Long Term Diversity and Distribution of Non-photosynthetic Cyanobacteria in Peri-Alpine Lakes

Marie-Eve Monchamp1,2, Piet Spaak1,2 and Francesco Pomati1,2*

1 Department of Aquatic Ecology, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Eawag, Dübendorf, Switzerland, 2 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Institute of Integrative Biology, Zurich, Switzerland

The phylum Cyanobacteria comprises a non-photosynthetic lineage. The diversity and distribution of non-photosynthetic cyanobacteria (NCY) across aquatic environments are currently unknown, including their ecology. Here, we report about composition and phylogenetic diversity of two clades of NCY in ten lakes of the European peri-Alpine region, over the past ~100 years. Using 16S rDNA sequences obtained from dated sediment cores, we found almost equal proportion of taxa assigned to Melainabacteria and the deepest-branching group Sericytochromatia (ML635J-21) (63 total detected taxa). The topology of our reconstructed phylogenies reflected evolutionary relationships expected from previous work, that is, a clear separation between the deepest branching Sericytochromatia, the Melainabacteria, and the photosynthetic cyanobacteria clades. While different lakes harbored distinct NCY communities, the diversity of NCY assemblages within and between lakes (alpha and beta diversity) did not significantly change over the last century. This is in contrast with what was previously reported for photosynthetic cyanobacteria. Unchanged community phylogenetic similarity over geographic distance indicated no dispersal limitation of NCY at the regional scale. Our results solicit studies linking in-lake environmental factors to the composition of these microorganisms’ communities, whose assembly appeared not to have been influenced by large-scale anthropogenic environmental changes. This is the first attempt to study the diversity and distribution of NCY taxa across temperate lakes. It provides a first step towards understanding their distribution and ecological function in pelagic aquatic habitats, where these organisms seem to be prevalent.

Keywords: Melainabacteria, ML635J-21, Sericytochromatia, metabarcoding, sedimentary DNA, distance-decay relationship, meta-community, Anthropocene

INTRODUCTION

Cyanobacteria are a highly diverse group of gram-negative prokaryotes that have colonized a wide range of environments, from desert crusts to fresh and marine waters, and from the tropics to the poles (Whitton and Potts, 2002). They have played a crucial role in modifying the Earth’s atmosphere through the process of oxygenic photosynthesis, which enabled the evolution of life in more complex forms (Fischer et al., 2016b). Cyanobacteria have been studied for decades, and their diversity has been described both morphologically (Rippka et al., 1979; Komárek et al., 2014) and genetically (Shih et al., 2013). Cyanobacteria are often considered a nuisance in aquatic ecosystems as they can form large blooms and decrease water quality, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services (Rigosi et al., 2014).
With the development of molecular techniques allowing the investigation of non-cultivable organisms, an unexpected diversity of cyanobacteria was unveiled in many ecosystems (Sogin et al., 2006; Di Rienzi et al., 2013; Soo et al., 2014; Meola et al., 2015). Genome sequencing recently revealed important information about a clade of non-photosynthetic prokaryotes closely related to the Cyanobacteria. The name Melainabacteria was proposed (Di Rienzi et al., 2013), because several representatives of this group have been found in aphotic environments. They were first thought to constitute a sister-phyllum of the Cyanobacteria (Di Rienzi et al., 2013), but additional genomic information confirmed the position of Melainabacteria as a sister-clade of photosynthetic cyanobacteria and as part of the same phylum (Soo et al., 2014). Based on genomic evidence, a re-classification has been proposed for the phylum Cyanobacteria, with the class-level lineages Oxyphotobacteria (all cyanobacteria capable of photosynthesis) and Melainabacteria, as well as a third class called ML635J-21 (Soo et al., 2014), for which the name Sericytochromatia was recently proposed (Soo et al., 2017). Sericytochromatia is the most basal lineage and forms a paraphyletic group that is the ancestor of both Melainabacteria and photosynthetic cyanobacteria (Fischer et al., 2016a; Soo et al., 2017). After diverging from Melainabacteria, the Oxyphotobacteria developed oxygenic photosynthesis around 2.4–2.35 billion years ago based on molecular clock estimates (see Shih et al., 2016; Soo et al., 2017) and geological data (Fischer et al., 2016a).

For ease of discussion, we hereafter refer to class Oxyphotobacteria as photosynthetic cyanobacteria, and we use the nomenclature proposed by (Soo et al., 2014, 2017) for the class Melainabacteria, wherein the following orders are included: Gastranaerophilales (YS2), Obscuribacterales (mle1-12), Caenarcaniphilales (ACD20), and Vampirovibionales (SM1D11). Because there is only a hand-full of Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia sequenced genomes (Soo et al., 2017), the metabolism, functions, and ecological role of these organisms are not fully known. Representatives of Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia have been found both in photic and aphotic environments, such as subsurface ground water (Di Rienzi et al., 2013), lake water and algal biofilms (Soo et al., 2017; Salmaso et al., 2018), marine and lacustrine sediment (Ley et al., 2005), animal and human feces (Soo et al., 2014) and guts (Ley et al., 2005). A list of non-photosynthetic cyanobacteria (NCY) representatives with their associated environments is presented in Table 1. All sequenced genomes of Melainabacteria confirm that they completely lack the photosynthesis apparatus, supporting the hypothesis that the acquisition of the photosystem in photosynthetic cyanobacteria happened after divergence from the non-photosynthetic Melainabacteria (Soo et al., 2014, 2017). All representatives of Melainabacteria are thought to be able to perform fermentation and some are thought to be capable of anaerobic and aerobic respiration (Di Rienzi et al., 2013; Soo et al., 2014, 2017). Some Melainabacteria in the Caenarcaniphilales, Vampirovibionales, and Obscuribacterales orders are also capable of aerobic respiration under both high and low oxygen conditions (Soo et al., 2017). This ability has been acquired after the evolution of oxygenic photosynthesis in the sister-clade photosynthetic cyanobacteria (Shih et al., 2016; Soo et al., 2017). The Gastranaerophiles are found in human and other animal guts and although their exact role is unknown, they are thought to have a beneficial effect for their hosts by aiding digestion and as a source of vitamins B and K (Di Rienzi et al., 2013). Some Gastranaerophiles are flagellated, but other representatives appear to have only a subset of the necessary genes for encoding a functional flagellum (Soo et al., 2014). The Gastranaerophiles and Caenarcaniphiles seem to lack the genes for anaerobic and aerobic respiration, suggesting that they support their metabolism by fermentation only (Soo et al., 2014). Vampirovibrio chlorellavorus (previously assigned to genus Bdellovibrio) is a predatory bacterium that was originally described in 1972, and which was first suggested being a member of the Deltaproteobacteria (Gromov and Mamkaeva, 1972). This bacterium was recently isolated from a 36-year old co-culture sample of Chlorella vulgaris lyophilised cells (NCBI 11383) (Coder and Starr, 1978) and whole genome sequencing confirmed the position of Vampirovibrio in the class Melainabacteria (order Vampirovibionales) part of phylum Cyanobacteria (Soo et al., 2015). V. chlorellavorus predate on Chlorella cells and, consistently with other classes of Melainabacteria, it lacks the genes for carbon fixation and photosynthesis (Soo et al., 2014).

In this study, we used a dataset consisting of 16S rDNA sequences obtained from high-throughput amplicon sequencing of samples collected in sediment cores from ten lakes, spanning ~100 years (from ~1900 to present), to study the diversity and distribution of NCY over the Anthropocene in the European peri-Alpine region. Lake sediments are well known to constitute rich archives of information about freshwater pelagic communities, in terms of both species resting stages and biomolecules (Gregory-Eaves and Beisner, 2011). Sedimentary DNA (sedDNA) in particular has been instrumental in reconstructing past community composition of various plankton forms, such as bacteria, phyto- and zooplankton, as well as microbial eukaryotes (Domaizon et al., 2017). Cyanobacteria were found to be well preserved in deep hard-water lakes (Domaizon et al., 2013; Monchamp et al., 2016). We have demonstrated previously that the reconstruction of cyanobacterial community structure and phylogenetic diversity using sedDNA, amplification, and sequencing relates almost 1:1 to pelagic microscopic counts from lakes over the past 40 years (Monchamp et al., 2016). Here, we used 16S rDNA sequences from sedimentary archives to investigate changes in NCY prevalence and community composition over time across our panel of ten lakes. Since we were only interested in the diversity of environmentally associated NCY, we present the composition of all groups of NCY, but exclude the gut-associated Gastranaerophiles order from the diversity analyses. Additionally, we tested for changes in community similarity across lakes and geographic distances to infer patterns of NCY dispersal at the regional scale. Results are discussed in comparison with previously observed community changes in photosynthetic cyanobacterial assemblages in the same lake samples (Monchamp et al., 2018a).
TABLE 1 | List of Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia representatives and the type of environment in which they have been found.

| Class               | Order                  | Environment                                                                 | Reference |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Melainabacteria     | Gastranaerophileae     | Human fecal samples                                                         | Qin et al., 2010; Soo et al., 2014 |
| Melainabacteria     | Gastranaerophileae     | Koala fecal samples                                                         | Soo et al., 2014 |
| Melainabacteria     | Gastranaerophileae     | Soil sample                                                                 | McGregor et al., 2015 |
| Obscuribacteria     | Activated sludge from a batch (aerobic) reactor performing enhanced biological phosphorus removal (EBPR) | McGregor et al., 2015 |
| Obscuribacteria     | Plant washing; horse hoof content; soil sample                              | McGregor et al., 2015 |
| Obscuribacteria     | Aquifer                                                             | Wrighton et al., 2012; Di Rienzi et al., 2013 |
| Caenarcaniphila     | Anaerobic reactor treating a high-strength organic wastewater                | Soo et al., 2014 |
| Caenarcaniphila     | Freshwater lakes (epilimnion)                                             | Soo et al., 2017; Salmaso et al., 2018 |
| Vampirovibrio      | Chlorella vulgaris culture Chlorella in commercial ponds                   | Soo et al., 2015; Ganuza et al., 2016 |
| Vampirovibrio      | Multisolate                                                         | Soo et al., 2017 |
| Sericytochromatia (ML635J-21) | NA                         | Plant washing; soil sample; marine and lacustrine sediments                  | McGregor et al., 2015 |
| Sericytochromatia (ML635J-21) | NA                         | Freshwater lakes (epilimnion) marine surface water samples (uncultured marine bacteria) | Gies et al., 2014; Salmaso et al., 2018 |
| Sericytochromatia (ML635J-21) | NA                         | Subsurface groundwater                                                        | Soo et al., 2017 |

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data Collection

We used the high-throughput MiSeq (Illumina) data from (Monchamp et al., 2018a), consisting of 16S rDNA cyanobacterial sequences obtained from sequencing of 107 DNA samples spanning over ~100 years of sedimentary archives from 10 lakes located around the European Alps (Supplementary Tables S1, S2). These lakes have been chosen based on their geographic location, their eutrophication history, and because they cover a wide gradient of trophic levels and morphological characteristics (Supplementary Table S1). History of these lakes is well known due to monitoring programs carried out by various governmental and institutional agencies over the last two to six decades (Monchamp et al., 2018a). The lakes are located at altitudes between 194 and 463 m above sea level (mean = 369, median = 400.5), with differences between altitudes of less than 300m. Therefore, relative to their environmental change history and physico-chemical properties, we did not consider altitude as an important factor for our study. Due to the natural formation of annual varves over the last century in the deep hard-water lakes studied, dating could be performed at high (yearly) temporal resolution in most cases. In addition, the cores were dated based on lead and cesium radioisotope ($^{210}$Pb, $^{137}$Cs) measurements (see Monchamp et al., 2018a).

The study is based on environmental DNA, i.e., both extracellular and intracellular DNA that is preserved in lake sediments. The raw sequences are publically available in the European Nucleotide Archive repository; https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena under the project number PRJEB21329. The amplified region of approximately 400 bp in length (range = 370–415 bp, mean = 386.2 bp) covers part of the V3–V4 regions of the 16S gene. A large proportion of the sequences (almost 20%) were classified as part of the Cyanobacteria phylum, but did not belong to photosynthetic cyanobacteria. These sequences were highly related to the Melainabacteria and ML635J-21 (Sericytochromatia) groups in the Greengenes database (DeSantis et al., 2006). Here, we used this subset of sequence data to investigate the alpha and beta diversity of NCY in the ten lakes.

All details related to sediment sampling, sample processing, DNA extraction, PCR amplification, and sequencing are described in our previous work (Monchamp et al., 2016, 2018a). One or two cores from each lake were opened longitudinally and sediment samples were collected at various depths based on the age models. Sediments were then transferred to a clean lab facility where DNA was extracted using the PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit (Mo Bio Laboratories). We performed two DNA extractions per layer and pooled the two extracts to increase homogeneity of sampling. This pooled sedDNA was used in PCR reactions (three separate PCR per sample) using the pair of cyanobacteria-specific primers CYA359-F and CYA784-R (Nübel et al., 1997; DeSantis et al., 2006) attached to individual tags of 10–12 nucleotides (Monchamp et al., 2018a). The purified extracts were then pooled in equimolar concentration in a single library which was sent to the sequencing facility (Fasteris, Geneva, Switzerland) for adaptor ligation and sequencing on an Illumina MiSeq platform.

Sequence Data Processing

Briefly, the raw 16S rDNA sequences were quality controlled using the workflow developed at the Genetic Diversity Centre, ETH Zürich as described elsewhere (Monchamp et al., 2016, 2018a). After quality filtering, primer trimming and size selection, the amplicons were clustered into operational taxonomic units (OTUs) following the UPARSE workflow (Edgar, 2013), based on an abundance threshold of 5, and a minimum sequence similarity of 97%. The taxonomic assignment of OTUs was done with a confidence threshold of 89% based on the Greengenes database (DeSantis et al., 2006; Monchamp et al., 2016) using PyNAST (McDonald et al., 2012). The latter database was chosen because it was found to comprise a broad range of representatives in phylum Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia.
Cyanobacteria, including the NCY groups (Monchamp et al., 2016). The alignment was finally imported in FastTree (Price et al., 2010) to infer a phylogeny based on maximum-likelihood.

The reference OTUs FASTA sequences, the tree file, and the taxonomic assignment file were imported in the software R (R Development Core Team, 2016) version 3.3.2, using the package “phyloseq” in Bioconductor (McMurdie and Holmes, 2013). The dataset was filtered to retain only the NCY OTUs. Of these, twenty-nine were assigned to the deepest-branching clade Sericyctochromatia, thirty OTUs were assigned to Melainabacteria (two Vampirovibroniales, six Obscuribacterales, and twenty-two Gastranaerophilales), and four NCY OTUs were not assigned to a class. The trees in Figures 1, 2 are representations of all of the NCY OTUs recovered (63 in total). The phylogeny was inferred based on neighbor joining with bootstrap analysis (100 replicates) using the alignment program MAFFT (Katoh and Standley, 2013) and visualized and annotated with the online program iTOL (Letunic and Bork, 2016). OTUs that were found in less than two samples over the whole dataset were excluded from the diversity analyses to reduce biases associated to rare taxa and to possible sequencing errors.

A small number of physiological traits have been previously attributed to Melainabacteria and Sericyctochromatia based on genome sequencing and analysis (Di Rienzi et al., 2013; Soo et al., 2014, 2017). We added information about respiration, photosynthesis, motility, and known predatory behavior to the phylogenetic tree of OTUs for reference (Figure 1). Note that this list of traits is an extrapolation of the information based on genome sequencing of a small subset of Melainabacteria representatives, thus the definitive presence or absence of the listed traits in the OTUs found in the present study cannot be confirmed.

Compositional and Phylogenetic Diversity Analyses

For the NCY analyses, we used all OTUs assigned to Sericyctochromatia, as well as the Melainabacteria representatives that are generally associated with environmental samples [i.e., the orders Vampirovibroniales (SM1D11) and Obscuribacterales (mle1-12)]. We excluded the order Gastranaerophilales that is associated with gut samples as it was considered irrelevant to the present study aiming at describing the diversity of NCY lake communities. Our dataset did not include representatives of the Caenarcaniphilales order.

Using this reduced dataset, we assessed the diversity and community composition of NCY within and across the 10 peri-Alpine lakes over ∼100 years. In order to estimate indices of alpha and beta diversity that can be used for comparisons, samples were rarefied to even sequencing depth (201 reads per sample) using the rarefy_even_depth function in “phyloseq.” This coverage retained a high number of samples, and was sufficient to cover a high percentage of OTU richness in the majority of samples (Supplementary Table S3 and Supplementary Figure S1). We used linear ordinary least square (OLS) regression to determine the significance of variation in the log-transformed rarefied OTU richness over time within the lakes. Hierarchical clustering of taxa for pattern detection was performed by calculating Euclidian distances on OTU prevalence in the lakes over time. The dendrogram was constructed by average linkage method and the color-coded image map produced in CIMminer (Weinstein et al., 1997).

For calculating beta diversity between communities across all lakes and between time periods, the rarefied samples were binned into 10-year blocks (to accommodate for the number of samples available at given years and the dating precision). A distance matrix based on phylogenetic dissimilarity (Unifrac distances) across all samples at each period was calculated. The “adonis” function in the “vegan” package (Oksanen et al., 2016) was used to apply PERMANOVA (Anderson, 2001) to verify temporal and spatial (lake and region) effects on the dissimilarity between groups. If a lake sediment core was sampled at two depths that were grouped in the same period of time (e.g., years 1992 and 1997), the pairwise distance between the two samples was excluded from the dissimilarity estimation (to remove the internal turnover effect within lakes). We used the package “imp” version 1.3.2 for producing a matrix of pairwise geographic distances between lakes (Supplementary Table S2). This distance matrix was used for assessing the distance-decay relationship for all community phylogenies in each decade over the twentieth century. For comparison with the photosynthetic cyanobacteria communities, we used data from (Monchamp et al., 2018a,b). The data was insufficient to estimate the distance-decay relationship between NCY communities in the 1900s and the 2010s. Because the assumption of independence is violated when using multiple pairwise comparisons, the significance of the distance-decay curves at each time period was assessed by a Mantel (Mantel, 1967) permutational test (with 999 repetitions) between distance matrices using the package “ade4” for R.

RESULTS

Composition and Phylogenetic Diversity of Non-photosynthetic Cyanobacteria

Our rarefied dataset of Sericyctochromatia and Melainabacteria comprised of 63 taxa distributed in 66 samples. The neighbor joining tree of all 16S rDNA reference sequences (OTUs) recovered from the sediments of the ten peri-Alpine lakes is shown in Figure 1. The two lineages Sericyctochromatia and Melainabacteria are well supported by the bootstrap values. Figure 2 shows the same phylogeny as in Figure 1 together with a table showing the distribution of the OTUs in each lake.

Richness Change Over Time

All the following analyses are based on the reduced dataset where the gut-associated lineage Gastranaerophilales, not considered relevant for the present environmental survey, was excluded. They comprised about 1/3 of all NCY taxa so, after exclusion of Gastranaerophilales, the final rarefied data comprised 40 taxa in 66 samples. The majority of OTUs (30) were assigned to class Sericyctochromatia, and the Melainabacteria OTUs mostly belonged to the Obscuribacterales order (5 OTUs). A single
OTU was assigned to Vampirovibrionales, and four OTUs were not assigned to a class. The richness of environmentally associated NCY OTUs did not increase significantly over the last century across the studied lakes ($n = 66$, $p > 0.3$; Figure 3). Lake Annecy was the only exception where the richness of NCY increased significantly over time ($R^2 = 0.86$, $p = 0.003$, $n = 7$).

**Temporal Changes in OTU Prevalence**

Clustering of NCY OTUs highlights five groups (Figure 4). Cluster I comprises of four OTUs that were prevalent in the lakes at all time-periods. Representatives of this cluster are all affiliated to class Sericytochromatia. Cluster II shows a large number of OTUs that appear to be randomly distributed and that were never found in high prevalence across the ten lakes. Cluster III comprises of rare and isolated OTUs, and cluster IV highlights a group of OTUs that were generally more prevalent in older times compared to the last 3–4 decades. Most of the latter OTUs were also found in recent sediment, but they were less common across the region. They are mainly representatives of the Sericytochromatia class, and one OTU is assigned...
to Obscuribacterales. Finally, cluster V is composed of two Sericytochromatia representatives, and one unidentified OTU, which is most likely associated with class Sericytochromatia (ML635J-21) considering its position in the phylogeny (see OTU 114 in Figure 1). Interestingly, OTUs in Cluster V show the opposite pattern observed in Cluster IV: they became more common across the region since the 1940s (Figure 4).

Temporal and Regional Change in Similarity

Between-lake phylogenetic similarity (based on Unifrac distances) in NCY communities at each decade between the 1940s and 1970s was mostly stable, with a slight increase starting from the 1980s onward (Figure 5). PERMANOVA, however, did not support a temporal effect over the NCY assemblages during the time span covered by our analysis (i.e., 1940s–2000s; Table 2). Interestingly, no significant discrimination of community similarity was detected in NCY assemblages also north–south of the Alps. PERMANOVA supported a lake effect in phylogenetic community similarity, suggesting a significant lake-specificity of NCY communities (Table 2). The community Unifrac similarity values obtained for each pairwise set of samples plotted against geographic distance revealed no significant distance-decay curve at all time-periods in NCY communities (Figure 6A). The relationship across all pairs of communities at each decade was additionally tested using compositional similarity (Jaccard distances based on presence-absence of OTUs) (Figure 6B).
FIGURE 3 | Natural log-transformed OTU richness of NCY associated with environmental samples over time in the ten lakes. The dashed lines show the non-significant linear fit for each lake, and the full line (Lake Annecy only) shows a significant OLS fit ($R^2 = 0.862, p = 0.003, n = 7$). The OLS fit over all observations ($n = 66$) is not significant at the $p = 0.05$ level (black dashed line).

Also in this latter case, there was no significant relationship between compositional similarity in NCY and geographic distance.

DISCUSSION

Little is known about the recently discovered clades of NCY in nature. The class Sericytochromatia is the least understood since only three genomes have been sequenced (Soo et al., 2017). The ecological function and the niche occupied by NCY are currently unknown. As reviewed in the introduction, it appears that NCY might be present in both photic and aphotic habitats, with no clear associations between clades and particular environments. Both Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia have been found in surface waters, including lakes, and algal biofilms (Quast et al., 2013; Gies et al., 2014; Soo et al., 2017; Salmaso et al., 2018). It appears plausible that, like photosynthetic cyanobacteria, Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia are aquatic life forms. In this study, we found members of NCY at every depth of the sediment cores and in all the peri-Alpine lakes investigated. It could be hypothesized that these organisms are also able to thrive in sediment layers, given their ability to grow under anoxic conditions (Soo et al., 2017). We, however, consider the possibility that this organisms’ habitat is actually the sediment...
p-values are based on 9,999 permutations, bold face indicates statistical significance (p < 0.05), DF, degree of freedom. Samples dated to years between the 1940s and the 2010s were used. *PERMANOVA, Permutational Multivariate Analysis of Variance using Distance Matrices.
FIGURE 6 | Distance-decay plot showing the natural log-transformed pairwise (A) phylogenetic distances (based on Unifrac) calculated among all pairwise communities of NCY and (B) community composition similarity (based on Jaccard) at each decade (color-coded) between the 1910s to the 2000s (insufficient pairwise comparisons for the 1900s and 2010s). Each point represents the pairwise natural log-transformed distance between communities plotted against the natural log-transformed geographic distance. A null geographic distance signifies that the pairwise phylogenetic similarity was calculated between samples from the same lake corresponding to the same time-period. The two vertical dashed lines mark 50 and 130 km distances for reference. The absolute geographic distances between lakes (in km) are shown in Supplementary Table S2.

CONCLUSION

Eutrophication and climate warming have been strong environmental drivers during the Anthropocene, impacting lake ecosystem processes (Adrian et al., 2009; Smith and Schindler, 2009) and cyanobacterial community assembly (O’Neil et al., 2012; Rigosi et al., 2014; Huisman et al., 2018; Monchamp et al., 2018a,b). Our study suggests that NCY communities have been unaffected by large-scale anthropogenic environmental change. The lack of decay in phylogenetic similarity over time and over geographic distance across lake communities suggests temporally stable communities with no limitation to dispersal at the regional (peri-Alpine) scale. This is consistent with most reports about microbial dispersal, which rarely showed evidence for geographic distance-decay patterns at the local

the richness and composition of photosynthetic cyanobacterial assemblages were significantly explained by the interaction between warming and eutrophication, with climate change being the strongest driver (Monchamp et al., 2018a,b). PERMANOVA confirmed that photosynthetic cyanobacterial phylogenetic diversity is strongly influenced by temporally changing drivers (Monchamp et al., 2018a,b), and suggest that both local (lake) and regional (north–south) environments play a significant role in shaping composition of these assemblages (Table 2). NCY communities did not show significant temporal dynamics at the decadal scale, and therefore no signs of correlation with temporally changing environmental conditions (Table 2). Similarly, we found no significant effect of regional drivers, like climatic difference between north and south of the Alps (Table 2). We found, however, a significant lake effect on the phylogenetic distance estimated between each pair of NCY communities. Since we did not detect dispersal limitation between lakes, neither for NCY (Figure 6) nor photosynthetic cyanobacteria (Supplementary Figure S2; Monchamp et al., 2018b), our results suggest that local features of lakes are important determinants of community structure in Sericytochromatia and Melainabacteria.

We can only speculate about what the above-mentioned lake features could be. If we assume that NCY thrive in the water-column, as suggested by previous work (Salmaso et al., 2018), it is possible that lake depth, volume, retention time, mixing regime, trophic state and/or catchment characteristics are important factors influencing the composition and diversity of these microorganisms’ communities. Between-lake phylogenetic similarity (based on Unifrac distances) in NCY communities was higher than the average similarity estimated between lakes for photosynthetic cyanobacterial communities (Figure 5; Monchamp et al., 2018a). This could indicate that within-lake factors have, however, a weaker effect on the community composition of NCY than they have on photosynthetic cyanobacterial community change. Understanding of environmental factors driving the diversity and distribution of NCY strongly requires follow up surveys, such as the monitoring of several lakes of different characteristics over depth profiles, and during seasonal succession (Salmaso et al., 2018). It has been suggested that the scale of sampling might be relevant to determine the relative influence of local factors versus environmental gradients (Martiny et al., 2006). Extending our survey of NCY diversity to a larger region might also reveal patterns associated with changes in climate that could not emerge from our peri-Alpine study, or of other environmental gradients that may have played a significant role in the establishment of NCY clades in different lakes and regions. Another important aspect that could not be addressed in our study is the abundance of NCY in lakes, to evaluate their importance for microbial ecosystem functioning.
Domaizon, I., Savichtcheva, O., Debroas, D., Arnaud, F., Villar, C., Pignol, C., (non-significant in photosynthetic cyanobacterial assemblages dissimilarity of communities over geographic distance was also significant). As previously reported (Monchamp et al., 2018b), the structure of Melainabacteria and Sericytochromatia Lake Communities. Sampling, laboratory work, and data analysis. M-EM and FP gained understanding on the ecology, evolution and function of diversity surveys and possibly outdoor experiments will help gain understanding on the ecology, evolution and function of these microbes in their natural environment.

REFERENCES
Adrian, R., O’reilly, C. M., Zagarase, H., Baines, S. B., Hessen, D. O., Keller, W., et al. (2009). Lakes as sentinels of climate change. Limnol. Oceanogr. 54, 2283–2297. doi: 10.4319/lo.2009.54.6_part_2.2283
Anderson, M. J. (2001). A new method for non-parametric multivariate analysis of variance. Austral Ecol. 26, 32–46.
Coden, D. M., and Starr, M. P. (1978). Antagonistic association of the chlorellavirus bacillus (“Bdellovibrio chlorellavorus”) with Chlorella vulgaris. Curr. Microbiol. 1, 59–64. doi: 10.1007/BF02601710
DeSantis, T. Z., Hugenholtz, P., Larsen, N., Rojas, M., Brodie, E. L., Keller, K., et al. (2006). Greengenes, a chimera-checked 16S rRNA gene database and workbench compatible with ARB. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 72, 5069–5072. doi: 10.1128/AEM.03006-05
Di Rienzi, S. C., Sharon, I., Wrighton, K. C., Koren, O., Hug, L. A., Thomas, B. C., et al. (2006). Greengenes, a chimera-checked 16S rRNA gene database and workbench compatible with ARB. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 72, 5069–5072. doi: 10.1128/AEM.03006-05
Domaizon, I., Savitchcheva, O., Debress, D., Arnaud, F., Villar, C., Pignol, C., et al. (2013). DNA from lake sediments reveals the long-term dynamics and diversity of Synecococcus assemblages. Biogeoosci. Discuss. 10, 2515–2564. doi: 10.5194/bgd-10-2515-2013
Domaizon, I., Winegardner, A., Capo, E., Gauthier, J., and Gregory-Eaves, I. (2017). DNA-based methods in paleolimnology: new opportunities for investigating long-term dynamics of lacustrine biodiversity. J. Paleolimnol. 58, 1–21. doi: 10.1007/s10933-017-9958-y
Edgar, R. C. (2013). UPARSE: highly accurate OTU sequences from microbial amplicon reads. Nat. Methods 10, 996–998. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.2604
Fischer, W. W., Hemp, J., and Johnson, J. E. (2016a). Evolution of oxygenic photosynthesis. Annu. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci. 44, 647–683. doi: 10.1146/annurev-earth-060313-054810
Fischer, W. W., Hemp, J., and Valentine, J. S. (2016b). How did life survive Earth’s great oxygenation? Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 31, 166–178. doi: 10.1016/j.cbpa.2016.03.013
Ganuza, E., Sellers, C. E., Bennett, B. W., Lyons, E. M., and Carney, L. T. (2016). A novel treatment protects Chlorella at commercial scale from the predatory bacterium Vampirovibrio chlorellavorus. Front. Microbiol. 7:848. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2016.00848
Gies, E. A., Konwar, K. M., Thomas Beatty, J., and Hallam, S. J. (2014). Illuminating microbial dark matter in meromictic Sakinaw Lake. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 80, 6807–6818. doi: 10.1128/AEM.01774-14
Gregory-Eaves, I., and Beins, B. E. (2011). Paleolimnological insights for biodiversity science: an emerging field. Freshw. Biol. 56, 2653–2661. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2427.2011.02677.x
Gromov, B. V., and Mampaeva, K. A. (1972). Electron microscopic study of parasitism by Bdellovibrio chlorellavorus bacteria on cells of the green alga Chlorella vulgaris. Virologia 14, 256–260.
Hanson, C. A., Fuhrman, J. A., Horner-Devine, M. C., and Martiny, J. B. H. (2012). Beyond biogeographic patterns: processes shaping the microbial landscape. Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 10, 497–506. doi: 10.1038/nrmicro2799
Huisman, J., Codd, G. A., Paerl, H. W., Ibelings, B. W., Verspagen, J. M. H., and Visser, P. M. (2018). Cyanobacterial blooms. Nat. Rev. Microbiol. 16, 471–483. doi: 10.1038/s41579-018-0040-1
Katoh, K., and Standley, D. M. (2013). MAFFT multiple sequence alignment software version 7: improvements in performance and usability. Mol. Biol. Evol. 30, 772–780. doi: 10.1093/molbev/mst010
Komárek, J., Kaötovský, J., Mareš, J., and Johansen, J. I. (2005). Obesity alters gut microbial ecology. Cancer Res. 65, 2092–2096. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-04-3794
Korolev, M. V., and Bork, P. (2016). Interactive Tree Of Life (iTOL): an online tool for tree display and annotation. Nucleic Acids Res. 44, 242–245. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkw019
Ley, R. E., Backhed, F., Turnbaugh, P., Lozupone, C. A., Gordon, J. I. (2005). Obesity alters gut microbial ecology. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 102, 11070–11075. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0504978102
Manel, N. (1967). The detection of disease clustering and a generalized regression approach. Cancer Res. 13, 209–220.

FUNDING
This work was supported by the Swiss Enlargement Contribution; project IZERZ0 – 142165, “CyanoArchive” to PS, in the framework of the Romanian-Swiss Research Programme.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
High-throughput sequencing was performed at Fasteris sequencing company in Geneva (Switzerland). We thank Jean-Claude Walser (Genetic Diversity Centre, ETH Zürich) for bioinformatics support, and Marco Thali (Eawag) for his help with the sequencing library preparation. We thank Alois Zwysig, Alfred Lück, Adrian Gilli, Patrick Turko, Nathalie Dubois, and Andrea Lami for help in the field, and Isabelle Domaizon and Cécile Chardon for providing sedimentary DNA samples from lakes Geneva and Annecy. We also thank the three referees for their constructive comments.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmicb.2018.03344/full#supplementary-material

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
M-EM, FP, and PS designed the study. M-EM performed the sampling, laboratory work, and data analysis. M-EM and FP wrote the manuscript, which was reviewed and commented by PS.
Monchamp, M.-E., Spaak, P., Domazin, I., Dubois, N., Bouffard, D., and Pomati, F. (2018a). Homogenization of lake cyanobacterial communities over a century of climate change and eutrophication. *Nat. Ecol. Evol.* 2, 317–324. doi: 10.1038/s41559-017-0407-0

Monchamp, M.-E., Spaak, P., and Pomati, F. (2018b). High dispersal levels and lake warming are emergent drivers of cyanobacterial community assembly over the Anthrococaceae in peri-Alpine lakes. *bioRxiv [Preprint].* doi: 10.1101/419762

Monchamp, M.-E., Walter, J.-C., Pomati, F., and Spaak, P. (2016). Sedimentary DNA reveals cyanobacteria community diversity over 200 years in two peri-alpine lakes. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 82, 6472–6482. doi: 10.1128/AEM.02174-16

Nübel, U., García-Pichel, F., and Muyzer, G. (1997). PCR primers to amplify 16S rRNA genes from cyanobacteria. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 63, 3327–3332.

Oksanen, J., Blanchet, F. G., Kindt, R., Legendre, P., Minchin, P. R., O’Hara, R. B., et al. (2013). *vegan: Community Ecology Package. R Package Version 2.0-10.* Available at: http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=vegan

O’Neill, J. M., Davis, T. W., Burbrof, M. A., and Gobler, C. J. (2012). The rise of harmful cyanobacteria blooms: the potential roles of eutrophication and climate change. * Harmful Algae* 14, 313–334. doi: 10.1016/j.hal.2011.10.027

Price, M. N., Dehal, P. S., and Arkin, A. P. (2010). FastTree 2 – approximately maximum-likelihood trees for large alignments. *PLoS One* 5:e9490. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0009490

Qin, J., Li, R., Raes, J., Arumugam, M., Burgdorf, S., Manichanh, C., et al. (2010). A human gut microbial gene catalog established by metagenomic sequencing. *Nature* 464, 59–65. doi: 10.1038/nbt.1335

Quast, C., Pruesse, E., Yilmaz, P., Gerken, J., Schweer, T., Yarza, P., et al. (2013). The SILVA ribosomal RNA gene database project: improved data processing and web-based tools. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, 590–596. doi: 10.1093/nar/gks1219

R Development Core Team (2016). R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. 111, 1–61. doi: 10.1007/s00248-017-1120-x

Salsano, N., Capelli, C., Shams, S., and Cerasino, L. (2015). Expansion of bloom-forming *Dolichospermum lemmermannii* (Nostocales, Cyanobacteria) to the deep lakes south of the Alps: colonization patterns, driving forces and implications for water use. *Harmful Algae* 50, 76–87. doi: 10.1016/j.hal.2015.09.008

Shih, P. M., Hemp, J., Ward, L. M., Matzke, N. J., and Fischer, W. W. (2016). Crown group Oxyphotobacteria postdate the rise of oxygen. *Geobiology* 15, 19–29. doi: 10.1111/gbi.12200

Shih, P. M., Wu, D., Latifi, A., Axen, S. D., Fewer, D. P., Talla, E., et al. (2013). Improving the coverage of the cyanobacterial phylum using diversity-driven genome sequencing. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 110, 1053–1058. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1217107110

Smith, V. H., and Schindler, D. W. (2009). Eutrophication science: where do we go from here? *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 24, 201–207. doi: 10.1016/j.tree.2008.11.009

Sogin, M. L., Morrison, H. G., Huber, J. A., Mark Welch, D., Huse, S. M., Neal, P. R., et al. (2006). Microbial diversity in the deep sea and the underexplored ‘rare biosphere’. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 103, 12115–12120. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0605127103

Soo, R. M., Hemp, J., Parks, D. H., Fischer, W. W., and Hugenholtz, P. (2017). On the origins of oxygenic photosynthesis and aerobic respiration in *Cyanobacteria.* Science 355, 1436–1440. doi: 10.1126/science.aal5794

Soo, R. M., Skennerton, C. T., Sekiguchi, Y., Imelfort, M., Paech, S. J., Dennis, P. G., et al. (2014). An expanded genomic representation of the phylum *Cyanobacteria.* *Genome Biol.* 6, 1031–1045. doi: 10.1093/gbe/evt073

Soo, R. M., Woodcroft, B. J., Parks, D. H., Tyson, G. W., and Hugenholtz, P. (2015). Back from the dead; the curious tale of the predatory cyanobacterium *Vampirovibrio chlorellavorus.* *PeerJ* 3:e698. doi: 10.7717/peerj.968

Weinstein, J. N., Myers, T. G., O’connor, P. M., Friend, S. H., Fornace, A. J., Kohn, K. W., et al. (1997). An information-intensive approach to the molecular pharmacology of cancer. *Science* 275, 343–349. doi: 10.1126/science.275.5298.343

Whitton, B. A., and Potts, M. (2002). *The Ecology of Cyanobacteria: Their Diversity in Time and Space.* New York, NY: Kluwer Academic Publishers. doi: 10.1007/0-306-46855-7

Wrighton, K. C., Thomas, B. C., Sharon, I., Miller, C. S., Castelle, C. J., Verberkmoes, N. C., et al. (2012). Fermentation, hydrogen, and sulfer metabolism in multiple uncultivated bacterial phyla. *Science* 337, 1661–1666. doi: 10.1126/science.1224041

Yankova, Y., Neuenschwander, S., Köster, O., and Posch, T. (2017). Abrupt stop of deep water turnover with lake warming: drastic consequences for algal primary producers. *Sci. Rep.* 7:13770. doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-13159-9

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.

Copyright © 2019 Monchamp, Spaak and Pomati. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.