

## Genus *Taurinivorans*

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### Etymology

[Tau.ri.ni.vo'rans] N.L. neut. n. *taurinum*, taurine; L. part. adj. *vorans*, eating; N.L. masc. n. *Taurinivorans*, a taurine eater

### Nomenclatural type

Species *Taurinivorans muris*<sup>TS</sup>

### Description

*Taurinivorans* gen. nov. (Tau.ri.ni.vo'rans. N.L. n. *taurinum*, taurine; L. part. adj. *vorans*, eating; N.L. masc. n. *Taurinivorans*, a taurine eater). Comparative genome analyses suggest the common electron acceptor is taurine, which is degraded and reduced to sulfide via the Tpa-Xsc-DsrAB-DsrC pathway. Type species: *Taurinivorans muris* sp. nov., family: *Desulfovibrionaceae* VP, order: *Desulfovibrionales* VP (T) emend., class: *Desulfovibrionia* class. nov., phylum: *Desulfobacterota* phyl. nov.

### Classification

*Bacteria* » *Desulfobacterota* » *Desulfovibrionia* » *Desulfovibrionales* » *Desulfovibrionaceae* » *Taurinivorans*

### References

Effective publication: Ye et al., 2023 [1]

### Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:32704>

## References

1. Ye et al. (2023). Ecophysiology and interactions of a taurine-respiring bacterium in the mouse gut. *Nature Communications*. [DOI:10.1038/s41467-023-41008-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-41008-z)