



Analyzing Bacteria Found in Rainwater Collection Systems through Next Generation Sequencing

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Introduction

- Rainwater collection systems are a way to collect and store rainwater runoff for non-potable use in homes.
- Tests to verify cleanliness of the water often underestimate the level of bacterial pathogens (Ramírez-Castillo et al., 2015).
- Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) allows for large numbers of unknown DNA sequences to be transcribed into data files for analysis (Weiss et al. 2020).
- Using NGS on water samples will help determine what bacteria and pathogens are present in the rainwater collection systems



Research Topic

Research Question: What bacteria is present in rainwater collection systems?

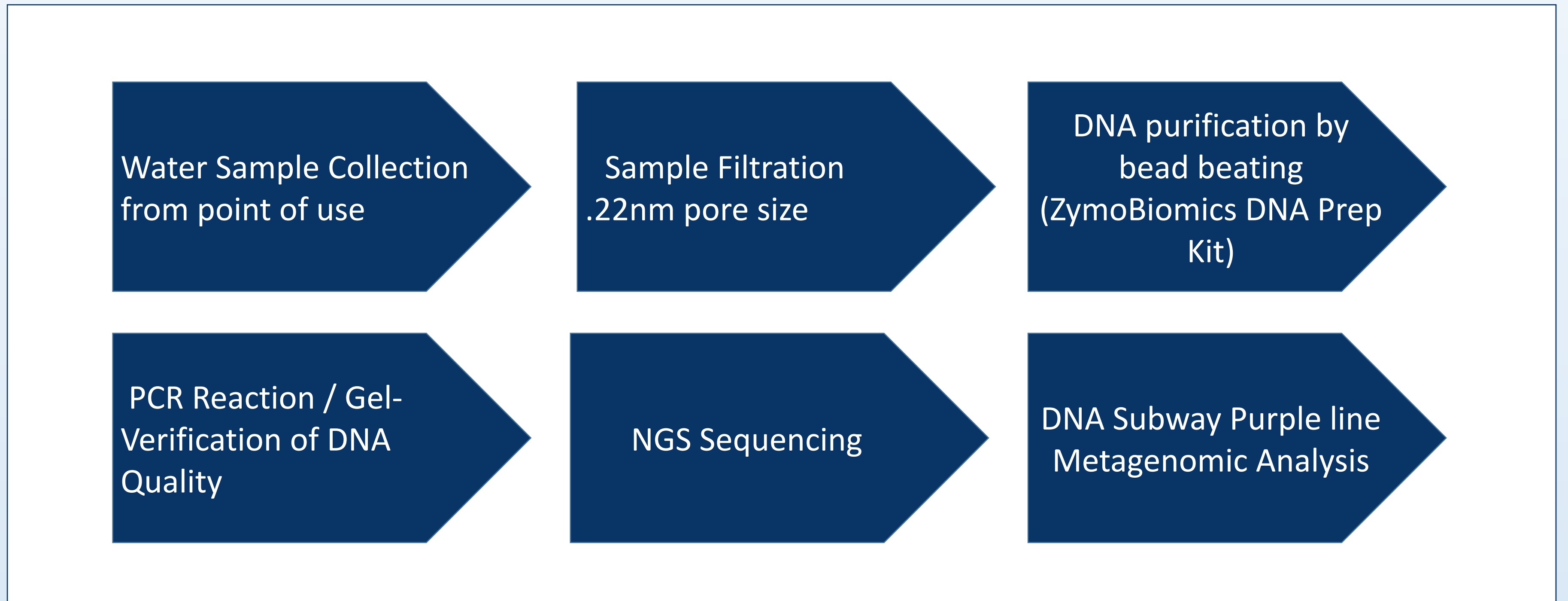
Hypothesis: There is a wide range of bacteria present in rainwater collection systems

Importance: Determining common bacteria and pathogens present in rainwater collections systems can help educate owners and improve public safety.

References

- Ramírez-Castillo, F., Loera-Muro, A., Jacques, M., Garneau, P., Avelar-González, F., Harel, J., & Guerrero-Barrera, A. (2015). Waterborne pathogens: Detection methods and challenges. *Pathogens*, 4(2), 307–334.
- Weiss, T., Mayle, A., & Nash, B. (2020). The microbes found in the honey of New York City beehives. *bioRxiv*
- <https://tinyhouselife.org/a-definitive-guide-to-creating-a-rainwater-collection-system-for-your-tiny-house/>
- <https://dnasubway.cyverse.org/project/ub/panel/8297>

Methods



Results

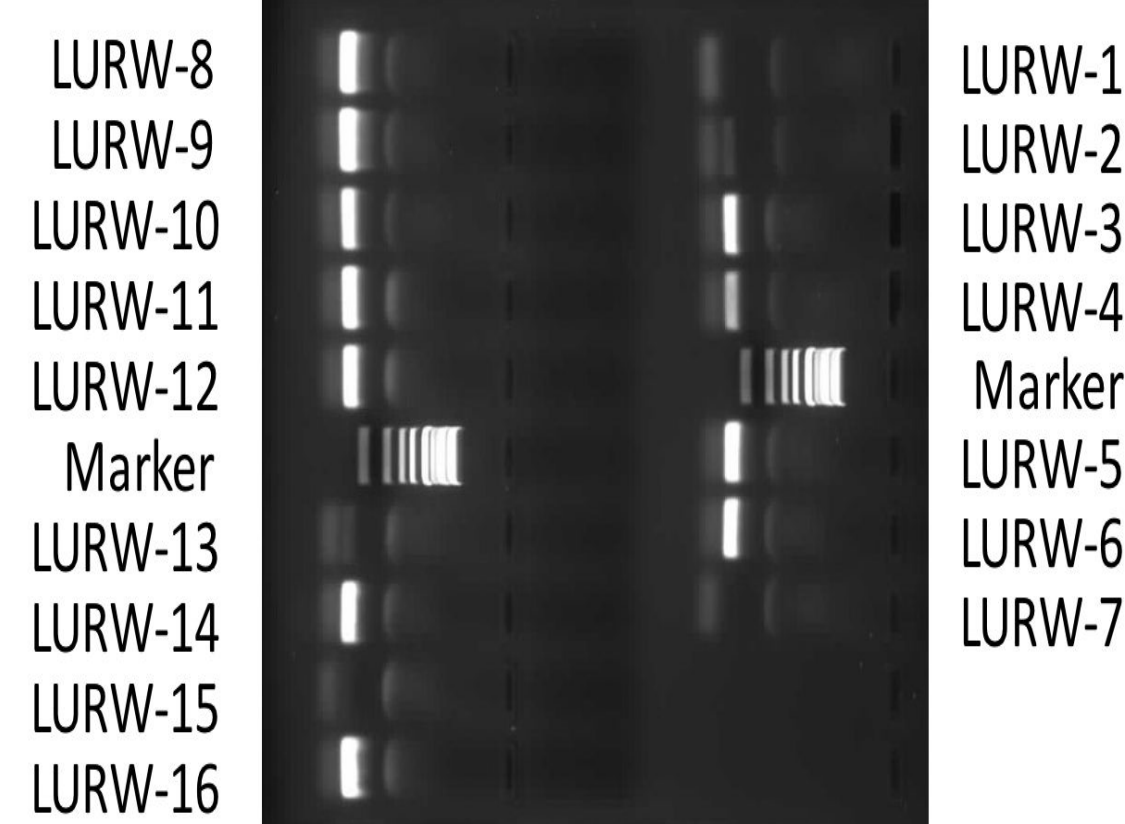


Figure 1. Gel electrophoresis of DNA collected from each sample and its corresponding marker (only samples 1-16 shown) This Gel verifies that we had enough quality DNA .

Sample ID	Sample Site	Total Coliform		Concentration (MPN/100mL)
		Positive Large Wells	Positive Small Wells	
CF1A	CF1	2	0	2
CF1B	CF1	2	0	2
CF1C	CF1	1	1	2
CDP A	CDP	9	3	13.1
CDP B	CDP	5	2	9.4
CDP C	CDP	8	1	8.6

Table.1 Sampling Results for total coliform of sample CF1 and CDP collected using IDEXX colilert- a colony counting system.

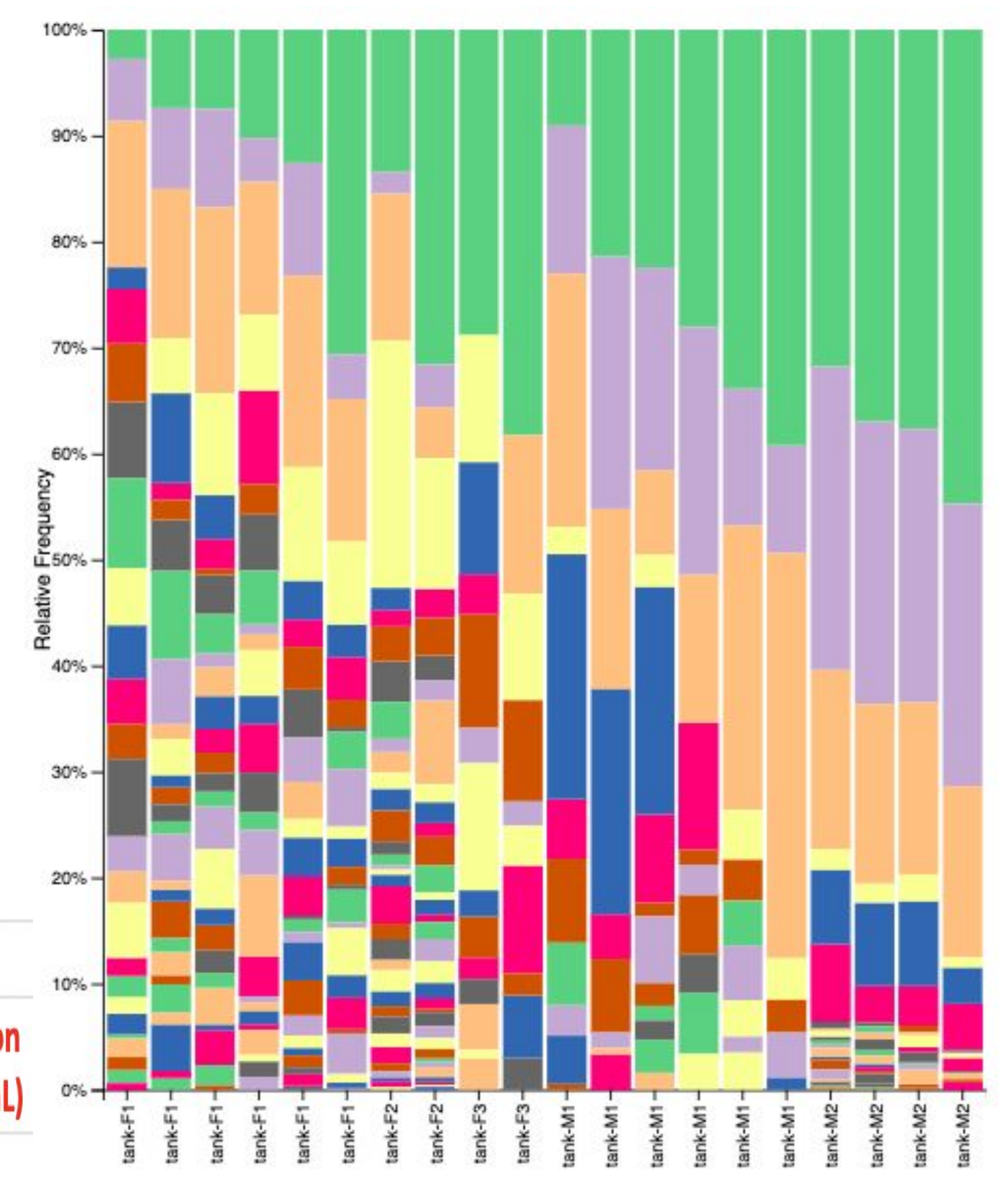


Figure 2: Relative frequency of taxonomic diversity in different tanks from sample data. Each color represents a unique classification of organism down to the genus.

Conclusions and Future Directions

- The results found from this sample data demonstrate how the DNA Subway, Purple Line will show types of bacteria and relative frequencies
- The data from this research is the first assay in a larger study to determine how bacteria found in rainwater collection systems changes with seasons, so this same assay will be revised and reused to study more samples in the future.
- Figure 2 is representative of bacteria found in the musk of snakes. Data shown represents our expectation for the amount of bacteria present.

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