

Specific PCR assay for a tannin-tolerant selenomonas ruminantium isolate, derived from helicase coding sequences.

Abstract

Sequences from a tannin-tolerant *Selenomonas ruminantium* isolate (EAT2) that hydrolyzes gallic acid were identified. Two exhibited identity to helicases with a wide phylogenetic distribution. PCR amplification by using primers from one helicase gene detected 2000 to 5000 EAT2 genome equivalents but did not amplify total gastrointestinal microbial DNA of nine other ungulate species.