**Succinispira mobilis** gen. nov., sp. nov., a succinate-decarboxylating anaerobic bacterium

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A succinate-decarboxylating anaerobic bacterium, designated strain 19gly1T, was previously isolated from a mixed culture growing with glycolate. The almost complete sequence of the 16S rRNA gene (1495 nt) was determined for this strain. On the basis of 16S rRNA gene sequence homology, strain 19gly1T was identified as a member of the *Sporomusa* sub-branch of the ‘low G+C’ Gram-positive bacteria. Phylogenetic analysis showed that strain 19gly1T was most closely related to *Succiniclasticum ruminis*, *Phascolarctobacterium faecium* and *Acidaminococcus fermentans*. The use of different algorithms, such as least-squares or neighbour-joining analyses of Jukes–Cantor pairwise distances, or maximum-parsimony or maximum-likelihood analyses of the aligned sequence data, revealed that strain 19gly1T grouped as the most deeply branching lineage of the strain 19gly1T-*Succiniclasticum*-Acidaminococcus-Phascolarctobacterium cluster. The phenotypic characteristics of strain 19gly1T distinguish it from members of the genera *Succiniclasticum*, *Phascolarctobacterium* and *Acidaminococcus*, and the phylogenetic distances inferred from comparative analysis of the 16S rDNA sequences suggest that strain 19gly1T is a representative of a new genus. Accordingly, strain 19gly1T (= DSM 6222T) is proposed as the type strain of a new species within a new genus, *Succinispira mobilis* gen. nov., sp. nov.

**Keywords:** *Succinispira mobilis*, Gram-positive anaerobe, succinate decarboxylation, 16S rRNA gene

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**INTRODUCTION**

*Propionigenium modestum* was the first strictly anaerobic bacterium unequivocally shown to be able to grow by coupling the decarboxylation of succinate to the generation of ATP (Schink & Pfennig, 1982). *Propionigenium modestum* and the related *Propionigenium maris* (Janssen & Liesack, 1995) belong to cluster XIX (Collins et al., 1994) of the ‘low G+C’ Gram-positive bacteria (*Clostridium* spp. and relatives) and are related to *Fusobacterium* spp. A succinate-decarboxylating *Peptostreptococcus* sp. (Janssen et al., 1996) was found to belong to cluster XIII (Collins et al., 1994) of the ‘low G+C’ Gram-positive bacteria. However, the majority of the bacterial species known to be able to grow anaerobically on succinate by a decarboxylation reaction, yielding propionate and CO₂ (or HCO₃⁻), belong to the *Sporomusa* sub-branch of the ‘low G+C’ Gram-positive bacteria, corresponding to cluster IX of Collins et al. (1994). These include *Schwartzia succivorans* (van Gyswyl et al., 1997), *Selenomonas acidaminovorans* (Guangsheng et al., 1992), *Sporomusa acidovorans* (Ollivier et al., 1985), *Sporomusa termidita* (Breznak et al., 1988), *Sporomusa malonica* (Dehning et al., 1989) and *Succiniclasticum ruminis* (van Gyswyl, 1995). The ability to decarboxylate succinate is also found in other members of the *Sporomusa* sub-branch such as *Veillonella parvula*, which can couple succinate decarboxylation to ATP synthesis (Janssen, 1992), *Selenomonas ruminantium* (Scheifinger & Wolin, 1973) and *Phascolarctobacterium faecium* (Osawa et al., 1992).

A succinate-decarboxylating anaerobic bacterium, designated strain 19gly1T, was isolated from a mixed culture growing with glycolate (Janssen, 1990, 1991). This strain was clearly able to grow with succinate and a possible sodium-dependent succinate metabolism...
was found (Janssen, 1991). The strain was characterized phenotypically, but could not be assigned to a known genus. Possible affiliations with Campylobacter-like organisms have been discussed, but evidence for inclusion of this strain within the genus Campylobacter was unconvincing (Janssen, 1991). We have now used comparative 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis to help classify strain 19glylT.

**METHODS**

**Strain and growth conditions.** Strain 19glylT (= DSM 6222T) was obtained from the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen. Cultures were grown in the freshwater medium FM of Janssen et al. (1997) with 20 mM succinate and 1 g yeast extract 1-1 in completely filled screw-capped bottles, at 30 °C.

**DNA extraction.** Late exponential-phase cultures were harvested by centrifugation and the cells were washed in TE buffer (10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8 with HCl). Cell pellets were resuspended in 3.5 ml E3T buffer [50 mM EDTA, 50 mM Tris, 0.5% (w/v) Tween 20, 0.5% (w/v) Triton X-100, pH 8.0 with NaOH] and 0.7 mg RNase A (Qiagen), 8 mg lysozyme (Fluka) and 2 mg protease (Qiagen) were added. After 30 min incubation at 37 °C, 1.2 ml GT buffer [3 M guanidine.HCl, 20% (w/v) Tween 20, 0.5 M YO (w/v)] was added, followed by further incubation at 50 °C for 15 min. The preparations were cooled to room temperature, 0.1 vol. 5 M NaCl and 2 vol. 100% ethanol were added and mixed well, and the preparations were incubated at -20 °C for 2 h. Genomic DNA was collected by centrifugation at 3000 x g, 4 °C for 20 min, air-dried at room temperature, then dissolved in 1 ml TE buffer. Phenol (1 ml) equilibrated to pH 8.0 (Sigma) was added, and the two phases were mixed by briefly vortexing. The two phases were then separated by centrifugation at 13000 x g for 5 min, and the aqueous phase was extracted with an equal volume of phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, by vol.), and then with an equal volume of chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1, v/v). The extracted DNA was precipitated after the addition of 0.1 vol. 5 M NaCl and 2 vol. 100% ethanol, washed once in 70% ethanol, and the DNA pellet was dissolved in 50 µl TE buffer after being air-dried.

**16S rRNA gene sequence determination.** The almost complete 16S rRNA gene was amplified by PCR using the oligonucleotide primers 27f and 1525r (Lane, 1991) in a Progene thermocycler (Techne). The reaction mix (100 µl final volume) contained 10 mM Tris/HCl (pH 9.0 at 25 °C), 50 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl2, 0.1% (w/v) Triton X-100, 20 µg BSA, 0.2 mM each of dATP, dTTP, dGTP and dCTP, 100 pmol of each primer (Beckman Instruments) and about 250 ng extracted genomic DNA. The thermal profile for PCR was as follows: (i) 94 °C for 4 min, after which 25 U Taq DNA polymerase (Promega) was added to each reaction, followed by a further 60 s at 94 °C, then (ii) 35 cycles of 56 °C for 90 s, 72 °C for 120 s and 94 °C for 60 s, followed by (iii) 1 cycle of 56 °C for 90 s and 72 °C for 6 min. The PCR product was purified by gel electrophoresis (1% low-melting point agarose; Progen) and the bands were excised after staining with ethidium bromide and visualization under UV light. The excised gel fragments were heated to 65 °C and TE buffer was added to give a total volume of 400 µl. Phenol (400 µl, pH 8.0) was added and the two phases were mixed by briefly vortexing. The two phases were then separated by centrifugation at 13000 x g for 5 min, and the aqueous phases were extracted with an equal volume of phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, by vol.), and then with an equal volume of chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1, v/v). Ammonium acetate (10 M, 100 µl) and 1 ml 100% ethanol were then added to the aqueous phase which was incubated at -20 °C for 16 h. The samples were then centrifuged at 13000 x g for 15 min at 4 °C and the resultant pellet was washed by adding 500 µl 70% ethanol and centrifuging again. The pellet, consisting of the PCR product, was then air-dried. The purified PCR product was sequenced by using ABI PRISM Dye Terminator technology (Applied Biosystems) at the Australian Genome Research Facility at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (Parkville, Victoria, Australia). The sequencing oligonucleotide primers were 27f, 519r, 530f, 907r, 926f and 1030f (Applied Biosystems) at the Australian Genome Research Facility at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research (Parkville, Victoria, Australia). The sequencing oligonucleotide primers were 27f, 519r, 530f, 907r, 926f and 1525r (Lane, 1991). The data were assembled and edited using the software package SEQUENCER version 3.1RC4 (Gene Codes Corporation).

**Comparative sequence analysis.** The almost complete 16S rRNA gene sequence was compared with known 16S rRNA gene sequences by carrying out a BLAST search (Altschul et al., 1990) in the GenBank database (Benson et al., 1997). The 16S rRNA gene sequence of strain 19glylT was then aligned against homologous sequences of selected members (see Fig. 1) of cluster IX (Collins et al., 1994) obtained from GenBank using the alignment program PILEUP implemented in the ANGIS (Australian National Genomic Information Service) system (Littlejohn et al., 1996). This alignment was
then manually checked and corrected, and regions of uncertain alignment were eliminated, using the 16S rRNA eu-bacterial mask of Lane (1991) as a guide, with the software seqapp version 1.9a169 (D. G. Gilbert, Biology Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA). Further analyses were restricted to the unambiguously aligned regions totalling 1232 positions corresponding to nucleotide positions 101-205, 220-452, 481-859, 862-1000, 1037-1127, 1145-1262 and 1265-1431 of the Escherichia coli 16S rRNA gene (numbering according to Brosius et al., 1978).

Evolutionary analyses were carried out using the Wisconsin Package version 8.1.0 (Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI, USA) and the ECGG package (Peter Rice, Sanger Centre, Cambridge, UK), implemented in the ANGIS system. Evolutionary distances between pairs of micro-organisms were determined using the Jukes & Cantor (1969) equation implemented in the EDNADIST program and a tree estimating the phylogenetic relationships was derived using the EFITCH program of the same package employing a least-squares algorithm (Fitch & Margoliash, 1967), with a random-order input of sequences and the global rearrangement option. Trees were represented graphically using the software TREEVIEWPPC version 1.4 (R. D. M. Page, Division of Environmental & Evolutionary Biology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK). The significance of the nodes was estimated using ECONSENSE, the maximum-parsimony or maximum-likelihood analyses grouped the clusters. Bootstrap analysis shows that the branching point between the 19gly1T- Succinilasticum- Acidaminococcus- Phascolarctobacterium and the Clostridium quercicolum- Sporomusa spp. clusters.

In all the analyses, strain 19gly1T grouped as the most deeply branching lineage of the 19gly1T- Succinilasticum- Acidaminococcus- Phascolarctobacterium cluster. Bootstrap analysis shows that the branching order is not certain, and so the exact evolutionary relationship of strain 19gly1T with the genera Succinilasticum, Acidaminococcus and Phascolarctobacterium remains unresolved. The 16S rRNA gene sequence similarities between strain 19gly1T and its relatives, based on the 1231 nt positions examined, are 88.8 % to Succinilasticum ruminis, 90.9-91.2 % to Phascolarctobacterium faecium strains and 91.2 % to Acidaminococcus fermentans strains.

Comparison with related taxa
The phenotypic characteristics of strain 19gly1T (Janssen, 1991) distinguish it from members of the genera Succinilasticum, Phascolarctobacterium and Acidaminococcus (Table 1). The phylogenetic distances inferred from the 16S rRNA gene sequences, together with the phenotypic differences, suggest that strain 19gly1T is a representative of a new genus distinct from Succinilasticum, Phascolarctobacterium and Acidaminococcus. Accordingly, we propose strain 19gly1T (= DSM 6222T) as the type strain of a new species within a new genus, Succinispira mobilis gen. nov., sp. nov. Since there is only one strain available in pure culture, we describe the genus, species and strain together here, realising that further strains and species will allow a definition of specific and generic characteristics. The phenotypic characteristics are based on a previous study (Janssen, 1991).
Table 1. Comparison of phenotypic characteristics of strain 19gly1\textsuperscript{T} and members of the species Succiniclasticum ruminis, Phascolarctobacterium faecium and Acidaminococcus fermentans

Data from Rogosa (1984), Janssen (1991), Osawa et al. (1992), Del Dot et al. (1993), Cook et al. (1994), van Gylswyk (1995). +, Positive; (+), stimulates growth; -, negative; w, weak growth by some strains; ND, no data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>19gly1\textsuperscript{T}</th>
<th>Succiniclasticum ruminis</th>
<th>Phascolarctobacterium faecium</th>
<th>Acidaminococcus fermentans</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cell shape</td>
<td>Curved rod</td>
<td>Short rod</td>
<td>Pleomorphic rod</td>
<td>Coccus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motility</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G+C (mol% )</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>41-42</td>
<td>55-57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propionate production</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Growth with:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Succinate</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>w</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amino acids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
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Description of Succinispira gen. nov.

Succinispira [Suc.ci.ni.spi'ra. L. n. succinum amber; M.L. n. acidum succinicum succinic acid (derived from amber); Gr. n. spira coil, spiral; M.L. fem. n. Succinispira succinate-utilizing, spiral-shaped bacterium].

The type species is Succinispira mobilis. The genus and species descriptions are combined below until further species are described.

Description of Succinispira mobilis sp. nov.

Succinispira mobilis (mo'bi.lis. L. adj. mobilis movable, motile).

The cells are curved rods, 0.5 μm in diameter and 2–10 μm long. Longer cells can be spirals of up to 3 or 4 turns with an amplitude of 1.5–2.0 μm and a wavelength of 3–4 μm. Endospores are not formed. The cells are highly motile with laterally inserted flagella. Cytochromes are not formed. Gram-staining gives a negative result. Aminopeptidase activity is absent and the cell wall structure appears to be of a Gram-negative type with an outer membrane. Coliones in agar-deep cultures are white and lens-shaped. Liquid cultures grow with a uniform turbidity. The range of pH for growth is 6.7–8.5, with an optimum of 7.4–7.7. The optimum growth temperature is 37 °C. No growth is possible at 40 °C. NaCl at 0.2 g l\textsuperscript{-1} is sufficient for growth. Growth is possible at NaCl concentration of 19 g l\textsuperscript{-1}, but not at 24 g l\textsuperscript{-1}. The type strain, 19gly1\textsuperscript{T} (= DSM 6222\textsuperscript{T}), was isolated from a mixed culture growing on glycolate, originally obtained from a pond receiving effluent from an anaerobic solids digester.

REFERENCES


