

Bacterioplankton Compositions of Lakes and Oceans: a First Comparison Based on Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization

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Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) with rRNA-targeted oligonucleotide probes was used to investigate the phylogenetic composition of bacterioplankton communities in several freshwater and marine samples. An average of about 50% of the cells were detected by probes for the domains *Bacteria* and *Archaea*, and of these, about half could be identified at the subdomain level with a set of group-specific probes. Beta subclass proteobacteria constituted a dominant fraction in freshwater systems, accounting for 16% (range, 3 to 32%) of the cells, although they were essentially absent in the marine samples examined. Members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* cluster were the most abundant group detected in the marine systems, accounting for 18% (range, 2 to 72%) of the 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) counts, and they were also important in freshwater systems (7%, range 0 to 18%). Furthermore, members of the alpha and gamma subclasses of *Proteobacteria* as well as members of the *Planctomycetales* were detected in both freshwater and marine water in abundances <7%.

In recent years, molecular methods based on the comparative analysis of 16S rRNA sequences have yielded new insights into the diversity of marine and freshwater bacterioplankton communities (see, e.g., references 4, 17, 25, 35, 37, and 49). Numerous new rRNA sequences have been found, indicating that the vast majority of bacterioplankton species are not yet represented in the collections of marine and freshwater strains. It has even been shown that the “bacterioplankton” contains members of the *Archaea* (11, 13, 15, 39). Whereas microbial diversity can be readily studied by 16S rRNA gene libraries, it is difficult, if not impossible, to deduce the community composition from them (3), especially when they are PCR based (59). Quantitative slot blot hybridization or fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) with rRNA-targeted oligonucleotide probes is better suited for this task (3). FISH has the potential to supplement the total cell counts, which are routinely determined in aquatic samples by the 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) membrane filter technique (48), with counts on specific phylogenetic groups. With the recently described improved FISH protocol for aquatic samples (18), FISH seems no longer to be limited to systems with high nutrient concentrations. Consequently, it was the aim of this study to test the general applicability of this improved protocol to bacterioplankton and to gain the first insights into differences in the community compositions of marine and freshwater systems with domain- and group-specific oligonucleotide probes.

Sampling and fixation. Data on the sampling time and locations are summarized in Table 1. Important characteristics like the trophic state (61), P concentration (in micrograms per liter (38)), area (in square kilometers), and maximum depth (in meters) of the lakes are the following: Lake Gossenköllesee, oligotrophic, 1 to 7, 0.065, and 9.9; Lake Lago di Cadagno, mesotrophic, meromictic, 20 to 30, 0.357, 21; Lake Grosser Ostersee, mesotrophic, 20 to 25, 1.78, 29.7; Lake Baikal, oligotrophic, 2 to 11, 3.1×10^4 , 1,741. Fixation was done by the method of Glöckner et al. (18). Cells were concentrated from

water samples (1 to 100 ml) on white polycarbonate filters (diameter, 47 mm; pore size, 0.2 μm ; type GTTP 4700 [Millipore, Eschborn, Germany]) by applying a vacuum of <25 kPa. They were subsequently fixed by covering the filter with 3 ml of a freshly prepared, phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.2)–4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany) solution for 30 min at room temperature. The fixative was removed by applying vacuum, and the filter was subsequently covered with 3 ml each of phosphate-buffered saline and distilled water. Both were immediately removed by applying a vacuum. Air-dried filters are ready for hybridization and can be stored at -20°C or room temperature for several months without showing apparent changes.

FISH and probe-specific cell counts. CY3-labeled oligonucleotides were purchased from Interactiva (Ulm, Germany). The probe sequences, hybridization conditions, and references are given in Table 2. Each filter was cut into 12 sections. The filter sections were placed on glass slides and covered with 20 μl of hybridization solution containing 0.9 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 35% formamide, 0.01% sodium dodecyl sulfate, and 50 ng of CY3-labeled oligonucleotide and incubated at 46°C for 90 min in an equilibrated chamber. Probes BET42a, GAM42a, and PLA886 were used with competitor oligonucleotides as described previously (32, 40). The filters were transferred to a vial containing 50 ml of prewarmed (48°C) washing solution (70 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.4], 5 mM EDTA, 0.01% sodium dodecyl sulfate) and incubated freely floating without shaking at 48°C for 15 min. The filter sections were dried on Whatman 3M paper (Whatman Ltd., Maidstone, United Kingdom), placed back on a glass slide, and covered with 50 μl of DAPI solution (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in distilled water filtered through at 0.2- μm filter) for 5 min at room temperature in the dark. Subsequently, they were gently washed in 50 ml of 0.2- μm -filtered distilled water, dried on Whatman 3M paper, and mounted on glass slides with Citifluor AF1 (Citifluor Ltd., Canterbury, United Kingdom). Glöckner et al. (18) have shown previously that due to firm adhesion of the cells to the polycarbonate filters, cumulative cell losses are below 10%.

The filter sections were inspected with an Axioplan epifluorescence microscope (Zeiss, Jena, Germany) equipped with a

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TABLE 1. Sampling sites used in this study

Sampling site	Location	Date of sampling (mo/yr)
Lake Gossenköllesee	Austrian Alps near Innsbruck; 2,417 m a.m.s.l. ^a	12/95
Lake Lago di Cadagno	Piora Valley in the south of Switzerland; 1,923 m a.m.s.l.	8/95
Lake Grosser Oestersee	Southern Bavaria near Munich; 580 m a.m.s.l.	7/96
Lake Baikal	Southeastern Siberia near Irkutsk; 456 m a.m.s.l.	8/95 and 8/96
North Sea	“Kabeltonne,” offshore Helgoland	10/97
Baltic Sea	57°18.18'N, 20°04.36'E	8/96
Pacific Ocean	Playa del Rey pier in Venice, Calif.	10/96
Antarctic Ocean	68°50.57'S, 06°01.08'E; 58°56.52'S, 03°58.44'E; 49°29.40'S, 11°23.58'E; 50°28.62'S, 08°08.82'E	1/96

^a a.m.s.l., above mean sea level.

50-W high-pressure mercury bulb and specific filter sets (DAPI [Zeiss 01]; CY3 [Chroma HQ 41007; Chroma Tech. Corp., Brattleboro, Vt.]). Each microscopic field was first viewed with the CY3 filter set before switching to the DAPI filter set, to avoid bleaching of CY3 during the DAPI examination. For each sample and probe, more than 500 cells were enumerated; for the DAPI examination, more than 1,500 cells were counted per sample. All probe-specific cell counts are presented as the percentage of cells visualized by DAPI. The mean abundances and standard deviations were calculated from the counts of 10 to 20 randomly chosen fields on each filter section. All counts were corrected by subtracting the counts obtained with the negative control NON338 (Table 3). Concerning statistical analysis, we used nonparametric methods. If necessary, median values and confidence intervals (CI) are given instead of means and standard deviations. For testing statistical significance of differences, the Mann-Whitney U test was used.

Total cell counts. The total cell counts found in our samples (10^5 to 10^7 cells ml^{-1}) were in the normal range reported for oligotrophic and mesotrophic aquatic systems (28). The more oligotrophic systems usually contained between 3×10^5 and 9×10^5 cells ml^{-1} , and the mesotrophic systems contained between 1.4×10^6 and 7.0×10^6 cells ml^{-1} (Table 3). Exceptions were the middle basin of Lake Baikal at 1,455 m, where only 8×10^4 cells ml^{-1} were present and samples from the oligotrophic Antarctic Ocean at 0 and 40 m, with total cell counts between 1.3×10^6 and 1.6×10^6 cells ml^{-1} .

Domain-specific probing. Detection yields relative to DAPI with the EUB338 probe, complementary to a signature site present in most members of the *Bacteria*, ranged from 39% in the North Sea to 96% in the Antarctic Ocean at 0 m, with a median of 56% (CI, 46 to 61%; $n = 26$) (Table 3). All samples examined showed bright hybridization signals and a clear distinction between probe-conferred signals and the background.

The fraction of autofluorescent and nonspecifically stained cells as determined with the negative control probe NON338 was moderate in all samples, with a median of 5% (CI, 2 to 7%; $n = 17$) in the freshwater and 1% (CI, 1 to 4%; $n = 11$) in the marine systems. Results obtained with controls without the addition of CY3-labeled probes showed that the background signals were derived mainly from chlorophyll-containing cells (e.g., algae and cyanobacteria) and inorganic particles and to a much lesser extent from nonspecifically stained cells.

Consequently, with the recently described protocol (18), FISH seems no longer limited to hypereutrophic and eutrophic aquatic ecosystems (1, 3, 24). Around 50% of the cells could be detected. A closer microscopic examination of the exceptional Antarctic Ocean samples revealed a *Phaeocystis* algal bloom, which coincided with a quite uniform and clearly detectable bloom of members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group. Members of the *Bacteria* were more abundant in all samples than were members of the *Archaea*. Although applied to all samples, probe ARCH915, specific for most members of the *Archaea*, detected cells only in the samples from Lake Gossenköllesee (6%), the North Sea (3%), and the Pacific Ocean (2%). This supports earlier findings on the widespread occurrence of *Archaea* in the water column (11, 43), even though they did not reach the high abundances described previously (13, 39). Methodological limitations or temporal and spatial variations could have been the reason for not detecting *Archaea* in the Antarctic Ocean, where they have been found previously (13, 39).

Group-specific probing. When the community composition was further analyzed with a set of oligonucleotide probes targeting larger phylogenetic groups within the domain *Bacteria*, only about 56% (CI, 44 to 62%; $n = 26$) of the cells detected with probe EUB338 could be assigned (Table 3). This is certainly due to the incompleteness of the probe set used in this

TABLE 2. Oligonucleotide probes used in this study

Probe	Specificity	Sequence (5'-3') of probe	Target ^a site (rRNA positions)	% FA ^b in situ	Reference
EUB338	<i>Bacteria</i>	GCTGCCTCCCGTAGGAGT	16S (338–355)	0–35	2
NON338		ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGC	16S (338–355)	0–35	64
ALF968	Alpha subclass of <i>Proteobacteria</i>	GGTAAGGTTCTGCGCGTT	16S (968–986)	35	40
BET42a	Beta subclass of <i>Proteobacteria</i>	GCCTTCCCACATCGTTT	23S (1027–1043)	35	32
GAM42a	Gamma subclass of <i>Proteobacteria</i>	GCCTTCCCACATCGTTT	23S (1027–1043)	35	32
CF319a	<i>Cytophaga-Flavobacterium</i> cluster of CFB phylum	TGGTCCGTGTCTCAGTAC	16S (319–336)	35	31
PLA886	<i>Planctomycetales</i>	GCCTTGCGACCATACTCCC	16S (886–904)	35	41
ARCH915	<i>Archaea</i>	GTGCTCCCCCGCCAATTCTT	16S (915–935)	20–35	58

^a *Escherichia coli* numbering (9).

^b Percentage of formamide (FA) in in situ hybridization buffer.

TABLE 3. DAPI and FISH counts

Location	Sampling site	Depth (m)	Total cell counts (10^6 ml^{-1}) (mean \pm SD)	Fraction (%) of total cells (mean \pm SD) detected with probe ^a :						
				EUB338	ALF968	BET42a	GAM42a	CF319a	PLA886	NON338
Lake Gossenköllesee	Above deepest point	3	0.3 \pm 0.04	51 \pm 4	10 \pm 3	18 \pm 2	1 \pm 1	16 \pm 2	0	0 \pm 0
Lake Lago di Cadagno	Above deepest point	6	3.2 \pm 0.07	46 \pm 9	0 \pm 3	21 \pm 4	0 \pm 3	3 \pm 5	0	7 \pm 3
		13	4.2 \pm 0.7	61 \pm 7	2 \pm 2	17 \pm 3	5 \pm 3	8 \pm 3	1	5 \pm 1
		18	4.7 \pm 0.1	46 \pm 5	0 \pm 1	20 \pm 4	2 \pm 3	12 \pm 3	1	6 \pm 1
Lake Grosser Ostersee	Above deepest point	0	3.0 \pm 0.3	46 \pm 10	3 \pm 5	14 \pm 4	1 \pm 4	2 \pm 4	3 \pm 3	3 \pm 2
		3.5	2.8 \pm 0.3	46 \pm 4	1 \pm 1	5 \pm 4	0 \pm 1	1 \pm 2	1	2 \pm 1
		7	3.5 \pm 0.4	49 \pm 4	2 \pm 2	3 \pm 2	0 \pm 2	2 \pm 2	1 \pm 2	5 \pm 3
		18	2.2 \pm 0.4	59 \pm 7	1 \pm 1	16 \pm 3	1 \pm 0	6 \pm 3	2 \pm 1	0 \pm 0
		27	3.3 \pm 0.5	61 \pm 12	3 \pm 1	11 \pm 2	0 \pm 1	7 \pm 5	1 \pm 1	1 \pm 1
Lake Baikal	Southern basin, above deepest point	0	0.6 \pm 0.05	44 \pm 5	1 \pm 4	4 \pm 4	0 \pm 2	4 \pm 1	1	12 \pm 3
		25	0.7 \pm 0.04	55 \pm 3	1	17 \pm 2	1	10 \pm 2	2	4 \pm 1
		1,000	0.9 \pm 0.03	43 \pm 3	ND	15 \pm 1	4 \pm 2	ND	ND	12 \pm 2
		1,200	0.3 \pm 0.07	ND	1 \pm 2	ND	ND	5 \pm 2	ND	12 \pm 2
	Middle basin, above deepest point	0	0.8 \pm 0.2	49 \pm 10	1	18 \pm 2	1	12 \pm 3	1	7 \pm 1
		25	0.9 \pm 0.03	53 \pm 3	1	11 \pm 2	1	18 \pm 2	2 \pm 2	6 \pm 2
		1,255	0.3 \pm 0.01	ND	1 \pm 1	ND	ND	0 \pm 1	ND	2 \pm 1
1,455	0.08 \pm 0.002	59 \pm 4	ND	32 \pm 4	0 \pm 1	ND	ND	1 \pm 1		
Baltic Sea	57°18.18'N, 20°04.36'E	18	3.6 \pm 0.4	72 \pm 8	14 \pm 2	15 \pm 1	3 \pm 2	14 \pm 3	0 \pm 1	1 \pm 1
		78	1.4 \pm 0.2	64 \pm 5	8 \pm 2	29 \pm 6	0 \pm 1	2 \pm 1	0	4 \pm 1
		121	2.3 \pm 0.2	62 \pm 4	5 \pm 2	15 \pm 2	1	10 \pm 2	0	5 \pm 2
		229	3.0 \pm 0.3	66 \pm 7	4 \pm 1	6 \pm 3	1 \pm 0	12 \pm 1	0	1 \pm 1
North Sea	"Kabeltonne" off Helgoland	1	7.0 \pm 0.2	39 \pm 3	1	0	6 \pm 2	18 \pm 2	1 \pm 2	1 \pm 2
Pacific Ocean	Playa del Rey, near shore		3.0 \pm 0.03	42 \pm 3	5 \pm 2	4 \pm 3	4 \pm 2	12 \pm 2	0 \pm 1	3 \pm 1
Antarctic Ocean	68°50.57'S, 06°01.08'E	0	1.3 \pm 0.09	96 \pm 3	8 \pm 2	0 \pm 1	7 \pm 2	72 \pm 5	0	1 \pm 1
	58°56.52'S, 03°58.44'E	0	0.7 \pm 0.07	85 \pm 4	6 \pm 1	0 \pm 1	9 \pm 2	40	0	1 \pm 1
	49°29.40'S, 11°23.58'E	20	0.9 \pm 0.05	57 \pm 10	4 \pm 2	0 \pm 1	0 \pm 1	19 \pm 3	0	1 \pm 1
		40	1.6 \pm 0.1	61 \pm 8	11 \pm 1	0 \pm 0	1 \pm 1	24 \pm 2	0	1 \pm 0
	50°28.62'S, 08°08.82'E	60	0.8 \pm 0.08	72 \pm 8	11 \pm 2	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0	19 \pm 4	0	0 \pm 0

^a Percent detection compared to DAPI. Numbers have been corrected by subtracting NON338 counts. Mean and standard deviation were calculated from the counts of 10 to 20 randomly chosen fields on each filter section.

^b ND, not done.

study. This set was developed for biotechnological, more eutrophic systems like activated sludge and obviously needs to be supplemented for use in mesotrophic and oligotrophic aquatic systems. New probes must be developed to target sequences found in the rDNA libraries from freshwater and marine systems (see, e.g., references 4, 25, and 37). In particular, new group-specific probes for the epsilon and delta subclasses of the *Proteobacteria* and the *Chlorobiaceae* need to be designed (21, 67).

Beta-subclass proteobacteria. The incomplete set of probes nevertheless allowed the detection of differences between the bacterioplankton composition of marine and freshwater systems. These differences were most pronounced for the beta-subclass proteobacteria. These accounted for 16% (CI, 11 to 18%; $n = 15$) of DAPI-stained cells in the freshwater samples, equivalent to $1.4 \times 10^5 \text{ cells ml}^{-1}$ (CI, 9.9×10^4 to $4.2 \times 10^5 \text{ cells ml}^{-1}$). In the deep layers of the middle basin of Lake Baikal, they made up 32% of the cells stained with DAPI. The median abundance of beta-subclass proteobacteria in the marine samples investigated was 0% (CI, 0 to 15%; $n = 11$). No beta-subclass proteobacteria could be found in the Antarctic Ocean and the North Sea. In the sample from the coastal

Pacific Ocean, 4% of the total counts were detected with the BET42a probe. The upper layers of the Baltic Sea, which are strongly influenced by freshwater (salinity, 7.2 to 8.0‰), were exceptions. Here, the counts ranged between 15 and 29% (Fig. 1A). In most of the samples examined, beta-subclass proteobacteria were straight to curved rods 1.5 to 4.5 μm long and approximately 1 μm wide. Only in Lake Gossenköllesee were short filaments (8 to 13 μm long) visible. Our findings corroborate diversity data obtained by cloning of 16S rRNA gene fragments from freshwater and marine environments. In 16S rDNA libraries from pelagic freshwater and lake snow aggregates, the majority of clones was affiliated with the beta subclass of *Proteobacteria* (4, 25, 35, 66), whereas beta-proteobacterial sequences were not found in most marine libraries (see, e.g., references 6, 8, 16, 17, 20, 37, and 54) or in marine aggregates (50). The exceptions are a report from Suzuki et al. (60) that beta-subclass proteobacteria were found at the coast of Oregon and reports on PCR detection of ammonium-oxidizing beta-subclass proteobacteria in marine samples (27, 62). Interesting in this respect are the results from the Baltic Sea, a heterogeneous system in which low-salt water (7‰ salinity) overlays a water body (12‰ salinity) influenced by the North

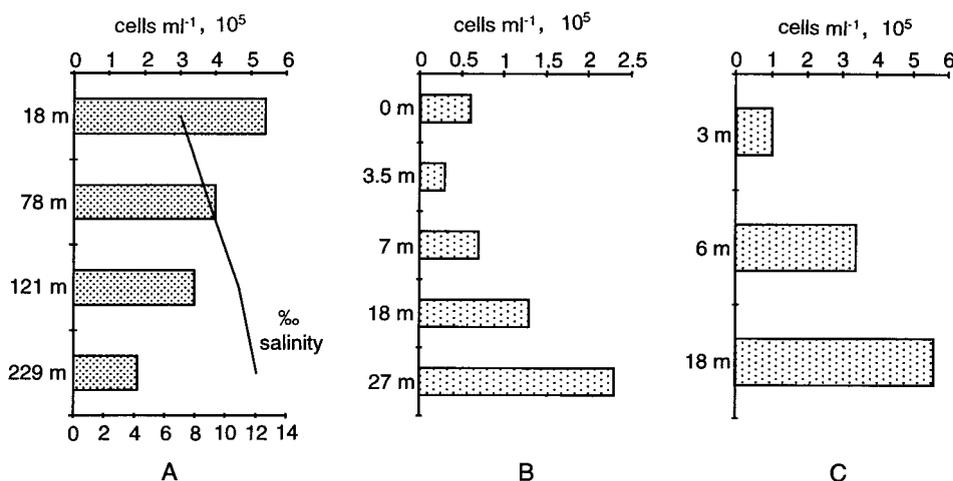


FIG. 1. (A) Depth profile from the Baltic Sea. The bars show the total abundances of members of the beta subclass of the proteobacteria as revealed with probe BET42a. The line indicates the salinity. (B and C) Depth profiles from Lake Grosser Ostersee (B) and Lake Lago di Cadagno (C). The bars show the total abundances of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group as revealed with probe CF319a.

Sea (51). At the time of sampling, a halocline between 78 m (8‰ salinity) and 121 m (11‰ salinity) clearly separated an upper water body with high relative abundances of beta-subclass proteobacteria (15 to 29%; 4.1×10^5 to 5.4×10^5 cells ml^{-1}) from a water body with lower abundances (6%; 1.8×10^5 cells ml^{-1}) (Fig. 1A). The higher salinity in the deeper layers might prevent the establishment of this group in large numbers. This idea is supported by recent findings by Painchaud et al. (44), who reported increased mortality of freshwater bacteria from the St. Lawrence River in brackish water with more than 10‰ salinity.

***Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group.** Members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group could be found in all marine and freshwater samples investigated and usually formed the largest bacterial group in marine water, with a median of 18% (CI, 10 to 40%; $n = 11$). The relative abundance ranged from 2% in the Baltic Sea (depth, 78 m) to 72% in the Antarctic Ocean (68°50.57'S 06°01.08'E; depth, 0 m). Members of this group were also present in all freshwater systems studied, with a lower median abundance of 6% (CI, 2 to 12%; $n = 15$). The average total cell counts were 3.6×10^5 cells ml^{-1} (CI, 1.5×10^5 to 9.4×10^5 cells ml^{-1}) for marine samples and 7.0×10^4 cells ml^{-1} (CI, 2.8×10^4 to 1.6×10^5 cells ml^{-1}) for freshwater samples. This is in good agreement with cultivation studies that report frequent isolation of *Cytophaga* and *Flavobacterium* spp. from freshwater and marine systems (4, 22, 36, 47, 56, 69), whereas in some 16S rRNA gene libraries, sequences of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group seem to be underrepresented (4, 17, 21, 37, 57, 60, 67). Comparative sequence analysis showed that the frequently used reverse “universal” primers OX2, 1518R, and 1522R at around *Escherichia coli* position 1520 and the forward primer 68F at *E. coli* positions 48 to 68 (8, 17, 21, 37, 54, 57, 60, 67) discriminate against the amplification of 16S rDNA of members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group (e.g., *E. coli* position 67, where most members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group have a G instead of a C). The potential of PCR primers to influence the sequence diversity within 16S rRNA gene libraries has been discussed previously (33). Clearly, there is no guarantee that modern molecular methods of biodiversity research are representative, but by using a combination of various methods, biases should be detected.

In two of the water columns studied, Lake Grosser Ostersee

and Lake Lago di Cadagno, the relative abundance and total counts of *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* members increased with depth (Fig. 1B and C). From pure-culture studies, it is known that members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group are able to degrade aerobically a large spectrum of substrates ranging from various proteins, carbohydrates, pesticides, and insecticides to complex macromolecules (7). It is now tempting to speculate that this group is involved in the mineralization of the more slowly degradable macromolecules which accumulate in deeper water. The absolute cell counts determined by FISH will in the future allow us to relate the size of specific populations to nutrient availability and other factors such as mortality due to grazing or virus infections. Most of the cells detected with probe CF319a were filaments 20 to 300 μm long and 0.5 to 1 μm wide. Some samples (Lake Gossenköllesee and Antarctic Ocean) also contained rods 2 to 3 μm long and 0.5 to 1 μm width.

Alpha-subclass proteobacteria. The medians of relative abundances and absolute cell numbers of alpha-subclass proteobacteria detected with the probe ALF968 were significantly higher in the marine samples (6%; CI, 4 to 11%; 1.1×10^5 cells ml^{-1} ; CI, 4.2×10^4 to 1.8×10^5 cells ml^{-1} [$n = 11$]) than in the freshwater samples used (1%; CI, 1 to 2%; 9.0×10^3 cells ml^{-1} ; CI, 3.0×10^3 to 7.0×10^4 cells ml^{-1} [$n = 15$]). In lakes the variation was between 0% in Lake Lago di Cadagno at 3 and 18 m and 10% in Lake Gossenköllesee. In marine systems, the range of relative abundance of alpha-subclass proteobacteria was between 1% in the North Sea and 14% in the Baltic Sea (18 m). The morphology of the alpha subclass of *Proteobacteria* was diverse and included rods, vibrios, and filaments of various size. Clone sequences affiliated with the alpha and gamma subclasses of *Proteobacteria* are commonly retrieved from marine aquatic ecosystems (16, 17, 20, 37, 60). Our FISH results support the widespread occurrence of members of the alpha subclass of *Proteobacteria* with larger numbers in the marine samples than in the freshwater samples. In no sample were the detectable alpha-subclass proteobacteria more abundant than members of the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group. It remains to be investigated with, e.g., genus-level probes which groups of alpha-subclass proteobacteria are frequent in aquatic systems.

Gamma-subclass proteobacteria. There were no clear-cut trends for gamma-subclass proteobacteria. In Lake Lago di

Cadagno, the distribution of probe GAM42a-positive cells was strongly influenced by a layer of *Chromatium* sp. and *Amoebobacter* sp. in the metalimnion (13 m; 5%, 2.1×10^5 cells ml^{-1}). Even though these cells showed a red autofluorescence, they could be unambiguously assigned to the gamma subclass of *Proteobacteria* by the yellow-orange signal conferred by CY3-labeled probe GAM42a. In the marine samples, only those from the North Sea and the surface layers of the Antarctic Ocean showed increased abundances of gamma-subclass proteobacteria, with 6% (4.2×10^5 cells ml^{-1}) and 9% (6.3×10^4 cells ml^{-1}), respectively. In all other samples, the cells detected with GAM42a were at or below 4% of the total counts. Traditional cultivation methods attributed a high importance to members of the gamma subclass of *Proteobacteria* (5, 30, 69). Our current FISH data reveal relative abundances of <4%, suggesting that members of this group may, at least numerically, be only a minor part of the bacterioplankton. The positive selection for gamma-subclass proteobacteria on agar plates is a well-known phenomenon which has recently been analyzed by FISH (63). Many members of this group are typical copiotrophs, adapted to high nutrient concentrations, and therefore grow well under laboratory conditions (68). Moreover, it has been reported recently that the 23S rRNA-targeted probe GAM42a did not detect all deep-branching bacteria in the gamma subclass of *Proteobacteria* (10, 19). In a time of a rapidly increasing rRNA database, the set of rRNA-targeted oligonucleotide probes needs to be continuously refined, and therefore it might be necessary to supplement probe GAM42a with some additional probes.

Planctomycetales. Planctomycetes are known to be typical and widespread members of freshwater and marine ecosystems (26, 53), and rRNA clones related to *Planctomyces* spp. have also been found associated with marine macroaggregates (12, 50). We found them in small numbers in all freshwater samples (1 to 3%; 2.8×10^4 to 9.0×10^4 cells ml^{-1}) and also in the North Sea sample (1%; 7.0×10^4 cells ml^{-1}). The cells detected were usually large cocci with diameters of $>1 \mu\text{m}$; there was frequently an uneven distribution of the fluorescent signal in the cell, due to the lack of probe hybridization to the nucleoid (14). An explanation for their absence in the marine samples investigated, except for the North Sea, could be the low relative abundances (ca. 1%), which is close to the present detection limits of FISH.

Limitations. For most regular water samples, we could not use FISH to assign 40 to 50% of the particles stained with DAPI to one of the three domains *Archaea*, *Bacteria*, or *Eucarya*. A comparison of DAPI and EUB338 pictures showed that the particles stained with DAPI but not with EUB338 probe were usually very small, at about the resolution of the light microscope (0.2 μm). Considering this, an affiliation of the undetected DAPI-stained particles with the domain *Eucarya* can almost certainly be excluded. This leaves us with two other likely explanations. (i) *Bacteria* or *Archaea* remained undetected due to the low ribosome content often found in starved cells (29, 52), to limited probe penetration caused by, e.g., thick cell walls, or to absence of the bacterial and archaeal signatures targeted by the probes. (ii) The DAPI-positive particles which cannot be stained with rRNA-targeted probes are viruses. Viruses are abundant in freshwater and marine aquatic ecosystems (23); in particular, the large ones with sizes up to 150 nm (34, 65) might be detected by sensitive epifluorescence microscopy. Attempts to increase the detection yields by, e.g., the application of highly sensitive enzyme-based signal amplification systems (55) or changes in the cell fixation to increase cell permeability (3) failed (data not shown). Other authors

suggested recently that short-term incubations with chloramphenicol increased detection rates (42).

A further limitation of the present study originates from the fact that our probes target quite large phylogenetic groups. The alpha subclass of *Proteobacteria*, for example, encompasses photosynthetic anaerobes like *Rhodobacter* spp. as well as aerobic heterotrophs like *Caulobacter* and *Hyphomicrobium* spp. Furthermore, as a result of the rapid growth of the 16S rRNA sequence database, the coverage of the target groups by the current probe set has been shown to be rather incomplete. This is true for both the domain- and group-specific probes.

Conclusions. We have demonstrated the wide applicability of FISH to studies of bacterioplankton composition. FISH can, of course, also be used to observe the development of specific genera or species within the bacterioplankton (45). Additional information on changes in cell size and morphology can be readily obtained. This information is of great ecological importance and allows, e.g., the calculation of biomass distribution to defined groups or the study of the development of grazing-resistant populations (45, 46). FISH studies with high spatial, temporal, and phylogenetic resolution may considerably increase our knowledge of bacterioplankton ecology in the future.

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