**Improved Complete Genome Sequence of the Extremely Radioresistant Bacterium *Deinococcus radiodurans* R1 Obtained Using PacBio Single-Molecule Sequencing**

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The genome sequence of *Deinococcus radiodurans* R1 was published in 1999. We resequenced *D. radiodurans* R1 using PacBio and compared the sequence with the published one. Large insertions and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were observed among the genome sequences. A more accurate genome sequence will be helpful to studies of *D. radiodurans*.

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**D**einococcus radiodurans R1 is extremely resistant to the lethal effects of ionizing radiation (IR), UV light, oxidation, and desiccation (1). It can survive doses of ionizing radiation of >12,000 Gy, 3,000 times higher than for most vertebrates (2). Different resistance mechanisms have been proposed to explain the extreme radioresistance of the bacterium after its discovery in the 1950s (3). Efficient scavenging of reactive oxygen species and repair of damaged DNA were considered as two of these (4). Over the past decade, many genetic, biochemical, biophysical, and structural studies focused on the DNA repair mechanism of *D. radiodurans* (5–8). These studies were based on the reference sequence of *D. radiodurans*. However, the current genome sequence of *D. radiodurans* R1 was finished in 1999, and contained a number of mistakes in the sequence (9). To fully facilitate studies of *D. radiodurans*, it was necessary to resequence the genome of *D. radiodurans* R1 to provide more accuracy and higher quality.

Here, we present the complete genome sequence of *D. radiodurans* R1, obtained using Pacific BioSciences (PacBio) sequencing technology. Genomic DNA of strain R1 was extracted using a QIAamp DNA minikit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) following the protocol of the manufacturer. The quality of DNA was determined by gel electrophoresis and a NanoDrop 2000 spectrophotometer (Nano-drop Technologies, Wilmington, DE). After the library construction, the genome was sequenced by the PacBio RS platform. A total of 59,327 polymerase reads with a mean read length of 11,445 bases were generated, which led to a total of 679,027,015 bases with a 176-fold average coverage. De novo assembly of the raw sequence data to the previous genome sequence, 92 deletions, 297 insertions, and 188 substitutions were observed. For the DNA repair related gene, frameshifts were detected in the ssb gene, which confirmed a previous report. The genome sequence presented here will be helpful for elucidating the radioresistance mechanism in *D. radiodurans*.

**Accession number(s).** The sequence data for the genome of *D. radiodurans* R1 have been deposited in GenBank under accession numbers CP015081 to CP015084.

**FUNDING INFORMATION**

This work, including the efforts of Yuejin Hua, was funded by National Basic Research Program of China (2015CB910600). This work, including the efforts of Yuejin Hua, was funded by Agroscientific Research in the Public Interest (201103007). This work, including the efforts of Yuejin Hua, was funded by National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (31500656, 31570058, 31370102, and 31210103904).

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