

Species *Ruminococcoides intestinihominis*

Etymology

[in.tes.ti.ni.ho.mi'nis] **L. neut. n.** *intestinum*, the intestine; **L. masc. n.** *homo*, a human being; **N.L. gen. n.** *intestinihominis*, of the human gut

Nomenclatural type

Strain: CLA AA-H171 = DSM 114689 = LMG 33587

Description

The genome size is 2.26 Mbp, G+C percentage is 34.26%, with 98.66% completeness and 0.0% contamination. It contains one plasmid (1,825 bp). Based on 16S rRNA gene sequence identity, the isolate was closely related to *Ruminococcus bovis* (99.3%) and more distant to *Ruminococcoides bili* (94.8%), the type species of this genus. ANI comparison confirmed the similarity of strain CLA-AA-H171 to *R. bovis* (ANI = 95.4%), however classification by GTDB-Tk as '*Ruminococcus_E* sp934476515' supported the creation of a novel species. Recently, '*Ruminococcus_E*' has been validly named as *Ruminococcoides*, with the type species *R. bili* 38. POCP comparison between the isolate and *R. bili* provided a value of 51.3%, suggesting that strain CLA-AA-H171 represents a novel species within the genus *Ruminococcoides*. Functional analysis showed the strain has 75 transporters, 14 secretion genes, and predicted utilization of starch, and production of acetate. In total, 124 CAZymes were identified, with 13 different glycoside hydrolase families and 12 glycoside transferase families represented. Ecological analysis based on 16S rRNA gene amplicons identified this species in 10.40% of 1,000 human gut samples with a relative abundance of $0.23 \pm 0.68\%$. The strain CLA-AA-H171 (phylum Bacillota, family Oscillospiraceae) was isolated from human faeces.

Classification

Bacteria » *Bacillota* » *Clostridia* » *Eubacteriales* » *Oscillospiraceae* » *Ruminococcoides* » *Ruminococcoides intestinihominis*

References

Effective publication: Hitch et al., 2025 [1]

Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:48066>

References

1. Hitch et al. (2025). HiBC: a publicly available collection of bacterial strains isolated from the human gut. *Nature Communications*. DOI:10.1038/s41467-025-59229-9