**Sphingobium amiense** sp. nov., a novel nonylphenol-degrading bacterium isolated from a river sediment

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A nonylphenol-degrading bacterial strain (YT\(^T\)) was isolated previously from a river sediment sample obtained in Ami-machi, Ibaraki, Japan, and identified as a _Sphingomonas_ species. In this study, the taxonomic relationship between strain YT\(^T\), a recently described nonylphenol-degrading strain, _Sphingomonas cloacae_, and _Sphingobium yanoikuyae_, which is phylogenetically related, was examined. Their phenotypic characteristics were compared and levels of DNA–DNA relatedness between these strains were determined. Based on the results of physiological and biochemical tests and DNA–DNA hybridization, it is proposed that strain YT\(^T\) (=IAM 15006\(^T\) = JCM 11777\(^T\) = CIP 107839\(^T\)) represents a novel species of the genus _Sphingobium_, _Sphingobium amiense_ sp. nov.

Nonylphenol (NP) and the shorter homologues of non-ionic surfactants, nonylphenol polyethoxylates (NPEO\(_n\)), are known to exert oestrogenic effects in aquatic organisms (Soto _et al._, 1991; White _et al._, 1994; Brown _et al._, 1999; Kloas _et al._, 1999; Kinnberg _et al._, 2000). In the aquatic environment, microbial breakdown of NPEO\(_n\) yields shorter homologues under aerobic conditions and further NP under anaerobic conditions (Rudling & Solyom, 1974; Giger _et al._, 1984; Kvešťak & Ahel, 1995). Although NP is rather recalcitrant in the environment, especially in anoxic sediments (Ahel _et al._, 1996; Heinis _et al._, 1999), both Tanghe _et al._ (1999) and Fujii _et al._ (2000) have recently isolated _Sphingomonas_ strains that were able to grow on a commercial mixture of branched NP isomers as a sole carbon and energy source in pure culture. Strain S-3\(^T\), described by Fujii _et al._ (2000), degraded 1000 p.p.m. NP, i.e. a concentration 10 000–1 000 000-fold higher than that found in urban environments, almost completely within 10 days. In their further taxonomic study, this strain was placed in a novel species of the genus _Sphingomonas_, _Sphingomonas cloacae_ (Fujii _et al._, 2001).

Recently, a conventional enrichment culture was carried out on 10 p.p.m. NP, with diluted nutrient broth (NB) for additional organic nutrients, to isolate bacterial strains able to degrade NP at low levels. From this enrichment culture, an NP-degrading strain (YT\(^T\)) was isolated and characterized chemotaxonomically and phylogenetically (de Vries _et al._, 2001).

**Abbreviations:** NP, nonylphenol; NPEO\(_n\), nonylphenol polyethoxylates.

The DDBJ accession number for the 16S rDNA sequence of strain YT\(^T\) is AB047364.
stained with 0.1% (w/v) phosphotungstic acid and observed under a Hitachi H-800 transmission electron microscope at 100 kV. Growth of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} at 4, 30 and 42 °C on NB was monitored for 7 days. Nitrate reduction was tested by growing strain YT\textsuperscript{T} in NB and NB/10 supplemented with 0.1% (w/v) KNO\textsubscript{3} and then adding Griess–Ilosvay reagents (Skerman, 1967) to the culture. Assimilation of organic compounds, including carbohydrates and organic acids, activities of arginine dihydrolase, urease and \(\beta\)-galactosidase, hydrolysis of aesculin and gelatin and production of indole were tested using API 20NE (bioMérieux). The tests were run according to the manual and incubated at 27 °C for 4 days. Oxidase and catalase tests were carried out as described previously (Ohta & Hattori, 1983). Cellular fatty acids were analysed as described previously (Ohta & Hattori, 1983). In brief, cellular fatty acid methyl esters were prepared by heating dried cells in anhydrous methanolic HCl at 100 °C for 3 h (Ikemoto et al., 1978) and then analysed by GLC. A column (4.1 m \(\times\) 2.6 mm) with 10% dimethyleneylecog succinate on Chromosorb W (AW-DMCS, 80–100 mesh) was used. For the detection of hydroxy fatty acids, TLC (Kieselgel F-254; Merck) was used with a hexane/diethyl ether (4:1, v/v) solvent system. To compare cellular protein profiles, whole-cell lyses with SDS were prepared essentially as described by Ohta et al. (1993) and one-dimensional analytical SDS-PAGE was performed by the method of Laemmli (1970) with a 12.5% separating gel and a 4.5% stacking gel. Proteins were visualized by silver staining with a commercial kit (Daiichi Pure Chemicals).

In a previous work, the 16S rDNA sequence of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} was determined, indicating that the strain belongs to the genus Sphingomonas (de Vries et al., 2001). In the present study, sequences that exhibited close relatedness in a FASTA (Pearson & Lipman, 1988) search and those of representative species in Sphingomonas sensu lato were used for phylogenetic analysis. Multiple alignment, calculation of nucleotide substitution rates (\(K_{\text{nuc}}\) values) as described by Kimura (1980) and construction of a phylogenetic tree by the neighbour-joining method (Saitou & Nei, 1987) were performed with CLUSTAL W (Thompson et al., 1994). Sequence similarity calculations indicated that the closest relatives of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} were Sphingobium yanoikuyae (98.0%), Sphingomonas cloacae (97.8%), Sphingobium chironomum (97.1%), Sphingomonas agrestis (96.8%) (Pinyakong et al., 2003), Sphingobium herbicidovorans (96.8%) and Sphingomonas chungbukensis (96.4%). For determination of DNA base composition, DNA was extracted, purified by phenol treatment (Saitou & Miura, 1963) and enzymically degraded into nucleosides. The nucleoside mixture was separated by reverse-phase HPLC as described by Tamaoka & Komagata (1984). DNA–DNA hybridization experiments were carried out with photobiotin-labelled probes in microplate wells as described by Ezaki et al. (1989) using a Wallac 1420 ARVOx multilabel counter for determination of chemiluminescence. For enzymic development, alkaline phosphatase–streptavidin conjugate (Vector) was used with CDP-Star (Tropix) as substrate.

Cells of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} were straight rods, about 1.1–1.7 \(\mu\)m long and 0.5 \(\mu\)m wide, and motile by means of a polar flagellum (Fig. 1). Colonies on NB and NB/10 agar were circular, entire, convex, opaque and creamy yellow. Strain YT\textsuperscript{T} grew at 27 °C, but not at 4 or 42 °C. The organism was catalase- and oxidase-positive, but negative for nitrate reduction. Strain YT\textsuperscript{T} contained C\textsubscript{18:1} as the primary fatty acid component (62% total fatty acid content) and C\textsubscript{16:0} as the secondary fatty acid component (13%). Other fatty acids detected were C\textsubscript{16:1} (8%), 2-OH C\textsubscript{14:0} (7%), C\textsubscript{17:1} (2%) and C\textsubscript{14:0} (1%); the summed amount of unknown acids was 7%. No visible 3-hydroxy fatty acid spot was detected in TLC of the fatty acid methyl esters. The G+C

\[
\text{G+C}_\text{mol} = 65.91
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\text{Bar, 1 \(\mu\)m.}
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Fig. 1. Electron micrograph of a negatively stained cell of strain YT\textsuperscript{T}. Bar, 1 \(\mu\)m.

Fig. 2. Unrooted tree showing the phylogenetic relationships of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} and representative species of Sphingomonas sensu stricto, Sphingobium, Novosphingobium and Sphingopyxis. Escherichia coli was used as the outgroup. The tree, constructed using the neighbour-joining method, was based on a comparison of a region corresponding to E. coli 16S rDNA positions 37–1417. Bootstrap values, expressed as percentages of 1000 replications, are given at branching points. Bar, 0.05 nucleotide substitution rate (\(K_{\text{nuc}}\) units.)
content of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} was 66-40 ± 0.47 mol% (mean ± SD of five independent determinations).

The phylogenetic tree, based on 16S rDNA sequences, shows that strain YT\textsuperscript{T} belongs to the genus \textit{Sphingobium} (Fig. 2). In addition, the nucleotide signatures specific to the 16S rRNA of \textit{Sphingobium}, i.e. a U:A pair at position 52:359, the presence of U at position 593 and a U:G pair at position 987:1218 (Takeuchi \textit{et al.}, 2001), were all found in the sequence of strain YT\textsuperscript{T}. Takeuchi \textit{et al.} (2001) have shown that polyamine patterns and nitrate reduction are good diagnostic markers for differentiation of \textit{Sphingobium} and \textit{Sphingomonas sensu stricto}. Although polyamines were not analysed in this study, nitrate reduction data suggest that strain YT\textsuperscript{T} should be classified in the genus \textit{Sphingobium}.

Table 1. Biochemical characteristics of strain YT\textsuperscript{T}, two \textit{Sphingomonas} species, three \textit{Sphingobium} species and the type strain of \textit{Sphingobium paucimobilis}

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A comparison of the biochemical characteristics of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} with those of phylogenetically related species of \textit{Sphingobium} and \textit{Sphingomonas} and two other \textit{Sphingobium} species is shown in Table 1. Of the 11 substrates and five enzyme activities tested, strain YT\textsuperscript{T} was positive for only two tests (assimilation of glucose and maltose) and, by this unique catabolic profile, the strain can be clearly differentiated from the other species. Moreover, the whole-cell protein profile of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} was compared with those of phylogenetically related \textit{Sphingomonas} and \textit{Sphingobium} strains. As shown in Fig. 3, strain YT\textsuperscript{T} was distinct from the other strains with respect to the overall protein-banding pattern. To provide further clear evidence for the low similarity between strain YT\textsuperscript{T}, \textit{Sphingomonas cloacae} JCM 10874\textsuperscript{T} and \textit{Sphingobium yanoikuyae} JCM 7371\textsuperscript{T}, DNA–DNA hybridization experiments were performed. The relatedness values between strain YT\textsuperscript{T} and all other type strains tested were below 21%. Therefore, it is proposed that strain YT\textsuperscript{T} represents a novel species, \textit{Sphingobium amiense} sp. nov.

**Description of \textit{Sphingobium amiense} sp. nov.**

\textit{Sphingobium amiense} (a.mi.en’se. N.L. neut. adj. amiense of Ami, Ibaraki, Japan, where the type strain of this organism was isolated).

Gram-negative, aerobic rod. Cells are about 1·1–1·7×0·5 μm. Colonies on NB agar are circular, entire, convex, opaque and creamy yellow. Able to grow in NB at 27 °C, but not at 4 or 42 °C. Oxidase- and catalase-positive. Indole, urease and arginine dihydrolase are not produced. Aesculin

![Fig. 3. SDS-PAGE protein profiles of strain YT\textsuperscript{T} and phylogenetically related \textit{Sphingomonas} and \textit{Sphingobium} species.](http://ijs.sgmjournals.org)
and gelatin are not hydrolysed. Nitrate is not reduced to nitrite. Glucose and maltose are assimilated, but L-arabinose, D-mannose, D-mannitol and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine are not. Nonylphenol, an endocrine disrupter chemical, is degraded in the presence of organic nutrients such as yeast extract, but is not used as a growth substrate. Major non-polar fatty acids are C₁₈:₁ and C₁₆:₁; the major hydroxy fatty acid is 2-OH C₁₄:₀. Sphingoglycolipid is present. The major isoprenoid quinone is ubiquinone Q-10.

The type strain, YT² ( IAM 15006T = JCM 11777T = CIP 107839T ), was isolated from a river sediment sample from Ami-machi, Ibaraki, Japan. The DNA G+C content of this strain is 66·4 mol%.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Professor K. Fukui and Dr T. Inoue for help in electron microscopy and to Dr Y. Kosako for comments and discussions. This work was supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid (no. 13480151) for Scientific Research from the Japan Society of the Promotion of Science.

References


