

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

# Phosphorus supply drives rapid turnover of membrane phospholipids in the diatom *Thalassiosira pseudonana*

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**In low-phosphorus (P) marine systems, phytoplankton replace membrane phospholipids with non-phosphorus lipids, but it is not known how rapidly this substitution occurs. Here, when cells of the model diatom *Thalassiosira pseudonana* were transferred from P-replete medium to P-free medium, the phospholipid content of the cells rapidly declined within 48 h from  $45 \pm 0.9$  to  $21 \pm 4.5\%$  of the total membrane lipids; the difference was made up by non-phosphorus lipids. Conversely, when P-limited *T. pseudonana* were resupplied with P, cells reduced the percentage of their total membrane lipids contributed by a non-phosphorus lipid from  $43 \pm 1.5$  to  $7.3 \pm 0.9\%$  within 24 h, whereas the contribution by phospholipids rose from  $2.2 \pm 0.1$  to  $44 \pm 3\%$ . This dynamic phospholipid reservoir contained sufficient P to synthesize multiple haploid genomes, suggesting that phospholipid turnover could be an important P source for cells. Field observations of phytoplankton lipid content may thus reflect short-term changes in P supply and cellular physiology, rather than simply long-term adjustment to the environment.**

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Phosphate is chronically scarce in oligotrophic oceans (Krom *et al.*, 1991; Karl *et al.*, 1997; Wu *et al.*, 2000), and phytoplankton appear to possess highly effective physiological mechanisms to reduce their phosphorus (P) quota in these environments (Twining *et al.*, 2010). For example, all phytoplankton groups examined to date, both in culture and *in situ*, substitute non-phosphorus (sulfur- and nitrogen-containing) lipids for phospholipids in their membranes under low-P conditions (Van Mooy *et al.*, 2009). Such lipid substitution in bacteria (Minnikin *et al.*, 1974; Benning *et al.*, 1995) can take place within hours (Zavaleta-Pastor *et al.*, 2010). However, it is not known how rapidly phytoplankton remodel their membranes, and whether field observations (Van Mooy *et al.*, 2009) reflect long-term adjustment to the environment or an immediate cellular response to low-P conditions.

The diatom *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and other eukaryotic phytoplankton contain the phospholipids

phosphatidylcholine (PC), phosphatidylglycerol (PG) and phosphatidylethanolamine (PE). Under low-P conditions, *T. pseudonana* substitutes PC with the betaine lipid diacylglycerylcarboxyhydroxymethylcholine (DGCC), and PG with the sulfolipid sulfoquinovosyldiacylglycerol (SQDG) (Van Mooy *et al.*, 2009).

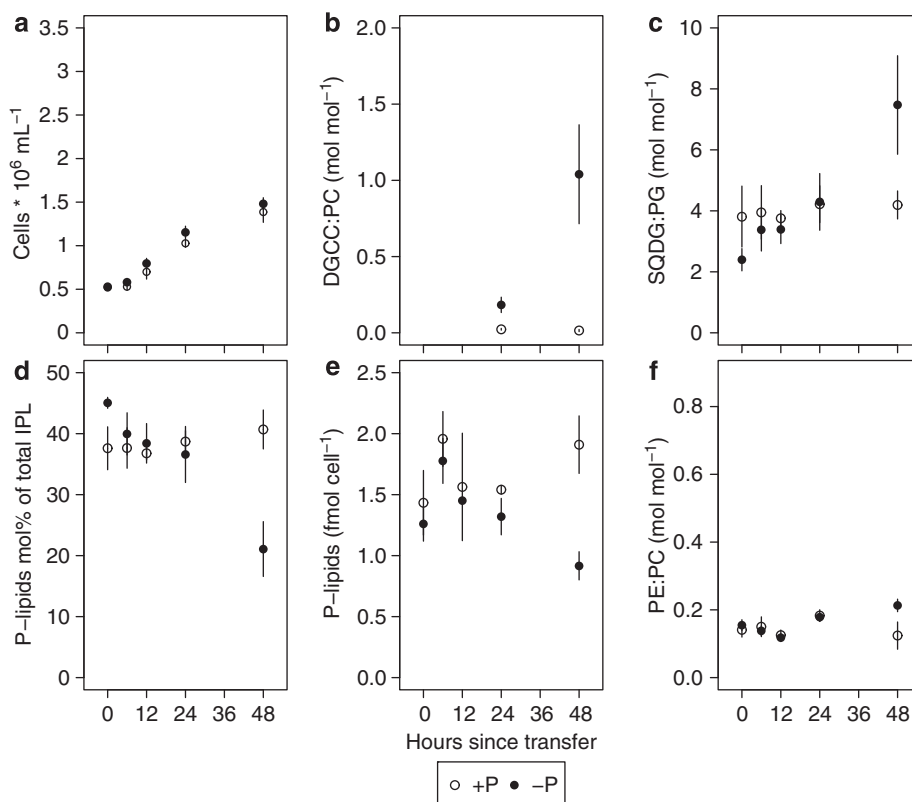
Two culture experiments were conducted to test how rapidly lipid substitution occurs in *T. pseudonana* upon changes in phosphate concentration. In the first experiment, *T. pseudonana* CCMP1335 was grown in P-replete medium (in triplicate, Supplementary Methods) until early log-phase. Cells were then gently filtered onto 0.2 µm polycarbonate membranes and resuspended in either phosphate-free (–P) or phosphate-replete (+P,  $36 \mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$  phosphate) medium. However, as the –P cultures contained  $0.5 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$  phosphate at 0 h, representing a carryover of the original culture medium on the order of 1%, the cells did not experience limiting levels of P instantaneously. Samples for intact polar lipids (IPLs) and cell counts were taken over 48 h (Supplementary Methods).

The cells responded quickly after transfer, and grew equally well in the –P and +P treatments over 48 h (Figure 1a). However, despite the minor carryover of P in the culture medium, the DGCC:PC ratio

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**Figure 1** A time course of parameters in an experiment where P-replete *T. pseudonana* cells were harvested and transferred into either P-replete (+P) or P-free (–P) medium. (a) Cell growth in +P and –P treatments; (b) DGCC:PC ratio (note that DGCC was undetectable before 24 h); (c) SQDG:PG ratio; (d) combined molar percentage of total IPLs contributed by the phospholipids PC, PG and PE; (e) combined content of the three phospholipids PC, PG and PE per cell; (f) PE:PC ratio. All data are treatment mean  $\pm$  1 s.d. of  $n = 3$ .

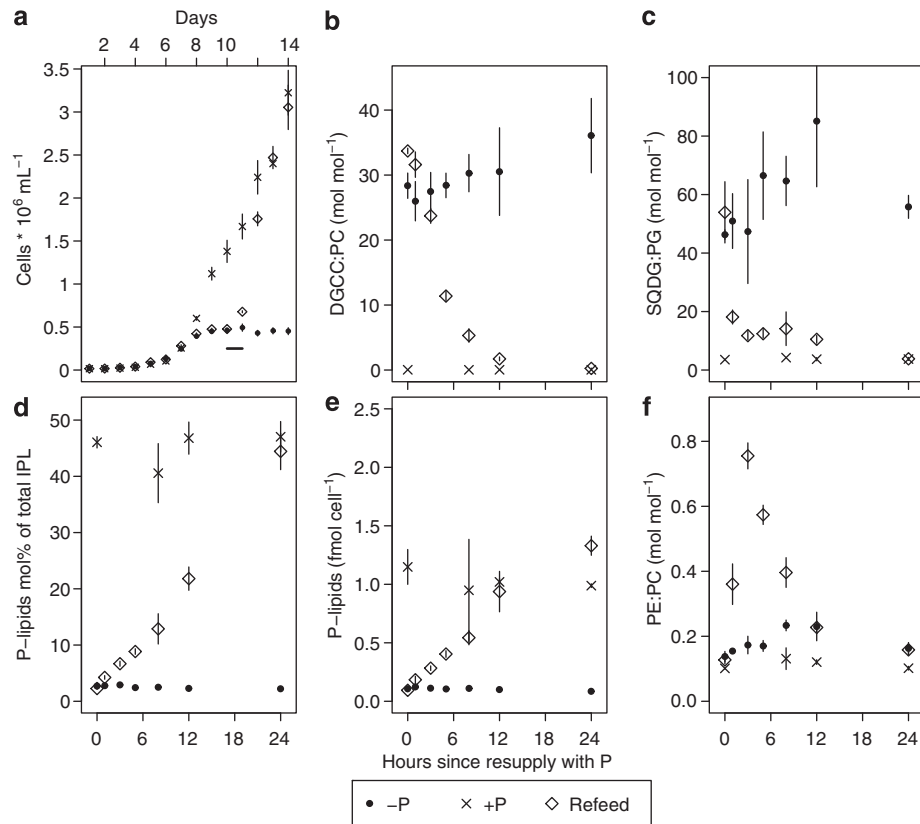
increased sharply in the –P treatments after 24 h, relative to the +P controls, indicating lipid substitution in response to low-P conditions (Figure 1b, Supplementary Figure 1, note that DGCC was undetectable before 24 h). Similarly, the SQDG:PG ratio rose in the –P compared with the +P treatments (Figure 1c). The molar percentage contribution by phospholipids to total IPLs fell from  $45 \pm 0.9\%$  at 0 h to  $21 \pm 4.5\%$  at 48 h in the –P cultures (Figure 1d). Concomitantly, the contribution by DGCC rose from undetectable levels to  $11.5 \pm 1.7\%$ , and by SQDG from  $38 \pm 2$  to  $52 \pm 6\%$  (Supplementary Figure 1). The contribution by the lipids monogalactosyldiacylglycerol and digalactosyldiacylglycerol did not differ between treatments (Supplementary Figure 1). This contrasts with higher plants, which have been shown to substitute PC with digalactosyldiacylglycerol (Tjellström *et al.*, 2008).

The per-cell content of the phospholipids PC, PG and PE dropped from  $1.8 \pm 0.2$  fmol per cell at 6 h to  $0.92 \pm 0.12$  fmol per cell (Figure 1e). Moreover, the amount of phospholipids per ml of culture medium decreased by  $160 \pm 30$  pmol ml $^{-1}$  in the –P treatments between 24 and 48 h (Supplementary Figure 1), indicating that the per-cell shift in phospholipids was caused by net breakdown of these molecules. This breakdown of phospholipids

represented a quantity of P equivalent to  $3.0 \pm 0.6 \times 10^8$  atoms P per cell for the new cells that grew during the 24 to 48 h time period. As *T. pseudonana* contains  $7.2 \times 10^7$  P atoms per haploid genome (von Dassow *et al.*, 2008; Supplementary Methods), this is equivalent to the amount of P needed for each cell to synthesize about four haploid genomes. Clearly, the phospholipid pool represents a significant amount of P that is rapidly mobilized in response to low-P conditions.

The relatively constant PE:PC ratio (Figure 1f) underscores that the breakdown rates of these two lipids were relatively equal. This supports the finding of Riekhof *et al.* (2005) that betaine lipid synthesis is linked to the cleavage of phospholipid headgroups (for example, via indiscriminant phospholipase C activity).

To test the response time of P-limited *T. pseudonana* to P resupply, triplicate flasks of *T. pseudonana* were grown (Supplementary Methods) until P-limited, and then resupplied with  $36 \mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$  phosphate (Refeed treatment), and tracked relative to triplicate P-replete (+P) and P-limited (–P) controls. The cells in the Refeed cultures resumed growth within 24 h after phosphate addition (Figure 2a). The DGCC:PC ratio in the Refeed cultures fell from an initial value of  $33.7 \pm 0.4$  to  $1.7 \pm 0.3$  at 12 h, with a



**Figure 2** A time course of parameters in an experiment where P-limited *T. pseudonana* cells (–P) were resupplied with phosphate (Refeed) and compared to replete (+P) treatments. (a) Cell growth curve. The solid horizontal line between Days 10 and 11 indicates the 24 h period over which lipids were sampled, starting from the time of phosphate resupply. (b–f) share a common x-axis corresponding to the horizontal line shown in (a). (b) DGCC:PC ratio; (c) SQDG:PG ratio; (d) combined molar percentage of total IPLs contributed by PC, PG and PE; (e) combined per-cell content of PC, PG and PE; (f) PE:PC ratio. All data are mean  $\pm$  1 s.d. of  $n = 3$ .

discernable change within the first hour (Figure 2b), and this was driven both by the breakdown of DGCC and the synthesis of new PC. DGCC per cell decreased after 5 h (Supplementary Figure 2), and the molar percentage of IPLs contributed by DGCC fell from  $43 \pm 1.5\%$  initially to  $7.3 \pm 0.9\%$  at 24 h (Supplementary Figure 2). The SQDG:PG ratio differed dramatically between +P and –P cultures, and in the Refeed cultures it dropped to values identical to the +P cultures by 24 h (Figure 2c). Change in the SQDG:PG ratio was driven by changes in PG content; the percentage contribution by SQDG (and by monogalactosyldiacylglycerol and digalactosyldiacylglycerol) remained largely constant and identical between treatments (Supplementary Figure 2). The PE:PC ratio spiked sharply in the first 12 h (Figure 2f), which is consistent with the activation of a synthesis pathway where PC is synthesized from PE as has been observed in yeast (but not in plants; Birner and Daum, 2003).

In the Refeed treatments, the percentage contribution by phospholipids to total IPLs increased from  $2.2 \pm 0.1\%$  at 0 h to  $44 \pm 3\%$  at 24 h (Figure 2d). The overall phospholipid content increased by  $1.2 \pm 0.1$  fmol per cell, or  $7.4 \pm 0.5 \times 10^8$  atoms P per cell, which is enough P to synthesize 10 haploid genomes

(Figure 2e). Overall, *T. pseudonana* responds rapidly to P resupply, increasing phospholipid synthesis and degrading DGCC. As DGCC contains nitrogen, there may be a physiological benefit to actively recycling it.

These data demonstrate that the IPL composition of *T. pseudonana* is dynamic and changes within one cell division or less in response to changes in external P concentrations. The breakdown of phospholipids appears to liberate a significant quantity of P, enough for the synthesis of several genomes. Likewise, cells can sequester a significant amount of P in phospholipids when P concentrations increase suddenly. Recycling of P from phospholipids may be able to support several cell divisions in low-P conditions. This suggests that recent observations of elevated betaine lipid:PC and SQDG:PG ratios in low-P marine systems (Van Mooy *et al.*, 2006, 2009) at least partly reflect a short-term physiological response to low P. Most marine phytoplankton do appear to have inherently low phospholipid contents, even when P is replete (Van Mooy *et al.*, 2009; Van Mooy and Fredericks, 2010). Although it has not yet been tested whether P enrichment of low-P ocean samples leads to changes in whole-community lipid composition, at least one phytoplankton taxon, the ubiquitous cyanobacterium *Synechococcus* (which

undertakes SQDG–PG substitution; Van Mooy *et al.*, 2009), can increase its total cellular P-quota upon short-term P supply by mesoscale eddies (Twining *et al.*, 2010). Our data indicate that membrane remodelling may be important for such a response, and that it is an important and dynamic process for phytoplankton in the sea.

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