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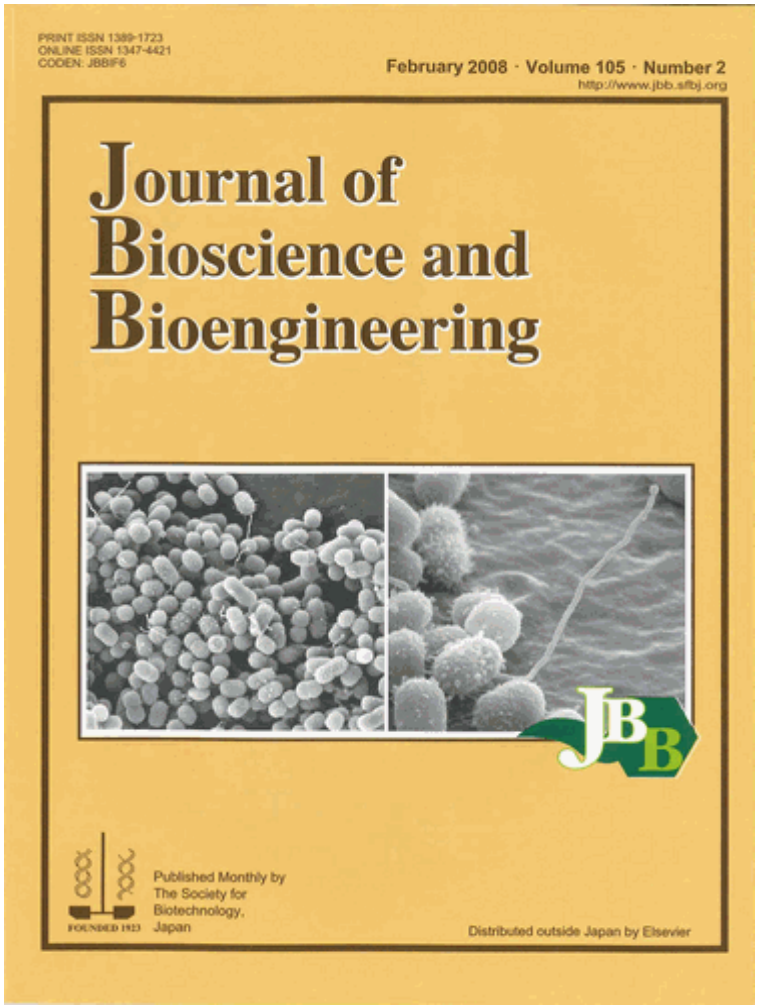

Extending and growing bacterial cell appendages on a highly adhesive bacterium, *Acinetobacter* sp. Tol 5.

This bacterium has at least two kinds of cell appendages, which are responsible for high adhesiveness of this bacterial cell. The bacterial cells have a small number (typically one) of anchor for a long distance interaction of several hundred nanometers with surfaces. They also have many peritrichate fibrils for a short distance interaction of several to several ten nanometers. These bacterial adhesive nanofibers are produced from a carbon source in the presence of surface areas sufficient for cell adhesion. We can see the peritrichate fibrils just sprouting and the anchors growing to longer than 3 μm on the photomicrographs.

Related article: Ishii, S., Miyata, S., Hotta, Y., Yamamoto, K., Unno, H., and Hori, K., Ishii, S., Miyata, S., Hotta, Y., Yamamoto, K., Unno, H., and Hori, K., "**Formation of filamentous appendages by *Acinetobacter* sp. Tol 5 for adhering to solid surfaces**", **J. Biosci. Bioeng., Volume 105, Issue 1, Pages 20-25 (2008)**.

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