Genome Announcement

Draft genome sequence of Streptomyces sp. strain F1, a potential source for glycoside hydrolases isolated from Brazilian soil

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A B S T R A C T

Here, we show the draft genome sequence of Streptomyces sp. F1, a strain isolated from soil with great potential for secretion of hydrolytic enzymes used to deconstructcellulosic biomass. The draft genome assembly of Streptomyces sp. strain F1 has 87 contigs with a total genome size of 8,162,446 bp and G+C 72.63%. Preliminary genome analysis identified 327 proteins as Carbohydrate-Active Enzymes, being 141 glycoside hydrolases organized in 46 distinct families. This draft genome information provides new insights on the key genes encoding hydrolytic enzymes involved in biomass deconstruction employed by soil bacteria. © 2017 Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. on behalf of Sociedade Brasileira de Microbiologia. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Introduction

Streptomyces species are aerobic Gram-positive bacteria best known industrially as producers of natural antibiotics, 1 but they are also recognized for their capacity to utilize cellulosic biomass. 2 Phylogenetically, Streptomyces is the largest genus of the Actinobacteria phylum. During their lifetime, these soil bacteria are able to differentiate, produce aerial mycelia and a wide variety of secondary metabolites. 3 Although a large number of Streptomyces species can grow on plant biomass, understanding of key genes encoding hydrolytic enzymes involved in biomass degrading by Streptomyces is currently limited to a few soil-isolates. 5, 4, 7 Streptomyces sp. strain F1
was isolated from soil containing decomposing organic matter collected in Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil. This isolated strain showed ability to grow in culture medium containing cellulose or hemicellulose as sole carbon source, and to secrete extracellular enzymes belonging to the glycoside hydrolases (GHs) families. Glycoside hydrolases are a group of enzymes that play an important role in the conversion of lignocellulosic biomass into small chemical building blocks, which can then be used to produce biofuels and other important intermedi- ary molecules. Here, we show the draft genome sequence of Streptomyces sp. F1, to identify GHs family members and to improve understanding of natural biomass utilization by soil bacteria.

Genomic DNA extraction from Streptomyces sp. F1 was carried out using FastDNA SPIN Kit for soil (MP Biomedicals, Irvine, CA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The sequence was obtained by whole genome shotgun sequencing using the Illumina HiSeq 2500 System at CTBE Sequencing and Robotics NGS facility, generating 8,147,881 paired end reads (2 × 100 bp). Reads were preprocessed with Trimmomatic, to remove low-quality and adapter sequences and were assembled using Spades version 3.6. The genome size was estimated to be 8,205,272, with approximately 100× coverage. The draft genome assembly of Streptomyces sp. F1 has 87 contigs, 8,162,446 bp in length with G + C content of 72.63% (Table 1), an N50 of 259,843 bp, and the largest contig was 664,709 bp. Genomic completeness was evaluated using CheckM, which revealed that the assembly is 100% complete, considering 460 marker genes from Streptomyces family.

Streptomyces sp. F1 showed highest 16S rDNA sequence similarity with Streptomyces misionensis strain JCM 4497. In silico DNA–DNA hybridization (DDH) and Average Nucleotide Identity/Alignment fraction (gANI/AF) values of Streptomyces sp. F1 compared to Streptomyces misionensis DSM 40306, were 94.2% and 99.4%/0.99, respectively, suggesting that strain F1 may be classified as Streptomyces misionensis.

Streptomyces sp. F1 genome was annotated using IMG-JGI Microbial Genome Annotation Pipeline (img.jgi.doe.gov). It has been predicted to include 7494 genes, being 7397 protein-coding genes, 9 rRNA (5S (6), 16S (1), 23S (2)), and 66 tRNA genes (Table 1). According to IMG functional annotation, 4453 genes were classified into COG categories, 5816 in PFAM protein families, 1542 in TIGRFAM families, and 714 in Transporter Classification. Further classification according to dbCAN showed that 327 proteins were classified as Carbohydrate-Active Enzymes, being 141 glycoside hydrolases organized in 46 distinct families. The current genome assembly provides a preliminary landscape of the genomic and metabolic capabilities of Streptomyces sp. F1.

**Nucleotide sequence accession number**

The whole genome sequences of Streptomyces sp. F1 have been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under accession number FKJ100000000.

**Conflict of interest**

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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