Jeotgalibacillus soli, a bacterium capable of degrading N-acyl homoserine lactone, was isolated from a soil sample in Portugal. J. soli constitutes the only Jeotgalibacillus species isolated from a nonmarine source. Here, the draft genome, several interesting glycosyl hydrolases, and its putative N-acyl homoserine lactonases are presented.

Jeotgalibacillus soli is an underexplored halophilic genus of family Planococcaceae. The cell wall peptidoglycan of members of this genus is of the A1α type, linked directly through L-Lys. The major quinones of Jeotgalibacillus spp. are MK-7 and MK-8 (1). With the exception of J. soli DSM 23228 (also known as strain P9), isolated from alkaline sandy soil, representatives of this genus are associated with marine sources or fermented seafood. J. soli has been identified as being strictly aerobic, oxidase and catalase positive, exception of J. soli DSM 23228, for instance, are able to tolerate concentrations of 15 to 30% (wt/vol) (1,3, 4).


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