

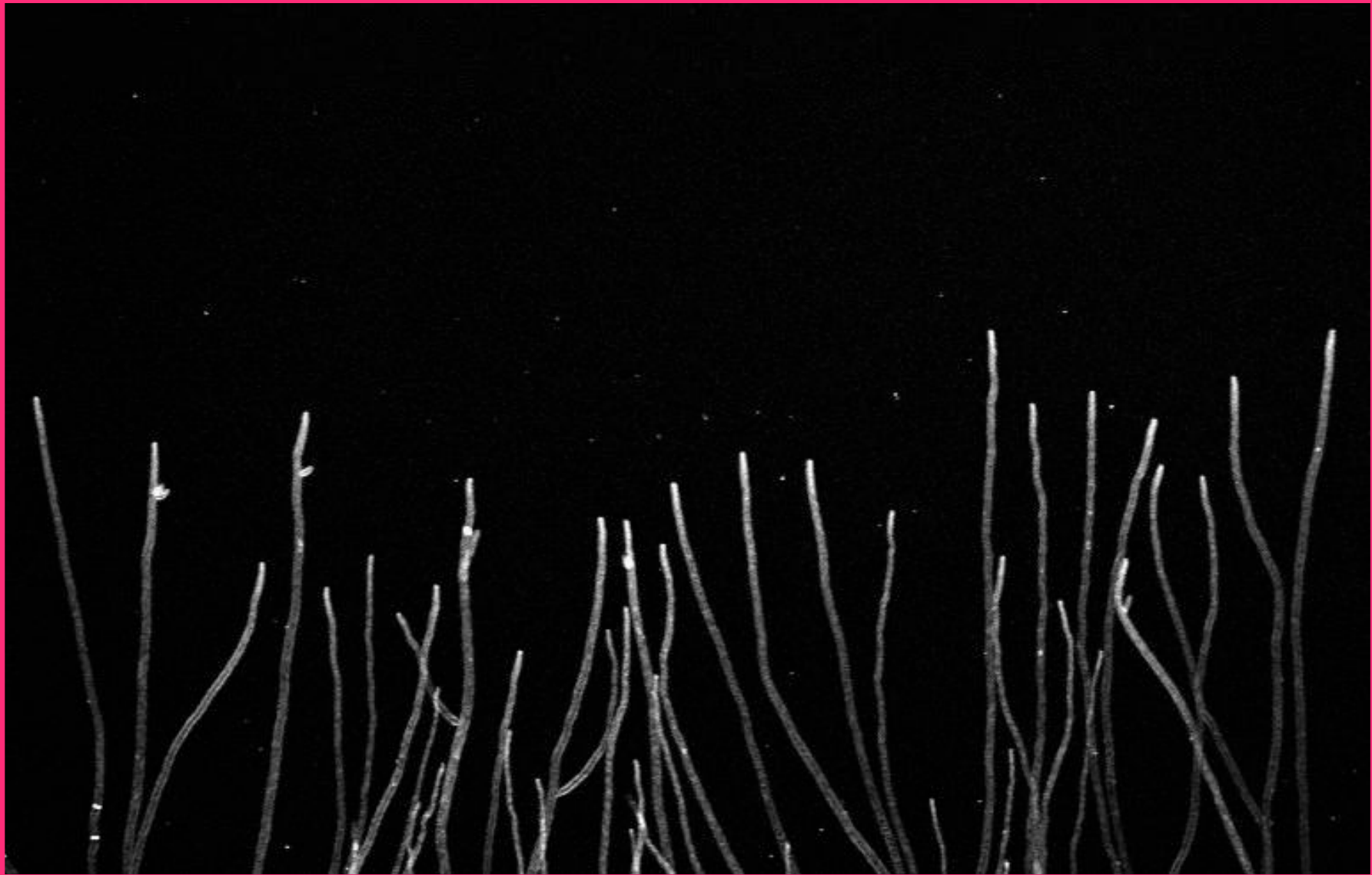
Introduction à la Microbiologie

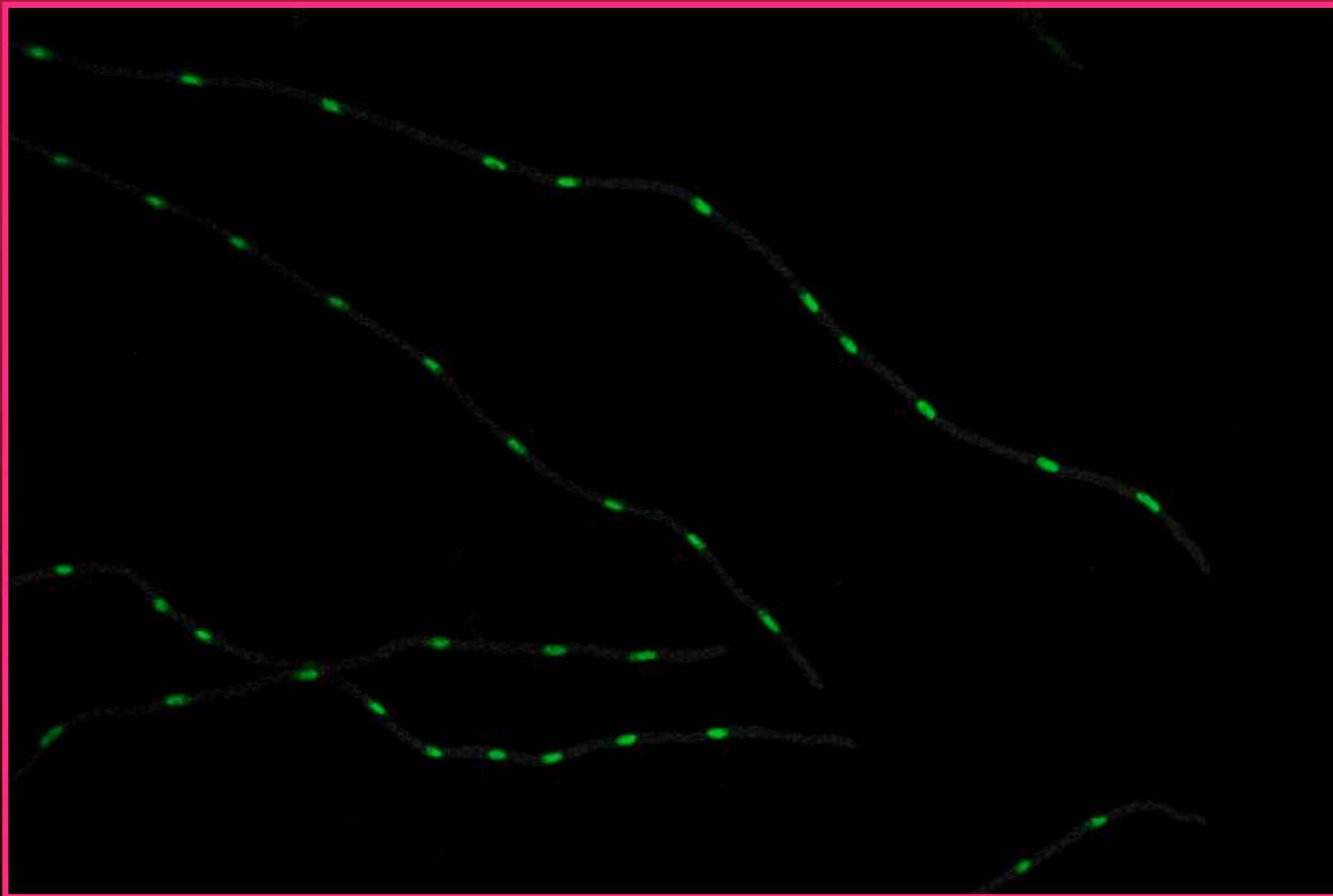
CHAMPIGNONS Microorganismes filamenteux

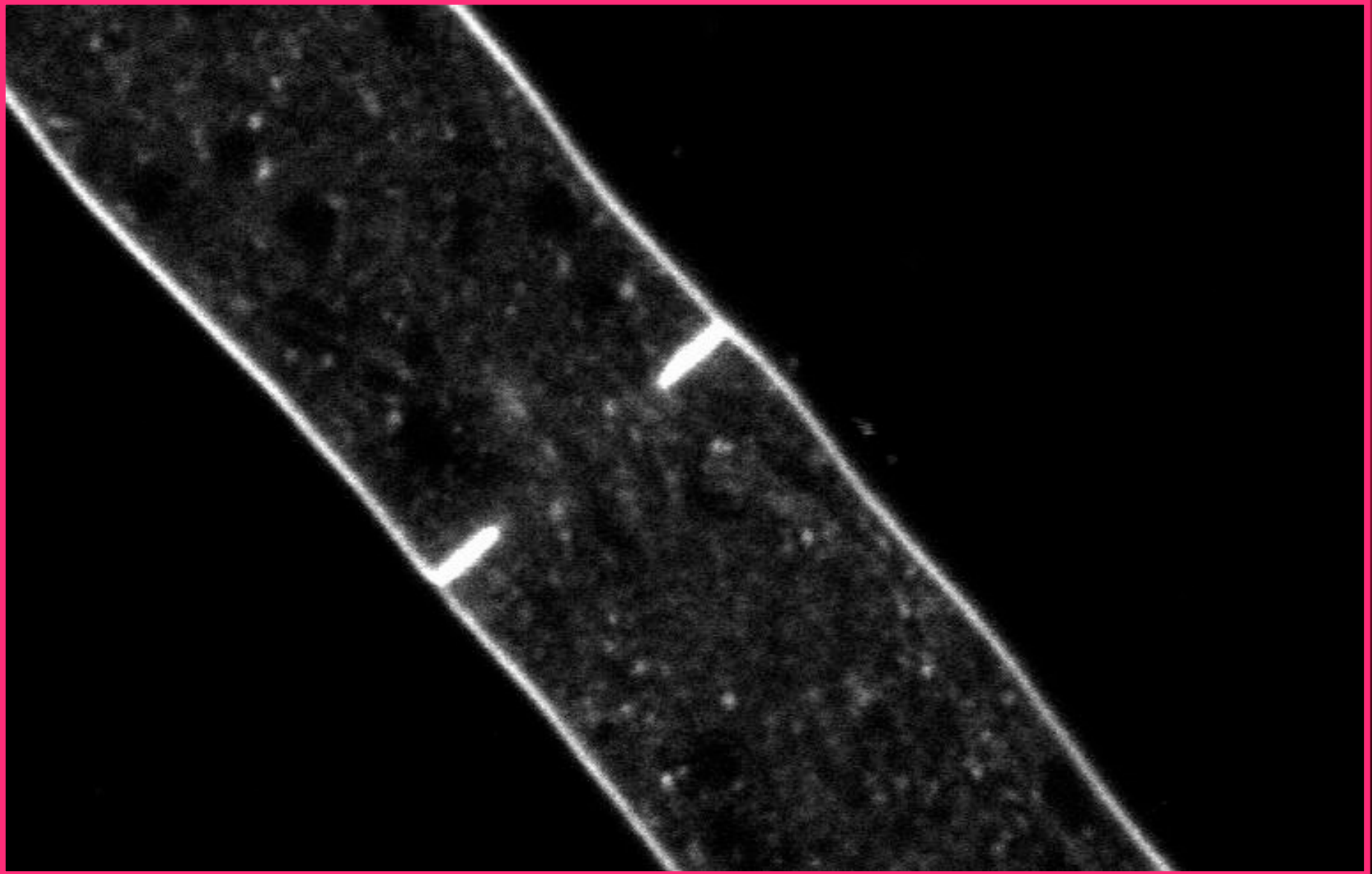
La Croissance Mycélienne

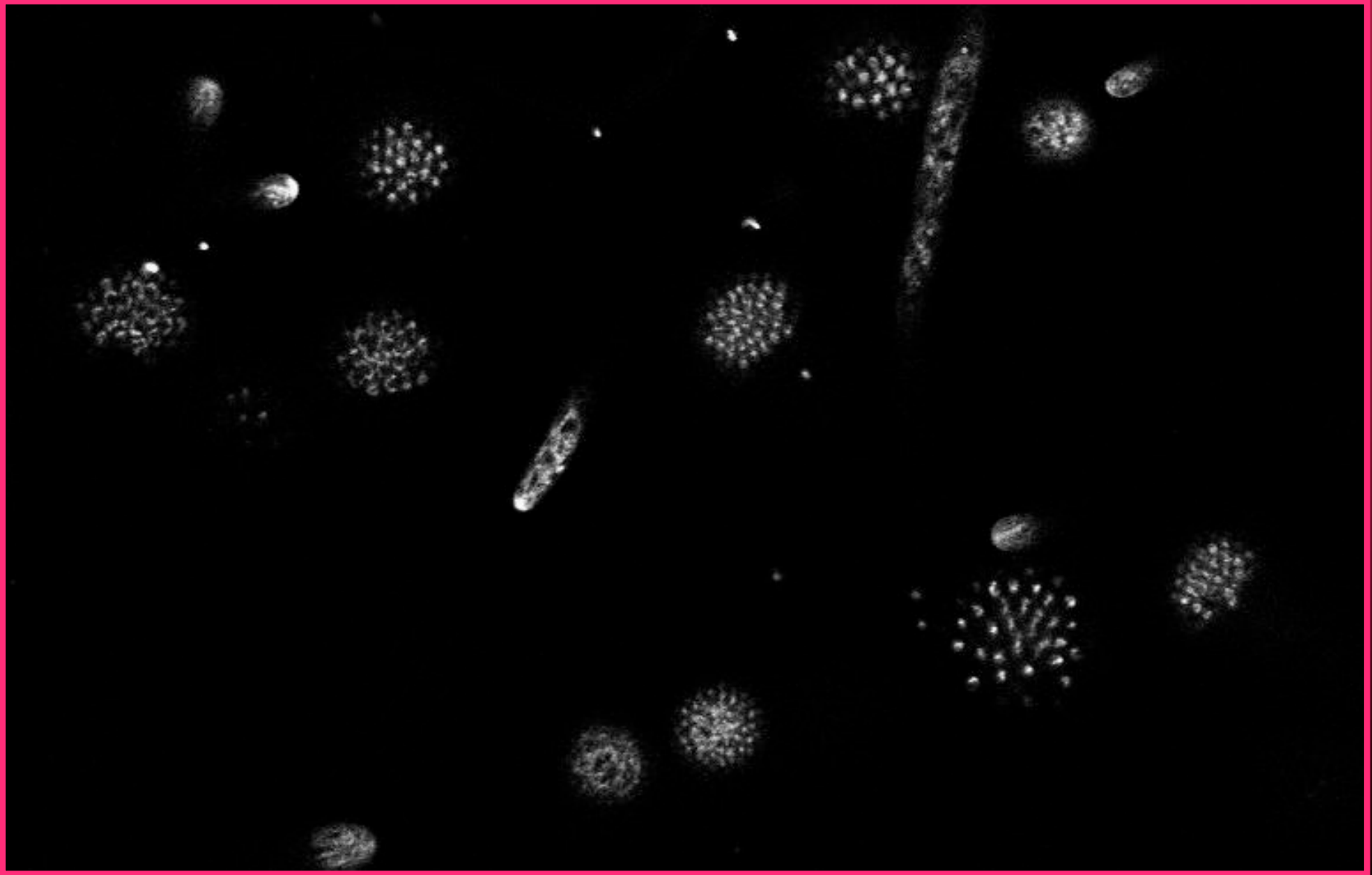
Cours proposé par
Edmundo NAVA SAUCEDO
Aux étudiants de l'IUT GB IAB

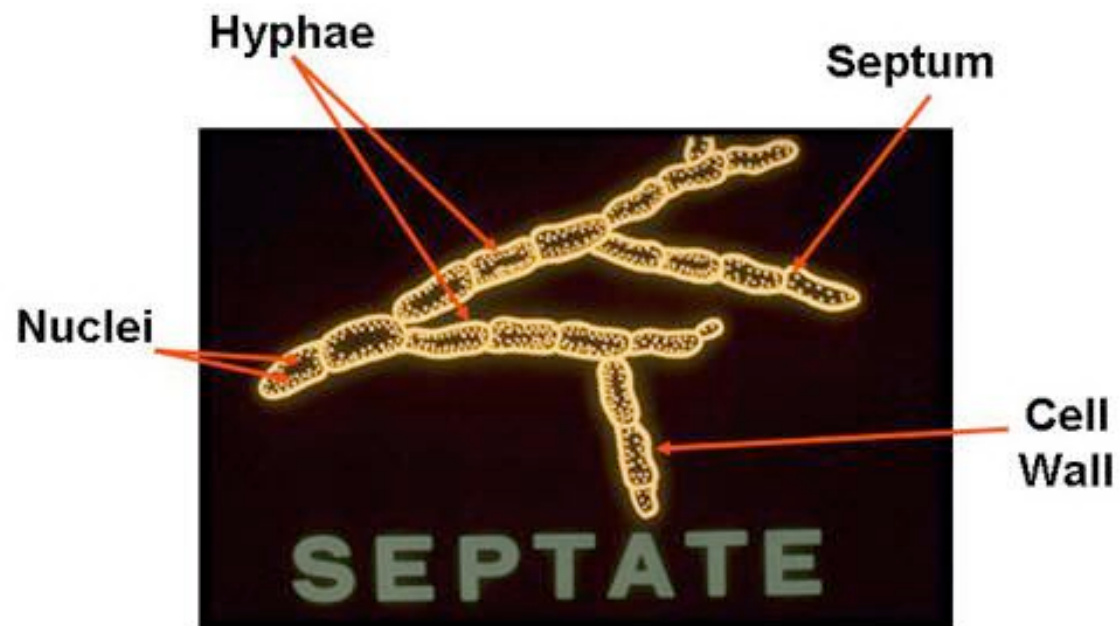
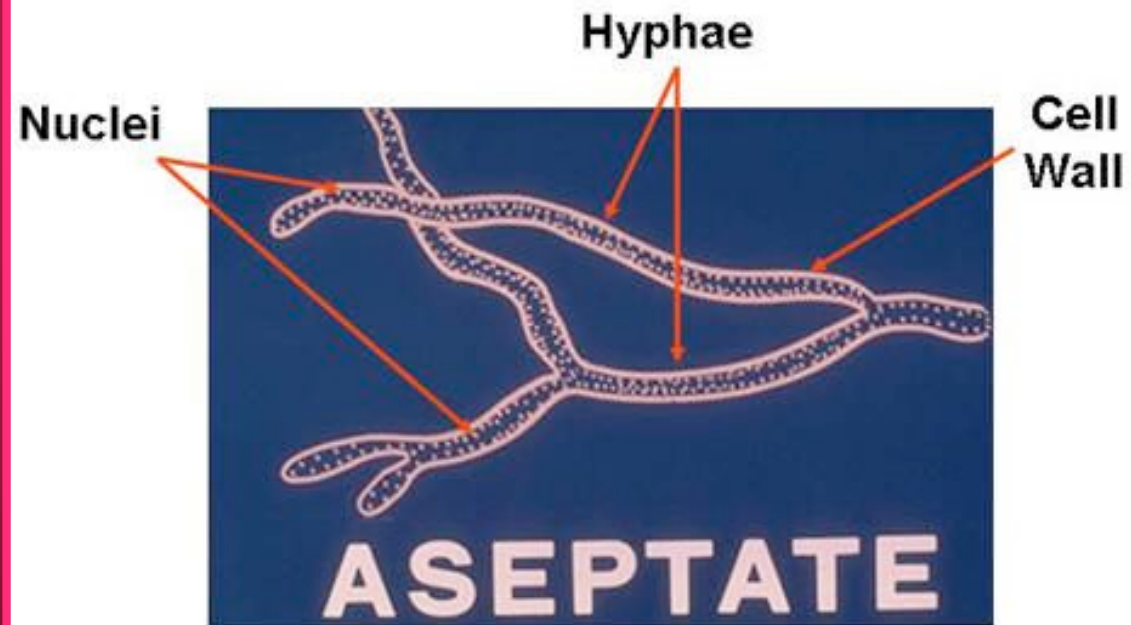
Croissance Mycélienne

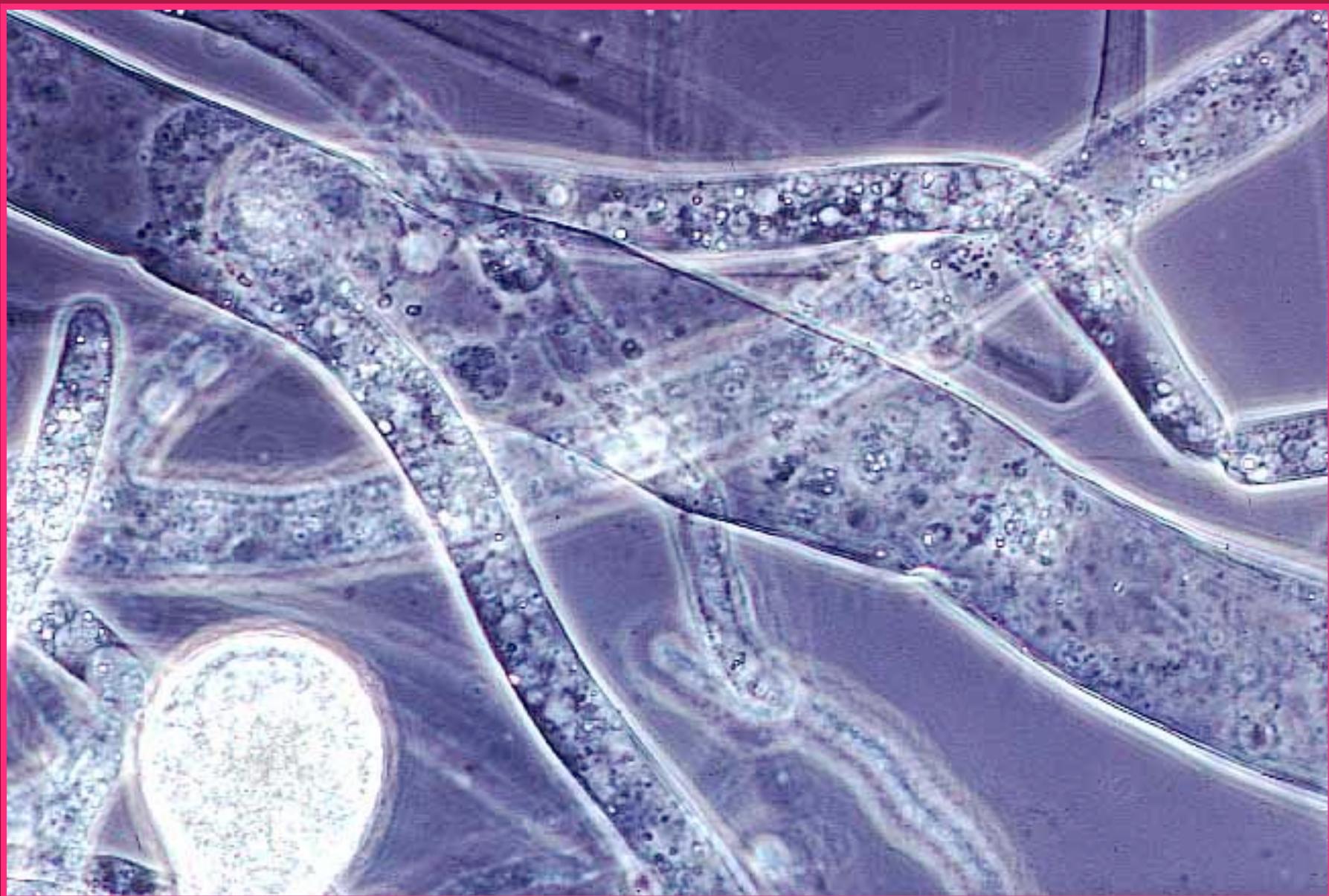




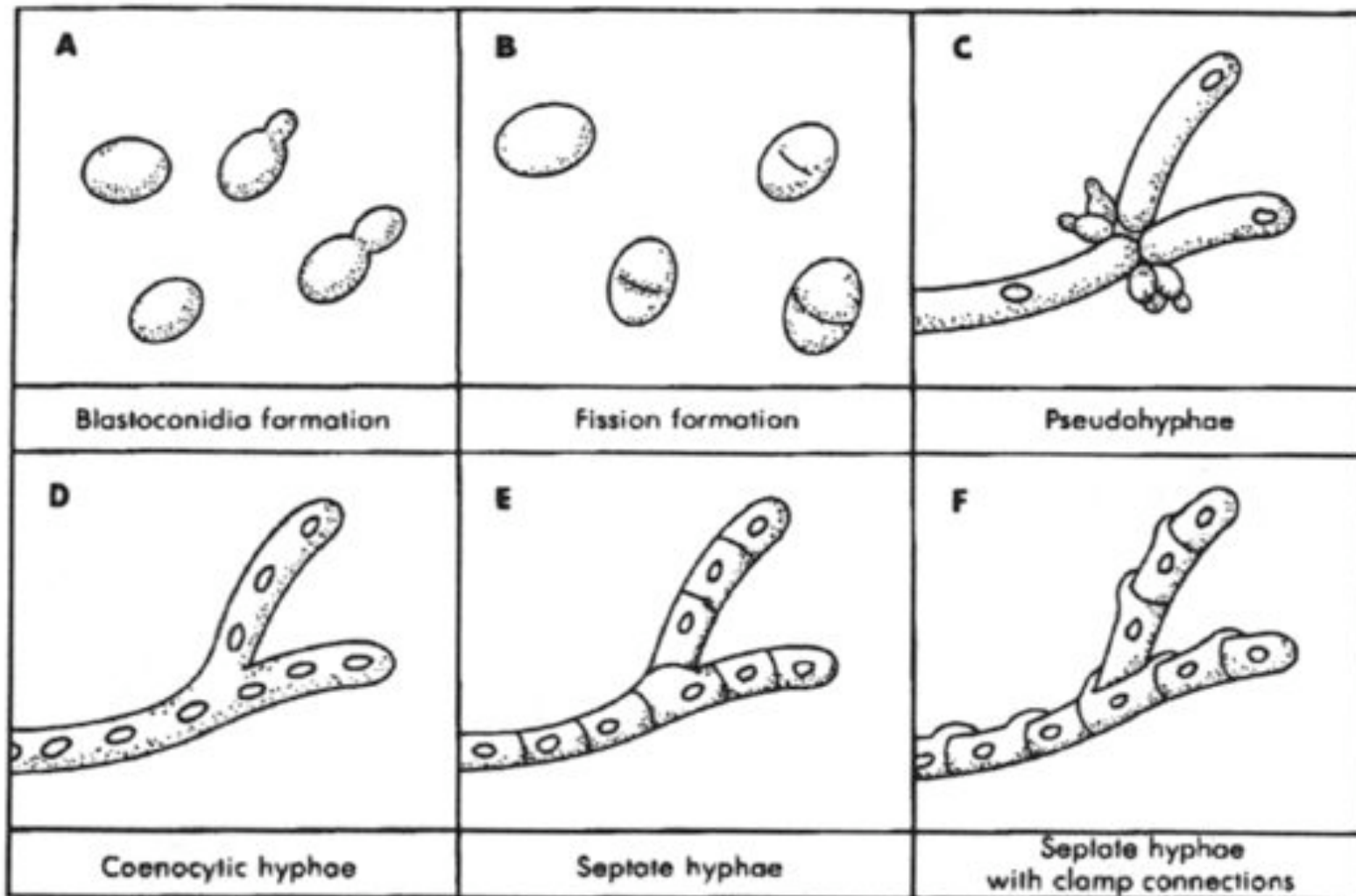


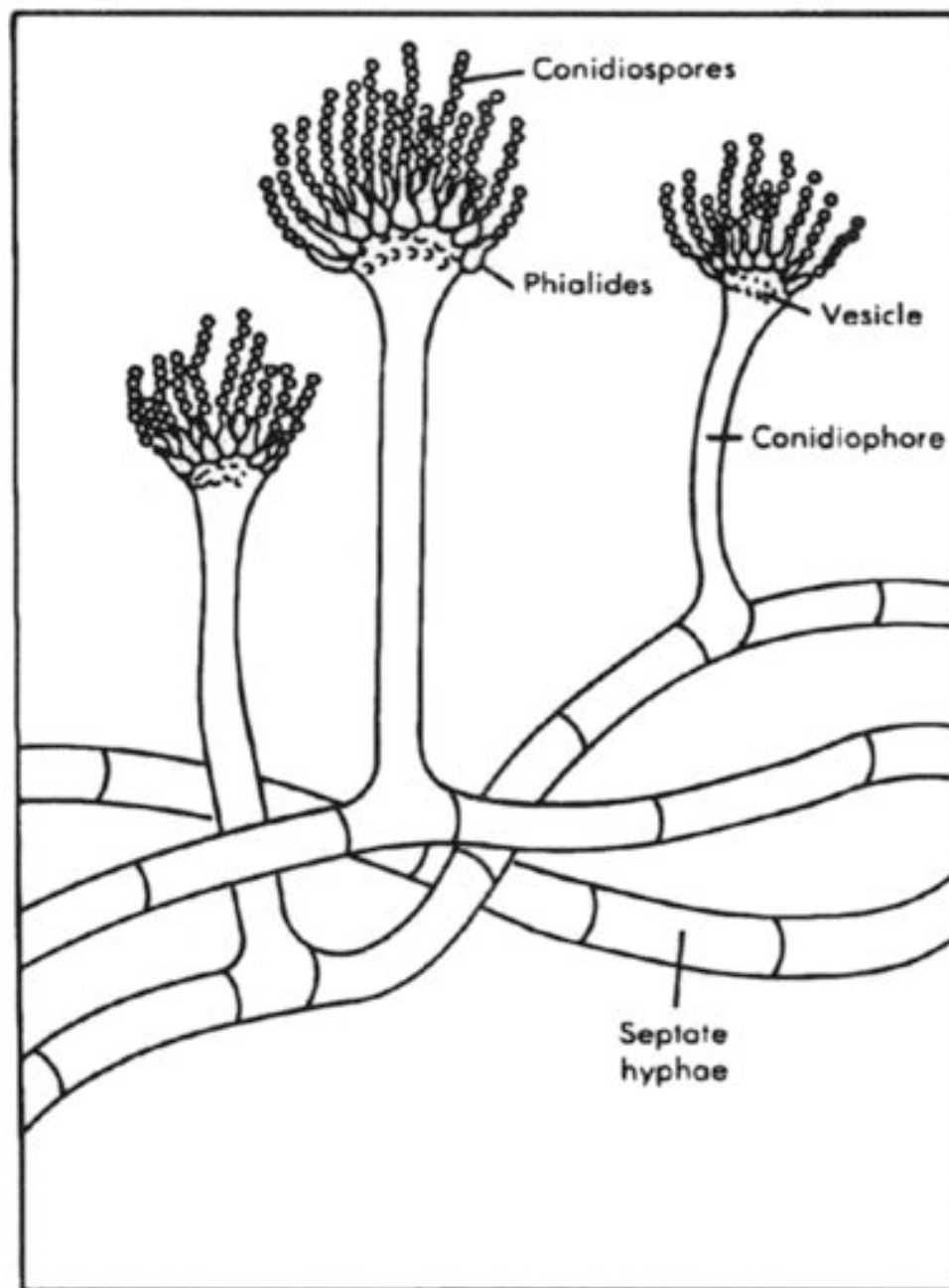


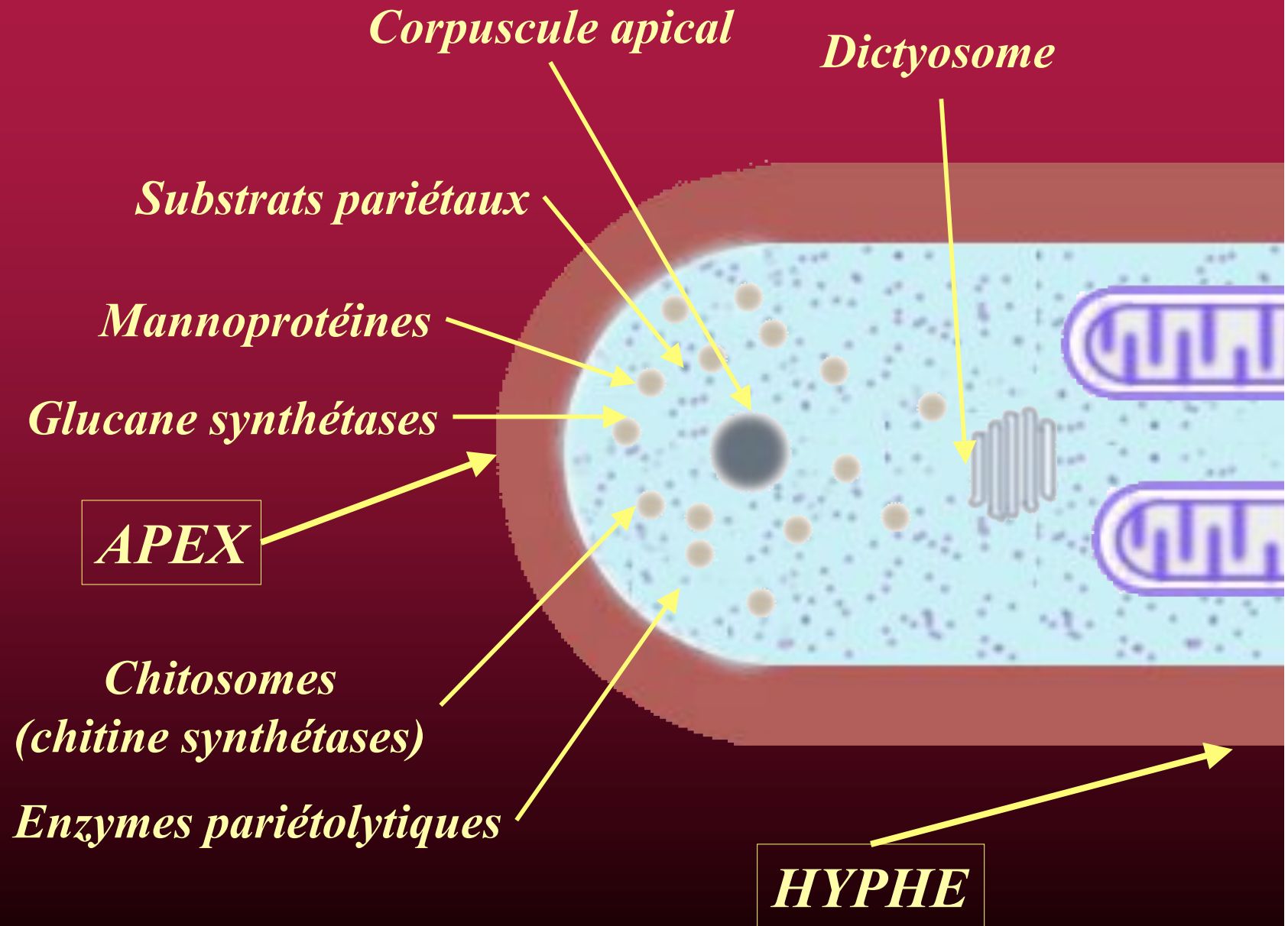










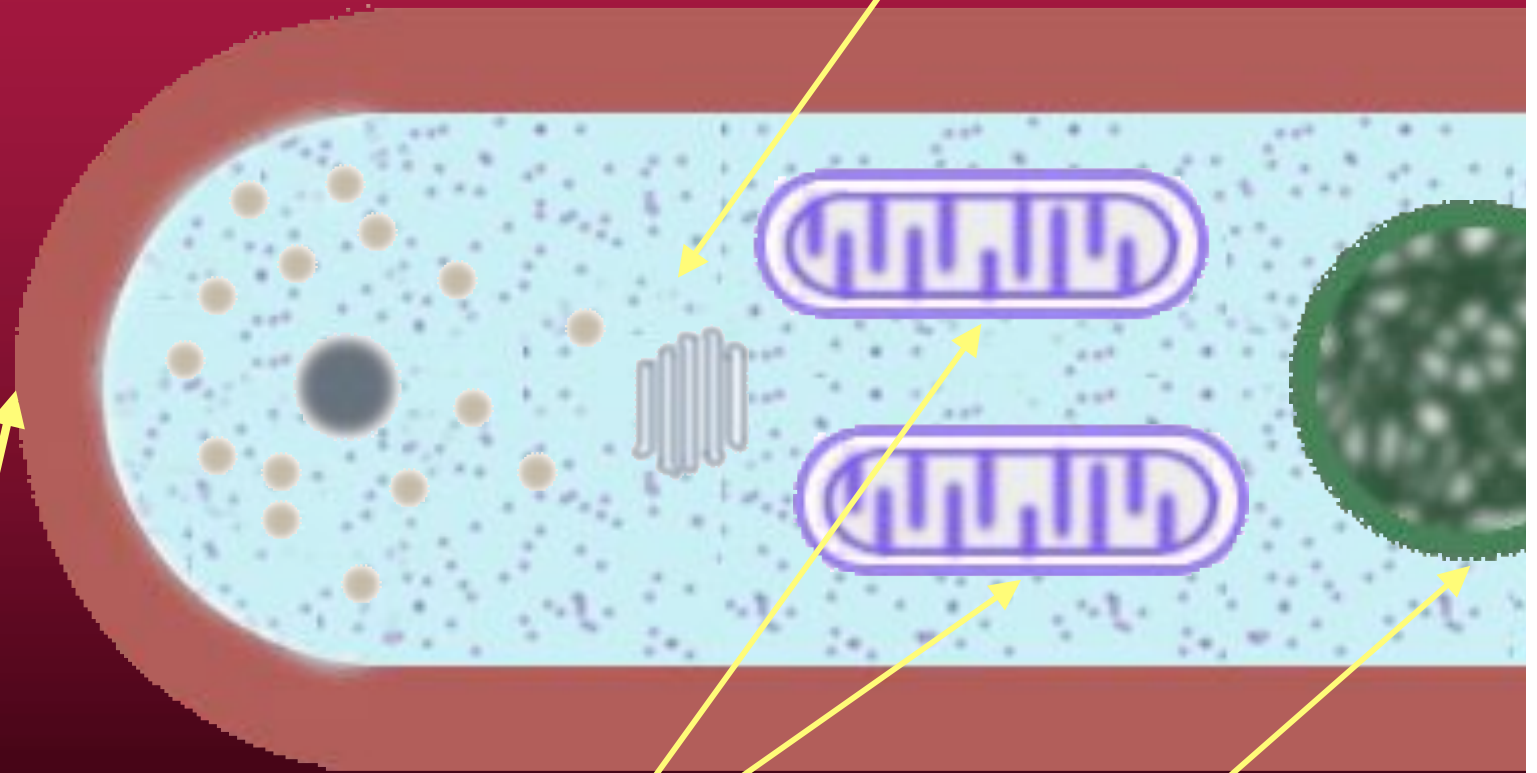


Cytoplasme riche en ribosomes

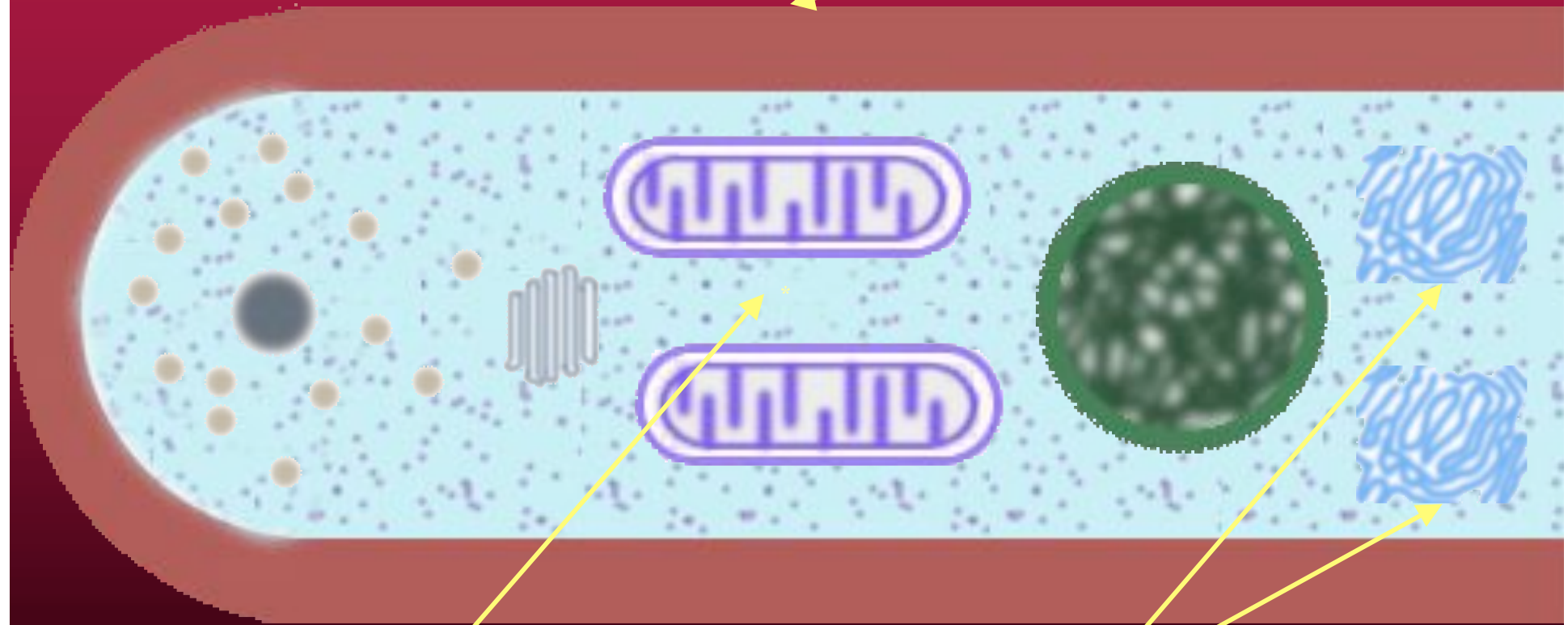
***CROISSANCE
APICALE***

Mitochondries

Noyau

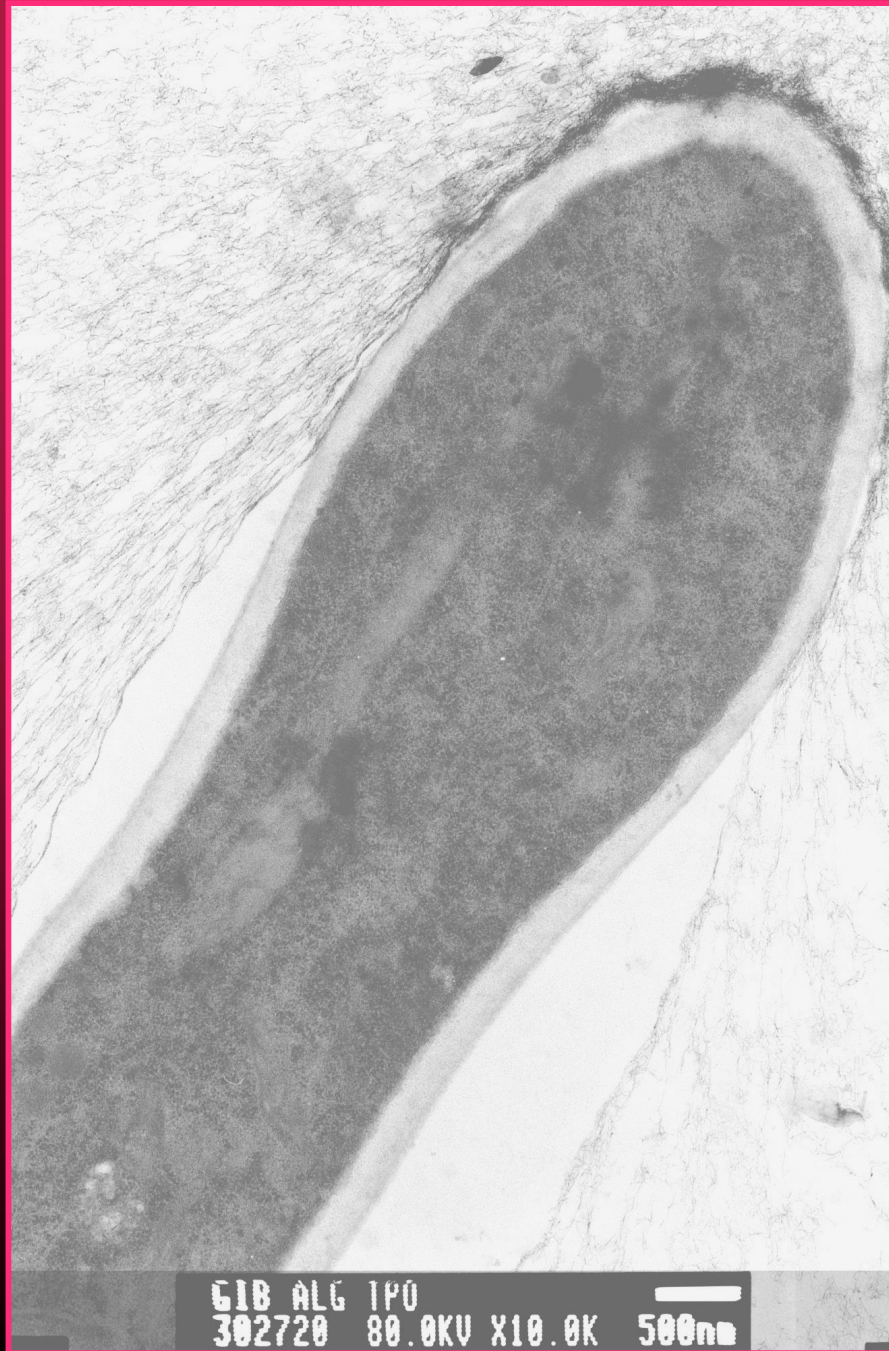


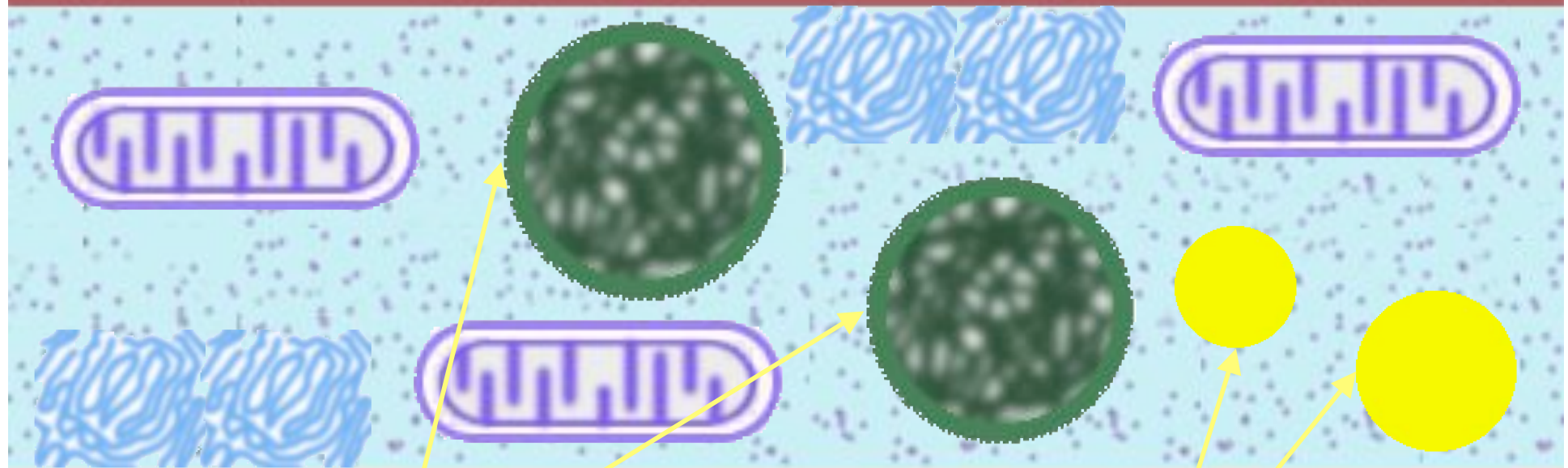
*Paroi
(β -glucanes et chitine)*



*Biosynthèse de
métabolites primaires*

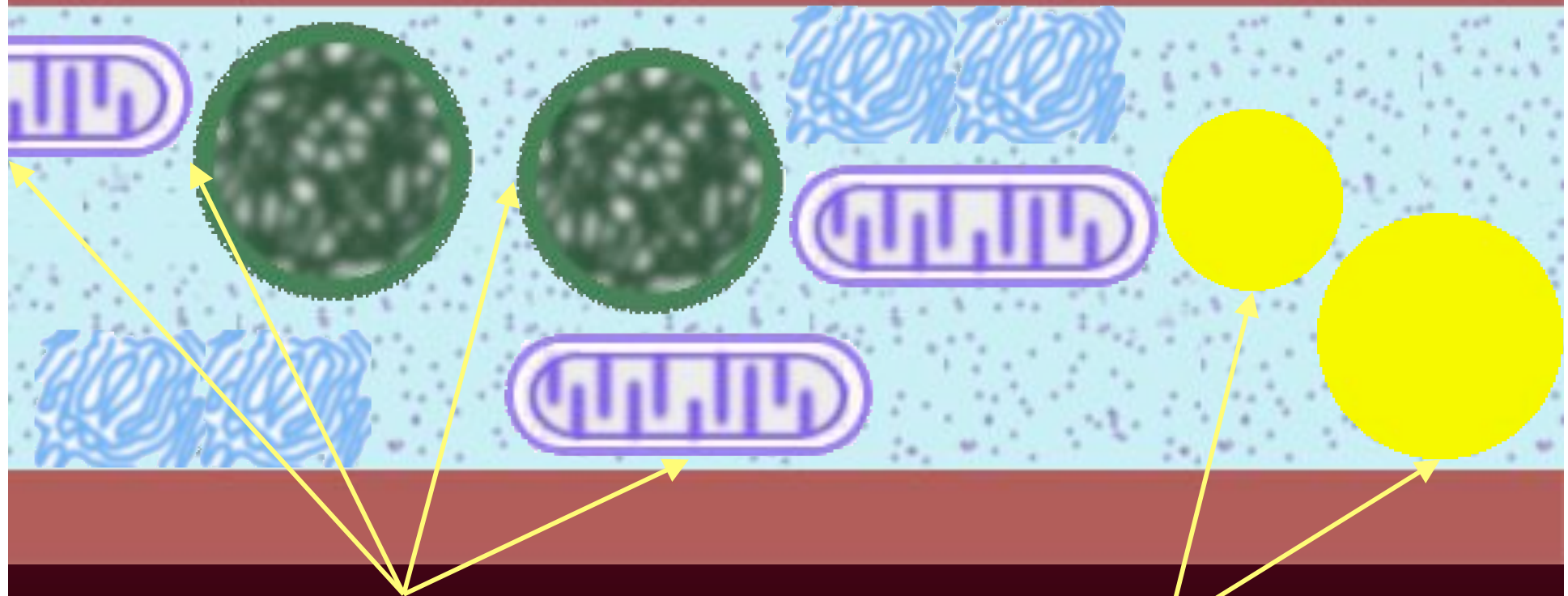
Réticulum endoplasmique





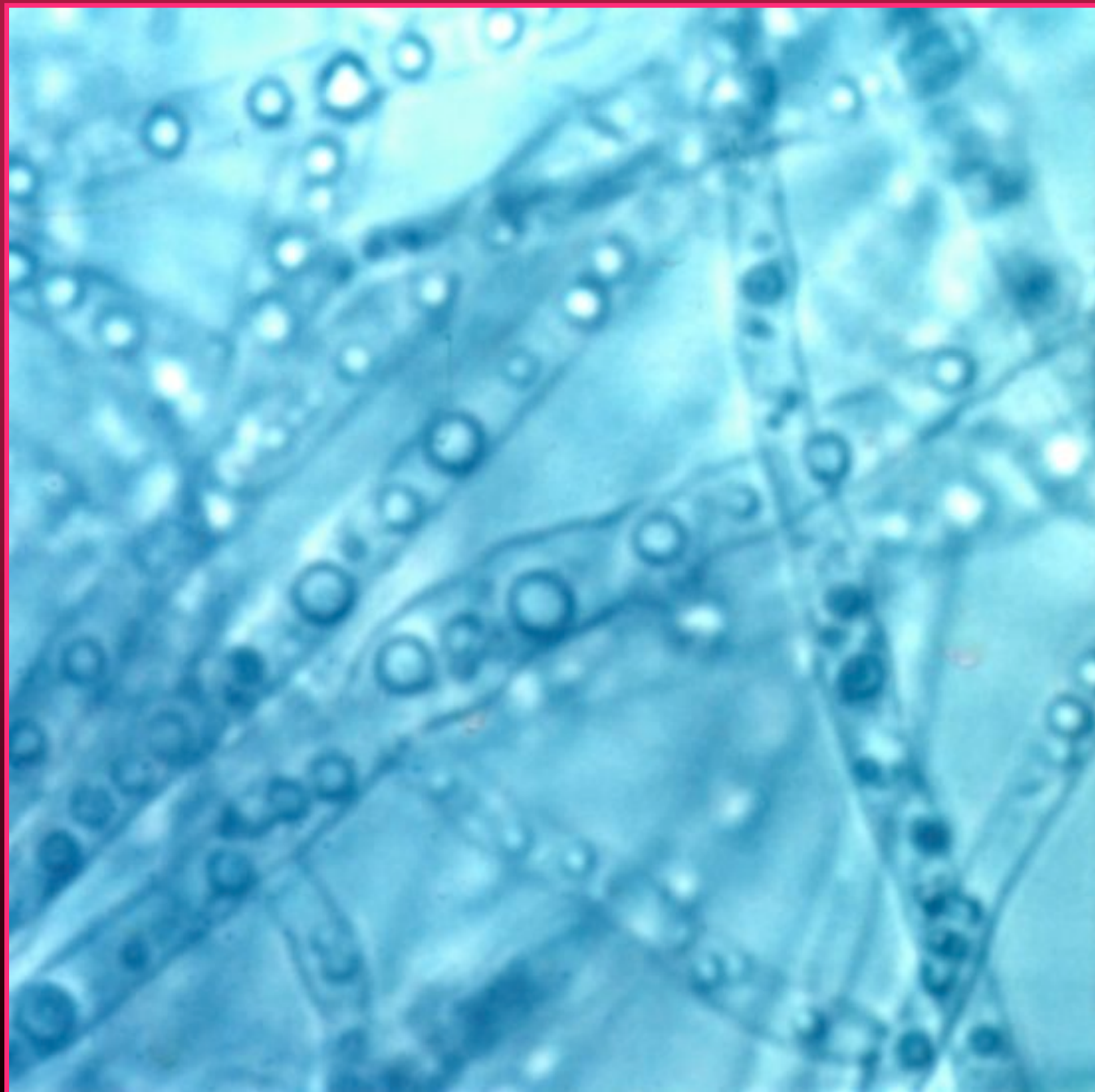
Plusieurs noyaux dans le même compartiment

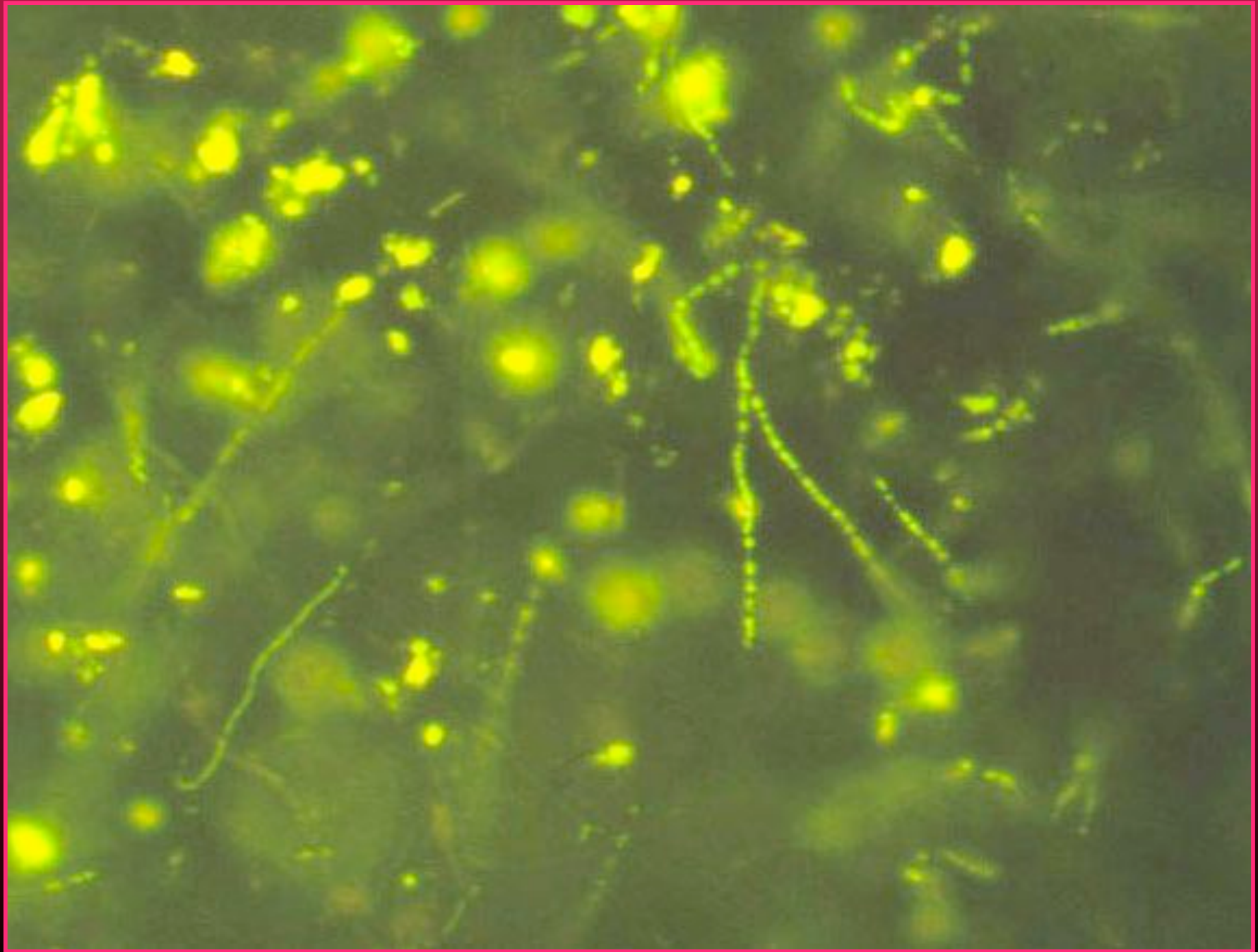
*Inclusions lipidiques
(triglycérides, acides gras, stérols)*

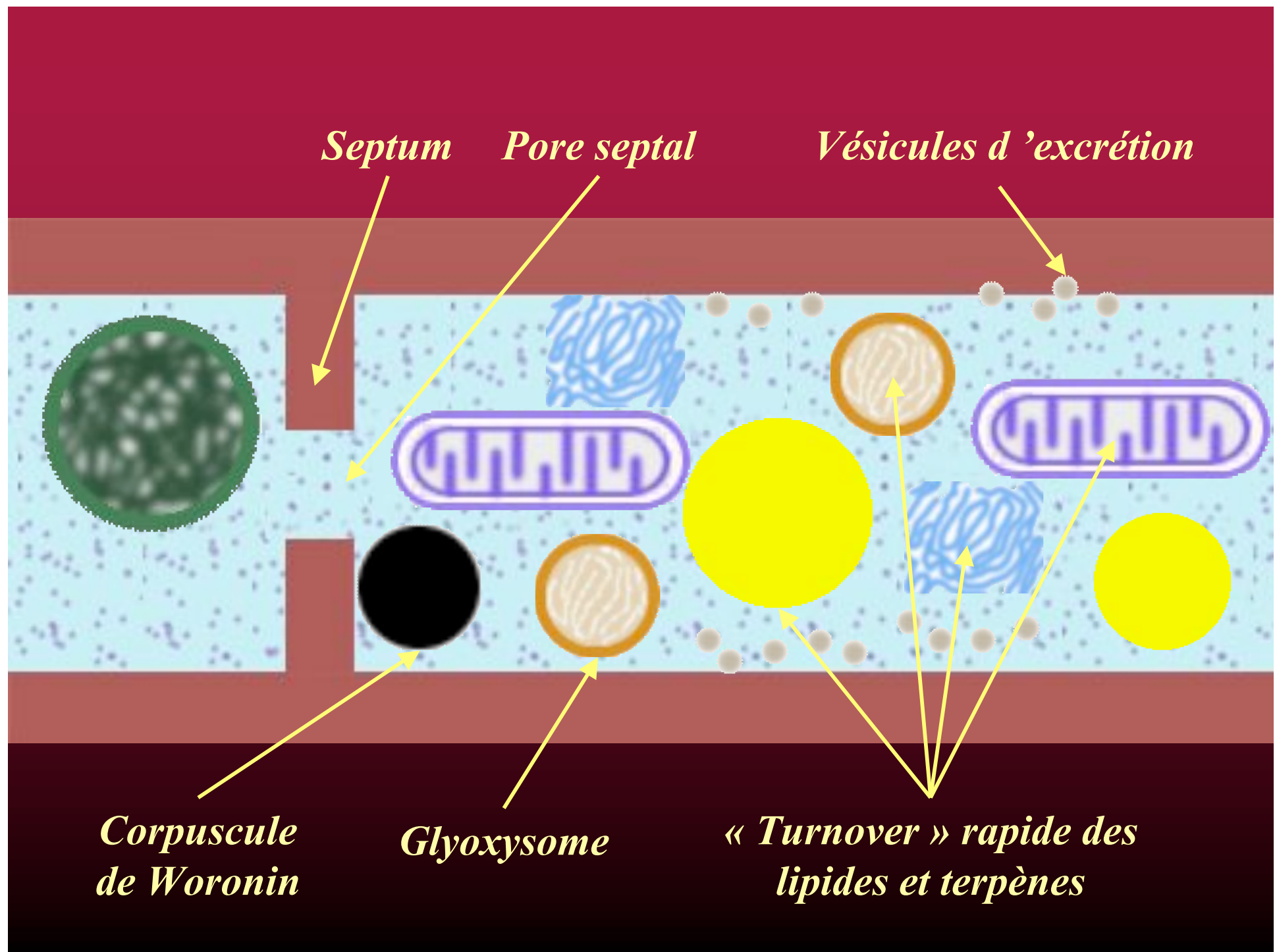


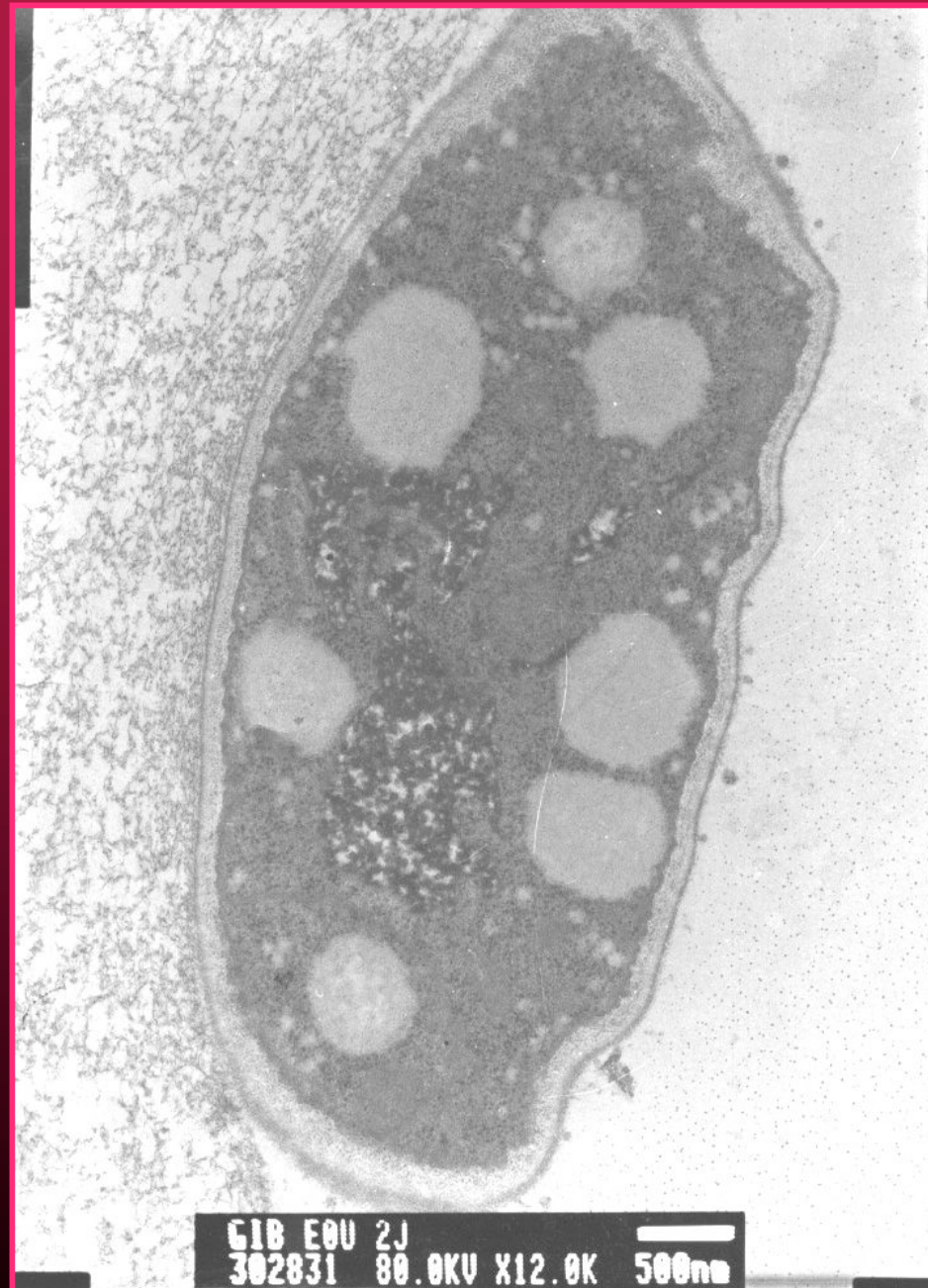
Migration des noyaux et des mitochondries vers l'apex et les formes de résistance

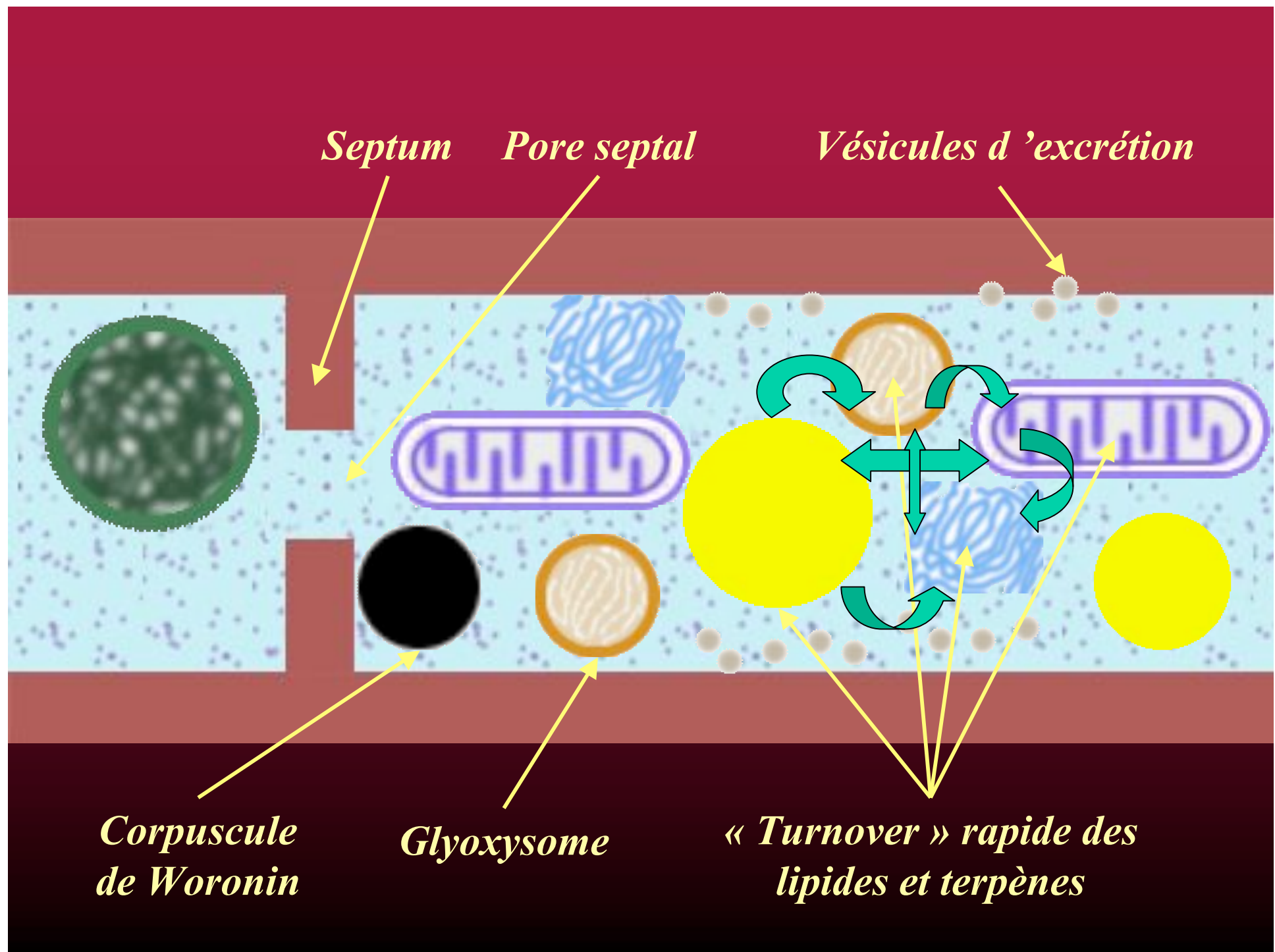
Augmentation de la taille des inclusions lipidiques





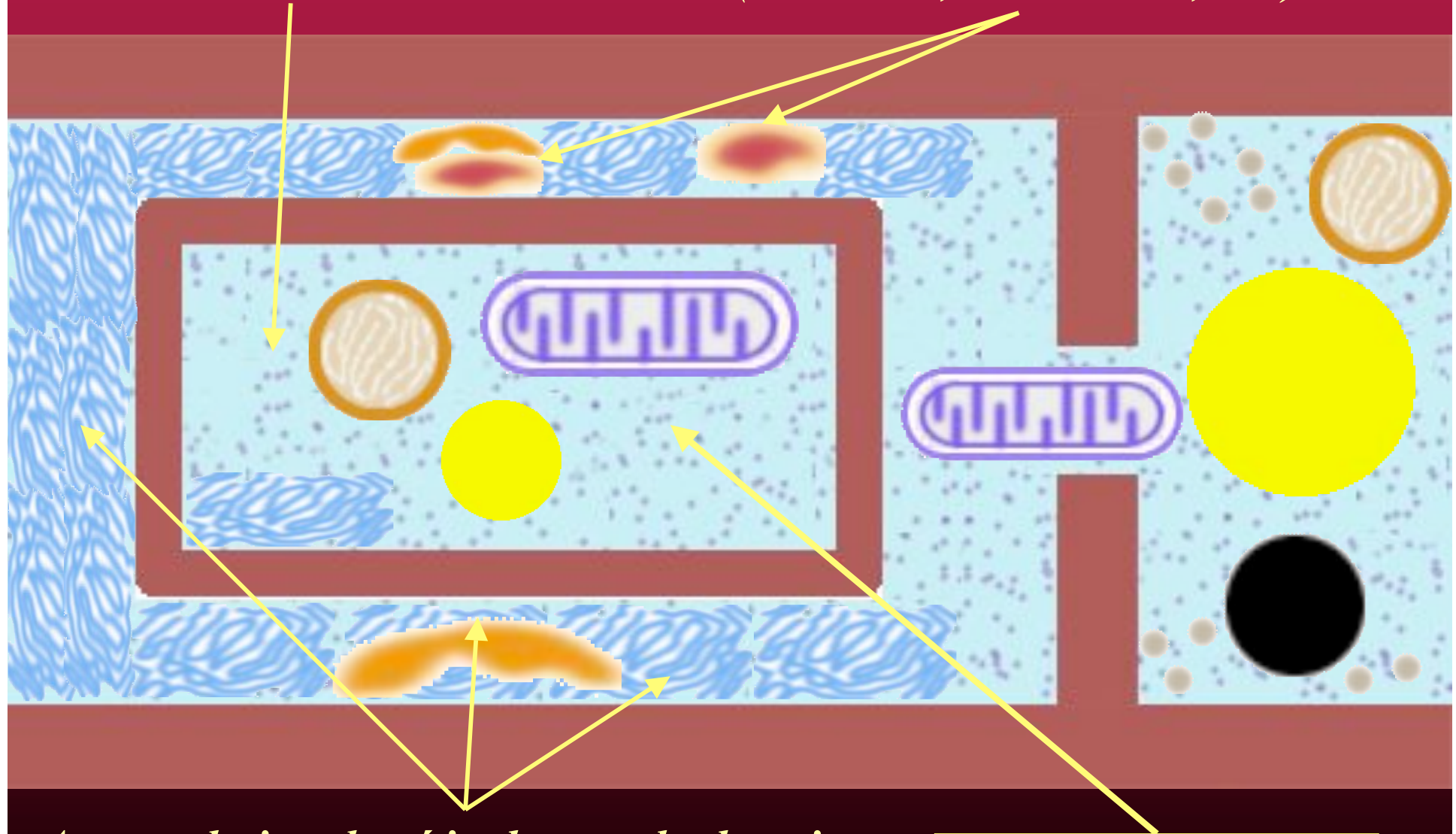






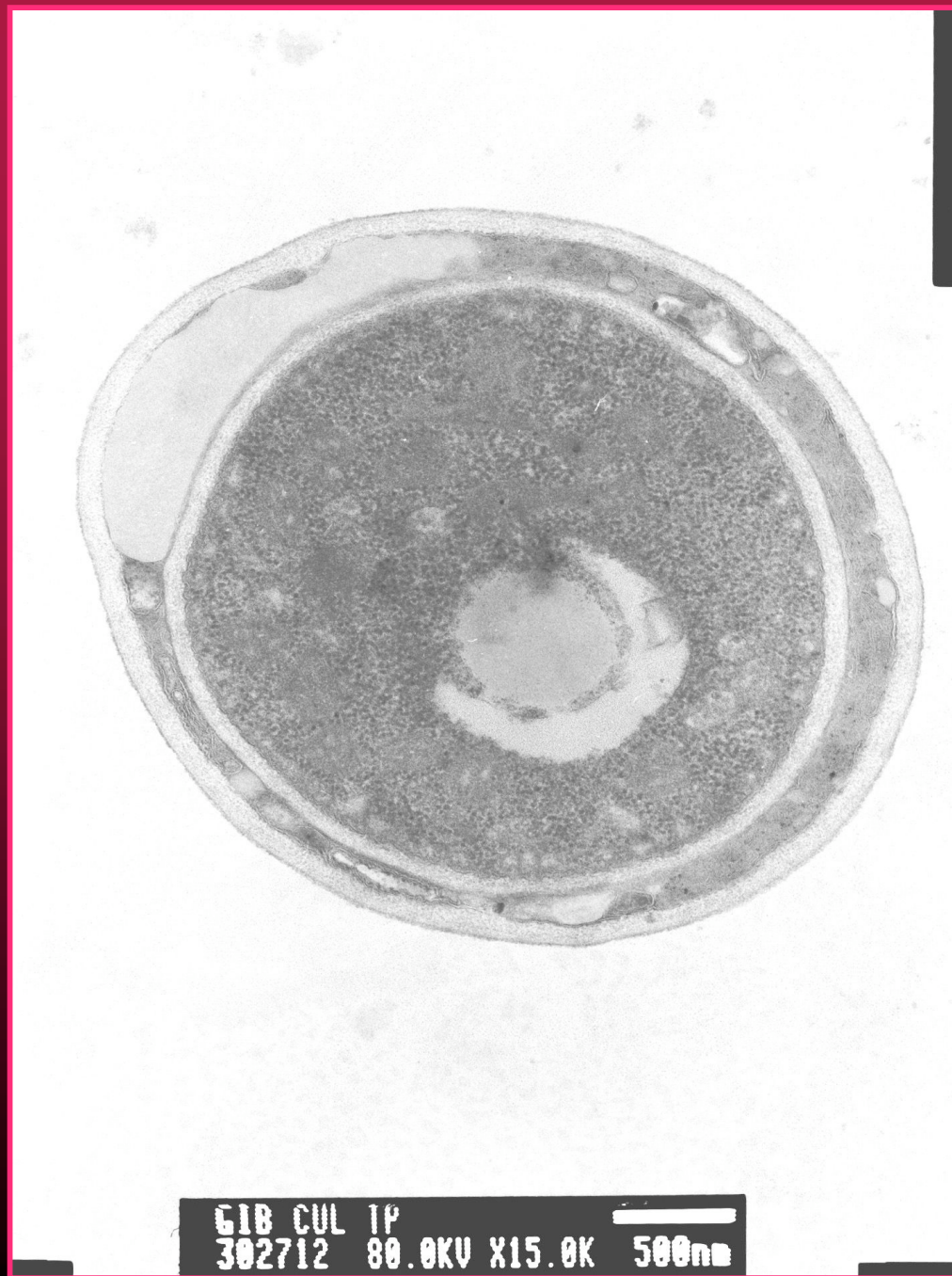
Métabolisme primaire

*Réservoirs de métabolites secondaires
(carotènes, bikavérines, etc.)*



*Accumulation de réticulum endoplasmique
(Biosynthèse de métabolites secondaires)*

ENDOCELLULE





*Mannose
Glucose
N-acétyl-glucosamine
protéines*



*Terpènes
Polycétides*



*Phospholipides
Stérols
Protéines*



*Lipides
Acides gras
Stérols*



*Inclusion
lipidique*

Absence de cytoplasme

*Estérases
actives*

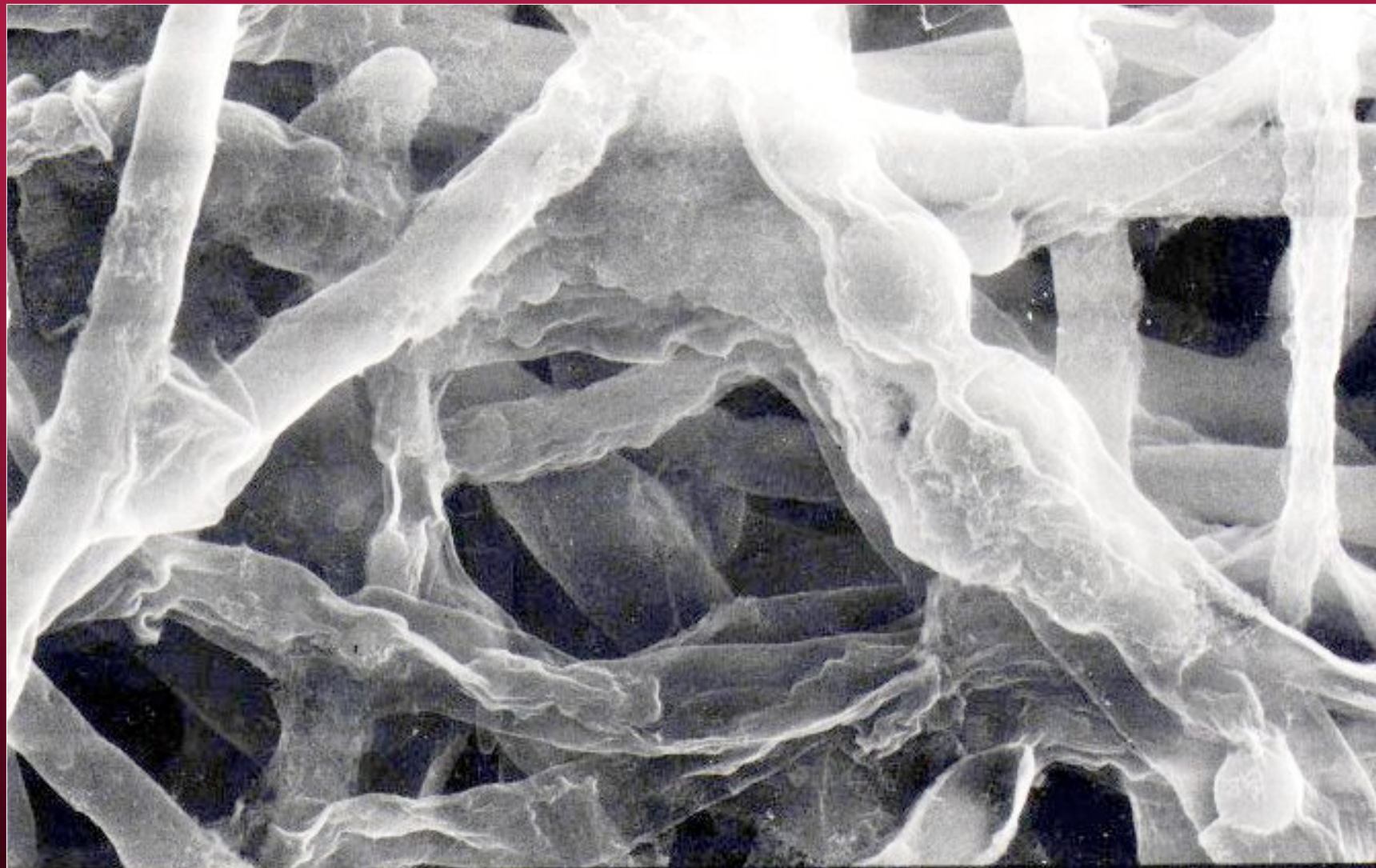
*Réticulum endoplasmique
persistant*

Paroi

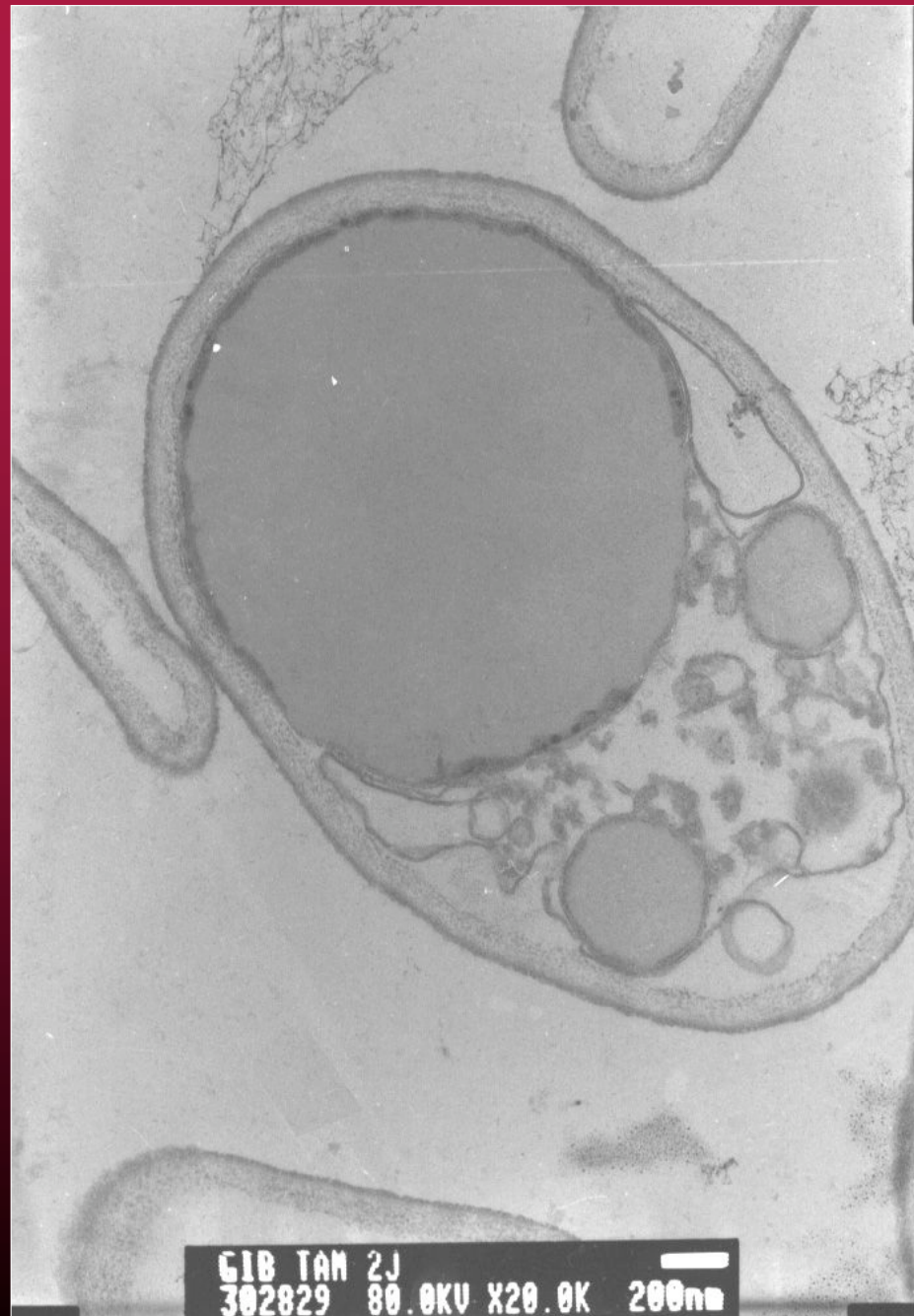
**MYCELIUM RESIDUEL
(autolyse)**



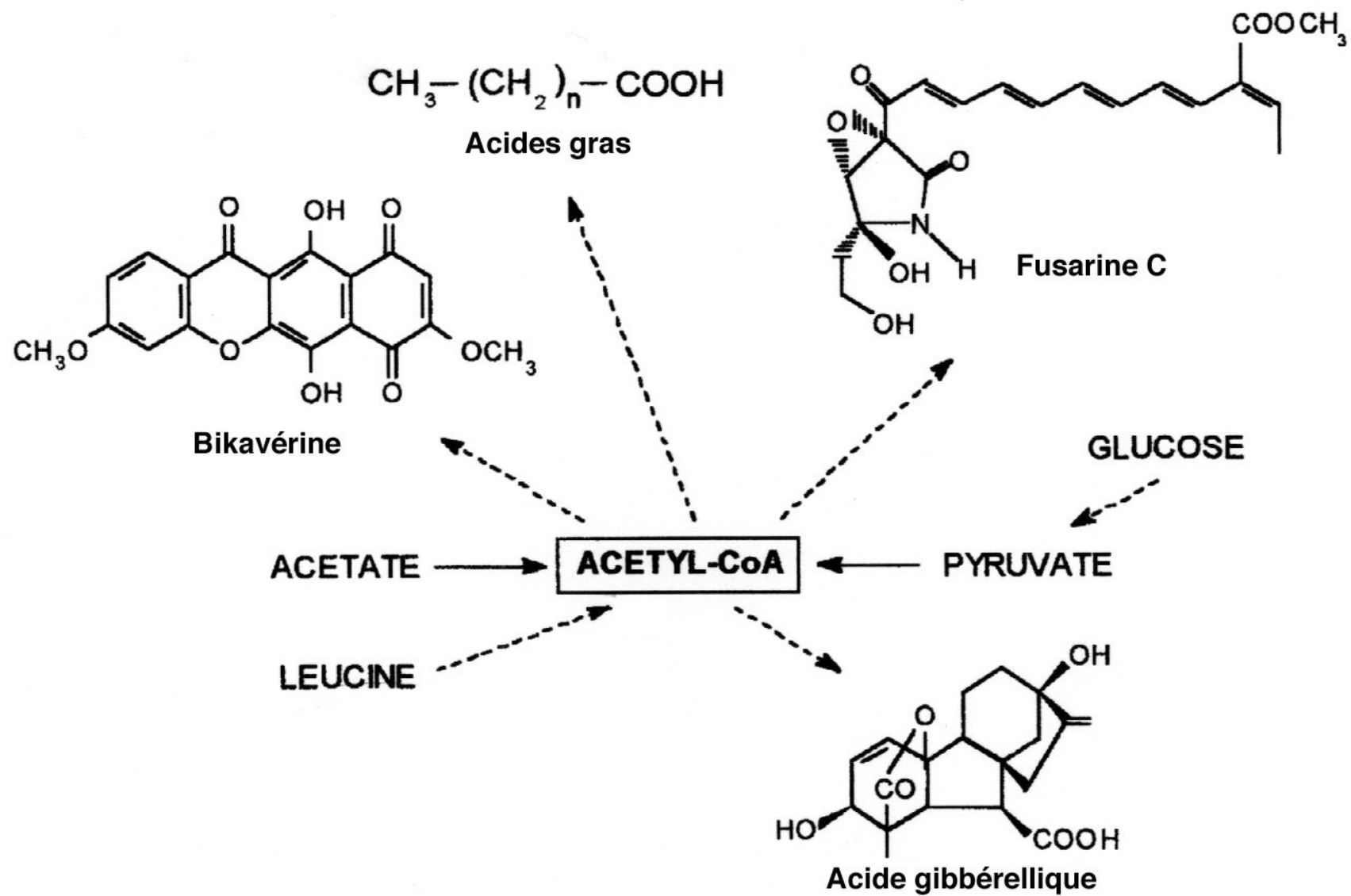




3304 20KV X3,500 10µm WD39



GIB TAN 2J
302829 80.0KV X20.0K 200nm



Fin