

*Image Credit Tessei, D., et al., Life, (2022)

- NASA is establishing a lunar base to prepare for increased human space exploration
- Extended
- Increased exposure

to space stressors such as microgravity (µG) can result in significant cellular and physiological changes

- Space travel has transient and long-term impacts on astronaut microbiome that alters immune system function
- Research studies that evaluate microbial ecology under µG are limited

Hypothesis



Microgravity **Competitive Exclusion** No Change Physical environment driving changes in nutrient acquisition and chemical

- gradients modification. • H₁: Microbial communities develop atypical phenotypical
- characteristics and growth patterns under simulated μG environment compared to nominal gravity
- H_0 : Microbial communities demonstrate typical gravity phenotypical characteristics and nominal growth curve characteristics μG under sim



environment

- Viable Colony Formation Units (CFUs) comparison
- Phenotypical evaluation
- Differential gene expression

Introduction

Space Microbial Ecology

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- human
- space operations



Experimental Design

- Escherichia coli (Intestinal Microflora) Gram Negative & Rod Shaped
- Staphylococcus epidermidis (Epithelial Microflora) Gram Positive & Cocci Shaped
- Eosin Methylene Blue (EMB) media Gram Negative
- Mannitol Salt Media Gram Positive







Cell Density Measurement via Spectrophotometry (OD_{630nm})



Growth Curve Results

- 6 Clinostat Trials = 252 Samples (3 Biological Replicates) • Spectrophotometry measurements completed in triplicate per sample at optical density of 630nm
- Slight increase of cells under simulated μ G compared to gravity analog









Mannitol Salt Agar Plate -S.epidermidis



Eosin Methylene Blue (EMB) Agar Plate - E. coli

*Image Generated using BioRender







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