Evidence for horizontal gene transfer of anaerobic carbon monoxide dehydrogenases

Stephen M. Techtmann1, 2, Alexander V. Lebedinsky3, Albert S. Colman4, Tatyana G. Sokolova5, Tanja Woyke6, Lynne Goodwin5 and Frank T. Robb1, 2*

1 Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, USA  
2 Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, USA  
3 Winogradsky Institute of Microbiology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia  
4 Department of the Geophysical Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA  
5 DOE Joint Genome Institute, Walnut Creek, CA, USA  

Carbon monoxide (CO) is commonly known as a toxic gas, yet both cultivation studies and emerging genome sequences of bacteria and archaea establish that CO is a widely utilized microbial growth substrate. In this study, we determined the prevalence of anaerobic carbon monoxide dehydrogenases ([Ni,Fe]-CODHs) in currently available genomic sequence databases. Currently, 185 out of 2887, or 6% of sequenced bacterial and archaeal genomes possess at least one gene encoding [Ni,Fe]-CODH, the key enzyme for anaerobic CO utilization. Many genomes encode multiple copies of [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes whose functions and regulation are correlated with their associated gene clusters. The phylogenetic analysis of this extended protein family revealed six distinct clades; many clades consisted of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs that were encoded by microbes from disparate phylogenetic lineages, based on 16S rRNA sequences, and widely ranging physiology. To more clearly define if the branching patterns observed in the [Ni,Fe]-CODH trees are due to functional conservation vs. evolutionary lineage, the genomic context of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene clusters was examined, and superimposed on the phylogenetic trees. On the whole, there was a correlation between genomic contexts and the tree topology, but several functionally similar [Ni,Fe]-CODHs were found in different clades. In addition, some distantly related organisms have similar [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes. *Correspondence: Frank T. Robb, Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology, 701 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, USA. e-mail: frobb@som.umaryland.edu

Keywords: carbon monoxide, thermophiles, hydrogenogens, carboxydotrophs, Thermosinus carboxydivorans, Carboxydothermus hydrogenoformans, carbon monoxide dehydrogenase

INTRODUCTION
Carbon monoxide (CO) is most commonly known as a potent human toxin. Alternatively, CO can provide an energy and carbon source in both anaerobic and aerobic microbes (Uffen, 1976; King and Weber, 2007; Sokolova et al., 2009; Techtmann et al., 2009). This ability to utilize CO relies upon enzymes known as carbon monoxide dehydrogenases (CODHs, EC 1.2.99.2; Ferry, 1995; Seravalli et al., 1995, 1997; Ragsdale, 2008). CO oxidation is performed by aerobic and anaerobic species using CODHs in different classes (Ragsdale, 2004; King and Weber, 2007). While the overall reaction catalyzed by both aerobic and anaerobic species is the same (CO + H2O → CO2 + 2H+ + 2e−), major differences result from the different terminal electron acceptors of the pathway. For aerobic species this reaction is catalyzed by the aerobic CODH (CoxSML) complex (Hugendeck and Meyer, 1992; Schubel et al., 1995). The Cox-type CODH contains a highly conserved Mo based active site (Meyer and Schlegel, 1983; Meyer and Rajagopalan, 1984; Meyer et al., 1993; Dobbek et al., 1999; Gnida et al., 2003). In the case of the aerobic Cox-type CODH, the electrons generated from the oxidation of CO are transferred to oxygen or, in some cases, nitrate as the final electron acceptor (King, 2003, 2006; King and Weber, 2007). Anaerobic CODHs are distinct from Cox CODHs and have a Ni–Fe active site (Dobbek et al., 2001, 2004; Svetlitchnyi et al., 2001, 2004). The anaerobic CODH generates electrons from the oxidation of CO and transfers them to a variety of acceptors, allowing CO to be the source of reducing equivalents for various pathways including sulfate reduction, acetogenesis, methanogenesis, hydrogenogenesis, and metal reduction, and it can also reduce CO2 to CO used further for acetate synthesis by the Wood–Ljungdahl pathway (Gonzalez and
The extreme thermophile *Carboxydothermus hydrogenoformans* is a prototype anaerobic carboxydotroph with five distinct anaerobic CODHs. *C. hydrogenoformans* can grow efficiently on CO as sole carbon and energy source, confirming that CO can fuel divergent pathways (Wu et al., 2005). The presence of multiple anaerobic CODHs encoded by a single organism requires that these homologs arose either by duplication of an ancestral CODH gene in the same lineage or else have been acquired by horizontal gene transfer (HGT) between separate lineages.

In this study we identified [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes in the rapidly expanding database of microbial genomes in order to understand the mechanisms of evolution and dispersion of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs. A comprehensive phylogenetic analysis was designed to observe if CODHs are found in distinct clades. Examination of the genomic context of each of the [Ni,Fe]-CODHs provided insights into the functions of [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene clusters. We then used these functional assignments to determine whether differences in inferred function of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs explain the pattern of phylogenetic divergence. In addition, in-depth statistical analysis was performed on two gene clusters that catalyze similar functions. By examining operons with the same function we control for differences that have arisen based on functional diversification. The two gene clusters examined were from the prototype thermophilic hydrogenogen – *C. hydrogenoformans* – and a thermophilic metal reducing hydrogenogen – *Thermosinus carboxydivorans*. These organisms were chosen based on the following criteria. (1) They are both thermophilic, thus controlling for selection due to adaptations to differing growth temperatures. (2) *C. hydrogenoformans* and *T. carboxydivorans* exhibit different types of cell wall structure and are members of widely divergent classes of the Phylum Firmicutes: the Clostridia and Negativicutes, respectively. (3) Despite their divergent lineages, their [Ni,Fe]-CODHs and the linked energy-converting hydrogenases (ECH) are very similar. The genomes of these bacteria were analyzed to determine whether the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster may have been subject to recent HGT.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**DATABASE SEARCHING FOR [Ni,Fe]-CODH SEQUENCES**

The US Department of Energy’s Integrated Microbial Genome (IMG) database was searched using BLASTp to query the protein database (Altschul et al., 1990) for sequences corresponding to [Ni,Fe]-CODHs. [Ni,Fe]-CODHs are subdivided into two types: the type called CooS, which is more frequent in bacteria, and the type called Cdh, occurring almost exclusively in archaea. The ligands of the Ni,Fe-containing active site (Dobbek’s C cluster; Dobbek et al., 2001) are conserved, with few exceptions, in CooS- and Cdh-type CODHs (Lindahl, 2002). However, Cdh-type CODHs harbor two additional [Fe₃S₄] clusters (Genecic et al., 2010), and, on the whole, there is rather low homology between CooS- and Cdh-type CODHs. Therefore, the IMG database was searched using a CooS-type sequence (CooS-I from *C. hydrogenoformans*) and a Cdh-type sequence (Cdh-1 from the archaeon *Archeoglobus fulgidus*). Overlapping results and low scoring hits (Quality scores less than 200) were removed from the final [Ni,Fe]-CODH database (Table S3 in Supplemental Material). Many of the low scoring hits were often genes annotated as hydroxyamine reductases. This refined database was then used for further analysis.

**PHYLOGENETIC TREE CONSTRUCTION**

The [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences were aligned using the MUSCLE alignment program (Edgar, 2004a,b). This multiple sequence alignment was used to construct phylogenetic trees using Maximum Likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI). ML trees were constructed using the RAxML-HPC2 program (version 7.2.8; Stamatakis, 2006; Stamatakis et al., 2008) on the CIPRES servers (Miller et al., 2010). ML trees were constructed using the WAG + Γ + I model which was selected as the best-fit model for our database by the model selection tool implemented in Topali2 (Milne et al., 2009). Node support was assessed by 1,000 bootstrap replicates with the same model. BI trees were constructed using the BEAST program (Drummond and Rambaut, 2007) with the WAG + Γ + I model as was selected as the best-fit model by the Topali2 package. Searches were run with four chains of 7,500,000 generations, for which the first 750,000 were discarded as “burn-in.” Trees were sampled every 1,000 generations. Stabilization of chain parameters was determined using the program TRACER (Rambaut and A., 2007). A maximum credibility clade tree was annotated using the TreeAnnotator program (part of the BEAST package). Trees were drawn using the FigTree program. Subtrees were drawn of each of the clades and are shown in (Figure A2 in Appendix).

**CONSTRUCTION OF FUNCTIONAL TREES**

The analysis of the genomic contexts was done using the information available at Gene Detail pages of the IMG database and, where necessary, applying tblastn with appropriate queries at the IMG website. This information was used to identify whether the [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene was located (1) within an ACS gene cluster, (2) adjacent to an ECH gene cluster, (3) located at a distance less than 3 kb away from a gene encoding CooF, a ferredoxin-like FeS protein (Kerby et al., 1992) which carries out electron transfer from CooS to a variety of electron acceptors, or (4) not clustered with a cooF gene.

**GENOMIC SEQUENCING OF THERMOSINUS CARBOXYDIVORANS**

*Thermosinus carboxydivorans* was grown as previously described (Sokolova et al., 2004). DNA was extracted using previously described protocols (Wu et al., 2005). The genome of *T. carboxydivorans* Nor1 was sequenced at the Joint Genome Institute (JGI) using a combination of 3, 8, and 40 kb (fosmid) DNA libraries. In addition to Sanger sequencing, 454 pyrosequencing was done using a combination of 3, 8, and 40 kb (fosmid) DNA libraries. All general aspects of library construction and sequencing performed at the JGI can be found at http://www.jgi.doe.gov/. Draft assemblies were based on 28,812 total reads. All three libraries provided 9.3× coverage of the genome. The

---

1 http://tree.bio.edu.ac.uk/software/figtree/
2 http://img.jgi.doe.gov/
Phred/Phrap/Consed software package\(^3\) was used for sequence assembly and quality assessment (Ewing and Green, 1998; Ewing et al., 1998; Gordon et al., 1998). After the shotgun stage, reads were assembled with parallel Phrap (High Performance Software, LLC). Possible mis-assemblies were corrected with Dupfinisher (Han and Chain, 2006) or transposon bombing of bridging clones (Epigenentre Biotechnologies, Madison, WI, USA). Gaps between contigs were closed by editing in Consed, custom primer walk or PCR amplification (Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, IN, USA).

A total of 5919 additional reactions were necessary to close gaps and to elevate the quality of the finished sequence. The completed genome sequences of \(T.\) carboxydovorans Nor1 contains 36,788 reads, achieving an average of 10-fold sequence coverage per base with an error rate less than 1 in 100,000. The draft genome sequence was deposited into GenBank (Accession Numbers AAWL01000001–AAWL01000049).

**HORIZONTAL GENE TRANSFER ANALYSES OF THE [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH GENE CLUSTER**

The nucleotide sequences for the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster were extracted (including genes of all hydrogenase sub-units) from the \(C.\) hydrogenoformans and the \(T.\) carboxydovorans genomes. These sequences and the whole genome sequences for both organisms were used for further analysis. Additionally, the Escherichia coli K12 genome (GenBank Accession Number U00096.2) was used as a control.

G + C content was determined using GC-Profile program (Gao and Zhang, 2006). Tetranucleotide frequency was determined using the TETRA program (Teeling et al., 2004). Codon usage was determined from tables in the codon usage database\(^4\). Overall codon usage for the 10 genes of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster was determined by averaging the codon frequency of each gene in the gene cluster.

The Kullback–Leibler (K–L) divergence metric (Kullback and Leibler, 1951) was used to determine whether the differences in G + C content, tetranucleotide frequency, and codon usage were significant or not. These three metrics and the K–L divergence were determined using the following formula:

\[
D_{KL}(\{g\mid G\}) = \sum_{i} g(i) \ln \frac{g(i)}{G(i)}
\]

where \(g\) is the a parameter (e.g., frequency of a particular tetranucleotide or frequency of usage of a particular codon) for the gene or operon and \(G\) is that same parameter for the whole genome. This calculation is repeated for all of the tetranucleotide frequencies and the resulting values are added together to determine the K–L divergence for tetranucleotide frequency. The same basic calculation is done for the frequency of usage for each codon to determine the K–L divergence for codon usage between a gene or operon and a genome.

\(^3\)www.phrap.com

\(^4\)www.kazusa.or.jp/codon/

**RESULTS**

**MANY ORGANISMS ENCODE MORE THAN ONE [Ni,Fe]-CODH GENE**

BLAST searches of the IMG database revealed that a surprising number of organisms encode [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes. Of the 2887 extant bacterial and archaeal genomes, 185 genomes (\(> 6\%\)) encoded at least one [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene. Of these 185 genomes, 43% encoded more than one [Ni,Fe]-CODH (Listed in Table S2 in Supplemental Material). The highest number of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs detected in a single genome is five, found in the genome sequences of \(C.\) hydrogenoformans, the Mono Lake isolate delta Proteobacterium MLMS-1, and the methanogenic archaeon \(Methanosarcina\) acetivorans. Many of the species that encode multiple [Ni,Fe]-CODHs have been described as having the ability to utilize CO for both energy conservation and carbon acquisition, or energy conservation alone. Several of the gene clusters have genomic contexts that indicate probable primary functions such as metal reduction, oxidative stress responses, and cofactor reduction. In addition, the important human pathogens \(Clostridium\) difficile and \(Clostridium\) butylicum both possess two copies of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs, suggesting a role for [Ni,Fe]-CODHs in their physiology. The majority of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs found in our analysis occur in strains whose modes of CO utilization are not yet established, and therefore more CO-related physiological traits are likely to be discovered in the future.

**PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF [Ni,Fe]-CODH SEQUENCES REVEALS SEVERAL DISTINCT CLADES**

A dataset of all of the [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from the IMG database was used to reconstruct the phylogeny of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs. Both ML and BI phylogenetic analyses were used. The phylogenetic trees (Figures 1A,B) constructed from both methods were congruent, therefore only the ML trees are shown in subsequent figures. These trees both detail six distinct, strongly supported clades (greater than 50% bootstraps for ML trees, with most nodes supported at \(> 86\%\), and Bayesian posterior support of greater than or equal to 0.99). While the branching pattern within clades differs slightly between ML and BI, the composition of all six clades in both ML and BI trees are identical (Table S3 in Supplemental Material). The distribution of sequences within these clades greatly expands our knowledge of the organisms that encode [Ni,Fe]-CODHs as well as the potential mechanisms for their evolution.

**FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF [Ni,Fe]-CODH CLADES**

Analysis of the genomic context was performed so that the [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences were binned according to four categories: (1) within an acetyl-CoA synthase gene cluster, (2) adjacent to an ECH gene cluster, (3) adjacent to a cooF electron transfer protein, and (4) not adjacent to a cooF gene. These categories were plotted on the ML phylogenetic tree displayed in a circular format which was color coded according to the genomic context of the CODHs (Figure 2).

**SUMMARY OF [Ni,Fe]-CODH CLADES**

Clade A is composed of sequences corresponding to the Cdh-type CODHs, which occur almost exclusively in the Archaea and for the most part cluster in the genomes as part of the five-subunit acetyl-CoA decarboxylase/synthase (ACDS) complex (Terlesky et al.,
FIGURE 1 | Unrooted phylogenetic trees of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH amino acid sequences encoded by IMG genomes were constructed from (A) Maximum Likelihood and (B) Bayesian Inference algorithms. Bootstrap values as a percentage of 1000 replicates or Bayesian posterior probabilities are shown for the deep branches defining the six [Ni,Fe]-CODH clades. The compositions of all six clades in both ML and BI trees are identical (see Figure A1 in Appendix and Table S3 in Supplemental Material).

1986; Grahame, 1991; Kocsis et al., 1999; Gencic et al., 2010). Only one bacterium, the deep subsurface pioneer species Candidatus Desulforudis audaxviator, has a typical archaeal Cdh-type ACDS complex (Chivian et al., 2008).

Clade B contains [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from an eclectic group of Bacteria, the majority comprising either gut microbiota or putative cellulose degraders. This clade includes species found in diverse enteric environments ranging from cow rumen isolates such as Ruminococcus spp. to constituents of the human gut microbiome such as Campylobacter spp. However, this clade also includes metal reducing Geobacter species, as well as two phototrophs, Chlorobium phaeobacteroides and Chlorobaculum parvum. These phototrophs and the second of two CooS sequences from the homoacetogen Moorella thermoacetica form the most deeply branching members of this clade. None of the sequences in Clade B is linked to any other known CO-related genes.

Clade C is composed primarily of clostridial species. Most of the strains within this clade are found as members of the human microbiome. A large proportion of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences within this clade are one of two CooS homologs found in many strains of the human pathogens C. botulinum and C. difficile. A large number of these sequences are found adjacent to cooF genes,
suggesting that these [Ni,Fe]-CODHs are able to use CooF to transfer electrons to other functional proteins. Thus it is possible that these [Ni,Fe]-CODHs are coupled to a broad range of functional processes including disease-related physiology. Further biochemical investigation is required to determine the function of the [Ni,Fe]-CODHs within this clade. The most deeply branching members of this clade are unlinked [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from hyperthermophilic methanogens including several Methanocaldococcus species and Methanopyrus kandleri. The organisms within this clade thus span an extraordinary phylogenetic range, from Bacteria through Euryarchaeota and likely participate in diverse pathways for CO utilization.

All of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences within Clade D were found to be “lone” cooS genes, that is, not found in genomic context with known CO-metabolism related genes. The most deeply branching group of Clade D is a subclade composed of a few alkaliphilic bacteria. Another deeply branching group in Clade D is from Euryarchaeota species, either methanogens or Archaeoglobaceae. One of the subgroups of Clade D contains sequences from the second class of C. botulinum [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences among other Clostridium spp. A third group of sequences within Clade D is composed of sequences similar to CooS-V from C. hydrogenoformans. The C. hydrogenoformans CooS-V was described in the genome analysis of C. hydrogenoformans as being unique, since it is the only one of the five [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes in this genome without a putative function, and is not directly linked to other genes that could provide a contextual clue as to its function (Wu et al., 2005). The majority of Clade D [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes are encoded in genomes that also encode other [Ni,Fe]-CODH genes.

Clade E is the largest and most eclectic clade, composed of several subclades. Representatives of each of the four functional categories used in this study are found in Clade E. One of the Clade E subclades is dominated by clostridial and delta proteobacterial [Ni,Fe]-CODHs found within ACS gene clusters. This group of sequences includes the majority of the known
bacterial CODH/ACS gene clusters. Another large subclade in Clade E contains sequences from sulfate reducing bacteria as well as methanogenic archaea. A notable feature of one more subclade within Clade E is a group of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from *Thermococcus* spp. that are linked to ECH in these Euryarchaeota. These thermococci have the ability to couple the anaerobic oxidation of CO to hydrogen production, via a conserved [Ni,Fe]-CODH-ECH gene cluster (Lim et al., 2010).

Clade F is numerically small, however members in all of the four functional categories are represented in this group of CODHs. The four *C. hydrogenoformans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene clusters in Clade F have been assigned different metabolic functions based on biochemical characterization as well as their genetic linkages to other functional genes (Wu et al., 2005). For example, the well-characterized [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene clusters originally described in *R. rubrum* and *C. hydrogenoformans* are assigned to this clade. In addition to these well-characterized [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH operons there are several other ECH-clustered CODHs within Clade F. Another subgroup within Clade F contains bacterial CODH/ACS gene clusters.

Clade F also contains many characterized [Ni,Fe]-CODHs with representatives from each of the four functional classes used in this study. Many of these have been characterized structurally and biochemically (Svetlitchnyi et al., 2001, 2004; Soboh et al., 2002; Volbeda and Fontecilla-Camps, 2005). These biochemical studies establish Clade F as encompassing the greatest known functional diversity of [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene clusters.

**THE GENOME OF *T. CARBOXYDIVORANS* ENCODES A MINIMAL COoS HOMOLOG**

The genome of *T. carboxydivorans* encodes three [Ni,Fe]-CODH homologs. One of these homologs is highly similar to the hydrogenase-linked [Ni,Fe]-CODH from *C. hydrogenoformans*. A second [Ni,Fe]-CODH is highly similar to the CODH-V from *C. hydrogenoformans*. The third [Ni,Fe]-CODH homolog however is distinct from all known [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences (Figure 3). Other known [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences are 600–800 amino acid residues long. This divergent mini-CooS has only 482 amino acid residues and its short length does not result from frameshift truncation. Upon alignment with other [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences, it is
apparent that its small size can be accounted for by many deletions of varying size relative to standard size CooS genes (Figure 4), however the mini-CooS seems to retain all of the important domains of typical CODHs, suggesting that it may be functional (Figure 4). Dobbeck et al. (2004) solved the prototype crystal structure for the CooS-II from C. hydrogenoformans which revealed three metal binding clusters (Clusters B, C, and D), each with separate metal coordinating domains with conserved Cys and His residues essential for CODH activity. Interestingly, the 11 Cys residues and the His residue coordinating these clusters are all conserved in the minimal CooS from T. carboxydivorans. Hydroxylamine reductases share some sequence similarity with CooS, but they all lack some of the conserved Cys residues that locate the metal clusters in CooS. The proximity in the genome of the minimal cooS gene to a coof gene provides further evidence for its involvement in CO-metabolism.

**EVIDENCE FOR HGT OF THE [NI,FE]-CODH-ECH GENE CLUSTER OF THERMOSINUS CARBOXYDIVORANS**

The genome sequence of T. carboxydivorans provides insights into the ability of microbes to utilize CO as a versatile electron donor as well as potential mechanisms for acquisition of [Ni,Fe]-CODH operons and the evolution of multi-[Ni,Fe]-CODH genotypes. As mentioned previously, the draft T. carboxydivorans genome sequence revealed three CODH gene clusters. The [Ni,Fe]-CODH-ECH gene cluster is highly similar in sequence and gene content to the homologs found in C. hydrogenoformans and R. rubrum as shown in Figure 5. In R. rubrum, this gene cluster has been shown to comprise two operons: a CODH operon, which contains a cooS gene and the gene for a nickel–iron, electron transfer protein (coof), and the adjacent membrane-bound hydrogenase operon. The [Ni,Fe]-CODH-ECH gene clusters are composed of similar sets of genes in R. rubrum, C. hydrogenoformans, and T. carboxydivorans. In C. hydrogenoformans, the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster probably comprises two operons (there is an intergenic space approximately 100 nt long between the hypA gene and the coof gene). In T. carboxydivorans, there is no intergenic space or putative promoter sequences between the ECH and CODH sections of the gene cluster, suggesting that it forms a single operon.

Nevertheless, the CODH and the clustered genes encoding the seven subunits of the membrane-bound hydrogenase from T. carboxydivorans are highly similar to the corresponding genes from C. hydrogenoformans, in both gene order and in nucleotide sequence. The 11.3 kb operon that comprises the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster in T. carboxydivorans is 84% identical on the nucleotide level to the homologous gene cluster in C. hydrogenoformans, an observation that prompted us to examine these gene clusters for quantifiable evidence of HGT.

Several *in silico* methods have been proposed as indicators of HGT. G + C content has been a well-established and simple method for predicting HGT (Lawrence and Ochman, 1998). The G + C content of the T. carboxydivorans genome is 51.6% whereas the G + C content of its 11.3-kb [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH operon is 43.4%, which is similar to the overall G + C content of C. hydrogenoformans genome (42.0%). The G + C% of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH-ECH gene cluster from C. hydrogenoformans (44%) is very close to its T. carboxydivorans counterpart.

![FIGURE 4 | The mini-CooS from Thermosinus carboxydivorans contains conserved residues essential for CODH activity. An alignment of Carboxydothermus hydrogenoformans CooS-II, the Cdh-type CODH of Methanothermobacter thermautotrophicus (MTH1708), Thermosinus carboxydivorans mini-CooS, and Thermolina potens hydroxylamine reductase (TherJR_2940) was constructed. Dobbeck et al. (2001) defined three sites as being essential for CooS activity. Cluster C (purple), B (red), and D (green). All of these residues are present in the C. hydrogenoformans CooS-II, the Cdh-type CODH, and T. carboxydivorans minimal CooS. Many of these residues are absent in the hydroxylamine reductase. The sequences were aligned with MAFFT v6.861b (http://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/server/index.html).](www.frontiersin.org)
FIGURE 5 | Gene topology for the hydrogenase – CODH gene clusters from *C. hydrogenoformans*, *T. carboxydivorans*, and *R. rubrum*. Homologous genes are colored similarly between operons. The *C. hydrogenoformans* and *T. carboxydivorans* gene clusters are identical except for displacement of the associated cooC gene and presence of intergenic space between hypA and the cooF in *C. hydrogenoformans*. Additionally the *T. carboxydivorans* cooA gene is located 254 kb away from the rest of the gene cluster. While the *R. rubrum* gene cluster has many of the same genes, there are notable differences in the genes encoding the hydrogenase accessory proteins (i.e., presence of cooT and cooJ in *R. rubrum* instead of hypA).

similar to the overall G + C% of the *C. hydrogenoformans* genome (Wu et al., 2005).

Because G + C content alone is considered to be an inadequate criterion to detect HGT (Garcia-Valle et al., 2000) we sought other criteria to distinguish the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster in *T. carboxydivorans* from the genome at large. In a recent paper, additional methods for determining HGT were evaluated (Becq et al., 2010). Tetrancleotide frequency and codon usage similarity quantified with K–L divergence were proposed as the most accurate metrics for predicting HGT. We compared the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene clusters of *T. carboxydivorans* and *C. hydrogenoformans* with the full genome sequences of *T. carboxydivorans*, *C. hydrogenoformans*, with K–L analysis using the genome of *E. coli* K12 as a control to determine if these two CODH-I gene clusters are divergent from the genomes at large (Table 1).

The *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster was compared to the *T. carboxydivorans* genome using tetrancleotide frequency, resulting in a K–L divergence of 0.217. When codon usage was used as the metric, the K–L divergence was 0.133. The threshold values of 0.05 and 0.1 for K–L divergence of codon usage and tetrancleotide frequency respectively were used to determine similarity. By both metrics the *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster is significantly different from the *T. carboxydivorans* genome. As a control, the tetrancleotide frequency and codon usage of the genes encoding the *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster were compared to those of the *E. coli* K12 genome. K–L divergences for this comparison are 0.116 and 0.212 for tetrancleotide frequency and codon usage respectively. These results confirmed that the threshold values are appropriate for specifying similarity. The K–L divergences of the *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster vs. the *T. carboxydivorans* genome is thus greater than the K–L distance of the *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster vs. the *E. coli* K12 genome. Based on these metrics it appears that the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster from *T. carboxydivorans* is significantly divergent from the *T. carboxydivorans* genome at large.

The same analysis was performed to examine whether the *C. hydrogenoformans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster is similar to rest of the *C. hydrogenoformans* genome. The K–L divergences comparing tetrancleotide frequency and codon usage for the *C. hydrogenoformans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster against the *C. hydrogenoformans* genome are 0.023 and 0.075 respectively. Again *E. coli* K12 was used as a control and the K–L divergences for tetrancleotide frequency and codon usage are 0.155 and 0.236 respectively. The K–L divergences comparing the *C. hydrogenoformans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster with the rest of the genome are well below the cutoff values and therefore suggest that the *C. hydrogenoformans* CODH-I gene cluster is equilibrated with the *C. hydrogenoformans* genome.

The K–L divergences for the comparison of tetrancleotide frequency and codon usage of the *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster against the *C. hydrogenoformans* genome are 0.048 and 0.088. These K–L divergences are below the cutoff values, indicating that the *T. carboxydivorans* [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster is remarkably similar in composition to the *C. hydrogenoformans* genome.
Table 1 | Kullback–Leibler divergence comparing codon usage (bold) and tetranucleotide frequency (Italics) for various combinations of the

|                | C. hydrogenoformans genome | T. carboxydivorans genome | C. hydrogenoformans CODH–ECH cluster | T. carboxydivorans CODH–ECH cluster | E. coli K12 genome |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| C. hydrogenoformans genome | 0                         | 0.302                     | 0.023                                | 0.048                               | 0.155             |
| T. carboxydivorans genome  | **0.143**                 | **0.202**                 | **0.217**                            | **0.016**                            | **0.098**         |
| C. hydrogenoformans CODH–ECH cluster | **0.075**               | **0.154**                 | 0                                    | 0                                   | 0.115             |
| T. carboxydivorans CODH–ECH cluster | **0.088**               | **0.133**                 | **0.036**                            | 0                                   | 0.116             |
| E. coli K12 genome        | **0.170**                 | **0.153**                 | **0.236**                            | **0.212**                            | **0.000**         |

**DISCUSSION**

The burgeoning release of microbial genomes has revealed that the ability to utilize CO is a surprisingly common trait shared by a diverse collection of bacteria and archaea. Phylogenetic analysis of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs revealed extensive diversity of [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences in 6% of the released microbial genomes. Most of these species have primary phylogenies not related to CO metabolism and have not been scored for CO utilization. Among [Ni,Fe]-CODH encoding species, more than 40% encode more than one CODH. This previously unexplored diversity of sequences has the potential to provide insights into both the function and evolution of this important protein family. For the most part the multiple [Ni,Fe]-CODHs encoded by the same organism are not close relatives. This suggests that these multiple [Ni,Fe]-CODHs in one genome are not the result of recent gene duplications.

Our phylogenetic analysis confirms prior work which has shown that there is a clear distinction between the bacterial-type CODH/ACS and the archaeal-type CODH/ACDS. The clade composed of the archaeal-type CODH/ACDS is populated by archaea with one notable exception. There is a sequence for an archaeal-like CODH/ACDS found in the genome of the deep subsurface bacterium Candidatus D. audaxviator, which was the sole detected inhabitant of subterranean effluent waters in a South African gold mine 2.8 km below the surface (Chivian et al., 2008). So far the CODH/ACDS from D. audaxviator is the only sequence of a CODH/ACDS found in a bacterial genome, supporting the notion that D. audaxviator acquired this CODH/ACDS via a HGT event from an archaeon.

Aside from D. audaxviator’s CODH/ACDS it is difficult to distinguish putative HGT events of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from vertical descent solely by phylogenetic analysis. There are many examples of [Ni,Fe]-CODH clades that are composed of organisms that are not related to one another phylogenetically. For example, in clades C, D, and E, archaeal [Ni,Fe]-CODHs form deep branches of a clade composed primarily of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from bacterial species, tempting us to infer that these sequences may be the result of ancient inter-domain HGTs. However, the disparity between the 16S rRNA phylogeny and the [Ni,Fe]-CODH phylogeny reconstructed here could result from functional distinctions between CODH lineages. We assume that the function of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs is determined by their associated proteins encoded within gene clusters, since this has been observed in many cases. Therefore, the CODH proteins from one clade may have evolved to associate with accessory proteins more often clustered with another clade member, resulting in [Ni,Fe]-CODHs with similar functions to have convergent sequence motifs, even if originating from different evolutionary starting points.

It is difficult at this stage to assess with accuracy whether the [Ni,Fe]-CODH phylogeny is due to divergence along functional lines as described above, due to the fact that only [Ni,Fe]-CODHs from clades A and F have been definitively characterized biochemically. In an effort to clearly elucidate the branching pattern seen in the global [Ni,Fe]-CODH tree shown in Figure 1, we have attempted to analyze the genomic context of each of the [Ni,Fe]-CODHs in the tree. The function of a [Ni,Fe]-CODH is often determined by the accessory proteins with which it associates. In many genomes, these accessory proteins are encoded in the same operon or adjacent to the [Ni,Fe]-CODH. The analysis of the genomic context and in turn the implied function of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH may help to distinguish vertical descent along function-determined lineages from HGT.

The functional tree (Figure 2) shows that on the whole there is co-occurrence of clades and genomic context. However there are exceptions where the genomic context is not congruent with clades. The best example of genomic context being congruent with phylogenetic lineage is in the case of the archaeal CODH/ACDS (Figure 2, Clade A). Aside from a few isolated cases, namely A. fulgidus and M. acetivorans, the remaining members are found within the context of the CODH/ACDS operon. It is most possible that in the cases of the exceptions, genomic context does not reflect functional cooperation. For the most part, however, Clade A is predominated by species from the domain Archaea and with [Ni,Fe]-CODHs with a conserved genomic context (ACDS clusters).

The bacterial side of the tree is not as straightforward. There are many cases in which genomic context does appear to be correlated with appearance in a common clade. Also, there are a few examples where similar functions are found in two different clades. The well-characterized physiology of hydrogenogenic carboxydotrophy is encoded by a [Ni,Fe]-CODH linked to an ECH. In this phylogenetic tree there are two places in which this gene cluster is found (Clade E and Clade F). While it may be difficult to explain this phenomenon in terms of vertical descent, it is clear that unlike the CODHs in Clade A the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster is not the result of simple vertical descent from an ancestral [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH.

Another example of correlation of the genomic context with the tree topology is provided by the absence of CooS/ACS gene.
clusters beyond clades E and F. This could indicate that CooS/ACS sequences have evolved by vertical inheritance and the presence of phylogenetically diverse hosts within these clades is not due to HGT but is a result of conservation of function. However, like the CODH–ECH gene cluster, the CODH/ACS gene cluster is present in three clades. Again this points to a more complex evolutionary history, which may indicate that this gene cluster has arisen more than once during the course of evolution or potentially a more complex mechanism involving HGT and genome rearrangements.

By overlaying known functional categories onto the phylogenetic tree we were able to clarify some of the phylogenetic history of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs. However much work needs to be done to further clarify the function of the many of the remaining [Ni,Fe]-CODHs. Since it appears that in some cases the clades fall along functional boundaries, the question of the role of HGT as a means of acquisition of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs could be more clearly addressed by examining unrelated species that possesses [Ni,Fe]-CODHs that are highly similar in sequence and function. One such example is found in the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH of Clade F. C. hydrogenoformans and T. carboxydovorans are two thermophiles from the Phylum Firmicutes but are from two divergent classes, Clostridia and Negativicutes, respectively. While these organisms share a common physiology they represent widely separated phylogenetic lineages. They both possess [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH homologous gene clusters with high similarity to each other (84% nucleotide identity). For this reason we set out to investigate whether the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster could have been acquired by T. carboxydovorans via an HGT event. Analysis of G + C content, tetranucleotide frequency, and codon usage support the hypothesis that the CODH – ECH gene cluster was assimilated by T. carboxydovorans via HGT.

Based on the high similarity between the hydrogenase – CODH gene clusters of T. carboxydovorans and C. hydrogenoformans and on the fitness of the T. carboxydovorans [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH to the C. hydrogenoformans genome in terms of tetranucleotide frequency and codon usage patterns, it is tempting to propose that T. carboxydovorans obtained this operon by HGT from C. hydrogenoformans or a closely related species. However, closer examination of the data indicate that there may have been a recent transfer from a relative of C. hydrogenoformans or else a more ancient transfer from an ancestor of C. hydrogenoformans into the T. carboxydovorans lineage. First, the nucleotide identity of the gene clusters, although high (84%), is lower than the ANI value of 95–96% shown to delimit microbial species (Goris et al., 2007; Richter and Rossello-Mora, 2009; Tindall et al., 2010). Second, whereas in C. hydrogenoformans the cluster seems to comprise two operons, T. carboxydovorans appears likely to encode a single operon (Figure 5). Third, the order of genes in the gene clusters from T. carboxydovorans and C. hydrogenoformans has been switched by the relocation of cooC (Figure 5). The rearrangements suggest further evolution in T. carboxydovorans or C. hydrogenoformans following a horizontal transfer. The location of the regulator gene cooA apart from the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster in T. carboxydovorans also suggests that there is ongoing genome reordering of the CO-related genes in this isolate, or may be interpreted as the acquisition of cooA that occurred independently from the acquisition of the [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster. One of the two cooA genes (cooA-1) in C. hydrogenoformans is directly upstream of its [Ni,Fe]-CODH–ECH gene cluster. The lone cooA homolog in the genome of T. carboxydovorans is a homolog of C. hydrogenoformans cooA-1 and is separated by 252 kb from the hydrogenase – CODH gene cluster. Interestingly, the T. carboxydovorans cooA is flanked by transposons and phage-related genes, which are known to be mediators of genomic rearrangement and HGT (Ochman et al., 2000).

The T. carboxydovorans genome also contains the smallest gene predicted to contain all of the conserved CooS features. This putative CODH is 428 amino acid residues long compared with typical [Ni,Fe]-CODHs that range from approximately 600 to 800 residues long. This “mini-CooS” has been placed in a separate multiple alignment that gave rise to the ML analysis shown in Figure 3. Taking into account (i) the acquisition of the hydrogenase – [Ni,Fe]-CODH gene cluster via HGT, which we substantiate in this paper, (ii) the separate location of the cooA gene, and (iii) the fact that the G + C content of the gene encoding the unusual small cooS is about 10 mol% higher than that of the genome. Therefore, we speculate that the assemblage of the carboxydovorans genome evolution is under way to accommodate selection for CO utilization.

Due to the large number of species that have been shown to encode multiple CODHs, it seems probable that multiple [Ni,Fe]-CODH operons increase the fitness of an organism in CO-rich milieus by providing divergent metabolic pathways through which CO can be metabolized. The consumption of CO by independent pathways providing energy conservation, carbon fixation, and nicotinamide coenzyme reduction are now well-established. On a broader scale, in microbial consortia, CO utilization has the additional communal benefit of dissipating a potentially toxic compound (Parshina et al., 2005; Techtmann et al., 2009). Our recent work revealed that adaptive regulation of expression of multiple [Ni,Fe]-CODH operons by dual cooA genes may partition CO between multiple competing pathways in response to varying needs for energy conservation and carbon acquisition across a wide range of CO concentrations (Techtmann et al., 2011).

In conclusion, we have developed a comprehensive phylogeny for [Ni,Fe]-CODHs which revealed the presence of six distinct clades. Comparison of the genomic contexts with CooS phylogeny suggests that several clades diverged based on function. These clades appear to be evolving via vertical descent. However there are a few CO-related metabolic functions that are spread throughout various clades on the tree either indicating different evolutionary events or HGT. It seems likely that both HGT and vertical transmission have driven the remarkable divergence of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs currently seen in both archaea and bacteria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by the US National Science Foundation through award numbers EAR 0747394 (Frank T. Robb), EAR 0747412 (Albert S. Colman), and MCB 0605301 (Frank T. Robb and Albert S. Colman). The work of Alexander V. Lebedinsky and Tatyana G. Sokolova has been supported by the Russian
Foundation for Basic Research (project number 11-04-01723-a), federal targeted program for 2009–2013 “Scientific and Pedagogical Personnel of Innovative Russia” (GK number P646), and the program of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences “Molecular and Cell Biology.” The sequencing work conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231. We are indebted to our reviewers for helpful comments on phylogenetic methods. This is Contribution 11-230 from the Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at http://www.frontiersin.org/Evolutionary_and_Genomic_Microbiology/10.3389/fmicb.2012.00132/abstract

Table S1 | [Ni,Fe]-CODH sequences found in the IMG database as of October 1, 2011.

Table S2 | Genomes encoding multiple [Ni,Fe]-CODH homologs.

Table S3 | Composition of the six [Ni,Fe]-CODH clades of both the ML and BI phylogenetic trees.
Anaerobic carbon monoxide dehydrogenase HGT

Parshina, S. N., Kijlstra, S., Henstra, A. M., Sipma, J., Plagge, C. M., and Stams, A. J. (2005). Carbon monoxide conversion by thermophilic sulfate-reducing bacteria in pure culture and in co-culture with Carboxydothrix hydrogenoformans. Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 68, 390–396.

Ragsdale, S. W. (2004). Life with carbon monoxide. Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 39, 165–195.

Ragsdale, S. W. (2008). Enzymology of the wood-Ljungdahl pathway of acetogenesis. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1125, 129–136.

Rambaut, A., and Aj, D. (2007). Tracer v1.4. Available at: http://beast.bio.ed.ac.uk/Tracer

Richer, M., and Rossello-Mora, R. (2009). Shifting the genomic gold standard for the prokaryotic species definition. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106, 19126–19131.

Schubel, U., Kraut, M., Morsdorf, R., and Richter, M., and Rossello-Mora, R. (2010). Evidence for horizontal gene transfer from the anaerobic carbon monoxide-utilizing Eubacteria Carboxydothrix hydrogenoformans. Eur. J. Biochem. 269, 5712–5721.

Sokolova, T. G., Gonzalez, J. M., Kostrikina, N. A., Chernyh, N. A., Slepova, T. V., Bonch-Osmolovskaya, E. A., and Robb, F. T. (2004). Thermosinus carboxydovorans gen. nov., sp. nov., a new anaerobic, thermophilic, membrane-associated NiFeS-dehydrogenase containing bacterium from a hot pool of Yellowstone National Park. Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 54, 2353–2359.

Sokolova, T. G., Henstra, A. M., Sipma, J., Parshina, S. N., Stams, A. J., and Lebedinsky, A. V. (2009). Diversity and ecophysiological features of thermophilic carboxydotoﬁc anaerobes. FEMS Microbiol. Ecol. 68, 131–141.

Stamatakis, A. (2006). RAxML-VI-HPC: maximum likelihood-based phylogenetic analyses with thousands of taxa and mixed models. Bioinformatics 22, 2688–2690.

Stamatakis, A., Hoover, P., and Rougemont, J. (2008). A rapid bootstrap algorithm for the RAxML Web servers. Syst. Biol. 57, 758–771.

Svetlichnyi, V., Dobbek, H., Meyer-Klaucke, W., Meins, T., Thiele, B., Romer, P., Huber, R., and Meyer, O. (2004). A functional Ni-Ni([-Fe,Fe]) cluster in the monomeric acetyl-CoA synthase from Carboxydothrix hydrogenoformans. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101, 446–451.

Svetlichnyi, V., Peschel, C., Acker, G., and Meyer, O. (2001). Two membrane-associated NiFeS-carbon monoxide dehydrogenases from the anaerobic carbon monoxide-utilizing Eubacteria Carboxydothrix hydrogenoformans. J. Bacteriol. 183, 5134–5144.

Techtmann, S. M., Colman, A. S., Murphy, M. B., Schackwitz, W. S., Goodwin, L. A., and Robb, F. T. (2011). Regulation of multiple carbon monoxide consumption pathways in anaerobic bacteria. Front. Microbiol. 2:147. doi:10.3389/fmicb.2011.00147

Techtmann, S. M., Colman, A. S., and Robb, F. T. (2009). ’That which does not kill us only makes us stronger’: the role of carbon monoxide in thermophilic microbial consortia. Environ. Microbiol. 11, 1027–1037.

Teeling, H., Waldmann, J., Lombdot, T., Bauer, M., and Glockner, F. O. (2004). TETRA: a web-service and a stand-alone program for the analysis and comparison of tetrancleotide usage patterns in DNA sequences. BMC Bioinformatics 5, 163. doi:10.1186/1471-2105-5-163

Terlesky, K., Nelson, J. M., and Ferry, J. G. (1986). Isolation of an enzyme complex with carbon monoxide dehydrogenase activity containing corrinoid and nickel from acetate-grown Methanococca thermophila. J. Bacteriol. 168, 1053–1058.

Tindall, B. J., Rossello-Mora, R., Busse, H. J., Ludwig, W., and Kämpfer, P. (2010). Notes on the characterization of prokaryote strains for taxonomic purposes. Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 60, 249–266.

Uffen, R. L. (1976). Anaerobic growth of Methanosarcina carboxydotrophicus strain with carbon monoxide as sole carbon and energy substrate. Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 36, 11241–11251.

Soboh, B., Linder, D., and Hedderich, R. (2002). Purification and catalytic properties of a CO-oxidizing H2-evolving enzyme complex from C. thermophila. Eur. J. Biochem. 269, 5712–5721.

Wu, M., Ren, Q., Durkin, A. S., Daugherty, S. C., Brinkac, L. M., Dodson, R. J., Madupu, R., Sullivan, S. A., Kolonay, J. F., Haft, D. H., Nelson, W. C., Tallon, L. J., Jones, K. M., Ulrich, L. E., Gonzalez, J. M., Zhulin, I. B., Robb, F. T., and Eisen, J. A. (2005). Life in hot carbon monoxide: the complete genome sequence of Carboxydothrix hydrogenoformans Z-2901. PLoS Genet. 1, e65. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.0010065

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or ﬁnancial relationships that could be construed as a potential conﬂict of interest.

Received: 07 December 2011; accepted: 20 March 2012; published online: 17 April 2012.

Citation: Techtmann SM, Lebedinsky AV, Colman AS, Sokolova TG, Woyke T, Goodwin L and Robb FT (2012) Evidence for horizontal gene transfer of anaerobic carbon monoxide dehydrogenases. Front. Microbiol. 3:132. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2012.00132

This article was submitted to Frontiers in Evolutionary and Genomic Microbiology, a specialty of Frontiers in Microbiology. Copyright © 2012 Techtmann, Lebedinsky, Colman, Sokolova, Woyke, Goodwin and Robb. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial License, which permits non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in other forums, provided the original authors and source are credited.
FIGURE A1 | Circular Bayesian Inference tree with sequence names shown (Same tree as Figure 1B). Posterior probabilities for deeply branching nodes are displayed.
FIGURE A2 | Continued
Clade C

Clade D

FIGURE A2 | Continued
FIGURE A2 | Subtrees of maximum likelihood tree of [Ni,Fe]-CODHs (Figure 2) divided based on clades.