Species *Hominenteromicrobium mulieris*[T]

Etymology

[mu.li.e.ris] **L. gen. n.** *mulieris*, of a woman, referring to the gut of a woman where the bacterium was isolated

Nomenclatural type

Strain: CLA-AA-H250 = DSM 113252 = JCM 35907

Description

The species has all features of the genus. Cells are spindle-shaped coccobacilli, with approx. 1.5 µm in length, which often form pairs when grown under anaerobic conditions on BHI medium. Genome analysis predicted the ability to utilise starch, cellulose, sulfide, and L-serine. Genes for the production of propionate, L-cysteine, and L-glutamate were also identified. No antibiotic resistance genes were detected. The G+C content is 52.7 mol%. The type strain, CLA-AA-H250T(=DSM 113252T), was most prevalent in pig gut microbiota (63.2% of 1,000 samples positive), followed by wastewater (55.1%), and chicken gut microbiota (52.0%). It was isolated from the faeces of a healthy 36-year-old woman.

Classification

Bacteria » *Bacillota* » *Clostridia* » *Eubacteriales* » *Oscillospiraceae* » *Hominenteromicrobium* » *Hominenteromicrobium mulieris*[T]

References

Effective publication: Afrizal et al., 2022 [1]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:23496

References

1. Afrizal et al. (2022). Anaerobic single-cell dispensing facilitates the cultivation of human gut bacteria. *Environmental Microbiology*. DOI:10.1111/1462-2920.15935