



Marine Jurassic microbes in a continental karst setting and their implications for ecosystem conservation.

Valeria Souza ^{1*}, Laura Espinosa Asuar¹, Ana Escalante¹, Jack Farmer², Larry Forney³, Lourdes Lloret^{4,7}, Juan. M Rodríguez Martínez⁵, Xavier Soberón⁴, Luis E. Eguiarte¹, and James J. Elser⁶
UNAM, ASU, UNL

Located within an evaporitic basin with ~150 mm annual precipitation, the Cuatro Ciénegas basin supports more than 70 endemic species and, uniquely, abundant living stromatolites forming the basis multilayered food webs that include snails, crustaceans, and fish.

Amazingly this occurs in an extremely salty and oligotrophic water.

Given the high levels of
endemism and biodiversity,
an 85,000-ha area is currently
designated as a federal “Area
de Protección de Flora y
Fauna,” providing for nature
conservation alongside
sustainable development
activities

**Aquatic ecosystems are
under increasing
anthropogenic pressures
worldwide and especially in
arid regions of the
developing world.**

CCB is no exception.



Given the considerable conservation interest of the CCB due to its high levels of endemism and its status as an aquatic oasis in severe desert environs, a better understanding of the sources of water sustaining the springs is critical.

Why CCB is so diverse?



Geology matters



México: Imagen desde el espacio

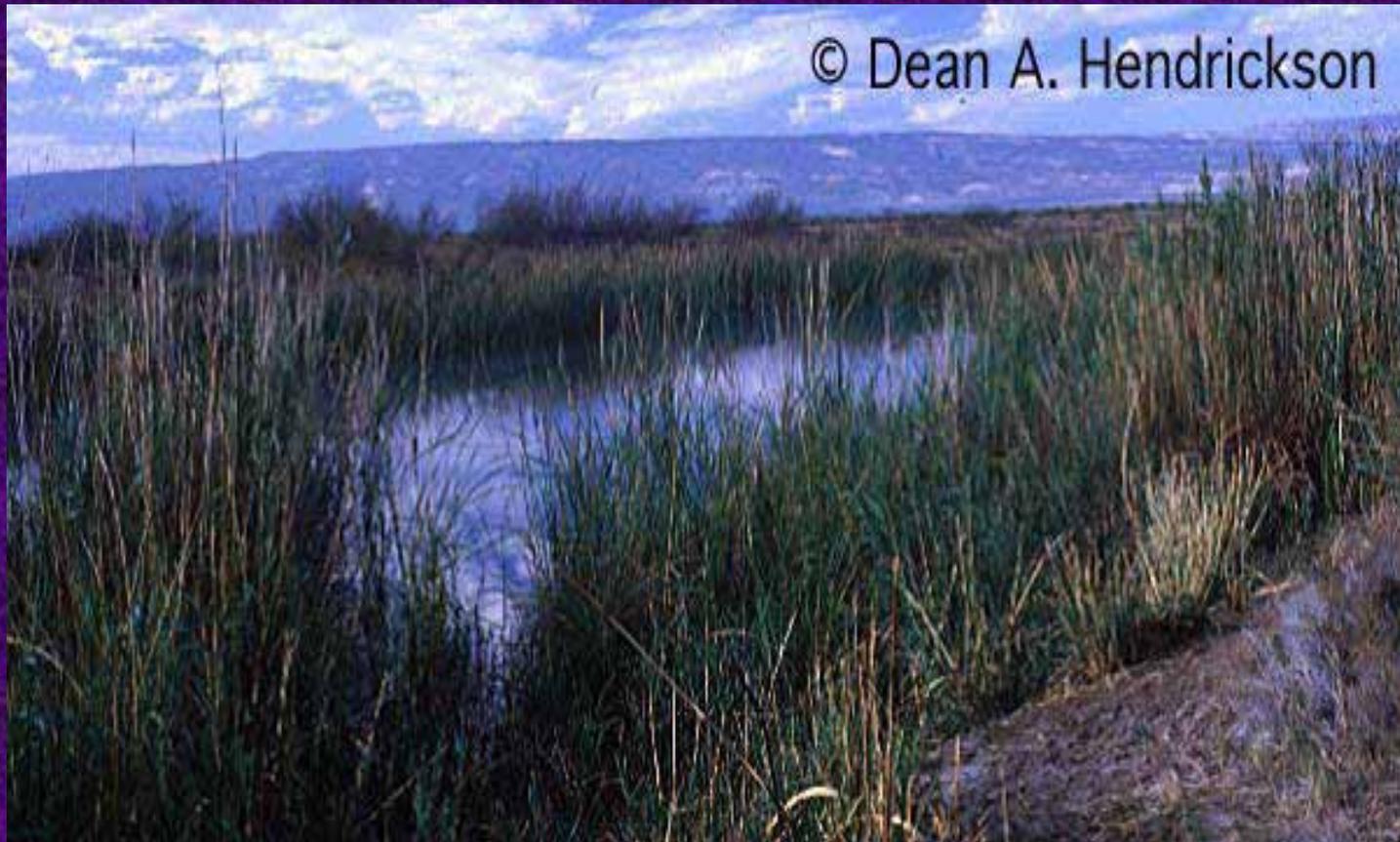
Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad
Mosaico 2002 de imágenes Modis sin nubes del satélite Terra,
bandas 1, 4, 3 (RGB), resolución espacial 250 metros,
sobre un modelo digital de terreno.

Our questions:

- Where the water comes from?
- Why there are so many species in CCB?
- Which are the evolutionary forces that shape these communities

How we did it?

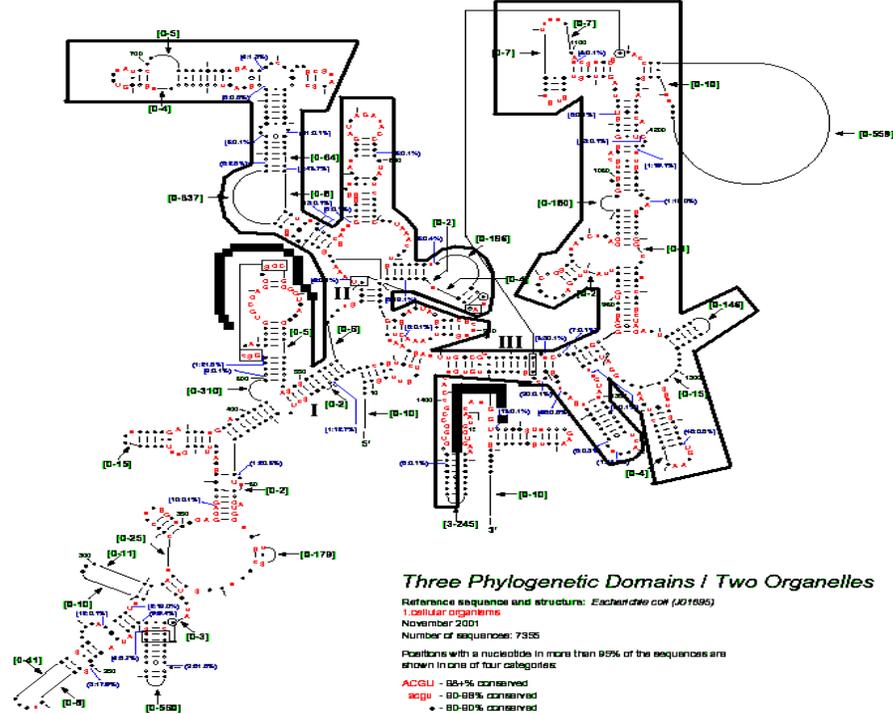
© Dean A. Hendrickson







Phylogenetic conservation superimposed onto the
Escherichia coli Small Subunit rRNA secondary structure



Three Phylogenetic Domains / Two Organelles

Reference sequence and structure: *Escherichia coli* (J01695)

1 cellular organisms

November 2001

Number of sequences: 7355

Positions with a nucleotide in more than 85% of the sequences are shown in one of four categories:

- ACGU - 85+% conserved
- acgu - 80-85% conserved
- - 80-85% conserved
- less than 80% conserved

Otherwise, the regions are represented by arcs.
 Arc labels indicate the upper and lower number of nucleotides known to exist within the associated variable region.

Blue tags indicate insertions relative to the reference sequence.

Insertions that appear are:

(1) length 1-4 in more than 10% of sequences

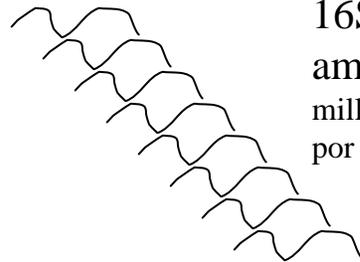
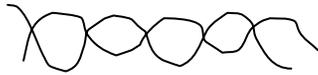
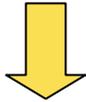
(2) length 5 or greater in at least one sequence with format:

(Max. Length of Insertion:Percentage of seqs with any length insertion)

Citation and related information available at <http://www.mbi.uic.edu>

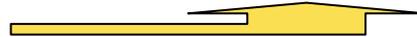
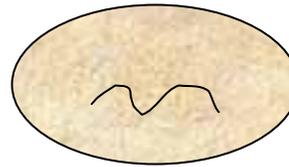
16S amplified zone

MUESTRA DE AGUA



DNA Total de la muestra. CONTIENE MILLONES DE
HEBRAS DE MILLONES DE ORGANISMOS,
MUCHOS DE ELLOS DIFERENTES

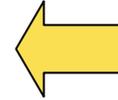
Gen del ribosoma
16S
amplificado
millones de veces
por PCR.



Librería de
clonas de
ADN
ambiental

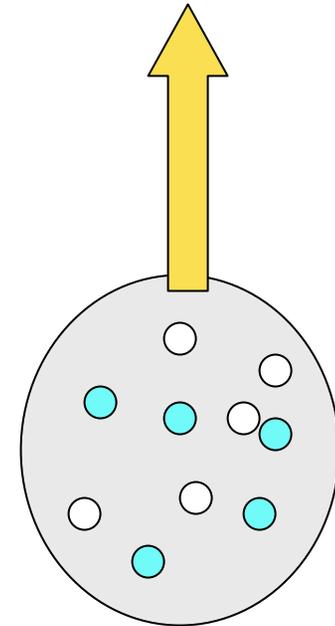
Sólo una copia por
bacteria receptora:
librería de clonas

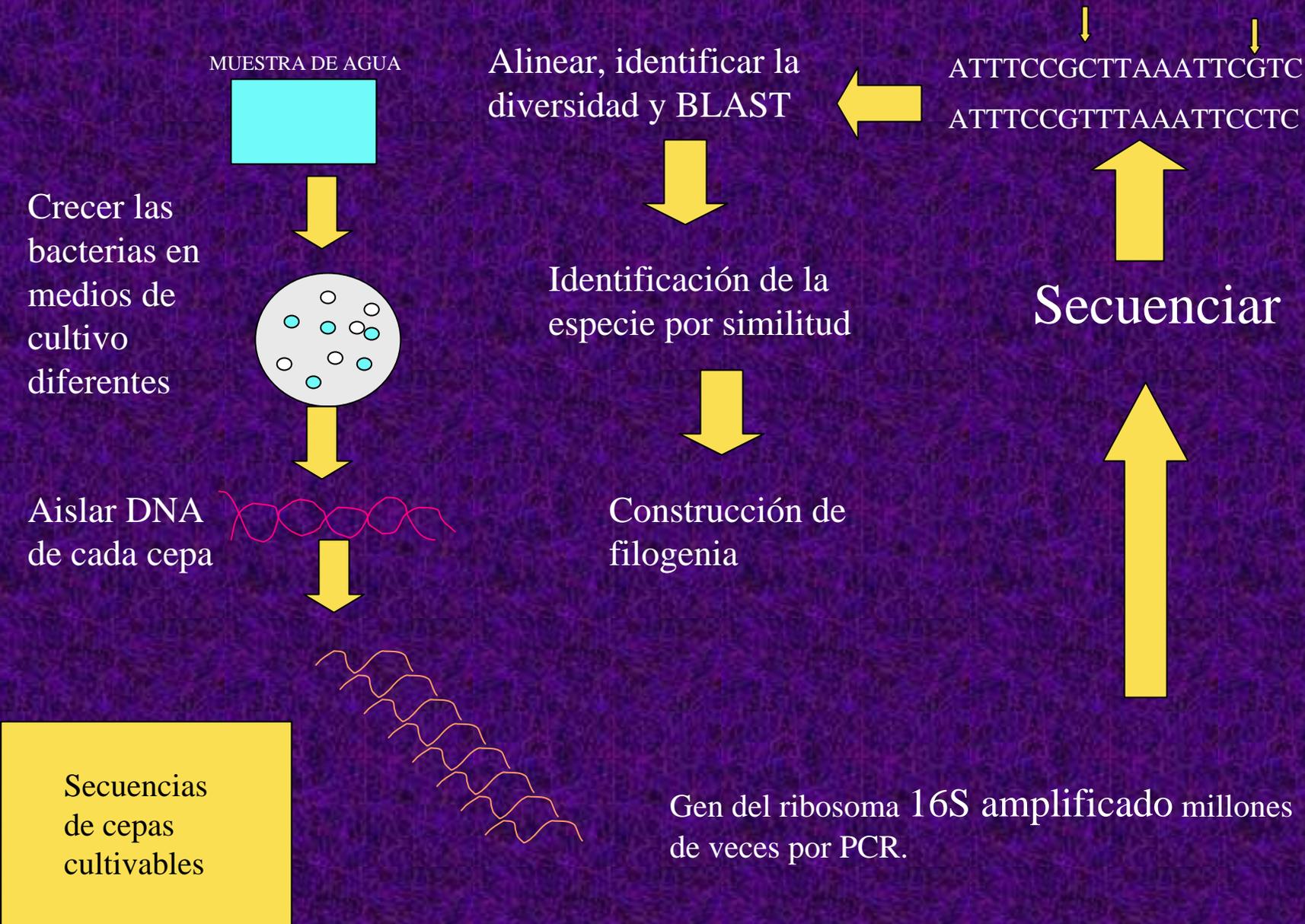
Alinear, identificar la
diversidad y BLAST



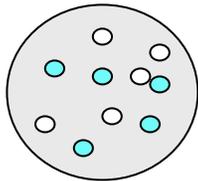
ATTTCGGCTTAAATTCGTC
ATTTCGGTTTAAATTCCTC

Secuenciar varias clonas por sitio





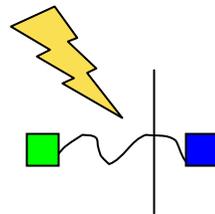
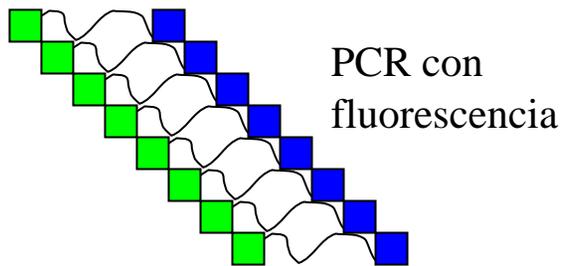
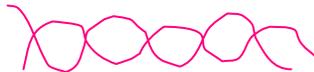
Mezcla de
cepas
cultivadas



Agua



ADN
ambiental



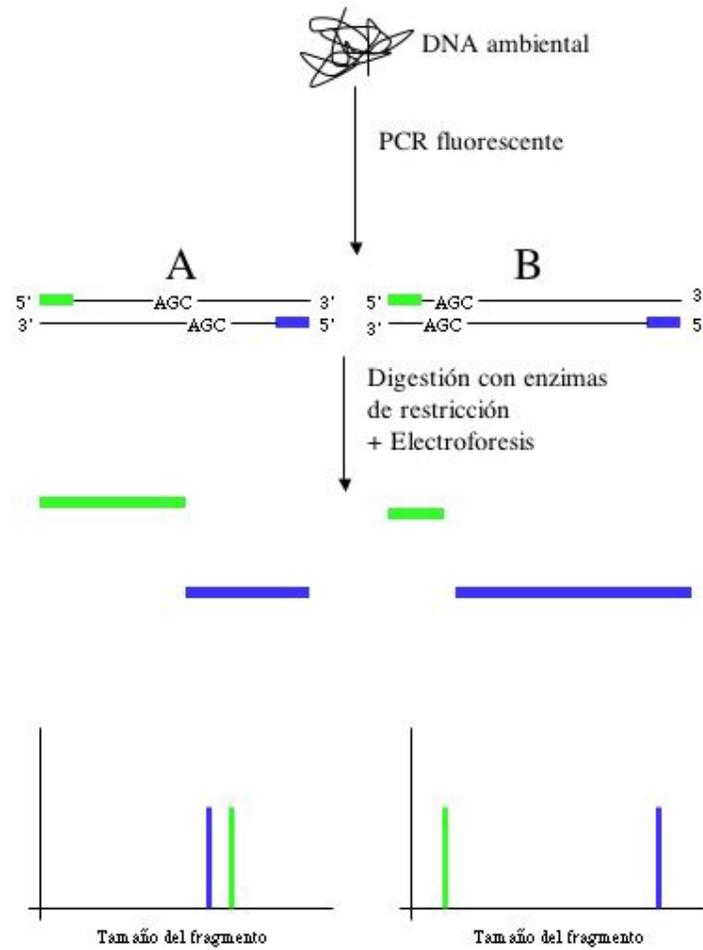
enzimas de restricción



Secuenciador Capilar

TRFLP de cepas
cultivadas y ADN
Ambiental

¿Porqué se pueden hacer estudios de comunidades con esta técnica?



Porque separa los organismos con sitios diferentes

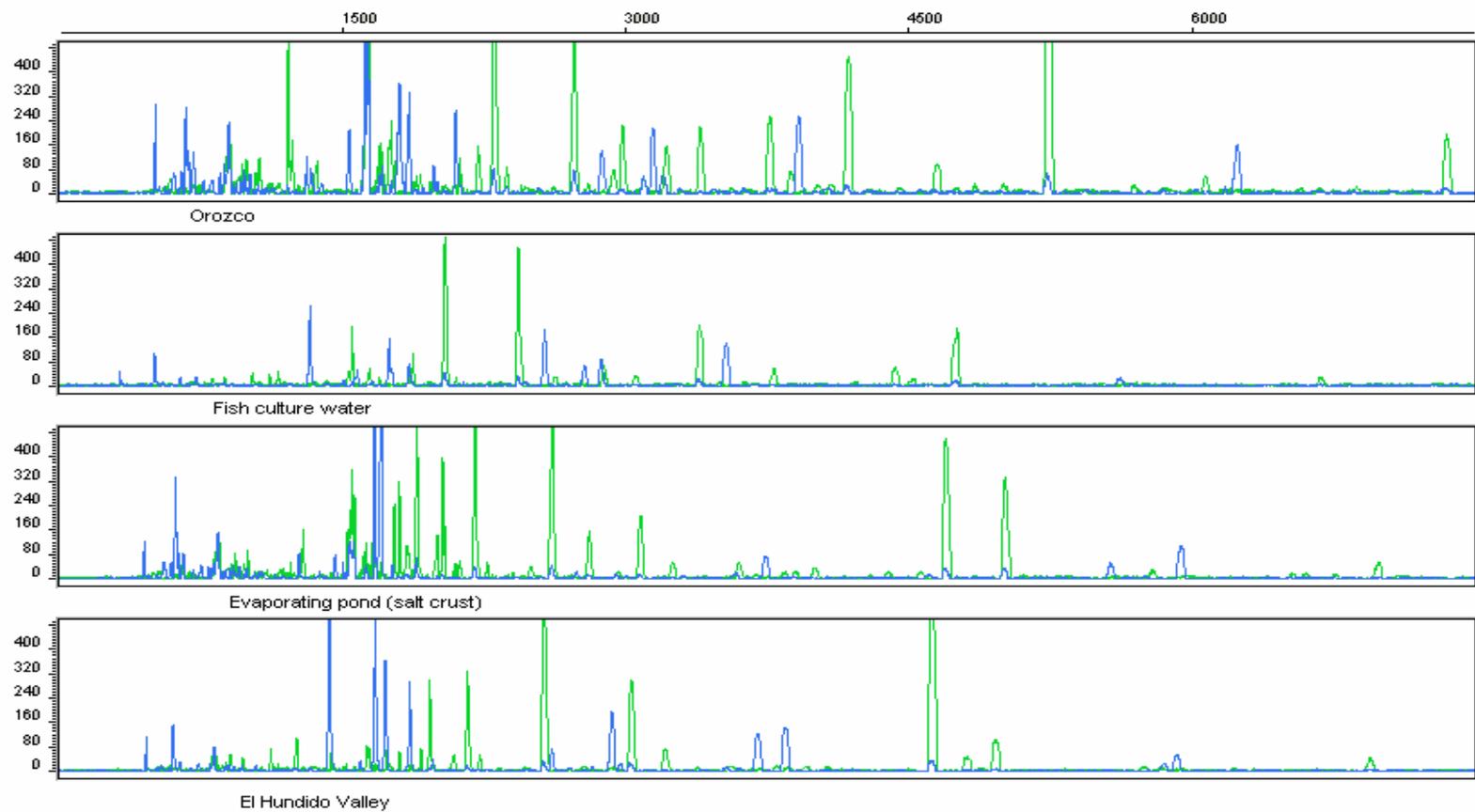
What we
found?

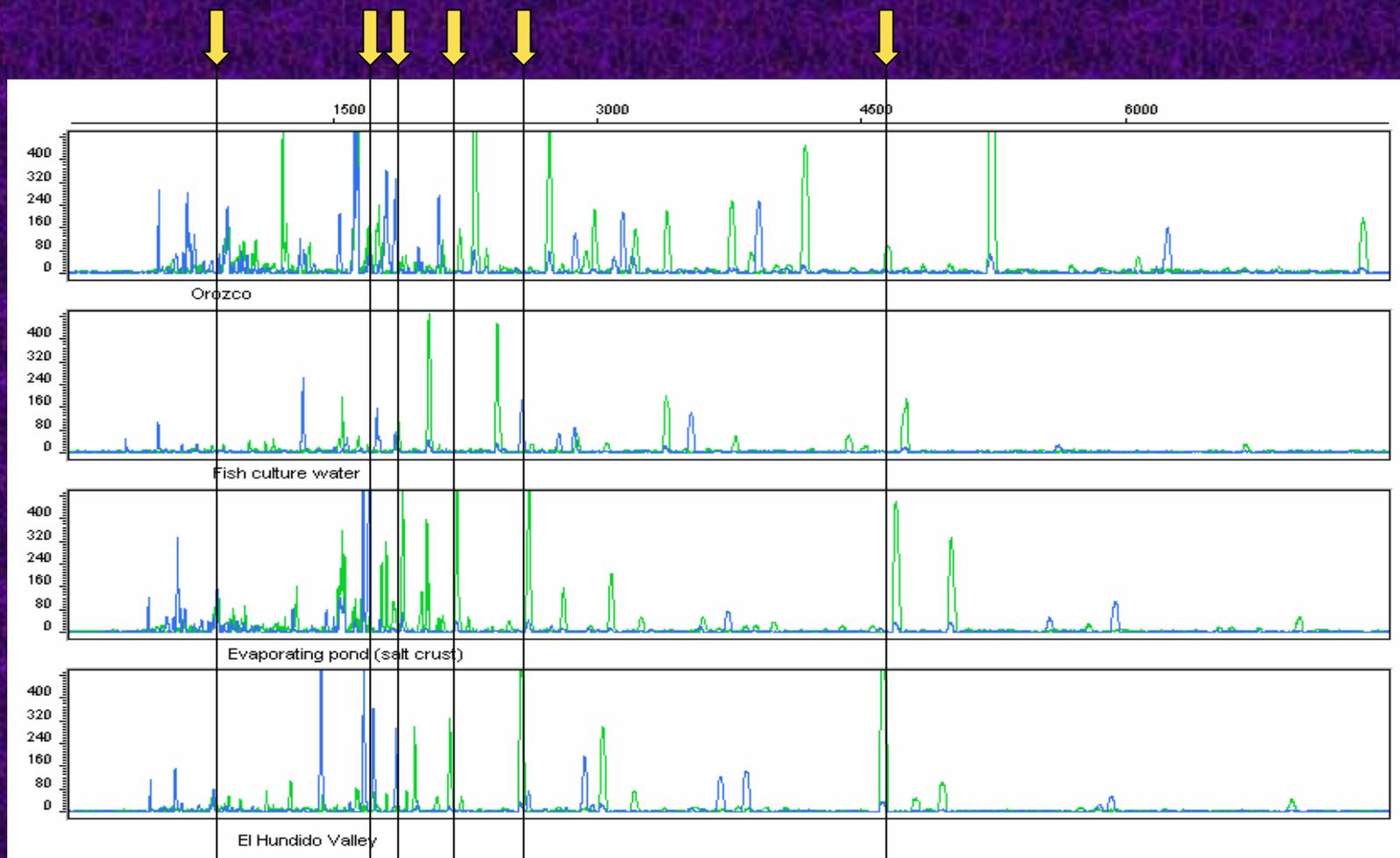
TRFLP

As a way to map the edge of the
aquifer

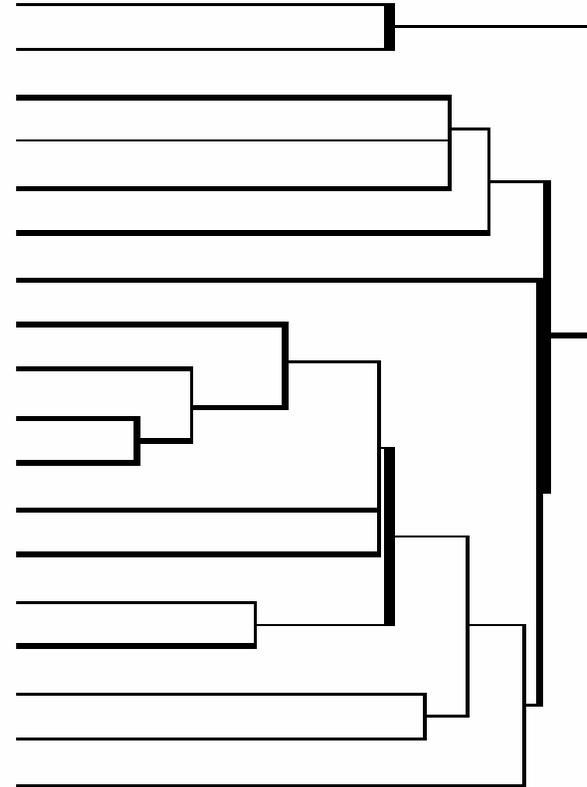
TRFLP

As a hint to microbial diversity

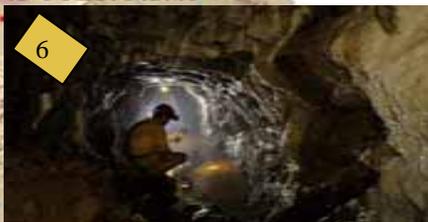
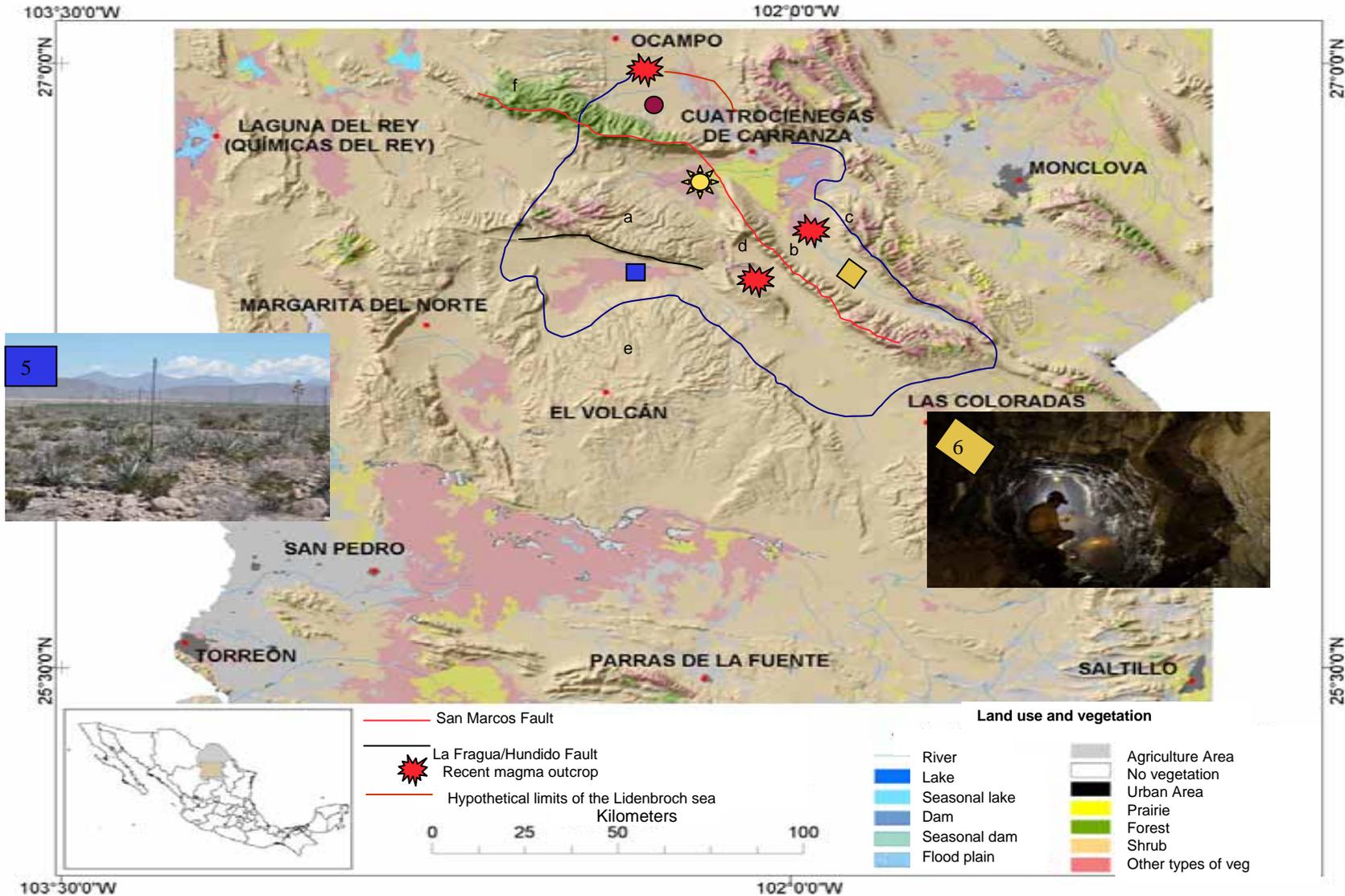




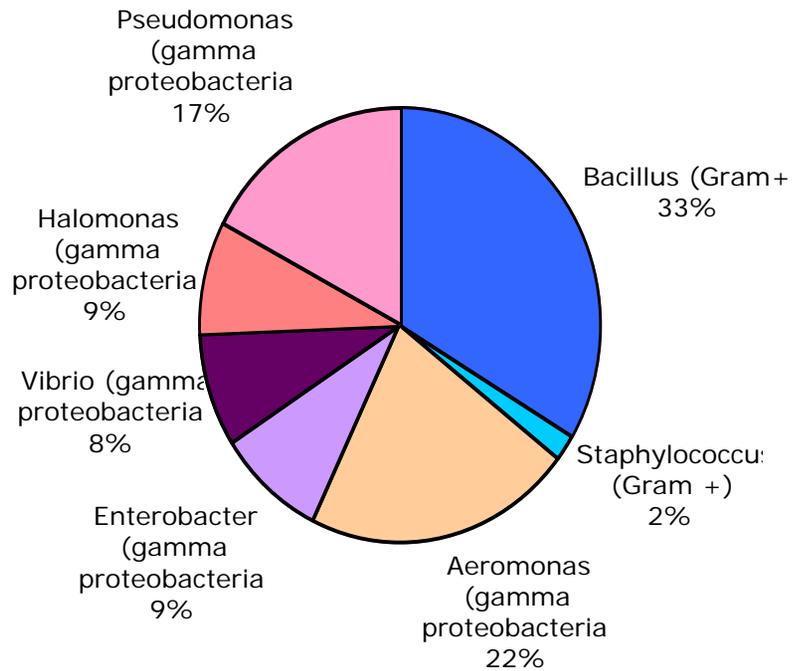
- 12 años Churince (manantial)
- 11 años Becerra (manantial)
- 2 años Churince
- 27 años Calaveras
- 26 años El Hundido
- 29 años Calaveras
- 9 años Mesquites
- 5 años Churince
- 16 años Escobedo
- 2 años El Hundido
- 28 años Calaveras
- 8 años Mesquites
- 7 años Mesquites
- 22 años Poza campana
- 14 años Orozco
- 25 años Los Hundidos
- 4 años Churince
- 24 años Mina Rosario



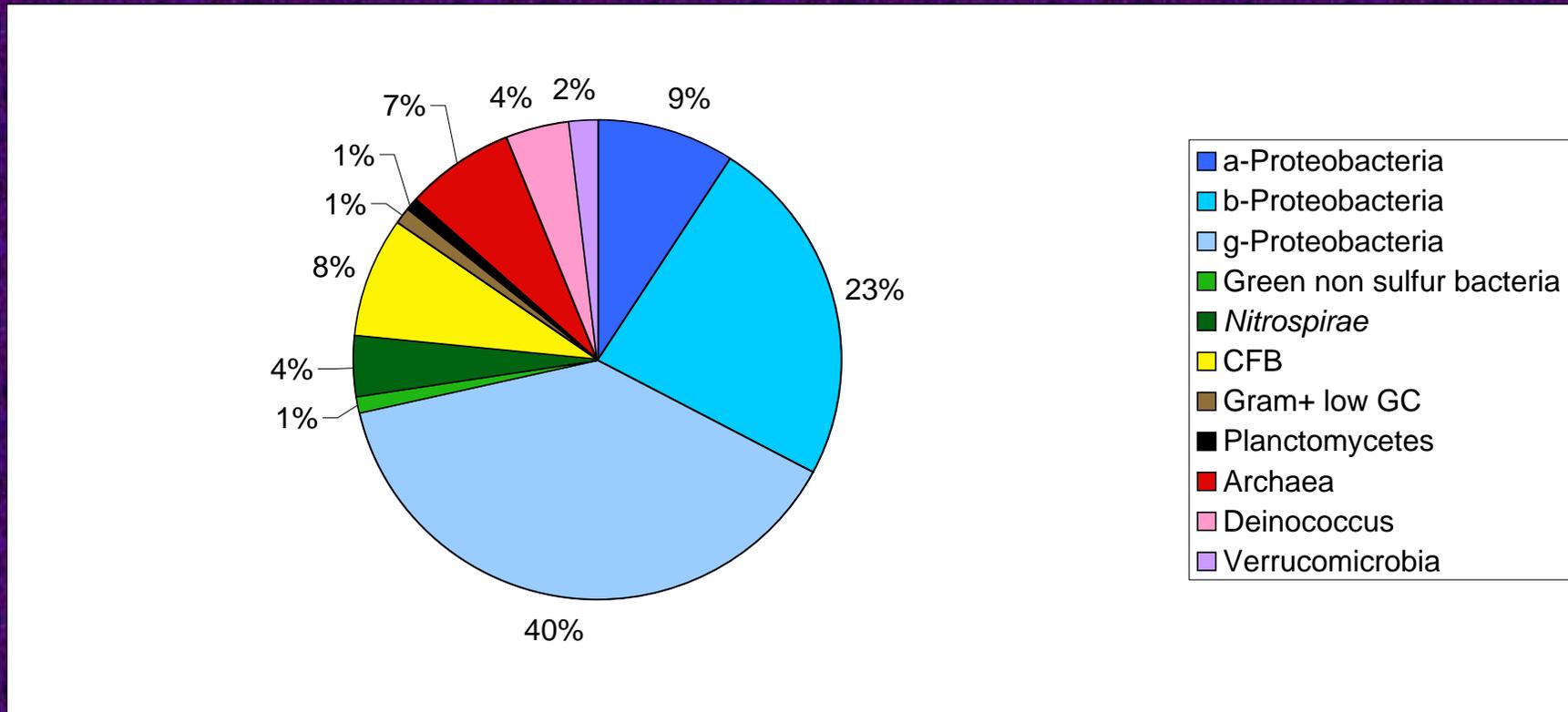
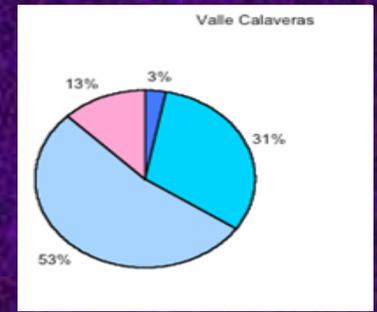
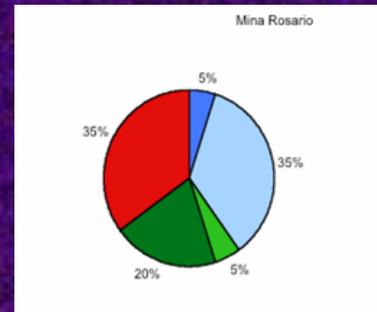
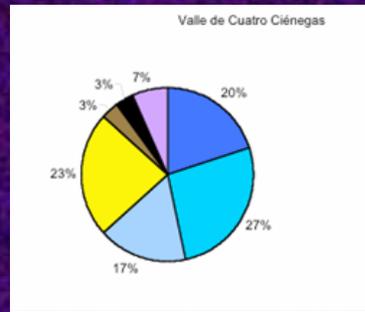
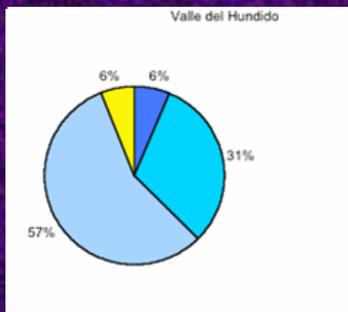
At least 4 valleys are connected



Sequences as a way to describe
diversity



Phylogenetical affiliation of 16S rDNA 250 cultivated strains

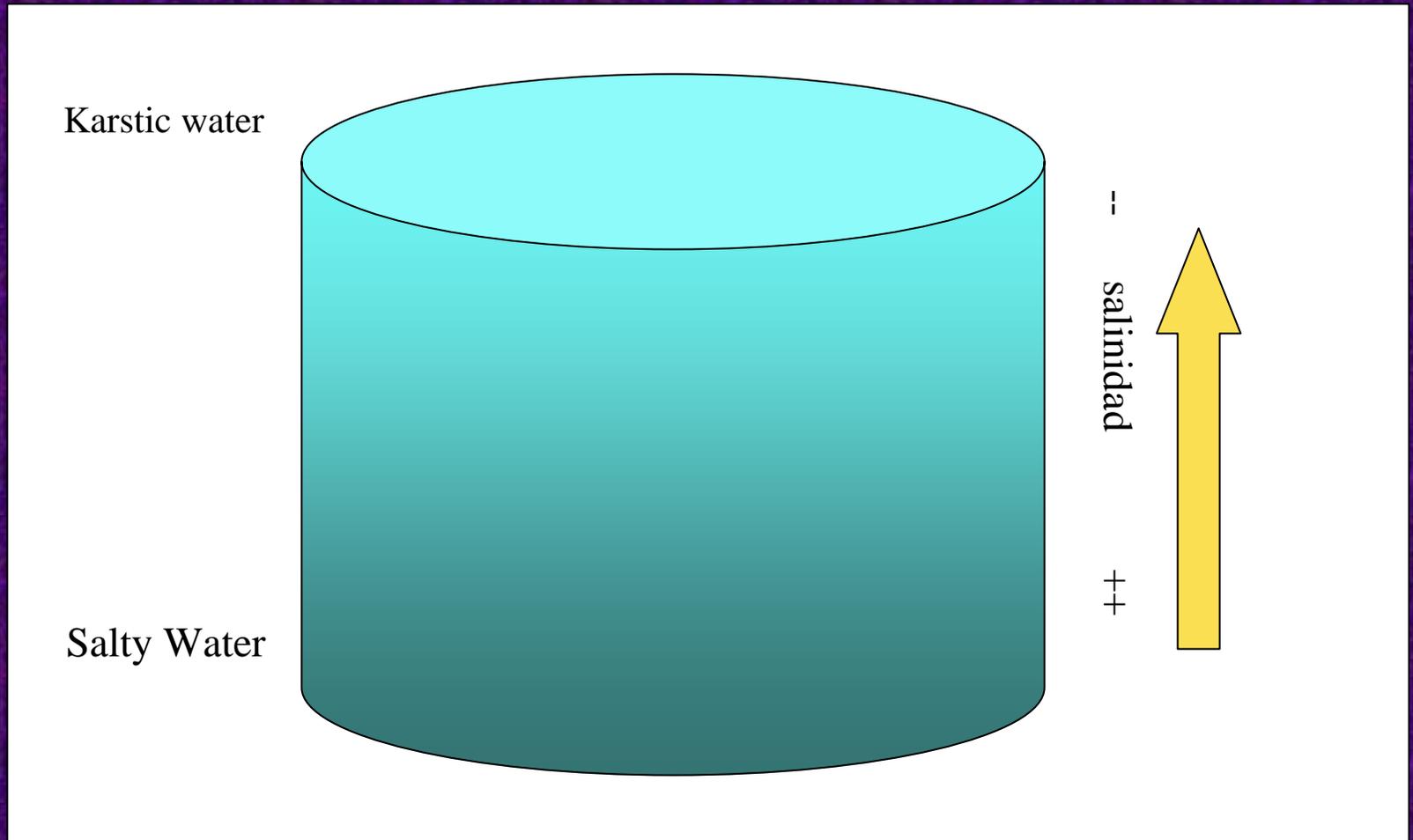


Phylogenetical affiliation of 16S rDNA clone library 96 clones

How can we explain
so much diversity
in an extreme
environment?

Even if we are sub sampling it

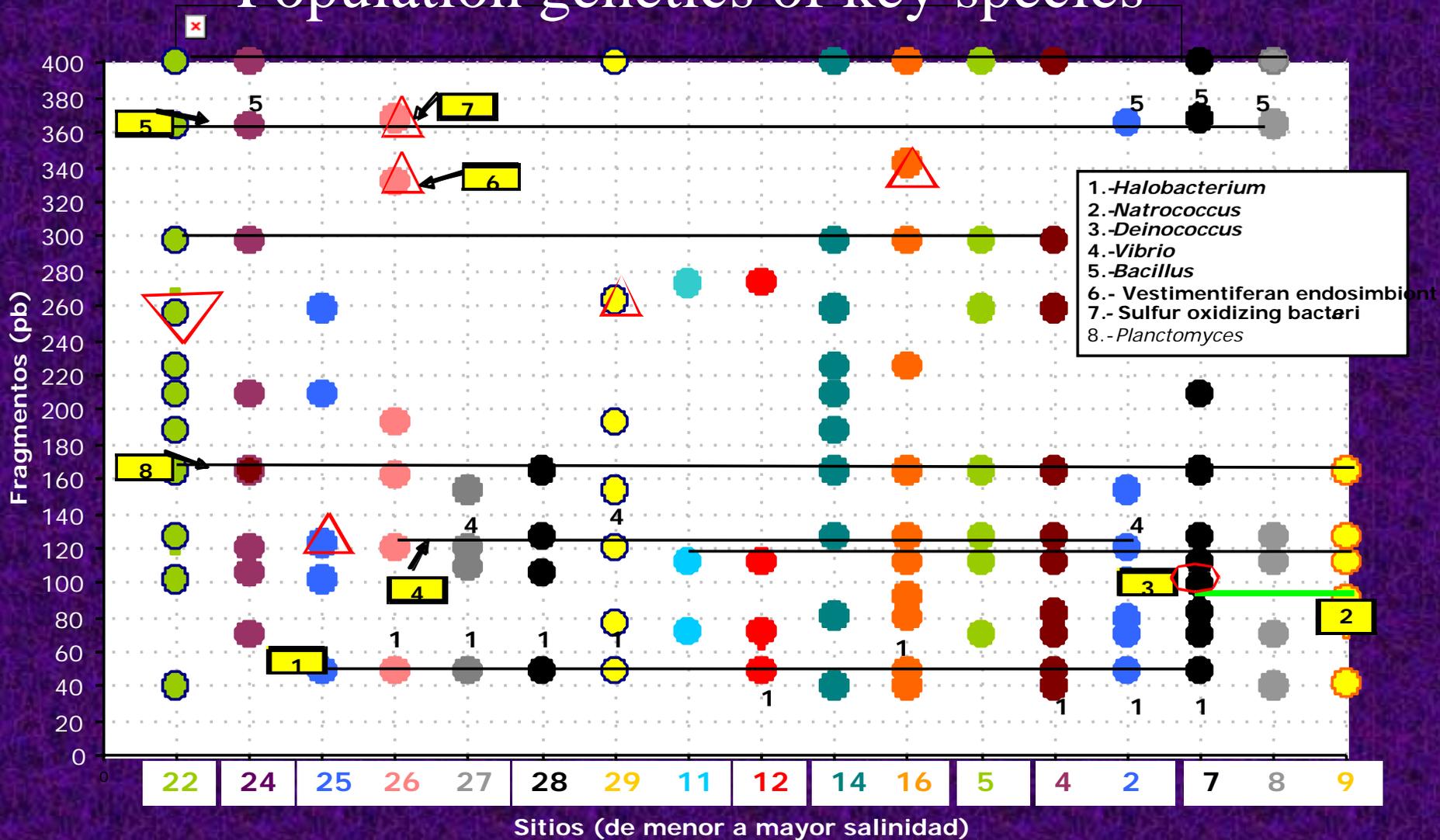
Interphases are the key?





Or random process as genetic
bottle necks and high
extinction/speciation process?

Population genetics of key species



TRFLP is used to identify the common peaks in an environmental gradient

Our favorites

- *Bacillus*: 18 species including several marines (*B. Aquamaris* (yellow) has an ample distribution). 1000 isolates

species concept

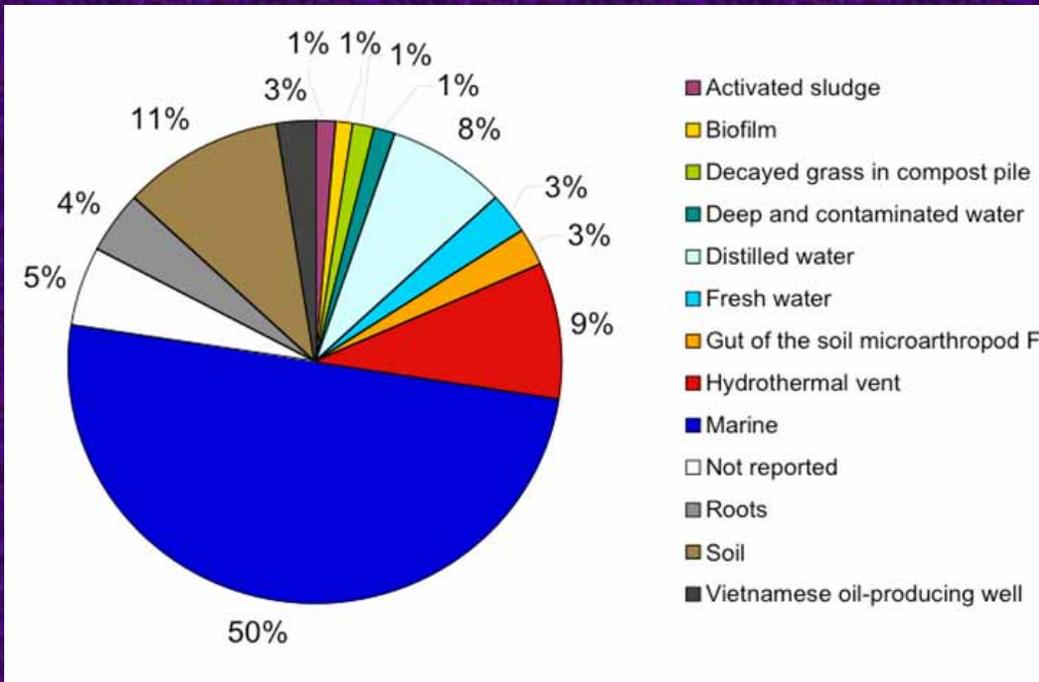
- *Aquatic rhizobiacea*
- *Pseudomonas*

Population structure and Gene flow

250 strains of each genera to
sequence at least 4 genes for
molecular population genetics.

But more
interesting

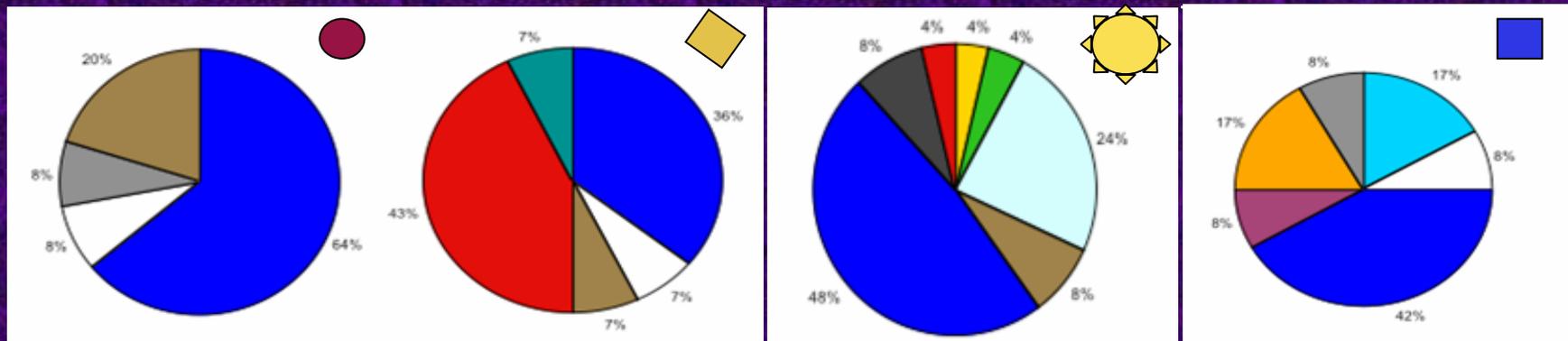
We found the sea at
CCB!!!



Total sample



16S sequence affiliation total and by valley



Valleys samples

Symbols of sampled valleys

Valle de Cuatro Ciénegas



Valle de Hundido



Valle Calaveras



Mina Rosario



RDB data on Source of closest relatives

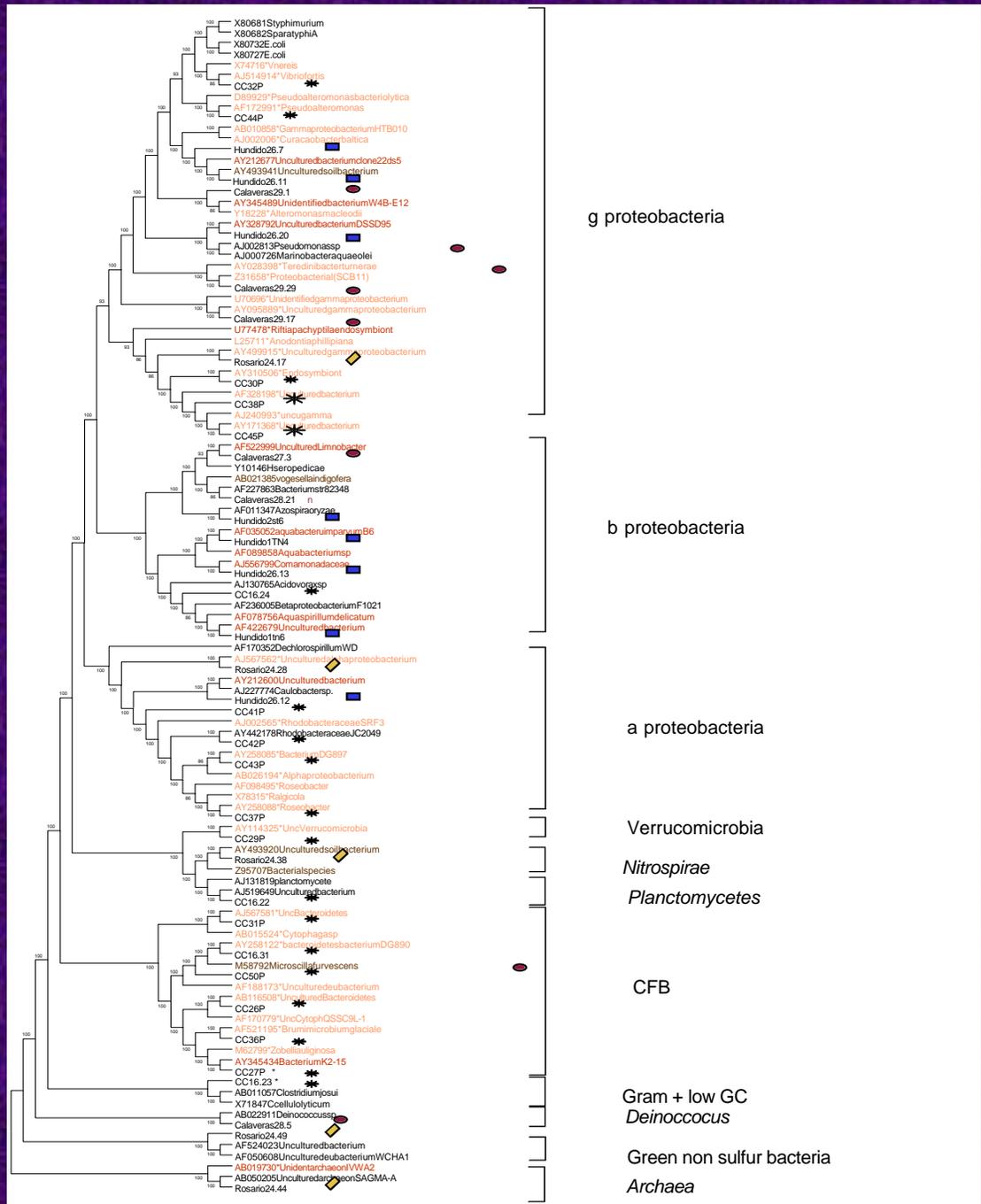
Marine

Soil

Fresh water or mineral water

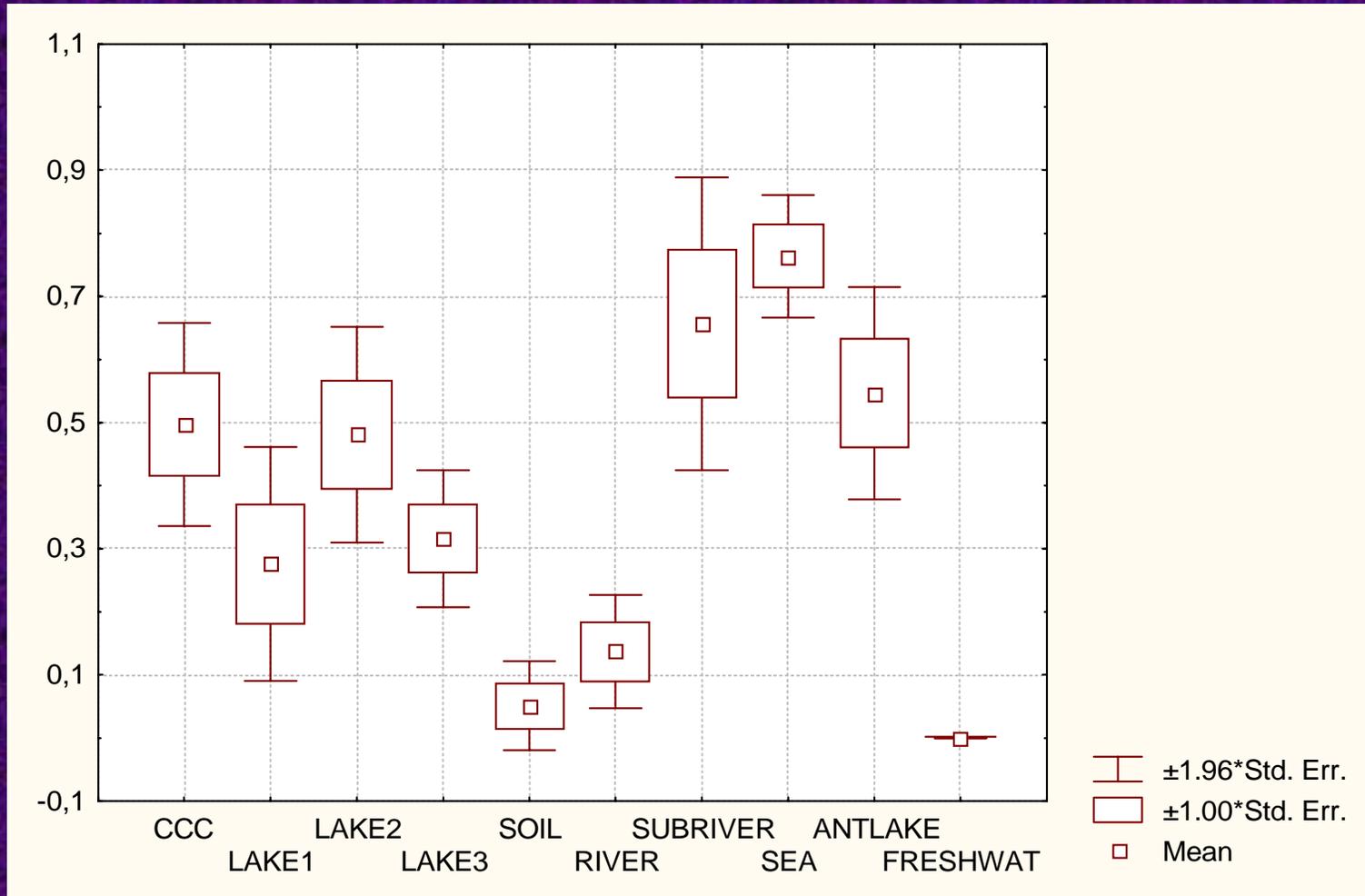
Volcanic

Not reported or others



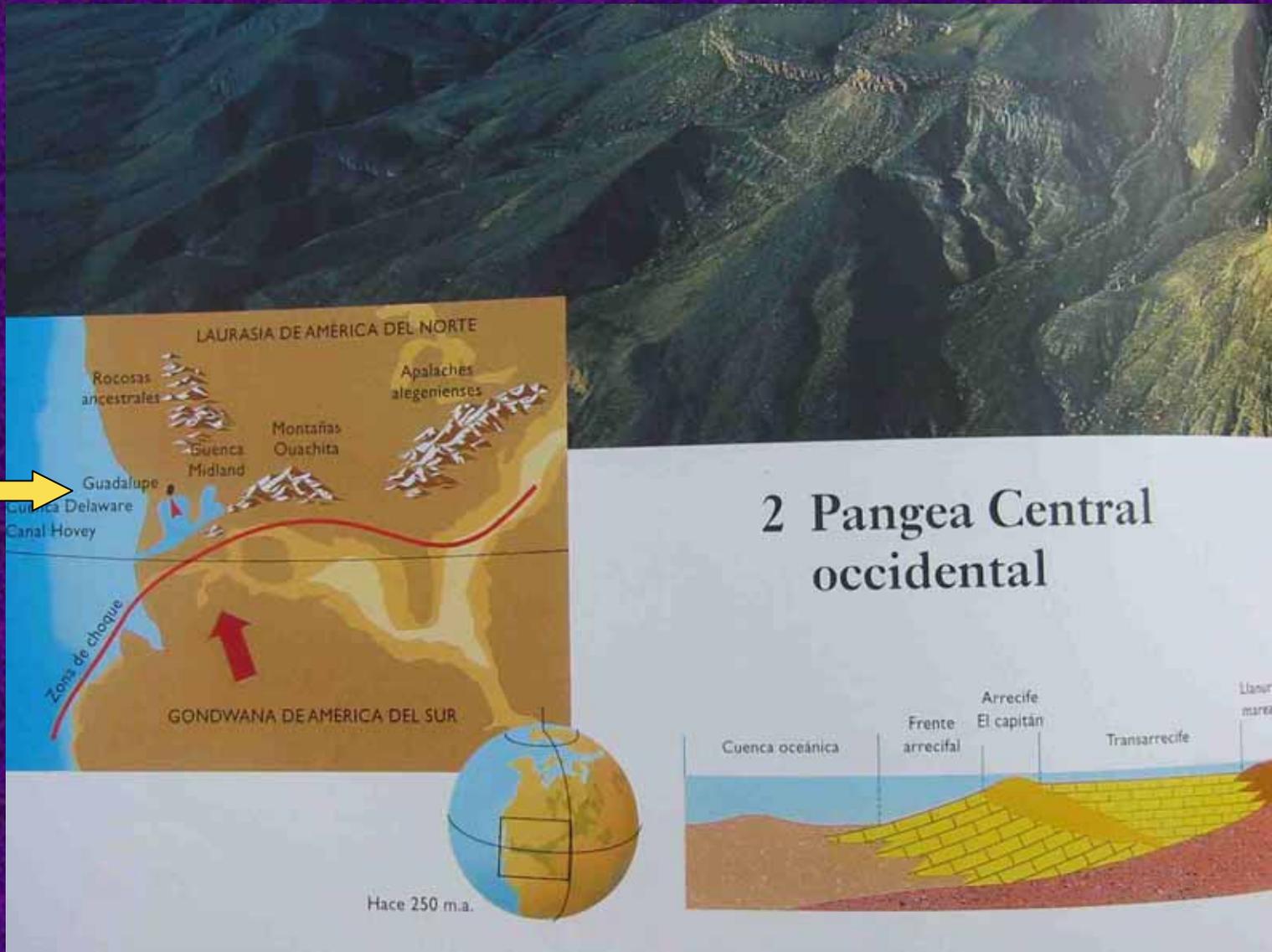
Author	N analyzed clones	Source of clones
Bozeman 2004 (CCC)	35	Ponds, Quito C negas Cochila
Bozeman 2004 (LAKE1)	21	Sulfurous lakes: Gs lake and Miralake Spain
Bozeman 2004 (LAKE2)	31	Atacama desert, Northern Chile
Bozeman 2002 (LAKE3)	63	Mond Lake, California
Bozeman 1997 (SOIL)	39	Soils of the arid southwestern United States
Chikunishi 2002 (RIVER)	27	Changjiang River, China
Chikunishi 1998 (SUBRIVER)	16	Sulphur river, parker cave, Kentucky
Chikunishi 2001 (SEA)	68	Cariaco Basin
Chikunishi 1999 (ANTLAKE)	30	Hypersaline antarctic lakes
Chikunishi 2004 (FRESHWAT)	17	Drinking water in a distribution systems simulator

Indice de que tan marinas son en una matriz: 1 mar 0 continente

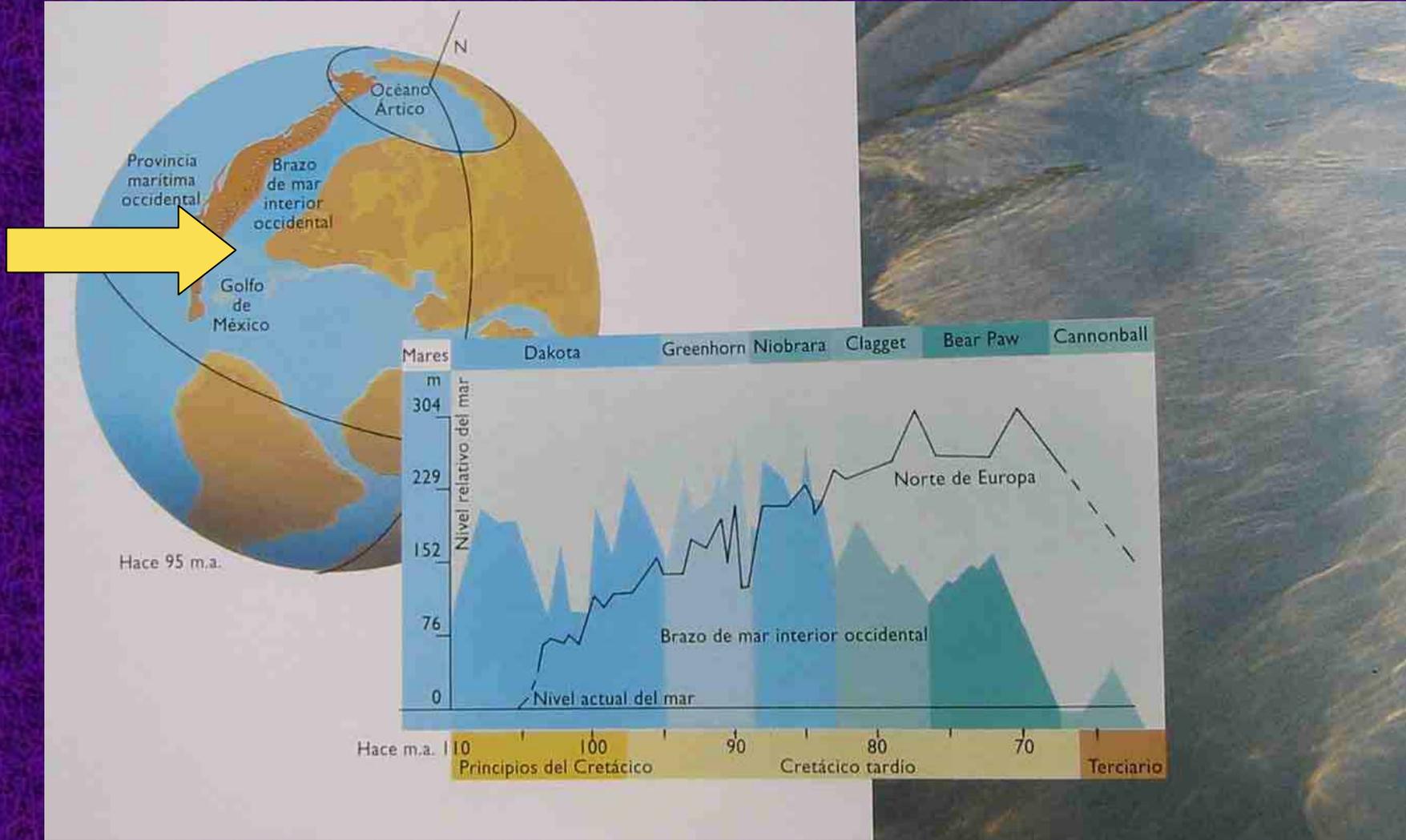


Comparación de clonas del mar vs de agua continental

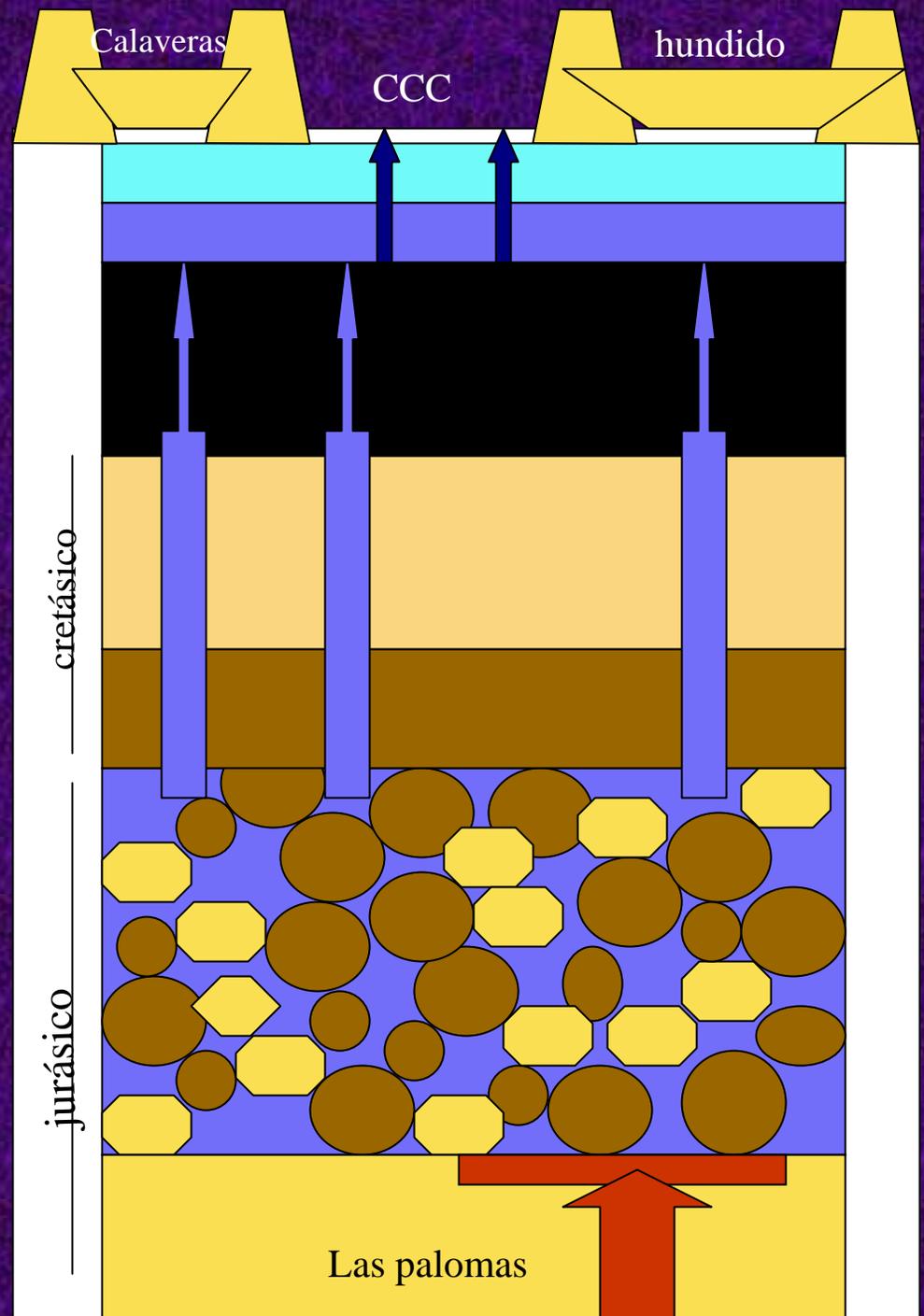
How this could
happen?

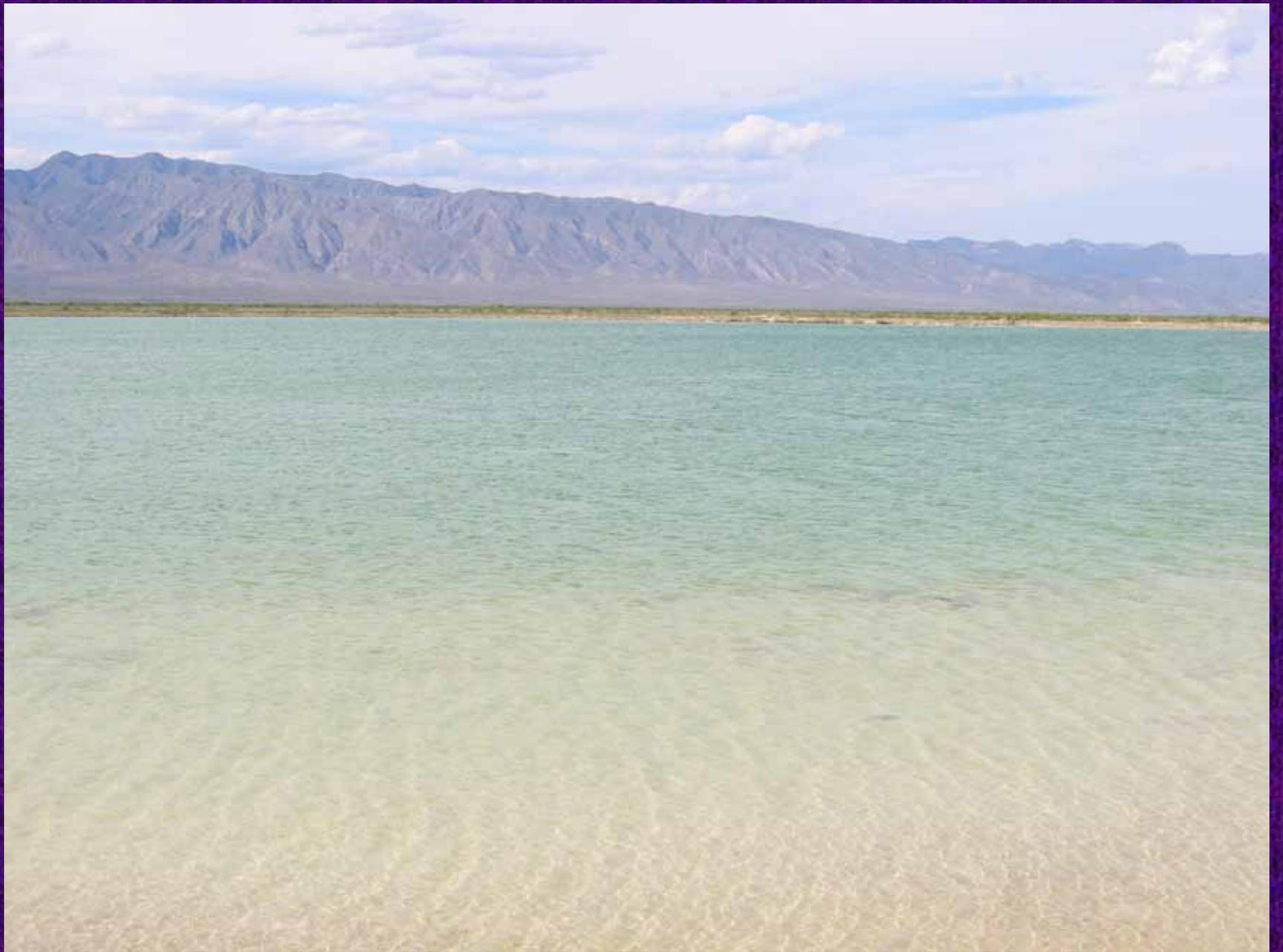


200 million years ago



How the sea
could be
stored and
preserved
alive?

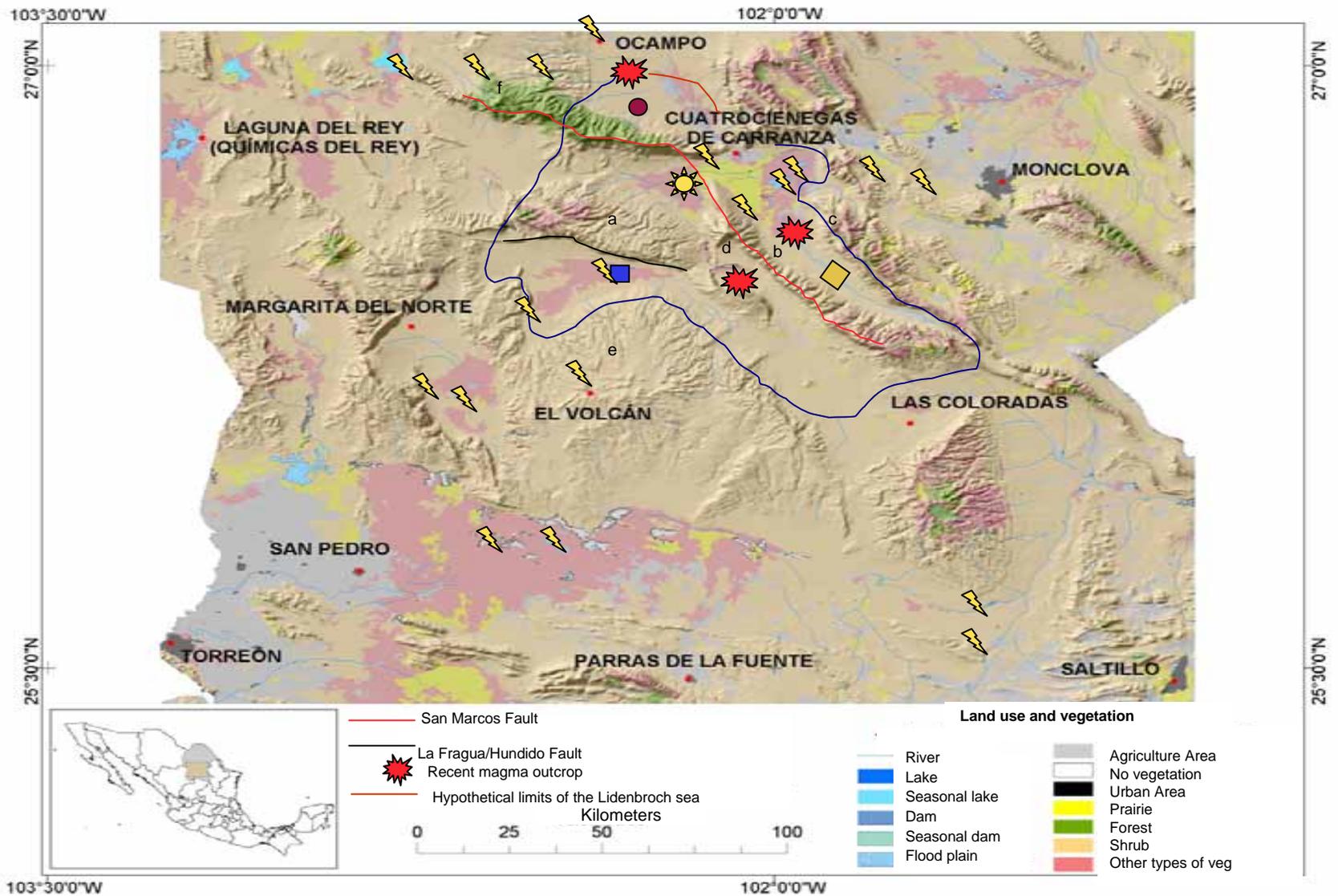






We are
looking for
the edge of
the sea

Sampling april 2004



Key questions:

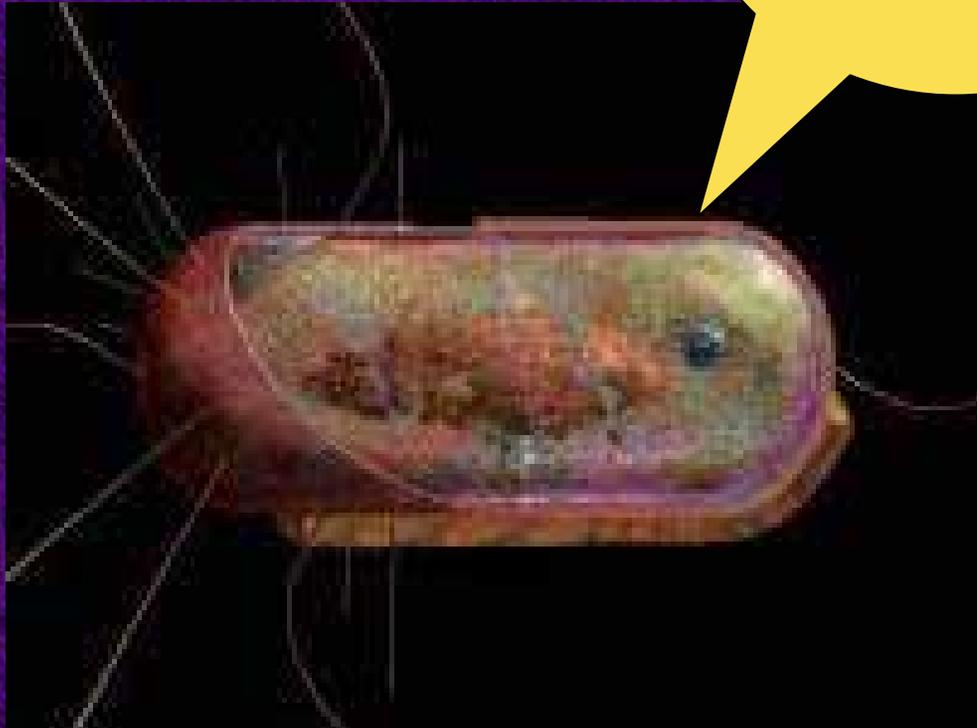
Is every thing small
everywhere?

Is every thing small as
everybody else?

- Why we care?
- Because these are key questions in microbial ecology
- Because molecular data on the size of the aquifer is the main evidence to stop the agricultural development in the area.



I do not know
anything about
politics, and I
am an honest
creature



Thanks

NASA, UNAM, SEMARNAT, SEP,
CONACYT and CONABIO \$\$\$\$\$

JIM ELSER , TOM DOWLING, EVANS
CARSON, JACK FARMER, CAROL TANG,
PETER ROOPARINE, ELVA ESCOBAR,
JAVIER ALCOCER, LUISA FALCON.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ECOLOGIA
and PROFEPA for paying attention