# Complete genome sequence of a highly effective diazotroph Ensifer sesbaniae SDT23 isolated from soybean root nodules in Vietnam

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The diazotroph *Ensifer sesbaniae* SDT23 was isolated from root nodules of healthy soybean plants in the Hanoi country-side. The strain possesses several agricultural beneficial characteristics, i.e. fixing nitrogen, producing Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and Extracellular polysaccharides (EPS), and thus has good potential in the application for organic agriculture and soil amendment. Here we show the draft genome sequence of strain SDT23 which is composed of 6,870,960 bp. with a GC content of 62.11% and approximately 6427 protein-coding sequences. The genome annotation indicated nitrogen fixationand nodulation-related genes, along with genes involved in IAA, siderophore, and EPS biosynthesis, confirming the physiological properties of the strain.

**Keywords:** *Ensifer sesbaniae*, Diazotroph, draft genome, organic agriculture

The diazotrophic microorganisms perform either symbiotic (endophytic) or free-living lifestyles, converting atmospheric N<sub>2</sub> into usable form ammonium, supporting up to 60% of plant needs globally (Menéndez *et al.*, 2017). The diazotrophs have been exploited in microbial formulas for use in agriculture, such as *Gluconacetobacter diazotrophicus*, *Azorhizobium caulinodans*, and *Bradyrhizobium* sp. (Azotic Technologies, Pivot Bio, etc.). In special cases, several diazotrophs also possess useful properties promoting plant growth such as enhancing nutrient uptake (via solubilizing K, P, and Fe species in soil) and producing phytohormones or compounds against phytopathogens (Choudhary *et al.*, 2011; García-Faile *et al.*, 2015).

The genus Ensifer (syn. Sinorhizobium) consists of both

symbiotic and nonsymbiotic species, has been attracting attention in studying the evolution of symbiotic potential (Fagorzi *et al.*, 2020). *Ensifer* species make up more than 1% of bacterial endophytes isolated, showing their potential in promoting organic agriculture. Heading to this line, the strain *E. sesbaniae* SDT23 (deposited at VTCC under accession number VTCC60024) owing several traits beneficial for organic agriculture was subjected to analysis of its whole genome.

The genomic DNA of Ensifer sesbaniae SDT2.3 was extracted using the E.Z.N.A Bacterial DNA kit (OMEGA D3350-01). The whole-genome sequencing of strain SDT23 was conducted at Macrogen Inc. using the Illumina Hiseq 2500-150PE system. Raw reads were processed as described previously (Chaitankar et al., 2016). Quality control was done by FastQC, and short and low-quality reads were trimmed by Trimmomatic (Bolger et al., 2014). After being quality-filtered, the de novo assembly was operated by SPAdes (Bankevich et al., 2012). Wholegenome annotation was accomplished by Prokka, and additional analyses of hypothesizing gene function were performed by Rapid Annotation using Subsystem Technology (RAST) with the SEED database (Aziz et al., 2008). The genome was compared against another E. sesbaniae genome, strain CCBAU 65729 (GCA 013283665.1), and several other Ensifer species, including E. glycinis (GCA 001651865.1), E. aridi (GCA 000510685.1), and E. psoraleae (GCA 013283645.1).

The coverage of the draft genome sequencing for strain SDT23 was  $101.6\times$ . The whole genome consists of 89 contigs with a total size of 6,870,960 bp, the G+C content of 62.11%, and approximately 6275 protein-coding sequences (Table 1). The 16S rRNA sequence of strain SDT23 is 1,345 bp long and has 100% similarity with *Ensifer sesbaniae* (OM570606). The

Genomic features	E. sesbaniae SDT23	E. sesbaniae CCBAU 65729	E. glycinis CCBAU 23380	E. aridi TW10	E. psoraleae CCBAU 65732
Genome size (bp)	6,870,960	6,897,201	6,039,294	6,802,256	7,427,611
Contigs	89	12	68	57	67
G + C content (%)	62.11	62.1	62.4	61.7	61.3
Total gene number	6,560	6,573	5,536	6,232	7,028
CDS	6,275	6,192	5,327	5,946	6,531
rRNA genes	3	3	3	3	3
tRNA genes	49	53	48	50	53
Other RNA	4	4	1	4	4
Pseudo-genes	229	321	157	229	438

whole genome sequences of *Ensifer sesbaniae* SDT23 showed high similarity to that of other *Ensifer* species, i.e. *E. aridi*, *E. psoraleae*, *E. glycinis*, and *E. sesbaniae* CCBAU 65729, with the average nucleotide identity (ANI) calculated as 80.27%, 80.21%, 81.98%, and 98.86% respectively (ANI calculator, Ezbiocloud). In particular, the high G + C content of around 62% seems to be the genus-specific characteristic of the *Ensifer* species (Table 1).

RAST analyses predicated 1692/6427 (25%) genes with functions categorized into groups in SEED viewer format. We found 11 nitrogen fixation-related genes in the nitrogen metabolism category, 5 siderophore antharachelin biosynthesis genes in the ion acquisition and metabolism category, 5 auxin biosynthesis genes in the secondary metabolism category, 4 EPS biosynthesis genes and 10 nodulation protein-encoding genes (Table 2).

The findings on the genome of strain SDT23 were intimately correlated to its physiological properties beneficial to agriculture, i.e. fixing nitrogen by forming plant root nodules, and producing IAA and EPS. The bacterium is a plant endophyte, it is expected that its colonization in plant compartments would lead to the plant growth enhancement effects that strain SDT23 displayed upon *in planta* conditions.

#### Nucleotide sequence accession number

The draft genome sequence of *Ensifer sesbanise* SDT23 was registered on NCBI GenBank under the accession number GCF\_023108975.1 (WGS: JALMMB010000001-JALMMB010000089).

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to report.

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Table 2. Gene loci related to the agriculture-beneficial traits of strain E. sesbaniae SDT23

No.	Gene	Start-Stop	Size (bp)	Strand	Predicted function	
Nitrogen	fixing					
1	nifW	1639-1187	453	-	Nitrogenase stabilizing/protective protein	
2	nifT	2752-2522	231	-	NifT protein	
3	nifZ	3072-2749	324	-	NifZ protein	
4	nifB	4863-3382	1482	-	Nitrogenase FeMo-cofactor synthesis FeS core scaffold and assembly protein	
5	nifA	6734-5088	1647	-	Nitrogenase (molybdenum-iron)-specific transcriptional regulator NifA	
6	nifX	14567-13593	975	-	Nitrogenase FeMo-cofactor carrier protein	
7	nifN	15973-14564	1410	-	Nitrogenase FeMo-cofactor scaffold and assembly protein	
8	nifE	17473-15983	1491	-	Nitrogenase FeMo-cofactor scaffold and assembly protein	
9	nifH	235-1125	891	+	Nitrogenase (molybdenum-iron) reductase and maturation protein	
10	nifX2	283-771	489	+	NifX-associated protein	
11	nifQ	13115-13834	720	+	Nitrogenase FeMo-cofactor synthesis molybdenum delivery protein	
Nodulatio	n					
1	nod	3495-5288	1793	+	Nodulation protein	
2		5833-6492	659	+	N. 11.6. A. D. W. C. J. J. J. D. C. T.	
2	nodD	13653-13868	215	+	Nodulation protein D (transcriptional regulator, LysR family	
3	nodD2	4596–5534 13527–12562	939 966	+	Nodulation protein D2	
4	nodC	8885-9532	647	+	Nodulation protein C	
5	nodB	9529-10119	590	+	Nodulation protein B	
6	nodA	10527-11150	623	+	Nodulation protein A	
7	nodN	188.427-188.978	551	+	Nodulation protein N	
8	nolO	3448–3561 5399–5527	113 128	+ +	Nodulation protein nolO	
9	nolB	17626-18348	722	+	Nodulation protein nolB	
10	nol U	16106-15480	627	-	Nodulation protein NolU	
Growth p	hytohormone b	iosynthesis				
1	APRT	282.790-283.803	1014	+	Anthranilate phosphoribosyltransferase	
2	AAD	379.204-380.622	1419	+	Aromatic-L-amina-acid decarboxylase	
3	TSa	49.200-48.361	840	-	Tryptophan synthase alpha chain	
4	TSb	50.425-49.205	1221	-	Tryptophan synthase beta chain	
5	PRAI	51.096-50.422	675	-	Phosphoribosylanthranilate isomerase	
Sideropho	ore production					
1	FhuF	297.463-298.218	756	+	Ferric reductase	
2	HumS	623.951-625.009	1059	+	Hemin transport protein	
3	HBP	625.031-625.981	951	+	Periplasmic hemin-binding protein	
4	$PP\_7$	625.998-627.086	1089	+	Hemin ABC transporter, permease protein	
5	ATPb	627.095-627.886	792	+	ABC-type hemin transport system, ATPase component	
EPS prod						
1	GP	176.288-178.825	2538	+	Glycogen phosphorylase	
2	GBr	178.822-181.032	2211	+	1,4-alpha-glucan (glycogen) branching enzyme, GH-13-type	
3	GAT	181.153-182.415	1263	+	Glucose-1-phosphate adenylyl-transferase	
4	GS	182.427-183.869	1443	+	Glycogen synthase, APD-glucose trans-glucosylase	

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