



Draft Genome Sequence of *Nitrincola* sp. Strain A-D6, an Arsenic-Resistant Gammaproteobacterium Isolated from a Salt Flat

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We report *Nitrincola* sp. strain A-D6, which was characterized as an arsenic-resistant bacterium isolated from the Ascotán Salt Flat in northern Chile. The size of the genome is 3,795,776 bp, with a G+C content of 49.96%. Genes for the arsenic-resistant Ars system and arsenic oxidation have been encoded.

Received 24 September 2014 Accepted 8 October 2014 Published 20 November 2014

Citation Valdés N, Rivera-Araya J, Bijman J, Escudero L, Demergasso C, Fernández S, Ferrer A, Chávez R, Levicán G. 2014. Draft genome sequence of Nitrincola sp. strain A-D6, an arsenic-resistant gammaproteobacterium isolated from a salt flat. Genome Announc. 2(6):e01144-14. doi:10.1128/genomeA.01144-14.

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A rsenic (As) is a ubiquitous element present in the environment in different forms (1). Inorganic arsenic, most often in trivalent or pentavalent form, is the most abundant species of As in nature and is commonly present in soil, water, and food (2). This metalloid is extremely toxic to living organisms and its toxicity is primarily based on its chemical speciation. However, some microorganisms cope with arsenic toxicity in a variety of different ways (1, 3, 4). Such microorganisms therefore play an important role in the arsenic geocycle (5).

Nitrincola sp. strain A-D6 was isolated from Salar de Ascotán, a circum-neutral and arsenic-containing salt flat environment in northern Chile. The Nitrincola genus comprises aerobic and Gram-negative bacteria belonging to the Gammaproteobacteria subdivision (6). This report can shed light on the molecular mechanisms involved in arsenic metabolism in this bacterium and its role in the biogeochemical cycle of arsenic in this extreme environment.

The genome of strain A-D6 was sequenced using the Ion Torrent PGM platform and single-end libraries. The low-quality sequences were examined by FastQC (version 0.10.1; Babraham Institute [http://www.bioinformatics.bbsrc.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/]) and then trimmed by Trimmomatic version 0.32 (7) before assembly. The trimmed sequence were assembled *de novo* using a coverage assembled of 40×, with Mira assembler version 4.0.2 (8) and the CAP3 (9) program. This resulted in 117 contigs. Contig sizes range from 850 to 121,978 bp (N_{50} , 52,683 bp). The length of the total draft genome of *Nitrincola* sp. strain A-D6 is 3,795,776 bp, with a G+C content of 49.96%.

The annotation of the assembled genome was submitted to the RAST (Rapid Annotation using Subsystem Technology) server (10). The tRNA genes were detected by tRNAscan-SE version 1.23 (11) and the rRNA with RNAmmer (12). The draft genome was shown to encode 43 tRNA sequences, one complete 5S-16S-23S operon, and 4,401 protein-coding genes, 22.27% of which were assigned hypothetical functions. This hypothetical set was assigned to 4 clusters of orthologous groups that comprise a meta-

bolic cluster with 662 genes, a genetic information processing cluster with 187 genes, an environmental information processing cluster with 272 genes, and a cellular process cluster with 99 genes.

The genes responsible for arsenic metabolism include arsenite oxidase small subunit (*aioA*) and large subunit (*aioB*), and an *azu* gene encoding for the physiological electron acceptor azurin (13). The genes responsible for arsenic resistance include an Ars system (*arsRDACH*). ArsC from the Ars system is a cytoplasmic arsenate reductase that reduces As(V) to As(III) (1). ArsD represses upper expression levels of the *ars* operon in the absence of As(III). ArsA is an ATPase that converts membrane potential to ATP, which is usually hydrolyzed by ArsB, making As(III) efflux more efficient. ArsB is an integral membrane protein that pumps As(III) out of the cell (1), however a canonical *arsB* gene is not encoded in the genome of this bacterium. Interestingly, *Nitrincola* sp. has a gene that encodes for the Acr3 extrusion pump (14). Thus, *Nitrincola* sp. strain A-D6 possesses a complete set of genes for dissimilatory oxidation and a system for reducing and extruding arsenic.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession number JRLB000000000. The version described in this paper is version JRLB01000000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by National Fund for Science and Technology Fondecyt 1120746 (G.L.), 1100795 (C.D.) and1120833 (RCh). We thank the National Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics, Omics Solutions, for funding and technical assistance with sequencing the genome.

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