



Draft Genome Sequences of Two *Bacillus* spp. and an *Oceanobacillus* sp. Strain Isolated from Marine Macroalgae

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ABSTRACT We present the draft genome sequences of *Bacillus flexus* strain DMTMMB08, *Bacillus licheniformis* strain DMTMMB10, and *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24, isolated from marine macroalgae.

In marine environments, *Bacillus* sp. strains are common inhabitants and are known to produce a variety of natural products (1, 2). *Bacillus flexus*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, and *Oceanobacillus picturae* strains are known as alkali-halotolerant bacteria which produce bacteriocins, glycopeptides, exopolysaccharides, serine proteases, cellulases, and polyhydroxyalkanoates, and they are also known for their phosphate-solubilizing capabilities (3–11).

Bacillus flexus strain DMTMMB08 and *Bacillus licheniformis* strain DMTMMB10 were isolated from surface-sterilized tissues of *Sargassum polycystum* L., and *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24 was isolated from surface-sterilized tissues of *Acanthophora spicifera* L. following the method of Stoltzfus et al. (12) and using Zobell marine agar (Himedia). After 72 h of incubation, individual bacterial colonies were transformed to liquid medium (Zobell marine broth) for overnight growth and then subjected to genomic DNA (gDNA) extraction and purification using a genomic DNA isolation kit (Qiagen). The sequencing library was set up with a TruSeq Nano DNA library preparation kit (Illumina) with gDNA, following the manufacturer's instructions, and sequenced using a NextSeq 500 with 2 × 150-bp read chemistry (Eurofins Genomics, India). The sequenced raw data were processed to obtain high-quality clean reads using Trimmomatic version 0.38; reads with more than 10% quality threshold (QV) <20 Phred score and those <100 nucleotides (nt) in length were eliminated (13). After removing the adapters and low-quality sequences, 3,049,932 paired-end reads totaling 906,971,477 bases remained for *Bacillus flexus* strain DMTMMB08, 6,368,973 paired-end reads totaling 1,896,742,518 bases remained for *Bacillus licheniformis* strain DMTMMB10, and 6,532,483 paired-end reads totaling 1,945,935,542 bases remained for *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24. *De novo* genome assembly was performed using the SPAdes genome assembler version 3.11.1 with default parameters (14). The resulting draft genome sequence consists of 189 contigs with a total genome size of 3,463,842 bp (38.1% GC content) for *Bacillus flexus* strain DMTMMB08, 24 contigs with a total genome size of 4,265,203 bp (45.9% GC content) for *Bacillus licheniformis* strain DMTMMB10, and 49 contigs with a total genome size of 3,663,112 bp (39.2% GC content) for *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24, with average coverages of 257-fold, 416-fold, and 488-fold, respectively. The draft genome sequences were annotated using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (15). A total of 3,638 (3,517 protein-coding genes), 4,469 (4,300 protein-coding genes), and 3,678 (3,563 protein-coding genes) genes were predicted in *Bacillus flexus* strain DMTMMB08, *Bacillus licheniformis* strain DMTMMB10, and *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24, respectively.

Biosynthetic gene cluster (BGC) analysis was carried out using all analytical features

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of antiSMASH version 4.2.0 (16). Twenty-five BGCs from *Bacillus flexus* DMTMMB08, 33 BGCs from *Bacillus licheniformis* DMTMMB10, and 29 BGCs from *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24 were predicted, respectively. All three bacteria were found to have the signature of known and putative BGCs, like type 3 polyketides (T3PKs), bacteriocins, siderophore synthases, terpenes, nonribosomal peptides (NRPs), polysaccharides, and fatty acids within them. In *Bacillus flexus* strain DMTMMB08, the novel hydroxamate siderophore signature was noted in the predicted BGCs. The presence of an ectoine BGC, with the capability of extreme osmotic tolerance, and a novel kijanimicin-like antibiotic BGC were found in *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB10. Further insights into these draft genome sequences will help guide natural product discovery from these strains in the future.

Data availability. This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/ENA/GenBank under the accession numbers [QWLS00000000](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkv569), [QWLT00000000](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkv569), and [QWLU00000000](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkv569) and the SRA accession numbers [SRR8039988](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkv569), [SRR8039989](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkv569), and [SRR8039987](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkv569) for *Bacillus flexus* DMTMMB08, *Bacillus licheniformis* DMTMMB10, and *Oceanobacillus picturae* strain DMTMMB24, respectively.

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