1	Genome Sequences fro	Genome Sequences from Five Type Strain Members of the				
2	Archaeal Family Sulfe	olobaceae: Acidianus ambivalens,				
3	Acidianus infernus, S	tygiolobus azoricus, Sulfuracidifex				
4	<i>metallicus,</i> and	Sulfurisphaera ohwakuensis				
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10 11 12 13 14	ASM Microbiolog	ASM Microbiology Resource Announcements (MRA)				
15 16 17 18	Running Title: Genome	es of Extremely Thermoacidophilic Archaea				
19 20 21 22 23 24		lobaceae, extreme thermoacidophiles, chemolithoautotrophy, sulfur reduction, sulfur oxidation, metal mobilization, biooxidation				
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	*Address correspondence to:	Robert M. Kelly Dept. of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering North Carolina State University EB-1, 911 Partners Way Raleigh, NC 27695-7905 Phone: (919) 515-6396 Fax: (919) 515-3465 Email: <u>rmkelly@ncsu.edu</u>				

Abstract: Presented are five genomes from the polyextremophilic ($T_{opt} > 65$ °C, pH_{opt} < 3.5) archaeal family *Sulfolobaceae*, greatly expanding order-wide genomic diversity. Included are the only obligate anaerobic species, several facultative sulfur-utilizers, two metal-mobilizers, one facultative chemolithoautotroph with robust metabolic versatility, and some of the most thermophilic thermoacidophiles to-date.

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40 Extremely thermoacidophilic Sulfolobales (Archaea, Crenarchaeota, Thermoprotei, Sulfolobales, 41 Sulfolobaceae) are ubiquitous in highly acidic geothermal environments around the world. These 42 organisms subsist in inorganic-rich (sulfur-rich, metal-rich, organic carbon-limited) environments, 43 ranging from calderas to mud pits to sulfur pools, acting as microbial transformers of inorganic, 44 energetic materials percolating from subsurface terrestrial activities. The genomes presented 45 here come from the species Acidianus ambivalens DSM-3772, Acidianus infernus DSM-3191, 46 Stygiolobus azoricus DSM-6296, Sulfuracidifex metallicus DSM-6482, and Sulfurisphaera 47 ohwakuensis DSM-12421, which have diverse metabolic capabilities, as well as being globally 48 distributed (Table 1). This work represents a second stage in sequencing that complements 49 previous work, focused on metal-biooxidizers of the genera Metallosphaera and Acidianus (1). 50 Additionally, this research reports three previously unsequenced type-strains, and provides more 51 complete information for two recent genome sequencing projects associated with the other two 52 type strains.

All of the species presented here were obtained from isolates deposited at the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ). All of the cultures were grown as recommended by DSMZ; further, the *Acidianus spp.* and *S. azoricus* were cultured anaerobically with a hydrogen/carbon dioxide (20/80) headspace. Organic solvent-based DNA extraction was performed with phenol, chloroform, and isoamyl alcohol, and an isopropanol precipitation, similarly to the method described by Geslin *et al.* (2).

60 Single Molecule Real Time (SMRT) sequencing was performed with either a single SMRT cell on 61 the RSII system or multiplexed (Barcoded adapter kit 8A) on a SMRT cell with the Sequel system 62 (Pacific Biosciences, Menlo Park, CA, USA). Both library configurations were size-selected with 63 BluePippin (15 or 3 kb) and prepared with the Template Prep Kit 1.0-SPv3. Additional short-read 64 data were prepared in either single-end 150 bp or paired-end 250 bp reads using the TruSeq 65 Nano DNA v2 library preparation kit and run on an Illumina (San Diego, CA, USA) on either MiSeq 66 or NextSeq 500 sequencers. Assemblies were performed with a recent repeat graph assembler 67 designed for long error-prone reads, Flye, with default parameters and a 2.5 Mb genome size 68 estimate (3) [v2.4.2], using raw consensus long-read data (Table 1). Following the initial 69 assembly, short read data were mapped to all of the constructs using Bowtie2 (4) [v2.3.2], with 70 medium-sensitivity, in order to correct for sequencing errors from long-read data. These short 71 reads were curated with Trimmomatic (5) [v0.38], with the criteria of phred33 scores greater than 72 30 for head and tail and 28 within a sliding window of four bases, removing reads under 145 bp 73 (single-end) and 240 bp (paired-end). Finally, genomes were deposited in the NCBI genomes 74 database where they were annotated via the PGAAP algorithm (6).

In summation, five genome sequences are presented representing diverse members from family *Sulfolobaceae*. While the *S. metallicus* genome remains unclosed, the draft genome provided here greatly improves a previous short-read assembly that produced 167 contigs (<u>BBBY01</u>); and the *A. ambivalens* genome (previously 67 contigs)(7) is now closed. These data provide new information to assist researchers in fields ranging from fundamental microbiology and ecology to biotechnology and metabolic engineering.

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- 86 Data Availability. All relevant bioproject, biosample, and accession numbers are presented in
- **Table 1** and hyperlinked to the respective repository sites from the NCBI database.

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	Table 1. Seque	enced Species' Collect	ion, Sequencing, Asser	nbly and Meta-Data	
Species (ref)	Acidianus ambivalens (8)	Acidianus Infernus (9)	Stygiolobus azoricus (10)	Sulfuracidifex metallicus (11)	Sulfurisphaera ohwakuensis (12)
Collection IDs	DSM3772 [⊤] JCM9191 [⊤]	DSM3191 ^T JCM8955 ^T	DSM6296 [⊤] JCM9021 [⊤]	DSM6482 [⊤] JCM9184 [⊤]	DSM12421 ^T JCM9065
Isolation Site	Leirhnjúkur, Mývatn Iceland	Pisciarelli Solfatara, Naples, Italy	São Miguel Island, Azores	Krafla, Mývatn, Iceland	Hot spring in Ohwaku Valley, Hakone, Japar
Metabolism	Chemolithoautotroph	Chemolithoautotroph	Chemolithoautotroph	Chemolithoautotroph	Chemolithoautotroph
Oxygen Metabolism	Facultative	Facultative	Anaerobe	Aerobe	Facultative
T _{opt} (°C) pH _{opt}	80 2.0	90 2.0	80 2.5	65 2.0	85 2.0
Long Reads	299,403 ¹ (661X)	104,250 ^{1,‡} (438X)	185,364 ¹ (482X)	62,361 ^{2,‡} (308X)	151,460 ¹ (362X)
Short Reads	3,961,682 ³ (260X)	4,171,032⁴ (469X)	4,830,704 ⁴ (605X)	5,477,710 ⁴ (620X)	5,400,166 ⁴ (481X)
Genome Size, bp	2,252,027†	2,220,671	1,987,069†	2,199,731	2,803,915†
# of Contigs (Largest)		4 (2,184,866)		5 (1,839,470)	
G+C (mol%)	34.2	34.4	37.6	38.6	32.7
Bioproject	PRJNA488459	PRJNA488459	PRJNA488459	PRJNA463410	PRJNA488459
BioSample	SAMN09933089	<u>SAMN09933090</u>	SAMN09933091	SAMN09933021	SAMN09933092
Genome Accession	<u>CP045482</u>	WFIY00000000	<u>CP045483</u>	WGGD0000000	<u>CP045484</u>
Read Accessions	<u>SRX7690445</u> (PacBio) <u>SRX7690446</u> (Illumina)	<u>SRX7690447</u> (PacBio) <u>SRX7690448</u> (Illumina)	<u>SRX7690449</u> (PacBio) <u>SRX7690450</u> (Illumina)	<u>SRR11038957</u> (PacBio) <u>SRR11038956</u> (Illumina)	<u>SRX7690451</u> (PacBio) <u>SRX7690452</u> (Illumina)
			on,3) Illumina NextSeq 50		