CHAPTER (1)

INTRODUCTION TO MICROORGANISMS

 Microorganisms are generally unicellular → the whole organism is one cell → in such cases, a single microbial cell performs all the functions required to maintain itself and propagate.

• Microorganisms may be classified in the following large biological groups:

Algae

2 Protozoa

3 Slime moulds

4 Fungi

6 Bacteria

6 Archaebacteria

Viruses

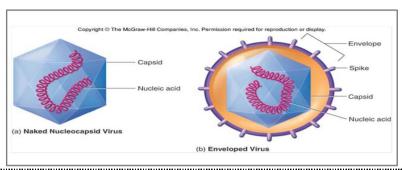
Prions

According to the type of cell, cellular microorganisms are either:

	<pre>Prokaryotes (pro = before)</pre>	<pre>Eukaryotes (eu = true; karyote = nucleus)</pre>
Size &	Smaller with	Larger &
<u>Development</u>	simpler form of cellular organization	more developed
<u>Nucleus</u>	Do not contain membrane-bound	Characterized by presence of
	nucleus → but their hereditary material	distinct nucleus → surrounded by
	is suspended in the cytoplasm	nuclear membrane that separates it
	and called nucleoid or nuclear region	from the other contents of the cell
<u>Organelles</u>	They are also devoid of mitochondria	Contain mitochondria &
	and other membrane bound organelles	other membrane bound organelles
<u>Ribosome</u>	70S	80S
<u>Cell membrane</u>	No sterols except in <i>Mycoplasma</i>	Contain sterols
<u>Examples</u>	Bacteria → including:	Algae (excluding the blue-green algae)
	Mycoplasma	Protozoa
	Rickettsia	Slime moulds
	Chlamydia	• Fungi
	Blue-green algae	Plants
	Archaebacteria	Animals
	Prokaryotic cell	Eukaryotic cell
	pilus capsule cell wall plasma membrane nucleoid (DNA) cytoplasm	endoplasmic reticulum: (smooth & rough) cytoskeleton mitochondrion peroxisome Golgi body plasma membrane lysosome



- * One of the smallest infective agents
- * They have no cell structure
- * Viruses are **obligate intracellular parasites** → they **require the biological machinery** of a host cell for **reproduction** & **survival**



Even simpler forms are:

Viroids	© Prions
Protein-free fragments of	Infectious proteins
single-stranded circular RNA that cause disease in plants	devoid of nucleic acid

• Since the **algae**, **slime moulds** and **archaebacteria** are not thought to contain species of medical or veterinary importance → they will not be considered further

• Blue-green algae do not cause infection

→ but certain species produce potent toxins that may affect people or animals drinking polluted water



1) Which of the following microorganisms has a nuclear membrane?

- a- Viruses
- b- Fungi
- c- Prions
- d- Bacteria
- e- Viroids

2) Viruses have all the following characteristics EXCEPT:

- a- They are one of the smallest infectious agents.
- b- They have no cell structure
- c- They are obligate intracellular parasites.
- d- They require the host biological machinery for their replication.
- e- They are prokaryotic.

3) Prions:

- a- Are single stranded circular RNA
- b- Are devoid of proteins
- c- Are infectious proteins devoid of nucleic acids
- d- Are prokaryotic cells
- e- Cause diseases in plants