





Isolation and Characterization Of Magnetic Bacteria from different water environment sources in Saudi Arabia

This research project By:

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Objective

 Isolation and characterization of Magnetic Bacteria from different water environment sources in Saudi Arabia.



Background

Magnetosomes Definition.

- Consist two types of minerals :
- 1- iron oxides magnetite (Fe3O4).
- 2- iron sulfides greigite (Fe3S4).

Materials and Methods

Locations of samples collection:



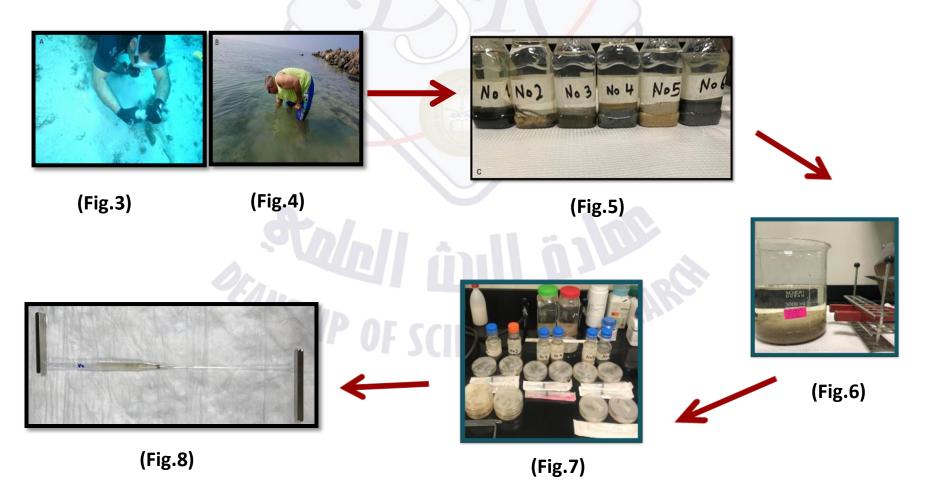
Incubation at room temperature **Enrichment** and observation Isolation and **Cultivation of MTB Microscopic** examination Transmission electron **Energy** dispersive x-ray spectroscopy

(Fig.2)

(Fig.1)

Materials and Methods

 Enrichment and isolation of the suspected sample from natural environment.



Result

A- Table shows site, type and date of collection, incubation period, enrichment and first hanging drop result for each sample.

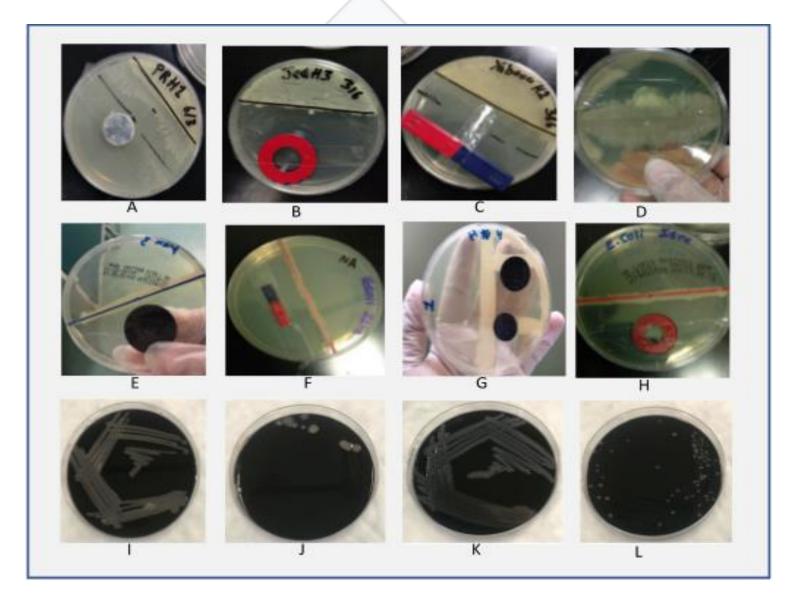
Sample code	<u>WH</u>	<u>JB</u>	<u>YB</u>	<u>KG</u>	<u>C</u> ontrol
Locations	Hanifa Valley, Riyadh	Red sea, Jeddah beach	Red sea, Yanbu beach	Arabian gulf, AL-khafji beach	
Type of sample	Fresh water	Seawater and sediment	Seawater and sediment	Seawater and sediment	Escherichia coli bacteria
Date of collection	The 6th of Feb 2018	The 9-10th of Feb 2018	The 15th of Feb 2018	The 1st of Mar 2018	
First incubation period	22 days	18 days	13 days	*	**
Second incubation period	238 days	234 days	229 days	215 days	**
Hanging drop method result	Moderate num- ber of bacteria attracted to the magnetic pole	Small number of bacteria attracted to the magnetic pole	Moderate num- ber of bacteria attracted to the magnetic pole	Small number of bacteria attracted to the magnetic pole	**
Cultivation on NA (by spread plate pro- cedure)	Dense growth of bacterial Colonies	Weak growth	Dense growth of bacterial Colonies	**	Dense growth of Escherichia coli Colonies
Cultivation on NA (by streaking) from Previous culture + incubated with a magnetic pole	Showed attrac- tion to the mag- net after 3 days (Fig. 9A)	No attraction observed after 3 days (Fig. 9B)	Weak attraction to the magnet after 3 days (Fig. 9C)	**	**
Cultivation on LB (as a straight line) from Previous cul- ture + incubated with a magnetic pole	Attraction to the magnet after 3 days (Fig. 9D)	*	No attraction observed after 3 days (Fig. 9E)	**	No attraction observed after 3 days (Fig. 9F)
Cultivation on NA (as a straight line) from Previous cul- ture + incubated with a magnetic pole	Attraction to the magnet after 3 days (Fig. 9G)	**	*	**	No attraction observed after 3 days (Fig. 9H)
Cultivation on Char- coal (by streaking) from Capillary Race- track	Dense growth of bacterial colonies (Fig. 9I)	Very weak growth of bacte- rial colonies (Fig. 9J)	Dense growth of bacterial colonies (Fig. 9K)	Weak growth of bacterial colonies (Fig. 9L)	

^{1.*:} The sample was excluded in the mentioned stage.

^{**:} The test was not performed

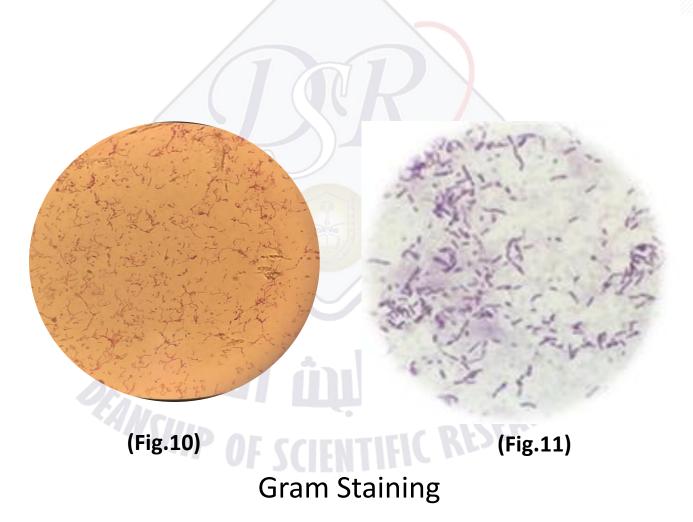
^{2. (}LB) IS Luria-Bertani, And(NA) is nutrient agar. .

Isolation and cultivation of MTB



(Fig.9)

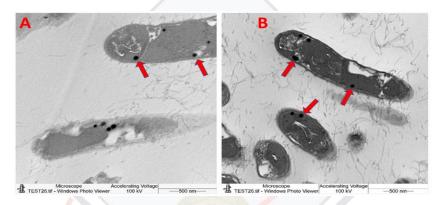
B- Light and Digital Microscopy:



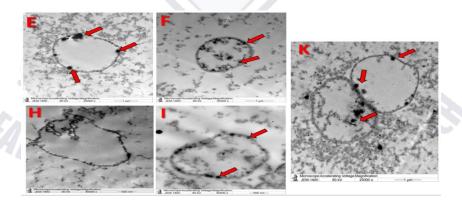
C~ Motility



C- Transmission Electron Microscope(TEM):

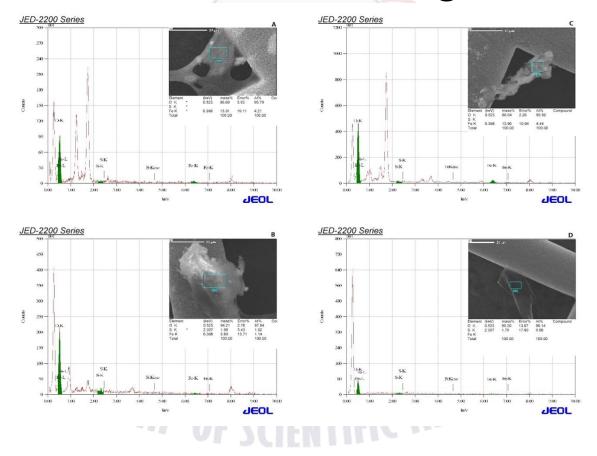


(**Fig. 12**) Transmission electron micrograph of a thin-sectioned cell of MTB showing growing magnetite crystals within the vesicles of the magnetosome membrane (MM).



(Fig. 13) Transmission electron micrograph of another thin-sectioned cell of MTB revealed the magneto particles to range between 10 to 20 nm in size presented in Hanifa Valley (freshwater) (E, K), Jeddah (F) and Yanbu (I) (Rethem d Sea) All of were coccoid. Negative result appeared in Al Khafji city(H) (The Arabian Gulf).

D - EDXS analysis Provided the following data:



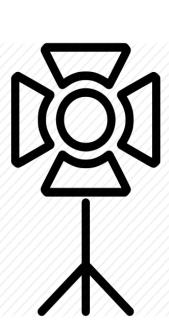
(Fig. 14) EDXS microanalysis of the grid (A)analysis revealed that Fe and O are present in the specimen of Hanifa Valley. (B)S, Fe and O are present in the specimen of Jeddah. (C)Fe and O are present in the specimen of AL-Khafji.

Applications

- Medically.

- Industrial.





References:

1- Lefèvre, C.T., and Abreu, F., Lins, U., Bazylinskim, D.A. 2011.A bacterial backbone: magnetosomes in magnetotactic bacteria. Springer 15, 75-102.

2- Yan L, Zhang S, Chen P, Liu H, Yin H, et al. (2012) Magnetotactic bacteria, magnetosomes and their application. Microbiol Res 167: 507-519.

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