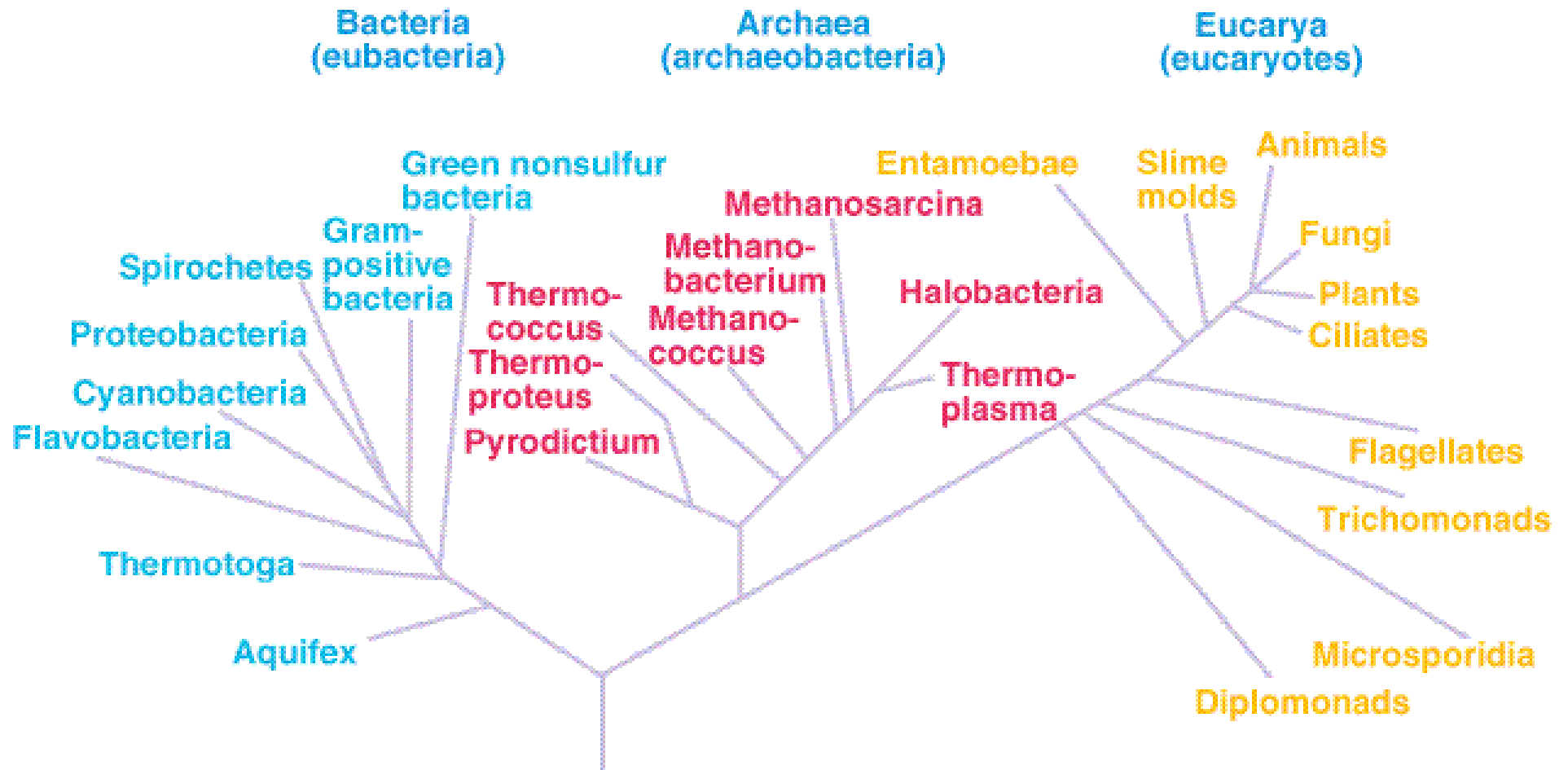
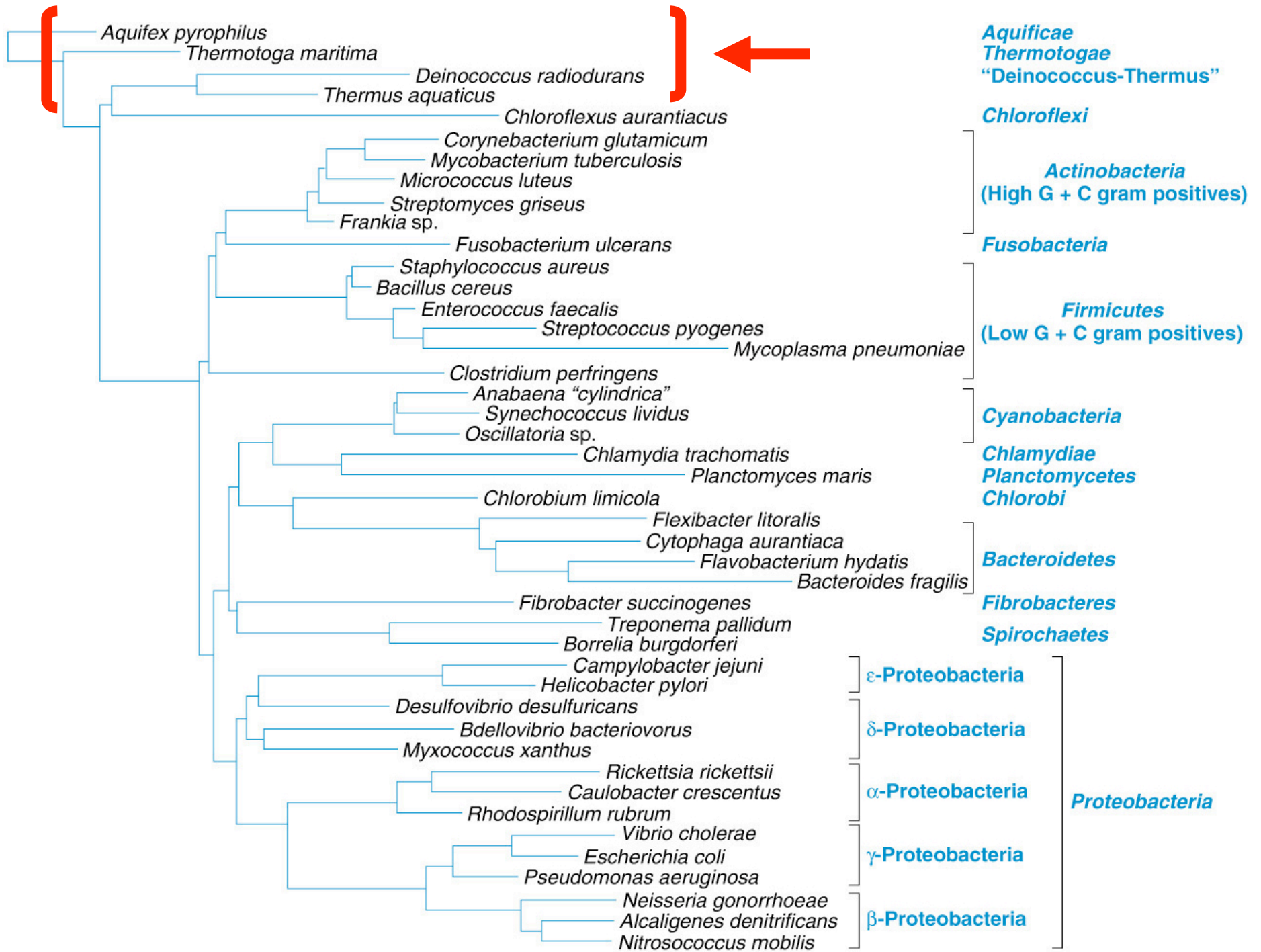


Prokaryotic Diversity

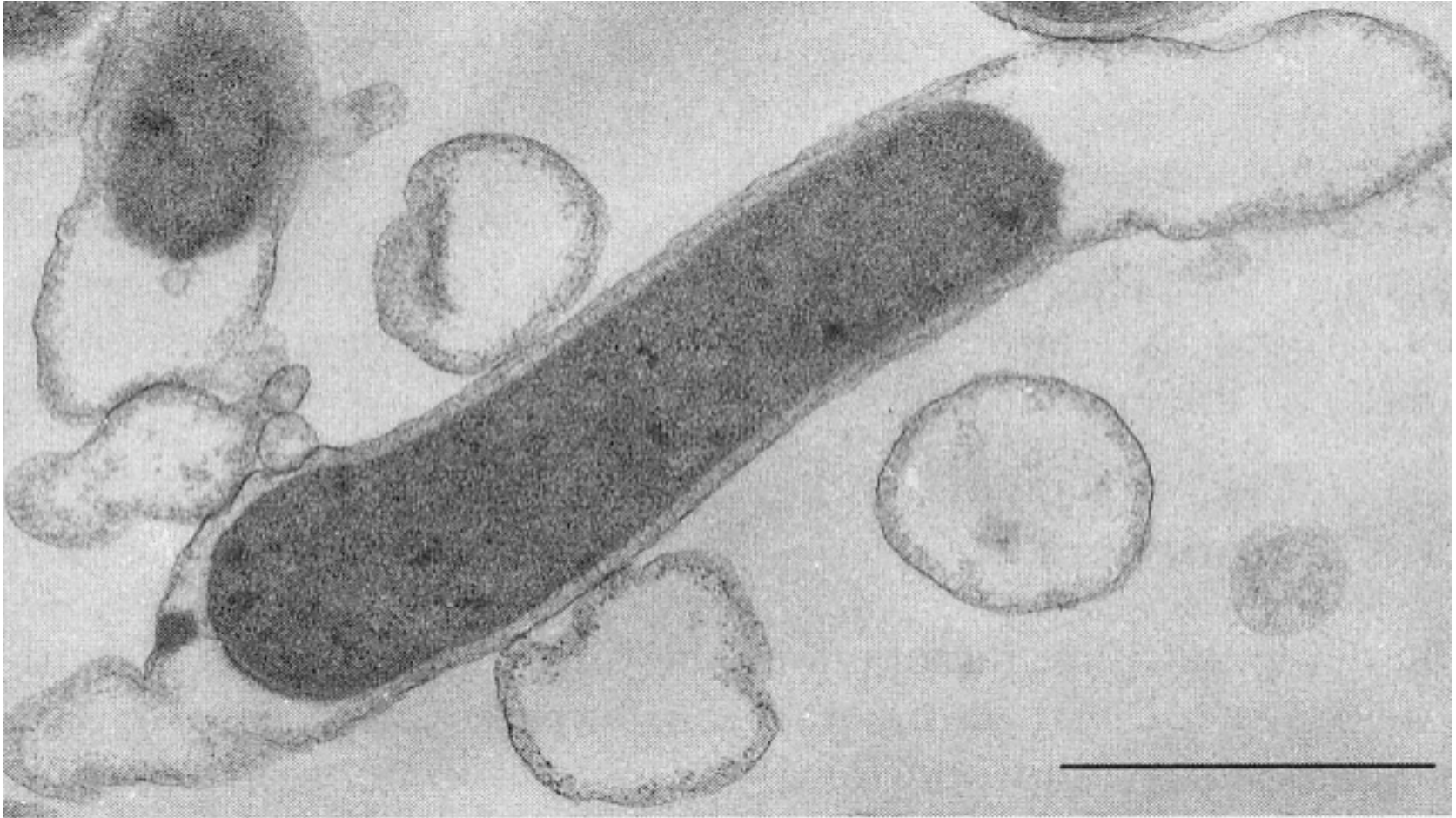
- Environment
- Morphological
- Developmental cycles
- Metabolic
- Role

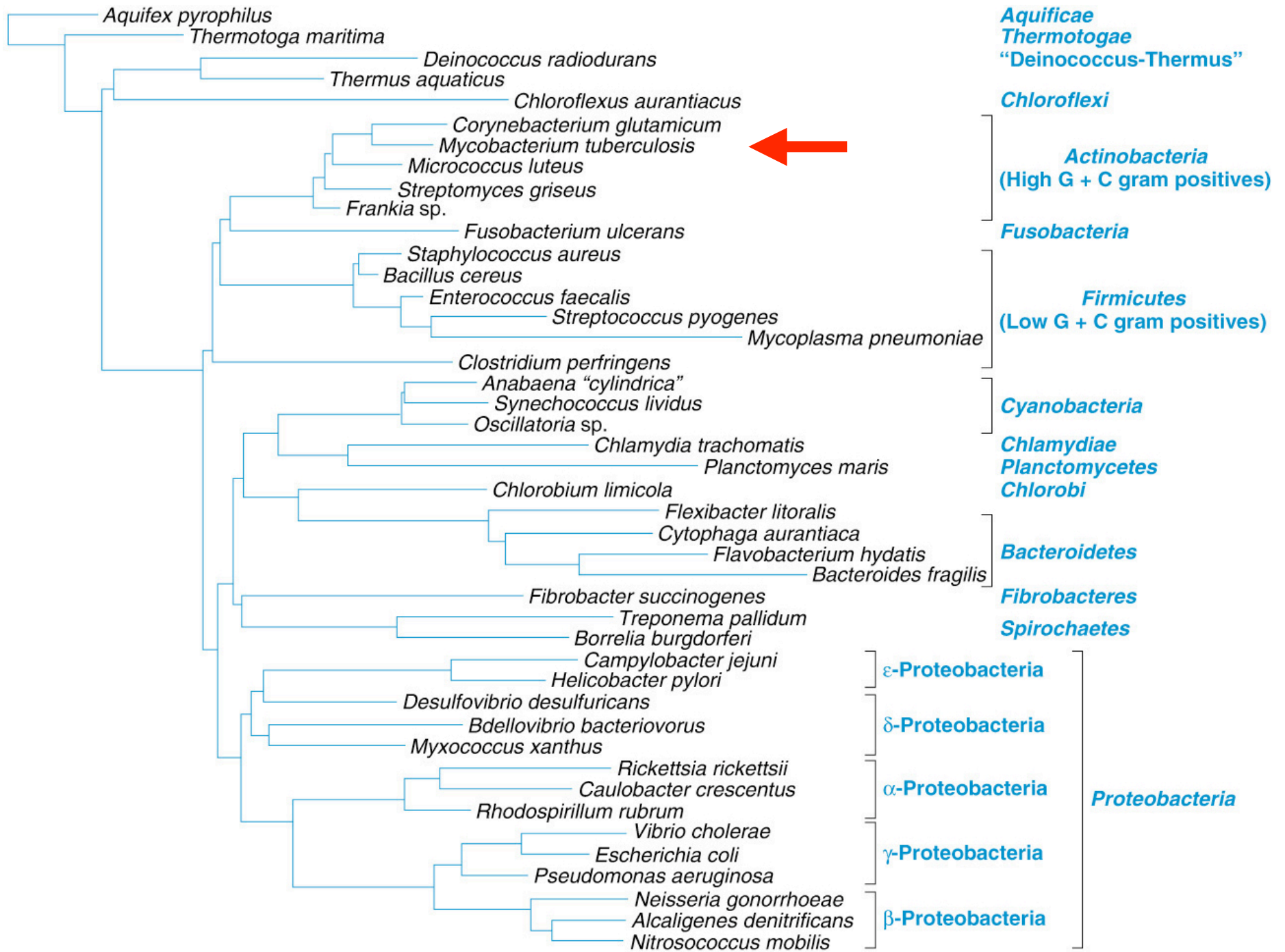
Universal Phylogenetic Tree





Thermatoga maritima





Mycobacterium tuberculosis

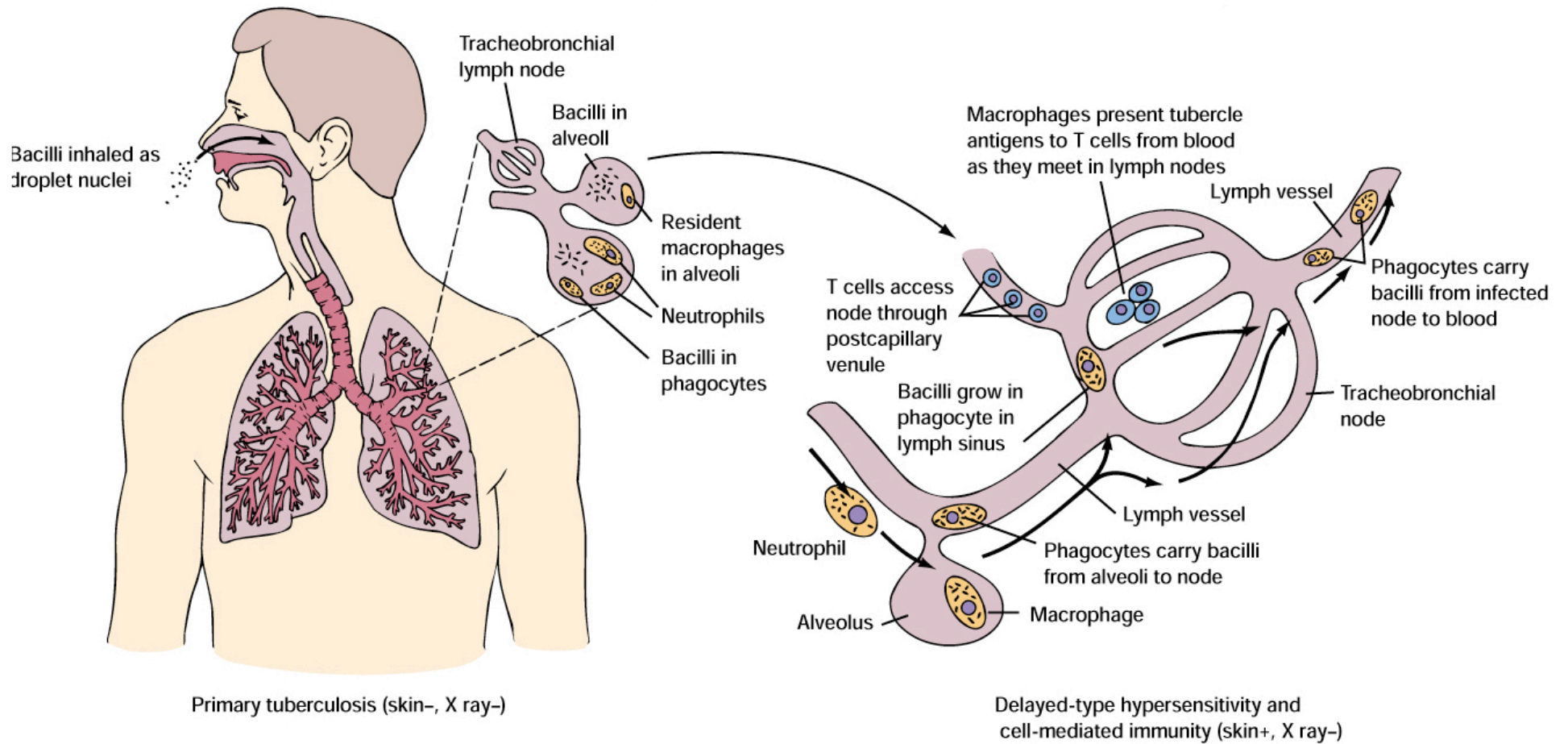
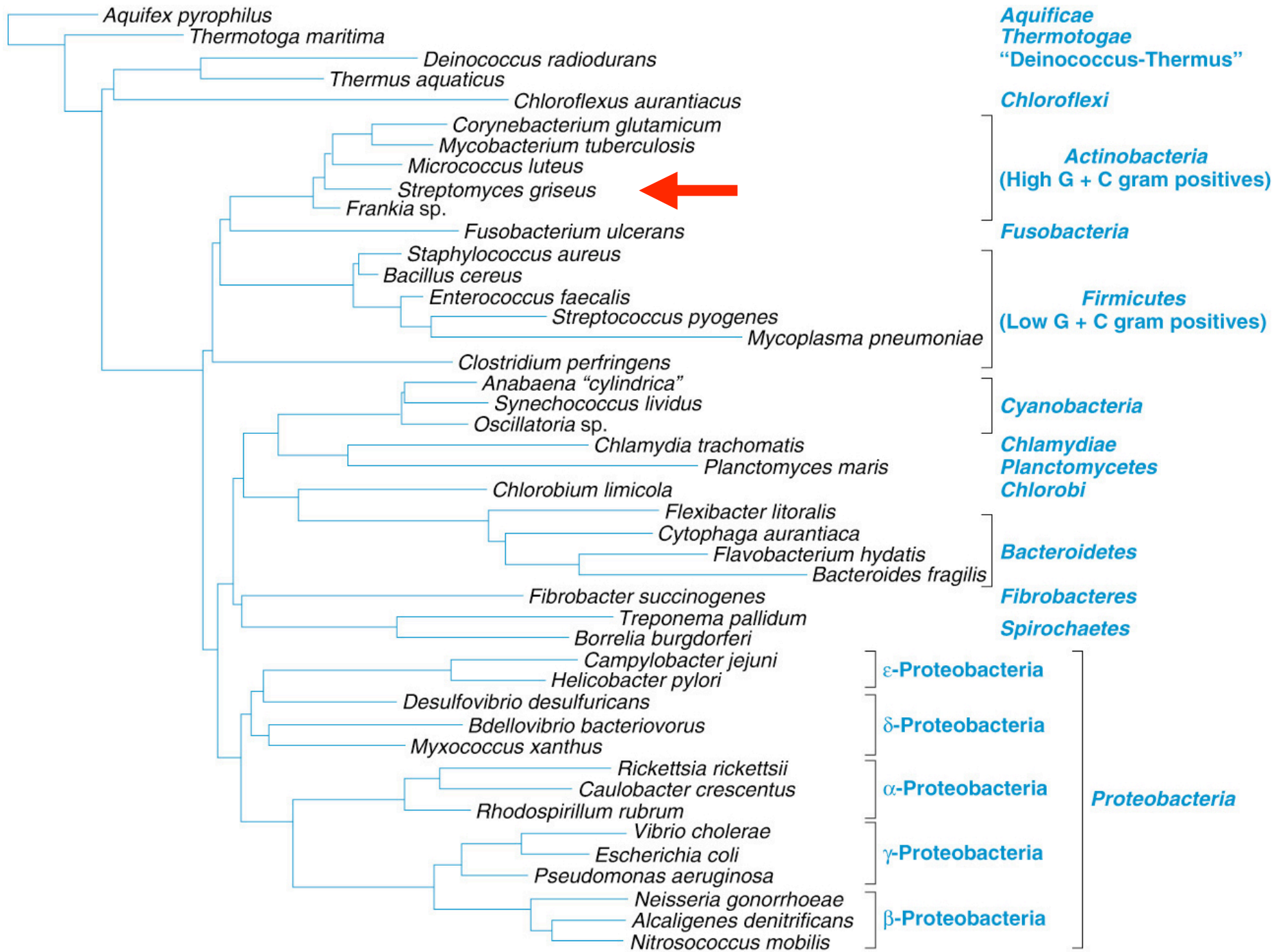
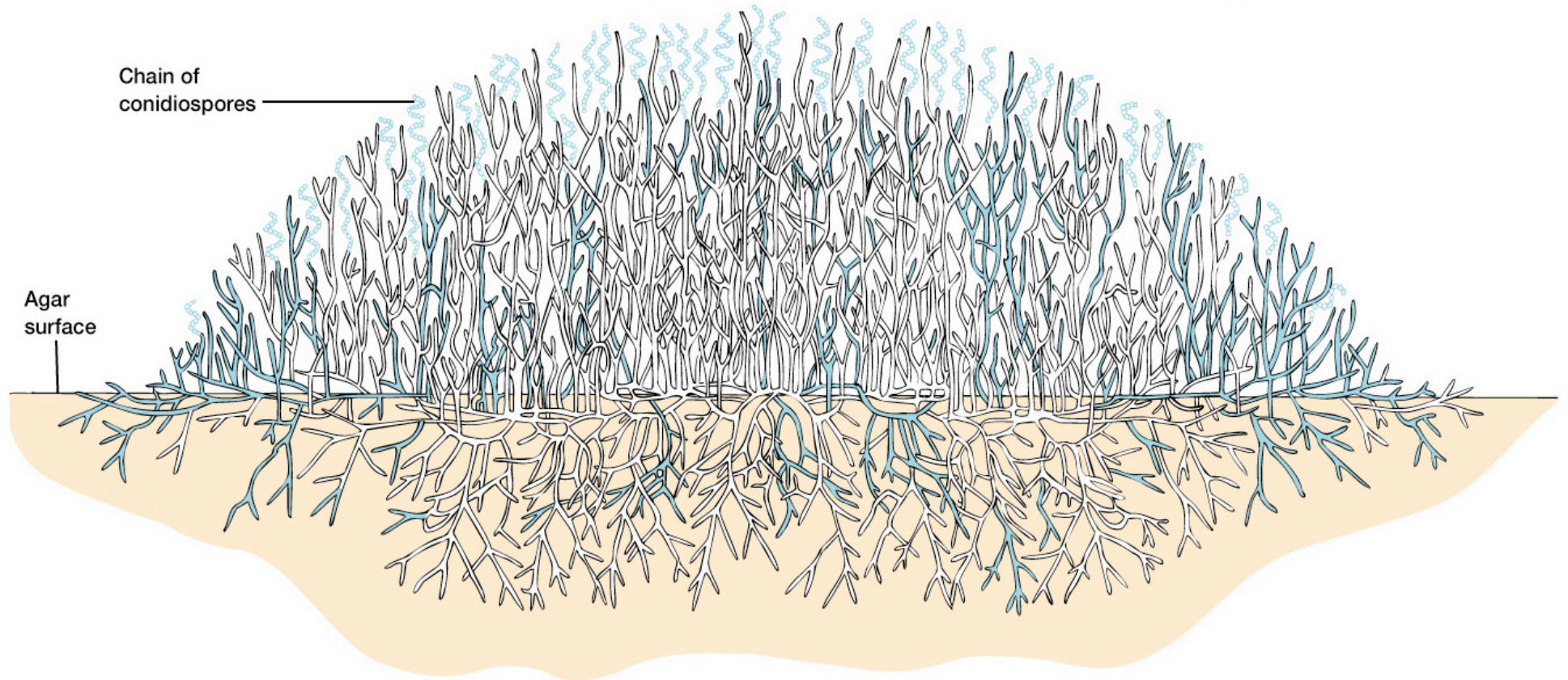


Fig. 39.7



Actinomycete colony



Streptomyces

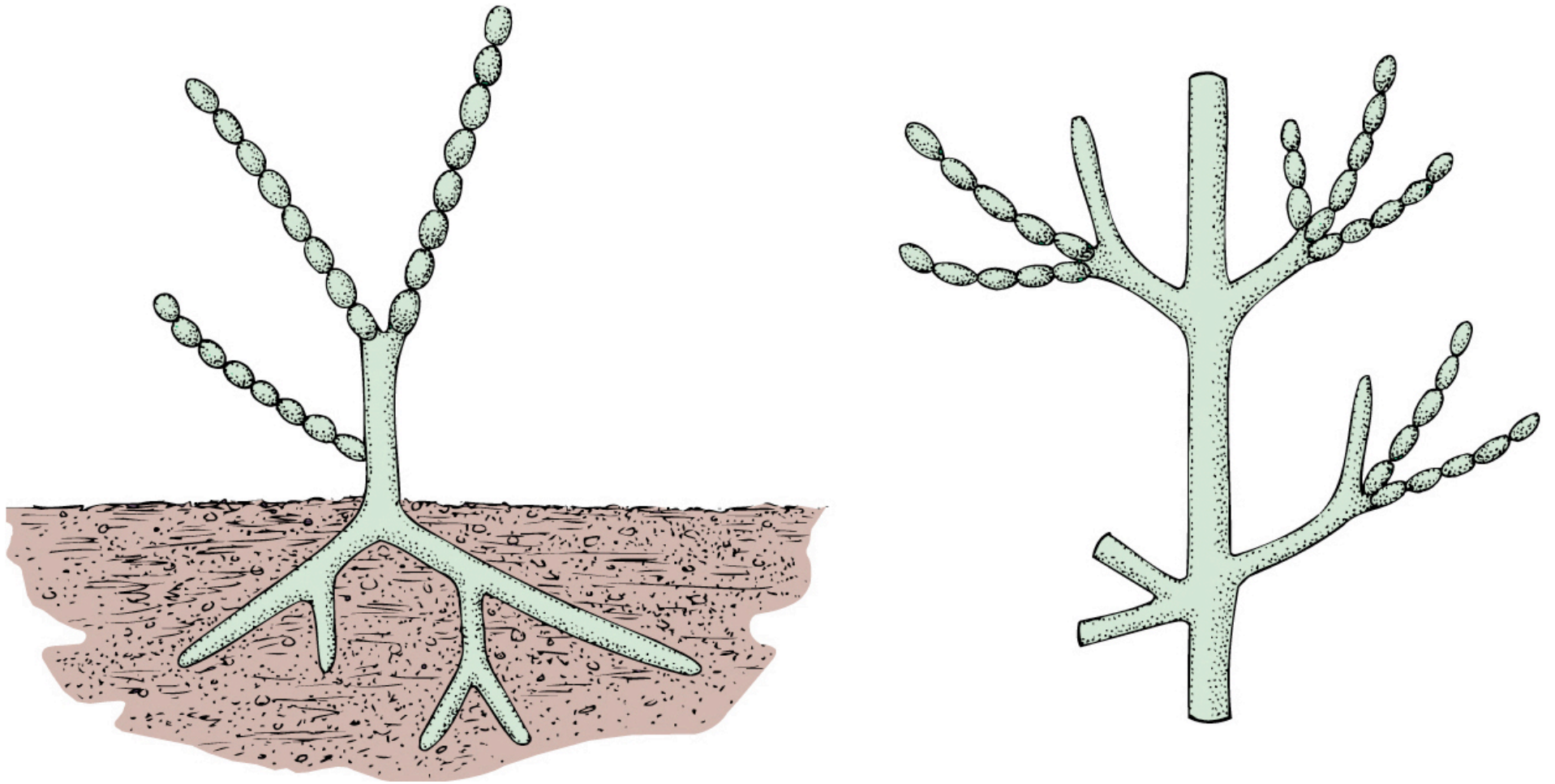
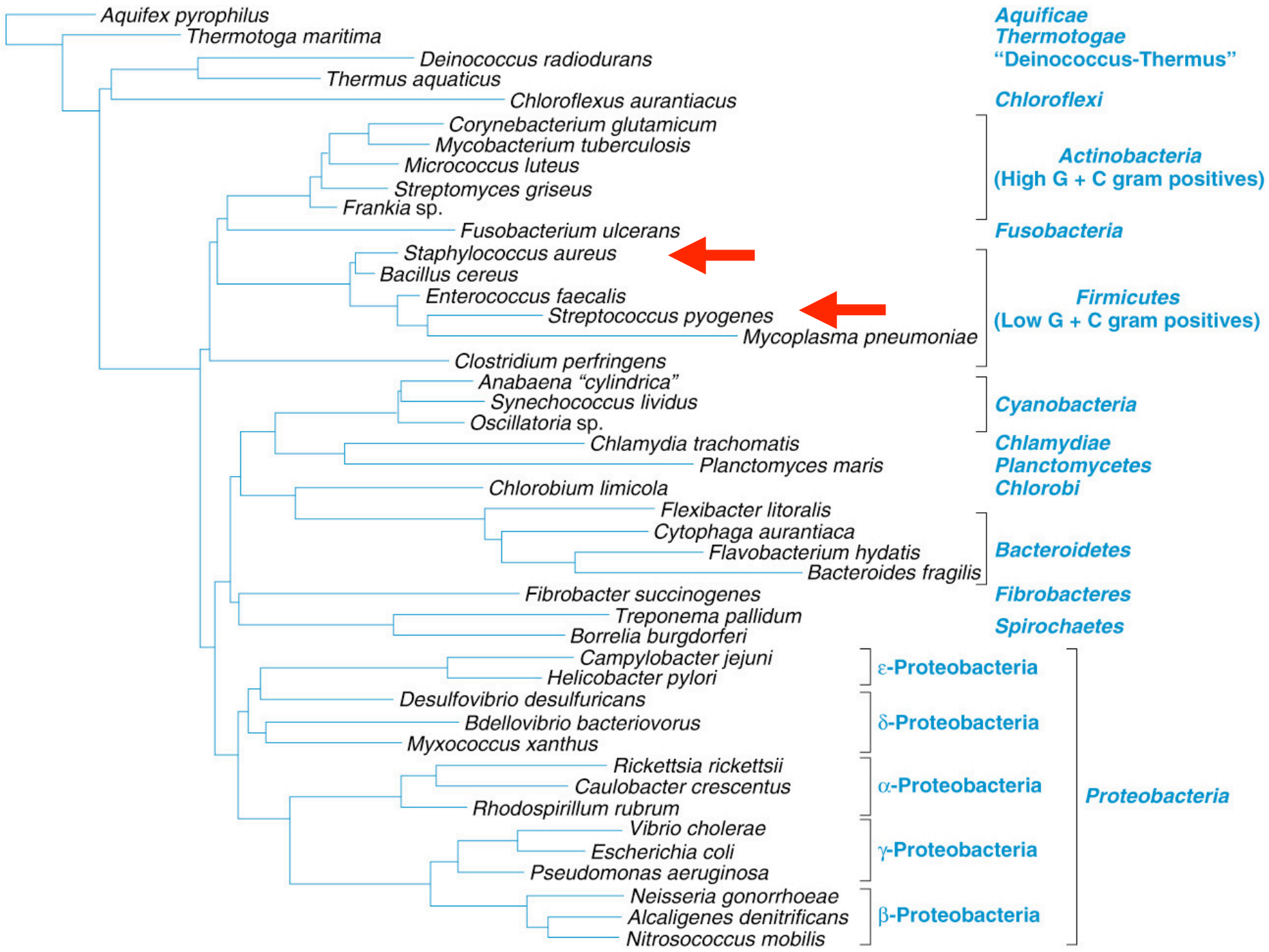
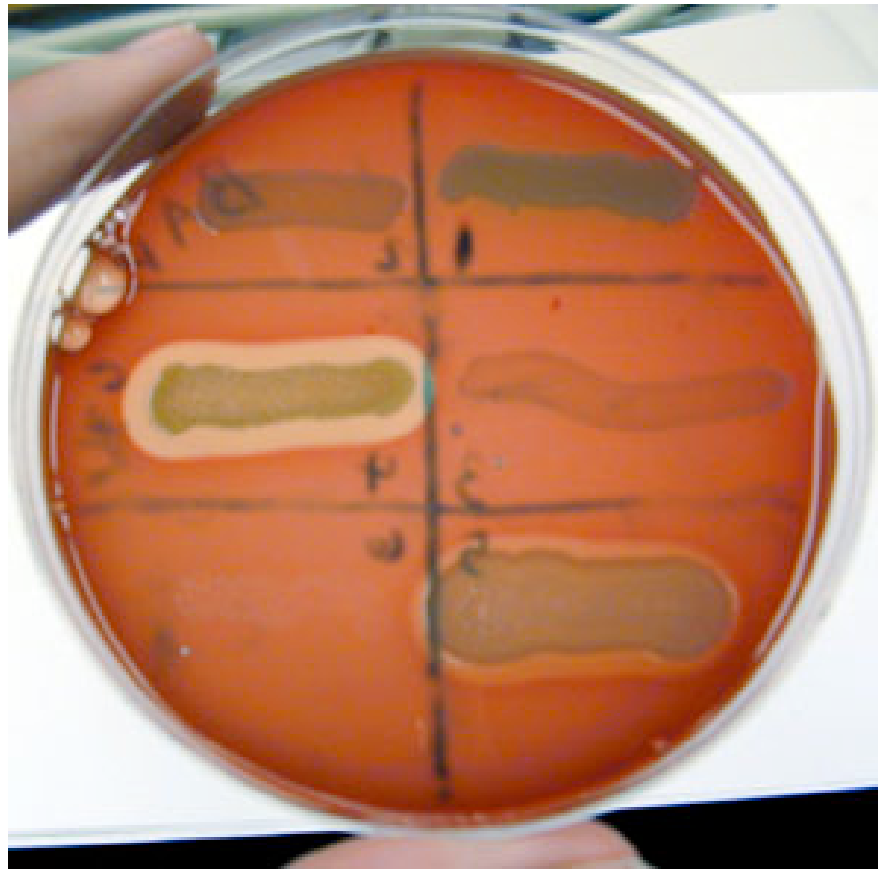


Fig.24.13



Hemolysis



Staphylococcus biofilm on catheter



Dental plaque

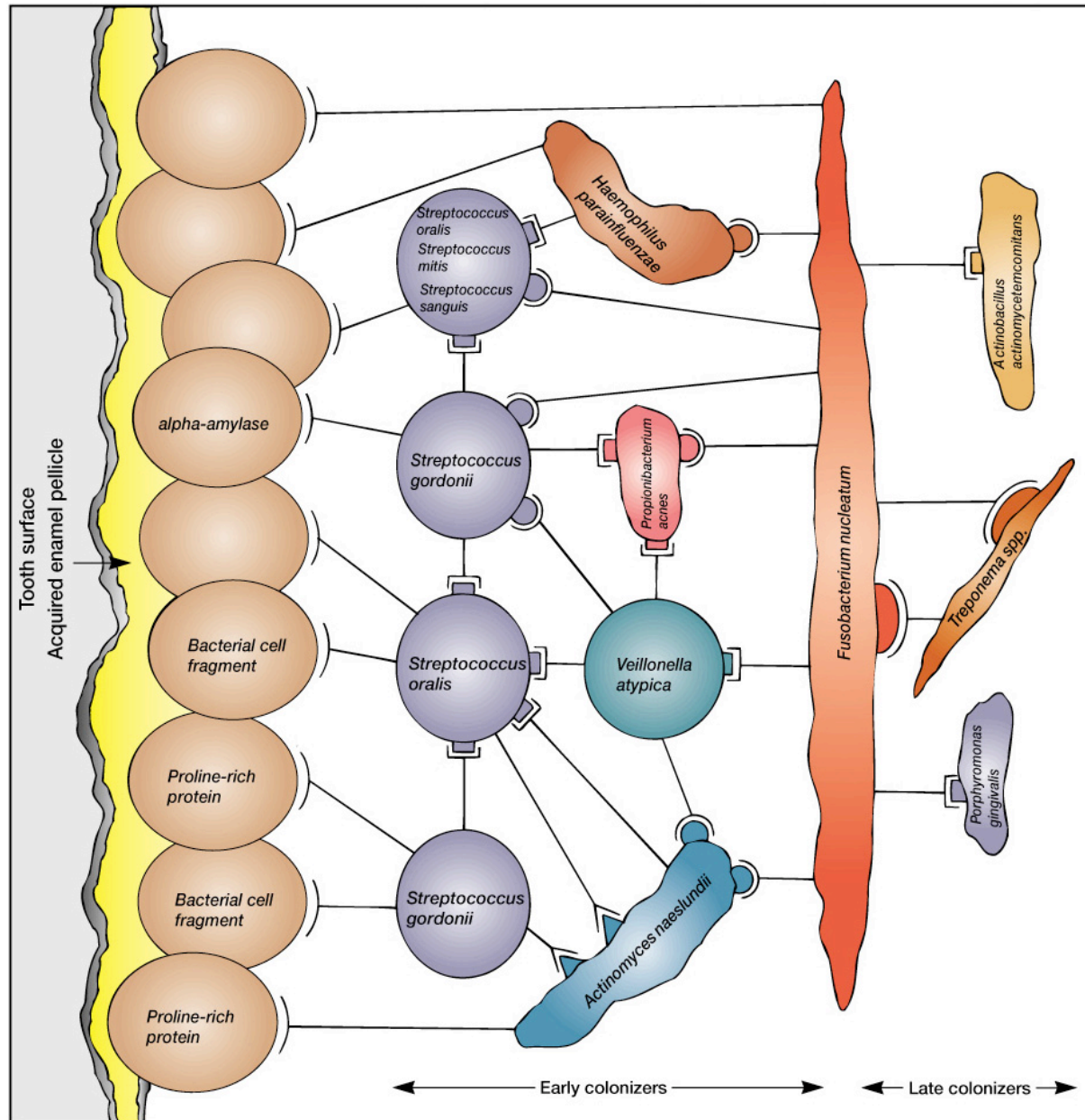
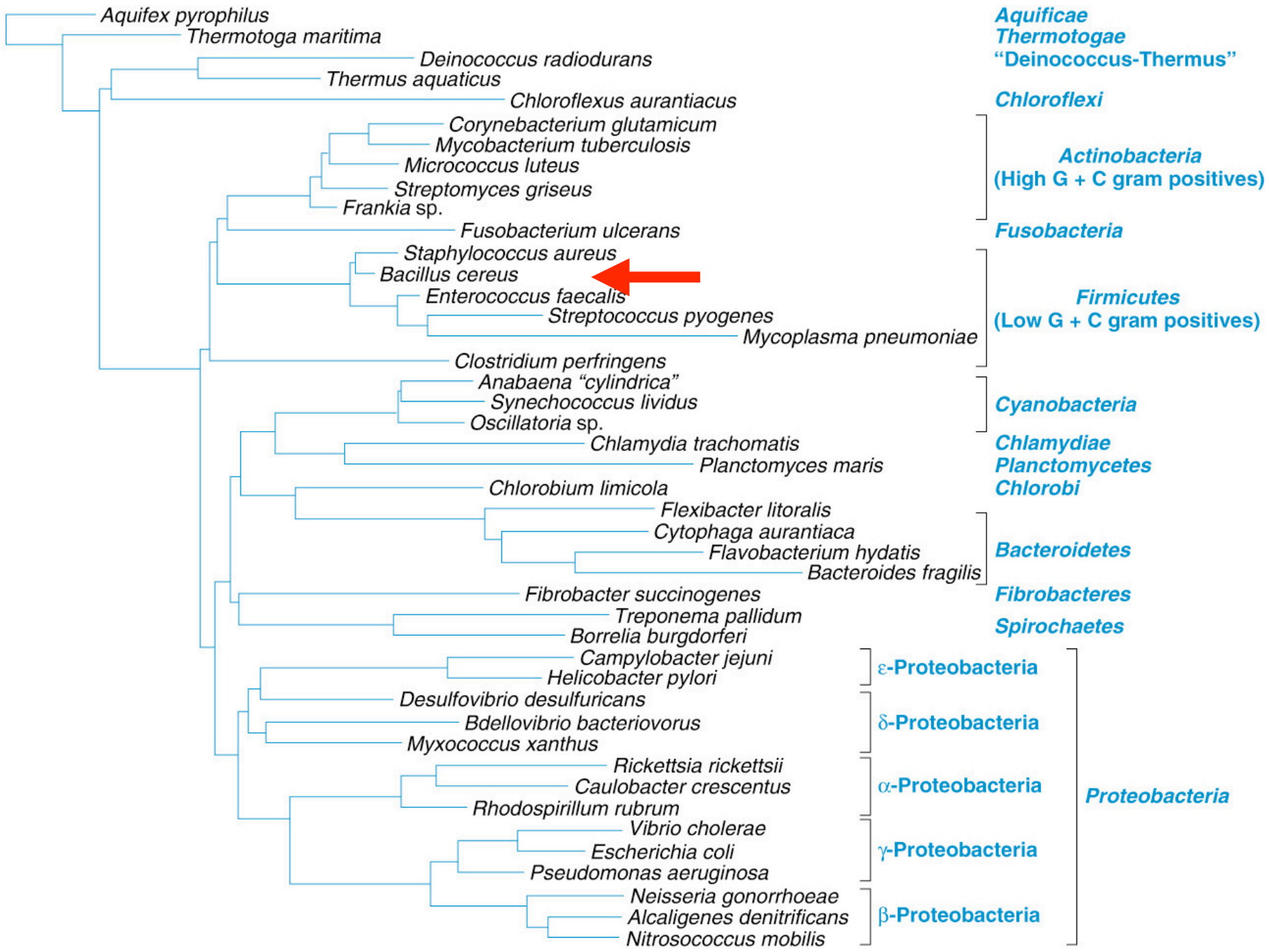
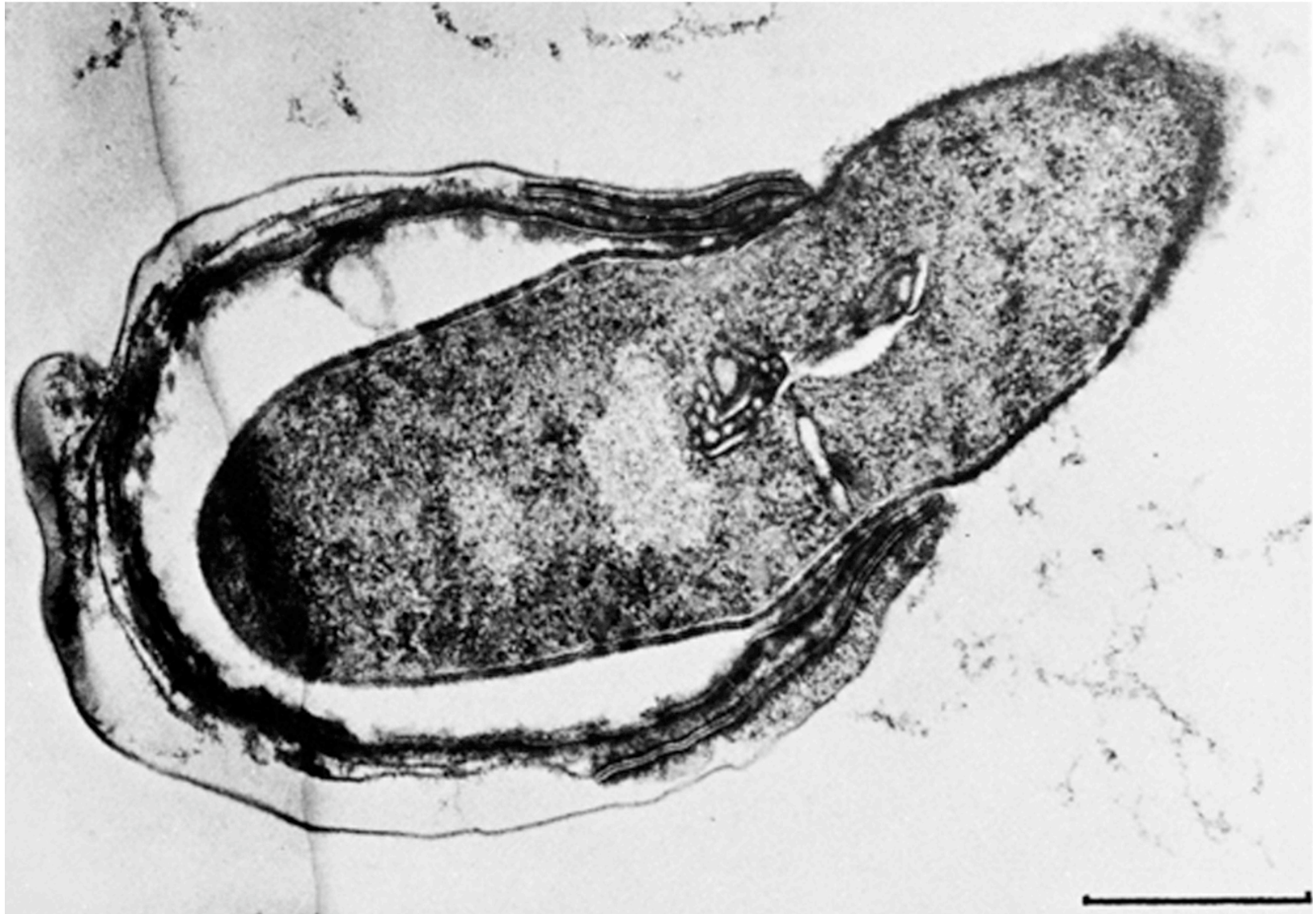
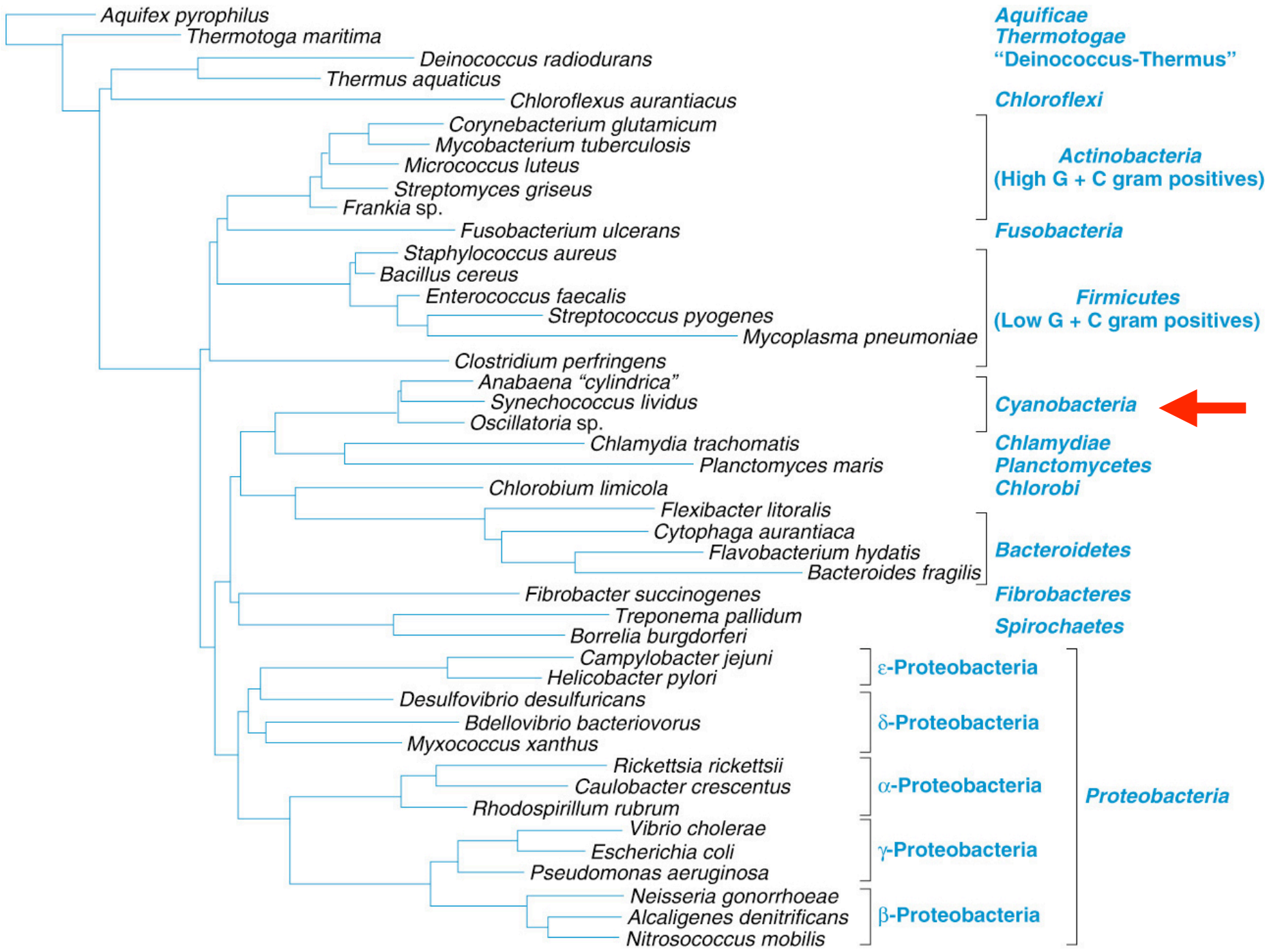


Fig. 39.25

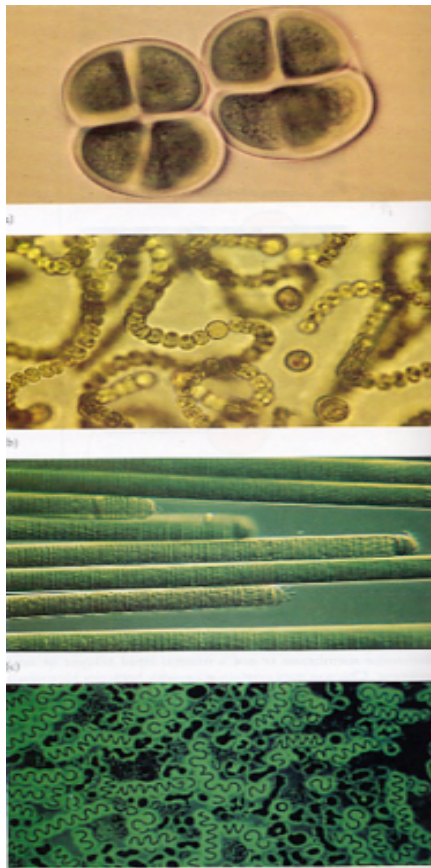


Gram+ spore formers





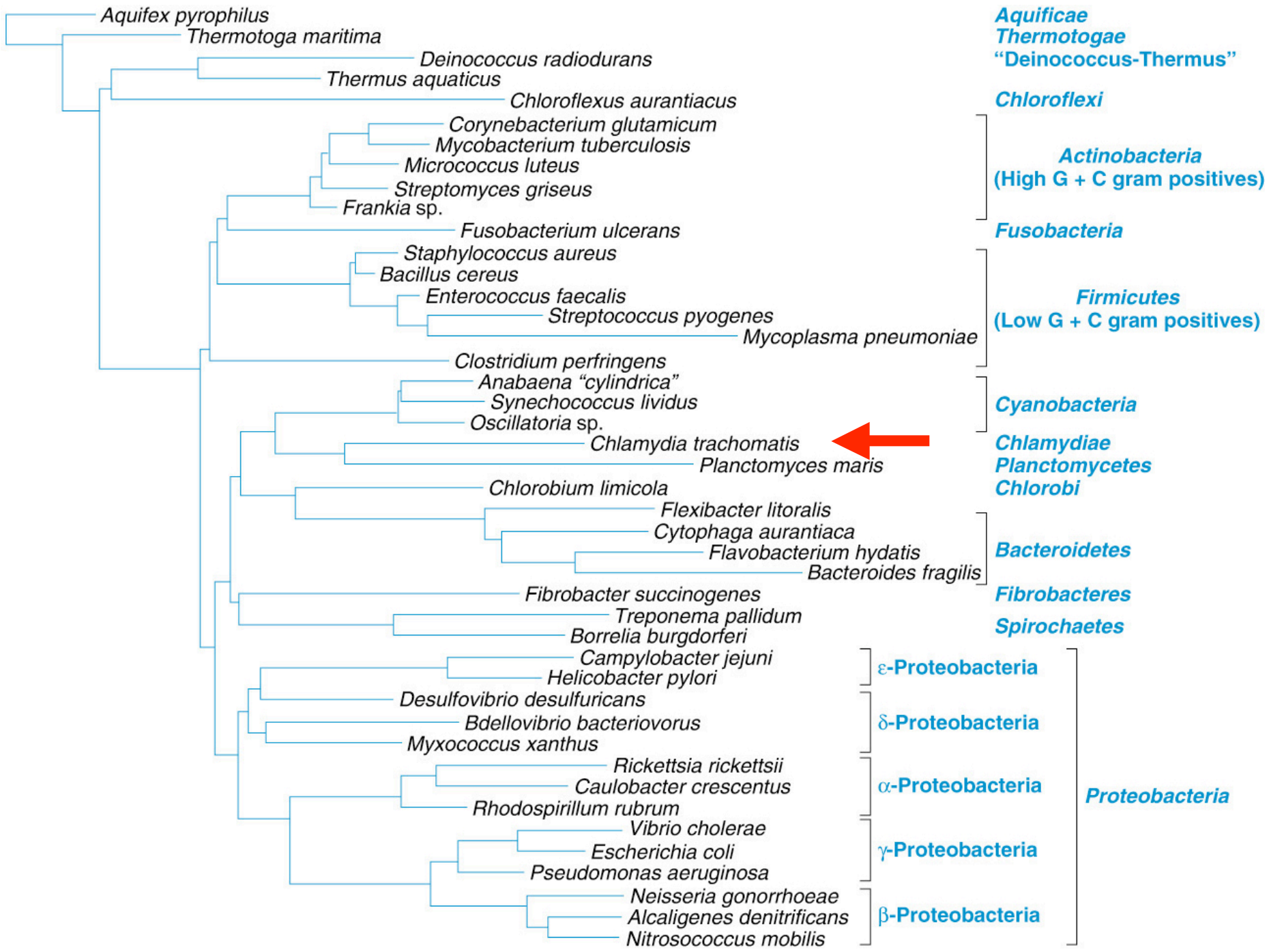
Cyanobacteria





- Chroococcus
- Nostoc
- Oscillatoria
- Anabaena

Fig. 21.7





Chlamydia life cycle

	
<p>Elementary body</p> <p>Size about 0.3 μm</p> <p>Rigid cell wall</p> <p>Relatively resistant to sonication</p> <p>Resistant to trypsin</p> <p>Subunit in cell envelope</p> <p>RNA:DNA content = 1:1</p> <p>Toxic for mice</p> <p>Isolated organisms infectious</p> <p>Adapted for extracellular survival</p>	<p>Reticulate body (initial body)</p> <p>Size 0.5–1.0 μm</p> <p>Fragile cell wall</p> <p>Sensitive to sonication</p> <p>Lysed by trypsin</p> <p>No subunit in envelope</p> <p>RNA:DNA content = 3:1</p> <p>Nontoxic for mice</p> <p>Isolated organisms not infectious</p> <p>Adapted for intracellular growth</p>

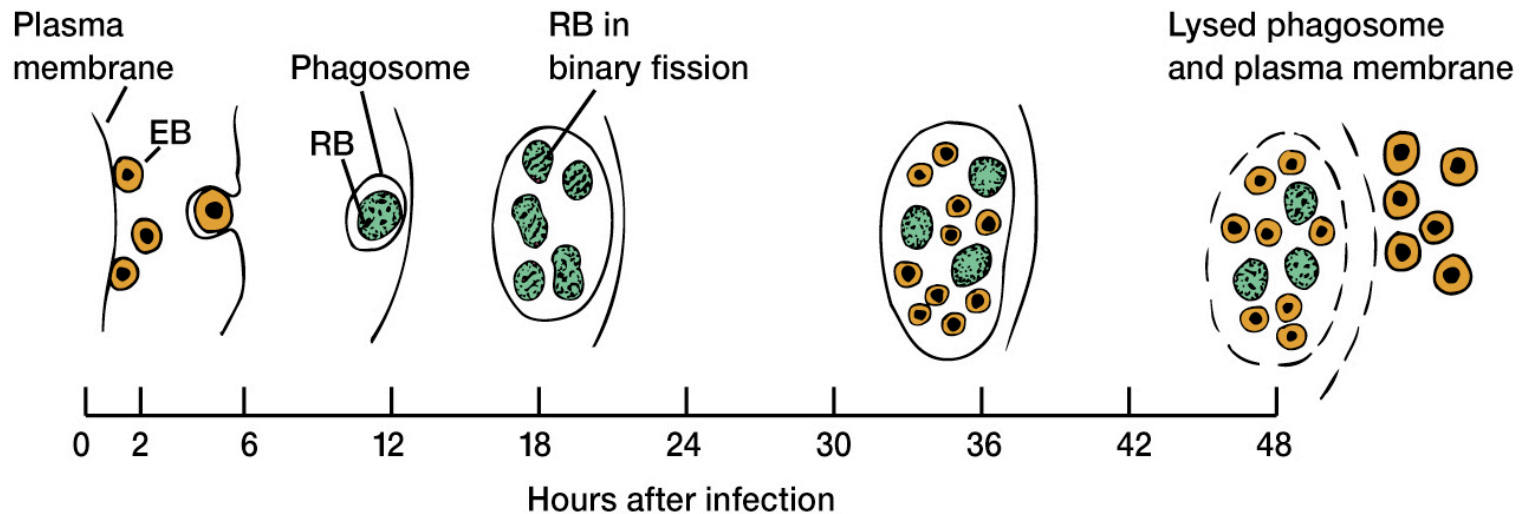
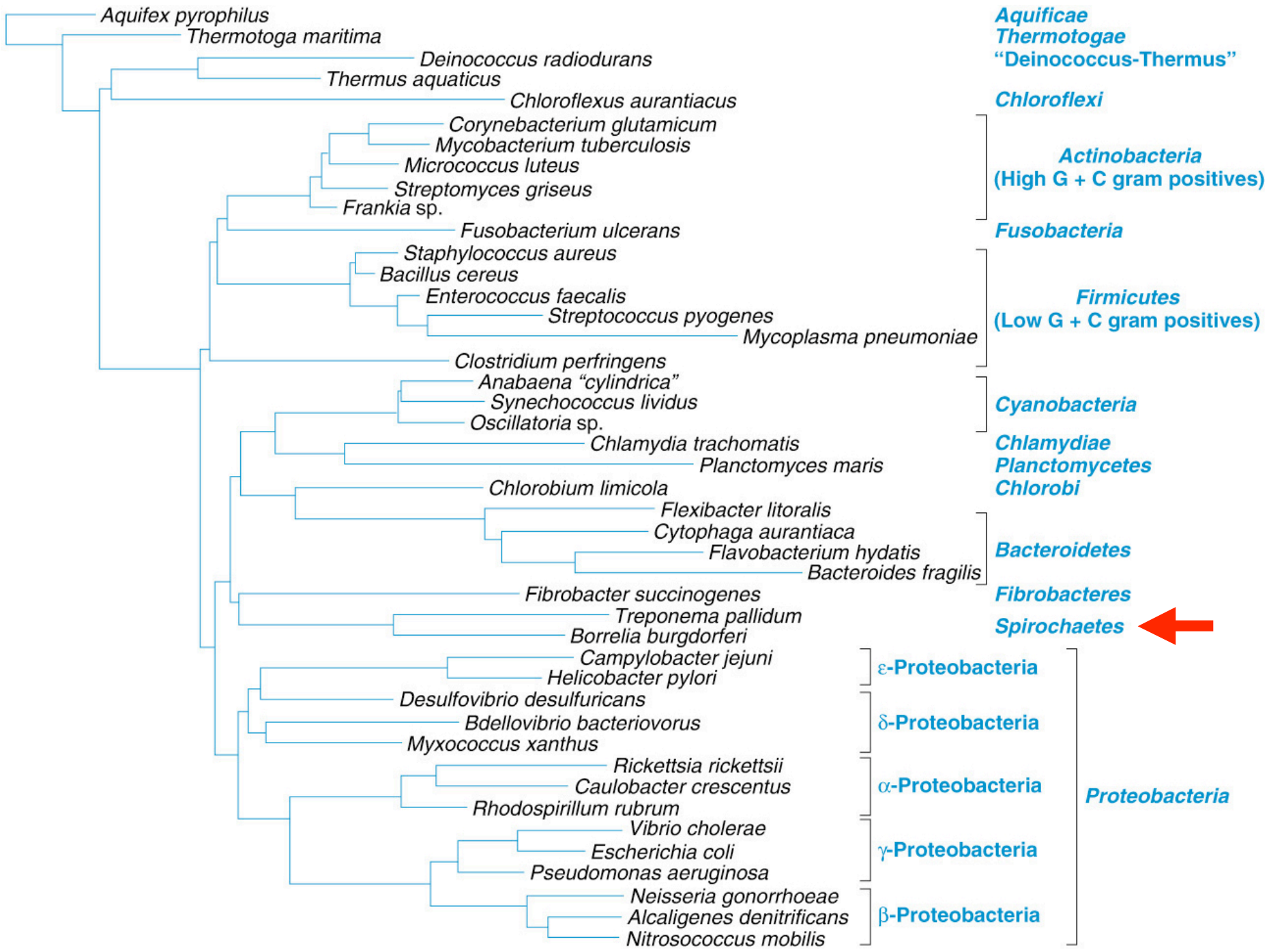
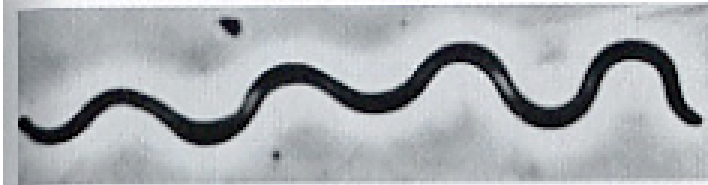


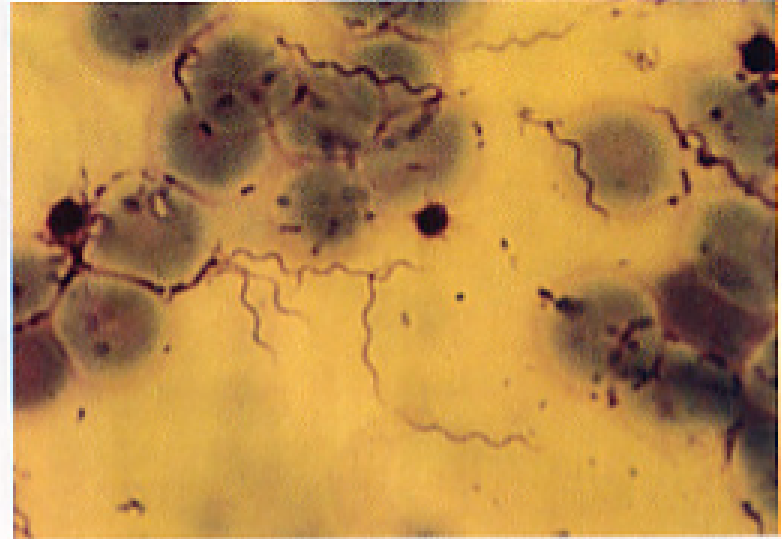
Fig. 21.14



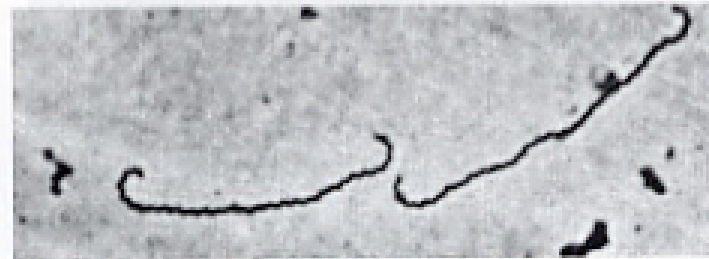
Spirochetes

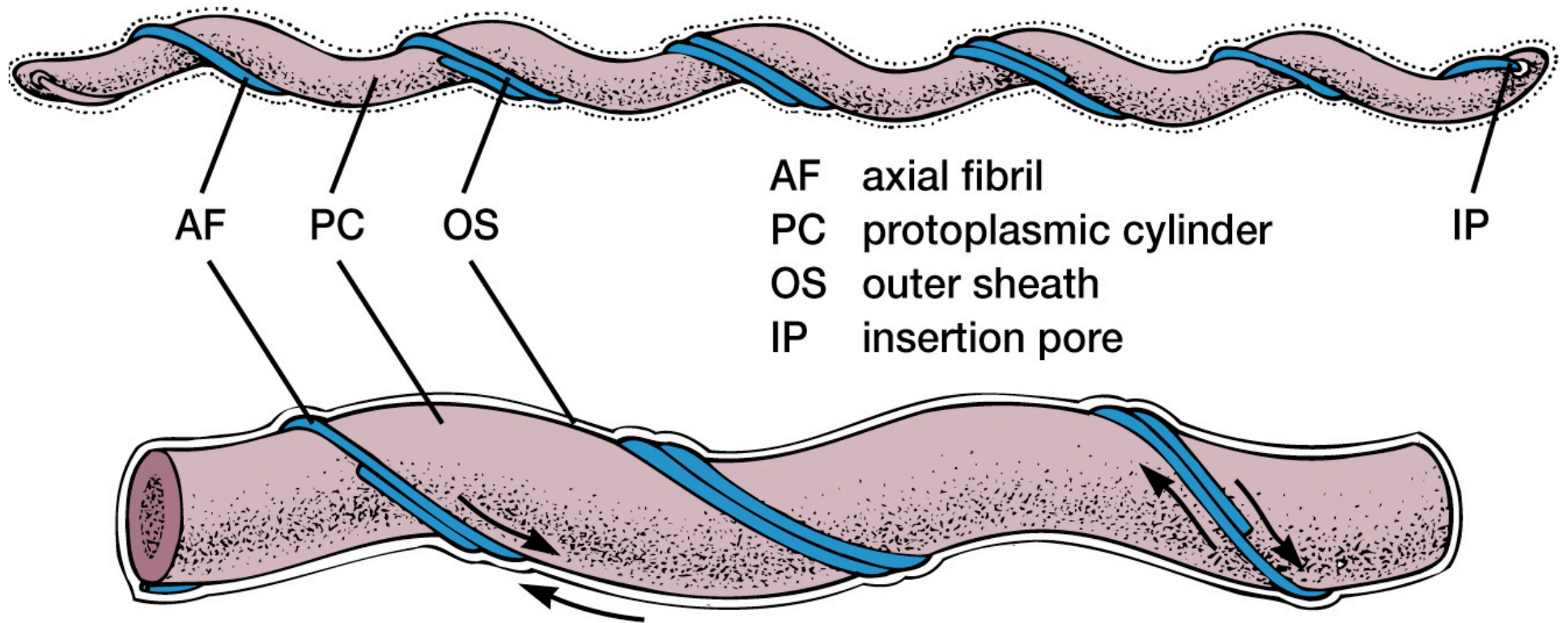


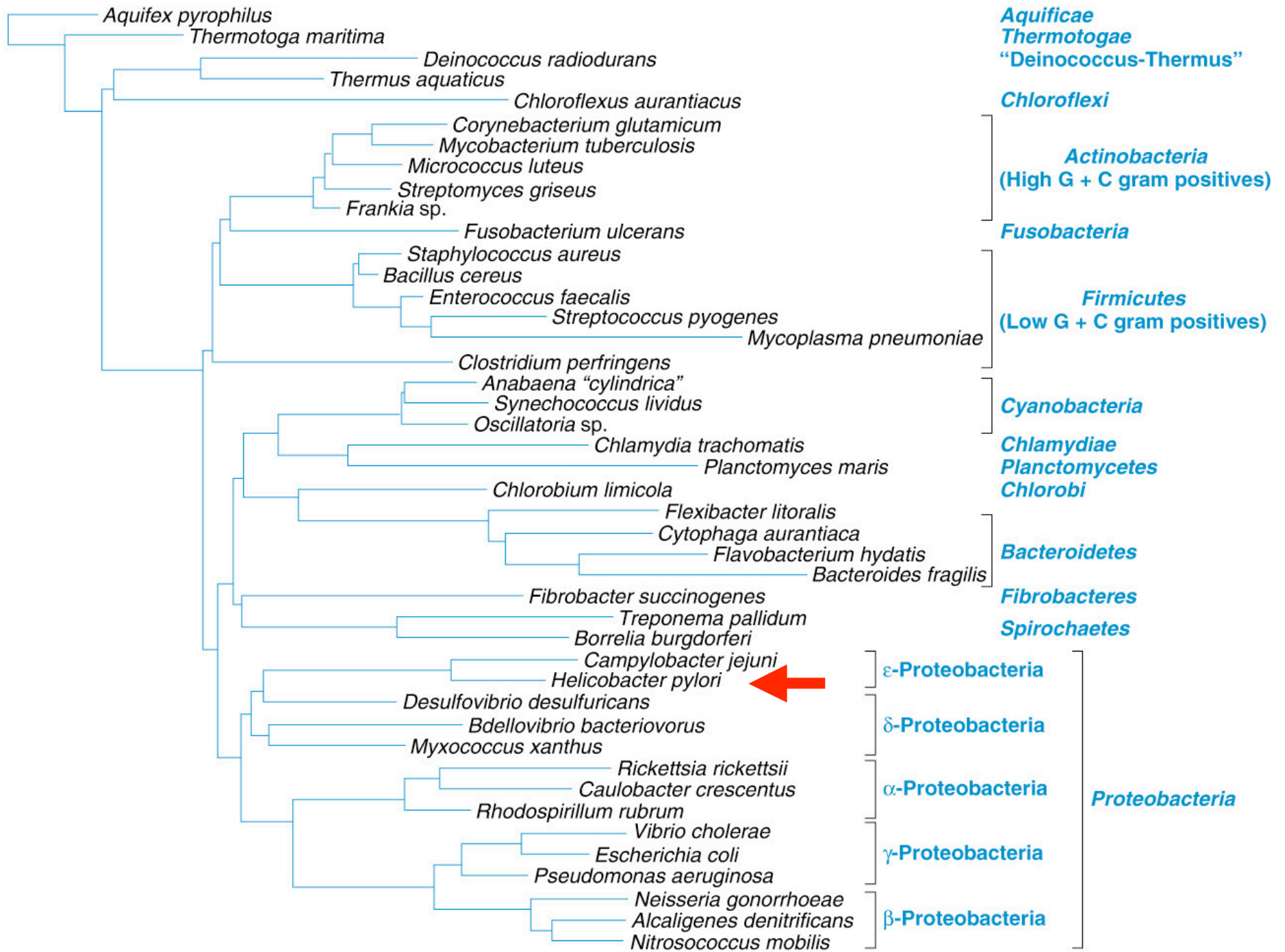
(a)



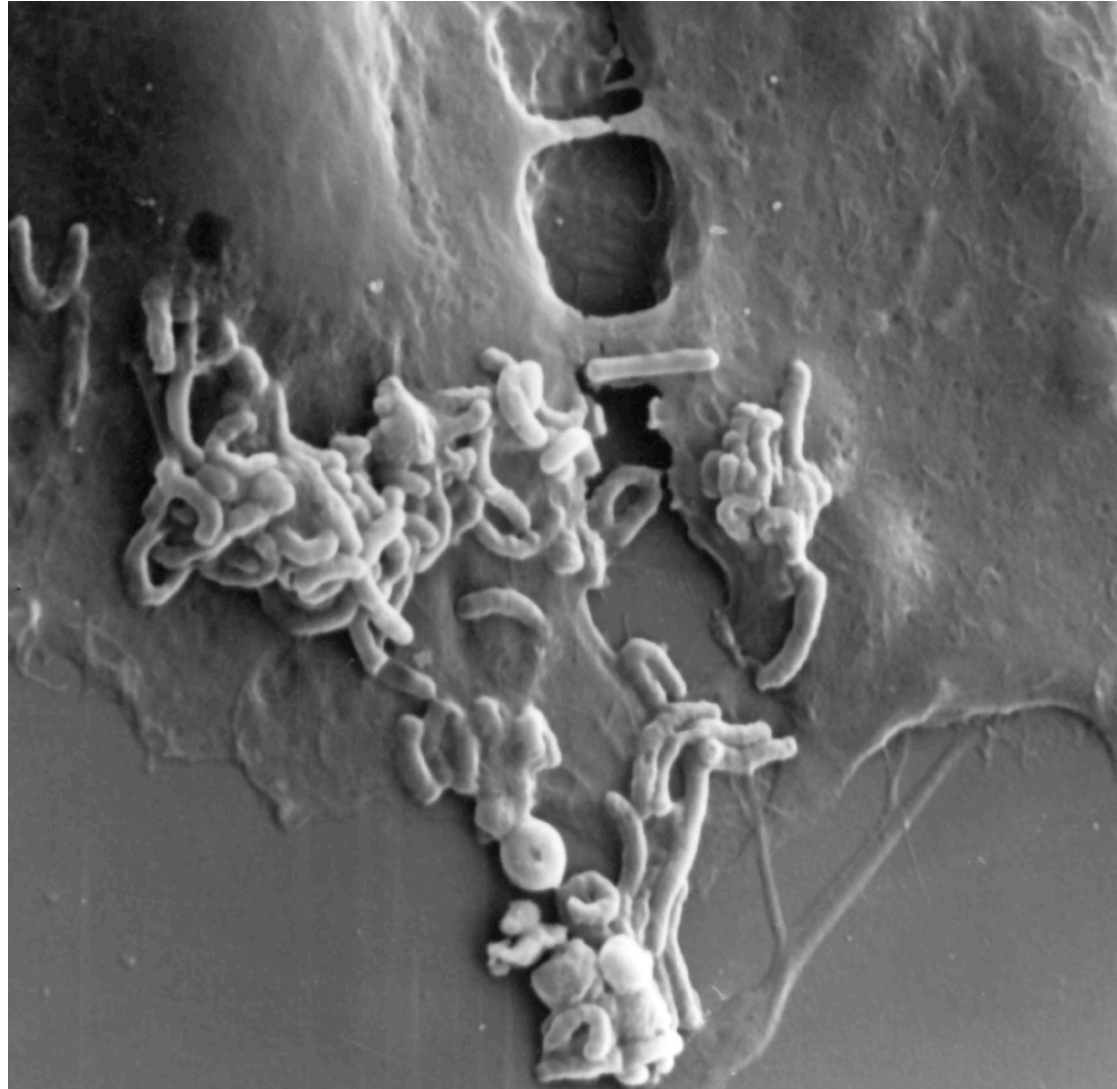
(c)

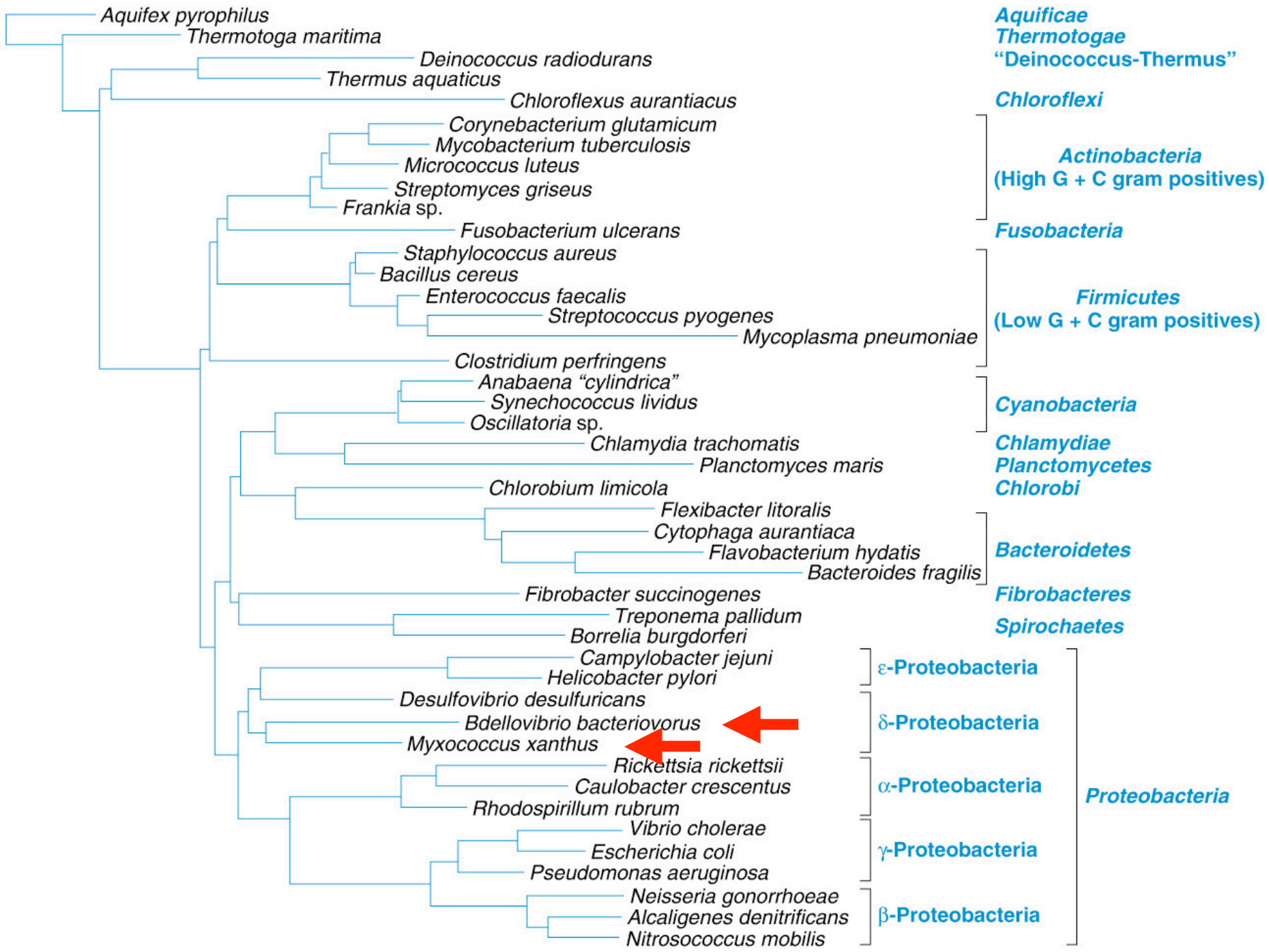


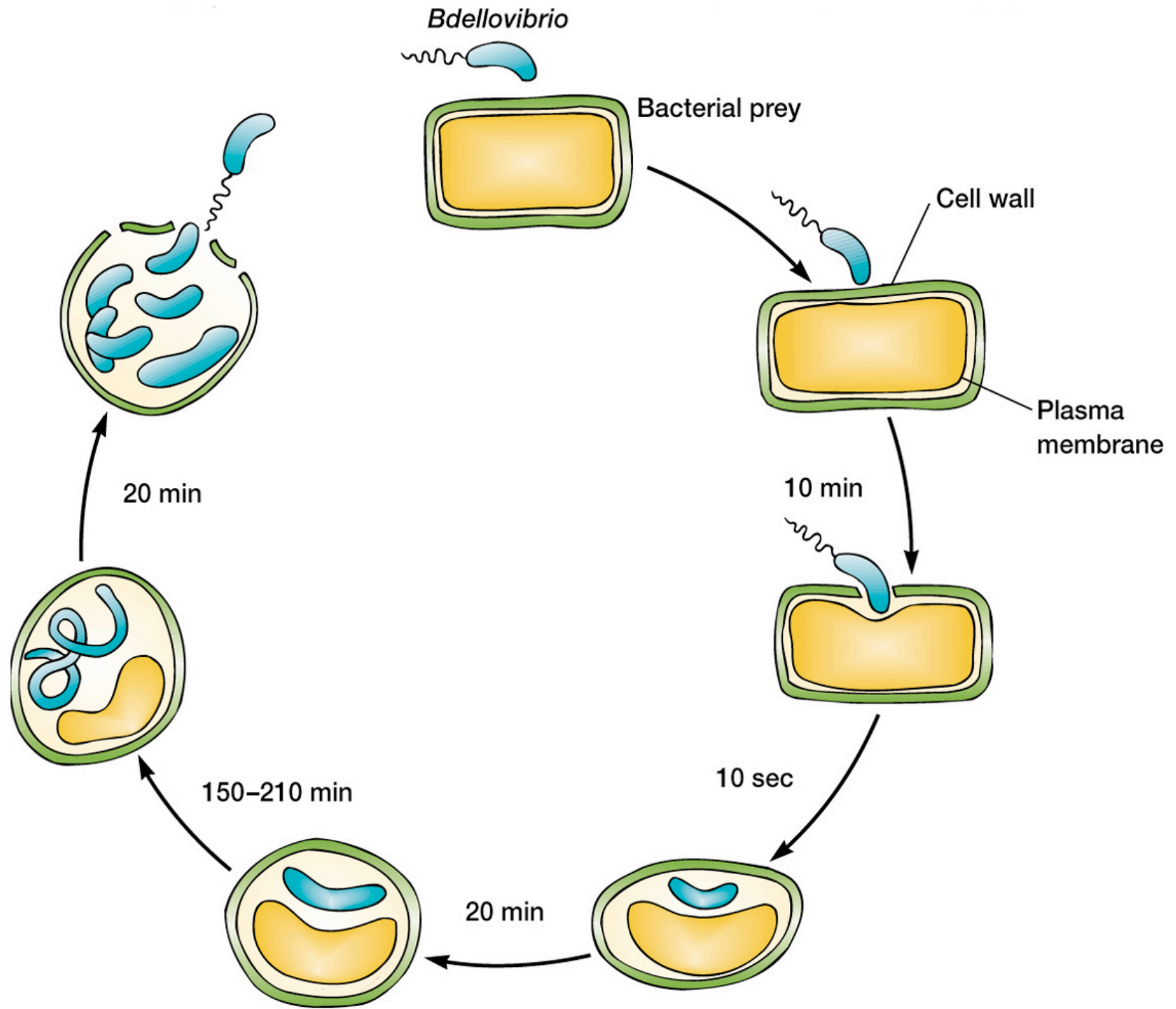


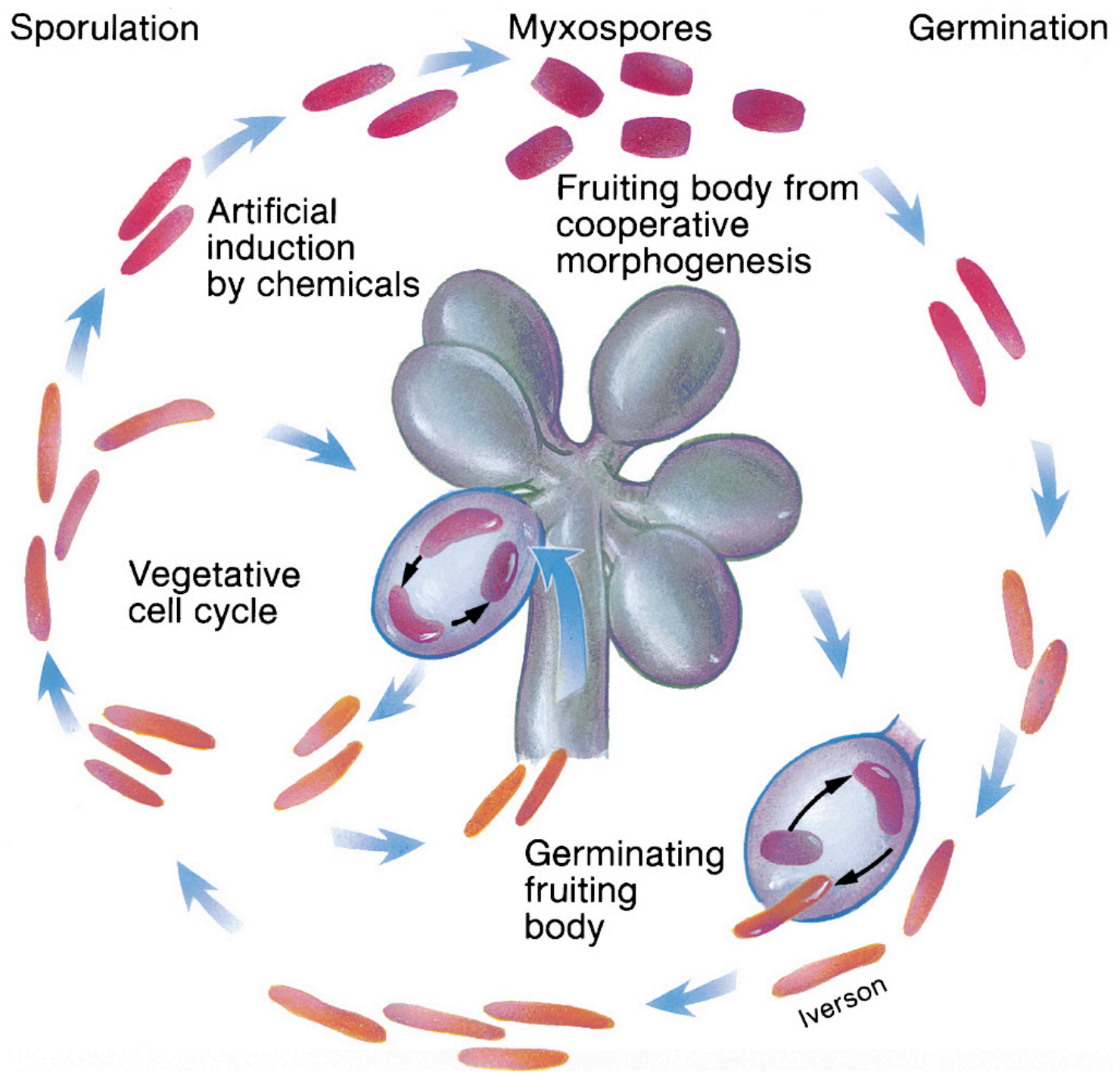


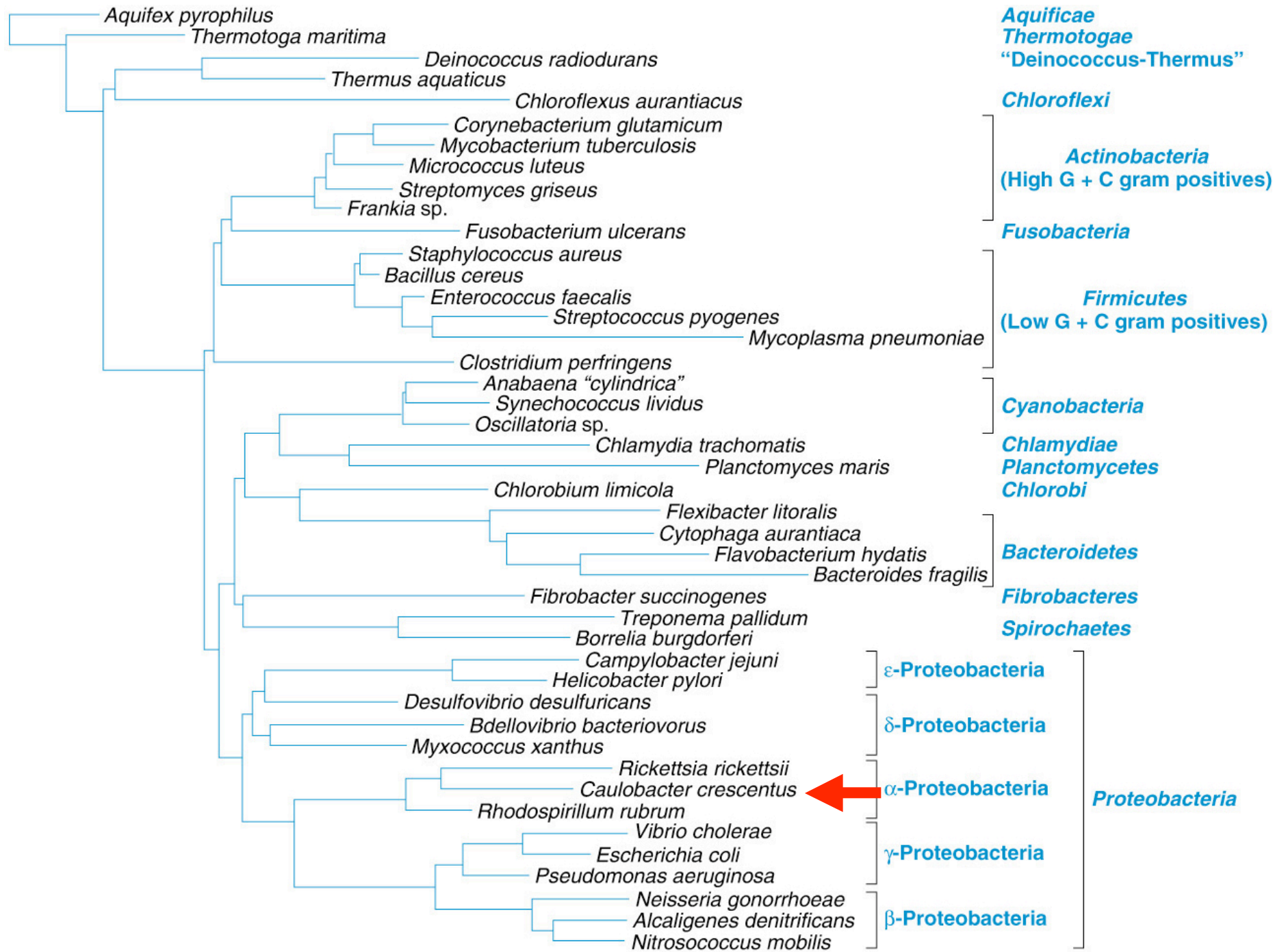
Helicobacter pylori adhering to gastric cells











Caulobacter life cycle

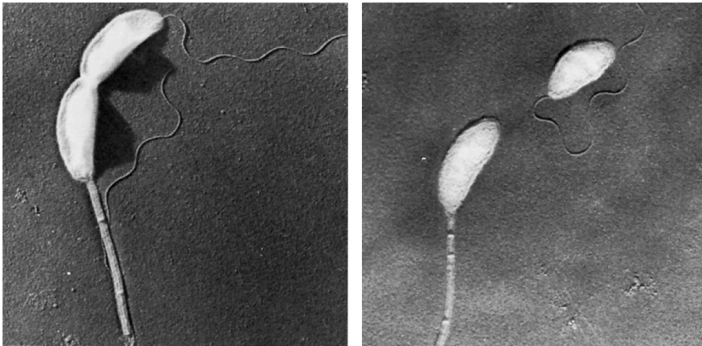
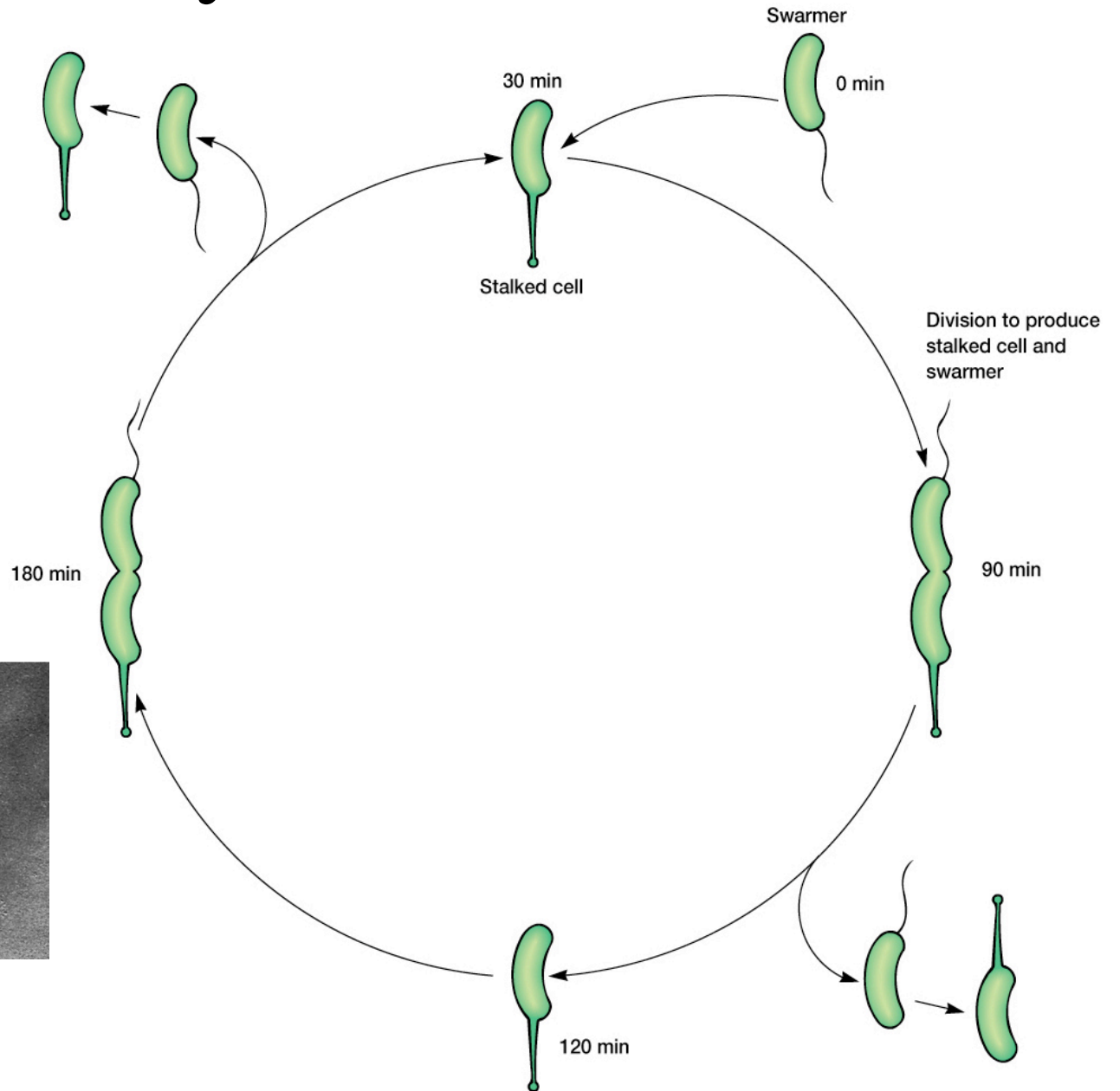
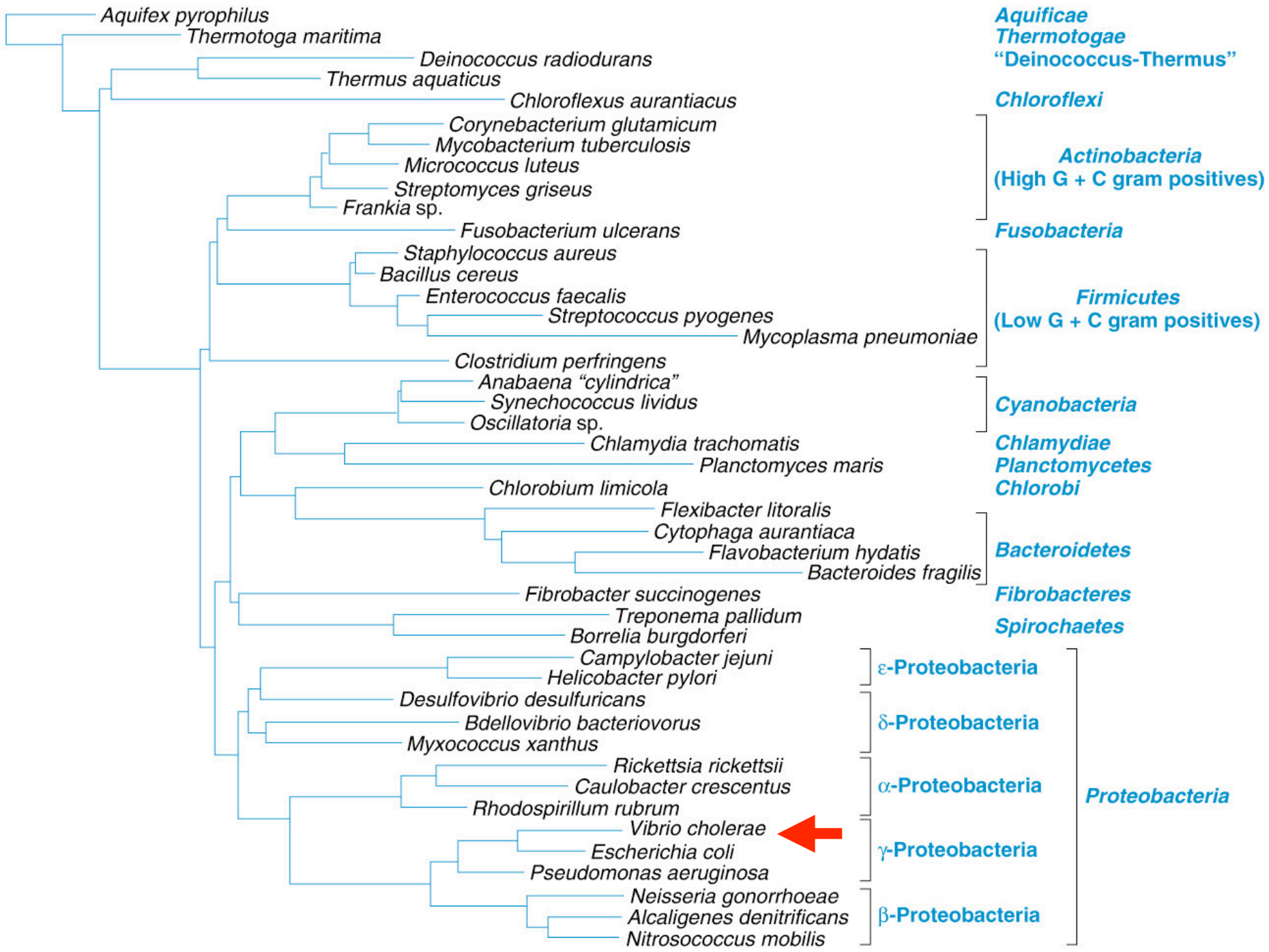
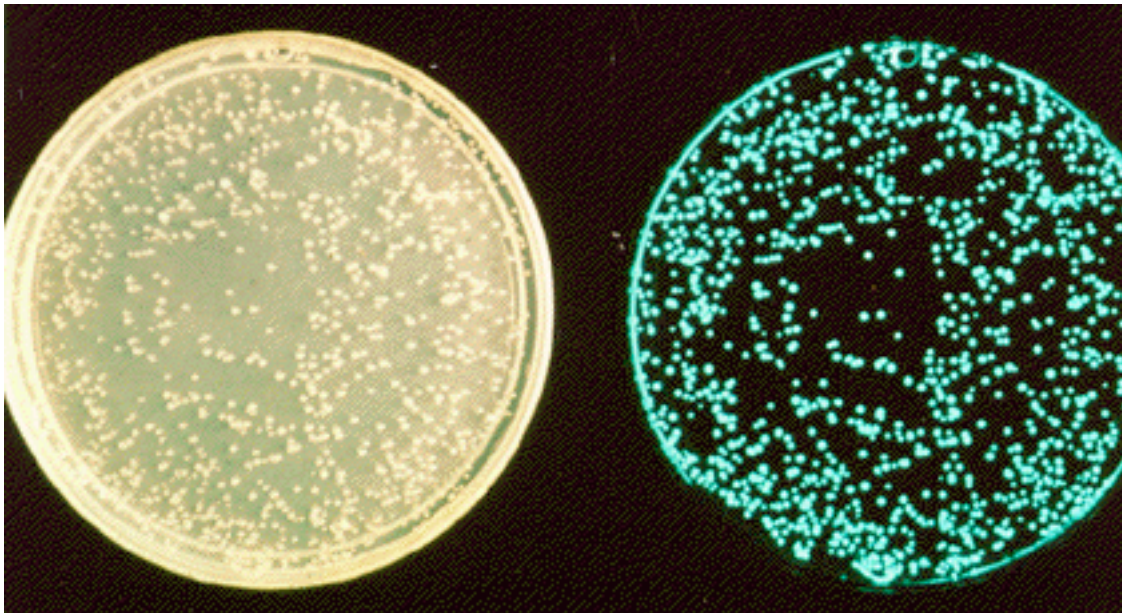
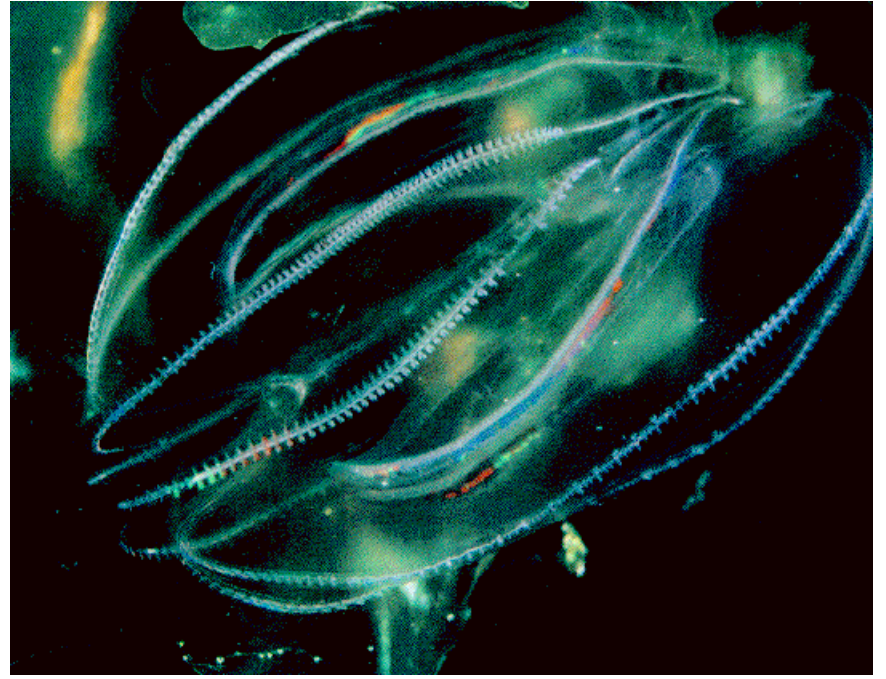
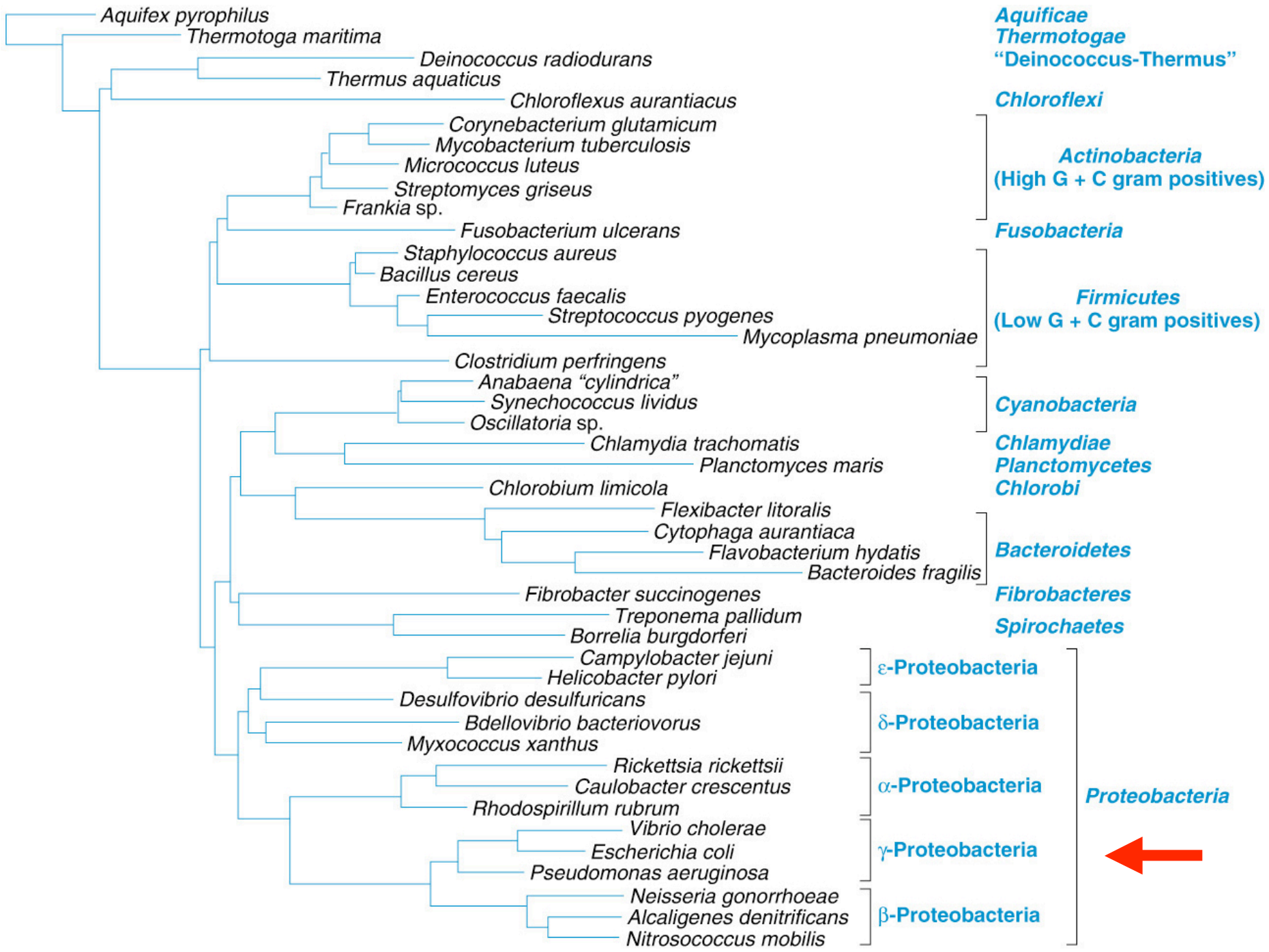


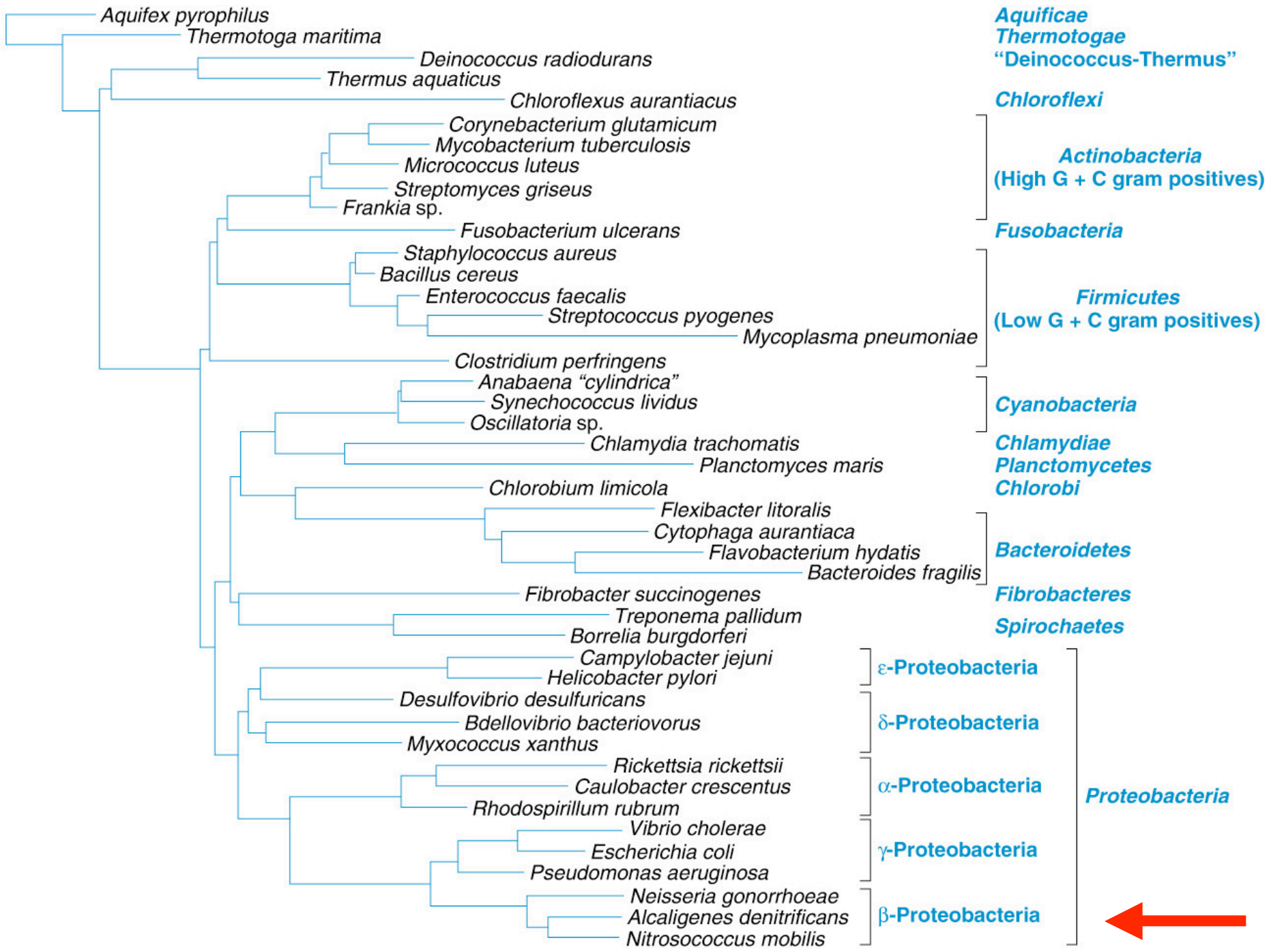
Fig. 22.7



Bioluminescence







Rhizobium

attachment to root hair



infection thread



Fig. 30.8

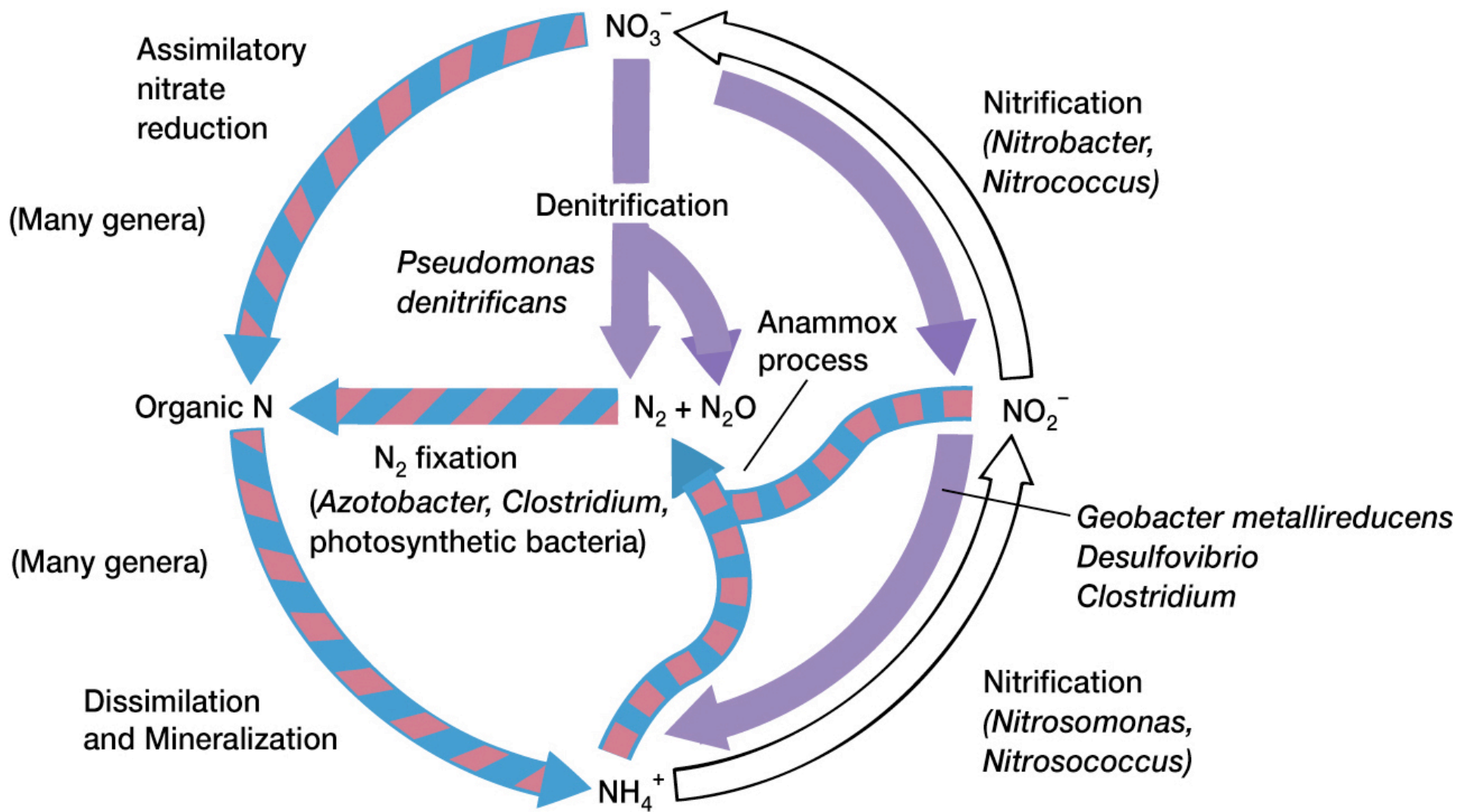


Fig. 28.22