

Contents

Preface *page xxiii*

Chapter 1	Introduction to prokaryotic metabolism and physiology	1
	Further reading	3

Chapter 2	Composition and structure of prokaryotic cells	5
2.1	Elemental composition	5
2.2	Importance of chemical form	6
2.2.1	Five major elements	6
2.2.2	Oxygen	7
2.2.3	Growth factors	8
2.3	Structure of microbial cells	8
2.3.1	Flagella and pili	8
2.3.2	Capsules and slime layers	10
2.3.3	S-layer, outer membrane and cell wall	11
2.3.3.1	S-layer	11
2.3.3.2	Outer membrane	11
2.3.3.3	Cell wall and periplasm	15
2.3.4	Cytoplasmic membrane	19
2.3.4.1	Properties and functions	19
2.3.4.2	Membrane structure	20
2.3.4.3	Phospholipids	20
2.3.4.4	Proteins	24
2.3.5	Cytoplasm	24
2.3.6	Resting cells	27
	Further reading	27

Chapter 3	Membrane transport – nutrient uptake and protein excretion	31
3.1	Ionophores: models of carrier proteins	31
3.2	Diffusion	31
3.3	Active transport and role of electrochemical gradients	32
3.4	ATP-dependent transport: the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) pathway	34
3.5	Group translocation	35
3.6	Precursor/product antiport	36
3.7	Ferric ion (Fe(III)) uptake	37
3.8	TonB-dependent active transport across the outer membrane in Gram-negative bacteria	37
3.9	Multidrug efflux pump	37

3.10	Export of cell surface structural components	39
3.10.1	Protein transport	40
3.10.1.1	General secretory pathway (GSP)	40
3.10.1.2	Twin-arginine translocation (TAT) pathway	40
3.10.1.3	ATP-binding cassette (ABC) pathway	42
3.10.1.4	Protein translocation through the cell wall in Gram-positive bacteria	43
3.10.2	Protein translocation across the outer membrane in Gram-negative bacteria	43
3.10.2.1	Chaperone/usher system	44
3.10.2.2	Type I secretion system (T1SS): ATP-binding cassette (ABC) pathway	45
3.10.2.3	Type II secretion system (T2SS)	45
3.10.2.4	Type III secretion system (T3SS)	46
3.10.2.5	Type IV secretion system (T4SS)	47
3.10.2.6	Type V secretion system (T5SS): autotransporter and proteins requiring single accessory factors	48
3.10.2.7	Type VI secretion system (T6SS)	49
3.10.2.8	Type VII secretion system (T7SS)	50
3.10.2.9	Type VIII secretion (curli biogenesis) system (T8SS)	51
3.10.3	Export of polysaccharides	51
3.10.4	Protein secretion in archaea	53
3.11	Metallochaperones	53
	Further reading	54
Chapter 4 Glycolysis		58
4.1	EMP pathway	59
4.1.1	Phosphofructokinase (PFK): key enzyme of the EMP pathway	61
4.1.2	ATP synthesis and production of pyruvate	61
4.1.3	Modified EMP pathways in bacteria	61
4.1.3.1	Use of atypical cofactors	61
4.1.3.2	Methylglyoxal bypass	62
4.1.4	Modified EMP pathways in archaea	63
4.1.5	Regulation of the EMP pathway	64
4.1.5.1	Regulation of phosphofructokinase	64
4.1.5.2	Regulation of pyruvate kinase	65
4.1.5.3	Regulation of modified EMP pathways in archaea	65
4.1.5.4	Global regulation	65
4.2	Glucose-6-phosphate synthesis: gluconeogenesis	65
4.2.1	PEP synthesis	65
4.2.2	Fructose diphosphatase	66
4.2.3	Gluconeogenesis in archaea	66
4.2.4	Regulation of gluconeogenesis	67
4.3	Hexose monophosphate (HMP) pathway	67
4.3.1	HMP pathway in three steps	67
4.3.2	Additional functions of the HMP pathway	68
4.3.2.1	Utilization of pentoses	69
4.3.2.2	Oxidative HMP cycle	69

4.3.3	Regulation of the HMP pathway	69
4.3.4	F_{420} -dependent glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	69
4.3.5	HMP pathway and archaea	70
4.4	Entner–Doudoroff (ED) pathway	70
4.4.1	Glycolytic pathway in some Gram-negative bacteria	70
4.4.2	Key enzymes of the ED pathway	71
4.4.3	Modified ED pathways	72
4.4.3.1	Extracellular oxidation of glucose by Gram-negative bacteria	72
4.4.3.2	Modified ED pathways in archaea	73
4.5	Phosphoketolase pathways	73
4.5.1	Glucose fermentation by <i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i>	73
4.5.2	Bifidum pathway	75
4.6	Glycolysis in archaea	75
4.7	Use of radiorespirometry to determine glycolytic pathways	76
	Further reading	77

Chapter 5	Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, electron transport and oxidative phosphorylation	80
5.1	Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate	80
5.2	Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle	81
5.2.1	Citrate synthesis and the TCA cycle	81
5.2.2	Modified TCA cycle	82
5.2.3	Regulation of the TCA cycle	83
5.3	Replenishment of TCA cycle intermediates	83
5.3.1	Anaplerotic sequence	84
5.3.2	Glyoxylate cycle	84
5.3.2.1	Regulation of the glyoxylate cycle	85
5.3.3	Ethylmalonyl-CoA pathway	85
5.3.4	Methylaspartate cycle	86
5.4	Incomplete TCA fork and reductive TCA cycle	86
5.4.1	Incomplete TCA fork	87
5.4.2	Reductive TCA cycle	87
5.5	Energy transduction in prokaryotes	88
5.5.1	Free energy	89
5.5.1.1	ΔG° from the free energy of formation	89
5.5.1.2	ΔG° from the equilibrium constant	90
5.5.1.3	ΔG from ΔG°	90
5.5.1.4	ΔG° from ΔG°	90
5.5.2	Free energy of an oxidation/reduction reaction	91
5.5.2.1	Oxidation/reduction potential	91
5.5.2.2	Free energy from ΔE°	91
5.5.3	Free energy of osmotic pressure	92
5.5.4	Sum of free energy change in a series of reactions	93
5.6	Role of ATP in the biological energy transduction process	93
5.6.1	High energy phosphate bonds	94
5.6.2	Adenylate energy charge	94
5.6.3	Phosphorylation potential (ΔG_p)	95

5.6.4	Interconversion of ATP and the proton motive force (Δp)	96
5.6.5	Substrate-level phosphorylation (SLP)	96
5.7	Proton motive force (Δp)	96
5.7.1	Proton gradient and membrane potential	96
5.7.2	Acidophiles and alkaliphiles	96
5.7.3	Proton motive force in acidophiles	97
5.7.4	Proton motive force and sodium motive force in alkaliphiles	98
5.8	Electron transport (oxidative) phosphorylation	98
5.8.1	Chemiosmotic theory	98
5.8.2	Electron carriers and the electron transport chain	99
5.8.2.1	Mitochondrial electron transport chain	99
5.8.2.2	Electron carriers	100
5.8.2.3	Diversity of electron transport chains in prokaryotes	101
5.8.2.4	Inhibitors of electron transport phosphorylation (ETP)	104
5.8.2.5	Transhydrogenase	104
5.8.3	Arrangement of electron carriers in the H^+ -translocating membrane	104
5.8.3.1	Q-cycle and Q-loop	105
5.8.3.2	Proton pump	105
5.8.3.3	Sodium pump	106
5.8.4	ATP synthesis	107
5.8.4.1	ATP synthase	107
5.8.4.2	H^+/O ratio	107
5.8.4.3	H^+/ATP stoichiometry	108
5.8.5	Uncouplers	108
5.8.6	Primary H^+ (Na^+) pumps in fermentative metabolism	109
5.8.6.1	Fumarate reductase	109
5.8.6.2	Na^+ -dependent decarboxylase	109
5.8.6.3	Δp formation through fermentation product/ H^+ symport	110
5.8.6.4	Energy conservation through electron bifurcation	110
5.8.6.5	Energy-converting hydrogenase	110
5.8.6.6	$H^+(Na^+)$ -translocating ferredoxin: NAD^+ oxidoreductase	110
5.9	Other biological energy transduction processes	111
5.9.1	Bacterial bioluminescence	111
5.9.2	Electricity as an energy source	111
	Further reading	112
Chapter 6 Biosynthesis and growth		115
6.1	Molecular composition of bacterial cells	115
6.2	Assimilation of inorganic nitrogen	115
6.2.1	Nitrogen fixation	116
6.2.1.1	N_2 -fixing organisms	116
6.2.1.2	Biochemistry of N_2 fixation	117
6.2.1.3	Bioenergetics of N_2 fixation	120
6.2.1.4	Molecular oxygen and N_2 fixation	120
6.2.1.5	Regulation of N_2 fixation	122

6.2.2	Nitrate reduction	123
6.2.3	Ammonia assimilation	124
6.3	Sulfate assimilation	126
6.4	Amino acid biosynthesis	128
6.4.1	The pyruvate and oxaloacetate families	128
6.4.2	The phosphoglycerate family	131
6.4.3	The 2-ketoglutarate family	133
6.4.4	Aromatic amino acids	133
6.4.5	Histidine biosynthesis	137
6.4.6	Regulation of amino acid biosynthesis	137
6.5	Nucleotide biosynthesis	138
6.5.1	Salvage pathway	138
6.5.2	Pyrimidine nucleotide biosynthesis through a <i>de novo</i> pathway	138
6.5.3	<i>De novo</i> synthesis of purine nucleotides	138
6.5.4	Synthesis of deoxynucleotides	138
6.6	Lipid biosynthesis	141
6.6.1	Fatty acid biosynthesis	141
6.6.1.1	Saturated acyl-ACP	142
6.6.1.2	Branched acyl-ACP	142
6.6.1.3	Unsaturated acyl-ACP	143
6.6.1.4	Cyclopropane fatty acids	144
6.6.1.5	Regulation of fatty acid biosynthesis	144
6.6.2	Phospholipid biosynthesis	144
6.6.3	Isoprenoid biosynthesis	147
6.7	Haem biosynthesis	147
6.8	Synthesis of saccharides and their derivatives	150
6.8.1	Hexose phosphate and UDP-sugar	150
6.8.2	Monomers of peptidoglycan	151
6.8.3	Monomers of teichoic acid	152
6.8.4	Precursor of lipopolysaccharide, O-antigen	153
6.9	Polysaccharide biosynthesis and the assembly of cell surface structures	153
6.9.1	Glycogen synthesis	153
6.9.2	Peptidoglycan synthesis and cell wall assembly	154
6.9.2.1	Transport of cell wall precursor components through the membrane	154
6.9.2.2	Peptidoglycan synthesis	154
6.9.2.3	Teichoic acid synthesis	156
6.9.2.4	Cell wall proteins in Gram-positive bacteria	156
6.9.2.5	Cell wall assembly	156
6.9.3	S-layer	157
6.9.4	Outer membrane assembly	158
6.9.4.1	Protein translocation	158
6.9.4.2	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) translocation	158
6.9.4.3	Phospholipid translocation	158
6.9.5	Cytoplasmic membrane (CM) assembly	158
6.10	Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) replication	160
6.10.1	DNA replication	160
6.10.1.1	RNA primer	161
6.10.1.2	Okazaki fragment	161

6.10.1.3	DNA polymerase	161
6.10.1.4	Replication–transcription conflicts	161
6.10.2	Spontaneous mutation	162
6.10.3	Post-replicative modification	162
6.10.4	Chromosome segregation	162
6.11	Transcription	162
6.11.1	RNA synthesis	162
6.11.2	Post-transcriptional processing	163
6.12	Translation	163
6.12.1	Amino acid activation	164
6.12.2	Synthesis of peptide: initiation, elongation and termination	165
6.12.2.1	Ribosomes	165
6.12.2.2	Initiation and elongation	165
6.12.2.3	Termination	166
6.12.2.4	Ribosome rescue by transfer-messenger RNA (tmRNA)	167
6.12.3	Post-translational modification and protein folding	168
6.13	Assembly of cellular structures	168
6.13.1	Flagella	168
6.13.2	Capsules and slime	170
6.13.3	Nucleoid assembly	170
6.13.4	Ribosome assembly	170
6.14	Growth	171
6.14.1	Cell division	171
6.14.1.1	Binary fission	171
6.14.1.2	Multiple intracellular offspring	172
6.14.1.3	Multiple offspring by multiple fission	173
6.14.1.4	Budding	174
6.14.2	Growth yield	174
6.14.3	Theoretical maximum Y_{ATP}	176
6.14.4	Growth yield using different electron acceptors and maintenance energy	178
6.14.5	Maintenance energy	180
Further reading		180
<hr/>		
Chapter 7	Heterotrophic metabolism on substrates other than glucose	185
7.1	Hydrolysis of polymers	185
7.1.1	Starch hydrolysis	185
7.1.2	Cellulose hydrolysis	186
7.1.3	Other polysaccharide hydrolases	187
7.1.4	Disaccharide phosphorylases	188
7.1.5	Hydrolysis of proteins, nucleic acids and lipids	188
7.2	Utilization of sugars	189
7.2.1	Hexose utilization	189
7.2.2	Pentose utilization	192
7.2.3	Pentose utilization in archaea	192

7.3	Organic acid utilization	194
7.3.1	Fatty acid utilization	194
7.3.2	Organic acids more oxidized than acetate	196
7.4	Utilization of alcohols and ketones	197
7.5	Amino acid utilization	199
7.5.1	Oxidative deamination	199
7.5.2	Transamination	200
7.5.3	Amino acid dehydratase	200
7.5.4	Deamination of cysteine and methionine	201
7.5.5	Deamination products of amino acids	201
7.5.6	Other amino acids	202
7.6	Degradation of nucleic acid bases	205
7.7	Oxidation of aliphatic hydrocarbons	205
7.8	Oxidation of aromatic compounds	208
7.8.1	Oxidation of aromatic amino acids	209
7.8.2	Benzene ring cleavage	209
7.8.3	Oxygenase and aromatic compound oxidation	211
7.9	Utilization of natural and anthropogenic xenobiotics	214
7.10	Utilization of methane and methanol	215
7.10.1	Methanotrophy and methylotrophy	215
7.10.2	Methanotrophy	217
7.10.2.1	Characteristics of methanotrophs	217
7.10.2.2	Dissimilation of methane by methanotrophs	217
7.10.3	Carbon assimilation by methylotrophs	219
7.10.3.1	Ribulose monophosphate (RMP) pathway	219
7.10.3.2	Serine–isocitrate lyase (SIL) pathway	220
7.10.3.3	Xylulose monophosphate (XMP) pathway	221
7.10.4	Energy efficiency in C1 metabolism	222
7.11	Incomplete oxidation	223
7.11.1	Acetic acid bacteria	223
7.11.2	Acetoin and butanediol	224
7.11.3	Other products of aerobic metabolism	225
	Further reading	225
Chapter 8 Anaerobic fermentation		230
8.1	Electron acceptors used in anaerobic metabolism	230
8.1.1	Fermentation and anaerobic respiration	230
8.1.2	Hydrogen in fermentation	230
8.2	Molecular oxygen and anaerobes	231
8.3	Ethanol fermentation	233
8.4	Lactate fermentation	234
8.4.1	Homolactate fermentation	234
8.4.2	Heterolactate fermentation	235
8.4.3	Biosynthesis in lactic acid bacteria (LAB)	236
8.4.4	Oxygen metabolism in LAB	237
8.4.5	Lactate/H ⁺ symport	237
8.4.6	LAB in fermented food	237
8.4.7	Lactic acid bacteria as a probiotic	239

8.5	Butyrate and acetone–butanol–ethanol fermentations	239
8.5.1	Butyrate fermentation	239
8.5.1.1	Phosphoroclastic reaction	240
8.5.1.2	Butyrate formation	240
8.5.1.3	Lactate fermentation by <i>Clostridium butyricum</i>	241
8.5.1.4	Glycerol fermentation by <i>Clostridium butyricum</i>	243
8.5.1.5	<i>Clostridium butyricum</i> as a probiotic	243
8.5.1.6	Non-butyrate clostridial fermentation	244
8.5.2	Acetone–butanol–ethanol fermentation	244
8.5.3	Fermentation balance	247
8.6	Mixed acid and butanediol fermentation	249
8.6.1	Mixed acid fermentation	249
8.6.2	Butanediol fermentation	249
8.6.3	Citrate fermentation by facultative anaerobes	250
8.6.4	Anaerobic enzymes	251
8.7	Propionate fermentation	253
8.7.1	Succinate–propionate pathway	253
8.7.2	Acrylate pathway	255
8.7.3	Propanediol pathway	255
8.8	Fermentation of amino acids and nucleic acid bases	255
8.8.1	Fermentation of individual amino acids	256
8.8.2	Stickland reaction	259
8.8.3	Fermentation of purine and pyrimidine bases	261
8.9	Fermentation of dicarboxylic acids	261
8.10	Hyperthermophilic archaeal fermentation	262
8.11	Degradation of xenobiotics under fermentative conditions	263
	Further reading	264
<hr/>		
Chapter 9	Anaerobic respiration	268
9.1	Denitrification	268
9.1.1	Biochemistry of denitrification	269
9.1.1.1	Nitrate reductase	270
9.1.1.2	Nitrite reductase	271
9.1.1.3	Nitric oxide reductase and nitrous oxide reductase	271
9.1.2	ATP synthesis in denitrification	271
9.1.3	Regulation of denitrification	272
9.1.4	Denitrifiers other than facultatively anaerobic chemoorganotrophs	272
9.1.5	Oxidation of xenobiotics under denitrifying conditions	274
9.2	Metal reduction	274
9.2.1	Fe(III) and Mn(IV) reduction	274
9.2.2	Microbial reduction of other metal ions	277
9.2.3	Metal reduction and the environment	278
9.3	Sulfidogenesis	278
9.3.1	Biochemistry of sulfidogenesis	280
9.3.1.1	Reduction of sulfate and sulfur	280
9.3.1.2	Carbon metabolism	281

10.3.2	Biochemistry of sulfur compound oxidation	327
10.3.3	Carbon metabolism in colourless sulfur bacteria	329
10.4	Iron bacteria: ferrous iron oxidation	329
10.5	Hydrogen oxidation	331
10.5.1	Hydrogen-oxidizing bacteria	331
10.5.2	Hydrogenase	332
10.5.3	CO ₂ fixation in H ₂ -oxidizers	333
10.5.4	Anaerobic H ₂ -oxidizers	334
10.6	Carbon monoxide oxidation: carboxydobacteria	334
10.7	Chemolithotrophs using other electron donors	335
10.8	CO ₂ fixation pathways in chemolithotrophs	335
10.8.1	Calvin cycle	336
10.8.1.1	Key enzymes of the Calvin cycle	337
10.8.1.2	Photorespiration	339
10.8.2	Reductive TCA cycle	339
10.8.3	Anaerobic CO ₂ fixation through the acetyl-CoA pathway	340
10.8.4	CO ₂ fixation through the 3-hydroxypropionate cycle	341
10.8.5	CO ₂ fixation through the 4-hydroxybutyrate cycles	343
10.8.5.1	Dicarboxylate/4-hydroxybutyrate (DC/HB) cycle	343
10.8.5.2	3-hydroxypropionate/4-hydroxybutyrate (HP/HB) cycle	343
10.8.6	Energy expenditure in CO ₂ fixation	343
10.9	Chemolithotrophs: what makes them unable to use organics?	346
	Further reading	347
Chapter 11 Photosynthesis		351
11.1	Photosynthetic microorganisms	351
11.1.1	Cyanobacteria	351
11.1.2	Anaerobic photosynthetic bacteria	352
11.1.3	Aerobic anoxygenic phototrophic bacteria	353
11.2	Photosynthetic pigments	354
11.2.1	Chlorophylls	354
11.2.2	Carotenoids	355
11.2.3	Phycobiliproteins	357
11.2.4	Phaeophytin	357
11.2.5	Absorption spectra of photosynthetic cells	357
11.3	Photosynthetic apparatus	357
11.3.1	Thylakoids of cyanobacteria	359
11.3.2	Green bacteria	359
11.3.3	Purple bacteria	359
11.3.4	Heliobacteria and aerobic anoxygenic phototrophic bacteria	360
11.4	Light reactions	360
11.4.1	Properties of light	361
11.4.2	Excitation of antenna molecules and resonance transfer	361
11.4.3	Electron transport	361
11.4.3.1	Photosystem I and II in cyanobacteria	362
11.4.3.2	Green sulfur bacteria	364

11.4.3.3	Purple bacteria	365
11.4.3.4	Aerobic anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria (AAPB)	365
11.5	Carbon metabolism in phototrophs	365
11.5.1	CO ₂ fixation	366
11.5.2	Carbon metabolism in photoorganotrophs	366
11.5.2.1	Purple bacteria, heliobacteria and aerobic anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria	366
11.5.2.2	Green sulfur bacteria	367
11.5.2.3	Cyanobacteria	367
11.6	Photophosphorylation in prokaryotes	368
	Further reading	370
<hr/>		
Chapter 12	Metabolic regulation	372
12.1	Mechanisms regulating enzyme synthesis	372
12.1.1	Regulation of transcription by promoter structure and sigma (σ) factor activity	372
12.1.2	Induction of enzymes	376
12.1.2.1	Inducible and constitutive enzymes	376
12.1.2.2	Enzyme induction	376
12.1.2.3	Positive and negative control	377
12.1.3	Catabolite repression	377
12.1.3.1	Carbon catabolite repression by the cAMP–CRP complex	378
12.1.3.2	Catabolite repressor/activator	380
12.1.3.3	Carbon catabolite repression in Gram-positive bacteria with a low G + C content	381
12.1.4	Repression and attenuation by final metabolic products	383
12.1.4.1	Repression	384
12.1.4.2	Attenuation	384
12.1.5	Regulation of gene expression by multiple end products	387
12.1.6	Termination and antitermination	387
12.1.6.1	Termination and antitermination aided by protein	389
12.1.6.2	Termination and antitermination aided by tRNA	390
12.1.6.3	Termination and antitermination aided by metabolites	392
12.1.7	Two-component systems with sensor-regulator proteins	392
12.1.8	Autogenous regulation	393
12.1.9	Post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression	394
12.1.9.1	RNA stability	394
12.1.9.2	mRNA structure and translational efficiency	395
12.1.9.3	Modulation of translation and stability of mRNA by proteins	396
12.1.9.4	Modulation of translation and stability of mRNA by small RNA and small RNA–protein complexes: ribo-regulation	397
12.1.9.5	Cyclic dimeric (c-di-GMP) riboswitch	400
12.1.10	Metabolic regulation in Archaea	402

12.2	Global regulation: responses to environmental stress	402
12.2.1	Stringent response	403
12.2.2	Response to ammonia limitation	405
12.2.3	Response to phosphate limitation: the <i>pho</i> system	407
12.2.4	Regulation by molecular oxygen in facultative anaerobes	409
12.2.4.1	ArcB/ArcA and PrrB/PrrA systems	409
12.2.4.2	<i>fnr</i> system	410
12.2.5	Oxidative and nitrosative stress responses	412
12.2.5.1	Oxidative stress responses	412
12.2.5.2	Nitrosative stress responses	415
12.2.6	Heat shock response	415
12.2.7	Cold shock response	417
12.2.8	Quorum sensing	420
12.2.9	Response to changes in osmotic pressure	422
12.2.10	Two-component systems and cross-regulation	423
12.2.11	Chemotaxis	425
12.2.12	Adaptive mutation	428
12.3	Regulation through modulation of enzyme activity: fine regulation	428
12.3.1	Feedback inhibition and feedforward activation	428
12.3.2	Enzyme activity modulation through post-translational modification	429
12.3.2.1	Phosphorylation	430
12.3.2.2	Acetylation	430
12.3.2.3	Adenylylation	431
12.3.2.4	Other chemical modifications	432
12.3.2.5	Regulation through physical modification and dissociation/association	433
12.4	Metabolic regulation and growth	433
12.4.1	Regulation in central metabolism	433
12.4.2	Regulatory networks	435
12.4.3	Growth rate and regulation	435
12.5	Secondary metabolites	436
12.6	Metabolic regulation and the fermentation industry	436
12.6.1	Fermentative production of antibiotics	436
12.6.2	Fermentative amino acid production	436
	Further reading	437
<hr/> Chapter 13 Energy, environment and microbial survival		446
13.1	Survival and energy	446
13.2	Reserve materials in bacteria	447
13.2.1	Carbohydrate reserve materials: glycogen	447
13.2.2	Lipid reserve materials	448
13.2.2.1	Poly- β -hydroxyalkanoate (PHA)	448
13.2.2.2	Triacylglyceride (TAG)	451
13.2.2.3	Wax esters and hydrocarbons	451
13.2.3	Polypeptides as reserve materials	452
13.2.4	Polyphosphate	453

13.3	Resting cells	454
13.3.1	Sporulation in <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	454
13.3.2	Cysts	456
13.3.3	Viable but non-culturable (VBNC) cells	456
13.3.4	Persister cells	457
13.3.5	Nanobacteria	457
13.4	Population survival	457
13.4.1	Programmed cell death (PCD) in bacteria	457
13.4.2	Toxin–antitoxin systems	458
13.5	Bacterial immune systems	460
13.6	Competence	462
	Further reading	462
	Index	467