



DNA Fingerprinting – Your Bioremediation “Taq”ometer

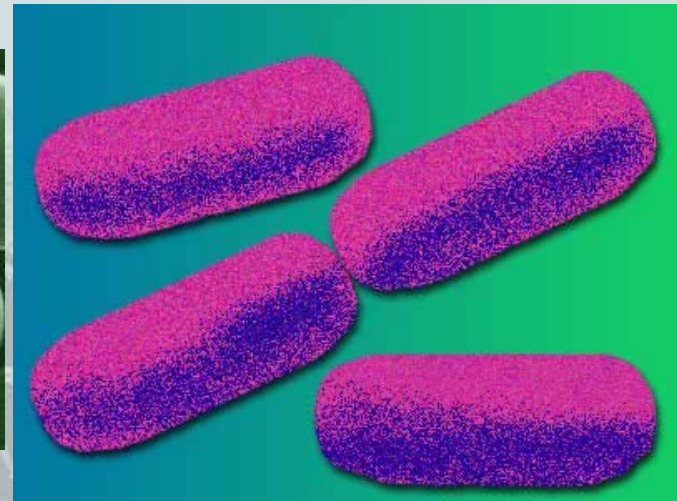
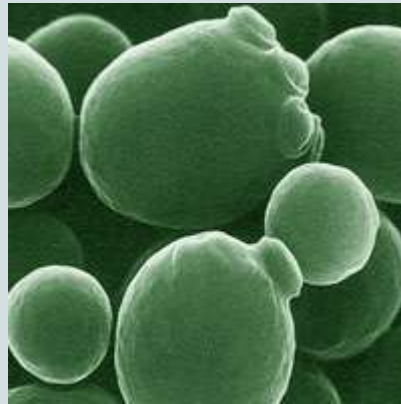
Annemarie L. Douglas¹, Michael J. Borda², and
J. Stephen Goudey¹

¹HydroQual Laboratories Ltd. and ²Golder Associates Inc.



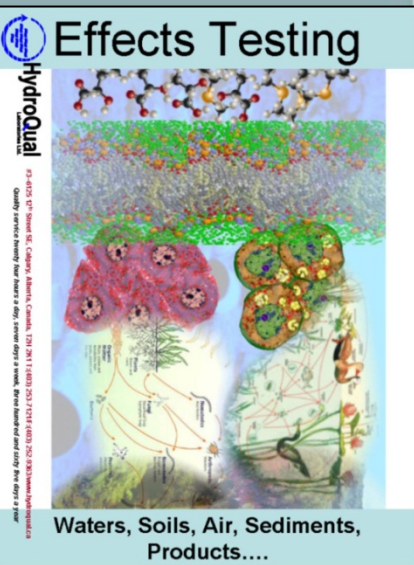
Outline

- Who I am and who I work for
- Explanation of DNA profiling
- Examples of how it can be used
- Other possible uses
- New tests that are being developed

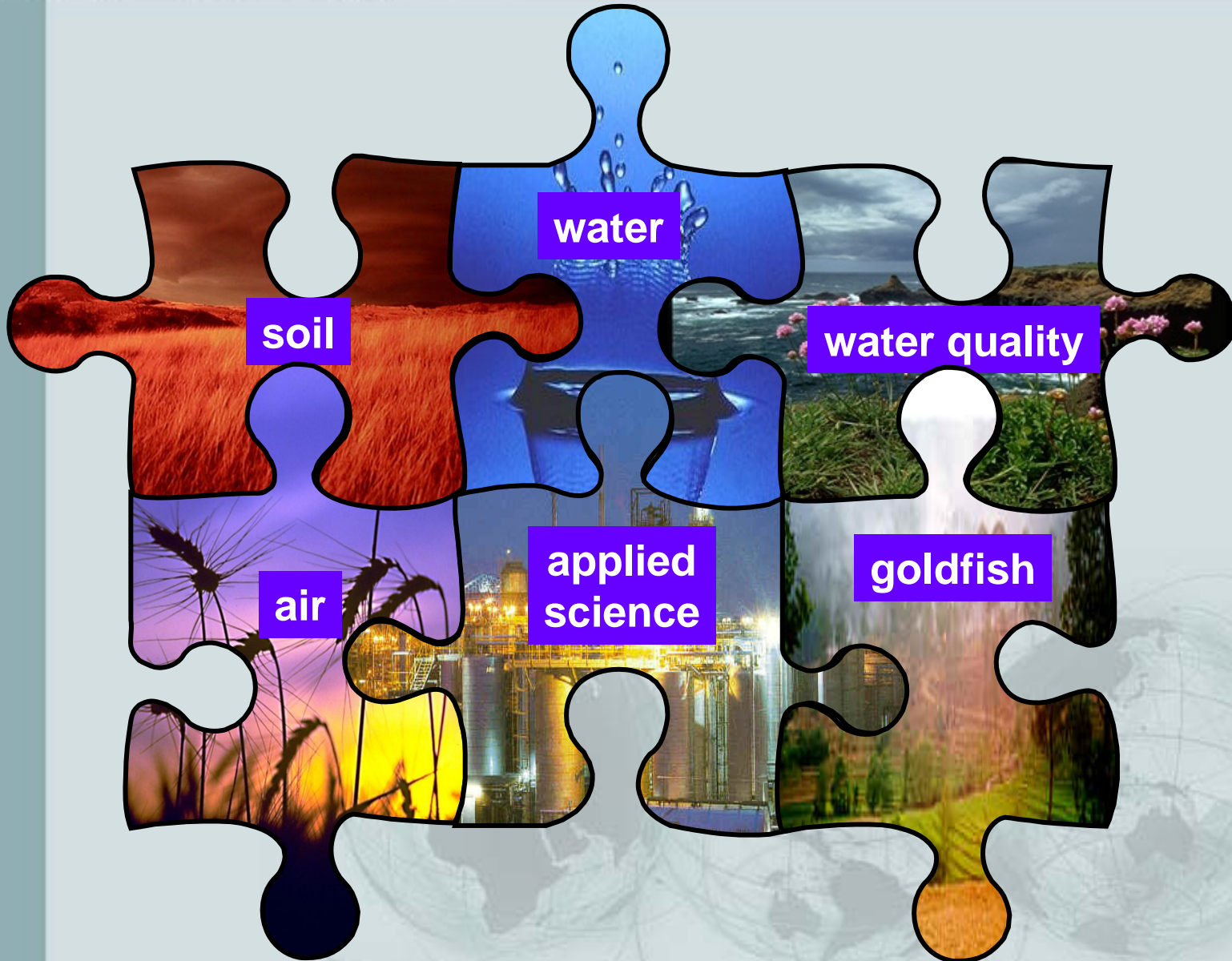


HydroQual Laboratories Ltd

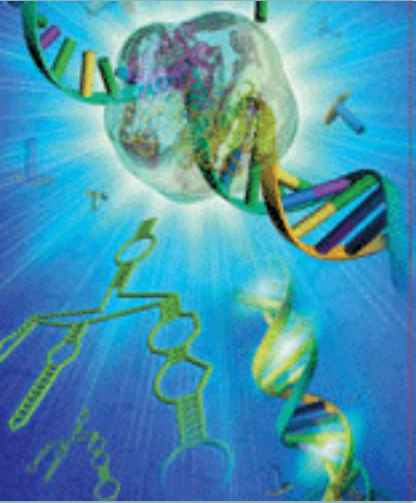
- HydroQual Laboratories Ltd. (HydroQual) does applied biology for environmental management.
 - We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Golder Associates Ltd.
 - Our talented team of professionals all have degrees and expertise in the natural sciences (microbiology, biochemistry, toxicology, ecology, botany and zoology).
- We measure effects for assessing environmental quality.



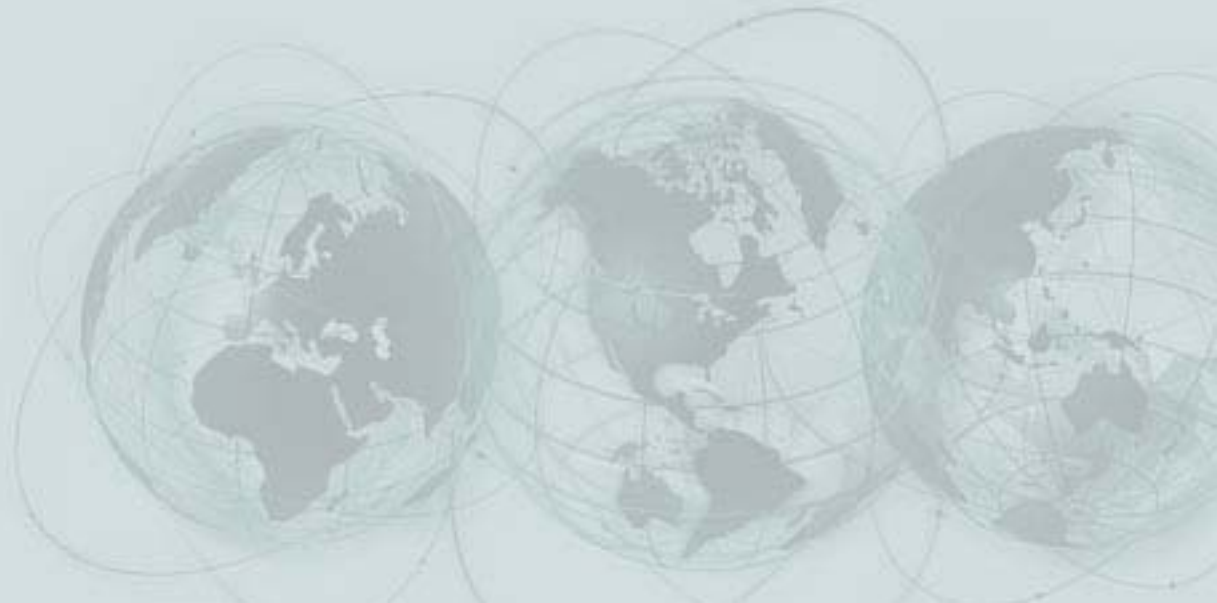
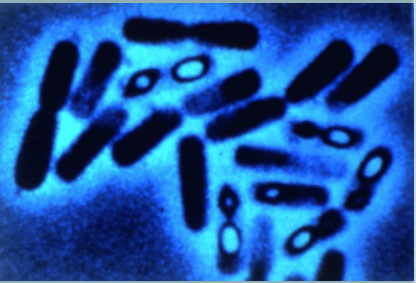
Groups



DNA Profiling

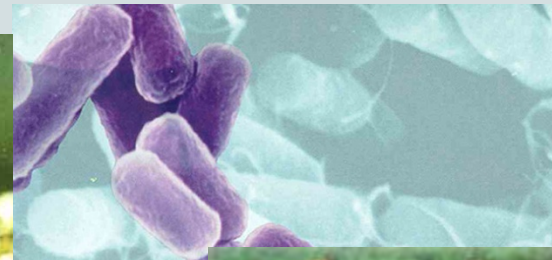


- Sampling
- How it is performed
- Results

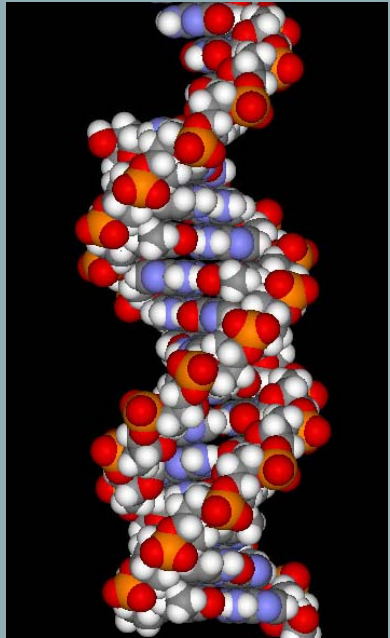


All living things have DNA

- DNA encodes for all cellular processes
 - Proteins and enzymes
 - Cellular machinery
 - Cellular structure

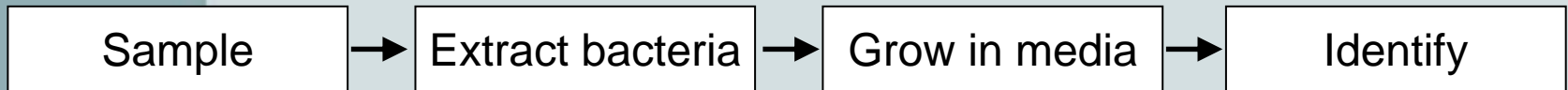


Fingerprinting



- Identify individuals within a population
 - CSI, genetic testing, genealogy
- Create a fingerprint of the population
- Monitor population changes

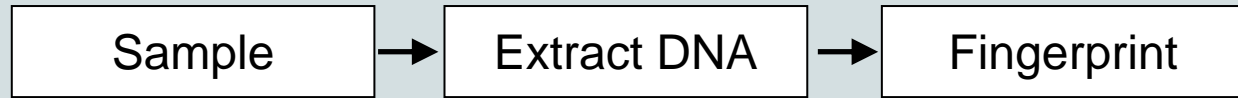
Conventional Approach



Disadvantages

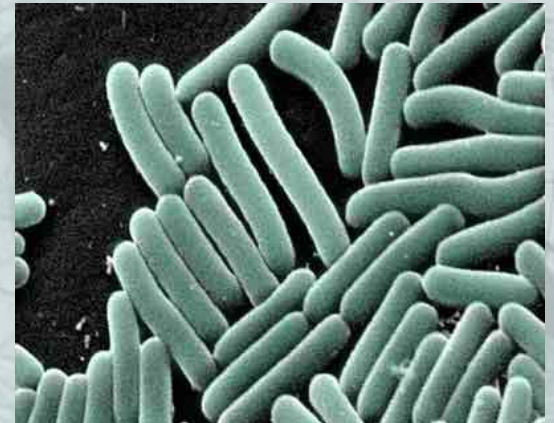
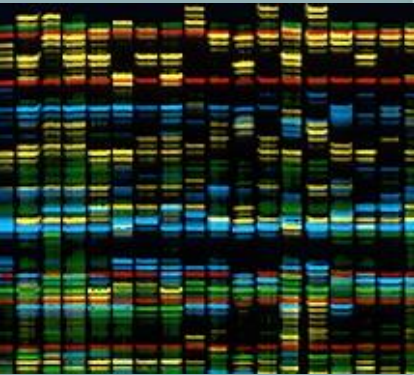
- No detection of bacteria that can't grow
- Lots of time - 3 to 21 days or longer

Fingerprint Approach

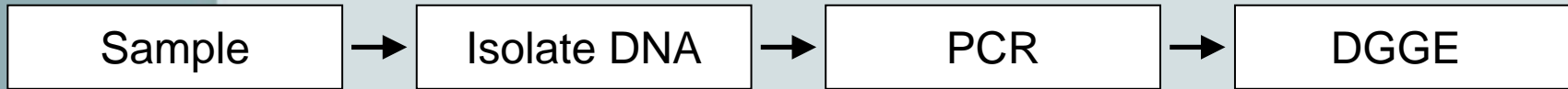


Advantages

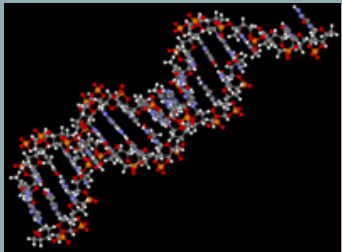
- No culturing = Fast
- Sensitive
- Small sample size



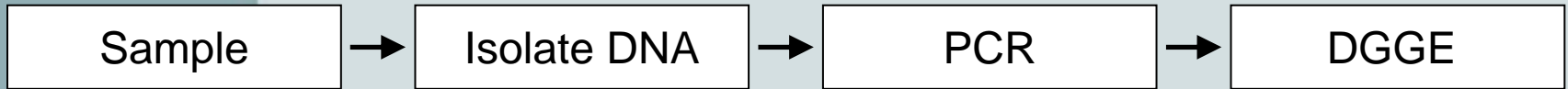
How Do You Fingerprint DNA?



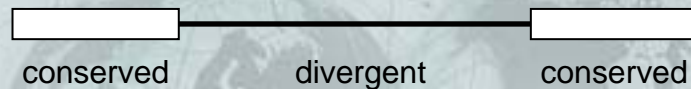
- Break open the bacteria
- Specifically isolate DNA from everything else



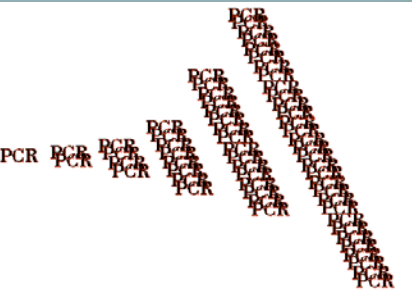
Polymerase Chain Reaction



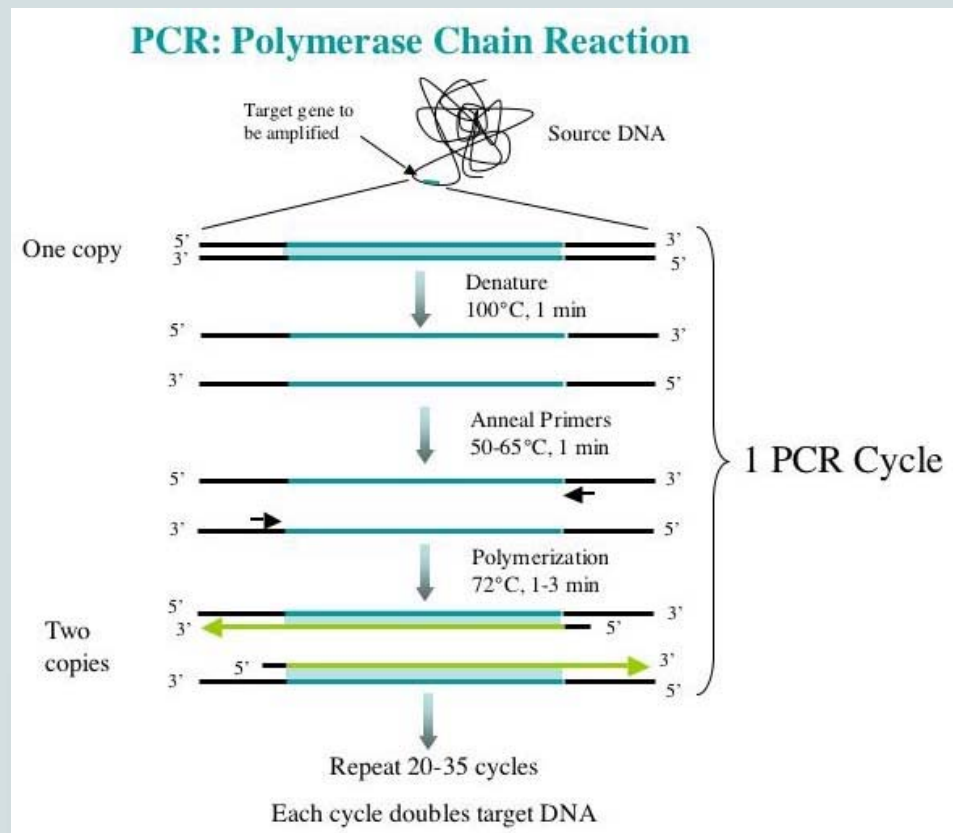
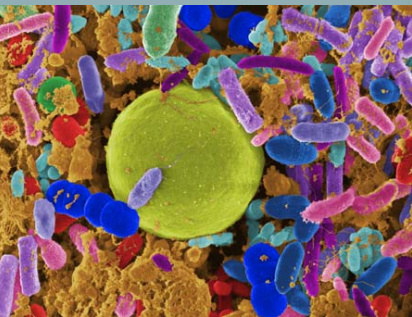
- Need just a small piece of DNA, but lots of it.
- What section of the chromosome?
 - Ribosomal RNA
 - Involved in protein synthesis
 - Used for taxonomy



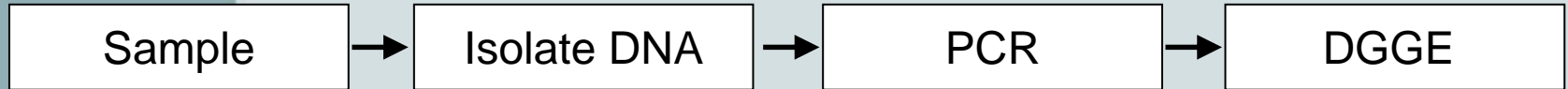
- Target population



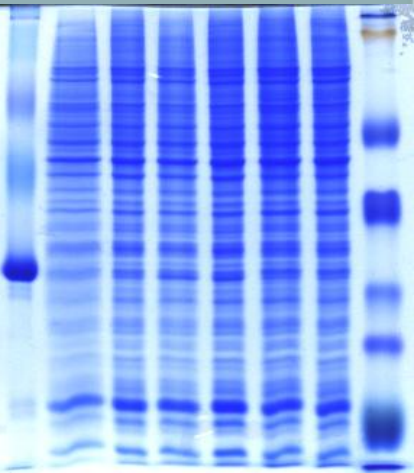
- What's needed
 - Thermophilic enzyme = Taq
 - DNA bases – AGCT
 - Primers – DNA targets



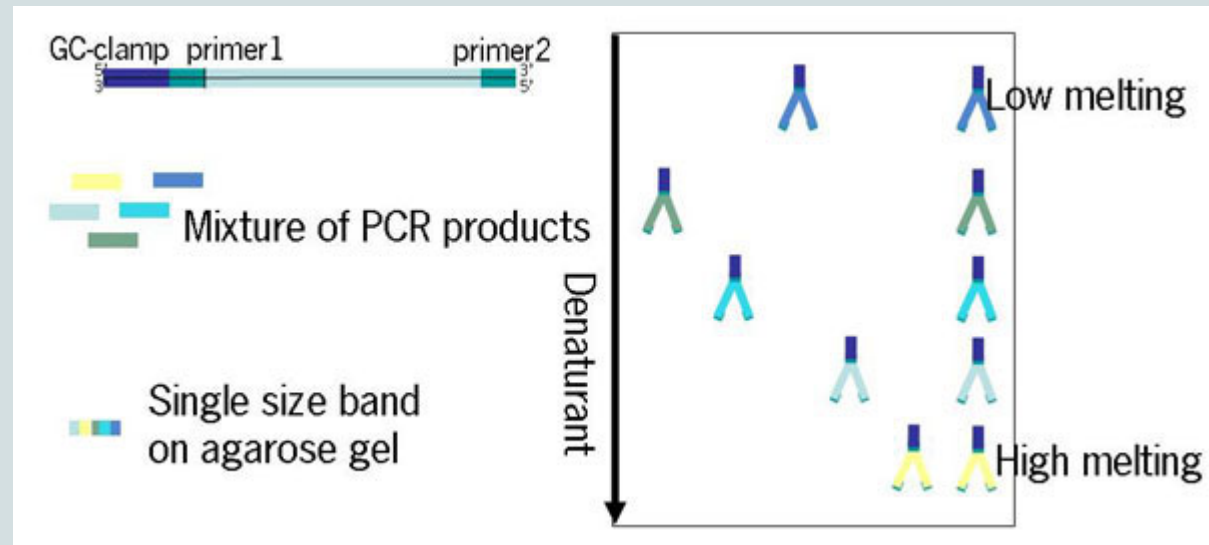
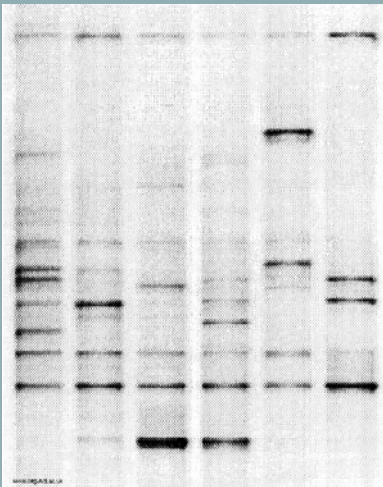
Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis



- To separate the PCR DNA
 - Special gel
 - Special chemicals to denature DNA
 - Gradient of chemicals

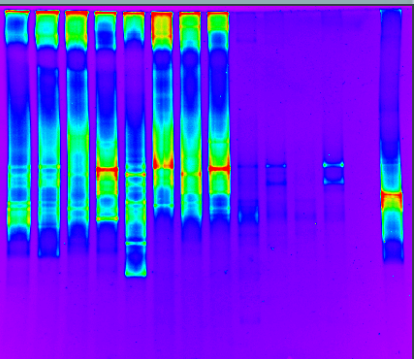
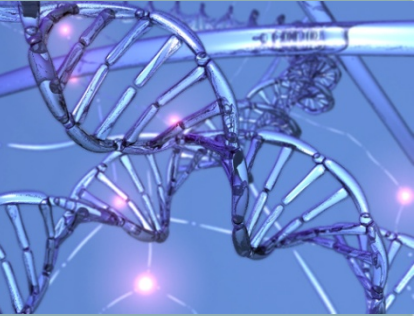


DGGE

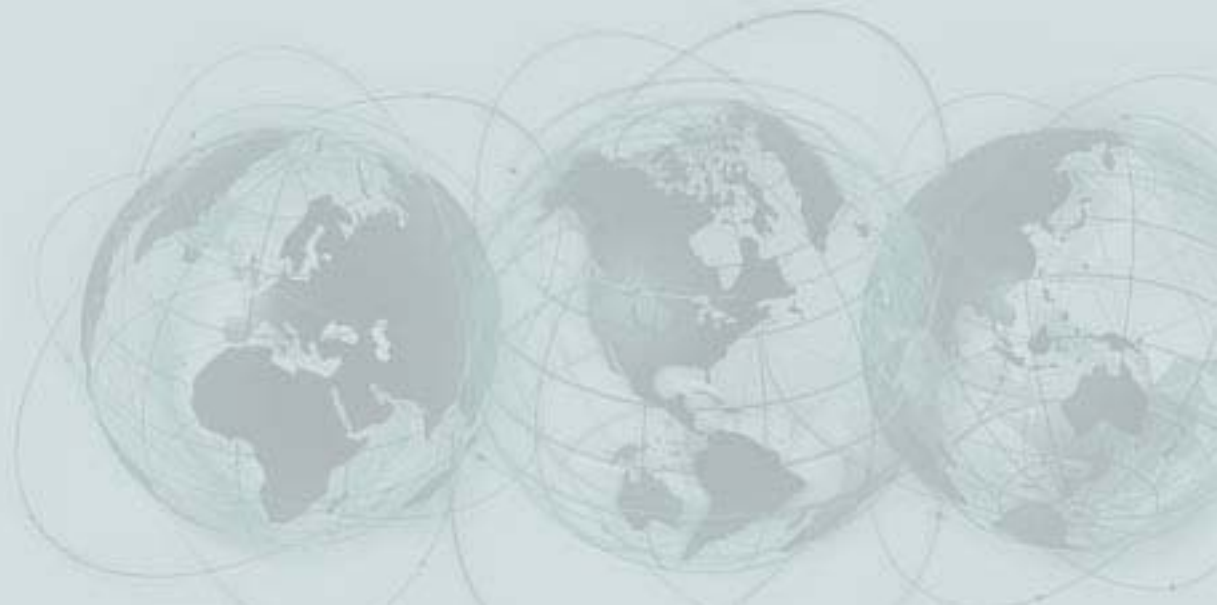


- A,T – separates at lower conc.
- G,C – separates at higher conc.

Case Studies



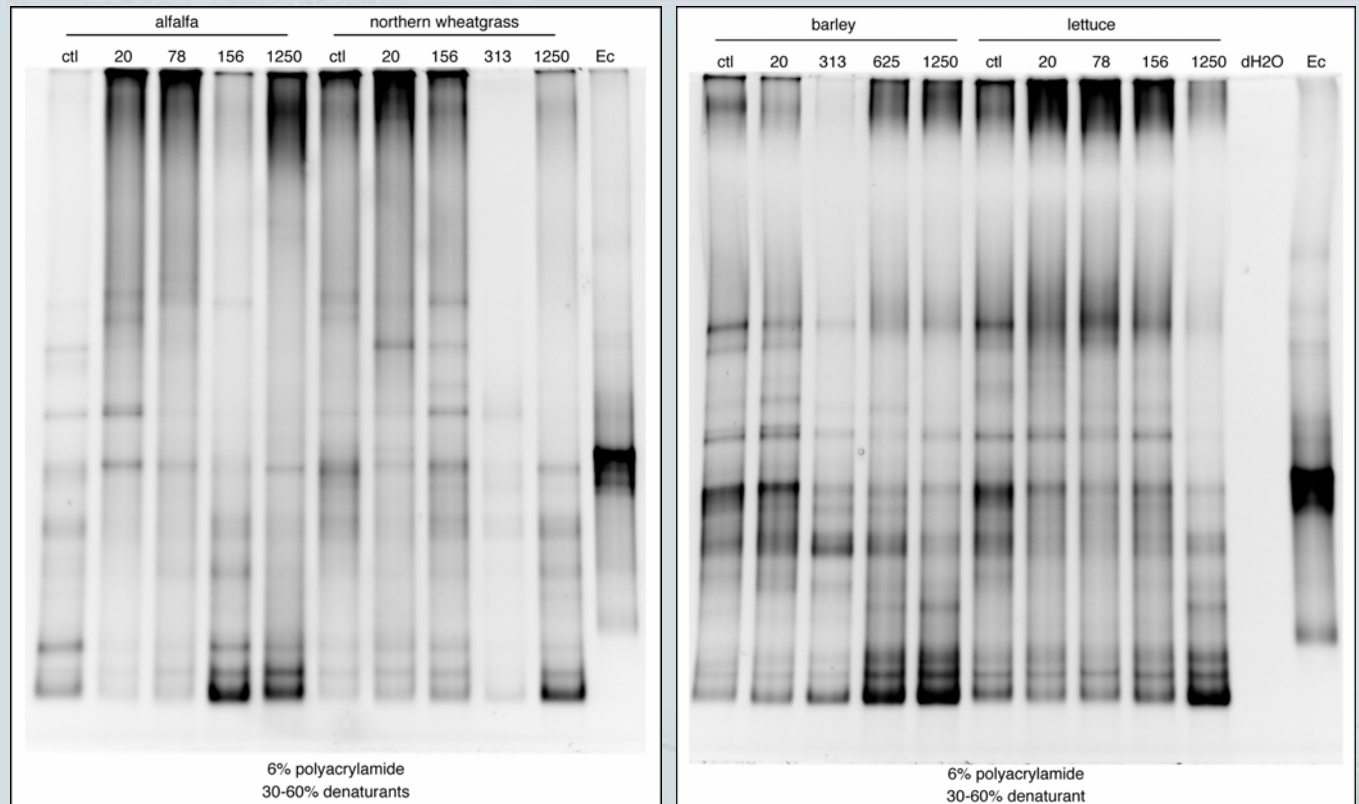
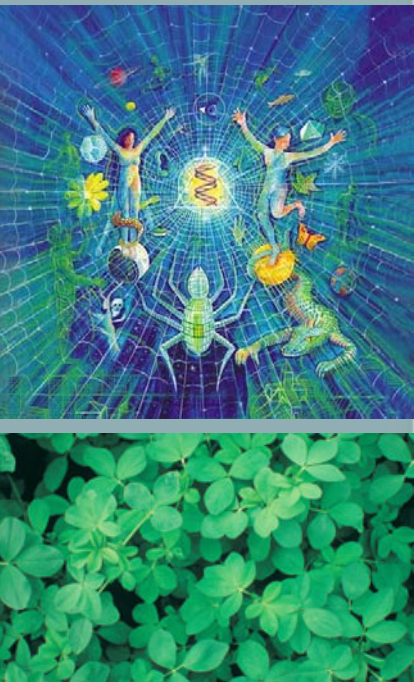
- 5 case studies
 - Range of issues
- Demonstrate the capabilities of DNA profiling



- Effects of nickel on plant growth
 - 5 types of plants
 - 11 concentrations of Ni²⁺
 - 0 to 5 g/kg
- Soil samples were analyzed by fingerprinting



Ni²⁺ Effects on Plant Growth



- Large changes in bacterial population when plants can't grow
- Smaller changes when Ni²⁺ concentration is lower

Study 2

- Biofouling of Bag Filters

GW → Bag Filter → Zero-Valent Iron Wall → Air Stripper

- Question: Was bacterial growth in the bag filters caused by the remediation system?

- Water samples were analyzed by Fingerprinting



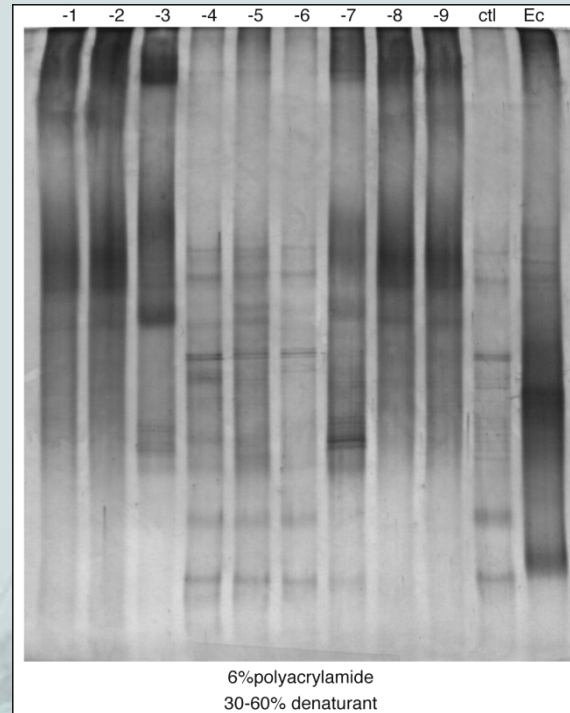
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Biofouling of Bag Filters

GW → Bag Filter → Zero-Valent Iron Wall → Air Stripper
6 4, 5 1, 2, 8, 9 3 7

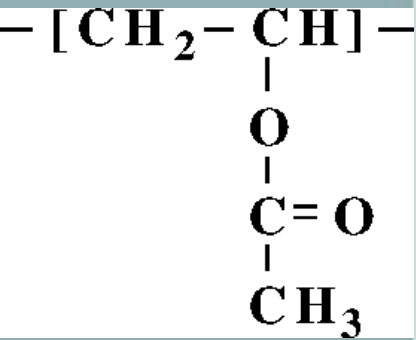


Similar to: *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*



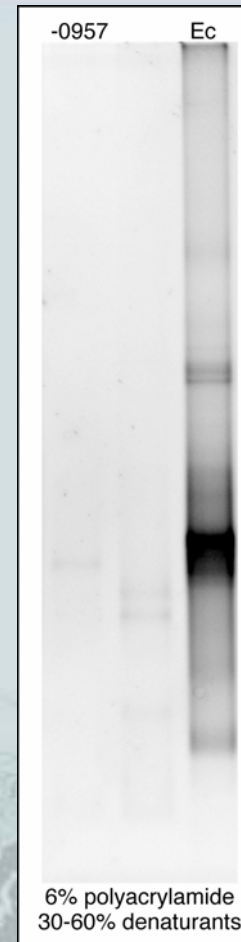
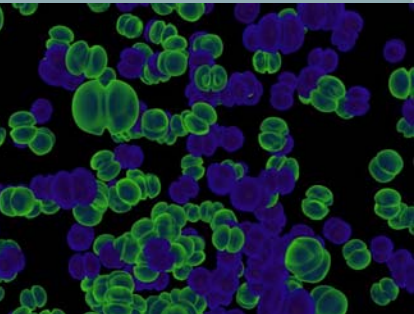
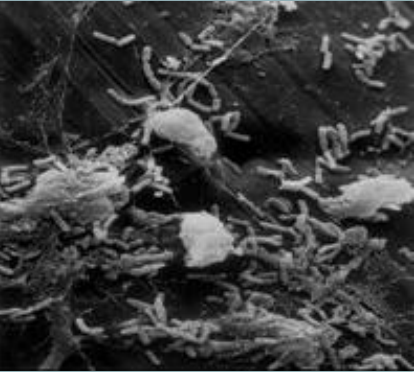
- Bacteria in the bag filters
 - Don't appear to be from the incoming GW
 - Are not leaving the bag filters

Study 3



- Contamination with vinyl acetate
- Decision: Dig & Dump or Bioremediate
- DNA profiling of soil

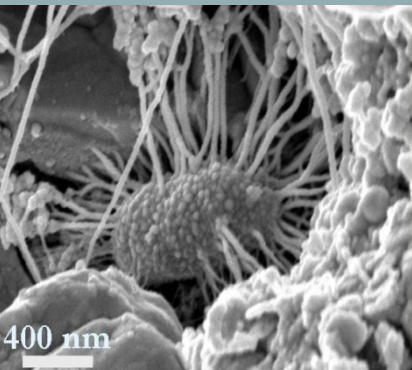
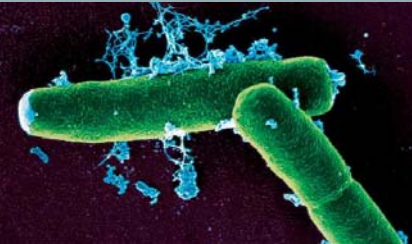
Vinyl Acetate in Soil



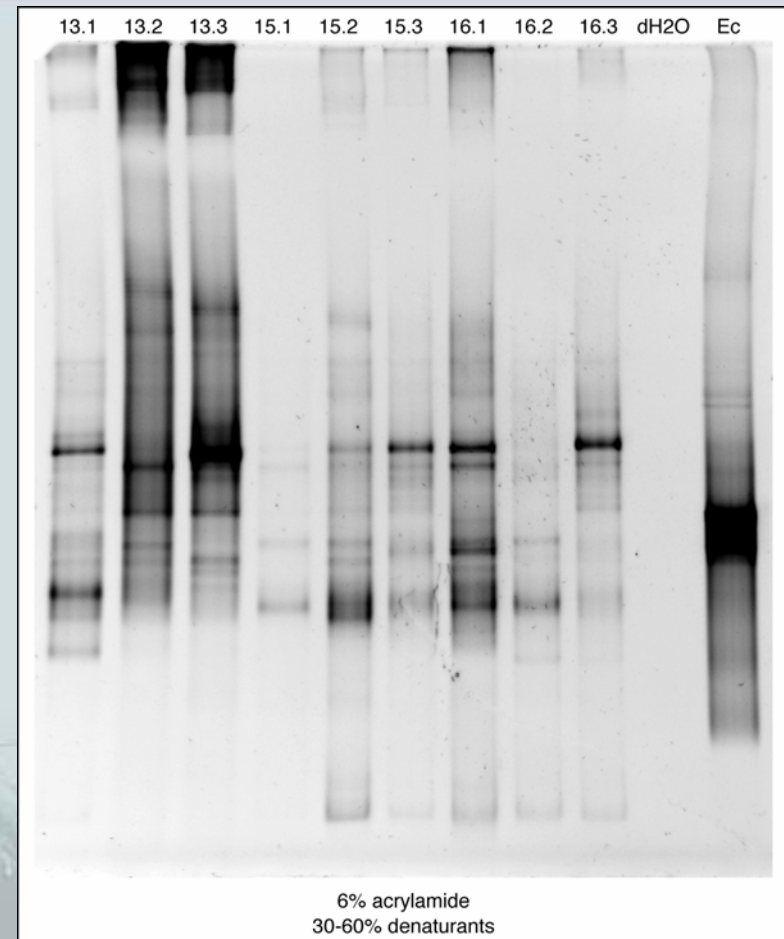
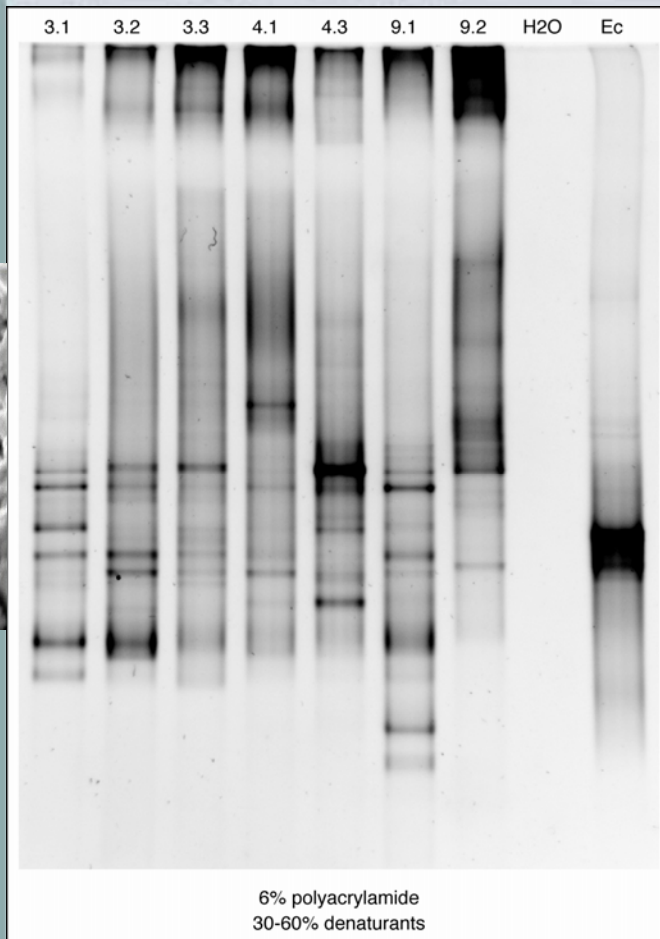
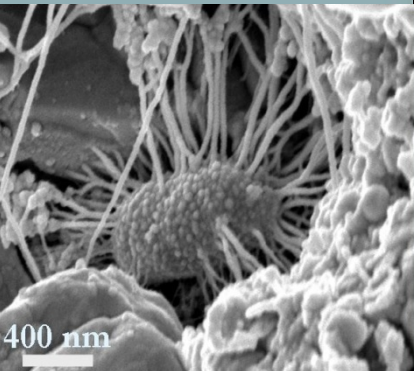
- No bacteria are present in the soil.
- Bioremediation is not possible.

Study 4

- Remediation of chlorinated hydrocarbons with nZVI
 - 6 wells
 - 2 treatments with nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI)
- Fingerprinting of water samples before and after treatment

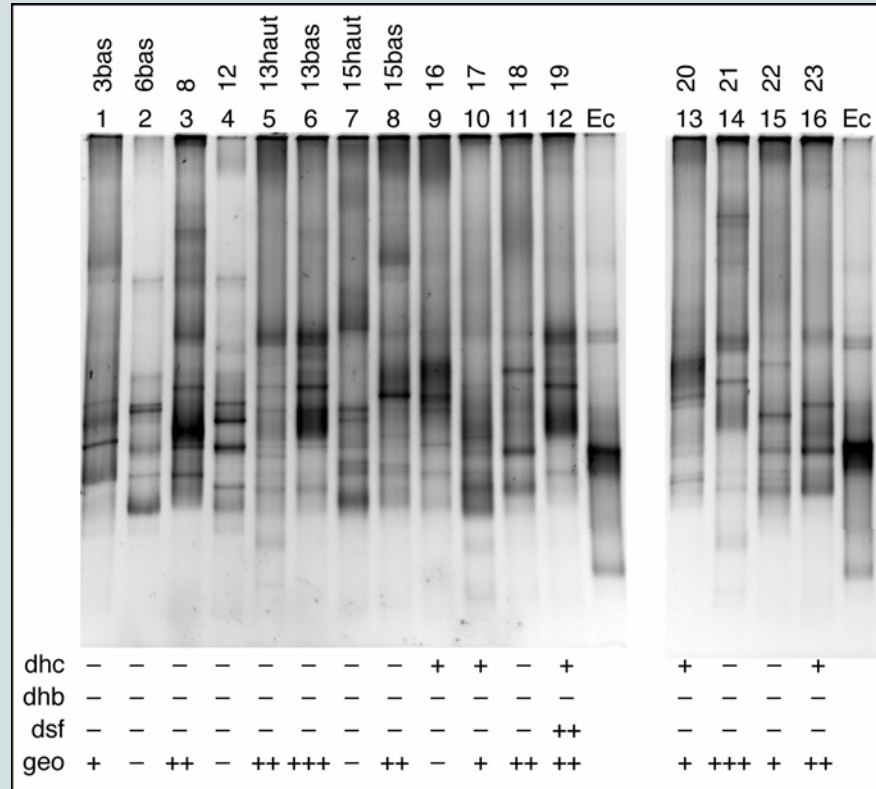
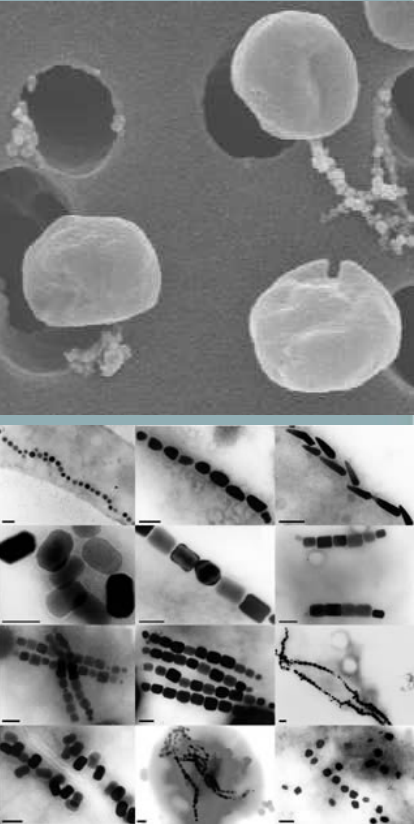


nZVI Remediation

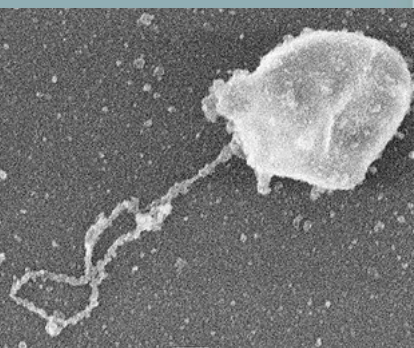
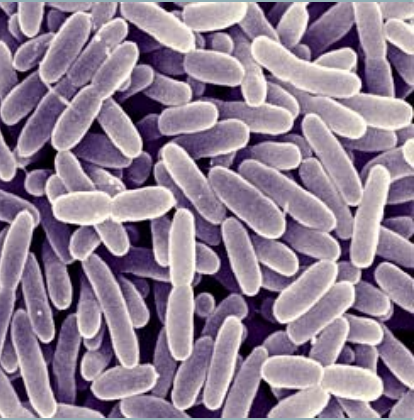


- Treatment affected bacterial populations at each well
- Bacterial populations got less diverse with treatment

6 months later

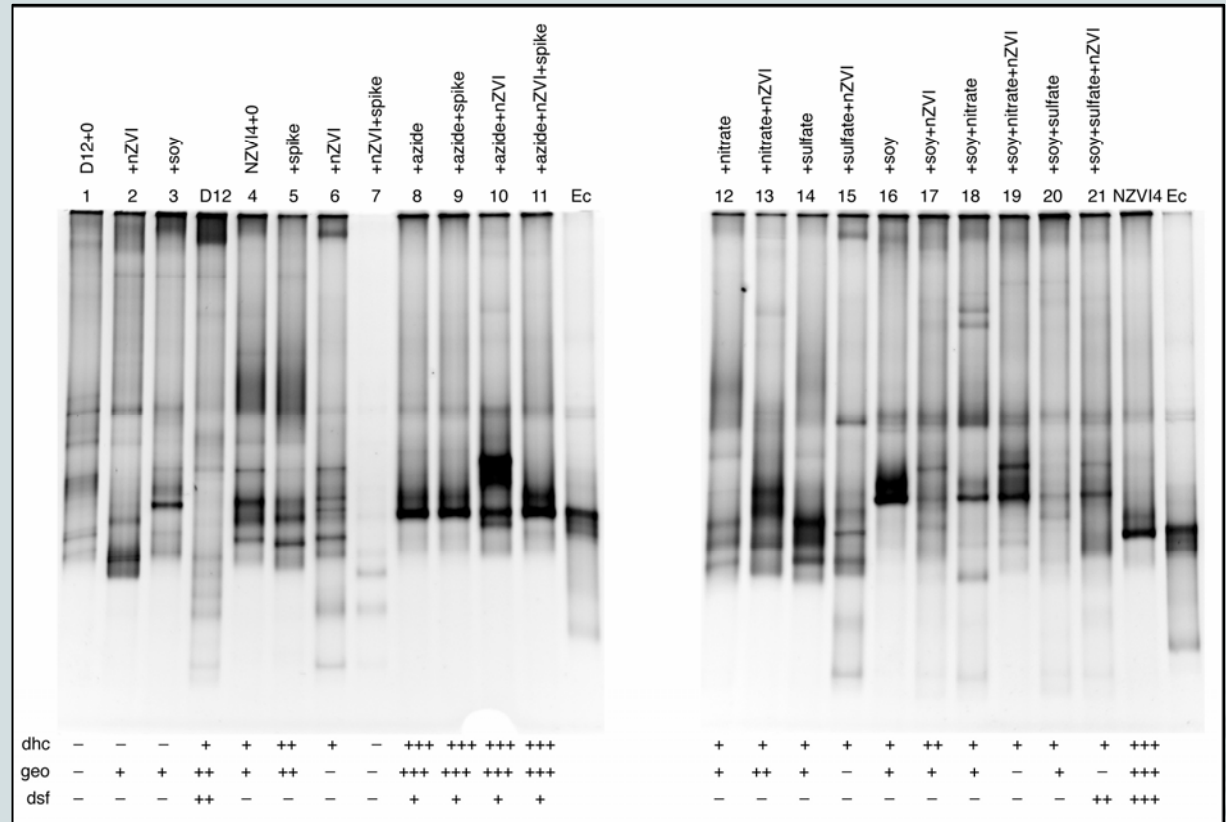
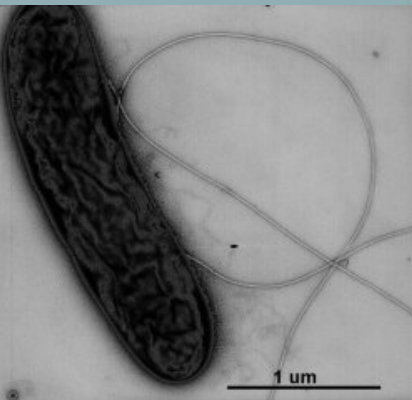


- Populations are returning to their original state.
- Bacterial populations differ by depth.



- Anaerobic Benzene Bioremediation
 - Previous treatment with nZVI
- Biotreatability study
 - Addition of N and P
 - Nitrate – *Dechloromonas*, etc
 - Sulfate – *Desulfuromonas*, etc
 - Soy protein
- Analyze for chemicals and bacteria
 - DNA profiling for population changes
 - PCR for detection of specific bacteria

Biotreatability Study



- N&P alone causes big changes
- Soy protein has a short term effect on the bacterial populations
- nZVI abrogates some of the nutrient effects

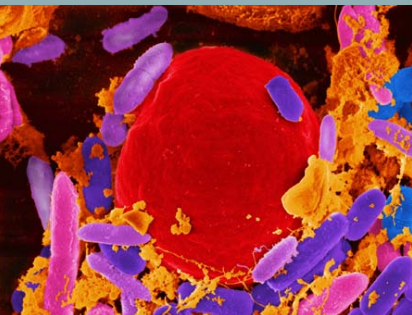
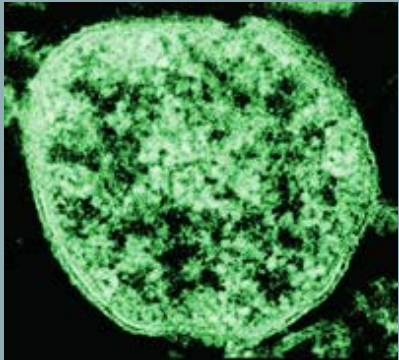
Other Uses - DGGE

- Bacterial ID – sequencing of fingerprints for definitive ID
- Monitoring of microbes, invertebrates, plants, etc.
- Baseline studies of soil
- Indoor air quality

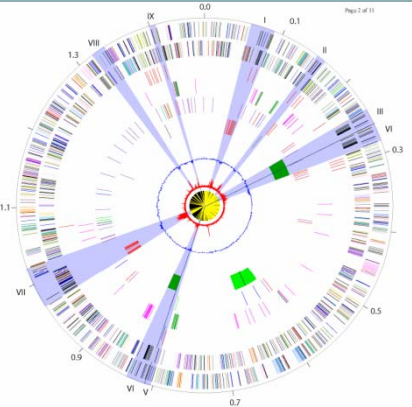


Other Uses - PCR

- Microbial ID
 - *Dehalococcoides* and other hydrocarbon degraders
 - *Legionella*
 - *Cryptosporidium*
- Biological Activity ID
- Culture Maintenance
- Plant ID
- Source Tracking
 - *Enterococcus*
 - *Bacteriodes*
- Animal Tracking



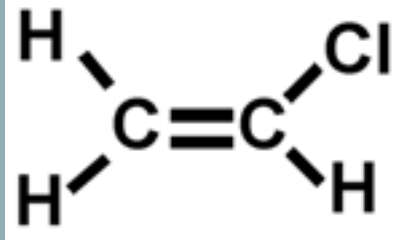
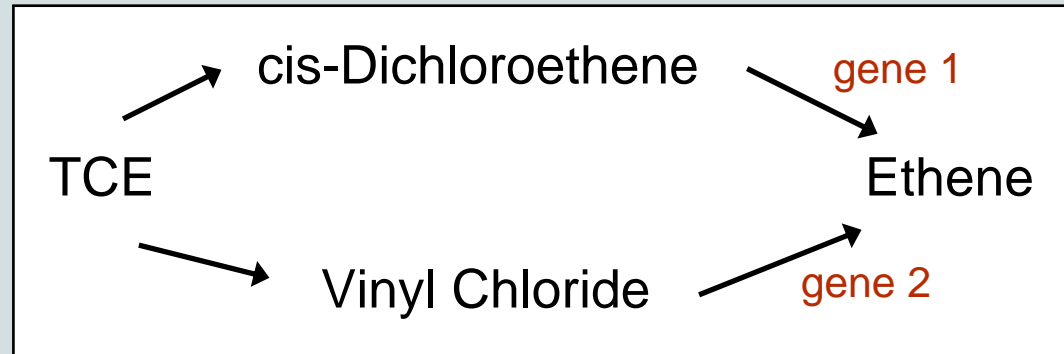
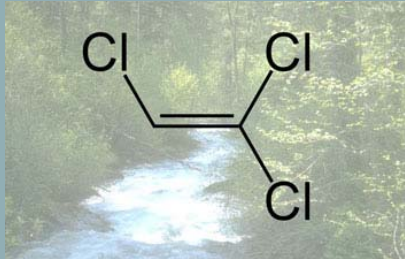
New Products



- Quantitative PCR
 - Species ID and Quantitation
- Quantitative RT-PCR
 - Gene activity measurements
 - Isolation of RNA



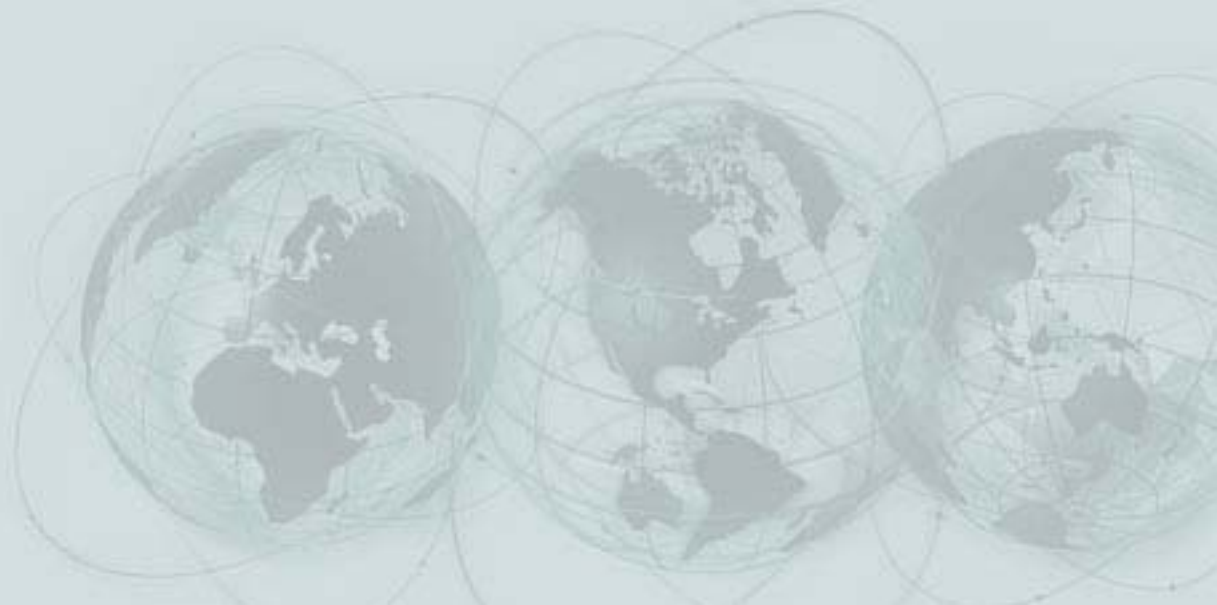
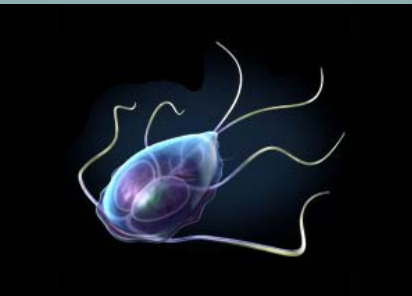
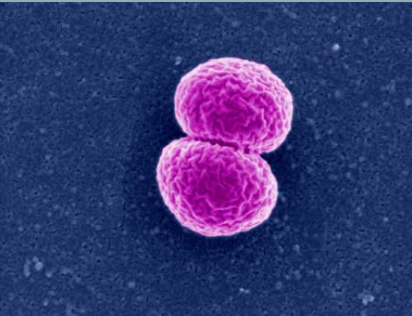
TCE Bioremediation RT-PCR



- PCR
 - Detects *Dehalococcoides* spp.
 - Detects gene 1 & 2 in the genome
- PCR indicates if the bacteria with the correct genes are present but not if the bacteria are alive and degrading TCE
- RT-PCR
 - Detects the expression of gene 1 & 2
- RT-PCR indicates that TCE is already being degraded to ethene

➤ DGGE/PCR

- Used for monitoring soil and water
- Superior to culturing – speed and sensitivity
- More complete picture of in situ populations



Questions?



➤ Contact information

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