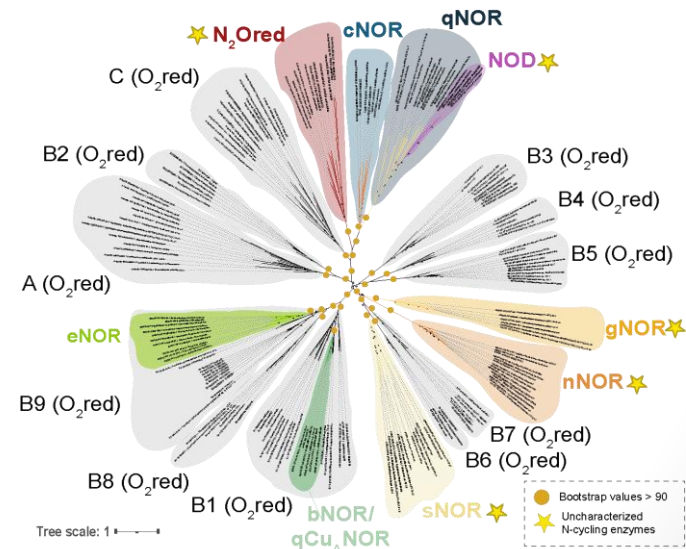
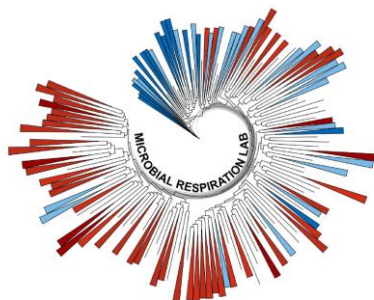


Microbial Respiration and molecular evolution

- **Dr. Ranjani Murali**
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- Department of Life Sciences
- Email: ranjani.murali@unlv.edu

Expertise

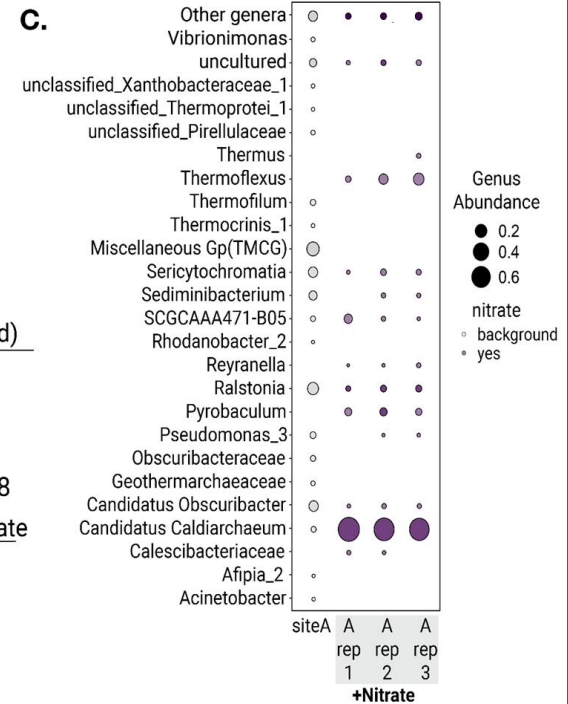
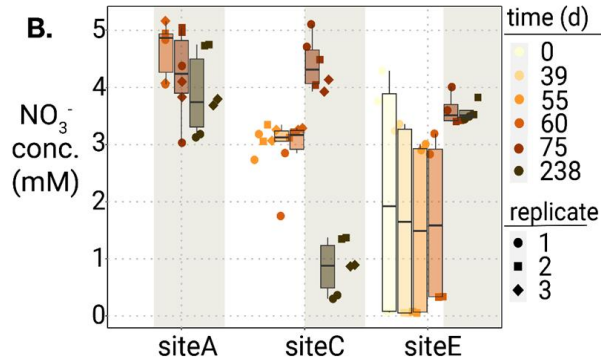
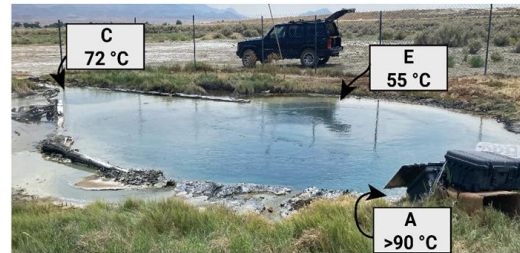
- Microbial Respiration
- Geomicrobiology
- Bioenergetics



Investigating denitrification pathways in hot springs

NO_3^- is consumed by microbial communities in enrichment cultures from the hot spring sites A, C and E at the Great Boiling Spring (GBS) in northern Nevada (A,B). C) Enrichment of putative nitrate reducing genera is observed with 16S rRNA-based community analysis.

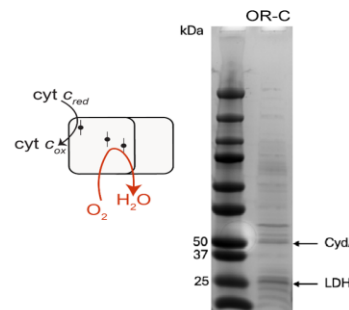
A. Great Boiling Spring, Nevada



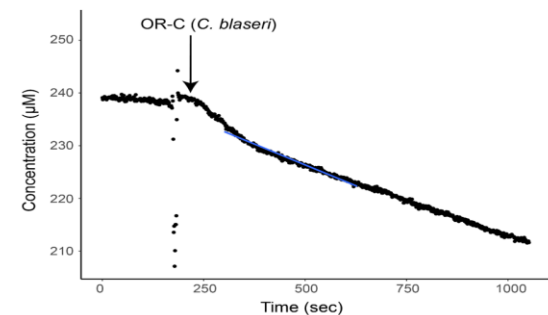
Characterization of a novel oxygen reductase found in a member of the human microbiome, *Campylobacter blaseri*

We confirmed the oxygen reductase activity of a recently discovered membrane-bound enzyme playing an important role in little known respiratory pathways.

a. Gel electrophoresis of OR-C from *Campylobacter blaseri*



b. Oxygen reductase activity of OR-C from *C. blaseri*



Microbes in the Environment Research

Poop! There it is! Prophylaxis and Biological Variables Affecting Intestinal Bacterial Infections

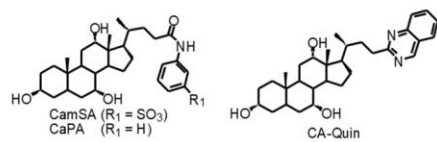
- **Dr. Ernesto Abel-Santos**
- Professor
- Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry
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Expertise

- Bioorganic chemistry
- Enzymology
- Bacterial Spore Germination
- Bioterrorism



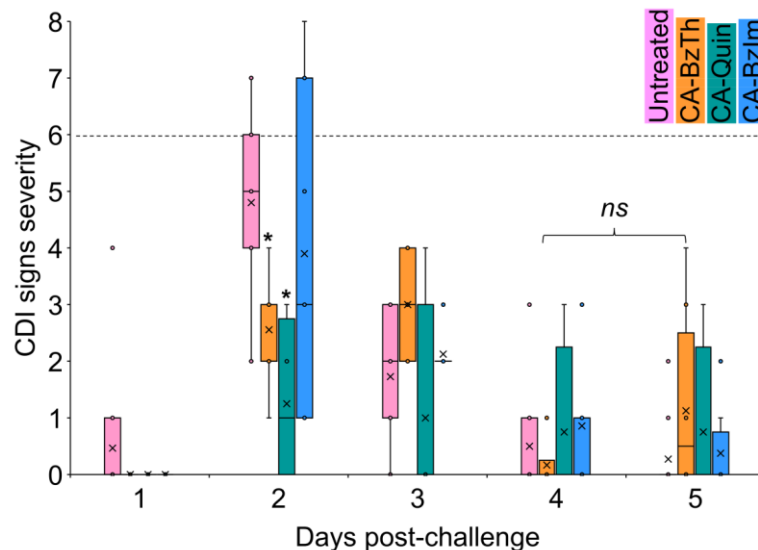
Inhibition of *C. difficile* spore germination protects mice from infection



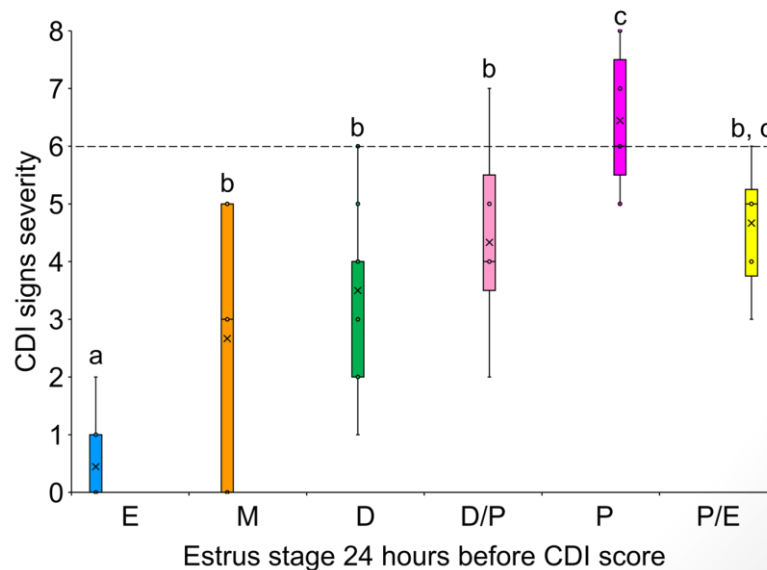
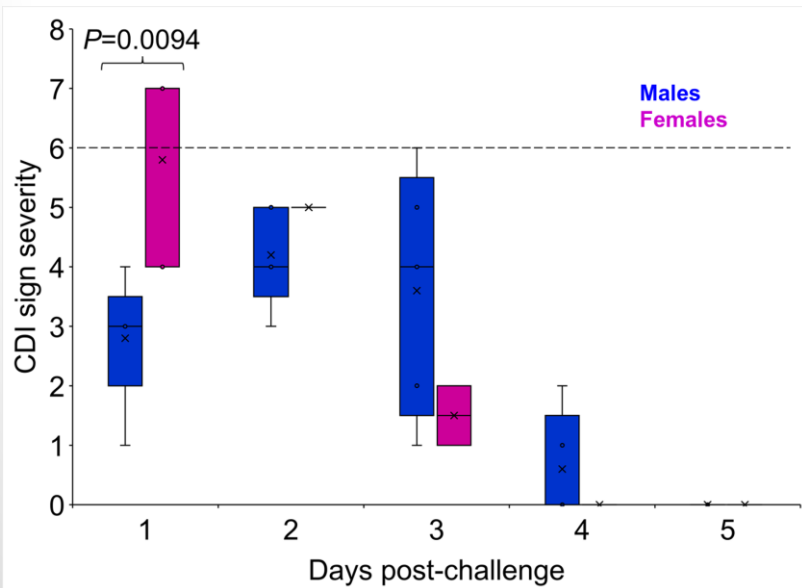
CA-BzIm ($X = \text{NH}$, $R_2 = \text{OH}$); DCA-BzIm ($X = \text{NH}$, $R_2 = \text{H}$)
CA-BzTh ($X = \text{S}$, $R_2 = \text{OH}$); DCA-BzTh ($X = \text{S}$, $R_2 = \text{H}$)
CA-BzOx ($X = \text{O}$, $R_2 = \text{OH}$); DCA-BzOx ($X = \text{O}$, $R_2 = \text{H}$)

Table 1. NHBS-mediated germination inhibition of *C. difficile* strain R20291 spores

Name	IC ₅₀ (μM)
CA-Quin	21.6 ± 2.6
CA-BzIm	4.4 ± 0.3
DCA-BzIm	5.6 ± 1.2
CA-BzTh	5.9 ± 3.5
DCA-BzTh	Inactive
CA-BzOx	5.8 ± 2.8
DCA-BzOx	Inactive



C. difficile infection severity in mice is affected by their estrus cycle



Aqueous Geochemistry and Astrobiology

- **Dr. Elisabeth (Libby) Hausrath**
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Expertise

- Using laboratory experiments, field work, and modeling to interpret water-rock interactions and soil-forming processes on Earth and Mars
- Interpreting the signatures of past aqueous and biological impacts on minerals
- Participating Scientist on the Mars Science Laboratory Curiosity and the Mars2020 rover Perseverance and member of the Network for Life Detection [\(NFOLD\)](#) Steering Committee..

Holes made by sampling soil on Mars



Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

<https://mars.nasa.gov/news/9311/nasas-perseverance-rover-gets-the-dirt-on-mars/#:~:text=The%20mission's%20first%20two%20samples,prepare%20for%20future%20missions%20there.>

Microbial Diversity & Ecology

Dr. Brian Hedlund

Professor

School of Life Sciences

Phone: 702-895-0809

Email: brian.hedlund@unlv.edu

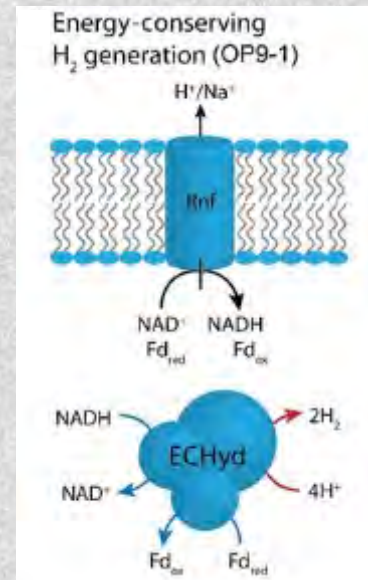
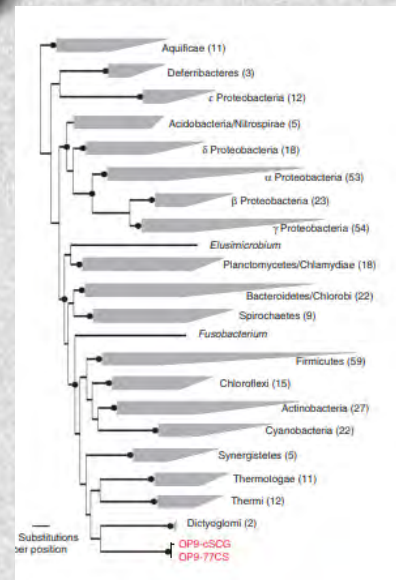
Expertise

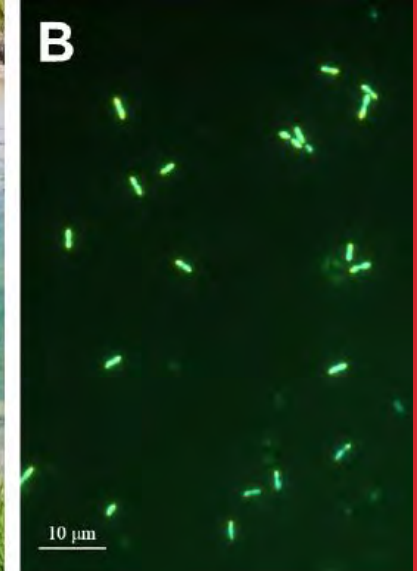
- Microbial diversity exploration
- Cultivation of recalcitrant microorganisms
- Systems biology



Exploring microbiology's “dark matter”

- Environmental genomics
- Genome-enabled cultivation
- Transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics
- Stable-isotope experiments





Big questions

- What is the function of billions-year-old microbial lineages that have never been cultivated in any lab? Why have they rebuked microbiologists for centuries?
- How can we organize and communicate microbial diversity effectively?
- How does thermal stress affect biology?
- How can we use microbial diversity to solve human problems?

Geomicrobiology

Dr. Aude Picard

Assistant Research Professor

School of Life Sciences

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Expertise

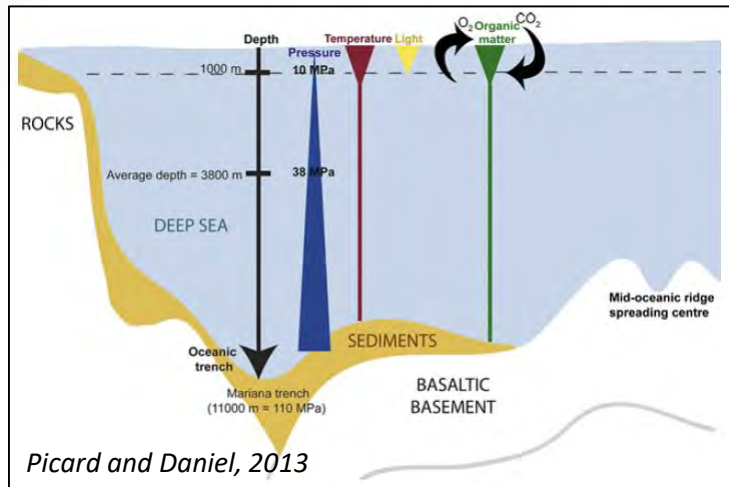
- Anaerobic microbiology
- Microbial physiology
- Biomineralization
- Astrobiology and biosignatures
- Microscopy & spectroscopy

Microbial life in extreme conditions

① Microbial life under high pressure

- What are the pressure limits for microbial life?

High-pressure environments represent the largest habitat for microbial life on Earth



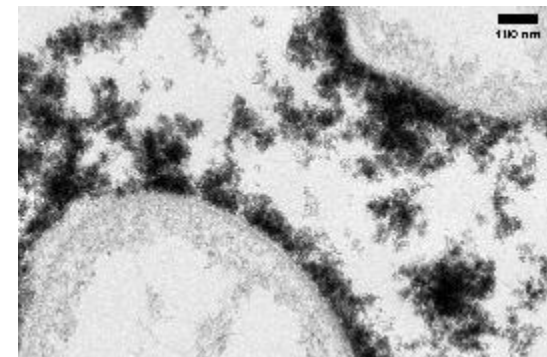
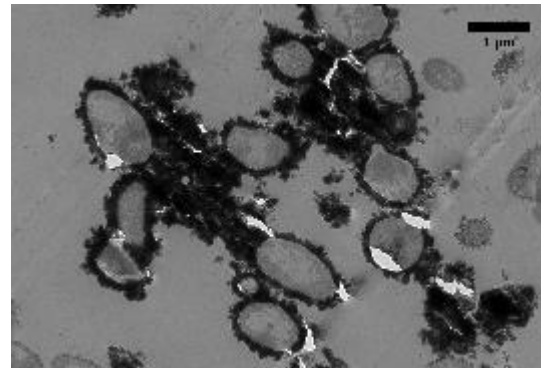
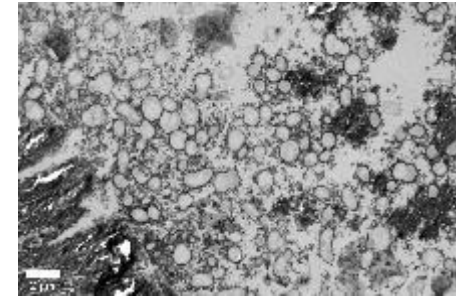
Oceans on icy moons (e.g. Europa) are potential habitats for microbial life in the outer Solar System



② Microbe-mineral interactions

- How do bacteria cope with mineral encrustation?
- Do minerals play a role in long-term survival of bacteria?

Transmission electron microscopy images of bacteria encrusted in iron sulfide minerals



Dryland microbes and soil ecology

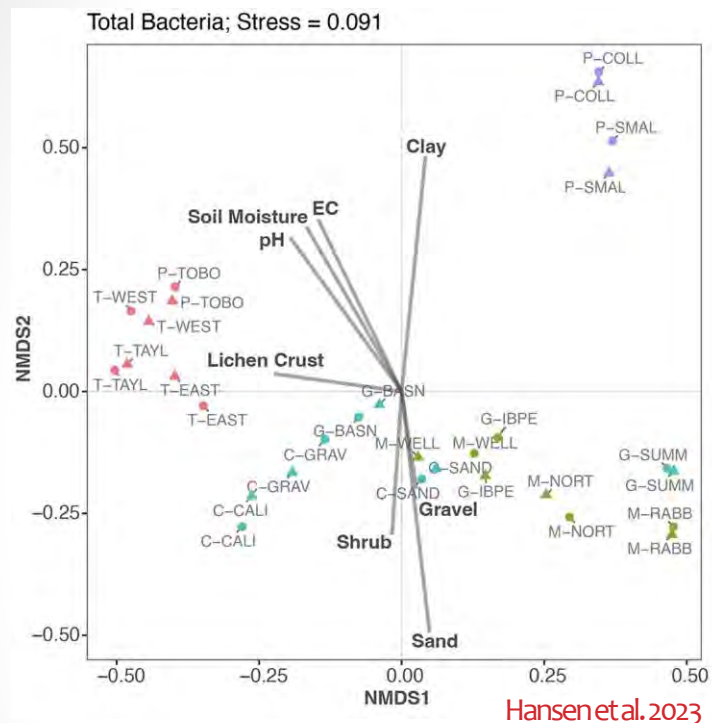
Dr. Nicole Pietrasiak

- Associate Professor of Sustainability in Arid Lands
- School of Life Sciences
- Email: nicole.pietrasiak@unlv.edu

Expertise

- Soil Microbiology and Ecology
- Biological Soil Crusts
- Phycology and Cyanobacteria/Algae Culture Collection
- Soil Science
- Dryland Ecology
- Biogeomorphology

In our lab we investigate what shapes the diversity, abundance, and distribution of desert microbes



Landscape and soil properties select for unique microbiomes



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DOI: 10.1111/jgs.12887

WHEN IS A LINEAGE A SPECIES? A CASE STUDY IN *MYXOCOREPS* GEN. NOV.
(SYNECHOCOCCALES: CYANOBACTERIA) WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW
SPECIES FROM THE AMERICAS¹

Nicole Piatkowski²

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New Mexico 88003, USA

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and Jeffrey R. Johansen

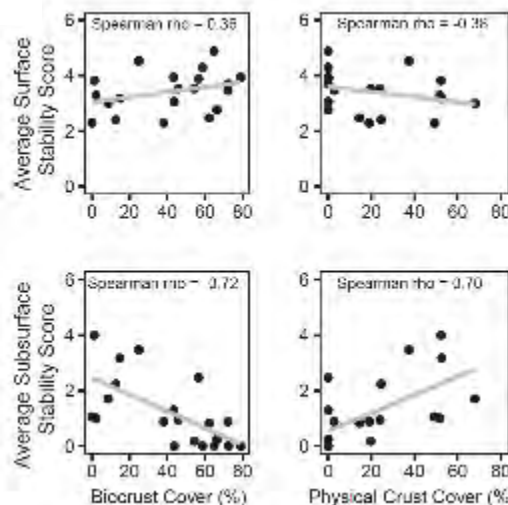
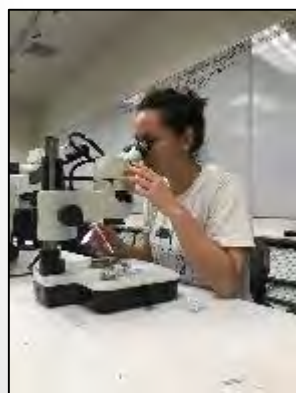
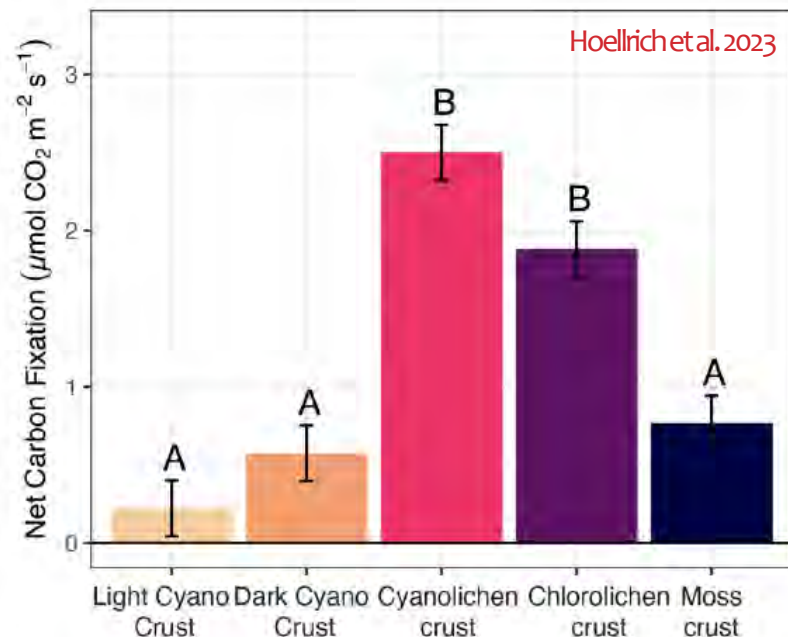
Department of Biology, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio 44118, USA
Department of Botany, Faculty of Sciences, University of South Bohemia, Branišovská 31, České Budějovice 370 05,
Czech Republic



We also describe species and genera new to science and society.

UNLV | College of SCIENCES

And we identify and quantify the roles microbes play in dryland ecosystem functioning and soil health



Microbes are part of our dryland biodiversity. They prevent soil loss, increase soil fertility, control nutrient cycling, and contribute to carbon sequestration.

Dryland microbes are crucial for maintaining sustainable arid lands.

Stovall et al. 2023

Extremophiles

Dr. James Raymond

Adjunct Research Professor

School of Life Sciences

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Expertise

Adaptations to cold environments

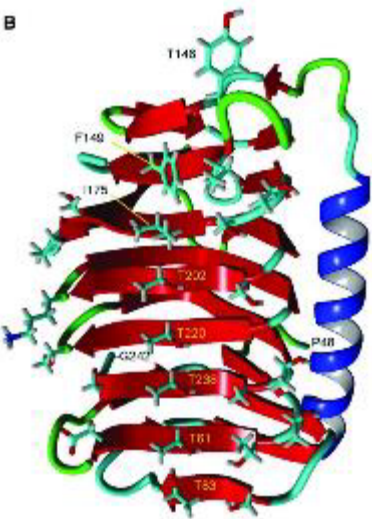
Snow algae

Ice-binding proteins

Horizontal gene transfer

Much of the Earth's surface is exposed to extreme conditions such as freezing, high temperature and hypersalinity.

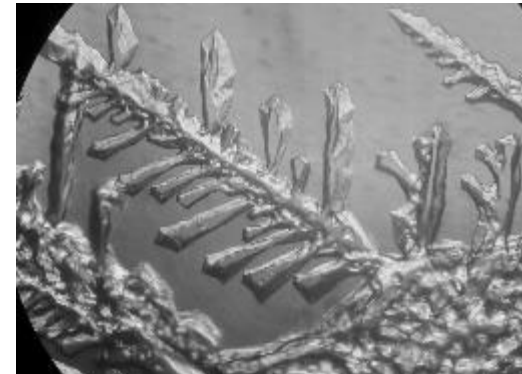
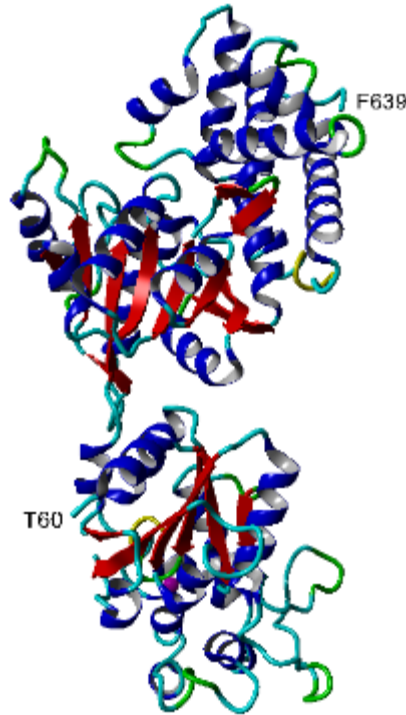
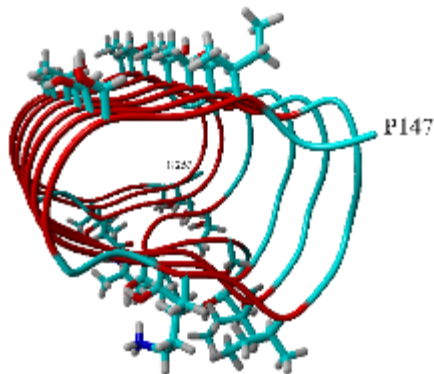
Organisms living in these regions have developed some remarkable adaptations that not only reveal the beauty of Nature, but also may have commercial applications (e.g., low-calorie ice cream) as well as provide clues to the presence of life in other worlds.



Ice-binding proteins.

Above, from a snow alga from the Austrian Alps.¹

Below, from a grass growing on the coast of the Arctic Ocean.²



Demonstration of how many proteins produced by microorganisms affect the growth of ice by binding to its surface. Here, proteins from a polar cyanobacterium distort the growth of a growing ice crystal.

An unusual enzyme found only in a few species of algae. This one is from an alga that lives in a saline lake in Antarctica. The alga uses the enzyme to make glycerol so that it can remain in osmotic equilibrium with the lake water.³

References

1. Raymond and Remias (2019)
2. Sformo and Raymond (2020) (Submitted)
3. Raymond, Morgan-Kiss and Stahl (2020) (Submitted)

High-dimensional Data Analysis

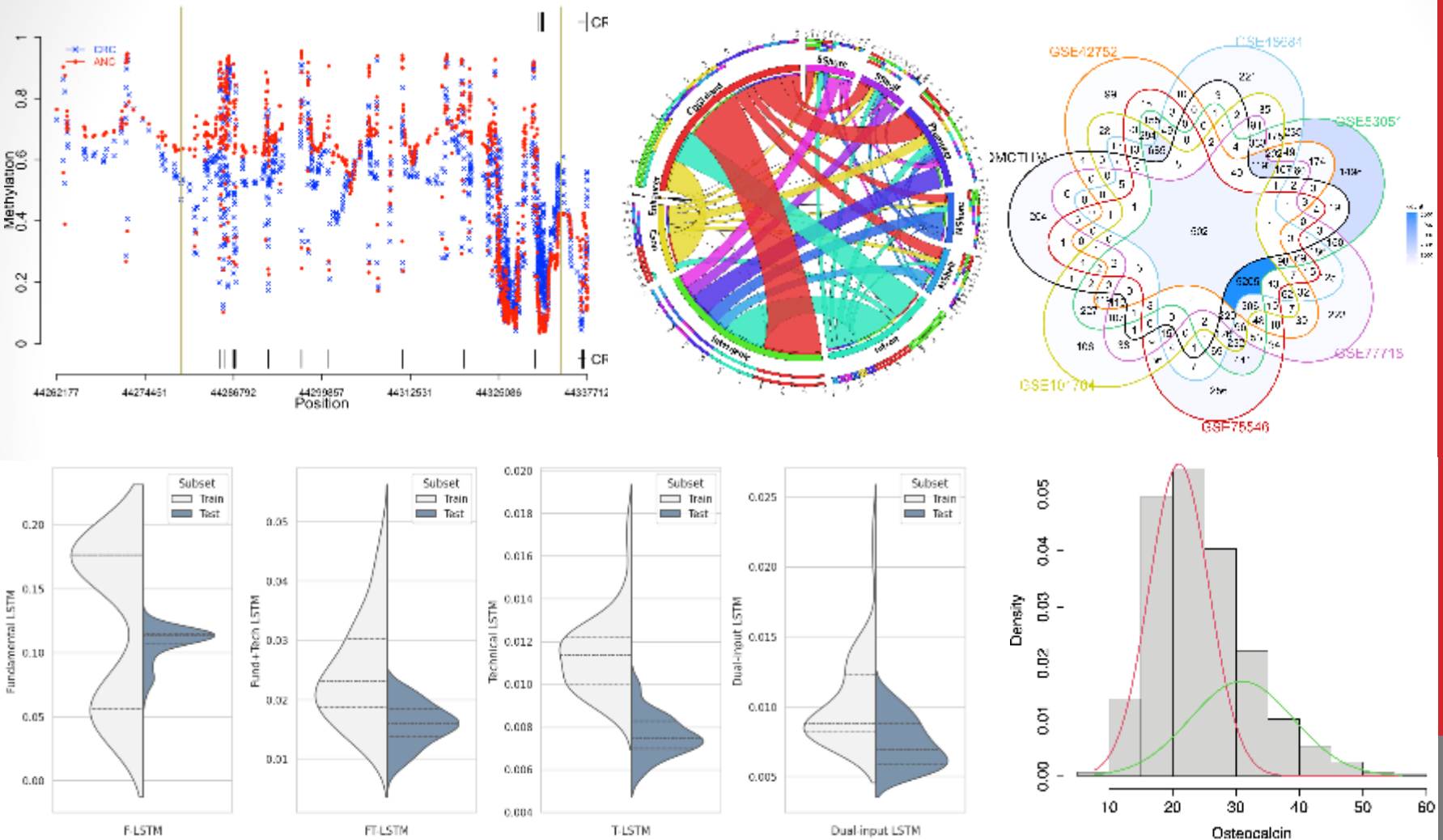
- **Dr. Farhad Shokoohi**
- Assistant Professor of Statistics
- Department of Mathematical Sciences
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- Website: <https://farhad.faculty.unlv.edu>



Expertise

- Bayesian and Frequentist Analysis
- Mixture Modelling
- Survival Analysis
- High-Dimensional Genomics and Epigenetic
- Sparse Estimation in Finite Mixture of Regressions
- Machine Learning in Medical and Financial Data
- Differential DNA Methylation Analysis in Cancer Epigenetics
- Hidden Markov Models
- Nonparametric and Semiparametric Regression
- Software Development

High-dimensional data analysis across a variety of sectors, including finance, healthcare, genomics, market, among others.



Bacterial Physiology Research

Dr. Boo Shan Tseng

Assistant Professor

School of Life Sciences

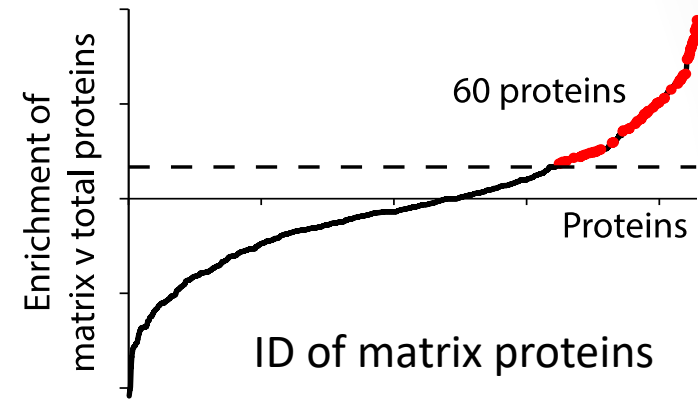
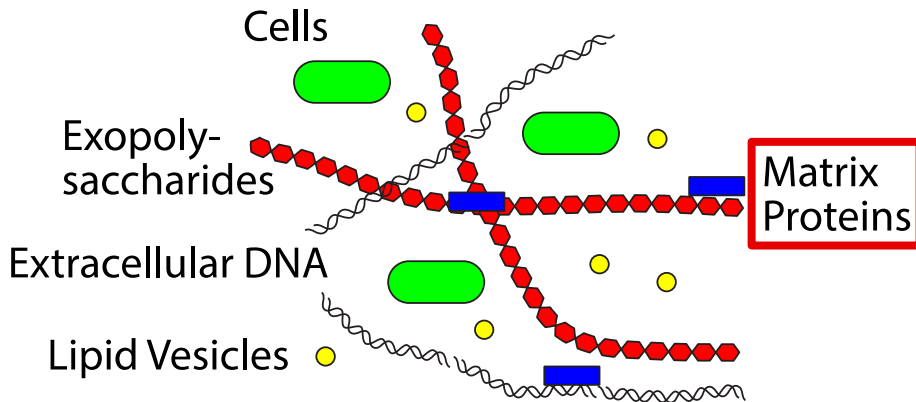
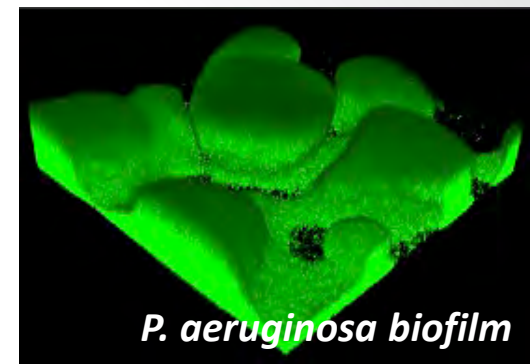
Phone: (702) 895-2700

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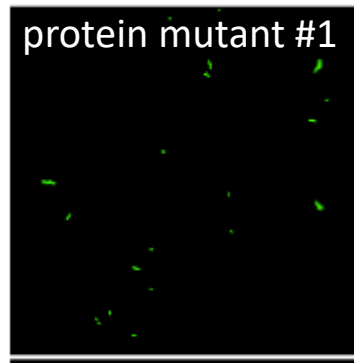
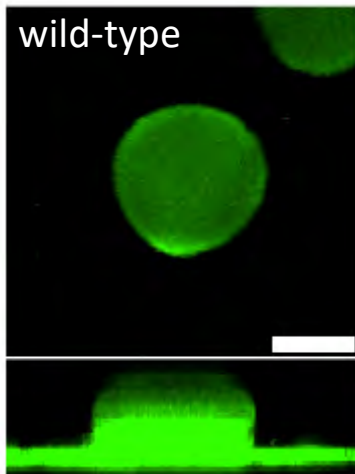
Expertise:

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- Biofilms
- Bacterial stress response
- Antimicrobial susceptibility
- Cystic fibrosis lung infections

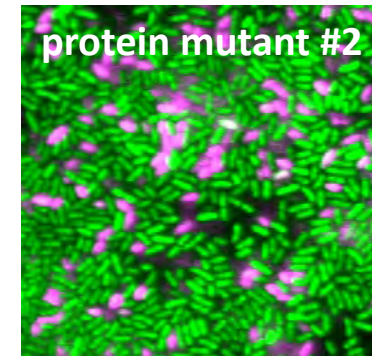
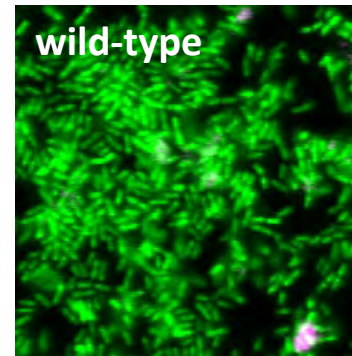
Identifying the roles of biofilm matrix components



Functions in biofilm formation

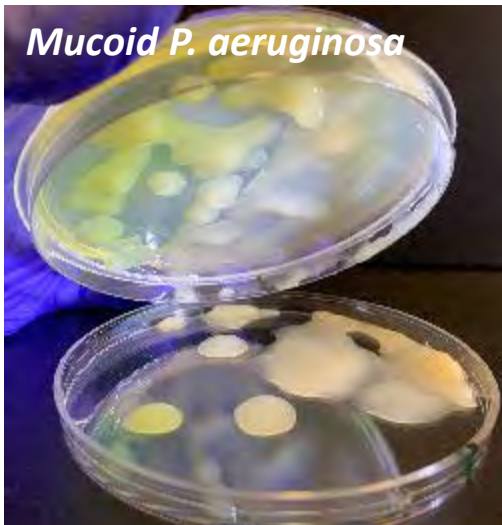


Functions in antimicrobial susceptibility

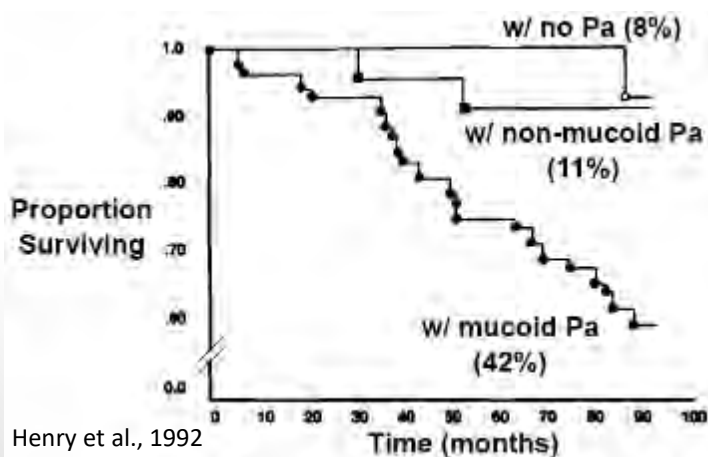


Treated with elastase (green: alive; purple: dead)

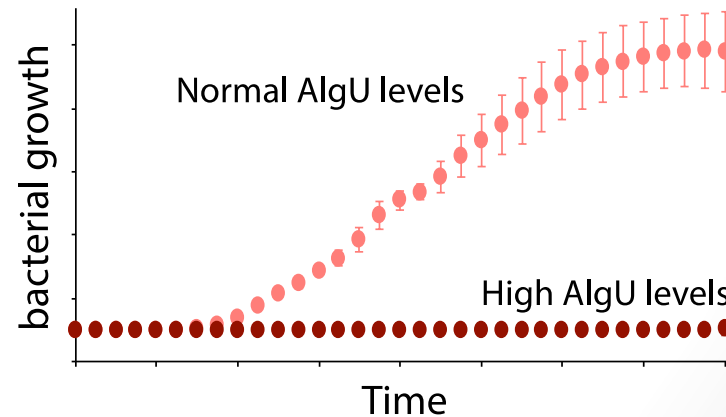
Mechanism behind the essentiality of bacterial envelope stress inhibitor



- Exopolysaccharide overproducing (e.g. mucoid) bacteria arise during chronic lung infection
- Associated with poor disease outcomes
- Due to mutation in *mucA* gene, which encodes for inhibitor of envelope stress response via AlgU
- BUT *mucA* required for bacterial viability and overproduction of AlgU inhibits growth



In children with cystic fibrosis



Question: why is a gene commonly mutated in clinical isolates required for bacterial viability?