



HAL
open science

The Rhizome of Lokiarchaeota Illustrates the Mosaicity of Archaeal Genomes

Anthony Levasseur, Vicky Merhej, Emeline Baptiste, Vikas Sharma, Pierre Pontarotti, Didier Raoult

► To cite this version:

Anthony Levasseur, Vicky Merhej, Emeline Baptiste, Vikas Sharma, Pierre Pontarotti, et al.. The Rhizome of Lokiarchaeota Illustrates the Mosaicity of Archaeal Genomes. *Genome Biology and Evolution*, 2017, 9 (10), pp.2635-2639. <10.1093/gbe/evx208>. <hal-01730435>

HAL Id: hal-01730435

<https://hal.science/hal-01730435v1>

Submitted on 24 Apr 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization

The Rhizome of Lokiarchaeota Illustrates the Mosaicity of Archaeal Genomes

Anthony Levasseur^{1,2,*}, Vicky Merhej¹, Emeline Baptiste¹, Vikas Sharma³, Pierre Pontarotti³, and Didier Raoult^{1,*}

¹Unité de Recherche sur les Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales Emergentes (URMITE), UM63, CNRS 7278, IRD 198, INSERM 1095, AP-HM, IHU – Méditerranée Infection, Faculté de Médecine, Aix-Marseille Université, France

²Institut Universitaire de France (IUF), Paris, France

³CNRS, Centrale Marseille, I2M, UMR7373, FR 4213 – FR Eccorev 3098, Équipe EBM, Aix-Marseille Université, France

*Corresponding authors: E-mails: anthony.levasseur@univ-amu.fr; didier.raoult@gmail.com.

Accepted: September 26, 2017

Data deposition: These projects have been deposited at NCBI under the accession PRJNA259156, JYIM0100001:JYIM01000504, NZ_CAJE00000000.1

Abstract

Genome remodeling and exchange of sequences are widespread in the prokaryotic world and mosaic genomes challenge the classification of prokaryotes, which cannot be properly achieved in terms of a single gene or group of genes. Here, we studied individually the gene collection of the archaic microorganism *Lokiarchaeum* sp., suggested as an archaeal host close to the emergence of the eukaryotes. The network or rhizome of all *Lokiarchaeum* sp. genes revealed that the genomic repertoire is mainly composed of genes from archaeal (~36%) and bacterial origin (~28%), distantly followed by components of eukaryotic origin (~2%). Thirty-three percent of genes were unique to this species (ORFans). The mosaicity of archaea was also supported by studying *Methanomassiliicoccus luminyensis*, an archaea from the gut, in which 67% of the genomic repertoire arised from archaea and 22% from bacteria. Our results illustrate the intricate evolutionary relationships of the archaeal genome repertoire and highlight the rhizome-like processes of evolution in archaea, their mosaicity, and chimeric origin composed of different domains of life, questioning the reality of a tree of life.

Key words: tree of life, Lokiarchaeota, gene exchange, mosaic genomes.

Darwin used metaphor from the bible such as the tree of life, in which each single branch emerges from a common ancestor (nowadays referred as Last Universal Common Ancestor, LUCA). LUCA, as our “Adam” like organism, is not realistic now (Raoult and Koonin 2012; Raoult 2013). The initial and extensive use of ribosomal RNA as the gold-standard taxonomic molecular marker leads to consideration of three distinct domains of life: Eukaryota, Archaea, and Bacteria (Woese and Fox 1977; Woese 1987 Woese et al. 1990). However, classification based on a single gene or group of genes raises the problem of organism homogeneity. Consequently, the tree of life and the domain definition are based on a small fraction of the genome, involving only 1% of available data (Doolittle 1999, 2009a; Wolf et al. 2002; Dagan and Martin 2006; Doolittle and Baptiste 2007). The tree topology based on the ribosome suggests that Eukaryota and

Archaea share a common ancestral set of ribosomal genes. Accordingly, the genomic description of putative archaic microorganisms such as Lokiarchaeota (Spang et al. 2015), in which numerous genes are found both in eukaryotes and archaea, leads to classification of this microorganism as a possible ancestor of Eukaryota and Archaea which is a biological Graal. Alternatively, it has also been proposed that modern microorganisms emerged from a profound “rhizome,” “bushes,” or “a network,” in order to explain the multiple origins of eukaryote and archaeal genes (Gould 1987; Gogarten et al. 2002; Gogarten and Townsend 2005; Raoult 2010a; Dunning Hotopp 2011; Koonin et al. 2011; Merhej et al. 2011; Georgiades and Raoult 2012). Here, we compared sequence exchanges between the archaic Lokiarchaeota and eukaryotes, as well as archaea and bacteria living in the gut in the same common ecosystem. Our

© The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Molecular Biology and Evolution.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com

objectives are to reassess the data of Spang *et al.* at the light of the study of the whole ORFeomes and to evaluate the mosaicity of archaeal genomes.

The discovery of a novel archaeal phylum candidate, Lokiarchaeota, was evidenced by Spang *et al.* (2015). The authors described this new archaeal lineage as forming a monophyletic group with eukaryotes and hypothesized a Lokiarchaeota–Eukarya affiliation and a putative missing link in the origin of organisms. The origin of all Lokiarchaeota genes was determined according to their taxonomic affiliation. Among the 5,384 Lokiarchaeota hits, 1,785 genes were unique to this species (fig. 1). The remaining genes were assigned to the different domains of life as follows: 1,944 genes (36.1%) in archaea, 1,509 genes (28%) in bacteria, and 121 genes (2.2%) in eukaryota (supplementary table 1, Supplementary Material online). Thus, the genome of Lokiarchaeota possesses a genomic repertoire mainly composed of genes from bacterial and archaeal origin, distantly followed by components of eukaryotic origin. The whole genome analysis confirmed our first results based on molecular markers and definitely placed Lokiarchaeum as a model of a mosaic genome composed of mainly bacterial and archaeal components, followed by eukaryote components.

To illustrate the mosaicity of archaea, we also studied an archaea from the gut, *M. luminyensis* (Dridi *et al.* 2012). Sixty-seven percent of the genomic repertoire of *M. luminyensis* arised from archaea and 22% from bacteria (fig. 2 and supplementary table 1, Supplementary Material online). These results reveal the mosaic genome content of *M. luminyensis*. Altogether, these results are in accordance with recent findings that suggest gene exchange between bacteria and archaea living in the same ecological niche (Deschamps *et al.* 2014; Nelson-Sathi *et al.* 2015).

Our analysis of the gene content showed that archaeal genomes are rather of mosaic structure (Koonin and Yutin 2014). A significant part of the genome does not contain proteins of archaeal origin, but is constituted of bacterial proteins. Extensive DNA exchange and recombination lead, or at least contributes, to chimeric genomes. The composition of the genomes reflects its environment; in other terms, “you are what you eat,” “tell me where you live, I will tell you what you are.” Because of the mosaics of genomes, the construction of a Tree of Life (TOL) is rendered very difficult. For instance, the standard molecular marker 16S rRNA gene could not be used, because several distinct copies of different 16S variants are found in a single species (Viezens and Arvand 2008). All attempts to find the origin of all life forms according to a simple LUCA vision, from which all living organisms have evolved, is probably misleading (Pace 2006). In addition, simulations of genes and organismal lineages suggest that there was no single common ancestor that contained all the genes ancestral to those shared among the three domains of life (Zhaxybayeva and Gogarten 2004). The last universal common ancestor of genes spread out over multiple organismal

lineages, and existing at different times (Zhaxybayeva and Gogarten 2004). Some alternative strategies to build a TOL were based on molecular features that are not gene or proteins sequences. For instance, insertion and deletion (indel)-based investigation are applicable for rooting the TOL (Lake *et al.* 2007, 2009). The TOL controversy finds a striking illustration in the “bridge that gap between prokaryotes and eukaryotes” constructed from a concatenation of sequence alignments of highly conserved proteins, primarily those involved in translation, as illustrated in Lokiarchaeota (Spang *et al.* 2015). However, eukaryotes are rather chimeric organisms, with an archaeal subset that is strongly enriched in information processing functions (replication, transcription, and translation), a bacterial subset that consists largely of operational functions (metabolic enzymes and membrane proteins), endogenous retroviruses, and eukaryote-specific genes (Belshaw *et al.* 2004; Esser 2004; Rivera and Lake 2004; Yutin *et al.* 2008). Moreover, the purpose of concatenation is to reinforce weak phylogenetic signals that cannot be robustly recovered from any single gene with a very low bootstrap, but it is not appropriate, because the genes used have different phylogenetic stories that preclude concatenation (Rokas *et al.* 2003). Taking into account the universally distributed genes among all genomes and excluding lateral transfer, we may consider that on an average only 0.1% of a large eukaryotic proteome and 1% of a prokaryotic proteome fit the concept of a tree of life; that is, a common origin of all information encoded in organisms (Dagan and Martin 2006; Dagan *et al.* 2008). The representation of the TOL from Spang *et al.* (2015) can be summararily dismissed as a “tree of 1%” (of the genes in any given genome), which cannot represent genuine evolution.

Our result revealed the mosaic nature of the Lokiarchaeota genome mainly composed of genes from archaeal and bacterial origin. The high proportion of bacterial genes in Lokiarchaeota is in agreement with the interdomain gene transfer between archae and bacteria in which transfers from bacteria to archaea are 5-fold more frequent than vice versa (Nelson-Sathi *et al.* 2015).

In our study, BLAST approach used for taxonomic assignment could have phenetic shortcut (Koski and Golding 2001; Dick *et al.* 2017) as compared with the classical phylogenetic analyses. We confirmed the accuracy of the BLAST method by analyzing a subset of randomly selected Lokiarchaeota genes. Although, more precise and detailed, the phylogenetic approaches gave comparable results as compared with the BLAST approaches. Inferring the phylogenetic relationships between organisms definitely cannot be achieved by using a unique tree, due to the different origins of genes and subsequent dissimilar tree topologies (noncongruence). Moreover, although lateral gene transfer accounts for similarities between the domains of life, vertical inheritance from the common ancestor followed by loss of genes in one domain is still possible.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary data are available at *Genome Biology and Evolution* online.

Literature Cited

- Altschul SF, Gish W, Miller W, Myers EW, Lipman DJ. 1990. Basic local alignment search tool. *J Mol Biol.* 215(3):403–410.
- Baptiste E, et al. 2009. Prokaryotic evolution and the tree of life are two different things. *Biol Direct.* 4:34.
- Belshaw R, et al. 2004. Long-term reinfection of the human genome by endogenous retroviruses. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 101(14):4894–4899.
- Dagan T, Artzy-Randrup Y, Martin W. 2008. Modular networks and cumulative impact of lateral transfer in prokaryote genome evolution. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 105(29):10039–10044.
- Dagan T, Martin W. 2006. The tree of one percent. *Genome Biol.* 7(10):118.
- Dagan T, Martin W. 2009. Getting a better picture of microbial evolution en route to a network of genomes. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* 364(1527):2187–2196.
- Deschamps P, Zivanovic Y, Moreira D, Rodriguez-Valera F, López-García P. 2014. Pangenome evidence for extensive interdomain horizontal transfer affecting lineage core and shell genes in uncultured planktonic thaumarchaeota and euryarchaeota. *Genome Biol Evol.* 6(7):1549–1563.
- Dick AA, Harlow TJ, Peter Gogarten J. 2017. Short branches lead to systematic artifacts when BLAST searches are used as surrogate for phylogenetic reconstruction. *Mol Phylogenet Evol.* 107:338–344.
- Doolittle WF. 1999. Phylogenetic classification and the universal tree. *Science* 284(5423):2124–2129.
- Doolittle WF. 2009a. Eradicating typological thinking in prokaryotic systematics and evolution. *Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol.* 74:197–204.
- Doolittle WF. 2009b. The practice of classification and the theory of evolution, and what the demise of Charles Darwin's tree of life hypothesis means for both of them. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* 364(1527):2221–2228.
- Doolittle WF, Baptiste E. 2007. Pattern pluralism and the Tree of Life hypothesis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 104(7):2043–2049.
- Dridi B, Fardeau ML, Ollivier B, Raoult D, Drancourt M. 2012. *Methanomassiliicoccus luminyensis* gen. nov., sp. nov., a methanogenic archaeon isolated from human faeces. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol.* 62(Pt 8):1902–1907.
- Dunning Hotopp JC. 2011. Horizontal gene transfer between bacteria and animals. *Trends Genet.* 27(4):157–163.
- Esser C. 2004. A genome phylogeny for mitochondria among alpha-proteobacteria and a predominantly eubacterial ancestry of yeast nuclear genes. *Mol Biol Evol.* 21(9):1643–1660.
- Georgiades K, Raoult D. 2012. How microbiology helps define the rhizome of life. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol.* 2:60.
- Gogarten JP, Doolittle WF, Lawrence JG. 2002. Prokaryotic evolution in light of gene transfer. *Mol Biol Evol.* 19(12):2226–2238.
- Gogarten JP, Townsend JP. 2005. Horizontal gene transfer, genome innovation and evolution. *Nat Rev Microbiol.* 3(9):679–687.
- Gould SJ. 1987. The empire of the apes. *Nat Hist.* 96:20.
- Koonin EV, Puigbò P, Wolf YI. 2011. Comparison of phylogenetic trees and search for a central trend in the “forest of life”. *J Comput Biol.* 18(7):917–924.
- Koonin EV, Yutin N. 2014. The dispersed archaeal eukaryome and the complex archaeal ancestor of eukaryotes. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol.* 6(4):a016188.
- Koski LB, Golding GB. 2001. The closest BLAST hit is often not the nearest neighbor. *J Mol Evol.* 52(6):540–542.
- Krzywinski M, et al. 2009. Circos: an information aesthetic for comparative genomics. *Genome Res.* 19(9):1639–1645.
- Lake JA, Herbold CW, Rivera MC, Servin JA, Skophammer RG. 2007. Rooting the tree of life using nonubiquitous genes. *Mol Biol Evol.* 24(1):130–136.
- Lake JA, Skophammer RG, Herbold CW, Servin JA. 2009. Genome beginnings: rooting the tree of life. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* 364(1527):2177–2185.
- Merhej V, Notredame C, Royer-Carenzi M, Pontarotti P, Raoult D. 2011. The rhizome of life: the sympatric *Rickettsia felis* paradigm demonstrates the random transfer of DNA sequences. *Mol Biol Evol.* 28(11):3213–3223.
- Nelson-Sathi S, et al. 2015. Origins of major archaeal clades correspond to gene acquisitions from bacteria. *Nature* 517(7532):77–80.
- Pace NR. 2006. Time for a change. *Nature* 441(7091):289.
- Raoult D. 2010a. The post-Darwinist rhizome of life. *Lancet* 375(9709):104–105.
- Raoult D. 2010b. *Dépasser Darwin*. Paris, France: Edition Plon.
- Raoult D. 2013. *Of ignorance and blindness*. Ebook Kindle, Amazon.
- Raoult D, Koonin EV. 2012. Microbial genomics challenge Darwin. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol.* 2:127.
- Rivera MC, Lake JA. 2004. The ring of life provides evidence for a genome fusion origin of eukaryotes. *Nature* 431(7005):152–155.
- Rokas A, Williams BL, King N, Carroll SB. 2003. Genome-scale approaches to resolving incongruence in molecular phylogenies. *Nature* 425(6960):798–804.
- Spang A, et al. 2015. Complex archaea that bridge the gap between prokaryotes and eukaryotes. *Nature* 521(7551):173–179.
- Viezens J, Arvand M. 2008. Simultaneous presence of two different copies of the 16S rRNA gene in *Bartonella henselae*. *Microbiology* 154(Pt 9):2881–2886.
- Woese C, Fox G. 1977. Phylogenetic structure of the prokaryotic domain: the primary kingdoms. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 74(11):5088–5090.
- Woese CR. 1987. Bacterial evolution. *Microbiol Rev.* 51(2):221–271.
- Woese CR, Kandler O, Wheelis ML. 1990. Towards a natural system of organisms: proposal for the domains Archaea, Bacteria, and Eucarya. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 87(12):4576–4579.
- Wolf YI, Rogozin IB, Grishin NV, Koonin EV. 2002. Genome trees and the tree of life. *Trends Genet.* 18(9):472–479.
- Yutin N, Makarova KS, Mekhedov SL, Wolf YI, Koonin EV. 2008. The deep archaeal roots of eukaryotes. *Mol Biol Evol.* 25(8):1619–1630.
- Zhaxybayeva O, Gogarten JP. 2004. Cladogenesis, coalescence and the evolution of the three domains of life. *Trends Genet.* 20(4):182–187.

Associate editor: Bill Martin