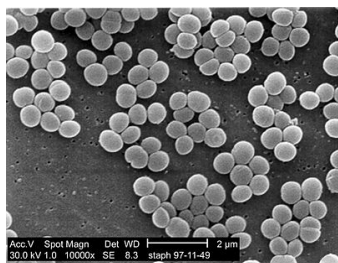


## Introduction



***Staphylococcus*** (from the Greek: σταφυλή, *staphylē*, "grape" and κόκκος, *kókkos*, "granule") is a genus of Gram-positive bacteria. Under the microscope, they appear round (cocci), and form in grape-like clusters.

The *Staphylococcus* genus includes at least 40 species. Of these, nine have two subspecies, one has three subspecies, and one has four subspecies. Most are harmless and reside normally on the skin and mucous membranes of humans and other organisms. *Staphylococcus* has been found to be a nectar-inhabiting microbe. Found worldwide, they are a small component of soil microbial flora.

Heteroresistant vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus* VB4283

## Genome Assembly

*Brucella neotomae* BNWLG2-S2 ran under job ID 2fee1c1b-f8bb-4781-bb20-f08fa66398e1 at PATRIC (1). The assembly job started at 10/6/17, 2:53 PM and completed at 10/7/17, 4:41 PM, after 25h 47m 90011s. The auto assembly strategy was selected, and it runs BayesHammer [2] on short reads, followed by three assembly strategies that include Velvet [3], IDBA [4] and Spades [5], each of which is given an assembly score by ARAST, an in-house script. The minimum contig length was 120bp, and smaller contigs were not included in the assembly. The minimum contig coverage was 5, and contigs with less coverage were not included in the assembly. Also add reference to QUAST. ARAST ranked the Spades assembly best (Table 1).

The assembled genome has 78 contigs, with the total length of 3.31 Mbp and %GC of 32.7%.

**Table 1.** Assembly details for *Staphylococcus aureus* subsp. *aureus* strain VB4283

<b>Contigs</b>	78	<b>GC Content</b>	32.7
<b>Plasmids</b>		<b>Contig L50</b>	9
<b>Genome Length</b>	2796422	<b>Contig N50</b>	105363
<b>Chromosomes</b>			

## Genome Annotation

The Genome Annotation Service in PATRIC [1] uses the RAST tool kit (RASTtk) [6] to provide annotation of genomic features. The job for *B. neotomae* BNWLG2-S2 ran under job number 685fb8c1-348a-4cea-a298-496b037af1f8. The annotation job started at 10/9/17, 7:10 AM and completed at 10/9/17, 8:16 AM, after 1h 5m 3623s. The selected domain was Bacteria, the Taxonomy ID was 234.128. The Genetic code was 11. The taxonomy of *B. neotomae* BNWLG2-S2 is:

cellular organisms > Bacteria > Terrabacteria group > Firmicutes > Bacilli > Bacillales > Staphylococcaceae > *Staphylococcus* > *Staphylococcus aureus* > *Staphylococcus aureus* subsp. *aureus*

The annotations includes 3349 CDS, 50 tRNAs and 3 rRNAs. All annotated genome features for this genome are summarized in Table 2.

The functional annotation included 655 hypothetical proteins and 2694 proteins with functional assignments. Furthermore, 963 proteins were assigned EC numbers and 749 proteins were mapped to KEGG pathways. A breakdown of the proteins that have been annotated for this isolate is provided in Table 3.

**Table 2.** Annotated Genome Features

	Count
<b>CDS</b>	2903
<b>repeat_region</b>	127
<b>classifier_predicted_region</b>	66
<b>tRNA</b>	56
<b>misc_RNA</b>	12
<b>regulatory</b>	10
<b>rRNA</b>	6

Table 3. Protein Features	
	Count
<b>Hypothetical proteins</b>	740
<b>Proteins with functional assignments</b>	2163
<b>Proteins with EC number assignments</b>	947
<b>Proteins with GO assignments</b>	640
<b>Proteins with Pathway assignments</b>	561
<b>Proteins with PATRIC genus-specific family (PLfam) assignments</b>	2845
<b>Proteins with PATRIC cross-genus family (PGfam) assignments</b>	2845

A graphical display of the distribution of the CDS on each strand, the repeat\_regions, GC content and GC skew are provided (Figure 1).

Figure 1 

## Genome Quality

Based on the analysis of genome assembly and annotation statistics and comparing them to other closely related genomes available in PATRIC for the same species, the overall genome seems to be of [high/medium/low] quality. The reasons affecting the quality of genome are: [genome qc flags].

## Specialty Genes

PATRIC [1] annotation also includes identification of proteins that have homology to known virulence factors, drug targets, and antibiotic resistance genes (Reference the sources). A breakdown of the distribution is provided (Table 4).

Table 4. Annotated Genome Features		
	Source	Genes
<b>Virulence Factor</b>	VFDB	70
<b>Virulence Factor</b>	Victors	35
<b>Antibiotic Resistance</b>	CARD	32
<b>Drug Target</b>	DrugBank	30
<b>Human Homolog</b>	Human	20
<b>Antibiotic Resistance</b>	PATRIC	19
<b>Antibiotic Resistance</b>	ARDB	10
<b>Drug Target</b>	TTD	10

## Antimicrobial Resistance Analysis

Table 5. Antimicrobial Resistance	
Antibiotics	
<b>Resistant</b>	ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, methicillin, penicillin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole
<b>Susceptible</b>	clindamycin, tetracycline

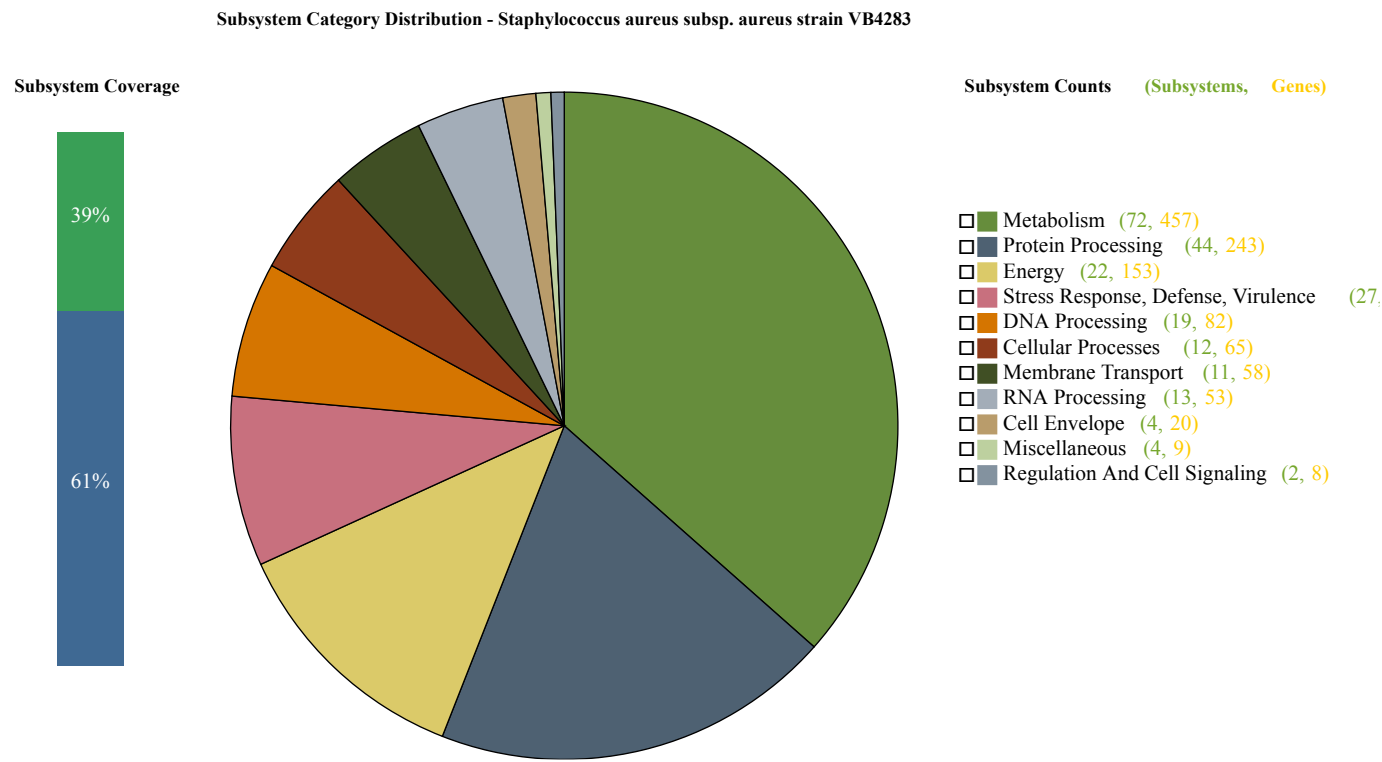
## Antimicrobial Resistance Genes

[Incomplete]

## Subsystem Analysis

A subsystem is a set of protein functions that are related. Frequently, subsystems represent the collection of functional roles that make up a metabolic pathway, a complex (e.g., the ribosome), or a class of proteins (e.g., two-component signal-transduction proteins or AMR genes) [Overbeek]. An overview of the subsystems for this genome is provided in Figure 2.

Figure 2



Phylogenetic Analysis

PATRIC [1] provides a phylogentic tree building service. The makes use of several third-party tools. These include, BLAST[1], MCL[2], Muscle[3], hmmbuild[4], hmmsearch[4], Gblocks[5], FastTree[6], and RAXML[7]. The pipeline begins with thegi set of ingroup genome protein files. These are filtered to remove duplicate species, resulting in a distinct-species subset of the ingroup genomes. This is done to reduce biasing the homolog sets with overrepresented species. BLAST searches are used to find bi-directional best hit protein pairs between genomes, and these bidirectional best hit pairs are clustered using MCL. Clusters containing members from at least half of the distinct genomes are chosen as initial, or seed, homolog sets. These seed sets are expanded to include members from all ingroup and outgroup taxa using tools from the HMMer suite. A hidden Markov Model (HMM) is built from each seed set using hmmbuild. These HMMs are used to search each genome, with hmmsearch, to find the best match from each genome for each homolog set model. The final, expanded, homolog sets are created from the hmmsearch results. Homolog sets representing fewer than 80% of ingroup genomes are removed. The remaining sets are aligned using Muscle, and the alignments are trimmed using GBlocks. The trimmed alignments are concatenated and this concatenated alignment is used to build the main tree with either RAXML or FastTree.

Comparison to Reference Genomes in the Same Genus

Figure 3

