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## Anaerobic ammonium oxidation in the Peruvian oxygen minimum zone

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ABSTRACT: We investigated the microbial pathways of nitrogen (N) loss in an April 2005 transect through the Peruvian oxygen minimum zone (OMZ) at 12° S latitude using short anaerobic incubations with '5N-labeled substrates and molecular-ecological and lipid-biomarker studies. In incubations with '5NH<sub>4</sub>', immediate production of '4N'5N, but not '3N'5N, indicated that N<sub>2</sub> was produced by the pairing of labeled '5NH<sub>4</sub>' with in situ '4NO<sub>2</sub>' via anaerobic ammonium oxidation (anammox). Supporting this finding, we also found anammox-related 16S ribosomal ribonucleic acid gene sequences similar to those previously known from other marine water columns in which anammox activity was measured. We identified and enumerated anammox bacteria via fluorescence in situ hybridization and quantitative polymerase chain reaction and found ladderane membrane lipids specific to anammox bacteria wherever anammox activity was measured by our isotope tracer method. However, in incubations with '5NO<sub>3</sub>' or '5NO<sub>2</sub>', in which denitrification would have been expected to produce '5N'5N by pairing of oxidized '5N ions, '5N'5N production was not detected before 24 h, showing that denitrification of fixed N to N<sub>2</sub> was not taking place in our samples. At the time and locality of our study, anammox, rather than denitrification, was responsible for N<sub>2</sub> production in the Peruvian OMZ waters.

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