日本微生物系統分類研究会

ニュースレタ



Cordyceps cf. hepialidicola / Beauveria bassiana

バッカクキン目ノムシタケ属. いわゆる広義の冬虫夏草の一つ. 写真左(標本番号NBRC-H 12374, 株番号 NBRC 100903)は2004年10月, 京都府宮津市で採取されたもの. ボクトウガ科の幼虫から発生したテレオモルフの形態は*C. hepialidicola* Kobayasi et Shimizuと類似しているが, 宿主には粉のように分生子が付着しており, また, 子実体上部の子嚢殻から分離した子嚢胞子を培養すると, *B. bassiana*様のアナモルフ(写真右)を形成する. 冬虫夏草類ではテレオモルフ-アナモルフ関係の解明や遺伝子解析等によって, 分類体系が大幅に変わりつつある. 写真・説明文:伴さやか((独)製品評価技術基盤機構. NBRC)

巻頭: JSMS ニュースレター創刊にあたって

JSMS Special Lecture: Thirty years in the life of a culture collection curator: the winds of change

第26回日本微生物系統分類研究会年次大会プログラム

平成18年度 日本微生物系統分類研究会総会議事録

会員情報, 役員構成, 会則

投稿案内,投稿票

書籍紹介:写真集,『微生物の世界』の紹介

第27回日本微生物系統分類研究会年次大会開催のお知らせ

Vol. 1 No. 1 平成18年12月

巻頭言

JSMS ニュースレター創刊にあたって

日本微生物系統分類研究会

会長 杉山 純多

日本微生物系統分類研究会 (Japan Society for Microbial Systematics) は昨年創立 25 周年を迎え,実行委員会(委員長:関達治幹事長)を組織し,平成 17年 11月 18 日東京大学弥生講堂一条ホールで,第 25 年次大会(創立 25 周年記念)を開催いたしました.第 26 回年次大会(江崎孝行世話人)は去る11月 10,11日



岐阜市長良川畔ホテルパーク・コンベンションホールで開催され,すべて口頭発表でしたが,それぞれの発表に対して活発な討論が行なわれました.年次大会での参加や発表は初めてという方もあり,確実に世代交代が進んでいると実感いたしました.

さて,ニュースレター創刊にあたり本研究会再編の際の「改組・改称趣意書」をここに再録して思いを新たにし,その目的(会則第3条:本会は,過去20年に及ぶ「微生物化学分類研究会」、「微生物分類研究会」の活動成果を基盤にして,微生物系統分類学(Microbial Systematics)の発展と普及を推進するとともに,会員相互の交流を図ることを目的とする)達成に向けて努力していく所存です.

"「微生物分類研究会」は昭和 55 年 10 月箱根・姥子温泉で産声 をあげてから平成 12 年で創立 20 周年を迎え,同年 10 月 27,28 日の両日,東京大学山上会館においてシンポジウム形式の記念研 究会を開催いたしました.また,同時に24名の方々の執筆協力を 得て記念誌「日本の微生物分類学 - この 20 年」(163 頁)を刊行す ることができました.そして,第21回研究集会(H13年度研究集 会)の会務報告の中で,創立20周年を機に本研究会のあり方や運 営方法についての検討を,下記4名の世話人に委ねられました(編 集委員会追記: 江崎孝行, 関 達治, 杉山純多, 内村 泰). いろ いろな角度から討議の結果,本研究会が今後更に発展するために は,これまでの研究会の理念や活動を基盤に,最低限の組織化・ 体制化を行う必要性があるとの結論に達しました、具体的には本 研究会を発展的に改称し、新しい名称「日本微生物系統分類研究 会 (Japan Society for Microbial Systematics)」(編集委員会追記:平 成 14年9月27日に正式に発足)のもとで早急に再編し,会則・ 役員・予算などを整備することです「微生物化学分類研究会」・「微 生物分類研究会」がこれまで果たしてきた役割とインパクトを考 えたとき,今回の改組・改称は今世紀(ゲノム生物学・生物多様 性の科学の時代)を生き抜くための,また本研究会が担っている 役割を果たす方策の一つと考えます."

本研究会は上述のような新たな方針の下で組織・運営され、会員向けサービスの一環として、本研究会のインターネットホームページの設置とニュースレターの刊行を企画いたしました。まずは前者の立ち上げが急務と考え、平石明幹事(豊橋技術科学大学)のもと、当研究会のインターネットホームページを国立情報学研究所内のサーバーに開設いたしました(URL: http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsms/)。このホームページから、会員の皆様へ各種会合や研究助成等の案内、会務報告、その他さまざま情報を適時発信しております。そしてこのたび本研究会ニュースレターの創刊によって、遅れ馳せながら後者の企画がここに実現したことに

なります.本ニュースレターは同誌編集委員会の高島昌子委員長(理研 JCM),河地正伸委員(国立環境研究所),内野佳仁委員(NITE NBRC)の企画・編集になるものです.国内のみならず世界の微生物系統分類学研究分野の動向や最新情報,総説・解説記事を中心に編集してまいります.是非,このすばらしい,刺激に満ちた情報源を,ホームページ同様ご活用願えれば誠に幸いです.

筆末ながら,会員各位のご健勝をお祈りするとともに絶 大なるご支援,ご協力をお願いする次第です.

JSMS Special Lecture

Thirty years in the life of a culture collection curator: the winds of change

Peter Green

National Collection of Industrial, Marine and Food Bacteria

(NCIMB Ltd.)

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I started work with NCIMB in December of 1970 at the Torry research Station in Aberdeen; a government fisheries research Institute. Since then I have seen many changes in the practice of microbiology and more specifically in the day to day life and management of a culture collection. Some of these changes have been progressive and of great benefit, but not all of the changes have been for the better in my view. In this paper I will attempt to give you a feel for some of these changes and my view on what their affect has been; specifically on life within a culture collection. I am also mindful of the fact that I am addressing the Japan Society for Microbial Systematics and although it is many years since I practiced any taxonomy, I can relate some of my experiences over the years in the field of microbial systematics.

When I first joined NCIMB, my head of section at Torry research was a man by the name of James Shewan who was a well known marine microbiologist. I came to work there soon after leaving school without a University education. He and his staff taught me some very basic but nevertheless invaluable lessons in my early years. One of the most important was that of the importance of observational skills and the other was the constructive use of encouragement and support. Shewan's philosophy was one of accurate observation, attention to detail and the willingness to help stimulate and encourage both the thought process and the development of abilities he saw in an individual. These lessons have remained with me throughout my career in NCIMB.

Back in the 1970's culture collection staff were encouraged to develop an interest in specific groups of bacteria within the culture collections. This served two purposes. It allowed staff to develop expertise among diverse groups of organisms for the overall benefit of the collections, but it also allowed staff to develop a personal interest in taxa which they found interesting. One group of organisms which began to interest me was a collection of pink pigmented bacteria which all looked very similar but had many different names. The more I looked at

these organisms the more I began to feel they were all more closely related than their nomenclature suggested. These bacteria all grew on methanol as well as heterotrophically and had several interesting features. Some were called *Pseudomonas*, some Mycoplana, some Protaminobacter, some Vibrio and some Methylobacterium reflecting their facultatively methylotrophic phenotype. What puzzled me was that why so many obviously phenotypically similar organisms could be placed is so many obviously quite different genera. Was I placing too high an emphasis on a few phenotypic similarities or was this an assemblage of taxonomic mistakes? Hence the beginning of my interest in methylotrophic bacteria. Having been encouraged to pursue this interest and register for a higher degree, I set about collecting all the pink mehtylotrophs in NCIMB along with a number of other isolates from far and wide as well. Already I was experiencing the benefits of working in a culture collection in terms of access to reference strains and to expertise to help my quest for the solution to the problem. In total I set about collecting 150 pink pigmented facultative methylotrophs or PPFM as I called them, 28 other facultative methylotrophs and 16 reference strains for a numerical taxonomic study. Of the 150 PPFM strains a large number came from a Japanese study by Kouno and Ozaki who were in Fujisawa. Soon I was to find the observational skills taught by Shewan to be most important in studying this very interesting group of bacteria. While it was apparent all PPFM were morphologically very similar they were not so obliging with some of their other phenotypic features. They were recorded as being Gram negative but consistently stained Gram variable. They were reported as being motile and oxidase positive but some strains appeared very poorly motile and very weakly oxidase positive. One had to repeat the testing many times under different conditions until the proper result for each of these tests could be accurately recorded. Get one of them wrong and the overall taxonomy of the group would be drastically different. There were other interesting features with the PPFM which also fascinated me. Under certain cultural conditions they could accumulate vast amounts of polyhyroxybutyrate (PHB) which would almost fill the cell; whereas on other media or at different ages, no PHB would be present. Similarly, under certain cultural conditions they would appear to be large stout regular rods, whereas in other cultural conditions they would display budding or polar growth and novel cellular arrangements.

To cut a long story short, the results of the numerical taxonomic study, not unsurprisingly, showed that all the PPFM did indeed belong to a single taxon which was not related to any of the other methylotrophic or non-metylotrophic reference strains. Within that taxon there were two sub-clusters, separated mainly by the ability to utilize as sole carbon source a range of carbohydrates and other compounds. So, in the absence of todays molecular technology, what did we have? Were all the PPFM in a single genus with two species or were the two sub groups different genera. While pondering these questions, there were one or two other interesting observations to take account of in this taxonomic detective story.

However, before investigating further, we decided on the basis of the phenotypic evidence and the numerical study, that our PPFM were most certainly not members of any (bar one) of the genera to which they had previously been attributed. So the choice appeared simple; either to propose a new genus or to

accommodate them in the only remaining appropriate genus; *Methylobacterium*. This is what we did, but in so doing entered another fascinating chapter in the taxonomy of these unusual organisms. Fascinating, in that the type and only strain belonging to the genus *Methylobacterium* (*M. organophilum*) was the only PPFM ever reported to be able to utilize methane in addition to methanol and methylated amines as sole carbon source. Also interesting in that this feature, if it were ever present originally, has since been lost and no similar strain ever isolated.

So where did *M. organophilum* fit within the two sub groups of PPFM based on the phenotypic study? It fitted in the more unreactive or least metabolically active sub-cluster but was atypical from all the other members in that it could utilize glucose as a sole carbon source.

Clearly further work was required to unravel the internal heterogeneity of these Methylobacterium strains. At that time, and arguably still the best tool for delineating speciation within a group of organisms, was DNA:DNA homology. Thus a total of 36 strains were selected to represent the phenotypic diversity within Methylobacterium and their DNA homologies were examined. The result was that four major and several minor homology groups were recovered. Three of these groups belonged to the phenotypically less metabolically active taxon and one to the more active taxon. Interestingly, M.organophilum the type strain was not closely related to any of the major homology groups and was one of the single strain isolates recovered in the dendrogram. So where did this leave us in determining the taxonomy of the group? Should we now contemplate having several different genera, some with only a single strain in each?

After careful thought and the conservative teachings of Shewan and the then Curator of NCIMB Dr Ivan Bousfield, we decided the prudent course of action would be to retain a single genus for this phenotypically very similar group of organisms, to propose several species where this was unequivocal based on the DNA homology and to note that there were several genotypic centres of variation within the genus which may in future studies be shown to represent different species, many of which could only be differentiated from their neighbours by a single phenotypic difference.

So to summarise this taxonomic detective story, what were the important lessons learn by a young taxonomist? There were several and they included:

- The value of accuracy and simple observational skills even in todays molecular era
- The value of a polyphasic approach to taxonomy
- The care associated with the circumscription of a type strain and the need to ensure its typicality of the species it represents.
- The need to ensure taxonomic expertise is brought into any study which results in a proposal of new taxa (much of a taxonomists work is in rectifying the disastrous dabblings of biochemists and geneticists who think they are taxonomists as well!)
- And Finally, the need to deposit a valuable strain in a culture collection where it can be properly preserved for future generations of scientists to examine.

There is nothing more infuriating in the field of microbiology than being stimulated by a research article only to find the author has since lost the culture so his research cannot be repeated or verified. Indeed this final point brings me conveniently back to the world of culture collections on which I wish to devote the remainder of this paper.

Just as with taxonomy, 30 years ago, life in a culture collection is quite different to events of today. Jobs were relatively secure in major national collections, the pace of work was stress free and in many collections scientific and technical staff were encouraged to develop personal interests, in taxonomy, preservation of bacterial identification. Endangered collections were the preserve of third world countries. How things have changed. While I can only speak in general terms and specifically about my own collection, NCIMB, I think it fair to say that many aspects of culture collection work have changed for the worse and not the better. For many collections, finance has become the driving force which dominates policy decisions. NCIMB has for many years been fighting to retain its government grant and has suffered staffing cuts. Although other governments including Japan are much more supportive of the assets held by their national collections, the trend is nevertheless very worrying globally. Gone is the luxury of research and in its place more and more collections are being viewed as businesses who have to participate in other non-collection activities in order to generate the necessary income to survive. Thus for many collections a head in the sand, status quo attitude is not an option. These difficulties have to be viewed as challenges rather than obstacles and met with resolve and determination to overcome them in order to survive and prosper. Let us look at some of these challenges in more detail:

- Tightened packaging and transportation regulations
- The Convention on Biological Diversity
- Commercialisation of culture collections to increase revenue stream
- Quality assurance, the advent of BRC's and an awakening to the global market
- Internal exploitation opportunities for applied and contract research

If we can address each of these in turn.

Tightening of packaging and transportation regulations

Well before the events of September 11, the level of beurocracy and specialist training necessary to transport cultures by air had grown to complex proportions. In the early days cultures were sent all over the world in a simple jiffy bag or tin depending on their destination or hazard grouping. Now some would argue it is just as easy to ship plutonium than a hazard group 2 organism, let alone a group 3 or 4 pathogen.

Mad cow disease has also caused some customs departments to ban the importation of materials containing animal products without a permit. Is this sensible practice or is the tail now wagging the dog? Whatever we may think, we as culture collections have to respond and comply, as these are not recommendations they are national and international laws.

Convention on Biological Diversity

Another difficult challenge for culture collections to fully implement and survive.

Although ratified by many countries almost 20 years ago, the interpretation of a culture collections obligations under the CBD has remained in question, with the result than the vast majority of culture collections have ignored it. However, as with the postal regulations, the CBD has legal ramifications and with more and more countries developing policies in respect of the CBD, is only a matter of time before most collections are forced to comply. However let us be clear in what the CBD is all about, what implementation means for culture collections and just as importantly their users, the scientific community.

Somewhat ironically, the CBD was designed to protect biodiversity, to allow benefit sharing with the country of origin in respect of any biological material removed from that country, but at the same not restricting the free flow of biological materials within the scientific community. There are some who would argue that its full implementation would have almost the opposite effect in terms of the exchange of materials. For a culture collection, its life blood is its new accessions and the revenue generated from its sales of cultures. If new depositors are obliged to obtain PIC (Prior Informed Consent) from the government of the country of origin and a Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) from the shipper before acceding any new materials, then there is a serious concern that this will decimate accession levels of new strains into culture collections. Similarly if clients who wish to purchase a strain from a collection, must first sign an MTA, agreeing not to transfer the material to a third party or to commercially exploit it in any way; sales of cultures will inevitably suffer. So what should culture collections do? Unfortunately there is no easy answer. My personal view is that collections as custodians of biological resources operate as a middle man. They are not directly responsible for removing micro-organisms from the country in which they were isolated, nor are they themselves likely to commercially exploit them. However they cannot totally abdicate their responsibility in the transfer of these materials. Consequently, NCIMB's current policy is to warn both its depositors and clients of their obligations under the CBD and to encourage, but not insist upon compliance. This is a halfway house but I feel to move swiftly and completely to a position of full compliance would run the risk of being extremely, if not fatally, damaging to the viability of culture collections.

Commercialisation of culture collections to increase revenue stream

In the present climate of financial hardship for many collections there is the need to develop supplemental avenues for revenue generation. Out has gone the luxury of taxonomic research which has been replaced with the business ethos that "time is money". Indeed many modern culture collections, e.g. the ATCC, are viewed by their management as businesses which have to cover their costs and overheads in a fully commercial environment. In response to such change, NCIMB has developed its identification service over the years, which indeed is one of its success stories. This has resulted locally in the formation of NCIMB Japan via TechnoSuruga Co., Ltd who bought into our identification expertise for the benefit of the Japanese market. NCIMB Japan is now a thriving company in its own right specializing initially in bacterial identification but now expanding its services to the scientific community.

Contract research, contract preservation, analytical services and new product development are all part of NCIMB's current sphere of activities but at its core remains the culture collections. Some of our latest products under development

include new user friendly transportation and delivery devices as time saving tools for modern day scientists. These devices are easy to use, safe, quick and disposable and can also act as mini-incubators. We hope to be selling some cultures in this format early next year.

Being a centre for the oil industry in the UK NCIMB was also able to invest time and effort into developing laboratory biofilm generators to simulate some of the problems caused offshore by sulphate reducing bacteria. These organisms can sour oil and gas, corrode pipe work and storage vessels and also present a hazard to health in terms of hydrogen sulphide production.

By developing these lab biofilm generators, NCIMB was able to offer to both biocide manufacturers and oil companies alike an independent means of testing and optimising the efficacies of a wide range of the biocidal chemicals used to control the growth of sulphate reducing bacteria.

Quality assurance and the advent of BRC's and the global market

Thirty years ago an organism either grew or it didn't. When it was dispatched to a customer, it had a limited amount of safety and resuscitation data. Now many collections are being required to operate to much higher standards; standards such as ISO 9001:2000.

Standards such as these mean that collections now have to carefully document all procedures and working practices, preserve cultures by more than one method, check authenticity and sometimes even fitness for purpose. The use of in-house media also has to be much more rigorously quality controlled in order to ensure the customer gets a product produced to a uniformly and reproducibly high standard.

CABRI (Common Access to Biological Resources and Information) which consists of a consortium for culture collections, with a focus on quality and uniform standards, has come about to benefit and reassure users of culture collections. On the more global stage, culture collection users are beginning to demand and expect more from collections than just the supply of cultures. Increasingly they are looking for added value information about the cultures available, advice on various aspects of the cultures themselves in addition to more user friendly on - line interactive services. While hard copy catalogues remain the most popular form of hands on collection information, increasing numbers of customers expect alternatives. CD ROM catalogues, fully searchable on-line databases, e-commerce with shopping baskets and credit card debit facilities. Web-sites with a multiplicity of information from patent deposits to downloading of accession forms and information sheets, preservation advice and other ancillary services offered by the collections.

Biological Resource Centres (BRC,s) such as the one just recently built in SHIBA province, is the way forward as seen my many collections and national government, although few have yet to invest in such an evolutionary process for culture collections.

Let us hope common sense prevails.

Internal exploitation – opportunities for applied and contract research

Partly as part of an internal insurance policy against

unstable or unreliable external funding and partly as a progressive strategy to make the collection more financially independent, several collections are beginning to look at their holdings as a possible source of ling term investment. Culture collections are in effect a pandoras box in terms of the intrinsic potential locked up within the cultures held. Why should collections themselves not seek to exploit some of their holdings in terns of looking for new or novel products or applications involving microorganisms.

NCIMB are currently looking for partners in a number of areas to develop collaborative projects with a view to the commercial exploitation of their holdings or expertise. Two brief examples in the early stages of development are screening bacteria for new therapeutic drugs active against MRSA and VRE, two infective agents which are becoming increasingly difficult to treat as nosocomial infections. Another project at the partnering stage involves harnessing collection expertise with the laboratory culture of microbial biofilms to look at the effect of various groups of bacteria in the human gut and their role in disease processes such as Crohn's disease and ucerative colitis. An eventual outcome may be the use of probiotic food products to control or cure such disease which have a microbial cause or origin. Our latest research effort is focusing on the use of in situ freeze dried microbial arrays as a microbial toxicity testing tool for environmental pollutants. This new technology (MARA -Microbial Assay for Risk Assessment) is now under development and trial pending a full new product launch.

These changes in the running of a culture collection are beginning to run at a frightening pace and one wonders where it will all end. Some collections and collection networks will thrive and prosper where their national governments are convinced of the need to invest in these developments. However many will I fear be left behind, either second league culture collections with a limited capability and limited staff resources. Others again will not survive the winds of change and will no longer be able to either enjoy the reputation they previously enjoyed or will be wound up, abandoned or taken over.

Challenging times indeed for culture collections, but a challenge which we all must face in a positive frame of mind balancing the bonus of progress with the care and personal service which past customers still expect to receive. Never forgetting at the end of the day the function of a culture collection remains the same, whether a one man band or a multi-faceted BRC, i.e. to act as a depository to safeguard microbial biodiversity and to provide free and easy access to cultures for the scientific community for present and future generations of microbiologists. If these words are not forgotten in our rush toward commercial utopia and if culture collections are adequately supported as a genetic resource centre for future generations, then the next 30 years may bring less turbulent and dramatic winds of change, and stabilise and preserve these most precious of global resources.





Chemical toxicity testing

A Microbial Assay for Risk Assessment (MARA)

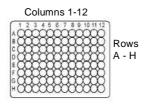
The MARA product is a multi-species toxicity test based on an array of 11 microorganisms that

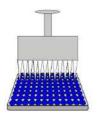
- · is simple to use
- does not require expensive equipment
- can be used to produce toxic fingerprints of chemicals or environmental samples
- produces data for 11 test results as opposed to 1 with most other bacterial tests
- · requires small sample volumes
- is particularly suitable for use in environmental toxicity testing by
 - considering the toxicity of all compounds present in the sample, irrespective of whether they are detectable by conventional analyses
 - comprehensively monitoring of the toxic properties of the sample e.g. effluent, providing an integrated measure of quality
 - evaluating the effectiveness of effluent treatment programmes
 - helping satisfy the requirements of ISO14001.

A simple step-wise procedure

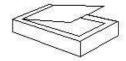
1. The MARA plate contains 11 different lyophilised bacterial strains.

One bacterial strain in each of columns 1-11 (all strains are of different species). Column 12 is a negative control.





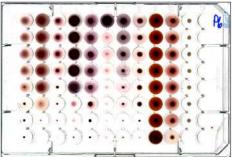
2. A concentration gradient of the chemical to be tested is added to rows B – G, and the plate is incubated for 24 hours at 28°C



The plate is read with a flat-bed scanner and results are analysed with the MARA software

Data from the analysis of a sample is obtained as

3.

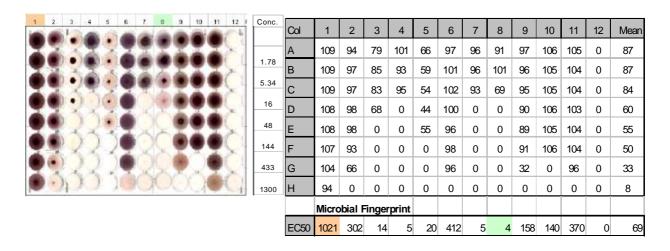


- Minimum EC₅₀ value = the concentration that is toxic to the most sensitive species
- Maximum EC₅₀ value = the concentration that is toxic to the least sensitive species
- Mean EC₅₀ value = the average of the concentrations that are toxic to all species
- The toxic fingerprint an array of EC₅₀ values that can be compared to toxic fingerprints of other chemicals

Example of results obtained from the MARA assay

A concentration gradient of pentachloro-phenol (1300 to 1.78 mg/l, 3 step dilutions) was added to rows G – B, row A is a positive control without pentachloro-phenol.

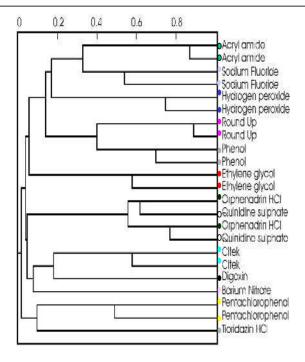
Values determined from the scanned images are shown in the table below. These relate to the pellet size, which corresponds to the amount of bacterial growth. The EC_{50} values calculated for each of the 11 micro-organisms. Taken together, the EC_{50} values for all 11 bacteria constitute the **microbial fingerprint** of the tested chemical



The strain marked with green is the most sensitive (minimum EC_{50}), and the one marked with orange the most resistant to pentachloro-phenol (maximum EC_{50})

The toxicity dose of pentachloro-phenol can be described as either the mean EC_{50} value (69 mg/l) or the minimum EC_{50} value (4 mg/l) of all the tested strains.

The standard deviation of the EC_{50} values is high (306), indicating that the toxicity is selective, and thus that pentachloro-phenol affects different organisms differently



Dendrogram showing clustered microbial fingerprints of a set of standard chemicals that were assayed on two different occasions with the eleven microbial strains in generation 1 MARA.





第 26 回日本微生物系統分類研究会年次大 会プログラム

と き: 平成 18 年 11 月 10 日 (金)~11 日 (土) ところ: ホテルパーク コンベンションホール (岐阜)

11月10日(金)

13:00~ 一般演題(座長 大楠 清文)

安 光得 (㈱テクノスルガ NCIMBグループ) 遺伝子 塩基配列に基づく分子系統解析法の諸問題; Fusarium, Trichoderma 両属を例として

永塚 由佳(㈱テクノスルガ 分析事業部 NCIMBグループ) 高松塚古墳石室内より分離した Candida 属キノン系 Q-9 グループの二新種

後藤 慶一(三井農林㈱) 食品総合研究所)A. acidoterrestris のグアイアコール産生能と 16S rDNA に基づく分子系統

15:00~ 一般演題(座長 辨野 義己)

鈴木 さおり(豊橋技術科学大学 エコロジー工学系) $Novosphingobium\ naphthalenovorans\ sp.\ nov.\ TUT562^{T}$ の生理学的,分類学的特性評価

半田 豊 (㈱テクノスルガ 分析事業部 NCIMBグループ) 高松塚・キトラ古墳石室壁画のバイオフィルム由来 の新規 *Stenotrophomonas* 属細菌

鈴木 玲 (東京農業大学 生物応用化学科 微生物学研究 室) 酢酸菌のメタノール資化性

16:45~ ワークショップ 上位系統分類と機能の融合に 向けて(座長 川崎 浩子)

江崎 孝行(岐阜大学 大学院医学系研究科 病原体制御学)多様な遺伝子を持つ上位分類階級にどのような機能情報を付加するか

磯山 純子(大阪大学 生物工学国際交流センター)系統 分類と分子情報の融合 - ゲノム公開 Rhizobiaceae の分子 情報解析 -

11月11日(土)

9:00~ 一般演題 (座長 髙島 昌子)

ファム ホン ニュン (岐阜大学 大学院医学系研究科 病原体制御学)Phylogeny of the family *Enterobacteriaceae* based on *dnaJ* sequences

玉木 秀幸((独)産業技術総合研究所 生物機能工学研究 部門) 固体培養基材に着目した未知微生物の分離培養化 成廣 隆((独)産業技術総合研究所 生物機能工学研究部門)配列特異的 rRNA 切断法による嫌気性廃水処理プロセスの微生物群検出と機能推定

11:00~ 一般演題(座長 江崎 孝行)

花田 智((独)産業技術総合研究所 生物機能工学研究部 門) 未知微生物探索と分離戦略

寺本 華奈江((独)産業技術総合研究所 環境管理技術研究部門) リボソームタンパク質をバイオマーカーとした 質量分析による微生物の迅速分類への試み

三浦 真一(東京大学分子細胞生物学研究所) ヘテロシスト形成性シアノバクテリア(Subsection IV)の系統分類に関する研究

会則

日本微生物系統分類研究会 会則 (平成14年9月27日制定,施行)

(総則)

第 1 条 本会は,日本微生物系統分類研究会 (英名 Japan Society for Microbial Systematics) と称する.

第 2 条 本会の事務局は,吹田市山田丘 2-1 大阪大学生物工学国際交流センター 内に置く.

(目的および事業)

第3条 本会は 過去20年に及ぶ 微生物化学分類研究会」,「微生物分類研究会」の活動成果を基盤にして,微生物系統分類学 (Microbial Systematics) の発展と普及を推進するとともに,会員相互の交流を図ることを目的とする.

第4条 本会は,前条の目的を達成するために,次の事業を行う.

- (1) 年次大会 年1回.
- (2) 総会 年1回 通常年次大会の期間中に開催する.
- (3) その他必要と認める事業.

(会員および会費)

第5条 本会の会員は, 当面次の2種類とする.

- (1) 通常会員 本会の目的に賛同する個人.
- (2) 賛助会員 本会の目的に賛同し,その活動を援助する個人または団体.

第6条 会員は,所定の手続きにより入会し,第8条に定める会費を納入した者とする.

第7条 会員が退会しようとするときは,本会に通知しなければならない.この場合,会費の滞納があるときは,未納額を納めなければならない.

第8条 本会の会費は,次の通りとする.

- (1) 通常会員 年 2,000 円
- (2) 賛助会員 年1口 20,000円 (1口以上)

(役員および選出方法)

第9条

本会に,次の役員を置く.

- (1) 会長 1名
- (2) 幹事長 1名
- (3) 幹事 若干名
- (4) 監事 2名

第10条 本会の会長は,総会において選出する.

- 2. 幹事会は会長候補者を推薦することができる.
- 3. 会長は会員中より第9条に定める役員を委嘱し,会務を遂行する.
- 4. 役員の任期は2年とし,重任を妨げない.

第 11 条 会長は本会を代表し,会務を総括する.幹事長は 会長を補佐し,会長に支障のある時会務を代行する.幹事 は本会の庶務,会計,集会などの会務を分担する.

2. 会長,幹事長,幹事で幹事会を構成し,会長が議長となる.幹事会は,随時会長が招集する.

第 12 条 監事は総会で選出する 幹事会は候補者を推薦することができる.

2. 監事の職務は,主として本会の会計状況の監査とする.通常,監査報告は総会において行う.

(総会)

第 13 条 総会は年次大会のときに開催し,また臨時に総会を開催することができる.

第 14 条 総会は,会長が招集する.その議長は,会長とする.

第 15 条 総会は,通常会員をもって構成する.

第16条 総会は,次の事項を議決する.

- (1) 事業計画
- (2) 事業報告および収支決算
- (3) 監査報告
- (4) そのほか幹事会が必要と認めた事項

第 17 条 総会の議決は 総会出席会員の 2 分の 1 以上の賛成を必要とする.

(会計)

第 18 条 本会の経費は 注として会員の会費で賄うものとする.会費は,第 8 条の 通りとする.

第19条 本会の会計年度は,毎年1月1日に始まり12月 31日に終わる.

(会則の改訂)

第 20 条 会則の改定は,総会に諮り,可決には出席会員の3分の2以上の賛成を必要とする.

(編集委員会追記:数字,読点,句読点等は規定にあわせて掲載した.)

投稿案内

日本微生物系統分類研究会では,会員相互の理解と交流を目的として,ニュースレターを年に一度,11月に発行します.また会員からの投稿がある程度の量になった時点で臨時号を発行します.会員に役立つ基礎的な情報や最新の情報(総説・解説,研究技術紹介,国内海外研究事情,学会・シンポジウム情報,書評・新刊紹介等)を掲載しますので,是非とも投稿くださいますようお願い致します.なお投稿にあたっては次のことを遵守して執筆ください.

- 1. 原稿の本文と表は,Microsoft Word を用いて作成してください.本文には,必要に応じて,図や写真,その説明文,そして文献リストを加えてください.日本微生物系統分類研究会ホームページ(http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/jsms/index.html)上に,投稿案内とともにテンプレートのファイルをダウンロードできるようにしました.可能な限りこのテンプレートのスタイル,書体,ページ設定に従って,原稿ファイルを作成してください.投稿の際には,この原稿ファイルを作成してください.投稿の際には,この原稿ファイルと原稿内に挿入した図や写真のオリジナルのファイルを,下記送付先まで,必要事項を記入した投稿票とともに電子メールでお送りください.なお,電子メールでの投稿が困難な場合は,電子媒体(CD やフロッピー等)にそれらをコピーして,下記送付先まで郵送してください.
- 2. 投稿は随時受け付けています .上述したように ,毎年 11 月に定期号を発行します . 原則として ,8 月までに投稿いただいたものが定期号に掲載されます . 定期号以外に ,会員からの投稿がある程度の量になった時点で臨時号を発行します .
- 3. 別刷りは,希望者のみを対象として,白黒印刷で50部

単位で作成します.カラー印刷をご希望の場合はその旨お知らせください 料金につきましては別途お知らせします.4.文書はできるだけ簡潔な文章で作成してください.口語的な表現,難しい言い回しおよび特殊な専門用語等はできるだけ使用しないでください.表記法の統一については以下を参照してください.

- 5. 原則として、「総説・解説」および「研究技術紹介」は 刷りあがり4頁以内、その他は刷りあがり2頁以内としま す、1頁当たりのおおよその文字数は2,000字です、超過 頁につきましては、超過分を負担して頂きます。
- 6. 図および写真はカラーでも構いませんが,グレー印刷されますので,白黒でも十分に識別できるようにしてください.また表1のフォーマットに従って図および写真を準備して,原稿ファイルに挿入してください.挿入した画像ファイルは原稿ファイルと一緒に送付してください.

表 1 ニュースレターの写真と図のフォーマット

ファイル	JPEG 形式 (最高画質の低圧縮率), TIFF 形
の種類	式
解像度	150 ~ 300pixels/inch
大きさ	1段の場合は 80mm 幅まで,2段の場合は
	170mm 幅まで,縦は最大で 210mm まで
スケール	顕微鏡写真等 ,必要に応じてスケールバーを
	つけてください
(参考)	挿入する位置にカーソルを持ってきて , メニ
原稿ファ	ューの「挿入」から「図」を選択して ,「フ
イルへの	ァイルから」を選択.挿入するファイルを選
図表の挿	んで ,「挿入」をクリック.挿入された図を
入方法	クリックして ,「図の書式設定」を開き ,「レ
	イアウト」メニューから「行内」を選択.更
	に「詳細設定」をクリックして ,「上下」を
	選択して ,「OK」をクリック .

- 7. 「総説・解説」および「研究技術紹介」は読者にわかりやすいよう、必要に応じて、幾つかの項目に分け、見出しをつけてください.見出しはゴシック体、太字(表2参照)でお願いします.本文は「ですます調」ではなく、「である調」にてお書きください.引用文献は最小限に留め、読者の便となるものだけをお挙げください.引用の際は、引用した文末に[]をつけ、出載順に通し番号をつけてください.本文のあとに文献リストを例にならって記載してください.
- 8. 校正は初校のみです.受け取り後,48 時間以内にご返送ください.
- 9. いずれの区分の原稿も,体裁,文体,および内容について編集委員会から修正をお願いすることがあります.

表記上の統一事項

- 1. 漢字,送りがな,かなの表記は,標準的な現代かなづかいをお使いください.また漢字とその送りかなは,原則として常用漢字表に従ってください.
- 2. 本文中のタイトル,著者名,見出し,本文,参考文献のフォントと文字サイズについて,以下の表にまとめておきます

表 2 ニュースレターで使う文字サイズとフォント

	フォント	ポイント数
タイトル	明朝体+Times	12
著者名	明朝体+Times	9
見出し	ゴシック体,太字	9
本文	明朝体+Times	9
参考文献	明朝体+Times	9

Windows の場合は MS 明朝+Times New Roman, MS ゴシック, Macintosh の場合は細明朝+Times, 中ゴシック体

3. 句点は全角ピリオド「.」, 読点は全角カンマ「,」で入

力してください.話言葉や引用を示すときは「」,書名を示すときは『』,本文中に注あるいは補足を入れるときは()を用いてください.いずれも全角でお願いします.疑問符?および感嘆符!は,日本語中では全角文字をお使いください.

- 4. 欧文つづりを表記する際は半角文字をお使いください. 数字は半角文字,カタカナは全角文字をお使いください. 学名はイタリック体にしてください.
- 5. 数量は,原則としてアラビア数字を使用してください. 範囲を示す場合は \sim を使用してください.単位は原則として記号 (m,g,t,w,kg,ml など)を用いてください.
- 6. 分数はスラッシュを用いてください. 例:1/3

引用文献の記載例

- 1. Yamada, K. and Komagata, K. 1972. Taxonomic studies on coryneform bacteria. V. Classification of coryneform bacteria. J. Gen. Appl. Microbiol. 18: 417-431.
- 2. Ainthworh, G. C. and Sneath, P. H, A. eds. 1962. Microbial classification. The twelfth symposium of the Society for General Microbiology. The Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 3. Hawksworth, D. L., Kirk, P. M., Sutton, B. C. and Pegler, D. N. 1995. Ainthworh & Bisby's Dictionary of the fungi, 8th ed. CAB International, Wallingford, p. 85.
- 4. 木村資生 1986.分子進化の中立説.紀伊国屋書店,東京.
- 5. 山田常雄,前川文夫,江上不二夫,八杉竜一,小関治男, 古谷雅樹,日高敏隆編 1983. 岩波生物学辞典 第3版. 岩波書店,東京.

原稿送付先

日本微生物系統分類研究会ニュースレター編集委員長 高島 昌子

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日本微生物系統分類研究会ニュースレター _{役稿票}

日本微生物系統分類研究会ニュースレターに投稿される方は,原稿のファイルとともに以下の情報を記した投稿票を電子メール添付ファイルとしてお送りください.

題名: 投稿者名: 連絡先:〒 電話:ファックス: 電子メール:

投稿区分(で囲んでください):

- 1. 総説·解説
- 2. 研究技術紹介
- 3. 国内海外研究事情
- 4. 学会・シンポジウム情報
- 5. 書評・新刊紹介
- 6 . その他

別刷希望数 (有償,50部単位): 部

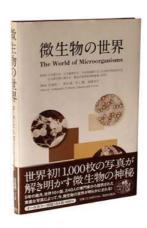
書籍紹介

写真集,『微生物の世界』の紹介

宮道 慎二

製品評価技術基盤機構 (NITE)

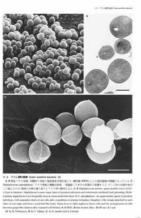
miyado-shinji@nite.go.jp



微生物と関わるようになったのは,もう40年前,大阪大 学で醗酵工学を専攻して以降のことになる.卒業後は明治 製菓㈱に就職し,薬品部門の研究所で32年間,微生物の生 産する新規で有用な代謝産物の探索に携わってきた、その 後, JICA の短期専門家を経て,2年前に現在の職場(製品 評価技術基盤機構; NITE) に移った.この間,「肉眼では見 ることのできない顕微鏡下の美しく愛らしい生物,生命の 星・地球を創り上げてきた微生物の姿を一冊の写真集にし たい」との思いがつのって行った.そして,2001年,本の 趣旨,概要,出版までのスケジュールなどを決めて具体的 な編集活動を開始、細菌、アーキア、菌類、微細藻類、原 生生物,更にウイルスを含む微生物全体を網羅したオール カラーの写真集,生きている環境や進化の道筋などにも配 慮した多面的な構成,しかも,国際的に通用し,科学的検 証に耐え,芸術性豊かな写真集を目指すという壮大な計画 を立てた.

このプロジェクトは、当初からいくつかの困難な問題に 直面した・まず、出版社探しと出版資金の調達だった・こ の本は印刷の質が命であり、しかもオールカラー印刷の写 真集であるため印刷経費が高く、その上、類書が無いこと から販売の見通しが不透明で、非常にリスクの高い出版事 業と見なされた・その結果、話を持ち込んだ大手の出版社 はいずれも企画に乗ってこなかった・出版資金の調達につ いても科研費始め4つの出版助成に応募したが、いずれも 失敗し、最終的には個人の出資に頼らざるを得なくなった・





出版には、苦労もあったが、いくつかの幸運も重なった、特に、ラッキーだったのは日本を代表する微生物資源の中核機関、NITE-NBRCの一員として全面的な支援の元にこの本を出版できたこと、技術面では最終的な編集校正作業を優秀で意欲的なデザイナーと組んで行えたことである、更にこの時期、ブロードバンドの普及というITの進歩があった点も編集作業にはとても好都合であった、大容量画像のメール添付送受信が可能になり、投稿や校正作業を効率的に進めることができた、メールを使った編集打ち合わせ、ネット検索による情報収集なども大いに役立った。しかし、何よりも幸運だったのは、この魅力的な企画の存在に世界の誰も気付かず、私のためにこの大きな夢を残しておいてくれたことである.

今こうして完成した本を眺めていると,顕微鏡下の微生物の姿が生き生きと描き出されており,専門書としての価値だけでなく,微生物の案内役としても広い活用が期待される.例えば,この本は朝日新聞(8/13)の「ひと」欄に取り上げられ,一般の関心の高さをうかがわせている.一人でも多くの読者が,「微生物の世界」に遊び,興味を持ち、足を踏み入れていただければ大変うれしい.これこそ,この本の出版をライフワークと位置づけ熱意と集中力を持続できた理由である.

書名「微生物の世界」, A4 判上製, 230 頁, オールカラー, 定価 12,600 円, 出版社「筑波出版会」, 発売元「丸善」, ISBN 4-924753-56-4 C3645

第 27 回日本微生物系統分類研究会年次大会 開催のお知らせ

日時: 平成 19 年 11 月 16 日 (金)~17 日 (土)

場所:地方職員共済組合富士保養所 富士桜荘(交渉中) 〒401-0301 山梨県南都留郡富士河口湖町船津6662-10

ホームページ: http://www.fujizakuraso.jp

プログラム:シンポジウム,口頭発表,ポスター発表,総

숲

主催:日本微生物系統分類研究会

世話人:杉山 純多(テクノスルガ 東京事務所)

E-mail: jsugiyam@tecsrg.co.jp

年次大会の最新情報は逐次 JSMS ホームページ上でお 知らせします(http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jsms/を参照ください).

編集後記

- ・JSMS ニュースレター第 1 号をお届けします . 本号は一 昨年の年次大会での Dr. Peter Green のスペシャルレクチャーをメイン記事に , お知らせ等を盛り込みました . 本ニュースレターは会員相互の理解と交流の場でありたいと願っておりますので , 最新情報やお役立ち情報等 , 是非およせください . 皆様の投稿をお待ちしております . (高島)
- ・微生物系統分類学の新たな情報交換の場として活用して頂けるよう、内容の充実化を図っていこうと考えております.本誌に対する皆さまの率直なご意見・ご要望を頂ければ幸いです.P.S. 大変手間のかかる DTP 作業を一手に引き受けて下さった河地編集委員に感謝!河地さんのおかげで予算内での出版が可能となりました.(内野)
- ・まずは立ち上げること,年内の発行が私たちの目標でした.次は会員のみなさまにもご協力頂き,徐々にコンテンツを充実させていきたいと考えています.(河地)

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