**Cronobacter sakazakii** is a Gram-negative opportunistic foodborne pathogen especially contaminating powdered milk formula for infants (4, 9). Recently, it has come into the spotlight due to the high risk to powdered-formula-fed infants, with 50 to 80% mortality (6). Interestingly, its production of capsular material was reported (7), suggesting that this capsule formation may contribute to its high survival rate in extremely dry conditions. In addition, it causes meningitis, bacteremia, and necrotizing enterocolitis in infants, probably due to its effective invasion into intestinal epithelial cells and brain microvascular endothelial cells (BMEC) (15). To further understand the physiology and pathogenicity of this pathogen at the molecular level, its genome was completely sequenced and analyzed.

*C. sakazakii* ES15 was originally isolated from ground grains, and the genomic DNA was sequenced using a GS-FLX pyrosequencer (Macrogen, South Korea). The complete genome of *C. sakazakii* ES15 revealed 4,268,675 bp containing 3,916 ORFs, 7 rRNA operons, and 80 tRNAs with a GC content of 57.11%. In addition, this genome has two prophages and two CRISPR loci containing 9 and 16 CRISPR repeats, respectively. Interestingly, one of the prophages, phiES15, is UV inducible, and its genome sequence was recently analyzed to elucidate the interaction between the host strain and this phage. The metabolic/biosynthetic pathway analysis using the KEGG database showed that this genome has complete sets of genes for glycolysis and the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, as well as for flagellum assembly, substantiating the idea that this bacterium is really facultative aerobic and motile (8). In addition, it also has essential genes for biosynthesis of 20 amino acids. However, two aminocycl-tRNA synthetases, the glutaminyl-tRNA and asparaginyl-tRNA synthetases, are missing, suggesting that *C. sakazakii* may have alternative routes for successful translations of glutamine and asparagine (14). Interestingly, this genome has a relatively high number of ABC transport systems and phosphotransferase systems (PTS), suggesting that *C. sakazakii* has efficient nutrient uptake systems. It is intriguing that the *C. sakazakii* ES15 genome encodes an outer membrane protein A (OmpA; ES15_2832), which is probably involved in its invasion into BMEC, suggesting its pathogenicity (11). However, IbeB, a component of the copper/silver resistance cation efflux system, was not detected in this genome, which is different from *C. sakazakii* BAA-894 (12). While the complete genome sequence analysis of *C. sakazakii* increases our knowledge of the characteristics of this pathogenic bacterium in the extremely dry condition, further study of its pathogenicity at the molecular level needs to be elucidated with the help of this complete genome annotation.

**Nucleotide sequence accession number.** The complete genome sequence of *Cronobacter sakazakii* ES15 is available in GenBank under the accession number CP003312.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This work was supported by a National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the government of South Korea (MEST) (grant no. 2010-0026030).

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Received 14 May 2012; Accepted 31 May 2012.

Address correspondence to Sangyeol Ryu, sangryu@snu.ac.kr.

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doi:10.1128/JB.00841-12


