

<<微生物学导论>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书全面地概述了基础微生物学和应用微生物学的内容，涉及医学、环境、农业、工业等方面。全书共包括四部分：微生物学基本原理、微生物分类、微生物与人类的关系、微生物的应用及在地球生态中的作用。

在第一版的基础上增加了一些最新科学研究进展，拓展了实验内容，改变了一些微生物代谢过程和遗传的描述。

书中内容详尽，图文并茂，是一本很好的微生物学教材，可以使你的微生物学习变得更加容易。

书籍目录

Principles of Microbiology 1 The Science of Microbiology 2 Basic Chemistry 3 Methods of Studying Microorganisms 4 Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells 5 Metabolism of Microorganisms 6 The Genetics of Microorganisms 7 Recombinant DNA Technology 8 The Growth of Microorganisms 9 Controlling Microorganisms The Microorganisms 10 Classification 11 The Prokaryotes 12 Eukaryotic Microorganisms, Helminths, and Arthropod Vectors 13 The Viruses Principles of Human-Microbe Interaction 14 Microorganisms and Human Health 15 Microorganisms and Human Disease 16 The Body's Three Lines of Defense Against Infection 17 The Immune System: Specific Defenses of the Body's Interior 18 Immunologic Disorders 19 Diagnostic Immunology 20 Preventing Disease 21 Pharmacology Human Diseases Caused by Microorganisms 22 Infections of the Respiratory System 23 Infections of the Digestive System 24 Infections of the Genitourinary System 25 Infections of the Nervous System 26 Infections of the Body's Surfaces 27 Systemic Infections Benefits and Uses of Microorganisms 28 Microorganisms and the Environment 29 Microbial Biotechnology Appendix Metric Measurements and Conversions Appendix Some Word Roots Used in Microbiology Appendix Pronunciation of Scientific Names Appendix Biochemical Pathways Glossary Credits Index

章节摘录

Algae (p.9) 1. Algae are eukaryotic organisms that carry out photosynthesis. 2. Some algae are unicellular and microscopic. Others consist of so many cells they are macroscopic. 3. Algae are not important medically , but they are critically important in global ecology. Fungi (pp.10-11) 1. Fungi include mushrooms , yeasts , and molds. Fungi are eukaryotic and nonphotosynthetic. Some are microscopic ; others are macroscopic. 2. A few fungi are pathogenic to humans , and many are pathogenic to plants , causing , for example , corn smut , wheat rust , and potato blight. Protozoa (p.11) 1. Protozoa are eukaryotic microorganisms that are superficially animal-like , nonphotosynthetic , and usually motile. 2. Examples of protozoa are the amoebae , flagellates , and ciliates. 3. The study of protozoan (and helminth-caused) diseases is called parasitology. Viruses (p.11) 1. Viruses are particles of nucleic acid (either RNA or DNA) , usually enclosed in a protein coat and some- times surrounded by a membrane. 2. Viruses are obligate intracellular parasites. 3. Viruses are extremely small , even compared to bacteria. 4. Viruses can infect animals , plants , and microorganisms. 5. Prions are even smaller infectious agents than viruses. They are composed entirely of protein. Their method of reproduction is not completely understood.

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