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## *Zoogloea oleivorans* sp. nov., a floc-forming, petroleum hydrocarbon-degrading bacterium isolated from biofilm

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## Abstract:

A floc-forming, Gram-stain-negative, petroleum hydrocarbon-degrading bacterial strain, designated Buc<sup>T</sup>, was isolated from a petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated site in Hungary. Phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rRNA gene sequences revealed that strain Buc<sup>T</sup> formed a distinct phyletic lineage with the genus *Zoogloea*. Its closest relative was found to be *Zoogloea caeni* EMB43<sup>T</sup> (97.2 % 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity) followed by *Zoogloea oryzae* A-7<sup>T</sup> (95.9 %), *Zoogloea ramigera* ATCC 19544<sup>T</sup> (95.5 %) and *Zoogloea resiniphila* DhA-35<sup>T</sup> (95.4 %). The level of DNA-DNA relatedness between strain Buc<sup>T</sup> and *Z. caeni* EMB43<sup>T</sup> was 31.6 %. Cells of strain Buc<sup>T</sup> are facultatively aerobic, rod-shaped, and motile by means of a polar flagellum. The strain grew at temperatures of 5 – 35 °C (optimum 25 – 28 °C), and at pH 6.0 – 9.0 (optimum 6.5 – 7.5). The predominant fatty acids were C<sub>16:0</sub>, C<sub>10:0</sub> 3-OH, C<sub>12:0</sub> and summed feature 3 (C<sub>16:1</sub> $\omega$ 7c and / or iso-C<sub>15:0</sub> 2-OH). The major respiratory quinone was ubiquinone-8 (Q-8) and the predominant polar lipid was phosphatidylethanolamine. The genomic DNA G + C content was 63.2 mol%. On the basis of the chemotaxonomic, molecular and phenotypic data, isolate Buc<sup>T</sup> is considered to represent a novel species of the genus *Zoogloea*, for which the name *Zoogloea oleivorans* sp. nov. is proposed. The type strain is Buc<sup>T</sup> (=DSM 28387<sup>T</sup> = NCAIM B 02570<sup>T</sup>).

Key-words: Zoogloea oleivorans sp. nov., petroleum hydrocarbon degradation, biofilm, facultatively aerobic, anaerobic conditions