





Draft Genome Sequences of the Obligatory Marine Myxobacterial Strains *Enhygromyxa salina* SWB005 and SWB007

Jamshid Amiri Moghaddam,^a  Anja Poehlein,^b Katja Fisch,^c Mohammad Alanjary,^d  Rolf Daniel,^b Gabriele M. König,^{a,e} Till F. Schäberle^{c,e}

^aInstitute for Pharmaceutical Biology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

^bDepartment of Genomics and Applied Microbiology and Göttingen Genomics Laboratory, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

^cInstitute for Insect Biotechnology, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Giessen, Germany

^dDepartment of Microbiology and Biotechnology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

^eGerman Center for Infection Research (DZIF), Partner Site Cologne-Bonn, Bonn, Germany

ABSTRACT The two marine myxobacterial strains *Enhygromyxa salina* SWB005 and SWB007 were isolated from coastal soil samples using *Escherichia coli* as bait for these predatory strains. These strains produce unique specialized metabolites. Genomes were assembled into 312 contigs for *E. salina* SWB005 (9.0 Mbp) and 192 contigs for *E. salina* SWB007 (10.6 Mbp).

Enhygromyxa salina is a marine myxobacterium, and strains of this species have been isolated from different locations around the globe (1, 2). However, to date, only a few obligatory marine myxobacteria have been isolated, and only one genome was available (i.e., from the strain *E. salina* DSM 15201). Like other myxobacteria, these genomes are large, ranging from 8 to 10 Mbp, and harbor many putative biosynthetic gene clusters (BGCs) coding for the production of specialized metabolites. The strains analyzed here are producers of the natural products salimabromide, salimyxins, and enhygrolides (3–5). *E. salina* strains SWB005 and SWB007 were isolated from marine sediments from the coast of Santa Barbara, CA (SWB005), and Prerow, Germany (SWB007) (2, 3).

Genomic DNA of both *E. salina* strains were extracted from fruiting bodies, which appeared after several days of fermentation in artificial seawater (ASW) VY/4 liquid medium (6). DNA was isolated using the GenElute bacterial genomic DNA kit (Sigma-Aldrich). Extracted DNA was used to generate Illumina shotgun paired-end sequencing libraries, which were sequenced with a MiSeq instrument and the MiSeq reagent kit version 3, as recommended by the manufacturer (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Quality filtering using Trimmomatic version 0.36 (7) resulted in 3,773,950 and 3,458,266 paired-end reads for *E. salina* strains SWB007 and SWB005, respectively.

Assembly resulted in 192 contigs (>500 bp) with an average coverage of 73-fold for *E. salina* SWB007 and 312 contigs (>500 bp) with an average coverage of 75-fold for *E. salina* SWB005. The assemblies were validated and the read coverage was determined with Qualimap version 2.1 (8). The resulting draft genomes are 10,602,813 bp (*E. salina* SWB007) and 9,010,436 bp (*E. salina* SWB005) in length, and the G+C contents are 68.1% and 69.5% (difference, 1.4%), respectively. Automatic annotation and identification of rRNA and tRNA genes were performed using the software tool Prokka (9). This yielded 2 rRNA genes, 78 tRNA genes, 3,682 protein-encoding genes with function prediction, and 3,265 genes coding for hypothetical proteins for strain SWB005 and 4

Received 15 March 2018 **Accepted** 19 March 2018 **Published** 26 April 2018

Citation Amiri Moghaddam J, Poehlein A, Fisch K, Alanjary M, Daniel R, König GM, Schäberle TF. 2018. Draft genome sequences of the obligatory marine myxobacterial strains *Enhygromyxa salina* SWB005 and SWB007. *Genome Announc* 6:e00324-18. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00324-18>.

Copyright © 2018 Amiri Moghaddam 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 Gabriele M. König, g.koenig@uni-bonn.de, or Till F. Schäberle, till.f.schaeberle@agr.uni-giessen.de.

rRNA genes, 57 tRNA genes, 4,253 protein-encoding genes with function prediction, and 3,987 genes coding for hypothetical proteins for strain SWB007.

In silico DNA-DNA hybridization (isDDH) was performed based on the identities/high-scoring segment pairs (HSP) length formula (10) and produced a value of 26.10% (+23.8%, −28.6%), which failed the isDDH cutoff of $\geq 70\%$ that would have determined them to be the same species. The average nucleotide identity (ANI) was calculated to be 78.7%. Therefore, the *in silico* parameters ANI, isDDH, and difference of the G+C values define these strains as two distinct species of the genus *Enhygromyxa*.

Using the antiSMASH version 4.0.0 tool (11) for the analysis of the genomes revealed 40 BGCs in *E. salina* SWB005 and 46 BGCs in *E. salina* SWB007, indicating the high potential of these bacteria for biosynthesis of specialized metabolites.

Accession number(s). This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/ENA/GenBank under the accession numbers [PVNK00000000](#) (*E. salina* SWB005) and [PVNL00000000](#) (*E. salina* SWB007). The versions described in this paper are versions PVNK01000000 and PVNL01000000, respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

J.A.M. was funded by a fellowship from the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Iran. Work in the labs of G.M.K. and T.F.S. was funded by the German Centre for Infection Research (DZIF) through grant TTU09.811 and by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) through grant 16GW0117K. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

Sequencing was performed by the Göttingen Genomics Laboratory (G2L). We thank Melanie Heinemann for technical support.

REFERENCES

1. Iizuka T, Jojima Y, Fudou R, Hiraishi A, Ahn J-W, Yamanaka S. 2003. *Plesiocystis pacifica* gen. nov., sp. nov., a marine myxobacterium that contains dihydrogenated menaquinone, isolated from the Pacific coasts of Japan. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 53:189–195. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.02418-0>.
2. Schäberle TF, Goralski E, Neu E, Erol O, Hölzl G, Dörmann P, Bierbaum G, König GM. 2010. Marine myxobacteria as a source of antibiotics—comparison of physiology, polyketide-type genes and antibiotic production of three new isolates of *Enhygromyxa salina*. *Mar Drugs* 8:2466–2479. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md8092466>.
3. Felder S, Dreisigacker S, Kehraus S, Neu E, Bierbaum G, Wright PR, Menche D, Schäberle TF, König GM. 2013. Salimabromide: unexpected chemistry from the obligate marine myxobacterium *Enhygromyxa salina*. *Chem Eur J* 19:9319–9324. <https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.201301379>.
4. Felder S, Kehraus S, Neu E, Bierbaum G, Schäberle TF, König GM. 2013. Salimyoxins and enhygrolides: antibiotic, sponge-related metabolites from the obligate marine myxobacterium *Enhygromyxa salina*. *Chembiochem* 14:1363–1371. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cbic.201300268>.
5. Dávila-Céspedes A, Hufendiek P, Crüsemann M, Schäberle TF, König GM. 2016. Marine-derived myxobacteria of the suborder Nannocystineae: an underexplored source of structurally intriguing and biologically active metabolites. *Beilstein J Org Chem* 12:969–984. <https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.12.96>.
6. Harms H, Poehlein A, Thürmer A, König GM, Schäberle TF. 2017. Draft genome sequence of *Zobellia* sp. strain OI13, isolated from the coastal zone of the Baltic Sea. *Genome Announc* 5:e00737-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00737-17>.
7. Bolger AM, Lohse M, Usadel B. 2014. Trimmomatic: a flexible trimmer for Illumina sequence data. *Bioinformatics* 30:2114–2120. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu170>.
8. García-Alcalde F, Okonechnikov K, Carbonell J, Cruz LM, Götz S, Tarazona S, Dopazo J, Meyer TF, Conesa A. 2012. Qualimap: evaluating next-generation sequencing alignment data. *Bioinformatics* 28:2678–2679. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bts503>.
9. Seemann T. 2014. Prokka: rapid prokaryotic genome annotation. *Bioinformatics* 30:2068–2069. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu153>.
10. Meier-Kolthoff JP, Klenk H-P, Göker M. 2014. Taxonomic use of DNA G+C content and DNA-DNA hybridization in the genomic age. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 64:352–356. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.056994-0>.
11. Blin K, Wolf T, Chevrette MG, Lu X, Schwalen CJ, Kautsar SA, Suarez Duran HG, Los Santos ELC, d, Kim HU, Nave M, Dickschat JS, Mitchell DA, Shelest E, Breitling R, Takano E, Lee SY, Weber T, Medema MH. 2017. antiSMASH 4.0—improvements in chemistry prediction and gene cluster boundary identification. *Nucleic Acids Res* 45:W36–W41. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx319>.