### PROKARYOTES



## 

# Draft Genome Sequence of Fish Pathogen Aeromonas bestiarum GA97-22

# Salih Kumru,<sup>a</sup> Hasan C. Tekedar,<sup>a</sup> Matt J. Griffin,<sup>a</sup> Geoffrey C. Waldbieser,<sup>b</sup> Mark R. Liles,<sup>c</sup> Tad Sonstegard,<sup>d</sup> Steven G. Schroeder,<sup>e</sup> Mark L. Lawrence,<sup>a</sup> Attila Karsi<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Veterinary Medicine, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, USA

<sup>b</sup>Warmwater Aquaculture Research Unit, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stoneville, Mississippi, USA

<sup>c</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, USA

dRecombinetics, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

eAnimal Genomics and Improvement Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, USA

**ABSTRACT** Aeromonas bestiarum is a Gram-negative mesophilic motile bacterium causing acute hemorrhagic septicemia or chronic skin ulcers in fish. Here, we report the draft genome sequence of *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22, which was isolated from rainbow trout in 1997. This genome sequence will improve our understanding of the complex taxonomy of motile aeromonads.

A eromonas species are autochthonous to aquatic environments and cause disease in fish and mammals. Aeromonas hydrophila, A. veronii, A. sobria, A. caviae, and A. bestiarum species are causative agents of motile aeromonad septicemia (MAS) (1–3). A. bestiarum is a mesophilic motile aeromonad first described in 1996 (2), and it causes hemorrhagic septicemia and skin ulcers in fish (2, 4–6).

The genome sequencing of *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 was conducted with an Illumina Genome Analyzer IIx, and the draft genome sequence was obtained by adaptor trimming, quality control, and *de novo* assembly by using CLC Workbench 6.5.1 (CLC Bio) and Sequencher 5.4.5 (Gene Codes Corporation). Genome assembly included 6,380,282 reads ( $143 \times$  coverage of the genome), and the draft genome was annotated by using Prokaryotic Genomes Automatic Annotation Pipeline (PGAAP) (7) and Rapid Annotations using Subsystems Technology (RAST) (8). The draft genome of *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 is 4,714,837 bp (26 contigs) and has a G+C content of 60.5%. It contains 4,349 predicted genes encoding 4,247 proteins, and no plasmid sequences were identified.

Average nucleotide identity (ANI) calculation (9) was used to differentiate *A. bestiarum* from other *Aeromonas* species using 95% ANI as the species cutoff (10). The calculated ANI between *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 and the reference *A. bestiarum* strain CECT 4227 (GenBank accession number NZ\_CDDA00000000) was 97.1%. A lower ANI value (88.3%) was obtained between *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 and the catfish isolate *A. hydrophila* strain ML09-119 (11). Similarly, the ANI value between *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 and *A. salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* A449 (12) was below the species cutoff (89.7%).

A type 3 secretion system (T3SS), the chitobiose-specific regulators ChbF and ChbR, O polysaccharide, cold shock protein CspG, and cytoplasmic copper homeostasis protein CutC are unique to *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 compared to the reference *A. bestiarum* genome CECT 4227. Also, a type 6 secretion system and mannose-sensitive hemagglutinin type 4 pilus system are unique to *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 compared

Received 8 May 2018 Accepted 9 May 2018 Published 14 June 2018

Citation Kumru S, Tekedar HC, Griffin MJ, Waldbieser GC, Liles MR, Sonstegard T, Schroeder SG, Lawrence ML, Karsi A. 2018. Draft genome sequence of fish pathogen *Aeromonas bestiarum* GA97-22. Genome Announc 6:e00524-18. https://doi.org/10.1128/ genomeA.00524-18.

This is a work of the U.S. Government and is not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Foreign copyrights may apply. Address correspondence to Attila Karsi, karsi@cvm.msstate.edu. to *A. hydrophila* strain ML09-119 and *A. salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* A449, respectively.

**Accession number(s).** The draft genome sequence of *A. bestiarum* strain GA97-22 was submitted to GenBank under the accession number PPUX01000000.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This work was funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), including the efforts of Attila Karsi, Mark R. Liles, Matt J. Griffin, and Mark L. Lawrence (NIFA grant 2013-67015–21313 to the Mississippi State University College of Veterinary Medicine) and the efforts of Geoffrey C. Waldbieser (USDA Agricultural Research Service CRIS project 6402-31000-009-00D).

#### REFERENCES

- Janda JM, Abbott SL. 2010. The genus *Aeromonas*: taxonomy, pathogenicity, and infection. Clin Microbiol Rev 23:35–73. https://doi.org/10 .1128/CMR.00039-09.
- Ali A, Carnahan AM, Altwegg M, Luthy-Hottenstein J, Joseph SW. 1996. Aeromonas bestiarum sp. nov. (formerly genomospecies DNA group 2 A. hydrophila), a new species isolated from non-human sources. Med Microbiol Lett 5:156–165.
- Turska-Szewczuk A, Lindner B, Komaniecka I, Kozinska A, Pekala A, Choma A, Holst O. 2013. Structural and immunochemical studies of the lipopolysaccharide from the fish pathogen, *Aeromonas bestiarum* strain K296, serotype O18. Mar Drugs 11:1235–1255. https://doi.org/10.3390/ md11041235.
- Kozińska A, Figueras MJ, Chacon MR, Soler L. 2002. Phenotypic characteristics and pathogenicity of *Aeromonas* genomospecies isolated from common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L). J Appl Microbiol 93:1034–1041. https:// doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2672.2002.01784.x.
- Xu Y, Zong G, Jin S, Zhang J. 2018. Synthesis of the repeating unit of O-specific polysaccharide isolated from the water-borne bacteria *Aeromonas bestiarum* 207. Carbohydr Res 456:10–18. https://doi.org/10 .1016/j.carres.2017.11.010.
- 6. Austin B, Austin DA. 2012. Bacterial fish pathogens: disease of farmed and wild fish. Springer, New York, NY.
- Angiuoli SV, Gussman A, Klimke W, Cochrane G, Field D, Garrity G, Kodira CD, Kyrpides N, Madupu R, Markowitz V, Tatusova T, Thomson N, White O. 2008. Toward an online repository of Standard Operating Procedures

(SOPs) for (meta)genomic annotation. OMICS 12:137–141. https://doi .org/10.1089/omi.2008.0017.

- Overbeek R, Olson R, Pusch GD, Olsen GJ, Davis JJ, Disz T, Edwards RA, Gerdes S, Parrello B, Shukla M, Vonstein V, Wattam AR, Xia F, Stevens R. 2014. The SEED and the rapid annotation of microbial genomes using subsystems technology (RAST). Nucleic Acids Res 42:D206–D214. https:// doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkt1226.
- Figueras MJ, Beaz-Hidalgo R, Hossain MJ, Liles MR. 2014. Taxonomic affiliation of new genomes should be verified using average nucleotide identity and multilocus phylogenetic analysis. Genome Announc 2:e00927-14. https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00927-14.
- Goris J, Konstantinidis KT, Klappenbach JA, Coenye T, Vandamme P, Tiedje JM. 2007. DNA–DNA hybridization values and their relationship to whole-genome sequence similarities. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 57:81–91. https://doi.org/10.1099/ijs.0.64483-0.
- Tekedar HC, Waldbieser GC, Karsi A, Liles MR, Griffin MJ, Vamenta S, Sonstegard T, Hossain M, Schroeder SG, Khoo L, Lawrence ML. 2013. Complete genome sequence of a channel catfish epidemic isolate, *Aeromonas hydrophila* strain ML09-119. Genome Announc 1:e00755-13. https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00755-13.
- Reith ME, Singh RK, Curtis B, Boyd JM, Bouevitch A, Kimball J, Munholland J, Murphy C, Sarty D, Williams J, Nash JHE, Johnson SC, Brown LL. 2008. The genome of *Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* A449: insights into the evolution of a fish pathogen. BMC Genomics 9:427. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-9-427.