

Dormancy in Spacecraft-Associated Actinobacteria: Implications for Mars Planetary Protection

June 1-2, 2026

Committee on Planetary Protection Virtual Meeting:
Limits of Terrestrial Life and the Probability of Growth on Mars,
Aeronautics, Space, and Astronomy
Center for Advancing Science and Technology (CAST)
National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

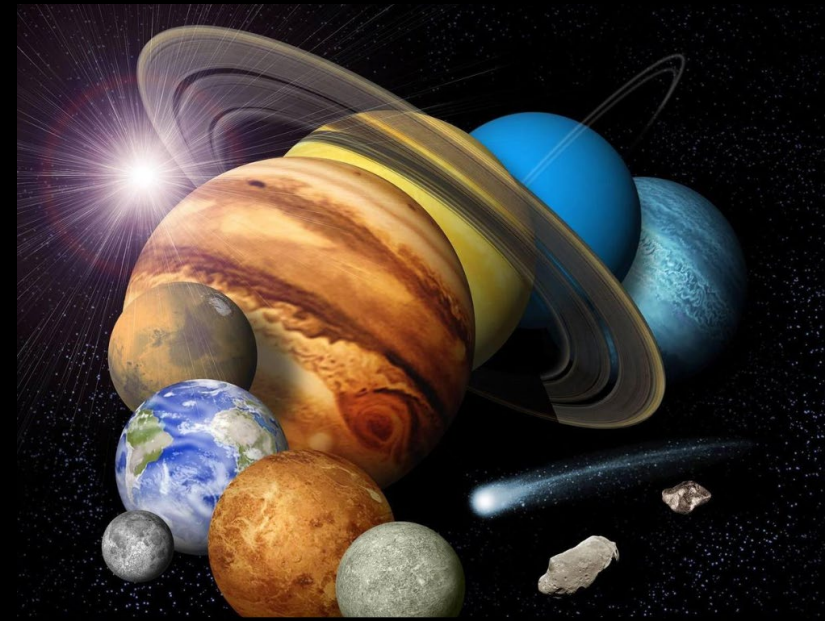


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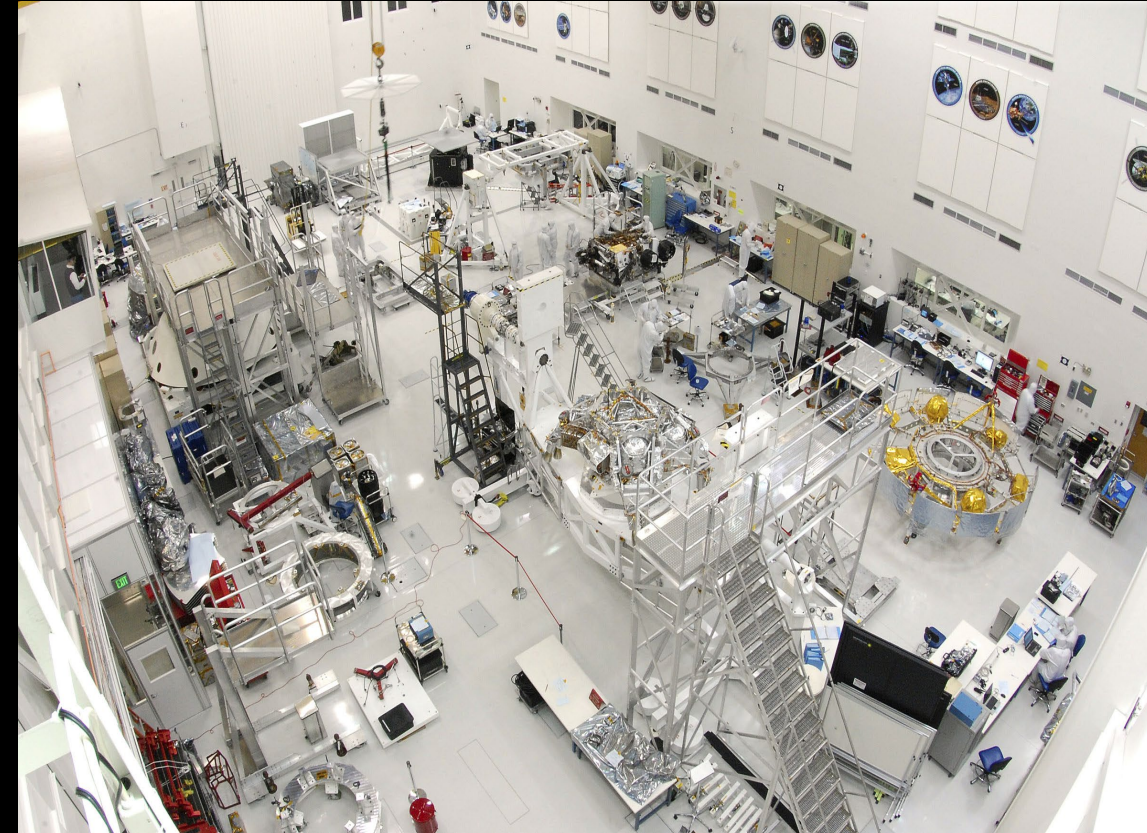
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SPACECRAFT ASSEMBLY CLEAN ROOMS (SACs)/ FACILITY (SAF)

- low nutrients
- dry/controlled environments
- repeated cleaning/
decontamination



**Selection pressure for microbial
persistence**



Microbial contamination of spacecraft and associated environments

Predominant
Spacecraft cleanroom
contaminants are
Gram-positive, spore-
forming *Bacillus*
species

Sporulation

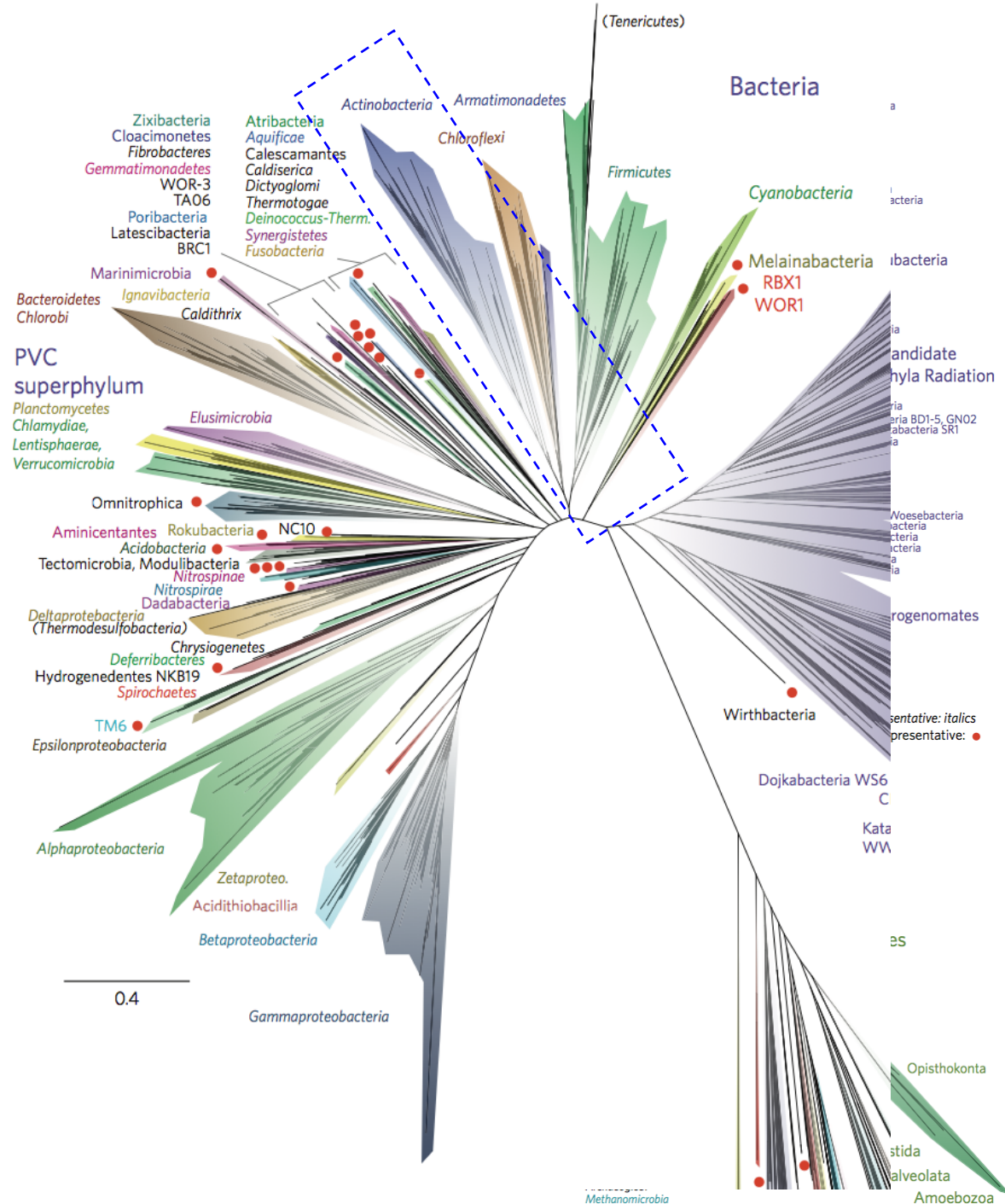
Non-spore forming
Gram-positive,
Actinobacterial
species

Non-cultivability/
Non-spore dormancy
less appreciated

Schultz J, *et al* (2025). Microbiome. PMID: 40350519

Moissl-Eichinger C, *et al* (2012). Astrobiology. PMID: 23121015

Muthamilselvi Sivabalan SK, *et al* (2026). Microbiology Spectrum. PMID: 42095681



diverse phylum of Gram-positive bacteria

Actinobacterial species



Viable but nonculturable (VBNC) bacteria:

in a state of very low metabolic activity

do not divide,

but are alive and

can become culturable once resuscitated

**Non-spore
forming Gram-
positive,
Actinobacterial
species**

Non-cultivability

Why Dormancy Matters?

Dormancy = survival strategy under extreme stress



***Actinobacterial* strain *Micrococcus luteus* - revived from 125 million-year-old amber**

Dormancy of the tuberculosis causing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which enters a state of clinical latency to evade the effects of antibiotics

Why Dormancy Matters for Mars Planetary Protection

VBNC = viable but non-culturable



Dormancy
Cells are alive
but inactive



Missed by Culture
Not recovered by
standard cultivation



Resuscitation
Cells can “wake up”
when conditions improve



Model Uncertainty
Decoupling of survival,
detection, and growth



Dormant cell
(not growing)



Resuscitated cell
(active, can grow)



Dormancy decouples survival, detection, and growth.

Actinobacteria Recur in Spacecraft-Associated Systems

> [Astrobiology](#). 2010 Apr;10(3):325-35. doi: 10.1089/ast.2009.0396.

Recurrent isolation of extremotolerant bacteria from the clean room where Phoenix spacecraft components were assembled

Sudeshna Ghosh ¹, Shariff Osman, Parag Vaishampayan, Kasthuri Venkateswaran

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 20446872 DOI: [10.1089/ast.2009.0396](#)

[Free article](#)

Phylum	No of strains	%
Firmicutes	29	41
Actinobacteria	25	36
Proteobacteria	14	20
Others	2	3
Total	70	



Payload Hazardous Servicing Facility at NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida

► [Microbiol Resour Announc.](#) 2023 Feb 22;12(3):e01011-22. doi: [10.1128/mra.01011-22](https://doi.org/10.1128/mra.01011-22) 

Draft Genome Sequences of Spacecraft-Associated Microbes Isolated from Six NASA Missions

[Michelle T Tran](#)^{a,*}, [Arman Seuylemezian](#)^b, [Alonna Wright](#)^c, [David Coil](#)^c, [Jonathan Eisen](#)^c, [Lisa Guan](#)^{b,✉}

Editor: Irene L G Newton^d

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PMCID: PMC10019167 PMID: [36840549](#)

Phylum	Count	%
Firmicutes	158	86%
Actinobacteria	19	10%
Proteobacteria	6	3%
Total	183	

Actinobacteria

Micrococcus luteus

Kocuria palustris

Rothia sp.

Microbacterium hydrocarbonoxydans

Microbacterium sp.

Curtobacterium sp.

Cellulosimicrobium funkei

Agromyces mediolanus

Janibacter melonis

Georgenia satyanarayanai

Actinobacteria from spacecraft assembly clean rooms (SACs)



Clean room at NASA's Kennedy Space Center

Case study

***Tersicoccus phoenicis* 1P05MA^T
(= NRRL B-59547^T = DSM 30849^T)**

Vaishampayan P, Moissl-Eichinger C, Pukall R, Schumann P, Spröer C, Augustus A, Roberts AH, Namba G, Cisneros J, Salmassi T, Venkateswaran K. Description of *Tersicoccus phoenicis* gen. nov., sp. nov. isolated from spacecraft assembly clean room environments. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol*. 2013 Jul;63(Pt 7):2463-2471. doi: 10.1099/ij.s.0.047134-0. Epub 2012 Dec 7. PMID: 23223813.

Tersicoccus phoenicis DSM 30849 (1P05MA)

Non-spore-forming SAC isolate



Genome

- 3.21 Mb | 132 scaffolds | 3,185 genes
- 3,128 protein-coding | 46 tRNAs | 104 pseudogenes



Unique Genes (492)

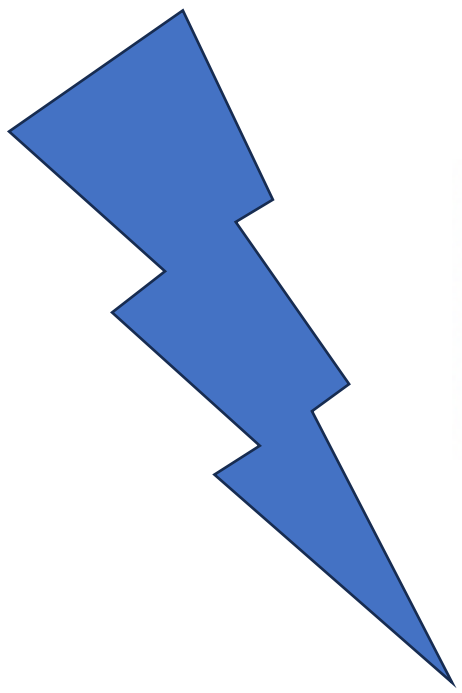
- Toxin-antitoxin | Phage elements | Transporters
DNA-binding | Hypothetical

- 2 full-length Rpf homologs → revive dormant cells

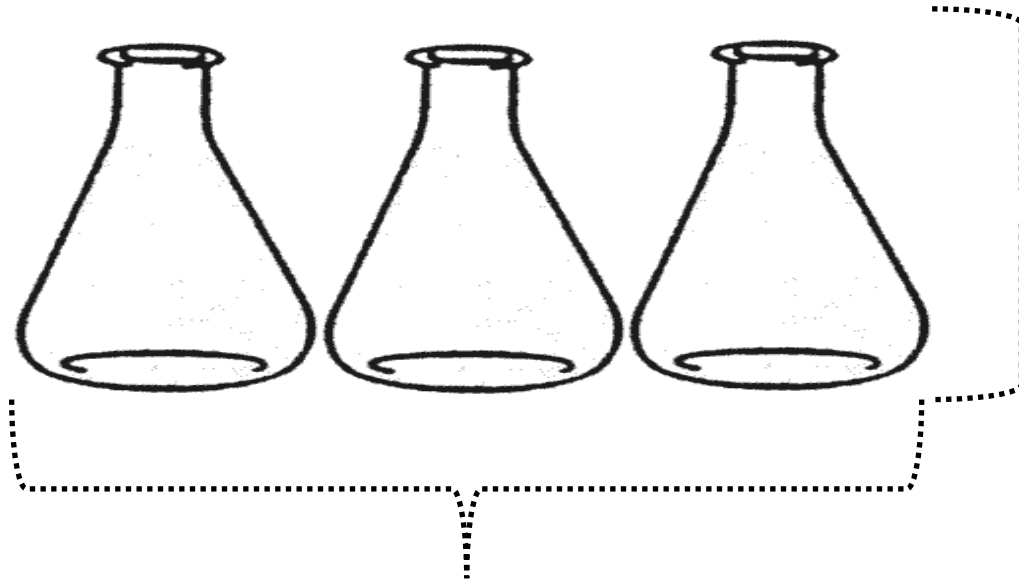
Tersicoccus phoenicis DSM 30849 (1P05MA)

Non-spore-forming SAC isolate

Our Research Question

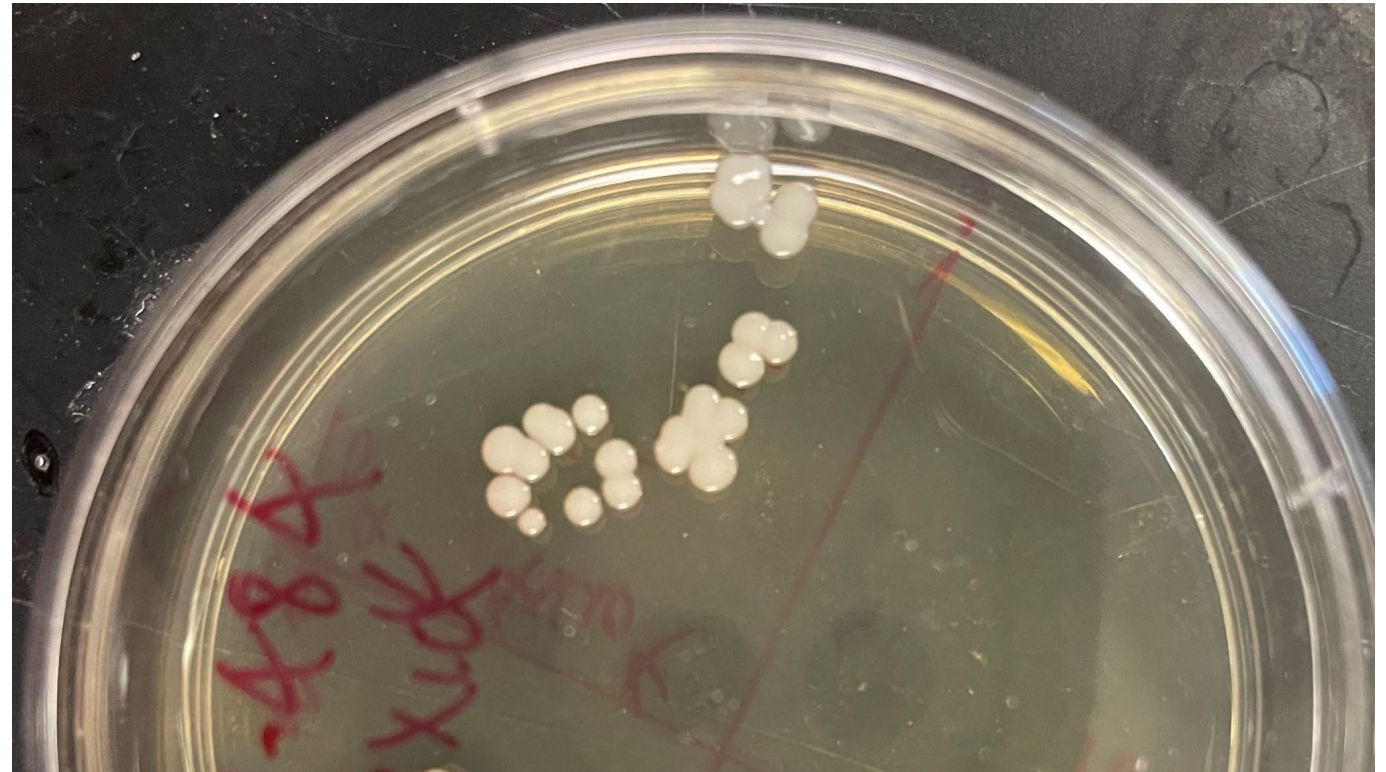
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- Hypothesis: enters & exits dormancy
 - Experimentally testable?

Tersicoccus phoenicis 1P05MA^T (= NRRL B-59547^T = DSM 30849^T)



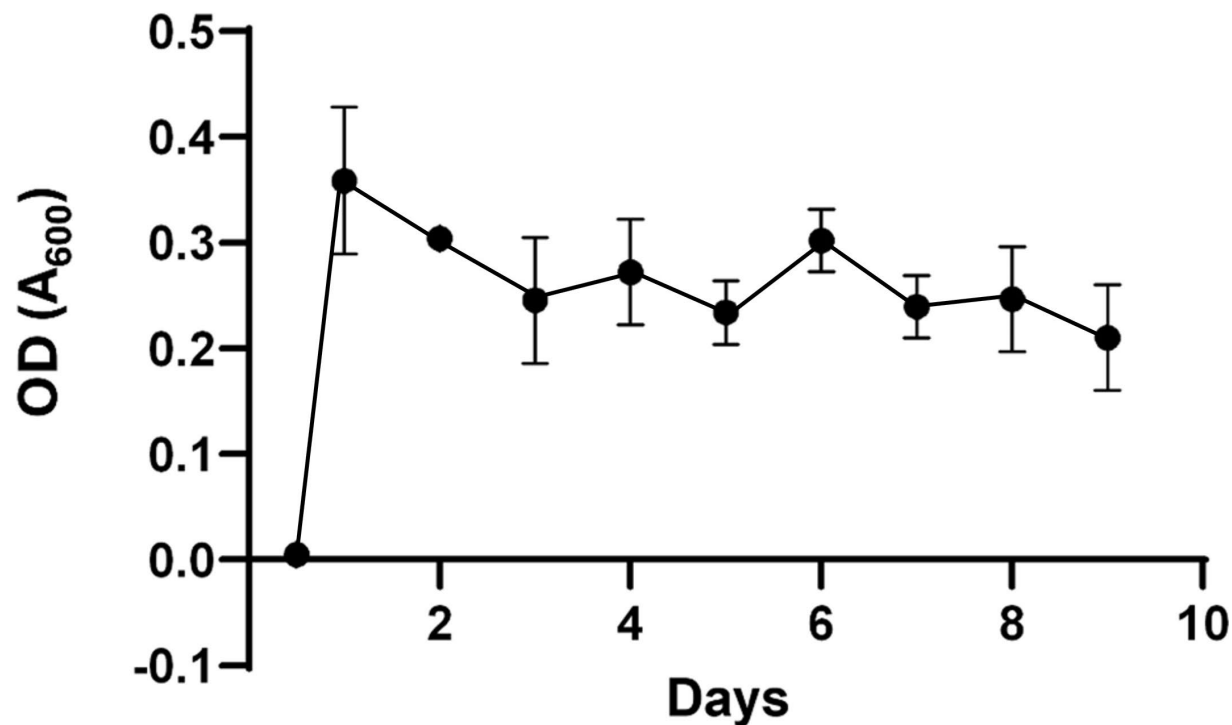
Triplicates

**Acetate minimal media (AMM)
starvation model**



- Optical density (A600)
- Plated on LB agar plates - colony forming units (CFUs)

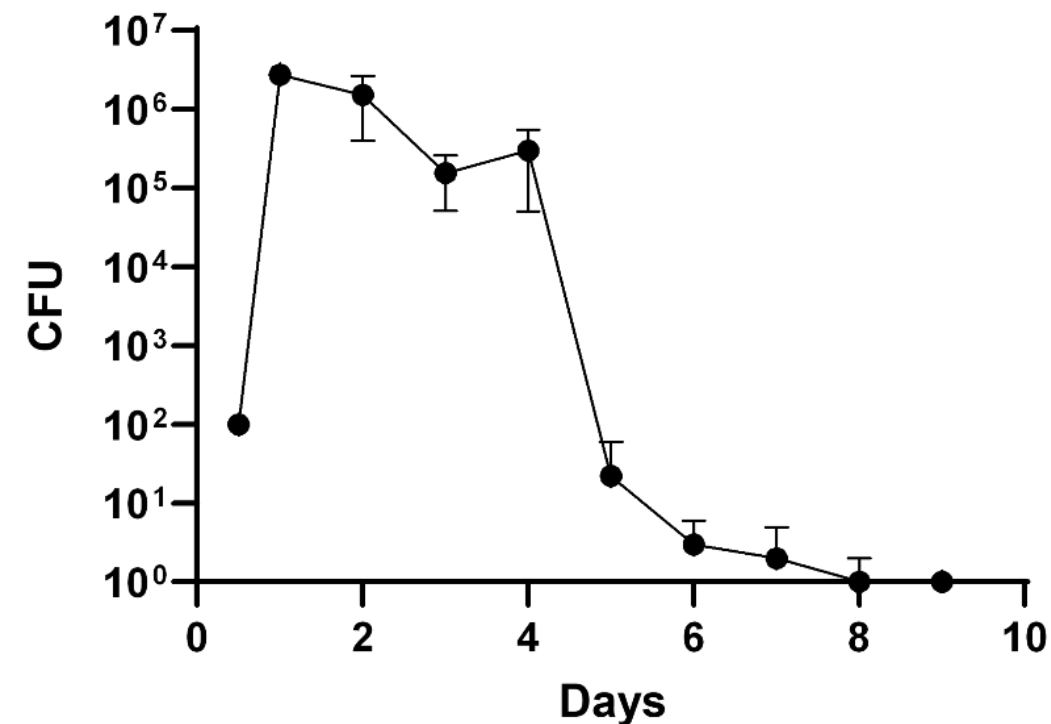
Tersicoccus phoenicis growth



The OD reached a maximum of 0.25-0.3 by day 3 and was maintained at day 9

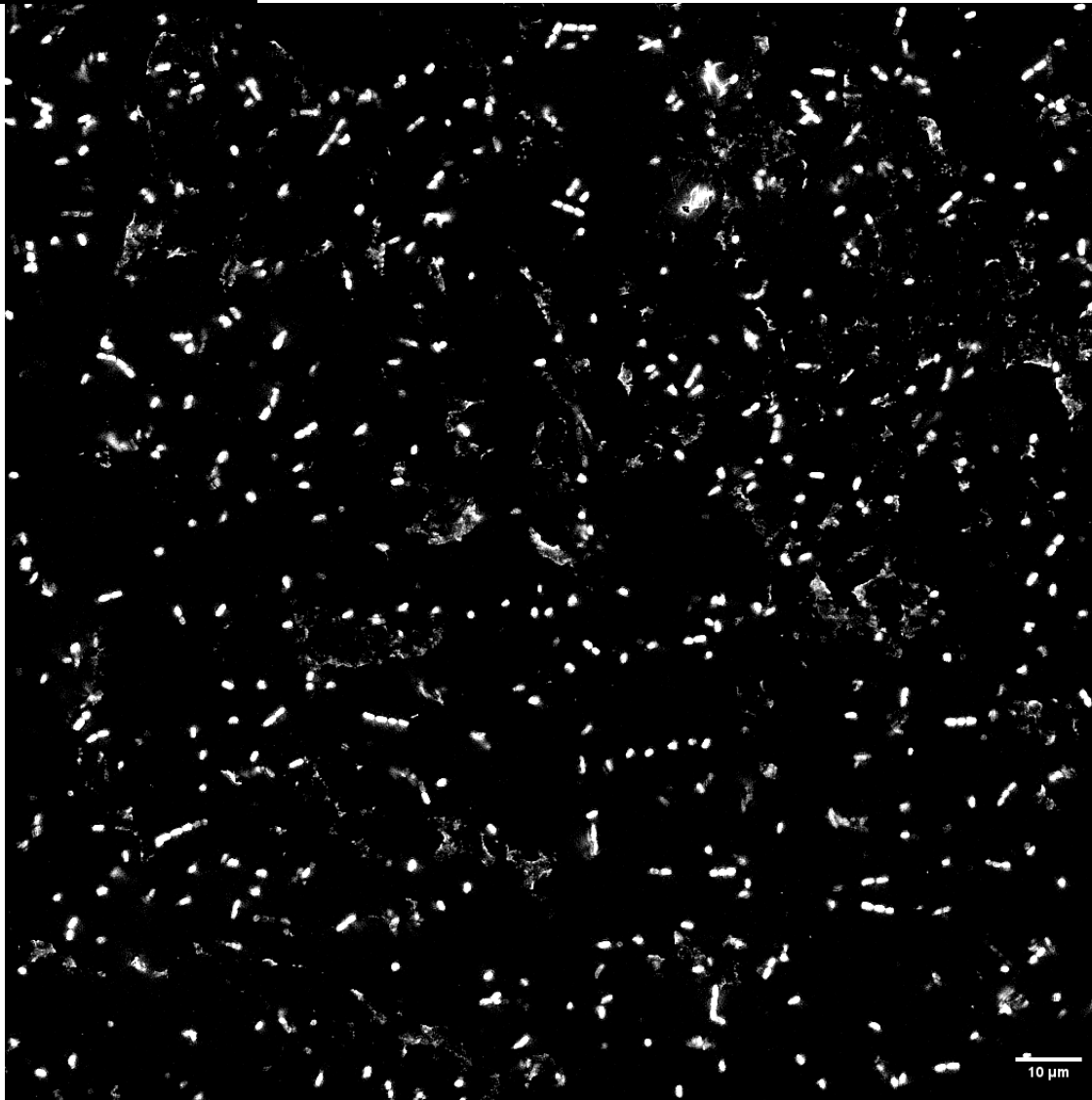
A

Tersicoccus phoenicis CFU

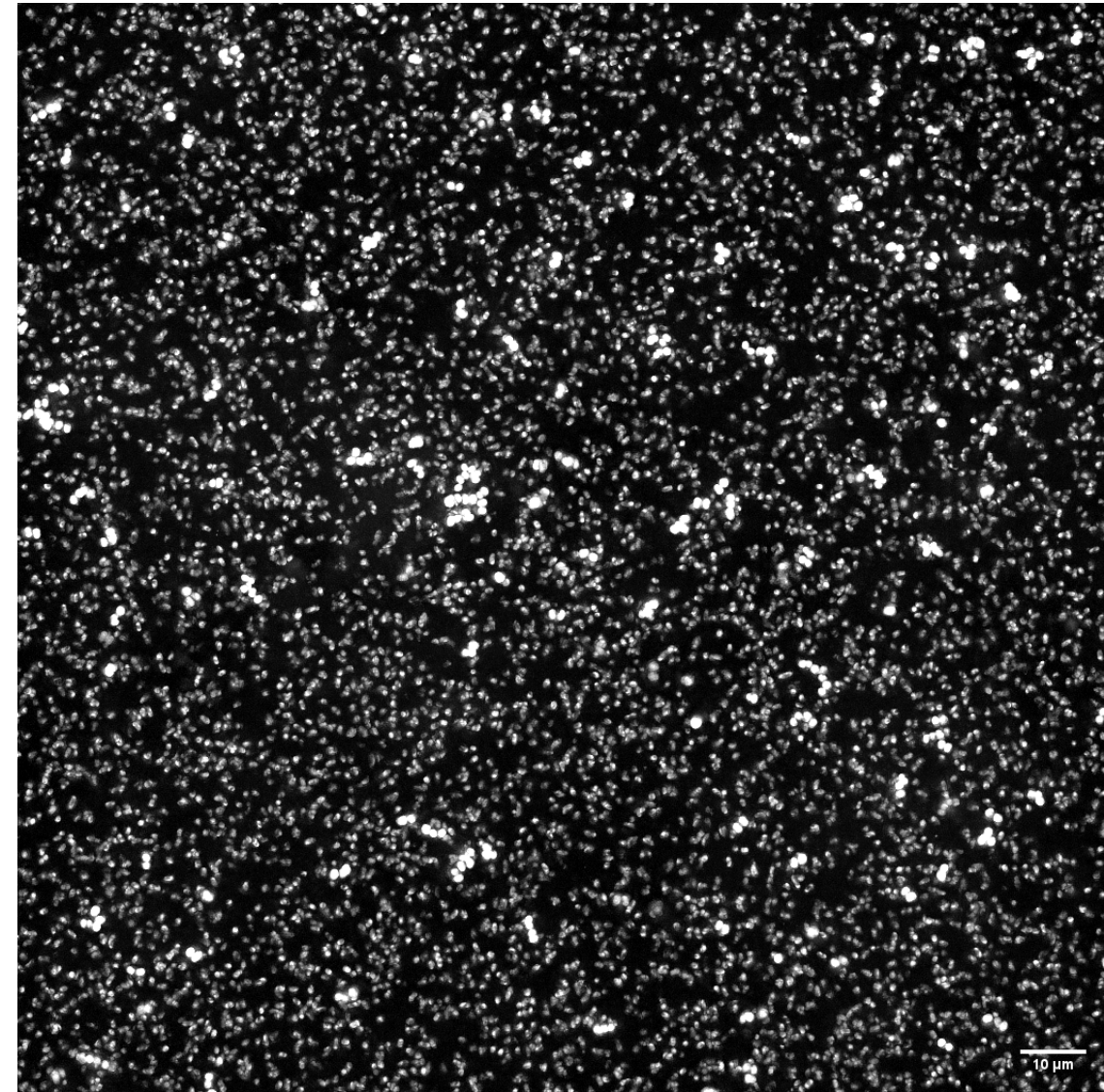


The viable counts reached a maximum between 1 and 2 days and rapidly decreased after day 4

SAC isolate *Tersicoccus phoenicis* 1P05MA^T enters dormancy after 4 days of growth



T. phoenicis in exponential growth in acetate minimal media (AMM)



T. phoenicis in the dormant state after 10 days of growth in acetate minimal media (AMM)

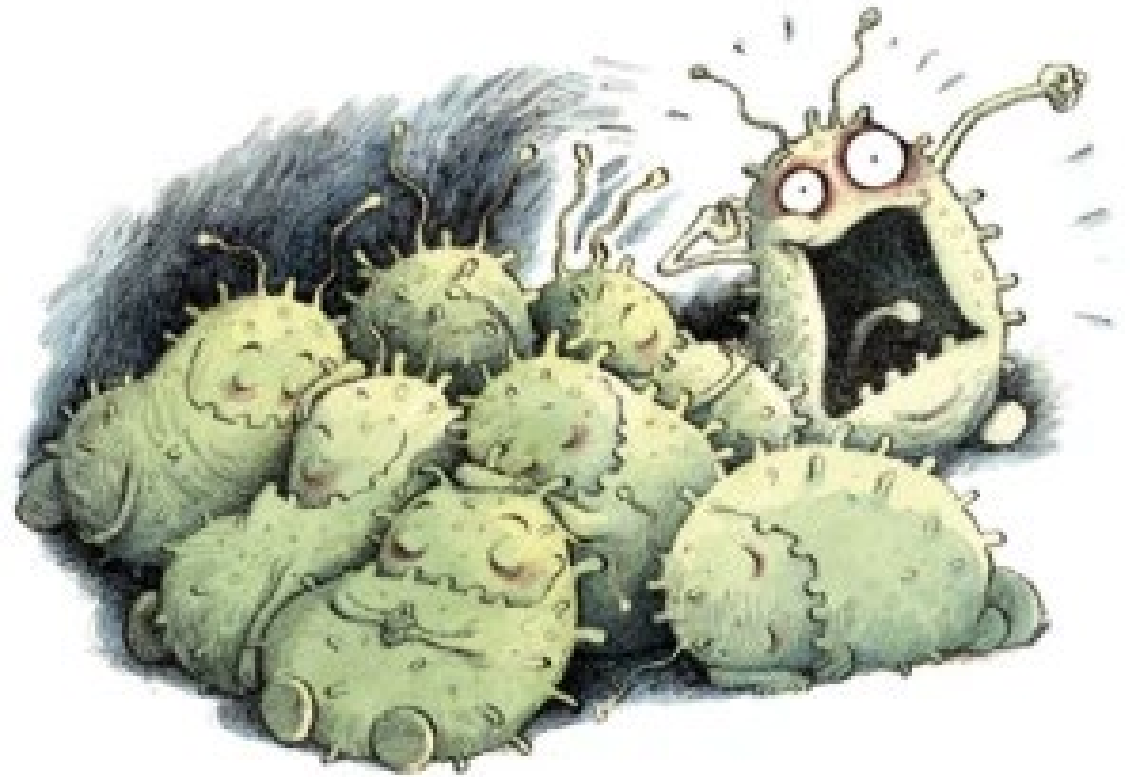
Tersicoccus phoenicis
- shows clustered
aggregation when
dormant - biofilm
formation



Can dormant *T. phoenicis* be revived using Resuscitation promoting factor?

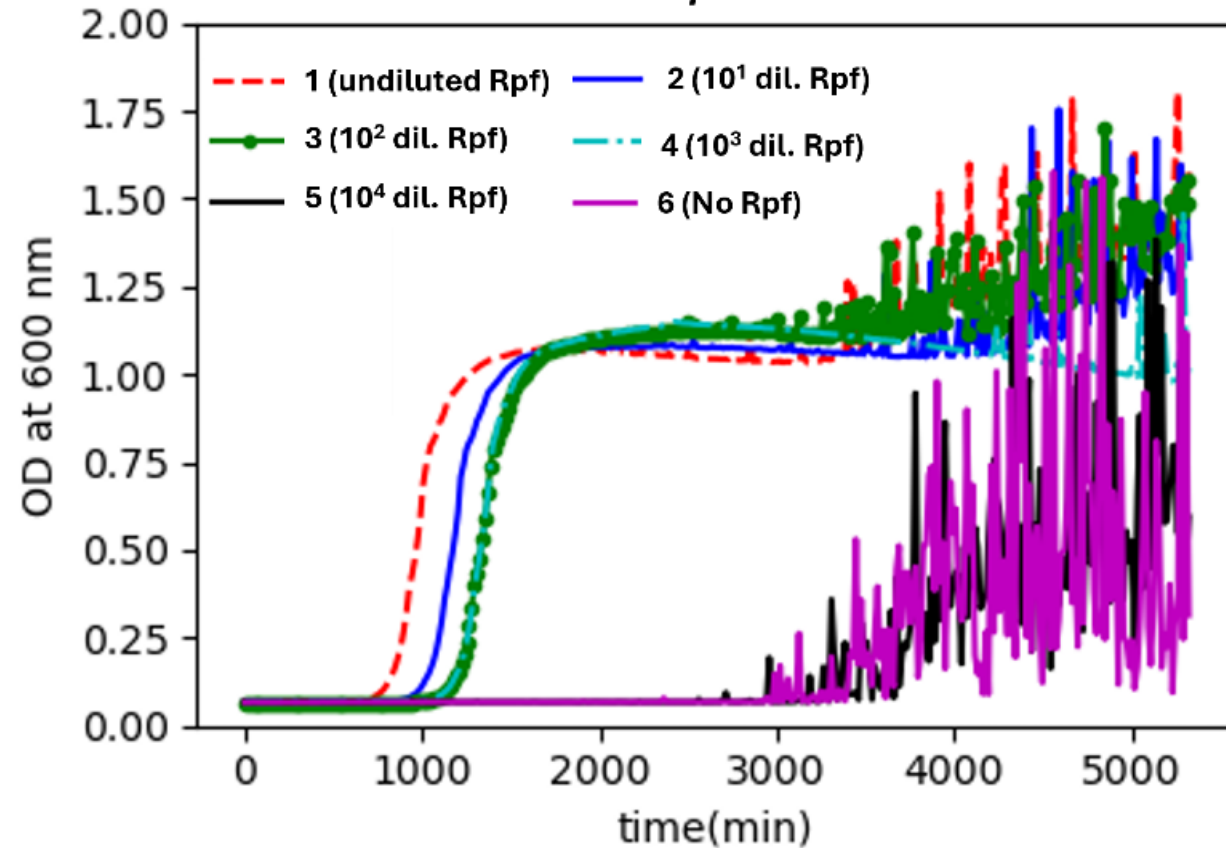
Dormant *Micrococcus luteus*
(well-known to be revived
with Rpf)

SAC isolate
T. phoenicis 1P05MA^T

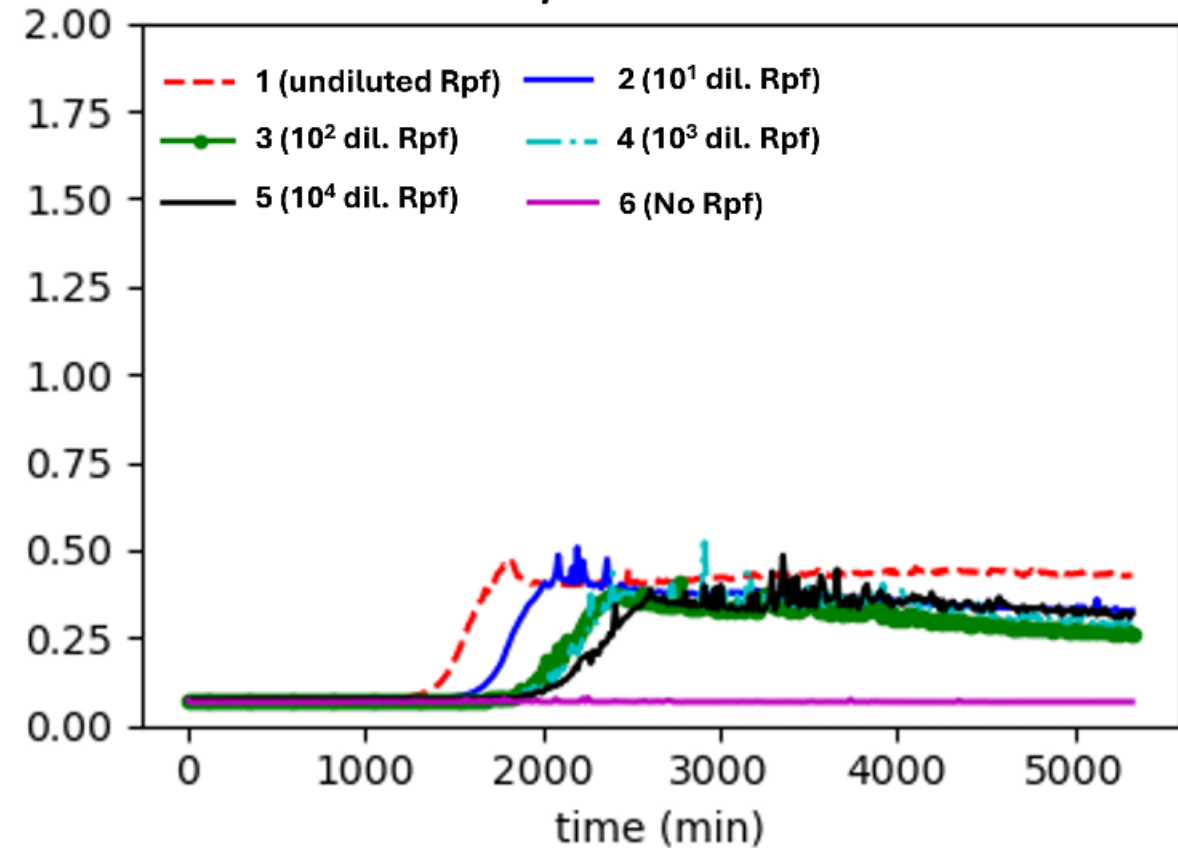


Both have the gene for Rpf &
hence should be capable of
resuscitation

Row C: *T. phoenicis* in LB



Row D: *T. phoenicis* in AMM



Dormant *T. phoenicis* showed negligible growth in the absence of Rpf in AMM.

Rpf revives dormant cells of the SAC isolate *Tersicoccus phoenicis*

Desiccation Drives Dormancy in a Spacecraft Clean-Room Isolate

Tersicoccus phoenicis (SAC isolate)



DAY 0

Before drying

3.4×10^6 CFU/ml
(Initial cell count)



Active, culturable cells

DESICCATION
(7 days)



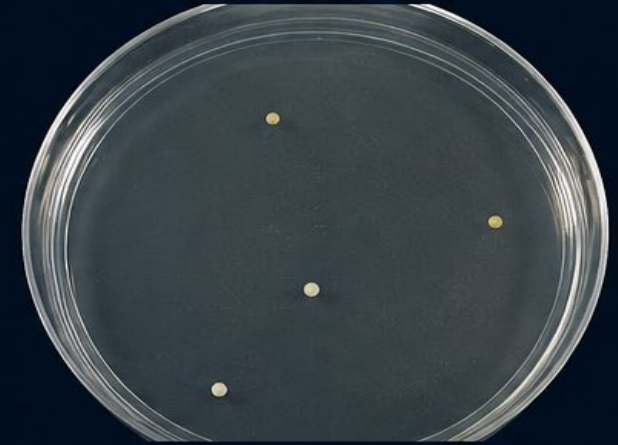
>99.999%
loss of culturability



DAY 7

After 7 days of drying

1–4 colonies detected
(in 5 μ l plated)



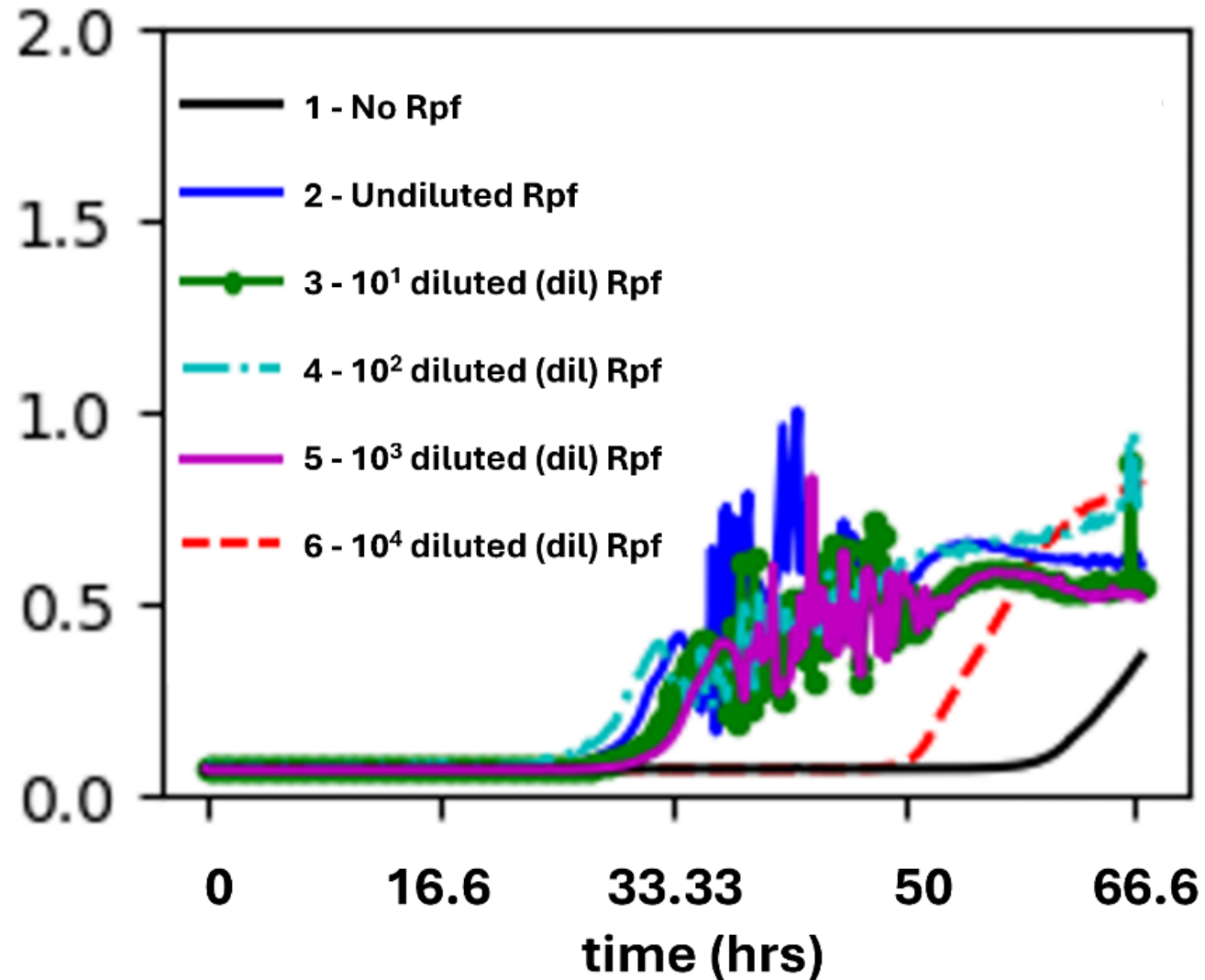
Dormant / VBNC-like cells



Cells may persist despite becoming
largely undetectable by standard cultivation.



CFU = colony forming units; VBNC = viable but non-culturable



Rpf revives *T. phoenicis* from dormancy after 168 hrs of air drying

Cassilly CD, Chander AM, Vaughn JA, Kunstman KJ, Green SJ, Venkateswaran K, Bertone PF, Bahr CW, Marcella SA, Morris HC (2025)

Effects of simulated space environmental conditions on cleanroom microbes.

Front Microbiol. 2025 Aug 19;16:1600106. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2025.1600106. PMID: 40904680; PMCID: PMC12404038.

Radiation-resistant strains reported include Actinobacteria

- *Micrococcus luteus* (Actinobacteria)
- *Kocuria rosea* (Actinobacteria)
- *Arthrobacter agilis* (Actinobacteria)

Three reported radiation-resistant isolates belong to the phylum **Actinobacteria**

Microbial archive at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) > 8,000 bacterial strains

Actinobacteria?



<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/news/nasas-jpl-seeking-applicants-for-first-space-accelerator/>

https://planetaryprotection.jpl.nasa.gov/resources/pdf/Factsheet_web_1.pdf

Dormancy and Multi-Stress Survival

An Emerging Planetary Protection Question

WHAT WE KNOW



Actinobacteria in
spacecraft/space
habitats

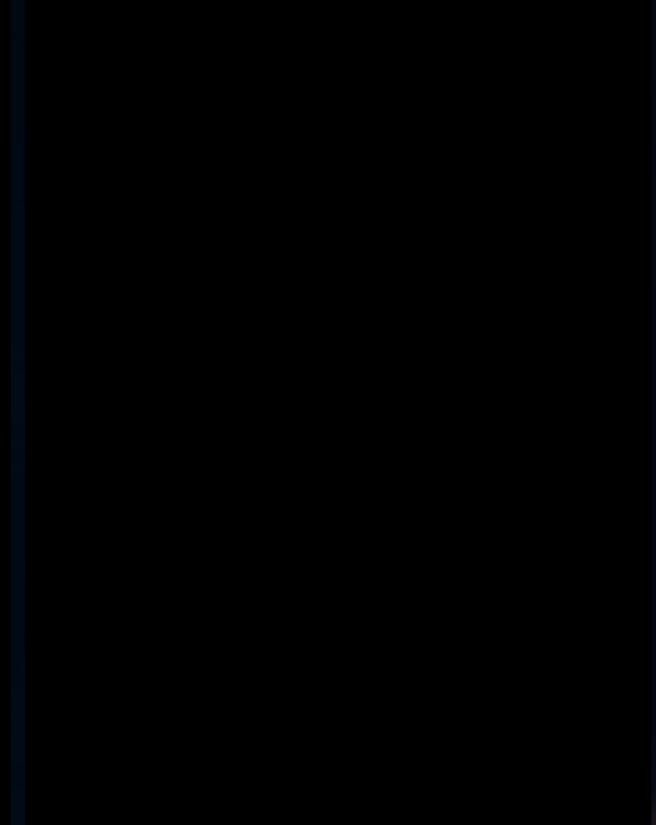


Dormant/VBNC
states occur



Three reported
radiation-tolerant
strains are
actinobacteria*

*Cassilly CD, Chander AM, Vaughn JA, Kunstman KJ, Green SJ, Venkateswaran K, Bertone PF, Bahr CW, Marcella SA, Morris HC. *Front Microbiol.* 2025; 16:1600106. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2025.1600106.



Emerging directions for risk models

- 1  Treat dormancy as a **persistence state**, not growth.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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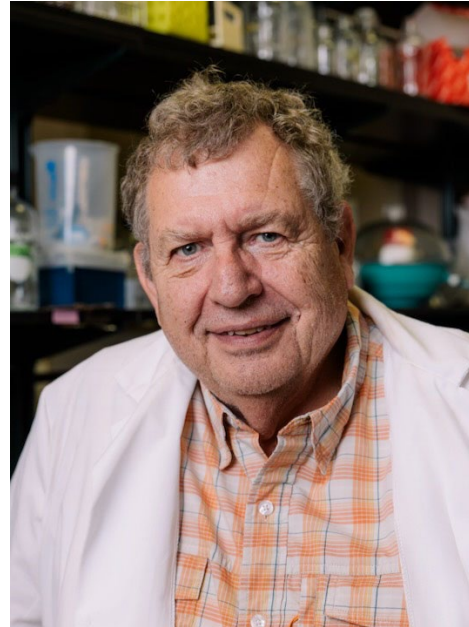
Dr. Parag Vaishampayan (NASA Ames Research Center),
and

Dr. Aaron Regberg (NASA Johnson Space Center).

For critical reviews-insightful comments on the published *T. phoenicis*
dormancy manuscript



George E. Fox



William Widger

**Ongoing collaboration:
Jason Hafner (Rice University)**



Sahar Ali

Thank you!

