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Key protocols for chromosome-level genome assembly of the Scapharca (Anadara) broughtonii.

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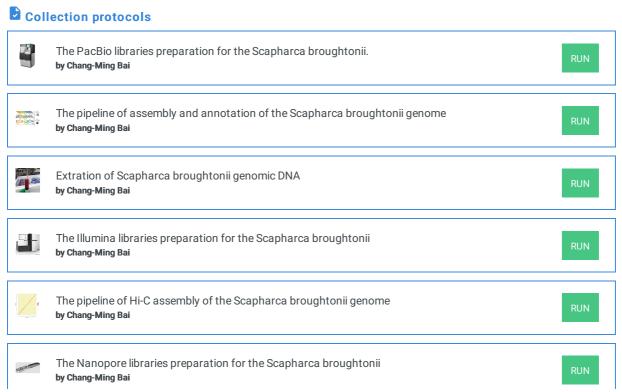
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ABSTRACT

Background: The blood clam, Scapharca (Anadara) broughtonii, is an economically and ecologically important marine bivalve of the Family Arcidae. The efforts that have been made to study their population genetics, breeding, cultivation and stock enrichment were somewhat hindered by the lack of a reference genome. Here, we reported the complete genome sequence of S. broughtonii, a first reference genome of the Family Arcidae.

Funding: A total of 75.79 Gb clean data was generated with the PacBio and Oxford Nanopore platforms, which represented approx. 86× coverage of the S. broughtonii genome. De novo assembly of these long reads resulted in an 884.5 Mb genome, with a contig N50 of 1.80 Mb and scaffold N50 of 45.00 Mb, respectively. Genome Hi-C scaffolding resulted in 19 chromosomes containing 99.35% of bases of the assembled genome. Genome annotation revealed that a considerable part of the genome (46.1%) is composed by repeated sequences, while 24,045 protein-coding genes were predicted and 84.7% of them were annotated.

Conclusion: We report here the chromosomal-level assembly of the S. broughtonii genome based on long read sequencing and Hi-C scaffolding. The genomic data could be served as reference genome for the Arcidae Family and will provide a valuable resource for the scientific community and aquaculture sector.



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