

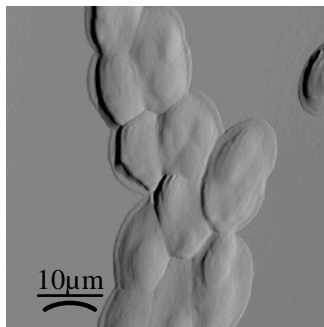
# Surface Properties of *Streptococcus gordonii*

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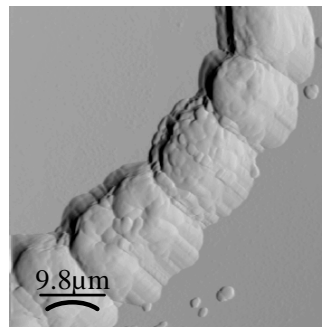
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## λ Rationale

- ◆ The bacterial surface is the main interface to the environment involved in attachment, sensing, metabolic processes and transport of nutrients and metabolites
- ◆ It consists of lipids, carbohydrates and proteins
- ◆ To investigate the role of surface proteins as structural features, we compared trypsin-digested cells with untreated *S. gordonii*



No trypsin

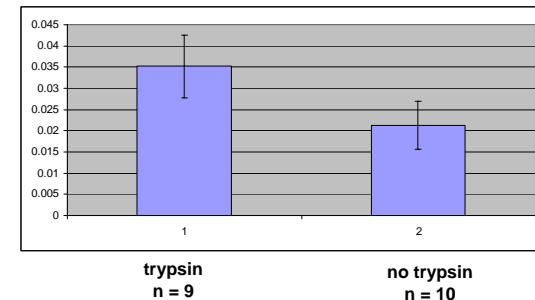


Trypsin-digested

## λ MAJOR OBSERVATIONS

- ◆ Proteins contribute to the maintenance of cell shape
- ◆ Trypsin-digested cells show increased surface roughness when compared to untreated cells
- ◆ Trypsin-digested cells are significantly greater in height compared to untreated cells

### Roughness (Å)



### Maximal Height (Å)

