

Article

Culturable Microorganisms of Aerosols Sampled during Aircraft Sounding of the Atmosphere over the Russian Arctic Seas

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Abstract: Atmospheric sounding using the Tu-134 Optik aircraft-laboratory was conducted in September 2020 over the seas of the Russian sector of the Arctic Ocean, namely the Barents, Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi and Bering seas. Unique samples of atmospheric aerosols at altitudes from 200 and up to 10,000 m were taken, including samples for the identification of cultivated microorganisms and their genetic analysis. Data on the concentration and diversity of bacteria and fungi isolated from 24 samples of atmospheric aerosols are presented; the main phenotypic and genomic characteristics were obtained for 152 bacterial cultures; and taxonomic belonging was determined. The concentration of cultured microorganisms detected in aerosols of different locations was similar, averaging 5.5×10^3 CFU/m³. No dependence of the number of isolated microorganisms on the height and location of aerosol sampling was observed. The presence of pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic bacteria, including those referred to in the genera *Staphylococcus*, *Kocuria*, *Rothia*, *Comamonas*, *Brevundimonas*, *Acinetobacter*, and others, as well as fungi represented by the widely spread genera *Aureobasidium*, *Aspergillus*, *Alternaria*, *Penicillium*, capable of causing infectious and allergic diseases were present in most analyzed samples. Obtained data reveal the necessity of systematic studies of atmospheric microbiota composition to combat emerging population diseases.

Keywords: seas of the Russian sector of the Arctic; atmospheric aerosols; aircraft sounding; culturable microorganisms; analysis of genome; biochemical characteristics; biotechnological properties



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1. Introduction

The polar regions of the Earth, characterized by low average annual temperatures, have long attracted the attention of scientists from the point of view of studying the microbiota present there. The first microbiological studies in the Russian Arctic were carried out in areas adjacent to the mainland and islands—in the shelf part of the Arctic seas or on the continental slope—and were published back in 1914 [1]. Studies of microorganisms began to cover not only terrestrial, but also aquatic samples [2], as well as samples of Arctic atmospheric air obtained using aircrafts [3–5] in the mid-20th century.

Recently, progressive environmental changes have been observed in the Arctic: the melting of glaciers and permafrost and the reduction in the ice area of the Arctic Ocean, which also affects the composition of the biota [6,7]. The Arctic is affected by global warming, and the temperature increase observed here is twice that of similar changes in other parts of the globe [8,9]. When studying the organic and biological components of the atmosphere, one of the main types of research activity in the polar regions remains marine expeditions using ice-class vessels and polar regions monitoring groups using Arctic stations [10–16]. The dominant species were the fungi *Aureobasidium pullulans*,

Chaetomium globosum, *Cladosporium cladosporioides*, *Penicillium* spp. and a number of others, with numbers up to 2.54×10^2 CFU/m³ of air, which is consistent with the results obtained in cold regions such as Antarctica and Canada [17–22]. A significant part of the identified fungi were opportunistic human pathogens. The key routes of microbial dispersal are anthropogenic transfer (invasion) and the spread of microorganisms through the air. A noticeable deterioration in the condition of people, especially those with weakened immune systems, is possible if there are significant microorganism concentrations in the air. In this regard, there is a need to study aerosols of organic and inorganic composition containing biogenic components entering the region.

As existing reviews indicate [23,24], there is no unified monitoring network in the Arctic region and, therefore, aircraft sounding is used to study the composition and concentration of aerosols [3–5,14,20,25,26]. The aircraft method for studying the composition of atmospheric air is the most accurate and widely used in the Arctic, however, information on the number and species composition of the aeromicrobiota in the Arctic Russian territories is scarce in the literature, mainly relating to the concentration and composition of fungi in the near surface atmosphere [27,28]. Information on bacteria in atmospheric aerosols of the Arctic is practically absent.

The purpose of this study was to obtain data on the vertical distribution of bacteria and fungi in atmospheric aerosols during aircraft sounding of the atmosphere over the seas of the Arctic Ocean of the Russian sector of the Arctic: Barents, Kara, Laptev, East Siberian and Chukotka, as well as over the Bering Sea at altitudes of 200 and up to 10,000 m.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Flight Route

Airborne sounding of the atmosphere was carried out using a modified Tu-134 Optik laboratory aircraft [26,29]. The route diagram of the entire experiment is shown in Figure 1. Profiles of measured values were obtained from the minimum permissible heights (red and other warm tones of trajectories on the schematic map) to the upper troposphere (purple tones of trajectories on the schematic map).

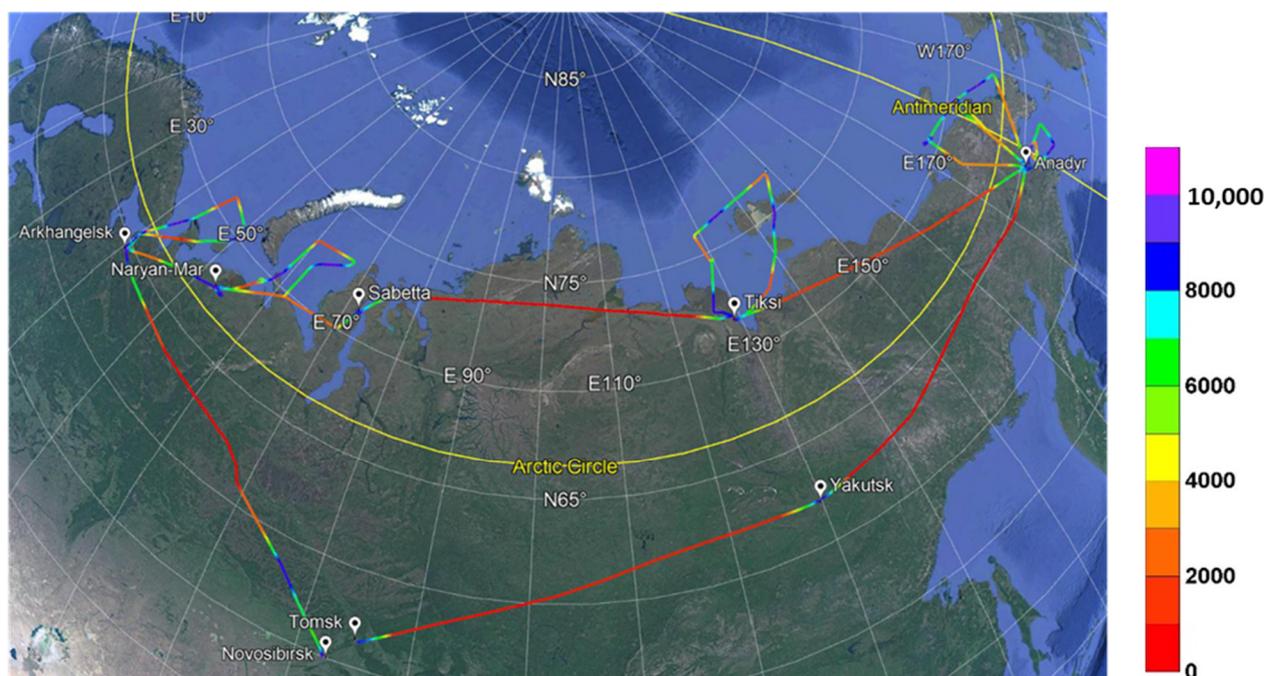


Figure 1. Schematic map of the routes of the Optik Tu-134 aircraft laboratory in the regions of the Russian Arctic. Figure 1 is constructed based on data from the work presented in [26].

2.2. Aerosol Sampling

Atmospheric aerosols were collected into impingers manufactured by JSC Experimental Design Bureau of Fine Biological Engineering, Kirishi, Russia. The device is made of stainless steel with a critical nozzle that ensures constant flow rate at a pressure difference of more than 4×10^4 Pa of air through the device. The required pressure drop is ensured by the difference in the pressure of the flow entering the air intake when the aircraft is moving and the pressure is outside. The particles are inertially deposited into the liquid swirled by the incoming flow (with a flow rate of 50 ± 5 L/min) along the walls of the device. In total, 50 mL of Hanks solution (ICN Biomedicals, Costa Mesa, CA, USA) is used as a sorbing liquid. The retention efficiency of this device for aerosols larger than $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ (the minimum size of known bacteria) exceeds 80%, amounting to an almost constant value of $90 \pm 15\%$ for particles with a diameter of more than $2 \mu\text{m}$. To eliminate the loss of aerosol particles in the connecting tubes, impingers are located near the isokinetic sample inlet. Geographical sampling conditions for microbiological analyzes are presented in Table 1. This table also presents the detected concentrations of culturable microorganisms in the air included in the samples.

Table 1. Sampling conditions of bioaerosols samples and the concentration of culturable microorganisms in the air samples taken in 2020 (expressed in number of Colony Forming Units (CFU) per cubic meter). Time is shown in Greenwich Mean Time.

Flight's Day	Sampling		Flight's Segment	Altitude, m	Sample Number	Sampling Duration, min.	Microorganisms Concentration, CFU/m ³
	Start	Finish					
4 September	21:12	21:24	Barents Sea	500-200	1	10	5.50×10^3
-<<	21:35	22:05	-<<	5000-9000-8000	2	15	4.00×10^3
-<<	22:10	22:16	-<<	5000	3	16	4.06×10^3
-<<	22:25	22:39	-<<	200	4	10	5.00×10^3
6 September	15:05	15:06	Kara Sea	500-200-500	5	9	5.55×10^3
-<<	15:35	15:53	-<<	8000-9000-8000	6	16	3.13×10^3
-<<	15:58	16:10	-<<	5000	7	11	4.54×10^3
-<<	16:15	16:30	-<<	500-200-2500	8	11	4.55×10^3
7 September	8:25	9:03	Naryan-Mar—Sabetta	9000-8500	9	15	3.33×10^3
-<<	12:42	13:25	Sabetta—Tiksi	10,000	10	10	5.00×10^3
9 September	13:12	13:24	Laptev Sea	300-200	11	9	5.55×10^3
-<<	13:43	13:55	-<<	8800	12	10	5.00×10^3
-<<	14:01	14:14	-<<	5000	13	12	4.17×10^3
-<<	14:22	14:32	-<<	300-200	14	12	4.17×10^3
11 September	12:18	13:18	Tiksi—Anadyr	9500-8000	15	17	2.94×10^3
15 September	12:36	12:50	Chukchi Sea	200	16	15	3.33×10^3
-<<	13:10	13:21	-<<	9000	17	10	5.00×10^3
-<<	13:27	13:34	-<<	5000-2000	18	6	8.33×10^3
-<<	13:40	13:50	-<<	250-200	19	10	5.00×10^3
16 September	11:03	11:40	East Siberian Sea	300-200	20	10	5.00×10^3
-<<	12:12	12:23	-<<	200	21	10	5.00×10^3
-<<	12:42	13:17	East Siberian Sea—Anadyr	8500	22	15	3.33×10^3
-<<	15:48	16:00	Bering Sea	200	23	12	3.33×10^3
17 September	17:09	17:24	-<<	8600	24	10	5.00×10^3

2.3. The Concentration of Culturable Microorganisms

The concentration of culturable microorganisms was determined by sowing aerosol samples onto liquid and agar nutrient media: LB (Difco, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA)—to identify saprophytic bacteria; depleted LB medium (1:10 dilution)—for isolating microorganisms inhibited by excess organic matter; starch-ammonia medium [30]—to identify

actinomycetes; soil agar—for soil microorganisms; Sabouraud’s medium [31]—for identifying fungi. Petri dishes with inoculations were incubated at a temperature of 28–30 °C and—to identify psychrophiles—at 6–10 °C for 3–14 days. The calculation of the number of culturable microorganisms in samples, expressed in decimal logarithms of the number of colony-forming units (CFU), was carried out according to standard methods [32]. Considering the size of the volumes of the atmospheric air samples taken for analysis, the minimum threshold for detecting the concentration of viable fungi in the atmosphere was 40 CFU/m³, and for bacteria was 100 CFU/m³. The error in determining the concentration of microorganisms for the cultivation conditions described above was $\pm 0.2 \log_{10}$.

2.4. The Phenotypic Characteristics of the Isolated Microorganisms

The phenotypic characteristics of the isolated microorganisms were determined in accordance with the guidelines [30]. The morphological features of the isolates were studied by observing cells of vital- and fixed-stained preparations using an Axioskop 40 microscope “Carl Zeiss” (Gottingen, Germany).

2.5. The Enzymatic Activity of the Isolated Microorganisms

The enzymatic activity of the isolated microorganisms was determined by testing the proteolytic, amylolytic, lecithinase, nuclease, and lipase activities of the isolates [29]. Pathogenic properties were determined by the presence of alkaline phosphatase, hemolytic, phospholipase (lecithinase), plasmacoagulase, fibrinolytic, and gelatinase activities [33].

2.6. Destruction of Oil

Microbial cultures isolated from Arctic aerosols were tested for their ability to degrade oil by sowing on agarized and liquid 8E mediums [34]. Up to 1–5% of high-viscosity oil from the Usinsk field (Komi Republic, Russian Federation) was added to the medium as the only carbon source. The average density of oil was 0.920–0.986 g/cm³.

2.7. Microorganisms’ Antibiotic Properties

To determine the resistance of coccus strains to antibiotics using the disc diffusion method, the following drugs were used ($\mu\text{g}/\text{disc}$): gentamicin (10), ciprofloxacin (30), kanamycin (30), vancomycin (30), levofloxacin (5), oxacillin (10), benzylpenicillin (10 units), erythromycin (15), clindomycin (2). For spore-forming bacteria, a slightly different recommended set was used: gentamicin (10), ciprofloxacin (5), vancomycin (30), levofloxacin (5), norfloxacin (10), imipenem (10), linezolid (30). The discs with the antibiotics used were produced by NICF LLC (Russia). The Mueller–Hinton medium was used in the experiment according to [35].

The antibiotic activity of spore-forming bacteria was studied using the method of delayed antagonism [36] against opportunistic test strains of bacteria and yeast: *Escherichia coli* 6645 ATCC 25922, *Candida albicans* 620 Y-583, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* B-378 B-4894, and *Bacillus cereus* ATCC 1070 2 from the collection of bacteria, bacteriophages, and fungi at the Federal Budgetary Research Institution «State Research Center for Virology and Biotechnology “Vector”» of Rospotrebnadzor.

2.8. Microorganisms’ Taxonomy

The taxonomy of microorganism strains was determined based on the total results of phenotypic and genomic analysis. Molecular biological identification of bacteria was carried out by determining the nucleotide sequence of a fragment (about 700 bp) of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene [37]. Total nucleic acids were isolated from the prepared material using a commercial reagent kit “RIBO-prep” (InterLabService, Moscow, Russia) in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Next, PCR was carried out using the PCR mixture “5X ScreenMix” (Evrogen, Moscow, Russia) and specific primers for amplification of the 16S rRNA gene fragment (oligodeoxyribonucleotide primers ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAG and CGACRCCATGCANCACT; with a 5′→3′ structure). Detection of PCR products

was carried out using gel electrophoresis [38]. Determination of the nucleotide sequences of PCR products purified using the AMPure XP Reagent kit was carried out using the BigDye™ Terminator v.3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit on an ABI PRISM 3500 Genetic Analyzer automatic sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) [39]. Analysis of the obtained nucleotide sequences was carried out using the Sequencher program. Identification of microorganisms based on analysis of the primary nucleotide sequence was carried out in the GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>, accessed on 12 September 2023) using multiple alignment in the BLASTn program (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>, accessed on 12 September 2023).

Fungi were mainly identified by morpho-physiological characteristics, molecular genetic methods were used selectively for a small number of strains.

ITS (intergenic ribosomal spacer sequence) was used for the identification of fungal strains using molecular genetic methods. The amplification reaction of ITS-fragment of genomic DNA was carried out using oligonucleotides ITS1 and ITS4 for the first round of PCR (obtained fragment~700 bp), ITS3 and ITS4 for the second round of PCR (300 bp). Sequencing reaction of the obtained PCR fragments was performed using the same oligonucleotides and BigDye v.3.1 reagent (Applied Biosystems, USA) under standard conditions. The obtained sequences were analyzed using ABI Sequence Scanner and FinchTV 4.1 software. Sequences were compared with those available in the NCBI GenBank database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>, accessed on 12 September 2023) using the BLASTN algorithm, and phylogenetic analysis was performed using the MEGA 7.0.21 program.

The studied strains are stored for low-temperature freezing in the collection of bacteria, bacteriophages, and fungi at the Federal Budgetary Research Institution «State Research Center for Virology and Biotechnology “Vector”» of Rospotrebnadzor.

3. Results

3.1. Microorganisms Concentrations and Diversity

Flights were carried out over the Barents Sea, White Sea, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, East Siberian Sea, Chukchi Sea and over the Anadyr Gulf of the Bering Sea. For microbiological analysis, 24 samples of atmospheric aerosols were taken into impingers at altitudes from 200 to 10,000 m. Analysis of the reverse trajectories of air masses from which samples were taken using the HYSPLIT program [40,41] shows that their trajectories mainly passed through the northern territories and water areas that are not rich in powerful sources of bioaerosols. Only some backward trajectories for samples with the highest concentrations of culturable microorganisms came from more southern regions (Supplementary Materials, Figures S1–S6). Consequently, there was no reason to expect high concentrations of culturable microorganisms in all air samples over the Arctic seas.

The concentration of culturable microorganisms found in all samples averaged 5.5×10^3 CFU/m³, which is close to the concentrations of atmospheric bioaerosols previously discovered for the more southern region of Russia [42,43]. There was no dependence on the number of isolated microorganisms on the height of aerosol sampling (Table 1). From the studied aerosol samples, 252 culturable isolates of bacteria and fungi were isolated. The obligate psychrophiles expected in samples of Antarctic aerosols, cultivated under experimental conditions, were not detected.

Fungi, including representatives of the widespread genera *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and *Aureobasidium*, were identified only in seven of 24 studied samples, occurring both at high altitudes up to 9000 m and at the level 200–300 m above the water surface. Their highest concentration was isolated from a sample taken over the Barents Sea at an altitude of 500–200 m, accounting for 30% of the number of culturable microorganisms isolated from this sample. In the remaining samples, fungi were either not detected or were present in insignificant quantities (from 0.14 to 4.41%, Figure 2, Tables 1 and 2). The isolated fungi can cause both infectious diseases and allergic reactions. According to the results of studies conducted in pulmonology clinics in different countries, the frequency of

sensitization to *Aspergillus* spp. in patients with bronchial asthma in China was 5.5%; in New Zealand 18.4%; in Saudi Arabia 22.6%; in India 38.5%; in Russia 36%; the number of patients with this disease in the world is approximately 6 million, in Russia this number is 175 thousand [44–46].

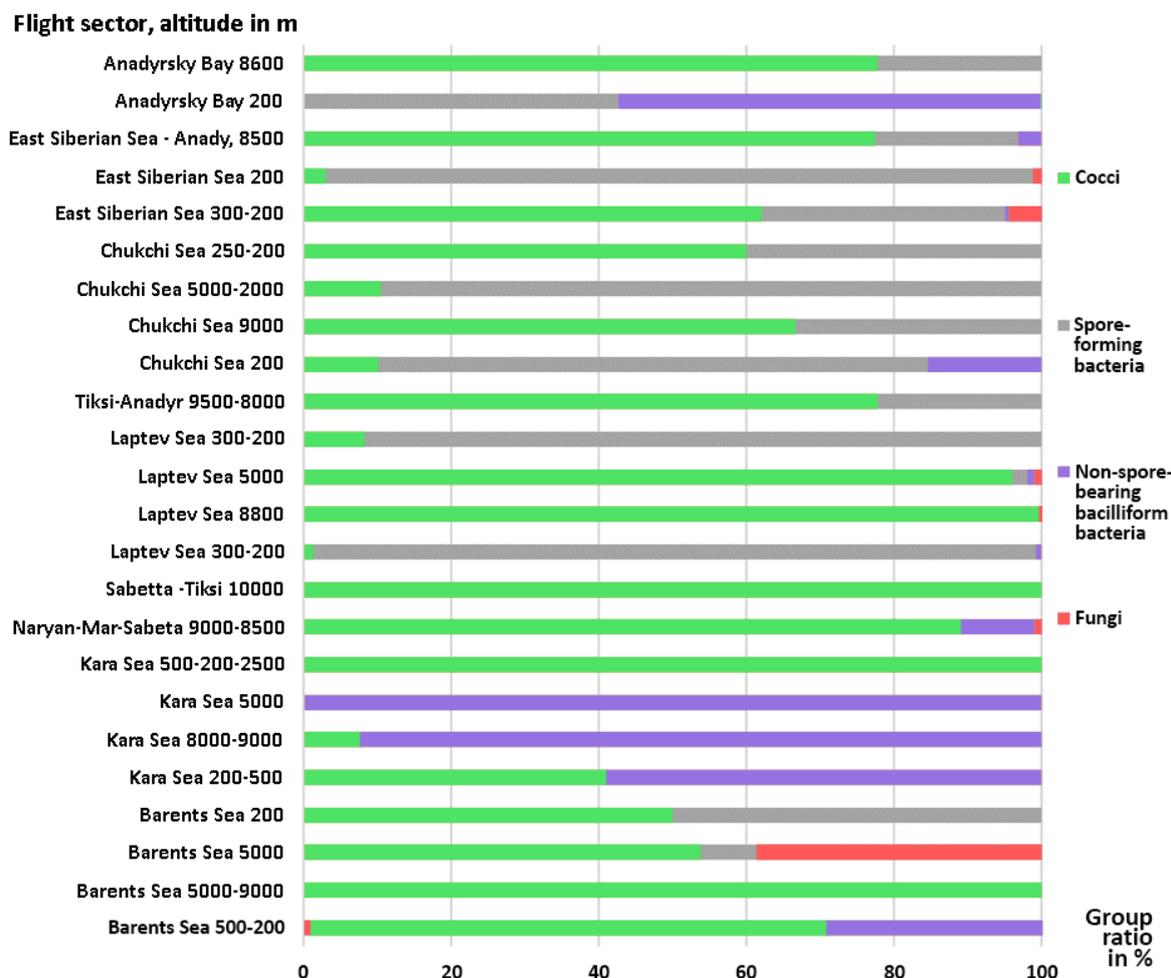


Figure 2. The ratio of groups of detected culturable microorganisms in samples of Arctic aerosols selected during aircraft sounding of the atmosphere in different regions at different altitudes.

Gram-positive endospore-forming bacteria of the genera *Lysinibacillus* and *Bacillus* were most abundant in aerosols at altitudes of 200–300 m, accounting for up to 97.8% of the total number of microbial isolates isolated from the sample (Figure 2). Two samples collected at high altitudes of 9000 and 2000–5000 m above the Chukchi Sea were exceptions and also contained noticeable amounts of spore-forming bacteria—33.3 and 89.4%, respectively, of the total isolated from the samples. In other samples, bacilli were observed in much smaller quantities or were absent.

Non-spore-forming bacteria were isolated from 12 samples found at different altitudes: 15, 30, 57.6, and 58.8% of the total number of isolated non-spore-forming bacteria were in samples taken at altitudes of 500–200 m (Chukchi, Barents, Kara Sea, Anadyr Sea, bay, respectively). The largest number of these were isolated from three samples over the Kara Sea (up to 99.78%) and in a sample taken at an altitude of 200 m above the Gulf of Anadyr—57.06% of those isolated from the sample (Figure 2). It is possible that these samples were taken in locations where the influence of land-based sources was small. The composition and concentration of isolated microorganisms corresponds to the information that oceanic air masses contain mainly Gram-negative bacteria of marine origin caught in the aerosol

from the surface of the water, since it is Gram-negative bacteria that are up to 80-95% of the total number of bacteria in seawater [47].

Table 2. Diversity of culturable microorganisms in samples of atmospheric bioaerosols of the Arctic, determined from the results of analysis of phenotypic and genomic characteristics.

Flight's Segment	Altitude, km/Name of Culturable Microorganisms		
	0.2–0.5	2–5	8–10
Barents Sea	<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Micrococcus</i> spp.; <i>Bacillus</i> spp.	<i>Lysinibacillus</i> spp.; <i>Penicillium</i> spp.; <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.; <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.
Kara Sea	<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Paracoccus</i> spp.; <i>Rothia</i> spp.; <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.; <i>Jeotgaliococcus</i> spp.; <i>Brevundimonas</i> spp.; <i>Acinetobacter radioresistens</i>	<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i> ; <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.; <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	<i>Microbacterium</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Rhizobium</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus hominis</i>
Laptev Sea	<i>Curtobacterium</i> spp.; <i>Bacillus</i> spp.; <i>Pseudarthrobacter</i> spp.; <i>Rothia</i> spp.	<i>Bacillus</i> spp.; <i>Rothia</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Penicillium</i> spp.	<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Penicillium</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus hominis</i> ; <i>Alternaria</i> spp.
Chukchi Sea	<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Micrococcus</i> spp.; <i>Bacillus</i> spp.; <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	<i>Comamonas</i> spp.; <i>Micrococcus</i> spp.; <i>Bacillus</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus equorum</i>	<i>Bacillus</i> spp.
East Siberian Sea	<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.; <i>Lysinibacillus</i> spp.; <i>Staphylococcus warneri</i> ; <i>Aureobasidium</i> spp.; <i>Rothia terrae</i> ; <i>Bacillus</i> spp.; <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.; <i>Kocuria</i> spp.;	No data	No data
East Siberian Sea—Anadyr	No data	No data	<i>Bacillus</i> spp., <i>Kocuria</i> spp., <i>Kocuria sediminis</i> , <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> , <i>Staphylococcus warneri</i>
Bering Sea	<i>Bacillus</i> spp., <i>Nocardia</i> spp., <i>Bacillus pumilus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.	No data	No data

Coccal forms of bacteria isolated from most of the samples were represented by both saprotrophic bacteria of the genus *Micrococcus* and a group of opportunistic bacteria of the genera *Staphylococcus*, *Acinetobacter*, *Rothia* and a number of others that can cause infectious diseases (Table 2).

Among the isolates of this group, bacteria were found that have signs of pathogenicity: phosphatase, lecithinase, and hemolytic activities. Pathogenic microorganisms use a number of genetic strategies to invade the host—the secretion of aggression enzymes is one of them. Testing for signs of pathogenicity of 145 bacterial isolates from different samples revealed 30 spore-forming bacteria, 15 cocci, and 20 non-spore-forming bacteria that secrete hemolysins which destroy red blood cells. In total, 45 bacterial cultures possessed lipolytic enzymes of varying activity and specificity involved in the destruction of cell membranes. Bacteria belonging to the genera *Bacillus* and *Staphylococcus* were discovered, producing highly active phospholipases that determine the invasiveness of microorganisms.

Such a sign of pathogenicity as the production of alkaline phosphatase was found in most of the 145 tested strains, among them the most active were 20 cultures of the genus *Bacillus*, 17 cocci of the genus *Staphylococcus* and *Jeotgaliococcus*, and 15 non-spore-bearing bacteria of the genera *Acinetobacter*, *Brevundimonas*, and *Microbacterium*.

3.2. Antibiotic Activities of Isolates

Important are the ongoing studies to determine the antibiotic activity of microbial isolates from the Arctic and Antarctic in order to identify new promising producers of antibiotics that make it possible to overcome the increasing resistance to antimicrobial drugs of clinical strains of pathogens [48–51].

The antibiotic activity of 34 spore-forming bacteria was studied using the method of delayed antagonism against opportunistic test cultures *E. coli*, *C. albicans*, *S. aureus*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *B. cereus*. Almost all strains of bacilli effectively inhibited the growth of the *Candida* strain, different effects indicate different sets of compounds secreted by the bacilli (zones of lysis and growth inhibition were up to 45 mm, Table S1), 16 out of 34 tested spore-forming bacteria inhibited the growth of *S. aureus*, 9 strains of *B. cereus*. *E. coli* zones were negligible. The *K. pneumoniae* strain was resistant to secreted metabolites of all bacilli studied.

The presence and concentration of staphylococci in the air determines the degree of its contamination by pathogenic microorganisms. Control of the resistance of such atmospheric contaminants to antibiotics is an important factor in determining their danger to public health. Of the 36 tested strains of the staphylococcal group, 15 showed resistance to benzylpenicillin, expressed to varying degrees, 7 strains were resistant to kanamycin, 3 to vancomycin, and one each to gentamicin and oxacillin (Tables S2 and S3). In general, one can say that the staphylococcal strains isolated from northern aerosols showed high sensitivity to the antibiotics used in the experiment in contrast to the control strains *S. aureus* MRSA B-1352 and *S. epidermidis* MRSE B-1350, represented by clinical isolates. The test strain *S. aureus* 209-p B-1266, recommended by the Russian Pharmacopoeia for monitoring drug resistance of strains, showed sensitivity to all drugs used (Tables S2 and S3).

Spore-forming bacteria also showed high sensitivity to antibiotic drugs with a few exceptions (Tables S4 and S5). Three strains Sp-32, Sp-69 and Sp-127, resistant to 3–5 antibiotics, can be classified as multi-resistant. Linozolid turned out to be the least effective antibiotic, while 16 out of 40 tested strains showed resistance to it.

3.3. Bacterial Growth at Different Temperatures

Another sign that indirectly indicates the ability of a microorganism to cause a pathogenic process is its active growth at a temperature of 37 °C. The studied strains were tested for their ability to grow in the temperature range of 6–37 °C when sown on the agar medium of the Russian Federation and incubated for 48 h, the results obtained are presented in Table 3. Eighteen strains out of 145 tested were distinguished by active growth at a temperature of 6–9 °C are classified as psychrotolerant bacteria. The rest were mesophilic microorganisms, and more than half of them grew very well at 37 °C (Table 3).

Table 3. Ability of the studied strains to grow at different temperatures.

Strain	Growth Temperature, °C			Strain	Growth Temperature, °C			Strain	Growth Temperature, °C		
	6–9	20–22	37		6–9	20–22	37		6–9	20–22	37
Sp-1	++	++	++	Sp-49		+		Sp-97	-	+++	+++
Sp-2	++	++	++	Sp-50	-	++	+	Sp-98	-	+++	+++
Sp-3	-	++	+	Sp-51	-	++	+	Sp-99	-	+++	++
Sp-4	-	++++	±	Sp-52	±-	++	++	Sp-100	-	++++	++
Sp-5	-	+	±	Sp-53	--	++	++	Sp-101	-	+++	+++
Sp-6	-	++	++	Sp-54	-	+	±	Sp-102	-	++++	++
Sp-7	-	++	+	Sp-55	-	++++	++++	Sp-103	-	++++	±
Sp-8	±	++++	+++	Sp-56	-	++++	++++	Sp-104	-	++++	++++
Sp-9	-	++	++	Sp-57	-	+	±	Sp-105	-	++++	++++

Table 3. Cont.

Strain	Growth Temperature, °C			Strain	Growth Temperature, °C			Strain	Growth Temperature, °C		
	6–9	20–22	37		6–9	20–22	37		6–9	20–22	37
Sp-10	-	++	++	Sp-58	-	+++	+	Sp-106	-	++++	++++
Sp-11	±	++	++	Sp-59	-	++++	++++	Sp-107	-	++++	++++
Sp-12	-	++++	++++	Sp-60	-	++++	+++	Sp-108	++	++++	++++
Sp-13	-	++	+++	Sp-61	-	+++	+	Sp-109	++	++++	++++
Sp-14		++	±	Sp-62	-	++++	++++	Sp-110	-	++++	++++
Sp-15	-	++++	++	Sp-63	-	+++	++	Sp-111	-	++++	++++
Sp-16	++	++++	+++	Sp-64	-	++++	++++	Sp-112	-	+	++
Sp-17	-	++	++	Sp-65	±	+++	++	Sp-113	-	++	++
Sp-18	+++	++++	+++	Sp-66	-	+	±	Sp-114	++	+++	++
Sp-19	-	++	++	Sp-67	-	++++	+++	Sp-115	++	++++	++
Sp-20	-	++++	++++	Sp-68	-	++++	+	Sp-116	++	++++	±
Sp-21	-	+	-	Sp-69	±	++++	+++	Sp-117	-	++++	++++
Sp-22	++	++++	++++	Sp-70	-	++++	+++	Sp-118	-	++++	++++
Sp-23	+	++	+++	Sp-71	-	++++	+++	Sp-119	-	++++	++++
Sp-24	++	+++	++	Sp-72	-	++++	+++	Sp-120	-	++++	++++
Sp-25	++	++++	++	Sp-73	-	+++	+	Sp-121	-	+	++
Sp-26	++	+++	±	Sp-74	-	++++	++	Sp-122	-	+++	++
Sp-27	+	++	±	Sp-75	-	++++	+++	Sp-123	-	+	±
Sp-28	-	++	±	Sp-76	-	++	+	Sp-124	-	+++	±
Sp-29	±	+++	±	Sp-77	-	+	±	Sp-125	-	++	+
Sp-30	++	+++	++	Sp-78	-	+	+	Sp-126	-	+++	++
Sp-31	±	+++	++	Sp-79	-	++++	+++	Sp-127	-	++	±
Sp-32	+	++	+	Sp-80	-	++++	+++	Sp-128	-	+++	-
Sp-33	-	++	+	Sp-81	-	++++	++++	Sp-129	-	+++	-
Sp-34	-	+	+	Sp-82	-	++++	++	Sp-130	±	++++	-
Sp-35	-	++	+	Sp-83	-	++++	++++	Sp-131	±	++++	-
Sp-36	-	++	±	Sp-84	-	+++	+++	Sp-132	-	++++	±
Sp-37	-	++	+	Sp-85	-	+++	+++	Sp-133	-	+++	++
Sp-38	-	+	+	Sp-86	-	+++	+++	Sp-134	+	++++	++
Sp-39	-	++	++	Sp-87	-	+++	±	Sp-135	-	+++	+
Sp-40	-	++	++	Sp-88	-	+	±	Sp-136	-	+++	++
Sp-41	-	++	++	Sp-89	-	++	±	Sp-137	-	+++	±
Sp-42	-	++	±	Sp-90	-	++++	++++	Sp-138	++	++++	+++
Sp-43	-	++	++	Sp-91	-	++++	++++	Sp-139	-	++++	+++
Sp-44	-	++	±	Sp-92	-	+	±	Sp-140	-	++++	++++
Sp-45	++	++	±	Sp-93	-	+	±	Sp-141	-	++++	++++
Sp-46	-	++	±	Sp-94	-	+++	++++	Sp-142	-	+++	++
Sp-47	++	++	±	Sp-95	-	++++	++++	Sp-143	+	++	±
Sp-48	++	++++	++++	Sp-96	+	++++	++++	Sp-144	-	++	
								Sp-146	±	+++	+++

Designation: “++++”—abundant growth of the crop, “+++”—active growth, “++”—moderate growth, “+”—weak growth, “±”—trace growth, “-”—no growth. Psychrotolerant strains are highlighted in grey.

3.4. Biotechnological Properties of Isolates

A significant aspect of the study of microorganisms in polar habitats is their ability to secrete various lytic compounds at low temperatures, which can be used in biotechnological processes and in reclamation processes carried out in similar temperature conditions [52–56]. The results of testing isolated bacteria and yeasts as oil destructors are provided in the work presented in [34]. The ability to grow at different temperature conditions was previously demonstrated in Table 3. Psychrotolerant microorganisms capable of active destruction of oil at low temperatures include bacterial strains Sp-1, Sp-16, Sp-18, Sp-22, Sp-22-1, and Sp-116, as well as yeast Sp-71, Sp-91 (Figure 3B,C). The most active oil destructor turned out to be the psychrotolerant strain *Rhodococcus* sp Sp-116 [34], deposited in the collection of bacteria, bacteriophages, and fungi under No. B-1388. During 10 days of incubation of

this strain at room temperature, oil added up to 2% to the cultivation medium was almost completely utilized (Figure 3A).

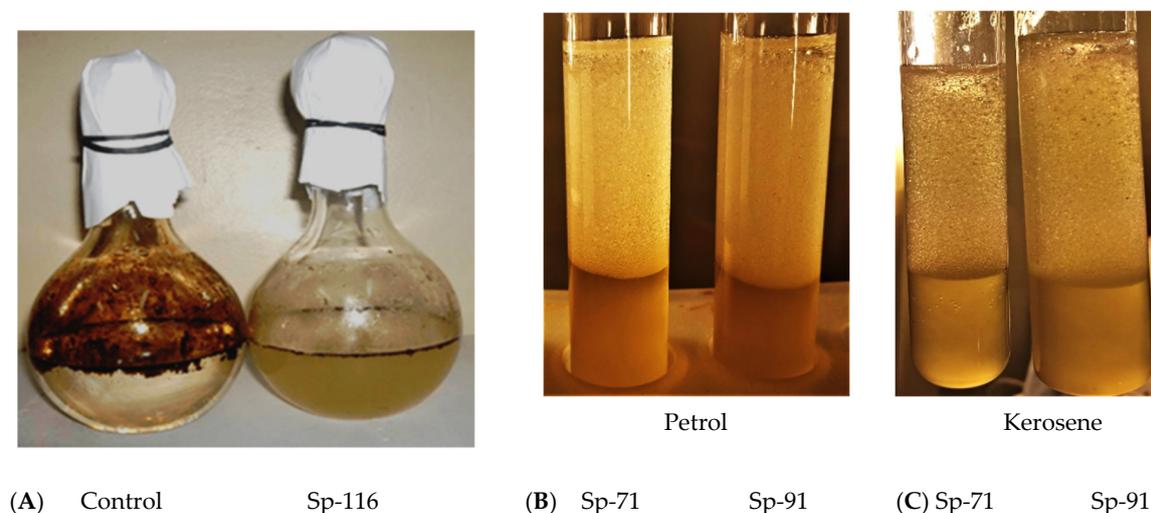


Figure 3. Oil utilization by *Rhodococcus* sp. Sp-116 (A) and emulsification of petroleum products (B,C) by yeast strains Sp-71 and Sp-91 isolated from aerosols.

4. Discussion

The formation of the Arctic aeromycobiota occurs both due to the arrival of microorganisms from natural landscapes and due to the appearance of bacteria and fungi as a result of anthropogenic transfer (invasion) that has increased in the Arctic territory in recent years. The dominant agents of biological transport between land, water, and the atmosphere are air flows that facilitate the transfer of particles with immobilized microorganisms and other biological objects over large horizontal distances and heights. An increase in the concentration of fungi of the genera *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and others in Arctic aerosols growing at 37 °C is associated with their possible pathogenicity for humans [26], which requires control of the concentration and composition of atmospheric mycota to prevent possible fungal infections. The work presented in [57] showed that the majority of the mycobiota in the studied air samples consisted of biodegraders of various materials and conditional human pathogens. The dominant species and their uneven distribution in the air of residential and work premises and in adjacent areas were identified. There is a dominance of dark-colored microorganisms producing melanins, which are well-adapted to overcome unfavorable environmental conditions. In our studies, these are fungi of the genera *Aspergillus* and *Aureobasidium* (Table 2).

Knowledge of the sources and transport pathways of bioaerosols is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the role of microorganisms in the atmosphere and control of the spread of associated epidemic diseases. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has raised widespread concerns about bioaerosols, which may have significant public health impacts. The Arctic aerial microbiota is formed due to the supply of microorganisms from natural local landscapes, large-scale propagation events associated with the supply of biomaterials from distant sources, and also as a result of increased anthropogenic load, leading to risks of biological pollution, which contributes to the spread of cosmopolitan species in the Arctic, such as pathogenic fungi *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, and others. Transoceanic and transcontinental dust events play a role in the transfer of pathogens, expanding the biogeographic range of organisms through long-distance dispersal [58]. Satellite observations have shown atmospheric transport of dust from China more than 10,000 km over the Pacific Ocean, and Eurasia has been identified as the main source of anthropogenic aerosol pollution in the polar regions of North America [59]. Pathogens moving through the air over long distances are able to spread diseases across continents and between them [60]. Seasonal meningococcal meningitis in Africa [61] and valley fever

caused by *Coccidioides* spores in arid regions on both American continents are associated with the transfer of the pathogen with dust components [62]. The spread of microorganisms over long distances in unfavorable atmospheric conditions is ensured by various protective means, due to the production of extracellular polymeric substances and pigments, the formation of spores or other dormant structures, association with vectors, and also due to osmo- and thermo-protectors, antioxidants, or specific enzymes [63]. The long-held view of atmospheric transport as neutral to dispersal outcomes in ecology is no longer tenable.

Noteworthy is the presence in Arctic aerosols of bacteria of the genus *Staphylococcus*, which belong to the fourth pathogenicity group (Table 2). Species such as *S. epidermidis*, *S. warneri*, and *S. hominis* isolated from aerosols are detected primarily in hospital-acquired infections. Found as a harmless commensal on the skin of humans and animals, these bacteria, having increased virulence and pathogenicity as well as frequent resistance to antibiotics, are capable of causing infections in patients with weakened immune systems. The presence of staphylococci in aerosols of cold habitats was previously shown in the literature [64].

Bacteria of the genus *Acinetobacter* isolated from the studied aerosols are free-living saprophytes, but can cause meningitis and septicemia in humans against the background of suppressed immune system function [65]. Among the isolated microbial isolates, similar information about the possibility of causing diseases is known for microorganisms of the genus *Kocuria*, which cause infections in patients with weakened immune systems [66]; for bacteria of the genus *Curtobacterium* of the order *Actinomycetales*, isolated from clinical material during infectious processes of various localizations; for bacteria of the genus *Rothia* from the family *Micrococcaceae* [67]; as well as for bacteria of the genus *Comamonas*, isolates of which are obtained mainly from plants and soil habitats, but are also capable of causing an infectious disease [68]. Opportunistic bacteria of the genus *Brevundimonas* have been isolated; they are usually isolated from patients with impaired immunity and concomitant chronic diseases [69]. Saprotrophic microorganisms of the genus *Pseudarthrobacter*, representatives of the widespread genera *Bacillus*, *Lysinibacillus*, *Nocardia*, and symbiotic bacteria of the genus *Rhizobium* were also isolated from Arctic aerosols. Facultatively anaerobic, halotolerant bacteria of the genus *Jeotgaliococcus*, known for their ability to grow at *NaCl* concentrations from 0.1 to 16%, were isolated too [70].

Pathogenic microorganisms use a number of genetic strategies to invade the host, and the secretion of aggression enzymes is one of them. As mentioned above, testing for signs of pathogenicity of 145 bacterial isolates from different samples revealed 30 spore-forming bacteria, 15 cocci, and 20 non-spore-forming bacteria that secrete hemolysins that destroys red blood cells. Fifty-five cultures possessed lipolytic enzymes of varying activity and specificity involved in the destruction of cell membranes. Bacteria belonging to the genera *Bacillus* and *Staphylococcus* were found to produce highly active phospholipases that determine the invasiveness of microorganisms [71]. Such a sign of pathogenicity as the production of alkaline phosphatase was found in most of the tested strains. Among them, the most active were 20 cultures of the genus *Bacillus*, 17 cocci of the genus *Staphylococcus* and *Jeotgaliococcus*, and 15 non-spore-forming bacteria of the genera *Acinetobacter*, *Brevundimonas*, and *Microbacterium*.

Global climatic changes and increasing anthropogenic load imply further changes in the Arctic biota and enrichment of the air environment with microorganisms that was not typical before. The results obtained are preliminary and need further research. For an objective assessment of the data obtained, additional flights with route repetition are required. Further studies of the Arctic microbiota are planned as part of a comprehensive expedition using the Tu-134 Optik laboratory aircraft. Unfortunately, aircraft sounding is an expensive research method and cannot be used as much as researchers would like in order to obtain the most correct data. We hope that integration of international research programs will help to obtain comprehensive monitoring results.

5. Conclusions

Analysis of the studied samples of Arctic atmospheric aerosols revealed a significant diversity of culturable bacteria and fungi with concentrations averaging 5.5×10^3 CFU/m³, regardless of altitude and sampling location at altitudes from 200 m to 10,000 m.

The presence in aerosols of opportunistic fungi and bacteria, including representatives of the genus *Staphylococcus* and antibiotic-resistant bacteria, makes it necessary to control the microbiological composition of aerosols to prevent infectious diseases.

The discovered highly effective psychrotolerant bacteria—oil destructors—are suitable for the creation of consortia of microorganisms and for use in the remediation of oil-contaminated areas of Siberia and the Arctic.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/atmos15030365/s1>, Figure S1: Backward trajectory of air masses from which an air sample was taken at an altitude of 200 m above the Barents Sea; Figure S2: Backward trajectories of air masses from which an air sample was taken at altitudes of 200–500 m above the Kara Sea; Figure S3: Backward trajectories of air masses from which an air sample was taken at altitudes of 200–300 m above the Laptev Sea; Figure S4: Backward trajectory of air masses from which an air sample was taken at an altitude of 500 m above the East Siberian Sea; Figure S5: Backward trajectory of air masses from which an air sample was taken at an altitude of 9000 m above the Chukchi Sea; Figure S6: Backward trajectories of air masses from which an air sample was taken at altitudes 2000–5000 m above the Chukchi Sea; Table S1: Antifungal effect of bacilli strains on the pathogenic strain of *Candida albicans* determined using the diffusion method on an agarized nutrient medium; Table S2: Sensitivity determination to antibiotics of strains belonging to the group of staphylococci using the disk diffusion method; Table S3: Interpretation of growth retardation zone diameters in determining the sensitivity of cocci to antimicrobial agents using the disk-diffusion method; Table S4: Sensitivity determination to antibiotics using the disk diffusion method of strains of spore-forming bacteria; Table S5: Interpretation of growth retardation zone diameters in determining the sensitivity of strains of spore-forming bacteria to antimicrobial agents using the disk-diffusion method.

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