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Swabs to genomes: a comprehensive workflow

The sequencing, assembly, and basic analysis of microbial genomes, once a painstaking and expensive undertaking, has become almost trivial for research labs with access to standard molecular biology and computational tools. However, there are a wide variety of options available for DNA library preparation and sequencing, and inexperience with bioinformatics can pose a significant barrier to entry for many who may be interested in microbial genomics. The objective of the present study was to design, test, troubleshoot, and publish a simple, comprehensive workflow from the collection of an environmental sample (a swab) to a published microbial genome; empowering even a lab or classroom with limited resources and bioinformatics experience to perform it.

Swabs to Genomes: A Comprehensive Workflow

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1 Introduction

Thanks to decreases in cost and difficulty, sequencing the genome of a microorganism is becoming a relatively common activity in many research and educational institutions. However, such microbial genome sequencing is still far from routine or simple. The objective of this work was to design, test, troubleshoot, and publish a comprehensive workflow for microbial genome sequencing, encompassing everything from culturing new organisms to depositing sequence data; enabling even a lab with limited resources and bioinformatics experience to perform it.

In the fall of 2011, our lab began a project with the goal of having undergraduate students generate genome sequences for microorganisms isolated from the “built environment”. The project focused on the built environment because it was part of the larger “microBEnet” (microbiology of the built environment network, www.microbe.net) effort. This project serves many purposes, including (1) engaging undergraduates in research on microbiology of the built environment, (2) generating “reference genomes” for microbes that are found in the built environment, and (3) providing a resource for educational activities on microbiology of the built environment. As part of this project, undergraduate students isolated and classified microbes, sequenced and assembled their genomes, submitted the genome sequences to databases housed by The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), and published the

genomes [29][7][23][17][12][26]. Despite the reduced cost of genome sequencing and the availability of diverse tools making many of the steps easier, (e.g. kits for library prep, relatively cheap sequencing, bioinformatics pipelines), there were still a significant number of stumbling blocks. Moreover, some portions of the project involve choosing between a wide variety of options (*e.g.*, choice of assembly program) which can create a large activation energy for a lab without a bioinformatician. Each option comes with its own advantages and disadvantages in terms of complexity, expense, computing power, time, and experience required. In this workflow, we describe an approach to genome sequencing that allows a researcher to go from a swab to a published paper. We used this workflow to process a novel *Tatumella* sp. isolate and publish the genome [19]. The data from every step of the workflow, using this *Tatumella* isolate, is available on Figshare [13]

The sequencing and *de novo* assembly of genomes has yielded enormous scientific insight revolutionizing a wide range of fields, from epidemiology to ecology. Our hope is that this workflow will help make this revolution more accessible to all scientists, as well as present educational opportunities for undergraduate researchers and classes.

There are several excellent resources that focus on smaller portions of this entire workflow. Examples include the Computational Genomics Pipeline [27] and a “Beginner’s guide to comparative bacterial genome analysis” [22]. Clarke et. al., 2014 describes a similar pipeline focused on human mitochondrial genomes [10].

2 General Notes on Bioinformatics

2.1 Command Line/Terminal Tutorial

This workflow is written assuming that the user is using a computer running Mac OS or Linux. It is also possible to carry out many of the computational parts of this workflow in a Windows environment but getting these steps to work in Windows is outside the scope of this project.

Some parts of this workflow require the user to provide text instructions for software programs by using a command line interface. While potentially intimidating to computer novices, the use of command line interfaces is sometimes necessary (*e.g.*, some programs do not have graphical interfaces) and is also sometimes much more efficient. To access the command line on a Mac open the Terminal program (the default location for this program is in the “Utilities” folder under “Applications”).

When this application is launched a new window will appear. This is known as a “terminal” or a “terminal window.” In the terminal window, you can interact with your computer without using a mouse. Many popular programs have a GUI (Graphical User Interface) but some programs used in this workflow will not. So, instead of double-clicking to make a program run, you will type a command in the terminal window. Throughout this tutorial, we will instruct you

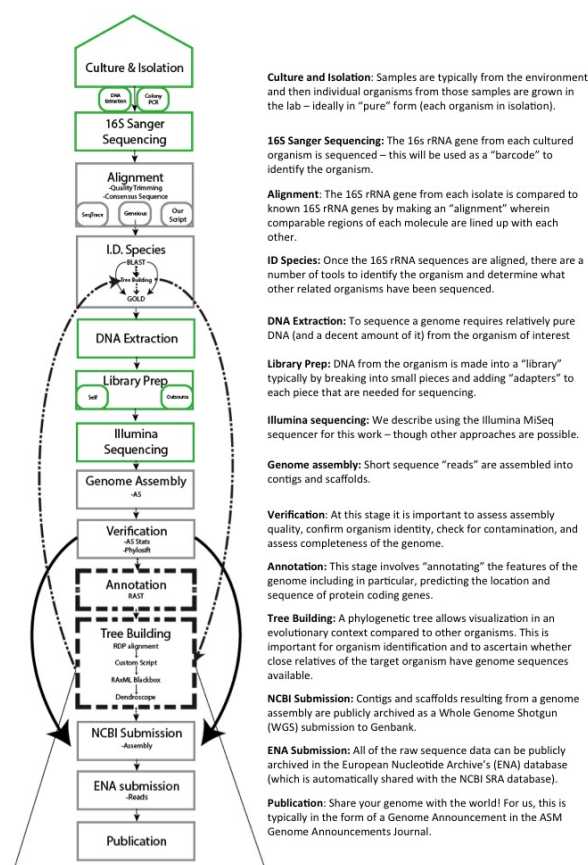


Figure 1: Figure 1: Overview of the workflow

to type commands, but copying and pasting them (when possible) will reduce the occurrence of typos. We will walk you through how to run all of the programs required for this workflow, but you must first acquire a basic familiarity with how to interact with your computer through the terminal window. Below is a list of commands that will be required to use this workflow. There are many tutorials available to help you get started.

For more information on operating in the terminal, check out this informative video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zRZT4nQP3sE>

And this interactive tutorial: <http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/>

77 2.2 Summary of commands and terms

78 \$ **ls** lists files and directories (folders). If left as just “ls” this command will list
79 the files and directories in your current location. If a “path” is added afterwards
80 (e.g., ls /usr) this command will list the files and directories in that location.

81 \$ **cd** use to change directories

82 \$ **cd ..** use to move up one directory

83 \$ **cd directory_name** use to move to that directory

84 \$ **cd ~** use to move to the home directory of the current user

85 \$ **grep “some pattern” file_name** displays lines that match the pattern
86 (contained within the quotes) for which you are searching. If a line contains the
87 same character multiple times it will only be displayed once.

88 \$ **grep -c “what you want to count” file_name** counts the number of
89 lines containing a specific character or sequence of characters

90 \$ **less file_name** view a file

91 A few quick definitions:

92 *command line* – the command line is where you type commands in a terminal
93 window

94 *script* – a computer program. Usually computer programs are called scripts
95 when they perform relatively simple functions that are limited in scope. Scripts
96 are typically only run from the command line

97 *directory* – a folder

98 *compile* - turning a human-readable file into a computer-executable program

99 2.3 Software updates

100 Software packages are updated with varying frequencies. Some such updates
101 will render the instructions offered here obsolete. When this occurs, you should
102 consult with the software manual for help. An internet search with a description
103 of the problem you are having may prove helpful. Another option is to email the
104 software developer; many are remarkably responsive. As a last resort, consult
105 with a colleague who is more comfortable with bioinformatics or computer pro-
106 gramming. It is customary to offer a small favor or gift. Most software updates
107 will require only minor modifications. For example, we might provide you with
108 instructions to type:

109 `./software_1.2.0/software.py`

110 but a more recent release might necessitate:

111 `./software_1.3.0/software.py`

112 3 General notes on molecular and microbiology

113 This workflow assumes a basic knowledge of molecular biology and sterile tech-
114 nique (methods for carrying out lab experiments without contamination from

115 living microorganisms). The starting point is the collection of microbes from
 116 a surface with a swab. We will cover the steps necessary to take a sample
 117 through plating, dilution streaking, overnight growth, creating a glycerol stock,
 118 16S rDNA PCR, and preparation for Sanger sequencing to determine the identity
 119 of your bacterial or archaeal isolate.

120 Throughout the “Isolation” section we refer frequently to “media” and “culture
 121 media”. This is in reference to the type of substrate (sometimes liquid,
 122 sometimes a gel like material such as agar) used to grow microbes in the lab.
 123 The choice of media will depend on the goals of the particular project. Some
 124 factors to consider when selecting media and conditions for growth include:

- 125 1. What type of organism do you want to isolate?
- 126 2. Are there types of organisms (*e.g.*, pathogens) that you would prefer not
 127 to isolate? For example, swabbing people and growing samples on blood
 128 agar at 37 °C will often result in the isolation of pathogens.
- 129 3. How much time is available for growth and isolation?
 - 130 • growth rates differ both between organisms (*e.g.*, species 1 versus
 131 species 2) and also in different conditions for the same organisms
 132 (*e.g.*, species 1 at 20 °C vs. 37 °C)
 - 133 • for many microbes there is an “optimal growth temperature” (OGT -
 134 the temperature at which it grows best) but the OGT varies between
 135 species
 - 136 • you will be able to isolate a greater diversity of organisms if you allow
 137 a long time for slow-growing organisms to grow
- 138 4. What types of equipment are available to you?
 - 139 • if an organism grows most happily at 37 °C, then you will need to have
 140 an incubator and shaker available at that temperature.

141 For our previous work we have simply used a rich media such as lysogeny
 142 broth (LB) and growth at either room temperature or 37 °C.

143 4 A brief introduction to phylogeny and system- 144 atics.

145 In order to identify to which organism a 16S rDNA sequence belongs, as well as
 146 to provide an evolutionary context for your organism of interest, we recommend
 147 inferring a phylogenetic tree to compare the new 16S rDNA sequence to other
 148 16S rDNA sequences (see Section 11). Building such a phylogenetic tree is
 149 (relatively speaking) the easy part. Intelligent interpretation of the tree will
 150 require an investment of time, similar to the investment required to learn the
 151 basics of UNIX. Fortunately, there are a number of resources available for this

152 purpose. We recommend this online tutorial or this paper by Baldauf [5] Here
153 we provide a brief introduction to phylogenetic trees.

154 A phylogenetic tree is a diagram representing a model of evolutionary rela-
155 tionships. Phylogenetic trees have three main components: taxa, branches, and
156 nodes. These are defined below:

- 157 • **Taxon**. An individual or grouping of individuals. This could be individual
158 sequences, species, families, phyla, etc. For phylogenetic analyses, the taxa
159 that are drawn at the tips of branches are sometimes referred to as “leaves”
160 on the tree.
- 161 • **Branch** A representation of the evolution of a taxon over time (sometimes
162 also known as an evolutionary lineage). There are three main types of
163 branches in a tree. Terminal branches are those that lead to the tips or
164 leaves in the tree. Internal branches connect branches to each other. And
165 the root branch, also known as the root of the tree, is the branch that
166 leads from the base of the tree to the first node in the tree.
- 167 • **Node** These are the points where individual branches end. In the internal
168 parts of a phylogenetic tree, single branches can “split” producing multiple
169 descendant branches. The point are which the branches split is known as
170 an internal node. If a branch ends at a taxon, the end point is known as
171 a “terminal node”.

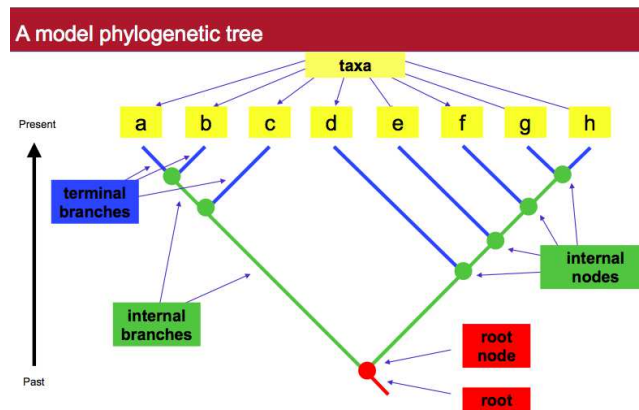


Figure 2: -A model phylogenetic tree showing nodes, branches and taxa

172 4.1 Some other information to know about trees.

- 173 • **Branch rotation**. Each node in a tree can be rotated/spun around
174 without changing the meaning of the tree. This is known as “branch

rotation”.

- **Clade.** A group of organisms consisting of a single node and all the descendants of that node in a tree and nothing else.
- **Monophyletic group.** A clade.
- **Most recent common ancestor** of a group of taxa. A node in a tree where, going back in time, all of the branches leading up to the taxa in the group join together.
- **Bootstrapping.** A statistical method used to measure how much a particular part of a phylogenetic tree is supported by all the data being used.
- **Ingroup.** The group of taxa being studied.
- **Outgroup.** A taxon that separated in an evolutionary tree prior to the existence of the most recent common ancestor of the ingroup.

5 Isolation

This section will take you through the basics of isolating, culturing, and storing your organism.

5.1 Swab

Using a sterile cotton swab, wipe (*i.e.*, “swab”) the area you intend to sample for 10 to 15 seconds, as if you were trying to clean the area. Try to rotate the swab to ensure that all sides touch the surface.

5.2 Plate

Gently (so as not to break the agar surface) rub, *i.e.*, “streak” the swab across the entire surface of an agar plate. Be sure to rotate the swab as you are doing so to ensure that all sides of the swab make contact with the plate. Incubate the plate at the desired temperature (in our case, usually 37°C or room temperature) for 1-3 days.

5.3 Dilution Streak (streaking for individual colonies) x2

After incubation, choose desired colonies (we typically attempt to maximize the diversity of colony morphologies) and dilution streak them onto individual plates. Dilution streaking involves a spreading out a chosen colony such that single colonies grow on a new plate (details can be easily found online).

After growth to visible colonies, repeat the dilution streaking to help ensure purity of the culture. Some organisms will only grow in tight association with others, and a mixed culture will prove difficult to classify (because there will be more than one 16S rDNA sequence amplified and sequenced) and difficult to assemble.

210 5.4 Liquid Culture

211 After the second dilution streaking, a liquid culture is needed both for long-term
212 storage and for DNA extraction. Transfer a single colony from each dilution
213 streak plate into 5 mls of culture media and grow for 1-3 days until cloudy.
214 Once the liquid culture is ready, prepare a 10% final concentration glycerol
215 stock for long-term storage at -80°C from 1-2 ml of the sample.

216 6 16S rDNA Sequencing and Analysis (Organ- 217 ism Identification)

218 Following the second dilution streaking, the organisms need to be identified, or
219 classified. This is accomplished by determining and then analyzing the DNA
220 sequence of the 16S rRNA gene. In this section, we describe how the sequence
221 of this gene is determined and readied for analysis. The general outline is as
222 follows: DNA extraction, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of the
223 16S rRNA gene, and sequencing of the resulting PCR product using a method
224 originally developed by Fred Sanger and now known as Sanger sequencing [34].
225 There are multiple approaches one can take to these steps. For example, the
226 PCR reaction needs DNA from the organisms of interest. That DNA can come
227 directly from a liquid culture of the organism (when this is used for PCR this
228 is known as direct PCR). Alternatively, one can take a liquid culture and then
229 isolate the DNA from that culture and use the purified DNA as material for the
230 PCR. This adds an extra step to the process - a step known as DNA extraction
231 (see below.) Direct PCR significantly decreases the amount of work needed
232 for preparation, but it can yield poorer results, both in terms of PCR success
233 and resultant sequence quality. However, we recommend direct PCR when
234 screening a large number of samples. DNA extraction can then be used for any
235 recalcitrant samples. DNA extraction is significantly more work, but it often
236 generates better Sanger sequences allowing for more accurate identification.

237 6.1 DNA Extraction

238 There are a number of different options for DNA isolation and which one should
239 be used depends on many factors including available equipment, experience,
240 and cost. A standard approach in microbiology involves the use of phenol and
241 chloroform extraction followed by ethanol precipitation, and any number of
242 protocols for this approach can be found in books, articles and on the internet.
243 A common alternative approach is to use a commercially available kit - there
244 are many advantages to such kits - notably ease and lack of toxic chemicals. A
245 disadvantage of kits is that they typically are more expensive per sample than
246 other approaches (especially if one is only doing a few samples since most kits
247 include materials for a minimum of 50 samples). For most projects, we use kits
248 - typically the Promega-Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit.

249 Follow the protocol or kit instructions provided by the manufacturer and
250 then proceed to “PCR reaction” below.

251 **6.2 Direct PCR (if not extracting DNA)**

252 Centrifuge 1 ml of the overnight culture until the cells form a pellet at the
253 bottom of the tube (about 5 minutes at 10,000 g), pour off the liquid on top
254 (the supernatant) and resuspend the pellet in 100 μ l of sterile DNAase-free
255 water. Incubate the samples at 100°C for 10 minutes to help lyse the cells. Use
256 the resulting solution as the template in the PCR reaction below.

257 **6.3 PCR reaction**

258 This reaction uses the 27F (AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG) and 1391R (GACGGGCG-
259 GTGTGTRCA) primers which amplify a near full-length bacterial (and many
260 archaeal) 16S rRNA gene. Our lab uses standard PCR reagents (Qiagen or
261 Kappa), with an annealing temperature of 54°C and an extension at 72°C of
262 90 seconds. Do not forget to include positive (any sample containing bacterial
263 genomic DNA that you have successfully amplified before) and negative (*e.g.*,
264 replace DNA with water) controls.

265 After PCR is completed, confirm the PCR reaction worked by agarose gel
266 electrophoresis, all controls behaved as expected, and that you have DNA frag-
267 ments of the correct size (~1350bp).

268 **6.4 Submit Samples for Sequencing**

269 Very few single-researcher labs currently have the capacity to do Sanger sequenc-
270 ing. However, there are a number of DNA sequencing facilities (commercial and
271 academic) that provide Sanger sequencing services for researchers. They will
272 handle as little as a single sample, or will allow you to submit an unlimited
273 number of samples, typically arrayed in 96-well plates. You will typically pro-
274 vide both your PCR product as well as primers for sequencing (typically, the
275 same primers used for PCR are used for sequencing). To get the most data,
276 do not forget to request forward (*e.g.*, using primer 27F) and reverse (*e.g.*, us-
277 ing primer 1391R) reactions for each sample. Each facility will have its own
278 guidelines concerning DNA and primer concentration. Our lab uses the UC
279 Davis Sequencing Facility. If an internet search does not reveal the presence of
280 a Sequencing Facility near you, most sequencing centers will allow you to ship
281 samples to them for sequencing.

282 **6.5 Sanger Sequence Processing**

283 The end product of Sanger sequencing is the production of sequences (reads)
284 for each sample submitted. Upon receiving Sanger reads from a sequencing
285 facility, typically via e-mail, it is necessary to do some pre-processing before
286 they can be analyzed. These steps include quality trimming the reads, reverse

287 complementing the reverse sequence, aligning the reads, generating a consensus
 288 sequence, and converting to FASTA format. Note - there are dozens of different
 289 formats used for sequence information. FASTA format is one of the simplest. In
 290 the FASTA format a sequence file is given a name in one line (the name follows
 291 the character '>') and then the sequence information is in the following lines.
 292 There are very limited options for free software that allow the user to perform
 293 these steps.

294 In this workflow we recommend using an automated pipeline available at the
 295 Ribosomal Database Project [14] if working with a large number of sequences.
 296 This pipeline only provides a rough view, since it doesn't complement or align
 297 the reads, it simply quality trims them and outputs the data in a format that
 298 can be fed directly to the BLAST program at NCBI [3]. This will at least give an
 299 idea of which genera, and sometimes which species, to which each sequence can
 300 be classified. We then recommend processing samples of interest using SeqTrace
 301 [38] which allows the user to see the trace, process the sequences manually, and
 302 a get a longer, more accurate sequence for analysis.

303 We have also created a script that will perform the same steps as SeqTrace
 304 automatically, but does not allow you to adjust any of the parameters. The
 305 choice of our script (easy, little control) versus SeqTrace (more complex, more
 306 control) will depend on the user and the project.

307 6.6 RDP Sanger pipeline

308 *(recommended as a starting place, or for many sequences)*

309 The RDP Sanger analysis pipeline can be found here [https://rdp.cme.
 310 msu.edu/login/pipeline/libSummary](https://rdp.cme.msu.edu/login/pipeline/libSummary).

311 This pipeline allows you to upload one zipped folder containing multiple
 312 .abi traces. It cleans and processes the sequences and generates a FASTA file of
 313 the processed sequences; which can then be uploaded to BLAST and analyzed.
 314 This allows you to quickly screen your samples before running the files through
 315 the more time consuming SeqTrace analysis which will reverse complement and
 316 align the reads to generate a consensus sequence.

317 After signing in to RDP you will be on the Library Run Summary page. Click
 318 on the Create New Run tab near the top of the page. Select the appropriate 16S
 319 rRNA gene (Archaea or Bacteria depending on your sample) name your library
 320 and choose a library name abbreviation and select any vector (this pipeline
 321 assumes cloned PCR fragments but will work fine regardless of what you select
 322 here). Select the Upload the data without well mapping button at the bottom
 323 of the page. You will now be directed to the Data Loader page, choose a zipped
 324 folder containing the abi traces you wish to analyze and click Load Data (to
 325 create the folder, put all of the abi traces you are working with into a folder,
 326 right click on the folder and select Compress "folder name"—if you downloaded
 327 the files as a group from your sequencing facility they may already be in a zipped
 328 folder).

329 When the pipeline is finished, you will be directed to click a link that will
 330 open a new window containing the library run stats. Select the Download

Raw Sequence button. Navigate to http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_LOC=blasthome and select the Choose File button underneath the area for the FASTA sequence. Select the file you just downloaded from the library run stats page. We recommend checking the box to exclude Uncultured/environmental sample sequences then click BLAST. If you are working with a large number of FASTA sequences it may take a few minutes. When the BLAST search is complete, you can cycle through the sequences you blasted using the pull down menu to the right of the Results for: heading.

6.7 SeqTrace

We recommend using SeqTrace first if only working with a couple of sequences. When working with a large batch it might be easier to do a preliminary screening of the sequences using the RDP Sanger pipeline above and only using SeqTrace for sequences of interest.

Download the program from [https://code.google.com/p/seqtrace/downloads/](https://code.google.com/p/seqtrace/downloads/list)

Installation Directions <https://code.google.com/p/seqtrace/wiki/Installation>

Installing and running SeqTrace on a PC is simple; installing it on a Mac requires a few more steps than for a PC. The installation guide offers two options for installing SeqTrace on a Mac; we recommend running SeqTrace with native GTK+.

To install SeqTrace on a Mac, you will need to download the PyGTK package from OSX. <http://sourceforge.net/projects/macpkg/files/PyGTK/2.24.0/PyGTK.pkg/download>

Confirm that you have Python version 2.x. You can do this by typing:

```
python --version
```

You should see something that looks like “Python 2.6.9” If you see Python 3.x, seek outside help to run an earlier version.

<http://www.python.org/download/releases/>

After downloading and unpacking the program, SeqTrace is ready to go. SeqTrace must be launched from a Terminal window. For a refresher or introduction to the Terminal, see section 2. Move SeqTrace to your Applications folder.

Open a Terminal window and copy/paste or type:

```
/Applications/seqtrace-0.9.0/seqtrace.py
```

This syntax will only work if the SeqTrace folder’s name is seqtrace-0.9.0, if you saved it under a different name you will need to replace seqtrace-0.9.0 with the name of that folder

This will launch SeqTrace from the terminal in a Python shell; you will need to keep the terminal window open while you are using the program.

SeqTrace provides excellent directions for using the program at <https://code.google.com/p/seqtrace/wiki/WorkingWithProjects>

6.8 Edit and Create a Consensus Sequence with SeqTrace

For this workflow we have found that the following is the simplest way to edit and create a consensus sequence from a forward and reverse read in SeqTrace.

1. Create a new project (File > New Project) Add your forward and reverse primer sequences here, we used 27F (AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG) and 1391R (GACGGGCGGTGTGTRCA) and click OK.
2. To add files, go to Traces and click on Add trace files, then select the reads (.abi files) you want to work with.
3. The program is able to recognize forward and reverse reads from information in the file name if they are properly formatted.
 - Go to Traces and click on Find and mark forward/reverse. The default setting looks for _F for forward and _R for reverse. This can be edited in the Project settings (you can pull it up by clicking on the picture of the tool at the top of the page) and changing the search strings under trace settings. For an example see Figure 1 the program is able to recognize the forward/reverse reads it will place an orange left pointing arrow in front of reverse reads and a blue right pointing arrow in front of forward reads. This step is not necessary to get a consensus sequence, it just makes organizing the reads easier.
4. Pull up the Project Settings by clicking on the picture of tool at the top of the page. Click on the Sequence Processing tab, under Sequence trimming unclick the Automatically trim sequence ends button. You should also decrease the Min. confidence score under Consensus settings. The default option is 30, which represents a 99.9% quality score, for many reads this will be too stringent and will not allow you to get enough overlap to create a consensus sequence. A minimum confidence score between 15 and 25 is normally okay but tuning may be required depending on your read quality. For an example see Figure 2
5. Under Sequences go to Generate Finished Sequences and click on for all trace files. (you will need to redo this every time you change the project settings).
6. To view your consensus sequence, click on the read pair group and then click on the magnifying glass at the top of the page. You should see something like Figure 5.
7. The Trace View shows the quality scores, the chromatogram display, and the raw base calls from both the forward and reverse reads, as well as the consensus sequence. The consensus sequence is the middle list of nucleotides. If the program is giving you a string of Ns where your forward and reverse reads do not overlap, you need to decrease the Min confidence score.

8. To export the consensus from the trace view, go to Sequence, hover on Export Sequences and select Export Sequences from Selected Trace Files. This will create a file containing the consensus sequence, which can then be used for analysis such as for searching for closely related sequences using the BLAST program [2] which can be used to identify the organism.

6.9 Custom Script to Create a Consensus Sequence (merge_sanger_16s.pl)

This custom script is for users who prefer to quickly trim and align their sequences. It is to be used in place of SeqTrace, with or without having pre-screened samples using the RDP Sanger pipeline described above.

6.9.1 Download/Install

1. Create a new folder called Sanger_seq on your desktop
2. Download the zip file, containing three scripts (merge_sanger_16s.pl, cleanup.pl and subsample_reads.pl) from [28]
3. Open the zip file and move the merge_sanger_16s.pl file to the new Sanger_seq folder

6.9.2 MUSCLE

In order to run this script you will need to download MUSCLE [21] from here: <http://www.drive5.com/muscle/downloads.htm>. Use the Archive Utility to open the file, change the name of the executable file from something like “muscle3.8.31_i86darwin64” to “muscle,” and move it into your bin directory via the terminal with the following syntax (you will need to know your admin password to do this):

```
sudo cp ~/Downloads/muscle /usr/bin
```

Be careful using the “sudo” command since this will give you access to commands that are normally restricted.

6.9.3 Convert Files from .abi to .fastq

To run the merge_sanger_16s.pl you will first need to convert your read files from .abi to .fastq

This can be done at <http://sequenceconversion.bugaco.com/converter/biology/sequences/>

Use the drop down menus to set it to convert .abi files to .fastq. Upload a file and convert it. The converted file will save to your downloads folder under the name sample.fastq. If you are working with a lot of reads we recommend immediately renaming the files to match the original .abi file name to avoid confusion.

450 **6.9.4 Edit and Create a Consensus Sequence**

451 Once all of your files are in fastq format, move all of them to the Sanger_seq
452 folder in which you saved the merge_sanger_16s.pl script. Use the terminal to
453 navigate to within this folder by typing:

```
454 cd Desktop/Sanger_seq
```

455 Then, to run the script, type:

```
456 perl merge_sanger_16s.pl file1.fastq file2.fastq
```

457 The script will return one of 2 messages:

- 458 1. "Found N conflicting case(s) during merging of X residues"
- 459 2. "Not enough data to overlap confidently."

460 In the first case, the merging happened, however there may be some con-
461 flicting bases. The fewer the better. It can be an indication of how confident
462 the user should be with the results. Since this is a very crude method, it should
463 be noted that there is no fancy algorithm behind the merge. There is a simple
464 comparison for which we keep the base that had the highest quality score.

465 In the second outcome, the sequences were trimmed too much when doing
466 the quality-trimming. The length of both sequences end to end was smaller
467 than the fragment length that we are looking for. This is an indication of poor
468 quality sequence and most users should not proceed (others can lower the quality
469 threshold set by the script).

470 The newly merged file will be saved as file1_merged.fasta and can be uploaded
471 to BLAST for identification (see section 7.1).

472 **7 Organism identification using 16S rRNA gene** 473 **sequence**

474 It is necessary to screen the 16S rDNA Sanger sequencing results for possible
475 genome sequencing candidates. We recommend starting with BLAST results,
476 then continuing onto the Genomes Online Database (GOLD). This is a large
477 database containing most sequenced genomes and many ongoing sequencing
478 projects. Sometimes the use of GOLD and an internet search will be sufficient
479 to obtain information about the organism you have isolated. In many cases, it
480 will be useful to build a phylogenetic tree to aid in identification, as the BLAST
481 search results may not be sufficiently informative.

482 **7.1 BLAST 16S rDNA sequence**

483 Begin by navigating to the Standard Nucleotide BLAST at NCBI: [http://](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_)
484 blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_
485 [LOC=blasthome](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_)

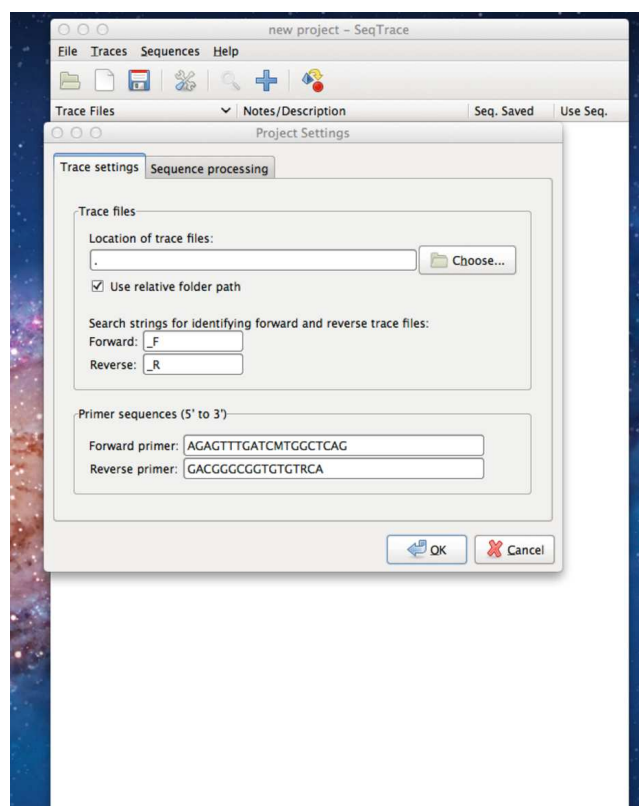


Figure 3: -The above figure shows the appropriate Trace Settings for SeqTrace for step 3 of the “Creating and Editing a Consensus Sequence” for Sanger Sequence Processing.

486 Paste in your Sanger consensus sequence. We recommend checking the box
 487 to exclude Uncultured/environmental sample sequences, since these will not
 488 be informative for identification. Be sure the nucleotide collection (nr/nt) is
 489 selected under database and click the BLAST button.

490 7.2 Interpreting the results

491 Depending on the quality of the Sanger sequencing and the particular bacteria
 492 sequenced, the BLAST search results can range from definitive to relatively
 493 uninformative. Examples of both are discussed below.

- 494 1. In some cases it is not necessary to build a phylogenetic tree for further
 495 identification. If all of the top hits are the same species (or end in sp.),
 496 have *e*-values of 0.0, good query coverage, and 99% to 100% identity, you
 497 can proceed to “Using GOLD”.

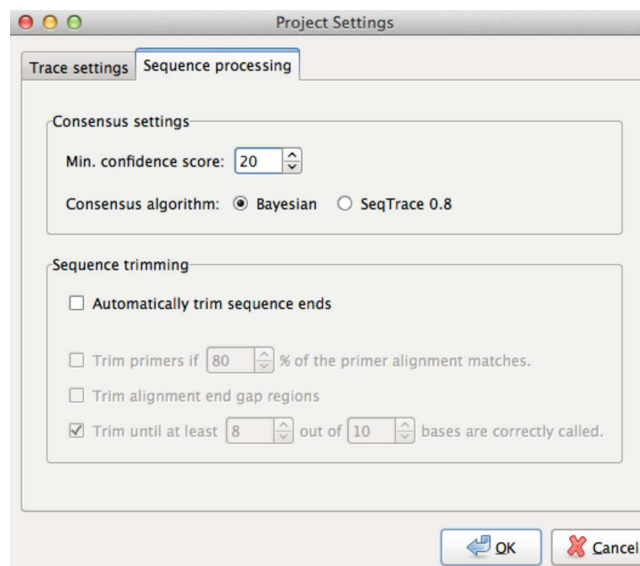


Figure 4: -The above screenshot shows the appropriate Sequence Processing Settings for SeqTrace for step 4 of the “Creating and Editing a Consensus Sequence” for Sanger Sequence Processing.



Figure 5: -The above screen shot shows a chromatogram of an .abi trace file in SeqTrace. This is what you should see in step 7 of “6.8 Edit and Create a Consensus Sequence with SeqTrace”.

2. In other cases, the results are more ambiguous. The results may show more
 498 than 99% identity to multiple species within multiple genera. In this case,
 500 proceed to section 11 “Building a 16S rDNA Phylogenetic Tree”, before
 501 using GOLD.

502 3. Another possibility is that you will get significantly less than 99% identity
503 to any sequences in the NCBI database. One explanation for this
504 is that your sequence is of poor quality. This might require more stringent
505 trimming using SeqTrace or even resequencing if the quality is poor
506 enough to make assigning taxonomy difficult. Another possibility is that
507 you have isolated something that is not very closely related to anything
508 in the NCBI database. In the latter case, we would recommend first re-
509 doing the BLAST search, but unchecking the “Uncultured/environmental
510 sample” to see if the sequence matches others that have been found, but
511 are not associated with a cultured organism. In either case, we would
512 recommend re-sequencing for confirmation and then proceeding to section
513 11 “Building a 16S rDNA Phylogenetic Tree” to examine the phylogenetic
514 context of the novel sequence.

515 7.3 Using GOLD (the Genomes Online Database)

516 Go to: <http://genomesonline.org/cgi-bin/GOLD/index.cgi>

517 Under the Search tab, click the “Quick Search” option and you should be
518 taken to a page that looks like the screen shot displayed in Figure 9.

519 Fill out the blue Organism Information (Organism Name) section, with information
520 about your microbe from BLAST and click submit search. We usually
521 search for only the genus to get a sense for how well that genus is represented
522 in the database and which species are present. Figure 921-This is GOLD’s
523 (Genome OnLine Database) search page. Enter the name of the organism you
524 are interested in under project namefigure.9resultsfig:GOLD_resultss an example
525 screen shot of the results for “*Brachybacterium*.” Clicking on a project ID
526 will take you to a more detailed description of the project including its project
527 status (complete, permanent draft, incomplete, targeted). While some “incomplete”
528 and “targeted” projects will be completed, many will not, so we tend to
529 ignore these categories.

530 If you have relatively ambiguous identification results (*e.g.* you think you
531 have some sort of *Brachybacterium* but aren’t sure which species,) it could
532 be worthwhile to perform an alignment of your 16S sequence with those from
533 genomes already in Genbank or to built a phylogenetic tree as in Section 11.

534 7.4 Align 16S Sequences using Align Sequences Nucleotide 535 BLAST

536 First locate the 16S sequences of the genome you’d like to compare to, by
537 searching the NCBI Nucleotide database for “Species 16s gene”.

538 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/>

539 Click on the sequence of interest, then click on the “FASTA” link to get
540 the sequence in FASTA format. Now navigate to the Align Sequences Nucleotide
541 BLAST” page: [http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PAGE_](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&BLAST_SPEC=blast2seq&LINK_LOC=align2seq)
542 [TYPE=BlastSearch&BLAST_SPEC=blast2seq&LINK_LOC=align2seq](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&BLAST_SPEC=blast2seq&LINK_LOC=align2seq)

543 Paste in the two 16S rDNA sequences and click on the “BLAST” button.
 544 Unless both your sequence and the sequence to which you are comparing were
 545 amplified with the same primers, the query coverage will not be 100%. A low
 546 identity can be the result of poor sequence quality or taxonomic distance.

547 A choice of whether to sequence an organism based on these results depends
 548 on the project goal. For example, an identity of 100% suggests that at least
 549 at the 16S level, the candidate organism is very similar to what is already in
 550 the database. However, many organisms vary greatly in gene content between
 551 strains and an additional genome may still be informative. The use of 16S rRNA
 552 gene sequence percent identity as a proxy for species delimitation in bacteria is
 553 a subject of some debate in the field. [8][18][25][37].

Figure 6: -This is what the BLAST submission page looks like. BLAST stands for Basic Local Alignment Search Tool and allows you to search the database for a known sequence that matches, or is similar to the sequence you provide.

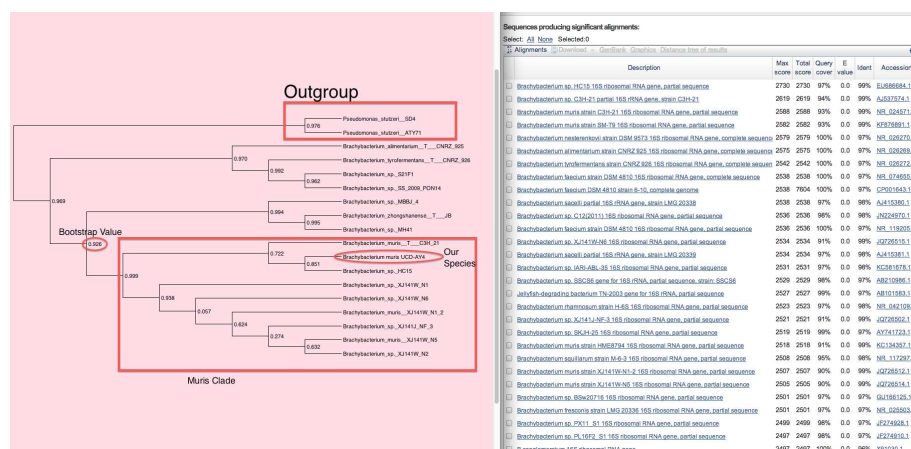


Figure 7: -The left side of the figure shows an example of an informative phylogenetic tree. Our species of interest (*Brachyбактерium muris* UCD-AY4) falls within a clade where every named member has the same name “*Brachyбактерium muris*”, and this species name does not occur elsewhere on the tree. The bootstrap value of the Muris clade is high (0.926) indicating that this clade is well supported. *Pseudomonas stutzeri* was chosen as the outgroup because it is phylogenetically distinct to *Brachyбактерium*. On the right side of the figure are the BLAST results for the 16S SSU rRNA of our species. As shown in the tree, the most similar species (highest identity scores and lowest E values) are *Brachyбактерium muris* or unspecified *Brachyбактерium* species.

8 Library Preparation and Sequencing

8.1 Library Preparation

The first choice in library preparation is whether to do the library prep yourself or to have the library made by your sequencing provider. The economics of this decision are usually dependent on the number of samples involved. For example, an Illumina TruSeq library prep kit costs around \$2600 for 48 samples. That’s far cheaper than the \$150 to \$300 that a typical sequencing provider would charge per sample. However, if you’re only preparing a couple of samples there’s no reason to buy an entire kit. The requisite time and ancillary consumables and equipment must also be taken into account (see Figure 14). Most sequencing facilities offer library preparation services.

8.2 Kit Options

Whether you chose to make libraries yourself or use a service provider, the next major choice is of the type of kit. The two most popular choices with Illumina kits are the Nextera transposase-based kits or the TruSeq kits (with or without

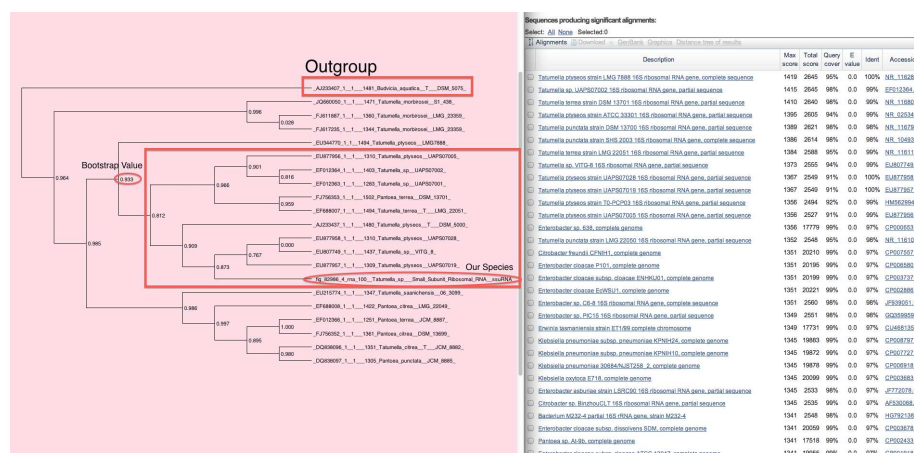


Figure 8: -The left half of the figure shows an uninformative tree. The species in question (*Tatumella* sp) is located within a poorly defined clade, which contains multiple species some of which are represented elsewhere in the tree. The bootstrap value of the selected clade is high (0.933) indicating it is well supported by the data, however multiple species are placed inside and outside of the clade indicating some phylogenetic uncertainty. *Budvicia aquatica* was chosen as the outgroup because it is phylogenetically distinct to *Tatumella*. The right half of the figure shows the BLAST results for the 16S SSU rRNA of our species. As in the tree, there is significant phylogenetic uncertainty for the target species.

569 PCR). These kits are available from Illumina, but there are also comparable
570 options from other vendors (*e.g.* New England Biolabs and Kapa Bioscience).
571 The pros and cons of each type of kit are listed below:

- 572 • TruSeq (our recommendation): *Pro* – The PCR-free protocol minimizes
573 library bias by using mechanical instead of enzymatic DNA fragmentation,
574 and the elimination of PCR results in better assemblies. *Con* – requires
575 a large amount of DNA (at least 1 ug for PCR-free). There is also now a
576 TruSeq LT kit which only requires 100ng of DNA and a reduced number of
577 PCR cycles. This may provide a middle option between PCR-free TruSeq
578 and Nextera.
- 579 • Nextera: *Pro* – It allows for very low amounts of input DNA, down to
580 1ng in the case of the Nextera XT kit. *Con* – the transposase has an
581 insertion bias and the extensive PCR required for low input samples will
582 also impact the final assembly[1].

583 When growing bacteria in culture as described in this workflow, it should
584 almost always be possible to get enough DNA to use PCR-free TruSeq and
585 therefore minimize library preparation biases in the genome assembly.

Quick Search

Search Field	Search Term
Project Name	Brachybacterium
NCBI BioProject ID	
NCBI BioProject Accession	
NCBI Locus Tag	
Sequencing Strategy	Select from below...
Sequencing Status	Select from below...
Sequencing Quality	Select from below...
ITS SPID	
Biosample Name	
GOLD Analysis Project Status	Select from below...

Project Search
Biosample Search
Study Search
Submission Search

Figure 9: -This is GOLD's (Genome OnLine Database) search page. Enter the name of the organism you are interested in under project name.

GOLD Project ID +	Project Name Brachybacterium [remove]
Gp0001925	Brachybacterium faecium 6-10, DSM 4810
Gp0004437	Brachybacterium muris
Gp0011776	Brachybacterium paraconglomeratum LC44
Gp0012502	Brachybacterium squillarum M-6-3
Gp0028874	Brachybacterium alimentarium CNRZ 925
Gp0028876	Brachybacterium nesterenkovi CNRZ 926
Gp0033260	Brachybacterium muris UCD-AY4
Gp0035956	Brachybacterium tyrofermentans CNRZ 926
Gp0086679	Brachybacterium phenoliresistens W13A50
Gp0089909	Brachybacterium phenoliresistens W13A50
Gp0093608	Brachybacterium zhongshanense JCM 15471

RESET
[1 - 11] of 11 Show 25 results.

Figure 10: -This is GOLD's results page, 11 *Brachybacterium* projects are listed, some of which may be complete and others in a more ambiguous state.

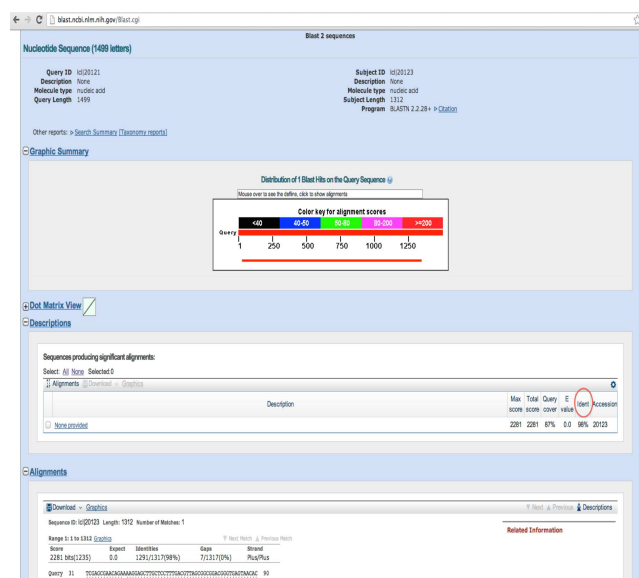


Figure 11: -This is the align2seqs results page showing the alignment between two sequences. The identity metric is circled above.



Figure 12: - This figure shows the Dendroscope editing options. The expansion tools are circled while the arrow points to the phylogram option.

8.3 Considerations in Library Preparation

Insert size: The tradeoff with insert size is between utility for assembly (larger is better) and ability of those fragments to amplify on the Illumina flowcell for sequencing (smaller is better). The optimal fragment size also depends on the length of reads used (with longer read-lengths, longer insert sizes are useful for scaffolding). The final consideration is the amount of DNA available for sequencing. While having all inserts be exactly 750 base pairs (bp) might be ideal, such a stringent size-selection could result in the recovery of only a very small amount of DNA. In our lab, with paired end 300 bp (PE300) reads on the Illumina MiSeq, we target a fragment size (including adapters) of 600-900 bp. Different sequencing facilities have different opinions on this topic and it is worth having a discussion with your sequencing facility's point of contact before making any libraries. It is very important that all samples have similar library sizes if multiplexing as described below.

600 8.4 Multiplexing

601 The capacity of an Illumina MiSeq with PE300 reads is around 15 Gigabases
602 (Gb), which would result in a coverage of 4300X for a typical bacterium with a
603 3.5 Mb genome. On the HiSeq with PE125 bp reads, this would be over 14,000X
604 coverage. Currently, the recommended coverage for a bacterial genome assembly
605 is 20-200X depending on the choice of assembler. Therefore, sequencing a single
606 bacterial genome on a full MiSeq or HiSeq run is a significant waste of money
607 and reagents. Furthermore, some current genome assembly algorithms do not
608 perform well given an excess of data, and require down-sampling (*i.e.*, throwing
609 away data) to achieve the recommended coverage for assembly. We typically
610 multiplex 10-48 genomes on a PE300 MiSeq run and many more on a HiSeq
611 run. If using a kit for library prep, multiplexing is quite straightforward since
612 there are a number of barcoded adaptors that come with the kit. Demultiplexing
613 can be performed by the sequencing facility.

614 8.5 Collaborate

615 As described above, current Illumina sequencing systems have much greater
616 capacity than is needed for sequencing a single genome. This means it can be
617 generally beneficial to combine many samples into a single run of a machine.
618 Unfortunately, our experience has been that sequencing facilities will typically
619 not help in the coordination of such pooling of samples (we assume because
620 they do not want to oversee the pooling or deal with the associated accounting
621 hassles). Therefore, it is typically up to the users to carry out such coordination.
622 Though this can sometimes be complicated, it is generally worthwhile, since one
623 can pool together many genomes or metagenomes into a single run of a system
624 and still get enough data for each project, thus making the sequencing cost per
625 project significantly lower. For this to work well, one needs to coordinate the
626 use of barcodes to tag each sample, coordinate of the pooling, and have available
627 the informatics required to “demultiplex” samples from each other.

628 8.6 Downsampling

629 Coverage (also known as read depth) is the average number of reads repre-
630 senting a given nucleotide. It is a function of the number and size of genomes
631 pooled onto a run and the number and length of reads. The optimal amount
632 of coverage depends on the read length, the assembler being used, and other
633 factors. For Illumina data assembled using this workflow, we recommend that
634 this number be between 20x and 200x. See our more detailed discussion in sec-
635 tion 9.1.3 “Interpretation of A5-miseq stats”. If you have coverage significantly
636 higher than 200x and wish to downsample your data, we have written a script
637 (`sub_sample_reads`) for this purpose. Downsampling should not be necessary
638 if following the assembly instructions in this workflow. If downsampling, you
639 will first need to calculate how many reads you want the script to sample. We
640 recommend determining how many reads would be equivalent to 100x coverage

(divide the genome size by the average read length and multiply by 100). You can download the script from the zipped script file found on Figshare [28]. Create a new directory containing the script (sub_sample_reads) and the reads you wish to downsample.

To downsample the data, navigate to the directory you just created (in the terminal) and use the following command

```
./subsample_reads.pl file1 file2 #_reads_to_keep output_file_name
```

for example

```
./subsample_reads.pl test_1.fq test_2.fq 250 my_reads.fastq
```

For further directions and documentation you can view the script on github

9 Genome Assembly and Annotation

9.1 Assembly

Genome assembly consists of

1. data pre-processing (quality filtering and adaptor removal)
2. error correction
3. contig assembly
4. scaffolding
5. verification of scaffolds/contigs

The first step simply removes poor quality sequences, as well as adaptor sequences left over from sequencing. Some assemblers follow this with error correction where reads are compared to each other to eliminate sequencing errors. Next is contig assembly where overlapping reads are assembled into long continuous stretches of sequences. Scaffolding refers to the alignment and orientation of these contigs relative to each other (where possible). The last step is verification where reads are mapping back to the contigs/scaffolds to eliminate misassemblies.

There is a plethora of programs that can perform some, or most of these steps. These programs include commercial and open-source options, some are very user friendly and some are extremely difficult to use/install. Common assemblers for bacterial genomes include SPAdes [6], MIRA [9], SGA [36], Velvet [40] CLC (CLC Bio), and A5 [39]. Good sources for overviews of genome assemblers and the assembly process include the GAGE project [33], the GAGE-B project [30], and the Assemblathon Project [20].

In this workflow, we recommend use of the open source A5 assembly pipeline which automates all of the steps described above with a single command [2012?]. A5 is designed to work with raw, demultiplexed Illumina data and a recent version (A5-miseq) has been optimized for longer reads from the MiSeq [11]. Input

reads must be paired, and the files can be separate (forward reads in one file, reverse reads in another) or interleaved. These files should have the .fastq extension. See (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTQ_format) for a description of the fastq format. You may need assistance from your sequencing center in locating and accessing these files. You will need one of the two following (per genome): 1) a single .fastq file that contains both forward and reverse reads, or 2) two .fastq files, one with forward reads and one with the corresponding reverse reads. These FastQ files can optionally be gzip compressed (as indicated by the .gz file name extension).

Download/Install A5 from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/ngopt/>
Follow the (expert) instructions located <http://sourceforge.net/projects/ngopt/files/?source=navbar>

or

Follow a video made by David Coil <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ad6HJevC5U8>

or

Follow these instructions:

After downloading and unzipping the program, change the name of the folder to a5_pipeline and move it from your downloads folder to your Applications folder. Then, create a new folder which will contain the files generated by the pipeline on your Desktop. By the way, there's nothing special about having your file on the Desktop, it's just there to simplify our instructions. We will refer to this folder as "a5_output", but you should use a more informative name.

9.1.1 Running A5-miseq

Open a Terminal window and navigate to a5_output. A5-miseq will write all of the assembly output files to the same folder from which you run the program. In this example, the newly created folder is on the Desktop and named a5_output so the syntax for navigating to the folder in a Terminal window is

```
cd Desktop/a5_output/
```

Now that you are in the folder where you want your genome assembly to appear, you are ready to run the program. First, type or copy/paste (don't hit return yet!):

```
/Applications/a5_pipeline/bin/a5_pipeline.pl
```

Then, drag and drop in the input file(s) into the same Terminal window (or type the path to them if you know it). Finally, type a name that will be used as part of all of your output files. So, your command line should look like this:

```
/Applications/a5_pipeline/bin/a5_pipeline.pl SequenceFile1.fastq  
SequenceFile2.fastq MyGenome
```

716 The program may take a few hours to run. Once it is completed, the terminal
717 will display Final assembly in MyGenome.final.scaffolds.fasta. The complete
718 assembly will be located in the a5_output folder.

719 Among the numerous files generated by A5, two of particular importance
720 are the “MyGenome.contigs.fasta” and “MyGenome.final.scaffolds.fasta” which
721 contain the contigs and scaffolds, respectively.

722 In addition, A5-miseq generates a file containing information about the qual-
723 ity of the assembly called “MyGenome.assembly_stats.csv”

724 To view this file use the “less” command (or open it in Excel or other similar
725 program):

```
726 less MyGenome.assembly_stats.csv
```

727 For more on interpreting these numbers proceed to “Assembly Validation”.

728 9.1.2 Assembly Validation

729 There are three components to genome assembly validation. The first is the
730 overall “quality” of the assembly, assessed by examining the stats provided
731 by A5-miseq (discussed below). The second is verification that the organism
732 sequenced is the organism of interest, simply by checking the assembled 16S
733 sequence using a BLAST search (see section 7 above). The third is “complete-
734 ness,” which is difficult to measure without a closely-related reference genome.
735 Nevertheless, we can get an idea of how complete the genome is by looking for
736 highly conserved “housekeeping” genes that are found in almost every bacterial
737 genome. To do this, we use a program called PhyloSift [15] to assess the pres-
738 ence or absence of 37 housekeeping genes in the assembly to infer completeness
739 (see Section X).

740 9.1.3 Interpretation of A5-miseq stats

741 To open A5-miseq stats, import it into Excel as a tab delimited CSV file. The
742 first two numbers, shown in columns 2 and 3, are the number of contigs and
743 scaffolds. Defining a “good” or “bad” assembly starts here. A finished assem-
744 bly would consist of a single contig with no unresolved nucleotides but that is
745 extremely unlikely to result from short read data. At the other extreme, we
746 would consider a bacterial assembly in 1000 contigs to be very fragmented. In
747 our experience, acceptable bacterial assemblies using Illumina PE300 data, as-
748 sembled with A5, tend to range from 10-200 contigs. It is also worth noting that
749 unless studying genomic organization, the number of contigs is less important
750 than the gene content recovered by the assembly which is typically >99% using
751 A5-miseq [11].

752 “Genome Size” and “Longest Scaffold” are simply represented in base pairs.
753 While genome size can vary within taxa, this can be a second useful sanity check
754 for the assembly. When expecting a 5MB genome based on other sequenced
755 isolates from the same genus, if the assembled genome size is 2 MB or 10 MB,
756 a red flag should be raised. “N50” represents the contig size at which at least

50% of the assembly is contained in contigs of that size or larger. This metric, combined with the number of contigs is the most common measure of assembly quality; larger is better. An N50 of 5,000 bp would be quite poor, meaning that half of the entire assembly is in contigs smaller than 5,000 bp. On the other hand an N50 of 1,000,000 bp is considered very good for bacterial genomes sequenced with Illumina technology.

The number of raw reads/raw nucleotides “Raw reads”/“Raw nt” and error-corrected reads/nucleotides “EC Reads”/“Raw nt” counts are useful for seeing what percentage of the data has been discarded. A very large difference between these numbers (“% reads passing EC”/“% nt passing EC”) would indicate either poor quality sequence data or significant adapter contamination. Adapter contamination rates can be high when the insert size is too small or if there were problems during library preparation. Poor quality sequence data can result from loading the libraries at a molar concentration that was too high for the instrument, from mechanical issues preventing focus of the sequencing instrument’s cameras, or from use of a compromised batch of sequencing reagents. Resolution of these issues would entail a discussion with your sequencing provider.

A5-miseq reports three depth of coverage statistics which can be used to assess whether sufficient data has been collected for genome assembly. First is the “Raw cov” which is simply the total number of base pairs of sequence data, divided by the assembly size. This gives an estimate of the average number of reads covering each base in the assembly. The actual number of reads at each site can and will vary substantially from the average. The second statistic is the “Median cov” which gives the median depth of coverage among all sites in the assembly. That is, 50% of sites will have greater coverage and 50% will have less than this value. “10th percentile cov” indicates a coverage level below which only 10% of sites in the assembly fall. For Illumina data, the ideal median coverage will lie between ~20X and 100X. If you have much less than 20X median coverage, the quality of individual base calls may be compromised. Ideally, the 10th percentile coverage will be higher than 10, for similar reasons.

A separate metric of the base call quality is also reported by A5-miseq as “bases $\geq$ Q40”. Following assembly, A5-miseq realigns the reads to the assembled sequence and estimates the accuracy of the nucleotide called at each site in the assembly. These accuracies are provided as PHRED quality scores [24], which represent log-scaled probabilities of accuracy. For example a PHRED score of 20 indicates a 99% chance of the correct base, while Q30 and Q40 indicate 99.9% and 99.99% probabilities of the correct base being called. A5-miseq reports the number of assembly bases called with at least Q40.

9.1.4 Verification of 16S Sequence

Follow the steps described in Section 10, then Section 7, to obtain the 16S sequence from the assembly and verify that what you sequenced is what you were expecting.

9.1.5 Assessing Completeness with Phylosift

PhyloSift: Navigate to <http://phylosift.wordpress.com>

Download and unzip the latest version of Phylosift

In the terminal, navigate to the directory containing the unzipped Phylosift

Run

```
./phylosift search contig_file_name
```

For example:

```
./phylosift search /Users/microBEnet/Desktop/Data-Genomes/
```

```
Pantoea_Tatumella/tatumella/tatumella.contigs.fasta
```

Note: The first time you run PhyloSift it has to download a marker gene database so it may take a few minutes.

From the PhyloSift directory Move to the “PS.temp” directory

Within this directory, Phylosift has created a directory with the same name as the input file. Move (cd) to this new directory, and then move to “blastDir”.

Open the marker_summary.txt file in the blastDir

```
less marker_summary.txt
```

The DNGNGWU0001-00040 markers represent 37 highly conserved bacterial genes, if one is missing it won’t show up as a zero, it is necessary to manually verify the list. Most of the genes should only appear once. An occasional 2 is fine, but if all/a majority of the genes appear twice or even three times you have most likely sequenced multiple bacteria together. Additionally, check to make sure there is no 18S RNA sequence (at the top of the list) to ensure your sample has not been contaminated with a eukaryote (*e.g.* yeast).

Important Note: Markers 4, 8 and 38 are no longer included in the Phylosift analysis so do not be concerned if they are not listed. Conversely, Marker 13 is sometimes present in multiple copies and this is not a cause for concern.

9.2 Annotation

9.2.1 Options

Genome annotation is the process of predicting genes (open reading frames) within a genome sequence and attempting to assign function to those genes based on homology to known sequences. Note that we are not describing a genome “analysis” here. While genome annotation marks the final step in our data wrangling workflow, it is just the beginning of a thorough genome analysis. We recommend performing this step as the bare-minimum analysis required to include a very basic description of the genomic content for a genome announcement publication.

There are a number of different pipelines available for annotation of bacterial genomes. These include Prokka [35], IMG [31], RAST [32], GLIMMER [16], PGAP [4] and others.

Each of these pipelines has advantages and disadvantages, and each will give slightly different results. Here we recommend RAST since it is web-based, easy to use, returns results within hours, and provides a convenient toolbox for analyzing the results. However, RAST annotations are very difficult to submit to NCBI so we recommend allowing NCBI to re-annotate the genome with PGAP upon submission. Also, we recommend reporting the annotation results from the PGAP annotations in the genome announcement (for consistency.)

9.2.2 RAST Annotation

Navigate to <http://rast.nmpdr.org/> and register a new account. Once you have created an account, log in. Hover over the “Your Jobs” tab at the top of the page and click on “Upload New Job.” In order to proceed you must specify a domain, a genus, a species, and the genetic code (usually “11”.) Click “Finish the Upload.”

The annotation will take some time, ranging from 2 hours to a few days, depending on server load. RAST will email you when it is complete. Once the annotation is complete, use their SEED Viewer to explore the annotation and metabolic pathways of the organism. From the RAST results, you can obtain information such as the presence or absence of a particular gene/pathway and you can compare the annotation to other genomes in their database.

10 Obtain the Full-Length 16S Sequence from the Assembly

(Skip this step if you are building the tree using the 16S sequence from Sanger sequencing)

1. Go to RAST and sign in
2. On the “Jobs Overview” page, click on view details (under annotation progress) for the microbe you are working with.
3. Click on Browse annotated genome in SEED viewer (At the top of the page)
4. Click on Browse through the features of [organism name]
5. Under Function search for “ssurna” or “SSU rRNA” (if it doesn’t work at first then refresh the page)
6. Find the ssuRNA that is 1400-1800 bp in length (often Illumina assemblies also have fragments of 16S sequence that are only a few hundred bp long)
7. Click on the Feature ID for that sequence
8. Click on the Sequences tab (around the middle of the page)
9. Click on Show Fasta
10. Click on Download Sequences and save as a fasta file. Rename the file to something useful.

876 11. Double check the identity of the sequence at BLAST: [http://blast.](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_)
 877 [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_)
 878 [LOC=blasthome](http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastn&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_)

Strains: ☐ Type ☐ Non Type ☒ Both
 Source: ☐ Uncultured ☒ Isolates ☐ Both
 Size: ☒ <1200 ☐ >1200 ☐ Both
 Quality: ☒ Good ☐ Suspect ☐ Both
 Taxonomy: ☒ Nomenclatural ☐ NCBI

Options

Strain: Type strain information is provided by bacterial taxonomy. Hint: Type strains link taxonomy with phylogeny. Include type strain sequences in your analysis to provide documented landmarks.

Source: View only environmental (uncultured) sequences, only sequences from individual isolates, or both. Source classification is based on sequence annotation and the NCBI taxonomy.

Size: View only near-full-length sequences (>1200 bases), short partials, or both.

Quality: View only good quality sequences, suspect quality sequences, or both. Sequences were flagged (*) as suspect quality. [more quality detail]

Taxonomy: View sequences placed into a new phylogenetically consistent higher-order bacterial taxonomy overlaid on the 16S rRNA classification. For the nomenclatural taxonomy, a set of well characterized (vetted) sequences was provided by these workers. Other sequences were placed into this scheme using the RDP Naïve Bayesian classifier.

Note: You must start a new Hierarchy Browser session to change your taxonomy choice.

Figure 13: -This figure shows the RDP Hierarchy Browser with the recommended parameters selected (red box).

879 11 Building a 16S rDNA Phylogenetic Tree

880 What *is* this thing? At this point, you have an organism in pure culture, but
 881 you do not know what it is. If you found a creature crawling on the ground and
 882 wanted to identify (or classify) it, you might look at it's morphology and ask
 883 what it most *looks* like. If it has six legs, you might hypothesize it is some kind
 884 of insect. If it has hard outer wings folded over its back, you might hypothesize
 885 that it is some kind of beetle. If it also had antler-style horns on its head, you
 886 might hypothesize that it is some kind of stag beetle. If you do not have enough
 887 information available to hypothesize what kind of stag beetle you have, then
 888 you have reached the limit of *taxonomic resolution* for your creature.

889 With an unknown microbial species, the best way to identify it is to se-
 890 quence one of its genes (most people use the 16S rRNA gene) and ask what
 891 *it* most looks like. With animal classification, commonly used key features are
 892 things like legs and wings and horns; with microbial classification, the key fea-
 893 tures to examine are the nucleotides in different positions in a DNA sequence.
 894 Fortunately, we have computer programs to help us make sense of the DNA
 895 sequence information. Our preferred approach to classifying microbial species
 896 is to place an unknown sequence in the context of a phylogenetic tree of known
 897 sequences. Building a phylogenetic tree from a 16S rRNA sequence is fairly
 898 straightforward, but the interpretation of the tree can be a bit complex. Here,

we attempt to guide you through both. However, some complicated cases will require consultation with an expert in the field of phylogenetics or systematics.

The outline of the workflow is to use the Ribosomal Database Project (RDP) to generate an alignment of the sequence with close relatives and an outgroup, following by cleanup of the RDP headers, tree-building with FastTree and viewing/interpretation of the tree using Dendroscope.

11.1 Obtain an RDP alignment

The goal of this section is to obtain an alignment of 16S rRNA gene sequences from RDP that can be used to build a tree. This procedure has the added benefit of providing an independent verification of the taxonomic assignment of your sequence based on the BLAST results.

1. Go to <http://rdp.cme.msu.edu>
2. Create an account
3. Click on my RDP/login
4. Upload the fasta file containing your 16S sequence
5. Assign it a group name (this is what the program will label your sequence/organism). Choose this carefully since that will be the name on the final tree.
6. Click the “+” next to the sequence, to add it to your cart
7. Click on CLASSIFIER at the top of the page
8. Click on “Do Classification With Selected Sequences” button. This will show you a hierarchical view of the classification of your sequence (from Phylum to Genus.) You will use this information to navigate to other sequences that you want to include in your alignment that you will use to build your phylogenetic tree. For example, Figure 13 shows the hierarchy for the *Tatumella* 16S sequence.
9. Click on BROWSERS. We recommend opening BROWSERS in a new tab so that you can keep the hierarchy information handy.
10. Click on “Isolates” to select only isolates for further analysis. Then click “Browse”
11. Click on the + sign next to “Archaea outgroup.” This will add an Archaeal sequence to your cart, which will be used to root your phylogenetic tree. Even better would be to chose an outgroup within the same bacterial phyla that you know to be outside of the clade you are examining. If in doubt, just use the Archaeal one.
12. If using the example sequence provided, click on “Proteobacteria”, then Gammaproteobacteria, then “Enterobacteriales”, then Enterobacteriaceae. This will take you to the Genus *Tatumella*, which currently has over 69 entries in it. If the genus you are working with has too many sequences to analyze easily (for example, *Bacillus* currently has >26000,) one way to reduce this number is to exclude the uncultured taxa in the database. To do this, scroll down to the Data Set Options and click on the “Isolates”

- button. Click “Refresh” and you will see that there are fewer sequences in the Genus. To reduce this number further, click on the “Type” Strain button (though if you do this you’ll have to build a tree later for species identification since each species will only be represented once in the tree). As a worst-case scenario, you will need to manually select a subset of organisms to include in your alignment.
13. Click on the + sign next to **genus** *Tatumella* to add all of those sequences to your cart.
 14. Click on “Sequence Cart” and confirm that your uploaded sequence, the outgroup sequence, and all of the other sequences you’d like to include in your tree are displayed.
 15. Click on “download,” leave the download options as the defaults (fasta, aligned, uncorrected,) and then click on the appropriate download button. Save the file and then rename it to something informative.

11.2 Clean up the RDP taxon names

The RDP alignment will have taxon names that most of the downstream software tools will not tolerate because they consist of special text characters. So, we have written a little Perl script (cleanup.pl) that will remove those special characters and replace them with underscores. This script is included in the zip file of scripts on Figshare [28]. To run cleanup.pl, first move it to your Applications folder. Then, in a Terminal window, navigate to the directory that contains the RDP alignment that you’ve just downloaded. Then, type or copy/paste:

```
perl /Applications/cleanup.pl -i RDP_alignment.fa -o RDP_alignment_clean.fa
```

11.3 Building the Tree with FastTree

There are two ways to get FastTree, which will be required for building the tree from your alignment. The first is to use Phylosift (installed in 9.1.4) which contains a working version of FastTree. In this case, you will simply call the program from the Phylosift directory with the following command (be sure the path to Phylosift calls the correct version):

```
/phylosift/osx/FastTree -nt RDP_alignment_clean.fa > tree_file.tre
```

The other option is to install FastTree directly, which is a bit more involved. Go to <http://www.microbesonline.org/fasttree/#Install> and download the FastTree.c program by right clicking on it and saving the link to your Applications folder. To compile the software, navigate to your Applications folder in a Terminal window:

```
cd /Applications
```

Then, type or copy/paste:

```
979 gcc -O3 -finline-functions -funroll-loops -Wall -o FastTree FastTree.c -lm
```

980 This compiling of FastTree requires a software tool called gcc (the Gnu Com-
981 piler Collection, if you want to know - see <http://gcc.gnu.org> for more detail).
982 If your attempt to compile FastTree with the instructions above fails, the most
983 likely reason is that you do not have gcc. You can download and install gcc from
984 Xcode here <https://developer.apple.com/downloads/index.action?q=xcode>

985 In order to download Xcode, you will need to register as a developer with
986 Apple which takes only a couple of minutes. After you register, click on the
987 apple next to “Developer” at the top of the page. Then, click on the Xcode
988 download link, which will ultimately take you to the Mac App Store, where
989 you can follow the instructions to install Xcode. Once it is installed, open the
990 program and open preferences (under the Xcode tab). Click on the downloads
991 option and install the command line tools.

992 Once you have successfully downloaded and installed Xcode and the com-
993 mand line tools, return to your Applications folder in a Terminal window and
994 type or copy/paste again:

```
995 gcc -O3 -finline-functions -funroll-loops -Wall -o FastTree FastTree.c -lm
```

996 Now, you should have a working version of FastTree. To build your tree,
997 using the cleaned up RDP alignment, type or copy/paste the following (be sure
998 the output name ends in “.tre” to ensure it will be recognized by Dendroscope):

```
999 /Applications/FastTree -nt RDP_alignment_clean.fa > tree_file.tre
```

1000 11.4 Viewing the Tree in Dendroscope

1001 Download and install Dendroscope. <http://ab.inf.uni-tuebingen.de/software/dendroscope/>

1002 You will need to obtain a license here <http://www-ab2.informatik.uni-tuebingen.de/software/dendroscope/register/>

1003 Enter the license number into Dendroscope and then you can open your phy-
1004 logenetic tree from the File menu to view it.

1005 Once the tree is visible, the first step is to re-root the tree to the outgroup.
1006 Expand the tree by clicking the expansion button (labeled in Figure 12), then
1007 scroll through the tree to locate the outgroup. Click on the beginning of the
1008 taxa name, to select it, and reroot the tree by going to edit and selecting re-root.

1009 We recommend viewing the tree as a phylogram which can be accomplished
1010 by clicking on the phylogram button (labeled in Figure 12). From this tree it
1011 should be possible to determine the phylogenetic placement of the candidate
1012 sequence, and in some cases to give it a name with more certainty than a
1013 simple BLAST search. Below are examples of a relatively informative tree and
1014 a relatively uninformative tree:

1015 In tree shown in Figure 7 (genus *Brachybacterium*), our sample of inter-
1016 est from an assembly is “Brachybacterium muris UCD-AY4” [2013?]. It falls

1019 within a clade where every named member has the same name “Brachybac-
1020 terium muris”, and this name does not occur elsewhere on the tree. Hence, we
1021 were confident enough to name our sample as that species. In other words, this
1022 sequence falls within a well-supported monophyletic clade of *Brachybacterium*
1023 *muris*.

1024 In the tree shown in Figure 8 (genus *Tatumella*) our species of interest is
1025 *Tatumella* sp. [7]. In contrast to the *Brachybacterium* example, here our species
1026 falls within a poorly defined clade containing multiple species. In this case we
1027 did not assign a species name to this isolate.

1028 12 Data Submission

1029 This section describes how to submit contigs and scaffolds (if applicable) as a
1030 Whole Genome Shotgun (WGS) submission to Genbank. We also recommend
1031 allowing NCBI to annotate the genome, since submitting RAST annotations
1032 to Genbank can be prohibitively complicated. The genomes are automatically
1033 shared with the DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ) and the European Molecular
1034 Biology Laboratory (EBML). In addition, genomes from Genbank are automat-
1035 ically pulled into the Integrated Microbial Genomes (IMG) database hosted at
1036 the Joint Genome Institute (JGI), and are annotated there as well. This section
1037 also describes how to submit the raw reads, in this case we use the European
1038 Nucleotide Archive (ENA) for ease of use but the reads will be automatically
1039 incorporated into the Short Read Archive (SRA) at NCBI as well.

1040 Before going any further you must decide if you are submitting contigs or
1041 scaffolds. Because recent versions of A5 have very good contig generation, often
1042 scaffolding doesn’t prove much additional information. For example a genome
1043 with 35 contigs in 30 scaffolds should probably be submitted as contigs only.
1044 Submitting scaffolds is significantly more complicated than submitting contigs,
1045 instructions for both are given below.

1046 12.1 Submitting contigs only

1047 Use this section if submitting only contigs, presumably in FASTA format

1048 Navigate to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. Create an account and/or lo-
1049 gin. Then, create a BioProject at NCBI by navigating to [https://submit.](https://submit.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/subs/bioproject/)
1050 [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/subs/bioproject/](https://submit.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/subs/bioproject/) and clicking on “New submission.” Fill
1051 in the personal information for the submitter.

1052 Below, in italics, are the responses that we typically give for a genome se-
1053 quencing project.

1054 Project type

- 1055 • Project data type-*genome sequencing*
- 1056 • Sample scope-*monoisolate*
- 1057 • Material-*genome*
- 1058 • Capture-*whole*

- Methodology-*sequencing*
- Objective-*assembly*

Target

- Organism Name
- If you have other information feel free to add it

General info

- We recommend choosing *Release immediately following curation*
- Project Title
- Public Description
- Relevance-*Environmental*
- Biosample-*blank*
- Publications-*blank*

Once the project is submitted, refresh the page and copy down the Bioproject ID (it starts with “PRJNA”)

12.2 Create a Whole Genome Shotgun (WGS) Submission

Navigate to <https://submit.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/subs/wgs/> Click on the New Submission button at the top Submitter -fill in your own information

General Info

- BioProject- *Yes*, add the BioProject identification sequence (from the BioProject submission, starts with PRJNA)
- Biosample- *No*
- Release date-Optional but we recommend *Release immediately following curation*

Do not check the box stating, “Genome assembly structured comment is in the contig .sq file”

- Assembly Method-Choose *other*, fill in the blank with A5 Assembly Pipeline (version can be found in the assembly_stats.csv file)
- Version or date program was run – *a5-miseq-macOS-20140521*
- Assembly name – give your assembly an appropriate name
- Genome coverage- this is provided in the output from A5
- Sequencing technology – *Illumina* (Miseq or HiSeq)
- Is this the full representation of the genome? *Yes*
- Is this the final version? *Yes*
- Do you intend to annotate this version? *No*
- Is it a part of a multiisolate project? *No*

- 1095 • Is it a de novo assembly? *Yes*
- 1096 • Is it an update of existing submission? For most projects the answer to
- 1097 this will be *No*
- 1098 • BioSample Type: *Microbe*

1099 **BioSample attributes**

- 1100 • Sample Name
- 1101 • Organism
- 1102 • Strain
- 1103 • Collection date
- 1104 • Geographic location
- 1105 • Isolation source
- 1106 • Files
- 1107 • Select *We have files for traditional split contigs OR gapped sequences*
- 1108 • Select _ “FASTA”, upload the files
- 1109 • Select “No” for the question about scaffolds
- 1110 • “Is any sequence a complete chromosome?” *No*
- 1111 • “Does any sequence belong to a plasmid” *No*

1112 -Check the box below to annotate this prokaryotic genome in the NCBI
 1113 prokaryotic annotation pipeline before being released. This will allow NCBI to
 1114 use their PGAAP pipeline to annotate the genome, and this annotation will be
 1115 automatically attached to the project.

1116 Click “Submit” and you’re done! You will receive a series of e-mails from
 1117 NCBI confirming your submission and notifying you of any problems. Once the
 1118 submission is pre-processed you’ll get an Accession Number. Note however that
 1119 the data will not be released until final processing. The Accession Number is
 1120 not acceptable for publication until after the final release of the data.

1121 Potential problems with data submission:

1122 Sometimes contigs that are submitted belong to contaminating organisms, or
 1123 to the phiX that is often used in sequencing. If this is the case, you will receive
 1124 an e-mail from NCBI telling you which contigs to remove. It’s important to
 1125 note that after removing contigs, you need to rename all of your remaining
 1126 contigs so as to not be missing numbers in the sequence. Below is a simple
 1127 command that rennumbers the contigs in the cleaned file (the original file with
 1128 the contaminated contigs removed) and saves them to a new file (test.fa is the
 1129 name of your cleaned file and test2.fa is the name you want the renumbered file
 1130 to have):

```
1131 cat test.fa | awk '{print (NR%2==1) ? ">contigs_" ++i : $0}' > test2.fa
```

1132 **12.3 Submitting scaffolds**

1133 *Only use this section if you are submitting scaffolds, in most cases*
 1134 *assembly with A5 will render this step unnecessary. Many of the steps are the*
 1135 *same as for submitting contigs, only the differences are shown here.*

Before submitting your scaffolded genome, you will need to have available 4-5 files which are listed below.

File types used in data submission:

- AGP file (.agp). This is a file required by NCBI to describe scaffolding (if applicable)
- FASTA file (.fasta). This is the standard file type for sequence data, produced in this case by A5-miseq
- FSA file (.fsa). Same as a FASTA file but with a different extension
- SQN file (.sqn). The file type for sequence data required by NCBI
- SBT file (.sbt). This is a template file type used by NCBI

FASTA2AGP First, create the .agp file In the terminal, navigate to the directory containing your scaffolds file

Run the fasta2agp.pl script included with A5 on the scaffold file output by the A5 assembly “my_scaffolds.fasta”. Syntax is:

```
perl fasta2agp.pl my_scaffolds.fasta > my_scaffolds.agp
```

eg:

```
perl /Users/Madison/Desktop/a5_miseq_macOS_20140113/bin/fasta2agp.pl
/Users/Madison/Desktop/a5_miseq_macOS_20140113/example/
phiX.a5.final.scaffolds.fasta > phiX.a5.scaffolds.agp
```

If this runs successfully then you should see a both the FSA and AGP files in your current directory.

Important Note: NCBI considers a gap of less than 10 nucleotides to be “missing information” in a contig, not a gap between contigs (whereas A5 has no minimum gap size). Therefore NCBI requires that contigs separated by less than 10 nucleotides be merged. This script performs that merging, meaning that the number of contigs in the FSA file may be less than in your input file. Therefore we recommend counting the contigs in the FSA file:

To count them in the terminal use the syntax

```
grep -c {\textquotedblleft}>{\textquotedblright} name_of_your_.fsa_file
```

Important Note: If after running the fasta2agp.pl script and counting the contigs you have the same number of contigs as starting scaffolds, then you submit only the contigs as described above.

Create a SBT template Create a SBT template file at NCBI <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/WebSub/template.cgi> The BioProject # is the Bioproject ID starting with “PRJNA” which you received above, BioSample can be left blank

When you click create the template, it will automatically download to your computer as template.sbt. We recommend immediately renaming the file to the appropriate project.

1175 **Tbl2asn** Download the tbl2asn program from `ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/`
1176 `toolbox/ncbi_tools/converters/by_program/tbl2asn/`

1177 If you are using Safari, a window will pop up asking for login information,
1178 just choose guest and unzip the version of the program that is compatible with
1179 your operating system. Other browsers will take you to a page with a lot of
1180 tbl2asn programs, download the one compatible with your operating system.

1181 After downloading the desired command-line program, uncompress the archive
1182 and rename the resulting file to `tbl2asn`

1183 Now change the file permissions of the file (in the terminal) since transfer
1184 by FTP resets the permissions.

1185 Syntax is:

1186 `chmod 755 tbl2asn`

1187 Once you have changed the permissions, create a new directory and place
1188 `tbl2asn` along with the SBT file and FSA files into the folder.

1189 Run the `tbl2asn` program using the following syntax. You will need to fill
1190 out the organism name, strain, location, collection date, isolation source specific
1191 to your own project.

1192 `path_to_program/tbl2asn -p path_to_files -t template_file_name`
1193 `-M n -Z discrep -j "[organism=X] [strain=X] [country=X: city,`
1194 `state abbreviation] [collection_date=X] [isolation-source=X] [gcode=11]"`

1195 Following the `-p` is the path to the directory containing the FSA file, following
1196 the `-t` is the path to and name of the SBT template file

1197 Sample syntax

1198 `Desktop/ncbi/tbl2asn -p ~/Desktop/ncbi -t ~/Desktop/ncbi/template-1.sbt`
1199 `-M n -Z discrep {\textendash}j "[organism=Ruthia magnifica str. UCD-CM] [strain=UCD-CM]`
1200 `[country=USA: Davis, CA] [collection_date=2002] [isolation-source=Calyptogena`
1201 `magnifica tissue] [gcode=11]"`

1202 The program will output the necessary files into the directory you created
1203 earlier

1204 (ensure no errors were generated by opening the `errorssummary.val` file and
1205 making sure it is blank, or listing the directory contents (`$ ls -lh`) to ensure it
1206 has zero bytes)

1207 Once these files are created, submission is similar to that for contigs. How-
1208 ever, you will have to specify that you are using scaffolds and to upload the `.agp`
1209 file in addition to the `.sqn` file.

1210 **Submitting Raw Reads to ENA/SRA**

1211 We recommend using Safari or Firefox for this step, in our hands Chrome
1212 can have issues with the Java requirements for uploading files.

1213 Go to:

1214 `https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/about/sra_submissions`

1215 And create an account

1216 Successful creation of an account should take you to the “Welcome to ENA’s
1217 Sequence Read Archive (SRA) Webin submission system.” screen

1218 Click on New Submission tab

1219 Select Submit sequence reads and experiments

1220 Click on Data Upload Instructions towards bottom of page

1221 This takes you to a variety of options for uploading files depending on your
1222 preference and operating system. We use the Webin Data Uploader. Click on
1223 the link which will download a .jlnp file. Open and run this file. Depending on
1224 your system you may have to download and install a new version of Java. On
1225 some systems you may have to right-click the .jlnp file and Open with “Java
1226 Web Start”.

1227 Login using your e-mail address and password

1228 In the WebinDataUploader, in the blank area to the right of the Local Upload
1229 directory, navigate to the directory on your computer containing the reads (using
1230 the path as you would in the terminal)

1231 Select the file(s) containing the reads and click Upload.

1232 (Note that paired-end data is required to be in two separate fastq files.
1233 If your data came as one interleaved file, then the separated fastq files can
1234 be found in the directory where the A5 assembly was performed as [project
1235 name].raw1_p1.fastq.gz and [project name].raw1_p2.fastq.gz)

1236 Note that the only acceptable file types for submission are gzip (.gz) and
1237 bzip (.bz2). To gzip files in the Terminal use the following syntax:

1238 `gzip [filename]`

1239 After completion, return to EMBL (the new submission tab of the SRA
1240 Webin submission system) and select the Next button. During this process,
1241 refreshing the page or navigating away from the page will reset the form and
1242 the information will be lost.

1243 Click Create a New Study. Fill in descriptions of the project and proceed
1244 to next tab. Select the appropriate metadata format, or in most cases the ENL
1245 default sample checklist at the bottom. Note that the default release date is
1246 three months from the current date, change this if the data should be released
1247 sooner.

1248 You should now be at the Sample page. Required fields are listed on the
1249 right and optional additional fields can be selected from the options on the right.
1250 Fill out the appropriate fields and click on Next.

1251 Note: If you are submitting data for an organism that doesn’t have a Taxon
1252 ID (“Tax ID”) then you need to e-mail ENA to receive one (datasubs@ebi.ac.uk).
1253 If you have already submitted the genome to NCBI then you can retrieve the
1254 Taxon ID from your BioProject page there. On the ENA page, you will be able
1255 to search for the Taxon ID and find your organism under the Organism Details
1256 tab but you won’t be able to find it using the name of the organism.

1257 On the Sample page Click the + Add button under sample group details
1258 Fill in the unique name under basic details, add the Tax ID if it wasn’t added
1259 previously and click next

1260 On the Run page Select the appropriate data type
1261 Fill in the required fields (they change with data type)
1262 Note: "Insert size" cannot be a range, only a number.
1263 Click Submit and confirm submission. You will immediately receive a con-
1264 firmation e-mail but it takes some time before the information is actually live
1265 at the ENL links.

1266 13 Discussion

1267 In an effort to demystify the process of microbial genome sequencing and *de*
1268 *novo* assembly, we have designed a workflow that would allow a small lab, one
1269 operating without a specialized technician or bioinformatician, to take a sample
1270 from swab to publication. There are many options for sequencing, assembling,
1271 and annotating microbial genomes. This workflow is only one path through the
1272 numerous choices that could be made in a genome sequencing project.

1273 All of the scripts and programs for this workflow are open-source and avail-
1274 able online for free to ensure that individual researchers and small groups are
1275 able to access and utilize the tools necessary to complete the workflow. In
1276 general, many available bioinformatic tools are free and open source, but the
1277 installation, operation and maintenance of these programs is often complex, re-
1278 quiring specific technical expertise or extensive detailed instructions and best
1279 practices in the field remain undefined.

1280 Sequencing, sharing, and publishing a genome sequence can certainly be
1281 considered as an important process in its own right. Once a genome is shared
1282 other people can use that genome for various and diverse purposes. However,
1283 just because one can stop after publishing and releasing a genome sequence that
1284 does not mean one should ignore what one can do with the data. A genome
1285 sequence is also a starting point for many computational and laboratory anal-
1286 yses that can provide insight into evolution, ecology, physiology, biochemistry,
1287 metabolism, and more. Such analyses are beyond the scope of this workflow
1288 and paper but that should not be taken as implying they are not interesting,
1289 useful or important.

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Projected Cost		
Item	Best Case (Per Sample)	Worst Case (Per Sample)
DNA Extraction ¹	\$1.66	\$166
PCR ²	\$0.60	\$150
PCR Cleanup ³	\$2.00	\$100
Sanger ⁴	\$14.00	\$14
Library Prep ⁵	\$58.33	\$2,800
Illumina Sequencing ⁶	\$35.42	\$1,700
Total	\$112.01	\$4,930

Figure 14: -This figure shows the estimated materials (*i.e.* without labor) cost of performing a genome sequencing project with this workflow in 2014. The “Best Case” shows the marginal cost of sequencing one genome in a case where you are multiplexing 48 samples, and have the appropriate kits and reagents on hand. The “Worst Case” shows the cost of doing a single genome, with no multiplexing, in a lab where every reagent needed to be purchased new and was not used for anything else. Specific assumptions are as follows;

1 This assumes the purchase of a standard DNA extraction kit, good for 100 samples.

2This assumes purchase of a standard 200U PCR reagent kit.

3PCR cleanup can be performed in a number of ways; gel extraction, beads, or columns for example. Here we assume purchase of a standard column-based kit.

4Sanger sequencing cost is given as the price per reaction (\$7 at our sequencing facility), times the forward and reverse reactions.

5This assumes the purchase of a 48-sample Nextera or TrueSeq kit from Illumina, however kits from other manufacturers can be cheaper.

6Our sequencing cost estimate assumes purchase of an Illumina MiSeq run from a sequencing facility.

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