Genus *Sulfomarinibacter*

Etymology

[Sul.fo.ma.ri.ni.bac'ter.] **L. neut. n.** *sulfur*, sulfur; **L. masc. adj.** *marinus*, marine; **N.L. masc. n.** *bacter*, rod; **N.L. masc. n.** *Sulfomarinibacter*, a sulfur-metabolizing marine rod

Nomenclatural type

Species *Sulfomarinibacter kjeldsenii*^{T_S}

Description

Designation of the type MAG | AM3-C
MAG accession number | JACXWC000000000
Genome status1 | Draft
Estimated genome size | 4.3 Mbp
GC mol% | 60,9
Country of origin | Norway
Region of origin | Svalbard
Source of sample | Marine sediment
Sampling date | July, 2016
Geographic location | Smeerenburgfjorden
Latitude | 79° 42.83N
Longitude | 11° 05.10E
Water depth | 211 m
Sediment depth | 5-15 cm
Sample temperature | − 1.7°C and + 1 to + 3°C,
Putative energy metabolism | Predicted ability to use cellulose, protein, cyanophycin, hydrogen and acetate. Possible ability to respire nitrous oxide, metal-oxides, tetrathionate, sulfur and sulfite/sulfate, or sulfur disproportionation.
Putative relation to oxygen | Anaerobe
Cell shape | Thin rods, ~2 x 0.5 microns, visualized by CARD-FISH.

Classification

Bacteria » *Acidobacteriota* » *Thermoanaerobaculia* » *Thermoanaerobaculales* » *Sulfomarinibacteraceae* » *Sulfomarinibacter*

References

Effective publication: Flieder et al., 2021 [1]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:23537

References

1. Flieder et al. (2021). Novel taxa of Acidobacteriota implicated in seafloor sulfur cycling. *The ISME Journal*. DOI:10.1038/s41396-021-00992-0