

UC Davis

UC Davis Previously Published Works

Title

Draft Genome Sequences of *Pseudomonas moraviensis* UCD-KL30, *Vibrio ostreicida* UCD-KL16, *Colwellia* sp. Strain UCD-KL20, *Shewanella* sp. Strain UCD-KL12, and *Shewanella* sp. Strain UCD-KL21, Isolated from Seagrass

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8zb982nd>

Journal

Microbiology Resource Announcements, 5(13)

ISSN

2576-098X

Authors

Lujan, Karley M
Eisen, Jonathan A
Coil, David A

Publication Date

2017-03-30

DOI

10.1128/genomea.00023-17

Peer reviewed



Draft Genome Sequences of *Pseudomonas moraviensis* UCD-KL30, *Vibrio ostreicida* UCD-KL16, *Colwellia* sp. Strain UCD-KL20, *Shewanella* sp. Strain UCD-KL12, and *Shewanella* sp. Strain UCD-KL21, Isolated from Seagrass

Karley M. Lujan,^a Jonathan A. Eisen,^{a,b,c} David A. Coil^a

University of California Davis Genome Center, Davis, California, USA^a; Department of Evolution and Ecology, University of California Davis, Davis, California, USA^b; Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of California Davis, Davis, California, USA^c

ABSTRACT Here, we present the draft genome sequences for five bacterial strains. These strains were all isolated from seagrass (*Zostera marina*) collected from Bodega Bay, CA, as a part of an undergraduate research project focused on seagrass-associated microbes.

As part of the seagrass microbiome project (<https://seagrassmicrobiome.org/>), bacterial isolates were cultured from seagrass (*Zostera marina*) and surrounding sediment. In order to determine which isolates would undergo genome sequencing, we used the general protocol for identifying isolates used by Dunitz et al. (1). *Pseudomonas moraviensis* UCD-KL30 was isolated from seagrass leaf scrapings placed in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), which was plated onto nitrogen-free agar (15 g/liter agar, 1 g/liter CaCO₃, 1 g/liter K₂HPO₄, 0.2 g/liter MgSO₄, 0.2 g/liter NaCl, 0.1 g/liter FeSO₄, 5 g/liter Na₂MoO₄, 50 ml 1:50 [wt/vol] glucose) and left them at 25°C for 2 weeks. The remaining isolates were cultured on Difco marine broth agar plates. Isolate *Shewanella* sp. UCD-KL12 was selected from a PBS rinse of a scraped seagrass leaf, which was cultured at 4°C for 3 weeks. Isolates *Colwellia* sp. UCD-KL20 and *Shewanella* sp. UCD-KL21 were obtained from a single dilution of seagrass sediment that was cultured for a week at 25°C. *Vibrio ostreicida* was selected from a PBS rinse of a seagrass leaf cultured for 2 days at 25°C. Kept at their respective temperatures, Difco marine broth was used to create liquid overnight cultures for all five isolates.

Following the genomic DNA extraction, to complete the whole-genome sequencing, paired-end libraries were created using a Nextera XT library preparation kit (Illumina). This size-selected library (600 to 900 bp) was sequenced on a paired-end 300-bp run of an Illumina MiSeq. Quality trimming error correction and assembly were performed using the A5-miseq assembly pipeline (2, 3). Genome completeness was estimated using PhyloSift, which revealed that each assembly contained single copies of 37 conserved single-copy marker genes (2). For all genomes, annotation was completed using RAST (4). The results for each assembly and annotation can be found in Table 1.

Full-length 16S rRNA gene sequences were retrieved from the RAST annotation and then used in RDP (5) to create alignments for each isolate and their close relatives. In order to determine the taxonomy, RDP was also used to obtain 16S rRNA gene sequences for close relatives and used in the creation of the phylogenetic trees (5). All trees were inferred using FastTree (6), visualized in Dendroscope (7), and can be found

Received 6 January 2017 **Accepted** 2 February 2017 **Published** 30 March 2017

Citation Lujan KM, Eisen JA, Coil DA. 2017. Draft genome sequences of *Pseudomonas moraviensis* UCD-KL30, *Vibrio ostreicida* UCD-KL16, *Colwellia* sp. strain UCD-KL20, *Shewanella* sp. strain UCD-KL12, and *Shewanella* sp. strain UCD-KL21, isolated from seagrass. Genome Announc 5:e00023-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00023-17>.

Copyright © 2017 Lujan et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Jonathan A. Eisen, jaeisen@ucdavis.edu.

TABLE 1 Genome assembly information

Strain identifier	Accession no.	No. of contigs	Genome size (bp)	N_{50} (bp)	G+C content (%)	Coverage (×)	No. of coding sequences	No. of RNAs
<i>Shewanella</i> sp. UCD-KL12	MPHJ00000000	62	5,697,218	342,963	43.2	78	5,004	147
<i>Shewanella</i> sp. UCD-KL21	MPHK00000000	85	4,604,458	204,923	41.9	76	4,005	131
<i>Colwellia</i> sp. UCD-KL20	MPHL00000000	69	4,535,601	259,628	35.6	81	3,890	81
<i>Vibrio ostreicida</i> UCD-KL16	MPHM00000000	61	4,501,752	253,705	45.6	75	4,275	130
<i>Pseudomonas moraviensis</i> UCD-KL30	MQUK00000000	25	6,106,149	626,618	59.8	39	5,406	69

on Figshare (<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4508978.v2> and <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4235549.v1>).

For the *Colwellia* and *Shewanella* isolates, the alignments were used to infer a maximum likelihood 16S rRNA tree using data from close relatives. For all three strains, the species-level taxonomy was ambiguous, and we did not assign species names to these isolates. Similar analysis for UCD-KL16 resulted in a well-supported clade that contained multiple other *V. ostreicida* strains that were not found anywhere else in the tree. For UCD-KL30, a 16S rRNA gene phylogenetic tree proved to be uninformative. Therefore, we created a concatenated 37-marker tree of this strain and other sequenced relatives. The resulting tree reveals an error in taxonomy, a strain of *Pseudomonas koreensis* within a clearly delineated clade of *P. moraviensis*. We confirmed this misidentification using an average nucleotide identity (ANI) comparison of these strains (8).

Accession number(s). These genome sequences are available under the accession numbers provided in Table 1.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sequencing was performed at the DNA Technologies Core, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA.

This work was funded by a grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (GBMF333), "Investigating the co-evolutionary relationships between seagrasses and their microbial symbionts."

REFERENCES

- Dunitz MI, Lang JM, Jospin G, Darling AE, Eisen JA, Coil DA. 2015. Swabs to genomes: a comprehensive workflow. *PeerJ* 3:e960. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.960>.
- Darling AE, Jospin G, Lowe E, Matsen FA, Bik HM, Eisen JA. 2014. PhyloSift: phylogenetic analysis of genomes and metagenomes. *PeerJ* 2:e243. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.243>.
- Tritt A, Eisen JA, Facciotti MT, Darling AE. 2012. An integrated pipeline for *de novo* assembly of microbial genomes. *PLoS One* 7:e42304. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0042304>.
- Aziz RK, Bartels D, Best AA, DeJongh M, Disz T, Edwards RA, Formsma K, Gerdes S, Glass EM, Kubal M, Meyer F, Olsen GJ, Olson R, Osterman AL, Overbeek RA, McNeil LK, Paarmann D, Paczian T, Parrello B, Pusch GD, Reich C, Stevens R, Vassieva O, Vonstein V, Wilke A, Zagnitko O. 2008. The RAST server: rapid annotations using subsystems technology. *BMC Genomics* 9:75. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-9-75>.
- Cole JR, Wang Q, Fish JA, Chai B, McGarrell DM, Sun Y, Brown CT, Porras-Alfaro A, Kuske CR, Tiedje JM. 2014. Ribosomal Database Project: data and tools for high throughput rRNA analysis. *Nucleic Acids Res* 42:D633–D642. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkt1244>.
- Price MN, Dehal PS, Arkin AP. 2010. FastTree 2—approximately maximum-likelihood trees for large alignments. *PLoS One* 5:e9490. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0009490>.
- Huson DH, Scornavacca C. 2012. Dendroscope 3: an interactive tool for rooted phylogenetic trees and networks. *Syst Biol* 61:1061–1067. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/sys062>.
- Konstantinidis KT, Tiedje JM. 2005. Genomic insights that advance the species definition for prokaryotes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 102:2567–2572. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0409727102>.