

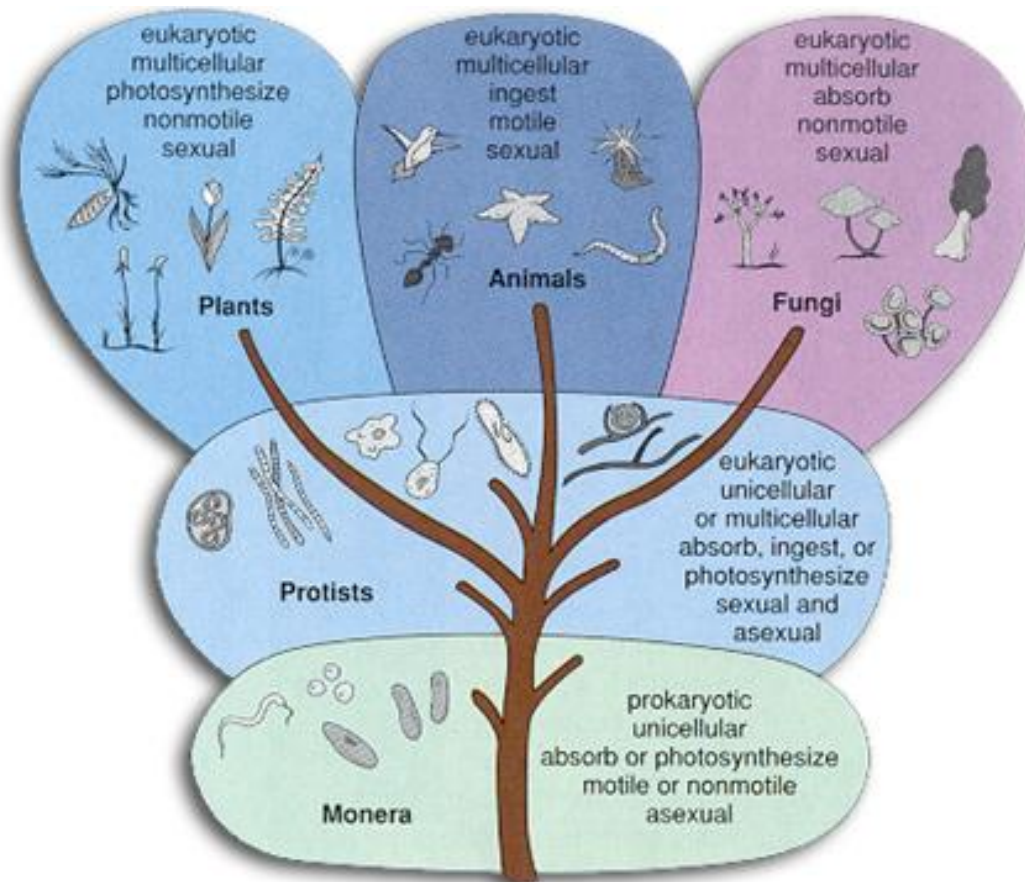
Bacterial diversity

- Purpose of the lecture:
 - Provide further examples of bacterial diversity
 - Introduction to the human microbiome

(Scan Chapter 11 of Tortora)

Classification of Microorganisms

- Five-Kingdom system
 - Superkingdom: Prokaryotae
 - Kingdom: Monera (Bacteria)



The three-domain system

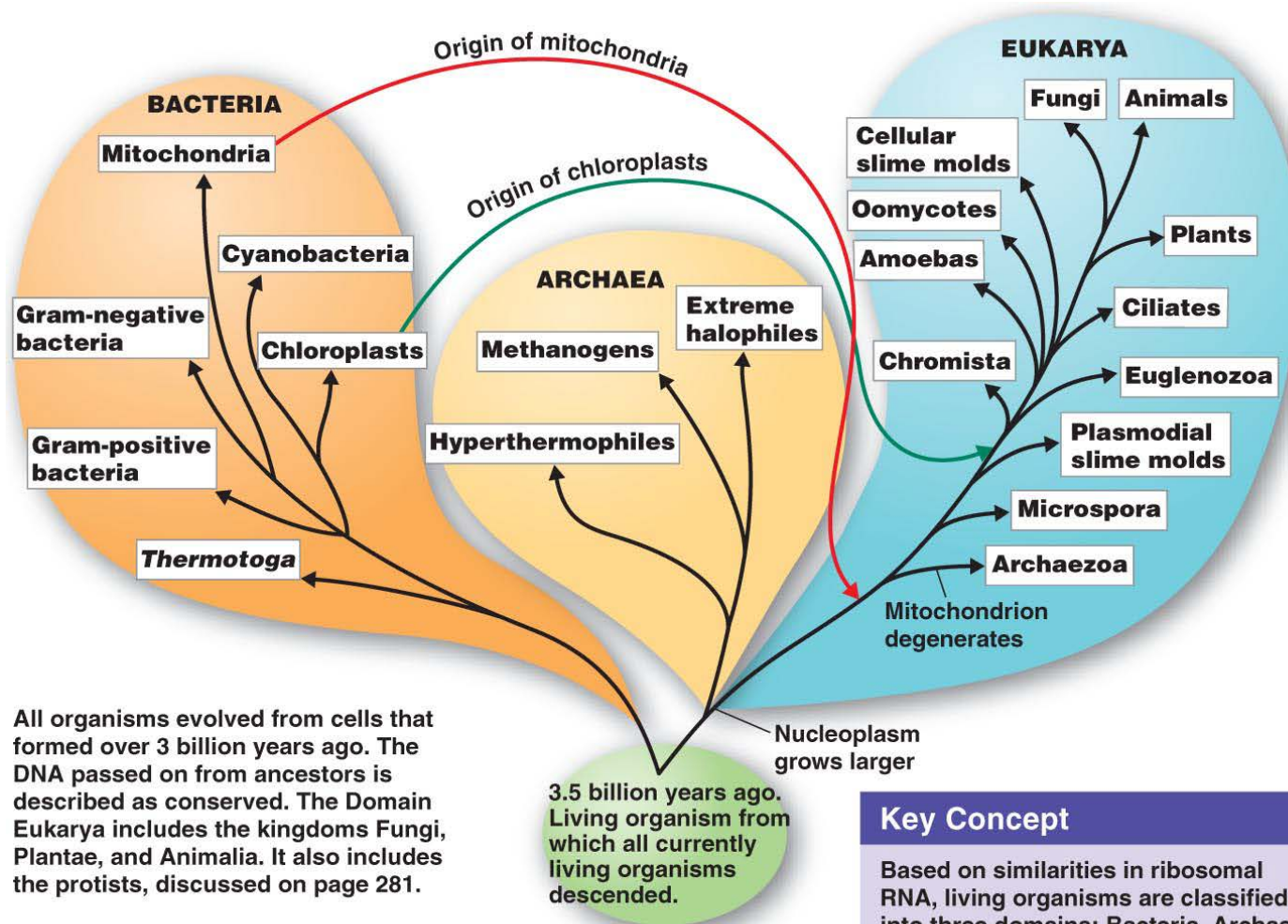


Figure 10.1

Phylogenetic Relationships of Prokaryotes

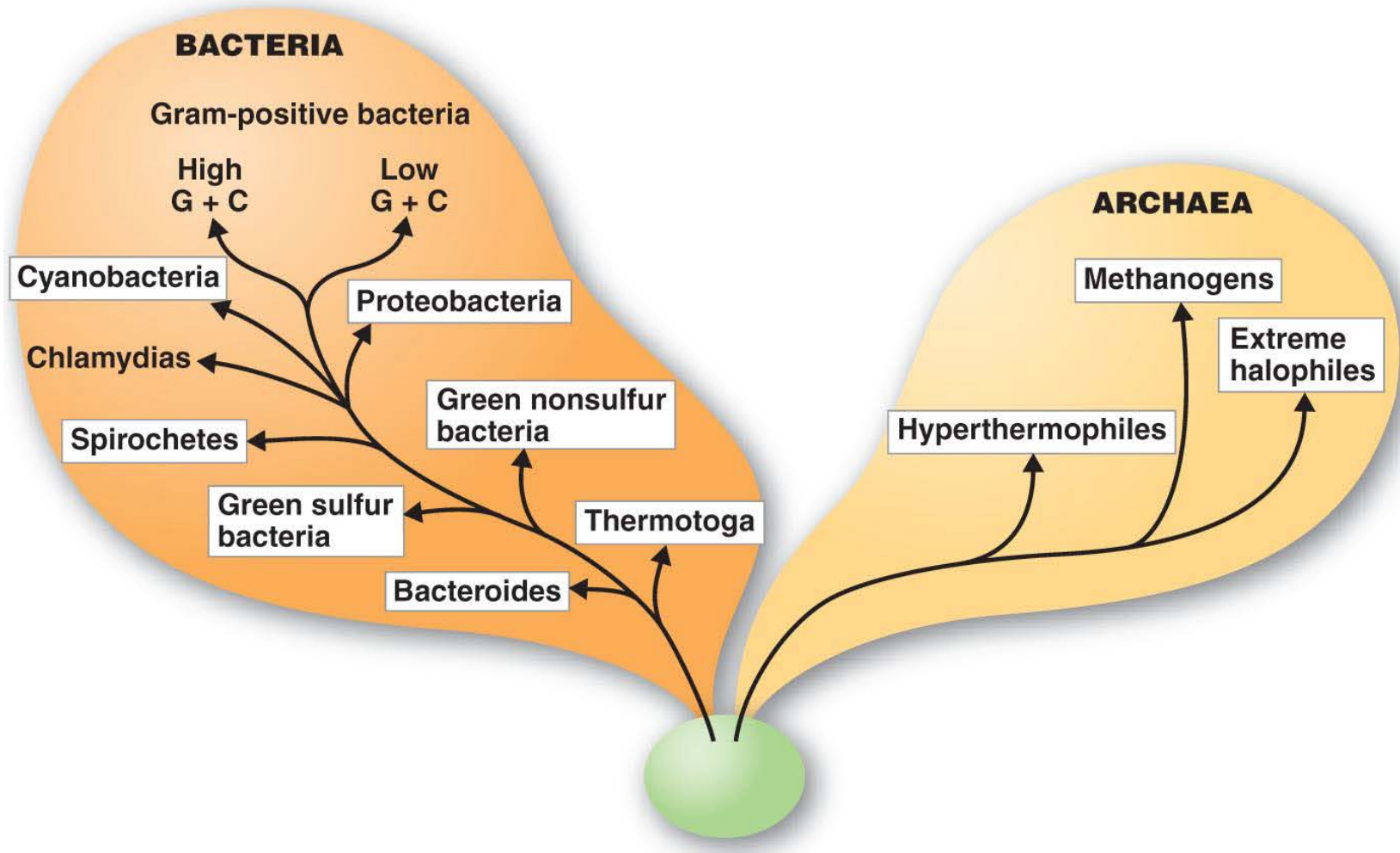


Figure 10.6

- ***Bdellovibrio***
 - Prey on other bacteria

- ***Pelagibacter ubiquus***

- Discovery?

- Numerous

- Size: 0.4 to 0.9 μm x 0.1 to 0.20 μm

- Smallest (known) genome of free-living bacteria

- 1354 genes

Human microbiome

- Microbiota

- All the microbes in a community or that reside in an environmental niche

- Microbiome

- The collective genomes of the microbes in a community or that reside in an environmental niche

- Human microbiome?

- A comprehensive genetic view of *Homo sapiens* as a life-form should include the genes in our microbiome

Major players

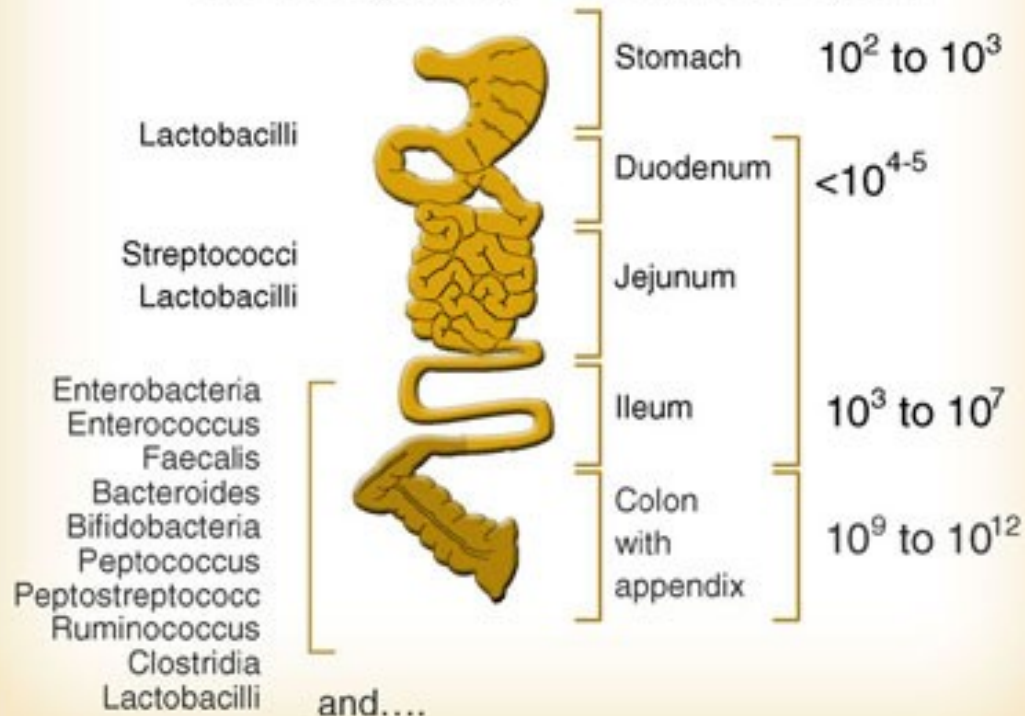
- Tongue (7,947)
 - *Streptococcus salivarius*
- Inner elbows (2,012)
 - *Corynebacterium simulans*
- Vaginal opening (2,062)
 - *Lactobacillus acidophilus*
- Throat (4,154)
 - *Neisseria lactamica*

- Behind the ears (2,359)
 - *Propionibacterium acnes*
- Nostrils (2,264)
 - *Staphylococcus epidermis*
- Large intestine (33,267)
 - *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*

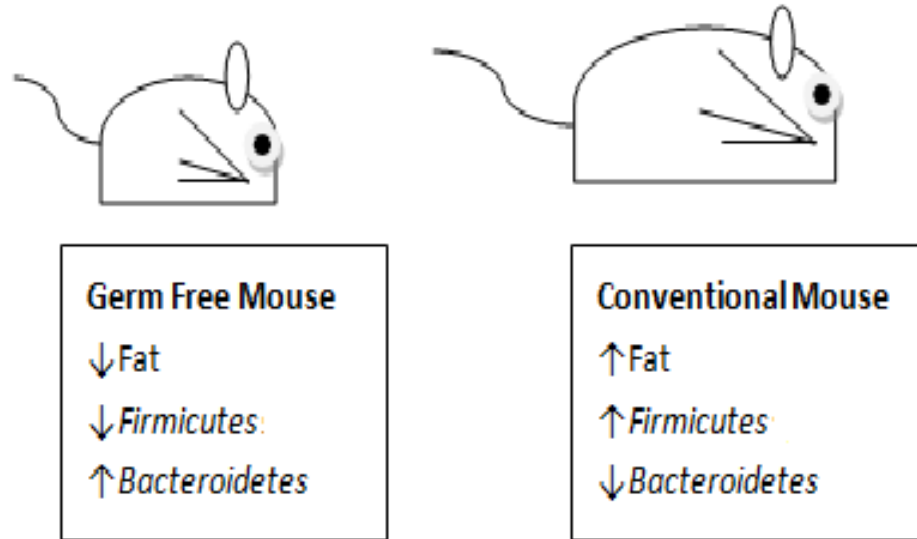
- Is natural birth important?
 - Lactobacillales order

INTESTINAL MICROFLORA

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



- **Obesity?**

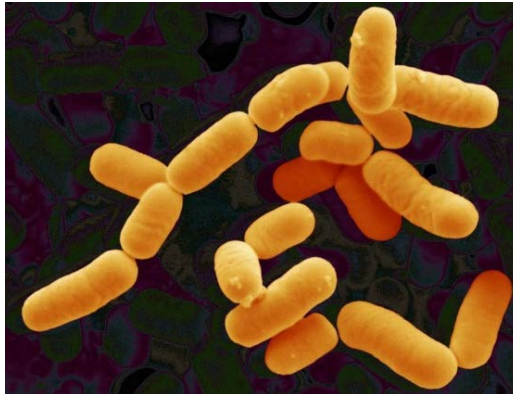


- Lean mice →
- Lean human →

- **Malnourished children?**

Behaviour effects?

- Anxiety and fear
 - *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*



- Autism and brain development

- **Human health**

- Should be thought of as a collective property of the human-associated microbiota

- **Improve your microbiome?**