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Musetta and Mulch: Novel Actinobacteriophages Isolated and Characterized at Seton Hill University

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*Microbacterium* phage Musetta (ED2) and *Gordonia* phage Mulch (DI) were isolated from soil samples collected on the campus of Seton Hill University in Greensburg, PA and characterized by first-year undergraduate students participating in a one-semester combined phage discovery and bioinformatics SEA-PHAGES research course. Both phages were obtained through enrichment isolation at 25°C using the bacterial host *Microbacterium foliorum* NRRL B-24224 SEA (Musetta) and *Gordonia terrae* 3612 (Mulch), with Musetta producing clear plaques and Mulch producing turbid plaques after 48 h incubation at 30°C, indicating potential virulent and temperate properties, respectively. The genomes of Musetta (63.6 kb, 61.7% GC, defined linear ends) and Mulch (49.9 kb, 67.3% GC, 10 bp overhang) were annotated using PECAAN, DNA Master, HHPred, Phamerator, Starterator, tRNAScan-SE, Aragorn, and the Blast program suite. Musetta contains 122 putative protein-coding genes and 4 tRNAs, and Mulch contains 74 putative protein-coding genes and no tRNAs. Two orphams were identified in Musetta.