Abstract:
Antibiotic resistance in bacteria is becoming increasingly problematic. Antibiotics are being prescribed more and more frequently by doctors, farmers, and even in the agricultural industries. The effectiveness of antibiotics is being severely hampered by the increased existence of these drugs. In order to find a way to control the bacteria, one looks at plasmids. Plasmids are extrachromosomal DNA pieces known as plasmids. Plasmids can be obtained through the active transmission of DNA from one bacterium to another. Plasmids can further our knowledge of bacterial resistance and plasmid flow through the environment.

Introduction:
Antibiotic resistance is becoming increasingly problematic to humans. Humans have been dealing with bacteria for hundreds of thousands of years. It is believed that bacteria were the first forms of life. This means that bacteria have been around for a very long time. There are millions of different types of bacteria that can be found in our environment.

Materials and Methods:
- Plasmids were run through gel electrophoresis to characterize their relative sizes.
- Plasmids were then filtered out and stored in a microcentrifuge tube in a freezer.
- The bacteria were centrifuged, reconstituted, and then lysed to release their plasmids.
- Plasmids were then isolated and stored in a -80°C freezer.
- A total of 35 strains grew up on the tet plates, indicating their resistance.
- Water samples were collected along four Milwaukee Lake Michigan beaches.
- Strains were named and stored in a -80°C freezer.
- A total of 35 strains grew up on the tet plates, indicating their resistance.
- Antibiotics were prescribed more and more frequently at doctors' offices, and vets, and even in the agricultural industries. The effectiveness of antibiotics is being severely hampered by the increased existence of these drugs. It is then necessary for us to look at plasmids.

Mention:

Walker, and White (2003) there are a few different ways bacteria can acquire plasmids. One way is through the active transmission of DNA from one bacterium to another. Plasmids can be obtained through the active transmission of DNA from one bacterium to another. These plasmids can be used to further our knowledge of bacterial resistance and plasmid flow through the environment.

Conclusion:
The bacterium absorbs the DNA from its surrounding environment.

Survey of Plasmids Collected from Antibiotic Resistant Enteric Bacteria Found on Lake Michigan Beaches

By: Ryan Black
Mentor: Dr. John Bennett
Department of Biology, Carroll College, 100 N. East Ave., Waukesha, WI 53186

Abstract:
Antibiotic resistance in bacteria is becoming increasingly problematic. Antibiotics are being prescribed more and more frequently by doctors, farmers, and even in the agricultural industries. The effectiveness of antibiotics is being severely hampered by the increased existence of these drugs. In order to find a way to control the bacteria, one looks at plasmids. Plasmids are extrachromosomal DNA pieces known as plasmids. Plasmids can be obtained through the active transmission of DNA from one bacterium to another. Plasmids can further our knowledge of bacterial resistance and plasmid flow through the environment.

Introduction:
Bacterial antibiotic resistance is becoming increasingly problematic. As bacteria become increasingly problematic to humans, humans strive to find ways to control bacteria. The problem is, the presence of an antimicrobial agent can further our knowledge of bacterial resistance and plasmid flow through the environment.