Species *Pseudobacter hemicellulosilyticus*

Etymology

[he.mi.cel.lu.lo.si.ly'ti.cus] **N.L. neut. n.** *hemicellulosum*, hemicellulose; **N.L. masc. adj.** *lyticus*, able to dissolve; **N.L. masc. adj.** *hemicellulosilyticus*, hemicellulose dissolving

Nomenclatural type

INSDC Nucleotide: CP119311 [Ts]

Description

The species is established on the basis of MiGA taxonomic novelty analysis, the taxonomic placement using maximum likelihood trees with 120 bacterial marker genes (bac120) and and the type material is the genome MAG_7. Genomic metrics include ANI (69.21), AAI (65.96) and dDDH d4 (22.1). The MAG was reconstructed from lignocellulolytic bacterial consortium and encoded for 237 CAZymes, 99 of them involved in lignocellulose degradation. In addition, putative genes for PET and PUR hydrolisis were found within the MAG.

Classification

Bacteria » *Bacteroidota* » *Chitinophagia* » *Chitinophagales* » *Chitinophagaceae* » *Pseudobacter* » *Pseudobacter hemicellulosilyticus*

References

Effective publication: Díaz-García et al., 2024 [1]

Registry URL

https://seqco.de/i:24095

References

1. Díaz-García et al. (2024). Andean soil-derived lignocellulolytic bacterial consortium as a source of novel taxa and putative plastic-active enzymes. *Systematic and Applied Microbiology.* DOI:10.1016/j.syapm.2023.126485