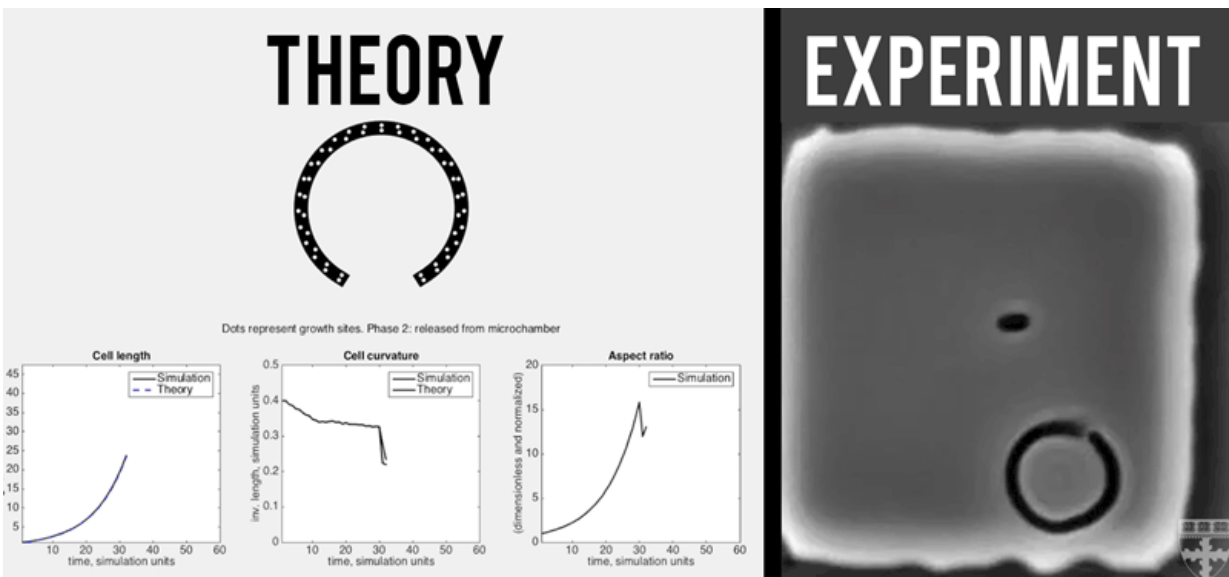


# How bacteria maintain and recover their shape

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A theoretical model (left) quantitatively predicts how *E. coli* (right) grown in confined, micro-chambers recover their straight, rod-like morphologies over time. Credit: Harvard SEAS

Bacteria come in all shapes and sizes—some are straight as a rod, others twist like a corkscrew. Shape plays an important role in how bacteria infiltrate and attack cells in the body. The helical shape of *Helicobacter pylori*, a species of bacteria which can cause ulcers, may help it penetrate tissues.

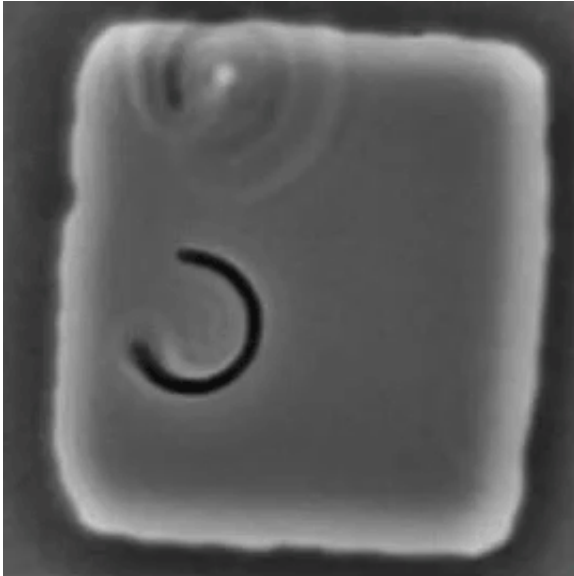
Bacteria have an extraordinary ability to maintain and recover their morphology even after being twisted out of shape. Researchers know that shape is determined by the cell wall, yet little is known about how [bacteria](#) monitor and control it. Since the cell wall is the target of most antibiotics, understanding how bacteria grow their cell walls may provide insight into more effective medicines.

Now, a team of researchers led by the Harvard John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS) has found that *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) may use mechanical cues to keep their shape.

The research is published in *Nature Microbiology*.

"This research may reveal some basic principles of bacteria growth," said Felix Wong, a graduate student at SEAS and co-first author of the paper. "We showed that the coupling of cell wall growth to mechanical strain is quantitatively consistent with how bacteria recovered their shape after being deformed in experiments."

Wong and senior author Ariel Amir, assistant professor in Applied Mathematics, began by modeling the mechanics of the *E. coli* cell wall under constraints that forced the bacteria to grow into the shape of a donut.



*E. coli* grown in confined, micro-chambers recover their straight, rod-like morphologies overtime. Credit: Harvard SEAS

In previous research, Amir observed that under similar bending forces bacteria become plastically deformed, meaning when the bending force was removed, *E. coli* [cells](#) snapped back to a straighter, but still bent, shape. This suggested that [cell wall growth](#) could sense the applied bending force. Amir also found that the cells straightened upon further growth, an observation which was left unresolved in that paper.

In the latest research, the team explored whether coupling wall growth to mechanical strain—how the bacterium was compressed or stretched—could explain the snapback and predict how fast the bacteria would straighten when released.

Wong and Amir answered this question with a theoretical model which quantitatively predicted both how the bacteria would grow to recover its straight [shape](#) and how long it would take.

Then, together with the experimental groups of Drs. Lars Renner and Sven van Teeffelen, from the Leibniz Institute of Polymer Research and the Max Bergmann Center of Biomaterials in Germany and the Institut Pasteur in France, respectively, ran the experiment with *E. coli*.

The models and experiments were consistent with each other. A mechanical strain-dependent [cell wall](#) growth rate predicted a straightening rate consistent with what was found experimentally.

"We think our proposed idea for bacteria is reminiscent of plant growth," said Wong. "It's been well established in the plant field that mechanical cues can bias plant [growth](#). Our research shows that the same may well be true for bacteria. However, if mechanical strains were indeed an important sensory cue for bacteria, then there has to be a molecular mechanism that senses [mechanical strain](#)."

Next, the researchers hope to identify and understand those molecular mechanisms, which could provide new targets for antibiotics in the future.

**More information:** Felix Wong et al. Mechanical strain sensing implicated in cell shape recovery in *Escherichia coli*, *Nature Microbiology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/nmicrobiol.2017.115](https://doi.org/10.1038/nmicrobiol.2017.115)

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