Ciceribacter sichuanensis

Submitted by Van Lill, Melandre

Species *Ciceribacter sichuanensis*

Etymology

[si.chuan.en'sis] **N.L. masc. adj.** *sichuanensis*, pertaining to Sichuan Province, China

Nomenclatural type

NCBI Assembly: GCF_024055605.1 [Ts]

Reference Strain

Strain sc|0039554: S101 = CGMCC 1.61309 = GDMCC 1.3292 = JCM 35649

Description

Cells of *C. sichuanensis* are Gram-negative (approximately 0.9 × 2.2 μm), rod-shaped and aerobic. Colonies appear white, smooth, circular and convex on YMA plates (pH 7.0). Growth occurs at 20–40 °C (optimum, 28 °C), pH 4.0–10.0 (optimum, pH 7.0) and with 0–2% (w/v) NaCl (optimum, 0.01%). Catalase and oxidase are negative. Cells are positive for assimilation of d-maltose, d-trehalose, d-cellobiose, gentiobiose, sucrose, d-turanose, α-d-lactose, β-methyl-d-glucoside, d-salicin, α-d-glucose, d-mannose, d-fructose, d-galactose, d-fucose, l-fucose, l-rhamnose, inosine, d-sorbitol, d-mannitol, d-arabitol, myo-Inositol, glycerol, l-alanine, pectin, l-lactic acid, d-malic acid, l-malic acid, bromo-succinic acid, γ-amino-butrytic acid, β-hydroxy-d, lbutyric acid, acetoacetic acid, propionic acid, acetic acid, formic acid, 3-methyl glucose, l-arginine, l-glutamic acid, l-histidine, l-pyroglutamic acid, l-serine, glucuronamide, quinic acid, methyl pyruvate and d-lactic acid methyl ester. Acid is produced from d-arabinose, xylitol, d-dextrinose, l-arabinol, mannitol, l-arabinose, d-ribose, d-xylose, d-galactose, d-glucose, d-fructose, d-mannose, l-rhamnose, inositol, sorbitol, esculin, salicylin, d-cellbiose, d-maltose, d-sucrose, d-trehalose, d-turanose, d-lyxose, d-tagatose, d-fucose, l-fucose and d-arabitol. The major cellular fatty acids are summed feature 8 (C18:1 ω7c/C18:1 ω6c) and C19:0 cyclo ω8c. UQ-10 is the predominant respiratory quinone. The polar lipid profile includes diphosphatidylglycerol (DPG), phosphatidylglycerol (PG), phosphatidylmethyl ethanolamine (PME), phosphatidyl ethanolamine (PE), amino phospholipid (AP), unidentified phosphoglycolipid and unidentified amino-containing lipids. The G + C content of the genomic DNA is 61.1–61.3 mol%. The type strain S101T (CGMCC 1.61309 T = GDMCC 1.3292 T = JCM 35649 T) was isolated from root nodules of *Glycine max* in Guangyuan, Sichuan, PR China. The GenBank accession numbers for the 16S rRNA gene and the whole genome sequences of strain S101T are ON342879 and GCA_024055605, respectively. The GenBank accession numbers of strain S153 are ON342889 for the 16S rRNA gene and GCA_023701565 for the whole genome sequence.

Classification

Bacteria » *Pseudomonadota* » *Alphaproteobacteria* » *Hyphomicrobiales* » *Rhizobiaceae* » *Ciceribacter* » *Ciceribacter sichuanensis*

References

Effective publication: Zhang et al., 2024 [1]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:49638

References

1. Zhang et al. (2024). Ciceribacter sichuanensis sp. nov., a plant growth promoting rhizobacterium isolated from root nodules of soybean in Sichuan, China. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*. DOI:10.1007/s10482-024-01941-5

Register List Certificate of Validation

On behalf of the *Committee on the Systematics of Prokaryotes Described from Sequence Data* (SeqCode Committee), we hereby certify that the Register List **seqco.de/r:aex0itc5** submitted by **Van Lill, Melandre** and including 1 new name has been successfully validated.

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