

TO: _____

Streptomyces

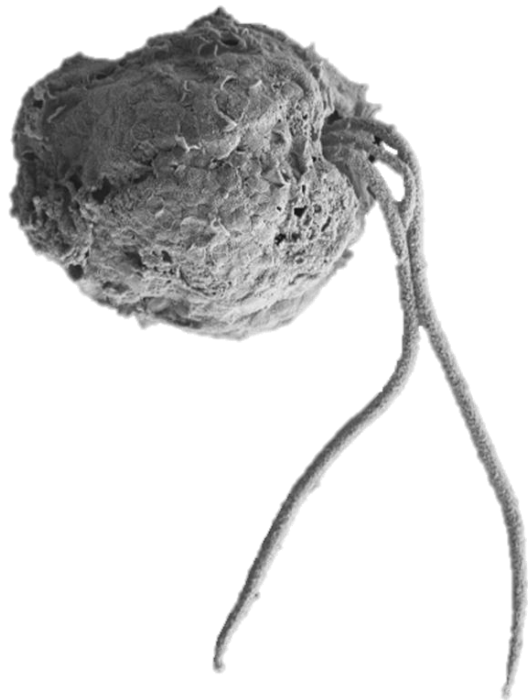
Streptomyces belong to a group of soil and marine-dwelling bacteria called Actinomycetes that produce two-thirds of all known antibiotics. Scientists at the John Innes Centre are investigating how *Streptomyces* bacteria make these compounds and how they work.

Image Credit: Silke Alt, Kim Findlay and Barrie Wilkinson (John Innes Centre).



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TO: _____

Prymnesium.

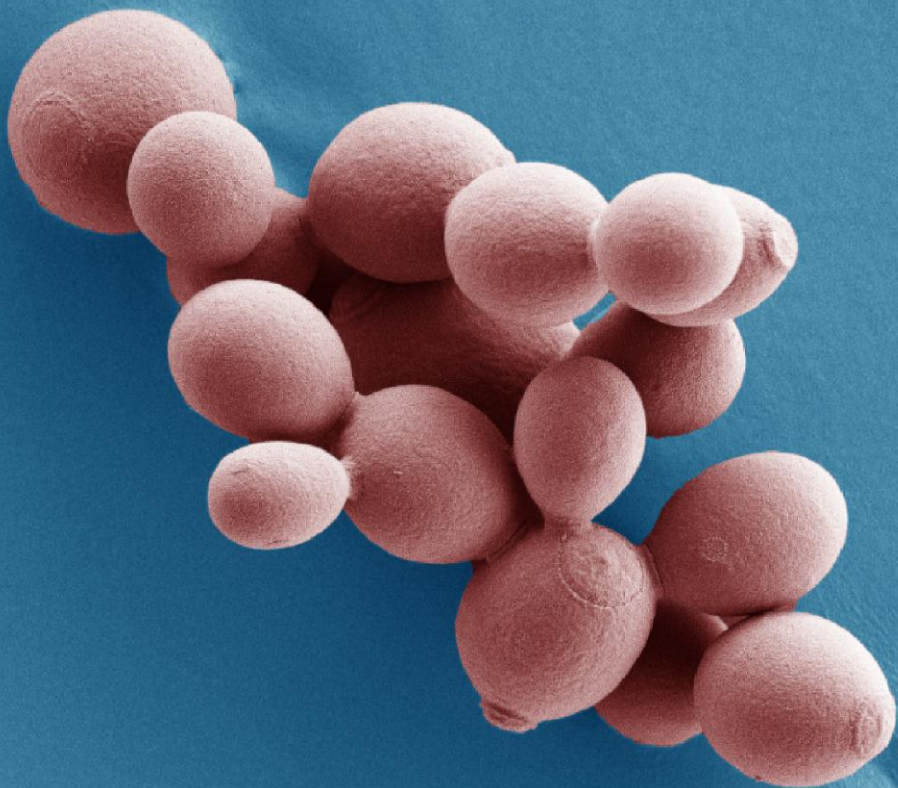
The golden alga *Prymnesium parvum* is a single-celled organism measuring about 10 micrometres in size. It is found worldwide in coastal waters, but it is also found in brackish waters like the Norfolk Boards.

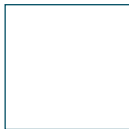
Image Credit: Dr Ben Wagstaff and Field Group (University of East Anglia), John Innes Centre Bioimaging Facility (John Innes Centre).



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TO: _____

Saccharomyces.

S. cerevisiae – the common brewer's and baker's yeast. It is good for fermenting maltose, sucrose, galactose and other sugars typical in brewing and is often known as a 'worker' yeast.

Image Credit: National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC) based at the Quadram Institute of Bioscience.



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INTERACTIONS

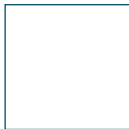




***Candida albicans*:**

C. albicans is a common fungus and part of the body's microbiome but can cause a range of infections (from superficial to life-threatening diseases) when the immune system is weakened or the microbiome balance is disrupted.

Image Credit: National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC) based at the Quadram Institute of Bioscience.

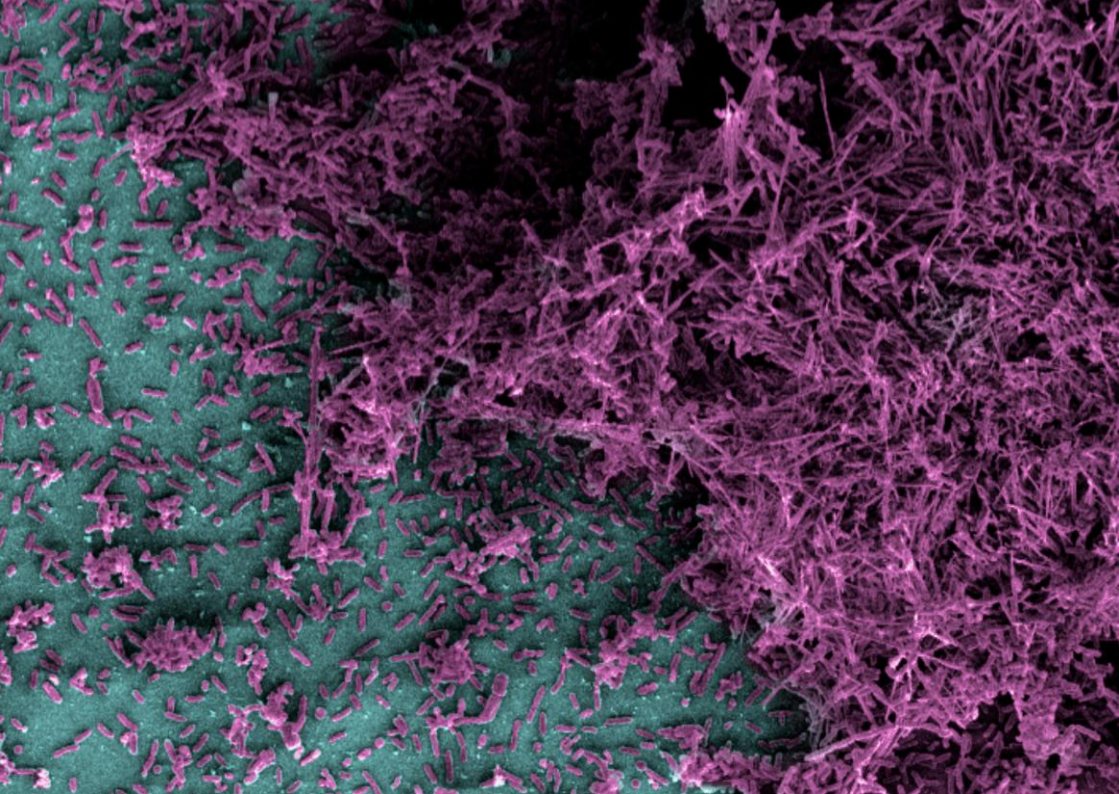


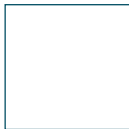
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TO: _____

Geobacter sulfurreducens.

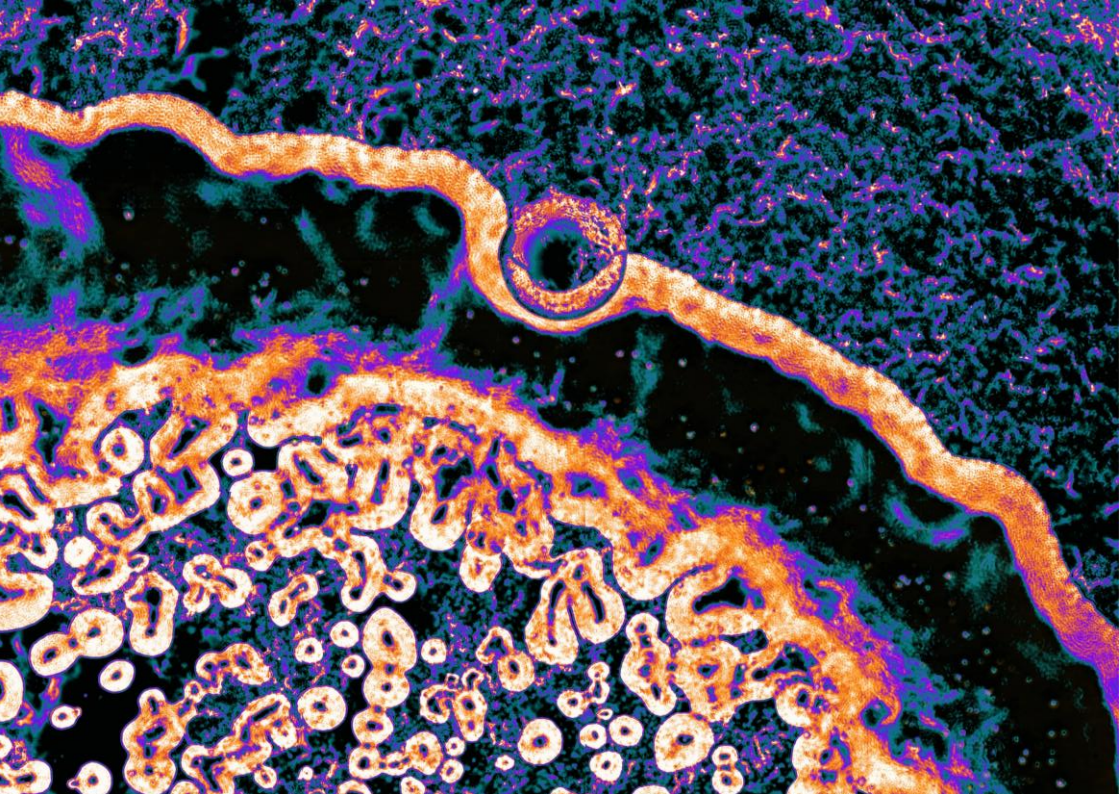
An anaerobic bacteria that is often found in soil/ground water and forms biofilms. In this image, the biofilm was grown in the presence of high copper.

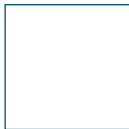
Image Credits: Dr Heather Felgate and Kathryn Gotts from Quadram Institute of Bioscience Microscopy Facility (Quadram Institute of Bioscience).



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TO: _____

***Salmonella* enterica serovar Typhimurium:**

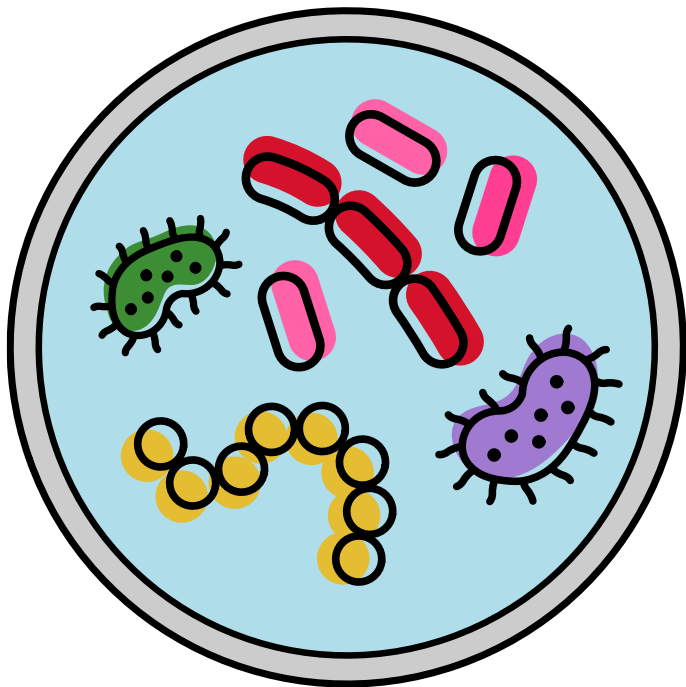
A community of bacterial cells is known as a biofilm. This particular strain of *Salmonella* is unable to produce 'curli' – a type of protein that help bacteria make strong biofilms.

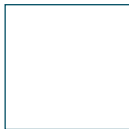
Image Credit: Dr Ho Yu Liu and James Lazenby from Quadram Institute of Bioscience Microscopy Facility (Quadram Institute of Bioscience).



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TO: _____

Microbes:

Microbes (like humans) come in all shapes and sizes. Some bacteria form long chains, because it helps them form biofilms that protect them from the outside world. The 'hairy' bacteria are covered in tiny arms called 'pili' or 'flagella'. These let them swim around and stick to surfaces.

Image Credit: Dr Beth Williams (University of East Anglia).



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INTERACTIONS

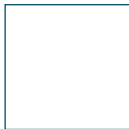




Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.

This fungus is also known as ash dieback and can be found on decaying ash leaf stalks. A single fruiting body can release millions more infectious spores into the air. Scientists at the John Innes Centre and The Sainsbury Laboratory are working together to overcome this serious threat to our native ash trees.

Image Credits: John Innes Centre and The Sainsbury Laboratory

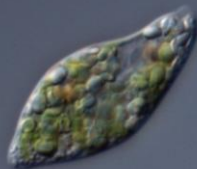
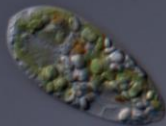
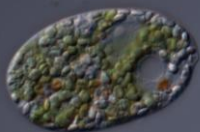


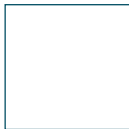
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INTERACTIONS







TO: _____

***Euglena laciniata*:**

Euglena are unicellular algae, thriving in freshwater environments. *Euglena laciniata* is "mixotrophic", meaning it can photosynthesise and take up organic carbon. *Euglena laciniata* doesn't have a rigid cell wall. Instead, it uses a flexible 'pellicle' that allows dramatic changes in shape (called 'metaboly'). This gives it a distinctive, flowing movement.

Image Credits: Sally Warring (Earlham Institute).



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INTERACTIONS

