

1. Project Information

Program	Microbial/CSP 2012
PMO Project	0
Seq Proj ID	1027142
Sequencing Project Name	Chloroflexi bacterium HL7711_P2H4 JGI 000151CP-J13
JGI Project ID	0

2. Read Statistics

Illumina Std PE Statistics

File name	7667.6.80858.CGGAAT.fastq
Library	TNGN
Number of reads	16,690,462
Sequencing depth [†]	501X
Read type	2x150 bp

[†] A genome size of 5.0 Mbp was assumed in this calculation.

3. Read QC Results

The following are the results of reads screened against contaminants. Pairs of matching reads were removed from the dataset.

Illumina Std PE Read Filter Statistics

Description	Num Reads	Pct Reads
Input	16,690,462	100
Contam removed	666	0.0
Artifact removed	514,576	3.1
Total removed	515,242	3.1
Total remaining	16,175,220	96.9

List of Contaminants Removed

Description	Num Reads	Pct Reads
human_chr11	262	0.00
human_chr6	212	0.00
gi 357579577 Canis_lupus_familiaris_chr3	150	0.00
human_chr2	140	0.00
human_chr3	8	0.00
human_chr1	6	0.00
gi 357579535 Canis_lupus_familiaris_chr20	6	0.00

gi 357579571 Canis.lupus.familiaris.chr5	4	0.00
human_chr18	2	0.00
human_chr14	2	0.00
gi 357579581 Canis.lupus.familiaris.chr2	2	0.00
human_chr8	2	0.00
human_chr17	2	0.00
human_chr5	2	0.00
human_chr4	2	0.00
human_chr12	2	0.00
human_chr20	2	0.00

The following are the results of reads screened against potential reagent and process contaminants but were not removed from the dataset.

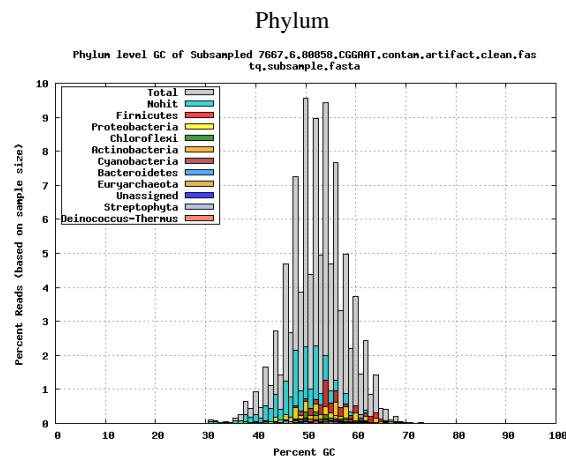
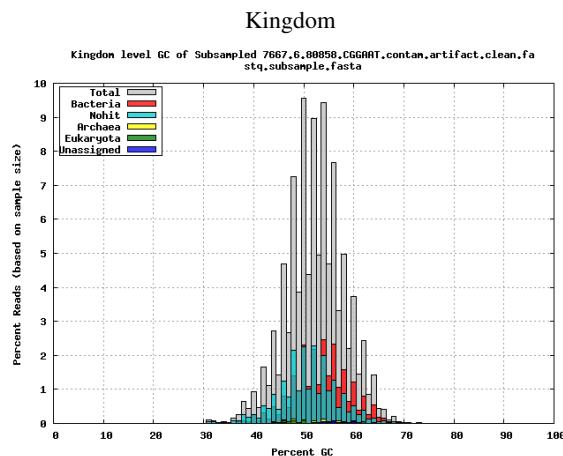
Illumina Std PE Contamination Identification Statistics

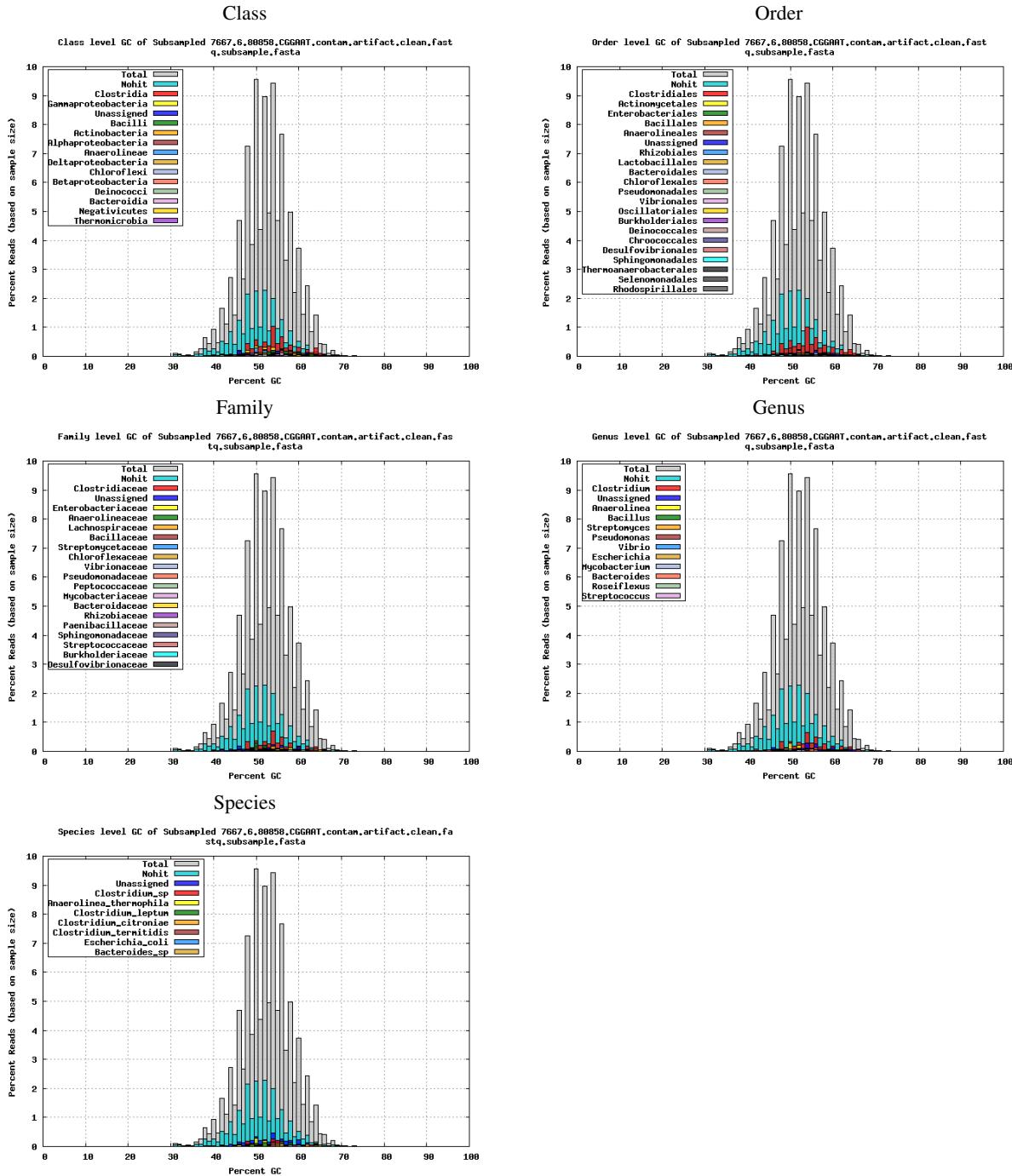
Description	Num Reads	Pct Reads
Input	16,690,462	100
Contam identified	4	0.0

List of Contaminants Identified

Description	Num Reads	Pct Reads
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	4	0.00

GC histogram of the reads subsampled to 10k, overlaid with GC of hits based on BLASTX, shown for different taxonomic levels.



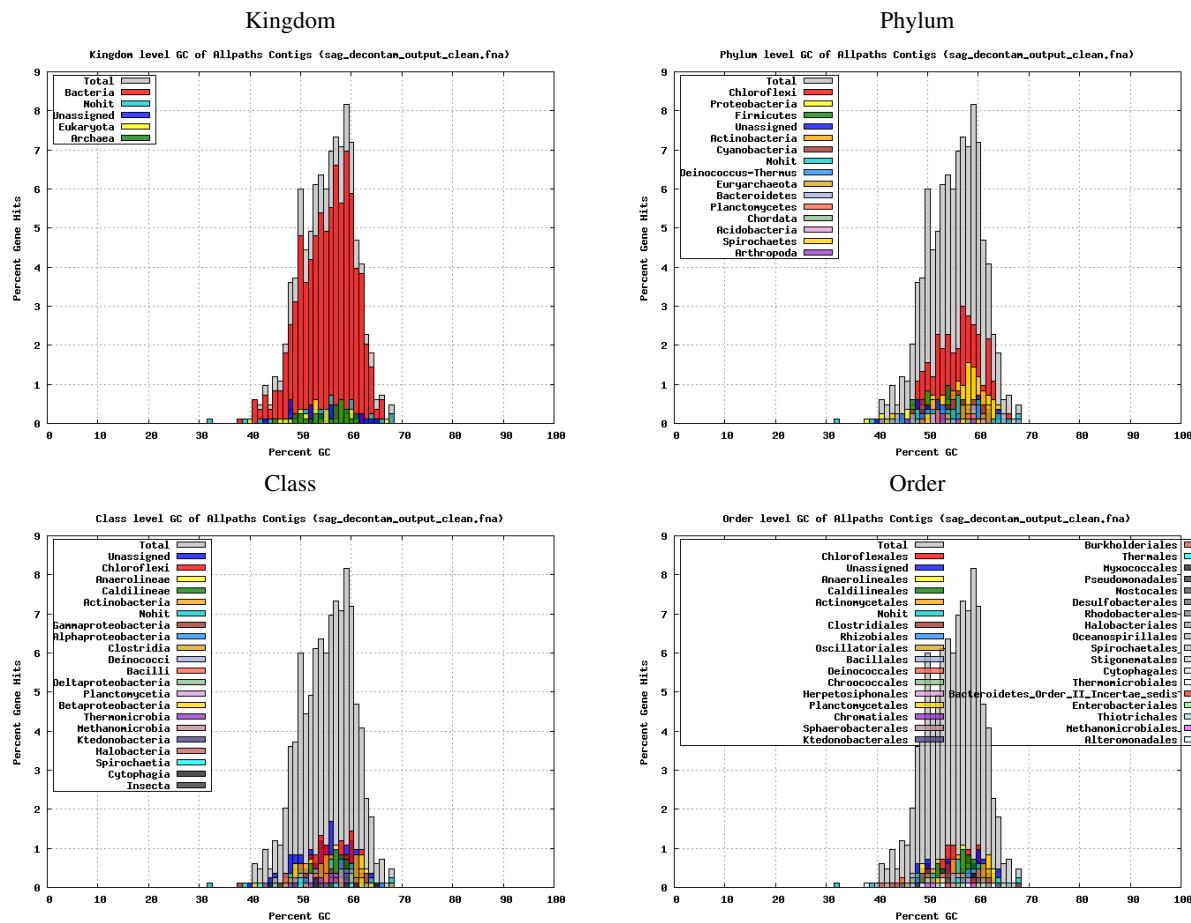


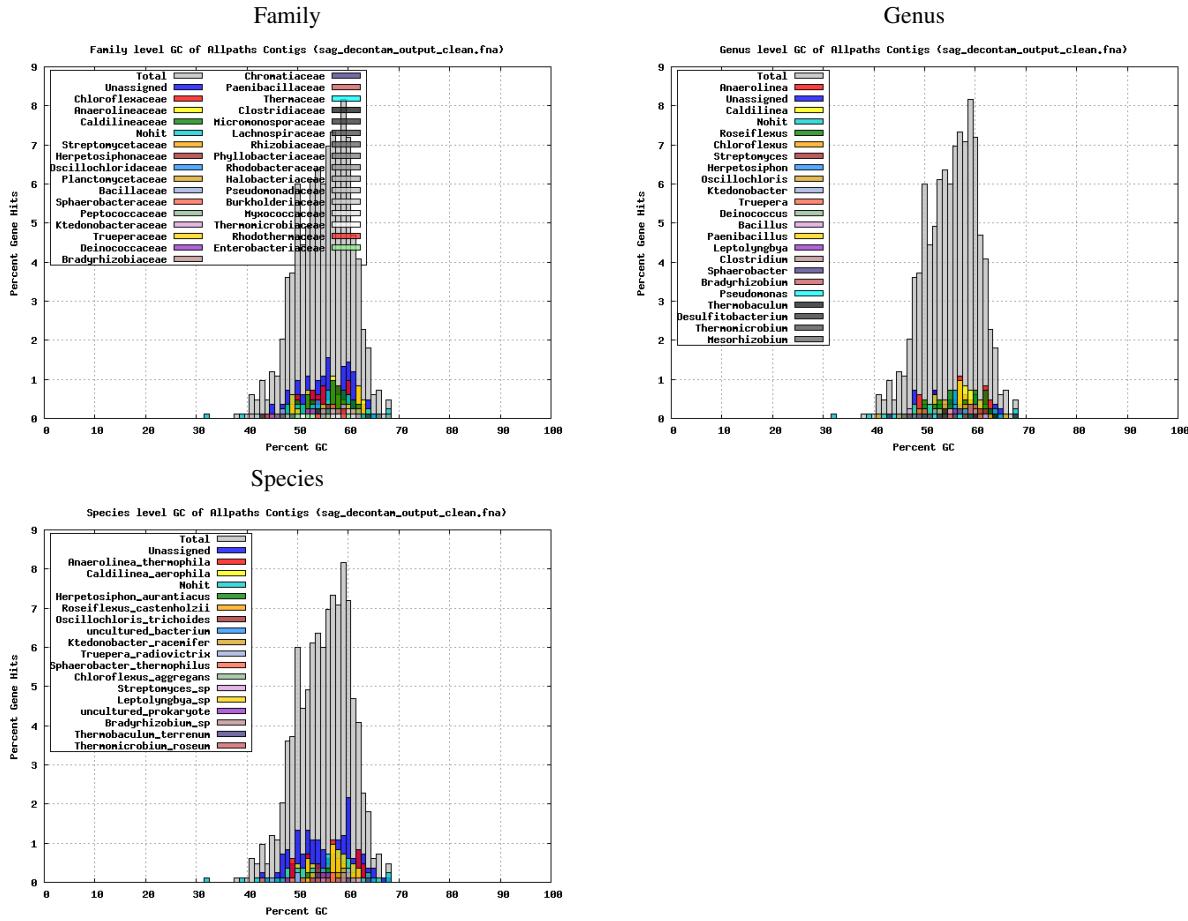
4. Assembly Statistics

Assembly method	SPAdes with auto decontamination
Scaffold total	74
Contig total	74
Scaffold sequence length	818.0 kb
Contig sequence length	818.0 kb (0.0% gap)
Scaffold N/L50	20/11.9 kb
Contig N/L50	20/11.9 kb
Largest Contig	61.8 kb
Number of scaffolds >50 kb	1
Pct of genome in scaffolds >50 kb	7.6
Pct of reads assembled (raw)	87.4
Pct of reads assembled (decontam)	75.9

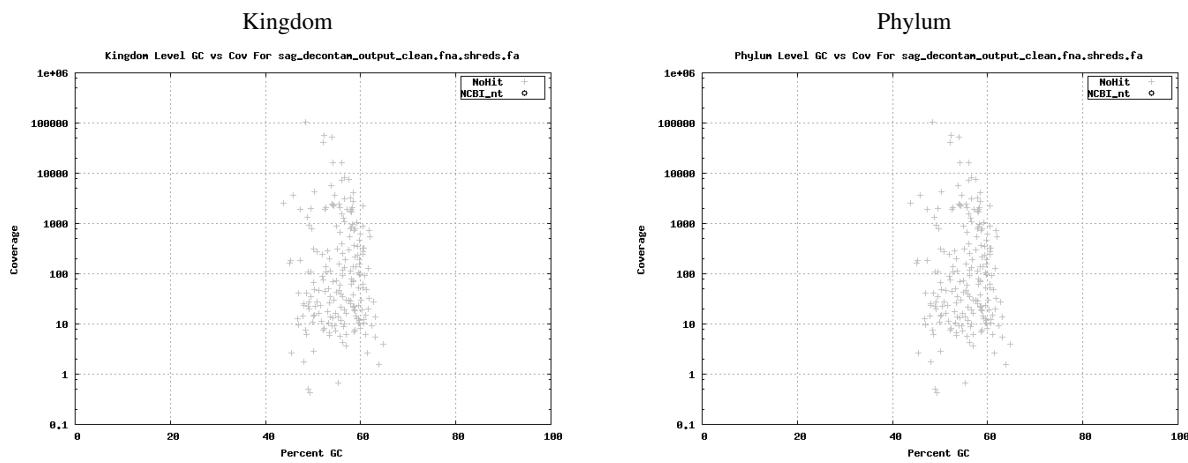
5. Assembly QC Results

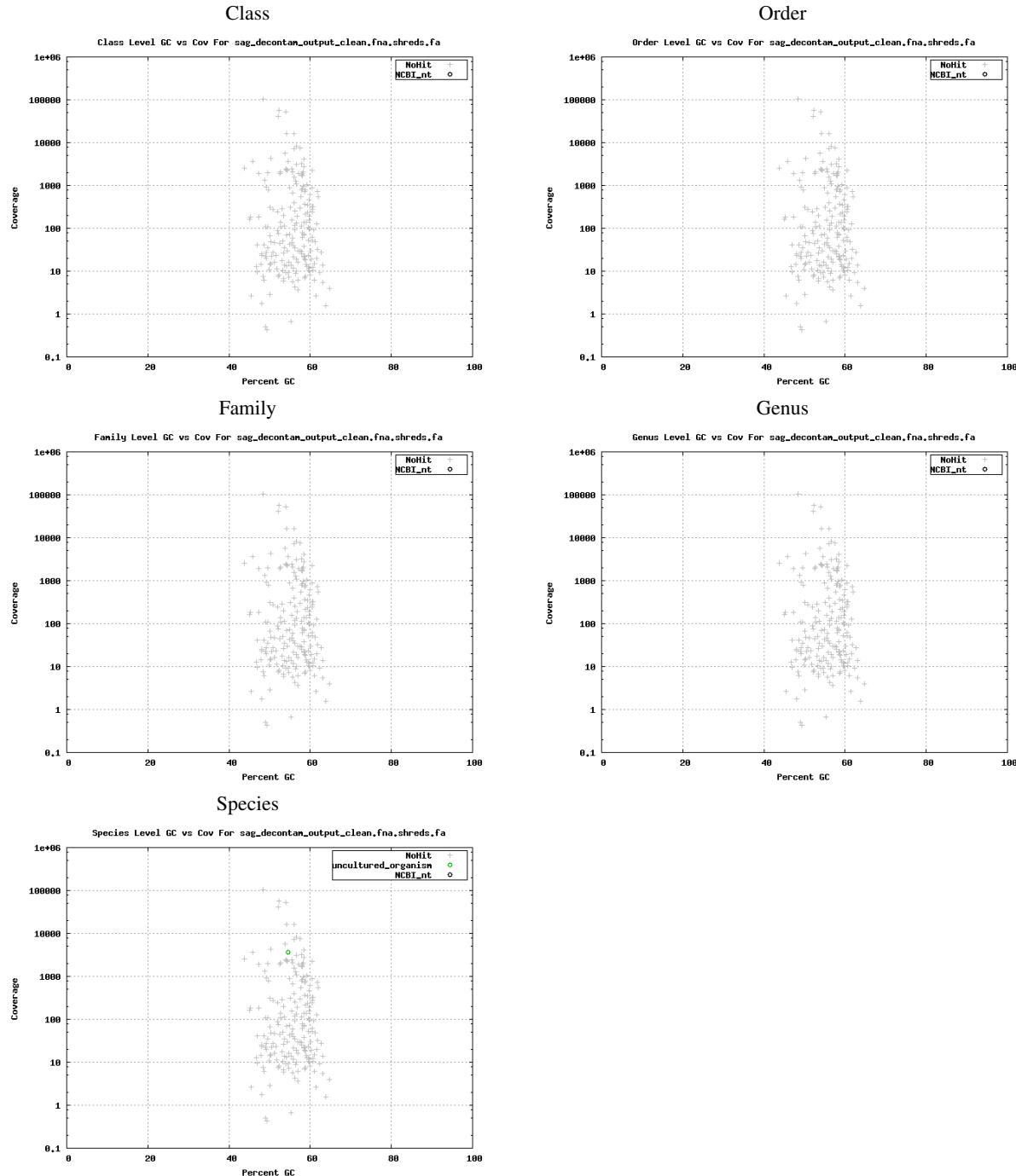
GC histogram of the predicted genes on each contig, overlaid with GC of hits based on BLASTP, shown for different taxonomic levels.



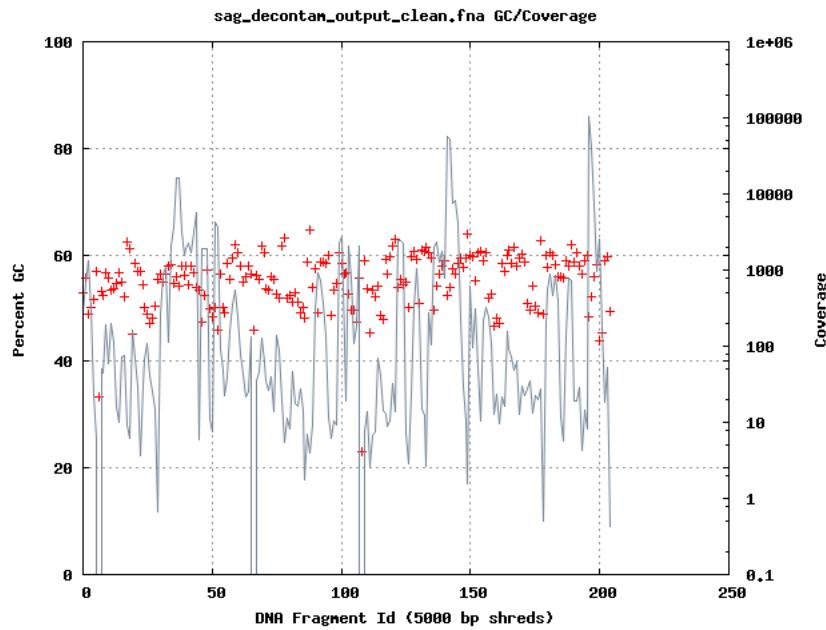


GC vs coverage based on GC of NCBI nt and Greengenes 16S rRNA gene hits to the assembly using megablast, shown for different taxonomic levels.

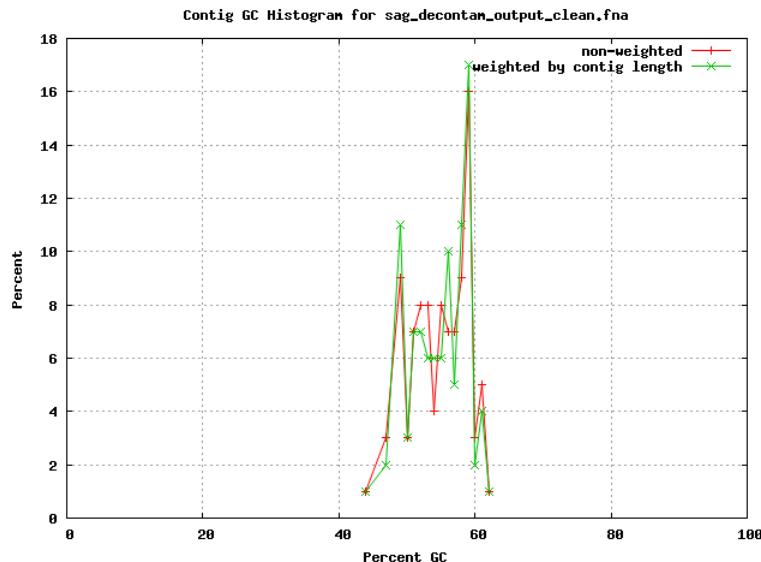




Coverage vs GC. Contigs were shredded into non-overlapping 5kb and the GC of each shred was plotted as a point, colored by scaffold id. Coverage was calculated by mapping the fragment library to the final assembly and plotted as connected points.



GC histogram of the contigs, including contig length weighted distribution.



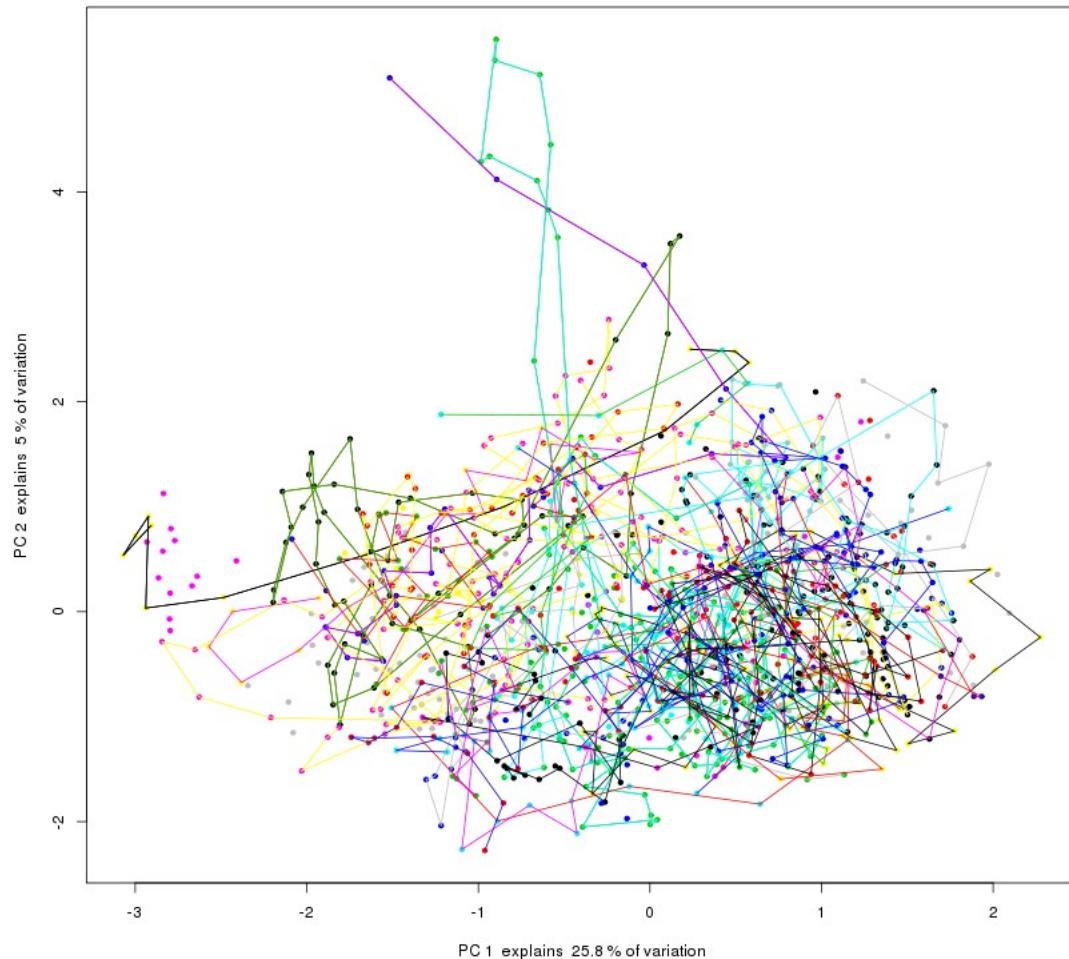
List of contigs and average percent GC, grouped in bins of 5:

Pct GC Bin	Contig Name
40	NODE_44_length_7765_cov_114192_ID_95
45	NODE_3_length_30050_cov_321921_ID_5, NODE_17_length_12627_cov_112257_ID_35, NODE_22_length_11534_cov_227644_ID_45, NODE_24_length_11057_cov_486745_ID_49, NODE_27_length_10294_cov_136745_ID_59, NODE_31_length_9782_cov_368959_ID_67, NODE_45_length_7506_cov_874581_ID_97, NODE_52_length_6797_cov_682171_ID_109 NODE_71_length_4928_cov_934619_ID_147

50	NODE_2.length_37304_cov_732.91.ID.3, NODE_9.length_16883_cov_29239.3.ID.19, NODE_11.length_14879_cov_12.5248.ID.23, NODE_13.length_13041_cov_5.6353.ID.27, NODE_15.length_12907_cov_81.9896.ID.31, NODE_18.length_12610_cov_18.9341.ID.37, NODE_23.length_11436_cov_1271.17.ID.47, NODE_26.length_10417_cov_2752.07.ID.57, NODE_30.length_9855_cov_4.67378.ID.65, NODE_33.length_9243_cov_121.862.ID.71, NODE_34.length_9227_cov_20.5169.ID.51, NODE_35.length_9167_cov_1452.06.ID.73, NODE_36.length_9130_cov_77.8875.ID.75, NODE_38.length_8340_cov_21.1083.ID.79, NODE_43.length_7842_cov_7.1211.ID.93, NODE_49.length_7176_cov_32.9077.ID.89, NODE_51.length_6826_cov_41.1629.ID.107, NODE_56.length_6125_cov_250.309.ID.117, NODE_57.length_6105_cov_37490.ID.119, NODE_58.length_6069_cov_4.55188.ID.121, NODE_63.length_5334_cov_8.94317.ID.131, NODE_72.length_4909_cov_6.03626.ID.149
55	NODE_1.length_61810_cov_3115.99.ID.1, NODE_4.length_29988_cov_51.7493.ID.7, NODE_5.length_27624_cov_155.06.ID.9, NODE_6.length_26451_cov_383.382.ID.11, NODE_7.length_19004_cov_216.045.ID.13, NODE_8.length_17269_cov_2388.32.ID.17, NODE_10.length_15176_cov_315.444.ID.21, NODE_12.length_14659_cov_867.936.ID.25, NODE_14.length_12967_cov_464.274.ID.29, NODE_16.length_12844_cov_350.571.ID.33, NODE_20.length_11929_cov_103.241.ID.41, NODE_21.length_11536_cov_30.644.ID.43, NODE_28.length_10069_cov_23.4279.ID.61, NODE_29.length_10048_cov_67.2513.ID.63, NODE_32.length_9313_cov_33.3971.ID.69, NODE_37.length_8715_cov_19.2352.ID.77, NODE_39.length_8298_cov_271.681.ID.81, NODE_41.length_8194_cov_57.3389.ID.85, NODE_46.length_7462_cov_12.8919.ID.99, NODE_48.length_7288_cov_7.51569.ID.103, NODE_50.length_7086_cov_324.069.ID.105, NODE_53.length_6637_cov_162.434.ID.111, NODE_55.length_6218_cov_109.804.ID.115, NODE_59.length_5941_cov_16.6651.ID.123, NODE_60.length_5680_cov_9.27556.ID.125, NODE_61.length_5358_cov_13.8989.ID.127, NODE_62.length_5343_cov_7.47542.ID.129, NODE_64.length_5241_cov_4.5189.ID.133, NODE_65.length_5238_cov_25.3926.ID.135, NODE_66.length_5207_cov_6.80027.ID.137, NODE_67.length_5199_cov_18.8981.ID.139, NODE_69.length_5013_cov_1390.99.ID.143, NODE_70.length_5009_cov_4.00081.ID.145, NODE_73.length_4790_cov_4.77022.ID.151 NODE_74.length_4642_cov_4981.97.ID.153
60	NODE_19.length_12077_cov_15.6349.ID.39, NODE_25.length_10525_cov_8.50793.ID.55, NODE_40.length_8251_cov_5.17753.ID.83, NODE_42.length_8057_cov_143.799.ID.87, NODE_47.length_7309_cov_70.4298.ID.101, NODE_54.length_6328_cov_10.7476.ID.113 NODE_68.length_5047_cov_18.4447.ID.141

Principal component analysis of tetramer frequencies of contigs. Detectable variations are highlighted in color.

sag_decontam_output_clean.fna - PC1 vs PC2



Estimated genome recovery derived from analysis of universal single-copy genes detected in final assembly.

HMM	Pct Recovered
bacteria	31.18 %
archaea	20.58 %

6. Sequence Data Availability

The following sequence fasta files can be downloaded from our JGI portal website.
<http://www.jgi.doe.gov/genome-projects>

Filename	Description
sag_decontam_output_clean.fna	SPAdes with auto decontamination

7. Annotation Data Availability

The annotation of the assembled contigs can be found within IMG.
<http://img.jgi.doe.gov>

8. Methods

Single Cell Minimal Draft

Genome sequencing and assembly

The draft genome of was generated at the DOE Joint genome Institute (JGI) using the Illumina technology [1]. An Illumina std shotgun library was constructed and sequenced using the Illumina HiSeq 2000 platform which generated 16,690,462 reads totaling 2,503.6 Mb. All general aspects of library construction and sequencing performed at the JGI can be found at <http://www.jgi.doe.gov>. All raw Illumina sequence data was passed through DUK, a filtering program developed at JGI, which removes known Illumina sequencing and library preparation artifacts [2]. Following steps were then performed for assembly: (1) artifact filtered Illumina reads were assembled using SPAdes [3] (version 3.0.0), (3) Parameters for assembly steps were `-t 16 -m 120 --sc --careful --12`. The final draft assembly contained 74 contigs in 74 scaffolds, totalling 818.0 Kb in size. The final assembly was based on 2,426.3 Mb of Illumina data. Based on a presumed genome size of 5.0 Mb, the average input read coverage used for the assembly was 485.3X.

Genome annotation

Genes were identified using Prodigal [4], followed by a round of manual curation using GenePRIMP [5] for finished genomes and Draft genomes in fewer than 20 scaffolds. The predicted CDSs were translated and used to search the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) nonredundant database, UniProt, TIGRFam, Pfam, KEGG, COG, and InterPro databases. The tRNAscanSE tool [6] was used to find tRNA genes, whereas ribosomal RNA genes were found by searches against models of the ribosomal RNA genes built from SILVA [7]. Other non-coding RNAs such as the RNA components of the protein secretion complex and the RNase P were identified by searching the genome for the corresponding Rfam profiles using INFERNAL [8]. Additional gene prediction analysis and manual functional annotation was performed within the Integrated Microbial Genomes (IMG) platform [9] developed by the Joint Genome Institute, Walnut Creek, CA, USA [10].

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6. Lowe TM, Eddy SR. tRNAscan-SE: a program for improved detection of transfer RNA genes in genomic sequence. *Nucleic Acids Res* 1997; 25:955–964.
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8. INFERNAL. Inference of RNA alignments. <http://infernal.janelia.org>.
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