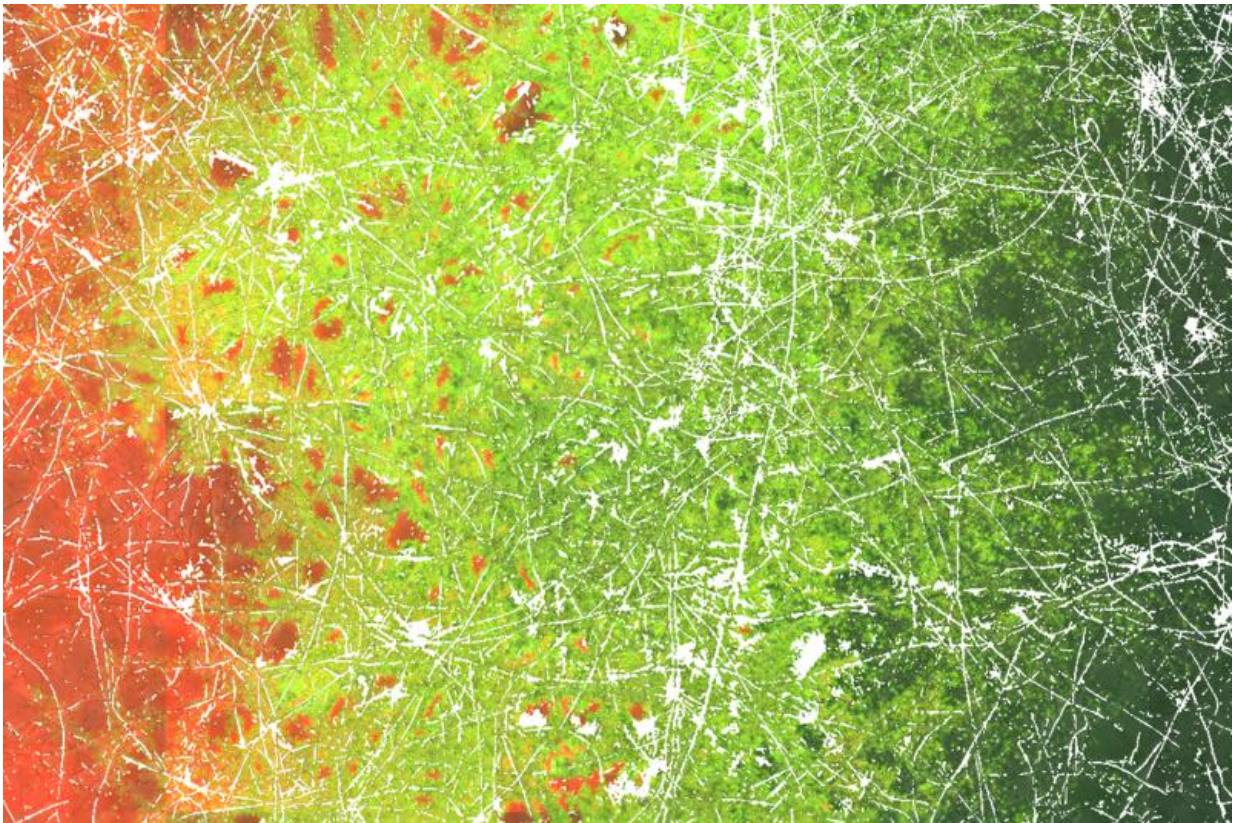


How fungi can improve the genetic makeup of bacteria

December 14 2016



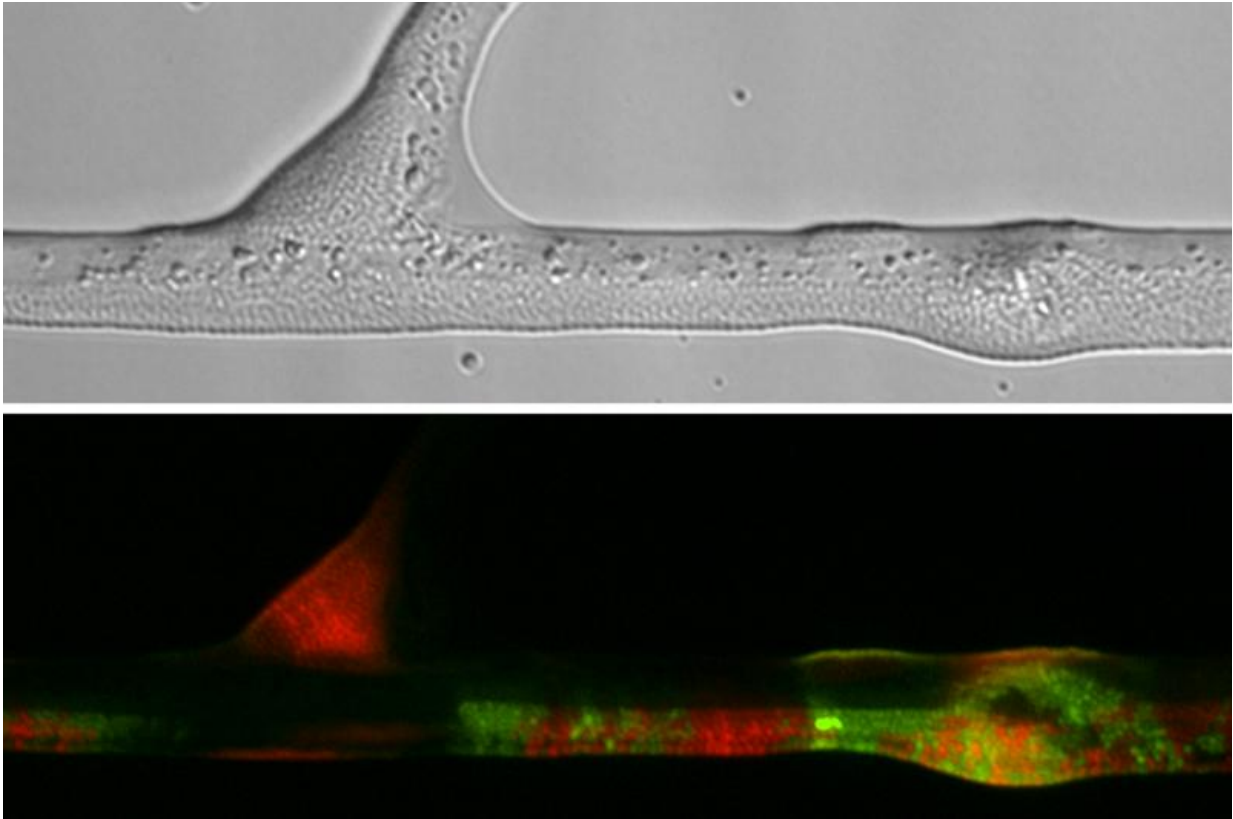
Micrograph visualising the distribution of transconjugant bacteria (in green) along a hyphal network (in white). Transconjugant bacteria are formed by direct contact and horizontal gene transfer of differing bacteria (in red and black) invading the hyphae from the right and the left side, respectively. Credit: Berthold et al. 2016 in *Scientific Reports*

Soil bacteria use the extensively branched, thread-like structures of fungi to move around and access new food sources. In a new study published in the journal *Scientific Reports*, UFZ researchers have been able to demonstrate that these so-called fungal hyphae also form a hot spot for gene transfer between bacteria. In this way, fungi ensure high bacterial diversity in the soil – which can also be beneficial for the degradation of pollutants.

For [bacteria](#), soil is difficult terrain, with dry areas and air spaces presenting insurmountable obstacles. In order to get around, they need a [liquid film](#) in which to swim. They don't demand much: the mucous layer surrounding fungal hyphae is all they need to be able to move around – and they take advantage of it. The fungal network (mycelium) also provides bacteria with an excellent infrastructure: there may be hundreds of metres of fungal hyphae winding through just one gram of soil. "In the fine liquid film surrounding the hyphae, bacteria can move with much greater speed and direction and cover more distance than in soil water without hyphae," says Tom Berthold, first author of the study and a doctoral researcher at the UFZ Department of Environmental Microbiology. "For bacteria, fungal hyphae are like a motorway which gives them fast, direct access to their [food sources](#)."

Because there is often a lot of traffic on the 'fungal highway', the bacteria may come into close contact with one another, exchanging genetic material in the process. "It's similar to the transmission of cold germs on a packed train," explains environmental microbiologist Dr. Lukas Y. Wick. "But unlike a cold, the new genes are usually an asset to the [soil bacteria](#). They enable them to adapt better to different environmental conditions." Depending on the genes they receive through horizontal [gene transfer](#), they may be able to adapt to new environmental conditions or access food sources which they were previously unable to exploit. For example, this might include the pollutants toluene or benzene contained in oil and gasoline, which to bacteria with the right

genetic makeup are not only not harmful but actually very tasty food. So the passing on of this ability to other bacterial groups can be very advantageous in terms of the degradation of soil pollutants.



Upper panel: Transmitted light micrograph showing bacteria along a hypha.
 Lower panel: Micrograph visualising the distribution of transconjugant bacteria (in green) along the hypha as depicted in the upper panel. Credit: Berthold et al. 2016 in Scientific Reports

In their research, the UFZ scientists were also able to show that much greater gene transfer takes place between bacteria on the fungal highway than in a moist environment without fungal hyphae. Using computer models that calculate the frequency of gene transfer between bacteria on

the hyphae, the researchers came to the same result. Wick continues: "Our study shows that fungal hyphae not only provide soil bacteria with an excellent infrastructure, but also a potential hot spot for bacterial [horizontal gene transfer](#). This previously unknown aspect of fungus-bacteria interaction is an important step towards understanding the complex interactions between soil-dwelling microorganisms."

Fungi therefore may play a very important role in the highly complex soil habitat: in the spread of soil bacteria, their genetic adaptation and diversity, and ultimately also their evolution. "Just a few years ago, we were still completely unaware of this," says Wick. "It's possible that over the course of the Earth's history, [bacterial diversity](#) increased massively with the development of mycelium-forming fungi." As far as the breakdown of pollutants is concerned, the UFZ researchers conjecture that soils containing a lot of fungi are probably better equipped than soils with few fungi. This is because the fungal highway enables pollutant-degrading bacteria to reach their food faster and, with the help of gene transfer, they may even be upgraded along the way.

More information: Tom Berthold et al. Mycelia as a focal point for horizontal gene transfer among soil bacteria, *Scientific Reports* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/srep36390](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep36390)

Provided by Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres

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