



Monitoring the anaerobic digestion microbiome

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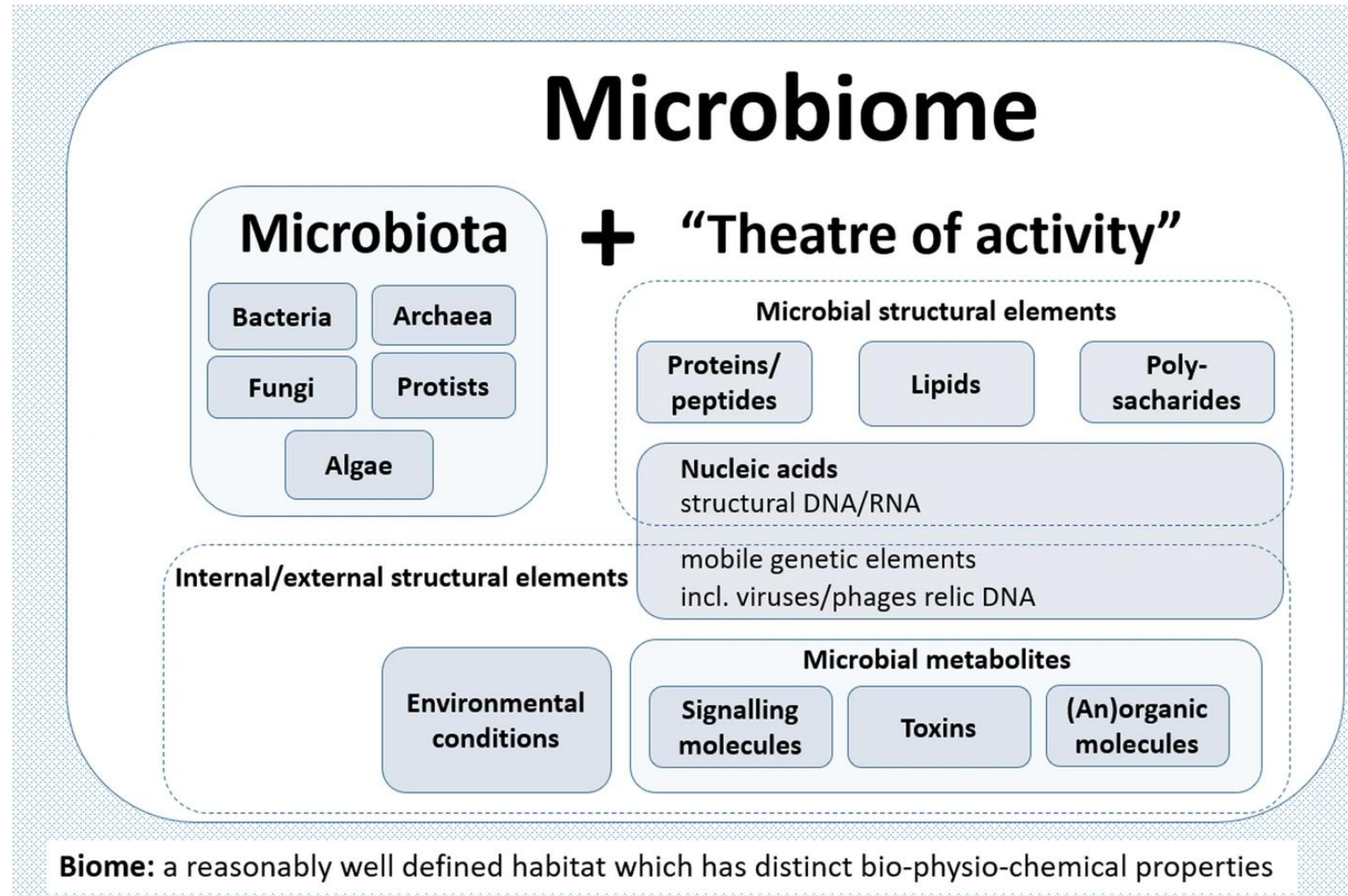


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101000470

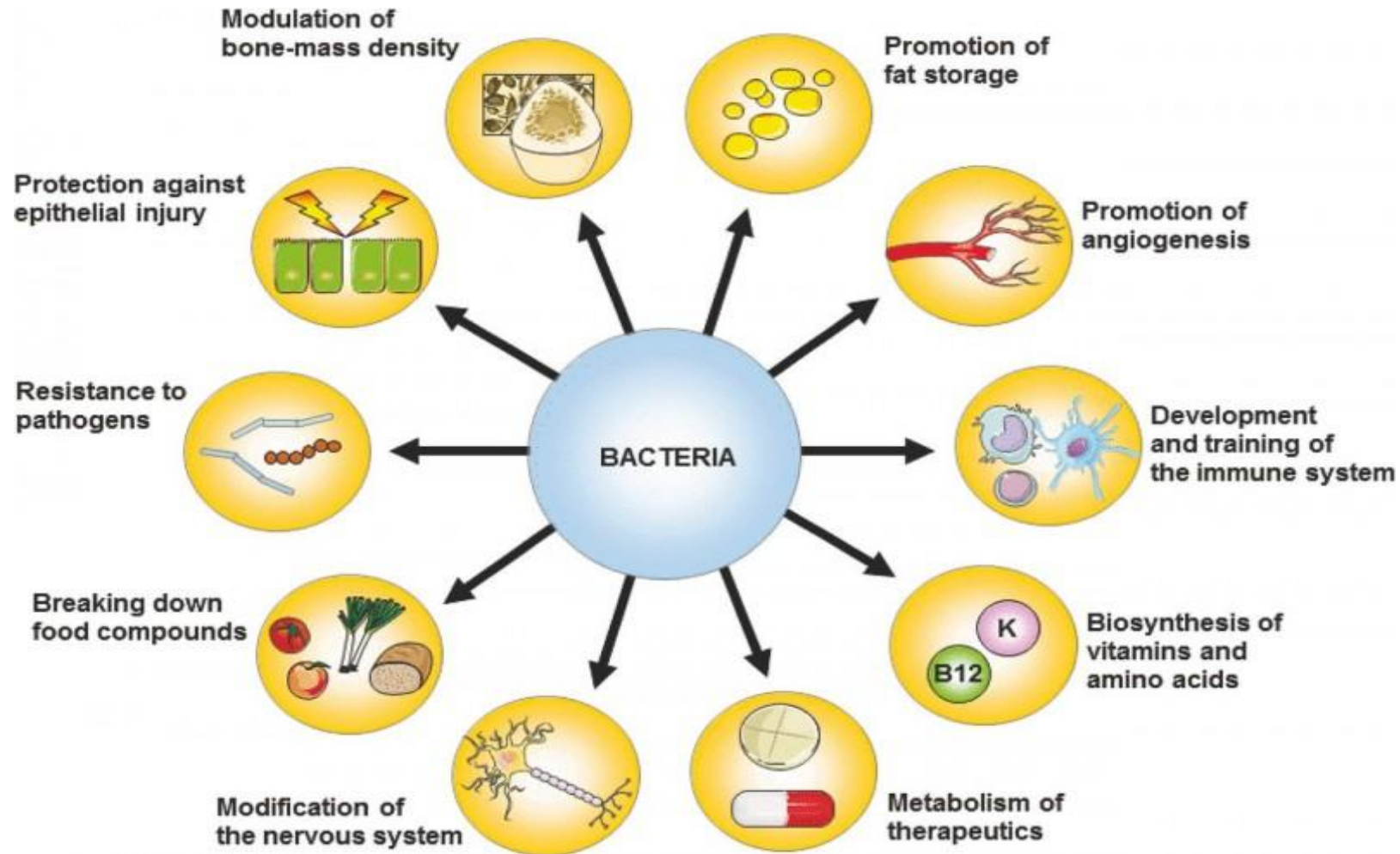
The anaerobic digestion (AD) microbiome



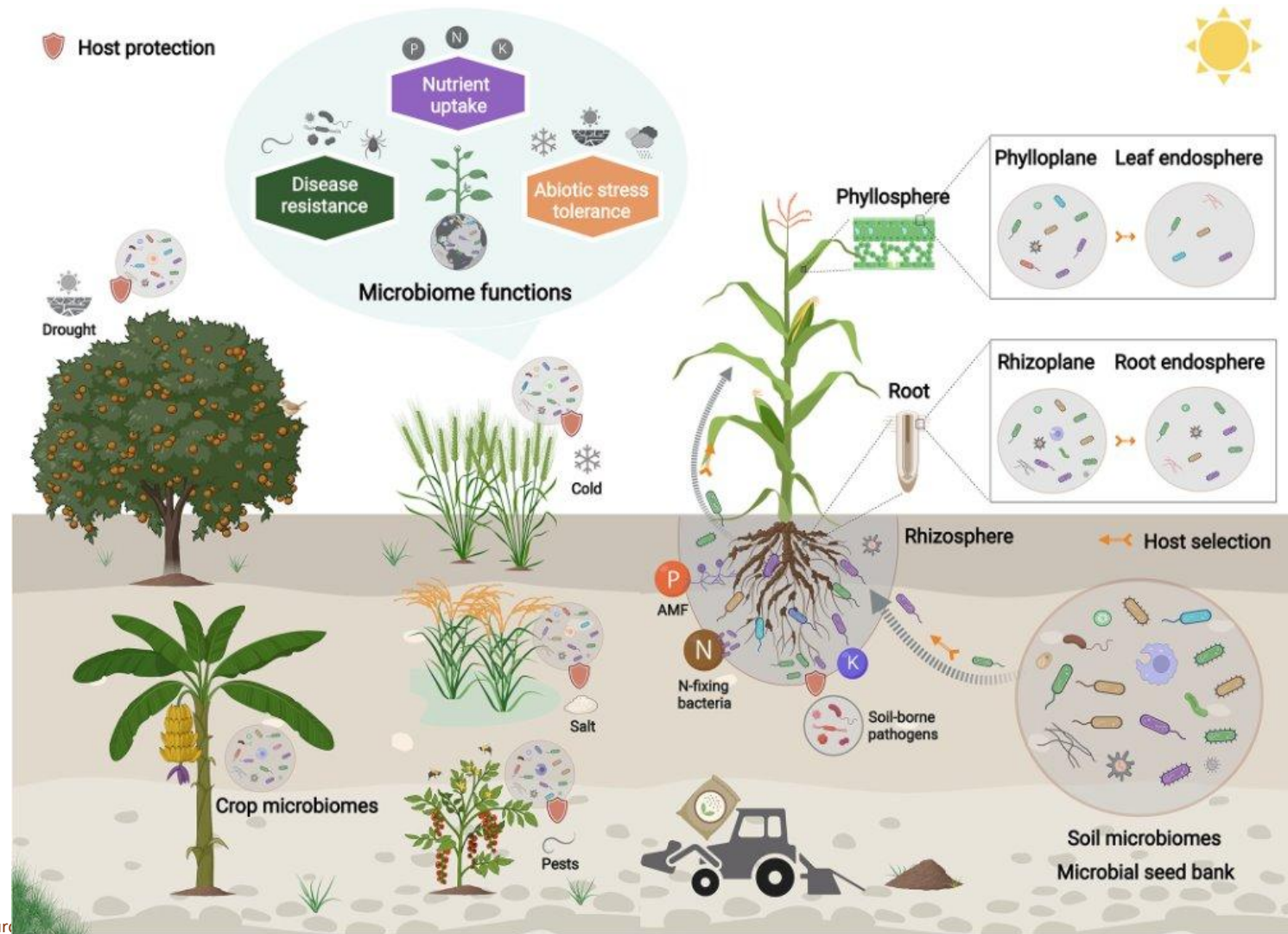
What is a 'microbiome'?



Human microbiome



Soil microbiome

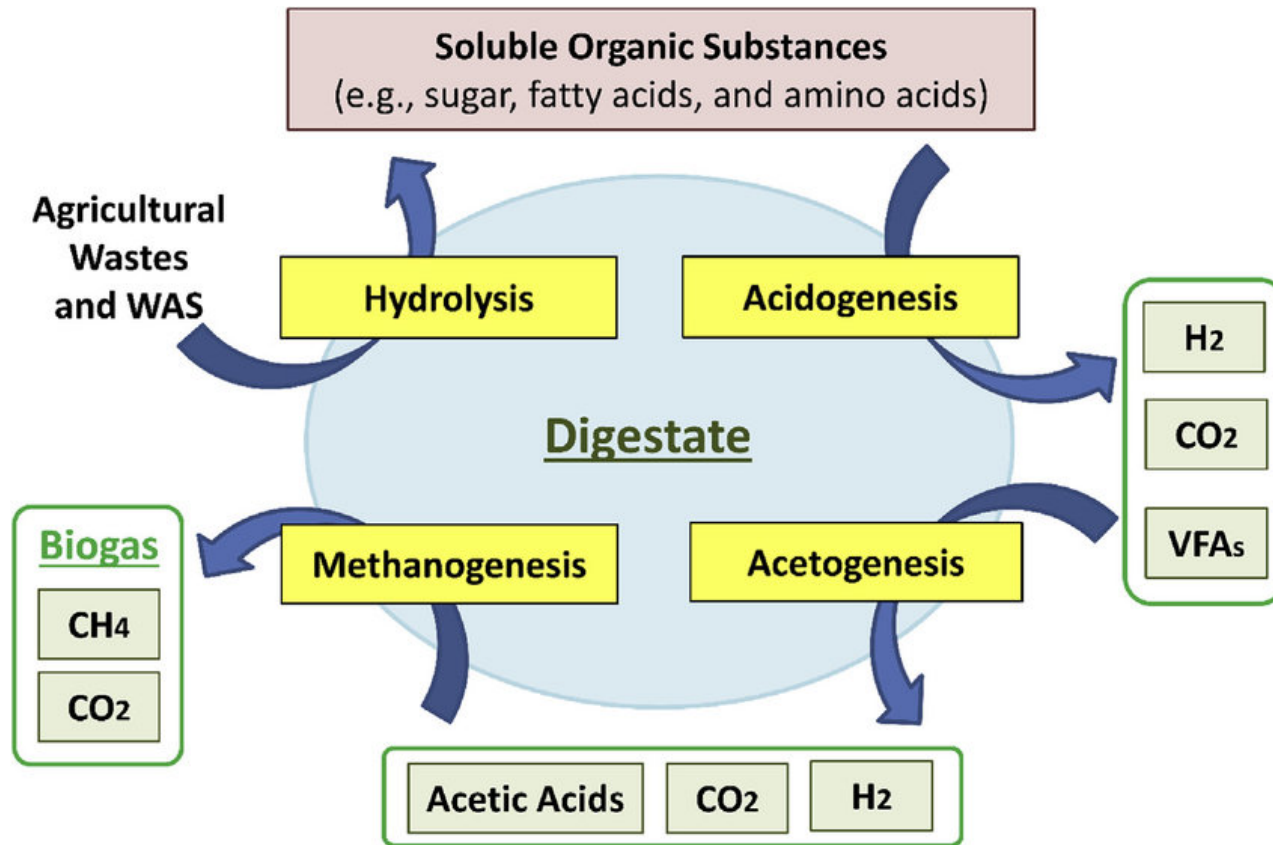


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Xiong & Lu, Environ. Microbiol. Rep., 2022



AD microbiome

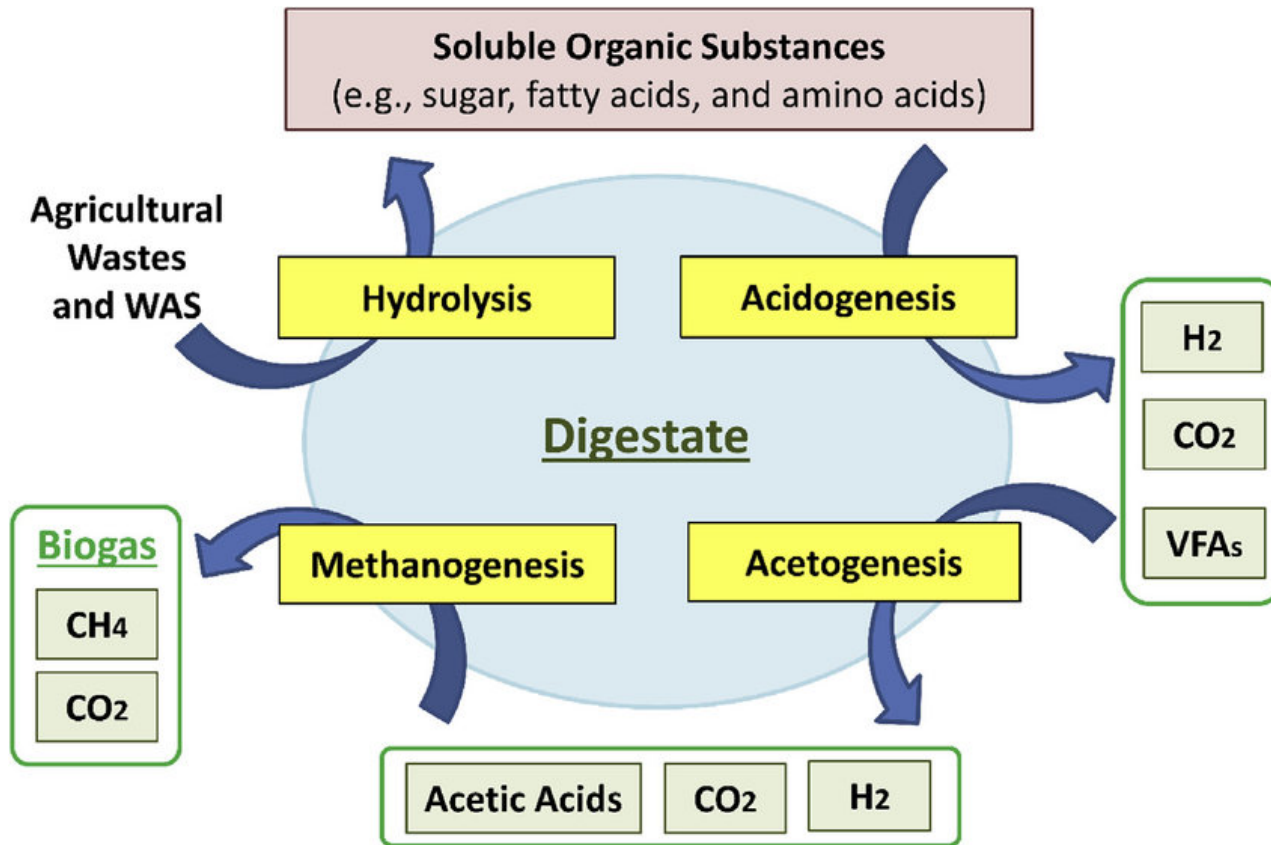


Pan et al., iScience, 2021



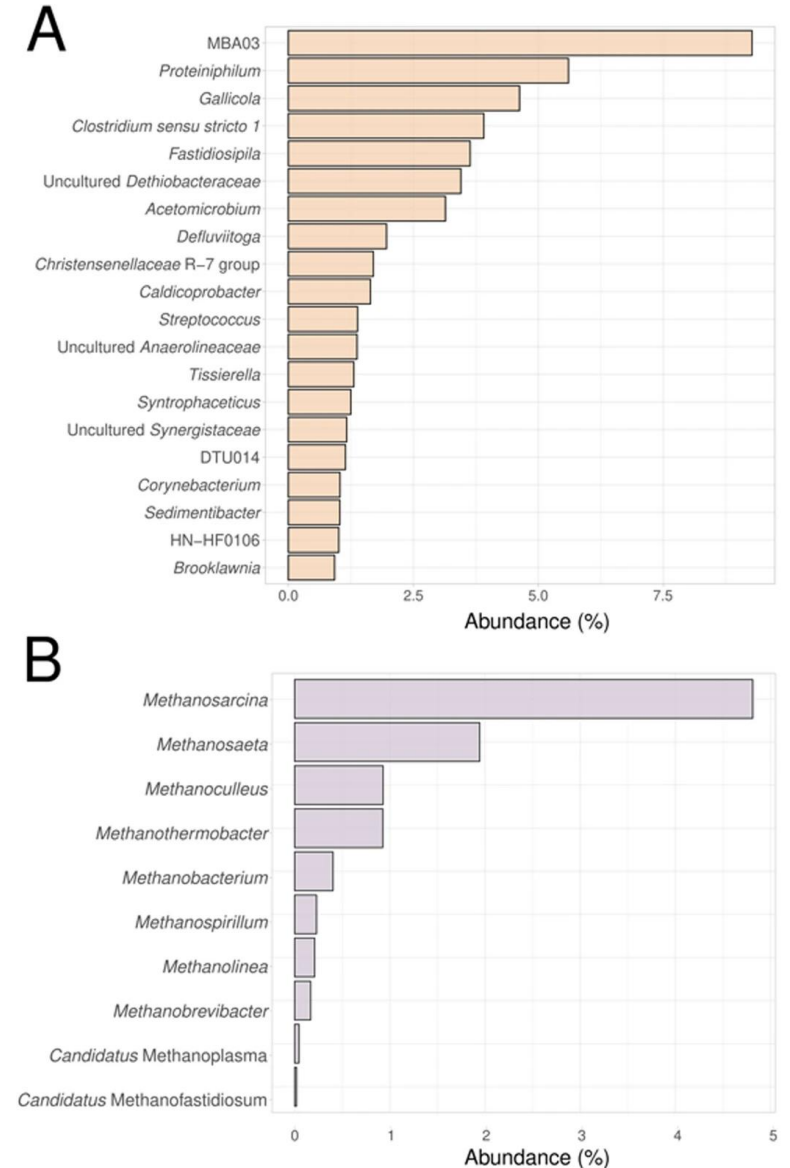
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AD microbiome



Pan et al., iScience, 2021

AD microbiomes are very complex



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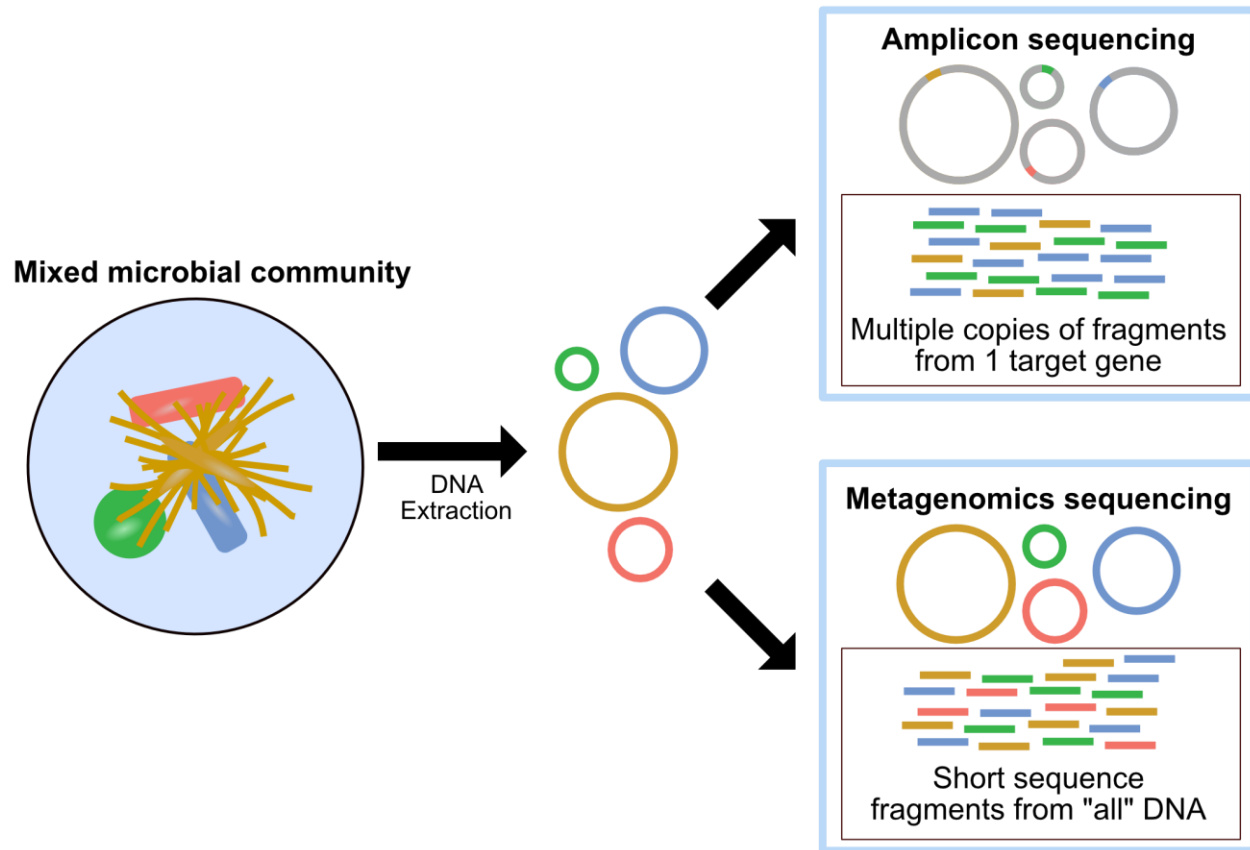
Importance: it reflects the 'health' of anaerobic digestion



How to monitor the AD microbiome



DNA sequencing

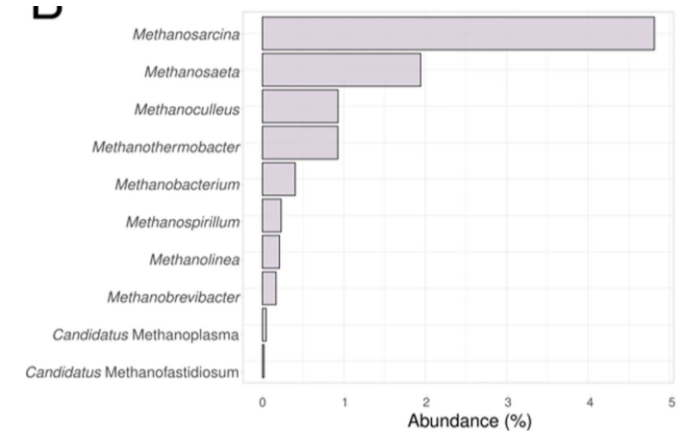


What are we looking for?

Detecting the abundance of key microorganisms (e.g. archaea) or key functions (e.g. carbohydrate degradation pathways).

Microbial profiles (16S, ITS, 18S...)

Taxonomic and functional profiles



Pro: can detect all the microbiome

Con: relative abundances

From: <https://astrobiomike.github.io/>



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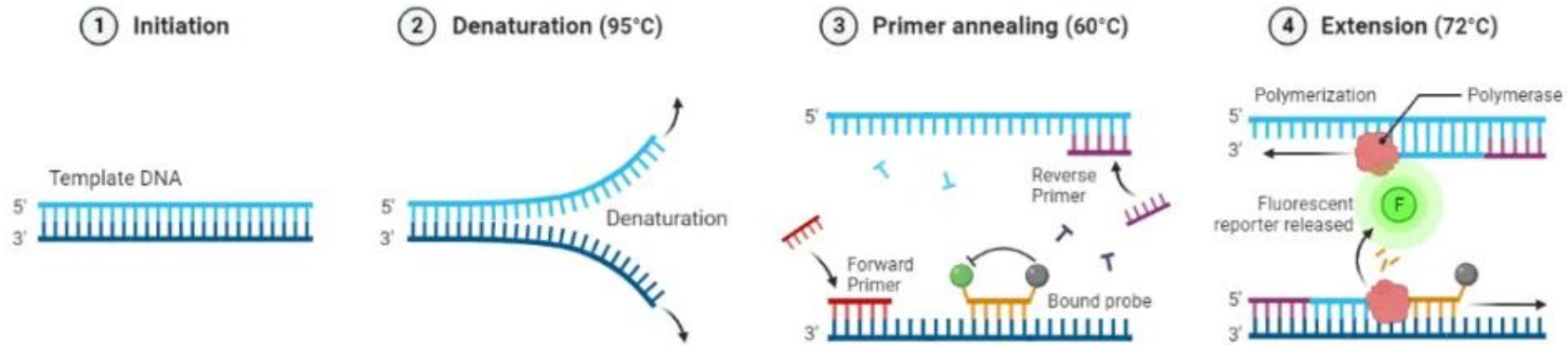
DNA sequencing



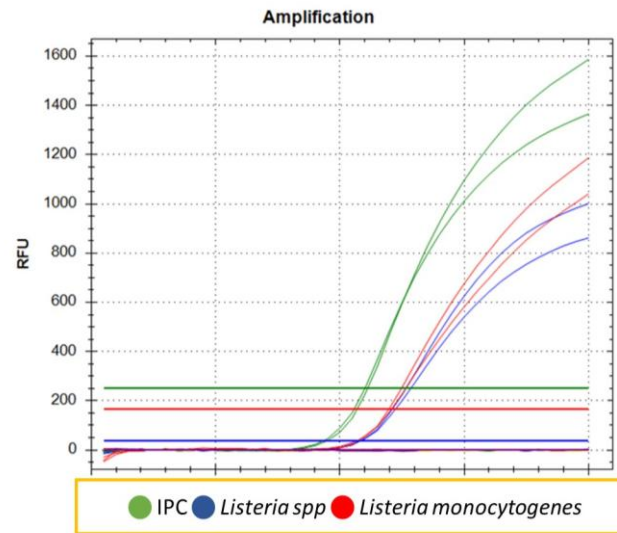
	1st Generation (Sanger)	2nd Generation (Illumina)	3rd Generation (PacBio & ONT)
Read length	400-900 bp	75-300 pb	>10 Kbp
Accuracy	>99.9%	99.5 - 99.9%	87 - 99.9%
Yield	~96 Kbp	1.2 Gbp - 6 Tbp	2.8 Gbp - 14 Tbp



Quantitative PCR



From: <https://clinicalsci.info/real-time-pcr/>



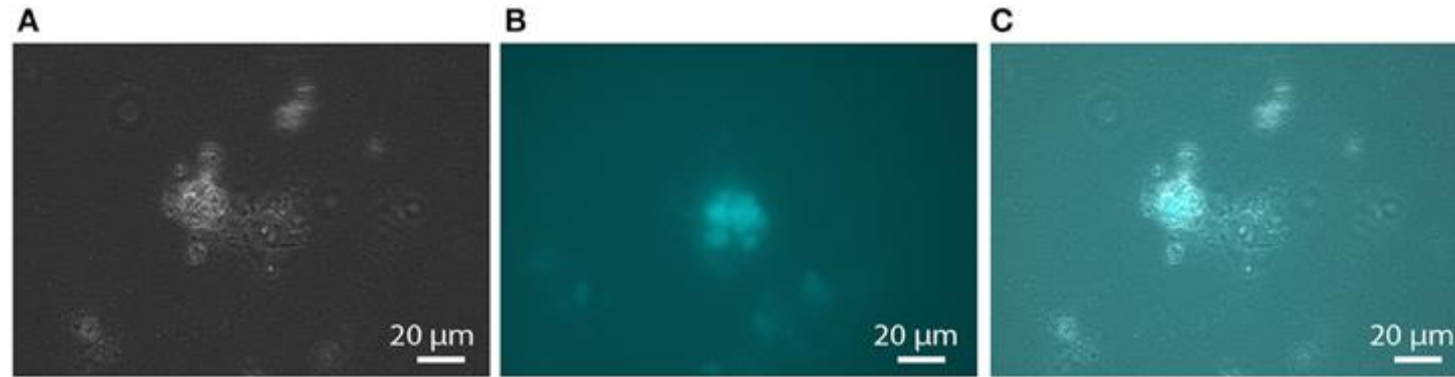
Pro: absolute abundances
Con: only few targets per reaction



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Fluorescence



Arshad et al., Front. Microbiol., 2015

- Coenzyme F420 is a fluorescent cofactor found almost exclusively in methanogenic archaea.
- F420 exhibits strong fluorescence, with excitation and emission wavelengths typically around 420 nm and 470 nm, respectively

Pro: easy, very specific

Con: valid only for methanogens,
difficult to distinguish the species
involved



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Other methods



Metatranscriptomics: RNA sequencing

Which genes are being expressed?



Metaproteomics: protein detection

Which proteins are being produced?



Metabolomics: metabolite detection

Which metabolites are being produced?



+ informative
+ complex



Practical application



Practical application



Methanogenic community shifts during the transition from sewage mono-digestion to co-digestion of grass biomass



Justus Hardegen^a, Adriel Latorre-Pérez^b, Cristina Vilanova^b, Thomas Günther^c, Manuel Porcar^{b,d},
Olaf Luschig^e, Claudia Simeonov^a, Christian Abendroth^{a,d,f,*}

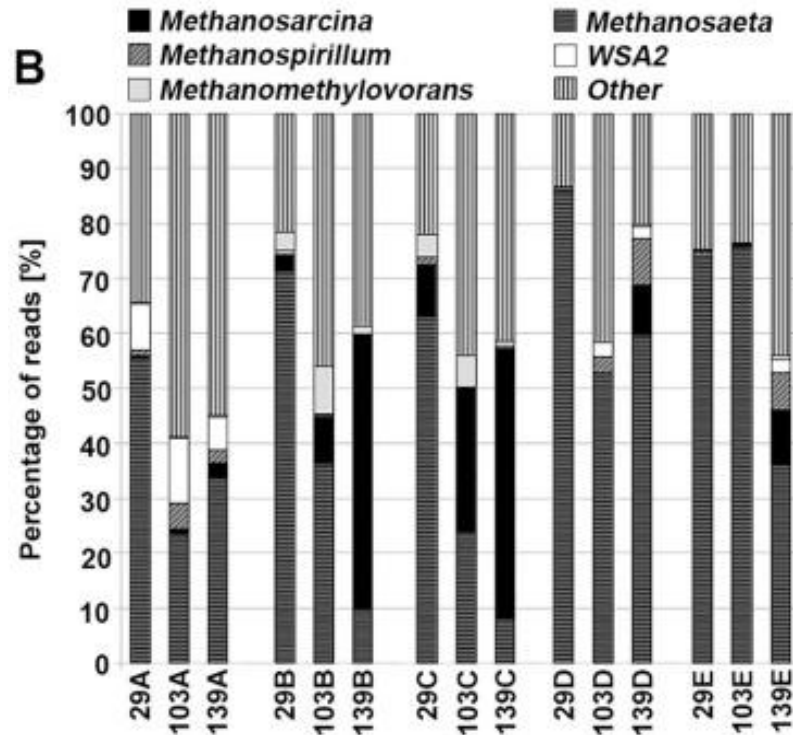


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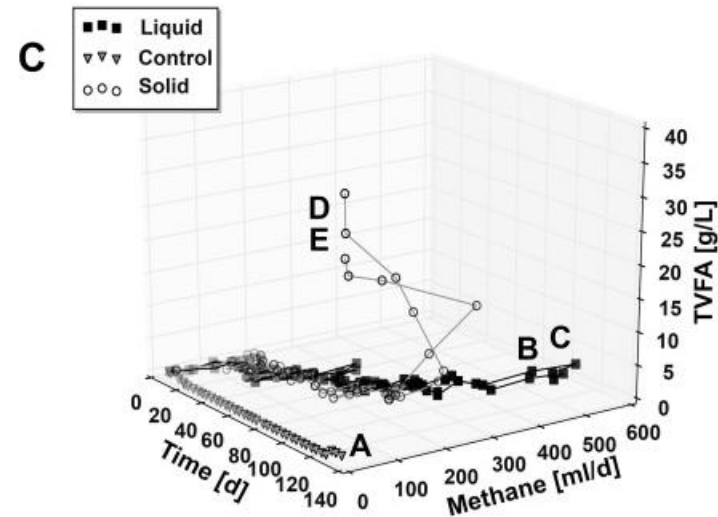


Practical application

Archaeal community



CH₄ and TVFAs production



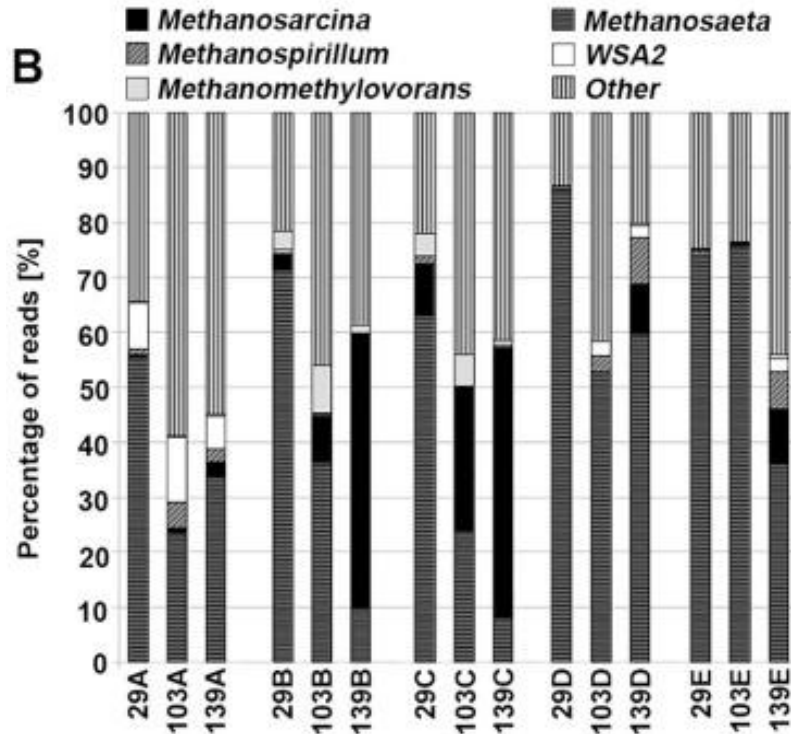
Microbiome monitoring was combined with methane and TVFAs quantification in 5 different reactors.



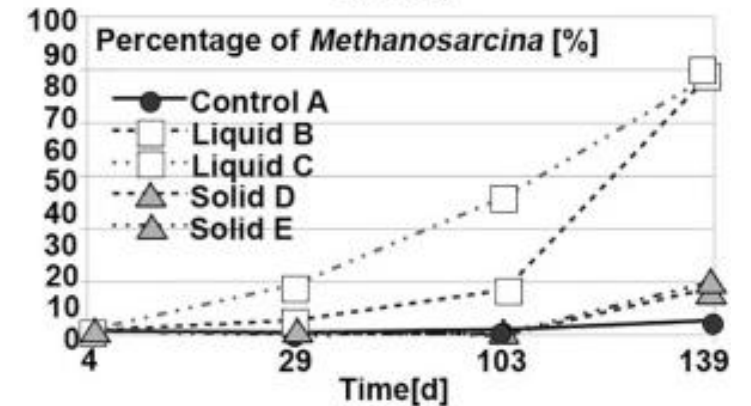
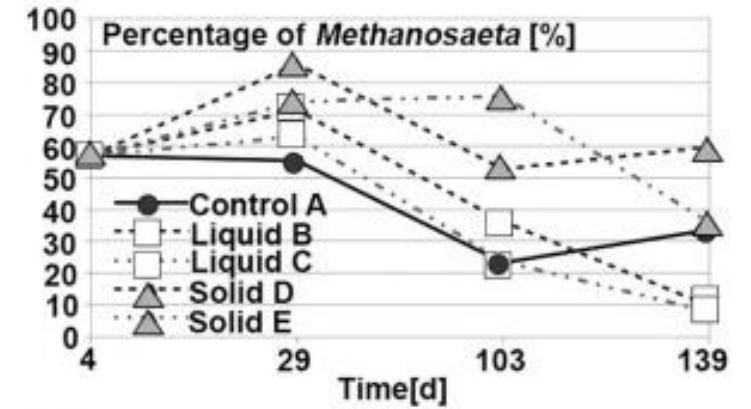
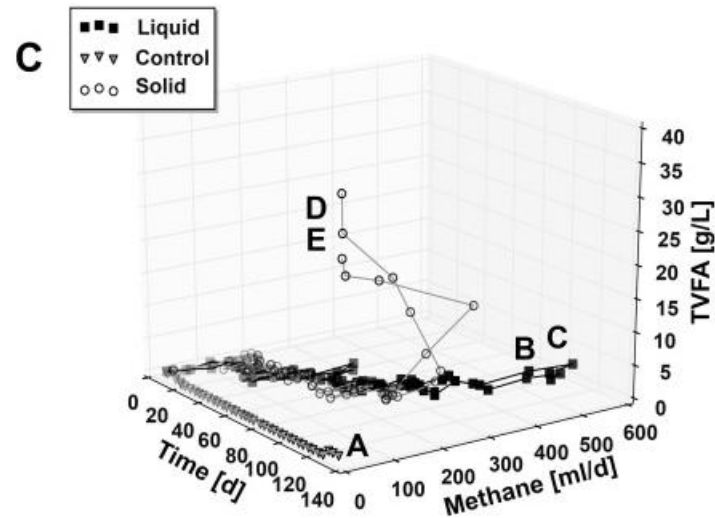
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Practical application

Archaeal community



CH₄ and TVFAs production



Microbiome monitoring was combined with methane and TVFAs quantification in 5 different reactors. The **increase in methane production** matched the **increase in the abundance of *Methanosarcina***.





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