Draft Genome Sequences of \textit{Mycobacterium setense} Type Strain DSM-45070 and the Nonpathogenic Strain Manresensis, Isolated from the Bank of the Cardener River in Manresa, Catalonia, Spain


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We present here the draft genome sequences of two \textit{Mycobacterium setense} strains. One of them corresponds to the \textit{M. setense} type strain DSM-45070, originally isolated from a patient with a posttraumatic chronic skin abscess. The other one corresponds to the nonpathogenic \textit{M. setense} strain Manresensis, isolated from the Cardener River crossing Manresa, Catalonia, Spain. A comparative genomic analysis shows a smaller genome size and fewer genes in \textit{M. setense} strain Manresensis relative to those of the type strain, and it shows the genome segments unique to each strain.

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In the search for nonpathogenic mycobacteria that could be used as a probiotic for tuberculosis prevention, we isolated a novel bacterial strain from the Cardener River near Manresa, Catalonia, Spain. We found its 16S rRNA sequence to be identical to that of \textit{Mycobacterium setense} (1). We also observed a high similarity to \textit{M. setense} in other genes commonly used in the classification of \textit{Mycobacterium} species, such as \textit{rpoB}, \textit{rpoC}, \textit{hsp65}, and \textit{sodA}. Thus, we named this new strain \textit{M. setense} strain Manresensis.

Virulence tests based on intravenous administration in severe immunocompromised mice (SCID) revealed that Manresensis is significantly less virulent than the \textit{Mycobacterium bovis} BCG vaccine SSI, even with a dose 10 times higher. In contrast, all previous genome contents of these stretches revealed 144 genes unique to Manresensis.

To provide insight into the genetic causes of these phenotypic differences, we sequenced the genomes of \textit{M. setense} strain DSM-45070 and strain Manresensis. We obtained 1,771,796 (250 nucleotides [nt] long) and 22,250,521 paired-end reads, respectively, using the Illumina SBS technology on a MiSeq sequencer. After merging the paired-end reads with FLASH (4), \textit{de novo} assemblies were generated using SPAdes version 3.0 (5). The Manresensis genome size amounted to 6.06 Mb, split into 22 contigs, with an average depth of coverage of 788×. The DSM-45070 genome was 6.26 Mb long, divided into 21 contigs, with 71× coverage. The G+C contents in both strains (66.5%) were found to be expected for \textit{Mycobacterium} species. The average nucleotide identity by BLAST (ANiB) calculated with \textit{Sp}species (http://www.imedea.uib.es/jspecies) was 98.5% between the two genomes, corroborating that they belong to the same species. The closest published \textit{Mycobacterium} genome based on ANiB is that of \textit{M. septicum} (DSM-44393) (ANiB, 87%); however, the contigs were ordered with \textit{Mauve} (6) using the \textit{Mycobacterium} sp. strain MCS (accession no. NC_008146) genome assembly as reference guide, since it was the closest one (ANiB, 76.5%) with a fully complete genome. In addition, the difference to the 0.2 Mb in genome size, genome annotation using the RAST engine (7) also revealed differences in the gene numbers. Manresensis and DSM-45070 were predicted to have 5,716 and 5,953 protein-coding genes, respectively. We mapped sequence reads from Manresensis to the DSM-45070 genome and vice versa using the Burrows-Wheeler aligner (BWA) (8) to identify the segments unique to each genome. Using this strategy, we found Manresensis to have 3.7% of its genome without homology in DSM-45070 and 6.7% of the DSM-45070 genome without homology in Manresensis. An analysis of the gene contents of these stretches revealed 144 genes unique to Manresensis and 373 genes unique to DSM-45070, which might explain the distinct phenotypes we observed between the strains.
**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** The whole-genome assemblies of *M. setense* DSM-45070T and *M. setense* strain Manresensis have been deposited in DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under accession numbers JTJW00000000 and JTLZ00000000, respectively. The versions described in this paper are JTJW01000000 and JTLZ01000000, respectively.

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