



HAL
open science

Vibrio-bivalve interactions in health and disease

Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón, Laura Canesi, Daniel Oyanedel, Marie-Agnès Travers, Guillaume M Charrière, Carla Pruzzo, Luigi Vezzulli

► **To cite this version:**

Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón, Laura Canesi, Daniel Oyanedel, Marie-Agnès Travers, Guillaume M Charrière, et al.. Vibrio-bivalve interactions in health and disease. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2020, Vibrios – from genes to ecosystems, 22 (10), pp.4323-4341. 10.1111/1462-2920.15055 . hal-02915050

HAL Id: hal-02915050

<https://hal.science/hal-02915050v1>

Submitted on 2 Feb 2021

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.

Minireview

***Vibrio*-bivalve interactions in health and disease**

Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón^{1*}, Laura Canesi², Daniel Oyanedel¹, Marie-Agnès Travers¹, Guillaume M. Charrière¹, Carla Pruzzo², Luigi Vezzulli^{2*}

¹ IHPE, Université de Montpellier, CNRS, Ifremer, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, Montpellier, France.

² DISTAV, Department of Earth, Environment and Life Sciences, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy

Running head: *Vibrio* interactions with bivalves

***Authors for correspondence**

Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón. Interactions Hôtes-Pathogènes-Environnements (IHPE), UMR 5244 CNRS-Ifremer-UM-UPVD, Place Eugène Bataillon cc80, Université de Montpellier, 34090 Montpellier cedex 5, France. ddestoum@ifremer.fr

Luigi Vezzulli. DISTAV, Department of Earth, Environment and Life Sciences, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy. luigi.vezzulli@unige.it

Summary

In the marine environment, bivalve mollusks constitute habitats for bacteria of the *Vibrionaceae* family. Vibrios belong to the microbiota of healthy oysters and mussels, which have the ability to concentrate bacteria in their tissues and body fluids, including the hemolymph. Remarkably, these important aquaculture species respond differently to infectious diseases. While oysters are the subject of recurrent mass mortalities at different life stages, mussels appear rather resistant to infections. Thus, *Vibrio* species are associated to the main diseases affecting the worldwide oyster production. Here we review the current knowledge on *Vibrio*-bivalve interaction in oysters (*Crassostrea* sp.) and mussels (*Mytilus* sp.). We discuss the transient versus stable associations of vibrios with these bivalves as well as technical issues limiting the precise monitoring of vibrios in health and disease. Based on the current knowledge of oyster/mussel immunity and their interactions with *Vibrio* species pathogenic for oyster, we discuss how differences in immune effectors could contribute to the higher resistance of mussels to infections. Finally, we review the multiple strategies evolved by pathogenic vibrios to circumvent the potent immune defenses of bivalves and how key virulence mechanisms could have been positively or negatively selected in the marine environment through interactions with predators.

Significance statement

This review highlights the multifaceted nature of *Vibrio* interactions with mussels and oysters, which show contrasting resistance to infections. Vibrios pathogenic for oyster tend to interact differently with major components of oyster/mussel plasma and with their key immune cells, the hemocytes. Moreover, the potent production of antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) in mussels as opposed to oysters could act on disease outcomes. Thanks to their successful colonization of oysters, different strategies of immune evasion and tolerance/resistance have been evidenced in vibrios pathogenic for oysters. These mechanisms include tolerance to the main cellular defenses of oysters (ROS, AMPs, heavy metals), active dampening of cellular immunity through cytolytic mechanisms (toxins, T6SS) as well as reduced antigenic properties through modifications of LPS, a major and hypervariable component of *Vibrio* outer membrane. Recent knowledge on the interactions of vibrios with environmental predators (phages, grazers) highlights possible mechanisms of both

coincidental and conflicting selection acting on these important determinants of vibrio virulence.

Introduction

Animal-bacteria association has a long evolutionary history that could go as far back as to the origins of multicellularity (McFall-Ngai *et al.*, 2013). The presence of complex host-associated microbial communities is a characteristic shared by most animal species (Fraune and Bosch, 2010) and the type of interactions that they establish with their host can range from mutualistic to pathogenic. The capacity for microbes to colonize a host depends on both host and microbial determinants. On the one hand, healthy metazoans control their microbial environment with physical and chemical barriers, which from early stages of development shape the assemblage of their associated microbiota (for review see (Bevins and Salzman, 2011; McFall-Ngai *et al.*, 2013)). On the other hand, microbes have evolved strategies to overcome a series of innate immune mechanisms conserved across metazoans, which control both infections and host-microbiome homeostasis (Brennan and Gilmore, 2018).

In marine environments, metazoans constitute habitats for bacteria of the *Vibrionaceae* family (vibrios). These γ -proteobacteria are ubiquitous in marine and brackish environments representing one of the most abundant culturable fraction of the marine microbial community (Ceccarelli *et al.*, 2019). They possess a high colonization potential partially due to their metabolic versatility and genetic variability (Le Roux *et al.*, 2016). Their associations with plants, algae, zooplankton and other animals have been widely documented (Takemura *et al.*, 2014; Le Roux and Blokesch, 2018). In particular, some species of mollusks have established very intimate associations with *Vibrio* species, as illustrated by the mutualistic symbiosis of the squid *Euprymna scolopes* (Cephalopod) and *Vibrio fischeri* (McFall-Ngai, 2014). Bivalves, such as the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*, were shown to host a diversity of *Vibrio* populations, defined as members of a same species sharing a common gene pool and habitat (Le Roux *et al.*, 2016), in both health and disease (Bruto *et al.*, 2017). *Vibrio* associations with bivalves can be also neutral. Indeed, as filter feeders straining food particles from the seawater, bivalves accumulate exogenous bacteria, often transiently (Froelich and Oliver, 2013). Moreover, *Vibrio* species attach to the chitinaceous surfaces of invertebrates, which provide a nutrient-rich habitat (Dana E. Hunt *et al.*, 2008), but do not always colonize their tissues. However, intimate interactions have also been described. Recently, evidence of co-evolution between vibrios and bivalves has been acquired in natural oyster beds (Wegner *et al.*, 2019).

Parasitic interactions are among the more documented *Vibrio*-bivalve associations, as they cause major damages to the host (Goudenège *et al.*, 2015; Lemire *et al.*, 2015; Bruto *et al.*, 2018; Dias *et al.*, 2018), with important consequences on the sustainability of the shellfish farming industry (Travers *et al.*, 2015). A key question for predicting and managing disease is whether *Vibrio* associations with bivalves result from specific (genome-encoded) abilities or disability to colonize these animal species and how much they depend on environmental constraints. A series of genetic determinants favoring bivalve colonization and disease expression have been identified in vibrios so far (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2011; Lemire *et al.*, 2015; Bruto *et al.*, 2017; Rubio *et al.*, 2019). They will be reviewed here in details. Among environmental factors, temperature is known to significantly affect the *Vibrio* communities associated with bivalves (Alfaro *et al.*, 2019). In fact, vibrios are strongly thermo-dependent and many species thrive in warm water exceeding 17 °C (Ceccarelli *et al.*, 2019). The threat posed by vibrios to the shellfish industry can be thus exacerbated by the impact of climate change, in particular sea surface warming, on their global spread (Vezzulli *et al.*, 2016; Baker-Austin *et al.*, 2017). Additional effects include the temperature-dependent expression of virulence factors and the modifications of host physiology (reproductive effort, immune status, etc.) (Travers *et al.*, 2009), which in bivalves can indirectly favor colonization by opportunistic vibrios (Le Roux *et al.*, 2016).

In this review, we will focus on the oyster *Crassostrea gigas* and the mussels *Mytilus edulis* and *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, which are bivalves of economic interest and ecological relevance with widely documented interactions with a diversity of vibrios. We will discuss successively *Vibrio* associations with bivalves, the key role of bivalve cellular defenses in controlling vibrios, the multiple adaptive strategies of vibrios to their bivalve hosts, and the role of the biotic environment in the selection (both positive and negative) of adapted genotypes.

1. **Vibrios as key components of bivalve microbiota**

Vibrios account for a significant proportion of bacteria found in healthy and diseased bivalves, where they can reach concentrations about 100-fold higher than those in ambient water (DePaola *et al.*, 1990; Šolić *et al.*, 1999; Shen *et al.*, 2009). Approaches to study *Vibrio* communities include both culture-dependent protocols and global DNA sequencing approaches. Whole body homogenates or single tissues (e.g., hemolymph, gut, hepatopancreas) are often analyzed. A large fraction of these bacteria might go undetected using culture-dependent methods due to metabolic requirements and culture conditions (e.g. food source, temperature, generation time). Sequencing-based approaches allow to overcome most of the problems related to cultivation (Lokmer and Wegner, 2015; Lokmer, Goedknecht, *et al.*, 2016; Lokmer, Kuenzel, *et al.*, 2016) and to access to the hidden non culturable vibrios. However, species-level resolution among genetically-related *Vibrio* species is often poor using the most commonly employed 16S rRNA marker, thereby limiting the fine-scale evaluation of taxonomic heterogeneity within the genus (Poretsky *et al.*, 2014; King *et al.*, 2019). Additional phylogenetic markers such as the heat shock protein hsp60 (Jesser and Noble, 2018; King *et al.*, 2019) were proposed as alternatives to 16S-barcoding to discriminate members of the *Vibrio* genus more precisely. Still, one single marker often provides insufficient resolution, due to the high genomic plasticity of vibrios (Le Roux and Blokesch, 2018), and culture-dependent methods coupled to Multiple Locus Sequence Analyses (MLSA) or core gene phylogenies are generally required for finest resolution analysis (Sawabe *et al.*, 2013).

Vibrios associated with bivalves

Over the past 30 years, many studies carried out in different geographical areas have highlighted the complex structure of *Vibrio* populations commonly associated with bivalves (Romalde *et al.*, 2014; Chen *et al.*, 2016; Bruto *et al.*, 2017). Species belonging to the clades Splendidus and Harveyi are among the most frequently found in association with healthy oysters and mussels (Romalde *et al.*, 2014; Le Roux *et al.*, 2016). Their concentration, diversity and dynamics are strongly dependent upon environmental parameters, such as temperature and salinity (Romalde *et al.*, 2014).

Most of our knowledge on vibrios associated with bivalves derives from studies focusing on pathological contexts. Indeed, a number of bacterial species, which include many *Vibrio* species, have been associated with mortality outbreaks of cultivated bivalves (oysters, clams, mussels) (Saulnier *et al.*, 2010; Travers *et al.*, 2015; Le Roux *et al.*, 2016; Dubert *et al.*, 2017). These *Vibrio* species can be primary pathogens, capable of causing pathological changes associated with disease in a healthy bivalve, or opportunistic pathogens, which cause disease when bivalves are compromised by a break in protective barriers or immunosuppression,

Expression of *Vibrio* diseases depends on host factors, essentially host genetics (species, population), life stage (larval, juvenile or adult form) and life history traits, e.g. co-infection by other pathogens (viruses as for example), the weakening of immune capacity due to environmental stressors (Zannella *et al.*, 2017), or immune priming following previous encounter with vibrios (Zhang *et al.*, 2014; Rey-Campos *et al.*, 2019).

Thanks to highly developed oyster production systems that go from hatcheries to nurseries and grow-out farming, we have a good knowledge of *Vibrio* species infecting different developmental stages of *Crassostrea* sp.. Vibrios associated with diseases in oyster spat and/or larvae include bacteria belonging to the species *V. anguillarum*, *V. alginolyticus*, *V. tubiashii*/*V. europaeus*, *V. ostreicida*, *V. coralliilyticus*, *V. neptunius*, *V. bivalvicida*, and to the Splendidus clade (for review see Romalde and Barja, 2010; Travers *et al.*, 2015; Dubert *et al.*, 2017). Closely-related species of the Splendidus clade (e.g., *V. splendidus*, *V. tasmaniensis*, *V. cyclitrophicus*, and *V. crassostreae*) have been repeatedly isolated from *C. gigas* juveniles (less than 12 months old) affected by the Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome (POMS) triggered by the Ostreid herpesvirus OsHV-1 μ Var. (Lemire *et al.*, 2015; Bruto *et al.*, 2017; de Lorgeril *et al.*, 2018). *V. aestuarianus* (Anguillarum clade) was found to cause mass mortality of adult *C. gigas* in France since 2001 and since 2011 in Ireland, Scotland and Spain (Garnier *et al.*, 2008; Garcia *et al.*, 2014; Travers *et al.*, 2017)

High taxonomic resolution analysis of the bivalve pathobiota applied on healthy and diseased *C. gigas* samples using a new target enrichment next-generation sequencing approach revealed dominance of primary pathogens such as *V. aestuarianus* or OsHV-1 in tissues of diseased *C. gigas* collected during mass mortality events affecting juveniles and/or adults at different European farming sites (Lasa *et*

al., 2019). Albeit at lower relative abundance, other bacterial species were exclusively identified in infected oysters, particularly *Vibrio* sp. (*V. alginolyticus*, *V. coralliilyticus*, *V. crassostreae*, *V. splendidus*, *V. tasmaniensis*) and *Arcobacter* sp.

Thorough studies on vibrios pathogenic for oysters have shown that the functional unit of pathogenesis can be a clone (e.g. *V. aestuarianus*), a population (e.g. *V. crassostreae*) or a consortium, and this is further complicated by *Vibrio* interactions with the host microbiota (Le Roux *et al.*, 2016). Recently, de Lorgeril *et al.* (2018) demonstrated that the POMS is caused by multiple infections with an initial and necessary step involving OsHV-1 μ Var. The virus leads the host to enter an immunocompromised state preceding the invasion by opportunistic pathogenic bacteria (including pathogenic vibrios) that kill the oyster. It can be speculated that POMS-associated mortalities are caused by multiple species/populations of pathogens (e.g. *Vibrio*, *Arcobacter* sp.) that collaborate to kill oysters (Russell and Cavanaugh, 2017; de Lorgeril *et al.*, 2018), but the role of the non-virulent microbiota should not be neglected as non-virulent *Vibrio* strains have the potential to dramatically increase the host damages caused by virulent strains (Lemire *et al.*, 2015). The role of these bacterial consortia should be deeply analyzed in future functional studies to shed light on the mechanisms underlying polymicrobial infections in bivalves (Lasa *et al.*, 2019).

In contrast to oyster diseases, less information is available on pathogenic *Vibrio* diseases affecting mussels (*Mytilus* spp), which also are other important farmed bivalves. Actually, although mussels can concentrate vibrios in their tissues (Stabili *et al.*, 2005), they are considered particularly resistant to microbial infections, in particular vibrioses (Lupo and Le Bouquin, 2019). They rarely experience mass mortalities (Domeneghetti *et al.*, 2014; Romero *et al.*, 2014) although recent outbreaks of unknown etiology have been reported (Charles, Bernard, *et al.*, 2020). Among the rare reported cases of *Vibrio* infection, *V. splendidus*-related strains were isolated from diseased *Mytilus edulis* adults and the isolated strains induced mortalities when injected to mussels (Ben Cheikh *et al.*, 2016, 2017). Strains identified as *V. splendidus* and *V. coralliilyticus/neptunius*-like caused high mortality rates in larvae of the greenshell mussel *Perna canalicula* (*Mytilidae*) (Kesarcodi-Watson *et al.*, 2009). Moreover, strains of *V. coralliilyticus* isolated from bleached corals had strong and concentration-dependent immunotoxicity and embryotoxicity in mussel *in vitro*

(Balbi *et al.*, 2019). Interestingly, the susceptibility of mussels to vibrios of the Splendidus clade (oyster pathogens) was shown to be dependent on host physiology (Charles, Trancart, *et al.*, 2020). Whether or not vibrios are causal agents in mussel mortalities observed in the field remains unclear (Charles, Bernard, *et al.*, 2020).

A recent study investigated possible links between the different susceptibility to *Vibrio* infection of oysters and mussels and their microbiota (Vezzulli *et al.*, 2018). Using 16S rRNA gene-based analysis, the authors provided the first comparison of microbiota profiles associated with hemolymph and digestive gland of *C. gigas* and *M. galloprovincialis* co-cultured at the same aquaculture site. Vibrios accounted for a larger fraction of the microbiota in *C. gigas* compared to *M. galloprovincialis*, suggesting that oysters might provide better conditions than mussels for survival of these bacteria. More recently, Pierce and Ward (2019), by comparing the gut microbiome of the oyster *C. virginica* and the mussel *M. edulis*, found that while the two bivalves harbor microbial communities with similar composition, on a functional level, the microbial community varies according to host species and season. The authors suggested that host species intrinsic factors affect the composition of the bivalve microbiota independently of environmental conditions and diet.

In addition to vibrios pathogenic for bivalves, both oysters and mussels can concentrate within their tissues other vibrios pathogenic for humans. Since edible bivalves, especially oysters, are often eaten raw or undercooked, they represent an important vehicle for the transmission of these pathogens to humans. Most relevant *Vibrio* species associated with seafood-related diseases are *V. parahaemolyticus*, *V. vulnificus* and, to a lesser extent, non-toxigenic *V. cholerae* (Jones *et al.*, 2014; Froelich and Noble, 2016; Williams *et al.*, 2017; Tack *et al.*, 2019). These species, as far as we know, do not affect bivalve health but represent a serious and growing threat to public health (Tack *et al.*, 2019).

Stable versus transient associations

It has been debated whether the presence of vibrios in bivalves results from stable associations or from the non-specific uptake of vibrios from food or seawater. In a pioneer study, Polz and collaborators (Dana E Hunt *et al.*, 2008) analyzed *Vibrio*

population structures in mussels and in the water column. Diversity and frequency of populations identified by MLSA was similar in mussels and water samples, suggesting that mussels do not represent a strongly selective habitat for vibrios. However, population structure does not imply absence of selection in mussel, but suggests that selection is balanced by migration and/or adaptation to different environments (Preheim *et al.*, 2011). More recently, Le Roux and collaborators have deeply analyzed *Vibrio* associations with oysters and relationships between vibrios in the water column and in oyster tissues (Le Roux *et al.*, 2016; Bruto *et al.*, 2017). By comparing the frequency and abundance between *Vibrio* populations in these two compartments, Bruto *et al.*, (2017) showed that several populations were unequally distributed. Among them, *V. crassostreae* and some *V. splendidus* populations were positively and preferentially associated with oyster tissues.

Because of habitat preferences related to their metabolic requirements, resistance/tolerance mechanisms and specific colonization determinants, distinct *Vibrio* species can colonize diverse tissues in bivalves. Total bacterial 16S has proven that hemolymph, which carries the bivalve immune cells, harbors a microbiota highly distinct from the rest of the tissues (Lokmer, Kuenzel, *et al.*, 2016). Strikingly, vibrios can survive in this immune tissue, which is likely a colonization route toward deeper tissues. Outside pathological contexts, hemolymph colonization is rapidly controlled by hemocytes, the bivalve immune cells (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). In contrast, pathogenic vibrios escape from hemocyte control and colonize the connective tissue, which appears as a site of proliferation leading to fatal bacteremia (Parizadeh *et al.*, 2018; Rubio *et al.*, 2019) (Figure 1).

New technologies such as metagenomics-based tools combined with manipulative ecological and physiological approaches are expected to significantly increase our current knowledge on *Vibrio* association with bivalves and their colonization mechanisms.

2. Vibrios facing bivalve cellular defenses

Upon host colonization, microbes are recognized by pattern-recognition receptors that initiate cellular-based signal transduction cascades connecting microbe recognition signals to expression and secretion of immunomodulatory cytokines and

chemokines (Reddick and Alto, 2014) and contribute to control infections by triggering the expression of immune effectors that modify the microbe habitat. Effectors of metazoan innate immunity include antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), reactive oxygen species (ROS), nitric oxide (NO) and heavy metals (copper, zinc), present at epithelial/mucosal surfaces, in phagocytes and body fluids, which create a hostile environment for microbes (Hood and Skaar, 2012; Franzenburg *et al.*, 2013). These conserved innate immune mechanisms are key components of the defense of bivalves against infections.

The key role of hemocytes

Bivalves are endowed with a powerful innate immune system, mainly based on the activity of circulating immune cells, the hemocytes, soluble plasma factors, as well as on tissue-mediated immune responses (Bachère *et al.*, 2015; Canesi and Pruzzo, 2016; Gerdol *et al.*, 2018), creating a hostile environment for vibrios (Schmitt, Rosa, *et al.*, 2012; Destoumieux-Garzón *et al.*, 2014). Due to the presence of an open circulatory system, bivalve hemocytes are not only circulating in the hemolymph but they also infiltrate tissues.

Hemocytes of both oysters and mussels can kill vibrios through phagocytosis, production of highly reactive ROS and NO, as well as a number of antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) and hydrolytic enzymes (Canesi *et al.*, 2002; Bachère *et al.*, 2015; Canesi and Pruzzo, 2016) (Figure 1). Hemocytes populations (granular, semi-granular or agranular cells) (Bachère *et al.*, 1988; Chagot *et al.*, 1992) vary according to bivalve species, physiological status, and environmental factors (Smith *et al.*, 2016). In *C. gigas*, specialized populations of semi-granular and granular cells harbor strong phagocytic capacity and produce highly reactive molecules (ROS and NO) in response to *V. splendidus*; they also express lysozymes and AMPs in agreement with their immunological roles (Bachère *et al.*, 2015; Wang *et al.*, 2017). Similarly, in *M. galloprovincialis*, granular and semi-granular cells harbor phagocytic activity, they produce ROS and NO; small hyaline cells produce NO only (García-García *et al.*, 2008). Enzymes involved in oxidative stress (dual oxidases, NADPH oxidases) and hydrolases including lysozymes, which participate in the killing of phagocytized bacteria by degrading bacterial peptidoglycan (Costa *et al.*, 2009; Itoh *et al.*, 2010;

Xue *et al.*, 2010) are expressed by hemocytes of mussels and oysters (Rosa *et al.*, 2012; Campos *et al.*, 2015; Wang *et al.*, 2017; de Lorget *et al.*, 2018; Jiang *et al.*, 2018). The respiratory burst generated by hemocytes is a major microbicidal reaction in bivalves, which also triggers the formation of DNA Extracellular traps (ETosis). In oysters and mussels ETosis contributes to control *Vibrio* infections (Altincicek *et al.*, 2008; Poirier *et al.*, 2014; Romero *et al.*, 2020).

More recently, mechanisms involved in heavy metal homeostasis have been shown to play a key role in the antibacterial response of oysters (Vanhove *et al.*, 2015; Shi *et al.*, 2019)(Rubio *et al.*, 2019)(Shi *et al.*, 2019). Copper/zinc redistribution upon *Vibrio* infections is accompanied in hemocytes by changes in the expression levels of metallothioneins as well as copper and zinc transporter genes (Ctr1, ATP7A, ZIP1, and Znt2), which across animal species mediate the uptake of heavy metals and their accumulation in intracellular compartments for intracellular killing of phagocytized bacteria (Neyrolles *et al.*, 2015). It is worth noting that bivalves have widely differing concentrations of heavy metals in their tissues, with oysters (*Crassostrea* sp.) showing the highest body burden of copper and zinc (Pan and Wang, 2009; Shi *et al.*, 2019). Although in mussels the role of heavy metals in the immune response to vibrios has been not investigated in such detail, sequences of ATP7A, Ctr1, ZIP1, Znt1 and Znt2 belonging to evolutionarily conserved metal transport systems are present in the genome of *M. galloprovincialis* (Gerdol M., pers. comm), which suggests they could play a similar role in mussel defense. So far in *Mytilus* sp., available data indicate that metal exposure can result in increases or decreases in hemocyte immune parameters, depending on the exposure conditions (Parry and Pipe, 2004; Höher *et al.*, 2013). In this light, the role of copper/zinc homeostasis in mussel immune response deserves further investigation.

A high number of highly diversified AMPs have also been identified in oysters and mussels, in which they are expressed by hemocytes and/or epithelia. Some of them, but not all, have been purified and characterized for their various immune functions. Remarkably, mussels and oysters show contrasting antimicrobial responses. Indeed, AMP expression is potent in mussel (Pallavicini *et al.*, 2008) as opposed to mild in oysters (Schmitt, Rosa, *et al.*, 2012). Both species express highly diversified Csa β -defensins (Hubert *et al.*, 1996; Mitta *et al.*, 1999; Gueguen *et al.*, 2006; Schmitt *et al.*, 2010) and big defensins (Rosa *et al.*, 2012; Gerdol *et al.*, 2019,2020; Loth *et al.*, 2019)

as well as bactericidal/permeability-increasing proteins (Gonzalez *et al.*, 2007). These antimicrobial peptides/proteins are expressed in hemocytes and/or epithelia either constitutively or in response to bacterial challenge (Schmitt, Rosa, *et al.*, 2012). Although the multiple mechanisms of action of bivalve AMPs are far from being uncovered, activities against vibrios have been evidenced, ranging from potent (e.g. big-defensins) to weak (e.g. defensins) (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2010; Schmitt, Lorgeril, *et al.*, 2012; Loth *et al.*, 2019). Remarkably, beyond these shared peptide families, the AMP repertoire of oysters and mussels contains species-specific AMP families. In *M. galloprovincialis*, these families include myticins, mytilins and mytimicins, which are also the most expressed AMPs (Pallavicini *et al.*, 2008). Similarly, in *C. gigas*, they include proline-rich peptides, molluscidins and a Macrophage expressed gene 1-like (for review see Bachère *et al.*, 2015). However, some AMP families like mussel myticins are likely not involved in the response to vibrios but other functions such as antiviral responses (Balseiro *et al.*, 2011) or wound healing (Rey-Campos *et al.*, 2020).

Environmental factors are known to significantly affect immune responses. Thus, immune parameters of mussels and oysters (total hemocyte counts, proportion of hemocyte populations, immune gene expression) vary with temperature and exposure to pollutants, including heavy metals and nanoparticles (Parry and Pipe, 2004; Höher *et al.*, 2013; Wendling and Wegner, 2015; Canesi and Corsi, 2016; Auguste *et al.*, 2020), which may have important consequences on bivalve susceptibility to pathogens. In addition, recent studies have revealed that previous encounter with pathogens is a life history trait that defines the resistance/tolerance of bivalves to infections (*i.e.* immune priming). In the oyster *C. gigas*, priming of the antiviral response conferred long-term protection against the OsHV-1 virus, which was controlled by a sustained antiviral response (Lafont *et al.*, 2017, 2020); moreover a primary stimulation with *V. splendidus* enhanced immune signaling and conferred higher phagocytosis capacities to oyster hemocytes (Zhang *et al.*, 2014; Wang *et al.*, 2020). In the mussel *M. galloprovincialis* priming with vibrios modified immune responses allowing mussels to tolerate the infection (Rey-Campos *et al.*, 2019). Interestingly, Wendling and Wegner (2015) showed that in selective environments, *i.e.* at elevated temperatures reflecting patterns of disease outbreaks in natural populations, oysters can rapidly adapt to widespread communities of pathogenic vibrios. Oysters showing higher resistance to sympatric vibrios showed higher hemocyte counts and phagocytosis rate.

Responses to vibrios in oysters and mussels

Long term records on mussels (*Mytilus* spp) and oysters (*Crassostrea* spp.) have revealed they experience rare or frequent pathologies, respectively, in particular in relation to *Vibrio* diseases. Although no data on species-specific comparison are available, the main immune mechanisms and effectors seem to be shared by the hemocytes of different mollusks, as reported in Escoubas *et al.* (2016). Experimental infections with different *Vibrio* species and strains have revealed how the complex machinery of immune pathways in hemocytes, together with soluble plasma factors, is activated when facing a *Vibrio* challenge. Here some examples of responses of mussels and oysters to challenge with pathogenic vibrios are summarized. Oyster pathogens have been often used to challenge both species of bivalves. Thus, most data have been collected on the responses to the oyster pathogens *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32, *V. crassostreae* J2-9 (both from the Splendidus clade), and *V. aestuarianus* 01/032 (Anguillarum clade) (Labreuche, Lambert, *et al.*, 2006; Balbi *et al.*, 2013; Green *et al.*, 2016; Vanhove *et al.*, 2016; Rubio *et al.*, 2019).

One important question is whether the host can discriminate commensals from pathogenic strains. A recent study in which vibrios of the Splendidus clade were injected to oysters revealed that all *Vibrio* strains were recognized by oyster hemocytes independently of their virulence status (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). They induced three major immune signaling pathways, namely the interleukin 17 (IL-17), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), and Toll-like receptor (TLR) pathways. They also induced the production of AMPs (big defensins), ROS (dual oxidase expression), and heavy metals (metallothioneins and metal transporters). However, pathogenic strains were also shown to manipulate bivalve immune responses for successful colonization. These species-specific mechanisms are detailed below.

- **Responses to *V. tasmaniensis*.** *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 was isolated from moribund *C. gigas* oysters by Le Roux and collaborators (Gay *et al.*, 2004). LGP32 interactions with its natural host have been widely documented. LGP32 is a facultative intracellular pathogen of oyster immune cells (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2011). In *C. gigas*, LGP32 uses the major outer membrane protein OmpU to attach to and enter the

hemocytes; opsonization is mediated by the major plasma protein Cg-EcSOD recognized by β -integrins at the hemocyte surface (Figure 2). Consistent with a manipulation of hemocyte phagocytosis, LGP32 infection leads to an altered expression of oyster genes involved in cytoskeleton dynamics (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). As LGP32 is recognized by the oyster immune system, it induces antimicrobial defenses based on AMPs (big defensins), ROS (dual oxidase) and heavy metals (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). However, inside the phagosome, it escapes from host cellular defenses by avoiding acidic vacuole formation and by limiting the production of ROS (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2011). This is accompanied by a repression of the NADPH-oxidase expression (Rubio *et al.*, 2019) and the activation of mechanisms of resistance/tolerance to antimicrobials (see section 3). Inside the hemocytes, LGP32 induces lysosomal disruption (Balbi *et al.*, 2013) and causes hemocyte lysis through the intracellular delivery of type 6 secretion system (T6SS) effectors (Vanhove *et al.*, 2016; Rubio *et al.*, 2019) (Figure 2).

In mussels, LGP32 shows a lower pathogenic potential and induces lower hemocyte damage than in oysters (Balbi *et al.*, 2013). LGP32 is rapidly phagocytized by *M. galloprovincialis* hemocytes, although phagocytosis does not require opsonization by plasma components, and it elicits release of hemocyte antibacterial effectors (Balbi *et al.*, 2013) (Figure 2). When internalized, LGP32 remains viable within intracellular vacuoles, escaping lysosomal degradation. Accordingly, *V. splendidus* is able to proliferate in mussel hemolymph *in vivo*. The observed resistance of LGP32 to the bactericidal activity of mussel hemocytes was related to alterations of PI-3 Kinase signaling, leading to impairment of the endo-lysosomal system, which suggests that LGP32 could interfere with host cell signaling pathways, thereby escaping its bactericidal activity. In agreement, in *M. galloprovincialis* infected with LGP32, hemocytes show an altered expression of genes involved in innate immune response, inflammatory response, cell migration and defense responses to bacteria (Rey-Campos *et al.*, 2019). Although less documented, cellular interactions of LGP32 with *M. edulis* hemocytes revealed an effect on hemocyte adhesion, phagocytosis and oxidative burst (Tanguy *et al.*, 2013). *In vitro*, hemocytes of *M. edulis* exposed to LGP32 showed an altered expression of genes involved in recognition (lectins), immune signaling (TLRs, MyD88), antimicrobial defenses (AMPs, lysosomal hydrolases oxidative stress) and apoptosis (Tanguy *et al.*, 2018).

Overall, studies on LGP32 interactions with bivalves (both mussels and oysters) identify this strain as a facultative intracellular pathogen, which uses host immune cell manipulation as a key feature of its biology. The mechanisms underpinning LGP32/oyster hemocyte interactions are conserved within the species *V. tasmaniensis* and the damages caused to oyster hemocytes might be a consequence of *V. tasmaniensis* intracellular stages (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). From our current knowledge, the mechanistic interactions of *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 with mussel and oyster hemocytes differ and the damages caused by LGP32 to hemocytes during its intracellular stages appear higher in oyster (Figure 2).

- **Responses to *V. aestuarianus*.** *V. aestuarianus* subsp. *francensis* 01/032 was isolated from adult moribund oysters by Nicolas and collaborators during a French disease outbreak in 2001 (Garnier *et al.*, 2007, 2008). This strain produces extracellular products (ECPs) containing the main virulence factor of *V. aestuarianus*: the metalloprotease Vam (Labreuche *et al.*, 2010). *In vitro*, these ECPs were shown to alter phagocytosis by *C. gigas* hemocytes, adhesion and ROS production (Labreuche, Soudant, *et al.*, 2006). High doses of bacterial cells also affect hemocyte activities *in vivo* after a few days (Labreuche, Lambert, *et al.*, 2006). It was therefore proposed that ECPs allow 01/032 to avoid phagocytosis by oyster hemocytes (Figure 2), which likely favors oyster colonization. In contrast, hemocytes of *M. galloprovincialis* are able to efficiently kill *V. aestuarianus* 01/032, both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Balbi *et al.*, 2013). The different susceptibility of 01/032 to the antibacterial activity of oyster and mussel hemolymph was dependent on the presence of the extrapallial-like protein (MgEP), the main protein in *Mytilus* hemolymph, which increases adhesion and killing of 01/032 by mussel hemocytes (Pezzati *et al.*, 2015) (Figure 2). Interestingly, upon addition of purified MgEP, oyster hemocytes acquired the capacity to kill *V. aestuarianus* 01/032. MgEP thus can play a key role in promoting mannose-sensitive interactions of this strain (adhesion and killing) with both mussel and oyster hemocytes, by serving as an opsonin (Pezzati *et al.*, 2015; Canesi and Pruzzo, 2016). These data further highlight the importance of soluble plasma factors in mediating hemocyte-*Vibrio* interactions in different bivalve species, which can play a key role in the pathogenic outcome (Pruzzo *et al.*, 2005).

Overall data on *V. aestuarianus* 01/032 interactions with hemocytes reveal an opposite outcome in oysters and mussels. In *C. gigas*, where it expresses pathogenic potential, 01/032 is able to avoid phagocytosis, one of the main component of bivalve defenses, whereas in mussels, where it does not cause disease, 01/032 is opsonized by a major plasma component, MgEP, and killed by the hemocytes (Figure 2).

However, *V. aestuarianus* 01/032 was recently demonstrated to be moderately virulent, i.e. it induces mortalities upon injection of high doses (5×10^7 bacteria/animal) (Goudenège *et al.*, 2015) compared to highly virulent strains (e.g. strain 12_016a isolated during an oyster mortality episode) that kill at low doses (10^2 bacteria/animal) as well as through immersion procedures (Parizadeh *et al.*, 2018). Therefore strain 01/032 might be well adapted to oyster as a host but does not possess the complete virulence repertoire that triggers disease. Only a few studies have focused on oyster responses to highly virulent strains of *V. aestuarianus*. In 2011, de Lorgeril *et al* provided a first catalog of genes related to cellular / immune functions differentially expressed in individuals surviving an infection with the strain 02/041. Genes differentially expressed in susceptible and resistant oyster lineages included genes involved in recognition (L-rhamnose-binding lectin), cell adhesion (β -Integrin) and antioxidants (Cg-EcSOD) (Azéma *et al.*, 2015), in agreement with a manipulation of phagocytosis. Still, a clear picture of the mechanisms allowing *V. aestuarianus* to proliferate within oyster hemolymph is still missing, and we still ignore if like strain 01/032, highly virulent strains of *V. aestuarianus* manipulate oyster hemocytes to achieve successful infections.

- **Responses to other vibrios.** Although less data is available and no specific comparison has been documented between oyster and mussel responses, there are at least two additional examples that evidence close interactions between pathogenic vibrios and hemocytes. First, *V. crassostreae* J2-9, which is associated with oyster juvenile mass mortalities (POMS) (Lemire *et al.*, 2015), tends to dampen several immune defenses in oyster. Like LGP32, it represses the NADPH-mediated production of ROS and C-type lectin-mediated antibacterial immunity (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). It also represses the expression of C1q domain-containing (C1qDC) proteins, a family of complement-related proteins, which, in oysters, can serve as opsonins that

enhance *Vibrio* phagocytosis (Lv *et al.*, 2018). J2-9 remarkably alters cellular defenses by inducing massive hemocyte lysis through a contact-dependent mechanism (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). Whether or not the observed repression of immune genes is related to the vibrio-triggered lysis of specific hemocyte populations remains to be clarified. Similar to other pathogenic vibrios, *V. splendidus* 10/068, which was isolated from moribund mussels in France in 2010 (Ben Cheikh *et al.*, 2017), was shown to alter different functions of hemocytes including motility, adhesion, ROS production, phagosome maturation and viability. Moreover, its extracellular products inhibited cellular responses such as ROS production (Ben Cheikh *et al.*, 2016) through an unknown mechanism.

Overall, current insights into *Vibrio*-bivalve interactions show a key role of hemocytes in controlling infections through phagocytosis and its associated arsenal of antimicrobial compounds (ROS, heavy metals and AMPs). Hemocyte reactions also include ETosis which is triggered by the oxidative burst and could participate in containing vibrios inside the hemolymph compartment. While the cellular defense arsenal is generally comparable in oyster and mussels, it appears to mainly differ in the AMPs expressed by immune cells and tissues and in the major soluble components present in the plasma, which serve as opsonins. Both AMPs and soluble plasma factors might contribute to the distinct susceptibility of oysters and mussels to infections.

3. Multifaceted adaptive responses of vibrios to their molluscan hosts

According to natural selection, microbes adapted for growth in metazoan hosts have selected strategies to evade, inhibit or manipulate immune responses (Stubbendieck *et al.*, 2016). Commonly, counter-measures to host innate immunity include active dampening of immune defenses, *i.e.* immune suppression, escape from host recognition (usually by disguising their immunogenic surface components), or resistance/tolerance to antimicrobials (Hornef *et al.*, 2002; Reddick and Alto, 2014). This evasion/tolerance scenario applies to species belonging to the resident microbiota of metazoans as well as to new invaders. In *Vibrio* species infecting or simply colonizing bivalves several of these strategies have been recently identified.

These recent data highlight the multifaceted nature of immune evasion in *Vibrio* populations positively associated with bivalves.

Resistance/tolerance to host antimicrobials has been evidenced as a key determinant of *Vibrio* infectivity in oysters. Most data were obtained in the facultative intracellular pathogen *V. tasmaniensis* (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2011). In this species, resistance to ROS and to heavy metals was identified as essential. Indeed, both antioxidants (SodA, AhpCF, catalase) and copper efflux machineries (CopA, CusABC) were highly induced upon contact with hemocytes and they determined *Vibrio* resistance to intracellular killing (Vanhove *et al.*, 2016). Mechanisms that confer increased resistance to oyster AMPs were also evidenced (Destoumieux-Garzón *et al.*, 2014). Inside the phagosomes of oyster hemocytes, *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 was shown to release outer membrane vesicles that entrap AMPs and increase antimicrobial resistance (Vanhove *et al.*, 2015). An OmpU-mediated protection against AMPs was also evidenced in *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2010), which likely results from the OmpU-mediated induction of the envelope stress response, as demonstrated in *V. cholerae* (Mathur and Waldor, 2004; Mathur *et al.*, 2007). However, up to now potent mechanisms that modify the electronegativity of the lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and increase resistance to AMPs (Hankins *et al.*, 2011, 2012; Cullen *et al.*, 2015) have not been identified in *Vibrio* strains associated with bivalves. RND efflux machineries that detoxify *Vibrio* cells from the host antimicrobials (Bina *et al.*, 2008) are present in the genomes of *Vibrio* strains colonizing bivalves, but their role has not been studied. Moreover, *Vibrio* strains positively and negatively associated with oysters could not be discriminated on the basis of their resistance to AMPs (Oyanedel *et al.*, unpublished). Therefore, it is unclear how much resistance to AMPs contributes to colonization success in oysters. This may differ for *Vibrio* species associated with mussels, which express AMPs in large amounts (Mitta *et al.*, 2000; Pallavicini *et al.*, 2008), or with oysters, which express AMPs in small amounts (Schmitt, Lorget, *et al.*, 2012).

Mechanisms of immune cell lysis needed to escape from hemocyte control were identified in *V. tasmaniensis* and *V. crassostreae* (Vanhove *et al.*, 2016; Piel *et al.*, 2019; Rubio *et al.*, 2019). Such an active dampening of oyster cellular defenses was shown to depend on distinct molecular effectors: a chromosome-encoded T6SS active against eukaryotic cells in *V. tasmaniensis*, and the ancestral R5-7 virulence

factor together with a T6SS carried by a plasmid (T6SSpGV) in *V. crassostreae* (Piel *et al.*, 2019; Rubio *et al.*, 2019). Both mechanisms enable virulent *Vibrio* to escape hemocyte control and cause systemic infections (Figure 1). Recently, strains of *V. splendidus* able to colonize oyster tissues were also found to be cytotoxic toward hemocytes (Oyanedel *et al.*, 2020). Similar evolution toward cytotoxic phenotypes illustrates the importance for successful colonizers to overcome the major cellular defenses of oysters: they create a less hostile habitat that enables colonization of oyster tissues. Cytotoxicity is therefore an important determinant of strain infectivity, which enables virulence expression when *Vibrio* strains harbor virulence factors.

Some bacterial species have acquired the capacity to escape from host recognition by becoming less immunogenic or by reducing the host immune responses elicited by the release of microbe-associated molecular patterns such as LPS and peptidoglycan (Charroux *et al.*, 2018). Such mechanisms of immune evasion remain poorly described in *Vibrio* species. However, in a recent study of a *V. splendidus* population associated with oysters, distinct structures of LPS O-antigen were identified. Manipulations of the *wbe* hypervariable genomic region, which determines the O-antigen structure in *V. splendidus* (Wildschutte *et al.*, 2010) lead to less immunogenic structures that favored oyster colonization (Oyanedel *et al.*, 2020). This identifies immune evasion as a novel adaptive mechanism underpinning colonization in *Vibrio* associated with bivalves.

Within metazoan hosts, microbes are also engaged in interbacterial competition for survival among the diverse resident microbial communities and against new colonizers (Fraune *et al.*, 2015). Bacteria have adapted to growth with neighbors (Stubbendieck and Straight, 2016). Tools for competition between bacteria can point to the fight for vital resources, growth inhibition or direct killing of rivals by the delivery of toxins and AMPs such as bacteriocins (Stubbendieck and Straight, 2016). The fight for iron, present in limiting concentrations within metazoan hosts, was evidenced in the transcriptomic activity of vibrios colonizing bivalves with a major induction of siderophore biosynthesis and iron-uptake machineries (Vanhove *et al.*, 2016; Rubio *et al.*, 2019). This likely has major impact on colonization success, as earlier shown in *V. vulnificus* infecting mice (Arezes *et al.*, 2015). While several studies have evidenced bacteria harboring antimicrobial activity in the hemolymph of bivalves (Defer *et al.*, 2013; Desriac *et al.*, 2014), the production of bacteriocins and resistance to such non-

host-derived immune effectors remains a poorly explored aspect of *Vibrio* infectivity. However, it was suggested that cooperation exists within *Vibrio* populations based on bacteriocin production and uptake (Cordero *et al.*, 2012). Similarly, recent studies have revealed the broad distribution of interbacterial T6SS in *Vibrio* species, a killing mechanism that uses contact-dependent toxin delivery and toxin-resistance mechanism to inhibit competitors (Ho *et al.*, 2015). In *Vibrio* species pathogenic for oysters such T6SS systems are induced upon host colonization although a formal role in interbacterial competition has not been demonstrated (Rubio *et al.*, 2019). Such a demonstration was achieved in *V. vulnificus*, in which two T6SS are involved in inter-/intra-species competition within oyster hosts (Hubert, 2019), and in *V. fischeri*, in which a T6SS controls competitions during squid colonization (Speare *et al.*, 2018).

Altogether, recent advances in *Vibrio*-bivalve interactions highlight the adaptive potential of bivalve colonizers, which have not only developed strategies to circumvent the potent cellular defenses of their natural hosts but also tools for competition with the abundant microbial communities hosted by bivalves.

4. The selection of adapted genotypes in bivalves and the aquatic environment

As free-living and non-obligatory parasites, vibrios engage in diverse biotic interactions in the environment outside of their bivalve hosts. Among these biotic interactions they encounter two major groups of bacterial predators, *i.e.* bacteriophages and bacterivorous protists (grazers), *i.e.* ciliates, flagellates and amoebozoae (Pernthaler, 2005). As predator-prey interactions are some of the strongest forces driving rapid co-evolution of both partners, often referred to as an arm-race (Dawkins *et al.*, 1979), predator-prey interactions in bacterial communities significantly influence and shape bacterial adaptive strategies and favor the selection of predation resistance traits.

Grazers can be found in most ecological niches inhabited by bacterial communities, and their predation activity shares similar cellular and molecular processes with their metazoan immune cells counterparts, the phagocytes, *i.e.* the hemocytes in the case of bivalves. Phagocytosis and intracellular antimicrobial processes are indeed highly conserved from protozoans to mammals (Boulais *et al.*, 2010). Hence, bacterial predation by grazers has often been suggested to favor co-

incidental selection of bacterial virulence factors, including in *Vibrionaceae* (Erken *et al.*, 2013). A diversity of survival adaptations against predation by grazers can be found in bacteria and classified in two main groups: either **pre-ingestional** or **post-ingestional** adaptations (Matz and Kjelleberg, 2005). Pre-ingestional adaptations including high motility, filamentation, surface masking or toxin release are commonly found in extracellular pathogens; whereas post-ingestional adaptations including digestion resistance through vacuolar trafficking inhibition or vacuolar escape, and intracellular toxin release are commonly found for intracellular pathogens and tend to favor bacterial growth (Matz and Kjelleberg, 2005).

Escape from phagocytosis. Among pre-ingestional adaptations some are widely shared by *Vibrionaceae* as they are flagellated and highly motile. In addition some of them can form biofilms, as e.g. *V. cholerae* that produces *Vibrio* Polysaccharides (VPS) favoring resistance to grazing (Henst *et al.*; Sun *et al.*, 2013). Interestingly the oyster *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 has been suggested to form biofilms (Vezzulli *et al.*, 2015), although a potential role of this process in resistance to grazers remains to be investigated.

Cytotoxic activities. Toxin/protease release and cytotoxic activities can both play a role as pre-ingestional or post-ingestional adaptations to grazers (Matz and Kjelleberg, 2005). **Protease secretion** is widespread among vibrios and it has been described for most strains pathogenic toward bivalves (Binesse *et al.*, 2008; Labreuche *et al.*, 2010). Some of these proteases favor resistance to grazing by amoeba and ciliates as shown for the metalloprotease Vsm secreted by *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 (Robino *et al.*, 2019) and the protease PrtV secreted by *V. cholerae* (Vaitkevicius *et al.*, 2006). To date in vibrios, they represent some of the best examples of factors under environmental selective pressure that contribute to virulence/toxicity in a metazoan host. *V. tasmaniensis* and *V. crassostreae* also harbor cytotoxic capacities that are necessary for their pathogenicity (Rubio *et al.*, 2019), among them MARTX toxins and T6SS components (Bruto *et al.*, 2017; Piel *et al.*, 2019; Rubio *et al.*, 2019). However, up to now, none of these systems were shown to protect bivalve pathogens against grazing. The role of **MARTX toxins** in resistance to grazing was shown for *V. vulnificus*, in which a MARTX involved in eel infection confers protection against amoeba grazing (Lee *et al.*, 2013). However, such a role has not yet been investigated in bivalve pathogens. Similarly, the **T6SS** of *V. cholerae* has

shown cytotoxic activity on the slime mold *Dictyostelium discoideum* during its actively grazing unicellular life stage (Pukatzki *et al.*, 2006). However, in the oyster pathogen *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32, where a T6SS determines cytotoxicity towards oyster hemocytes (Rubio *et al.*, 2019), no effect was found in the interaction with the amoebae *Vannella* sp. 1411 (Robino *et al.*, 2019). Hence the role of T6SS in biotic interactions outside bivalves remains to be determined.

Resistance to heavy metals. Evidence of post-ingestional adaptations in vibrios are limited to a number of pathogenic strains that adopt intracellular stages and survive intracellular digestion (Rosenberg and Falkovitz, 2004; Ma *et al.*, 2009; Vidal-Dupiol *et al.*, 2011; Ritchie *et al.*, 2012; de Souza Santos and Orth, 2014; Van der Henst *et al.*, 2016), as shown for *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 in hemocytes of bivalves (Duperthuy *et al.*, 2011; Balbi *et al.*, 2013; Vanhove *et al.*, 2016; Rubio *et al.*, 2019). Such properties are rather unusual for pathogenic vibrios and potentially reminiscent of post-ingestional adaptation to grazers predation. Indeed, LGP32 was found resistant to grazing by the free-living amoeba *Vannella* and some virulence factors, such as the p-ATPase copper efflux pump CopA, were found to play a role in this resistance (Robino *et al.*, 2019). Interestingly the CopA-mediated resistance to copper is also necessary for *V. fischeri* colonization in the bobtail squid (Brooks *et al.*, 2014). Therefore, copper resistance favoring resistance to amoeba predation is also a key determinant of *Vibrio* associations with molluscan hosts, both in parasitic and mutualistic interactions.

Adsorption inhibition. In addition to grazers, bacteriophages are an important class of predators which are abundant and highly diverse in marine environments; they contribute to the evolution of bacteria by mediating horizontal gene transfer and genomic rearrangements, as well as by bactericidal selection (Dy *et al.*, 2014). A critical step in their interaction with bacteria is the attachment to cell wall components (membrane receptors, porins, LPS, flagella, pili) thus exerting an important selective pressure on cell wall composition and cell wall plasticity. Hence bacteria adaptation to phage predation can share similarities with pre-ingestional masking strategies to avoid recognition by grazers. Among adaptations to phages that have been described for vibrios, LPS modifications (Seed *et al.*, 2012) play a key role and OMVs release can be used as decoy strategy (Manning and Kuehn, 2011) in a similar manner than OMVs play a role as decoy against AMPs during bivalve immune response (Vanhove *et al.*, 2015). Interestingly OMVs are involved in *V.*

cholerae resistance to phages (Reyes-Robles *et al.*, 2018) as well as in resistance against the amoeba *Acanthamoebae castellanii* (Valeru *et al.*, 2014)

The LPS structure under multiple selective pressures. Some virulence traits can be under adverse selection in different biotic interactions and generate a tradeoff equilibrium. In a recent study of a *V. splendidus* population associated with oysters, we identified distinct structures of LPS O-antigen encoded by the *wbe* hypervariable genomic region, which determines the O-antigen structure in *V. splendidus* (Wildschutte *et al.*, 2010). Interestingly less immunogenic structures of LPS O-antigen that favored oyster colonization led to attenuated resistance to grazing by the *Vannella* sp. AP1411 free-living marine amoebae, suggesting a tradeoff between grazing resistance and oyster colonization (Oyanedel *et al.*, 2020). Such a tradeoff between virulence and resistance to predators was also reported for *V. cholerae* O-antigen structure, which is under epigenetic control: phase variants of the *wbe* region defective in producing O-antigen are indeed highly resistant to phage infection, but severely attenuated in terms of virulence (Seed *et al.*, 2012). Altogether these studies highlight the critical role of LPS O-antigen in biotic interactions involving vibrios, strains pathogenic for bivalve being no exception. The extreme variability of this major membrane structure is controlled by genetic or epigenetic determinants favoring environmental persistence but leading to attenuated virulence in bivalves.

Altogether these recent studies show that the multiple biotic interactions of vibrios in the environment can lead to either positive (coincidental selection), neutral (relaxed selection), or negative (conflicting selection) effects on the selection of *Vibrio* traits required for virulence expression in bivalves (Mikonranta *et al.*, 2012) (Figure 1). Predation could favor the selection of some virulence factors that participate to pathogenicity in bivalve host (Adiba *et al.*, 2010). However, as illustrated in the well-known intracellular pathogen *L. pneumophila*, hundreds of virulence factors can interact with a diversity of hosts, without having a similar importance in each interaction (Boamah *et al.*, 2017; Ghosh and O'Connor, 2017; Park *et al.*, 2020). Thus, in *V. cholerae*, some virulence factors involved in the resistance to grazing by *A. castellanii* have a minor role in pathogenesis in human (Van der Henst *et al.*, 2018). They can also have adverse effects as recently illustrated in a *V. splendidus* moderately virulent for oysters (Oyanedel *et al.*, 2020) Vibrios being mostly opportunistic pathogens, they appear to have acquired, on the one hand,

“generalist” virulence factors involved in multiple biotic interactions, and on the other hand, “specialist” virulence factors involved in interactions with a particular host, with possible trade-offs on other interactions.

Concluding Remarks

This review highlights the multifaceted nature of *Vibrio* interactions with mussels and oysters, aquaculture species showing contrasting resistance to infections. While only a limited number of vibrios pathogenic for mussels have been described, the current literature shows that oyster pathogens tend to interact differently with major components of oyster/mussel plasma and with their key immune cells, the hemocytes, which perform phagocytosis and produce highly microbicidal reactive oxygen/nitrogen species and accumulate heavy metals. The potent production of AMPs in mussels as opposed to oysters could be an important factor controlling disease outcomes. Plasma-soluble recognition proteins specific of the bivalve species also appear to have critical role. However, understanding the higher susceptibility of oysters to infections requires a more systematic comparison of *Vibrio* interactions with mussels and oysters. Thanks to their successful colonization of oysters, different strategies of immune evasion and tolerance/resistance have been evidenced in vibrios pathogenic for oysters. These mechanisms include tolerance to the main cellular defenses of oysters (ROS, AMPs, heavy metals), active dampening of cellular immunity through cytolytic mechanisms (toxins, T6SS) as well as reduced antigenic properties through modifications of LPS, a major and hypervariable component of *Vibrio* outer membrane. Recent knowledge on the interactions of vibrios with environmental predators (phages, grazers) highlight possible mechanisms of coincidental selection as well as tradeoffs acting on these important determinants of *Vibrio* virulence (Figure 1).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Prof. Marco Gerdol (University of Trieste) for precious genomic data on mussels. This work was supported by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Program Grant Vivaldi 678589; the CNRS, PEPS Blanc 2016

(project Like Inhospitality); CONICYT PFCHA/Doctorado En El Extranjero Becas Chile/2016-72170430 to D.O.; AMBADAPT project funded by LABEX CeMEB. This study is set within the framework of the "Laboratoires d'Excellence (LABEX)" Tulip (ANR-10-LABX-41).

References

- Adiba, S., Nizak, C., van Baalen, M., Denamur, E., and Depaulis, F. (2010) From Grazing resistance to pathogenesis: The coincidental evolution of virulence factors. *PLoS One* **5**: e11882.
- Alfaro, A.C., Nguyen, T. V, and Merien, F. (2019) The complex interactions of Ostreid herpesvirus 1, *Vibrio* bacteria, environment and host factors in mass mortality outbreaks of *Crassostrea gigas*. *Rev Aquac* **11**: 1148–1168.
- Alfincicek, B., Stötzel, S., Wygrecka, M., Preissner, K.T., and Vilcinskas, A. (2008) Host-derived extracellular nucleic acids enhance innate immune responses, induce coagulation, and prolong survival upon infection in Insects. *J Immunol* **181**: 2705 – 2712.
- Arezes, J., Jung, G., Gabayan, V., Valore, E., Ruchala, P., Gulig, P.A., et al. (2015) Heparin-induced hypoferrremia is a critical host defense mechanism against the siderophilic bacterium *Vibrio vulnificus*. *Cell Host Microbe* **17**: 47–57.
- Auguste, M., Balbi, T., Ciacci, C., Canonico, B., Papa, S., Borello, A., et al. (2020) Immune training after repeated exposure to nanoplastics in the marine bivalve *Mytilus*. *Front Immunol* doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2020.00426.
- Azéma, P., Travers, M.-A., De Lorgeril, J., Tourbiez, D., and Dégremont, L. (2015) Can selection for resistance to OsHV-1 infection modify susceptibility to *Vibrio aestuarianus* infection in *Crassostrea gigas*? First insights from experimental challenges using primary and successive exposures. *Vet Res* **46**: 139.
- Bachère, E., Chagot, D., and Grizel, H. (1988) Separation of *Crassostrea gigas* hemocytes by density gradient centrifugation and counterflow centrifugal elutriation. *Dev Comp Immunol* **12**: 549–559.

- Bachère, E., Rosa, R.D., Schmitt, P., Poirier, A.C., Merou, N., Charrière, G.M., and Destoumieux-Garzón, D. (2015) The new insights into the oyster antimicrobial defense: Cellular, molecular and genetic view. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **46**: 50–64.
- Baker-Austin, C., Trinanes, J., Gonzalez-Escalona, N., and Martinez-Urtaza, J. (2017) Non-cholera vibrios: The microbial barometer of climate change. *Trends Microbiol* **25**: 76–84.
- Balbi, T., Auguste, M., Cortese, K., Montagna, M., Borello, A., Pruzzo, C., et al. (2019) Responses of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* to challenge with the emerging marine pathogen *Vibrio coralliilyticus*. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **84**: 352–360.
- Balbi, T., Fabbri, R., Cortese, K., Smerilli, A., Ciacci, C., Grande, C., et al. (2013) Interactions between *Mytilus galloprovincialis* hemocytes and the bivalve pathogens *Vibrio aestuarianus* 01/032 and *Vibrio splendidus* LGP32. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **35**: 1906–1915.
- Balseiro, P., Falcó, A., Romero, A., Dios, S., Martínez-López, A., Figueras, A., et al. (2011) *Mytilus galloprovincialis* Myticin C: A chemotactic molecule with antiviral activity and immunoregulatory properties. *PLoS One* **6**: e23140.
- Bevins, C.L. and Salzman, N.H. (2011) The potter's wheel: the host's role in sculpting its microbiota. *Cell Mol Life Sci* **68**: 3675–85.
- Bina, X.R., Provenzano, D., Nguyen, N., and Bina, J.E. (2008) *Vibrio cholerae* RND family efflux systems are required for antimicrobial resistance, optimal virulence factor production, and colonization of the infant mouse small intestine. *Infect Immun* **76**: 3595–3605.
- Binesse, J., Delsert, C., Saulnier, D., Champomier-Vergès, M.C., Zagorec, M., Munier-Lehmann, H., et al. (2008) Metalloprotease Vsm is the major determinant of toxicity for extracellular products of *Vibrio splendidus*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **74**: 7108–7117.
- Boamah, D.K., Zhou, G., Ensminger, A.W., and O'Connor, T.J. (2017) From many hosts, one accidental pathogen: The diverse protozoan Hosts of *Legionella*. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol* **7**: 477.
- Boulais, J., Trost, M., Landry, C.R., Dieckmann, R., Levy, E.D., Soldati, T., et al. (2010)

- Molecular characterization of the evolution of phagosomes. *Mol Syst Biol* **6**: 423.
- Brennan, J.J. and Gilmore, T.D. (2018) Evolutionary origins of toll-like receptor signaling. *Mol Biol Evol* **35**: 1576–1587.
- Brooks, J.F., Gyllborg, M.C., Cronin, D.C., Quillin, S.J., Mallama, C. a, Foxall, R., et al. (2014) Global discovery of colonization determinants in the squid symbiont *Vibrio fischeri*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **111**: 17284–17289.
- Bruto, M., James, A., Petton, B., Labreuche, Y., Chenivesse, S., Alunno-Bruscia, M., et al. (2017) *Vibrio crassostreae*, a benign oyster colonizer turned into a pathogen after plasmid acquisition. *ISME J* **11**: 1043–1052.
- Bruto, M., Labreuche, Y., James, A., Piel, D., Chenivesse, S., Petton, B., et al. (2018) Ancestral gene acquisition as the key to virulence potential in environmental *Vibrio* populations. *ISME J* **12**: 1.
- Campos, A., Apraiz, I., da Fonseca, R.R., and Cristobal, S. (2015) Shotgun analysis of the marine mussel *Mytilus edulis* hemolymph proteome and mapping the innate immunity elements. *Proteomics* **15**: 4021–4029.
- Canesi, L. and Corsi, I. (2016) Effects of nanomaterials on marine invertebrates. *Sci Total Environ* **565**: 933–940.
- Canesi, L., Gallo, G., Gavioli, M., and Pruzzo, C. (2002) Bacteria–hemocyte interactions and phagocytosis in marine bivalves. *Microsc Res Tech* **57**: 469–476.
- Canesi, L. and Pruzzo, C. (2016) Chapter 6 - Specificity of innate immunity in bivalves: a lesson from bacteria. In, Ballarin, L. and Cammarata, M.B.T.-L. (eds). Academic Press, pp. 79–91.
- Ceccarelli, D., Amaro, C., Romalde, J.L., Suffredini, E., Vezzulli, L., and Powell, J.L. (2019) *Vibrio* species. In, *Food Microbiology*, Wiley Online Books. pp. 347–388.
- Chagot, D., Boulo, V., Hervio, D., Mialhe, E., Bachere, E., Mourton, C., and Grizel, H. (1992) Interactions between *Bonamia ostreae* (Protozoa: Ascetospora) and hemocytes of *Ostrea edulis* and *Crassostrea gigas* (Mollusca: Bivalvia): Entry mechanisms. *J Invertebr Pathol* **59**: 241–249.
- Charles, M., Bernard, I., Villalba, A., Oden, E., Burioli, E., Allain, G., et al. (2020) High

mortality of mussels in northern Brittany - Evaluation of the involvement of pathogens, pathological conditions and pollutants. *J Invertebr Pathol* **170**: 107308.

Charles, M., Trancart, S., Oden, E., and Houssin, M. (2020) Experimental infection of *Mytilus edulis* by two *Vibrio splendidus*-related strains: Determination of pathogenicity level of strains and influence of the origin and annual cycle of mussels on their sensitivity. *J Fish Dis* **43**: 9–21.

Charroux, B., Capo, F., Kurz, C.L., Peslier, S., Chaduli, D., Viallat-lieutaud, A., and Royet, J. (2018) Cytosolic and secreted peptidoglycan-degrading enzymes in *Drosophila* respectively control local and systemic immune responses to microbiota. *Cell Host Microbe* **23**: 215-228.e4.

Ben Cheikh, Y., Travers, M.-A., and Le Foll, F. (2017) Infection dynamics of a *V. splendidus* strain pathogenic to *Mytilus edulis*: In vivo and in vitro interactions with hemocytes. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **70**: 515–523.

Ben Cheikh, Y., Travers, M.-A., Morga, B., Godfrin, Y., Rioult, D., and Le Foll, F. (2016) First evidence for a *Vibrio* strain pathogenic to *Mytilus edulis* altering hemocyte immune capacities. *Dev Comp Immunol* **57**: 107–119.

Chen, H., Liu, Z., Shi, Y., and Ding, H.H. (2016) Microbiological analysis and microbiota in oyster: a review. *Invertebr Surviv J* **13**: 374–388.

Cordero, O.X., Wildschutte, H., Kirkup, B., Proehl, S., Ngo, L., Hussain, F., et al. (2012) Ecological populations of bacteria act as socially cohesive units of antibiotic production and resistance. *Science (80-)* **337**: 1228–1231.

Costa, M.M., Prado-Alvarez, M., Gestal, C., Li, H., Roch, P., Novoa, B., and Figueras, A. (2009) Functional and molecular immune response of Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) haemocytes against pathogen-associated molecular patterns and bacteria. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **26**: 515–523.

Cullen, T.W., Schofield, W.B., Barry, N.A., Putnam, E.E., Rundell, E.A., Trent, M.S., et al. (2015) Antimicrobial peptide resistance mediates resilience of prominent gut commensals during inflammation. *Science (80-)* **347**: 170 LP – 175.

Dawkins, R., Krebs, J.R., Maynard Smith, J., and Holliday, R. (1979) Arms races

- between and within species. *Proc R Soc London Ser B Biol Sci* **205**: 489–511.
- Defer, D., Desriac, F., Henry, J., Bourgougnon, N., Baudy-Floc'h, M., Brillet, B., et al. (2013) Antimicrobial peptides in oyster hemolymph: The bacterial connection. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **34**: 1439–1447
- DePaola, A., Hopkins, L.H., Peeler, J.T., Wentz, B., and McPhearson, R.M. (1990) Incidence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in U.S. coastal waters and oysters. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **56**: 2299 – 2302.
- Desriac, F., Le Chevalier, P., Brillet, B., Leguerinel, I., Thuillier, B., Paillard, C., and Fleury, Y. (2014) Exploring the hologenome concept in marine bivalvia: haemolymph microbiota as a pertinent source of probiotics for aquaculture. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* **350**: 107–116.
- Destoumieux-Garzón, D., Duperthuy, M., Vanhove, A.S., Schmitt, P., Wai, S.N., and Shafer, W.M. (2014) Resistance to antimicrobial peptides in vibrios. *Antibiotics* **3**: 540–563.
- Dias, G.M., Bidault, A., Le Chevalier, P., Choquet, G., Der Sarkissian, C., Orlando, L., et al. (2018) *Vibrio tapetis* displays an original Type IV Secretion system in strains pathogenic for bivalve Molluscs. *Front Microbiol* **9**: 227.
- Domeneghetti, S., Varotto, L., Civettini, M., Rosani, U., Stauder, M., Pretto, T., et al. (2014) Mortality occurrence and pathogen detection in *Crassostrea gigas* and *Mytilus galloprovincialis* close-growing in shallow waters (Goro lagoon, Italy). *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **41**: 37–44.
- Dubert, J., Barja, J.L., and Romalde, J.L. (2017) New insights into pathogenic vibrios affecting bivalves in hatcheries: Present and future prospects. *Front Microbiol* **8**: 762.
- Duperthuy, M., Binesse, J., Le Roux, F., Romestand, B., Caro, A., Got, P., et al. (2010) The major outer membrane protein OmpU of *Vibrio splendidus* contributes to host antimicrobial peptide resistance and is required for virulence in the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Environ Microbiol* **12**: 951–963.
- Duperthuy, M., Schmitt, P., Garzon, E., Caro, A., Rosa, R.D., Le Roux, F., et al. (2011) Use of OmpU porins for attachment and invasion of *Crassostrea gigas* immune

- cells by the oyster pathogen *Vibrio splendidus*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **108**: 2993–2998.
- Dy, R.L., Richter, C., Salmond, G.P.C., and Fineran, P.C. (2014) Remarkable mechanisms in microbes to resist phage infections. *Annu Rev Virol* **1**: 307–331.
- Erken, M., Lutz, C., and McDougald, D. (2013) The rise of pathogens: predation as a factor driving the evolution of human pathogens in the environment. *Microb Ecol* **65**: 860–868.
- Escoubas, J.-M., Destoumieux-Garzón, D., Montagnani, C., Gourbal, B., Duval, D., Green, T., and Charrière, G. (2016) Immunity in Molluscs. In, Ratcliffe, M.J.. (ed), *Encyclopedia of Immunobiology.*, pp. 417–436.
- Franzenburg, S., Fraune, S., Altrock, P.M., Künzel, S., Baines, J.F., Traulsen, A., and Bosch, T.C.G. (2013) Bacterial colonization of Hydra hatchlings follows a robust temporal pattern. *ISME J* **7**: 781–790.
- Fraune, S., Anton-Erxleben, F., Augustin, R., Franzenburg, S., Knop, M., Schröder, K., et al. (2015) Bacteria–bacteria interactions within the microbiota of the ancestral metazoan Hydra contribute to fungal resistance. *ISME J* **9**: 1543–1556.
- Fraune, S. and Bosch, T.C.G. (2010) Why bacteria matter in animal development and evolution. *BioEssays* **32**: 571–580.
- Froelich, B. and Oliver, J.D. (2013) The Interactions of *Vibrio vulnificus* and the oyster *Crassostrea virginica*. *Microb Ecol* **65**: 807–816.
- Froelich, B.A. and Noble, R.T. (2016) *Vibrio* bacteria in raw oysters: managing risks to human health. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* **371**: 20150209.
- García-García, E., Prado-Álvarez, M., Novoa, B., Figueras, A., and Rosales, C. (2008) Immune responses of mussel hemocyte subpopulations are differentially regulated by enzymes of the PI 3-K, PKC, and ERK kinase families. *Dev Comp Immunol* **32**: 637–653.
- Garcia, C., Lupo, C., Travers, M.-A., Arzul, I., Tourbiez, D., Haffner, P., et al. (2014) *Vibrio aestuarianus* and Pacific oyster in France: a review of 10 years of surveillance.

- Garnier, M., Labreuche, Y., Garcia, C., Robert, M., and Nicolas, J.-L. (2007) Evidence for the involvement of pathogenic bacteria in Summer mortalities of the pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Microb Ecol* **53**: 187–196.
- Garnier, M., Labreuche, Y., and Nicolas, J.-L. (2008) Molecular and phenotypic characterization of *Vibrio aestuarianus* subsp. *francensis* subsp. nov., a pathogen of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Syst Appl Microbiol* **31**: 358–365.
- Gay, M., Renault, T., Pons, A.M., and Le Roux, F. (2004) Two *Vibrio splendidus* related strains collaborate to kill *Crassostrea gigas*: Taxonomy and host alterations. *Dis Aquat Organ* **62**: 65–74.
- Gerdol, M., Gomez-Chiarri, M., Castillo, M.G., Figueras, A., Fiorito, G., Moreira, R., et al. (2018) Immunity in Molluscs: Recognition and effector mechanisms, with a focus on bivalvia BT - Advances in Comparative Immunology. In, Cooper, E.L. (ed). Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 225–341.
- Gerdol, M., Moreira, R., Cruz, F., Gomez, J., Vlasova, A., Rosani, U., et al. (2019) Massive gene presence/absence variation in the mussel genome as an adaptive strategy: first evidence of a pan-genome in Metazoa. doi.org/10.1101/781377.
- Gerdol, M., Schmitt, P., Venier, P., Rocha, G., Rosa, R.D., and Destoumieux-Garzón, D. (2020) Functional insights from the evolutionary diversification of big defensins. *Front Immunol* doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2020.00758
- Ghosh, S. and O'Connor, T.J. (2017) Beyond paralogs: The multiple layers of redundancy in bacterial pathogenesis. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol* **7**: 467.
- Gonzalez, M., Gueguen, Y., Destoumieux-Garzón, D., Romestand, B., Fievet, J., Pugnière, M., et al. (2007) Evidence of a bactericidal permeability increasing protein in an invertebrate, the *Crassostrea gigas* Cg-BPI. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **104**: 17759 LP – 17764.
- Goudenège, D., Travers, M.A., Lemire, A., Petton, B., Haffner, P., Labreuche, Y., et al. (2015) A single regulatory gene is sufficient to alter *Vibrio aestuarianus* pathogenicity in oysters. *Environ Microbiol* **17**: 4189–4199.
- Green, T.J., Vergnes, A., Montagnani, C., and De Lorgeril, J. (2016) Distinct immune

- responses of juvenile and adult oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) to viral and bacterial infections. *Vet Res* **47**: 1–11.
- Gueguen, Y., Herpin, A., Aumelas, A., Garnier, J., Fievet, J., Escoubas, J.-M., et al. (2006) Characterization of a defensin from the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*: recombinant production, folding, solution structure, antimicrobial activities, and gene expression. *J Biol Chem* **281**: 313–323.
- Hankins, J. V., Madsen, J. a., Giles, D.K., Childers, B.M., Klose, K.E., Brodbelt, J.S., and Trent, M.S. (2011) Elucidation of a novel *Vibrio cholerae* lipid A secondary hydroxy-acyltransferase and its role in innate immune recognition. *Mol Microbiol* **81**: 1313–1329.
- Hankins, J. V, Madsen, J.A., Giles, D.K., Brodbelt, J.S., Trent, M.S., and Tor, E. (2012) Amino acid addition to *Vibrio cholerae* LPS establishes a link between surface remodeling in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **109**: 8722–8727.
- Van der Henst, C., Scignari, T., Maclachlan, C., and Blokesch, M. (2016) An intracellular replication niche for *Vibrio cholerae* in the amoeba *Acanthamoeba castellanii*. *ISME J* **10**: 897–910.
- Henst, C. Van Der, Vanhove, A.S., Carolina, N., Dörr, D., Stutzmann, S., Stoudmann, C., et al. Molecular insights into *Vibrio cholerae* intra-amoebal host-pathogen interactions. *Nat Commun*.
- Van der Henst, C., Vanhove, A.S., Drebes Dörr, N.C., Stutzmann, S., Stoudmann, C., Clerc, S., et al. (2018) Molecular insights into *Vibrio cholerae*'s intra-amoebal host-pathogen interactions. *Nat Commun* **9**: 3460.
- Ho, B.T., Dong, T.G., and Mekalanos, J.J. (2015) A view to a kill: the bacterial type 6 secretion system. *Cell Host Microbe* **15**: 9–21.
- Höher, N., Regoli, F., Dissanayake, A., Nagel, M., Kriews, M., Köhler, A., and Broeg, K. (2013) Immunomodulating effects of environmentally realistic copper concentrations in *Mytilus edulis* adapted to naturally low salinities. *Aquat Toxicol* **140–141**: 185–195.
- Hood, M.I. and Skaar, E.P. (2012) Nutritional immunity: transition metals at the

- pathogen-host interface. *Nat Rev Microbiol* **10**: 525–537.
- Hornef, M.W., Wick, M.J., Rhen, M., and Normark, S. (2002) Bacterial strategies for overcoming host innate and adaptive immune responses. *Nat Immunol* **3**: 1033–1040.
- Hubert, C. (2019) *V. vulnificus* type VI secretion System (T6SS) interactions in an oyster in vivo model and their impact on Vibrio ecology. *Int Conf Biol Vibrios* November 17-20, 2019. Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- Hubert, F., Noël, T., and Roch, P. (1996) A member of the arthropod defensin family from edible mediterranean mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*). *Eur J Biochem* **240**: 302–306.
- Hunt, Dana E, David, L.A., Gevers, D., Preheim, S.P., Alm, E.J., and Polz, M.F. (2008) Resource partitioning and sympatric differentiation among closely related bacterioplankton. *Science (80-)* **320**: 1081 – 1085.
- Hunt, Dana E., Gevers, D., Vahora, N.M., and Polz, M.F. (2008) Conservation of the chitin utilization pathway in the *Vibrionaceae*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **74**: 44–51.
- Itoh, N., Okada, Y., Takahashi, K.G., and Osada, M. (2010) Presence and characterization of multiple mantle lysozymes in the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **29**: 126–135.
- Jesser, K.J. and Noble, R.T. (2018) Vibrio ecology in the Neuse river estuary, North Carolina, characterized by next-generation amplicon sequencing of the gene encoding heat shock protein 6. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **84**: e00333-18.
- Jiang, S., Qiu, L., Wang, L., Jia, Z., Lv, Z., Wang, M., et al. (2018) Transcriptomic and quantitative proteomic analyses provide insights into the phagocytic killing of hemocytes in the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Front Immunol* **9**: 1280.
- Jones, J.L., Lüdeke, C.H.M., Bowers, J.C., DeRosia-Banick, K., Carey, D.H., and Hastback, W. (2014) Abundance of *Vibrio cholerae*, *V. vulnificus*, and *V. parahaemolyticus* in oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) and clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) from Long Island sound. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **80**: 7667–7672.
- Kesarcodi-Watson, A., Kaspar, H., Lategan, M.J., and Gibson, L. (2009) Two pathogens of Greenshell mussel larvae, *Perna canaliculus*: *Vibrio splendidus* and

- a *V. coralliilyticus/neptunius*-like isolate. *J Fish Dis* **32**: 499–507.
- King, W.L., Siboni, N., Kahlke, T., Green, T.J., Labbate, M., and Seymour, J.R. (2019) A new high throughput sequencing assay for characterizing the diversity of natural *Vibrio* communities and its application to a pacific oyster mortality event. *Front Microbiol* **10**: 2907.
- Labreuche, Y., Lambert, C., Soudant, P., Boulo, V., Huvet, A., and Nicolas, J.-L.L. (2006) Cellular and molecular hemocyte responses of the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*, following bacterial infection with *Vibrio aestuarianus* strain 01/32. *Microbes Infect* **8**: 2715–2724.
- Labreuche, Y., Le Roux, F., Henry, J., Zatylny, C., Huvet, A., Lambert, C., et al. (2010) *Vibrio aestuarianus* zinc metalloprotease causes lethality in the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas* and impairs the host cellular immune defenses. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **29**: 753–758.
- Labreuche, Y., Soudant, P., Gonçalves, M., Lambert, C., and Nicolas, J.-L. (2006) Effects of extracellular products from the pathogenic *Vibrio aestuarianus* strain 01/32 on lethality and cellular immune responses of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Dev Comp Immunol* **30**: 367–379.
- Lafont, M., Petton, B., Vergnes, A., Pauletto, M., Segarra, A., Gourbal, B., and Montagnani, C. (2017) Long-lasting antiviral innate immune priming in the Lophotrochozoan Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*. *Sci Rep* **7**: 13143.
- Lafont, M., Vergnes, A., Vidal-Dupiol, J., de Lorgeril, J., Gueguen, Y., Haffner, P., et al. (2020) A Sustained Immune Response Supports Long-Term Antiviral Immune Priming in the Pacific Oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*. *MBio* **11**: e02777-19.
- Lasa, A., di Cesare, A., Tassistro, G., Borello, A., Gualdi, S., Furones, D., et al. (2019) Dynamics of the Pacific oyster pathobiota during mortality episodes in Europe assessed by 16S rRNA gene profiling and a new target enrichment next-generation sequencing strategy. *Environ Microbiol* **21**: 4548–4562.
- Lee, C.-T., Pajuelo, D., Llorens, A., Chen, Y.-H., Leiro, J.M., Padrós, F., et al. (2013) MARTX of *Vibrio vulnificus* biotype 2 is a virulence and survival factor. *Environ Microbiol* **15**: 419–432.

- Lemire, A., Goudenege, D., Versigny, T., Petton, B., Calteau, A., Labreuche, Y., and Le Roux, F. (2015) Populations, not clones, are the unit of vibrio pathogenesis in naturally infected oysters. *ISME J* **9**: 1523–1531.
- Lokmer, A., Goedknecht, M.A., Thielges, D.W., Fiorentino, D., Kuenzel, S., Baines, J.F., and Wegner, K.M. (2016) Spatial and temporal dynamics of pacific oyster hemolymph microbiota across multiple scales. *Front Microbiol* **7**: 1367.
- Lokmer, A., Kuenzel, S., Baines, J.F., and Wegner, K.M. (2016) The role of tissue-specific microbiota in initial establishment success of Pacific oysters. *Environ Microbiol* **18**: 970–987.
- Lokmer, A. and Mathias Wegner, K.M (2015) Hemolymph microbiome of Pacific oysters in response to temperature, temperature stress and infection. *ISME J* **9**: 670–682.
- de Lorgeril, J., Lucasson, A., Petton, B., Toulza, E., Montagnani, C., Clerissi, C., et al. (2018) Immune-suppression by OsHV-1 viral infection causes fatal bacteraemia in Pacific oysters. *Nat Commun* **9**: 4215.
- de Lorgeril, J., Zenagui, R., Rosa, R.D., Piquemal, D., and Bachère, E. (2011) Whole transcriptome profiling of successful immune response to *Vibrio* infections in the oyster *Crassostrea gigas* by digital gene expression analysis. *PLoS One* **6**: e23142–e23142.
- Loth, K., Vergnes, A., Barreto, C., Voisin, S.N., Meudal, H., Da Silva, J., et al. (2019) The Ancestral N-Terminal domain of Big Defensins drives bacterially triggered assembly into antimicrobial nanonets. *MBio* **10**: e01821-19.
- Lupo, C. and Le Bouquin, S. (2019) Revue systématique de la littérature relative aux facteurs de risque de mortalité des moules exploitées en France, IFREMER, PDG-RBE-SGMM-LGPMM, Station de La Tremblade, Avenue de Mus de Loup, F-17390 La Tremblade, France.
- Lv, Z., Qiu, L., Wang, M., Jia, Z., Wang, W., Xin, L., et al. (2018) Comparative study of three C1q domain containing proteins from pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Dev Comp Immunol* **78**: 42–51.
- Ma, A.T., McAuley, S., Pukatzki, S., and Mekalanos, J.J. (2009) Translocation of a *Vibrio*

- cholerae* type VI secretion effector requires bacterial endocytosis by host cells. *Cell Host Microbe* **5**: 234–243.
- Manning, A.J. and Kuehn, M.J. (2011) Contribution of bacterial outer membrane vesicles to innate bacterial defense. *BMC Microbiol* **11**: 258.
- Mathur, J., Davis, B.M., and Waldor, M.K. (2007) Antimicrobial peptides activate the *Vibrio cholerae* σ E regulon through an OmpU-dependent signalling pathway. *Mol Microbiol* **63**: 848–858.
- Mathur, J. and Waldor, M.K. (2004) The *Vibrio cholerae* ToxR-regulated porin OmpU confers resistance to antimicrobial peptides. *Infect Immun* **72**: 3577–3583.
- Matz, C. and Kjelleberg, S. (2005) Off the hook - how bacteria survive protozoan grazing. *Trends Microbiol* **13**: 302–307.
- McFall-Ngai, M. (2014) Divining the essence of symbiosis: insights from the squid-vibrio model. *PLoS Biol* **12**: e1001783–e1001783.
- McFall-Ngai, M., Hadfield, M.G., Bosch, T.C.G., Carey, H. V., Domazet-Lošo, T., Douglas, A.E., et al. (2013) Animals in a bacterial world, a new imperative for the life sciences. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **110**: 3229–3236.
- Mikonranta, L., Friman, V.-P., and Laakso, J. (2012) Life history trade-offs and relaxed selection can decrease bacterial virulence in environmental reservoirs. *PLoS One* **7**: e43801.
- Mitta, G., Vandenbulcke, F., Hubert, F., and Roch, P. (1999) Mussel defensins are synthesised and processed in granulocytes then released into the plasma after bacterial challenge. *J Cell Sci* **112**: 4233 – 4242.
- Mitta, G., Vandenbulcke, F., Noel, T., Romestand, B., Beauvillain, J.C., Salzet, M., and Roch, P. (2000) Differential distribution and defence involvement of antimicrobial peptides in mussel. *J Cell Sci* **113**: 2759–2769.
- Neyrolles, O., Wolschendorf, F., Mitra, A., and Niederweis, M. (2015) Mycobacteria, metals, and the macrophage. *Immunol Rev* **264**: 249–263.
- Oyanedel, D., Labreuche, Y., Bruto, M., Amraoui, H., Robino, E., Haffner, P., et al. (2020) *Vibrio splendidus* O-antigen structure: a trade-off between virulence to

- oysters and resistance to grazers. *Environ Microbiol* doi: 10.1111/1462-2920.14996
- Pallavicini, A., del Mar Costa, M., Gestal, C., Dreos, R., Figueras, A., Venier, P., and Novoa, B. (2008) High sequence variability of myticin transcripts in hemocytes of immune-stimulated mussels suggests ancient host–pathogen interactions. *Dev Comp Immunol* **32**: 213–226.
- Pan, K. and Wang, W.-X. (2009) Biodynamics to explain the difference of copper body concentrations in five marine bivalve species. *Environ Sci Technol* **43**: 2137–2143.
- Parizadeh, L., Tourbiez, D., Garcia, C., Haffner, P., Dégremont, L., Le Roux, F., and Travers, M.-A. (2018) Ecologically realistic model of infection for exploring the host damage caused by *Vibrio aestuarianus*. *Environ Microbiol* **20**: 4343–4355.
- Park, J.M., Ghosh, S., and O'Connor, T.J. (2020) Combinatorial selection in amoebal hosts drives the evolution of the human pathogen *Legionella pneumophila*. *Nat Microbiol* doi:10.1038/s41564-019-0663-7.
- Parry, H.E. and Pipe, R.K. (2004) Interactive effects of temperature and copper on immunocompetence and disease susceptibility in mussels (*Mytilus edulis*). *Aquat Toxicol* **69**: 311–325.
- Pernthaler, J. (2005) Predation on prokaryotes in the water column and its ecological implications. *Nat Rev Microbiol* **3**: 537–546.
- Pezzati, E., Canesi, L., Damonte, G., Salis, A., Marsano, F., Grande, C., et al. (2015) Susceptibility of *Vibrio aestuarianus* 01/032 to the antibacterial activity of *Mytilus* haemolymph: identification of a serum opsonin involved in mannose-sensitive interactions. *Environ Microbiol* **17**: 4271–4279.
- Piel, D., Bruto, M., James, A., Labreuche, Y., Lambert, C., Janicot, A., et al. (2019) Selection of *Vibrio crassostreae* relies on a plasmid expressing a type 6 secretion system cytotoxic for host immune cells. *Environ Microbiol* doi.org/10.1111/1462-2920.14776.
- Pierce, M.L. and Ward, J.E. (2019) Gut microbiomes of the eastern oyster *Crassostrea virginica* and the blue mussel *Mytilus edulis*: Temporal variation and the influence of marine aggregate-associated microbial communities. *mSphere* **4**: e00730-19.

- Poirier, A.C., Schmitt, P., Rosa, R.D., Vanhove, A.S., Kieffer-Jaquinod, S., Rubio, T.P., et al. (2014) Antimicrobial histones and DNA traps in invertebrate immunity: evidences in *Crassostrea gigas*. *J Biol Chem* **289**: 24821–24831.
- Poretzky, R., Rodriguez-R, L.M., Luo, C., Tsementzi, D., and Konstantinidis, K.T. (2014) Strengths and limitations of 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing in revealing temporal microbial community dynamics. *PLoS One* **9**: e93827.
- Preheim, S.P., Boucher, Y., Wildschutte, H., David, L.A., Veneziano, D., Alm, E.J., and Polz, M.F. (2011) Metapopulation structure of *Vibrionaceae* among coastal marine invertebrates. *Environ Microbiol* **13**: 265–275.
- Pruzzo, C., Gallo, G., and Canesi, L. (2005) Persistence of vibrios in marine bivalves: the role of interactions with haemolymph components. *Environ Microbiol* **7**: 761–772.
- Pukatzki, S., Ma, A.T., Sturtevant, D., Krastins, B., Sarracino, D., Nelson, W.C., et al. (2006) Identification of a conserved bacterial protein secretion system in *Vibrio cholerae* using the *Dictyostelium* host model system. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **103**: 1528–1533.
- Reddick, L.E. and Alto, N.M. (2014) Bacteria fighting back: How pathogens target and subvert the host innate immune system. *Mol Cell* **54**: 321–328.
- Rey-Campos, M., Moreira, R., Gerdol, M., Pallavicini, A., Novoa, B., and Figueras, A. (2019) Immune tolerance in *Mytilus galloprovincialis* hemocytes after repeated contact with *Vibrio splendidus*. *Front Immunol* **10**: 1–15.
- Rey-Campos, M., Moreira, R., Romero, A., Medina-Gali, R.M., Novoa, B., Gasset, M., and Figueras, A. (2020) Transcriptomic analysis reveals the wound healing activity of mussel Myticin C. *Biomolecules* **10**: 133.
- Reyes-Robles, T., Dillard, R.S., Cairns, L.S., Silva-Valenzuela, C.A., Housman, M., Ali, A., et al. (2018) *Vibrio cholerae* outer membrane vesicles inhibit bacteriophage infection. *J Bacteriol* **200**: e00792-17.
- Ritchie, J.M., Rui, H., Zhou, X., Iida, T., Kodoma, T., Ito, S., et al. (2012) Inflammation and disintegration of intestinal villi in an experimental model for *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*-induced diarrhea. *PLoS Pathog* **8**: e1002593.

- Robino, E., Poirier, A.C., Amraoui, H., Le Bissonnais, S., Perret, A., Lopez-Joven, C., et al. (2019) Resistance of the oyster pathogen *Vibrio tasmaniensis* LGP32 against grazing by *Vannella* sp. marine amoeba involves Vsm and CopA virulence factors. *Environ Microbiol* doi:10.1111/1462-2920.14770.
- Romalde, J.L. and Barja, J.L. (2010) Bacteria in molluscs: good and bad guys. *Curr Res Technol Educ Top Appl Microbiol Microb Biotechnol* 136–147.
- Romalde, J.L., Diéguez, A.L., Lasa, A., and Balboa, S. (2014) New *Vibrio* species associated to molluscan microbiota: A review. *Front Microbiol* **4**: 1–11.
- Romero, A., Costa, M., Forn-Cuni, G., Balseiro, P., Chamorro, R., Dios, S., et al. (2014) Occurrence, seasonality and infectivity of *Vibrio* strains in natural populations of mussels *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. *Dis Aquat Organ* **108**: 149–163.
- Romero, A., Novoa, B., and Figueras, A. (2020) Extracellular traps (ETosis) can be activated through NADPH-dependent and -independent mechanisms in bivalve mollusks. *Dev Comp Immunol* **106**: 103585.
- Rosa, R.D., de Lorgeril, J., Tailliez, P., Bruno, R., Piquemal, D., and Bachère, E. (2012) A hemocyte gene expression signature correlated with predictive capacity of oysters to survive *Vibrio* infections. *BMC Genomics* **13**: 252.
- Rosenberg, E. and Falkovitz, L. (2004) The *Vibrio shiloi*/*Oculina patagonica* Model System of Coral Bleaching. *Annu Rev Microbiol* **58**: 143–159.
- Le Roux, F. and Blokesch, M. (2018) Eco-evolutionary dynamics linked to horizontal gene transfer in *Vibrios*. *Annu Rev Microbiol* **72**: 89–110.
- Le Roux, F., Wegner, K.M., and Polz, M.F. (2016) Oysters and *Vibrios* as a model for disease dynamics in wild animals. *Trends Microbiol* **24**: 568–580.
- Rubio, T., Oyanedel, D., Labreuche, Y., Toulza, E., Luo, X., Bruto, M., et al. (2019) Species-specific mechanisms of cytotoxicity toward immune cells determine the successful outcome of *Vibrio* infections. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **116**: 14238–14247.
- Russell, S.L. and Cavanaugh, C.M. (2017) Intrahost genetic diversity of bacterial symbionts exhibits evidence of mixed infections and recombinant haplotypes. *Mol Biol Evol* **34**: 2747–2761.

- Saulnier, D., De Decker, S., Haffner, P., Cobret, L., Robert, M., and Garcia, C. (2010) A large-scale epidemiological study to identify bacteria pathogenic to Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas* and correlation between virulence and metalloprotease-like activity. *Microb Ecol* **59**: 787–798.
- Sawabe, Tomoo, Ogura, Y., Matsumura, Y., Feng, G., Rohul Amin, A.K.M., Mino, S., et al. (2013) Updating the *Vibrio* clades defined by multilocus sequence phylogeny: Proposal of eight new clades, and the description of *Vibrio tritonius* sp. nov. *Front Microbiol* **4**: 1–14.
- Schmitt, P., Gueguen, Y., Desmarais, E., Bachère, E., and De Lorgeril, J. (2010) Molecular diversity of antimicrobial effectors in the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *BMC Evol Biol* **10**: 12.
- Schmitt, P., Lorgeril, J. de, Gueguen, Y., Destoumieux-Garzón, D., and Bachère, E. (2012) Expression, tissue localization and synergy of antimicrobial peptides and proteins in the immune response of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Dev Comp Immunol* **37**: 363–370.
- Schmitt, P., Rosa, R.D., Duperthuy, M., de Lorgeril, J., Bachère, E., Destoumieux-Garzón, D., et al. (2012) The antimicrobial defense of the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*. How diversity may compensate for scarcity in the regulation of resident/pathogenic microflora. *Front Microbiol* **3**: 160.
- Seed, K.D., Faruque, S.M., Mekalanos, J.J., Calderwood, S.B., Qadri, F., and Camilli, A. (2012) Phase variable o-antigen biosynthetic genes control expression of the major protective antigen and bacteriophage receptor in *Vibrio cholerae* O1. *PLoS Pathog* **8**: e1002917.
- Shen, X., Cai, Y., Liu, C., Liu, W., Hui, Y., and Su, Y.-C. (2009) Effect of temperature on uptake and survival of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in oysters (*Crassostrea plicatula*). *Int J Food Microbiol* **136**: 129–132.
- Shi, B., Wang, T., Zeng, Z., Zhou, L., You, W., and Ke, C. (2019) The role of copper and zinc accumulation in defense against bacterial pathogen in the fujian oyster (*Crassostrea angulata*). *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **92**: 72–82.
- Smith, V.J., Accorsi, A., and Malagoli, D. (2016) Chapter 1 - Hematopoiesis and

- hemocytes in pancrustacean and molluscan models. In, Malagoli, D.B.T.-T.E. of the I.S. (ed). Academic Press, pp. 1–28.
- Šolić, M., Krstulović, N., Jozić, S., and Curać, D. (1999) The rate of concentration of faecal coliforms in shellfish under different environmental conditions. *Environ Int* **25**: 991–1000.
- de Souza Santos, M. and Orth, K. (2014) Intracellular *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* escapes the vacuole and establishes a replicative niche in the cytosol of epithelial cells. *MBio* **5**: e01506-14.
- Speare, L., Cecere, A.G., Guckes, K.R., Smith, S., Wollenberg, M.S., Mandel, M.J., et al. (2018) Bacterial symbionts use a type VI secretion system to eliminate competitors in their natural host. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **115**: E8528–E8537.
- Stabili, L., Acquaviva, M.I., and Cavallo, R.A. (2005) *Mytilus galloprovincialis* filter feeding on the bacterial community in a Mediterranean coastal area (Northern Ionian Sea, Italy). *Water Res* **39**: 469–477.
- Stubbendieck, R.M. and Straight, P.D. (2016) Multifaceted interfaces of bacterial competition. *J Bacteriol* **198**: 2145 LP – 2155.
- Stubbendieck, R.M., Vargas-Bautista, C., and Straight, P.D. (2016) Bacterial communities: interactions to scale. *Front Microbiol* **7**: 1234.
- Sun, S., Kjelleberg, S., and McDougald, D. (2013) Relative contributions of *Vibrio* polysaccharide and quorum sensing to the resistance of *Vibrio cholerae* to predation by heterotrophic protists. *PLoS One* **8**: e56338–e56338.
- Tack, D.M., Marder, E.P., Griffin, P.M., Cieslak, P.R., Dunn, J., Hurd, S., et al. (2019) Preliminary incidence and trends of infections with pathogens transmitted commonly through food - foodborne diseases active surveillance network, 10 U.S. Sites, 2015-2018. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* **68**: 369–373.
- Takemura, A., Chien, D., and Polz, M. (2014) Associations and dynamics of *Vibrionaceae* in the environment, from the genus to the population level. *Front Microbiol* **5**: 38.
- Tanguy, M., Gauthier-Clerc, S., Pellerin, J., Danger, J.-M., and Siah, A. (2018) The immune response of *Mytilus edulis* hemocytes exposed to *Vibrio splendidus*

- LGP32 strain: A transcriptomic attempt at identifying molecular actors. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* **74**: 268–280.
- Tanguy, M., McKenna, P., Gauthier-Clerc, S., Pellerin, J., Danger, J.-M., and Siah, A. (2013) Functional and molecular responses in *Mytilus edulis* hemocytes exposed to bacteria, *Vibrio splendidus*. *Dev Comp Immunol* **39**: 419–429.
- Travers, M.-A., Basuyaux, O., Le Goic, N., Huchette, S., Nicolas, J.-L., Koken, M., and Paillard, C. (2009) Influence of temperature and spawning effort on *Haliotis tuberculata* mortalities caused by *Vibrio harveyi*: an example of emerging vibriosis linked to global warming. *Glob Chang Biol* **15**: 1365–1376.
- Travers, M.-A., Boettcher Miller, K., Roque, A., and Friedman, C.S. (2015) Bacterial diseases in marine bivalves. *J Invertebr Pathol* **131**: 11–31.
- Travers, M.-A., Tourbiez, D., Parizadeh, L., Haffner, P., Kozic-Djellouli, A., Aboubaker, M., et al. (2017) Several strains, one disease: experimental investigation of *Vibrio aestuarianus* infection parameters in the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*. *Vet Res* **48**: 32.
- Vaitkevicius, K., Lindmark, B., ou, G., Song, T., Toma, C., Iwanaga, M., et al. (2006) A *Vibrio cholerae* protease needed for killing of *Caenorhabditis elegans* has a role in protection from natural predator grazing. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **103**: 9280–9285.
- Valeru, S.P., Shanan, S., Alossimi, H., Saeed, A., Sandström, G., and Abd, H. (2014) Lack of outer membrane protein A enhances the release of outer membrane vesicles and survival of *Vibrio cholerae* and Suppresses Viability of *Acanthamoeba castellanii*. *Int J Microbiol* **2014**: 610190.
- Vanhove, A.S., Duperthuy, M., Charrière, G.M., Le Roux, F., Goudenège, D., Gourbal, B., et al. (2015) Outer membrane vesicles are vehicles for the delivery of *Vibrio tasmaniensis* virulence factors to oyster immune cells. *Environ Microbiol* **17**: 1152–1165.
- Vanhove, A.S., Rubio, T.P., Nguyen, A.N., Lemire, A., Roche, D., Nicod, J., et al. (2016) Copper homeostasis at the host vibrio interface: lessons from intracellular vibrio transcriptomics. *Environ Microbiol* **18**: 875–888.

- Vezzulli, L., Grande, C., Reid, P.C., Hélaouët, P., Edwards, M., Höfle, M.G., et al. (2016) Climate influence on *Vibrio* and associated human diseases during the past half-century in the coastal North Atlantic. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **113**: E5062–E5071.
- Vezzulli, L., Pezzati, E., Stauder, M., Stagnaro, L., Venier, P., and Pruzzo, C. (2015) Aquatic ecology of the oyster pathogens *Vibrio splendidus* and *Vibrio aestuarianus*. *Environ Microbiol* **17**: 1065–1080.
- Vezzulli, L., Stagnaro, L., Grande, C., Tassistro, G., Canesi, L., and Pruzzo, C. (2018) Comparative 16SrDNA gene-based microbiota profiles of the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) and the mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) from a shellfish farm (Ligurian Sea, Italy). *Microb Ecol* **75**: 495–504.
- Vidal-Dupiol, J., Ladriere, O., Destoumieux-Garzon, D., Sautiere, P.-E., Meistertzheim, A.-L., Tambutte, E., et al. (2011) Innate immune responses of a scleractinian coral to vibriosis. *J Biol Chem* **286**: 22688–22698.
- Wang, W., Li, M., Wang, L., Chen, H., Liu, Z., Jia, Z., et al. (2017) The granulocytes are the main immunocompetent hemocytes in *Crassostrea gigas*. *Dev Comp Immunol* **67**: 221–228.
- Wang, W., Wang, L., Liu, Z., Song, X., Yi, Q., Yang, C., and Song, L. (2020) The involvement of TLR signaling and anti-bacterial effectors in enhanced immune protection of oysters after *Vibrio splendidus* pre-exposure. *Dev Comp Immunol* **103**: 103498.
- Wegner, K.M., Piel, D., Bruto, M., John, U., Mao, Z., Alunno-Bruscia, M., et al. (2019) Molecular targets for coevolutionary interactions between Pacific oyster larvae and their sympatric vibrios. *Front Microbiol* **10**: 1–13.
- Wendling, C.C. and Mathias Wegner, K.M (2015) Adaptation to enemy shifts: Rapid resistance evolution to local vibrio spp. in invasive pacific oysters. *Proc R Soc B Biol Sci*.
- Wildschutte, H., Preheim, S.P., Hernandez, Y., and Polz, M.F. (2010) O-antigen diversity and lateral transfer of the wbe region among *Vibrio splendidus* isolates. *Environ Microbiol* **12**: 2977–2987.
- Williams, T.C., Froelich, B.A., Phippen, B., Fowler, P., Noble, R.T., and Oliver, J.D. (2017)

Different abundance and correlational patterns exist between total and presumed pathogenic *Vibrio vulnificus* and *V. parahaemolyticus* in shellfish and waters along the North Carolina coast. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* **93**:

Xue, Q., Hellberg, M.E., Schey, K.L., Itoh, N., Eytan, R.I., Cooper, R.K., and La Peyre, J.F. (2010) A new lysozyme from the eastern oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*, and a possible evolutionary pathway for i-type lysozymes in bivalves from host defense to digestion. *BMC Evol Biol* **10**: 213.

Zannella, C., Mosca, F., Mariani, F., Franci, G., Folliero, V., Galdiero, Marilena, et al. (2017) Microbial diseases of bivalve mollusks: infections, immunology and antimicrobial defense. *Mar Drugs* **15**:

Zhang, T., Qiu, L., Sun, Z., Wang, L., Zhou, Z., Liu, R., et al. (2014) The specifically enhanced cellular immune responses in Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) against secondary challenge with *Vibrio splendidus*. *Dev Comp Immunol* **45**: 141–150.

Figure legend.

Figure 1. Vibrio-bivalve interactions and the biotic environment. Vibrios belong to the natural microbiota of oysters and mussels, establishing both transient and stable interactions. Outside pathogenic contexts, vibrio communities are controlled in the hemolymph by key hemocyte responses that include phagocytosis, ETosis and the production/accumulation of microbicidal compounds (ROS, NOS, AMPs, copper, zinc). However vibrios can overcome these potent antimicrobial defenses by inducing the lysis of bivalve hemocytes. Different mechanisms have been evolved by vibrio species leading to this common end. The required effectors can be delivered extracellularly by contact with the hemocyte membrane or intracellularly inside the phagosome. This enables vibrios to colonize deeper tissues and cause systemic infections. Interactions with predators (phages and amoeba) could favor the selection of mechanisms of virulence (cytotoxicity, resistance to bivalve antimicrobial defenses) in the environment as they confer resistance to grazing; in contrast some surface determinants could be counter-selected as they confer an advantage in colonizing oysters but an increased susceptibility to predators.

Figure 2. A simplified view of hemocyte-vibrio interactions. The interaction of the oyster pathogens *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 and *V. aestuarianus* 01/032 with hemocytes of *C. gigas* and *M. galloprovincialis* have been characterized in independent studies. Data highlight different interactions in both species. Left panel: *V. tasmaniensis* LGP32 is readily phagocytized by both oyster and mussel hemocytes, but entry pathways differ. Opsonisation by the major plasma protein Cg-EcSOD is only required in oyster, in which it mediates uptake through β -integrin recognition. LGP32 survives intracellularly in both species (see section 3 for mechanisms of

resistance) and causes hemocyte damages. Hemocyte lysis dampens cellular defenses and is associated to pathogenicity in oyster only. Hemocytes show less damages lower in mussel and respond to LGP32 infection by the release of antibacterial effectors in the plasma. The potent AMPs of mussel hemocytes may play a key role in the control of LGP32 infection. Right panel: *V. aestuarianus* 01/032 secretes extracellular products that inhibit phagocytosis by oyster hemocytes and enable bacterial proliferation. In contrast, in mussels, the plasma protein MgEP recognizes 01/032 and promotes its phagocytosis; 01/032 is then degraded intracellularly. Opsonisation with MgEP is sufficient to restore uptake and killing of 01/032 by oyster hemocytes. MgEP appears as a key factor in the resistance of mussels to 01/032 infections.

Figure 1

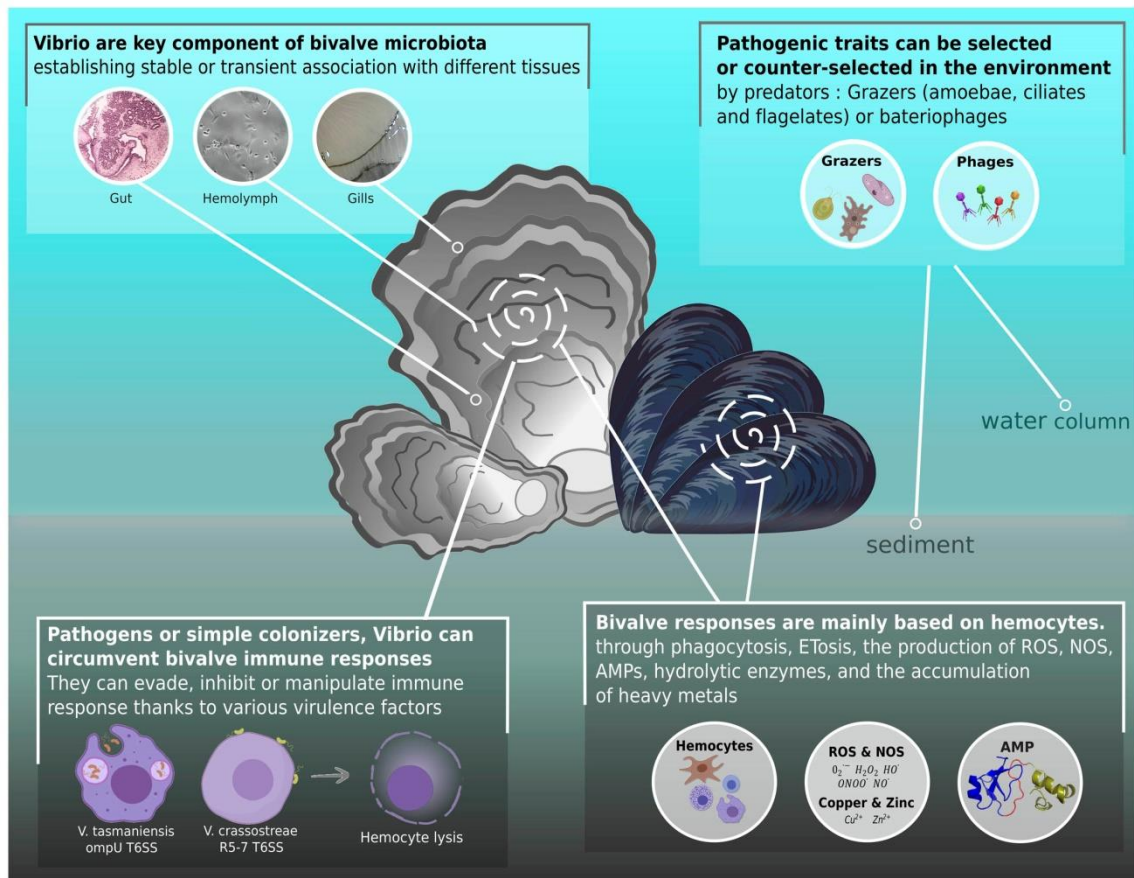


Figure 2

