

1. Project Information

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Program | Microbial/CSP 2012 |
| PMO Project | 0 |
| Seq Proj ID | 1027181 |
| Sequencing Project Name | Rhodobaca sp. OCL_P2D11 JGI 000147CP-K19 |
| JGI Project ID | 0 |

2. Read Statistics

Illumina Std PE Statistics

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| File name | 7667.7.80862.AAAGCA.fastq |
| Library | TNHG |
| Number of reads | 30,857,444 |
| Sequencing depth [†] | 926X |
| 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.

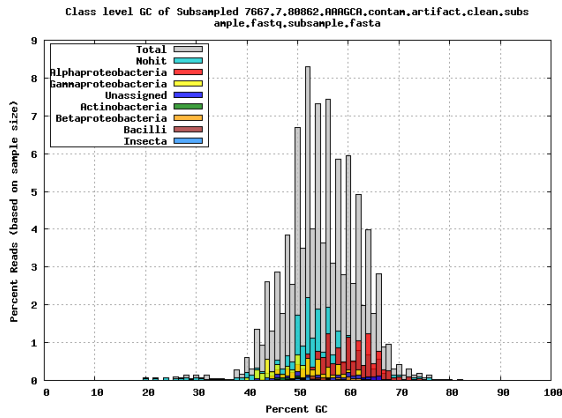
Illumina Std PE Read Filter Statistics

| Description | Num Reads | Pct Reads |
|------------------|------------|-----------|
| Input | 30,857,444 | 100 |
| Contam removed | 202 | 0.0 |
| Artifact removed | 470,278 | 1.5 |
| Total removed | 10,857,444 | 35.2 |
| Total remaining | 20,000,000 | 64.8 |

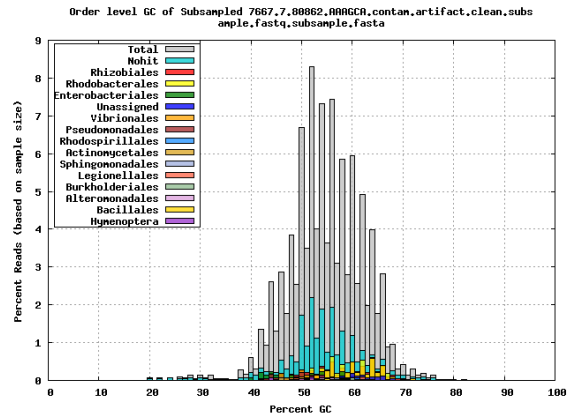
List of Contaminants Removed

| Description | Num Reads | Pct Reads |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| gi 357579577 Canis_lupus_familiaris_chr3 | 154 | 0.00 |
| human_chr2 | 134 | 0.00 |
| gi 357579535 Canis_lupus_familiaris_chr20 | 22 | 0.00 |
| gi 357579571 Canis_lupus_familiaris_chr5 | 8 | 0.00 |
| human_chr3 | 6 | 0.00 |
| human_chr6 | 6 | 0.00 |
| human_chr1 | 2 | 0.00 |

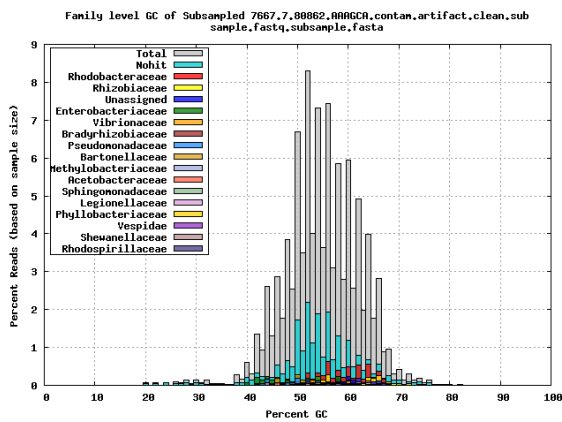
Class



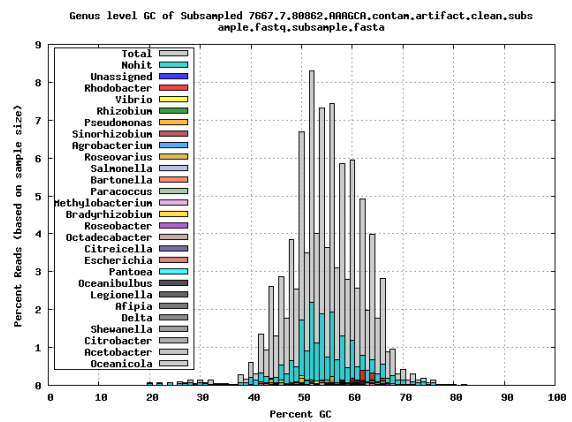
Order



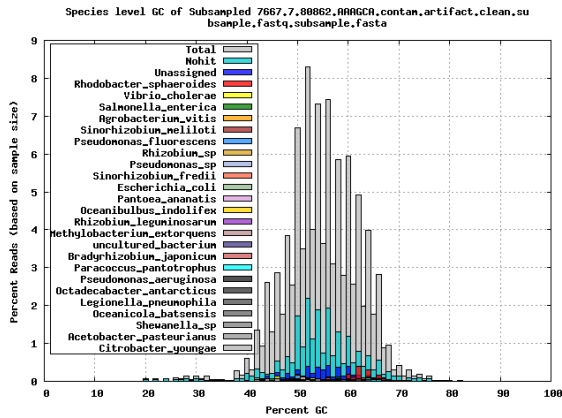
Family



Genus



Species

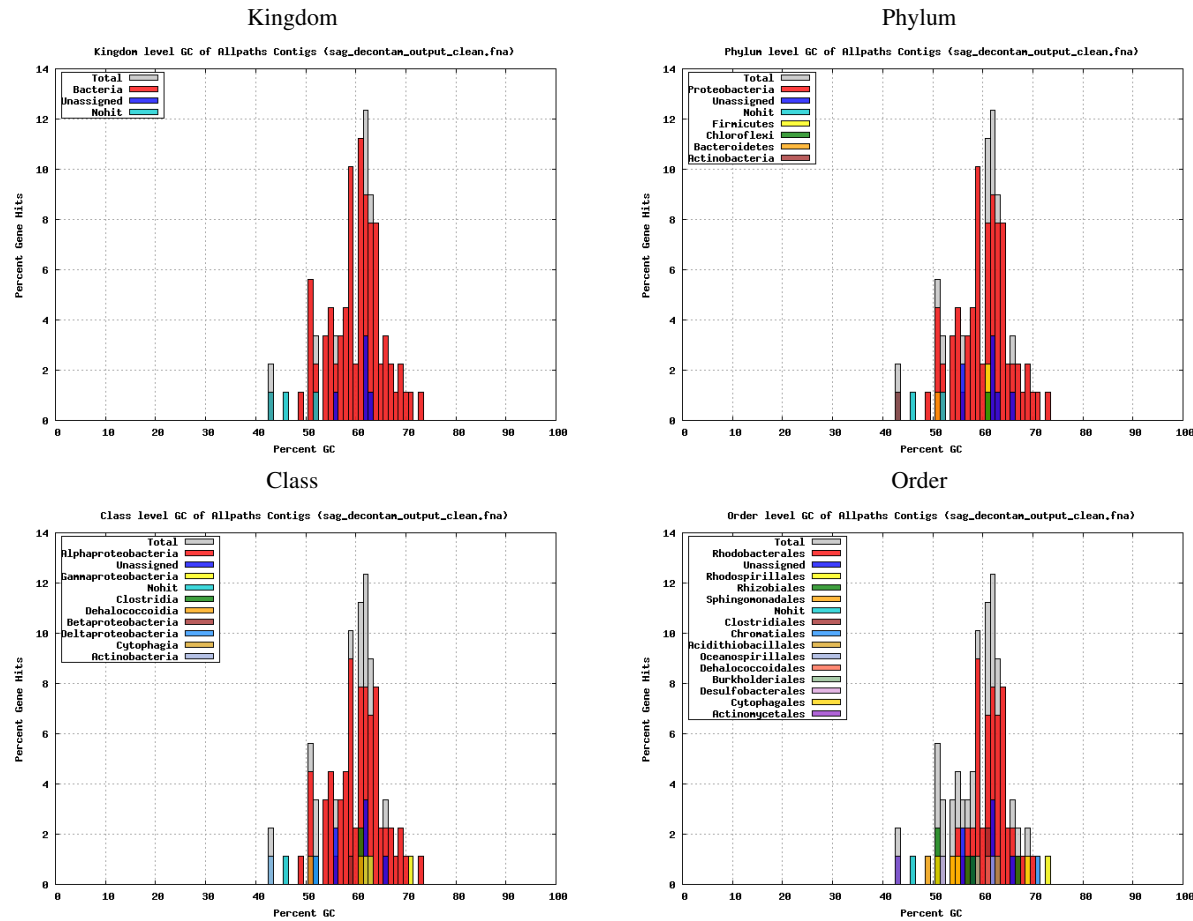


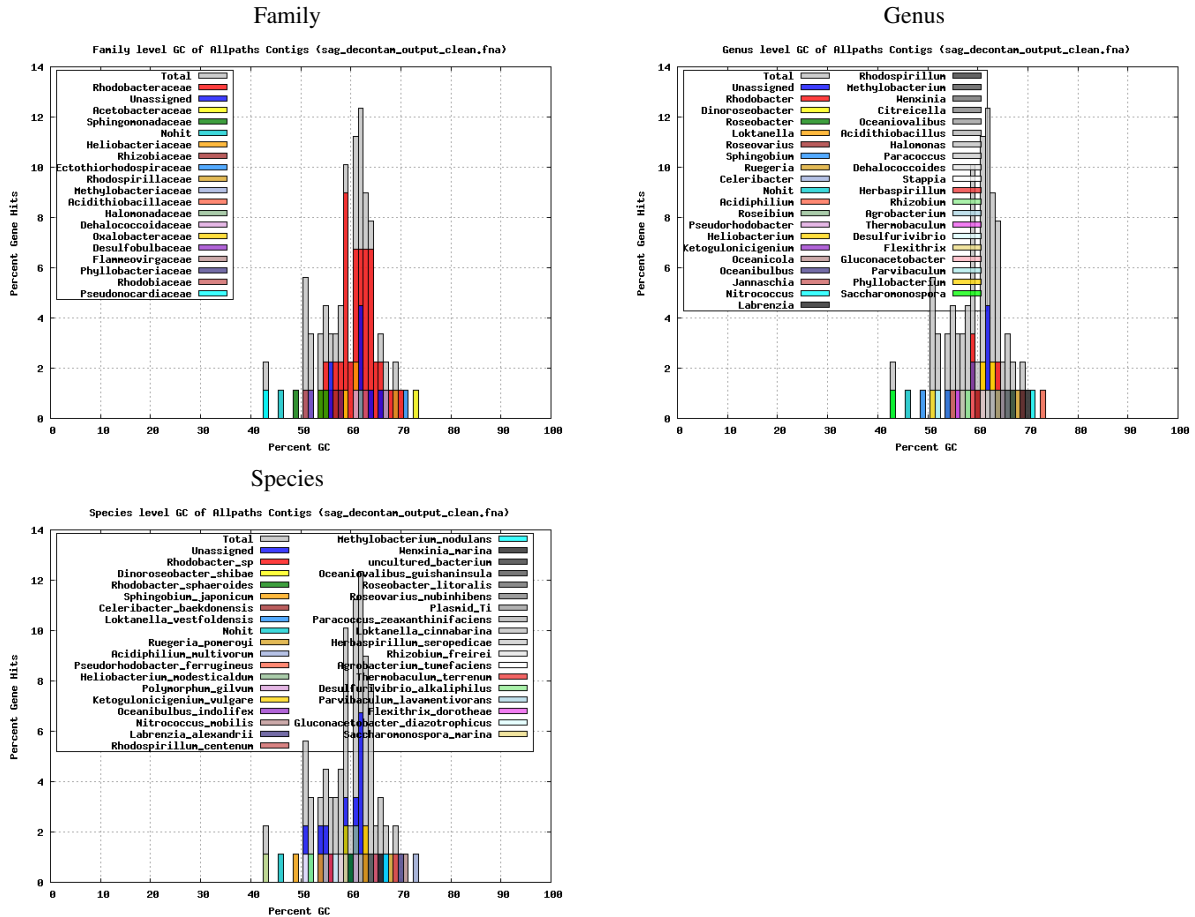
4. Assembly Statistics

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Assembly method | SPAdes with auto decontamination |
| Scaffold total | 10 |
| Contig total | 10 |
| Scaffold sequence length | 83.3 kb |
| Contig sequence length | 83.3 kb (0.0% gap) |
| Scaffold N/L50 | 3/10.6 kb |
| Contig N/L50 | 3/10.6 kb |
| Largest Contig | 24.8 kb |
| Number of scaffolds >50 kb | 0 |
| Pct of genome in scaffolds >50 kb | 0.0 |
| Pct of reads assembled (raw) | 91.1 |
| Pct of reads assembled (decontam) | 21.3 |

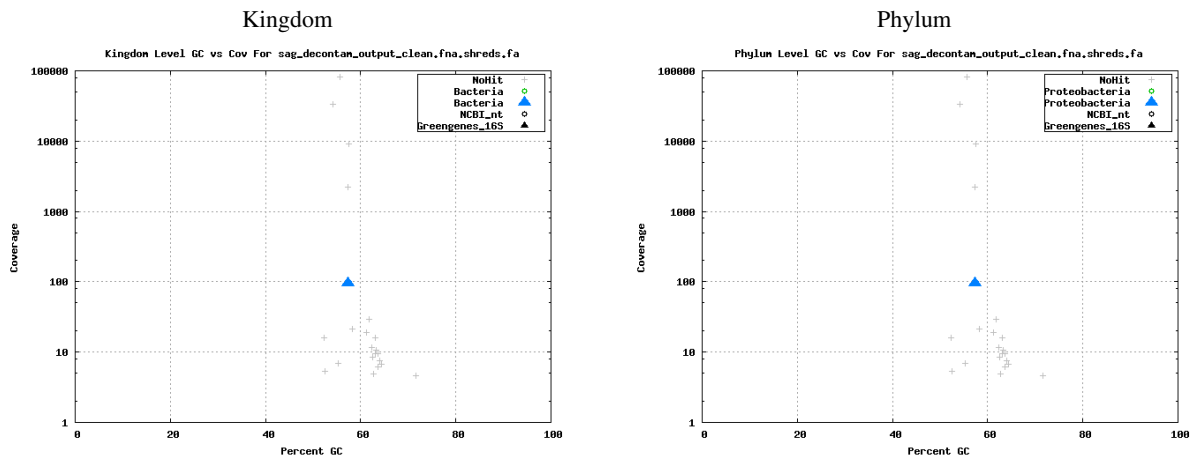
5. Assembly QC Results

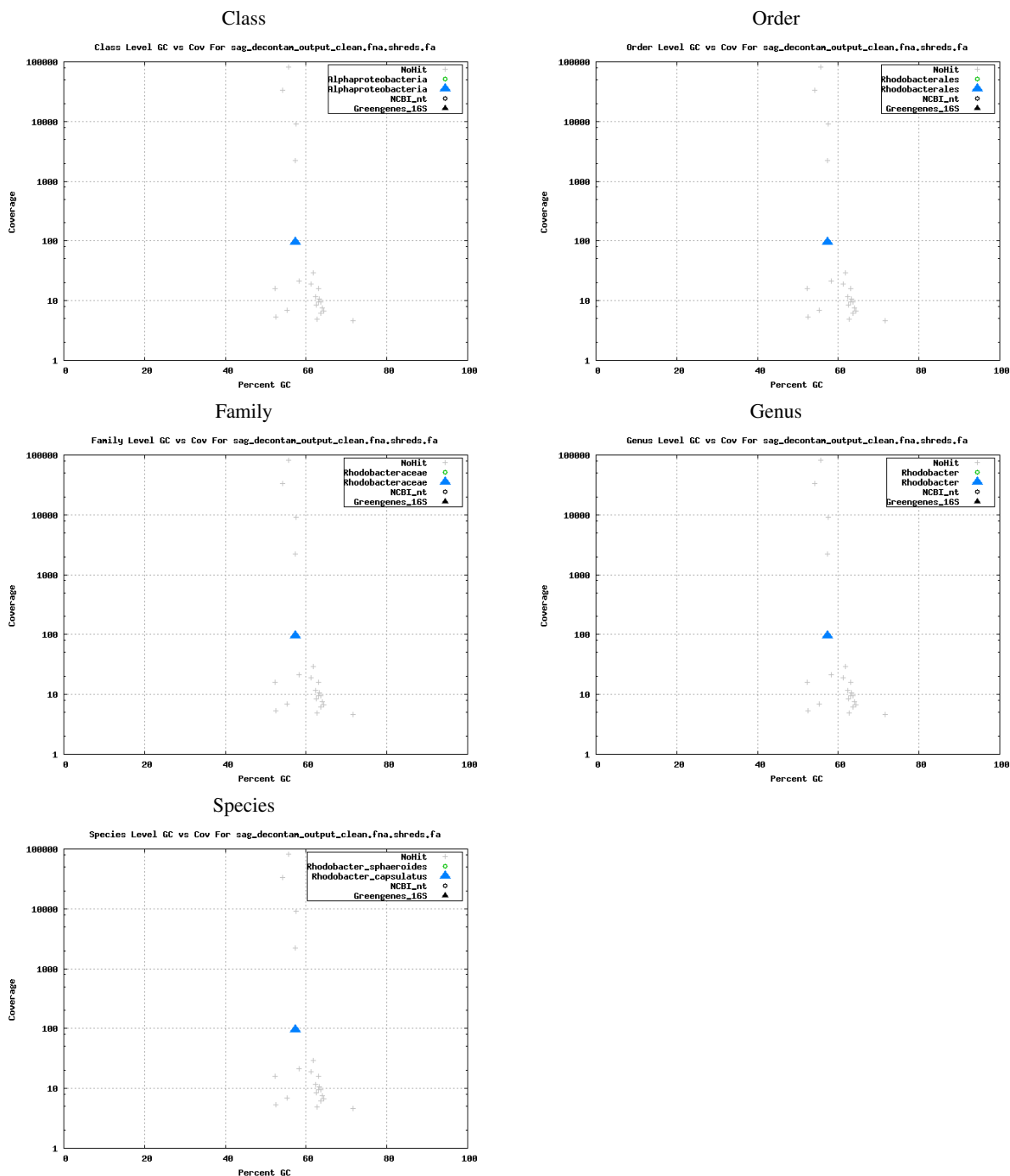
GC histogram of the predicted genes on each contig, overlaid with GC of hits based on BLASTP, shown for different taxonomic levels.



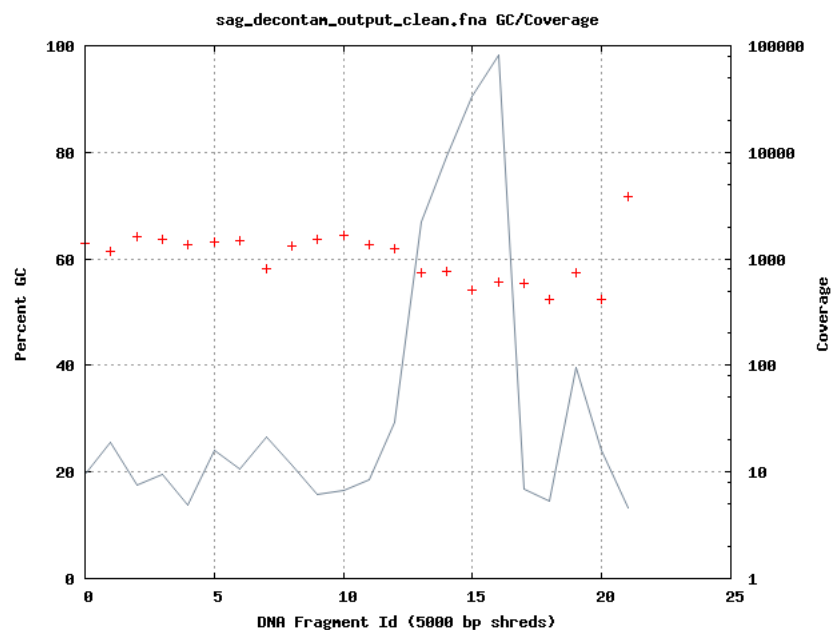


GC vs coverage based on GC of NCBI nt and Greengenes 16S rRNA gene hits to the assembly using megablast, shown for different taxonomic levels.

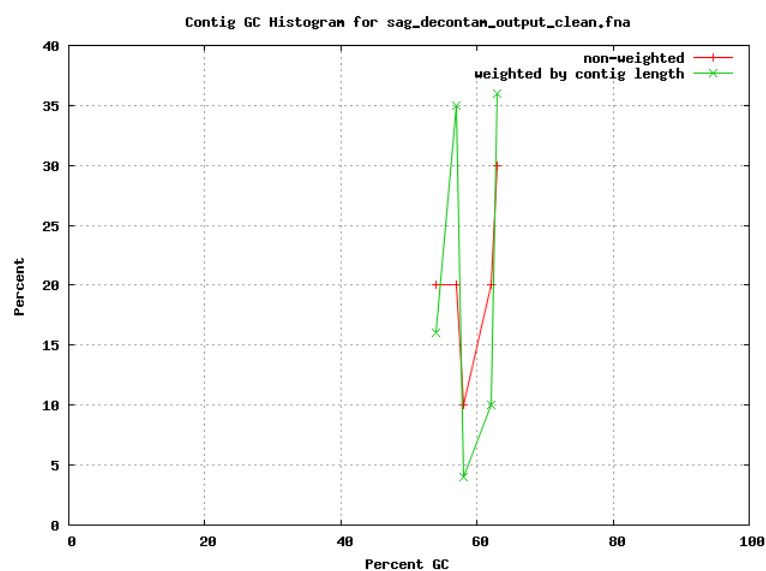




Coverage vs GC. Contigs were shredded into non-overlapping 5kbp and the GC of each shred was plotted as a point, colored by scaffold id. Coverage was calculated by mapping the fragment library to the final assembly and plotted as connected points.



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 |
|------------|--|
| 50 | NODE.6.length.7669_cov.4.46257.ID.11, NODE.9.length.5702_cov.9.80715.ID.21 |
| 55 | NODE.1.length.24760_cov.16018.7.ID.1, NODE.14.length.4273_cov.101.394.ID.29 NODE.17.length.2942_cov.14.8112.ID.13 |
| 60 | NODE.3.length.11222_cov.5.62129.ID.5, NODE.4.length.10620_cov.5.49834.ID.7, NODE.5.length.7806_cov.9.18759.ID.9, NODE.8.length.5870_cov.7.20241.ID.19 NODE.22.length.2449_cov.5.59733.ID.43 |

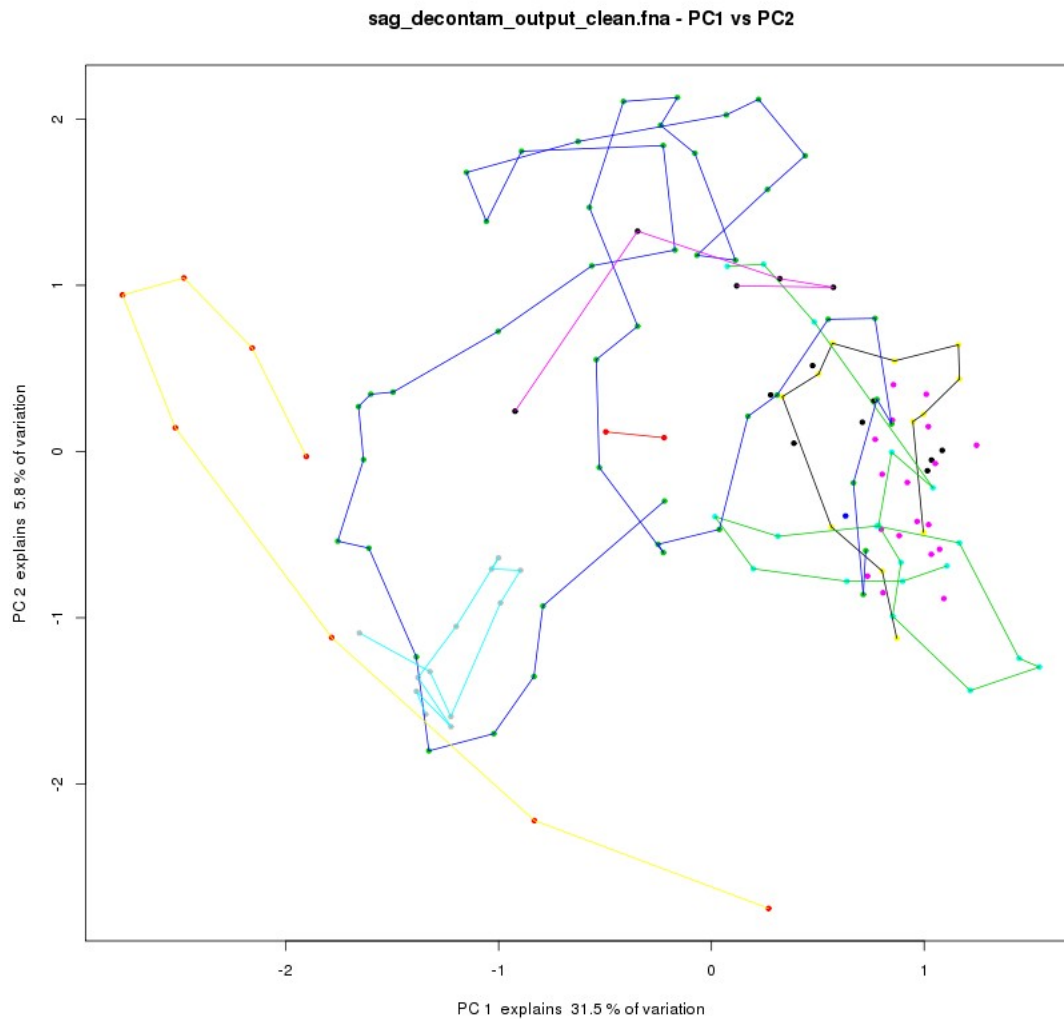
List of the top contig megablast hits against potential reagent and process contaminants.

| Organism | Align Length (bp) | Pct Id | Contig Name |
|--|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Ralstonia solanacearum_str.CFBP2957_chromosome.com</i> <i>plete_genome</i> | 198 | 92.42 | NODE_14_length_4273_cov_101.394_ID_29 |

List of the top contig megablast hits against 16S ribosomal RNA genes.

| Organism | Align Length (bp) | Pct Id | Contig Name |
|--|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>728508_Rhodobacter capsulatus_str_SB_1003_CP001312</i> <i>.l_complement(3580650_3582120)</i> | 504 | 94.25 | NODE_14_length_4273_cov_101.394_ID_29 |

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



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

| HMM | Pct Recovered |
|----------|---------------|
| bacteria | 2.4 % |
| archaea | 1.37 % |

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 30,857,444 reads totaling 4,628.6 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 10 contigs in 10 scaffolds, totalling 83.3 Kb in size. The final assembly was based on 3,000.0 Mb of Illumina data. Based on a presumed genome size of 5.0 Mb, the average input read coverage used for the assembly was 600.0X.

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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3. Bankevich A, et.al, SPAdes: a new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing. J Comput Biol 2012; 19:455–77.

4. Hyatt D, Chen GL, Lacascio PF, Land ML, Larimer FW, Hauser LJ. Prodigal: prokaryotic gene recognition and translation initiation site identification. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2010; 11:119.
5. Pati A, Ivanova NN, Mikhailova N, Ovchinnikova G, Hooper SD, Lykidis A, Kyrpides NC. GenePRIMP: a gene prediction improvement pipeline for prokaryotic genomes. *Nat Methods* 2010; 7:455–457.
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.
7. Pruesse E, Quast C, Knittel, Fuchs B, Ludwig W, Peplies J, Glckner FO. SILVA: a comprehensive online resource for quality checked and aligned ribosomal RNA sequence data compatible with ARB. *Nuc Acids Res* 2007; 35: 2188–7196.
8. INFERNAL. Inference of RNA alignments. <http://infernal.janelia.org>.
9. The Integrated Microbial Genomes (IMG) platform. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24165883>
10. Markowitz VM, Mavromatis K, Ivanova NN, Chen IMA, Chu K, Kyrpides NC. IMG ER: a system for microbial genome annotation expert review and curation. *Bioinformatics* 2009; 25:2271–2278.