

Enterobacteriaceae

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The Enterobacteriaceae are a large family of bacteria, including many of the more familiar pathogens, such as *Salmonella*, *Shigella* and *Escherichia coli*.

Members of the Enterobacteriaceae are bacilli (rod-shaped), facultative anaerobes, fermenting sugars to produce lactic acid and various other end products. They are typically 1-5 µm in length and they have Gram-negative stains. Most have many flagella used to move about, but a few genera are non-motile. They do not form spores. Most members of Enterobacteriaceae have fimbriae involved in the adhesion of the bacterial cells to their hosts.

The following is a partial list of Enterobacteriaceae. Those with an * are described in details in their respective sections.

<i>Alishewanella</i>	<i>Buttiauxella</i>	<i>Grimontella</i>	<i>Pectobacterium</i>	<i>Salmonella</i> *	<i>Yokenella</i>
<i>Alterococcus</i>	<i>Cedecea</i>	<i>Hafnia</i>	<i>Phlomobacter</i>	<i>Samsonia</i>	
<i>Aquamonas</i>	<i>Citrobacter</i>	<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>Photorhabdus</i>	<i>Serratia</i>	
<i>Aranicola</i>	<i>Cronobacter</i>	<i>Kluyvera</i>	<i>Poodoomaamaana</i>	<i>Shigella</i> *	
<i>Arsenophonus</i>	<i>Dickeya</i>	<i>Leclercia</i>	<i>Plesiomonas</i>	<i>Sodalis</i>	
<i>Azotivirga</i>	<i>Edwardsiella</i>	<i>Leminorella</i>	<i>Pragia</i>	<i>Tatumella</i>	
<i>Blochmannia</i>	<i>Enterobacter</i>	<i>Moellerella</i>	<i>Proteus</i>	<i>Trabulsiella</i>	
<i>Brenneria</i>	<i>Erwinia</i>	<i>Morganella</i>	<i>Providencia</i>	<i>Wigglesworthia</i>	
<i>Buchnera</i>	<i>Escherichia</i> *	<i>Obesumbacterium</i>	<i>Rahnella</i>	<i>Xenorhabdus</i>	
<i>Budvicia</i>	<i>Ewingella</i>	<i>Pantoea</i>	<i>Raoultella</i>	<i>Yersinia</i> *	

Epidemiology

Many members of this family are a normal part of the gut flora found in the intestines of humans and other animals, while others are found in water or soil, or are parasites on a variety of different animals and plants.