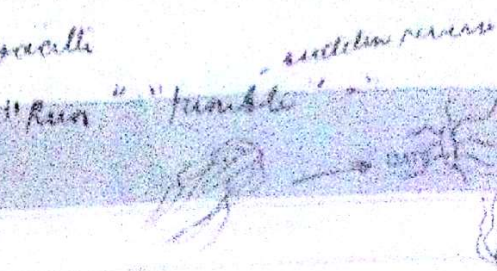


bacilli - fewer grouping than cocci
 single bacilli; diplobacilli; streptobacilli
 coccobacilli

Spiral

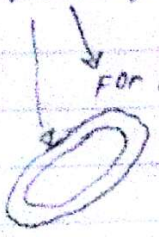
- vibrios - curved rod
- spirilla - coiled + rigid
- spirochetes - flexible / filament



favorable run - change of environment

Structures outside the cell wall

- glycocalyx - sugar coat
 - gelatinous substance
 - for adherence outside the cell
 - made inside the cell
 - contains polysaccharide
 - peptide



unorganized; loosely attached to the cell wall = slime layer
 ↓
 Biopiln

Shape is by heredity

- monomorphic - maintain a certain shape
- pleomorphic - can have many shape

protects against dehydration
 movement of nutrients out of cell

organized; firmly attached to the cell wall = capsule

→ ability to cause disease

Pathogenic = virulence (unit)



- protects bacteria from phagocytosis
- contributes to virulence

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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leptochloae - produces glycocalyx that helps it attach to cells of 3.

Flagella = rotates circular &
TYPES OF FLAGELLAR ARRANGEMENT

Atrichous, Peritrichous



Polar flagella
 monotrichous



Lophotrichous



Amphitrichous



- motility
 - run, tumble
 - move toward a favorable condition
- toward or away = taxis
 - chemical stimuli - chemotaxis
 - light stimuli - phototaxis

taxis

Chemotaxis - stimulus is chemical
 phototaxis - stimulus is light

(+) stimuli = toward - ↑ run ↓ tumble
 (-) stimuli = away ↑ tumble
 from & across

♥ FLAGELLA = (PROKARYOTIC FLAGELLA)
rotates circular
- consists of filament
hook, basal body.

Arrangement

a) Atrichous



b) Peritrichous - numerous flagella
around the entire surface



→ POLAR FLAGELLAT

c) Monotrichous - single flagella at
one end of the cell.



d) Lophotrichous - tuft / group of
(one pole) flagella at one end
(one pole)

