CONCEPT: JOHN TYNDALL'S EXPERIMENT

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□ Some scientists still discovered microbial growth in a swan-neck flask, even after	er "sterilizing" with
•John: physicist that showed & explained why Pasteur's experiment of	could NOT always be replicated.
□ Found that some types of broth could be <i>sterilized</i> , even after extrem	nely long boiling times.
●Tyndall realized that, depending on the type of broth, they could contain different types of microbes:	
1) Heat-Sensitive Microbes: when exposed to high enough heat.	
2) Heat-Resistant Microbes: can tolerate & high levels of he	eat.
EXAMPLE: Tyndall showed why some scientists could not replicate Pasteur's results & further validated biogenesis.	
Experiment Date:	
1881	Experiment Conclusions:
Heat-Sensitive Microbes Boiling Time	Microbes can exist in 2 forms: 1 Heat -
	(A) Lloot

One drawback from Pasteur's results were that NOT every scientist could ______

•In the same year, the scientist Ferdinand Cohen discovered _____: heat-resistant forms of *some* bacteria.

Some like it HOT!

Sterilization techniques vary for different types of microbes

□ Scientists with *endospore* contaminants could _____ replicate Pasteur's results.

PRACTICE: Louis Pasteur and John Tyndall worked together to:

a) Develop antiseptic surgery.

John Tyndall

- b) Disprove that microorganisms could arise from non-living matter.
- c) Discover the cause of French wine spoilage.
- d) Develop a cholera vaccine.
- e) Develop methods for isolating bacteria in pure culture.