




# Draft Genome Sequence and *De Novo* Assembly of a *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* Isolate Collected from the Andean Region in Colombia

Pei-Ling Yu,<sup>a</sup> James C. Fulton,<sup>a</sup> Sandra L. Carmona,<sup>b</sup> Diana Burbano-David,<sup>b</sup> Luz Stella Barrero,<sup>b</sup> Jose C. Huguet-Tapia,<sup>a</sup> Jeremy T. Brawner,<sup>a</sup>  Mauricio Soto-Suarez<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Plant Pathology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA

<sup>b</sup>Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria (AGROSAVIA), Mosquera, Cundinamarca, Colombia

Pei-Ling Yu and James C. Fulton contributed equally to this work in terms of investigation, methodology, and formal analysis. However, Pei-Ling Yu was responsible for coordination of writing the original draft. For this reason, all coauthors determined this author order.

**ABSTRACT** We report a draft genome assembly of the causal agent of tomato vascular wilt, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* isolate 59, obtained from the Andean region in Colombia.

*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* is a soilborne fungus belonging to the *F. oxysporum* species complex (FOSC). *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* causes fusarium wilt in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), which often leads to significant yield losses (1, 2). *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* isolate 59 was isolated from root and stem tissue from a wilted tomato plant grown in the Andean region of Colombia (3). Isolate 59 was classified as *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* race 2, using PCR markers for phylogenetic analysis (3).

For whole-genome sequencing, fungal hyphae from a 6-day-old culture (Czapek-Dox medium) were collected and lyophilized overnight. High-molecular-weight (HMW) DNA was extracted using a modified phenol-chloroform/isoamyl alcohol method (4). For Nanopore sequencing, a library was prepared using the ligation sequencing kit

**TABLE 1** Comparison of assembly statistics of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* isolates

| Characteristic           | Data for <i>F. oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i> strain: |                                       |                                       |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                          | 59   | 4287                                  | 4287                                  |
| Accession no. (database) | PRJNA756266<br>(BioProject)                                    | GCF_000149955.1<br>(GenBank assembly) | GCA_003315725.1<br>(GenBank assembly) |
| Sequencing method        | Oxford Nanopore +<br>Illumina                                  | Sanger                                | PacBio + Illumina                     |
| Total length (Gbp)       | 5.36   | 6.1                                   | 5.39                                  |
| No. of contigs           | 361  | 1,362                                 | 504                                   |
| Coverage (×)             | 75.5   | 6.5                                   | 76                                    |
| Assembly size (Mb)       | 54.2   | 59.9                                  | 53.9                                  |
| Longest contig (bp)      | 6,457,141  |                                       | 5,700,000                             |
| % GC                     | 47.67  | 48.4                                  | 47.7                                  |
| Contig $N_{50}$ (bp)     | 3,035,620  | 95,416                                | 1,338,693                             |
| Contig $L_{50}$          | 7  | 184                                   | 11                                    |
| Complete BUSCOs (%)      | 99.60  | 97.70                                 | 99.90                                 |
| Total no. of BUSCOs      | 4,494  | 4,494                                 | 2,294                                 |
| No. of duplicate BUSCOs  | 37   | 40                                    | 34                                    |
| No. of fragmented BUSCOs | 0  | 24                                    | 1                                     |
| No. of missing BUSCOs    | 7  | 78                                    | 7                                     |
| Reference                | This study   | 15                                    | 14                                    |

**Editor** Antonis Rokas, Vanderbilt University

**Copyright** © 2022 Yu et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

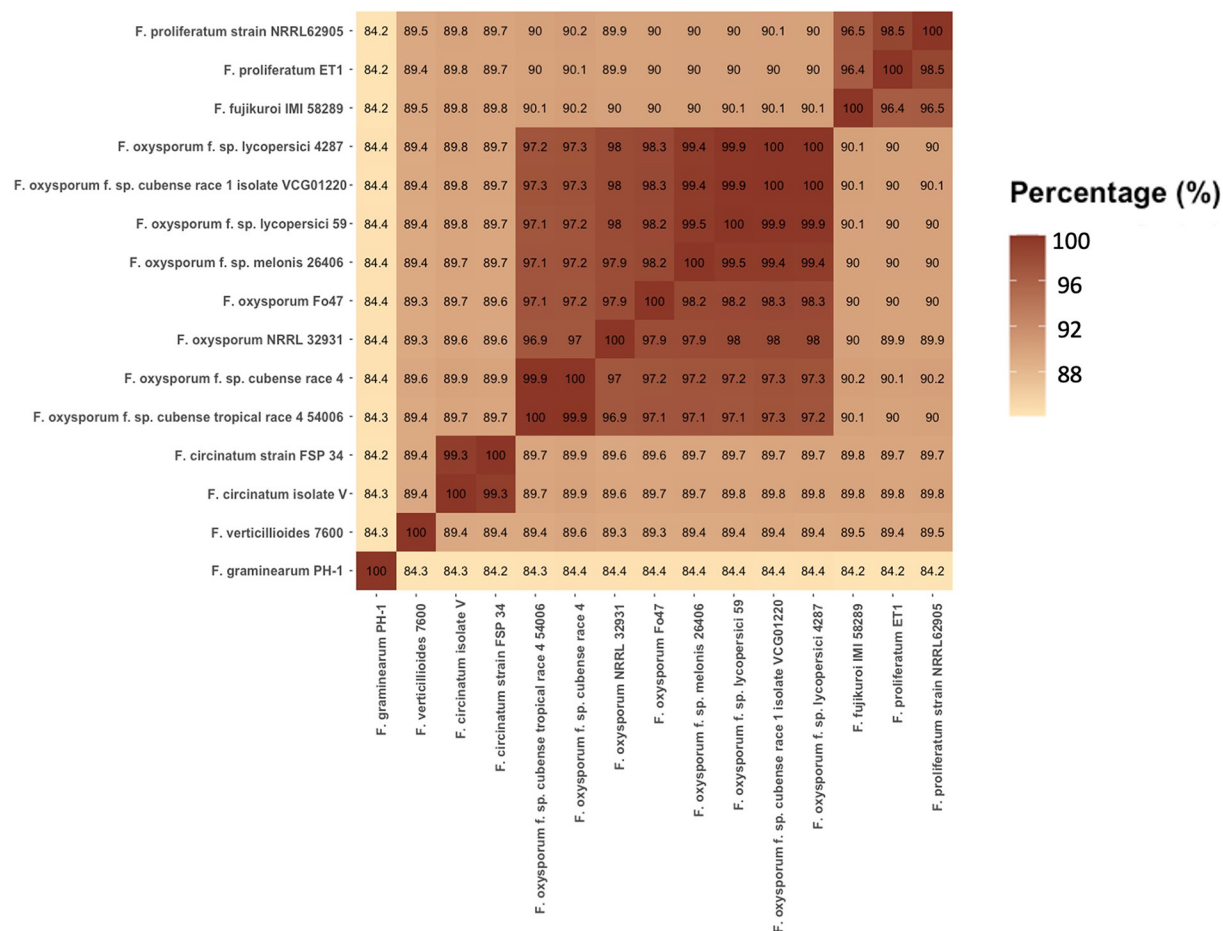
Address correspondence to Mauricio Soto-Suarez, msoto@agrosavia.co.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Received** 26 October 2021

**Accepted** 5 December 2021

**Published** 6 January 2022



**FIG 1** Heatmap table of the average nucleotide identity (ANI) values generated from a pairwise comparison of 15 *Fusarium* isolates. An ANI score greater than 95% between two genomes indicates that they are the same species. The genomes of the *Fusarium* isolates were downloaded from NCBI: *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* race 4 (GenBank accession number [GCA\\_000350365.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_000350365.1)), *F. circinatum* strain FSP 34 ([GCA\\_000497325.3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_000497325.3)), *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *melonis* 26406 ([GCA\\_002318975.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_002318975.1)), *F. oxysporum* Fo47 ([GCA\\_013085055.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_013085055.1)), *F. circinatum* isolate V ([GCA\\_013168815.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_013168815.1)), *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* race 1 isolate VCG01220 ([GCA\\_016802225.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_016802225.1)), *F. proliferatum* strain NRRL62905 ([GCA\\_900029915.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_900029915.1)), *F. verticillioides* 7600 ([GCF\\_000149555.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCF_000149555.1)), *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* 4287 ([GCA\\_003315725.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCA_003315725.1)), *F. graminearum* PH-1 ([GCF\\_000240135.3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCF_000240135.3)), *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* tropical race 4 strain 54006 ([GCF\\_000260195.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCF_000260195.1)), *F. oxysporum* NRRL 32931 ([GCF\\_000271745.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCF_000271745.1)), *F. proliferatum* ET1 ([GCF\\_900067095.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCF_900067095.1)), *F. fujikuroi* IMI 58289 ([GCF\\_900079805.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/GCF_900079805.1)).

(SQK-LSK109) according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Oxford Nanopore Technologies, Oxford, UK) using 1 μg HMW DNA. The long-fragment buffer (LFB) supplied in the kit was used to enrich long DNA fragments of >3 kb. An R9.4.1 flow cell (Oxford Nanopore Technologies) was loaded and run for 24 h. Base calling was performed using Guppy version 4.0.21 within MinKNOW (Oxford Nanopore Technologies). Illumina sequencing was performed using a fungal sample collected as previously described. Total DNA was isolated using the cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) protocol (5). DNA (350 ng/μL) was used for library preparation with the Nextera DNA Flex library preparation kit in dual index format (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The library was sequenced in paired-end format on the Illumina HiSeq 4000 sequencing system (Macrogen, South Korea).

The quality of the Nanopore and Illumina reads was assessed via NanoPlot version 1.30.1 (6) and FastQC version 11.7 (<http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc/>), respectively. A total of 1,742,231 raw reads were generated from the Nanopore sequencing. Approximately 16 million 151-bp paired-end reads were obtained from the Illumina sequencing. The resulting long reads were first processed using Porechop version 0.2.4 to divide chimeric sequences (<https://github.com/rwick/Porechop>) (7); then, the reads were

filtered by length and quality using Filtlong version 0.2.0 (<https://github.com/rwick/Filtlong>). The  $N_{50}$  length of the Nanopore reads was 9,569 kbp. A total of 885,847 filtered reads were assembled using the *de novo* long-read assembler Shasta version 0.1.0 (8). The sequenced short reads were processed by first removing residual adapters and poor quality reads using Trim Galore version 0.6.5 ([https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/trim\\_galore/](https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/trim_galore/)). Reads shorter than 100 bp were filtered using the FASTX-Toolkit version 0.0.14 (fastx\_trimmer; [http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx\\_toolkit](http://hannonlab.cshl.edu/fastx_toolkit)). The *de novo* assembly Nanopore and Illumina reads were polished using Racon version 1.4.13 (9) and Pilon (10), respectively. Whole-genome assembly was carried out using a hybrid *de novo* assembly approach, incorporating Nanopore long reads and Illumina short reads.

A summary of assembly statistics was generated using BMap version 38.90 (11), and the assembly completeness was evaluated using the Benchmarking Universal Single-Copy Orthologs (BUSCO) version 4.0.6 software (12) (Table 1). PYANI version 0.2.10 was used to calculate the average nucleotide identity (ANI) and relatedness measures of whole-genome comparisons among *Fusarium* species (13) (Fig. 1). The draft assembly (combining long reads and Illumina short reads) has a total size of 54.2 Mb and a coverage of approximately 75.5 $\times$ . The completeness of the assembly was calculated using BUSCO with the Hypocreales\_odb10 lineage gene data set; the analysis showed that 4,441 out of 4,494 BUSCO markers were found, and only a few duplicated or missing BUSCO orthologs were identified (Table 1).

The results of this study will contribute to building a more robust phylogenetic framework that will guide inquiries concerning the evolution of important traits in the FOSC group.

**Data availability.** The described genome assembly is available in GenBank under BioProject accession number [PRJNA756266](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA756266). The Illumina and Oxford Nanopore reads are deposited at the Sequence Read Archive (SAR) under accession numbers [SRX11976571](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRX11976571) and [SRX11976570](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRX11976570), respectively. *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* strain 59 was registered in the National Collections Registry (RNC129) and was collected under AGROSAVIA permit framework number 1466 from 2014, updated by resolution 04039 on 19 July 2018.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was funded by (i) Colombian Ministry of Agriculture grant number 1000941 (TV19) under a collaborative project with Universidad de los Andes, (ii) the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agriculture and Food Research Initiative grant FLA-PLP-006039, and (iii) the Research Office of the University of Florida's Institute for Food and Agricultural Science.

## REFERENCES

- FAOSTAT. Crops and livestock products. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>. Accessed 22 September 2021.
- Srinivas C, Nirmala Devi D, Narasimha Murthy K, Mohan CD, Lakshmeesha TR, Singh B, Kalagatur NK, Niranjana SR, Hashem A, Alqarawi AA, Tabassum B, Abd Allah EF, Chandra Nayaka S. 2019. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* causal agent of vascular wilt disease of tomato: biology to diversity—a review. Saudi J Biol Sci 26:1315–1324. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sjbs.2019.06.002>.
- Carmona SL, Burbano-David D, Gómez MR, Lopez W, Ceballos N, Castaño-Zapata J, Simbaqueba J, Soto-Suárez M. 2020. Characterization of pathogenic and nonpathogenic *Fusarium oxysporum* isolates associated with commercial tomato crops in the Andean region of Colombia. Pathogens 9:70. <https://doi.org/10.3390/pathogens9010070>.
- Chavarro-Carrero EA, Vermeulen JP, Torres D, Usami T, Schouten HJ, Bai Y, Seidl MF, Thomma BPHJ. 2021. Comparative genomics reveals the *in planta*-secreted *Verticillium dahliae* Av2 effector protein recognized in tomato plants that carry the V2 resistance locus. Environ Microbiol 23:1941–1958. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1462-2920.15288>.
- Griffith GW, Shaw DS. 1998. Polymorphisms in *Phytophthora infestans*: four mitochondrial haplotypes are detected after PCR amplification of DNA from pure cultures or from host lesions. Appl Environ Microbiol 64:4007–4014. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.64.10.4007-4014.1998>.
- De Coster W, D'Hert S, Schultz DT, Cruts M, Van Broeckhoven C. 2018. NanoPack: visualizing and processing long-read sequencing data. Bioinformatics 34:2666–2669. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bty149>.
- Wick RR, Judd LM, Gorrie CL, Holt KE. 2017. Completing bacterial genome assemblies with multiplex MinION sequencing. Microb Genom 3:e000132. <https://doi.org/10.1099/mgen.0.000132>.
- Shafin K, Pesout T, Lorig-Roach R, Haukness M, Olsen HE, Bosworth C, Armstrong J, Tigyi K, Maurer N, Koren S, Sedlazeck FJ, Marschall T, Mayes S, Costa V, Zook JM, Liu KJ, Kilburn D, Sorensen M, Munson KM, Vollger MR, Monlong J, Garrison E, Eichler EE, Salama S, Haussler D, Green RE, Akeson M, Phillippy A, Miga KH, Carnevali P, Jain M, Paten B. 2020. Nanopore sequencing and the Shasta toolkit enable efficient *de novo* assembly of eleven human genomes. Nat Biotechnol 38:1044–1053. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-020-0503-6>.
- Vaser R, Sovic I, Nagarajan N, Sikic M. 2017. Fast and accurate *de novo* genome assembly from long uncorrected reads. Genome Res 27:737–746. <https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.214270.116>.
- Walker BJ, Abeel T, Shea T, Priest M, Abouelliel A, Sakthikumar S, Cuomo

- CA, Zeng Q, Wortman J, Young SK, Earl AM. 2014. Pilon: an integrated tool for comprehensive microbial variant detection and genome assembly improvement. *PLoS One* 9:e112963. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112963>.
11. Bushnell B. 2014. BBLMap: a fast, accurate, splice-aware aligner. LBNL-7065E. LBNL, Berkeley, CA.
  12. Simão FA, Waterhouse RM, Ioannidis P, Kriventseva EV, Zdobnov EM. 2015. BUSCO: assessing genome assembly and annotation completeness with single-copy orthologs. *Bioinformatics* 31:3210–3212. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btv351>.
  13. Pritchard L, Glover RH, Humphris S, Elphinstone JG, Toth IK. 2016. Genomics and taxonomy in diagnostics for food security: soft-rotting enterobacterial plant pathogens. *Anal Methods* 8:12–24. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C5AY02550H>.
  14. Ayhan DH, López-Díaz C, Di Pietro A, Ma L-J. 2018. Improved assembly of reference genome *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* strain Fol4287. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 7:e00910-18. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00910-18>.
  15. Ma L-J, Van der Does HC, Borkovich KA, Coleman JJ, Daboussi MJ, Di Pietro A, Dufresne M, Freitag M, Grabherr M, Henrissat B, Houterman PM, Kang S, Shim W-B, Woloshuk C, Xie X, Xu J-R, Antoniw J, Baker SE, Bluhm BH, Breakspear A, Brown DW, Butchko RAE, Chapman S, Coulson R, Coutinho PM, Danchin EGJ, Diener A, Gale LR, Gardiner DM, Goff S, Hammond-Kosack KE, Hilburn K, Hua-Van A, Jonkers W, Kazan K, Kodira CD, Koehrsen M, Kumar L, Lee Y-H, Li L, Manners JM, Miranda-Saavedra D, Mukherjee M, Park G, Park J, Park S-Y, Proctor RH, Regev A, Ruiz-Roldan MC, et al. 2010. Comparative genomics reveals mobile pathogenicity chromosomes in *Fusarium*. *Nature* 464:367–373. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08850>.