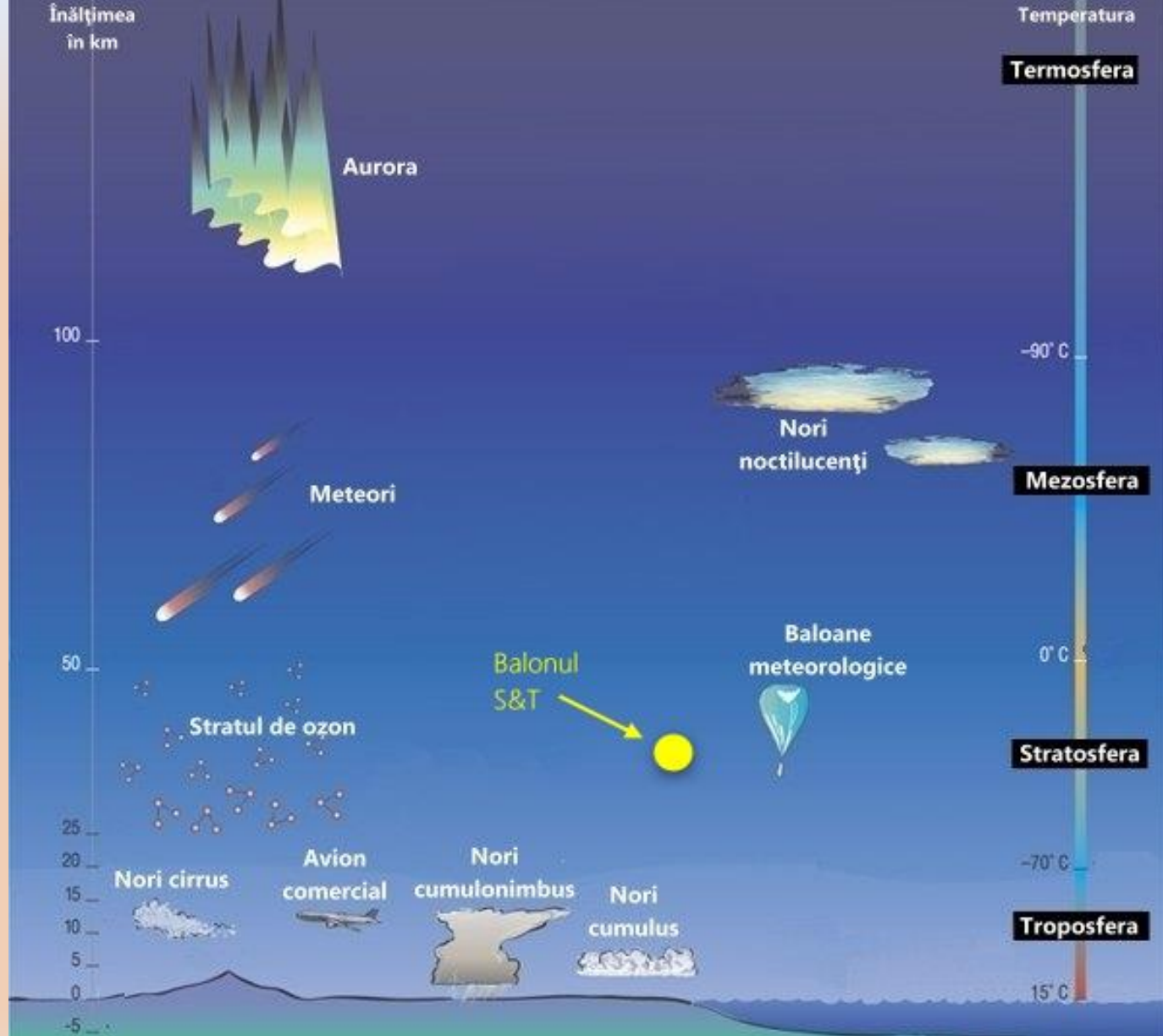


PŘEDPOKLÁDANÉ TECHNOLOGICKÉ STARTY STRATOSFÉRICKÉHO BALONU

RENÉ KIZEK, LABORATOŘ METALOMIKY A NANOTECHNOLOGIÍ





Senzor pro monitorování záření



Možnosti sledování bakterií a virů ve stratosféře

International Journal of Astrobiology, Page 1 of 3 Printed in the United Kingdom
doi:10.1017/S1473550406002825 © 2006 Cambridge University Press

How do microorganisms reach the stratosphere?

M. Wainwright¹, S. Alharbi¹ and N.C. Wickramasinghe²

¹*Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, UK
e-mail: m.wainwright@sheffield.ac.uk*

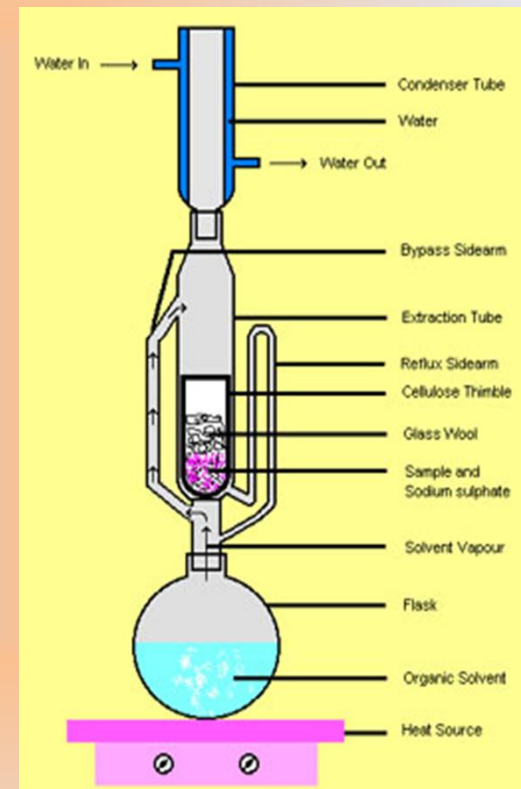
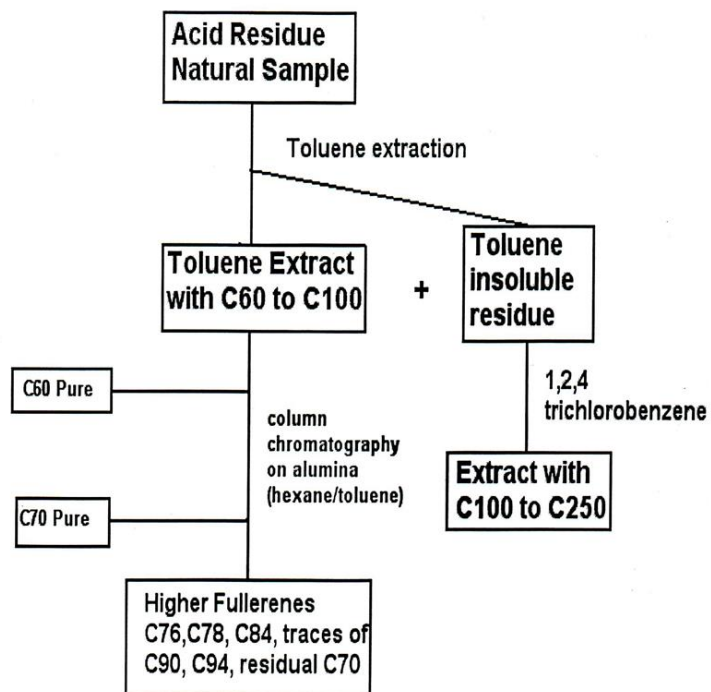
²*Cardiff Centre for Astrobiology, 2 North Rd, Cardiff CF10 3DY, UK*

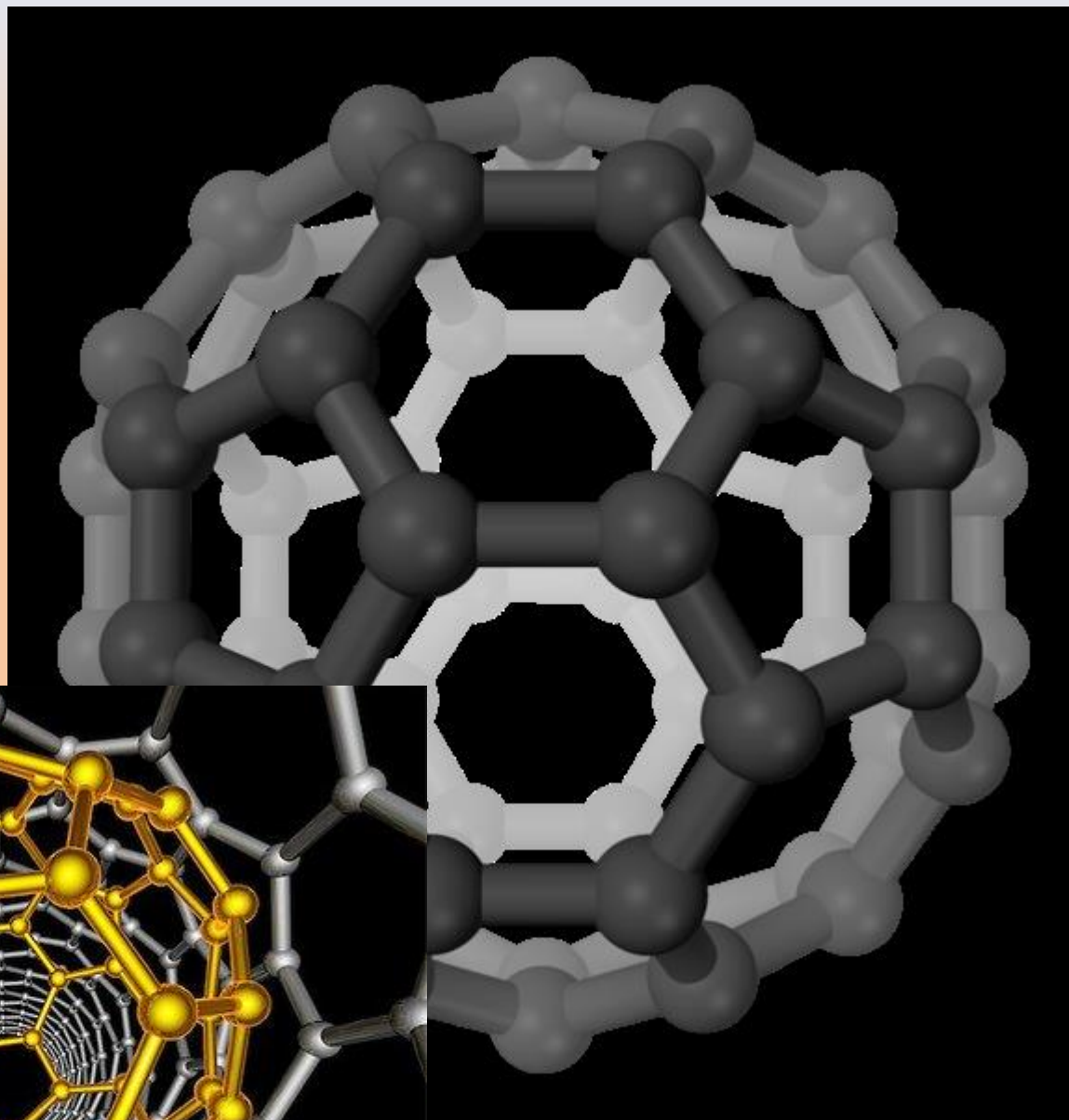
Abstract: A number of studies have demonstrated that bacteria and fungi are present in the stratosphere. Since the tropopause is generally regarded as a barrier to the upward movement of particles it is difficult to see how such microorganisms can reach heights above 17 km. Volcanoes provide an obvious means by which this could be achieved, but these occur infrequently and any microorganisms entering the stratosphere from this source will rapidly fall out of the stratosphere. Here, we suggest mechanisms by which microorganisms might reach the stratosphere on a more regular basis; such mechanisms are, however, likely only to explain how micrometre to submicrometre particles could be elevated into the stratosphere. Intriguingly, clumps of bacteria of size in excess of 10 µm have been found in stratospheric samples. It is difficult to understand how such clumps could be ejected from the Earth to this height, suggesting that such bacterial masses may be incoming to Earth. We suggest that the stratospheric microflora is made up of two components: (a) a mixed population of bacteria and

In all, 12 bacterial and six fungal colonies were detected, nine of which, based on 16S RNA gene sequence, showed greater than 98% similarity with reported known species on Earth. Three bacterial colonies, namely, PVAS-1, B3 W22 and B8 W22 were, however, totally new species. All the three newly identified species had significantly higher UV resistance compared to their nearest phylogenetic neighbours. Of the above, PVAS-1, identified as a member of the genus *Janibacter*, has been named *Janibacter hoylei*. *sp. nov.* The second new species B3 W22 was named as *Bacillus isronensis* *sp. nov.* and the third new species B8 W22 as *Bacillus aryabhata*.



Fulereny - pocházení z vesmíru





PROGRAM
CEZHRANIČNEJ
SPOLUPRÁCE
SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA



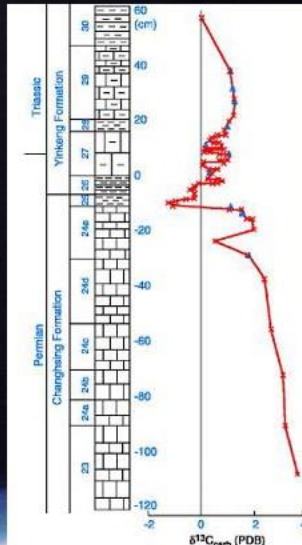
EURÓPSKA ÚNIA
EURÓPSKY FOND
REGIONÁLNEHO ROZVOJA
SPOLOČNE BEZ HRANÍČ



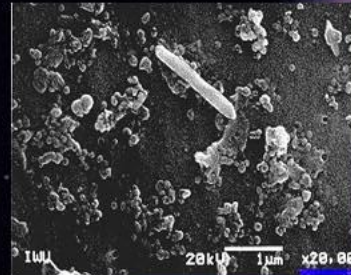
FOND MIKROPROJEKTŮ

Impact Tracers

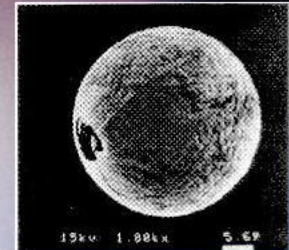
Carbon Isotopes



Carbon 'Soot'



Microspherules

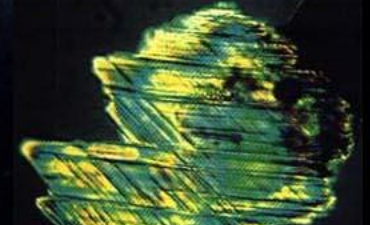


Fullerenes

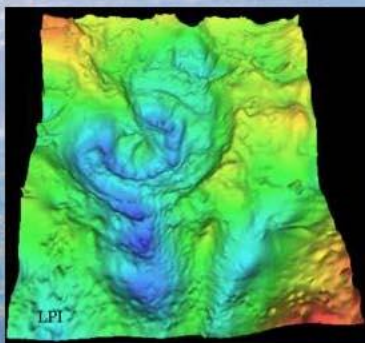
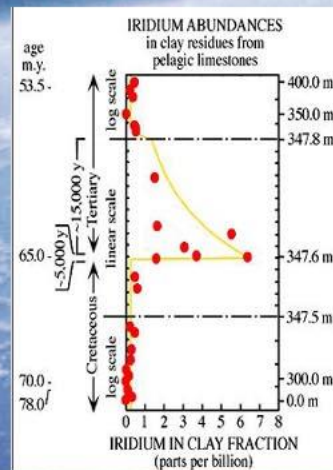
Shattercones



Shocked Quartz



Iridium



Chixculub Crater

Voda z vesmíru



Děkuji za pozornost



PROGRAM
CEZHRANIČNEJ
SPOLUPRÁCE
SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA



EURÓPSKA ÚNIA
EURÓPSKY FOND
REGIONÁLNEHO ROZVOJA
SPOLOČNE BEZ HRANÍC



FOND MIKROPROJEKTŮ