



**AB  
GRAD  
CON 23**

1  
00:00:04,230 --> 00:00:11,410

[Music]

2  
00:00:15,950 --> 00:00:13,850

hello we're gonna jump right into things

3  
00:00:17,150 --> 00:00:15,960

because I have a lot to say on this

4  
00:00:18,529 --> 00:00:17,160

topic

5  
00:00:20,870 --> 00:00:18,539

so

6  
00:00:23,210 --> 00:00:20,880

um extremophiles can help us predict the

7  
00:00:25,310 --> 00:00:23,220

boundaries of life here on Earth and the

8  
00:00:27,650 --> 00:00:25,320

possibility of life on other planets

9  
00:00:30,429 --> 00:00:27,660

yeah most extreme files that we study

10  
00:00:32,450 --> 00:00:30,439

are typically single cellular organisms

11  
00:00:34,910 --> 00:00:32,460

leaving a gap in knowledge about

12  
00:00:37,310 --> 00:00:34,920

multicellular life and its habitability

13  
00:00:39,290 --> 00:00:37,320

limits and Origins and so that's kind of

14

00:00:41,930 --> 00:00:39,300

where our work comes into play for my

15

00:00:43,369 --> 00:00:41,940

lab so we're a nematode lab

16

00:00:45,709 --> 00:00:43,379

um and nematodes are one of the most

17

00:00:47,810 --> 00:00:45,719

widespread and resilient animal phylums

18

00:00:49,610 --> 00:00:47,820

on earth they make about 80 of all

19

00:00:51,250 --> 00:00:49,620

animal life and are found on every

20

00:00:53,389 --> 00:00:51,260

continent and in every ecosystem

21

00:00:54,850 --> 00:00:53,399

including some found in like South

22

00:00:58,990 --> 00:00:54,860

African gold mines

23

00:01:01,369 --> 00:00:59,000

Antarctica and the dry valleys Etc

24

00:01:04,070 --> 00:01:01,379

so my work is based in the Great Salt

25

00:01:08,210 --> 00:01:04,080

Lake it's an analog Lake for the

26  
00:01:09,590 --> 00:01:08,220  
evaporated saline Lakes on Mars and it

27  
00:01:11,090 --> 00:01:09,600  
is also the fourth largest terminal lake

28  
00:01:13,250 --> 00:01:11,100  
in the world meaning that it gets a

29  
00:01:15,770 --> 00:01:13,260  
large inflow of water

30  
00:01:18,109 --> 00:01:15,780  
um but the only source of outflow is via

31  
00:01:21,289 --> 00:01:18,119  
evaporation it's also been geologically

32  
00:01:24,350 --> 00:01:21,299  
consistent for the last 780 Millennia

33  
00:01:27,950 --> 00:01:24,360  
and was only once previously part of

34  
00:01:29,990 --> 00:01:27,960  
like a Paleo histine freshwater lake for

35  
00:01:31,609 --> 00:01:30,000  
a really brief period of time

36  
00:01:32,929 --> 00:01:31,619  
but one thing that you might notice is

37  
00:01:35,510 --> 00:01:32,939  
that it has a really Stark salinity

38  
00:01:37,490 --> 00:01:35,520

gradient that's caused from a railroad

39

00:01:38,929 --> 00:01:37,500

construction that cut the Great Salt

40

00:01:41,390 --> 00:01:38,939

Lake in half creating the North and

41

00:01:43,730 --> 00:01:41,400

South arms so the South arm is about at

42

00:01:45,590 --> 00:01:43,740

15 salinity due to the inflow of water

43

00:01:47,210 --> 00:01:45,600

and the north arm doesn't get any inflow

44

00:01:49,130 --> 00:01:47,220

of water and so stays at about 27

45

00:01:51,649 --> 00:01:49,140

salinity

46

00:01:54,350 --> 00:01:51,659

um 15 salinity adjusts so you are aware

47

00:01:56,630 --> 00:01:54,360

is about three times more saline than

48

00:01:58,850 --> 00:01:56,640

the ocean and is well beyond the

49

00:02:00,590 --> 00:01:58,860

previous maximum recorded salinity

50

00:02:02,749 --> 00:02:00,600

gradient that nematodes have been found

51  
00:02:05,030 --> 00:02:02,759  
to live in and so my lab went searching

52  
00:02:06,770 --> 00:02:05,040  
for nematodes in the Great Salt Lake and

53  
00:02:09,350 --> 00:02:06,780  
so we chose four different six different

54  
00:02:11,869 --> 00:02:09,360  
sites sorry to look at three which were

55  
00:02:14,150 --> 00:02:11,879  
from an inflow river that

56  
00:02:16,070 --> 00:02:14,160  
um was between like fresh water to hypo

57  
00:02:17,390 --> 00:02:16,080  
saline conditions and then three from

58  
00:02:20,390 --> 00:02:17,400  
inside the Great Salt Lake which were

59  
00:02:23,210 --> 00:02:20,400  
well into the hyper saline conditions

60  
00:02:25,869 --> 00:02:23,220  
and it is here that we found some

61  
00:02:30,530 --> 00:02:28,190  
so one unique structure in the Great

62  
00:02:32,390 --> 00:02:30,540  
Salt Lake are these microbialites

63  
00:02:34,790 --> 00:02:32,400

um they're Organo sedimentary structures

64

00:02:36,650 --> 00:02:34,800

and they're built by file photosynthetic

65

00:02:38,750 --> 00:02:36,660

microbes and so our host to complex

66

00:02:40,729 --> 00:02:38,760

microbial communities as well as our

67

00:02:42,949 --> 00:02:40,739

nematodes they're also in the oldest

68

00:02:44,869 --> 00:02:42,959

known evidence of life on Earth some

69

00:02:46,130 --> 00:02:44,879

dating back to about 3.4 billion years

70

00:02:48,589 --> 00:02:46,140

ago

71

00:02:50,350 --> 00:02:48,599

um and so they can kind of offer us a

72

00:02:53,570 --> 00:02:50,360

glimpse of life before

73

00:02:55,369 --> 00:02:53,580

more complex life forms and they range

74

00:02:57,850 --> 00:02:55,379

about 20 to 30 percent of the Great Salt

75

00:03:00,229 --> 00:02:57,860

lake lake bottom

76

00:03:02,930 --> 00:03:00,239

so we've found that these nematodes

77

00:03:05,270 --> 00:03:02,940

through 18s sequencing are novel hun

78

00:03:07,009 --> 00:03:05,280

hysterity species one hysteria are

79

00:03:09,350 --> 00:03:07,019

typically a freshwater nematode though

80

00:03:12,170 --> 00:03:09,360

some are also found in marine ecosystems

81

00:03:14,149 --> 00:03:12,180

and so our goal now is to look at their

82

00:03:15,949 --> 00:03:14,159

genome and transcriptome in order to be

83

00:03:18,110 --> 00:03:15,959

able to tell the presence and absence of

84

00:03:20,149 --> 00:03:18,120

Gene families and see what genes are

85

00:03:23,149 --> 00:03:20,159

being functionally used here in the

86

00:03:25,190 --> 00:03:23,159

Great Salt Lake to potentially like help

87

00:03:27,770 --> 00:03:25,200

with saline UV and temperature

88

00:03:30,470 --> 00:03:27,780

tolerances and we're also looking at

89

00:03:33,369 --> 00:03:30,480

co-evolution with other microbiota so by

90

00:03:36,290 --> 00:03:33,379

isolating single worms we can look at

91

00:03:39,470 --> 00:03:36,300

Presence of microbiota in or on the worm

92

00:03:42,050 --> 00:03:39,480

so we want to be able to look at diatoms

93

00:03:45,949 --> 00:03:42,060

fungus and bacteria and so far we've

94

00:03:49,309 --> 00:03:45,959

been able to do V4 region of 16sr RNA

95

00:03:50,809 --> 00:03:49,319

sequencing of bacteria and we found a

96

00:03:53,390 --> 00:03:50,819

variety of bacterial orders that are

97

00:03:56,630 --> 00:03:53,400

found in and on our worms but

98

00:03:58,490 --> 00:03:56,640

surprisingly 70 of all the bacteria

99

00:04:00,229 --> 00:03:58,500

found are only unique to the worm and

100

00:04:02,390 --> 00:04:00,239

have never been found in microbialite

101  
00:04:04,490 --> 00:04:02,400  
structures previously meaning that these

102  
00:04:06,410 --> 00:04:04,500  
microbiota are possibly living in

103  
00:04:08,570 --> 00:04:06,420  
symbiosis with these pneumatodes and

104  
00:04:10,190 --> 00:04:08,580  
offering a variety of functions such as

105  
00:04:11,750 --> 00:04:10,200  
phototrophic potential solute

106  
00:04:13,970 --> 00:04:11,760  
accumulation and arsenic tolerance that

107  
00:04:16,009 --> 00:04:13,980  
allows them to be capable of living in

108  
00:04:17,750 --> 00:04:16,019  
this extreme environment so by

109  
00:04:19,189 --> 00:04:17,760  
identifying and Reporting these

110  
00:04:21,349 --> 00:04:19,199  
communities it can help us understand

111  
00:04:22,969 --> 00:04:21,359  
mechanisms that maintain a functional

112  
00:04:25,490 --> 00:04:22,979  
ecosystem in some of the most extreme

113  
00:04:27,110 --> 00:04:25,500

environments on Earth and could provide

114

00:04:30,650 --> 00:04:27,120

information about the evolution of life

115

00:04:32,570 --> 00:04:30,660

on Earth and also Beyond

116

00:04:34,490 --> 00:04:32,580

I'd like to thank my lab for all of

117

00:04:35,629 --> 00:04:34,500

their help and thank you today and I'll

118

00:04:41,170 --> 00:04:35,639

be at poster for if you have any