

New insight into the nitrogen metabolism in APB

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It is great importance of controlling nitrogen pollution by revealing the vital factors affecting bacterial nitrogen cycle. Anaerobic phototrophic bacteria (APB) are considered as tool for the study of photosynthesis, N and S cycle. A marine APB (*Marichromatium gracile* YL28) isolated from intertidal sediment of mangrove could utilized high concentration of nitrite as the sole nitrogen source for cell growth. It possesses the diverse key genes involved in denitrification (DN), assimilatory nitrate reduction (ANR) and fermentative nitrate reduction (DNRA) in genome. However, the coordination mechanisms of N cycles remain unclear. This study further verified the functions of key genes involved in nitrogen cycle at expression levels by qPCR, and revealed the coordinating mechanism in response to different environmental changes. The results showed that (1) the expression level of *nrfA* (DNRA) were changed with oxygen level and nitrate concentrations, oxygen had significant effect on *nrfA* expression than light, indicating that DNRA was active and regulated by environmental factors; (2) *narI* and *napA* involved in DN and ANR were significantly expressed in the light ($p < 0.05$), whereas *nrfA* was little affected ($p < 0.05$), indicating that light positively regulated the DN and ANR activity rather than dark. (3) the expression levels of key genes anaerobically were higher than that in aerobic condition, indicating that elevated oxygen had negative effect on nitrogen cycle of YL28, whereas the elevated nitrate promoted the gene expression ($p < 0.05$). (4) Oxygen regulated negatively the expression of *narI*, *norB* (DN) and *nirA* (ANR), but the genes were still expressed, indicating that DN and ANR could facultatively perform nitrogen cycle, which was favourable for survival in mangrove intertidal special ecosystem. So far, DN was only found in PNSB but not in PSB, ANR was only reported in a APB strain, DNRA was not found in APB. Our study was the first time indicated that DNRA pathway was presented in APB. DN was found in PSB. *NrfA* were tightly regulated in a lower oxygen level. Nitrate had a positive regulatory on the three pathways. It was reported that denitrification might be mediated by *napA*. *nirA* and *nrfA* were also mediated by the *napA*. Light has significant positive contribution to the DN and *nirA* gene expression. except for *nrfA*.

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