Capturing biodiversity: linking a cyanobacteria culture collection to the “scratchpads” virtual research environment enhances biodiversity knowledge

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Abstract

Background

Currently, cyanobacterial diversity is examined using a polyphasic approach by assessing morphological and molecular data (Komárek 2015). However, the comparison of morphological and genetic data is sometimes hindered by the lack of cultures of several cyanobacterial morphospecies and inadequate morphological data of sequenced strains (Rajaniemi et al. 2005). Furthermore, in order to evaluate the phenotypic plasticity within defined taxa, the variability observed in cultures has to be compared to the range in natural variation (Komárek and Mareš 2012). Thus, new tools are needed to aggregate, link and process data in a meaningful way, in order to properly study and understand cyanodiversity.

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New information

An online database on cyanobacteria has been created, namely the Cyanobacteria culture collection (CCC) (http://cyanobacteria.myspecies.info/) using as case studies cyanobacterial strains isolated from lakes of Greece, which are part of the AUTH culture collection (School of Biology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki). The database hosts, for the first time, information and data such as morphology/morphometry, biogeography, phylogeny, microphotographs, distribution maps, toxicology and biochemical traits of the strains. All this data are structured, managed, and presented online and are publicly accessible with a recently developed tool, namely "Scratchpads", a taxon-centric virtual research environment allowing browsing the taxonomic classification and retrieving various kinds of relevant information for each taxon.

Keywords

cyanobacteria, database, Scratchpads, taxonomy, morphology, phylogeny, biodiversity informatics

Introduction

Biodiversity is the study of the variety of life at all possible levels of the biological organisation (from genes to ecosystems) and scales of observation (from local to global). Therefore, studies of biodiversity are predicated on the capacity to bring together information from across a diverse spectrum of scientific fields (Koureas et al. 2016). The Mediterranean area is a known biodiversity hot spot, however, diversity of microbes is substantially underestimated or unexplored (Coll et al. 2010). The diversity of freshwater cyanobacteria, especially those involved in water blooms, has been brought into attention as studies have shown that prolonged cyanobacterial blooms, dominated by known toxic species, can occur (Gkelis et al. 2014). Furthermore, cyanobacteria are a prolific source of natural products, known from just a handful of genera (Dittmann et al. 2015) and emerging data are providing a genetic basis to the natural product diversity. This is expected to set up an integrated research workflow that will increase the efficiency of biodiscovery pipelines.

Cyanobacteria are a large and morphologically very diverse group of photosynthetic prokaryotes, which occur almost in every illuminated habitat, and quantitatively are among the most important organisms on Earth (Whitton 2012). Today, cyanobacterial diversity is examined using a polyphasic approach by assessing morphological and molecular data (Komárek 2015). The comparison of morphological and genetic data is sometimes hindered by the lack of cultures of several cyanobacterial morphospecies and inadequate morphological data of sequenced strains (Rajaniemi et al. 2005). Furthermore, in order to evaluate the phenotypic plasticity within defined taxa, the variability observed in cultures has to be compared to the range in natural variation (Komárek and Mareš 2012).
Biodiversity research is at a pivotal point with research projects generating data at an ever increasing rate. Structuring, aggregating, linking and processing these data in a meaningful way is a major challenge (Koureas et al. 2016). The need for efficient informatics tools in biodiversity research is constantly increasing, and this is reflected in the volume of different biodiversity information projects (>680) (http://www.tdwg.org/biodiv-projects/) currently running at a local, regional or global level. However, only very few (less than five) projects are dedicated to bacteria or algae. To the best of our knowledge, apart from the AlgaeBase (Guiry and Guiry 2016) comprising information on all terrestrial, marine and freshwater algae, there is only one online database listing cyanobacteria genera (Komárek and Hauer 2013); other databases contain only taxonomic information and/or images.

In this paper, we present “Cyanobacteria culture collection” a database on cyanobacteria hosting, for the first time, information such as morphology/morphometry, biogeography, phylogeny, microphotographs, distribution maps, toxicology, and biochemical traits of cyanobacteria strains isolated from freshwaters of Greece. All those data are structured managed, and presented online and are publicly available through Scratchpads (Smith et al. 2009).

General description

**Purpose:** The purpose of this database is to make available data associated with cyanobacteria in Greece. The database features information about different traits (morphological, morphometric, biochemical) for cyanobacteria strains. The dataset represents a long-term and ongoing survey that aims to be useful in future investigations of cyanobacteria diversity, phylogeny, ecology, new metabolites discovery.

Sampling methods

**Study extent:** This dataset is primarily developed to sum our ongoing effort on exploring the biodiversity (morphological, genetic, metabolite) of photosynthetic organisms. Thus, the strains comprising the dataset are from freshwaters of Greece isolated during the past 15 years. However, marine cyanobacteria strains isolated from the Aegean Sea and thermophilic strains isolated from thermal springs (unpublished data) are soon to be included.

**Sampling description:** The strains were isolated during the years 1999-2015 from 12 different freshwater lakes and reservoirs (Table 1). Strains were isolated on solid and/or liquid growth media using classical microbiological techniques and grown as batch clonal unialgal cultures; all strains were derived from a single colony or trichome. More information on sampling sites and strain isolation are given in Gkelis et al. (2015).
Table 1. Cyanobacteria strains included in the database and their origin.

| Strain                              | Origin (Lake or Reservoir) | Collection date |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| *Chroococcus minutus* AUTH 0599     | Mikri Prespa               | 5/8/1999        |
| *Microcystis flos-aquae* AUTH 0410  | Pamvotis                   | 21/8/2010       |
| *Microcystis aeruginosa* AUTH 0610  | Kastoria                   | 24/8/2010       |
| *Microcystis* sp. AUTH 0710         | Kastoria                   | 24/8/2010       |
| *Microcystis flos-aquae* AUTH 1410  | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis flos-aquae* AUTH 1510  | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis* sp. AUTH 1610         | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis* sp. AUTH 1710         | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis viridis* AUTH 1810     | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis* sp. AUTH 2010         | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis* sp. AUTH 2110         | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis* sp. AUTH 2310         | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Microcystis flos-aquae* AUTH 2410  | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Synechococcus* sp. AUTH 0499       | Cheimaditis                | 5/8/1999        |
| *Synechococcus* sp. AUTH 3010       | Pamvotis                   | 1/11/2010       |
| *Limnothrix redekei* AUTH 0310      | Doirani                    | 21/8/2010       |
| *Jaaginema* sp. AUTH 0110           | Volvi                       | 21/8/2010       |
| *Jaaginema* sp. AUTH 0210           | Doirani                    | 21/8/2010       |
| *Jaaginema* sp. AUTH 2210           | Kerkini                    | 21/8/2010       |
| *Pseudanabaena* sp. AUTH 0104       | Pikrolimni                 | 27/9/2004       |
| *Anabaena* cf. oscillarioides AUTH 0199 | Paralimni             | 19/7/1999       |
| *Anabaena* sp. AUTH 0299            | Paralimni                  | 19/7/1999       |
| *Anabaena* cf. cylindrica* AUTH 0699 | Amvrakia                   | 19/8/1999       |
| Species | AUTH | Location | Date       |
|---------|------|----------|------------|
| Anabaena sp. | 0799 | Kerkini | 26/8/1999  |
| Anabaena sp. | 0899 | Kerkini | 26/8/1999  |
| Anabaena sp. | 2510 | Doirani | 21/8/2010  |
| Anabaena sp. | 2610 | Doirani | 21/8/2010  |
| Anabaena sp. | 2710 | Doirani | 21/8/2010  |
| Calothrix sp. | 0399 | Pamvotis | 22/7/1999  |
| Limnothrix redekei | 0114 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Limnothrix redekei | 0214 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Limnothrix redekei | 0314 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Anabaenopsis elenkinii | 0414 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Planktothrix agarhii | 0514 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Pseudanabaena limnetica | 0614 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Pseudanabaena mucicola | 0714 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Microcystis | 0814 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Microcystis | 0914 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Microcystis | 1014 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Synechococcus | 1114 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Radiocystis | 1214 | Karla | 11/09/2013   |
| Sphaerospermopsis aphanizomenoides | 1314 | Kalamaki | 22/11/2013   |
| Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii | 1414 | Kalamaki | 22/11/2013   |
| Limnothrix redekei | 1514 | Kalamaki | 22/11/2013   |
| Anabaena/Dolichospermum | 1614 | Kalamaki | 21/02/2014  |
| Anabaena/Dolichospermum | 1714 | Kalamaki | 21/02/2014  |
| Hapalosiphon sp. | 0115 | Trichonida | 08/01/2015 |
**Quality control:** The isolates are deposited in Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) microalgae collection (Department of Botany, School of Biology). A Zeiss Axio imager z2 (Carl Zeiss, Germany) microscope using bright field and differential interference contrast (EC Plan-Neofluar 5x/0.16, EC Plan-Neofluar 10x/0.3, Plan-Apochromat 20x/0.8, Plan-Neofluar 40x/0.75 DIC, Plan-Neofluar 63x/1.25 Oil DIC, Plan-Neofluor 100x/1.30 Oil DIC) was used to assess morphological and morphometric characters. Microphotographs used in the database were taken with an Axio Cam MRc5 digital camera (Carl Zeiss, Germany). The strains were identified to the species or genus level according to Komárek and Anagnostidis (1999), Komárek and Anagnostidis (2005), Komárek (2013), taking into consideration the current taxonomic status (Komárek 2015).

**Geographic coverage**

**Description:** All taxa in the database were isolated from several Greek freshwater bodies. However, the database is constantly being expanded, so strains from other locations across Greece will be present in the database in the near future.

**Coordinates:** 38°27'N and 41°11'N Latitude; 20°51'E and 23°21'E Longitude.

**Taxonomic coverage**

**Description:** At present, the database contains 49 strains, representing 22 taxa, 16 genera and seven families (Chroococcaceae, Microcystaceae, Hapalosiphonaceae, Nostocaceae, Rivulariaceae, Phormidiaceae, Pseudanabaenaceae, Synechococcaceae), belonging to four orders in Cyanobacteria class: Chroococcales, Nostocales, Oscillatoriales and Synechococcales. A total of 18 taxa belong to Chroococcales, 15 to Nostocales, 12 to Oscillatoriales and four taxa the Synechococcales (Table 1). The taxonomy of the strains is shown online by clicking the tab "Cyanobacteria" (Fig. 1).

**Taxa included:**

| Rank  | Scientific Name         |
|-------|-------------------------|
| species | *Chroococcus minutus*    |
| species | *Microcystis flos-aquae* |
| species | *Microcystis aeruginosa* |
| genus  | *Synechococcus*         |
| species | *Limnothrix redekei*    |
| genus  | *Jaaginema*             |
| genus  | *Pseudanabaena*         |
| genus  | *Anabaena*              |
Genus Dolichospermum

Genus Calothrix

Species Planktothrix agardhii

Species Pseudanabaena limnetica

Genus Radiocystis

Species Sphaerospermopsis aphanizomenoides

Species Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii

Genus Hapalosiphon

Species Cuspidothrix elenkinii

Traits coverage

Information for each strain are given in different tabs after choosing a particular strain. Some strains were characterised based on their morphological features and 16S rRNA gene sequences (Gkelis et al. 2005), screened with respect to their ability to produce cyanotoxins (Gkelis et al. 2015) or their antibacterial traits (Lorenzo et al. 2013). This information is contained in the "Descriptions" tab where all available morphological/morphometrical, toxicity and biochemical data, are given (Fig. 2). The "Media" tab contain microphotographs, whereas "Literature" and "Maps" refer to the relevant literature and the
region where the strain was isolated, respectively (Fig. 3). About 12 traits per isolate are currently given in the database.

Figure 2.
The "Descriptions" tab including morphometric (cell's width, filament's length), toxicity and biochemical traits data for the strain Microcystis flos-aquae AUTH 1510. These data are shown after clicking the desirable taxon in the backbone taxonomy.

Figure 3.
"Literature" and "Maps" tabs for the strain Chroococcus minutus AUTH 0599.

Collection data

Collection name: Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) microalgae collection (Department of Botany, School of Biology)
Collection identifier: AUTH

Specimen preservation method: Living Specimens

Curatorial unit: The isolates are maintained in Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) microalgae collection (Department of Botany, School of Biology). Cultures are grown as liquid batch cultures at 20±2 °C or (25±1 °C for Microcystis) at a photosynthetic photon flux density of 20 μmol m-2 s-1 provided by cool white light fluorescent lamps (Sylvania Standard F36W/154-T8, SLI) in a 16:8 h light:dark cycle.

Usage rights

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Data resources

Data package title: Cyanobacteria culture collection

Resource link: http://cyanobacteria.myspecies.info/

Number of data sets: 1

Data set name: Cyanobacteria culture collection

Download URL: http://cyanobacteria.myspecies.info/specimen_observation

| Column label               | Column description                                           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basis of record            | Living specimen or preserved sample                         |
| Catalogue number           | The number of each strain in the culture collection          |
| Collection code            | The code of each strain in the culture collection            |
| Institution code           | The institution's code for the collection                    |
| Taxonomic name             | Taxonomic name of each strain                               |
| Date collected             | Sample collection date                                      |
| GenBank number(s)          | The number(s) for strains' sequences, where available        |
| Location                   | The waterbody where each strain was isolated from           |
| Date identified            | The date each strain was identified                         |
Acknowledgements

Part of this work was supported by Aristotle University Research Committee Program “Enhancing Young Investigators-Lecturers: CYaNobacteria diversity Assessment throUgh sTrain pHylogenetic analyses) [CYN-AUTH]” (Contract No 87903) to SG. We thank E. Panteris for valuable help with microscopy, D. Koureas for support and ideas on biodiversity informatics tools, and V. Gerovasileiou for his support. Part of microphotographs and database build are Konstantina Siampouli’s final-year project supervised by SG. The authors would like to acknowledge COST Action ES1105 "CYANOCOST-Cyanobacterial blooms and toxins in water resources: Occurrence, impacts and management" and COST Action ES1408 "EUALGAE – European Network for algal bio-products" for networking. We thank all students who helped in the maintenance of the culture collection during the course of this work.

Author contributions

SG conceived and designed the database and prepared the manuscript; MP built the database and contributed in manuscript preparation.

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