## **FRRATUM**

## Optimization, Production, and Partial Characterization of an Alkalophilic Amylase Produced by Sponge Associated Marine Bacterium *Halobacterium salinarum* MMD047

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Considering the obligate haloarchaeal nature of *Halobacterium salinarum*, the taxonomic status of alkalophilic amylase producer MMD047 was revisited. Based on the elaborate parameters considered for positioning of its taxonomic status, the strain MMD047 was now elucidated as Gram-variable (positive), motile, moderately halophilic, endosporeforming, catalase-negative, oxidase-positive, rod-shaped, aerobic bacterium was isolated from the marine sponge *Fasciospongia cavernosa*. Strain MMD047 was able to grow with 1~20% (w/v) NaCl (optimum, 2%) and at pH 5.0~9.0 (optimum, pH 7.0) and 27~50°C (opti-

mum, 40°C). The peculiar characteristics of the strain includes indole, methyl red, Voges- Proskauer and Simmon's citrate negative, urease positive and acid butt alkaline slant in triple sugar iron test. Phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rRNA gene sequence comparisons revealed that strain MMD047 belongs to the genus *Halobacillus*, and was related most closely to the type strain of *Halobacillus* (98% sequence similarity). The combination of phylogenetic analysis and phenotypic characteristics, the strain MMD047 was characterized as *Halobacillus halophilus*.

The supplementary documents of Fig. S1, Table S1, and REFERENCES can be found in online version of this erratum on www.springerlink.com/content/120953.

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