

Genomic analyses of *Novymonas esmeraldas* and *Ca*. Pandoraea novymonadis



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Novymonas esmeraldas is a new member of the family Trypanosomatidae (Esmeraldas Province, Ecuador, 2008). It was assigned to a new genus, which was identified as a member of the subfamily Leishmaniinae.

Further research documented the presence of bacterial endosymbionts inside *N. esmeraldas* cells. According to the phylogenetic analysis, endosymbiont is a member of the genus *Pandoraea* (*Candidatus* Pandoraea novymonadis). This is the first example of *Pandoraea* being the intracellular endosymbiont.

Fig. 1. Phylogenetic trees of trypanosomatids and bacterial endosymbionts. Kostygov A.Y. et al. 2016



GENOMIC AND PROTEOMIC ANALYSES

N. esmeraldas	Ca. Pandoraea novymonadis
Total length of genome is 32 Mb	Total length of genome is 1,16 Mb
3,901 peptides detected in protein fraction 41% coverage	719 peptides detected in protein fraction 74% coverage

Among the host-encoded proteins found in the endosymbiont fraction were:

- Two transporters:
 - 1. The protein belonging to the ABC-multidrug resistance superfamily (NESM_000062100.1)
 - 2. A transmembrane protein 18 (NESM_000205400.1)
- Trifunctional enoyl-CoA-hydratase/enoyl-CoA-isomerase/3hydroxyacyl-CoA-dehydrogenase (NESM_000750700.1)
- Lipid metabolism enzymes

The presence of these host proteins in bacterial fraction indicates that *N. esmeraldas* complements the biosynthesis of fatty acids and β -oxidation in *Ca*. Pandoraea novymonadis.

The *Ca*. P. novymonadis genome was compared to that of its basal phylogenetic relative *Pandoraea pnomenusa* and found to be substantially (~80%) reduced.

Ca. P. novymonadis lacks some genes responsible for the synthesis of essential amino acids. These are present in the *N. esmeraldas* genome.



Conclusion

The symbiotic relationship between *N. esmeraldas* and *Ca.* Pandoraea novymonadis can serve as a model for studying the development of endosymbiosis in parasitic protists and other eukaryotes.