

## CORRIGENDUM

# Corrigendum: *Streptomyces lactacystinicus* sp. nov. and *Streptomyces cyslabdanicus* sp. nov., producing lactacystin and cyslabdan, respectively

Akira Také, Atsuko Matsumoto, Satoshi Ōmura and Yōko Takahashi

*The Journal of Antibiotics* (2017) **70**, 113; doi:10.1038/ja.2016.103

**Correction to:** *The Journal of Antibiotics* (2015) **68**, 322–327; published online 10 December 2014; doi:10.1038/ja.2014.162

The authors of the above article noticed and corrected the following error in the publication of *The Journal of Antibiotics* (2015) **68**, 719; doi:10.1038/ja.2015.89.

In the Abstract and the 'Description of *Streptomyces lactacystinicus* sp. nov.' sub-section under the Results and Discussion section, DSM number for strain OM-6519<sup>T</sup> was wrong. It should have been read OM-6519<sup>T</sup> (= NBRC 110082<sup>T</sup>, DSM 42136<sup>T</sup>).

Below is the corrected version of the subsection 'Description of *Streptomyces lactacystinicus* sp. nov.'

### Description of *Streptomyces lactacystinicus* sp. nov.

*Streptomyces lactacystinicus* (lac.ta.cys.ti'ni.cus. N.L. n. *lactacystinum*, lactacystin; L. masc. suff. *-icus*, suffix used with the sense of pertaining to; N.L. masc. adj. *lactacystinicus*, pertaining to lactacystin, a proteasome inhibitor produced by the organism).

A Gram-positive aerobic actinomycete that forms straight spore chains. The spores are cylindrical with a rugose surface and size of

1.1–1.3 × 0.6–0.7 μm. Grows well on ISP 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and forms brown colonies. Gray aerial mycelia are abundantly produced on ISP 2 and 3. A yellow soluble pigment is produced. Growth occurs at 15–37 °C and pH 5–10. No growth occurs at 5% (w/v) NaCl. Melanoid pigment is not produced. Milk is coagulated and peptonized. Nitrate is reduced to nitrite. Gelatin is not liquefied. Starch is hydrolyzed, but cellulose is not. D-Glucose, D-fructose, sucrose, L-aspartic acid, L-threonine, glycine, L-phenylalanine, L-arginine and L-ornithine are utilized as sole carbon and nitrogen sources. L-arabinose, D-xylose, raffinose, melibiose, D-mannitol, L-rhamnose, *myo*-inositol, L-methionine and D-valine are not utilized. Whole-cell hydrolysate contains LL-diaminopimelic acid as the diamino acid, in addition to glucose, ribose and rhamnose. The polar lipids mainly consist of phosphatidylethanolamine. The major menaquinones are MK-9 (H<sub>6</sub>) and MK-9 (H<sub>8</sub>). The predominant fatty acids are C<sub>16:0</sub>, anteiso-C<sub>15:0</sub> and iso-C<sub>15:0</sub>. The G+C content of the genomic DNA of the type strain is 73 mol%. The type strain, OM-6519<sup>T</sup> (= NBRC 110082<sup>T</sup>, DSM 42136<sup>T</sup>), was isolated from soil from Inba, Chiba, Japan, and produces lactacystin, a proteasome inhibitor.