

BACTERIAL FEATURES ON PREPARED SLIDES page 43

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http://biology.clc.uc.edu/fankhauser/Labs/Microbiology/Prepared_Slides/Bacterial_Anatomy.htm

FEATURES OF BACTERIAL ANATOMY, SELECTED SPECIES

Slide	catalog number	species	features	comments
3	90 W 2021	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	streptobacilli, central spores	First etiological agent (of anthrax), identified by Koch. Gram positive.
5	Ba 156	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	peritrichous flagella	A special stain (pararosaniline) has been used to build up the flagella so that they can be seen on this bacillus. Causes UTI.
6	Ba 016a	Unspecified species	Capsules do not take up acid stain, the background does.	Negatively stained (with congo red or eosin?) to show the presence of the mucopolysaccharide "slime" capsule.
4	90 W 2054	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Acid Fast Stain (difficult to make out with clarity)	This acid fast stained slide shows the red pleomorphic shapes of the etiological agent of tuberculosis.
7	Ba 133	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Gram- diplococci in leukocyte (PMN) cytoplasm	Gram stained smear of a purulent urethral discharge. Large numbers of polymorphonucleocytes (PMN) are present with a few squamous cells. In the cytoplasm of the PMNs can be seen phagocytosed Gm- diplococci which are diagnostic of gonorrheal infection.
SPORE FORMING BACTERIA				
17	Ba 60	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	terminal "lollipop" spores	Etiological agent of tetanus. Cells with terminal spores look like "lollypops."
16	Ba 45	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	terminal oblong spores ('slipper' shaped)	These cells bearing spores are only slightly enlarged at the spore containing end in this etiological agent of botulism.
15	90 W 0533	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	aerobic endospore forming	Ubiquitous soil bacterium, used in commercial production of enzymes
3	90 W 2021 (a repeat)	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	streptobacilli, central spores	First etiological agent (of anthrax), identified by Koch. Central spores.

