



Complete Genome Sequence of Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacterium *Pseudomonas protegens* SN15-2

Xiaobing Wang,^a Mengfei Wang,^a Danyan Tang,^a  Wei Wang^a

^aState Key Laboratory of Bioreactor Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China

ABSTRACT We report the complete genome sequence of *Pseudomonas protegens* SN15-2, which was isolated from the rhizosphere of tomato roots in Shanghai, China, and can be used in the biological control of phytopathogens. This annotated version will be the basis for upcoming genomic studies.

Pseudomonas protegens SN15-2, formerly part of the *Pseudomonas fluorescens* complex (1), was isolated from tomato roots in Shanghai, China, and its metabolites have been identified as being effective in inhibiting the growth of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (2). The sequencing of the *P. protegens* SN15-2 genome will provide basic information for future research on molecular regulation in SN15-2.

A single colony of SN15-2 was inoculated into nutrient broth and cultured for 24 h at 28°C, and the cells were collected for sequencing. The SN15-2 genome was determined using the PacBio single-molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing platform by Frasergen (China). In the PacBio sequencing, a total of 99,553 subreads (mean length of 5,975 bp) were *de novo* assembled with the Hierarchical Genome Assembly Process (HGAP) (3). Default parameters were used for all software unless otherwise specified. A total of 594.88 Mb of data were produced. Based on the sequencing data, a complete circular chromosome was successfully assembled. The complete genome of *P. protegens* SN15-2 contains one circular chromosome of 7.08 Mb, with a G+C content of 63.3%. The SN15-2 complete genome was annotated using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (PGAP) (4) and was predicted to contain 6,375 genes, including 6,238 protein-coding genes, 16 rRNAs, 70 tRNAs, 4 noncoding RNAs, and 47 pseudogenes.

The SN15-2 genome is highly similar to the genomes of *P. protegens* H78 (GenBank accession number [CP013184](#); 98.86% identical, based on average nucleotide identity) (5) and CHA0 (GenBank accession number [LS999205](#); 98.81% identical, based on average nucleotide identity) (6). The *P. protegens* species can produce a specific spectrum of antibiotic compounds, including pyoluteorin, 2,4-diacetylphloroglucinol, and pyrrolnitrin, and has been identified as an independent taxon well separated from other pseudomonads (1).

Data availability. The genome sequence of *P. protegens* SN15-2 was deposited in GenBank under BioProject accession number [PRJNA557545](#) and accession number [CP043179](#). The raw reads were deposited in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) under accession number [SRR10728566](#).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by grants from the National Key Research and Development Program of China (grant 2017YFD0200400) and the Project of Prospering Agriculture through Science and Technology of Shanghai, China (grant Hu Nong Ke Chuang Zi [2018] 2-5).

REFERENCES

1. Ramette A, Frapolli M, Saux MF-L, Gruffaz C, Meyer J-M, Défago G, Sutra L, Moëne-Loccoz Y. 2011. *Pseudomonas protegens* sp nov., widespread plant-protecting bacteria producing the biocontrol compounds 2,4-diacetylphloroglucinol and pyoluteorin. *Syst Appl Microbiol* 34:180–188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2010.10.005>.
2. Lou HB, Wang XB, Chen J, Wang BZ, Wang W. 2018. Transcriptomic

Citation Wang X, Wang M, Tang D, Wang W. 2020. Complete genome sequence of plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium *Pseudomonas protegens* SN15-2. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 9:e01548-19. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.01548-19>.

Editor David A. Baltrus, University of Arizona

Copyright © 2020 Wang et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#).

Address correspondence to Wei Wang, weiwang@ecust.edu.cn.

Received 24 December 2019

Accepted 25 March 2020

Published 16 April 2020

- response of *Ralstonia solanacearum* to antimicrobial *Pseudomonas fluorescens* SN15-2 metabolites. *Can J Microbiol* 64:816–825. <https://doi.org/10.1139/cjm-2018-0094>.
- Chin CS, Alexander DH, Marks P, Klammer AA, Drake J, Heiner C, Clum A, Copeland A, Huddleston J, Eichler EE, Turner SW, Korlach J. 2013. Non-hybrid, finished microbial genome assemblies from long-read SMRT sequencing data. *Nat Methods* 10:563–569. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.2474>.
 - Tatiana T, Michael D, Azat B, Vyacheslav C, Nawrocki EP, Leonid Z, Alexandre L, Pruitt KD, Mark B, James O. 2016. NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline. *Nucleic Acids Res* 44:6614–6624. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkw569>.
 - Huang X, Wang Z, Liu Y, Zhang X. 2017. Complete genome sequence of *Pseudomonas protegens* H78, a plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium. *Genome Announc* 5:e00233-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00233-17>.
 - Jousset A, Schuldes J, Keel C, Maurhofer M, Daniel R, Scheu S, Thuermer A. 2014. Full-genome sequence of the plant growth-promoting bacterium *Pseudomonas protegens* CHA0. *Genome Announc* 2:e00322-14. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00322-14>.