Draft Genome Sequence of *Chryseobacterium* Strain CBo1 Isolated from *Bactrocera oleae*

Frances Blow1, John Vontas2,3, Alistair C. Darby1#

1. Institute of Integrative Biology, University of Liverpool, Biosciences Building, Crown Street, Liverpool, Merseyside L69 7ZB, UK
2. Institute of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Foundation for Research & Technology Hellas, 100 N. Plastira Street, GR-700 13, Heraklion Crete, Greece
3. Department of Crop Science, Agricultural University of Athens, 11855, Athens, Greece.

Running Head: Draft genome sequences of bacteria associated with the agricultural pest *Bactrocera oleae [limit: 54 characters and spaces]*

#Address correspondence to Alistair C. Darby, acdarby@liverpool.ac.uk

**Abstract**

Bacteria of the genus *Chryseobacterium* have previously been identified as mutualists of plants and insects. *Chryseobacterium* CBo1 was cultured from the gut of the agricultural pest *Bactrocera oleae* and whole genome sequenced. This genomic resource will aid investigation in to the transition of microbes between plant and invertebrate hosts.

**Genome Announcement**

Bacteriaof the genus *Chryseobacterium* (family *Flavobacteriaceae*) exploit a diverse range of habitats including soil, water, and eukaryotic organisms (1). *Chryseobacteria* can promote growth in plants (2,3), and have been isolated from *Oleae europaea* olive groves (4), which are also occupied by the agricultural pest *Bactrocera oleae*. *Chryseobacteria* constitute an element of the gut microbiota in a broad range of invertebrates including mosquitoes (5,6), moths (7), cockroaches (8) and termites (unpublished- accession KF257250.1), and have now been discovered in the gut of *B. oleae*.

*Chryseobacterium* CBo1 was cultured from the homogenate of 10 dissected guts from surface-sterilized adult *B. oleae*. Guts were homogenized in Schneider’s Insect Medium supplemented with 10% Foetal Bovine Serum and spread on to Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) agar plates. Plates were incubated at 25oC for 72h and individual colonies subsequently streaked on to BHI plates and incubated at 25oC for 72h. DNA was isolated from single colonies by boiling at 95oC for 5 minutes and used as template for PCR of the 16S rRNA gene with the primers A16SF (5’-AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG-3’) and B16SR (5’-CCCCTACGGTTACCTTGTTACGAC -3’). Sanger sequencing was performed on the resulting fragment to identify the genus of bacterium as *Chryseobacterium*. Single colonies were inoculated in to BHI broth and incubated at 25oC for 72h and genomic DNA was extracted using the Zymo Quick DNA Universal Kit (Zymo) following the manufacturers’ instructions for biological fluids and cells. The following amendments to the protocol were employed: samples were incubated with proteinase K at 55oC for 30 minutes rather than 10 minutes, and were eluted twice in a volume of 40μl to give a total of 80μl per sample. Library preparation was performed with the NEBNext Ultra DNA library preparation kit (New England Biolabs) following the manufacturers’ instructions, and sequencing was performed on an Illumina MiSeq sequencer at the Centre for Genomic Research, University of Liverpool, with paired-end 250bp reads.

The resulting 2,122,794 reads were assembled with SPAdes version 3.7.1 (9). SPAdes generated a 4.5Mb assembly comprising 71 contigs with an N50 of 143,840 and an average GC content of 35.7%. Genes were annotated using PROKKA version 1.5.2 (10), which produced a total of 4144 protein coding and 76 RNA genes.

In combination with draft genome sequences from other members of the *B. oleae* gut microbiota (11-13), this draft genome sequence of *Chryseobacterium* CBo1 will allow further investigation in to the interactions between insects and their microbial communities. These genomic resources will also allow us to examine the transition that microbes undergo when shifting between plant and animal hosts on a range of evolutionary timescales.

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers**. This Whole Genome Shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/ENA/GenBank under the accession MAUH00000000. The version described in this paper is version MAUH01000000.

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