

Microbiota of entomopathogenic nematodes: pathobiome et agronomical output

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(metabarcoding;
biocontrol output)



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(culturomics, pathology)



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(field sampling)

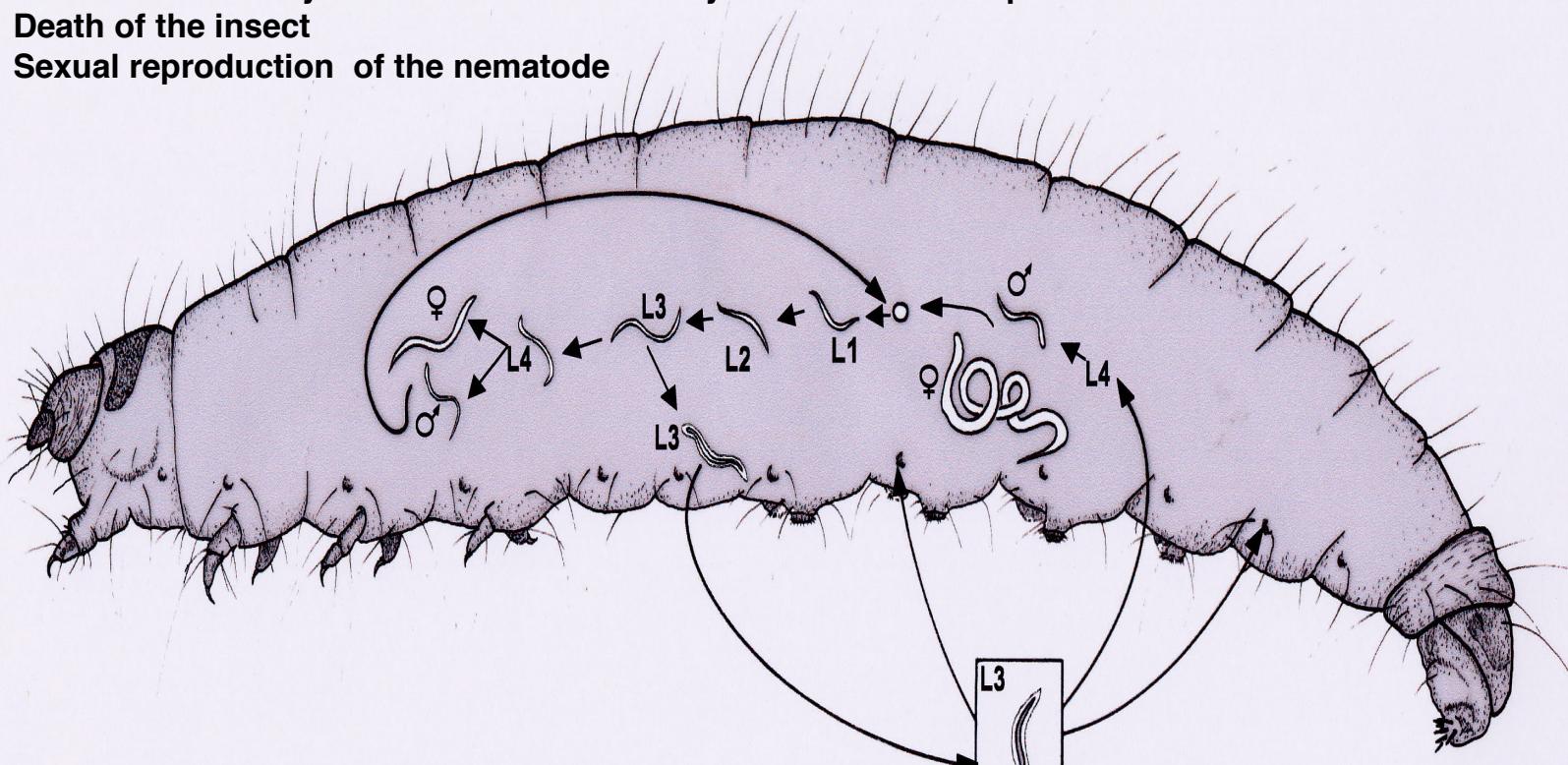
Steinernema carpocapsae



Steinernema carpocapsae, biological cycle

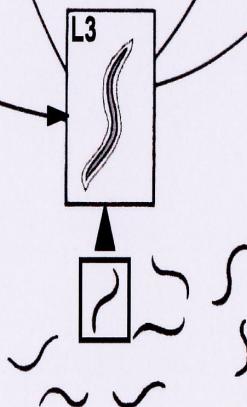
PARASITIC FORM OF STEINERNEMA IN INSECT

- Liberation of the symbiont in the insect body => bacterial multiplication
- Death of the insect
- Sexual reproduction of the nematode



FREE FORM OF STEINERNEMA IN SOILS

- Infective juvenile (IJ) searching for insect prey in soils
- Intestinal symbiotic bacteria, *Xenorhabdus nematophila* (*Enterobacteriaceae*)



Entomopathogenic Nematodes (EPNs) and Biocontrol



A story that begins in the 1920s...

First field applications against the Japanese beetle (*Glaser & Farrell, 1935*)

But current applications are limited

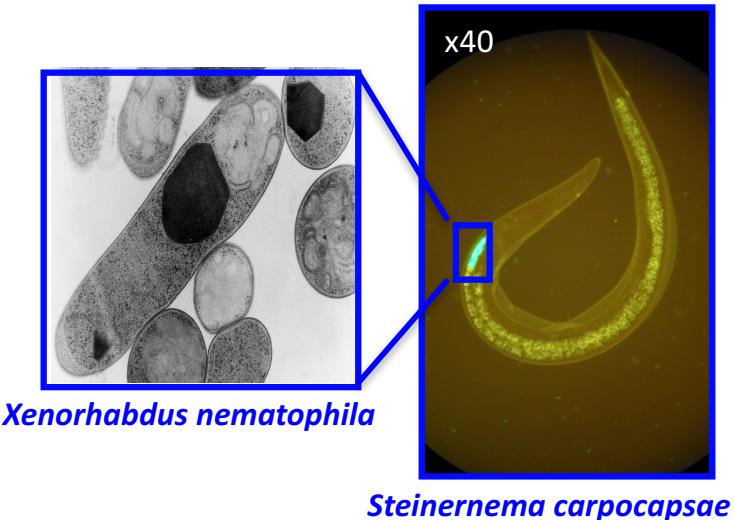


A few producers in Europe (England, Germany, Holland)

Application examples

Crops targeted	Pest name	EPNs
Vegetables	armyworm	Sc, Sf
turfs	Black cutworm	Sc
Ornamentals	Black wine weevil	Hb, Sc
Cranberries	Cranberry girdler	Sc

An old monoxenic hypothesis for *Steinernema*...



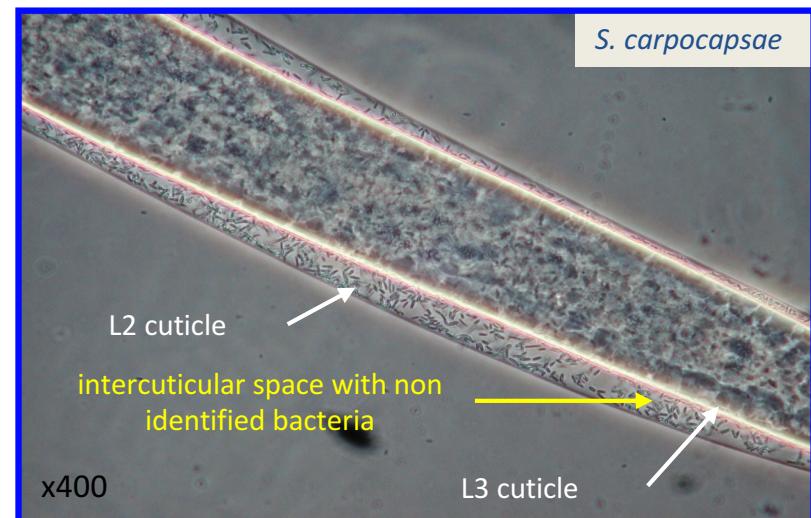
X. nematophila

- the only bacterial symbiotic partner
- located in a specialized part of the IJ gut
- kills the insect
- contributes to nematode maturation /reproduction

Bonifassi et al., J Invertebr Pathol, 1999; Sicard et al., Appl Environ Microbiol, 2004; Richards and Goodrich-Blair, Cell Microbiol, 2009; Nielsen-Leroux et al., Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2012

... but this paradigm displays limits

- Plating crushed IJ or content of infested insect cadaver = > other taxa (*Enterobacter*, *Vibrio*, *Pseudomonas*, *Serratia*, *Citrobacter*, *Bacillus* ...)
Boemare, thesis, 1984; Bonifassi et al, J Inv Pathol, 1999; Gouge and Snyder, J Inv Pathol, 2006
- In *Xenorhabdus* genomes, remnant of recent HGT (Firmicutes, Enterobacteriaceae, ...) Chaston et al, PloS ONE, 2011; Ogier et al, BMC Genomics, 2010; Ogier et al, Genome Biol Evol, 2014; Bisch et al, Genome Biol Evol, 2016
- Microscopical data



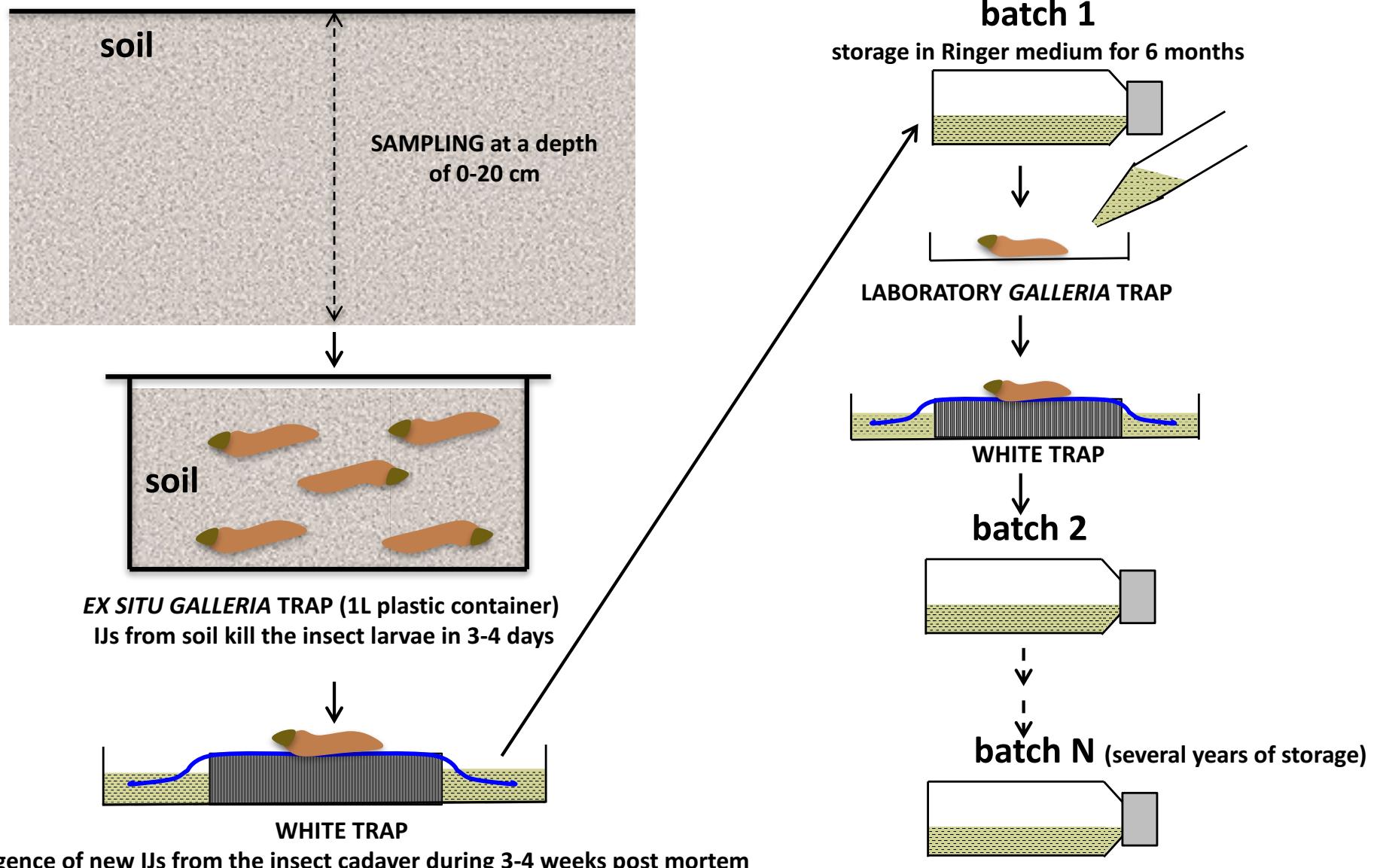
Sylvie Pagès, unpublished data

IJ microbiota other than *Xenorhabdus*?

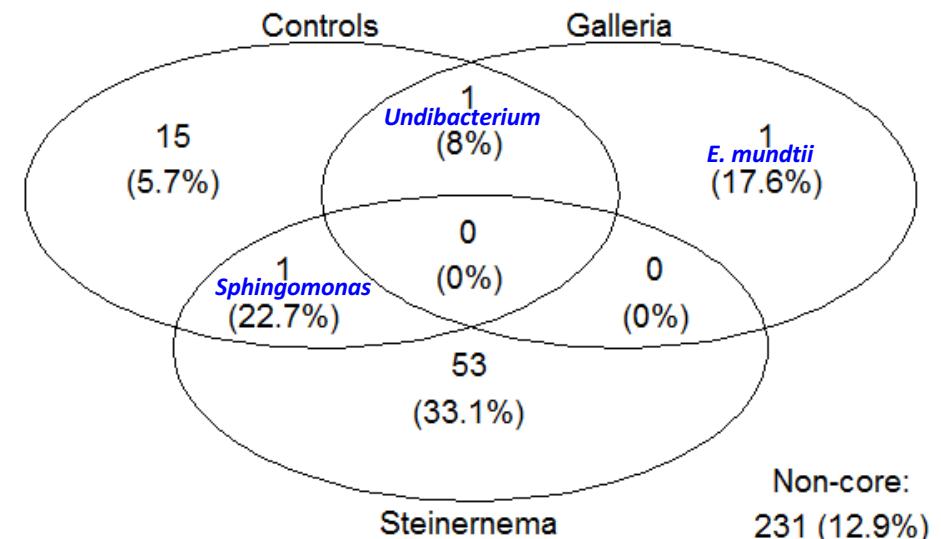
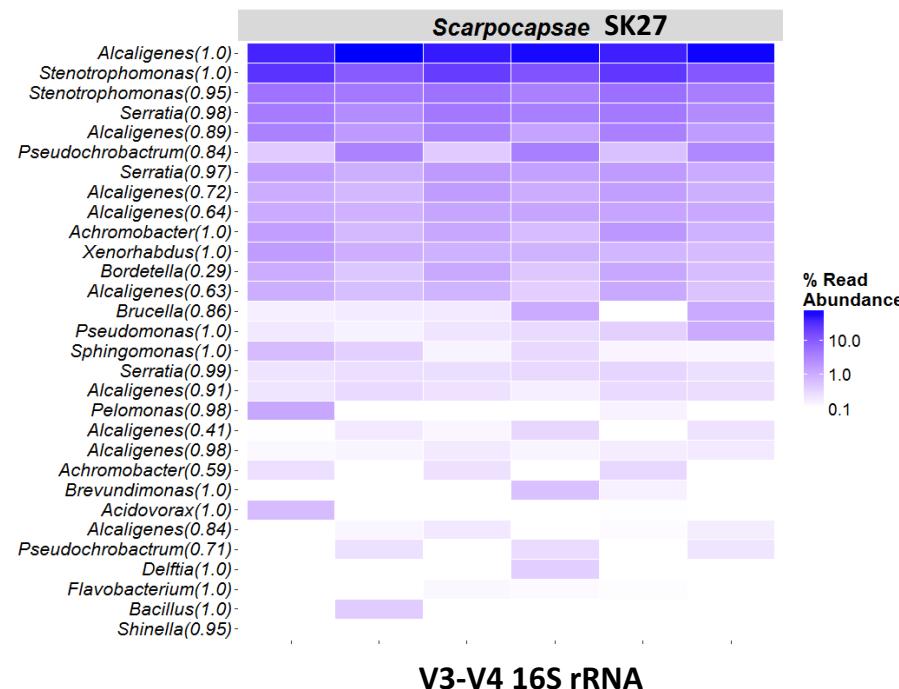
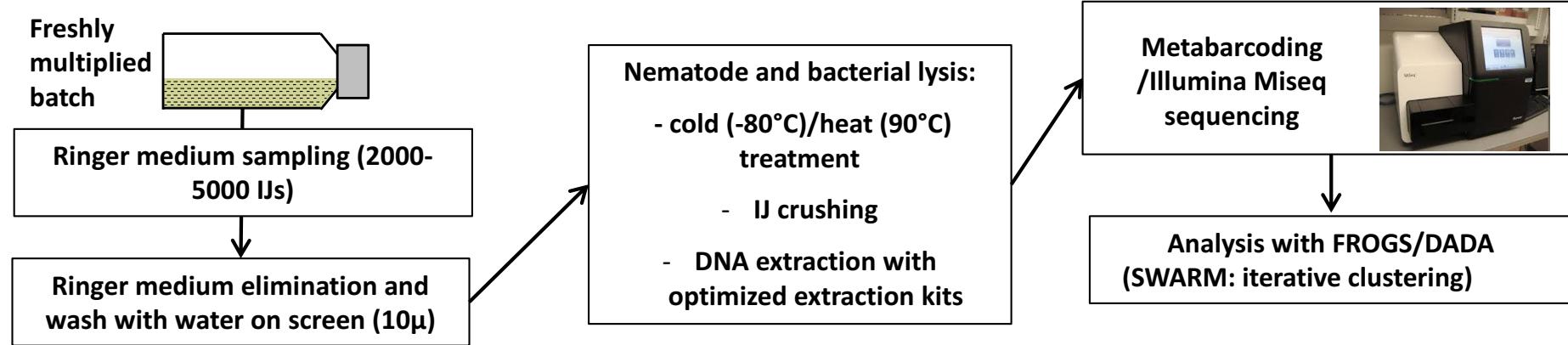
Tools for description
of the IJ microbiota



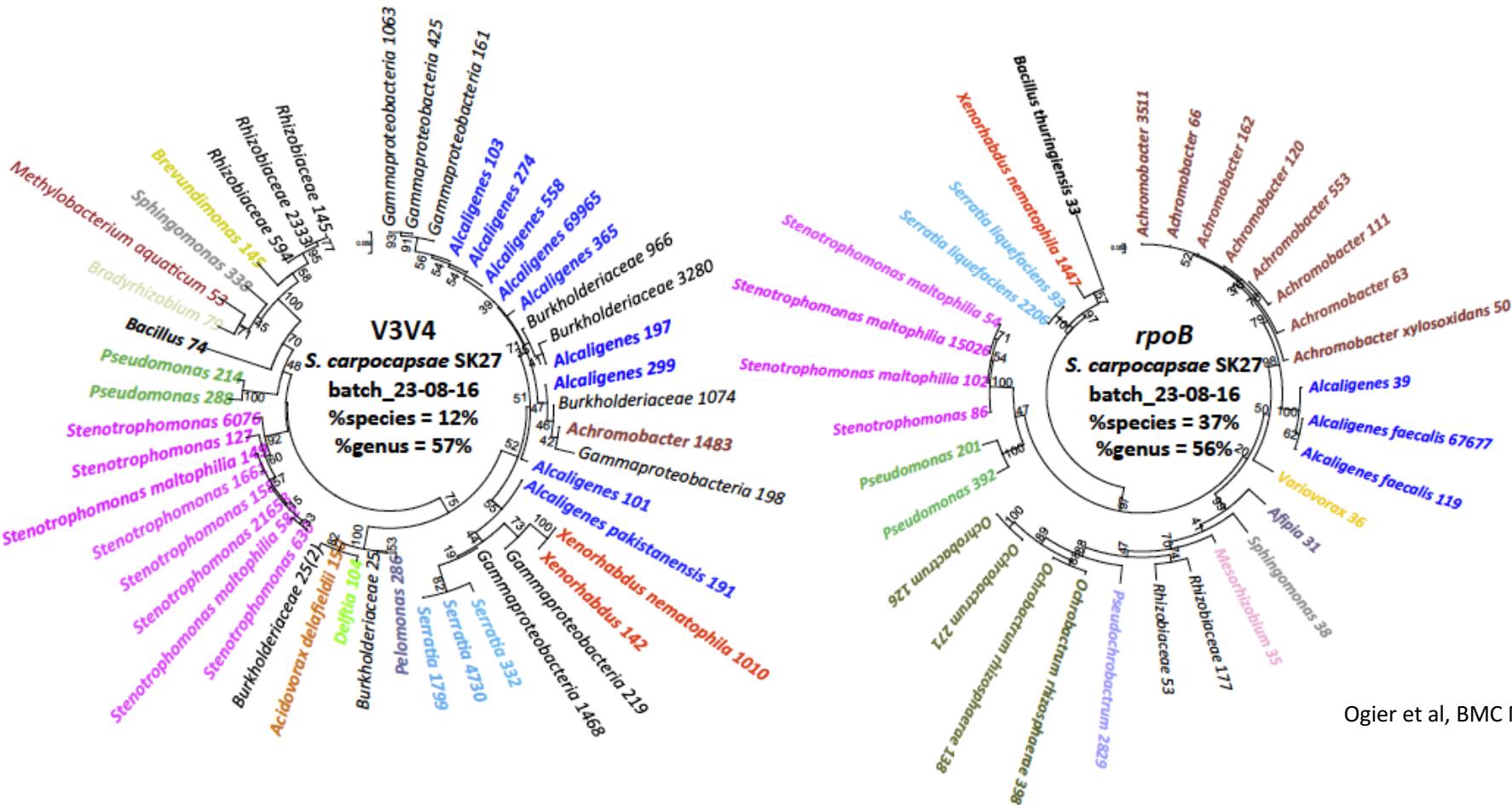
Ex situ isolation, storage and laboratory multiplication of *Steinernema carpocapsae*



Impact of the laboratory manipulation on the IJ microbiota



Impact of the metabarcoding marker on the molecular description of the IJ microbiota



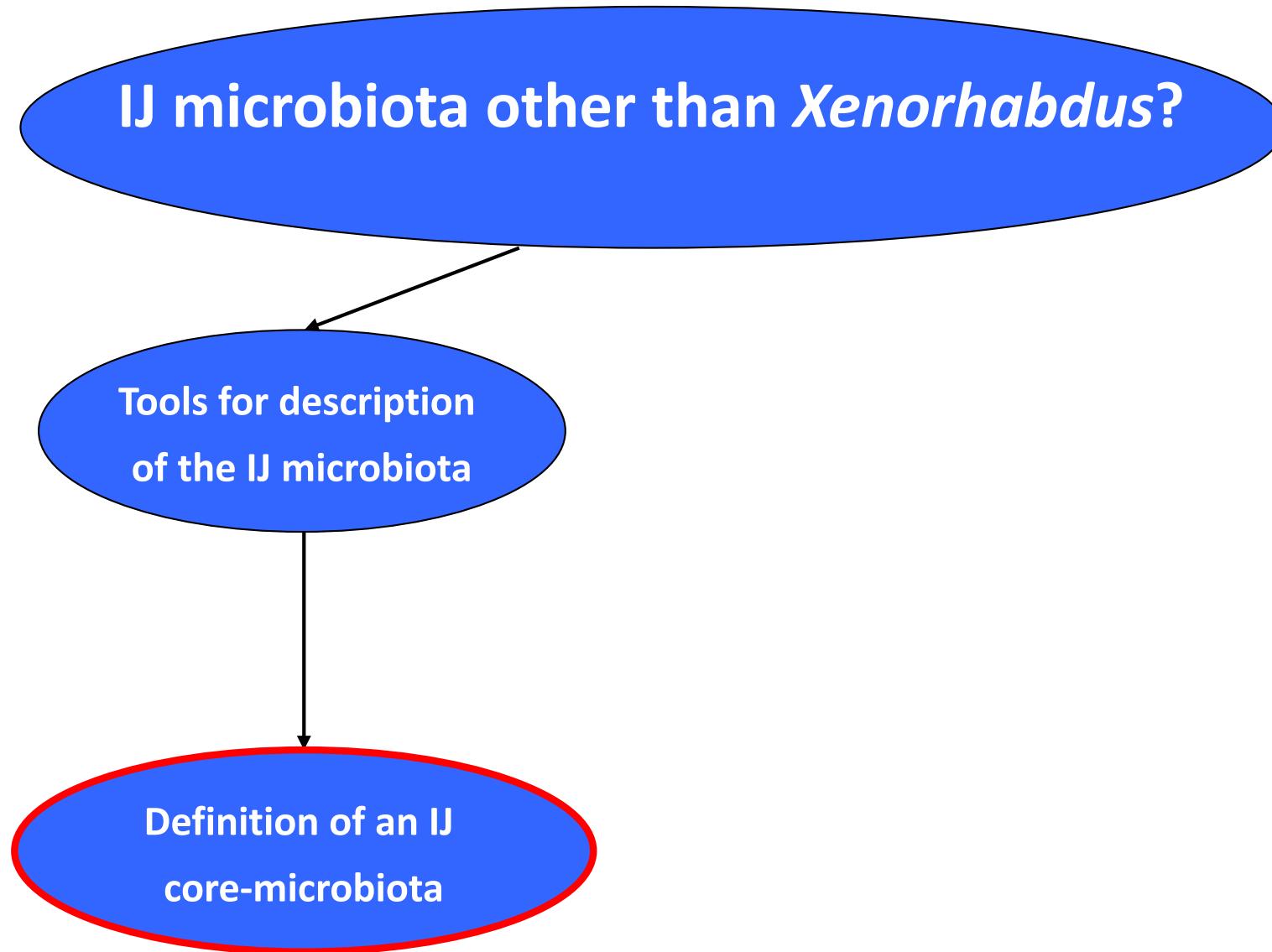
Ogier et al, BMC Microbiol, 2019

- The *rpoB* marker had a higher level of taxonomic affiliation and a lower rate of sequence variants than V3 V4

IJ microbiota other than *Xenorhabdus*?

Tools for description
of the IJ microbiota

Definition of an IJ
core-microbiota

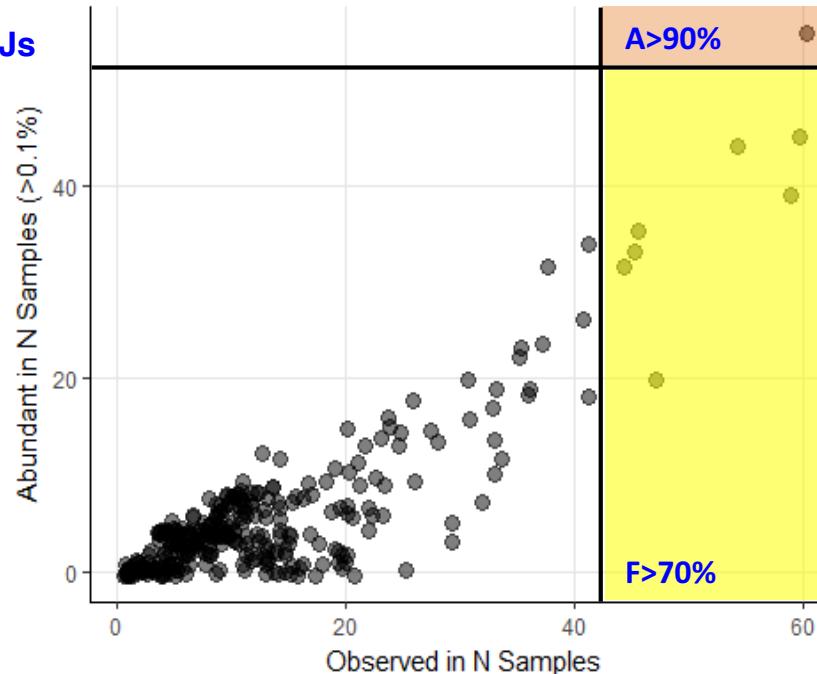


S. carpocapsae IJ molecular core-microbiota

1. LABORATORY-MULTIPLIED IJs

60 samples

- 6 different strains of *S. carpocapsae*
- different multiplication batches
- different laboratory of storage
(Montpellier, France/Byron, USA)



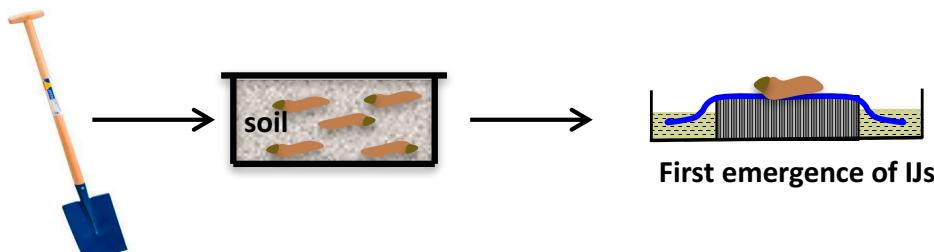
Core symbiont

Xenorhabdus nematophila

Frequently associated microbiota (FAM)

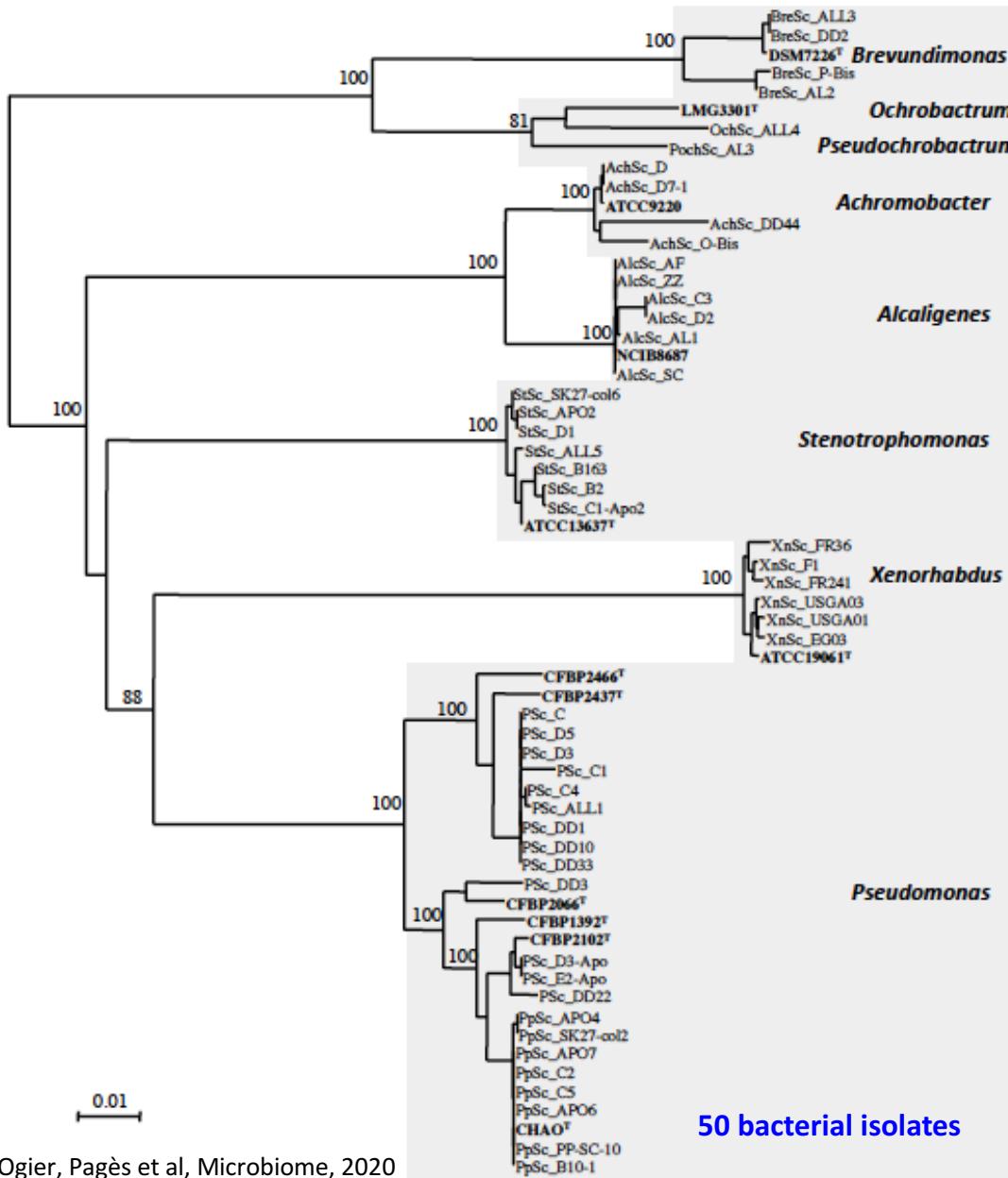
Alcaligenes faecalis
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Pseudomonas
Rhizobiaceae (Ochrobactrum, Agrobacterium, ...)

2. FRESHLY SAMPLED IJs



FAM is confirmed
excepted *Alcaligenes faecalis*
(laboratory drift ?)

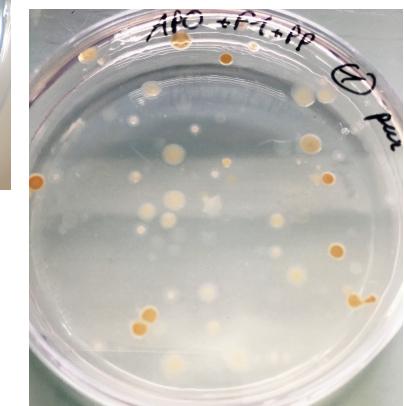
Culturomics: taxa associated with *S. cariocapsae* IJs



Selective medium
for *Xenorhabdus*



NBTA agar medium



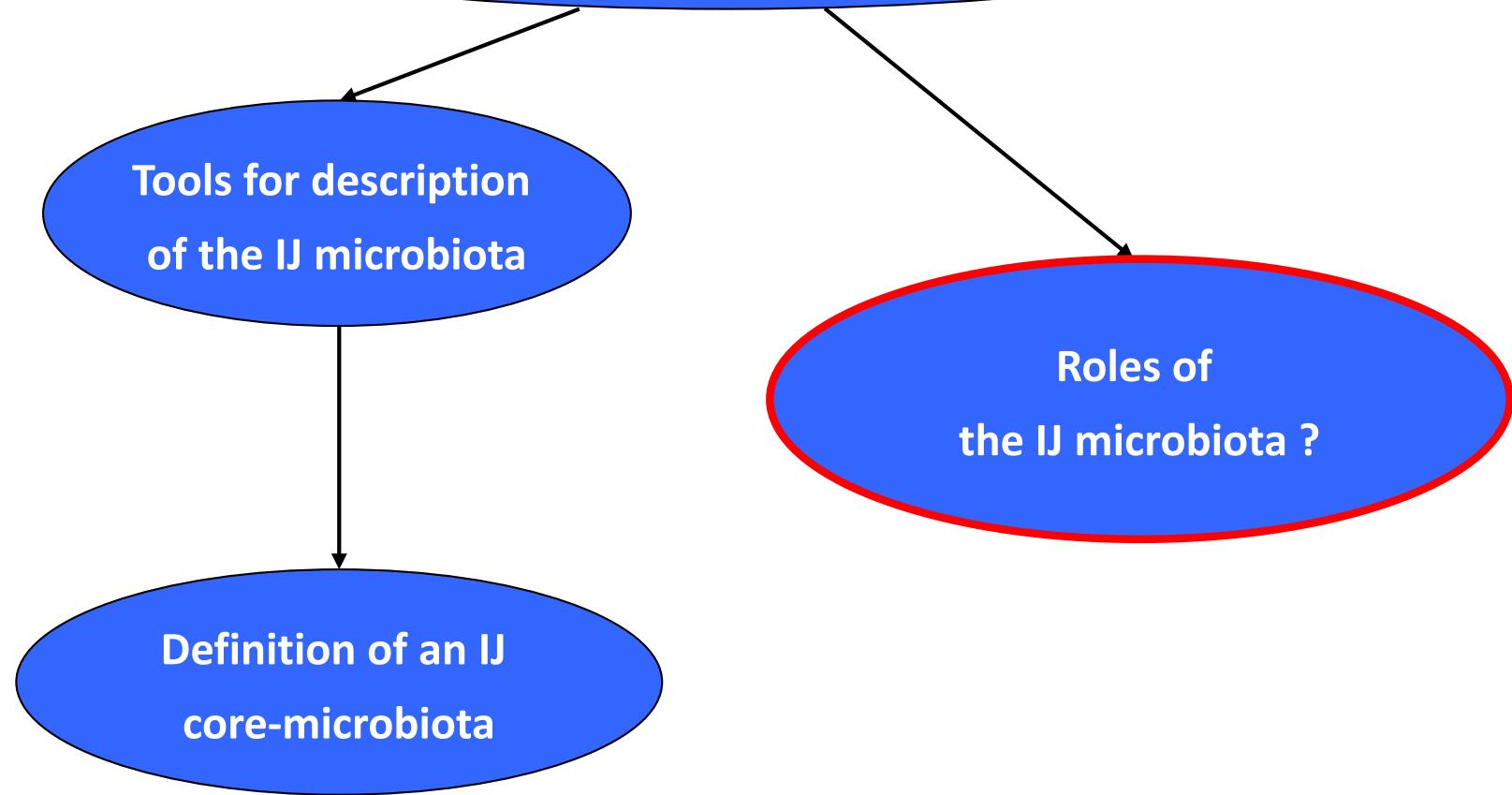
M9-PP agar medium

Pagès et al, J Microbiol Methods, 2020

Bacteria associated to *S. cariocapsae* IJs

- Proteobacteria
- Frequently encountered in organisms or compartments associated with soils

IJ microbiota other than *Xenorhabdus*?



Entomopathogenicity of members of the IJ microbiota



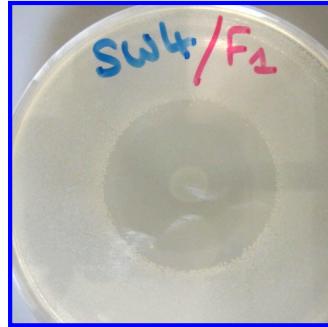
Pathoassay on
Spodoptera littoralis,
a lepidopteran pest



Injection assays:
10^{exp2} – 10^{exp3} bacterial
cells / 20µl
Mortality measure:
20 insect larvae

Cultivable microbiota from	Strain	Dose range	LT50 (hours)
<i>S. carpocapsae</i>	<i>Xenorhabdus nematophila</i> XnSc_F1	10 ² -10 ³	27
	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSc_PP-SC-10	10 ² -10 ³	29
	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> StmSc_ALL5	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> AlcfSc_SC	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Pseudochrobactrum</i> PochSc_AL3	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Ochrobactrum</i> sp OchSc_ALL4	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
Rhizospheric <i>Pseudomonas</i> strains	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> CHAO ^T	10 ² -10 ³	28
	<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> CFBP 2132 ^T	10 ² -10 ³	19
Negative control for pathogenicity	<i>Escherichia coli</i> CIP 7624	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
<i>S. glaseri</i> SK39	<i>Xenorhabdus poinarii</i> XpSg_G6	10 ² -10 ³	no mortality
	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSg_SG6_Apo	10 ² -10 ³	28
	<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> PcSg_SK39 ApoA	10 ² -10 ³	19
	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> StmSg_SK39-2	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Xenorhabdus bovienii</i> XbSw_CS03	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSw_SW4	10 ² -10 ³	20
<i>S. weiseri</i> 583	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSw_TCH07 2-2	10 ² -10 ³	26
	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> StmSw_SW1	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> StmSw_TCH07 2-3	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality
	<i>Ochrobactrum anthropi</i> OchaSw_SW2	10 ⁵ -10 ⁶	no mortality

Antibiosis spectrum *X. nematophila* / *P. protegens*



OVERLAY ANTOBIOISIS ASSAY	
-:	negative
+:	slightly positive
++:	highly positive
v:	variable
p:	partial

Producer strain	Indicator strains	<i>S cariocapsae</i> microbiota					
		<i>Xenorhabdus nematophila</i> XnSc_F1	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSc_PP-SC-10	<i>Achromobacter</i> sp AchSc_D7-1	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> AlcfSc_SC	<i>Ochrobactrum</i> sp OchSc_ALL4	<i>Pseudochrobactrum</i> PochSc_AL3
<i>Xenorhabdus nematophila</i> XnSc_F1	ND	-	-	-	p	+	-

Producer strain	Indicator strains	<i>S cariocapsae</i> microbiota					
		<i>Xenorhabdus nematophila</i> XnSc_F1	<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSc_PP-SC-10	<i>Achromobacter</i> sp AchSc_D7-1	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> AlcfSc_SC	<i>Ochrobactrum</i> sp OchSc_ALL4	<i>Pseudochrobactrum</i> PochSc_AL3
<i>Pseudomonas protegens</i> PpSc_PP-SC-10	v	ND	+	+	++	+	-

Ogier, Pagès et al, Microbiome, 2020

- Different compartmentalization within the IJ?
- Different time succession within the insect cadaver?

Conclusions

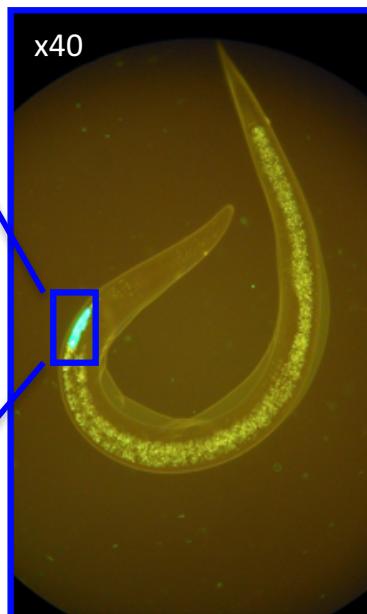
The IJ is not a monoxenic organism



Xenorhabdus nematophila

+
Frequently associated microbiota (FAM)

Alcaligenes faecalis
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Pseudomonas
Rhizobiaceae (*Ochrobactrum*, *Agrobacterium*, ...)



Steinernema carpocapsae

IJ microbiota and nematode fitness?

- Participation to insect killing => *P. protegens/P. chlororaphis*
- Preservation of insect cadaver from other microorganisms
- Nematode nutrition
- Nematode reproduction, ...

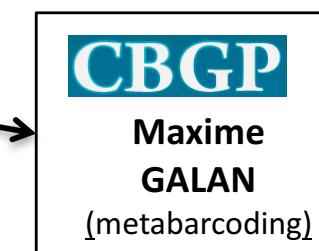


Pathobiome

Pathogenic agent + biotic environment that influences infection process
➤ Methodological challenge: manipulation of this low-complexity microbiota (gnotobiology)

Holobiont?

Macro-organism + microbiota as evolution unit
➤ Transmission of the microbiota
➤ Co-evolution IJ/microbiota



FUNDINGS

- ✓ AAP Metaprogram “Meta-omics of Microbial Ecosystems” - INRA 2015-2016
- ✓ AAP Department “Health Plant and Environment” - INRA 2015-2017
- ✓ AAP Department “Health Plant and Environment” - INRA 2018-2019

An operational output : promoting the vectorization of plant beneficial microorganisms by IJs

Frequently associated microbiota (FAM)

Alcaligenes faecalis
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Pseudomonas
Rhizobiaceae (Ochrobactrum, Agrobacterium, ...)

- Entomopathogenic properties => *Pseudomonas protegens* and *Pseudomonas chlororaphis*
- Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobia => *Pseudomonas sp*, *Stenotrophomonas sp*, *Alcaligenes sp*, *Rhizobium*, etc...)

Focus on *Pseudomonas* strains

Innovation funding from INRAE

Collaboration with : Christoph Keel on insecticidal activities

Marc Bardin on antifungal properties