

Corrigendum to “Natronobiforma cellulositropha gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel haloalkaliphilic member of the family Natrialbaceae (class Halobacteria) from hypersaline alkaline lakes” [Syst. Appl. Microbiol. 41 (2018) 355–362](S072320201830095X)(10.1016/j.syapm.2018.04.002)

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DOI

[10.1016/j.syapm.2018.11.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2018.11.007)

Publication date

2019

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Systematic and Applied Microbiology

Citation (APA)

Sorokin, D. Y., Khijniak, T. V., Kostrikina, N. A., Elcheninov, A. G., Toshchakov, S. V., Bale, N. J., Sinninghe Damsté, J. S., & Kublanov, I. V. (2019). Corrigendum to “Natronobiforma cellulositropha gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel haloalkaliphilic member of the family Natrialbaceae (class Halobacteria) from hypersaline alkaline lakes” [Syst. Appl. Microbiol. 41 (2018) 355–362](S072320201830095X)(10.1016/j.syapm.2018.04.002). *Systematic and Applied Microbiology*, 42(2), 261–262. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2018.11.007>

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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “*Natronobiforma cellulositropha* gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel haloalkaliphilic member of the family *Natrialbaceae* (class *Halobacteria*) from hypersaline alkaline lakes” [Syst. Appl. Microbiol. 41 (2018) 355–362]

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This is a corrigendum to the protologue [Table 3](#) describing properties of *Natronobiforma cellulositropha* gen. nov. sp. nov.

Table 3

Natronobiforma cellulositropha: protologue.

Parameter	Genus: <i>Natronobiforma</i> gen. nov.	Species: <i>Natronobiforma cellulositropha</i> sp. nov.
Date created	2018-03-04	2018-03-04
Taxon number (TXNR)	TA00433	TA00433
Author (AUTE)	Dimitry Y. Sorokin	
Species name (SPNA)		<i>Natronobiforma cellulositropha</i>
Genus name (GENA)	<i>Natronobiforma</i>	
Specific epithet (SPEP)	–	<i>cellulositropha</i>
Species status (SPST)	–	sp. nov.
Eymology (GETY/SPTY)	<i>Natronobiforma</i> (Na.tro.no.bi.for'ma Gr. neut. n. <i>natron</i> , arbitrarily derived from the Arabic n. <i>natrun</i> or <i>natron</i> , soda; L. adv. num. <i>bis</i> , <i>twice</i> ; L. fem. n. <i>forma</i> , form, shape; N.L. fem. n. <i>Natronobiforma</i> , the dimorphic natronoarchaeon	<i>cellulositropha</i> (cel.lu.lo.si.tro'pha N.L. n. <i>cellulosum</i> , cellulose; N.L. fem. n. <i>trophā</i> from Gr. n. fem. <i>trophē</i> , nourishment, food; N.L. fem. adj. <i>cellulositropha</i> , utilizer of cellulose)
Authors (AUT)	Dimitry Y. Sorokin, Tatiana V. Khijniak, Nadezhda A. Kostrikina, Alexander G. Elcheninov, Stepan V. Toshchakov, Nicole J. Bale, Jaap S. Sinninghe Damsté, Ilya V. Kublanov	
Title (TITL)	<i>Natronobiforma cellulositropha</i> gen. nov., sp. nov., a novel haloalkaliphilic member of the family <i>Natrialbaceae</i> (class <i>Halobacteria</i>) from hypersaline alkaline lakes	
Journal (JOUR)	Systematic and Applied Microbiology	
Corresponding author (COAU)	Dimitry Y. Sorokin	
E-mail of corresponding author (EMAU)	d.sorokin@tudelft.nl ; soroc@inmi.ru	
Designation of the type strain (TYPE)	–	
Strain collection numbers (COLN)	–	
16S rRNA gene accession number (16 SR)	–	
Alternative house-keeping genes: gene [accession numbers] (HKGN)	–	
		AArcel5 JCM 31939; UNIQEM U972 KT247980 <i>rpoB</i> [MG940906]

DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2018.04.002>.

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2018.11.007>

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Table 3 (Continued)

Genome status (GSTA)	–	draft
GC mol% (GGCM)	–	65.4–65.5 (genomes of AArce15 ^T and AArce12)
Country of origin (COUN)	Russian Federation	
Region of origin (REGI)	Altai region	
Date of isolation (DATI)	2013-08-15	
Source of isolation (SOUR)	Surface sediments and brines of hypersaline alkaline lakes	Surface sediments from hypersaline soda lake Tanatar-1
Sampling dates (DATS)	2013-07-07	
Geographic location (GEOL)	S-W Siberia, N-E Mongolia, California	
Latitude (LATI)	51°39'N	51°39'N
Longitude (LONG)	79°48'E	79°48'E
Depth (DEPT)	0.1 m	0.1 m
Temperature of the sample (TEMS)	25 °C	25 °C
pH of the sample (PHSA)	11.0	11.0
Salinity of the sample (SALS)	40‰	40‰
Number of strains in study (NSTR)	6	
Source of isolation of non-type strains (SAMP)	Hypersaline alkaline lakes in Russia, Mongolia and California	
Growth medium, incubation conditions (CULT)	Alkaline medium containing 4 M Na ⁺ with pH 9–9.5 and cellulose as substrate	4 M total Na ⁺ , equal mix of sodium carbonate and NaCl on the basis of Na molarity, pH 9.5; incubation – 37 °C; amorphous cellulose or cellobiose as C and energy source
Conditions of preservation (PRES)	Deep freezing in 15% glycerol (v/v)	
Gram stain (GRAM)	Negative	
Cell shape (CSHA)	Pleomorphic, from flat motile rods to nonmotile coccoid cells	
Cell size (CSZI)	–	0.5–0.8 μm in diameter, length is variable
Motility (MOTY)	–	Motile
Motility type (MOTK)	–	Flagellar
Type of flagellation (TFLA)	–	Variable, from single subpolar to several peritrichous flagella
Sporulation (SPOR)	None	
Colony morphology (COLM)	–	Pink, up to 2 mm
Temperature range for growth (TEMR)	–	20–53 °C
Lowest temperature for growth (TEML)	–	20
Highest temperature for growth (TEMH)	–	53
Optimal temperature for growth (TEMO)	–	43
Lowest pH for growth (PHLO)	–	7.5
Highest pH for growth (PHHI)	–	9.9
Optimum pH for growth (PHOP)	–	9.0
pH category (PHCA)	Alkaliphile (optimum >8.5)	
Lowest NaCl concentration for growth (SALL)	–	2.5
Highest NaCl concentration for growth (SALH)	–	4.8
Optimum salt concentration for growth (SALO)	–	4.0
Other salts important for growth	Sodium carbonates	
Salinity category (SALC)	Extreme halophilic (optimum 4 M Na ⁺)	
Relation to oxygen (OREL)	Aerobe	
O ₂ conditions for strain testing (OCON)	Aerobic	
Carbon source used (class) (CSUC)	Carbohydrates	
Specific compounds (CSUC)	Cellulose, xylan, mannan, cellobiose, maltose	
Nitrogen source (NSOU)	Ammonium	
Terminal electron acceptor (ELAC)	O ₂	
Energy metabolism (EMET)	Chemoorganotrophic	
Phospholipids (PHOS)	Core membrane lipids are archaeol (C20–C20 DGE) and C20–C25 DGE in equal proportion	Phosphatidylglycerophosphate methyl ester (PGP-Me), phosphatidylglycerol (PG), phosphatidylglycerol sulfate (PGS) and phosphatidylglycerophosphate (PGP)
Glycolipids (GLYC)	–	Phosphatidylglycose (GL-PG), diglycosyl (2GL)
Habitat (HABT)	Hypersaline alkaline lakes	
Extraordinary features (EXTR)	Growth with native insoluble cellulose	Fast growth with insoluble native celluloses; more than 30 GH glucosyl-hydrolases genes in the genome

(–) not specific for the genus.

1. The species name “cellulotropha” was corrected to “cellulositropha” in the (SPNA), (SPEP) and TITL lines.
2. The author name “Damstéd” in the (AUT) was corrected to “Damsté”.
3. The word “neutral” in the (GETY/SPTY) was corrected to “neut”.
4. Some of the relevant values have been added to both genus and species columns.