



Draft Genome Sequences of 59 Endospore-Forming Gram-Positive Bacteria Associated with Crop Plants Grown in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT We report the draft genome sequences of 59 Gram-positive bacterial strains that were isolated from Vietnamese crop plants. The strains were assigned to nine different *Bacillus* and *Brevibacillus* species. Ten strains classified as being a *Bacillus* sp. (3 strains), *Brevibacillus* sp. (6 strains), or *Lysinibacillus* sp. (1 strain) could not be identified to the species level.

Endophytic and plant-associated Gram-positive bacteria were isolated from Vietnamese crop plants such as coffee, black pepper, maize, orange trees, dragon trees, tomato, and cabbage (for details, see Table 1). Samples were obtained from the soil adjacent to plant roots, the surface, and the inner tissue of different plant parts such as root, stem, and leaf (Table 1). Samples from inner tissues were propagated after surface sterilization using 70% ethanol and 1% sodium hypochlorite (1). *Brevibacillus* spp. were found to be enriched when soil samples adherent to plant roots were incubated with shaking for a further 2 weeks. Diluted samples were incubated on either half-strength tryptic soy broth or tryptone-yeast extract-glucose agar (2) for 3 to 5 days at 30°C. In order to enrich endospore-forming bacteria, single colonies were picked from agar plates, diluted in 0.5 ml 0.9% NaCl, and heat treated for 20 min at 80°C. Only strains that were able to suppress fungal plant pathogens, such as *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Phytophthora palmivora*, or *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum*, under *in vitro* conditions were used in further experiments. As a first step for characterizing these strains more completely, the isolates underwent genome sequencing, and their taxonomy based on their draft genome sequences was evaluated.

For biomass production, colonies of a fresh culture grown on Luria-Bertani (LB) agar plates were selected. Genomic DNA was extracted using the DNeasy blood and tissue kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) after growth on LB agar plates for 24 h at 37°C. The sequencing was conducted at LGC Genomics (Berlin, Germany) with an Illumina HiSeq system using paired-end 150-bp reads. Default parameters were used for all software unless otherwise specified. Reads were trimmed and filtered using fastp v0.20.1 (<https://github.com/OpenGene/fastp>) with default settings. *De novo* assemblies were generated by using the short-read assembler SPAdes v3.13.0 (3) (<http://cab.spbu.ru/software/spades>) without read correction and with normal bridging. The quality of assemblies was assessed by determining the proportion of falsely trimmed proteins by using Ideel (<https://github.com/phieweger/ideel>). The complete pipeline results were saved as a Snakemake file (4) and uploaded on GitHub (<https://github.com/CptChiler/snakeGenome>). Genome coverage of the contigs obtained was 50× on average (Table 1). Contigs were submitted to GenBank for gene annotation, which was

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TABLE 1 List of the 59 endospore-forming Gram-positive bacteria isolated from Vietnamese crop plants

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TABLE 1 (Continued)

GenBank accession no.	SRA accession no.	Sample name	Estimated genome size (bp)	G+C content (%)	Total no. of raw reads (x)	Genome coverage (x)	No. of contigs	Contig N ₅₀ (bp)	Taxonomy according to dDDH and ANib		
									Total no. of genes	dDDH (%) ^a	ANib (%) ^b
VIEW000000000	SRR12104916	S1	3,866,305	46.1	6,223,108	106	30	486,485	3,893	97.01	<i>B. velezensis</i> KCTC 13012
VIEWX000000000	SRR12104917	S2	3,864,301	46.1	6,033,960	103	33	397,838	3,893	97.12	<i>B. velezensis</i> KCTC 13012
VIEWY000000000	SRR12105026	TK2	4,044,692	46.2	4,395,588	71.0	48	808,279	4,144	96.26	<i>B. velezensis</i> KCTC 13012
VIEWZ000000000	SRR12104978	TL7	3,865,047	46.4	4,381,374	77.0	29	428,384	3,879	97.94	<i>B. velezensis</i> KCTC 13012
JABSUU000000000	SRR1213944	HB2.2	6,346,173	47.2	5,448,236	13.0	137	133,518	5,928	Orange plant soil, 17-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> sp.
JABSVAA000000000	SRR12142184	R51.1	6,246,682	47.2	4,526,908	11.0	46	810,856	5,867	Maize field soil, 8-5-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> sp.
JABSUW000000000	SRR12132961	HD1.4A	6,032,732	52.2	4,713,548	11.0	120	286,241	5,720	Tomato root soil, 23-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> parabrevi
JABSUUX000000000	SRR12132995	HD3.3A	6,074,516	52.1	4,338,330	11.0	178	190,049	5,781	Tomato root soil, 23-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> parabrevi
JABMIV000000000	SRR12105150	HB1.1	6,317,805	47.2	6,867,506	28.0	44	376,218	6,010	Orange plant soil, 17-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> parabrevi
JABMIU000000000	SRR12105325	HB1.2	6,342,770	47.1	6,815,744	17.0	55	468,289	6,077	Orange plant soil, 17-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> parabrevi
JABSUT000000000	SRR12113913	HB1.4B	6,377,995	47.2	12,209,194	29.0	41	493,935	6,133	Orange plant soil, 17-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> parabrevi
JABSUUJ000000000	SRR12123671	DP1.3A	6,579,985	47.1	5,839,560	13.0	62	512,617	6,114	Orange plant soil, 17-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> parabrevi
JABMIT000000000	SRR12105327	HB1.3	6,066,817	47.3	4,162,250	17.0	44	476,614	5,750	Orange plant soil, 17-4-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> sp.
JABSUUY000000000	SRR12141636	M2.1A	6,216,907	47.3	4,162,250	10.0	53	477,247	5,898	Maize field soil, 6-12-2018	<i>Brevibacillus</i> sp.
JABSUZ000000000	SRR12141690	MS2.2	6,273,578	47.3	1,594,872	10.0	72	144,852	5,898	Maize field soil, 8-5-2019	<i>Brevibacillus</i> sp.
VEXA000000000	SRR12104985	CD3.6	4,369,550	36.8	6,766,126	25.0	13	533,701	4,321	<i>Brassica juncea</i> rhizosphere, 1-11-2018	<i>Lysinibacillus</i> sp.
											GY32

^aThe cutoff value for species delimitation of ANib (6) is defined as 96%.^bThe cutoff value for species delimitation of dDDH (7) is defined as 70%.

implemented using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (PGAP) v4.11 (5). The Genome-to-Genome Distance Calculator (GGDC) v2.1 provided by DSMZ (<http://ggdc.dsmz.de>) was used for genome-based species delineation via estimated digital DNA-DNA hybridization (dDDH) values against a reference genome. Formula 2, which is especially appropriate for analyzing draft genomes, was used (6). In addition, JSpeciesWS (<http://jspecies.ribohost.com/jspeciesws>) was used to determine average nucleotide identity based on BLAST+ (ANib) values by pairwise genome comparisons (7). Accession numbers and characteristics of the genomes, including their ANib values, are summarized in Table 1.

According to their draft genome sequences, we have assigned 49 of the isolates with potential to control plant pathogens as representatives of *Bacillus altitudinis* (strain BT2.2), *Bacillus cereus* (strains A8, A22, A24, A31, A42, HB3.1, HD1.4B, HD2.4, M2.1B, SN4.3, and TK1), *Bacillus pacificus* (strain SN4-1), *Bacillus subtilis* subsp. *subtilis* (strain GR2.1), *Bacillus tequilensis* (strain DL2.1), *Bacillus tropicus* (strains CD3.2 and SN1), *Bacillus velezensis* (strains A25, A35, BT2.1, BT2.4, CP5.2, CP6, CP7.1A, CP7.1C, CP7.2A, DP1.3B, DP2.2B, EG5.1A, HD1.1, HD2.2, HD2.5, HD3.1B, HD5.1, HD5.2A, KT1, MR2.1A, OL1.1, OR2.1, S1, S2, TK2, TL7, and BP1.2A), *Brevibacillus parabrevis* (strains HD1.4A and HD3.3A), and *Brevibacillus porteri* (strains HB1.1, HB1.2, and HB1.4B).

Ten strains, i.e., *Bacillus* sp. strains HD1.3, CD3.1A, and CD3.5, *Brevibacillus* sp. strains HB2.2, RS1.1, DP1.3A, HB1.3, MS2.1A, and MS2.2, and *Lysinibacillus* sp. strain CD3.6, could not be identified to the species level since their estimated taxonomic values and values were below the species cutoff values (GGDC, <70%; ANib, <96%). Further research in order to characterize these novel biocontrol strains and their secondary metabolites is in progress.

Data availability. These whole-genome shotgun projects have been deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers listed in Table 1.

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