









## A longitudinal characterization of microbiome of alpine water springs used for human consumption

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# The groundwater microbiome

- Microbiome of water springs has been deeply explored by a large number of studies, but the majority of them focused on extreme environments
- The microbiome of **drinking water** has been explored mainly to describe spatial and temporal taxonomic compositional patterns, or to investigate the effects of distribution and purification plants on water quality and safety
- Springs that provide water destined for human consumption have been instead scarcely investigated
- The presence of bacteria in water sources used for human consumption is a major concern for health authorities and the management of microorganisms for water safety is strictly regulated, but it is focused only on total microbial load and on seeking for the presence of pathogenic species that represent a minor fraction of the microbiome diversity

# The groundwater microbiome

- European Council Directive 80/777/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters. The directive states that: "Any disinfection treatment ... and ... the addition of bacteriostatic elements or any other treatment likely to change the viable colony count of the natural mineral water shall be prohibited."
- Thus the spring microbiome remains unaltered and is consequently present in bottled water. The same principle of leaving intact the microbiome of water applies also to Spa and Medical Spa.



## **Our previous work**



# TERME DI COMANO



Pedron *et al. Microbiome* (2019) 7:8 https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-019-0625-6

Microbiome

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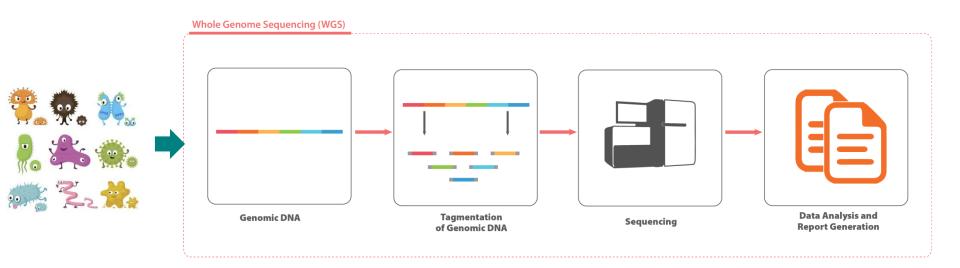


#### RESEARCH

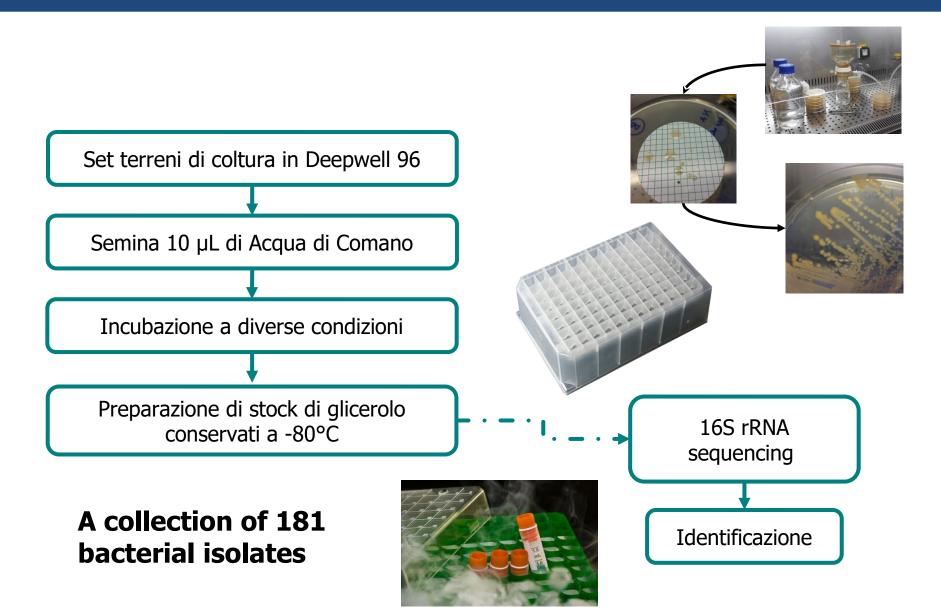
Genomic and metagenomic insights into the microbial community of a thermal spring

Renato Pedron<sup>1+</sup>, Alfonso Esposito<sup>1+</sup>, Irene Bianconi<sup>1</sup>, Edoardo Pasolli<sup>1</sup>, Adrian Tett<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Asnicar<sup>1</sup>, Mario Cristofolini<sup>2</sup>, Nicola Segata<sup>1</sup> and Olivier Jousson<sup>1\*</sup>

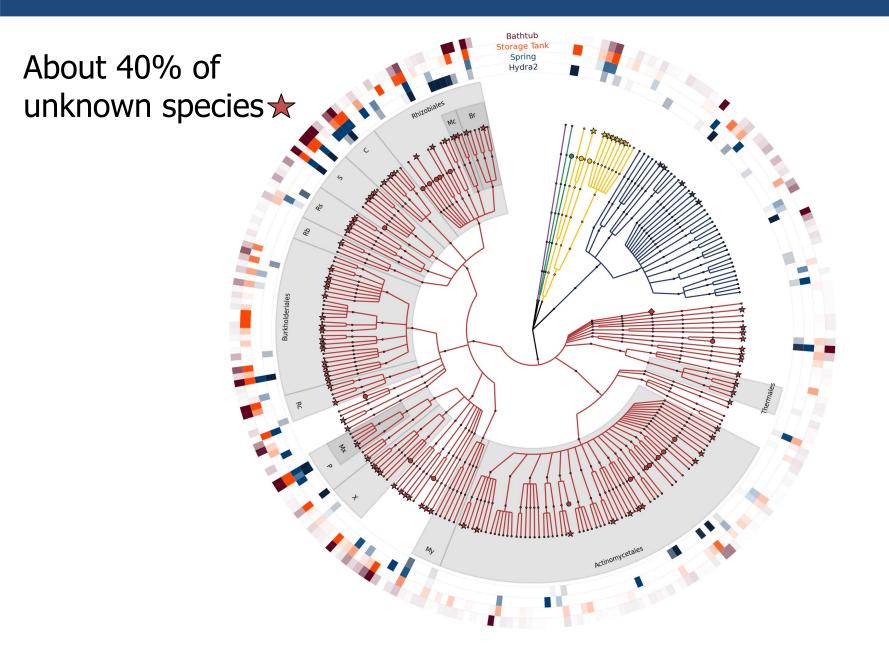
## Next Generation Sequencing Workflow



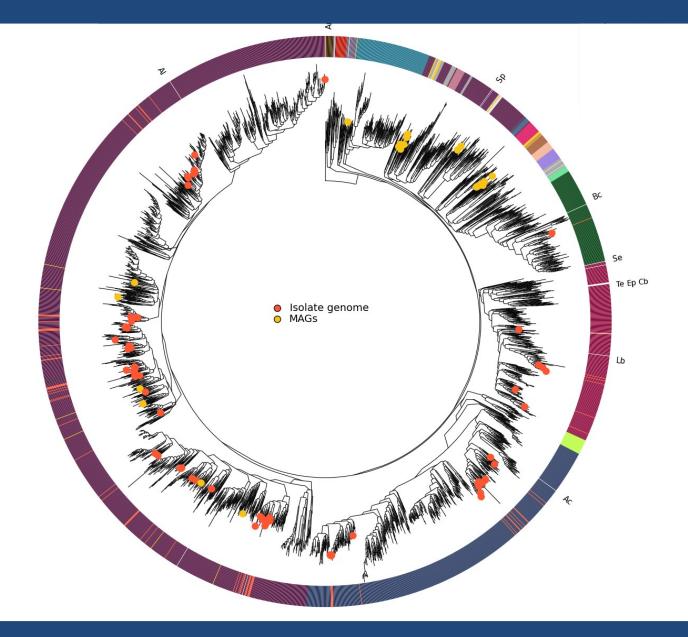
## **Strain isolation workflow**



## **Comano Terme Microbiome**

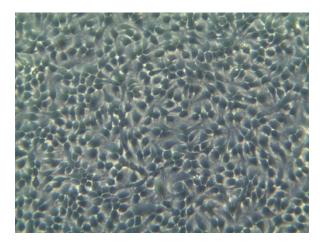


## Isolate Genomes vs Metagenome-Assembled Genomes



## Characterization of the strain collection: seeking for immunomodulatory properties

**Infiammazione**: IL-17A e IFN-γ 100 ng/ml



#### **Co-trattamento**:

5mg lisato batterico sterile

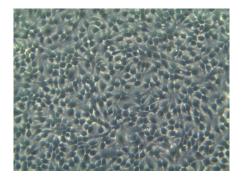
Cheratinociti umani immortalizzati

(cellule HaCat)

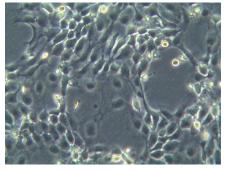
Valutazione visiva: crescita e morfologia Analisi trascrizionale: livello mRNA IL-6

## **Effect of bacterial lysates on Hacat cells**

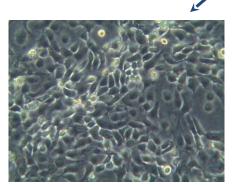
#### **Cellule non trattate**



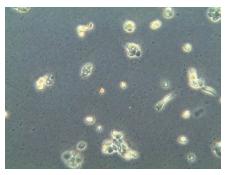
Cellule infiammate: IL-17A + IFN-γ



IL-17A + IFN-γ + Lisato batterico

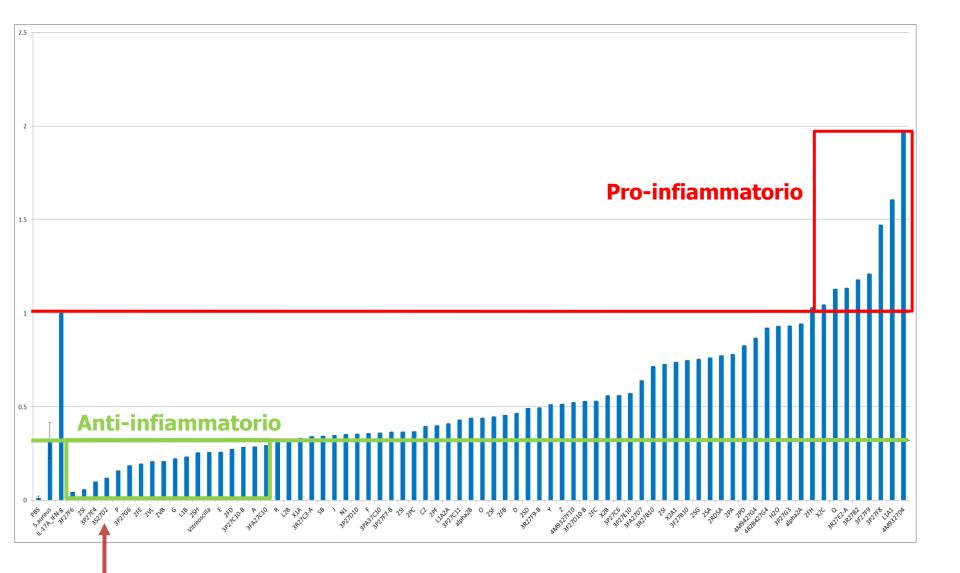


Effetto positivo: incremento crescita



Effetto negativo: morte cellulare

## Screening output



Mesorhizobium comanense sp. nov.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SYSTEMATIC AND EVOLUTIONARY MICROBIOLOGY

#### TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTION

Pedron et al., Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 2021;71:005131 DOI 10.1099/ijsem.0.005131



## Mesorhizobium comanense sp. nov., isolated from groundwater

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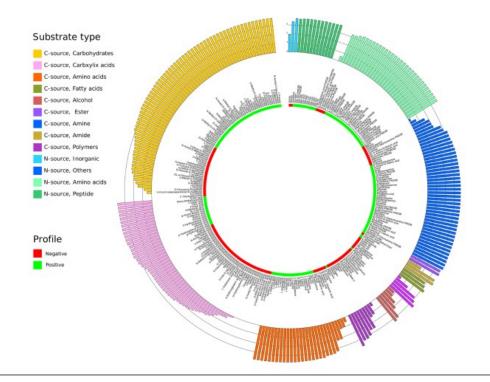
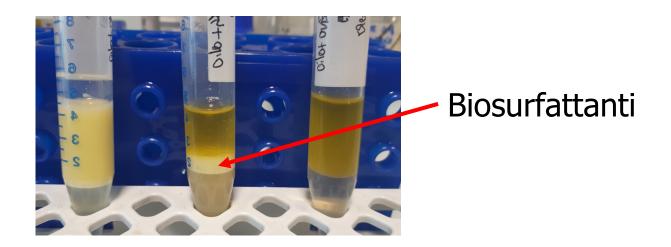
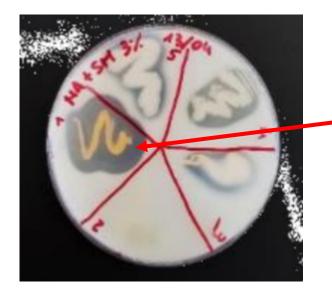


Fig. 3. Phenotypic profile of strain 3P27G6<sup>T</sup>. The tested compounds are grouped by substrate family and displayed as bar charts in the outer ring of the figure. The represented value is the log10 normalized mean of three biological replicates of the area under the curve calculated using non-parametrical free spline methods. The inner ring marks the compounds for which the strain tested positive (green) or negative (red).

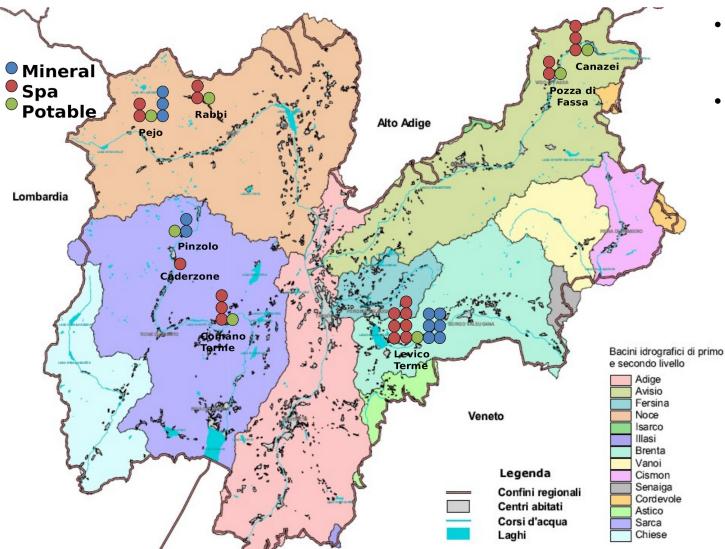
# Other bioactivities of potential medical and industrial interest





Biodegradazione (di proteine, lipidi, zuccheri)

## **The Microbiome of Trentino springs**



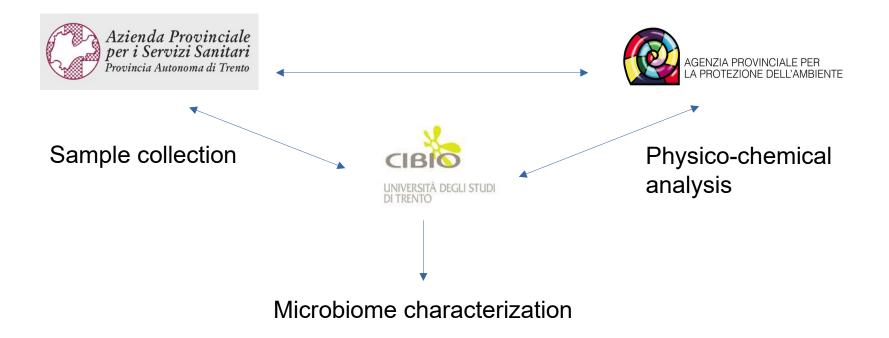
- 38 springs in Trentino
- 8 time points over a two-year period

# Microbiome characterization of alpine water springs for human consumption reveals site- and usage-specific microbial signatures

Renato Pedron<sup>1†</sup>, Alfonso Esposito<sup>2†</sup>, William Cozza<sup>1</sup>, Massimo Paolazzi<sup>3</sup>, Mario Cristofolini<sup>4</sup>, Nicola Segata<sup>1</sup> and Olivier Jousson<sup>1\*</sup>

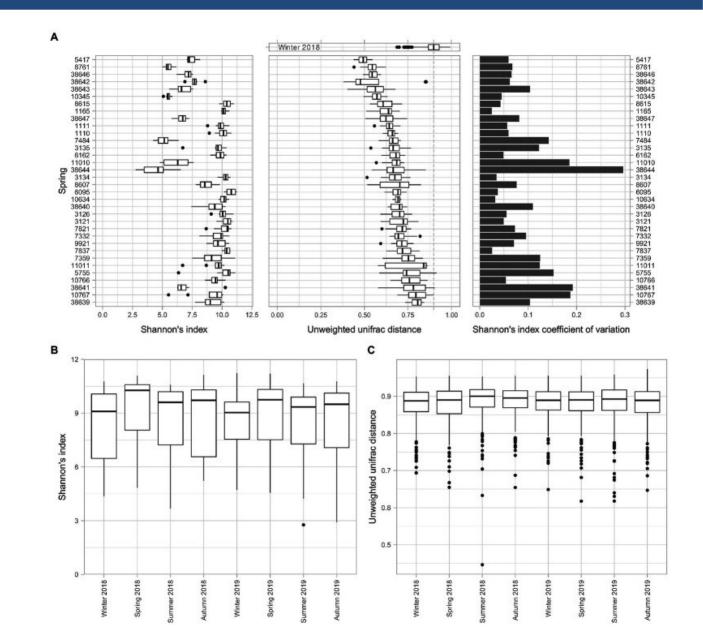
<sup>1</sup>Department of Cellular, Computational and Integrative Biology – CIBIO, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, <sup>2</sup>International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology – ICGEB, Trieste, Italy, <sup>3</sup>Agenzia provinciale per la protezione dell'ambiente – APPA, Trento, Italy, <sup>4</sup>Istituto G.B. Mattei, Stenico, Italy

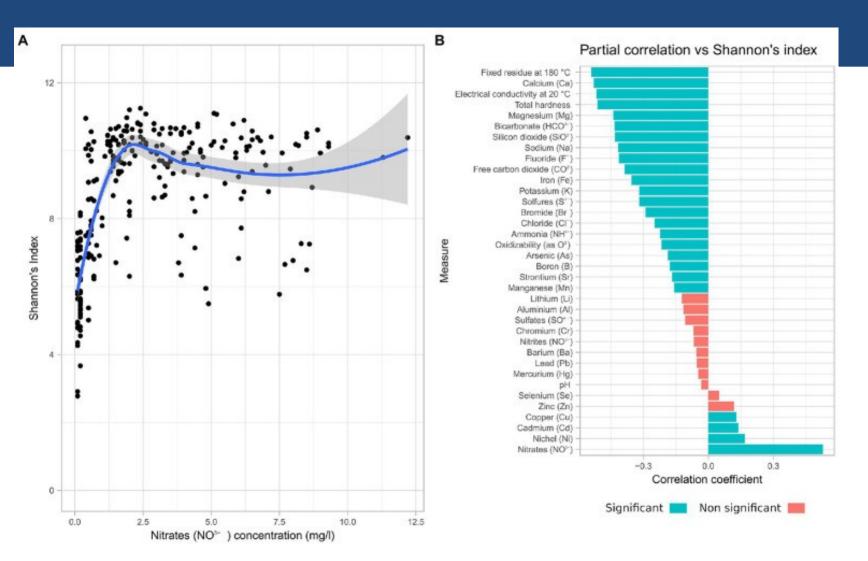
## Integration of microbial community composition with physicochemical metadata



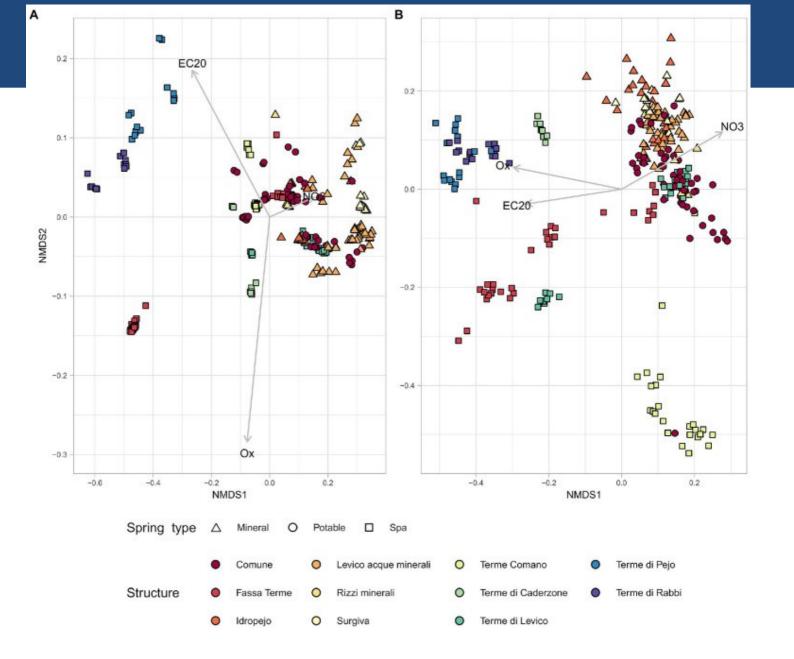
### **Evalutation of the microbiome stability of the springs**

Microbiome diversity is affected by seasonal cycle

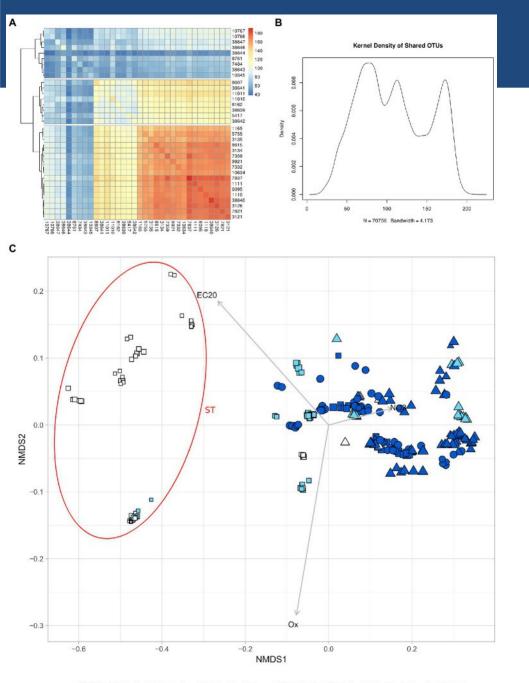




Nitrate concentration influences the microbiome diversity. Correlation of chemical data with alpha diversity. (A) Scatterplot of Shannon alpha diversity index of all samples in the study vs. Nitrate concentration. (B) Spearman partial correlations, given Nitrates, of all measured chemical parameters.



The physico-chemical parameters and the sequencing data present similar behavior



High nitrates concentration leads to a higher alpha diversity and **more shared species.** 

(A) Heatmap of the number of shared species between different springs (mean of all timepoints)
(B) Kernel density of shared ASV
(C) NMDS of all samples based on chemical parameters

The samples can be been divided in 3 groups based on the number of shared species with other springs. High number of shared species (High), Medium number of shared species (Medium), low number of shared species (Low).

# **Conclusions and future perspectives**

- Diversity of spring microbiome is affected by seasonal cycle
- Environmental parameters are partially correlated with microbial community composition
- The analysis of the number of shared species reveals three distinct groups of springs
- Our results sum up to the recent literature in support of the use of microbial communities as bioindicators for groundwater quality assessment
- The present study constitutes an example for standard water spring monitoring integrated with microbial community composition on a regional scale, and provides information which could be useful in the design and application of future water management policies

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