Draft Genome Sequence of the N2-Fixing Cyanobacterium *Nostoc piscinale* CENA21, Isolated from the Brazilian Amazon Floodplain

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We announce here the draft genome sequence of *Nostoc piscinale* CENA21, a diazotrophic heterocyst-forming cyanobacterium isolated from the Solimões River, Amazon Basin, Brazil. It consists of one circular chromosome scaffold with 11 contigs and total size of 7,094,556 bp. Secondary metabolite annotations indicate a good source for the discovery of novel natural products.

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The *Cyanobacteria* are among the most ancient life forms on Earth, dating back approximately 3 billion years ago, and they are responsible for the rise of the atmospheric oxygen on the primitive Earth (1). They are a group of photosynthetic prokaryotes capable of surviving in almost every conceivable environment. The great adaptation skills of cyanobacteria are directly related to their capacity to produce several bioactive natural compounds (2). In particular, the genus *Nostoc* is known for the production of several highly bioactive compounds, such as cryptophycins, nosperin, nostocyclopeptide, nostopeptolide, and nostophycin (3–7), as well as potent toxins, such as cryptophycins, nosperin, nostocyclopeptide, and nostopeptolide. The announcement of the genome contributes to the understanding of the *Nostoc* biology and its role in natural ecosystems.

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