

Anaerobic Oxidation of Methane Coupled to Metal Reduction in an Archean Ocean Analogue

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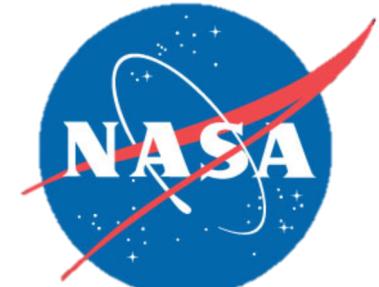
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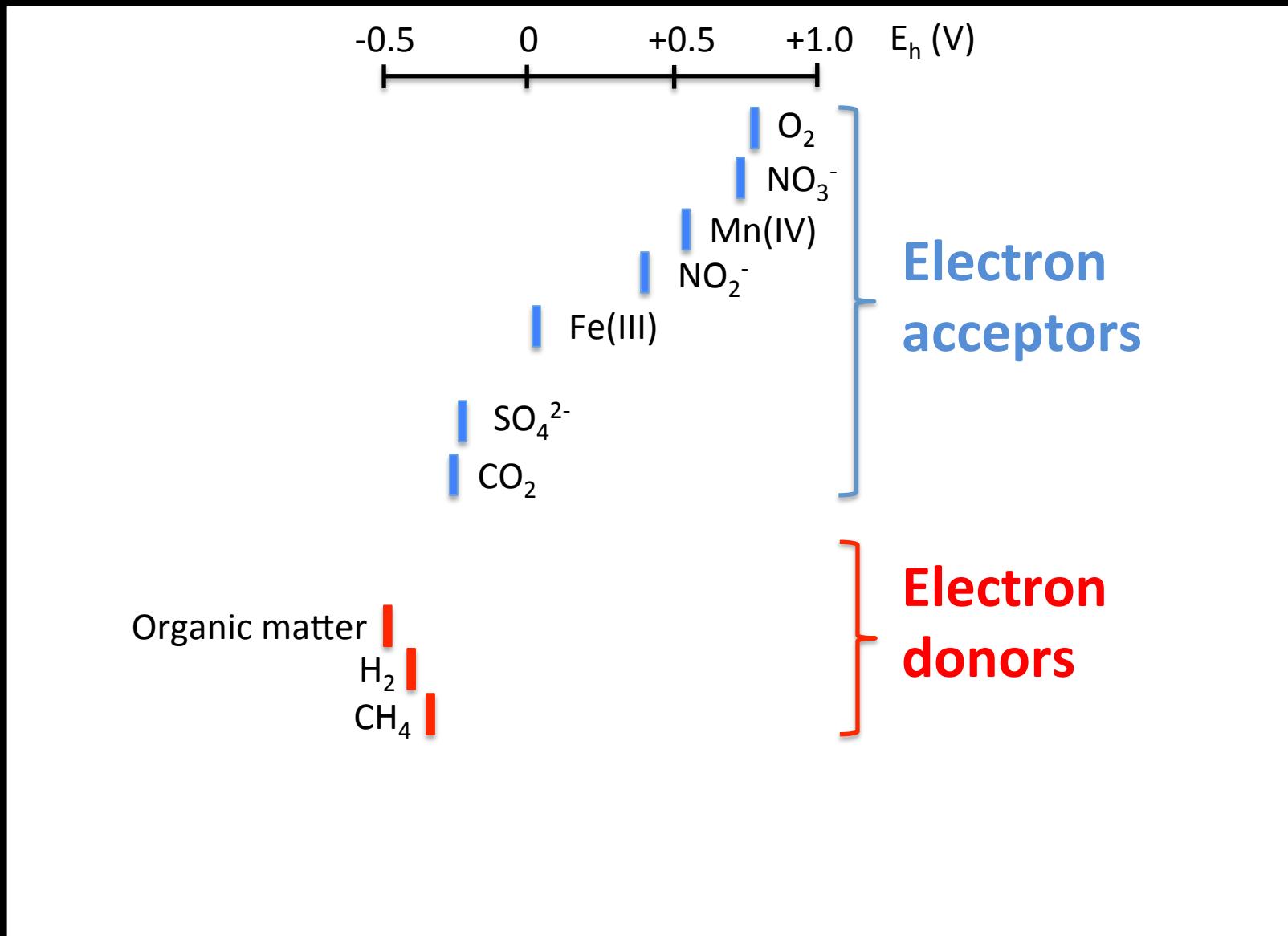
Marcus S. Bray, Benjamin C. Reed, Cecilia B. Kretz, Neha D. Sarode,
Thomas J. DiChristina, Frank J. Stewart, David A. Fowle, Sean A. Crowe

GSA Session “Harnessing Omics
to Advance the Geosciences”

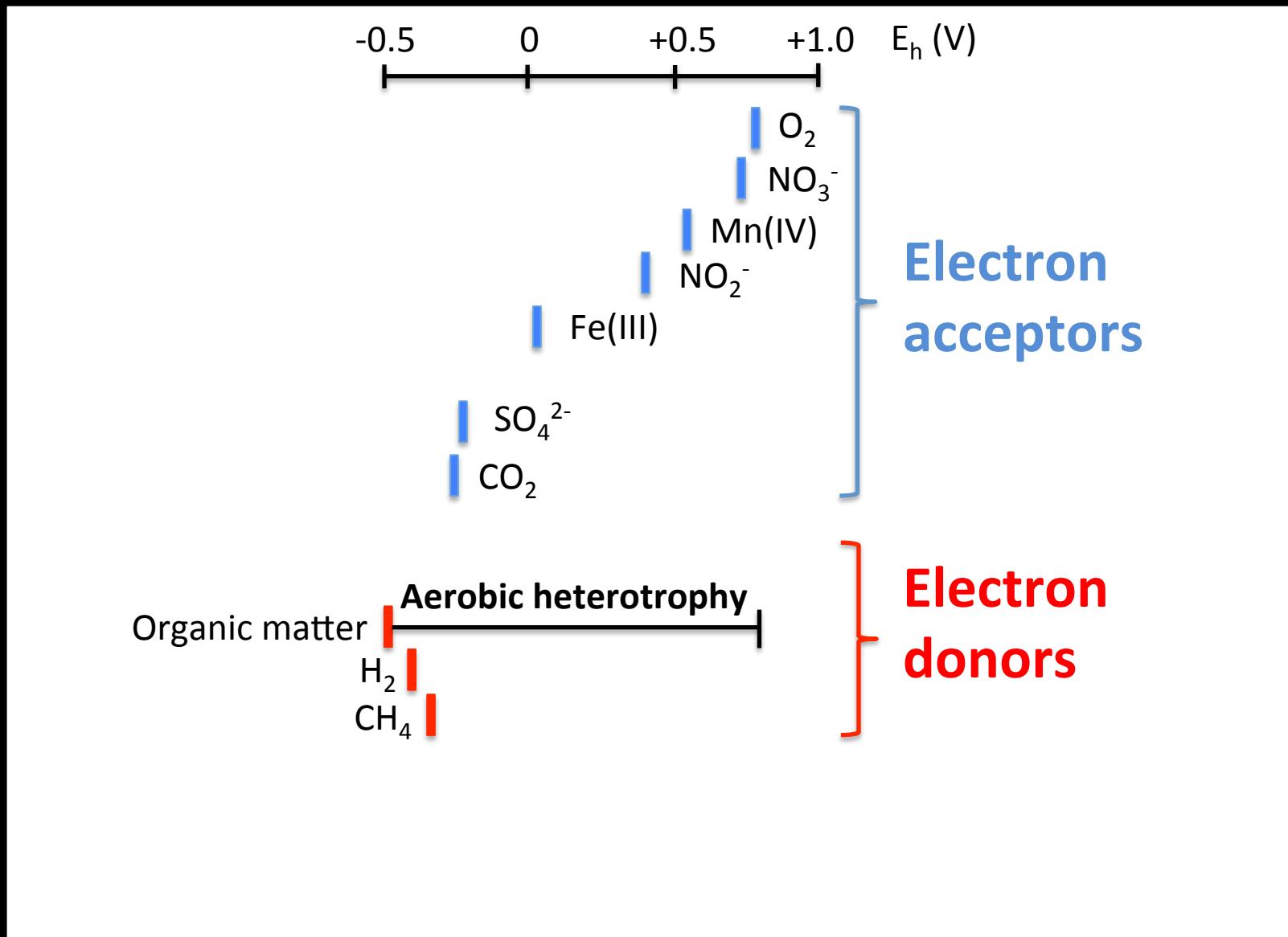
October 21, 2014



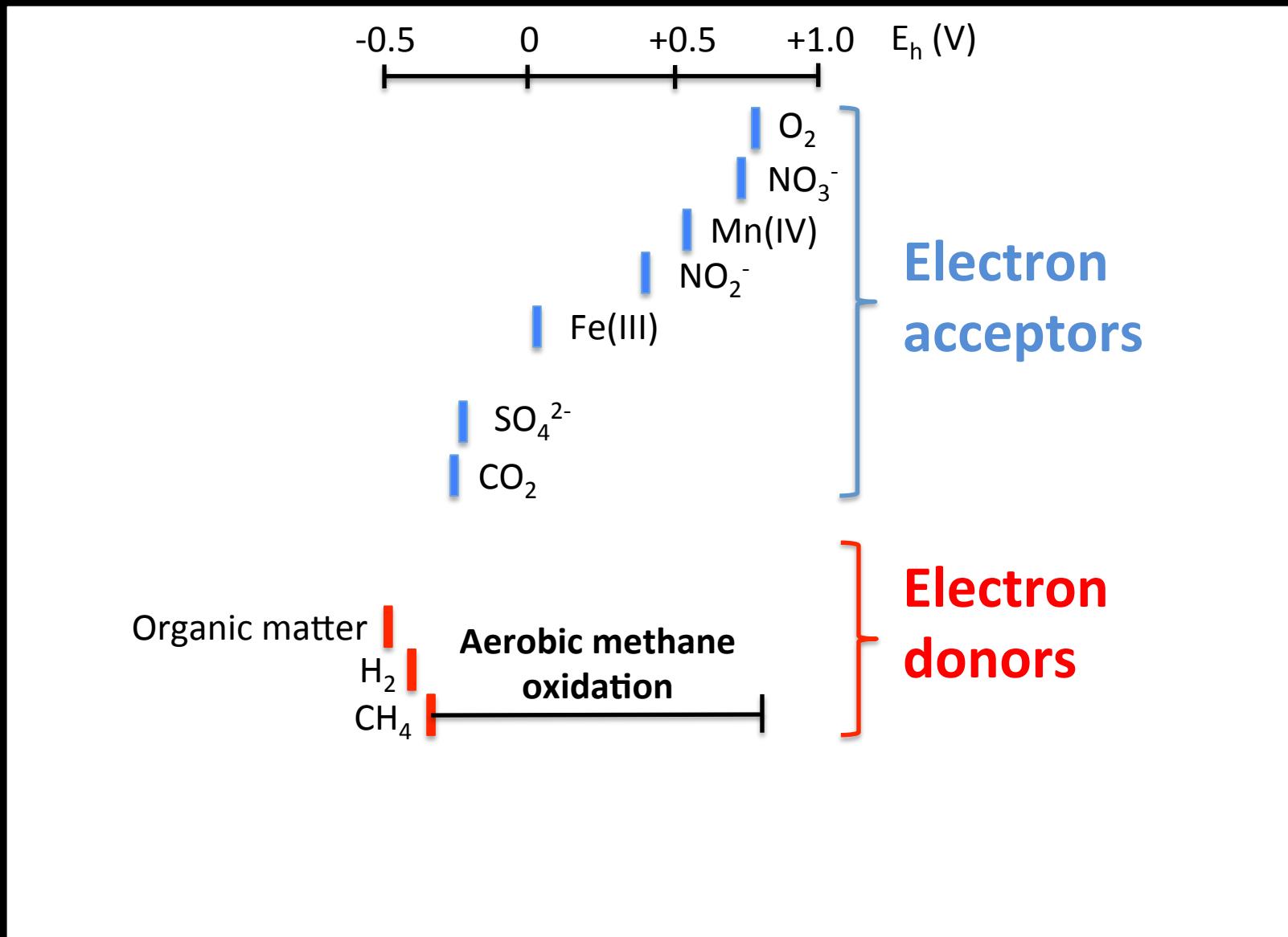
Thermodynamics of Methane Oxidation



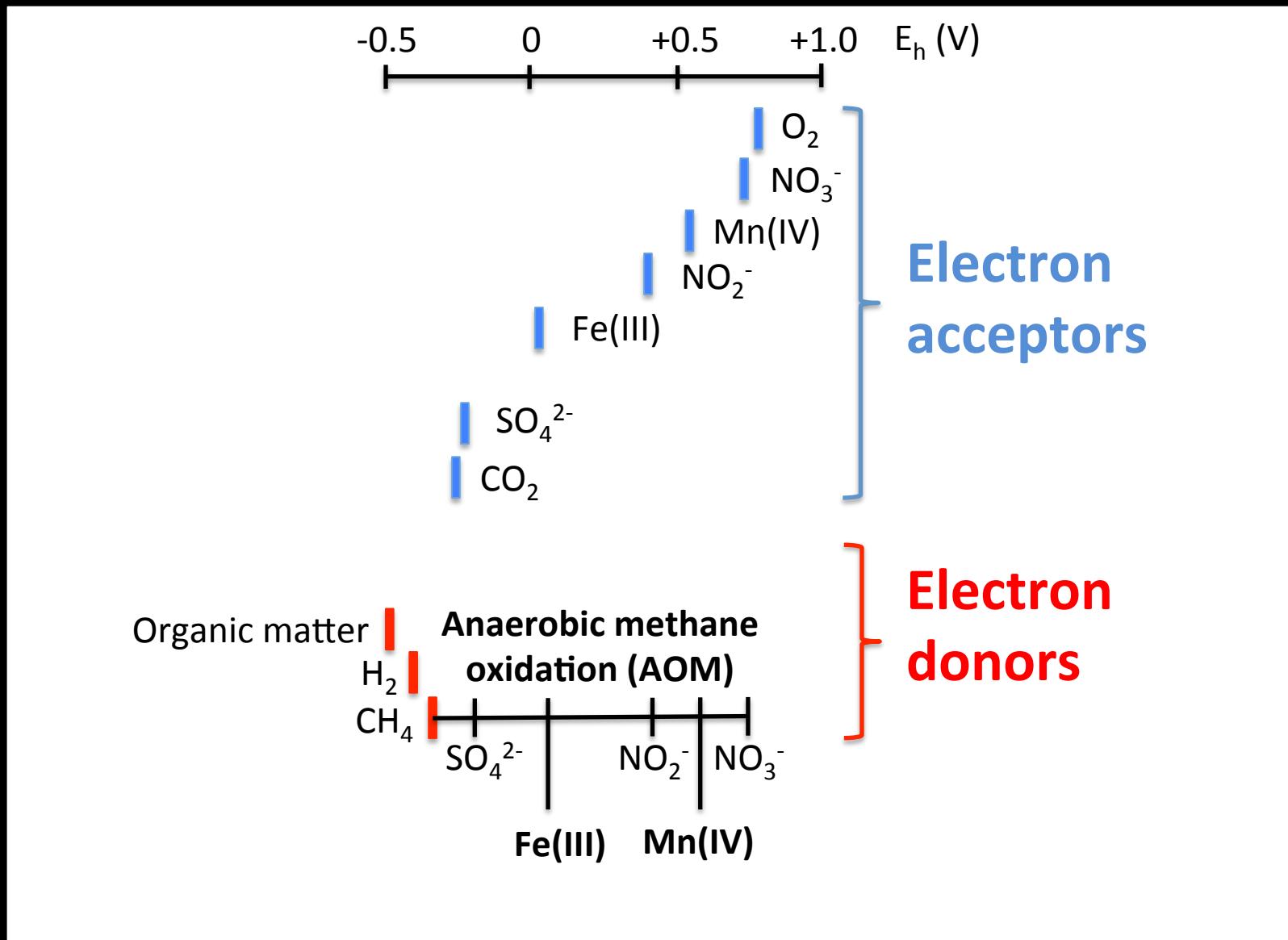
Thermodynamics of Methane Oxidation



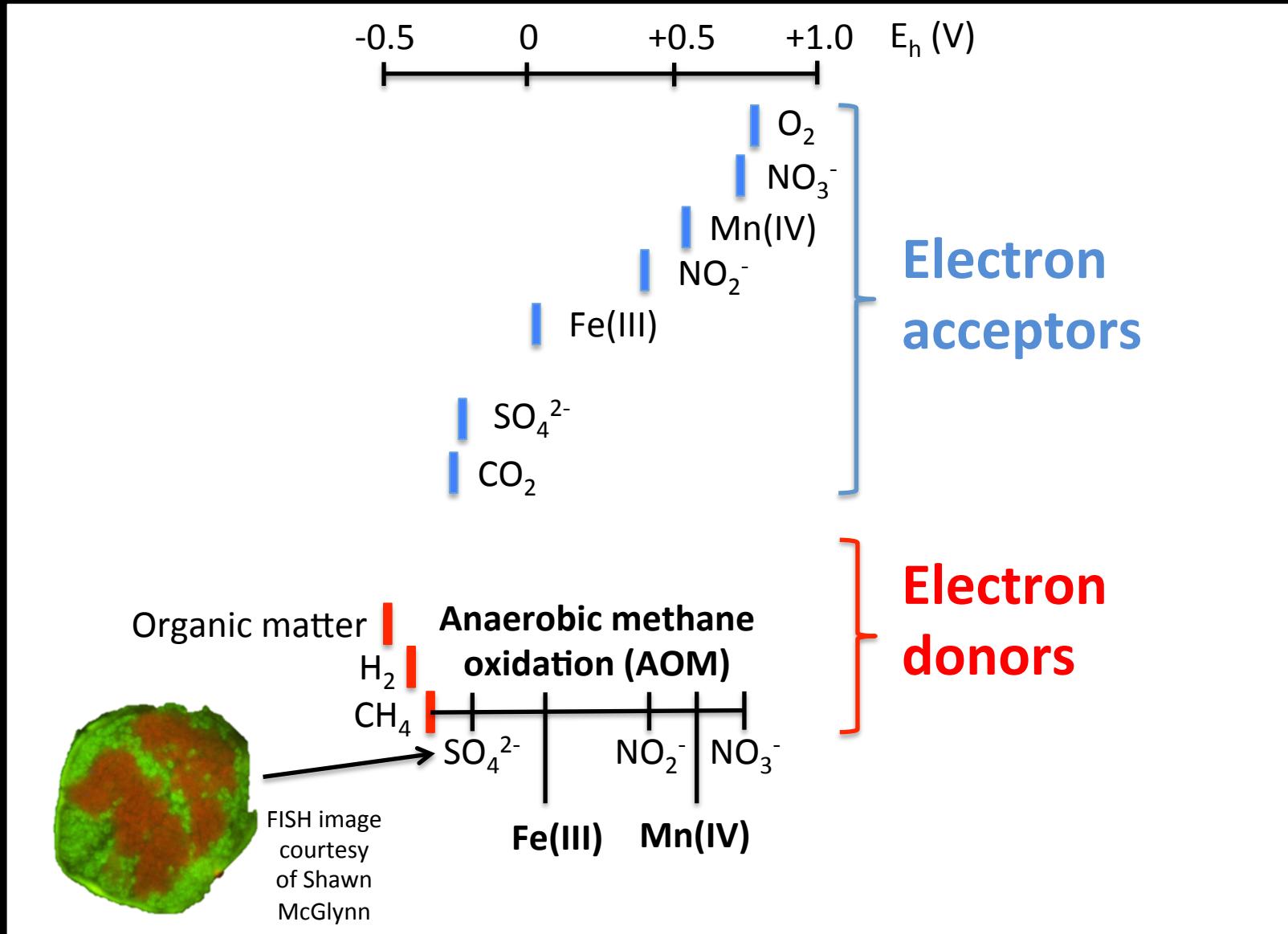
Thermodynamics of Methane Oxidation



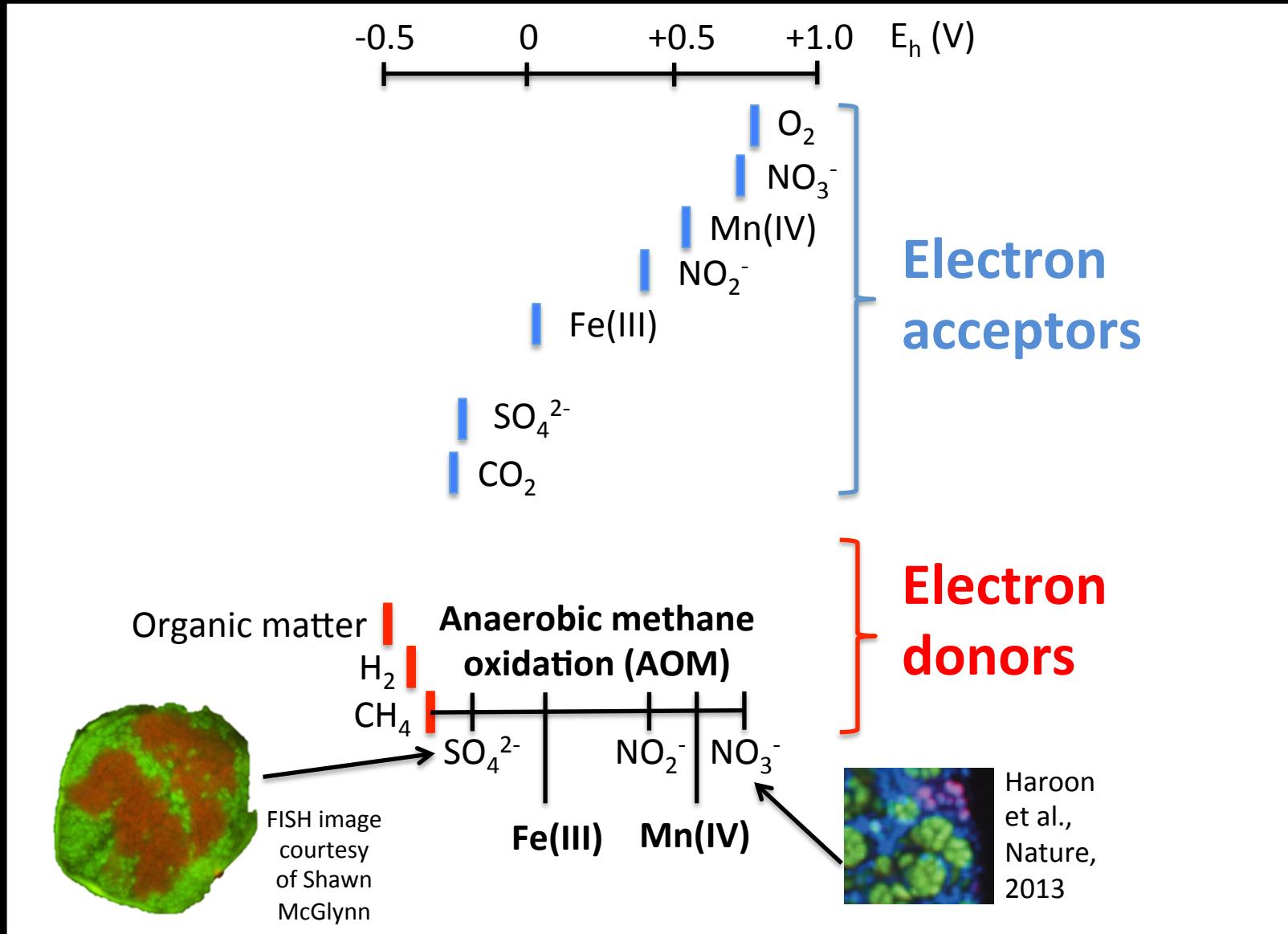
Thermodynamics of Methane Oxidation



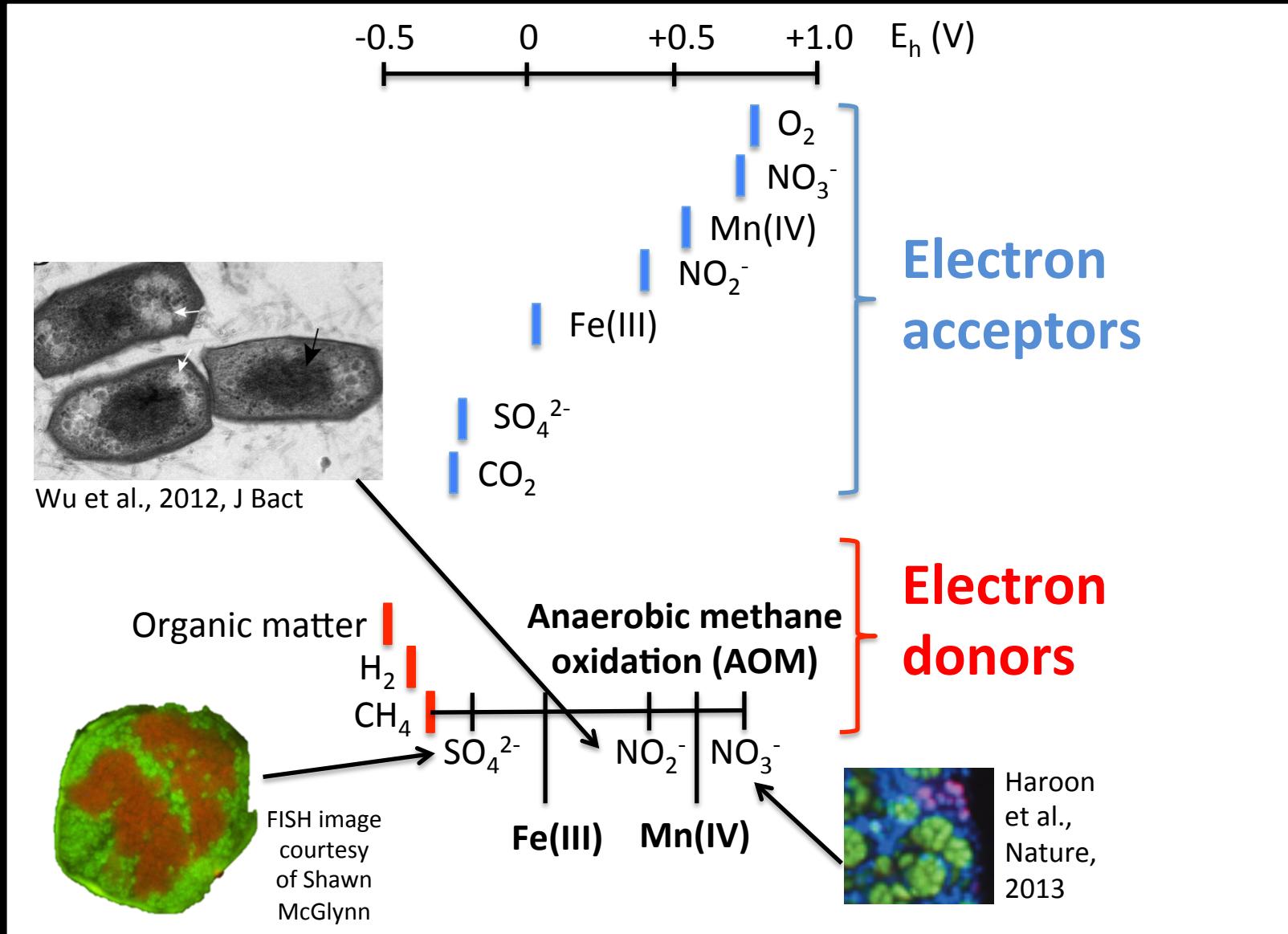
Microbiology of Anaerobic Methane Oxidation



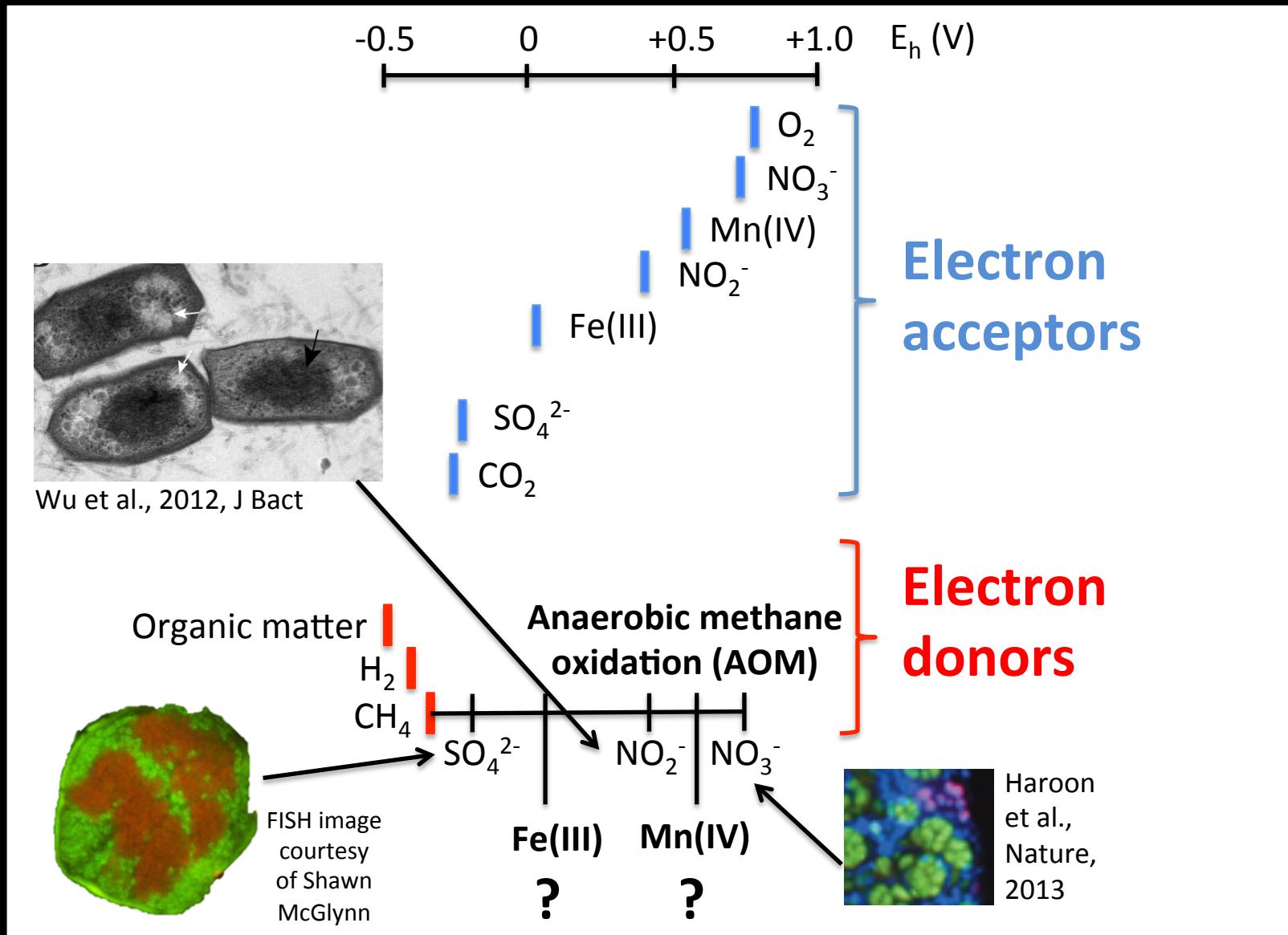
Microbiology of Anaerobic Methane Oxidation



Microbiology of Anaerobic Methane Oxidation

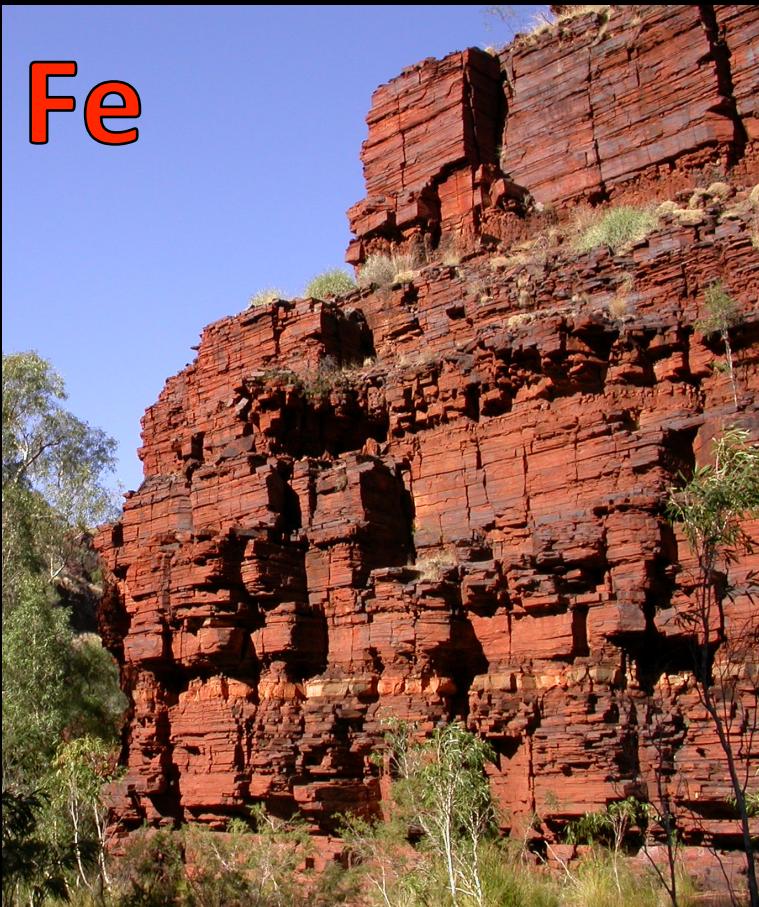


Microbiology of Anaerobic Methane Oxidation

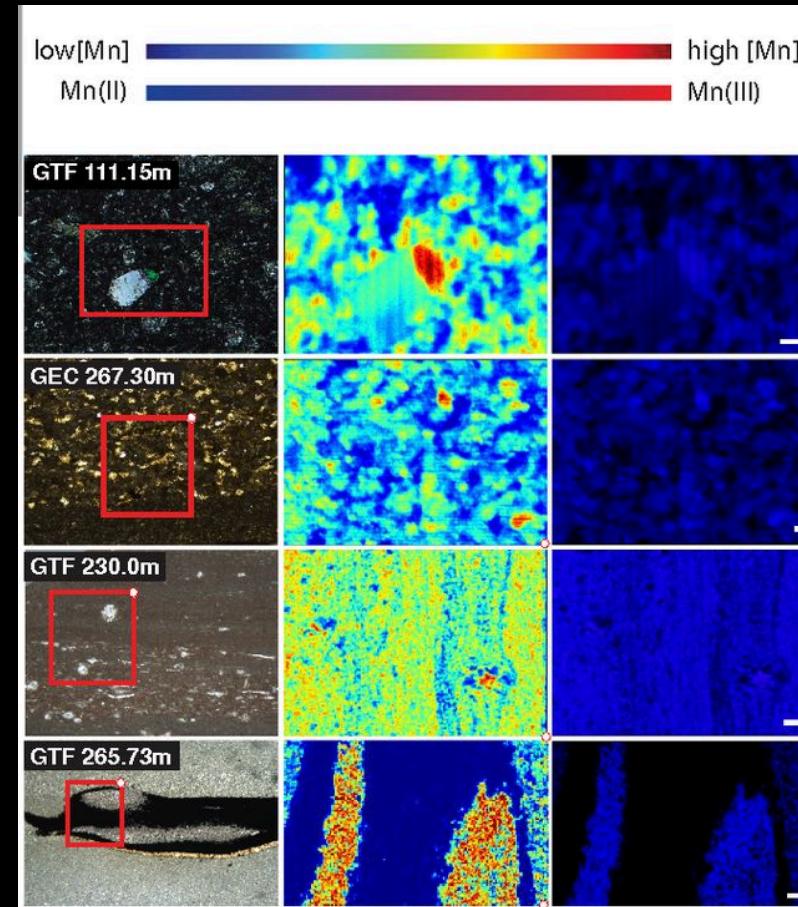


Fe/Mn-AOM as an important metabolism in Archean?

Abundant substrates: Fe(III), Mn(III, IV) and CH₄

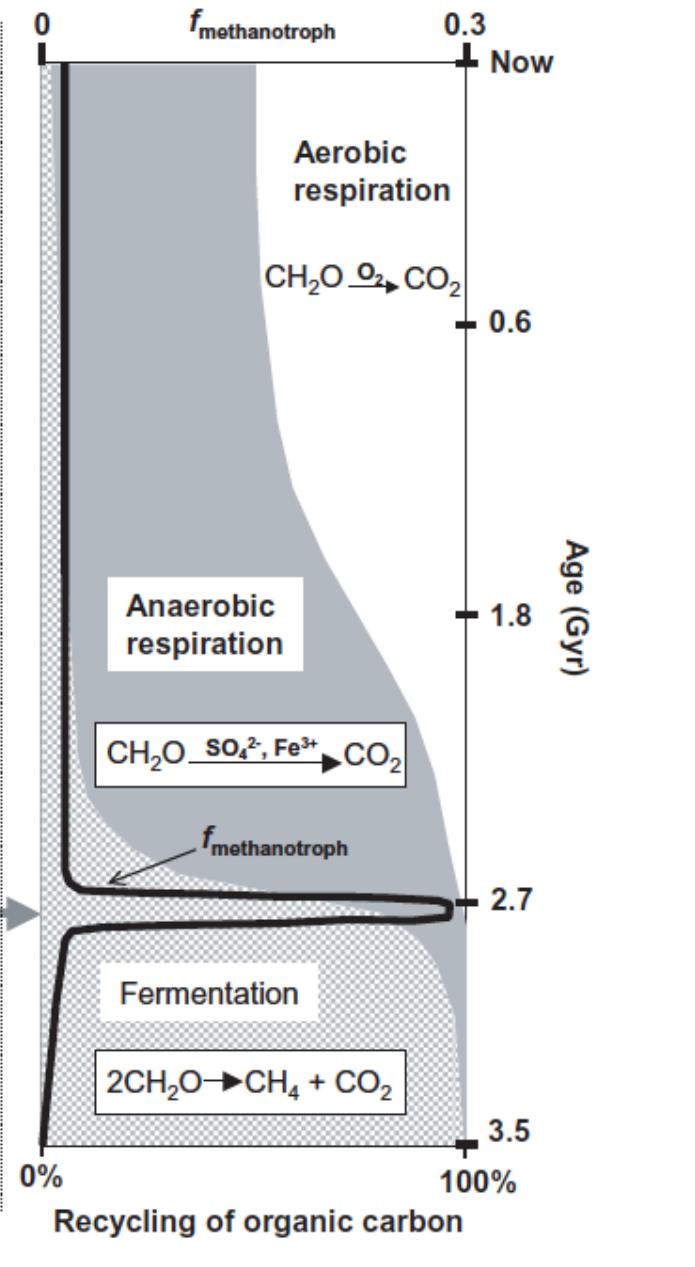
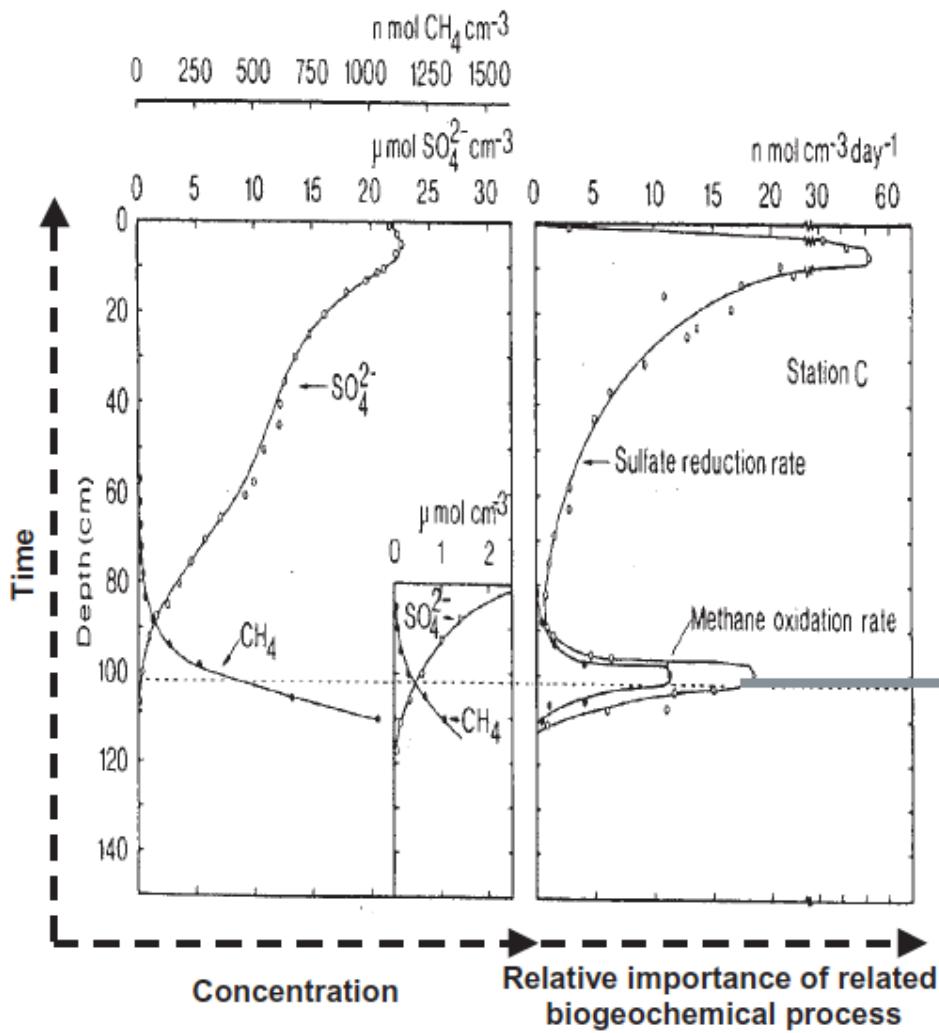


Fe



Mn

AOM at Archean-Proterozoic Boundary?



Fe/Mn-AOM in marine sediments

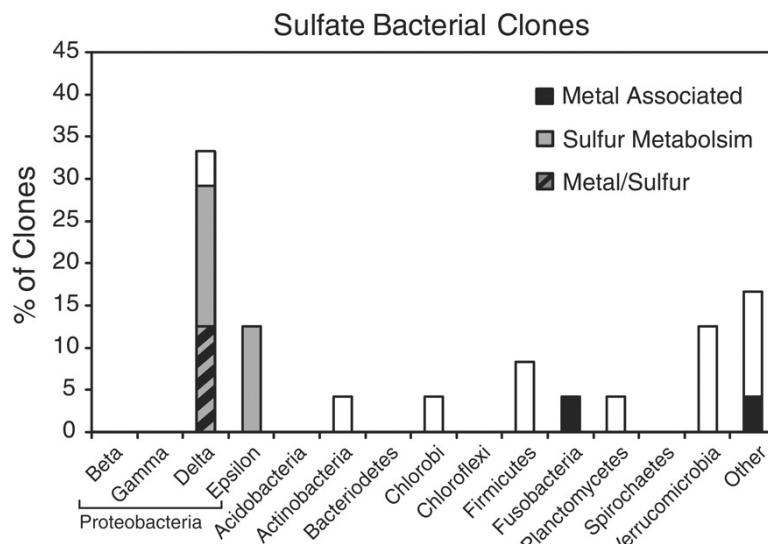
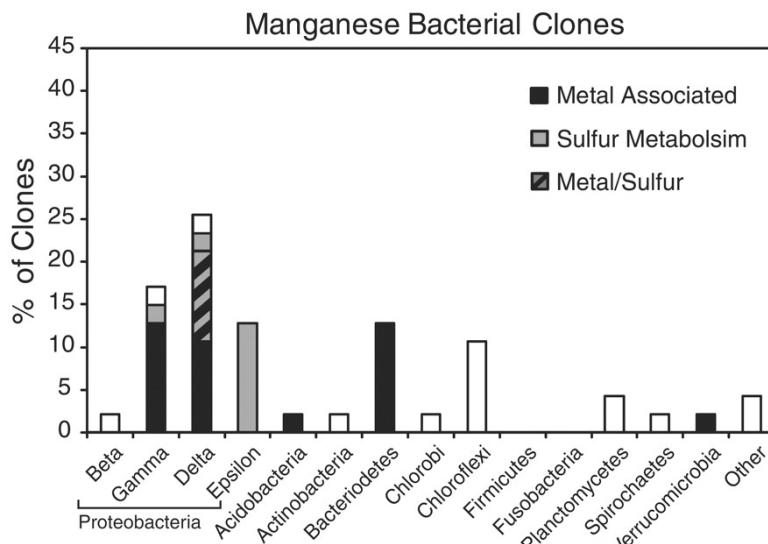
Manganese- and Iron-Dependent Marine Methane Oxidation

Science 2009

Emily J. Beal,^{1*} Christopher H. House,^{1*} Victoria J. Orphan²

Table 1. Rates and potential energy gain from AOM with different electron acceptors.

Reaction	Rate (μmole/year/cm ³ _{sed})	Potential energy gain (J/year/cm ³ _{sed})
$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{CH}_4 \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{HS}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	52	0.7
$\text{CH}_4 + 4\text{MnO}_2 + 7\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + 4\text{Mn}^{2+} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	14	7.8
$\text{CH}_4 + 8\text{ Fe(OH)}_3 + 15\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + 8\text{Fe}^{2+} + 21\text{H}_2\text{O}$	6	1.6



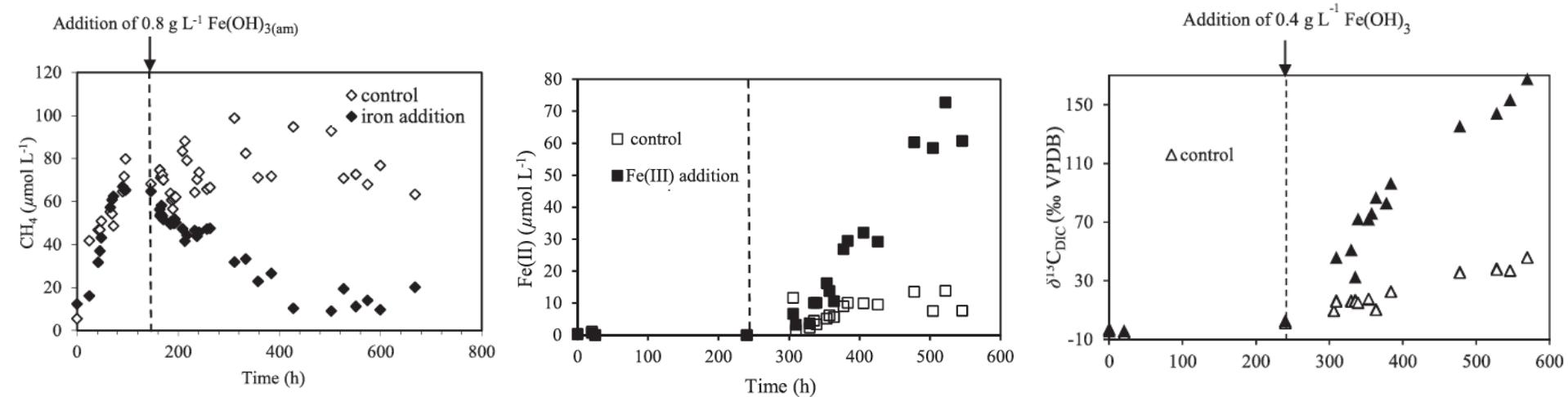
Fe-AOM in lake sediments

Limnol. Oceanogr., 56(4), 2011, 1536–1544

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doi:10.4319/lo.2011.56.4.1536

Geochemical evidence for iron-mediated anaerobic oxidation of methane

Orit Sivan,^{a,*} Michal Adler,^a Ann Pearson,^b Faina Gelman,^c Itay Bar-Or,^a Seth G. John,^d and Werner Eckert^e



Fe-AOM in oil-contaminated aquifer and subsurface marine sediments

Geobiology (2012), 10, 506–517

DOI: 10.1111/j.1472-4669.2012.00341

Evidence for iron-mediated anaerobic methane oxidation in a crude oil-contaminated aquifer

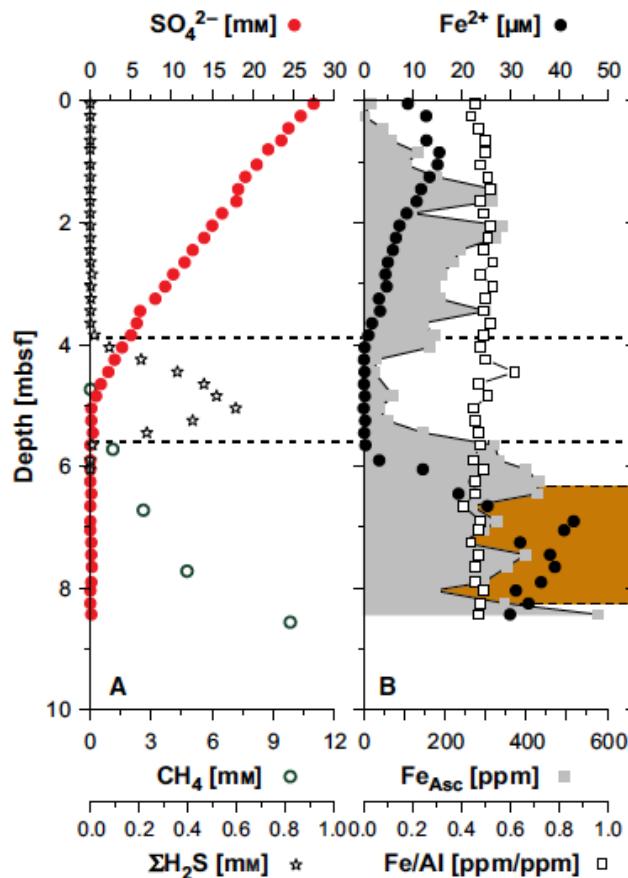
R. T. AMOS,¹ B. A. BEKINS,² I. M. COZZARELLI,³ M. A. VOYTEK,⁴ J. D. KIRSHTAIN,⁴
E. J. P. JONES⁴ AND D. W. BLOWES¹

Geobiology (2014), 12, 172–181

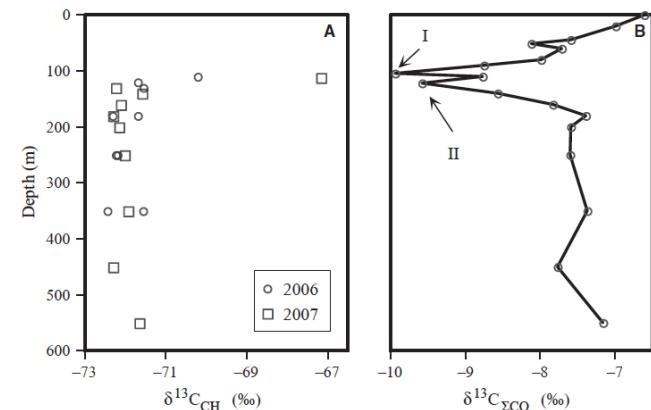
DOI: 10.1111/gbi.12077

An inorganic geochemical argument for coupled anaerobic oxidation of methane and iron reduction in marine sediments

N. RIEDINGER,¹ M. J. FORMOLO,² T. W. LYONS,¹ S. HENKEL,^{3,*} A. BECK⁴ AND
S. KASTEN^{3,5}



Archean Ocean Analogue: Lake Matano, Indonesia



Crowe et al., 2011, Geobiology

Table 1. Comparing Lake Matano with the Archean Ocean

Crowe et al., 2008, PNAS

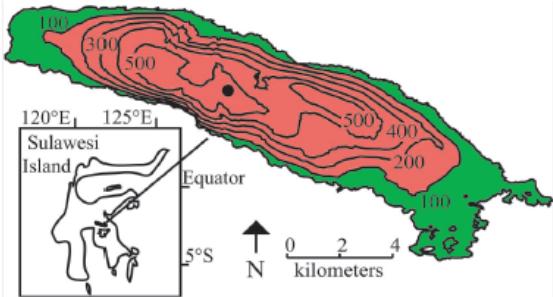
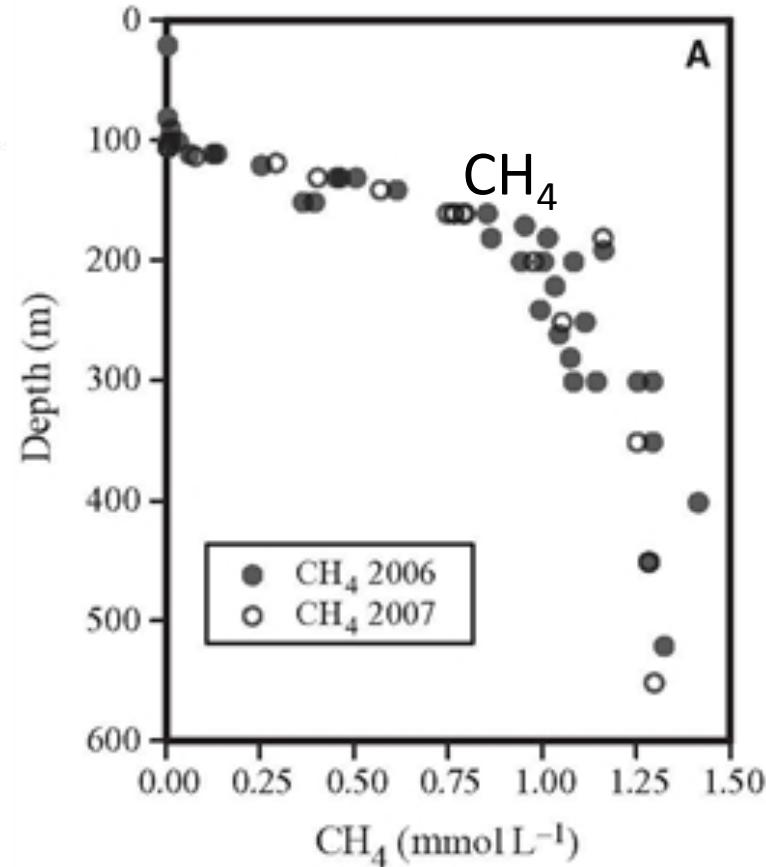
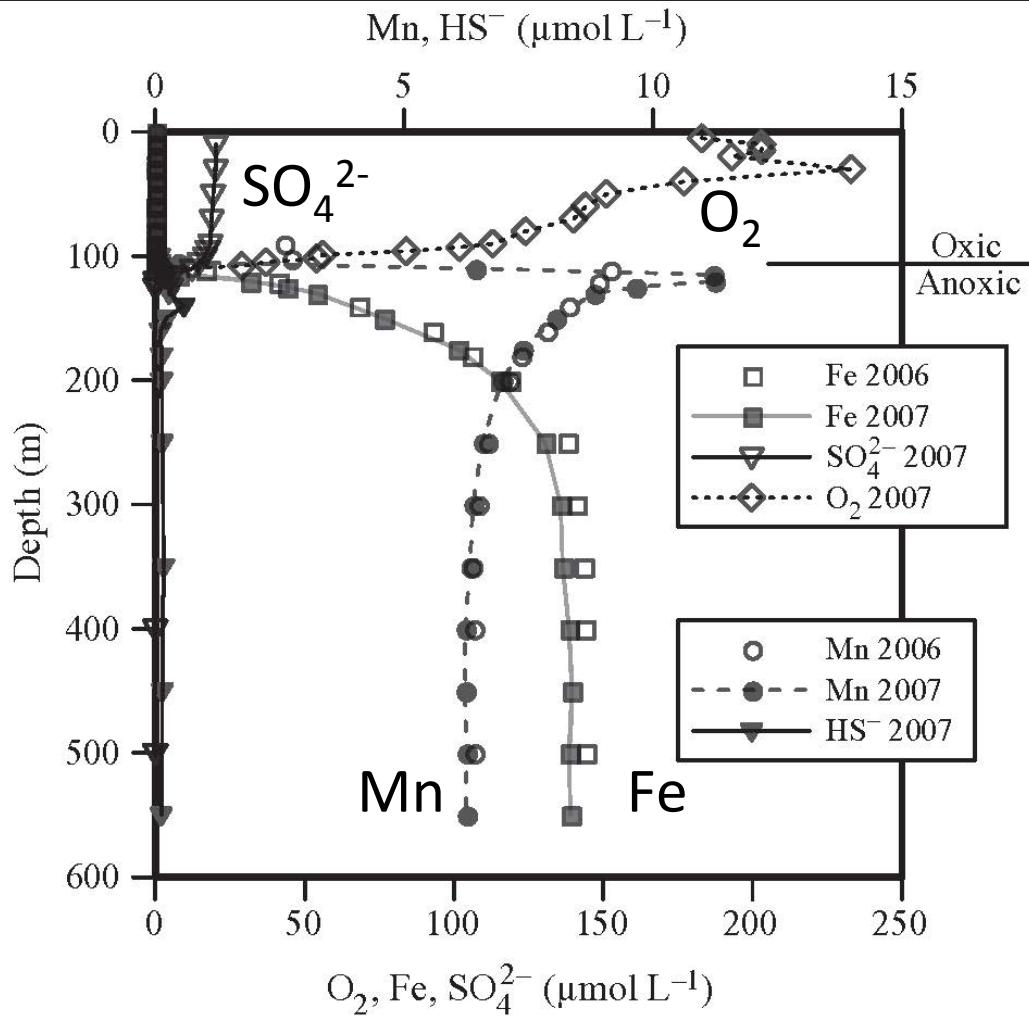


Fig. 1. Map showing the location of Lake Matano on Sulawesi Island, Indonesia (Inset), and bathymetric map of Lake Matano. The circle marks a central deep water master station, and the area shaded in red is underlain by anoxic water.

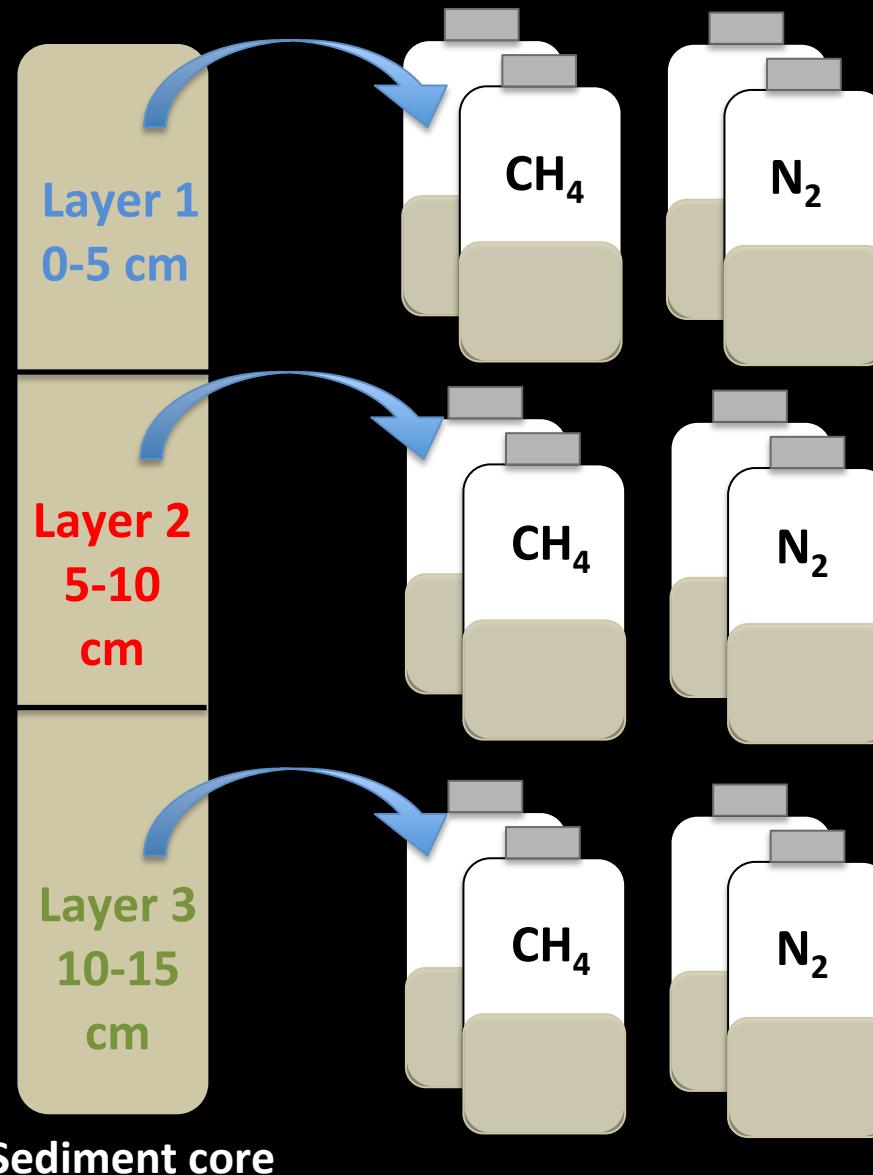
	Lake Matano		Archean Ocean
	Surface mixed layer	100 m	>200 m (13)
Mixed layer			
Fe(II)		$140 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$	$40\text{--}120 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (1)
O ₂	Saturated	$<1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$	$<0.08\% \text{ PAL}^*$ (1)
SO ₄ ²⁻	$<20 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$	$<0.1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$	$<200 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (32)
PO ₄ ³⁻	$<0.025 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (25)	$9 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (25)	$0.03\text{--}0.29 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (28)
SiO _{2(aq)}	$300 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (25)	$420 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (25)	$670\text{--}2200 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (7)
pH	8.6 (25)	7.00 (25)	>6.5 (28, 50)
Euphotic zone	$<130 \text{ m}$		$<150 \text{ m}$ (13)
Ionic strength	$300 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (25)	$4.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{liter}^{-1}$ (25)	?
T		$25\text{--}28^\circ\text{C}$ (25)	$\approx 40^\circ\text{C}$ (7)

*PAL, present atmospheric levels.

Lake Matano water column depth profiles



Enrichments from Lake Matano sediments



Artificial freshwater medium

Lacking nitrate/sulfate

Metal substrate

Fe(III): goethite (10 mM)

Mn(IV): birnessite (10 mM)

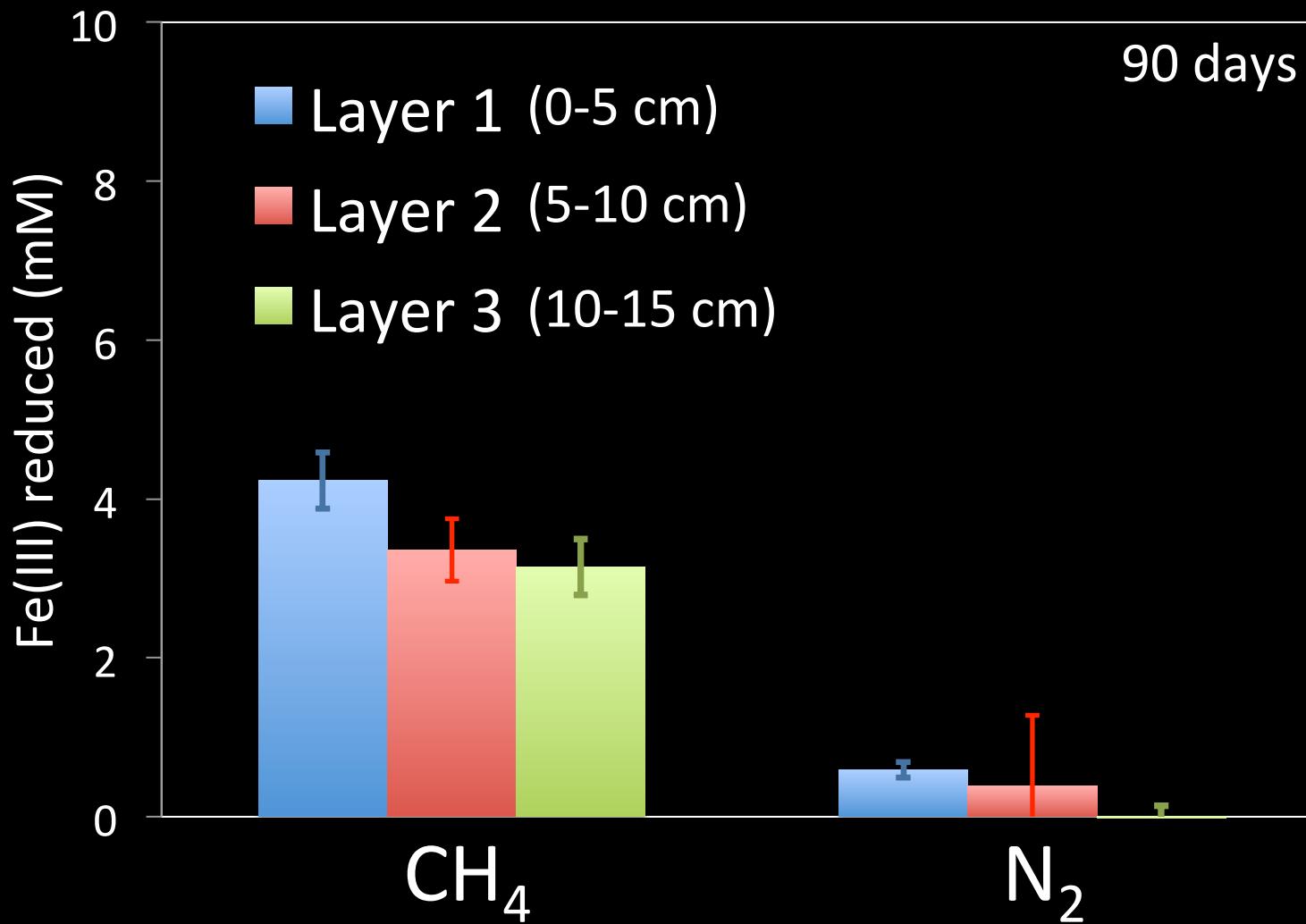
Measured

Ferrozine for Fe(II)

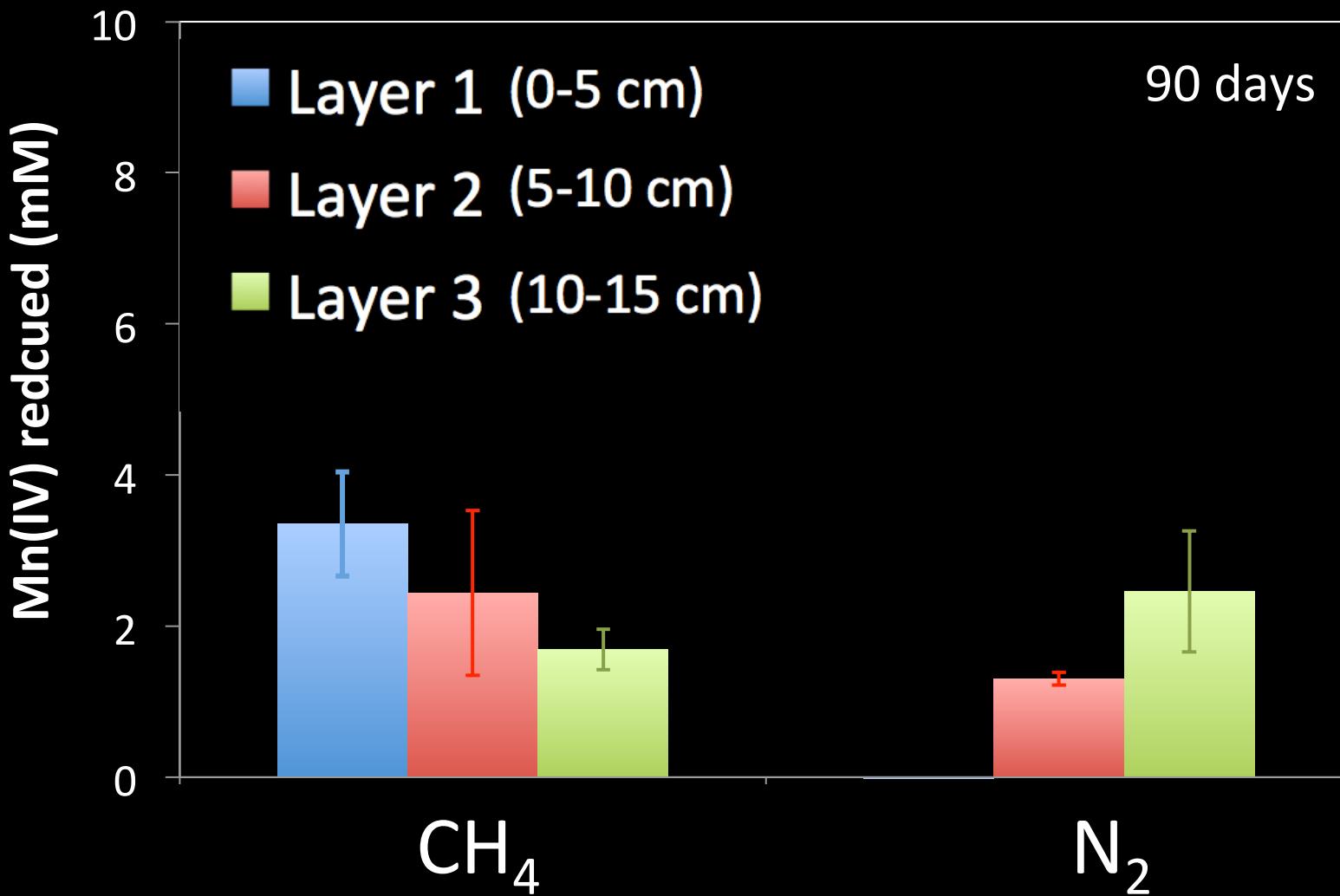
DNA for 16S amplicon

MiSeq sequencing

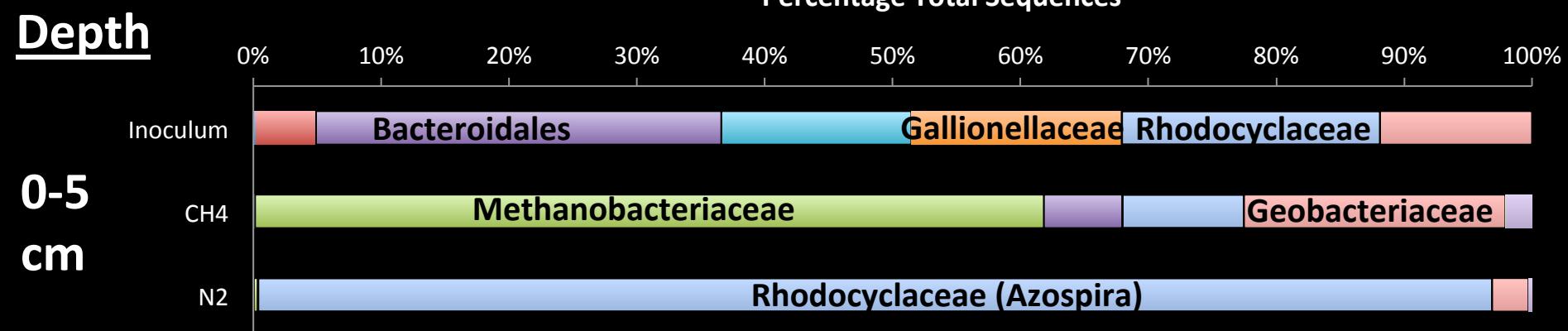
Methane stimulated Fe(III) reduction in all layers



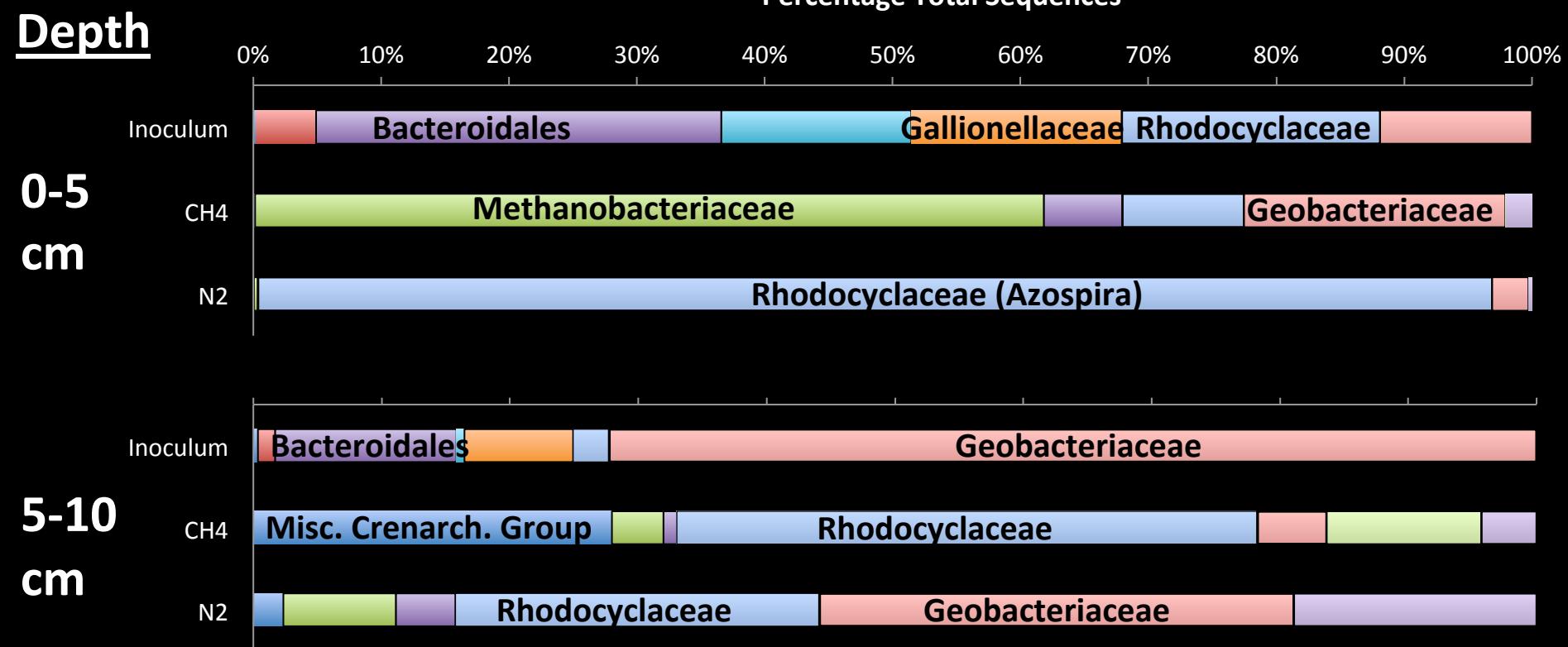
Methane stimulated Mn(IV) reduction in surface layers



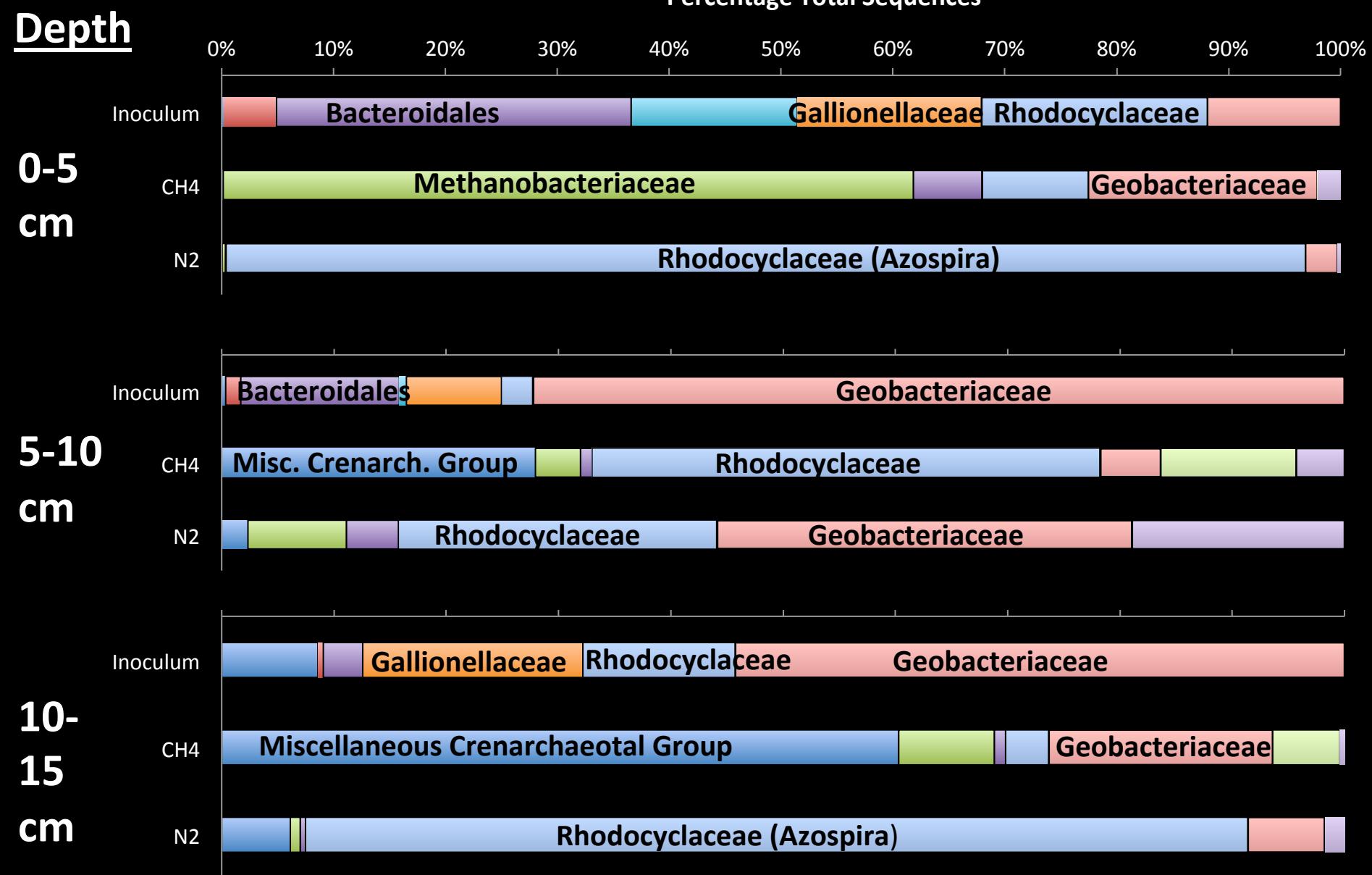
Microbial taxonomy in Fe(III) enrichments



Microbial taxonomy in Fe(III) enrichments



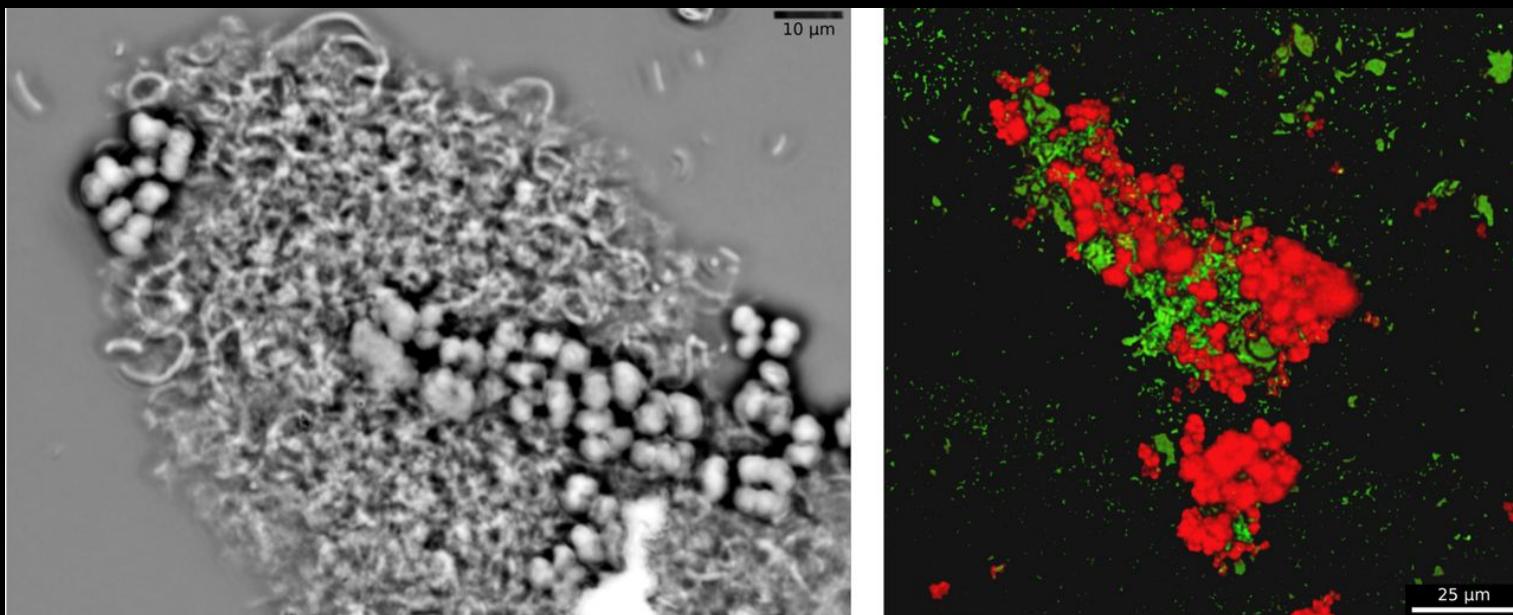
Microbial taxonomy in Fe(III) enrichments



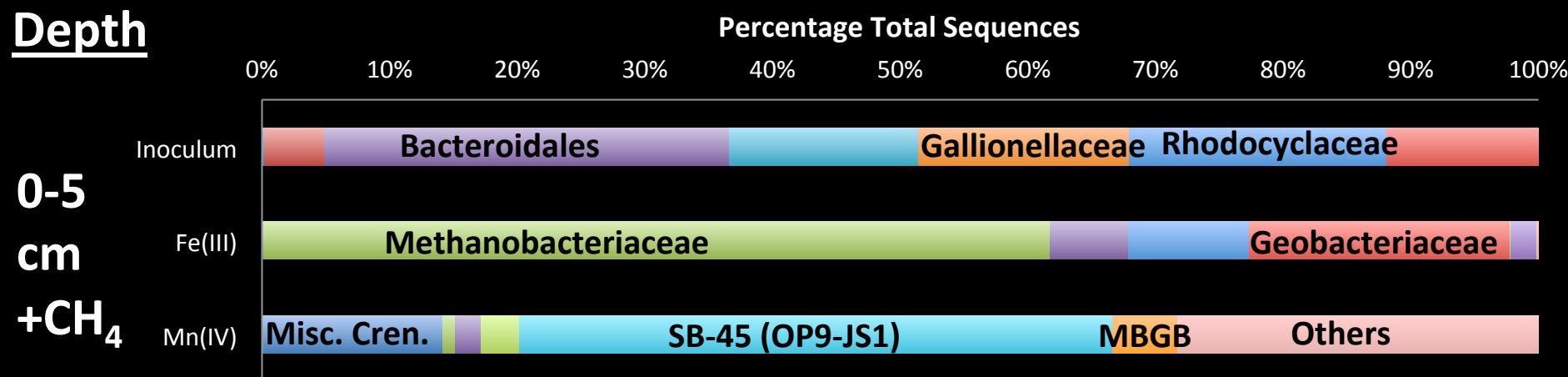
Possible players in methane-metal interactions

- Diverse methanogens reduce Fe(III) (Bond & Lovley, 2002)
- *Geobacter*-methanogen interaction?

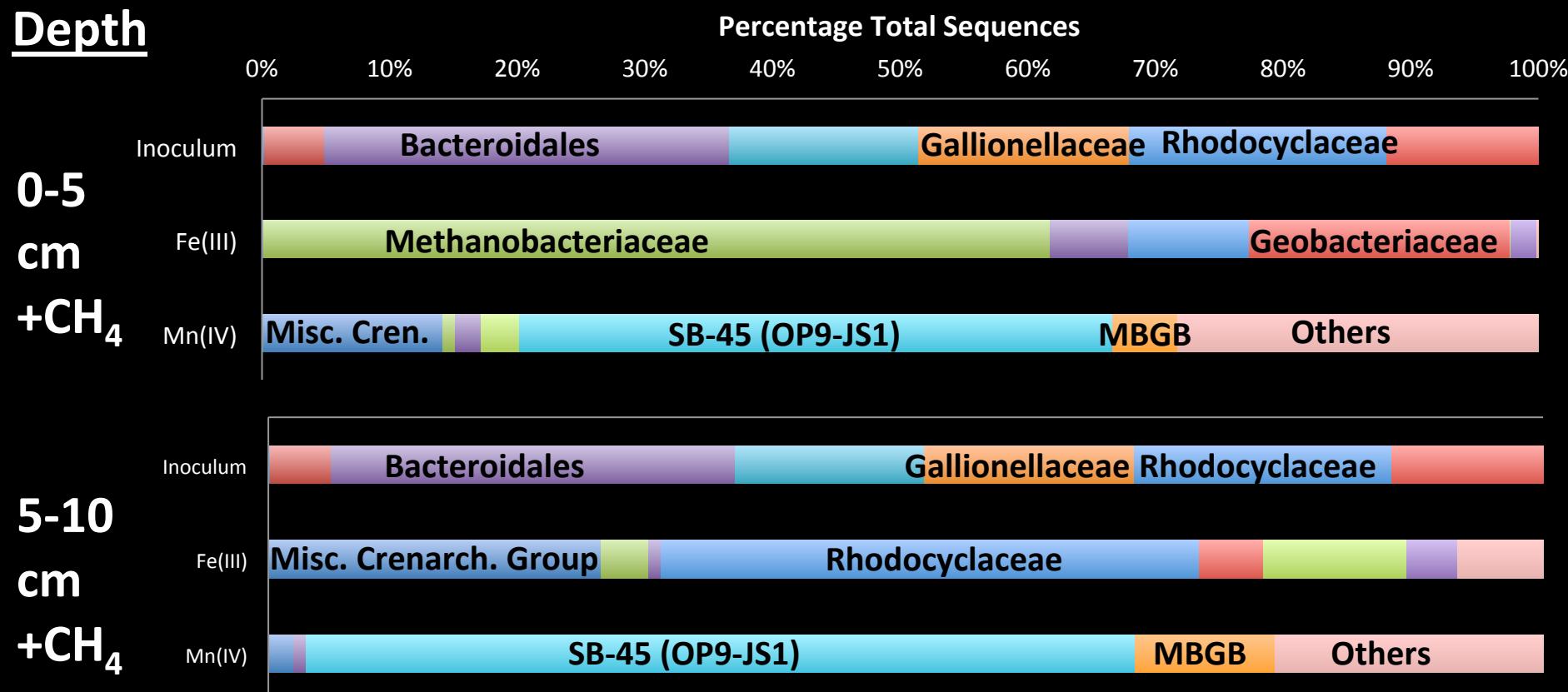
Geobacter metallireducens
Methanosaarcina barkeri



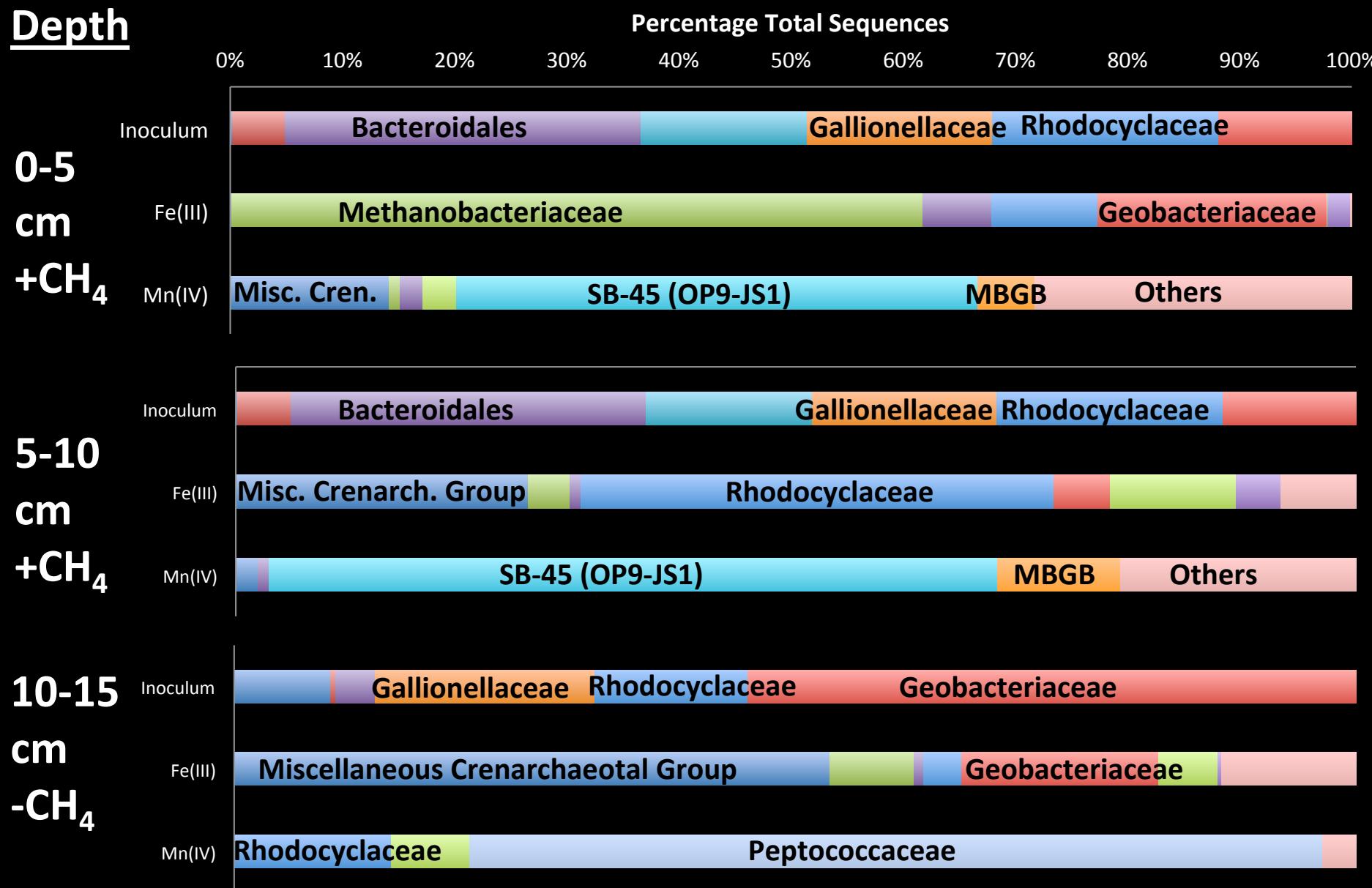
Comparison between Fe(III) and Mn(IV) enrichments



Comparison between Fe(III) and Mn(IV) enrichments



Comparison between Fe(III) and Mn(IV) enrichments



Initial Findings

- Methane stimulated Fe(III) reduction in all sediment layers of Lake Matano sediment

Initial Findings

- Methane stimulated Fe(III) reduction in all layers of Lake Matano sediment
- Methane stimulated Mn(VI) reduction in surface layers of Lake Matano sediment

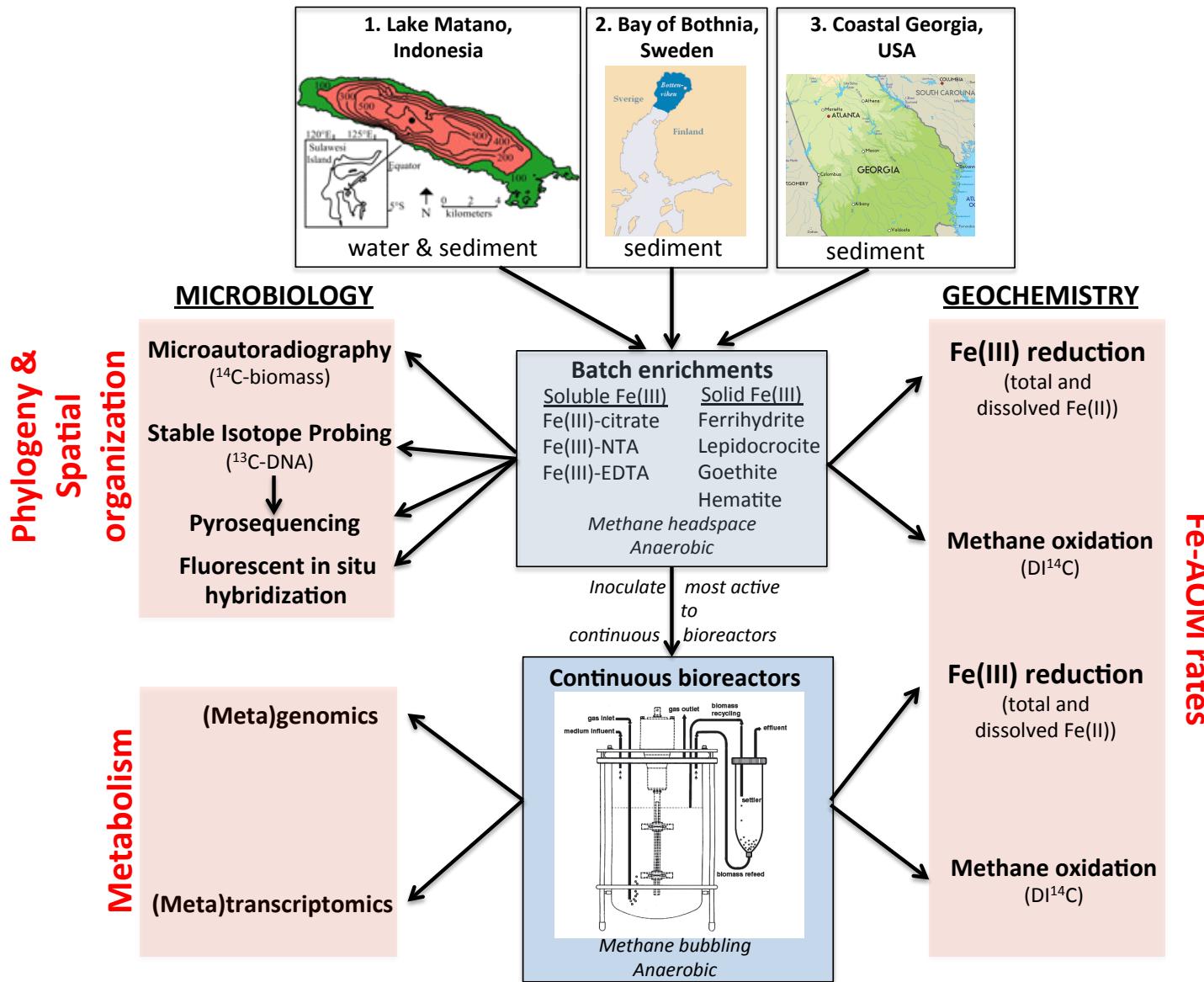
Initial Findings

- Methane stimulated Fe(III) reduction in all layers of Lake Matano sediment
- Methane stimulated Mn(VI) reduction in surface layers of Lake Matano sediment
- Miscellaneous Crenarchaeotal Group, Methanobactericeae, Geobacteriaceae and Rhodocyclaceae enriched in Fe(III) + CH₄ incubations vs. primarily Rhodocyclaceae in Fe(III) - CH₄ incubations

Initial Findings

- Methane stimulated Fe(III) reduction in all layers of Lake Matano sediment
- Methane stimulated Mn(VI) reduction in surface layers of Lake Matano sediment
- Miscellaneous Crenarchaeotal Group, Methanobactericeae, Geobacteriaceae and Rhodocyclaceae enriched in Fe(III) + CH₄ incubations vs. primarily Rhodocyclaceae in Fe(III) - CH₄ incubations
- OP9 subclade SB-45 enriched in Mn(IV) + CH₄ incubations vs. Peptococcaceae in Mn(IV) - CH₄ incubations

Next Steps



A big thanks to....

Georgia Tech

Glass Lab

Marcus Bray

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DiChristina Lab

Tom DiChristina

Ben Reed

Stewart Lab

Frank Stewart

Neha Sarode

University of Kansas

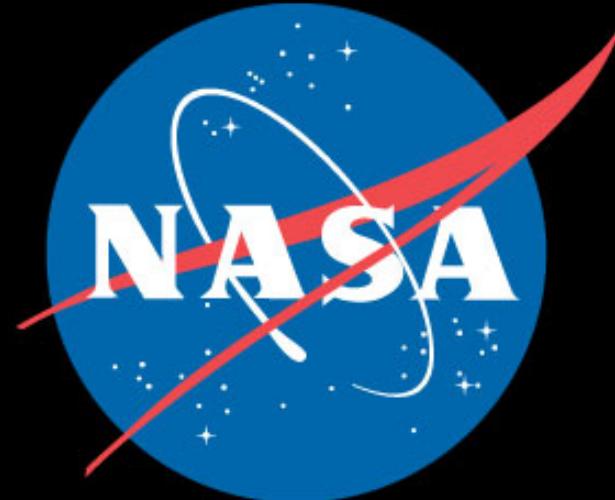
David Fowle

U British Columbia

Sean Crowe

CarriAyne Jones

Steven Hallam



Exobiology Grant

NNX14AJ87G

*...and you all for
listening
today!!*