

Genus *Sulfomarinibacter*

Etymology

[Sul.fo.ma.ri.ni.bac'ter.] L. neut. n. *sulfur*, sulfur; L. masc. adj. *marinus*, marine; N.L. masc. n. *bacter*, rod; N.L. masc. n. *Sulfomarinibacter*, a sulfur-metabolizing marine rod

Nomenclatural type

Species *Sulfomarinibacter kjeldsenii*^{TS}

Description

Designation of the type MAG | AM3-C

MAG accession number | JACXWC000000000

Genome status¹ | Draft

Estimated genome size | 4.3 Mbp

GC mol% | 60,9

Country of origin | Norway

Region of origin | Svalbard

Source of sample | Marine sediment

Sampling date | July, 2016

Geographic location | Smeerenburgfjorden

Latitude | 79° 42.83N

Longitude | 11° 05.10E

Water depth | 211 m

Sediment depth | 5-15 cm

Sample temperature | - 1.7°C and + 1 to + 3°C,

Putative energy metabolism | Predicted ability to use cellulose, protein, cyanophycin, hydrogen and acetate.

Possible ability to respire nitrous oxide, metal-oxides, tetrathionate, sulfur and sulfite/sulfate, or sulfur disproportionation.

Putative relation to oxygen | Anaerobe

Cell shape | Thin rods, ~2 x 0.5 microns, visualized by CARD-FISH.

Classification

Bacteria » *Acidobacteriota* » *Thermoanaerobaculia* » *Thermoanaerobaculales* » *Sulfomarinibacteraceae* » *Sulfomarinibacter*

References

Effective publication: Flieder et al., 2021 [1]

Registry URL

<https://seqco.de/i:23537>

References

1. Flieder et al. (2021). Novel taxa of Acidobacteriota implicated in seafloor sulfur cycling. *The ISME Journal*. [DOI:10.1038/s41396-021-00992-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41396-021-00992-0)