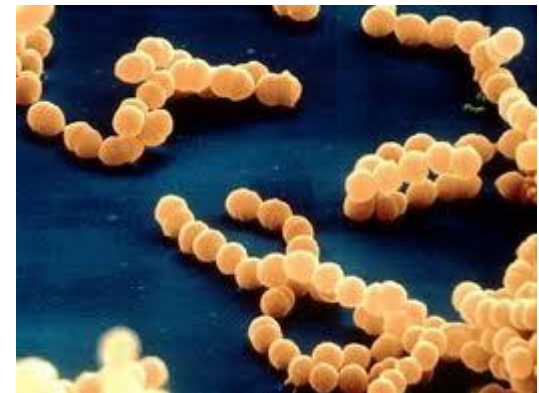
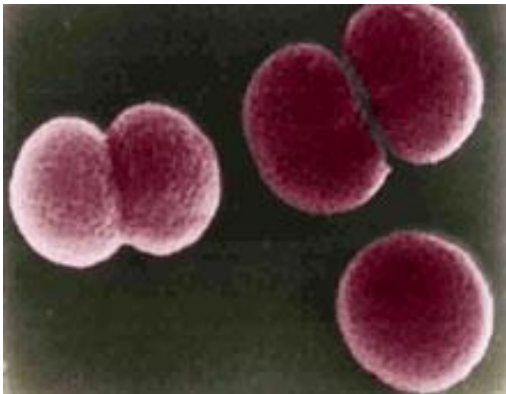




Morfologia e estruturas bacterianas



Prof. Dr. Marcio Vinicius Bertacine Dias
Laboratório de Biologia Estrutural Aplicada – sala 166 – ICB-II

-O que são as bactérias?

-Por que devemos estudar as bactérias?

-Qual a relação entre bactérias e o curso de Odontologia?

-Quais são as características de uma célula procariota?

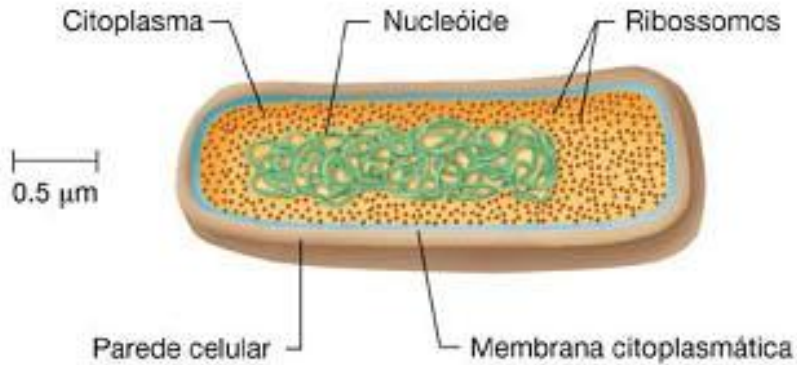
-Todas as bactérias tem o mesmo tamanho?

-Qual é a morfologia das bactérias?

-Como elas se locomovem?

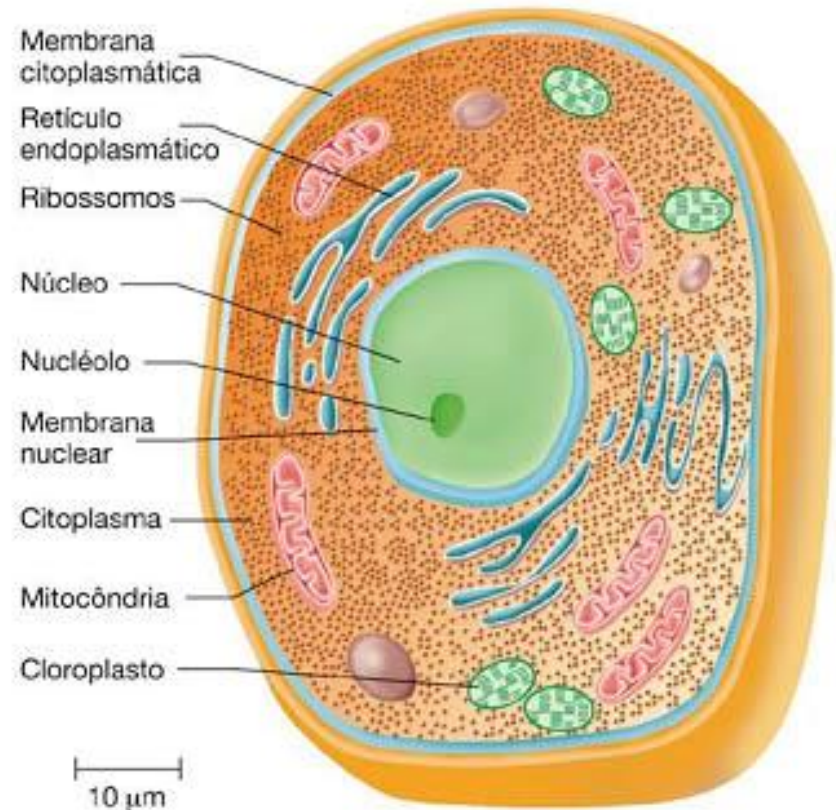
Morfologia da célula bacteriana

Procarioto



(a)

Eucarioto



(b)

Morfologia = forma celular



Coccus



Coccobacillus



Vibrio



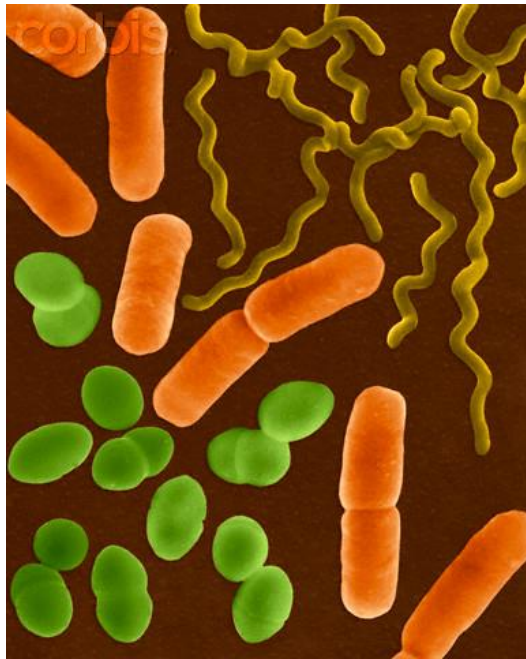
Bacillus



Spirillum



Spirochete

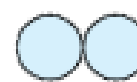


Arrangements of Cocci

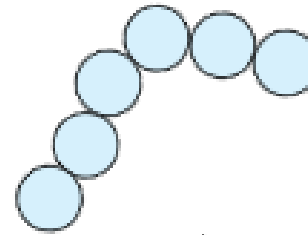
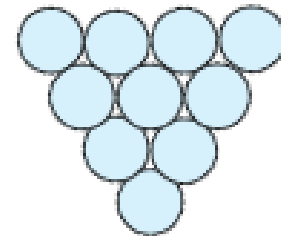
coccus



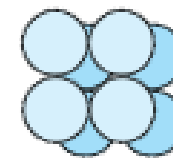
diplococci



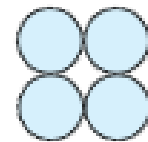
Staphylococci



streptococci



sarcina



tetrad

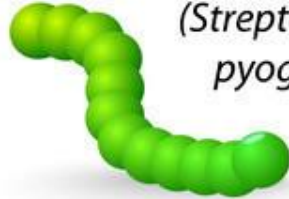
SHAPES OF BACTERIA

COCCI

depositphotos



Diplococci
(*Streptococcus pneumoniae*)



Streptococci
(*Streptococcus pyogenes*)

Tetrad

depositphotos



Staphylococci
(*Staphylococcus aureus*)



Sarcina
(*Sarcina ventriculi*)

BACILLI

depositphotos



Chain of bacilli
(*Bacillus anthracis*)



Flagellate rods
(*Salmonella typhi*)

depositphotos



Spore-former
(*Clostridium botulinum*)

OTHERS

depositphotos



Vibrios
(*Vibrio cholerae*)

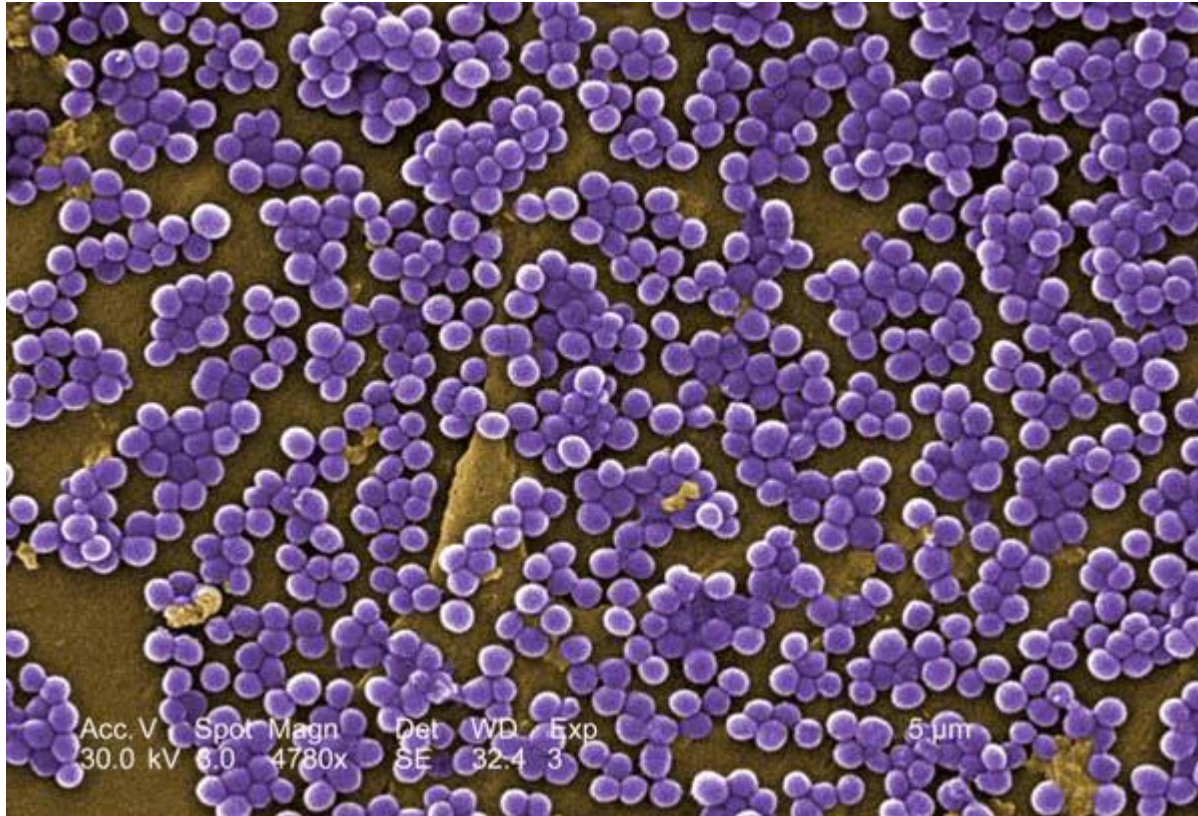


Spirilla
(*Helicobacter pylori*)



Spirochaetes
(*Treponema pallidum*)





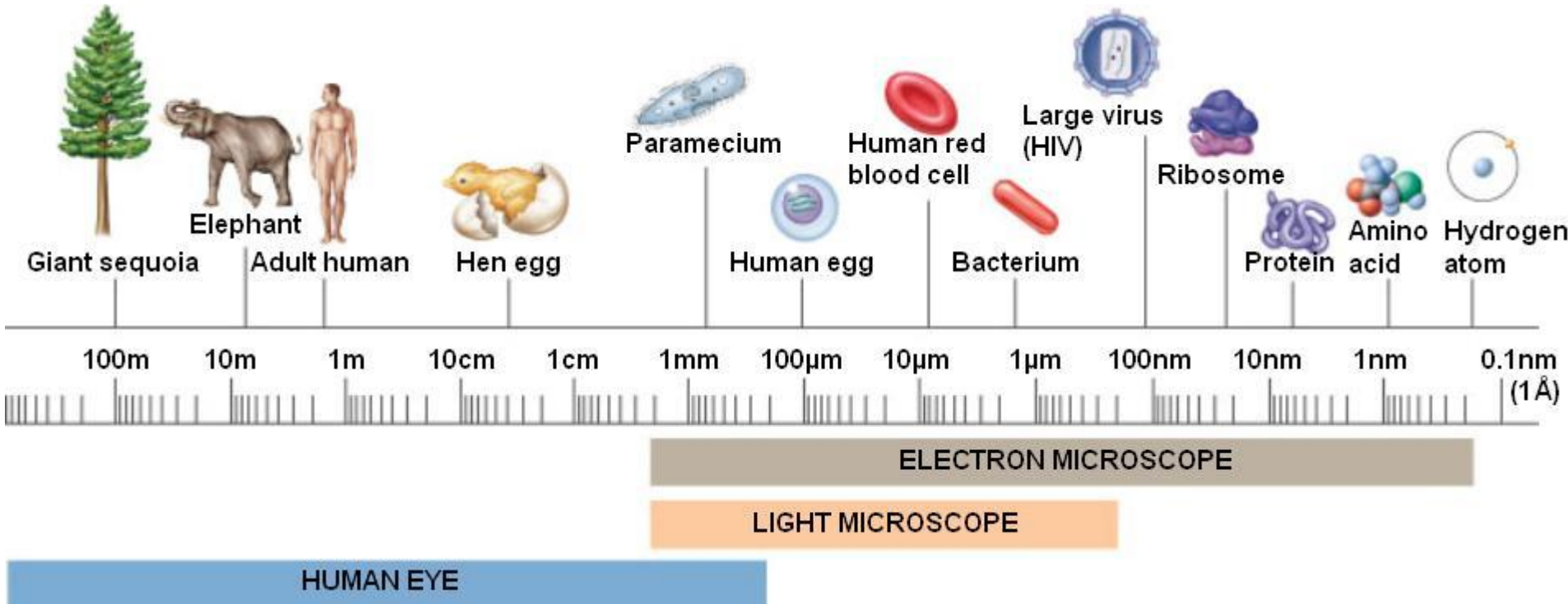
- A maioria das bactérias são **monomórficas**, ou seja mantêm uma forma única que é determinada pela hereditariedade;
- Condições ambientais podem alterar a forma das bactérias
- Algumas bactérias ainda podem ser **pleomórficas**, ou seja apresentar várias formas



Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Tamanho das bactérias

As bactérias podem variar desde 0,2 μm até 700 μm



Membrana plasmática e sua função em bactérias

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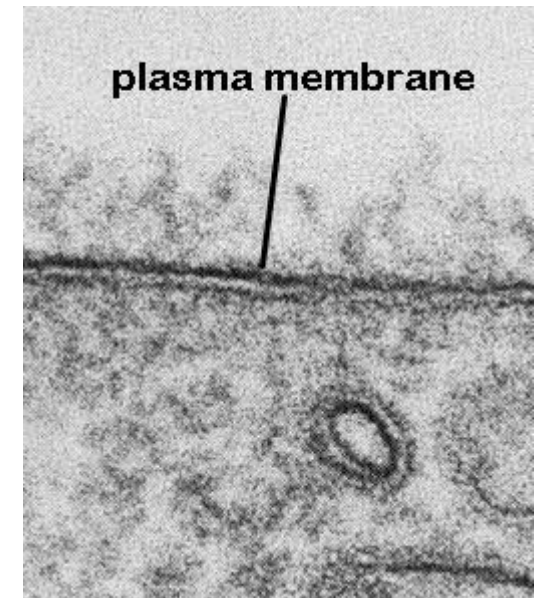
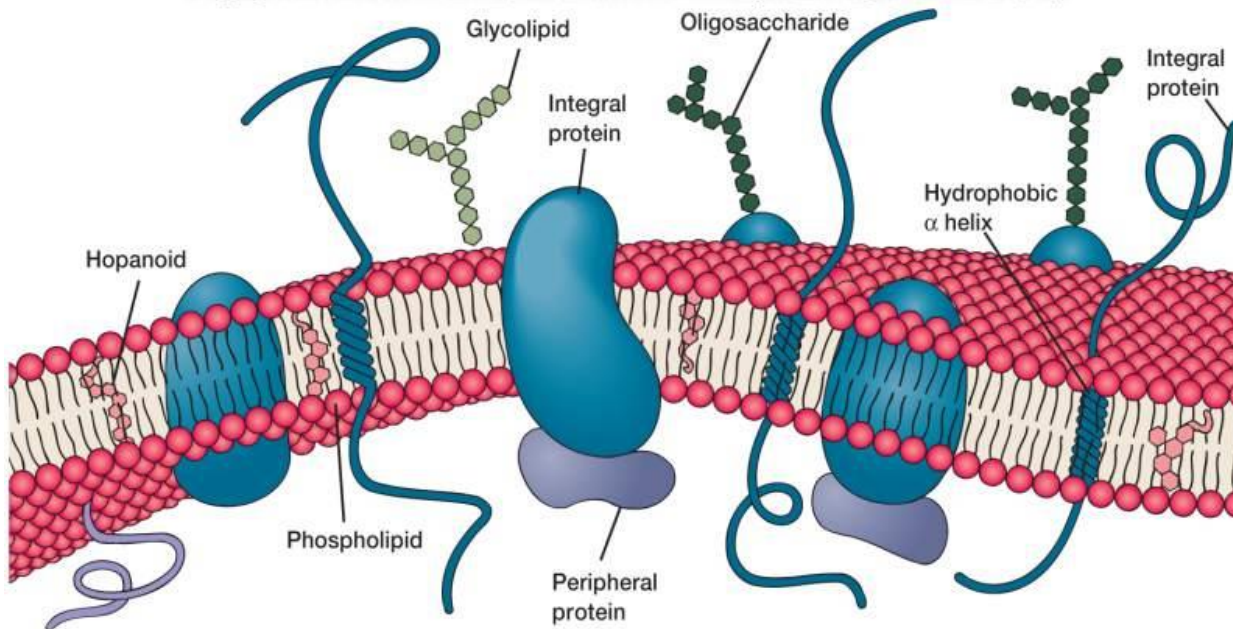
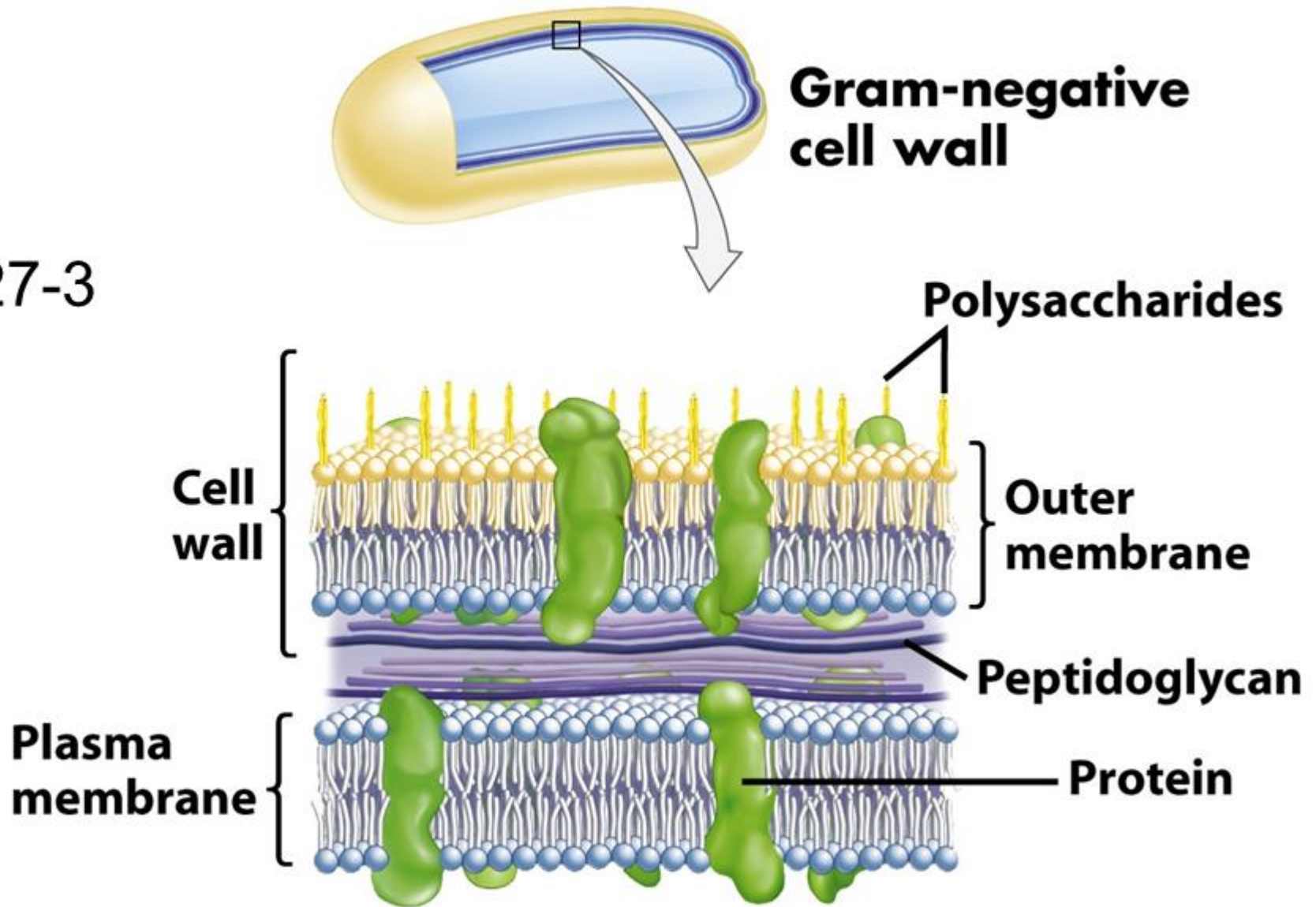
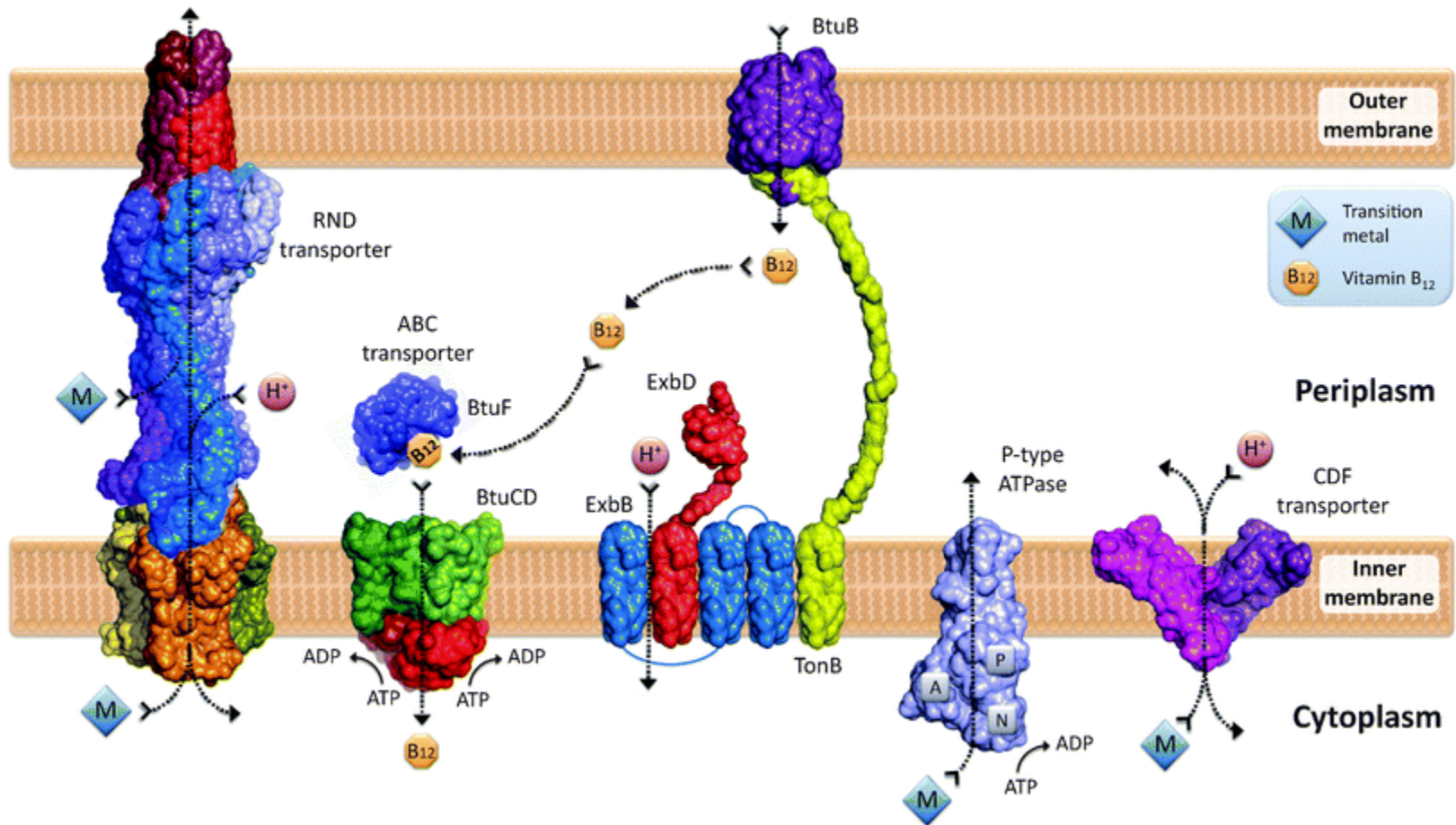


Fig 27-3





Função da membrana plasmática em bactérias

-permeabilidade

**-âncora para
proteínas**

**-produção de
energia**

**-Sistema de
transporte**



**Transporte
simples**

**Translocação de
grupos**

Transporte ABC

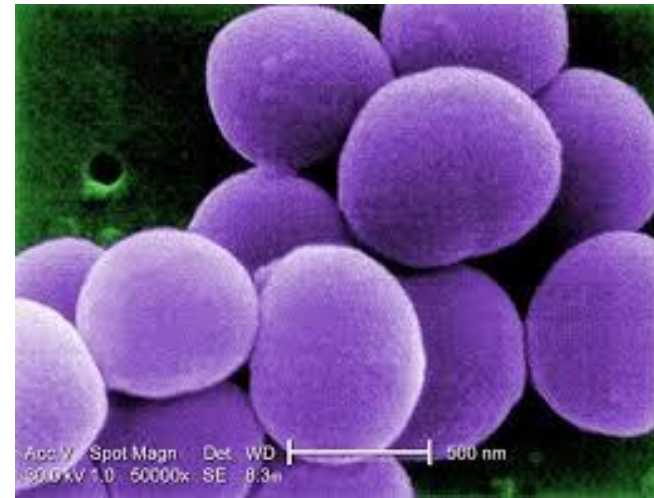
Parede celular dos procariotos

Por que as bactérias precisam de uma parede celular?

-Alta concentração de solutos

-definição de forma

-rigidez

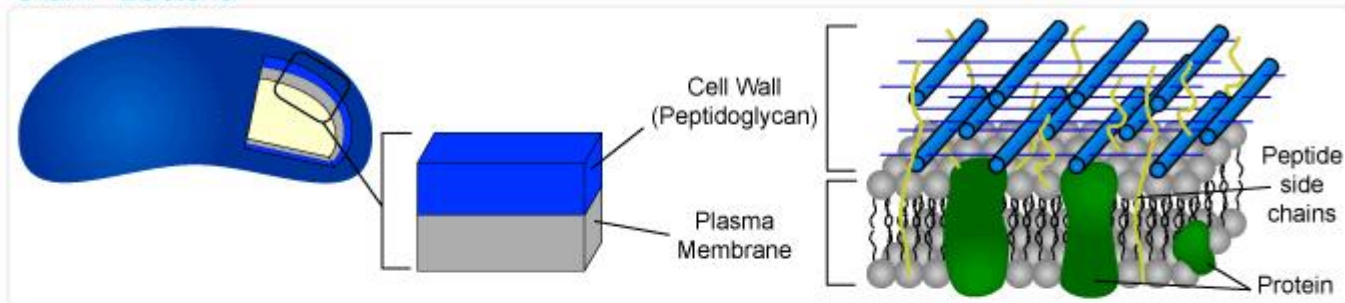


As bactérias podem ser divididas em dois grupos baseado na composição das suas paredes

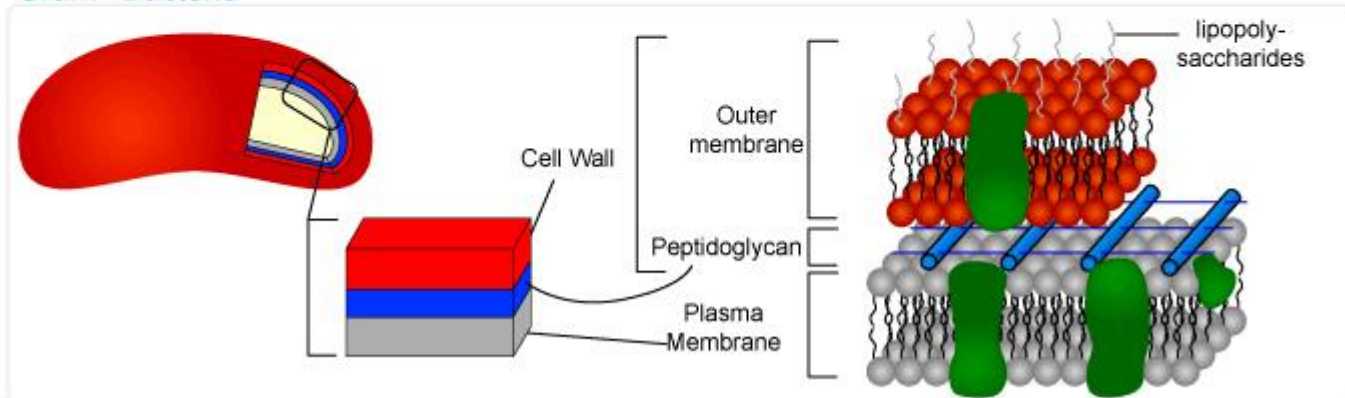
-Gram positivas

- Gram negativas

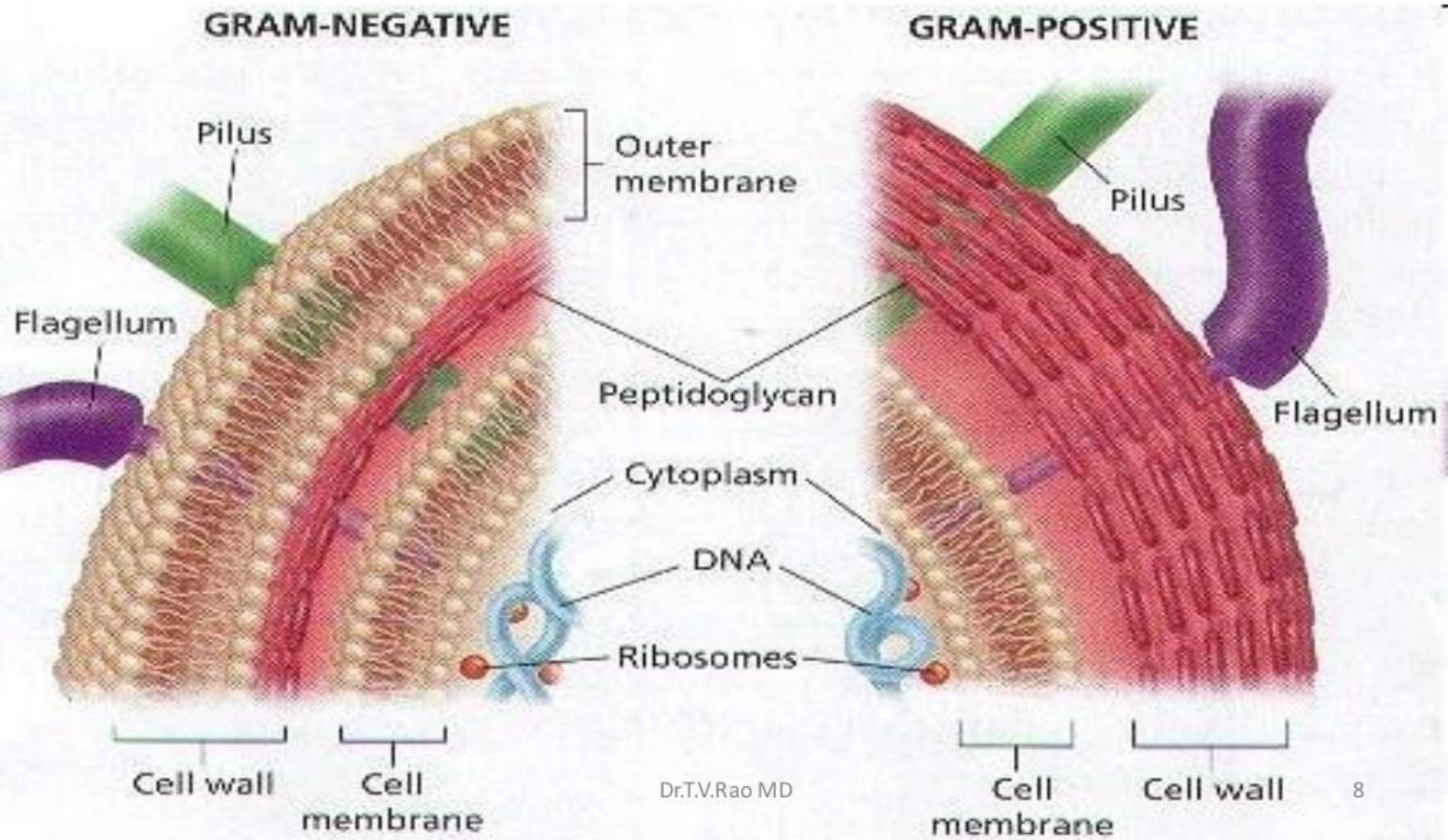
Gram⁺ Bacteria



Gram⁻ Bacteria



The Cell walls differ...



Hans Christian Gram

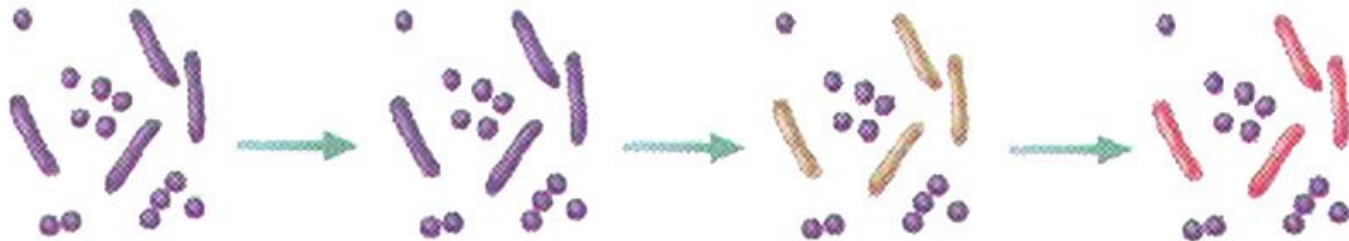
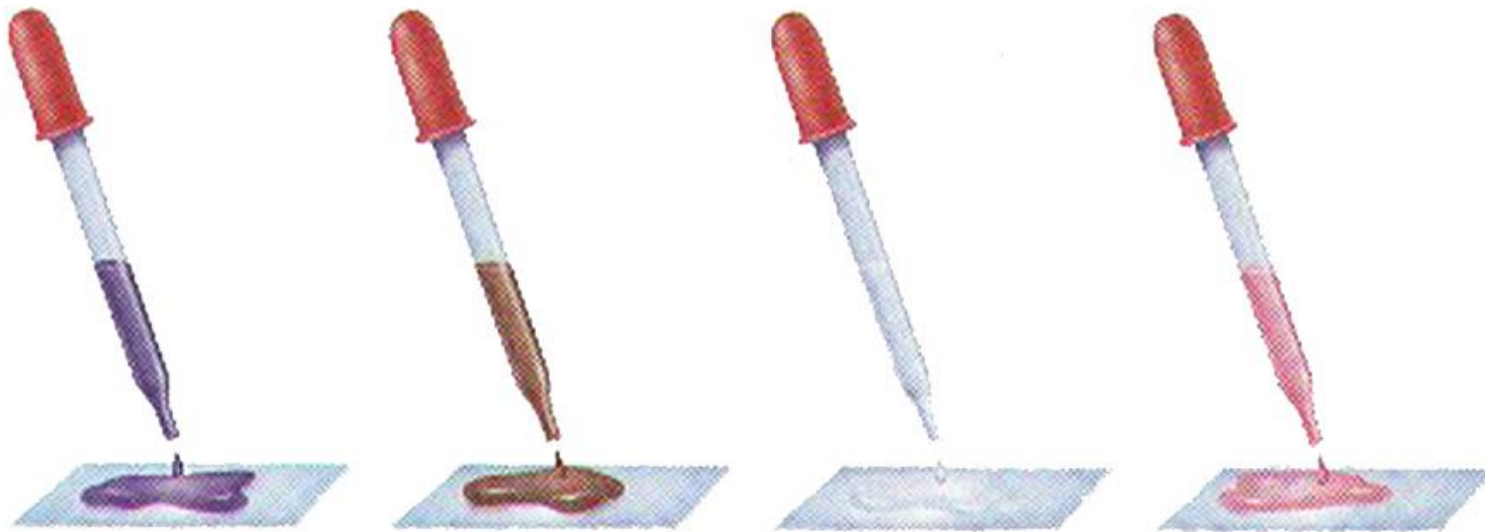
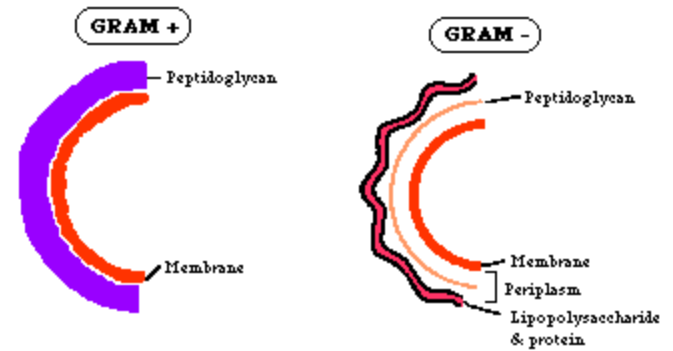


A coloração Gram foi desenvolvida pelo fisiologista dinamarquês, **Hans Christian Gram**, enquanto trabalhava em Berlim em 1883. Ele publicou o processo em 1884. Seu primeiro estudo foi com tecido pulmonar de pacientes que tinham morrido com **pneumonia**

Ingredientes da coloração de Gram



Princípio da coloração de Gram



(a) Application of crystal violet

(b) Application of iodine

(c) Alcohol wash

(d) Application of safranin

Características tintoriais

COLORAÇÃO DIFERENCIAL- GRAM

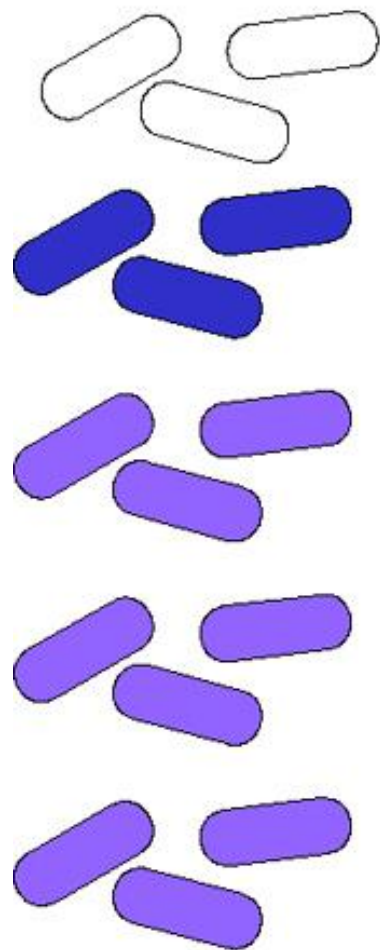
- Diferenças na estrutura da parede celular das bactérias **Gram (+)** e **Gram (-)**
- Camada de peptidoglicano
- Cristal Violeta (CV)
- Iodo
- Mordente: Aumentam afinidade, espessamento
- Complexo Cristal Violeta- Iodo (Lugol)- CVI
- Maior que CV

Características tintoriais

COLORAÇÃO DE GRAM

- Álcool
 - Rompe a camada lipopolissacarídica
 - G(-) não retém CVI
- Contracoradas
 - Fucsina
 - Vermelhas

Gram Positivo



Fixação



Cristal Violeta



Lugol

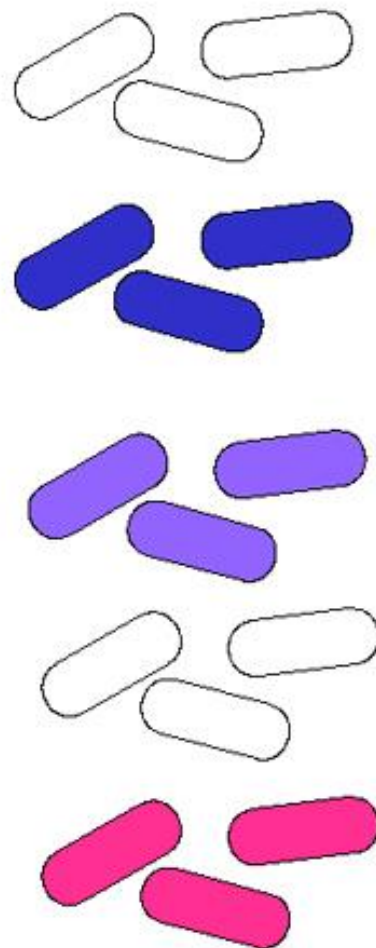


Álcool- Acetona

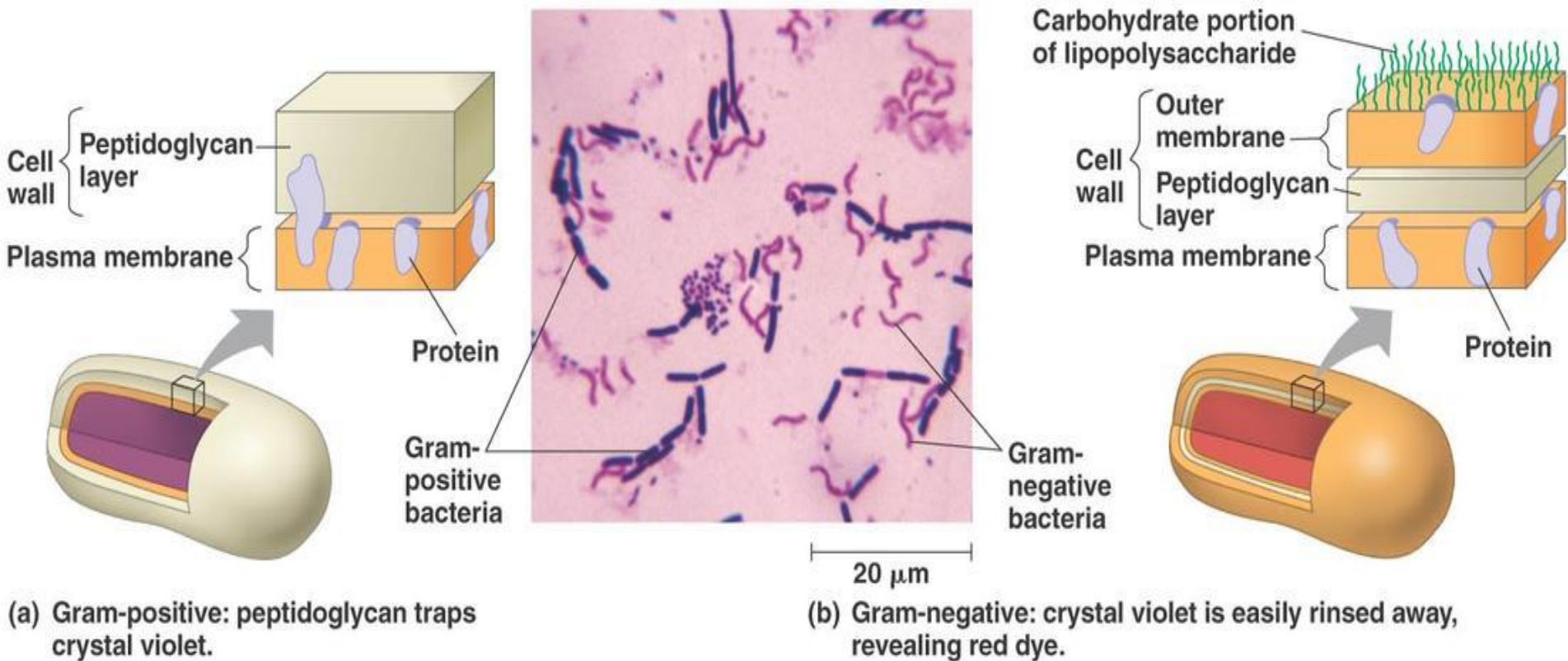


Fucsina

Gram Negativo



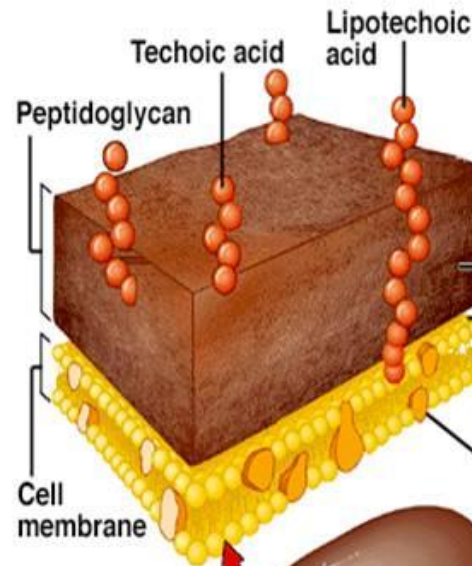
Gram Positivos X Gram negativos



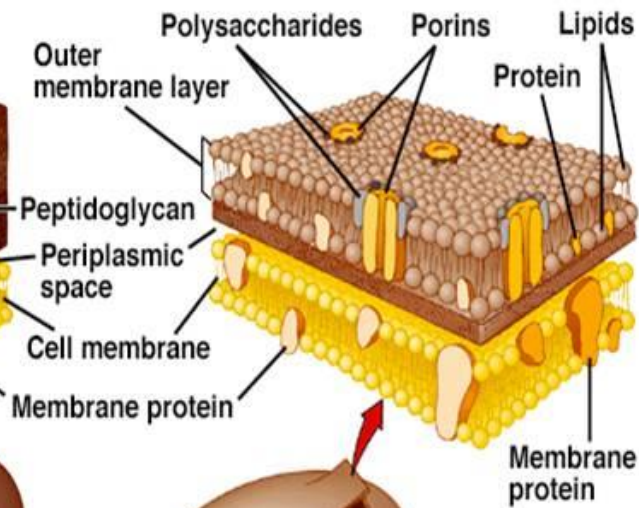
Gram +

- Mais espessa e rígida
- relativamente simples
- Ausência de membrana externa
- Presença de proteínas, lipídeos e ácido teicóico

Gram Positive



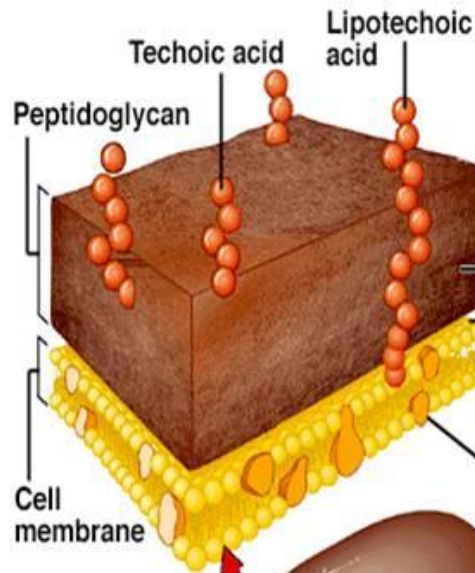
Gram Negative



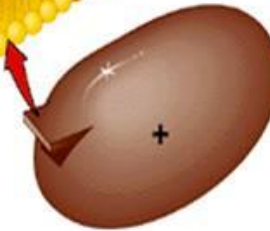
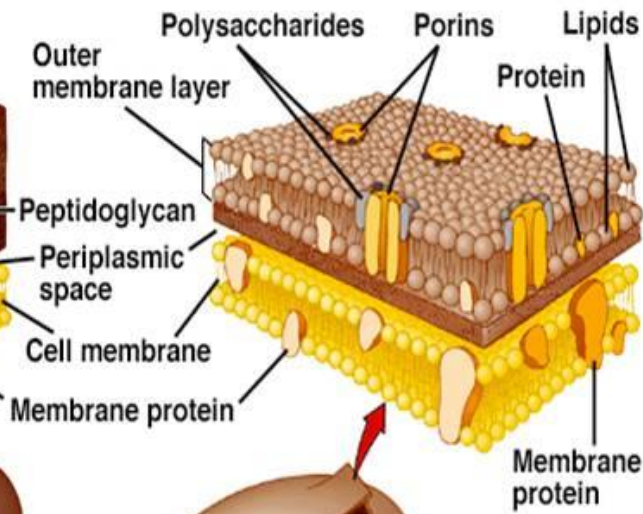
Gram –

- Menos espessa, mais complexa
- Membrana externa
- Barreira seletiva
- Efeito tóxico
- Composição: fosfolipídios, lipoproteínas, lipopolissacarídeos (LPSs)

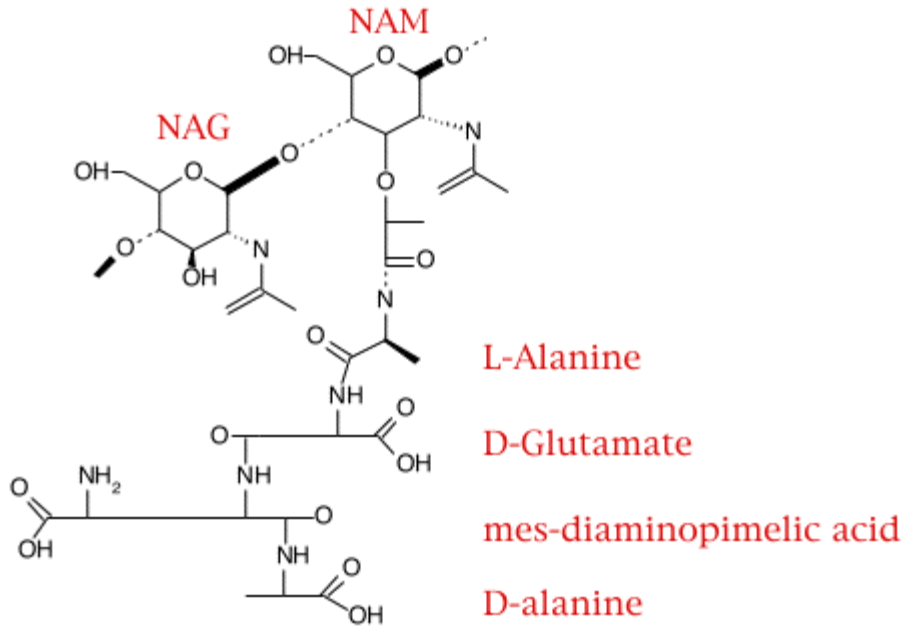
Gram Positive



Gram Negative

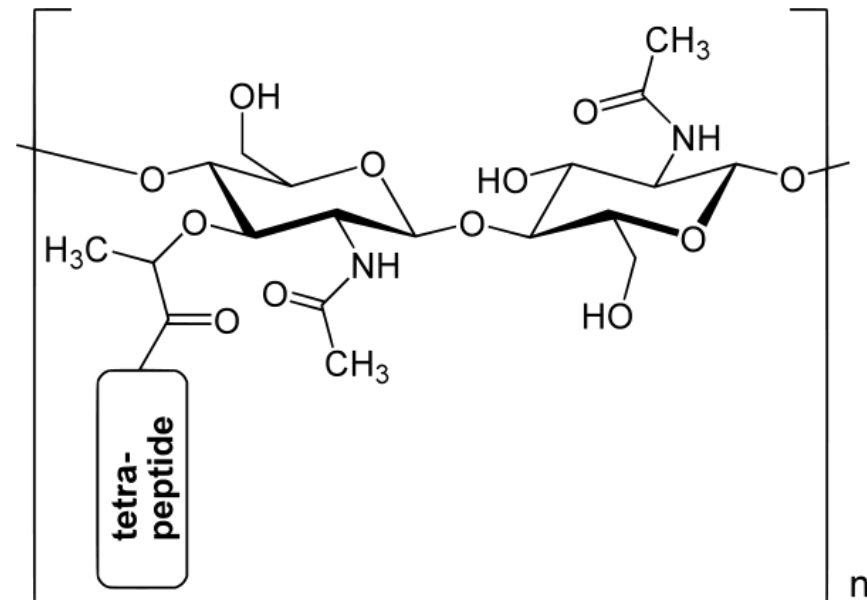


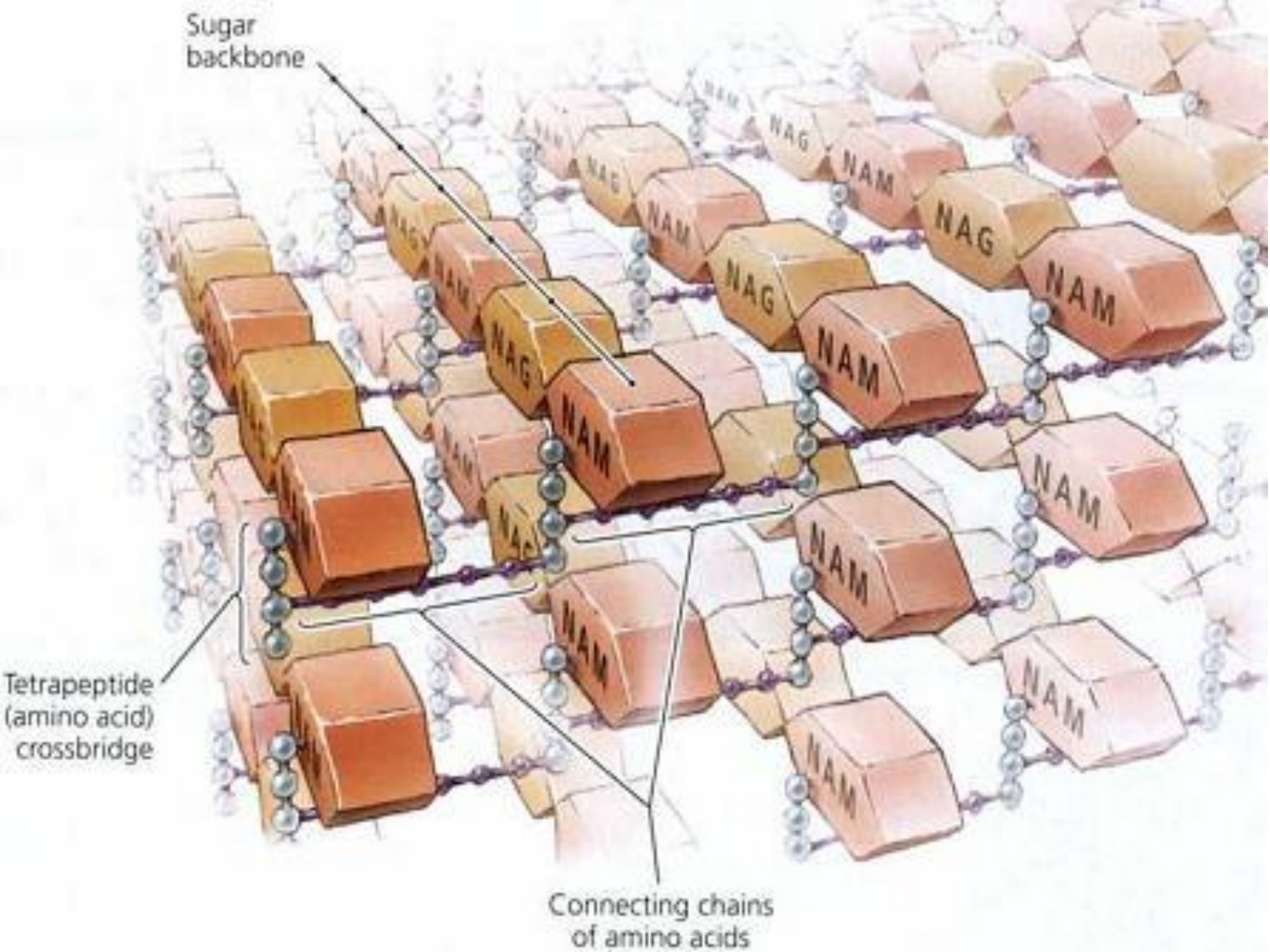
O Peptidoglicano



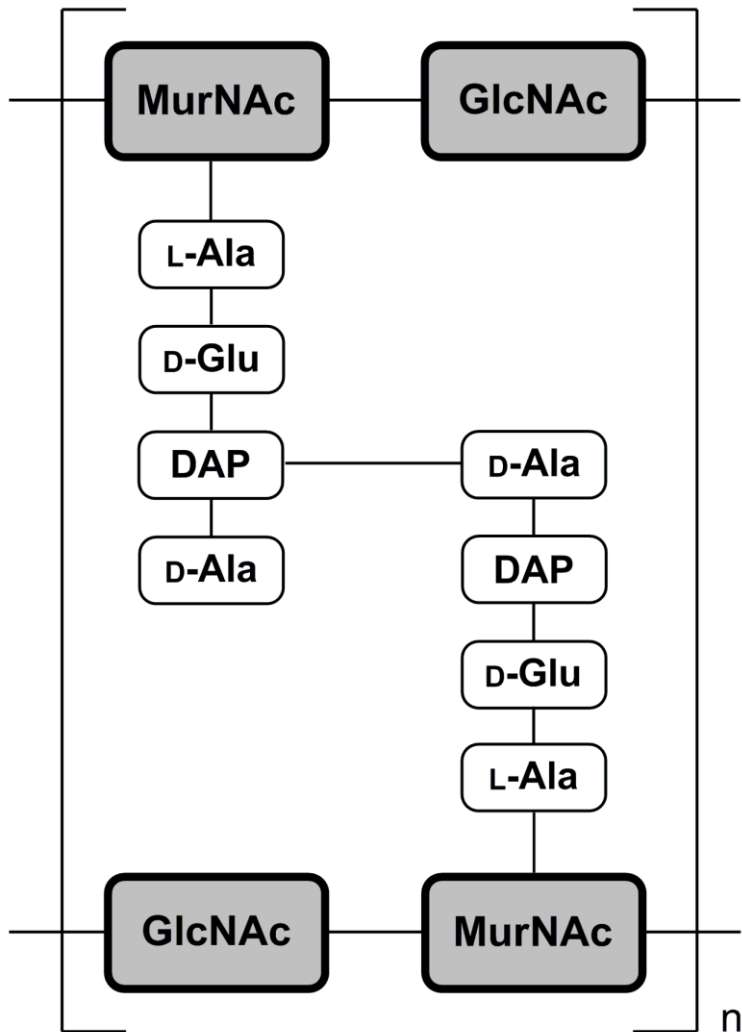
NAM = N-acilmurâmico
NAG = N-acetilglucosamina

Ligações tipo β -1,4

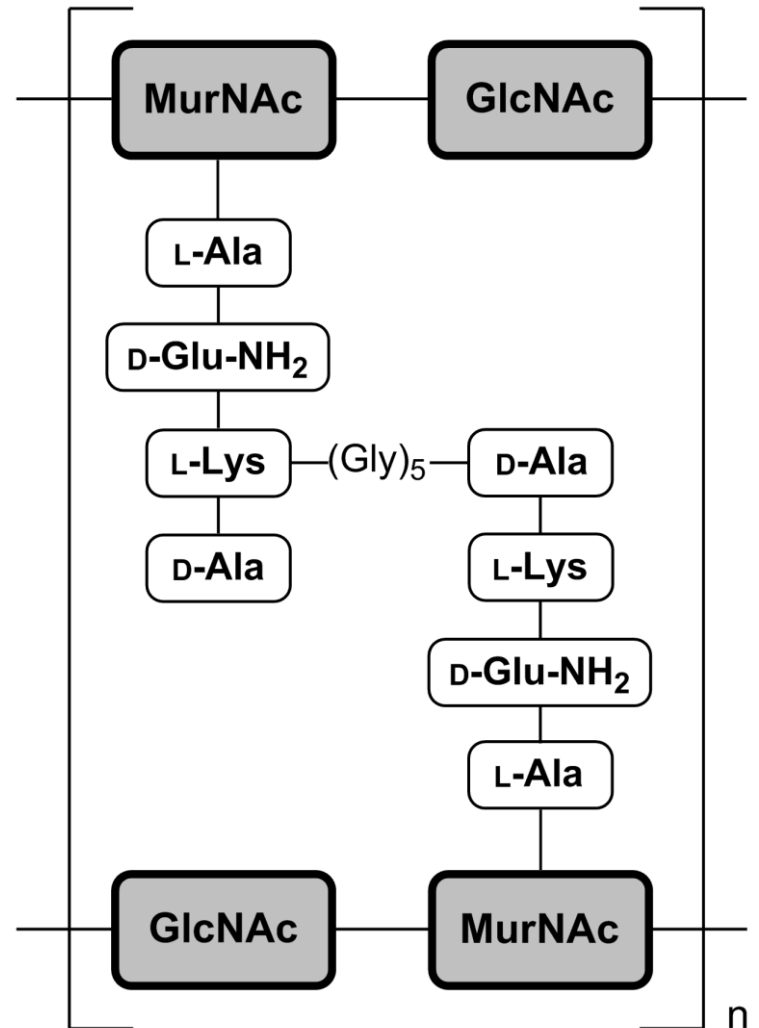




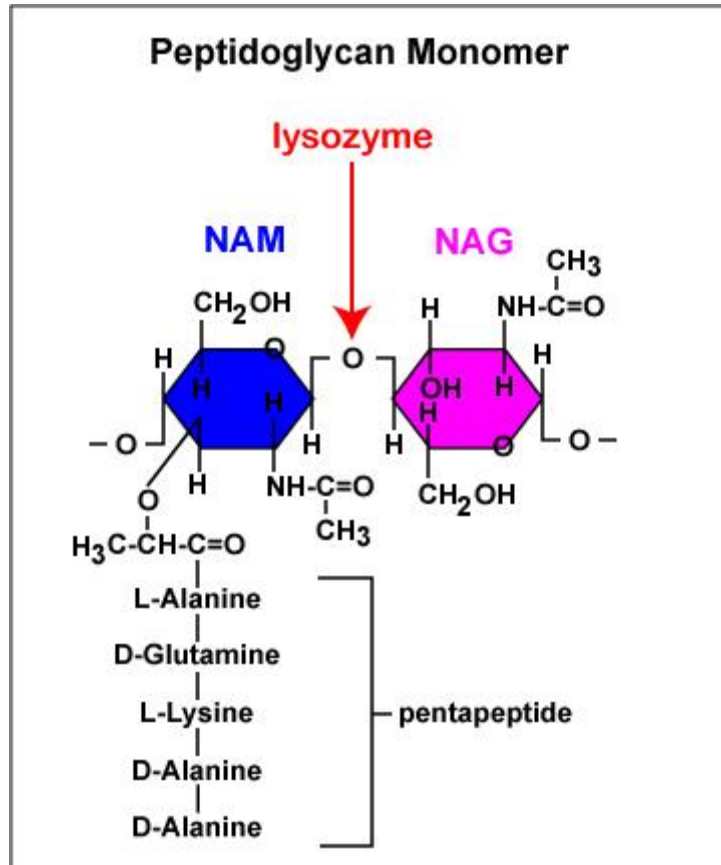
Peptidoglicano de Gram Negativos – *E. coli*



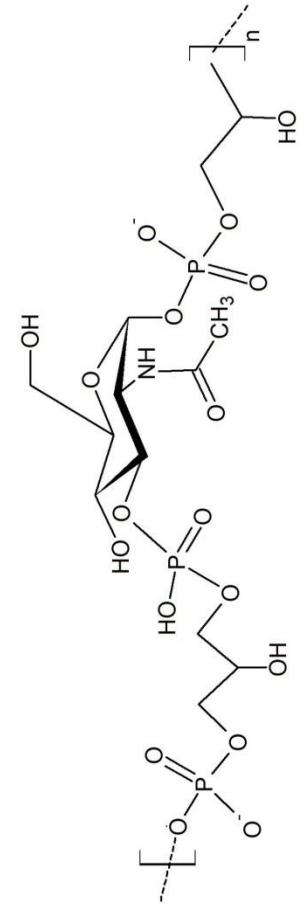
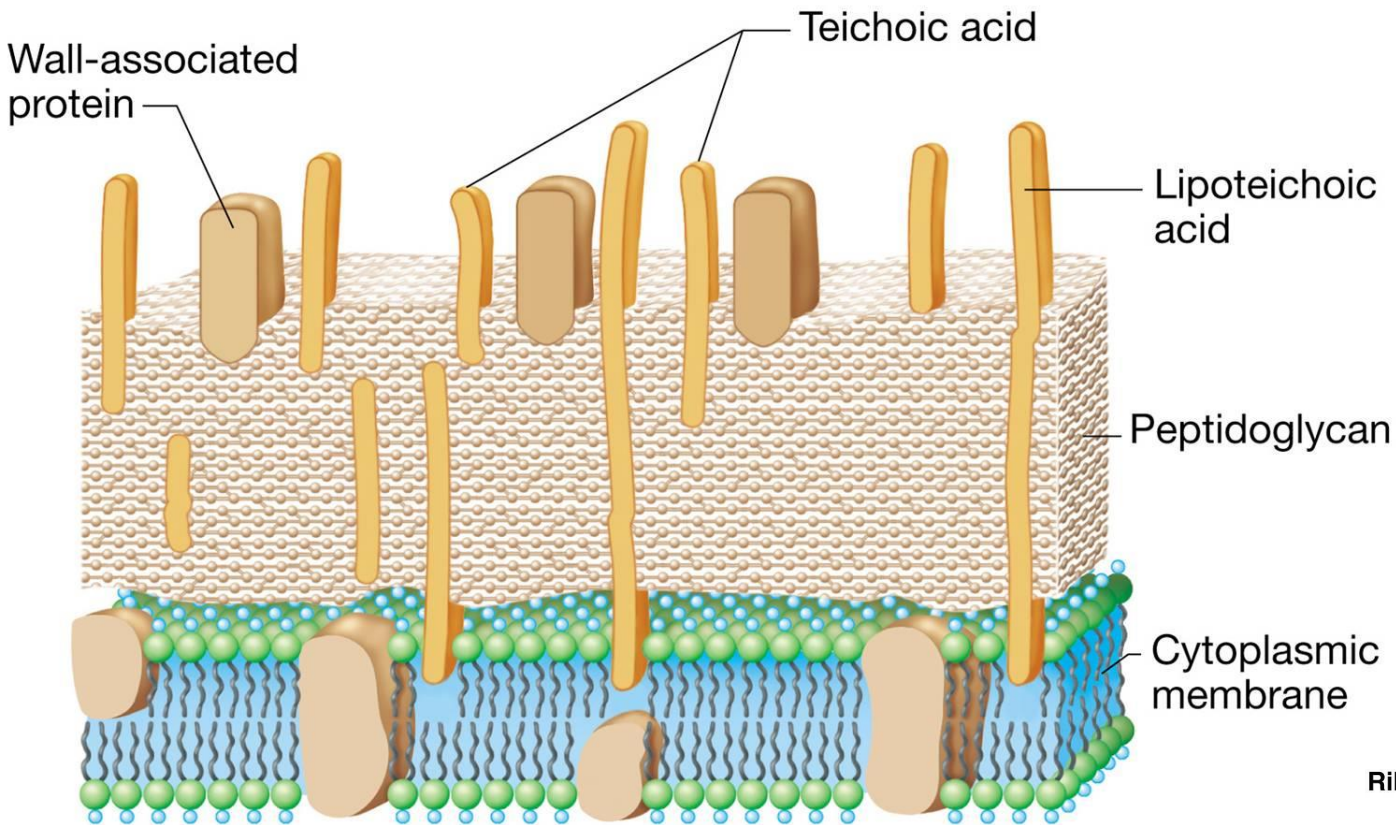
Peptidoglicano de Gram Positivos – *S. aureus*



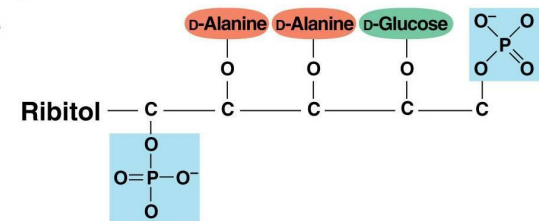
Peptidoglicano – ação da lisozima



A parede celular Gram positiva – ácido teicóico



(b)



(b)

Ácidos teicóicos

(D)

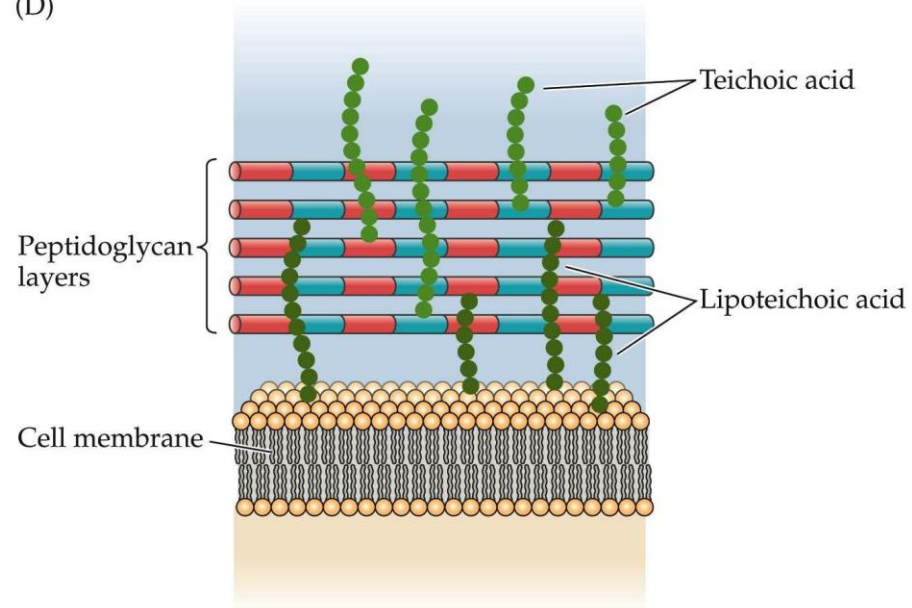
-Compostos por glicerol-fosfato ou ribitol-fosfato

-São covalentes ligados ao ácido murâmico do peptidoglicano

-São estruturas eletronegativamente carregadas

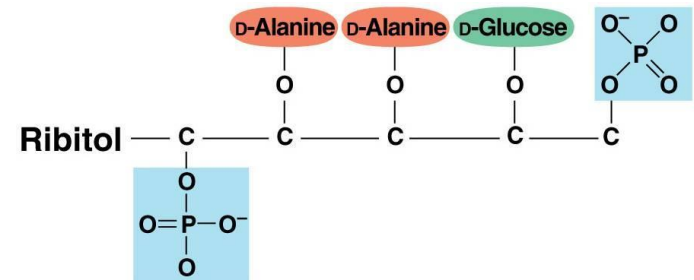
-Tem a função de aumentar a rigidez e ligar íons de cálcio e magnésio

-Podem ser covalentemente ligados a lipídeos da membrana e são chamados assim de ácido lipoteicóicos



Microbial Life 2e, Figure 4.51 (Part 2)

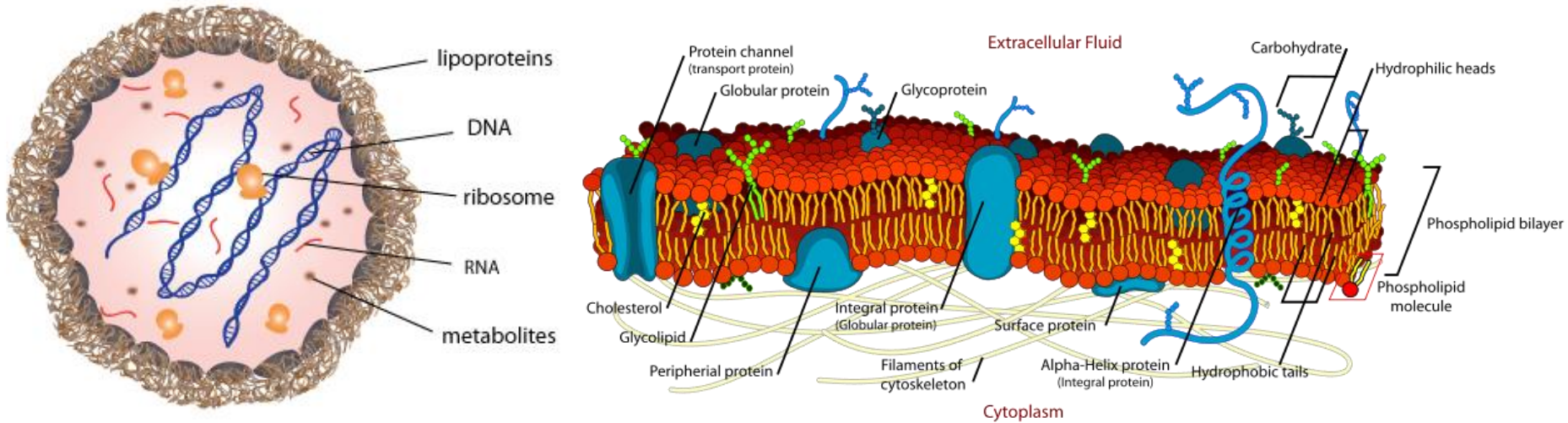
© 2007 Sinauer Associates, Inc.



(b)

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Células que não tem paredes celulares - Micoplasmas



Como elas podem sobreviver sem a parede celular?

-Vivem em ambientes osmoticamente protegidos

-presença de esteróides na membrana

Bactérias Gram negativas – a membrana externa ou camada de lipopolissacarídeo

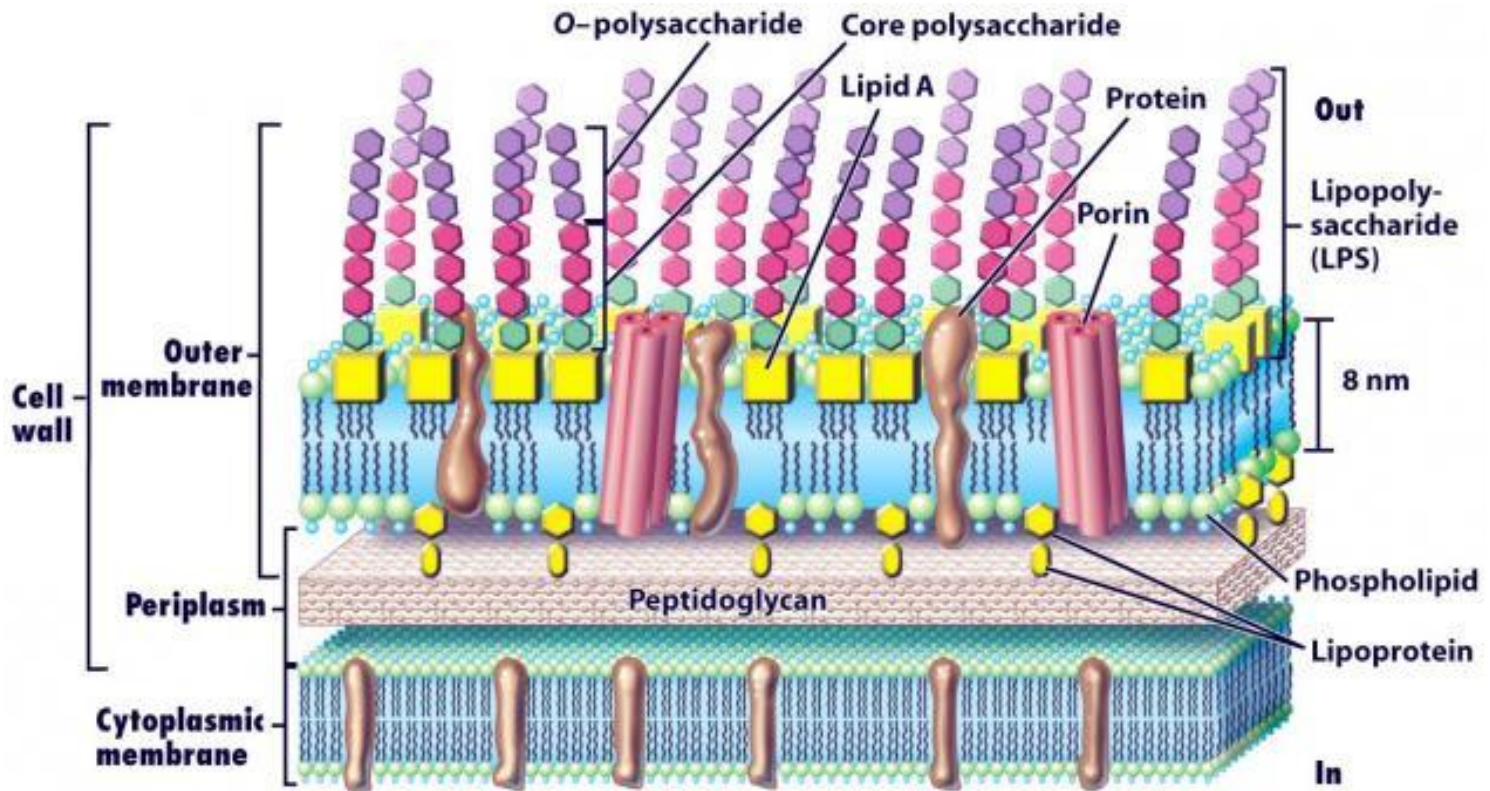
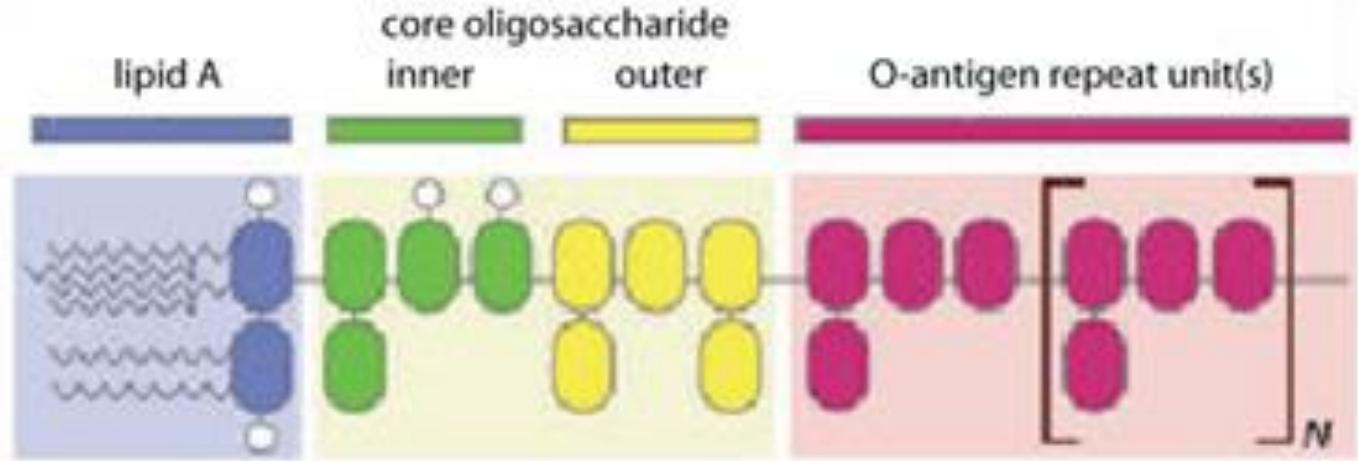
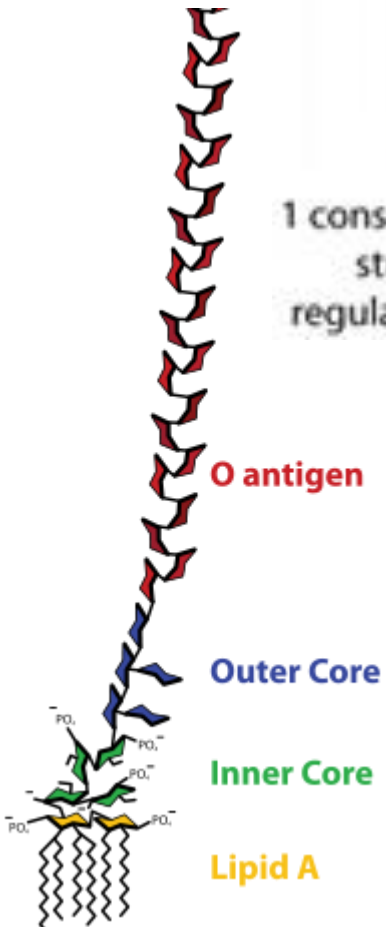


Figure 4-35a Brock Biology of Microorganisms 11/e
© 2006 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

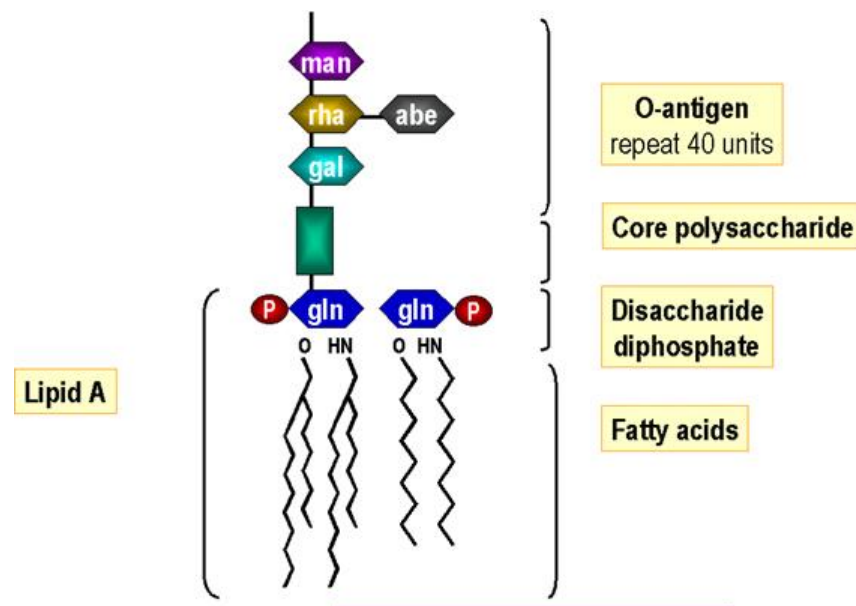
Química do lipopolissacarídeo



1 conserved base lipid A structure - with regulated modification

5 core oligosaccharide structures - with some non-stoichiometric additions

~170 different O-antigens



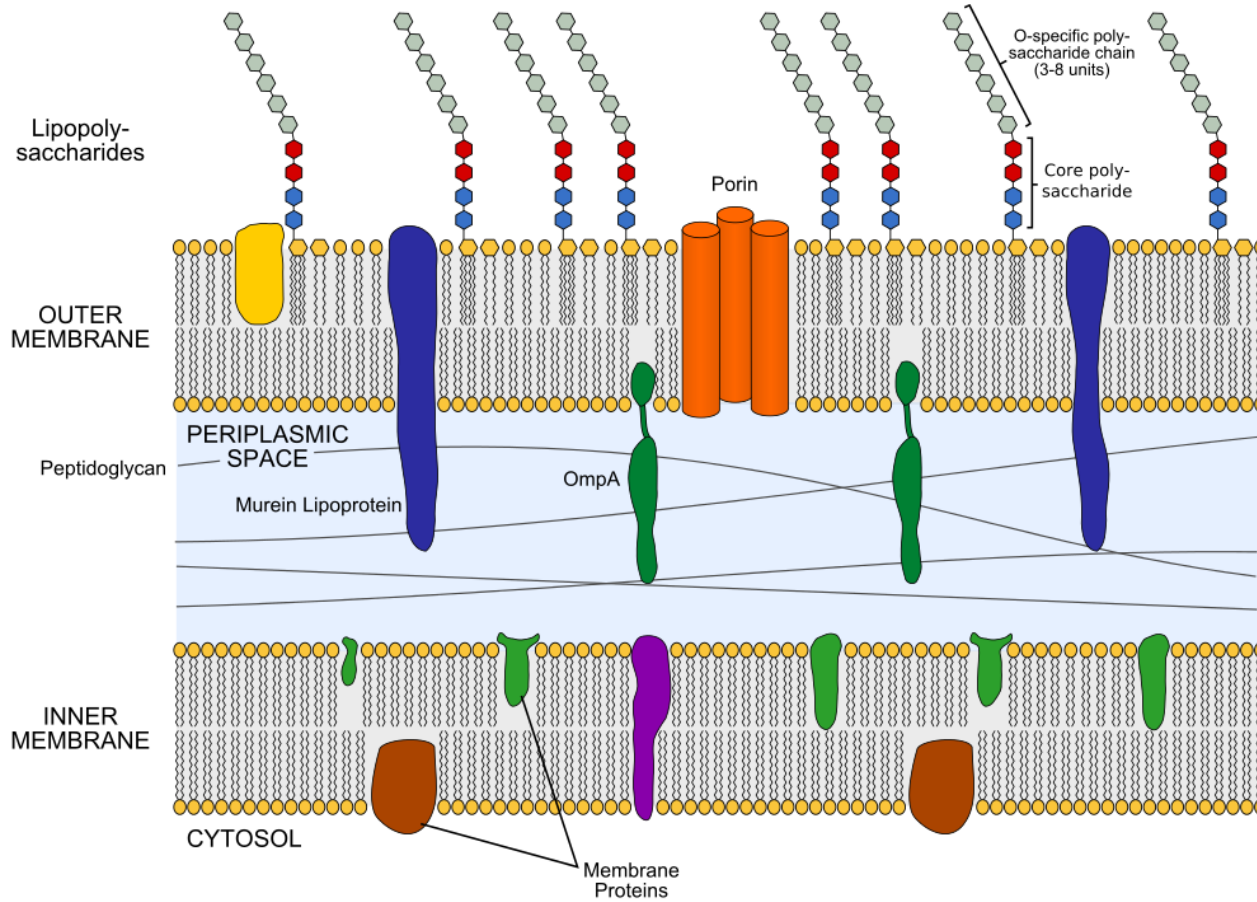
Structure of Lipopolysaccharide

Qual a função do lipopolissacarídeo?

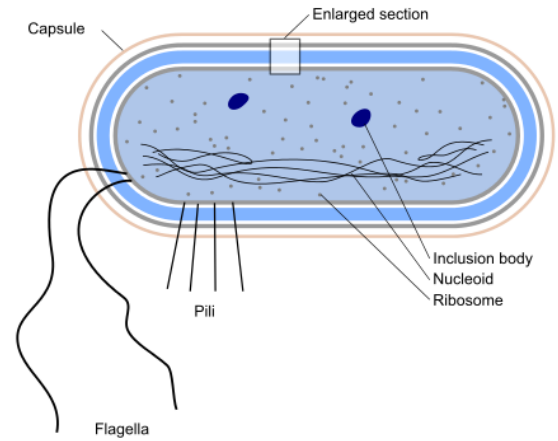
Salmonella, Shigella e Escherichia

Apresentam a membrana externa tóxica principalmente pela presença do LPS, associada ao Lipídeo A = termo referido como **endotoxina**

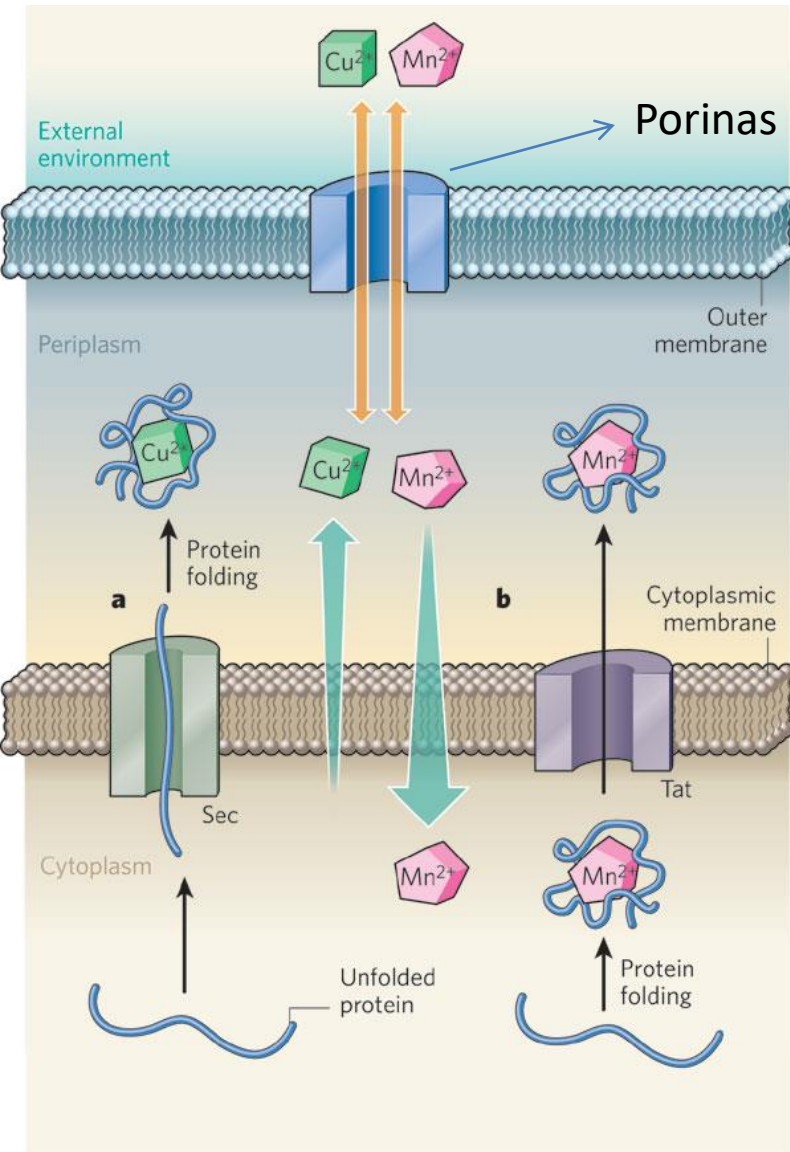
Periplasma e porinas



Gram Negative Bacterial Cell Wall



Enzimas presentes no periplasma



-enzimas
hidrolíticas

-proteínas ligadoras

-quimiorreceptores

Estruturas da superfície celular e inclusões

Glicocalise: Cápsula e Camada viscosa

- Composição:

Glicocalise = revestimento de açúcar

- Polissacarídeo , polipeptídeo ou ambos

- Função

Virulência e evasão do sistema imune

Componente do biofilme = placa bacteriana

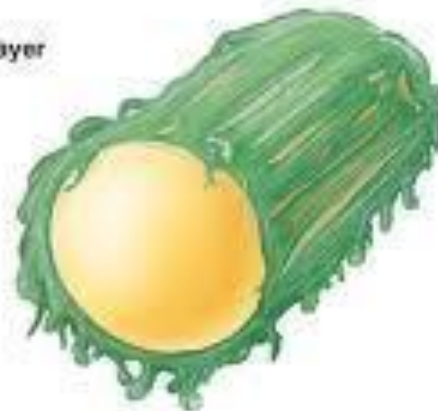
Substância polimérica extracelular (SPE)

Fixação em superfícies

Fonte de nutrição = exemplo *S. mutans*

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Slime Layer

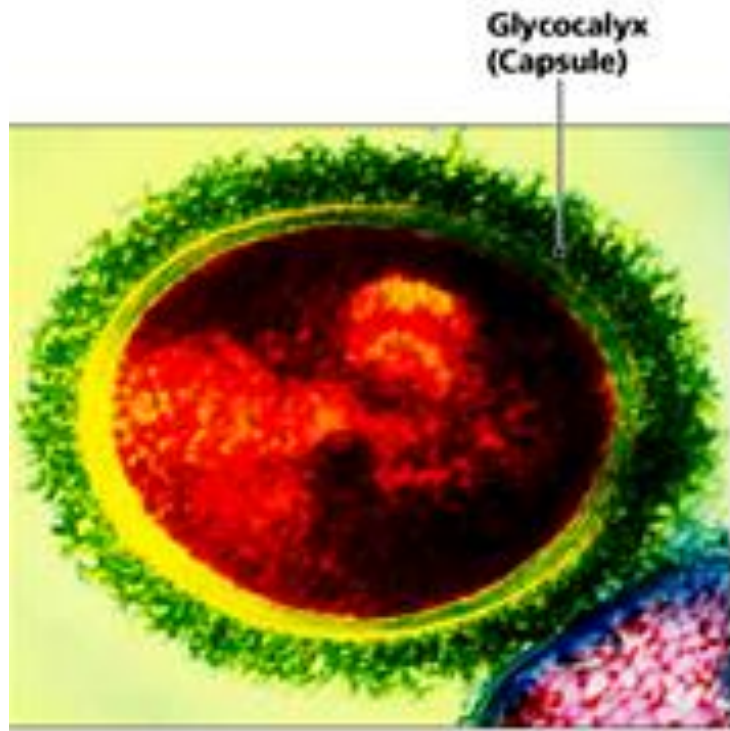


(a)

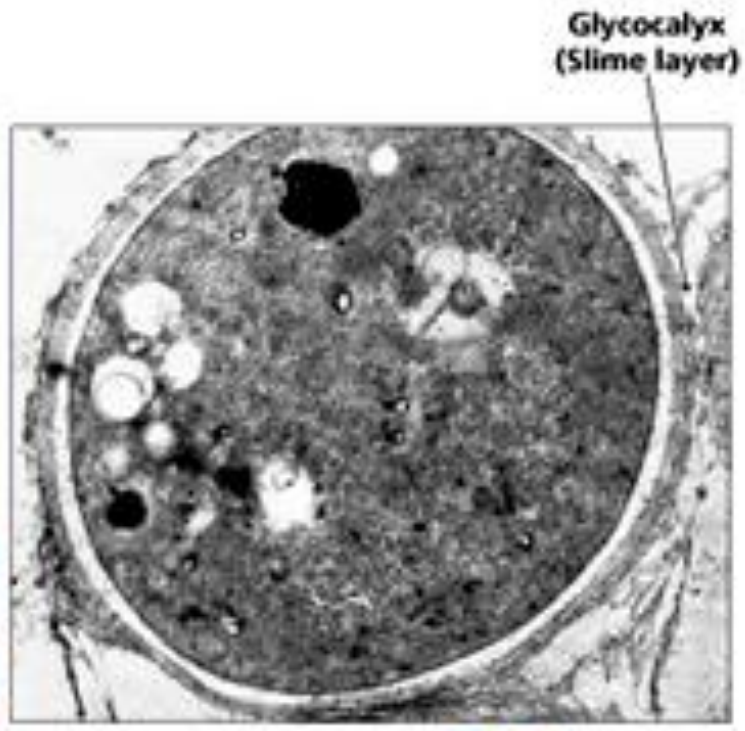
Capsule



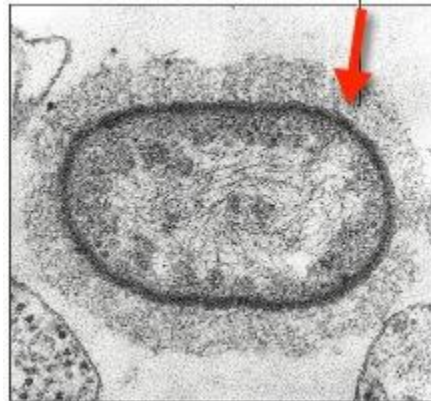
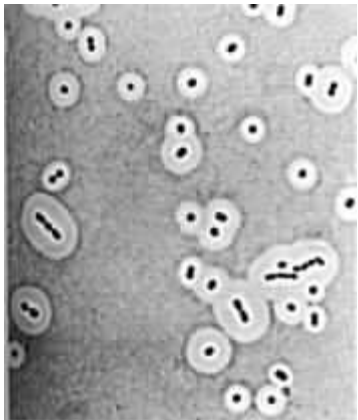
(b)



(a) **TEM** 200 nm
Streptococcus pneumoniae



(b) **TEM** 200 nm
Bacteroides fragilis

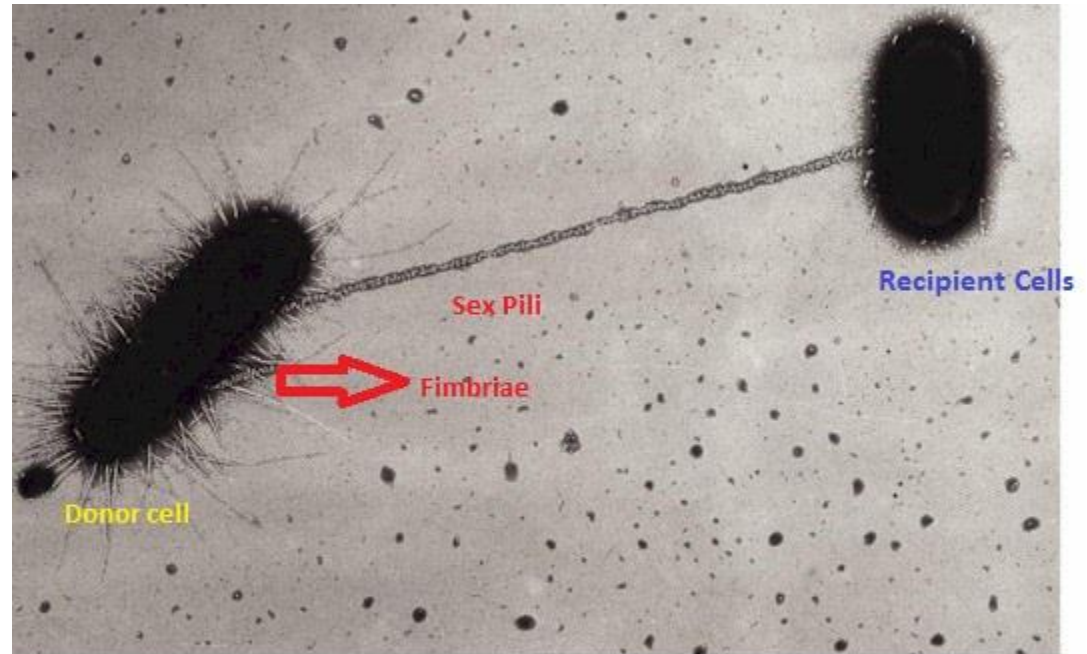


Fímbrias e pili

Estruturas protéicas filamentosas que se estendem na superfície celular

Função:

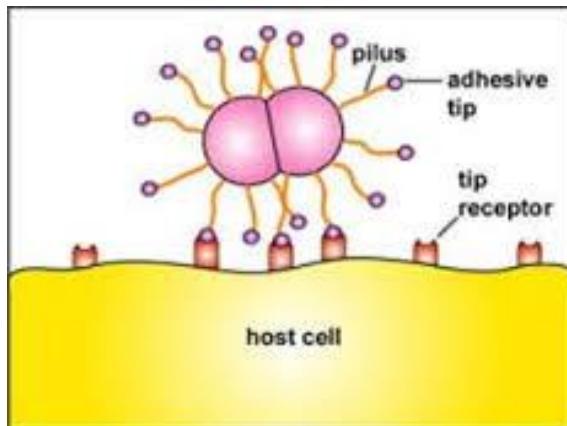
- adesão em superfícies
- formação de biofilme
- transferência de material genético – pili sexual
- Motilidade por translocação e por deslizamento



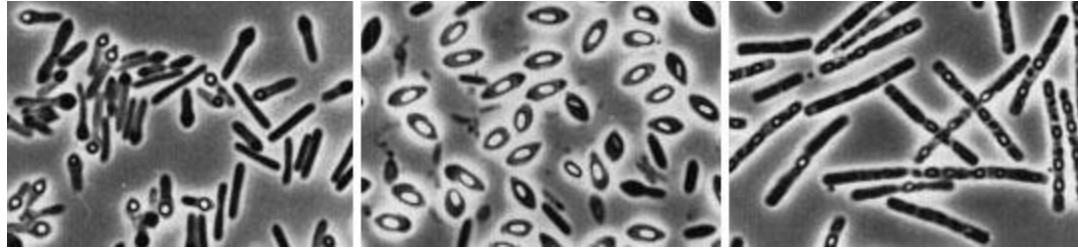
microbeonline.com

TEM

1 μ m



Endósporos

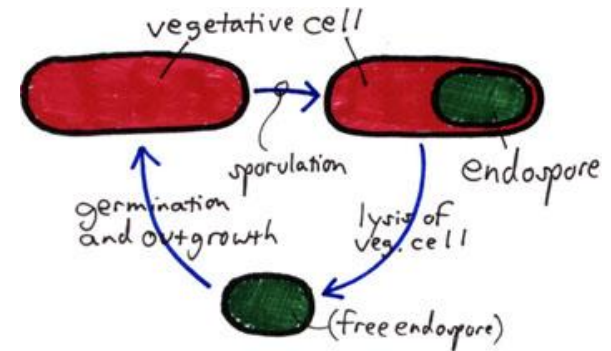


São estruturas formadas durante o processo de **esporulação**

São células especializadas altamente resistentes ao calor, dessecação, produtos químicos e radiação

Pode se dizer que as bactérias podem ter um ciclo de vida:

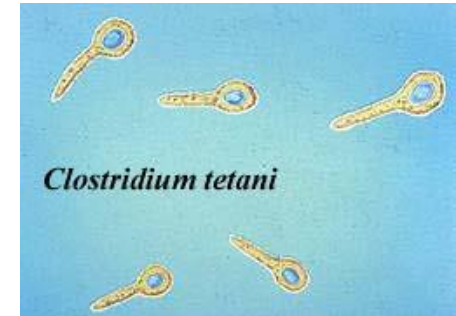
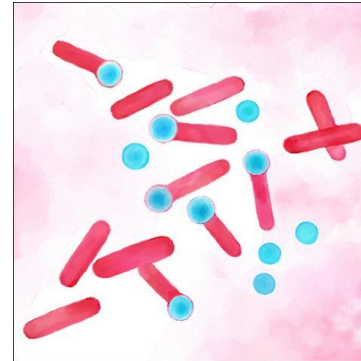
Célula vegetativa → endósporos → célula vegetativa



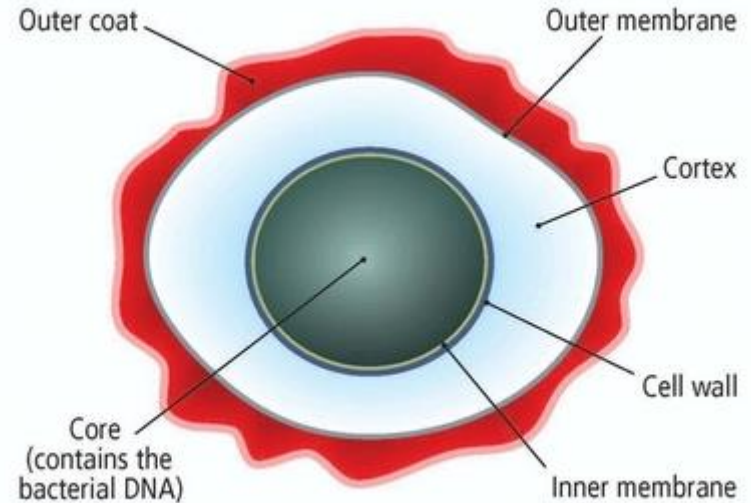
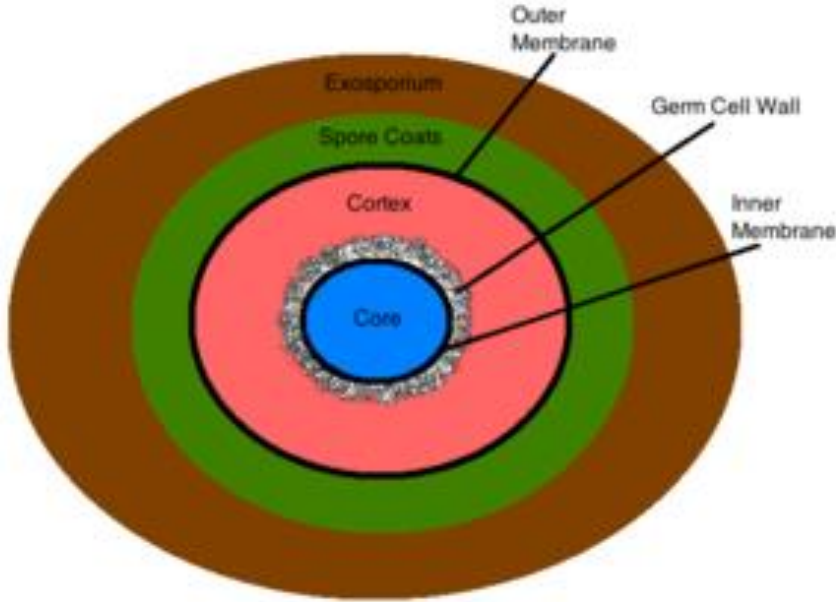
Podem ser dispersas pelo vento, água e geralmente são encontradas no solo

Endósporos

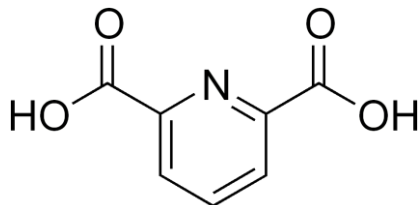
-são estruturas comuns em bactérias Gram positivas dos gêneros *Bacillus* e *Clostridium*
A bactéria Gram negativa *Coxiella burnetti* também forma estruturas semelhantes a endósporos



Estrutura dos endósporos



- O cerne do endósporo é altamente desidratado e dormente
- Rico em ácido dipicolínico e cálcio = cuja função é auxiliar na germinação
- Rico em SASP (*small acid-soluble proteins*) = proteger o DNA e reserva de energia



Structure of the Bacterial Endospore

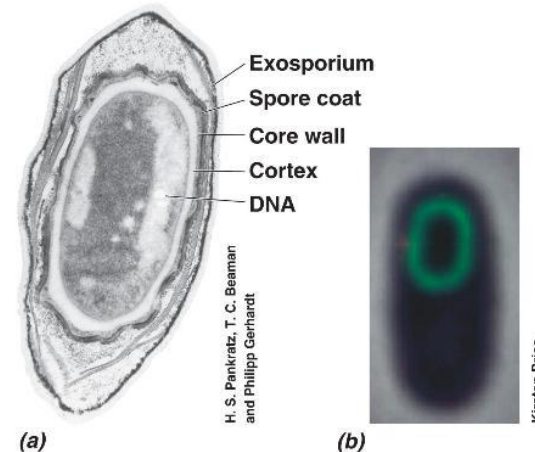
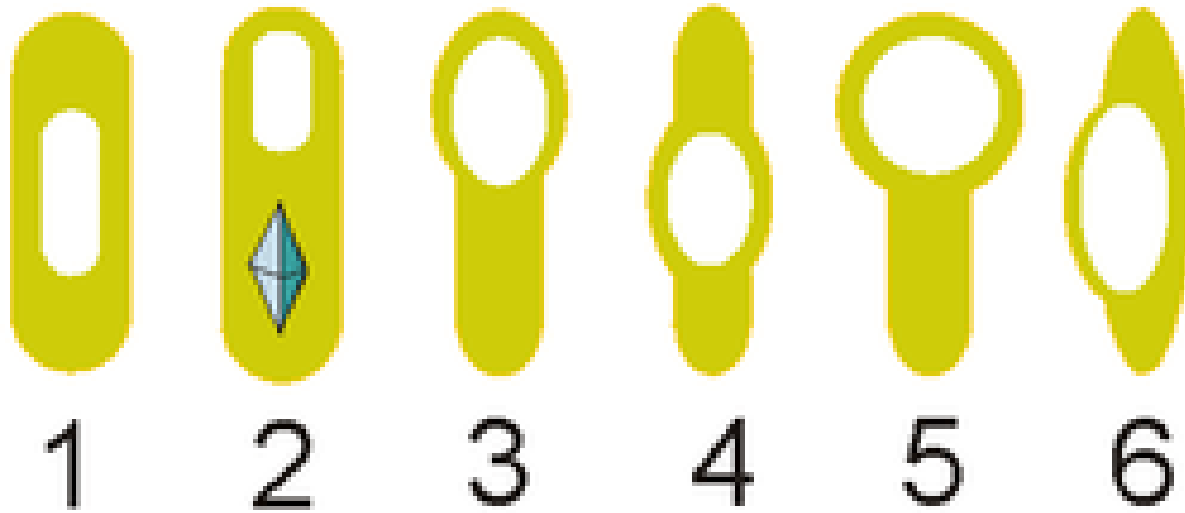


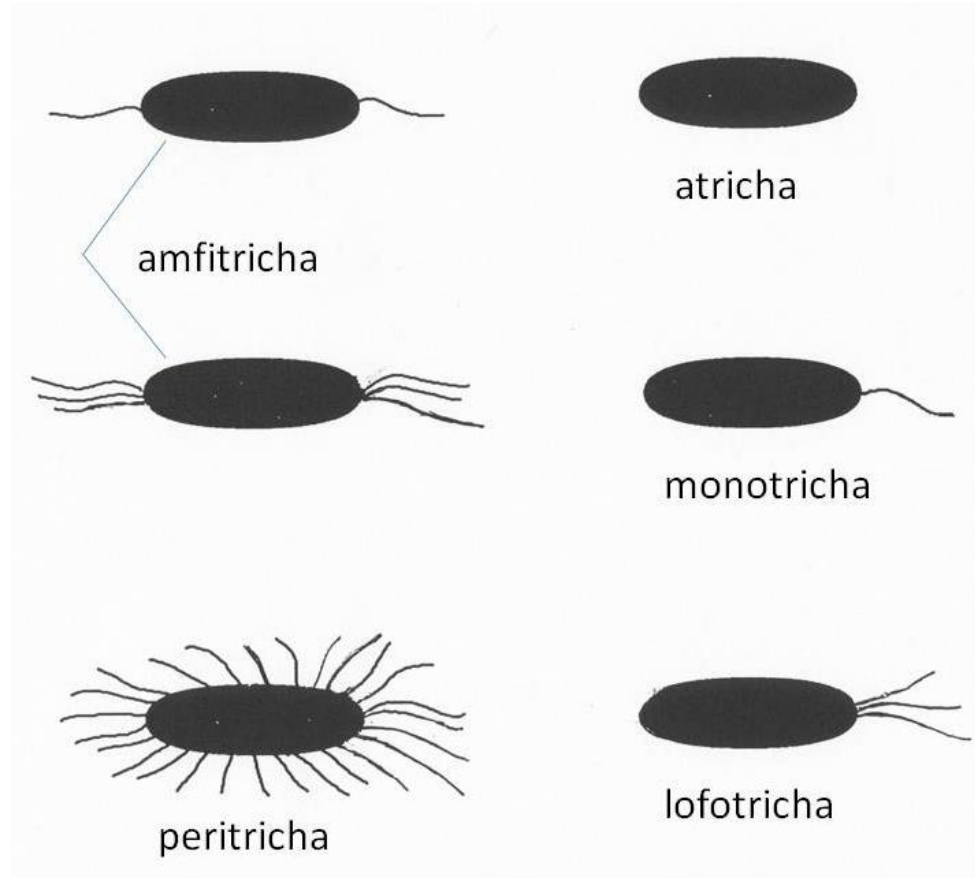
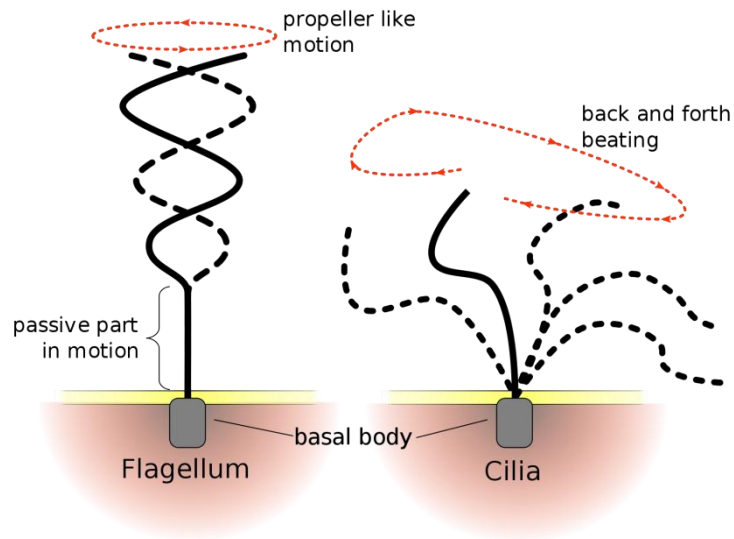
Figure 4.41

Variação na morfologia dos endosporos

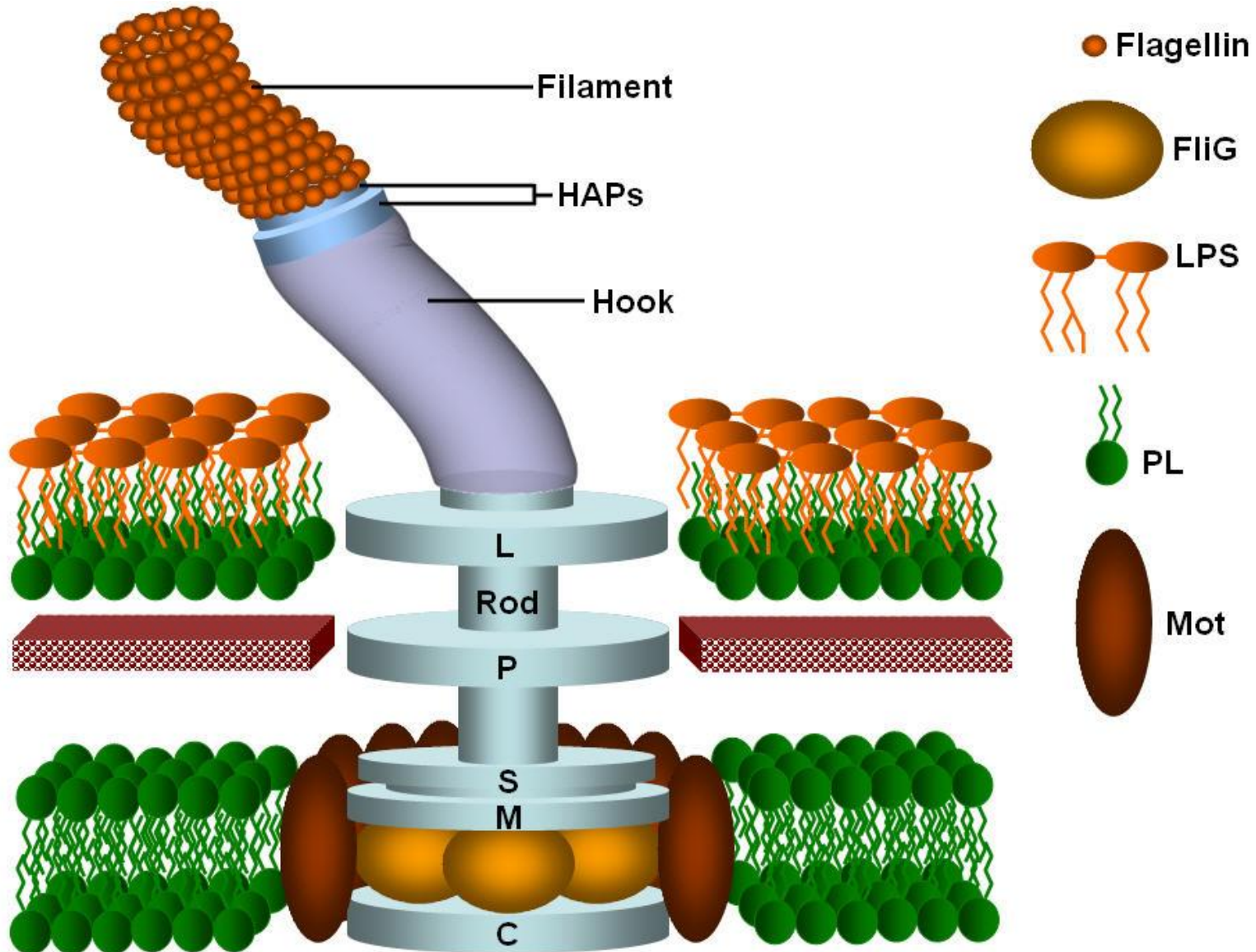


Flagelo e locomoção

O flagelo permite o movimento da bactéria por natação através de rotação e podem ser de vários tipos:



Estrutura flagelar



Movimento Flagelar e papel das proteínas Mot

Os anéis L, P, e MS e o bastão formam o corpo basal = rotor

As proteínas Mot = estator e geram o torque

A energia é provida por uma força eletromotriz

