Effects of H_2O_2 on growth, metabolic activity and membrane integrity in three strains of *Microcystis aeruginosa*

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Abstract

The application of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) as a management tool to control *Microcystis* blooms has become increasingly popular due to its short lifetime and targeted action. H_2O_2 increases intracellular reactive oxygen species resulting in oxidative stress and subsequently cell death. H_2O_2 is naturally produced in freshwater bodies as a result of photocatalytic reactions between dissolved organic carbon and sunlight. Previously, some studies have suggested that this environmental source of H_2O_2 selectively targets for toxigenic cyanobacteria strains in the genus *Microcystis*. Also, past studies only focused on the morphological and biochemical changes of H_2O_2-induced cell death in *Microcystis* with little information available on the effects of different H_2O_2 concentrations on growth, esterase activity and membrane integrity. Therefore, this study investigated the effects of non-lethal (40-4000 nM) concentrations on percentage cell death; with a focus on sub-lethal (50 μM) and lethal (275 μM; 500 μM) doses of H_2O_2 on growth, cells showing esterase activity and membrane integrity. The non-lethal dose experiment was part of a preliminary study. Results showed a general effect of dose and time dependent relationship in all three *Microcystis* strains post H_2O_2 treatment. H_2O_2 resulted in a significant increase in intracellular reactive oxygen species, decreased chlorophyll *a* content, decreased growth rate and esterase activity. Interestingly, at sub-lethal (50 μM H_2O_2 treatment), percentage of dead cells in microcystin-producing strains were significantly higher ($p<0.05$) from non-microcystin producing strains at 72h. These findings further cement our understanding of the influence of H_2O_2 on different strains of *Microcystis* and its impact on membrane integrity and metabolic physiology; important to future toxic bloom control programmes.

Keywords: algae bloom; microcystin; hydrogen peroxide; lethal; growth; metabolic activity; cell membrane integrity, flow cytometry

Introduction

The toxic cyanobacterial secondary metabolite microcystin, produced by *Microcystis* sp. and other cyanobacteria represents a threat to drinking water and the use of recreational lakes worldwide (Carmichael &Boyer 2016, Huisman et al. 2018, O'neil et al. 2012). H_2O_2 application is an effective anti-cyanobacterial control method (Matthijs et al. 2012, Wang et al. 2018). H_2O_2 has a short life span of 4 h to 20 h in water bodies (Cooper et al. 1994) and is selectively toxic towards cyanobacteria compared to other phytoplankton taxa and aquatic invertebrates (Jančula et al. 2008). Several studies have reported H_2O_2 concentrations with a lethal effect on *Microcystis* cells (Drábková et al. 2007a, Dziallas &Grossart 2011, Matthijs et al. 2012) at concentrations ranging from 118 μM (Mikula et al. 2012) to 325 μM (Ding et al. 2012) with the potency of the H_2O_2 effect varying with light intensity (e.g. (Drábková et al. 2007a)). There is limited information on the variability of H_2O_2 sensitivity across *Microcystis* strains, and how this is linked with culture history. Recently, there has been great interest in the role of intracellular microcystin concentration in modulating sensitivity to oxidative stress measured by H_2O_2 degradation and transcriptome analysis (Schuurmans et al. 2018). Therefore, further testing on the *Microcystis* cellular response to H_2O_2 were conducted in this study using metabolic probes.

Production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) within photosynthetic cells is an ecologically relevant and natural phenomenon. Types of reactive oxygen species include superoxide anion ($O_2^{\cdot-}$), reactive hydroxyl radicals ($^{\cdot}OH$) as well as H_2O_2. The concentration of environmental H_2O_2 in lakes range from 0.03 to 1.04 μM (Cooper &Lean 1989, Häkkinen et al. 2004). These concentrations elevate when UV irradiation photo-catalyzes dissolved organic carbon in both surface and groundwater (Cooper &Zika 1983); releasing superoxide ($O_2^{\cdot-}$) and H_2O_2 (Paerl &Otten 2013). ROS stress is exacerbated when exogenous H_2O_2 generation leads to a mismatch between oxidant concentration and cellular antioxidant capacity (Bouchard &Purdie 2011). Cellular damage linked to ROS stress in cyanobacteria includes suppression of *de novo* protein synthesis (Nishiyama et al. 2004), thylakoid membrane damage (Drábková et al. 2007b), inhibition of transcription of photosynthesis-related genes (*i.e. psaB, psbD1, rbcL*) (Qian et al. 2010) and finally DNA strand breakage (He &Häder 2002). In addition to these impacts, it has been observed that H_2O_2 treatment results in a higher induction of cellular lipid peroxidation in cyanobacteria compared to green microalgae (Leunert et al. 2014).

Microcystin is produced non-ribosomally via a multifunctional enzyme complex (peptide synthetase and polyketide synthetase modules) as coded by the *mcy* gene cluster (Yamaguchi et al. 2020). Interestingly, there are two opposing theories. The first theory suggesting that microcystin (*mcy*)-producing cells have a greater tolerance compared to non-*mcy* producing strains when subjected to temperature and H_2O_2 stress (Dziallas &Grossart 2011, Zilliges et al. 2011). This selective advantage could be exacerbated by high light illumination (Kaebernick et al. 2000), dissolved organic carbon (Paerl &Otten 2013) and oxidative stress (Phelan &Downing 2011). The second theory showed that this was not case where *mcy*-producing strain did not recover but non *mcy*-producing strain recovered post H_2O_2 treatment (Schuurmans et al. 2018). In this work, the relative ability of *mcy*-producing *Microcystis* cells (PCC7806; CCAP 1450/17) and non-*mcy* producing cells (PCC 7806-*mcyB*) to cope with H_2O_2 stress was evaluated. The objective of this study was to compare the effects of sublethal (50 µM) and lethal (275 µM and 500 µM) concentrations of H_2O_2 at constant light levels of 110 µmol photons m^{-2} s^{-1} on *Microcystis* physiology. Measures of H_2O_2 effects included intracellular reactive oxygen species accumulation, growth rates, chlorophyll *a* content, percentage cells showing esterase activity and dead cells.

Materials and methods

Microcystis aeruginosa *strains and culture conditions*

Three *Microcystis* strains: PCC 7806 and PCC7806-*mcyB* (location and year of isolation: Braakman water reservoir, The Netherlands; 1972) and CCAP 1450/17 (Ivy Lake, UK; 2014) were pre-cultivated in an AlgaeTron AG230 incubator (PSI, Czech Republic). The *mcyB* gene-deficient, PCC7806-*mcyB* strain was produced by insertional mutagenesis of a chloramphenicol resistance gene cassette and maintained at 5 µg/mL chloramphenicol (Dittmann et al. 1997). Inoculation density was 2×10^6 cells/mL in 250 mL of BG11 (Stanier et al. 1971) in 500 mL Erlenmeyer flasks at 32.9±1.6 °C and light levels of 110 µmol photons m^{-2} s^{-1} (Biospherical Instrument Inc., PAR Scalar Irradiance sensor, San Diego, CA, United States) at a 12:12 L:D (light: dark) cycle for 5 days to obtain cells at mid-exponential phase.

Toxin characterization

Cultures were sampled bi-weekly in early to late exponential growth phase, three aliquots of 250 µL were taken and filtered using 25 mm 1.2 µm filters (Whatman, GF/C). Filter papers were preserved at -80 °C. On analysis, filters were allowed to thaw to room temperature and immersed in 10 mL of 80% methanol and 20% ultra-

pure H_2O (80/20 v/v), shaken on a high-speed rotary shaker for 5 mins and left for 1 h at ambient temperature. Measurements of microcystins were divided by cell counts to calculate the mass of toxin per cell in femtograms (fg/cell). Toxin analysis was carried out on stock cultures before experiments (but not during H_2O_2 exposures) by ultra-high performance liquid chromatography (UHPLC) (Acquity, Waters, Manchester, UK) coupled to a tandem quadruple mass spectrometer (Xevo TQ, Waters, Manchester, UK). All instrument solvents and chemicals were of LC-MS-grade (Fisher Optima, ThermoFisher, Manchester, UK). Reference toxins used for the detection method included the microcystin analogues MC-RR, MC-LA, MC-LY, MC-LF, MC-LW, MC-YR, MC-WR, MC-HilR, MC-HtyR, MC-LR & Asp3-MC-LR (Enzo Life Sciences, Exeter, UK) and [Dha^7]-MC-LR and matrix reference material of blue-green algae (RM-BGA, Lot 201301) containing a range of microcystins (Institute of Biotoxin Metrology, National Research Council Canada). Analysis of microcystins was conducted following the method by Turner et al. (2018). Microcystins were chromatographically separated using a 1.7 µm, 2.1x50 mm Waters Acquity BEH C18 column, held at +60 °C, with mobile phase of H_2O + 0.025% formic acid (A) and acetonitrile + 0.025% formic acid (B). The UHPLC gradient schedule was: 2% B initial conditions rising to 25% B at 0.5 min holding until 1.5 mins, rising to 40% B at 3.0 mins, increasing further to 50% B at 4 mins, a quick rise to 95% B at 4.1 mins and held until 4.5 mins until dropping back to 2% B at 5 mins. The total run time was 5.5 mins.

The Waters Xevo TQ tune parameters were as follows: 150 ^oC source temperature, 600 ^oC desolvation temperature, 600 L/h desolvation gas flow, 0.15 mL/min collision gas flow. Capillary voltage was held at 1.0 kV. Selected Reaction Monitoring (SRM) transitions were built into the MS/MS method using positive mode acquisition for each toxin. Parent and daughter ions, as well as cone and collision voltages were optimized following experiments infusing pure standards into the mass spectrometer in the mobile phase. Most microcystins exhibited unique SRM transitions and chromatographic retention times, resulting in good separation over the 5.5 mins run time. The exception was [Dha^7]-MC-LR and Asp3-MC-LR, which shared the same transitions and could not be completely resolved. These two microcystins are therefore reported together. This method has been previously validated for the quantification of microcystins in water and algae and is accredited to ISO17025 standard (Turner et al. 2018).

Selection of H_2O_2 treatments

The determination of suitable H_2O_2 dosages was investigated in preliminary experiments. Concentrations of H_2O_2 (40 nM, 400 nM and 4000 nM) caused no, or only a very small, difference to the number of dead cells within the population as assessed by SYTOX-green staining (Table 1). Subsequently, 50 μM, 275 μM and 500 μM concentrations were selected to encompass a range of sub-lethal and lethal population doses to the three investigated *Microcystis* strains.

H_2O_2 exposure: physiological assessment

After pre-cultivation, triplicate cultures were diluted with fresh BG11 media to obtain 100 mL of experimental cell suspensions at an initial cell density of 1×10^6 cells/mL in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks. The strains, along with no H_2O_2 controls, were incubated for three days with a daily addition of H_2O_2 (50 μM, 275 μM, 500 μM) during the middle of the light phase. Cultures were gently agitated once per day. Cells were left to incubate for 60 mins after the addition of H_2O_2 (30% w/w, Sigma-Aldrich, cat. no. H1009, St. Louis, USA). After that, samples from each *Microcystis* culture were analyzed on a benchtop Accuri C6 flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, California) in order to examine cell esterase activity (CM-FDA staining), membrane integrity (SYTOX® Green staining) and intracellular reactive oxygen species content (CM-H_2DCFDA staining). The influence of different H_2O_2 concentrations on *Microcystis* cell membrane and physiology was monitored every 24 h for 3 days. The water samples were collected 3 h after initial light cycle started.

Cell counts with BD accuri C6 flow cytometry and chlorophyll* a *extractions

Total *Microcystis* cells were counted every 24 h for 3 days. The effect of H_2O_2 on cell growth was evaluated by measuring forward scattering properties (FSC) and phycocyanin (FL4: 675±12.5 nm; far red) florescence using flow cytometry. Cytometer run settings were 2 mins, 10 μL core size, 14 μL/min flow rate and threshold set at 10,000 on FSC signal following a previous method (Hartnell et al. 2016). Histograms of cell populations were plotted (counts vs. FSC) and number of cells calculated. Each H_2O_2 treatment was run in triplicate (n=3). *M. aeruginosa* cells were distinguished by gating the highest histogram peak found in the far red channel representing cells with non-degraded phycocyanin fluorescence (FL4-H: excitation 640 nm: emission 675±12.5 nm) into a FSC-H histogram plot representing cell size. The FSC-H peak was then gated in a density plot of both FSC-H and SSC-H to determine the final count. Besides that, the chlorophyll *a* content of *Microcystis* cells was measured on the first and last day of the

experiment. This was done by extracting chl *a* in 100% methanol for 4 h and absorbance readings taken using a UV-VIS spectrophotometer at 665.2 nm, 652.4 nm and 470 nm (Wellburn 1994). Pigment results were expressed in µg chl *a*/mL.

CM-H_2DCFDA (ROS) labelling

Intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) in *Microcystis* cells were detected via staining with chloromethyl 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (CM-H_2DCFDA; Life Technologies, cat. no, C6827, Oregon, USA). CM-H_2DCFDA is hydrolysed by nonspecific esterases which releases 2', 7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein (CM-H_2DCF). This is further oxidized by intracellular ROS (*e.g.* H_2O_2) to CM-DCF (which emits green fluorescence) (Eruslanov &Kusmartsev 2010). A modified cell staining protocol was followed (Peperzak &Brussaard 2011). A stock solution was prepared by adding 100 µL of ethanol to a tube containing 50 µg CM-H_2DCFDA to yield the working stock of 0.86 µM. Following this, 5.2 µL from the working stock was added to 180 µL of sample in the flow cytometric tube to yield a final concentration of 20 nM which was left to incubate for 60 mins. The green probe fluorescence (FL1) was measured at 533±15 nm.

CMFDA (esterase) labelling

Esterase activity of *Microcystis* sp. was assessed by flow cytometry using fluorescein diacetate (CM-FDA) (Invitrogen, cat. no. S925, Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA) with some modification from a previous method (Mikula et al. 2012). The non-fluorescent FDA substrate is rapidly taken up by cells, where it is hydrolysed intracellularly through cleavage by cellular esterase to give a green-fluorescent substance fluorescein. This fluorescence reflects general hydrolytic enzyme activity which is generally used as a proxy for cell viability (Geary et al. 1998). Before measurement, a stock solution was diluted to yield a 100 µM working solution. Five µL of working solution was added to flow cytometry tube containing 1 mL of sample to yield a final concentration of 0.5 µM and incubated for 30 mins. Stained cells were analysed with flow cytometry and *Microcystis* cells were distinguished by gating on dot plots of forward scatter (FSC, indicating cell size).

SYTOX Green (cell membrane integrity) labelling

Dead *Microcystis* cells were identified and enumerated by flow cytometry using SYTOX® Green following a previously published method (Chapman et al. 2016). SYTOX® Green is a membrane-impermeable fluorescent dye. It is only when cell membrane integrity has been lost (during cell death) that SYTOX green crosses the cell membrane and binds to nucleic acids. A stock solution of 5 mM SYTOX Green in DMSO (Invitrogen, catalogue

number S7020, Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY, USA) was diluted to a working solution of 100 µM with ultrapure filtered H_2O. For measurement, 5 µL of working solution was added to 1 mL of sample to obtain a final SYTOX® concentration of 0.5 µM. Samples were left to incubate for 30 mins in the dark at room temperature. The green probe fluorescence (FL1) was measured at 533±15 nm. Cytographs (FL4 vs FL1) were plotted to show percentage of SYTOX+ cells.

Statistical analysis

Data were processed with SPSS software Version 23 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, USA). After normality testing (p>0.05), a factorial ANOVA was used to test for differences between treatments. To observe differences within treatments at p<0.05, a one-way ANOVA and Tukey HSD *post hoc* test was applied. Pearson correlation was employed to observe significant relationships (p<0.05) between the investigated parameters. Values were given as means ± standard deviation (SD) of three replicates. Values were considered statistically significant when p<0.05.

Results

Toxin content of* Microcystis *strains

Microcystis strains PCC 7806 and CCAP 1450/17 both contained MC-LR and [Dha^7]-MC-LR/Asp3-MC-LR, ranging in total microcystins from 21.95 to 31.90 fg/cell for PCC 7806 and 22.70 to 41.50 fg/cell for CCAP 1450/17. Strain PCC 7806-*mcyB* was negative for all microcystins tested (Table 2).

Effects of H_2O_2 on cell growth and chlorophyll* a *concentration

In untreated (no H_2O_2) PCC 7806-*mcyB* cultures mean cell number increased from 1.63×10^6 to 8.83×10^6 cells/mL over the experimental period with a growth rate of 0.57 µ/d. Meanwhile, mean culture chlorophyll *a* content significantly increased from 0.17 to 0.97 µg chl *a*/mL. Untreated PCC 7806 cultures increased to a mean of 6.46×10^6 cells/mL and 0.89 µg/mL with a growth rate of 0.32 µ/d. Untreated CCAP 1450/17 increased to a mean of 3.59×10^6 cells/mL, 0.59 µg chl *a*/mL with a growth rate of 0.28 µ/d (Figure 1).

Moreover at 50 µM H_2O_2 treatment, the non-*mcy* producing strain (PCC 7806-*mcyB*) demonstrated an increase in number of cells from 24h to 72h by 3.46×10^6 cells. This was followed by the *mcy*-producing strain PCC7806 with a smaller increase of 1.15×10^6 cells and 1.50×10^5 for CCAP1450/17 strain. Parallel to cell numbers, post 50 µM H_2O_2 treatment, chlorophyll *a* content showed a similar pattern where PCC 7806-*mcyB* strain

increased to 0.80±0.04 µg/mL at 72h and followed by *mcy*-producing PCC7806 strain (0.76±0.03 µg/mL). The CCAP1450/17 (0.54±0.01 µg/mL) strain showed the least increase in chlorophyll *a* content. (Figure 1).

Effects of H_2O_2 on intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS labelling)

Increasing lethal doses of H_2O_2 treatment (275 µM, 500 µM) led to a gradual production of intracellular reactive oxygen species (% ROS) (Figure 2). This contrasts with the decrease of % ROS with time in untreated cells. When compared to PCC 7806-*mcyB* or PCC 7806, CCAP 1450/17 started responding to H_2O_2 treatment at 50 µM as reflected by the upward trend of % ROS (36.12% →46.67% →57.45% →63.13%); at a time dependent manner. Instead, the increase in % ROS in PCC 7806-*mcyB* and PCC 7806 was only observed in treatment at higher doses of 275 µM and 500 µM; when compared to the respective starting time.

Effects of H_2O_2 on esterase activity (CMFDA labelling)

A general trend was observed where increasing H_2O_2 treatment in cells resulted in decreasing esterase activity. Furthermore at 50 µm H_2O_2 treatment, the non-*mcy* producing strain (PCC7806-*mcy*B) demonstrated an increase in esterase activity from 24h to 72h by 38.36%. This was followed by PCC7806 with a smaller increase of 17.59% (Figure 3). Unlike the other two strains, the CCAP1450/17 *mcy*-producing strain demonstrated the opposite with a decrease in esterase activity from 23.60±14.81% (24h) to 10.32±5.25% (72h). The pH of each *Microcystis* culture during the 3-day experimental study was within the dye's physiological range.

Cell membrane integrity (SYTOX-Green labelling)

Untreated cells in PCC 7806-*mcyB* (22.47%), CCAP 1450/17 (29.72%) and PCC 7806 (25.83%) had lowest population of dead cells by the end of the experiment compared to respective treated cells (Figure 4). For example, the dead cell population of treated cells at lethal doses (275 µM and 500 µM) resulted in a peak (82.56%-86.32%) at 24 h and plateaued (71.91%-82.14%). This pattern was similar in all treated strains.

In relation to previous discussion of sub-lethal 50 µM treatment, percentage cells stained with Sytox green in CCAP1450/17 strain were increasing in a time-dependent manner. This was observed from 48^{th} to 72^{nd} hour where percentage dead cells in CCAP 1450/17 continued to increase to 56.17±0.11%. This was significantly higher ($p<0.05$) compared to PCC7806 (48.05±6.1%) and PCC7806-*mcy* (21.38±1.63%).

Discussion

Toxin content of Microcystis *strains*

Recorded total microcystins cellular quota for PCC7806 strain in this study differed slightly from those of previous studies reporting a maximum of 3 fg/cell at low light treatments (Phelan &Downing 2011) or 40 fg/cell at 13±3 µmoles photons m^{-2} s^{-1} (Schuurmans et al. 2018). They also differed slightly from Wiedner et al. (2003) who reported a range of 40 to 80 fg/cell across their light treatments (10-403 µmol photons m^{-2} s^{-1}). These differences are likely to be attributed to the methods of light intensities, cell counting and toxin quantification, for example Phelan & Downing (2011) used optical density as a measure of cell abundance and microcystins were quantified by ELISA. Whereas, Wiedner et al. (2003) used a CASY 1 TTC cell analyser system to measure cell density and microcystins were quantified by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography coupled to Time-Of-Fight Mass Spectrometry, with neither approach using ISO-accredited methods. The microcystin analysis conducted here was fully validated and accredited to ISO17025 quality standard, and whilst not used throughout the experimental exposures, did indicate clear differences in microcystin content between strains at the outset of the experiments.

Effects of H_2O_2 on cell growth and chlorophyll a *concentration*

Overall, our data were supported by a previous study where high doses of H_2O_2 (250 uM and 325 uM) in *Microcystis* strain FACHB-905 resulted in a significant decrease in cell growth (Ding et al. 2012; Mikula et al. 2012). Despite the general trend in the effects of H_2O_2, some differences were evident in the species. By 72h, the *mcy*-producing CCAP1450/17 experienced the biggest drop in cell number at 50 uM H_2O_2 treatment to reach $1.23 \times 10^6 \pm 1.50 \times 10^5$ cells. Similarly, PCC7806 cell number dropped to $3.62 \times 10^6 \pm 2.49 \times 10^5$ cells whereas the non-*mcy* producing strain (PCC7806-*mcyB*) experienced the lowest drop in cell numbers after 50 uM H_2O_2 treatment to reach $5.35 \times 10^6 \pm 3.46 \times 10^6$ cells. This shows that at sub-lethal H_2O_2 concentration, *mcy*-producing strains were more negatively affected than the non-*mcy* producing strain.

Effects of H_2O_2 on intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS)

The data from this study show a direct relationship between H_2O_2 treatment and ROS accumulation in *Microcystis* cells. The 2'7'-dichlorofluorescein probe is a commonly used to effectively quantify ROS levels (LeBel et al. 1992). It is also sensitive and can be detected at Pico mole levels (Cathcart et al. 1983). To date, there are still limited studies on the quantification of intracellular ROS in *Microcystis* strains; except for a study by Bouchard & Purdie (2011) who employed the use of another fluorescence dihydrorhodamine (DHR) probe.

Peroxiredoxins are redox-sensitive proteins with thiol groups of cysteines and play an important role as antioxidant enzymes to maintain oxidative balance, especially in cyanobacteria (Allahverdiyeva et al. 2015, Asada 1999, Helman et al. 2005). The presence of *mcy* gene interferes with peroxiredoxins by binding to the thiol group thereby blocking H_2O_2 degradation (Schuurmans et al. 2018). During excess exogenous H_2O_2 treatment, the reactive oxygen species crosses the *Microcystis* cell membrane via diffusion and aquaporin homologue channels (Bienert et al. 2006). The sudden overload of H_2O_2 overwhelms the antioxidant balance of the cell, as reflected by the rise in intracellular reactive oxygen species in the ROS assay. Consequently, significant losses of chlorophyll *a* content was observed in the three investigated strains. It seems that with increasing percentage dead cells in cultures, degradation of H_2O_2 by these antioxidant enzymes could not keep up with daily dosage of exogenous H_2O_2, causing an oxidative-stressed environment in the cells. This may have led to the disintegration of thylakoids as reflected by decreased chlorophyll *a* content in the experiment. Past results reported that oxidative stress result in breakdown of light harvesting complexes and inhibition of pigment synthesis (Latifi et al. 2009, Qian et al. 2010). Similarly, this study observed a significant decline in chlorophyll *a* content with increasing dosage and incubation time.

The findings of this study do not support the hypothesis of Dziallas & Grossart (2011) that the presence of microcystin in cells allows a greater resilience of chlorophyll *a* against H_2O_2 degradation during oxidative stress. However, an important methodological distinction between these two studies is H_2O_2 concentration. Dziallas & Grossart (2011) opted for 25 nM, 50 nM and 100 nM whilst this study selected higher H_2O_2 treatments of 50 µM, 275 µM and 500 µM. Another contributing factor to the differences between these two studies could be related to the manner of chlorophyll quantification. Both studies used 100% methanol to extract chlorophyll *a* and a conventional spectrophotometric method. This may have been insufficiently sensitive as a quantification tool to detect very small changes in chlorophyll *a*. In order to more accurately quantify the effects of ROS degradation of photopigments in *Microcystis*, and the interaction of this process with viability, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) would be a better analytical approach. Overall, this study shows the sub-lethal 50 µm H_2O_2 treatment influenced all *Microcystis* strains with the *mcy*-producing strains (PCC7806 and CCAP1450/17) showing a higher extent of response than the non-*mcy* producing strain (PCC7806-*mcyB*). This was reflected by CCAP1450/17 having the smallest increase in cell number, chl *a* content, esterase activity and the highest dead cell population. This was followed by the PCC7806 strain having a moderate increase in cell number, chl *a* content, esterase activity and the second highest dead cell population. Finally, the non-*mcy* producing strain (PCC7806-

mcyB) at 50 µm H_2O_2 treatment responded with an increase in cell number, chl *a* content, esterase actiivty and the least dead cell population of 21.38±1.63% at 72h.

Effects of H_2O_2 on esterase activity

It was observed in this study that H_2O_2 influenced both microcystin and non-microcystin producing strains. In fact, the *mcy*-producing strains (CCAP1450/17 and PCC7806) experienced significant changes ($p<0.05$) in their final esterase activity at 72h as compared to the non-*mcy* producing strain (PCC7806-*mcy*B) at 50 µm H_2O_2 treatment. At the same time, an increase in percentage dead cells was observed. This can largely be due to cell lysis where loss in membrane integrity and subsequent leakage from cell result in lower fluorescent signals. During cell lysis, intracellular enzymes like caspase, peroxidase and hydrolase are released from dead cell compartments; triggered by lytic enzyme, beta-cyclocitral (Arii et al. 2015). This hypothesis was supported by the increasing dead cell population peaking at 86.32% in PCC 7806 and 83.49% in CCAP 1450/17 at 24 h.

The use of CMFDA in *M. aeruginosa* is common to explain metabolic activity in the cells (Regel et al. 2002). Esterases are positively correlated with cell growth because the rate of FDA conversion to fluorescein is correlated with photosynthesis. It was further supported that metabolic activity and induced chlorophyll *a* fluorescence are one of the most sensitive biomarkers of exposure of cyanobacteria to H_2O_2 (Mikula et al. 2012).

Cell membrane integrity

Besides the use of CMFDA, SYTOX® green is an unsymmetrical cyanine dye with 4 positive charges and has allowed scientists to rather accurately distinguish between dead and live populations (Roth et al. 1997). Live eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells completely exclude the dye from the cell. However, if cell membrane integrity was compromised, the dye could enter and stain its nucleic acid. This study is one of the first to report membrane integrity changes after H_2O_2 treatments in three *Microcystis* strains.

As pointed out in previous sections, strain CCAP 1450/17 reacted differently at sub lethal dose of 50 µM H_2O_2 treatment compared to the other two strains. This strain experienced a gradual increase of intracellular reactive oxygen species, followed by decreased chlorophyll *a* content, low esterase activity and ultimately accumulation of dead cells, with time. These findings show that *mcy*-producing strain CCAP 1450/17 was sensitive to lower amounts of H_2O_2 especially at 50 µM H_2O_2 and 72h treatment. In comparison to PCC 7806 strains which have been maintained in an artificial environment (*i.e.* laboratory cultures) for at least 4 decades (date of strain isolation: 1st January 1972), CCAP 1450/17 was only recently isolated (year of strain isolation: 2014). It is important

to note that there is a risk that long term maintenance of microalgae in liquid cultures and increased passage numbers may introduce genetic drift and changes to cell characteristics in a similar way as animal cell lines. For example animal cells at high passage numbers experience changes in morphology, stimuli response and gene expression, as compared to lower passage numbers (Briske-Anderson et al. 1997). Nevertheless, all strains demonstrated a general trend that H_2O_2 treatment led to a significant increase in intracellular oxidative stress, decreased chlorophyll *a* content, decreased cell abundance (r=0.706, $p<0.05$), decreased esterase activity (r=0.852; $p<0.05$) and increased number of dead cells (r=0.849; $p<0.05$).

Finally, factorial ANOVA statistical analysis enabled us to check if dependent variables (*i.e.* cell number, esterase activity, membrane integrity) showed consistent differences between factor levels (*i.e.* dose, time, strain type). Firstly, the main effect H_2O_2 concentration (*i.e.* 0 μM and 50 μM) were significantly different ($p<0.05$) from 275 μM and 500 μM in each dependent variable investigated. Secondly, the main effect duration of dosage at 72 h were significantly different ($p<0.05$) from the rest of the time of H_2O_2 incubation. From this, results illustrate H_2O_2 treatment significantly influences *Microcystis* population mortality in a dose and time dependent manner. Thirdly, strain type also has a significant effect ($p<0.05$) on investigated dependent variables. Finally, statistical values showed there is an interaction effect ($p<0.05$) between factors (dose*time*strain; dose*time; dose*strain; time*strain).

This study uses three *Microcystis* strains and a combination of modern techniques to provide useful data to one of the most important questions in cyanobacteria ecology currently: whether the predicted increase in cyanobacteria will consist of toxigenic vs non-toxigenic cells due to the way these different types of cells respond to increasing H_2O_2 treatment. This is important as the usage rate of H_2O_2 to control algae blooms is a very important question for water managers. Overall, the findings in this study support Schuurmans et al. (2018) but does not support a previous theory where presence of *mcy*-gene in strains could confer protection against oxidative stress. Findings from this study showed that H_2O_2 treatment of more than 275 μM were lethal regardless if it was a *mcy* or non *mcy* producing strain. In addition, the sub lethal 50 μM H_2O_2 treatment could selectively control *mcy*-producing strains resulting in lesser increase in cell number, chl *a* content, esterase activity and the most percentage dead cell population as observed in the CCAP1450/17 strains. Conversely at the same 50 μM H_2O_2 treatment, the non *mcy*-producing strain (PCC7806-*mcyB*) evidenced an increase in cell number, chl *a* content, esterase activity and the least dead cell population of 21.38±1.63% at 72h.

Conclusions

This study shows a dose and time dependent relationship of H_2O_2 treatment in all investigated strains, where general effects of H_2O_2 treatment were confirmed as observed in the significant increase in intracellular reactive oxygen species, decreased chlorophyll *a* content, decreased number of cells ($r=0.706$, $p<0.05$), decreased esterase activity ($r=0.852$; $p<0.05$) and an increased number of dead cells ($r=0.849$; $p<0.05$). Our findings did not support the idea that microcystin-producing cells (PCC7806 or CCAP1450/17) are better at coping with H_2O_2 stress than non-toxin producing strain, PCC 7806-*mcyB*. More so, the *mcy*-producing CCAP 1450/17 strain was found to be sensitive to lower amounts of H_2O_2 treatment compared to the two PCC 7806 strains; corroborating Schuurmans et al. (2018)'s findings that presence of *mcy* gene do not confer protection to cells. This study demonstrates the overall influence of H_2O_2 treatment on *Microcystis* membrane integrity, metabolic physiology, and intracellular reactive oxygen species accumulation; and highlight the factors that can contribute to differences between strains.

Notes

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Authors' contributions

FSC carried out the experiments, performed the statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript. DF conceived, designed, and critically reviewed the study. AT carried out the toxin characterization studies, and DH collected the data for this section. IC and DH participated in the chlorophyll *a* content study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts and informed consent.

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Figures and Tables

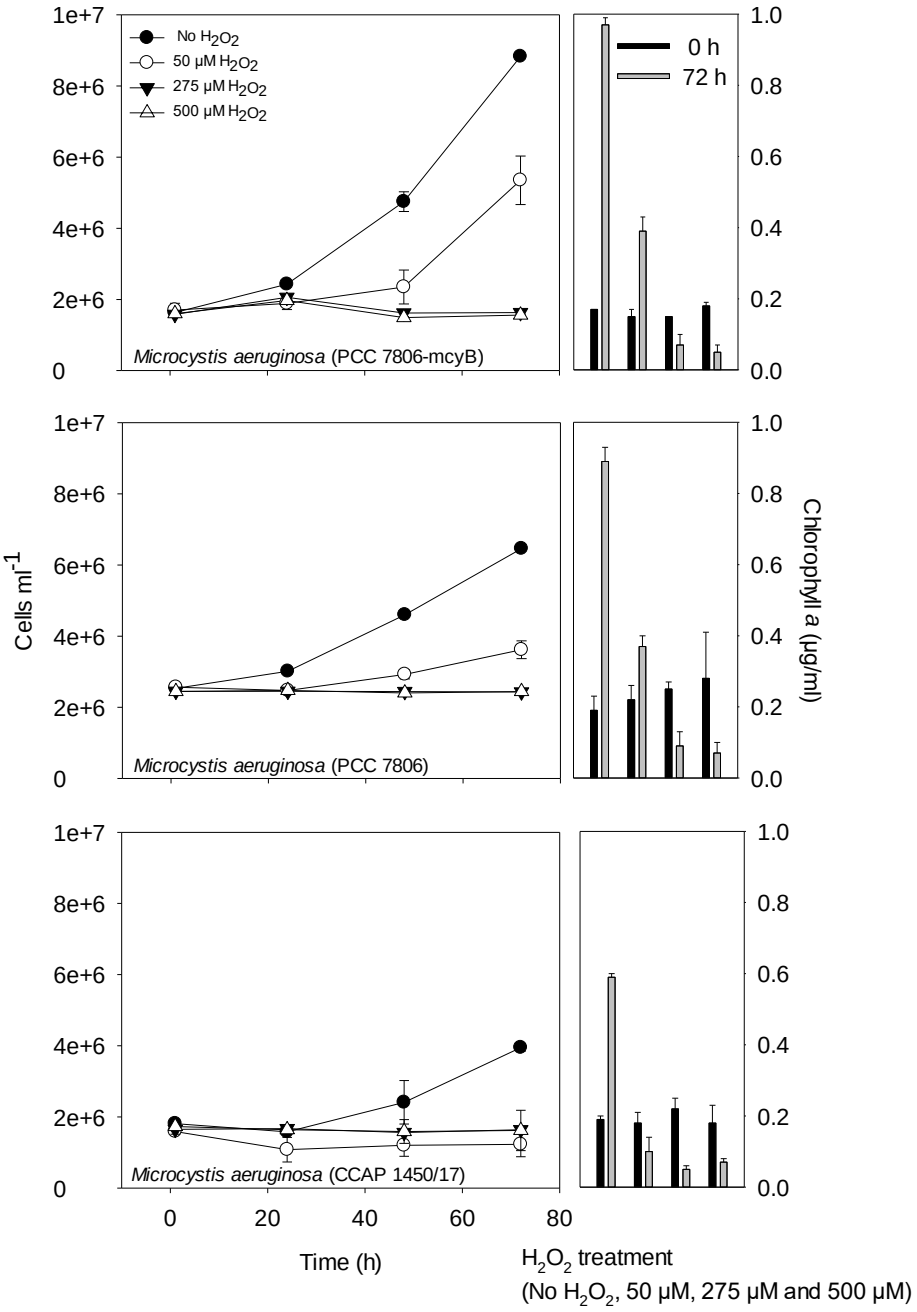

Fig. 1 Cell density and Chlorophyll *a* levels of three *Microcystis* sp. treated at an increasing H_2O_2 concentration. Values are given as the means±standard deviation (SD) of three replicates

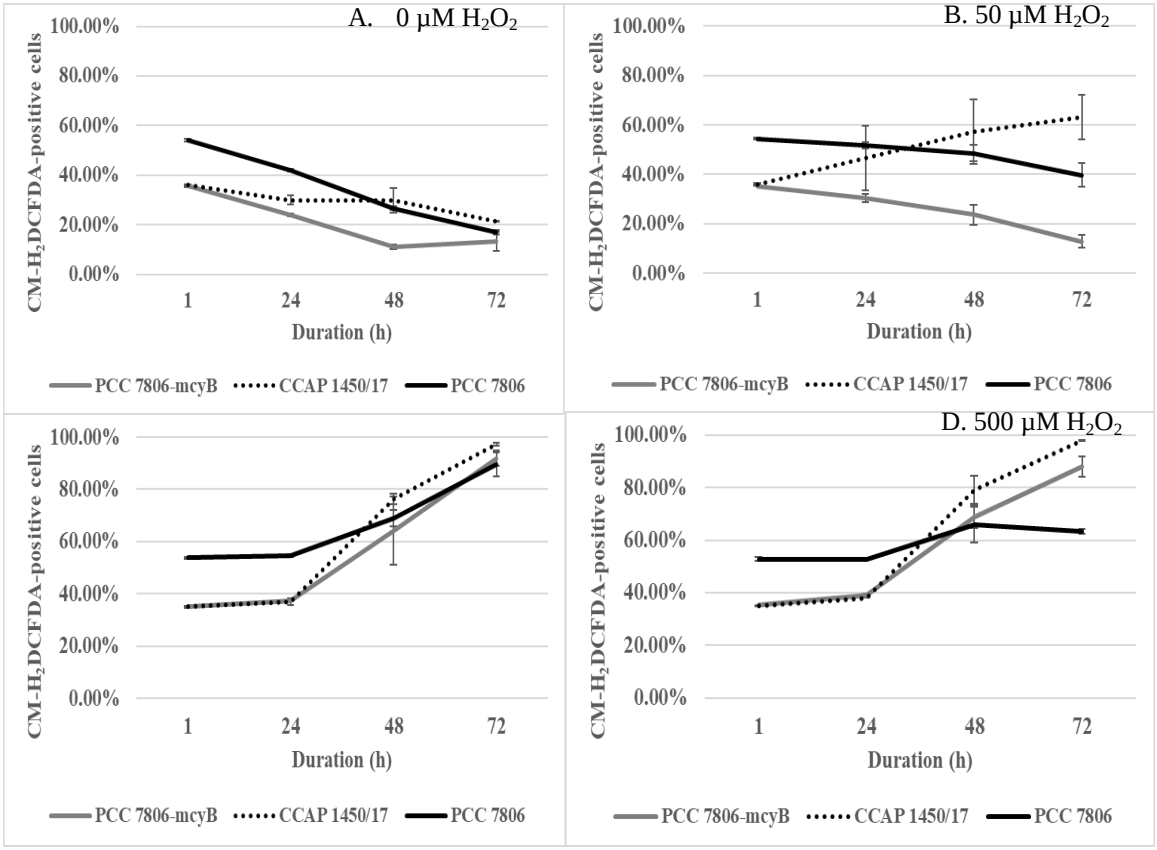

Fig. 2 CM-H2DCFDA (ROS) positive cells (%) produced in three *Microcystis* strains in untreated (A) and H_2O_2 treated (B): 50 µM; (C): 275 µM; (D): 500 µM) cells; over time. Values are given as the means±standard deviation (SD) of three replicates

Table 1 Influence of sub-lethal H_2O_2 (40 nM-4000 nM) concentration on percentage dead cells in *Microcystis* strains

Strains	H_2O_2 dose	Percentage dead cells (%)			
	Incubation	0 nM	40 nM	400 nM	4000 nM
PCC 7806-*mcyB*	24 h	50.06±0.18[a]	50.14[a]	49.94[a]	50.30[a]
	48 h	43.32±0.20[a]	42.82[a]	42.52[a]	41.98[b]
	72 h	38.02±0.25[a]	35.92[b]	35.18[b]	33.39[b]
CCAP 1450/17	24 h	25.92±0.66[a]	25.32[a]	26.84[b]	26.53[b]
	48 h	23.74±0.02[a]	23.61$_b$	24.02[b]	23.39[b]
	72 h	16.22±0.50[a]	18.06[b]	17.85[b]	16.61[a]
PCC 7806	24 h	12.92±0.01[a]	12.67[b]	12.52[b]	12.92[a]
	48 h	19.36±0.01[a]	17.76[b]	21.02[b]	17.42[b]
	72 h	14.43±0.02[a]	12.92[b]	14.64[b]	14.42[a]

[a-b]: Different letters within the same row indicate significant difference relative to respective control (p<0.05).

Table 2 Total microcystins and variants cellular quotas in the *Microcystis* strains analyzed by UHPLC and MS/MS

Strains	MC-LR (fg/cell)		[Dha^7]-MC-LR Asp3-MC-LR (fg/cell)		Total microcystins (fg/cell)	
	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean
PCC 7806	14.85 - 23.00	18.60	5.20 - 10.80	8.75	21.95 - 31.90	27.40
CCAP 1450/17	15.90 - 27.70	21.55	7.10 - 13.80	10.60	22.70 - 41.50	32.15
PCC 7806-*mcyB*	nd >LOD*		nd >LOD*		nd >LOD	

*LOD for MC-LR= 0.0013±0.0011 ng/mL and [Dha^7]-MC-LR/Asp3-MC-LR=0.002±0.0014 ng/mL (Turner et al 2018)

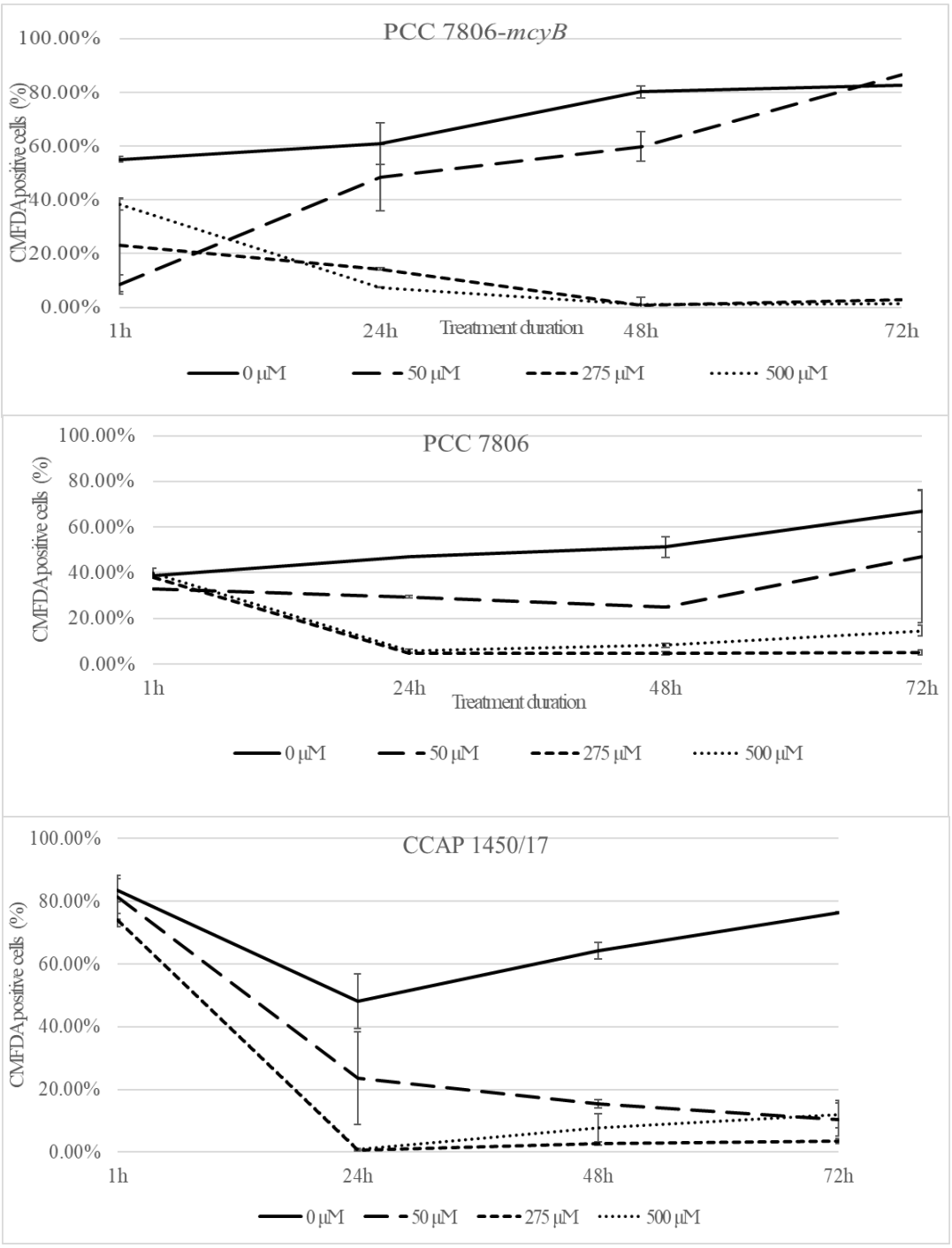

Fig. 3 Percentage cells showing esterase activity via CMFDA staining at increasing H_2O_2 treatment in three *Microcystis* strains. Values are given as the means±standard deviation (SD) of three replicates

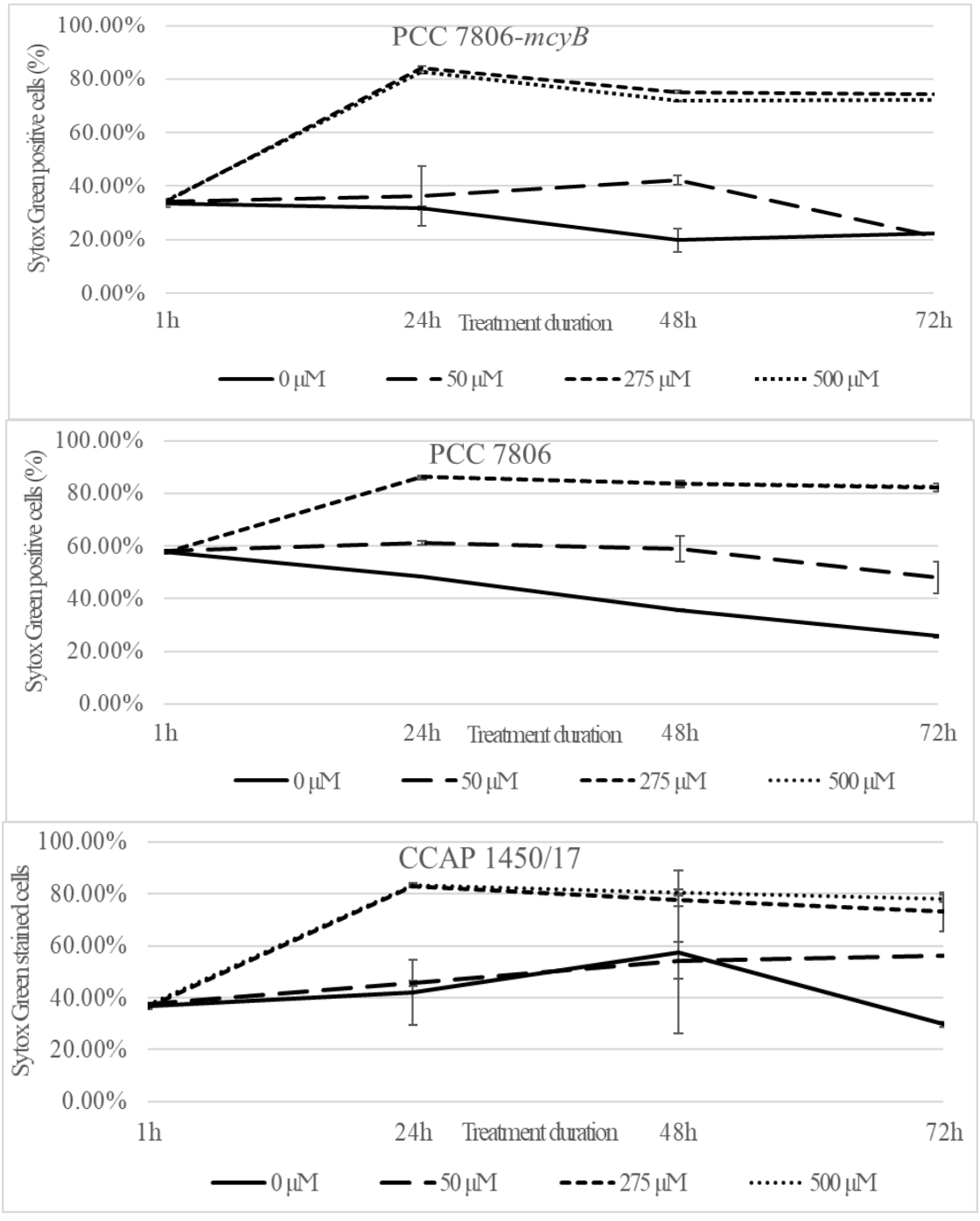

Fig. 4 Percentage dead cells via Sytox Green staining at increasing H_2O_2 treatment in three *Microcystis* strains. Values are given as the means±standard deviation (SD) of three replicates