

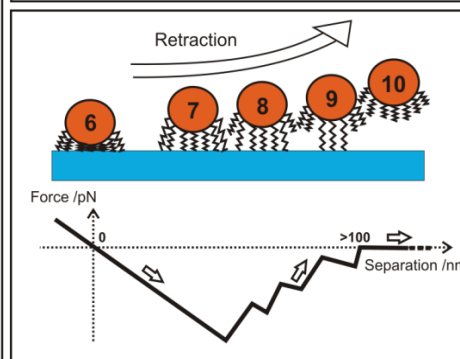
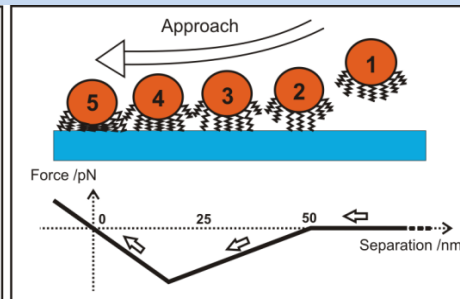
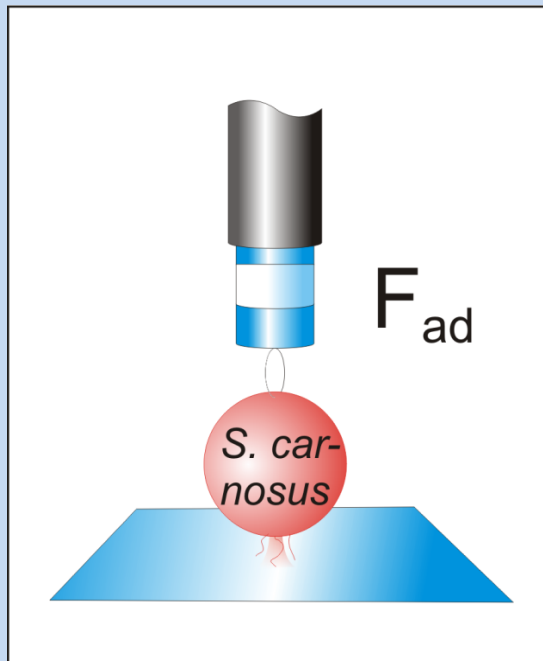
On the poster: Nearby the abstract/motivation put in

- a “Table of Contents-Graphic” and
- a bulleted list of 3-5 sentences, maximum ~90 characters per bullet point) that describe the main results of the poster

Poster layout not to scale, just look at TOC graphic and bulleted list!

## Hydrophobic interaction governs unspecific adhesion of staphylococci: a single cell force spectroscopy study

N. Thewes, P. Loskill, P. Jung, H. Peisker, M. Bischoff, M. Herrmann & K. Jacobs

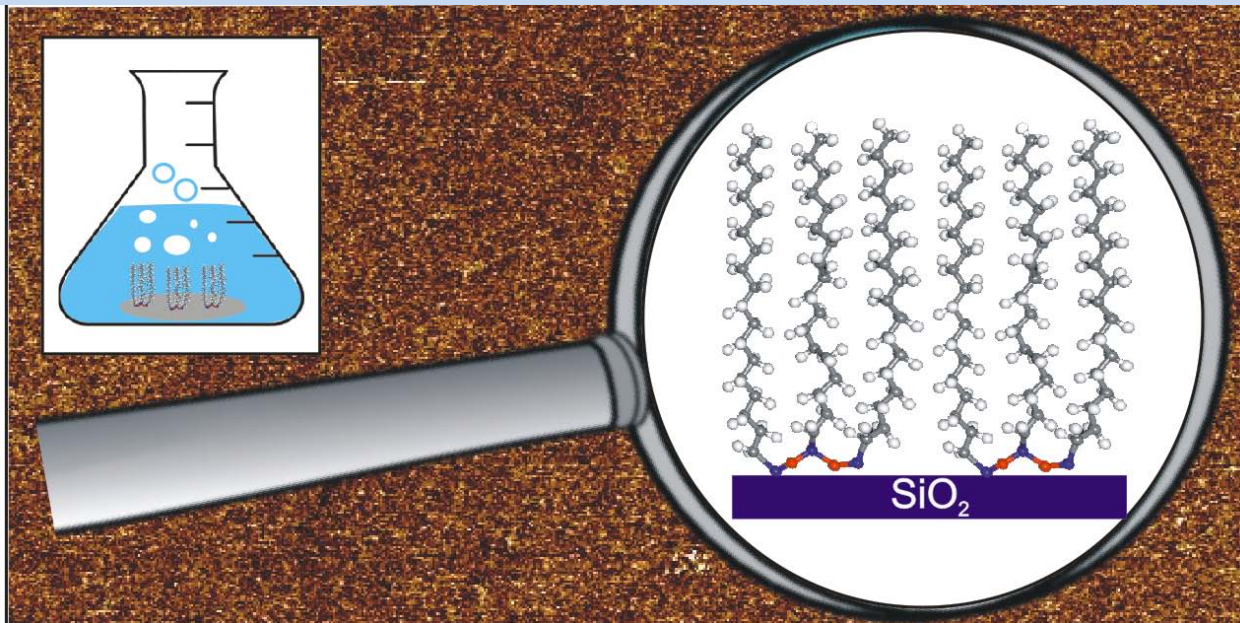


- Bacterial adhesion is characterized by AFM force spectroscopy with bacterial probes.
- Upon approach, adhesion forces can be recorded at 50 nm bacterium/substrate distance.
- Large ( $R_G \sim 50$  nm) bacterial cell wall proteins gain contact to surface via hydrophobic interaction.
- Adhesion force much larger on hydrophobic than on hydrophilic surfaces.
- Force/distance curves of bacterium is characteristic and highly reproducible, even after change of surface.

Poster layout not to scale, just look at TOC graphic and bulleted list!

## Self-assembled silane monolayers: An efficient step-by-step recipe for high-quality, low energy surfaces

M. Lessel, O. Bäumchen, M. Klos, H. Hähl, R. Fetzer, M. Paulus, R. Seemann & K. Jacobs



- A recipe for ultra-smooth, alkyl-terminated silane SAMs on Si wafers was developed.
- The recipe can be followed also by non-experts, gaining reliably excellent coatings.
- High water contact angles ( $> 110^\circ$ ) with low hysteresis ( $< 5^\circ$ ) were achieved.
- Atomic force microscopy and X-ray reflectometry reveal achievable standard quality.
- The developed recipe is compared to other published silane-SAM recipes.