



# Draft Genome Sequences of Two Thermotolerant Cyanobacterial Strains Isolated from Hot Springs

Kirill S. Mironov,<sup>a</sup> Maria A. Sinetova,<sup>a</sup> Elena V. Kupriyanova,<sup>a</sup>  Vera V. Ustinova,<sup>b</sup> Anna Y. Kozlova,<sup>a</sup> Ekaterina M. Messineva,<sup>a</sup> David A. Gabrielyan,<sup>a</sup> Vladimir S. Bedbenov,<sup>a</sup> Bolatkhan K. Zayadan,<sup>c</sup> Dmitry A. Los<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Institute of Plant Physiology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

<sup>b</sup>Microbiology Department, Central Tuberculosis Research Institute, Moscow, Russia

<sup>c</sup>Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

**ABSTRACT** We report here two draft cyanobacterial genome sequences, those of *Cyanobacterium aponinum* IPPAS B-1201, isolated from a hot spring in the Turgen Gorge (Kazakhstan), and the uncharacterized cyanobacterium IPPAS B-1203, isolated from a hot spring in Karlovy Vary (Czech Republic). These two strains were deposited at the Collection of Microalgae (IPPAS) of the Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology.

*Cyanobacterium aponinum* strain IPPAS B-1201 was isolated from an environmental sample harvested at a Turgen Gorge (Republic of Kazakhstan) hot spring with an average temperature of 45°C. The second cyanobacterial strain, IPPAS B-1203, was isolated from an environmental sample harvested at a Karlovy Vary (Czech Republic) hot spring with an average temperature of 40 to 50°C. Both cultures were purified from bacterial contaminants and cultivated as axenic cyanobacterial strains in BG-11 medium. The cell cultures were deposited in the Collection of Microalgae (IPPAS) of the Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, Moscow, Russia.

Cyanobacterial cells were lysed by incubation with saturated iodide solution, followed by lysozyme treatment and lysis in 4% SDS at 75°C (1). Lysate was treated with a phenol-chloroform mixture for DNA purification. Genomic DNA was finally precipitated with ethanol and pelleted. DNA shearing and library preparation for sequencing were carried out using the NEBNext Fast DNA library prep set for Ion Torrent. A library size selection of 490-bp fragments was conducted via agarose gel electrophoresis. Ion Sphere Particles were generated in the Ion OneTouch 2 system. Sequencing was performed on Ion PGM with Hi-Q View chemistry in 400-bp format on an Ion 316 Chip v2. For MiSeq sequencing, a library was prepared using the Nextera XT DNA library prep kit. The MiSeq run was performed in a 600-bp paired-end format.

The genomes of both strains were assembled using SPAdes 3.11.1 (2). The qualities of the assemblies were analyzed with QUAST (3). For the draft genome of IPPAS B-1201, the median coverage was approximately 220×, and the  $N_{50}$  value was 93,055 bp. The approximate genome size is 4.3 Mb, and the average G+C content was estimated to be 34.9%.

For a hybrid assembly of the IPPAS B-1203 genome, reads from Ion PGM and MiSeq were used (the first draft was assembled with Ion Torrent reads, and the secondary assembly was performed on Illumina reads with contigs from the Ion Torrent assembly with the parameter "--trusted-contigs"). The median coverage was approximately 30×, and the  $N_{50}$  value was 398,834 bp. The number of contigs was 57. The approximate genome size is 5.9 Mb, and the average G+C content was estimated to be 41.7%.

Genomes were annotated using automated NCBI PGAP. The IPPAS B-1201 genome contained 3,649 genes in total, with 3,506 genes coding for proteins, 97 pseudogenes,

Received 11 December 2017 Accepted 21 December 2017 Published 1 February 2018

**Citation** Mironov KS, Sinetova MA, Kupriyanova EV, Ustinova VV, Kozlova AY, Messineva EM, Gabrielyan DA, Bedbenov VS, Zayadan BK, Los DA. 2018. Draft genome sequences of two thermotolerant cyanobacterial strains isolated from hot springs. *Genome Announc* 6:e01548-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01548-17>.

**Copyright** © 2018 Mironov 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 Kirill S. Mironov, [kirill.mironoff@gmail.com](mailto:kirill.mironoff@gmail.com).

3 rRNA-coding sequences (5S, 16S, and 23S rRNAs), 39 tRNAs, and 4 noncoding RNAs. Eight clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat (CRISPR) arrays have been found in the genome.

The IPPAS B-1203 genome contained 5,374 genes in total, with 5,072 genes coding for proteins, 256 pseudogenes, 3 rRNA-coding sequences (5S, 16S, and 23S rRNAs), 39 tRNAs, and 4 noncoding RNAs. Two CRISPR arrays were found in the genome. The strain belongs to a taxonomically uncharacterized group of a recently proposed order, *Chroococciopsidales* (4). The most closely related (by identity) genera of cyanobacteria from reference representative genomes are *Gloeocapsopsis* and *Gloeocapsa*.

**Accession number(s).** The genome sequence of IPPAS B-1201 has been deposited in GenBank under BioProject number PRJNA415147, BioSample number SAMN07816679, assembly ASM273600v1, accession number [PEBC00000000](https://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucl/PEBC00000000), and SRA accession number SRR6208854. The genome sequence of IPPAS B-1203 has been deposited in GenBank under BioProject number PRJNA415142, BioSample number SAMN07816539, assembly ASM274997v1, accession number [PEIG00000000](https://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucl/PEIG00000000), and SRA accession numbers SRX3340725 and SRX3340726.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (grant 14-14-00904 to M.A.S.) and the Ministry of Education and Science of The Republic of Kazakhstan to B.K.Z. (grant AP051312184). The strain used in this study was provided by Culture Collection of Microalgae IPPAS, supported within project 0106-2017-0001 of the Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations program for support of the bioresource collections.

We are grateful to Common Use Center “Biotechnology” of the All-Russia Research Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology (Moscow, Russia) for help in the bioinformatic analysis.

## REFERENCES

1. Campbell WS, Laudenbach DE. 1995. Characterization of four superoxide dismutase genes from a filamentous cyanobacterium. *J Bacteriol* 177: 964–972. <https://doi.org/10.1128/jb.177.4.964-972.1995>.
2. Bankevich A, Nurk S, Antipov D, Gurevich AA, Dvorkin M, Kulikov AS, Lesin VM, Nikolenko SI, Pham S, Pribelski AD, Pyshkin AV, Sirotkin AV, Vyahhi N, Tesler G, Alekseyev MA, Pevzner PA. 2012. SPAdes: a new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing. *J Comput Biol* 19:455–477. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2012.0021>.
3. Gurevich A, Saveliev V, Vyahhi N, Tesler G. 2013. QAST: quality assessment tool for genome assemblies. *Bioinformatics* 29:1072–1075. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btt086>.
4. Komárek J, Kaštovský J, Mareš J, Johansen JR. 2014. Taxonomic classification of cyanoprokaryotes (cyanobacterial genera) 2014, using a polyphasic approach. *Preslia* 86:295–335.