Genome Sequences of 14 Siphophages That Infect *Serratia marcescens*

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**ABSTRACT** We announce the complete genome sequences of 14 *Serratia* bacteriophages isolated from wastewater treatment plants. These phages define two previously undescribed types which we call the Carrot-like phage cluster (phages Carrot, BigDog, LittleDog, Niamh, Opt-148, Opt-169, PhooPhighters, Rovert, Serratianator, Stoker, Swain, and Ulliraptor) and Tlacuache-like phage cluster (Tlacuache and Opt-155).

**A** bundant in the environment, *Serratia marcescens* is an opportunistic pathogen that frequently causes hospital-acquired infections, particularly catheter-associated bacteremia and urinary tract infections, as well as wound infections. Antibiotic-resistant strains are common, making phage therapy a possible alternative treatment (1, 2). The isolation, complete genome sequences, and annotation of 14 *Serratia* siphophages are presented.

The 14 bacteriophages were isolated from wastewater treatment plants in the western United States (Table 1). Briefly, LB-based enrichment cultures using 0.5 mL of overnight *S. marcescens* HY 150 (ATCC 27143) culture, 0.5 mL sewage, and 4 mL LB were incubated at 37°C for 48 to 72 h. Bacteria were pelleted by centrifugation, and the 50 μL supernatant was incubated with 0.5 mL bacterial overnight culture and plated with LB top agar for single plaques that were picked, and this single plaque isolation was repeated at least three times. Lysates (>10<sup>8</sup> PFU/mL) were made by incubating a final plaque with bacterial overnight (0.5 mL) culture in ~4 mL LB (37°C for 48 to 72 h) prior to centrifugation. Genomic DNA was isolated with the Norgen Biotek phage DNA isolation kit (Canada) and prepared for paired-end Illumina sequencing with either the New England Biolabs (NEB) Ultra II DNA kit followed by 150-bp sequencing on an iSeq instrument (Niamh, Serratianator, and Ulliraptor), the Illumina TruSeq DNA Nano kit followed by 250-bp sequencing on the HiSeq 2500 instrument (Opt-148, BigDog, LittleDog, Stoker, Swain, PhooPhighters, Opt-155, and Tlacuache), or 150-bp sequencing on the MiSeq instrument (Carrot, Rovert, and Opt-169). Trimmed contigs were assembled using the preset *de novo* assembly of Geneious v.R11 for HiSeq and MiSeq data or v.8.0.5 for iSeq data (3) and subsequently annotated using DNA Master v.5.0.2 (4) and GeneMarkS (5). All software was used at default settings. All 14 phages were determined to have long noncontractile tails and thus be siphophages by negative-stain electron microscopy at the BYU microscopy center.
TABLE 1. Sequencing summary and basic properties of 14 Serratia phages

| Phage name* | GenBank accession no. | SRA accession no. | Total no. of reads | Fold coverage range (X) (mean) | Length (bp) | GC content (%) | Sewage sample GPS (N, W) |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| vB_SmaS_Carrot | OLS39439 | SRR17231348 | 19,919 | 1–179 (125.7) | 41,293 | 45.7 | 33,7392, 104.9903 |
| vB_SmaS_Niamh | OLS39455 | SRR17231360 | 101,716 | 216–578 (364.7) | 42,053 | 46 | 40.2338, 111.6585 |
| vB_SmaS_Ulliraptor | OLS39442 | SRR17231373 | 44,691 | 65–668 (441.2) | 42,052 | 46 | 41.1324, 111.9302 |
| vB_SmaS_Serratanator | MW021755 | SRR17231370 | 123,270 | 65–668 (441.2) | 42,052 | 46 | 41.1324, 111.9302 |
| vB_SmaS_Stoker | OLS39464 | SRR10580541 | 103,361 | 15–1,393 (614.6) | 41,797 | 46.4 | 33.4152, 111.8315 |
| vB_SmaS_Littledog | OLS39456 | SRR10580537 | 3,380 | 1–38 (17) | 41,738 | 45.8 | b |
| vB_SmaS_Opt-148 | MW021766 | SRR10580536 | 267,924 | 222–3,240 (1,426.8) | 41,293 | 45.7 | b |
| vB_SmaS_Bigdog | MW021763 | SRR10580535 | 780,873 | 757–12,056 (4,248.1) | 42,495 | 45.7 | b |
| vB_SmaS_Swain | OLS39438 | SRR10580534 | 270,531 | 125–4,919 (1,591) | 41,292 | 45.7 | 33.4274, 117.6126 |
| vB_SmaS_Rovert | MW021761 | SRR10580538 | 242,717 | 40–6,693 (1,505.7) | 38,613 | 42.3 | 40.1150, 111.6549 |
| vB_SmaS_Opt-169 | MW021767 | SRR10580543 | 6,547 | 8–1,694 (846.3) | 38,609 | 42.3 | 33.1959, 117.3795 |
| vB_SmaS_Phoophighters | OLS39441 | SRR10580539 | 239,567 | 15–1,393 (614.6) | 39,188 | 42.2 | 40.1652, 111.6108 |
| vB_SmaS_Opt-155 | OLS39452 | SRR10580544 | 1,780,701 | 7,572–22,560 (10,288.5) | 42,792 | 51.9 | 33.9806, 117.3755 |
| vB_SmaS_Tlacuache | OK499995 | SRR10580545 | 429,314 | 1,284–4,016 (2,255) | 42,679 | 51.6 | 33.7392, 104.9903 |

*The Tlacuache cluster phages are indicated by bold type, all other phages belong to the Carrot cluster.

**These phages were isolated from unrecorded sewage from the western United States.

Our published strategy of requiring homology over >50% of the genome for phage “cluster” membership (6) places these phages in two distinct and well-defined clusters (approximately International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses [ICTV] families) by dot plot comparison. With the previously reported *Dickeya* phage Sucellus (GenBank accession no. MH059634), 12 of these phages compose a novel Carrot-like *Enterobacteriales* phage cluster that contains the following three subclusters (approximately ICTV genera) of highly related phages that have >90% nucleotide sequence identity over the length of the genome (7, 8): subcluster A—Carrot, BigDog, LittleDog, Niamh, Serratanator, Swain, Stoker, Ulliraptor, Opt-148; subcluster B—Rovert, Opt-169, PhooPhighters; and subcluster C—Sucellus. The remaining two phages, Tlacuache and Opt-155, along with the previously reported *Serratia* phage Serbin (GenBank accession no. MK608336 [8]), share ≥92% nucleotide identity as determined by BLASTN and define a second novel *Enterobacteriales* phage cluster.

These Carrot-like and Tlacuache-like phages have different GC contents, averaging 45% and 52%, respectively, whereas the *S. marcescens* GC content is ~59%. All 14 bacteriophage genomes circularized upon assembly, except for LittleDog and BigDog. Analysis of raw sequencing reads with PhageTerm (7) suggests the Carrot-like genomes have cohesive ends, whereas Tlacuache-like genomes likely utilize a helpful DNA packaging strategy.

**Data availability.** The accession numbers for all 14 bacteriophages can be found in Table 1.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank the Howard Hughes Medical Institute Science Education Alliance–Phage Hunters Advancing Genomics and Evolutionary Sciences (SEA-PHAGES) for support and training in phage analysis. We also thank Ed Wilcox for sequencing the phages (Brigham Young University DNA Sequencing Center). This work was funded by the Department of Microbiology and Molecular Biology and the College of Life Sciences at Brigham Young University (J.H.G.) and NIH grant R01-GM114817 (S.R.C.).

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