

Antarctic bacteria as a source of bioactive compounds

LOY GROUP

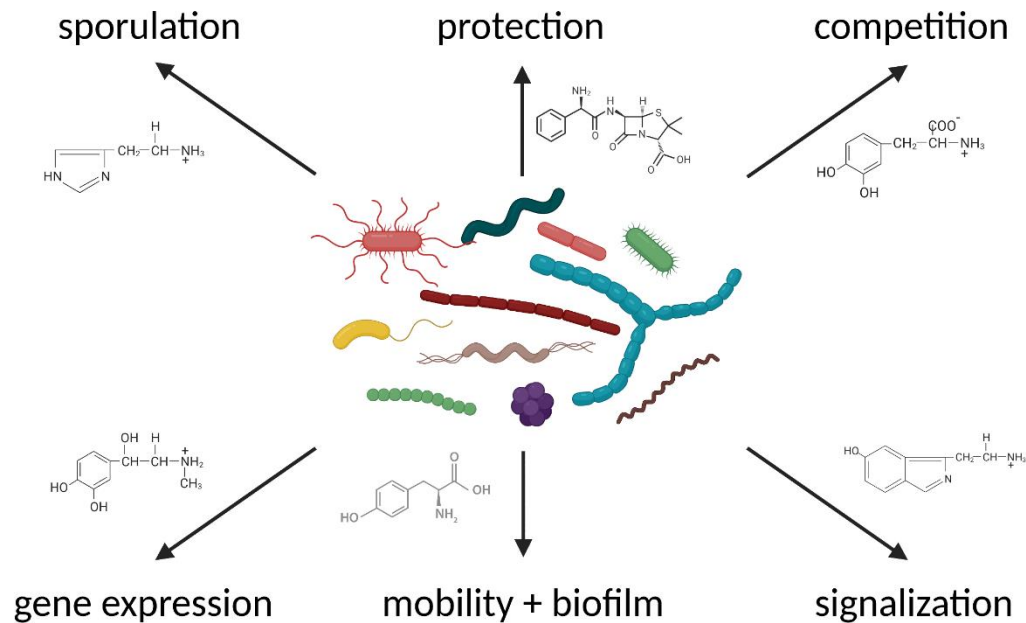
Department of Microbial Ecology, Centre for Microbiology and Environmental Systems Science, University of Vienna

Dr. Stanislava Kralova, 24.11. 2022

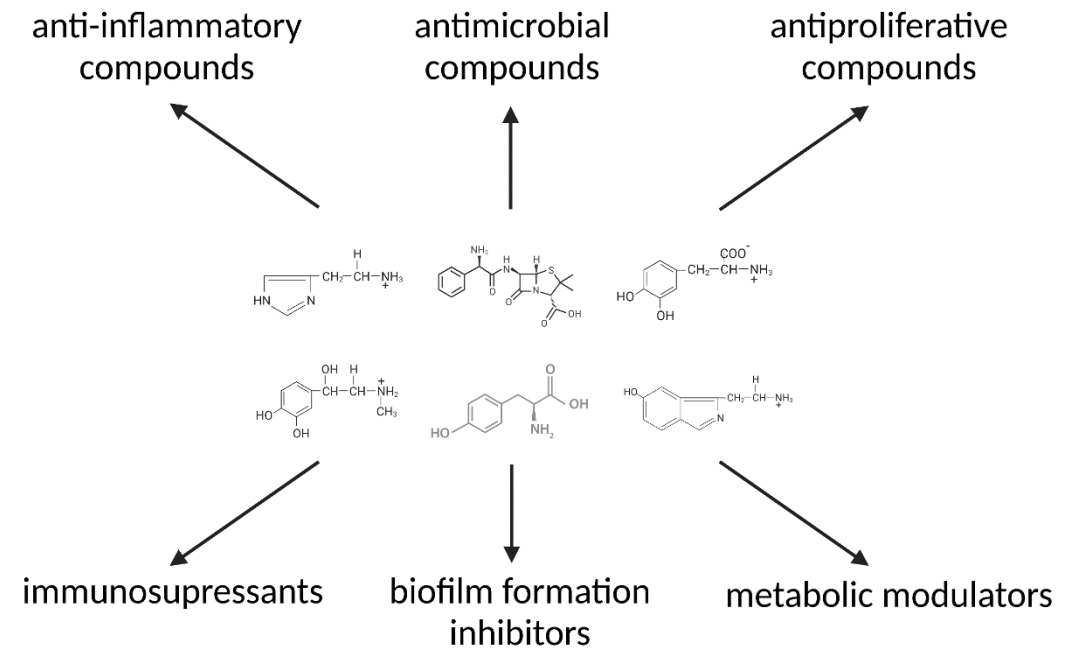
LOY Group

- Project DEFCOMANT (MSCA) → **Establishing defined communities of Antarctic soil bacteria as potential sources of antimicrobials**
- **Research platform METABAC** → tractable microbial communities that produce novel secondary metabolites

Functions of secondary metabolites



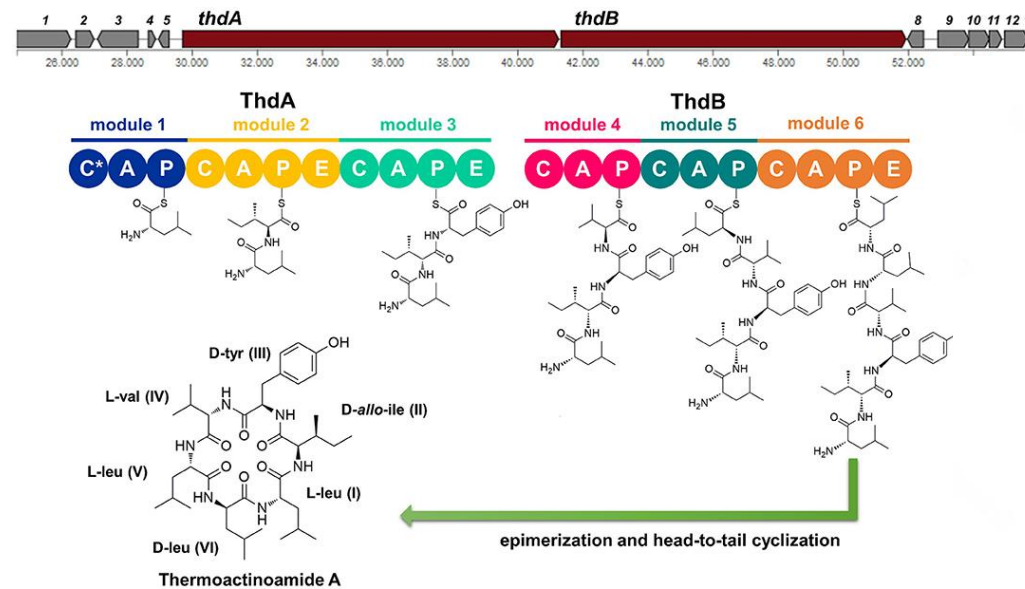
Application of secondary metabolites



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1. Genomic biosynthetic potential

Thermoactinomyces vulgaris DSM 43016



2. Confirmed bioactivities – 62 isolates producing antimicrobials
3. Presence of resistance in soils (not anthropogenic effect)

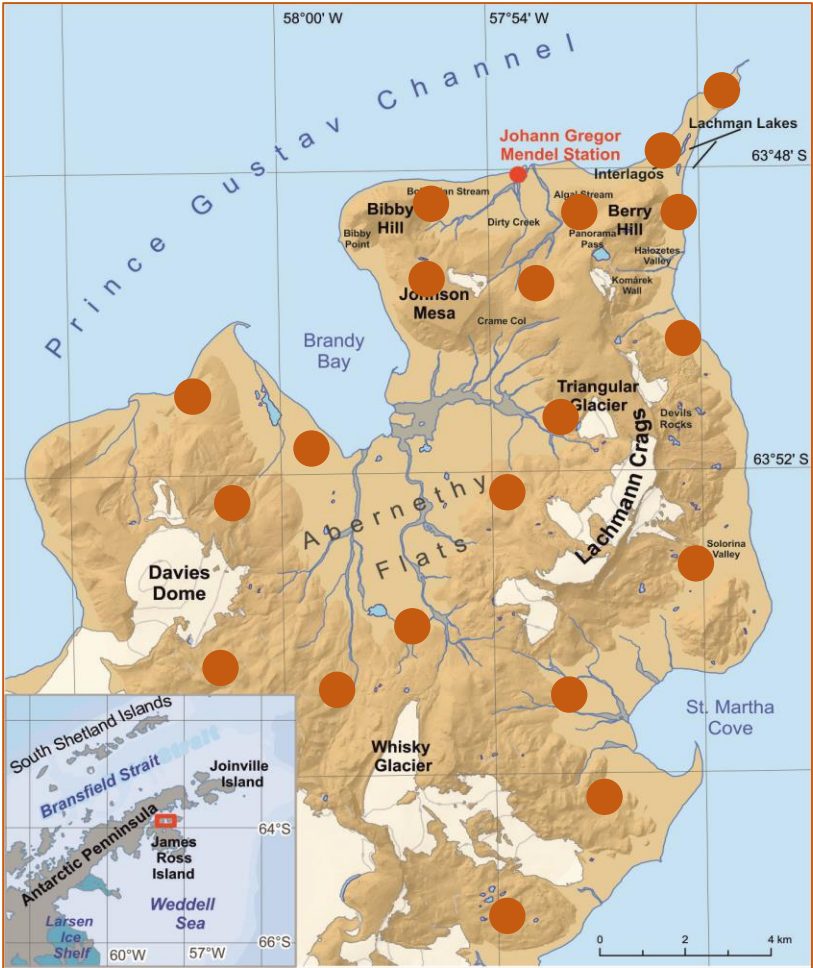
Waschulin *et al.*, 2021

James Ross Island

- Sampling through the Czech Antarctic Research Programme (Masaryk University, Brno, CZ)



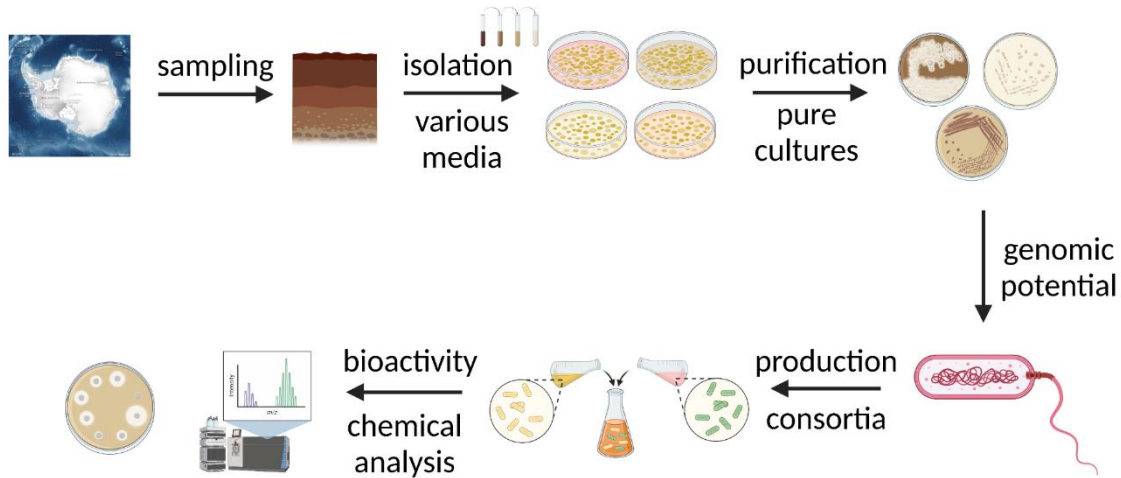
James Ross Island, Antarctic Peninsula



- Johann Gregor Mendel station (since 2007)

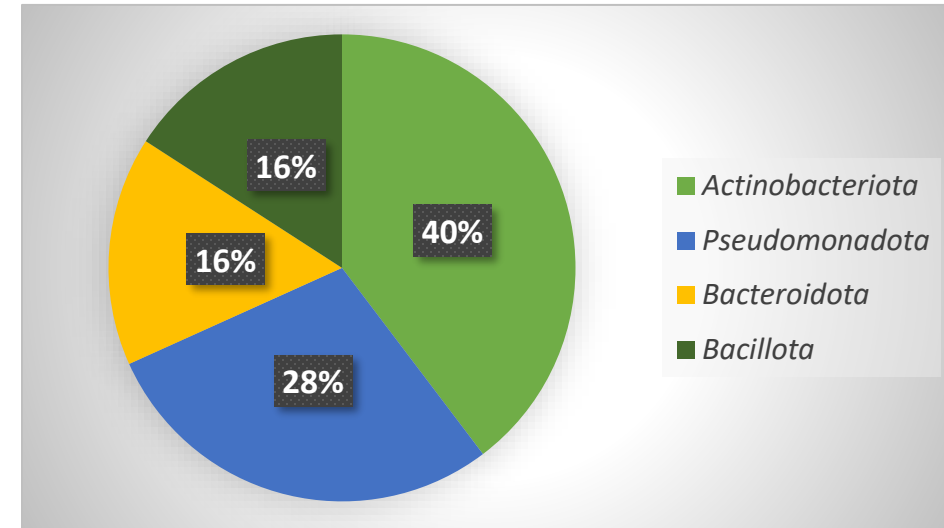
Origin of our isolates:

- Multiple sampling sites
- Type of samples: active layer of soil
- Isolates from 2013-2022

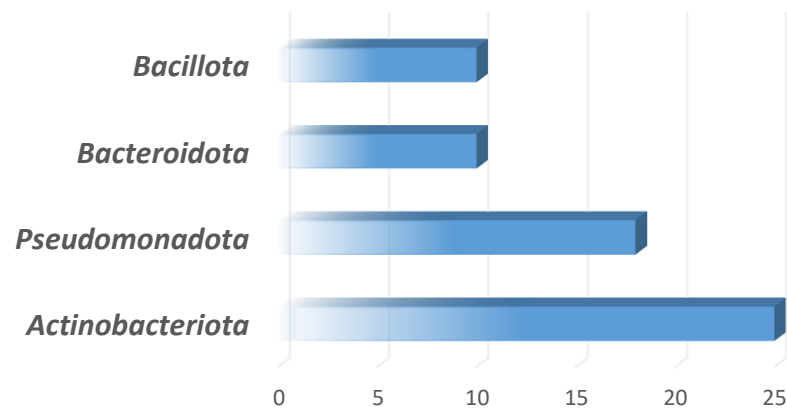


Currently in the bacterial collection:

- 917 bacterial strains (303x UniVie, 614x MU)
- all strains identified → **4 bacterial phyla**
- screened for presence of **novel species: 63 identified**



NOVEL SPECIES (2013-2022)

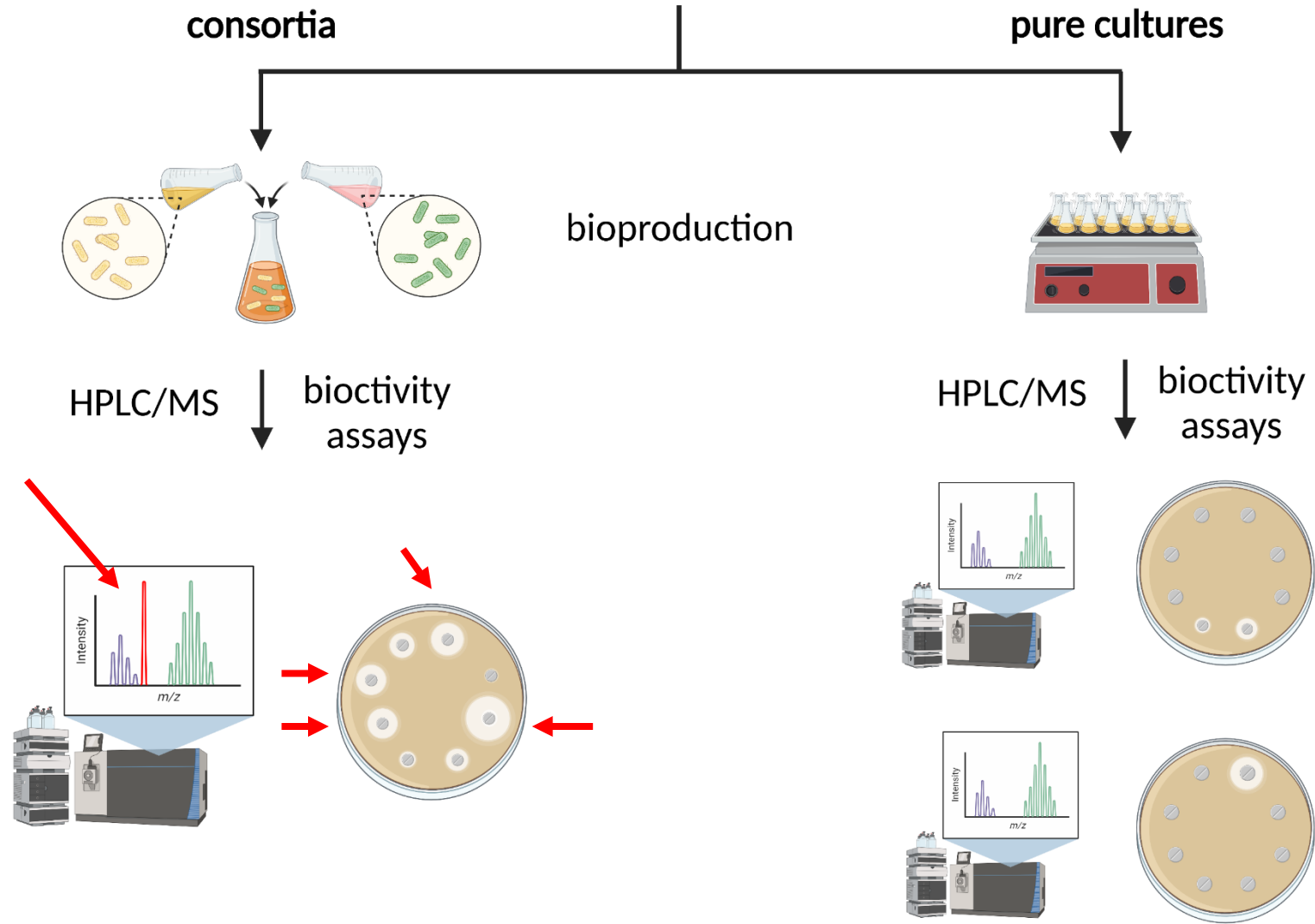


Bacillus, Paenibacillus, Mesobacillus, Planococcus, Sporosarcina

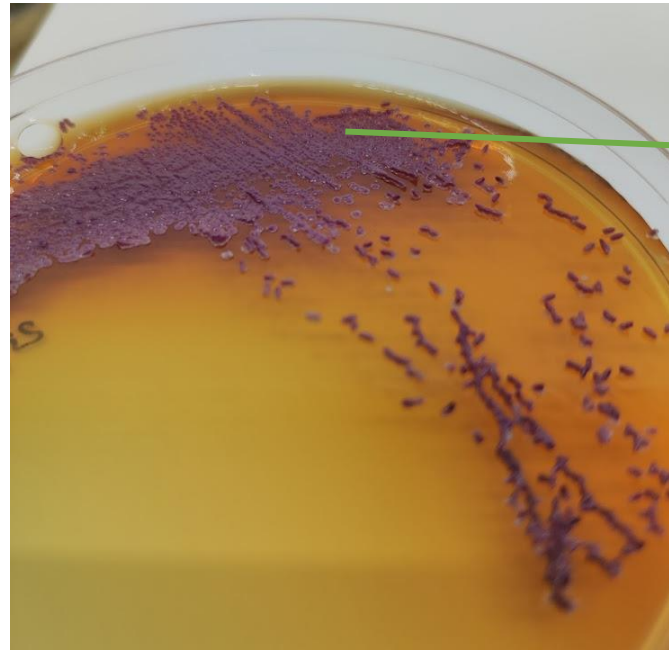
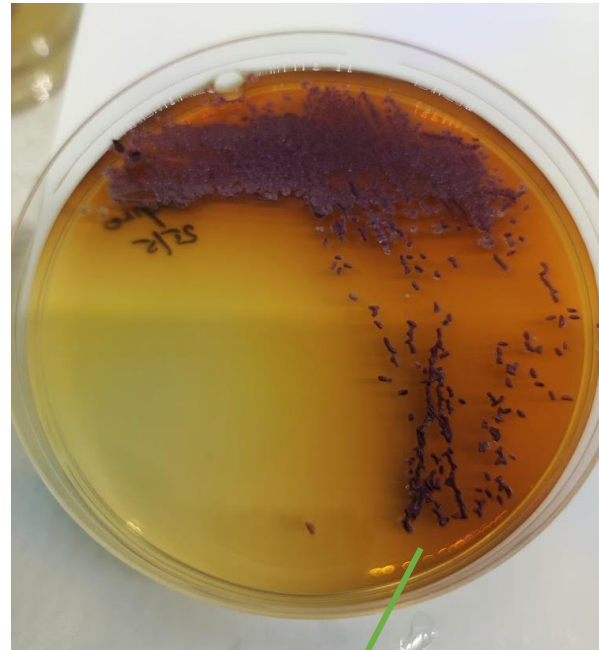
Hymenobacter, Chryseobacterium, Flavobacterium

*Betaproteobacteria – Massilia, Janthinobacterium,
Gammaproteobacteria - Pseudomonas*

Streptomyces
rarely isolated actinobacteria – *Kribella, Actinoplanes, Longispora*



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endopigment – unknown type
- violet

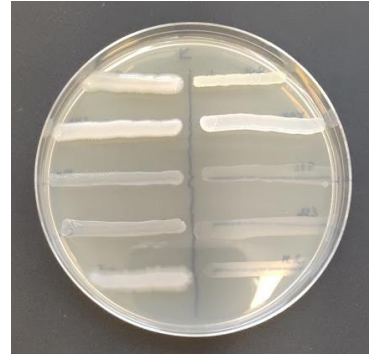
Violet pigments in *Streptomyces* spp.:

- *S. parvus* strains (walls, tombs)
- *S. violaceoruber*
- mixture of granaticins
- separate antibiotic class = **Benzoisochromanequinones**
- so far none in clinical use

exopigment – melanonoid type pigment (brown, soluble)

Plate interaction screening – *Streptomyces* sp. P12413

(partially done in the Faculty Hospital, Brno)



control

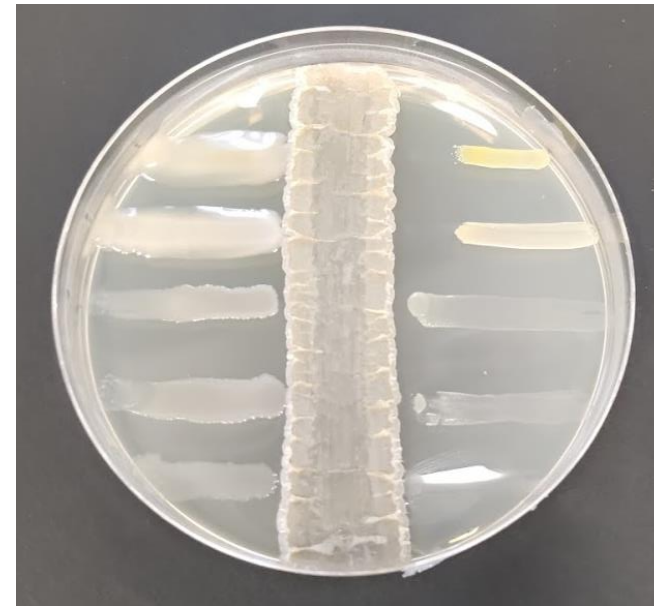
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Escherichia coli
Pseudomonas putida



(SM17/10 days)

-inoculum 10 µl of heat activated spores

Staphylococcus aureus
Enterococcus faecium
Micrococcus luteus



(ISP2/10 days)

-inoculum 10 µl of heat activated spores)

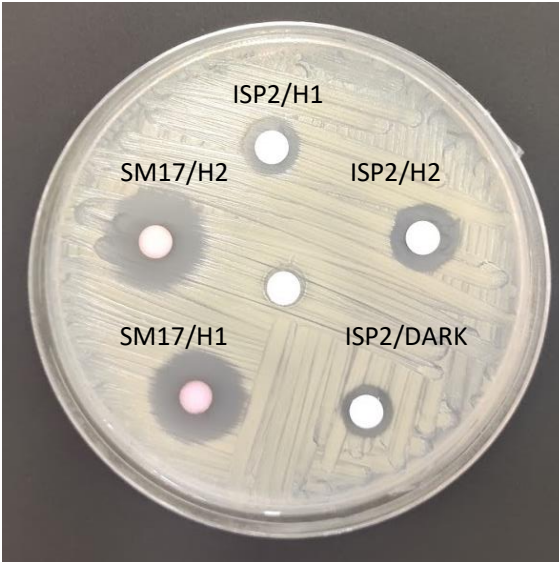
Staphylococcus aureus
Micrococcus luteus

Disc diffusion tests – *Streptomyces* sp. P12413

Escherichia coli



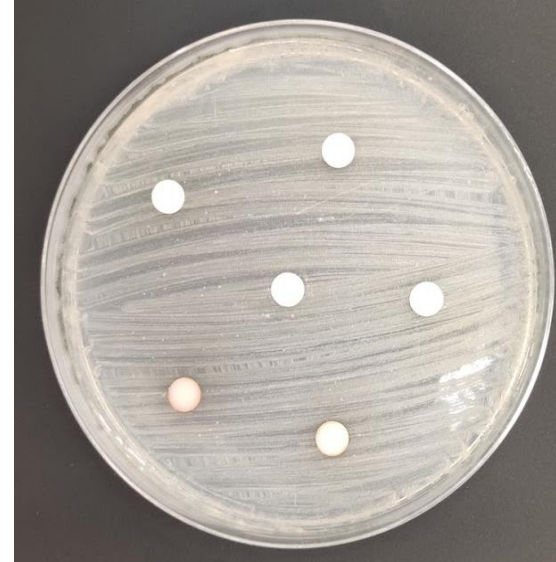
Micoroccus luteus



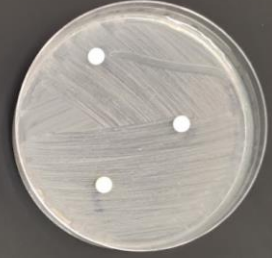
Pseudomonas putida



Saccharomyces cerevisiae



S. cerevisiae



P. putida



E.coli



M. luteus

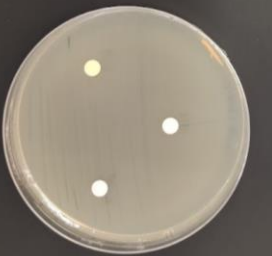
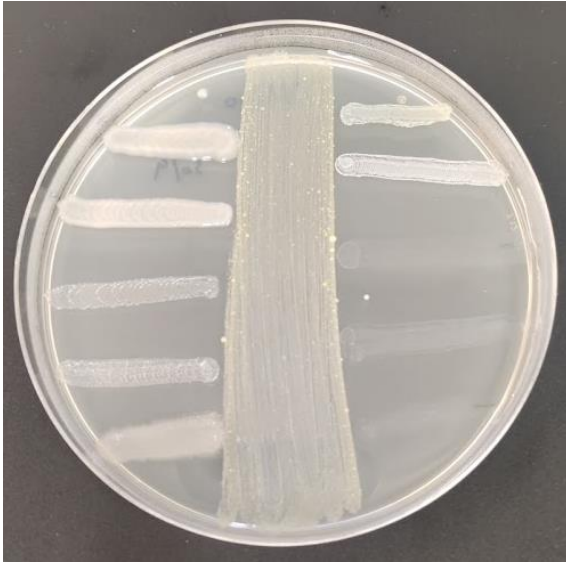
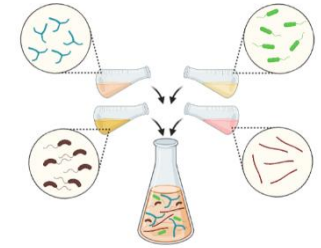
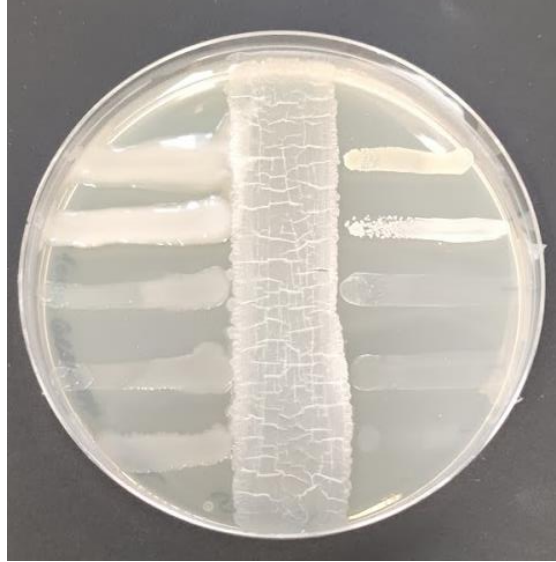


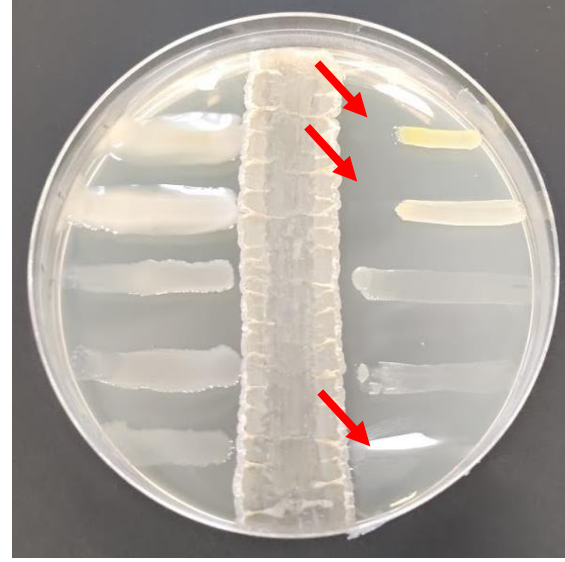
Plate interaction screening – consortia



Arthrobacter sp. P12200
(ISP2/10 days)



Streptomyces sp. UV100
(ISP2/10 days)



Streptomyces sp. P12413
(ISP2/10 days)

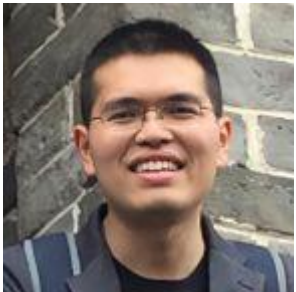
S. aureus, MRSA, M. luteus



M13 (ISP2/10 days)

all G+ bacteria

Loy's group



Thank you for your attention!

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Craig Herbold
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University Hospital Brno



Secondary Metabolomes of Bacterial Communities

MetaBac



JOINT
MICROBIOME
FACILITY



MUNI

