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## **Position Held at Institution**

Graduate

## **Poster Submissions**

#### **Poster Title**

An integrative analysis of Wolbachia-host microbiota interactions.

### Authors and their Affiliation

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### Please describe the extent of your work in this research

I isolated the mosquito gut bacteria (7 of the 11 isolated species) and prepared DNA extracts for sequencing. For all 11 symbiotic gut bacteria, I prepared sequencing libraries and sequenced the full genome. After an initial heirarchical de novo genome assembly, I trimmed genomes, closed and edited them. I annotated these genomes and assembled metabolic models for all 11 genomes using established software (RAST and SEED). Lastly, I constructed alignments and comparisons to determine novel species and genome rearrangements relative to previously published closely related species.

## **Abstract Submission**

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Would you like your abstract to be considered for an oral presentation (students and post docs only)?

Yes

# An integrative analysis of *Wolbachia*-host microbiota interactions.

Authors: Michaela Smith, Natalie Vaisman, Rama Simhadri, Joanna Bybee, Brian Anton, Alexey Fomenkov, Rick Morgan, Barton Slatko, Horacio Frydman

Wolbachia pipientis are intracellular endosymbionts which cause severe reproductive phenotypes in their insect hosts. Estimated to infect 40% of all insects<sup>1</sup>, Wolbachia are the largest pandemic in the world. Wolbachia are emerging as a novel approach to control vector transmitted diseases. Mosquitos infected with the wMel strain of Wolbachia are unable to transmit deadly human pathogens including dengue virus and *Plasmodium sp.* (Malaria)<sup>2,3</sup>. In addition to *Wolbachia*, other bacteria have been show to affect the competence of mosquitos to transmit disease<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, a gut bacterium has been shown to block Wolbachia transmission<sup>5</sup>. However, the interactions of Wolbachia and commensal bacteria, are largely unexplored. Recent work in our lab has shown that Wolbachia alters the gut microbiota of its host. To build metabolic models to predict microbial interactions and their role in pathogen control in insect hosts, we isolated and sequenced the full genomes of 11 bacterial species from two of our model organisms, Culex pipiens mosquitos and Drosophila melanogaster. Our results indicate at least two novel bacterial species and many large inversions in the genomes. Genomic alteration is an important part of co-evolution between symbiotic organisms and host. This often indicates a shift in metabolism supporting an intertwined relationship between host and symbiont<sup>6</sup>. The knowledge derived from this work is relevant for improving Wolbachia-based disease control approaches and elucidating the mechanisms of bacteria-driven phenotypes in insects.

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- 3. Moreira, L.A. et al. A Wolbachia symbiont in Aedes aegypti limits infection with dengue, Chikungunya, and Plasmodium. *Cell* **139**, 1268-78 (2009).
- 4. Weiss, B. & Aksoy, S. Microbiome influences on insect host vector competence. *Trends Parasitol* **27**, 514-22 (2011).
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