Granulosicoccus coccoides sp. nov., isolated from leaves of seagrass (Zostera marina)

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A non-pigmented, motile, Gram-negative bacterium, strain Z 271T, was isolated from the surface of leaves of the seagrass Zostera marina which was collected in Troitza Bay (Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean). The new isolate grew between 5–28 °C and was slightly halophilic, tolerating environments containing up to 5 % (w/v) NaCl. Strain Z 271T was able to degrade Tweens 20, 40 and 80 and partially degrade gelatin, but was unable to degrade casein. Phosphatidylethanolamine (36.9 %) and phosphatidylglycerol (63.1 %) were the predominant phospholipids. The major fatty acids included C18:1ω7c (43.7 %), C16:1ω7c (31.1 %) and C16:0 (16.8 %). The main respiratory quinone was Q-8. The DNA–DNA relatedness value of strain Z 271T with Granulosicoccus antarcticus IMCC3135T was 35 %. The G+C content of the DNA of strain Z 271T was 60.2 mol%. On the basis of phenotypic and genotypic characteristics and 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis, strain Z 271T represents a novel species of the genus Granulosicoccus for which the name Granulosicoccus coccoides sp. nov. is proposed. The type strain is Z 271T (=KMM 6014T =CIP 109923T).

The genus Granulosicoccus, with the single species Granulosicoccus antarcticus, was described in 2007 as a member of the newly proposed family Granulosicoccaceae (Lee et al., 2007) of the order Chromatiales (Imhoff, 2005).

In this study, we report the characterization of a novel bacterium of the genus Granulosicoccus, isolated in July 1998 from leaves of the seagrass Zostera marina. The seagrass was collected in Troitza Bay of the Gulf of Peter the Great (Kurilenko et al., 2007). A strain, Z 271T, was isolated from an individual colony grown for 7 days at 28 °C on a medium (designated ‘Medium A’) containing: 0.2 % (w/v) Bacto peptone (Oxoid), 0.2 % (w/v) casein hydrolysate (Merck), 0.2 % (w/v) Bacto yeast extract (Oxoid), 0.1 % (w/v) glucose, 0.02 % (w/v) KH2PO4, 0.005 % (w/v) MgSO4·7H2O, 1.5 % (w/v) Bacto agar (Oxoid), 50 % (v/v) natural seawater and 50 % (v/v) distilled water at pH 7.8. The isolation (by the replications method) and purification procedures have been described elsewhere (Ivanova et al., 1996). The strain was stored at –80 °C in marine broth 2216 (MB, Oxoid) supplemented with 20 % (v/v) glycerol.

The following physiological and biochemical properties were determined by methods described by Smibert & Krieg (1994): oxidation/fermentation of glucose, denitrification (Azegami et al., 1987), oxidase and catalase activity, gelatin liquefaction, arginine dihydrolase, lysine decarboxylase, ornithine decarboxylase, sodium requirement [0, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12 % (w/v) NaCl], indole and H2S production and the ability to hydrolyse starch, Tween 80 and casein. The growth of the novel strain at different temperatures was determined in MB and on plates of Medium A after 24–72 h at 2, 4, 6, 29, 30, 35 and 37 °C. Biolog GN test kits were also used to examine the primary oxidation of 95 carbon compounds as described elsewhere (Ivanova et al.,...
Granulosicoccus coccoides sp. nov.

...capillary column (30 m x 0.25 mm) coated with Supelcowax 10 at 210 °C. Helium was used as the carrier gas. FAMEs were identified by comparing the retention times with those of authentic standards and using equivalent chain-length measurements. To ensure correct identification, FAMEs were analysed by GC-MS (GCMSQP5050A; Shimadzu) fitted with an MDN-5S capillary column (30 m x 0.25 mm). The column was programmed to hold the temperature at 170 °C for 1 min, increase it to 240 °C at 2 °C min⁻¹ and to then hold it at 240 °C for 20 min. The temperature of the injector and detector was 250 °C. Phosphatidylethanolamine (36.9 %) and phosphatidylglycerol (63.1 %) were found to be the major constituents of the phospholipids. Traces of diphosphatidylglycerol were also detected, however no glycosphospholipids were detected. The major fatty acids formed by strain Z 271T were C₁₈:₁ω7c (43.7 %), C₁₆:₁ω7c (31.1 %) and C₁₆:₀ (16.8 %) (see Supplementary Table S1 in IJSEM Online). The isoprenoid quinone composition was characterized by HPLC-MS (1200L; Varian) using a reverse phase type Varian Omnisphere 3 C18 column (20 cm x 2 mm) and acetonitrile as the mobile phase at a flow rate of 0.5 ml min⁻¹. The column was held at a temperature of 55 °C. Menaquinones were detected by UV-visible analysis at a wavelength of 270 nm.

The 16S rRNA gene sequence was amplified and sequenced by the Australian Genome Research Facility (AGRF) Laboratories (Brisbane, Australia). The 16S rRNA gene sequence (GenBank accession no. FJ335355) of strain Z 271T was analysed by BLAST against a database of cultured species (http://bioinfo.unice.fr/blast) and the EzTaxon database of bacterial type strains (http://147.47.212.35:8080) in order to retrieve the 80 most similar sequences. These sequences were then aligned with CLUSTAL W2 (Larkin et al., 2007). Alignments were then manually checked with

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**Table 1. Characteristics that differentiate strain Z 271T and G. antarcticus IMCC3135T**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bud formation</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature optimum (°C)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH optimum</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaCl optimum (% w/v)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrolysis of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline phosphatase</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipase (C14)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assimilation of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Fructose, L-proline, L-threonine, putrescine, 2-aminoethanol, dl-α-glycerol phosphate</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Cyclodextrin, β-cyclodextrin, dextrin, glycolen, inulin, mannan, l-arabinose, d-arabitol, cellobiose, d-mannitol, d-ribose, sucrose, d-sucrose, acetic acid, inosine, fructose 6-phosphate, glucose 1-phosphate, glucose 6-phosphate</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA G+C content (mol%)</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and Dr Lee Kyoung. DNA from strain Z 271T showed 35% DNA–DNA hybridization with *G. antarcticus IMCC3135*. This value was far lower than 70%, which is the cut-off value recommended for the definition of a genomic species (Wayne et al., 1987), and clearly indicated that strain Z 271T represents a genomic species that is separate from *G. antarcticus IMCC3135*.

In summary, strain Z 271T could be easily distinguished from *G. antarcticus IMCC3135* by a number of phenotypic traits. The two strains showed distinct phenotypic profiles as regards their metabolic activity as determined with the API ZYM system and in the assimilation of carbon substrates with Biolog GN microplates (Table 1). In addition, strain Z 271T could be distinguished by its particular cell morphology (bud formation), its optimal temperature for growth and the different proportions of major fatty acids, e.g. C18:1ω7c and C16:0. Thus, on the basis of characteristic phenotypic, chemotaxonomic and well-confirmed phylogenetic evidence, strain Z 271T represents a novel species of the genus *Granulosicoccus* for which the name *Granulosicoccus coccoides* sp. nov. is proposed.

**Description of Granulosicoccus coccoides** sp. nov.

*Granulosicoccus coccoides* [cocc.o’i.des, N.L. n. coccus (from Gr. n. kokkos) grain, seed; L. suff. -oides (from Gr. suff. eides, from Gr. n. eidos that which is seen, form, shape, figure) resembling, similar; N.L. masc. adj. coccoides similar to a round, ball-shaped cell morphology].

Round-shaped cells, single and about 1 μm in diameter. Gram-negative. Motile by means of tuft flagella, forms

![Fig. 1. Phylogenetic position of strain Z 271T according to 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis. The tree is an extract of a larger phylogenetic tree obtained after a distance analysis (See Supplementary Fig. S2). Bootstrap percentages (1000 replications) are indicated for branches when greater than 50%. Asterisks indicate that branches were also retrieved using a maximum-likelihood analysis. Bar, 0.02 substitutions per site.](image-url)
buds. Aerobic. Chemorganotrophic with respiratory metabolism. Colonies are uniformly round, 0.5–1 mm in diameter, regular and convex on MA or Medium A. Does not form endospores. Forms polyhydroxybutyrate granules. Oxidase- and catalase-positive. Requires Na⁺ ions or seawater for growth. Growth occurs in media with 0.5–5% (w/v) NaCl. Temperature for growth ranges from 5 to 28 °C. No growth is detected at 35 °C. The pH range for growth is 6.0–10.0, with an optimum at 7.5–8.0. Negative for indole, arginine dihydrolase, lysine decarboxylase, ornithine decarboxylase and H₂S production. Decomposes Tween 20, 40 and 80, weakly decomposes gelatin. Utilizes the following carbon sources (Biolog): α-cyclodextrin, β-cyclodextrin, dextrin, glycogen, inulin, mannain, mannan, Tween 40, Tween 80, N-acetylated-glucosamine, N-acetylated-d-mannosamine, L-arabinose, D-arabitol, arbutin, cellobiose, D-fructose, L-fucose, D-galactose, D-galacturonic acid, gentiobiose, D-glucuronic acid, α-D-glucose, myo-inositol, α-D-lactose, lactulose, maltose, maltotriose, D-mannitol, D-mannose, D-ribose, sucrose, D-xylene, acetic acid, β-hydroxybutyric acid, α-ketovaleric acid, lactamide, D-lactic acid methyl ester, L-lactic acid, mono-methyl succinate, propionic acid, pyruvic acid, succinamic acid, succinic acid, L-serine, inosine, fructose 6-phosphate, glucose 1-phosphate, glucose 6-phosphate. According to API ZYM strips, produces esterase (C4), esterase lipase (C8), lipase (C14), acid phosphatase, naphthol-AS-Bl-phosphohydrolase, N-acetylated-β-glucosaminidase. According to API 20NE strips, produces β-glucosidase and para-nitrophenyl-β-D-galactopyranosidase. The predominant phospholipids are phosphatidylethanolamine (36.1%), phosphatidyglycerol (36.1%). The main cellular fatty acids are C₁₈:₁ω7c (43.7%), C₁₆:₁ω7c (31.1%) and C₁₆:₀ (16.8%). The major isoprenoid quinone is Q-8.

The type strain, Z 271ᵀ (=KMM 6014ᵀ=CIP 109923ᵀ), was isolated from the surface of leaves of Zostera marina grown in Tretiza Bay, Gulf of Peter the Great, Pacific Ocean. The DNA G+C content of the type strain is 60.2 mol%.

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References


