

Whole-Genome Sequence of *Cupriavidus* sp. Strain BIS7, a Heavy-Metal-Resistant Bacterium

Kar Wai Hong,^a Dinaiz a/I Thinakaran,^a Han Ming Gan,^b Wai-Fong Yin,^a and Kok-Gan Chan^a

Division of Genetics and Molecular Biology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,^a and Science Vision SB, Selangor, Malaysia^b

***Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 is a Malaysian tropical soil bacterium that exhibits broad heavy-metal resistance [Co(II), Zn(II), Ni(II), Se(IV), Cu(II), chromate, Co(III), Fe(II), and Fe(III)]. It is particularly resistant to Fe(II), Fe(III), and Zn(II). Here we present the assembly and annotation of its genome.**

Cupriavidus is a member of the *Burkholderiaceae*, which is well known for its heavy-metal resistance (7, 12) and diverse metabolic capabilities. *Cupriavidus* spp. inhabit diverse niches, including root nodule (2), soil (5), organic-chemical-contaminated soils (13), heavy-metal-contaminated water (10), and immunocompromised individuals (1). Here we present the genome of *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7, isolated from a Malaysian tropical soil sample. We sequenced the complete genome of *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 as a step toward understanding its heavy-metal resistance.

Genomic DNA of *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 was isolated using a QIAamp DNA minikit (Qiagen, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The quality of DNA was examined using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific) and Qubit 2.0 fluorometer (Life Technologies). Whole-genome sequencing of *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 was performed using an Illumina MiSeq personal sequencer (Illumina, Inc., CA). This resulted in 1,916,808 filtered reads, with approximately 108.25-fold coverage. The filtered reads were assembled *de novo* with CLC Genomics Workbench version 5.1 (CLC Bio, Denmark), which yielded 139 contigs, with a quality measurement of N_{50} of 104,523 bp. The resulting draft genome of *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 contains a total of 5,871,951 bp, and the GC content of this genome is 63.9%. Gene prediction was performed using Prodigal (version 2.60), and a total of 5,322 open reading frames (ORFs) were predicted (6). ORFs were further annotated by comparison with NCBI-NR and Blast2GO (3, 4). A total of 54 tRNA genes were predicted using tRNAscan-SE (version 1.21) (9). The draft genome contains 1 rRNA operon, 1 copy of 5S rRNA gene, 23S rRNA, and 16S rRNA gene each, as identified by using RNAmmer (8).

From the BLAST results, *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 possesses a number of proteins involved in heavy-metal resistance, such as CzcE [involved in Cd(II), Zn(II), and Co(III) resistance] (14) and ZntA [P-type ATPase involved in Zn(II), Cd(II), Tl(I), and Pb(II) resistance] (11). There are several putative proteins believed to contribute to the heavy-metal resistance of this bacterium. *Cupriavidus* sp. strain BIS7 possesses a unique mechanism of heavy-metal resistance; therefore, this bacterium has a great biotechnological potential in bioremediation of an area contaminated with heavy metals.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession number [ALOU00000000](https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.01608-12). The version described in this paper is the first version, [ALOU01000000](https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.01608-12).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by the High Impact Research Grant (A000001-50001; awarded to K.-G. Chan) from the University of Malaya, which is gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- Aydin B, et al. 2012. A case of newborn with community acquired pneumonia caused by *Cupriavidus pauculus*. *Tuberk. Toraks* 60:160–162.
- Barrett CF, Parker MA. 2006. Coexistence of *Burkholderia*, *Cupriavidus*, and *Rhizobium* sp. nodule bacteria on two *Mimosa* spp. in Costa Rica. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 72:1198–1206.
- Benson DA, Karsch-Mizrachi I, Lipman DJ, Ostell J, Wheeler DL. 2008. GenBank. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36:D25–D30.
- Conesa A, et al. 2005. Blast2GO: a universal tool for annotation, visualization and analysis in functional genomics research. *Bioinformatics* 21:3674–3676.
- Estrada-de Los Santos P, Martínez-Aguilar L, López-Lara IM, Caballero-Mellado J. 2012. *Cupriavidus alkaliphilus* sp. nov., a new species associated with agricultural plants that grow in alkaline soils. *Syst. Appl. Microbiol.* 35:310–314.
- Hyatt D, et al. 2010. Prodigal: prokaryotic gene recognition and translation initiation site identification. *BMC Bioinformatics* 11:119.
- Janssen PJ, et al. 2010. The complete genome sequence of *Cupriavidus metallidurans* strain CH34, a master survivalist in harsh and anthropogenic environments. *PLoS One* 5:e10433.
- Lagesen K, et al. 2007. RNAmmer: consistent and rapid annotation of ribosomal RNA genes. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 35:3100–3108.
- Lowe TM, Eddy SR. 1997. tRNAscan-SE: a program for improved detection of transfer RNA genes in genomic sequence. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:955–964.
- Mondal P, Majumder CB, Mohanty B. 2008. Treatment of arsenic contaminated water in a batch reactor by using *Ralstonia eutropha* MTCC 2487 and granular activated carbon. *J. Hazard Mater.* 153:588–599.
- Nies DH. 2003. Efflux-mediated heavy metal resistance in prokaryotes. *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.* 27:313–339.
- Pérez-Pantoja D, De la Iglesia R, Pieper DH, González B. 2008. Metabolic reconstruction of aromatic compounds degradation from the genome of the amazing pollutant-degrading bacterium *Cupriavidus necator* JMP134. *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.* 32:736–794.
- Slater H, Gouin T, Leigh MB. 2011. Assessing the potential for rhizoremediation of PCB contaminated soils in northern regions using native tree species. *Chemosphere* 84:199–206.
- Zoropogui A, Gambarelli S, Covès J. 2008. CzcE from *Cupriavidus metallidurans* CH34 is a copper-binding protein. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 365:735–739.

Received 29 August 2012 Accepted 31 August 2012

Address correspondence to Kok-Gan Chan, kokgan@um.edu.my.

Copyright © 2012, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

doi:10.1128/JB.01608-12