1 *Family* **Defluviitaleaceae**

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8 **Keywords:** thermophilic, fermentative, anaerobic type of metabolism

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11 **Abstract :**

12 The family *Defluviitaleaceae* belongs to the order *Clostridiales*. To date, it is currently
13 represented by only one genus containing two species and one species not validated. The
14 genus *Defluviitalea* was phylogenetically distant to the genera *Parasporobacterium*,
15 *Clostridium* and *Robinsoniella*, pertaining to the family *Lachnospiraceae* with sequence
16 similarity of the 16S rRNA gene which approximates 87%. The delineation of the novel
17 family *Defluviitaleaceae* was primarily based on phylogenetic, metabolic and physiological
18 characteristics, with *Defluviitalea* as the type genus of the family.

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Defining publication: *Jabari et al. 2012,*

Etymology: De.flu.vi.i.ta.le.a.ce'a.e. N.L. n. *Defluviitalea*, type genus of the family; suff. -
aceae, ending to denote a family; N.L. fem. pl. n. *Defluviitaleaceae*, the *Defluviitalea* family.

Type genus: *Defluviitalea* Jabari, Gannoun, Cayol, Hamdi, Fauque, Ollivier, Fardeau
2012.

Description:

Cells have a **Gram-positive type of cell wall**. They are **non-motile**, terminal spore-forming
thermophilic rods (length 5-10 µm x 0.5 µm). **Fermentative. anaerobic**-type of
metabolism. Growth is observed only under anaerobic conditions. Optimal growth occurs at
50-55 °C. Major **fatty acids are C16:0 and C14:0**. Respiratory quinones are not detected.
Polar lipid profile comprises diphosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylglycerol, phospholipids,
phosphoglycolipid, glycolipid. Belongs to the order *Clostridiales*, phylum *Firmicutes*.

DNA G+C content (mol %): 35.2

Further description:

The family *Defluviitaleaceae* belongs to the order *Clostridiales*. To date, it is currently represented by only one genus containing two species and one species not validated. The genus *Defluviitalea* was phylogenetically distant to genera *Parasporobacterium*, *Clostridium* and *Robinsoniella*, pertaining to the family *Lachnospiraceae* with sequence similarity of the 16S rRNA gene which approximates 87% (Jabari *et al.*, 2012, Ji *et al.*, 2016) while members of the genus *Vallitalea* (*Vallitalea guaymasensis* and *Vallitalea pronyensis*) represent its closest phylogenetic relatives with sequence similarity of about 89% (Lakhal *et al.*, 2013, Ben Aissa *et al.*, 2014). The delineation of the novel family *Defluviitaleaceae* was primarily based on phylogenetic, metabolic and physiological characteristics, with *Defluviitalea* as the type genus of the family.

Key to the genera of the family *Defluviitaleaceae*

1. The DNA G+C content is around 35 %.

Phylogeny

From the phylogenetic analyses (Figure1), *Defluviitalea* is distantly related to members of the family *Lachnospiraceae* and the genus *Vallitalea*.

References

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Figure 1 Neighbour-joining phylogenetic tree based on 16S rRNA gene sequences showing the position of *Defluviitalea saccharophila*, *Defluviitalea raffinosedens* and “*Defluviitalea phaphyphila*”.

Bootstrap values higher than 70% (based on 1000 replicates) are shown at branch nodes. Bar: 0.01