

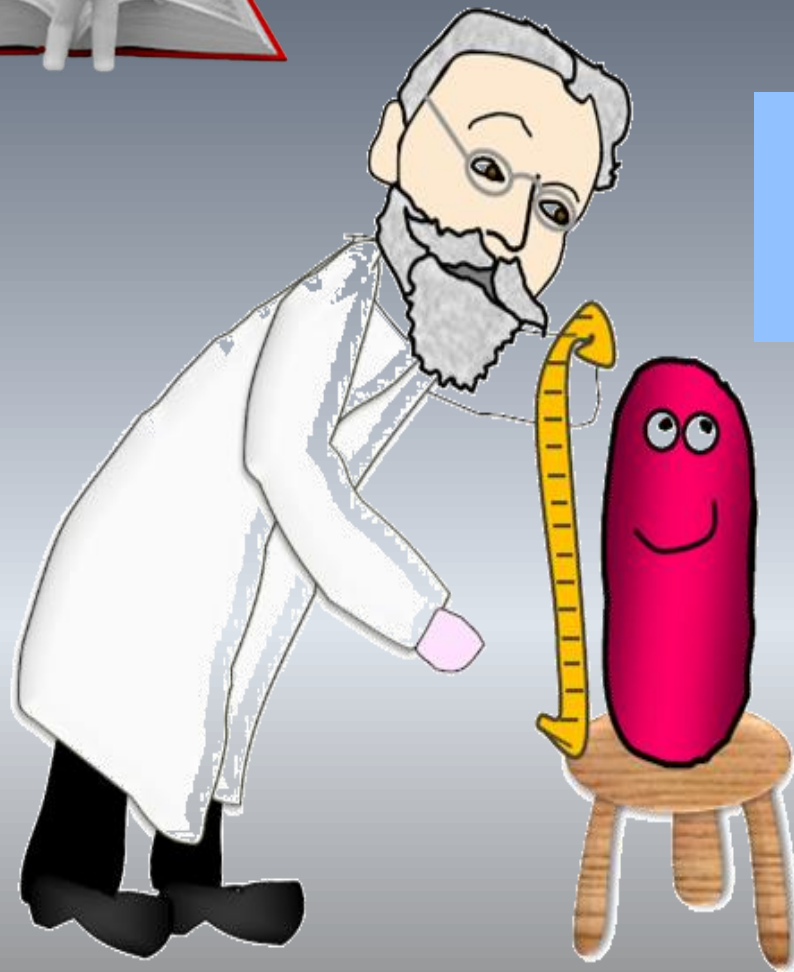


COLTIVAZIONE E SEMINA MICRORGANISMI

Prof.ssa Vivian Tullio



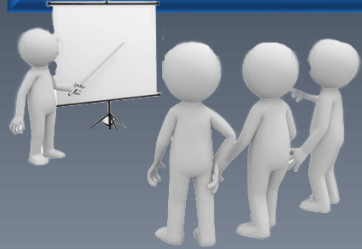
CARATTERISTICHE DEI MICRORGANISMI



Per formulare un buon terreno di coltura bisogna conoscere le esigenze dei batteri

Energia, nutrienti,
condizioni di incubazione
ideali

CARATTERISTICHE DEI MICRORGANISMI



ESIGENZE ENERGETICHE DEI BATTERI

Batteri AUTOTROFI

Batteri ETEROTROFI

AUTOTROFI

FOTOSINTETICI

(en.solare in en. chimica)

**CHEMIOSINTETICI
LITOTROFI**

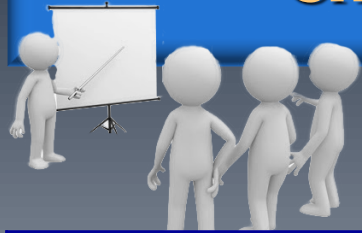
(en.da ossidazione di composti
inorganici)

ETEROTROFI

**CHEMIOSINTETICI
ORGANOTROFI**

(en.da ossidazione di composti
organici da semplici a complessi)

CARATTERISTICHE DEI MICRORGANISMI



ESIGENZE ENERGETICHE DEI BATTERI

TIPO DI NUTRIZIONE	CAPACITA' DI SINTESI	FONTE DI ENERGIA	ORGANISMI CORRISPON-DENTI
Autotrofia	Totale	Luce Legami chimici	Batteri fototrofi B.Chemio-litotrofi
Eterotrofia	Parziale	Legami chimici	Batteri e Funghi chemiorgano-trofi
Paratrofia	Assente	Cellula ospite	Virus

FATTORI CHE INFLUENZANO LA SOPRAVVIVENZA E MOLTIPLICAZIONE DEI BATTERI



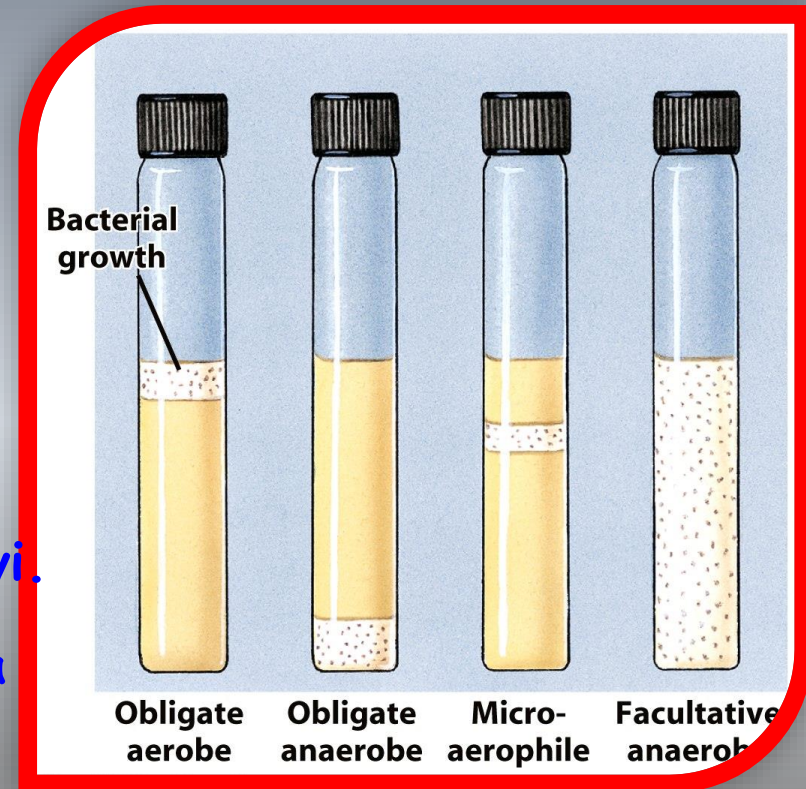
DISPONIBILITÀ DI O₂

➔ **A.** *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
Cresce in agitazione - aria

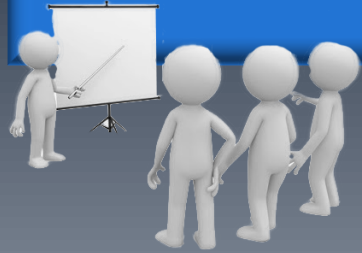
➔ **B.** Clostridi non crescono in
presenza di ossigeno

➔ **C.** Streptococchi crescono
stentatamente in presenza di
ossigeno. Optimum di crescita
in aria con >10% di CO₂

➔ **D.** Aerobi-anaerobi facoltativi.
Crescono sia in presenza che
In assenza di aria. In assenza
di ossigeno seguono la via
fermentativa.
Es. *Vibrio*, *Escherichia*



FATTORI CHE INFLUENZANO LA SOPRAVVIVENZA E MOLTIPLICAZIONE DEI BATTERI



pH

pH 2-4 ACIDOFILI (*es. Lattobacilli*)

pH 5-8 NEUTROFILI (*la maggior parte dei batteri* \Rightarrow **PATOGENI**)

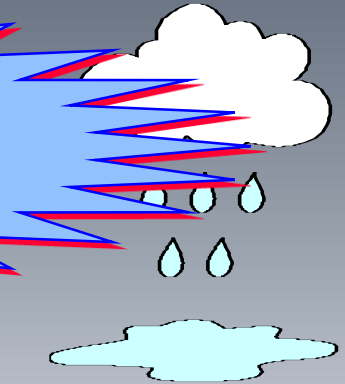
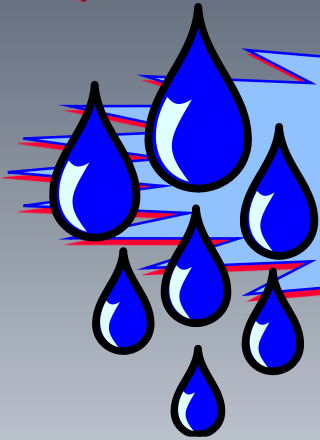
pH 8-11 ALCALOFILI (*es. Vibrio cholerae*)



CARATTERISTICHE DEI MICRORGANISMI

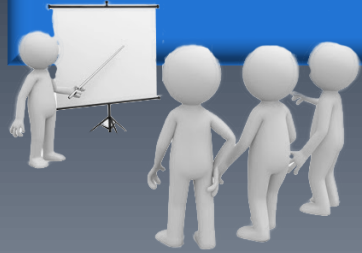
L'IMPORTANZA DELL'ACQUA

*I microrganismi necessitano
di acqua per il loro
metabolismo*



La presenza di acqua non legata al terreno è molto importante e influenza altri fattori che condizionano lo sviluppo batterico.

FATTORI CHE INFLUENZANO LA SOPRAVVIVENZA E MOLTIPLICAZIONE DEI BATTERI



PRESSIONE OSMOTICA dipende dalla concentrazione di sostanze disciolte nell' H_2O

Se aumenta la P.O. nel terreno (aggiunta di 15-20% NaCl o 20-25% di zucchero) si impedisce l'assunzione di H_2O da parte del batterio con arresto dello sviluppo (salazione)

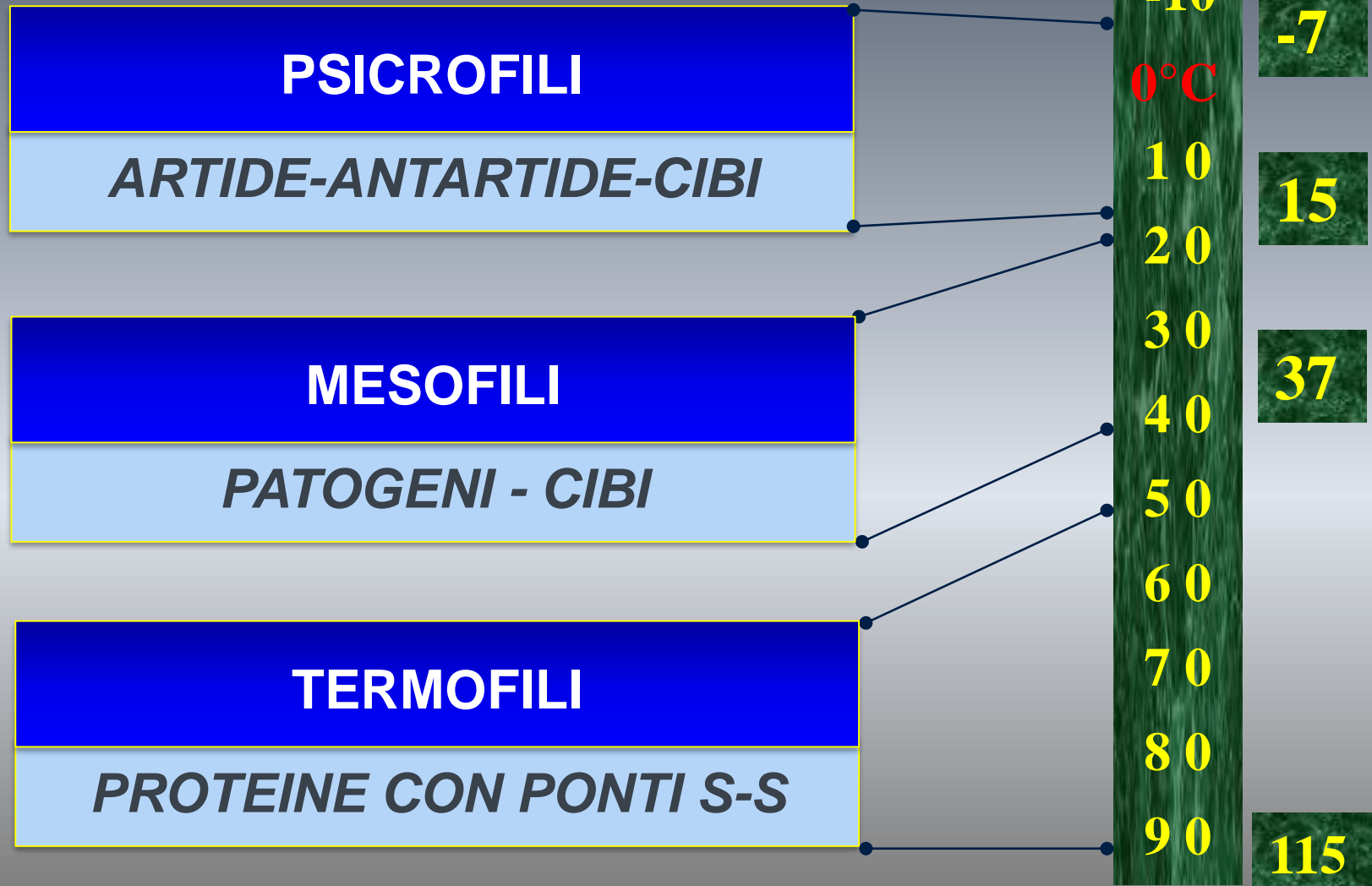
OSMOFILI crescono anche in condizioni ipertoniche (70-80% di zuccheri nel miele) lieviti

**ALOFILI 30% concentrazioni saline (Mar Morto) Grampositivi
(7-8% NaCl)**

FATTORI CHE INFLUENZANO LA SOPRAVVIVENZA E MOLTIPLICAZIONE DEI BATTERI



TEMPERATURA



TERRENO MINIMO

1

H_2O

2

GLUCOSIO (fonte di C)

3

SOLFATO DI AMMONIO (fonte di N)

4

SALI MINERALI

BATTERI PATOGENI

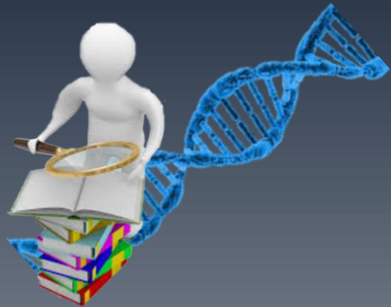
Richiedono terreni più complessi
arricchiti di indispensabili

FATTORI DI CRESCITA ORGANICI

- aminoacidi,
- basi azotate (purine e pirimidine)
- Vitamine

(per sintesi proteine, ac.nucleici, per catalizzare reazioni chimiche)

Questi batteri non riescono a sintetizzare queste sostanze:
devono trovarle nel terreno colturale



TERRENI DI COLTURA

Stato fisico

Liquidi (brodi)

Solidi (agar 1.5-2%)

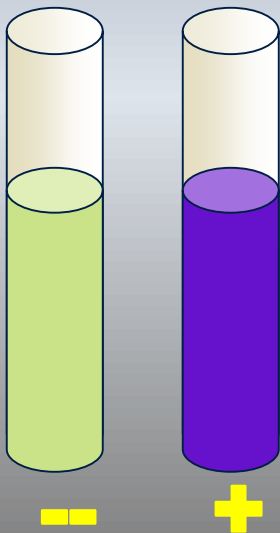
**AGAR = polisaccaride acido estratto da alghe liquido
>50°C - solido <50°C
Non tossico per i batteri
Reticolo 3D → diffusione libera delle sostanze)**



TERRENI DI COLTURA

BRODI NUTRITIVI

H_2O , NaCl,
estratto di carne, peptone
(derivato dalla digestione
parziale di proteine animali)



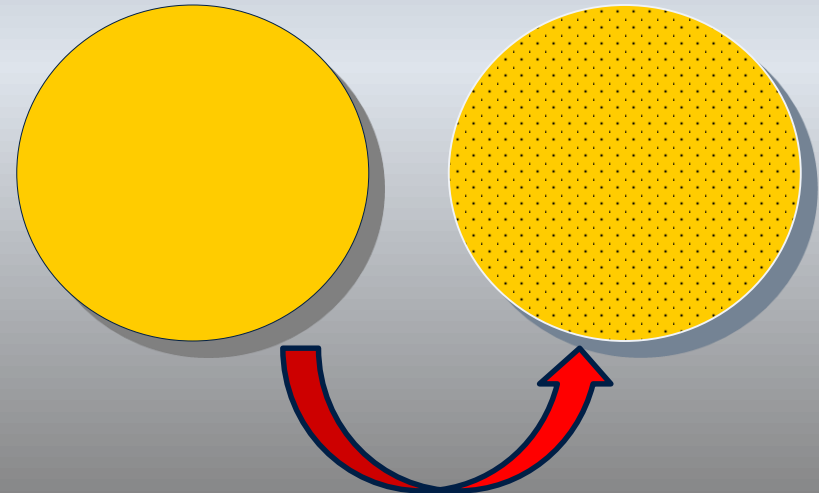
Crescita batterica
massiva

TERRENI SOLIDI

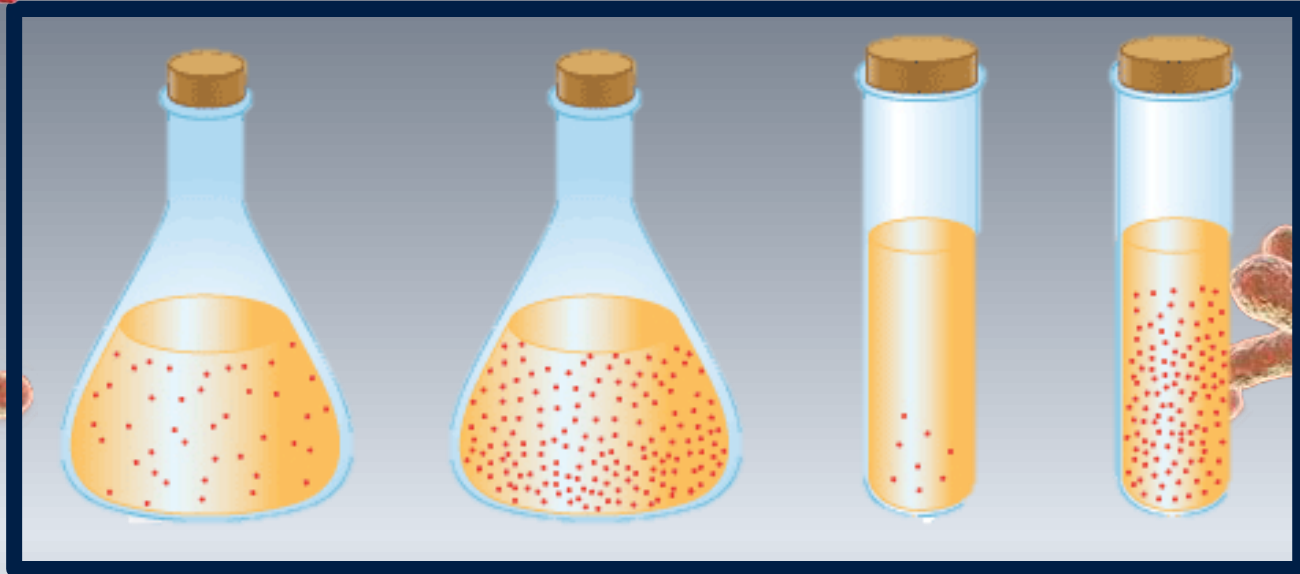
in capsule Petri

Crescita batterica si
manifesta come

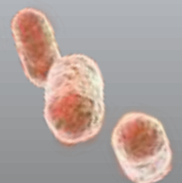
COLONIE



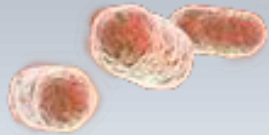
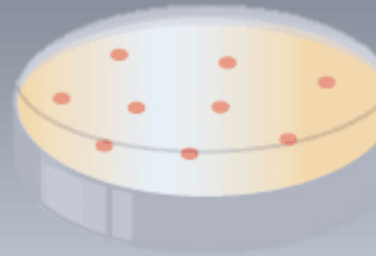
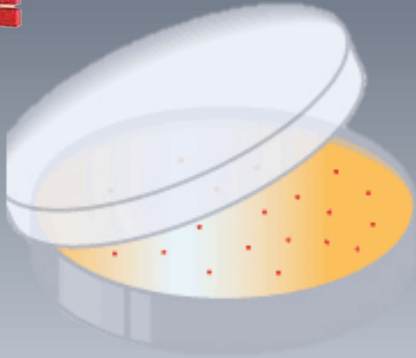
TERRENI DI COLTURA



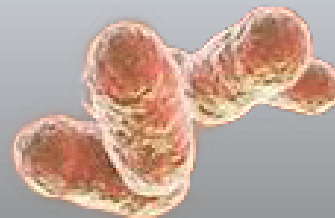
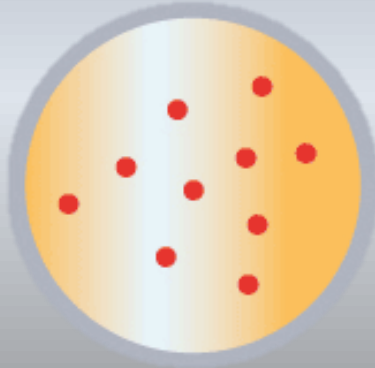
Terreni di coltura liquidi



TERRENI DI CULTURA



Terreni di coltura solidi



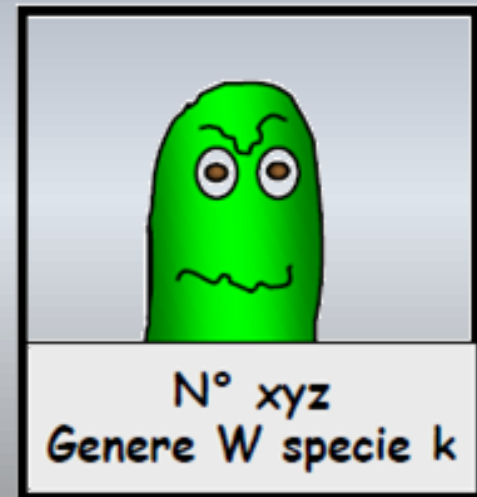
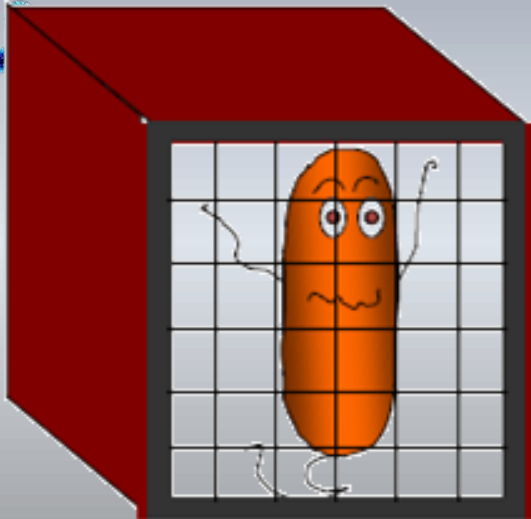


BATTERI PATOGENI

IDENTIFICAZIONE PER CARATTERISTICHE CULTURALI

ISOLAMENTO

CARATTERIZZAZIONE





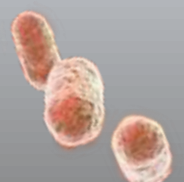
TERRENI NATURALI

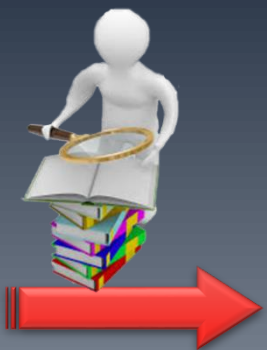
LATTE - SANGUE - INFUSI
VEGETALI - BRODI DI CARNE

TERRENI SINTETICI

a composizione esattamente definita

- NORMALI
- RICCHI-ARRICCHITI
- SPECIALI
 - *TRASPORTO*
 - *SELETTIVI*
 - *DIFFERENZIALI*





TERRENI DI COLTURA

TERRENI NORMALI

permettono la crescita di molte specie microbiche.



TERRENI RICCHI-ARRICCHITI

es. agar sangue (sangue defibrinato di cavallo/montone/bue al 5%)



TERRENI SPECIALI

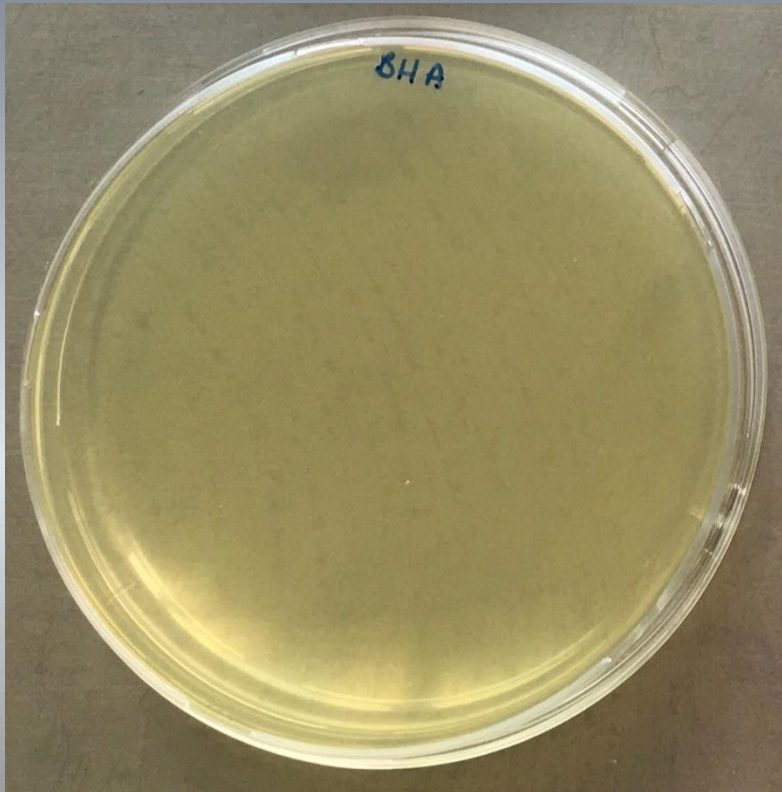
- ☐ Consentono di:
Trasportare e conservare i batteri vivi
- ☐ *Isolare una singola specie da 1 campione polim.*
- ☐ *Identificare un batterio tramite caratteri differenziali*



TERRENI DI CULTURA

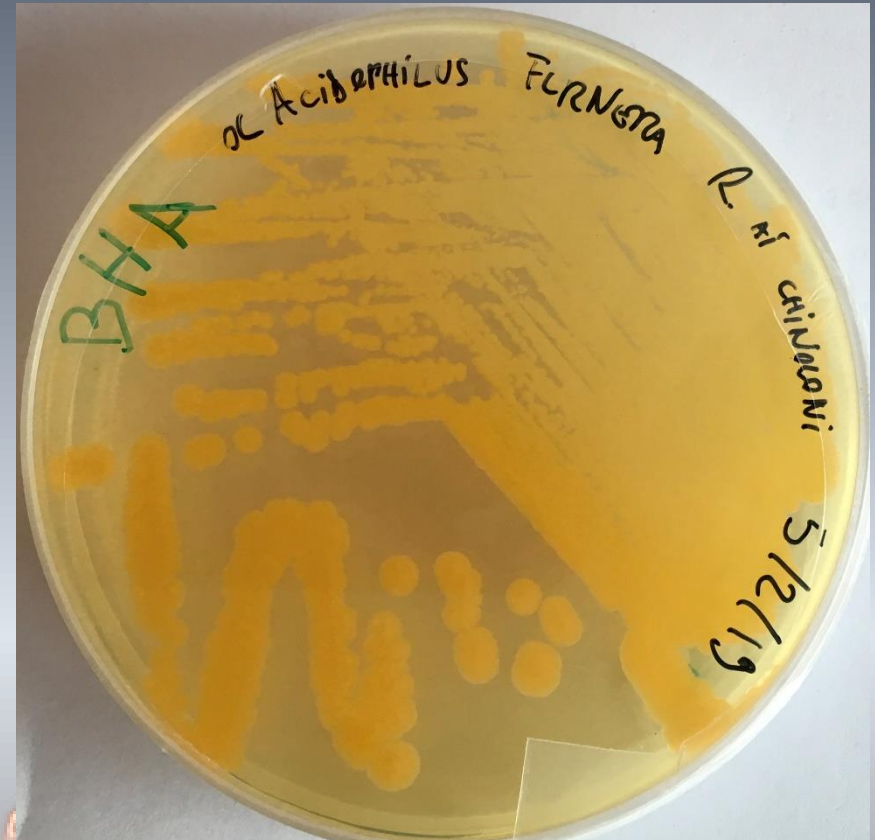
TERRENI NORMALI

permettono la crescita di molte specie microbiche.



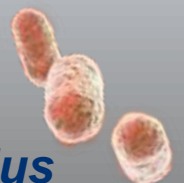


TERRENI DI CULTURA



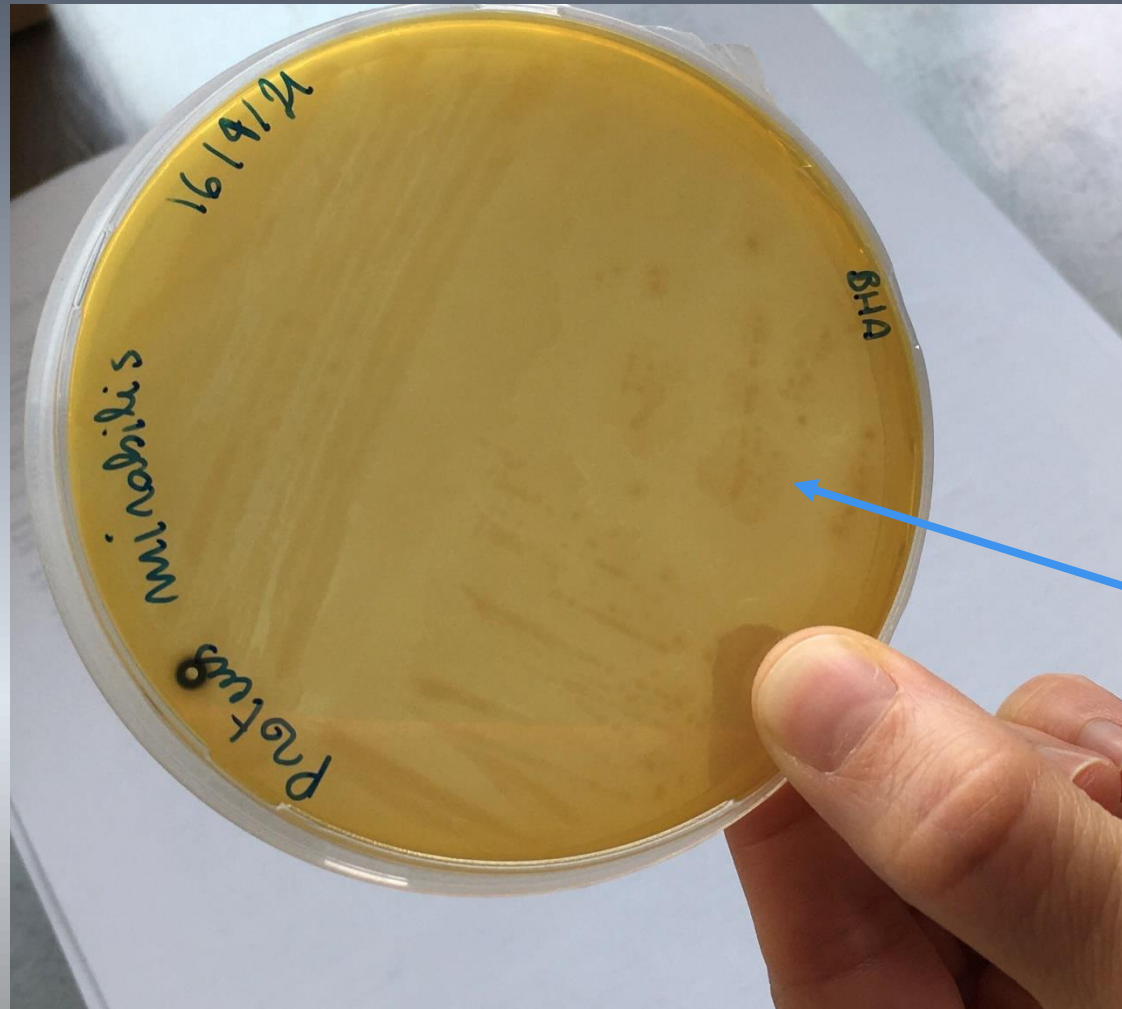
**BHA infuso cuore e
cervello**

Lactobacillus acidophilus





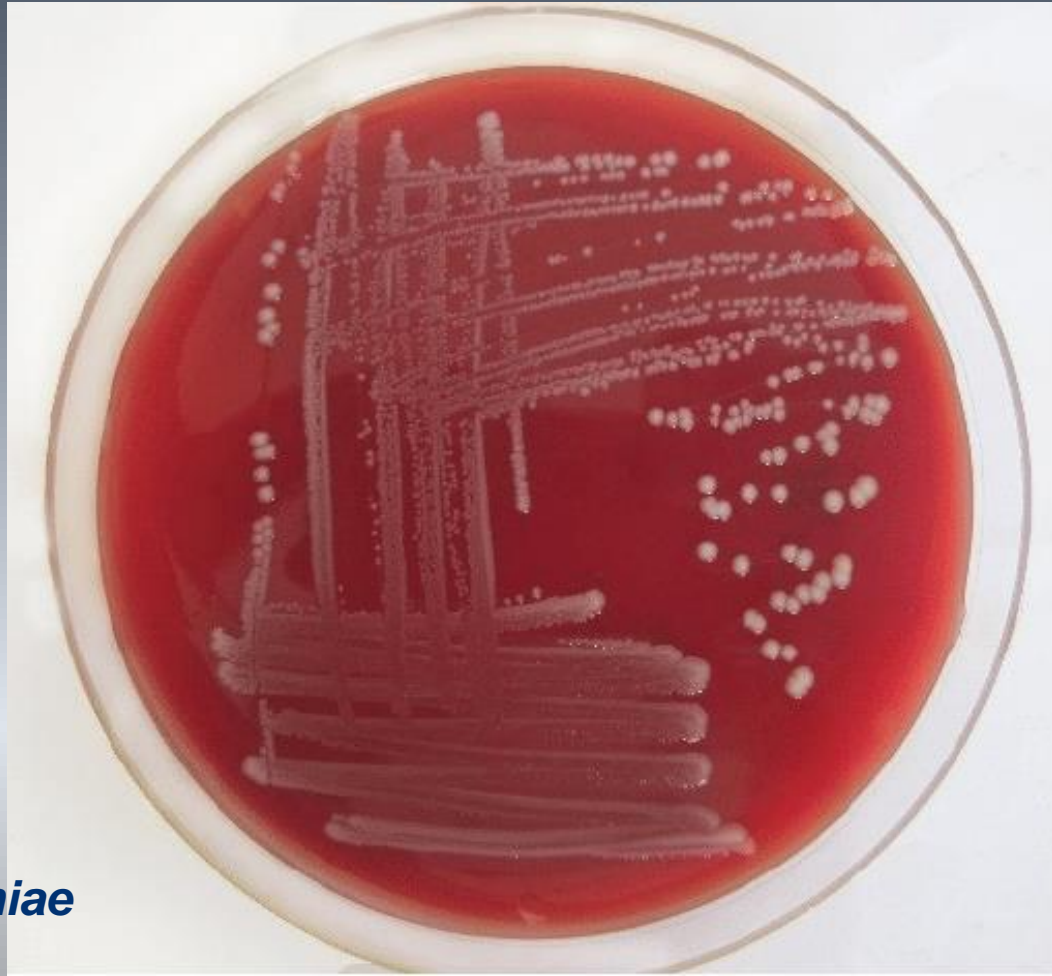
TERRENI DI COLTURA



BHA infuso cuore e
cervello

sciamaggio

TERRENI DI COLTURA

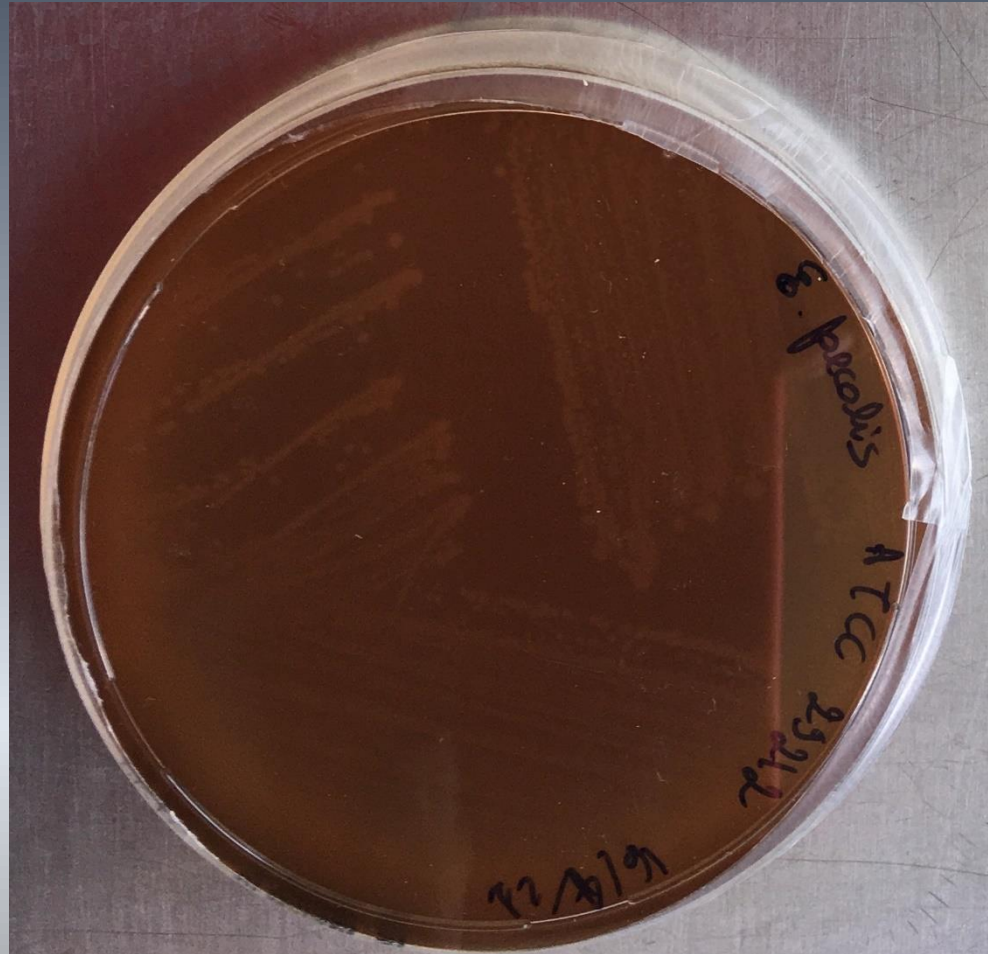


Klebsiella pneumoniae

Columbia Blood agar base



TERRENI DI COLTURA



agar SANGUE

TERRENI SPECIALI



TERRENI DI TRASPORTO

TERRENO DI STUART

- ❑ *mantengono MCO vivi \Rightarrow soluzioni saline tamponate*
- ❑ *carica microbica inalterata per mancanza di C, N e fattori di crescita*



TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- pressione selettiva per aggiunta di: **coloranti**, elevate [**NaCl**], valori di **pH** acidi o alcalini
- **Brodo selenite** per isolare Salmonelle e Shigelle da feci



TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

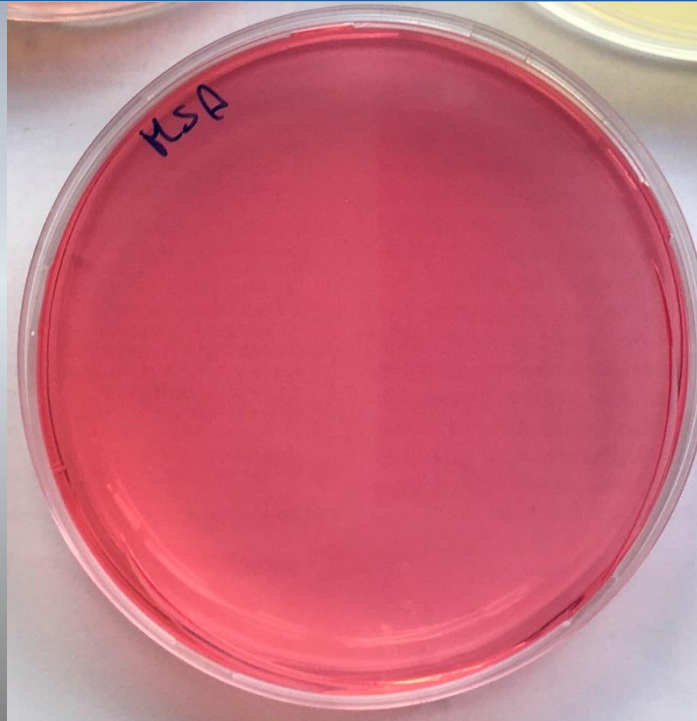
- ❑ **Mannitol Salt agar** con 7.5% NaCl per stafilococchi (alofili)
- ❑ **Mac Conkey agar** con colorante cristal-violetto che inibisce la crescita di batteri Gram positivi
- ❑ **Sabouraud dextrose agar** pH 4.5-6 per miceti



TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- ❑ **Mannitol Salt agar** con 7.5% NaCl per stafilococchi (alofili)





TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- **Mannitol Salt agar** con 7.5% NaCl per stafilococchi (alofili)

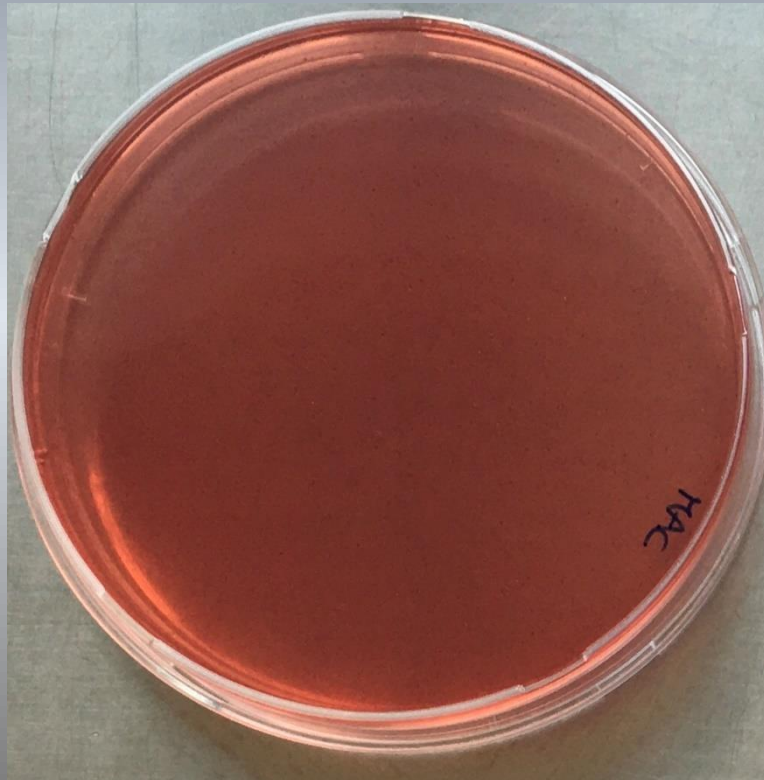




TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- ❑ **Mac Conkey agar** con colorante cristal-violetto che inibisce la crescita di batteri Gram positivi

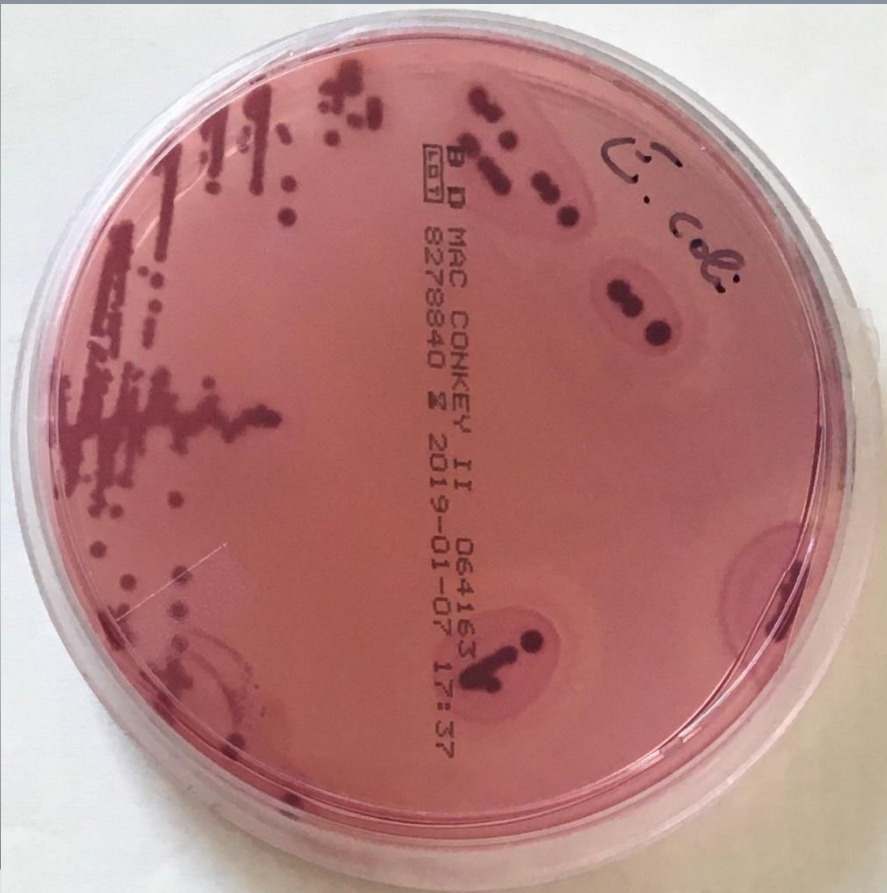




TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- Mac Conkey agar PER GRAM NEGATIVI

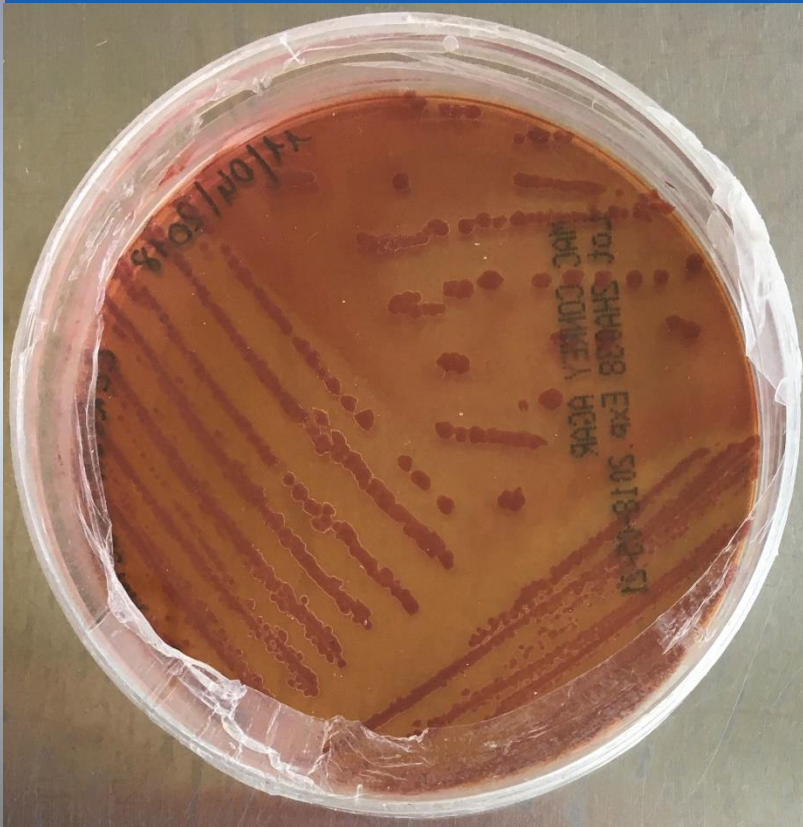




TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- ❑ **Mac Conkey agar** con colorante cristal-violetto che inibisce la crescita di batteri Gram positivi

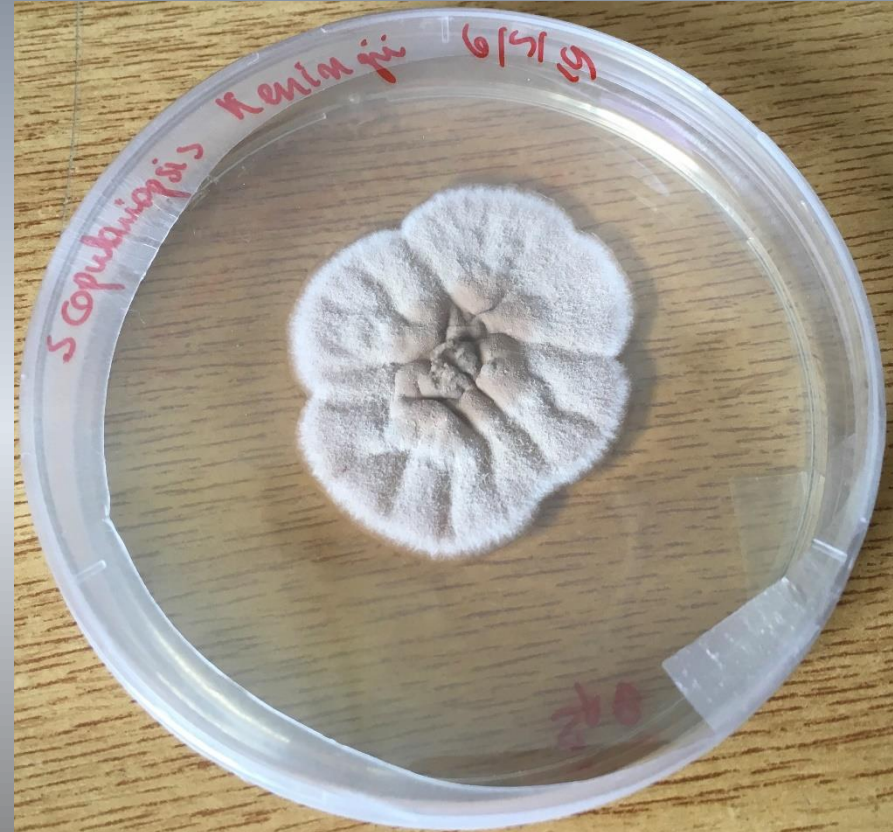




TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- **Sabouraud dextrose agar** pH 4.5-6 per miceti





TERRENI SPECIALI

TERRENI SELETTIVI

- **Sabouraud dextrose agar** pH 4.5-6 per miceti



TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



- ❑ **Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo**
 - ❖ ***Staphylococcus aureus***
 - ❖ ***Staphylococcus epidermidis***
- ❑ **Mac Conkey agar**
- ❑ **lattosio fermentanti (rosse)**
- ❑ **lattosio non fermentanti (incolori)**
- ❑ **Agar sangue**
- ❑ **β -emolisi (totale \rightarrow area incolore)**
- ❑ **α -emolisi (parziale \rightarrow verde)**
- ❑ **γ -emolisi (nessuna emolisi \rightarrow rosso vivo)**

TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



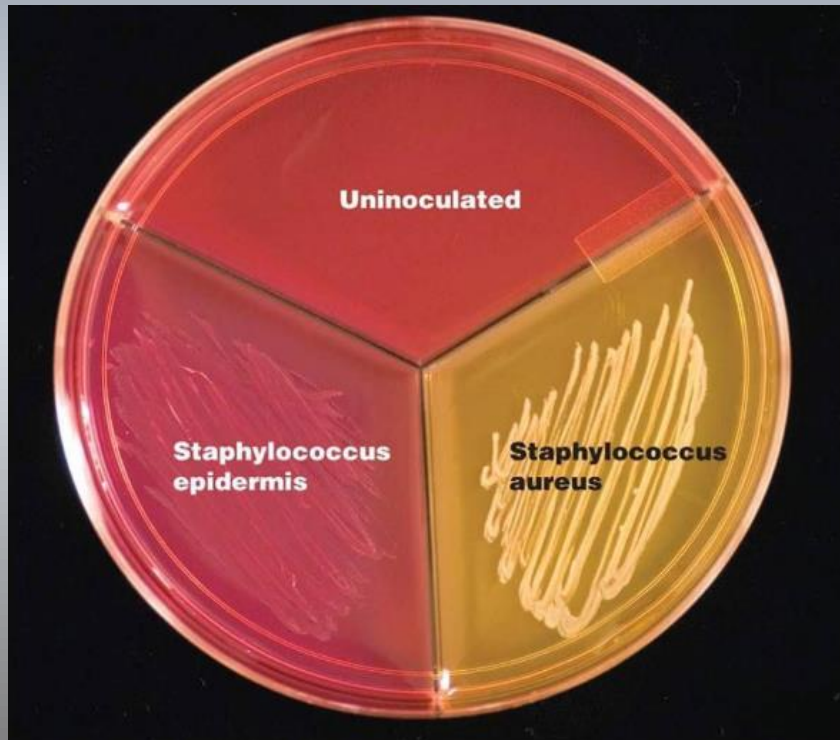
Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo



Staphylococcus aureus



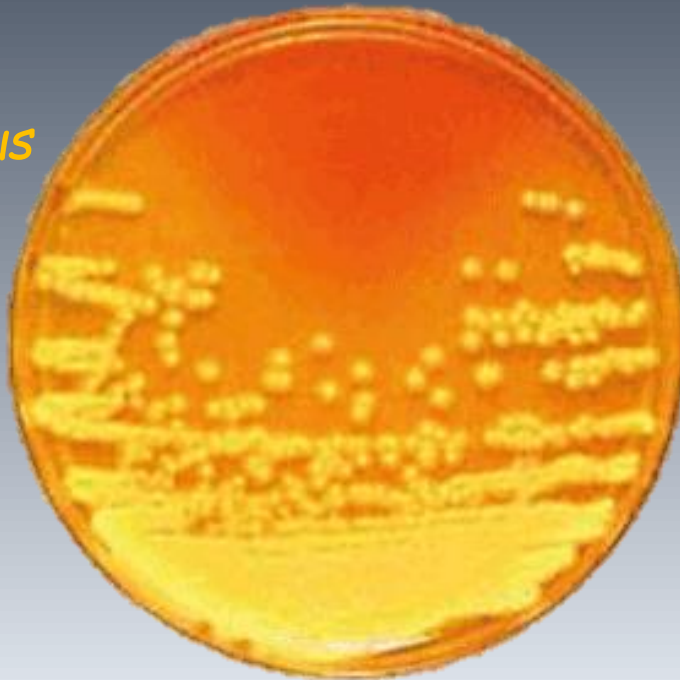
Staphylococcus epidermidis



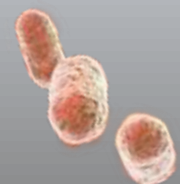
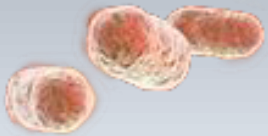
TERRENI DI COLTURA



Staphylococcus aureus



**Mannitol Salt agar, colonie
acidificanti (gialle)**

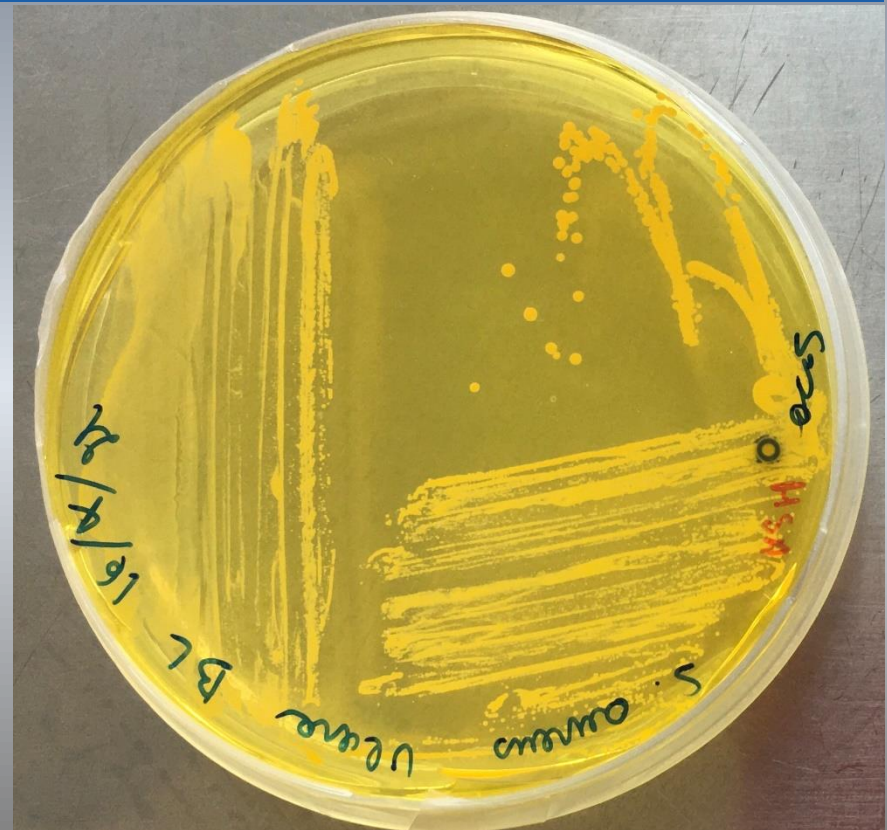
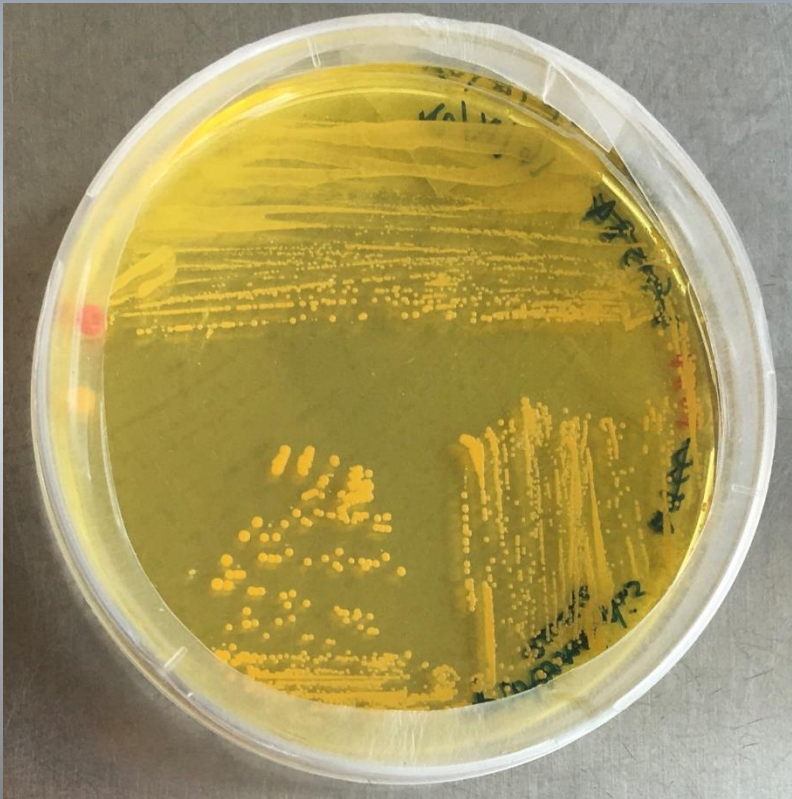


TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



☐ **Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo**

❖ ***Staphylococcus aureus***



TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



- ☐ **Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo**
- ❖ ***Staphylococcus aureus***



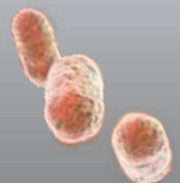
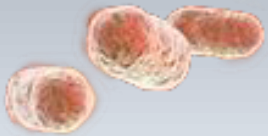
TERRENI DI CULTURA



Staphylococcus epidermidis



**Mannitol Salt agar, colonie
incolori**



TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo



Staphylococcus epidermidis



TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo



Staphylococcus epidermidis



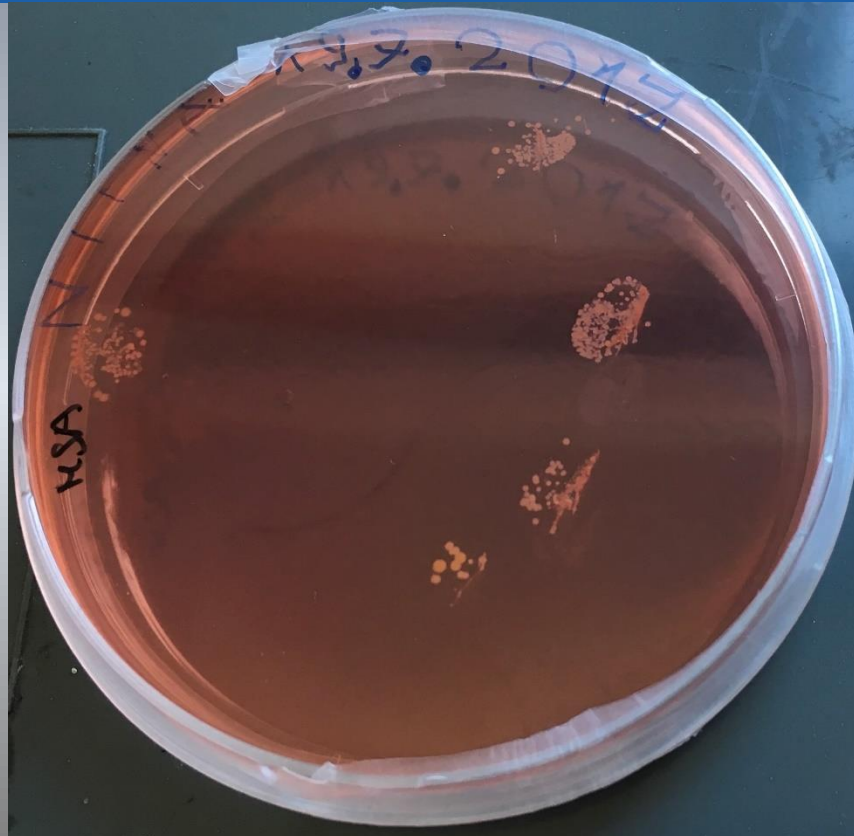
TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



Mannitol Salt agar rosso fenolo



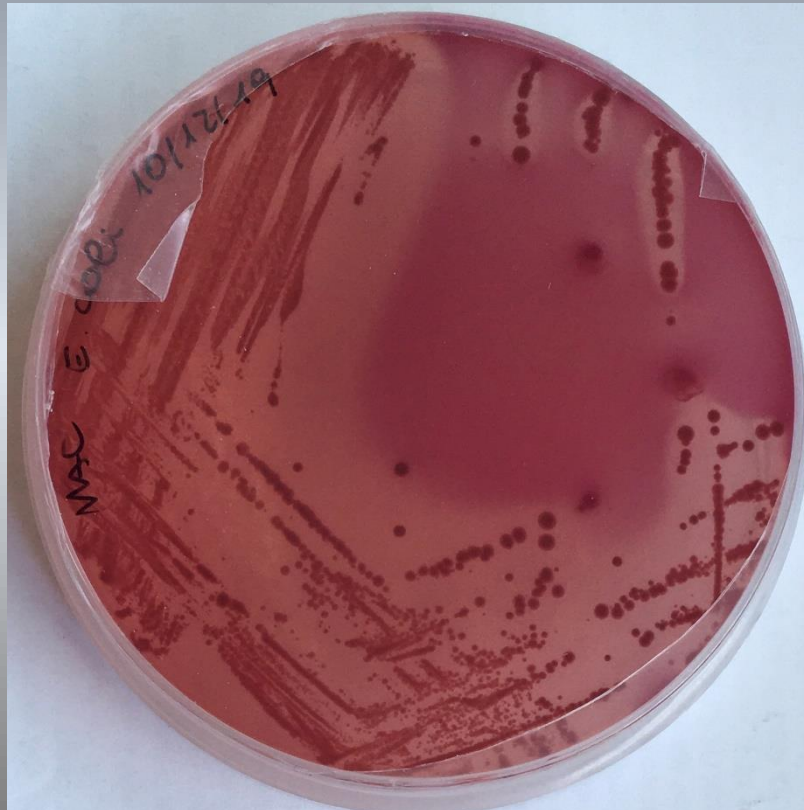
Staphylococcus epidermidis



TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



- ☐ Mac Conkey agar
- ☐ lattosio fermentanti (rosse)
- ☐ lattosio non fermentanti (incolori)



Escherichia coli

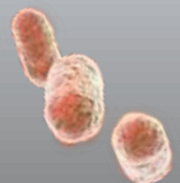
TERRENI DI CULTURA



Escherichia coli, Klebsiella spp.



**MacConkey agar, colonie
acidificanti (rosse)**



TERRENI DIFFERENZIALI



- ☐ Mac Conkey agar
- ☐ lattosio non fermentanti (incolori)

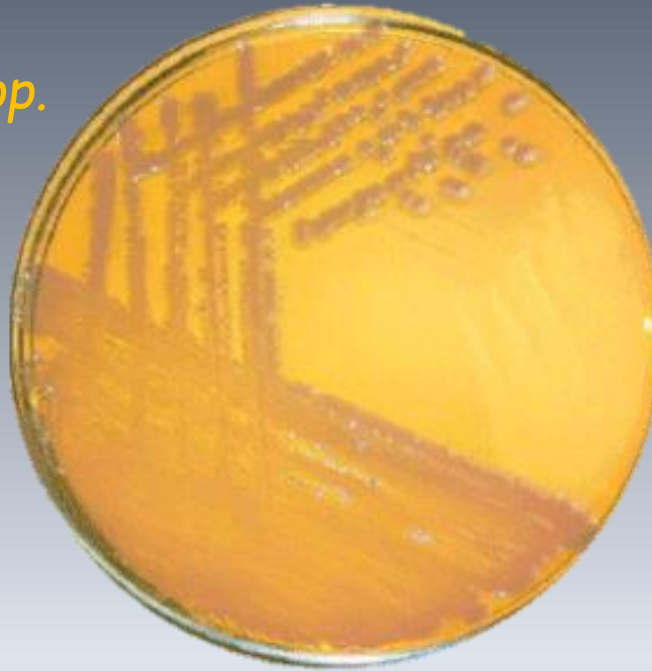


Proteus vulgaris

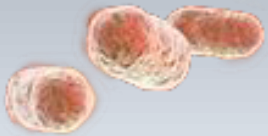
TERRENI DI CULTURA



Proteus spp.



**MacConkey agar, colonie
incolori**





TERRENI DI COLTURA



beta-hemolysis
Streptococcus pyogenes

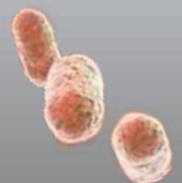


alpha hemolysis
Escherichia coli

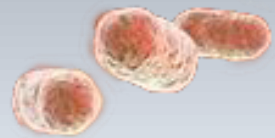
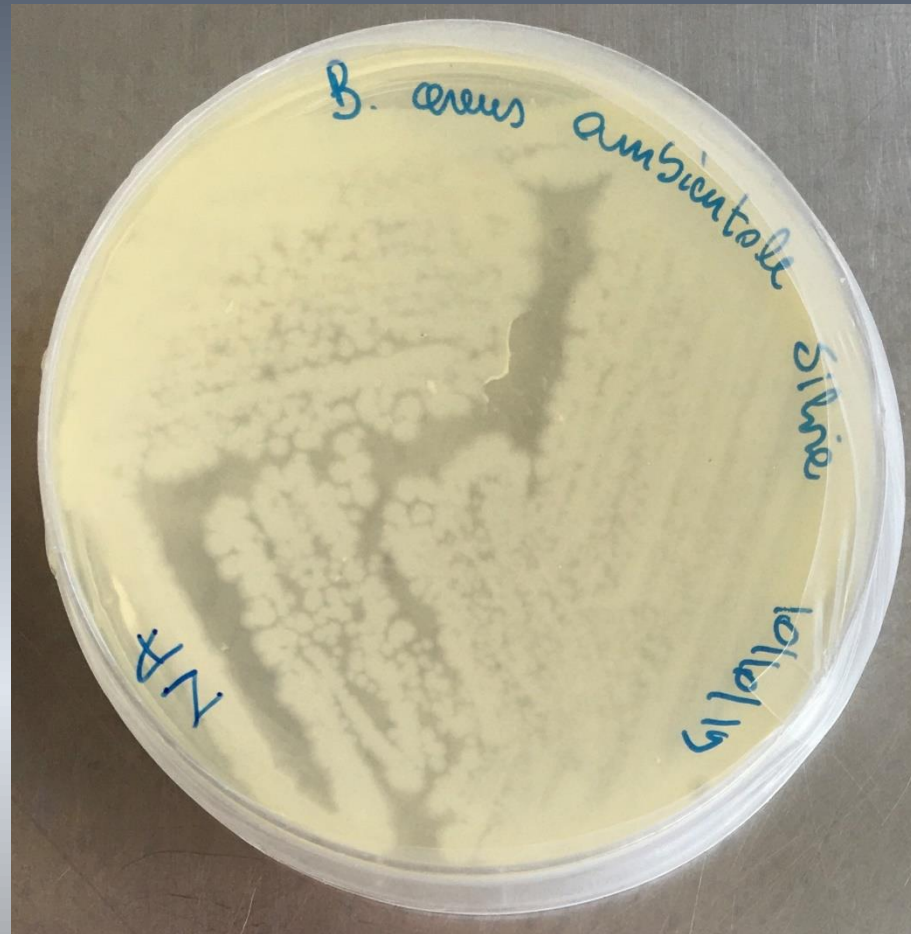


gamma hemolysis (no hemolysis)
Staphylococcus epidermidis

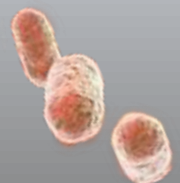
Columbia Blood agar base



TERRENI DI COLTURA

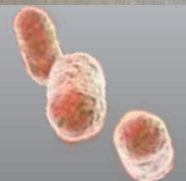
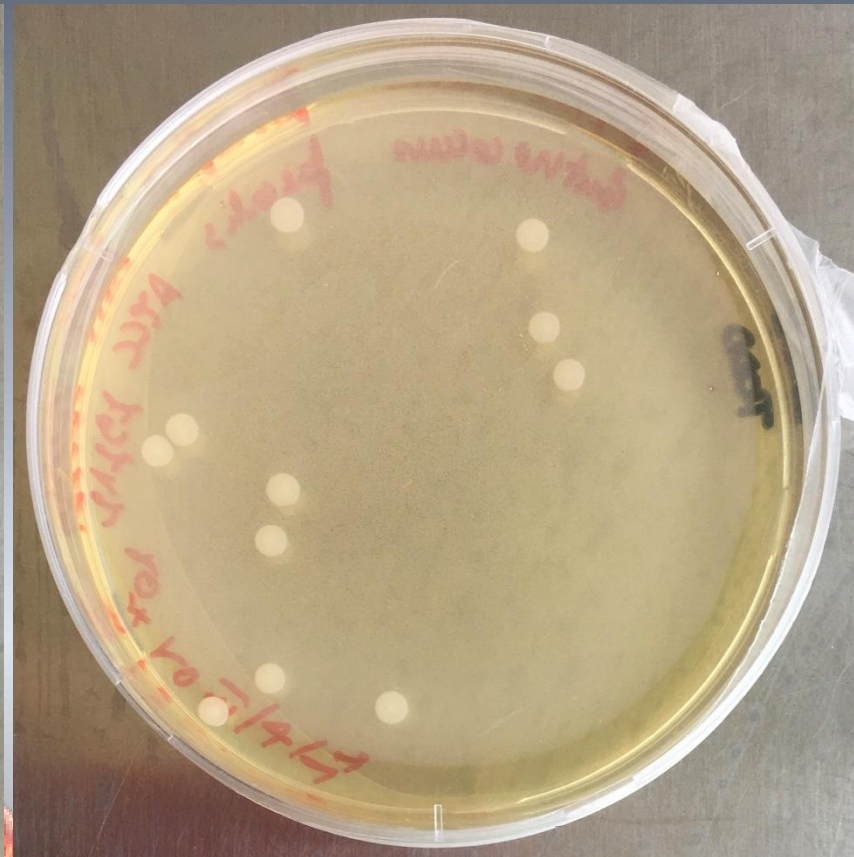
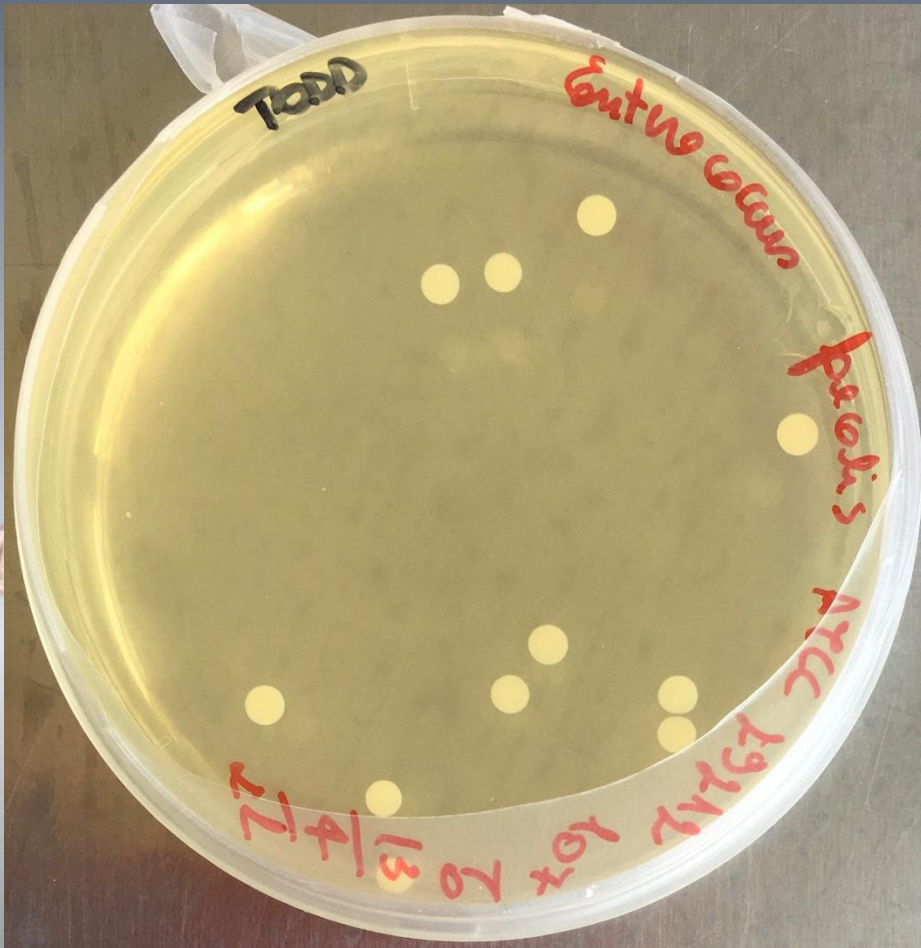


Nutrient agar





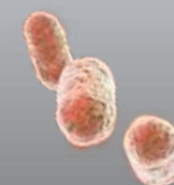
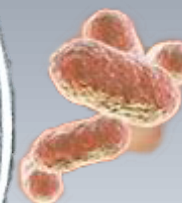
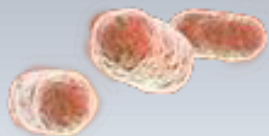
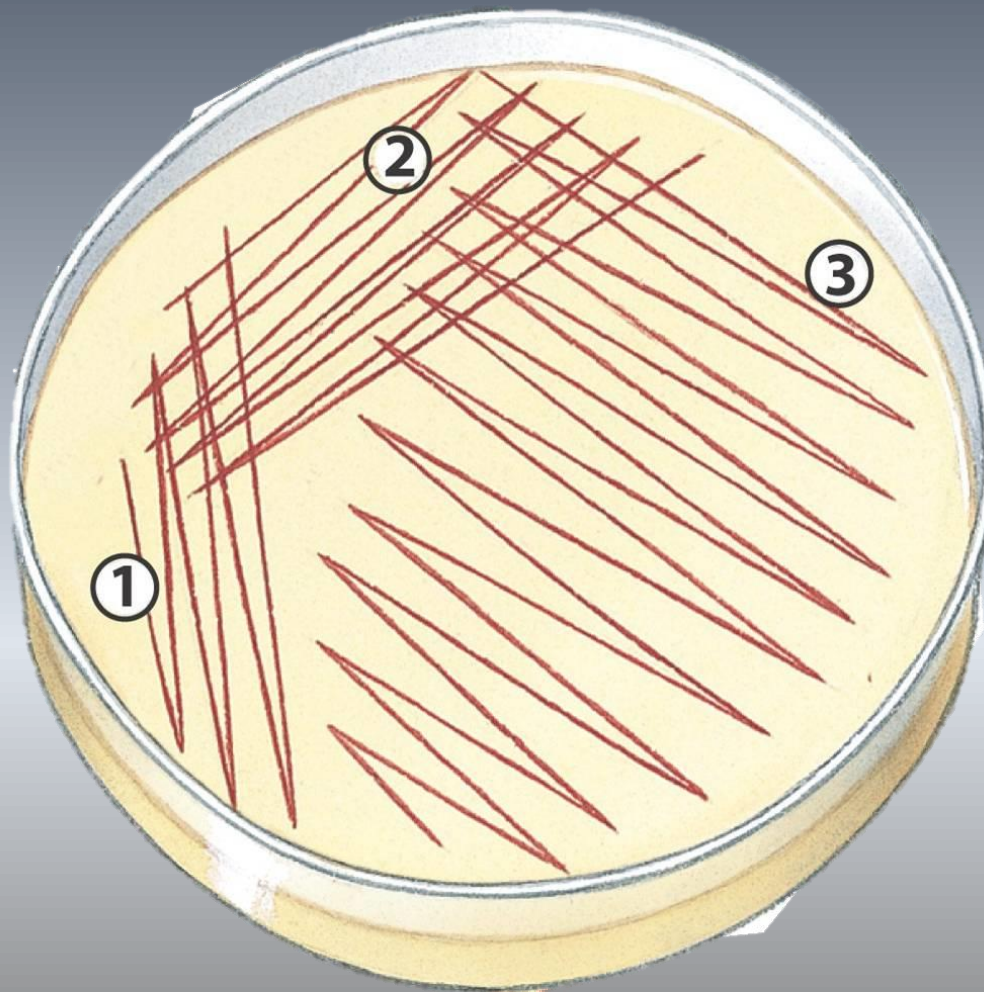
TERRENI DI COLTURA



**TODD per
streptococchi**

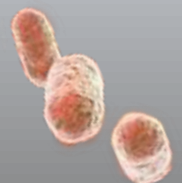
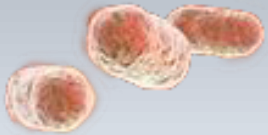


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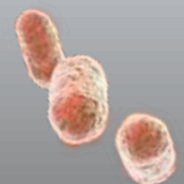
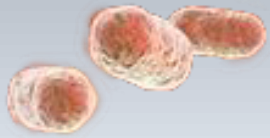
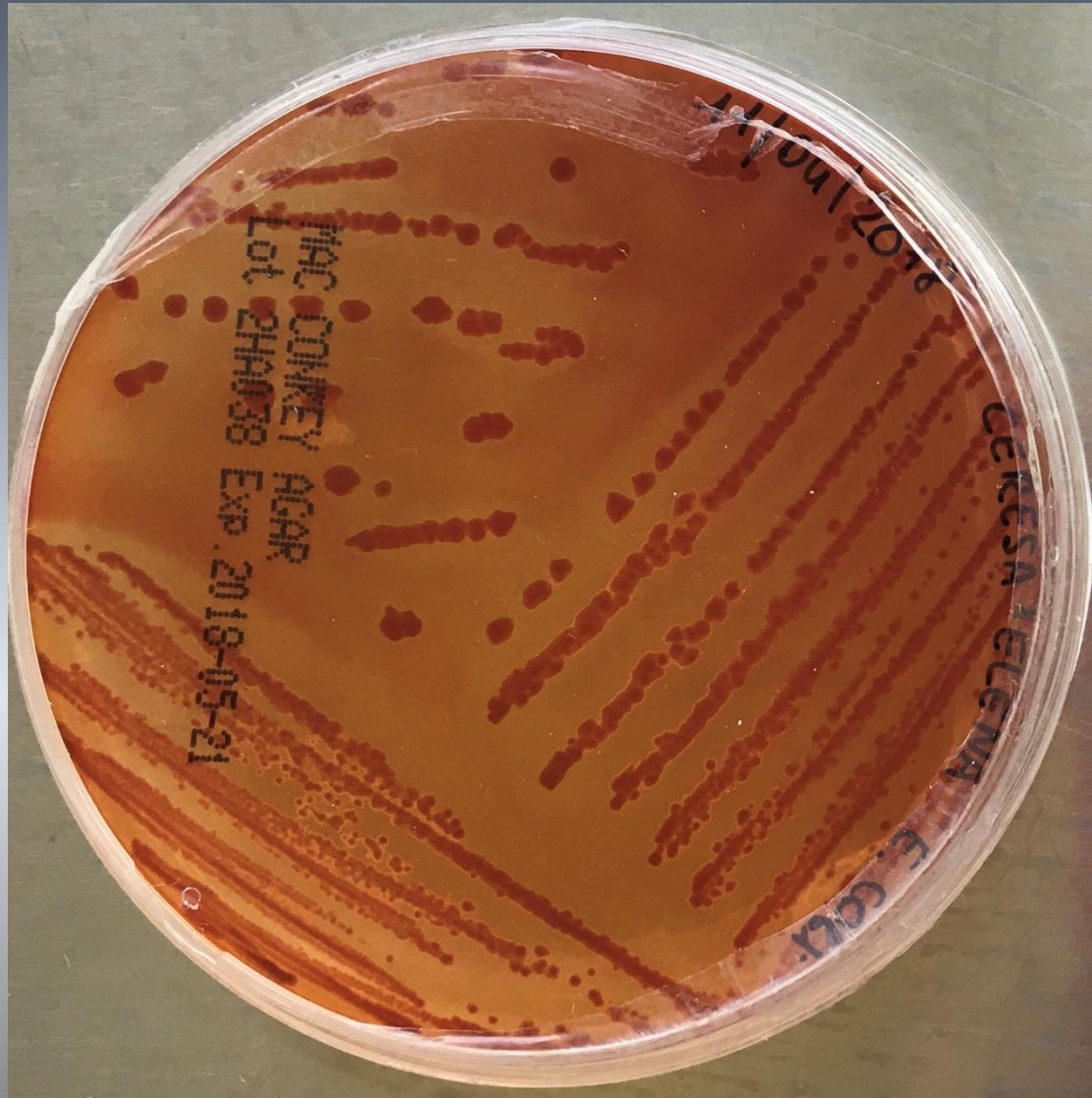
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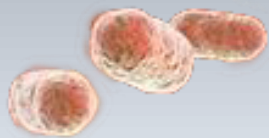
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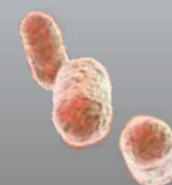
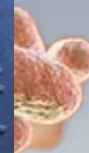
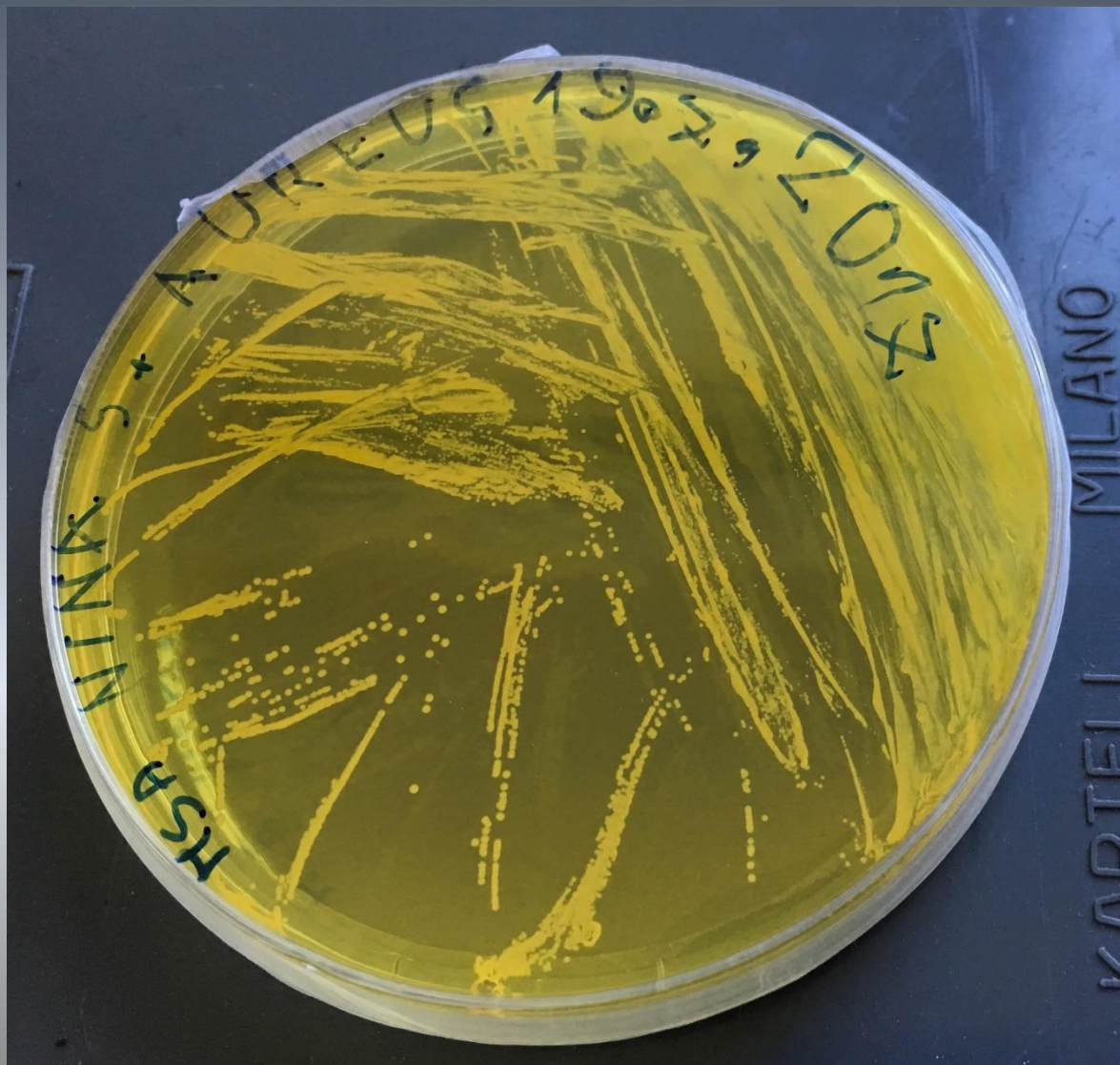
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NO



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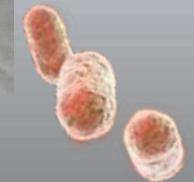
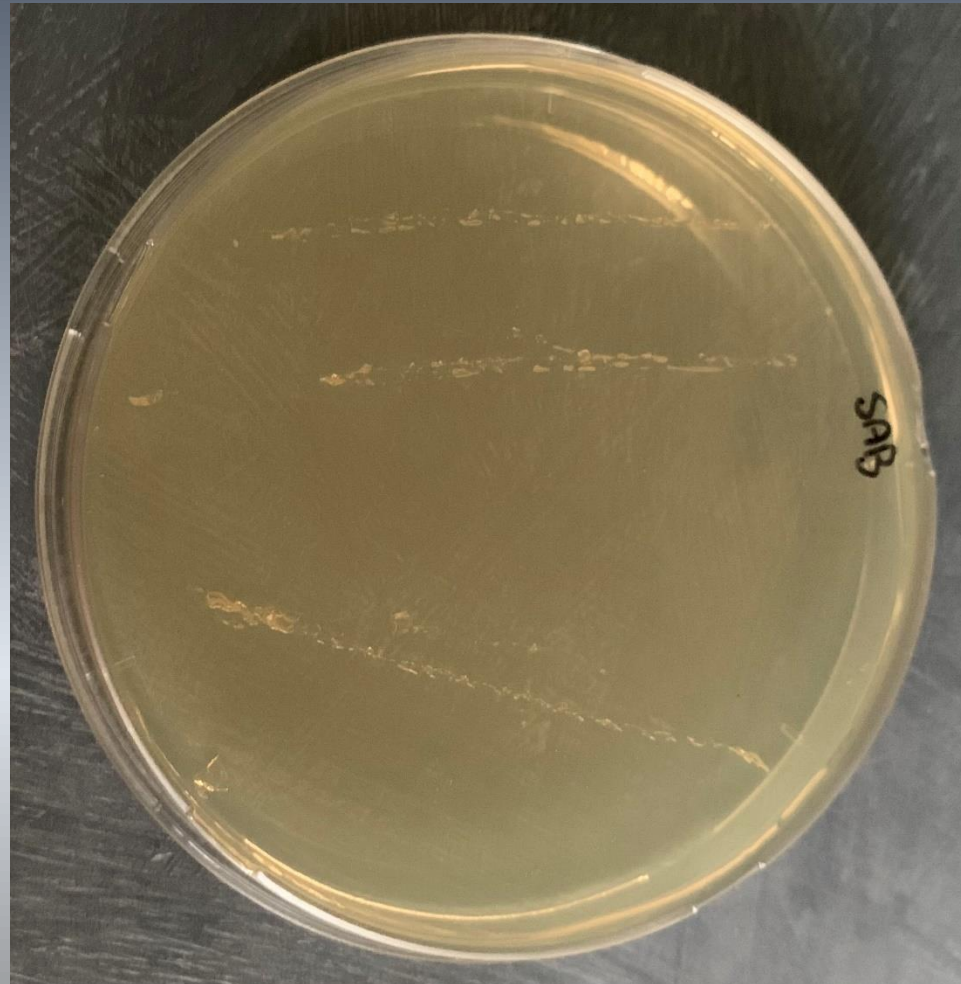
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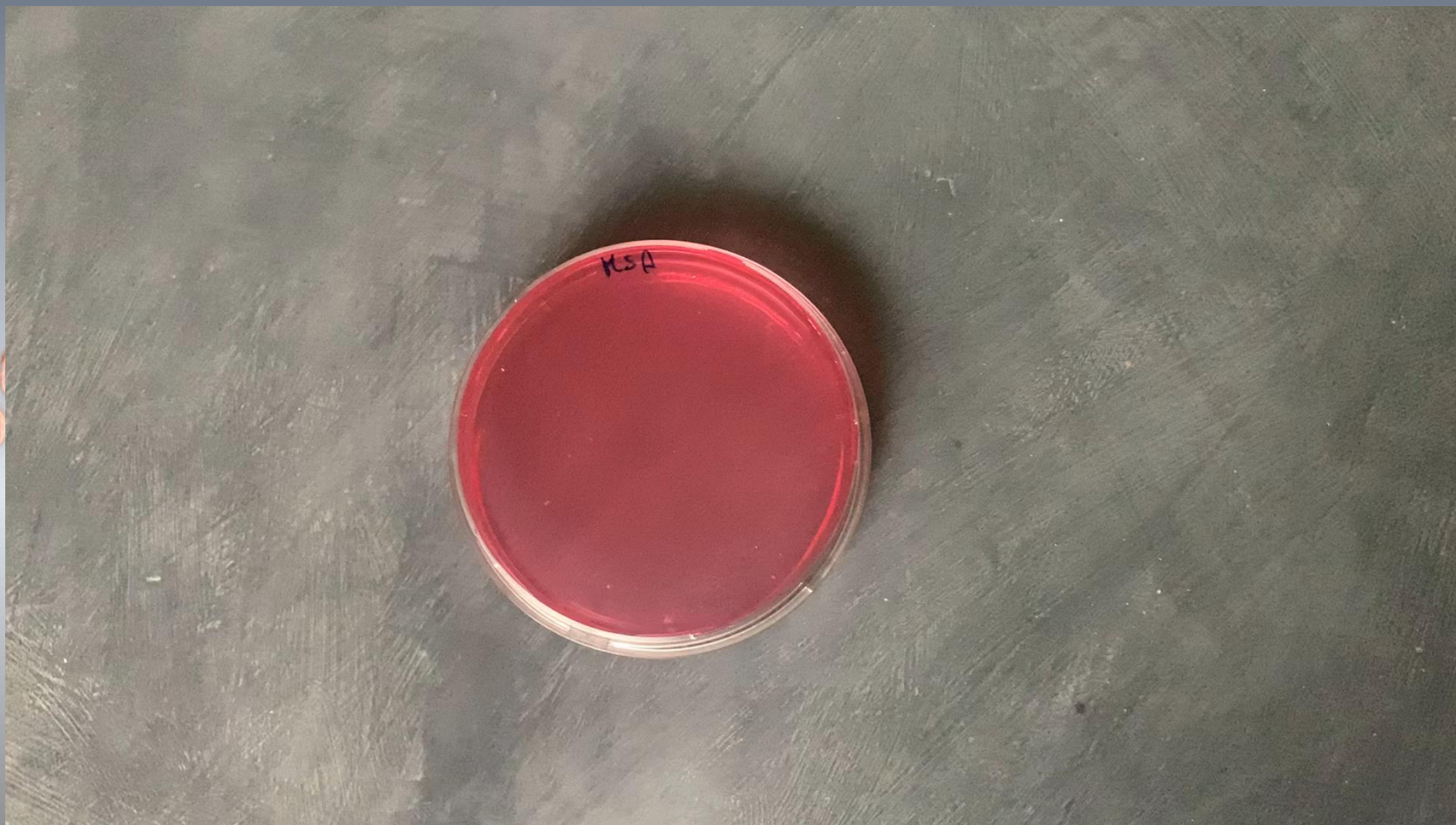
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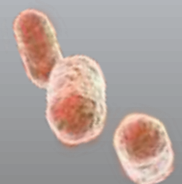
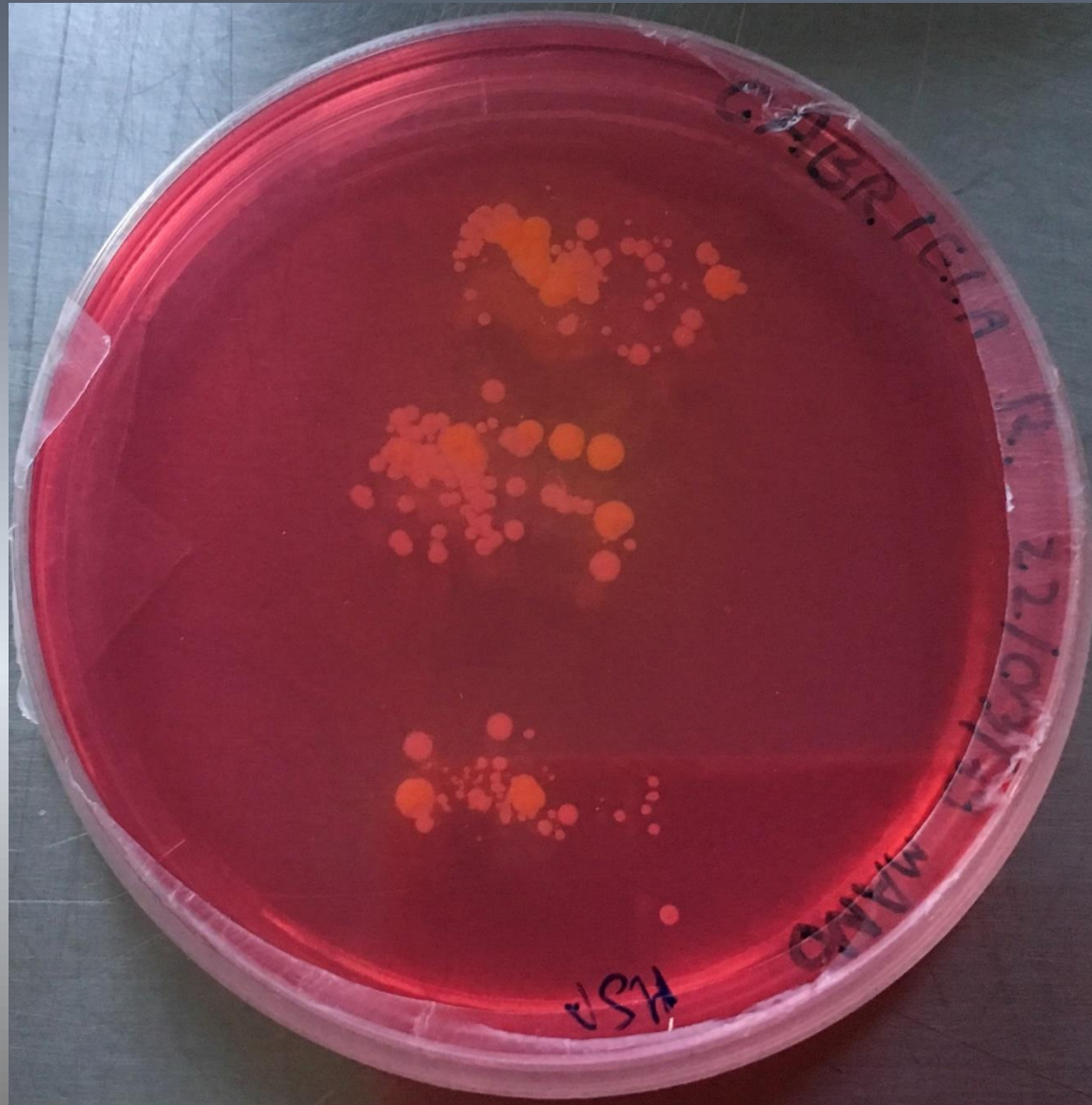
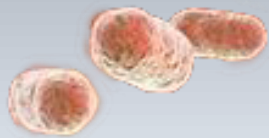


ZAPPATO!!!!

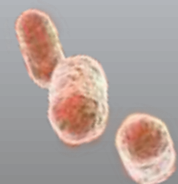
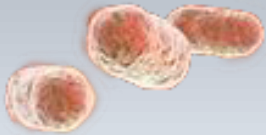
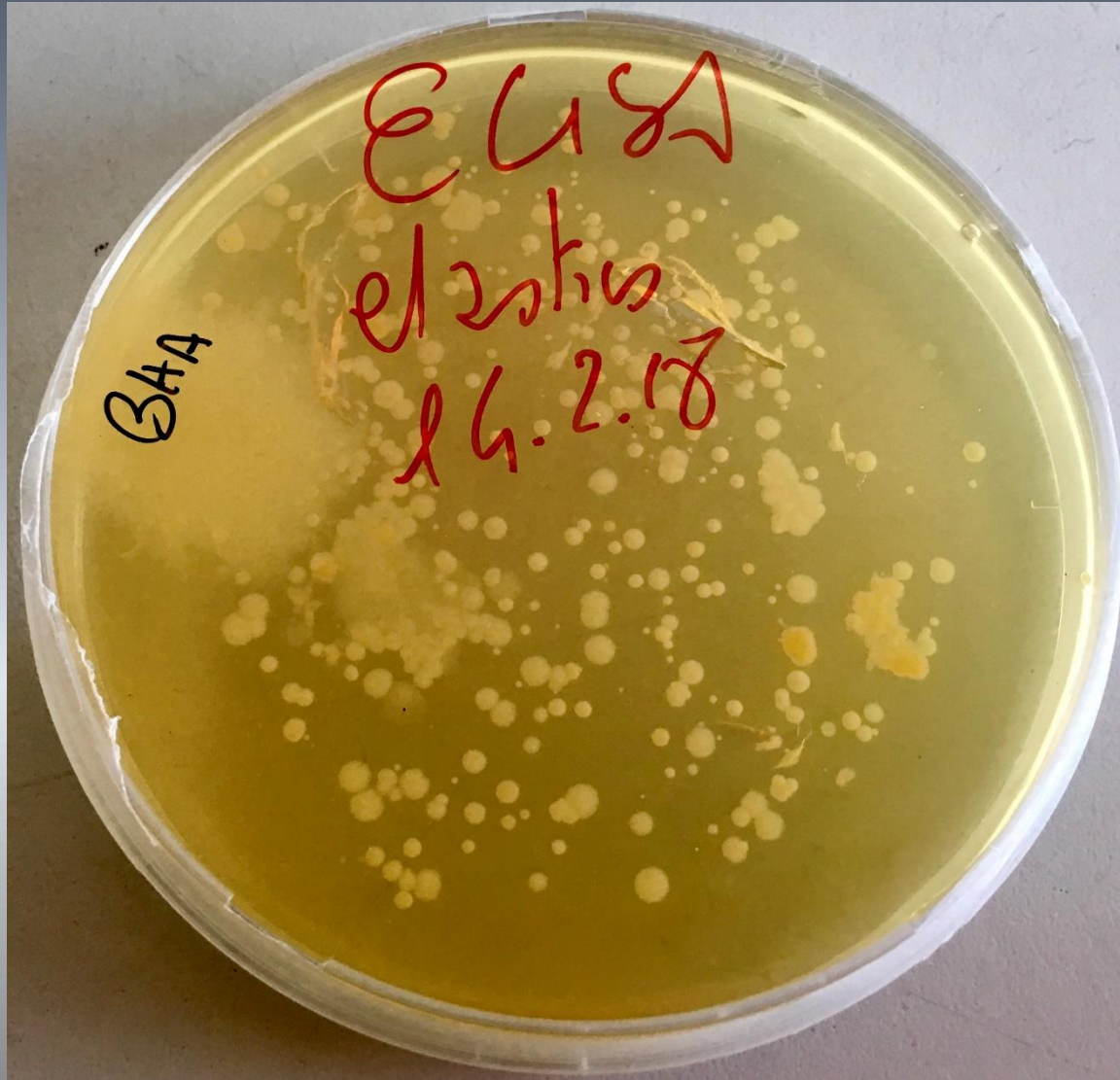


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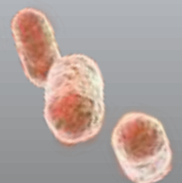
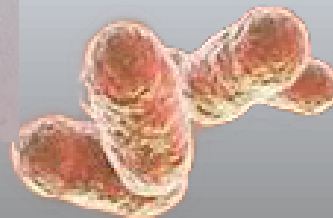




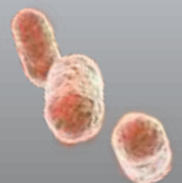
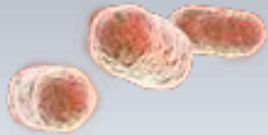
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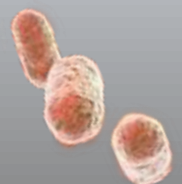
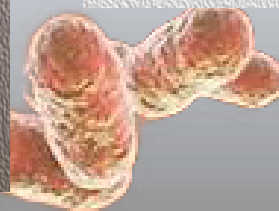
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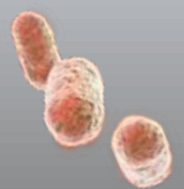
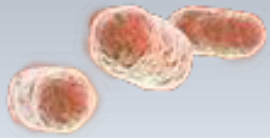
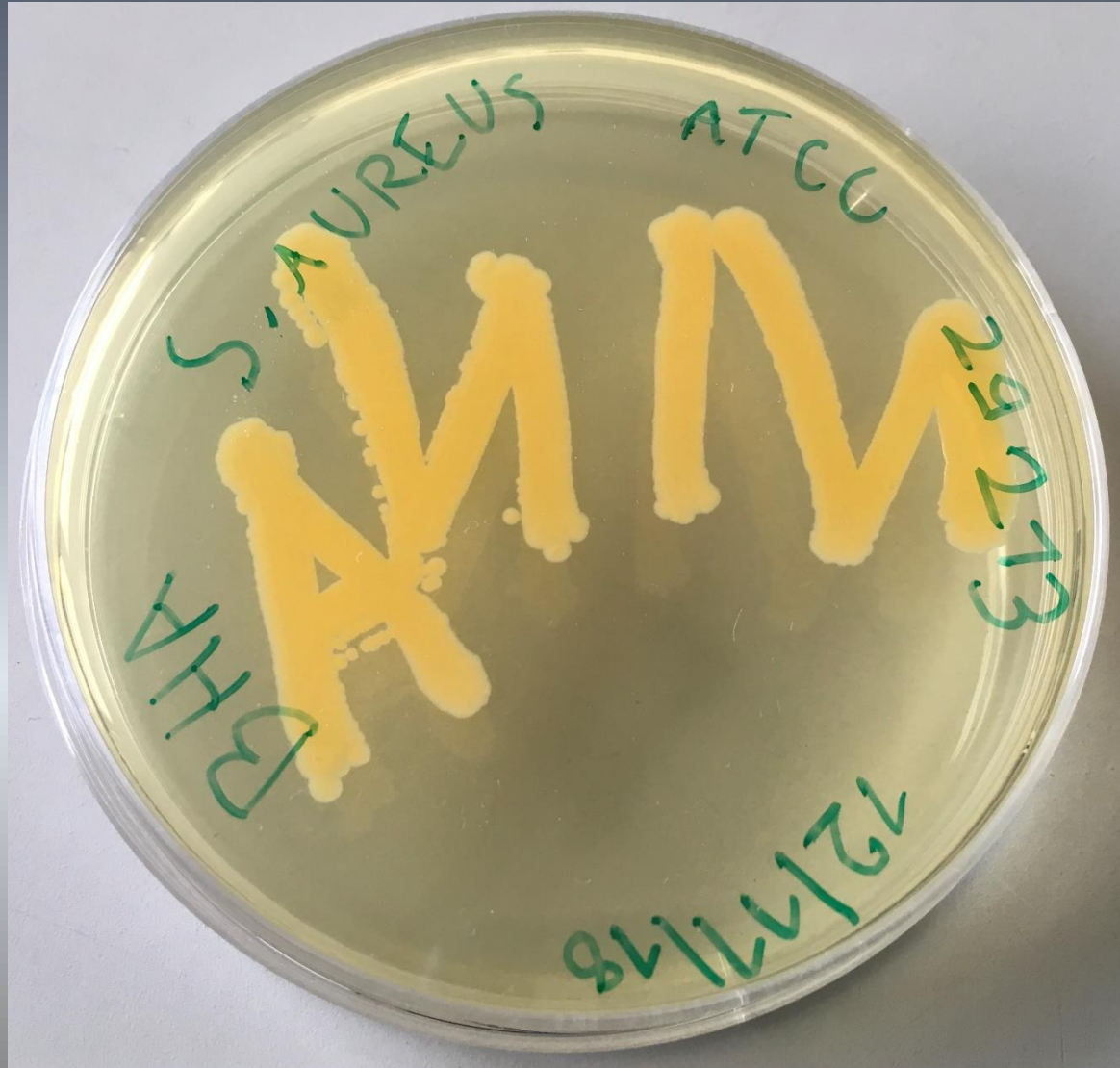
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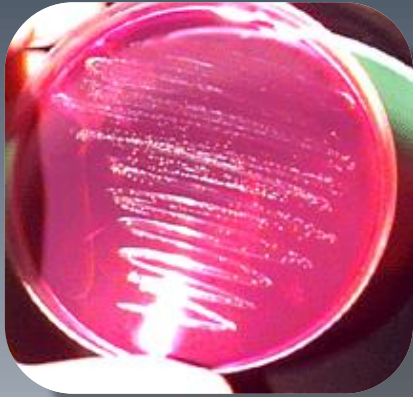
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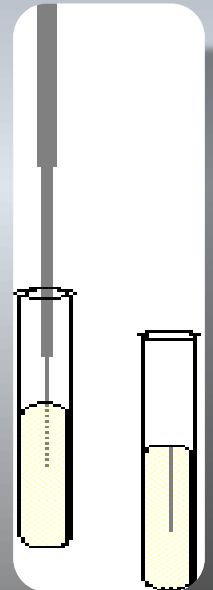
Spatolamento e Agar germi



La crescita si manifesta con formazione di una patina più o meno omogenea.



Si utilizza questa semina con un ago per inoculare terreni solidificati in provetta. L'ago consente di inserire le cellule lungo una linea verticale e in profondità, per permettere lo sviluppo dei batteri anaerobi e favorire l'osservazione di forme mobili che si diffondono a partire dalla linea dell'inoculo





TECNICHE DI SEMINA



<https://slideplayer.it/slide/10237119/>



*Per qualunque domanda o problema
puoi contattarmi al*

- Tel: **3386428032**
- e-mail: vivian.tullio@unito.it