

The complete chloroplast genome sequence of medicinal plant, *Artemisia gmelinii*

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ABSTRACT

The complete chloroplast genome sequence of *Artemisia gmelinii* was characterized from Illumina pair-end sequencing. The chloroplast genome of *A. gmelinii* was 151,050 bp in length, containing a large single-copy region (LSC) of 80,976 bp, a small single-copy region (SSC) of 16,006 bp, and two inverted repeat (IR) regions of 27,034 bp, each. The overall GC content is 30.70%, while the corresponding values of the LSC, SSC, and IR regions are 64.6, 69.2, and 60.1%, respectively. The genome contains 131 complete genes, including 86 protein-coding genes (62 protein-coding gene species), 37 tRNA genes (29 tRNA species) and 8 rRNA genes (4 rRNA species). The Neighbour-joining phylogenetic analysis showed that *A. gmelinii* and *Artemisia scoparia* clustered together as sisters to other *Artemisia* species.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 14 May 2020
Accepted 16 May 2020

KEYWORDS

A. gmelinii; chloroplast genome; phylogenetic analysis; genetic information

Introduction

Artemisia gmelinii is a perennial herb as a member of the *Artemisia* belonged to the family Asteraceae and widely distributed in China, which has persisted largely in an undomesticated state that is highly resistant to different environmental stresses (Hou et al. 2018). *Artemisia gmelinii* has high ecological and economic value with high levels of intraspecific genetic diversity. *Artemisia gmelinii* has wide geographic distribution, high intraspecific polymorphism, adaptability to different environments, combined with a relatively small genome size. Consequently, *A. gmelinii* represents an excellent model for understanding how different evolutionary forces have sculpted the variation patterns in the genome during the process of population differentiation and ecological speciation (Neale and Antoine 2011). Moreover, we can develop conservation strategies easily when we understand the genetic information of *A. gmelinii*. In the present research, we constructed the whole chloroplast genome of *A. gmelinii* and understood many genome variation information about the species, which will provide beneficial help for population genetics studies of *A. gmelinii*.

The fresh leaves of *A. gmelinii* were collected from Nanchong (106°08'E; 30°78'N). Fresh leaves were silica-dried and taken to the laboratory until DNA extraction. The voucher specimen (XLYTC001) was laid in the Herbarium of Bengbu Medical College and the extracted DNA was stored in the -80 °C refrigerator of the Key Laboratory of Scientific Research Center. We extracted total genomic DNA from 25 mg silica-gel-dried leaf using a modified CTAB method (Doyle 1987). The whole-genome sequencing was then

conducted by Biodata Biotechnologies Inc. (Hefei, China) with Illumina HiSeq platform. The Illumina HiSeq 2000 platform (Illumina, San Diego, CA) was used to perform the genome sequence. We used the software MITObim 1.8 (Hahn et al. 2013) and metaSPAdes (Nurk et al. 2017) to assemble chloroplast genomes. We used *Artemisia scoparia* (GenBank: NC045286) as a reference genome. We annotated the chloroplast genome with the software DOGMA (Wyman et al. 2004), and then corrected the results using Geneious 8.0.2 (Campos et al. 2016) and Sequin 15.50 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sequin/>).

The complete chloroplast genome of *A. gmelinii* (GenBank accession number KY073390) was characterized from Illumina pair-end sequencing. The complete chloroplast genome sequence of *A. gmelinii* was characterized from Illumina pair-end sequencing. The chloroplast genome of *A. gmelinii* was 151,050 bp in length, containing a large single-copy region (LSC) of 80,976 bp, a small single-copy region (SSC) of 16,006 bp, and two inverted repeat (IR) regions of 27,034 bp, each. The overall GC content is 30.70%, while the corresponding values of the LSC, SSC, and IR regions are 64.6, 69.2, and 60.1%, respectively. The genome contains 131 complete genes, including 86 protein-coding genes (62 protein-coding gene species), 37 tRNA genes (29 tRNA species) and 8 rRNA genes (4 rRNA species).

We used the complete chloroplast genomes sequence of *A. gmelinii* and 11 other related species of *Artemisia* and *Lactuca sativa* as outgroup to construct phylogenetic tree. The 13 chloroplast genome sequences were aligned with MAFFT (Katoh and Standley 2013), and then the Neighbour-joining tree was constructed by MEGA 7.0 (Kumar et al.

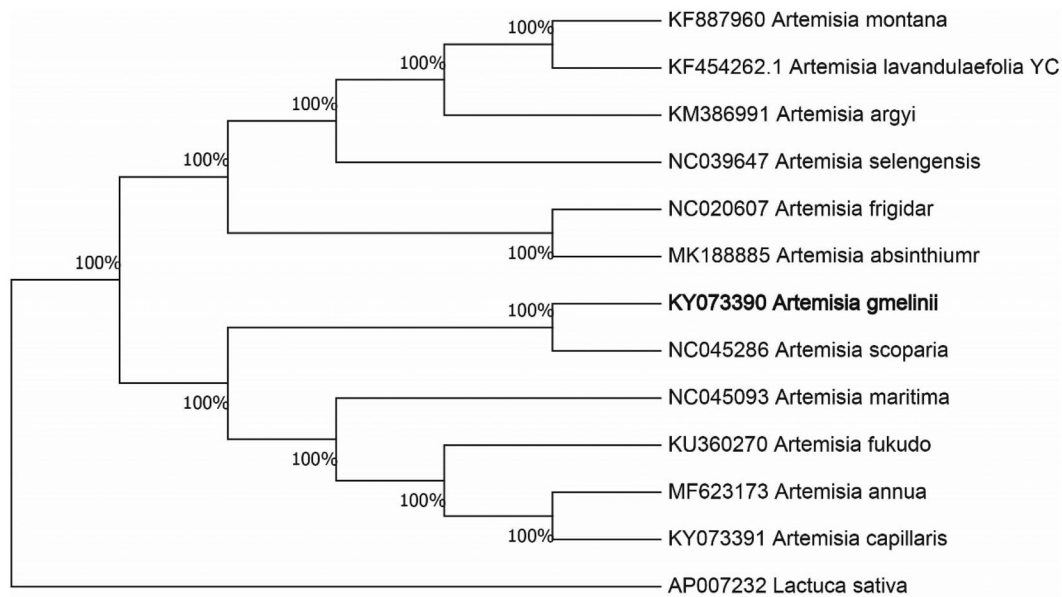


Figure 1. Neighbour-joining (NJ) analysis of *A. gmelinii* and other related species based on the complete chloroplast genome sequence. *Lactuca sativa* (AP007232) was set as the outgroup. All other sequences were downloaded from NCBI GenBank.

2016). The results confirmed that *A. gmelinii* was clustered with *Artemisia scoparia* (Figure 1).

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>, accession number KY073390.

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