Metabolic Network Analysis and Metatranscriptomics of a Cosmopolitan and Streamlined Freshwater Lineage

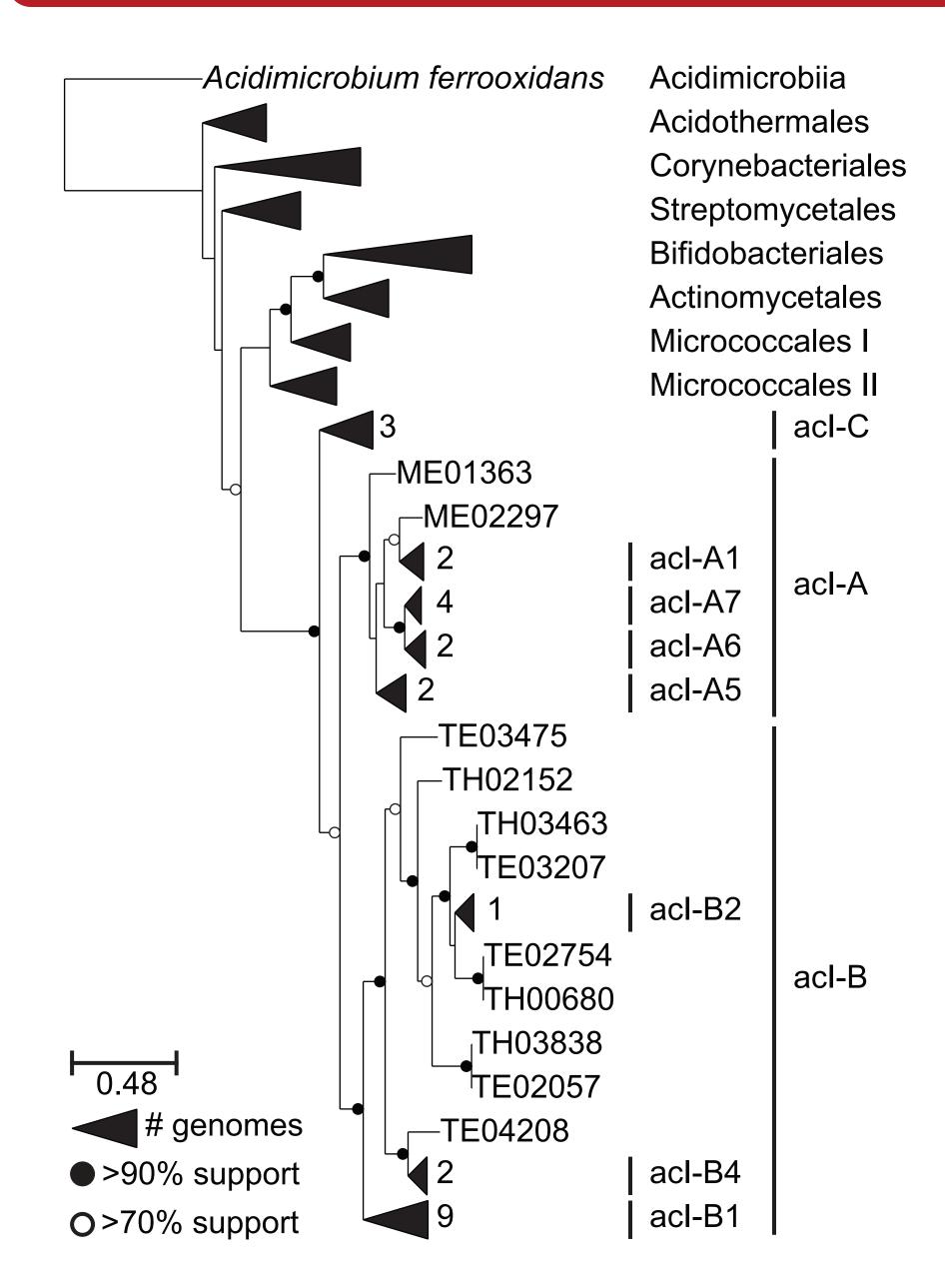
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INTRODUCTION

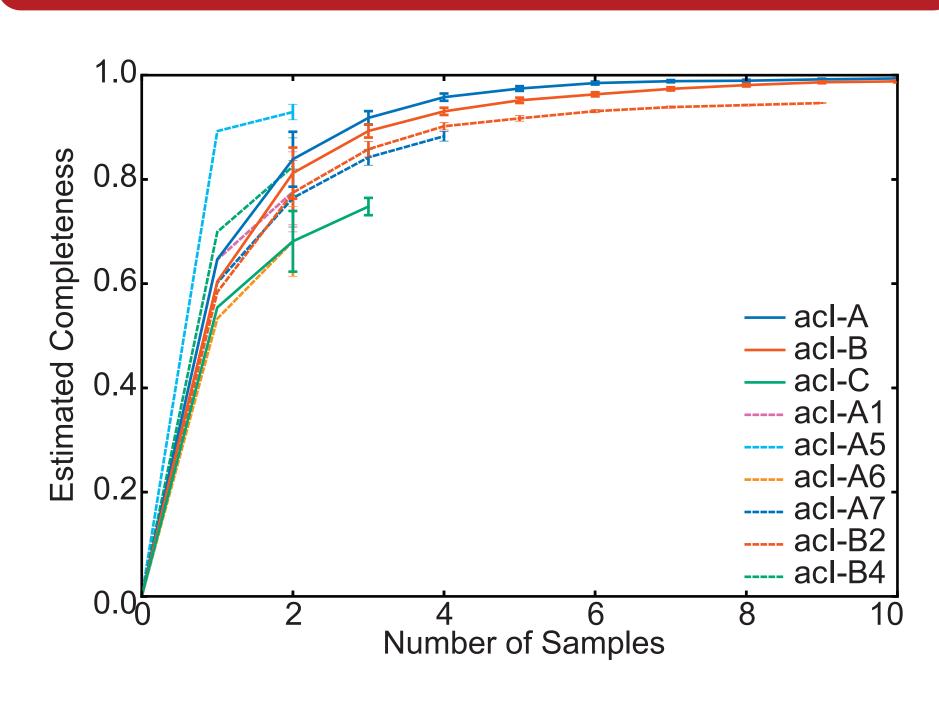
- Uncultured actinobacteria of the acl lineage are a dominant phylum in freshwater ecosystems
- Reference genome collection enables metabolic reconstruction of freshwater lineages
- A computational pipeline linking metabolic network reconstruction and metatranscriptomics provides insight into acl ecophysiology

PHYLOGENY



- acl form a monophyletic group within the class Actinobacteria
- 36 genomes across three previously defined clades (acl-A, -B, and -C)

GENOME COMPLETENESS



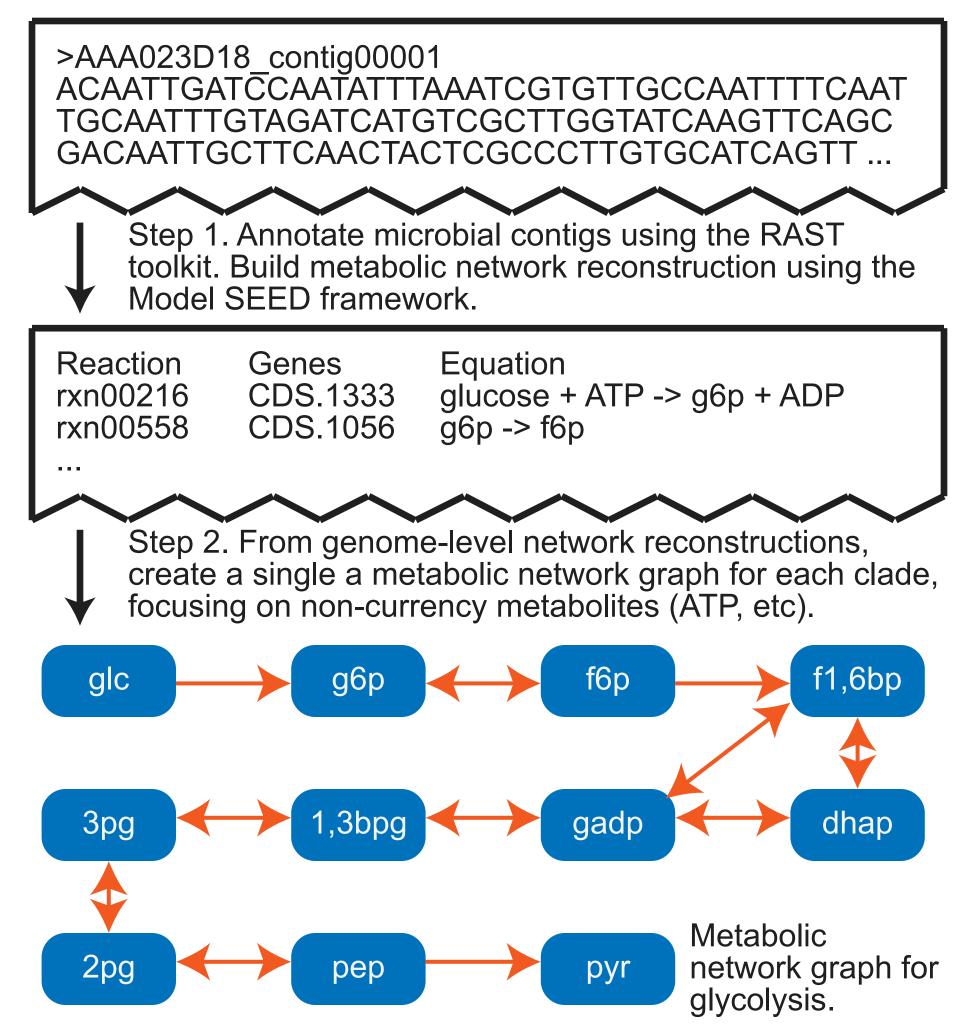
Estimated completeness of clade- and subclade-level population genomes based on single-copy marker genes.

AVAILABILITY

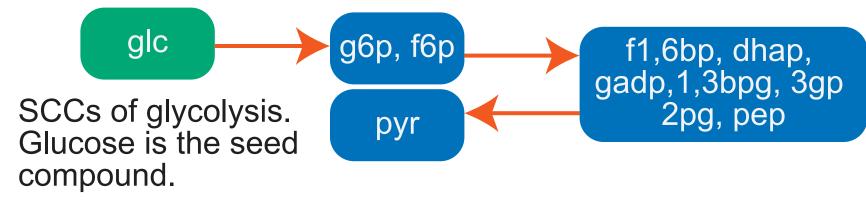


Code, example Jupyter notebooks, this poster, and more available on GitHub.

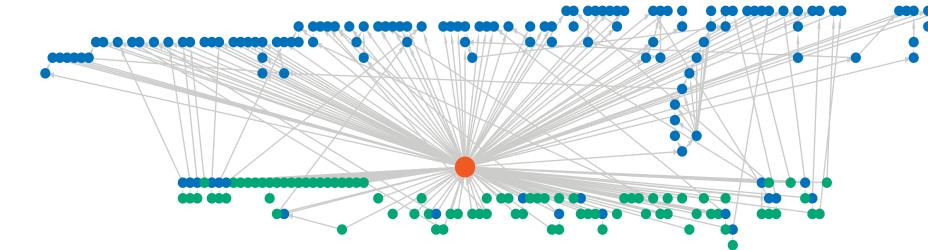
METABOLIC NETWORK RECONSTRUCTION



Step 3. Decompose the metabolic graph into its strongly connected components (SCCs), groups of compounds which are interconvertible. These graphs typically exhibit a "bow-tie" structure, with a single component containing many metabolites.



Step 4. For each clade, identify seed compounds, the minimal set of compounds from which all other compounds in the network can be synthesized. For a metabolic network represented as a directed graph, the seed set is the minimal set of nodes from which all other nodes can be reached. These nodes may represent auxotrophies or inputs to metabolism (see below).



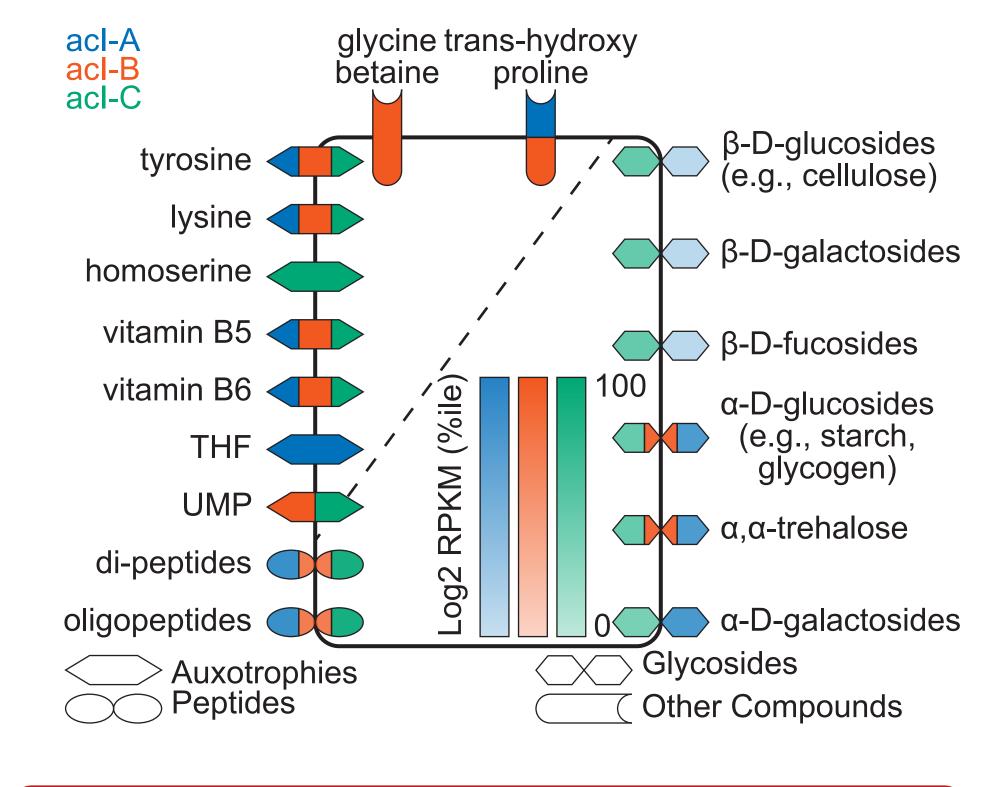
Metabolic network reconstruction for acl-A, showing its SCCs. Seed compounds are in green. The largest SCC (red circle) contains 60% of the metabolites.

Network Analysis and Metatranscriptomics

NETWORK CURATION AND READ MAPPING

- Curated list of seed compounds
- Re-annotated peptidases, glycoside hydrolases, and transporters
- Metatranscriptomes collected from Lake Mendota (Madison, WI) and mapped to reference acl genomes
- Gene expression calculated for orthologous gene clusters, as identified by OrthoMCL

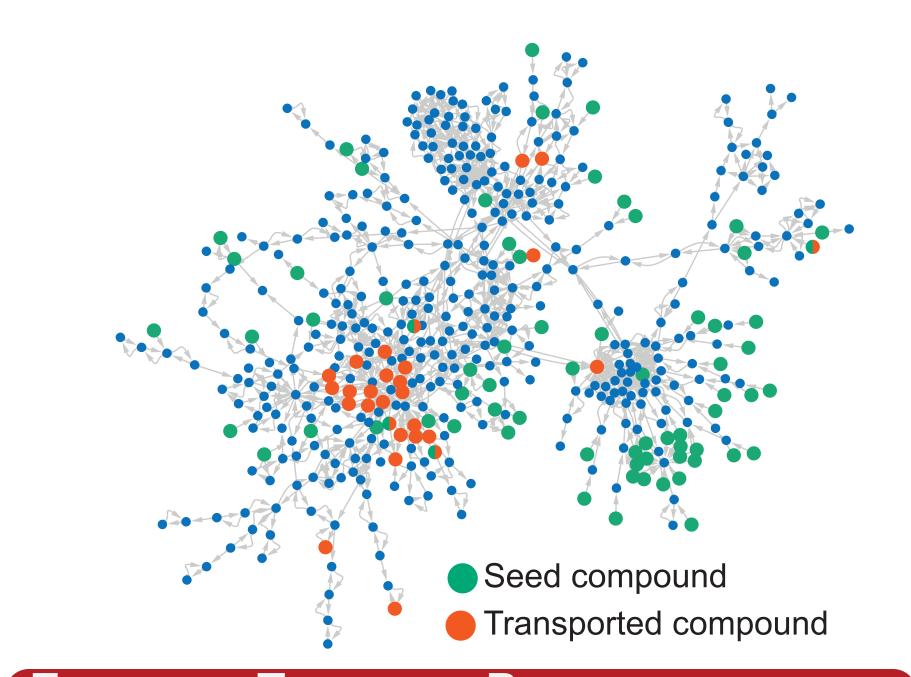
CURATED SET OF SEED COMPOUNDS



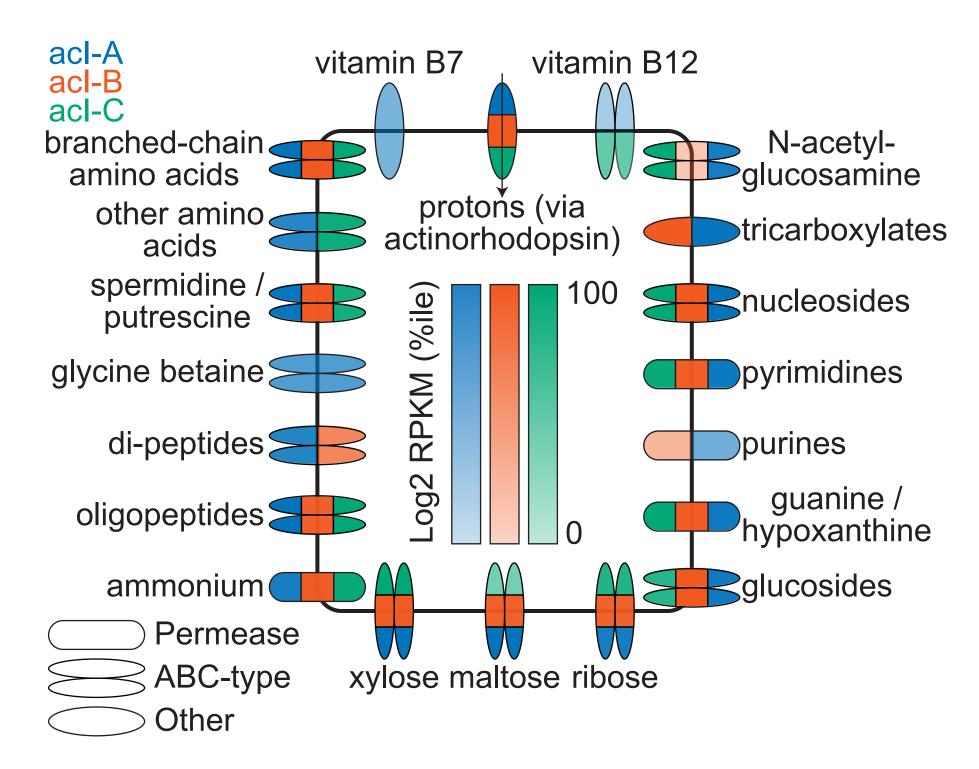
Conclusions

- Members of the acl lineage consume substrates near the center of their metabolic network, rather than the periphery
- Auxotrophies for vitamins and amino acids are consistent with acl from other lakes
- Broad substrate specificity may explain the ubiquity of the acl lineage

METABOLIC NETWORK OF CLADE ACI-C



Expressed Transport Proteins



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS





