

Eight complete and four draft genome sequences of nonpathogenic *Avibacterium paragallinarum* isolates from naive, healthy layer chickens in the USA

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ABSTRACT *Avibacterium paragallinarum* is a primary bacterial pathogen causing infectious coryza (IC), a respiratory disease of chickens. However, nonpathogenic *Avibacterium paragallinarum* (npAP) has been discovered in naive, healthy chickens, complicating IC diagnosis. Here, we report eight complete and four draft genome sequences of npAP isolates from four US states.

KEYWORDS *Avibacterium paragallinarum*, nonpathogenic, naive, healthy layer chickens, infectious coryza

Avibacterium paragallinarum (AP) is the causative agent of infectious coryza (IC) in chickens, leading to significant economic losses in the poultry industry (1). Recently, genetically divergent nonpathogenic AP (npAP) isolates, which still fall within the AP species, were identified in naive, healthy layer (NHL) flocks (2, 3). npAP is prevalent in the US NHL flocks, complicating the diagnosis of IC (4).

In this study, bacterial isolates were obtained from the infraorbital sinuses of NHL chickens (5) using selective media consisting of Mueller-Hinton agar, fetal bovine serum, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, and inhibitors (6). Streaked plates were incubated for 48 hours at 37°C with 5.2% CO₂, and AP colonies were confirmed by MALDI-TOF (7) and the *recN* qPCR assay (8).

For Illumina sequencing, bacterial DNA was extracted using the KingFisher Flex machine and the MagMAX Pathogen RNA/DNA Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Sequencing libraries were prepared using different kits (Table 1) to generate 2 × 250 bp or 2 × 300 bp paired-end reads and sequenced on the Illumina MiSeq system (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). For Oxford Nanopore Technology (ONT) sequencing, genomic DNA extraction was performed using the Genomic-tip 20/G kit (Qiagen, Germany). ONT libraries were prepared using the Ligation Sequencing Kit (SQK-LSK109), barcoded with the Native Barcoding Expansion (EXP-NBD114), and DNA fragments of 3 kb or longer were enriched by Long Fragment Buffer from ONT (Oxford, UK). Sequencing was conducted on a MinION Mk1B flow cell R9.4.1 (FLO-MIN106) for 72 hours and monitored via MinKNOW (version 23.04.6). Post-run base calling was performed with Guppy (version 6.5.7) with super high accuracy mode enabled.

Default parameters were used for all software tools and web-based platforms unless otherwise indicated. Trim Galore version 0.6.5 (11) was used to trim low-quality bases and remove sequencing adaptors from the Illumina reads. The hybrid assembler Unicycler version 0.4.8 (12) was used to assemble two genomes, while the long-read assembler Flye version 2.9.1 (13) followed by two rounds of polishing with Illumina reads using Pilon version 1.23 (14) was used for the remaining 10 genomes (Table 1). The selection of either assembler was based on assembly quality as well as the quality and

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TABLE 1 Metadata, sequencing, and genomic characteristics of 12 npAP isolates^a (Continued)

Metadata	npAP/OH-USA/ 20230213/51-2	npAP/OH-USA/ 20230213/51-3	npAP/OH-USA/ 20230213/51-4	npAP/GA-USA/ 20231216/51-1	npAP/GA-USA/ 20231216/51-2	npAP/GA-USA/ 20231220/52-1	npAP/GA-USA/ 20231220/52-2	npAP/GA-USA/ 20231220/52-3	npAP/GA-USA/ 20231220/52-4	npAP/OH-USA/ 20230315/52-1	npAP/FL-USA/20231025/ 51-1
Catalase	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTX pre-toxin (AixA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
BioSample accession number	SAMN44459154	SAMN44459155	SAMN44459156	SAMN44459159	SAMN44459160	SAMN44459161	SAMN44459162	SAMN44459163	SAMN44459164	SAMN44459157	SAMN44459158
Assembled chromosome	CP173233	CP173232	CP173231	CP173236	CP173230	CP173229	CP173228	CP173234	JBIBHC00000	JBIBHF00000	JBIBHE00000
accession number	CP173233	CP173232	CP173231	CP173236	CP173230	CP173229	CP173228	CP173234	0000	0000	0000
Assembled Putative plasmid accession number	CP173233	CP173232	CP173231	CP173236	CP173230	CP173229	CP173228	CP173234	CP173235	CP173235	CP173235
Illumina SRA accession	SRX26505944	SRX26505945	SRX26505948	SRX26505951	SRX26505952	SRX26505953	SRX26505955	SRX26505947	SRX26505946	SRX26505949	SRX26505950
ONT SRA accession	SRX26521028	SRX26521029	SRX26521030	SRX26521033	SRX26523164	SRX26523165	SRX26523167	SRX26523169	SRX26523168	SRX26521031	SRX26521032
The closest 16S rRNA gene match ⁱ	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_044750.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1	NR_042932.1

^aNaming format for non-pathogenic *Avibacterium paragallinarum* isolates: npAP/location/YearMonthDay/site-isolate number. MAC, multi-age layer complex; SFMH, single-flock-multi-house; *, unable to determine, small circular contigs that could be plasmids were identified but did not yield any hits in the PlasmidFinder database or NCBI BLAST. -, absent; +, present.

^bIllumina sequencing libraries prepared using Nextera XT DNA Library Prep Kit (Illumina, USA).

^cIllumina sequencing libraries prepared using NEBNext Ultra II FS DNA Library Prep Kit (New England Biolabs).

^dCheckM completeness percentage and CheckM contamination percentage were assessed according to reference 9.

^ePutative plasmids were identified based on the bandage plot.

^fThe average nucleotide identity (ANI) percentage to the AP type strain NCTC11296 was calculated based on MUMmer via the JSpeciesWS service (10).

^g*HMTp210* gene of pathogenic AP is approximately 6,100 bp.

^h*hcrA* is one of the capsular export genes; isolates with *hcrA* possess the capsular polysaccharide locus.

ⁱThe closest 16S rRNA gene match was determined using NCBI BLAST against rRNA/ITS databases with the selection of 16S ribosomal RNA sequences (Bacteria and Archaea).

^jNA, Non Available Data.

quantity of long-read data generated. Bandage plot version 0.8.1 (15) was used to check the circularity of chromosomes, and Quast version 5.2 (16) was used to assess assembly quality. All genomes were annotated using the RASTtk (17). These tools were accessed through BV-BRC version 3.35.5 (18). The publicly available assemblies in GenBank were annotated via PGAP version 6.8 (9).

While all 12 genomes were classified as npAP, they exhibited notable variability in key genes. For instance, four isolates are encapsulated (*hctA+*), whereas the others are not. Additionally, three npAP isolates display catalase positivity, differing from the typical biochemical activity of AP species. Two distinct putative plasmids were identified. Despite this variability, the lengthy *HMTp210* gene, ranging from 12,876 to 20,046 bp due to unique insertions, remains a defining feature of npAP. A summary of data is shown in Table 1.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The genomes are available from NCBI BioProject number (PRJNA1177890) under the accession numbers CP173228, CP173229, CP173230, CP173231, CP173232, CP173233, CP173234, CP173236, JBJBHD000000000, JJBHC000000000, JJBHF000000000, and JJBHE000000000 (Table 1). The SRA accession numbers for Illumina and ONT raw reads of each isolate are listed in Table 1.

ETHICS APPROVAL

No Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) approval was required for this study.

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