
Volatile Organic Compounds A Bacterial Contribution To

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Reports Of Cases Argued And Determined In The Supreme Court Of Alabama; Springer

In a homicide investigation, law enforcement personnel are often tasked with locating buried remains of a victim. These clandestine burial sites can be difficult to locate without specialized personnel and equipment. One method of detection that has only begun to be explored involves the detection of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

associated with human decomposition. These compounds are continuously dissipating from buried remains beginning shortly after death and can act as indicators of internment for investigators. In this study, we explored the viability of using a whole-cell bacterial biosensors to detect specific decomposition VOCs through a soil matrix. *Escherichia coli* containing an alkane-responsive luxCDABE reporter plasmid was utilized to establish the sensitivity and specificity of the luminescent response resulting from exposure to middle-chain length alkanes, known to be important contributors to the decomposition VOC profile. This study demonstrated that the *E. coli* whole-cell bacterial biosensor was able to detect middle-chain length alkanes present in both liquid and vapor phases. At room temperature, test alkanes not only induced a luminescence response

relatively rapidly following exposure, but the biosensor responded to relatively low alkane concentrations. Additionally, membrane-immobilized cells showed high levels of bioluminescence output when tested in a real-world burial simulation experiment, which provided initial support for its continued development as a biosensor for clandestine grave sites. As research continues to advance our understanding of human decomposition VOC profiles and the molecular mechanisms of bacterial responses to such chemicals, the forensic application of whole-cell bacterial biosensors for clandestine gravesite detection should be explored further.

[Volatile Organic Compounds Produced by Spoilage Bacteria from Commercial Ground Beef](#)
Springer

Meningitis and Encephalitis are associated with high rates of mortality and neurological sequelae.

The differential diagnosis includes a wide spectrum of infectious and non-infectious etiologies, some requiring urgent therapy for survival. The current management challenges in patients with meningitis and encephalitis include a low sensitivity of meningeal signs, overutilization of unnecessary screening cranial imaging, delays in diagnosis of urgent treatable causes, a large proportion of unknown etiologies, low sensitivity of current microbiological techniques especially in the setting of previous antibiotic therapy, underutilization of available molecular diagnostic tests, and empiric antibiotic therapy and hospitalization for viral meningitis cases. Even though there are published guidelines, compliance with them is not optimal and physicians do not follow standardized algorithms in their empirical approach. As meningitis and encephalitis is associated with high rates of adverse clinical outcomes, prevention, when feasible is of utmost importance. Adherence to protocols to prevent health-care associated meningitis and ventriculitis are effective but compliance with them is not uniformly performed. This book seeks to improve outcomes for meningitis and encephalitis cases handled by physicians who may or may not be thoroughly trained for these challenges. The text introduces the current guidelines but also discusses the gaps that leave clinicians struggling to implement the most appropriate approaches for these particular neurological infections. Each chapter delivers the tools necessary to identify and adhere to the most appropriate diagnostic technique, management

protocols, and prevention approach for each situation. All chapters conclude with discourse on future directions in research and quality improvement. Written by experts in infectious diseases, the book covers topics that are the most devastating, including healthcare-acquired infections, autoimmune encephalitis, and infections as they present in HIV patients. Meningitis and Encephalitis is a well-rounded resource for all medical professionals encountering these neurological syndromes, including infectious disease specialists, neurologists, primary care physicians, and immunologists.

Springer

Microbial pollution is a key element of indoor air pollution. It is caused by hundreds of species of bacteria and fungi, in particular filamentous fungi (mould), growing indoors when sufficient moisture is available. This document provides a comprehensive review of the scientific evidence on health problems associated with building moisture and biological agents. The review concludes that the most important effects are increased prevalences of respiratory symptoms, allergies and asthma as well as perturbation of the immunological system. The document also summarizes the available information on the conditions that determine the presence of mould and measures to control their growth indoors. WHO guidelines for protecting public health are formulated on the basis of the review. The most important means for avoiding adverse health effects is the prevention (or minimization) of persistent dampness and microbial growth on interior surfaces

and in building structures. [Ed.]

Biosensing Technologies for the Detection of Pathogens Academic Press

This new edition of Fungal Associations focuses on mycorrhizas, lichens and fungal-bacterial symbioses. It has been completely revised, updated and expanded. Renowned experts present thorough reviews and discuss the most recent findings on molecular interactions between fungi and plants or bacteria that lead to morphological alterations and novel properties in the symbionts. New insights into the beneficial impact of fungal associations on ecosystem health are provided and documented with striking examples. *Detection of Volatile Organic Compounds, Toxic Industrial Chemicals, and Bacterial Metabolites* Wentworth Press

Multisensory Flavor Perception: From Fundamental Neuroscience Through to the Marketplace provides state-of-the-art coverage of the latest insights from the rapidly-expanding world of multisensory flavor research. The book highlights the various types of crossmodal interactions, such as sound and taste, and vision and taste, showing their impact on sensory and hedonic perception,

along with their consumption in the context of food and drink. The chapters in this edited volume review the existing literature, also explaining the underlying neural and psychological mechanisms which lead to crossmodal perception of flavor. The book brings together research which has not been presented before, making it the first book in the market to cover the literature of multisensory flavor perception by incorporating the latest in psychophysics and neuroscience. Authored by top academics and world leaders in the field Takes readers on a journey from the neurological underpinnings of multisensory flavor perception, then presenting insights that can be used by food companies to create better flavor sensations for consumers Offers a wide perspective on multisensory flavor perception, an area of rapidly expanding knowledge Microbial Diversity of Trickling Bed Air Biofilters (TBABS) Treating Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCS) CRC Press Almost all homes, apartments, and commercial buildings will experience leaks, flooding, or other forms of excessive indoor dampness at some point. Not only is excessive dampness a health problem by itself, it also contributes to several other potentially problematic types of situations.

Molds and other microbial agents favor damp indoor environments, and excess moisture may initiate the release of chemical emissions from damaged building materials and furnishings. This new book from the Institute of Medicine examines the health impact of exposures resulting from damp indoor environments and offers recommendations for public health interventions. Damp Indoor Spaces and Health covers a broad range of topics. The book not only examines the relationship between damp or moldy indoor environments and adverse health outcomes but also discusses how and where buildings get wet, how dampness influences microbial growth and chemical emissions, ways to prevent and remediate dampness, and elements of a public health response to the issues. A comprehensive literature review finds sufficient evidence of an association between damp indoor environments and some upper respiratory tract symptoms, coughing, wheezing, and asthma symptoms in sensitized persons. This important book will be of interest to a wide-ranging audience of science, health, engineering, and building professionals, government

officials, and members of the public. Fungi and Mycotoxins Risk Assessment and Management BoD – Books on Demand Trickle bed air biofilters (TBABs) are proven to be effective in eliminating hydrophilic volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), yet they have challenges in treating hydrophobic VOCs due to the limitations imposed by the mass transfer of VOCs between liquid and gaseous phase. In efforts to explore solutions, microbial diversity of TBABs was studied. The research used four identical TBABs: two operating at pH4 and the other two at pH7. Temperature was maintained at 20 ° C. The VOCs studied were n-hexane and methanol with cyclic loading ratios of 80:20% and 70:30%, methanol: n-hexane by volume, respectively. Fungi and bacteria were enumerated at different depth of the filter beds, under directional flow switching operations and under various loadings of VOCs. Total colony densities of fungi and bacteria were at the level of $3.1 \times 10^6 \sim 2.2 \times 10^7$ Colony Forming Unit (CFU)/ml and $7.4 \times 10^2 \sim 8.0 \times 10^3$ CFU/ml, respectively. Major fungi degraders (species) of n-hexane and methanol were identified. Fusarium, Arthrographis and one unidentified fungi (UF1) were the best n-hexane degraders, followed by Trichophyton and Aspergillus sydowii. Fusarium and Aspergillus were desirable methanol degraders. Methanol was toxic to Arthrographis. Characterization of Volatile Organic Compound Profiles of Bacterial Threat Agents Springer Nature

Volatiles and Metabolites of Microbes compiles the latest research and advancement in the field of volatiles, metabolites synthesized from the microbial strains such as actinomycetes, bacteria, cyanobacteria, and fungal species and their potential applications in the field of healthcare issue and sustainable agriculture. There is an urgent need to explore new and advanced biological methods for health industries and sustainable agriculture and to protect the environment from environmental pollution or contaminates, global warming, and also control the health of human beings from the side effects of various pharmaceuticals products. Focusing all these factors, Volatiles and Metabolites of Microbes explores new aspects of microorganism in terms of volatiles, enzymes, bioactive compounds synthesized from the microbes and their potential applications in the field of sustainable agriculture and health-related issues Provides a broad aspect about volatiles, bioactive compounds, and secondary metabolites of microbes compiled in one cover Gives the latest research and advancement in the field of volatiles,

secondary metabolites, and bioactive compounds synthesized from the different microbial strains Responds to new developments in the detection of the complex compound structures of volatiles Offers insight to a very broad audience in Biotechnology, Applied Microbiology, Agronomy, and Pathology Smelly Fumes: Volatile-Mediated Communication between Bacteria and Other Organisms Frontiers Media SA Volatile organic compound (VOC) profiles are potentially an underutilized class of threat agent signatures that may be exploited in the identification of threat agents. In the present study we first focused on determining if VOC profiles collected from liquid culture headspace could be utilized to differentiate between bacterium of different genus, in this case Bacillus and Yersinia. The second focus of this study was to determine is VOC profiles could effectively differentiate between species of the same genus. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments Frontiers Media SA The book on Trends in Quorum Sensing and Quorum Quenching: New Perspectives

and Applications focuses on the recent advances in the field of quorum sensing in bacteria and the novel strategies developed for quorum sensing inhibition. The topics covered are multidisciplinary and wide-ranging, and includes quorum sensing phenomenon in pathogenic bacteria, food spoilers, and agriculturally relevant bacteria. The applications of quorum sensing inhibitors such as small molecules, bioactives, natural compounds, and quorum quenching enzymes in controlling bacterial infections in clinical settings, agriculture and aquaculture are discussed. The potential use of quorum quenching enzymes for mitigating biofouling is also covered. Special focus is given to exploring quorum sensing inhibitors from microbes and flora inhabiting biodiversity rich regions including tropical rain forests and marine environments. Key features: Covers the fundamental aspects, the progress and challenges in the field of quorum sensing and quorum quenching Reviews quorum sensing in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria of clinical, agricultural, and industrial relevance Discusses the application and future trends of quorum

sensing inhibitors from lab to clinical and environmental settings Provides comprehensive coverage on molecular mechanisms in bacterial signaling

Bacterial Volatile Compounds as Mediators of Airborne Interactions Springer Nature

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Volatiles and Metabolites of Microbes MDPI
Protists are by far the most diverse and abundant eukaryotes in soils. Nevertheless,

very little is known about individual representatives, the diversity and community composition and ecological functioning of these important organisms. For instance, soil protists are commonly lumped into a single functional unit, i.e. bacterivores. This work tackles missing knowledge gaps on soil protists and common misconceptions using multi-methodological approaches including cultivation, microcosm experiments and environmental sequencing. In a first part, several new species and genera of amoeboid protists are described showing their immense unknown diversity. In the second part, the enormous complexity of soil protists communities is highlighted using cultivation- and sequence-based approaches. In the third part, the present of diverse mycophagous and nematophagous protists are shown in functional studies on cultivated taxa and their environmental importance supported by sequence-based approaches. This work is just a start for a promising future of soil Protistology that is likely to find other important roles of these diverse organisms.

Application of Volatile Organic Compound Analysis to Differentiate Between Bacterial and Viral Respiratory Infections CRC Press
Volatiles and Metabolites of Microbes Academic Press

Trends in Quorum Sensing and Quorum Quenching National Academies Press

Despite the large amount of money spent on research into pollution of the indoor environment, the problem remains complex with major gaps in our knowledge of the identities and sources of pollutants and of the effects of prolonged exposure to indoor pollutants on health. Microorganisms in Home and Indoor Work Environments considers one such group o

Volume 1: Microbes for Sustainable Crop Production Woodhead Publishing

Diffusive transport of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and their degradation by bacteria in unsaturated soils are coupled by poorly understood mass transfer kinetics at the gas/water interface. The capability to predict the fate of VOCs in m saturated soil is necessary to evaluate the feasibility of natural attenuation as a VOC remediation strategy. The objective of this study was to develop a mechanistically based mathematical model that considered the interdependence of VOC diffusive transport, mass transfer at the gas/water interface, microbial activity, and sorptive interactions in a moist, unsaturated soil. Because the focus of the model was on description of natural attenuation, the advective VOC transport that is induced in engineered remediation processes such as vapor extraction was not considered. The utility of the model was assessed through its ability to describe experimental observations from well-defined experiments in which toluene was used as a representative VOC and diffused through soil columns that contained a toluene degrading bacterium, *Pseudomonasputida*. The coefficient

for gas-liquid mass-transfer, K_La , was found to be a key parameter controlling the ability of bacteria to degrade VOCs. This finding indicates that soil size and geometry are likely to be dominant parameters in assessing the possible success of natural attenuation of VOCs in contaminated unsaturated soils.

Microorganisms for Green Revolution CRC Press

This book showcases the state of the art in the field of sensors and microsystems, revealing the impressive potential of novel methodologies and technologies. It covers a broad range of aspects, including: bio-, physical and chemical sensors; actuators; micro- and nano-structured materials; mechanisms of interaction and signal transduction; polymers and biomaterials; sensor electronics and instrumentation; analytical microsystems, recognition systems and signal analysis; and sensor networks, as well as manufacturing technologies, environmental, food and biomedical applications. The book gathers a selection of papers presented at the 20th AISEM National Conference on Sensors and Microsystems, held in Naples, Italy in February 2019, the event brought together researchers, end users, technology teams

and policy makers.

New Perspectives and Applications Sudwestdeutscher Verlag Fur Hochschulschriften AG

This volume presents a thought-provoking state-of-the-art picture of how volatile compounds are used in metabolomics, currently a hot topic in the metabolomics field. It provides a thorough description of what volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are, why they are important in biomedicine, and what the analytical platforms are used. It also looks at multivariate analysis and databases needs. Because VOCs are end-up compounds of metabolic processes, volatiles can be linked to different diseases or pathologies for both diagnosis and prognosis. The authors provide authoritative information and guidance on the analytical and statistical techniques used and how to identify, and they review the main current areas of application, which include breath metabolomics, cancer diagnosis, and microbial volatiles. Key Features: Presents a thorough overview of volatile research in biomedical applications Examines both gold standard techniques (metabolomics

based) and artificial olfactory systems
Reviews all aspects of volatile metabolites in biomedicine research, from origin to detection platforms Describes relevant diseases diagnosis and prognosis achievements, including cancer
Volatile Organic Compound Analysis in Biomedical Diagnosis Applications WHO Regional Office Europe
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been intensively investigated in the last few decades. Their origins differ: plant secondary metabolites, food/beverages aromas, fungal/bacterial volatiles, and others. VOCs typically occur as complex mixtures of compounds (e.g., monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, norisoprenoids, aliphatic/aromatic compounds, sulfur containing compounds, and others). They form through different biochemical pathways and can be modified or created during drying or maturation, thermal treatment, and others. Different conventional or modern methods of VOCs isolation, followed by the analysis with chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques, usually provide different chemical profiles and have been under constant modification and upgrading. The ecological interactions are mediated by VOCs (inter- and intra-organismic communication) and they can

act as pheromones, attractants, or alleochemicals. Among them, chemical biomarkers of botanical origin or chemotaxonomic markers may be found. Many VOCs possess different biological activities, such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiviral, anticancer, and other activities. VOCs research from different sources is required to report their distribution and chemical profiles, and to discover new compounds. This Special Issue aims to attract up-to-date contributions on all aspects of VOCs chemistry, from challenges in their isolation to analysis, and on unlocking their biological activities or other useful properties

Diversity, Distribution and Ecological Functioning Volatiles and Metabolites of Microbes

This book shares the latest insights into the genetic basis of molecular communication between plants and their microbial consortia. Further, the book highlights the capabilities of the rhizosphere and endosphere, which help manage ecosystem responses to climate change, nutrient cycling and sequestration of carbon; and discusses their application to the development and management of renewable energy sources. In their natural environments, plants are surrounded by a tremendous number of microorganisms. Some microbes directly interact with plants in a mutually beneficial fashion, while others colonize plants solely for their own advantage. In addition,

microbes can indirectly affect plants by drastically altering their environments. Understanding the complex nature of the plant-microbe interface (PMI) can pave the way for novel strategies to improve plant productivity in an eco-friendly manner. The PMI approach focuses on understanding the physical, molecular, and chemical interactions between organisms in order to determine their functional roles in biological, physical, chemical and environmental systems. Although several metabolites from plants and microbes have now been fully characterized, their roles in chemical interactions between these associates remain poorly understood, and require further investigation.

Meningitis and Encephalitis Springer

Written by an illustrious group of experts in microbiology and aerobiology, Bioaerosols brings together current information on the nature and health effects of bioaerosol-related problems. The book presents up-to-date coverage of methods for sampling and analysis, as well as various approaches to the investigation of health problems caused by exposure to biological contaminants in indoor air. Its comprehensive treatment of the various aspects of this subject makes it a valuable reference for industrial hygienists, public health officials and researchers, and physicians interested in environmentally

caused disease.