

# **THE WASTEWATER MICROBIOTA THE COMPLEXITY OF THE TASK**

**Abdelghani SGHIR**

**Université d'Evry-Paris-Saclay  
Institut de Biologie François Jacob,  
CEA-Genoscope, Evry**

 **Pollutants complexity**

 **Wastewater microbiota complexity**

 **Conclusion and perspectives**

# WASTEWATER COMPOSITION

- Carbon (sugars, proteins, lipids)
- Nitrogen (proteins, urea, ammonia)
- Phosphorus (organic, phosphates)
  
- Biodegradable compounds
- Non-biodegradable compounds
  
- Microbes : pathogens or not
  
- **Micropollutants (organics, metals, etc)**

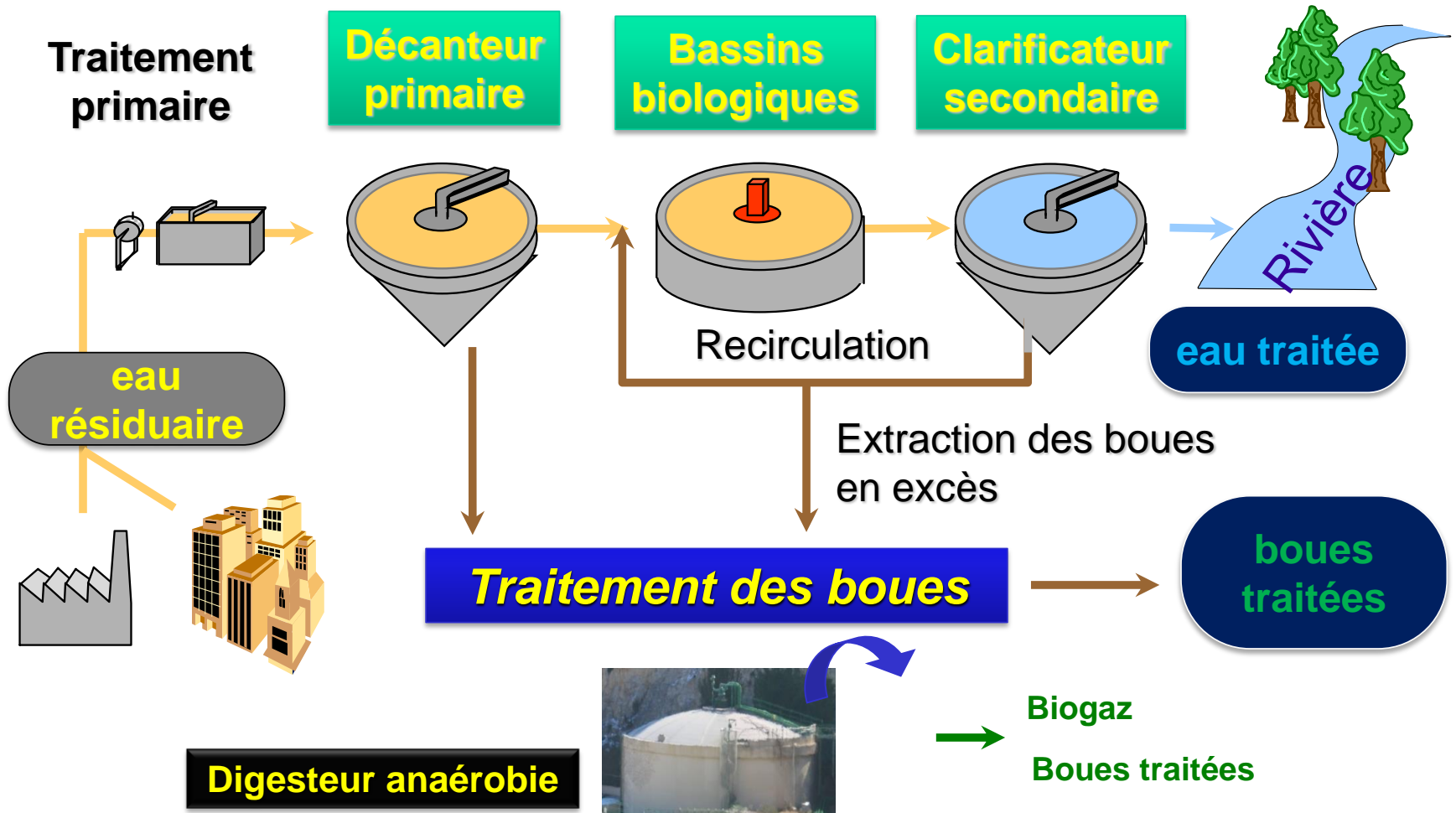
# PROCESS DESCRIPTION

- **If discharged in the natural streams, lakes and rivers**
  - Harm to biological resources and ecological systems,
  - Interfere with other legitimate uses of the environment,
  - Endanger human health,
- The treatment of domestic and industrial wastewater is a very important **biotechnological process**

**The main objective** : the elimination of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus, to avoid eutrophication and deterioration of the receiving environment

**A major public concern in almost all parts of the world**

# Traitement des eaux



- **Priority Substances** are chemical pollutants that pose a significant risk to (or via) the aquatic environment
- **Priority Hazardous Substances** are a subset of Priority Substances, of which they are the most dangerous.
  - characterized by their persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity.
- **Emerging Substances** : These are the pollutants whose impacts are still poorly identified

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-12-59\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-59_en.htm)

# Priority substances

	Substance prioritaire	Substance prioritaire à l'examen	Substance prioritaire dangereuse	
<b>Métaux</b>	Nickel	Plomb	Cadmium	
			Mercure	
<b>Composés Organiques</b>	<b>HAP</b>	Fluoroanthène	Anthracène	Benzo(a)pyrène,
			Naphthalène	Benzo(b)fluoroanthène,
				Benzo(g,h,i)perylène,
				Benzo(k)fluoroanthène,
				Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
	<b>Pesticides</b>	Alachlore	Atrazine	Hexachlorocyclohexane
		Chlorfenvinphos	Chlorpyrifos	Tributyltin compounds
		Diuron	Endosulfan	
		Isoproturon	Trifluraline	
		Simazine	Pentachlorophenol	
	<b>Industries</b>	Benzene	DEHP	Hexachlorobuta diène
			Trichlorobenzènes	C10-13-chloro alkanes
				Pentachlorobenzène
				PBDE
				Hexachlorobenzène
<b>Solvants, Détergents</b>	1,2-Dichloroéthane	Octylphenols	Nonylphenols	
	Dichlorométhane			
	Chloroforme			



# Priority Hazardous Substances Dans les boues

Composés organiques	HAP	<u>Acénaphthène</u>
		<u>Phénanthrène</u>
		<u>Fluorène</u>
		<u>Fluoranthène</u>
		<u>Pyrène</u>
		<u>Benzo(b) fluoranthène</u>
		<u>Benzo(b) fluoranthène</u>
		<u>Benzo(b) fluoranthène</u>
		<u>Benzo(a) pyrène</u>
		<u>Benzo(g) pépylène</u>
		<u>Benzo(h) pépylène</u>
		<u>Benzo(i) pépylène</u>
		<u>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene</u>
	PCB	<u>Polychlorophényle 28</u>
		<u>Polychlorophényle 52</u>
		<u>Polychlorophényle 101</u>
		<u>Polychlorophényle 118</u>
		<u>Polychlorophényle 138</u>
		<u>Polychlorophényle 153</u>
		<u>Polychlorophényle 180</u>
<u>Polychlorophényle 180</u>		
AOX	<u>Organohalogénés</u>	
Industrie	<u>Alkylbenzènesulfonates à chaîne linéaire (LAS)</u>	
	<u>Di(2-ethylhexyl)phtalate (DEHP)</u>	
Solvants/détergents	<u>Nonylphénol</u>	
	<u>Ethoxylates de nonylphénol à 1 ou 2 groupes éthoxy</u>	

<b>Dioxines</b>	<u>Polychlorodibenzodioxines</u>
	<u>Polychlorodibenzofiranes</u>

<b>Métaux lourds</b>	<u>Cadmium</u>
	<u>Chrome</u>
	<u>Cuivre</u>
	<u>Mercure</u>
	<u>Nickel</u>
	<u>Plomb</u>

# Emerging Substances

<b>Substances pharmaceutiques</b>	
<b>Hormones (5)</b>	<b>Antidépresseur</b>
17beta-estradiol	amitryptiline
17alpha- estradiol	doxépine
estrone	im apramine
estriol	carbamazépine
éthynylestradiol	diazepam
<b>Betabloquants (10)</b>	nordiazepam
oxprénolol	<b>analgésique, anti inflammatoire</b>
métoprolol	ibuprofène
timolol	paracétamol
propranolol	kétoprofene
nedolol	aspirine
bétaxolol	diclofénac
bisoprolol	<b>hypolipémiant</b>
acébutolol	gem fibrozil
aténiolol	<b>bronchodilatateur</b>
sotalol	clenbutérol
<b>Antibiotiques</b>	salbutamol
sulfaméthoxazole	terbutaline
roxithromycine	

- **Not biodegraded: carbamazepine**

- **Moderately degraded: Triclosan, triclocarban**

- **Substances eliminated at <30%**

- Pesticides: glyphosate, AMPA, diuron, Atrazine, isoproturon, simazine.

- Analgesics: Diclofenac,

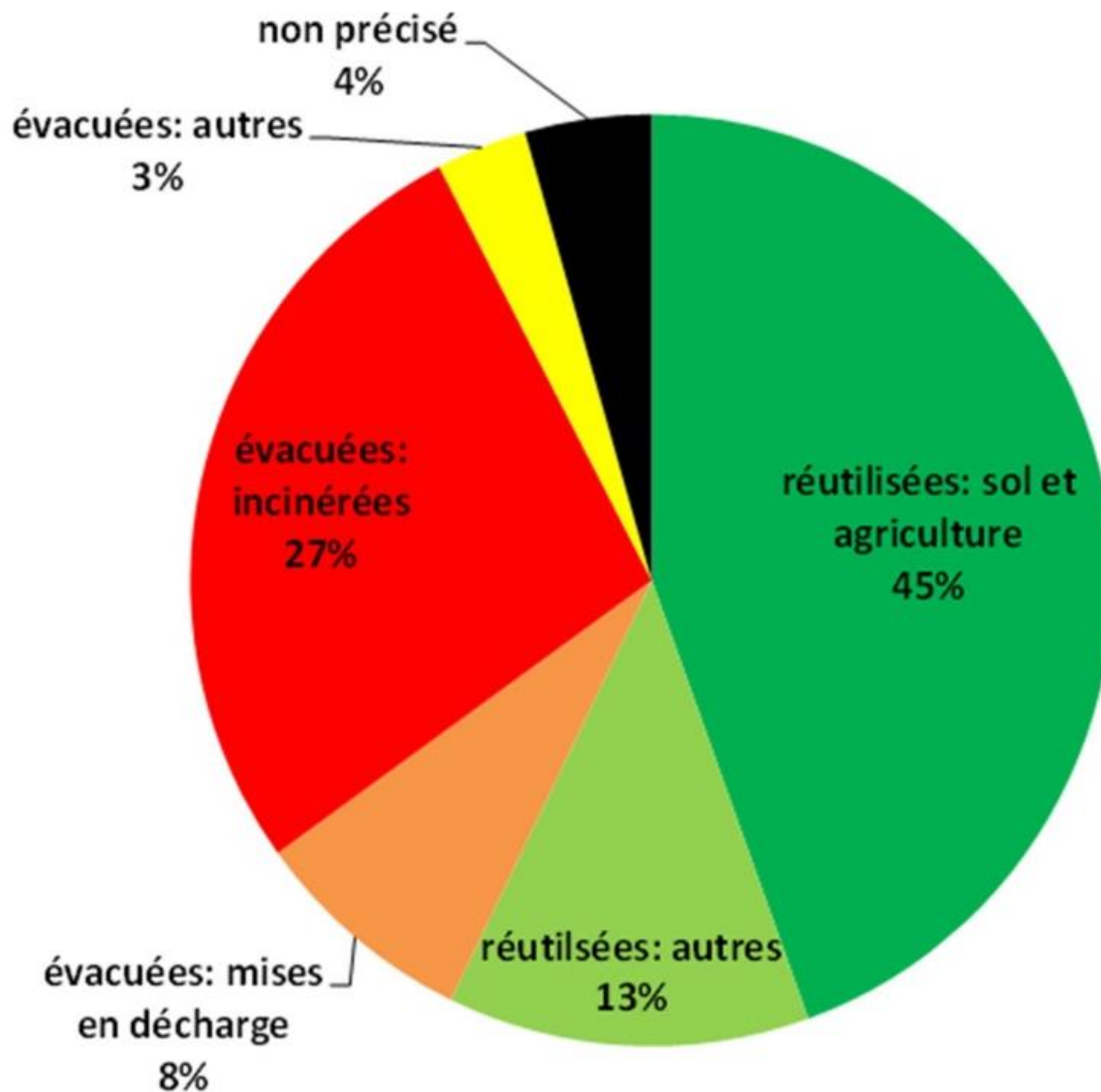
- Antidepressants: Carbamazepine, Diazepam, Doxipine, Alhylphenol Carboxylates

- Bronchodilators: Salbutamol, terbutaline

- Betabloquants: oxprenolol, propranonlol, sotalol

- Metals,

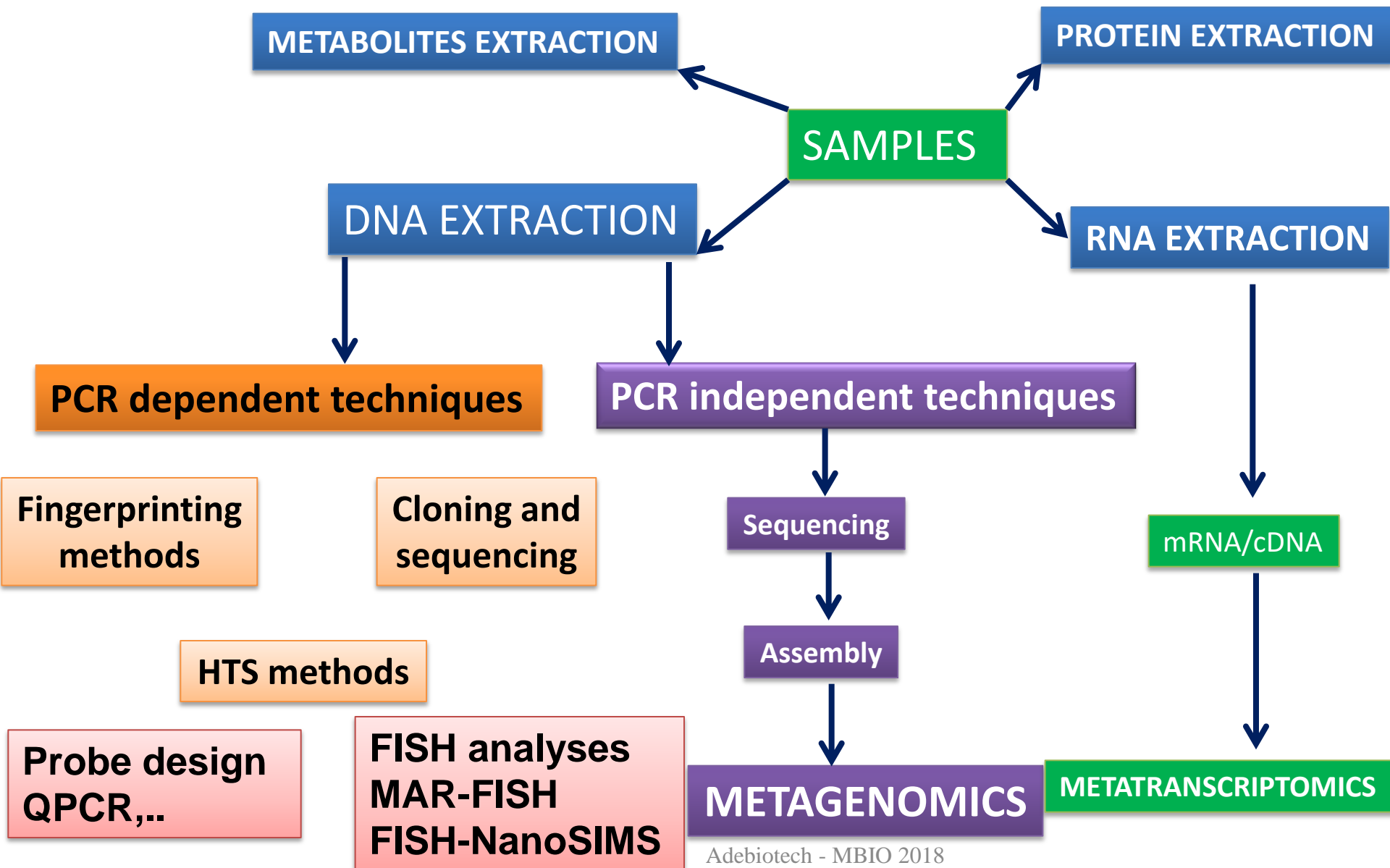
**90% of the pharmaceutical substances are found in STEPs at concentrations > 100ng / L**



## Destination of sewage sludge from reported urban wastewater

**Enormous advances in understanding  
the identity and the function of  
wastewater microbiota**

# MOLECULAR APPROACHES PHYLOGENETICS AND FUNCTIONAL COMMUNITY ANALYSES

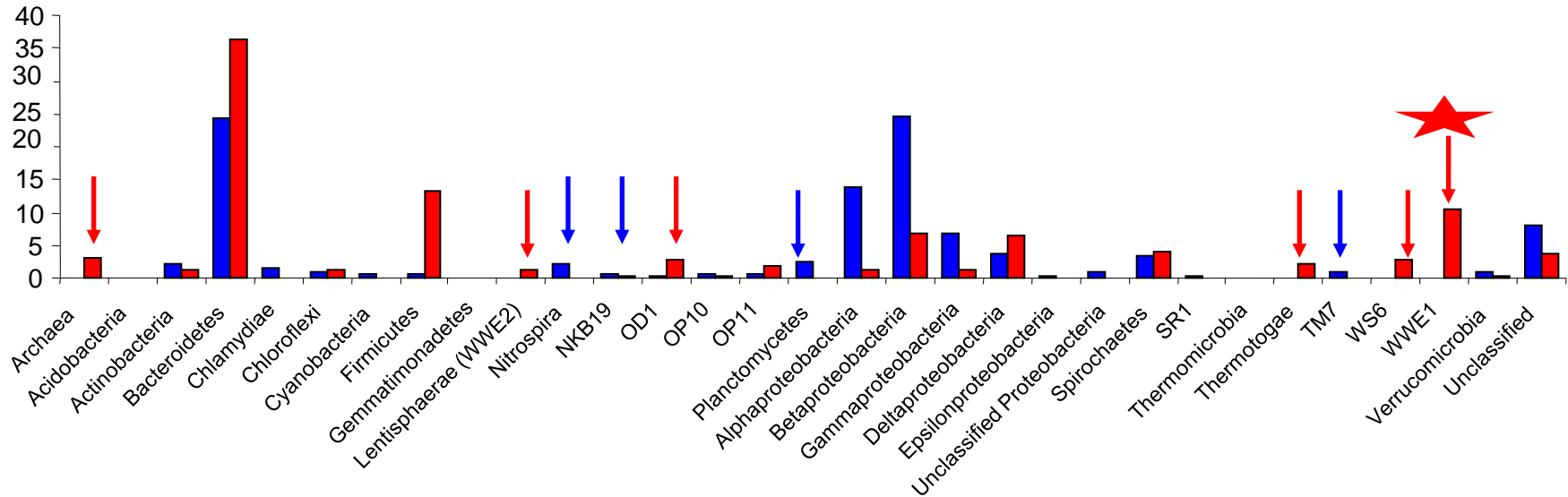


# DISTRIBUTION DES rDNAs DANS LES CLONES DE FOSMIDES/BACS

Bassin aérobie 2979 BACs

Digesteur anaérobie 558 fosmids

■ BA  
■ D



- 23 divisions bactériennes représentées dans les BACs et fosmids y compris celles sans représentant cultivable

- Profil comparable à celui obtenu par PCR

- Accès à des génomes (fractions) de bactéries non encore cultivées

# NITROGEN REMOVAL

Oxic zone

## Nitrification



**AOB** : *Nitrosomonas*,  
*Nitrospira*,  
*Nitrosococcus*,  
*Nitrosovibrio*

*Nitrobacter*  
*Nitrococcus*,  
*Nitrospira*, *Cand.*  
**"Nitrotoga"**

**AOA**: *Nitrosopumilus*  
*Nitrososphaera*

**Anammox bacteria**

*Cand. Brocadia*, *Kuenenia*,  
*Scalindua*, *Jettania*,  
etc

Anammox



*Cand.* "Methylomirabilis oxyfera"



## Denitrification

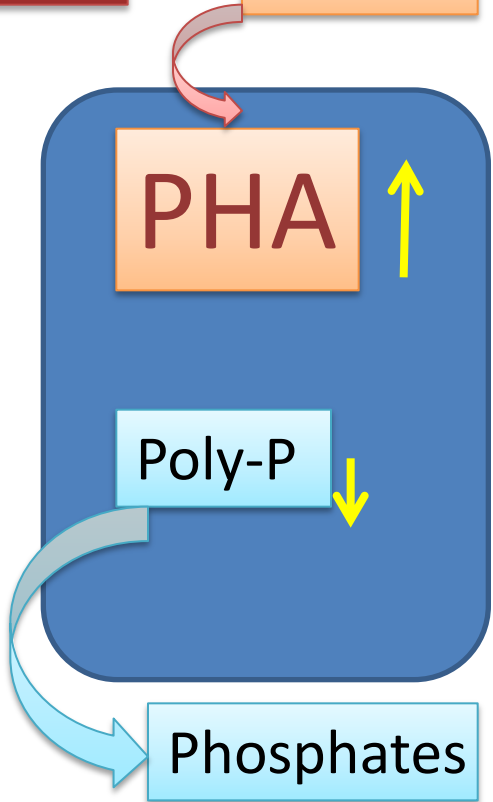
Anoxic zone



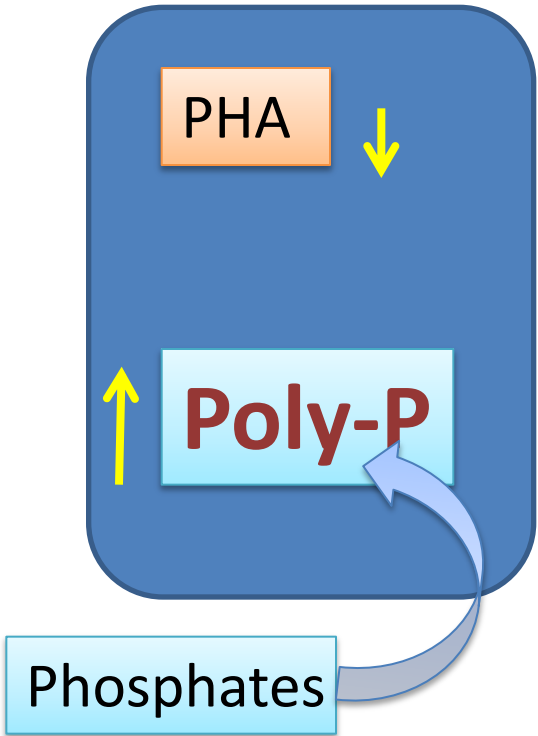
# PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL

Anoxic

Acetate



Aerobic



**PAO ENRICHMENT**  
*Cand. Accumulibacter phosphatis*  
*Tetrasphaera, Dechloromonas,*  
*Microthrix parvicella*

## Carbon and toxic compounds removal

*Aminomonas paucivorans*  
Pitluck et al., 2010

*Anaerobaculum mobile*  
Mavromatis et al., 2013

*Arthrobacter nitroguajacolicus*  
Niewerth et al., 2012

*Cloacibacillus evryensis*  
*Comamonas testosteroni*  
Fukuda et al., 2014

Cand. *Competibacter*  
*denitrificans*

Can. *Contendobacter odensis*

*Exiguobacterium alkaliphilum*

*Methanocorpusculum*  
*Labreanum*  
Anderson et al., 2009

*Methanofollis*  
*liminatans*

*Methanolinea tarda*  
Yamamoto et al., 2014

*Pseudomonas*  
*moraviensis*  
Hunter et al., 2014

*Pseudomonas otitidis*

*Pseudomonas stutzeri*  
Busquets et al., 2013

*Rhodococcus ruber*  
Shumkova et al., 2015

*Sediminibacterium* sp.  
Ayarza et al., 2014

*Sphingomonas* sp.  
Chen et al., 2014

*Thauera* sp.  
Dichosa et al., 2015

## Nitrogen removal

### Ammonia oxidation

*Nitrosomonas europaea*  
Chain et al., 2003

*Nitrosomonas eutropha*  
Stein et al., 2007

### Nitrite oxidation

*Nitrobacter hamburgensis*  
Starkenburger et al., 2008

*Nitrobacter winogradskyi*  
Starkenburger et al., 200

*Nitrospina gracilis*  
Lücker et al., 2013

Cand. *Nitrospira defluvii*  
Lücker et al., 2010

### Denitrification

*Paracoccus denitrificans*  
Siddavattam et al., 2011

*Thiobacillus denitrificans*  
Beller et al., 2006

### Anammox

'Cand. *Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*'  
Strous et al., 2006

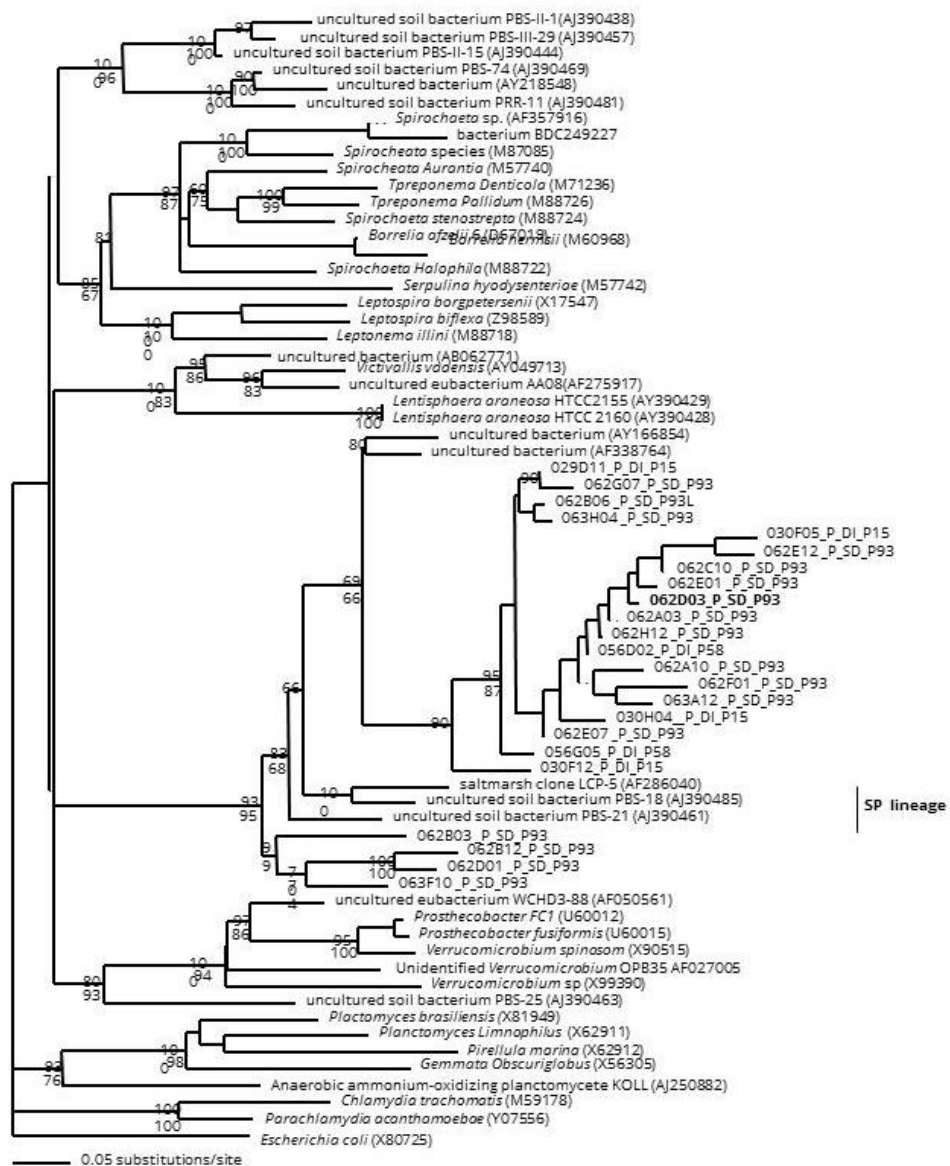
## Phosphorus removal

*Gemmatimonas*  
*aurantiaca*

'Cand. *Accumulibacter*  
*phosphatis*'  
Mao et al., 2014

*Tetrasphaera jenkinsii*  
Kristiansen et al., 2013

# Novel Bacterial Candidate Divisions



**Bacterial Rice Cluster (BRC1)**

*Spirochaetes*

*Lentisphaeraea*  
(WWE2)

WWE1

*Verrucomicrobia*

*Planctomycetes*

*Chlamydiae*

# GENOME ANALYSES OF A VIRTUAL CANDIDATE DIVISION

(*Candidatus Cloacamonas acidaminovorans*)

Gram negative, 2 membranes, fermentative

1818 CDS

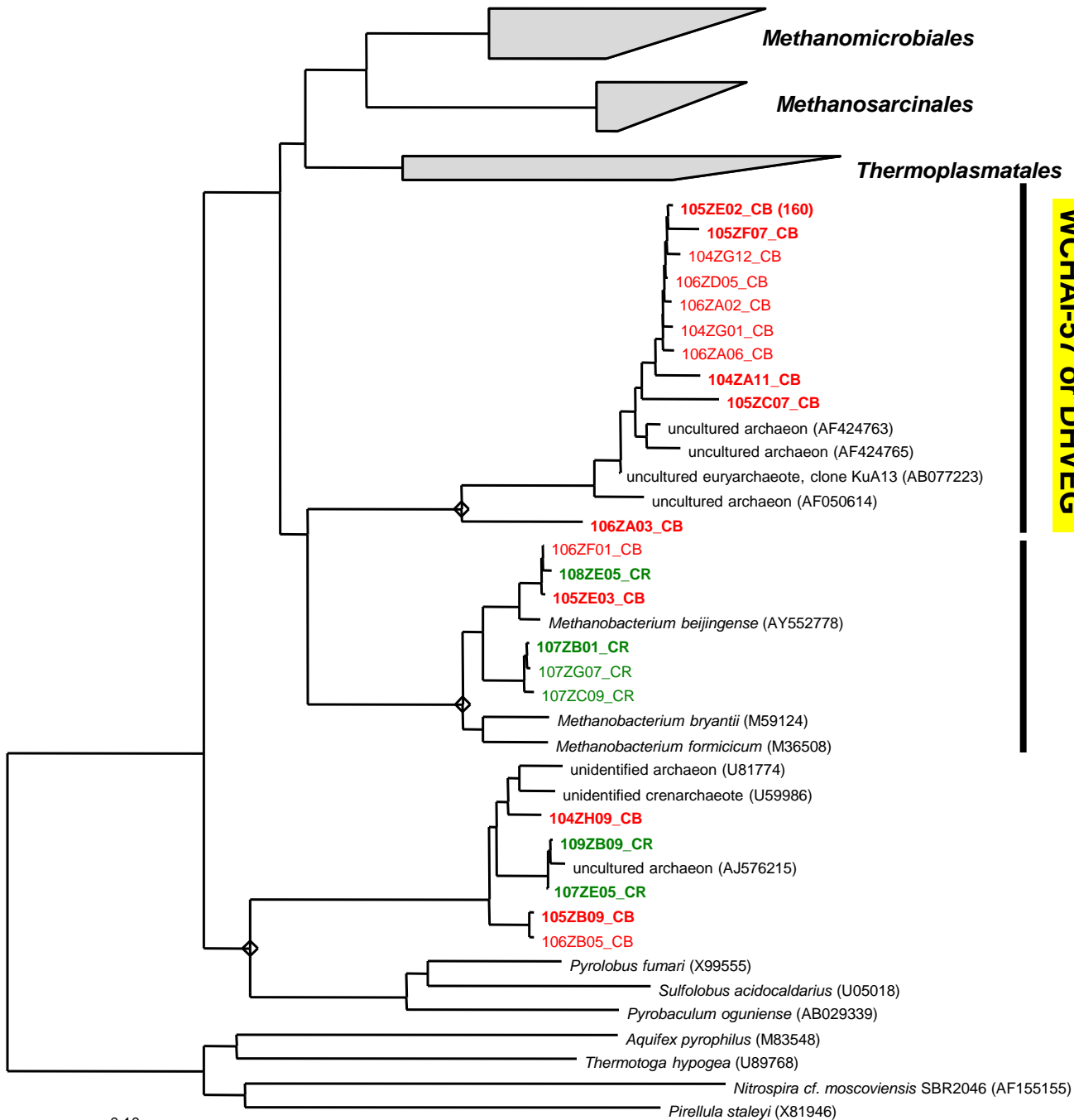
44.3% HP & 7.9 CHP

2.25 Mb  
38 GC%

2 rDNA operons  
45 tRNAs

*Thermoanaerobacter tengcongensis*  
*Geobacter sulfurreducens*  
*Desulfovibrio vulgaris*  
*Candidatus Kuenenia stuttgartiensis*

- Many proteases, aminopeptidases & carboxypeptidases,
- Hydrogene production, syntrophy with H<sub>2</sub> scavenger ?



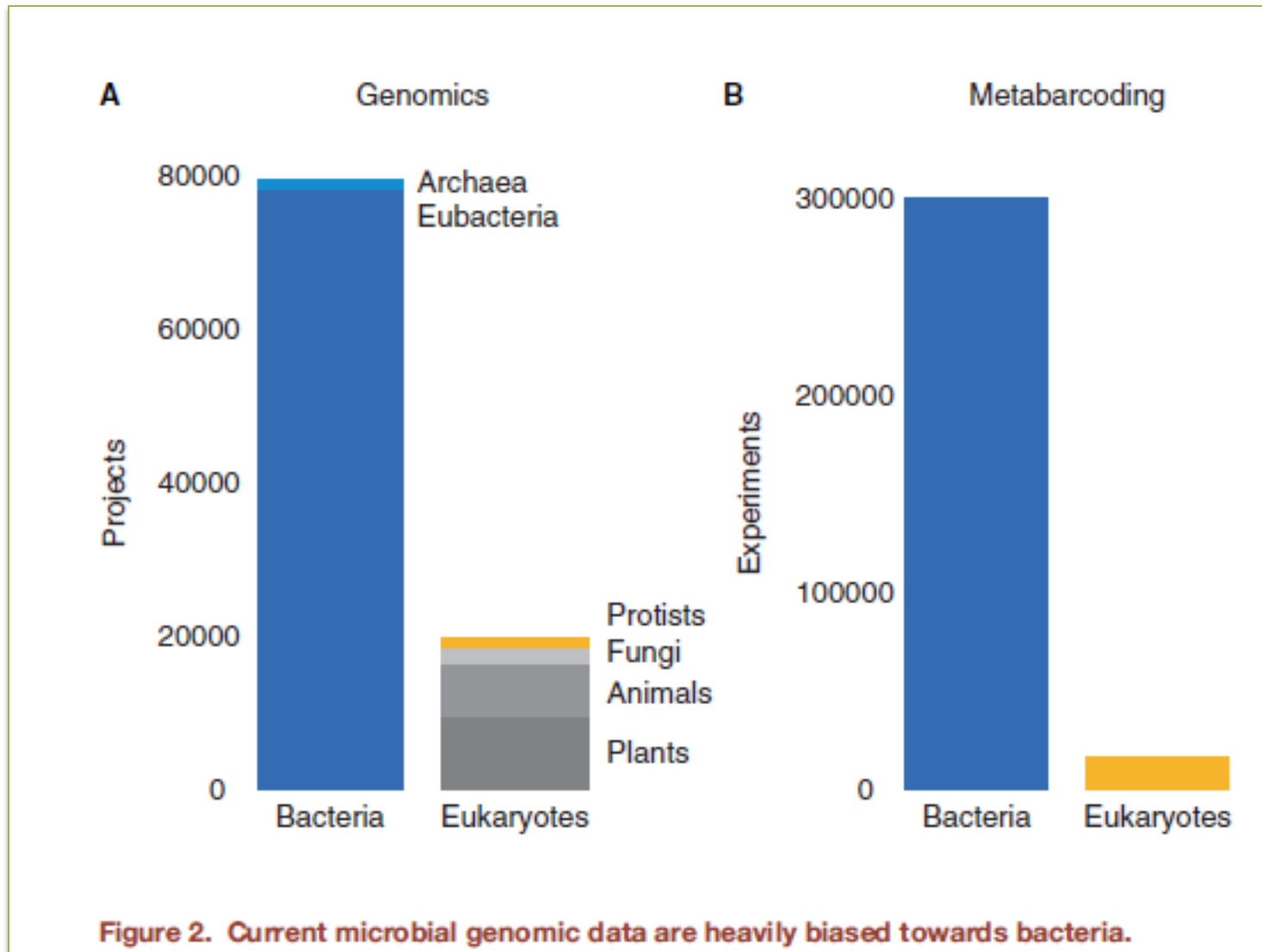
**Euryarchaeotes**

**Crenarchaeotes**

- **Third type of methanogenesis pathway: The methylotrophic pathway** beside the acetoclastic and the hydrogenotrophic ones
- Genome reconstruction of '**Candidatus Methanofastidiosa**' within **ARC 1/WCHAI-57** or **DHVEG WSA2** lineage a methanogen of the new proposed phylum *Verstraetearchaeota* shown to have specific genes **for carrying methylotrophic methanogenesis**

- Yet, the vast amount of genetic information generated has so far **not resulted in a significant improvement in our understanding of the functioning of these systems**
- **Our knowledge of the population dynamics, complexity and stability of the microbial community, remains very limited**

# Current microbial genomic data are heavily **biased towards bacteria**





**A significant part of the Wastewater microbiota is  
still almost completely ignored !!**

**Whose role is underestimated**

# **PEGASUS PROJECT**

**Phylogeny of Eukaryotic Genomes in Activated Sludge and  
Untreated Sewage**

**We investigated the microbial eukaryotic communities of  
12 domestic and Industrial activated, oxic/anoxic,  
anaerobic sludge samples  
Valenton and Noisy-Le Grand  
La Morée**

1600 Sequences



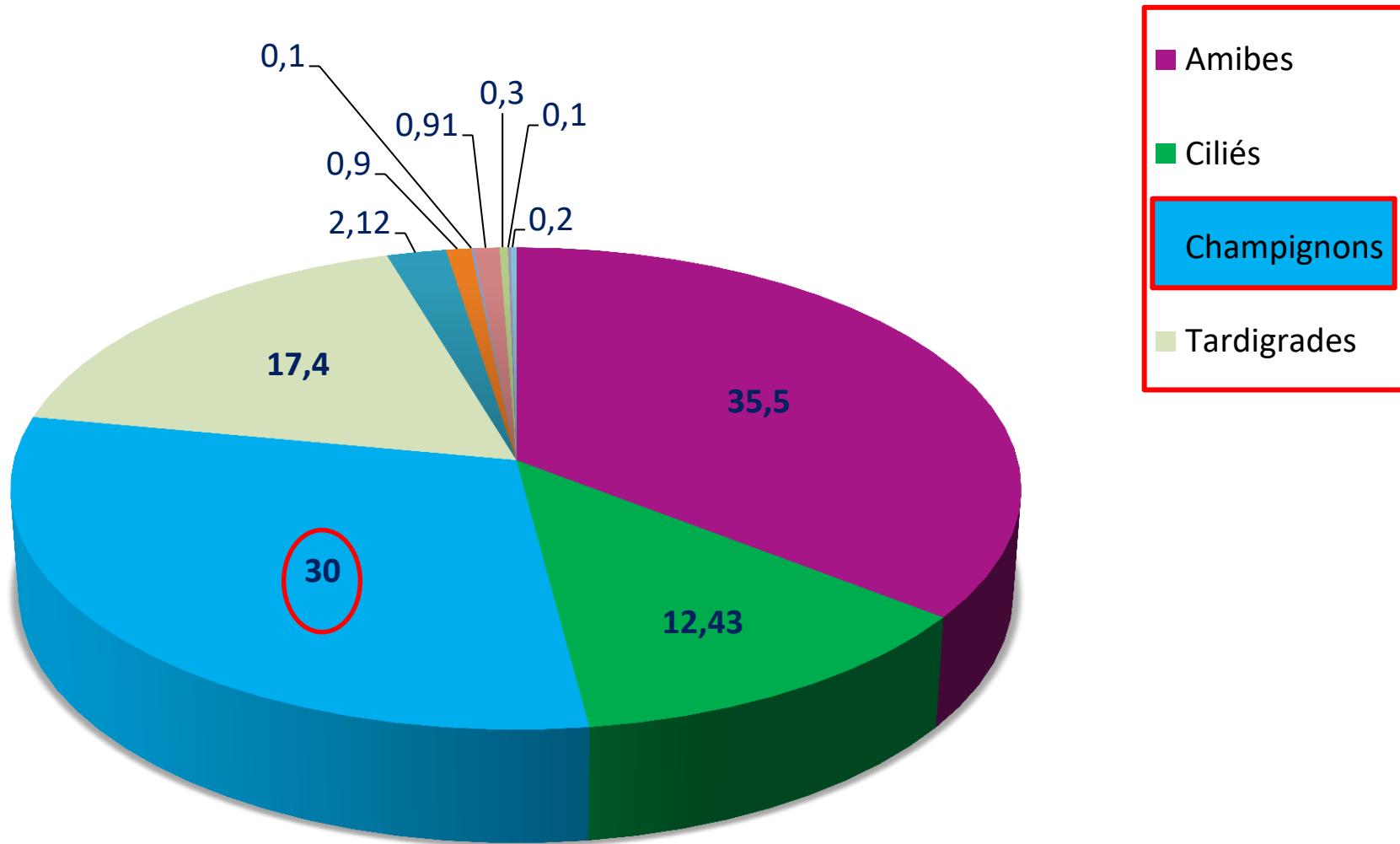
989 Contigs

## Blast Analysis

GenBank, PR2, Silva databases

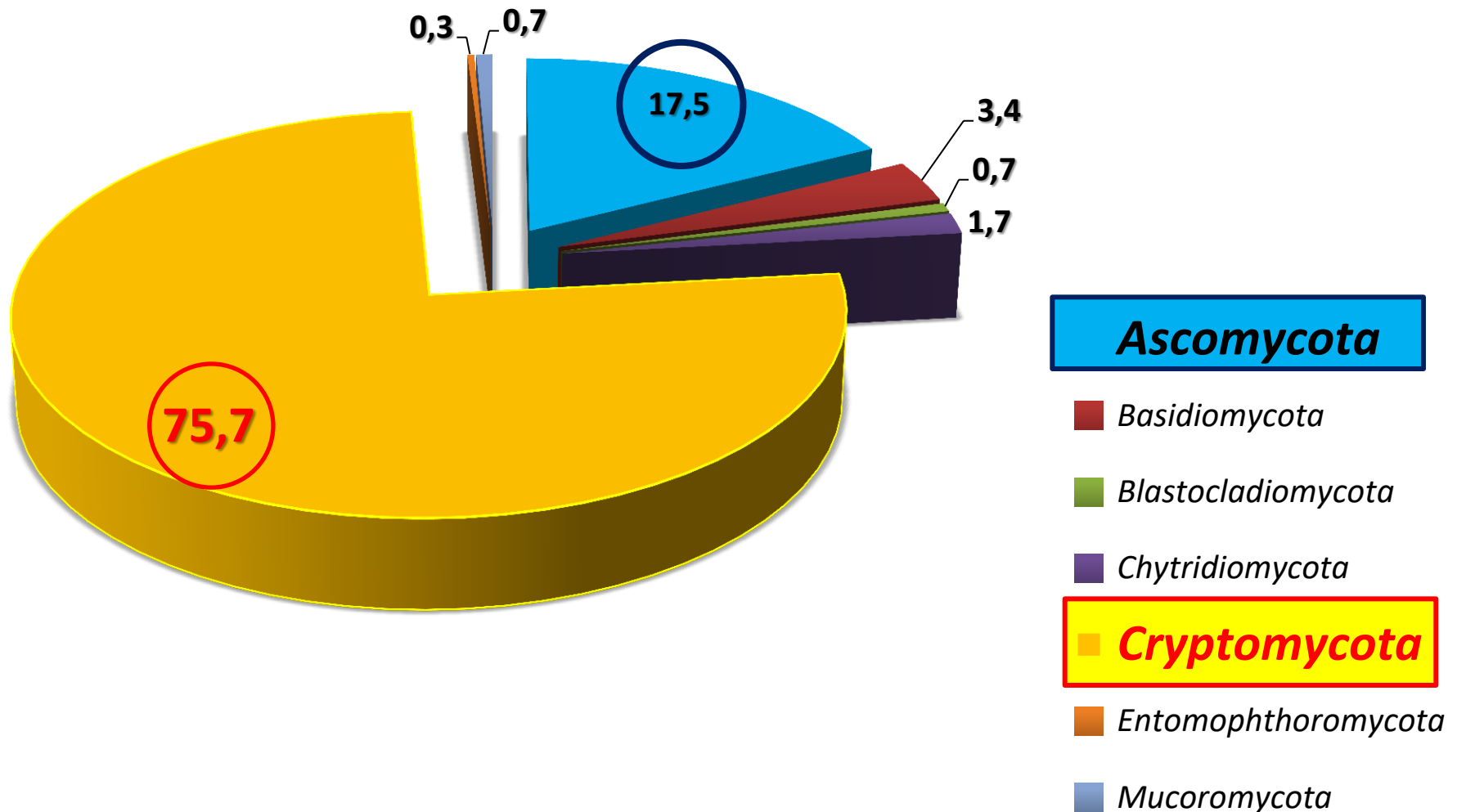
<i>Amoeba</i>	35,5
<i>Funqi</i>	30
<i>Tardigrades</i>	17,4
<i>Ciliates</i>	12,43
<b>Stramenopiles</b>	<b>2,12</b>
<b>Rotifères</b>	<b>0,9</b>
<b>Nematodes</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Mesomycetozoa</b>	<b>0,91</b>
<b>Annélides</b>	<b>0,3</b>
<b>Embryophytes</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Chlorophytes</b>	<b>0,2</b>

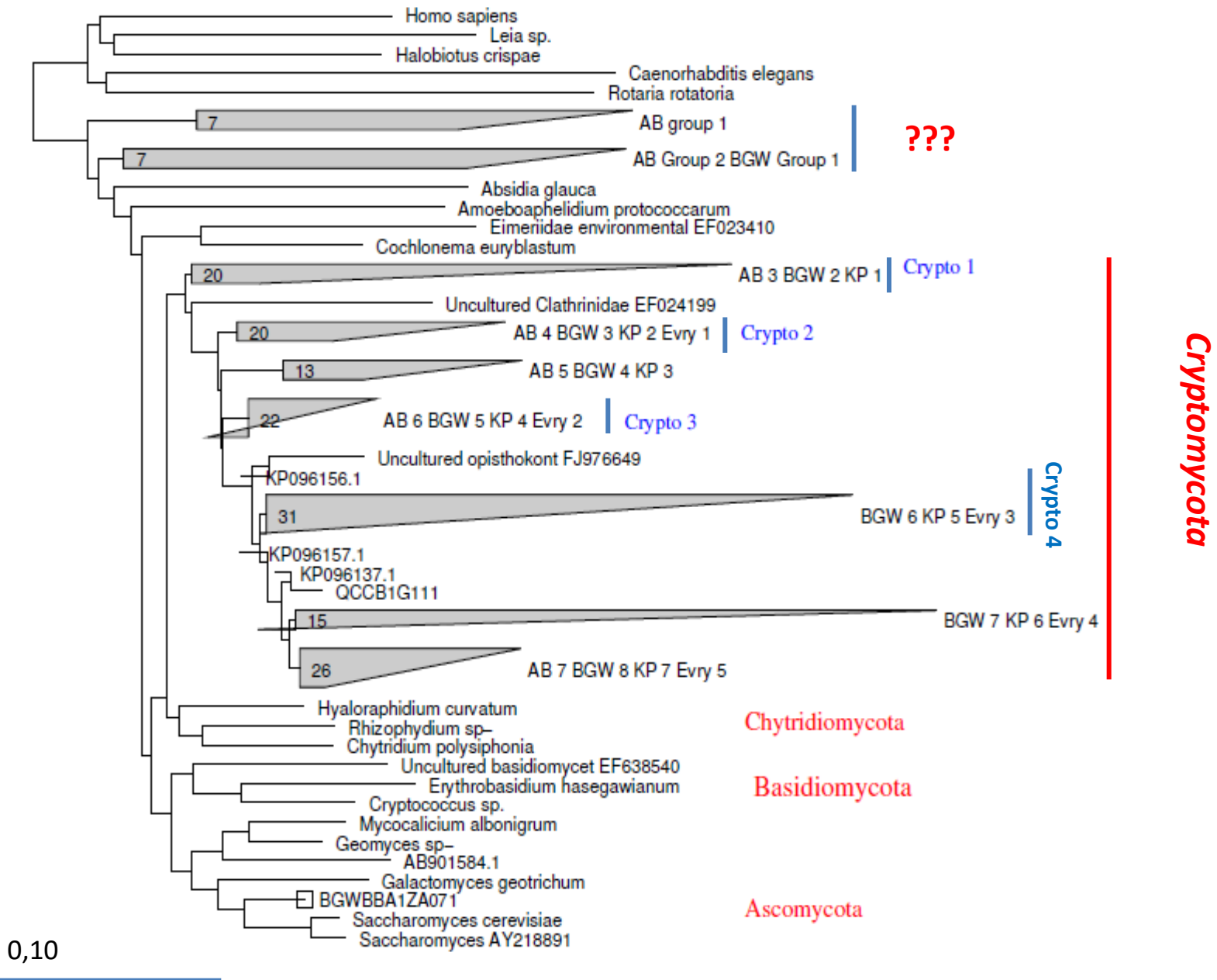
# Blast : Four groups > 95% of the contigs



# Two groups (Ascomycota and Cryptomycota) made up > 93% of the Fungi contigs

> 75% of *Cryptomycota*





Neighbour-joining tree of the eukaryal 18S rRNA gene sequences showing the position of Cryptomycota among the *Fungi*





<b>Phylogenetic group</b>	<b>%</b>
<b><i>Cercozoa</i></b>	<b>18,92</b>
<b><i>Chrysophyceae</i></b>	<b>12,23</b>
<b><i>Rotifera</i></b>	<b>11,95</b>
<b><i>Cryptomycota</i></b>	<b>8,34</b>
<b><i>Ichthyosporea</i></b>	<b>7,32</b>
<b><i>Euglenozoa</i></b>	<b>5,55</b>
<b><i>Arthropoda</i></b>	<b>5,02</b>
<b><i>Discosea</i></b>	<b>2,94</b>
<b><i>Heterolobosea</i></b>	<b>2,21</b>
<b><i>Oomycetes</i></b>	<b>2,11</b>
<b><i>Hyphochytriomycetes</i></b>	<b>2,11</b>



# **CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES**

- We ask for the impossible to a Microbiota that we still do not know enough !
- **We do not know who to contact !**
- **A microbiota that must fight on all fronts :**  
Resist toxic stresses and at the same time  
degrade the most recalcitrant substances !!

 **Minimize introduction of critical pollutants into the aquatic environment, by the adoption environmentally friendly products and processes.**

 **Improve existing unit processes and design new ones to optimize conventional processes for removal of compounds through adsorption and biodegradation in a broad range of water matrices.**

**A combination of all approaches on an « ecosystem biology basis » for a holistic interactions and characterization of microbial consortia is more than needed**

# **AKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**PEGASUS TEAM**

**GENOSCOPE SEQUENCING TEAM**

**SIAAP AND EVRY WWP TEAM**