

Underground Facilities Biology

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General procedure- Metagenomic Studies

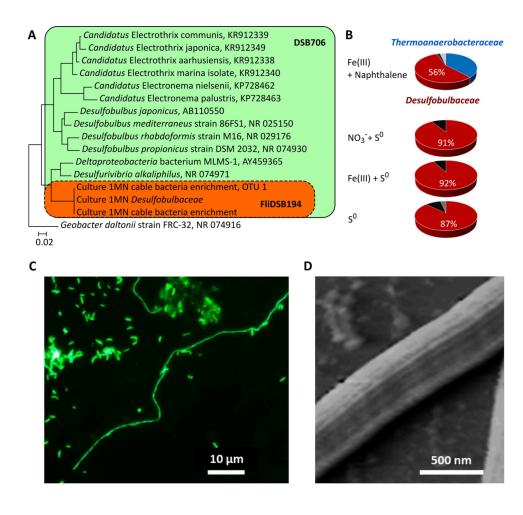
Collect groundwater or rock.
For groundwater, filter out bacteria.

Extract DNA or RNA, prep for sequencing and generate the genomic sequence of all major members of the microbial community.

Assemble sequence to generate genomes of individual species and compare genes with database to determine the functions of individual genes.

Function: Determine the function of the species by looking at the individual functions together.

Cable bacteria-Muller et al., 2020. Nature.



Novel Methane and short chain alkane using bacteria. Borrel et al., 2019. Nature Microbiology

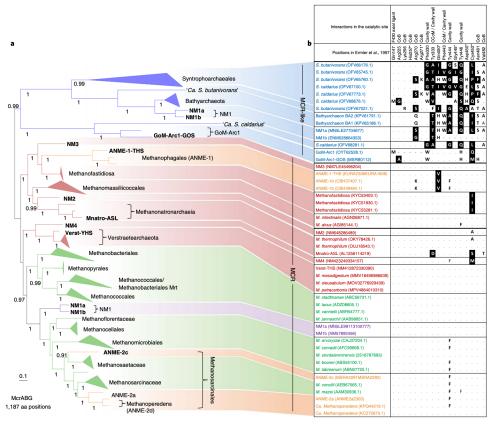


Fig. 2 | Phylogeny of the MCR/MCR-like complex and conservation of important positions in the catalytic site. a, Unrooted Bayesian phylogeny (CAT+GTR+T4) based on a concatenation of McrABG/McrABG-like subunits (1,187 amino acid positions) from 109 genomes/MAGs (see Supplementary Table 6 for details). Node supports refer to posterior probabilities and for reasons of readability only values above 0.8 are shown. The scale bar represents the average number of substitutions per site, 0.1. The colour code is similar to that in Fig. 1 with the exception of NM1 that have both an MCR-like (in blue)

Shows that ancient microbial communities can persist in isolated subseafloor sediments.

Article | Open Access | Published: 28 July 2020

Aerobic microbial life persists in oxic marine sediment as old as 101.5 million years

Yuki Morono ≅, Motoo Ito, Tatsuhiko Hoshino, Takeshi Terada, Tomoyuki Hori, Minoru Ikehara, Steven D'Hondt ≅ & Fumio Inagaki ≅

Nature Communications 11, Article number: 3626 (2020) Cite this article

41k Accesses | 2073 Altmetric | Metrics

Chivian et al. 2008. South African gold mine.

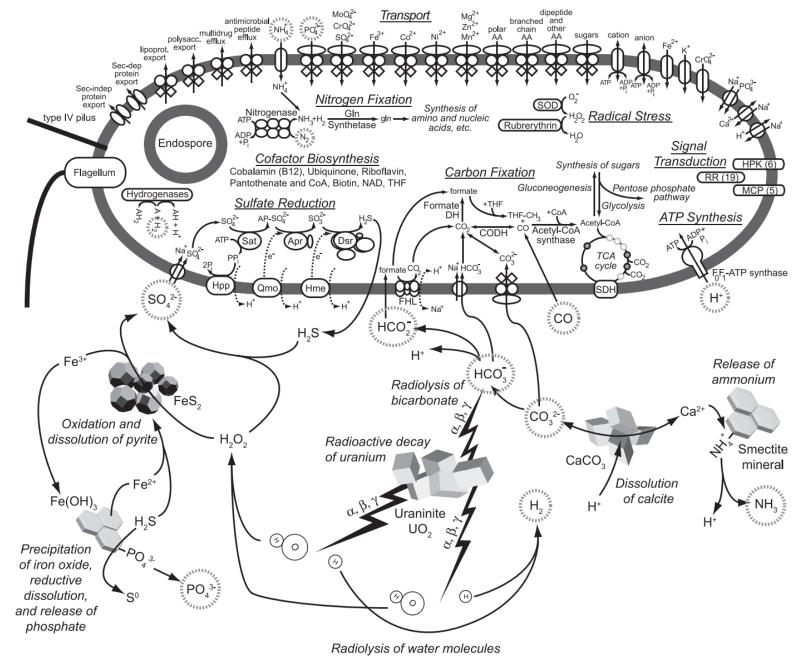


Fig. 3. Model of the single-species ecosystem at MP104. *D. audaxviator's* machinery is shown in a cartoon representation, including pathways for sulfate reduction, nitrogen fixation, and carbon fixation. Signal transduction proteins are reported including the number found in parentheses, with MCP indicating methyl-accepting

chemotaxis proteins; HPK, histidine protein kinases; and RR, response regulators. Transporters include approximate substrates. Also shown are the radiolytically generated sources of energy and nutrients for the ecosystem, as detailed in Lin et al. (11), shown experimentally by Lefticariu et al. (28), and described in (16).

The genome of a subterrestrial nematode reveals an evolutionary strategy for adaptation to heat

Deborah J. Weinstein, Sarah E. Allen, Maggie C.Y. Lau, Mariana Erasmus, Kathryn C. Asalone, Kathryn Walters-Conte, Gintaras Deikus, Robert Sebra, Gaetan Borgonie, Esta van Heerden, Tullis C. Onstott, John R. Bracht

doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/747584

This article is a preprint and has not been certified by peer review [what does this mean?].

TC Onstott and Thomas Kieft

- Beatrix Gold Mine in South Africa at 1.3km below the surface
- 2.9 3.1 km deep, Archean-aged units of the Moab Khotsong gold mine in South Africa.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Front. Earth Sci., 31 July 2019 | https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2019.00196



Establishment of the Deep Mine Microbial Observatory (DeMMO), South Dakota, USA, a Geochemically Stable Portal Into the Deep Subsurface



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Work by
Maggie
Osburn at
SURF





Mineral-hosted biofilm communities in the continental deep subsurface, Deep Mine Microbial Observatory, SD, USA

Caitlin P. Casar

, Brittany R. Kruger, Theodore M. Flynn, Andrew L. Masterson, Lily M. Momper Magdalena R. Osburn

First published: 26 March 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/gbi.12391

Maggie Osburn

Kidd Creek Deep Fluid and Deep Life ObservatoryCanada

Barbara Sherwood-Lollar



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Barbara Sherwood Lollar- Boulby Mine, United Kingdom between 800 and 1300 m depth.

Distribution and activity of methanogens and homoacetogens in deep granitic aquifers at Aspo Hard Rock Laboratory, Sweden

June 1998 · FEMS Microbiology Ecology 26(2):121-134

DOI: <u>10.1016/S0168-6496(98)00028-2</u>

Project: <u>Deep biosphere</u>

Authors:



Svetlana Kotelnikova II 19.95 · St. George's University

Aspo Hard Rock Laboratory in Sweden-Karsten Pedersen

Needs

- Novel and Geologically Relevant Geochemical Environments.
 - Ancient sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rock.
 - More recent systems.
 - Extreme conditions of salinity, pH and potential toxins.
 - Contaminants, Radionuclides.
- Access to groundwater and rock that is not contaminated with surface water due to pumping or cooling.
- Access to the many locations at sites under non-extreme conditions and for extended periods of time to conduct in-situ studies.
- Safety issues dealt with effectively.

