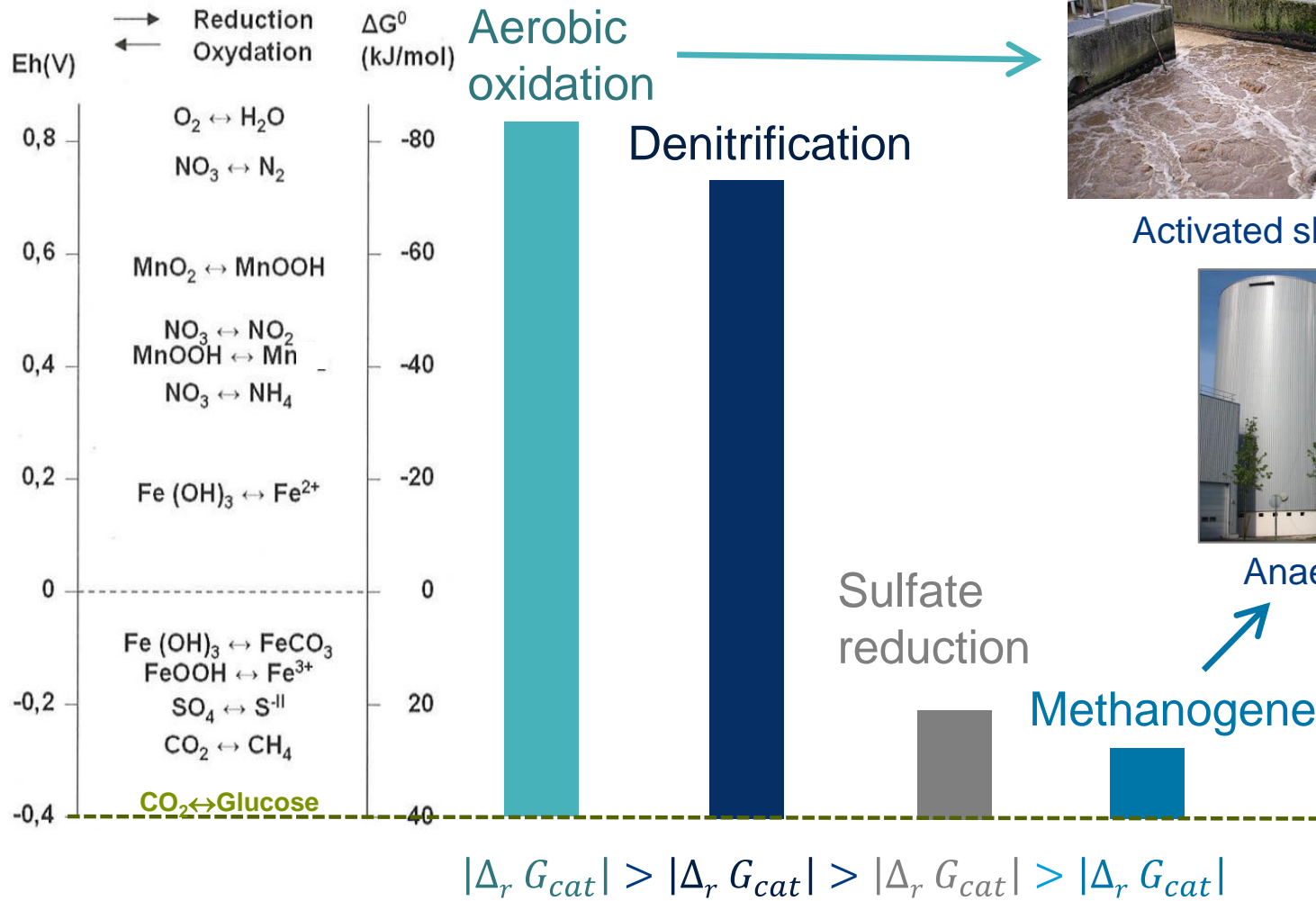


Ocean microbiome (Raes *et al.*, 2011 MSB 7:473; MSBLouca *et al.*, 2016; Science 353: 6305)

Soil microbiome (Nelson *et al.*, 2016 PNAS 113: 29)

Plant foliage microbiome (Louca *et al.*, 2016 Nat. E&E 1:15)

Environmental biotechnology processes: selection through energy gradients



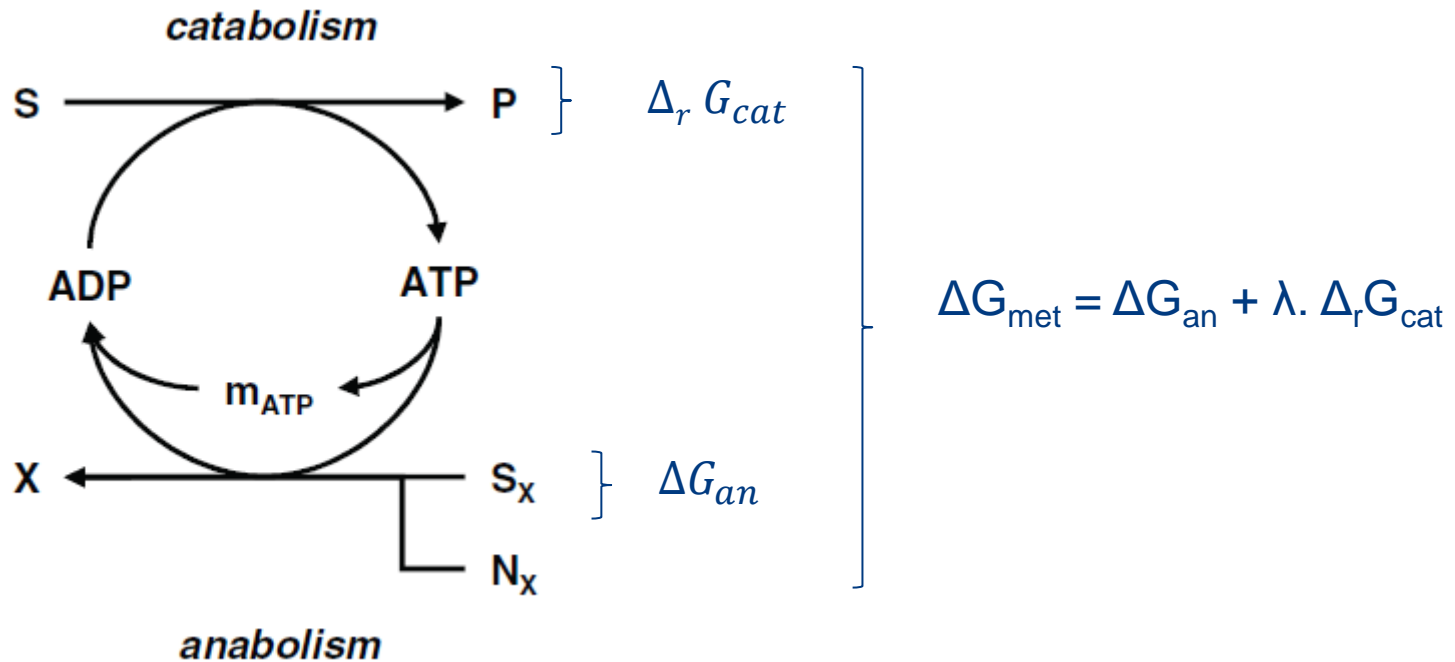
Activated sludge



Anaerobic digestion

A thermodynamic principle underlying functional community assembly in environmental biotechnology processes?

Thermodynamic balances of microbial growth



$$\Delta G_{met} = \Delta G_{an} + \lambda \cdot \Delta_r G_{cat} = \Delta G_{dis} = f(\text{substrate})$$

Introducing the exergy concept

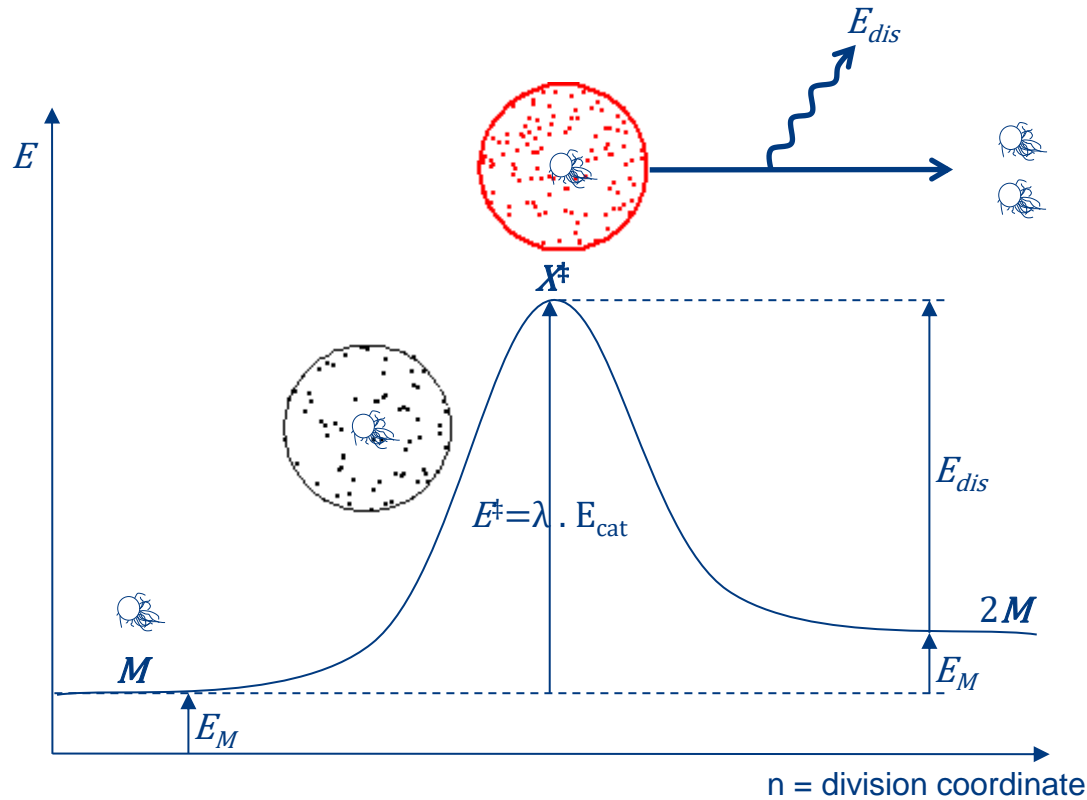
$$E_{dis} = \lambda \cdot E_{cat} - E_M$$

From thermodynamic balances to kinetics using first principles?

The Microbial “Transition State” theory (MTS)

Desmond-Le Quéméner and Bouchez, *The ISME-J*, 2014

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$$M \xleftarrow{K} X^{\ddagger} \xrightarrow{\mu_{max}} 2M$$

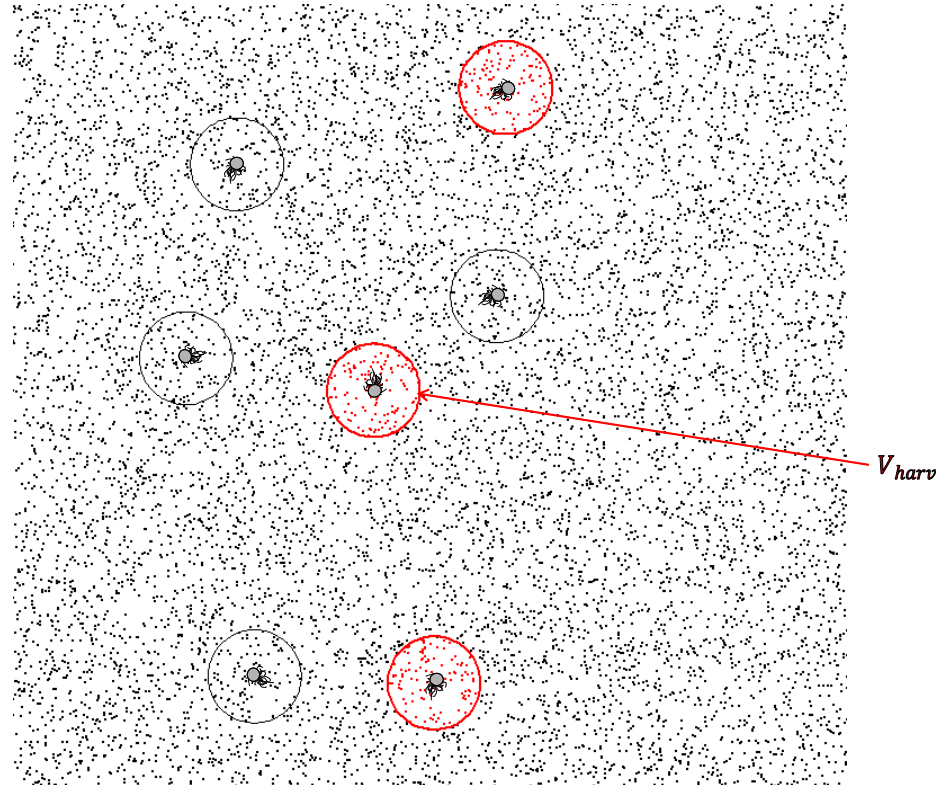
$$K = \frac{[X^{\ddagger}]}{[M]} = \frac{N^{\ddagger}}{N} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dN}{dt} = \mu_{max} \cdot N^{\ddagger}$$

N is the number of microbes

N^{\ddagger} is the number of activated microbes

Resource allocation among microbes: a statistical question

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- Define the spatial distribution of molecules in the medium
 - Introduce V_{harv} « the harvesting volume »
 - Compute the distribution of molecules in the various harvesting volumes
- $\Rightarrow N^\ddagger$ can be deduced from this calculation

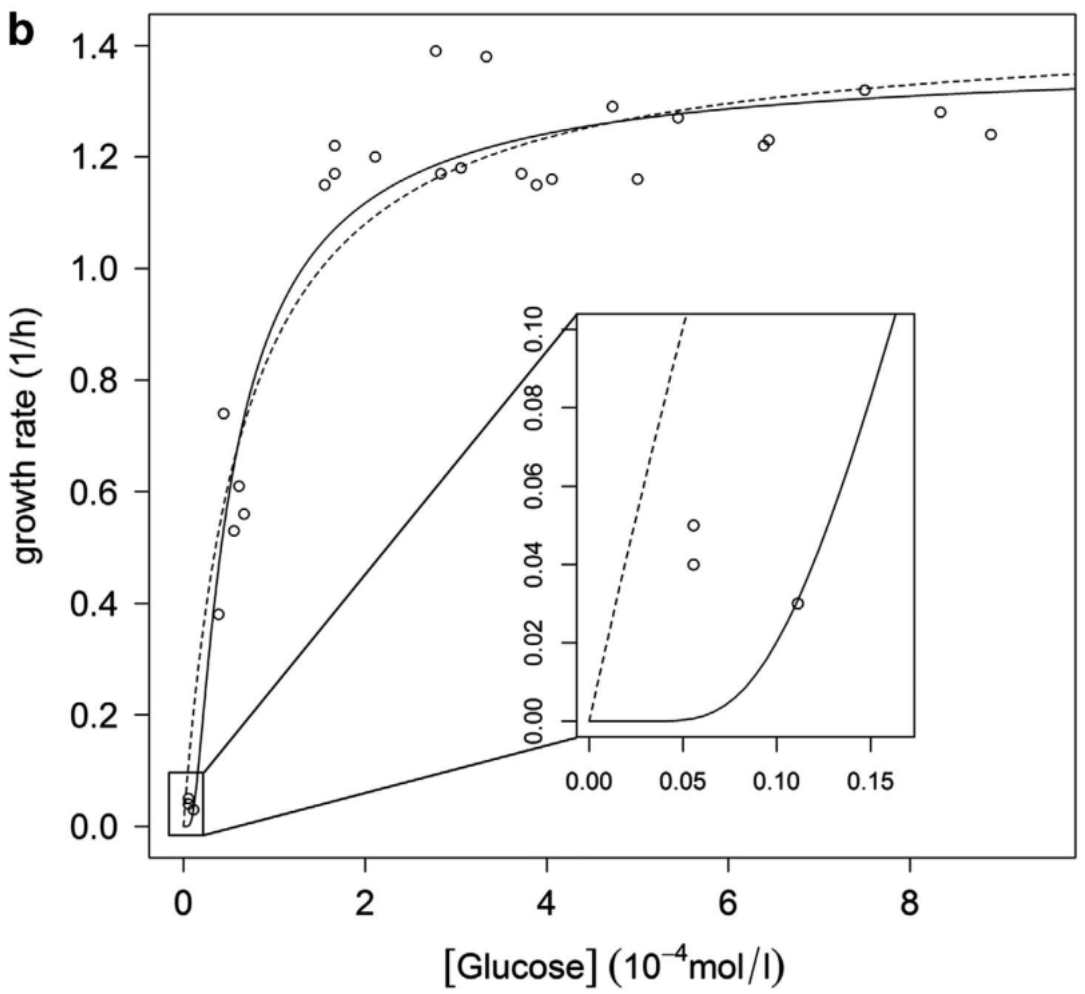
$$\frac{N^\ddagger}{N} = \exp\left(-\frac{E_M + E_{dis}}{V_{harv} \cdot [S] \cdot E_{cat}}\right)$$

Growth rate as a function of substrate according to MTS theory

$$\underbrace{\mu}_{\text{Flux: growth rate}} = \mu_{max} \cdot \exp\left(-\underbrace{\frac{E_M + E_{dis}}{V_{harv} \cdot [S] \cdot E_{cat}}}_{\text{Force: accessible energy compared to energy barrier}}\right)$$

Flux: growth rate

Force: accessible energy compared to energy barrier



— MTS model

- - - Monod equation

$$\mu = \mu_{max} \cdot \frac{[S]}{K_S + [S]}$$

Illustrating MTS model properties

1. *Predictions in relation to the microbial isotopic fractionation phenomenon*
2. From modeling a pure culture in a minimal medium* ...
3. ...to mixed culture ecosystem models*



***Hadrien Delattre
PhD
5th July in Irstea
Antony**

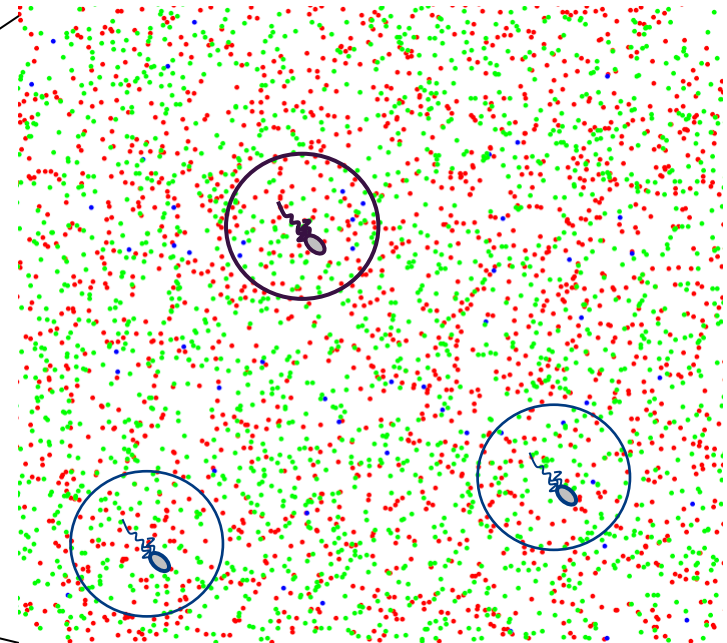
Modeling the growth of a pure culture in a minimal medium

(Delattre et al., in revision)

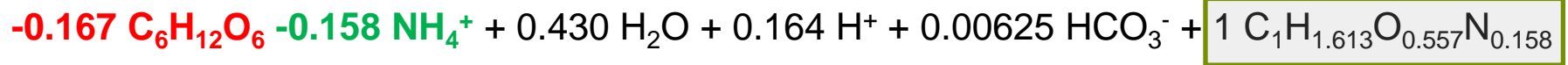


Pure culture in a minimal medium

Glucose
Oxygen
Ammonium



Anabolism



new biomass

Catabolism



$$\lambda = \frac{-\Delta G_{an} + \Delta G_{dis}}{\Delta G_{cat}}$$

Metabolic energy coupling

MTS multi-resources growth dynamics

$$\mu = \mu_{max} \cdot e^{\frac{v_{Glucose}(\lambda)}{V_h \cdot [Glucose]}} \cdot e^{\frac{v_{oxygen}(\lambda)}{V_h \cdot [oxygen]}} \cdot e^{\frac{v_{ammonium}}{V_h \cdot [ammonium]}}$$

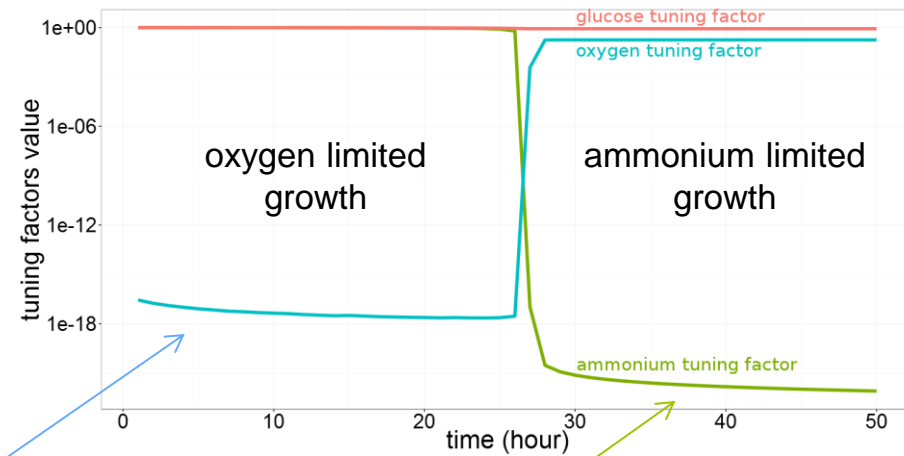
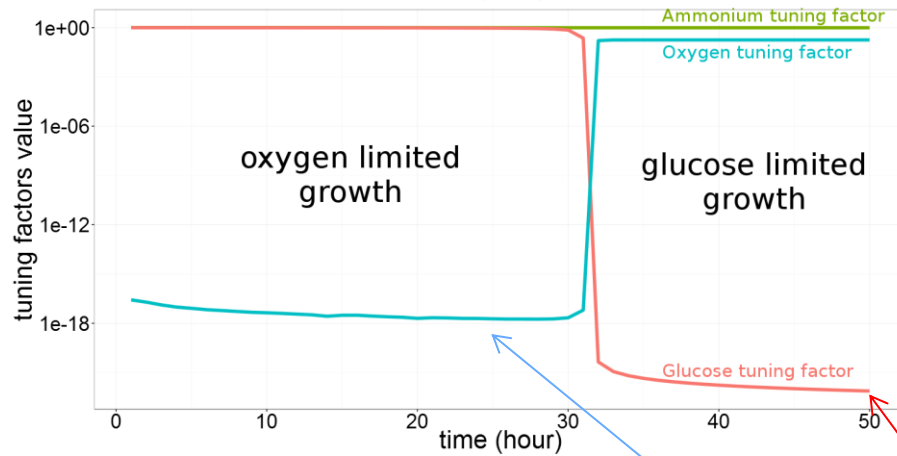
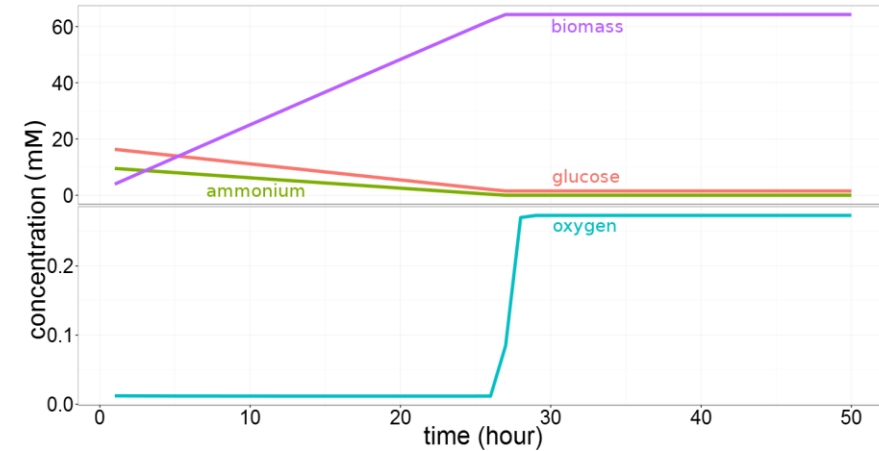
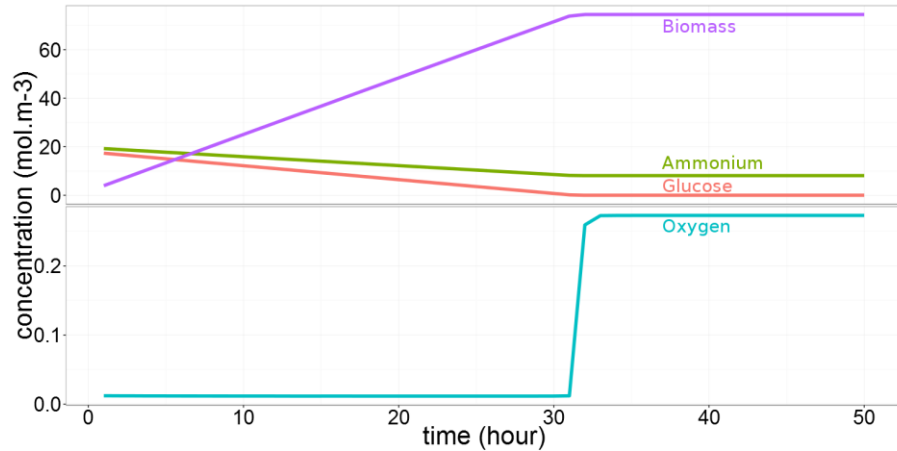
Tuning factors



Capturing the effect of all resources on anabolism and catabolism

Initial ammonium 18.7 mM

Initial ammonium 10.0 mM 13



$$\mu = \mu_{max} \cdot e^{\frac{v_{oxygen}(\lambda)}{V_h \cdot [oxygen]}} \cdot e^{\frac{v_{Glucose}(\lambda)}{V_h \cdot [Glucose]}} \cdot e^{\frac{v_{ammonium}}{V_h \cdot [ammonium]}}$$

➤ Growth patterns still compatible with « Liebig rule » of the single limiting substrate

Illustrating MTS model properties

1. Predictions in relation to the microbial isotopic fractionation phenomenon
2. From modeling a pure culture in a minimal medium*...
3. ...to mixed culture ecosystem models*

Microbial « redox towers »

HHMI
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Winogradsky Column: Microbial Ecology in a Bottle

BioInteractive



A soil or sediment sample is collected from nearly any source and amended with a variety of compounds such as carbon, sulfur, iron, and/or calcium. The mixture is added to a clear container and topped with water; the container is tightly capped to prevent evaporation. The column is incubated for weeks to months in well-lit conditions, thereby establishing gradients of oxygen, nutrients, and light. Different microbial taxa are adapted to different niches within these overlapping gradients, creating a stratified ecosystem defined by metabolic potential.

All life on Earth can be categorized according to an organism's carbon and energy source. Energy can be obtained from light reactions (phototroph) or chemical oxidations (chemotroph) for cellular synthesis can be obtained from carbon dioxide (autotroph) or from preformed organic compounds (heterotroph). These categories combined form the four basic life types and can be found among the bacteria within a single Winogradsky column: photoautotrophy, photoheterotrophy, chemotautotrophy, and chemoheterotrophy. Depending on our Winogradsky columns can search for many different types of bacteria. The illustration above lists some common examples.

Oxidation of organic matter

WATER	O ₂ Fe ³⁺ NO ₃ ⁻ SO ₄ ²⁻	Energy Yield
sediment column	O ₂ → CO ₂	aerobic resp. 686
MUD	NO ₃ ⁻ + H ⁺ → N ₂	dissimilatory nitrate red. 649
	Fe ³⁺ → Fe ²⁺	iron red. 300
	SO ₄ ²⁻ + 2H ⁺ → HS ⁻	sulfate red. 190
	CO ₂ + H ₂ → CH ₄	methanogenesis 8.3

due to reduction of organic matter

This sequence also occurs in stratified lakes with anoxic hypolimnia

<http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive/poster-winogradsky-column-microbial-evolution-bottle>

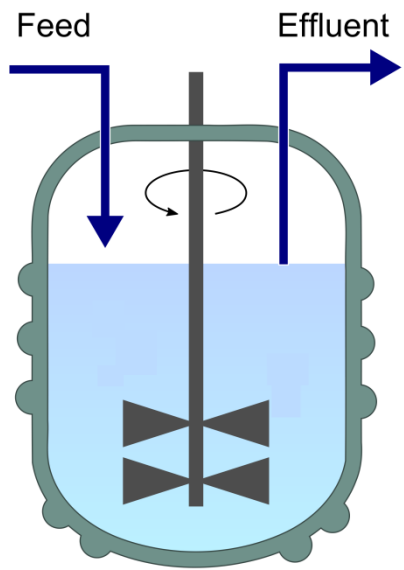
<http://www.esf.edu/efb/schulz/Limnology/redox.html>



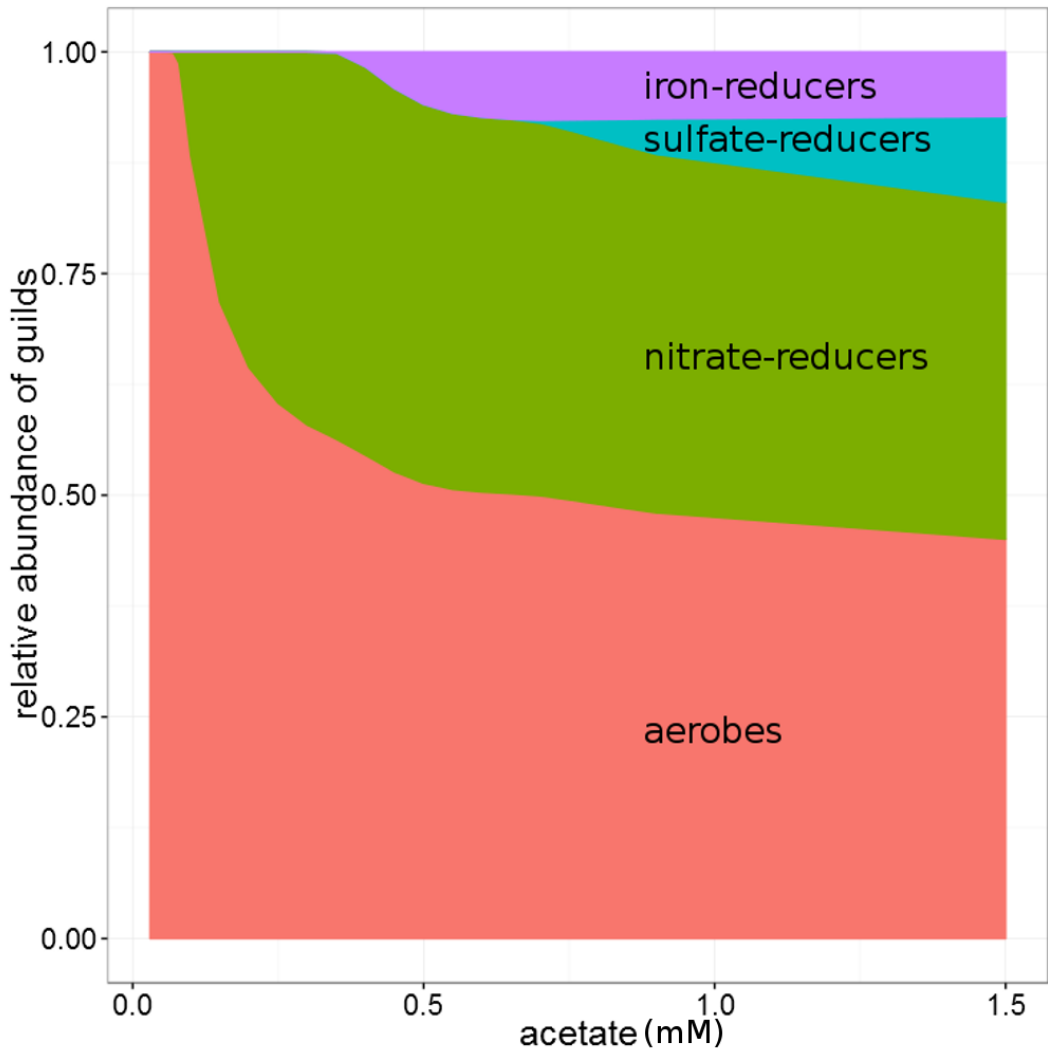
Invariant microbial functional community assembly patterns

Energy dependent competition arising without parameter adjustment

Acetate + oxygen + nitrate + sulfate + ferric iron + nutrients



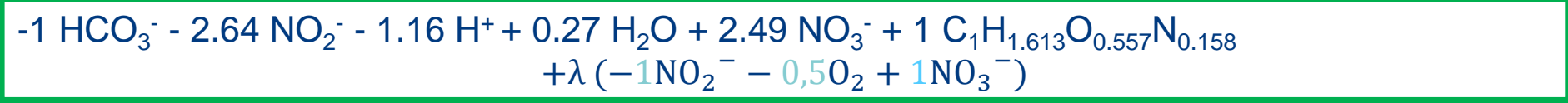
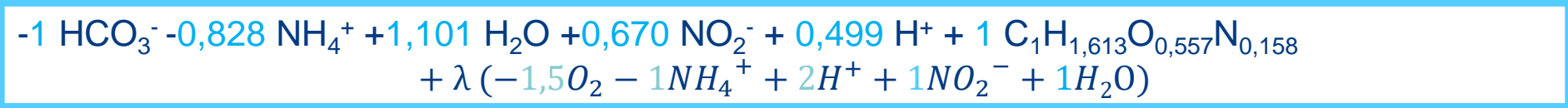
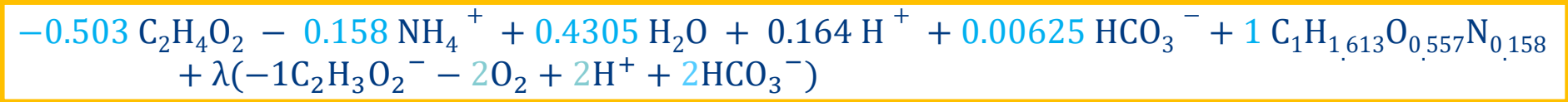
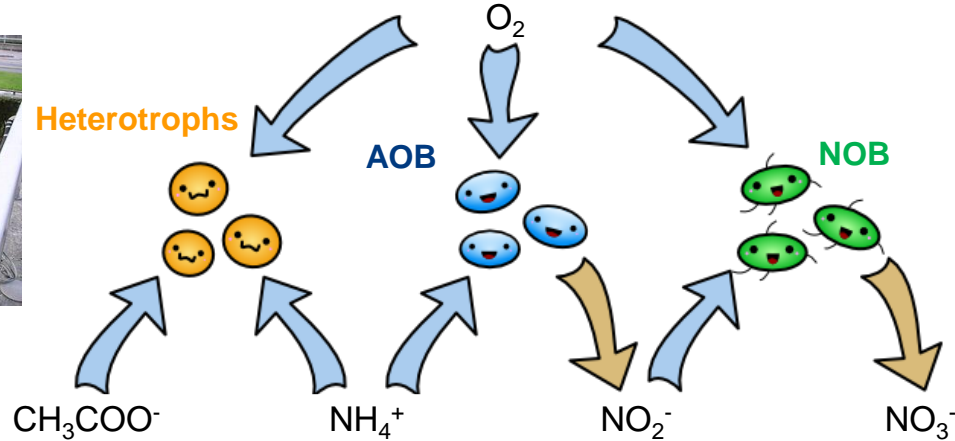
Aerobes, denitrifiers, iron reducers, sulfate reducers...
all having the same fixed parameters values
(μ_{max} , V_{harv})



Microbial successions according to redox tower are obtained parsimoniously from first principles

Modeling a simplified activated sludge batch ecosystem

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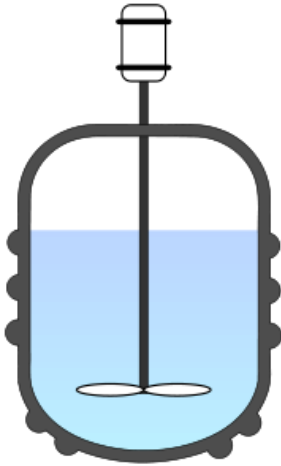
λ is dynamically adjusted using the Gibbs energy dissipation method (Kleerebezem and van Loosdrecht, 2010)

MTS derived-dynamics:
$$\mu = \mu_{max} \cdot \prod_i e^{\frac{v_i(\lambda)}{V_h \cdot C_i}}$$

where (i) μ_{max} is fixed to $(\frac{k_B \cdot T}{h})$ and (ii) V_h is kept the same for all substrates and all groups

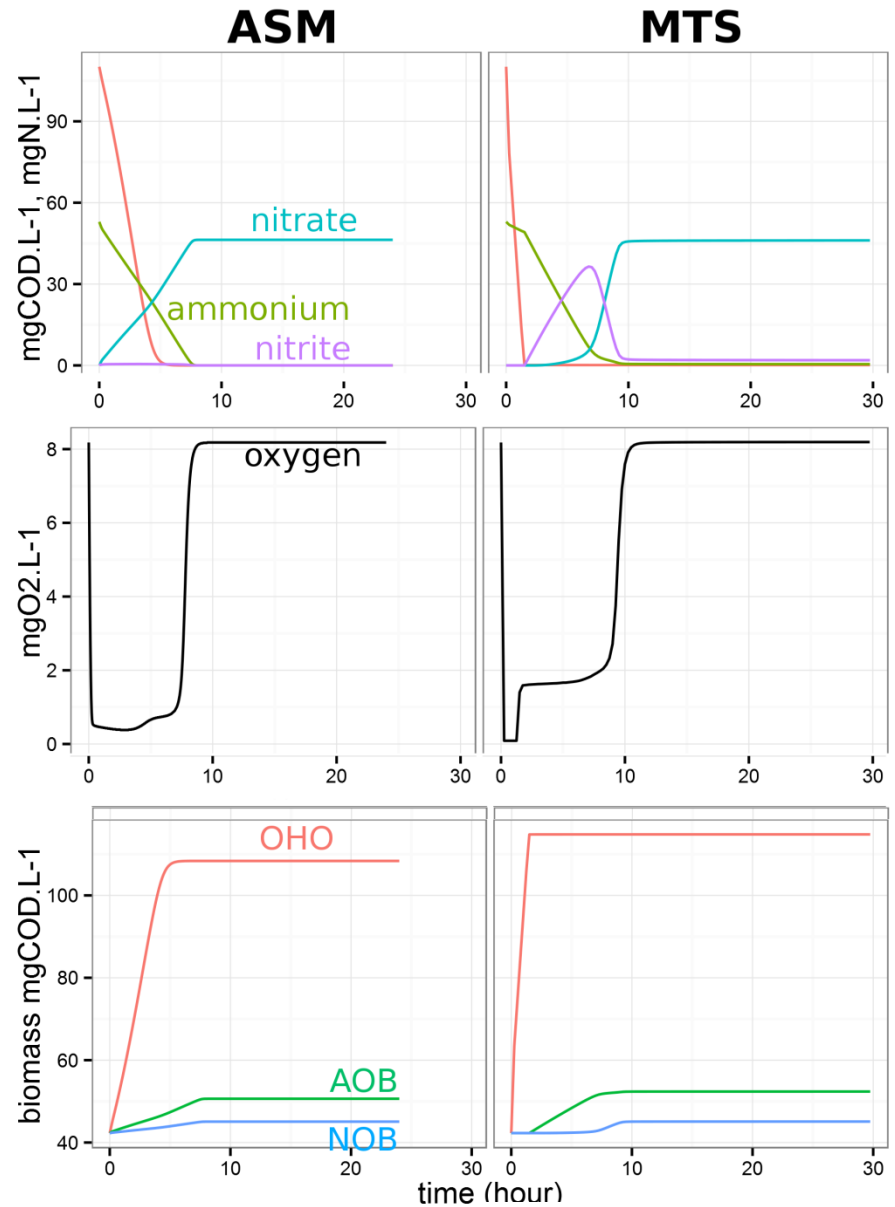
Modeling a simplified activated sludge batch ecosystem

(Delattre et al., submitted)



- [acetate] = 103.9 mg.L⁻¹
- [ammonium] = 68 mg.L⁻¹
- microbial inoculation: 1 mM (25e6 cell.mL⁻¹)
- $k_{la} = 100 \text{ d}^{-1}$

Consistent dynamic patterns are obtained parsimoniously



Kinetic parameters: 9 Kinetic parameters: 2
Yield parameters: 3 Yield parameters: 0

Microbial thermodynamics and ecosystem modelling...

- In microbial ecology, scientific bottlenecks are progressively shifting from analytical methodologies to **knowledge integration** into an inclusive picture
- The development of a more **conceptual framework** is needed
- **Microbial thermodynamics**: crossing disciplinary boundaries between biology, physics and math.
- **Future perspectives**:
 - Thermodynamics driving forces and **ecosystem functional convergence**: studying the link with ecological goal functions
 - **Predictive** models for **ecological engineering** of microbial communities in environmental biotechnology processes

Many thanks to...

All the PROSE team members in Irstea-Antony

<http://www.irstea.fr/la-recherche/themes-de-recherche/ted/biomic>



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PhD candidate
Microbial
thermodynamics
July 5th, 9h30,
Irstea-Antony

Agence Nationale de la Recherche

ANR



Elie Desmond-Le
Quéméner, INRA-
LBE
Microbial
thermodynamics

Project number ANR-16-CE04-0003-01

- **Postdoctoral position1:** MTS theory and effect of temperature - open
- **Postdoctoral position2:** MTS theory and phototrophic growth - filled
- **PhD position:** Challenging MTS theory with experiments - filled

