

Responses of growth rate, pigment composition and optical properties of *Cryptomonas* sp. to light and nitrogen stresses

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ABSTRACT: The cryptophyte *Cryptomonas* sp. was cultured in nitrogen- and light-limited conditions to investigate relationships between inherent optical properties (absorption and fluorescence), pigment contents, N/C ratio and somatic growth rate. The 2 limitations induced large variations in phycoerythrin (PE) and chlorophyll *a* (chl *a*) contents, with a significantly higher variation in PE than chl *a* under nitrogen stress. Under N limitation, there is a significant relationship between the PE/chl *a* ratio and the growth rate. In the case of light perturbation, the ratio PE/chl *a* was slightly modified during photoacclimation. Emission and excitation spectra of PE and chl *a* showed that the coupling efficiency between these pigments is less affected by nitrogen than by light changes. It is suggested that transfer of energy between PE and chl *a* is regulated differently when growth is limited by light or nitrogen. Under nitrogen deprivation, the pool of PE is preferentially degraded to reduce the energy transmitted to chl *a*, and to support the N demand. Under a light change, the energy harvested by PE and transferred to chl *a* is regulated by the coupling efficiency between the 2 pigments, and secondarily by synthesis or degradation of the PE quota. For each limitation, different relationships are shown between optical characteristics based on fluorescence ratios and growth rate.

KEY WORDS: Cryptophyceae · Growth rate · Quota · Chlorophyll *a* · Phycoerythrin · Absorption · Fluorescence · Photoacclimation · Nitrogen limitation · Light limitation

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INTRODUCTION

Cryptophytes and some rhodophytes can be distinguished from other eucaryotic micro-algae by the presence of green-orange absorbing phycobiliproteins (PBP). Different PBPs have been studied essentially in Cyanophyceae: allophycocyanin (AP), phycocyanin (PC) and phycoerythrin (PE), which harvest photons at different wavelengths (λ) between 520 and 660 nm. Clustered within phycobilisomes at the surface of thylakoids, these biliproteins constitute the major light-

harvesting pigments. The light-harvesting system in the Cryptophyceae differs from that in the Cyanophyceae and Rhodophyceae; it does not consist of phycobilisomes and contains only a single biliprotein, PC or PE (Rowan 1989). Electron microscopic studies indicate that the biliproteins may be positioned within the intrathylakoidal spaces (Gantt et al. 1971).

As the amount of cell PE depends simultaneously upon light and nitrogen conditions, it is difficult to distinguish the different acclimation modes of Cryptophyceae to environmental factors. Abundance and composition of chromoproteins seem to follow 3 major regulations: (1) Chromatic adaptation fits the pigment composition to the spectral composition of the photo-

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synthetically available radiation (PAR) (Tandeau de Marsac & Houmard 1988, 1993, Grossman 1990, Grossman et al. 1994, Campbell 1996). (2) Photoacclimation regulates the amount of cell pigments to optimize the flux of energy absorbed by the cells as a function of irradiance and their metabolic requirements (Kana & Glibert 1987a,b). (3) The PBP pool is dependant on nitrogen availability. The relationship between the N status and the PBP content is not straightforward, because it reflects at least 2 kinds of metabolic regulation. Firstly, when nitrogen-limiting conditions lead to unbalanced fluxes of C and N, carbon fixation is downshifted by reducing the energy transferred from PBPs to Photosystem II (PSII) (Allen et al. 1990, Turpin 1991). This uncoupling may parallel the denaturation of PBPs. Secondly, it is hypothesized that PBPs constitute cell reserves in the case of nitrogen deprivation (Carr 1988). For instance, non-nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria can use their PBPs by degrading the linker polypeptides of phycobilisomes, inducing rapid cell bleaching (Collier & Grossman 1992, 1994). Wyman et al. (1985) have suggested that *Synechococcus* sp. Strain DC2 can develop a nonphotosynthetic pool of free PE usable as a nitrogen source if necessary, but this point is under debate (Glibert et al. 1986, Kana & Glibert 1987b). Degradation may be passive (no synthesis of new biliproteins during cell division leading to progressive pigment dilution) or active (breakdown of existing biliproteins). Different studies have shown that the nitrogen from protease PBP degradation (Foulds & Carr 1977, Woods & Haselkorn 1980) is used for the synthesis of new proteins (Allen & Hutchison 1980, Boussiba & Richmond 1980, Duke & Allen 1990). Kana et al. (1992) have noticed specific adaptations in different natural strains of *Synechococcus* confronted with N limitation. Oceanic species, unable to store important reserves and exposed to variable nutritive conditions, retain their phycobilisomes for some time after nitrogen deprivation. This allows them to quickly resume optimal photosynthetic activity in the event of N enrichment. Inversely, this adaptive strategy does not exist in coastal strains, in which N-limiting conditions lead rapidly to the breakdown of phycobilisomes and synthesis of new proteins.

Most studies concerning phytoplankton acclimation focus on the response of growth to either photon or nutrient flux. However, the growth response to the most limiting factor (*sensu* Liebig 1840) is not independent from the state of any other factor, if the latter is at a sub-optimal level (Sciandra et al. 1997). In dynamic environments such as fronts or tidal regions, mesoscale and sub-mesoscale motions can induce rapid variations in cell-growth factors, forcing phytoplanktonic communities to adapt their metabolism to the nature of the limitation. Since nutrient and photon fluxes govern metabolic N and C pathways which are internally coupled, the study

of a common cell index responding to both these fluxes, as PE or chl *a*, should provide new insights into the adaptive processes involved. In contrast to cyanobacteria, marine Cryptophyceae have been poorly studied. This work presents experimental results on how *Cryptomonas* sp. regulates its internal pool of PBPs to optimize its growth rate under light and nitrogen stresses. Symbols and units used herein are listed in Table 1.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cultures. The *Cryptomonas* sp. strain was isolated from natural populations in the Gulf of Naples (Tyrrhenian Sea) by L.L. and maintained in f/2 Guillard medium at 19°C. To induce nitrogen (N) enrichment and starvation of *Cryptomonas* sp. cells, two 5 l NO₃-limited continuous cultures were exposed continuously to similar PAR and constant temperature (20°C). Details for the chemostats and enriched sea-water composition are described in Bernard et al. (1996). In the LN–HN (low N → high N) culture (PAR = 112 μmol quanta m⁻² s⁻¹ in the center of the reactor), cells previously N-starved were submitted to a NO₃ pulse (250 μM). In the HN–LN (high N → low N) culture (PAR = 95 μmol quanta m⁻² s⁻¹), N limitation was achieved by replacing the previous renewal medium with one lacking NO₃. Fig. 1 shows how the dilution rates (*D_t*) and the NO₃ concentration in the renewal medium were adjusted in order to maintain concentrated suspensions of *Cryptomonas* sp. in each chemostat before and after N perturbations. The effects of PAR variation were studied in one 6 l batch HL–LL (high light → low light) culture. Cells were previously adapted to high PAR (550 μmol quanta m⁻² s⁻¹) over 9 d, during which times the culture was diluted with new medium every 3 d. Twenty-four hours after the last dilution, PAR was reduced to 18 μmol quanta m⁻² s⁻¹ by covering the culture vessel with a neutral screen.

NO₃ and NO₂ concentrations were determined with a Technicon chain analyzer. Algae size spectra were obtained with the optical particle counter Hiac-Royco (Pacific Scientific). The frequency of data acquisition was adjusted accordingly to the dilution rate to prevent a decrease in the culture volumes, and was around 1 sampling every 3 h for the particle counts and 1 sampling every 6 h for the NO₃ and NO₂ measurements. Nutrient and cell counts were monitored by the apparatus described in Bernard et al. (1996). NH₄⁺ was occasionally determined in the enrichment medium and in the cultures, and was always undetectable.

Growth rate. The rates of growth (μ_v) and cell division (μ_n) were respectively calculated from the variations of biovolume (*v*, the product of cell density and average cell volume) and cell density (*n*).

Table 1. List of symbols used

Symbols	Significance	Units
λ	Light wavelength <i>in vacuo</i>	nm
$\phi_{\text{TPe-chl } a}$	Quantum yield of energy transfer from chl <i>a</i> to phycoerythrin	Dimensionless
ϕ_{DPE}	Quantum yield of heat dissipation	Dimensionless
$\phi_{\text{FPE}}, \phi_{\text{Fchl } a}$	Quantum yield of PE and chl <i>a</i> fluorescence respectively	Dimensionless
μ_n, μ_v	Cell division and growth rates, respectively	d^{-1}
$a(\lambda)$	Absorption coefficient of cell suspension at wavelength λ	m^{-1}
$a_{\text{cm}}(\lambda)$	Absorption coefficient of cellular matter	m^{-1}
$a_{\text{sol}}(\lambda)$	Absorption coefficient of cellular matter ideally dispersed into solution	m^{-1}
$a^*_{\text{extPE}}(547)$	Specific absorption coefficient of PE extracted in phosphate buffer	m^{-1}
d	Cell diameter	μm
C	Carbon	–
Chl <i>a</i>	Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	–
DCMU	Dichlorophenyl dimethylurea	–
D_t	Dilution rate at time t	d^{-1}
$E(\lambda)$	Light energy at wavelength λ	Quanta $\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
$F(\lambda_{\text{ex}}, \lambda_{\text{em}})$	Fluorescence measured at λ_{em} for an excitation at λ_{ex} (em = emission)	Quanta $\text{m}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$
F1	Ratio of PE fluorescence to chl <i>a</i> fluorescence when PE alone is excited	Dimensionless
F2	Ratio of chl <i>a</i> fluorescence when PE is excited, to chl <i>a</i> fluorescence when chl <i>a</i> is excited in presence of DCMU	Dimensionless
HL–LL	Batch culture submitted to light reduction (high light \rightarrow low light)	–
HN–LN	Continuous culture submitted to N deprivation (high nitrogen \rightarrow low nitrogen)	–
$K_{\text{TPe-chl } a}$	Rate constant of PE-chl <i>a</i> energy transfer	s^{-1}
K_{DPE}	Rate constant of PE heat dissipation	s^{-1}
K_{FPE}	Rate constant of PE fluorescence	s^{-1}
LN–HN	Continuous culture submitted to N supply (low nitrogen \rightarrow high nitrogen)	–
N, NO_3 , NO_2 , NH_4	Nitrogen, nitrate, nitrite and ammonium, respectively	μM
PAR	Photosynthetically available radiation	$\mu\text{mol quanta m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
PBP	Phycobiliprotein	–
PE	Phycoerythrin	–
$q_N, q_C, q_{\text{PE}}, q_{\text{chl } a}$	N, C, PE and chl <i>a</i> quota, respectively, defined as amount of material per unit cell volume	$\text{mg } \mu\text{m}^{-3}$
$Q_a(\lambda)$	Mean efficiency factor for absorption by phytoplanktonic cells	Dimensionless

$$\mu_{n,v} = \frac{1}{x_{n,v}} \frac{dx_{n,v}}{dt} + D_t \quad (1)$$

where $x_{n,v}$ is the smoothed (5 data points average) cell number or cell biovolume, and D_t the dilution rate at time t .

Spectral absorption. The spectral values of the absorption coefficient $a(\lambda)$ of the algal cells were measured in 1 cm quartz cuvettes with a dual beam spectrophotometer (DMS-100 Varian) (see Fig. 2). Cuvettes were placed at the entrance of an integrating sphere. Measurements spanned from 380 to 750 nm with 1 nm increments, with filtered media from the culture (0.2 μm syringe filter, Sartorius) used as reference. The significant correlation between $a(750)$ and cell density and total carbon was interpreted as scattering during the absorption measurements. To rectify this bias, we assumed that *Cryptomonas* sp. exhibits no absorption

at 750 nm, and that scattering is wavelength-independent; $a(750)$ was thus simply subtracted from $a(\lambda)$. A final spectrum was obtained by averaging the spectra of 3 different samples corrected for the baseline. Depending on the algal concentration, the reproducibility of the 3 scans ranged between 3 and 10%.

Cell quota. Triplicates of 10 ml were filtered onto precombusted GF/F filters and kept in a dry-heat bath at 60°C before particulate carbon and nitrogen analyses were made with a LECO 900 CHN analyzer. For pigment determinations, 10 or 20 ml of culture (depending on the cell concentration) were filtered onto Whatman GF/F filters which were subsequently stored in liquid nitrogen before analysis (performed within 2 mo after sample collection). Extraction was in 3 ml cold methanol with a known amount of Zn(II) pyropheophorbide octadecyl ester as internal standard (Mantoura & Repeta 1997). The extraction effi-

ciency was improved by sonication for 30 s and the extract was then clarified by filtration (Whatman GF/C). The HPLC procedure is described by Vidussi et al. (1996).

The concentration of PE was indirectly estimated from absorption measurements of $a(547)$ as:

$$PE = \frac{a_{sol}(547)}{a_{extPE}^*(547)} \quad (2)$$

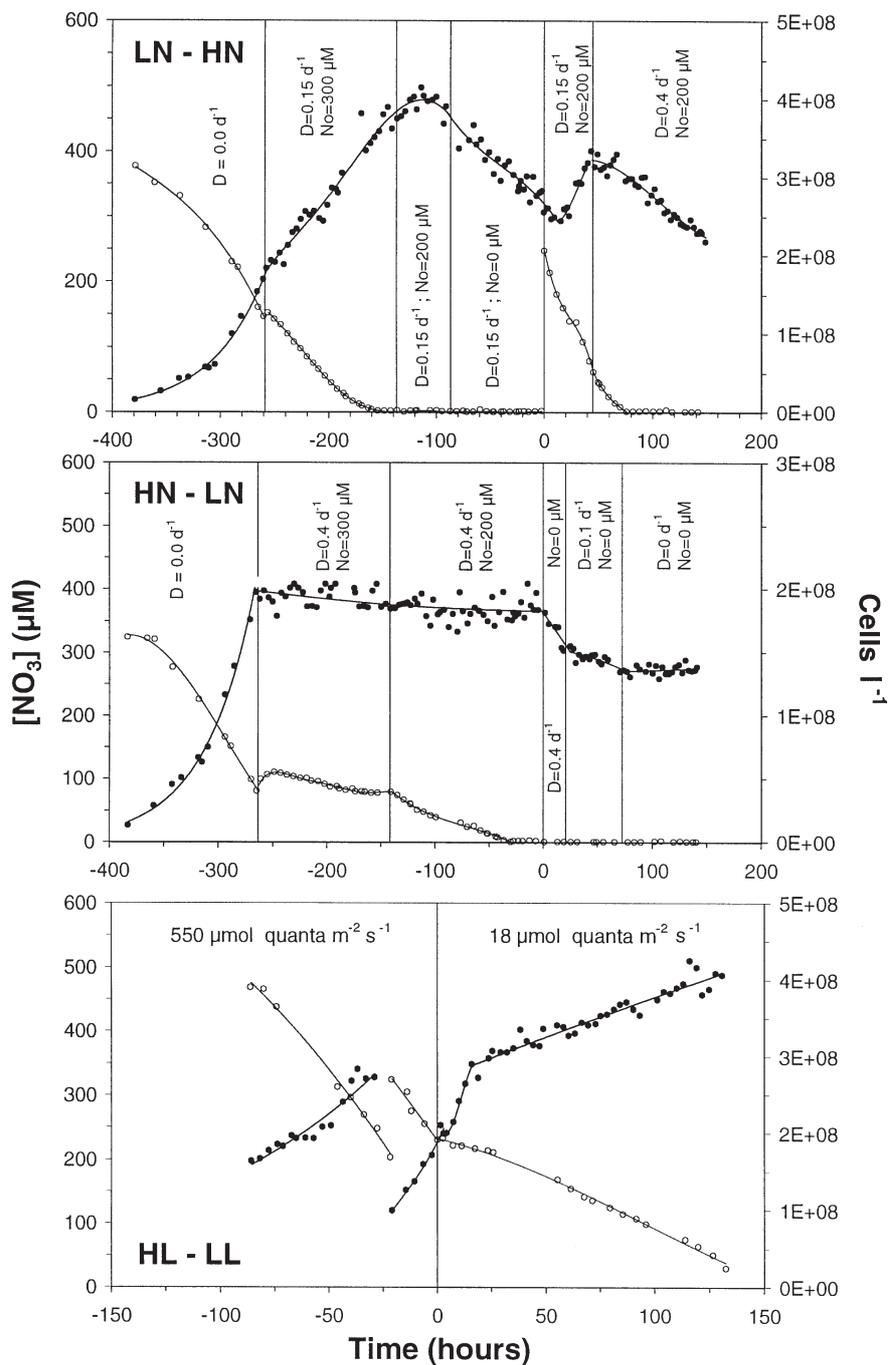


Fig. 1. *Cryptomonas* sp. Variations in cell density (●) and NO_3^- concentration (○) in chemostats LN–HN and HN–LN, and in batch culture HL–LL as a function of time. At time 0, NO_3^- was added to LN–HN, the supply of NO_3^- was stopped in HN–LN, and the light was shifted down in HL–LL. Discontinuity at time –25 h in HL–LL culture resulted from manual dilution. Vertical bars delimit time periods with different dilution rates (D_t) and NO_3^- concentrations in enrichment medium (No). LN–HN: low N → high N; HN–LN: high N → low N; HL–LL: high light → low light

where $a_{\text{extPE}}^*(547)$ is the specific absorption coefficient of PE extracted in solution ($0.0029 \text{ m}^2 \text{ mg}^{-1}$ in phosphate buffer; MacColl et al. 1976) and $a_{\text{sol}}(547)$ is the theoretical absorption of PE contained in the cells were it unpacked and dissolved in solution, i.e. the extrapolation of $a(547)$ to cells of zero diameter. If the cell phycoerythrin were uniformly distributed in the medium, the absorption coefficient $a_{\text{sol}}(547)$ would be the same as that measured in suspension, $a(547)$, but modified by a flattening factor. The extent of this spectral flattening arising from pigment packaging was expressed by Morel & Bricaud (1981) as $Q_a^*(\lambda)$, the ratio of the absorption coefficient of the suspension to the absorp-

tion coefficient of the same absorbing material in solution:

$$Q_a^*(\lambda) = \frac{a(\lambda)}{a_{\text{sol}}(\lambda)} \quad (3)$$

which can also be expressed as

$$Q_a^*(\lambda) = \frac{3Q_a(\lambda)}{2\rho'} \quad (4)$$

where $Q_a(\lambda)$ is the absorption efficiency of 1 spherical cell with diameter d :

$$Q_a(\lambda) = \frac{4a(\lambda)}{n_i \pi d^2} \quad (5)$$

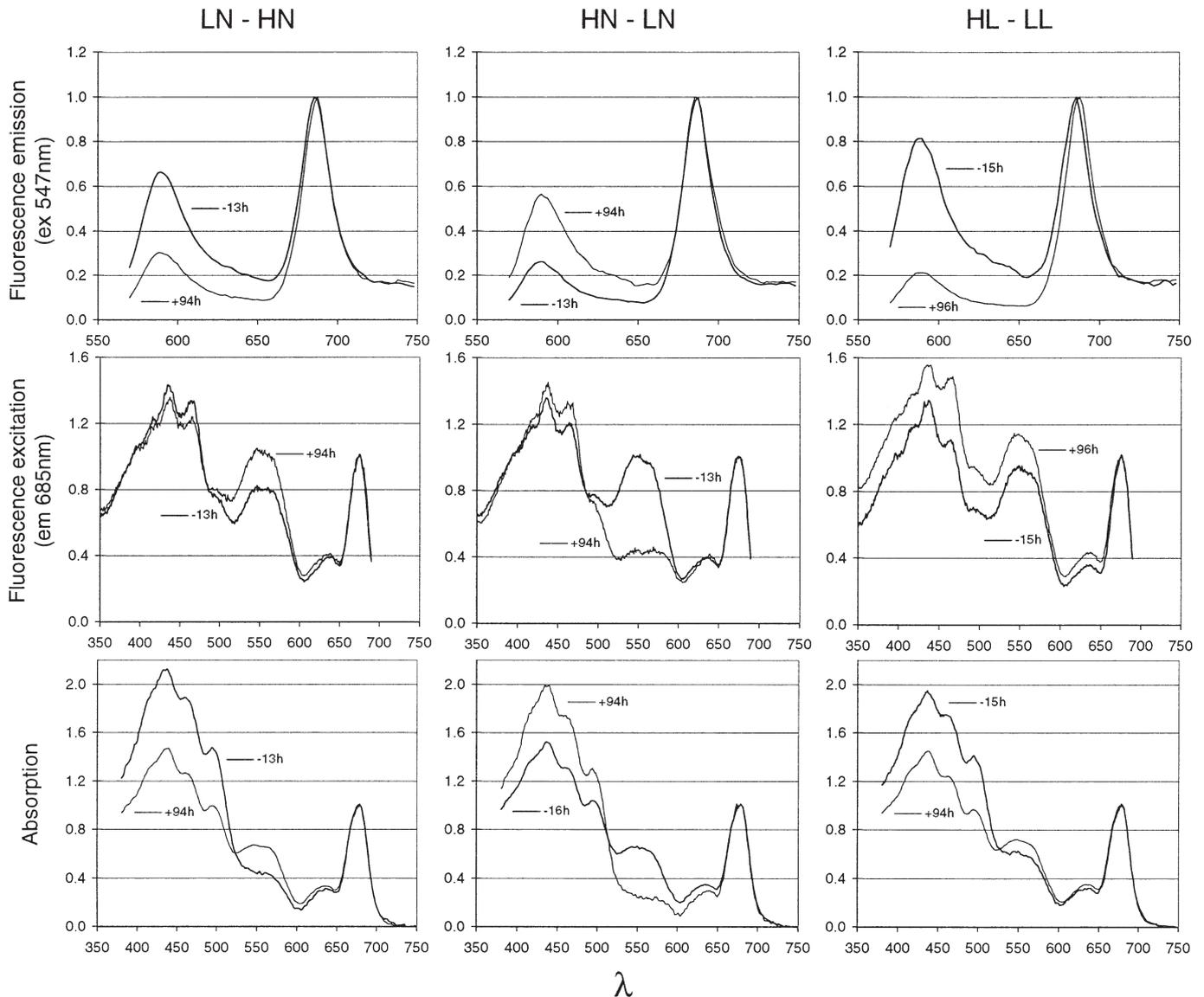


Fig. 2. *Cryptomonas* sp. Examples of fluorescence emission (ex 547 nm), fluorescence excitation (em 685 nm) and absorption spectra, normalized to their maxima and to red peak, respectively, just before and 4 d after NO_3 and light shifts

n_t being the cell concentration. ρ' is the product of d and $a_{cm}(\lambda)$, the absorption of cell material, is

$$a_{cm}(\lambda) = \frac{6a_{soi}(\lambda)}{n_t \pi d^3}$$

$Q_a(\lambda)$, for spherical particles (van de Hulst 1957), has a monotonic non-linear relationship with ρ' :

$$Q_a(\lambda) = 1 + 2 \frac{e^{-\rho'}}{\rho'} + 2 \frac{e^{-\rho'} - 1}{\rho'^2} \quad (6)$$

Then, using the value of Q_a calculated from Eq. (5), it is possible to solve numerically Eq. (6) to obtain the values of ρ' , $a_{cm}(\lambda)$ and $a_{soi}(\lambda)$.

The package-effect for PE and chl a absorption can be seen in Fig. 3a,b, where the ratio of $a(\lambda)$ to $a_{soi}(\lambda)$ decreases with increasing the pigment concentration. The data points form a clear curvilinear relationship because: (1) the cell concentration was stable in chemostats and, therefore, $a(\lambda)$ variations reflect essentially changes in ρ' and (2) in the HL–LL culture, variations in the cell concentrations are well-correlated with ρ' . In order to test the validity of this method in estimating the pigment concentration, Eqs. (2) & (4) were applied to chl a absorption values at 678 nm, taking a specific absorption coefficient of $0.020 \text{ m}^2 \text{ mg}^{-1}$. The calculation of $a_{soi}(678)$ provides a linear relationship

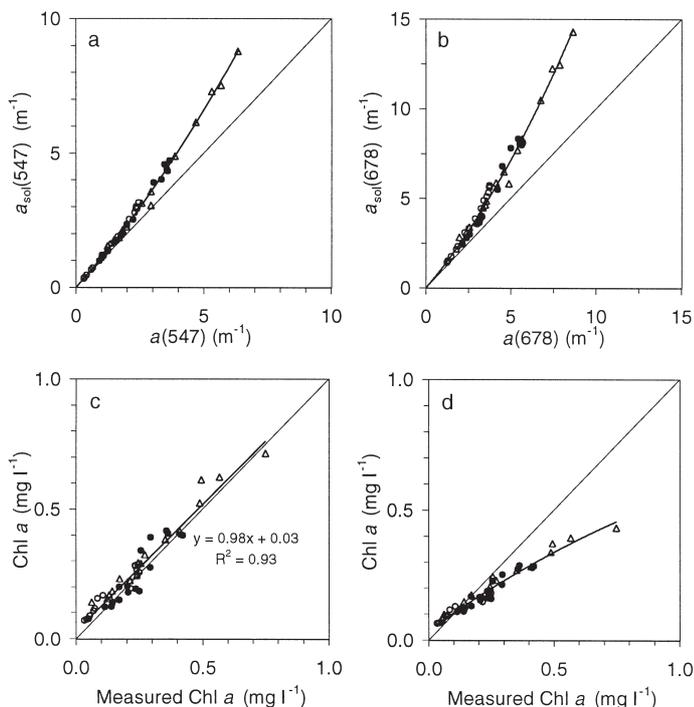


Fig. 3. *Cryptomonas* sp. (a,b) Comparison of *in vivo* absorption and a_{soi} at (a) 547 nm and (b) 678 nm. (c,d) Comparison of the chl a measured by HPLC with the chl a calculated from *in vivo* absorption at 678 nm (c) after and (d) without correction for package effect (see 'Materials and methods')

between measured and calculated chl a (Fig. 3c), whereas the use of $a(678)$ provides a curvilinear and underestimated estimation of the measured chl a because of the packaging-effect (Fig. 3d).

q_N , q_C , q_{PE} and $q_{chl a}$ denote, respectively, the N, C, PE and chl a quota, defined as the amount of material per unit cell volume.

Fluorescence spectra. Fluorescence excitation and emission spectra at room temperature were measured on *Cryptomonas* sp. suspensions in 1 cm quartz cuvettes, using quantum-correcting (oxazin and rhodamine) fluorescence spectrometers (PerkinElmer, LS5b and Spex, Fluorolog 2). The photosynthesis inhibitor DCMU was added at a final concentration of $20 \mu\text{M}$, and the filtered samples were used for blank subtraction (Lazzara et al. 1996). Emission spectra were scanned both in the range 600 to 750 nm with excitation of chlorophyll a at 440 nm, and in the range 570 to 750 nm with excitation of PE at 547 nm. All emission spectra were corrected for the instrument spectral response using a Li-Cor calibrated 200 W quartz-halogen tungsten filament lamp with known spectral irradiance (Li-Cor calibrator, LI1800-02). Excitation spectra were measured with emission at 685 nm in the range 350 to 690 nm and with emission at 730 nm in the range 350 to 690 nm. The relative variations of the energy transfer from PE to chl a were assessed by using 2 fluorescence $[F(\lambda_{ex}, \lambda_{em})]$ ratios obtained from the emission spectrum of PE and the excitation spectrum of chl a (Fig. 2).

F1 is defined as the ratio of PE fluorescence to chl a fluorescence when PE alone is excited in the presence of DCMU:

$$F1 = \frac{F(547, 590)}{F(547, 685)}$$

where: $F(547, 590) = E(547) a(547) \phi_{F_{PE}}$ and $F(547, 685) = E(547) a(547) \phi_{F_{chl a}} \phi_{T_{PE-chl a}}$ and $E(\lambda) a(\lambda) =$ energy absorbed at wavelength λ .

The energy of each photon absorbed at 547 nm may be either transferred to chl a , dissipated as heat, or re-emitted as fluorescence at 590 nm. Energy transfer (T), dissipation (D), and fluorescence (F) occur with probabilities defined by the following respective quantum yields:

$$\phi_{T_{PE-chl a}} = \frac{K_{T_{PE-chl a}}}{K_{F_{PE}} + K_{D_{PE}} + K_{T_{PE-chl a}}}$$

$$\phi_{D_{PE}} = \frac{K_{D_{PE}}}{K_{F_{PE}} + K_{D_{PE}} + K_{T_{PE-chl a}}}$$

$$\phi_{F_{PE}} = \frac{K_{F_{PE}}}{K_{F_{PE}} + K_{D_{PE}} + K_{T_{PE-chl a}}}$$

where $\phi_{T_{PE-chl a}} + \phi_{D_{PE}} + \phi_{F_{PE}} = 1$ and $K_{T_{PE-chl a}}$, $K_{D_{PE}}$ and $K_{F_{PE}} =$ rate constants of the different processes, respectively. It follows that:

$$F1 = \frac{1}{\phi_{F_{chl\ a}}} \frac{K_{F_{PE}}}{K_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}} \quad (7)$$

F1 increases when $K_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$, the transfer rate from PE to chl *a*, is reduced.

F2 is defined as the ratio of chl *a* fluorescence when PE is excited to chl *a* fluorescence when chl *a* is excited at 440 nm in the presence of DCMU:

$$F2 = \frac{F(547,685)}{F(440,685)}$$

where $F(547,685)$ is as previously defined, and $F(440,685) = E(440)a(440)\phi_{F_{chl\ a}}$. After simplification, this reads as:

$$F2 = \frac{a(547)}{a(440)} \phi_{T_{PE-chl\ a}} \quad (8)$$

F2 increases both with $\phi_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$, the PE–chl *a* energy-transfer efficiency, and with the PE to chl *a* absorption ratio, which approximates the pigment-quota ratio.

RESULTS

Growth rate

The growth (μ_v) and division (μ_n) rates in the LN–HN cultures declined progressively during the starvation period and increased as expected after the nitrate pulse (Fig. 4a). In HN–LN, μ_v and μ_n were both equal to dilution rate (0.40 d⁻¹) before Time 0, and fell rapidly after N deprivation commenced (Fig. 4b). In each of the N-limited cultures, μ_v and μ_n were very similar before N perturbation, but showed divergent trends thereafter. In both cases, the division rate changed more rapidly than the growth rate, at least during the 2 days after Time 0. In the HL–LL culture, the division rate seemed first to be enhanced after the light shift-down, and then decreased significantly to approximately 0.1 d⁻¹ (Fig. 4c). Growth rate showed an important reduction immediately after light reduction, and became similar to the division rate after 1 d. Incorporation of NO₃ was equally significantly reduced (see Fig. 1) by the shift-down in light.

Mean cell size reacted significantly to change in growth conditions (Fig. 5). Nitrate deprivation and enrichment induced respectively an increase and a decrease in cell diameter. The light shift-down in HL–LL produced a rapid and transient reduction in cell size, showing that somatic growth was immediately inhibited by low light. Finally, light and N limitations had opposite effects on cell size.

Cell quota

N/C variations in LN–HN and HN–LN were consistently opposite in all conditions of N limitation and enrichment tested (Fig. 6a). In LN–HN, the lower N/C ratio before NO₃ addition (Time 0) was slightly higher than that in HN–LN at the end of the experiment. To attain a higher degree of N limitation in LN–HN, D_t should have been set to 0 instead of 0.15 d⁻¹ (see Fig. 1). A non-zero dilution rate was nevertheless

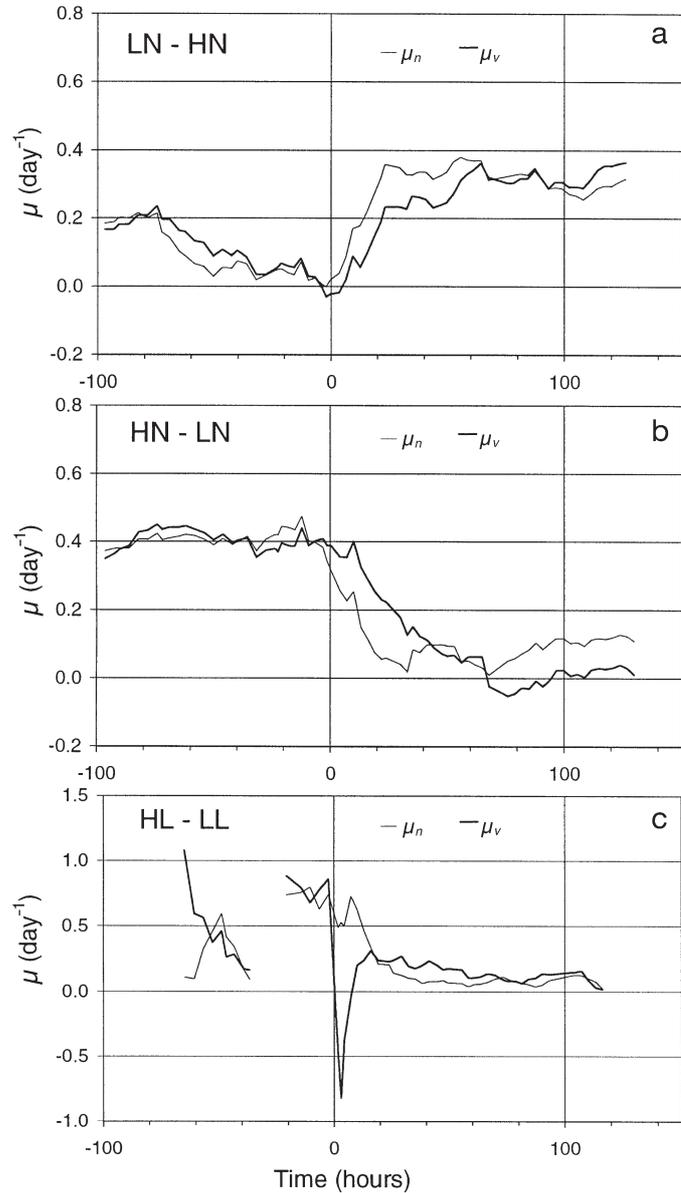


Fig. 4. *Cryptomonas* sp. Change in cell division (μ_n) and growth rate (μ_v) in (a) LN–HN, (b) HN–LN, and (c) HL–LL cultures over time

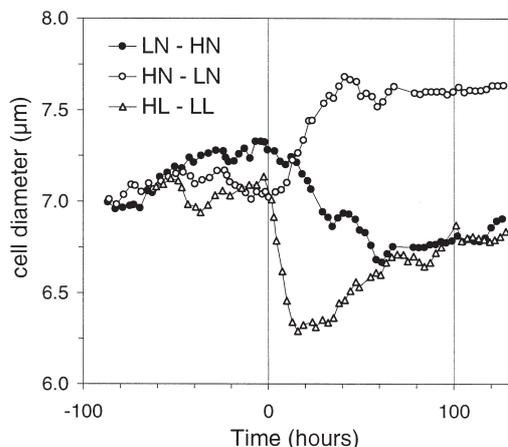


Fig. 5. *Cryptomonas* sp. Changes in mean cell diameter in LN-HN, HN-LN and HL-LL cultures over time

maintained to compensate loss of culture from repeated sampling. Before N perturbation, the difference in the N/C ratio was essentially due to the difference in q_N (Fig. 6b). In HN-LN, q_N began to decrease before Time 0, suggesting that N limitation occurred early, because of NO_3 exhaustion in the chemostat 48 h before Time 0 (see Fig. 1). q_C remained nearly stable and similar in both HN-LN and LN-HN (Fig. 6c), whereas, reflecting variations in cell volume (Fig. 5), carbon per cell increased and decreased in the N-depleted and N-enriched cultures respectively (Fig. 6d). Thus, when growth is N-limited, N/C, N per cell and q_N showed similar trends, since carbon per cell and cell volume remained correlated. At Time 0, the N/C ratios were identical in HN-LN and HL-LL, whereas q_N and q_C were significantly higher in the HL-LL culture, due to its exposure to higher irradiance. Reduction in light initially induced a transient increase in q_N and q_C , possibly due to the observed drop in cell volume without concurrent loss of intracellular material. The increase in N/C observed after Time 0 indicates that the loss of internal C was globally greater than the loss of internal N.

Before Time 0, the chl *a* quota ($q_{chl\ a}$) was governed by the different nutrient and light conditions (Fig. 7a). For HN-LN and LN-HN, which were exposed to similar PARs, $q_{chl\ a}$ mirrored the N/C ratio. The intermediate value obtained for the non N-limited culture HL-LL reflects photoacclimation to higher PAR. After Time 0, the respective N and PAR perturbations for LN-HN and HL-LL led to similar increases in $q_{chl\ a}$, which stopped earlier in LN-HN, as indicated by saturation of the N/C ratio. The amplitude of variation in $q_{chl\ a}$ was higher in the light-perturbed culture ($0.86\ \text{mg}\ \mu\text{m}^{-3}$) than in the N-perturbed cultures ($0.65\ \text{mg}\ \mu\text{m}^{-3}$), whereas the vari-

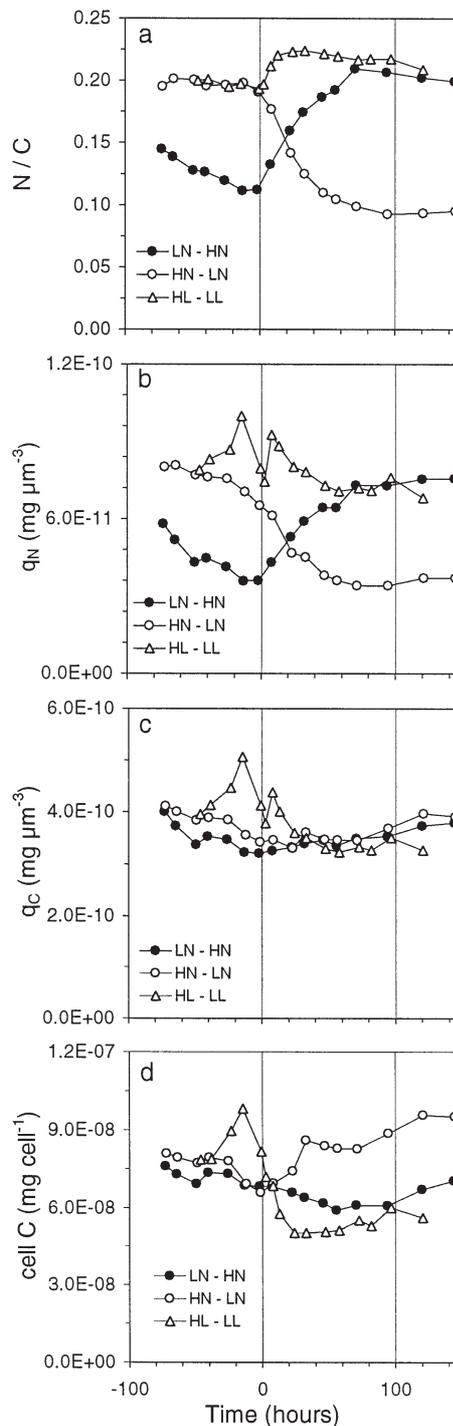


Fig. 6. *Cryptomonas* sp. Change in (a) N/C ratio, (b) nitrogen quota, q_N , (c) carbon quota, q_C , and (d) carbon per cell in LN-HN, HN-LN, and HL-LL cultures over time

ation in q_{PE} (Fig. 7b) was similar in both treatments (3.0 and $3.1\ \text{mg}\ \mu\text{m}^{-3}$ respectively). The PE/chl *a* ratio was higher in the light-limited culture (4.2), but was not very different from that in the N-enriched chemostat (4.0). The highest variation in this ratio occurred in the

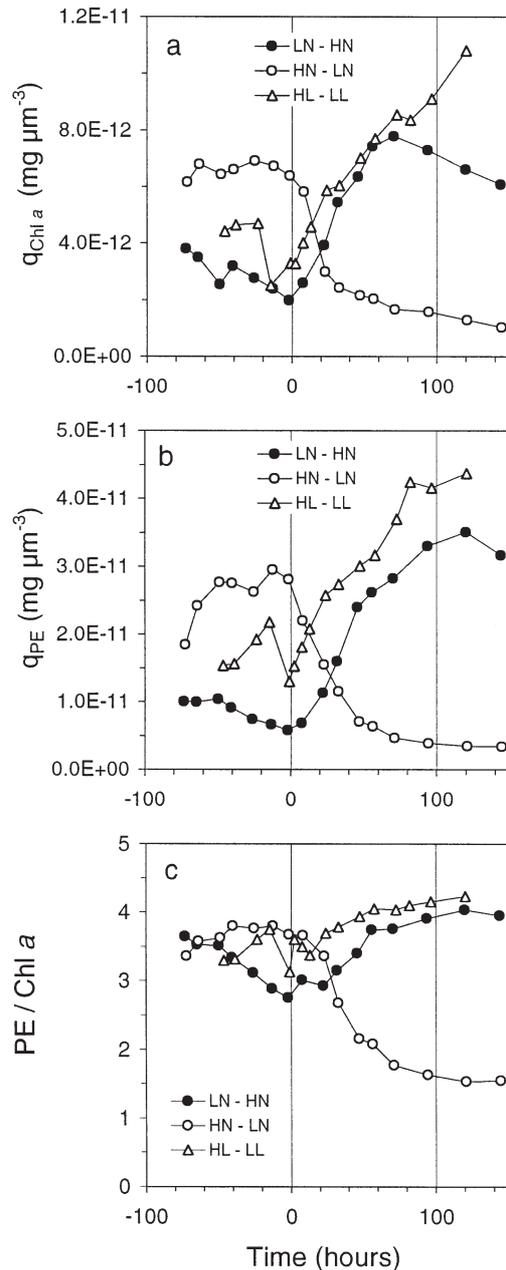


Fig. 7. *Cryptomonas* sp. Changes in (a) the chl *a* and (b) PE quota, and (c) PE/chl *a* ratio in LN–HN, HN–LN, and HL–LL cultures over time

fully N-limited chemostat (0.37 to 0.15). As the ratio PE/chl *a* varied always in the same direction as q_{PE} and $q_{chl\ a}$, it can be inferred from Fig. 7 that N stresses induced relatively more important changes in PE than in chl *a* than light stress.

Fig. 8a,b shows how the chl *a* and PE quota varied with N status in the N-perturbed cultures HN–LN and LN–HN. The $q_{chl\ a}$ and q_{PE} values increased by factors of 7.5 and 13, respectively, reflecting a greater mobility

of PE compared to chl *a*. The ratio PE/chl *a* was also correlated with the N/C ratio; it ranged from 0.10 to 0.21 (Fig. 8c). In Fig. 8, where 2 variables are plotted against each other, the curves reveal different dynamics. In the case of N deprivation, the PE/chl *a* ratio remained stable for several hours (whereas the respective values of q_{PE} and $q_{chl\ a}$ changed significantly during the same period (Fig. 7a,b), and then decreased as a result of a higher rate of degradation for q_{PE} than for $q_{chl\ a}$. The reverse was observed in the case of N enrichment, which induced similar rates of PE and chl *a* synthesis on a short time-scale, and later a higher rate of PE synthesis.

Fluorescence

Fig. 9 shows that light and N perturbations induced clear variations in the fluorescence ratios. F2 is not uniquely an indicator of energy coupling per se, since it is also dependent on the relative amounts of PE and chl *a* (Fig. 9a, Eq. 8). The relative variations in F2 and PE/chl *a* ratios (Fig. 7c) were very similar. In contrast, F1 depended only on PE-absorbed light, whose energy was either transmitted to chl *a* or re-emitted by PE fluorescence. The highest variation in F1 was in the light-perturbed culture (Fig. 9b), in which the corresponding PE/chl *a* varied less (Fig. 7c).

DISCUSSION

Relationships between q_N , q_{PE} , and $q_{chl\ a}$ under light and N stresses

PE was estimated assuming that the value determined by MacColl et al. (1976) for PE in phosphate buffer is the same as that in the cell. As the solutions in which phycobiliproteins are extracted differ from the cell cytoplasm, their conformation and consequently their absorption spectrum may be modified (Glazer 1981, Rowan 1989). This could lead to an incorrect estimation of cell PE, with a constant error. Another source of bias is the effect of the N status on the absorption spectrum of PE. The degradation of PE probably releases free intracellular erythrobilins absorbing at different wavelengths. As their lifetime in the cytoplasm is unknown, it is difficult to estimate how they might interfere with the remaining non-degraded PE. By using absorption at 547 nm to estimate cell PE, we have assumed that such interference can be ignored, and that the only error in estimation is in the absolute value of cell PE, arising from application of a specific absorption coefficient that can differ between cell and solution.

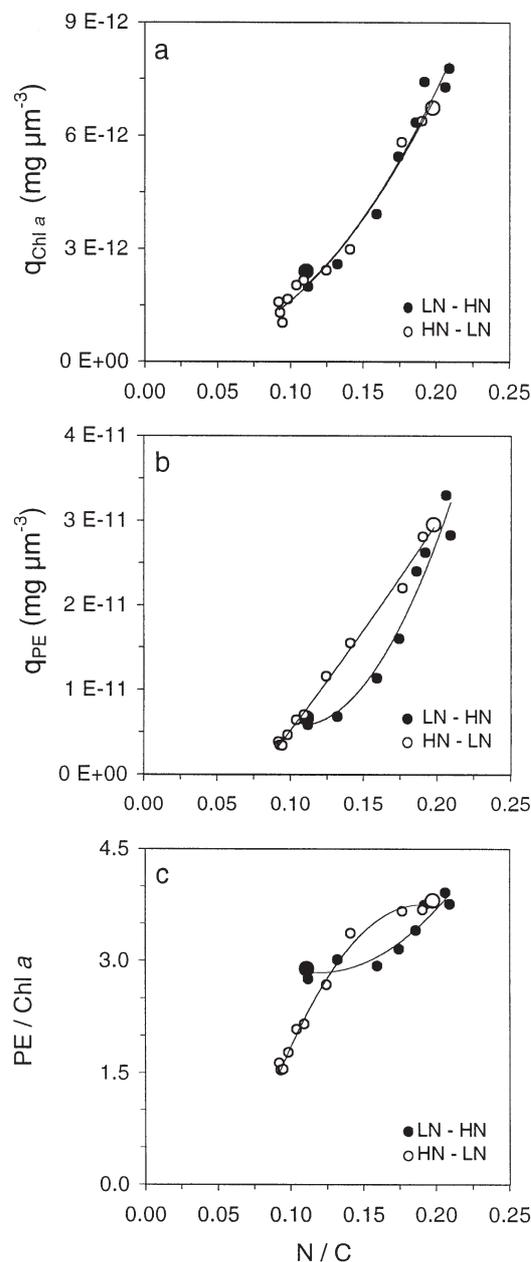


Fig. 8. *Cryptomonas* sp. Relationships between the N/C ratio and (a) chl *a* quota $q_{chl\ a}$, (b) PE quota q_{PE} , and (c) PE/chl *a* ratio in LN-HN and HN-LN cultures. For clarity, only measurements obtained just before, during, and just after transient phases are plotted. Larger symbols indicate initial conditions

Proteins associated with both the light (pigments) and dark (carboxylase) reactions of photosynthesis are known to be degraded under N-limiting conditions. The strong correlations between the N/C ratio and the quotas of N-rich pigment complexes chl *a* and PE under N-limited conditions are thus not surprising (Fig. 8). The variations in these pigment contents were

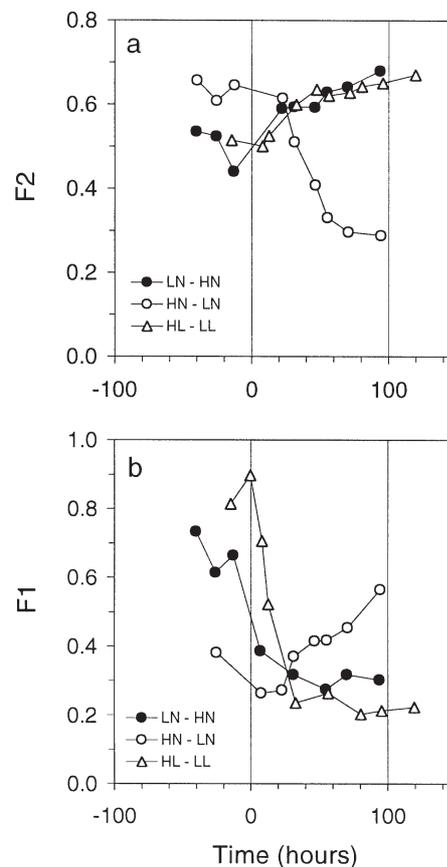


Fig. 9. *Cryptomonas* sp. Changes in (a) F1 and (b) F2 in LN-HN, HN-LN, and HL-LL cultures over time (see 'Results')

similar in N and light stresses in the growth conditions imposed of this experiment. In the case of N enrichment, a significant increase in $q_{chl\ a}$ and q_{PE} was observed within the first 10 h. As this period was less than the division time, the changes in pigment contents clearly arose from actual synthesis. The reverse was true in the case of N deprivation, during which there was an active degradation of the light-harvesting complexes. In N-rich cells q_{PE} was 4-fold greater than $q_{chl\ a}$. It remained 1.5-fold higher when cells were N-deprived. Our data also show that the PE relative variations were greater than those of chl *a*, both during pigment synthesis and degradation, since the PE/chl *a* ratio did not remain constant with time.

Relationship between q_N , q_{PE} , and $q_{chl\ a}$ and μ_v

In the context of this study, it was necessary to verify to what extent growth was strictly limited by nitrogen in HN-LN and LN-HN. The concept of single nutrient

limitation has been successfully formalized by the internal quota model, which hypothesizes that growth depends only on the amount of the internal limiting nutrient. Droop's (1968) model applies correctly to growth in the steady state and when the algal population is defined as a biomass (rather than as a cell density) and the internal quota as a mass per unit biomass (rather than as mass per cell) (see Droop 1979). It can be seen that during the transient phase following the N (30 h) and light (10 h) perturbations, growth rate estimated from cell density differed markedly from that estimated from biovolume (Fig. 4). The difference between μ_v and μ_n arises essentially from the transient variation of the cell volume just after perturbation, and from the opposite effects of N stress on cell division and cell size. Given the nearly invariant ratio between cell carbon and cell volume (Fig. 6c), the somatic growth rate can reasonably be represented by the variation in time of biovolume, μ_v .

In the N-limited cultures, μ_v was measured before and during the N perturbations, i.e. in non-steady conditions. Despite this, we have fitted Droop's model to the data in Fig. 10a, from which 2 relationships emerge, one for N enrichment and one for N deprivation. The small but significant discrepancy between these 2 relationships shows that during the transient phase following perturbation the relationships between the nitrogen quota and μ_v are not the same under N enrichment and N impoverishment. This results from the delay between the external nitrogen variation and the subsequent changes in internal quota and growth rate. In the case of N supply, this delay most probably corresponds to the time necessary for assimilation processes (NO_3 and NO_2 reduction, amination, protein synthesis). The steady-state relationship between μ_v and q_N should thus lie between the 2 curves in Fig. 10a. It can be seen that for a given N quota, the predicted growth rate is underestimated in the case of N enrichment and over estimated in the case of N deprivation. Despite the discrepancy observed in the Droop relationships between LN–HN and HN–LN, growth was strictly N-limited in both cultures.

A significant relationship exists between growth rate and the PE/chl *a* ratio under N-limited conditions (Fig. 10b). This is in accordance with the previously described correlation between the PE/chl *a* ratio and q_N , and between q_N and growth rate. Two distinct relationships correspond to N enrichment and deprivation conditions, reflecting the facts firstly that q_{PE} and $q_{\text{chl } a}$ were not in equilibrium with growth rate, as was the case for q_N (see Fig. 10a), and secondly that the priority given to the degradation and synthesis of chl *a* and PE was not the same under N deprivation and enrichment. This can also be seen from the opposing curves

in Fig. 8c. In the case of N supply, chl *a* and PE were immediately synthesized at the same rate, while later PE was preferentially synthesized to increase the nitrogen reserve. In the case of N limitation, chl *a* and PE were initially degraded at the same rate, while later PE was preferentially degraded to support the N demand. The relationships in Fig. 10b are linear instead of curvilinear, due to the fact that both chl *a* and PE cell contents display curvilinear relationships with growth rate (data not shown).

Relationships between optical properties of *Cryptomonas* sp. and μ_v

Under N limitation, F1 (the presumed extent of PE–chl *a* coupling, Fig. 11a) was poorly correlated with the growth rate of *Cryptomonas* sp., in contrast to F2 (relative PE–chl *a* quota and presumable intensity of PE–chl *a* coupling, Fig. 11b). The weak correlation in Fig. 11a can be interpreted by examining F1 (Eq. 7). The F1 ratio is composed of 3 terms which, under N

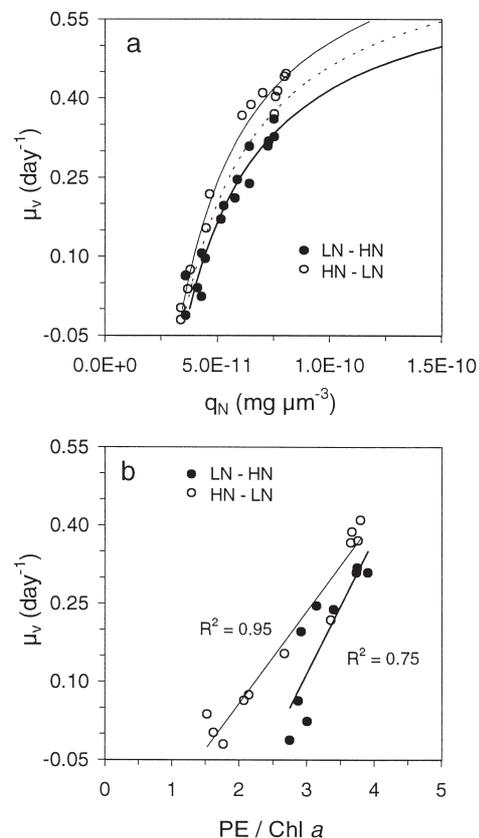


Fig. 10. *Cryptomonas* sp. Relationships between growth rate μ_v and (a) nitrogen quota and (b) PE/chl *a* ratio in LN–HN and HN–LN cultures. Curves in (a) represent fit of Droop's model (1968) to data

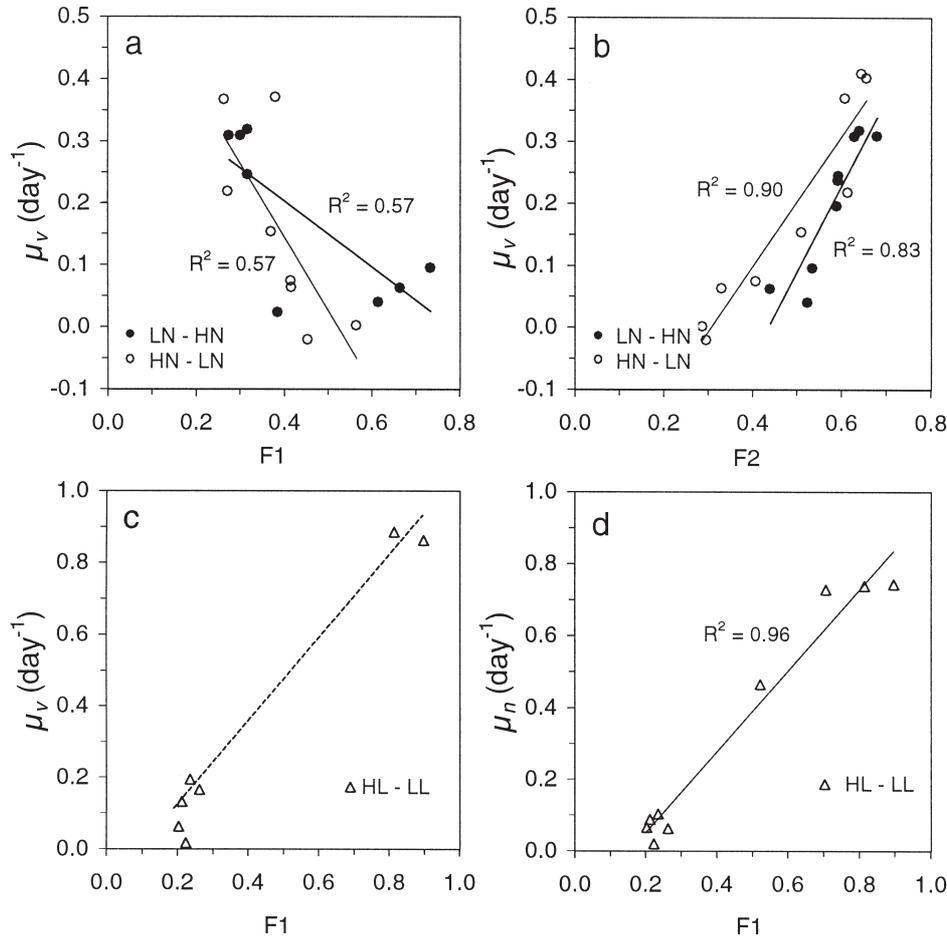


Fig. 11. *Cryptomonas* sp. Relationships between growth rate, μ_v and (a) F1 and (b) F2 in N-limited cultures and between F1 and (c) μ_v and (d) μ_n under light-limiting conditions

stress, may vary. The most simple and immediate pattern would be where only $K_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$, the rate of energy transfer from PE to chl *a*, is influenced by N status. Studies have nevertheless showed that PSII activity, and thus $\phi_{F_{chl\ a}}$, is affected by N deprivation (Kolber et al. 1988). Effects of $K_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$ and $\phi_{F_{chl\ a}}$ variations are synergetic, because they are both placed as the denominator of the F1 ratio. The fluorescence rate of PE, $K_{F_{PE}}$, may also be subject to variations if free phycoerythrin molecules appear within the chloroplast as a consequence of LHC protein degradation. In this case, a relaxation in the so-called 'concentration quenching' may lead to a significant increase in $K_{F_{PE}}$ (enhanced fluorescence) and, therefore, a disproportionate increase in F1 relatively to the decrease in $K_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$. These combined effects, and the fact that changes in $K_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$, $\phi_{F_{chl\ a}}$ and $K_{F_{PE}}$ may occur at different times as the intensity of N limitation increases can explain why the relationship between μ_v and F1 is scattered.

Conversely, the strong correlation between μ_v and F2 (Eq. 8 and Fig. 11b) arises from: (1) the wide range in variation of the absorption ratio $a(547)/a(438)$ under N-limitation, and (2) the fact that this ratio is expected to vary with energy-transfer efficiency, $\phi_{T_{PE-chl\ a}}$. As for q_N and the PE/chl *a* ratio, 2 relationships between μ_v and F2 can be distinguished, reflecting different dynamics of N mobilization in LN-HN and HN-LN. In the case of N addition, the growth enhancement is triggered by a preferential synthesis of PE, whereas under N restriction, the PE pool is preferentially degraded to allow the cell to maintain an optimal growth rate.

Given the small impact of the light shift-down on the N/C ratio (Fig. 6a), light limitation on growth was not reflected by significant relationships between this ratio and F1 or F2 (data not shown). This indicates that when photoacclimation takes place, the syntheses of PE and chl *a* are enhanced at rates that do not greatly modify their initial proportions. This confirms the observation that the PE/chl *a* ratio was not greatly affected by the

light change (Fig. 7c). In contrast, the energy transfer between PE and chl *a* seemed to be greatly increased under a low-light regime, so that the relations between F1 and the growth and division rates are positive (Fig. 11c,d). During light variations, energy transfer may be controlled by state transition, i.e. dissociation/association of parts of PS II antenna. In this case, the F1 ratio is certainly a good indicator of energy transfer ($K_{\text{TPe-chl } a}$), because (1) $\phi_{\text{Fchl } a}$ does not vary as a consequence of photoacclimation (see e.g. Falkowski et al. 1994), and (2) K_{FPE} is not expected to vary as a function of transition state, given that, in this case, phycoerythrin is likely to remain bounded to antenna proteins whether the latter are attached to the antenna or not.

The light shift-down had a drastic and transient effect on cell size (Fig. 5). During the 24 h following light stress, q_c was not stable (Fig. 6c) and μ_v was not a good estimator of somatic growth rate (Fig. 4). In Fig. 11c, the relationship between μ_v and F1 applies only to the data acquired before light reduction and 24 h later.

The relationships shown in Fig. 11 were acquired in unsteady perturbed cultures and are rather noisy. They nevertheless show that N and light stresses have different effects on the coupling between PE and chl *a*. When growth is N-limited, a reduction in the amount of energy transferred from PE to chl *a* is achieved by reducing the proportion of PE to chl *a* and, to a lesser extent, by decreasing the PE–chl *a* coupling efficiency. Under light limitation, the total amounts of chl *a* and PE are markedly increased, but their relative proportion is less affected, so that the energy transfer between them is essentially regulated through coupling efficiency. These different kinds of regulations are in agreement with the hypothesis that PE, like other accessory pigments, plays a role in N sequestration. Under N limitation, C fixation is reduced to balance the internal demand, which is subject to the N assimilation rate. Preferential degradation of PE allows the cell to reduce its photosynthetic capacity and to sustain the N demand with the catabolites arising from such degradation. Under non-limiting nutrient conditions, the proportion of PE to chl *a* is less affected by the light regime, because there is no need for extra nitrogen to sustain optimal growth, and the energy transfer from the former to the latter is regulated through their coupling efficiency. Because of the cell's adaptation to N or light limitation, light-dependent growth is best correlated with F1, whereas N-limited growth is best correlated with F2.

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