

host - symbiont	common host name	Symbiont genome size (Mb)/ GC content (%)	symbiont location	transmission*	host life cycle stage in which infection occurs/entry site	References
<i>Anthocerus punctatus</i> - <i>Nostoc punctiforme</i>	hornwort	8.9/41.5%	extracellular, slime cavities of gametophyte thallus	H	gametophyte/ stomata-like openings	reviewed in Refs1,2
<i>Gunnera</i> spp. - <i>Nostoc punctiforme</i>	giant rhubarb	8.9/41.5%	intracellular, red gland	H	seedling/mucilage secreted by red gland at the base of each new leaf petiole	reviewed in Refs2,3
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> - <i>Azoarcus</i> spp.	Kallar grass	4.3/68% (BH72 strain)	intracellular, stele	H	seedling stage throughout adulthood/ emergence points of lateral roots or elongation and differentiation zone of root tip	4 reviewed in Ref.5
<i>Medicago truncatula</i> - <i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i> ; <i>Lotus japonicus</i> - <i>Mesorhizobium loti</i> ; <i>Vicia sativa</i> - <i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i>	legume	3.6/62%; 7/62%; 4.5/61%	intracellular, indeterminate or determinate nodules	H	seedling stage throughout adulthood/ root hairs curling or epidermal cracks penetration	6, reviewed in 7-9
<i>Riftia pachyptila</i> - <i>Candidatus Endoriftia persephone</i>	giant tubeworm	3.3/60%	intracellular, mesodermal trophosome	H	larva/skin	10,11
<i>Siboglinum poseidoni</i> - methanotroph bacterium	beard worm	NA	intracellular, endodermal trophosome	H	larva/oral opening or anus	12
<i>Riptortus clavatus</i> - <i>Burkholderia</i>	broad-headed bug	NA	extracellular, midgut crypts	H	newborn nymph/oral opening	13
<i>Codakia orbicularis</i> - thiotroph <i>Gammaproteobacterium</i>	lucinid clam	NA	intracellular, ectodermal gills	H	juvenile/gill epithelium	14-16
<i>Bathymodiolus</i> ssp. - thiotroph <i>Gammaproteobacterium</i>	bathymodiolin mussel	1.9-2/34-38% (<i>B. thermophilus</i>)	intracellular, ectodermal gills	H	juvenile/gill epithelium	17-21
<i>Euprymna scolopes</i> - <i>Vibrio fischeri</i>	Hawaiian bobtail squid	4.2/38% (ES114 strain)	extracellular, light organ crypts	H	juvenile within 12 hr post-hatching/ pores on the surface of the developing light organ	22,23, reviewed in Ref.24
<i>Danio rerio</i> – complex consortium <i>Aeromonas</i> and <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. dominating	zebrafish	NA	extracellular, gut lumen	H	larva, 1 day after oral opening disclosure/ oral opening	25
<i>Azolla mexicana</i> - simple consortium including <i>Anabaena azollae</i>	water fern	NA	extracellular, leaf cavity of dorsal lobe of bilobed leaf	Vm	during sexual sporulation, symbionts are transferred from the dorsal lobe of the leaf to developing sporocarps; inoculation chamber in metasporocarps	26,27
<i>Halisarca dujardini</i> - consortium, low-microbial-abundance (LMA)	sponge	NA	extracellular, mesohyl; intracellular in eggs, early embryos	Vm	embryo/ concentration of symbionts in blastocoel and uptake via endocytosis into eggs	28
<i>Oscarella</i> ssp. - consortium	sponge	NA	extracellular, mesohyl	Vm	early embryo (before follicle differentiation)/migration of symbionts to eggs	29
<i>Hippospongia lachne</i> , <i>Spongia</i> ssp. - consortium, high-microbial-abundance (HMA)	sponge	NA	extracellular, mesohyl	Vm	early embryo/incorporation of symbionts via migration of symbionts along 'collagen-like' connections between nurse cells and embryo	30,31

<i>Heterorhabditis bacteriophora</i> - <i>Photorhabdus luminescens</i>	entomopathogenic nematode	5.7/43%	extracellular, gut lumen	Vm	infective juvenile/oral opening, symbionts from insect carcass	32,33
<i>H. medicinalis</i> / <i>H. verdana</i> - <i>Aeromonas veronii</i> biovar <i>sobria</i> , <i>Rikenella</i> -like <i>Bacteroidetes</i>	medical leech	4.7/58.5% (<i>Aeromonas veronii</i>)	extracellular, gut lumen	Vm	embryos in cocoon/oral opening (<i>A. veronii</i>)	34,35**
<i>Calyplogena magnifica</i> - <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Ruthia magnifica</i> ; <i>C. okutanii</i> - <i>C. okutanii</i> symbiont	vesicomyid clam	1.2/34% (<i>Cand. Ruthia magnifica</i>); 1/32% (<i>C. okutanii</i> symbiont)	intracellular, ectodermal gills	Vm	embryo/follicle cells	36-39
<i>Bankia setacea</i> - <i>Gammaproteobacterium</i>	shipworm	NA	intracellular, ectodermal gills	Vm	egg/unknown	40
<i>Eisenia foetida</i> - <i>Verminephrobacter eiseniae</i>	earthworm	5.6/65%	extracellular, nephridial lumen	Vm	embryo in egg capsule/ transient dorsal pore and subepithelial canal in which symbiont migrate to ventral nephridiopores	41,42***
<i>Sitophilus oryza</i> - <i>Sitophilus oryza</i> principal symbiont (SOPE)	rice weevil	3/54%	intracellular, mesodermal bacteriome in caeca and female gonad	Vm	embryo/during development some symbionts goes in putative gonad, some in bacteriome	43-45
<i>Pediculus humanus</i> - <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Riesia pediculicola</i>	louse	NA	intracellular, endodermal bacteriome in gut	Vm	oocyte/posterior pole	46-48
<i>Acrytosiphon pisum</i> - <i>Buchnera aphidicola</i>	aphid	0.4-0.6/20-26% (APS,Sg,Bp,Cc strains)	intracellular, bacteriocytes in hemocoel	Vm	sexual egg or pathogenetic embryo (<i>A. buchnera</i>)posterior pole; embryo/blastocoel (other species)	49,50 reviewed in Refs ^{51,52}
<i>Glossina morsitans</i> - <i>Wiggelsworthia glossinidia</i>	tsetse fly	0.7/22%	intracellular, endodermal bacteriome in gut	Vm	larva/oral opening via infected milk	53,54
<i>Blattella germanica</i> , <i>Periplaneta americana</i> , <i>Blatta orientalis</i> - <i>Bacteroidetes</i> , <i>Flavobacteria</i> , <i>Blattabacterium</i>	cockroach	NA	intracellular, mesodermal bacteriocytes in fat body	Vm	oocyte/prior ovulation in adult	reviewed in Ref. 55
<i>Chondrilla australiensis</i> - complex consortium, including <i>Candidatus</i> <i>Synechococcus spongiiarum</i>	sponge	NA	extracellular, mesohyl; intracellular in nurse cells, eggs, sperms	Vb + H*	early embryo/uptake of symbionts into nurse cells via endocytosis, infected nurse cells fuse with eggs	56,57
<i>Ectyoplasia ferox</i> - complex consortium, high microbial abundance (HMA)	sponge	NA	extracellular, mesohyl; intracellular in nurse cells	Vm + H*	nurse cells surrounding oocyte/unknown	58
<i>Steinernema carpocapsae</i> - <i>Xenorhabdus nematophila</i>	entomopathogenic nematode	4.4/43-44%	extracellular, lumen between two anteriormost intestinal cells (vesicle)	PV + H*?	infective juvenile/oral opening, symbionts from nematode population in insect carcass	reviewed in Ref.59
<i>Solemya reidi</i> , <i>S. velum</i> - thiotroph <i>Gammaproteobacterium</i>	solemyid awning clam	ONGOING (<i>S. reidi</i>)	intracellular, ectodermal gills	Vm + H*	egg/unknown	60-63
<i>Olavius</i> and <i>Inanidrilus</i> spp.; <i>O. algarvensis</i> - simple consortium, including <i>Gammaproteobacteria</i> 1 and 3 and <i>Deltaproteobacteria</i> 1 and 4	marine gutless oligochaete	4.6-13.5 /49.2-57.5%	extracellular, subcuticular	Vm + H*?	egg/external smearing (<i>I. leukodermatus</i>)	64,65

<i>Acrytosiphon pisum</i> - <i>Candidatus</i> Hamiltonella defensa, <i>Candidatus</i> Serratia symbiotica, <i>Candidatus</i> Regiella insecticola	aphid	1.7/NA; (<i>Cand.</i> Hamiltonella defensa); ONGOING (<i>Cand.</i> Serratia symbiotica); NA (<i>Cand.</i> Regiella insecticola)	intracellular, mesodermal bacteriocytes	Vm (parthenogenesis); Vb (sexual) + H*	symbiont in ejaculate of potentially several males (including the father) but not in sperms	66,67
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> - <i>Wolbachia pipientis</i>	fruit fly	1.3/35% (<i>wMel</i> strain)	intracellular, reproductive tissue	Vm + H*	oocyte/via nurse or follicle cells	reviewed in Refs 51, 52, 68
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> – <i>Portiereia aleyrodidarum</i> , several other symbionts	sweet potato whitefly	NA	intracellular, mesodermal bacteriome	Vm + H*	oocyte/oocyte engulfs intact bacteriocytes	reviewed in Ref. 69
<i>Glossina morsitans</i> - <i>Sodalis glossinidius</i>	tsetse fly	4/54%	intracellular, multiple tissues	Vm + H*	larva/oral opening via infected milk	54, 70, 71
<i>Bugula neritina</i> - <i>Candidatus</i> Endobugula sertula	bryozoan	NA	extracellular, pallial sinus larva, funicular chords adult	Vm + H*	embryo/ most likely through funicular cords	72
<i>Diplosoma simile</i> - <i>Prochloron didemni</i>	didemnid ascidian	ONGOING	extracellular, cloacal cavity and peribranchial space	Vm + H*	unhatched larva (with rastrum)/NA	73
<i>Didemnum molle</i> - <i>Prochloron didemni</i>	didemnid ascidian	ONGOING	extracellular, cloacal cavity and peribranchial space	Vm + H*	hatched larva/NA	74
<i>Lissoclinum bistratum</i> - <i>Prochloron didemni</i>	didemnid ascidian	ONGOING	extracellular, cloacal cavity and peribranchial space	Vm + H*	unhatched larva/NA	75
<i>Trididemnum miniatum</i> - <i>Prochloron didemni</i>	didemnid ascidian	ONGOING	extracellular in tunic; intracellular in amoebocytes	Vm + H*	prehatching embryo/ in tunic, amoebocytes act as transport vehicles across epidermis and embryonic pouch	76
<i>Homo sapiens</i> – complex consortium, <i>Bacteroidetes</i> and <i>Firmicutes</i> dominating	human	6.3/42% (<i>Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron</i>); 5.2 /42% (<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i>); 4.8/48% (<i>Parabacteroides distasonis</i>)	extracellular, gut lumen	Vm + H	newborn to infant/oral opening (initial microbiota from the vagina and feces of their mothers, successively from food)	77 reviewed in Refs 78, 79

* H horizontal from environment, H* additional horizontal transmission (indicated by lack of cospeciation), Vm vertical maternal, Vb vertical biparental, PV pseudivertical

** Human Genome Meeting (HGM) 2005, Poster 158, Kurokawa et al.

*** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=genome&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=20277>

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