




# Genome Sequence of *Acinetobacter baumannii* Strain SHOU-Ab01, Isolated from Chinese Giant Salamander (*Andrias davidianus*) Liver

Lu Yuan,<sup>a,b</sup> Xiaoyan Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Yufei Lyu,<sup>b</sup> Yan Guo,<sup>b</sup> Jie Chen,<sup>a,b</sup> Dongshu Wang,<sup>b</sup> Liping Wang,<sup>a</sup>  Hengliang Wang,<sup>a,b</sup> Xiankai Liu<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Food Sciences and Technology, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai, China

<sup>b</sup>State Key Laboratory of Pathogen and Biosecurity, Beijing Institute of Biotechnology, Beijing, China

**ABSTRACT** This report describes the complete genome sequence of *Acinetobacter baumannii* strain SHOU-Ab01, which was isolated from the liver of a Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*). SHOU-Ab01 belonged to sequence type 40 (ST40), and its genome contained a circular chromosome (size, 3,891,862 bp) and two circular plasmids (sizes, 8,571 bp and 5,870 bp).

**A** *Acinetobacter baumannii* can cause serious infections in hospitalized patients and aquaculture animals (1). In this study, *A. baumannii* was isolated from the liver of a Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*), and whole-genome sequencing and analysis were performed.

Each part of the Chinese giant salamander was aseptically dissected, and the samples were homogenized using a Stomacher 3500 beat-type homogenizer (Seward, England). The samples were diluted 10<sup>-6</sup> by 10-fold gradient dilution with 0.9% NaCl, spread on LB agar, and cultured at 30°C for 24 h, and then a single colony was streaked and cultured (2). Strain SHOU-Ab01 was isolated from the liver, and its basic morphology was identified using a Gram staining kit (Solarbio, China). Genomic DNA from a SHOU-Ab01 culture in LB liquid medium at 37°C for 8 h was extracted using the Wizard genomic DNA purification kit (Promega, USA), following the instruction manual (3, 4). The DNA concentration and quality were assessed using a NanoDrop 2000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) (5).

Whole-genome sequencing was performed using a combination of Pacific Biosciences (PacBio) Sequel II sequencing and next-generation sequencing via the Illumina NovaSeq 6000 platform. PacBio data were assembled using HGAP4 and Canu (v1.6). Pilon 1.22 (v1.24) software was used to correct the PacBio assembly data using the next-generation sequencing data (6). NovaSeq 6000 sequencing data with 150-bp paired-end reads (total number of reads, 7,500,000), and FastQC (v0.11.5) was applied to analyze read quality. The PacBio system was used for single-molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing, with an average read length of 14,493 bp, an  $N_{50}$  value of 17,680 bp, and a total of 128,610 reads. PacBio data itself have been quality controlled, and no additional quality control analysis is required. The genome sequence was annotated by using the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (PGAP) (v5.3) (7), which revealed 3,746 gene sequences, including 3,558 protein-coding genes, 93 pseudogenes, 18 rRNA genes (5S, 16S, and 23S), 73 tRNA genes, and 4 noncoding RNA (ncRNA) genes. Software was used with the default settings and parameters unless otherwise specified.

In Fig. 1, the 16S rRNA sequence similarity, average nucleotide identity (ANI), and digital DNA-DNA hybridization (dDDH) values were calculated using BLAST (v2.7.1+)

**Editor** David Rasko, University of Maryland School of Medicine

**Copyright** © 2022 Yuan et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

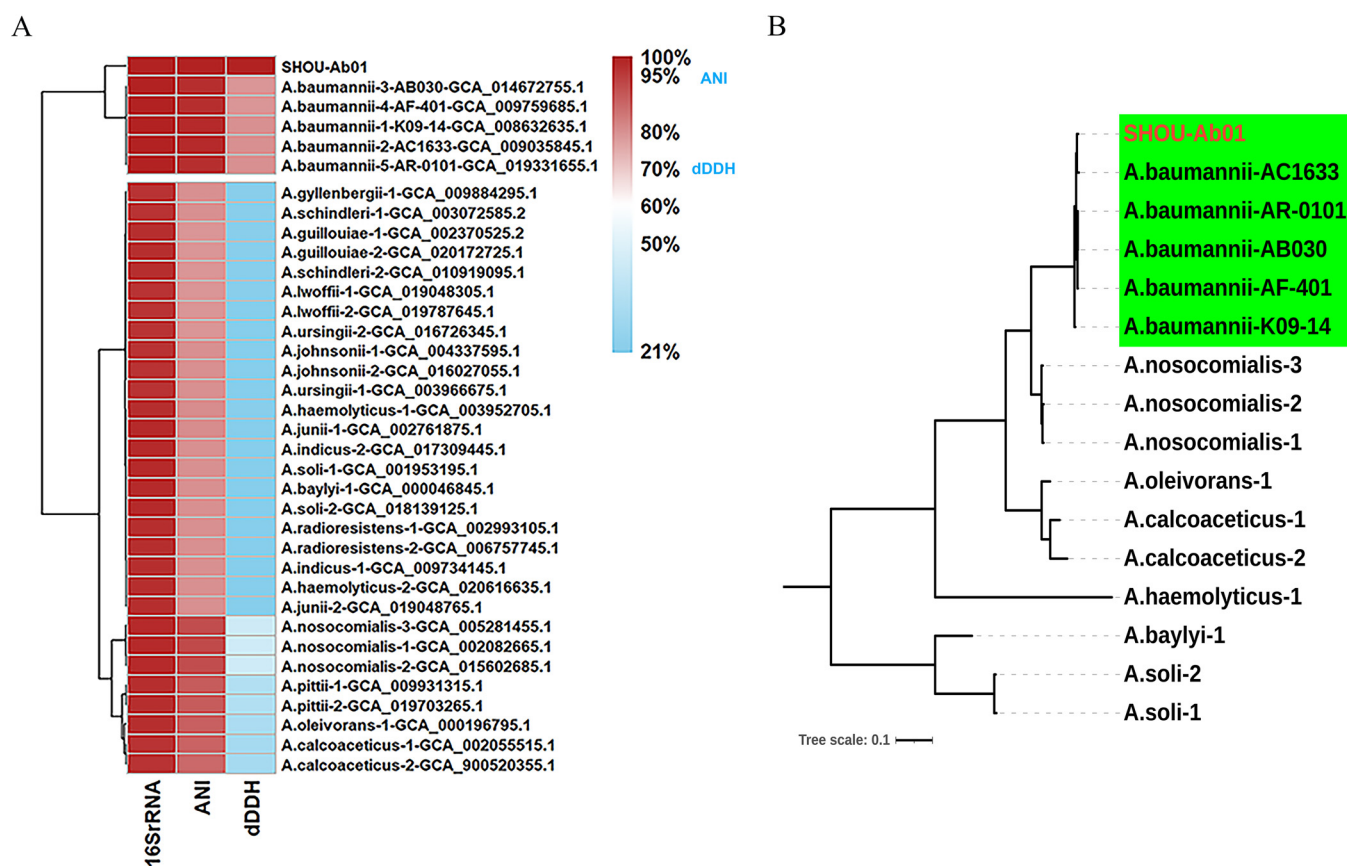
Address correspondence to Liping Wang, lpwang@shou.edu.cn, Hengliang Wang, wanghl@bmi.ac.cn, or Xiankai Liu, liuxk007@163.com.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Received** 16 May 2022

**Accepted** 29 June 2022

**Published** 12 July 2022



**FIG 1** Phylogenetic relationships of strain SHOU-Ab01. (A) After 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis and calculation of ANI and dDDH values, the 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity ( $\geq 98.7\%$ ), ANI ( $\geq 95\%$ ), and dDDH ( $\geq 70\%$ ) values indicated that strain SHOU-Ab01 belongs to the species *A. baumannii*. (B) The whole-genome single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) cluster analysis showed that strain SHOU-Ab01 belongs to the species *A. baumannii*.

local service (8), FastANI (v1.3) local service (9), and the Genome-to-Genome Distance Calculator (GGDC) (v3.0) (<https://ggdc.dsmz.de/ggdc.php>), respectively (10). These 16S rRNA sequence similarity ( $\geq 98.7\%$ ), ANI ( $\geq 95\%$ ), and dDDH ( $\geq 70\%$ ) values (10) indicate that strain SHOU-Ab01 belongs to the species *A. baumannii*. The Pasteur multilocus sequence typing (MLST) sequence type (ST) was analyzed using seven housekeeping genes (*cpn60*, *fusA*, *gltA*, *pyrG*, *recA*, *rplB*, and *rpoB*), which indicated that strain SHOU-Ab01 was ST40 (11).

**TABLE 1** Assembly statistics and genome features of *A. baumannii* strain SHOU-Ab01

Parameter	Data from:		Data for:		
	Illumina NovaSeq 6000	PacBio Sequel II	Chromosome	Plasmid pAb01-1	Plasmid pAb01-2
Assembly statistics					
Total no. of reads	7,500,000	128,610			
Avg read length (bp)	150	14,493			
Read $N_{50}$ (bp)		17,680			
SRA accession no.	<a href="#">SRR18919489</a>	<a href="#">SRR18933346</a>			
BioSample accession no.	<a href="#">SAMN23235066</a>	<a href="#">SAMN23235066</a>			
Genome features					
Total length (bp)			3,891,862	8,571	5,870
Coverage ( $\times$ )			272.54	559.88	1485.85
GC content (%)			39.01	35.47	35.13
Total no. of genes			3,725	12	9
GenBank accession no.			<a href="#">CP087594</a>	<a href="#">CP087595</a>	<a href="#">CP087596</a>

Genomic analysis of *A. baumannii* SHOU-Ab01 may provide insights into the genetic basis of *A. baumannii* and antibacterial prevention for giant salamander breeding.

**Data availability.** The genomic sequences are available in NCBI GenBank under BioProject accession number [PRJNA781087](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA781087). The raw reads for PacBio and next-generation sequencing have been deposited in the SRA database under accession numbers [SRR18933346](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRR18933346) and [SRR18919489](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRR18919489), respectively. The strain attributes and accession numbers are provided in Table 1.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grants 82102412 and 81871619) and funded by the State Key Laboratory of Pathogen and Biosecurity (SKLPBS2117).

## REFERENCES

1. Dekic S, Hrenovic J, Herlyn H, Spoljar M, Ivankovic T. 2019. Impact of biotic interactions on the survival of emerging pathogen *Acinetobacter baumannii* in aquatic media. *Water Sci Technol* 79:1597–1604. <https://doi.org/10.2166/wst.2019.162>.
2. Bukharin OV, Perunova NB, Andryuschenko SV, Ivanova EV, Bondarenko TA, Chainikova IN. 2019. Genome sequence announcement of *Bacillus paranthracis* strain ICIS-279, isolated from human intestine. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 8:e00662-19. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00662-19>.
3. Fukuda D, Nolasco-Hipolito C. 2021. Draft genome sequence of *Bacillus paranthracis* strain DB-4, isolated from nukadoko, fermented rice bran for Japanese pickles. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 10:e0070521. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00705-21>.
4. Si-Tuan N, Ngoc HM, Hang PTT, Nguyen C, Van PH, Huong NT. 2017. New eight genes identified at the clinical multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* DMS06669 strain in a Vietnam hospital. *Ann Clin Microbiol Antimicrob* 16:74. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12941-017-0250-9>.
5. Arivett BA, Ream DC, Fiester SE, Kidane D, Actis LA. 2016. Draft genome sequences of *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates from wounded military personnel. *Genome Announc* 4:e00773-16. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00773-16>.
6. Walker BJ, Abeel T, Shea T, Priest M, Abouelliel A, Sakthikumar S, Cuomo CA, Zeng Q, Wortman J, Young SK, Earl AM. 2014. Pilon: an integrated tool for comprehensive microbial variant detection and genome assembly improvement. *PLoS One* 9:e112963. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112963>.
7. Tatusova T, DiCuccio M, Badretdin A, Chetvernin V, Nawrocki EP, Zaslavsky L, Lomsadze A, Pruitt KD, Borodovsky M, Ostell J. 2016. NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline. *Nucleic Acids Res* 44:6614–6624. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkw569>.
8. Mount DW. 2007. Using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST). *CSH Protoc* 2007:pdb.top17. <https://doi.org/10.1101/pdb.top17>.
9. Jain C, Rodríguez RL, Phillippy AM, Konstantinidis KT, Aluru S. 2018. High throughput ANI analysis of 90K prokaryotic genomes reveals clear species boundaries. *Nat Commun* 9:5114. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07641-9>.
10. Chun J, Oren A, Ventosa A, Christensen H, Arahal DR, da Costa MS, Rooney AP, Yi H, Xu XW, De Meyer S, Trujillo ME. 2018. Proposed minimal standards for the use of genome data for the taxonomy of prokaryotes. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 68:461–466. <https://doi.org/10.1099/ijsem.0.002516>.
11. Bartual SG, Seifert H, Hippler C, Luzon MA, Wisplinghoff H, Rodríguez-Valera F. 2005. Development of a multilocus sequence typing scheme for characterization of clinical isolates of *Acinetobacter baumannii*. *J Clin Microbiol* 43:4382–4390. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.43.9.4382-4390.2005>.