



**JPL**



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## *LIFE – Lichens and Fungi Experiment*

# Survival of black fungi in Space preliminary results

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**Lord Kelvin wrote in 1871 “*Should the time come when this earth comes into collision with another body, ... many great and small fragments carrying seeds of living plants and animals would undoubtedly be scattered through space. Hence, ... we must regard it as probable ... that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space ...*”**

**Svante Arrhenius "The Propagation of Life in Space,"  
*Die Umschau*, 7, 481 (1903)**

The transfer of viable organisms by means of lithopanspermia implies three different scenarios :

- 1) Safe escape from the parent planet
- 2) Survival in space
- 3) Survival during landing



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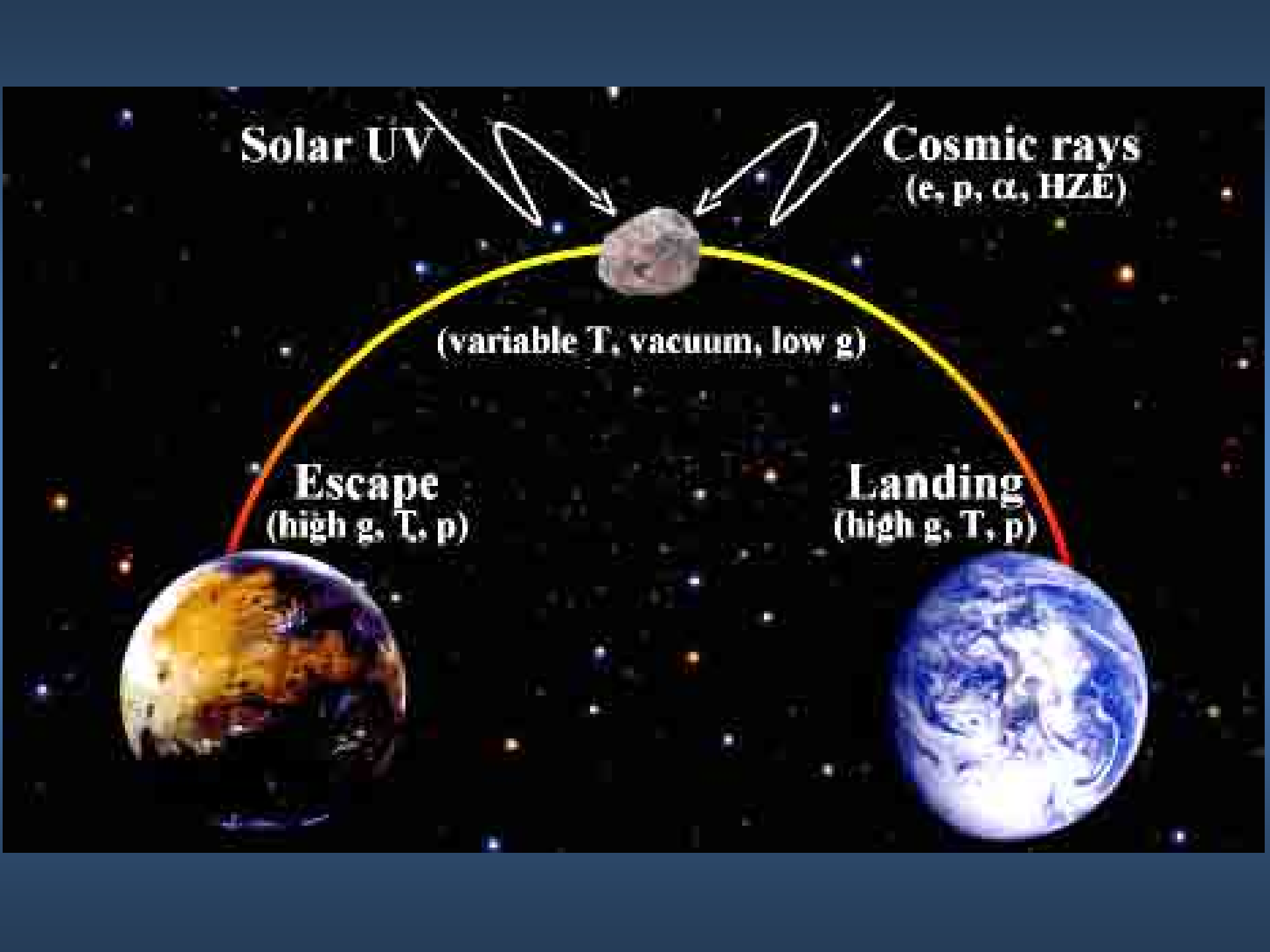
**Solar UV**

**Cosmic rays**  
(e, p,  $\alpha$ , HZE)

(variable T, vacuum, low g)

**Escape**  
(high g, T, p)

**Landing**  
(high g, T, p)



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# Colonized Antarctic sandstone

Reddish-brown  
crust

Black zone: lichenized  
(symbiotic with algae) and  
non lichenized black fungi

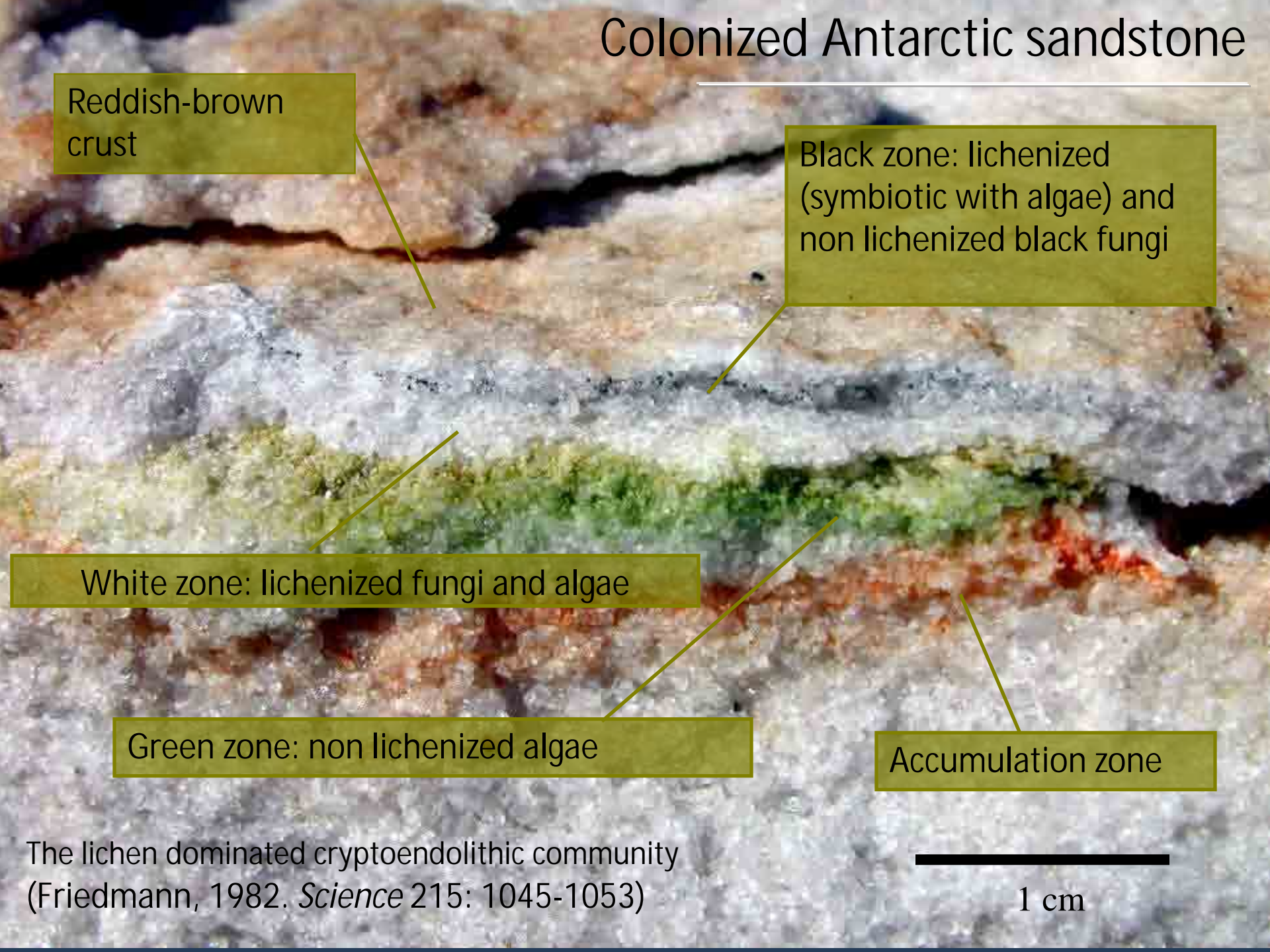
White zone: lichenized fungi and algae

Green zone: non lichenized algae

Accumulation zone

The lichen dominated cryptoendolithic community  
(Friedmann, 1982. *Science* 215: 1045-1053)

1 cm









Battleship Promontory



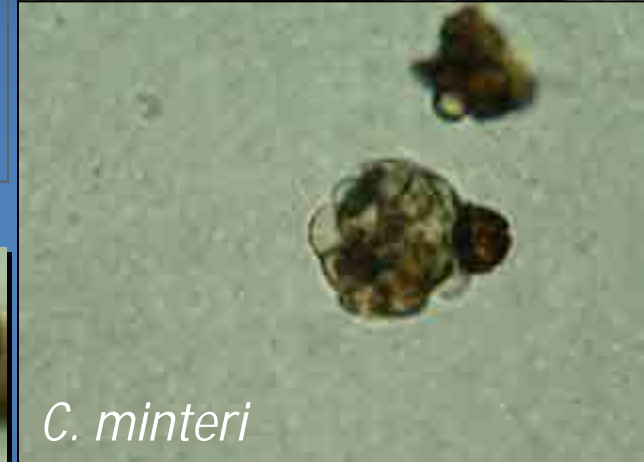


*C. antarcticus*

Antarctic  
rock black  
fungi  
belonging to  
the genus  
*Cryomyces*



*C. antarcticus*  
*C. antarcticus*



*C. minteri*



*C. minteri*



*C. minteri*

Selbmann *et al.*, 2005 *Stud. Mycol.* 51: 1-32

# How do these organisms survive?

*Tolerance to extreme:*

- | Desiccation
- | low temperatures and high thermal fluctuations
- | UV radiation

The high resistance showed by Antarctic black fungi to the different stress factors, makes them very good models to investigate long term resistance to conditions as harsh as *space conditions*.

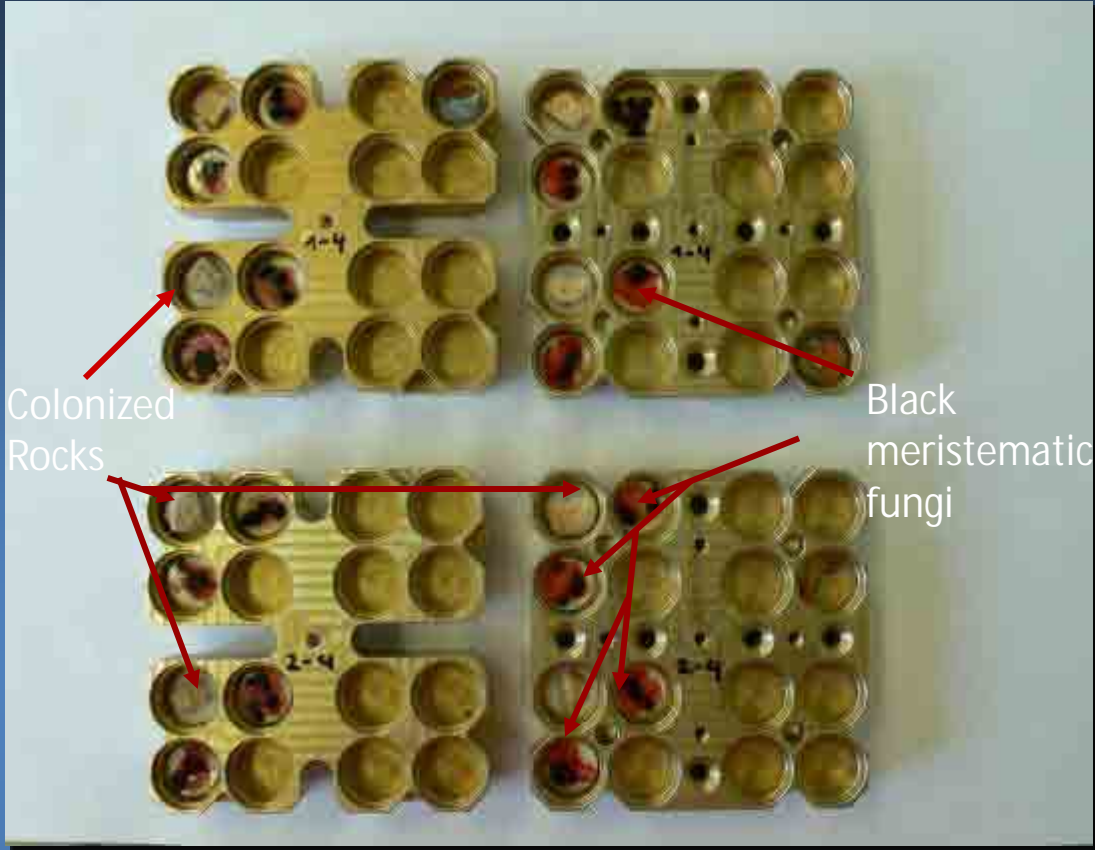
The hypothesis of transfer of living organisms within meteoric rocks suggested to extend the experiments to the whole cryptoendolithic community.

# *LIFE - Resistance of endolithic fungi and lichens to space conditions*

## EXPERIMENT DESCRIPTION:

Long term exposure (~1.5 years) of cryptoendolithic Antarctic communities, Antarctic black rock fungi, epilithic lichens, and mycobiont, to real space and simulated environmental Mars conditions on International Space Station (ISS).

LIFE carriers





## Samples preparation

*Fragment of colonized Antarctic sandstone and dried colonies on agar of black meristematic fungi are glued on sterile teflon disks (11 mm Ø)*

Colonized rock fragments

Cryptoendolithic black fungi

*C. minteri*



*Tray  
assembly*



# Sample composition & layout

Type of Sample carriers: ROSE Type-3 (16 well)

Carrier #1

**Pocket type:** vented (Vacuum)

**Atmosphere:** Space Vacuum

**UV range:** >110 nm (MgF<sub>2</sub>)

( ½ screened with 0.1% MgF<sub>2</sub> neutral density filter)

**Temperature range:** no temperature control

Carrier #2

**Pocket type:** not vented

**Atmosphere:** 6 mbar CO<sub>2</sub> (Mars) prepared on ground, valves closed, remain closed during the flight

**UV range:** >200 nm (Suprasil + long pass cut off filter )

( ½ screened with 0.1% Suprasil neutral density filter)

**Temperature range:** no temperature control

*Because of the long period of exposition on ISS, 0.1% neutral density filter are chosen as optimal within the previously tested value of 0.01% and 1%.*

# LIFE samples

	Space dark	Space UV	Space UV 0.1%	Mars dark	Mars UV	Mars UV 0.1%
Cryomyces antarcticus	98	114	122	226	242	250
Cryomyces minteri	101	117	125	229	245	253
Colonized Rocks	97	113	121	225	241	249

## Goals:

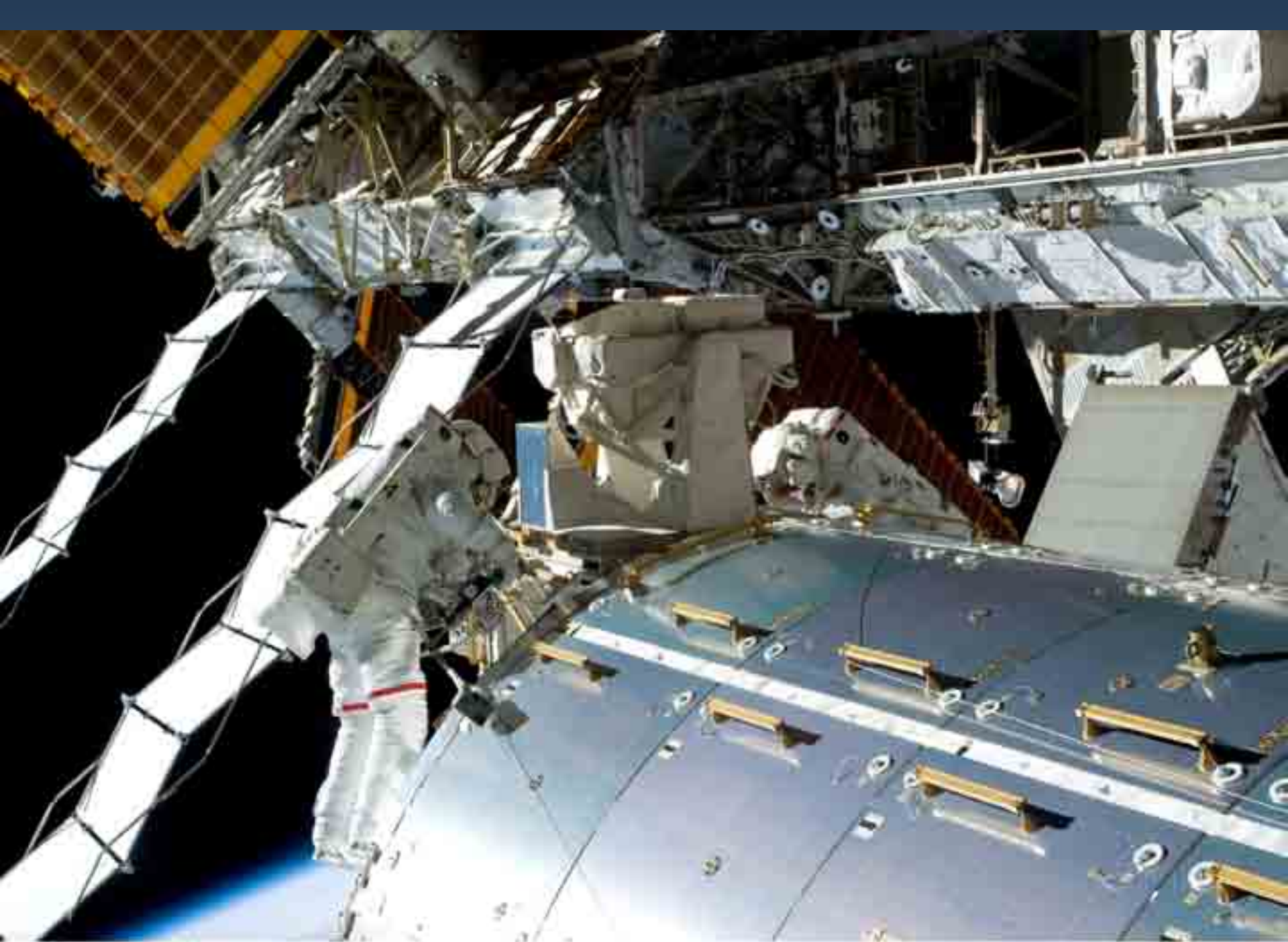
- Viable vs dead
- How many are viable (%)?
- Biodiversity in rock samples











S128E007203





How can we evaluate the viability of fungi?

Culture-dependent analysis  
*=cultivation on agar-media*

Culture-independent analysis

# Propidium MonoAzide assay

- A protocol that allows an evaluation of live and dead cells:
- Once inside the cells, PMA intercalates into the DNA and can be covalently cross-linked to it, which strongly inhibits PCR amplification. By using PCR after PMA treatment, the analysis of microbial communities can theoretically be limited to cells with intact cell membranes.



# DNA Extraction: MAXWELL 16



- This protocol works with Bacteria and now we know that is a reliable protocol also for Fungi and for other eukaryotic organisms.



# Q-PCR

- *quantitative real time polymerase chain reaction* (QPCR/qPCR) is used to amplify and simultaneously quantify a targeted DNA molecule.
- It enables both detection and quantification
- its key feature is that the amplified DNA is detected as the reaction progresses in *real time*, a new approach compared to standard PCR, where the product of the reaction is detected at its end.
- This technique, when used in combination with the PMA assay, can be used to calculate total viable cell population.

# Analysis of Fungal diversity in sandstone samples

- Perform PCR of ITS regions with ITS1F and TW13 primer set
- Purify PCR products
- Insert PCR purified products in a pCR4-TOPO vector  
Chemical transformation conducted with OneShot TOP10 chemically competent *Escherichia coli* from the TOPO-TA cloning kit
- Perform RFLP for colony screening
- Insert sequencing

# *Preliminary results*

# Culture-Dependent analysis

*Cryomyces antarcticus*

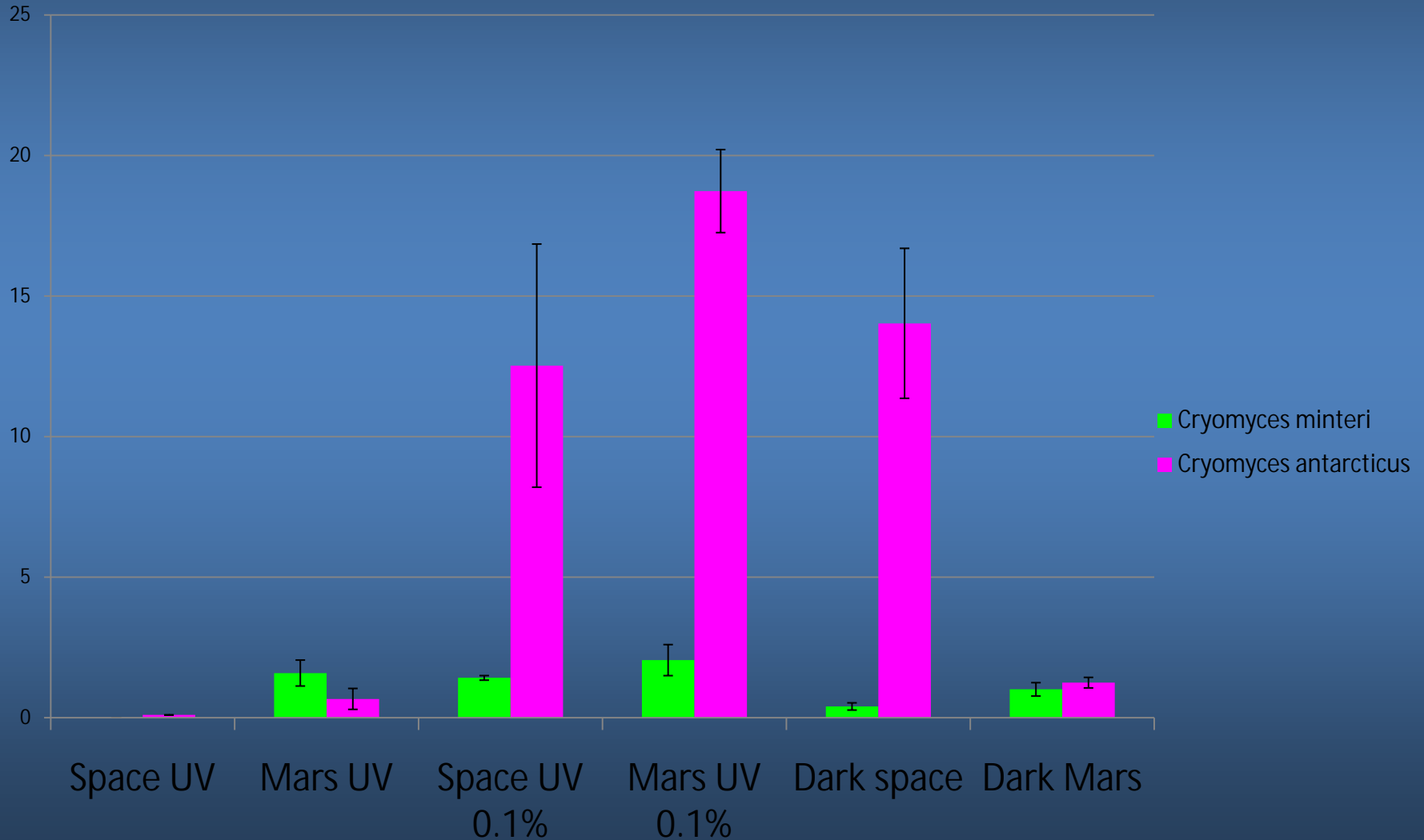


*Cryomyces minteri*

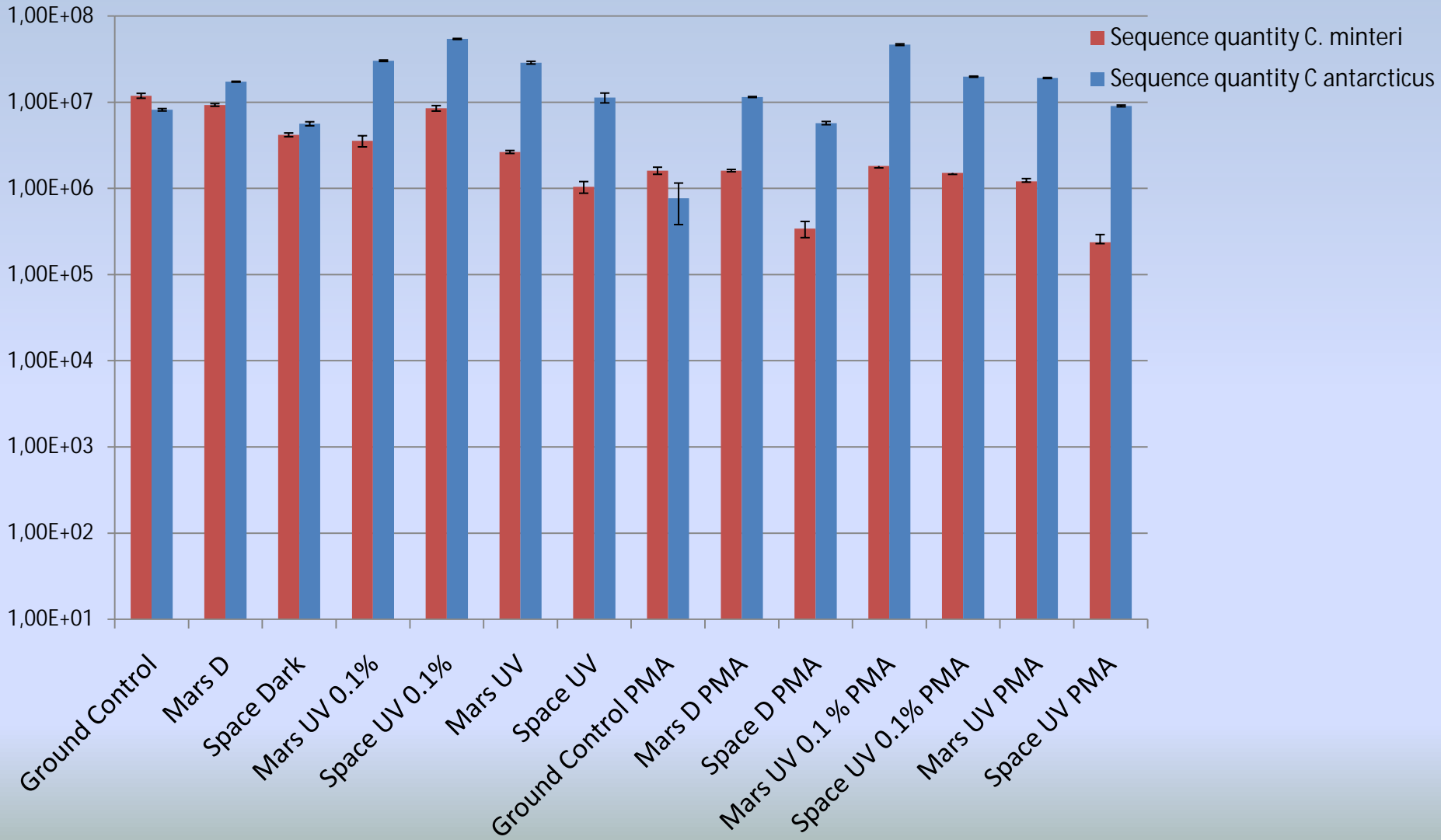




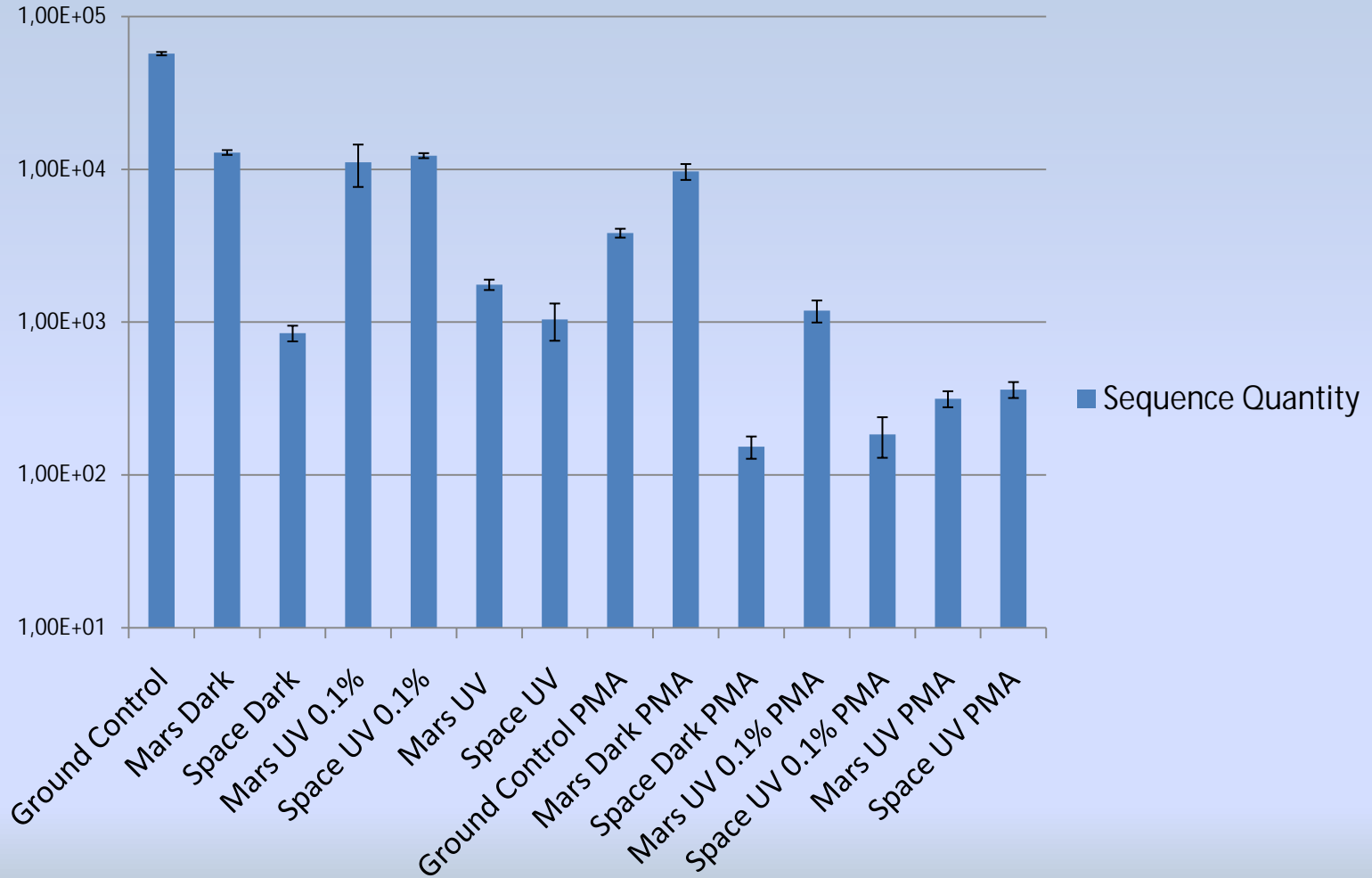
# Percentage of survival measured by cultural-dependent methods



# *Cryomyces antarcticus* (CCFEE 515) and *Cryomyces minteri* (CCFEE 5187)



# Colonised Rocks: fungal viability analysis



# Fungal DNA in rocks from space

- Cladosporium sp.
- Bullera sp.

# DNA from living fungi

- Cladosporium sp.
- Candida sp.?

# Conclusions

- Cryptoendolithic meristematic black fungi are alive
- Fungi in rock community can resist for 1.5 years in Low Earth Orbit space conditions
- Transfer of life through meteorites between planets could be possible!

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