



Draft Genome Sequence of *Rhodococcus opacus* Strain 04-OD7, Which Can Mobilize Phosphate

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ABSTRACT *Rhodococcus opacus* strain 04-OD7 (=CCTCC AB 2017148) is a Gram-positive bacterium showing inorganic phosphate solubilization capacity for the first time in the genus *Rhodococcus*. We present here the draft genome description of *R. opacus* 04-OD7 along with multiple phosphorus (P) mobilization-related genes, supporting its inorganic phosphate solubilization.

The actinomycete genus *Rhodococcus* belongs to the family *Nocardiaceae*, and its number of species has increased dramatically in the last decade (67 species and 57 type strains at the time of this writing, <https://www.ezbiocloud.net/>, February 2018). *R. opacus* was commonly seen with lipophilic accumulation ability (1, 2) and even with benzene tolerance (3); however, the phosphate (P) mobilization ability has not been reported before. *R. opacus* strain 04-OD7 was previously isolated from a fertilized soil sample from an agricultural field in Hailun, China (47°26'N, 126°38'E), and its calcium phosphate solubilization capacity reached $39.18 \pm 6.08 \mu\text{g liter}^{-1}$ after 96 h of cultivation in Pikovskaya (PVK) medium (4) at 30°C with several organic acid exudations. This strain is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, and pink-pigmented bacterium. In this study, the draft genome of *R. opacus* strain 04-OD was characterized.

R. opacus strain 04-OD7 was grown in PVK liquid medium, and the genomic DNA was extracted using a genomic DNA extraction kit for bacteria (BioTeke, Beijing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Then, the genome was pair end sequenced using the Illumina HiSeq 2000 platform (Novogene, Tianjin, China). *De novo* assembly was performed by SOAPdenovo version 2.01 (5), obtaining 217 contigs with an N_{50} contig length of 112,778 bp. Genome annotations were carried out using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (6). The predicted coding DNA sequences (CDSs) were translated into amino acid sequences and submitted to the BLAST, GenBank, Swiss-Prot, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG), Cluster of Orthologous Groups of proteins (COG), and Gene Ontology (G) databases for further analysis.

The draft genome of *R. opacus* strain 04-OD7 comprises 9,322,710 nucleotides with an average G+C content of 64.47%. A total of 8,884 genes were predicted, of which, 8,407 (94.63%) protein-coding genes, 107 RNA genes (1.20%), and 6,484 functional genes (72.99%) were assigned. Based on COG database alignment, 633, 460, and 875 genes were assigned with amino acid, carbohydrate, and lipid transport and metabolism, respectively. The genome of *R. opacus* strain 04-OD7 contains genes for exopolyphosphatase (*ppx*), polyphosphate kinase (*ppk*), alkaline phosphatase synthesis re-

Received 1 May 2018 Accepted 1 May 2018 Published 7 June 2018

Citation Zheng B-X, Zhang H-K, Ding K. 2018. Draft genome sequence of *Rhodococcus opacus* strain 04-OD7, which can mobilize phosphate. Genome Announc 6:e00494-18. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00494-18>.

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sponse regulator (*phoP*), alkaline phosphatase D (*phoD*), and pyrroloquinoline-quinone synthase (PQQ)-dependent glucose dehydrogenase (*pqq-gdh*, GenBank accession number PQP26070), which were all included in the P mobilization and cycles in the environment. By prediction using the alignment with the KEGG database, the coenzyme *pqqC* was also found. The secretion of gluconic acid and 2-keto-D-gluconic acid was considered an effective microbial pathway for enabling inorganic P solubilization (7). The genetic evidence shed light on the involvement of *pqq* operon genes (8, 9). The mutation of any one *pqq* gene would greatly reduce the P solubilizing capacity (10). Hence, *pqq-gdh* and *pqqC* would be promising candidates for inorganic P solubilization.

Accession number(s). The whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/ENA/GenBank under the accession number [PUIO00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/PUIO00000000). The version described in this paper is version PUIO01000000. The raw sequences were deposited in the Sequence Read Archive (SRA) under the accession number [SRR6785074](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRR6785074).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was financially supported by the Strategic Priority Research Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (grant XDB15020402), the Natural Science Foundation of China (grants 41771285, 41430858, and 41701299), and the National Key Research and Development Program of China (grant 2017YFD0200201).

We acknowledge Jian-Qiang Su (Institute of Urban Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences) and Yu Yan (College of Chemical Engineering, Huaqiao University) for their helpful suggestions.

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