

“*Prevotellamassilia timonensis*,” a new bacterial species isolated from the human gut

S. Ndongo¹, J.-C. Lagier¹, P.-E. Fournier¹, D. Raoult^{1,2} and S. Khelaifia¹

1) Aix Marseille Université, URMITE, UM63, CNRS 7278, IRD 198, INSERM 1095, Institut Hospitalo-Universitaire Méditerranée-Infection, Faculté de médecine, Marseille, France and 2) Special Infectious Agents Unit, King Fahd Medical Research Center, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

We describe here the main characteristics of “*Prevotellamassilia timonensis*” gen. nov., sp. nov., strain Marseille-P2831^T (CSUR P2831), a new member of the *Prevotellaceae* family that was isolated from stool samples from a 45-year-old patient.

© 2016 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

Keywords: Culturomics, *Prevotellamassilia timonensis*, taxonomy, taxonogenomics, human gut

Original Submission: 20 June 2016; **Revised Submission:** 24 June 2016; **Accepted:** 28 June 2016

Article published online: 5 July 2016

Corresponding author: S. Khelaifia.
E-mail: khelaifia_saber@yahoo.fr

By culturomics study [1], we isolated a new bacterial strain from the stool specimen of a 45-year-old patient hospitalized in March 2016 for the treatment of a melanoma in Marseille, France. We obtained the patient's consent, and the study was approved by the Institut Fédératif de Recherche 48 (Faculty of Medicine, Marseille, France) under agreement number 09-022. Growth of the strain Marseille-P2831 was obtained on 5% sheep's blood-enriched Columbia agar (bioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France) after 48 hours' incubation at 37°C under an anaerobic atmosphere generated by AnaeroGen (bioMérieux). Strain Marseille-P2831 was a strictly anaerobic, Gram-negative cocci, non-spore forming, motile, with no catalase and no oxidase activities. The colonies were irregular and beige, with a diameter of 0.8 to 1.5 mm on blood-enriched Colombia agar (bioMérieux) after 72 hours' incubation. Individual cells exhibited a diameter of 0.7 to 1.2 µm and a length of 1.5 to 2.5 µm measured by electron microscopy using a DM1000 photonic microscope (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). Our systematic matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) screening using a MicroFlex spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany) [2] was not able to identify this strain. The complete 16S rRNA gene was sequenced using a 3130-

XL sequencer (Applied Biosciences, Saint Aubin, France) using the universal primers FD1 and RP2 (Eurogentec, Angers, France) as previously described [3]. The sequence of strain Marseille-P2831 (GenBank accession number LT576394) showed a similarity of 90% with *Alloprevotella rava* strain F0323^T (GenBank accession number GU470887), the phylogenetically closest species with standing in nomenclature (Fig. 1), which classifies it as a new genus within the *Prevotellaceae* family in the *Bacteroidetes* phylum [4]. Isolated from the human oral cavity and described in 2013, *Alloprevotella rava* is an obligatory anaerobic, Gram-negative nonmotile bacilli.

Strain Marseille-P2831 exhibited a 16S rRNA sequence divergence of >5% with the other phylogenetically closest species within the *Alloprevotella* genus with a validly published name with standing in nomenclature [5]. From these results, we propose the creation of a new genus “*Prevotellamassilia*” (pre.vo.tel'la.ma.si.li.a, related to pre.vo.tel'la; N.L. fem. n. *Prevotella*, a bacterial generic name, and ma.si.li.a, “of Massilia,” the Latin name of Marseille, where the strain was isolated; N.L. fem. n. “*Prevotellamassilia*,” organism different from, but related to, the genus *Prevotella* and *Massilia*, where our hospital is situated). “*Prevotellamassilia timonensis*” gen. nov., sp. nov. (ti.mo.nen'sis, L. masc. adj. *timonensis*, related to Timone, the name of the main university hospital in Marseille, France, from where the strain was isolated) is a new species within this new genus.

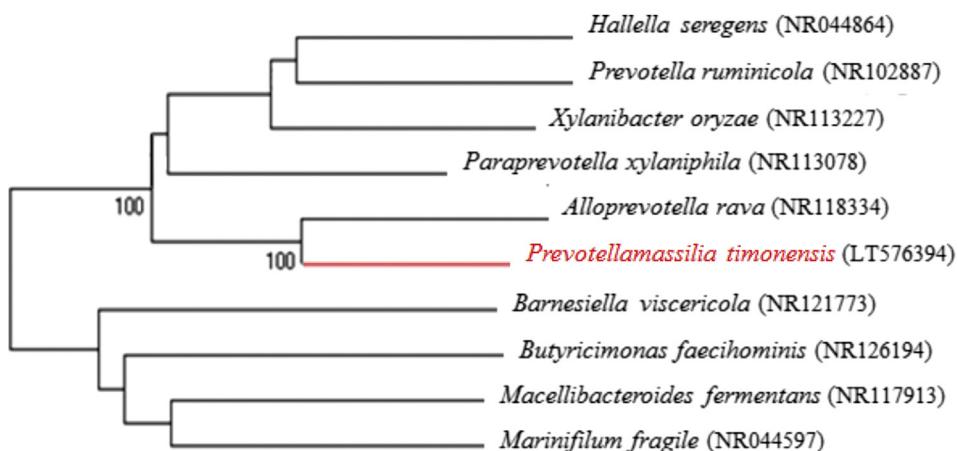


FIG. 1. Phylogenetic tree highlighting position of “*Prevotellamassilia timonensis*” strain Marseille-P2831^T relative to other Bacteroidetes. Numbers at nodes are percentages of bootstrap values obtained by repeating analysis 500 times to generate majority consensus tree. Scale bar represents 2% nucleotide sequence divergence.

MALDI-TOF MS spectrum accession number

The MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of “*P. timonensis*” is available online (<http://www.mediterraneинфекции.com/article.php?laref=256&titre=urms-database>).

Nucleotide sequence accession number

The 16S rRNA gene sequence was deposited in GenBank under accession number LT576394.

Deposit in a culture collection

Strain Marseille-P2831^T was deposited in the Collection de Souches de l’Unité des Rickettsies (CSUR) under number P2831.

Acknowledgement

This study was funded by the Fondation Méditerranée Infection.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References

- [1] Lagier JC, Hugon P, Khelaifa 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] Drancourt M, Bollet C, Carlioz A, Martelin R, Gayral JP, Raoult D. 16S ribosomal DNA sequence analysis of a large collection of environmental and clinical unidentifiable bacterial isolates. *J Clin Microbiol* 2000;38:3623–30.
- [4] Downes J, Dewhurst FE, Tanner ACR, Wade WG. Description of *Alloprevotella rava* gen. nov., sp. nov., isolated from the human oral cavity, and reclassification of *Prevotella tannerae* Moore et al. 1994 as *Alloprevotella tannerae* gen. nov., comb. nov. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2013;63:1214–8.
- [5] Kim M, Oh HS, Park SC, Chun J. Towards a taxonomic coherence between average nucleotide identity and 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity for species demarcation of prokaryotes. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 2014;64:346–51.