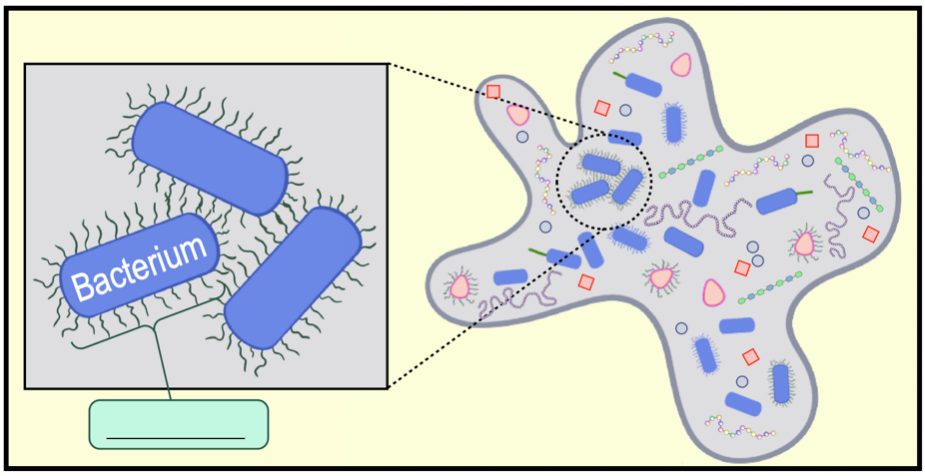
CONCEPT: FIMBRIAE & HAMI

Fimbriae

●**Fimbriae:** filaments of *pilin* protein that are _____ than pili & extend from the cell surface.

□ Function to adhere cells to one another or to surfaces & are involved in formation of _____.

EXAMPLE: Fimbriae adhere to each other connecting cells in a biofilm.



PRACTICE: The presence of fimbriae on a bacterial cell is most likely to have a critical role in

a) Conjugation. b) Chemotaxis. c) Biofilm formation. d) DNA replication.

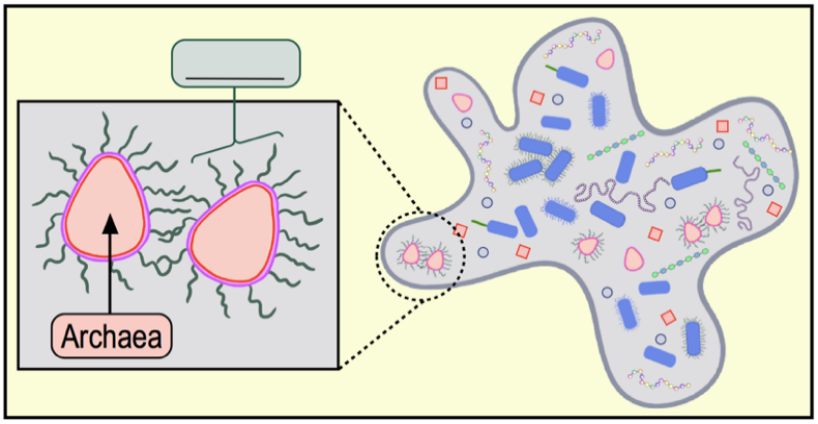
Hami

●**Hami:** short filamentous proteins only found on surface of _____ cells.

□ _____-like appendages allow them to attach to each other & bacterial cells.

□ Archaeal cells with *hami* can be found within _____ communities of bacterial cells.

EXAMPLE: Archaeal cells produce long filamentous cell surface proteins called hami.



PRACTICE: Which of the following structure is found only in archaea?

a) Peptidoglycan. b) Hami. c) Fimbriae. d) Pili.