

Using advanced detection methods to understand the drivers of growth and toxicity of cyanoHABs in western Lake Erie

Timothy Davis

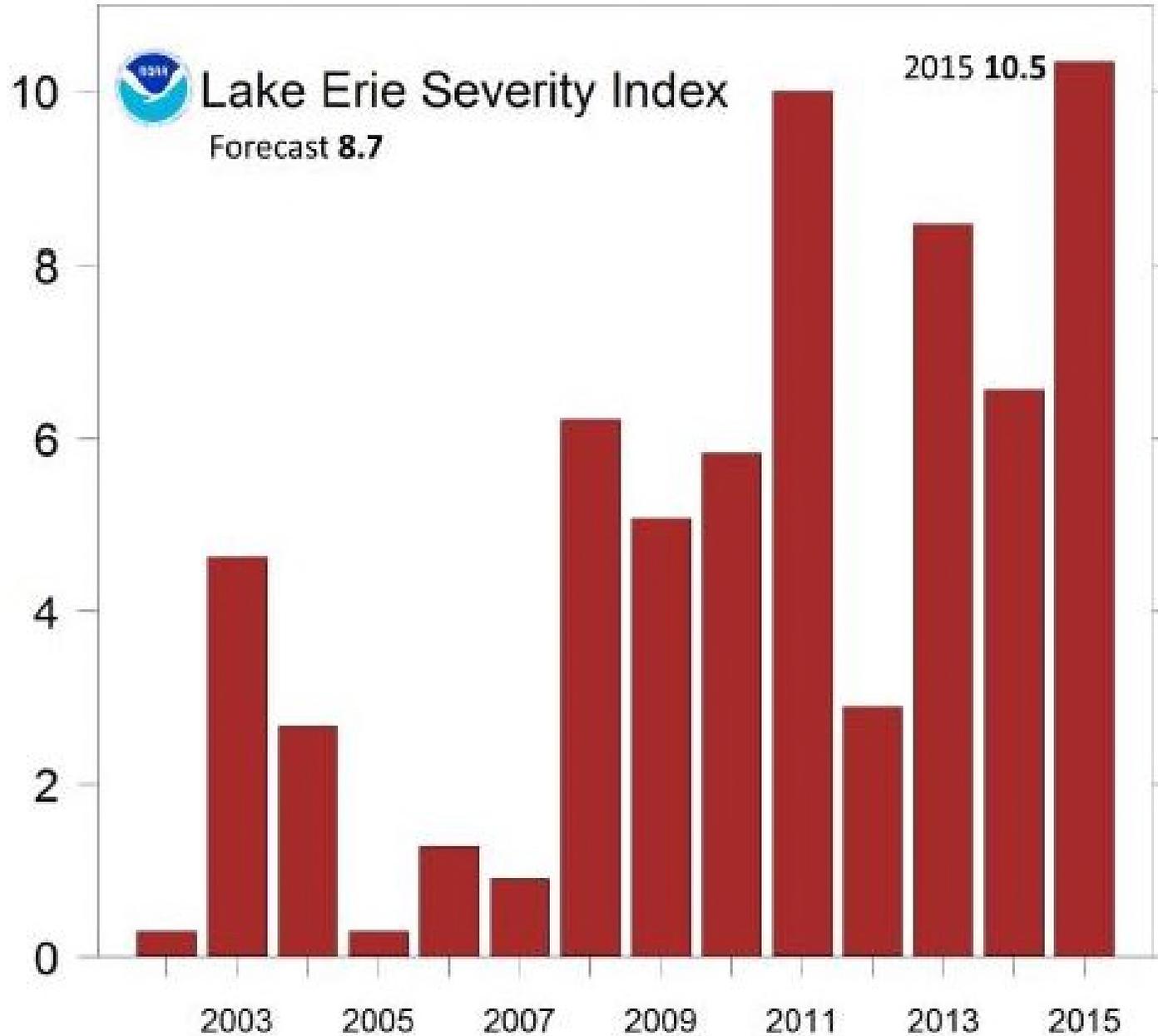


Co-authors & Funding

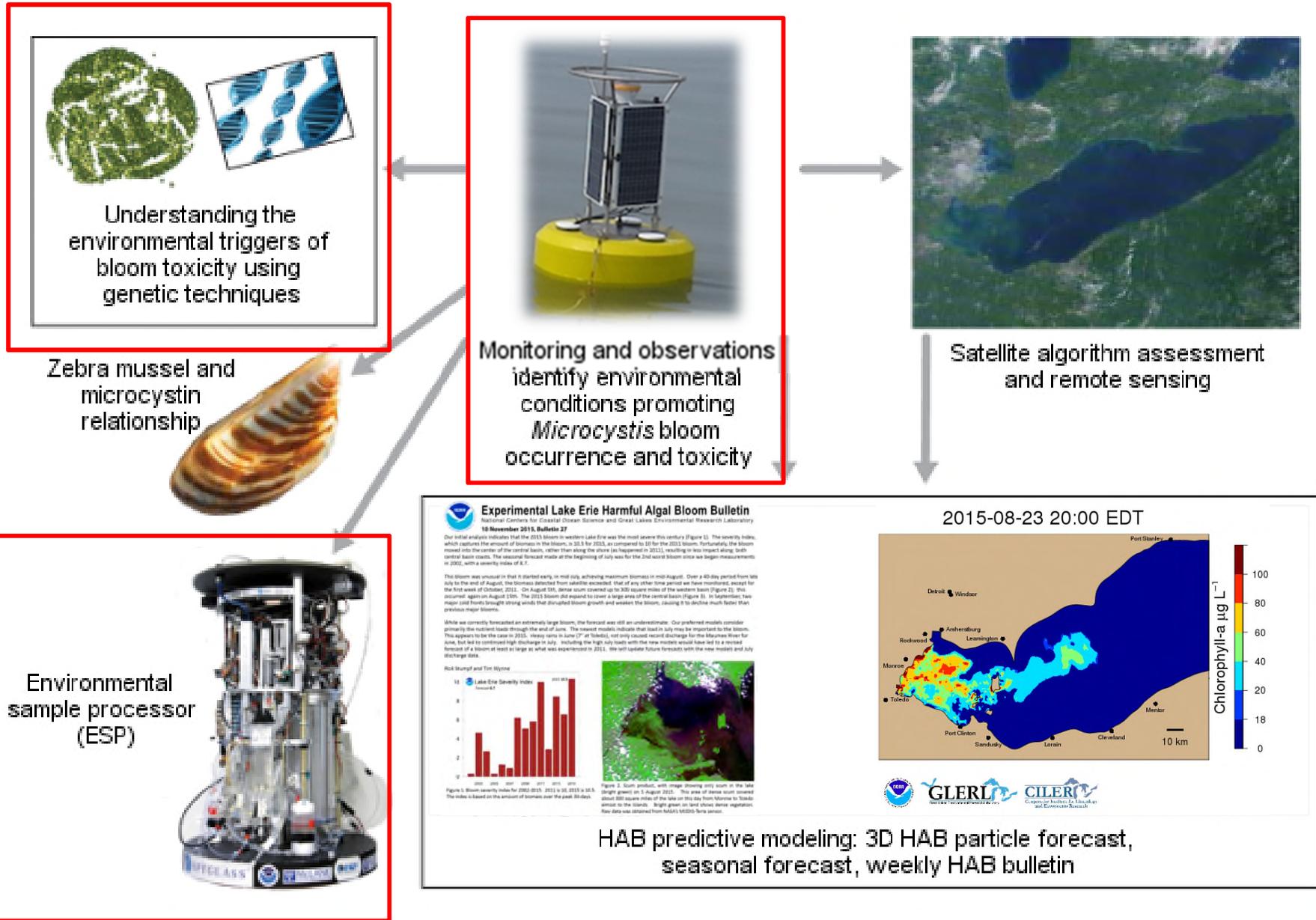
- **Greg Dick, Rose Cory, Michelle Berry, Vincent Denef, Melissa Duhaime, Derek Smith and Kevin Meyer** – University of Michigan
- **Duane Gossiaux, Steve Ruberg** – NOAA-GLERL
- **Richard Stumpf, Timothy Wynne** – NOAA-NCCOS
- **Tom Johengen, Ashley Burtner & Danna Palladino** – CILER
- **George Bullerjahn and Robert Michael McKay, Mark Rozmarynowycz** – Bowling Green State University
- **Susan Watson**– Environment Canada

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Lake Erie CHABs are increasing in severity

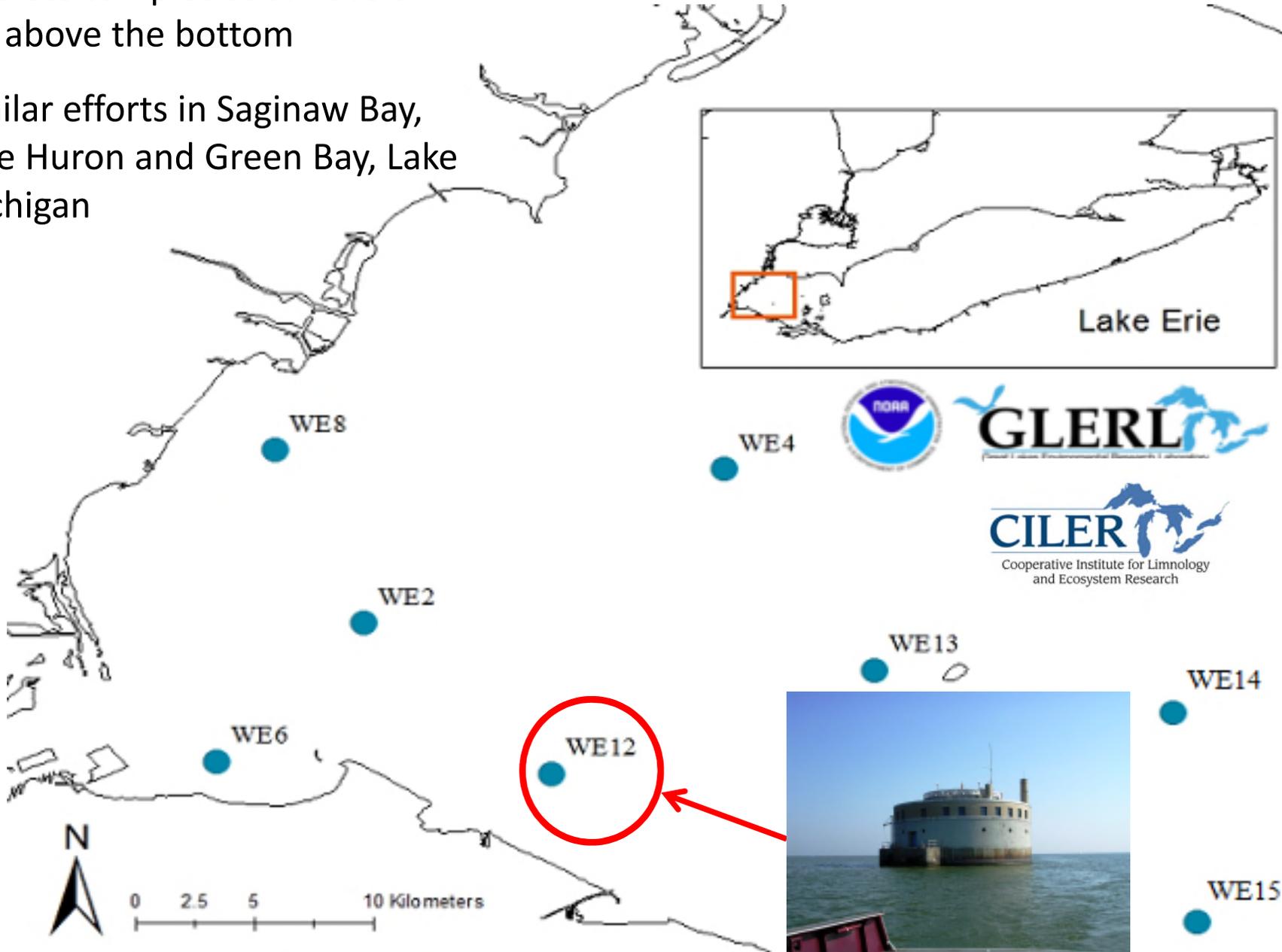


NOAA uses an integrated approach to study HABs



Western Lake Erie HAB monitoring

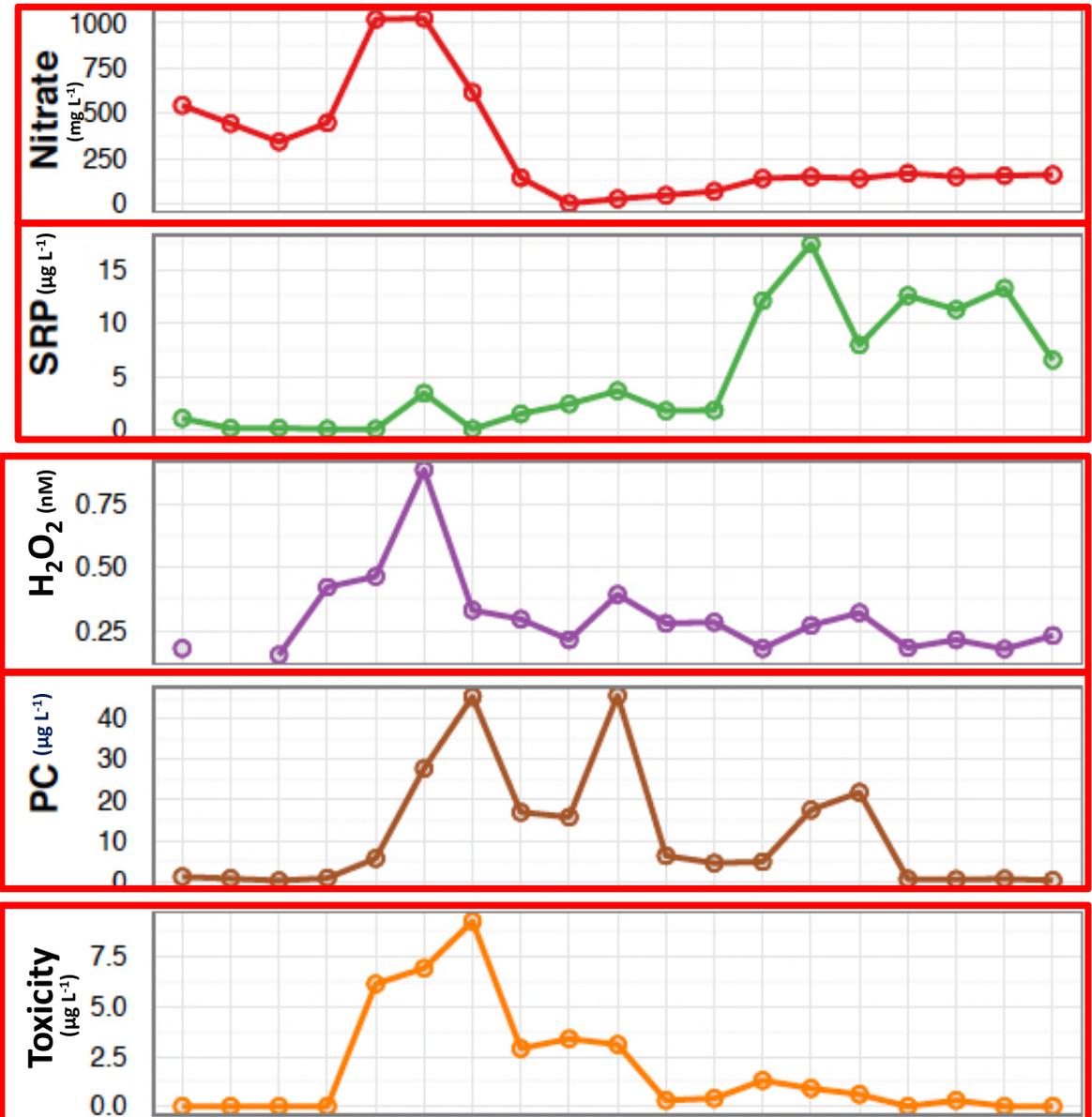
- Since 2009 (June – October)
- Discrete samples at surface and 1m above the bottom
- Similar efforts in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron and Green Bay, Lake Michigan



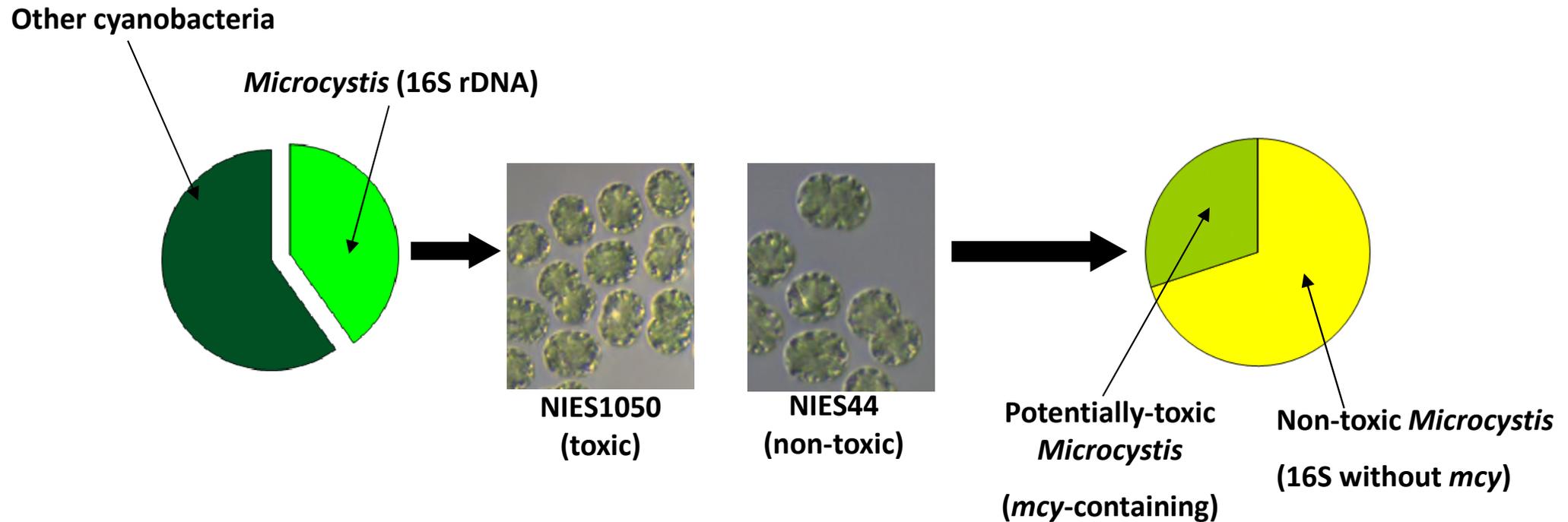
Weekly sampling reveals important trends that highlight potential environmental drivers and inform future experiments

- Toxicity changes throughout the bloom
- Relationship between nitrogen and toxicity
- *Microcystis* blooms occur even when phosphorus concentrations are low
- Other factors beyond nutrients may be important in driving bloom structure and function

2014 Toledo Water Intake (Station 12)



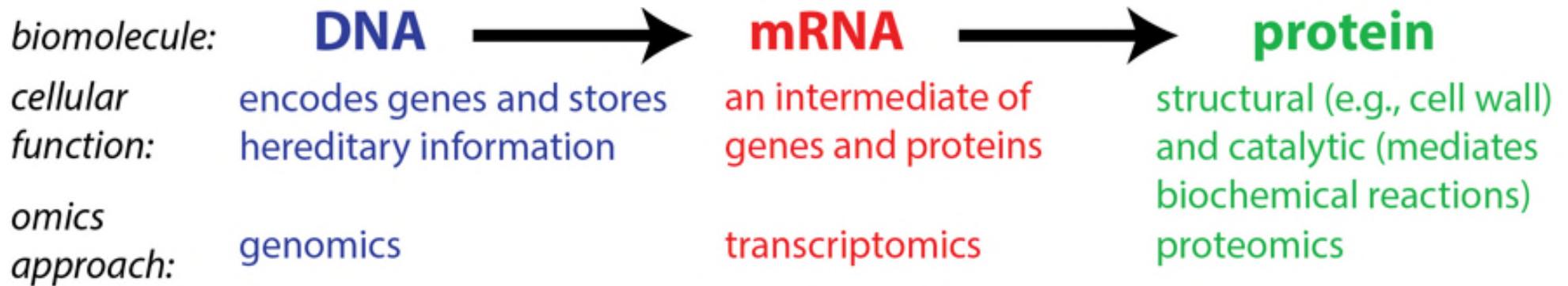
Analysis of *Microcystis* subpopulations:



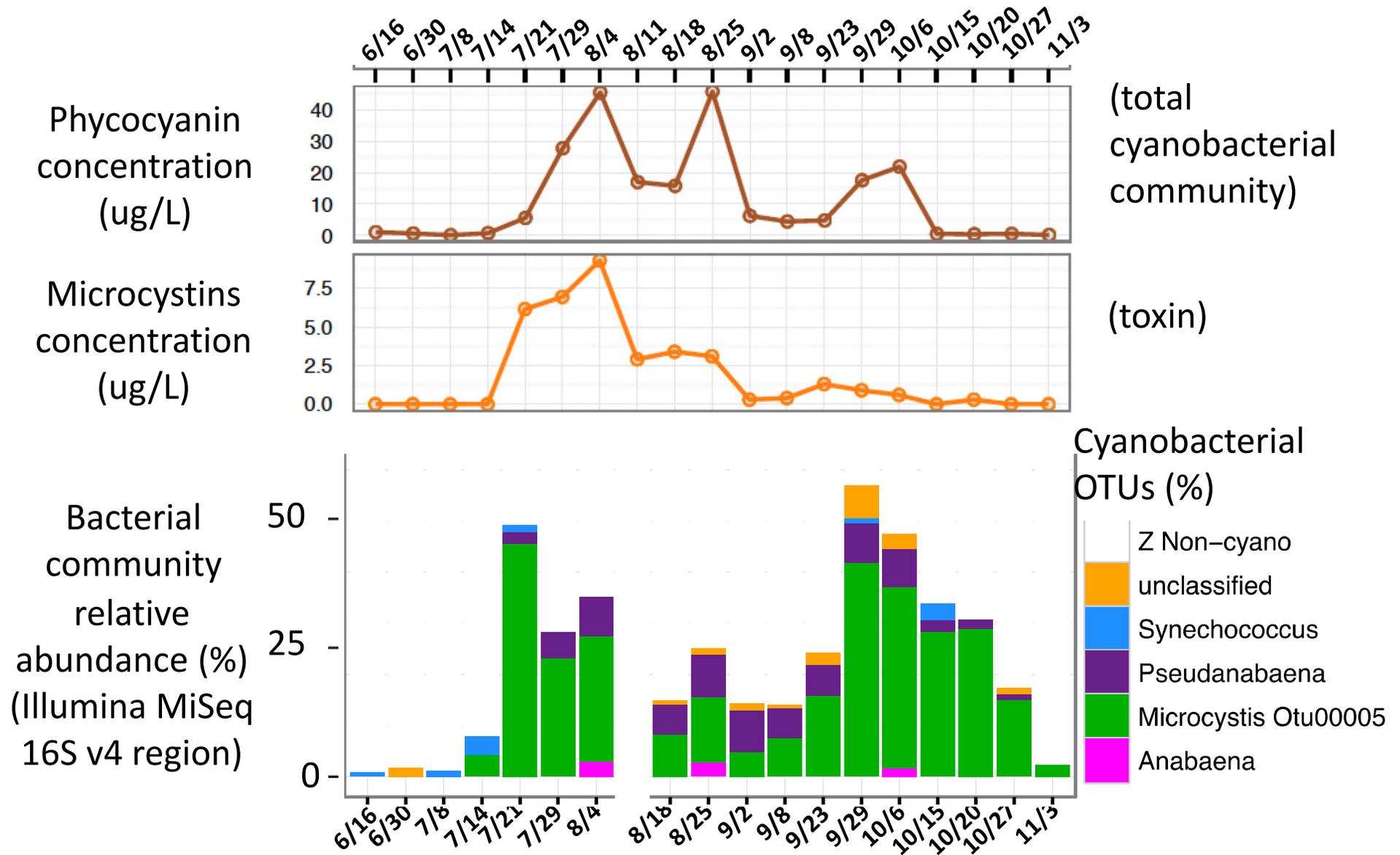
% toxic *Microcystis* = proportion of *Microcystis* cells containing the genetics to produce microcystins (*mcyD* or *E* / 16S x 100)

Determined by (1) qPCR and (2) metagenomics

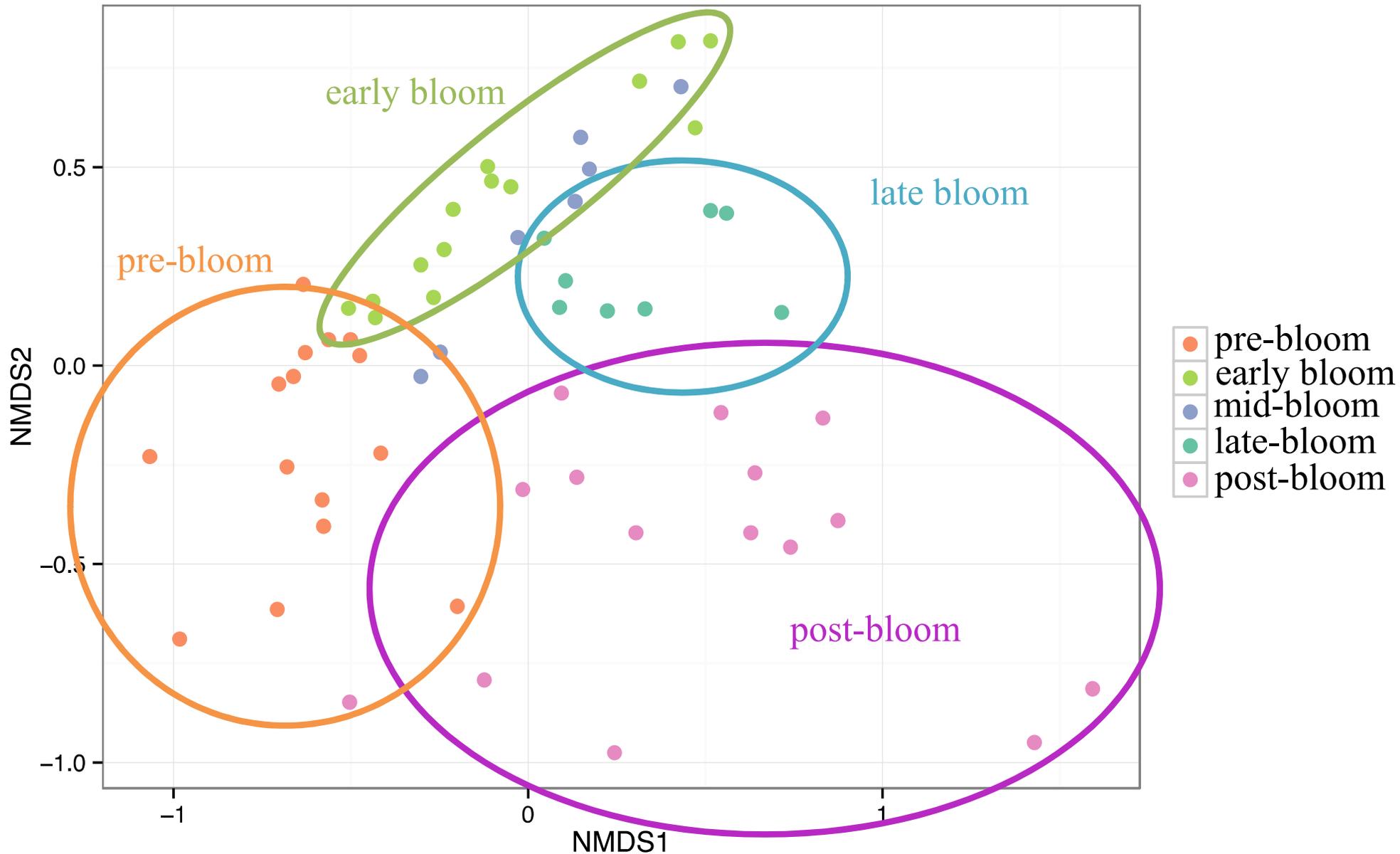
What is omics?



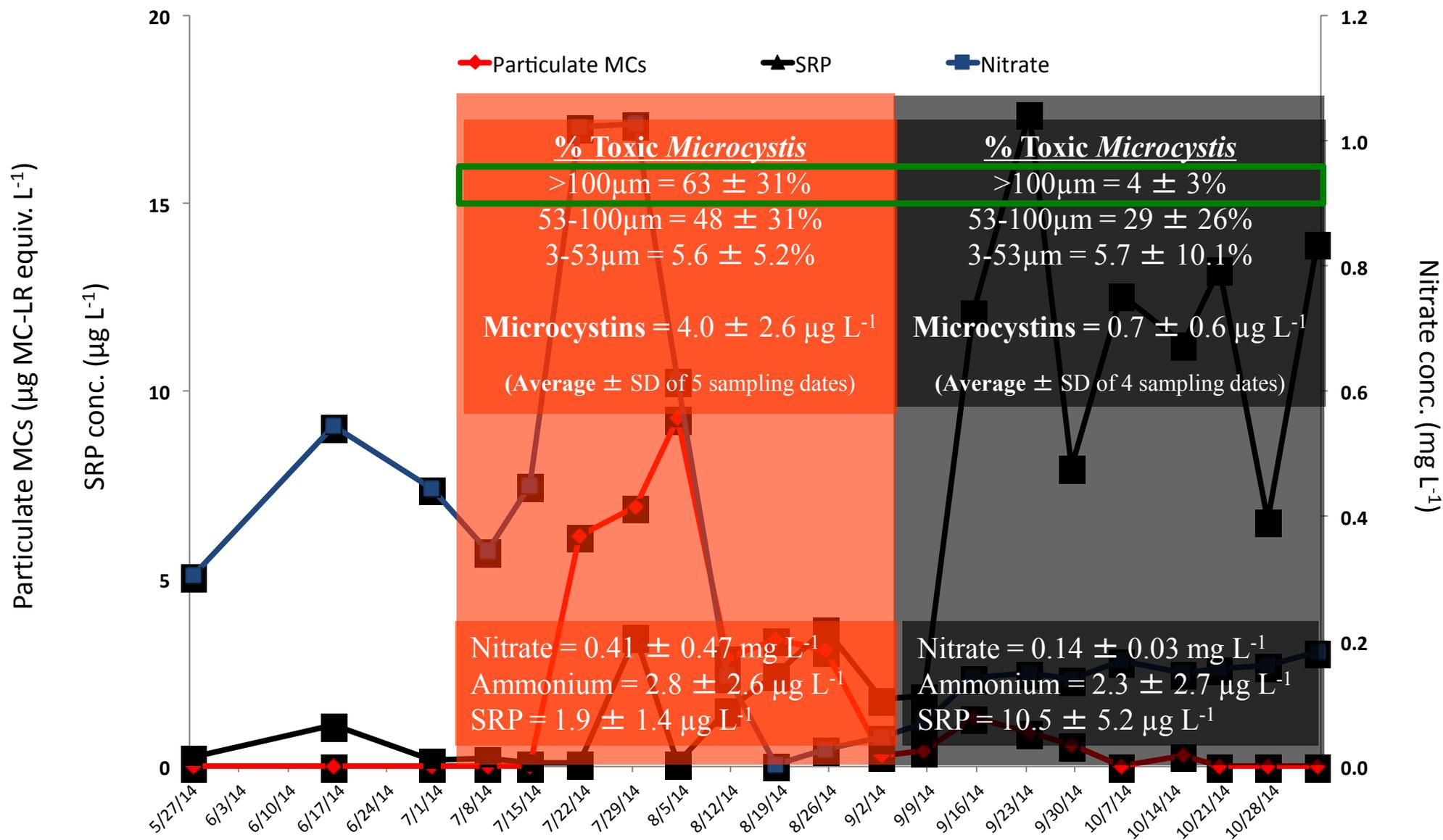
The same *Microcystis* OTU dominates throughout the season



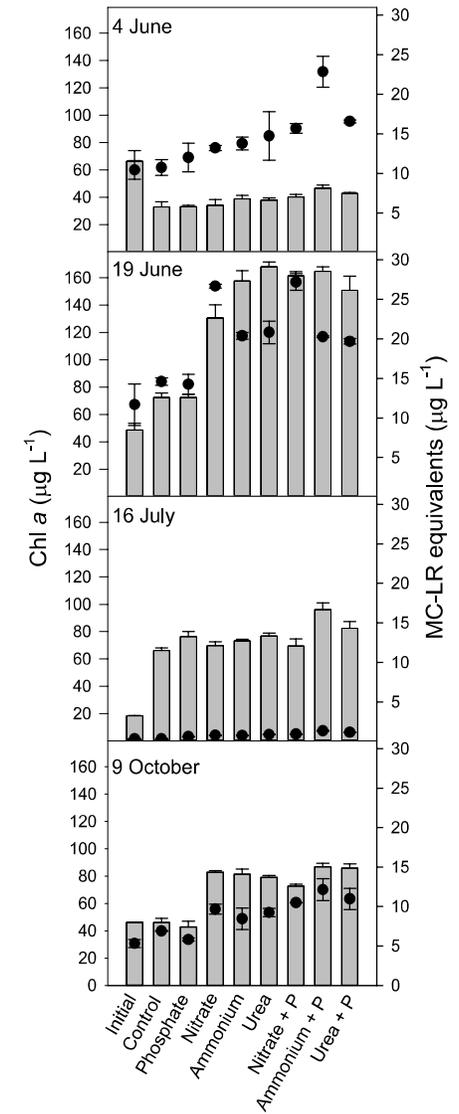
Community shifts correlate with (1) seasonal parameters (e.g., temp) (2) the bloom (pH)



Toxic strains decline with lower nitrate concentrations

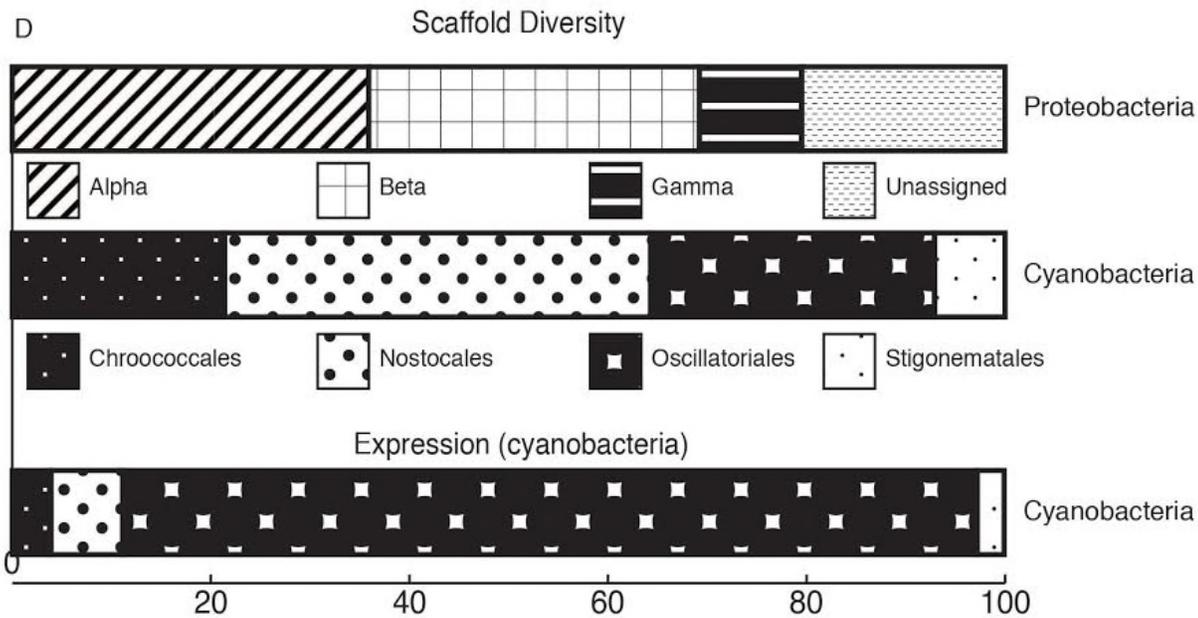
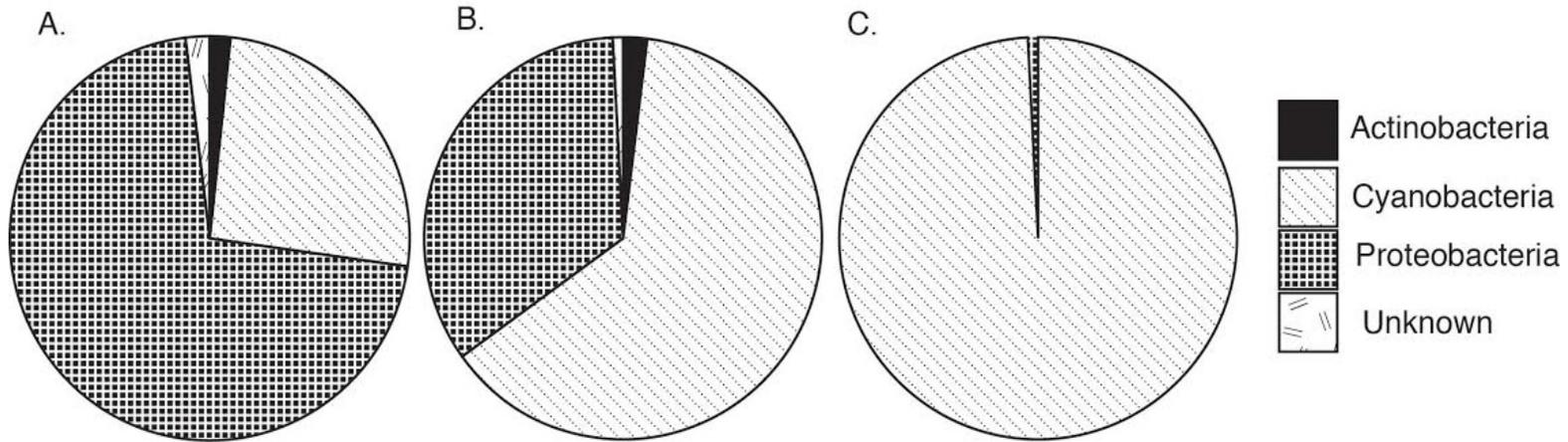


Nitrogen constrains growth and toxicity of *Planktothrix* in Sandusky Bay



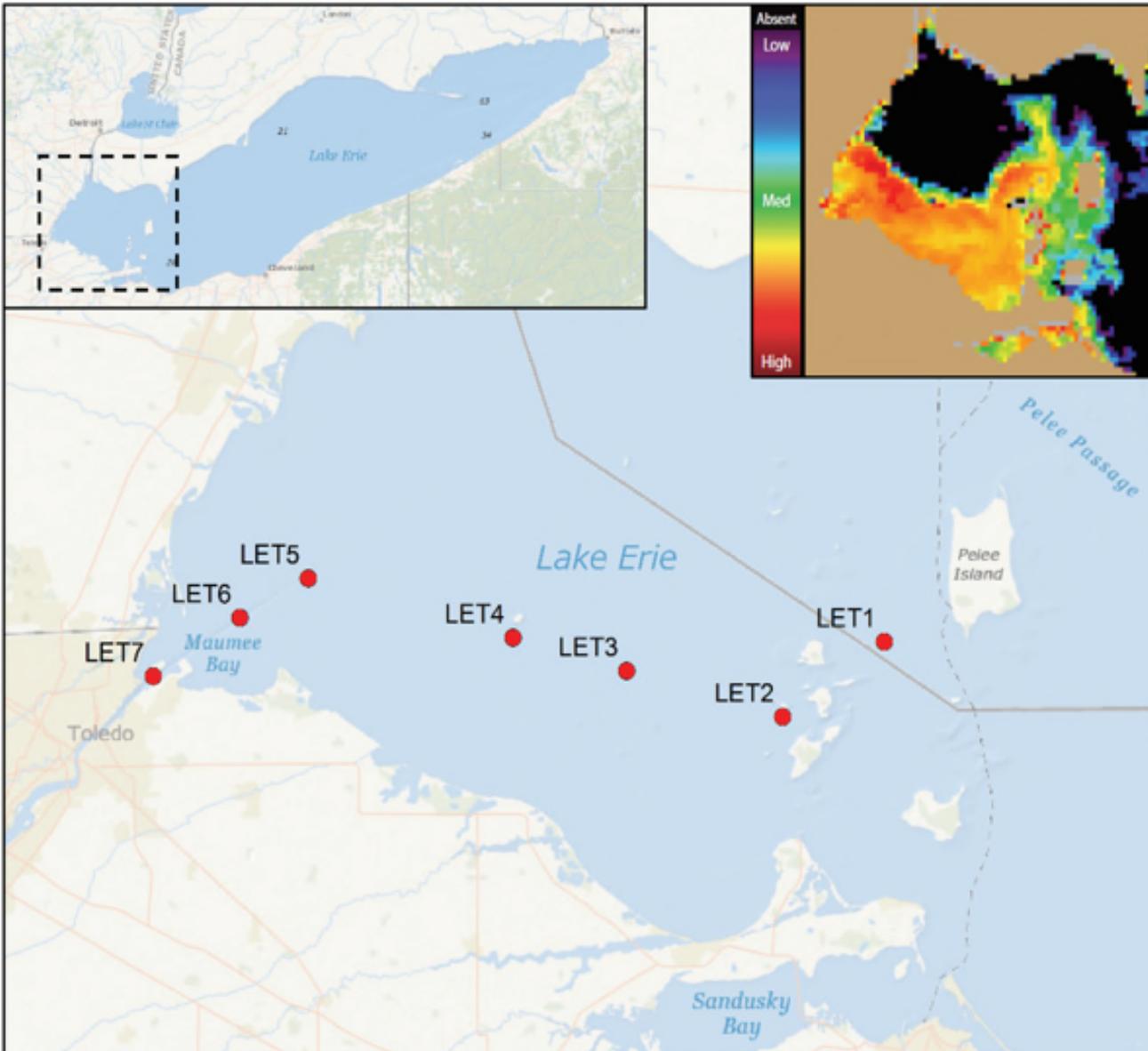
Proteobacteria and Cyanobacteria dominate but cyanos are doing the work

nifH

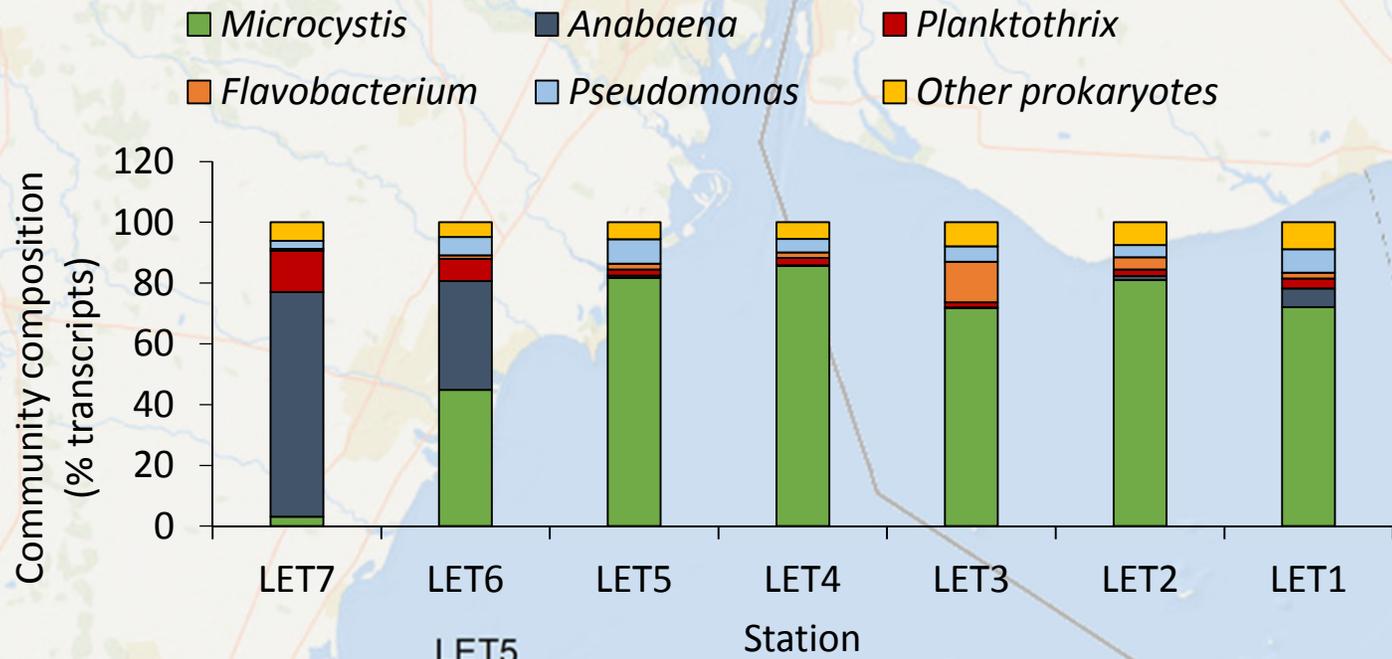


A. Scaffolds containing *nifH* ($n = 55$). B. Abundance of *nifH*-containing bacteria based on scaffold depth. C. *nifH* expression (read count of 36 expressed scaffolds) D. Assigned taxonomy for scaffolds of Proteobacteria and Cyanobacteria.

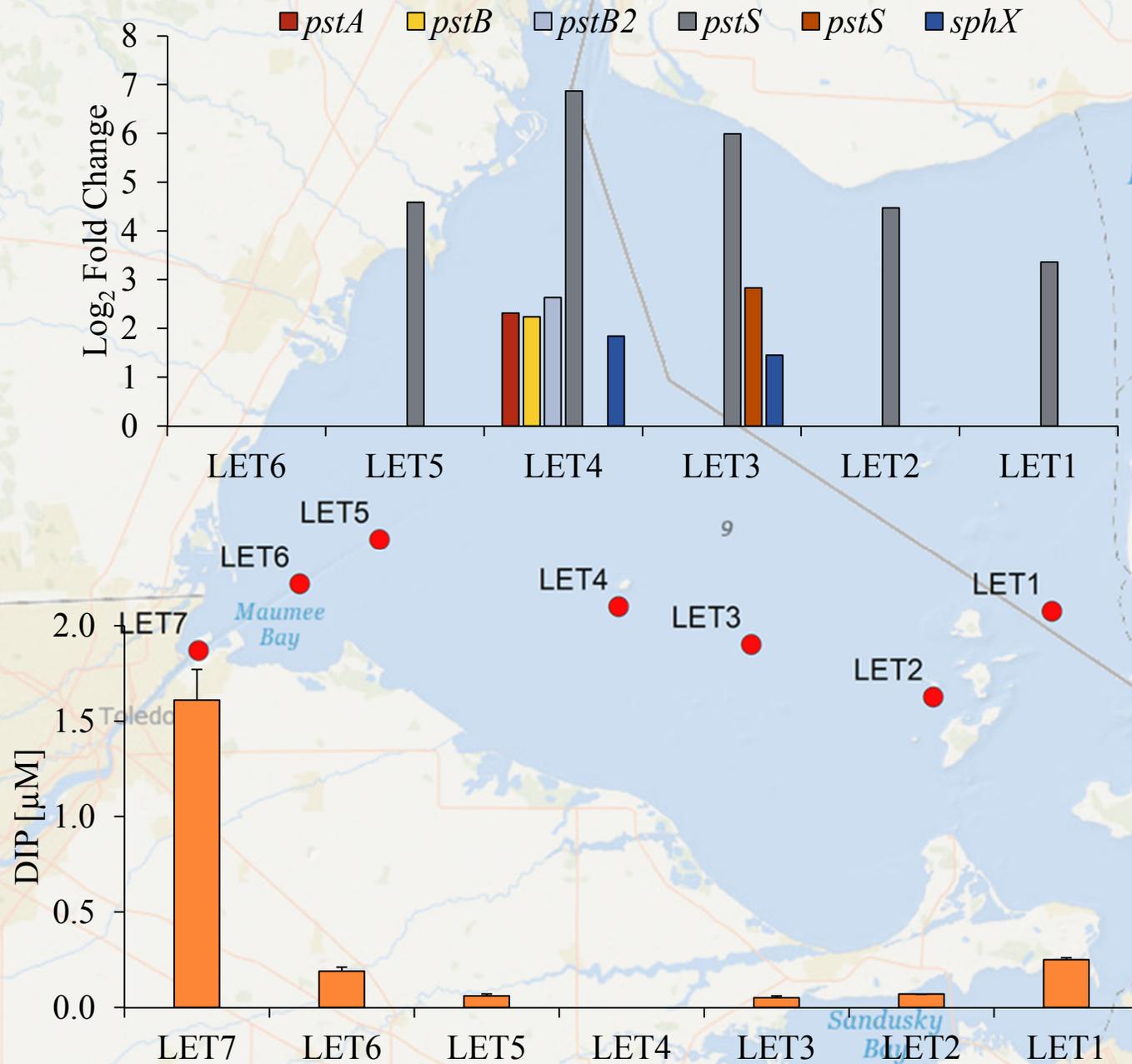
Eco-transcriptomic surveys of LE CHABs

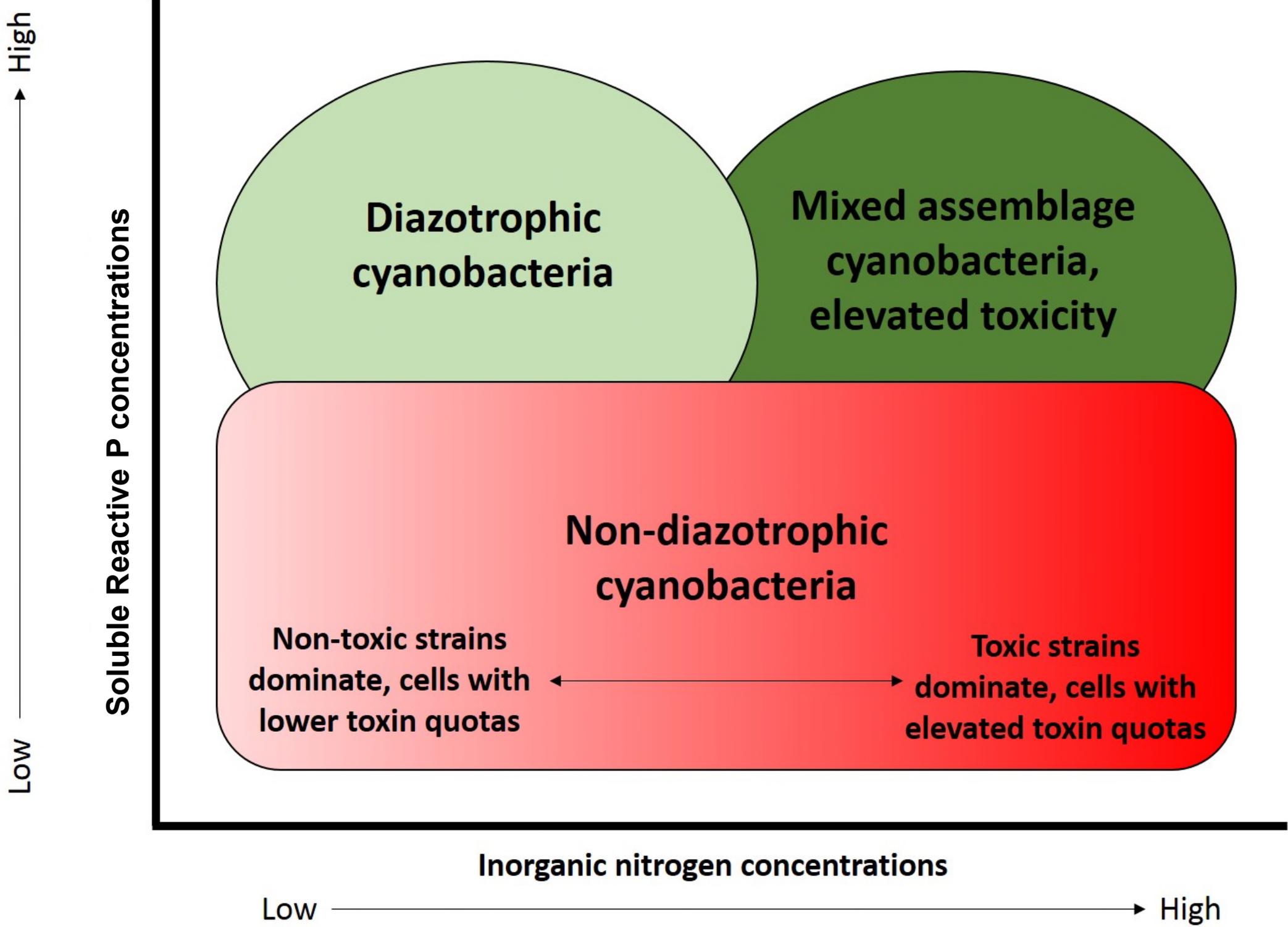


Niche differentiation among cyanobacterial populations



Microcystis is an excellent P scavenger





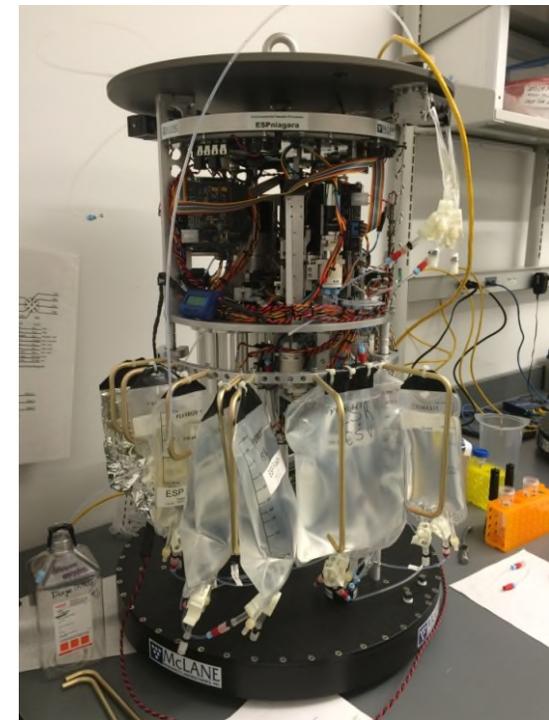
From: Gobler, Burkholder, **Davis**, et al., 2016, Harmful Algae

Environmental Sample Processor

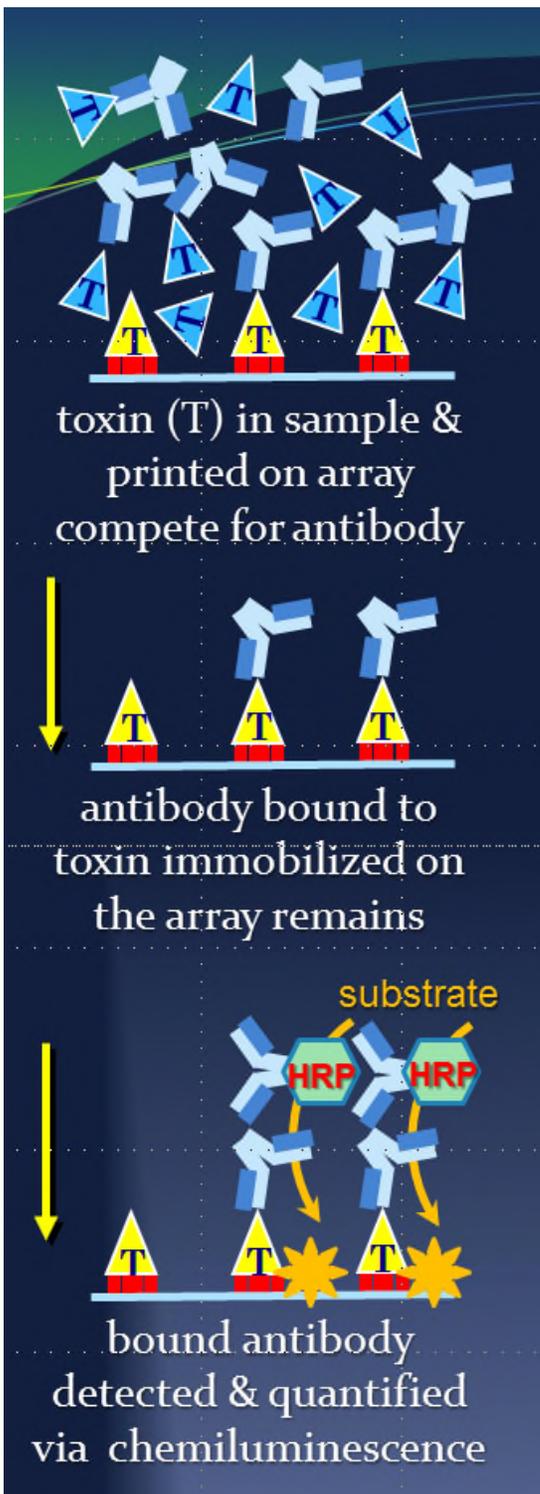
- Autonomous, *in-situ*, electromechanical robotic instrument
- Acquires, processes, and analyzes samples for molecular-based detection and measurement of organisms and their metabolites
- Allows for near real-time detection of HABs and their toxins (including cyanotoxins)
- Will be valuable in developing toxicity forecasting models



Arial image of HAB in Lake Erie



ESPniagara

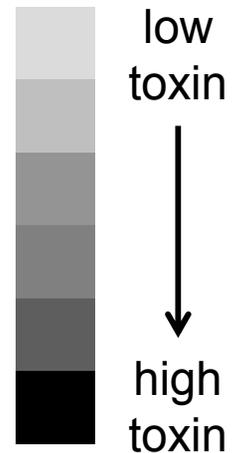


Toxin extraction

- Utilizes ZyGEM[®] + Heat + Pressure
- Recover rate $\geq 95\%$

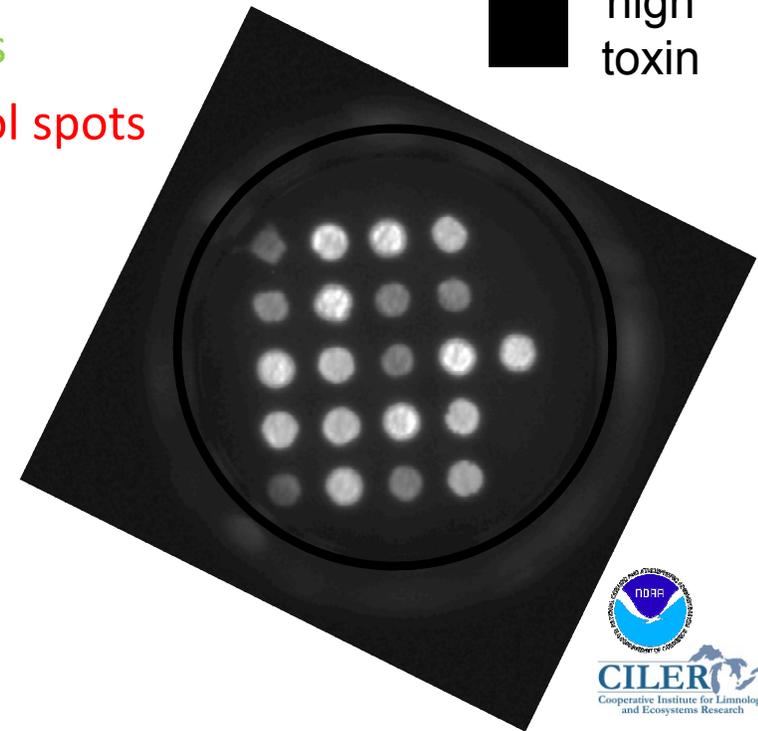
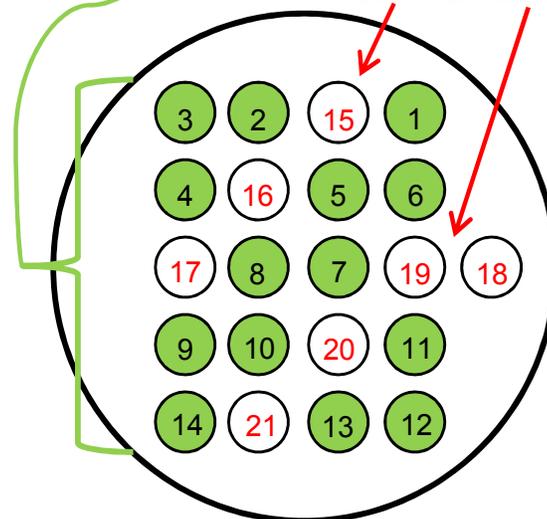
MC cELISA Development

- Formatted as a competitive immunoassay
- Incorporates an 'ADDA specific' monoclonal antibody
- Employs membrane-based toxin arrays
- Range of Quantification ~ 1 order of magnitude: 2.9-27.3ng/mL



5 rows of MC LR-OVA spots

Internal control spots



Bolted lifting assembly

Pressure housing for ESP
– Rated to 48 m depth

- 5'6" tall
- 5ft x 5ft footprint
- < PSI pressure on footprint
- Deck weight ~ 1800 lbs
- In-water weight ~ 750lbs



3-way sample valve

Sampling manifold

ESP battery assemblies
(and opposite)

Each hold 200 D cell batteries

Tagline
attachment points



Test of communication system and general operations

Science testing at Ohio State University Stone Laboratory on South Bass/Gibraltar Islands

Full Mission Deployment

- Microcystin sampling every other day
- Archived samples for future DNA sequencing

Questions?

