Species *Hominilimicola fabiformis*

Etymology

[fa.bi.for.mis]
Hominilimicola fabiformis (fa.bi.for'mis. L. fem. n. *faba*, a bean; L. fem. n. *forma*, shape; N.L. masc. adj. *fabiformis*, bean-shaped, referring to the cell shape).

Nomenclatural type

Strain: CLA-AA-H232 = DSM 113452 = JCM 35912

Description

The species has all features of the genus. Cells were oval, mung-bean like (length 0.5-1.0 µm, width 0.5 µm) in BHI medium under anaerobic conditions. Genome analysis predicted the utilisation of glucose and starch, and the production of acetate, propionate, L-glutamate, cobalamin (vitamin B12), and folate. Antibiotic resistance may be present due to the detection of tetracycline-resistant ribosomal protection proteins (ARO:0000002). The G+C content of the genome is 37.8 mol%. The type strain, CLA-AA-H232T (=DSM 113452T), was most prevalent in wastewater (55.1% of 1,000 samples positive), followed by human gut microbiota (50.4%), and activated sludge (40.6%). It was isolated from the faeces of a healthy 30-year-old man.

Classification

Recursion found: *Hominilimicola* » *Hominilimicola fabiformis*

References

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

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:23430

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