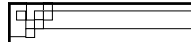


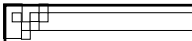
Topic 3: Cells and Cell Processes

SCI141



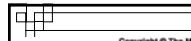
Objectives

- Describe the structure and function of a cell.
- Describe the cell transport mechanisms.



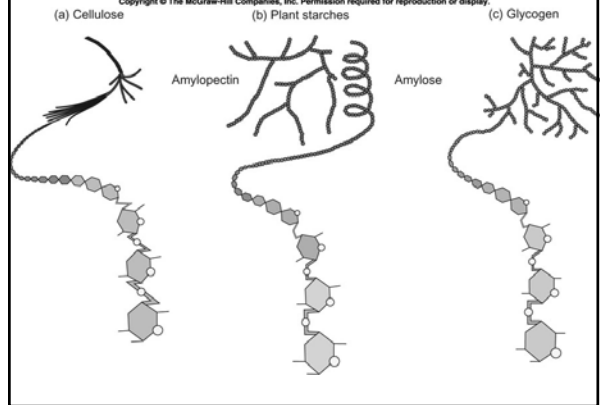
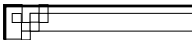
Building Blocks

- Carbohydrates (sugars)
 - Carbon
 - Hydrogen
 - Oxygen
- Uses → Energy, Cell recognition



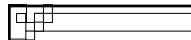
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(a) Cellulose (b) Plant starches (c) Glycogen

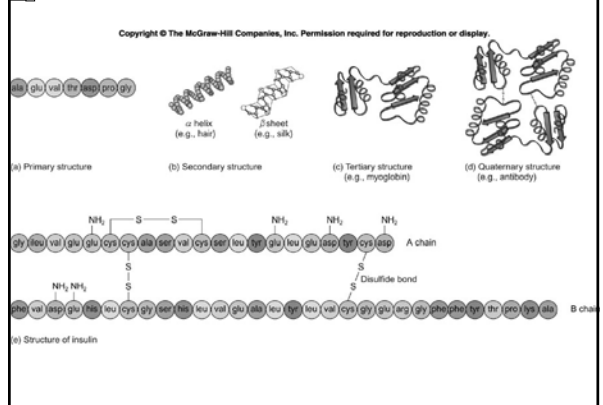



Building Blocks

- Proteins
 - Carbon
 - Hydrogen
 - Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Sulfur
- Uses: Structure, Enzymes, Hormones...



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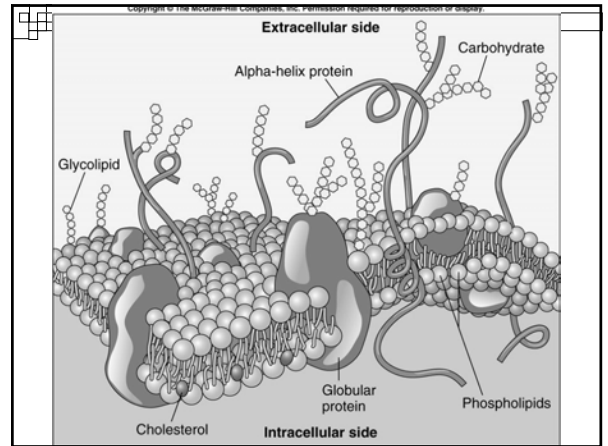


(a) Primary structure (b) Secondary structure (c) Tertiary structure (e.g., myoglobin) (d) Quaternary structure (e.g., antibody)

(e) Structure of insulin

Membranes

- All cells have a membrane
 - Support and protection
 - Made of lipid bilayer
 - Hydrophobic tail
 - Hydrophilic head

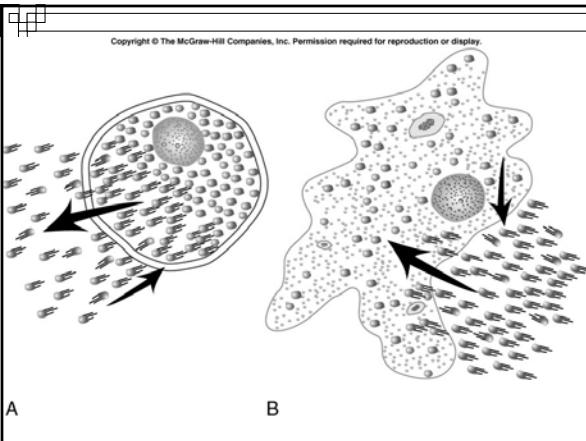


Membranes

- Proteins and CHO act as receptors and pathways through the membrane
- Because of bilayer, movement into and out of cells is restricted.
- How do things get into and out of cells

Movement

- Diffusion
 - Based on concentration
 - Things move from high to low concentrations
 - Requires no energy
 - Substance has to be able to cross the bilayer
 - Nothing large or charged

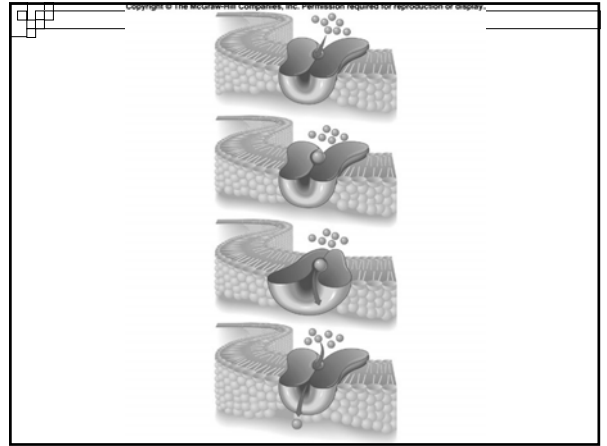


Movement

- Best example of diffusion
 - Osmosis
 - Water levels will try and balance out

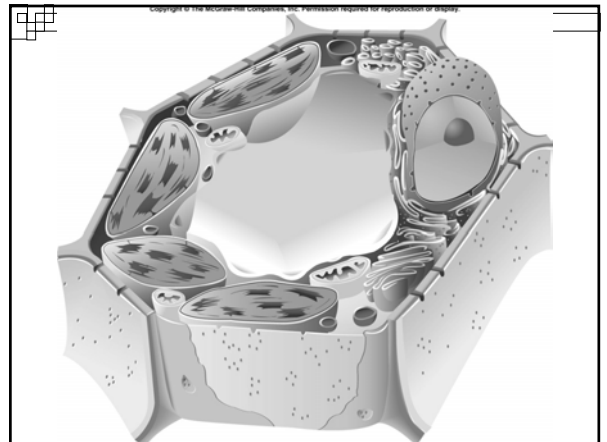
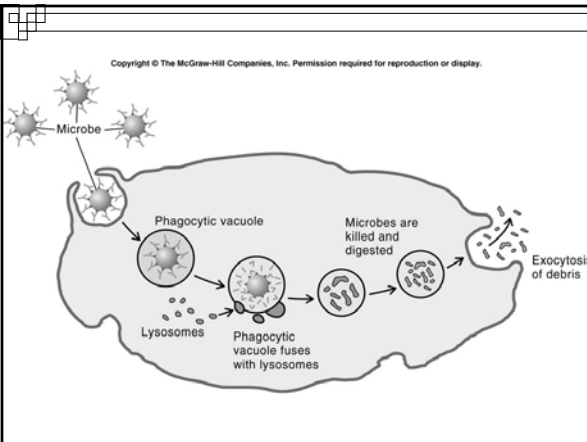
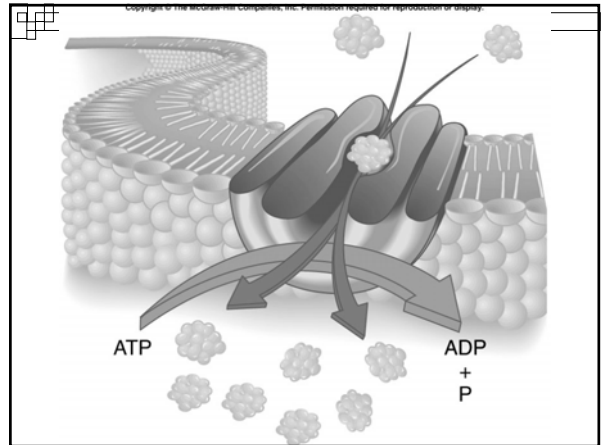
Movement

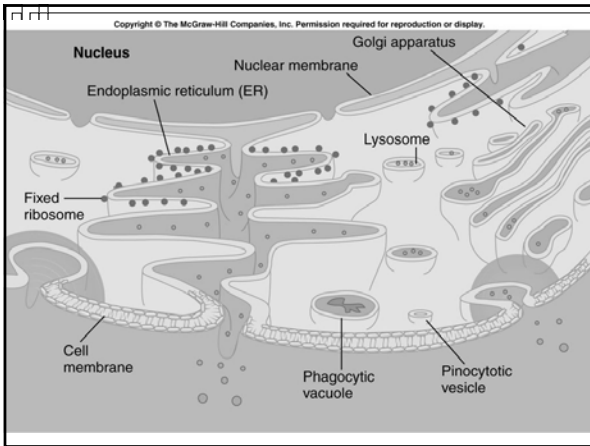
- What is something wants to diffuse but can't (too big or charged)
- Passive transport
 - Requires transport protein



Movement

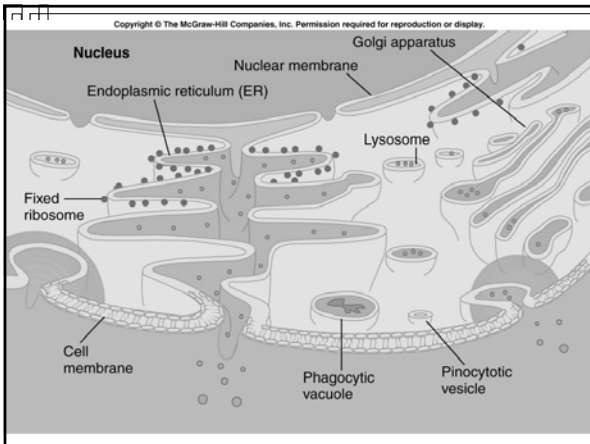
- Sometimes we want to move something from low to high concentration
- Active Transport
 - Requires transport protein & energy





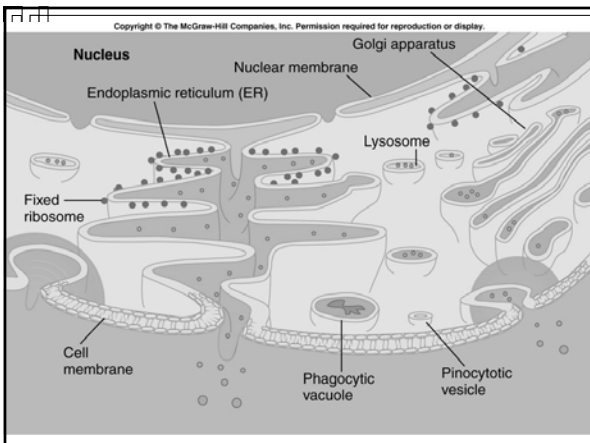
Nucleus

- Membrane bound
- Contains mainly DNA, many enzymes
- Function: Control most of the functions of the cell by creating proteins
- Analogy



Endoplasmic Reticulum

- Membrane bound space around the nucleus
- Function: Site of protein formation
- Analogy

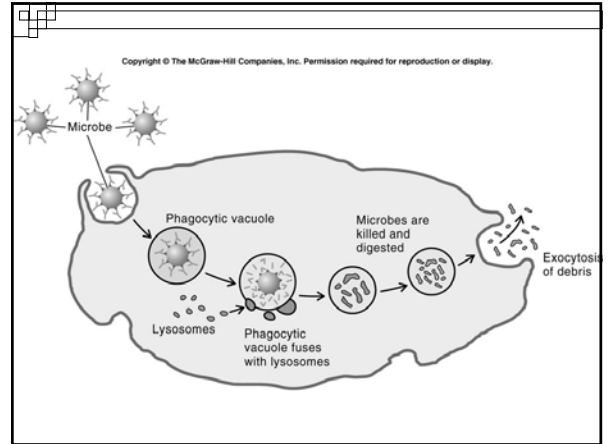


Golgi Body

- Membrane bound organelle closer to cell membrane
- Function: Packages proteins
- Analogy

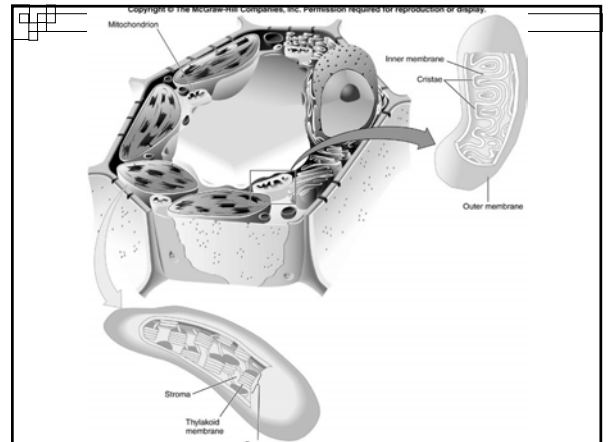
Lysosomes

- A cell's recycling plant
 - Help decompose dying cells
 - Selectively destroys unneeded cells
 - Digest large molecules
 - Destroy microorganisms



Other Organelles

- Metabolic Organelles
- Mitochondria
- Chloroplast



Mitochondria

- Bean shaped
- Double membrane bound
- Site of aerobic respiration
- Almost all cells have mitochondria or something like it

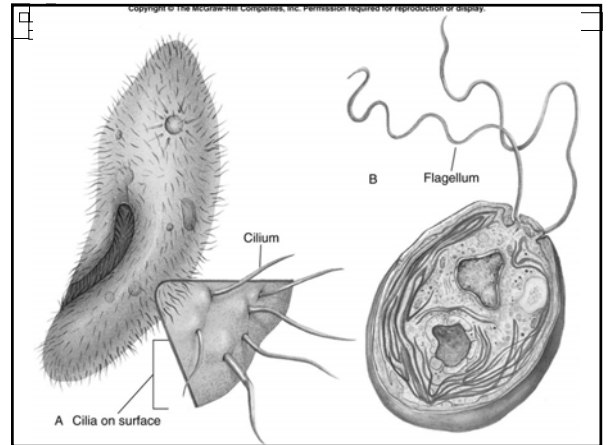
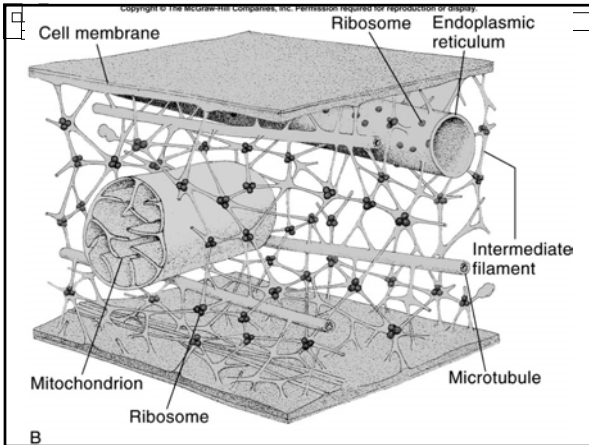
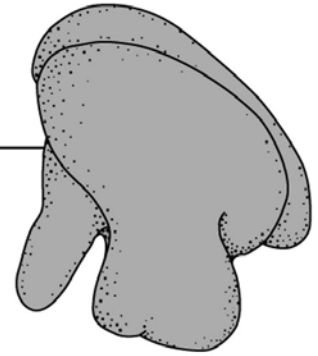
Chloroplast

- Green discs
- Double membrane bound
- Green pigment allows the harvesting of energy in light.
- Only found in plants or plant like organisms

Ribosome

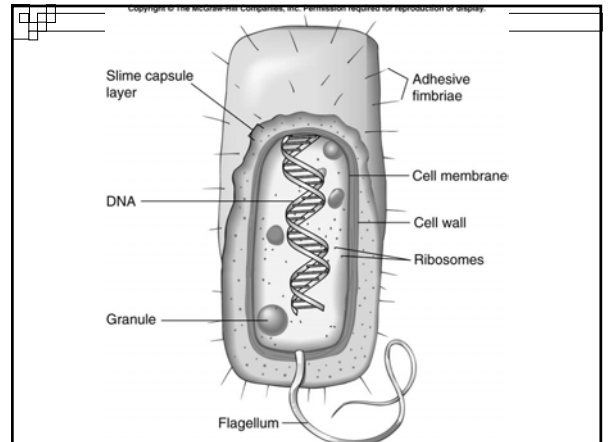
- No membrane
- Helps create proteins

Ribosome



Major cell types

- Prokaryote
 - No nucleus
 - Mainly bacteria
 - Many have cell walls

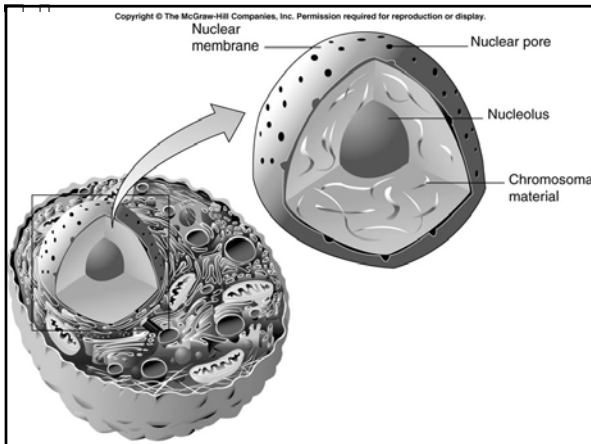


Major Cell Types

- Eukaryotes
 - True nuclei
 - Animal & Plant cells

Animal Cells

- Eukaryotes
 - Have all of the organelles except chloroplast



Plant Cells

- Eukaryotes
 - All Organelles
 - Cell Wall

