



Haloferax massiliensis sp. nov., the first human-associated halophilic archaea

S Khelaifia, Didier Raoult

► To cite this version:

S Khelaifia, Didier Raoult. Haloferax massiliensis sp. nov., the first human-associated halophilic archaea. New Microbes and New Infections, 2016, 12, pp.96-98. 10.1016/j.nmni.2016.05.007 . hal-01476270

HAL Id: hal-01476270

<https://hal.science/hal-01476270v1>

Submitted on 9 Jul 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License

***Haloferax massiliensis* sp. nov., the first human-associated halophilic archaea**

S. Khelaifia^{1,2} and D. Raoult^{1,2}

1) Unité de Recherche sur les Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales Emergentes, CNRS (UMR 7278), IRD (I198), INSERM (U1095), AMU (UM63) and **2)** Institut Hospitalo-Universitaire Méditerranée-Infection, Faculté de médecine, Aix-Marseille Université, Marseille, France

Abstract

We report the main characteristics of *Haloferax massiliensis* strain Arc-Hr^T (= CSUR P974) isolated from stool specimen of a 22-year-old Amazonian obese female patient.

© 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

Keywords: Culturomics, genomics, *Haloferax massiliensis*, taxonogenomics, taxonomy

Original Submission: 6 May 2016; **Revised Submission:** 9 May 2016; **Accepted:** 10 May 2016

Article published online: 14 May 2016

Corresponding author: S. Khelaifia, URMITE, CNRS (UMR 7278), IRD (I198), INSERM (U1095), AMU (UM63), Faculté de Médecine, Aix-Marseille Université, 27 Boulevard Jean Moulin, 13385 Marseille Cedex 5, France
E-mail: khelaifia_saber@yahoo.fr

In December 2013, we successfully isolated the strain Arc-Hr from a stool specimen of a 22-year-old Amazonian obese female patient. Strain Arc-Hr was isolated through the culturomics study, which aims to cultivate and isolate all prokaryotes colonizing the human gut [1]. The patient provided a signed informed consent, and the agreements of the National Ethics Committee of the IFR48 (Marseille, France) were obtained under number 09-022. Strain Arc-Hr was not correctly identified using our matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) on a Microflex spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics, Leipzig, Germany) [2].

The isolate of the strain Arc-Hr was obtained by aerobic culture of the stool specimen into 100 mL of a homemade liquid medium [3] in a flask incubated at 37°C with stirring at

low speed. The pure culture of this halophilic archaea grew aerobically after 7-day incubation at 37°C. Strain Arc-Hr exhibits positive catalase and oxidase activities. The growing colonies on the halophilic medium were red, opaque and 0.5 to 1 mm in diameter. Cells were Gram-negative cocci, nonmotile and non-spore forming with a diameter of 0.9 µm. The 16S rRNA gene was sequenced using the primers as previously described [4] using a 3130-XL sequencer (Applied Biosciences, Saint Aubin, France). Strain Arc-Hr exhibited 99.3% sequence similarity with *Haloferax volcanii* JCM 8879 (GenBank accession no. NR113448) [5], the phylogenetically closest validated species with standing in nomenclature (Fig. 1) [6]. Because 16S rRNA gene sequence comparison has been proven to poorly discriminate *Haloferax* species, we sequenced the complete genome of strain Arc-Hr. Genome comparison demonstrated that the draft genome of the strain Arc-Hr is larger than those of *Haloferax volcanii* (NR113448) *Haloferax gibbonsii* (NR113441), *Haloferax lucentense* (EU308258) and *Haloferax alexandrinus* (NR113438) (4.35, 3.9, 3.62, 2.95 and 2.85 Mb respectively). The G+C content of strain Arc-Hr is smaller than those of *H. alexandrinus*, *H. lucentense*, *H. volcanii* and *H. gibbonsii* (65.36, 66, 66.4, 66.6 and 67.1% respectively). The gene content of the strain Arc-Hr is larger than those of *H. alexandrinus*, *H.*

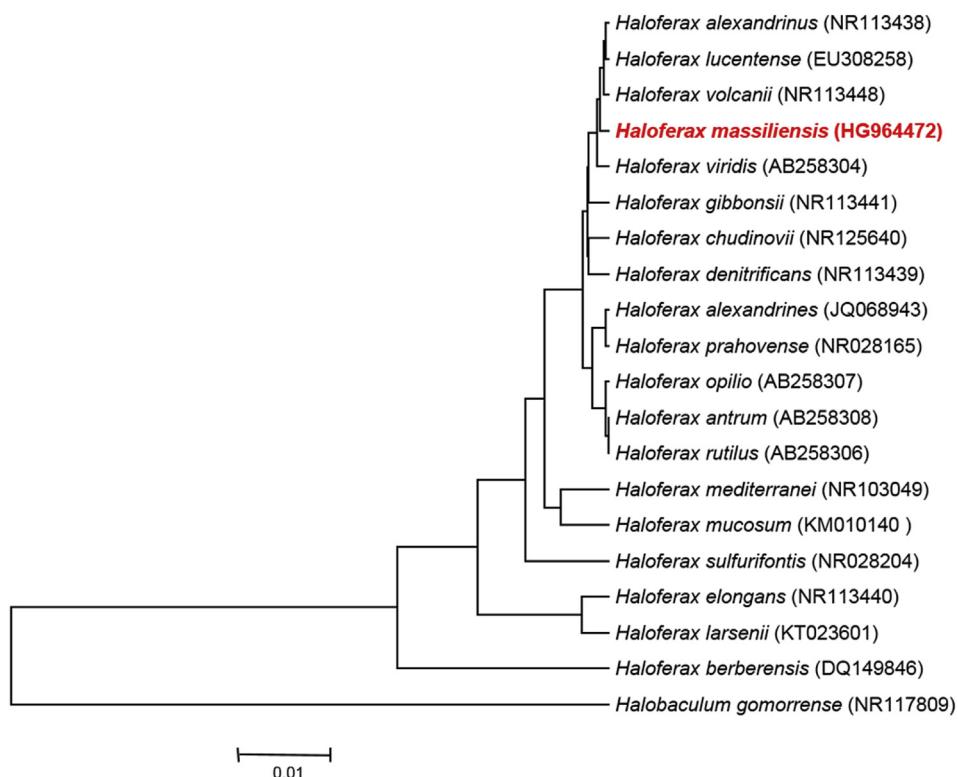


FIG. 1. Phylogenetic tree showing position of *Haloferax massiliensis* strain Arc-Hr^T (= CSUR P974) relative to other phylogenetically close members of family *Haloferacaceae*. GenBank accession numbers are indicated in parentheses. Sequences were aligned using CLUSTALW, and phylogenetic inferences were obtained using maximum-likelihood method within MEGA software. Numbers at nodes are percentages of bootstrap values ($\geq 95\%$) obtained by repeating analysis 500 times to generate majority consensus tree. Scale bar indicates 1% nucleotide sequence divergence.

lucentense, *H. gibbonsii* and *H. volcanii* (3911, 3770, 3593, 2997 and 2917 coding genes, respectively). On the basis of this genome comparison information, we propose to classify the strain Arc-Hr as a new member of the genus *Haloferax* within the family *Haloferacaceae* in the *Euryarchaeota* phylum [7,8], and consequently, we formally propose the creation of *Haloferax massiliensis* sp. nov., with strain Arc-Hr as the type strain of *Haloferax massiliensis* sp. nov.

MALDI-TOF MS spectrum

The MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of *Haloferax massiliensis* strain Arc-Hr^T is available at <http://www.mediterranee-infection.com/article.php?laref=256&titre=urms-database>.

Nucleotide sequence accession number

The 16S rRNA gene sequence was deposited in GenBank under accession number HG964472.

Deposit in a culture collection

Strain Arc-Hr^T was deposited in the Collection de Souches de l'Unité des Rickettsies (CSUR, WDCM 875) under number CSUR P974.

Acknowledgement

This study was funded by the Fondation Méditerranée Infection.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References

- [1] Lagier JC, Hugon P, Khelaifia S, Fournier PE, La Scola B, Raoult D. The rebirth of culture in microbiology through the example of

- culturomics to study human gut microbiota. Clin Microbiol Rev 2015;28:237–64.
- [2] Seng P, Abat C, Rolain JM, Colson P, Lagier JC, Gouriet F, et al. Identification of rare pathogenic bacteria in a clinical microbiology laboratory: impact of matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization–time of flight mass spectrometry. J Clin Microbiol 2013;51:2182–94.
- [3] Khelaifia S, Lagier JC, Bibi F, Azhar EI, Croce O, Padmanabhan R, et al. Microbial culturomics to map halophilic bacterium in human gut: genome sequence and description of *Oceanobacillus jeddahense* sp. nov. OMICS 2016;20:248–58.
- [4] Asker D, Ohta Y. *Haloferax alexandrinus* sp. nov., an extremely halophilic canthaxanthin-producing archaeon from a solar saltern in Alexandria (Egypt). Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 2002;52:729–38.
- [5] Hartman AL, Norais C, Badger JH, Delmas S, Haldenby S, Madupu R, et al. The complete genome sequence of *Haloferax volcanii* DS2, a model archaeon. PLoS One 2010;19. 5:e9605.
- [6] Euzeby J. Validation list n° 143. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 2012;62:1–4.
- [7] Gupta RS, Naushad S, Baker S. Phylogenomic analyses and molecular signatures for the class Halobacteria and its two major clades: a proposal for division of the class Halobacteria into an emended order Halobacterales and two new orders, *Haloferales* ord. nov. and *Natrialbales* ord. nov., containing the novel families *Haloferacaceae* fam. nov. and *Natrialbaceae* fam. nov. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 2015;65: 1050–69.
- [8] Huson DH, Auch AF, Qi J, Schuster SC. MEGAN analysis of metagenomic data. Genome Res 2007;17:377–86.