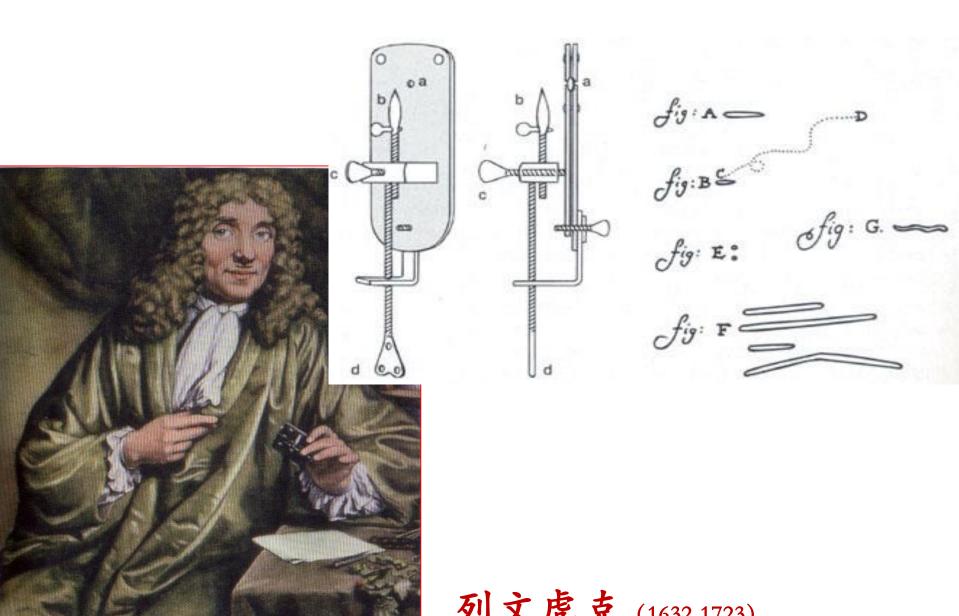
# Chapter II

# Microscopy and pure culture

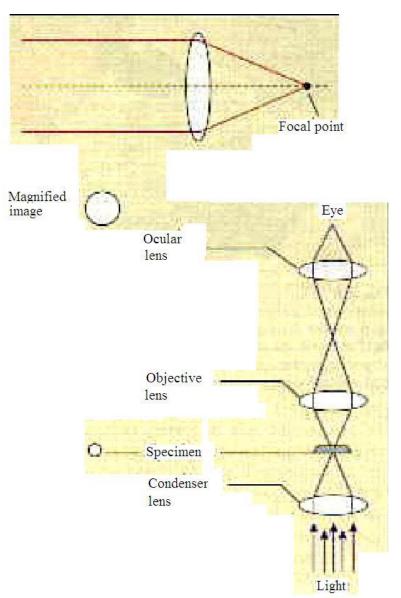
显微技术与纯培养



列文虎克 (1632-1723)

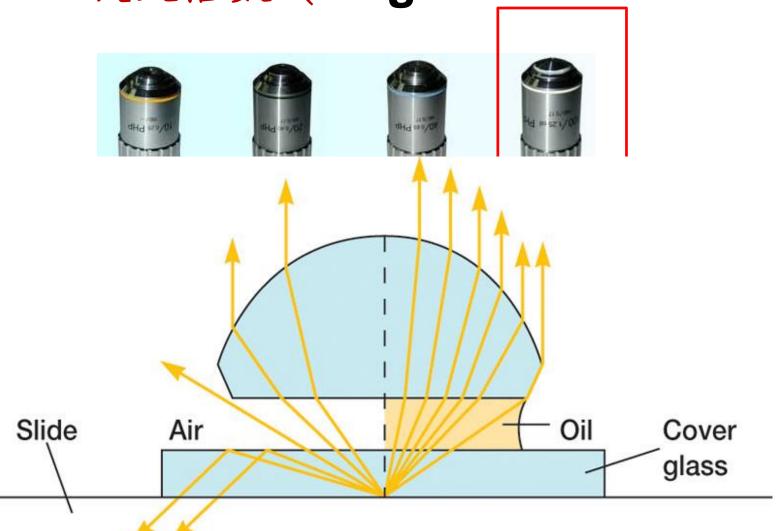
# 电光源光学显微镜



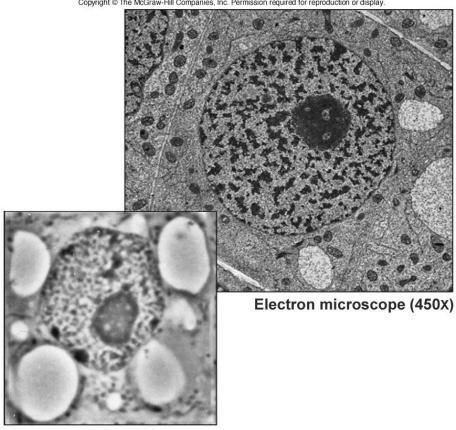


#### 影响因素之一:

放大倍数 (Magnification)



## 影响因素之二:分辨率 (Resolution)



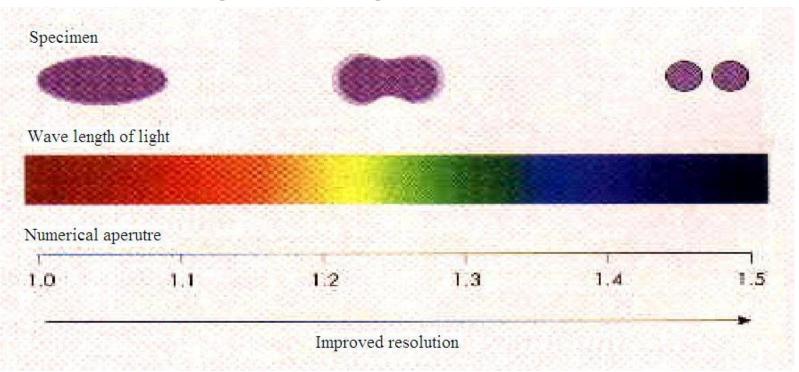
Light microscope (450X)

Resolution (Resolving power, Resolving distance) is defined as the closest spacing between two points at which they can still be seen clearly as separate entities.

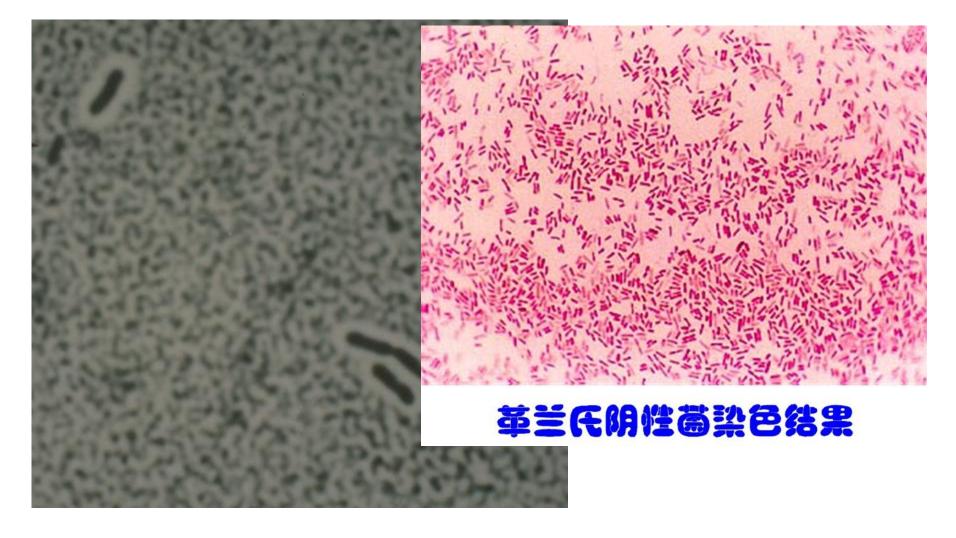
 $R = \lambda/(NA_{objective lens} + NA_{condenser lens})$ 

R: Resolution NA: Numerical aperture (数值孔径), represents the amount of light that can enter the lens.

**λ:** the wavelength of the light



## 分辨率与所用波长成反比!



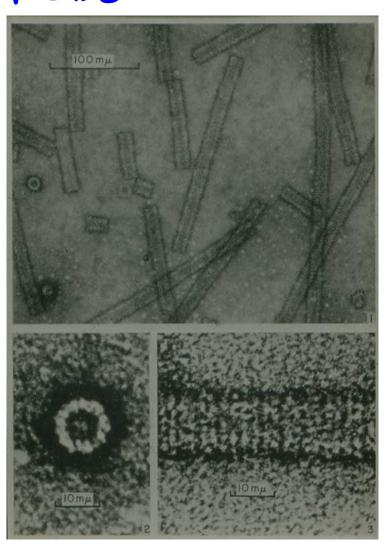
#### **Characteristics of Light Microscopy:**

- Low resolution 200nm
- Whole cells

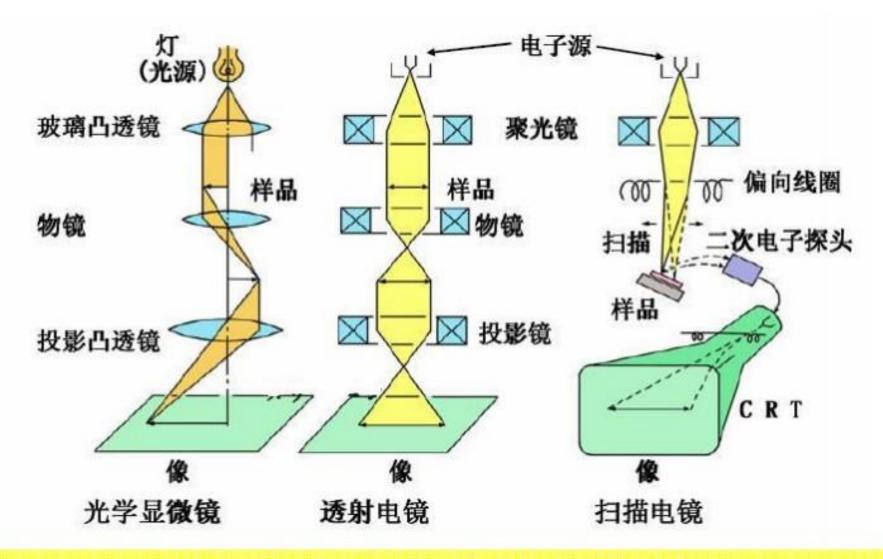
# 电子显微镜



扫描电子显微镜



透射电子显微镜

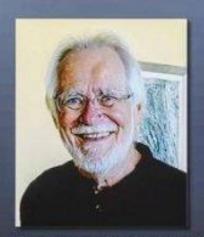


光学显微镜和电子显微镜的区别



#### Nobelpriset i kemi 2017

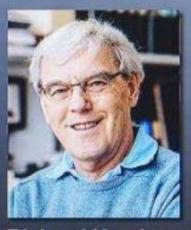




Jacques Dubochet Université de Lausanne, Switzerland



Joachim Frank
Columbia University, New
York, USA



Richard Henderson MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge, UK

"för utveckling av kryoelektronmikroskopi för högupplösande strukturbestämning av biomolekyler "for developing cryo-electron microscopy for the high-resolution structure determination of biomolecules in solu

4 October 2017

C Kungi, Vetenskapsakademie

# 冷冻电子显微镜技术

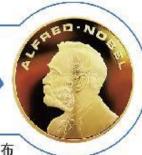
# Electron Source Samples embedded in vitr Magnetic Lens 2-D Image

## 冷冻电子显微镜技术



# 超分辨荧光显微镜

#### 



瑞典皇家科学院当地时间10月8日宣布



**埃里克・贝齐**格 <sup>美国科学家</sup>



斯特凡・黑尔 <sup>徳国科学家</sup>



威廉・莫纳 <sub>美国科学家</sub>

#### **获奖理由 发展超分辨率荧光显微镜所作的贡献**

今年诺贝尔化学奖奖金共800万瑞典克朗(约合111万美元),将由三位获奖者平分

# **Contract and Staining**

- > <u>Staining (染色)</u> creates contrast between a specimen and its background so it can be seen.
- Fixation (固定) is the first step of staining. Fixation preserves the shape of the cell and prevents them from being washed off during staining.
  - **Heat fixation:** use gentle flame heating and air-drying.
  - **Chemical fixation:** use chemicals to penetrate cells and react with cellular components, proteins and lipids, to render them inactive, insoluble and immobile.

**Normal staining** 普通染色) **Staining** Differential staining (鉴别染色)

Positive staining (正染色)

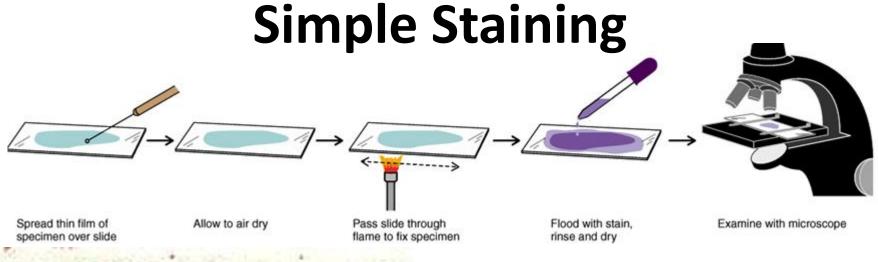
Negative staining (负染色)

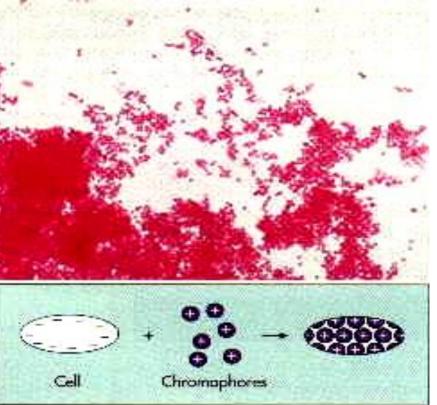
Gram stain (革兰氏染色)

Acid-fast staining (抗酸性染色)

Endospore staining (内生孢子染色)

<u>Flagella staining</u> (鞭毛染色)





The outer layer of a cell is negatively charged, a positively charged stain chromophore is attached to the cell

# **Simple Staining**



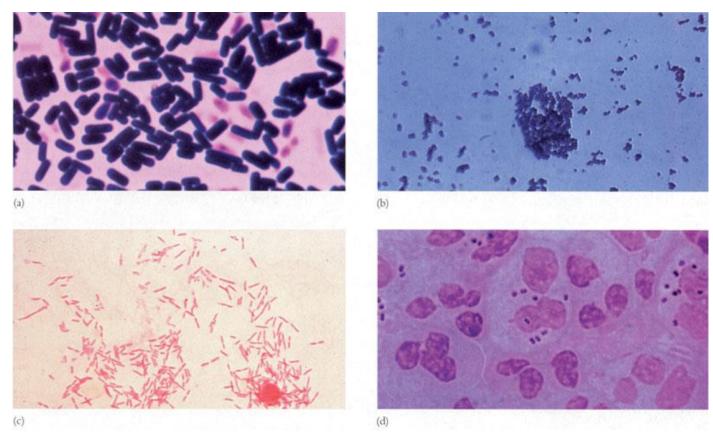
Light micrograph of Bacillus cereus (蜡样芽孢杆菌)

# **Gram Staining**

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	Steps in Staining	State of Bacteria	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3	Step 1: Crystal violet (primary stain)	Cells stain purple.	
300	Step 2: lodine (mordant)	Cells remain purple.	
3	Step 3: Alcohol (decolorizer)	Gram-positive cells remain purple; Gram-negative cells become colorless.	(b)
3	Step 4: Safranin (counterstain)	Gram-positive cells remain purple; Gram-negative cells appear red.	10 μm

# **Examples of Gram Staining**

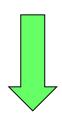


- (a) Clostridium perfringens (产气荚膜梭菌) (800×)
- (b) Staphylococcus aureus (1000 ×)
- (c) *E. coli* (500 ×)
- (d) Neisseria gonorrhoeae (淋病奈瑟球菌) (1000 ×).

# ■微生物的纯培养

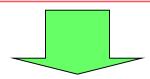
- 1.无菌技术
- 2.用固体培养基分离纯培养
- 3. 用液体培养基分离纯培养
- 4.单细胞(狍子)分离
- 5. 选择培养分离
- 6. 二元培养物

# 微生物介体:小

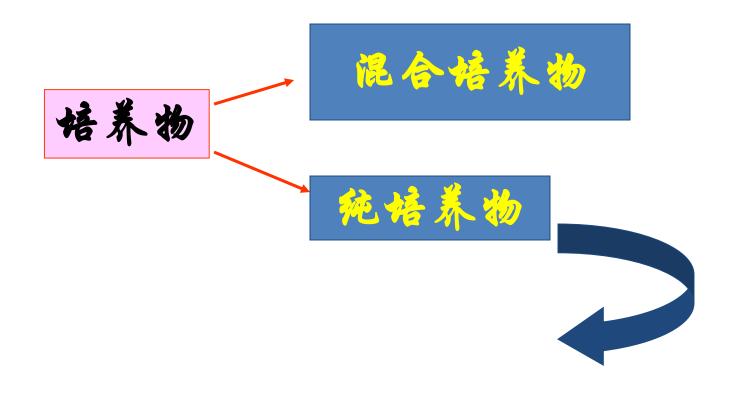


# 利用群体研究属性

群体形式繁衍、保存



人为规定的条件下培养繁殖得到的微生物群体为培养物



纯培养能较贴地得到重复结果, 是微生物研究的重要技术之一

#### **Pure Culture Methods**

A pure culture (纯培养) of bacteria is a population of identical bacteria all derived by asexual reproduction (无性繁殖) from a single bacterial cell.



#### **Early Development of Pure Culture Methods**

- Robert Koch (柯赫) and his assistants.
- Agar (琼脂) media (培养基) and Petri plates (培养皿).





- Agar melts at 100°C and re-solidifies at 42°C.
- Agar can't be consumed by most bacteria.
- Petri plates provide convenient operations on microorganisms without risk of contamination by other microorganisms in the air.

# 无菌技术 (aseptic technique)

- > prevent the contamination of a pure culture of a microorganisms with extraneous microorganisms
- > prevent human contact with potentially dangerous microorganisms.
- >微生物学研究正常进行的关键!



无菌操作台



火焰旁无菌区

## 微生物培养常用器皿及更首

试管、烧瓶、培养皿、Tip、EP等常用器皿 灭菌方法有:高压蒸汽灭菌、高温干热、煮沸等



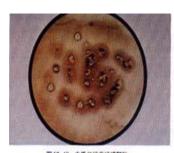


### 接种操作,最基本技术

- > 接种针或接种环分离或将微生物从一个培养器
- 皿转接到另一个, 无菌操作。
- > 镍铬合金
- > 液体培养物用无菌移液管或移液检

# 用固体培养基分离纯培养

菌落(colony):单个微生物在固体培养基或内层)生长繁殖形成肉眼可见的,有一定形态结构的子细胞生长群体。





10 40 农民放线菌硫磺顆粒

图 10-41 水比区政治管辖粮程压片(本三杂巴

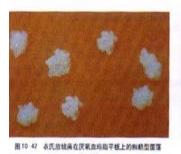


图 10-43 农民放线演在庆報血琼脂平极上的光清整理



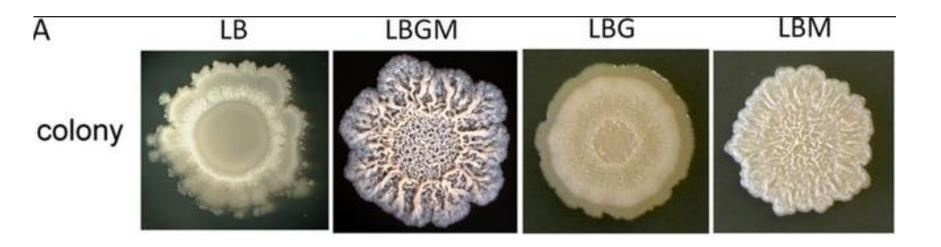
### 各种菌落

# 菌落连成片为菌苔(lawn)



不同微生物在特定培养基上生长形成的菌落或菌苔一般都具有稳定的特征(形状、颜色等),是微生物分类、鉴定的重要依据。

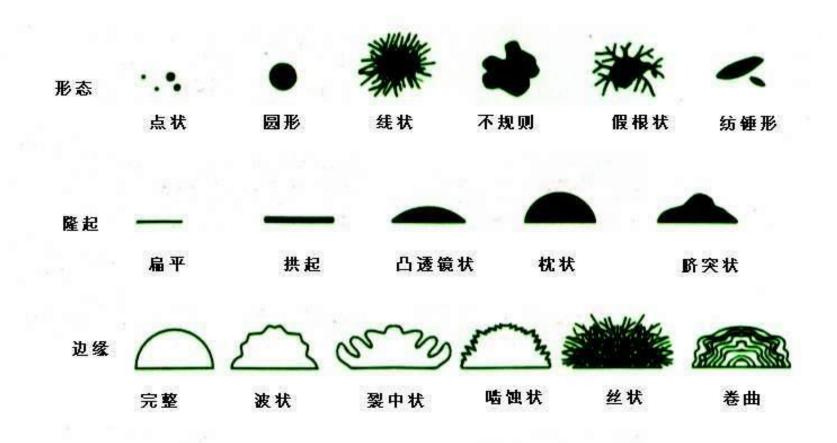
# 细首在不同的培养平板上形成不同的特征首慈



Effect of glycerol (甘油) and manganese (Mn) on *B. subtilis* NCIB3610

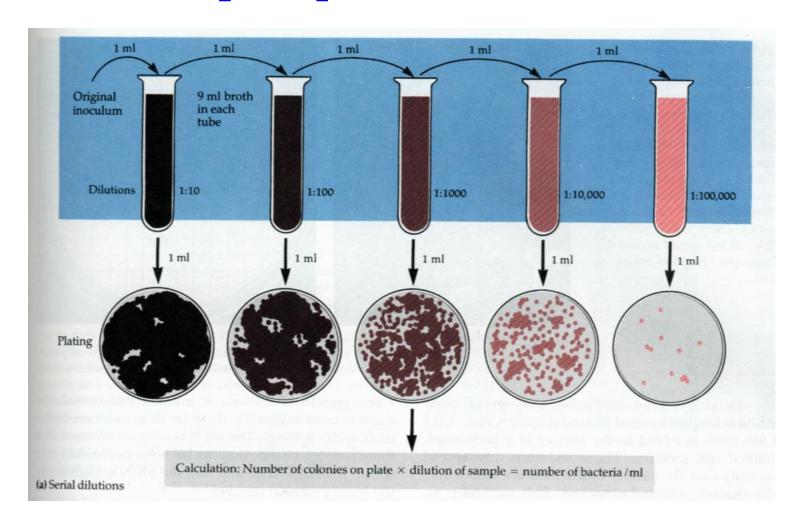
#### 菌落特征描述

大小,形状,隆起形状,边缘情况,表面状态,表面光泽, 质地,颜色,透明度等。



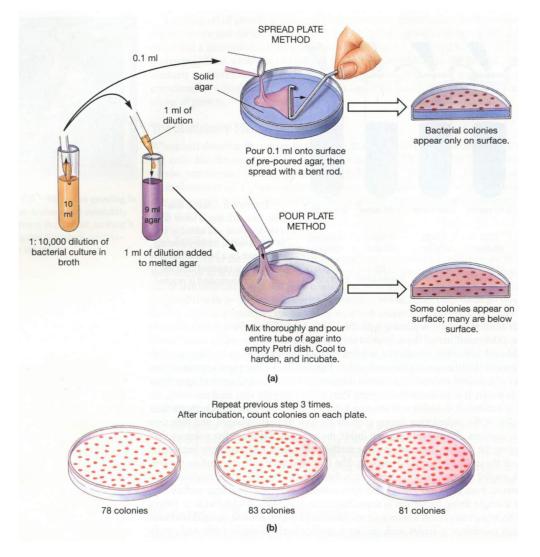
# 常用固体分离纯培养方法 (1):

# 稀释平板法(pour plate method)



# 常用固体分离纯培养方法 (2):

# 涂布平板法(spread plate method)





# 常用固体分离纯培养方法(3):

# 平板划线分离法(streak plate method)

接种环沾取少许微生物,在无菌平板扇形、平行等划线,随划线次数增加而分散开,得到单菌落。

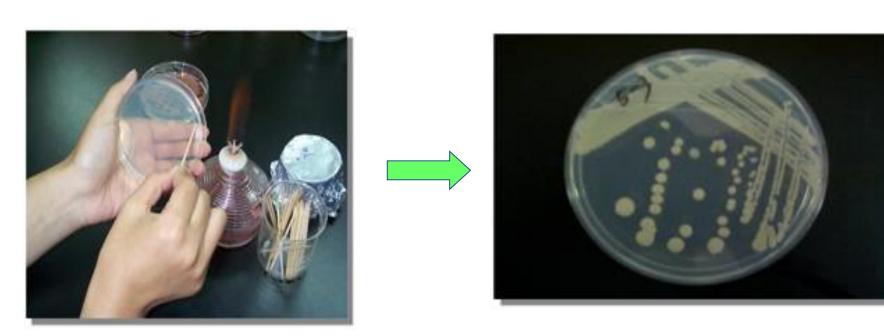






图 6-2 平行划线后细菌生长情况

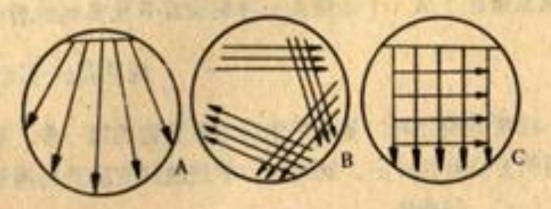
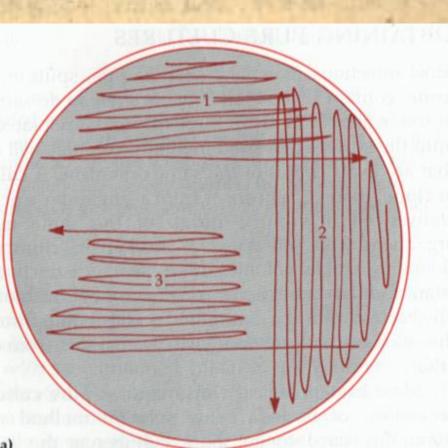
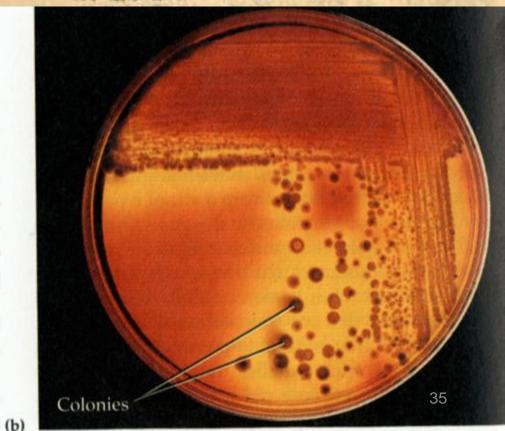


图 6-3 平皿划线分离法

A. 扇形划线; B. 连续划线; C. 方格划线

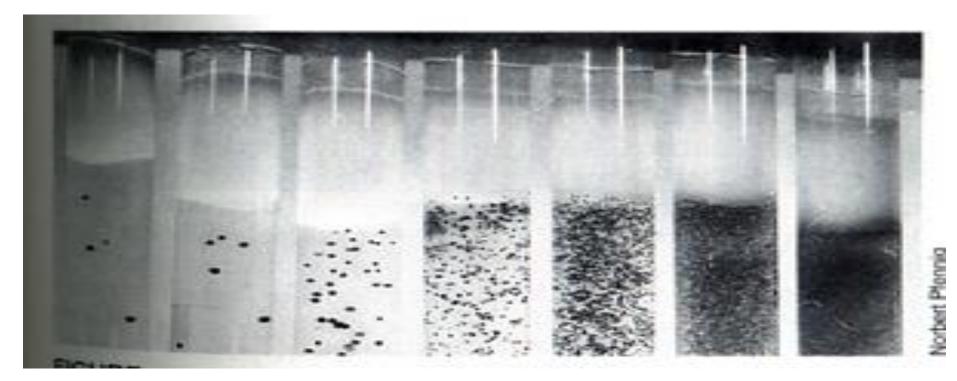




# 常用固体分离纯培养方法 (4)

#### 稀释摇管法(dilution shake culture method) - 厌氧

操作: 盛培养基试管加热融化,冷却至50℃,待分离菌 用这些试管梯度稀释,摇匀,冷凝,石蜡封口



单菌落的挑取和移植:灭菌针将石蜡盖取出,再用毛细管插入琼脂和管壁之间,吹入无菌无氧气体,将琼脂柱吸出,置放在培养皿中,用无菌刀将琼脂柱切成薄片进行观察和菌落的移植。





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## 液体培养基分离纯培养,

原生动物、藻类*液体培养基*分离纯培养。

#### 稀释法:

接种物在液体培养基中高度稀释,每个试管中分配不到一个。若稀释后同一梯度的平行试管中大多数(>95

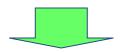
%)没有,那么有微生物的可能是纯培养,否则可能性下降。

## 单细胞(单孢子)显微分离:

## 



显微分离法直接分离单细胞或单个个体培养获得纯培养



#### 显微操作仪,专业程度高

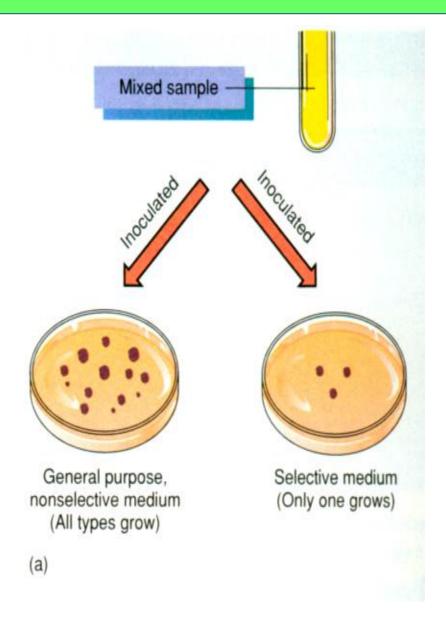
#### 如果某微生物在混杂群体中很少怎么办?

这样培养分离方法:



设计适合某微生物生长繁殖的培养基,抑制其他菌生长

# 1) 这种培养基直接分离



# 2) 富集培养

特定的环境条件

仅适应于该条件的微生物旺或生长

待分离微生物在群落中的数量大大增加

从自然界中分离到所需的特定微生物

# 富集培养实例

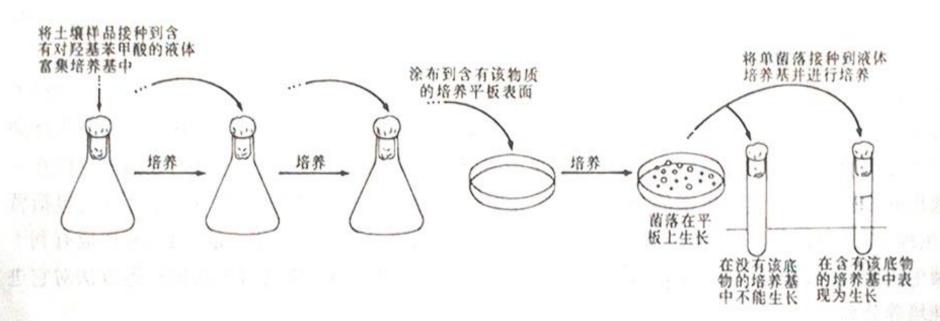


图 2-7 利用富集培养技术从土壤中分离能降解对羟基苯甲酸的微生物

### 二元培养物:

培养物只含两种微生物,并有意识保持两者之间的特定关系的培养物为二元培养物。 此,病毒——宿主,原生动物——细小微生物

### 微生物首种保藏技术:



中国微生物菌种保藏委员会 (CCCCM),中国典型培养物保 藏中心(CCTCC),美国典型 菌种保藏中心(ATCC)等

## 为何保藏







性状稳定的菌种 是微生物工作最 重要的基本要求

要求:菌种不死,不污染,不变

## 微生物首种保藏技术:

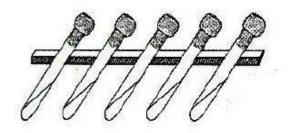


根据首种特性和保藏目的不同,给特定环境使其存活而得以保存



连续移种或改变环境条件,干燥、低温铁氧、避光、缺乏营养等

## 1) 传代保藏





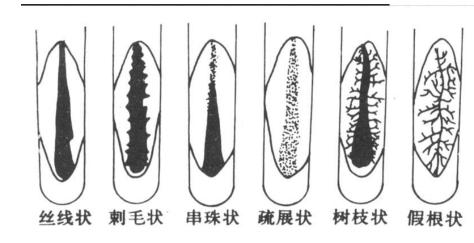


斜面、半固体琼脂柱、液体

斜面:保存数周至数年,可用石蜡或橡皮塞封口

液体:制成菌悬液,低温(悬液保藏法)

*缺点:* 繁琐、易污染、变异



### 2) 吟陈保藏



液氮保藏、低温冰箱等 液氮可达-196℃,效果较好

注意: 速源, 减少冰晶损伤细胞

## 3) 干燥保藏



沙土管保藏、冷冻真空干燥

沙土管:产狍子菌。制成狍子悬液,加无菌沙土管,减压抽干水分,石蜡封口,冰箱保存。

冷冻真空干燥:加保护剂预先冷冻,真空升华去水,低温保存,保存数十年,目前最普遍、最重要的方法,菌种保藏中心多采用此法。

注意: 菌种保藏时采用不同手段保藏, 防止某种方法失败导致菌种丧失。

- 1.常用的固体分离纯培养都有哪几种?如何操作?
- 2. 显微镜样品染色方法有哪些?
- 3.常用的菌种保藏技术有哪些?为何要对菌种进行保藏?
- 4. 名词解释:

分辨率 菌落 平板 富集培养 二元培养物 无菌操作