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# Draft Genome Sequence of *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, Isolated from a Mars-Bound Spacecraft

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**Here, we present the draft genome of *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, a strain found in a spacecraft assembly cleanroom before launch of the Mars Exploration Rovers. The assembly contains 3,671,133 bp in 14 contigs.**

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As part of standard Planetary Protection protocols at JPL-NASA, all Mars-bound spacecraft are routinely sampled to monitor contamination within the spacecraft assembly cleanrooms. The swabs and wipes are cultured and banked for further study. This particular isolate, *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2, was collected in 2004 from soft goods (e.g., lander petal fabric) of the Exploration Rovers before launch. This isolate was recently sent to the International Space Station as part of a nationwide citizen science project, Project MERCCURI (<http://www.spacemicrobos.org>).

All the bacterial strains associated with this project had their genomes sequenced at the University of California Davis, as described below. Genomic DNA was extracted using a Wizard Genomic DNA purification kit (Promega) from fresh overnight cultures. Illumina paired-end libraries were made following the manufacturer's protocol using a Nextera DNA library preparation kit (Illumina).

A total of 11,927,30 paired-end reads were generated on an Illumina MiSeq, at a read length of 300 bp. Quality trimming and error correction resulted in 11,655,85 high-quality reads. All sequence processing and assembly was performed using the A5 assembly pipeline (1) (version A5-miseq 20140604). The assembly produced 14 contigs ( $N_{50} = 1,906,962$ ), totaling 3,671,133 bp, with a GC content of 42% and an estimated overall coverage of 70×. Completeness of the genome was assessed using PhyloSift (2), which searches for 37 highly conserved, single-copy marker genes (3), all of which were found in this assembly.

Automated annotation was performed using the RAST server (4). *Bacillus safensis* JPL-MERTA-8-2 contains 3,818 predicted protein coding sequences and 95 predicted noncoding RNAs. An

almost full-length (1,139 bp) 16S sequence was obtained from this annotation and was used to confirm the identity of the isolate.

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** This whole-genome shotgun project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession number [LATH00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/LATH00000000). The version described in this paper is the first version, LATH01000000.

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