Lignocellulosic biomass, which is a mixture of cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin, is the most abundant biopolymer in the Earth. In nature, lignocellulosic biomass is degraded by a set of synergistically acting enzymes of various microorganisms. Strain C. straminisolvens (deposited as IAM 15070 and now available from Japan Collection of Microorganisms as JCM 21531T) was isolated from a cellulose-degrading bacterial community. The genome information of this strain will be useful for studies on the degradation enzymes and functional interactions with other members in the community.

Here, we report the draft genome sequence of a fibrolytic bacterium, *Clostridium straminisolvens* JCM 21531T, isolated from a cellulose-degrading bacterial community. The genome information of this strain will be useful for studies on the degradation enzymes and functional interactions with other members in the community.

Received 31 January 2014  Accepted 3 February 2014  Published 20 February 2014  


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