

Complete circular genome sequences representing prevalent sub-lineages of clinical *Listeria monocytogenes* isolates from Germany

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ABSTRACT We here present 27 closed genome sequences of clinical *Listeria monocytogenes* isolates representing 26 prevalent phylogenetic sub-lineages detected in Germany within recent years. This information may facilitate analysis of ongoing and future outbreaks and provides the basis for in-depth studies of outbreak strains and their genetic characteristics.

KEYWORDS invasive listeriosis, molecular surveillance, whole genome sequencing, reference genome

Listeria monocytogenes is the causative agent of listeriosis, a foodborne disease that can lead to severe invasive infections (1). Here, we provide 27 closed genomes of clinical *L. monocytogenes* isolates, which were collected from German listeriosis patients between 2016 and 2023 and sent to the German Consultant Laboratory for *Listeria* for subtyping. These genomes represent a selection of the most prevalent *L. monocytogenes* sub-lineages causing listeriosis in Germany.

Selected isolates were thawed from glycerol stocks of the strain collection of the Consultant Laboratory and cultivated in 3 mL brain heart infusion broth with shaking (250 rpm) overnight at 37°C. Genomic DNA was extracted with the GenElute Bacterial Genomic DNA Kit (Sigma-Aldrich), and the quality and concentration of the DNA were determined with a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and the Qubit fluorometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Short-read sequencing data were taken from subcultures described in previous work (2) or generated by library construction using the Nextera XT DNA Library Prep Kit (Illumina) and subsequent sequencing on a NextSeq sequencer (Illumina) in paired-end sequencing mode (2 × 150 bp). The read files were analyzed using an in-house quality control pipeline that includes, but is not limited to, QCumber-2 v2.3.0 (3), FastQC v0.11.5 (4), and Kraken v0.10.6 (5). Libraries for long read sequencing were constructed with the Rapid barcoding kit (SQK-RBK004 / SQK-NBD114.24, Oxford Nanopore Technologies) and subsequently sequenced on a FLOMIN106D or FLOMIN114 flow cell on a GridION device (Oxford Nanopore Technologies) with ont-guppy-for-gridion base-calling models in the super-accurate mode, a Q-score threshold of 10, and adapter trimming. Filtlong v0.2.1 (6) was used to refine the obtained long reads based on the corresponding Illumina reads as an external reference, while also keeping only reads with a minimal length of 3,000 bp. For filtering, the number of target bases was set to 290,000,000 bp, resulting in a ~100- fold coverage. The filtered long reads and the Illumina short reads were used in a hybrid assembly with Unicycler v0.4.8 (7) to obtain a closed genome sequence. Ring closure was verified in Geneious Prime 2025.0.2 (Dotmatics), which was also used to rotate the genome sequences to the first nucleotide of the characteristic *L. monocytogenes* origin of replication (8). The

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TABLE 1 Key characteristics of the genomes sequenced in this study

Isolate ID	18-00200	18-01610	18-02301	18-03000	18-04006	19-05461	19-05633	19-07356	19-07396	19-07613	20-01331	20-03334
Outbreak	Beta1	Phi4	Alpha5	Gamma6a	Gamma5a	Lambda5a	Tau7	Ypsilon1a	Eta4	Gamma7	Tau8	Psi1
Source	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate	clinical isolate
Year of isolation	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020
GenBank accession no.	CP169662	CP169664	CP183327	CP169693	CP169666	CP169671	CP169672	CP169695	CP169674	CP169675	CP169676	CP169699
ENA accession no.	SAMEA114338268	SAMEA114338283	SAMEA114332999	SAMEA114332827	SAMEA114333032	SAMEA114339029	SAMEA114338331	SAMEA114338343	SAMEA114338345	SAMEA114338350	SAMEA114338358	SAMEA114338389
Sequencing method	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore	Oxford Nanopore
Accession no. for long-read raw data	ERR11576225	ERR11576227	ERR11576228	ERR11576230	ERR11576231	ERR11576236	ERR11576237	ERR11576239	ERR11576240	ERR11576241	ERR11576242	ERR11576245
Number of long reads	76,666	93,901	98,405	214,503	264,541	73,775	79,197	563,061	96,212	68,341	268,750	523,028
N50 long reads	11,610	9,654	10,675	17,937	14,903	11,869	10,832	14,758	10,982	10,585	13,411	12,903
Accession no. for short-read raw data	ERR11412217	ERR11412232	ERR11405822	ERR11412236	ERR11405855	ERR11414494	ERR11412280	ERR11412292	ERR11412294	ERR11412299	ERR11412307	ERR11412338
Number of short reads	1,732,788	3,051,586	2,090,022	1,806,692	1,677,342	4,917,118	4,628,822	1,987,750	2,189,770	1,622,482	1,792,946	3,233,208
Genome size (bp)	3,033,395	2,917,851	3,007,044	2,955,798	2,934,767	2,972,356	2,940,533	2,941,803	2,968,280	3,011,468	2,908,639	2,982,651
GC content (%)	38	38	38.1	37.9	38	38	38	38	38	37.9	38	38
No. of protein-coding genes	2,962	2,788	2,926	2,960	2,804	2,925	2,842	2,912	2,861	2,927	2,823	2,948
No. of rRNA operons	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
No. of tRNA genes	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Pathogenicity island(s)	LIP1-1	LIP1-1, LIP1-4	LIP1-1, LIP1-3	LIP1-1	LIP1-1, LIP1-4	LIP1-1	LIP1-1	LIP1-1, LIP1-3	LIP1-1, LIP1-3	LIP1-1	LIP1-1	LIP1-1, LIP1-3
Plasmid (GenBank accession no.)		CP183328	CP169694					CP169696			CP169700	
PCR serogroup	IIb	IIb	IIa	IIa	IIb	IIa	IIa	IVb	IVb	IIa	IIa	IVb
Intact prophages	3	0	2	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Prophage insertion sites	t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot17), comK, between ACEHD_13565	t-RNA ^{Val} (mot01), between ACN2AW_09055 and ACN2AW_09335	t-RNA ^{Val} (mot01), between ACN2AW_09055 and ACEHC_13275	t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot17), between t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot02)	t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot17), between ACEHN_06500 and ACEHN_06970	t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot17), comK	t-RNA ^{Val} (mot01)	t-RNA ^{Val} (mot01)	t-RNA ^{Val} (mot01)	t-RNA ^{Ser} (mot11), t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot02)	t-RNA ^{Arg} (mot17)	comK

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June 2026 Volume 15 Issue 6

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 1 Key characteristics of the genomes sequenced in this study (Continued)

Isolate ID	18-00200	18-01610	18-02301	18-03000	18-03367	18-04006	19-05461	19-05633	19-07356	19-07396	19-07613	20-01331	20-03334
Intact prophages (10)	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
Prophage insertion sites	t-RNA ^{Sec} (<i>Imot11</i>), <i>comK</i>	<i>comK</i> , between ACE3HY_13160 and ACE3HY_13590	0	<i>comK</i>	t-RNA ^{Sec} (<i>Imot17</i>)	0	0	between ACE3HS_06730 and ACE3HS_09010, between ACE3HS_13270 and ACE3HS_13700	0	t-RNA ^{Sec} (<i>Imot11</i>), t-RNA ^{Sec} (<i>Imot17</i>)			t-RNA ^{Sec} (<i>Imot17</i>)
ST ^a	ST7	ST18	ST26	ST412	ST29	ST388	ST224	ST59	ST4	ST101	ST222	ST382	ST217
CT ^b	CT9029	CT14452	CT7921	CT15626	CT15627	CT6708	CT15915	CT15925	CT8943	CT9074	CT6370	CT16568	CT5744
Isolate reference	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	this work	CT18358 this work

^aSequence type (ST) according to 7-locus MLST (13).
^bComplex type (CT) according to 1,701 cgMLST (14).

genomes were then annotated with the Prokaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline (PGAP) v6.8 from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) (9).

The 27 closed *L. monocytogenes* genomes represent 26 different multilocus sequence typing (MLST) sequence types (STs), reflecting different phylogenetic sub-lineages. All strains carry the *Listeria* pathogenicity island 1 (LIPI-1), and selected isolates additionally possess LIPI-3 and/or LIPI-4. Twenty-three of the clinical isolates were assigned to outbreak clusters, while four strains represented sporadic cases. Genome sizes vary depending on the number of inserted prophages (according to PHASTER [10]). Several isolates contain previously described plasmids carrying genes involved in heavy metal transport (11, 12) (Table 1).

These genomes may promote the genetic characterization of sublineage-specific virulence, resistance, and persistence traits of *L. monocytogenes* and the tracing of outbreak clones in epidemiological studies.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Sabrina Wamp, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Validation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review and editing | Antje Flieger, Funding acquisition, Project administration, Writing – review and editing | Sven Halbedel, Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Project administration, Supervision, Writing – original draft, Writing – review and editing

DATA AVAILABILITY

All genome sequences were deposited in NCBI and the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA). Accession numbers are listed in Table 1.

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