Species *Amycolatopsis camponoti*

Etymology

[cam.po.no'ti] **N.L. gen. n.** *camponoti*, of Camponotus, referring to the insect Camponotus vagus Scopoli, from which the type strain was isolated

Nomenclatural type

NCBI Assembly: GCA_902497555.1 Ts

Description

Aerobic, Gram-strain-positive, non-motile and filamentous actinobacteria. The aerial mycelia fragments into rod-shaped fragments (0.42 µm in diameter). Well-developed substrate mycelium varies from light ivory to sulfur yellow, and the colour of aerial mycelium usually is white on ISP 2-ISP 4, ISP 6, MBA and Organic 79 media. When growing for three weeks in liquid Organic medium 79, it produces soluble pigments that ranges from faintly brown to red.

The optimum growth temperature and pH are $28-30\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ and pH 7, but it is unable to grow at 10 and 40 °C and out of range 6-9 pH same as above 5.0% salinity (w/v). It metabolizes arabinose, fructose, galactose, inositol, lactose, maltose, mannitol, rhamnose, sorbitol, sucrose, xylose and weakly raffinose, but unable to use adonitol, cellulose, starch and salicin. Demonstrates noticeable activity of β -glucosidase, arginine dihydrolase, lysine and ornithine decarboxylases.

The cell wall contains *meso*-2,6-diaminopimelic acid, arabinose, galactose, ribose and a trace of rhamnose as cell sugars. Major cellular fatty acids are *iso*-C16:0, *iso*-C15:0, *anteiso*-C17:0 and C16:0. The predominant menaquinone is MK-9(H4), while MK-9(H2) and MK-8(H4) are present as minor components.

Classification

Bacteria » Actinomycetota » Actinomycetes » Pseudonocardiales » Pseudonocardiaceae » Amycolatopsis » Amycolatopsis camponoti

References

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

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:23589

References

1. Zakalyukina et al. (2022). Amycolatopsis camponoti sp. nov., new tetracenomycin-producing actinomycete isolated from carpenter ant Camponotus vagus. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek*. DOI:10.1007/s10482-022-01716-w