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Draft Genome Sequences of Gammaproteobacterial Methanotrophs Isolated from Marine Ecosystems

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This is contribution 12 from 0Mega.

The genome sequences of *Methylobacter marinus* A45, *Methylobacter* sp. strain BBA5.1, and *Methylomarinum vadi* IT-4 were obtained. These aerobic methanotrophs are typical members of coastal and hydrothermal vent marine ecosystems.

**TABLE 1** General genome statistics and accession numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Sequencing platform(s)</th>
<th>Genome assembly and annotation</th>
<th>Genome coverage (×)</th>
<th>Genome size (Mb)</th>
<th>No. of scaffolds (no. of contigs)</th>
<th>Core (accessory) metabolic pathways</th>
<th>NCBI accession no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>M. marinus</em> A45</td>
<td>Illumina</td>
<td>Velvet 1.1.05, AllPaths, Phrap 4.24, Prodigal 2.5</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>9 (49)</td>
<td>pMMO, pXmo, Mxa, XoxF1, XoxF2, H₂F₄, H₄MPT, FDH, RuMP, EMP, EDD, dPPP, PPP, pSC, TCA</td>
<td>ARVS000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Methyllobacter</em> sp. BBA5.1</td>
<td>Illumina, PacBio RS</td>
<td>AllPaths, Prodigal 2.5</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>87 (91)</td>
<td>pMMO, pXmo, Mxa, XoxF1, XoxF2, H₂F₄, H₄MPT, FDH, RuMP, EMP, EDD, dPPP, PPP, pSC, TCA</td>
<td>JQKS000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. vadi</em> IT-4</td>
<td>Illumina</td>
<td>Prodigal 2.5</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>pMMO, Mxa, XoxF, H₂F₄, H₄MPT, FDH, RuMP, EMP, EDD, dPPP, PPP, pSC, TCA</td>
<td>JPON000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*dPPP, dissimilatory pentose-phosphate pathway; EDD, Entner-Doudoroff pathway; EMP, Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas pathway; FDH, formate dehydrogenases; H₂F₄, folate-linked C₄ transfer; H₄MPT, methanopterin-linked C₄ transfer; Mxa, PQQ-linked methanol dehydrogenases; pMMO, membrane-bound methanol monooxygenase; pSC, partial serine cycle; pXmo, methane/ammonia monooxygenase-related proteins of unknown function; PPP, pentose-phosphate pathway; RuMP, assimilatory ribulose monophosphate pathway; Xox, PQQ-linked methanol and formaldehyde dehydrogenases (i.e., no evidence for the glyoxylate regeneration pathway was found); TCA, tricarboxylic acid cycle.*
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank all members of the Organization for Methanotroph Genome Analysis for collaboration (OmEGa) and Genoscope (France) for access to its MicroScope platform for comparative genome analysis (http://www.genoscope.cns.fr/agc/microscope/home/).

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REFERENCES


microbial mat of a shallow submarine hydrothermal system near Taketomi Island, Okinawa, Japan (6).

DNA samples from the three strains were prepared using the standard phenol-chloroform method (7). DNA sequence data were obtained at the Joint Genome Institute using a combination of PacBio (8) and Illumina (9) technologies, and draft genome sequences were assembled. The computational tools used for genome sequencing and assembly are listed in Table 1.

All three sequenced marine methanotrophs are obligate methane utilizers. All three genomes harbor genes typical for type I methanotrophs, including genes encoding particulate methane monoxygenase (pmoCA) and the PQK-dependent methanol dehydrogenases (mxaFI and multiple copies of xoxF), genes for tetrahydrodymethanopterin (H₄MPT)- and tetrahydrofolate (H₄F)-dependent C₄-transfer pathways, genes of the ribulose monophosphate pathway, including its phosphoketolase variant (10), and genes encoding a complete tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle and a partial serine cycle (10) (Table 1). The genes are clustered (11) linked to a distant homologue of the nitrate-nitrite transporter (nark) were found in M. vadi IT-4 only. Genes encoding soluble methane monoxygenase, known glyoxylate regeneration pathways, and RubisCO (cbbL and cbbS) were not detected. Genes involved in ammonium and nitrate assimilation are present in all three genomes. The genomes of strains A45 and BBA5.1 contain all genes necessary to provide for urea hydrolysis and nitrogen fixation. M. vadi IT-4 has the potential for dissimilatory nitrite reduction to nitric oxide, as suggested by the presence of nir genes. The NADH:ubiquinone reductase (H⁺)-translocating genes (nuoABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ) were identified in M. marinus A45 only. All strains possess genes encoding Na⁺-transporting NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase (nupABCDEF), ubiquinol-cytochrome bc₁ complex, cytochrome b, cytochrome c oxidase, cytochrome P450 and P460, and cytochrome d ubiquinol oxidase. Cytochrome bo₃, quinol oxidase was found in M. vadi IT-4 only. Both Methyllobacter species possess genes encoding the Na⁺-translocating ferredoxin:NAD⁺ oxidoreductase complex (nrfABCCDEFGH). All genomes contain genes encoding pyruvate:ferredoxin/ flavodoxin oxidoreductases, and all three strains possess ectoine biosynthesis genes.

The genome of M. marinus A45 includes a chromosomally integrated complete copy of a bacteriophage genome (predicted size, 65 kb) integrated in the chromosome, indicating the possibility of lysogenic infection in methanotrophic bacteria. These genomes provide a valuable resource to obtain new insights into environmental controls of fitness and diversity in methanotrophs, mechanisms of genetic exchange within methanotrophic communities, and the potential for the development of new genetic tools for methanotrophs.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. The genome sequences have been deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers listed in Table 1.