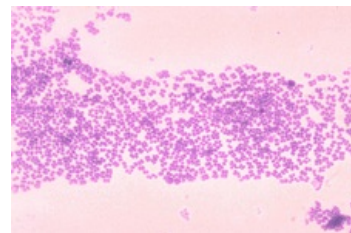


# Micrococcus

Template:Infobox - bakterie

**Micrococcus** is a genus of spherical bacteria **G+** (Gram positive) cocci. On the preparations stained by Gram appears **blue** to dark purple. The size of individual cells ranges from **0,5 to 3  $\mu$ m**. This bacterium is part of human microflora (for example *Micrococcus luteus* On the surface of the skin), it also occurs in aqueous media, in dust and soils. The similarity of individual subgroups of micrococci is low, sometimes up to 50%, and therefore are often included in other groups. Other families of bacteria, such as Kuchuria Kristinae or Sedentarius, Neisserie, are derived from them.



*Micrococcus mucilaginosus*

Micrococci cells contain **plasmidy** by size 1 to 100 MDA ((unified) atomic weight unit, dalton). The genome of the genus is rich at **G** (Guanine) a **C** (Cysteine) baz connected by three hydrogen bonds, that brings more stability. The percentage is about 65 to 75% GC.

Typically group up to **terade** and **packets**

## Pathogenesis

Micrococcus occurs physiologically in the human body. Bacteria can have pathogenic influence, especially if it is weakened immune system (For example, as a result of infection HIV).For this reason, its certificate is more difficult to laboratory tests. Micrococci can be associated with **by other infection**, including bacteremia, septic shock, septic arthritis, endocarditis, meningitis and cavitation pneumonia (immunosuppressive patients).

## Representatives

*Micrococcus luteus*, *Micrococcus roseus*, *Micrococcus lylae*, and more.

## Links

### Related articles

- Portal: Atlas microbiological cultivation

### External links

- Article on English Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micrococcus>)

## References

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Category: Microbiology