



BERKELEY LAB

LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



Trent Northen, Berkeley Lab, JBEI, and JGI
ICME
December 18th 2023

**Engineering Microbiomes for Sustainable
Agriculture and Soil Carbon Storage**

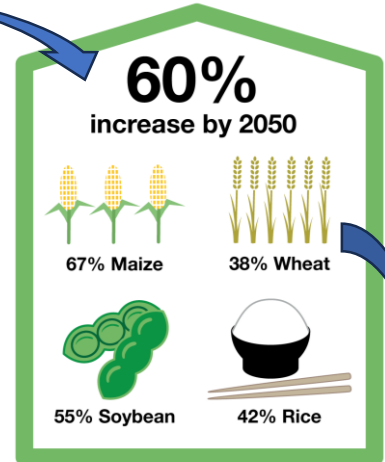
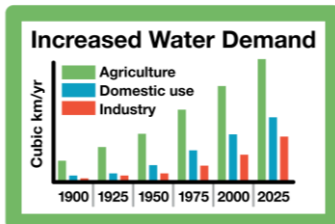
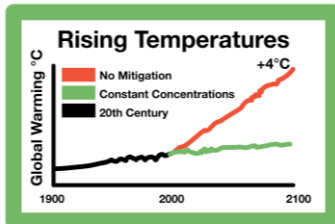
Climate change and degraded soils will make it very difficult to support a growing population



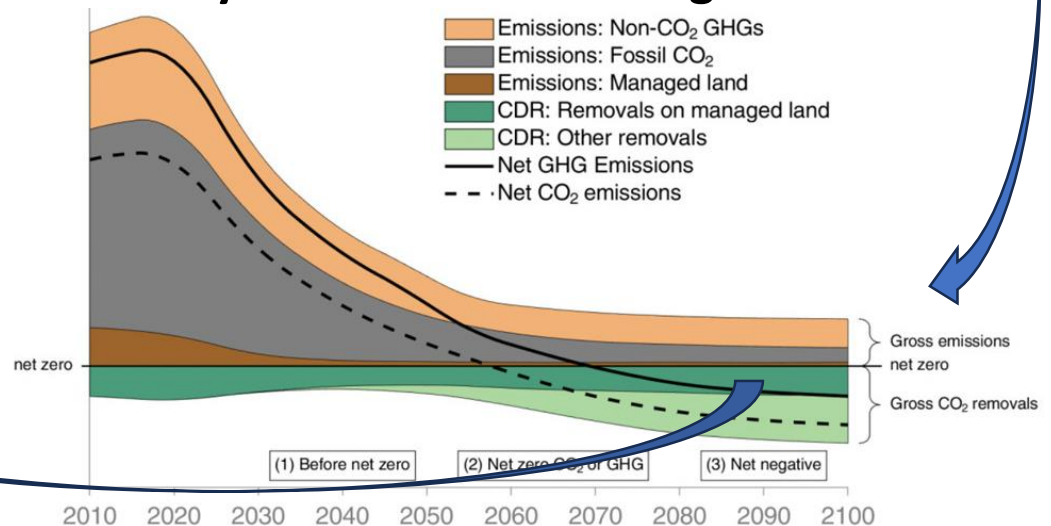
■ Very degraded soil ■ Stable soil
■ Degraded soil ■ Without vegetation

Improved soil fertility

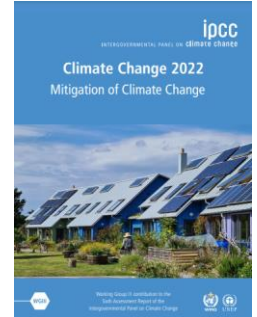
Increase soil organics



Must sequester atmosphere carbon to stay below 1.5 C warming



Harness agriculture to store carbon (esp. bioenergy)



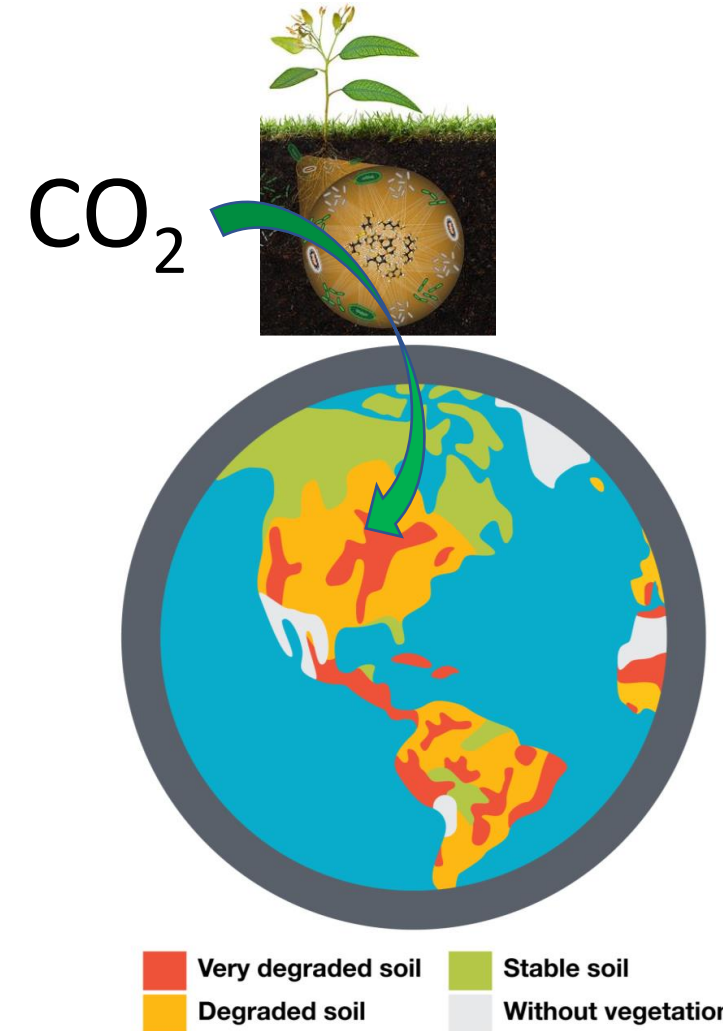
Critical opportunity to harness soil microbes for sustainable agriculture and restoring soil carbon



BRIEFING

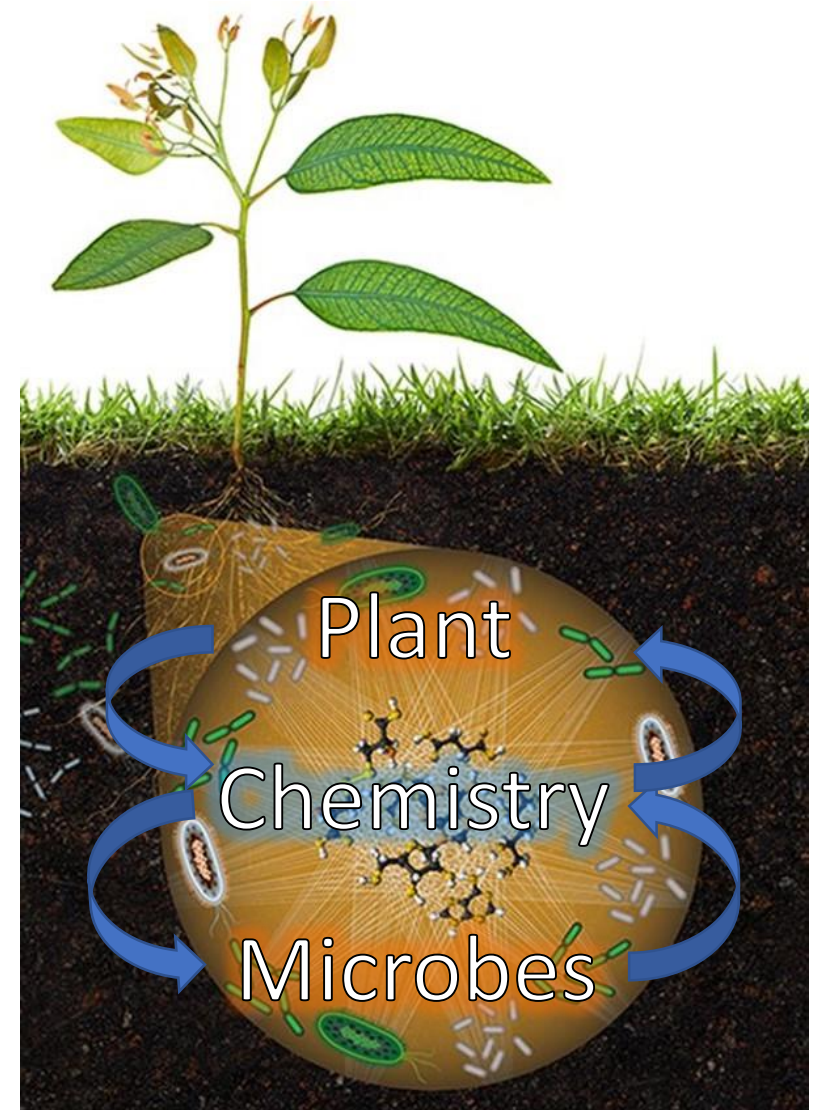
Food Security from the Soil Microbiome

- Soil micro-organisms are vital for soil health and food security.
- Intensive agricultural production often impacts the soil microbiome at a cost to productivity, sustainability and the environment.
- Microbiologists are investigating how the soil microbiome can be harnessed as a tool for sustainable agricultural intensification.

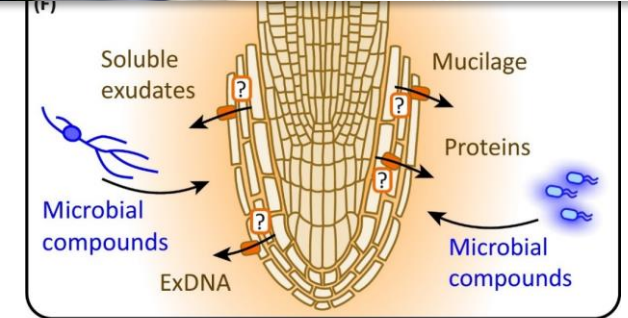
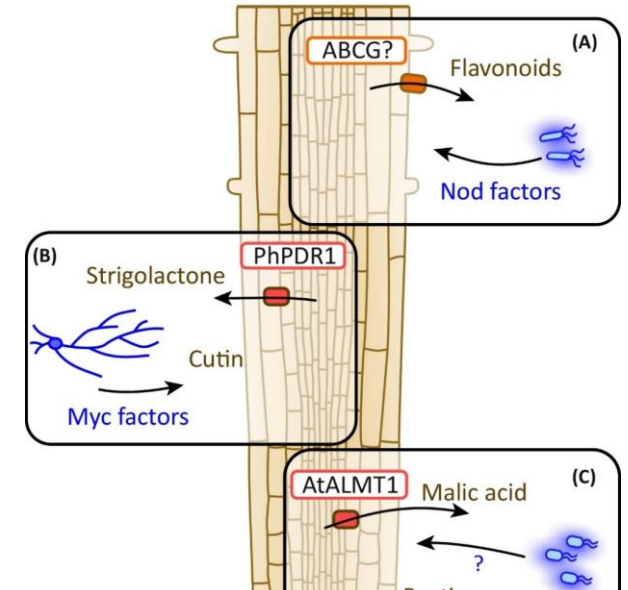
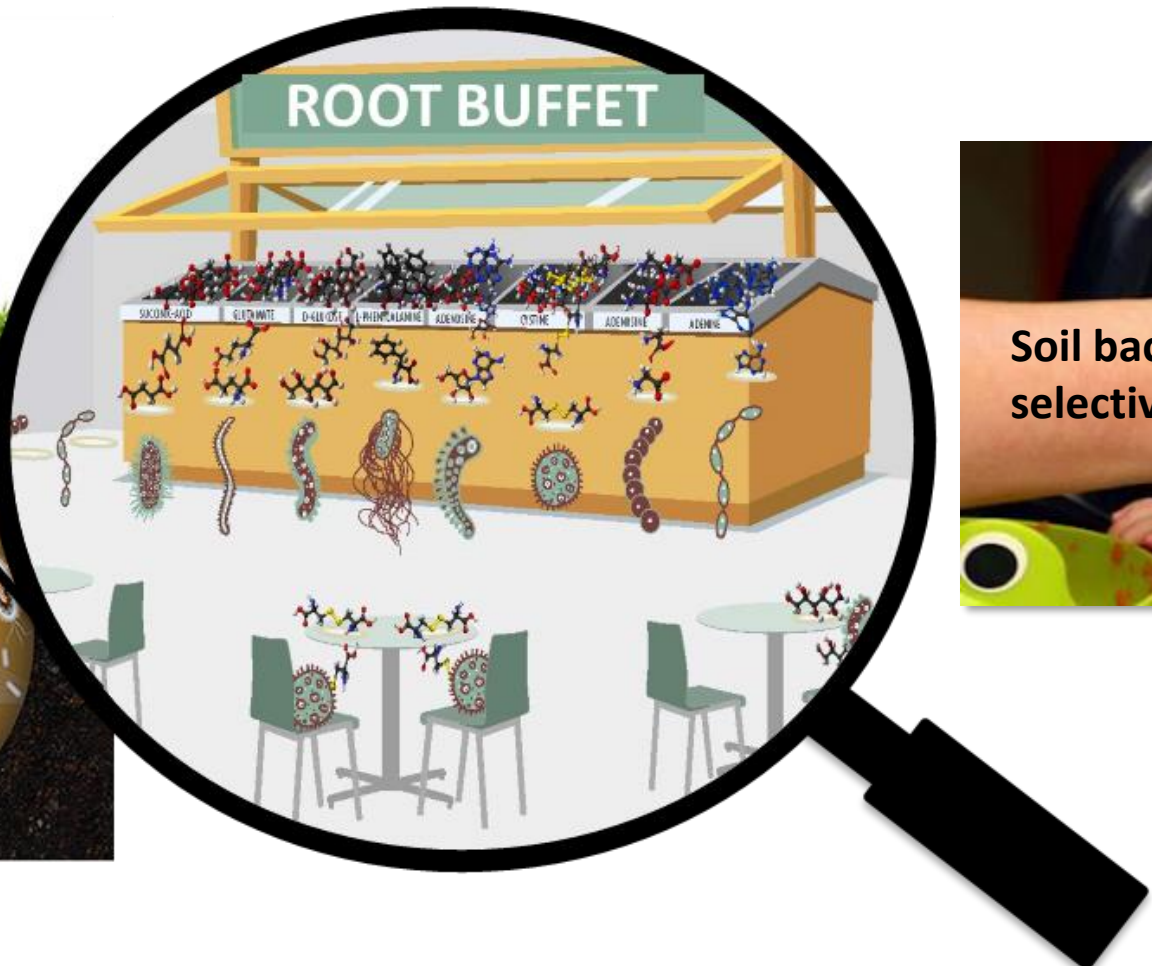


Challenge: Effectively matching beneficial microbes with their plant hosts

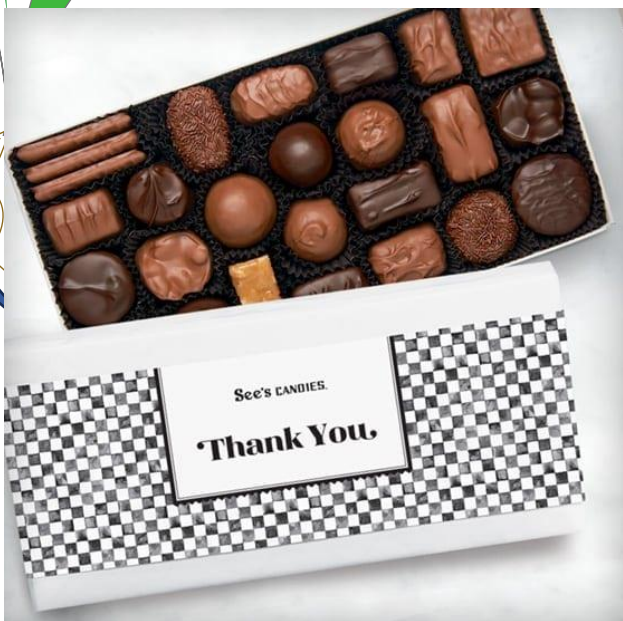
- Plants deposit up to 30% of their photosynthate into soil as rhizodeposits
- ~95% of plant inputs into soil are rapidly used by soil microbes and converted back into CO₂
- Drives changes in soil microbial community structure (rhizosphere effect)
- Challenging to get the beneficial microbes to engraft in the rhizosphere
- These processes are critical to sustainable agriculture and soil carbon restoration



Exudates are composed of diverse metabolites that act as substrates and signals for rhizosphere communities



Exometabolomics: A simple experimental approach to measure metabolite inputs and outputs



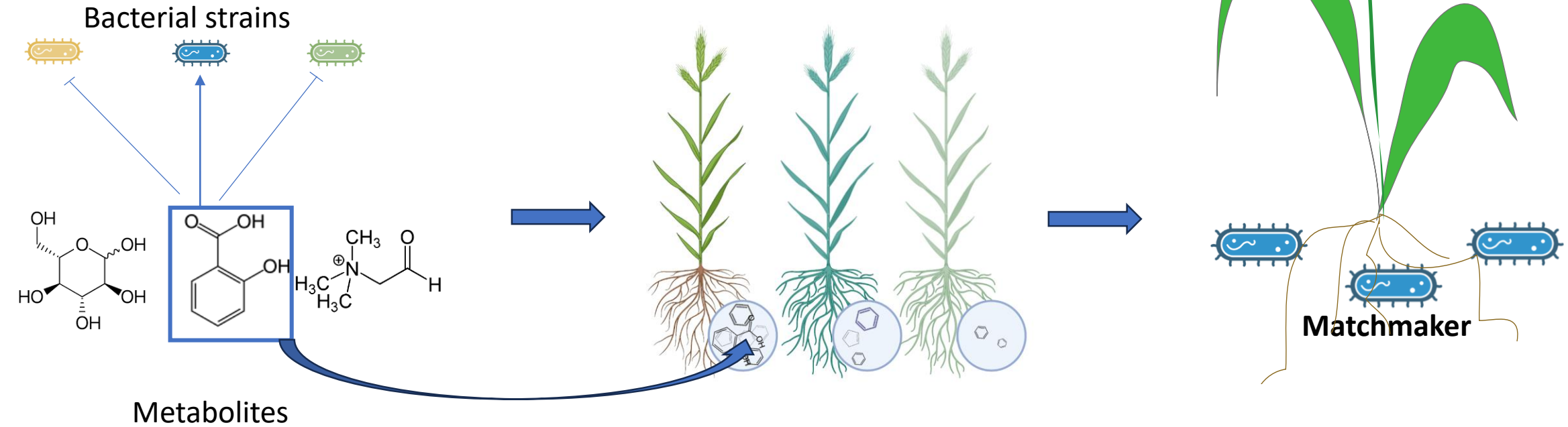
Use LC/MS to measure the changes in metabolites



Rhizosphere microbiome engineering

Exometabolite profiling to ID metabolites that benefit/inhibit target strains

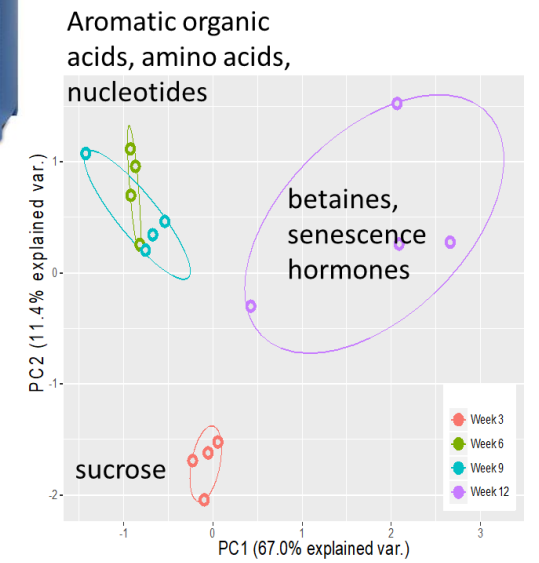
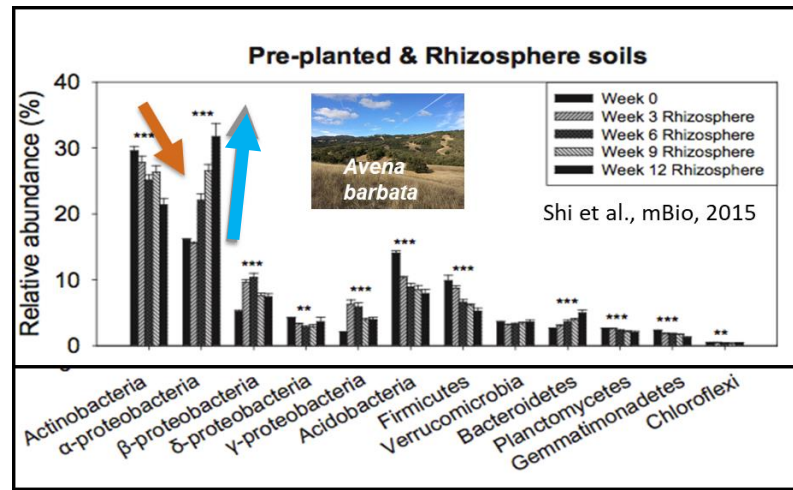
Selection, breeding, or engineering plant lines to exude metabolites that select beneficial microbes



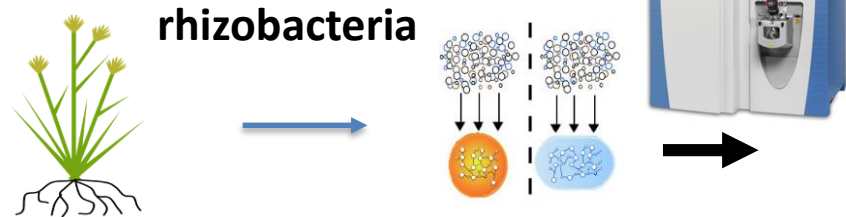
Exometabolite profiling to ID metabolites that benefit/inhibit target strains



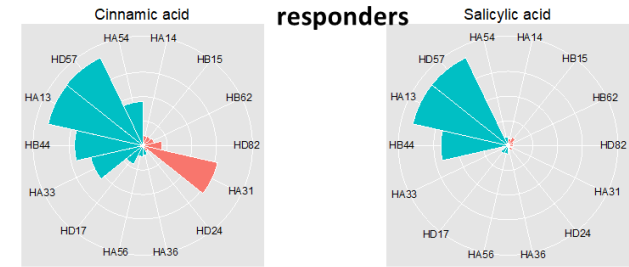
Kate Zhalnina (LBNL)



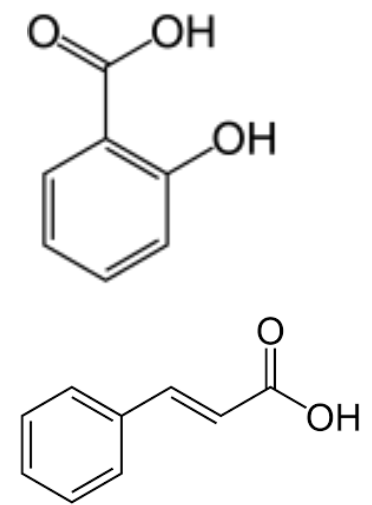
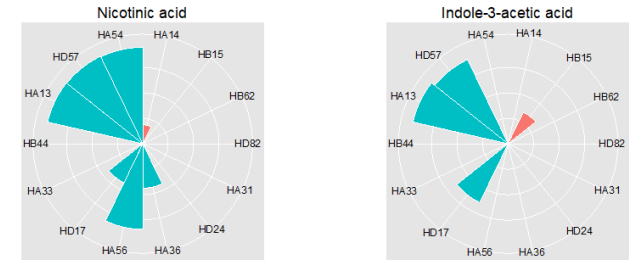
Fed exudates to rhizobacteria



Phenolic acids are preferentially used by rhizosphere responders



Other aromatic acids



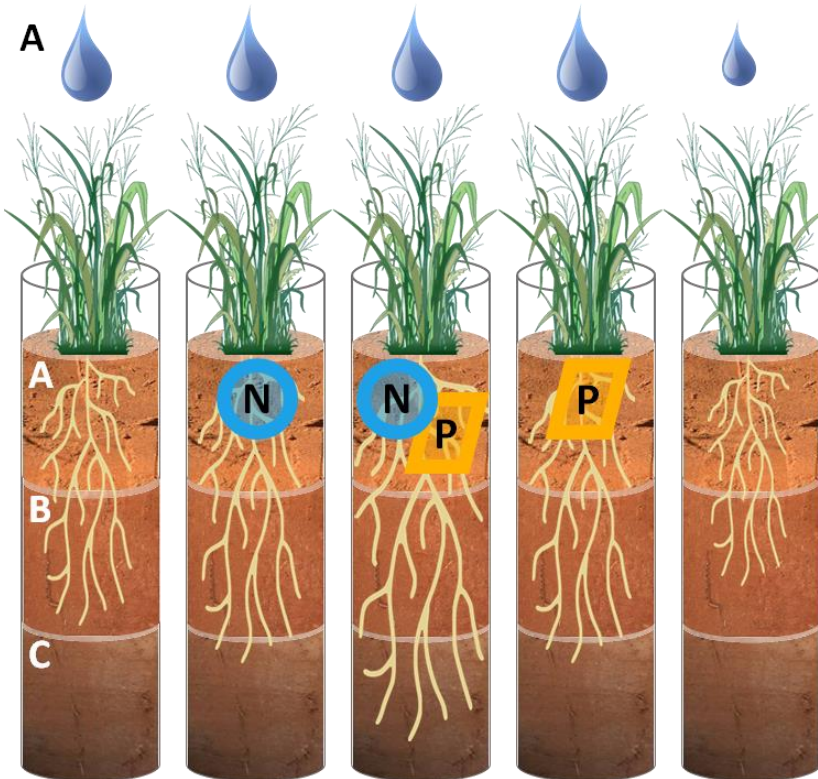
Mesocosm experiments to link metabolites to bacterial strains recruited during plant stress



Anadarko, Oklahoma

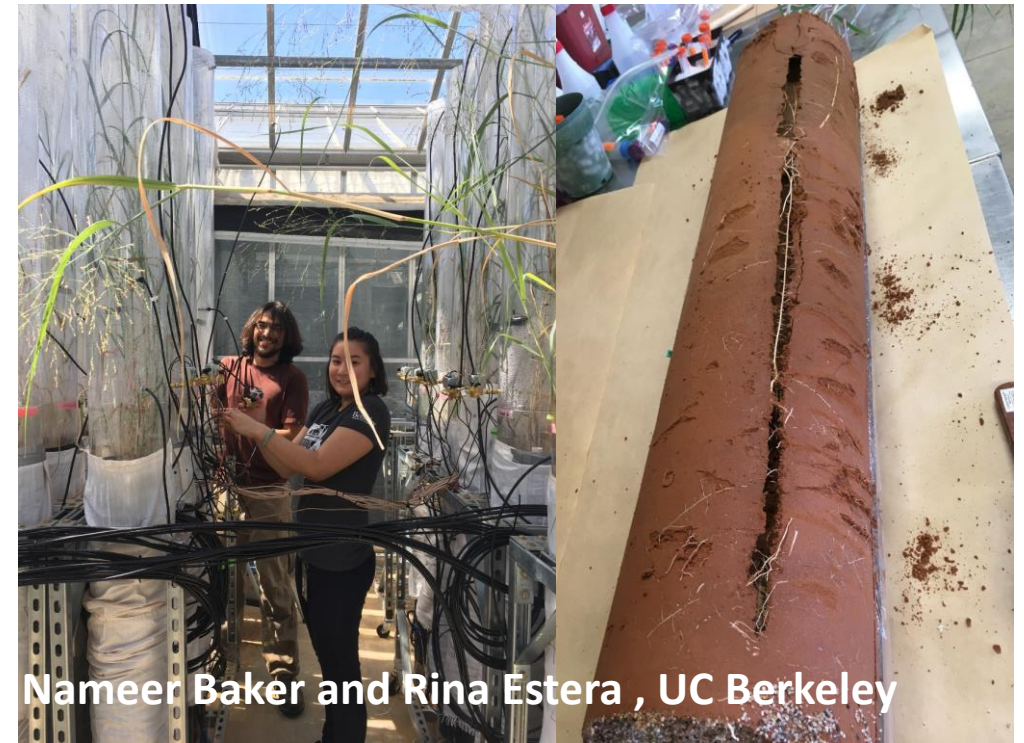


Berkeley, California



Kate Zhalnina (LBNL)

Mary Firestone
UC Berkeley



Nameer Baker and Rina Estera , UC Berkeley



16S + Metabolomics

Phenolic acids are selectively used by many beneficial metabolites and elevated during plant stress



Kate Zhalnina (LBNL)

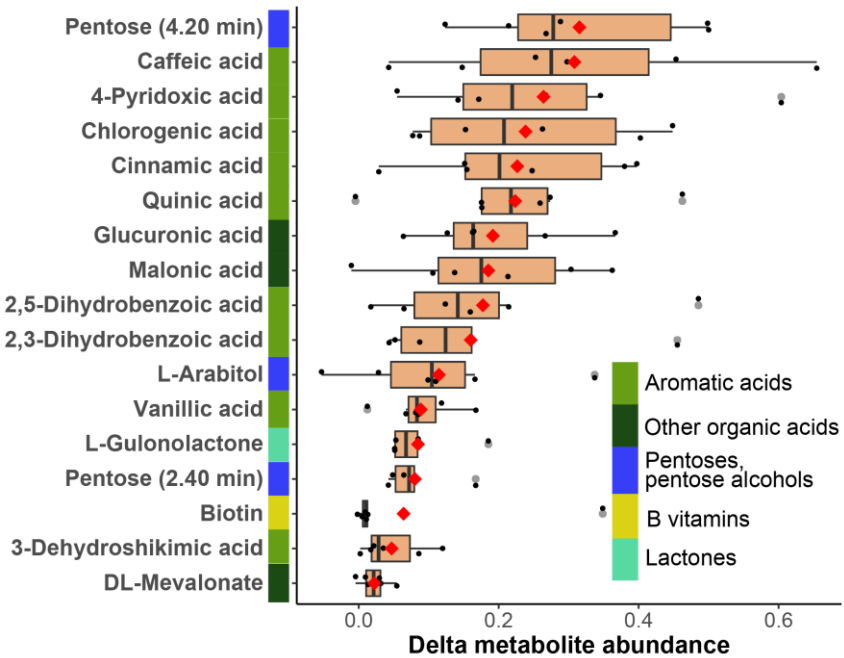


Nameer Baker (UC Berkeley)



Mary Firestone UC Berkeley

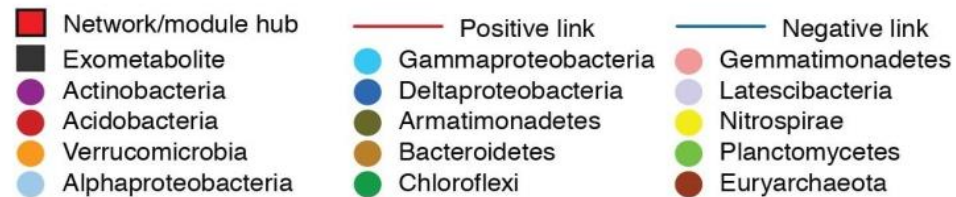
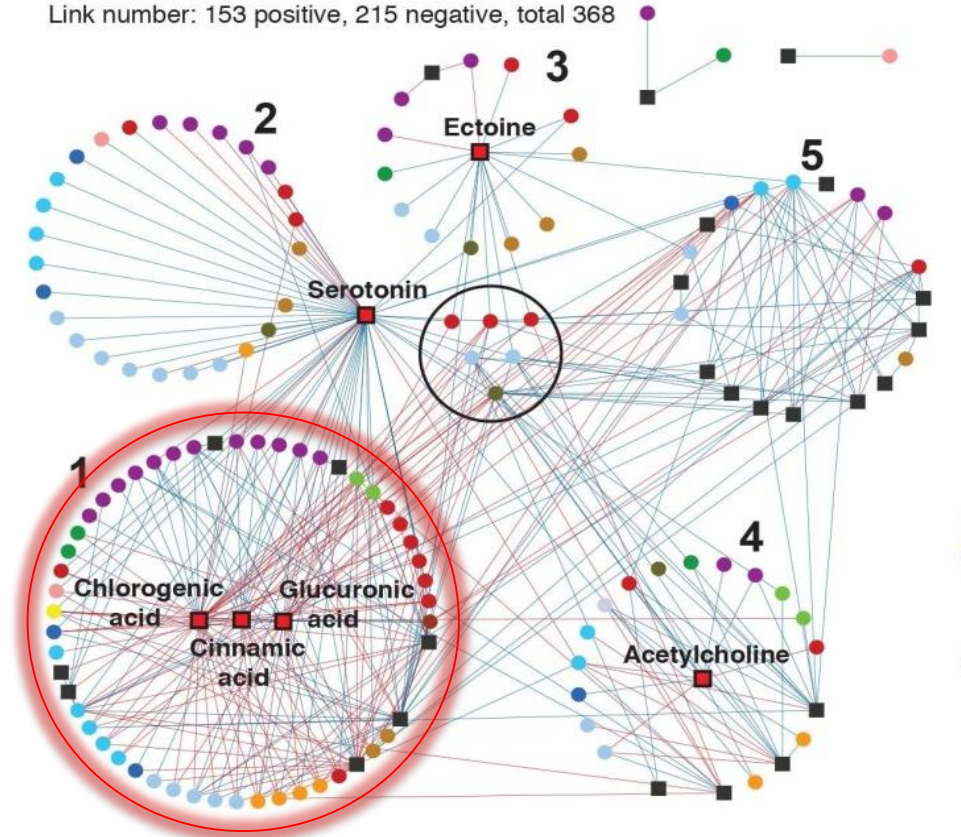
Phenolic acids are elevated under N stress



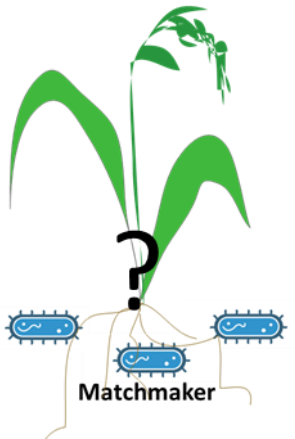
Aromatic acids are correlated with diverse bacteria

Node number: 148

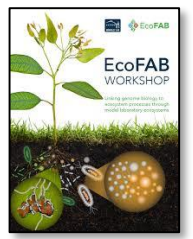
Link number: 153 positive, 215 negative, total 368



Need for standardized rhizosphere ecosystems to test predictions and deconstruct plant microbe interactions



Reproducibility Scale & complexity



2016
EcoFAB
workshop



2017
EcoFAB
summit



2018 AAAS
Session



2019 Perspective
paper



2020 AAAS Session

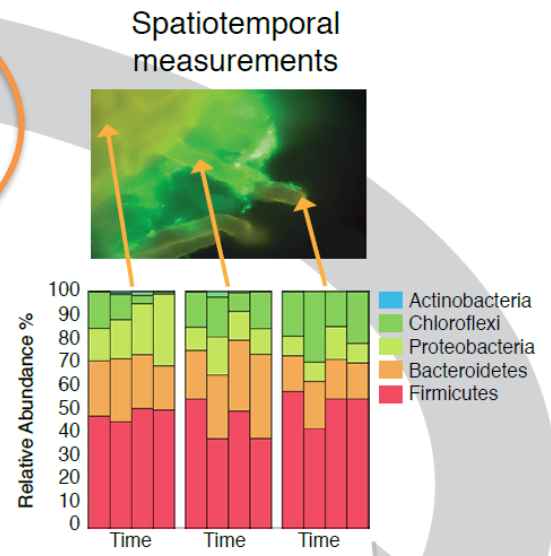
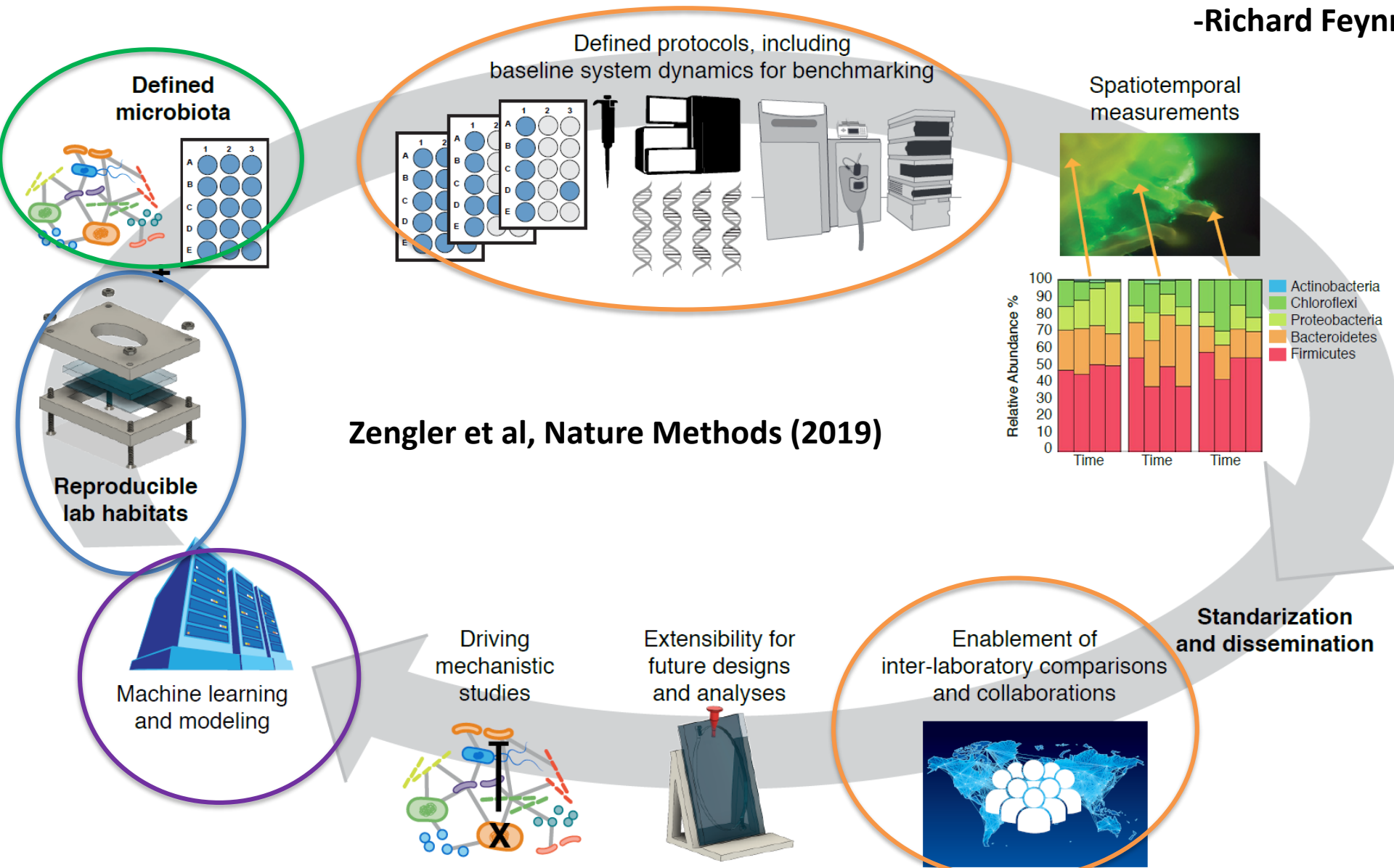


2021 EcoFAB mini-conference

Roadmap for using standardized fabricated ecosystems to accelerate microbiome science

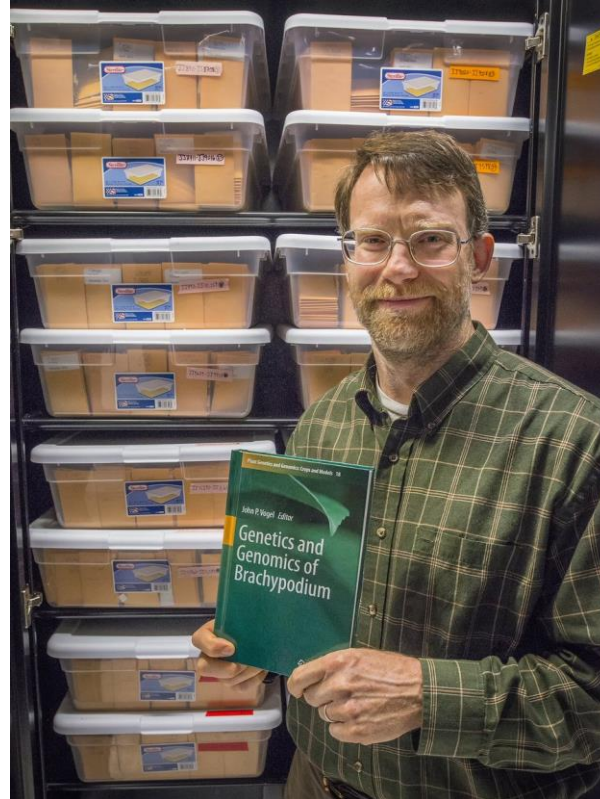


"What I cannot create, I do not understand"
-Richard Feynman



EcoFAB summit

Focused on the model plant *B. distachyon*



John Vogel (JGI)

Brachypodium distachyon

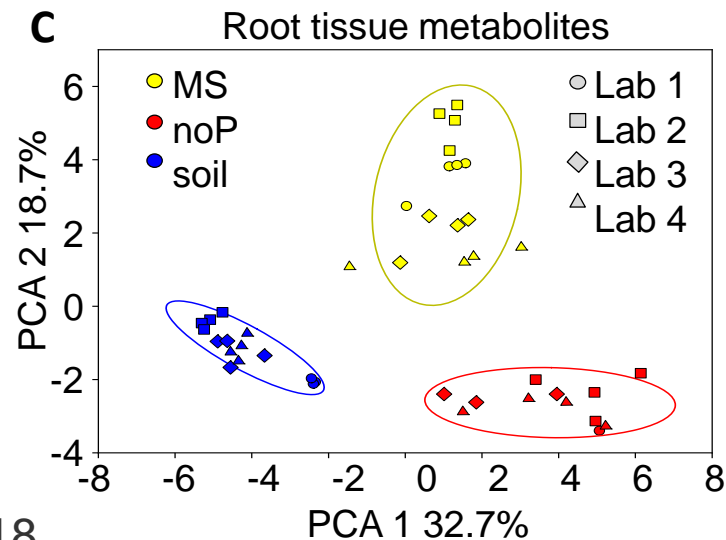
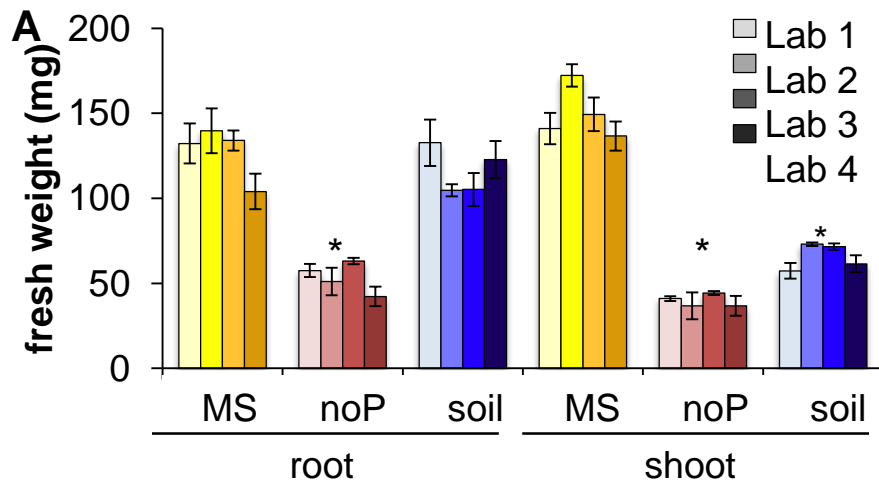
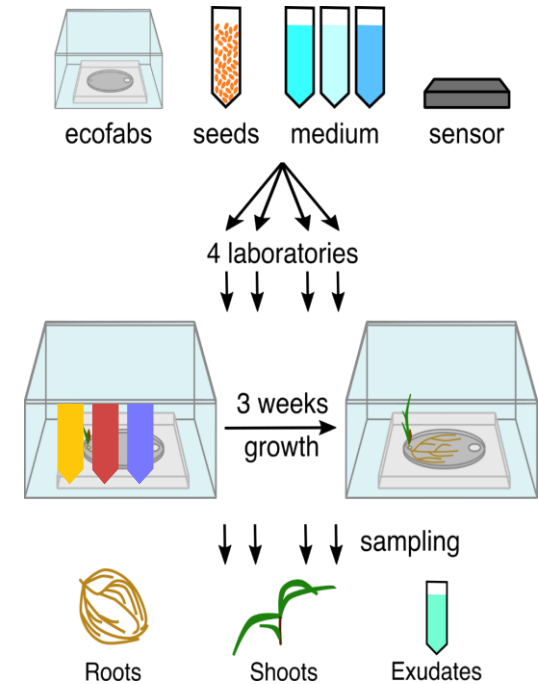
- JGI flagship Model for biomass grasses
- Mutant resources (>300,000 sequenced mutations)
- Experimentally tractable
 - Small, self fertile
 - Small genome (272Mb)
 - Short generation time, 8 weeks
 - Easily transformed
 - 'Finished' genome

Multi-lab study demonstrated EcoFAB reproducibility

Enablement of inter-laboratory comparisons and collaborations



Joelle Schlapfer-Sasse

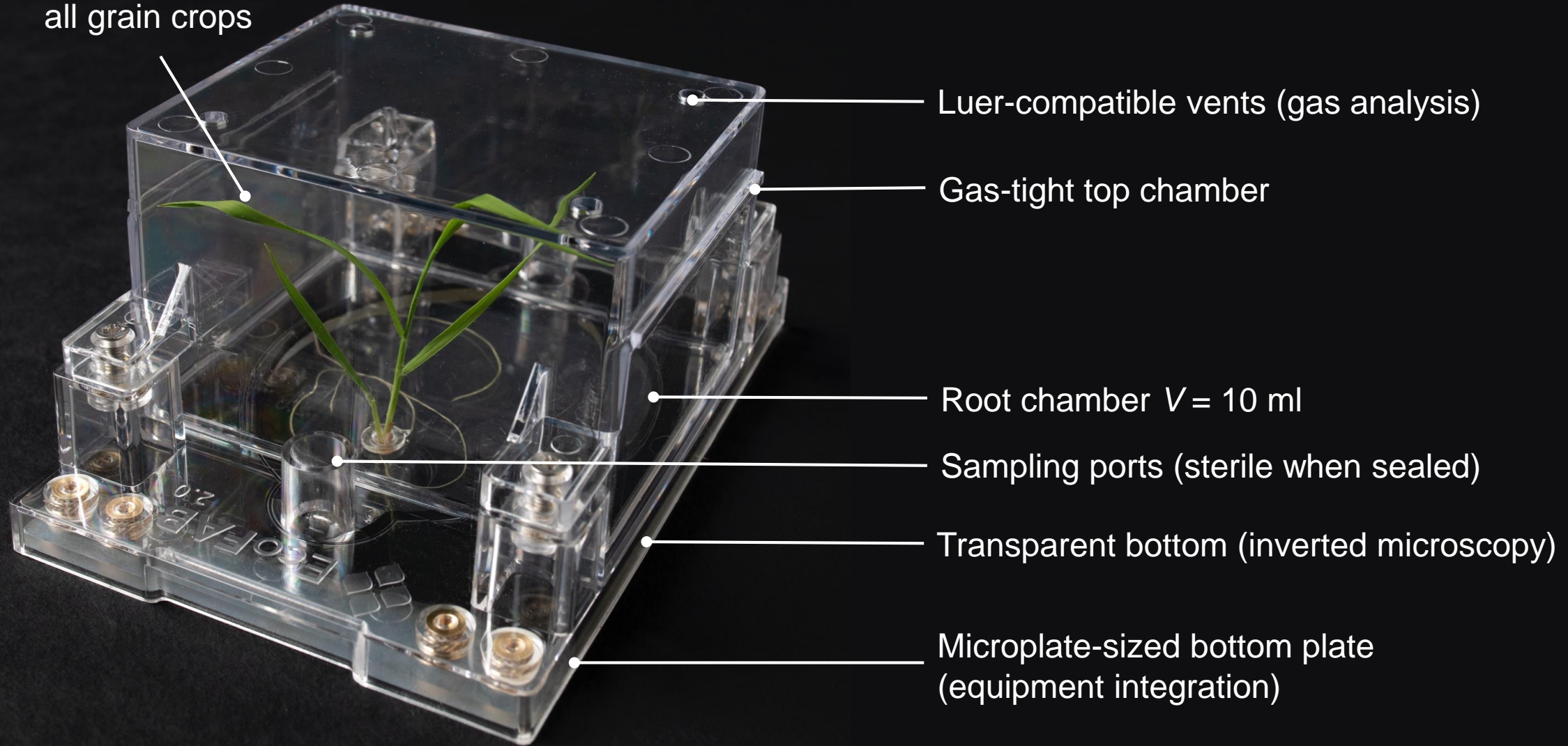


EcoFAB 1.0

Brachypodium distachyon

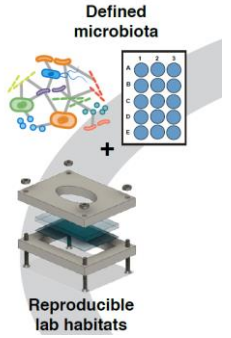
- Model grass relevant to all grain crops

EcoFAB 2.0



Novak & Andeer et al., bioRxiv (2023): 2023-01, Patent:16/876,415

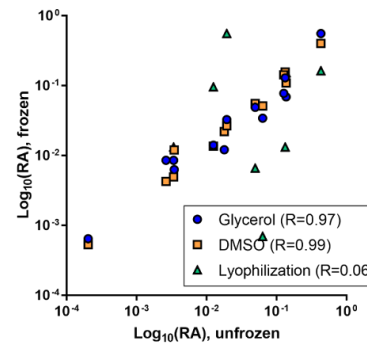
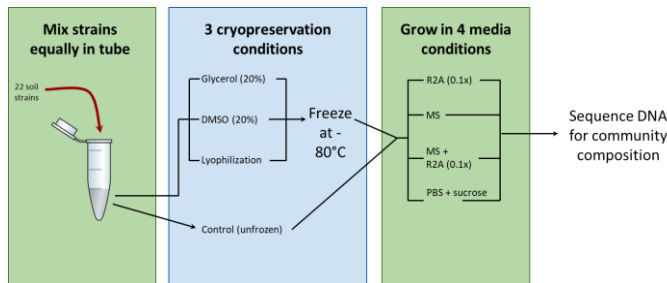
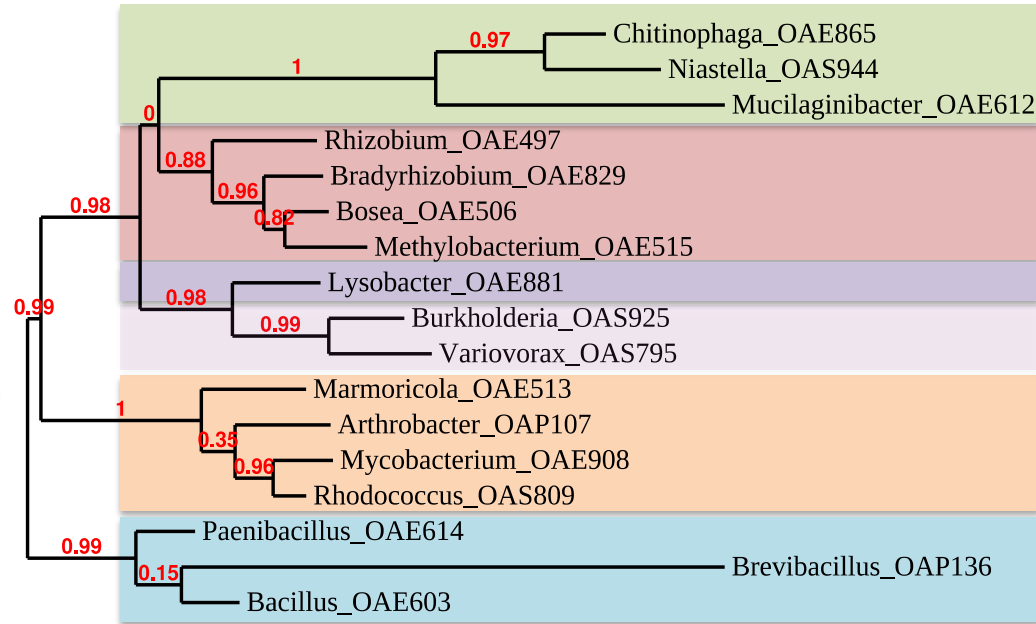
Defined microbiota: Developed a standardized 17-member SynCom



>1,000 isolates



Spans diversity and abundance in the field + relevance to other grasses + has many desired traits



Kate Zhálnina (LBNL)

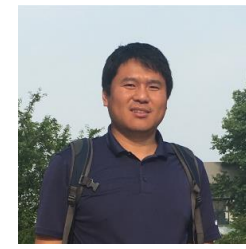


Karsten Zengler (UCSD)



Joanna Coker (UCSD)

Exometabolite profiling of diverse *B. distachyon* lines to identify lines with elevated aromatic acid composition



Yezhang Ding



Kate Zhalnina

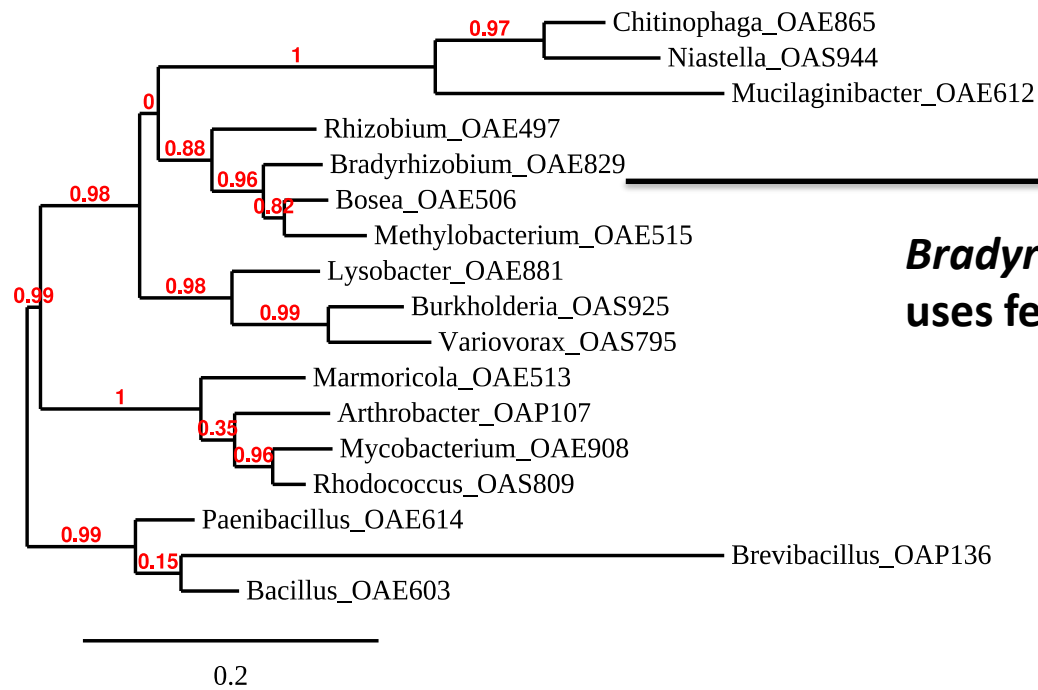


Gordon et al, Nature Communications 2017

John Vogel (JGI)



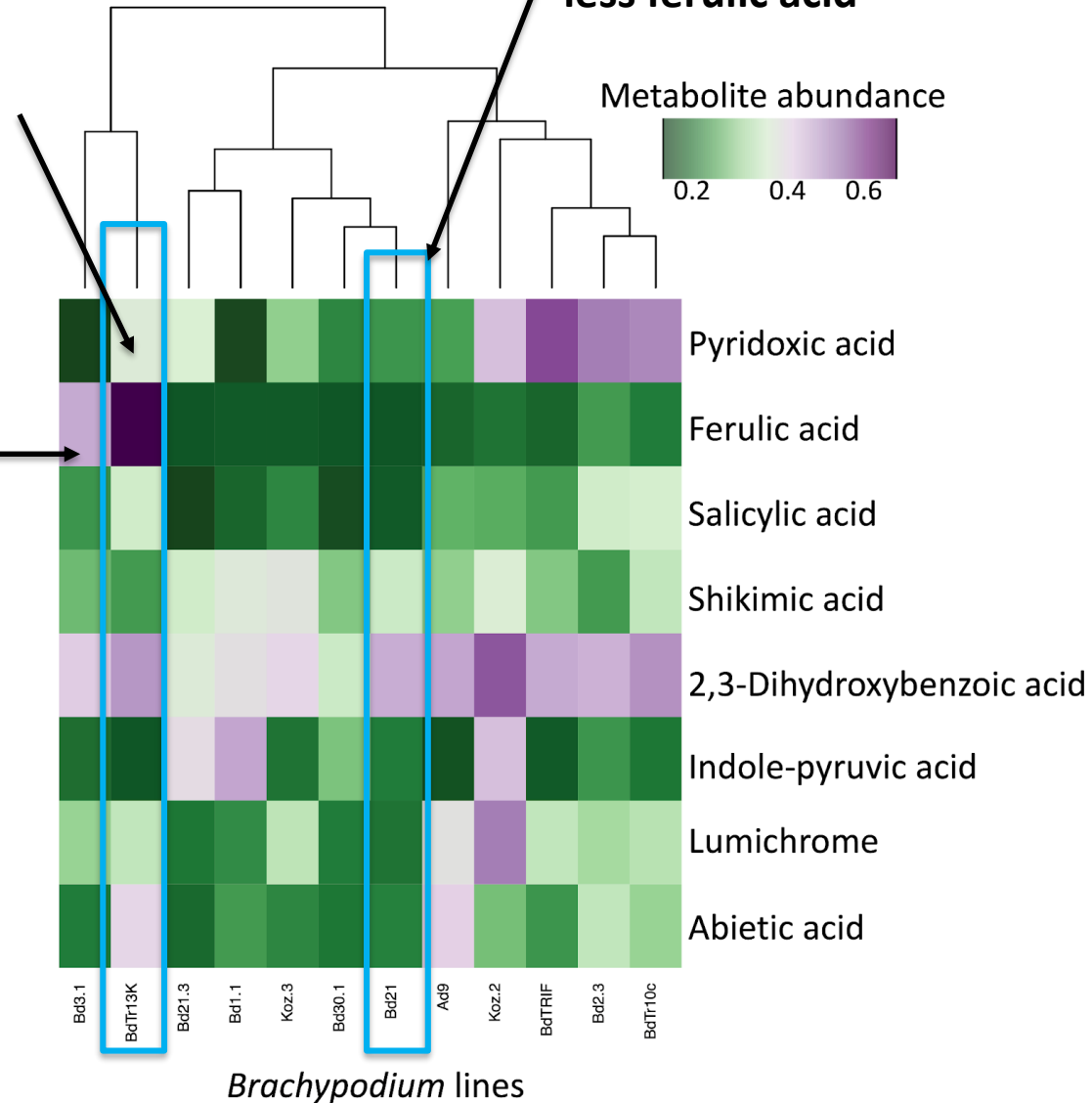
BdTR13 exudates have the highest levels of ferulic acid



The BdTR13K line has the highest levels of ferulic acid

Bd21 exudes much less ferulic acid

Bradyrhizobium uses ferulic acid



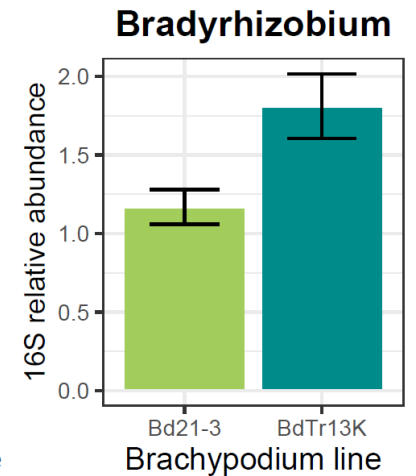
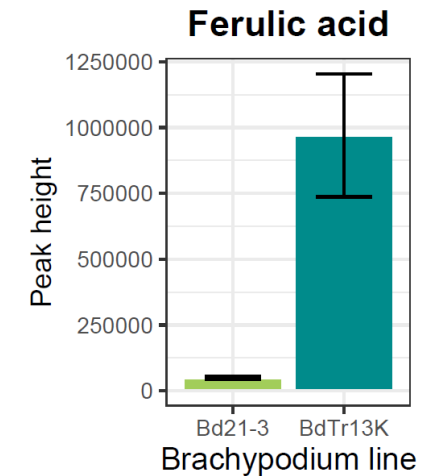
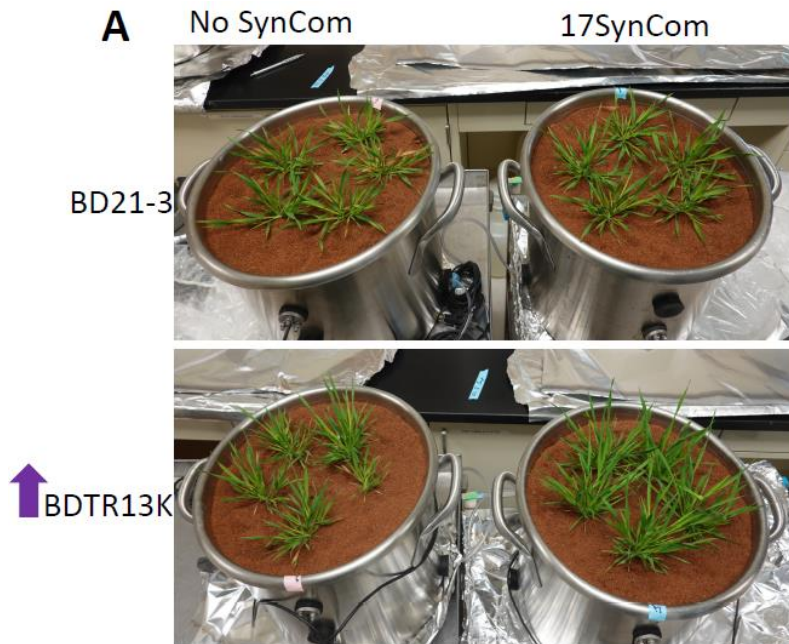
Using the EcoPOD to test if SynCom members that prefer aromatic acids are enriched in the high producing *B. distachyon* line



Kate Zhalina



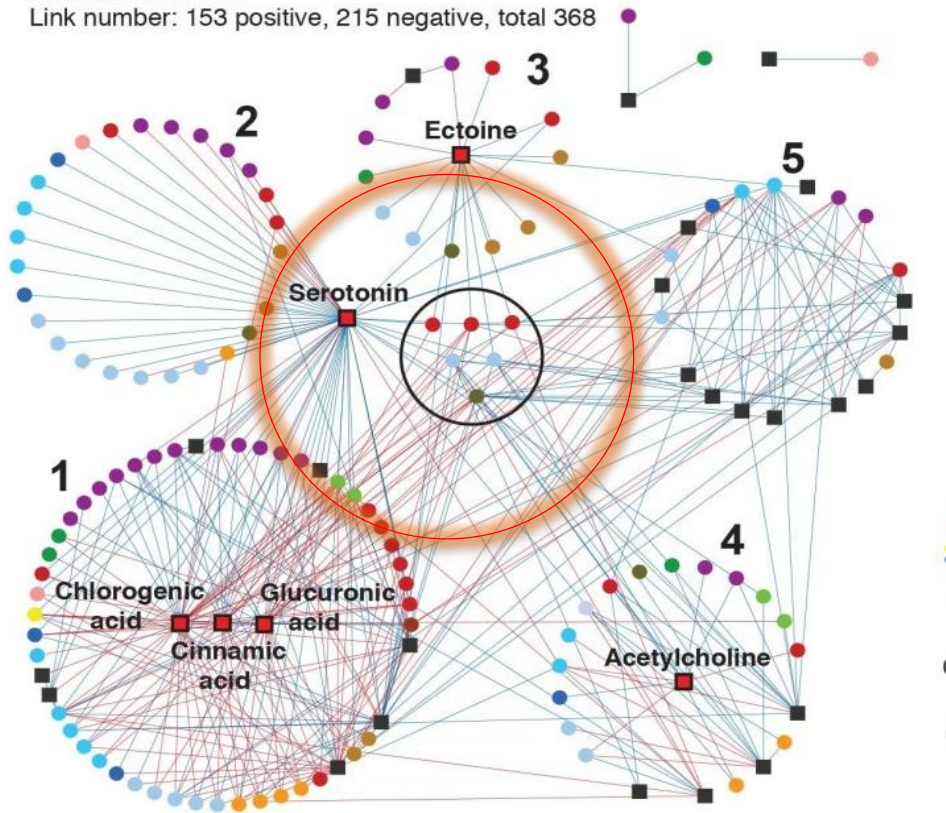
Albina Khasanova



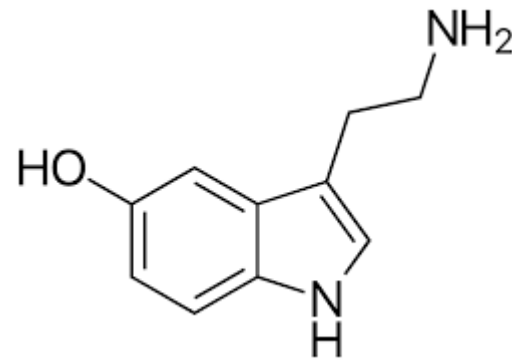
Serotonin is another 'hub' metabolite in our rhizosphere study

Node number: 148

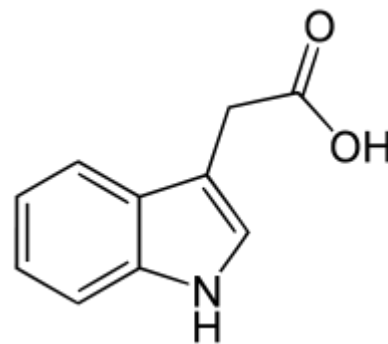
Link number: 153 positive, 215 negative, total 368



- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ■ Network/module hub | — Positive link | — Negative link |
| ■ Exometabolite | ● Gammaproteobacteria | ● Gemmatimonadetes |
| ● Actinobacteria | ● Deltaproteobacteria | ● Latescibacteria |
| ● Acidobacteria | ● Armatimonadetes | ● Nitrospirae |
| ● Verrucomicrobia | ● Bacteroidetes | ● Planctomycetes |
| ● Alphaproteobacteria | ● Chloroflexi | ● Euryarchaeota |



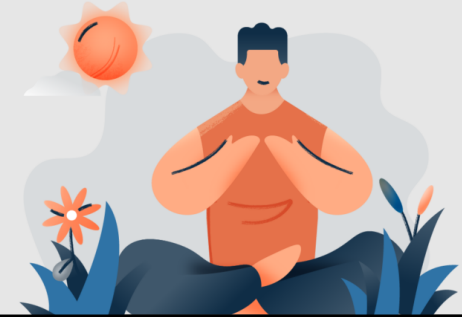
Serotonin



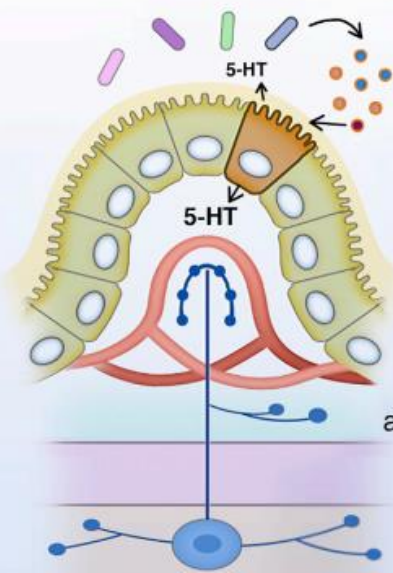
Indol-3-acetic acid

Serotonin

Regulates overall mood by releasing "feel-good" chemicals.



Indigenous bacteria produce metabolites that signal to colonic enterochromaffin cells (ECs)



ECs increase Tph1 expression & 5-HT biosynthesis

Increased 5-HT is secreted lumenally & basolaterally

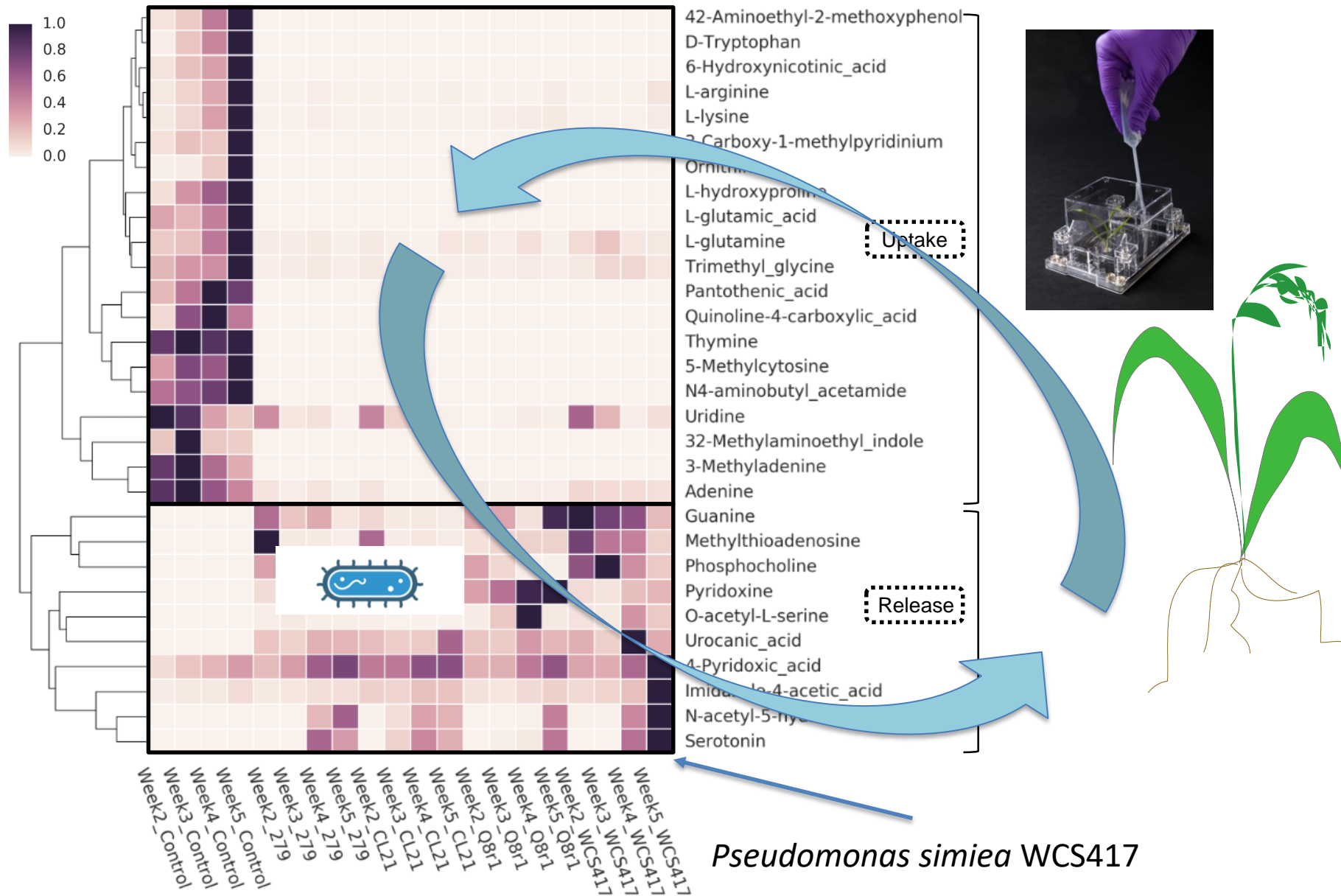
Increased 5-HT uptake by circulating platelets & activation after stimulation

Increased stimulation of myenteric neurons & gut motility

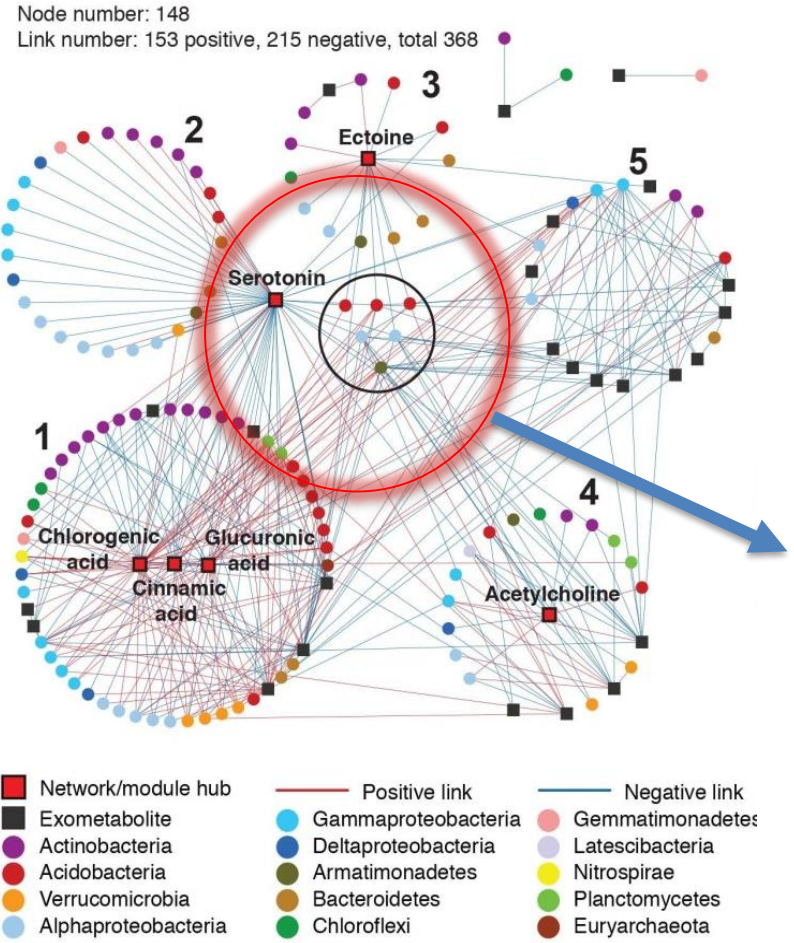
Yano et al *Cell* 2015

(Serotonin = 5-Hydroxytryptamine)⁰

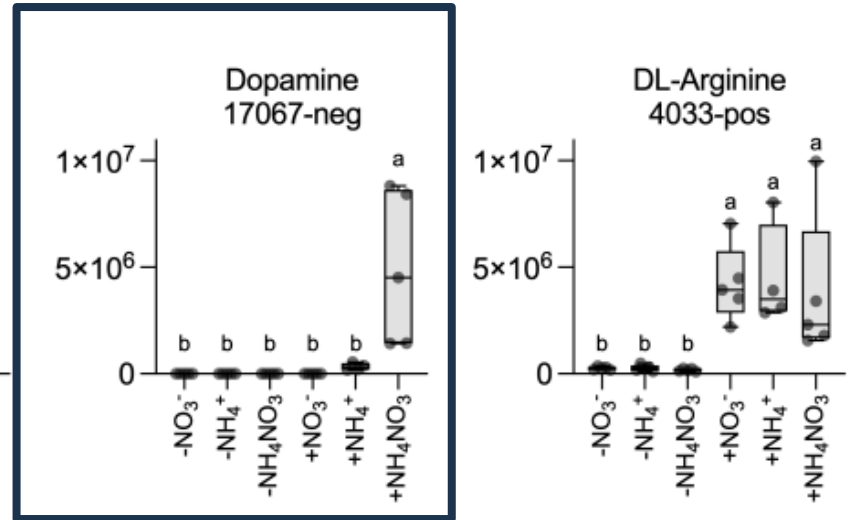
We have observed elevated serotonin when switchgrass is colonized by specific bacteria



Now observed that dopamine is elevated in exudates from plants grown on ammonium nitrate



Vlastimil Novak

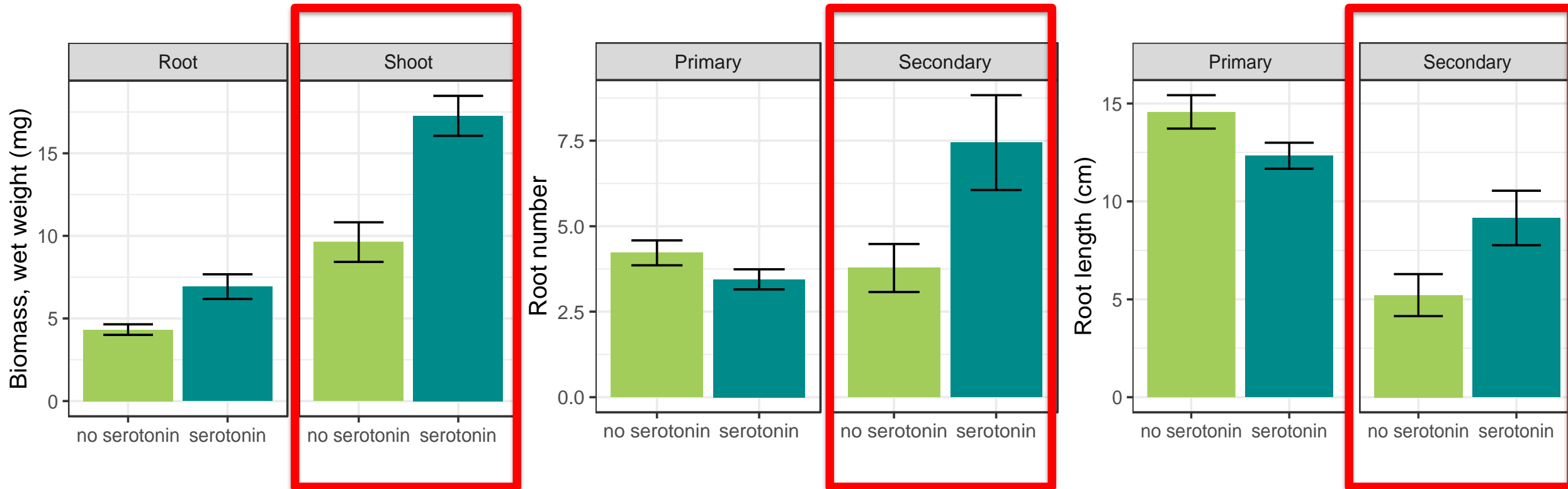
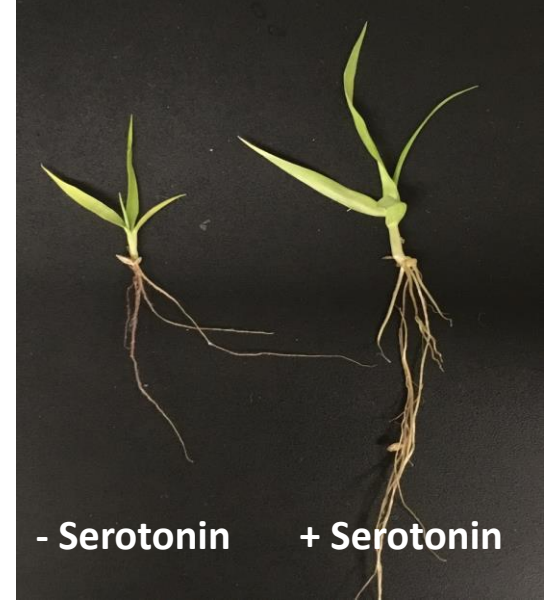


Serotonin promoted root and shoot growth and total length and number of secondary roots

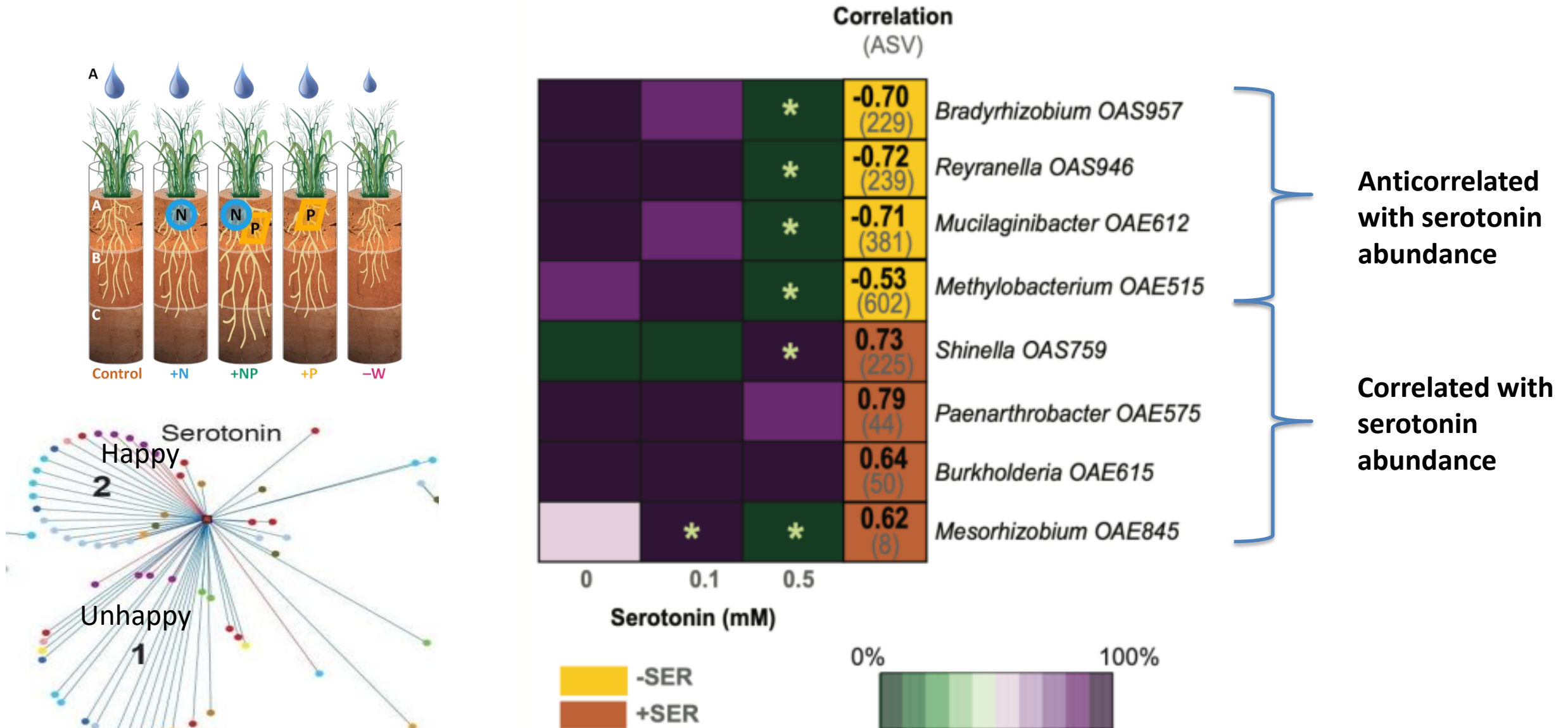
Added 100 μM serotonin to 7 day old switchgrass and incubated for 18 days.



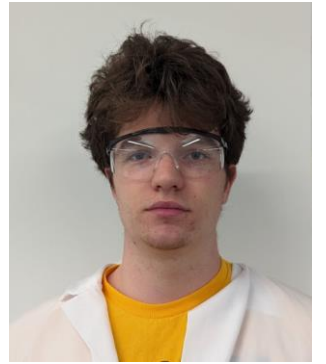
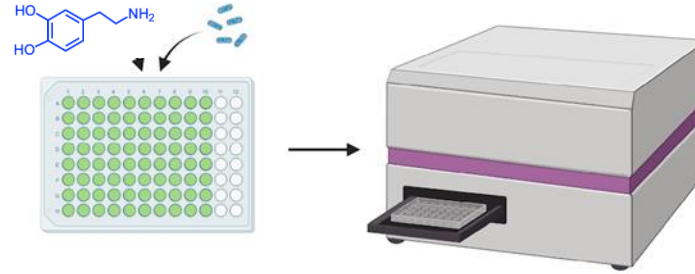
Kate Zhalnina



Observe differential bacterial responses to serotonin



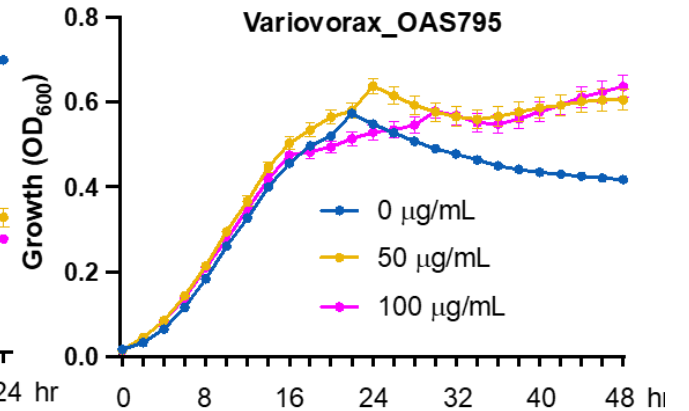
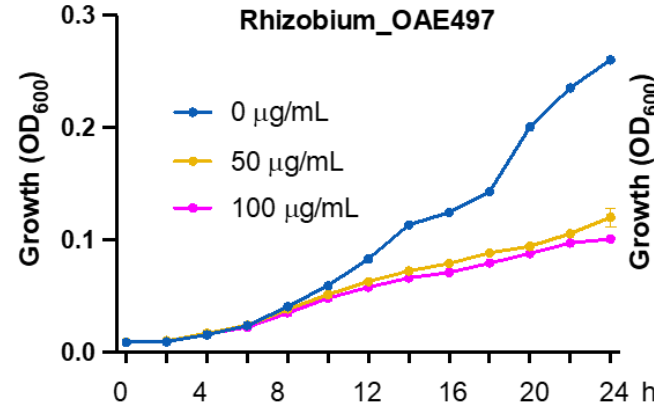
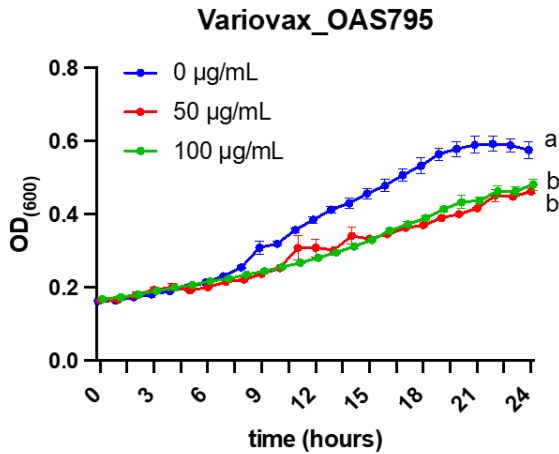
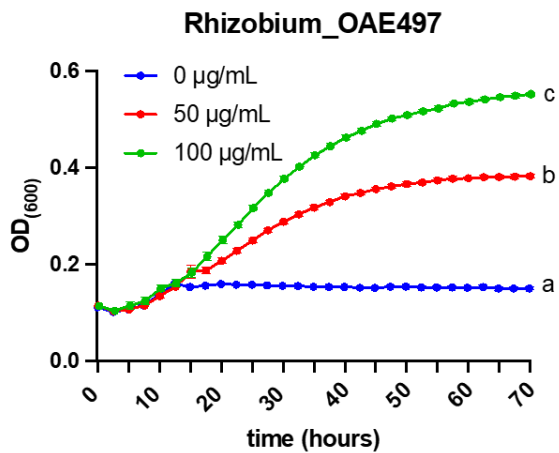
Observe differential responses of individual SynCom members to catecholamines



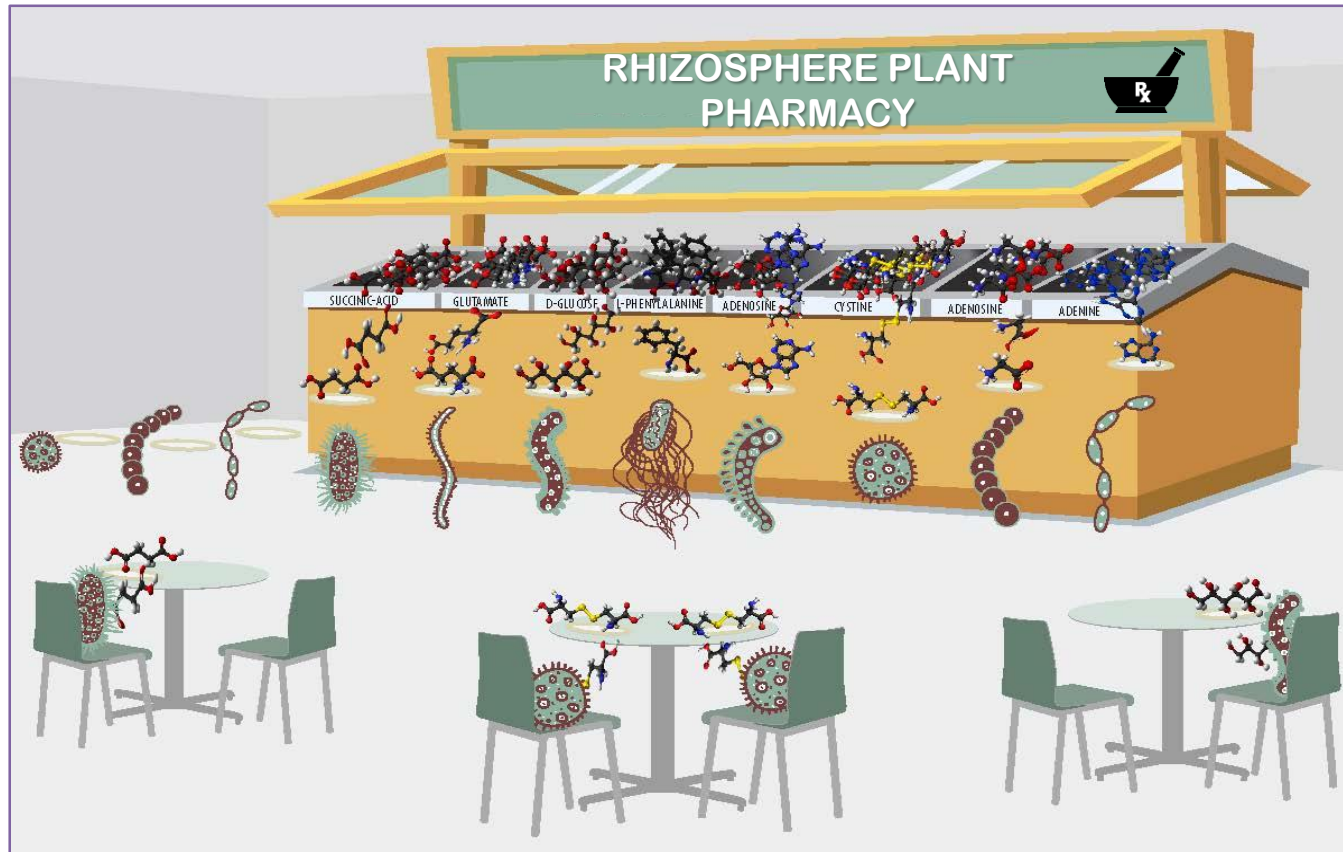
Hunter Vogel

Dopamine

Serotonin



Need to consider the host-microbe feedbacks



Automating EcoFAB experiments using the EcoBOT



Environmental chamber to reproduce light intensity and quality at a field site



Peter Andeer



Automation



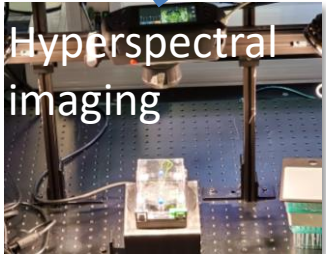
LT Cornmesser



Microscope



Tom Vess

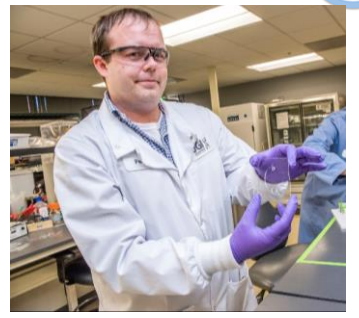


Hyperspectral
imaging



Stephen Tan

In progress: using machine learning and gpCAM to enable the EcoBOT to perform autonomous experiments



Peter Andeer



Peter Zwart



Daniela Ushizima



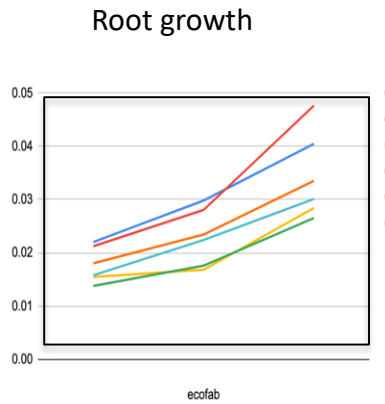
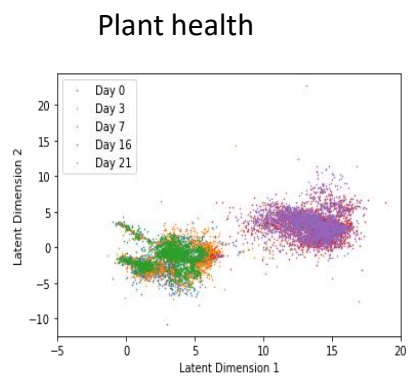
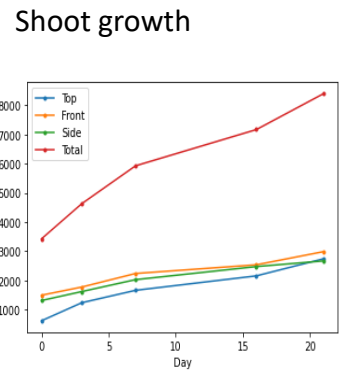
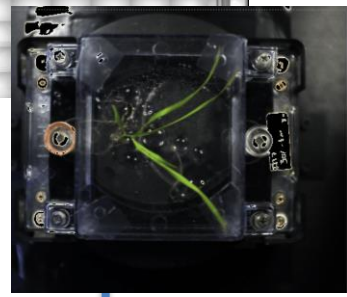
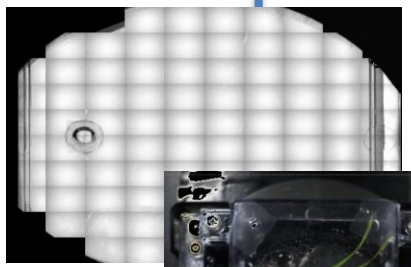
Marcus Noack



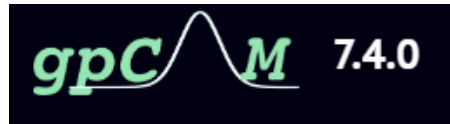
James Sethian



New Experiment Design



Decision Making



Computer vision

Standard methods and inter-lab comparisons: The first plant-microbiome ring-trial is now underway



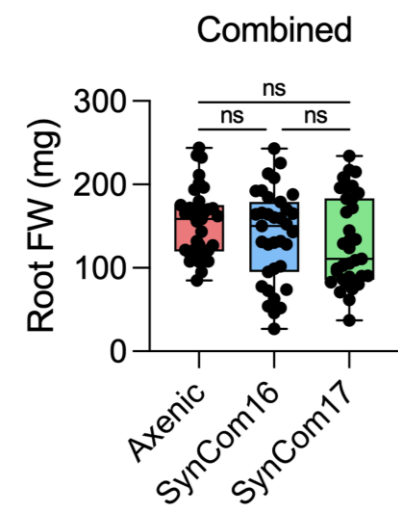
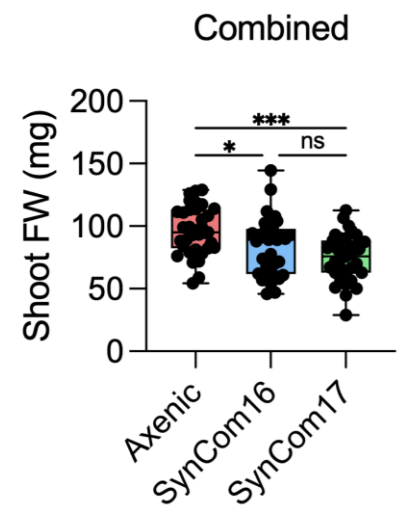
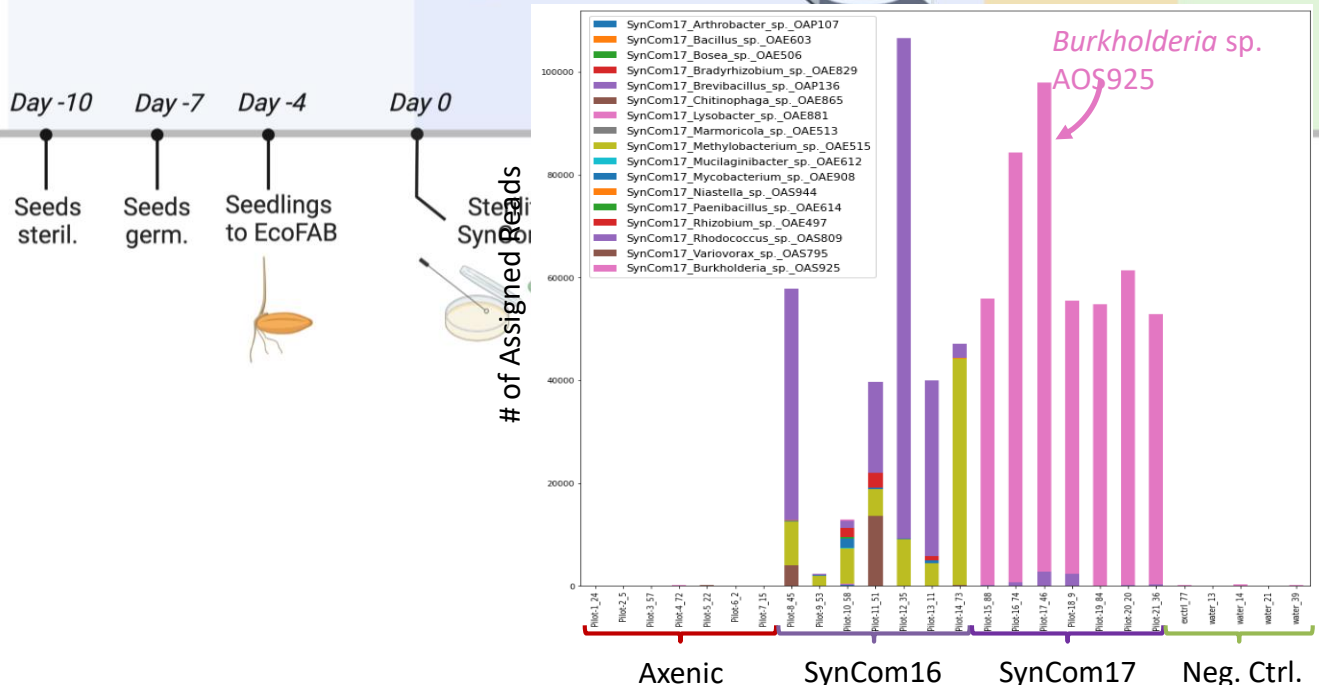
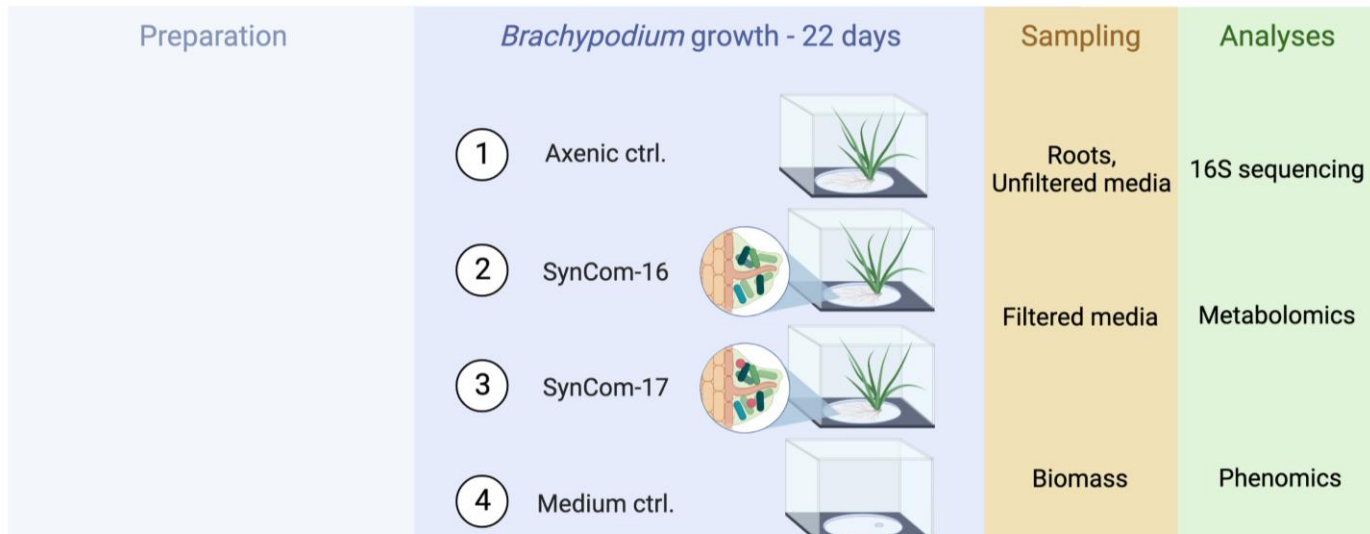
John Vogel



Vlastimil Novak

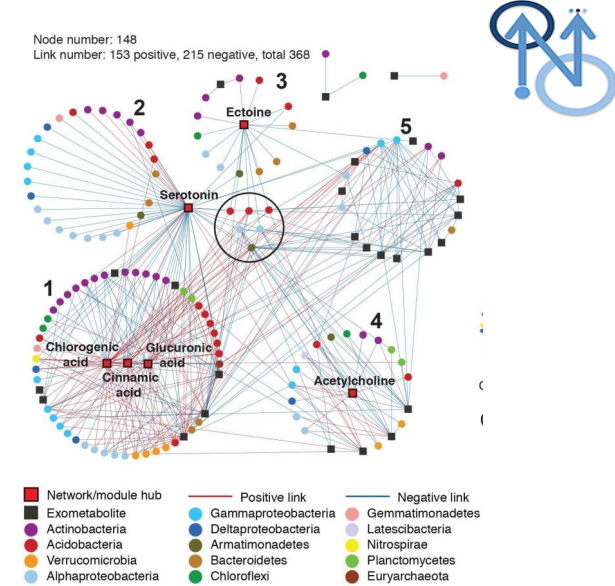


J. Vogel, T. Northern, J. Dangl, P. Schulze, B. Arsova, M. Watt



Summary

- Aromatic acids are preferentially consumed by bacteria that colonize the rhizosphere and elevated under nitrogen stress
- Serotonin for example, promotes the growth of the plant host and some bacteria, and its production can be elicited by bacteria
- Chemical between host and microbes greatly complicate rhizosphere microbiome engineering



Acknowledgements



Berkeley Lab

Kate Zhainina

Vlastimil Novak

Peter Andeer

Yezhang Ding

Albina Khasanova

Joelle Sasse

Ben Bowen

Suzie Kosina

Qing Zhang

La Zhen Han

Amber Golini

Jian Gao

Hunter Vogel

LT Cornmesser

Tom Vess

Vogel Lab

Brodie Lab

CAMERA team

Chakraborty Lab

Yoshikuni Lab

Mortimer lab

Singh Lab

Many others!

UC Berkeley

Firestone Lab

UCSD

Zengler Lab

Forschungszentrum Jülich:

Borjana Arsova

Univ. of Melbourne,

Watt lab

Roessner lab

UNC: Jeff Dangl lab



DOE Office of Biological and Environmental Research Genomic Sciences Program:

- **TEAMS project**
- **Twin ecosystem project**
- **Joint Genome Institute**
- **Switchgrass Program**
- **m-CAFEs SFA project**
- **Plant sustainability program (UCSD and MSU)**

