Species *Hominisplanchenecus faecis*[T]

Etymology

[fae'cis.] **L. gen. n.** *faecis*, of faeces, from which the organism was isolated

Nomenclatural type

Strain: CLA-AA-H246 = DSM 113194 = JCM 35884

Description

The species has all features of the genus. Cells are small rods with slightly pointy ends that tend to form pairs (length 1.0–2.0 µm) on BHI medium under anaerobic conditions. Genome analysis predicted the ability to utilize glucose and starch. The genes for production of acetate, propionate, l-glutamate and biosynthesis of cobalamin (vitamin B12), folate and riboflavin (vitamin B2) were identified. No antibiotic resistance genes were detected. The G + C content is 44.1 mol.%. The type strain, CLA-AA-H246T (=DSM 113194T), was most prevalent in chicken gut microbiota (44.3% of 1000 samples positive), followed by wastewater (39.7%) and human gut microbiota (34.1%). It was isolated from the faeces of a healthy 36-year-old woman.

Classification

Bacteria » *Bacillota* » *Clostridia* » *Lachnospirales* » *Lachnospiraceae* » *Hominisplanchenecus* » *Hominisplanchenecus faecis*[T]

References

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

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:23493

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