

Table des bactéries

I paroi rigide et épaisse

A extracellulaires

1. Gram +
 - a. coques
 - b. bâtonnets capables de sporuler
 - c. bâtonnets incapables de sporuler
2. Gram -
 - a. coques
 - b. bâtonnets
 - (1) aérobies facultativement anaérobies
 - (2) aérobies
 - (3) anaérobies
3. Acido-résistant

B intracellulaires obligatoires

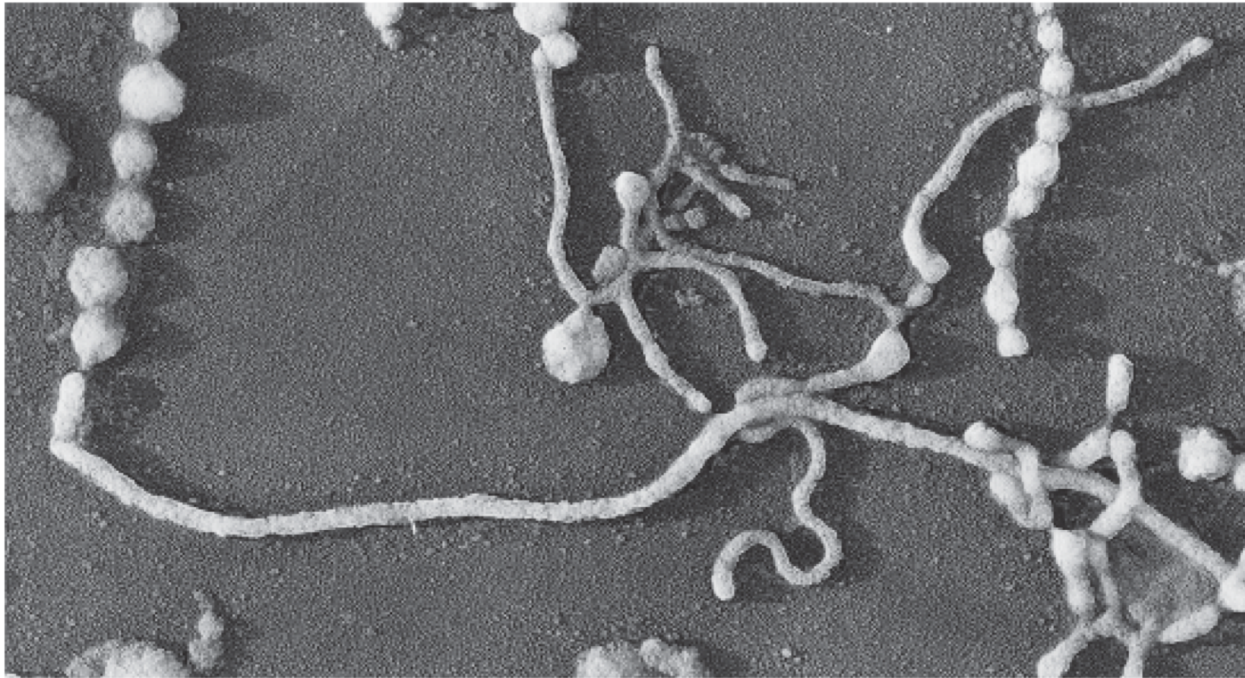
- rickettsia
- chlamydia

II paroi flexible et fine

III paroi absente

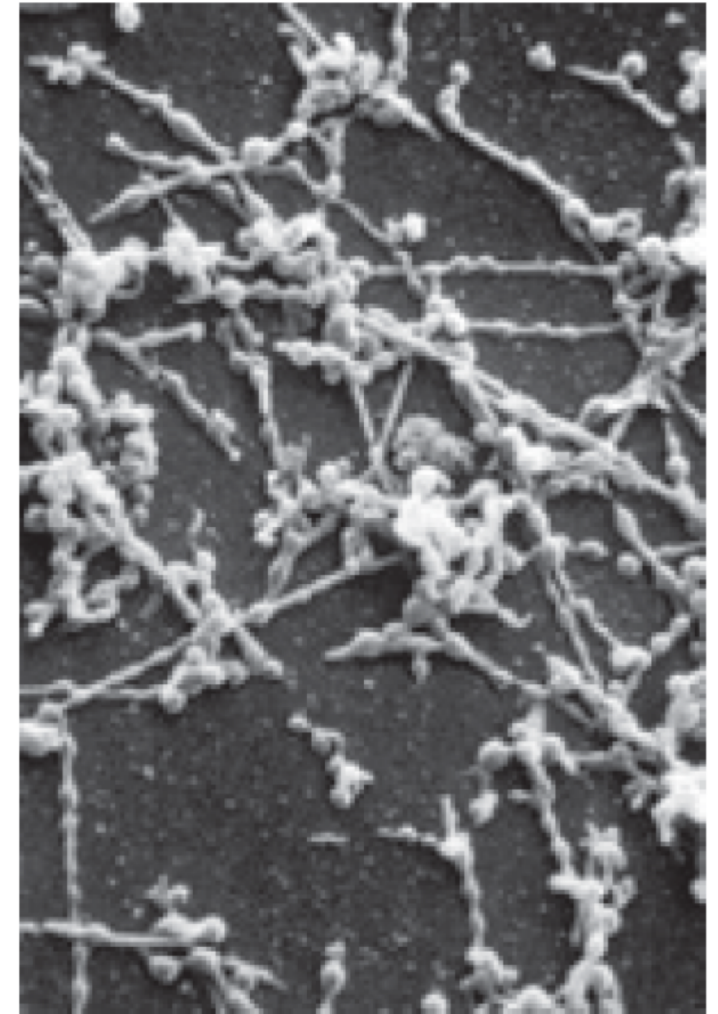
Mycoplasma

Mycoplasme

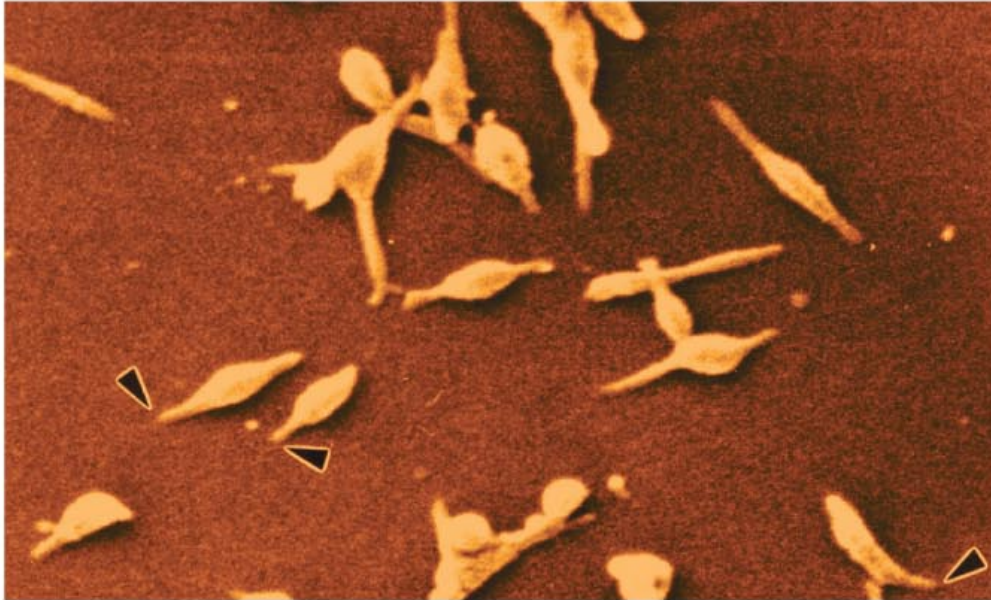


SEM 2.5 μ m

Pléomorphique

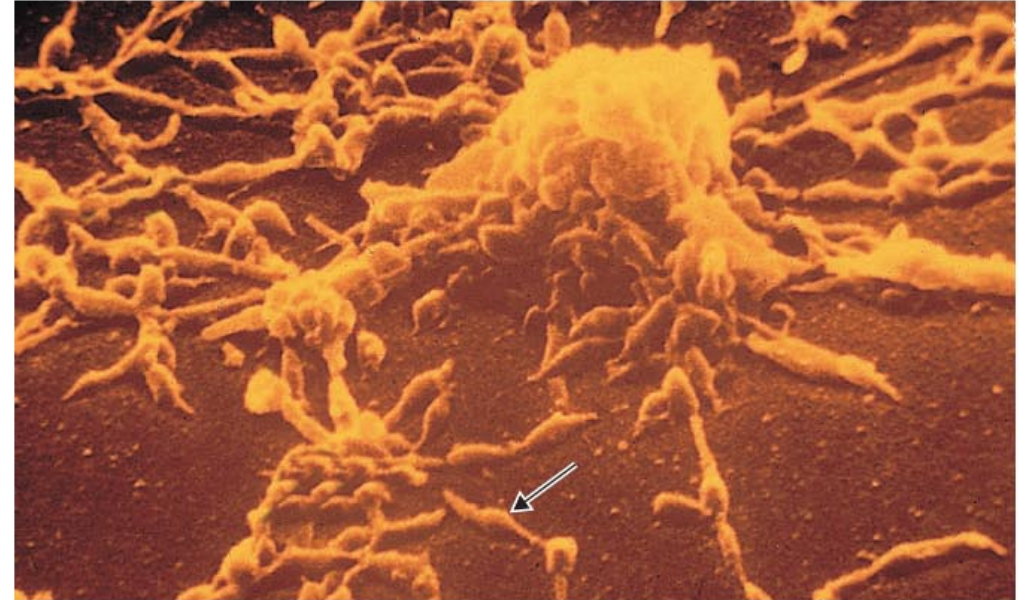


Mycoplasme



(a) Individual cells of *M. pneumoniae*. Arrowheads indicate terminal structures that probably aid in attachment to eukaryotic cells, which then become infected.

SEM 0.8 μm



(b) This micrograph shows the filamentous growth of *M. pneumoniae*. Some individual cells can also be seen (arrow). The organism reproduces by fragmentation of the filaments at the bulges.

SEM 1.5 μm

Mycoplasme

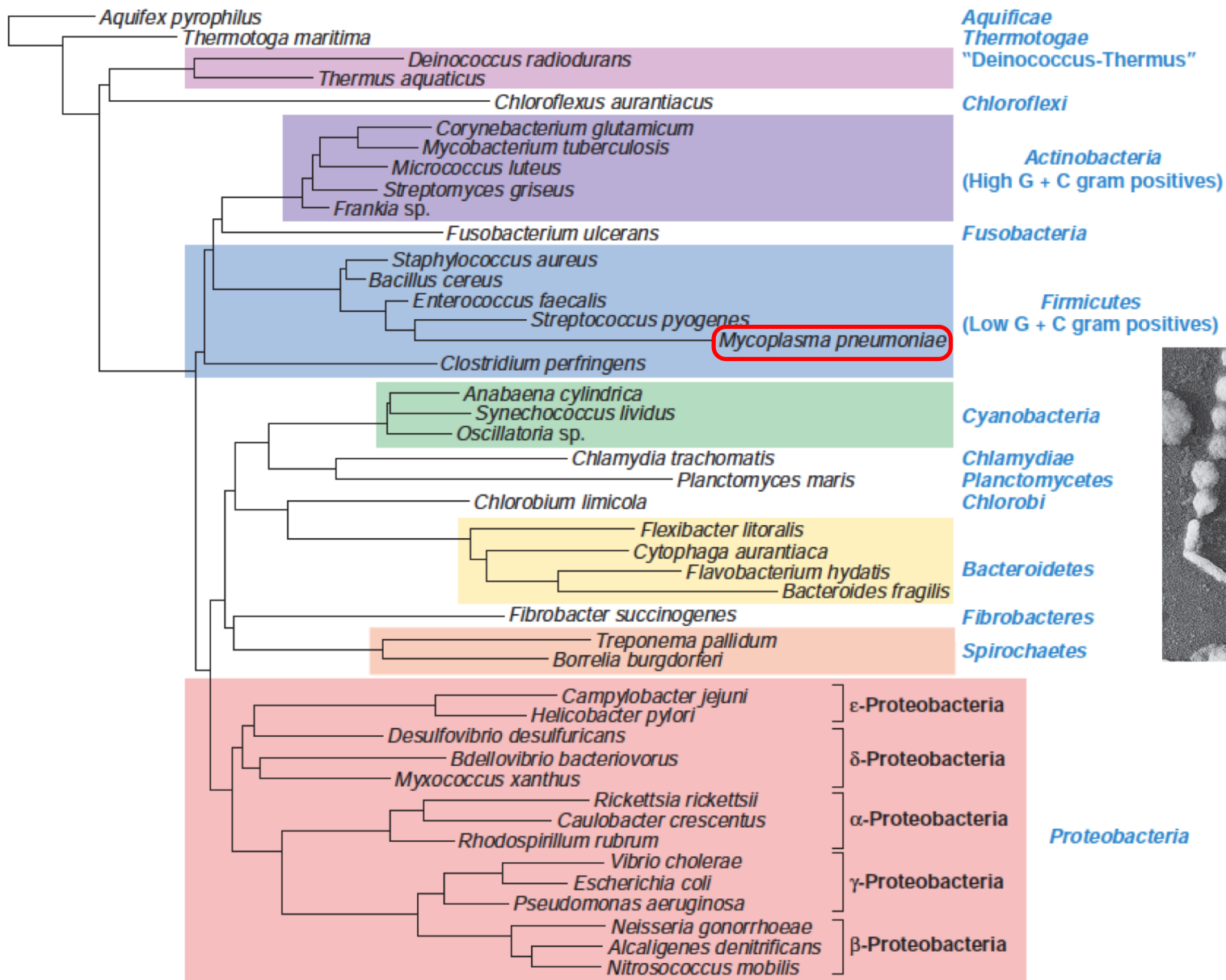


Mycoplasma gallisepticum

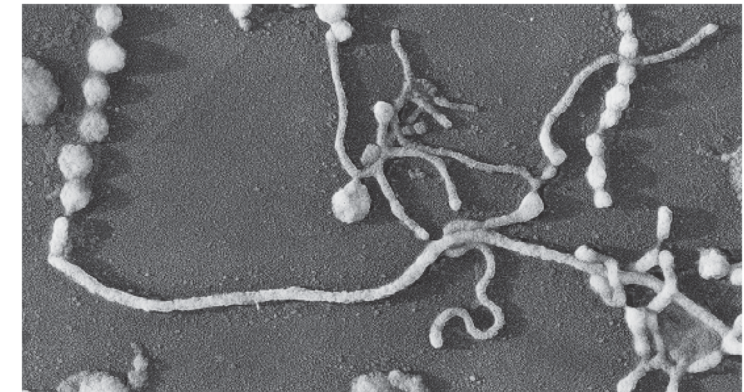
0.4 μm

LIFE 8e, Figure 26.18

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Paroi absente



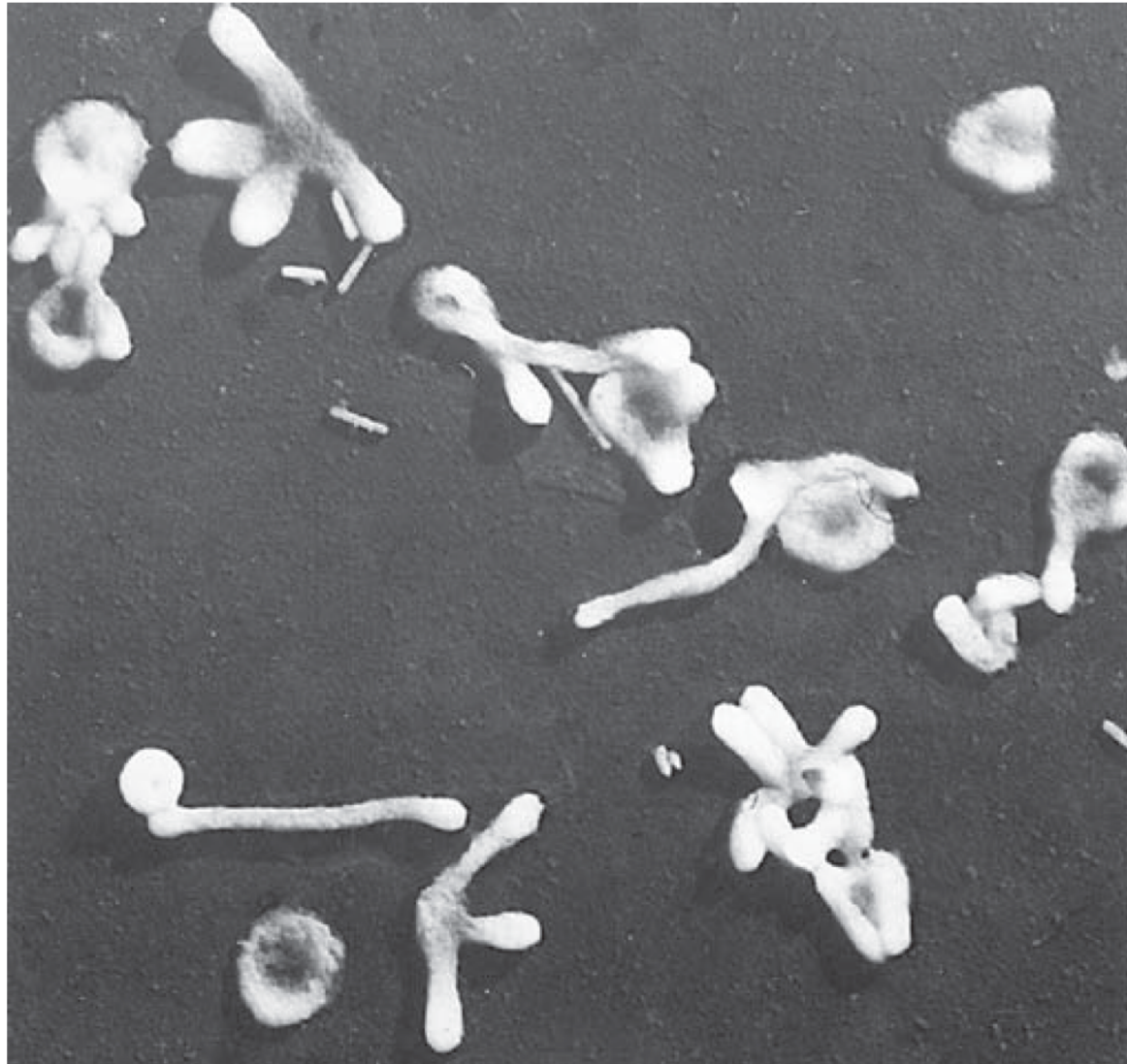
SEM 2.5 μm

Mycoplasma

Mycoplasmas are the smallest organisms that can be free living in nature and self-replicating on laboratory media. They have the following characteristics:

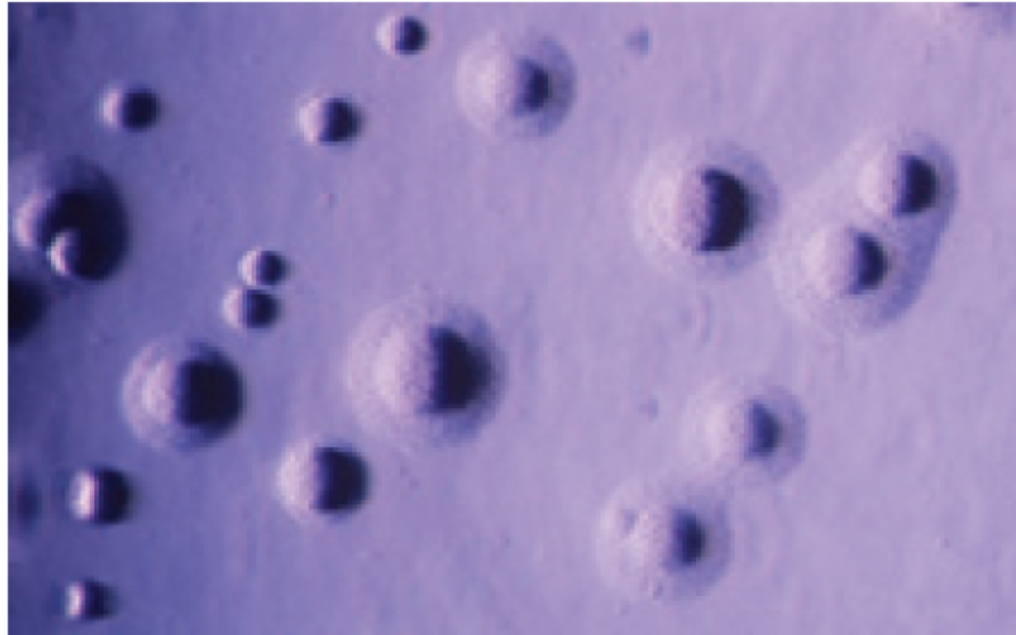
- (1) the smallest mycoplasmas are 125–250 nm in size;
- (2) they are highly pleomorphic because they lack a rigid cell wall and instead are bounded by a triple-layered “unit membrane” that contains a sterol (mycoplasmas require the addition of serum or cholesterol to the medium to produce sterols for growth);
- (3) mycoplasmas are **completely resistant to penicillin** because they lack the cell wall structures at which penicillin acts, but they are inhibited by tetracycline or erythromycin;
- (4) mycoplasmas can reproduce in cell-free media; on agar, the center of the whole colony is characteristically embedded beneath the surface;
- (5) growth of mycoplasmas is inhibited by specific antibody;
- (6) mycoplasmas have an affinity for mammalian cell membranes.

Mycoplasme



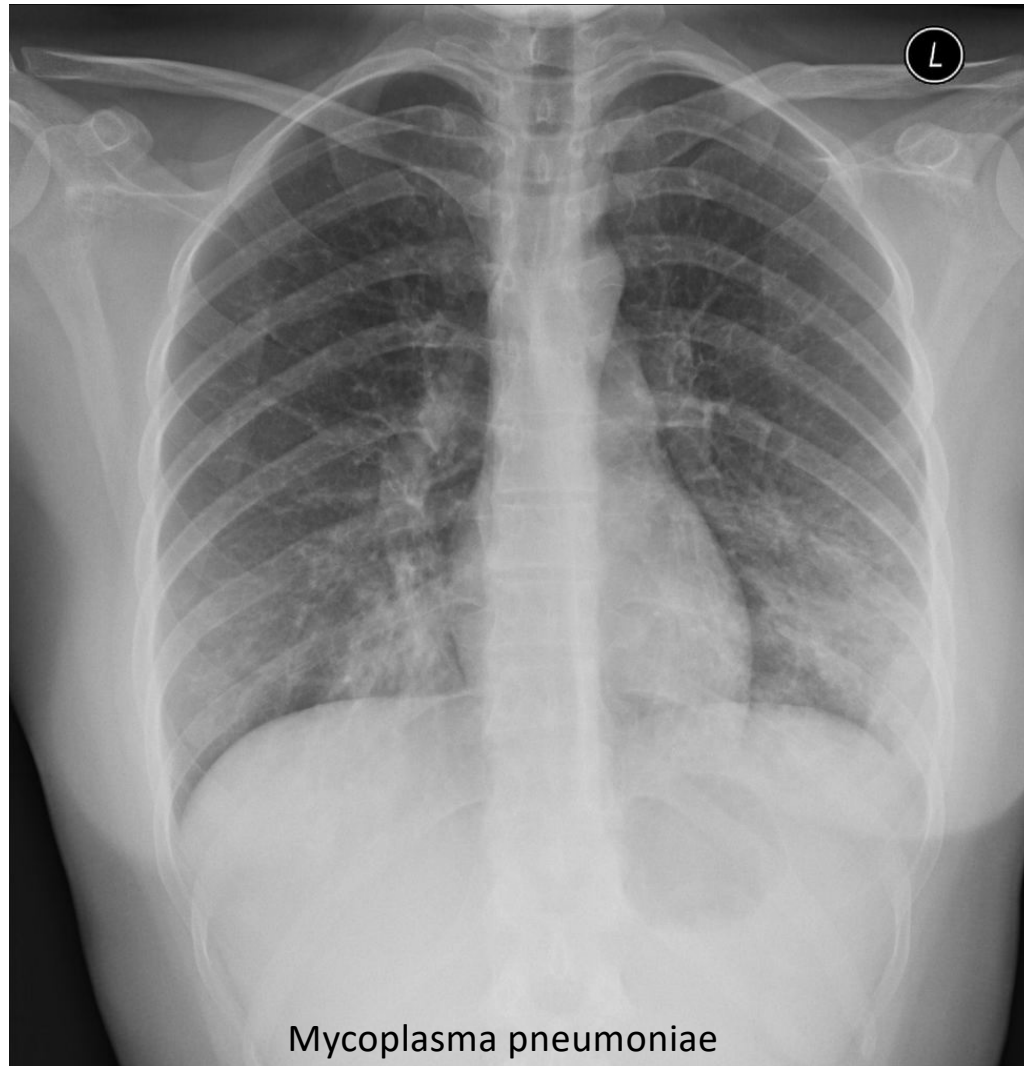
(1960 x)

Mycoplasme



Culture sur gélose : aspect en œuf au plat

Pneumonie atypique



Pneumonie lobaire

