Draft Genome Sequences of Seven Thermophilic Spore-Forming Bacteria Isolated from Foods That Produce Highly Heat-Resistant Spores, Comprising *Geobacillus* spp., *Caldibacillus debilis*, and *Anoxybacillus flavithermus*

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Here, we report the draft genomes of five strains of *Geobacillus* spp., one *Caldibacillus debilis* strain, and one draft genome of *Anoxybacillus flavithermus*, all thermophilic spore-forming Gram-positive bacteria.

**Received 27 January 2016 Accepted 17 March 2016 Published 5 May 2016**


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**T**hermophilic spore-forming bacteria typically grow at temperatures above 45°C and produce spores that are highly resistant to environmental insults, including high temperatures. Thermophilic spore-formers are encountered in a range of different environments (1) and their spores may be able to survive intense heat treatments, including commercial food sterilization processes used for canning and ultra-high-temperature processes applied in the manufacturing of liquid foods. Spores that survive such heat treatments may subsequently germinate, and subsequent growth may result in food spoilage (2–4). Here, we sequenced the genomes of five strains of *Geobacillus* spp. (G. *toebii*, *G. stearothermophilus*, and *Geobacillus* sp.), one strain of *Anoxybacillus flavithermus*, and one strain of *Caldibacillus debilis*. The genome sequences of these strains can provide information on the thermophilic lifestyle of these strains and on the ability of the strains to form spores with high-level heat resistance (5).

The seven strains were grown overnight in 10 ml brain heart infusion broth (Difco) at 55°C. Cultures were 100-fold diluted, cultivated at 55°C, and harvested by centrifugation (5,000 relative centrifugal force) at the exponential growth phase. Total DNA was isolated as described previously (5). The isolated DNA was sheared to 500-bp fragments in the Covaris (KBioscience) ultrasound device; a next-generation sequencing library was prepared using the paired-end NEB NextGen library preparation kit. The libraries were 101-bp paired-end sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq2000 by multiplexing 12 samples per flow cell. Draft genome sequences of all strains were assembled *de novo* using Velvet (6). The genomes were annotated using the RAST server (7). Scaffolds were mapped on the closest genome according to RAST, using CONTIGuator (8). Potential bacteriocin gene clusters were identified using BAGEL3 (9) in strains B4109, B4113, B4114, and B4119. Finally, InterProScan (10) was used to extend protein annotations.

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** The genome sequences of the seven thermophilic spore-forming strains have been deposited as whole-genome shotgun projects at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession numbers listed in Table 1.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank the NGS sequence facility of the University Medical Center of Groningen (UMCG) for performing the sequencing of the strains. We thank TIFN for contributing to the funding of the project.

**TABLE 1 Genome features and GenBank accession numbers of the strains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Source of isolation</th>
<th>BioProject no.</th>
<th>Accession no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>B4109</td>
<td><em>Geobacillus stearothermophilus</em></td>
<td>Pea soup</td>
<td>PRJNA270597</td>
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<td>B4110</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Geobacillus stearothermophilus</em></td>
<td>Buttermilk powder</td>
<td>PRJNA270597</td>
<td>LQYV00000000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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May/June 2016 Volume 4 Issue 3 e00105-16 Genome Announcements genomeasm.org
REFERENCES