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► **To cite this version:**

Romane Junker, Florence Valence, Michel-Yves Mistou, H el ene Chiapello, St ephane Chaillou. Understanding taxonomic diversity and functional signatures of fermented vegetables microbiome. Food System Microbiomes, May 2024, Torino, Italy. . hal-04631223

**HAL Id: hal-04631223**

**<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04631223v1>**

Submitted on 2 Jul 2024

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# Understanding taxonomic diversity and functional signatures of fermented vegetables microbiome

## Introduction

Fermented vegetables are becoming increasingly popular with Western consumers due to their minimal processing and alleged health benefits. Despite this trend, the management of vegetable fermentation still relies heavily on empirical knowledge, as the microbial communities and metabolic processes underlying the production of safe and nutritious products still need to be better understood.

Indeed, the microbial community of most fermented vegetables is spontaneously established, and metataxonomic studies have shown that fermented vegetables may present different taxonomic profiles during and at the end of product fermentation [1].

Shotgun metagenomic studies are powerful complementary methods to improve the characterization of a microbiome by refining the taxonomic profile to identify key bacterial and fungal species and strains, providing insights about the metabolic potential of the community, and exploring the relationship between the diversity of taxonomic profiles and their functional profiles [2].

We conducted a comprehensive analysis of the microbial diversity, taxonomic composition, and metabolic profiles of 141 samples using a reproducible analytical workflow with a read-based approach.

Is it possible to identify a core microbiota of species and strains consistently present in fermented vegetables? What part do they play in the functional potential of the fermented vegetable microbiome?

## Method

### Datasets selection

- Metagenomics datasets
  - Fermented vegetables
    - One or several vegetables
    - With or without time monitoring
  - Associated publication
- 9 studies

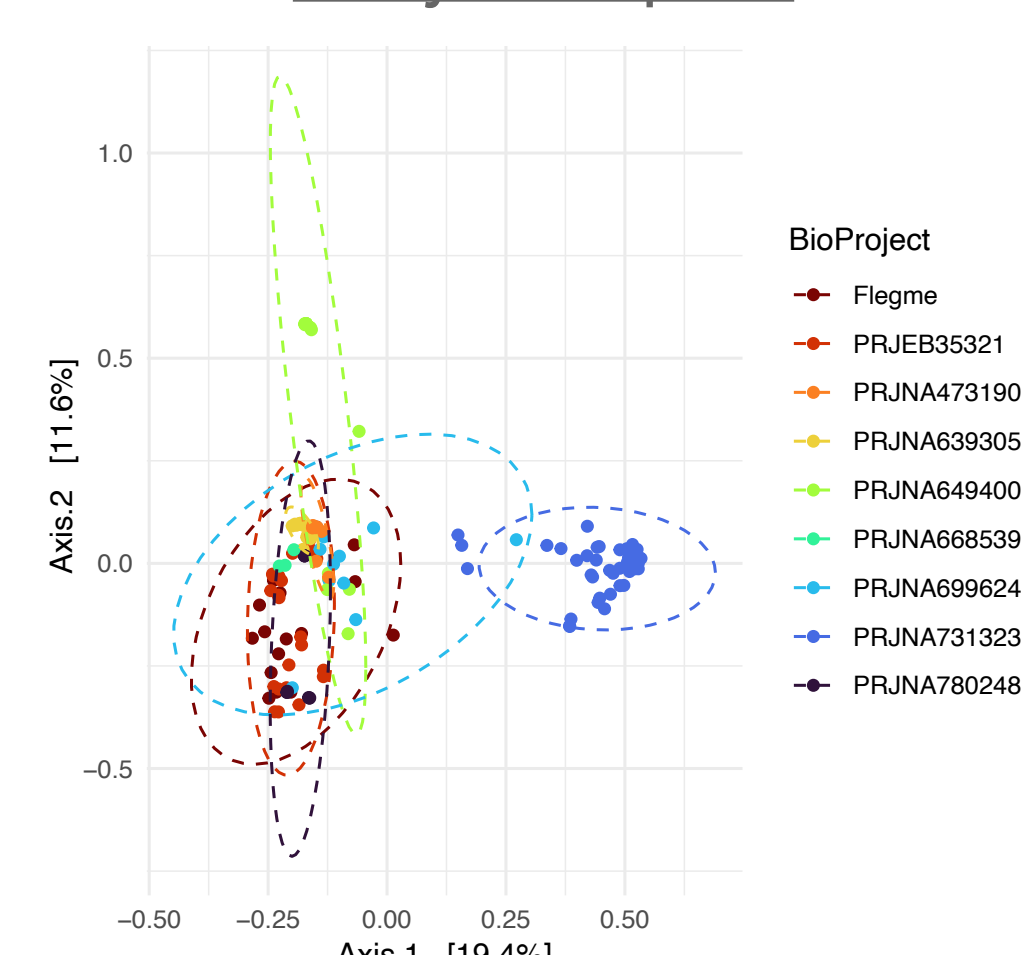
### Sequencing data processing

- Quality control:
  - Fastp [3]
  - MultiQC [4]
- Short-read taxonomic classification
  - MetaPhlan [5]
  - StrainPhlan [6]
- Short-read functional classification
  - Humann3 [7]

## Selected studies

| Study       | Fermented vegetables    | Samples | Time monitoring (days) |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Flegme      | 12 different vegetables | 17      | No                     |
| PRJEB35321  | 13 different vegetables | 26      | No                     |
| PRJNA473190 | Red pepper              | 8       | No                     |
| PRJNA639305 | Potherb mustard         | 12      | Yes (0-90)             |
| PRJNA649400 | Bamboo                  | 18      | No                     |
| PRJNA668539 | Cabbage                 | 3       | Yes (3-7)              |
| PRJNA699624 | 6 different vegetables  | 10      | No                     |
| PRJNA731323 | Red radish and cabbage  | 39      | Yes (3-9)              |
| PRJNA780248 | Mustard                 | 9       | Yes (1-15)             |

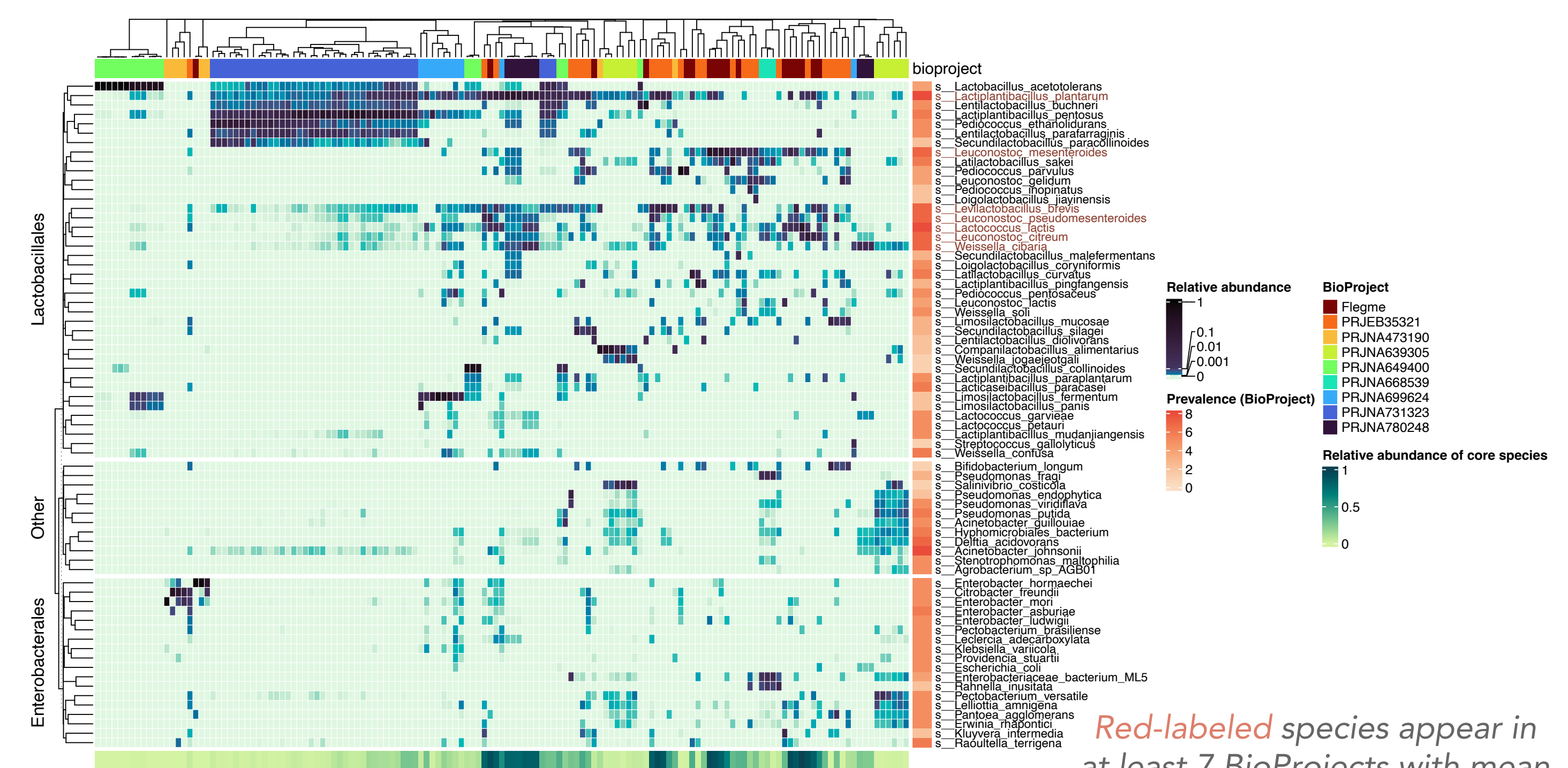
### Study description



PCoA on Bray-Curtis dissimilarity based on the species relative abundance

The selected datasets come from 26 different vegetables and two studies present distinctive taxonomic profiles.

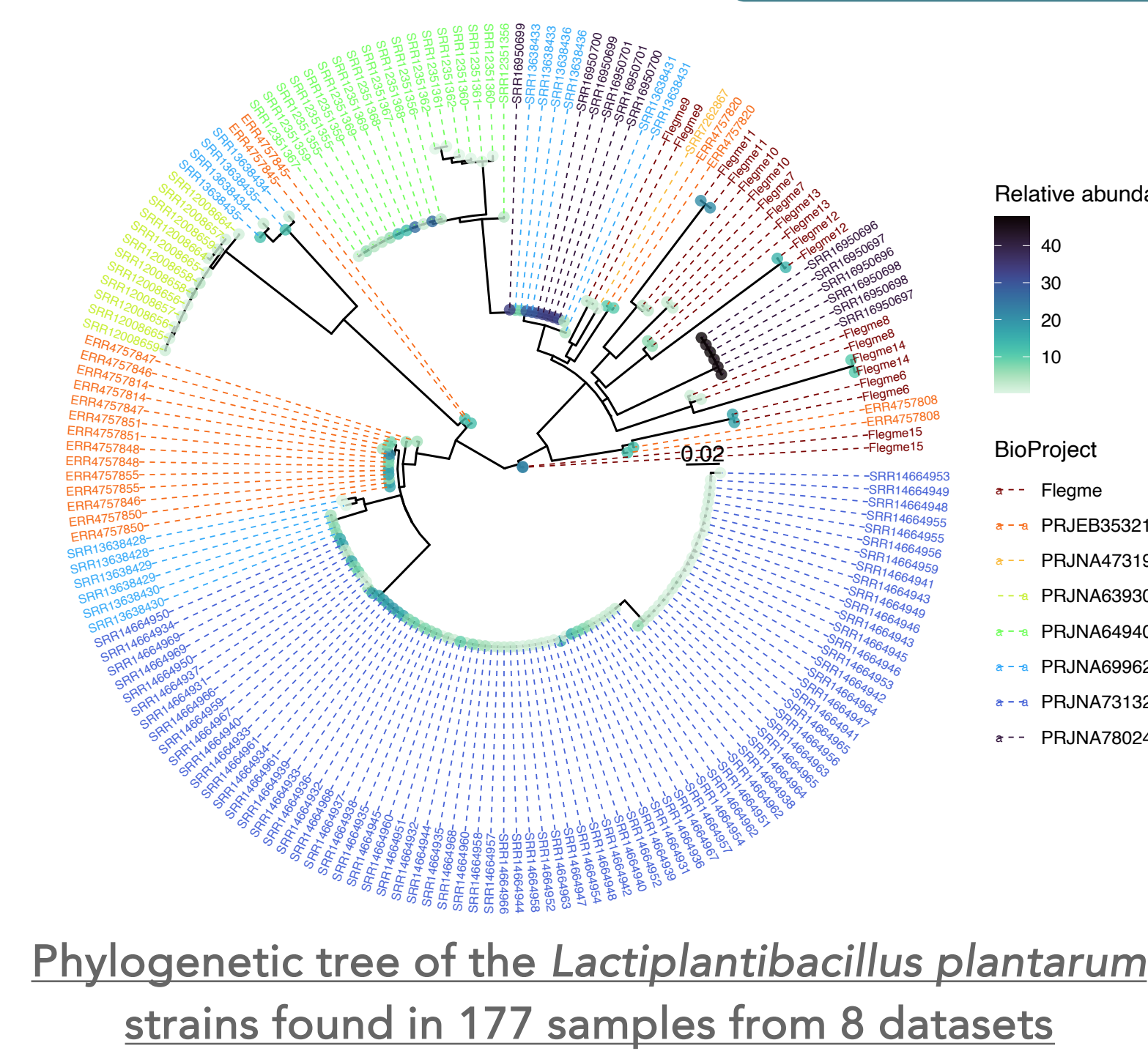
## Core microbiota



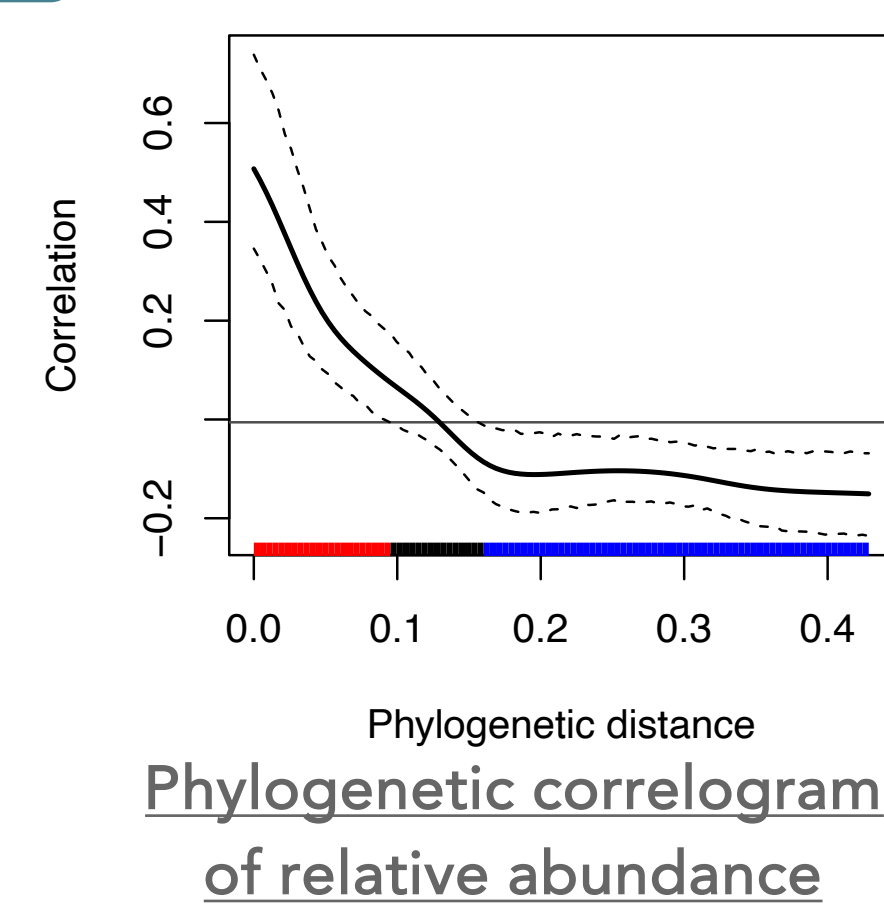
Heatmap showing relative abundances of species

Some species are found consistently: *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum*, *Lactococcus lactis*, *Leuconostoc citreum*, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, *Leuconostoc pseudomesenteroides*, *Levilactobacillus brevis* and *Weissella cibaria*. They represent an average relative abundance of 22% per sample. (min=0%, max=99%, median=8%, sd=30%).

## Strain phylogeny

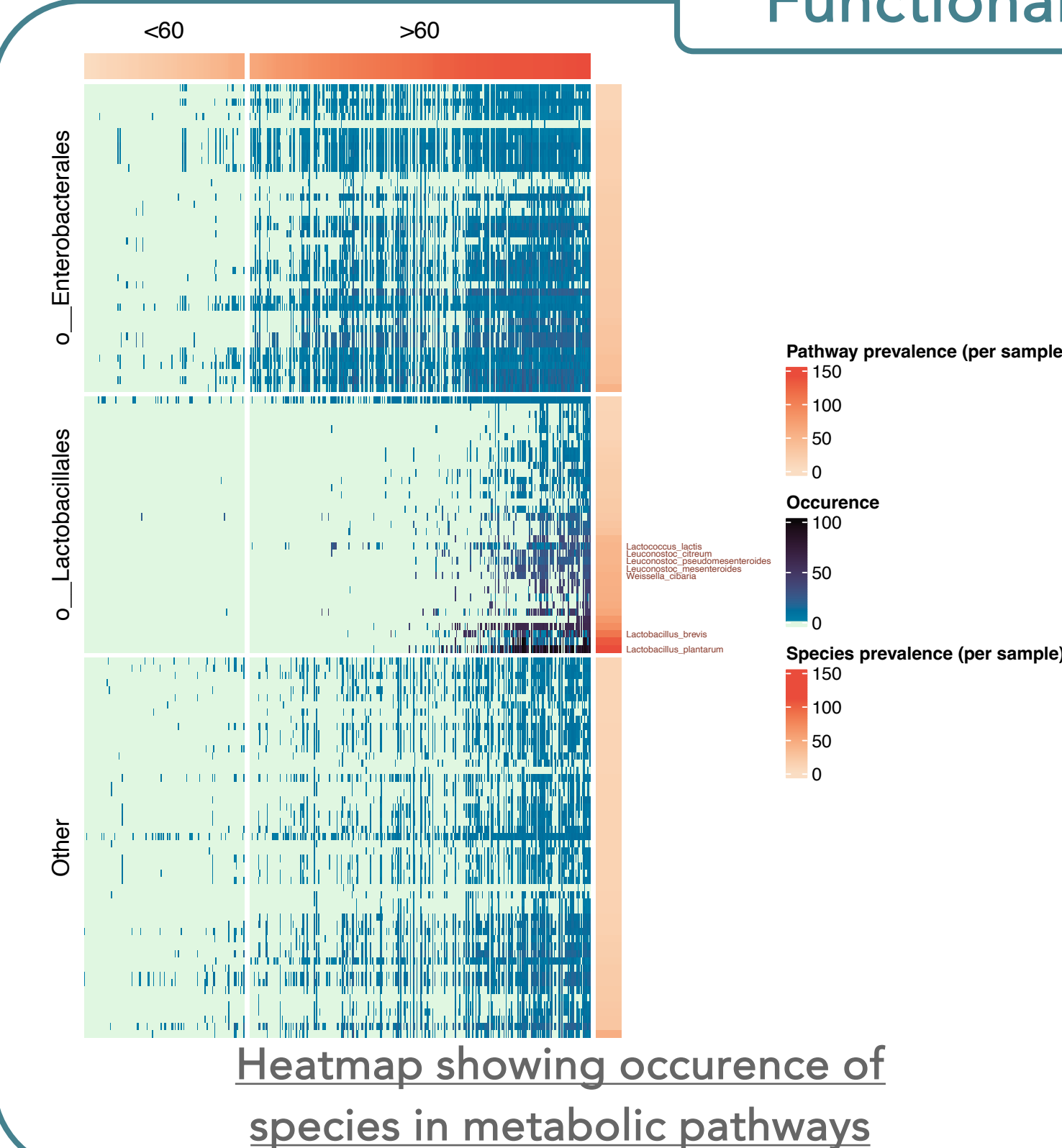


Phylogenetic tree of the *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* strains found in 177 samples from 8 datasets



Closely related strains of *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* tend to share similar relative abundance and to come from samples of the same dataset.

## Functional potential



Some of the most widely shared functions are carried by less common species.

For example, the pathways "PWY-6731: starch degradation III", "FUCCAT-PWY: fucose degradation", "PWY-3801: sucrose degradation II" are frequently found in samples and are associated with Enterobacteriales.

## Conclusion

- No species is found in all samples and bioprojects, but some LAB are frequently found with high relative abundance.
- Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* strain phylogeny seems to be linked with abundance and datasets.
- Less common species carry frequent functions, raising the question of a core microbiota that is functional rather than taxonomic.

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## Acknowledgements

This work was partially funded by the Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR) through the MetaSimFood project (ANR-21-CE21- 0003). We are grateful to MICA Division and the ENS Paris-Saclay for the funding of this PhD and to INRAE MIGALE bioinformatics facility for providing computing and storage resources (doi: 10.15454/1.5572390655343293E12).