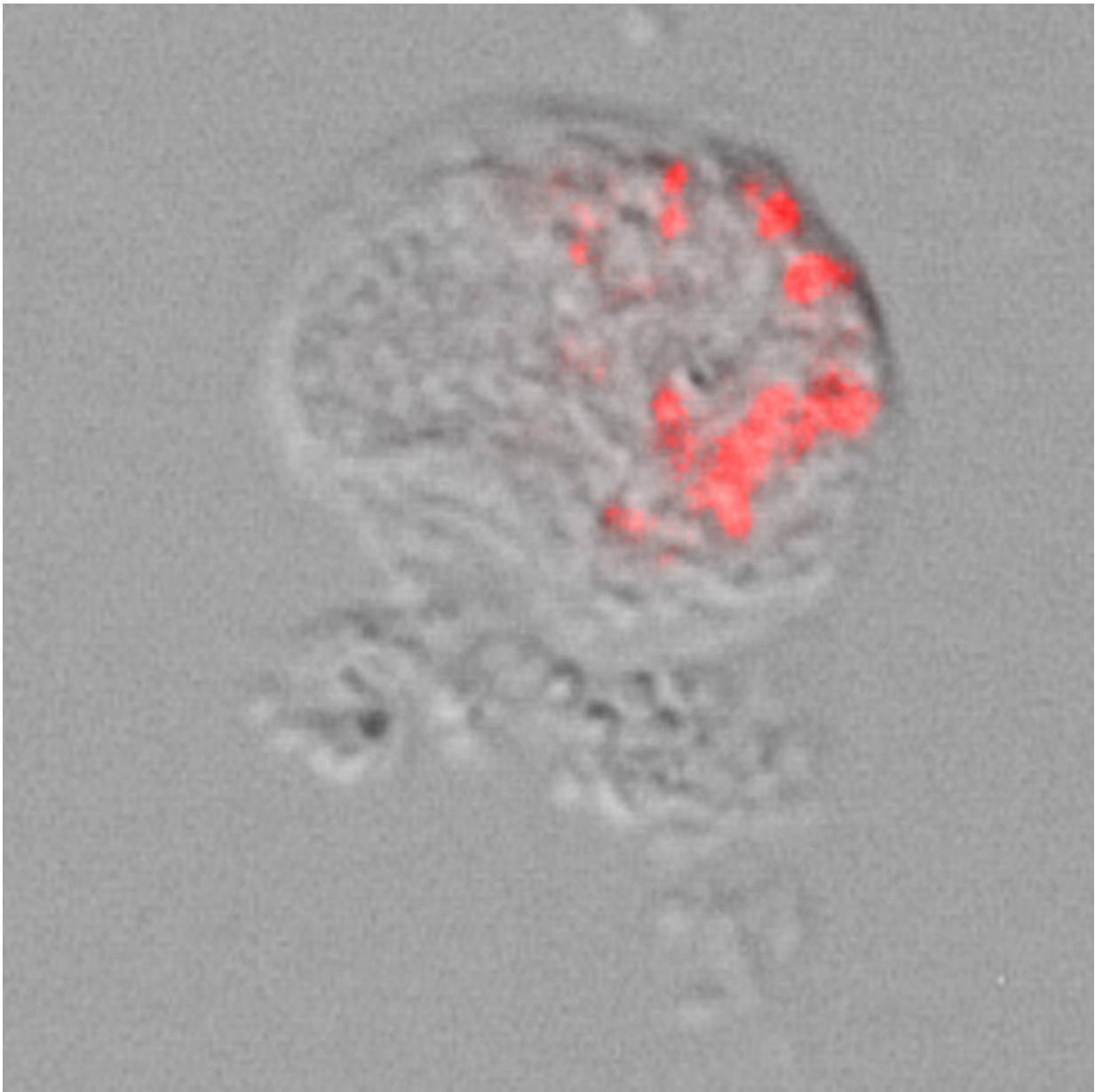


'Pokémonas': Bacteria related to lung parasites discovered, named after Pokémon

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Light microscope image and illustration of a Thecofilosea amoeba with intracellular Legionellales bacteria ('Ca. Pokemonas kadabra'). The bacteria were stained red by so-called 'fluorescence in situ hybridization'. Credit: Marcel Dominik Solbach

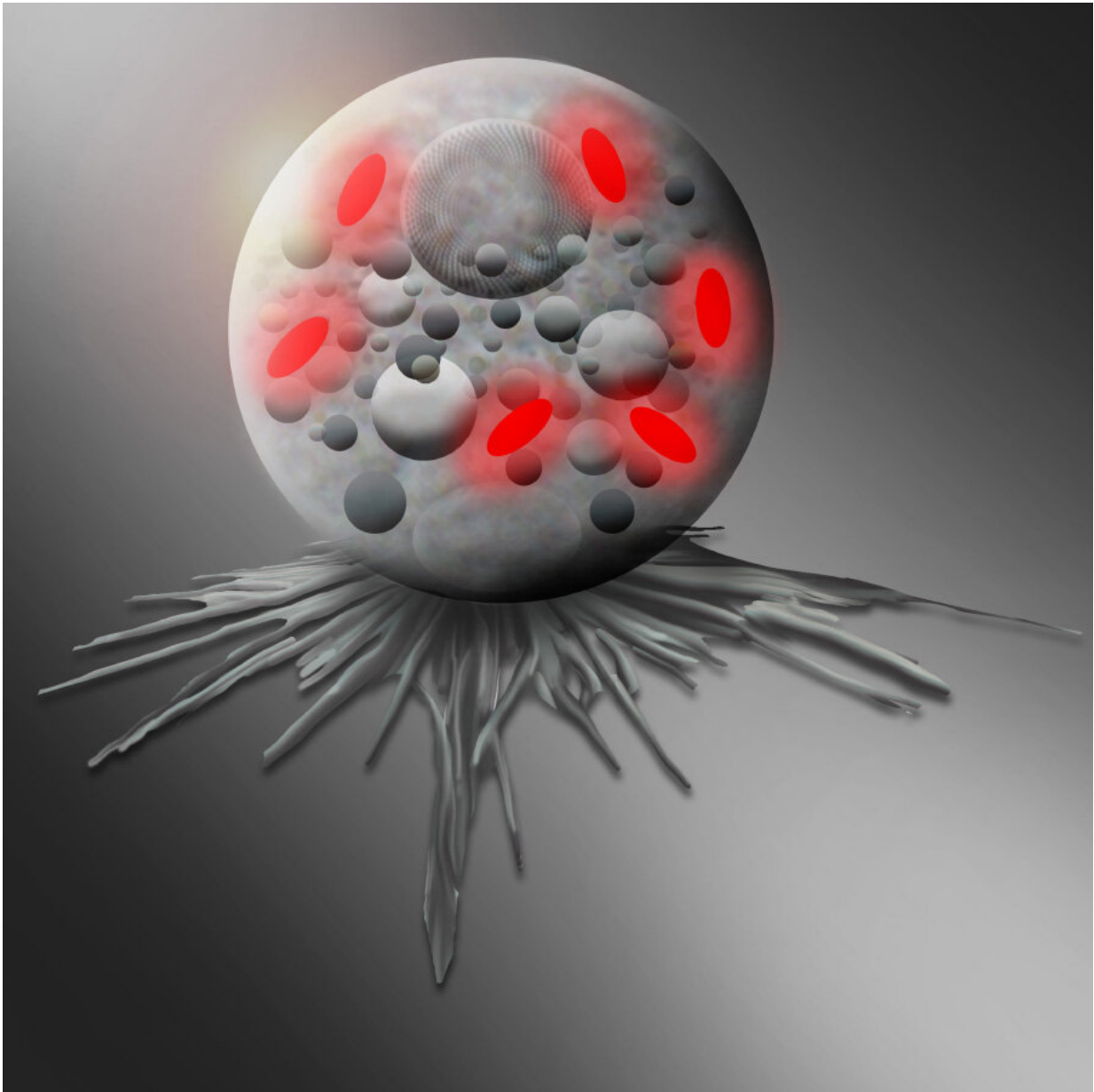
A research team at the University of Cologne has discovered previously undescribed bacteria in amoebae that are related to Legionella and may even cause disease. The researchers from Professor Dr. Michael Bonkowski's working group at the Institute of Zoology have named one of the newly discovered bacteria 'Pokemonas' because they live in spherical amoebae, comparable to Pokémon in the video game, which are caught in balls. The results of their research have been published in the journal *Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology*.

Bacteria of the order Legionellales have long been of scientific interest because some of these bacteria are known to cause lung disease in humans and animals—such as "Legionnaires' disease," which is caused by the species Legionella pneumophila and can sometimes be fatal. Legionellales bacteria live and multiply as intracellular parasites in the cells of organisms as hosts. In particular, the hosts of Legionellales are [amoebae](#). The term 'amoeba' is used to describe a variety of microorganisms that are not closely related, but share a variable shape and crawling locomotion by means of pseudopods. "We wanted to screen amoebae for Legionellales and chose a group of amoebae for our research that had no close relationship to the hosts that were previously studied. The choice fell on the amoeba group Thecofilosea, which is often overlooked by researchers," explains Marcel Dominik Solbach.

And indeed, the spherical Thecofilosea serve as host organisms for Legionellales. In Thecofilosea amoebae from environmental samples, the scientists were able to detect various Legionellales species, including two

previously undescribed genera and one [undescribed species](#) from the genus *Legionella*. "The results show that the range of known host organisms of these bacteria is considerably wider than previously thought. In addition, these findings suggest that many more amoebae may serve as hosts for Legionellales—and thus potentially as vectors of disease. To investigate this further, we are now sequencing the complete genome of these bacteria," said Dr. Kenneth Dumack, who led the project.

In the future, these new findings should help to better understand how Legionellales bacteria are related amongst each other, and clarify their interactions with their hosts as well as the routes of infection in order to prevent outbreaks of the diseases in humans.



Light microscope image and illustration of a Thecofilosea amoeba with intracellular Legionellales bacteria ('Ca. Pokemonas kadabra'). The bacteria were stained red by so-called 'fluorescence in situ hybridization'. Credit: Marcel Dominik Solbach

The researchers named one of the genera of bacteria they discovered

"Pokemonas." The genus name "Pokemonas" is a play on words based on the [video game](#) franchise "Pokémon," which celebrates its 25th anniversary this year and which most schoolchildren, students, and their parents should be familiar with. The name alludes to the intracellular lifestyle of the [bacteria](#) in the ball-shaped Thecofilosea amoebae, because in the "Pokémon" series games, little monsters are caught in balls, much like "Pokemonas" in the Thecofilosea.

More information: Marcel Dominik Solbach et al. Novel Endosymbionts in Rhizarian Amoebae Imply Universal Infection of Unrelated Free-Living Amoebae by Legionellales, *Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology* (2021). [DOI: 10.3389/fcimb.2021.642216](https://doi.org/10.3389/fcimb.2021.642216)

Provided by University of Cologne

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