

10-1-2018

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## Recommended Citation

K. B. O'Dell et al., "Complete Genome Sequence of *Salinisphaera* sp. Strain LB1, a Moderately Halo-Acidophilic Bacterium Isolated from Lake Brown, Western Australia," *Microbiology Resource Announcements*, vol. 7, no. 13, American Society for Microbiology, Oct 2018.

The definitive version is available at <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.01047-18>



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# Complete Genome Sequence of *Salinisphaera* sp. Strain LB1, a Moderately Halo-Acidophilic Bacterium Isolated from Lake Brown, Western Australia

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**ABSTRACT** *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 was isolated from Lake Brown, Western Australia, surface water enriched at pH 4.0 and with 5% (wt/vol) NaCl. The complete genome sequence is presented in this report.

Halo-acidophilic bacteria are gaining attention as a source of enzymes for use in industrial processes that require efficient enzymatic activity within operating conditions at low pH and high concentrations of salt (1). Members of the family *Salinisphaeraceae* are Gram-negative *Gammaproteobacteria* that are cocci or short rod shaped and halotolerant (2). *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 was isolated from surface water from Lake Brown, Western Australia, through enrichment cultures in modified growth medium (3, 4) at pH 4.0 and with 5% (wt/vol) NaCl and plated onto phytagel-solidified medium incubated at 37°C. A pure colony was subcultured in liquid medium for genome sequencing.

Genomic DNA was isolated from *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 using the Qiagen Genomic-tip 100/G extraction kit and bacterial protocol (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA). The genome was generated by the DOE Joint Genome Institute (JGI) using the PacBio sequencing technology (Menlo Park, CA, USA). A PacBio SMRTbell library of >10 kb was constructed and sequenced on the PacBio RS II platform (5), which generated 92,798 filtered subreads for a total of 597,839,667 bases. The reads were then assembled using Hierarchical Genome Assembly Process 3 (HGAP3; v2.3.0.p5) (6). The final assembly had an input read coverage of 92.8×. The genome includes a single, contiguous, circular chromosome 4,141,708 bp long, with an average G+C content of 64%. The genome was annotated using Rapid Annotations using Subsystem Technology (RAST) v2.0 (7) and is predicted to include 3,784 protein-coding sequences, 48 tRNAs, and 6 rRNAs in 2 operons. DNA modification detection and motif analysis were performed by JGI using the PacBio single-molecule real-time (SMRT) analysis platform (pbsmrtpipe.pipelines.ds modification motif analysis 0.1.0). Briefly, raw reads were filtered using SFilter to remove short reads and reads derived from sequencing adapters. Filtered reads were aligned to the reference genome for *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 using BLASR (v5.3) (8). Modified sites were then identified through kinetic analysis of the aligned DNA sequence data (9) and grouped into motifs using MotifFinder. These motifs represent the recognition sequences of methyltransferase genes active in the genome (10). One methylated motif was identified, gAgnnnnnnnnTgcc, which showed 99.2% modification from a count of 830 sites in the genome. All software used the default settings.

Based on the 16S rRNA gene, *Salinisphaera hydrothermalis* was 96.13% similar over the entire 1,542-bp gene to *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 when matched using the EzBioCloud 16S database (11). According to JSpeciesWS (12), the ANIb value (calculated by BLAST) of *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 compared with that of *Salinisphaera hydrothermalis* C41B8 is 81.15%, and the ANIm (calculated by MUMmer) value is 85.42%,

Received 24 July 2018 Accepted 7 August 2018 Published 4 October 2018

**Citation** O'Dell KB, Hatmaker EA, Guss AM, Mormile MR. 2018. Complete genome sequence of *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1, a moderately halo-acidophilic bacterium isolated from Lake Brown, Western Australia. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 7:e01047-18. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.01047-18>.

**Editor** David A. Baltus, University of Arizona

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suggesting that strain LB1 and *S. hydrothermalis* are different species. The complete genome sequence of *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 will be a critical tool enabling experiments and analyses to uncover mechanisms of adaptation to polyextreme conditions and potential novel enzymes from these environments.

**Data availability.** This complete genome sequence has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession no. [CP029488](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2019-03-01). PacBio reads were deposited at the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) under accession no. [SRP156246](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2019-03-01).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the BioEnergy Science Center (BESC) and the Center for Bioenergy Innovation (CBI), U.S. Department of Energy Bioenergy Research Centers, supported by the Office of Biological and Environmental Research in the DOE Office of Science. Oak Ridge National Laboratory is managed by UT-Battelle, LLC, for the U.S. DOE under contract DE-AC05-00OR22725. The DNA sequencing work was conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute, a DOE Office of Science User Facility, which is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC02-05CH11231. The original isolation of *Salinisphaera* sp. strain LB1 was funded by NSF Biogeosciences Program grants EAR-0433040 and EAR-0433044. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

We thank Jennifer Parks for technical assistance with this project.

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