

DYNAMICS SLOWDOWN DURING EARLY STAGES OF BACTERIAL COLONISATION

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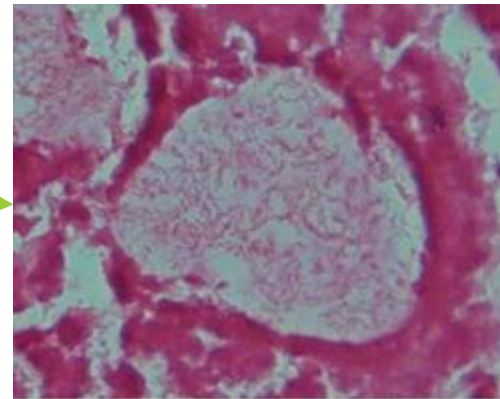
MICRO-ORGANISMS SURFACE INTERACTIONS

- Biofouling



yachting-pages.com

- Infections



T. Bjarnsholt, 2013

- Food-processing industry

- Biofuel production

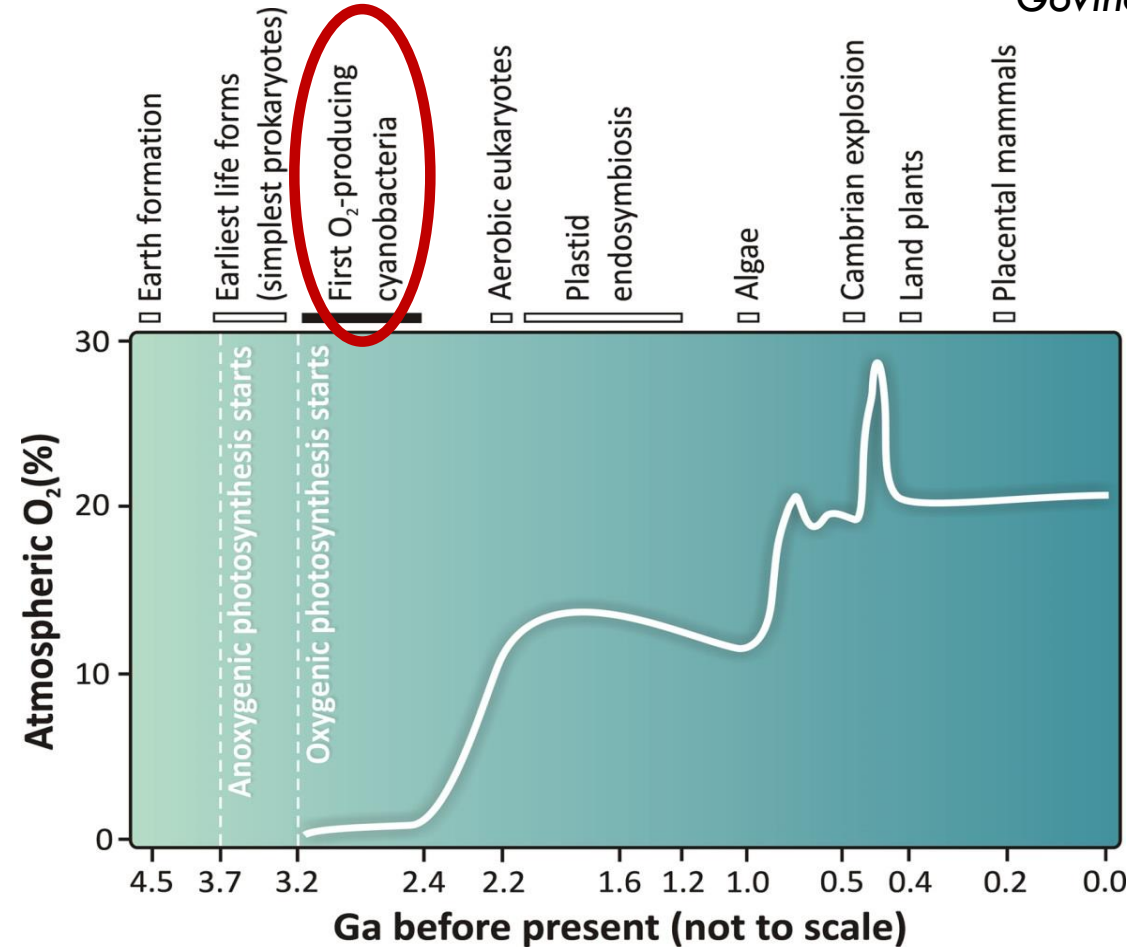


famille-schlegel.com

CYANOBACTERIA: PRIMITIVE ORGANISMS

Govindjee et Dimitriy Shevala, 2011

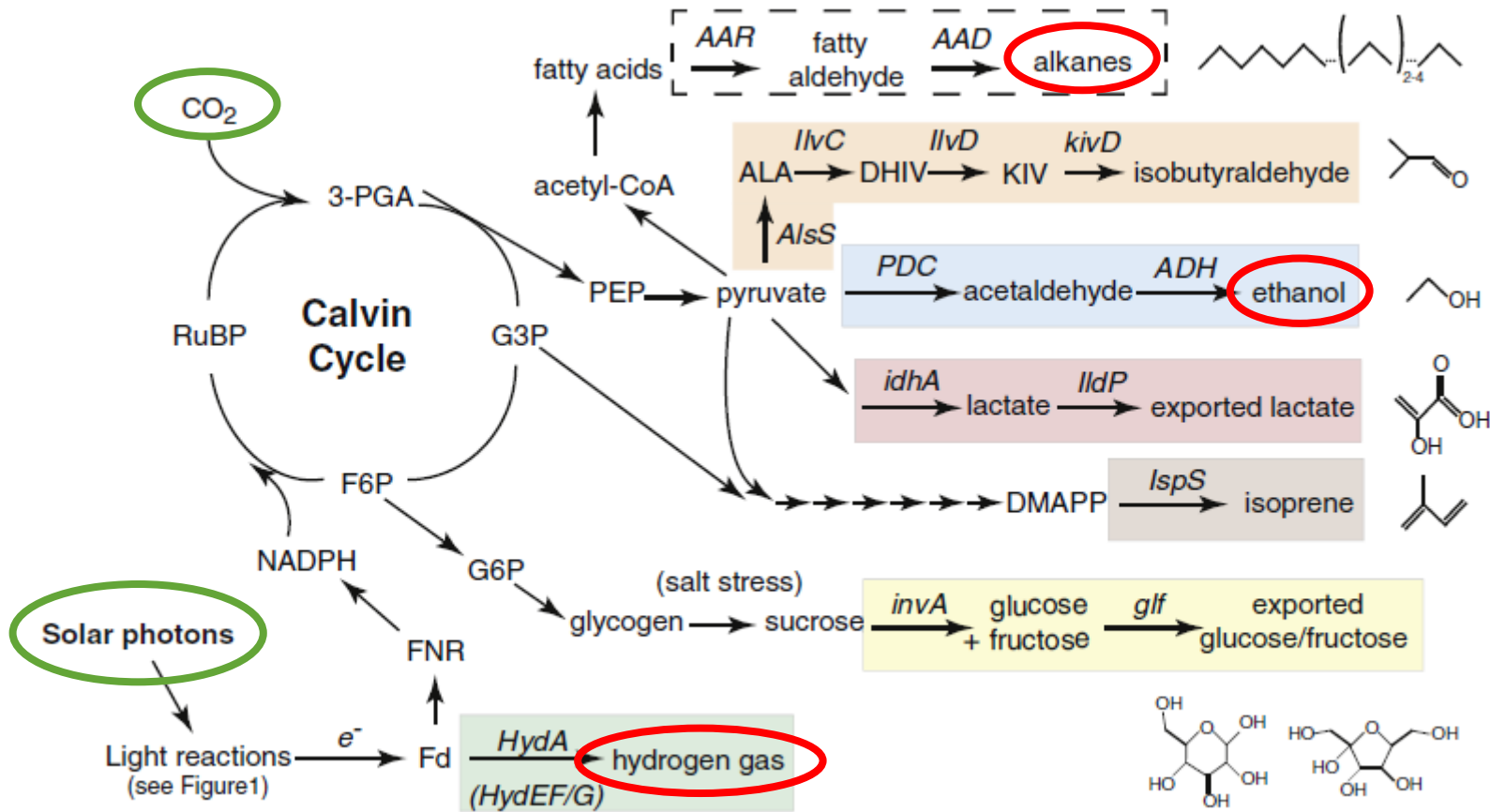
- Primitive organisms, which enabled the transition to more evolved forms of life.



Evolution of the oxygen rate in atmosphere plotted against time

CYANOBACTERIA'S POTENTIAL

Ducat et al., 2011



Photosynthetic efficiency :

- Cyanobacteria : 3 – 9 %
- Average terrestrial organisms: 0.25 – 3%

M. Brenner, 2006

G. Dismukes et al., 2008



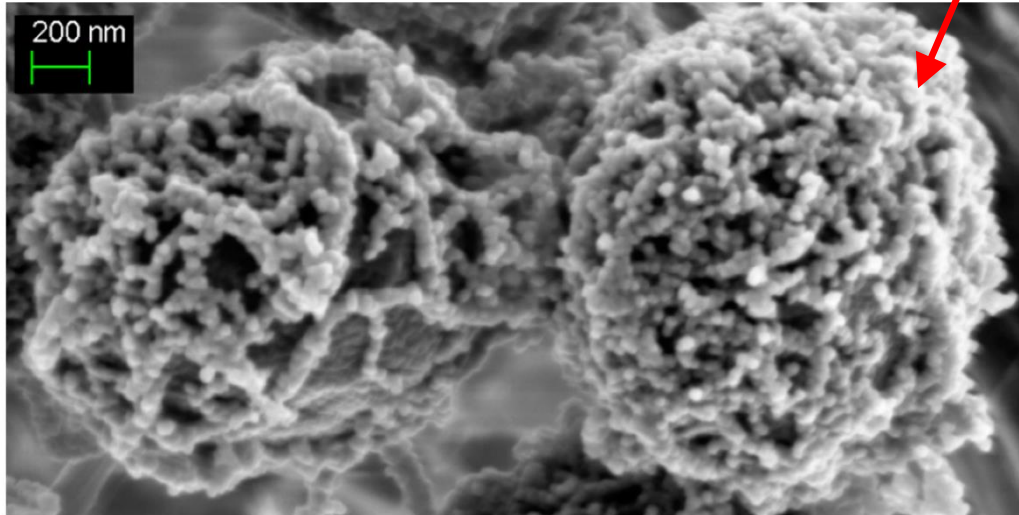
20minutes.fr

Different products from cyanobacteria

TRENDS in Biotechnology

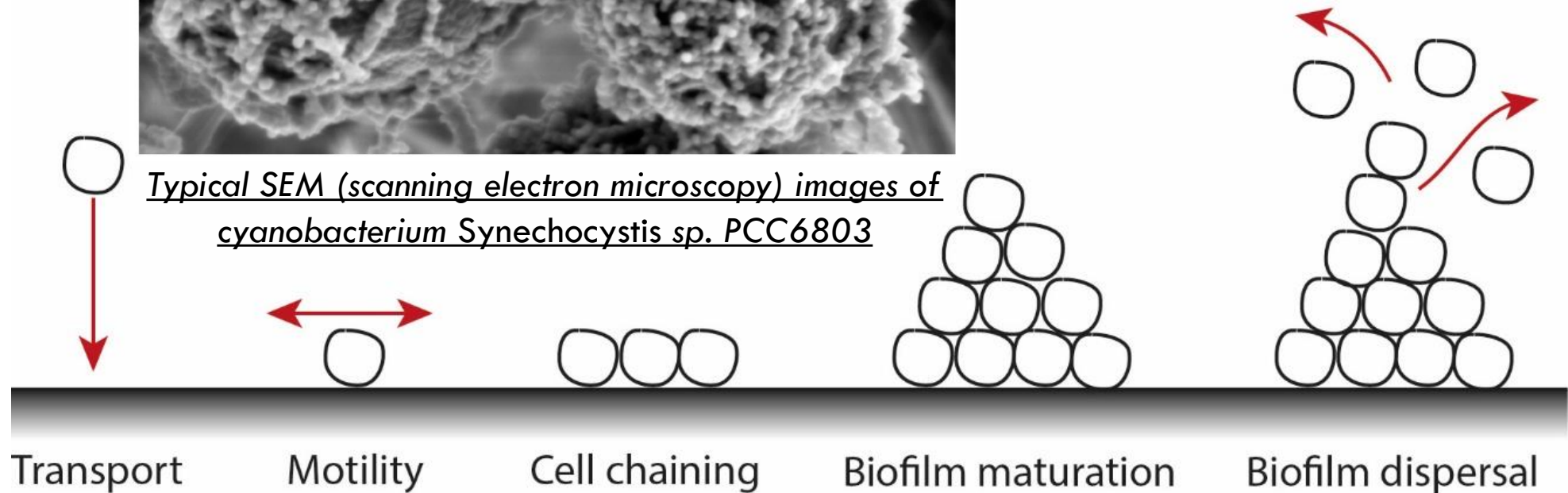
BIOFILM FORMATION

Mantle of Exopolysaccharides (EPS)



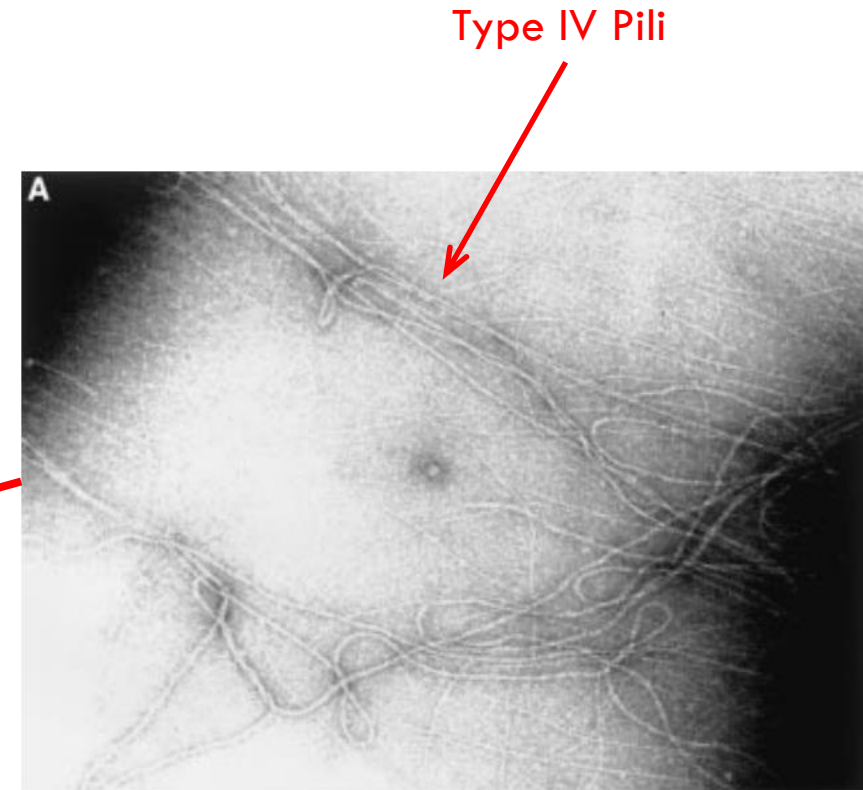
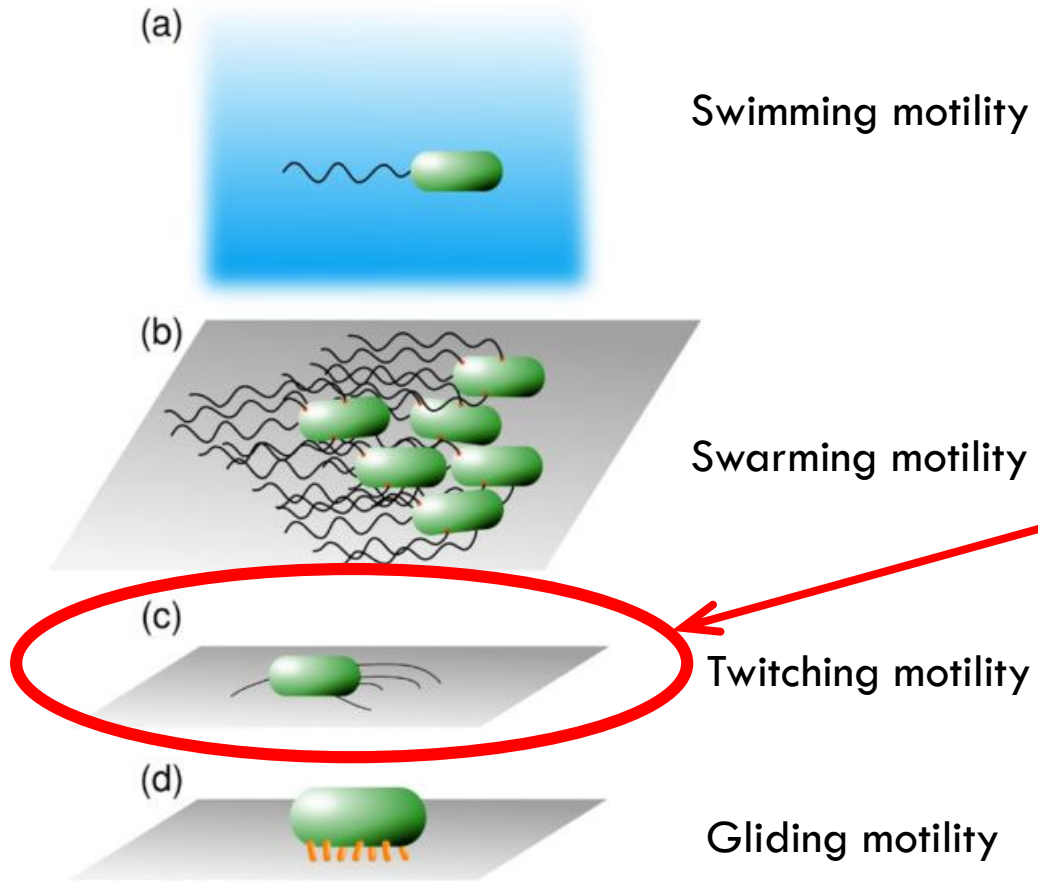
C. Cassier-Chauvat & F. Chauvat, 2015

Typical SEM (scanning electron microscopy) images of cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCC6803



Different stages of biofilm formation

DIFFERENT KIND OF MOTILITY



D. Bhaya et al., *Molecular Biology*, 2000

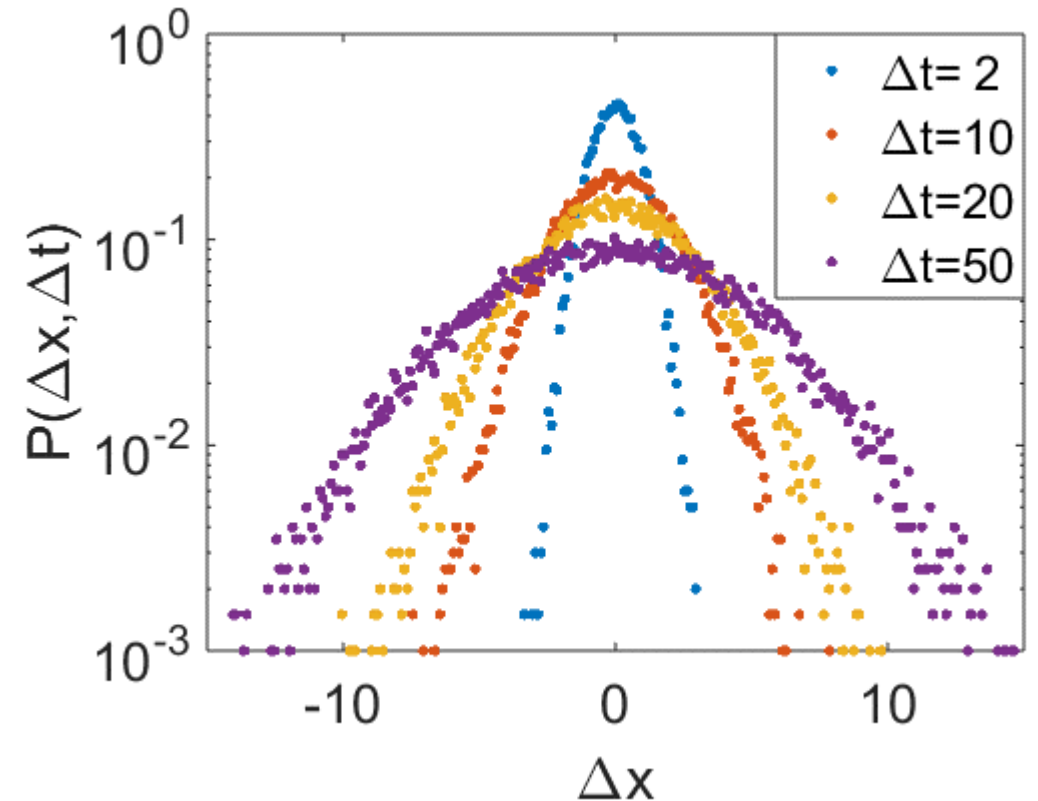
STUDYING DIFFUSION

Definition of the Mean Squared Displacement (MSD):

$$MSD(\Delta) = \left\langle \left(X(\Delta) - X_0 \right)^2 \right\rangle$$

In the case of a 2-D Fickian behaviour:

$$MSD(\Delta) = 4D\Delta$$



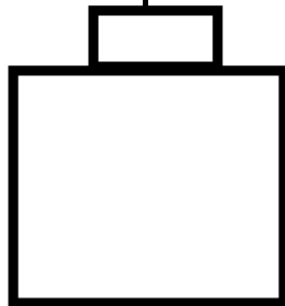
Displacement probabilities at different times Δ for simulated Brownian motion

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Microfluidic Chip



Camera



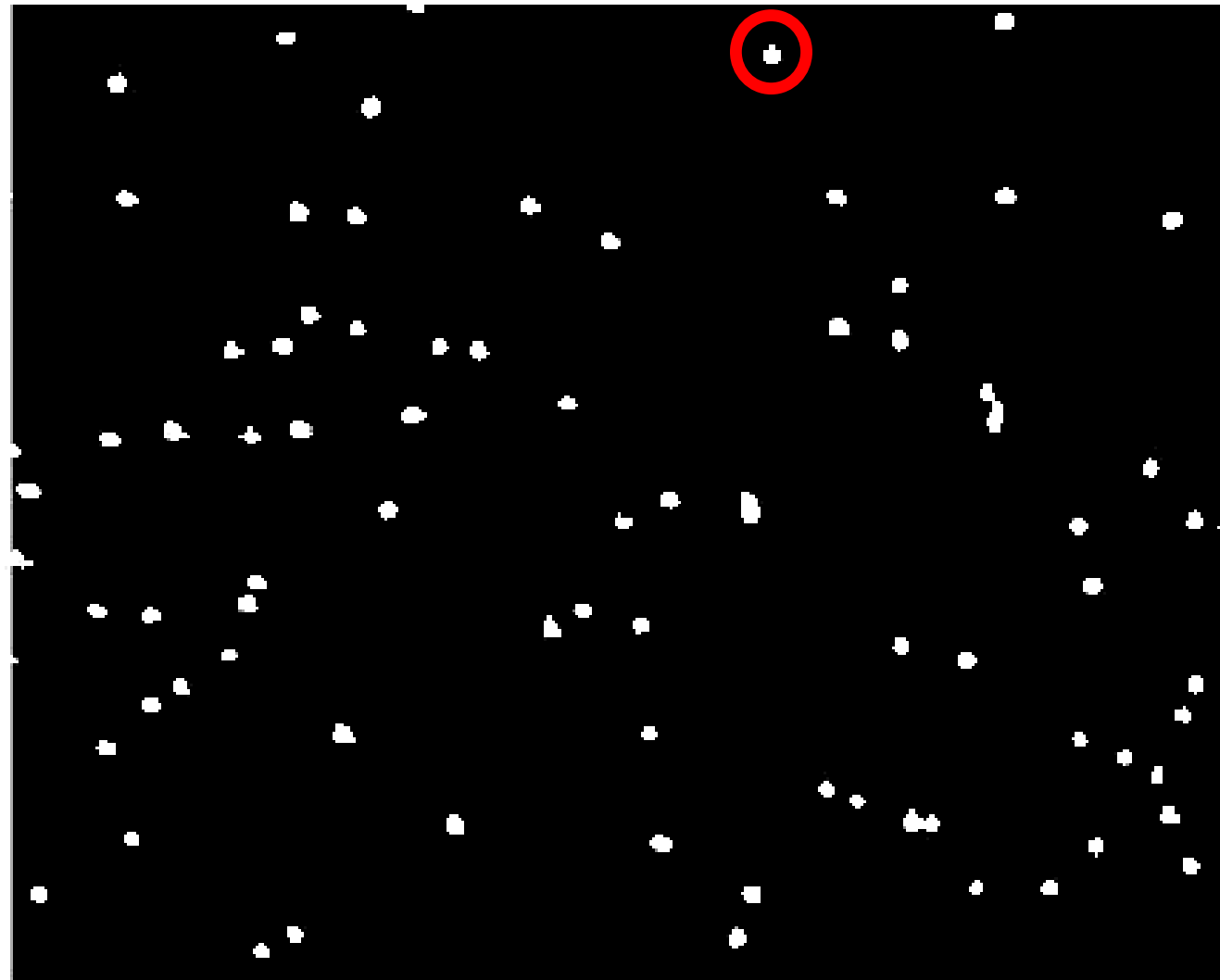
Experimental setup

250 μm

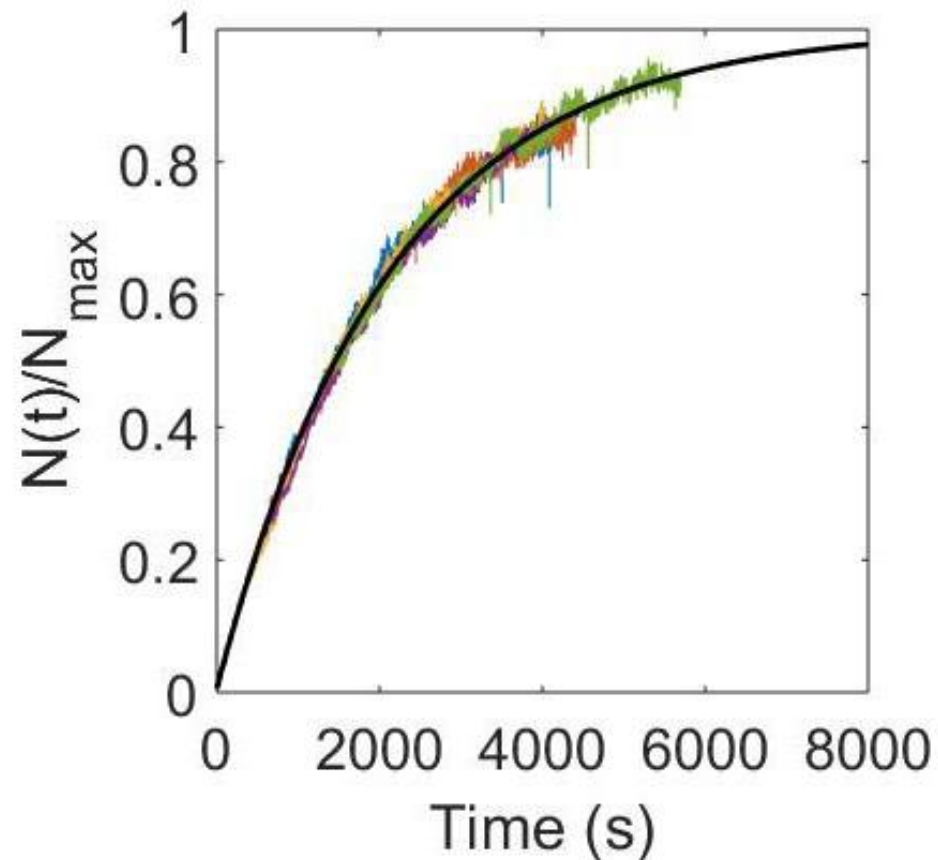


Binary images

VIDEO



DIFFUSIVE DYNAMICS SLOWDOWN



Bacterial transport towards the surface via a sedimentation process.

Temporal evolution of the detected number of bacteria

DIFFUSIVE DYNAMICS SLOWDOWN

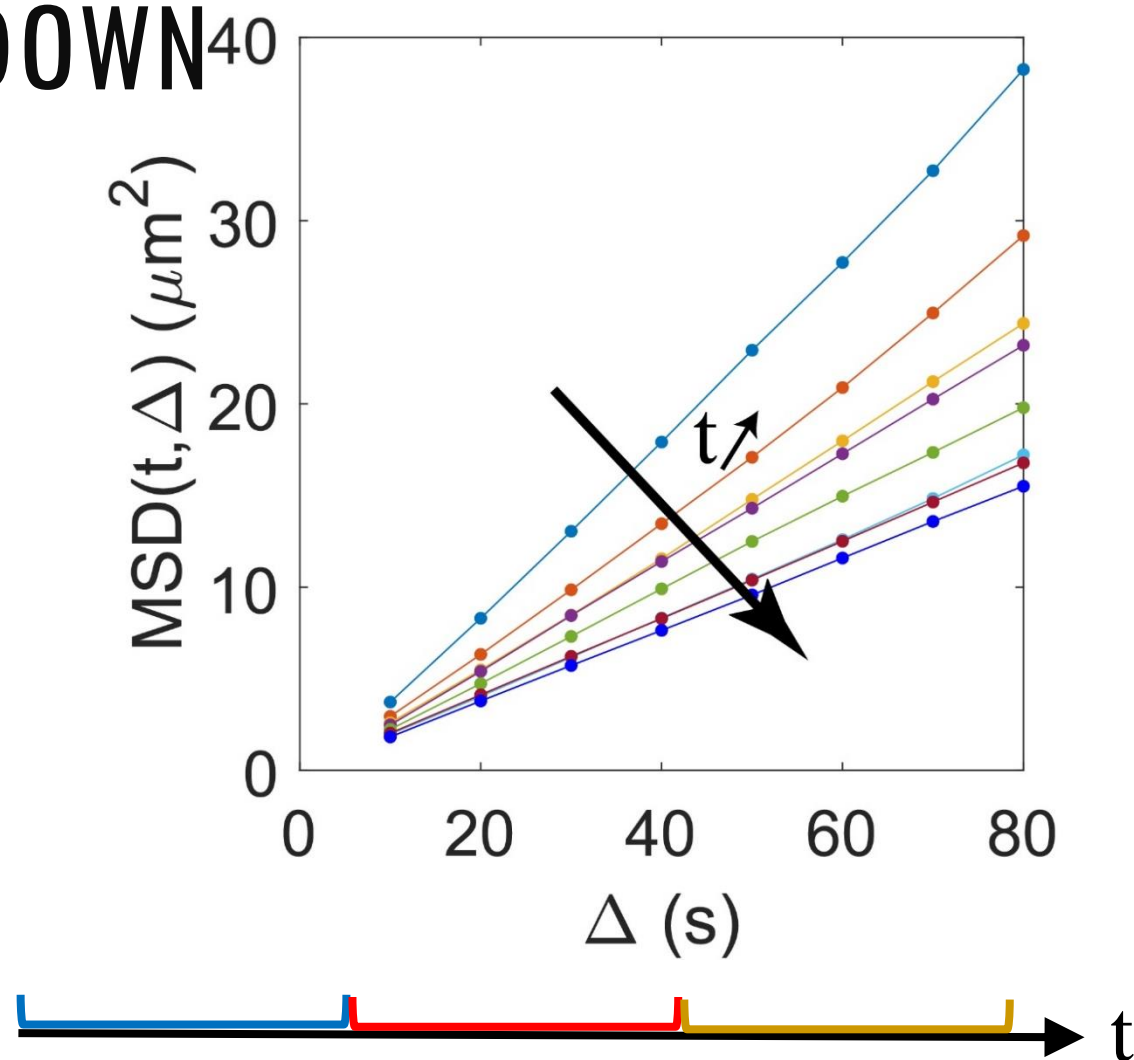
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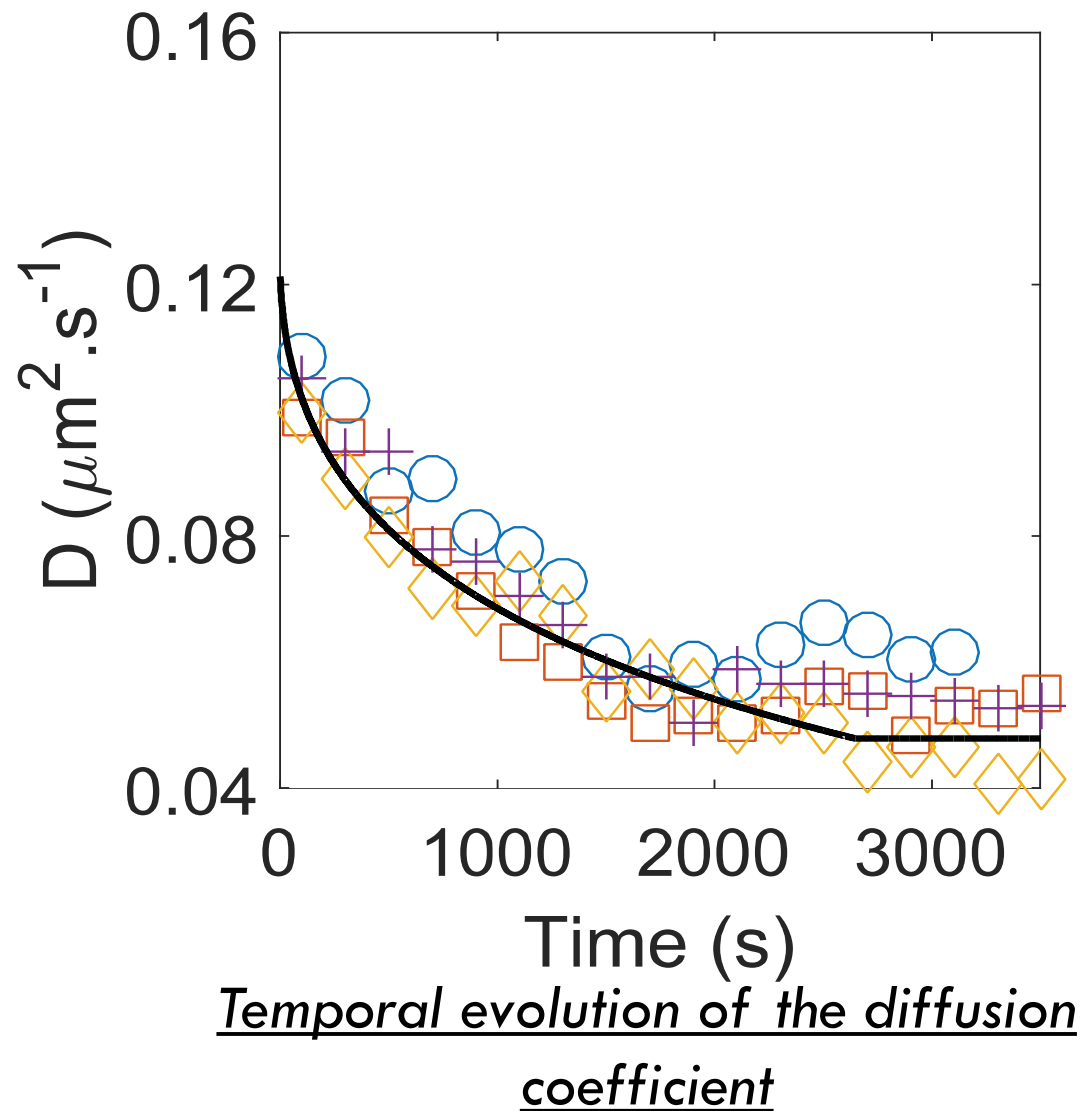
In the case of a Fickian behaviour:

$$MSD(\Delta) = 4D\Delta$$

$$MSD(t, \Delta) = 4D(t)\Delta$$

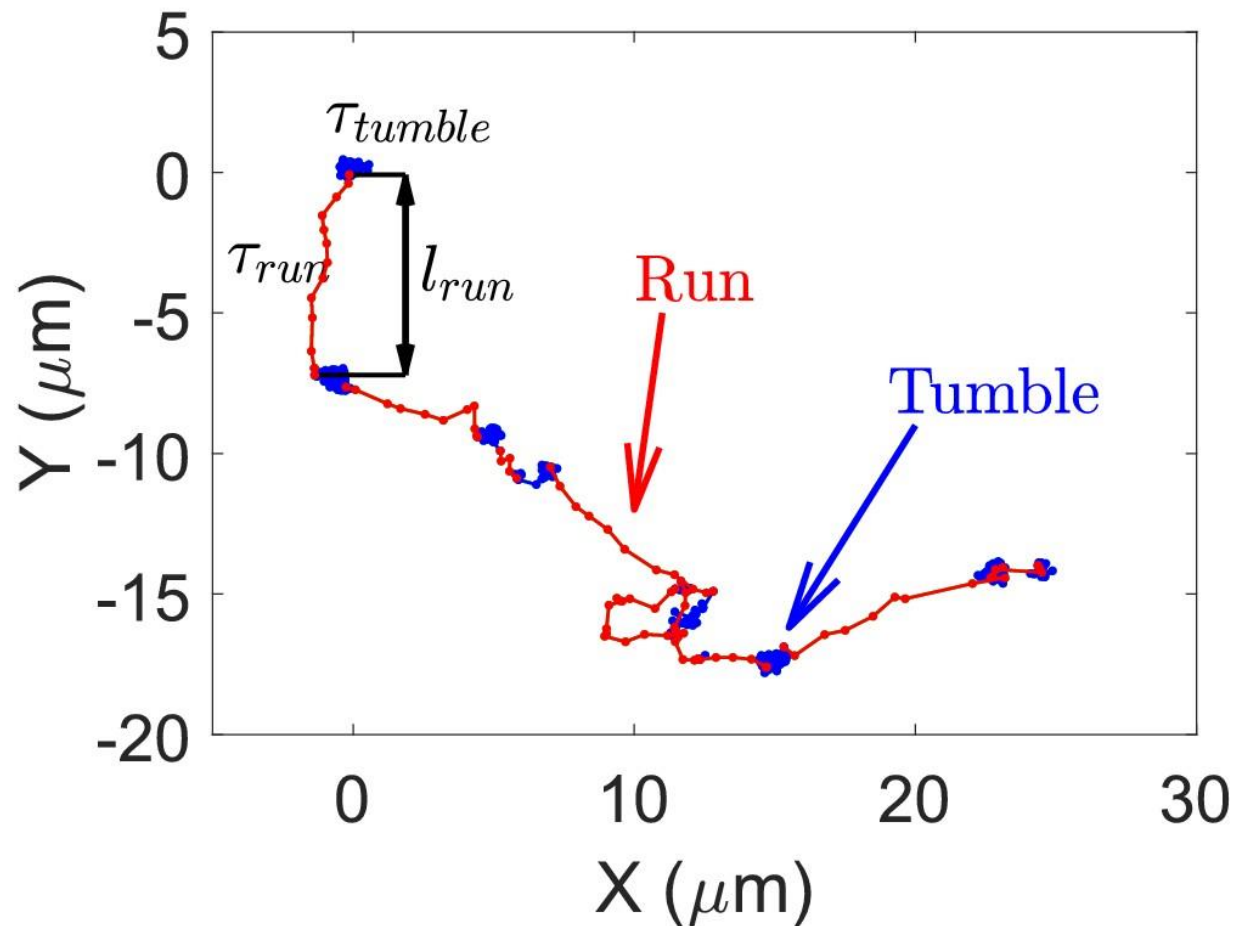


DIFFUSIVE DYNAMICS SLOWDOWN

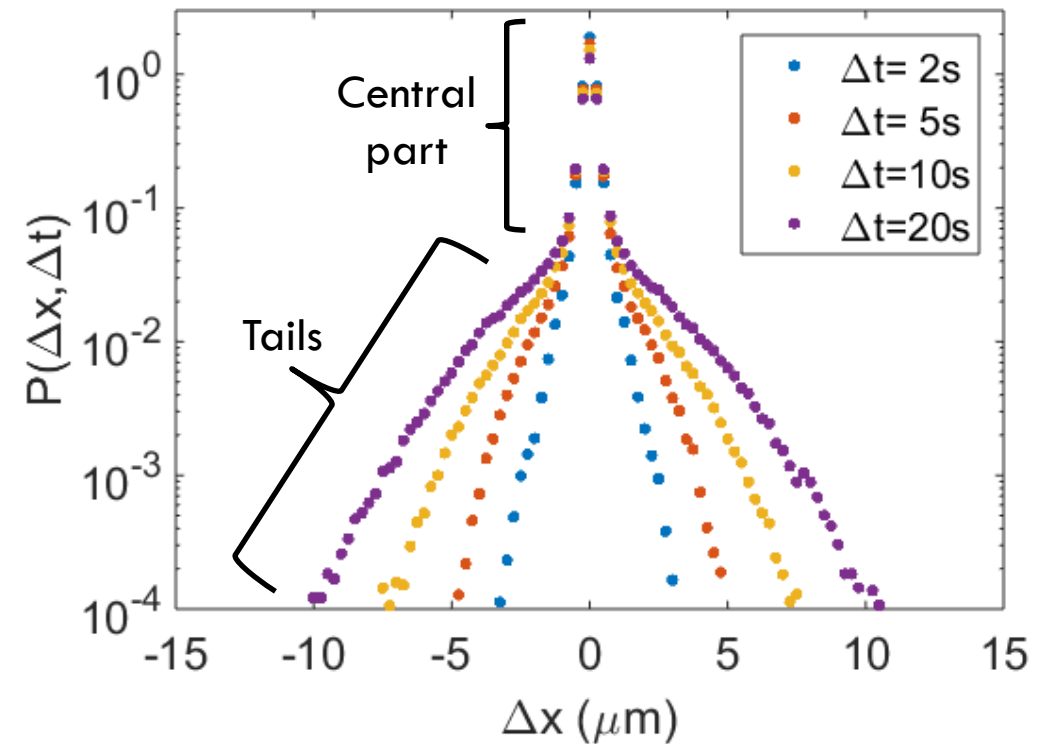


Diffusion coefficient decreases with time

INTERMITTENT MOTILITY

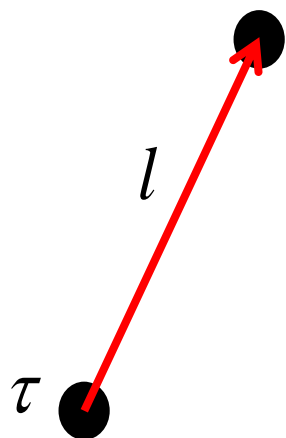


A typical trajectory of 668s duration, divided into run and tumble periods

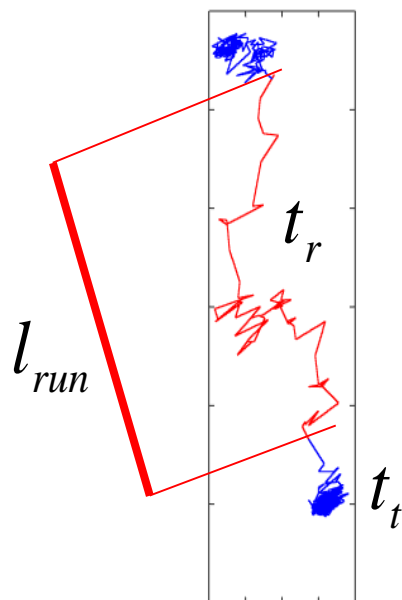


Experimental displacement probabilities

ANALYTIC FORMULA FOR THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT : CONTINUOUS-TIME RANDOM WALK (CTRW) MODEL



CTRW model
parameters



Experimental
parameters

$$l = l_{run}$$

$$\tau = t_t + t_r$$

$$D = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\langle l^2 \rangle}{\langle \tau \rangle}$$

Bouchaud &
Georges, 1990

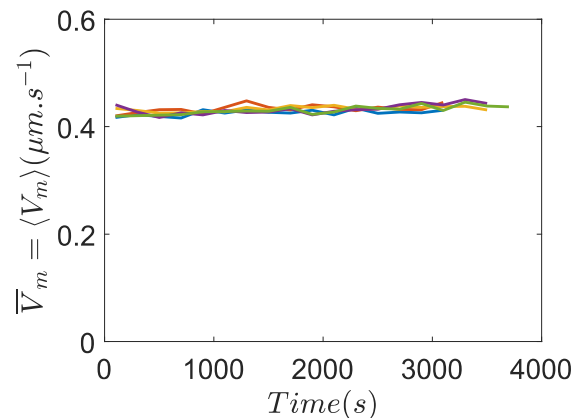
ANALYTIC FORMULA FOR THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT

$$D = \langle l^2 \rangle / 4 \langle \tau \rangle$$

Ballistic hypothesis:

$$\langle l^2 \rangle = \langle \tau_{run}^2 V_m^2 \rangle \approx V_m^2 \langle \tau_{run}^2 \rangle$$

$$V_m = \left\langle \frac{l_{run}}{\tau_{run}} \right\rangle$$



$$D \sim V_m^2 \frac{\langle \tau_{run}^2 \rangle}{\langle \tau \rangle}$$

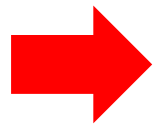
COVERED SURFACE PROPORTION S(T)

$$S(t) = \int_0^t p(t') X(t - t') dt'$$

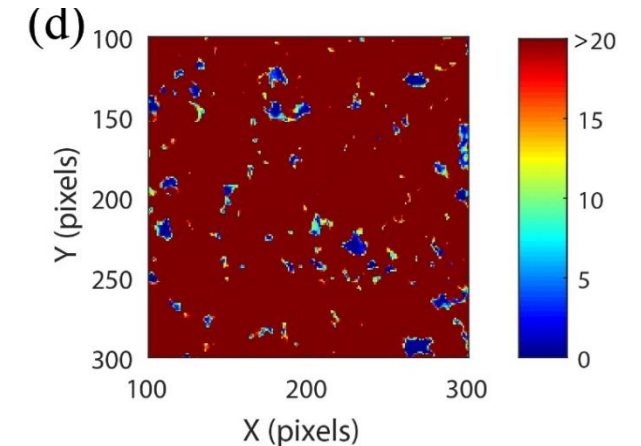
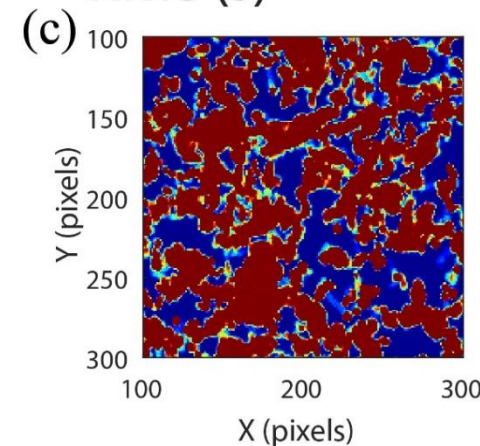
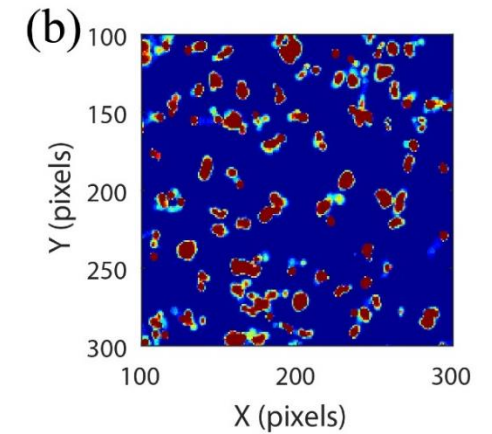
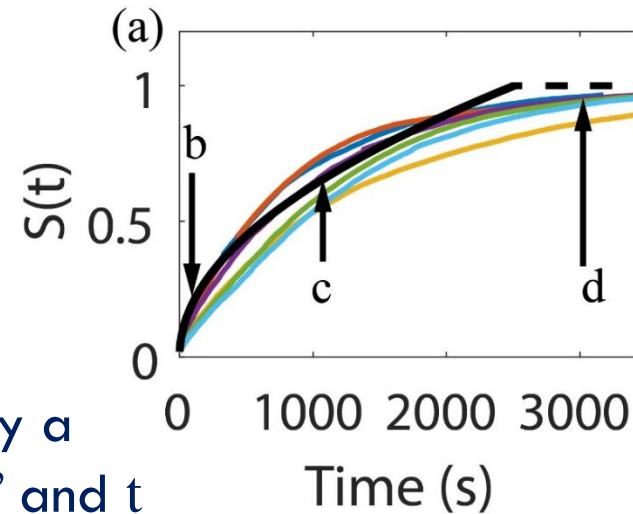
Bacteria landing
at time t'

Area covered by a
particle between t' and t

$$X(t) = d \times (4Dt)^{1/2}$$

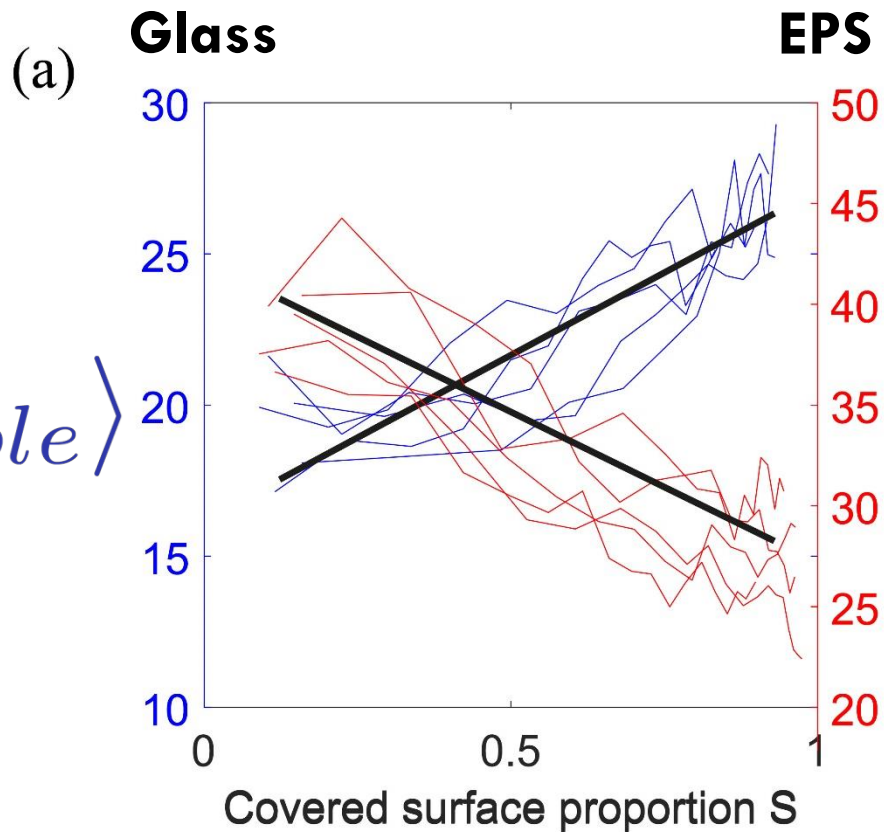


$$S(t) \sim A \times t^{1/2}$$



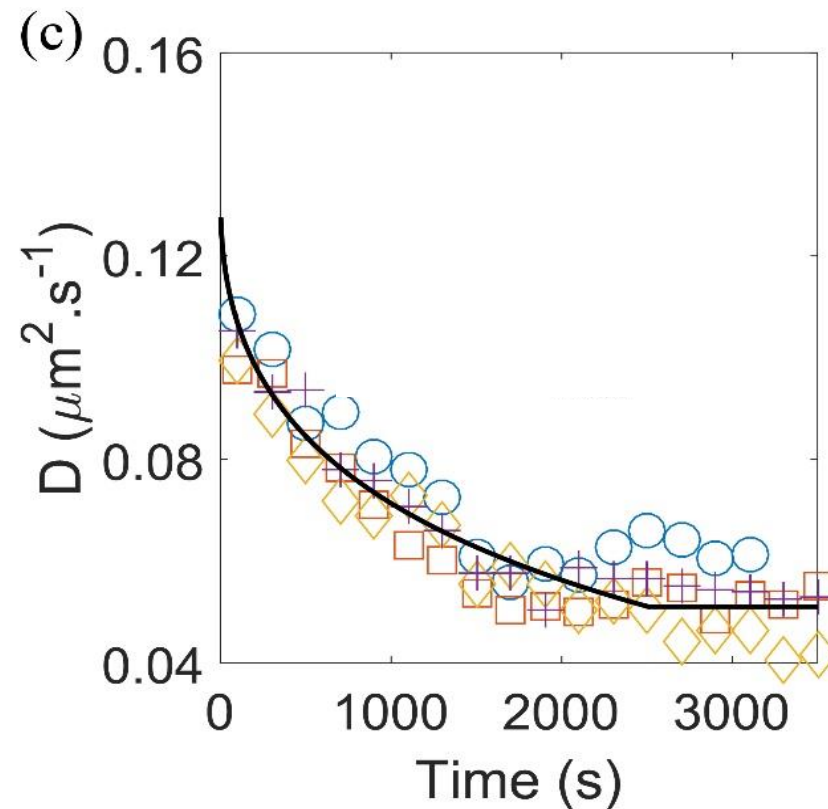
Experimental colonisation maps drawn at different experiment times

COVERED SURFACE PROPORTION $S(t)$



$\langle \tau_{tumble} \rangle$

$\langle \tau_{run}^2 \rangle$



$$\langle \tau \rangle \approx \langle \tau_{glass} \rangle (1 - S(t)) + \langle \tau_{eps} \rangle S(t)$$

$$\langle \tau_{run}^2 \rangle \approx \langle \tau_{run,glass}^2 \rangle (1 - S(t)) + \langle \tau_{run,eps}^2 \rangle S(t)$$

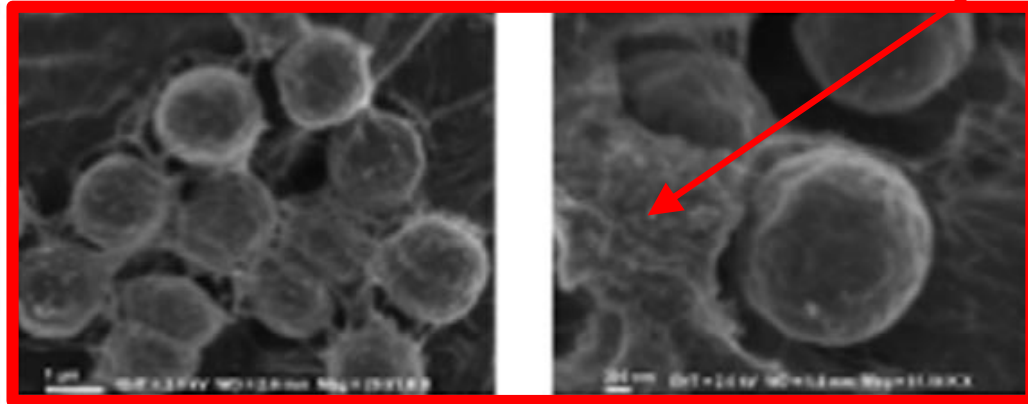


$$D \sim V_m^2 \frac{\langle \tau_{run}^2 \rangle}{\langle \tau \rangle}$$

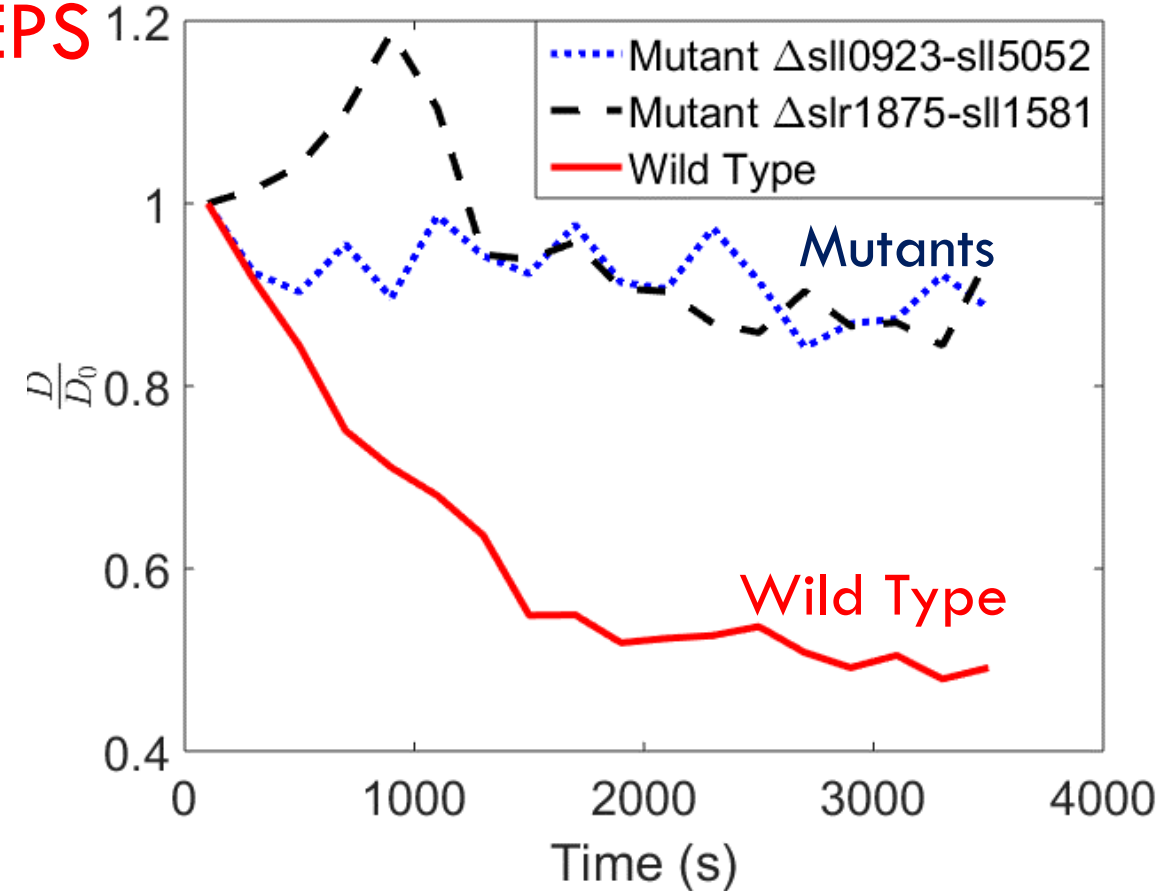
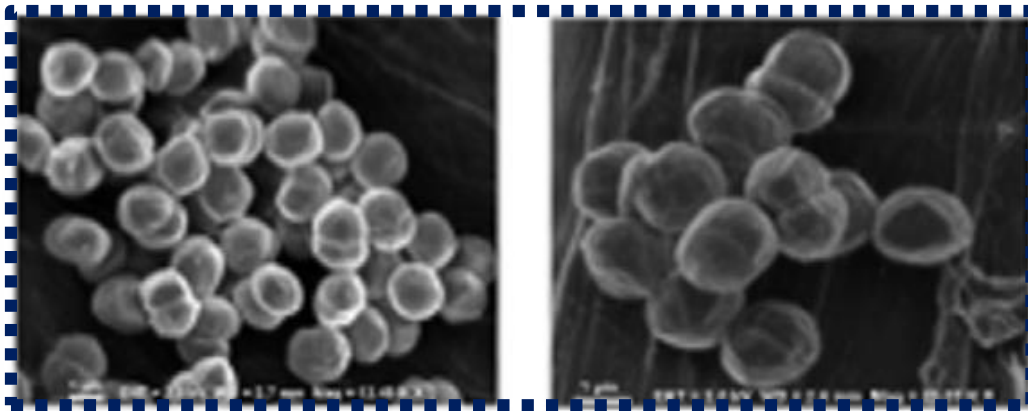
WHAT HAPPENS WITH MUTANTS ?

Jittawuttipoka et al.,
2015

Wild Type Cells



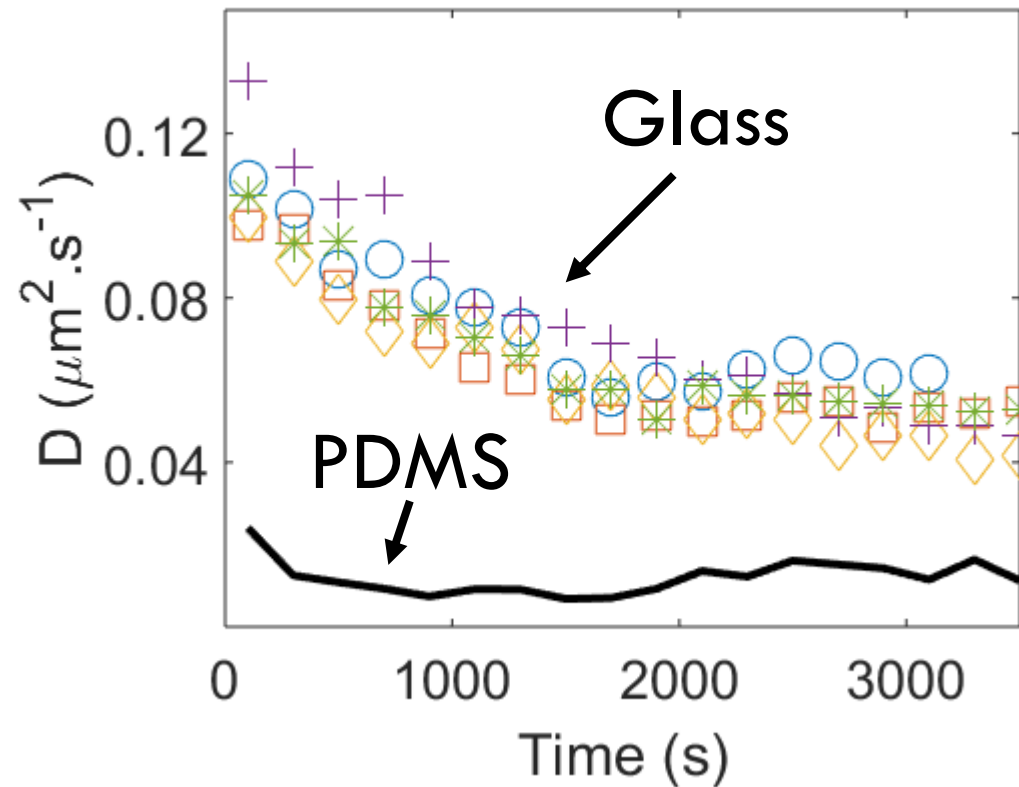
EPS



Decrease of the relative diffusion coefficient with time

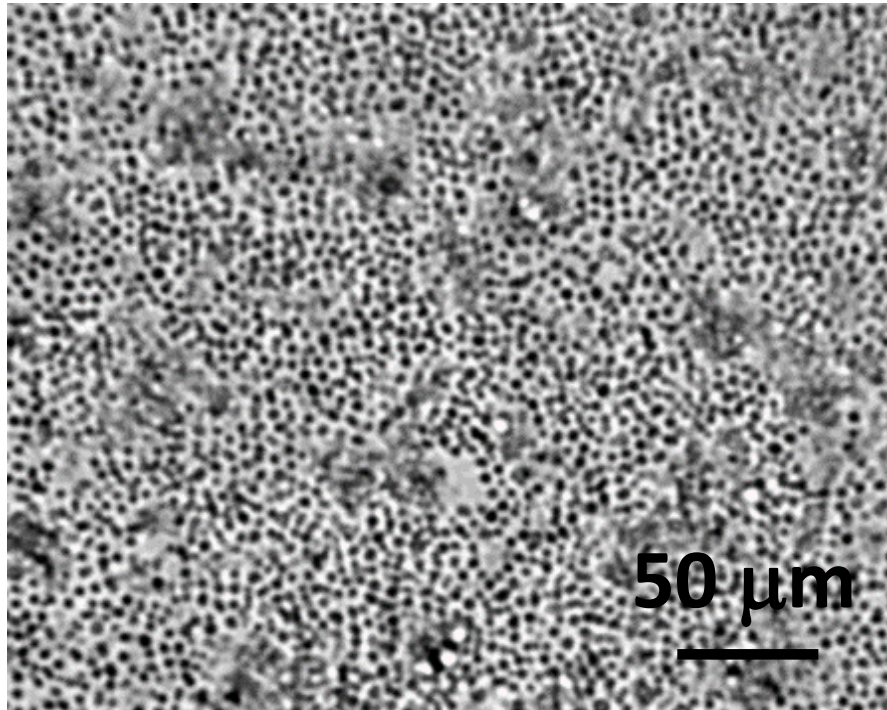
Mutant cells – Deficient in EPS production

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SURFACES

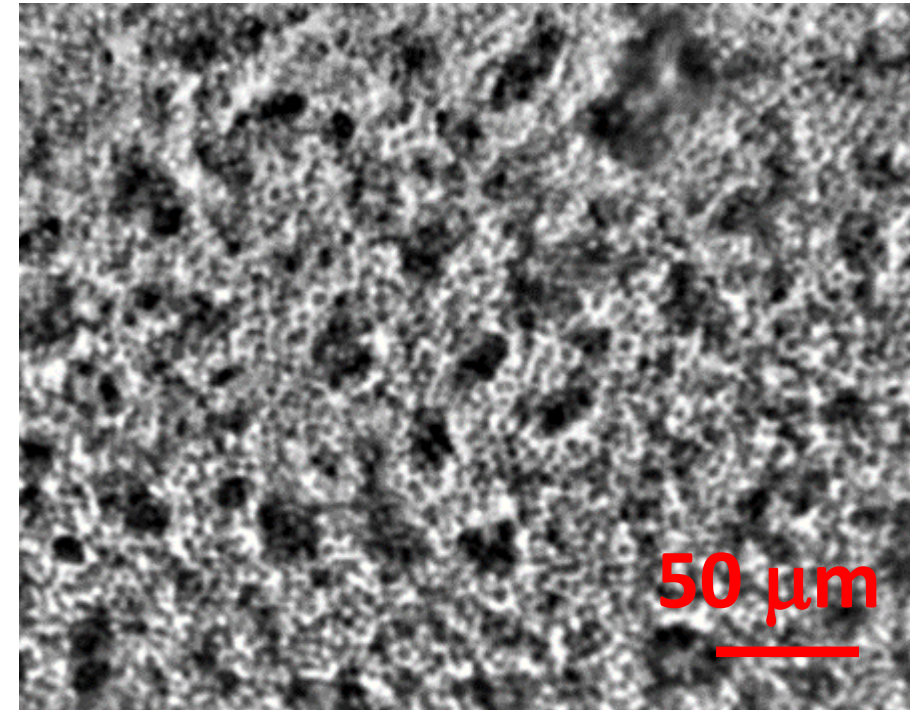


Temporal evolution of the diffusion coefficient on glass and on a PDMS surface

SURFACE COLONISATION AFTER ONE WEEK OF CULTURE



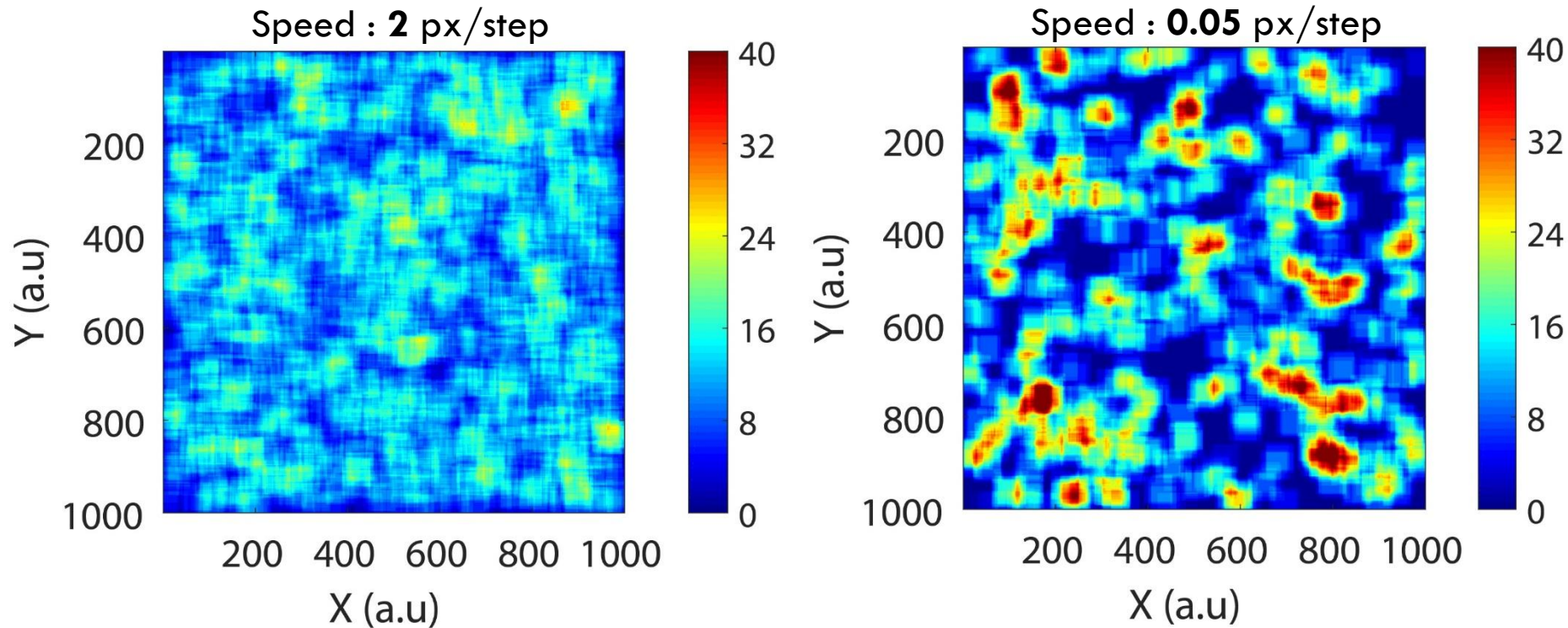
Colonisation on a glass surface:
diffusion enables an homogeneized
colonisation.



Colonisation on a PDMS surface:
adhesion leads to the formation of
numerous micro-colonies.

COLONISATION AFTER ONE WEEK: MODEL

- Numerical computations model



CONCLUSIONS

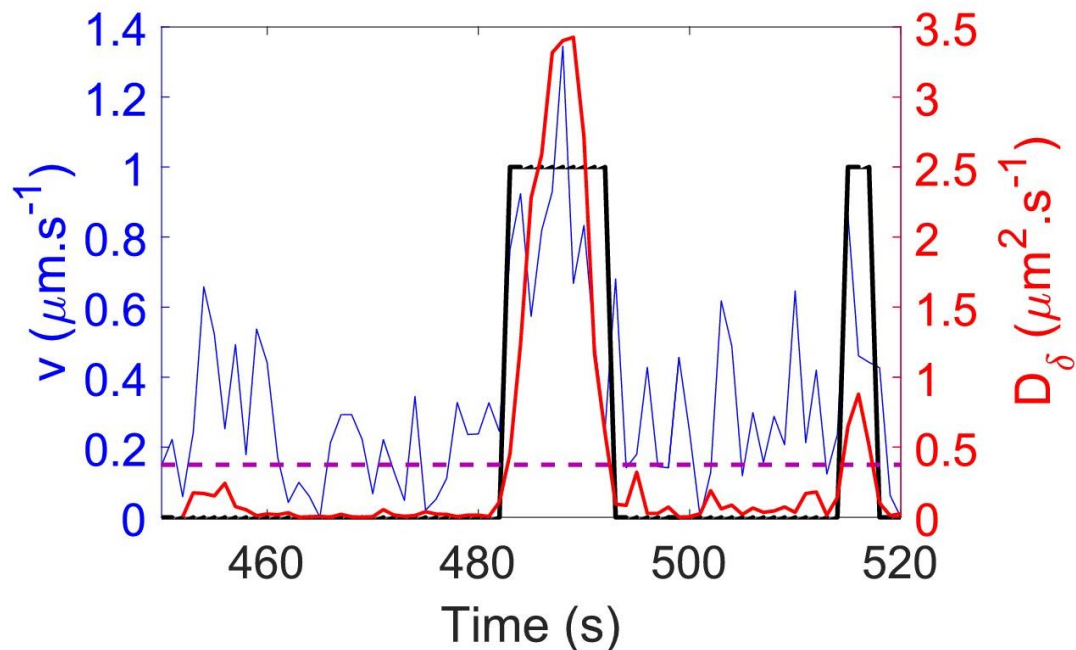
- Cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803 diffusive dynamics decreases with time.
- Dynamics is well described with an intermittent model.
- This decrease can be linked to a progressive surface covering with the EPS dropped by the bacteria. EPS-depleted mutants do not exhibit such a decrease.
- Early dynamics can be linked to the shape of microcolonies growing on surface.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to :

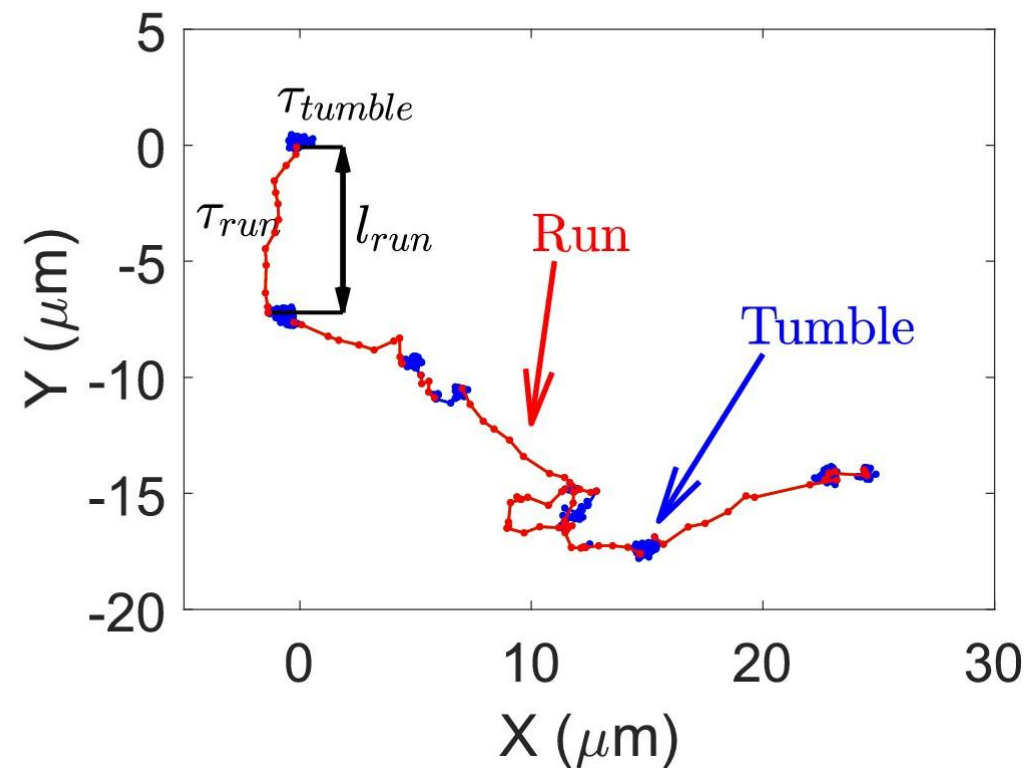
- Annick Méjean
- Franck Chauvat & Corinne Cassier-Chauvat
- Mojtaba Jarrahi
- Jean-Pierre Thermeau
- Guillaume Chau, Elnaz Pashmi & Chau Minh N'guyen

INTERMITTENT MOTILITY



Temporal evolution of D_δ (red) and instantaneous speed (blue)

$$D_\delta(t) = \frac{(X(t - \delta/2) - X(t + \delta/2))^2}{\delta}$$



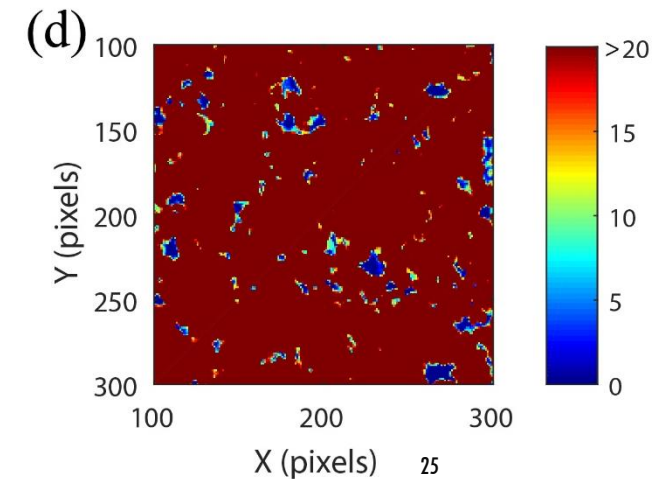
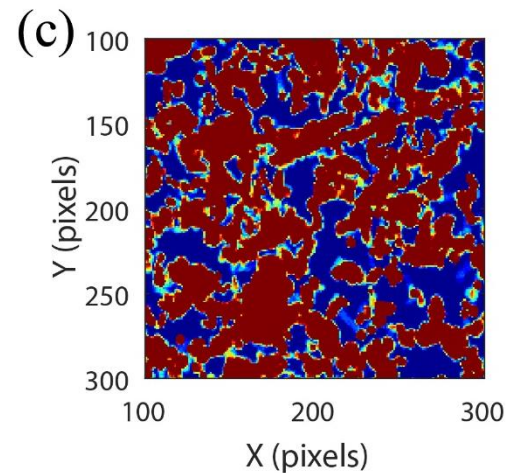
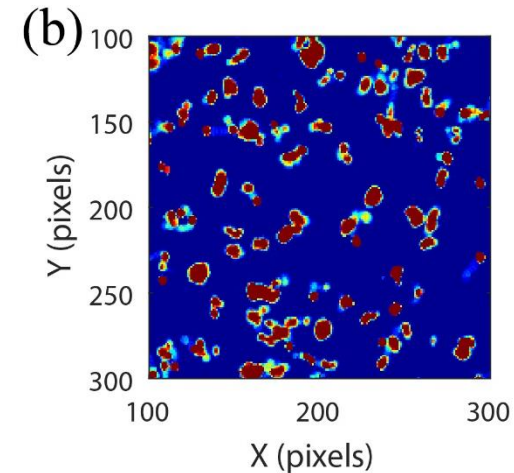
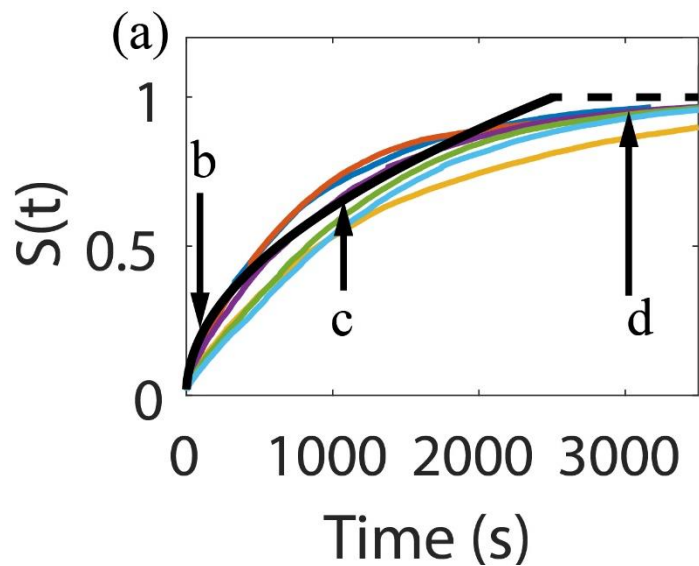
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