

Draft Genome Sequence of *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, Isolated from a Mars-Bound Spacecraft

David A. Coil,^a James N. Bernardini,^b Jonathan A. Eisen^{a,c,d}

University of California Davis Genome Center, Davis, California, USA^a; Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, California, USA^b; Department of Evolution and Ecology, University of California Davis, Davis, California, USA^c; Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of California Davis, Davis, California, USA^d

Here, we present the draft genome of *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, a strain found in a spacecraft assembly cleanroom before launch of the Mars Exploration Rovers. The assembly contains 3,671,133 bp in 14 contigs.

Received 29 September 2015 Accepted 1 October 2015 Published 19 November 2015

Citation Coil DA, Bernardini JN, Eisen JA. 2015. Draft genome sequence of *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, isolated from a Mars-bound spacecraft. *Genome Announcements* 3(6):e01360-15. doi:10.1128/genomeA.01360-15.

Copyright © 2015 Coil et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).

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

As part of standard Planetary Protection protocols at JPL-NASA, all Mars-bound spacecraft are routinely sampled to monitor contamination within the spacecraft assembly cleanrooms. The swabs and wipes are cultured and banked for further study. This particular isolate, *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, was collected in 2004 from soft goods (e.g., lander petal fabric) of the Exploration Rovers before launch. This isolate was recently sent to the International Space Station as part of a nationwide citizen science project, Project MERCCURI (<http://www.spacemicrobos.org>).

All the bacterial strains associated with this project had their genomes sequenced at the University of California Davis, as described below. Genomic DNA was extracted using a Wizard Genomic DNA purification kit (Promega) from fresh overnight cultures. Illumina paired-end libraries were made following the manufacturer's protocol using a Nextera DNA library preparation kit (Illumina).

A total of 11,927,30 paired-end reads were generated on an Illumina MiSeq, at a read length of 300 bp. Quality trimming and error correction resulted in 11,655,85 high-quality reads. All sequence processing and assembly was performed using the A5 assembly pipeline (1) (version A5-miseq 20140604). The assembly produced 14 contigs ($N_{50} = 1,906,962$), totaling 3,671,133 bp, with a GC content of 42% and an estimated overall coverage of 70×. Completeness of the genome was assessed using PhyloSift (2), which searches for 37 highly conserved, single-copy marker genes (3), all of which were found in this assembly.

Automated annotation was performed using the RAST server (4). *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2 contains 3,818 predicted protein coding sequences and 95 predicted noncoding RNAs. An

almost full-length (1,139 bp) 16S sequence was obtained from this annotation and was used to confirm the identity of the isolate.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession number [LATH00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclink/LATH00000000). The version described in this paper is the first version, LATH01000000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank John Zhang for help with library prep, as well as Jennifer Flanagan, Madison Dunitz, Ruth Lee, and Alex Alexiev for bacterial culture work. Illumina sequencing was performed at the DNA Technologies Core facility in the Genome Center at the University of California Davis, Davis, California. This work was funded by a grant to J.A.E. from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation as part of their "Microbiology of the Built Environment" program.

REFERENCES

1. Tritt A, Eisen JA, Facciotti MT, Darling AE. 2012. An integrated pipeline for de novo assembly of microbial genomes. *PLoS One* 7:e42304. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0042304>.
2. Darling AE, Jospin G, Lowe E, Matsen FA, Bik HM, Eisen JA. 2014. PhyloSift: phylogenetic analysis of genomes and metagenomes. *PeerJ* 2:e243. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7717/peerj.243>.
3. Wu D, Jospin G, Eisen JA. 2013. Systematic identification of gene families for use as "markers" for phylogenetic and phylogeny-driven ecological studies of bacteria and archaea and their major subgroups. *PLoS One* 8:e77033. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0077033>.
4. 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, Paccian 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. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-9-75>.