Data Article

Draft genome sequence data and analysis of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 isolated from nitrate- and radionuclide-contaminated groundwater in Russia

Denis S. Grouzdev a, Tamara L. Babich b, Diyana S. Sokolova b, Tatiyana P. Tourova b, Andrey B. Poltaurus c, Tamara N. Nazina b, d, *

a Institute of Bioengineering, Research Center of Biotechnology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation
b Winogradsky Institute of Microbiology, Research Center of Biotechnology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation
c Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation
d V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation

A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 26 March 2019
Received in revised form 25 June 2019
Accepted 17 July 2019
Available online 25 July 2019

Keywords:
Draft genome
Shinella sp.
Groundwater
Denitrification
Metal resistance

A B S T R A C T

*Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 is a Gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, non-spore-forming, motile, rod-shaped bacterium isolated from radionuclide- and nitrate-contaminated groundwater. This bacterium reduces nitrate to N2. Strain JR1-6 has potential for removal of nitrate contamination, which is the main reason for the interest in sequencing its genome. Here, we present a set of features of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6, together with the description of its genomic sequencing and annotation. The draft genome of strain JR1-6 has a size of ~7.09 Mb and contains 6,945 genes, including 62 RNA genes. In the genome of strain JR1-6, the genes were revealed encoding nitrate reduction to N2, as well as the genes associated with metal resistance, showing its adaptation to the conditions of the environment and possible role in nitrate removal from contaminated groundwater. The draft genome sequence of *Shinella*...
sp. strain JR1-6 is available at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession no. SHMI00000000. 
© 2019 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

1. Data

In the present work, we report the draft genome sequence data and genome annotation of a denitrifying bacterial strain JR1-6 (=VKM B-3307) isolated from a groundwater sample collected near the surface reservoir for liquid radioactive waste (Ozyorsk, South Urals, Russia) (55°38′ N 60°47′ E) [1]. Strain JR1-6 was chosen for genome sequencing in order to identify the genetic determinants providing for its occurrence in the environment contaminated with nitrate and radionuclides and to elucidate its possible application in wastewater treatment biotechnologies for nitrate and nitrous oxide removal. The cells of the strain JR1-6 grown in liquid TEG medium with bacto-trypton, yeast extract, and glucose were non-spore-forming rods 0.65–0.96 × 1.3–3.5 μm, motile at the early stage of incubation (Fig. 1). The strain grew optimally at 23–28 °C, pH 7–8, and 1–1.5% NaCl (Table 1). In the medium with acetate and nitrate the strain reduced nitrate to nitrite and then to dinitrogen gas. Strain JR1-6 was a member of the genus *Shinella* within the family *Rhizobiaceae* of the class *Alphaproteobacteria* (Table 1) [2–7]. Its 16S rRNA gene sequence (GenBank accession number MG205606) showed the highest similarity with respective sequence of *Shinella yambaruensis* MS4T (98.8%) (Fig. 2). The genus *Shinella* contains eight species: *S. granuli*, *S. zoogloeoides*, *S. kummerowiae*, *S. yambaruensis*, *S. fusca*, *S. daejeonensis*, *S. curvata*,
Members of this genus are aerobic organotrophs, which have been isolated from an anaerobic sludge blanket reactor and a sewage treatment system, from domestic waste compost, root nodules, and from polluted soil. Nitrate is reduced and supports anaerobic growth of *S. fusca* and *S. daejeonensis*. Since the genome of the *S. yambaruensis* type strain is not represented in the

Table 1
Classification and general features of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 according to the MIGS recommendations [2].

| MIGS ID | Property          | Term                      | Evidence code |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|         | Classification    | Domain *Bacteria*         | TAS [3]       |
|         |                    | Phylum *Proteobacteria*   | TAS [4]       |
|         |                    | Class *Alphaproteobacteria* | TAS [5]     |
|         |                    | Order *Rhizobiales*       | TAS [6]       |
|         |                    | Family *Rhizobiaceae*     | TAS [6]       |
|         |                    | Genus *Shinella*          | TAS [7]       |
|         | Species            | *Shinella* sp.            | IDA           |
|         | Strain: JR1-6      | VKM В-3222                | TAS           |
|         | Gram stain         | Gram-negative             | IDA           |
|         | Cell shape         | Rod                       | IDA           |
|         | Motility           | Motile                    | IDA           |
|         | Sporulation        | Non-spore-forming         | IDA           |
|         | Temperature range  | 16–37 °C                  | IDA           |
|         | Optimum temperature| 23–28 °C                  | IDA           |
|         | pH range; optimum  | 6–9; 7–7.5                | IDA           |
|         | Carbon source      | D-arabinose, D-cellobiose, D-glucose, D-fructose, D-ribose, D-sucrose, D-trehalose, D-xylene, L-valine, leucine | IDA |
|         | Energy source      | Chemoheterotrophic        | IDA           |
|         | MIGS-6             | Habitat                   | Groundwater   | IDA |
|         | MIGS-6.3           | Salinity; optimum         | Up to 5% NaCl, 1–1.5% NaCl (w/v) | IDA |
|         | MIGS-22            | Oxygen requirement        | Aerobic, facultatively anaerobic | IDA |
|         | MIGS-15            | Biotic relationship       | Free-living   | IDA |
|         | MIGS-14            | Pathogenicity             | None          | NAS |
|         | MIGS-4             | Geographic location       | Russia/South Urals/Ozyorsk town | IDA |
|         | MIGS-5             | Sample collection         | 2011          | IDA |
|         | MIGS-4.1           | Latitude                  | 55°38’ N      | IDA |
|         | MIGS-4.2           | Longitude                 | 60°47’ E      | IDA |
|         | MIGS-4.4           | Depth                     | 44 m          | IDA |

* Evidence codes - IDA: Inferred from Direct Assay; 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 the Gene Ontology project (cite this reference).

and *S. pollitisoli* [7–10]. Members of this genus are aerobic organotrophs, which have been isolated from an anaerobic sludge blanket reactor and a sewage treatment system, from domestic waste compost, root nodules, and from polluted soil. Nitrate is reduced and supports anaerobic growth of *S. fusca* and *S. daejeonensis*. Since the genome of the *S. yambaruensis* type strain is not represented in the
NCBI database, unequivocal determination of the species position of the new strain JR1-6 was impossible. The features for the draft genome sequence of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 are summarized in Table 2. The draft genome sequence of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 contained 6,945 genes, of which 6,701 were protein-coding sequences, 182 were pseudo genes, and 58 coded RNAs (tRNAs, 5S, 16S, and 23S) and 4 ncRNAs. Most of the annotated genes determined the synthesis of amino acids and derivatives (558), carbohydrate metabolism (493), protein metabolism (227), membrane transport (214), and synthesis of cofactors, vitamins, prosthetic groups and pigments (176) (Fig. 3). The genome of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 contained at least 7 plasmids, since 7 different repABC gene clusters located on 7 different contigs were detected. In the genome of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 the genes were revealed encoding nitrate reduction to N₂, as well as the genes responsible for utilization of various monosaccharides and proteins. Several genes responsible for cobalt, zinc, cadmium, and mercury resistance were also observed. Phenotypic

![Fig. 2. Neighbour-joining tree based on the 16S rRNA gene sequences, showing the phylogenetic position of strain JR1-6 and related members of the genus *Shinella* and genera of the family *Rhizobiaceae*. Bootstrap values are based on 1000 replicates; values > 50% are shown. Bar, 0.02 substitutions per nucleotide position.](image)

Table 2

| Attribute                  | *Shinella* sp. JR1-6 | % of Total |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Genome size (Mb)           | 7093386              | 100.00     |
| DNA coding (bp)            | 6339649              | 89.37      |
| DNA G+C (bp)               | 4509941              | 63.58      |
| DNA scaffolds              | 131                  | 100.00     |
| Total genes                | 6945                 | 100.00     |
| Protein-coding genes       | 6701                 | 96.49      |
| RNA genes                  | 62                   | 0.89       |
| Pseudo genes               | 182                  | 2.62       |
| Genes in internal clusters | –                    | –          |
| Genes with function prediction | 5671            | 81.65     |
| Genes assigned to COGs     | 1255                 | 18.07      |
| Genes with Pfam domains    | 5682                 | 81.81      |
| Genes with signal peptides | 888                  | 12.89      |
| Genes with transmembrane helices | 1519            | 21.87     |
| CRISPR repeats             | 73                   | –          |
and genomic data set of *Shinella* sp. strain JR1-6 indicates its adaptation to the conditions of the environment and its possible role in nitrate removal from contaminated groundwater. The Whole Genome Shotgun project of *Shinella* sp. JR1-6 has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession no. SHMI00000000 and the release date of its GenBank Data is February 26, 2019. The raw FASTQ reads have been deposited in the NCBI SRA database under the accession no. SRR9587904.

2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

2.1. Isolation of the strain JR1-6

Strain JR1-6 was isolated from a groundwater sample contaminated with nitrate, sulfate, acetate, and radionuclides. At the time of sampling, pH and Eh of the groundwater were 7.9 and +200 mV, respectively. The sample was collected at the observation well 1/69 from the depth of 44 m at a distance 3.2 km from the Karachai Lake (Ozyorsk town, South Urals, Russia) [1]. The strain was purified by successive transfers from the liquid TEG medium containing bacto-trypton (5.0 g L\(^{-1}\)), yeast extract (1.0 g L\(^{-1}\)), glucose (5.0 g L\(^{-1}\)), and distilled water (1 L, pH 7.0) to solid TEG medium with agar-agar (15.0 g L\(^{-1}\)). Bacteria were incubated at 22—28 °C. Strain JR1-6 was deposited in the All-Russian Collection of Microorganisms as VKM В-3307.

2.2. DNA isolation and sequencing

Biomass of the strain JR1-6 was grown in TEG liquid medium for 72 h at 28 °C. The cells were harvested by centrifugation. Integrity of the cells was accessed by transmission electron microscopy (JEOL JEM-1010, Japan) of bacteria negatively stained with 1% phosphotungstic acid (Fig. 1B). Genomic DNA was extracted according to the method of Wilson [11], with minor modifications. The cell pellet was resuspended in 400 µL of TE-buffer. Thereafter, 25 µL of 10% SDS and 20 µL of proteinase K solution were added and the mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 60 min. After incubation, 125 µL of 4 M NaCl, 160 µL of 5% CTAB and 20 µL of RNase (10 mg/mL) were added. The mixture was then incubated for 10 min at 65 °C and cooled to room temperature; thereafter, the mixture was treated with chloroform followed by centrifugation for 10 min at 9000 × g. DNA was extracted from the supernatant by adding 0.6 volume of isopropanol. The dried DNA sample was dissolved in 50 µL of MQ. The libraries were constructed with the NEBNext DNA library prep reagent set for Illumina, according to the protocol for the kit. Next-generation shotgun-sequencing of the genomic DNA was carried out using the Illumina HiSeq 1500 platform (Illumina Inc., USA) with 250-bp single-end reads.

![Fig. 3. Subsystems of Shinella sp. JR1-6 based on SEED database.](image-url)
2.3. Genome assembly and annotation

A total of 1,734,433 reads were obtained from JR1-6. Raw sequence reads were quality-checked with FastQC v.11.7 (https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/), and low-quality reads were trimmed using Trimmomatic v. 0.36 [12]. Subsequently, the quality-filtered reads were de novo assembled with SPAdes version 3.11.0 using the default settings [13]. The final assembled 7,093,386-bp-long genome comprised of 131 scaffolds, with an N50 value of 237,993 bp and an average coverage of 41 \times . Identification of protein-coding sequences and primary annotation was performed using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Automatic Annotation Pipeline (PGAAP) [14]. Additional gene prediction and functional annotation were performed in the Rapid Annotation using Subsystems Technology (RAST) server [15].

Acknowledgements

Genome sequencing of the strain was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (grant 17-17-01212). Physiological and taxonomic studies of the strain were supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation. The funds had no role in the study design, data collection and interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

References

[1] I. N. Solodov, A. V. Zotov, A. D. Khoteev, A. P. Mukhamet-Galeev, B. R. Tagirov, J. A. Apps, Geochemistry of natural and contaminated subsurface waters in fissured bed rocks of the Lake Karachai area, Southern Urals, Russia, Appl. Geochem. 13 (8) (1998) 921–939.
[2] D. Field, G. Garrity, T. Gray, N. Morrison, J. Selengut, P. Sterk, T. Tatusova, N. Thomson, M. J. Allen, S. V. Angiuloi, M. Ashburner, N. Axelrod, S. Baldauf, S. Ballard, J. Boore, G. Cochrane, J. Cole, P. Dawyndt, P. Devos, C. dePamphilis, R. Edwards, N. Faruque, R. Feldman, J. Gilbert, P. Gilna, F. O. Glückner, P. Goldstein, R. Guralnick, D. Haft, D. Hancock, The minimum information about a genome sequence (MIGS) specification, Nat. Biotechnol. 26 (5) (2008) 541–547, https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt1360.
[3] C. R. Woese, O. Kandler, M. L. Wheelis, Towards a natural system of organisms: proposal for the domains Archaea, Bacteria, and Eucarya, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87 (1990) 4576–4579, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.87.12.4576.
[4] G. M. Garrity, J. A. Bell, T. Lilburn, X. I. V. Phyllum, Proteobacteria phyil. nov, in: second ed., in: G. M. Garrity, D. J. Brenner, N. R. Krieg, J. T. Staley (Eds.), Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology, vol. 2, Springer, New York, 2005 a, p. 1, part B.
[5] G. M. Garrity, J. A. Bell, T. Lilburn, Class I. Alphaproteobacteria class. nov, in: second ed., in: D. J. Brenner, N. R. Krieg, J. T. Staley, G. M. Garrity (Eds.), Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology, vol. 2, Springer, New York, 2005 b, pp. 1–574, The Proteobacteria, part C (The Alpha-, Beta-, Delta-, and Epsilonproteobacteria).
[6] L. D. Kuykendall, Order VI. Rhizobiales ord. nov, in: D. J. Brenner, N. R. Krieg, J. T. Staley, G. M. Garrity (Eds.), Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology, second ed. vol. 2, Springer, New York, 2005, p. 324, The Proteobacteria, Part C (The Alpha-, Beta-, Delta-, and Epsilonproteobacteria).
[7] D. S. An, W.-T. Im, H.-C. Yang, S.-T. Lee, Shinella granuli gen. nov., sp. nov., and proposal of the reclassification of Zoogloea ramigera ATCC 19623 as Shinella zoogloeoides sp. nov, Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 56 (2006) 443–448.
[8] T. Matsui, N. Shiznato, H. Tamaki, M. Muramatsu, S. Hanada, Shinella yambaruensis sp. nov., a 3-methyl-sulfolane-assimilating bacterium isolated from soil, Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 59 (2009) 536–539.
[9] Y. Subhash, S.-S. Lee, Shinella curvata sp. nov., isolated from hydrocarbon-contaminated desert sands, Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 66 (2016) 3929–3934.
[10] Y. Mu, W.-B. Jia, Z. Ke, W. Zhuang, H.-M. Wang, J.-D. Jiang, K. Chen, Q. Chen, Shinella pollutisoli sp. nov., isolated from tetrabromobisphenol A-contaminated soil, Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol. 68 (2018) 2602–2606, https://doi.org/10.1099/ijsem.0.002883.
[11] K. Wilson, Preparation of genomic DNA from bacteria, Curr. Protoc. Mol. Biol. 56 (2001) 2.4.1–2.4.5, https://doi.org/10.1002/0471142727.mb0204s56.
[12] A. M. Bolger, M. Lohse, B. Usadel, Trimmomatic: a flexible trimmer for Illumina sequence data, Bioinformatics 30 (2014) 2114–2120, https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu170.
[13] A. Bankevich, S. Nurk, D. Antipov, A.A. Gurevich, M. Dvorkin, A.S. Kulikov, V.M. Lesin, S.I. Nikolenko, S. Pham, A.D. Prjibelski, A.V. Pyshkin, A.V. Sirotkin, N. Vyahhi, G. Tesler, M.A. Alekseyev, P.A. Pevzner, SPAdes: A new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing, J. Comput. Biol. 19 (2012) 455–477, https://doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2012.0021.

[14] T. Tatusova, M. DiCuccio, A. Badretdin, V. Chetvernin, S. Ciufo, W. Li, Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline. The NCBI Handbook [Internet], second ed., NCBI, Bethesda, MD, 2013. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK174280.

[15] R.K. Aziz, D. Bartels, A.A. Best, M. DeJongh, T. Disz, R.A. Edwards, K. Formsma, S. Gerdes, E.M. Glass, M. Kubal, F. Meyer, G.J. Olsen, R. Olson, A.L. Osterman, R.A. Overbeek, L.K. McNeil, D. Paarmann, T. Paczian, B. Parrello, G.D. Pusch, C. Reich, R. Stevens, O. Vassieva, V. Vonstein, A. Wilke, O. Zagnitko, The RAST server: rapid annotations using subsystems technology, BMC Genomics 9 (2008) 75, https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-9-75.