2016

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Amanda L. Lewis
Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Grace E. Deitzler
Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Maria J. Ruiz
Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Cory Weimer
Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

SoEun Park
Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

See next page for additional authors

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Recommended Citation
Lewis, Amanda L.; Deitzler, Grace E.; Ruiz, Maria J.; Weimer, Cory; Park, SoEun; Robinson, Lloyd S.; Hallsworth-Pepin, Kymberlie; Wollam, Aye; Mitreva, Makedonka; and Lewis, Warren G., "Genome sequences of 11 human vaginal Actinobacteria strains." Genome Announcements.4,5. e00887-16. (2016).
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Genome Sequences of 11 Human Vaginal Actinobacteria Strains

Amanda L. Lewis,a,b,d Grace E. Deitzler,a,d Maria J. Ruiz,a Cory Weimer,a,d SoEun Park,a,d Lloyd S. Robinson,a,d Kymberle Hallsworth-Pepin,a,c,e Aye Wollam,c,e Makedonka Mitreva,c,e Warren G. Lewis*b,d

Department of Molecular Microbiology,* Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,† Department of Medicine,‡ Center for Women’s Infectious Disease Research,§ and McDonnell Genome Institute,* Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, USA

For a commentary on this article, see doi:10.1128/genomeA.00890-16.

The composition of the vaginal microbiota is an important health determinant. Several members of the phylum Actinobacteria have been implicated in bacterial vaginosis, a condition associated with many negative health outcomes. Here, we present 11 strains of vaginal Actinobacteria (now available through BEI Resources) along with draft genome sequences.

Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is a vaginal dysbiosis associated with serious health complications (1–6). It is characterized by the absence of Lactobacillus species in the vagina and overgrowth of a polymicrobial community often containing members of the phylum Actinobacteria, including Gardnerella vaginalis, Atopobium sp., and others. In fact, G. vaginalis was recently shown to elicit several features of BV in a mouse vaginal infection model (7, 8). Bifidobacteria are also commonly isolated from the vagina, although members of this genus are rarely found in pathological contexts. Here, we isolated 11 vaginal bacteria from the phylum Actinobacteria. Vaginal swabs were collected from nonpregnant and pregnant women according to Washington University institutional review board (IRB)-approved protocols (201108155 and 20110382). Organisms isolated from vaginal swabs were cultured anaerobically, and identification was performed by 16S rRNA gene sequencing. Genomic DNA was obtained using the Wizard genomic DNA purification kit (Promega). Methodological details on isolation and clinical information will be described elsewhere.

Genomes were assembled de novo using the One Button Velvet assembly pipeline (version 1.1.06) (9) with hash sizes of 31, 33, and 35 after downsizing the sample input data to 100× coverage. An internal core gene screen on the assembly tested for completeness of the genome. After assembly, the minimum length for contigs was set to 200 bp, and an internal core gene screen was performed as defined by the Human Microbiome Project (HMP) (10). Then, adapters were removed, and low-quality regions were trimmed. Finally, a screen for contamination was performed. The process of gene annotation included generating both ab initio and evidence-based (BLAST) predictions. Functional predictions of coding sequences were made using GeneMark and Glimmer3 (11, 12). Loci were then defined by clustering predictions with the same reading frame. We evaluated predictions using the nonredundant (NR) and Pfam databases and resolved overlaps between adjacent coding genes. Intergenic regions not spanned by GeneMark and Glimmer3 were subject to a BLAST search against NCBI’s NR database and predictions generated based on protein alignments. tRNA genes were determined using tRNAsc-SE (13) and noncoding RNA genes by RNAmmer (14) and Rfam (15). Metabolic pathways and subcellular localization were predicted using KEGG and PSORTb, respectively (16, 17), and functional domains were evaluated using InterProScan (18).

Accession number(s). These whole-genome shotgun projects have been deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers listed in Table 1. We have also made the strains available to the

Table 1 Identifiers and nucleotide sequences for sequenced strains of vaginal Actinobacteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus/species</th>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>BEI catalog no.</th>
<th>Nucleotide accession no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actinomyces neui</td>
<td>MIR8396A</td>
<td>HMS-1266</td>
<td>LRPJ00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloscardovia omnicolens</td>
<td>CMW7705A</td>
<td>HMS-1282</td>
<td>LRPK00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atopobium vaginai</td>
<td>CMW7778A</td>
<td>HMS-1300</td>
<td>LSOA00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifidobacterium bifidum</td>
<td>MIR8628B</td>
<td>HMS-1264</td>
<td>LRP00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifidobacterium breve</td>
<td>GED8481</td>
<td>HMS-1261</td>
<td>LRP00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifidobacterium longum</td>
<td>CMW7750</td>
<td>HMS-1299</td>
<td>LRPQ00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corynebacterium sp.</td>
<td>CMW7794</td>
<td>HMS-1295</td>
<td>LSRB00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardnerella vaginalis</td>
<td>GED7275B</td>
<td>HMS-1272</td>
<td>LRPZ00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardnerella vaginalis</td>
<td>GED7760B</td>
<td>HMS-1284</td>
<td>LRAO00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardnerella vaginalis</td>
<td>CMW7778B</td>
<td>HMS-1298</td>
<td>LSRCO00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propionibacterium avidum</td>
<td>MIR7694</td>
<td>HMS-1291</td>
<td>LRVD00000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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research community by depositing them with the Biodefense and Emerging Infections (BEI) Research Resource Repository (see BEI numbers in Table 1).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge Justin Perry, Deborah Frank, and the Women’s and Infant’s Health Specimen Consortium (especially Michele Landeau). We also thank Jeff Peipert, Jenifer Allsworth, and Jennifer Bick of the Contraceptive CHOICE project for providing specimens from nonpregnant women.

FUNDING INFORMATION

This work, including the efforts of Makedona Mitreva, was funded by HHS | National Institutes of Health (NIH) (5U54HG0049604). This work, including the efforts of Amanda L. Lewis and Warren G. Lewis, was funded by HHS | NIH | National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) (R01 AI114635). This work, including the efforts of Amanda L. Lewis, was funded by NIH | NIH | National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) (P20 DK097798). This work, including the efforts of Amanda L. Lewis, was funded by Burroughs Wellcome Fund (BWF). This work was funded by the Burroughs-Wellcome Fund Preterm Birth Initiative (A.L.L.). Summer stipends were provided by the Planning Center for Research in Benign Urology Summer Research Program (P20DK097798) and the University of Washington in St. Louis Summer Research Program in Global Health with the Center for Global Health & Infectious Disease (CGHID)/Institute for Public Health (3054-93396B to M.J.R.).

This work, including the efforts of Amanda L. Lewis and Warren G. Lewis, was funded by HHS | NIH | National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) (P50 DK064540-11). This work, including the efforts of Grace E. Deitzler, was funded by HHS | NIH | National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) (P20DK097798). This work, including the efforts of Amanda L. Lewis, was funded by Burroughs Wellcome Fund (BWF).

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