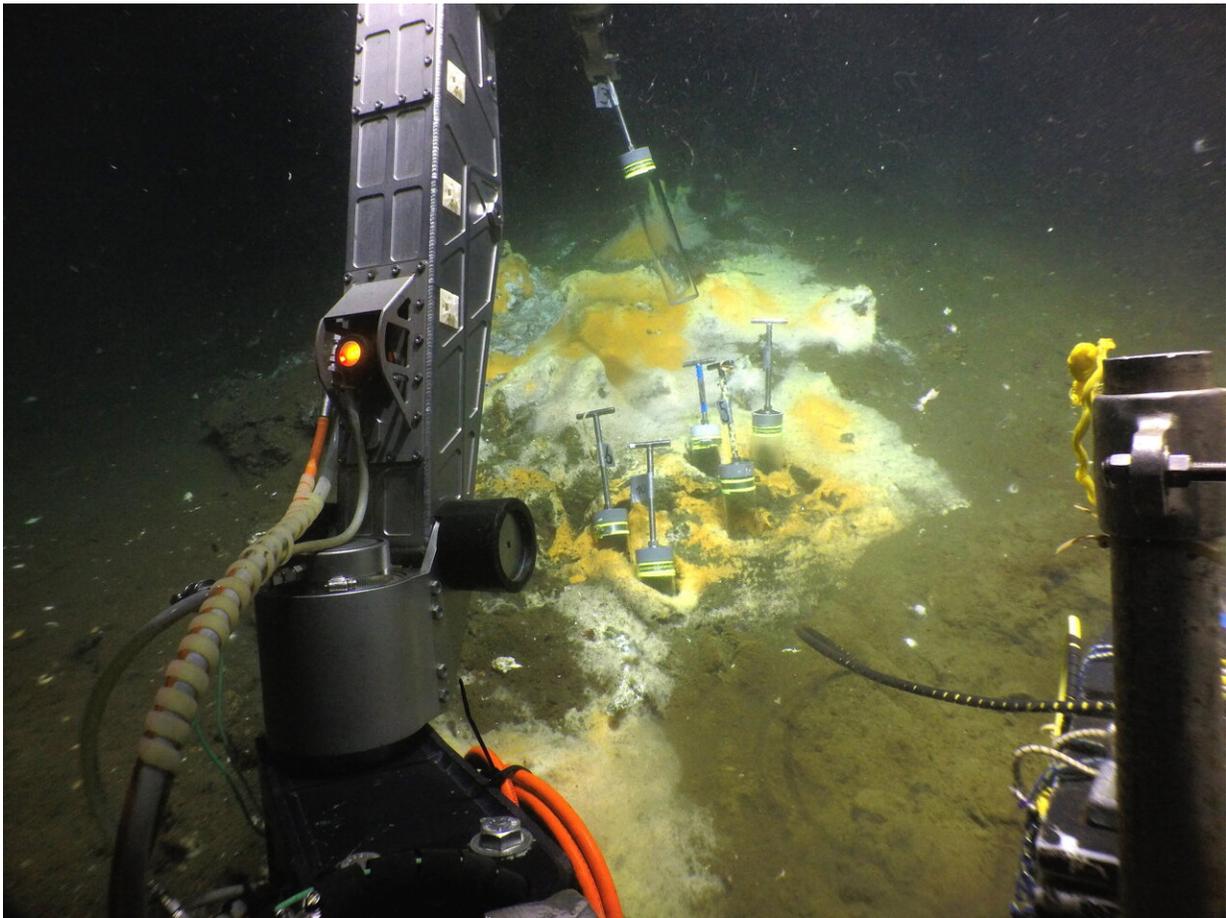


New ethane-munching microbes discovered at hot vents

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Diving in the Gulf of Mexico: With the submersible ALVIN, the researchers from Bremen were able to reach the seafloor. There they used ALVIN's grab arm to collect sediment cores from the seabed. White-orange colored microbial mats made of sulfur-oxidizing bacteria indicate hot vents, where particularly large amounts of methane and other energy-rich compounds are released. Credit: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Researchers from the Max Planck Institute for Marine Microbiology in Bremen have discovered a microbe that feeds on ethane at deep-sea hot vents. With a share of up to 15%, ethane is the second-most common component of natural gas. The researchers also succeeded in cultivating this microbe in the laboratory. Notably, the mechanism by which it breaks down ethane is reversible. In the future, these microbes could be used to produce ethane as an energy source. The study has now been published in the journal *mBio*.

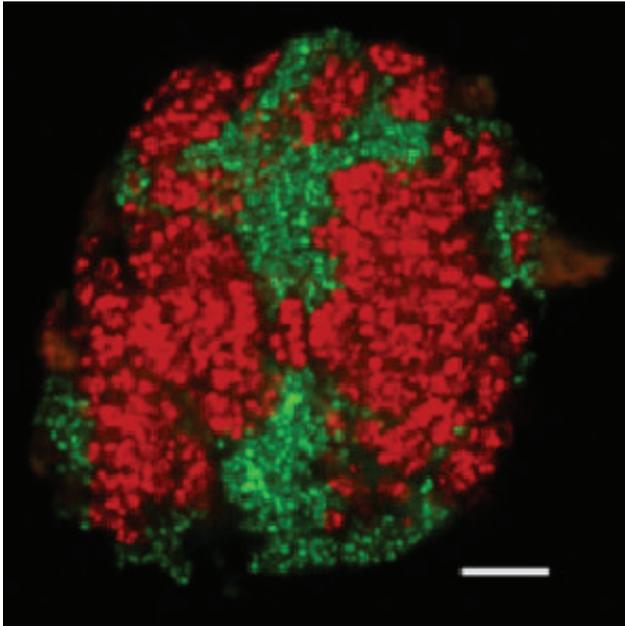
Life in the extreme

The research group led by Gunter Wegener from the Max Planck Institute for Marine Microbiology, in cooperation with researchers from other institutes, discovered the previously unknown microbe in the seafloor of the Guaymas Basin at a water depth of 2000 meters in the Gulf of California. "The Guaymas Basin is a natural laboratory teeming with new species," Wegener said. "Responsible for this extraordinary diversity are hot fluids gushing out of the seafloor, which attract many species. Already today, we have discovered many organisms in this habitat."

Degrading natural gas in teamwork

Some [natural gas](#) components such as propane or butane can be broken down by bacteria alone. According to the present state of research, however, degrading the main components of natural gas—methane and ethane—requires two organisms that form a consortium: Archaea, which break down the natural gas, and bacteria, which couple the electrons released in the process to sulfate, an abundant compound in the ocean. Studying the biochemical processes in the consortia in the laboratory has

been extremely challenging up to now. These organisms grow very slowly and only divide every few months. Thus, little biomass was available for study.



Laser-scanning microscopic image of the ethane decomposer *Ethanoperedens thermophilum* (red) and its partner bacterium *Desulfoterrivibrio auxilii* (green). For identification and visualization, the organisms are specifically stained with a fluorescence-labelled gene probe. The white bar corresponds to 10 μm . In the lab, consortia can reach up to several 100 μm in diameter. Credit: Max Planck Institute for Marine Microbiology/Cedric Hahn

First time in laboratory culture

This is different with the ethane producers that have now been discovered: "These consortia are growing much faster," reported Cedric Hahn, Ph.D. student at the Max Planck Institute for Marine Microbiology and first author of the study. The cells double every week.

"The laboratory cultures keep me pretty busy. But this way, we now have enough biomass for extensive analyses. For example, we were able to identify key intercellular intermediates in ethane degradation. Also, we present the first complete genome of a natural gas-degrading archaea in this study."

The newly discovered archaea was named *Ethanoperedens thermophilum*, which means "heat-loving ethane-eater." Its partner bacteria are familiar from other consortia. Katrin Knittel, who has been working on the topic since the discovery of the first methane-munching consortia, said: "We have found gene sequences of these archaea at many deep-sea vents. Now we finally understand their function."



Cedric Hahn and Gunter Wegener in front of the submersible ALVIN, with which they were able to dive into their research area 2,000 meters below the sea surface. Wegener has already been on three dive trips there, for Ph.D. student Hahn it was a premiere. Credit: Andreas Teske

Archaea could also convert carbon dioxide into ethane

The researchers also discovered that the ethane degradation of this microbe is reversible. Thus, relatives of *Ethanoperedens* could produce ethane from [carbon dioxide](#). This is highly interesting for biotechnological applications. Wegener's team is now searching for such organisms. In addition, in cooperation with colleagues, they aim to convert microbes that produce methane into ethane producers.

"We are not yet ready to understand all the steps involved in ethane degradation," said Rafael Laso Pérez, who did his [doctoral thesis](#) on butane gas-degrading archaea. "We are currently investigating how *Ethanoperedens* can work so efficiently. If we understand its tricks, we could culture new [archaea](#) in the lab that could be used to obtain resources that currently have to be extracted from natural gas."

The [microbes](#) described in the study are significant for the [global carbon cycle](#) and rising atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration in two ways: On the one hand, they use [ethane](#) in the deep sea and thus prevent this gas from reaching the atmosphere. On the other hand, they could offer a solution for the industry to reduce carbon emissions. "This is still a long way off," Wegener said. "But we are pursuing our research. One thing we know for sure: We shouldn't underestimate the smallest inhabitants of the sea."

More information: Cedric Jasper Hahn et al, "Candidatus Ethanoperedens," a Thermophilic Genus of Archaea Mediating the Anaerobic Oxidation of Ethane, *mBio* (2020). [DOI: 10.1128/mBio.00600-20](https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.00600-20)

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