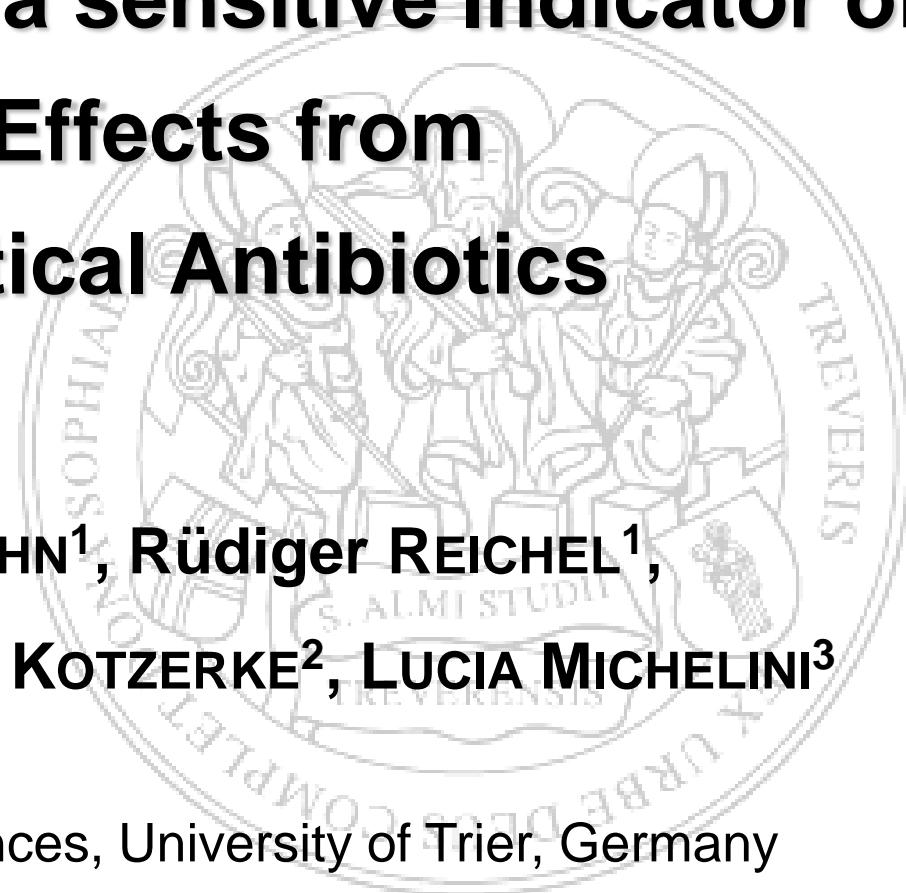


Structural Diversity of Soil Microorganisms as a sensitive Indicator of adverse Effects from Pharmaceutical Antibiotics



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²Institute of Ecology, Berlin University of Technology, Germany

³Dept. of Agricultural Biotechnology, University of Padova, Agripolis, Italy

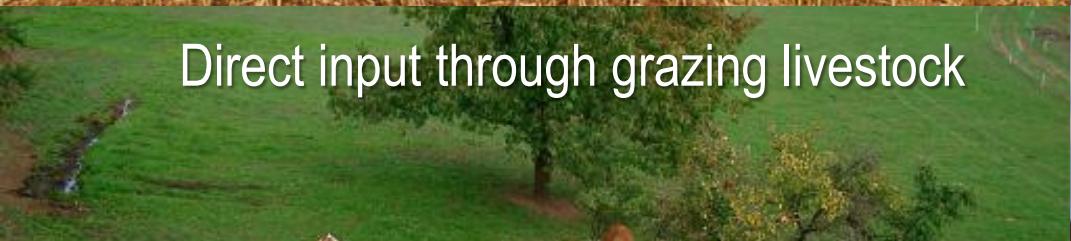
Introduction



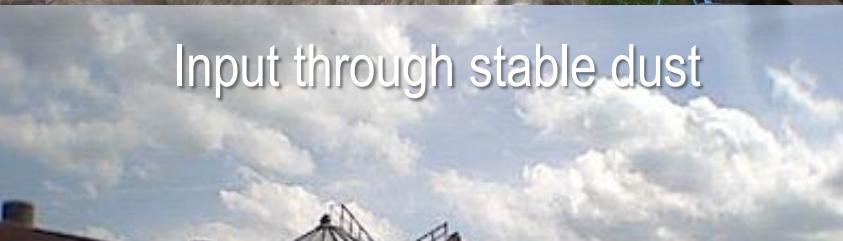
Input through contaminated manure



Input through medication in the field



Direct input through grazing livestock



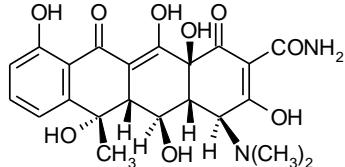
Input through stable dust

Consumption of antibiotics for livestock, t yr⁻¹

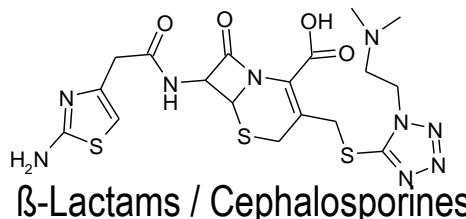
(Kim et al. 2011, Schneidereit 2012, Sarmah et al. 2006)

UK VMD, 2004	France ANMV, 2003	Netherlands FIDIN, 2004	Denmark DANMAP, 2005	Germany BfT, 2012	USA Benbrook, 2002	NZ MAF 1999	Korea KFDA 2006	Kenya 1995-99	China non-medical drugs	Russia
476	1,261	453	114	1,734	11,148	19	1,278	13		

Molecular structures of selected antibiotics from often used structural classes

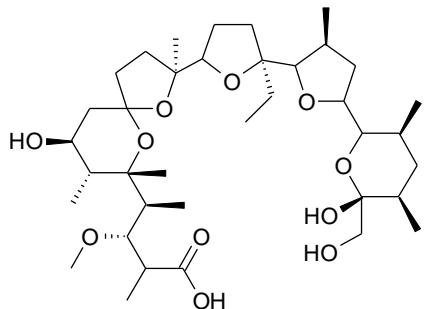


Tetracyclines: Oxytetracycline

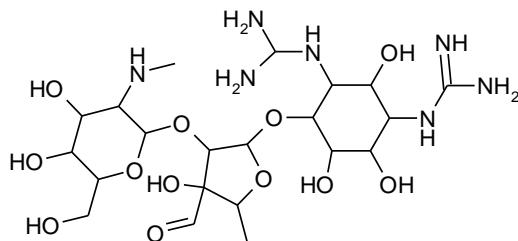


β -Lactams / Cephalosporines:

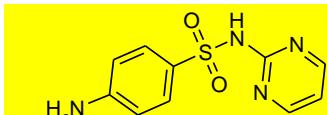
Cefotiam



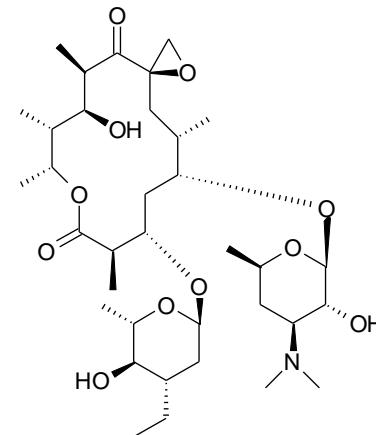
Polyethers: Monensin



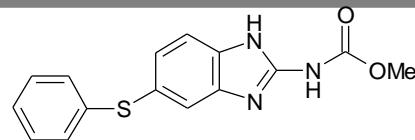
Aminoglycosides: Streptomycine



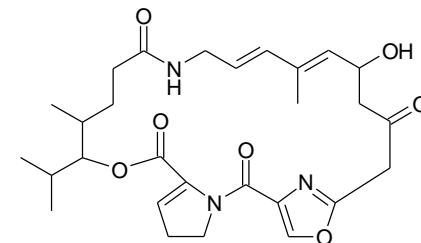
Sulfonamides: Sulfadiazine



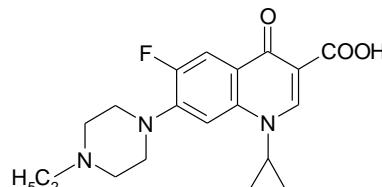
Macrolides: Oleandomycin



Benzimidazoles: Fenbendazole



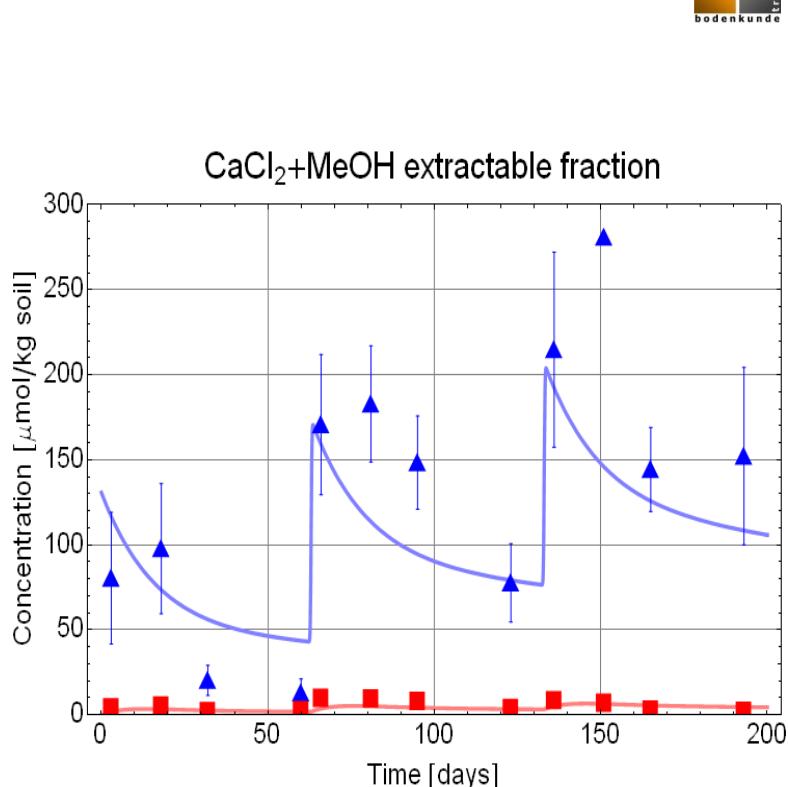
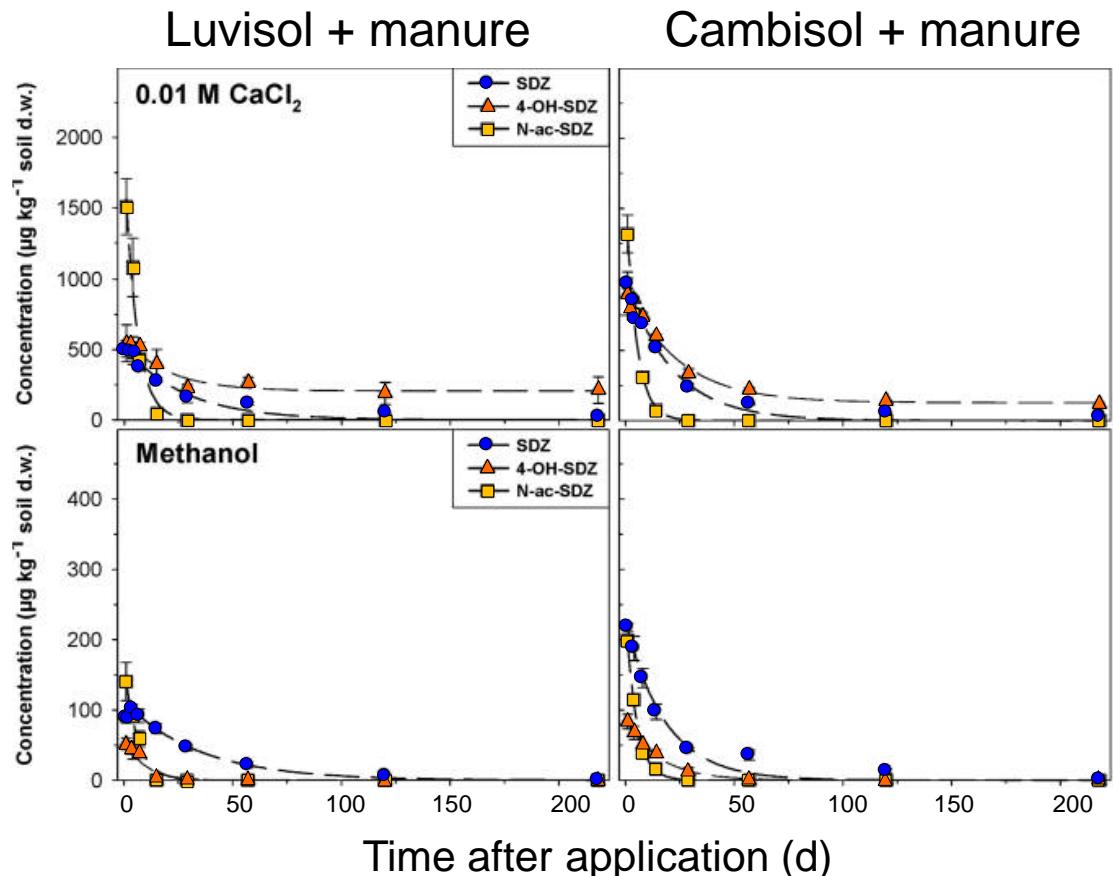
Polypeptides: Virginiamycin



Fluoroquinolones: Enrofloxacin

Concentrations of SDZ and major transformation products in CaCl_2 and methanol extracts from soil (model fits = dashed lines).

(Förster et al. 2009. Env. Sci. Technol. 43, 1824-1830)



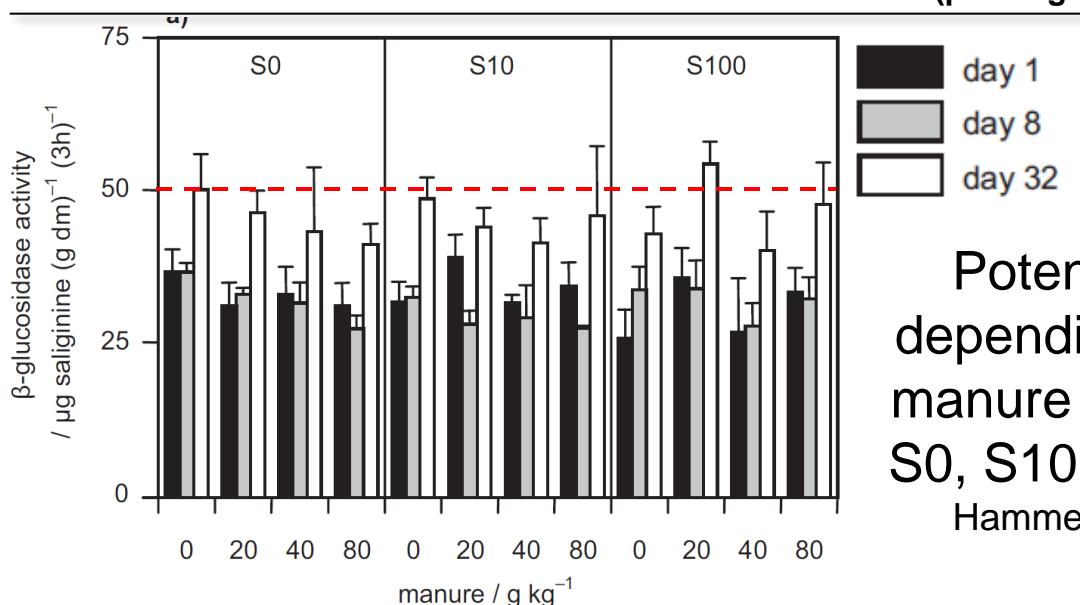
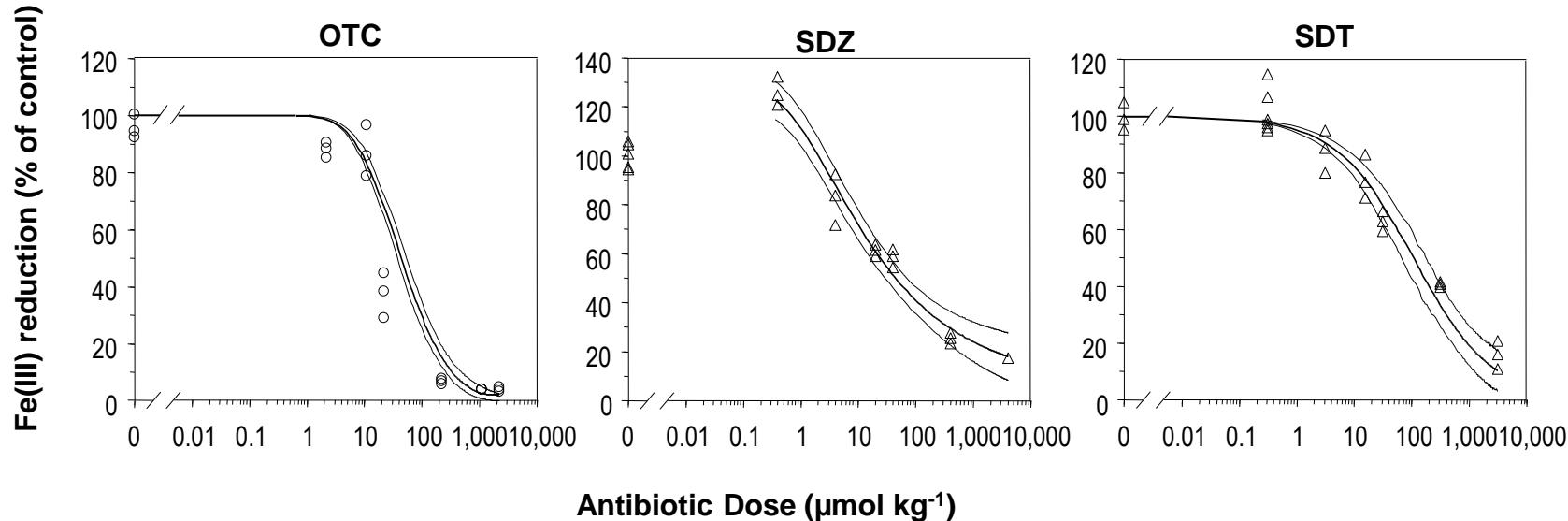
SDZ concentration in soil
that was repeatedly treated
with contaminated manure.

(Data: DFG FOR566, A. Focks)

Effects of antibiotics on soil microbial functions

Dose-related effects of antibiotics on microbial Fe(III)-reduction in Luvisol-Ah.

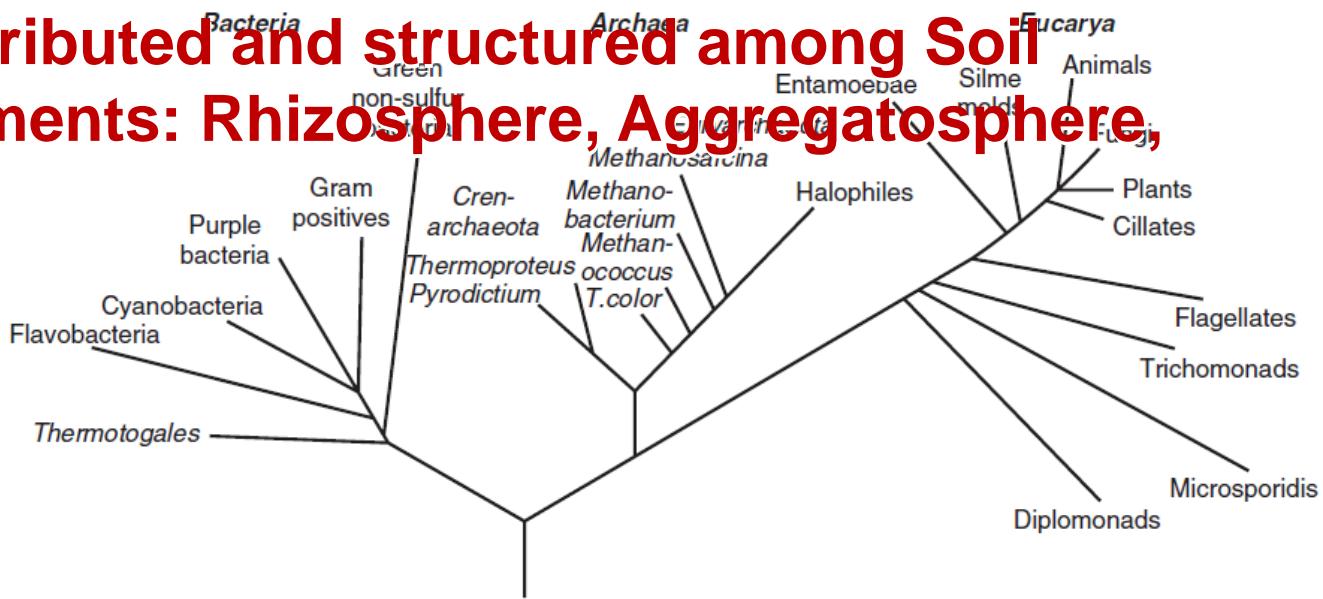
Thiele-Bruhn (2005) Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 24:869–876



Potential activity of β -glucosidase depending on sample treatment (liquid manure and SDZ) and incubation time.
S0, S10, S100 = SDZ spiking C mg/kg.

Hammesfahr et al. (2011) JPNSS 174, 614-623.

- Mixed Communities with high Abundance of Microorganisms.
- Structural Diversity of the Soil Microbial Community.
- Differently distributed and structured among Soil Microcompartments: Rhizosphere, Aggregatosphere, Drillosphere.



[Iter.kbs.msu.edu/.../SEM_microbes_in_soil.jpg](http://ter.kbs.msu.edu/.../SEM_microbes_in_soil.jpg)

**Lab. exp.****Microcosm/Pot exp.****Mesocosm****Field Experiment**

----- Sandy Cambisol and Topsoil of a Luvisol from Loess -----

No plants

Zea mays L. (Cultivar RR39K13, Pioneer Hi-Bred)

Soil + pig slurry (control) ↓

Soil + pig slurry with SDZ /DIF ↓

varied doses 1 / 10 / 100 mg SDZ

0.3 mg SDZ

1 mg SDZ (kg^{-1} soil)

flasks pots à 0.004 m^3

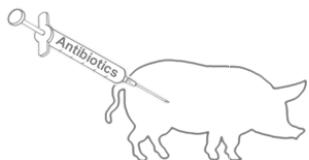
containers à 0.5 m^3

field plots à 3 m^2

Application↓:

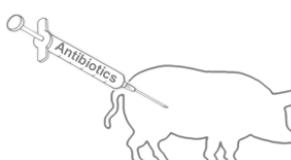
1 x

1 x



1x

3x



Soil sampling (d):

1, 4, 32,
61, 125

↓, 1, 4, 30, 60

-1, ↓0, 6, 13, 27, 41, 60

↓, 14, 48, ↓ 56,
132, ↓140, 252

DGGE of 16S rRNA genes

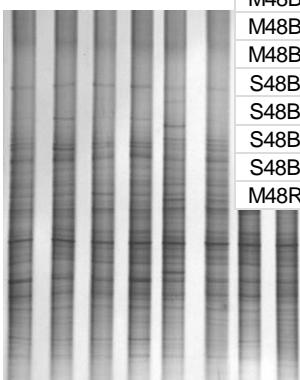
(Heuer et al. 2002)

universal bacterial primers

group specific
bacterial primers:

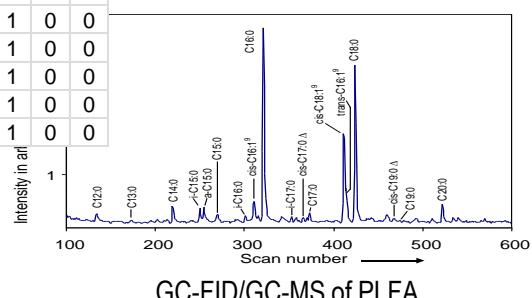
pseudomonas,
 α -proteobacteria, β -proteobacteria,
actinomycetes, streptomycetes

Sequencing
selected bands



DGGE of 16S rRNA genes

M48B1	1	0	0	0	1	0
M48B2	1	0	0	0	1	0
M48B3	1	0	0	1	0	0
M48B4	1	0	0	1	0	0
S48B1	0	1	0	1	0	0
S48B2	0	1	0	1	0	0
S48B3	0	1	0	1	0	0
S48B4	0	1	0	1	0	0
M48R1	0	1	0	1	0	0



Phospholipid fatty acids (PLFA)

(Zelles & Bai 1993)

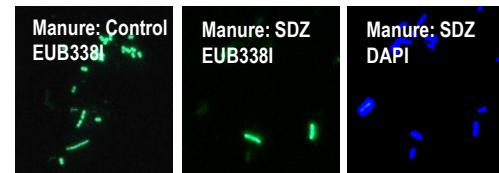
- GC-FID, GC-MS
- various markers for bacteria & fungi

Fluorescence in-situ hybridization (FISH) and staining methods

Markers:

EUB338-I: active bacteria

DAPI: DNA



FISH and DAPI staining

DNA sequencing

Enzyme activities

N-cycle

C-cycle

Microbial biomass

Statistics

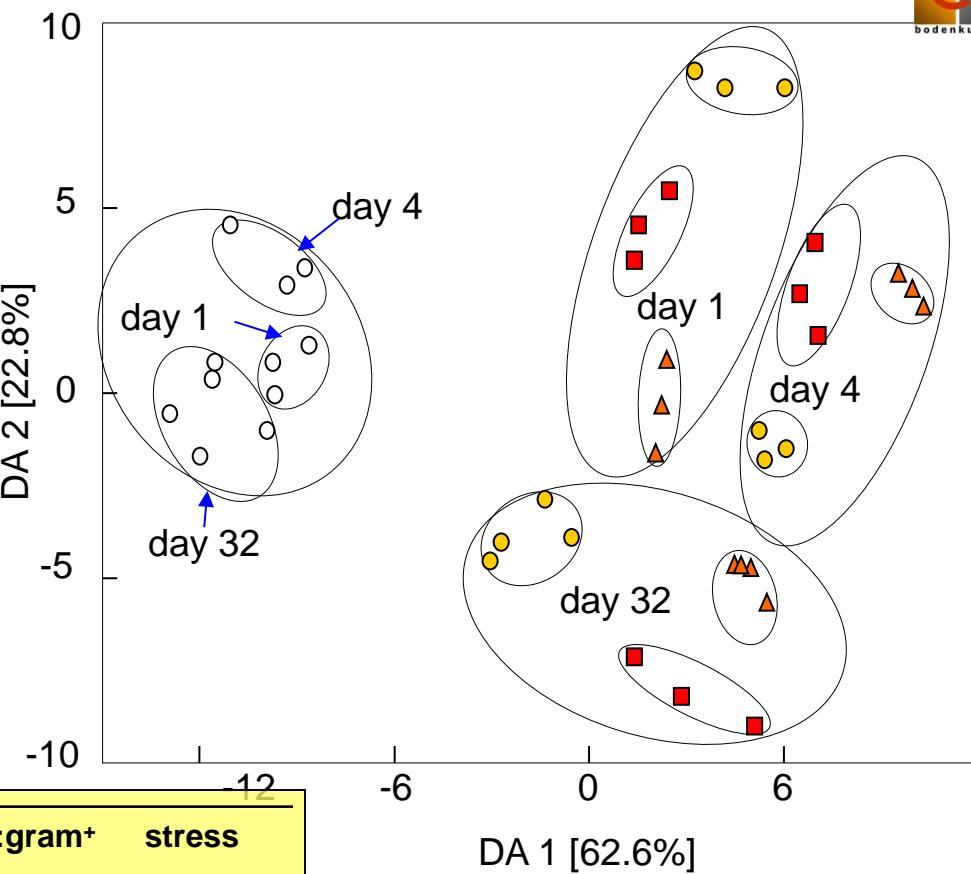
ANOVA + HSD post-hoc ($p < 0.05$)

Principal Response Curves (PRC)
DA, CA and PCA

Discriminant analysis of PLFA from soil treated with manure and SDZ

- unfertilized soil
- + manure
- ▲ +manure + 10 mg SDZ kg⁻¹
- +manure + 100 mg SDZ kg⁻¹

(Hammesfahr et al. (2008) Soil Biol. Biochem. 40, 1583-1591)



3-factorial ANOVA

Factor	PLFA _{tot}	bac:fungi	gram-:gram+	stress
Soil	92.2 ***	59.3 ***	31.1 ***	8.1 **
Treatment	30.0 ***	56.6 ***	3.4 *	13.5 ***
Time	20.3 ***	6.2 **	20.9 ***	2.6
Soil x Treatment	7.1 ***	5.4 **	3.1 *	6.3 ***
Soil x Time	10.9 ***	11.2 ***	1.4	1.0
Treatment x Time	4.2 **	3.6 **	1.0	0.4
Soil x Treatment x Time	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.8

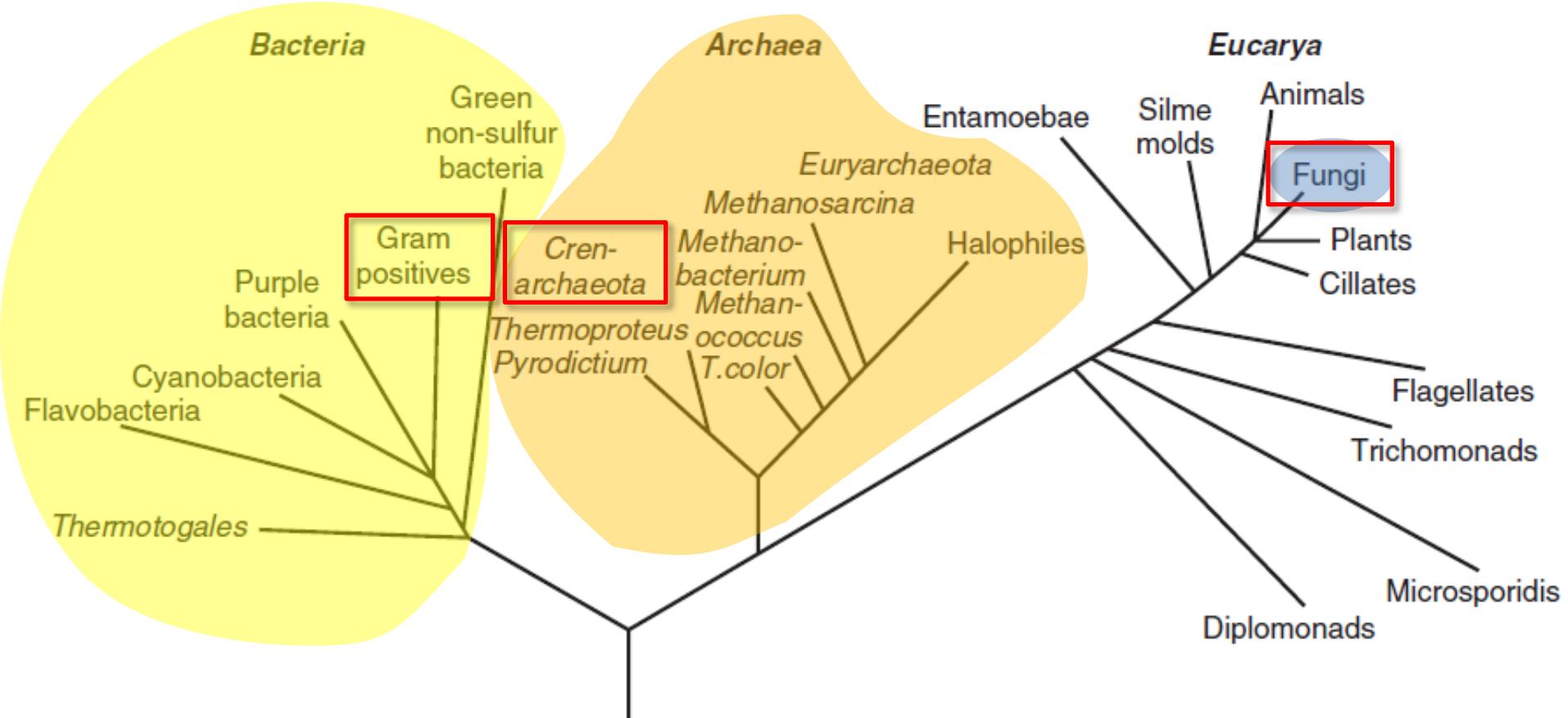
Significance levels: * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.

PLFA peaks labeled: C12:0, C13:0, C14:0, >i-C15:0, >a-C15:0, C15:0, C16:0, cis-C16:1⁹, trans-C16:1⁹, C17:0, C18:0, C19:0, C20:0.

Cambisol KS



Antibiotic effects on soil microbial community structure

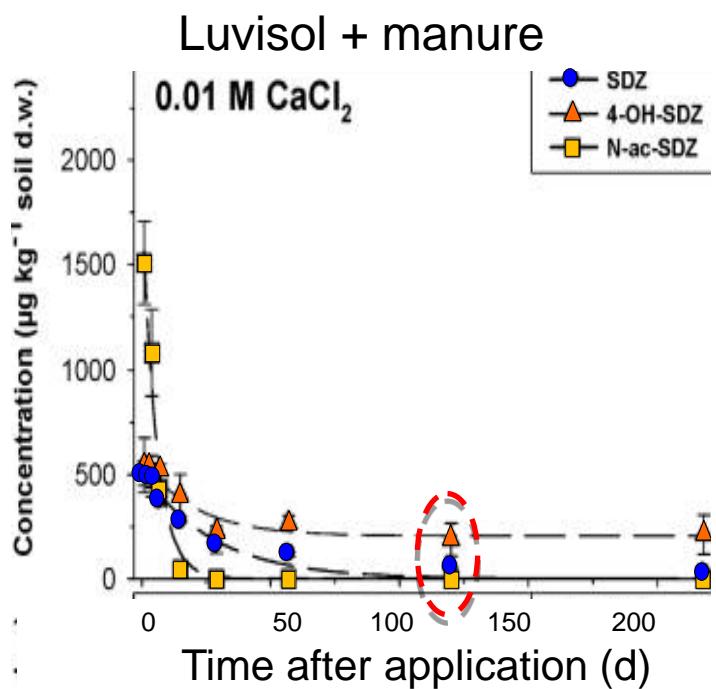


The universal tree of life

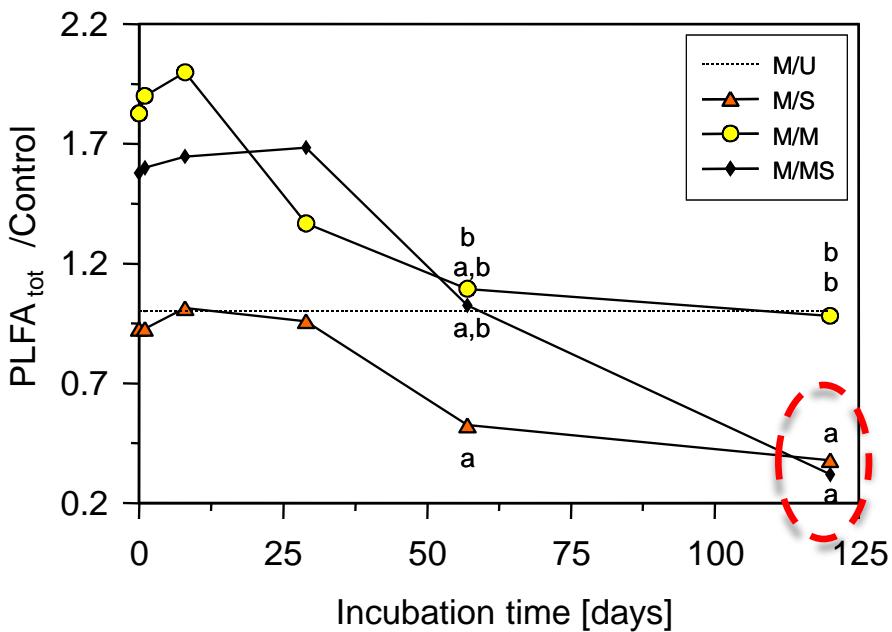
Paul E.A. (2007) Soil Microbiology, Ecology, and Biochemistry. 3rd ed.

- Shift from bacteria to fungi
- Shift from bacteria to archaea
- Effects on pseudomonads and β -proteobacteria
- Shifts from Gram- to Gram+ bacteria

Long-term effects on microorganisms



apparent concentration
independence



Total-PLFA from Luvisol-Ah Merzenhausen
treated with manure and SDZ

..... Control

▲ + 8.6 mg SDZ

● +manure

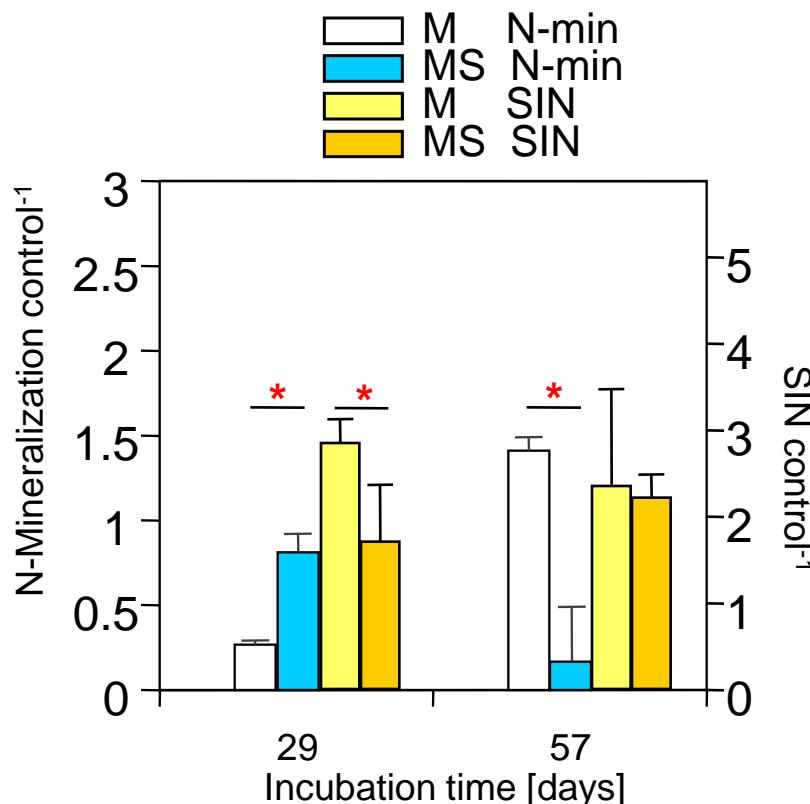
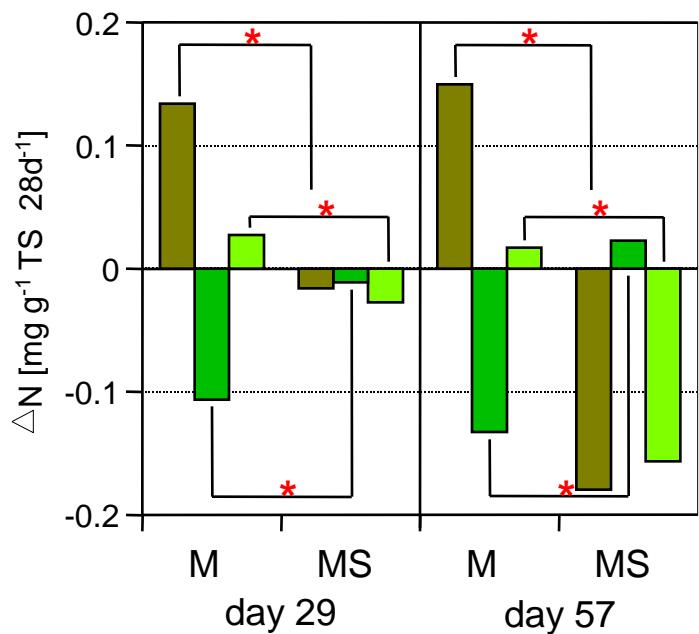
◆ +manure + 8.6 mg SDZ

(Hammesfahr 2011, PhD thesis)



Effect of SDZ in manured soil – lab. experiments – functions

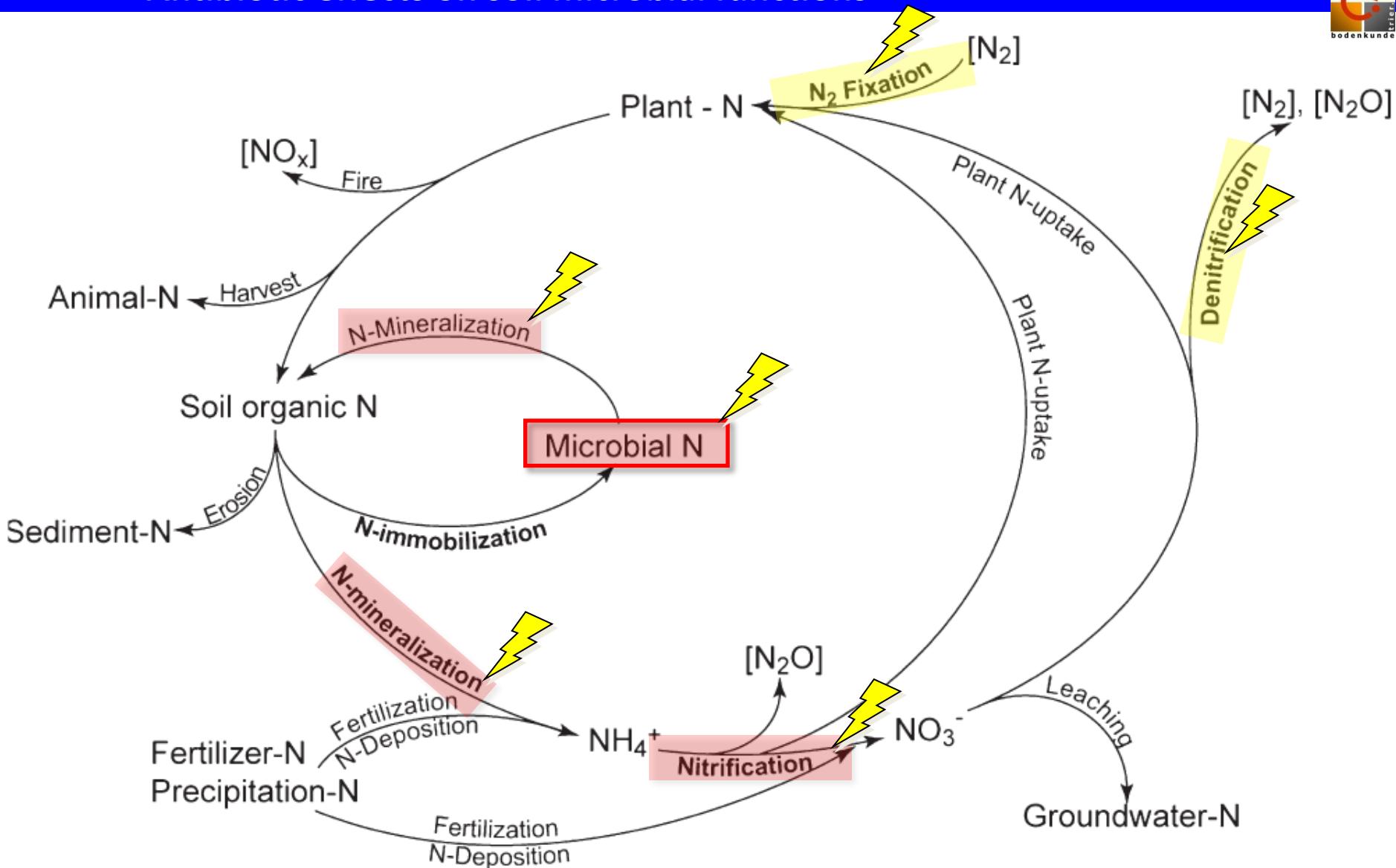
█ pot. Nitrification
█ pot. Ammonification
█ pot. N-Mineralization



(Hammesfahr et al. (2011) Europ. J. Soil Biol. 47, 61-68)

Factor	pot. Nitrification	pot. Ammonification	pot. N-Mineralization	N-Mineral. control⁻¹	SIN control⁻¹
+/- SDZ	120***	2162***	9.4**	111***	15.6***
Storage	0.3	9.9**	0.0	98.6***	9.5**
Time	3.0	1.4	3.6	127**	1.4
Storage x +/-SDZ	0.8	104***	6.6*	39.4***	1.4
+/- SDZ x Time	3.0	27.3***	0.7	4.9*	1.4
Storage x Time	0.0	16.5***	0.4	16.9***	4.0
Storage x +/-SDZ x Time	7.3*	12.1**	4.3*	8.2**	14.7***

Antibiotic effects on soil microbial functions



Major elements of the terrestrial nitrogen cycle

(from Paul, E.A. (2007) Soil Microbiology, Ecology, and Biochemistry, Elsevier – AP, 3rd ed.)

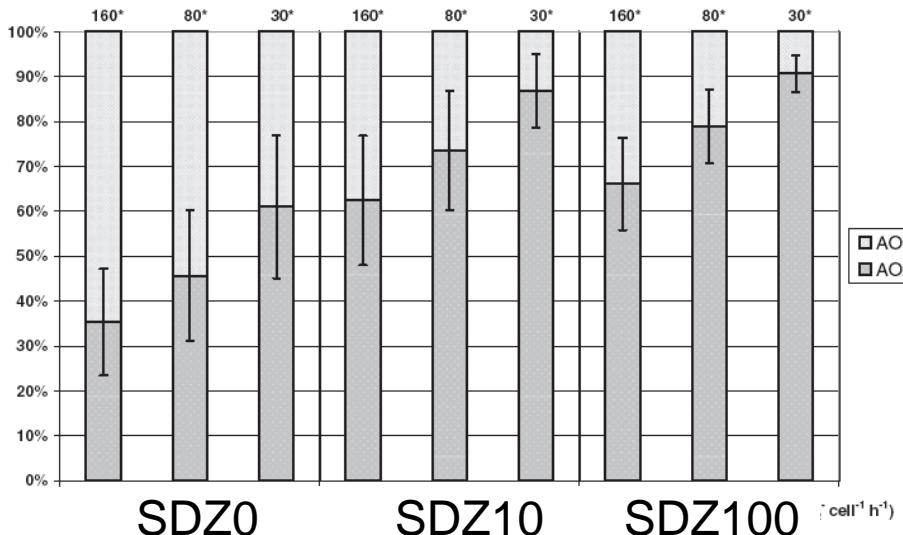
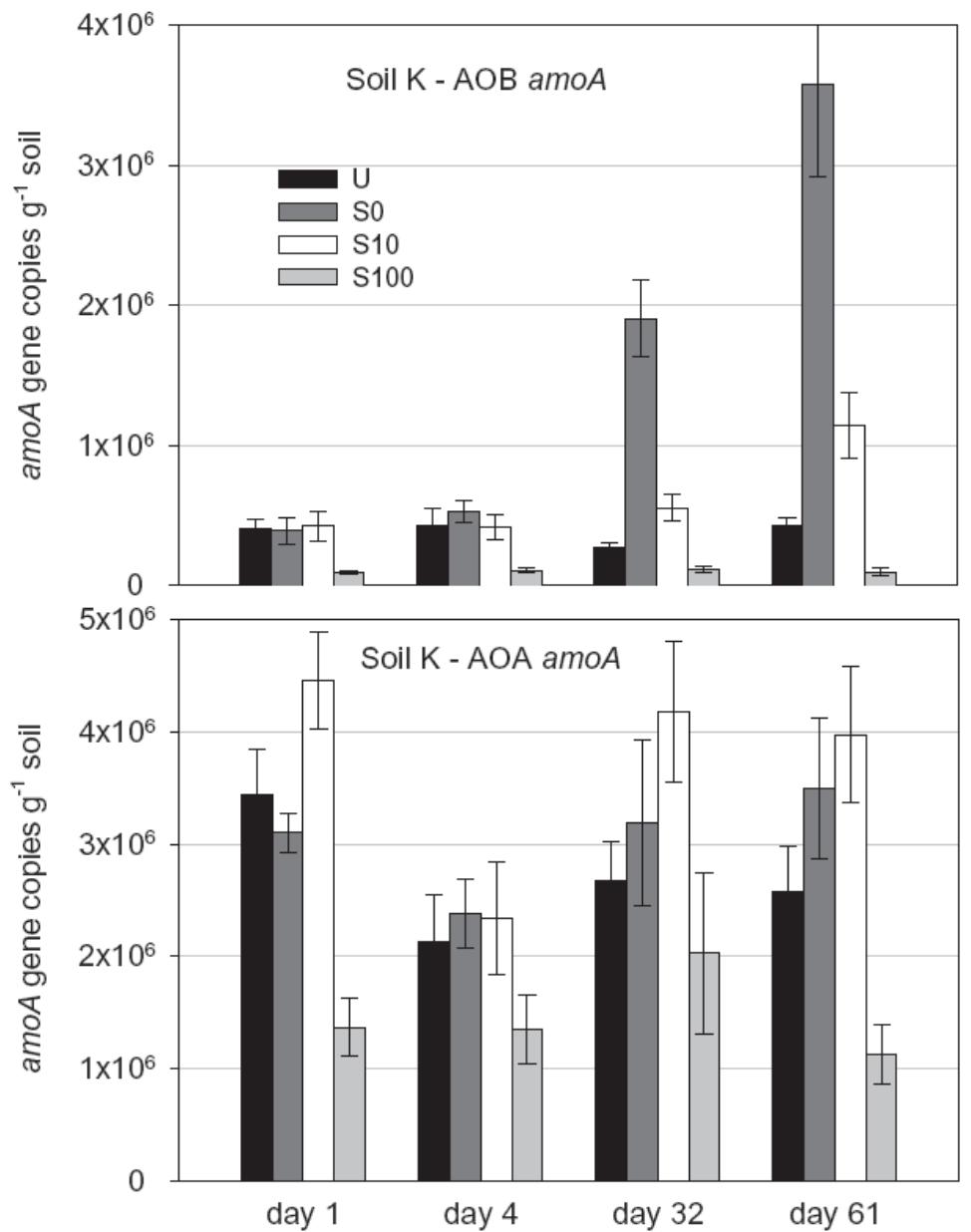
Effects of SDZ on different microbial endpoints in a sandy Cambisol

Table 3: Three-way ANOVA of the chemical parameters NH₄-N and NO₃-N, the microbial parameters basal respiration (bas. resp.), microbial biomass C (MBC), the potential activities of the enzymes β-glucosidase (β-gluco.), urease, and protease. Factor 1: liquid-manure concentration (manure) (0, 20, 40, 80 g [kg dm]⁻¹), factor 2: SDZ concentration (SDZ) (0, 10, 100 mg [kg dm]⁻¹), factor 3: time (1, 8, 32 d). All values are F values with significance level *p* as indicated by asterisks.

Factor	NH ₄ -N	NO ₃ -N	bas. resp.	MBC	β-gluco.	urease	protease
Manure	3402***	25.5***	108***	5.3**	6.6***	43.0***	80.2***
SDZ	0.4	384***	0.3	57.6***	0.2	2.6	2.8
Time	816***	117***	36.2***	80.2***	132***	1.9	73.1***
Manure × SDZ	3.1**	97.7***	0.9	17.4***	4.9***	1.2	1.6
Manure × time	134***	12.2***	5.5***	5.8***	1.7	2.6*	13.5***
SDZ × time	5.4***	4.3**	0.3	21.0***	2.2	1.1	5.5***
Manure × SDZ × time	1.7	2.9**	0.6	6.8***	0.9	0.9	1.2

(Hammesfahr et al. (2011) J. Plant Nutr. Soil Sci. 4, 614-623)

Effect of SDZ in manured soil – lab. experiments



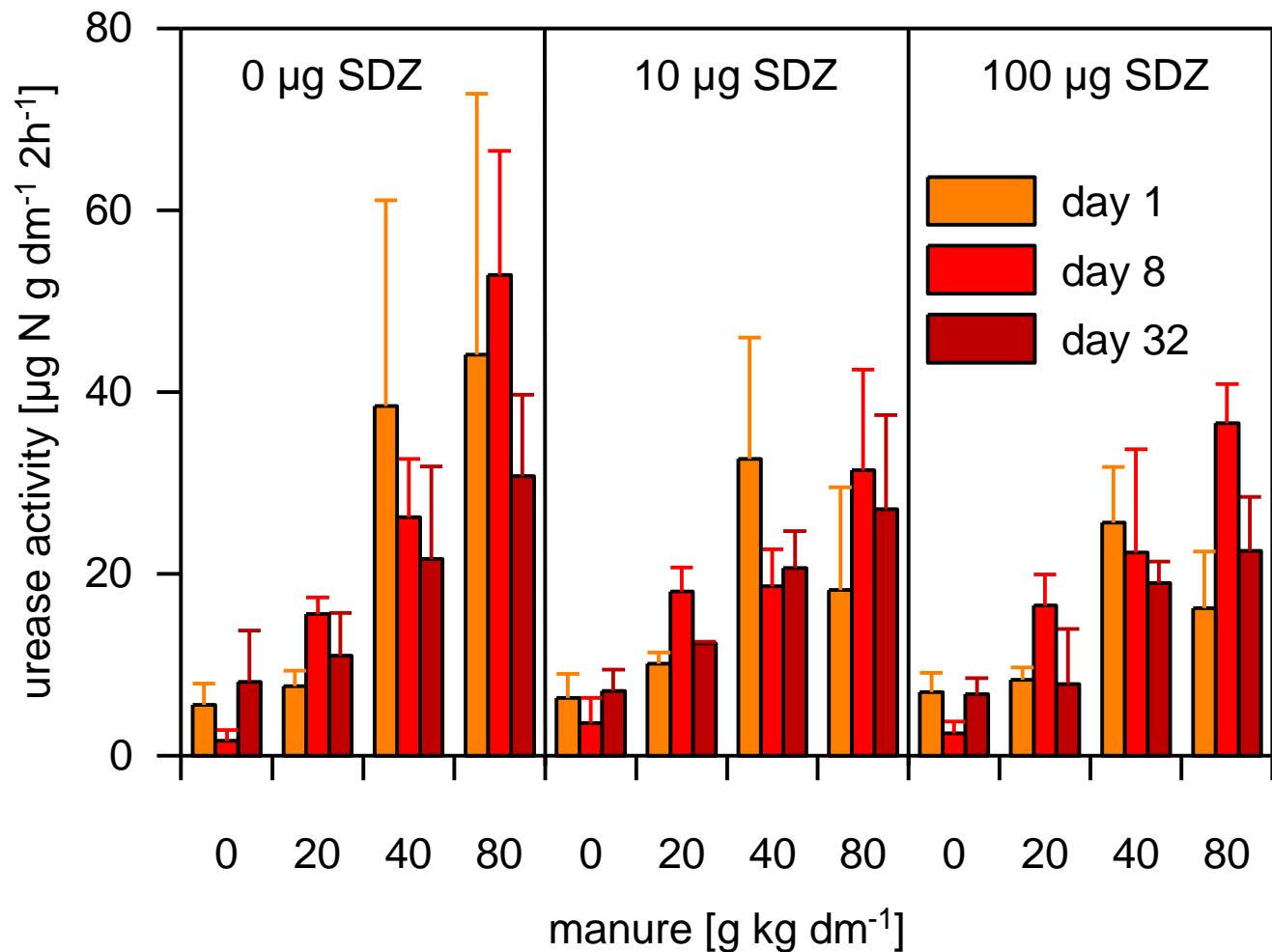
Proportion of AOA and AOB in total simulated nitrate production.

Abundances of AOB and AOA *amoA* genes in soil K in treatments.

Schauss et al. (2009) Environ. Microbiol. 11, 446–456

Functional redundancy

Manure: Influence on SDZ effects in soil – pot experiments – functions

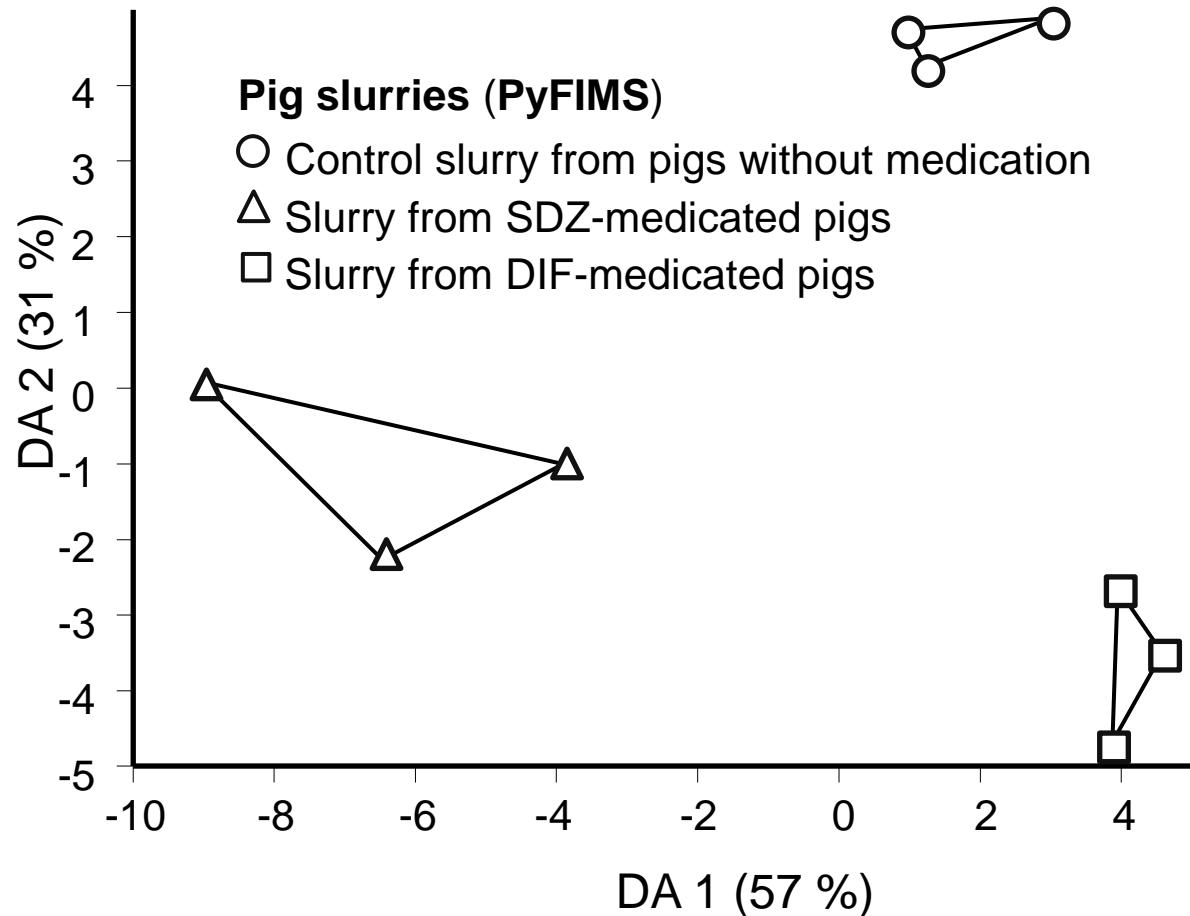


Potential activities of urease depending on the sample treatment (SDZ spiking concentration in mg kg⁻¹ soil).

(Hammesfahr et al. (2008) J. Plant Nutr. Soil Sci. 4, 614-623)

→ Manure and SDZ interact in their effects on microorganisms

- Antibiotic medication affects digestive tract system and molecular composition of excreta/slurry.



Discriminant analysis of slurry composition determined by pyrolysis-field ionization mass spectrometry (Py-FIMS) obtained from medicated and control pigs.

Reichel et al. (2013) Soil Biology Biochemistry 62, 82-91

- Change of excreted and survival of manure-borne, possibly antibiotic resistant microorganisms in soil.

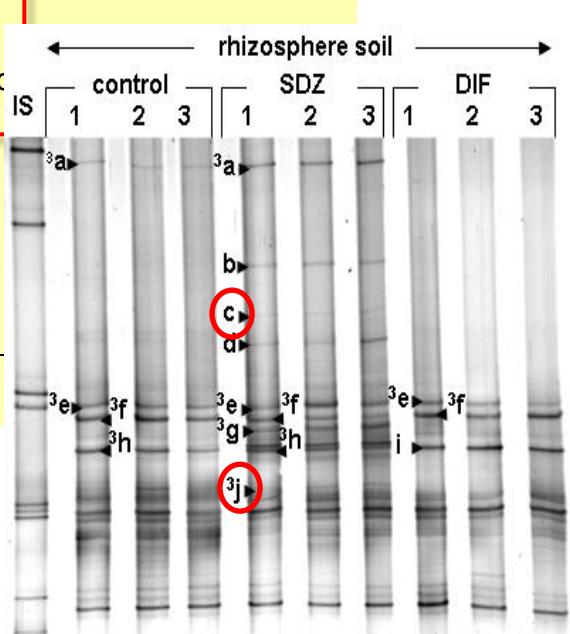


Tab. Sequencing results of excised DGGE bands and most closely related bacterial sequences

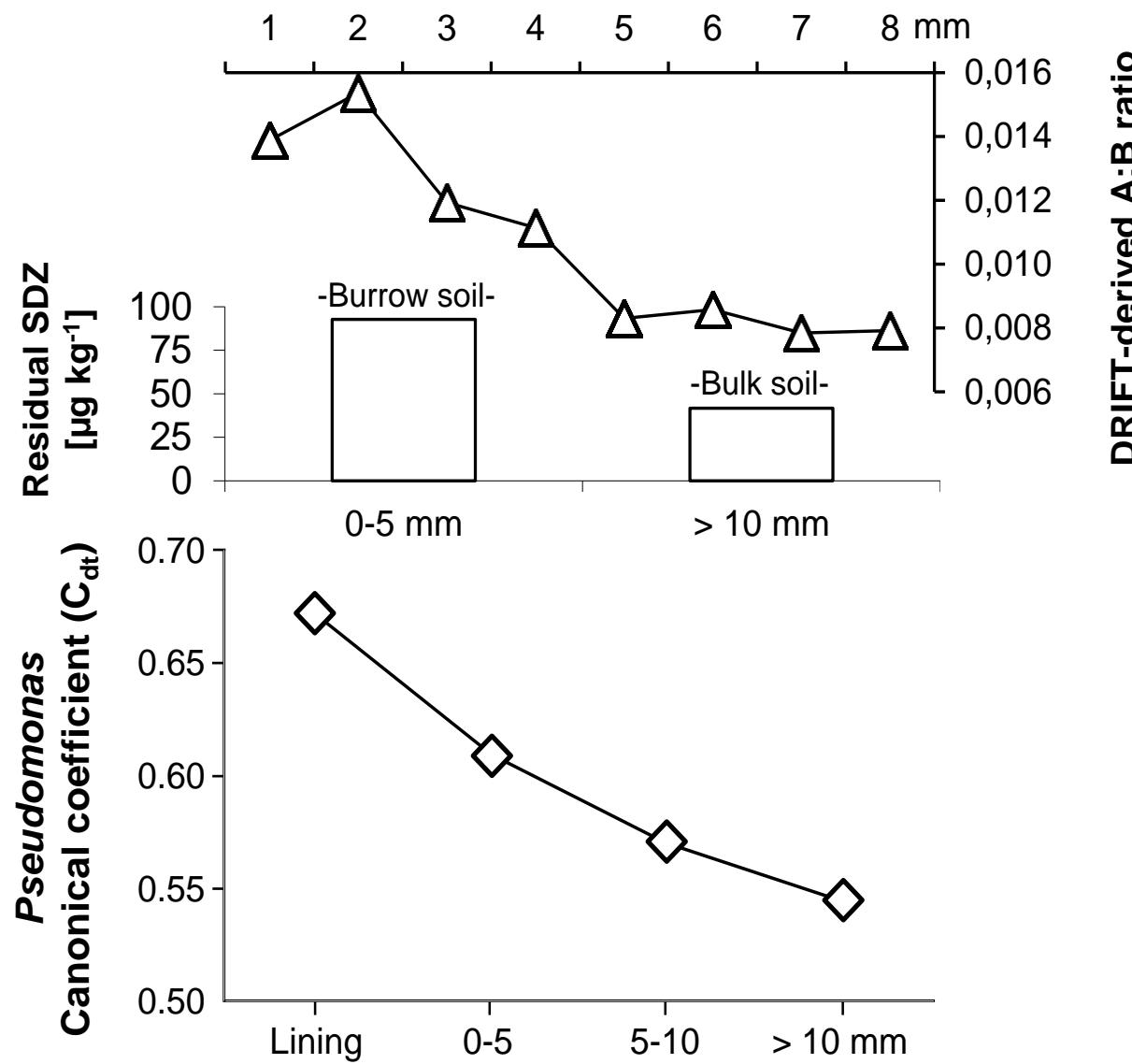
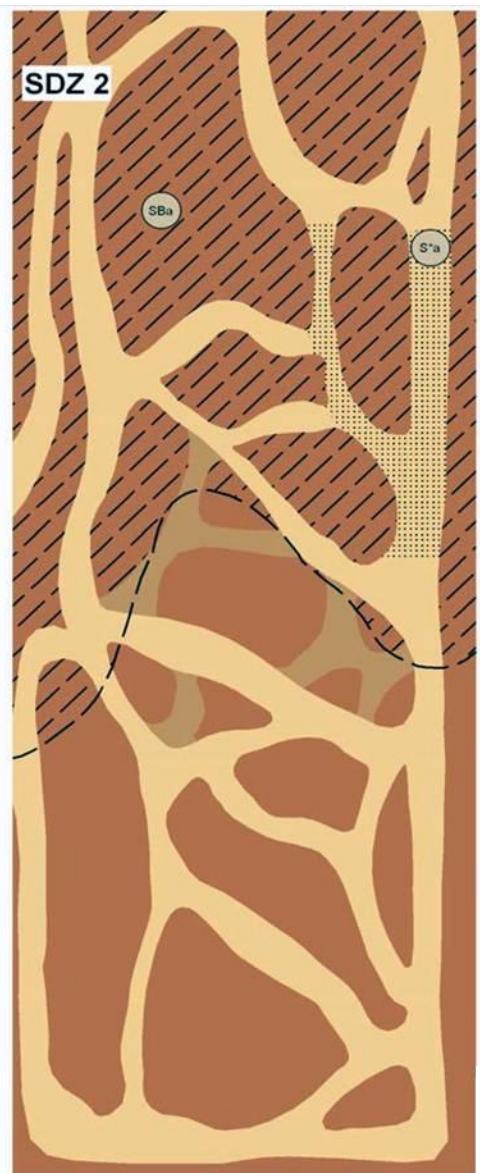
DGGE band	Genus (otu) and most related bacterial sequence(s) [#]	% Identity (bases of match) [#]	Accession no. [#]	Source and notes
3f	Pseudomonas (otu_3227)			
	Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes str. W-20	100.00 (435)	EU187489.1	Pseudomonas strains with special degradation potentials
		100.00 (435)	EU395787.1	
...		
3g	Pseudomonas (otu_3227)			
	Pseudomonas sp. BBTR25	97.70 (435)	DQ337603.1	Swine effluent amended soil
	Pseudomonas sp. str. 91S1	97.70 (435)	EU370417.1	Pig manure
	Pseudomonas sp. str. HY-14	97.70 (435)	EU620679.2	-
	Pseudomonas sp. str. d130 (unclassified)	97.25 (406)	FJ950669.1	Treated oxytetracycline productive wastewater
3h	Pseudomonas (otu_3227)			
	Pseudomonas sp. str. SKU	97.47 (413)	AY954288.1	-
	Pseudomonas sp. BBTR25	97.47 (413)	DQ337603.1	Swine effluent amended soil
	Pseudomonas sp. str. 91S1	97.47 (413)	EU370417.1	Pig manure
	Pseudomonas sp. str. 98S1	97.47 (413)	EU370416.1	Pig manure
	Pseudomonas sp. str. HY-14	97.47 (413)	EU620679.2	-

a Classification and identification according to the BlastN analysis of the Greengenes database

Pseudomonas 16S rRNA gene DGGE from mesocosm experiments; 13 d

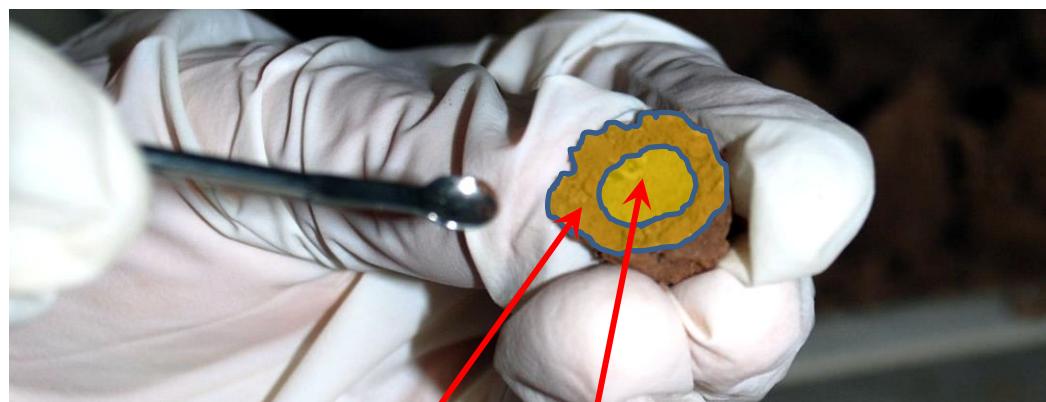


- Specific properties of earthworm burrows and sampling.



Microcompartments: Aggregatosphere, Rhizosphere

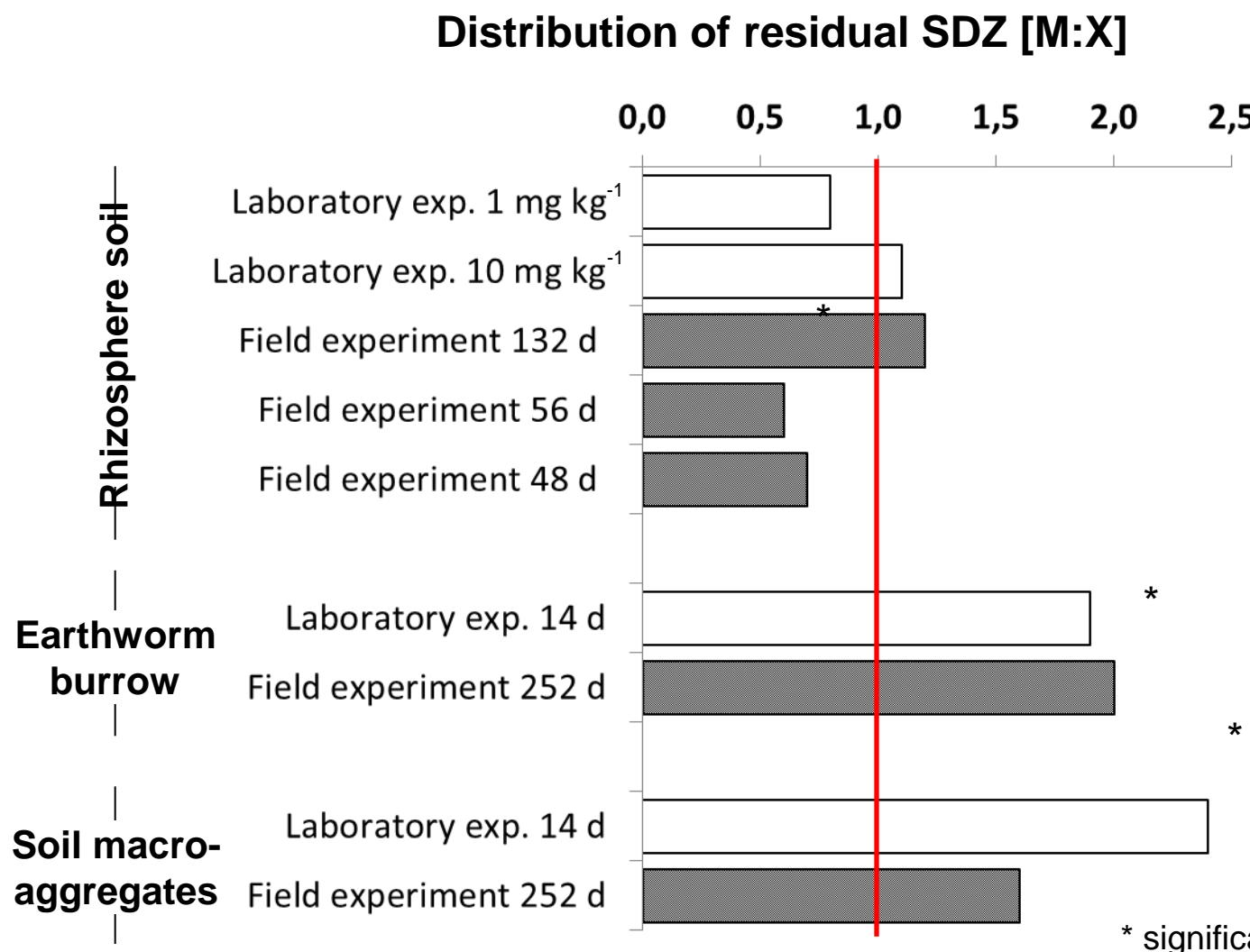
- Sampling of aggregates and rhizosphere soil.



Shell

Core

- Ratio of extractable SDZ in rhizosphere and earthworm burrows vs. bulk soil and macroaggregate shell vs. core. Reichel et al. (submitted)



Rhizosphere: Effects on microbial biomass

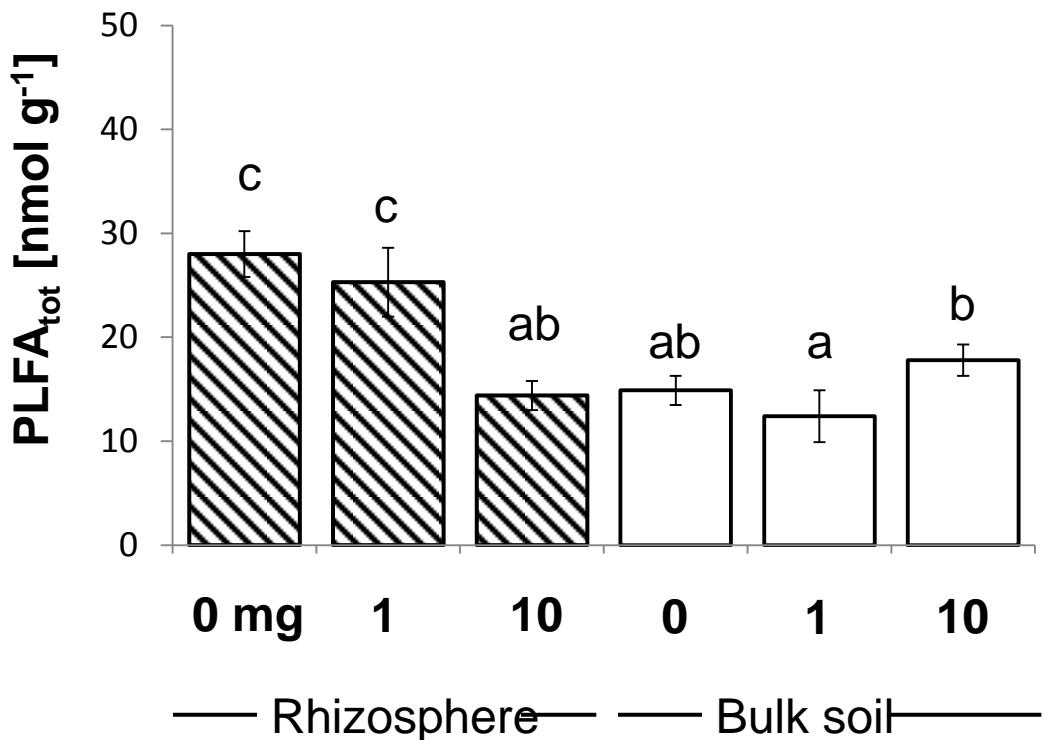
- Total PLFA in rhizosphere and bulk soil.

Microbial biomass (C_{mic}): decreasing with SDZ.



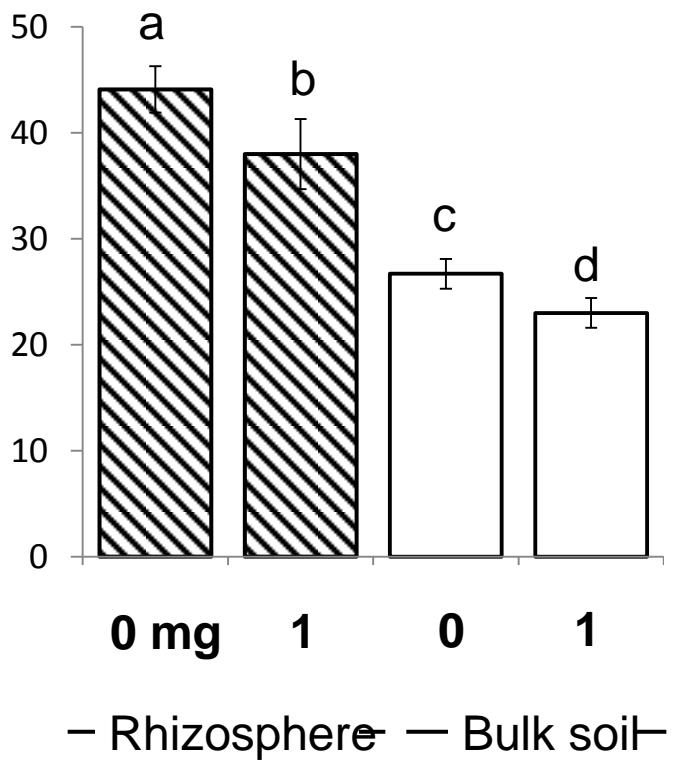
Laboratory experiment

63 d / SDZ / spiked manure



Field experiment

132 d / SDZ / medication



Microbial biomass (C_{mic}): decreasing with SDZ

Reichel et al. submitted.

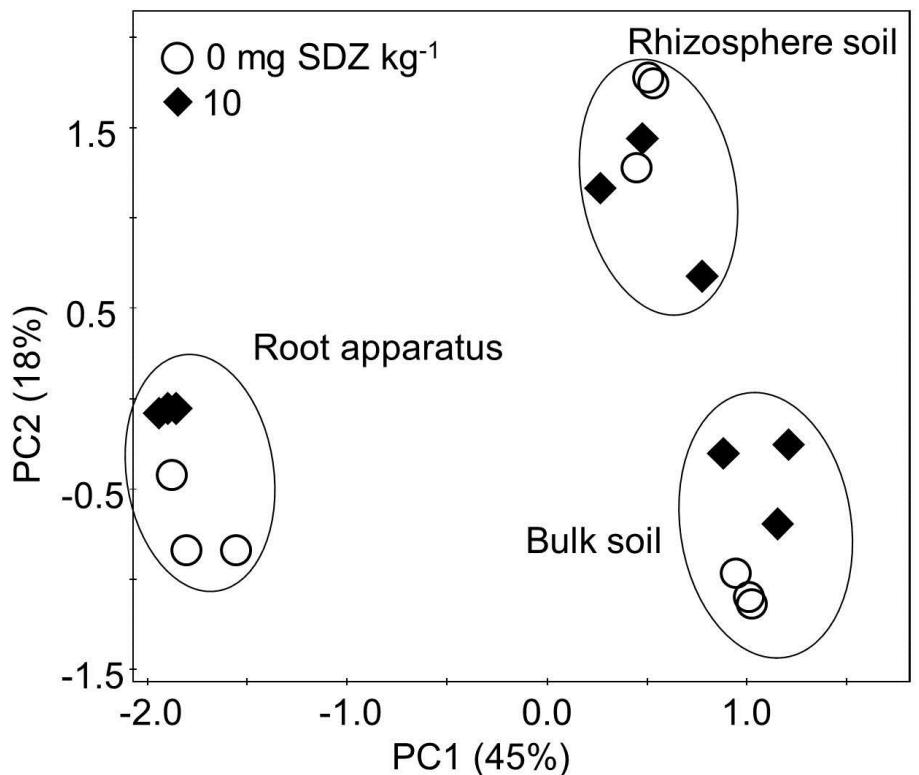
Rhizosphere: Effects on community structure

- Principal component analysis of *Pseudomonas* 16S rRNA gene DGGE fingerprints from rhizosphere and bulk soil.



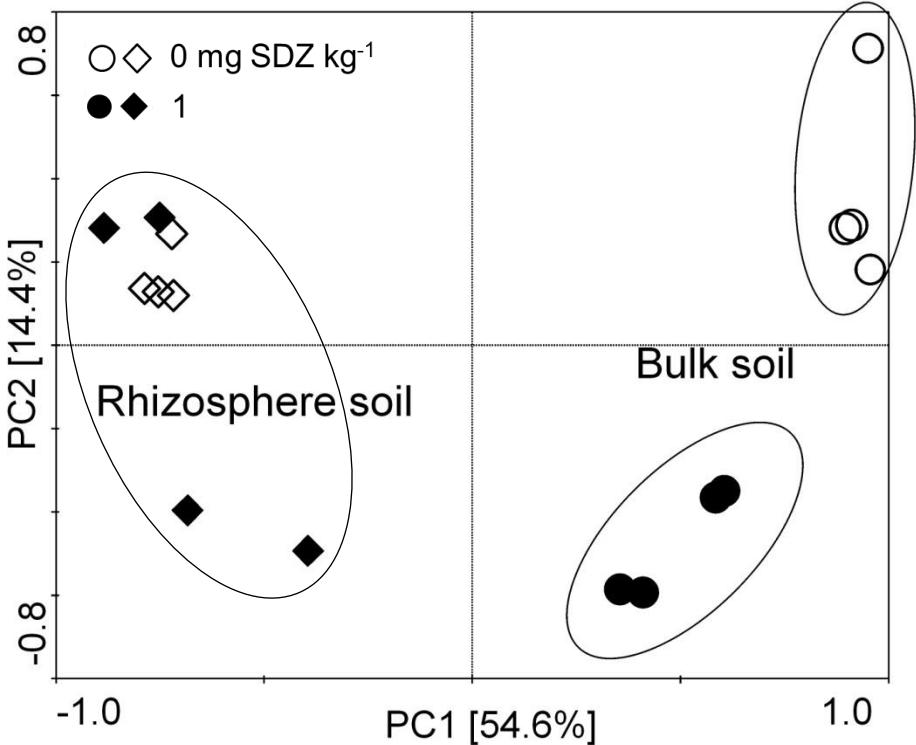
Laboratory experiment

40 d / SDZ / no manure



Field experiment

132 d / SDZ / medication



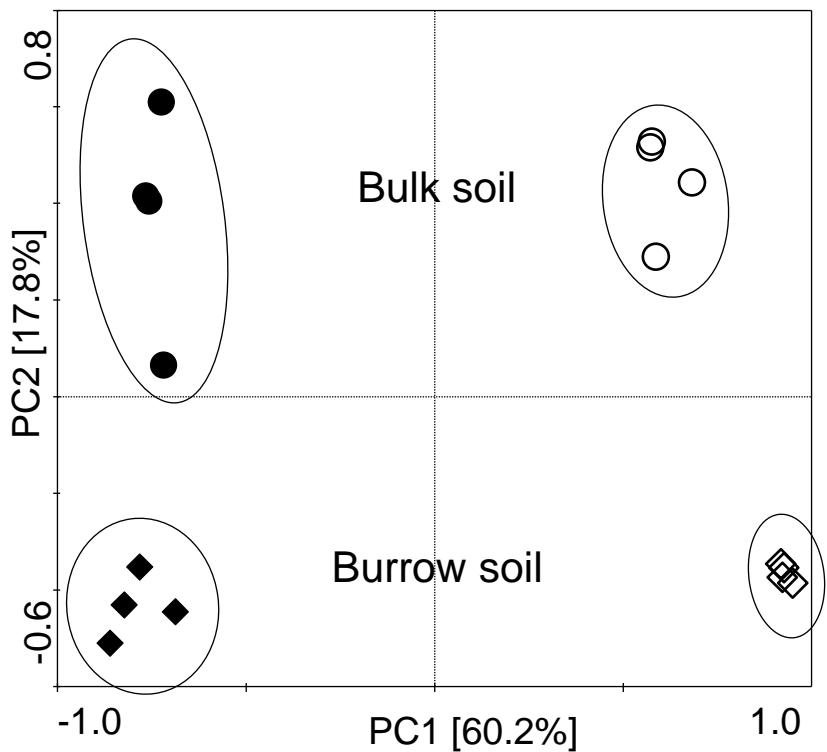
Reichel et al. submitted.

- Principal component analysis of *Pseudomonas* 16S rRNA gene DGGE fingerprints from earthworm burrows and bulk soil.



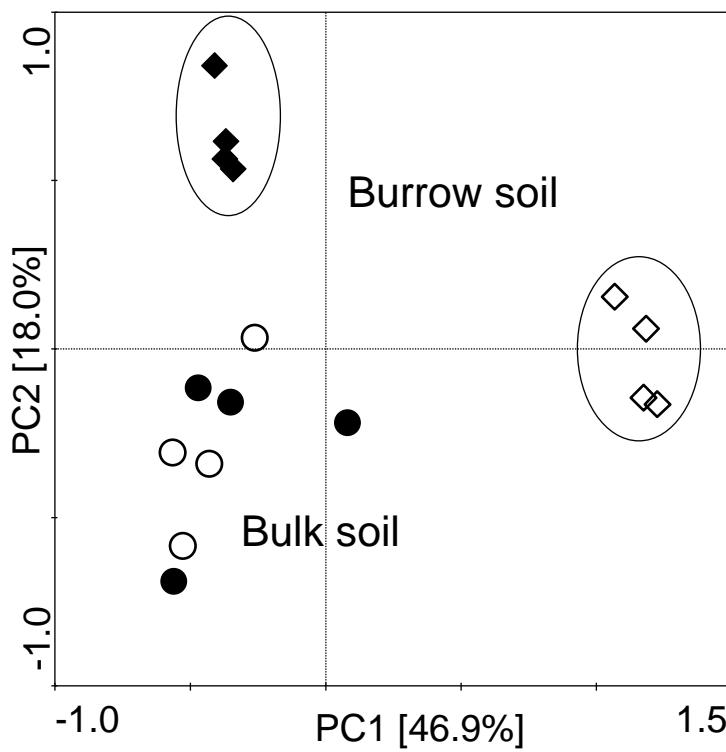
Laboratory experiment

14 d / SDZ / spiked manure



Field experiment

252 d / SDZ / medication

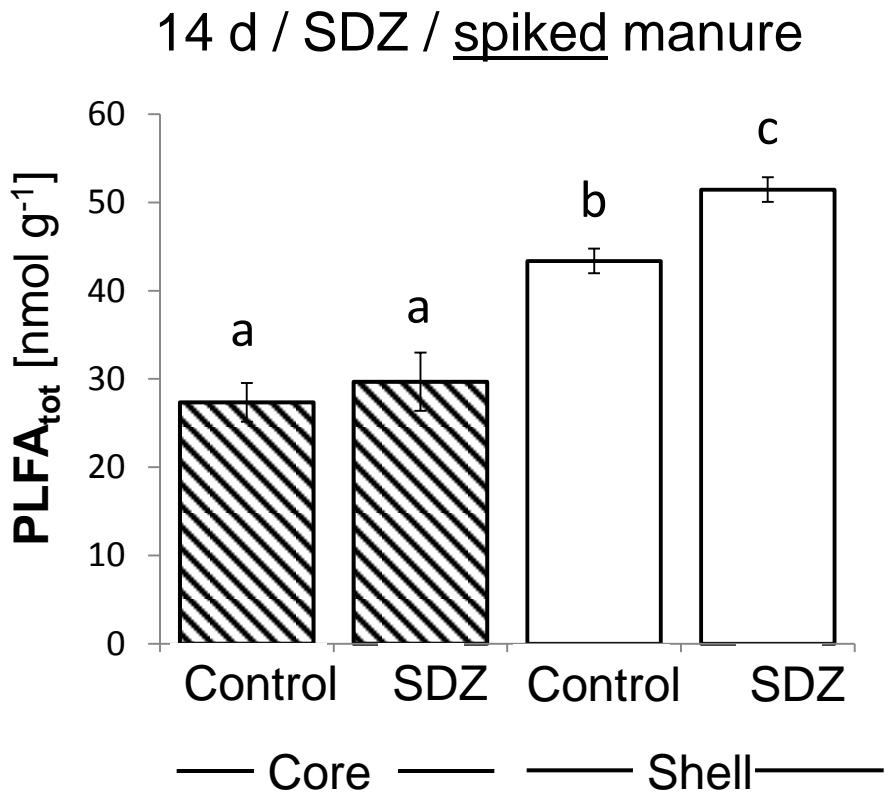


Reichel et al. submitted.

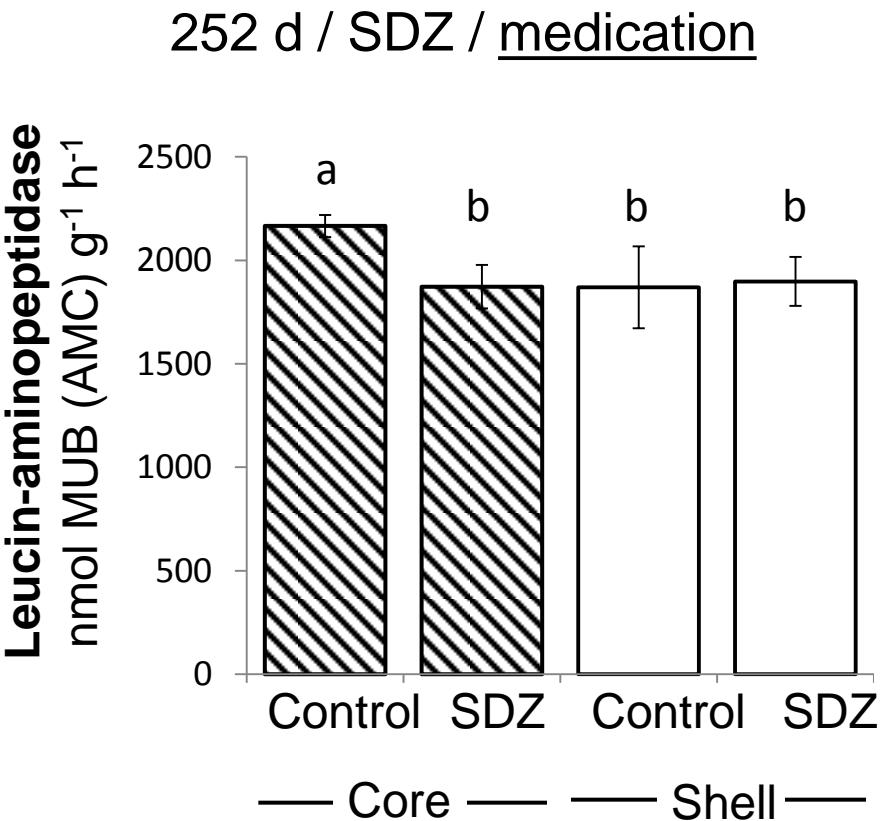
- Total PLFA and enzyme activity, respectively, in soil macroaggregate shell and core soil.



Laboratory experiment - Structure



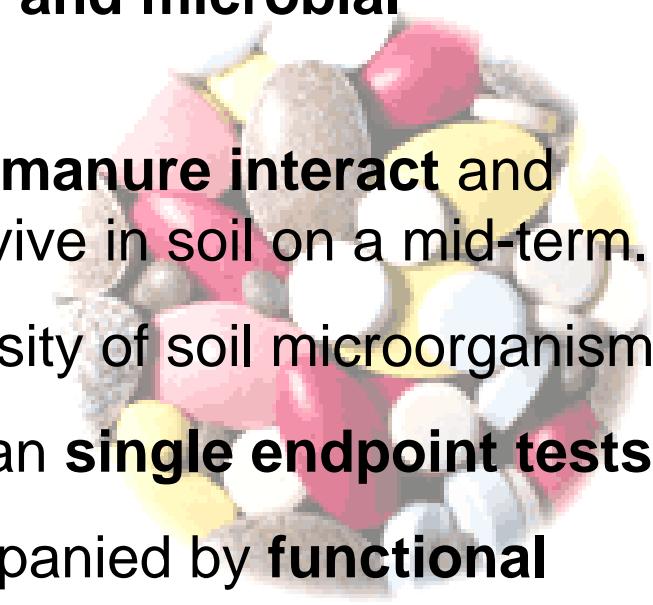
Field experiment - Function



...Shift to **fungi** in shells of SDZ treated aggregates.

Reichel et al. submitted.

- **Antibiotics** reach the soil environment via excrements in **considerable amounts**.
- Antibiotic medication **alters the molecular and microbial composition** of excreta.
- Mid- to long-term effects of antibiotics and **manure interact** and **manure borne microorganisms** may survive in soil on a mid-term.
- Effects on **functional** and **structural** diversity of soil microorganisms.
- Tests on biodiversity are more sensitive than **single endpoint tests**.
- Structural community shifts may be accompanied by **functional redundancy**. **Community structure is a more sensitive parameter**.
- Long-term effects occur → **apparent concentration independence**.
- Accumulation and effects are different in **soil microcompartments**.



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