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**STRAINS AND METAGENOMICS OF THE
CONTAMINATED SOIL MICROBIOME**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Deliverable D3.1 is presented in this document as a public report within work package 3, task 3.1. UNIBO as the partner responsible for this deliverable is represented by Marco Candela, Silvia Turrone, Simone Rampelli, Giorgia Palladino, and Elena Radaelli. The aim of deliverable D3.1 is to present the genomic characterization of isolated bacterial strains from hydrocarbon contaminated soils from Azkoitia (Spain) and the shotgun metagenomics carried out with the same soils from Azkoitia (Spain) and additionally with soils from Pola Osobowickie (Poland) for the taxonomic and functional characterization of the associated microbial community, in order to identify potential hydrocarbons degrading microorganisms.

DISCLAIMER

The SYMBIOREM project is funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Research Executive Agency (REA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

1 Introduction

Work package 3 is dedicated to the development of bioremediation and recovery strategies for contaminated soils. In this context, UNIBO is responsible of performing genomic analysis of isolated strains

and metagenomic characterization of native soil microbial communities by shotgun sequencing using Illumina technology in order to predict potential strains for hydrocarbon degradation.

2 Aim and Scope – Strain identification

Sequencing of isolated bacterial strains from hydrocarbon contaminated soil was performed in order to characterize the culturable fraction in soil samples from Azkoitia site (Spain).

The microorganisms present in the contaminated soil capable of using hydrocarbons as a source of carbon and energy were isolated. To isolate these potential hydrocarbon-biodegrading strains, Azkoitia soil samples were incubated in a minimal salt liquid medium (Bushnell Haas Broth) with petroleum hydrocarbons (mineral oil) added as the sole carbon source. These samples were incubated for 7 days at 30°C in a primary incubation, and 4 successive re-incubations were performed in the same culture medium with the aim of selecting strains capable of growing with hydrocarbons as the sole carbon source. After the successive incubations in the liquid medium, the resulting samples were plated on Bushnell Haas agar medium with light mineral oil to isolate colonies.

Of all the isolated strains, 14 different strains were selected due to their different morphology and different metabolic profiles. **Table 1** show the colonial morphology of selected colonies.

Table 1 – Colonial morphology of selected colonies

ID	Colour	Morphology
CA-1	Whitish colonies	Bacillus bacteria
CA-2	White colonies	Actinomycetes-like bacteria, few colonies
CA-3	Yellow colonies	Motile rod bacteria
CA-5	White colonies	Bacillus bacteria
CA-6	White colonies	Cocci bacteria
CA-7	Yellow colonies	Rod bacteria, mimosas-like
CA-10	White colonies	Cocci-like bacteria
CA-13	Orange colonies	Cocci-like bacteria, very high density
CA-14	White colonies	Circular bacteria sometimes arranged in filaments
CA-15	White colonies	Bacillus bacteria
CA-16	White colonies	Motile rod bacteria
CA-19	White colonies	Cocci bacteria
CA-22	White colonies	Rod bacteria
CA-23	White colonies	Scattered cocci-like bacteria

The metabolic profiles were determined by biochemical tests. **Table 2** show the results of the biochemical tests of the selected strains:

Table 2 – Results of biochemical tests of selected strains from Azkoitia soil



Biochemical tests	CA-1	CA-2	CA-3	CA-5	CA-6	CA-7	CA-10
2-nitrophenyl- β D-galactopyranoside	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
L-Arginin	-	-	+/-	+	-	-	-
L-Lysin	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
L-Ornithin	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Trisodium citrate	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Sodium thiosulfate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urea	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
Gelatin	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
D-glucose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-mannitol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inositol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-sorbitol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L-Rhamnose	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
D-saccharose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-melibiose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amygdalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L-arabinose	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Oxidase	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Catalase	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Gram	-	+	-	-	-	-	-

Biochemical tests	CA-13	CA-14	CA-15	CA-16	CA-19	CA-22	CA-23
2-nitrophenyl- β D-galactopyranoside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L-Arginin	-	-	-	+/-	-	+	-
L-Lysin	-	-	-	+/-	-	+	-
L-Ornithin	-	-	-	+/-	-	+	-
Trisodium citrate	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Sodium thiosulfate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urea	-	-	-	+/-	-	+	-
Gelatin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-glucose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-mannitol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inositol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-sorbitol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L-Rhamnose	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
D-saccharose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-melibiose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amygdalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L-arabinose	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	+/-
Oxidase	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Catalase	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
Gram	+	-	+	-	-	-	-

From this site, 14 isolated bacterial strains were processed for identification through Sanger sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene using the universal bacterial primers 27F and 1492R (Dos Santos et al., 2019). Sequencing outputs were then processed for taxonomic assignment using the nucleotide BLAST alignment tool (NCBI) (Altschul et al., 1990). **Table 3** shows the BLAST outputs for each isolated bacterial strain, considering both the forward and the reverse strands. Low-quality sequences with less than 100

high-quality nucleotides were removed from the analysis and indicated as “<100 nt”. Query coverage, e-value and percent identity are reported for the best BLAST hit. Where the alignment of the forward and reverse strands in the database resulted in different best hits, the alignment values of each strand on both best hits are reported.

For readability purposes, high-quality full sequences of isolated strains are reported in **Annex 1**.

Table 3 – Alignment outputs of sequenced strains from the Azkoitia site on the NCBI 16S rRNA non-redundant database using nucleotide BLAST. Low-quality sequences with less than 100 high-quality nucleotides were removed from the analysis and indicated as “<100 nt”.

Sample ID	Strand	BLAST best hit	Query coverage	E-value	% ID	Values for the other strand	Query coverage	E-value	% ID			
CA-1	Forward (1F)	< 100 nt										
	Reverse (1R)	<i>Pseudarthrobacter phenanthrenivorans</i>	100%	0	100%							
		<i>Pseudarthrobacter siccitolerans</i>										
		<i>Pseudarthrobacter polychromogenes</i>										
CA-2	Forward (2F)	<i>Nocardioides flavus</i>	100%	0	99.54%	For strand 2R	100%	0	98.89%			
	Reverse (2R)	<i>Nocardioides luteus</i>	100%	0	100.00%	For strand 2F	100%	0	99.23%			
CA-3	Forward (3F)	<i>[Pseudomonas] hibiscicola</i>	100%	0	97.96%	For strand 3R	100%	0	95.54%			
		<i>Stenotrophomonas geniculata</i>							95.39%			
		<i>Stenotrophomonas cyclobalanopsidis</i>										
	Reverse (3R)	<i>Stenotrophomonas lactitubi</i>	100%	0	95.69%							
CA-5	Forward (4F)	<i>Achromobacter pulmonis</i>	100%	2.00E-113	99.12%	For strand 4R	96%	1.00E-89	97.91%			
		<i>Achromobacter xylooxidans</i>								3.00E-90		
	Reverse (4R)	<i>Achromobacter denitrificans</i>	100%	2.00E-91	98.93%	For strand 4F	100%	3.00E-101	96.02%			
CA-6	Forward (5F)	< 100 nt										
	Reverse (5R)	<i>Labrys neptunia</i>	100%	0	99.44%							
CA-7	Forward (6F)	< 100 nt										
	Reverse (6R)	<i>Luteibacter jiangsuensis</i>	100%	0	99.57%							
CA-10	Forward (7F)	<i>Rhodococcus erythropolis</i>	100%	0	99.56%	For strand 7R	100%	0	98.71%			
		<i>Rhodococcus erythropolis</i>										
	Reverse (7R)	<i>Nocardia coeliaca</i>	100%	0	98.71%	For strand 7F	100%	0	98.97%			
		<i>Rhodococcus qingshengii</i>										
		<i>Rhodococcus qingshengii</i>										
		<i>Rhodococcus erythropolis</i>										
	<i>Nocardia coeliaca</i>											
	<i>Rhodococcus qingshengii</i>											
CA-13	Forward (8F)	<i>Rhodococcus electrophilus</i>	100%	0	100.00%							
	Reverse (8R)	<i>Rhodococcus electrophilus</i>	99%	0	97.84%							
CA-14	Forward (9F)	<i>Inquilineus limosus</i>	100%	0	98.58%	For strand 9R	100%	0	96.47%			
	Reverse (9R)	<i>Inquilineus ginsengisoli</i>	100%	0	97.48%	For strand 9F	100%	0	98.10%			
CA-15	Forward (10F)	<i>Gordonia amicalis</i>	100%	0	98.77%							
	Reverse (10R)	<i>Gordonia amicalis</i>	99%	0	99.07%							
CA-16	Forward (11F)	<i>Achromobacter pulmonis</i>	100%	0	100.00%	For strand 11R	100%	0	99.34%			
	Reverse (11R)	<i>Achromobacter veterisilvae</i>	100%	2.00E-154	99.34%	For strand 11F	100%	2.00E-154	99.33%			
CA-19	Forward (12F)	< 100 nt										
	Reverse (12R)	<i>Labrys neptunia</i>	100%	0	98.64%							
CA-22	Forward (13F)	<i>Achromobacter agrifaciens</i>	100%	0	99.35%	For strand 13R	100%	0	99.26%			
	Reverse (13R)	<i>Achromobacter dolens</i>	100%	0	99.26%	For strand 13F	100%	0	98.06%			
		<i>Achromobacter anxifer</i>										
CA-23	Forward (14F)	< 100 nt										
	Reverse (14R)	<i>Labrys neptunia</i>	100%	0	98.88%							

Among all the identified strains, 7 were selected based on their biosafety level (level 1) and their ability to biodegrade hydrocarbons as described scientific publications

- *Pseudarthrobacter phenanthrenivorans* is a Gram-positive aerobic bacterium able to degrade phenanthrene, a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) consisting of three fused benzene rings, with a higher rate compared to other bacteria belonging to the *Pseudarthrobacter* genus (Tzagogiannis et al., 2021; Asimakoula et al., 2023).



- *Nocardioides luteus* is a Gram-positive bacterium whose strain BAFB has been shown to be highly efficient in the aerobic degradation of C8 to C11 normal and mono-branched alkane compounds (Brown et al., 2017). Other strains belonging to the genus *Nocardioides* have been shown to degrade phenanthrene (Saito et al., 2000), vinyl chloride (Coleman et al., 2002), hexachlorobenzene and chlorophenol, including 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol and pentachlorophenol (Ito et al., 2019), and benzo[a]pyrene (Wang et al., 2021).
- *Achromobacter pulmonis* strain HDK3 has been shown to degrade C14-C19 long hydrocarbons (Khalifa and Aldayel, 2018).
- *Rhodococcus erythropolis* showed the presence of *alkB* genes encoding the enzyme alkane 1-monooxygenase (Van der Geize and Dijkhuizen, 2004), being a potential biodegrader for n-alkanes. *R. erythropolis* has also been shown to degrade 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, catechol, p-chlorophenol, p-cresol and other phenolic compounds (Gorlatov and Golovleva, 1992; Goswami et al., 2005; Strnad et al., 2014).
- *Gordonia amicalis* has been reported to degrade the aliphatic hydrocarbon n-hexadecane and diesel oil (Sowani et al., 2020).
- *Achromobacter aegrifaciens* has been shown to degrade chrysene in oil contaminated seawater (Lazzem et al., 2023).
- *Luteibacter jiangsuensis* is Gram-negative, non-motile, rod-shaped bacterial strain capable of degrading methamidophos that was isolated from a methamidophos-manufacturing factory in China (Wang et al., 2011). Other study (Cul et al. 2020) demonstrated the capacity of petroleum hydrocarbons degradation of a bacterial community where the dominant bacterial genera are *Burkholderia-Paraburkholderia*, *Luteibacter*, and *Acinetobacter*.

3 Aim and Scope – Shotgun metagenomics analysis

Shotgun metagenomics was performed on pooled replicates of hydrocarbon-contaminated soils from the Azkoitia site (Spain) and the Pola Osobowickie site (Poland) for a deeper characterization of their microbial component, with the aim of identifying potential degrading microorganisms.

3.1 Metagenomics analysis: taxonomic characterization

From the Azkoitia site (Spain), 20 brownfield soil samples were collected in a former bronze foundry closed around 40 years ago in an industrial park, in February and May 2023, with 5 biological replicates per sampling. From the Pola Osobowickie site (Poland), 15 brownfield soil samples were collected from the area of former natural sewage treatment plant closed around 10 years ago in the Wroclaw city in winter, spring, and summer 2023, with 5 biological replicates per sampling. Total microbial DNA was extracted separately from each biological replicate from approximately 7-10 g of soil using the DNeasy PowerSoil Max kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) for Azkoitia samples and from approximately 20-30 mg of soil using the DNeasy PowerSoil Pro kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) for Pola Osobowickie samples. Extraction was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions with only minor adjustments. In the DNeasy PowerSoil Pro Kit, for the homogenization step all samples were homogenized using a FastPrep instrument (MP Biomedicals, Irvine, CA, U SA) and for the elution step samples were incubated for 5 min at 4°C before centrifugation; in the DNeasy PowerMax Soil Kit, in the steps of cell lysis, samples were incubated in a warm bath at 65°C for 40 minutes, shaking samples in falcon tubes every 10 minutes. For

both protocols the elution step was repeated twice in 70 μ L and 5 ml, respectively. DNA quantification was performed using a Nanodrop ND-1000 spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE, United States). Biological replicates were then pooled to the same concentration to be processed for deep metagenomics shotgun sequencing (see **Table 4** for sample quantification, pooling and assigned IDs).

DNA libraries were prepared using the QIAseq FX DNA Library Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Shortly, 100 ng of each DNA sample was fragmented to a 450-bp size, end-repaired, and A-tailed using the FX enzyme mix with the following thermal cycle: 4°C for 1 min, 32°C for 8 min, and 65°C for 30 min. Adapter ligation was performed by incubating DNA samples at 20°C for 15 min in the presence of DNA ligase and Illumina adapter barcodes. A first purification step with Agencourt AMPure XP magnetic beads (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA) was performed, followed by library amplification with a 10-cycle PCR and a further purification step. Samples were pooled at an equimolar concentration of 4 nM to obtain the final library. Sequencing was performed on an Illumina NextSeq platform using a 2 \times 150-bp paired-end protocol, following the manufacturer's instructions (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Raw sequences were quality filtered using fastp v0.23.4 (Chen et al., 2018) and assembly was performed with metaSPAdes v3.15.3 (Prjibelski et al., 2020). Raw and filtered sequencing outputs are shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, respectively, including million reads and mean quality score.

Table 4 – Summary table of extracted samples. DNA quantification through Nanodrop following microbial DNA extraction is reported together with samples IDs and pools for shotgun metagenomics analysis.

Site	Sample ID	Nanodrop conc. (ng/uL)	Pool ID	Sampling area and period	
Azkoitia, Spain	7039-T3.1 SI-5	46.49	Sy5	Soil inside the foundry Feb. 2023	
	7039-T3.1 SI-6	43.74			
	7039-T3.1 SI-7	44.74			
	7039-T3.1 SI-8	27.77			
	7039-T3.1 SI-9	11.61			
	7039-T3.1 SE-10	35.33	Sy6	Soil outside the foundry Feb. 2023	
	7039-T3.1 SE-11	34.9			
	7039-T3.1 SE-12	42.45			
	7039-T3.1 SE-13	21.49			
	7039-T3.1 SE-14	36.57			
	7039-T3.1 SI-15	77.38	Sy7	Soil inside the foundry May 2023	
	7039-T3.1 SI-16	75.87			
	7039-T3.1 SI-17	57.07			
	7039-T3.1 SI-18	62.49			
	7039-T3.1 SI-19	27.24			
	7039-T3.1 SE-20	49.98	Sy8	Soil outside the foundry May 2023	
	7039-T3.1 SE-21	53.17			
	7039-T3.1 SE-22	37.99			
	7039-T3.1 SE-23	35.31			
	7039-T3.1 SE-24	64.42			
	Pola Osobowickie, Poland	PO1	151.31	Sy1	Pola Osobowice Winter 2023
		PO2	132.75		
		PO3	143.38		
		PO4	161.45		
PO5		148.63			
PO1/2		160.42	Sy2	Pola Osobowice Spring 2023	
PO2/2		133.74			
PO3/2		137.6			
PO4/2		217.3			
PO5/2		167.15			
PO1/3		146.23	Sy3	Pola Osobowice Summer 2023	
PO2/3		182.08			
PO4/3		201.37			
PO3/3		136.25			
PO5/3		214.86			

Sample	Direction	% dups	% GC	M reads	G bp
Sy1	Forward	1	58	33	4.95
	Reverse	1.2	57	33	4.95
Sy2	Forward	0.7	63	27.8	4.17
	Reverse	0.9	62	27.8	4.17
Sy3	Forward	0.7	63	27.9	4.19
	Reverse	0.8	63	27.9	4.19
Sy5	Forward	7	67	71.5	10.7
	Reverse	6.4	67	71.5	10.7
Sy6	Forward	3.4	65	74	11.1
	Reverse	4	66	74	11.1
Sy7	Forward	4	66	60.5	9.08
	Reverse	3.9	65	60.5	9.08
Sy8	Forward	4.7	65	69	10.4
	Reverse	4.4	65	69	10.4

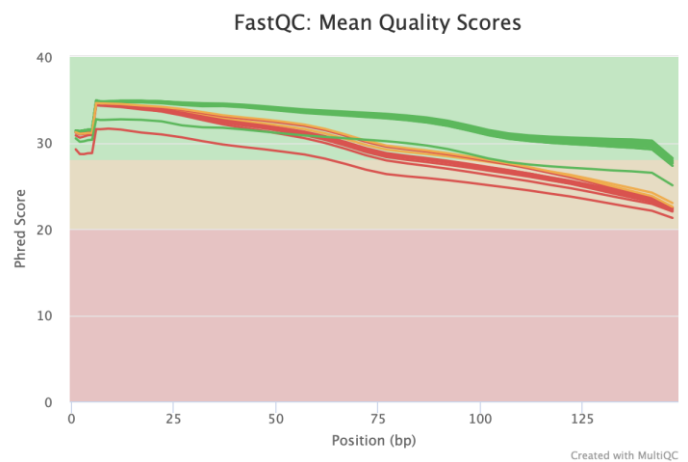


Figure 1 – Summary of the raw sequencing data. In the table on the left, we reported for each sample the percentage of duplicates (% dups), the percentage of GC content (% GC), the output in million reads (M reads) and Giga base pairs (G bp). In the figure on the right, we reported the mean quality score of the samples.

Sample	Direction	% dups	% GC	M reads	G bp
Sy1	Forward	0.8	57	28.3	4.2
	Reverse	0.8	57	28.3	4.2
	Unpaired_1	0.4	63	4.0	0.6
	Unpaired_2	0.4	64	0.2	0.03
Sy2	Forward	0.5	62	23.4	3.5
	Reverse	0.5	62	23.4	3.5
	Unpaired_1	0.3	66	3.7	0.56
	Unpaired_2	0.4	67	0.3	0.05
Sy3	Forward	0.5	62	22.7	3.4
	Reverse	0.5	63	22.7	3.4
	Unpaired_1	0.4	67	4.5	0.68
	Unpaired_2	0.3	67	0.3	0.05
Sy5	Forward	5.6	66	55.9	8.4
	Reverse	5.7	67	55.9	8.4
	Unpaired_1	3	70	12.7	1.9
	Unpaired_2	1.6	71	0.8	0.12
Sy6	Forward	2.6	64	60.4	9.1
	Reverse	2.7	65	60.4	9.1
	Unpaired_1	1.6	68	10.8	1.6
	Unpaired_2	1	69	0.8	0.12
Sy7	Forward	3.1	65	49.7	7.5
	Reverse	3.2	65	49.7	7.5
	Unpaired_1	1.4	69	8.5	1.3
	Unpaired_2	1.1	70	0.7	0.11
Sy8	Forward	3.6	65	56.4	8.5
	Reverse	3.7	65	56.4	8.5
	Unpaired_1	2.4	68	10.0	1.5
	Unpaired_2	1.7	70	0.8	0.12

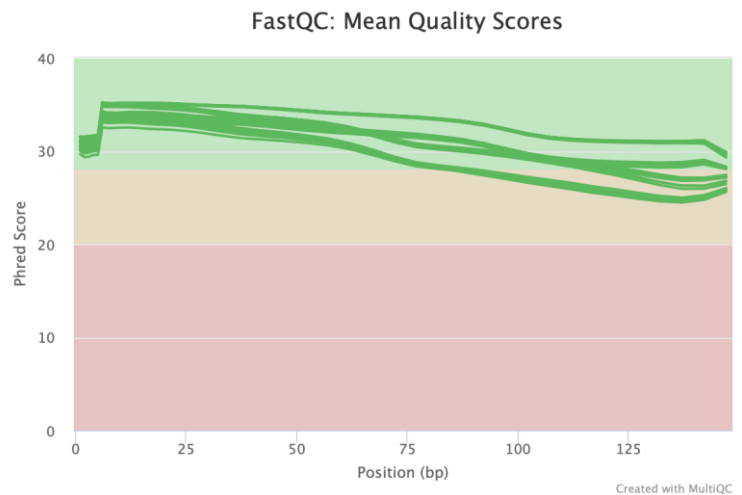


Figure 2 – Summary of the quality-filtered sequencing data. In the table on the left, we reported for each sample the percentage of duplicates (% dups), the percentage of GC content (% GC), the output in million reads (M reads) and Giga base pairs (G bp). In the figure on the right, we reported the mean quality score of the samples.

Assembled contigs outputs were processed through QUASt (QUality ASsessment Tool, v5.1.0rc1) (Gurevich et al., 2013) for basic statistics (**Table 5**). Contigs were then processed for metagenome-assembled genomes (MAGs) production using MaxBin 2.0 (Wu et al., 2016), MetaBAT 2 (Kang et al., 2019) and CONCOCT v1.1.0 (Aneberg et al., 2014) for binning and MetaWRAP v1.3.2 (Uritskiy et al., 2018) for bin refinement. Overall, 64 MAGs were retrieved, specifically 5 bins for Sy1 sample, 3 bins for Sy2, 2 bins for Sy3, 13 bins for Sy5, 15 bins for Sy6, 14 bins for Sy7 and 12 bins for Sy8. Only bins with >50% completeness and <5% contamination were selected for MAGs analysis, namely 4 bins for Sy1, 3 bins for Sy2, 1 bin for Sy3, 13 bins for Sy5, 15 bins for Sy6, 14 bins for Sy7 and 12 bins for Sy8. Taxonomic assignment of the retrieved high-quality MAGs was performed using GTDB-Tk v2.3.2 (Chaumeil et al., 2022) (**Table 6**).

Table 5 – Assembled contigs statistics based on QUASt. N50/N90 are the sequence length of the shortest contig at 50% and 90% of the total assembly length. L50/L90 are the count of the smallest number of contigs whose length sum makes up 50 or 90% of genome size.

Parameter	Sy1	Sy2	Sy3	Sy5	Sy6	Sy7	Sy8
# contigs (>=0 bp)	671480	517329	494924	845830	1279860	823139	1196694
# contigs (>= 1000 bp)	52587	27913	22985	97538	108017	77838	105082
# contigs (>= 5000 bp)	2241	785	1021	5727	4524	4251	4822
# contigs (>= 10000 bp)	828	257	181	1399	1447	1155	1476
# contigs (>= 25000 bp)	211	32	5	162	267	155	248
# contigs (>= 50000 bp)	34	3	0	17	33	20	48
Total length (>= 0 bp)	395467672	270484489	254309205	572009483	767874353	517363304	732872194
Total length (>= 1000 bp)	107764093	49847981	42902570	210542183	215029815	165271598	215616622
Total length (>= 5000 bp)	27126313	7993212	8045940	52328871	48037884	40936437	50491750
Total length (>= 10000 bp)	17640802	4410126	2438341	23365995	27182090	19887770	27883869
Total length (>= 25000 bp)	8186547	1070498	152738	5770652	10077943	5629228	10144437
Total length (>= 50000 bp)	2363357	175511	0	1000565	2434118	1243918	3510650
# contigs	238987	157283	143858	359630	483347	318316	459880
Largest contig	157721	63241	43501	84426	155187	84121	168190
Total length	231368898	134182080	121355070	385982149	463902383	325246171	451114754
GC (%)	59.85	63.7	64.14	66.54	64.99	65.68	64.79
N50	936	805	784	1106	933	1016	957
N90	550	536	534	564	549	556	551
L50	60780	47290	43290	80831	125553	75211	115249
L90	194768	131322	120338	286787	394695	256512	373814

Table 6 – Taxonomic assignment of retained bins with GTDBTK. Only bins with >50% completeness and <5% contamination were selected for MAGs analysis and taxonomically assigned.

MAGs	Classification
Sy1 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Alphaproteobacteria;o Rhizobiales:f Xanthobacteraceae:g Bradyrhizobium;s
Sy1 bin.3	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Thermoleophillia;o Solirubrobacterales:f 70-9:g VAYN01;s
Sy1 bin.4	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JAAYBP01:g JAFDWT01;s
Sy1 bin.5	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o REEB76:f REEB76:g ;s
Sy2 bin.1	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Mycobacteriales:f Mycobacteriaceae:g Mycobacterium;s
Sy2 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Alphaproteobacteria;o Micropepsales:f Micropepsaceae:g Rhizomicrobium;s
Sy2 bin.3	d Bacteria;p Bacteroidota;c Bacteroidia;o Chitinophagales:f Chitinophagaceae:g Puia;s
Sy3 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Chloroflexota;c Ktedonobacteria;o Ktedonobacterales:f JADMIN01:g ;s
Sy5 bin.1	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f JADFDG01:g JADFDG01;s
Sy5 bin.10	d Bacteria;p Deinococcota;c Deinococci;o Deinococcales:f ;g ;s
Sy5 bin.11	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Mycobacteriales:f Mycobacteriaceae:g Williamsia;s
Sy5 bin.12	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Cellulomonadaceae:g Cellulomonas;s
Sy5 bin.13	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Micrococcaceae:g Paeniglutamicibacter;s
Sy5 bin.14	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Burkholderiales:f Rhodocyclaceae:g Rugosibacter;s Rugosibacter sp002422995
Sy5 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g ;s
Sy5 bin.3	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f Ilumatobacteraceae:g Sva-07;s
Sy5 bin.4	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g UBA9382;s
Sy5 bin.6	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Microbacteriaceae:g ;s
Sy5 bin.7	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f Ilumatobacteraceae:g ;s
Sy5 bin.8	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Mycobacteriales:f Pseudonocardiaecae:g Saccharopolyspora;s Saccharopolyspora dendranthema
Sy5 bin.9	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g VFJN01;s
Sy6 bin.1	d Bacteria;p Patescibacteria;c Saccharimonadia;o Saccharimonadales:f JAGQNK01:g JAGQNK01;s
Sy6 bin.10	d Bacteria;p Acidobacteriota;c Vicinamibacteria;o Vicinamibacterales:f UBA2999:g ;s
Sy6 bin.11	d Bacteria;p Myxococcota A;c UBA9160;o SZUA-336:f SZUA-336:g VGRW01;s
Sy6 bin.12	d Bacteria;p Zixibacteria;c MSB-5A5;o GN15:f FEB-12:g FEB-12;s
Sy6 bin.13	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Acidiferrobacterales:f Sulfurifustaceae:g JACQFZ01;s
Sy6 bin.15	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f Porticoccaceae:g JAGPUQ01;s
Sy6 bin.16	d Bacteria;p Desulfobacterota B;c Binatia;o Bin18:f Bin18:g JABFSC01;s
Sy6 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f JADFDG01:g JADFDG01;s
Sy6 bin.3	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f CADCSY01:g JACOTK01;s
Sy6 bin.4	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o UBA5794:f ZC4RG35:g ;s
Sy6 bin.5	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f JADFDG01:g JADFDG01;s
Sy6 bin.6	d Bacteria;p Gemmatimonadota;c Gemmatimonadetes;o Gemmatimonadales:f GWC2-71-9:g ;s
Sy6 bin.7	d Bacteria;p Patescibacteria;c Saccharimonadia;o Saccharimonadales:f JAGQNK01:g JAGQNK01;s
Sy6 bin.8	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o UBA5335:f UBA5335:g Macondimonas;s
Sy6 bin.9	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g VFJN01;s
Sy7 bin.1	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g VFJN01;s
Sy7 bin.10	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f Ilumatobacteraceae:g ;s
Sy7 bin.11	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Microbacteriaceae:g Rhodoglobus;s
Sy7 bin.12	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Microbacteriaceae:g ;s
Sy7 bin.13	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Burkholderiales:f Burkholderiaceae B:g LMDS01;s
Sy7 bin.14	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g UBA9382;s
Sy7 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Microbacteriaceae:g Microbacterium;s
Sy7 bin.3	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Actinomycetia;o Actinomycetales:f Microbacteriaceae:g Agromyces;s
Sy7 bin.4	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f Ilumatobacteraceae:g Sva-07;s
Sy7 bin.5	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f JADFDG01:g JADFDG01;s
Sy7 bin.6	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f JACDCH01:g ;s
Sy7 bin.7	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o UBA5794:f ZC4RG35:g ;s
Sy7 bin.8	d Bacteria;p Deinococcota;c Deinococci;o Deinococcales:f ;g ;s
Sy7 bin.9	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Alphaproteobacteria;o Parvibaculales:f Parvibaculaceae:g Parvibaculum;s
Sy8 bin.1	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f JADFDG01:g JADFDG01;s
Sy8 bin.10	d Bacteria;p Acidobacteriota;c Vicinamibacteria;o Vicinamibacterales:f UBA2999:g ;s
Sy8 bin.11	d Bacteria;p Myxococcota A;c UBA9160;o SZUA-336:f SZUA-336:g VGRW01;s
Sy8 bin.12	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Burkholderiales:f Burkholderiaceae B:g CADEEN01;s
Sy8 bin.2	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o Acidimicrobiales:f CADCSY01:g JACOTK01;s
Sy8 bin.3	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f JADFDG01:g JADFDG01;s
Sy8 bin.4	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Pseudomonadales:f Porticoccaceae:g JAGPUQ01;s
Sy8 bin.5	d Bacteria;p Actinomycetota;c Acidimicrobia;o UBA5794:f ZC4RG35:g ;s
Sy8 bin.6	d Bacteria;p Patescibacteria;c Saccharimonadia;o Saccharimonadales:f JAGQNK01:g JAGQNK01;s
Sy8 bin.7	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o Acidiferrobacterales:f Sulfurifustaceae:g JACQFZ01;s
Sy8 bin.8	d Bacteria;p Pseudomonadota;c Gammaproteobacteria;o UBA5335:f UBA5335:g Macondimonas;s
Sy8 bin.9	d Bacteria;p Zixibacteria;c MSB-5A5;o GN15:f FEB-12:g FEB-12;s

3.2 Metagenomics analysis: functional characterization

High-quality retrieved MAGs from Azkoitia and Pola Osobowickie sites were processed through MicrobeAnnotator v2.0.5 (Ruiz-Perez et al., 2021) for prediction of metabolic functions. **Figure 3** shows the metabolic module category from the KEGG pathway database (Kanehisa and Goto, 2000) for each identified MAG for modules with >50% completeness in at least one genome.

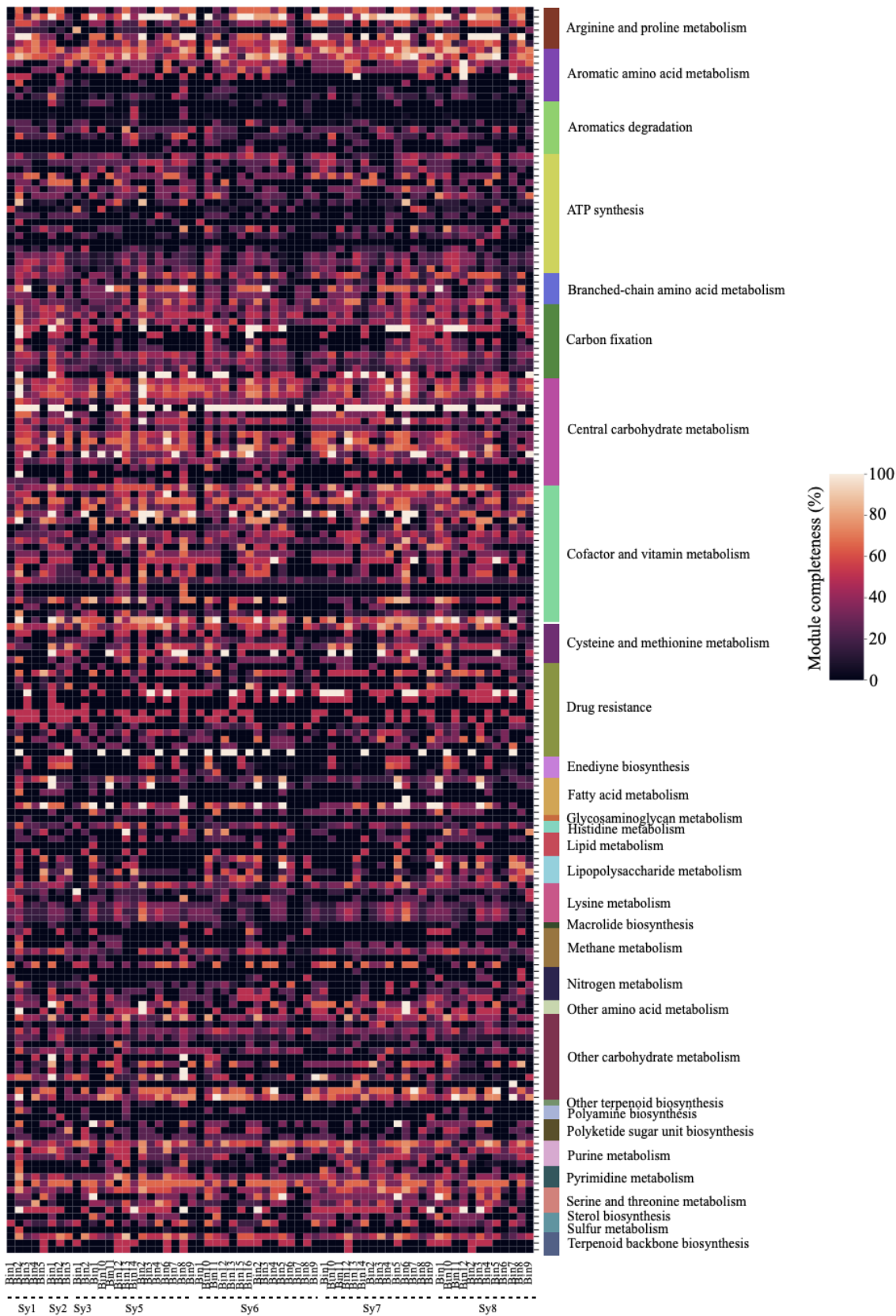


Figure 3 – Metabolic module category from the KEGG pathway database for each identified MAG for modules with >50% completeness. Bins and corresponding samples are indicated at the bottom of the heatmap, KEGG pathways are indicated by a color-coded bar on the right. The legend for module completeness is shown on the right.

In particular, there are 19 different KEGG modules associated with hydrocarbons degradation. Three pathways are involved in PAH degradation, namely M00624 (terephthalate degradation), and M00623 and M00636 (phthalate degradation), whereas 16 are involved in aromatic hydrocarbons degradation, namely M00538 (toluene degradation), M00537 (xylene degradation), M00419 (cymene degradation), M00547 (benzene/toluene degradation), M00548 (benzene degradation), M00551 and M00540 (benzoate degradation), M00568 (catechol ortho-cleavage), M00569 (catechol meta-cleavage), M00539 (cumate degradation), M00543 (biphenyl degradation), M00544 (carbazole degradation), M00418 (toluene degradation, anaerobic), M00541 (benzoyl-CoA degradation), M00534 (naphthalene degradation), M00545 (trans-cinnamate degradation). These modules all belong to the xenobiotic degradation pathways, specifically aromatics degradation (in green on the heatmap of **Figure 3**). **Table 7** lists all KEGG modules associated with aromatics degradation. Amongst these, 8 modules are >50% complete in at least one genome (highlighted in green), with 6 of them belonging to the pathways of interest. Despite having a completeness <50% in at least one genome, the 3 modules associated with PAH degradation and 9 of the 10 remaining modules associated with aromatics degradation are represented in the majority of the MAGs.

Table 7 – KEGG modules associated with aromatics degradation. Eight modules have >50% completeness (green columns). The 3 pathways associated with PAH degradation and 9 of the 10 remaining modules for aromatics degradation (in bold) have <50% completeness.

Pathway group	Name	Aromatics degradation																				
		Toluene degradation, anaerobic, toluene => benzoyl-CoA	Cymene degradation, p-cymene => p-cumate	Naphthalene degradation, naphthalene => salicylate	Xylene degradation, xylene => methylbenzoate	Toluene degradation, toluene => benzoate	Cumate degradation, p-cumate => 2-oxopent-4-enoate + 2-methylpropanoate	Benzoate degradation, cyclohexanecarboxylic acid => pimeloyl-CoA	Benzoyl-CoA degradation, benzoyl-CoA => 3-hydroxypimeloyl-CoA	Biphenyl degradation, biphenyl => 2-oxopent-4-enoate + benzoate	Carbazole degradation, carbazole => 2-oxopent-4-enoate + anthranilate	Benzoate degradation, toluene => 3-methylcatechol	Benzoate degradation, benzoate => catechol	Catechol ortho-cleavage, catechol => 3-oxoadipate	Catechol meta-cleavage, catechol => acetyl-CoA -- 4-methylcatechol => 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate	Phthalate degradation 1, phthalate => protocatechuate	Terephthalate degradation, terephthalate => 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate	Phthalate degradation 2, phthalate => protocatechuate	Anthranelate degradation, anthranilate => catechol	Salicylate degradation, salicylate => salicylate	Phenylacetate degradation, phenylacetate => acetyl-CoA -- succinyl-CoA	
Modules	M00418	M00419	M00534	M00537	M00538	M00539	M00540	M00541	M00543	M00544	M00547	M00548	M00551	M00568	M00569	M00623	M00624	M00636	M00637	M00638	M00878	
Sy1	Bin1	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin2	8.33	0	20.83	0	0	0	20	25	0	0	0	0	25	60	33.33	0	0	0	0	45.71	
	Bin3	8.33	0	16.67	0	0	0	40	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	14.29	
Sy2	Bin1	8.33	50	4.17	0	5.56	20	20	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin2	8.33	16.67	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	16.67	0	0	0	17.14	
	Bin3	8.33	0	0	0	0	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	22.86	
Sy3	Bin1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	11.11	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin2	0	16.67	0	0	0	40	0	31.25	0	0	0	0	0	50	20	0	0	0	0	28.57	
Sy5	Bin1	8.33	33.33	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin10	0	33.33	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin11	0	16.67	0	0	5.56	25	20	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	20	0	16.67	0	0	0	42.86	
	Bin12	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin14	16.67	16.67	20.83	50	5.56	20	20	25	31.25	11.11	12.5	0	16.67	0	60	0	16.67	8.33	50	0	42.86
	Bin3	8.33	0	0	0	5.56	5	20	25	0	11.11	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	14.29
	Bin4	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	20	25	0	11.11	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bin6	16.67	0	4.17	0	0	0	40	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	25	0
	Bin7	8.33	0	0	0	0	20	20	25	6.25	0	0	0	0	25	60	0	0	0	33.33	0	0
Sy6	Bin1	8.33	0	0	0	33.33	38.89	0	20	18.75	6.25	0	0	0	25	60	0	0	0	0	45.71	
	Bin9	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	25	0	11.11	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	33.33	28.57	
	Bin1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin10	8.33	0	0	0	5.56	0	20	37.5	0	11.11	0	0	0	50	40	0	0	33.33	33.33	14.29	
	Bin11	25	0	20.83	0	0	0	20	0	31.25	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	25	31.43	
	Bin12	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin13	8.33	16.67	16.67	0	0	5	20	25	6.25	0	0	0	0	25	20	33.33	0	0	0	28.57	
	Bin15	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
	Bin16	41.67	0	8.33	0	0	5	20	0	56.25	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	25	50	17.14
	Bin2	8.33	16.67	16.67	0	0	0	20	0	31.25	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sy7	Bin3	8.33	0	0	0	0	5	20	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin4	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	20	25	6.25	0	0	0	0	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin5	0	33.33	20.83	0	0	0	0	25	0	11.11	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	25	
	Bin6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	
	Bin7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin8	0	16.67	16.67	16.67	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bin9	8.33	0	0	0	0	5	20	25	0	11.11	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bin1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.29
	Bin10	8.33	0	0	0	0	20	40	25	6.25	11.11	0	0	0	25	60	0	16.67	0	33.33	0	0
	Bin11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	11.11	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sy8	Bin12	8.33	0	4.17	0	5.56	0	20	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	25	
	Bin13	16.67	16.67	16.67	0	0	0	20	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	25	0	
	Bin14	8.33	0	4.17	0	0	20	20	0	31.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	
	Bin2	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	6.25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	50	40	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin4	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	40	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bin5	0	33.33	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	25	25	
	Bin6	8.33	0	0	0	5.56	5	20	25	0	11.11	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	25	25	0
	Bin7	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.25	0	0	0	16.67	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	28.57
Bin8	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	
Bin9	8.33	0	16.67	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	28.57	



4 CONCLUSIONS

Among all bacterial isolates, we identified 6 strains potentially capable of degrading hydrocarbons according to previous literature results, namely *Pseudarthrobacter phenanthrenivorans*, *Nocardioides luteus*, *Achromobacter pulmonis*, *Rhodococcus erythropolis*, *Gordonia amicalis* and *Achromobacter aegrifaciens* from the Azkoitia site.

As for new potential hydrocarbons degraders identified by shotgun metagenomics analysis, we found that all identified genomes carried at least one potential degrading function, regardless of the level of completeness of the module, except for Sy6 bin1 and Sy8 bin6, with promising implications in the potential of the brownfield soil associated microbial communities for hydrocarbons degradation in both selected sites.

5 DATA AVAILABILITY

All sequences belonging to the 14 isolated bacterial strains that were processed for identification through Sanger sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene using the universal bacterial primers 27F and 1492R were deposited in the **Annex 1** attached to this deliverable D3.1. Sequences produced via shotgun metagenomics of hydrocarbon-contaminated soils from the Azkoitia site (Spain) and the Pola Osobowickie site (Poland) were deposited in the public repository ENA (European Nucleotide Archive) under the project number **PRJEB75648**.

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ANNEX 1 – HIGH-QUALITY FULL SEQUENCES OF ISOLATED STRAINS.

- CA-1 reverse:

ACAAGGGGTTAGGCCACCGGCTTCGGGTGTTACCAACTTTCTGACTTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGCAG
CGTTGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGACTCCGACTTCATGGGGTCGAGTTGCAGACCCCAATCCGAAGCTGAGACCGGCTTTTTGGGATTAGC
TCCACCTCACAGTATCGCAACCCTTTGACCGGCCATTGTAGCATGCGTGAAGCCCAAGACATAAGGGGCATGATGATTTGACGTGCTCCC
CACCTTCCCTCCGAGTTGACCCCGGCAGTCTCCTATGAGTCCCCACCATCACGTGCTGGCAACATAGAACGAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGG
ACTTAACCCAAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAACCATGCACCACCTGTAACCCGACCGCAAGCGGGGCACCTG

- CA-2 forward:

TGCAGTCGACGCGAAGGCCCTTCGGGTAICTCGAGCGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGAGTAATCTGCCAGGCTCTGGGATAGCCA
CCGGAACGGTGATTAATACCGGATACGACAACCGATTGCATGATCTGGTTGTGGAAAGTTTTTCGGCCTGGGATGTGCTCGCGGCCTATC
AGCTTGTGGTGAGGTAATGGCTCACCAAGGCTTCGACGGGTAGCCGGCCTGAGAGGGTGACCGCCACACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCC
CAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGGGGAATATTGGACAATGGGCGGAAGCCTGATCCAGCAACGCCGCTGAGGGATGACGGCCTTCG
GGTTGTAACCTCTTTTCAGCAGACGAAAGCGCAAGTGACGGTATGTGCAGAAGAAGGACCGGCCAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGGTAA
TACGTAGGGTCCGAGCGTTGTCCGGAATTATTGGGCGTAAAGGGCTCGTAGGCGGTCTGTGCGCTCGGGAGTGAAAACAGGTGCTTAAC
ACCTGGCCTGCTTCGATACGGCCAGACTAGAGGTAICTAGGGGAGAATGGAATTCCTGGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGCAGATATCAGGAG
GAACACGGTGCGCAA

- CA-2 reverse:

GGGCCACTGGCTTCGGGTGTTGCCGACTTTCTGACTGACGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGCAGCGTTGCTGAT
CTGCGATTACTAGCGACTCCGACTTCATGGGGTCGAGTTGCAGACCCCAATCCGAAGCTGAGACCGGCTTTTTGGGATTGCTCACCCTCAC
GGGATCGCAGCCCTTTGTACCGGCCATTGTAGCATGCGTGAAGCCCTGGACATAAGGGGCATGATGACTTGACGTATCCCCACCTTCTC
CGAGTTGACCCCGGCAGTCTCCTATGAGTCCCCAACCAATTGCTGGCAACATAGGACGAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGACTTAACCCAA
CATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCACCACCTGTACCCGACTAAAAGGGGCGGTATCTCTACGGCTTTCCGGTGTATGTC

- CA-3 forward:

TGCAGTCGACGGCAGCACAGAGGAGCTTGCTCCTTGGGTGGCGAGTGGCGGACGGGTGAGGAATACATCGGAATCTACTTTTTCTGTTGGG
GATAACGTAGGGAACTTACGCTAATACCGCATACGACTACGGGTGAAAGCAGGGGACCTTCGGGCCTTCGCGGATTGAATGAGCCGAT
GTCCGATTAGCTAGTTGGCGGGGTAAAGGCCACCAAGGCGACGATCCGTAGCTGGTCTGAGAGGATGATCAGCCCACTGGAAGTGA
CACGGTCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGGGGAATATTGGACAATGGGCGCAAGCCTGATCCAGCCATACCGCGTGGGTGAAGAAG
GCCTTCGGGTTGTAAGCCCTTTTGTGGGAAAGAAATCCAGCCGCTAATACCTGGTTGGGATGACGGTACCCAAAGAAATAGCACCGGC
TAACCTCGTGCCACCAGCCGCGGTAATACGAAGGGTGC

- CA-3 reverse:

AGCCCTCCGAGTTAGCTACCTGCTTCTGGTGAACAACACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCCG
CAGCAATGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCGACTTCATGGAGTCGAGTTGCAGACTCCAATCCGACTGAGATAGGGTTTCTGGGATT
GGCTTACCGTCGCGGGCTTCGACGCCCTCTGTCCCTACCATTGTAGTACGTGTGTAGCCCTGGCCGTAAGGGCCATGATGACTTGACGTAT
CCCCACCTTCTCCGGTTTGTACCGGGCGGTCTCCTTAGAGTCCCACCATTACGTGCTGGCAACTAAGGACAAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCG
GGACTTAACCCAAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTGTTCCGAGTCCCGAAGGCACCAATCCATCTCTGGAA
GTTCTCGACATGTCAAGGTCTAGTTACGGTTCTCGGTTGCATCGAATTAACCACATACTCCACCGCTTGTGCGGGGCCCCGTCATTTCC
TCTCCACCTCCCGCTTTCGACGTACTCCCCAGCCGGGGAACCTAACCGCTTAGCTTCCATACTGGTTGCCAAATGACCCAAACATCCA
GTCCGATCGGTTAGGGCGGGGAATACCAG

- CA-5 forward:

TGCAGTCGACGGCAGCACGGACTTCGGTCTGGTGGCGAGTGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAATGTATCGGAACGTGCCAGTAGCGGGGGATAA
CTACGCGAAAGCGTAGCTAATACCGCATACGCCCTACGGGGGAAAGCAGGGGATCGCAAGACCTTGCACTATTGGAGCGGCCGATATCGG
ATTAGCTAGTTGGTGGGGTAACGGCTCACCAAGGCGACGATCCGTA

- CA-5 reverse:

ATCGCCTCCTTCGGTTAGGCTAATACTTCTGGTAAACCCACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGACCCCGGGAACGTATTAC
CGCGACATGCTGATCCGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCGACTTCACGCAGTCGAGTTGCAGACTGCGATCCGGACTACGATCGGGTTTCTGGGAT
TGG

- CA-6 reverse:

CTGCCTCCTTTCGGTTGGCGCAGCGCCTTCGGGTAACCAACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCC
GCAGCATGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCACCTTCATGCACTCGAGTTGCAGAGTGAATCTGAACTGAGACGGCTTTTTGGGATTG
CTAGGGGTCACCCCTTCGCTTCCACTGTACCCGCCATTGTAGCACGTGTGTAGCCAGCCCGTAAGGGCCATGAGGACTTGACGTATC
CCCACCTTCTCGCGGCTTATACCGGCAGTCCCCTAGAGTGCCCAACTTAATGCTGGCAACTAGGGGCGAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGG
GACTTAACCCAAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTCTCCGGTCCAGCCGAAGGATCTCATCTCTGTGA
TCCGCGACCGGGATGTCAAGGGCTGTAAGGTTCTGCGCGTTGCTTCAATTAACCACATGCTCCACCGCTTGTGCGGG

- CA-7 reverse:

TTGCGGTTAGACTAACGGCTTCTGGAGCAGCTCACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGCAGCA
TAGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCGACTTCATGGAGTCGAGTTGCAGACTCCAATCCGGACTGGGATCGGCTTTCTGGGATTAGCTC
CACCTCGCGGTCTTGAACCCCTCTGTACCGACCATTTGTAGTACGTGTGTAGCCCTGGCCGTAAGGGCCATGATGACTTGACGTATCCCCA
CCTTCTCCGGTTTGTACCGGCAGTCTCCTTAGAGTCCCAGCTTACTCGCTGGCAACTAAGGACAAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGACT

TAACCCAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTGTTCCGATTCCCGAAGGCACTCCCGCATCTCTGCAGGATTCCGGACATG

- CA-10 forward:

TGCAGTCGAGCGGTAAGGCCCTTTCGGGGTACACGAGCGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGGGTGATCTGCCCTGCACCTCGGGATAAGCCTGGGAAACTGGGTCTAATACCGGATATGACCTCCTGTTGCATGACTTGGGGTGGAAAGATTTATCGGTGCAGGATGGGCCCGCGGCCTATCAGCTTGTGGTGGGGTAATGGCCTACCAAGGCGACGACGGGTAGCCGACCTGAGAGGGTGACCGCCCACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGACGAGTGGGGAATATTGCACAATGGGCGAAAGCCTGATGCAGCGACGCCGCGTGAGGGATGACGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAACCTCTTTCAGCAGGGACGAAGCGCAAGTGACGGTACCTGCAGAAAGACCCGGCTAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGGTAATACGTAGGGTGCAAGCGTTGTCCGGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGAGTTCGTAGGCGGTTTGTGCGCTCGTTTGTGAAAACCAGCAGCTCAATGCTGGCTTGCAGGCGATACGGGCAGACTTGAGTACTGCAGGGGAGACTGGAATTCCTGGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGCAGATATCAGGAGGAACCCGGTGGCGAAGGCGGGTCTCTGGGCAGTAAGTACGCTGAGGAA

- CA-10 reverse:

GGCTCCTCCACAGGGTTAAGCCACCGGCTTCGGGTGTTACCGACTTTCATGACGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTCACCGCAGCGTTGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGACTCCGACTTACGGGGTTCGAGTTGCAGACCCCGATCCGAACTGAGACCAGCTTTAAGGGATTCGCTCCACCTCACGGTCTCGCAGCCCTCTGACTGGCCATTGTAGCATGTGTGAAGCCCTGGACATAAGGGGCATGATGACTTGACGTGCTCCACCTTCTCCGAGTTGACCCCGCAGTCTCTTACGAGTCCCCACCATAACGTGCTGGCAACATAAGATAGGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGACTTAACCAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCACCACCTGTATACCGACCACAAGGGGGCCACATCTCTGCAGCTTCCGGTATATGTCATATCCAGGTAAGGTTCTTCGCGTTGCATCGAATTACTCCACATGCTCCGCCGCTTGTGCGGGCCCCG

- CA-13 forward:

TGCAGTCGACGATGAAGCCAGCTTGGTGGGATTAGTGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGGGTGATCTGCCCTGCACCTCGGGATAAGCCTGGGAAACTGGGTCTAATACCGGATAGGACCTCGGGATGCATGTTCCGGGGTGGAAAGGTTTTCCGGTGCAGGATGGGCCCGCGGCCTATCAGCTTGTGGTGGGGTAACGGCCCAAGGCGACGACGGGTAGCCGGCCTGAGAGGGCGACCGGCCCACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGACGAGTGGGGAATATTGCACAATGGGCGCAAGCCTGATGCAGCGACGCCGCGTGAGGGATGACGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAACCTCTTTCAGTACCGACGAAGCGCAAGTGACGGTAGGTACAGAAGAAGCACCGGCCAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGTAATACGTAGGGTTCGCGAGCTTTCGCGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGAGCTCGTAGGCGGTTTGTGCGCTCGTCTGTGAAAACCCCGCAGCTCAACTGCGGGCTTGCAGGCGATACGGGCAGACTTGAGTACTGCAGGGGAGACTGGAATTCCTGGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGCAGATAT

- CA-13 reverse:

TCCTCCACGAGGGTTAGGCCACCGGCTTCGGGTGTTACCGACTTTCATGACGTGACGGGCGCGTGTGTACAGGCCCGGGACGTATTCACCGCAGCGTTGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGACTCCGACTTACGGGGTTCGAGTTGCAGACCCCGATCCGAACTGAGACCAGGCTTTAAGGGATTCGCTCCACCTCGCGGTATCGCAGCCCTCTGACTCCGGCCATTGTAGCATGTGTGAAGCCCTGGACATAGGGGGCATGATGACTTGACCTCGTCCACCTTCTCCGAGTTGACCCCGCAGTCTCTGCGAGTCCCCACCATTACGTGCTGCCAACACAGGACAAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGA

- CA-14 forward:

TGCAGTCGAACGCCCCGCAAGGGGAGTGGCGCACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGGGAACCTACCTTCTGGTACGGAACAACCAAGGGAACTTTGGCTAATACCGTATACGACCTCCGGGTGAAAGATTTATCGCCGGAAGAGGGGCCCGCTCCGATTAGGTAGTTGGTGGGGTAACGGCCTACCAAGCCGACGATCGGTAGCTGGTCTGAGAGGATGACCAGCCACACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCGAGCATGGGAATATTGGACAATGGGCGCAAGCCTGATCCAGCCATCCCGCGTGAAGGCTTTCGGGTTGTAAGCTCTTTACCCACGACGATGATGACGGTAGTGGGAGAAGAAGCCCGGCTAATTCTGTCAGAGCCGCGGTAATACGAAGGGGGCAAGCGTTGTTGCGAATGACTGGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGGCGTTTCGTTGCGTACAGATGTGAAAGCCCCGGCTCAACCTGGGAACTGCATTTGATACGGGCGGGCTTGAATCCAAGAGACGGTGTGGAATTCAGTGTAGAGGTGAAATTCGTAGATATTGGGAAGACCACAGTGGCGAACCGCCCCACCTGGCTTG

- CA-14 reverse:

CCGGCGCCCCATTGCTGGTACGCGCACCGTCTTCGGGTAACCAACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGCGGCGTGTGATCCGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCAACCTCATGCACCCGAGTTGCAGAGTGCATCCGAACTGAGACGGCTTTTGGGATTAGCTCCAGGTCGCCCTTCGCTGCCACTGTCACCGCCATTGTAGCACGTGTGTAGCCCAACCCGTAAGGGCCATGAGGACTTGACGTCATCCCCGCCTTCTCCGGCTTGTACCGGCAAGTATCTCCAGAGTGCACCAACTCAATGATGGCAACTGAAGAGGAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGACTTAACCAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTGTGGAAGCCAGCCGAACTGAAGGACCAGATCTCTCCGGACCATACTTCCCATG

- CA-15 forward:

TGCAGTCGACGGAAGGCCCGCTTTCGGGTACTCGAGTGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGGGTGATCTGCCCTGGACTCTGGGATAAGCCTGGGAAACTGGGTCTAATACCGGATATGACCTTACATCGCATGGTGTGGTGGAAAGCTTTTTCGGTTTCAGGATGGGCCCGCGGCCTATCAGCTTGTGGTGGGGTAATGGCCTACCAAGGCGACGACGGGTAGCCGACCTGAGAGGGTGATCGGCCCACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGACGAGTGGGGAATATTGCACAATGGGCGCAAGCCTGATGCAGCGACGCCGCGTGAGGGATGACGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAACCTCTTTCACCGAGGACGAAGCGCAAGTGACGGTACCTGGAGAAGAAGCACCGGCCAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGGTAAATACGTAGGGTGCAGCGTTGTCCGGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGAGCTCGTAGCGGTTTGTGCGCTCGTCTGTGAATTCTGCAACTCATTGTAGGCGTGCAGGCGATACGGGCAGACTTGAGTACTACAGGGGAGACTGGAATTCCTGGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGCAGATATCAAGAGGAACCCCGTGGCGAAG

- CA-15 reverse:

CACTTCAGCTCCTCCACAAGGGGTTAGGCCACCGGCTTCGGGTGTTACCGACTTTCATGACGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTCACCGCAGCGTTGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGACTCCGACTTTCATGGGGTTCGAGTTGCAGACCCCAATCCGAACTGAGACTGG



CTTTAAGGGATTGCTCCACCTCACGGTATCGCAGCCCTCTGTACCAGCCATTGTAGCATGTGTGAAGCCCTGGACATAAGGGGCATGATG
ACTTGACGTCATCCCACCTTCCCTCGAGTTGACCCCGGCAGTCTCTGCAAGTCCCGGCATAACCCGCTGGCAATACAGGACAAGGGTT
GCGCTCGTTGCGGGACTTAACCCAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCACCACCTGTACACCAACCACAAGGGGGGCTATA
TCTCTATAGCTTTCTGGTGTATGTCATATCCAGGTAAGGTTCTTCGCGTTGCATCGAATTAATCCACATGCTCCGCCGCTTGTGCGG

- CA-16 forward:

ACTTCGGTCTGGTGGCGAGTGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAATGTATCGGAACGTGCCAGTAGCGGGGGATAACTACGCGAAAGCGTAGCTAAT
ACCGCATACGCCCTACGGGGAAAGCAGGGGATCGCAAGACCTTGCACTATTGGAGCGGCCGATATCGGATTAGCTAGTTGGTGGGGTAA
CGGCTCACCAAGGCGACGATCCGTAGCTGGTTTGGAGGACGACCAGCCACACTGGGACTGAGACACGGCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGC
AGCAGTGGGGAATTTGGACAATGGGGGAAACCCTGATCCAGCCAATCCCGCTGTGCGATGAAGGCCTTCGGTTGTAAAGCACTTTTGG
CAGGAAAGAAACGTCGCGGGTAAATACCCCGCGGAACGTACGGTACCTGCAGAATAAGCACCCGGCTAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGT

- CA-16 reverse:

AGGCTACTACTTCTGGTAAACCCACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGACCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGCGACATGCTGATCCG
CGATTACTAGCGATTCCGACTTCACGCAGTCGAGTTGACACTGCGATCCGGACTACGATCGGGTTTCTGGGATTGGCTCCCCCTCGCG
GTTGGCGACCCTCTGTCCCGACCATTGTATGACGTGTGAAGCCCTACCCATAAGGGCCATGAGGACTTGACGTCATCCCCACCTTCTCCG
GTTTGTACCCGGCAGTCTCATTAGAGTG

- CA-19 reverse:

CGCAGCGCCTTCGGGTAACCAACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGACGATGCTGATCTGCG
ATTACTAGCGATTCCACCTTCATGCACTCGAGTTGCAGAGTGCAATCTGAAGTACGACCGCTTTTGGAGATTTGCTAGGGGTCACCCCTTCG
CTTCCCACTGTCACCGCCATTGTAGCACGTGTGTAGCCCAGCCCGTAAGGGCCATGAGGACTTGACGTCATCCCCACCTTCTCGCGGCTT
ATCACCGGCAGTCCCCTAGAGTGCCCACTTAATGCTGGCAACTAGGGGCGAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGACTTAACCCAACATCTCA
CGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTCTCCGGTCCAGCCGAACGTGAAGGATCTCATCTCTGTGATCCGCGACCCGGGATGTCT
TTGGTCTGTTAAGGTTCTGCGCGTTGCTTCAATTAACCACATGCTCCACCGCTTG

- CA-22 forward:

TGCAGTGCACGGCAGCAGCGACTTCGGTCTGGTGGCGAGTGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAATGTATCGGAACGTGCCAGTAGCGGGGGATAA
CTACGCGAAAGCGTAGCTAATACCGCATAACGCCCTACGGGGGAAAGCAGGGGATCGTAAGACCTTGCACTATTGGAGCGGCCGATATCGG
ATTAGCTAGTTGGTGGGGTAACGGCTCACCAAGGCGACGATCCGTAGCTGGTTTGGAGAGACGACCAGCCACACTGGGACTGAGACACGG
CCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGGGGAATTTGGACAATGGGGGAAACCCCTGATCCAGCCATCCCGCTGTGCGATGAAGGCCTTC
GGTTGTAAAGCACTTTTGGCAGGAAAGAAACGTCATGGGTTAATACCCCGTAAACTGACGGTACCTGCAGAATAAGCACCCGGCTAACTA
CGTGCCAGCAGC

- CA-22 reverse:

CCCCCTTGGCGTTAGGCTACTACTTCTGGTAAACCCACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGACCCGGGAACGTATTACCCGCG
ACATGCTGATCCGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCGACTTCACGCAGTCGAGTTGACACTGCGATCCGGACTACGATCGGGTTTCTGGGATTGGC
TCCCCCTCGCGGGTTGGCGACCCTCTGTCCCGACCATTGTATGACGTGTGAAGCCCTACCCATAAGGGCCATGAGGACTTGACGTCATCC
CCACCTTCTCCGGTTTGTACCCGGCAGTCTCATTAGAGTGCCCTTTCGTAGCAACTAATGACAAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGGGACTTAAC
CCAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTGTTCCGGTTCTTTCGAGCACTCCTAAATCTCTTCAGGATTCCAG
ACATGTCAAGGGTAGGTATTGTTTTGCGGTTGCATCGAATTAATCCACATCATCCACCGCTTGTGCGGGTCCCCGTCAATTCCTTTGA

- CA-23 reverse:

CTGCTCCTTGGCGTTGGCGCAGCGCCTTCGGGTAACCAACTCCCATGGTGTGACGGGCGGTGTGTACAAGGCCCGGGAACGTATTACCC
GCAGCATGCTGATCTGCGATTACTAGCGATTCCACCTTCATGCACTCGAGTTGCAGAGTGCAATCTGAAGTACGACGGCTTTTGGAGATTTG
CTAGGGGTCACCCCTTCGCTTCCCACTGTCACCGCCATTGTAGCACGTGTGTAGCCAGCCCGTAAGGGCCATGAGGACTTGACGTCATC
CCCACCTTCTCGCGGCTTATCACCGGCAGTCCCCCTAGAGTGCCCAACTTAATGCTGGCAACTAGGGGCGAGGGTTGCGCTCGTTGCGG
GACTTAACCCAACATCTCACGACACGAGCTGACGACAGCCATGCAGCACCTGTCTCCGGTCCAGCCGAACGTGAAGGATCTCATCTCTGTGA
TCCGCGACCCGGGATGTCAATTGTCTGTTAAGGTTCTGCGCGTTGCTTCAATTAACCACATGCTCCACCGCTTGTGCGGG