

#OneDayOneGenomeInitiative





Staphylococcus chromogenes

Causes **mastitis** i.e. inflammation (pain, redness, and swelling) in the udder of cows, also contaminating the milk they produce.

Isolated from



Milk of affected cows

Genomic Analysis



Revealed genes encoding

efflux pumps that keep chemicals out and make this bacteria resistant to antimicrobials! Genes for

invasive enzymes, capsule formation & metal uptake were also found!

Insights



Genes coding for toxins and secretion systems were uncovered. These give the bacteria an advantage and allows it to grow inside cow's udder! This is an important pathogen causing bovine mastitis.

Application



Genetic information can help design better drugs, thus ensuring animal health and consequently, milk quality, food security and even public health!





Staphylococcus chromogenes GCA_019149085.1

Quality of Genome Assembly and Annotation:

Results from indigenously developed **BHARAT** analysis pipeline: (**B**acterial **H**ybrid genome **A**ssembly and **R**apid **A**nnotation **T**oolset)

Table 1: Assembly Details	
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Contigs	31
GC Content	36.53
Contig L50	3
Genome Length	2,329,474 bp
Contig N50	237,107

Table 2: Annotated Genome Features	
CDS	2,328
tRNA	13
rRNA	2

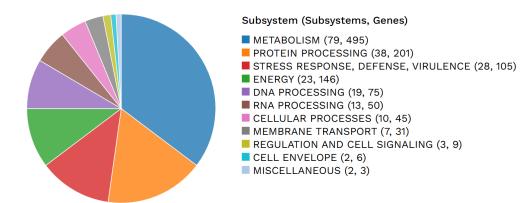


Table 3: Antimicrobial Resistance Genes	
AMR Mechanism	Genes
Antibiotic resistance gene cluster,cassette,or operon	TcaB, TcaR
Antibiotic target in susceptible species	Alr, Ddl, dxr, EF-G, EF-Tu, folA, Dfr, folP, gyrA, gyrB, inhA, fabI, Iso-tRNA, kasA, MurA, rho, rpoB, rpoC, S10p, S12p
Efflux pump conferring antibiotic resistance	NorA, Tet(38)
Gene conferring resistance via absence	gidB
Protein altering cell wall charge conferring antibiotic resistance	GdpD, MprF, PgsA
Regulator modulating expression of antibiotic resistance genes	LiaF, LiaR, LiaS

Genome Assembly

