BCCM · ULC BCCM/ULC: a source of cyanobacterial diversity for taxonomic, genomic and applied research



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OVERVIEW

The BCCM/ULC public collection (https://bccm.belspo.be/about-us/bccm-ulc) aims to gather a representative portion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine cyanobacterial strains from different ecosystems with a focus on the polar diversity. The collection's aim is to preserve the deposited biological material, to valorize it by performing research, to provide it to interested users for fundamental and applied research, and to provide services linked to the identification of the Cyanobacteria. An ISO 9001 certification covers the public deposits and distribution processes.

Amongst the 243 strains, several are the reference (or 'type') for newly described taxa, including *Plectolyngbya hodgsonii* ULC009, Shackletoniella antarctica ULC037, Timaviella circinata ULC401, and Parakomarekiella sesnandensis ULC0591.

Whole genomes of ULC strains have also been sequenced. For the FRIA project BI-HABITAT, genomes were sequenced and have been assembled, covering Antarctic cyanobacterial strains of different morphotypes.

The deposited strains available at **BCCM/ULC** are also potential source of novel secondary compounds.

REFERENCE STRAINS – BCCM/ULC

Plectolyngbya hodgsonii ULC009^T (Polar origin) - Taton et al., 2011



Shackletoniella antarctica ULC037^T (Polar origin) - Strunecky et al., 2019





GENOMES – ANTARCTIC STRAINS

Comparative genome to unveil resistance mechanisms to extreme condition of non-axenic cyanobacterial strains isolated from Polar terrestrial and aquatic environments.



Nostoc sp. ULC180:

Coverage: 99.04 %, Assembly: ~6.3 Mb.

Timaviella circinata ULC401^T (Terrestrial origin) - Sciuto *et al.*, 2017







Phormidium autumnale (*Microcoleus favosus*) ULC128:

Coverage: 99.71 %, Assembly: ~7.1 Mb.

Nostoc sp. ULC008:

Coverage: 98.11 %, Assembly: ~6.1 Mb).



ostoc sp. 2 07 (FR79894 -Nostoc sp. 9E 03 (FR798938 - Aulosira sp. ISB 2 (ET532189)



BIOACTIVITY EVALUATION



Bioassay experiment. Picture showing the growth inhibition of Candida by the secondary metabolites extracted from *Plectolyngbya hodgsonii* ULC009 (red frame in right upper corner).



Disk diffusion assay. Extracts of 5 BCCM/ULC strains were evaluated. The bioactivity of *Phormidesmis* priestleyi ULC026 against the fungus Cercospora sp. is clearly visible (number 26).



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Soares, F., Ramos, V., Trovão, J., Cardoso, S.M., Tiago, I. & Portugal, A. 2021. Parakomarekiella sesnandensis gen. et sp. nov. (Nostocales, Cyanobacteria) isolated from the Old Cathedral of Coimbra, Portugal (UNESCO World Heritage Site). *Eur. J. Phycol.* 56:301–15.

Strunecky, O., Raabova, L., Bernardova, A., Ivanova, A.P., Semanova, A., Crossley, J. & Kaftan, D. 2019. Diversity of cyanobacteria at the Alaska North Slope with description of two new genera: *Gibliniella* and *Shackletoniella*. *FEMS Microbiol. Ecol.* 96:fiz189.

Taton, A., Wilmotte, A., Šmarda, J., Elster, J. & Komárek, J. 2011. Plectolyngbya hodgsonii: A novel filamentous cyanobacterium from Antarctic lakes. Polar Biol. 34:181-91.

