‘Colidextribacter massiliensis’ gen. nov., sp. nov., isolated from human right colon

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Abstract

We report here the main characteristics of ‘Colidextribacter massiliensis’ strain Marseille-P3083T (CSURP3083), which was isolated from a human right colon lavage sample.

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In 2016, as a part of culturomics study of the human microbiome [1], we isolated from the right colon of a 27-year-old obese patient a bacterial strain that could not be identified by our systematic matrix-assisted desorption ionization—time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) screening on a Microflex spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany) [2]. The patient provided signed informed consent, and the study was validated by the ethics committee of the Institut Fédératif de Recherche IFR48 under number 2016-010. Strain Marseille-P3083T growth was obtained on 5% sheep’s blood–enriched agar medium (bioMérieux, Marcy l’Etoile, France) in anaerobic atmosphere (anaeroGEN, Oxoid, Dardilly, France) after a 30-day enrichment of the fresh right colon sample in an anaerobic haemoculture bottle (Becton Dickinson, Pont de Claix, France) added with 5 mL of sheep’s blood (bioMérieux) and 5 mL of 0.2 μm filtered (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Villebon-sur-Yvette, France) rumen at 37°C. After 96 hours of anaerobic incubation on 5% sheep’s blood–enriched agar (bioMérieux) colonies were punctiform, approximately round and translucid, with a mean diameter of 0.1 to 0.3 mm. Bacterial cells were small Gram-negative cocci ranging in length from 0.4 to 0.6 μm. Strain Marseille-P3083T tested catalase and oxidase negative. Sporulation test (20 minutes at 80°C) was negative, and no growth was achieved under aerobic or microaerophilic (campyGEN, Oxoid) conditions. The 16S rRNA gene was sequenced using fD1-rP2 primers as previously described [3] using a 3130-XL sequencer (Applied Biosciences, Saint Aubin, France). Strain Marseille-P3083T exhibited a 93.57% sequence identity with Pseudoflavonifractor capillosus strain ATCC 29799T (GenBank accession no. AY136666), the phylogenetically closest species with standing in nomenclature (Fig. 1). This value putatively classifies strain Marseille-P3083T as a member of a new genus within the Clostridiales cluster IV in the phylum Firmicutes. Clostridiales cluster IV was created in 1994 and collects microorganisms that exhibit Clostridium and non-Clostridium-like characteristics [4], including Gram-negative microorganisms [5]. Intestinimonas butyriciproducens DSM 26588T (16S rRNA similarity of 93.42%) is another phylogenetically very close species (Fig. 1) that exhibits the peculiar characteristic of appearing as a
Gram-negative rod while electron microscopy demonstrated Gram-positive cell wall characteristics [6].

On the basis of the morphologic differences (morphology and Gram stain) and the 16S rRNA sequence divergence of strain Marseille-P3083T with the phylogenetically closest species with standing in nomenclature [7,8] we propose here the creation of the new genus *Colidextribacter* (Co.li.dex.tri.bac.ter, L. neut. n. *colon* or *colum*, 'colon'; L. adj. *dexter*, 'right'; N.L. masc. n. *bacter*, 'a rod'; N.L. masc. n. *Colidextribacter*, 'a rod from the right colon'); and a new species *Colidextribacter massiliensis* for which Marseille-P3083T (= CSUR P3083) is the type strain.

Strain Marseille-P3083T is the type strain of *Colidextribacter massiliensis* gen. nov., sp. nov. (mass.si.li.en'sis, L., masc. adj., massiliensis, for Massilia, the Roman name of Marseille).

**MALDI-TOF MS spectrum**

The MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of *Colidextribacter massiliensis* strain Marseille-P23083 T is available online (http://www.mediterranee-infection.com/article.php?laref=256&titre=urms-database).

**Nucleotide sequence accession number**

The 16S r RNA gene sequence was deposited in GenBank under accession number LT598546.

**Deposit in a culture collection**

Strain Marseille-P3083T was deposited in the Collection de Souches de l’Unité des Rickettsies (CSUR, WDCM 875) under number P3083.

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Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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