

Genomic Sequence of a Clinical Vancomycin-Resistant Reference Strain, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 51299

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In this paper, we present a draft genome sequence of a quality control reference strain, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 51299 (multi-locus sequencing type [MLST] ST6), which is sensitive to teicoplanin but resistant to vancomycin. It is used in an agar screening test for streptomycin, gentamicin, and vancomycin resistance and the resistance marker *vanB*.

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Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) (*Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis*) with high levels of resistance to vancomycin have been reported to harbor the transferable resistance markers *vanA* and *vanB* on the transposable genetic elements Tn1546 and Tn5382, respectively (1, 2). The reference strain used in this study, *E. faecalis* ATCC 51299, was isolated from a peritoneal fluid sample from a patient in St. Louis, MO, USA, and is used in validating antimicrobial susceptibility for vancomycin, streptomycin, and gentamicin (3). It is sensitive to ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, tetracycline, and bacitracin but resistant to gentamicin, kanamycin, streptomycin, and erythromycin, and it shows interesting vancomycin susceptibility profiles in different growth media (4). The Vitek method and disk diffusion assay indicate a vancomycin-resistant phenotype for *E. faecalis* ATCC 51299 in brain heart infusion agar but a sensitive phenotype on Mueller-Hinton agar plates (4). Automatic susceptibility tests do not always accurately predict the susceptibility of enterococcal isolates (5), and the choice of medium seems to affect the antimicrobial susceptibility profile as well. This might result in the selection of the wrong antimicrobial therapy for life-threatening infections by VRE isolates. The reference strain reported here exhibits the vancomycin resistance gene *vanB* by both PCR and transcriptomic gene expression assays (6). Strains with *vanA/vanB* genotypes are responsible for the spread of vancomycin resistance due to their ability to transfer the resistance genes to other organisms (7, 8). For several years, the frequencies of VRE carrying the *vanA* and *vanB* genes have remained between 8 and 15%, but current trends indicate a rising frequency of the *vanB* gene cluster (9). With the increased occurrence of *vanB*-positive VRE, it is important to catalog a genomic database for *E. faecalis* strains that share similar genetic makeup but carry different antimicrobial resistance and/or virulence markers. The genomic sequence data for the reference strain *E. faecalis* ATCC 51299, in comparison with those of other genomic sequences of VRE isolates, will help in understand-

ing the evolutionary process of these isolates and may result in improved mitigation strategies and drug development.

The genomic DNA of *E. faecalis* ATCC 51299 was extracted using a MasterPure Gram-positive DNA purification kit (Epicentre Biotechnologies, Madison, WI, USA). A TruSeq DNA library preparation kit (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA) and TruSeq paired-end cluster kit were used for DNA preparation and cluster generation for sequencing on a HiSeq system, respectively. The Illumina HiSeq 2500 system was used for sequencing. *De novo* assembly of a total of 30,038,624 high-quality paired-end reads (100 bp in length) was conducted using CLC Genomics Workbench 6.5.1 (CLC bio, Cambridge, MA, USA), and further genome annotation was performed using an annotation method, GeneMarkS+, in the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/static/Pipeline.html>). The draft genome sequence of *E. faecalis* ATCC 51299 was 3,232,969 bp in length, with a G+C content of 37.3%, distributed in 70 contigs (N_{50} length, 116,948; average coverage, 1,377.0 \times), with 3,230 coding sequences (CDSs), 3,333 genes, 46 pseudo-genes, 19 frameshifted genes, 56 tRNAs, and 1 noncoding RNA (ncRNA).

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession no. [JSES000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclink/JSES000000000). The version described in this paper is version JSES000000000.1.

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