

Deciphering the microbiomes of disease suppressive soils

Adam Ossowicki



Soil - environment rich in microbes

How many microbes ?

4×10^3 to 5×10^4 species per gram
 1×10^8 to 1×10^9 bacteria cells

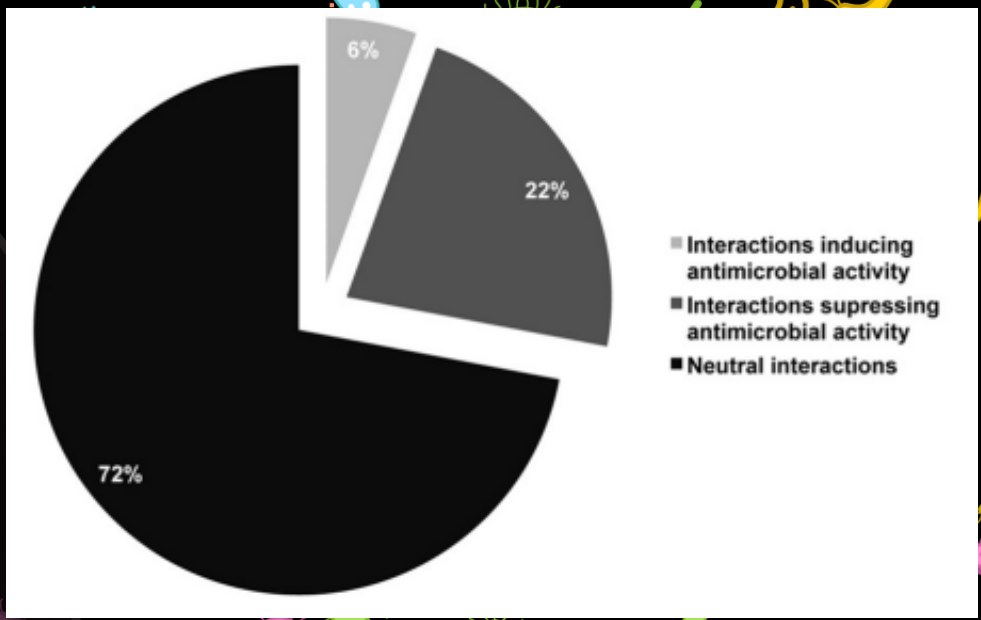


30,000 formally named bacteria species (NCBI, 2022)

Soil - interactions

Single bacteria cell
can potentially interact
with ~100 other cells

Tyc et al. tested 146 soil bacteria
isolates in monocultures and pair-
wise combinations (2798) for
antibacterial activity against two
human pathogens



Plants allocate up to
30%
of fixed carbon into
root exudates

...and they
have a
good reason
to do that





Soil microbiomes and plants - MAPs

MAP – Microbiome-Associated Phenotype (Oysterman et al. COMICR 2018)

Stress tolerance

Abiotic

Heat
Cold
Drought
Flooding

Biotic

Pathogens



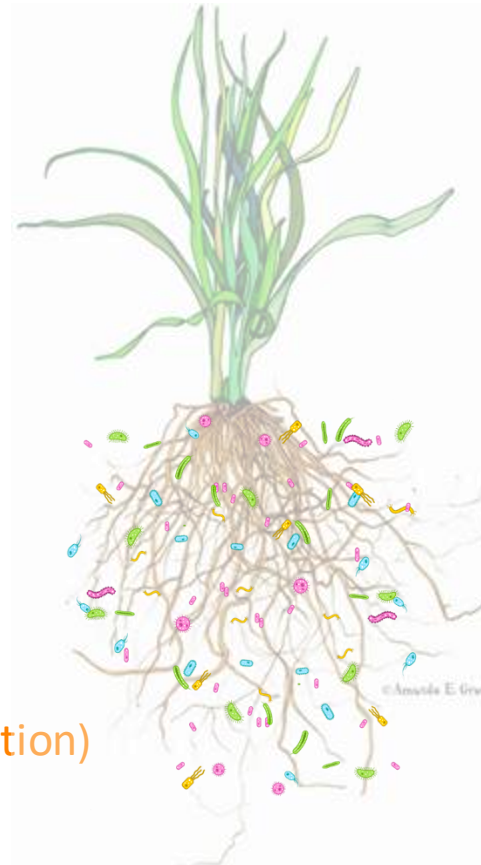
Plant growth promotion

Nutrient cycling

Pest control

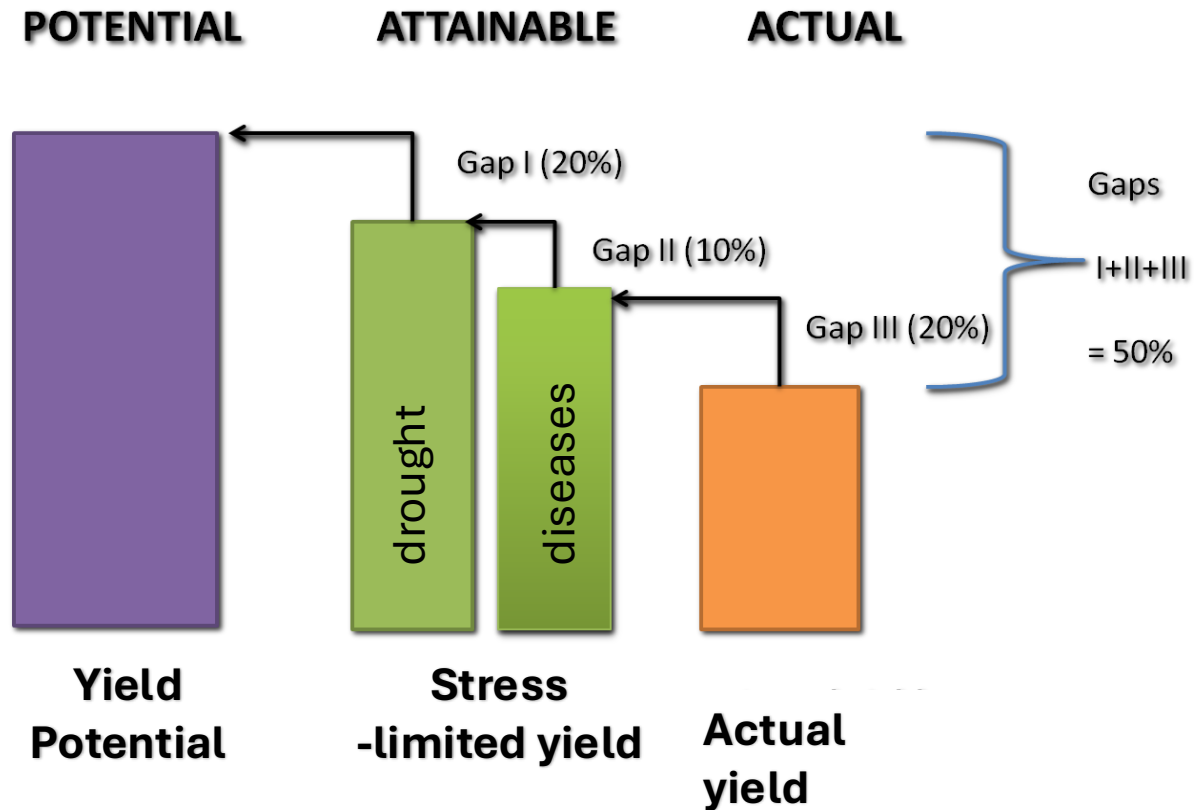
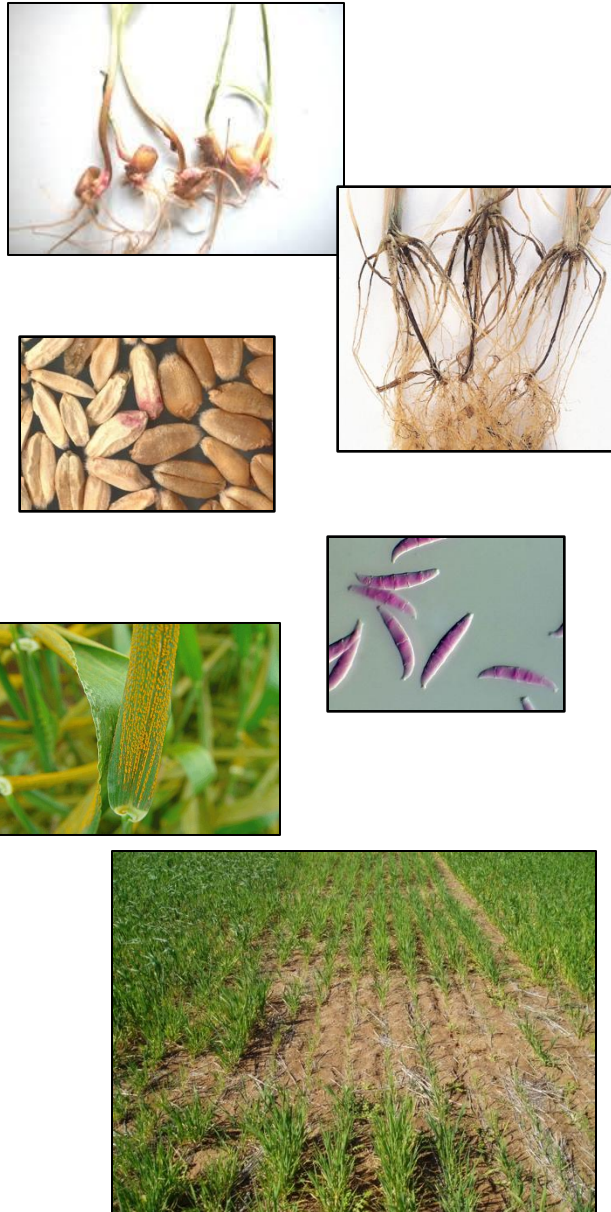
Degradation of pollutants

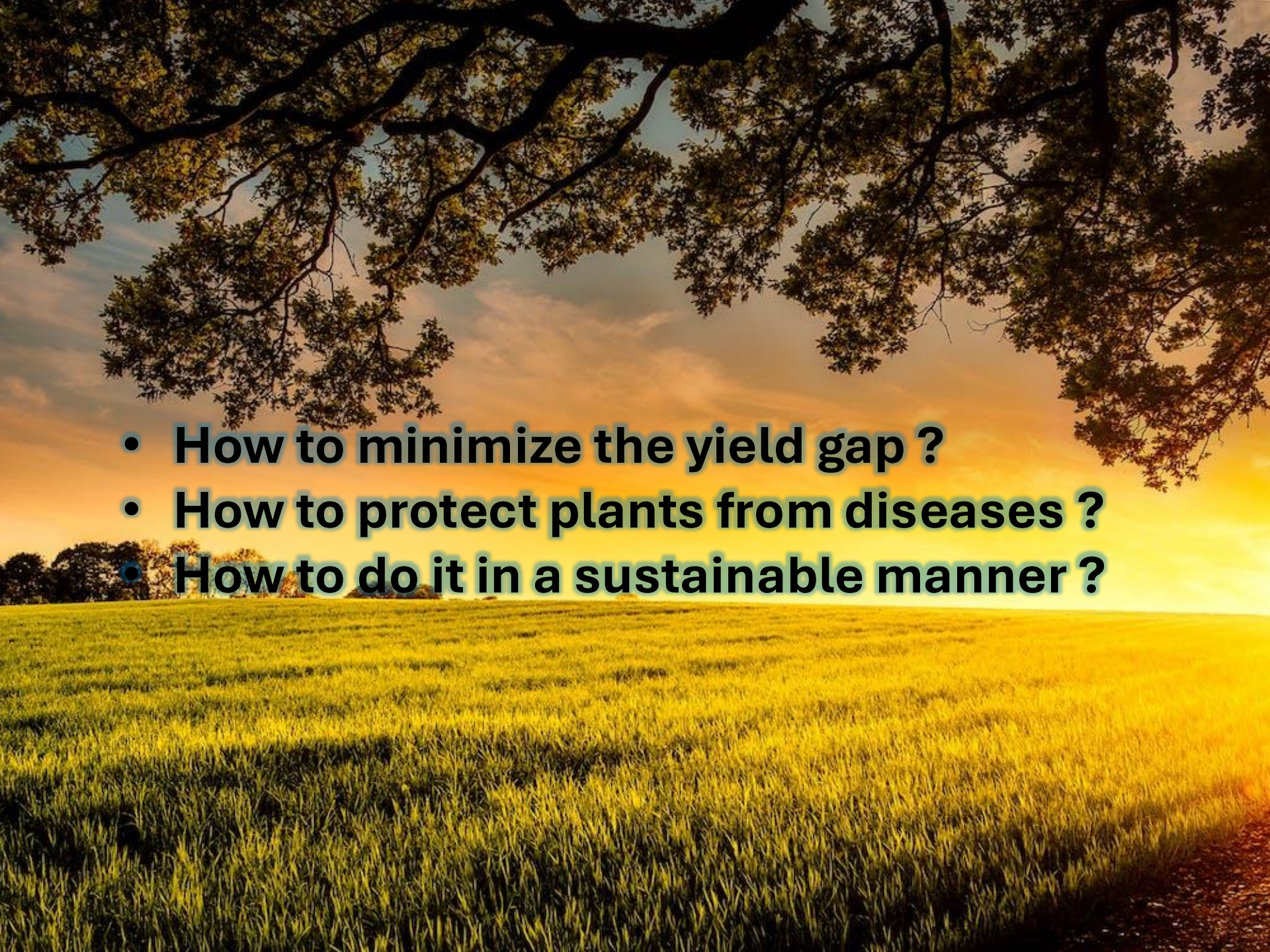
Climate regulation
(e.g. greenhouse gas mitigation)



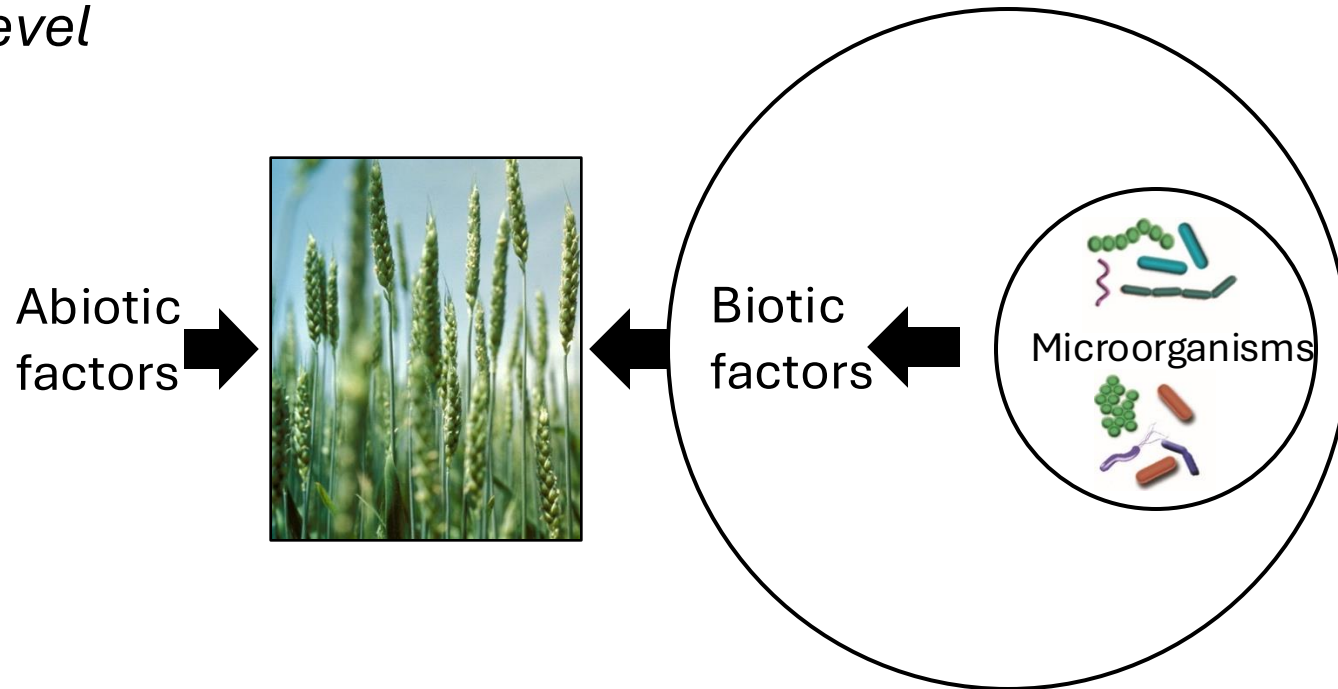


Yield Gap



- 
- A large, leafy tree with dark branches hangs over the top of the frame. Below it, a vast field of grass stretches to the horizon. The grass is a mix of green and yellow, suggesting a late summer or autumn setting. The sky is a warm, golden-orange color, indicating a sunset or sunrise. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.
- **How to minimize the yield gap ?**
 - **How to protect plants from diseases ?**
 - **How to do it in a sustainable manner ?**

Soil disease suppressiveness – natural phenomenon where despite presence of pathogen and favorable conditions disease occurs at a very low level



Understanding disease suppressive soils:

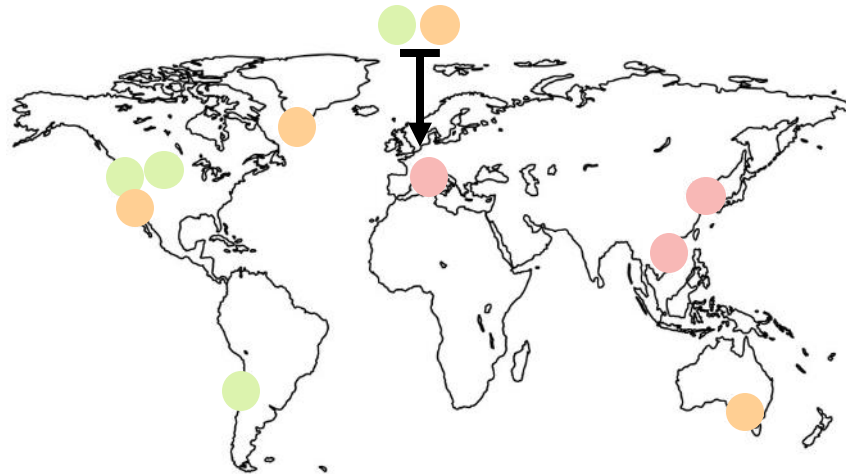
- *Sustainable microbiome-based crop protection*
- *Biological alternatives to chemical pesticides*
- *Soil health preservation / restoration*

Soil disease suppressiveness

Soil disease suppressiveness around the world (selected)

Take-all disease in wheat

Washington State, US
The Netherlands
Montana, US
Chile



Fusarium oxysporum in vegetables and fruits

France

Korea

Hainan island China

Rhizoctonia solani AG2 in sugar beet

The Netherlands

Rhizoctonia solani AG3 in potato

Greenland

Rhizoctonia solani AG8 in wheat

South Australia

Pacific Northwest of the USA



Case study: disease suppressive soil

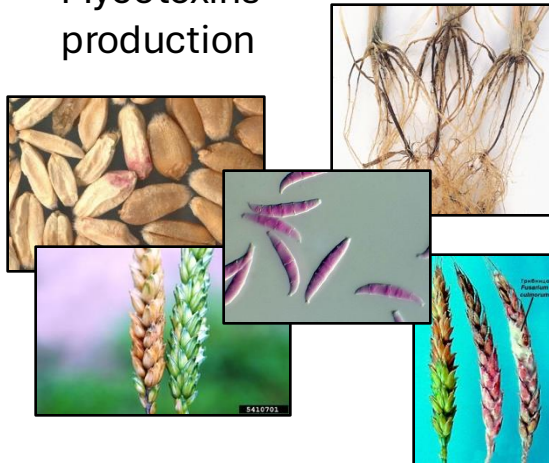
How to find a suppressive soil ?



Pathogen

Fusarium culmorum

- Foot and root rot
- Head blight
- Mycotoxins production

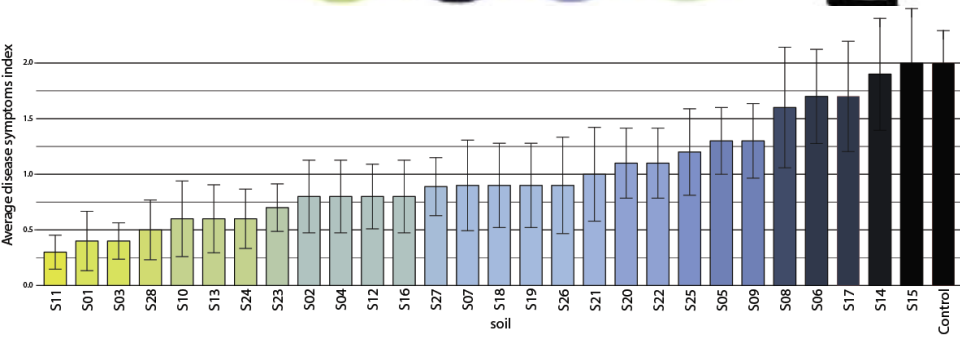
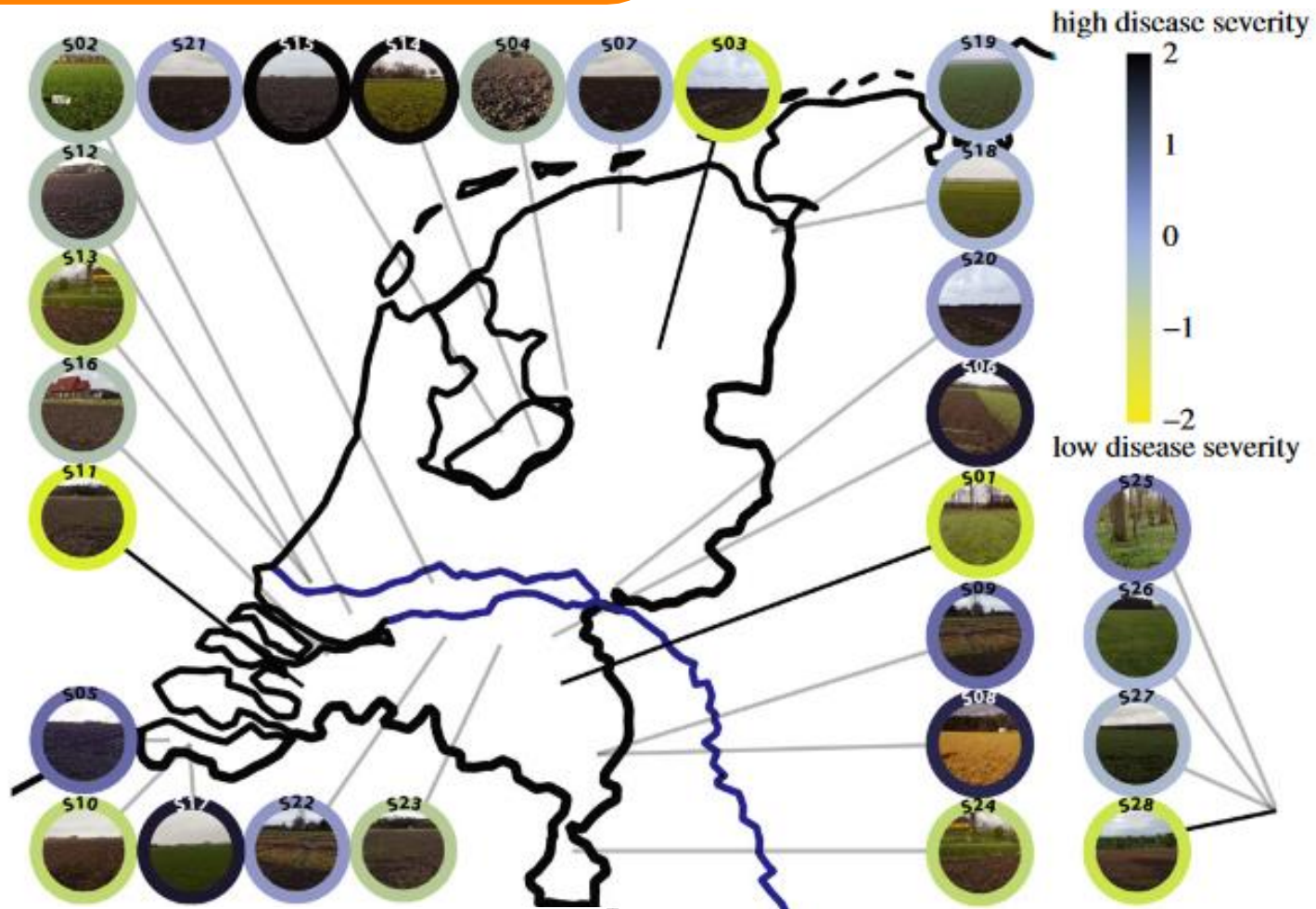


Host

Wheat - *Triticum aestivum*



Soil disease suppressiveness - profiling



What makes a soil suppressive ?

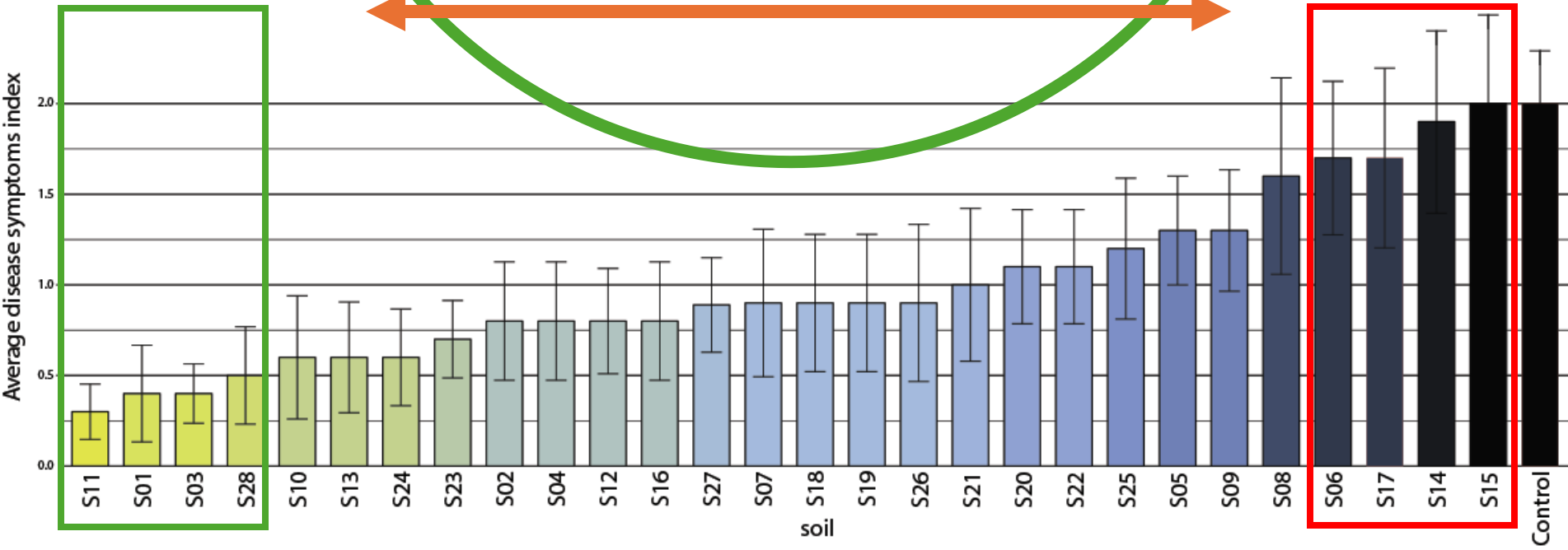
What are the key microbial taxa involved ?

What metabolites are produced ?

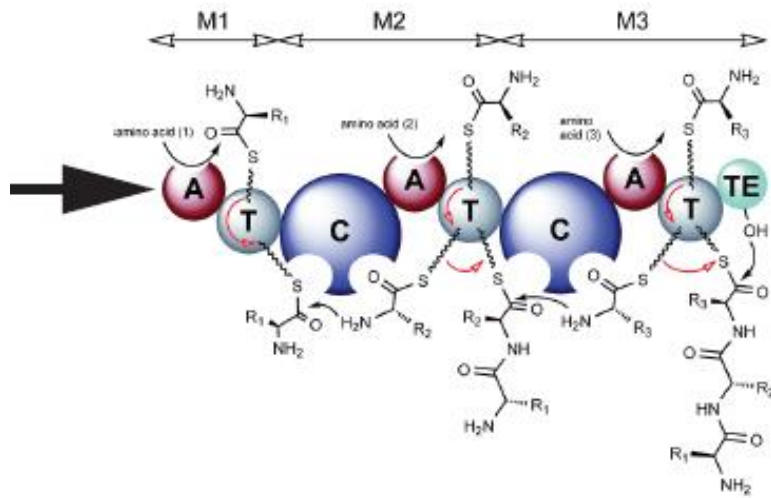
What are key microbial functions involved ?

Suppressive
soils

Conductive
soils



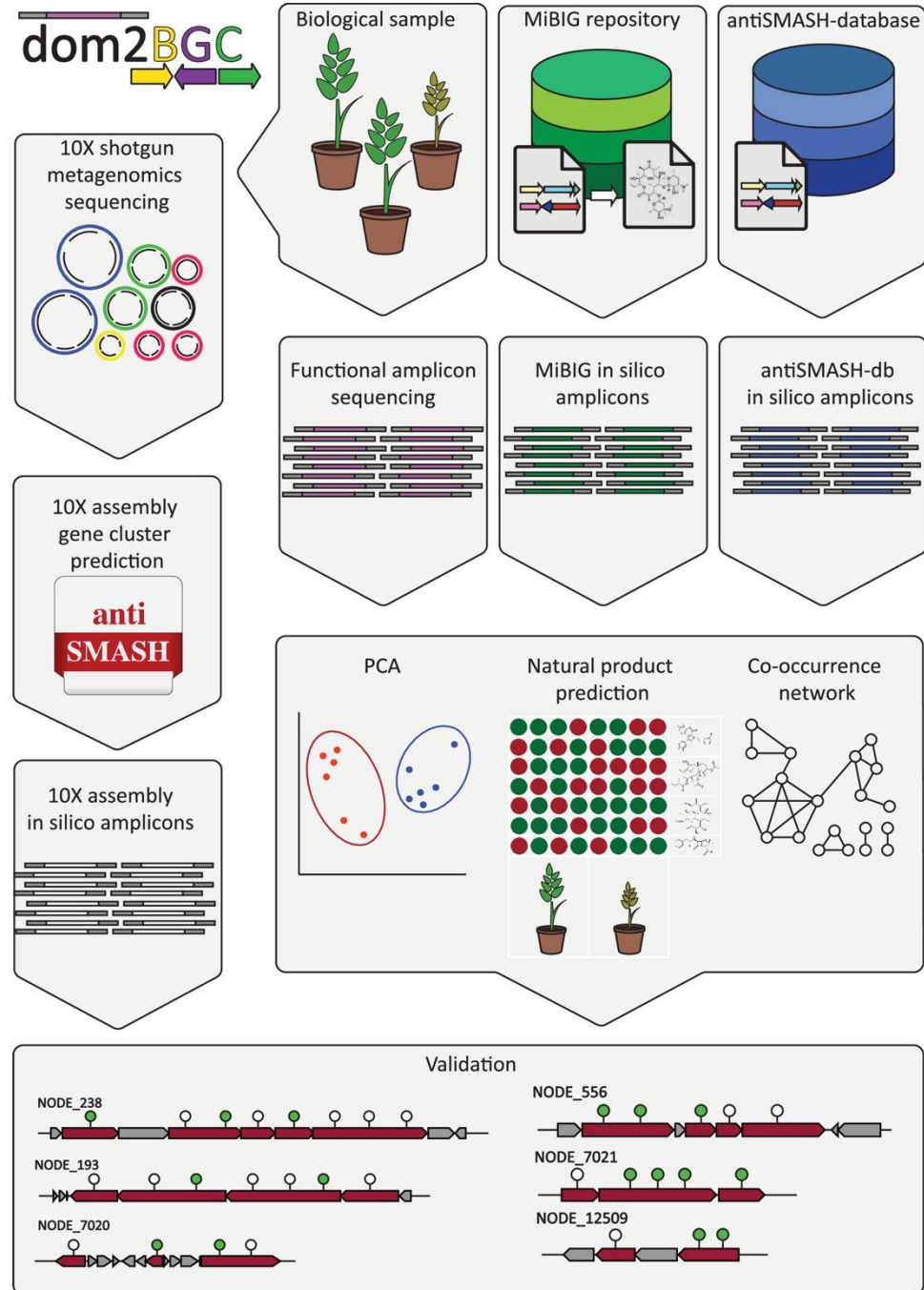
Amplicon sequencing: 16S + Adenylation domains + shotgun metagenomes



Adenylation domains are parts of biosynthetic gene clusters,
-NRPS (nonribosomal peptide synthetase)
-Hybrid NRPS-PKS clusters (NRPS-polyketide synthase)



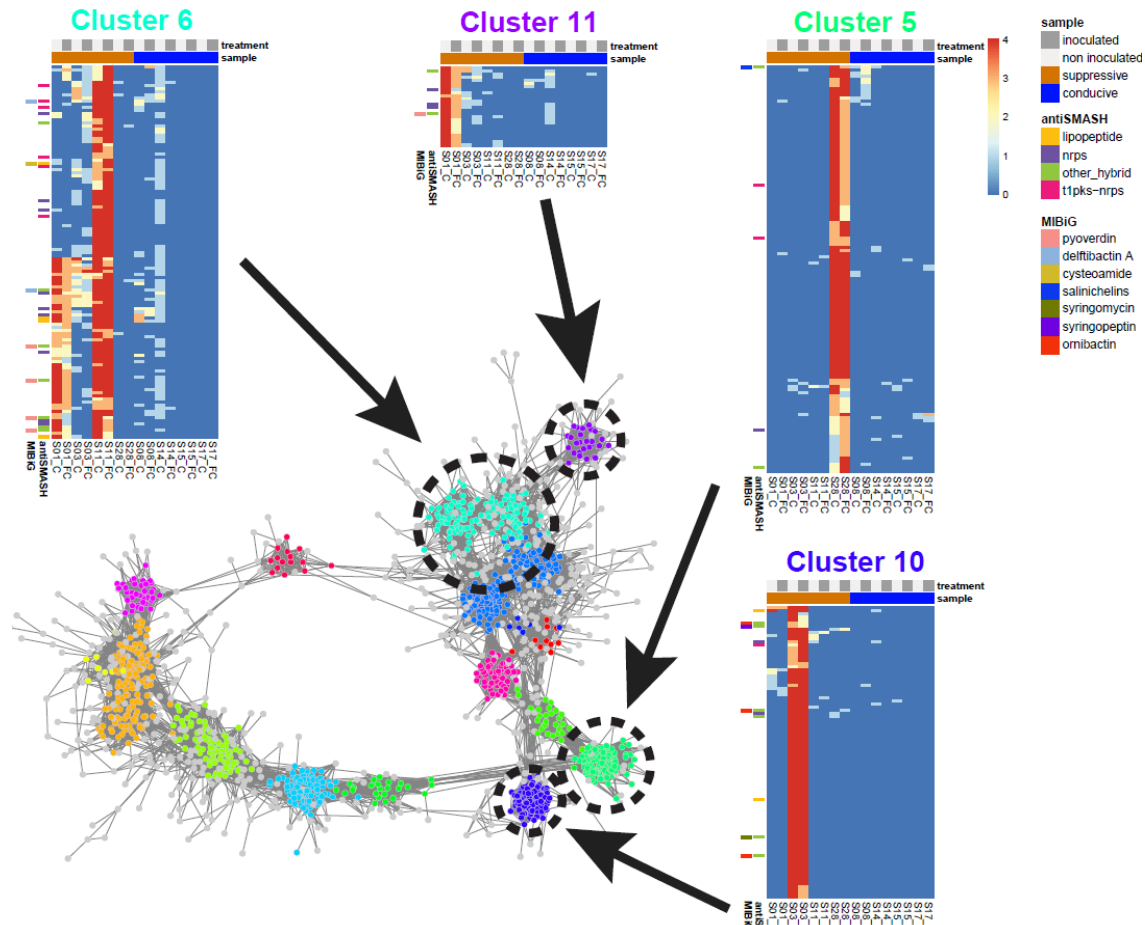
Dr. Vittorio Tracanna



dom2BGC pipeline , <https://git.wur.nl/traca001/dom2bgc>

Taxonomic and functional profiling

Ossowicki, A. *et al. Proceedings of the Royal Society B* (2020)
Tracanna, V. & Ossowicki, A. *et al. mSystems* (2021)



- Different suppressive soils revealed different bacterial taxonomic patterns, diversity, physical and chemical parameters
- All the suppressive soils show uniquely overrepresented bacterial guild dominated by *Acidobacteria*
- A-domains share similar community structure in suppressive soils
- A-domains analysis indicated a role of siderophores in the plant protection



What makes a soil suppressive ?

What are the key microbial taxa involved ?

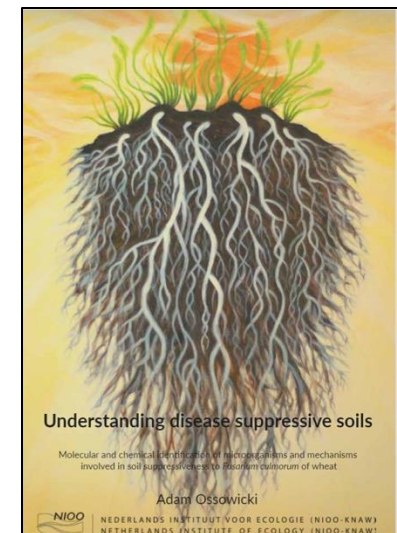
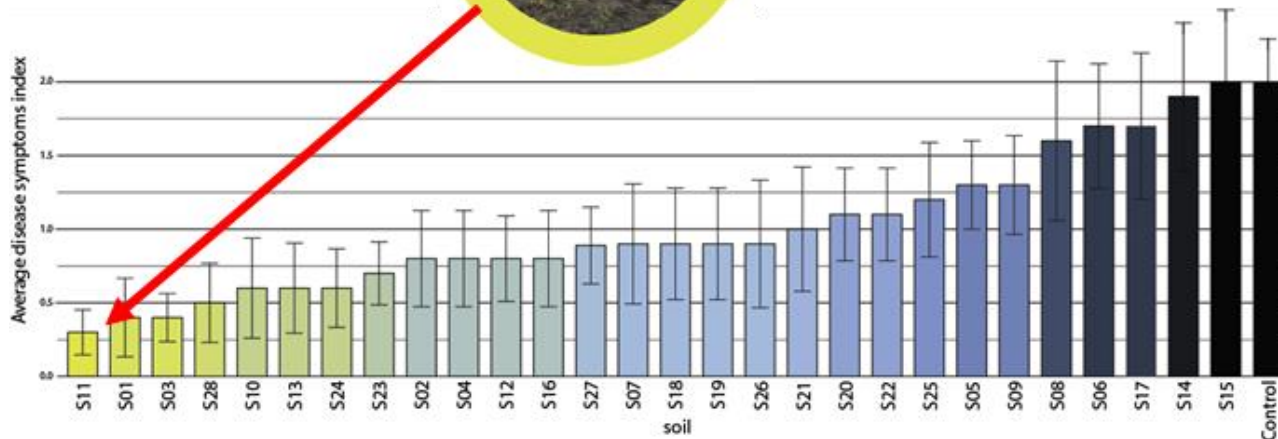
What metabolites are produced ?

What are key microbial functions involved ?

Deciphering the microbiome of disease suppressive soils by dilution-to-extinction



S11



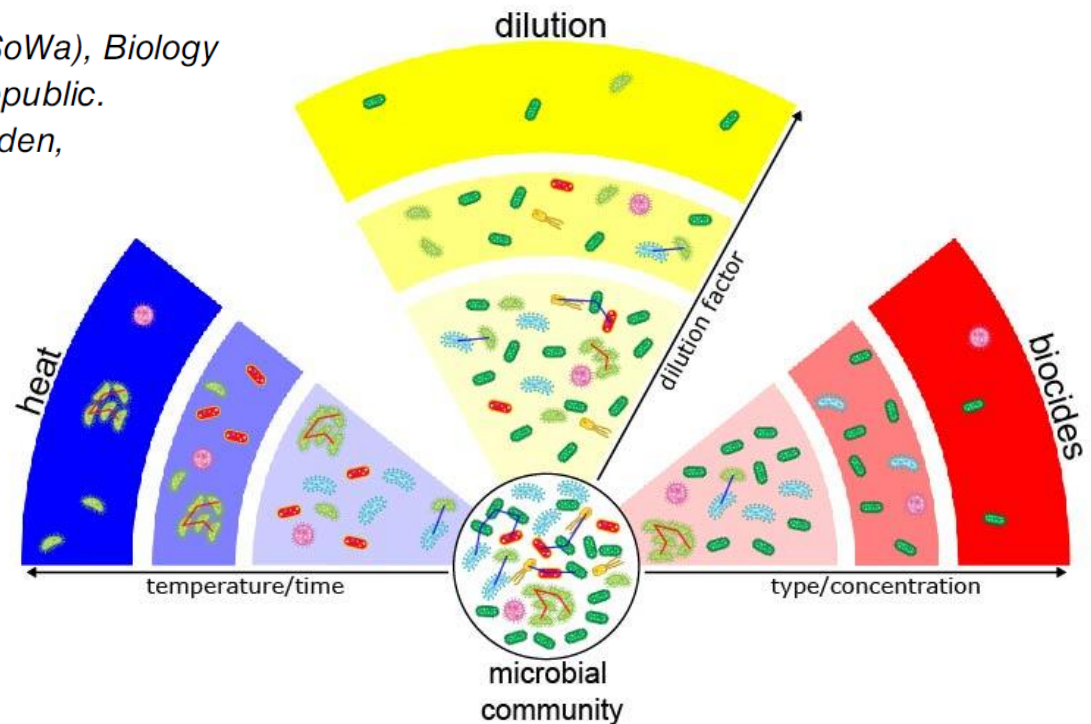
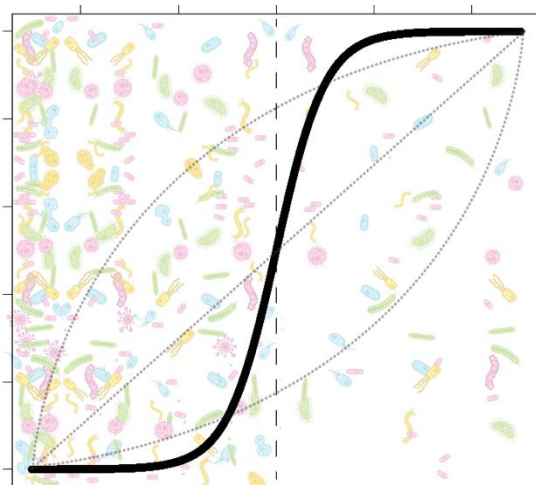
Disentangling soil microbiome functions by perturbation

Adam Ossowicki, ^{1,2*} Jos M. Raaijmakers ^{1,3} and Paolina Garbeva ¹

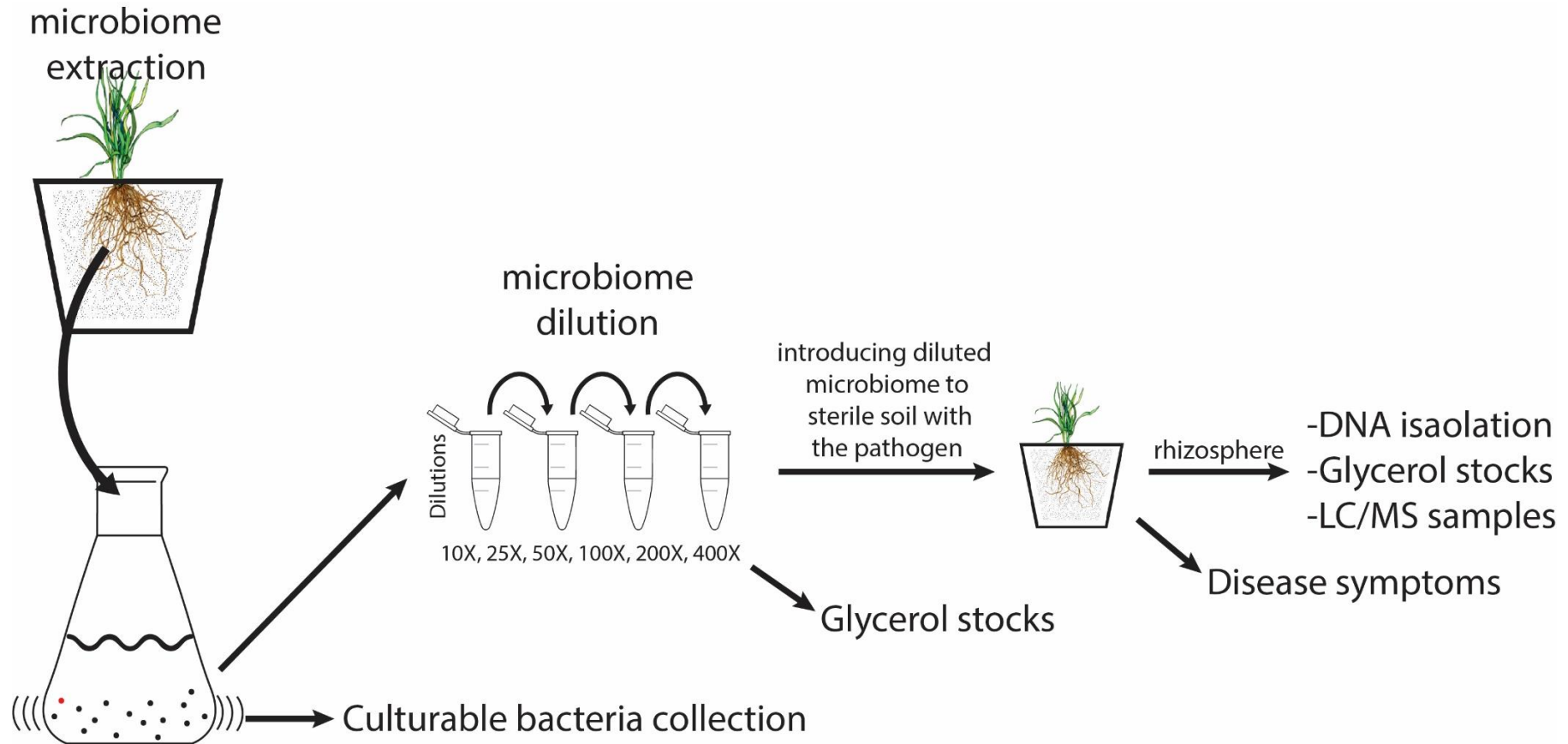
¹Department of Microbial Ecology, Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO-KNAW), Droevendaalsesteeg 10, Wageningen, PB, 6708, Netherlands.

²Soil and Water Research Infrastructure (SoWa), Biology Centre CAS, České Budějovice, Czech Republic.

³Institute of Biology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands.



dilution-to-extinction - setup



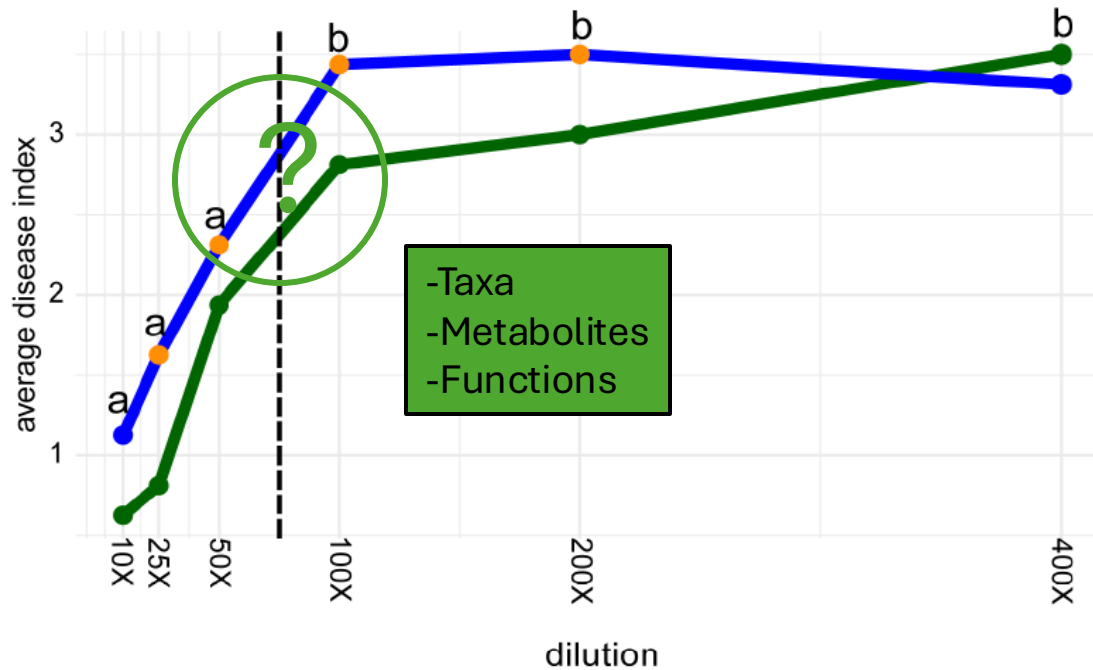
dilution-to-extinction - Results



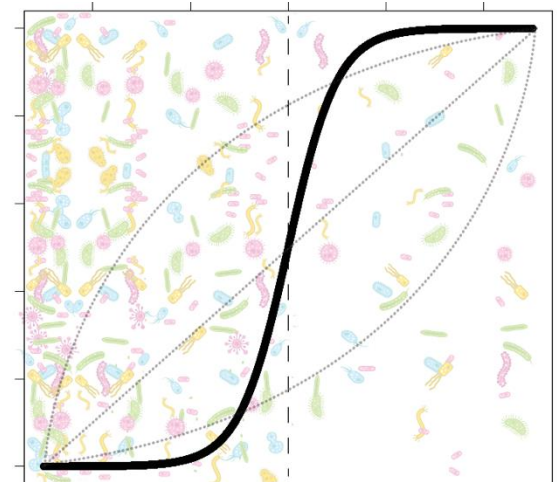
transition from
suppressive to
conductive phenotype



Dilution-to-extinction
experiments combined

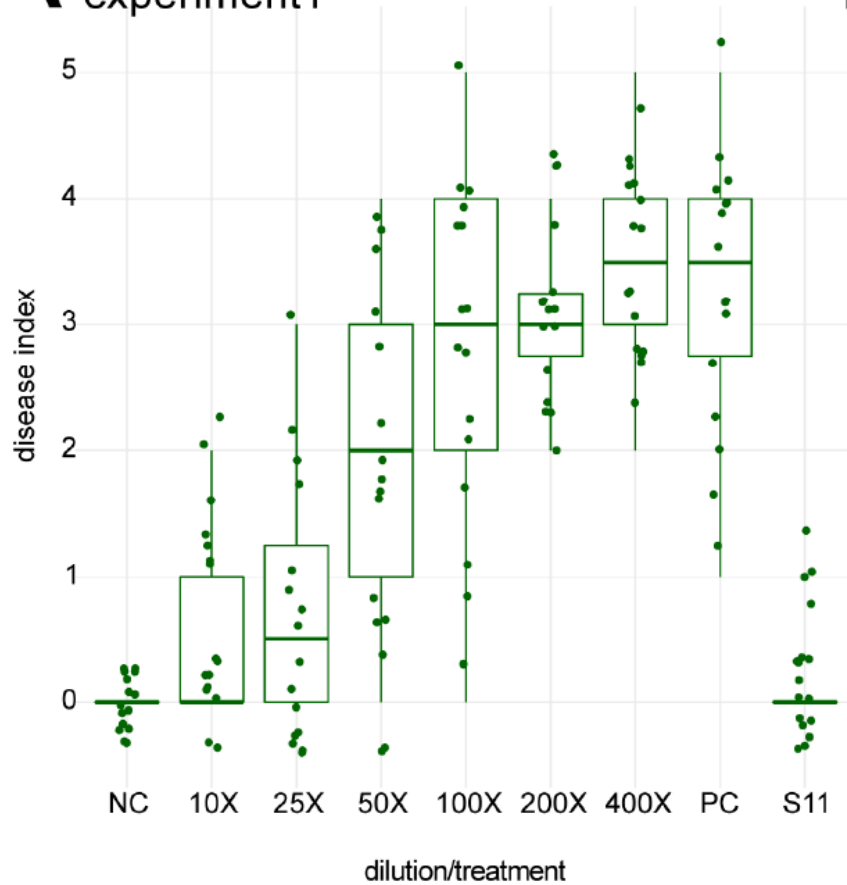


- experiment 1
- experiment 2
- rhizosphere DNA

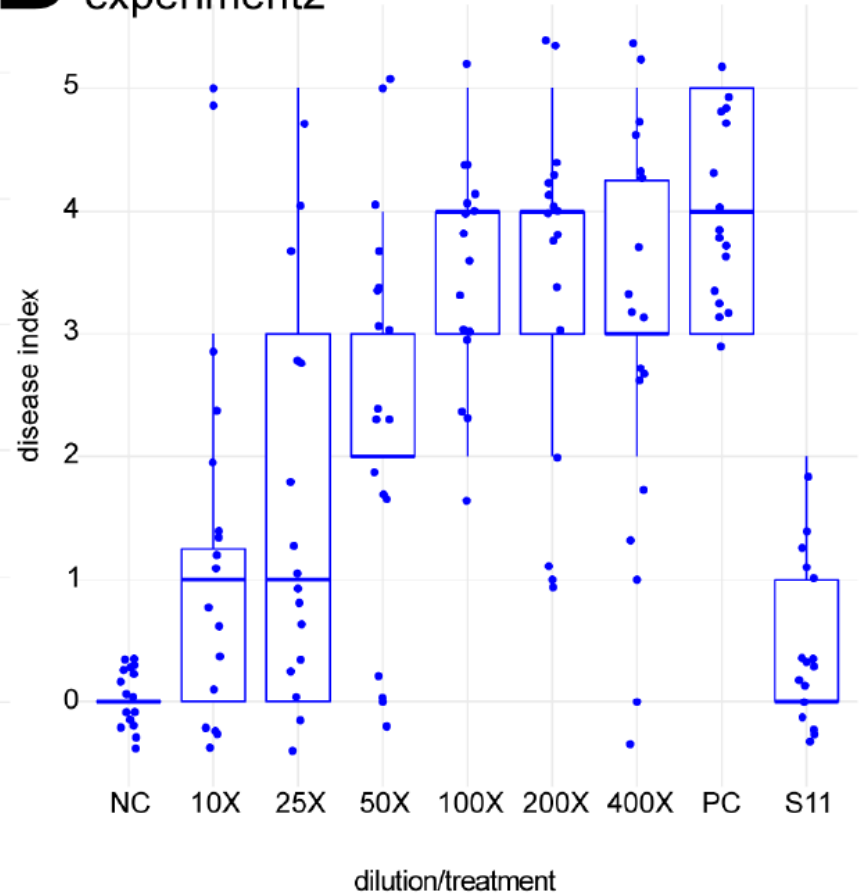


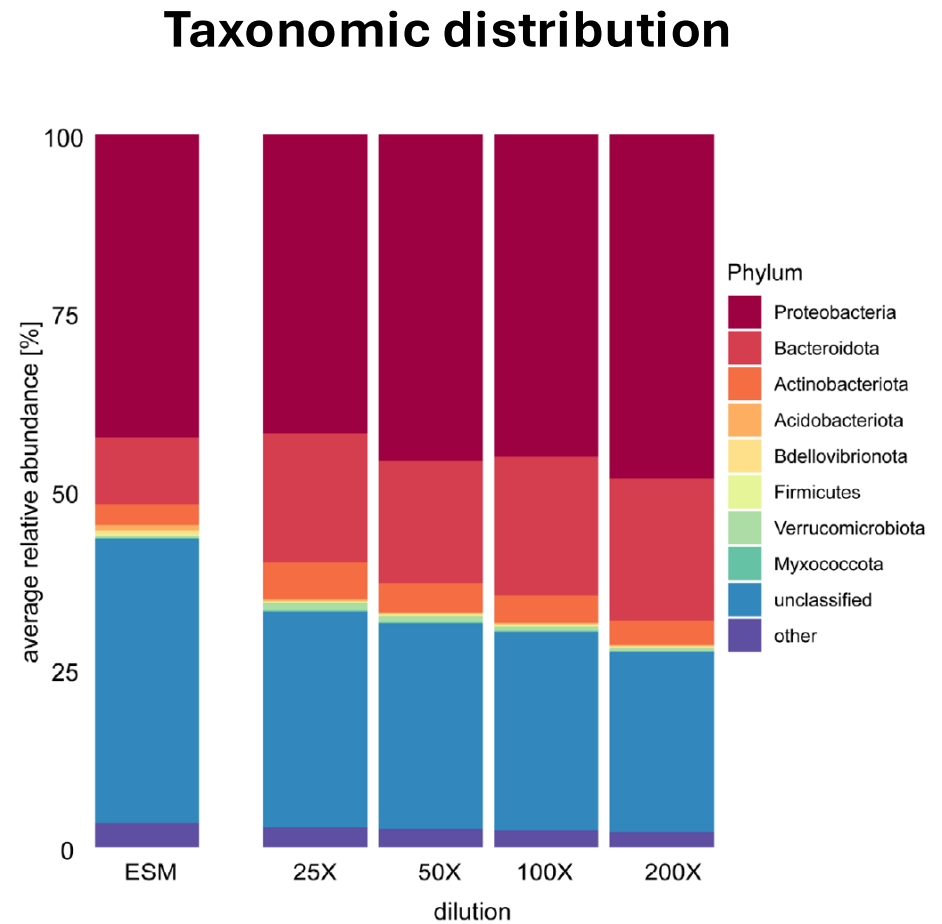
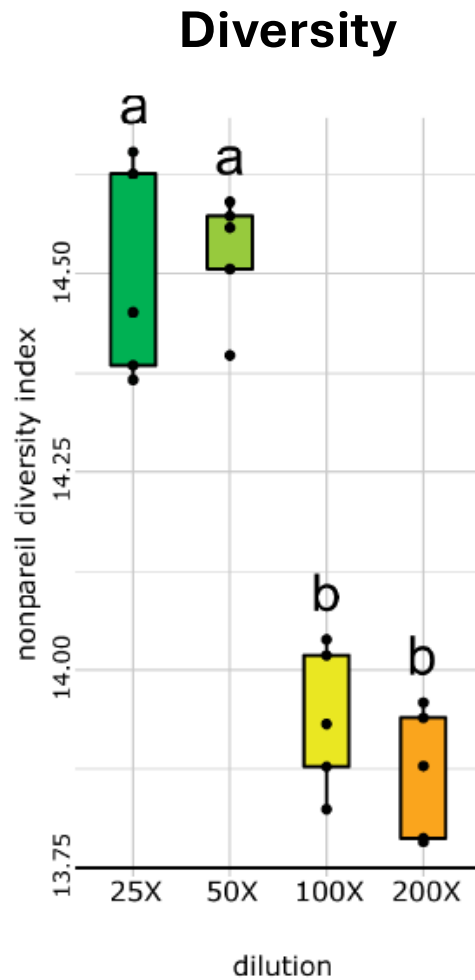
dilution-to-extinction - Results

A Dilution-to-extinction
experiment1



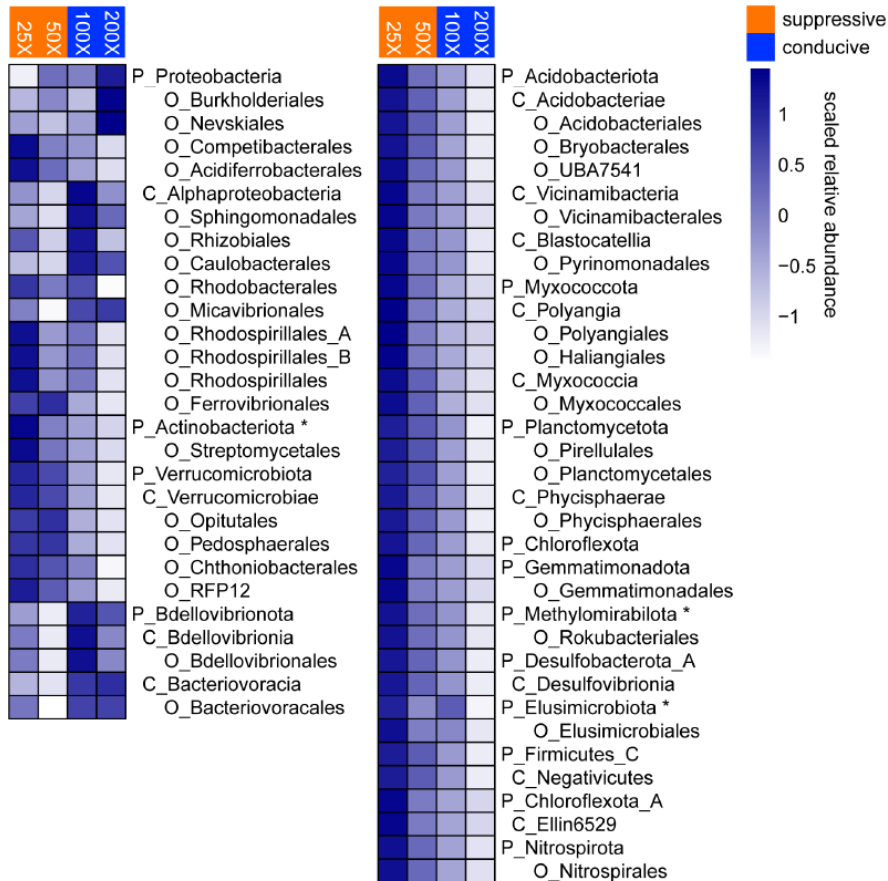
B Dilution-to-extinction
experiment2



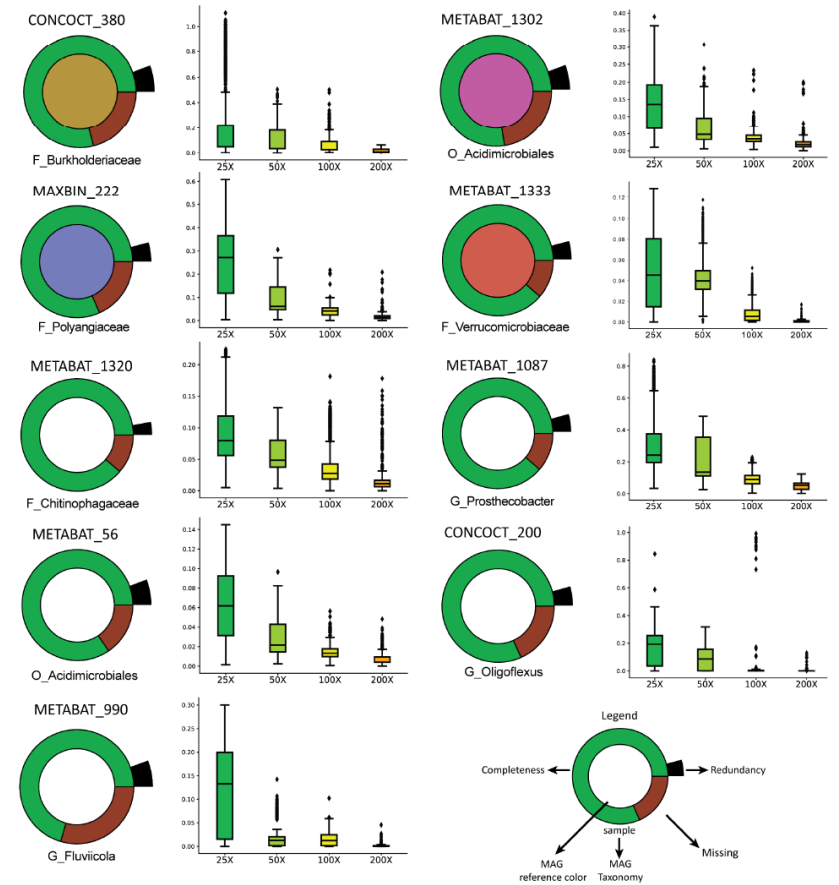


Taxonomic distribution

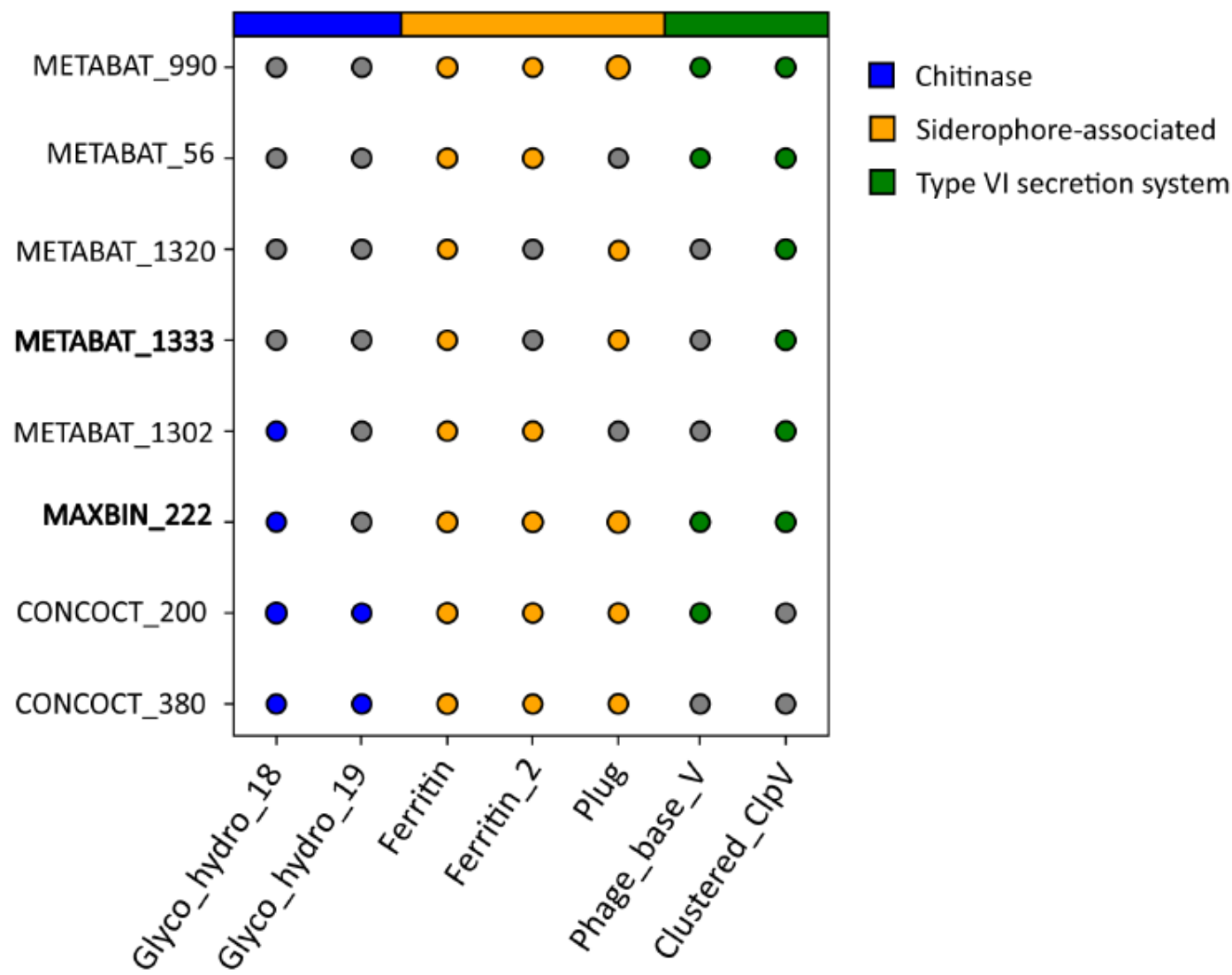
– lower levels



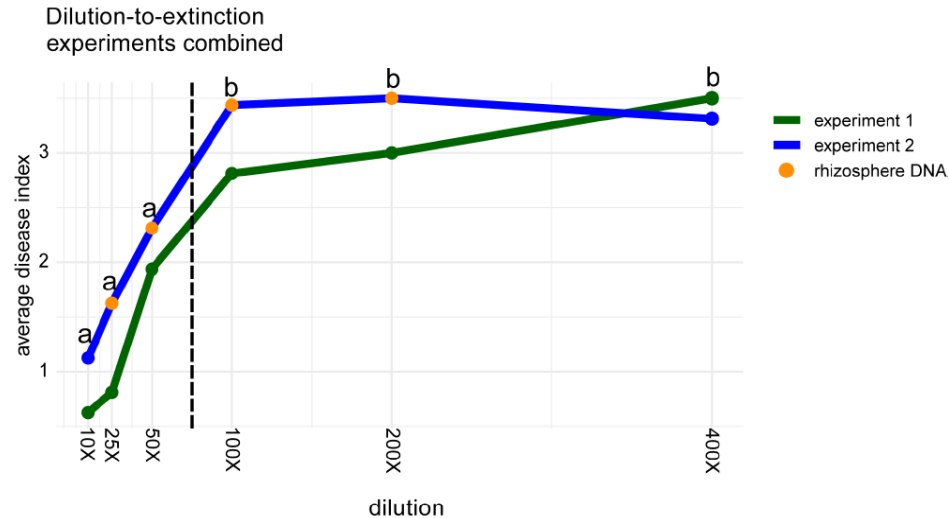
Binning



KEGG annotated functions



dilution-to-extinction - summary



Brief summary:

- Both diversity and abundance of specific bacteria groups plays a role in the *F.culmorum* suppressive soil
- Functional analysis of the rhizosphere metagenomes revealed an enrichment of KEGG orthologs associated with iron uptake, chitinases and type 6 secretion systems
- Nine metagenome-assembled genomes were associated with the diminished suppressive phenotype

Validation study !

Linking phenotypic and metagenomic data with ...



- ~350 sequenced bacteria isolates



- Myxobacteria isolates
(*Rolf Müller's group HIPS, Saarbrücken, Germany*)



- Metabolomic data



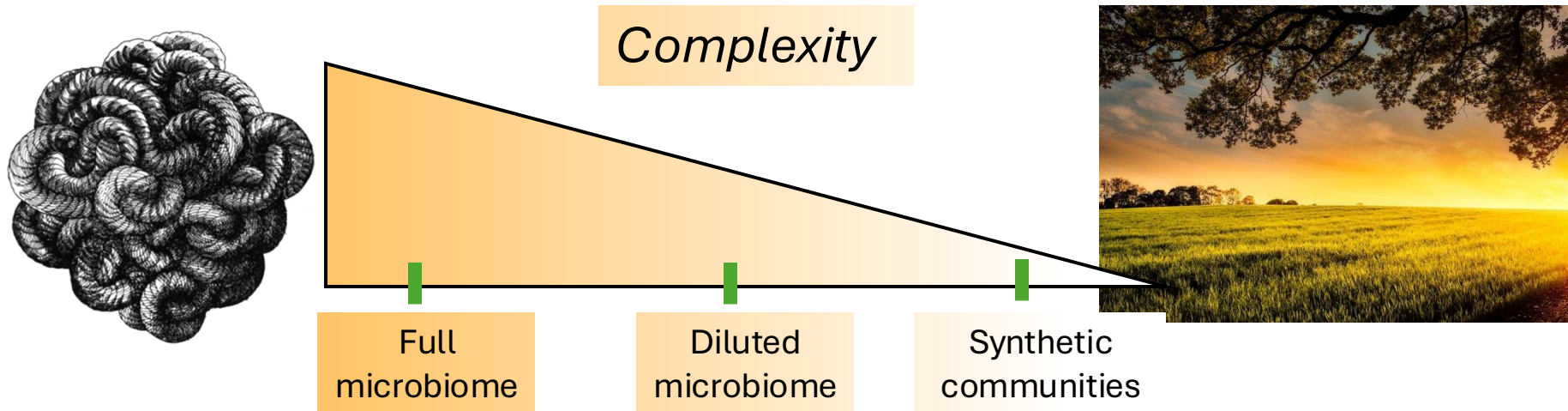
- Designing synthetic communities and testing them



- Transcriptomics on synthetic communities to verify BGC expression and CRISPR-Cas validation

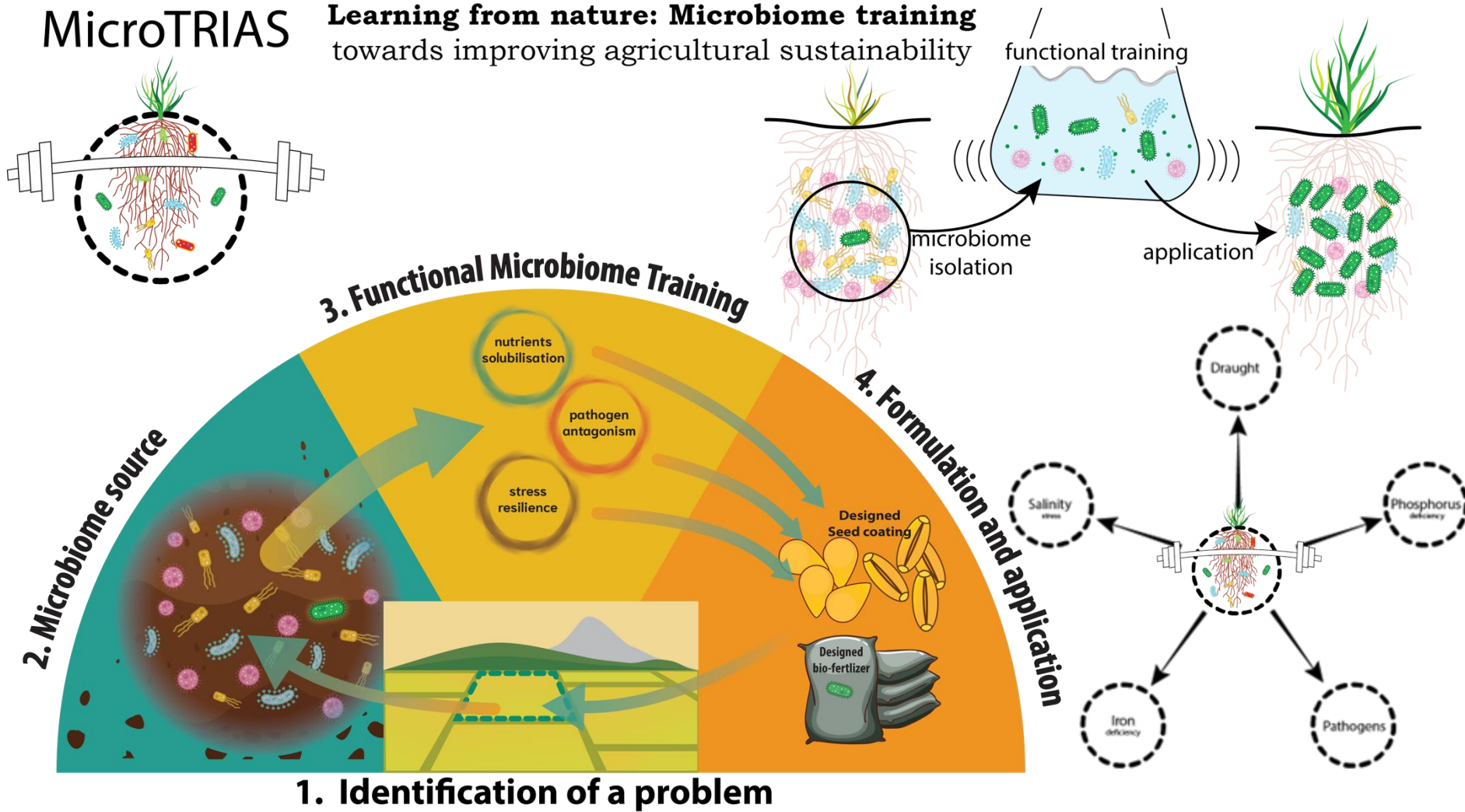
Working title: Combinatorial design of synthetic communities will allow to identify chemical interaction networks in the microbiome

Ossowicki, Tracanna, Jing et al. *in preparation*

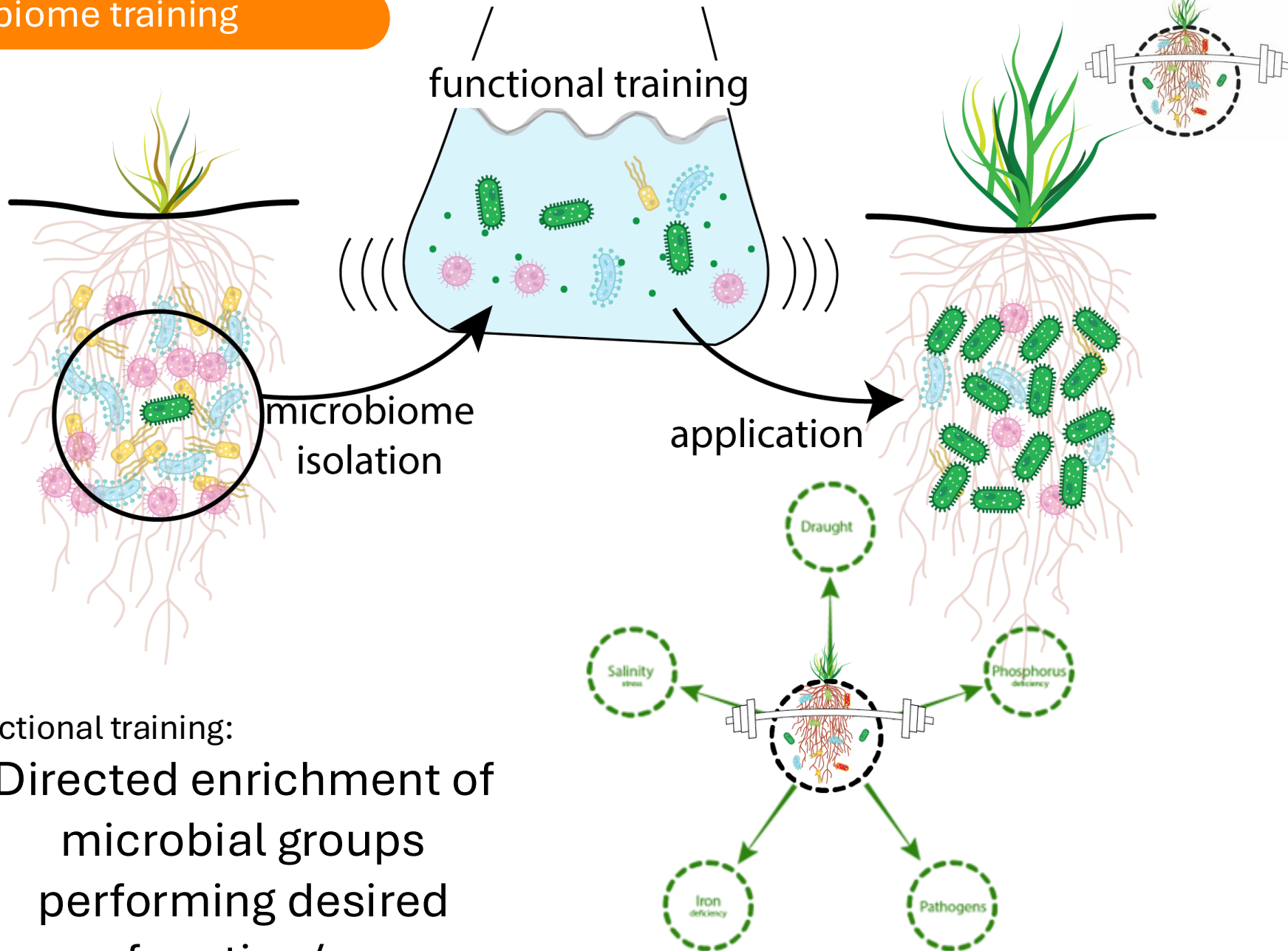


MicroTRIAS

Learning from nature: Microbiome training
towards improving agricultural sustainability



Microbiome training





Paolina Garbeva
Jos Raaijmakers
Jiayi Jing



Leiden University
Gilles van Wezel
Somaya Elsayed



Victor Carrion
Pascal Nuijten
Kevin Bretscher



Marnix Medema
Vittorio Tracanna
Zach Reitz

BASF

Pilar Puente
Bruno Pollet



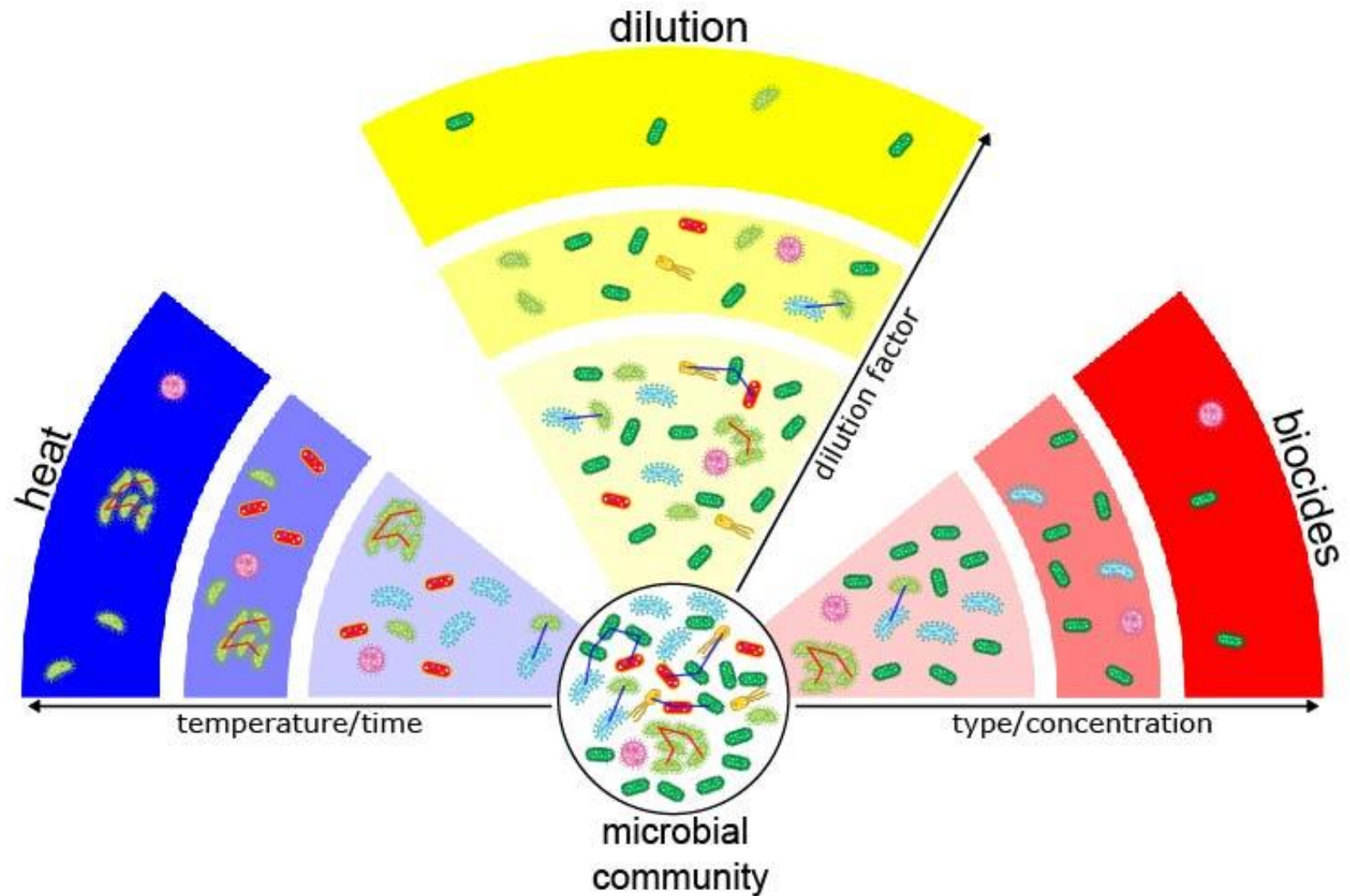
Roey Angel
Alica Chronakova



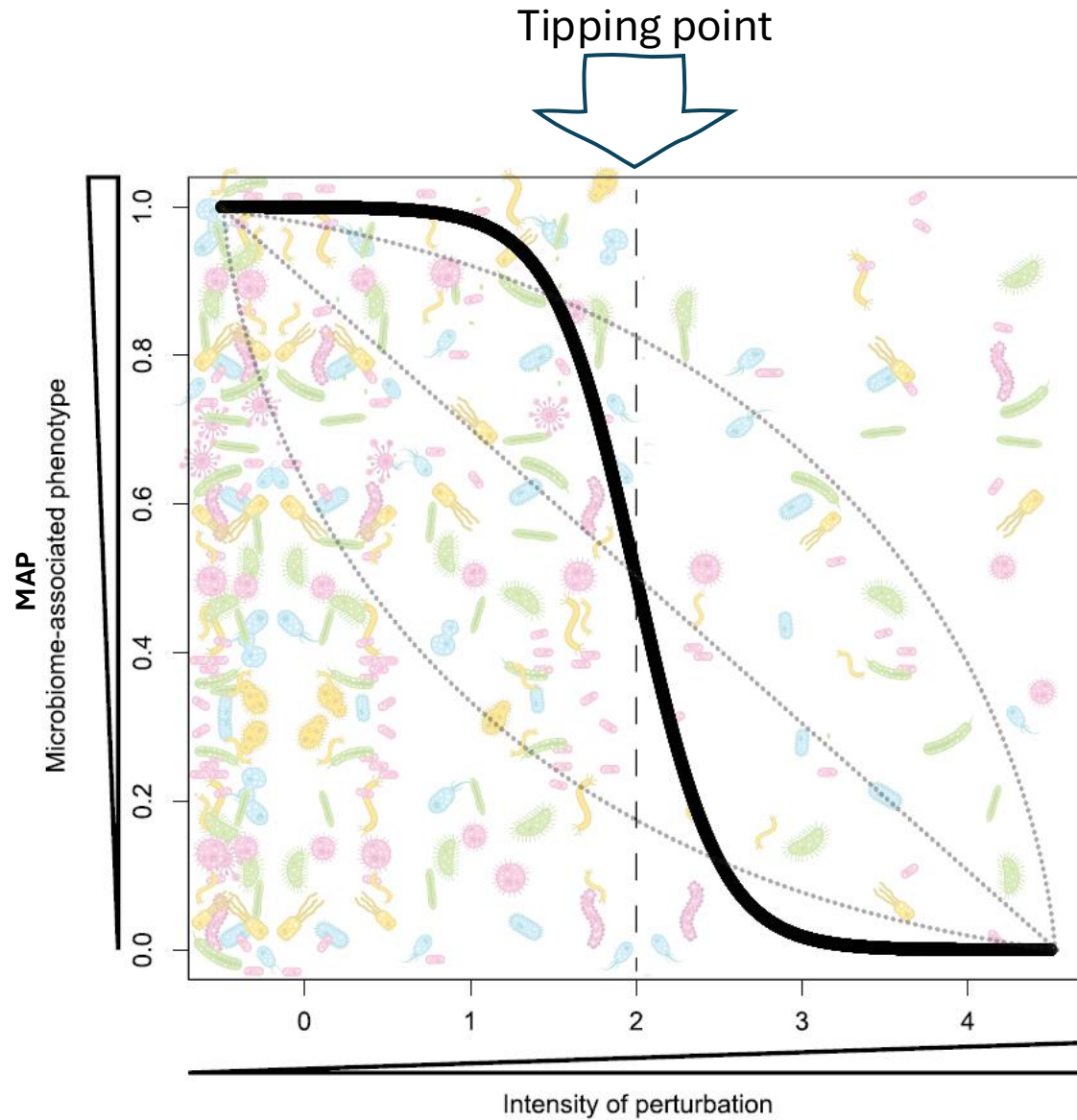
Marie
Skłodowska-Curie
Actions
Postdoctoral Fellowship

Thank you
for your
attention

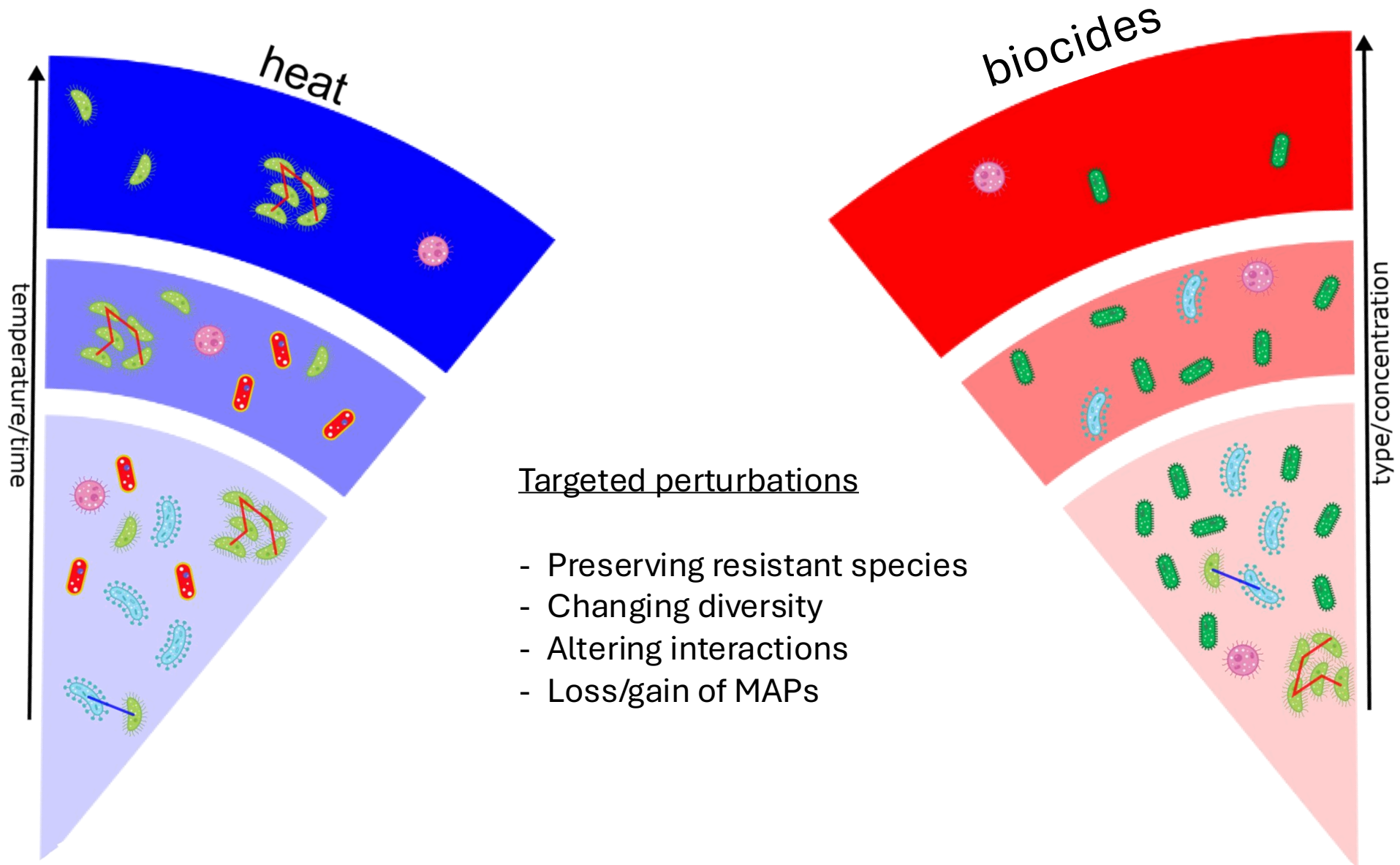
Perturbation – how to simplify a microbiome



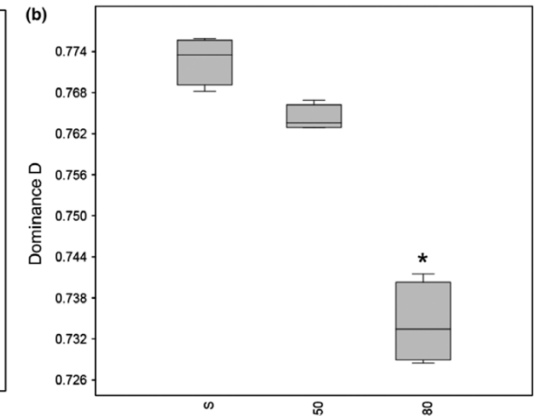
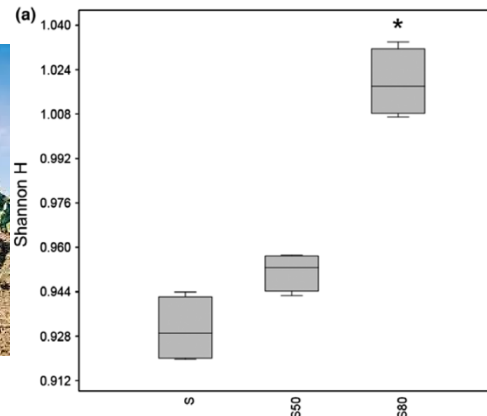
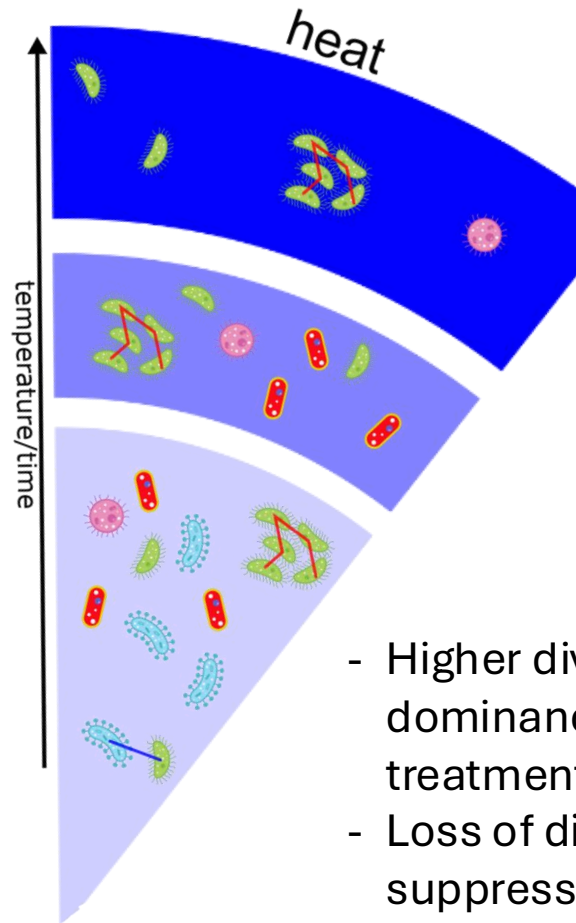
Perturbation analysis - phenotypes



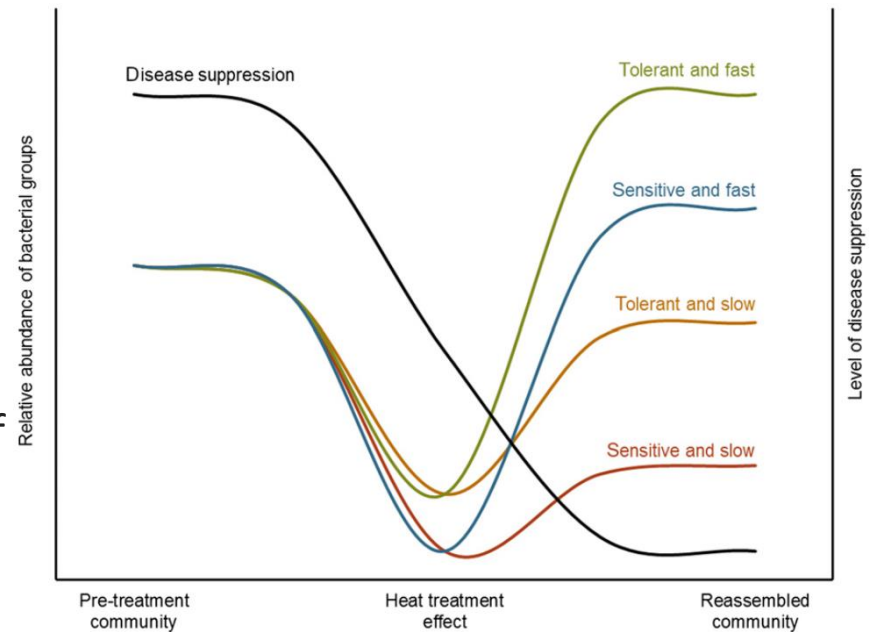
Perturbation analysis of soil microbiomes



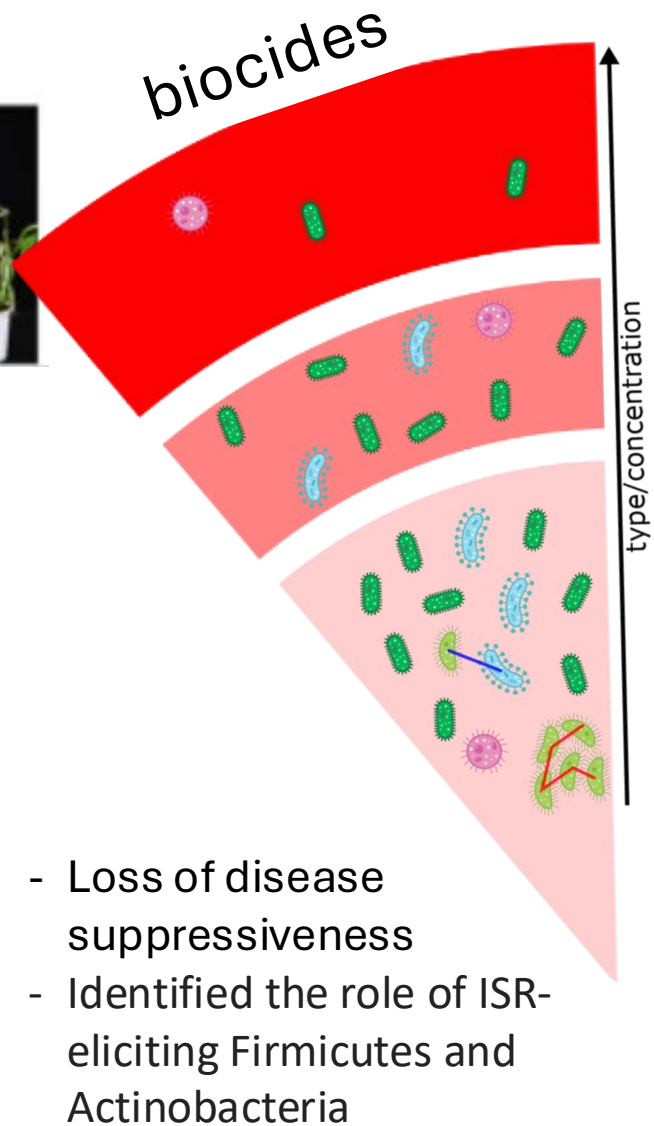
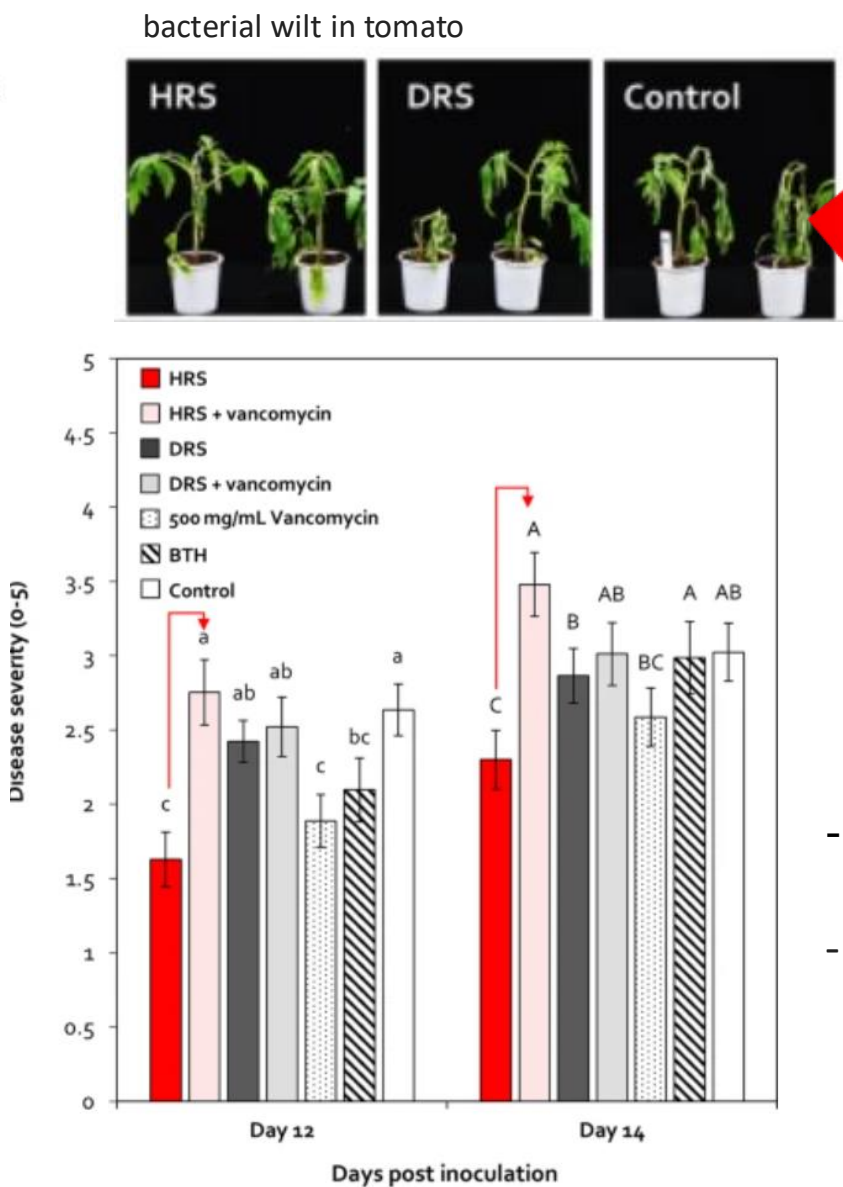
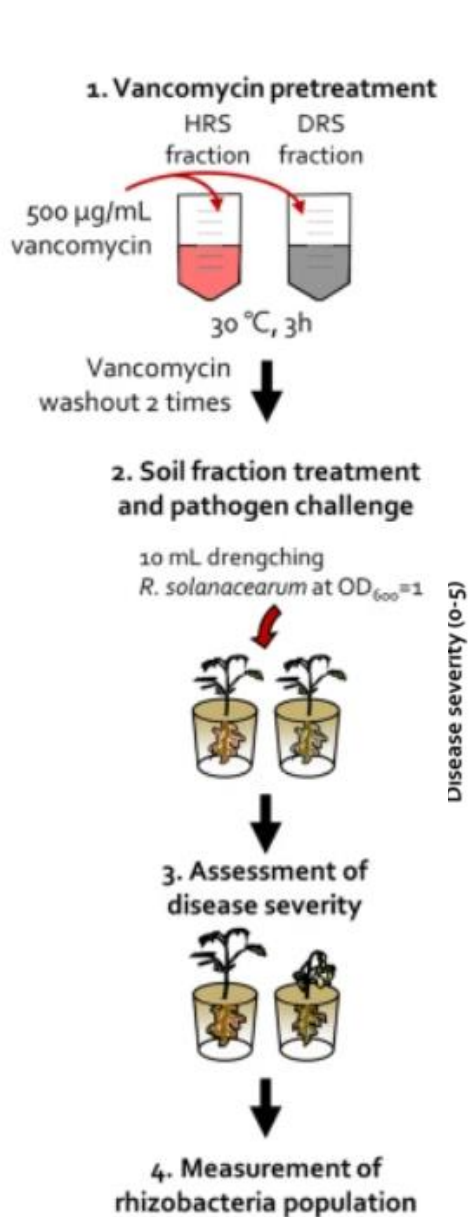
Perturbation analysis of soil microbiomes



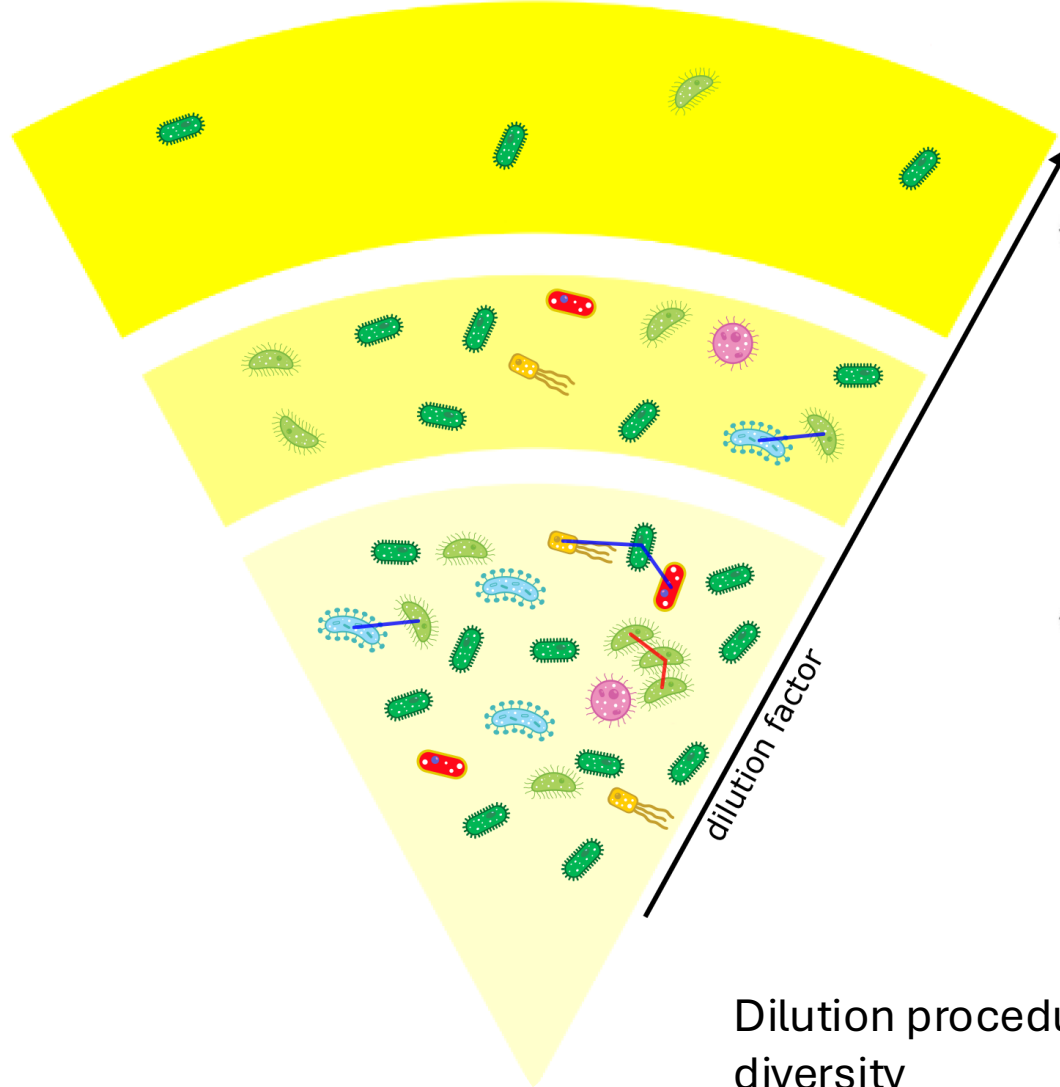
- Higher diversity and lower dominance after heat treatment
- Loss of disease suppressiveness
- Identified the potential role of *Acidobacteria* and *Actinobacteria*



Perturbation analysis of soil microbiomes

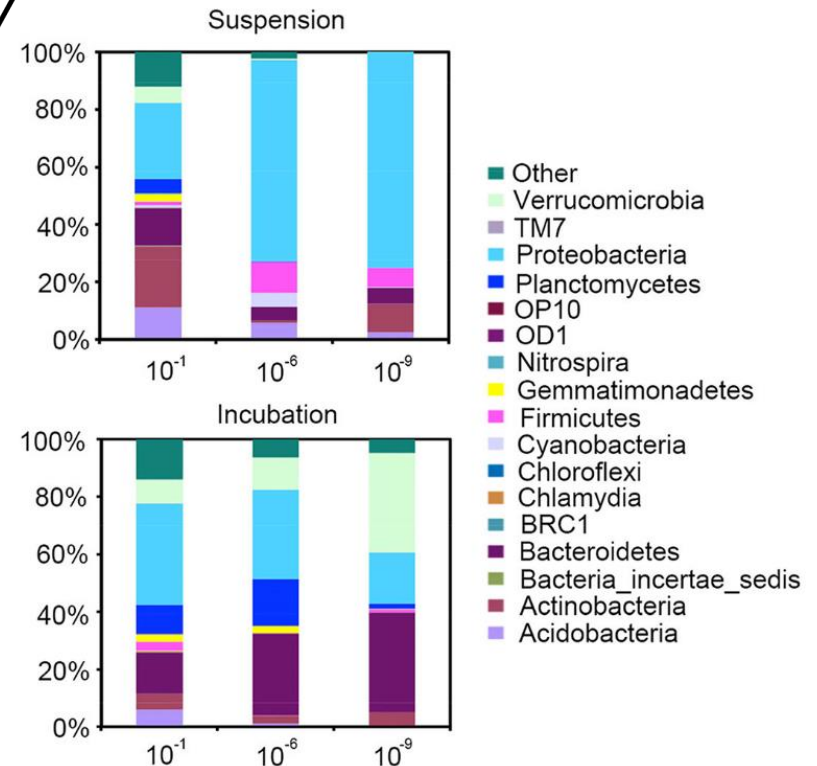


dilution



Untargeted perturbation

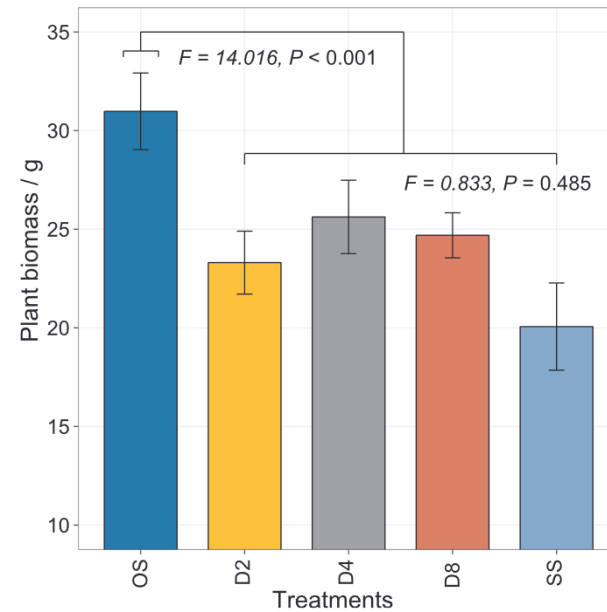
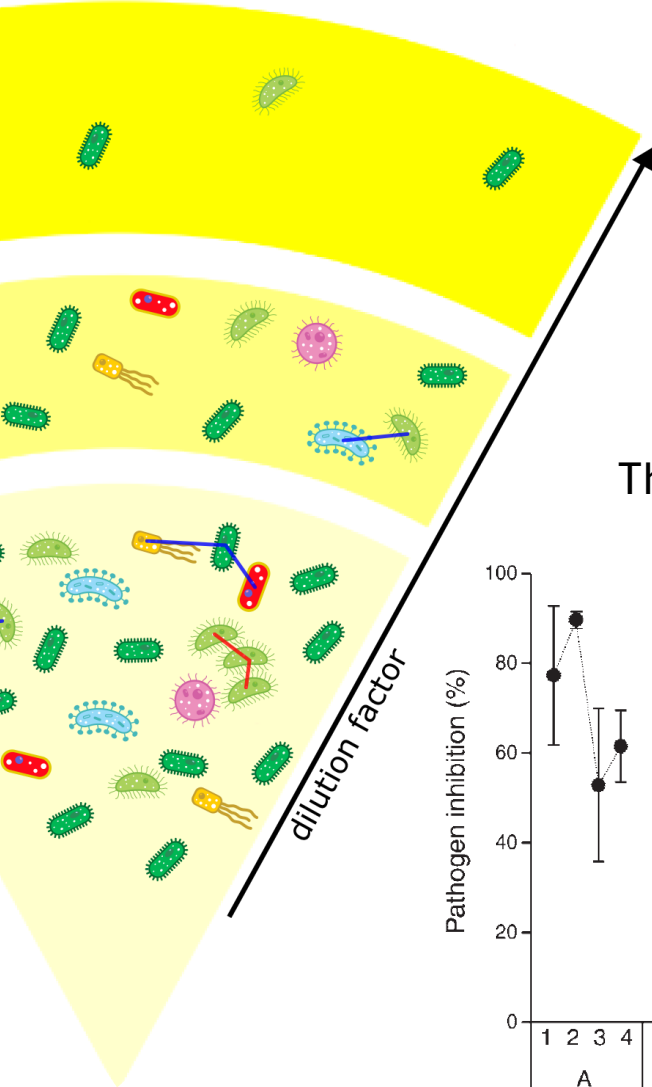
- With extraction and without extraction
- Loss/gain of MAPs
- Decreasing diversity



Dilution procedure leads to a reduction of bacterial diversity and a change in relative abundance

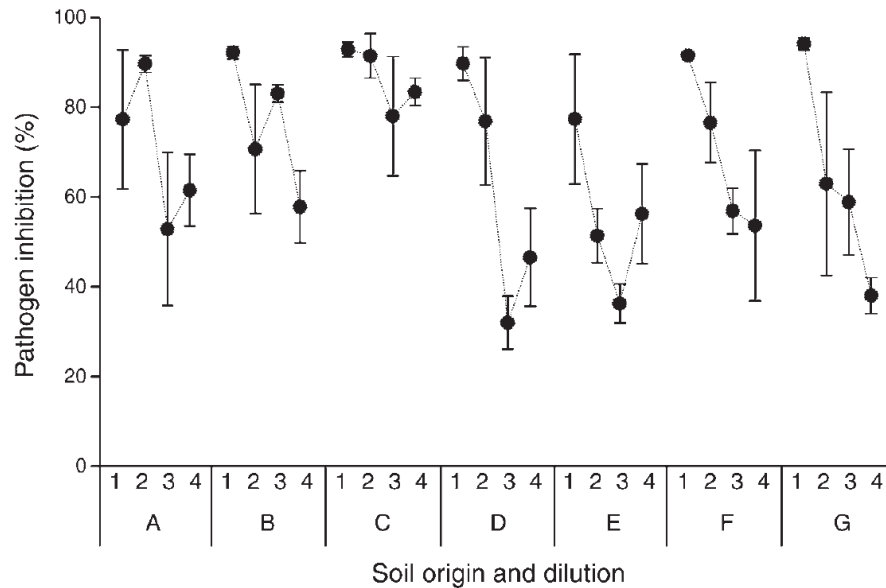
Perturbation analysis of soil microbiomes

dilution



The dilution of microbiome has a negative effect on plant biomass

Chen et al. Env.Inter. 2020



The dilution of microbiome has a negative effect volatile related inhibition of pathogens

Hol et al. Ecology 2015

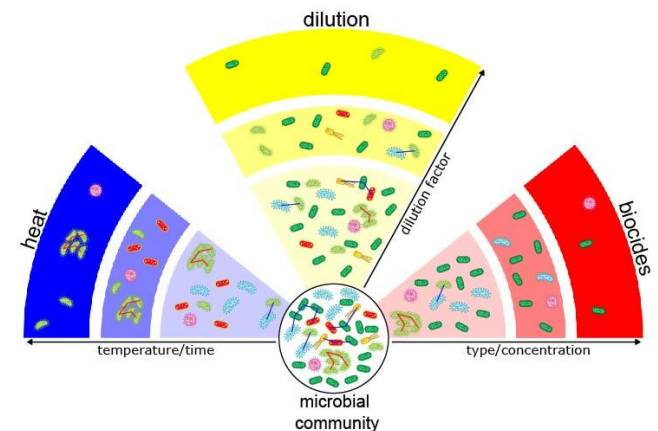
Disentangling soil microbiome functions by perturbation

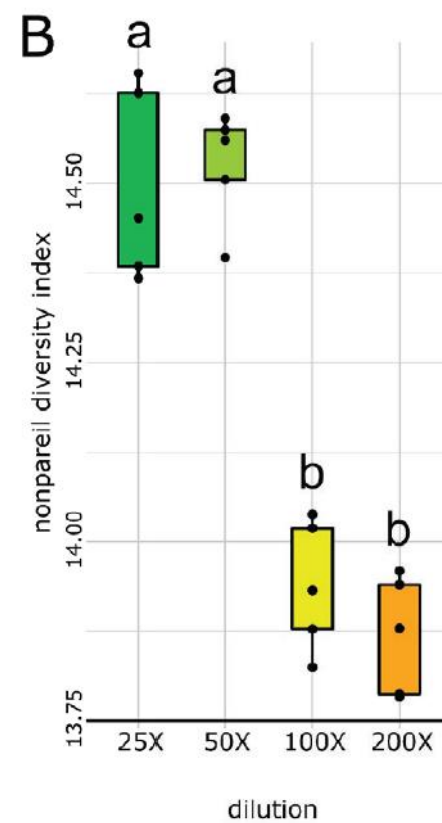
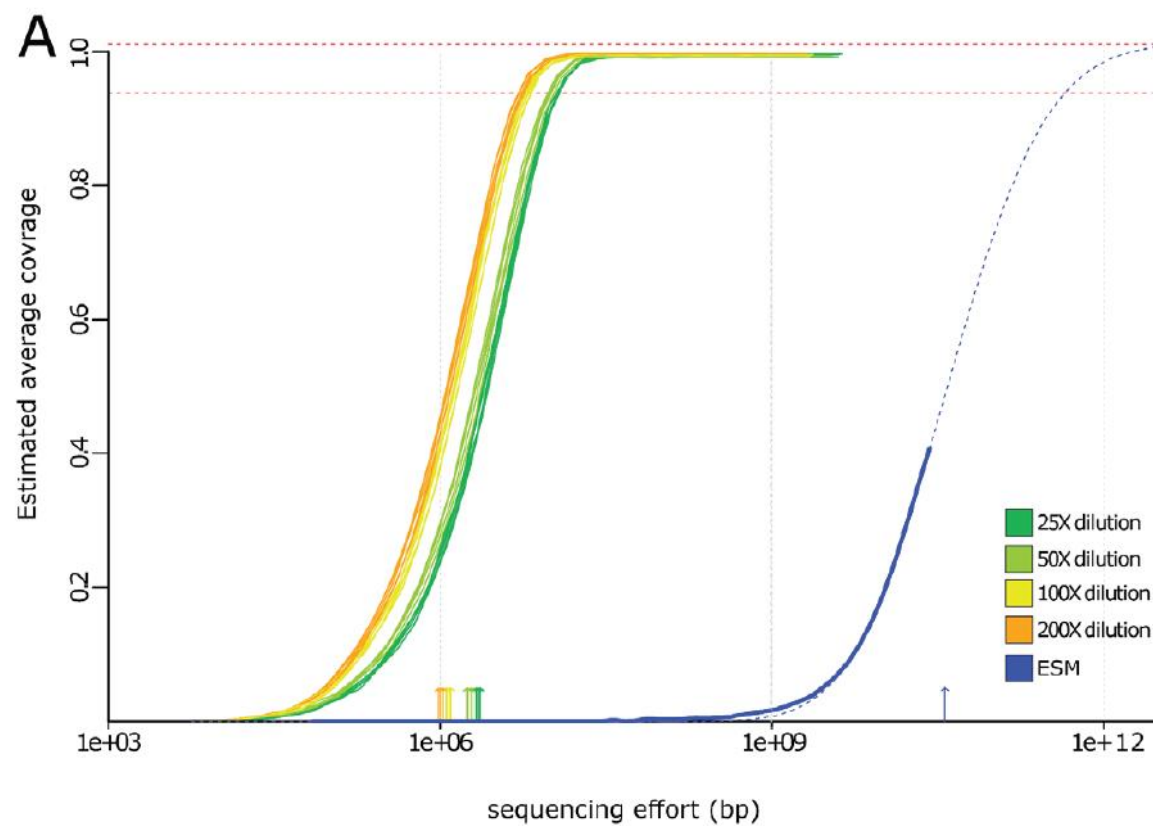
Adam Ossowicki, ^{1,2*} Jos M. Raaijmakers ^{1,3} and Paolina Garbeva ¹

¹Department of Microbial Ecology, Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO-KNAW), Droevendaalsesteeg 10, Wageningen, PB, 6708, Netherlands.

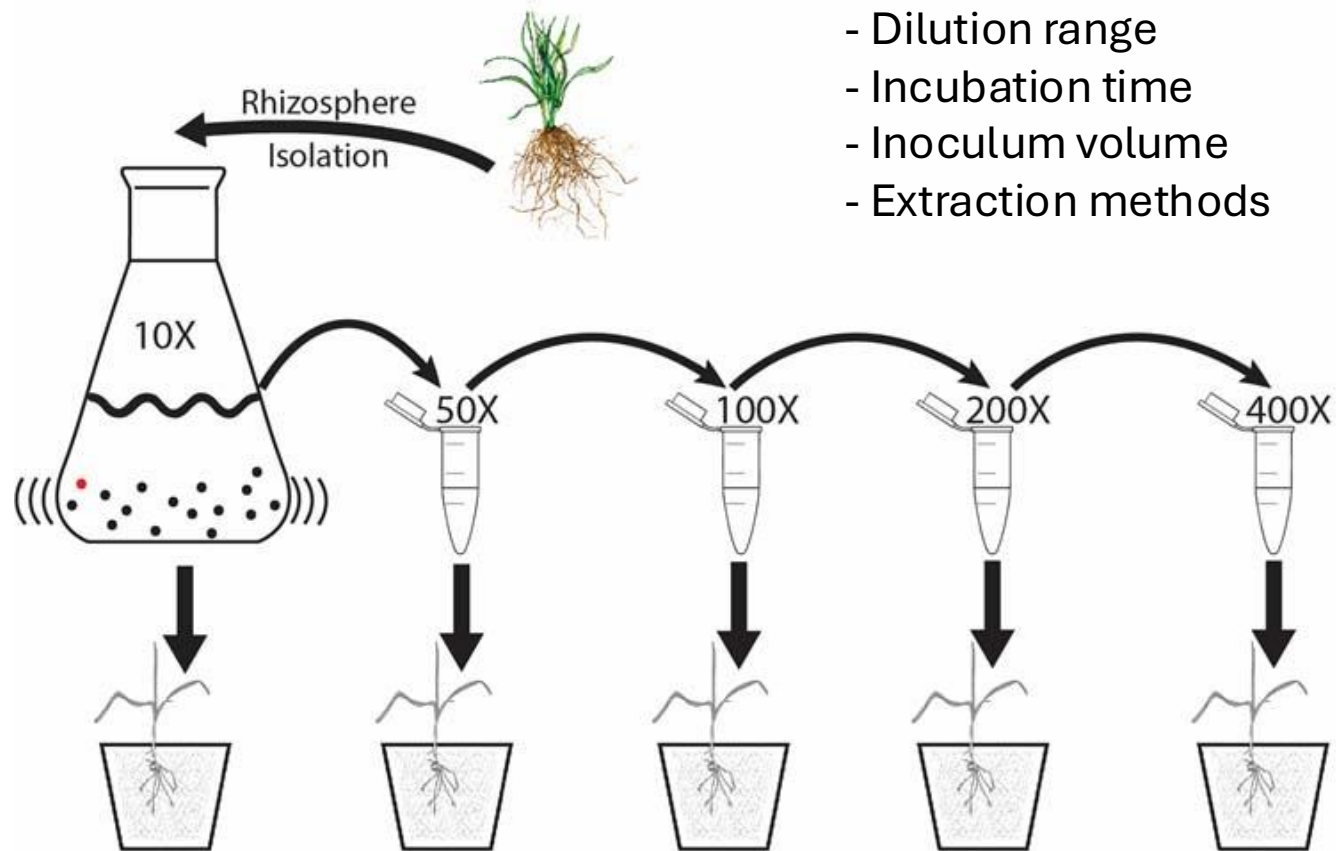
²Soil and Water Research Infrastructure (SoWa), Biology Centre CAS, České Budějovice, Czech Republic.

³Institute of Biology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands.





Deciphering the microbiome of disease suppressive soils by dilution-to-extinction

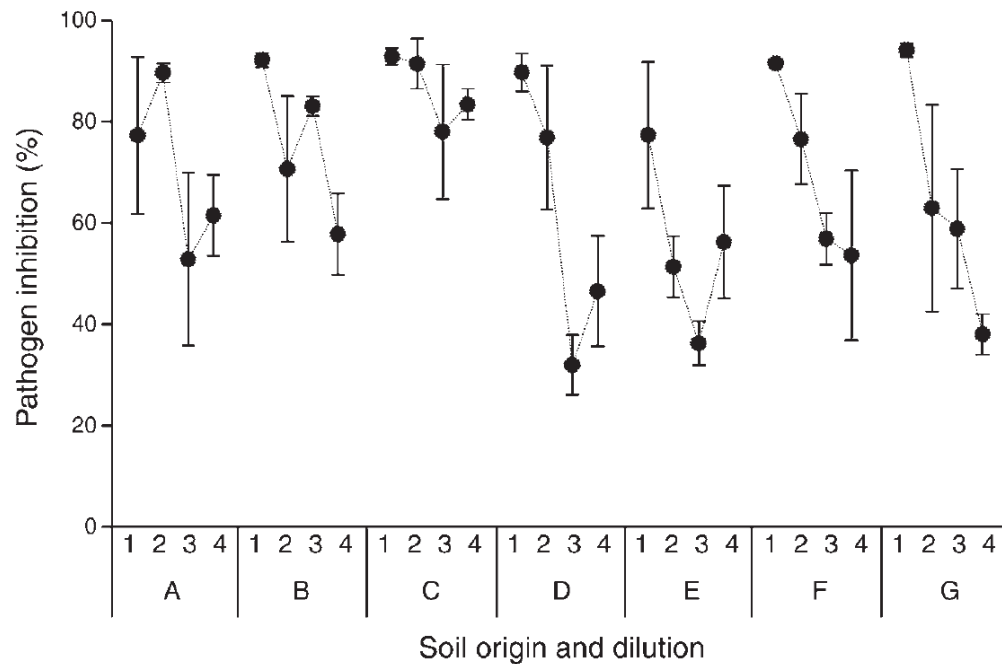


Optimization:

- Dilution range
- Incubation time
- Inoculum volume
- Extraction methods

Non-random species loss in bacterial communities reduces antifungal volatile production

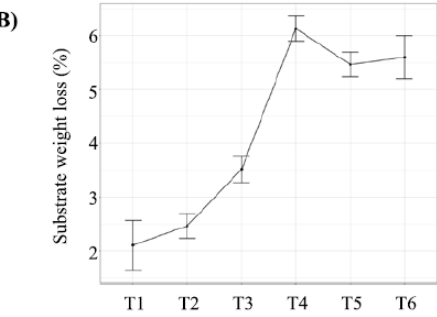
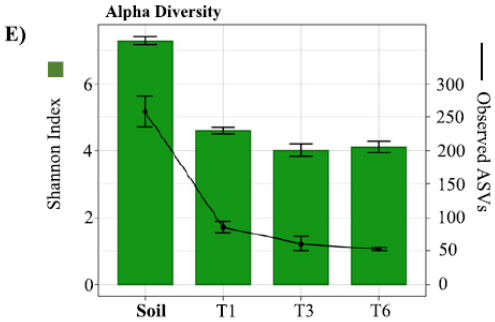
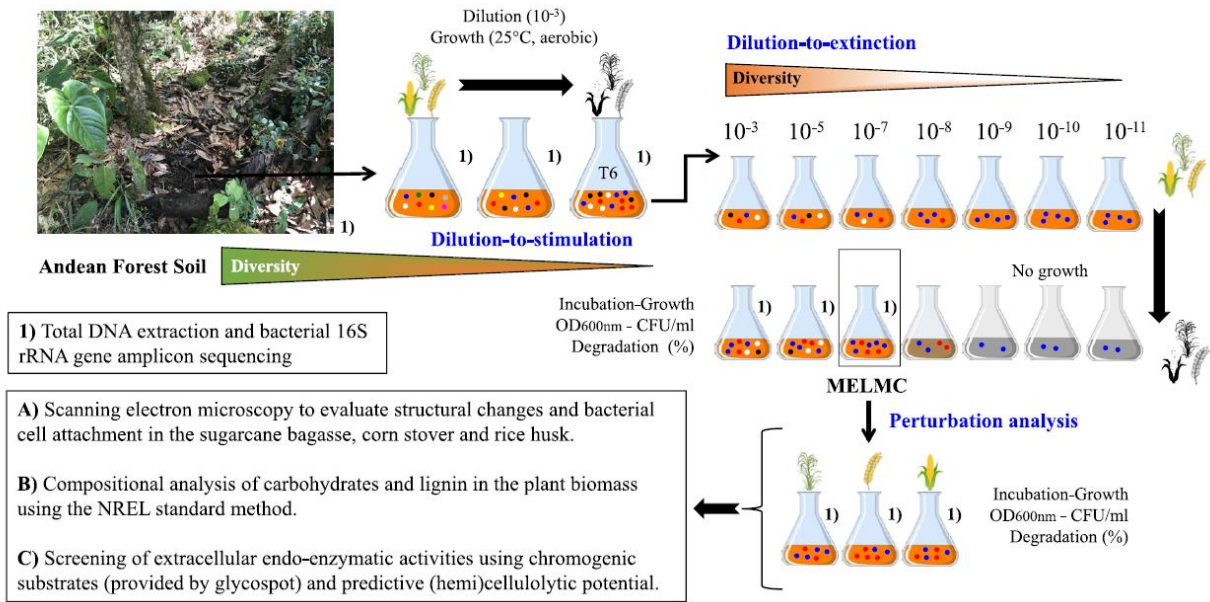
W. H. GERA HOL,^{1,4} PAOLINA GARBEVA,² CORNELIS HORDIJK,² MARIA P. J. HUNDSCHIED,² PAULIEN J. A. KLEIN
GUNNEWIEK,² MAAIKE VAN AGTMAAL,² EIKO E. KURAMAE,² AND WIETSE DE BOER^{2,3}



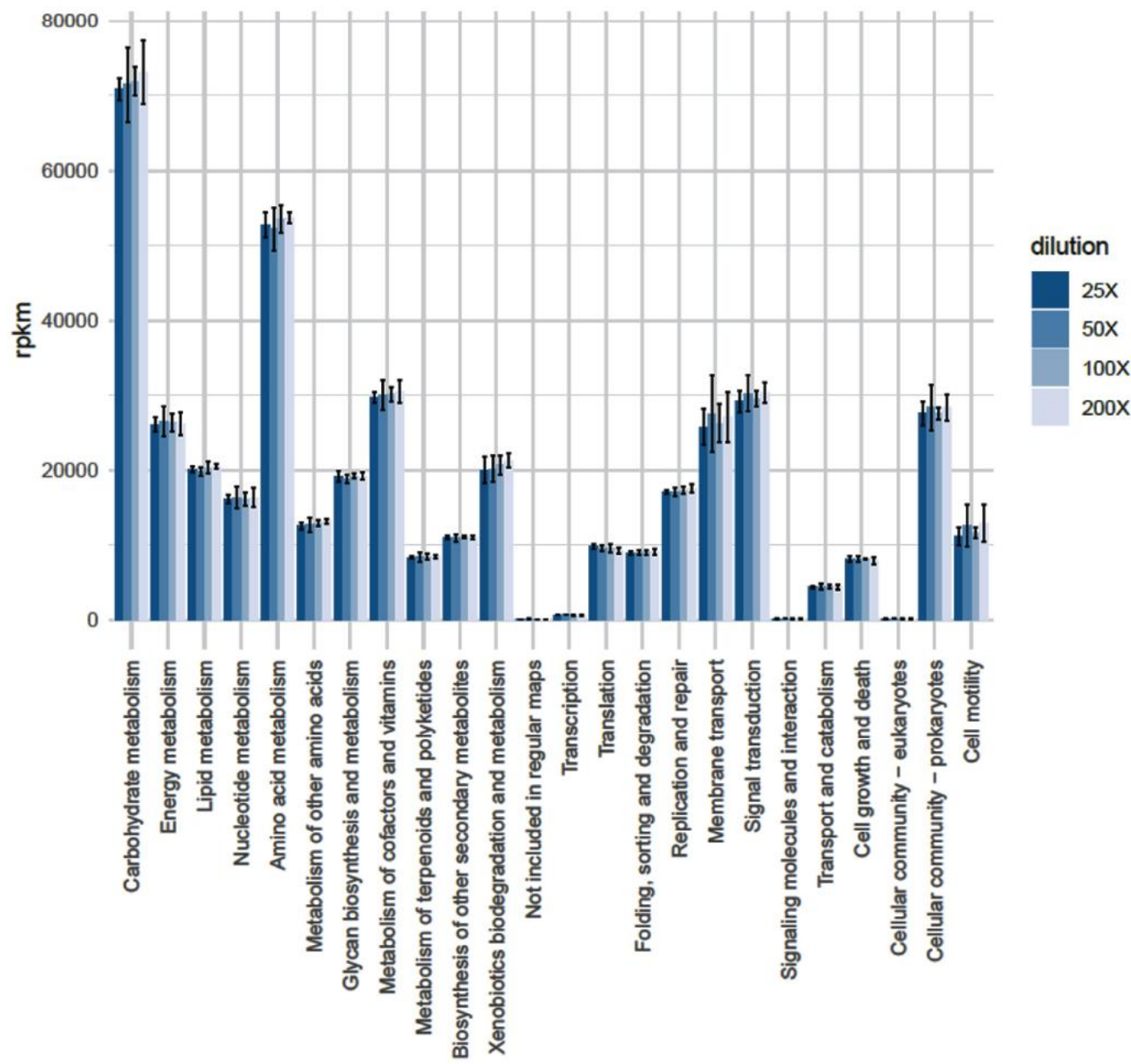
-Reduced pathogen inhibition
-Reduced diversity

Dilution-to-Stimulation/Extinction Method: a Combination Enrichment Strategy To Develop a Minimal and Versatile Lignocellulolytic Bacterial Consortium

Laura Díaz-García,^a Sixing Huang,^b Cathrin Spröer,^b Rocío Sierra-Ramírez,^c Boyke Bunk,^b Jörg Overmann,^{b,d}
Diego Javier Jiménez^a

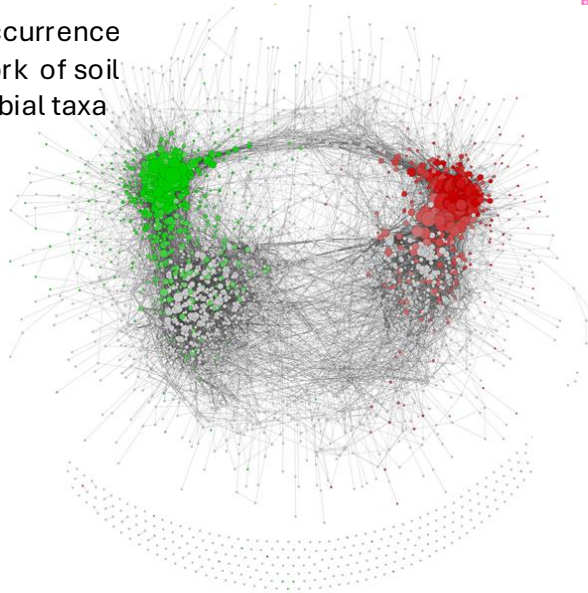


dilution-to-extinction - KEGG

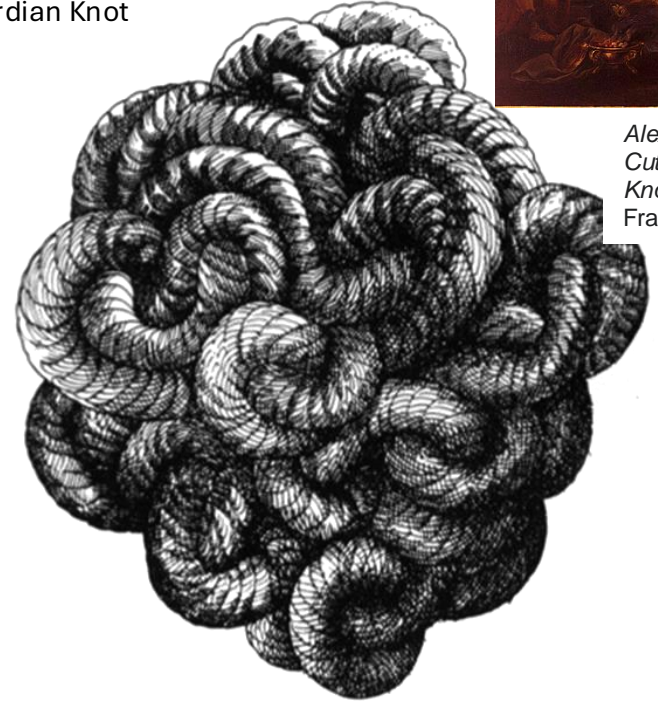


Soil microbiomes – soil suppressiveness

Co-occurrence
network of soil
microbial taxa



Gordian Knot



*Alexander the Great
Cutting the Gordian
Knot (1767) by Jean-
François Godefroy*

Is it possible to simplify a microbiome ?