

Bacterial Communities in Microwave Ovens

Source: Nature

<u>Microorganisms</u> thriving in extreme environments like microwave ovens have been studied to understand their **evolutionary adaptations**.

- Key Findings:
 - The **dominant** ones belonged to the **Bacillus**, **Micrococcus** and **Staphylococcus genera**, which commonly live on **human skin** and surfaces that people frequently touch.
 - A few bacteria types associated with <u>food-borne illnesses</u>, including *Klebsiella* and *Brevundimonas*, also grew in household microwaves.
 - Laboratory microwave ovens contained the greatest genetic diversity (variation in genes within a species) of bacteria.
- Microwave heating uses <u>electromagnetic waves</u> (300 MHz to 300 GHz) to generate heat and inactivate most microorganisms in food.
- Bacteria:
 - <u>Bacteria</u> are <u>microscopic</u> living organisms that have only one cell. It has various shapes like <u>spheres</u>, <u>rods</u>, <u>and spirals</u>. They can be good or bad.
 - Good Bacteria: Some are found in the intestines and help break down food and prevent constipation and diarrhoea like Bifidobacteria.
 - Bad Bacteria: Some of them cause diseases like Typhoid fever by Salmonella Typhi.
 - Extremophiles are organisms that can survive and even thrive, in the harshest of environments, including inside scorching <u>hydrothermal vents</u>, sub-zero Antarctic ice and the crushing pressures of Earth's crust.

Read More: Metagenomics

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