

This group includes

Archaeobacteria

- Differ from true bacteria in that:
 - their rRNA is 16s
 - Cell wall does not have peptidoglycan
 - The cell membrane is a single layer of glycerol-hydrocarbon-glycerol chains instead of bi-layer of phospholipids
 - Their ribosomes are insensitive to antibiotics
 - Live in extreme environments

True Bacteria

- Read above

Cyanobacteria

- They are also known as blue-green algae, but are prokaryotes
- They are autotrophic
- They have chlorophyll-a pigments and can perform photosynthesis
- They also fix atmospheric nitrogen

Examples:

- Nostoc
- Anabaena
- Oscillatoria

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Page 9 of 12

Rickettsia, Mycoplasma, Chlamydia

- All are prokaryotes
- The Rickettsiae and Chlamydiae are intracellular parasites of eukaryotes
- Rickettsiae are tiny rods transmitted by arthropods and multiply only in living tissue
- The Chlamydiae are among the smallest bacteria
- Mycoplasma are associated with lung disorders

Myxobacteria

- They are also called fruiting bacteria as they form fruit bodies
- Have multicellular specialized like some molds
- Most complex in behavior

Actinomycetes

- They are gram positive prokaryotes
- They are filamentous bacteria
- Mostly soil living
- Most of these produce antibiotics
 - Ex. Streptomyces