Genome sequence of Arthrobacter antarcticus strain W2, isolated from a slaughterhouse

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Arthrobacter antarcticus is a Gram-positive, aerobic, motile bacterium having a rod-coccus cycle, i.e., fragmentation of the rods and filaments forms the next generation of cocci or short rods (1). A. antarcticus was reported to have been originally isolated from Antarctic marine sediments (2). The genus Arthrobacter contains bacterial species of high diversity, which are often found in soil (3), alpine ice caves (4), wastewater reservoir sediment (5), cheese surfaces (6), clinical specimens (7), and fish (8). Here, we present the draft genome sequence of Arthrobacter antarcticus strain W2 isolated from a wall in a slaughterhouse in Denmark. In a recent study, we have shown that Arthrobacter antarcticus strain W2 can interact with other bacterial species isolated from the same environment to form synergistic biofilms (9).

The sequence library of Arthrobacter antarcticus W2 was prepared using the Nextera XT kit (Illumina, USA), according to the manufacturer’s recommendations, followed by sequencing as a part of the flowcell, as 2 × 250-base paired-end reads, using Illumina MiSeq (Illumina, USA) technology. The resulting reads were trimmed and merged with CLC Genomics Workbench 7 (CLC Bio-Qiagen, Aarhus, Denmark). Both merged and unmerged trimmed and merged with CLC Genomics Workbench 7 (CLC). The reads were assembled in SPAdes 3.5.0 (10). Contigs were screened out Nextera sequence contamination. Contigs smaller than 500 bp were discarded. Final contigs were annotated using the RAST manufacturer’s recommendations, followed by sequencing as a part of the flowcell, as 2 × 250-base paired-end reads, using Illumina MiSeq (Illumina, USA) technology. The resulting reads were trimmed and merged with CLC Genomics Workbench 7 (CLC Bio-Qiagen, Aarhus, Denmark). Both merged and unmerged trimmed and merged with CLC Genomics Workbench 7 (CLC). The reads were assembled in SPAdes 3.5.0 (10). Contigs were screened out Nextera sequence contamination. Contigs smaller than 500 bp were discarded. Final contigs were annotated using the RAST

this species possessed genes facilitating invasion and intracellular resistance. Functional comparison available on the RAST server revealed Arthrobacter sp. FB24 (score: 507) followed by Arthrobacter chlorophenolicus A6 (score: 499) to be the closest neighbors of A. antarcticus W2. Certain features mentioned above can have medical and industrial implications, and the availability of this draft genome can promote future functional and comparative analyses of the genome.

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** The whole-genome shotgun project for A. antarcticus W2 has been deposited in the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA) under the contig accession numbers CZJT01000001 to CZJT01000170. The version described in this paper is the first version.

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**REFERENCES**


We report the draft genome sequence of Arthrobacter antarcticus strain W2, which was isolated from a wall of a small slaughterhouse in Denmark. The 4.43-Mb genome sequence was assembled into 170 contigs.


