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Complete genome sequence of *Brachyspira murdochii* type strain (56-150^T^)

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*Brachyspira murdochii* Stanton et al. 1992 is a non-pathogenic host-associated spirochete of the family Brachyspiraceae. Initially isolated from the intestinal content of a healthy swine, the 'group B spirochaetes' were first described under as *Serpulina murdochii*. Members of the family *Brachyspiraceae* are of great phylogenetic interest because of the extremely isolated location of this family within the phylum 'Spirochaetes'. Here we describe the features of this organism, together with the complete genome sequence and annotation. This is the first completed genome sequence of a type strain of a member of the family *Brachyspiraceae* and only the second genome sequence from a member of the genus *Brachyspira*. The 3,241,804 bp long genome with its 2,893 protein-coding and 40 RNA genes is a part of the Genomic Encyclopedia of Bacteria and Archaea project.

**Introduction**

Strain 56-150^T^ (= DSM 12563 = ATCC 51284 = CIP 105832) is the type strain of the species *Brachyspira murdochii*. This strain was first described as *Serpulina murdochii* [1,2], and later transferred to the genus *Brachyspira* [3]. The genus *Brachyspira* consists currently of seven species, with *Brachyspira aalborgi* as the type species [4,5]. The genus *Brachyspira* is the only genus in the not yet formally described family 'Brachyspiraceae' [6,7]. The generic name derives from 'brachys', Greek for short, and 'spira', Latin for a coil, a helix, to mean 'a short helix' [5]. The species name for *B. murdochii* derives from the city of Murdoch, in recognition of work conducted at Murdoch University in Western Australia, where the type strain was identified [1]. Some species of the genus *Brachyspira* cause swine dysentery and porcine intestinal spirochetosis. Swine dysentery is a severe, mucohaemorrhagic disease that sometimes leads to death of the animals [1], *B. murdochii* is generally not considered to be a pathogen, although occasionally it has been seen in association with colitis in pigs [3,8], and was also associated with clinical problems on certain farms [9-11].

The Genomic Standards Consortium
In 1992, a user-friendly and robust novel PCR-based restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis of the *Brachyspira nox*-gene was developed which allows one to identify with high specificity members of *B. murdochii* using only two restriction endonucleases only [12]. More recently, a multi-locus sequence typing scheme was developed that facilitates the identification of *Brachyspira* species and reveals the intraspecies diversity of *B. murdochii* [13] (see also http://pubmlst.org/brachyspira/).

Only one genome of a member of the family ‘*Brachyspiraceae*’ has been sequenced to date: *B. hyodysenteriae* strain WA1 [14]. It is an intestinal pathogen of pigs. Based on 16S rRNA sequence this strain is 0.8% different from strain 56-150T. Here we present a summary classification and a set of features for *B. murdochii* 56-150T, together with the description of the complete genomic sequencing and annotation.

### Classification and features

*Brachyspira* species colonize the lower intestinal tract (cecum and colons) of animals and humans [6]. The type of *B. murdochii*, 56-150T, was isolated from a healthy swine in Canada [1,15]. Other isolates have been obtained from wild rats in Ohio, USA, from laboratory rats in Murdoch, Western Australia [16], and from the joint fluid of a lame pig [17]. Further isolates have been obtained from the feces or gastrointestinal tract of pigs in Canada, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia [2,15]. The type strains of the other species of the genus *Brachyspira* share 95.9-99.4% 16S rRNA sequence identity with strain 56-150T. GenBank contains 16S rRNA sequences for about 250 *Brachyspira* isolates, all of which share at least 96% sequence identity with strain 56-150T [18]. The closest related type strain of a species outside of the *Brachyspira*, but within the order *Spirochaetales*, is *Turneriella parva* [19], which exhibits only 75% 16S rRNA sequence similarity [18]. 16S rRNA sequences from environmental samples and metagenomic surveys do not exceed 78-79% sequence similarity to strain 56-150T, with the sole exception of one clone from a metagenomic analysis of human diarrhea [20], indicating that members of the species, genus and even family are poorly represented in the habitats outside of various animal intestines screened thus far (status March 2010).

Figure 1 shows the phylogenetic neighborhood of *B. murdochii* 56-150T in a 16S rRNA based tree. The sequence of the single 16S rRNA gene in the genome sequence is identical with the previously published 16S rRNA gene sequence generated from DSM 12563 (AY312492).
The cells of \textit{B. murdochii} 56-150\textsuperscript{T} were 5 - 8 by 0.35 - 0.4 µm in size (Table 1 and Figure 2), and each cell possessed 22 to 26 flagella (11 to 13 inserted at each end) \cite{1}. In brain/heart infusion broth containing 10\% calf serum (BHIS) under an N\textsubscript{2}-O\textsubscript{2} (99:1) atmosphere, strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} had optimum growth temperatures of 39 to 42°C (shortest population doubling times and highest final population densities) \cite{1}. In BHIS broth at 39°C, the doubling times of strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} were 2 to 4 h, and the final population densities were 0.5 x 10\textsuperscript{9} to 2.0 x 10\textsuperscript{9} cells/ml. Strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} did not grow at 32 or 47°C \cite{1}.

Substrates that support growth of strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} in HS broth (basal heart infusion broth containing 10\% fetal calf serum) include glucose, fructose, sucrose, N-acetylglucosamine, pyruvate, L-fucose, cellobiose, trehalose, maltose, mannose, and lactose, but not galactose, D-fucose, glucosamine, ribose, raffinose, rhamnose, or xylose \cite{1}. In HS broth supplemented with 0.4\% glucose under an N\textsubscript{2}-O\textsubscript{2} (99:1) atmosphere, the metabolic end products of strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} are acetate, butyrate, ethanol, CO\textsubscript{2}, and H\textsubscript{2}. Strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} produces more H\textsubscript{2} than CO\textsubscript{2} \cite{1}, which is indicative of NADH-ferredoxin oxidoreductase reaction \cite{6}. The ethanol is likely to be formed from acetyl-CoA by the enzymes acetaldehyde dehydrogenase and alcohol dehydrogenase \cite{6}. Strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} is weakly hemolytic, negative for indole production, does not hydrolyze hippurate, is negative for α-galactosidase and α-glucosidase activity, but positive for β-glucosidase activity \cite{1}. Strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} is anaerobic but aerotolerant \cite{1}.

Minimal inhibitory concentrations have been determined for strain 56-150\textsuperscript{T} for tiamulin hydrogen fumarate, tylosin tartrate, erythromycin, clindamycin hydrochloride, virginiamycin, and carbadox \cite{36}. Several strains of \textit{B. murdochii} have been described to be naturally resistant against rifampicin \cite{7,32}. Also, a ring test for quality assessment for diagnostics and antimicrobial susceptibility testing of the genus \textit{Brachyspira} has been reported \cite{37}.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image2.png}
\caption{Scanning electron micrograph of \textit{B. murdochii} 56-150\textsuperscript{T}}
\end{figure}

\textbf{Chemotaxonomy}

At present, there are no reports on the chemotaxonomy of \textit{B. murdochii}. However, some data are available for \textit{B. innocens} (formerly classified as \textit{Treponema innocens} \cite{6}), the species that is currently most closely related to \textit{B. murdochii} \cite{13}. \textit{B. innocens} cellular phospholipids and glycolipids were found to contain acyl (fatty acids with ester linkage) with alkenyl (unsaturated alcohol with ether linkage) side chains \cite{6,38}. The glycolipid of \textit{B. innocens} contains monoglycosyldiglyceride (MGDG) and, in most strains, acylMGDG is also found, with galactose as the predominant sugar moiety \cite{38}.

\url{http://standardsingenomics.org}
### Table 1. Classification and general features of *B. murdochii* 56-150 according to the MIGS recommendations [26]

| MIGS ID | Property                | Term                                          | Evidence code |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
|         | Current classification  | Domain *Bacteria*                             | TAS [27]      |
|         |                         | Phylum *Spirochaetes*                         | TAS [28]      |
|         |                         | Class *Spirochaetes*                          | TAS [28]      |
|         |                         | Order *Spirochaetales*                        | TAS [29,30]   |
|         |                         | Family *Brachyspiraceae*                      | TAS [31]      |
|         |                         | Genus *Brachyspira*                           | TAS [5]       |
|         |                         | Species *Brachyspira murdochii*               | TAS [1]       |
|         |                         | Type strain 56-150                            | TAS [11]      |
|         | Gram stain              | negative                                       | TAS [1]       |
|         | Cell shape              | helical cells with regular coiling pattern     | TAS [1]       |
|         | Motility                | motile (periplasmic flagella)                 | TAS [1]       |
|         | Sporulation             | non-sporulating                                | TAS [1]       |
|         | Temperature range        | does not grow at 32°C or 47°C                 | TAS [1]       |
|         | Optimum temperature     | 39°C                                          | TAS [1]       |
|         | Salinity                | unknown                                       | TAS           |
| MIGS-22 | Oxygen requirement      | anaerobic, aerotolerant                       | TAS [1]       |
| MIGS-6  | Carbon source           | soluble sugars                                | TAS [11]      |
| MIGS-15 | Energy source           | chemoorganotrophic                            | TAS [1]       |
| MIGS-14 | Habitat                 | animal intestinal tract                       | TAS [6]       |
| MIGS-15 | Biotic relationship     | host-associated                               | TAS [32]      |
| MIGS-14 | Pathogenicity           | no                                            | TAS [33]      |
| MIGS-5  | Biosafety level         | 1                                             | TAS [34]      |
|         | Isolation               | swine                                         | TAS [15]      |
| MIGS-4  | Geographic location     | Quebec, Canada                                | TAS [15]      |
| MIGS-5  | Sample collection time  | 1992                                          | TAS [15]      |
| MIGS-4.1| Latitude                | 52.939                                        | TAS [11]      |
| MIGS-4.2| Longitude               | -73.549                                       | TAS [11]      |
| MIGS-4.3| Depth                   | not reported                                  | TAS [11]      |
| MIGS-4.4| Altitude                | not reported                                  | TAS [11]      |

Evidence codes - IDA: Inferred from Direct Assay (first time in publication); TAS: Traceable Author Statement (i.e., a direct report exists in the literature); NAS: Non-traceable Author Statement (i.e., not directly observed for the living, isolated sample, but based on a generally accepted property for the species, or anecdotal evidence). These evidence codes are from of the Gene Ontology project [35]. If the evidence code is IDA, then the property was directly observed by one of the authors or an expert mentioned in the acknowledgements.

### Genome sequencing and annotation

#### Genome project history

This organism was selected for sequencing on the basis of its phylogenetic position [39], and is part of the *Genomic Encyclopedia of Bacteria and Archaea* project [40]. The genome project is deposited in the Genome OnLine Database [25] and the complete genome sequence is deposited in GenBank. Sequencing, finishing and annotation were performed by the DOE Joint Genome Institute (JGI). A summary of the project information is shown in Table 2.
Table 2. Genome sequencing project information

| MIGS ID | Property                  | Term                                                                 |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MIGS-31 | Finishing quality         | Finished                                                             |
|         | Libraries used            | Four genomic libraries: two Sanger 6kb                              |
|         |                            | and 8 kb pMCL200 library, one fosmid library, one 454 standard library |
| MIGS-28 | Sequencing platforms      | ABI3730, 454 GS FLX                                                  |
| MIGS-29 | Sequencing coverage       | 19.7× Sanger; 48.9× pyrosequence                                    |
| MIGS-30 | Assemblers                | Newbler version 1.1.02.15, phrap                                     |
| MIGS-32 | Gene calling method       | Prodigal 1.4, GenePRIMP                                              |
|         | INSDC ID                  | CP001959                                                            |
|         | Genbank Date of Release   | May 13, 2010                                                        |
|         | GOLD ID                   | Gc01276                                                             |
|         | NCBI project ID           | 29543                                                               |
|         | Database: IMG-GEBA        | 2502422316                                                          |
| MIGS-13 | Source material identifier| DSM 12563                                                           |
|         | Project relevance         | Tree of Life, GEBA                                                  |

Growth conditions and DNA isolation

*B. murdochii*, strain 56-150^T^, DSM 12563, was grown anaerobically in DSMZ medium 840 (*Serpulina murdochii* medium) [41] at 37°C. DNA was isolated from 0.5-1 g of cell paste using Qiagen Genomic 500 DNA Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) with lysis modification st/L according to Wu et al. [40].

Genome sequencing and assembly

The genome was sequenced using a combination of Sanger and 454 sequencing platforms. All general aspects of library construction and sequencing performed can be found at the JGI website (http://www.jgi.doe.gov/). In total, 861,386 Pyrosequencing reads were assembled using the Newbler assembler version 1.1.02.15 (Roche). Large Newbler contigs were broken into 3,554 overlapping fragments of 1,000 bp and entered into assembly as pseudo-reads. The sequences were assigned quality scores based on Newbler consensus q-scores with modifications to account for overlap redundancy and adjust inflated q-scores. A hybrid 454/Sanger assembly was made using the parallel phrap assembler (High Performance Software, LLC). Possible misassemblies were corrected with Dupfinisher or transposon bombing of bridging clones [42]. A total of 300 Sanger finishing reads were produced to close gaps, to resolve repetitive regions, and to raise the quality of the finished sequence. The error rate of the completed genome sequence is less than 1 in 100,000. Together, the combination of the Sanger and 454 sequencing platforms provided 68.6× coverage of the genome. The final assembly contains 79,829 Sanger reads and 861,386 pyrosequencing reads.

Genome annotation

Genes were identified using Prodigal [43] as part of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory genome annotation pipeline, followed by a round of manual curation using the JGI GenePRIMP pipeline [44]. The predicted CDSs were translated and used to search the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) nonredundant database, UniProt, TIGRFam, Pfam, PRIAM, KEGG, COG, and InterPro databases. Additional gene prediction analysis and functional annotation was performed within the Integrated Microbial Genomes - Expert Review (IMG-ER) platform [45].

Genome properties

The genome is 3,241,804 bp long and comprises one main circular chromosome with an overall GC content of 27.8% (Table 3 and Figure 3). Of the 2,893 genes predicted, 2,853 were protein-coding genes, and 40 RNAs. A total of 44 pseudogenes were identified. The majority of the protein-coding genes (66.2%) were assigned a putative function while those remaining were annotated as hypothetical proteins. The distribution of genes into COGs functional categories is presented in Table 4.
Table 3. Genome Statistics

| Attribute                          | Value    | % of Total |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Genome size (bp)                   | 3,241,804| 100.00%    |
| DNA coding region (bp)             | 2,841,470| 87.65%     |
| DNA G+C content (bp)               | 899,647  | 27.75%     |
| Number of replicons                | 1        |            |
| Extrachromosomal elements          | 0        |            |
| Total genes                        | 2,893    | 100.00%    |
| RNA genes                          | 40       | 1.38%      |
| rRNA operons                       | 1        |            |
| Protein-coding genes               | 2,893    | 98.62%     |
| Pseudo genes                       | 44       | 1.52%      |
| Genes with function prediction     | 1,914    | 66.16%     |
| Genes in paralog clusters          | 610      | 21.09%     |
| Genes assigned to COGs             | 1,815    | 62.74%     |
| Genes assigned Pfam domains        | 1,973    | 68.20%     |
| Genes with signal peptides         | 577      | 19.94%     |
| Genes with transmembrane helices   | 737      | 25.48%     |
| CRISPR repeats                     | 2        |            |

Figure 3. Graphical circular map of the genome. From outside to the center: Genes on forward strand (color by COG categories), Genes on reverse strand (color by COG categories), RNA genes (tRNAs green, rRNAs red, other RNAs black), GC content, GC skew.
Table 4. Number of genes associated with the general COG functional categories

| Code | Value | %age | Description |
|------|-------|------|-------------|
| J    | 134   | 6.6% | Translation, ribosomal structure and biogenesis |
| A    | 1     | 0.0% | RNA processing and modification |
| K    | 81    | 4.0% | Transcription |
| L    | 104   | 5.2% | Replication, recombination and repair |
| B    | 0     | 0.0% | Chromatin structure and dynamics |
| D    | 20    | 1.0% | Cell cycle control, cell division, chromosome partitioning |
| Y    | 0     | 0.0% | Nuclear structure |
| V    | 44    | 2.2% | Defense mechanisms |
| T    | 116   | 5.8% | Signal transduction mechanisms |
| M    | 143   | 7.1% | Cell wall/membrane/envelope biogenesis |
| N    | 100   | 5.0% | Cell motility |
| Z    | 0     | 0.0% | Cytoskeleton |
| W    | 0     | 0.0% | Extracellular structures |
| U    | 51    | 2.5% | Intracellular trafficking, secretion, and vesicular transport |
| O    | 62    | 3.1% | Posttranslational modification, protein turnover, chaperones |
| C    | 111   | 5.5% | Energy production and conversion |
| G    | 143   | 7.1% | Carbohydrate transport and metabolism |
| E    | 185   | 9.2% | Amino acid transport and metabolism |
| F    | 56    | 2.8% | Nucleotide transport and metabolism |
| H    | 67    | 3.3% | Coenzyme transport and metabolism |
| I    | 53    | 2.6% | Lipid transport and metabolism |
| P    | 99    | 4.9% | Inorganic ion transport and metabolism |
| Q    | 20    | 1.0% | Secondary metabolites biosynthesis, transport and catabolism |
| R    | 286   | 14.2% | General function prediction only |
| S    | 143   | 7.1% | Function unknown |
| -    | 1,078 | 37.3% | Not in COGs |

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