Complete Genome Sequence of *Methylobacterium populi* P-1M, Isolated from Pink-Pigmented Household Biofilm

Tomohiro Morohoshi,a,b Tsukasa Ikeda,a,b

Department of Material and Environmental Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Utsunomiya University, Utsunomiya, Tochigi, Japan; JST, CREST, Kawaguchi, Saitama, Japan

*Methylobacterium populi* P-1M is isolated from the pink-pigmented household biofilm. Here, we present the complete genome sequence of P-1M, consisting of one chromosome of 5,705,640 bp and five plasmids of 64,864 bp, 59,879 bp, 42,569 bp, 41,417 bp, and 29,506 bp.

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Address correspondence to Tsukasa Ikeda, tikeda@cc.utsunomiya-u.ac.jp.

The genus *Methylobacterium* is one of the dominant bacteria found in pink-pigmented household biofilms (1–3). Since many *Methylobacterium* strains exhibit higher tolerance to stress or chlorine, it would be quite laborious to remove already-established pink-pigmented biofilms (2). The bacterial interactions among the *Methylobacterium* species in household biofilms have not been clearly elucidated. In a previous study, we isolated 16 *Methylobacterium* strains from pink-pigmented household biofilms (3). Although all isolates formed low-level biofilms, the amount of the biofilms formed by strain P-1M was significantly increased by coculturing with the other *Methylobacterium* strains (3). A BLAST search revealed that the 16S rRNA sequences of P-1M showed identity to those of *Methylobacterium populi* type strain BJ001 (98.9%). *M. populi* BJ001 has been isolated from internal poplar tissues (4). The complete genome sequences of *M. populi* BJ001, which contained one chromosome and two endogenous plasmids, have been deposited in the DDBJ/ENA/GenBank databases under accession numbers AP014809 (chromosome), AP014810 (plasmid pMPPM03), AP014811 (pMPPM02), AP014812 (pMPPM03), AP014813 (pMPPM04), and AP014814 (pMPPM05).

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