

Genomic Assembly and Investigation of Isolates from Terrestrial Analogue Sites

Abstract

Contents

Abstract.....	1
Introduction.....	4
Theory	4
Terrestrial Analogue Sites.....	4
The Atacama Desert.....	4
Citronen Fjord.....	5
Kap København	5
Cape Morris	5
Extremophiles and Extremotrophs.....	5
Psychrophiles, Cryophiles and Halophiles.....	5
16S ribosomal subunit.....	5
PCR and Gel Electrophoresis.....	6
16s Sanger Sequencing	6
Illumina MiSeq	7
FASTQ.....	8
FastQC Version 0.11.9.....	9
Trimmomatic Version 0.39.....	9
Method	9
Isolation (Credit to Miguel)	9
Extraction.....	9
Polymerase Chain Reaction and Gel Electrophoresis.....	9
Preparation for Sanger Sequencing	9
Preparation for MiSeq (Should this be here? I didn't do it).....	9
Data Processing.....	10
Quality Control and Trimming	10
Basic Statistics	10
Quality Control Report table.....	10
Galaxy Workflow: Mapping to Reference and Calling Consensus sequence for genome assembly.....	12
Results.....	12
Discussion.....	14
Optimizing Assembly	14
References.....	15

Supplementary Data.....	16
Terminal Procedure.....	16
Optimizing Trim settings	18
Initial FastQC Reports	22
CF4.4: Forward.....	22
CF4.4: Reverse.....	27
A.5: Forward	32
A.6: Reverse.....	37
A.10: Forward.....	42
A.10: Reverse.....	47
Sequenced Samples.....	52
Cultured Samples	54
16s sequence data.....	56
Endnote: Noteworthy Organizations, Technologies, and Databases	69

Introduction

The aim of the Centre for ExoLife Sciences (CELS)¹ is to improve our understanding of the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of the terrestrial planets of our solar system and exoplanets. The project “Effects of bacteria on atmospheres of Earth, Mars and exoplanets” is an interdisciplinary collaboration between the Department of Biology, Department of Chemistry, and the Niels Bohr institute at University of Copenhagen. The project is comprised by a research pipeline: Field collection of microorganisms from terrestrial analogue (TA) sites; extraction and mass spectroscopy of exhaust gasses from live microorganisms in The Jens-Martin-Knudsen Mars simulation chamber; chemical reaction mechanism and kinetics modelling of said exhaust gasses and finally modelling the life climate interactions with supercomputer simulations. The overarching goal of the project is to provide details on detectable atmospheric signs of life by comparing these modelled spectra with observations in the spectra of exoplanets with the Extremely Large Telescope ELT, currently being built.

Intending to contribute to the project, the aim of this paper is to provide annotated genome assemblies of the organisms extracted from the permafrost of Citron Fjord, North Greenland and lithic samples from the Atacama Desert, Chile. In the lab organisms were cultivated in a range of media to select for either halotolerance or psychro and halotolerance combined. Isolates from these media were cultured to yield cell densities suitable for sequencing as well as future experiments. Using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of the 16s rRNA gene we first verified that the isolates were prokaryotic. Then by Sanger sequencing the 16s rRNA gene, we were able to identify close relatives to our isolated stains and use their reference genome as templates to map Illumine sequence data from the isolates to construct genome assemblies. These genome assemblies were then annotated so that the identified genes can be used in transcription analysis as well as serve as potential targets for future genetic modification to optimize the organisms’ ability to survive and grow in the Mars simulation chamber.

Theory

Terrestrial Analogue Sites

Environments on earth with physical, chemical, geological or biological conditions similar to conditions on planets in our solar system, as well as planets outside of our solar system, exoplanets, are considered terrestrial analogue sites (TAS). Many currently studied TAS, including those utilized for this paper, are cold or dry with very low liquid water content, and reflect the conditions of Mars in particular.

The Atacama Desert qualifies as a high-fidelity terrestrial analogue of Mars in three respects. (Navarro-González, Rainey, Molina, Bagaley, & McKay, 2003) Martian soil can be characterized firstly by a complete lack of life, an absence of organic material at the level of parts-per-billion (ppb), (Navarro-Gonzalez, et al., 2006)ⁱ and highly oxidizing environment (Oyama & Bjerdahl, 1997) due to perchlorate among other oxidizing agents. (Hecht et al., 2009) The Atacama Desert is extremely arid (driest non polar desert on earth) and precipitation and temperature are inversely related along a latitudinal gradient. Along this gradient, the occurrence of organic molecules and culturable heterotrophic bacteria decreases with proximity to the extreme arid core of the Atacama. Meanwhile, the presence of oxidants, produced by photochemical reactions and preserved in the arid environment, increases moving toward the arid core, largely due to the lack of biosynthetically produced reducing agents. (Navarro-González, Rainey, Molina,

ⁱ The validity of this claim is disputed by K. Biemann who claims lower levels of organic molecules were detectable:

Biemann, K. (2007) “On the Ability of the Viking Gas Chromatograph-Mass Spectrometer to Detect Organic Matter. *Chemistry* 104(25) 10310-10313

Bagaley, & McKay, 2003) The Martian soil perchlorate content, present at roughly 0.6%, which is toxic to plants and animals, may not be as much of a hindrance to bacteria. Additionally, perchlorate salts readily attract atmospheric water and dissolve therein forming saturated brines through deliquescence. (Al Soudi, Ferhat, Chen, Clark, & Schneegurt, 2017)

Citronen Fjord

Kap København

Cape Morris

Extremophiles and Extremotrophs

Some microorganisms thrive in extreme environments. They represent literal extremes as they are capable of surviving at the known limit for life, for any given environmental condition. These environmental conditions exist on a continuous scale and the organisms living within this scale are flanked by polar limits at which life is either physically impossible or selectively futile. Just below or at these limits exist the organisms called extremotrophsⁱⁱ (Mueller, Vincent, Bonilla, & Laurion, 2005). The term extremophiles, coined by R.D MacElroy (MacElroy, 1974) –which more closely, from an etymological standpoint, relates to classifications such as thermophiles, halophiles, and other such terms that define organisms, with *optimal* growth in a certain physical or chemical environment—by convention describes organisms that thrive or tolerate extreme environments. The two terms are used interchangeably—most often extremophile is used as a blanketed term for extremotroph—but an important distinction is that for extremotrophic or extremotolerant organisms, “*a much larger diversity of organisms are known that can tolerate extreme conditions and grow, but not necessarily optimally in extreme habitats*” (Hirokoshi & Bull, 2011). Applicable to both extremophiles and extremotrophs is that from the perspective of the organism, the habitat to which they are well adapted, is only extreme from an anthropocentric, mesophilic point of view. Many psychrophiles would for instance be killed in the optimal temperature range of mesophiles as their proteins become denatured; An extremotrophic or extremophilic adaptive trait does not necessarily suggest homology either. Extremophile (and arguably extremotroph) is thus “*an artificial classification*” as it encompasses a host of different organisms across phylogenetic kingdoms with “*no unique unity*”. (MacElroy, 1974) MacElroy also commented on the increasing line of evidence, that mesophiles may have evolved from extremophiles and not vice versa. Indeed, hydrothermal vents, hosting thermophilic organisms are commonly suggested as a likely starting point for the beginning of life on earth by abiogenesis. (Martin, Baross, Kelley, & et al., 2008) This project seeks to use extreme microorganisms as tools to distance ourselves from our understanding of life as we know it on earth and generate qualitative data to predict and describe signs of life on planets with physical and chemical environments unlike our own.

Psychrophiles, Cryophiles and Halophiles

16S ribosomal subunit

Phylogenetic relationships within the prokaryotes and eukaryotes can reliably be established through comparison of the small subunit ribosomal RNA (SSU rRNA) via the 16s(prokaryotes) and 18s

ⁱⁱ Extremotrophs: An alternative definition exists pertaining to organisms which sustain themselves on substances not normally considered edible, relevant to the topic of bioremediation.

(eukaryotes) ribosomal RNA gene respectively. (Woese & Fox, 1977) The SSU rRNA gene is highly conserved and found in all self-replicating organisms. 16s rRNA gene sequencing can be used for prokaryotic identification, as the highly conserved sequence is subject to slow rates of evolution overall. The sequence can therefore function as a molecular clock, with distantly related prokaryotes retaining similar functionality in binding to the Shine-Dalgarno sequence ribosomal binding site. (Malys, 2012) In addition the 16s gene is comprised of nine hypervariable regions. The rate of mutation varies between these hypervariable regions (V1-9). Therefore, the less conserved regions can be used to distinguish between organisms on lower taxonomic levels such as species or even strain. (Pereira, et al., 2010) The 16srRNA gene sequence can then be compared to a database such as the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)²

PCR and Gel Electrophoresis

16s sanger sequencing will not function as intended for most eukaryotes as well as archaea from the order Thermoproteales. (Jay, 2015) Therefore, the presence of the 16s gene can be validated by sequence amplification followed by qualitative gel electrophoresis. Small amounts of DNA can be amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). PCR relies on thermal cycling to repeatedly initiate and terminate the temperature-dependent reaction of DNA polymerization by the heat stable enzyme taq polymerase in a solution of forward and reverse primers as well as free deoxyribose nucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs). The basic stages of a single cycle of PCR are comprised of:

Denaturation: The temperature of the solution is raised to 94-98 °C for 20-30 seconds. At this temperature, the hydrogen bonds between DNA base pairs break causing the DNA to separate into two complimentary single strand DNA (ssDNA).

Annealing: Lowering the temperature just below T_m —the melting temperature by convention, but also the equilibrium temperature for primer annealing and denaturation, often between 50-65 °C—constructed primers, which are short synthetic single stranded RNA molecules, (re)anneal to complimentary sections of ssDNA.

Elongation: The temperature is raised to the optimal temperature, where the polymerase has highest rate of enzymatic activity. At roughly 75-80 °C, taq polymerase ads dNTPs in solution to the 3' end of the ssDNA-primer-complex by a dehydration-condensation reaction of the 5'-phosphate group of the dNTPs to the 3'-hydroxy group of the growing strand. This step proceeds depending on the length of the sequence. As the 16s rRNA gene is roughly 1500bp long and taq polymerase polymerizes at V_{max} roughly 1kb per minute at optimal temperature, the 16s copy can be synthesized in 90 seconds.

The three stages of thermal cycling are repeated 20-40 times with each cycle theoretically doubling the concentration of DNA. The concentrated DNA can then be analyzed by gel electrophoresis. In gel electrophoresis a porous gel—agarose gel for nucleic acid solutions—allows DNA fragments to migrate through the pores of the gel, at a rate determined by the size of the molecule, as well as charge by applying an electric field which attracts negatively charged DNA to the positively charged anode. Several samples can be compared by pipetting each sample into wells at equal distance to the anode, as well as a solution containing DNA of different known lengths called a DNA ladder. By the addition of ethidium bromide, a fluorescent intercalating agent, the results of a run can be visually compared under an ultraviolet lamp and camera setup.

16s Sanger Sequencing

Classical Sanger sequencing utilizes the segregation and visualization of 3'- terminally fluorescent ssDNA by electrophoreses. The ssDNA are in vitro synthesized in a continuum of lengths, due to the

random incorporation of chain terminating dideoxy nucleotide triphosphates (ddNTPs) in a solution of dNTPs by DNA polymerase (DNA-pol). Each of the four ddNTP—corresponding to each of the four normal substrate dNTPs in DNA polymerization: dATP, dTTP, dGTP and dCTP—carry a fluorescent label and lack the ribose 3'-hydroxy group. When a ddNTP is added to a growing strand of DNA by DNA-pol the continued addition dNTPs is inhibited as the ddNTP lacks the 3'-OH group normally used in nucleophilic attack of triphosphate group, making the reaction energetically unfavorable.

In traditional Sanger sequencing four separate reactions are run, each with the same query sequence, but loaded with one of the ddNTPs and the four normal dNTPs substrates in a one-hundred-fold higher concentration as well as primers to initiate the polymerization. The four reaction solutions can then be loaded into four separate gel electrophoresis wells corresponding to nucleotides the ddNTP used. Running the gel and separating the replicated DNA by size and length the sequence of the unknown DNA can be manually read based the distance traveled in the gel. (Sanger, Nicklen, & Coulson, 1977)

In practice a method called dye-terminator sequencing is used to reduce cost and processing time. In dye-terminator sequencing each of the ddNTPs is differentially labelled with four fluorescent dyes corresponding to the four ddNTPs. Thereby, the sequencing reaction can be run in a single reaction and can be rapidly sequenced by running the solution by capillary electrophoreses, where a laser causes the fluorescent tags to emit light at different wavelengths. These emissions can be read by a digital fluorescence detector to produce a spectrum graph of fluorescence over time which can be used to determine the order of nucleotides in the sequence.

Illumina MiSeq

Illumina offers a small range of high output sequencers based on flow cell technology. Herein the MiSeq instrument produces a relatively smaller output of roughly 25 million reads per run when compared to the HiSeq or NovaSeq instruments, generating up to 4 billion and twenty billion respectively.³⁴ Due to the smaller output the MiSeq is relevant for sequencing prokaryotic and yeast genomes within the maximum output of 15 billion base pairs (Gbp).

Overall MiSeq sequencing—as well as the HiSeq and NovaSeq and other similar platforms, only on much larger scales—can be split into the following steps: Generating a sequencing library; Flow cell clustering; and finally simultaneous image-based sequencing of clusters on the flow cell.⁵

To generate a sequencing library, extracted DNA is fragmented either by mechanical stimulation or by restriction enzymes to yield linear, dsDNA fragments with a length of roughly 250bp with blunt ends. Adaptor sequences are added by ligation to both ends of the fragments. The adaptor sequences contain primer binding sites which are initially used to allow polymerization to occur when generating clusters of identical fragments on the flow cell, as well as in a final fluorescent sequencing reaction. Flanking the primer binding sites of each fragment are two different capture sequences, which can bind to complimentary oligonucleotides that coat the flow cell. The flow cell is a hollow glass slide with one or more channels lanes.

The insert-fragment molecules (templates) are denatured to form single stranded molecules which are then loaded onto the flow cell, whereby one of the two different capture sequences bind to a complimentary anchored oligonucleotide. Roughly half of the sequences will bind with the other capture sequence and will therefore be in the opposite orientation producing paired reads, although in many cases only a single template strand will be captured, producing single end reads. DNA-pol and dNTPs are added to the flow cell and a polymerization reaction is induced by temperature regulation. The newly synthesized strand, which is a copy of the template is now anchored to the flow cell. The template-copy

molecule is denatured, and the template strand is washed away leaving only the anchored strand, which now presents the capture sequence for the other flow cell oligonucleotide anchor on the unanchored free 3'-end. The strand is allowed to bind to another anchor and the polymerization followed by denaturing step is repeated yielding two anchored complimentary strands. The process is repeated until roughly 1000 copies are generated in a cluster. After using one of two oligonucleotide anchors as selective restriction target the flow cell is washed to remove the cleaved sequences. A sequencing primer is added and binds to the sequences still anchored, which are all identical strands in the same orientation. Generating the many clusters on the flow cell is automated after loading the DNA samples and reagents.

Finally, a sequencing by synthesis reaction is run under a microscope using Fluorescent Reversible Terminator Chemistry in a process comparable to Sanger Sequencing. 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-fluorophores use 4 different fluorescent allyl-groups corresponding to the four dNTPs as in sanger sequencing. However, the fluorescent allyl-group as well as the chain terminating 3'-allyl group can be removed after incorporation, allowing synthesis to begin again. 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-fluorophores are added to the flow cell and DNA-pol initiates polymerization, adding a single 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-flourophore to the primed and clustered DNA molecules anchored to the flow cell. Each cluster fluoresces one of four different colors. The fluorescent signal of all clusters is simultaneously registered by a camera through a microscope, and PHRED software produces a sequence trace file(chromatogram) to automatically call bases in the sequence as well as assign a quality value to each base. The allyl groups of the 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-fluorophores are cleaved leaving a 3'-OH group ribose on the dNTPs. 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-flourophores are added to the flow cell again and the single polymerization reaction is repeated until all roughly 250bp of each cluster have been read.

The most prominent limitation in of the simultaneous sequencing by synthesis of roughly a thousand strands is lagging and premature polymerization of some strands compared to the sequencing step of a cluster. As the sequencing process progresses, an increasing number of strands either add an additional 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-flourophore ahead of the other strands, or the addition of the 3'-O-allyl-dNTP-allyl-flourophore does not occur, causing the strand to lag. These strands may display the wrong fluorescent signal according to the template sequence. As these types of mistakes accumulate, the signal read by the camera becomes increasingly indistinguishable. This leads to the limit of fragment sequencing length of roughly 250bp before the read quality falls below an acceptable threshold which necessitates quality control and removal of the low-quality bases as well as the leftover adaptor sequences, before the sequence data can be used for genome assembly.

FASTQ

FASTQ format is the *de facto* standard text-based format for storing the output from Illumina sequencers. FASTQ format is based on the combination of FASTA file format for biological sequence data—most often nucleotide sequences but can also be applied to amino acid sequences—as well as the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), which is used to encode a single quality score character to each nucleotide based on the PHRED quality score (Q_{PHRED}). The Q_{PHRED} value based on the probability of error (P_e) for the base called on the sequence trace file (Cock, Fields, Goto, Heuer, & Rice, 2010):

$$Q_{PHRED} = -10 \times \log_{10}(P_e)$$

The FASTQ format is useful as it can compressed as a gzip file and directly piped into a quality control program such as FASTQC to generate an overview of the more than one million reads each of roughly 300 bases for each sequenced organism on the MiSeq platform.

FastQC Version 0.11.9

Trimmomatic Version 0.39

At the date of processing, these were the most up to date versions of the programs. Occasionally newer versions have unintended bugs and may no longer be viable for a given set of data.

Method

Isolation (Credit to Miguel)

Approximately 1g of sample taken from either lithic, crust or permafrost from terrestrial analogue (TA) sites were mixed with 1.00 ml sterile PBS + NaCl in 2 ml Eppendorf tubes. Tubes were gently inverted repeatedly for 5 minutes to separate cells from soil particles. The tubes were then centrifuged at 5000rpm for 5 minutes to precipitate soil particles. 100 µL supernatant was then plated and left to grow at in the medium and temperature indicated in supplemental data table X. Plates were controlled biweekly for new colonies. Colonies were streaked in the same medium as the original plate at least twice to obtain pure isolates. Isolates were then inoculated into new liquid media in order to optimize for rate of growth. Once optimal media was selected, the isolates were grown until late exponential phase and prepared for short term or long-term storage before future DNA extraction. For short-term storage 1.00mL of liquid culture was centrifuged to form a pellet, which was frozen at -20°C. For long-term storage 0.50mL liquid culture was mixed with 0.50mL 40% sterile glycerol solution (final concentration 20% glycerol) and stored at -80°C. Alternatively for agar plate cultures the gel is covered with 4-5ml of 20% solution. Colonies are scraped off the gel and resuspended in the liquid glycerol phase and extracted for centrifugation followed by storage at -80°C.

Extraction

DNA was extracted from each isolate by using the FastDNA™ SPIN Kit for Soil (MP Biomedicals, LLC., Irvine, USA). The following modification to the protocol was conducted. Instead of using up to 500 mg of soil sample, the isolated samples frozen for storage were first gently thawed and resuspended with a tabletop vortex. Besides this first step, the product instruction manual protocol was followed.

Polymerase Chain Reaction and Gel Electrophoresis

The potential 16s sequences of the extracted isolate DNA were amplified by Polymerase Chain reaction (PCR) with PCR BIO HIFI Polymerase kit (PCR Biosystems Ltd., London, UK). The product manual was followed using 27f and 149r 16s universal primers. To confirm the presence of the 16s gene (and thereby validate the presence of prokaryotic DNA in the sample: Do mitochondrial 16s sequences within eukaryotic cells not give bands when sequencing? Can't find any information on this) before sending isolate DNA for Sanger sequencing.

Preparation for Sanger Sequencing

Preparation for MiSeq

DNA concentration was calculated from the average bp output of a Fragment Analyzer (Results: table X) to ensure sufficient concentration for Sanger 16s, and MiSeq sequencing. The DNA concentration was calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Desired Library molarity} = 4nM$$

$$DNA[ng * \mu L^{-1}] = Molarity[nM] \times 660 \frac{g}{mol} \times mean\ size(pb) * 10^{-6} \frac{ng}{g},$$

(This equation doesn't make sense: by adding the desired library molarity of 4nM to the equation the output is not a concentration but a ratio from the desired molarity. I cannot find Chiara who made the table in the system to ask her how she arrived at this equation. I also don't find many sources recommending a DNA molecular mass of 660.ⁱⁱⁱ)

Based on the derived DNA concentrations (Results: Table 2) the isolates CF4.2, A.5 and A.10 were selected for whole genome sequencing

Data Processing

Quality Control and Trimming

Running every part of the bioinformatic analysis on the Galaxy scientific workflow system was technically possible, finding optimal trimming parameters for each of the three isolate samples chosen for sequencing required many iterations of slightly modified trimming criteria. Frequent crashes and slow run times on the Galaxy servers necessitated abandoning the platform for quality control and trimming of the sequence data. These operations were instead conducted in the University of Copenhagen Electronic Research Data Archive (ERDA UCPH). In addition to functioning as a centralized storage space, ERDA allows access to Jupyter data analysis services by a Data Analysis Gateway (DAG) with access to 8 threads and 16GB memory on remote server. From here a Linux Terminal could be launched, allowing data processing after initiating the conda package manager for bioinformatics software via Bioconda. (See Terminal Procedure)

Having configured the terminal, FastQC and Trimmomatic was installed, and initial quality control reports were output to html. Below is the are the general considerations and modification that need to be made based in the FastQC Reports. For all FastQC reports and specific modification see Supplementary Data: Initial FastQC Reports.

Basic Statistics

Each basic statistics table briefly indicates whether the file upon which the FastQC Report is made, is a valid file type and identifies the type sequencing performed, shown on the Encoding row. The basic statistics also show the total number and average length of sequences, as well as the number of sequences flagged as poor quality and total GC content. All runs passed the basic statistics. However, stark differences in GC content are considered in the discussion section.

Quality Control Report table

Per base sequence quality

Following an initial lower quality, all sequences show a relatively high quality per position in read, with the blue mean line falling under 28 (quality score) after 250bp. The initial lower quality was ignored as a head crop was applied to all sequences

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.thermofisher.com/dk/en/home/references/ambion-tech-support/rna-tools-and-calculators/dna-and-rna-molecular-weights-and-conversions.html>

Per tile sequence quality

The per tile sequence quality (PTSQ) is a quality score heatmap of the flow cell tiles. A failure (red tile) is issued when any tile has a mean Phred score less than 5 compared to the mean of the base across all tiles. The PTSQ was largely disregarded, as most of the runs passed (blue tiles) or contained isolated failed tiles, indicating that the flow cells were not contaminated by smudges, debris, or bubbles. A.10 however, showed an unusual pattern of two parallel blotches in the rough position range of 6-9 bp and again in 45-50.

Per sequence quality score

Only A.10 Forward quality control issued a warning. (See Supplementary data: Initial FastQC Reports: A.10 Forward) In an optimal distribution of scores, the vast majority of sequences should have a high mean Phred score. In the case of A.10, the distribution follows a normal distribution. This indicates that applying a high minimum threshold quality when trimming the A.10 forward sequence may remove many sequences and result in low depth when mapping.

Per base sequence content

All runs for all samples failed, due to low quality in the first 10-15 bases. This is expected from MiSeq sequencing and was resolved by applying a head crop optional argument when trimming.

Per sequence GC content

CF4.4 forward run failed the per sequence GC content quality control. This is likely because the isolate belongs to the phylum Actinomycetota which are high G+C content gram positive bacteria, based on the closest 16s BLAST hit *Nesterenkonia sandarika*. (See Supplementary data: Sequences Samples; 16s sequence data)

Per base N content

N base call substitutions occur when the sequencer is unable to call the base with sufficient confidence. A.10 showed significant per base N content in the 6-45 position of reads, corresponding to the failed per tile sequence quality of that same region.w

Sequence length distribution

All sequences had an exact length of 301bp, indicating that no lagging or leading occurred during the synthesis reactions.

Sequence duplication levels

High levels of duplication may indicate enrichment bias by for instance PCR over amplification. This However was not seen in any of the run reports and all runs passed the quality control

Overrepresented sequences

No overrepresented sequences were found indicating diverse libraries and no contamination.

Adapter content

As expected, increasing adapter content was found for all runs. The Nextera Transposase Sequence was identified and was removed by adding an adapter argument to the trim function. The Nextera Transposase Sequence⁶ was found and saved to a text file to be accessed by Trimmomatic (See Supplementary Data: Terminal Procedure)

Galaxy Workflow: Mapping to Reference and Calling Consensus sequence for genome assembly

Running minimum six slightly different Trimmomatic commands on the raw sequences produced a total of 25 different trimmed sequence files that were all valid for assembly. These renditions were generated in order to select an optimal Trimmomatic command for each raw sequence. (See Supplementary Data: Optimizing Trim Settings) The trimmed sequences were processed with the same following galaxy workflow:

NCBI's nucleotide BLAST is run for each of samples 16s sequences. The closest matching organism with an entire genome was selected to serve as a reference genome for mapping. (See Supplementary data: Sequences Samles; 16s sequence data) The selected genomes are show below in

Table 1

Sample ID	Reference organism	Link to Genome assembly
CF4.4	<i>Nesterenkonia sandarakina</i>	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_013410215.1
A.6	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/GCF_018309165.1
A.10	<i>Bacillus halotolerans</i>	https://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/all/GCF/004/006/435/GCF_004006435.1_ASM400643v1/

Table 1: reference genome. Links to assemblies accessed and validated 6th of June 2022.

Each sample's reference organisms genomic fasta file was downloaded and uploaded to a galaxy history containing the first and second, paired and unpaired trimmed sequences (See Supplementary Data: Terminal Procedure). Each read is mapped to the reference genome using BWA-MEM (Galaxy version 0.7.17.2) (Li & Durbin, 2010) with Simple Illumina mode and sorting by chromosomal coordinates. The Map function produces three mapped BAM files for each sample: 1 with both paired reads and 1 for each of the unpaired files. The 3 mapped files are sorted with Samtools Sort (Galaxy version 2.0.3) (Li, et al., 2009) using coordinate as primary sort key, producing three sorted files. All three sorted files were then merged using Samtools merge (Galaxy version 1.13) The merge file contains all the reads overlayed the reference genome with varying depth and due to some incorrectly called bases different bases indicated for the same position. Ivar consensus was run to call the consensus sequence from the merge file alignment. (Grubaugh, et al., 2019) The consensus call was run with minimum quality score threshold to count base at 1, as the sequences were already trimmed with a quality threshold. Minimum frequency threshold set to 0 for majority or most common base at a given position. Minimum depth to call consensus was set to 1, as there should not be a reason not to trust a base call for a single position due to the length and high quality of the sequencing data. Finally, Prokka prokaryotic genome annotation was run on the consensus sequences to yield annotated genomes, (Cuccuru, et al., 2014) (Seemann, 2014) The histories containing all of the mentioned files were then shared and can be accessed via the link in Results: Table 3 Galaxy Histories

Results

Table 2 Fragment Analyzer Data

Sample	CF4.1	CF4.2	CF4.4	A.5	A.6	A.9	A.10	A.11
--------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

Average size (bp)	-	672	1027	1099	668	883	642	-
ng/μL	-	1.77	2.71	2.90	1.76	2.33	1.69	-
note	Error	Insufficient purification	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Error

Table 1: Measured Fragment Analyzer DNA extraction concentrations of first sample cohort

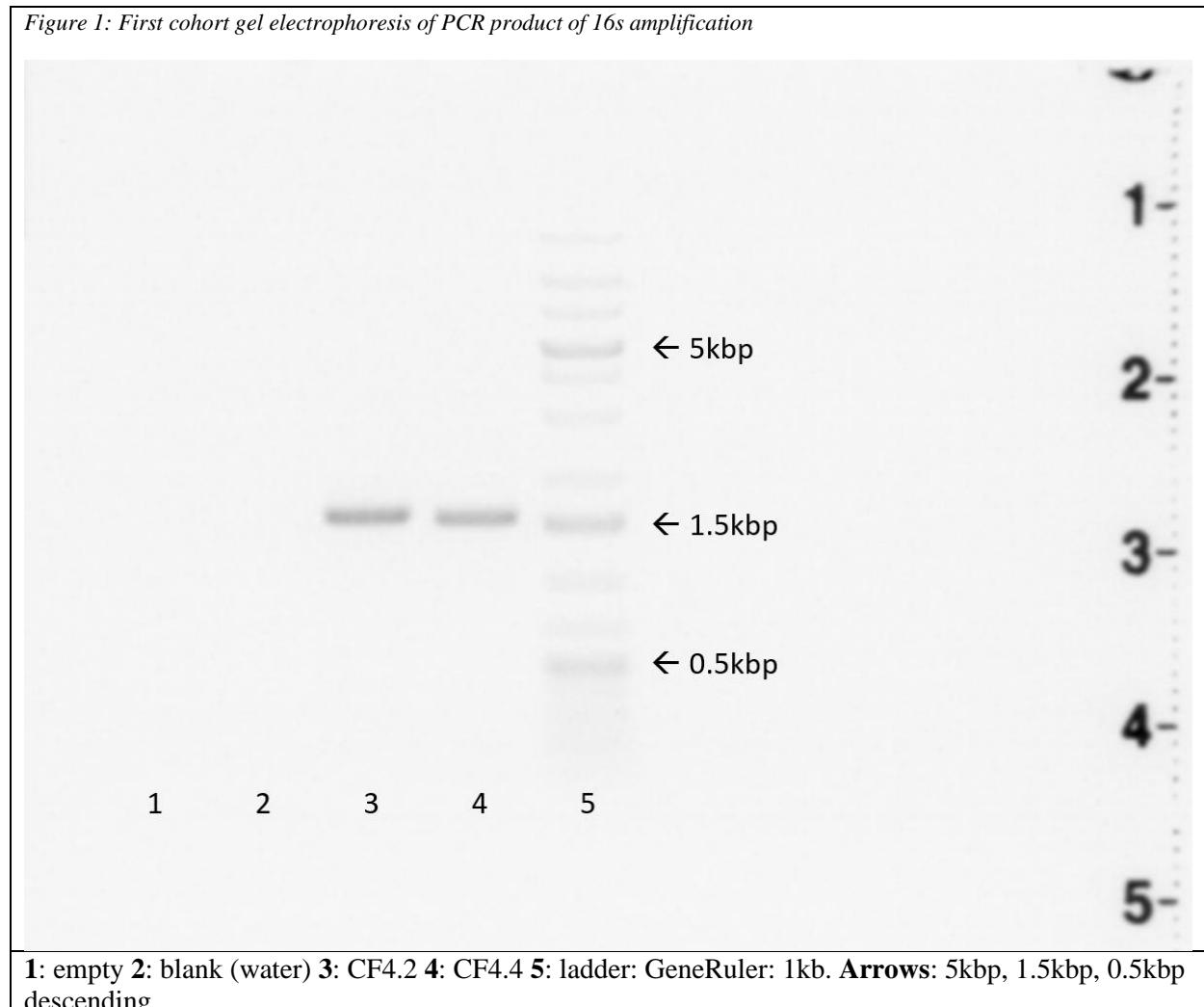


Figure 2 second cohort electrophoresis of PCR product of 16s amplification

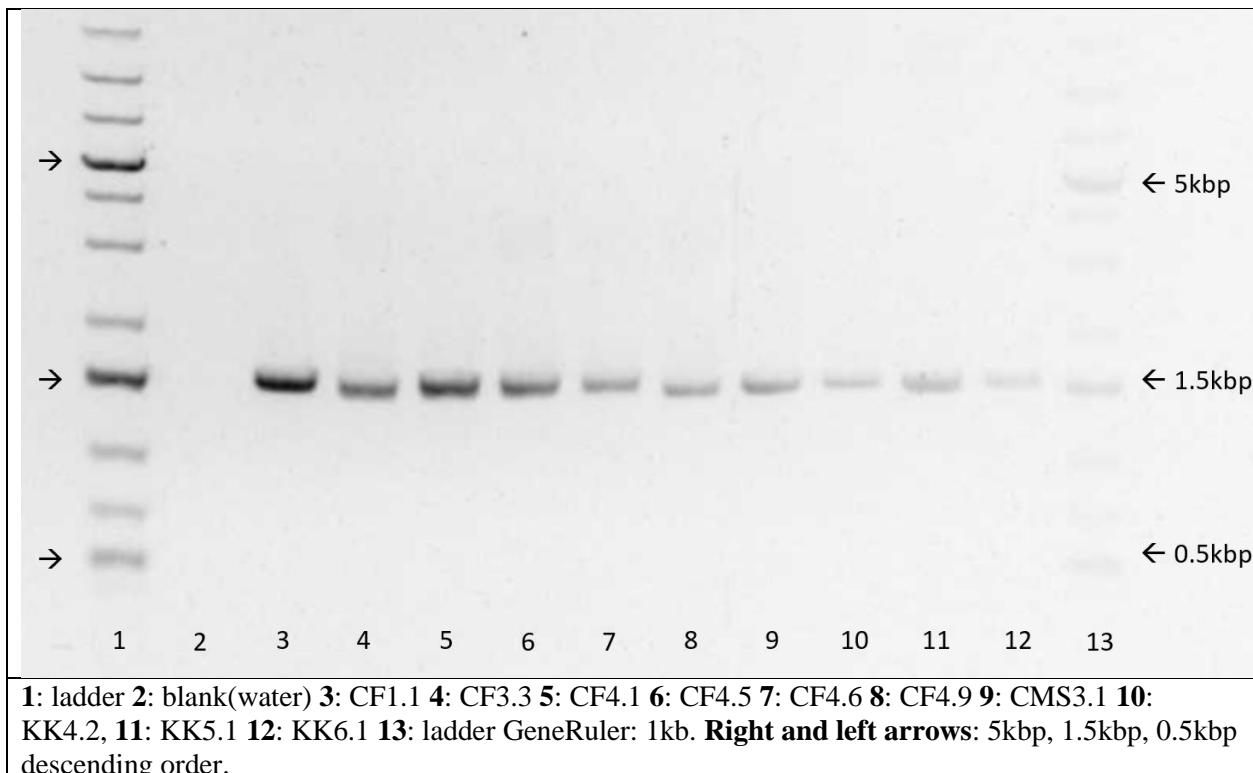


Table 3 Galaxy Histories

Galaxy history description	Link
CF4.4 mapped to <i>Nesterenkonia aurantiaca</i>	https://usegalaxy.org/u/hankculp/h/224-n-content-nesterenkonia-aurantiaca-strain-dsm-27373
CF4.4 mapped to <i>Nesterenkonia sandarakina</i>	https://usegalaxy.org/u/hankculp/h/cf44-s328h15q20d1
A.6 mapped to <i>Bacillus cereus</i>	https://usegalaxy.org/u/hankculp/h/a6-s328h15
A.10 mapped to <i>Bacillus halotolerans</i>	https://usegalaxy.org/u/hankculp/h/a10-s320h15
Generalized workflow to be applied on future sequenced isolates	https://usegalaxy.org/u/hankculp/w/workflow-constructed-from-history-a10-s320h15

Discussion

Optimizing Assembly

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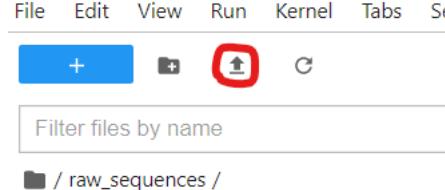
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Supplementary Data

Terminal Procedure

Table 4: Terminal Commands and Comments

Commands	Comments
conda config --add channels defaults conda config --add channels bioconda conda config --add channels conda-forge	Initiate conda
mkdir raw_seq cd raw_seq	Create a directory to store the raw sequences (raw_seq) as well as a directory for the initial quality control (initial_qual), navigate to the raw_seq directory and upload MiSeq raw data to the directory via the directory browser upload icon (image below, red circle)



conda install fastqc y conda install trimmomatic y fastqc ~/raw_seq* -o initial_qual	While the sequences are being uploaded install FastQC and Trimmomatic, accept prompt to continue #download (y) Once the the programs are installed, first ensure that all sequence files have been uploaded, then navigate to initial_qual directory and execute FastQC on all raw sequence files and save the output to the initial_qual directory
mkdir trimmed_cf4_4 cd trimmed_cf4_4 mkdir S3:28 cd mkdir trimmed_a_6 cd trimmed_a:6 mkdir S3:28 cd mkdir trimmed_A_10 cd trimmed_a_10 mkdir S3:20 cd	create directory to store the corresponding trimmed sequences each with a subdirectory specifying the trim settings
cd raw_sequences nano	Navigate to the raw sequence file and create a text file containing the adapter sequence by pasting the following into the nano file and saving as “adapters.fasta”: >Nextera_XT CTGTCTCTTATACACATCT
trimmomatic PE -threads 8 ~/work/raw_sequences/Run20211209Order375Sample003_S188_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz ~/work/raw_sequences/Run20211209Order375Sample003_S188_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_cf4_4/S3\:28_H15/trimmomatic_Paired_end_001.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_cf4_4/S3\:28_H15/trimmomatic_Paired_end_002.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_cf4_4/S3\:28_H15/trimmomatic_Uncalled_end_001.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_cf4_4/S3\:28_H15/trimmomatic_Uncalled_end_002.fastq.gz ILLUMINACLIP:adapters.fasta:2:30:10 SLIDINGWINDOW:3:28 HEADCROP:15 trimmomatic PE -threads 8 ~/work/raw_sequences/Run20211209Order375Sample005_S191_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz ~/work/raw_sequences/Run20211209Order375Sample005_S191_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_6/S3\:28_H15/a_6r1_paired.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_6/S3\:28_H15/a_6r1_unpaired.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_6/S3\:28_H15/a_6r2_paired.fastq.gz	Run the trim commands. Commands are each one line Once Trimmomatic has completed the command the paired and unpaired, first and second runs are available to download in the from the file explorer for each respective sample. These are then loaded into a galaxy history

~/work/trimmed_a_6/S3\;28_H15/a_6r2_unpaired.fastq.gz ILLUMINACLIP:adapters.fasta:2:30:10 SLIDINGWINDOW:3:28 HEADCROP:15 trimmomatic PE -threads 8 ~/work/raw_sequences/Run20211215Order375Sample007_S193_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz ~/work/raw_sequences/Run20211215Order375Sample007_S193_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_10/S3\;20_H15/a_10r1_paired.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_10/S3\;20_H15/a_10r1_unpaired.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_10/S3\;20_H15/a_10r2_paired.fastq.gz ~/work/trimmed_a_10/S3\;20_H15/a_10r2_unpaired.fastq.gz ILLUMINACLIP:adapters.fasta:2:30:10 SLIDINGWINDOW:3:20 HEADCROP:15	
--	--

Optimizing Trim settings

Table 5: Optimal Headcrop in CF4.4

Trimmomatic Settings			Ivar Settings		Results		
SLIDINGWINDOW	HEADCROP	MINLEN	Min Quality	Min Depth	Positions with 0 Depth	Length	N%
1:28	0	-	20	1	0	3009916	28.25
1:28	10	-	20	1	0	3009929	28.44
1:28	13	-	20	1	0	3009886	28.49
1:28	14	-	20	1	0	3009928	28.55
1:28	15	-	20	1	0	3009983	28.54
1:28	16	-	20	1	0	3009983	28.55
1:28	17	-	20	1	0	3009969	28.58

Figure 3 relationship between head crop length and genome N% in CF4.4

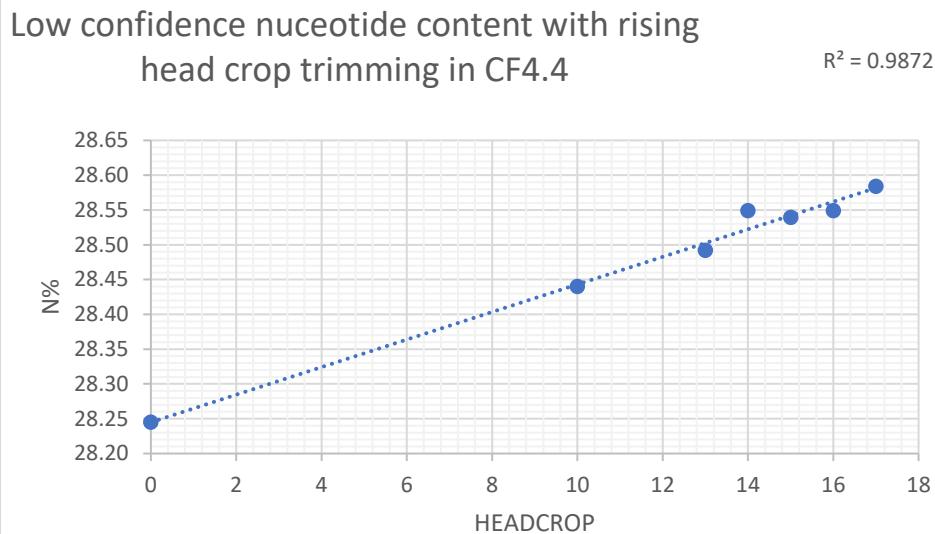


Figure3: Increasing head crop length correlates to a linear increase ($y = 0.0198x + 28.245$) in the percentage of genomic unknown base calls N%

Table 6 Optimal SLIDINGWINDOW Frame in CF4.4

N% with rising sliding window frame in CF4.4			
SLIDINGWINDOW	Sequence length	Number of N indicated base calls	N%
1	3009928	859024	28.54
2	3009872	847279	28.15
3	3009889	843226	28.02
4	3009889	839938	27.91
5	3009934	837557	27.83
6	3009941	835781	27.77

Figure 4 Optimal SLIDINGWINDOW Frame in CF4.4

CF4.4 N% Change with increasing
SLIDINGWINDOW Frame

$$y = -0.424\ln(x) + 28.499$$

$$R^2 = 0.9852$$

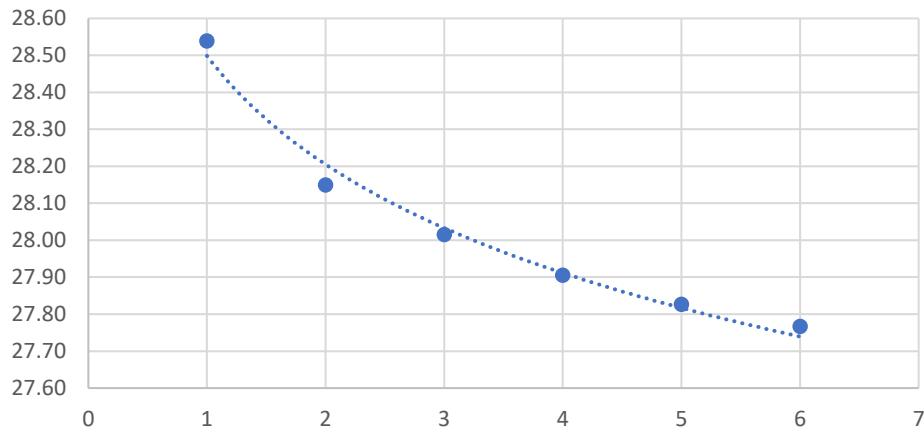


Figure 4: exponentially decreasing N% with increasing frame setting for CF4.4 at threshold quality: 28

Table 7 Optimal SLIDINGWINDOW Frame in A.6

N% with rising sliding window frame in A.6			
SLIDINGWINDOW	Sequence length	Number of N indicated base calls	N%
1	5413962	551670	10.19
2	5413938	549349	10.15
3	5413876	548618	10.13
4	5414604	548641	10.13
5	5414566	548391	10.13
6	5414504	547836	10.12

Figure 5 Optimal SLIDINGWINDOW Frame in A.6

A.6 N% Change with increasing SLIDINGWINDOW Frame

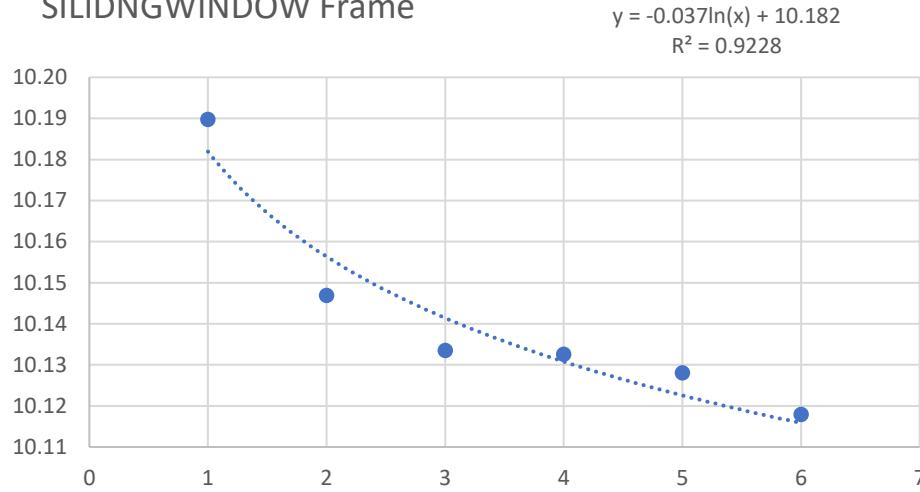


Figure 5: exponentially decreasing N% with increasing frame setting for A.6 at threshold quality: 28

Table 8 Optimal SLIDINGWINDOW Frame in A.10

N% with rising sliding window frame in A.10			
SLIDINGWINDOW	Sequence length	Number of N indicated base calls	N%
1	4152840	549347	13.23
2	4152771	546519	13.16
3	4152944	544732	13.12
4	4152889	544732	13.12
5	4152912	542549	13.06
6	4152945	541981	13.05

Figure 6 Optimal SLIDINGWINDOW Frame in A.10

A.10 N% Change with increasing SLIDINGWINDOW Frame

$$y = -0.097\ln(x) + 13.229$$

$$R^2 = 0.9702$$

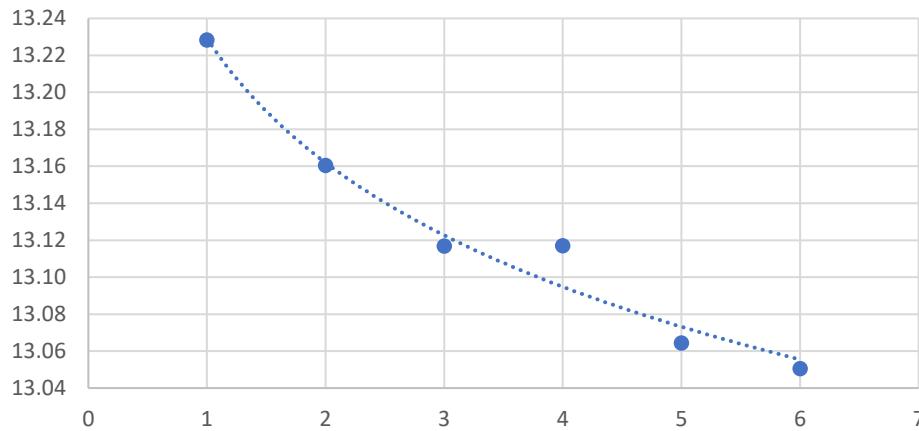


Figure 7: exponentially decreasing N% with increasing frame setting for A.10 at threshold quality: 20

Initial FastQC Reports

The Following subsections are reports of the raw sequence data. Each section features a basic statistics table with information about the file. Filenames correspond to the sample ID and run listed below in Table 9: Sequence file name key. Each run has report table indicating each property controlled as well as the pass, fail or warning grade under Quality Control Measure. Properties tagged as [Fail] or [Warning] are followed by additional comments with Trimmomatic trimming criteria to improve quality and pass the quality control.

Table 9: Sequence file name key

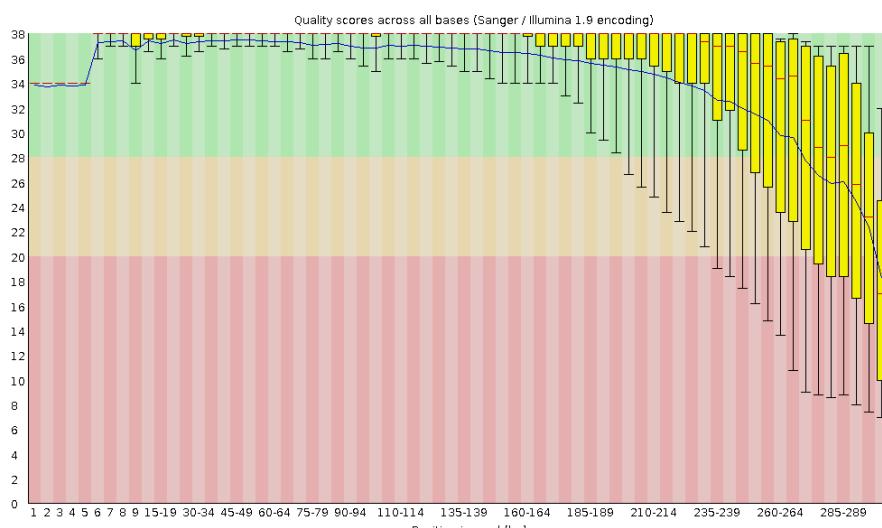
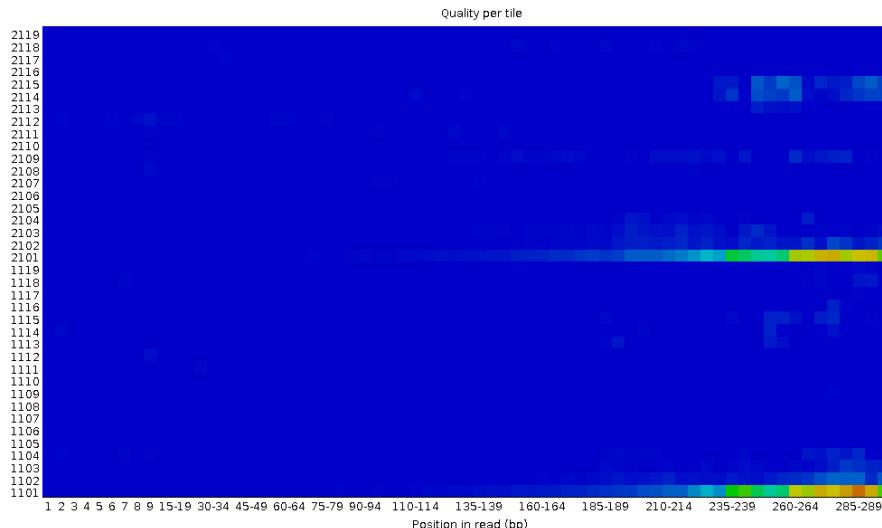
Sequence file name	Sample ID and Flow Cell read
Run20211209Order375Sample003_S188_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz	CF4.4: Forward
Run20211209Order375Sample003_S188_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz	CF4.4: Reverse
Run20211209Order375Sample005_S191_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz	A.5: Forward
Run20211209Order375Sample005_S191_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz	A.5: Reverse
Run20211215Order375Sample007_S193_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz	A.10: Forward
Run20211215Order375Sample007_S193_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz	A.10: Reverse

CF4.4: Forward

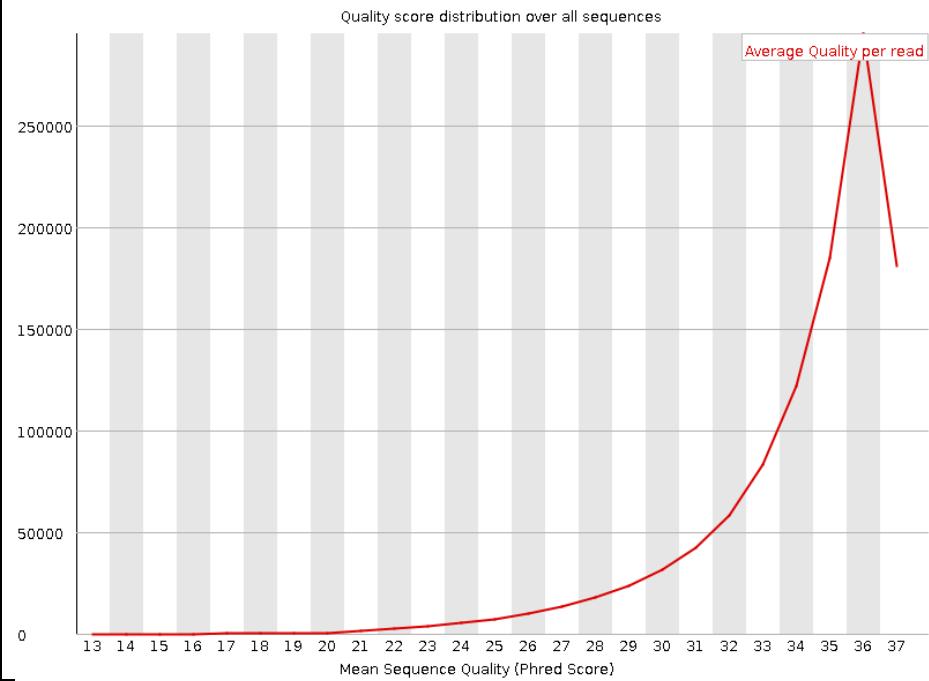
Basic Statistics

Measure	Value
Filename	Run20211209Order375Sample003_S188_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz
File type	Conventional base calls
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9

Total Sequences	1095679
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0
Sequence length	301
%GC	65

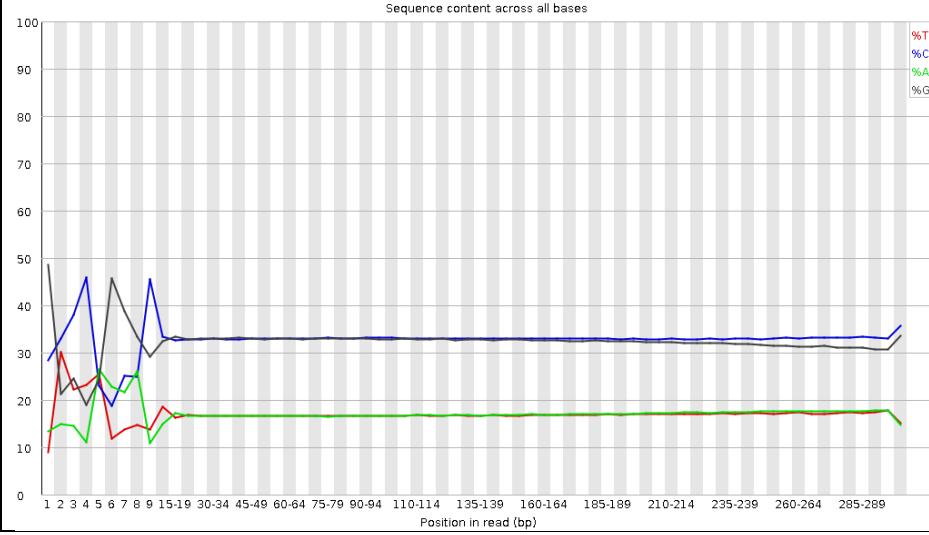
Quality Control Measure	Figure
[FAIL]Per base sequence quality Threshold quality: 28	
[WARNING]Per tile sequence quality Isolated lane warning issues may be ignored	

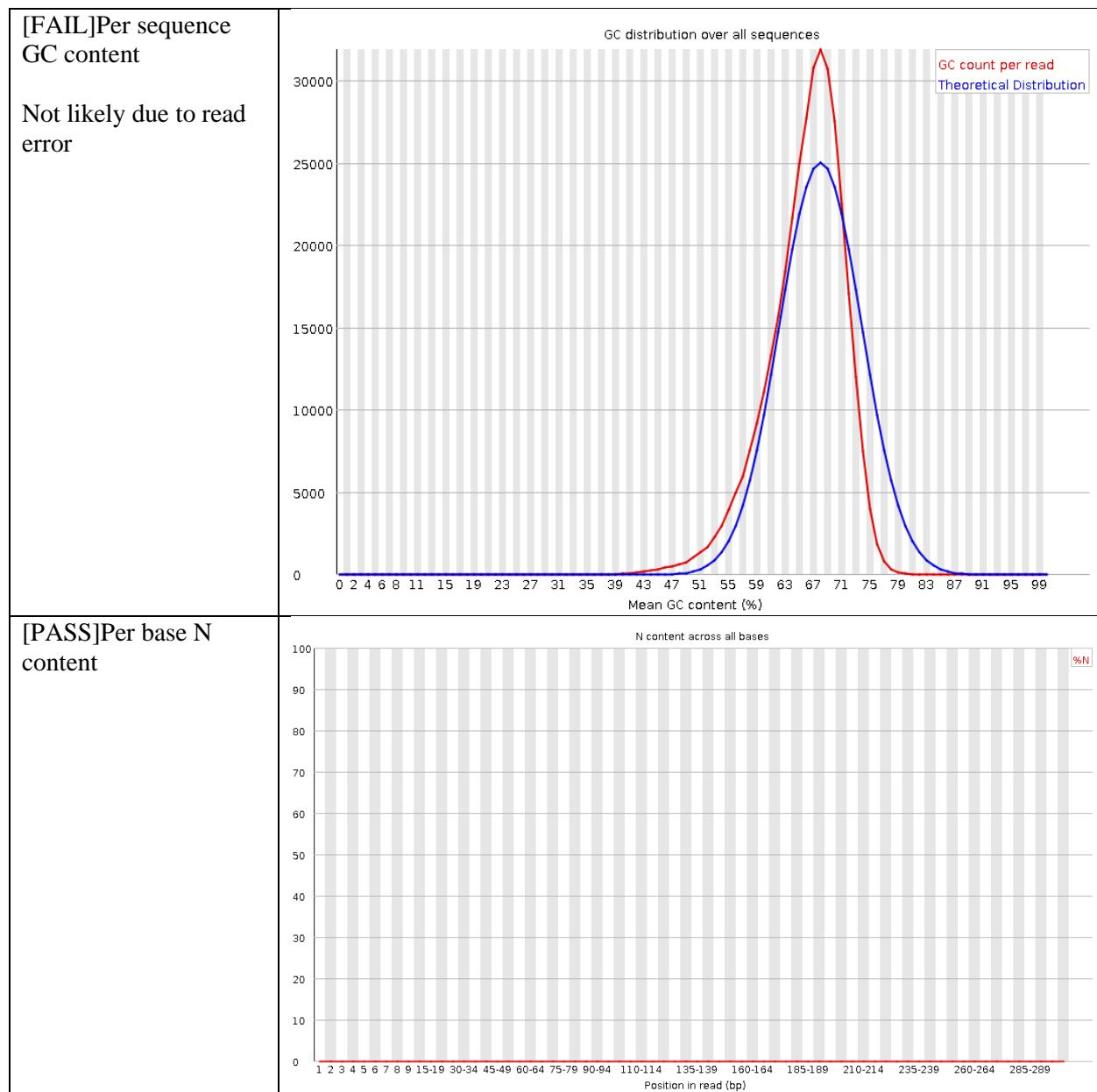
[PASS]Per sequence quality scores



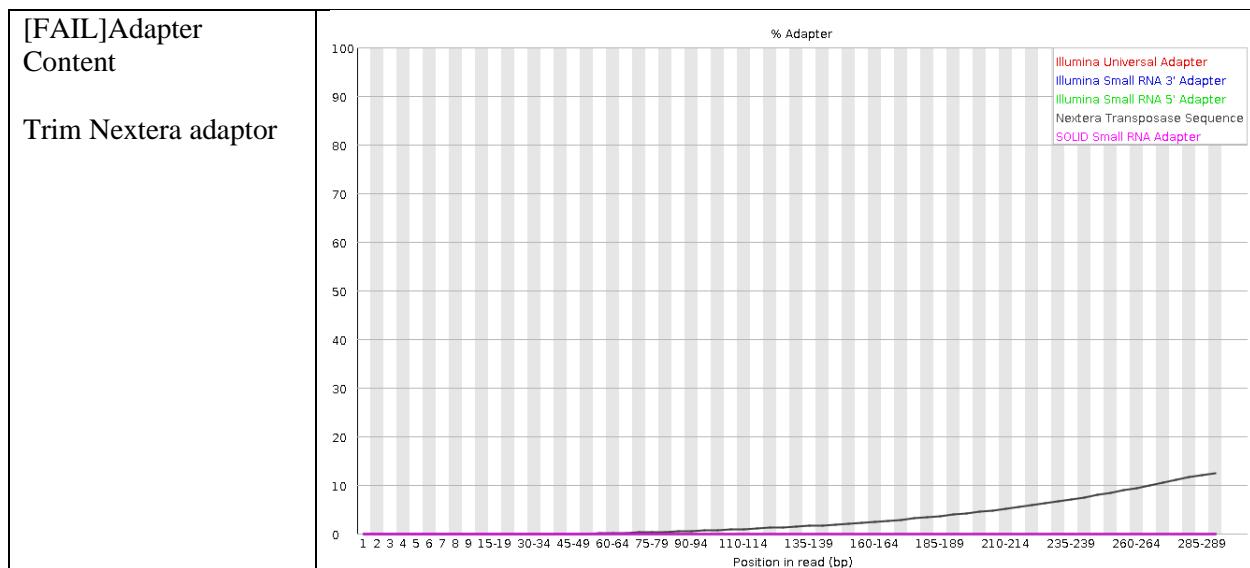
[FAIL]Per base sequence content

Head crop: 15





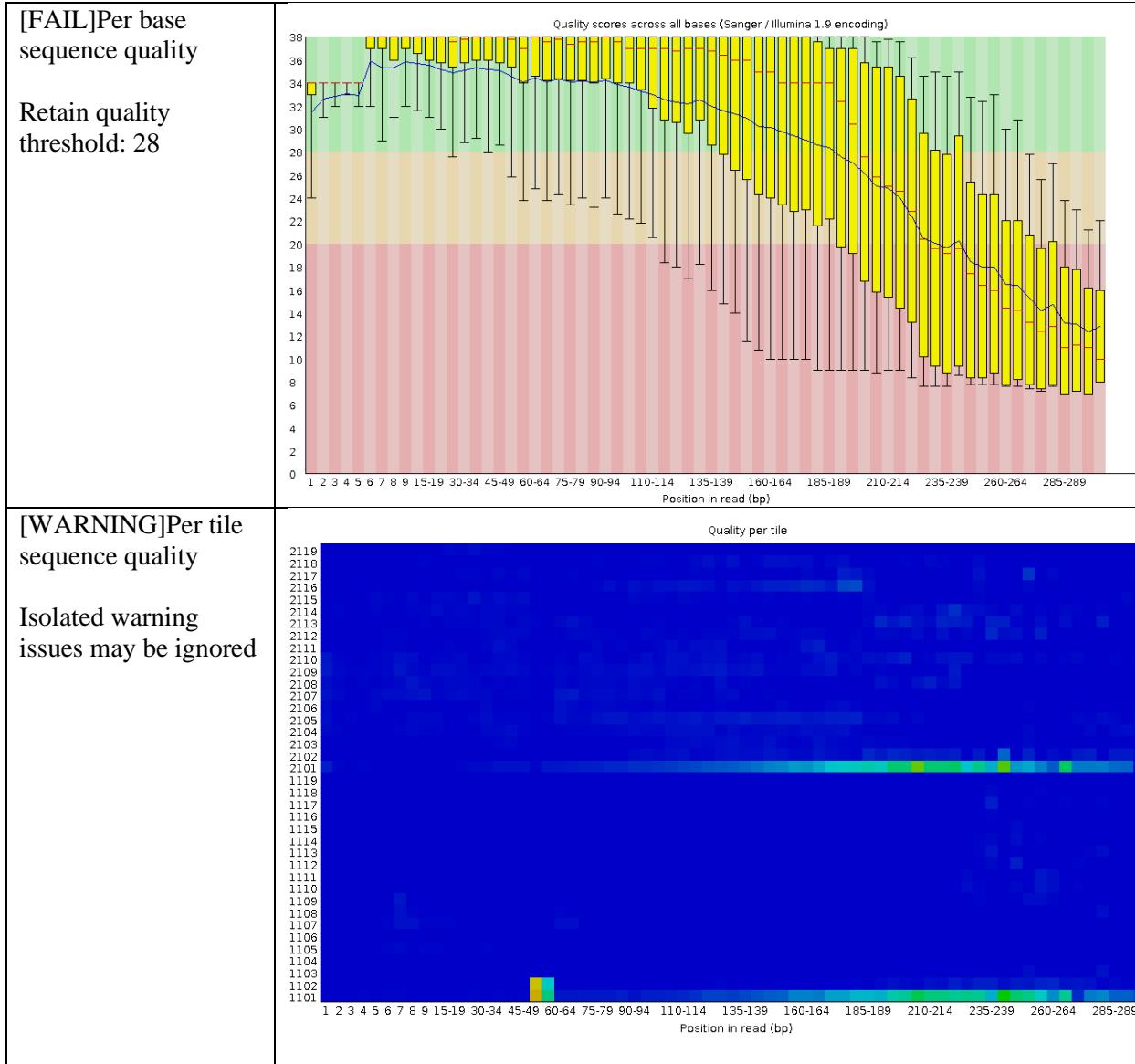
[PASS]Sequence Length Distribution	<p>Distribution of sequence lengths over all sequences</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sequence Length (bp)</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>300</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>301</td><td>~1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>302</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sequence Length (bp)	Count	300	0	301	~1,000,000	302	0																																											
Sequence Length (bp)	Count																																																			
300	0																																																			
301	~1,000,000																																																			
302	0																																																			
[PASS]Sequence Duplication Levels	<p>Percent of seqs remaining if deduplicated 74.04%</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sequence Duplication Level</th> <th>% Deduplicated sequences</th> <th>% Total sequences</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>~78</td><td>~58</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>~16</td><td>~22</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>~10</td><td>~10</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>~5</td><td>~5</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>~3</td><td>~3</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>~2</td><td>~2</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>~1.5</td><td>~1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>10</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>50</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>100</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>500</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>1k</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>5k</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>>10k</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sequence Duplication Level	% Deduplicated sequences	% Total sequences	1	~78	~58	2	~16	~22	3	~10	~10	4	~5	~5	5	~3	~3	6	~2	~2	7	~1.5	~1.5	8	~1	~1	9	~1	~1	>10	~1	~1	>50	~1	~1	>100	~1	~1	>500	~1	~1	>1k	~1	~1	>5k	~1	~1	>10k	~1	~1
Sequence Duplication Level	% Deduplicated sequences	% Total sequences																																																		
1	~78	~58																																																		
2	~16	~22																																																		
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4	~5	~5																																																		
5	~3	~3																																																		
6	~2	~2																																																		
7	~1.5	~1.5																																																		
8	~1	~1																																																		
9	~1	~1																																																		
>10	~1	~1																																																		
>50	~1	~1																																																		
>100	~1	~1																																																		
>500	~1	~1																																																		
>1k	~1	~1																																																		
>5k	~1	~1																																																		
>10k	~1	~1																																																		
[PASS]Overrepresented sequences	No overrepresented sequences																																																			

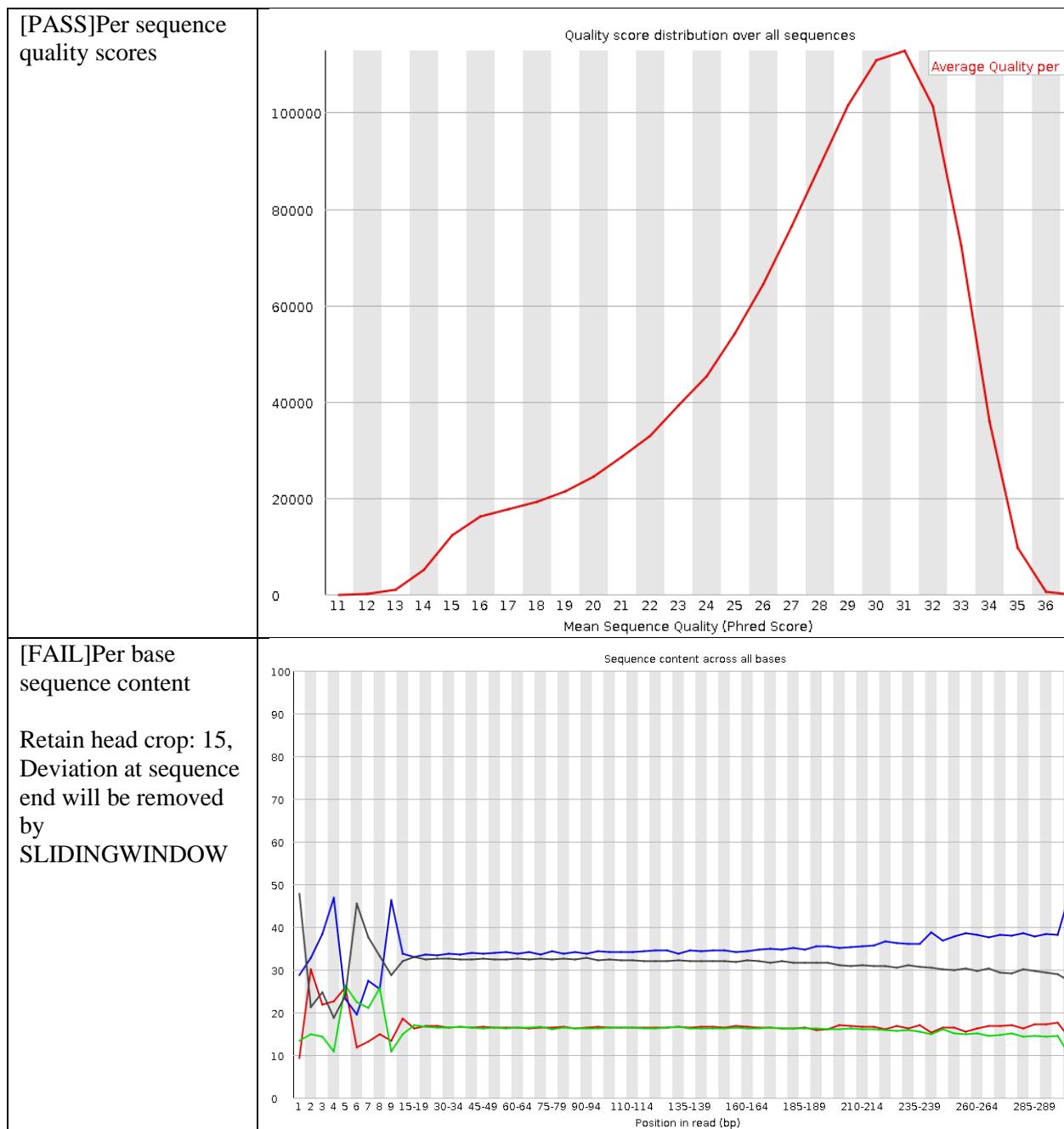


CF4.4: Reverse Basic Statistics

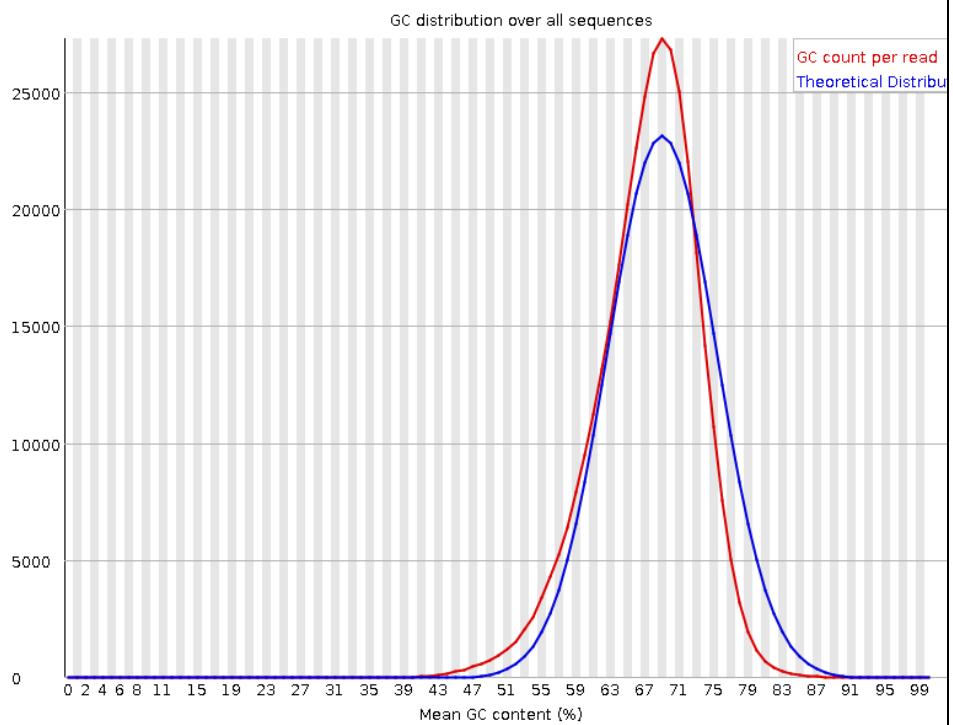
Measure	Value
Filename	Run20211209Order375Sample003_S188_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz
File type	Conventional base calls
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9
Total Sequences	1095679
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0
Sequence length	301
% GC	67

Quality Control Measure	Figure
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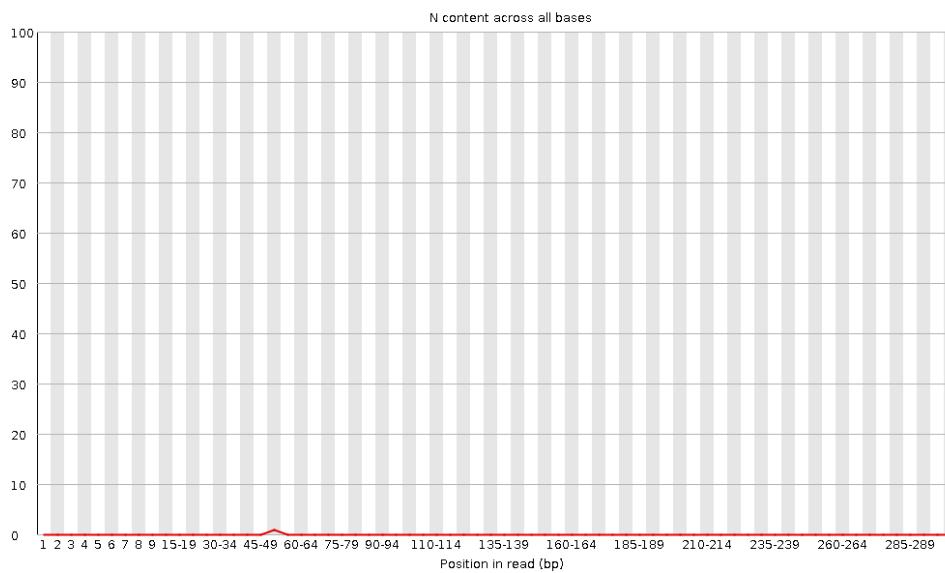




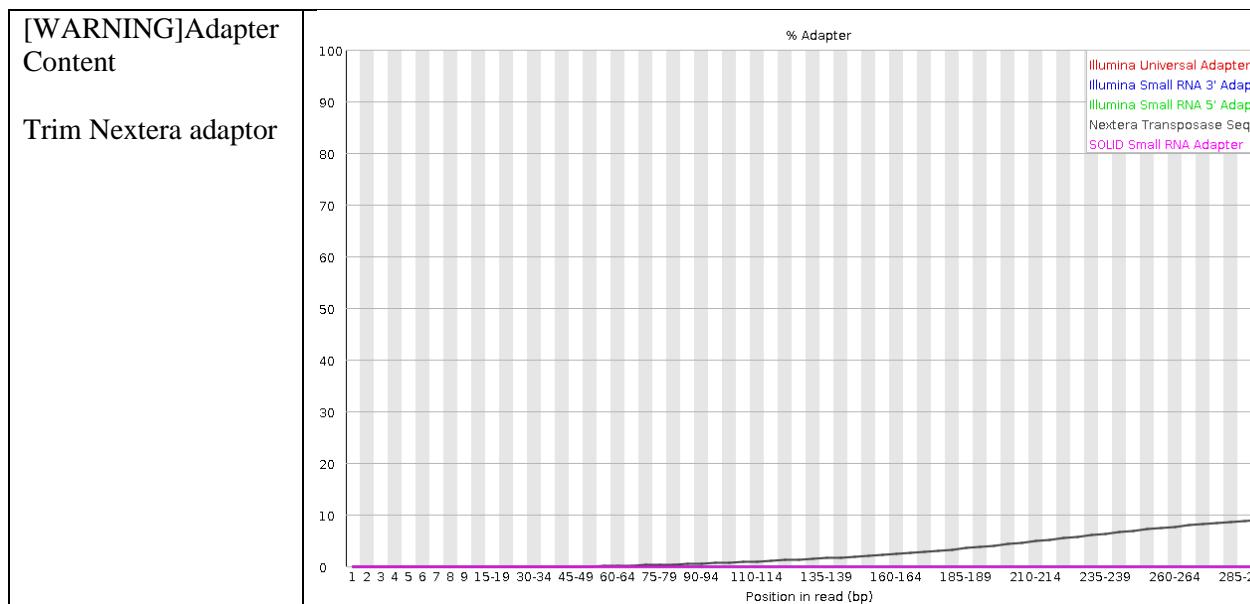
[WARNING]Per sequence GC content



[PASS]Per base N content



[PASS]Sequence Length Distribution	<p>Distribution of sequence lengths over all sequences</p> <p>Sequence Length (bp)</p>
[PASS]Sequence Duplication Levels	<p>Percent of seqs remaining if deduplicated 78.89%</p> <p>Sequence Duplication Level</p> <p>% Deduplicated sequences % Total sequences</p>
[PASS]Overrepresented sequences	No overrepresented sequences



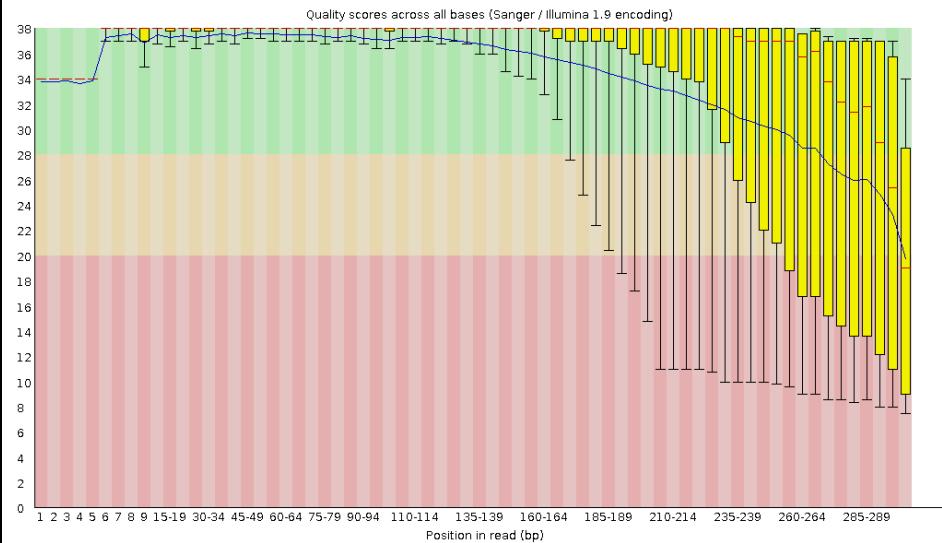
A.5: Forward Basic Statistics

Measure	Value
Filename	Run20211209Order375Sample005_S191_L001_R1_001.fastq(1).gz
File type	Conventional base calls
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9
Total Sequences	1534464
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0
Sequence length	301
%GC	37

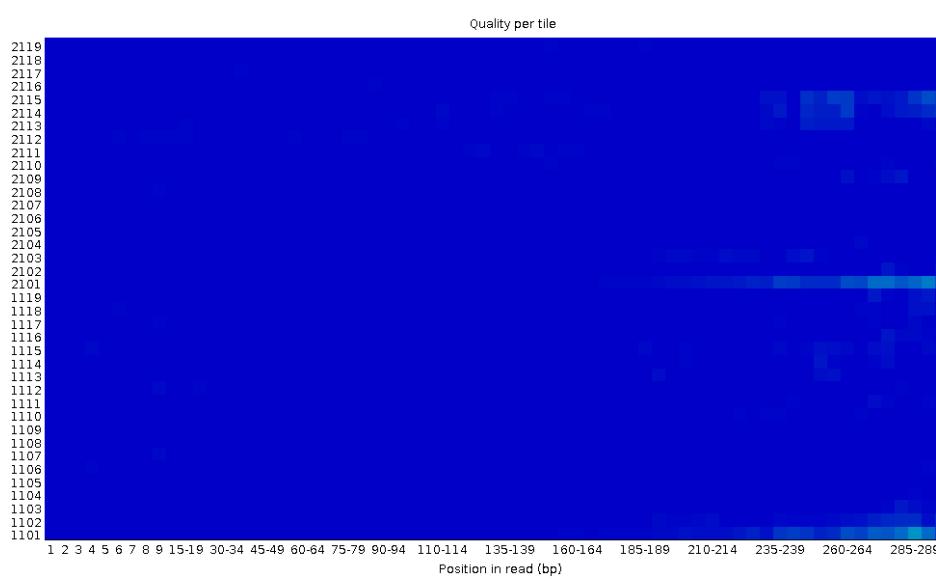
Quality Control Measure	Figure
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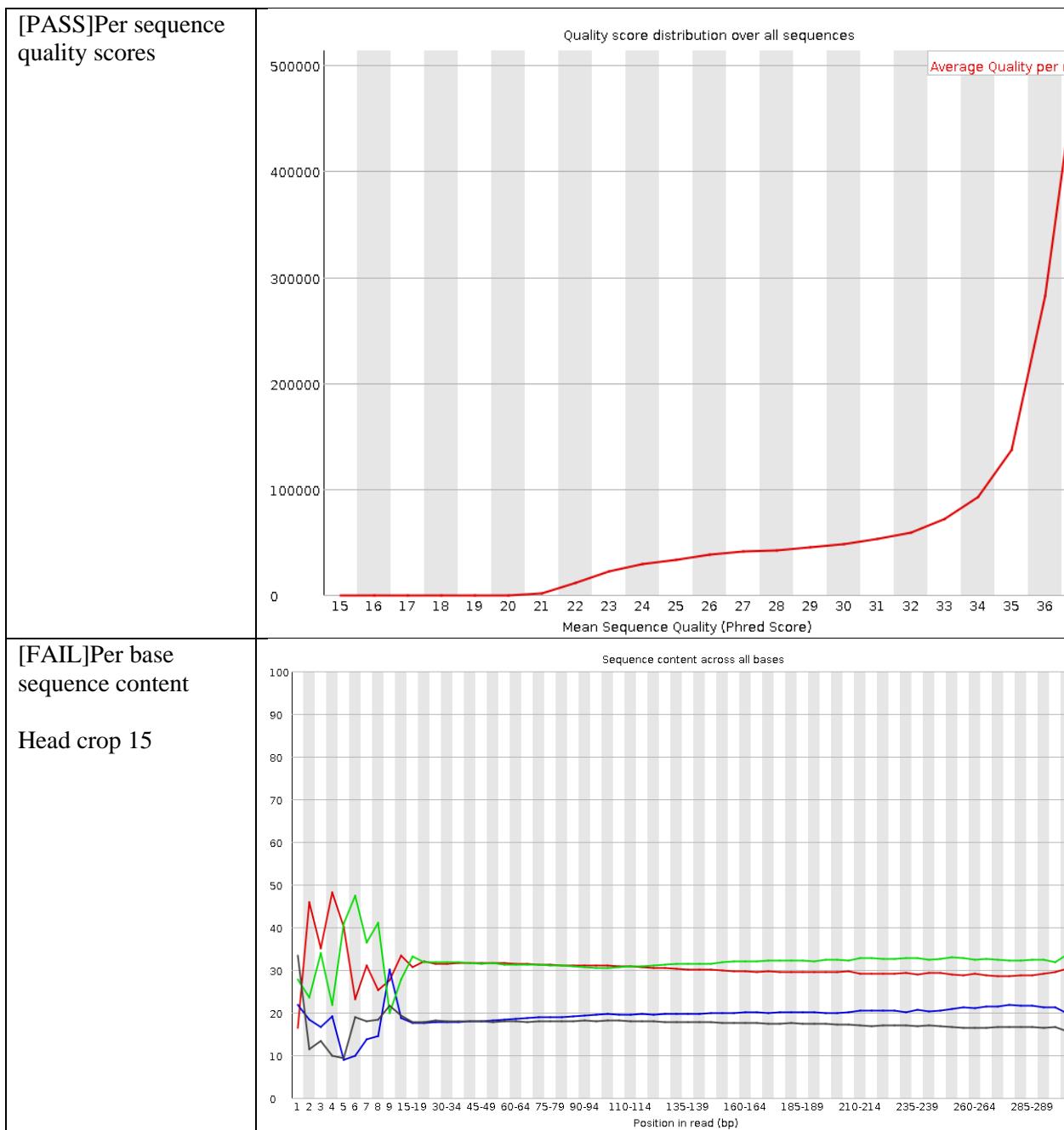
[FAIL]Per base sequence quality

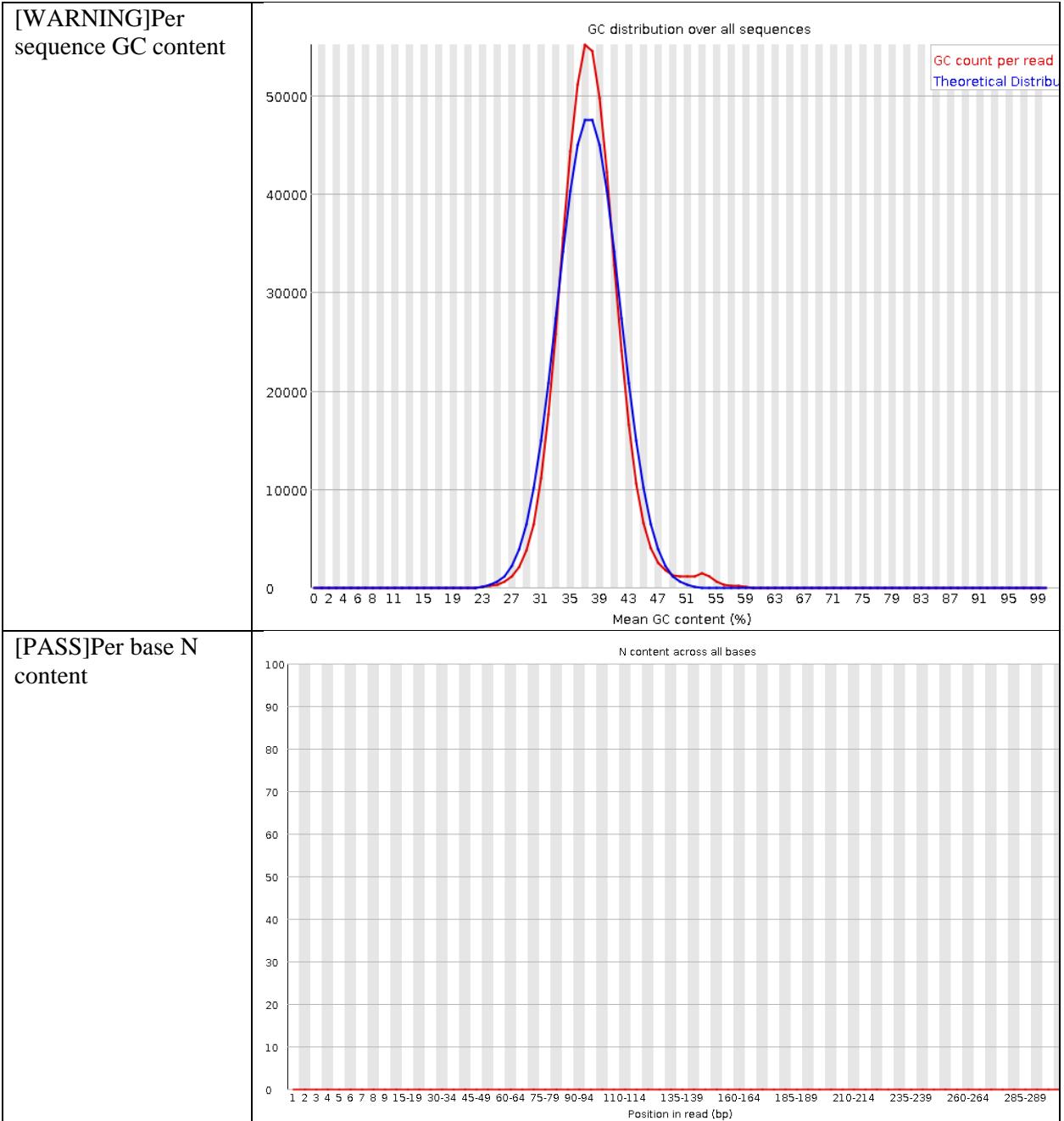
Threshold quality 28



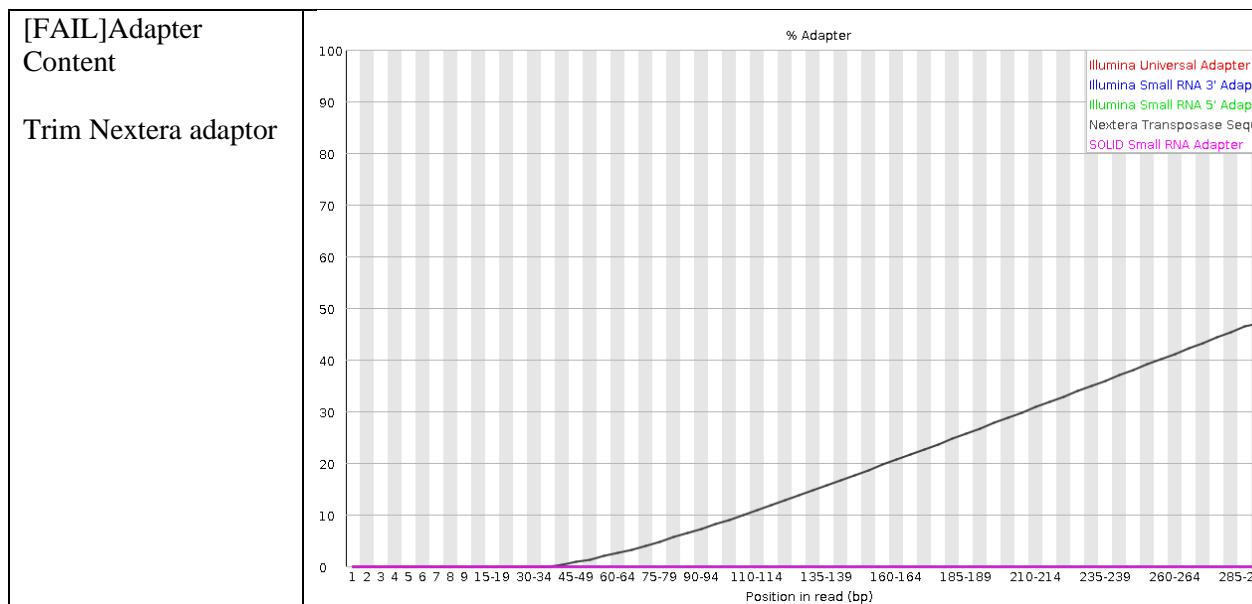
[PASS]Per tile sequence quality







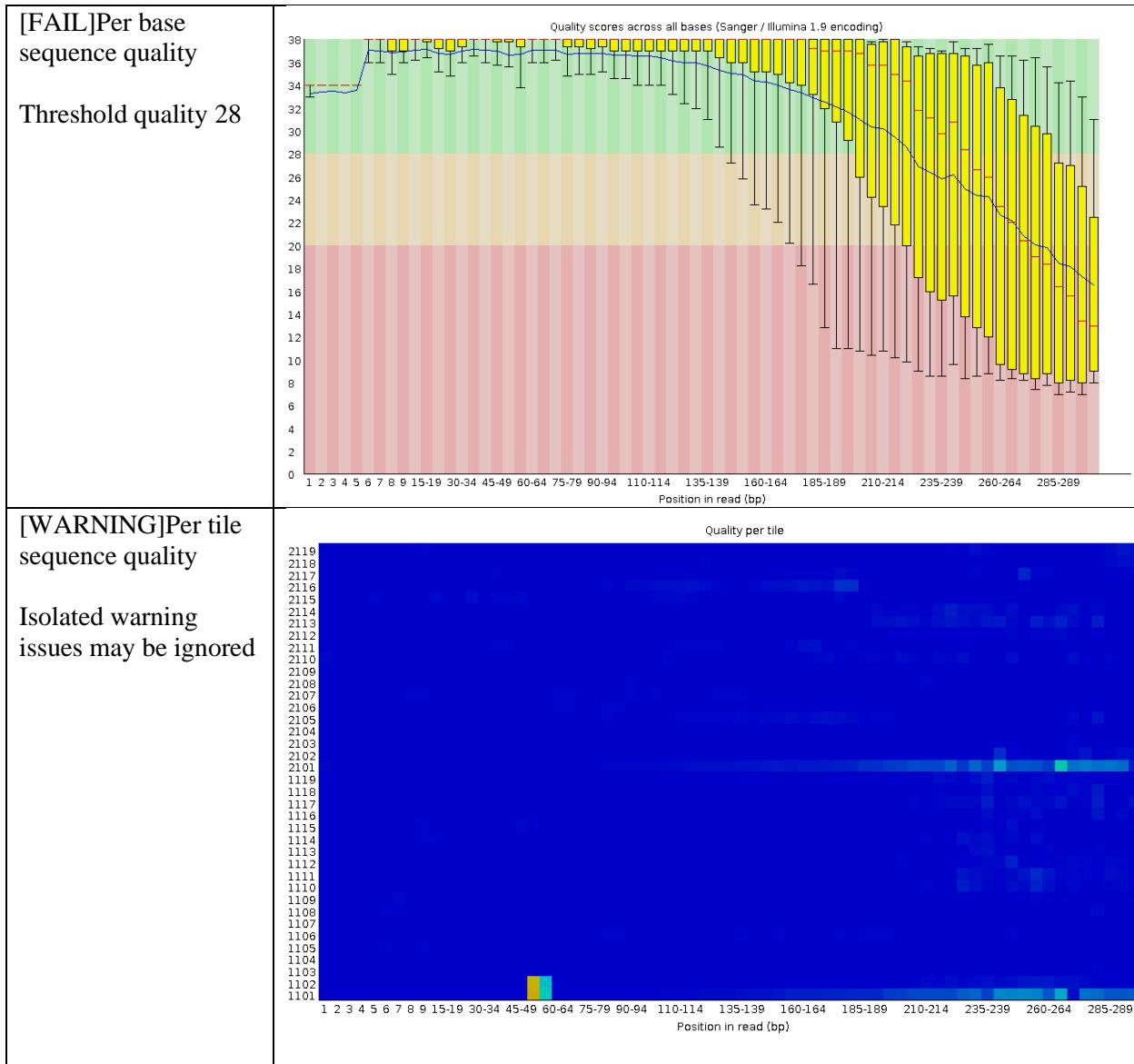
[PASS]Sequence Length Distribution	<p>Distribution of sequence lengths over all sequences</p> <p>Sequence Length (bp)</p>
[PASS]Sequence Duplication Levels	<p>Percent of seqs remaining if deduplicated 74.04%</p> <p>% Deduplicated sequences % Total sequences</p> <p>Sequence Duplication Level</p>
[PASS]Overrepresented sequences	No overrepresented sequences

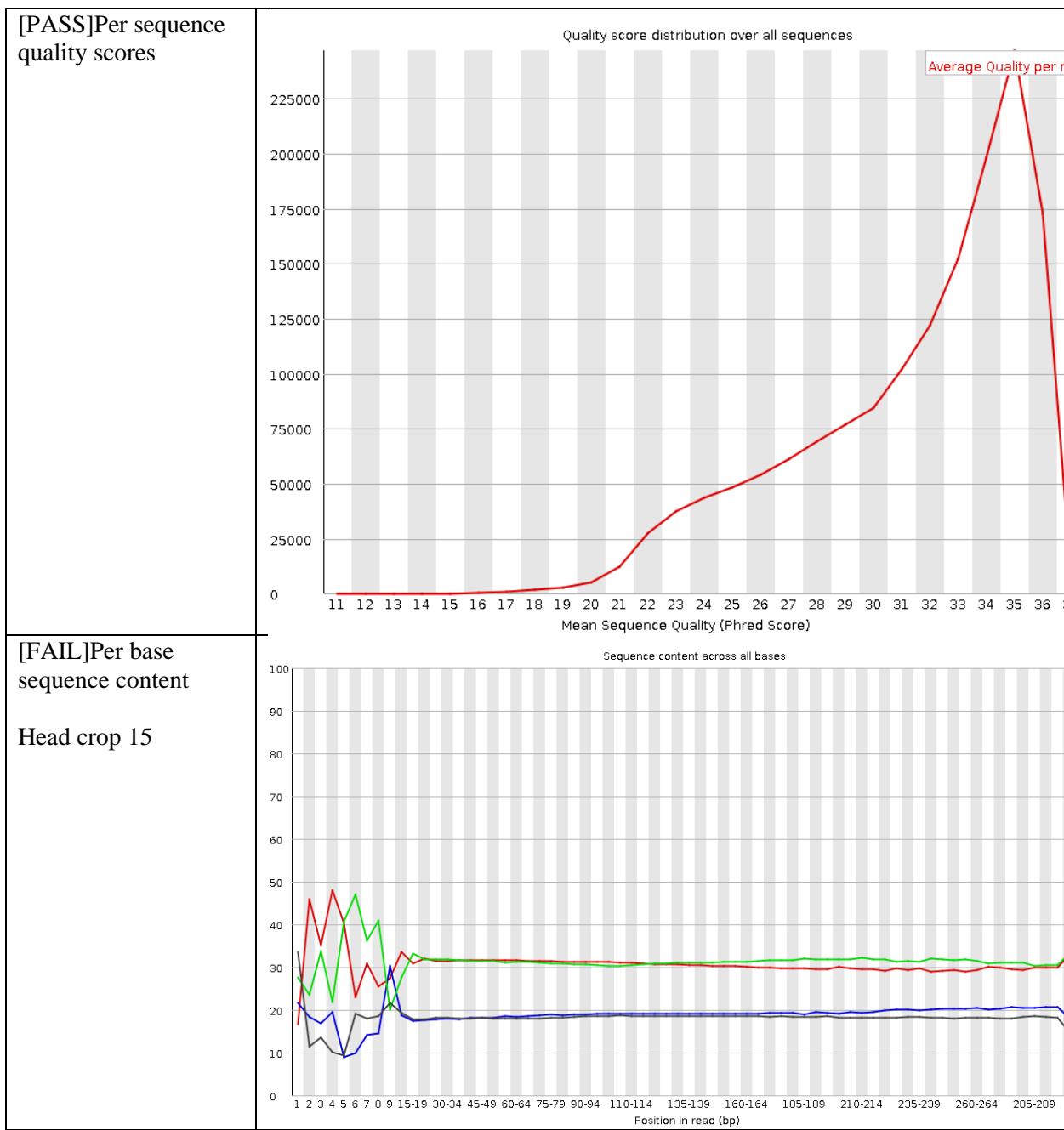


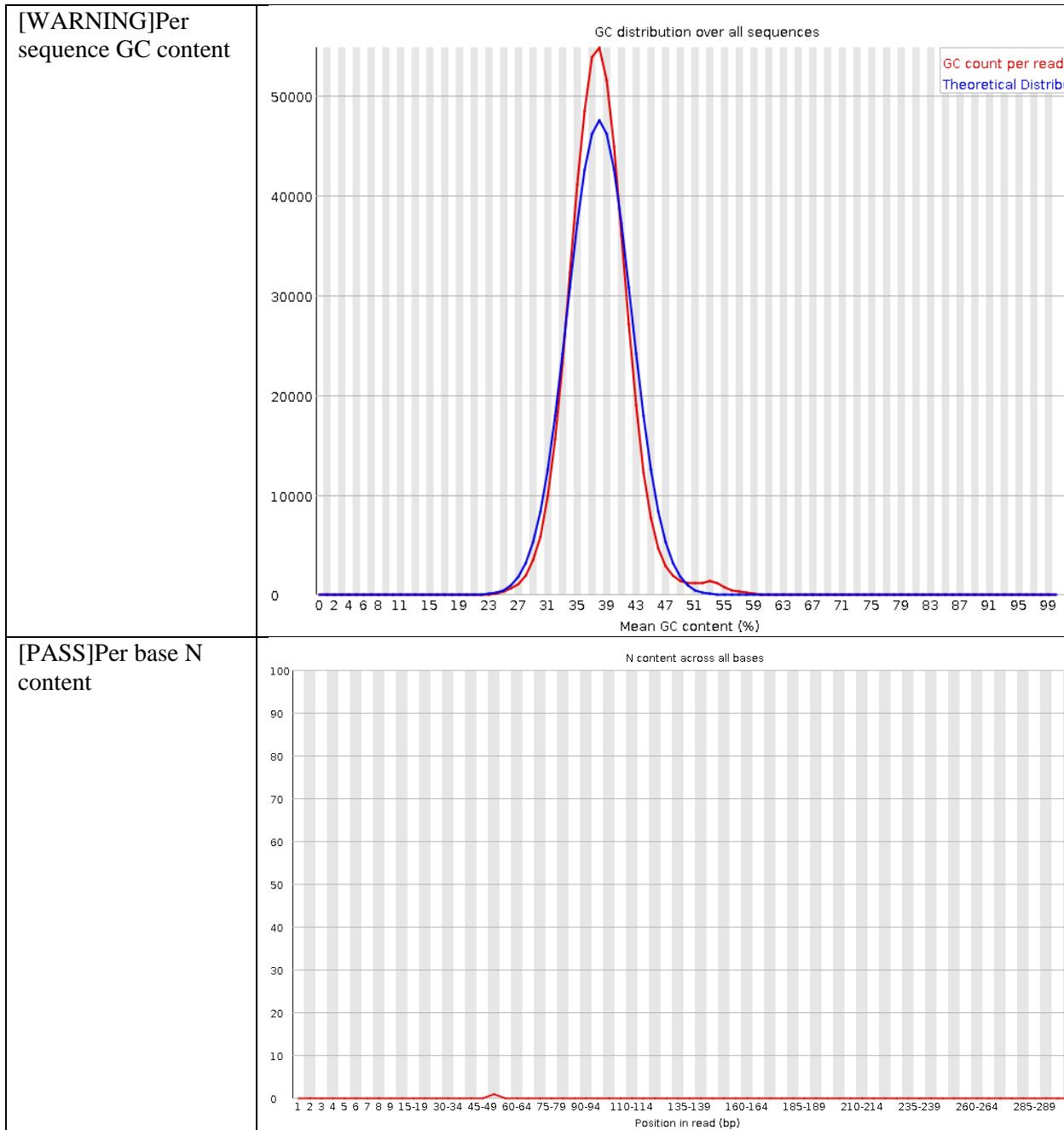
A.6: Reverse Basic Statistics

Measure	Value
Filename	Run20211209Order375Sample005_S191_L001_R2_001.fastq(2).gz
File type	Conventional base calls
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9
Total Sequences	1534464
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0
Sequence length	301
%GC	37

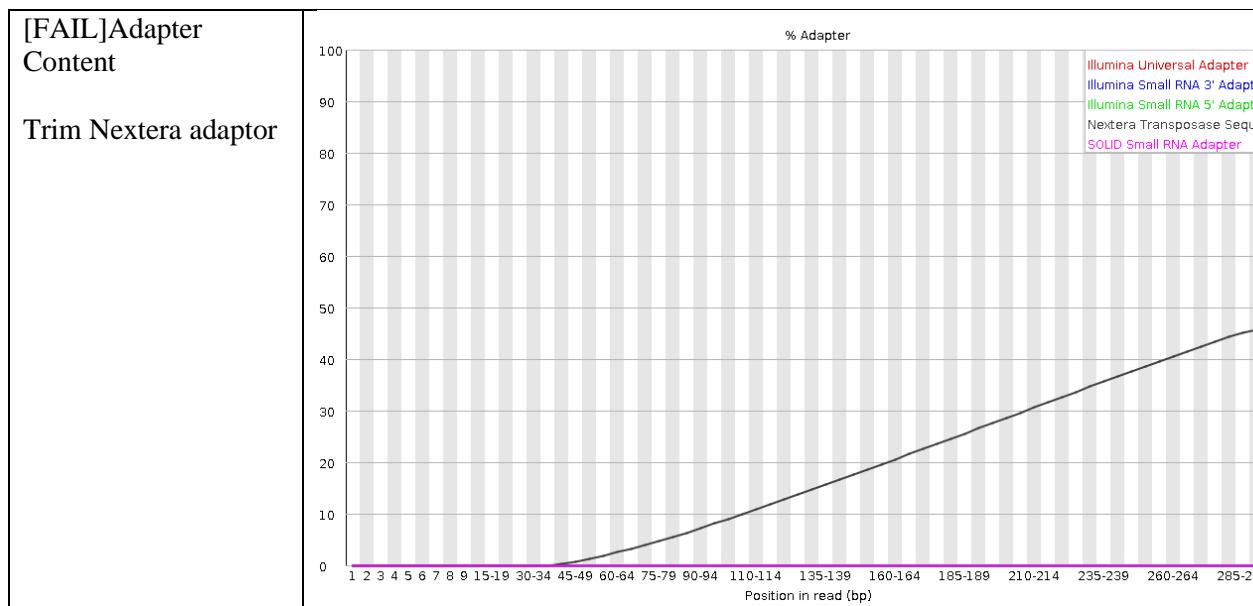
Quality Control Measure	Figure
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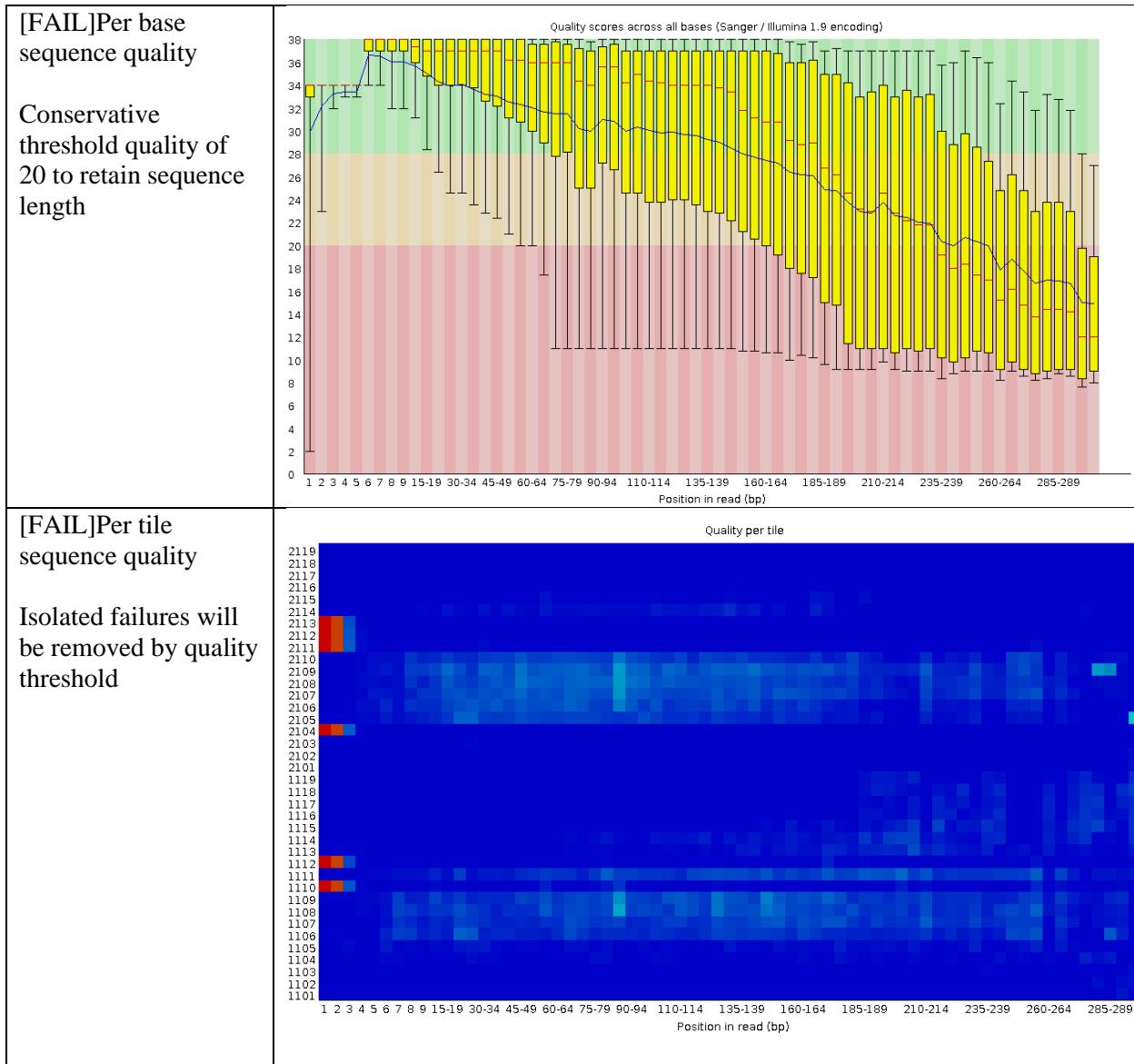
[PASS]Sequence Length Distribution	<p>Distribution of sequence lengths over all sequences</p> <p>Sequence Length (bp)</p>
[PASS]Sequence Duplication Levels	<p>Percent of seqs remaining if deduplicated 74.79%</p> <p>% Deduplicated sequences % Total sequences</p> <p>Sequence Duplication Level</p>
[PASS]Overrepresented sequences	No overrepresented sequences

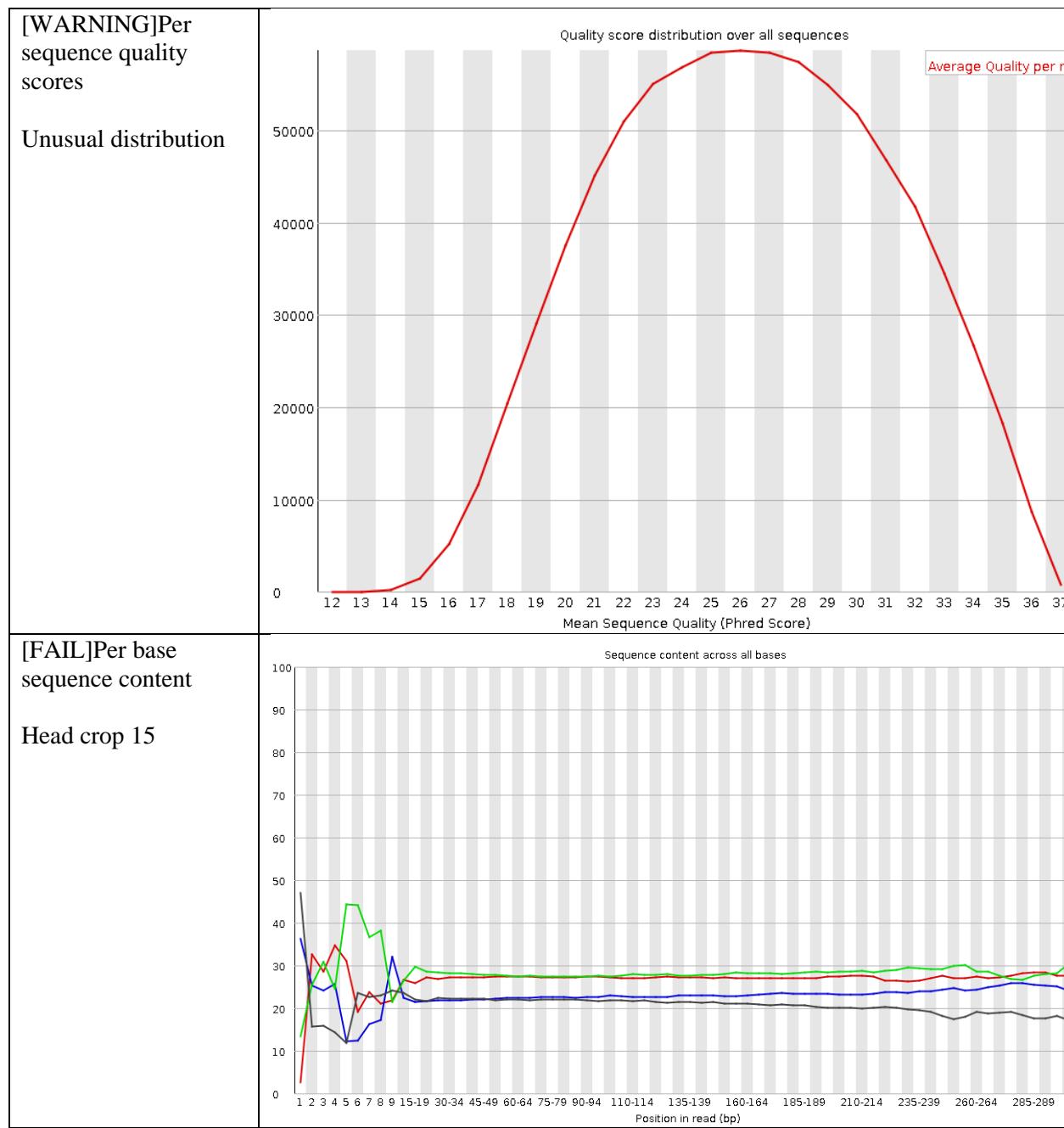


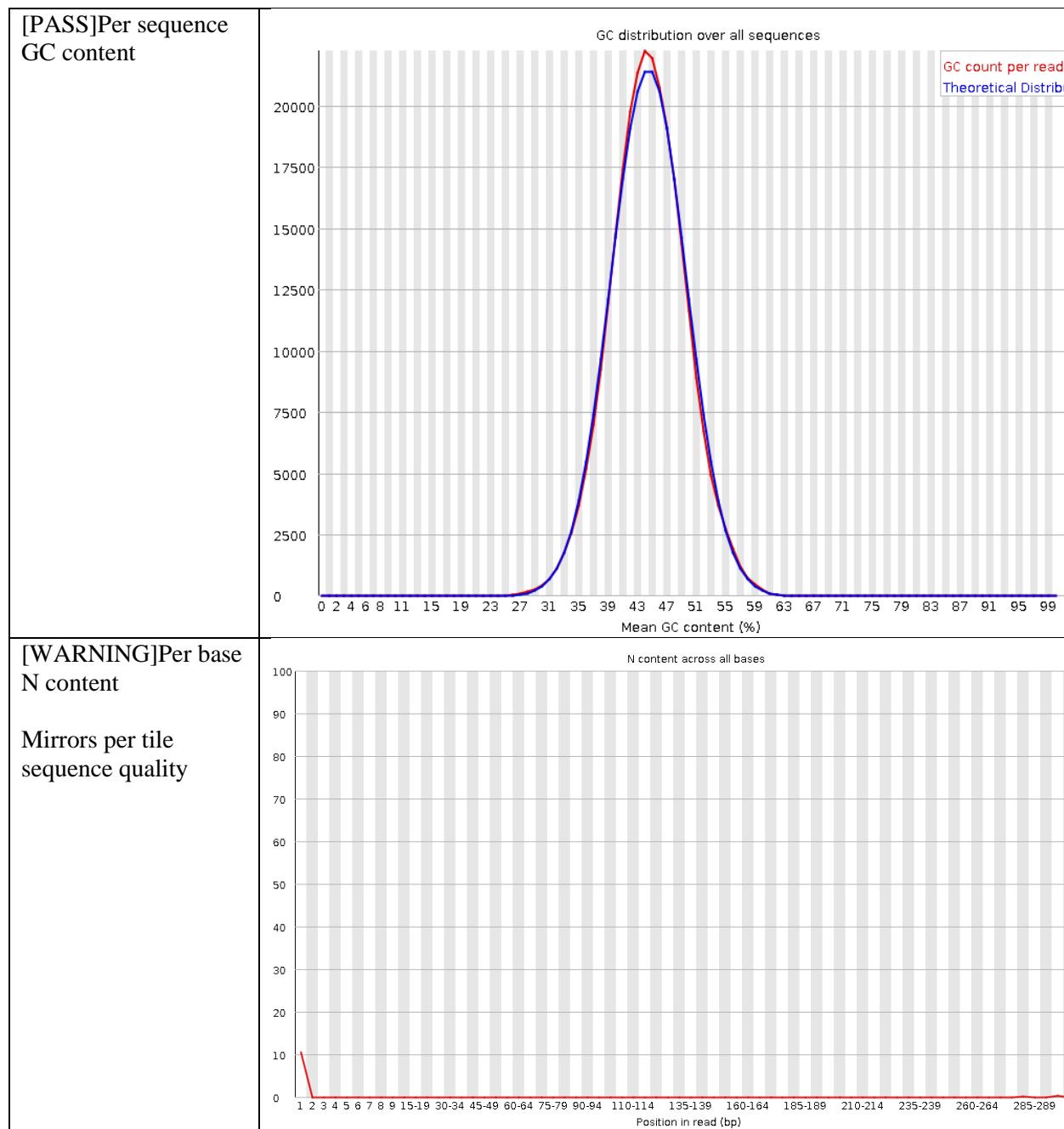
A.10: Forward Basic Statistics

Measure	Value
Filename	Run20211215Order375Sample007_S193_L001_R1_001.fastq.gz
File type	Conventional base calls
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9
Total Sequences	831042
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0
Sequence length	301
% GC	44

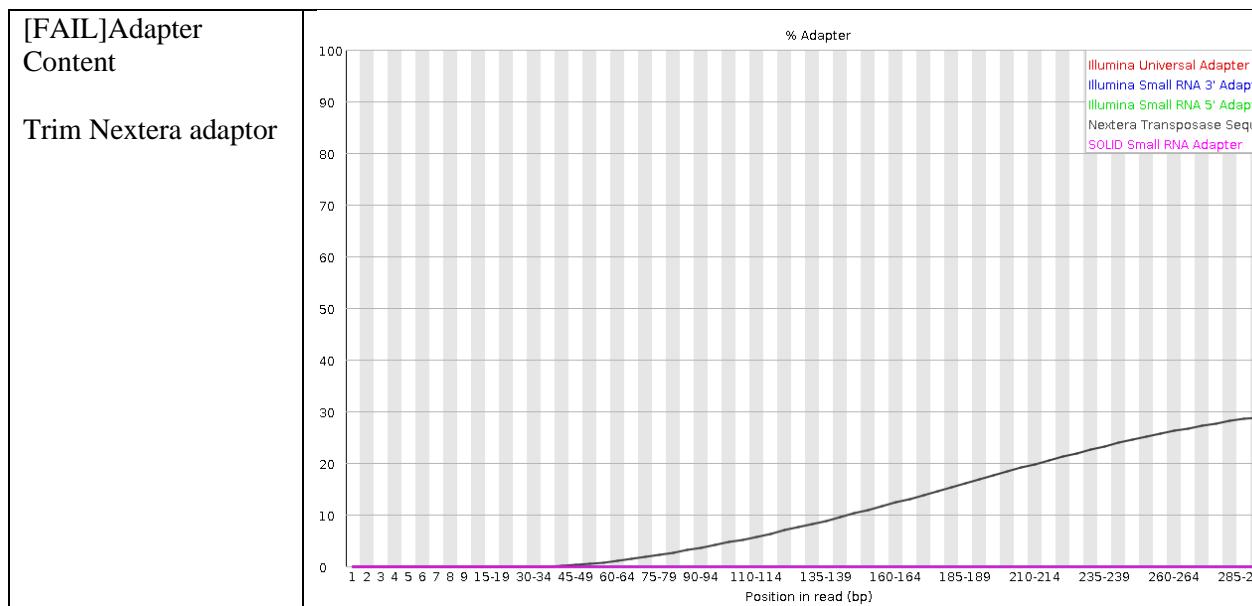
Quality Control Measure	Figure
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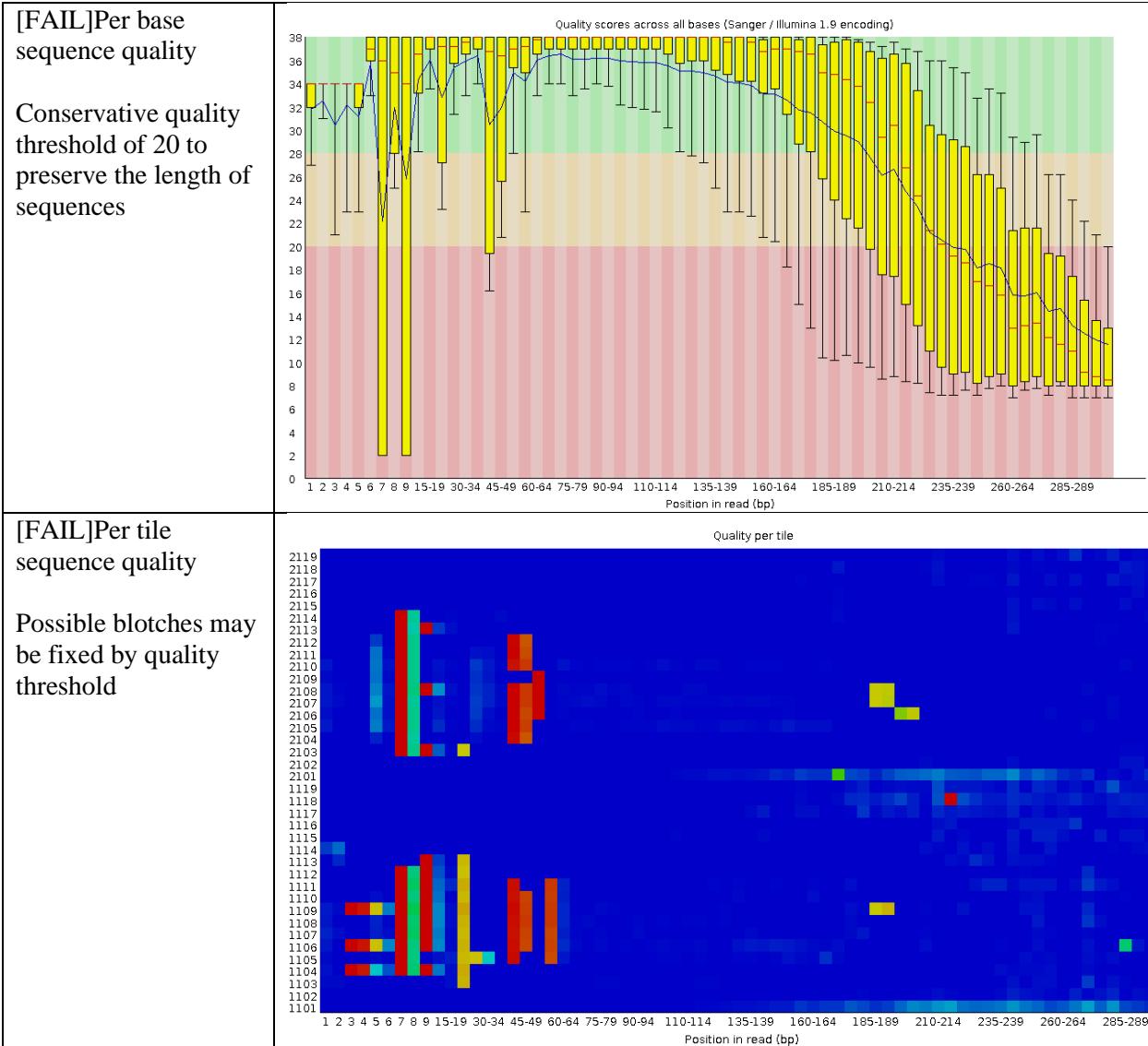
[PASS]Sequence Length Distribution	<p>Distribution of sequence lengths over all sequences</p> <p>Sequence Length (bp)</p>
[PASS]Sequence Duplication Levels	<p>Percent of seqs remaining if deduplicated 79.99%</p> <p>Sequence Duplication Level</p> <p>% Deduplicated sequences % Total sequences</p>
[PASS]Overrepresented sequences	No overrepresented sequences

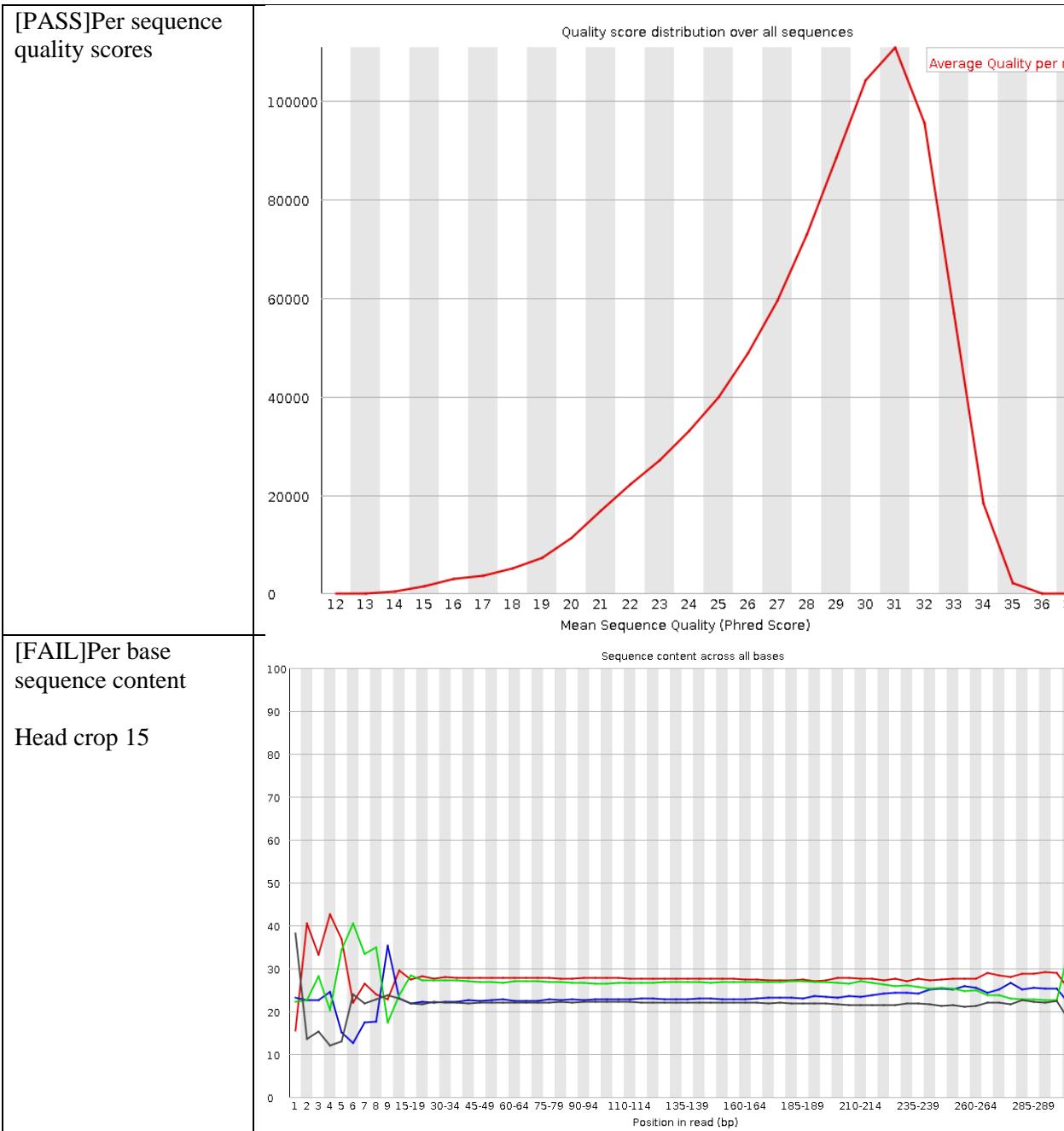


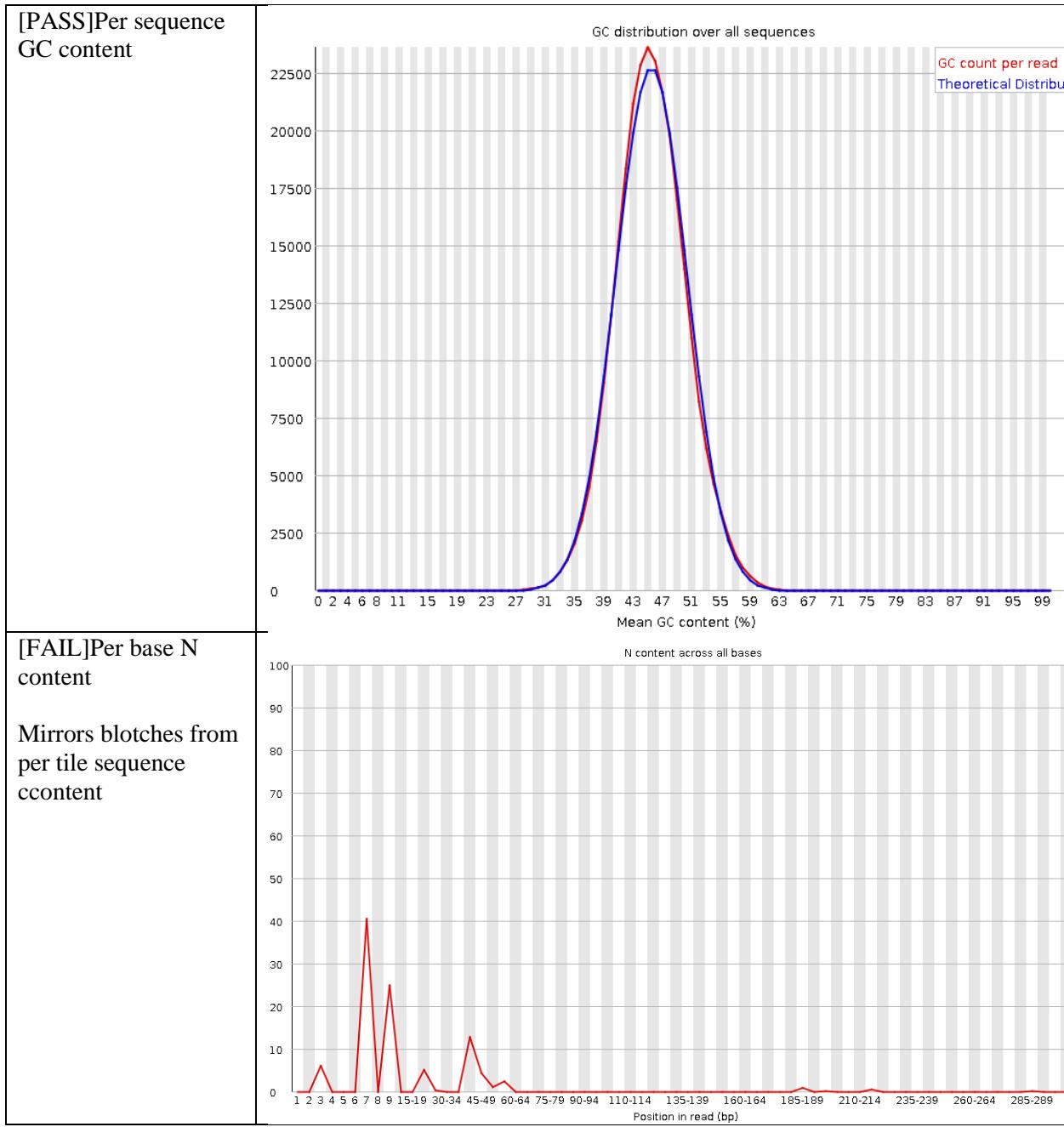
A.10: Reverse Basic Statistics

Measure	Value
Filename	Run20211215Order375Sample007_S193_L001_R2_001.fastq.gz
File type	Conventional base calls
Encoding	Sanger / Illumina 1.9
Total Sequences	831042
Sequences flagged as poor quality	0
Sequence length	301
%GC	45

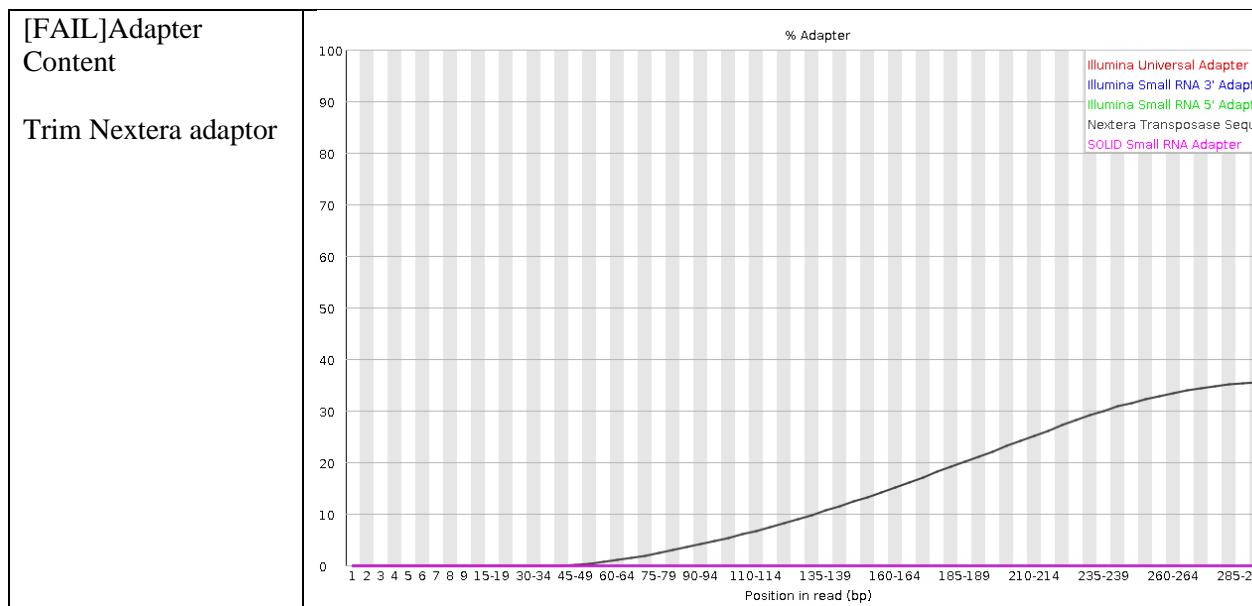
Quality Control Measure	Figure
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[PASS]Sequence Length Distribution	<p>Distribution of sequence lengths over all sequences</p> <p>Sequence Length (bp)</p>
[PASS]Sequence Duplication Levels	<p>Percent of seqs remaining if deduplicated 90.81%</p> <p>Sequence Duplication Level</p> <p>% Deduplicated sequences % Total sequences</p>
[PASS]Overrepresented sequences	No overrepresented sequences



Sequenced Samples

the first 16s sequencing cohort indicated in **bold**. Links to the BLAST alignment embedded in match name

Read Sample ID	Forward match	Forward Statistics: E-value/ Percent identity/ Accession length (bp)			Reverse Match	Reverse Statistics: E-value/ Percent identity/ Accession length		
A5*	Bacillus licheniformis strain LB 102-1	0.0	96.66	1319	Bacillus licheniformis strain QT338	0.0	97.74	1453
A.6*	Bacillus cereus strain D85	0.0	96.16	1363	Bacillus cereus strain MSM	0.0	07.18	1499
A.9*	Pseudomonas stutzeri strain DBNSCF2	0.0	97.65	1429	Pseudomonas stutzeri strain B13	0.0	97.40	1445
A.10*	Bacillus velezensis strain UOH-45	0.0	95.02	1483	Bacillus mojavensis strain UCMB5075	0.0	97.47	4031121
A.11*	Bacillus aquimaris strain DL36	0.0	93.24	1425	Bacillus sp. HMD3161	0.0	96.01	1430
CB4.7B	Streptomyces sp. strain EIIIA	0.0	99.69	1362	Streptomyces pratensis	0.0	99.90	1427
CF1.1	Jeotgalibacillus marinus strain 1019_C3F	0.0	99.26	871	Jeotgalibacillus campialis strain CW126-A17	4E-175	97.30	1514
CF3.3	Nesterenkonia halotolerans strain YIM70084	0.0	99.55	1483	Nesterenkonia halotolerans strain YIM70084	0.0	99.55	1483

CF4.1	Bacillus neizhouensis	0.0	99.74	1520	Bacillus neizhouensis	0.0	99.56	1520
CF4.2	Oceanobacillus massiliensis	0.0	98.29	1506	Ornithinibacillus sp. SCULCB	0.0	99.04	1584
CF4.4	Nesterenkonia sandarakina strain SCA-110	0.0	99.30	1421	Nesterenkonia sandarakina strain SCA-110	0.0	00.63	1421
CF4.5	Oceanobacillus caeni strain M111p1-10	0.0	98.56	940	Oceanobacillus sp. strain APA_H-1(4)	0.0	98.73	1591
CF4.6	Oceanobacillus longus strain T9B	0.0	97.86	1484	Oceanobacillus sp. strain APA_H-1(4)	0.0	98.91	1591
CF4.7	Streptomyces griseus strain S10-TSA-15	0.0	99.82	1458	Streptomyces microflavus strain NA06532	0.0	99.90	1435
CF4.8	Streptomyces finlayi strain IHBA	0.0	100.00	1470	Streptomyces sp. QLS30	0.0	99.81	1459
CF4.9	Pseudarthrobacter siccitolerans strain 192-LR4	0.0	99.22	1428	Pseudarthrobacter sp. strain D18-7	0.0	99.26	1501
CMS3.1	Uncultured bacterium clone XZ7_G7	0.0	99.30	1496	No sequence data	-	-	-
KK2.1	Uncultured Alcanivorax sp. clone C114Chl091	0.0	7E-22	1444	Arthrobacter sp. strain 810	0.0	99.30	1419
KK3.1	Micrococcus yunnanensis strain G1-7-20	0.0	99.28	1485	Micrococcus luteus strain HKG359	0.0	99.73	1315
KK4.1	Arthrobacter sulfonivorans	0.0	99.81	1515	Arthrobacter sp.MT-A-S7	0.0	99.45	1414
KK4.2	Arthrobacter sp. strain 20TX0003	0.0	98.65	1443	Arthrobacter sp. R33S	0.0	99.28	1520
KK4.3	Arthrobacter alpinus strain S6-3	0.0	99.45	1530	Arthrobacter sp. Ia1	0.0	99.43	1445
KK5.1	Arthrobacter sulfonivorans	0.0	99.82	1515	Arthrobacter sp. UYEF18	0.0	99.72	1094
KK5.2	Arthrobacter sulfonivorans	0.0	99.28	1515	Arthrobacter sp.MT-A-S7	0.0	99.64	1414
KK6.1	Pseudomonas lini strain BS3782	0.0	99.25	1517	Pseudomonas fluorescens strain hp13	0.0	99.56	1428
KK7.1	Arthrobacter siccitolerans strain 24	0.0	99.91	1490	Arthrobacter sp. strain Ni723	0.0	100.00	1389
KK9.2	Pseudomonas sp. strain PAMC 27329	0.0	99.32	1468	Pseudomonas sp. strain PAMC 27304	0.0	99.81	1467

*Sequenced by Poul K. Madsen as part of master's thesis. (Madsen, 2020)

Cultured Samples

Label	Origin	Taxonomic classification	Medium	Temp	Comments
CF1.1	Citronen Fjord	<i>Jeotgalibacillus marinus</i>	HM + 10%, Marine agar	4C	Irrelevant growth at 5% salt, but grows on Marine agar.
CF1.4	Citronen Fjord		LB	10C, 25C	Filamentous bacterium
CF1.4	Citronen Fjord		TSA	10C	Strep. Taints TSA with a dark orange/brown compounds
CF3.1	Citronen Fjord		TSA	10C	
CF3.2	Citronen Fjord		Marine Agar	4C	Cocci or bacilli
CF3.3	Citronen Fjord	<i>Nesterenkonia halotolerans</i>	HM + 10%, R2 + 10%, Marine Agar	4C, 10C, 25C	Pale red. Tolerates 15% salt much better than CF4.4
CF4.1	Citronen Fjord	<i>Salipaludibacillus neizhouensis</i>	HM + 5%. LB + 5%	5C, 25C	Up to 10% NaCl
CF4.1 1	Citronen Fjord		R2A + 10%, HM +5%, MarA	10C, 25C	Probably Nesterenkonia
CF4.1 2	Citronen Fjord		R2A + 10%, HM +5%, MarA	10C, 25C	Probably Nesterenkonia
CF4.1 2	Citronen Fjord		R2A + 10%, HM +5%, MarA	10C, 25C	Probably Nesterenkonia
CF4.2	Citronen Fjord	<i>Oceanobacillus massiliensis</i>	Marine Broth/Agar	5C, 25C	Up to 10% NaCl
CF4.3	Citronen Fjord		HM + 5%. LB + 5%	25C	Fungus
CF4.4	Citronen Fjord	<i>Nesterenkonia sandarakina</i>	Marine Broth/Agar	5C, 25C	Red. Very slow growth at 15% (weeks or months). Has a lots of genes to make proline, which can be used as a compatible solute. After antiSMASH analysis: Has clusters for carotenoid (hence the color) and ectoine (compatible solute). Also has a NAPAA cluster that seems related to either a blue, antioxidant pigment, a compound used in sunscreen and an aspergillus antibiotic (which also promotes nerve growth). Lastly, it has a polyketide cluster apparently related to hierridin B and C... I found some papers testing this compound against cancer cells.
CF4.5	Citronen Fjord	<i>Oceanobacillus caeni / sp.</i>	HM + 10%	5C, 10C	
CF4.7	Citronen Fjord	<i>Streptomyces sp.</i>	TSA	10C	Strep. Taints TSA with a dark orange/brown compounds
CF4.6	Citronen Fjord	<i>Oceanobacillus longus / sp.</i>	HM + 10%	5C, 10C	
CF4.7 B	Citronen Fjord	<i>Streptomyces sp.</i>	TSA	10C	Supposedly CF4.7, but did not stain TSA. I don't know if it is a different microbe or a different phenotype.
CF4.8	Citronen Fjord	<i>Streptomyces sp.</i>	LB/TSA	10C, 25C	F match is from a lake in the Himalayas, R match is from rhizosphere of Qilian Mountain.
CF4.9	Citronen Fjord	<i>Pseudarthrobacter sp.</i>	LB, Marine Agar	10C	Probably has PHA degrading genes, based on source of matched BLASTN sequences

CMC2. 1	Cape Moris Jesup		Marine Broth/Ag ar, TSA	10C, 25C	Some sort of filamentous bacterium
CMC2. 1 (12/4/1 6)	Cape Moris Jesup		Marine Agar	4C	Not filamentous. Name mix up from different isolation batches, probably.
CMS1. 2	Cape Moris Jesup		TSA	4C	Bacillus, a little few were motile.
CMS1. 3	Cape Moris Jesup		R2A + 10%, HM +5%, MarA	10C, 25C	Grows best in Marine agar/broth. Light brownish orange, they are bacilli. It must be closely related to CF1.1.
CMS2. 1	Cape Moris Jesup		LB	10C, 25C	White fungus
CMS2. 1(12/4/ 22)	Cape Moris Jesup		Marine Agar	4C	Not filamentous. Name mix up from different isolation batches, probably.
CMS3. 1	Cape Moris Jesup	Massilia sp.	GM1	10C	Red colony. Not halophile. Closest BLASTN match is an uncultured bacterium from biological ice nuclei from Tibet!
CMS3. 3	Cape Moris Jesup		HM + 10% (can probably grow with less salt)	10C, 25C	White fungus
KK1.1	Kap København PF		Marine Agar	4C	
KK2.1	Kap København PF	Arthrobacter sp.	Marine Agar, GM1	4C	Extracellular amylases (as seen by balding of surrounding GM1 medium). Quality of 16S is not the best, but R is enough for blastn. Best match is from polar soil bacteria.
KK3.1 (23/03/ 22)	Kap København PF	Micrococcus sp.	Marine Broth/Ag ar	10C, 4C	Black fungus
KK3.1 (23/03/ 22)	Kap København PF		LB	10C, 25C	Showed up in liquid culture of KK3.1, which is supposed to be a black fungus... Beige phase-bright cocci that excrete a red compound after the exponential phase in LB. Best match for F 16S is a <i>M. yunnanensis</i> sequence from desert soil from East Antarctica.
KK3.3	Kap København PF		Marine Agar	4C	
KK3.4	Kap København PF		TSA	10C	
KK4.1	Kap København PF	Arthrobacter sp.	TSA	10C	Best matches are: <i>A. sulfonivorans</i> (Arctic glacier) for F, <i>A. sp</i> (Arctic) for R
KK4.2	Kap København PF	Arthrobacter sp.	Marine Broth/Ag ar	10C, 4C	This genus has been used for bioremediation.
KK4.3	Kap København PF	Arthrobacter sp.	TSA, GM1 (seems to taint it red after some time?)	4C	Best match of F is <i>Arthrobacter alpinus</i> , from alpine soil. R is <i>A. sp.</i> , isolated from amphibians.

KK5.1	Kap København PF	Arthrobacter sp.	TSA	10C	F match is same one as KK4.1. Best R match is A. sp., from "endolythic bacteria from Antarctica".
KK5.2	Kap København PF	Pseudarthrobacter sp. / Arthrobacter sp.	LB, Marine Agar, GM1	10C	Yellow. BLASTN returns something about a sulfonivorans species, so it could be cool to see if this has genes related to sulphur metabolism
KK5.3	Kap København PF		HM + 10%	10C, 25C	Black fungus
KK6.1	Kap København PF	Pseudomonas lini	LB, Marine Agar	10C	Isolated from soil first... But may be contaminant, since my medium was supposedly selective for actinobacteria
KK7.1	Kap København PF	Arthrobacter sp.	Marine Agar	4C	F match is A. siccitolerans from Tibet plateau.
KK8.1	Kap København PF		Marine Agar	4C	
KK9.1	Kap København PF		Marine Agar	4C	
KK9.2	Kap København PF	Pseudomonas sp.	GM1	4C	Matches are sequences from "Involvement of a laccase-like enzyme in humic substances degradation by diverse polar soil bacteria"

16s sequence data

>A.5_F

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>A.5_R

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>A.6_F

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>A.6_R

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>A.9_F

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>A.9_R

>A.10_F

>A.10_R

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Endnote: Noteworthy Organizations, Technologies, and Databases

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