Draft Genome Sequence of Helicobacter suis Strain SNTW101, Isolated from a Japanese Patient with Nodular Gastritis

Hidenori Matsui, Tetsufumi Takahashi, Somay Y. Murayama, Ikuo Uchiyama, Katsushi Yamaguchi, Shuji Shigenobu, Masato Suzuki, Emiko Rimbara, Keigo Shibayama, Anders Øverby, Masahiko Nakamura

Department of Infection Control and Immunology, Kitasato Institute for Life Sciences and Graduate School of Infection Control Sciences, Kitasato University, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kitasato University, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; School of Pharmacy, Nihon University, Funabashi-shi, Chiba, Japan; Data Integration and Analysis Facility, National Institute for Basic Biology (NIBB), Myodaiji, Okazaki-shi, Aichi, Japan; Functional Genomic Facility, NIBB, Myodaiji, Okazaki-shi, Aichi, Japan; Department of Bacteriology II, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Musashimurayama-shi, Tokyo, Japan

Present address: Tetsufumi Takahashi, Yokohama University of Pharmacy, Totsuka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan.

We present here the draft whole-genome shotgun sequence of an uncultivated strain SNTW101 of Helicobacter suis, which has been maintained in the stomachs of mice. This strain was originally isolated from gastric biopsy specimens of a urea breath test-negative Japanese patient suffering from nodular gastritis.

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Address correspondence to Hidenori Matsui, hmatsui@lisci.kitasato-u.ac.jp.

Helicobacter suis, naturally colonizing the stomach of pigs, is the most prevalent non-H. pylori Helicobacter species in humans with gastric diseases (1–4). We isolated H. suis strain SNTW101 from a urea breath test (UBT)-negative Japanese woman with nodular gastritis in 2008 (5). We have since maintained H. suis SNTW101 in the stomachs of female C57BL/6 mice, because this strain has not yet been successfully grown in vitro (5). The repeated inoculations with gastric mucosal homogenates from infected mice to uninfected mice have been performed at the intervals of three to six months (5).

The genomic DNA of H. suis SNTW101 was prepared from the mouse gastric mucosa by treatment with anti-H. pylori antibody-coated magnetic beads (5), because the infected mouse stomachs contained large quantities of endogenous Lactobacilli in addition to H. suis (6). A whole-genome shotgun library was generated from 68 ng of the purified genome using a TruSeq DNA sample preparation kit (Illumina Inc., San Diego, CA) following the manufacturer’s protocol, but with four PCR cycles to reduce amplification bias. The library was sequenced in two lanes using HiSeq1500 with 151-bp paired-end readings, which yielded 255.6 million paired-end reads (77.2 Gb). After adapter trimming using Cutadapt 1.4.1 (7), the reads were mapped onto the mouse genome (GRCm38.p1) using Bowtie2 (8) to identify contaminations derived from the host mouse genome. The unmapped reads (4.7 million paired-end reads) were then assembled using Velvet 1/2/10 (9) with optimized parameters (−k 111 and −cov cutoff 12). The resulting assembly consisted of 672 contigs with a total length of 2,322,207 bp. To identify contigs derived from the H. suis genome, we conducted the following analyses: (i) the contigs were compared with the published draft genome sequences of H. suis HS1 and HS5 (10) using BLASTn (11). The contigs satisfying the bidirectional best-hit criterion or an identity of ≥90% were extracted as candidates. (ii) The contigs were searched against the NCBI-nr database using BLASTx, and whether the source organism of the best hit belonged to the genus Helicobacter was checked. (iii) The median read coverage of the contigs identified as H. suis-derived was 107×, and we eliminated those with low (<50) or high (>200) coverage. The final data set consisted of 42 contigs with a total length of 1,608,632 bp and N50 of 132,024 bp, covering the entire lengths of existing the H. suis genomes of HS1 (1,635,292 bp) and HS5 (1,669,960 bp) (10).

Although H. suis SNTW101 was isolated from a UBT-negative patient, the putative gene cluster—including ureA and ureB, which encode the structural subunits of urease—was present in the chromosome. Indeed, in vitro studies of gastric mucosal homogenates from infected mice displayed urease activity. The H. suis SNTW101 genome sequence will contribute to the understanding of this pathogen’s virulence mechanism.

Accession number(s). The draft whole-genome shotgun sequence of H. suis SNTW101 has been deposited in DDBJ/ENA/GenBank under the accession no. BDAO00000000. The version described in this paper is the first version, BDAO00000000.1.

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