

Low Diversity of Thermophilic Cyanobacteria in Nakabusa Hot Springs Supports a Hypothesis of Adaptive Evolution from Lower Temperature

○Katsumi Matsuura^{1,2}, Shigeru Kawai³, Shawn E. McGlynn²

¹Inst. Early Metabolic Evolution, ²ELSI, Tokyo Tech., ³JAMSTEC

Conclusion

The diversity of Cyanobacteria in Nakabusa hot springs was extremely low, supporting a hypothesis of the adaptive evolution of thermophilic cyanobacteria from lower temperature relatives.

Materials and Methods

26 thermophilic microbial communities were collected from Nakabusa hot springs (Fig. 1) from temperatures of 87°C to 53°C. 16S rRNA (V4) was sequenced in extracted DNA, and the diversity of major microbes was analyzed.

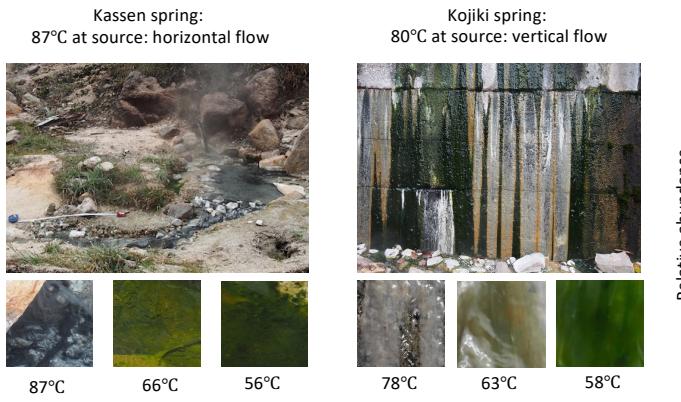


Fig. 1 Hot spring flow and microbial mats and streamers in Nakabusa at two research sites

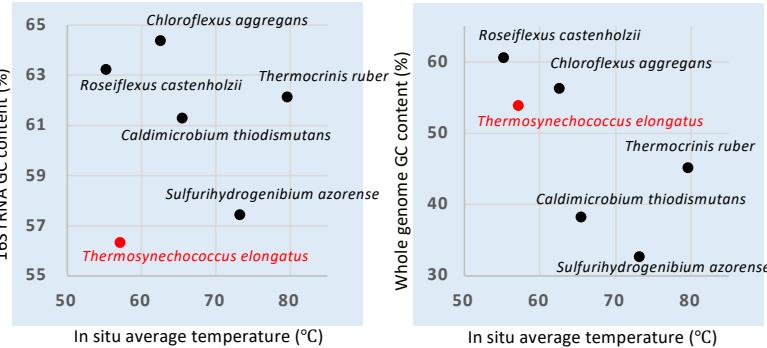


Fig. 4 16S rRNA GC content vs. in situ average temperature of 6 major species

Fig. 5 Whole genome GC content vs. in situ average temperature of 6 major species

Table S1 16S rRNA (V4) amplicon read numbers of variants in 4 major phyla in 26 communities from 87 to 53°C normalized to 100,000 in each community. Dark orange >10%, light orange >1%.

Phylum	nearest sp.	Temperature	°C	87	85	79	79	79	78	77	68	67	67	66	66	65	63	60	55	59	59	57	57	56	56	55	53	53	Total		
Aquificae																															
	Thermococcus ruber	96.44	47782	15169	21738	10810	28127	10275	5076	398	392	686	1694	189	0	30	139	0	145	55	218	75	47	209	99	40	0	5124			
	Thermococcus ruber	96.84	21445	6047	26482	9684	29003	17479	0	0	627	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	129	123	79	89	24	4132
	Thermococcus ruber	96.05	0	1120	1870	1308	490	1050	3167	44	0	1142	7580	17613	47	218	3593	0	0	0	19	20	3270	107	0	329	41	0	1538		
	Thermococcus ruber	96.44	1386	646	1060	503	1778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	
	Thermococcus ruber	96.05	470	505	580	256	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	
	Hydrogenobacter subterraneus	96.44	0	40	26	158	45	0	93	256	0	0	1652	7727	4643	101	140	2243	696	17	833	0	62	7899	651	16	768	33	260	1012	
	Hydrogenobacter subterraneus	99.60	0	229	289	216	63	209	394	443	47	1013	384	3418	131	1431	352	954	203	1154	294	130	2435	1567	75	823	163	296	624		
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	100.00	37	256	2206	1239	456	39935	43957	8310	574	3354	1948	5143	4660	5281	149	547	687	981	563	1119	1532	140	119	572	262	92	5084		
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	99.60	0	0	168	0	0	4646	4668	0	0	206	5760	757	4421	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	1803	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	98.42	0	0	0	0	0	6322	17131	0	0	0	0	162	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	2493	2878	0	0	0	488	1070	204	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	1139	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1202	0	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	656	205	0	0	0	228	0	254	144	0	0	64	149	64	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	0	317	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	
	Sulfurihydrogenibium azorense	99.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	
Chloroflexi	Chloroflexus aggregans	100.00	12	25	3	0	0	0	16044	28031	16019	1716	4151	18312	15156	7373	2492	14357	26215	10713	13625	12026	9035	7672	4947	1131	606	7602			
Chloroflexi	Chloroflexus aggregans	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1970	249	6075	138	2031	2713	4647	4660	1405	1475	66	1034	1621	1974	1254	6755	1213	1571	1738			
Chloroflexi	Chloroflexus aggregans	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	2169	940	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	
Chloroflexi	Chloroflexus aggregans	99.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
Cyanobacteria	Chloroflexus aggregans	100.00	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	172	83	0	886	4116	93	21	15	56	17	441	145	7	546	49	298	459	
Cyanobacteria	Roseiflexus castenholzii	100.00	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	69	5	42	0	0	8	424	340	28365	14874	13569	6802	12841	465	17439	28616	18964	22481	31899	7157		
Cyanobacteria	Roseiflexus castenholzii	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	196	7120	3511	4089	1658	3438	120	8002	9344	5895	4495	6596	2023		
Cyanobacteria	Roseiflexus castenholzii	99.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	478	340	0	175	0	1091	1492	289	903	1309	219			
Cyanobacteria	Roseiflexus castenholzii	99.60	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25		
Cyanobacteria	Roseiflexus castenholzii	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	
Cyanobacteria	Thermosynechococcus elongatus	100.00	0	83	19	68	37	0	0	4122	101	10224	12520	0	742	6887	31698	610	36698	14144	34084	15729	23952	28377	16088	25727	31834	403	11313		
Thermodesulfobacteria	Thermoproteolyngbya sphaeroides	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium rimate	98.81	24559	33151	27388	21924	26931	11269	9859	91	70	406	225	263	255	43	64	10	0	0	41	47	80	167	64	146	70	33	5619		
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium rimate	98.42	0	0	1705	467	2188	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium rimate	95.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium thiodismutans	100.00	0	47	33	65	0	206	344	8840	15137	4032	98	286	12928	3244	36	3361	89	196	361	1012	20	273	399	215	135	2806	1945		
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium thiodismutans	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	157	0	0	0	1939	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium rimate	99.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	
Thermodesulfobacteria	Caldimicrobium thiodismutans	98.80	0	337	0	1790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	
Thermodesulfobacteria	Thermodesulfobacterium geotrophicum	98.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25

Results

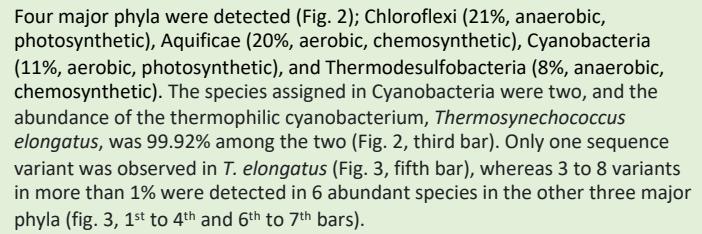


Fig. 2 Number of species (top) and relative abundance in four major phyla

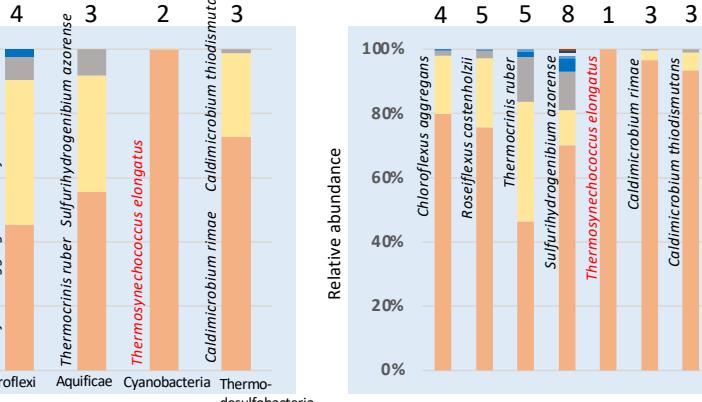


Fig. 3 Number of variants (top) and relative abundance in seven major species

Discussion

We propose that low sequence diversity in *Thermosynechococcus* at Nakabusa reflects limited evolutionary time scales and a short history of existence in thermal environments; the mesophilic origin as has been suggested (1,2,3). It is also consistent with the low genomic diversity of *Thermosynechococcus* genomes from various Japanese hot springs (4). This argument is supported by the finding of low GC content in the 16S rRNA region (Fig. 4) but not in the whole genome (Fig. 5); 16S rRNA GC content and growth temperature correlation has been proposed (5,6). In summary, the results support a hypothesis of the adaptive evolution of thermophilic cyanobacteria from lower temperatures.

References

1. Prabha R et al. (2013) Comparative analysis to identify determinants of changing life style in *Thermosynechococcus elongatus* BP-1, a thermophilic cyanobacterium. *Bioinformatics*, 29, 39–308.
2. Pedersen D and Miller SR (2017) Photosynthetic temperature adaptation during niche diversification of the thermophilic cyanobacterium *Synechococcus* A8/blade. *ISME J*, 11, 1053–1057.
3. Prondzinsky P et al. (2021) The *Thermosynechococcus* Genus: Wide Environmental Distribution, but a Highly Conserved Genomic Core. *Microbes Environ* 36 ME2018
4. Galtier N and Lobry J (1997) Relationships between genomic G+C content, RNA secondary structures, and optimal growth temperature in prokaryotes. *J Mol Evol* 44, 342–346.
5. Sato Y et al. (2017) Expression and Function of Different Guanine-Plus-Cytosine Content 16S rRNA Genes in *Haloarcula hispanica* at Different Temperatures. *Front Microbiol*, 28, 482.