What do bacteria adhere with?

Specialized organelles for adhesion

Invasomes - S. typhimurium

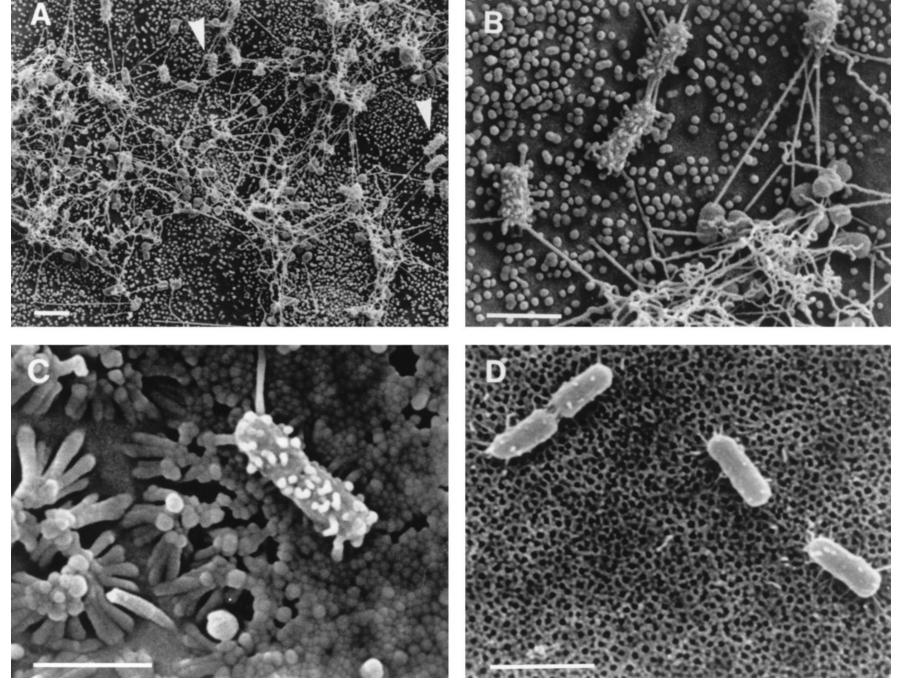
3x thicker than flagella

Produced within 15 minutes of contact

Disappear once internalization starts

Bundle-forming pili (bfp) - Enteropathogenic E. coli

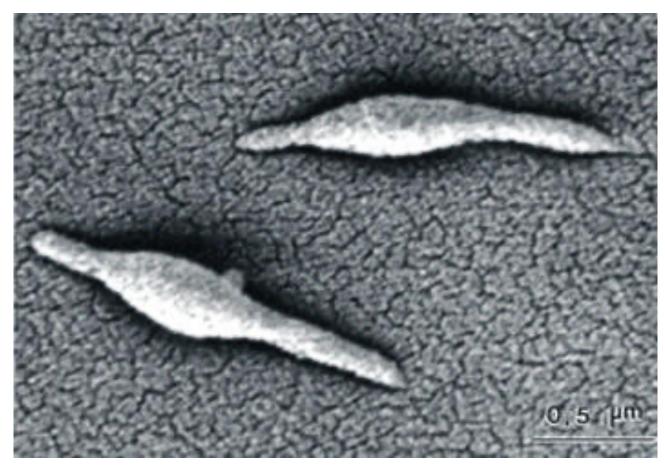
Formation of microcolony



Reed et al, Infect Immun, 1998

Mycoplasma adherence organelles -

Contains tightly packed cytoskeletal proteins



Microbewiki

What happens after adherence?

Varies, based on type of bacteria and host cells

Morphological changes in the host cells (pedestral formation by EPEC)

Deployment of bacterial invasion machinery (Type III secretion system)

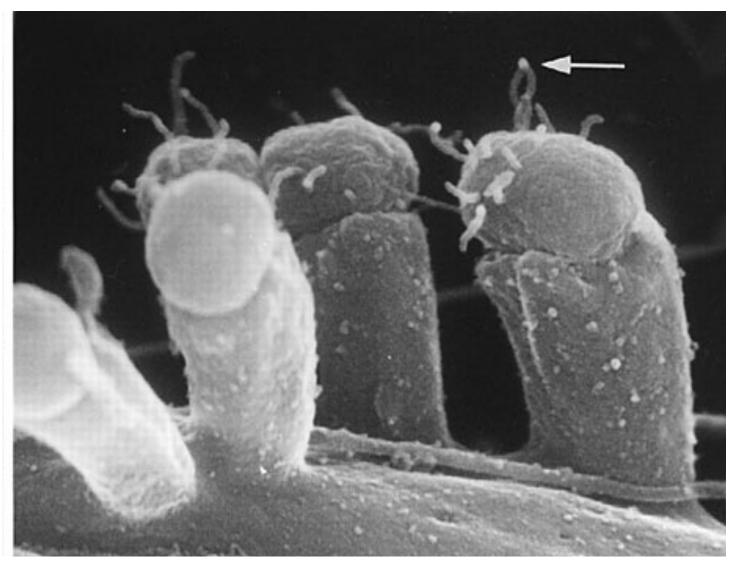
Changes induced in host cells (alteration of cytoskeleton, more intimate association)

Invasion by bacteria (membrane ruffling, zippering etc.)

Dissemination to other sites through the circulatory system

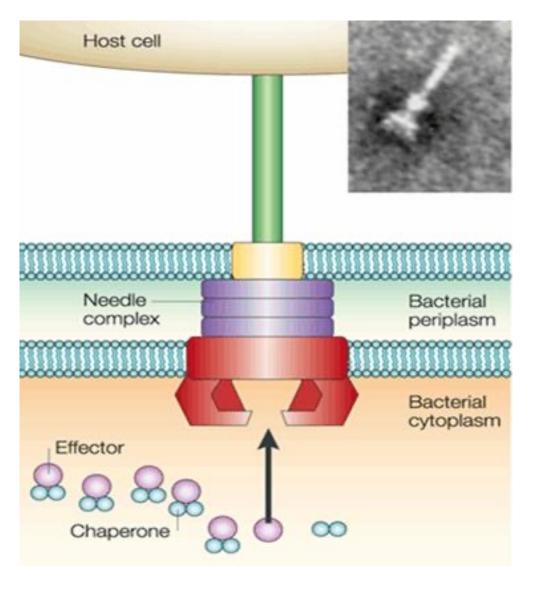
Penetration and survival inside cells (macrophages etc)

What happens after adherence?



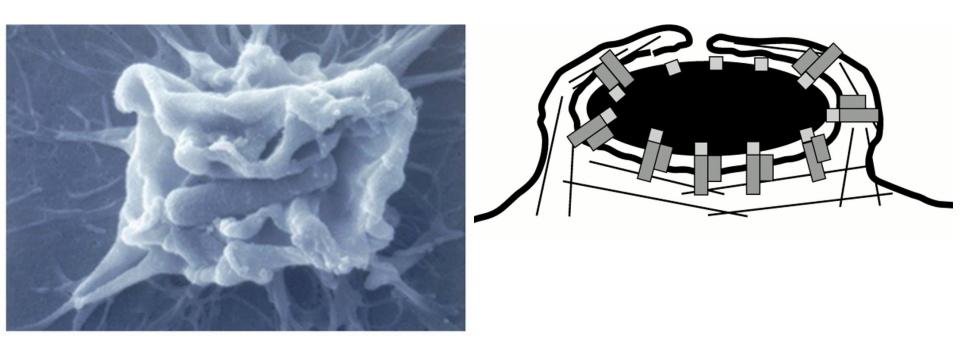
Pedestral formation (Enteropathogenic *E. coli*)

What happens after adherence?



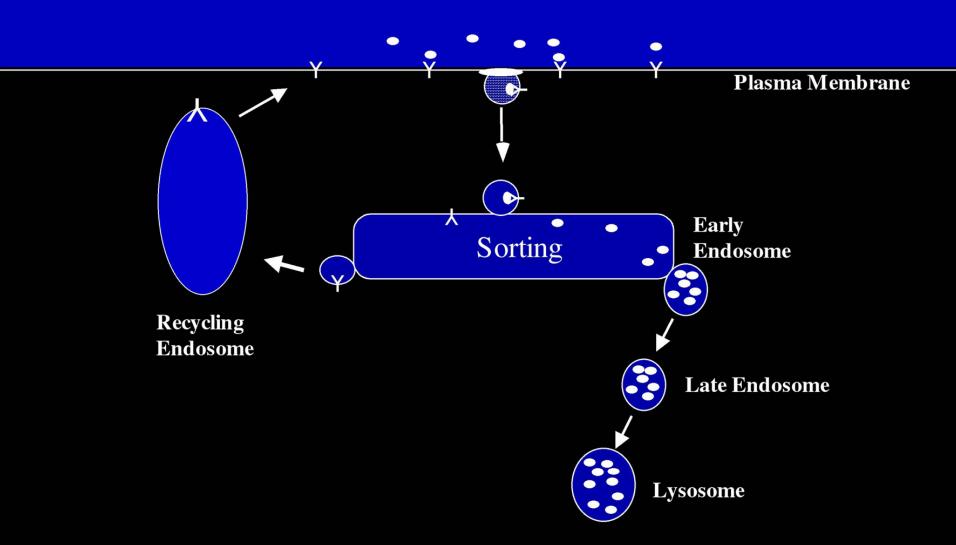
Deployment of injection needles (Type III secretion system)

Bacterial invasion mechanisms - alteration of host cytoskeleton



Membrane ruffling and Zippering

The Endocytic Pathway



Survival of bacteria inside host cells

Escape from early endosomes

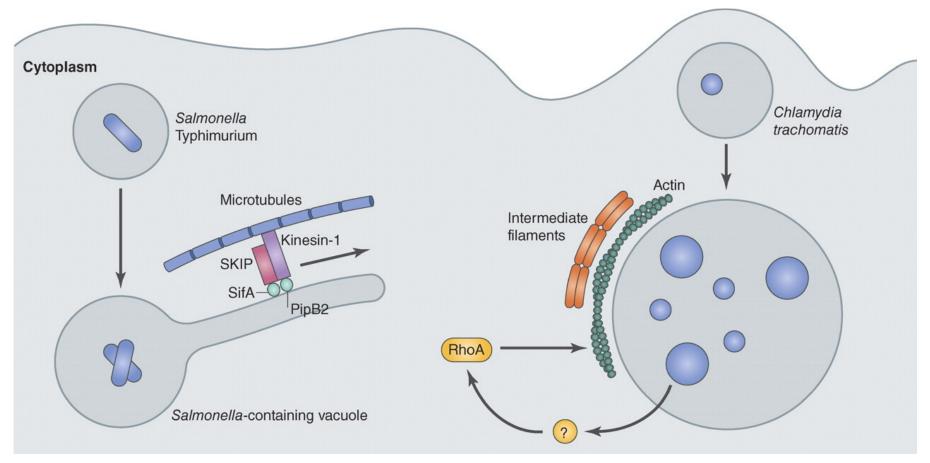
Prevention of vacuolar acidification

Strengthening of vacuolar structure

Delivery of nutrients through special structures

Cell-to-cell movement using proteins mimicking cellular cytoskeleton

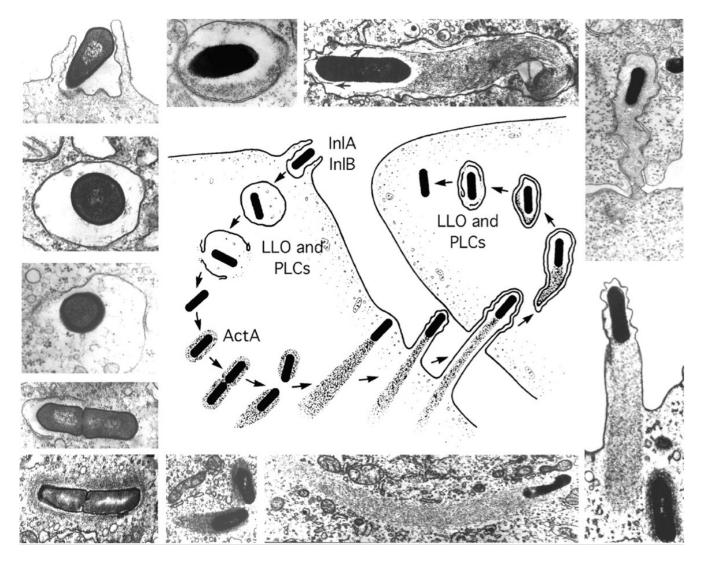
Survival of bacteria inside host cells



No acidification of Salmonella containing vacuoles

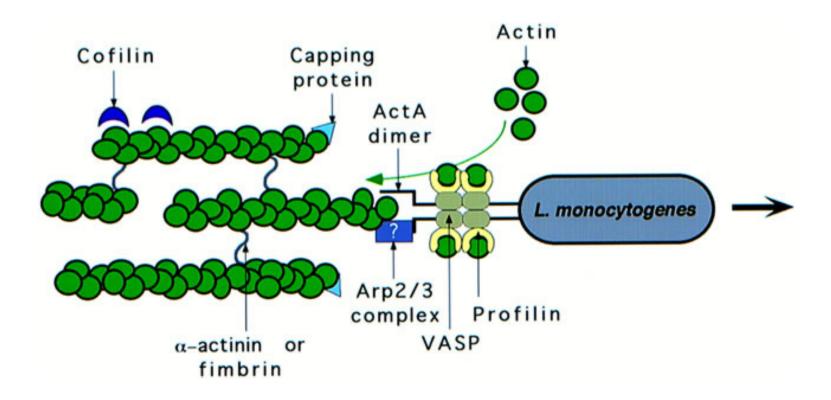
Formation of Sifs (Salmonella-induced filaments)

Survival of bacteria inside host cells



Listeriolysin (*Listeria monocytogenes*) becomes active at pH 5.5

Cell-to-cell movement



ActA allows Listeria monocytogenes to move from cell to cell

Bacterial survival and cell-to-cell movement

