Coastal picocyanobacteria can exploit low oxygen habitats

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# Abstract

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# Introduction

Oxygen is essential for the survival of organisms and regulates the global cycling of nutrients and carbon. Oxygen levels in the open ocean and coastal waters have declined over the past half-century due to human activities that increase global temperatures and nutrient release. These factors accelerated microbial respiration, reduced the solubility of oxygen in water, and reduced the rate of oxygen re-supply from the atmosphere to the ocean, resulting in significant biological and ecological consequences. Since the mid-20th century, ocean deoxygenation has become a critical change in marine ecosystems, affecting productivity, biodiversity and biogeochemical cycles. This ocean deoxygenation ranks among the most important changes occurring in marine ecosystems [xxxx]. Historical data link major extinction events to warm climates and oxygen-deficient oceans, suggesting that current anthropogenic activities could lead to widespread oxygen deficiency in the oceans within a thousand years. Over the past 50 years, the open ocean has lost about 2% of oxygen, and models predict a further decline of several percent by the end of the century, which could cause significant biogeochemical and ecological impacts. Oxygen minimum zones (OMZs) in the open ocean have expanded to an area equivalent to the European Union, and the volume of oxygen-free water has quadrupled. But the paradox is that these areas, sometimes called dead zones, are far from dead (Breitburg et al. 2018).

xxx Add (Wong et al. 2023), (Ulloa et al. 2012).

Picocyanobacteria, the most abundant primary producers in marine ecosystems (Flombaum et al. 2013), exhibit remarkable adaptations to thrive in low oxygen environments, such as Oxygen Minimum Zones (OMZs), prevalent at depths in the ocean (Wong et al. 2023). These zones are characterized by exceptionally low dissolved oxygen concentrations, posing challenges for aerobic organisms. However, picocyanobacteria species have evolved diverse strategies to cope with these conditions. Picocyanobacteria, can perform photosynthesis under extremely low light and oxygen levels, utilizing specialized pigments and photosystems to capture and utilize light energy efficiently [XXX citations xxx]. Furthermore, recent studies have highlighted the role of specific genetic adaptations in cyanobacteria populations inhabiting OMZs, enabling them to tolerate and even thrive in oxygen-depleted environments (Ulloa et al. 2012). These adaptations encompass genetic modifications related to energy metabolism, antioxidant defense mechanisms, and cellular structures optimized for oxygen scavenging and storage. Overall, the occurrence and adaptation of picocyanobacteria to low oxygen environments are critical components of marine ecosystems, shaping their productivity and biodiversity in OMZ regions.

xxx Add info about Colour Light and pico XXX

The aim of this work was to demonstrate the ecophysiological response of PC-rich and PE-rich *Synechococcus* sp. to different oxygen concentrations and colors of light.

# Materials and Methods

## Culture condition and experimental setup

Xenic PC-rich and PE-rich cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. were obtained from the Culture Collection of Baltic Algae (PC-rich CCBA\_077 and PE-rich CCBA\_127) <https://ccba.ug.edu.pl/pages/en/home.php>). *Synechococcus* sp. strains were cultured in Tissue Culture Flasks (VWR International, Cat. No. 10062-872, PA, USA) and transferred biweekly to fresh f/2 media (Guillard 1975) with a salinity at 8 PSU, reflective of their natural habitat. Pre-cultures were maintained in incubators set to full oxygen concentration of 250 µM, temperature of 22℃ with a light/dark cycle of 12 h and Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR) of 10 µmol photons m−2s−1 with illumination from Philips Cool White F14T5/841 Alto, 14 watts, fluorescent bulbs.

Controlled growth experiments were performed using MCMIX-OD PSI Multicultivators (Photon Systems Instruments, Drásov, Czech Republic). The optical density of the cultures was monitored using the Photobioreactor Control Software (Photon Systems Instruments, Drásov, Czech Republic). Each of 8 round bottom cylindrical glass tubes contained 75 mL of f/2 medium and 5 mL of growing pre-culture. These parameters allowed for exponential growth of the cultures from the beginning of the experiment, with little lag phase after inoculation. The inoculation of culture tubes took place each time in the afternoon, while the sinusoidal photoperiodic cycle commenced the following morning. This cycle ensured that the peak PAR occurred at noon each day.

Cultures grew at 22℃, with peak PAR of 180 µmol photons m−2s−1. To approximate diel cycles, the photoperiods of 12 h were applied in a sinuisoidal shape. Each tube was maintain under an individual combination of 7 spectral bandwidth (405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, and 730 nm) and 2 oxygen concentrations (O2; 250 µM and 2.5 µM). A low O2 concentration of ~ 2.5 µM, was achieved by sparging with a gas mixture containing 99.95% N2 and 0.05% CO2. A high O2 concentration of ~ 250 µM was achieved by sparging with lab air (78% N2, 21% O2, 1% Ar and 0.05% CO2). O2 concentration *in situ* was verified using oxygen optodes (PyroScience, Germany) inserted into tubes for real-time measurements. The Pyroscience software corrected O2 concentration based on the salinity of the media (8 PSU). Culture tubes were closed with a silicone inert silicone stopper perforated by an aeration input tube extending to the bottom of the culture tube, and a pressure outlet tube. We used aeration with a total air flow rate of around ~ 140 mL min−1 tube−1 through a 0.2µm sterile microfilter via a G400 gas mixing system (Qubit Systems Inc., Kingston, Ontario, Canada). The pH of tested cultures did not fluctuate fiercely and was about 8 during the experiment.

## Chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates

Picocyanobacterial growth was monitored every 5 minutes by automatically recording OD680, OD720, and ΔOD (ΔOD = OD680 – OD720) for at least 5 days, independently for each culture tube. The chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates (µ) were determined by fitting logistic growth curves using a modified Levenberg-Marquardt fitting algorithm (Elzhov et al. 2023) to plots of the chlorophyll *a* proxy of ΔOD vs. elapsed time (d) for each combination of strain, spectral bandwidth, and O2 concentration. Growth curves, tracked as OD680, OD720, ΔOD and logistic fits of ΔOD vs. elapsed time were shown in Fig. S1 in Supplementary materials.

## Pigment content and pigment ratio

Whole-cell absorbance spectra of picocyanobacteria cells were collected using an integrating cavity upgrade spectrophotometer (CLARiTY 17 UV/Vis/NIR, On-Line Instrument Systems, Inc., Bogart, GA, USA) according to the method proposed by Blake and Griff (2012). Each sample and reference observation cavity of the spectrophotometer was filled with 8 mL of f/2 medium. After establishing a baseline absorbance ranging from 375 to 710 nm (f/2 media of salinity 8 PSU), 4 mL of PC-rich\_077 or PE-rich\_127 culture cell suspension was introduced into the sample cavity, replacing an equal volume of culture medium. Pathlength corrected absorbance per cm was calculated using Jávorfi coefficients (Jávorfi et al. 2006). Using an integrating cavity upgrade CLARiTY 17 UV/Vis/NIR spectrophotometer, we conducted estimations of pigment content (µg mL-1) including Chlorophyll *a* (Chl *a*), Carotenoids (Car), Phycoerythrin (PE), Phycocyanin (PC), and Allophycocyanin (APC) in PC-rich\_077 and PE-rich\_127 *Synechococcus* sp. cultures. These estimations were based on established linear correlations between pigment content, determined through extraction methods (Strickland and Parsons 1972; Bennett and Bogorad 1973), and absorbance values of individual pigment peaks (Car; 480 nm, PE; 565 nm, PC; 620 nm, APC; 650 nm, and Chl *a*; 665 nm) obtained from whole-cell absorbance spectra (Table S1). We also summed PE, PC, and APC protein to receive Phycobiliproteins content. Additionally, we calculated the Car to Chl *a* ratio and the ratio of the sum of Phycobiliproteins to Chl *a* (µg:µg) for each strain.

Additionally, we measured Chl *a* (µg mL−1) using Trilogy Laboratory Fluorometer (Turner Designs, Inc., CA, USA) equipped with Chlorophyll In-Vivo Module. Quantitative analysis of Chl *a* was obtained after adding 50 µL of picocyanobacteria culture and 2 mL of a 90% acetone:DMSO solution in a 3:2 ratio.

## Picocyanobacteria cell counts

Picocyanobacterial cells (cell mL−1) were counted using an ImageXpress Pico Digital microscope equipped with CMOS camera and LED+ image autofocus (ImageXpress Pico Automated Cell Imaging System, Molecular Devices, LLC., CA, USA). Culture samples were preserved with 4% glutaraldehyde and kept at -80°C until the measurements. Samples (V = 10 µL) were transferred to Tissue Culture (TC)-treated surface, flat bottom black 96-well plates (Corning® Falcon® Microplate, MilliporeSigma, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) containing 200 µL of f/2 media and centrifuged using a Beckman J-20 centrifuge with a swing bucket JS-4.3 rotor at 4500 rpm (Beckman Coulter, Brea, California, United States). Cells were imaged with the Cy5 channels (Excitation: 630/40 nm; Emission: 695/45 nm; Dichroic: 655 nm) using selectable confocal geometries, which allowed us to distinguish cyanobacterial cells from any co-occurring heterotrophic bacteria, and counted using a 63x objective in fluorescence imaging modes. Quantitative analysis on images acquired from automated microscopy obtained from 96-well microplates was performed using CellReporterXpress Image Acquisition and Analysis Software. The actual cell number was calculated based on the dilution factor and selected area count in each well (Wlodkowic et al. 2022).

## PSII effective absorption cross section of PSII and electron flux

We harvested 4 mL of picocyanobacteria cultures for photophysiological characterizations repeatedly across the growth trajectories. It is worth emphasizing here that we We used Fast Repetition Rate fluorometry (FRRf) even in conditions when there was no recorded growth rate of tested strains.

We used FRRf (Kolber et al. 1998) (Solisense, USA), with a lab built temperature control jacket (22℃), to apply series of flashlets to drive saturation induction/relaxation trajectories, fit using the onboard Solisense LIFT software (Falkowski and Kolber 1993; Kolber et al. 1998). From the model fits we took the initial fluorescence before induction (*F*O, *F*O′, or *F*S, depending upon the level of actinic light and step in the light response curve); the maximum fluorescence (*F*M or *F*M′) once Photosystem II (PSII) was driven to closure; and the effective absorption cross section for PSII photochemistry (σPSII or σPSII′; nm2 quanta−1) (Tortell and Suggett 2021).

We used a double tap protocol (Xu et al. 2017), where FRRf induction/relaxation trajectories were collected during a rapid light curve sequence increasing in steps of 10 s at 0, 20, 40, 80, 160, and 320 µmol photons m−2s−1 PAR, delivered from LED emitters centred at 445, preferentially exciting chlorophyll, 530, preferentially exciting phycoerythrin, or 590 nm, preferentially exciting phycocyanin.

Flash Power for 445 excitation was 60000 µmol photons m−2s−1 PAR, for 530 nm excitation power was 25000 µmol photons m−2s−1 PAR, while for 590 nm excitation power was 14000 µmol photons m−2s−1, calibrated using a quantum sensor (LI-250, LI-COR, Inc.). We applied 1 s darkness between sequential light steps, to allow re-opening of PSII. FRRf excitation flashlets were applied at the same wavebands, 445, 530, or 590 nm, as the actinic light steps.

We calculated (Eq. (1)) an uncalibrated fluorescence based estimator for volumetric electron transport, *JV*PSII, (k × e− L−1 s−1) under 445 nm (blue), 530 nm (green), and 590 nm (orange) excitation bands (Oxborough et al. 2012; Boatman et al. 2019; Tortell and Suggett 2021).

where σPSII′ is effective absorption cross section for PSII photochemistry under the relevant actinic PAR step (nm2 quanta−1); qP is an estimate of the fraction of PSII open for photochemistry estimated according to Oxborough and Baker (1997); I is the applied PAR (µmol photons m−2s−1); *F*O is the minimum fluorescence from a given sample and excitation bandwidth (relative fluorescence) and σPSII is the maximum effective absorption cross section for PSII photochemistry from a given sample and excitation bandwidth (nm2 quanta−1).

We calibrated the *JV*PSII estimator to absolute rates of electron transport (Eq. (2)) using parallel measures of oxygen evolution (µmol O2 L−1 s−1), captured simultaneously with the FRRf measures, below light saturation of electron transport, using a FireSting robust oxygen probe (PyroScience, Germany) inserted in the cuvette for select Rapid Light Curve (RLC) runs. For the blue LED (Ex445nm) excitation we used a calibration slope of 108832, for the green LED (Ex530nm) excitation we used a calibration slope of 110082, while for orange LED (Ex590nm) excitation we used a calibration slope of 254327 (Tab. S2).

At the same time as the FRRf measurements were performed, Chl *a* (µg mL−1) and cell count (N mL−1) measurements were also investigated.

## Statistical analysis

We used R version 4.3.0 (R Core Team 2023) running under RStudio (Posit team 2022). We performed three-way factorial ANOVA (*aov()* function; R Base package) to determine whether strain, spectral bandwidth, oxygen concentration, and their interactions, significantly influence the chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rate (µ; d−1; Tab. S3).

Furthermore, to examine statistical differences between fits plotted for chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rate (Tab. S4), pigments content (Tab. S5), pigment ratio (Tab. S6), σPSII′ (Tab. S7), and *JV*PSII (Tab. S8) measured under different oxygen concentrations for each strain, we performed one-way ANOVA (*aov()* function; R Base package). Statistical differences for all analyses were determined at significance level of α = 0.05.

The manuscript was prepared as a Rmarkdown document (Handel 2020) with figures plotted using ggplot2 (Wickham 2016) and patchwork (Pedersen 2024) packages. All metadata, data, and code is available on GitHub (<https://github.com/FundyPhytoPhys/BalticO2>).

# Results

## Chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rate

We used logistic curve fits (Fig. S1) to determine chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates (μ; d−1), for PC-rich and PE-rich cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidth of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, and 730 nm and O2 concentration of 250 µM and 2.5 µM (Fig. 1.

Three-way factorial ANOVA showed that peak PAR, photoperiod, strain, and their interactions, significantly affected μ (ANOVA, *p* < 0.05 for all; Table S3). [xxxx if we do this - I have some idea though xxx-> Significant differences between model fits of chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates (d−1) across growth waveband (nm) estimated for 250 µM and 2.5 µM O2 concentration for each *Synechococcus* sp. cultures was also recorded (ANOVA, *p* < 0.05; Table S2).

In general, PE-rich strains achieved faster growth rates under O2 concentration of 2.5 µM than 250 µM whereas, PC-rich strain showed similar growth rates under 250 µM and 2.5 µM of O2 concentration across tested spectral bandwidth (nm). In the presence of high O2 concentrations (250 µM), PC-rich strain did not show growth at 405 nm and PE-rich strain did not growth at 405, 450, and 730 nm. On the other hand, in low O2 concentrations (2.5 µM), both PC-rich and PE-rich strain showed growth rates over the entire range of tested growth wavelength (405 – 730 nm).

PC-rich *Synechococcus* sp. showed distinct growth peak at red light where μ = 0.165 ± 0.030 d−1 at 620 nm and μ = 0.164 ± 0.032 d−1 at 660 nm under O2 concentration of 250 µM and μ = 0.137 ± 0.026 d−1 at 620 nm and μ = 0.141 ± 0.028 d−1 at 660 nm) under O2 concentration of 2.5 µM.

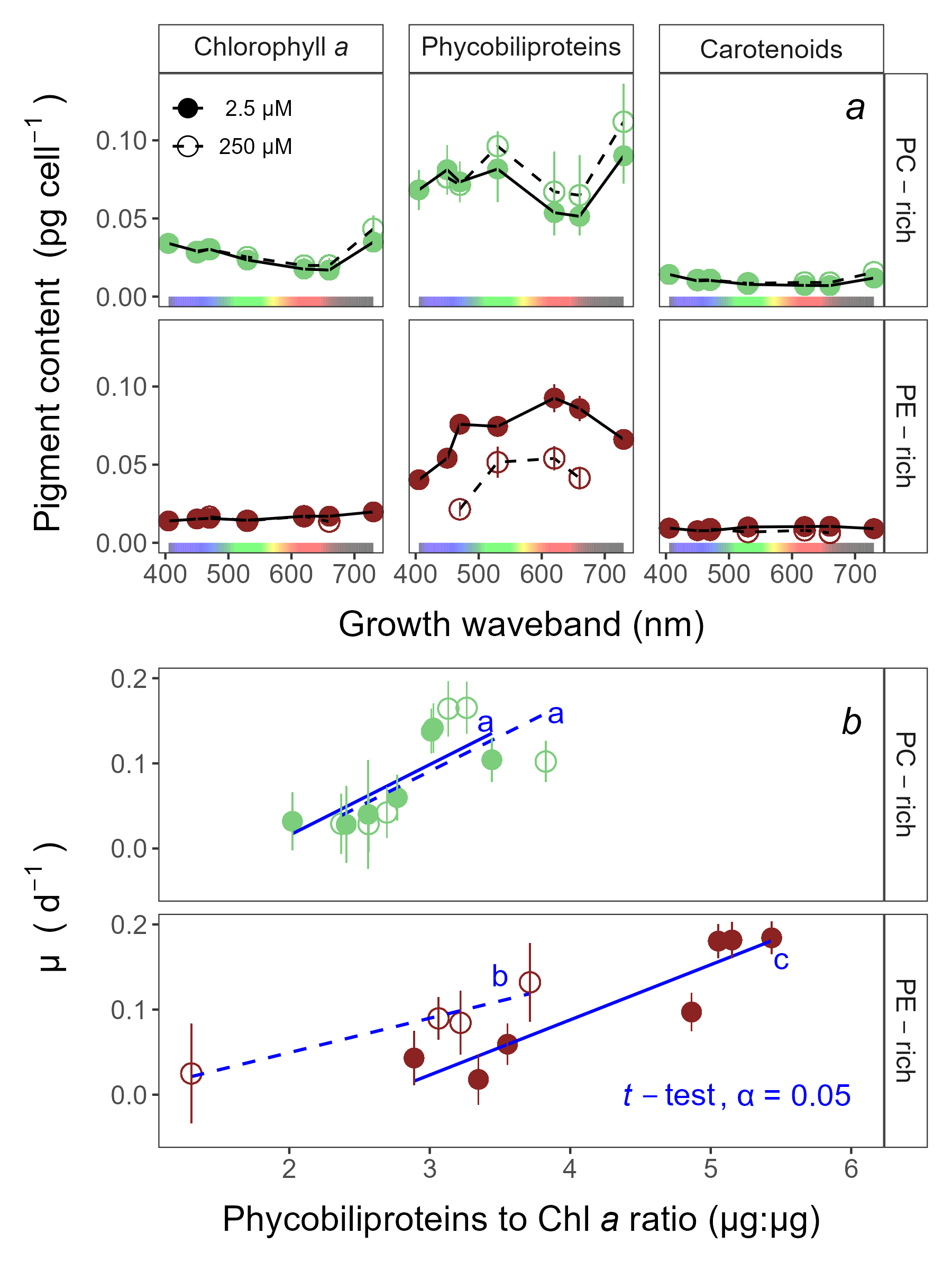
PE-rich strain showed the highest growth rate under green light at 530 nm under 250 µM of O2 (μ = 0.131 ± 0.046 d−1). However, under O2 concentration of 2.5 µM, high growth rates were recorded for 530 nm (μ = 0.181 ± 0.021 d−1), 620 nm (μ = 0.184 ± 0.019 d−1) and 660 nm (μ = 0.180 ± 0.019 d−1).



**Fig.** 1: Chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates (µ; d−1) vs. growth waveband (nm, shaded regions). Growth rates (± SE) were estimated from logistic fits of chlorophyll proxy OD680 – OD720 (ΔOD) vs. elapsed time (Fig. S1), for PC-rich (green circle) and PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm, and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line).

## Pigment content and pigment ratio

Whole-cell absorbance spectra of PC-rich and PE-rich *Synechococcus* sp. cultures showed that XXX (Fig. ??*a*)…



**Fig.** 2: Pigment content (pg cell −1) vs. growth waveband (nm; *a*) and Chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates (µ; d−1) vs. Phycobiliproteins:Chlorophyll *a* ratio (µg:µg) (*b*) for PC-rich (green circle) and PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Data not presented for those PE-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405, 450, 730 nm and 250 µM O2; nor for those PC-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405 nm and 250 µM O2. Blue lines (solid for 2.5 µM O2 or dashed for 250 µM O2) shows linear model fit for data from each strain across spectral bandwidths. Different blue lowercase letters indicate statistically significant differences between the fit models for different strains or given O2 concentrations (*t*-test; *p* < 0.05).

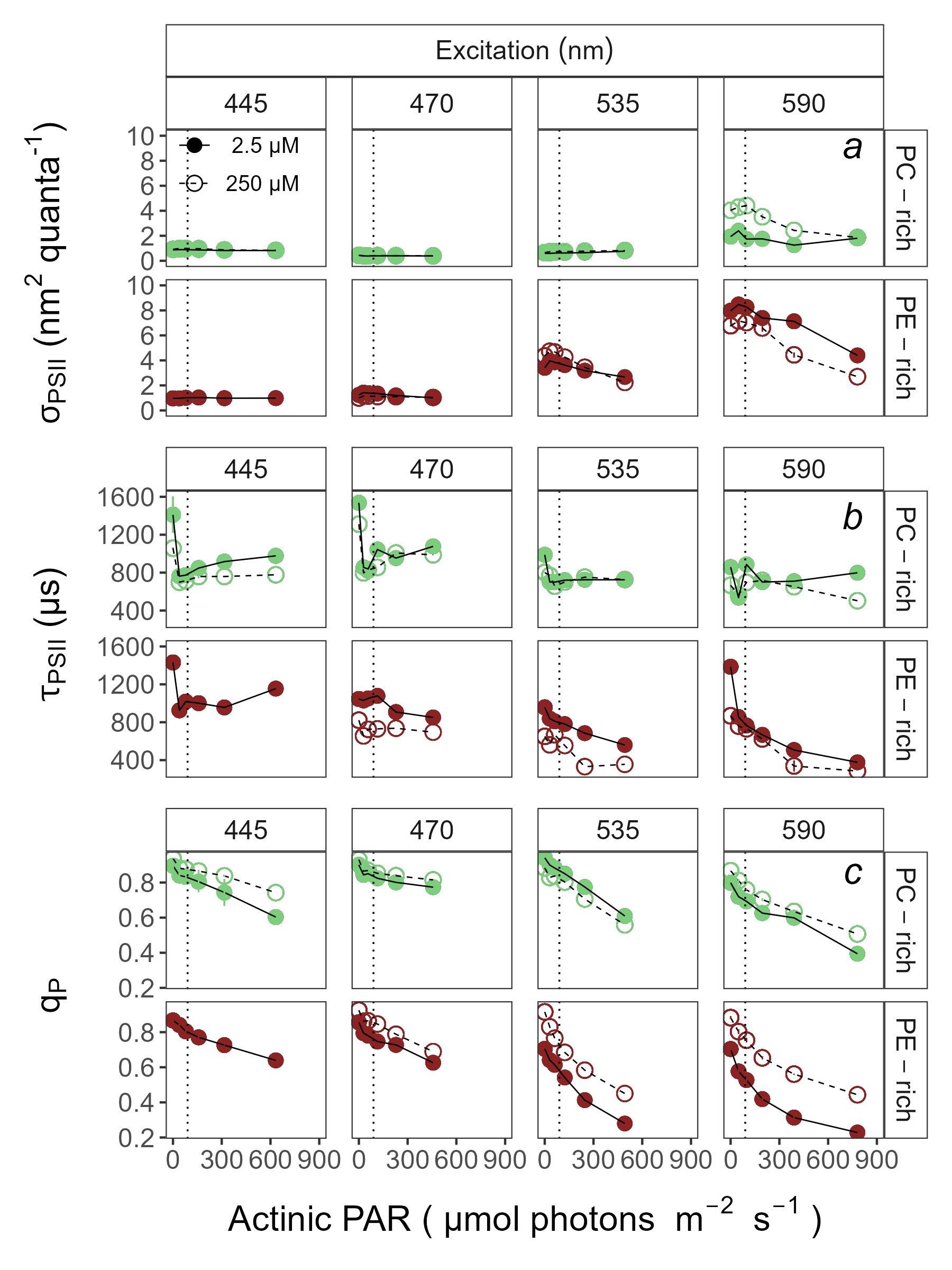
## Effective absorption cross section of PSII, turnover time of PSII photochemistry, and photochemical quenching coefficient

σPSII′ - Effective absorption cross section of PSII photochemistry under actinic light -> A2 (quanta)-1 or m2

TauPSII - Minimum turnover time of PSII photochemistry -> s-1

qP = (PSII efficiency factor under actinic light; photochemical quenching coefficient)

Data show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding wavebands.



**Fig.** 3: Effective absorption cross section of PSII (σPSII; nm2 quanta−1, *a*); turnover time of PSII photochemistry (τPSII; µs, *b*); or photochemical quenching coefficient (qP, *c*) vs. Actinic PAR (µmol photons m−2s−1). Parameters were estimated using FRRf induction curves with excitation (columns) at Ex445nm, blue; Ex470nm, blue-green; Ex535nm, green; or Ex590nm, orange; for PC-rich (green circle) or PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. Data show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). The vertical lines show half diel peak PAR growth light of 90 µmol photons m−2s−1. Data not presented for those PE-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405, 450, 730 nm and 250 µM O2; nor for those PC-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405 nm and 250 µM O2.

## Growth rates vs. cumulative diel PSII electron flux



**Fig.** 4: Chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rates (µ; d−1) vs. PSII electron flux (*JV*PSII; µmol e− µmol Chl *a*−1 d−1) measured under half diel peak PAR growth light. Growth rates (± SE) were estimated from logistic fits of chlorophyll proxy OD680 - OD720 (ΔOD) vs. elapsed time (Fig. S1). *JV*PSII was estimated using FRRf induction curves with excitation at Ex445nm, blue; Ex470nm, blue-green; Ex535nm, green; or Ex590nm, orange; for PC-rich (green circle) or PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. Data show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Blue lines (solid for 2.5 µM O2 or dashed for 250 µM O2) shows linear model fit for data from each strain across spectral bandwidths. Different blue lowercase letters indicate statistically significant differences between the fit models for different strains or given O2 concentrations (*t*-test; *p* < 0.05).

# Discussion

# Conclusions

**Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.**

**Authors Contribution Statement:** S.S-W. designed the study with input from D.A.C. M.S. ensured the proper operation of the photobioreactors. N.M.O. solved technical problems related to computer operation and software. S.S-W., M.S., N.M.O., D.A.C. contributed to R coding and data analysis. S.S-W. conducted the experiments, created plots and wrote the manuscript, with support from D.A.C. All authors contributed to the discussion of the results, supported manuscript preparation, and approved the final submitted manuscript.

# Data availability statement

Data supporting this study is available on: <https://github.com/FundyPhytoPhys/BalticO2> (public GitHub Repository) and <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ZXpwR7Gfto-uRzVdXzMpQF4frbrvMLH_IyLqonFZRSw/edit#gid=0> (URL for MetaDataCatalog).

Code to perform data processing and analyses is available at <https://github.com/FundyPhytoPhys/BalticO2>.

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## Conflict of Interest

None declared.

Competing interests: The authors declare there are no competing interests.

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