



# Draft Genome Sequences of *Chromobacterium* Strains Isolated from Water Systems in Central Western Brazil

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**ABSTRACT** We report the draft genome sequences of four *Chromobacterium* strains. This report includes the draft genome sequences of four environmental strains, isolated from surface waters in Brazil.

The genus *Chromobacterium* is Gram-negative, heterotrophic, saprophytic bacteria, causing occasional infections, being opportunistic pathogens, often fatal, with high metabolic diversity. These microorganisms are useful for industry and various applications, the main one being the ability to produce a purple pigment, called violacein, that has many biotechnological applications (1 to 3). Recently, *Chromobacterium* strains have been reported with insecticidal activity, useful against many important insect pests (4, 5). According to the List of Prokaryotic names with Standing in Nomenclature (<https://lpsn.dsmz.de/>), the genus *Chromobacterium* has 14 taxa with valid nomenclature.

The four strains were isolated for this study. Samples (250  $\mu$ L) of raw surface water from aquatic environments (Table 1) were spread on two media, MacConkey and R2A agar, in triplicate. The plates with the culture medium and the samples were incubated for up to 48 h. After the incubation period, it was observed that only four colonies, one from each aquatic environment, had purple/purple characteristics of colony coloring, were circular, and were Gram-negative, bacilli, or coccobacilli. These were isolated for this study, as they are suggestive of the genus *Chromobacterium*.

The four bacterial strains were cultivated in LB broth and agar, and they were stored in 20% glycerol in a freezer at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Genomic DNA was extracted (6) with modifications (7). The genomic DNA was prepared for sequencing using a Nextera XT library preparation kit, following the manufacturer's suggested protocols. The prepared libraries were sequenced using a MiSeq DNA sequencer using the MiSeq V3  $2 \times 300$  sequencing kit.

All processing and assembly of the genomes was performed in CLCbio Genomics Workbench 21.0.4 and under default parameters, unless stated. The sequencing reads were quality trimmed using the 0.05 quality limit, and reads below 50 bp were removed, using CLCbio Genomics Workbench. The genome draft was assembled based on 30% overlap between sequencing reads/contigs that shared at least 95% nucleotide identity. Annotation was performed using NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline using the best-placed reference protein set (GeneMarkS-2+; software version 5.3) (8, 9).

Genome comparisons and phylogenetic trees were made using BIGSdb software (8). The phylogenetic tree was constructed using MEGA X software (10). Neighbor-joining trees were reconstructed using the Tamura-Nei model (11) with a gamma correction (alpha value = 0.5); this model was chosen on the basis of the likelihood test implemented in MEGA X. Measures of bootstrap support for internal branches were obtained from 1,500 pseudoreplicates. A data set of genes identified as the core genome of the selected strains was found using BIGSdb software (12) and used as the basis of the phylogenetic analysis.

The four strains were identified as demonstrated in the genomic tree (Fig. 1). The

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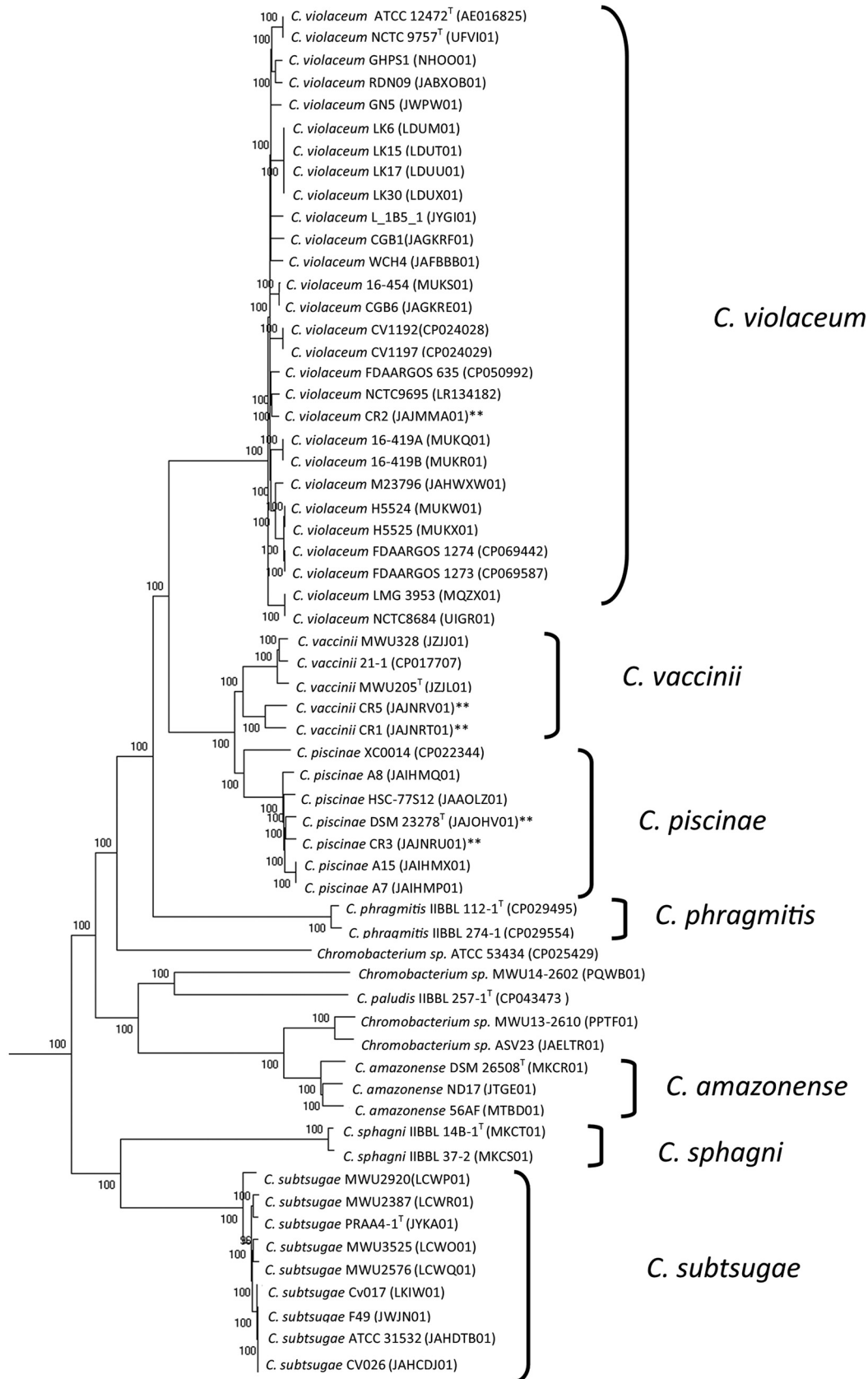
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**TABLE 1** Isolation and genome characteristics of four *Chromobacterium* strains isolated from samples from water systems in Central Western Brazil

Identification	<i>Chromobacterium vaccinii</i> CR1	<i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i> CR2	<i>Chromobacterium piscinae</i> CR3	<i>Chromobacterium vaccinii</i> CR5
Isolation culture medium	MacConkey agar	R2A agar	R2A agar	R2A agar
Origin	Raw surface water	Raw surface water	Raw surface water	Raw surface water
Date isolation	27 November 2017	27 November 2017	20 July 2017	13 December 2018
Geographic location	16°34'30.54"S; 49°13'55.02"O	16°28'25.05"S; 49°6'43.87"O	18°01'39.3"S; 49°22'13.0"W	16°54'16.3"S; 49°07'37.8"W
Water environment of isolation	João Leite stream, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil	João Leite stream, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil	Buriti lake, Goiatuba, Goiás, Brazil	Meia Ponte river, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil
Size (bp)	4,850,677	4,836,175	4,959,806	4,861,385
GC content (%)	64.5	65	63.3	64.41
<i>N</i> <sub>50</sub> (bp)	265,153	262,734	205,164	205,164
L50	8	7	7	35
No. of contigs	75	49	51	228
No. of subsystems	319	334	328	324
No. of coding sequences	4,679	4,761	4,850	4,995
No. of RNAs	85	94	87	78
GenBank accession no.	JAJNRT01	JAJMMA01	JAJNRU01	JAJNRV01
Hyperlink to the publicly available data record	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_021083355.1/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_021083355.1/</a>	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_020991315.1/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_020991315.1/</a>	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_021083375.1/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_021083375.1/</a>	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_021083405.1/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_021083405.1/</a>



**FIG 1** Core genome phylogenetic analysis of the genomic sequencing of four *Chromobacterium* strains isolated from samples from water systems in central western Brazil. Strains marked with \*\* were sequenced in this study. Details of the isolation characteristics and genomic 72 sequencing of the strains are described in Table 1.

four strains isolated, CR1 was identified as *Chromobacterium vaccinii* (4,850,677 bp, 64.4% GC content and 75 contigs), CR2 was identified as *Chromobacterium violaceum* (4,836,175 bp, 65% GC content and 65 contigs), CR3 was identified as *Chromobacterium piscinae* (4,959,806 bp, 63.3% GC content and 51 contigs), and CR5 was identified as *Chromobacterium vaccinii* (4,861,385 bp, 64.41% GC content and 228 contigs).

Details of the isolation characteristics and genomic sequencing of the strains are described in Table 1.

**Data availability.** The genome sequences described in these studies were deposited in GenBank with the accession number [JAJNRT01](#) to *C. vaccinii* CR1, [JAJMMA01](#) to *C. vaccinii* CR5, [JAJNRV01](#) to *C. piscinae* CR3, and [JAJNRU01](#) to *C. violaceum* CR2. The sequencing data were deposited in the Sequence Read Archive (SRA) for CR1 with accession number [SRR18220701](#) under BioProject accession number [SAMN23410445](#), for CR2 with accession number [SRR18220700](#) under BioProject accession number [SAMN23391274](#), for CR3 with accession number [SRR18220699](#) under BioProject accession number [SAMN23410815](#), and for CR5 with accession number [SRR18220698](#) under BioProject accession number [SAMN23410818](#).

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