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etymologia

Bacillus anthracis [bə-sil′əs an-thra′sis]

A large, gram-positive, rod (bacillus), *Bacillus anthracis* is the causative agent of anthrax (Greek for "coal"), named for the black lesions of cutaneous anthrax. In 1850, Rayer and Davaine discovered the rods in the blood of anthrax-infected sheep, setting the stage for Koch to link the disease to the bacterium in 1876, after he performed a series of experiments that fulfilled what came to be known as Koch's postulates. This was among the first times a microorganism was conclusively linked with a specific disease.

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