Complete Genome Sequence of the Dairy Isolate Lactobacillus acidipiscis ACA-DC 1533

Maria Kazou,a Voula Alexandraki,a Bruno Pot,b Effie Tsakalidou,a Konstantinos Papadimitrioua
Laboratory of Dairy Research, Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Agricultural University of Athens, Athens, Greecea; Research Group of Industrial Microbiology and Food Biotechnology (IMDO), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgiumb

ABSTRACT Lactobacillus acidipiscis is a Gram-positive lactic acid bacterium belonging to the Lactobacillus salivarius clade. Here, we present the first complete genome sequence of L. acidipiscis isolated from traditional Greek Kopanisti cheese. Strain ACA-DC 1533 may play a key role in the strong organoleptic characteristics of Kopanisti cheese.

Lactobacillus acidipiscis belongs to the Lactobacillus salivarius clade according to the phylogenetic analysis based on the 16S rRNA gene sequence of the Lactobacillus genus (1). The clade mainly includes commensals isolated from the intestine/feces of vertebrates and, to a lesser degree, strains isolated from fermented foods (2, 3). L. acidipiscis was originally found in fermented fish (4), while strain ACA-DC 1533 was isolated from a 3-month-old traditional Greek Kopanisti cheese prepared from raw cow milk (5). Kopanisti cheese has an intense salty and distinct piquant flavor (6) and strain ACA-DC 1533 may play a key role in the strong organoleptic characteristics of the cheese due to the production of alcohols and carbonyl compounds as major volatile compounds, presumably during secondary amino acid catabolism (5, 7).

Whole-genome sequencing was performed using the Illumina HiSeq 2000 and PacBio RS II platforms at the Beijing Genomics Institute (BGI Co., Ltd., Hong Kong). The libraries used were three Illumina paired-end (500 bp, 2,000 bp, and 6,000 bp inserted size) and one PacBio mate pair 5k/6k. To estimate the genome size, k-mer analysis was performed. Afterward, SOAPdenovo v2.04 software was employed to assemble the reads after filtering, while SOAPsnp, SOAPindel, and GATK were applied for error correction. Furthermore, whole-genome optical mapping generated at Microbion SRL (Verona, Italy) was used to validate the hybrid assembly (8). The alignment of the assembly against the optical map was created with the Argus Optical Mapping System (OpGen Technologies, Inc., Madison, WI). The analysis of the ACA-DC 1533 genome resulted in one circular chromosome of 2,607,423 bp with G/C content of 39.8%. Three plasmid sequences were also detected. Two of them were incomplete and are still under sequencing (data not shown) while the third was plasmid pLAC1 described previously (9).

The chromosomal sequence of ACA-DC 1533 was annotated with RAST v2.0 (10) and prediction of genes was carried out using Prodigal (11), MetaGeneAnnotator (12), and FGENESB (13). GenePRIMP was used for the identification of gene anomalies and putative pseudogenes (14). Manual curation of genes was performed using Artemis (15) and BLAST suite (16). The WebMGA server was used for the identification of genes with Pfam domains (17), whereas signal peptides and transmembrane helices were predicted with the Phobius web server (18). A total of 2,394 genes were annotated in the chromosome of ACA-DC 1533 including 2,262 protein-coding genes, 132 potential

Received 16 November 2016. Accepted 23 November 2016. Published 26 January 2017

Citation Kazou M, Alexandraki V, Pot B, Tsakalidou E, Papadimitriou K. 2017. Complete genome sequence of the dairy isolate Lactobacillus acidipiscis ACA-DC 1533. Genome Announc 5:e01533-16. https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01533-16.

Copyright © 2017 Kazou et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

Address correspondence to Konstantinos Papadimitriou, kpapadimitriou@aua.gr.
pseudogenes, 18 rRNA genes, and 63 tRNA genes. Considering the percentage of potential pseudogenes (approximately 5.5%), it seems that the bacterium has undergone genome decay to an extent, perhaps indicating adaptation to a nutrient-rich environment like that of cheese. The chromosome of ACA-DC 1533 also contains 1,510 protein-coding genes with Pfam domains, 153 with signal peptides, and 427 with transmembrane helices. Further investigation of ACA-DC 1533 may be required to test the applicability of the strain as a starter or adjunct culture according to its technological and probiotic potential.

**Accession number(s).** The chromosomal sequence of *L. acidipiscis* ACA-DC 1533 was deposited at the European Nucleotide Archive under the accession number LT630287.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank Dr. Nikos Kyrpides at the Joint Genome Institute (United States Department of Energy) for the analysis of the ACA-DC 1533 genome with the GenePrimp server. The present work was co-financed by the European Social Fund and the National resources EPEAEK and YEPETH through the Thales project.

**REFERENCES**

1. Salvetti E, Torrani S, Felis GE. 2012. The genus *Lactobacillus*: A taxonomic update. Probiotics Antimicrob Proteins 4:217–226. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12602-012-9117-8.

2. Cousin FJ, Lynch SM, Harris HM, McCann A, Lynch DB, Neville BA, Irisawa T, Okada S, Endo A, O’Toole PW. 2015. Detection and genomic characterization of motility in *Lactobacillus curvatus*: confirmation of motility in a species outside the *Lactobacillus salivarius* clade. Appl Environ Microbiol 81:1297–1308. https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.03594-14.

3. Neville BA, O’Toole PW. 2010. Probiotic properties of *Lactobacillus salivarius* and closely related *Lactobacillus* species. Future Microbiol 5:759–774. https://doi.org/10.2217/fmb.10.35.

4. Tanasupawat S, Shida O, Okada S, Komagata K. 2000. *Lactobacillus acidipiscis* sp. nov. and *Weissella thailandensis* sp. nov., isolated from fermented fish in Thailand. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 50:1479–1485. https://doi.org/10.1099/0022-2836(00)00049-8.

5. Asteri IA, Robertson N, Kagkli DM, Andrewes P, Nychas G, Coolbear T, Holland R, Crow V, Tsakalidou E. 2009. Technological and flavour potential of cultures isolated from traditional Greek cheeses—A pool of novel species and starters. Int Dairy J 19:595–604. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jidairy.2009.04.006.

6. Donnelly C. 2016. The oxford companion to cheese. Oxford University Press, New York, NY.

7. Yvon M, Rijnen L. 2001. Cheese flavour formation by amino acid catabolism. Int Dairy J 11:185–201. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-2836(01)00049-8.

8. Latreille P, Norton S, Goldman BS, Henkhaus J, Miller N, Barbazuk B, Bode HB, Darby C, Du Z, Forst S, Gaudriault S, Goodner B, Goodrich-Blair H, Slater S. 2007. Optical mapping as a routine tool for bacterial genome sequence finishing. BMC Genomics 8:321. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-8-321.

9. Asteri IA, Papadimitriou K, Boutou E, Anastasiou R, Pot B, Vorgias CE, Tsakalidou E. 2010. Characterization of pLAC1, a cryptic plasmid isolated from *Lactobacillus acidipiscis* and comparative analysis with its related plasmids. Int J Food Microbiol 141:222–228. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfoodmicro.2010.05.018.

10. Aziz RK, Bartels D, Best AA, DeJongh M, Disz T, Edwards RA, Formsm K, Gerdes S, Glass EM, Kubal M, Meyer F, Olsen GJ, Olson R, Osterman AL, Overbeek RA, McNeil LK, Paarmann D, Paczian T, Parrello B, Pusch GD, Reich C, Stevens R, Vassieva O, Vonstein V, Wilke A, Zagnitko O. 2008. The RAST server: Rapid Annotations using Subsystems Technology. BMC Genomics 9:75. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-9-75.

11. Hyatt D, Chen GL, Locascio PF, Land ML, Larimer FW, Hauser LJ. 2010. Prodigal: prokaryotic gene recognition and translation initiation site identification. BMC Bioinformatics 11:119. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-11-119.

12. Noguchi H, Taniguchi T, Itoh T. 2008. MetaGeneAnnotator: detecting species-specific patterns of ribosomal binding site for precise gene prediction in anonymous prokaryotic and phage genomes. DNA Res 15:387–396. https://doi.org/10.1093/dnares/dsn027.

13. Solovyev V, Salamov A. 2011. Automatic annotation of microbial genomes and metagenomic sequences, p. 61–78. In Li RW (ed.), Metagenomics and its applications in agriculture, biomedicine and environmental studies. Nova Science Publishers, New York, NY.

14. Pati A, Ivanova NN, Milkhaïlova N, Ovchinnikova G, Hooper SD, Lykidis A, Kyrpides NC. 2010. GenePRIMP: a gene prediction improvement pipeline for prokaryotic genomes. Nat Methods 7:455–457. https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.1457.

15. Carver T, Harris SR, Bertram M, Parkhill J, McQuillan JA. 2012. Artemis: an integrated platform for visualization and analysis of high-throughput sequence-based experimental data. Bioinformatics 28:464–469. https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btr703.

16. Altschul SF, Gish W, Miller W, Myers EW, Lipman DJ. 1990. Basic local alignment search tool. J Mol Biol 215:403–410. https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2836(90)90360-2.

17. Wu S, Zhu Z, Fu L, Niu B, Li W. 2011. WebMGA: a customizable web server for fast metagenomic sequence analysis. BMC Genomics 12:444. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2164-12-444.

18. Käll L, Krogh A, Sonnhammer EL. 2007. Advantages of combined transmembrane topology and signal peptide prediction—the Phobius web server. Nucleic Acids Res 35:W429–W432. https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkm256.