



## Draft Genome Sequence of the Flagellated *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* Strain CFBP 4884

A. Indiana, M. Briand, Matthieu Arlat, L. Gagnevin, R. Koebnik, L. Noël, P. Portier, Armelle Darrasse, Marie-Agnès Jacques

### ► To cite this version:

A. Indiana, M. Briand, Matthieu Arlat, L. Gagnevin, R. Koebnik, et al.. Draft Genome Sequence of the Flagellated *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* Strain CFBP 4884. *Genome Announcements*, American Society for Microbiology, 2014, 2 (5), pp.e00966-14. <10.1128/genomeA.00966-14>. <hal-01134880>

**HAL Id: hal-01134880**

**<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01134880>**

Submitted on 24 Mar 2015

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Draft Genome Sequence of the Flagellated *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* Strain CFBP 4884

A. Indiana,<sup>a,b,c</sup> M. Briand,<sup>a,b,c</sup> M. Arlat,<sup>d,e,f</sup>  L. Gagnevin,<sup>g</sup>  R. Koebnik,<sup>h</sup> L. D. Noël,<sup>d,e</sup> P. Portier,<sup>a,b,c</sup> A. Darrasse,<sup>a,b,c</sup> M. A. Jacques<sup>a,b,c</sup>

INRA, Institut de Recherche en Horticulture et Semences (IRHS), UMR 1345 SFR 4207 QUASAV, Beaucazoué, France<sup>a</sup>; Université d'Angers, Institut de Recherche en Horticulture et Semences (IRHS), UMR 1345 SFR 4207 QUASAV, Beaucazoué, France<sup>b</sup>; Agrocampus Ouest, Institut de Recherche en Horticulture et Semences (IRHS), UMR 1345 SFR 4207 QUASAV, Beaucazoué, France<sup>c</sup>; INRA, Laboratoire des Interactions Plantes Micro-Organismes (LIPM), UMR 441, Castanet-Tolosan, France<sup>d</sup>; CNRS, LIPM, UMR 2594, Castanet-Tolosan, France<sup>e</sup>; Université de Toulouse, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France<sup>f</sup>; UMR Peuplements Végétaux et Bioagresseurs en Milieu Tropical (PVBMT), CIRAD, Saint-Pierre, La Réunion, France<sup>g</sup>; UMR 186 IRD-Cirad-Université Montpellier 2 "Résistance des Plantes aux Bioagresseurs," Montpellier, France<sup>h</sup>

A.I. and M.B. contributed equally to this study.

**We report the draft genome sequence of the flagellated strain CFBP 4884 of *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans*, which was isolated in an outbreak of common bacterial blight of beans along with non-flagellated strains. Comparative genomics will allow one to decipher the genomic diversity of strains cohabiting in epidemics.**

Received 21 August 2014 Accepted 26 August 2014 Published 25 September 2014

**Citation** Indiana A, Briand M, Arlat M, Gagnevin L, Koebnik R, Noël LD, Portier P, Darrasse A, Jacques MA. 2014. Draft genome sequence of the flagellated *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* strain CFBP 4884. *Genome Announc.* 2(5):e00966-14. doi:10.1128/genomeA.00966-14.

**Copyright** © 2014 Indiana 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 Marie-Agnès Jacques, marie-agnes.jacques@angers.inra.fr.

*Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* is one of the causal agents of the common bacterial blight of beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) (1). This disease is distributed worldwide where beans are cultivated, except in arid tropical regions (2). Bacterial blight of beans is the most devastating bacterial disease of beans (3) which can cause a 40% yield loss (2). Seed contamination impacts both bean production and the seed industry worldwide through direct and indirect costs.

*Xanthomonas* spp. are  $\gamma$ -proteobacteria motile by a single polar flagellum (4). Motility is an important feature involved in plant colonization and is often considered to be a pathogenicity factor. However, the only genome sequence available of *X. fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* was obtained from a non-flagellated strain (5). In this strain, a mobile element, ISXfu2, is associated with a deletion of 33 kb in the flagellar gene cluster, thus affecting the biosynthesis of the flagellum and motility. However, motility was identified in 95% of the tested *X. fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* strains. Some of the motile strains of *X. fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* were isolated from the same epidemic and the same field as the non-flagellated strain CFBP 4834 (5). Hence, to better understand if the absence of flagellation is linked to a recent genetic event in a genetically homogeneous population or, in contrast, to the cohabitation of strains having diverged in the past, we sequenced the genome of the flagellated strain CFBP 4884 of *X. fuscans* subsp. *fuscans*, which was isolated along with strain CFBP 4834 from a bean leaf in 1998 in a heavily infected bean field in Beaucazoué, France (6). This strain is highly aggressive on beans.

The genome was sequenced using the Illumina Hi-Seq2500 platform (Genoscreen, France). The shotgun sequencing yielded 5,954,190 read pairs (100-bp paired-end reads with insert size of 1200 bp). A combination of Velvet (7), SOAPdenovo, and SOAPGapCloser (8) yielded 203 contigs larger than 200 bp ( $N_{50}$  = 79,889 bp) with the largest contig of 319,482 bp for a total

assembly size of 5,003,118 bp. Genomic contigs were annotated using the EugeneP annotation pipeline to identify RNAs and protein-coding genes (9).

The genome of the strain CFBP 4884 has a gene content similar to other xanthomonads, and is most similar to the genome of the strain 4834-R (5). The exceptions are a set of 31 genes of the flagellar gene cluster, which are absent in the strain 4834-R and present in the CFBP 4884 genome. Fifteen other genes, coding hypothetical proteins and adhesins, are divergent between these two genome sequences. This resource will be valuable to investigate the mechanisms leading to the emergence of non-flagellated strains and to dissect the genomic diversity of strains of a quarantine pathogen.

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession no. [JPHG000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/JPHG000000000). The version described in this paper is the first version, [JPHG010000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/JPHG010000000).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the French Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR-2010-GENM-013).

We thank Jérôme Gouzy, LIPM, Toulouse, France for the assembling of the genome sequence.

## REFERENCES

1. Zaumeyer WJ. 1930. The bacterial blight of beans caused by *Bacterium phaseoli*. USDA Tech. Bull. 186:36.
2. Vidaver AK. 1993. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli*: cause of common bacterial blight of bean, p 40–44. In Swings JG, Civerolo EL (ed), *Xanthomonas*. Chapman & Hall, London, United Kingdom.
3. Broughton WJ, Hern G, Blair M, Beebe S, Gepts P, Vanderleyden J. 2003. Beans (*Phaseolus* spp.)—model food legumes. *Plant Soil* 252:55–128. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1024146710611](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1024146710611).
4. Swings J, Vauterin L, Kersters K. 1993. The bacterium *Xanthomonas*, p

- 121–156. In Swings JG, Civerolo EL (ed), *Xanthomonas*. Chapman & Hall, London, United Kingdom.
5. Darrasse A, Carrère S, Barbe V, Boureau T, Arrieta-Ortiz ML, Bonneau S, Briand M, Brin C, Cociancich S, Durand K, Fouteau S, Gagnevin L, Guérin F, Guy E, Indiana A, Koebnik R, Lauber E, Munoz A, Noël LD, Pieretti I, Poussier S, Pruvost O, Robène-Soustrade I, Rott P, Royer M, Serres-Gardi L, Szurek B, Van Sluys M-A, Verdier V, Vernière C, Arlat M, Manceau C, Jacques M-A. 2013. Genome sequence of *Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans* strain 4834-R reveals that flagellar motility is not a general feature of xanthomonads. *BMC Genomics* 14:761. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-14-761>.
  6. Jacques M-A, Josi K, Darrasse A, Samson R. 2005. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli* var. *fuscans* is aggregated in stable biofilm population sizes in the phyllosphere of field-grown beans. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 71: 2008–2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AEM.71.4.2008-2015.2005>.
  7. Zerbino DR, Birney E. 2008. Velvet: algorithms for de novo short read assembly using de Bruijn graphs. *Genome Res.* 18:821–829. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/gr.074492.107>.
  8. Luo R, Liu B, Xie Y, Li Z, Huang W, Yuan J, He G, Chen Y, Pan Q, Liu Y, Tang J, Wu G, Zhang H, Shi Y, Liu Y, Yu C, Wang B, Lu Y, Han C, Cheung DW, Yiu S-M, Peng S, Xiaoqian Z, Liu G, Liao X, Li Y, Yang H, Wang J, Lam T-W, Wang J. 2012. SOAPdenovo2: an empirically improved memory-efficient short-read de novo assembler. *Gigascience.* 1:18. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/2047-217X-1-18>.
  9. Sallet E, Roux B, Sauviac L, Jardinaud MF, Carrere S, Faraut T, de Carvalho-Niebel F, Gouzy J, Gamas P, Capela D, Bruand C, Schiex T. 2013. Next-generation annotation of prokaryotic genomes with EuGene-P: application to *Sinorhizobium meliloti* 2011. *DNA Res.* 20:339–354. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/dnares/dst014>.