



HAL
open science

Complete Circular Genome Sequences of Three *Bacillus cereus* Group Strains Isolated from Positive Blood Cultures from Preterm and Immunocompromised Infants Hospitalized in France

Mariem Ben Khedher, Fredrik Nindo, Alicia Chevalier, Stephane Bonacorsi, Gregory Dubourg, Florence Fenollar, Florence Casagrande, Romain Lotte, Laurent Boyer, Armel Gallet, et al.

► To cite this version:

Mariem Ben Khedher, Fredrik Nindo, Alicia Chevalier, Stephane Bonacorsi, Gregory Dubourg, et al.. Complete Circular Genome Sequences of Three *Bacillus cereus* Group Strains Isolated from Positive Blood Cultures from Preterm and Immunocompromised Infants Hospitalized in France. *Microbiology Resource Announcements*, 2021, 10 (41), pp.e00597-21. 10.1128/MRA.00597-21 . hal-03400409

HAL Id: hal-03400409

<https://hal.univ-cotedazur.fr/hal-03400409>

Submitted on 25 Oct 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Complete Circular Genome Sequences of Three *Bacillus cereus* Group Strains Isolated from Positive Blood Cultures from Preterm and Immunocompromised Infants Hospitalized in France

Mariam Ben Khedher,^{a,b,c} Fredrik Nindo,^{a,b,c} Alicia Chevalier,^{a,d}  Stéphane Bonacorsi,^{e,f} Gregory Dubourg,^c  Florence Fenollar,^c Florence Casagrande,^g Romain Lotte,^{a,d} Laurent Boyer,^d Armel Gallet,^h  Jean-Marc Rolain,^c Olivier Croce,^b  Raymond Ruimy^{a,d}

^aBacteriology Laboratory, Archet 2 Hospital, CHU, University Côte d'Azur, Nice, France

^bInstitute for Research on Cancer and Aging of Nice (IRCAN), CNRS UMR 284, INSERM U1081, Université Côte d'Azur, Nice, France

^cAix Marseille University, IRD, AP-HM, MEPHI and IHU-Méditerranée Infection, Marseille, France

^dUniversité Côte d'Azur, INSERM U1065, C3M, Nice, France

^eIAME, UMR 1137, INSERM, Université de Paris, AP-HP, Paris, France

^fLaboratoire de Microbiologie, Hôpital Robert Debré, AP-HP, Paris, France

^gDepartment of Neonatal Reanimation, University Côte D'Azur, CHU de Nice, Nice, France

^hUniversité Côte d'Azur, CNRS, INRAE, ISA, UMR CNRS 7254/INRAE 1355/UCA, Sophia Antipolis, Nice, France

ABSTRACT We report here the complete genome sequences of three *Bacillus cereus* group strains isolated from blood cultures from premature and immunocompromised infants hospitalized in intensive care units in three French hospitals. These complete genome sequences were obtained from a combination of Illumina HiSeq X Ten short reads and Oxford Nanopore MinION long reads.

The *Bacillus cereus* group comprises 18 closely related valid species, including *B. cereus sensu stricto*, that can cause extradigestive human infections, which are particularly severe in immunocompromised or premature infants (1–3). Since 2019, the literature on bacteremia in premature neonates has reported an increase in *B. cereus* infections. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization–time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF) is widely used for bacterial identification, although its power of discrimination between closely related species is insufficient (4). Genome sequencing appears to be the best solution for proper identification. From 2013 to 2017, three strains identified as *B. cereus* based on MALDI-TOF were isolated from positive blood cultures from one immunocompromised infant and two premature infants hospitalized in intensive care units in three French hospitals. Colonies were obtained on 5% blood agar plates (Becton, Dickinson, Heidelberg, Germany) after incubation under an aerobic atmosphere at $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. Genomic DNA (gDNA) was extracted from pure colonies of the strains using a QIAamp DNA kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions, with the addition of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of lysozyme. Whole-genome sequencing (WGS) libraries were prepared according to the manufacturer's protocols for Illumina libraries. Briefly, 1 μg genomic DNA was randomly fragmented and purified. The fragments were then end repaired, followed by A-tailing and ligation of the Illumina adaptors. After size selection, several rounds of PCR amplification were performed to enrich the adapter-ligated DNA fragments. After purification, the qualified libraries were sequenced in 150-bp paired-end format using the HiSeq X Ten platform. For Nanopore sequencing, the gDNA was not sheared, and size selection was performed using a BluePippin instrument (Sage Scientific) of 10 to 50 kb. The Nanopore libraries were generated according to the manufacturer's instructions (genome DNA by ligation sequencing kit; SQK-LSK109). Sequencing was conducted using an R9.4.1 flow cell

Citation Ben Khedher M, Nindo F, Chevalier A, Bonacorsi S, Dubourg G, Fenollar F, Casagrande F, Lotte R, Boyer L, Gallet A, Rolain J-M, Croce O, Ruimy R. 2021. Complete circular genome sequences of three *Bacillus cereus* group strains isolated from positive blood cultures from preterm and immunocompromised infants hospitalized in France. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 10:e00597-21. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00597-21>.

Editor Julie C. Dunning Hotopp, University of Maryland School of Medicine

Copyright © 2021 Ben Khedher 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 Raymond Ruimy, ruimy.r@chu-nice.fr.

Received 23 June 2021

Accepted 24 September 2021

Published 14 October 2021

TABLE 1 Genomic characteristics and accession numbers of the bacterial isolates *Bacillus cereus* strain 18, *Bacillus luti* strain 7, and *Bacillus paranthracis* strain 20^a

Characteristic	Data for strain:		
	18	7	20
Bacterial species ^b	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	<i>Bacillus luti</i>	<i>Bacillus paranthracis</i>
MLST	ST74	ST24	ST26
Isolation date (yr/mo/day)	2013/08/11	2017/03/31	2016/07/04
Country: city	France: Nice	France: Paris	France: Marseille
BioSample accession no.	SAMEA8000806	SAMEA6854266	SAMEA6854265
GenBank assembly accession no.	GCA_905221555	GCA_905221595	GCA_903545225
GenBank accession no.	CAJNDP000000000	CAJNDR000000000	CAGVOV000000000
Total no. of reads (ONT)	118,533	258,028	252,077
Total no. of reads (Illumina)	9,041,928	8,831,560	8,955,974
Genome size (bp)	5,746,647	5,686,305	5,811,799
Topology	Circular	Circular	Circular
No. of full genome sequences (chromosome + plasmids)	1 + 6	1 + 3	1 + 4
N_{50} (bp)	5,318,884	5,469,117	5,275,862
G+C content (%)	35.3	35.5	35.4
Total no. of genes	5,911	5,761	5,963
No. of protein-coding genes	5,640	5,488	5,543
No. of rRNAs	42	42	42
No. of 5S, 23S, and 16S rRNAs	14	14	14

^aMLST, multilocus sequence type; ST, sequence type; ONT, Oxford Nanopore Technologies.

^bStrain identification by $\geq 96\%$ similarity or $\geq 70\%$ with digital DNA-DNA hybridization (dDDH; dDDH values of $>70\%$ are considered an indication that the tested organism belongs to a different species than the type strain[s] used as the reference[s]).

on a PromethION P48 instrument, and base calling was performed in real time using MinKNOW Core v3.6.8. An average read N_{50} value of 17,366 bp was obtained. The Illumina reads were trimmed using Trimmomatic v0.39 (5), and the final quality was manually checked using FastQ Screen v0.14 (6). The Nanopore reads were also filtered and trimmed using NanoLyse v1.2 and NanoFilt v2.6 (7), with a threshold quality score of 8. The sequencing depths for strains 18, 7, and 20 were, respectively, 17 \times , 20 \times , and 21 \times for Illumina and 86 \times , 24 \times , and 36 \times for Nanopore. The Illumina and Nanopore reads were then used as the input for a hybrid *de novo* genome assembly and circularization of the replicons using the Unicycler v04.9 pipeline (8) with default parameters. Manual finishing was performed based on similarity searches and synteny block detection using the Nanopore assembly sequence of each strain. Each of the 3 fully assembled genomes contains a single circular chromosome and plasmids (Table 1). They comprise, respectively, 5,746,647, 5,686,305, and 5,811,799 bases, with G+C contents of 35.3%, 35.5%, and 35.4%. Genome annotation was performed using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation pipeline v5.1 (9). The similarity was assessed by genomic comparison with the sequences (DNA-DNA hybridization) of type strains using the Genome-to Genome Distance Calculator (GGDC) Web server (<http://ggdc.dsmz.de/>). This work reveals the misidentification of *B. cereus* group species by MALDI-TOF and shows that several species are responsible for bacteremia in preterm infants.

Data availability. The three genome sequences and related metadata have been deposited in the GenBank database under accession numbers [CAJNDP000000000](#), [CAJNDR000000000](#), and [CAGVOV000000000](#) for strains 18, 7, and 20, respectively. The raw reads were deposited in the SRA database under accession numbers [SRR15372309](#), [SRR15372310](#), and [SRR15372308](#) (Illumina) and [SRR15372306](#), [SRR15372307](#), and [SRR15372305](#) (Oxford Nanopore Technologies; ONT), respectively, for strains 18, 7, and 20.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

M.B.K. and F.N. benefited from a Ph.D. and a postdoc grant, respectively, from the Fondation Méditerranée Infection, Marseille, France. This work was financed by the French government through the UCAJEDI Investments in the Future project managed by the National Research Agency (ANR), with the reference number ANR-15-IDEX-01.

REFERENCES

1. Bottone EJ. 2010. *Bacillus cereus*, a volatile human pathogen. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 23:382–398. <https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00073-09>.
2. Glasset B, Herbin S, Granier SA, Cavalié L, Lafeuille E, Guérin C, Ruimy R, Casagrande-Magne F, Levast M, Chautemps N, Decousser J-W, Belotti L, Pelloux I, Robert J, Brisabois A, Ramarao N. 2018. *Bacillus cereus*, a serious cause of nosocomial infections: epidemiologic and genetic survey. *PLoS One* 13:e0194346. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194346>.
3. Lotte R, Hérisse A-L, Berrouane Y, Lotte L, Casagrande F, Landraud L, Herbin S, Ramarao N, Boyer L, Ruimy R. 2017. Virulence analysis of *Bacillus cereus* isolated after death of preterm neonates, Nice, France, 2013. *Emerg Infect Dis* 23:845–848. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2305.161788>.
4. Manzulli V, Rondinone V, Buchicchio A, Serrecchia L, Cipolletta D, Fasanella A, Parisi A, Difato L, Iatarola M, Aceti A, Poppa E, Tolve F, Pace L, Petrucci F, Rovere ID, Raelle DA, Del Sambro L, Giangrossi L, Galante D. 2021. Discrimination of *Bacillus cereus* group members by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. *Microorganisms* 9:1202. <https://doi.org/10.3390/microorganisms9061202>.
5. Bolger AM, Lohse M, Usadel B. 2014. Trimmomatic: a flexible trimmer for Illumina sequence data. *Bioinformatics* 30:2114–2120. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu170>.
6. Wingett SW, Andrews S. 2018. FastQ Screen: a tool for multi-genome mapping and quality control. *F1000Res* 7:1338. <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.15931.2>.
7. 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>.
8. Wick RR, Judd LM, Gorrie CL, Holt KE. 2017. Unicycler: resolving bacterial genome assemblies from short and long sequencing reads. *PLoS Comput Biol* 13:e1005595. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005595>.
9. Tatusova T, DiCuccio M, Badretdin A, Chetvernin V, Nawrocki EP, Zaslavsky L, Lomsadze A, Pruitt KD, Borodovsky M, Ostell J. 2016. NCBI prokaryotic genome annotation pipeline. *Nucleic Acids Res* 44:6614–6624. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkw569>.