Microbiology

Subject :

Leemo: 3

Dong By : Tabark Aldaboubi

Microbiology Bacterial cell structure

Faculty of Medicine Hashemite University Dr Mohammad Al-Tamimi, MD, PhD

Objectives

- Understanding Prokaryotic cells structure and function
- Understanding Eukaryocytic cells anatomy and function
- Differentiates Prokaryotic from Eukaryotic cells

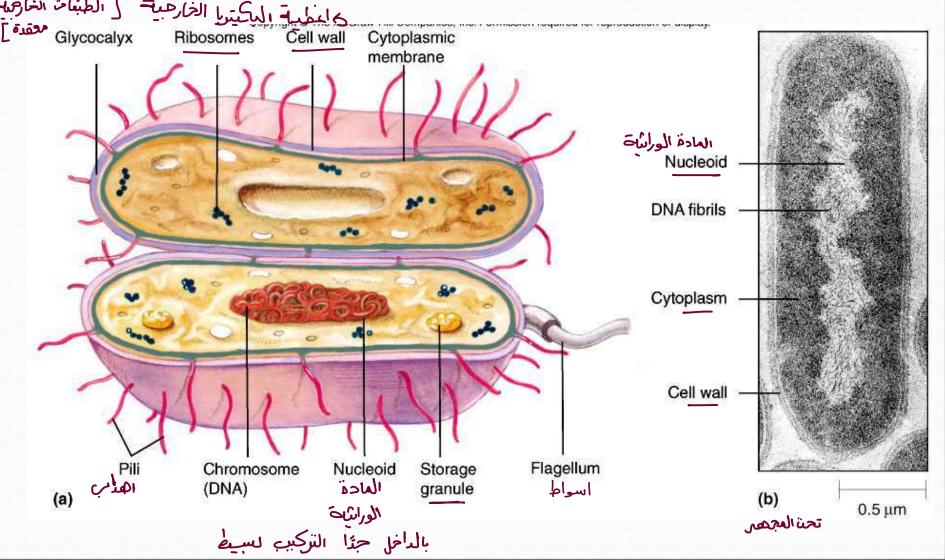
Introduction

- خلية برائية عنر حقيقة النواة Prokaryote comes from the Greek words for prenucleus

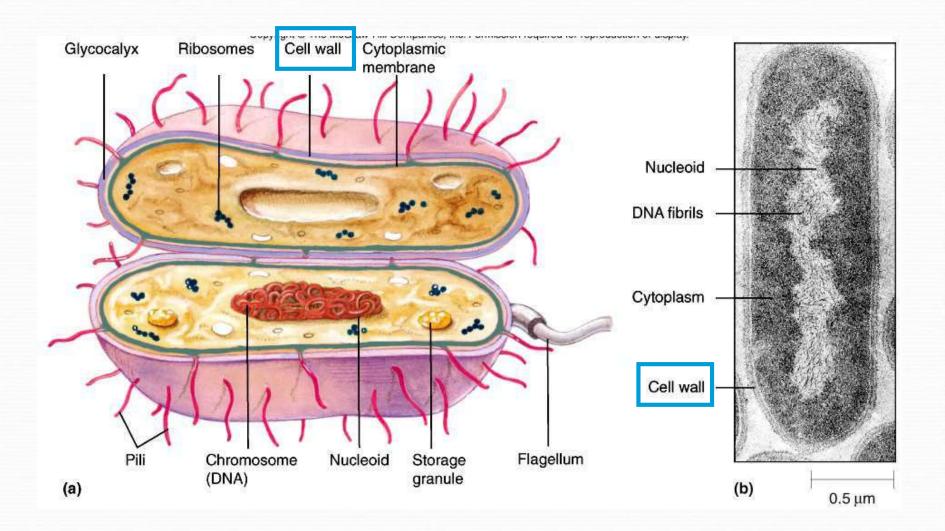
Prenucleus is diasins Prekaryote

Prokaryotic Cells

Typical Prokaryotic Cell الطبات الخارجية Glycocalyx Ribosomes Cell wall Cytoplasmic

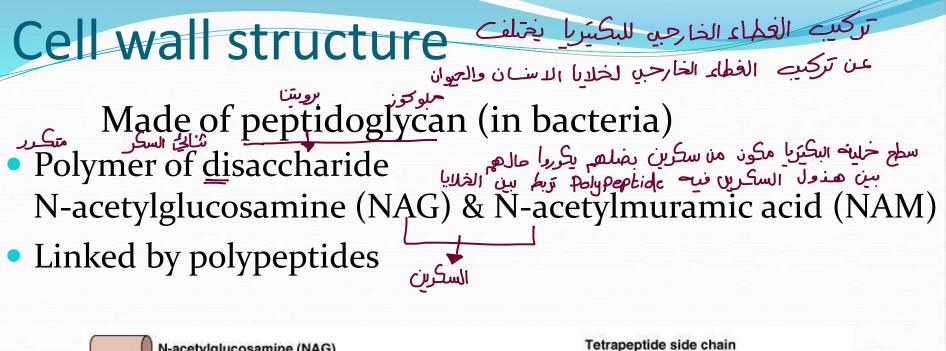


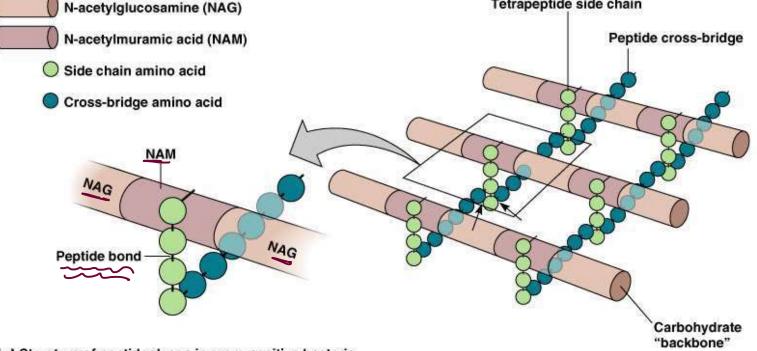
The Prokaryotic Cell Wall



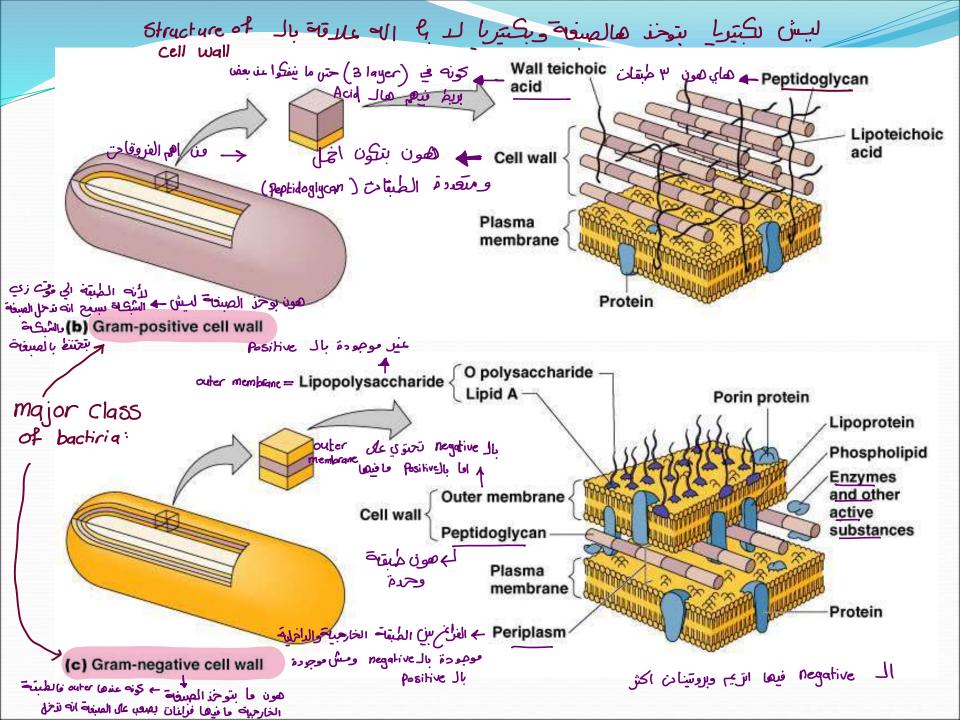
Cell Wall Functions

- Determines cell shape بحدد شكل المكيترط محجمها Determines cell shape
 عصوبي ، حردي ، عنتودي
 Prevents osmotic lysis



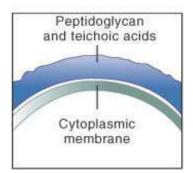


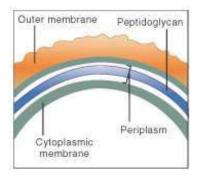
(a) Structure of peptidoglycan in gram-positive bacteria



Gram-positive cell walls

Gram-negative cell walls





الفروقات بينهم: Gram-Positive الفروقات بينهم: الصبغة

Gram-Negative

- Thick peptidoglycan
- Teichoic acids
- No outer membrane
- No periplasm

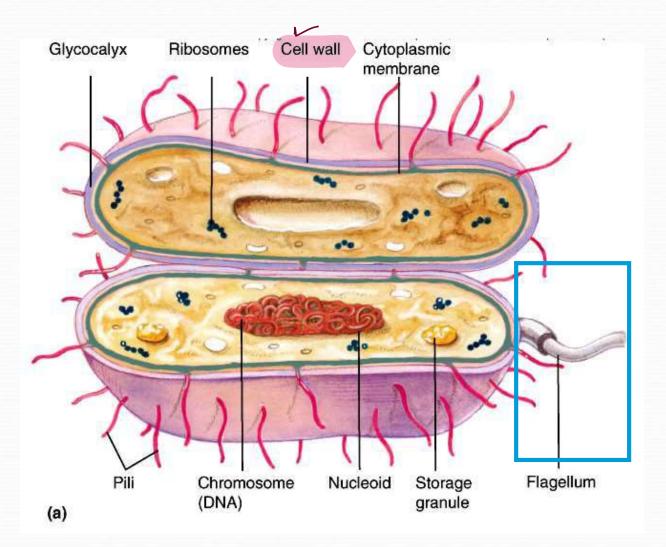
- Thin peptidoglycan
- No teichoic acids
- Outer membrane
- Have periplasm

Clinical Importance of Cell Wall

- هالاست الميلاب اللاب اللاب المحاول الشي لازم الين المعن معتمان العن المعن الم معن المعن الم

 - immune defense and autoimmune diseases
- Cell wall is target for antibiotics, Gram-negative cell wall provide resistance for many antibiotics
- Grame-negative outer membrane
- 5 Lipopolysacchraide (Lipid A) secretes Endotoxines in هو عبارة عن سم داخل البكيريل ممكن تغريرا Gram-negative bacteria لبرا جالسم أثر على العريض فالالتحابات الناتجة عن gram negative بتكون اصحب والسد

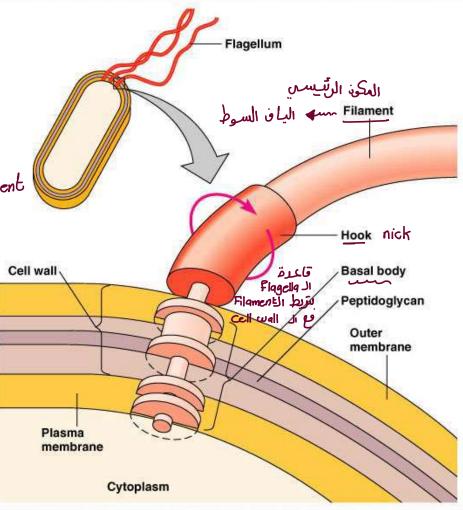
Bacteria Flagella



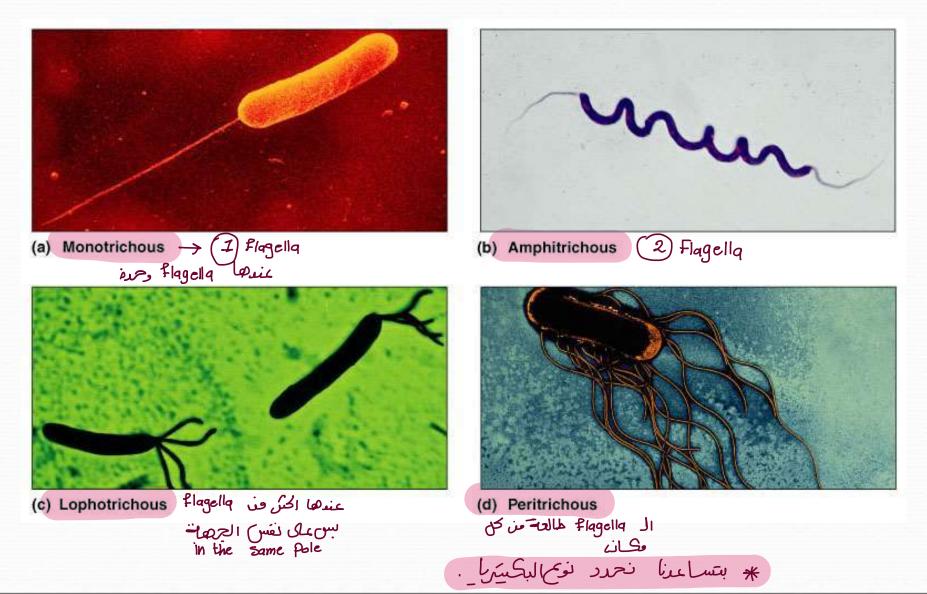
flagella:

Structure:
 Outside cell wall خارج من البكتريا.
 Made of chains of flagellin Filament
 Attached to a protein hook
 Anchored to the wall and membrane by the basal body

• Function: Motility بتساعد الملكيترما على الحركة به جهاز المناعة ممكن يتعرف على اللبيترما على الحركة به جهاز المناعة ممكن يتعرف على اللبيترما على المحركة به الم Flagella مش فوجودة لبكانواح المكتوما به الم Flagela مش فوجودة لمكانواح المكتوما به مع معن المنتخفين من المحركة من المحركة



Flagella Arrangement



Axial Filaments

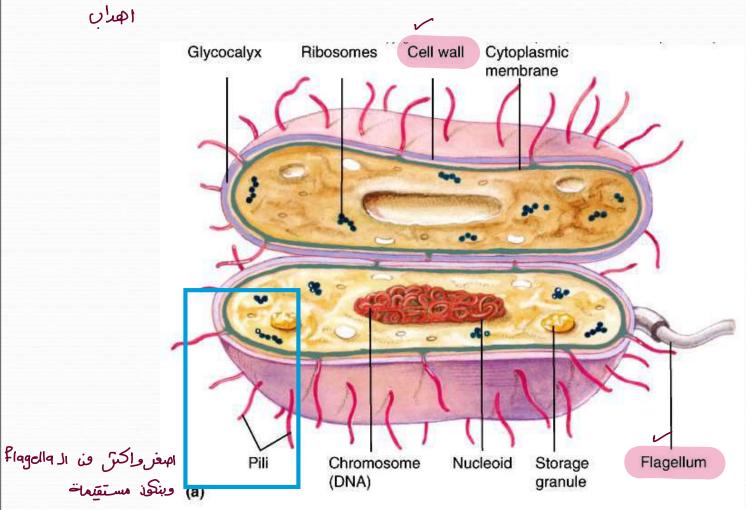
البكتين حسب النوع تعسم الى : Bacillus و spiral و Cocci الها نوى خاص من اله Plagella ويكون جوانتها

- Endoflagella سوط داخليه
- Found only in spirochetes
- Anchored at one end of a cell

• Rotation causes cell to move بصير فيه تقلص باله الماح الماخلي بتصير البكتريا تلف حوالين حلما ومتشي للرمام



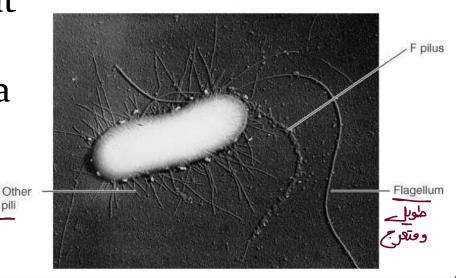
Pili and Fimbriae



Filamentous appendages that are shorter, straighter and more numerous than flagella

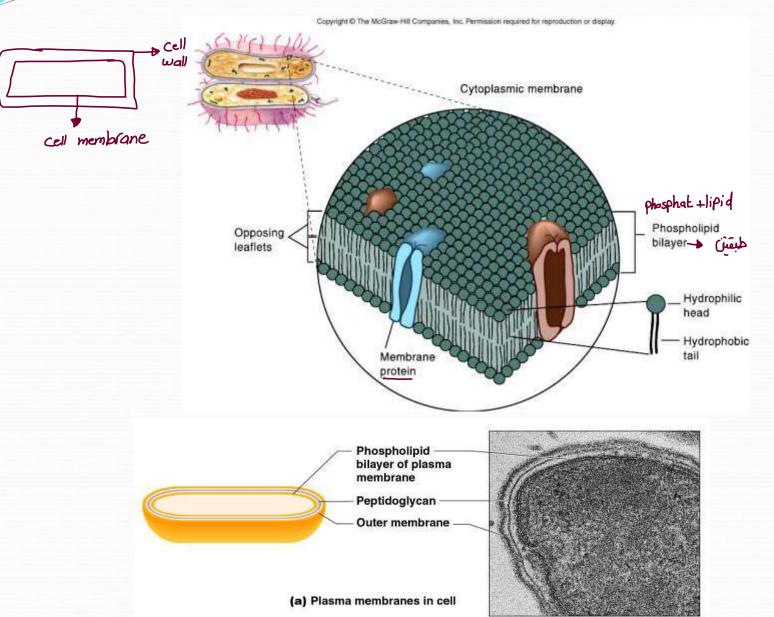
Found mostly in Gram (-) Bacteria ^{gram} سبن عادي معكن تتون بال

Pili



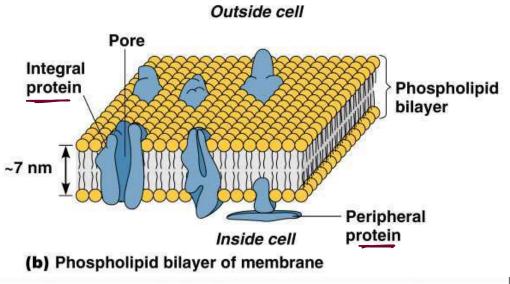
فرضًا های البکيترا الي بالصورة عل مدل سئوان من القوف لا Antibiotic ضلت تدرسوا لحد ما فدرن تكون جين معامم اله وصدر ال منظم ما يأثر عليها النق بيكيتريا ثانية محكتلها حد الجين المعامم حكتلها بتمدري تعطيين ايام بتنقلوا الها عن طريق ال

Plasma Membrane in still



Structure

- Phospholipid bilayer
- Peripheral proteins طرفية
- Integral proteins معن وسه Integral proteins
 ني من الجھين
 Transmembrane proteins



Functions:

- Selective permeability allows passage of some molecules
- Enzymes for ATP production and cell wall synthesis
- Photosynthetic pigments

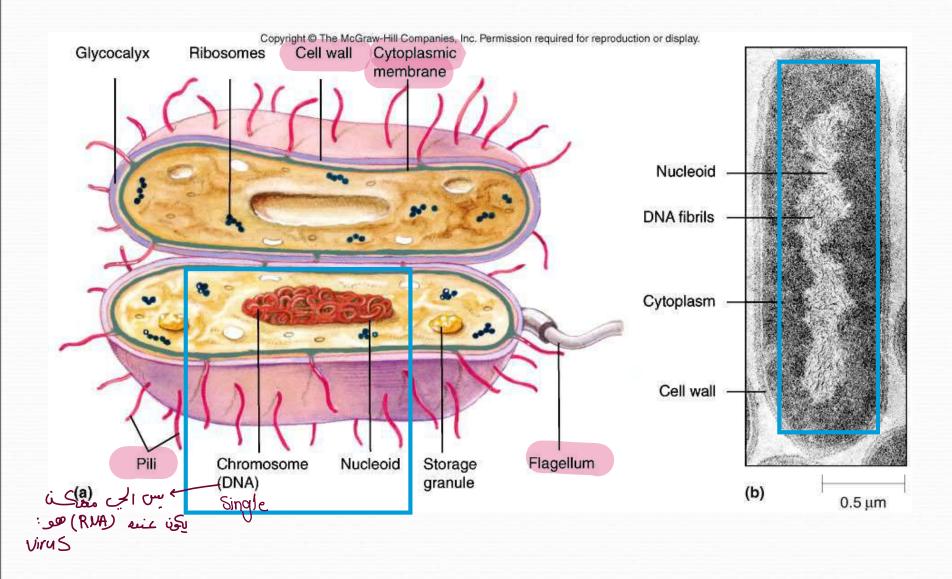
دخول مخرج المواد من الخلية واليها تتبع احد هاي الطرق:-

Simple diffusion: Movement of a solute from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
 ترکیز عالی الی منخفتن
 ما بحتاج طاقة

 Active Transport (against concentration gradient & energy expended (ابتناج مناقض)

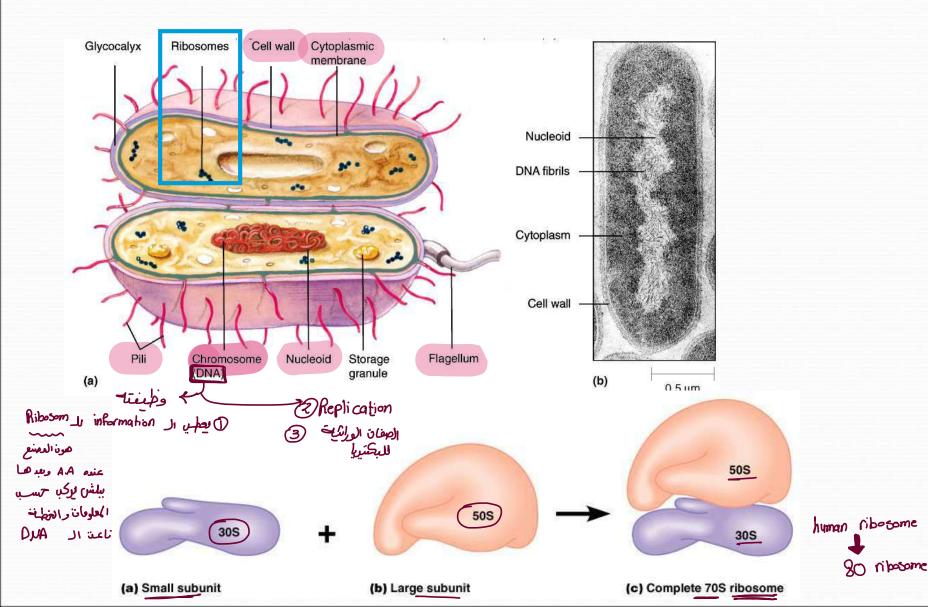
Cell membrane I movement Il glo JSv Sv vil

Nuclear Area (Nucleoid) and Plasmid



Prokaryotic cells have no true Nuclei, DNA is packaged as Nucleoid and some small circular DNA pieces named Plasmid (للجريوسومات يتكون محلما متحيط ع يعص المحد الميانا قلمة والزية ون الترويوس ويتفار ليلها بنسيها (لماسهما)
 The number of Nucleoids and Chromosomes depends on growth condition محالما وكل خلية لكتريا تعتم الى ثنين المرائية حس تكون بكتريا جديدة وكل خلية لكتريا تعتم الى ثنين

تمنيع البروتين Ribosomes: Sites of Translation

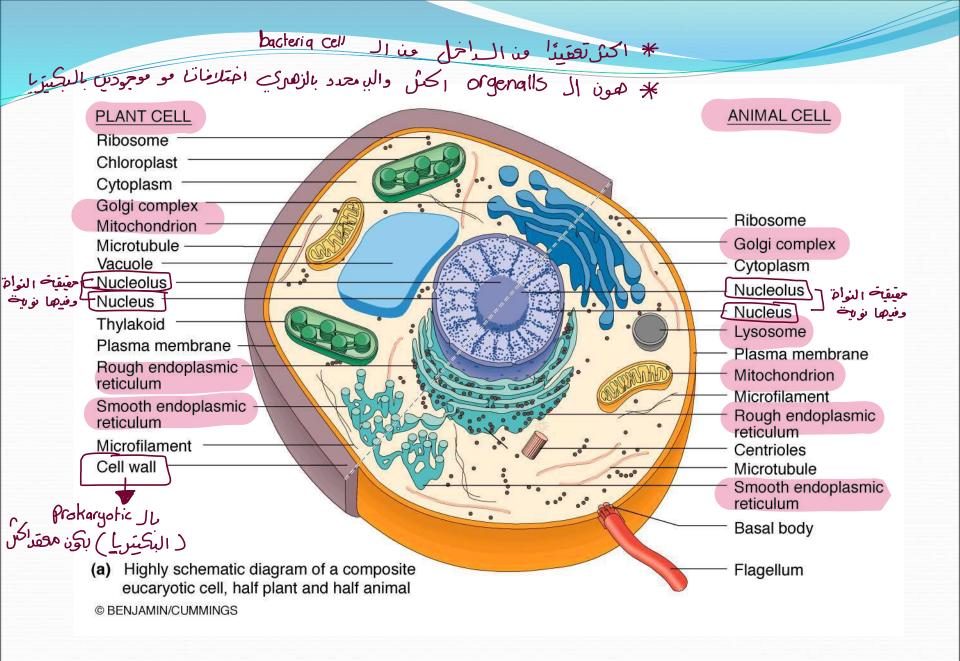


Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display. Table 3.3 A Summary of Prokaryotic Cell Structures

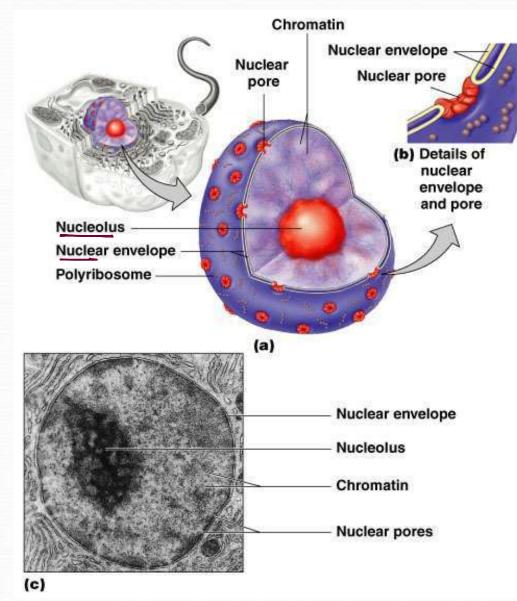
Structure	ملخص لدغلب الستركيش تاعية البكسر لي
Extracellular	
Filamentous appendages	Composed of subunits of proteins that form a helical chain.
Flagella	Provides the most common mechanism of motility.
Pili	Different types of pili have different functions. The common types, often called fimbriae, enable cells to adhere to surfaces. A few types mediate twitching or gliding motility. Sex pili are involved in a mechanism of DNA transfer.
نواخ بني ال العلاما العن <u>Surface layers</u> بل Glycocalyx - gram negative	دار Layer outside the cell wall, usually made of polysaccharide.
Capsule تبجيخ ب خلجية	Distinct and gelatinous. Enables bacteria to adhere to specific surfaces; allows some organisms to thwart innate defense systems and thus cause disease. يصفع ان جعاز المناعة يتحرف على البكيس
Slime layer	Diffuse and irregular. Enables bacteria to adhere to specific surfaces.
Cell wall	Peptidoglycan is the molecule common to all bacterial cell walls. Provides rigidity to prevent the cell from lysing.
Gram-positive	Thick layer of peptidoglycan that contains teichoic acids and lipoteichoic acids.
Gram-negative	Thin layer of peptidoglycan surrounded by an outer membrane. The outer leaflet of the outer membrane is lipopolysaccharide.
Cell Boundary	
Cytoplasmic membrane	Phospholipid bilayer embedded with proteins. A barrier between the cytoplasm and the outside environment. Also functions as a discriminating conduit between the cell and its surroundings.
Intracellular	
DNA	Contains the genetic information of the cell.
Chromosomal	Carries the genetic information that is essential to a cell. Typically a single, circular, double-stranded DNA molecule.
Plasmid	Carries genetic information that may be advantageous to a cell in certain situations.
Endospore	A type of dormant cell that is extraordinarily resistant to damaging conditions including heat, desiccation, ultraviolet light, and toxic chemicals. المحتير با يوضها حسياس سأكل بالنيك الخارجية طور طريقة (التحويل) بتضاعف حجرات المعديل
Gas vesicles	اله الع وبيطل بذكائ اوبع ل الشي لحسَ تقدر تعدي بالبينة كيدخل لحسب متخف ونيقل- المعدل Small, rigid structures that provides buoyancy to a cell.
Granules	Accumulations of high molecular weight polymers, which are synthesized from a nutrient that a cell has in relative excess.
Ribosomes	Intimately involved in protein synthesis. Two subunits, 30S and 50S, join to form the 70S ribosome, which serves as the structure that facilitates the joining of amino acids.

Eukaryotic Cells









Prokaryote

- One circular chromosome, not in a membrane
- No histones
- No organelles
- Peptidoglycan cell walls
- Binary fission
 الانعتساح

Eukaryote

- Paired chromosomes, in nuclear membrane
- Histones—

- Organelles
- Polysaccharide cell walls
- Mitotic spindle

Thank you...