



## Letter

# Study of the Dynamics of *Microcystis aeruginosa* and its Cyanophage in East Lake using quantitative PCR

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### Dear Editor,

East Lake, located in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, is a major source of drinking water for local residents. However, the large increase of population density and the rapid development of industry has resulted in heavy eutrophication of East Lake over the past few decades. *Microcystis aeruginosa* is a well-known toxic algae-blooming cyanobacterial species (Carmichael W W, et al., 2001) and a major player in the cyanobacterial water blooming in East Lake. Cyanophages are considered to be a significant factor in preventing algal blooming by causing the death and regulating the abundance, clonal diversity, and composition of their cyanobacterial host populations (Suttle C A, et al., 1992; Tucker S, et al., 2005). Recently, in our high-throughput sequencing data of water samples collected in East Lake, a high proportion of sequences were found homologous to the genomic sequences of a cyanophage strain, Ma-LMM01, which was isolated from Lake Mikata in Japan in 2006, and specifically infects a toxic strain (NIES298) of *M. aeruginosa* (Yoshida T, et al., 2006). We then conducted a one-year survey of the abundance of *M. aeruginosa* and the

Ma-LMM01-type cyanophage in East Lake using real-time quantitative PCR (qPCR). Our results demonstrated a clear chronological dynamic correlation between Ma-LMM01-type cyanophage and the host *M. aeruginosa* in East Lake.

We collected water samples at a depth of 0.5 m once a month from May 2012 to April 2013 from four fixed points (DH1: 30°32'54.78"N, 114°21'14.43"E; DH2: 30°32'45.43"N, 114°22'1.35"E, DH3: 30°32'22.98"N; 114°23'28.43 E; and DH4: 30°32'48.03"N, 114°25'23.16"E) in East Lake, Wuhan, China (Fig. 1A). The four sample sites, which are close to the residential areas, university, hospital, and scenic spots, respectively, represent the different ecological environments.

For concentrating cyanobacteria samples, 4 L water was collected from each of the four sample sites and kept in the dark during the transport to the laboratory. After being filtered through 16 layers of gauze, the filtrate was preserved in Lugol's solution and concentrated to 40 mL, followed by immediate storage in the dark at 4 °C until processing. For concentrating virus samples, 100 L water was collected from each of the four sample sites and processed within 2 hours as described previously (Thurber R V, et al., 2009). Briefly, the samples were serially filtered through 1 µm and 0.45 µm filters, concentrated to about 1/50<sup>th</sup> of their original volume using a tangential-flow ultrafiltration system (Millipore) and stored immediately in the dark at 4 °C until processing.

To extract bacterial DNA, particles including cyanobacteria were sonicated gently and harvested by centrifugation at 14,400 g for 10 min. The DNA was extracted using a modified XS-SDS protocol (Yilmaz and Phlips, 2009). Briefly, collected cells were suspended in 50 µL TE buffer (10 mmol/L Tris-HCl 1mmol/L EDTA, pH7.4), then mixed with 750 µL of freshly prepared XS buffer (1% potassium ethyl xanthogenate; 100 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 20 mmol/L EDTA, pH 8; 800 mmol/L ammonium acetate; and 1% SDS) and incubated for 2 h at 70 °C. The mixture was mixed by vortex for 30 s, incubated on ice for 30 min and

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centrifuged for 10 min at 15,000 g. The supernatant was collected and added with PEG 8000 and  $MgCl_2$  at a final concentration of 7% and 10 mmol/L respectively. The DNA was precipitated by incubating the mixture at room temperature for at least 10 min or at 4 °C overnight. After being centrifuged at 15,000 g for 15 min, the DNA pellet was washed in 70% ethanol, air-dried, and dissolved in sterile double distilled water. To extract viral nucleic acids, the viral samples were filtered through 0.2  $\mu m$  polycarbonate filters and concentrated by ultracentrifugation at 111,000 g for 2 h at 4 °C. Then viral DNA was extracted using a QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany).

The extracted DNA was used as the template of real-time qPCR to detect the abundance of *M. aeruginosa* and cyanophage. A 66 bp fragment of *PC-IGS* gene from *M. aeruginosa* and a 132 bp fragment of the *g91* gene from cyanophage were respectively amplified by the primer pairs 188F (5'-GCTACTTCGACCGGCC-3') / 254R (5'-TCCTACGGTTTAATTGAGACTAGCC-3') and SheathRTF (5'-ACATCAGCGTTTCGTTTCGG-3') / SheathRTR (5'-CAATCTGGTTAGGTAGGTCG-3')

(Takashima Y, et al., 2007; Yoshida M, et al., 2010). The Amplicons were cloned into the pGEM-T vector (Promega) and the plasmids, named respectively as PC-IGC SQ and g91 SQ, were serially diluted and used as the external standard to generate the standard curve in the quantification assay. The assay was performed in 20  $\mu L$  reaction mixtures containing 2  $\mu L$  of template and the cycling conditions were: one cycle of 95 °C for 30 s, followed by 40 cycles of 95 °C for 5 s, 58 °C for 10 s, and 72 °C for 15 s. All reactions were conducted in triplicate and in the linear response range.

Statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS 17.0 program. The correlation analysis was determined by Spearman's test.

The temperature at the sample sites was recorded and other water-quality parameters, including total phosphorus (TP), chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand ( $BOD_5$ ), permanganate index ( $COD_{Mn}$ ), water-quality grades, aggregative trophic level index (TLI), and water nutrition grades in the sampling months in East Lake were obtained from Hubei Environmental Protection Bureau (Table 1). Temperature and TLI in the

Table 1. Physical and chemical characteristics of water in different months, East Lake

Sampling date	Temperature, °C	Water-quality grades	TLI	Water-nutrition grades	Beyond Index
16 May	23	IV	56.42	Light eutrophication	TP, COD, $BOD_5$
14 June	30	IV	58.24	Light eutrophication	TP, COD
16 July	29	V	58.42	Light eutrophication	TP, COD
30 August	28	V	61.43	Moderate eutrophication	TP, COD, $COD_{Mn}$
27 September	23	V	59.91	Light eutrophication	TP, COD, $BOD_5$
11 October	22	IV	59.91	Light eutrophication	TP, COD, $BOD_5$ , $COD_{Mn}$
14 November	15	IV	57.71	Light eutrophication	TP, COD
24 December	5	IV	50.55	Light eutrophication	TP
24 January	5	III	46.71	Mesotrophication	
25 February	10	III	46.71	Mesotrophication	
25 March	15	III	47.71	Moderate eutrophication	
26 April	20	III	49.55	Moderate eutrophication	

\* $BOD_5$ , biochemical oxygen demand; COD, chemical oxygen demand;  $COD_{Mn}$ , permanganate index; TLI, aggregative trophic level index; TP, total phosphorus.

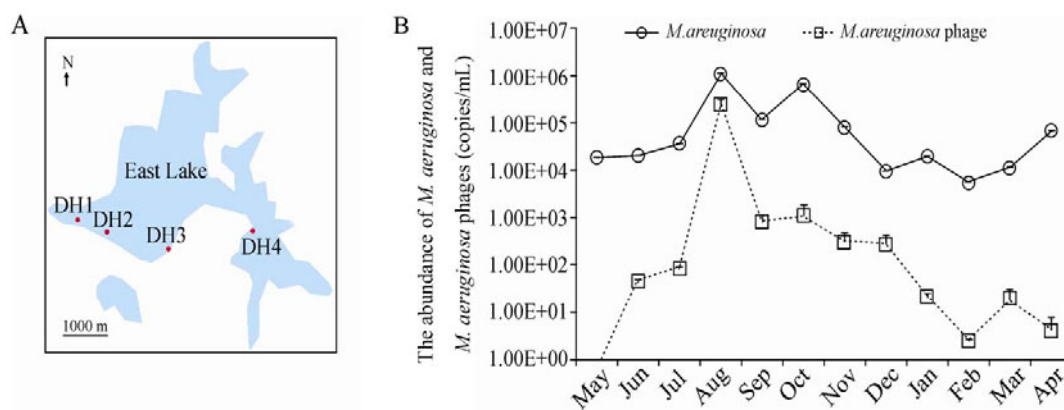


Fig. 1. A: Sampling sites (DH1, DH2, DH3 and DH4); B: Abundance of *M. aeruginosa* and *M. aeruginosa* cyanophage from May, 2012 to April, 2013 in East Lake. The numbers of DNA copies/mL were determined using real-time qPCR. The error bars indicate the standard deviations of three experiments.

environment are potential factors that may affect the growth of *M. aeruginosa*. In our correlation analysis (Table 1), there was no significant correlation (Spearman's  $r = 0.463$ ) between the temperature and the *M. aeruginosa* abundance, but there was a positive correlation (Spearman's  $r = 0.0005$ ) between the TLI and the dynamic changes in *M. aeruginosa* abundance. A log increase in the number of *M. aeruginosa* has been linked to the nutrient loading from late winter to early summer.

The abundance of *M. aeruginosa* and Ma-LMM01-type cyanophages in East Lake was monitored for a whole year from late spring 2012 to the early spring in 2013 (Fig. 1B). A dynamic change in *PC-IGC* copy number of *M. aeruginosa* was observed. There were  $10^4$  copies/mL of the *PC-IGC* at the beginning of the study in May, 2012. It increased from May and reached the maximum ( $8.39 \times 10^5$  copies/mL) in August, and then declined in September ( $1.1 \times 10^5$  copies/mL). During September and October in 2012, the number increased again and reached a small peak at  $6.54 \times 10^5$  copies/mL in October. The *M. aeruginosa* abundance decreased from then until February 2013 ( $5.43 \times 10^3$  copies/mL).

The cyanophage *g91* copy numbers detected ranged from  $7.16 \times 10^{-1}$  to  $2.53 \times 10^5$  copies/ML throughout the sampling period. The copy number of *g91* was hardly detected at the beginning of sampling (May, 2012). The gene copy number consistently increased from June ( $4.47 \times 10^1$  copies/mL) and reached the maximum in August ( $2.53 \times 10^5$  copies/mL), then rapidly declined in September ( $8.24 \times 10^2$  copies/mL), and slightly increased again in October ( $1.12 \times 10^3$  copies/mL) in 2012. The cyanophage abundance decreased from then until April, 2013 ( $4.08 \times 10^1$  copies/mL). A clear abundance correlation was observed between the host *M. aeruginosa* and the Ma-LMM01-type cyanophage (Spearman's  $r = 0.005$ ). We did not observe any time lag between the abundance of Ma-LMM01-type and *M. aeruginosa*, in contrast to the findings of Yoshiada in 2008 (Yoshida M, et al., 2008). It was revealed that in the natural water environment, the *M. aeruginosa* population has a high degree of genetic diversity at the intra-species level (Yoshida M, et al., 2008). We used real-time qPCR to examine the *PC-IGS* genes of *M. aeruginosa* obtained from the water samples, and found that there were different types of *M. aeruginosa* in East Lake (data not shown). We speculate that only some of these are susceptible to the specific Ma-LMM01-type phage. In August, there were larger numbers of Ma-LMM01-type phage infecting *M. aeruginosa*, causing a sharp decrease in the total *M. aeruginosa* abundance in September. In October, however, the population of *M. aeruginosa* may have been replaced

by another type of *M. aeruginosa* that is not susceptible to the Ma-LMM01-type cyanophage, resulting in an increase of the total *M. aeruginosa* abundance in October.

In conclusion, we used the qPCR method to monitor the dynamic changes of Ma-LMM01-type phage and their host *M. aeruginosa*, revealing that the Ma-LMM01-type phage is an important factor for controlling the *M. aeruginosa* abundance in East Lake.

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### Author contributions

HX, MW, TL, and ZS conceived and designed the study. HX and MW performed the experiments and wrote the paper. XG, YW, XY, and YZ, collected the data.

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