

Phylogenomic resolution of marine to freshwater dinoflagellate transitions

Running Title: Dinoflagellate transitions to freshwater

Mahara Mtawali^{1*}, Elizabeth C. Cooney¹, Jayd Adams¹, Joshua Jin¹, Corey C. Holt^{1,2}, and Patrick J. Keeling¹

¹Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z4, British Columbia, Canada

²Hakai Institute, Heriot Bay, British Columbia, Canada

*Author for correspondence: Mahara Mtawali, Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, 3529-6270 University Boulevard, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4, Canada, Tel. +1 (604) 822-2845, Fax. +1 (604) 822-6089
mahara.mtawali@botany.ubc.ca

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ABSTRACT

Dinoflagellates are an abundant and diverse group of protists that inhabit aquatic environments worldwide. They are characterized by numerous unique cellular and molecular traits, and have adapted to an unusually broad range of life strategies, including phototrophy, heterotrophy, parasitism, and all combinations of these. For most microbial groups, transitions from marine to freshwater environments are relatively rare, as changes in salinity are thought to lead to significant osmotic challenges that are difficult for the cell to overcome. Recent work has shown that dinoflagellates have overcome these challenges relatively often in evolutionary time, but because this is mostly based on single gene trees with low overall support, many of the relationships between freshwater and marine groups remain unresolved. Normally, phylogenomics could clarify such conclusions, but despite the recent surge in data, virtually no freshwater dinoflagellates have been characterized at the genome-wide level. Here, we generated 30 transcriptomes from cultures and single cells collected from freshwater environments to infer a robustly supported phylogenomic tree from 217 conserved genes, resolving at least seven transitions to freshwater in dinoflagellates. Mapping the distribution of ASVs from freshwater environmental samples onto this tree confirms these groups and identifies additional lineages where freshwater dinoflagellates likely remain unsampled. We also sampled two species of *Durinskia*, a genus of “dinotoms” with both marine and freshwater lineages containing *Nitzschia*-derived tertiary plastids. Ribosomal RNA phylogenies show that the host cells are closely related, but their endosymbionts are likely descended from two distantly-related freshwater *Nitzschia* species that were acquired in parallel and relatively recently.

Keywords: Dinoflagellates, Phylogenomics, Marine-Freshwater Transition, Single-Cell Transcriptomics

INTRODUCTION

The transition between marine and freshwater environments was once assumed to be relatively unimportant in microbial species due to their large population sizes [1], high genetic variability [2], and potential for rapid dispersal [3, 4]. Morphological identification seemed to support this, with many taxa identified as the same species documented in both environments. However, molecular identification has since revealed this is not the case, as many morphologically identical specimens were found to be distinct species, and freshwater clades were found to be phylogenetically discrete from marine clades across diverse lineages. This transition is now recognized as one of the less frequent ecological shifts in the microbial world, and recent transitions are particularly rare [5]. Although this generally holds true across diverse microbes, there are exceptions, and dinoflagellates are one group where the transition appears more common [6, 7]. Dinoflagellates are abundant in most aquatic environments, and morphologically and trophically diverse [8]. Their diversification was likely driven by multiple environmental factors, and osmoregulation is argued to be among them [2]. Dinoflagellates are therefore not only ecologically significant in general, but also relevant models for evolutionary and ecological transitions.

Our current understanding of marine to freshwater transitions in dinoflagellates is based entirely on ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene phylogenies [6, 9–13], where ancient relationships are mostly unsupported. The most comprehensive studies on the topic include a high degree of diversity, but have weak deep-branch node support - many freshwater groups appear to fall into discrete clades, but the rRNA data lack the resolving power to exclude alternatives where there are fewer transitions to freshwater [6, 9]. Phylogenomic analysis can often remedy this issue, and over 100

recently availability dinoflagellate transcriptomes have been used to resolve other evolutionary transitions [14]. But, incredibly, almost all available dinoflagellate genomic or transcriptomic data come from marine species, with the exception of two transcriptomes from *Apocalathium aciculiferum* collected from fresh and slightly brackish waters [15], sequenced as part of the Marine Microbial Eukaryote Transcriptome Sequencing Project [16].

Here, we have sequenced transcriptomes from 30 different freshwater dinoflagellate single cells and cultures, including representatives from many of the clades previously identified in rRNA gene phylogenies [6, 9], to test the phylogenetic distribution of freshwater dinoflagellates among marine clades. Cultures from several genera were obtained from the Canadian Centre for the Culture of Microorganisms and their cDNA was sequenced from TRIzolTM RNA extractions. Single cells were also isolated from freshwater environments, and RNA was extracted for single cell sequencing (**Table S1, Figure S1**)[17]. Cells were identified via phylogenetic affinity to dinoflagellate 18S rRNA gene sequences recovered from Genbank (**Figure S2**). A dinoflagellate phylogeny was generated from an alignment of 217 conserved genes containing the 21 highest-coverage representatives across all collected groups, each represented by a subset of the genes used to generate the tree (**Table S1**). Further investigation was performed on diatom-bearing *Durinskia* samples, using 18S rRNA gene phylogenies to determine the relationship and environmental origins of their diatom endosymbionts. For methodologies, see **Supplementary Methods**.

The resulting tree reveals at least seven independent marine to freshwater transitions (**Figure 1a, S2**). Despite our transcriptome sampling being taxonomically limited compared to rRNA gene

sampling of freshwater species, the lineages overlap [9, 10], and the support for the phylogenomic tree is very high, making the two approaches complimentary. Most freshwater clades are fully-supported (or very highly-supported in the case of *Peridinium*), with the exception of a few genera branching close to the Symbiodiniales: the union of *Jadwigia* and *Hemidinium* and their overall position in the tree lack support, leaving these relationships unresolved (**Figure 1a, S3**). However, we interpret this to suggest that a *Jadwigia+Hemidinium* transition may be independent from a *Woloszynskia* transition, and depict it here as such (**Figure 1a**). Within the Peridinales clade, the marine *Protoperidinium* is nested within freshwater *Peridinium*, suggesting a possible transition to saltwater from freshwater (**Figure S3**), but it is also possible that further taxon sampling will reveal this to be an ancestrally marine group with multiple transitions to freshwater. We generally interpret the ancestral state to be marine, but it should be noted that polarizing these transitions is difficult without very thorough sampling.

We tested the environmental distribution of the freshwater clades found here and examined the possibility that more freshwater transitions remain unsampled by mapping the phylogenetic distribution of dinoflagellate-related rRNA genes from freshwater 18S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing surveys (**Figure 1b, S4**). Most sequences isolated from freshwater datasets branched with freshwater clades already represented in our reference tree, but a few clustered within marine clades, some of which will represent freshwater lineages identified in previous analyses that are absent from our phylogenomic data [6, 9–13], whereas others likely represent freshwater clades that remain unidentified.

One lineage of particular interest is *Durinskia*, a member of the “dinotom” dinoflagellates, which contain diatom-derived tertiary plastids [18]. Whereas the dinotoms are all closely related, their endosymbionts descend from several distinct diatom subgroups, originating multiple times, and this has been observed in both fresh and saltwater species [19, 20]. The genus *Durinskia* contains both fresh and saltwater species with diverse *Nitzschia*-derived plastids [19]. *Nitzschia* is itself a lineage where multiple marine-freshwater transitions have taken place, as it has in at least one other diatom lineage [21], raising the intriguing possibility that the dinotoms replaced their plastids after transitioning to freshwater, perhaps multiple times.

We sampled two freshwater *Durinskia*; *D. oculata* from culture, and a *Durinskia* sp. single cell that did not yield enough data for phylogenomics but did yield 18S rRNA gene sequences from both host and endosymbiont. To test whether these species share a common freshwater ancestor that transitioned long ago or recently, and whether they retain ancestral marine plastids or new freshwater plastids, we analyzed the phylogenetic position of both host and endosymbiont using 18S rRNA genes. Both hosts group closely with existing 18S rRNA gene sequences from *D. oculata* and other freshwater strains (**Figure 2a**). By contrast, the endosymbionts are distantly related: the endosymbiont of *D. oculata* CCCM6030 branches closely with that of *D. oculata* from the Vltava River (KY693716), and not near the endosymbiont of their closest marine relative, *D. baltica*, and the endosymbiont of *Durinskia* sp. Ds-BGAG falls within the free-living *Nitzschia palea* clade (**Figure 2b, S5**). Overall, it appears that the dinotom host transitioned once from marine to freshwater, but its descendants replaced their endosymbionts with two different freshwater diatoms. The question of whether the presence of osmotic diversity in *Nitzschia* facilitated the freshwater transition of *Durinskia* merits further exploration.

Overall, these data confirm that dinoflagellates are adept at making the difficult transition from marine to freshwater environments. Like many planktonic protists, dinoflagellates have long inhabited estuarine and sea ice habitats, and have thus evolved adaptations for fluctuating salinities. However, dinoflagellates may exhibit a particularly rapid DNA and RNA synthesis response, enabling them to maintain metabolic requirements more effectively [22]. This adaptation may help explain the frequency with which this group has invaded freshwater environments. We also identified evolutionary implications for recent plastid origins, and evidence that further marine to freshwater transitions remain to be discovered, altogether consistent with the idea that dinoflagellates are an important model for this rare ecological transition.

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Data Availability

The data from this article are available in the article, in the Supplementary Information online, on Genbank (PQ793387-PQ793418), and in the SRA database (PRJNA1183848). Nucleotide and translated amino acid assemblies are at <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/JCIEYV>.

Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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Figure Captions

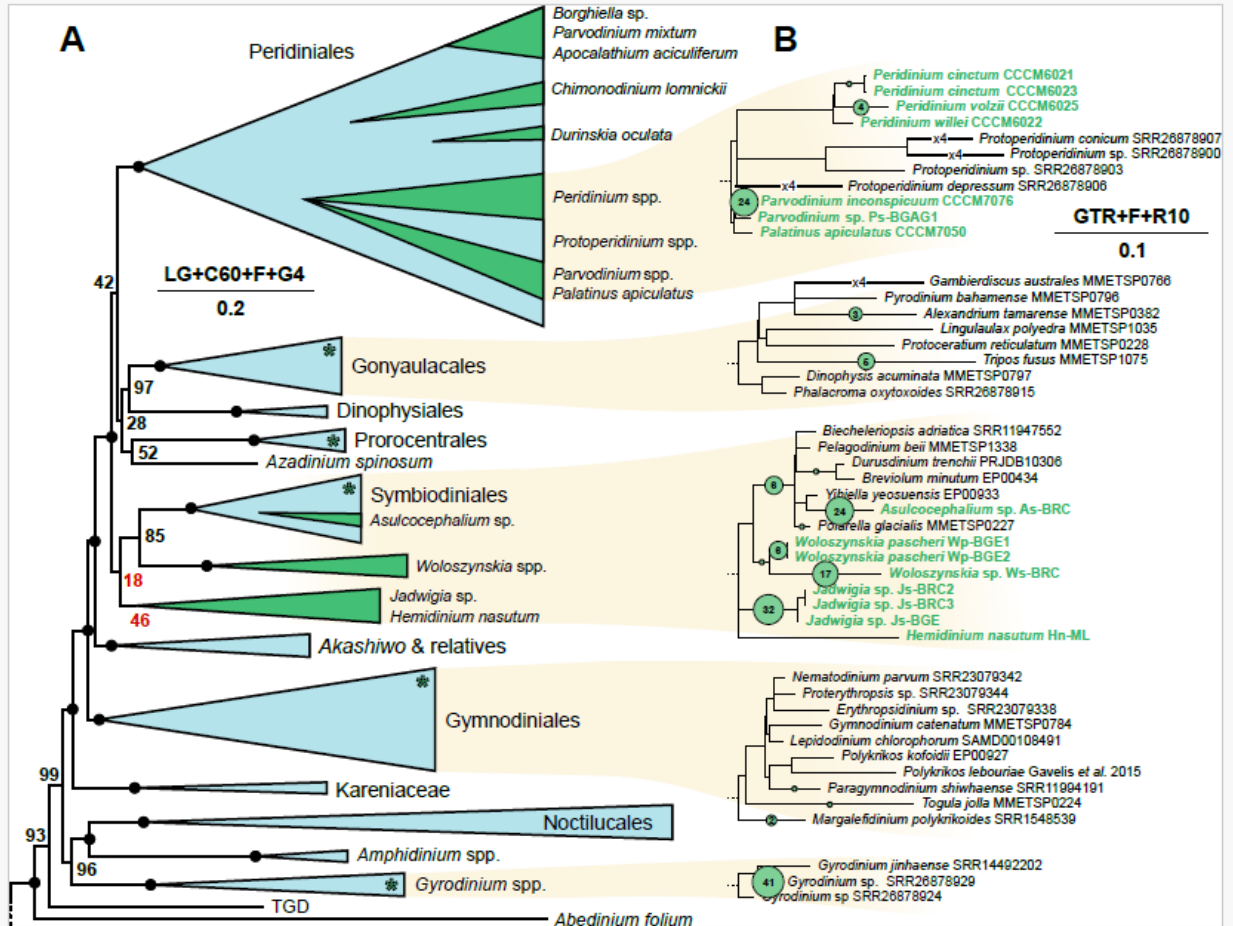


Figure 1. Distribution of freshwater transitions across dinoflagellates. A) Schematic of the maximum likelihood phylogeny of 80 dinoflagellates generated from an alignment of 50,503 positions from 217 conserved genes, and 1000 ultrafast bootstraps. Green and blue represent freshwater and saltwater clades, respectively, with green asterisks on clades either known to contain freshwater species that were not sampled in this study, or where currently unsampled

freshwater diversity is indicated in panel B. Numbers at nodes are bootstrap support values, with black dots representing 100. Red values highlight weakly-supported nodes that may represent anywhere between one and three separate freshwater transitions. The model used to generate the phylogeny is shown with a scale bar for estimated amino acid substitutions per site. TGD (Tsuruoka Green Dinoflagellate) is an unnamed lineage [23]. The complete tree with all 87 taxa is shown in **Figure S3**. B) Distribution of ASVs recovered from 10 freshwater datasets mapped onto an 18S rRNA gene reference dataset (**Figure S4**) where the tree topology was constrained to the phylogenomic tree in **Figure S3**. The clades with the highest frequency of mapped ASVs are shown, as are clades of predominantly marine taxa where ASVs suggest freshwater taxa should be found (the complete reference tree with all mapped ASVs is shown in **Figure S4**). Freshwater taxa are shown in green; samples from the present study are bolded. Green circles represent the number of ASVs mapped onto the corresponding branch; numbers are shown for select branches. Shortened branches are labeled with the factor by which they were reduced. The model used to generate the tree is shown with a scale bar of estimated nucleotide substitutions per site.

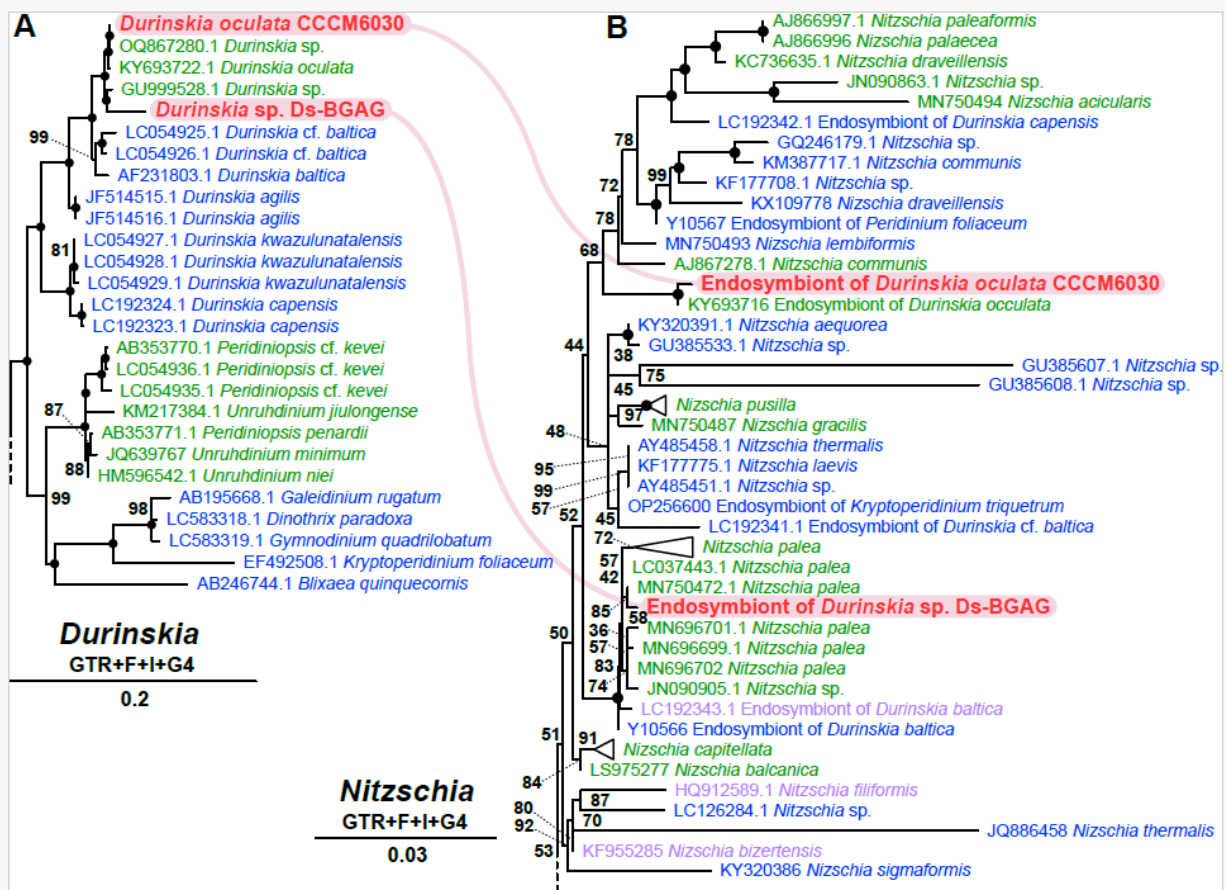


Figure 2. Phylogenetic relationships between hosts and endosymbionts for two species of *Durinskia* sampled in this study. Trees are (A) a dinoflagellate 18S rRNA gene tree and (B) a subset of a *Nitzschia* 18S rRNA gene tree, showing the host and endosymbiont positions, respectively (the complete *Nitzschia* tree is shown in **Figures S5**). Freshwater, saltwater, and brackish lineages are shown in green, blue, and purple, respectively. Sequences reported in the present study are coloured red. Numbers at nodes show bootstrap values with a black dot representing 100. The model used to generate the phylogeny is shown with a scale bar for the estimated number of nucleotide substitutions per site.