Dr. Mysoon Al-Ansari 561 MIC

Reference BROCK BIOLOGY OF MICROORGANISMS ELEVENTH EDITION

Cell Wall

• Gram-negative *Bacteria* have only a few layers of peptidoglycan, but gram-positive *Bacteria* have several layers.

Gram-positive

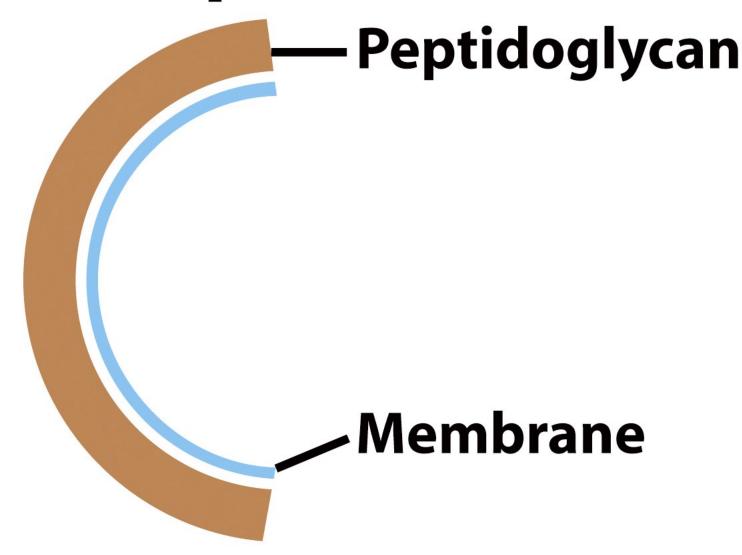


Figure 4-27a Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e © 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

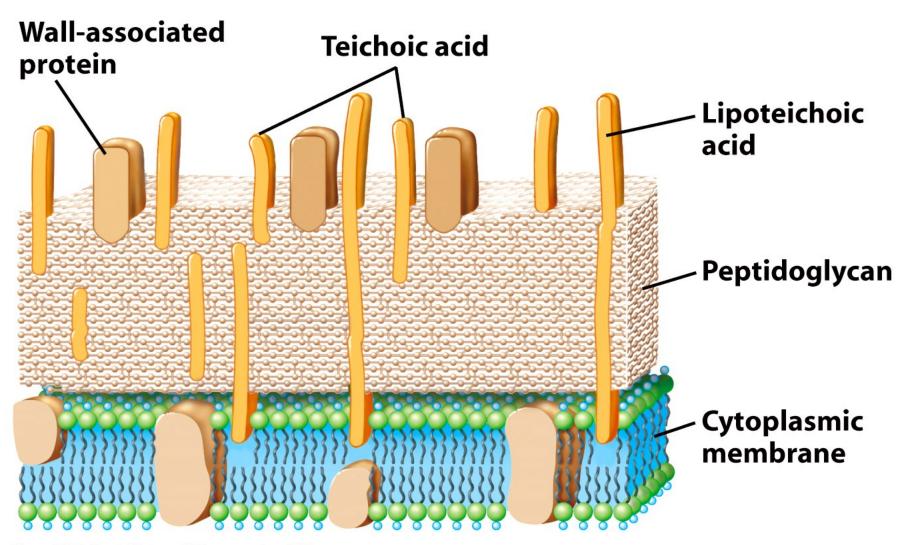


Figure 4-31b Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e © 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Gram-negative

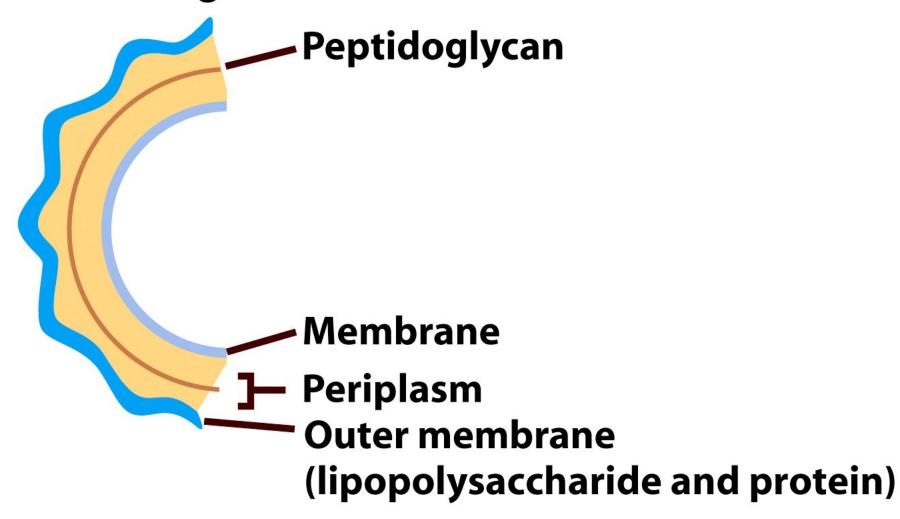


Figure 4-27b Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e © 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

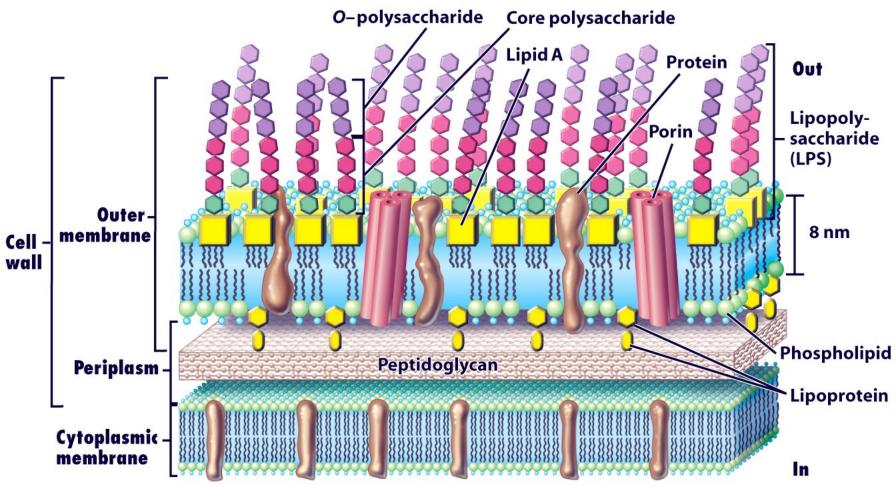


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• In addition to peptidoglycan, gram-negative *Bacteria* contain an **outer membrane** consisting of **lipopolysaccharide** (LPS), protein, and lipoprotein.

Cell Growth

• Microbial **growth** involves an increase in the number of cells. Growth of most microorganisms occurs by the process of **binary fission**.

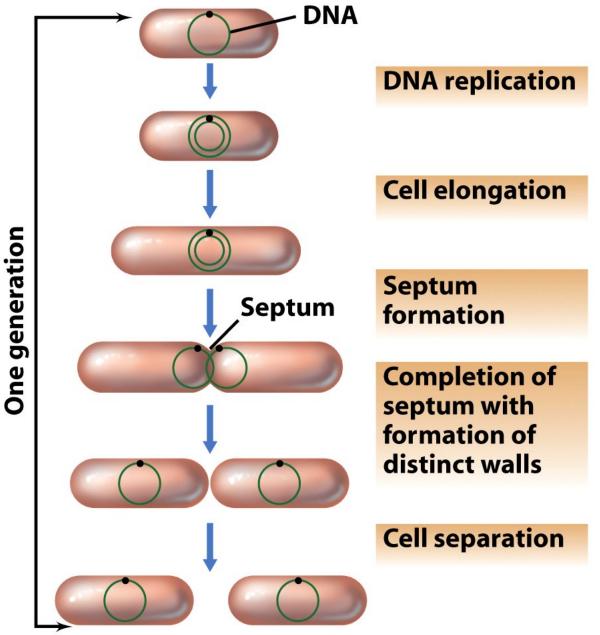


Figure 6-1 Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e © 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

• Microbial populations show a characteristic type of growth pattern called **exponential growth**.

Time (h)	Total number of cells	Time (h)	Total number of cells
0	1	4	256 (2 ⁸)
0.5	2	4.5	512 (2 ⁹)
1	4	5	1,024 (2 ¹⁰)
1.5	8	5.5	2,048 (2 ¹¹)
2	16	6	4,096 (2 ¹²)
2.5	32		
3	64		
3.5	128	10	1,048,576 (2 ¹⁹)

Figure 6-6a Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e © 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

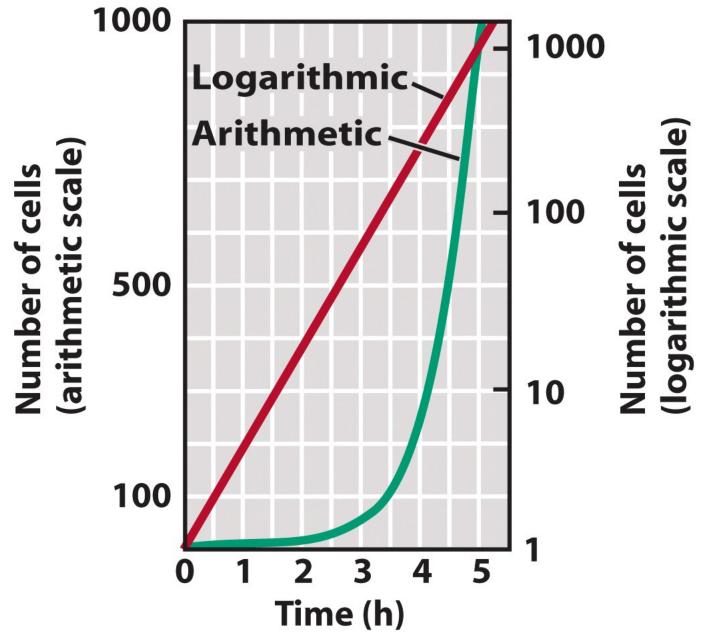
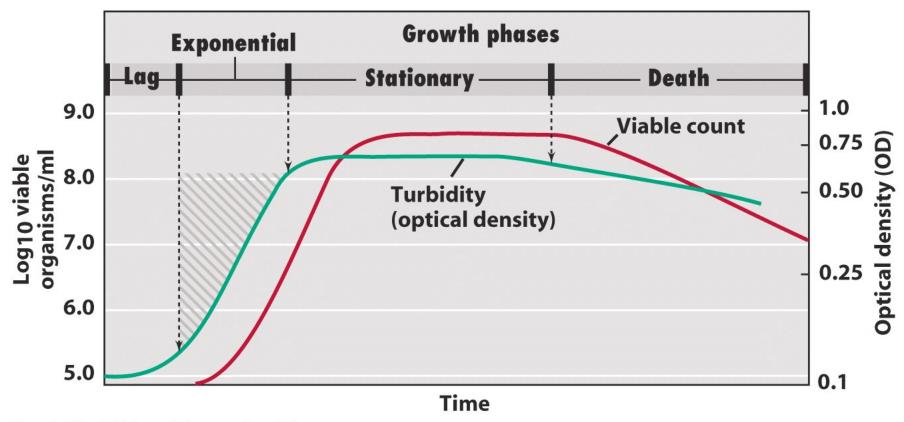


Figure 6-6b Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e © 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

The Growth Cycle

• Microorganisms show a characteristic growth pattern when inoculated into a fresh culture medium.



Environmental Effects on Microbial Growth

Temperature

• Temperature is a major environmental factor controlling microbial growth. The **cardinal temperatures** are the minimum, optimum, and maximum temperatures at which each organism grows.

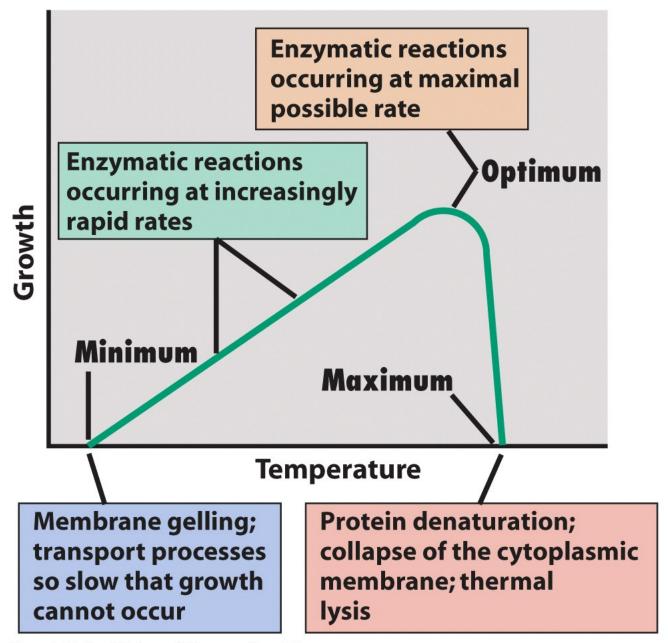


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• Microorganisms can be grouped by the temperature ranges they require.

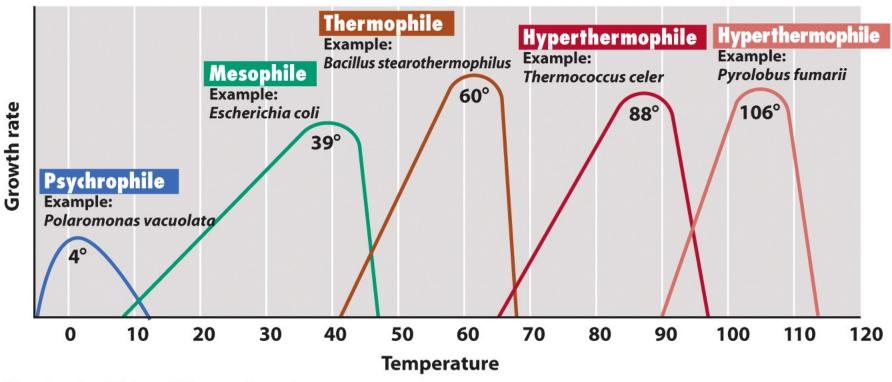


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