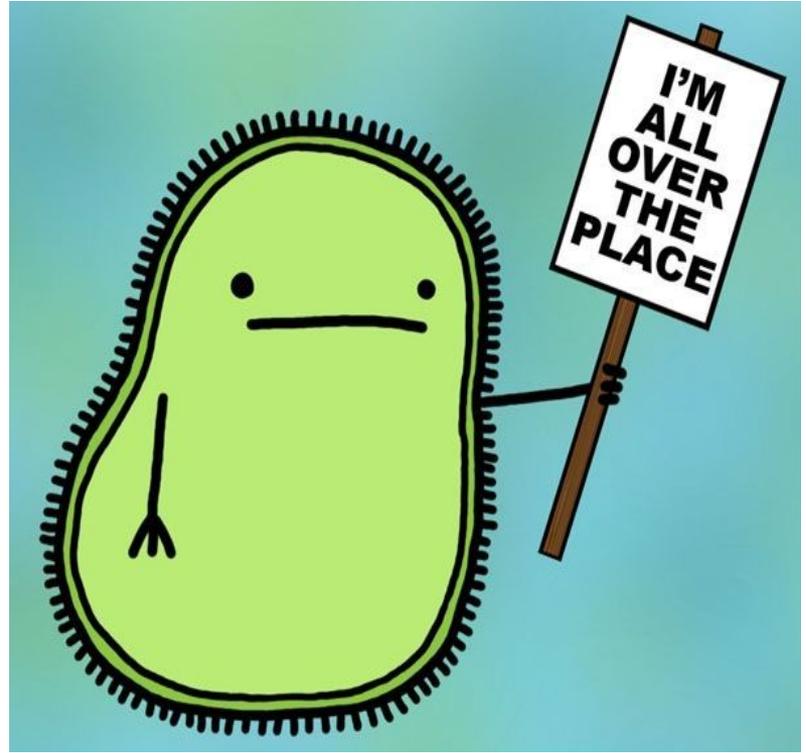


**SBI3C**  
**Bacteria**  
**& Human life**

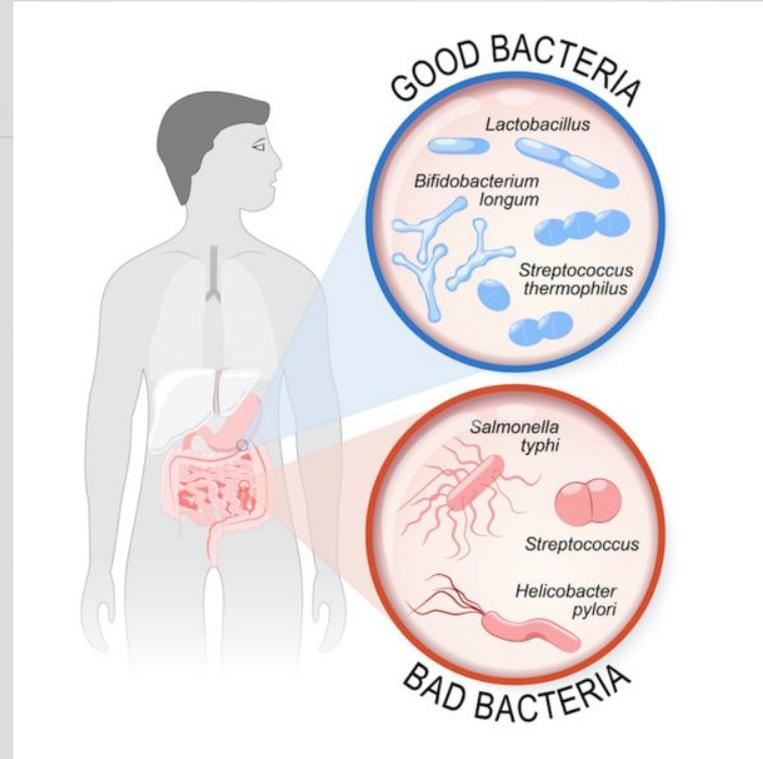
# Literally.

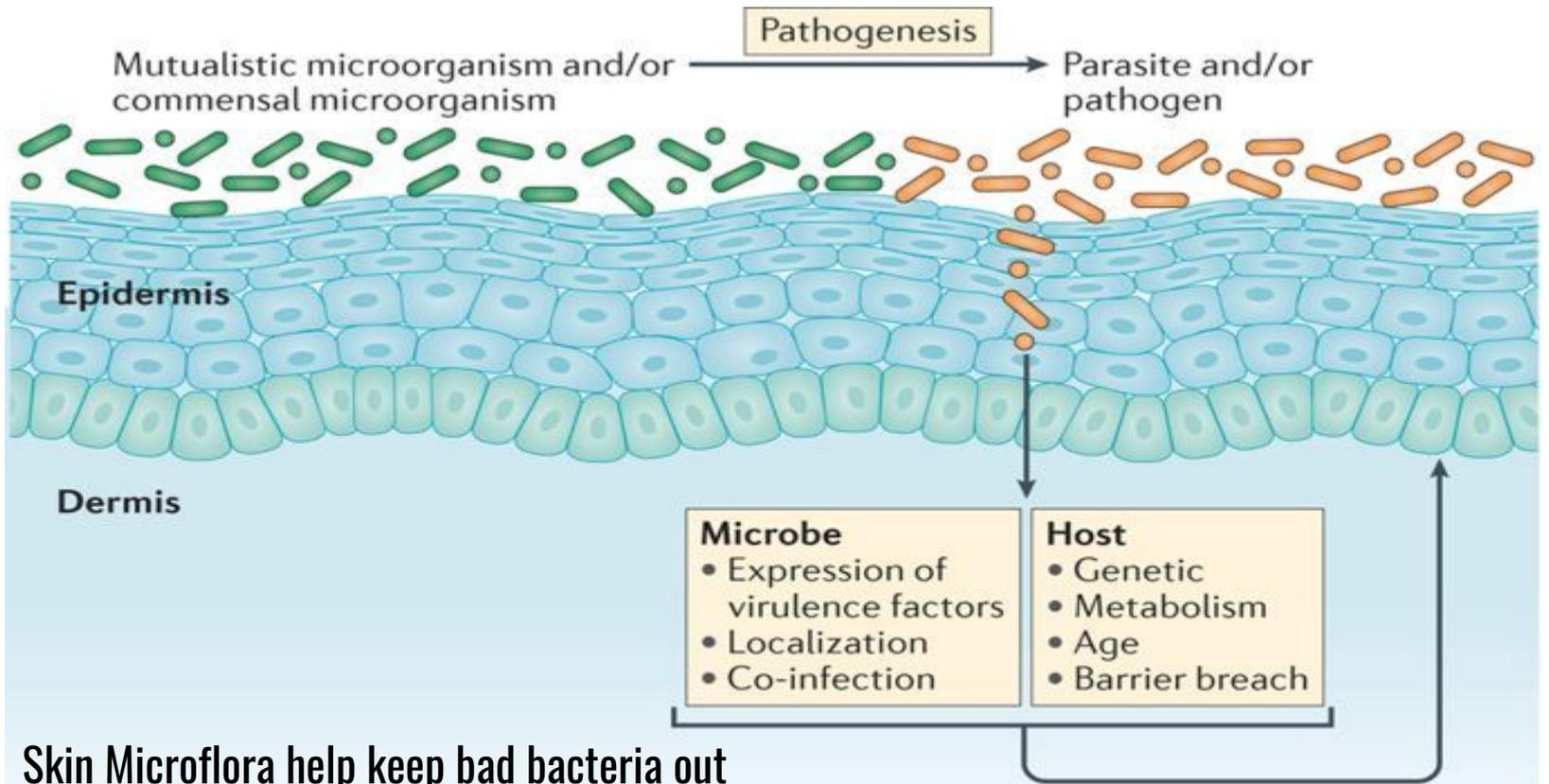
**They're everywhere...  
But that's okay!**



# Microflora

- ◆ The bacteria that live on us & inside of us
- ◆ Produce Vitamin K
- ◆ Help boost immunity
- ◆ Fight bad Bacteria

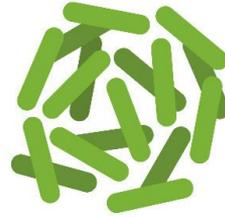




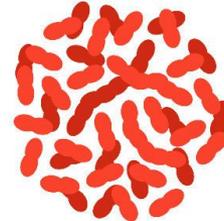
# Probiotics

- ◆ Bacteria and yeast
- ◆ In our intestines
- ◆ May help us fight digestive disorders like IBS, diarrhea

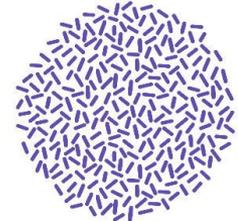
## PROBIOTICS



LACTOBACILLUS



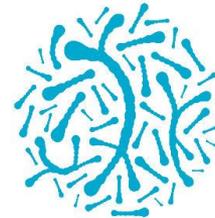
LACTOCOCCUS



PROPIONIBACTERIUM



STREPTOCOCCUS  
THERMOPHILUS



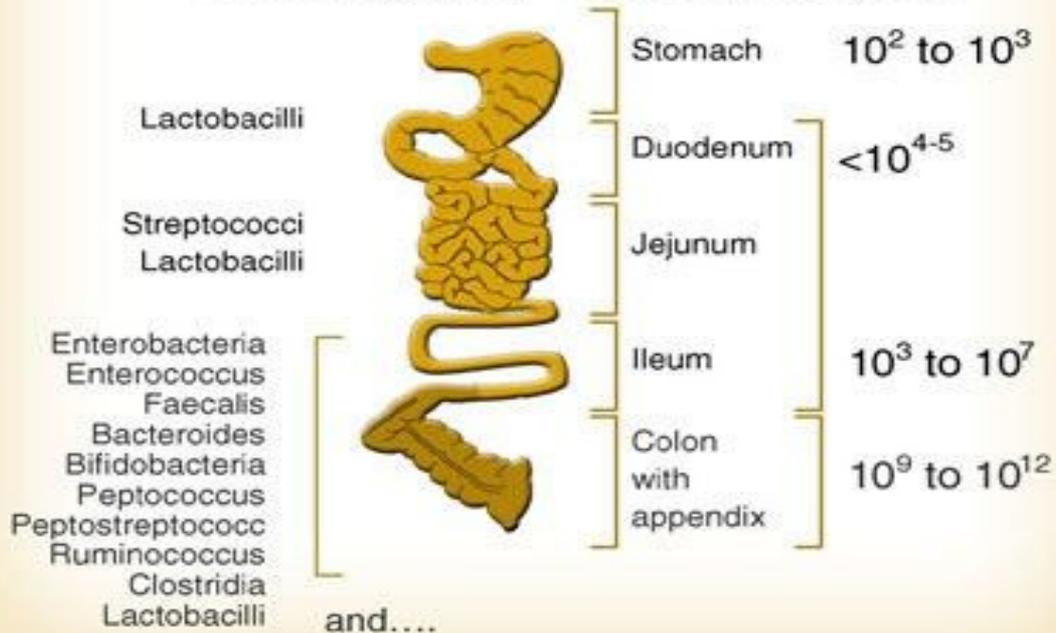
BIFIDOBACTERIUM



BULGARICUS

# INTESTINAL MICROFLORA

$10^{14}$  micro-organisms, >500 differentes species



- ◆ Certain medications, like antibiotics, damage our microflora
- ◆ Eating probiotic-rich foods helps restore it
- ◆ Yogurt, kimchi, pickles



#### APPLE CIDER VINEGAR

contain healthy acids that encourage a pH in your body that supports the growth of probiotics.



#### FERMENTED DAIRY

is probiotic-rich and helps improve gut health.



#### SAUERKRAUT

is rich in *Lactobacillus*. It's high in vitamin C and in digestive enzymes.



#### KIMCHI

the Korean cousin to sauerkraut, made with Chinese cabbage and some other foods and spices.



#### NATTO

is a Japanese dish of fermented soybeans high in *Bacillus subtilis*.



#### KVASS

is a common beverage in Eastern Europe made from fermented barley or rye.



#### MISO

is a major component of Japanese medicine.

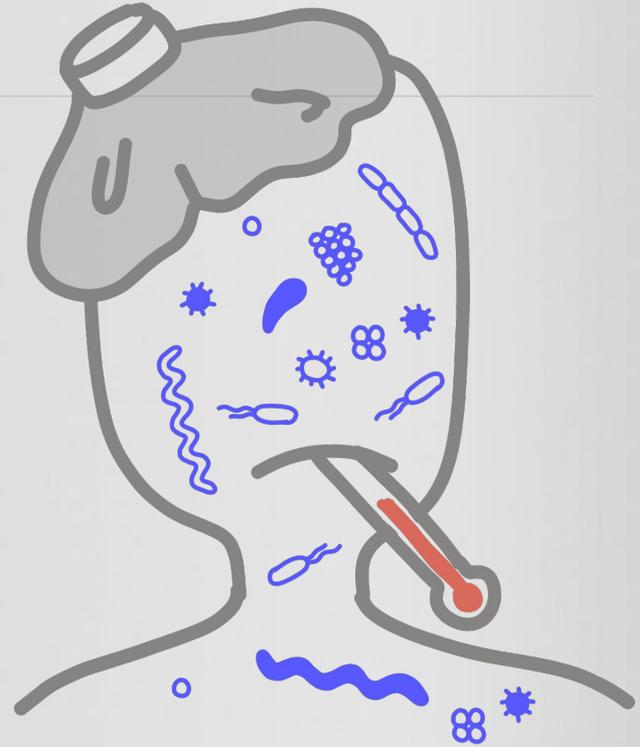


#### KOMBUCHA

is black tea fermented using a symbiotic colony of bacteria and yeast.

# Pathogens

- ◆ Cause diseases
- ◆ Take advantage of us as a nutrient source
- ◆ **Secondary infections:** take advantage of us when we're already sick



## Overview of Bacterial infections

### Bacterial meningitis

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Neisseria meningitidis*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Streptococcus agalactiae*
- *Listeria monocytogenes*

### Otitis media

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

### Pneumonia

Community-acquired:

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*

Atypical:

- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
  - *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
  - *Legionella pneumophila*
- Tuberculosis
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

### Skin infections

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

### Sexually transmitted diseases

- *Chlamydia trachomatis*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- *Treponema pallidum*
- *Ureaplasma urealyticum*
- *Haemophilus ducreyi*

### Eye infections

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- *Chlamydia trachomatis*

### Sinusitis

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*

### Upper respiratory tract infection

- *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*

### Gastritis

- *Helicobacter pylori*

### Food poisoning

- *Campylobacter jejuni*
- *Salmonella*
- *Shigella*
- *Clostridium*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Escherichia coli*

### Urinary tract infections

- *Escherichia coli*
- Other Enterobacteriaceae
- *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

- ◆ Common: Acne, Strep throat, ulcers, cavities, food poisoning
- ◆ Rare: Cholera, Meningitis

# Fighting Back

- ◆ Asepsis: using **antiseptics** (on living tissue) and **disinfectants** (on non-living surfaces)
- ◆ **Sterilizing** equipment
- ◆ Hand washing

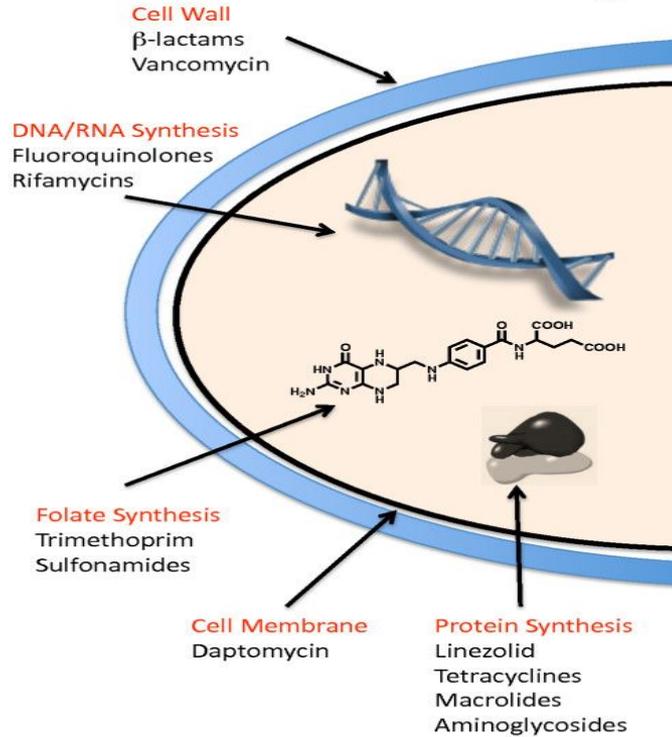


# Fighting Back

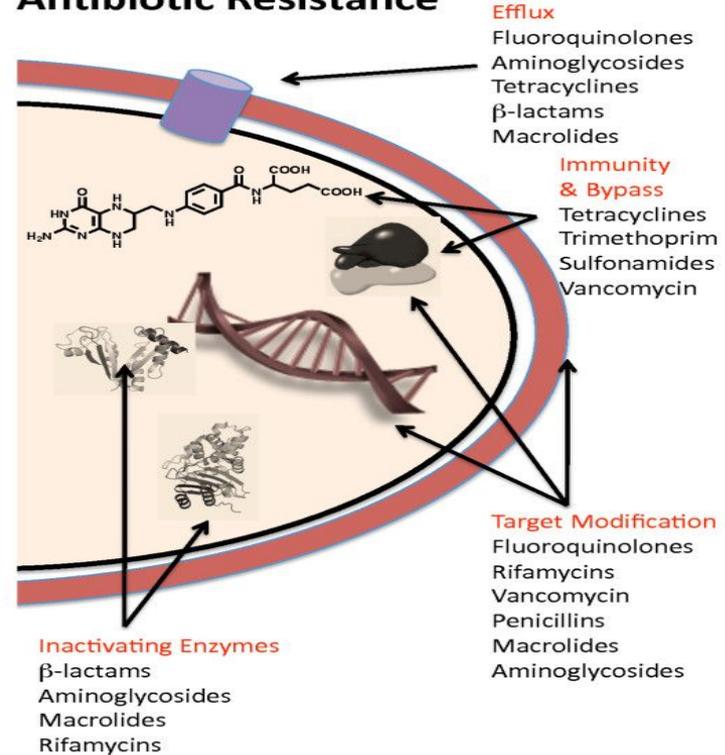
- ◆ **Antibiotics**
- ◆ **Bacteriocidal** = kill bacteria directly
- ◆ Destroy cell wall or cell membrane
- ◆ **Bacteriostatic** = stop reproduction
- ◆ Stop DNA copying, protein production



## Antibiotic Targets



## Antibiotic Resistance

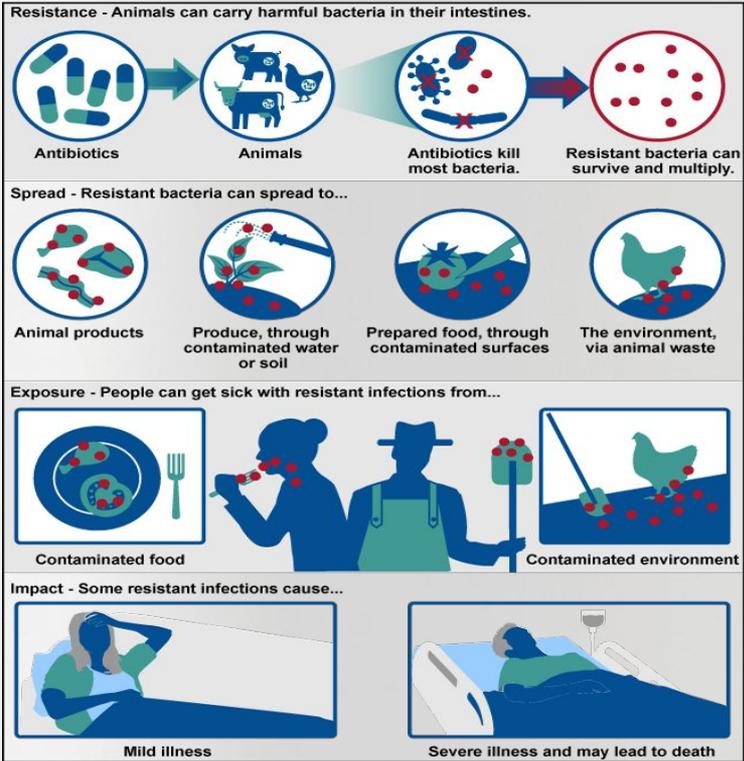




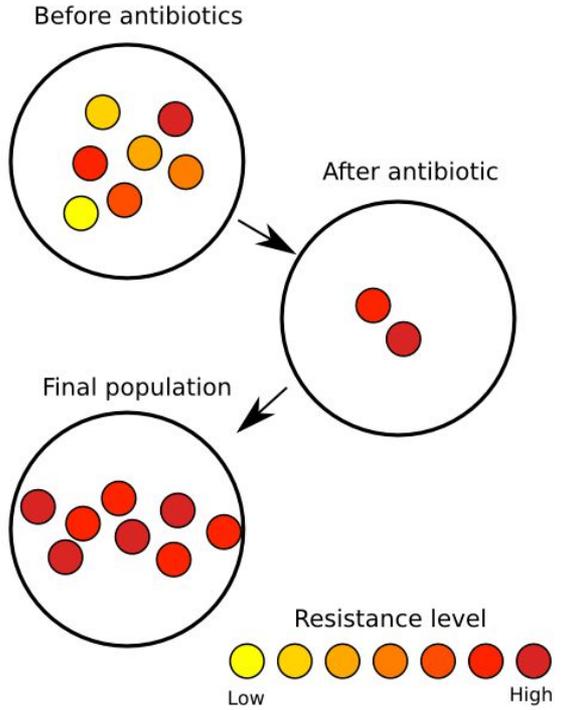
# Resistance

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- ◆ Antibiotics have been around since WWII
- ◆ Bacteria are “used to them”
- ◆ Resistant bacteria pass their genes to others by **conjugation**
- ◆ Entire species today won't respond to antibiotic treatment



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. | GAO-17-192



Adapted from Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Wykis>)



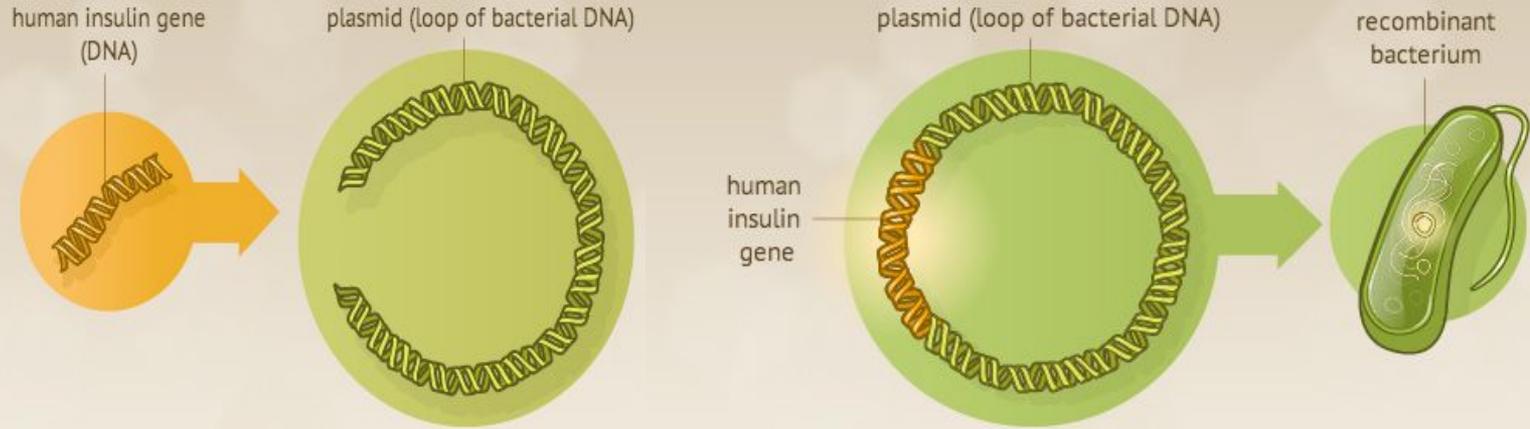
# Cooperating with bacteria

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- ◆ Food production, farming.
- ◆ **Mutualism** = two species rely on one another and both benefit
- ◆ They get a food source (sugars like fructose or lactose)
- ◆ The acids bacteria produce make many of our foods

HOW DID THEY MAKE INSULIN FROM RECOMBINANT DNA?

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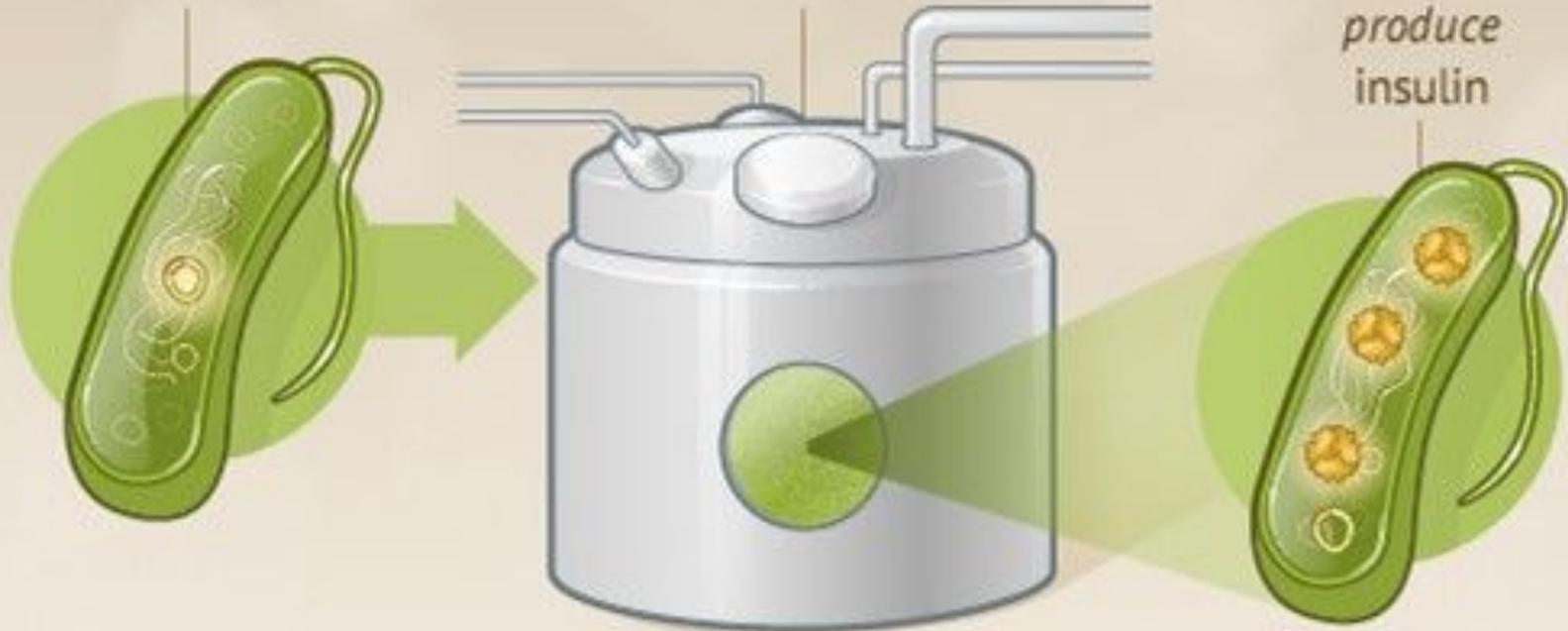


**Genetically Modified Bacteria can make Human Insulin**

recombinant  
bacterium

fermentation  
tank

recombinant  
bacterium  
*produce*  
insulin



## HOW DID THEY MAKE INSULIN FROM RECOMBINANT DNA?

## ▶ .IN FROM RECOMBINANT DNA? ▶

