Data Article

Genome sequence data of *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* L-17

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**ARTICLE INFO**

Article history:
Received 21 June 2021
Revised 15 October 2021
Accepted 18 October 2021
Available online 23 October 2021

**Keywords:**
Complete genome  
*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*  
Biofilm  
Antimicrobials

**ABSTRACT**

*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* L-17 strain was isolated from a sample of chicken feathers. Here, we report complete genome sequence data of *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17. The size of the genome is 3,933,788 bp which harbours 4001 coding sequences. The BioProject has been deposited at NCBI GenBank. The GenBank accession numbers are PR-JNA727793 for the BioProject, CP074391.1 for the chromosome, GCA_018363035.1 for GenBank assembly accession and SAMN19035411 for the BioSample.

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2021.107505
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Specifications Table

| Subject                           | Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Specific subject area             | Genomics and Microbiology                   |
| Type of data                      | Genome sequence data in FASTA format, table and figures |
| Data acquisition                  | Whole genome sequence of Bacillus amyloliquefaciens L-17 sequenced using a PacBio Sequel II System |
| Data format                       | Raw, analyzed and assembled genome sequences |
| Parameters for data collection    | Genomic DNA was isolated from a pure culture of Bacillus amyloliquefaciens L-17 |
| Description of data collection    | Whole-genome sequencing, assembly, and annotation |
| Data source location              | Bacillus amyloliquefaciens L-17, provided by the Culture Collection of the Laboratoire de Biotechnologies Agroalimentaire et Environnementale (culture collection WDCM 1016, LBAE-UPS, Auch, France), was isolated from a sample of chicken feathers from a local farm in west south of France |
| Data accessibility                | Data are publicly available at NCBI Genbank https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA727793/ https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCA_018363035.1 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/biosample/SAMN19035411/ https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/?term=PRJNA727793 |

Value of the Data

- Based on genome data, Bacillus amyloliquefaciens UPS-LBAE strain L-17 could be a potential strain for study of biofilm formation, and for investigation in biocontrol agents against plant pathogens and enzymes production.
- The data of this article could be useful for scientists working in the field of environmental microbiology, environmental biotechnology, genomics and genetic engineering.
- This genome data could be a valuable resource for comparative genomic analysis among Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strains.

1. Data Description

Bacteria under the Operational Group Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (OGBa) are Gram-positive, rod-shaped, and endospore-forming. Taxonomically, the OGBa belongs to the Bacillus subtilis species complex group, in Bacillaceae family. Currently, the OGBa comprises four bacterial species: Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, Bacillus siamensis, Bacillus velezensis and Bacillus nakamurai [1]. It was reported that Bacillus isolates from plants or soil are closely related to but distinct from B. amyloliquefaciens type strain DSM7T; it is the case of B. amyloliquefaciens strain GB03 [2], and B. amyloliquefaciens subsp. plantarum type strain FZB42 which recently requalified as Bacillus velezensis FZB42 [3–4]. B. velezensis FZB42 has been shown to promote plant growth and is widely used in different commercial formulations as biofertilizers and biocontrol agents against plant pathogen [3–5].

A total of 3,819,059,724 reads were produced from paired-end sequencing of a genomic library with an average insert size of 9348.32 bp resulted in 1 circular contig with a total length of 3,933,788 bp. The N50 and maximum contig length were 387,471 bp and 784,095 bp, respectively. Automatic genome annotation, performed using the RAST server [6], predicted 113 RNA genes and 4001 coding sequences (Table 1, Fig. 1)

As shown in Fig. 1, proteins distribution is mostly related to metabolism, sporulation, adaptation and cofactors production. Moreover, based on RAST data, more than 14% of total proteins (587) are hypothetical, suggesting the potential of this bacterium to provide more information on its possible applications, but also the further work on the functional annotation of this strain. More interesting, the presence of proteins involved in biofilm formation such as TasA considered as a major proteinaceous component in addition to exopolysaccharides (EPS) in related Bacillus
Table 1
Characteristics of genome assembly of *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17.

| Characteristic                          | Value |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of contigs                      | 1     |
| Genome size (bp)                       | 3,933,788 |
| Number of Contigs (with PEGs)          | 1     |
| GC content (%)                         | 46.63 |
| Number of Coding Sequences             | 4001  |
| Number of subsystems                   | 326   |
| RNAs Genes                             | 113   |

Fig. 1. Subsystem statistics information of *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17 using RAST annotation server (RAST: Rapid Annotation Subsystem Technology version 2.2).

The potential of *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17 to produce secondary metabolites, was predicted using anti SMASH server v.5.0 [9]. The results showed that the genome contained 12 gene clusters coding for enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of bacteriocins, non-ribosomal peptides synthases (NRPS), thiopeptide, siderophores, betalactone, terpenes, lanthipeptides-class-ii, polyketides synthases (PSK), transAT-PKS and type III polyketides. Four of the NRPS gene clusters exhibited 100% similarity with bacillaene, fengycin and difficidin gene clusters, respectively. An NRP (lipopeptide) identified as surfactin gene cluster exhibits 82% similarity. Moreover, bacilisin and macroactin H gene clusters showed also 100% similarity.

Using the ContEst16S software, it has been indicated that the draft genome assembly did not have contamination of another prokaryotic genome. Analysis based on the 16S rRNA gene sequences revealed that *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17 was affiliated to OGBa but this did not allow to distinguish it from other members of the group especially between conspecific complex consisting of *B. velezensis*, and *B. amyloliquefaciens*. Owing to limitations of the 16S rRNA gene comparative phylogenies, utilisation of housekeeping genes, such as DNA gyrase subunits A and B (gyrA and gyrB), signal transduction histidine kinase CheA (cheA) and RNA polymerase β-subunit (rpoB), allowed to improve speciation within the OGBa [10,11]. Otherwise, these phylogenetic analyzes revealed that *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* L-17 is closely related to the *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* species within the OGBa (Fig 2).
2. Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

2.1. Strain growth conditions and DNA isolation

_Bacillus amyloliquefaciens_ L-17, provided by the Culture Collection of the Laboratoire de Biotechnologies Agroalimentaire et Environnementale (culture collection WDCM 1016, LBAE-UPS, Auch, France), was isolated from a sample of chicken feathers from a local farm in west south of France. Strain L-17 was grown in Trypticase soy agar (TSA) and Trypticase soy broth (TSB) for 24 h at 30 °C. Genomic DNA was extracted using a QIAamp DNA Stool Mini Kit (Qiagen, following manufacturer instructions). Extracted DNA was amplified by PCR with two 16S rDNA primer set (V2-4-8 and V3-6, 7-9) from the kit Ion 16S Metagenomics (ThermoFisher, following manufacturer instructions). Then, PCR were purified on magnetic beads (Agencourt, Beckman), and pooled. The library was prepared with the Ion Plus Fragment library kit (ThermoFisher, following manufacturer instructions). Sequencing was done on a 520 Ion Chip. 16S rRNA sequences were analyzed by Ion Reporter.
2.2. Genome sequencing, assembly, and annotation

The complete genome of *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17 was carried out using a PacBio Sequel II System powered by Single Molecule Real-Time (SMRT) Sequencing technology (Pacific Biosciences, Menlo Park, CA, USA). De novo assembly was performed using PacBio Microbial Assembly Analysis Application SMRT Link v9.0, after quality trimming and filtering (about 893.66-fold coverage after pre-treatment of the reads).

The potential secondary metabolite biosynthetic gene clusters (BGCs) were identified in the genome using antiSMASH v5.0. The phylogenetic trees were constructed with the neighbour-joining method in MEGA 10.2.5.

The whole genome of *B. amyloliquefaciens* L-17 was analyzed by ContEst16S (Contamination Estimator by 16S), in which 16S rRNA gene fragments from the query genome assemblies are screened the genome assembly contamination [11].

**Ethics Statement**

This work did not involve human subjects, animals, cell lines or endangered species. The present manuscript is the author’s original work, which has not been previously published elsewhere.

**Declaration of Competing Interest**

The authors declare that they do not have conflict of interest that could influence the work reported in this paper.

**CRediT Author Statement**

Meriem Zaidi-Ait Salem: Visualization, Investigation; Elisabeth Girbal-Neuhauser: Writing – review & editing, Supervision; Yassine Nait Chabane: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Data curation, Writing – original draft.

**Acknowledgments**

This research is supported by a grant from the Occitanie Regional Council and funding from Toulouse University.

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