

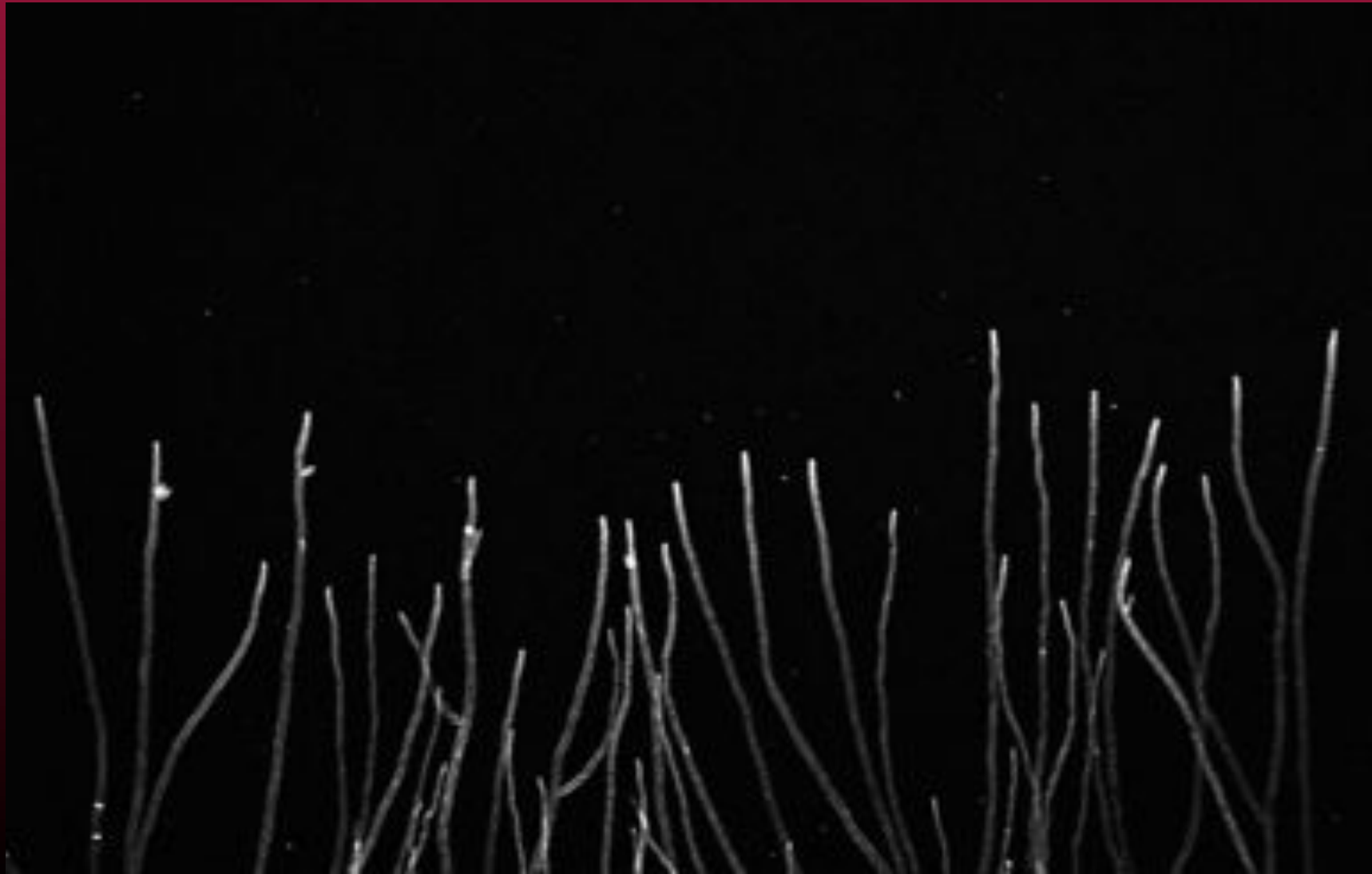
Introduction à la Microbiologie

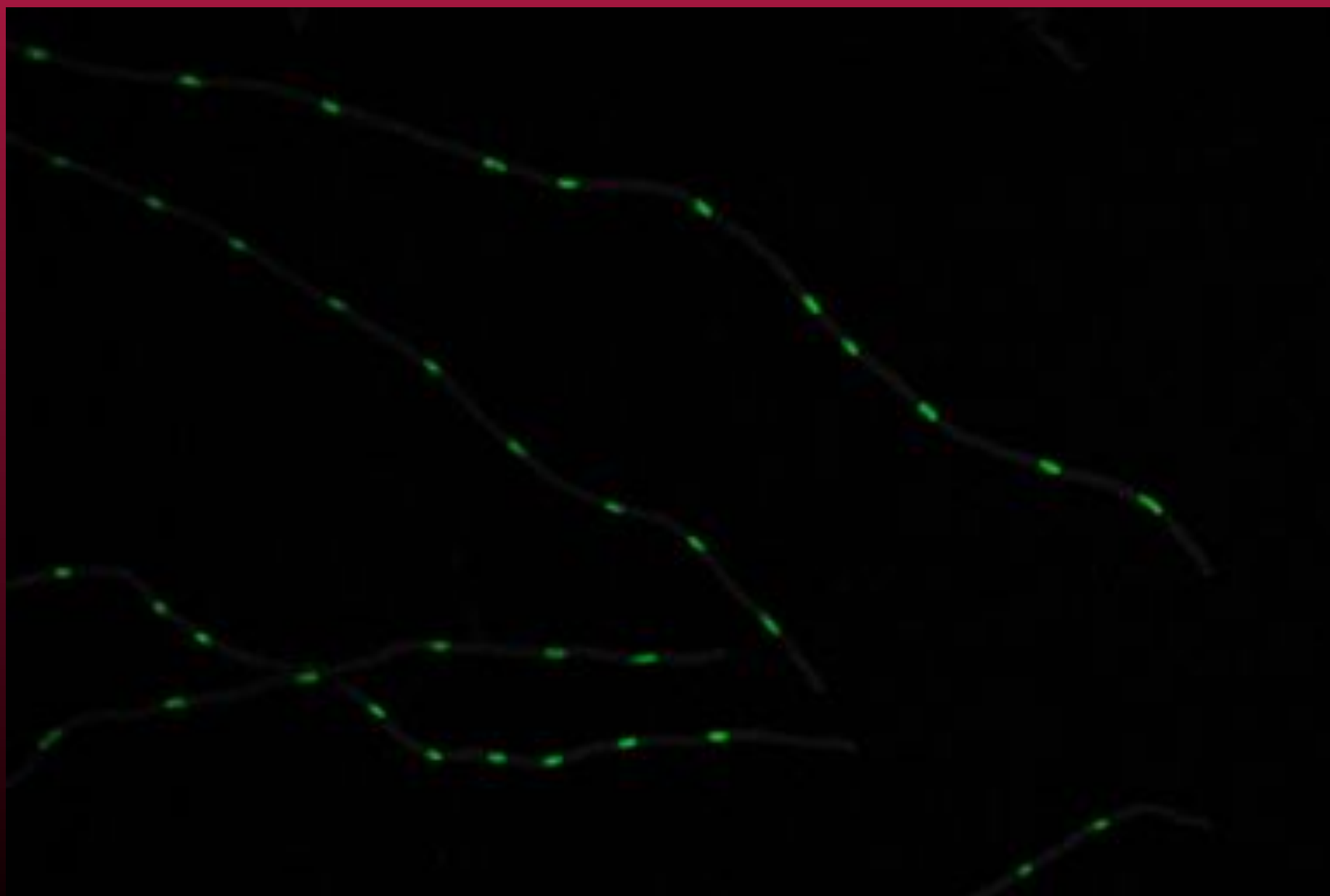
CHAMPIGNONS Microorganismes filamenteux

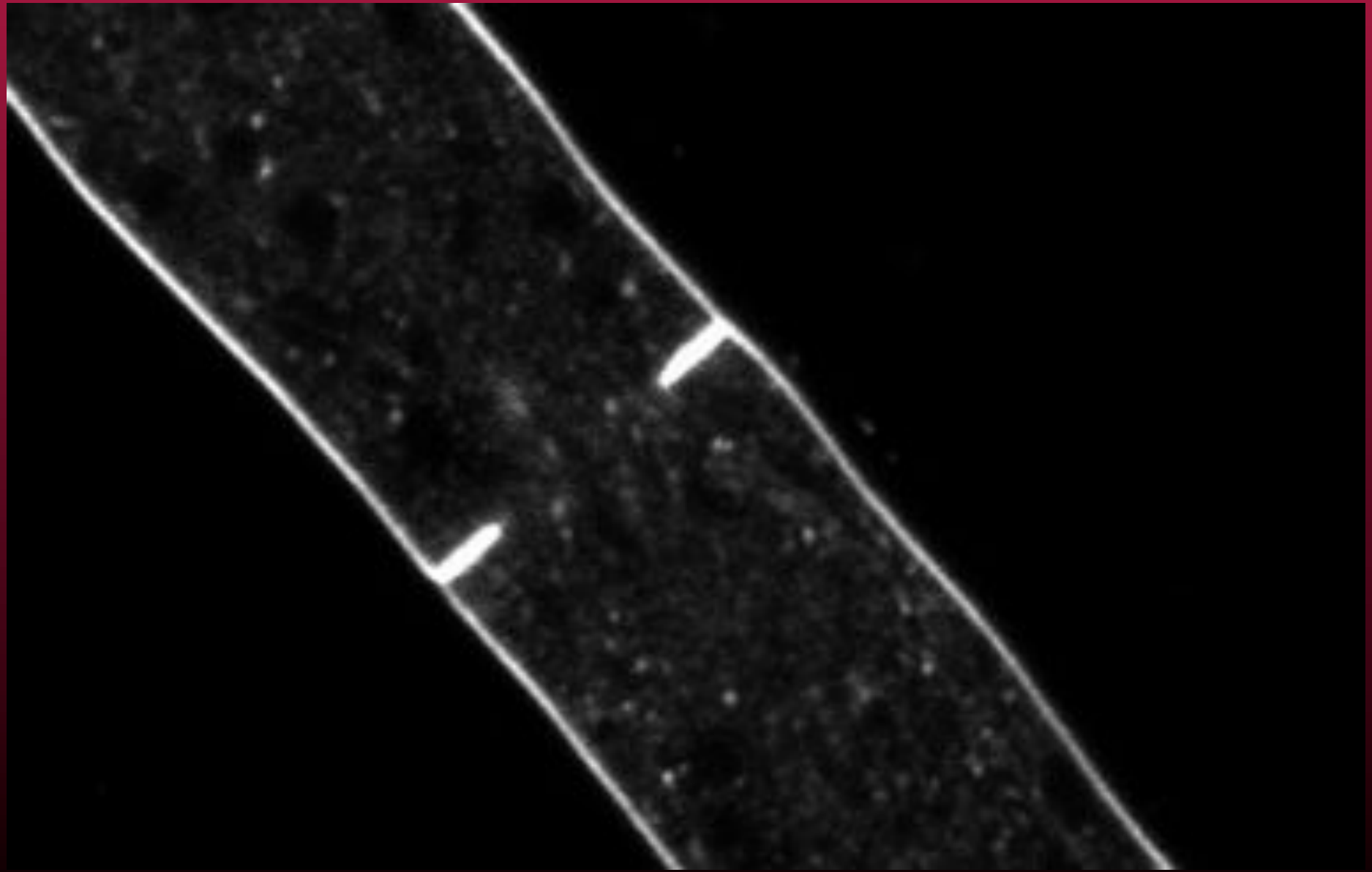
La Croissance Mycélienne

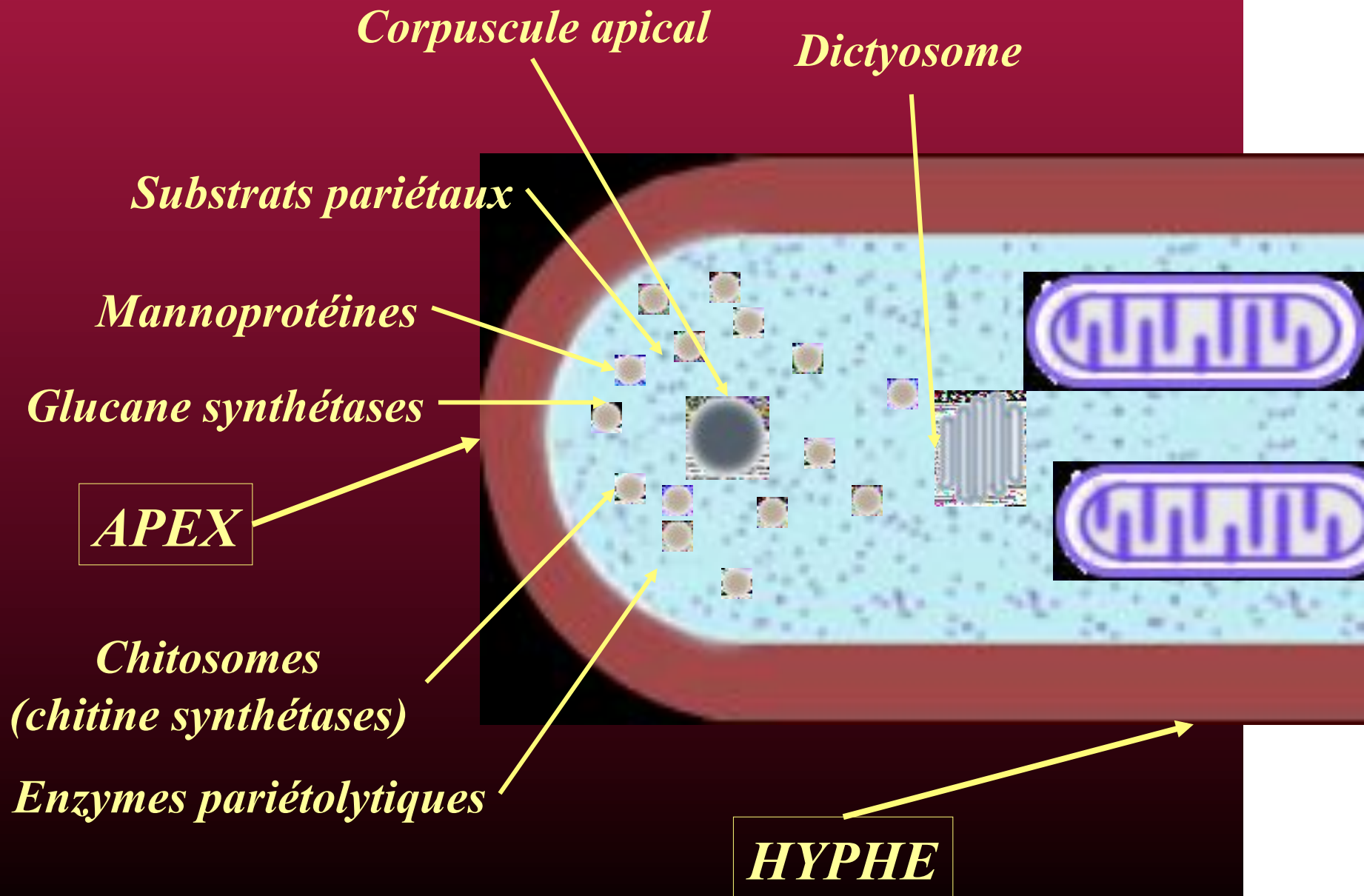
Cours proposé par
José Edmundo NAVA SAUCEDO
Aux étudiants L3-S5

Croissance Mycélienne

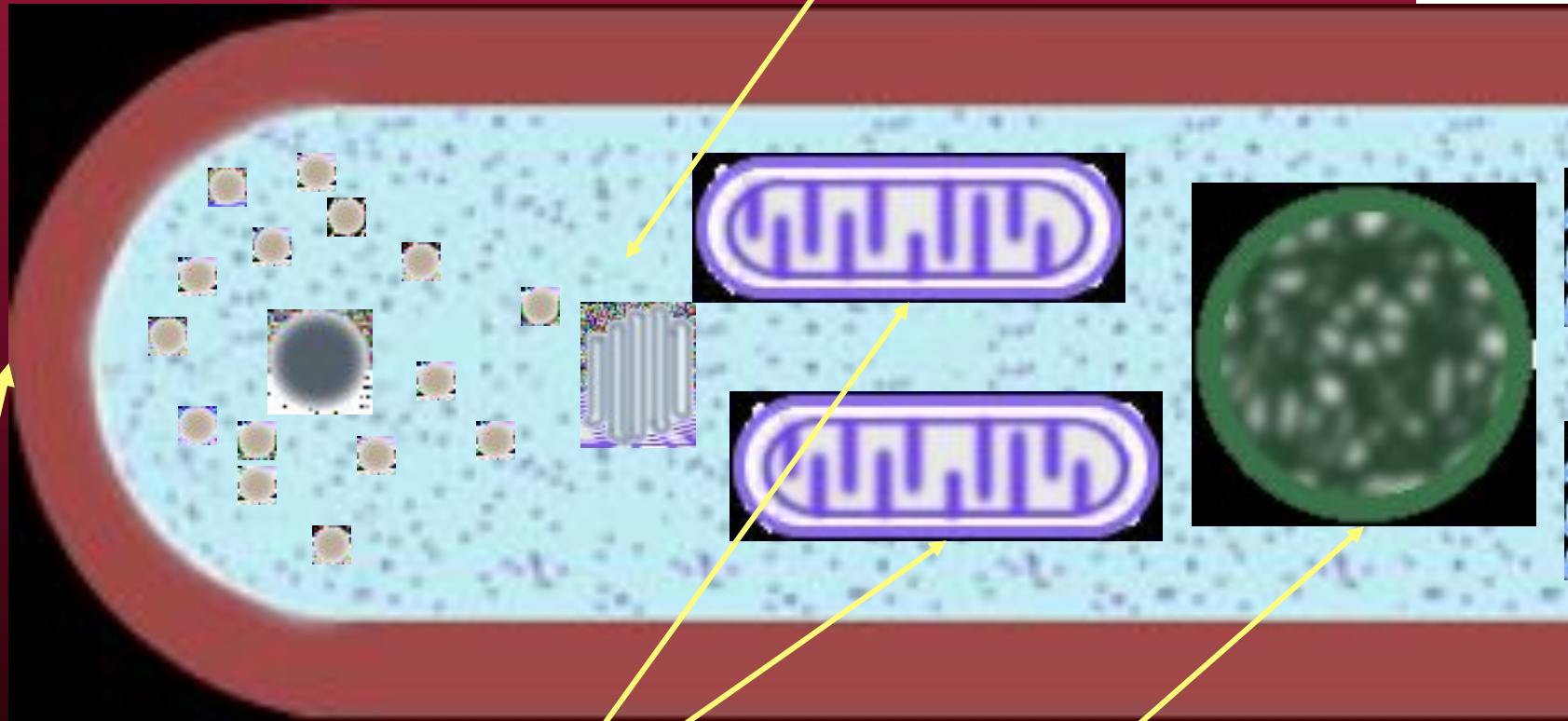








Cytoplasme riche en ribosomes

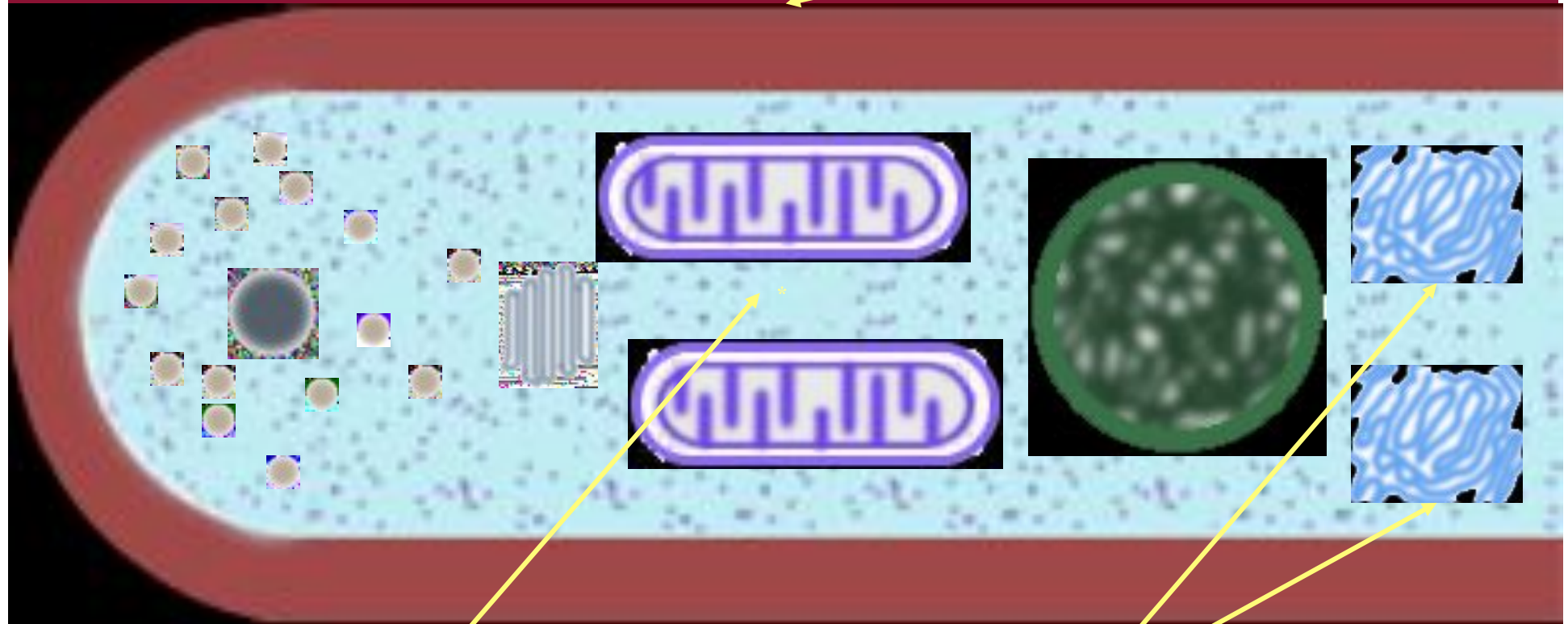


***CROISSANCE
APICALE***

Mitochondries

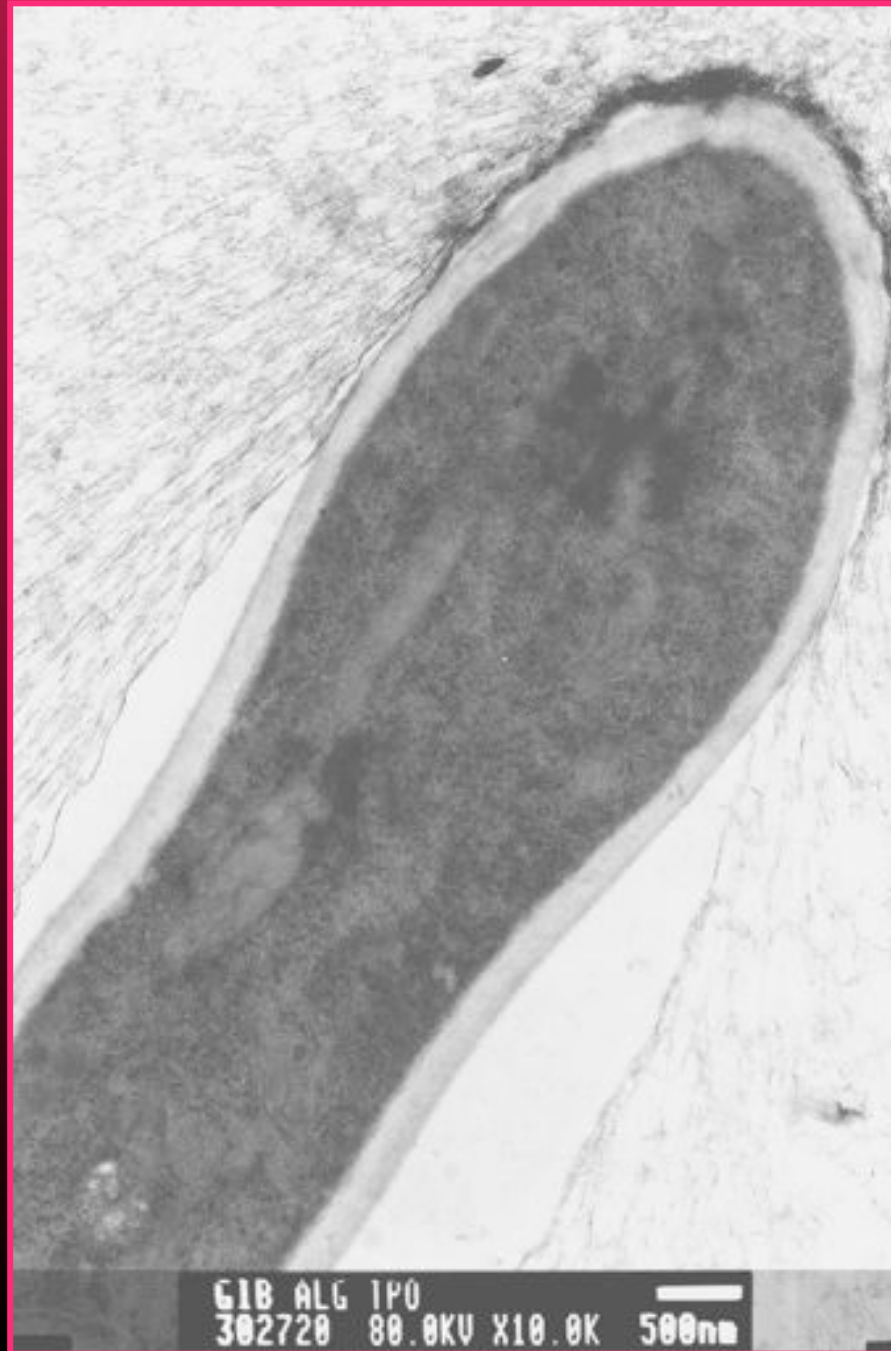
Noyau

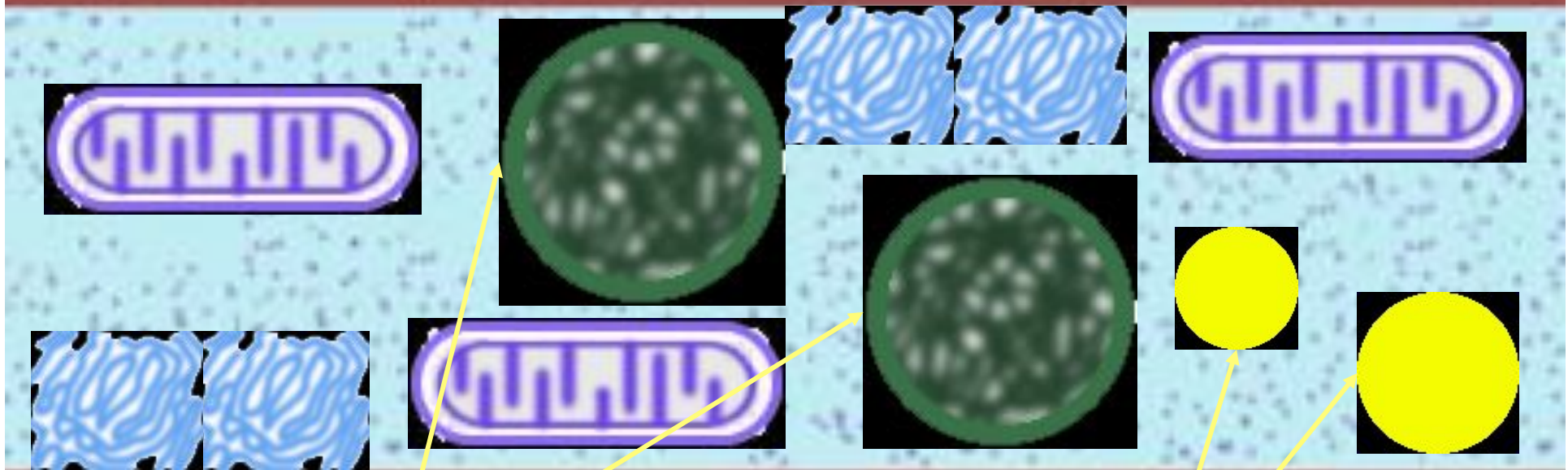
*Paroi
(β -glucanes et chitine)*



*Biosynthèse de
métabolites primaires*

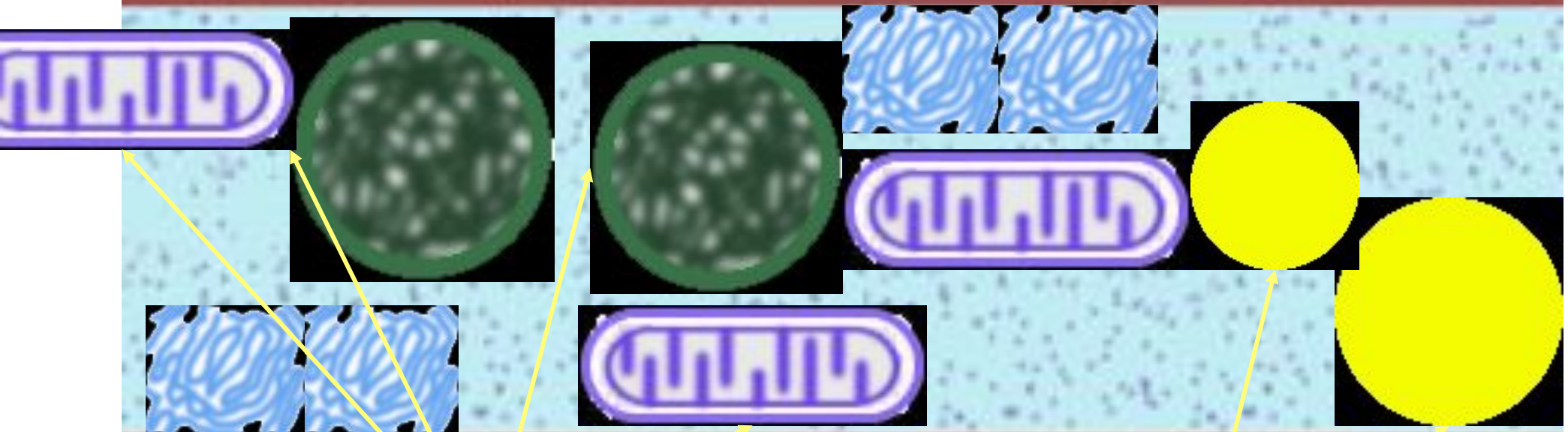
Réticulum endoplasmique





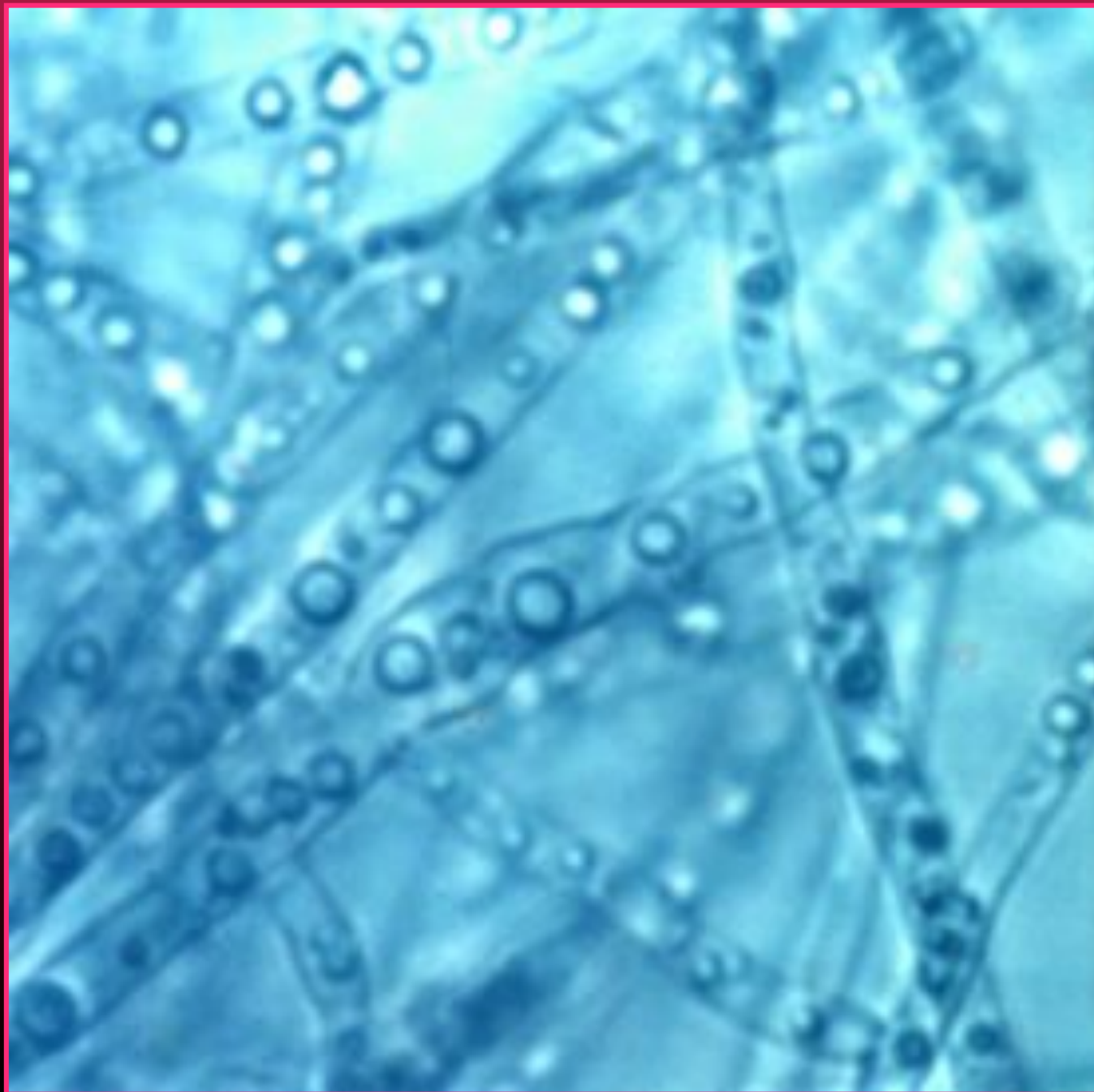
Plusieurs noyaux dans le même compartiment

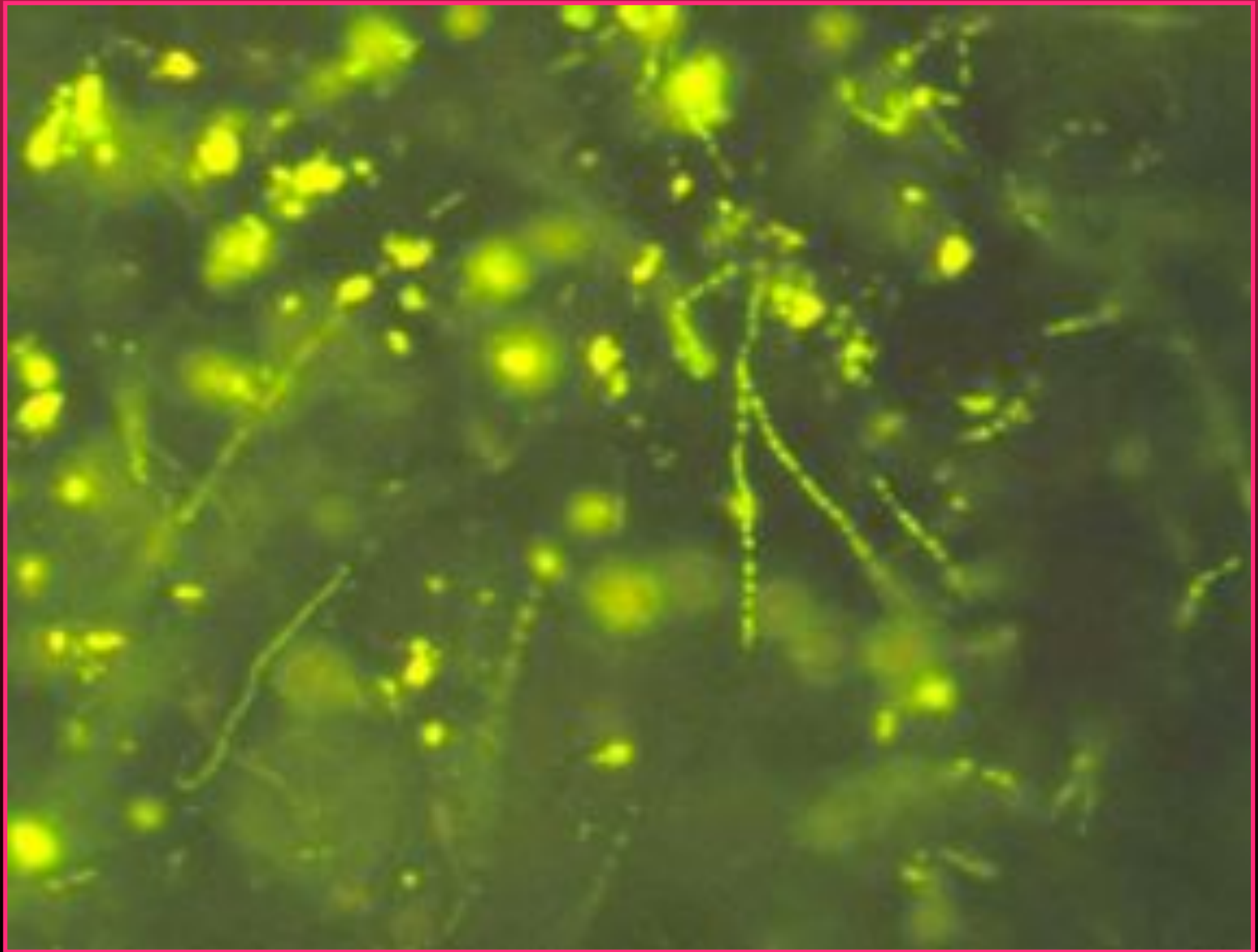
*Inclusions lipidiques
(triglycérides, acides gras, stérols)*

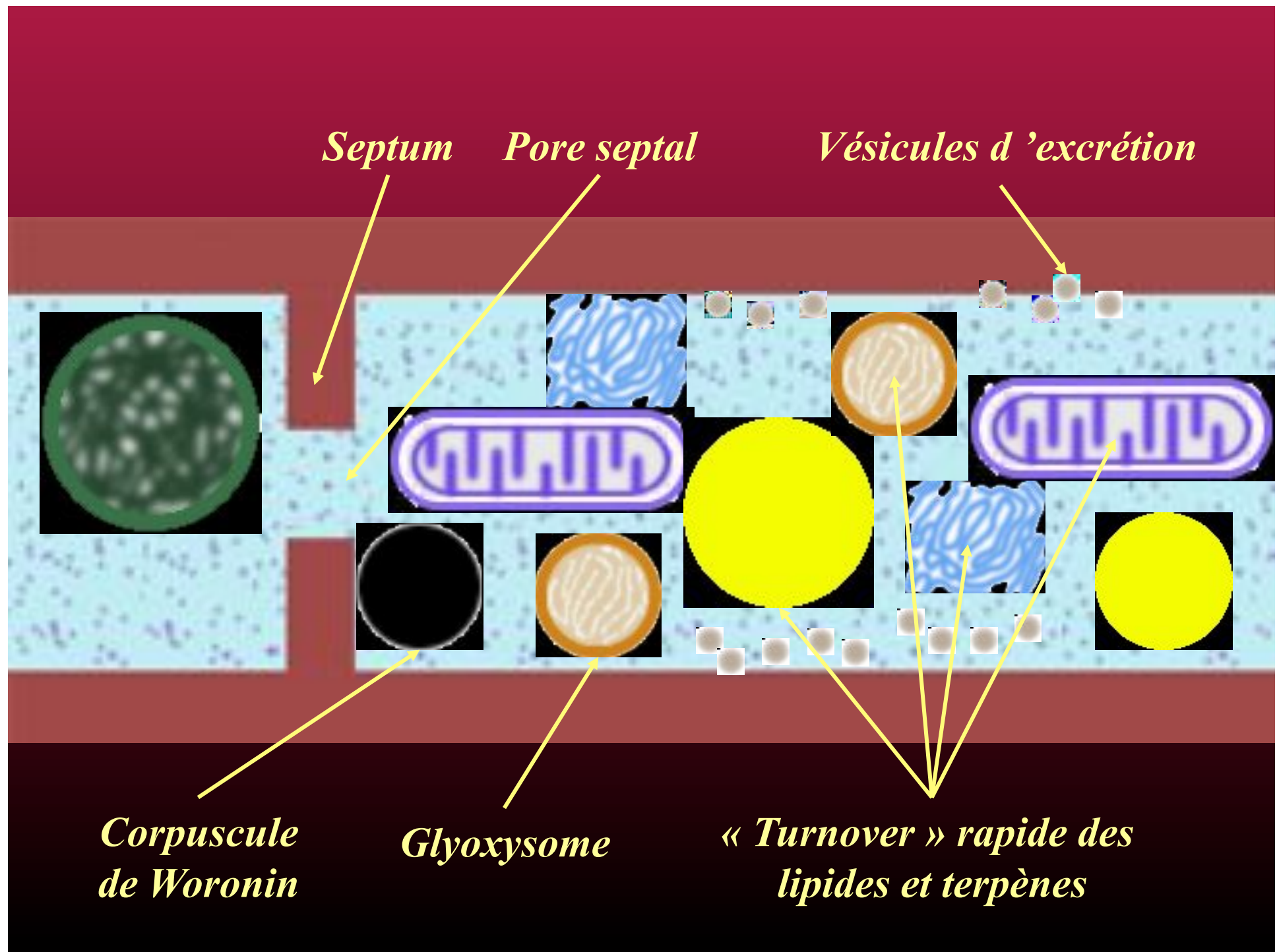


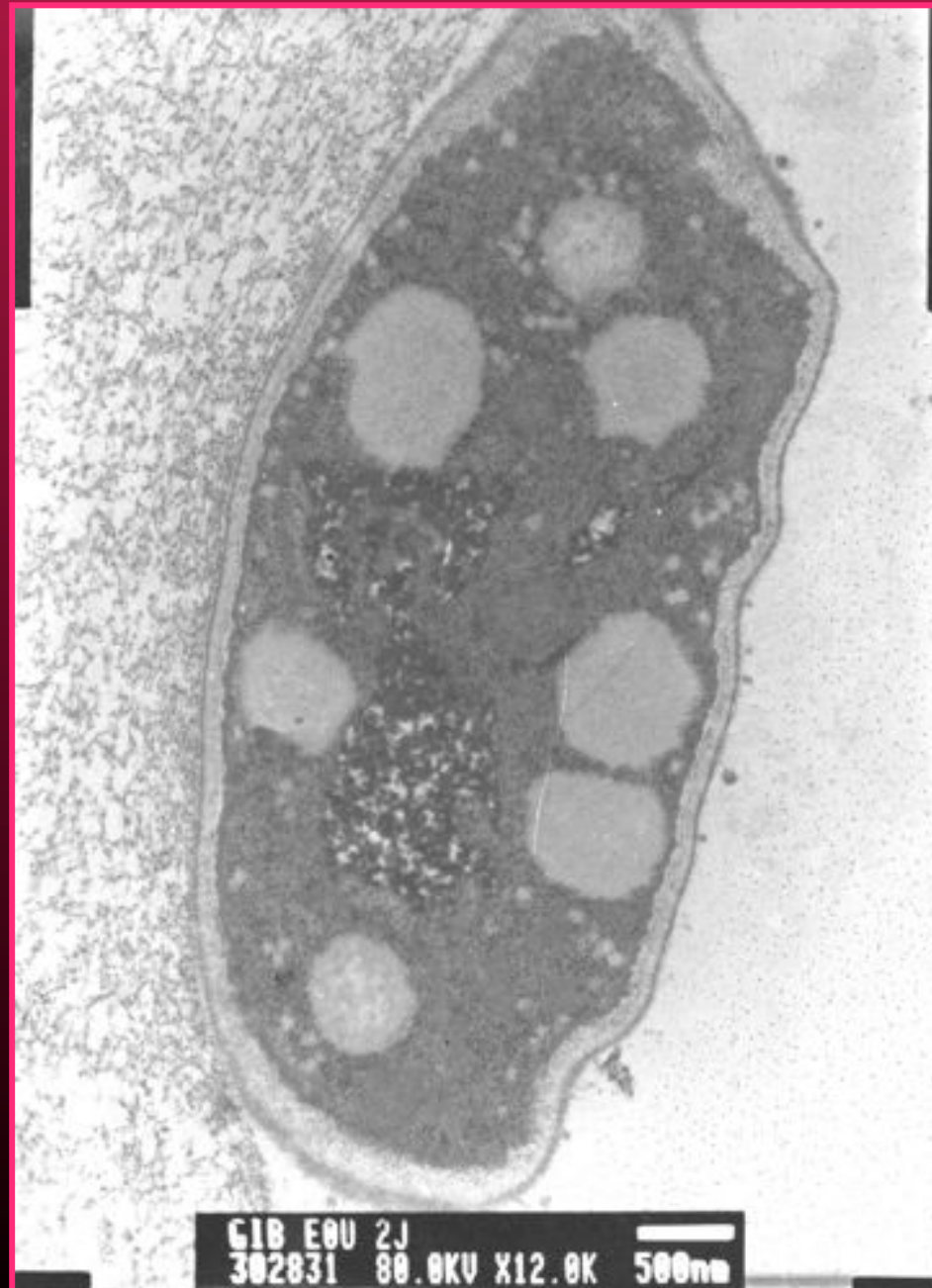
Migration des noyaux et des mitochondries vers l'apex et les formes de résistance

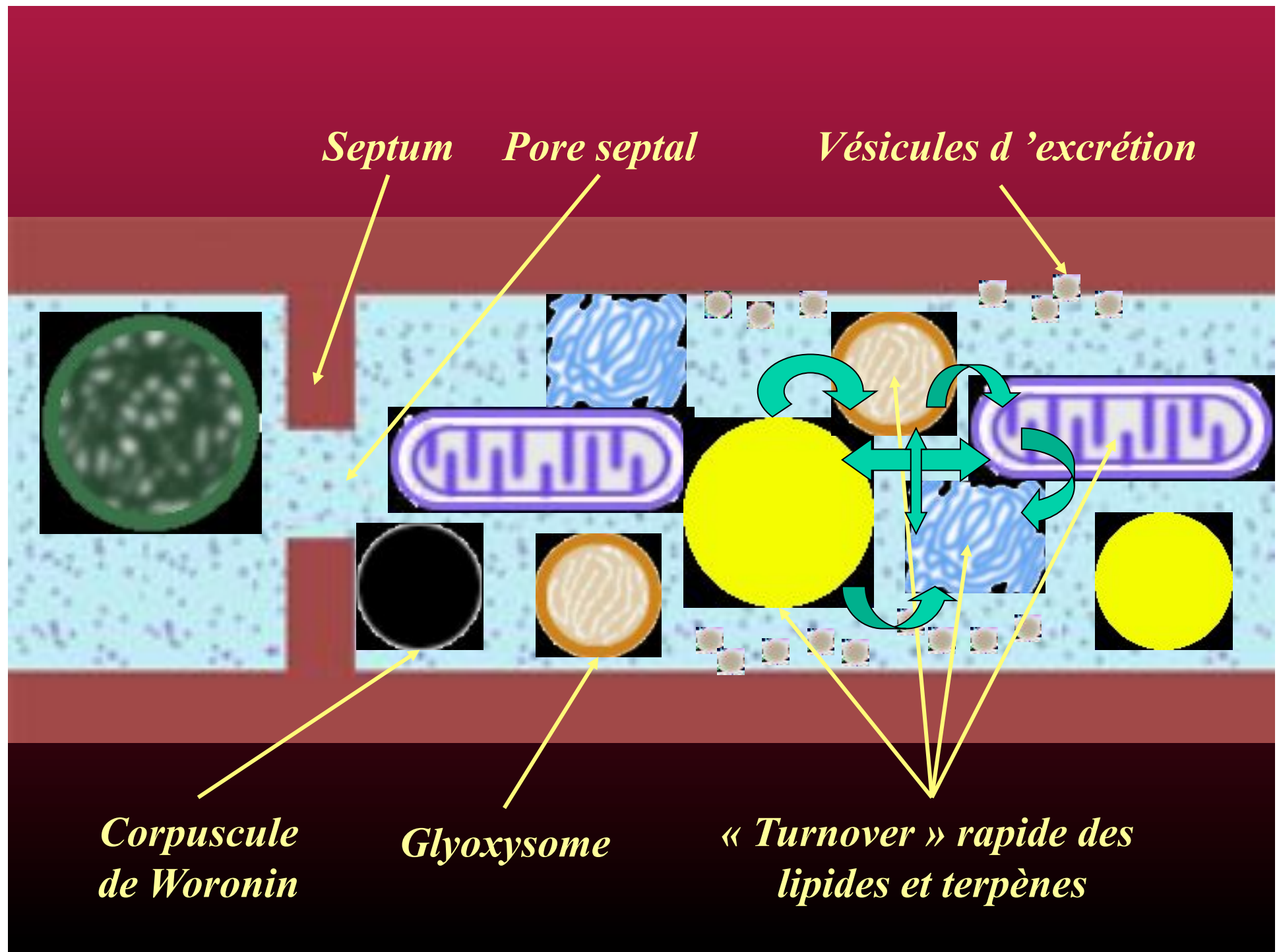
Augmentation de la taille des inclusions lipidiques





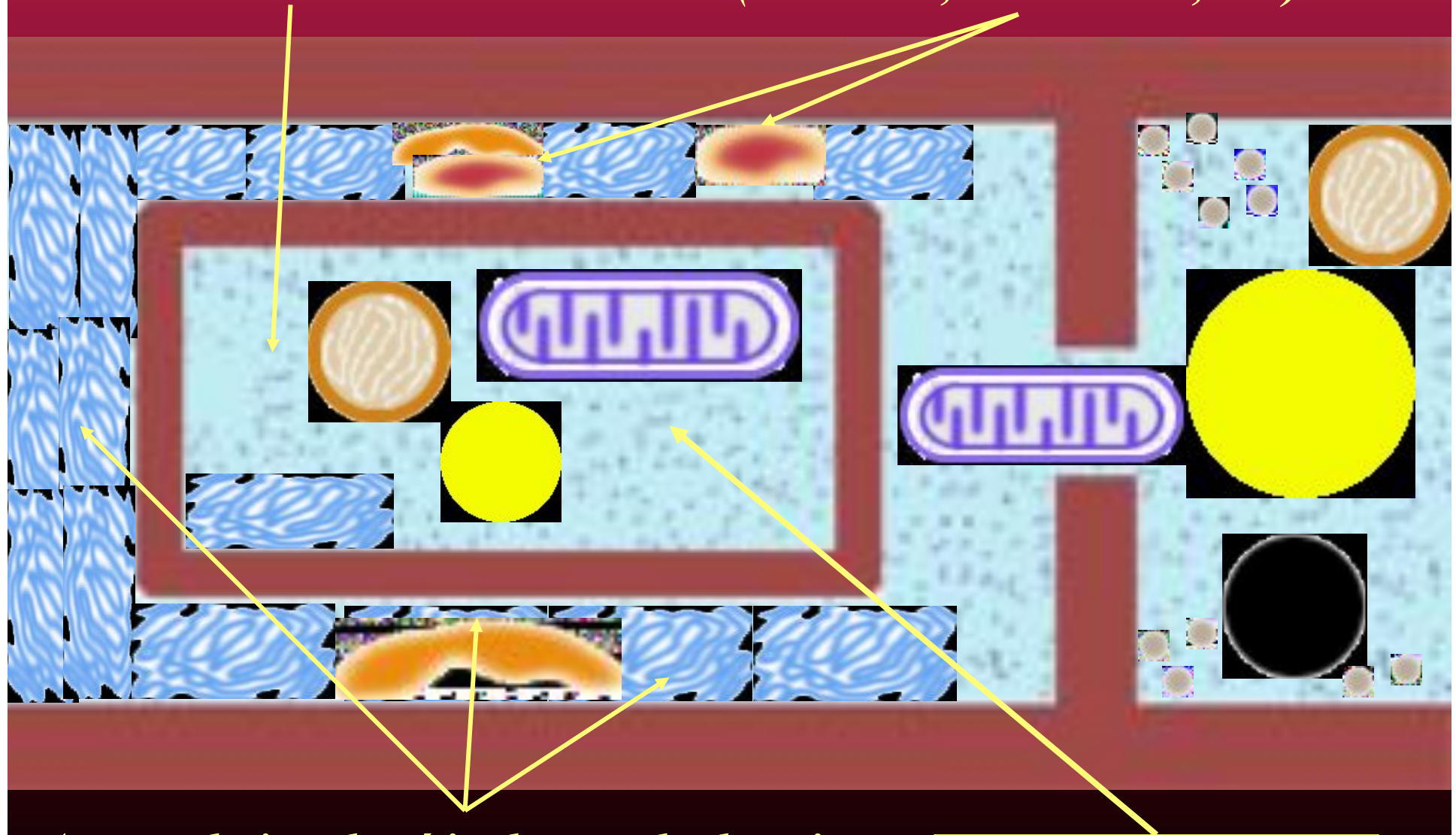






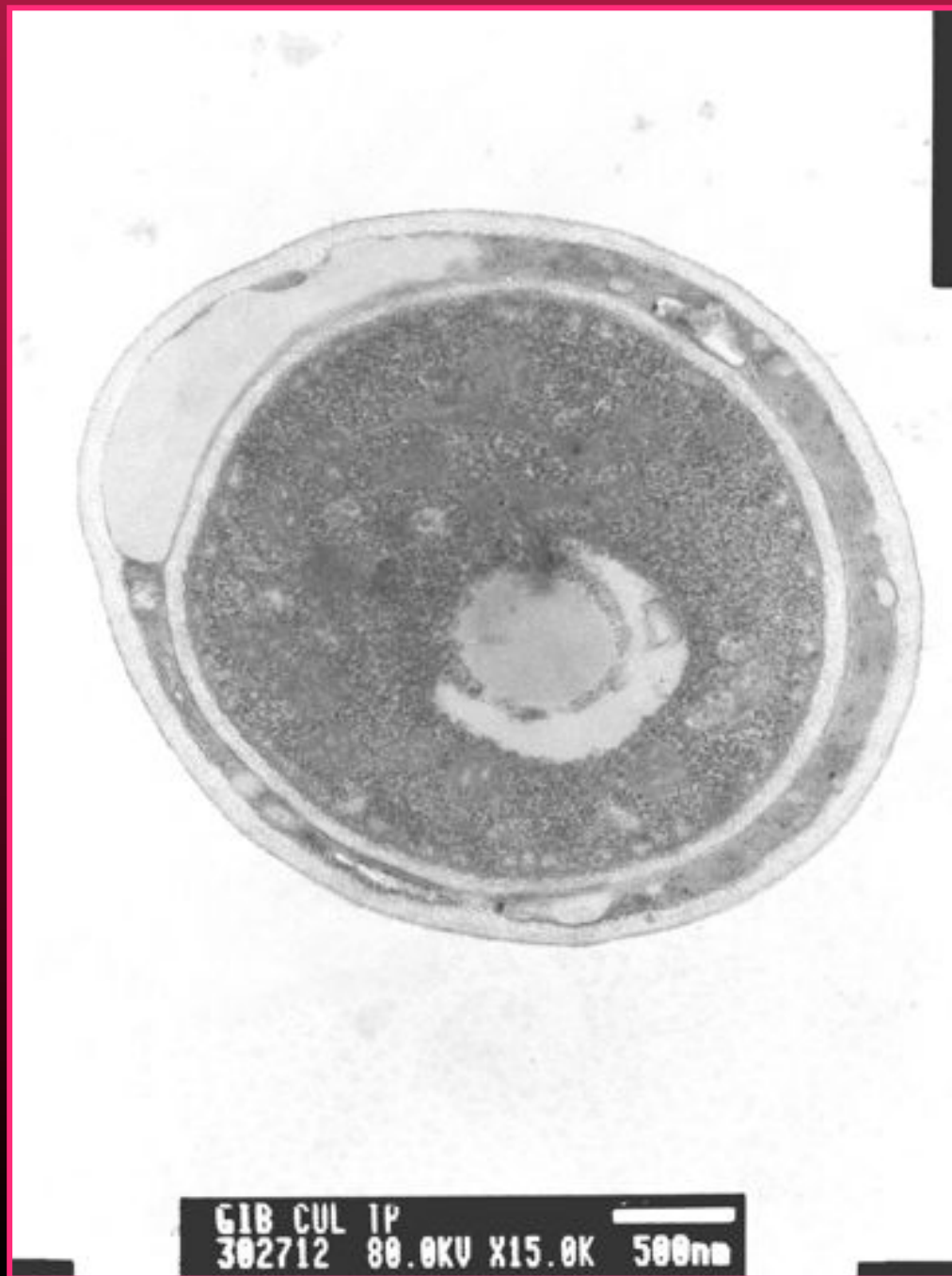
Métabolisme primaire

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



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

ENDOCELLULE



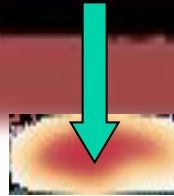


*Mannose
Glucose
N-acétyl-glucosamine
protéines*

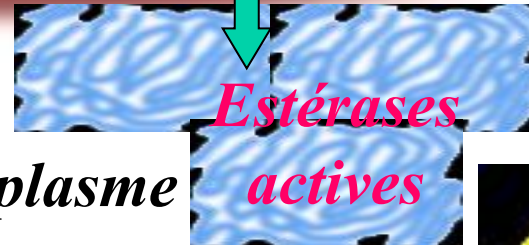


*Inclusion
lipidique*

*Terpènes
Polycétides*

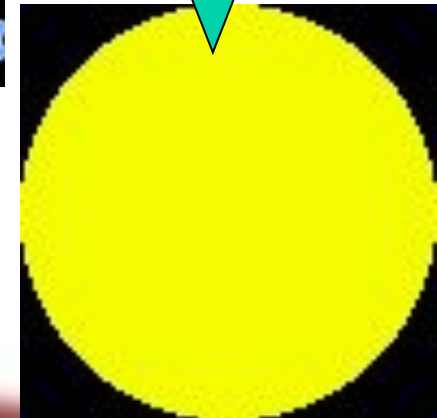


*Phospholipides
Stérols
Protéines*



*Estérases
actives*

*Lipides
Acides gras
Stérols*



Absence de cytoplasme

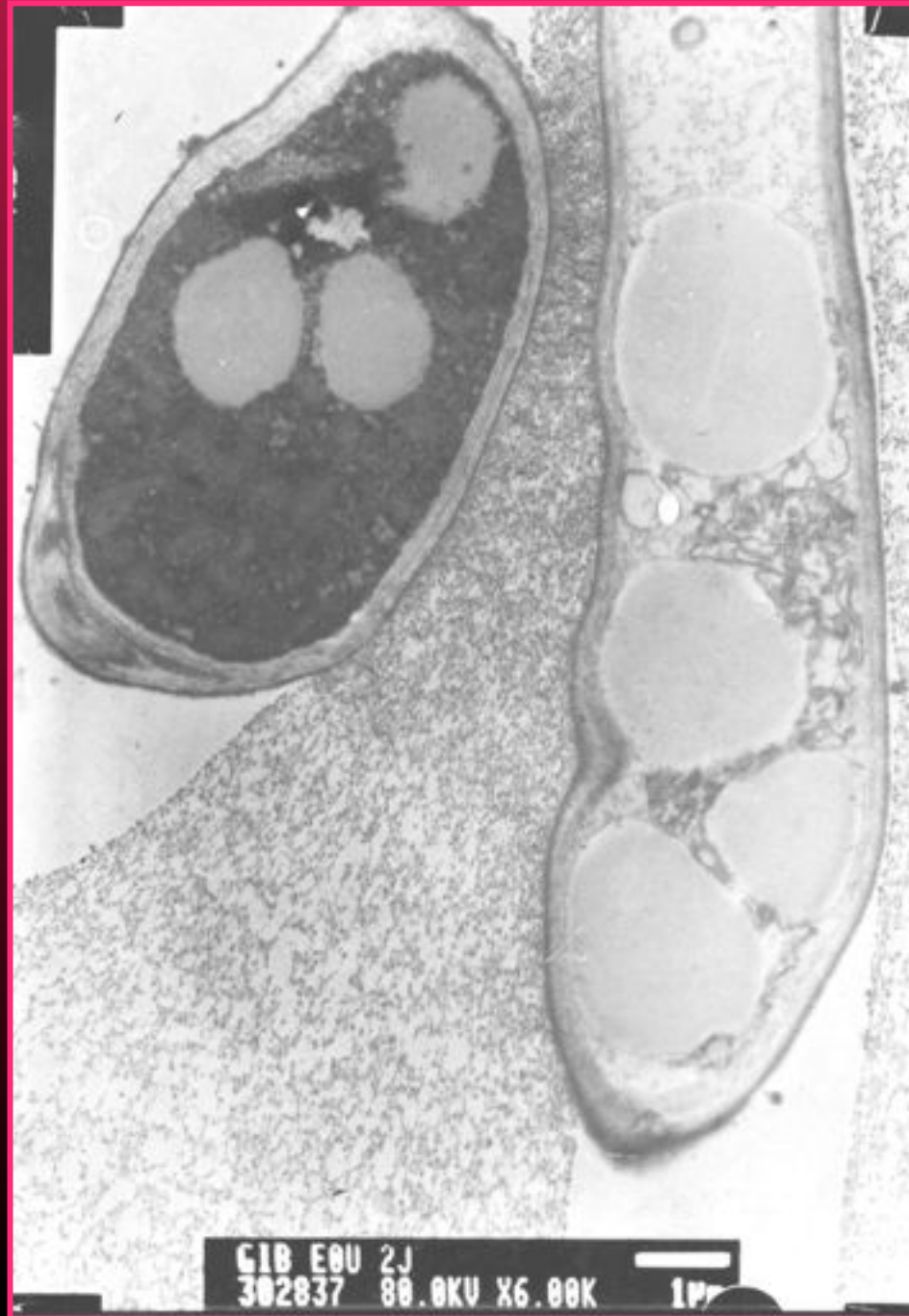


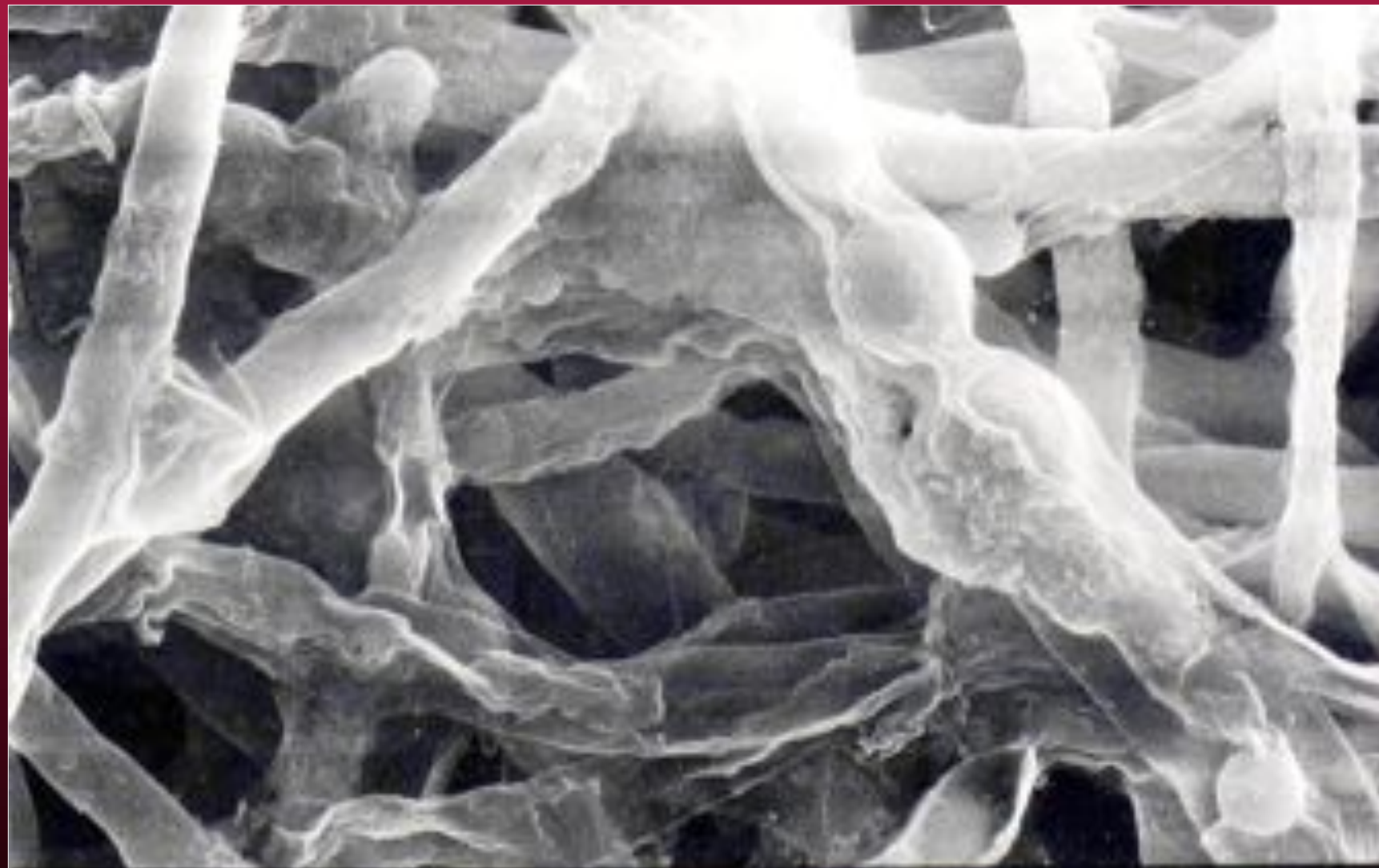
*Réticulum endoplasmique
persistant*

Paroi

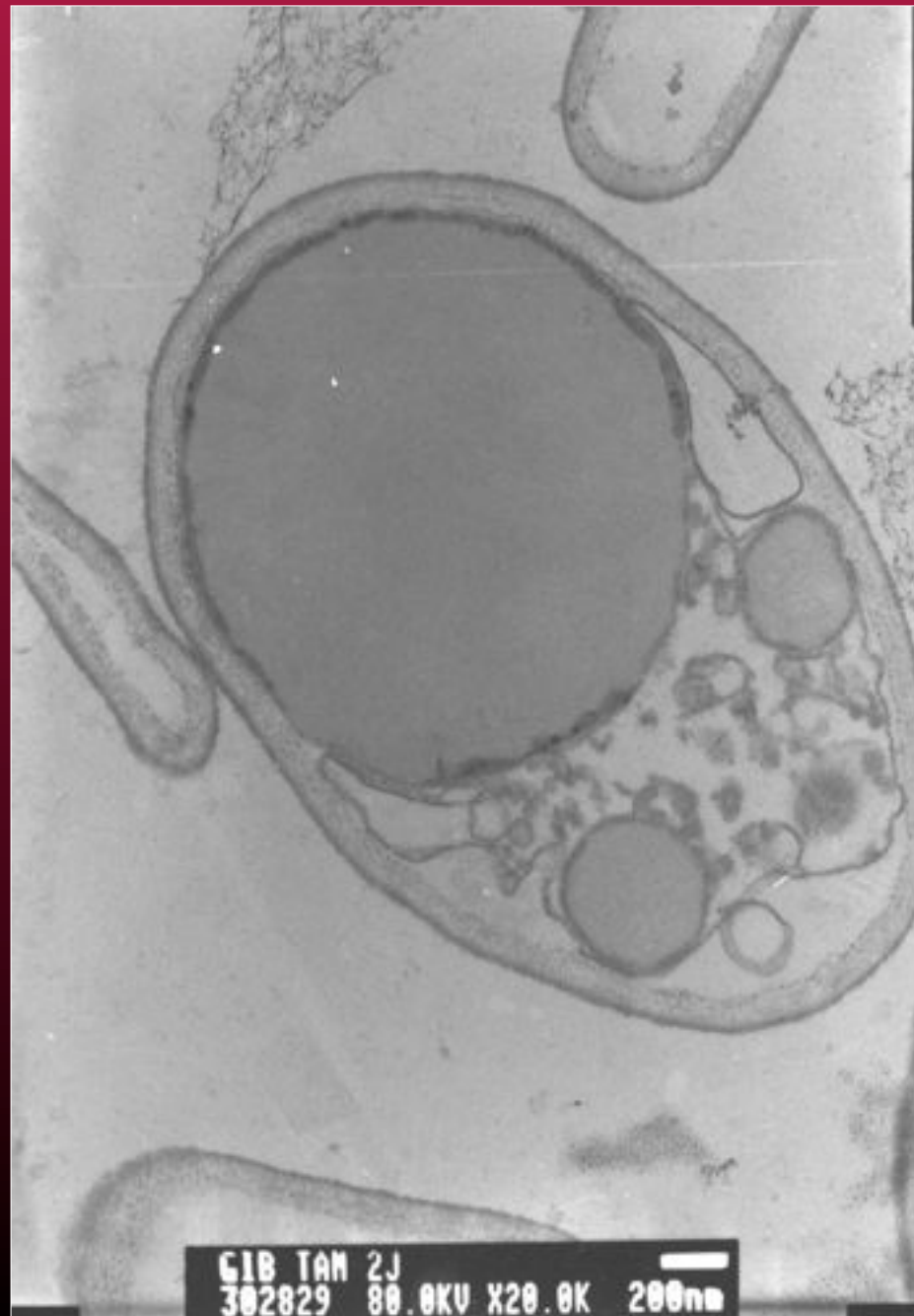


***MYCELIUM RESIDUEL
(autolyse)***

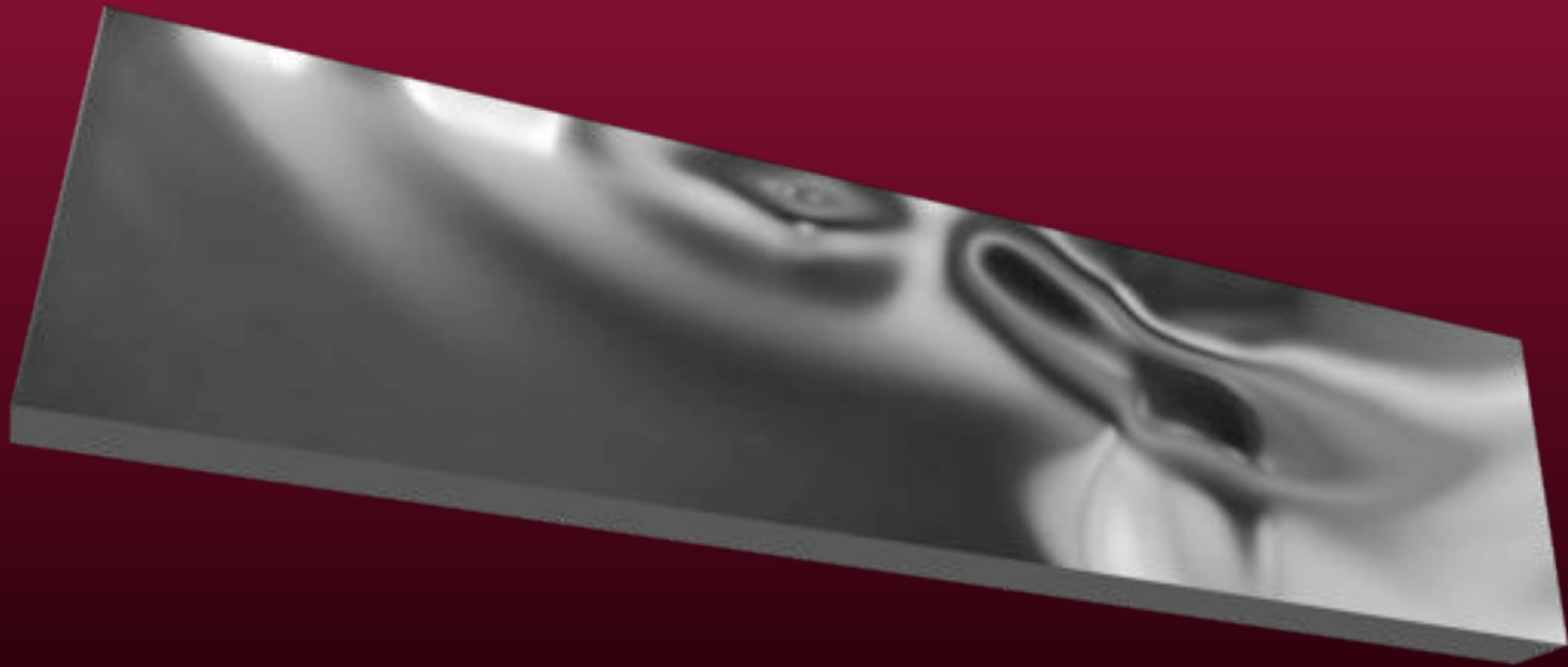




3304 20KV X3,500 10μm WD39



Introduction à la Microbiologie



À Suivre ...