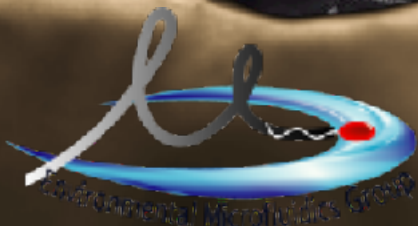
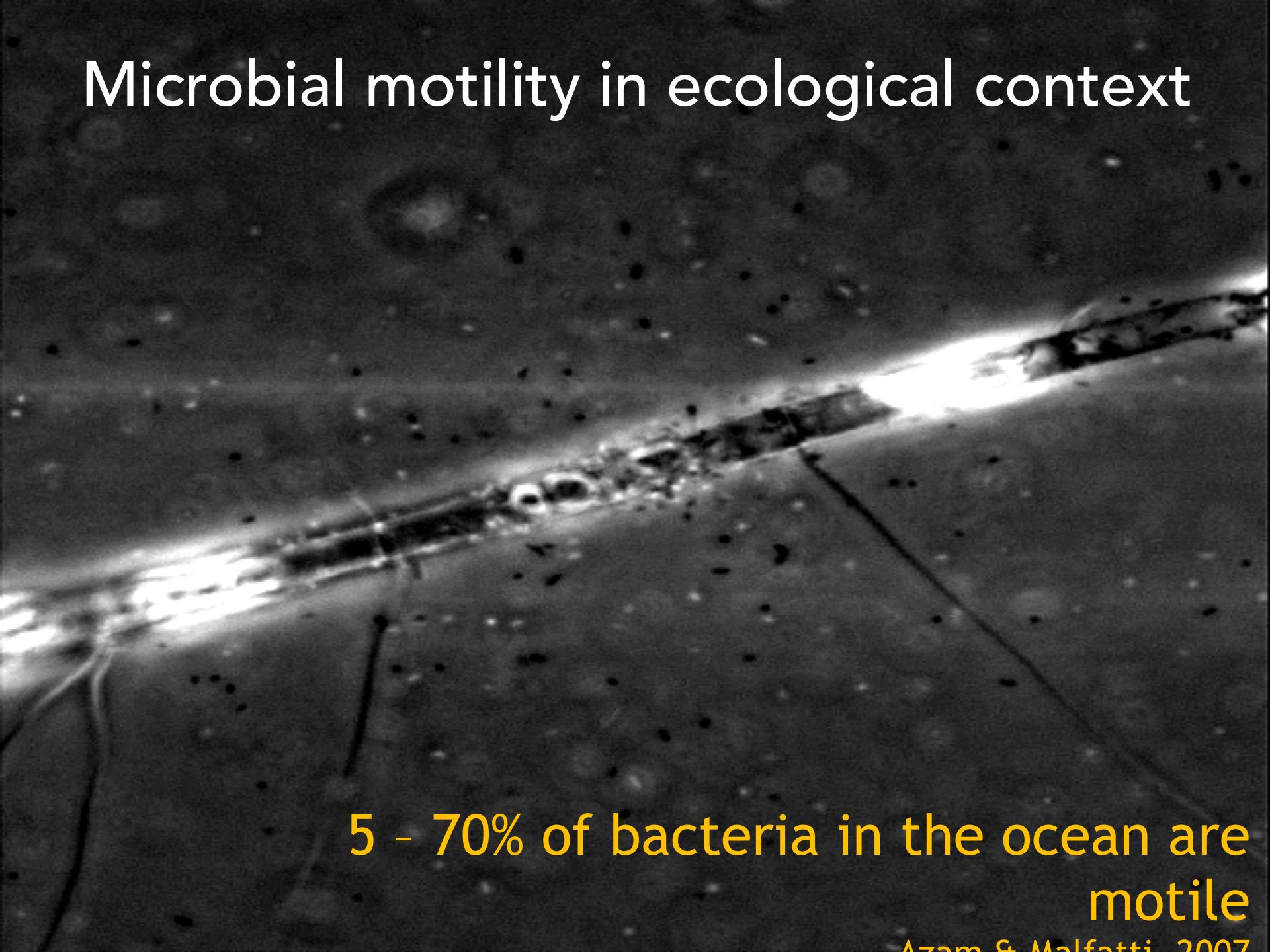


# Microbial motility in complex fluid environments

Vicente Fernandez  
Group of Prof. Roman Stocker



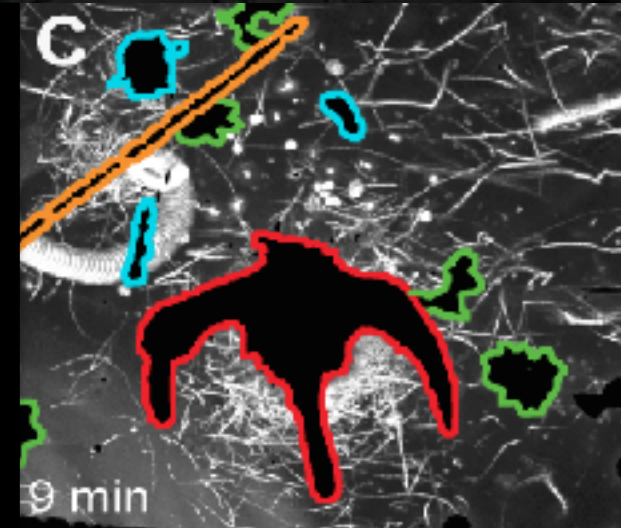
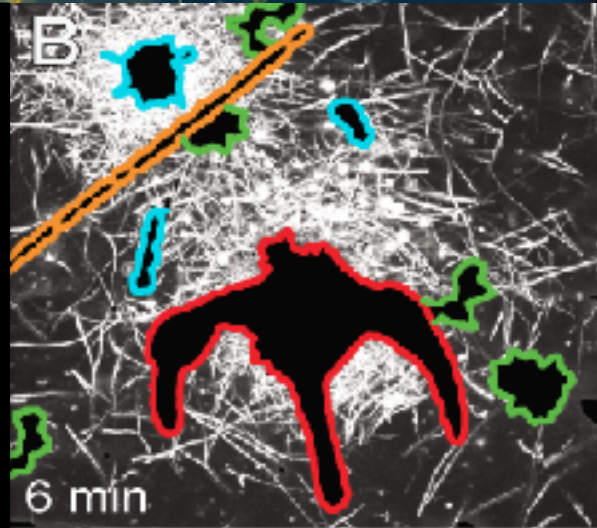
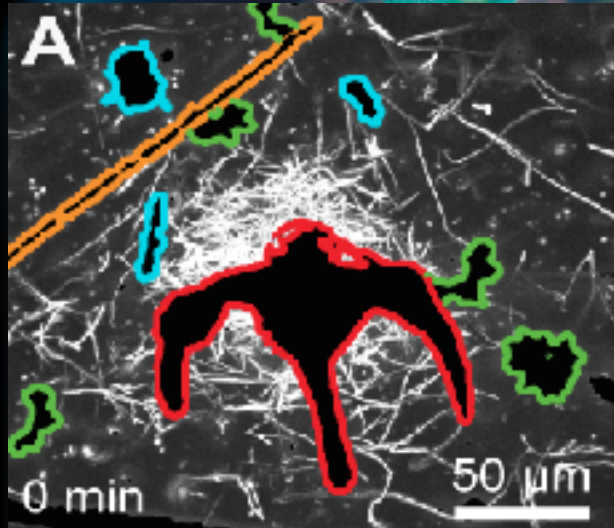
# Microbial motility in ecological context

A grayscale micrograph showing a complex, multi-layered bacterial biofilm. The structure consists of numerous small, interconnected cells forming a dense, irregular network. The biofilm is illuminated from the side, creating bright highlights and deep shadows that emphasize its three-dimensional, porous nature. The background is dark and contains many small, individual bacterial cells, some of which appear to be swimming or moving.

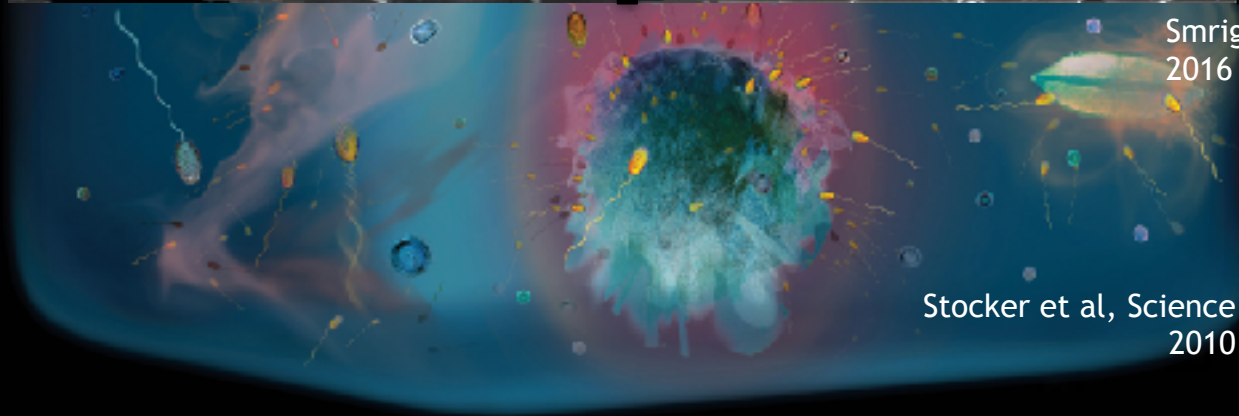
5 - 70% of bacteria in the ocean are  
motile

Azam & Malfatti, 2007

# Hotspots dominate the ocean microscale

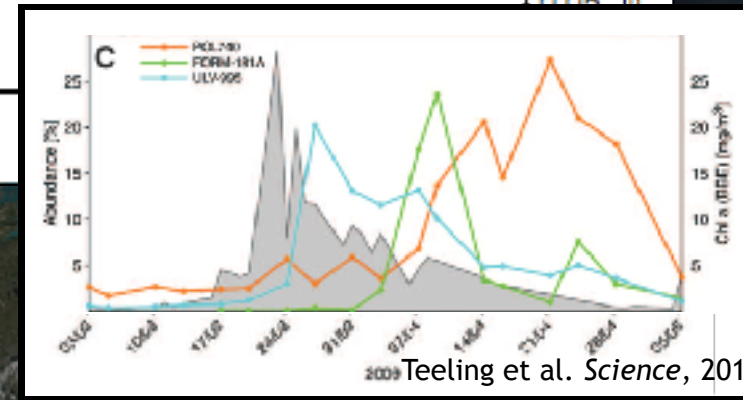
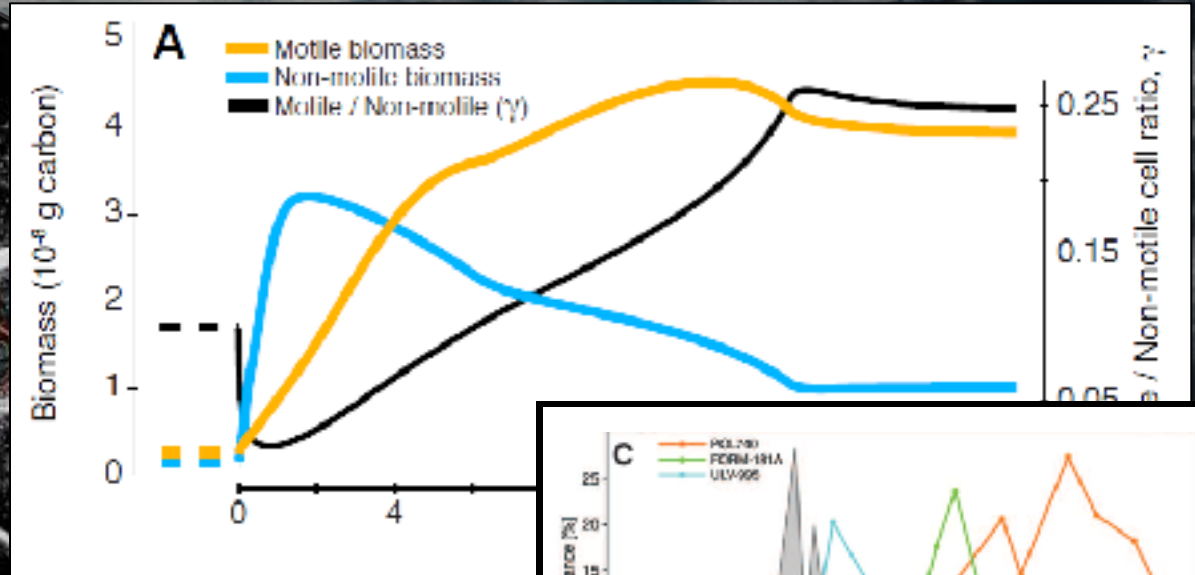
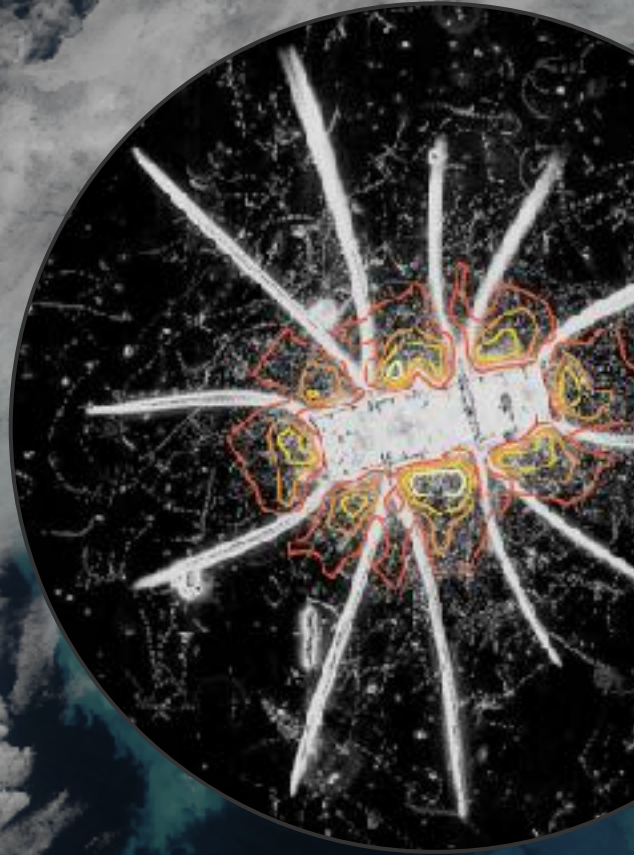


Smriga, Fernandez, Mitchell & Stocker, PNAS  
2016



Stocker et al, Science  
2010

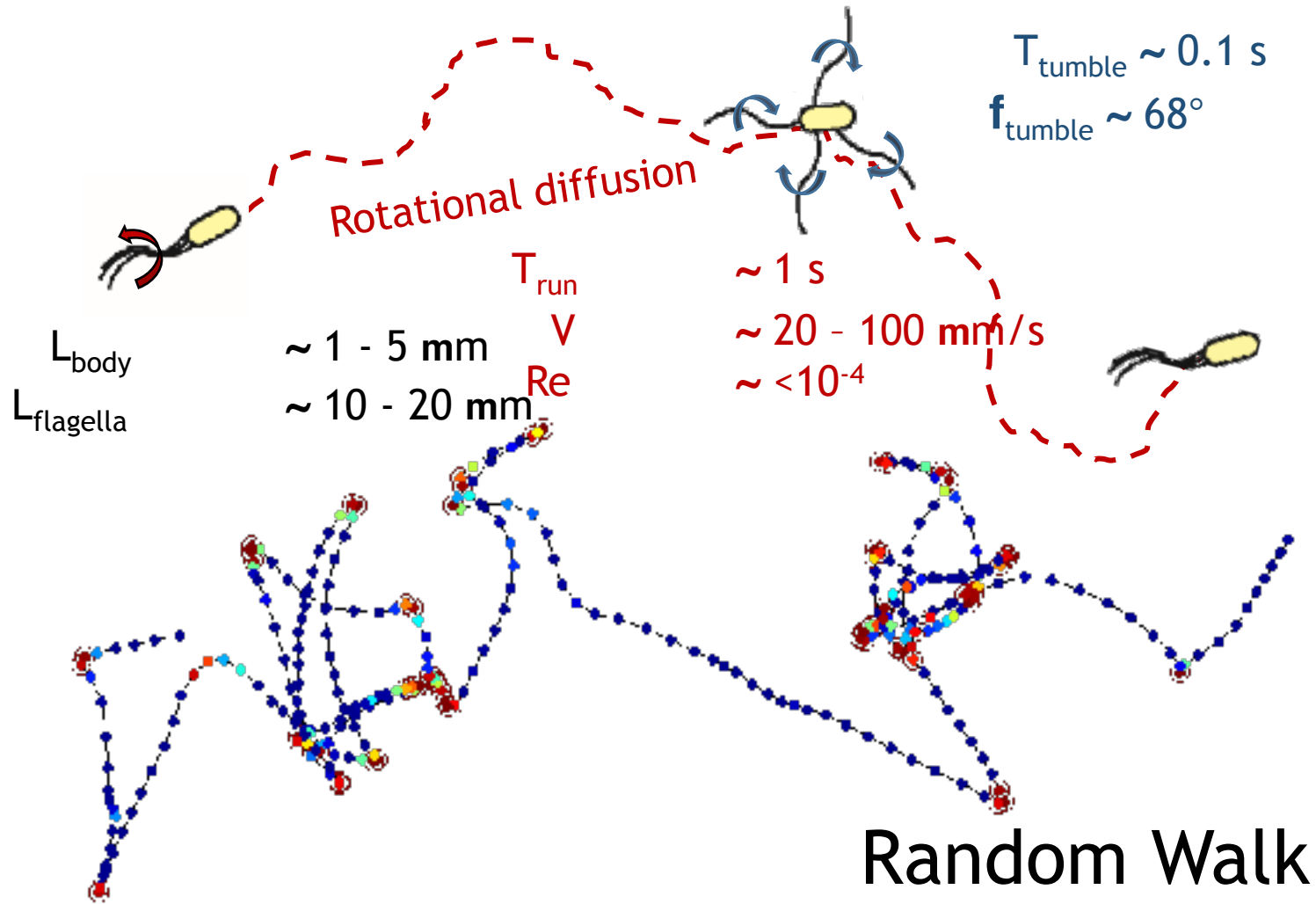
# Bacterial competition in a phytoplankton bloom



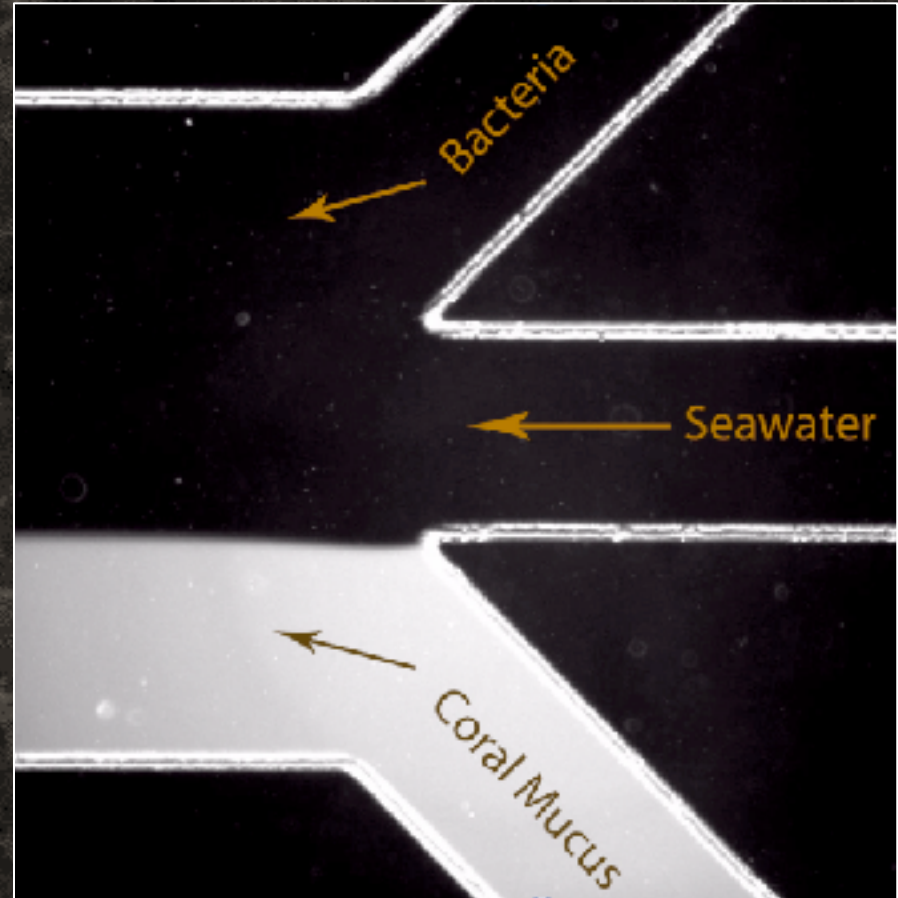
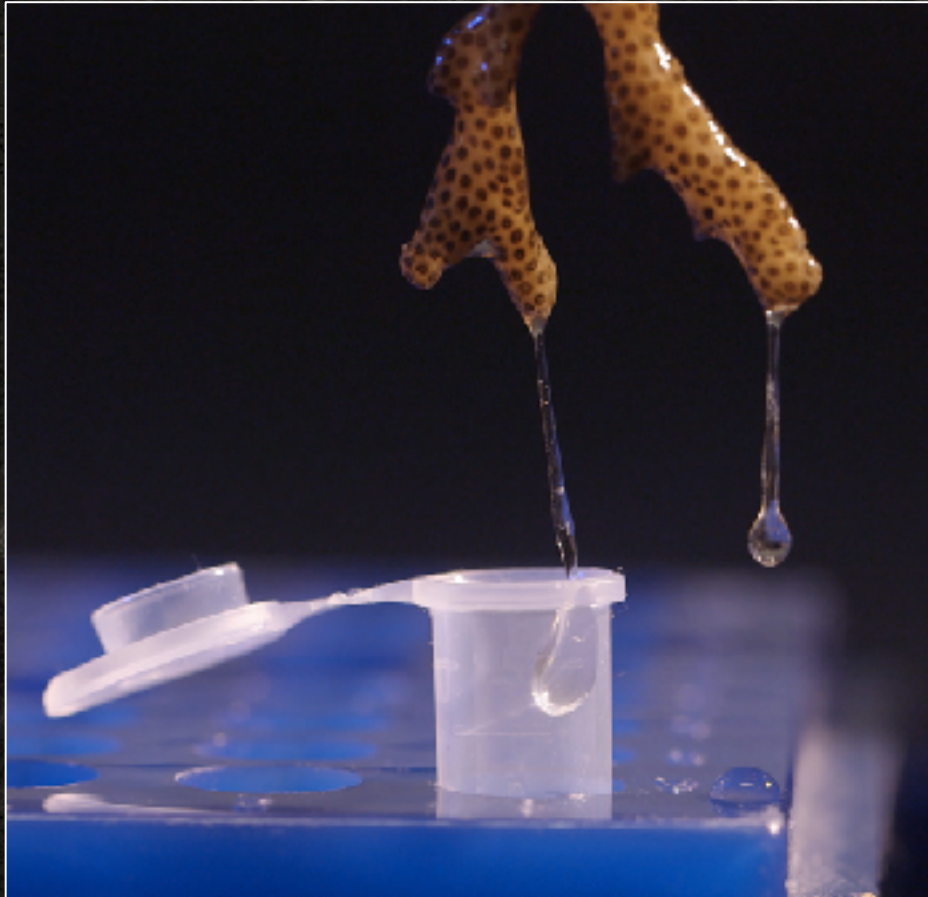
Motile population dominates biomass after 4 days

→ Microscale, phycosphere consumption underpins initial macroscale bacterial succession

# Bacterial motility overview



# Chemotaxis Assay

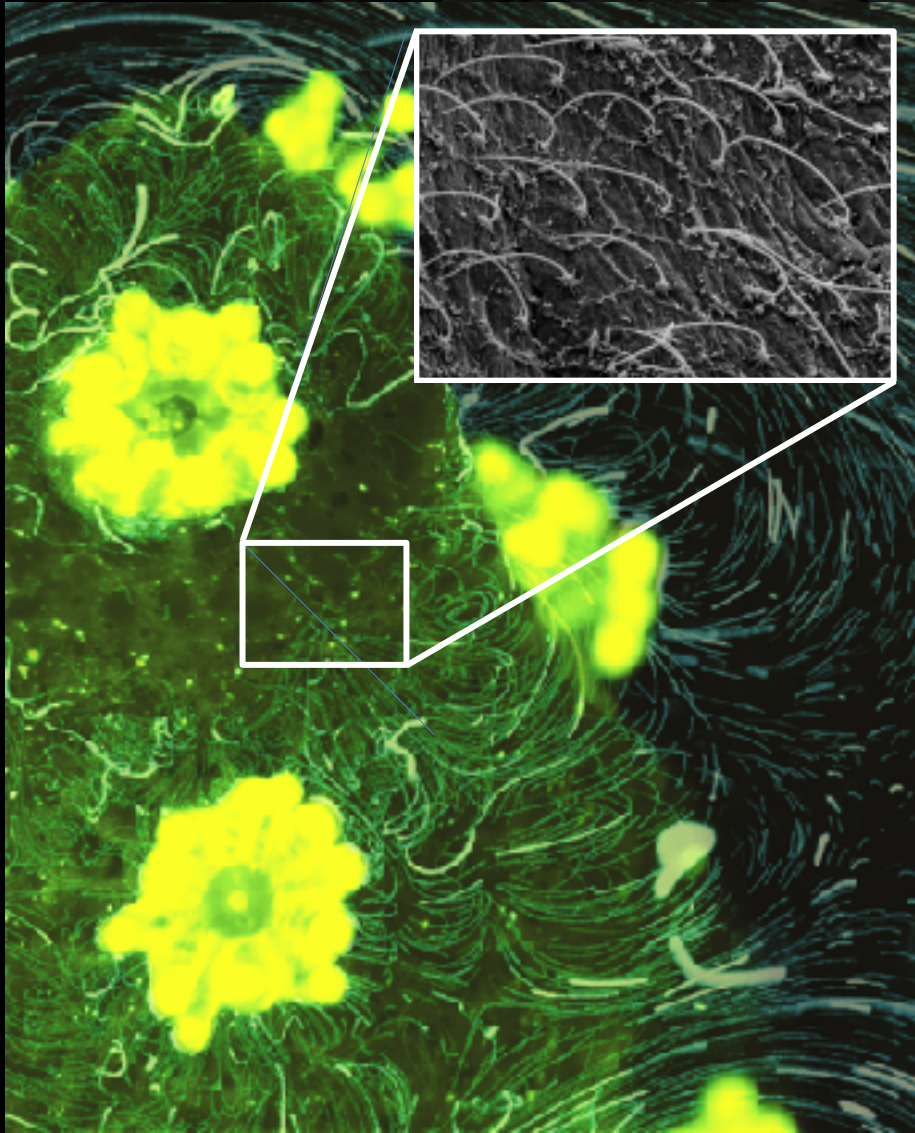


# Chemotaxis towards coral mucus



Migration rate  $\ll$  Swimming speed

# The coral microenvironment



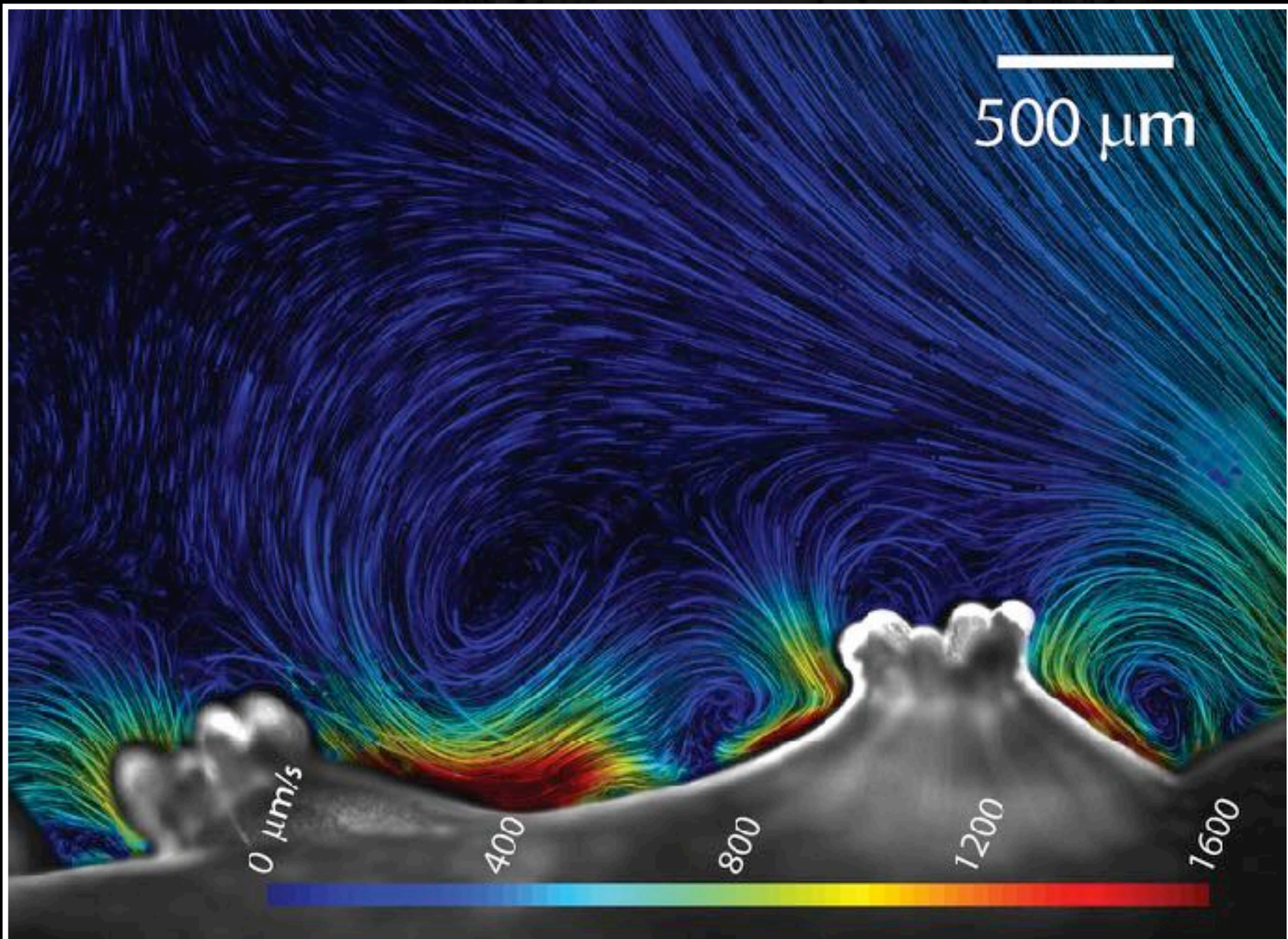
Fluid flow near coral surfaces is surprisingly complicated

Frequent vortices are generated by aligned surface cilia

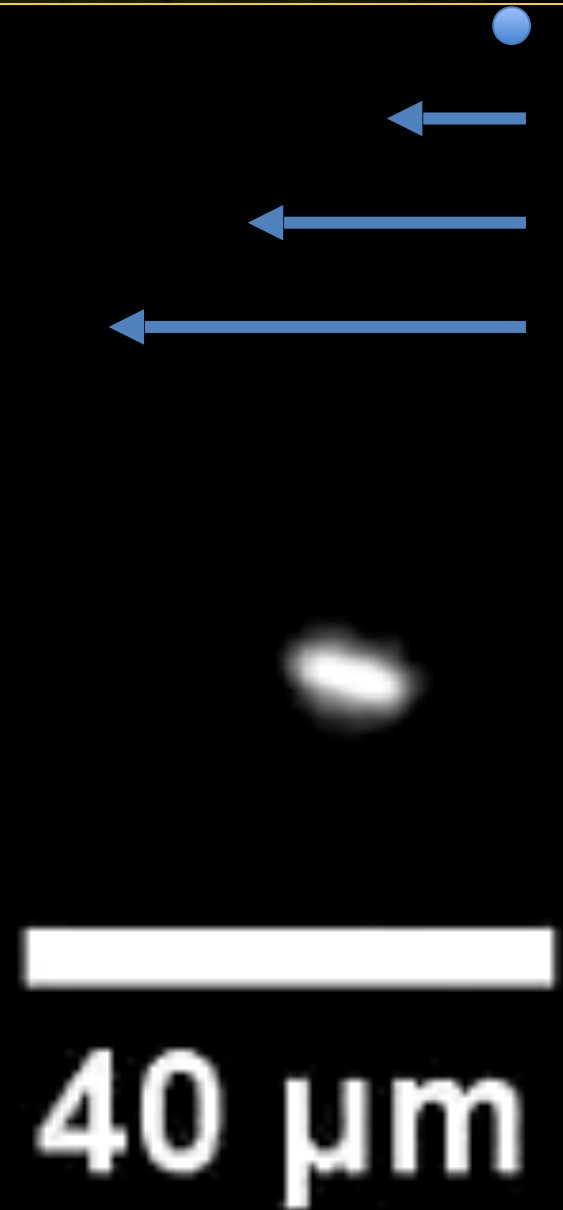
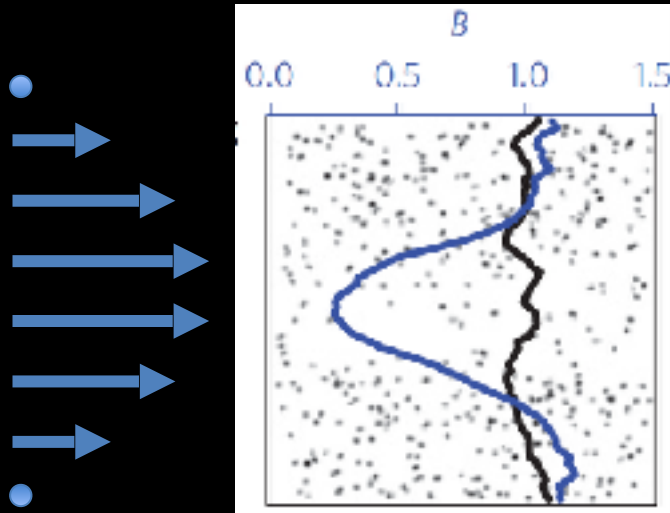
These vortices help dissipate oxygen for photosynthesis

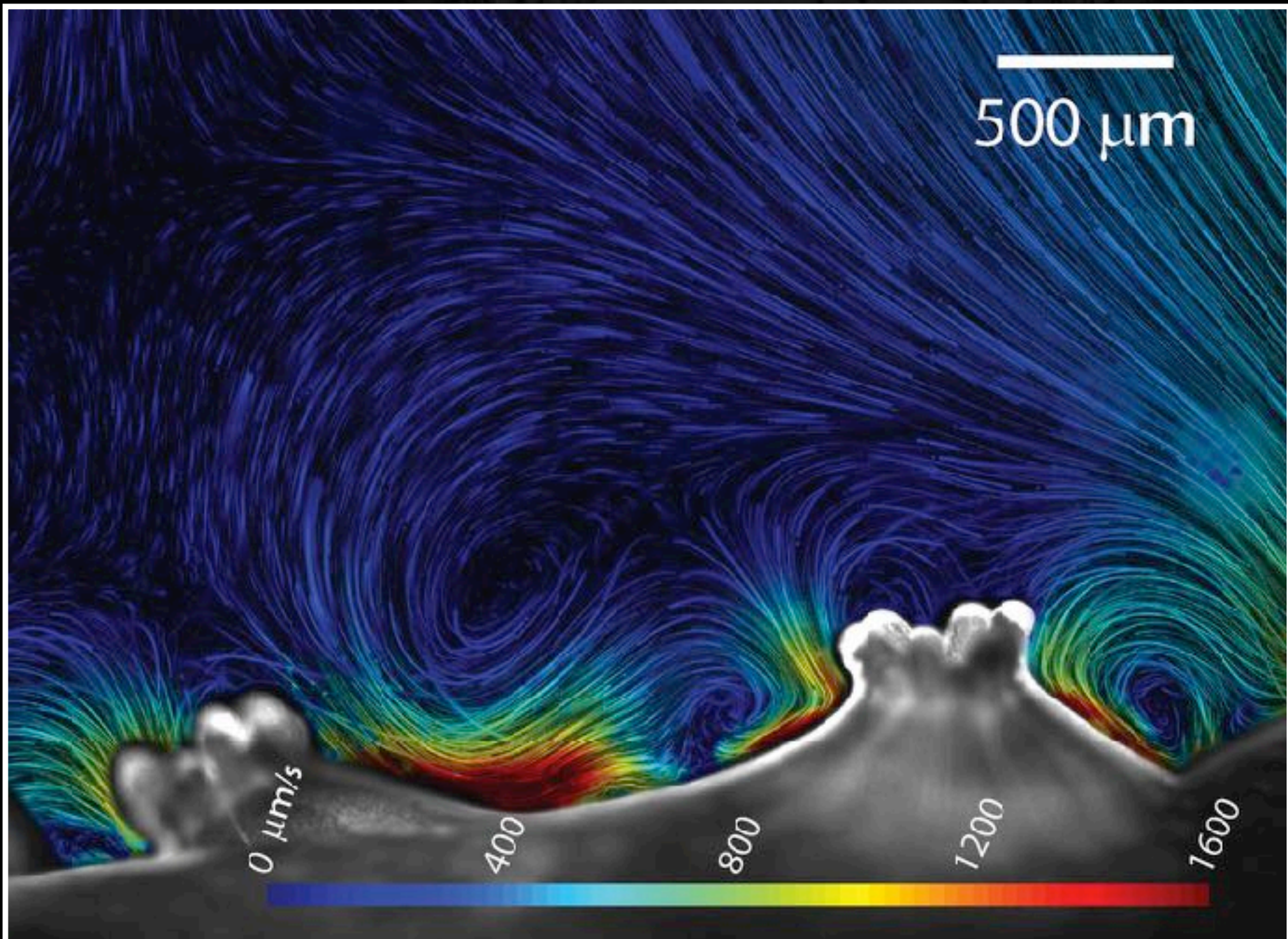
They also provide a 'physical immune system' against pathogenic bacteria



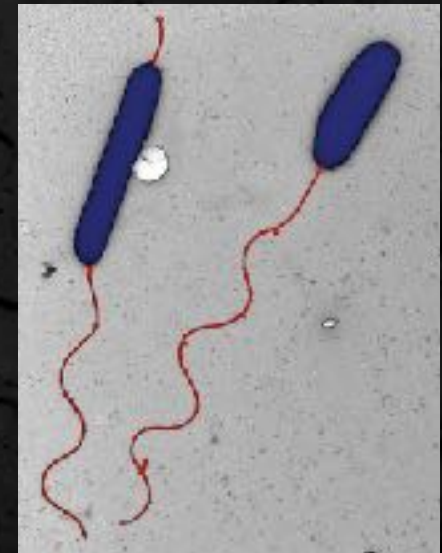
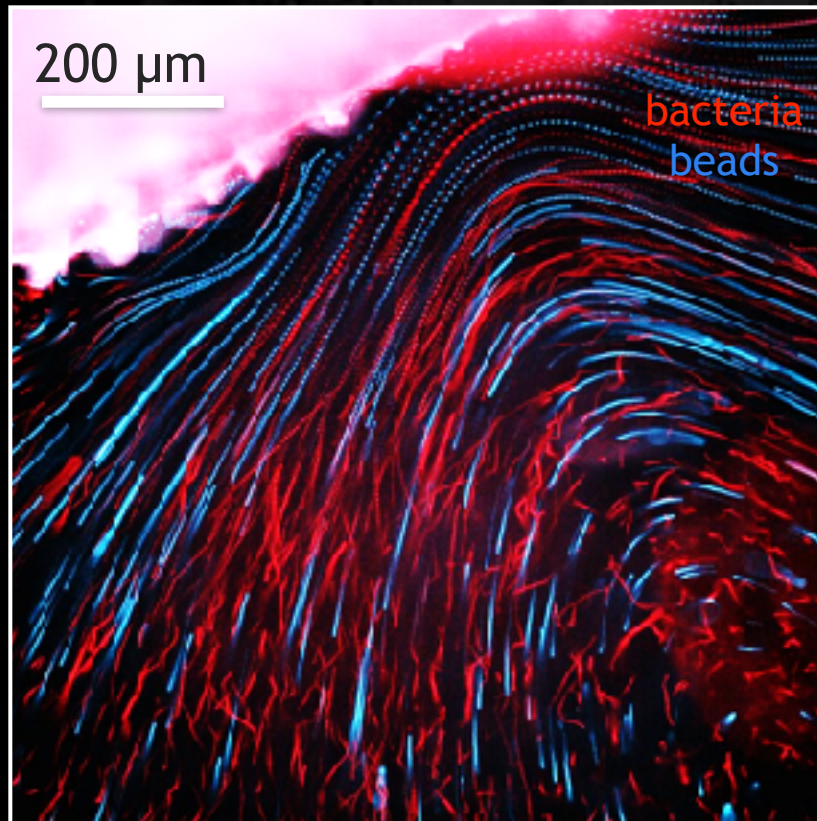


# Bacteria in shear flow

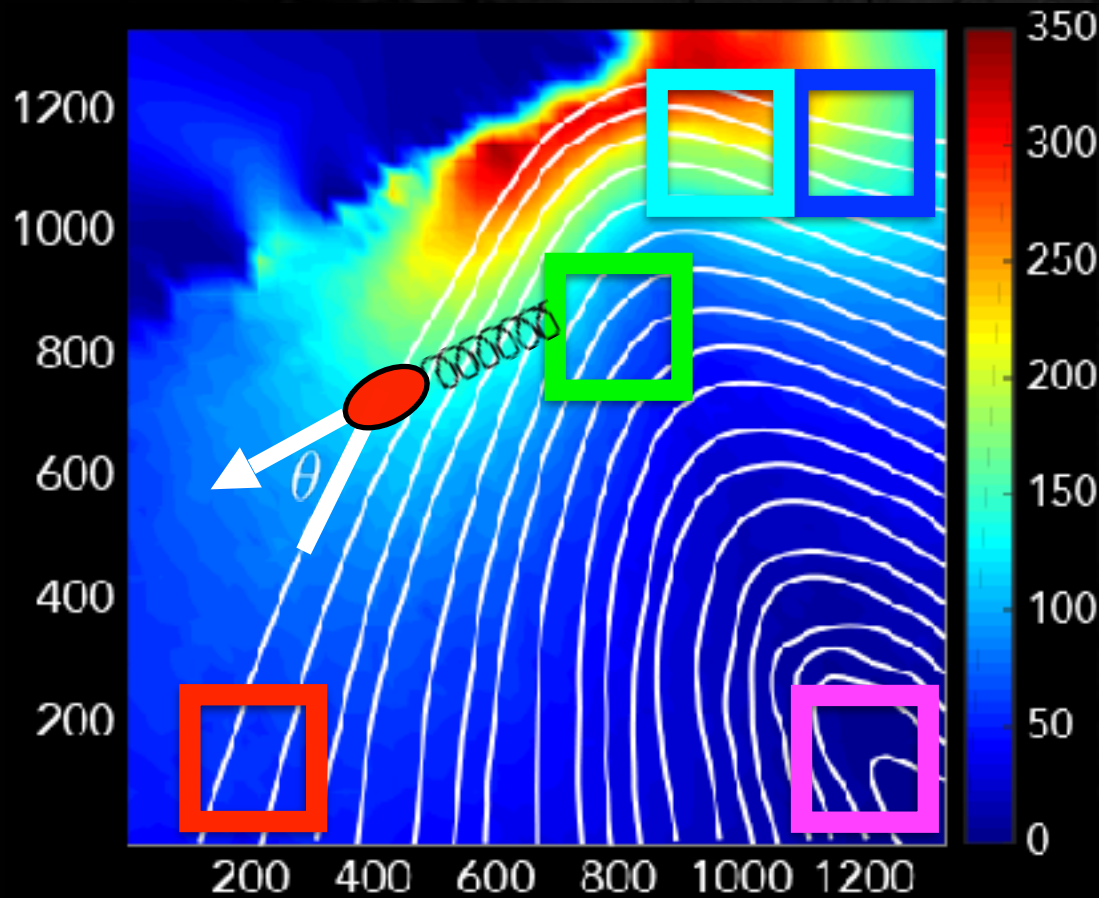




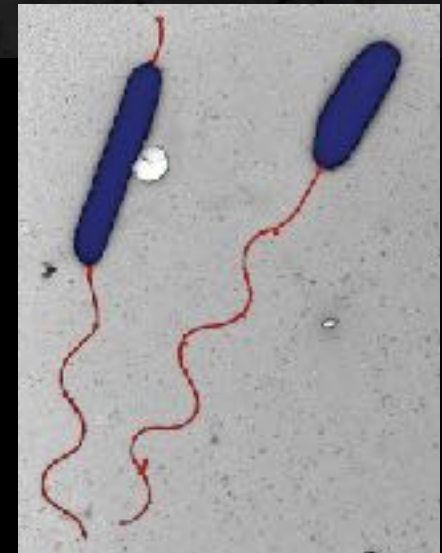
# Bacteria do not go with the flow



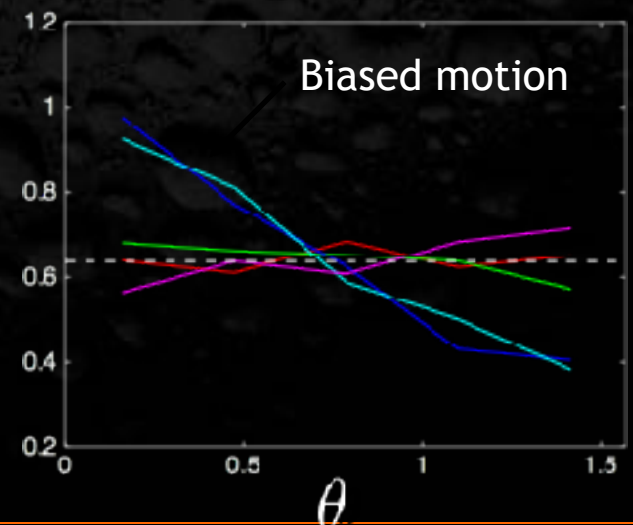
# Bacteria do not go with the flow



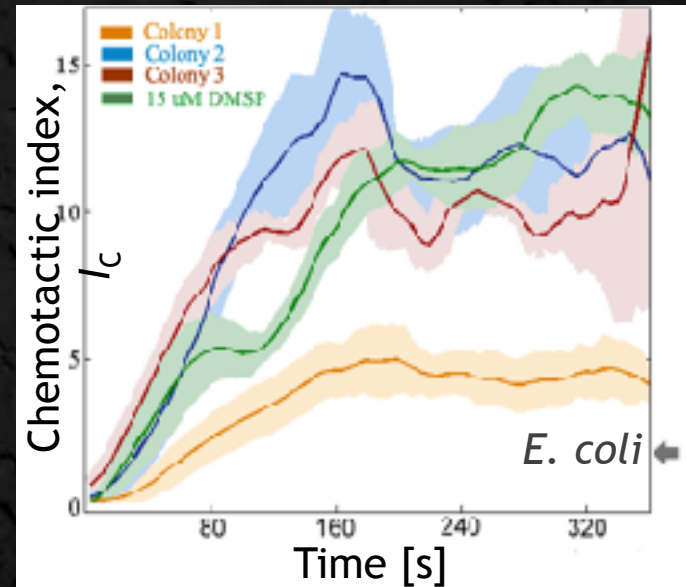
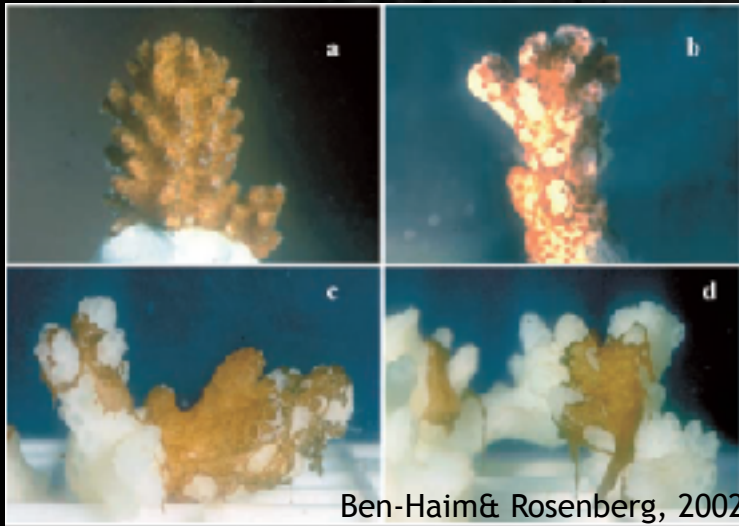
Cross-streamline migration hindered by flow



Histogram (140,000 points)

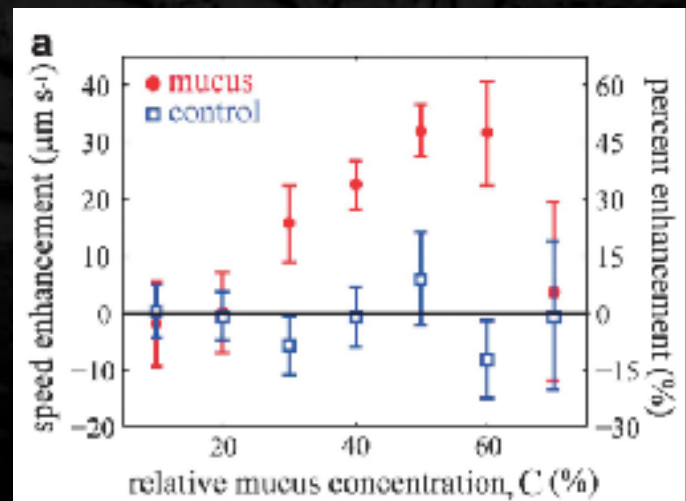


# Bacteria do not go with the flow

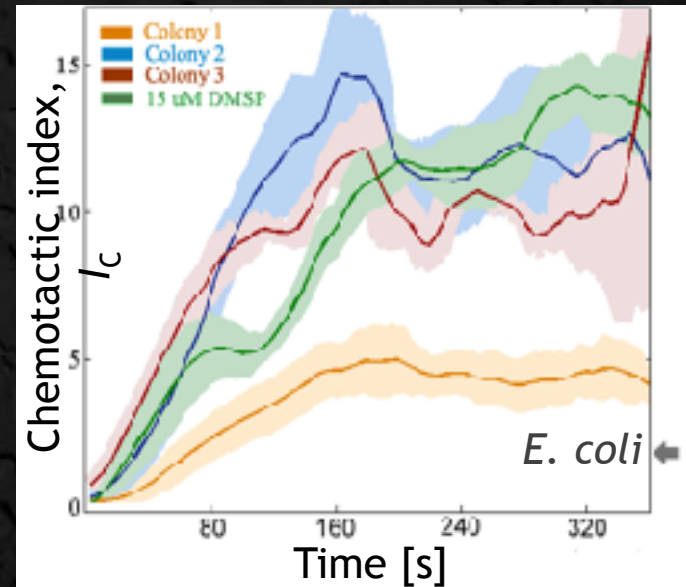
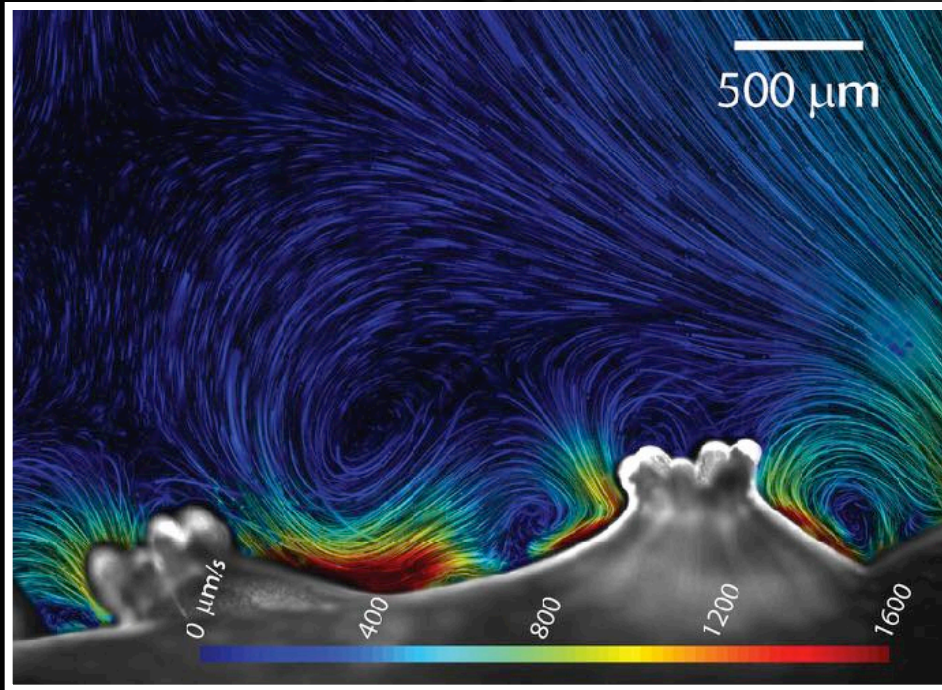


Despite these defenses, *vibrio coralliilyticus* infects and bleaches coral

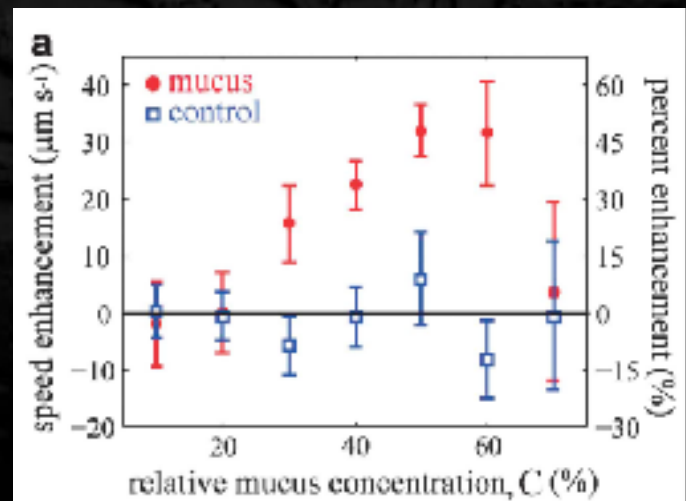
Motility is part of the explanation



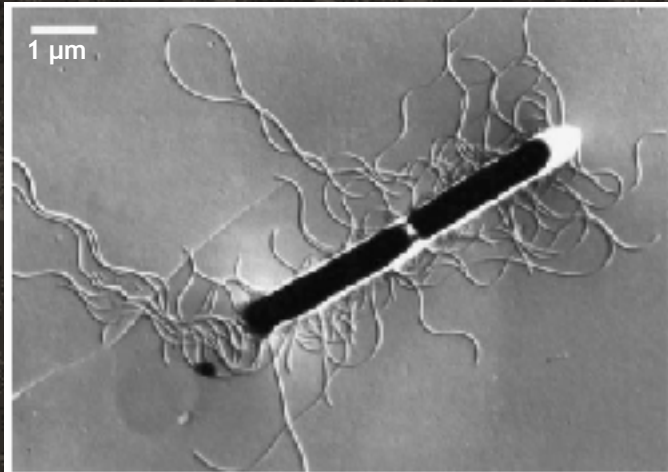
# Bacteria do not go with the flow



Motility is part of the explanation

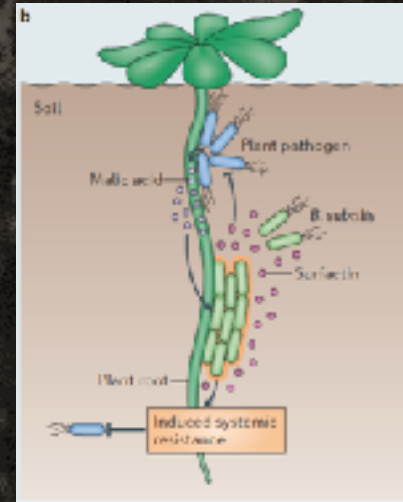


# *Bacillus subtilis*

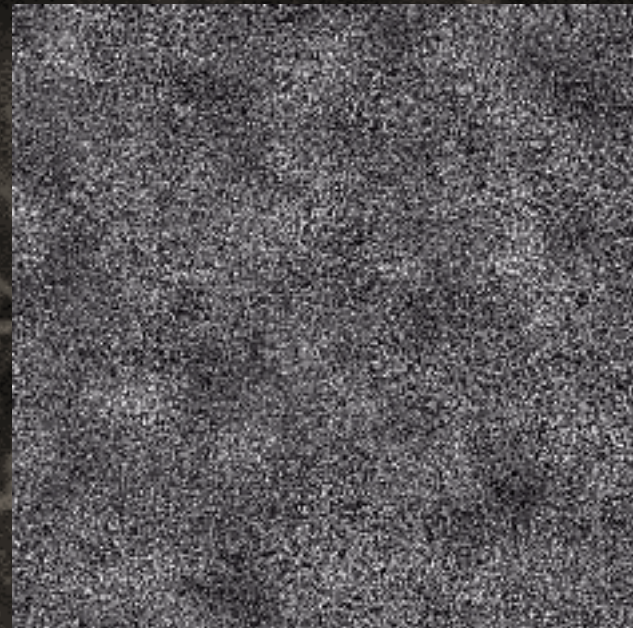


(Cisneros *et al.* 2007)

- Rod shaped
- Multiple flagella
- Run and tumble motility
- Flagellar bundles can form at either end
- 20 μm/s swimming speed



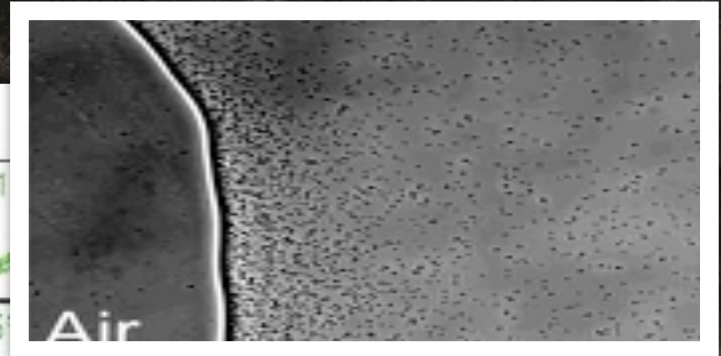
(Mamakis *et al.* 2013)



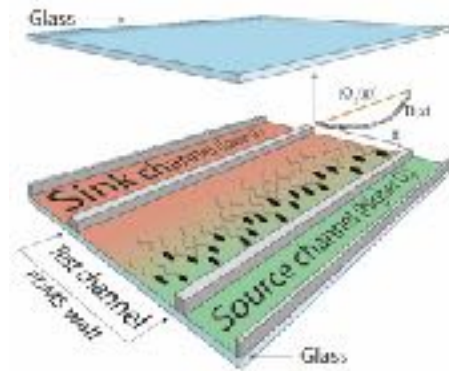
(Cisneros *et al.* 2011)



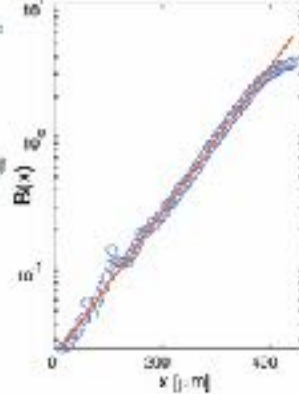
# Aerotaxis in *B. subtilis*



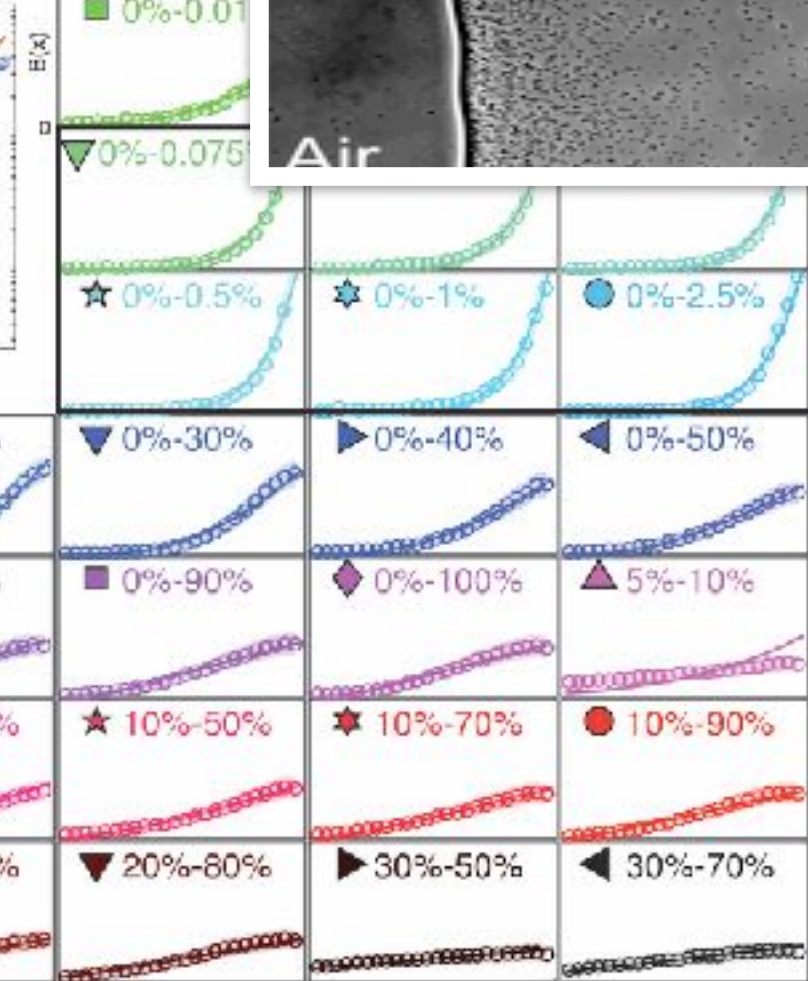
A



B



C

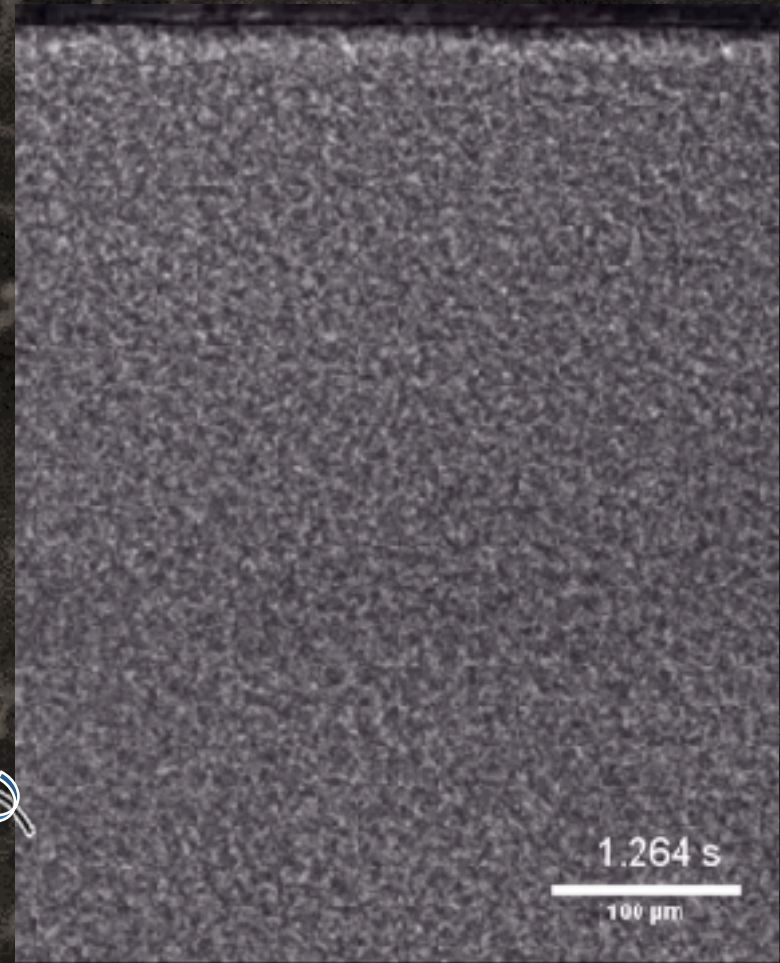
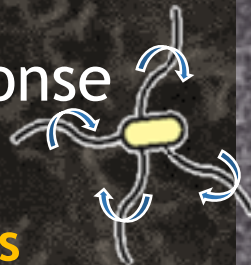


# Oxygen in dense suspensions

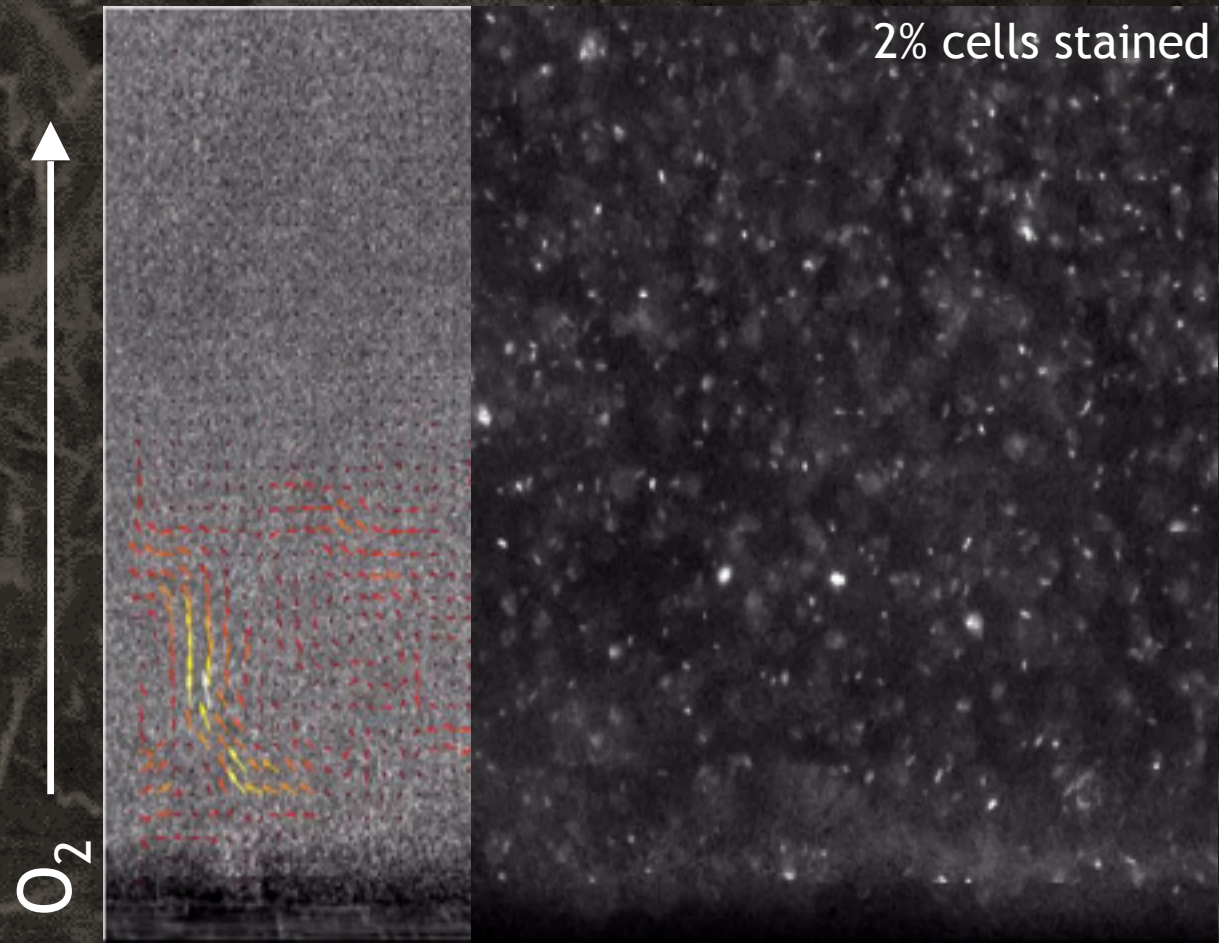
$O_2$  dependence allows us to exert some control over individuals in an active fluid

- Motility enabled as oxygen increases over a threshold value
- Bias in behavior of individuals in response to a gradient

**Are active matter dynamics influenced by aerotactic behavior in individuals?**



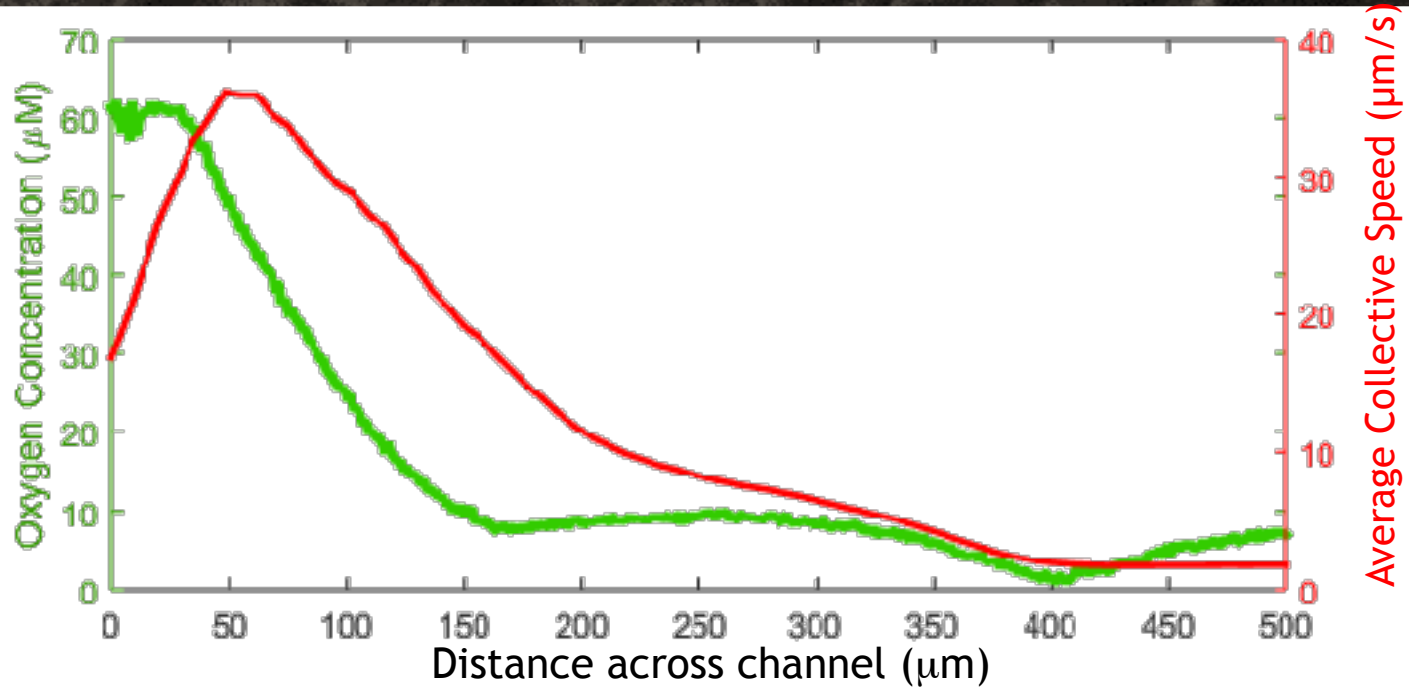
# Tracking individual bacteria



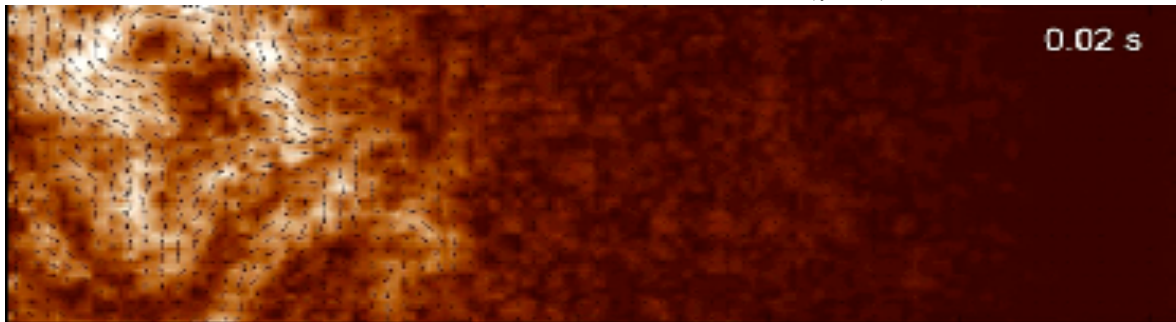
Phase imaging of fluorescently labeled bacteria  
(not simultaneous)

1/2 speed

# Relationship between oxygen and collective motion

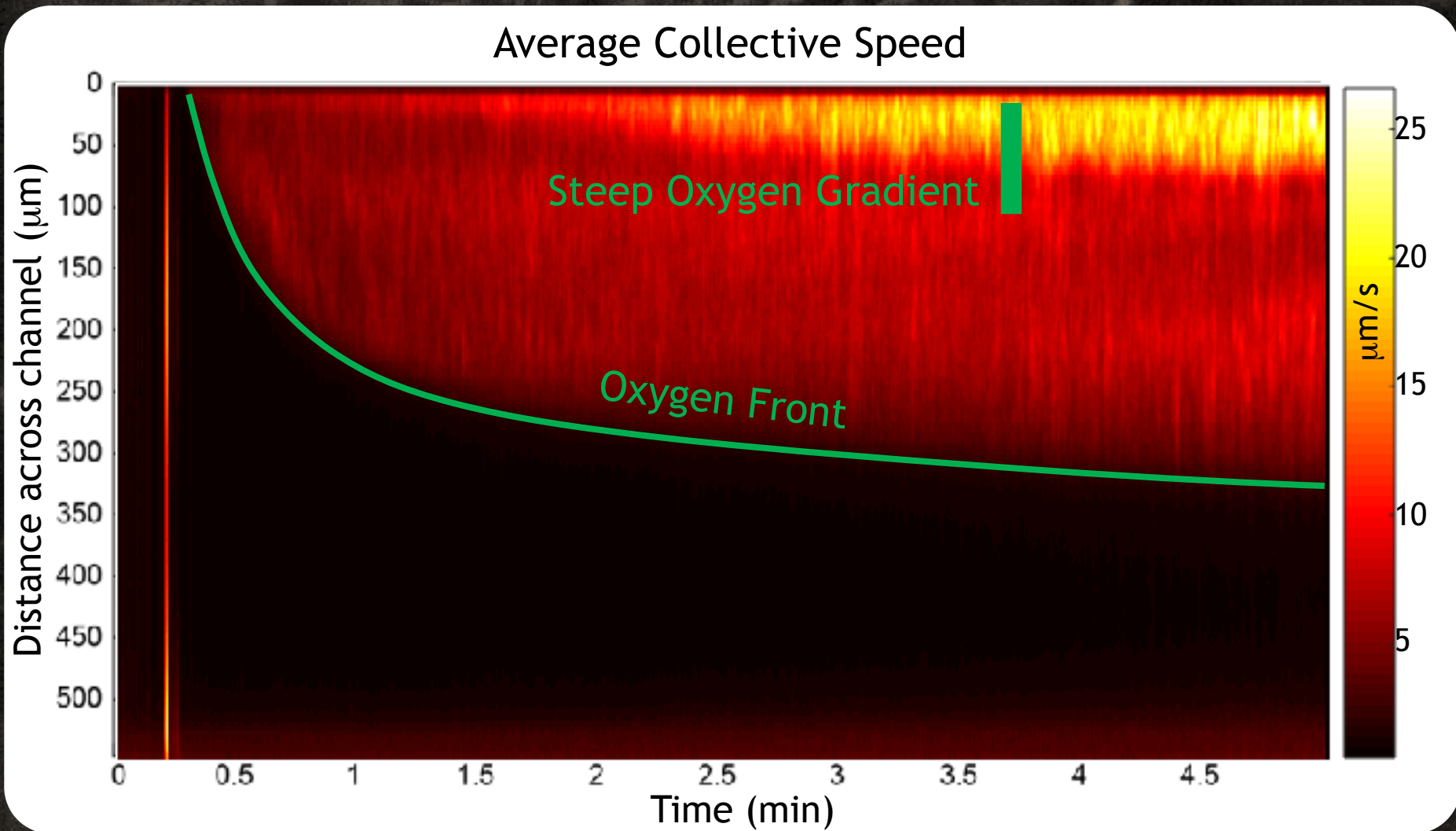


Oxygen source

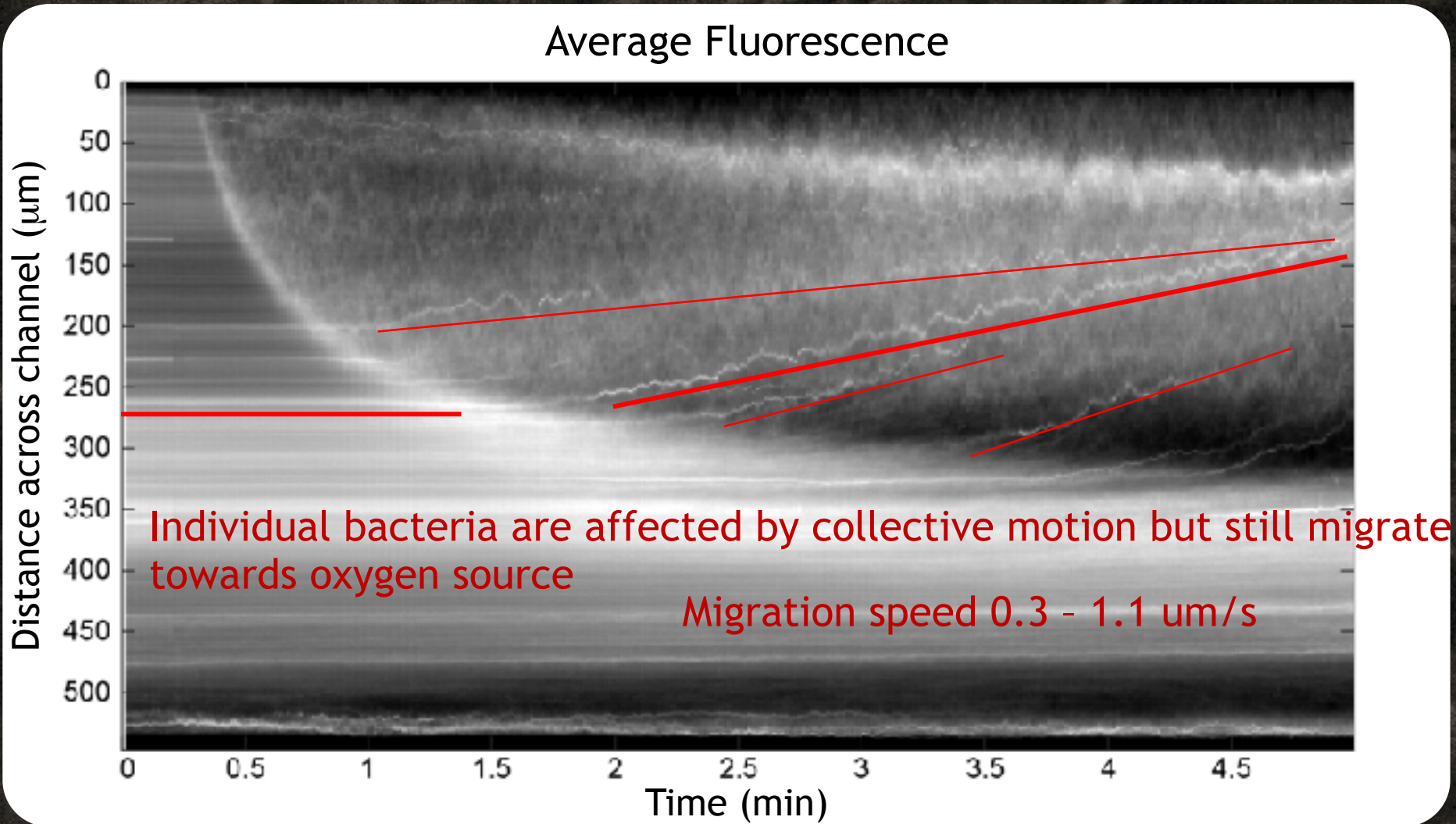


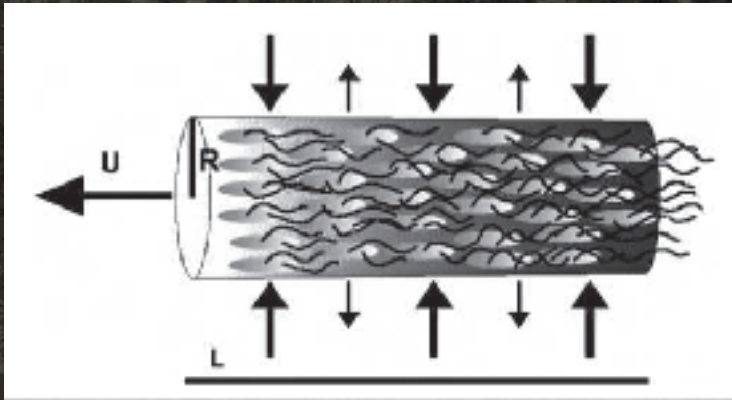
Oxygen sink

# Transient collective speed



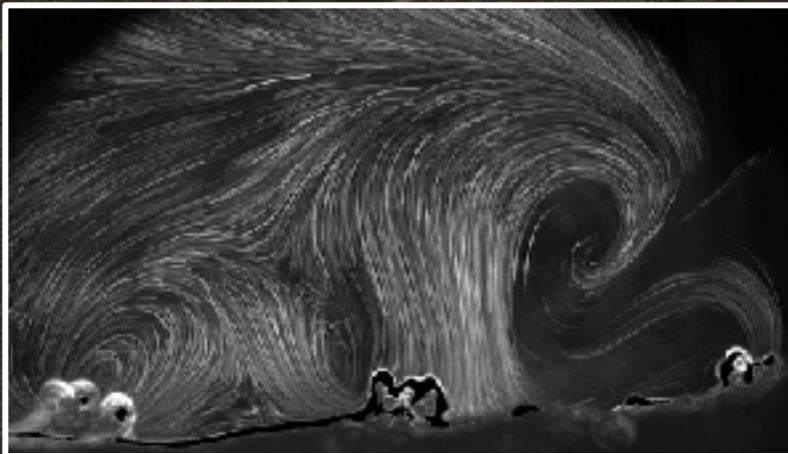
# Individual aerotaxis observed in dense suspensions





(Cisneros *et al.* 2007)

- Many challenges for bacteria at small scales (low  $Re$ , point measurements, rotational diffusion, high external flow)



- Despite this, individual bacteria are able to navigate their environments



# Thanks!

- Roman Stocker
- Steven Smriga
- Orr Shapiro
- Filippo Menolascina
- Jim Mitchell
- Assaf Vardi
- Roberto Rusconi
- Douglas Brumley
- Melissa Garren