Marinobacterium lutimaris sp. nov., isolated from a tidal flat

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A Gram-staining-negative, moderately halophilic bacterium, designated strain AN9T, was isolated from a tidal flat of the Taean coast in South Korea. Cells were catalase- and oxidase-positive short rods that were motile by means of a single polar flagellum. Growth of strain AN9T was observed at 15–40 °C (optimum, 25–30 °C) and at pH 6.0–8.0 (optimum, pH 6.5–7.5). Strain AN9T contained ubiquinone Q-8 as the predominant isoprenoid quinone and C10:0 3-OH (31.7%), C18:1ω7c (24.8%), C16:0 (14.7%) and summed feature 3 (comprising C16:1ω7c and/or iso-C15:0 2-OH, 10.72%) as the major fatty acids. The G+C content of the genomic DNA of strain AN9T was 58 mol%. Phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rRNA gene sequences showed that strain AN9T was related to members of the genus Marinobacterium and was related most closely to Marinobacterium litorale IMCC1877T (96.8% similarity). On the basis of chemotaxonomic and molecular data, strain AN9T is considered to represent a novel species of the genus Marinobacterium, for which the name Marinobacterium lutimaris sp. nov. is proposed. The type strain is AN9T (=KACC 13703T =DSM 22012T).

Vast tidal flats, known as getbol, are found along the Yellow Sea coast of the Korean peninsula. These habitats alternately undergo flooding with seawater and exposure to the atmosphere. Getbols provide valuable areas for microorganisms and marine animals and play an important role in the restoration of human-impacted coastal ecosystems. In the past few years, numerous microbial species have been isolated from the getbols of the Yellow Sea (Yi & Chun, 2004a, b; Baik et al., 2005; Kim et al., 2008a; Yoon et al., 2008). The genus Marinobacterium, a member of the Gammaproteobacteria, was proposed by González et al. (1997) with the description of Marinobacterium georgiense, and many Marinobacterium species have been isolated from marine sediments (Chang et al., 2007; Kim et al., 2007, 2009a, b; Huo et al., 2009). At the time of writing, the genus Marinobacterium comprises nine recognized species. In the course of investigations into the microbial communities inhabiting tidal flats of South Korea, a novel, moderately halophilic, Marinobacterium-like bacterium, designated strain AN9T, was isolated from a tidal flat of the Yellow Sea. Based on data from the present polyphasic study, strain AN9T is considered to represent a novel species of the genus Marinobacterium.

Strain AN9T was isolated from getbol of Taean in South Korea by using a modification of the procedure described by Kim et al. (2008b). Briefly, the sediment was dispersed in 0.9 % (w/v) saline. The resultant suspension was serially diluted in 10-fold steps by the addition of 1 ml of the previous dilution to 9 ml saline, and 0.1-ml aliquots from each diluted suspension were spread on marine agar 2216 (MA; Difco) plates. The plates were then incubated under aerobic conditions at 25 °C for 5 days. Colonies were selected randomly and crude lysates containing genomic DNA from colonies were prepared by boiling a small amount of cell material in 100 μl of 5% Chelex 100 solution (Bio-Rad) for 10 min. The supernatant was prepared by centrifugation at 15 000 g for 10 min, and PCR amplification of 16S rRNA genes from the crude lysates was performed by using the universal primers described by Lu et al. (2006). The amplicons were double-digested with restriction enzymes HaeIII and Hhal. Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) patterns were analysed on 2.5% MetaPhor agarose (BioWhittaker) gels; colonies were grouped according to their RFLP patterns and representative PCR products containing distinct RFLP patterns were sequenced. The resulting 16S rRNA gene sequences were analysed by using the BLAST program (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/) within the GenBank database. From this analysis, a novel Marinobacterium-like strain, AN9T, was selected for further phenotypic and phylogenetic analysis. The strain was routinely grown aerobically on MA at 30 °C for 3 days, except where indicated otherwise. The strain was stored at −80 °C in marine broth (Difco) supplemented with 10% (v/v) glycerol.

The 16S rRNA gene sequence (1427 nt) of strain AN9T was checked manually for quality and gaps. Sequence similarity...
values between the new isolate and the type strains of related bacteria were evaluated by using the Nucleotide Similarity Search program (http://ijs.sgmjournals.org) and the sequences were aligned by using the CLUSTAL W software program (Thompson et al., 1994). Phylogenetic trees were constructed by using the neighbour-joining, maximum-likelihood and maximum-parsimony algorithms available in the PHYLIP program package, version 3.6 (Felsenstein, 2002). The resulting tree topologies were evaluated by bootstrap analysis based on 1000 resampled datasets with the PHYLIP package.

Phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rRNA gene sequences indicated that strain AN9T formed a tight phylectic lineage with Marinobacterium litorale IMCC1877T within the genus Marinobacterium with 100% bootstrap support (Fig. 1). The overall topologies of the maximum-likelihood and maximum-parsimony trees were essentially the same as that of the neighbour-joining tree (Fig. 1). Comparative 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis showed that strain AN9T was related most closely to M. litorale IMCC1877T (96.8% similarity); levels of 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity to the type strains of other Marinobacterium species were less than 94.2%.

Growth of strain AN9T at different temperatures and pH was examined on MA at 5–45 °C at 5 °C intervals and in marine broth adjusted to pH 5.0–10.0 at 0.5 pH unit intervals. The pH was adjusted prior to sterilization by the addition of HCl or NaOH and was measured again after sterilization. Gram staining was performed by using the bioMérieux Gram stain kit according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Cell morphology and the presence of flagella were studied via phase-contrast microscopy and transmission electron microscopy (JEM-1010; JEOL) with 2-day-old cells grown on MA, as described by Jeon et al. (2004). Requirement for and tolerance of NaCl were determined in nutrient broth (NB; Difco) (3.0 g beef extract and 5.0 g peptone per litre distilled water) supplemented with modified artificial seawater [ASW; per litre distilled water: 0–15% (w/v) NaCl at 0.5% intervals, 5.94 g MgSO4·7H2O, 4.53 g MgCl2·6H2O, 0.64 g KCl and 1.3 g CaCl2] (Kahng et al., 2009). Oxidase activity was tested based on oxidation of 1% (w/v) tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine (Merck), and catalase activity was evaluated based on the production of oxygen bubbles in 3% (v/v) aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution (Smibert & Krieg, 1994). Nitrate reduction was assessed according to the method of Lányi (1987) and acid production from carbohydrates was tested as described by Leifson (1963). Antibiotic susceptibility tests were performed in duplicate by using filter-paper discs (diameter, 8 mm) containing the following antibiotics: ampicillin (10 μg), polymyxin B (100 U), streptomycin (50 μg), penicillin G (10 IU), gentamicin (30 μg), chloramphenicol (100 μg), tetracycline (30 μg), kanamycin (30 μg), lincomycin (15 μg), oleandomycin (15 μg), carbenicillin (100 μg) and novobiocin (50 μg). Additional enzyme activities and biochemical characteristics were determined by using API ZYM and API 20NE kits (bioMérieux) and utilization or oxidation of carbon sources was determined by using the GN MicroPlate system (Biolog) according to the instructions of the manufacturers. Growth was assessed on MA under anaerobic (with 4–10% CO2) conditions by using the GasPak Plus system (BBL) at 30 °C for 15 days.

When tested on MA, growth of strain AN9T was observed at 15–40 °C (optimum, 25–30 °C), at pH 6.0–8.0 (optimum, pH 6.5–7.5) and in the presence of 1–10.0% NaCl (optimum, 2–5%). Cells were Gram-staining-negative, strictly aerobic, short motile rods (0.6–0.8 μm wide and 1.2–1.4 μm long) with a single polar flagellum (see Supplementary Fig. S1 in IJSEM Online). Phenotypic characteristics were in accordance with those of members of the genus Marinobacterium, but some characteristics allowed the differentiation of strain AN9T from closely related Marinobacterium species (Table 1).

Isoprenoid quinones were analysed by HPLC (model LC-20A; Shimadzu), as described by Komagata & Suzuki (1987), with the chromatograph equipped with a diode array detector (SPD-M20A; Shimadzu) and a reversed-phase column (250 × 4.6 mm, Kromasil; Akzo Nobel). For analysis of fatty acid methyl esters, cells of strain AN9T were harvested from MA plates after incubation at 30 °C for 3 days. Analysis was performed according to the instructions of the Microbial Identification System (MIDI; Microbial ID, Inc.). The DNA G+C content of strain AN9T was determined by reversed-phase HPLC (GROM-SIL 100 ODS-2E; GROM) according to the method of Tamaoka & Komagata (1984). The major respiratory lipoquinone of strain AN9T was ubiquinone 8.
Table 1. Differential phenotypic characteristics between strain AN9ᵀ and the type strains of Marinobacterium species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colony colour*</td>
<td>CW</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth at/in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 °C</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
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<td>10 % NaCl</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrolysis of Tween 80</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitrate reduction</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>Gelatinase</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
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<td>Arginine dihydrose</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
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<td>Carbon source utilization</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-Fructose</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-Mannose</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glycerol</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-Serine</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-Glucose</td>
<td>−</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>L-Aspartic acid</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Succrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formic acid</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNA G+C content (mol%)</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>62.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*BM, Beige–milky; CW, creamy white; T, translucent; Y, yellow.

(Q-8). The predominant cellular fatty acids were C₁₀:₀ 3-OH (31.7 %), C₁₈:₁( ô7c) (24.8 %), C₁₆:₀ (14.7 %), summed feature 3 (comprising C₁₆:₁( ô7c) and/or iso-C₁₅:₀ (2-0H), 10.7 %), C₁₂:₀ (8.5 %), C₁₂:₀ 2-OH (7.0 %) and C₁₀:₀ (2.5 %). The DNA G+C content of strain AN9ᵀ was 58 mol%. The major lipoquinone, major fatty acids and DNA G+C content were in accordance with those of members of the genus Marinobacterium (Chang et al., 2007; Huo et al., 2009; Kim et al., 2007, 2009a, b).

The physiological, biochemical and phylogenetic characteristics of strain AN9ᵀ thus support its description as representing a novel species of the genus Marinobacterium, for which the name Marinobacterium lutimaris sp. nov. is proposed.

Description of Marinobacterium lutimaris sp. nov.

Marinobacterium lutimaris (L. n. lutum mud; L. gen. n. maris of the sea; N.L. gen. n. lutimaris of sea mud).

Cells are Gram-staining-negative, motile rods, 0.6–0.8 μm wide and 1.2–1.4 μm long. Colonies on MA are creamy white, convex and round with entire margins. Growth occurs at 15–40 °C (optimum, 25–30 °C) and at pH 6.0–8.0 (optimum, pH 6.5–7.5). Oxidase- and catalase-positive.

Negative for nitrate reduction, indole production, arginine dihydrolase, glucose fermentation, aesculin hydrolysis, gelatinase and β-galactosidase. Positive for alkaline phosphatase, esterase lipase (C8), leucine arylamidase, valine arylamidase, cystine arylamidase, trypsin, χ-chymotrypsin, acid phosphatase and α-glucosidase activities but negative for lipase (C14), α-galactosidase, β-galactosidase, β-glucuronidase, N-acetyl-β-glucosaminidase, α-mannose and α-fucosidase. Weak enzyme activities are observed for esterase (C4), β-glucosidase and naphthol-AS-BI-phosphohydrolase (API ZYM). Positive for Biolog GN2 Microplate system substrates glycogen, TWEENs 40 and 80, pyruvic acid methyl ester, succinic acid monomethyl ester, acetic acid, cis-aconitic acid, citric acid, formic acid, α-hydroxybutyric acid, β-hydroxybutyric acid, γ-hydroxybutyric acid, p-hydroxyphenylactic acid, κ-lysoglutaric acid, δ-lactic acid, malonic acid, propionic acid, quinic acid, succinic acid, bromosuccinic acid, succinamic acid, L-alanine, D- and L-alanine, L-alanyl glycine, L-asparagine, L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, L-proline, L-pyroglutamic acid, L-serine and putrescine. Other organic substrates included in Biolog GN2 microplates are not utilized. The major isoprenoid quinone is Q-8. The major cellular fatty acids are C₁₀:₀ 3-OH, C₁₈:₁( ô7c) and C₁₆:₀. Resistant to carbenicillin, but sensitive to penicillin G, polymyxin B, streptomycin, gentamicin, tetracycline, neomycin, kanamycin, ampicillin, lincomycin, chloramphenicol and oleandomycin. The DNA G+C content of the type strain is 58.0 mol% (HPLC).

The type strain, AN9ᵀ (=KACC 13703ᵀ=DSM 22012ᵀ), was isolated from a tidal flat of the Taean coast in South Korea.

Acknowledgements

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References


