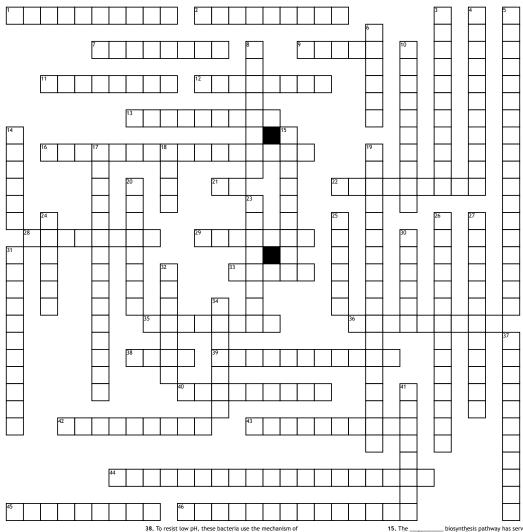
Name:	Date:

Escherichia coli Crossword Puzzle



<u>cross</u> . It depends on the elements of carbon, nitrogen and for survival and	38. To resist low pH, these bacteria use the mechanism of decarboxylase/antiporter-dependent resistance systems	15. Thebiosynthesis pathway has served as a paradigm for understandi a number of key processes in E. coli
rowth in the environment	39. They are abundantly present where there is high moisture, moderate pH and	17. E. coli strains that can cause extraintestinal diseases are called
. The six well-studied intestinal pathotypes strains are classified by roperty	40. The pathotypes of these bacterias represents a group of clones that share specific	18. E. coli strains are resistant because they need to pass through the low-penvironment in the human stomach
. Biofilms protect the from hostile environmental conditions	factors.	19. Which type of E. coli is one type of STEC that can cause severe enteric diseases
. Some kinds of E. coli produce toxin which causes diarrhea and vomiting	 and pathogenic E. coli strains display diverse phenotypic and genotypic variants. 	20. It can degrade various kinds of carbon substrates, including
1. This bacteria utilized their and gene regulation to adapt to ne desiccation and rehydration cycles	43. Whole-genome provides a great amount of useful information on the genome of pathogenic E. coli	compounds 23. The bacteria can be predated by
Genes encoding antibiotic resistance are frequently associated with illnesses are a severe public health problem and a major cause of	44. Class that the bacteria belongs to	24. Amyloid curli are a mediating factor in the attachment stage of biofilm formation
norbidity and mortality in infants and young children by E coli.	45. E. coli has been traditionally serotyped based on (H) antigen	25. The repair of dsDNA end in E. coli starts by the action of
6. The termwas first used in 1995 by Neter to describe a number of . coli strains responsible for a series of outbreaks of infantile diarrhea	46. transfer plays an important role in the acquisition of new genes in E. coli	26 can directly cause DNA damage and oxidation of cellular conte
1. Environmental can also influence the survival and growth of this bacteria	<u>Down</u> 3. The direct transfer of DNA from a donor to a recipient	27. E. coli strains can be also classified into several groups such as: B1, B2 and D
The availability of such as nitrogen, carbon and phosphorus are an nportant factor influencing E. coli survival and growth.	E. Coli has led to resistance against consumed by its host	30 lyse the bacteria
8. Escherichia coli strains vary in other phenotypic characteristics, such as ability to	5. Family that this bacteria belongs to	31 is one of the common stresses to bacteria in natural environments
orm	6. It is often discharged into the environment through what metabolic activity?	32. E. coli has been traditionally serotyped based on(0) antigen
9. Predominant facultative bacterium	8. This bacteria is responsible for many human	34. Bacterial method used to detect Shiga toxin-producing strain
3. The bacterium mainly inhabits the part of the intestinal tract	10. This bacteria includes commensal and strains	37 can cause an anoxic environment around the cells
5. E. coli has been traditionally serotyped based on (K) antigen		41. Gram classification
6. Form of this bacteria	14. This bacteria is also characterized by the utilization of sources	

Word Bank рΗ acid antibiotics membrane enteropathogenic solar radiation RecBCD lower culture flagellar phylogenetic carbon histidine rehydration conjugation aromatic

nutrients Biofilms Enterobacteriaceae Gammaproteobacteria somatic bacteria shiga commensal

protozoa virulence Enterohaemorrhagic phosphorus desiccation rod shaped sequencing diseases

plasmids temperature virulence Horizontal gene negative extraintestinal aerobic

Diarrheal fibers acid capsular pathogenic phages faeces