

Across

3. mordant of the Gram stain procedure
6. Latin term that means cluster
7. thermoacidophiles would live in and around
11. protein coat of viruses
13. virus that infects fungi
14. the Gram stain procedure looks at the _____ components of bacteria
15. stage where the host cell bursts
17. bacteria that do not have an LPS layer will show up as purple after the Gram stain procedure which is called _____
23. a helpful result of Lactobacillus spp.
26. bacterial infection of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
30. one of the viruses that infects E.coli
31. one living characteristic of viruses is that they can do this
33. our mutualistic relationship with bacteria helps by giving us _____ which provides us with antigens that will help ward off later infections
34. archaebacteria that live in extremely hot and acidic water
36. bacilli bacteria are _____-shaped
37. bacterial infection of the heart tissue
38. primary stain of the Gram stain procedure
41. this shape of bacteria are most common
42. viral cycle that destroys the host cell
44. Latin term that means to like or love
45. viruses are _____ which means they contain no cytoplasm or organelles
46. looped tangle of bacterial DNA
48. most bacteria reproduce this way which results in 2 identical cells
50. kingdom of prokaryotes
51. viral DNA that has become part of the host's DNA
52. bacterial infection of the brain tissue
53. compound making up the viral envelope
54. small loop of bacterial DNA that can be traded
55. smallest living things ever discovered
56. stage of Lysogenic cycle where viral DNA becomes part of the host's genetic makeup
57. the genetic core of a virus contains _____
58. virus that infects bacteria
59. stage of the Lytic cycle that destroys the host cell's DNA and makes new virus particles
60. this surface is what our bodies do to keep out transient bacteria
65. G- bacteria have an extra layer made of _____ which causes them to show up as pink

Down

1. archaebacteria that like extremely salty environments
2. bacteria are _____ which means they lack membrane bound organelles
4. this type of bacteria is the largest and easiest to identify
5. study of size, shape, and appearance
8. collection of bacteria that form stable symbiotic relationships with us
9. viral cycle that doesn't immediately destroy the host cell, instead the DNA becomes part of the host cell's DNA
10. Latin term that means chain
12. methanogens are obligate anaerobes which means _____ will kill them.
16. secondary stain of the Gram stain procedure
18. the Gram stain procedure was developed in 18__
19. bacteria that will cause disease if given a chance
20. HIV is a _____ and produces only a small number of viruses each time
21. which is smaller: bacteria or virus
22. bacterial infection of the lungs
24. Staphylococcus spp. cause _____
25. Escherichia coli will show up as what color after the Gram stain procedure?
27. bacterial flagella has this protein which is not found in eukaryotes
28. bacterial infection of the blood
29. G+ bacterial cell walls are rich in this compound which attracts Crystal Violet
32. cocci bacteria are _____-shaped
35. normal microbial inhabitants of the human host
39. a harmful result of Lactobacillus spp.
40. decolorizer of the Gram stain procedure
43. bacteria that are just passing through
47. this pigment of halophiles makes them easy to see in large quantities
49. penicillin will not work against mycoplasmas because they have _____
61. most ancient of all living things; live in extreme environments
62. process that transmits plasmids in bacteria
63. most bacteria will be pink after the Gram stain procedure which is called _____
64. archaebacteria that produce CH₄ as a waste product