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28 AUG 2002

**METHOD FOR ELIMINATING *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*, NOVEL
MICROORGANISM OF GENUS *BRACHYBACTERIUM*, AND CARE GARMENT,
CARE SHEET OR CARE BEDCLOTHES, EACH BEING IMMOBILIZED WITH
MICROORGANISM OF GENUS *BRACHYBACTERIUM***

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a method for
eliminating *Staphylococcus aureus*, a novel microorganism of
10 the genus *Brachybacterium*, and a care garment, a care sheet
or care bedclothes, each being immobilized with a
microorganism of genus *Brachybacterium*.

2. Description of the Related Art:

The following bacteria of the genus *Brachybacterium* are
15 currently known.

Brachybacterium conglomeratum

Brachybacterium faecium

Brachybacterium nesterenkovi

Brachybacterium paraconglomeratum

20 *Brachybacterium rhamnosum*

However, absolutely no investigation has been done about
the industrial applicability of these bacteria of the genus
Brachybacterium.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, the inventors of the present invention made
investigations about the genus *Brachybacterium*. As a result,



it has been found that *Brachybacterium* species have an anti-microbial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Based on this finding, it is a first object of the invention to provide a method for eliminating *Staphylococcus aureus* by using *Brachybacterium* species.

Further, the inventors made additional investigations to find a novel useful bacterial strain belonging to the genus *Brachybacterium*. The inventors have successfully separated a bacterial strain with an anti-bacterial function against *Staphylococcus aureus*, like other bacteria of the genus *Brachybacterium*.

Therefore, it is a second object of the invention to provide a novel microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium*.

It is a third object of the invention to provide a care garment, a care sheet or care bedclothes, each being immobilized with a microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium*.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a figure representing a microscopic photograph of the morphology of a novel microorganism of the invention 4 hours after cultivation;

Fig. 2 is a figure representing a microscopic photograph of the morphology of a novel microorganism of the invention 24 hours after cultivation; and

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a type of a bedcloth in a preferable embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 The above objects can be attained by the following constructions (1) and (3).

(1) A method for eliminating *Staphylococcus aureus*, comprising inoculating a microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium* to *Staphylococcus aureus* to eliminate
10 *Staphylococcus aureus*.

(2) A novel microorganism with the following bacteriological profiles, the microorganism belonging to the genus *Brachybacterium*:

1. Morphology:	Polymorphic bacillus (see Figs. 1 and 2)
2. Gram staining:	+
3. Spore:	-
4. Mobility:	-
5. Oxygen behavior:	Aerobic
6. Oxidase:	-
7. Catalase:	+
8. Color of colony:	Yellowish
9. Acid fastness:	-
10. Rod-coccus cycle:	+ (See Figs. 1 and 2)

11. Elongation of peripheral -
cells around colony:
12. Diamino acid in cell wall: Meso-diaminopimelic acid
(estimated on the basis of
acid hydrolysates from all
cells)
13. Glycolyl test: - (Acetyl type)
14. Arabinogalactan polymer - (Estimated on the basis
in cell wall: of acid hydrolysates from
all cells)
15. Mycolic acid: -
16. Quinone series: MK-7, MK-8
17. GC content in bacterial 72 mol %
DNA (determined by HPLC):
18. Reduction of nitrate: +
19. Denitrogen reaction: +
20. Methyl red test: -
21. V-P Reaction: -
22. Indole generation: -
23. Hydrogen sulfide
generation:
In TSI agar: -
In lead acetate - (Lead acetate test paper
agar: was suspended for the
test, with no addition of

	lead acetate)	
24. Starch hydrolysis:	+	
25. Utilization of citrate:		
In Koser's culture	-	
medium:		
In Christensen's	-	
culture medium:		
26. Utilization of inorganic		
nitrogen source:		
For nitrate salt	-	
For ammonium salt	Slight	
27. Formation of dye	+	(Yellowish)
28. Urease	-	
29. Oxidase	-	
30. Range of growth (bouillon		
broth was used for test):		
pH (at an interval of	From 6.0 to 10.0	
0.5)		
Temperature (at an	From 9 to 42°C	
interval of 1°C)		
31. Formation of acid:		
D-Arabinose:	-	
L-Arabinose:	+	
D-Xylose:	+	
D-Glucose:	+	

D-Mannose:	+
D-Fructose:	+
D-Galactose:	+
Maltose:	+
Sucrose:	+
Lactose:	+
Trehalose:	+
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	+
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	+
Starch:	+
Melezitose:	-
D-Ribose:	-

32. Formation of gas:

L-Arabinose:	-
D-Xylose:	-
D-Glucose:	-
D-Mannose:	-
D-Fructose:	-
D-Galactose:	-
Maltose:	-
Sucrose:	-
Lactose:	-
Trehalose:	-

D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	-
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	-
Starch:	-

(3) A care garment, a care sheet and or bedclothes, each being immobilized with a microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium*.

5 The tests of the bacteriological properties of the novel *Brachybacterium* species and their classification were carried out according to the descriptions of the following references.

(1) *International Journal Systematic Bacteriology*, Vol. 38,
10 pp. 45-48 (1988).

(2) *International Journal Systematic Bacteriology*, Vol. 42,
pp. 74-78 (1992).

(3) *International Journal Systematic Bacteriology*, Vol. 46,
pp. 81-87 (1996).

15 (4) *International Journal Systematic Bacteriology*, Vol. 45,
pp. 160-168 (1995).

Consequently, the microorganism is identified as a *Brachybacterium* species because the microorganism is a Gram-positive bacillus showing a polymorph with no spore;
20 but the results of the analysis of the bacterial components

did not agree with any of the bacterial species described in the references. Thus, the microorganism is confirmed as a novel bacterium belonging to the genus *Brachybacterium*. The bacterium is deposited as a bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium* (Accession No. FERM BP-6848) deposited in the International Depositary Authority for the deposit of microorganism.

1. Morphology:	Polymorphic bacillus (see Figs. 1 and 2)
2. Gram staining:	+
3. Spore:	-
4. Mobility:	-
5. Oxygen behavior:	Aerobic
6. Oxidase:	-
7. Catalase:	+
8. Color of colony:	Yellowish
9. Acid fastness:	-
10. Rod-coccus cycle:	+ (See Figs. 1 and 2)
11. Elongation of peripheral cells around colony:	-
12. Diamino acid in cell wall:	Meso-diaminopimelic acid (estimated on the basis of acid hydrolysates from all cells)

13. Glycolyl test: - (Acetyl type)
14. Arabinogalactan polymer in cell wall: - (Estimated on the basis of acid hydrolysates from all cells)
15. Mycolic acid: -
16. Quinone series: MK-7, MK-8
17. GC content in bacterial DNA (determined by HPLC): 72 mol %
18. Reduction of nitrate: +
19. Denitrogen reaction: +
20. Methyl red test: -
21. V-P Reaction: -
22. Indole generation: -
23. Hydrogen sulfide generation:
 - In TSI agar: -
 - In lead acetate agar: - (Lead acetate test paper was suspended for the test, with no addition of lead acetate)
24. Starch hydrolysis: +
25. Utilization of citrate:
 - In Koser's culture medium: -

In Christensen's
 culture medium: -

26. Utilization of inorganic
 nitrogen source:

For nitrate salt: -

For ammonium salt: Slight

27. Formation of dye: + (Yellowish)

28. Urease: -

29. Oxidase: -

30. Range of growth (bouillon
 broth was used for test):

pH (at an interval
 of 0.5): From 6.0 to 10.0

Temperature (at an
 interval of 1°C): From 9 to 42°C

31. Formation of acid:

D-Arabinose: -

L-Arabinose: +

D-Xylose: +

D-Glucose: +

D-Mannose: +

D-Fructose: +

D-Galactose: +

Maltose: +

Sucrose: +

Lactose:	+
Trehalose:	+
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	+
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	+
Starch:	+
Melezitose:	-
D-Ribose:	-

32. Formation of gas:

L-Arabinose:	-
D-Xylose:	-
D-Glucose:	-
D-Mannose:	-
D-Fructose:	-
D-Galactose:	-
Maltose:	-
Sucrose:	-
Lactose:	-
Trehalose:	-
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	-
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	-
Starch:	-

The bacterial properties of the novel microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium* are described below.

The novel microorganism of the invention can grow well
5 in any of general nutrient culture media.

The microorganism is cultured preferably at about 5 to 30°C, and most preferably at about 18 to 27°C, so that the microorganism grows very well.

The morphological properties of the novel microorganism
10 of the invention are as follows.

(1) Cell morphology and size:

1-1. Culturing in bouillon agar culture medium:

Short bacillus, polymorphic, of a size of 1.2 to 1.4 × 1.5 to 1.9 microns, when the bacterium is cultured at 30°C
15 for 6 hours; and

Coccobacillus of a size of 1.2 to 1.4 × 1.2 to 1.5 microns, when the bacterium is cultured at 30°C for 24 hours.

1-2. Culturing in bouillon liquid culture medium:

Coccobacillus of a size of 1.0 to 1.2 × 1.3 to 1.4 microns,
20 when the bacterium is cultured at 30°C for 24 hours.

(2) Polymorphic cell property

Polymorphic property with rod-coccus cycle under observation (see Figs. 1 and 2).

(3) No mobility found.

25 (4) No spore formation observed.

The properties of the novel microorganism according to the invention under culture in individual culture media are as follows.

(1) Culturing in bouillon agar plate culture medium:

5 Smooth and glossy colonies with periphery under observation.

Yellowish colony dyes generated under observation.

(2) Culturing in bouillon liquid culture medium:

10 Growing bacteria with precipitates in the overall culture medium under observation.

No surface film generated under observation.

(3) Culturing by using bouillon gelatin puncture:

Bacterial growth in the upper culture medium, but no liquefaction observed.

15 (4) Culturing in litmus milk:

Growing bacteria observed in the overall culture medium, with no solidification or liquefaction observed.

The formation of acid was observed in a slight degree.

20 The novel microorganism according to the invention dispersed in water or liquid culture media can be used in dispersion states for various uses, but preferably, the novel microorganism is used in the form of a carrier-immobilized microorganism group prepared by immobilizing a group of the microorganism on a carrier for easy handling.

Preferably, the carrier for immobilizing a group of the microorganism thereon has a larger retention volume of the microorganism and readily promotes the activation of the microorganism.

5 As the carrier, preferably, use is made of rocks (for example, pearlite and diatomaceous earth) or ground rocks, pebble, sand, plastics, ceramics (for example, alumina, silica, natural zeolite, and synthetic zeolite), or talc; specifically, use is preferably made of porous materials with
10 continuous air pores, such as porous ceramics and porous plastics. Preference is given for example to a microfine powder (Pearlite as a trade name) capable of exerting a property to grow bacteria, which is prepared by keeping ground pearlite at a high temperature and a high pressure to
15 thermally treat the pearlite and subsequently reducing the pressure rapidly. Preferably, the pore size of such porous materials is about 2 to 10 μm . The form of such carrier (form) is any of mass, granule, powder, fine powder, plate material or needle-like material, but preferably, the form is a powdery
20 granule of an average particle size of 2 mm or less, and particularly about 50 μm to 1 mm. If necessary, such carrier-immobilized microorganism group may satisfactorily be placed in a container with good water permeability or air permeability, including cloths or nets.

As the carrier, use may be made of a woven fabric or non-woven fabric in the form of ribbon or sheet, satisfactorily.

The *Brachybacterium* species including the novel
5 microorganism can be immobilized on a garment made of a cloth or paper. The cloth-made garment is made of a woven fabric or non-woven fabric (sometimes referred to as carrier hereinafter). The material includes natural fibers such as cotton and linen or synthetic fibers such as nylon,
10 polypropylene or polyester; a cloth made of a woven fabric or non-woven fabric or paper is used as the base material. As described above, the *Brachybacterium* species is immobilized on the cloth. The *Brachybacterium* species is partially immobilized thereon; otherwise, ribbons made of
15 the *Brachybacterium* species-immobilized cloth or paper are structurally stitched or attached on a garment.

As a partial material of the cloth composing the garment, a fiber preferably mixed internally with an oxide ceramics particle with a far infrared light-emitting property is used.
20 For use herein, the infrared light-emitting oxide ceramics includes a clay sintered after addition of M metal oxides such as titanium oxide, zirconium oxide and tin oxide; the oxide ceramics specifically includes ZrO_2 - SiO_2 -based ceramics, Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 -based ceramics, TiO_2 - Cr_2O_3 -based
25 ceramics, Al_2O_3 -(Si, Ti) C_2 -based ceramics, and (Al, Fe, B,

Cr_2O_3 - SiO_2 -(alkali metal or alkaline earth metal)oxide-based ceramics.

Herein, the oxide ceramics has a far infrared light-emitting property emitting an electromagnetic wave whose wavelength peak is 8 to 14 μm corresponding to the infrared light absorption wavelength in humans, when the oxide ceramics is heated at 35.5 to 36.5°C substantially equal to the human body temperature.

Also, the *Brachybacterium* species including the novel microorganism may be immobilized on a sheet made of a cloth or paper. As the sheet made of a cloth, use is made of a woven fabric or non-woven fabric (sometimes referred to as carrier hereinbelow, too).

So as to immobilize a group of the microorganism on such carrier, a dispersion of a group of the microorganism according to the invention (sometimes abbreviated as microorganism group hereinafter) is mixed with the carrier, and the resulting mixture is dried; otherwise, the microorganism group is satisfactorily cultured directly in the carrier.

The amount of the microorganism group immobilized on the carrier differs, depending on the conditions for immobilization, but the amount is preferably from 5 cells to 200 hundred million cells/ cm^3 , and more preferably from 10 bodies to 100 hundred million cells/ cm^3 .

The carrier-immobilized microorganism group of the invention effectively exerts an anti-bacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* to eliminate the bacterium. Furthermore, it is verified that the novel microorganism of the invention exhibits a deodorizing effect when used in pig farms and public lavatories.

The *Brachybacterium* species-immobilized garment or sheet of the invention undoubtedly exerts an effect of preventing bed sore from patients under long-term treatment. Furthermore, the deodorizing effect has also been confirmed.

Further, the novel microorganism has been confirmed to be safe at oral dosing tests in mice. The above effect demonstrates that the *Brachybacterium* species-immobilized garment or sheet can be used as a care garment or a care sheet. The care sheet can be used as it is or as a sheet with ornaments attached thereon. The sheet is also used in bedclothes, where the sheet is filled inside.

The invention will now be described in a preferable bedclothes embodiment in detail. In the following description, a thick bedspread is illustrated but the invention is not limited to the embodiment.

Fig. 3 depicts a cross-sectional view of a thick bedspread 1 in a preferred embodiment of the invention.

The thick bedspread 1 comprises an inner cotton filling 2 covered with a fabric cover-up 3; in the cotton filling

2, a *Brachybacterium* species-immobilized sheet 4 is embedded and arranged, preferably together with a far infrared light-emitting substance-immobilized sheet 5; and in the cotton filling 2, both of the sheets 4 and 5 elongate in its entirety.

As the inner cotton filling 2, use can preferably be made of general cotton, wool, floss silk, camel, or chemical fibers such as polyester or rayon.

The fabric cover-up 3 is preferably made of a general cloth prepared by using cotton, wool, silk or synthetic fibers such as polyester or rayon.

The *Brachybacterium* species-immobilized sheet 4 essentially comprises natural fibers such as cotton and linen and synthetic fibers such as nylon, polypropylene and polyester to prepare a cloth or sheet in the form of a woven fabric or non-woven fabric, or comprises paper. The *Brachybacterium* species is immobilized on the cloth as described above.

The far infrared light-emitting substance-immobilized sheet 5 comprises a synthetic fiber such as polyester or rayon, where oxide ceramics particles with a far infrared light-emitting property are preferably mixed in the fiber. Herein, use is made of the far infrared ray-emitting oxide ceramics prepared by adding M metal oxides such as titanium oxide, zirconium oxide and tin oxide to a clay for sintering,

specifically including ZrO_2 - SiO_2 -based ceramics, Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 -based ceramics, TiO_2 - Cr_2O_3 -based ceramics, Al_2O_3 -(Si, Ti) C_2 -based ceramics, and $(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}, \text{B}, \text{Cr})_2\text{O}_3$ - SiO_2 -(alkali metal or alkaline earth metal)oxide-based ceramics.

5 Herein, the oxide ceramics has a far infrared light-emitting property emitting electromagnetic wave whose wavelength peak is 8 to 14 μm corresponding to the infrared ray absorption wave length in humans when the oxide ceramics is heated at 35.5 to 36.5°C substantially equal to the human
10 body temperature.

 In the above embodiment, the *Brachybacterium* species and the far infrared light-emitting substance are independently immobilized on different immobilizing sheets, but they are immobilized on the same one immobilizing sheet. Still
15 furthermore, the *Brachybacterium* species and the far infrared ray-emitting substance may satisfactorily be deposited directly on the inner cotton filling 2 or on the fabric cover-up 3, with no use of any immobilizing sheet. In accordance with the invention, the fabric cover-up 3
20 immobilizing thereon the *Brachybacterium* species and the far infrared ray-emitting substance is also represented by the phrase fabric cover-up 3 comprising the *Brachybacterium* species and the far infrared ray-emitting substance.

The invention is now described in detail with reference to the following Examples.

Example 1:

First of all, a culture medium of the following
5 composition was prepared.

Culture medium:

Peptone:	5 g
Meat extract:	5 g
Water:	500 ml
10 pH of culture medium:	6.8 ± 0.2.

A bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium* was inoculated in the culture medium of the above composition, for agitation culture at 30°C. When the bacteria reached a logarithmic phase, the culture medium was diluted with a
15 sterilized physiological saline solution to adjust the viable cell number to about 1×10^8 cells/ml; and the adjusted solution was directly poured and inoculated on *Staphylococcus aureus*. Then, halochromism was observed. The same experiment was done on other *Brachybacterium* species other
20 than the aforementioned species. In this case, halochromism was also observed against *Staphylococcus aureus*, although the function was poorer than that observed in the case of the novel bacterial strain.

Separately, the resulting adjusted solution was applied
25 to a centrifuge, to separate the bacteria; then, the bacteria

were rinsed well and deposited on a carrier to prepare a powder. As the carrier, use was made of burned and ground diatomaceous earth.

The powdery bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium* was poured on rotten whole sardine, which was then stored at 25°C. Two hours after the storage, the odor was checked. The odor was apparently decreased. When the bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium* was poured on fresh sardine to be kept at 25°C under storage, no putrefactive odor was smelled even 48 hours later. Separately, sardine stored at 25 °C as it was with no treatment comprising pouring the bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium*, smelled strongly 24 hours later.

As has been described above, the bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium* is endowed with a deodorizing action and an action to retain freshness.

Example 2:

A bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium* was inoculated on a Hart infusion-bouillon culture medium for agitation culture at 30°C.

When the bacteria reached a logarithmic phase, the culture medium was diluted with a sterilized physiological saline solution, to adjust the viable cell number to about 1×10^8 cells/ml. The resulting adjusted solution was coated

on a carrier such as a cloth or paper to a final concentration of about 1×10^4 cells/cm². The thus prepared material was dried and used to prepare a bath robe.

A patient absolutely unable to leave bed wore the bath
5 robe. Even 6 months later, no bedsore occurred.

In patients in the same circumstance except for no use of the bath robe, bedsore occurred at an early stage of one month later to a late stage of 3 months later. In any of these patients, no specific device was used for preventing bedsore.

10 With nutrients such as sweat, the bacteria grew to 3×10^7 cells/cm², 6 hours later. The halochromism of the growing *Brachybacterium* species can eliminate *Staphylococcus aureus*. It is suggested that the halochromism can prevent pneumonia, sepsis, myelitis, staphylococcal enteritis, staphylococcal
15 burn-like syndrome, and toxic shock syndrome, all of which are caused by *Staphylococcus*.

Example 3:

A bacterial strain AAA-a of the genus *Brachybacterium*
20 was inoculated on a Hart infusion-bouillon culture medium for agitation culture at 30°C.

When the bacteria reached a logarithmic phase, the culture medium was diluted with sterilized physiological saline, to adjust the viable cell number to about 1×10^8
25 cells/ml. The resulting adjusted solution was coated on a

carrier such as cloth or paper to a final concentration of about 1×10^4 cells/cm². The thus prepared material was dried and used to prepare a sheet of 90 × 180 cm.

The sheet was used for a patient absolutely unable to
5 leave bed. Even 6 months later, no bedsore occurred. With nutrients such as sweat, six hours later, the bacteria grew to 3×10^7 cells/cm². It is indicated that the halochromism of the growing *Brachybacterium* species can eliminate *Staphylococcus aureus* or can prevent bedsore on the
10 assumption of the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

In patients in the same circumstance except for no use of the inventive sheet, bedsore occurred as early as one month later to 3 months later at a late stage.

It is suggested that the inventive sheet and the like
15 can prevent pneumonia, sepsis, myelitis, staphylococcal enteritis, staphylococcal burn-like syndrome, and toxic shock syndrome, all of which are caused by *Staphylococcus*.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for eliminating *Staphylococcus aureus*, comprising inoculating a microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium* to *Staphylococcus aureus* to eliminate *Staphylococcus aureus*.

2. A novel microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium*, the microorganism having the following bacteriological properties:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Morphology: | Polymorphic bacillus (see Figs. 1 and 2) |
| 2. Gram staining: | + |
| 3. Spore: | - |
| 4. Mobility: | - |
| 5. Oxygen behavior: | Aerobic |
| 6. Oxidase: | - |
| 7. Catalase: | + |
| 8. Color of colony: | Yellowish |
| 9. Acid fastness: | - |
| 10. Rod-coccus cycle: | + (See Figs. 1 and 2) |
| 11. Elongation of peripheral cells around colony: | - |
| 12. Diamino acid in cell wall: | Meso-diaminopimelic acid
(estimated on the basis of acid hydrolysates from all cells) |

13. Glycolyl test: - (Acetyl type)
14. Arabinogalactan polymer - (Estimated on the basis
in cell wall: of acid hydrolysates from
all cells)
15. Mycolic acid: -
16. Quinone series: MK-7, MK-8
17. GC content in bacterial
DNA (determined by HPLC): 72 mol %
18. Reduction of nitrate: +
19. Denitrogen reaction: +
20. Methyl red test: -
21. V-P Reaction: -
22. Indole generation: -
23. Hydrogen sulfide
generation:
In TSI agar: -
In lead acetate
agar: - (Lead acetate test paper
was suspended for the
test, with no addition of
lead acetate)
24. Starch hydrolysis: +
25. Utilization of citrate:
In Koser's culture
medium: -

In Christensen's		
	culture medium:	-
26.	Utilization of inorganic nitrogen source:	
	For nitrate salt:	-
	For ammonium salt:	Slight
27.	Formation of dye:	+ (Yellowish)
28.	Urease:	-
29.	Oxidase:	-
30.	Range of growth (bouillon broth was used for test):	
	PH (at an interval of 0.5):	From 6.0 to 10.0
	Temperature (at an interval of 1°C):	From 9 to 42°C
31.	Formation of acid:	
	D-Arabinose:	-
	L-Arabinose:	+
	D-Xylose:	+
	D-Glucose:	+
	D-Mannose:	+
	D-Fructose:	+
	D-Galactose:	+
	Maltose:	+

Sucrose:	+
Lactose:	+
Trehalose:	+
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	+
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	+
Starch:	+
Melezitose:	-
D-Ribose:	-

32. Formation of gas:

L-Arabinose:	-
D-Xylose:	-
D-Glucose:	-
D-Mannose:	-
D-Fructose:	-
D-Galactose:	-
Maltose:	-
Sucrose:	-
Lactose:	-
Trehalose:	-
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	-
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	-

Starch: -

3. A care garment immobilized with a microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium*.

4. A care garment according to claim 3, wherein the microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium* has the following bacteriological properties:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Morphology: | Polymorphic bacillus |
| 2. Gram staining: | + |
| 3. Spore: | - |
| 4. Mobility: | - |
| 5. Oxygen behavior: | Aerobic |
| 6. Oxidase: | - |
| 7. Catalase: | + |
| 8. Color of colony: | Yellowish |
| 9. Acid fastness: | - |
| 10. Rod-coccus cycle: | + |
| 11. Elongation of peripheral
cells around colony: | - |
| 12. Diamino acid in cell wall: | Meso-diaminopimelic acid |
| 13. Glycolyl test: | - (Acetyl type) |
| 14. Arabinogalactan polymer
in cell wall: | - |
| 15. Mycolic acid: | - |
| 16. Quinone series: | MK-7, MK-8 |

17. GC content in bacterial DNA	
(determined by HPLC):	72 mol %
18. Reduction of nitrate:	+
19. Denitrogen reaction:	+
20. Methyl red test:	-
21. V-P Reaction:	-
22. Indole generation:	-
23. Hydrogen sulfide	
generation:	
In TSI agar:	-
In lead acetate agar:	-
24. Starch hydrolysis:	+
25. Utilization of citrate:	
In Koser's culture	
medium:	-
In Christensen's	
culture medium:	-
26. Utilization of inorganic	
nitrogen source:	
For nitrate salt	-
For ammonium salt	Slight
27. Formation of dye	+ (Yellowish)
28. Urease	-
29. Oxidase	-

30. Range of growth (bouillon
broth was used for test):

pH (at an interval of 0.5):	From 6.0 to 10.0
Temperature (at an interval of 1°C):	From 9 to 42°C

31. Formation of acid:

D-Arabinose:	-
L-Arabinose:	+
D-Xylose:	+
D-Glucose:	+
D-Mannose:	+
D-Fructose:	+
D-Galactose:	+
Maltose:	+
Sucrose:	+
Lactose:	+
Trehalose:	+
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	+
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	+
Starch:	+
Melezitose:	-

D-Ribose:	-
32. Formation of gas:	
L-Arabinose:	-
D-Xylose:	-
D-Glucose:	-
D-Mannose:	-
D-Fructose:	-
D-Galactose:	-
Maltose:	-
Sucrose:	-
Lactose:	-
Trehalose:	-
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	-
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	-
Starch:	-

5. A care garment according to claim 3, which is a garment for sleeping.

6. A care garment according to claim 3, which is a pair of gloves.

7. A care garment according to claim 3, which is a pair of socks or traditional Japanese-style socks.

8. A care garment according to claim 3, which is an underwear.

9. A care sheet immobilized with a microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium*.

10. A care sheet according to claim 9, wherein the microorganism of the genus *Brachybacterium* has the following bacteriological properties:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Morphology: | Polymorphic bacillus |
| 2. Gram staining: | + |
| 3. Spore: | - |
| 4. Mobility: | - |
| 5. Oxygen behavior: | Aerobic |
| 6. Oxidase: | - |
| 7. Catalase: | + |
| 8. Color of colony: | Yellowish |
| 9. Acid fastness: | - |
| 10. Rod-coccus cycle: | + |
| 11. Elongation of peripheral
cells around colony: | - |
| 12. Diamino acid in cell wall: | Meso-diaminopimelic acid |
| 13. Glycolyl test: | - (Acetyl type) |
| 14. Arabinogalactan polymer
in cell wall: | - |
| 15. Mycolic acid: | - |
| 16. Quinone series: | MK-7, MK-8 |
| 17. GC content in bacterial
DNA (determined by HPLC): | 72 mol % |

18. Reduction of nitrate:	+
19. Denitrogen reaction:	+
20. Methyl red test:	-
21. V-P Reaction:	-
22. Indole generation:	-
23. Hydrogen sulfide generation:	
In TSI agar:	-
In lead acetate agar:	-
24. Starch hydrolysis:	+
25. Utilization of citrate:	
In Koser's culture medium:	-
In Christensen's culture medium:	-
26. Utilization of inorganic nitrogen source:	
For nitrate salt:	-
For ammonium salt:	Slight
27. Formation of dye:	+ (Yellowish)
28. Urease:	-
29. Oxidase:	-

30. Range of growth (bouillon
broth was used for test):

pH (at an interval of 0.5):	From 6.0 to 10.0
Temperature (at an interval of 1°C):	From 9 to 42°C

31. Formation of acid:

D-Arabinose:	-
L-Arabinose:	+
D-Xylose:	+
D-Glucose:	+
D-Mannose:	+
D-Fructose:	+
D-Galactose:	+
Maltose:	+
Sucrose:	+
Lactose:	+
Trehalose:	+
D-Sorbitol:	-
D-Mannitol:	+
Inositol:	-
Glycerin:	+
Starch:	+
Melezitose:	-

D-Ribose: -

32. Formation of gas:

L-Arabinose: -

D-Xylose: -

D-Glucose: -

D-Mannose: -

D-Fructose: -

D-Galactose: -

Maltose: -

Sucrose: -

Lactose: -

Trehalose: -

D-Sorbitol: -

D-Mannitol: -

Inositol: -

Glycerin: -

Starch: -

11. A bedclothes comprising a sheet according to claim 9, which is a bed sheet.

12. A bedclothes comprising a sheet according to claim 9, which is a blanket.

13. A bedclothes according to claim 12, wherein said blanket is a cotton blanket.

14. A bedclothes comprising a sheet according to claim 9, which is a bedquilt.

15. A bedclothes according to claim 14, wherein said bedquilt is a thick comforter, a top covering or a thick bedspread.

16. A bedclothes comprising a sheet according to claim 9, which is a bed mattress.

17. A bedclothes comprising a sheet according to claim 9, which is a pillow.