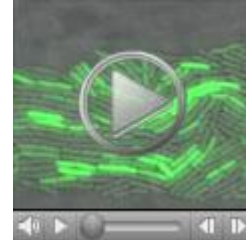




- Bakterioen portaera alda daiteke zelulen kopuruaren arabera: koloniak edo egitura multizelularrak eraikitzen dituztenean bakterioek ezaugarri berriak azaltzen dituzte. Bakterio patogenoak, esaterako, antibiotikoen aurrean erresistenteagoak izan daitezke biogeruzak sortzen dituztenean.
- Hurrengo bideoan fenomeno hori aztertzen da. Ikus ezazu arretaz bideoa eta, bideoaren transkripzioa irakurri ondoren, erantzun ondoko galderak.

Bideoa: [Blinking bacteria](#)

ID Number 2724



Description

Like a pulsing blue shower, *E. coli* cells flash in synchrony. Genes inserted into each cell turn a fluorescent protein on and off at regular intervals. When enough cells grow in the colony, a phenomenon called quorum sensing allows them to switch from blinking independently to blinking in unison. Researchers can watch waves of light propagate across the colony. Adjusting the temperature, chemical composition or other conditions can change the frequency and amplitude of the waves. Because the blinks react to subtle changes in the environment, synchronized oscillators like this one could one day allow biologists to build cellular sensors that detect pollutants or help deliver drugs.

This image was featured in the January 20, 2010 issue of [Biomedical Beat](#).

Source: Jeff Hasty, University of California, San Diego

1) Zer zelula mota ikertzen da bideoan?

2) Zer mikroskopia mota erabili da zelulak ikusteko?

3) Zer aldaketa egin da zelula horietan?

4) Aldaketa horren ondorioz zer gertatzen da zeluletan?

5) Zenbat zelula daude esperimenduaren hasieran?

6) Kolonia handi bat sortu ondoren, nola jokatzen dute zelulek?

7) Esperimenduaren emaitzak ikusita, zer ondorio ateratzen da?

8) Zer izan litezke zelulen portaera horren aplikazioak?