

Types of Cells

Prokaryotes	"Before nucleus", doesn't contain a membrane bound nucleus
Eubacteria	Prokaryote; True bacteria
Archaea	Prokaryote; Missing link between prokaryotic and Eukaryota cells
Eukaryotes	"True nucleus", contains a membrane bound nucleus
Eukarya	Eukaryotic; domain containing eukaryotes

Eubacteria

- Small (650 nm)
- Contains cell wall, can be gram stained
- Organelles:
- Nucleoid = Ring of DNA; plasmids
- Cytosol = Jelly-like material
- Ribosome = None-membrane bound, synthesizes proteins (rRNA)
- Gram stain is purple = positive, thick cell wall
- Gram stain is pink = negative, thin cell wall

Archaea

- Discovered in 1977
- Cannot be gram stained
- Similar organelles as eubacteria, but the cell wall is different
- Contains histones (packaging molecules, what chromosomes wrap around)
- Contains chromosomes, a eukaryotic characteristic

Eukarya

- Eukaryotic cells
- Organelles:
- Nucleus
- Nucleolus
- Membrane bound organelles
- Ribosomes

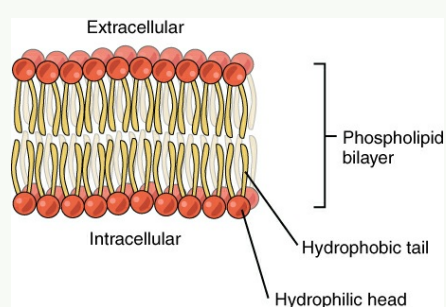
History of Cells

1665;	Named cells
Robert Hooke	
1830s; T. Schwann	Stated that cells make up all living things
1850s; Mettius Schleiden	Stated "...the vital process of individual cells must form first and is the basis of life"
Late 1850s; Rudolf Virchow	Established the cell theory with other scientists

Cell Theory

- 1) All living things are made of cells, cells are the unit of life for all living things
- 2) Cells arise from preexisting cells

Plasma Membrane

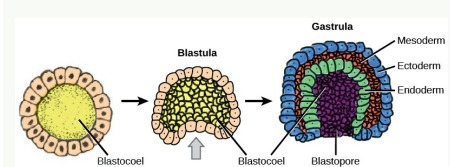


Phospholipid bilayer formed by the presence of water due to hydrophobic interaction
Function = control what goes in and out of the cell

Proteins in Cell Membrane

Integral Protein	Proteins that go completely through the protein
Peripheral Protein	Surface of the membrane, trigger/receptor proteins = transports/responds
Glycoprotein/Glycolipid	used for cell recognition
Cholesterol	Keeps the fluid-like characteristics of the membrane

Gastrula



Zygote - Fertilized egg
Blastula - Hollow sphere of germ/stem cells

Homeostasis

Homeostasis	Ability for a cell/organism to maintain its internal environment
Apoptosis	Programmed cell death, based on genetics
Poikilothermic	Body temperature fluctuates
Homothermic	Constant body temperature



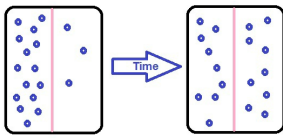
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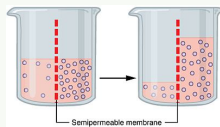
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Diffusion



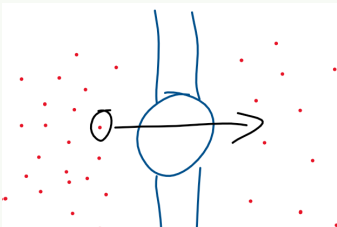
Movement of a particle/atom/molecule using a concentration gradient, move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration

Osmosis



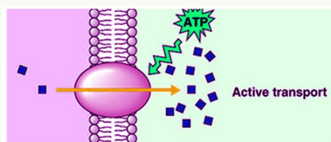
Movement of water using a concentration of water, moving from an area of high water potential to an area of low water potential

Facilitated Diffusion/Passive Transport



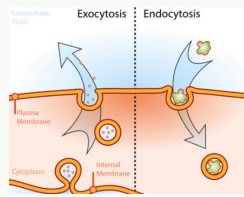
Diffusion of a large particle (ex. starch), requires an integral protein but no energy

Active Transport



Also called "pumps", pumps material against concentration gradient (low to high), requires a protein and energy

Endocytosis and Exocytosis



Other transport mechanisms

Other Transport Mechanisms

Phagocytosis Used for large materials

Pinocytosis Used for small materials

Forms of exocytosis and endocytosis

Transport Terms

Hypertonic High concentration

Hypotonic Low concentration

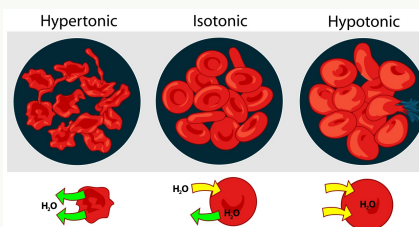
Isotonic Equal concentration

Crenate Cell shrinks

Lysis Cell Explodes

If a cell is hypertonic, the solution is hypotonic and vice versa

Hypertonic/Isotonic/Hypotonic



Methods of Nutritional Feeding

Heterotrophs Organisms consumes other organisms

Autotrophs Organisms makes its own foods (photosynthesis)

Chemoautotrophs Uses sulfur as a food source

Methods of Nutritional Feeding (cont)

Organotrophs Uses organic compounds for food

Lithotrophs Uses inorganic compounds for food

Genetic Material

Nuclear Membrane

- Composed of phospholipids

- Has pores, allows mRNA to pass through

Nucleus

- Contains 2 types of DNA:

1) Chromosomes (present during cell division)

2) Chromatin (uncondensed DNA)

Nucleolus

- Not membrane-bound (= no phospholipids)

- Just condensed DNA

- Function: synthesize rRNA (ribosomes)

Organelles

Organelle Organ of the cell

Cytosol Jelly-like material, cytosol + organelles = cytoplasm

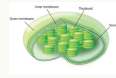
Golgi Apparatus Membrane bound; Function: Synthesize carbs, modify proteins & lipids

Ribosome Not membrane bound; Function: Synthesize protein, composed of rRNA

Organelles (cont)

Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)	Membrane bound; Has two types: 1) Rough - Contains ribosomes, synthesizes proteins and lipids 2) Smooth - No ribosomes, synthesizes lipids
Mitochondria	Double membrane bound; Function: Provides 95% of the cell's energy
Peroxisome	Membrane bound; Function: Break down toxins
Vacuoles	Membrane bound; Function: Stores water, minerals, etc
Lysosome	Membrane bound; Function: Breakdown organelles and produce digestive enzymes, ONLY IN ANIMAL CELLS
Cell Wall (Plants)	Composed of cellulose & pectin (protein fiber)
Chloroplast	Double membrane; Function: Photosynthesis, ONLY IN PLANT CELLS
Plastids	Double membrane; Function: Store starch, ONLY IN PLANT CELLS
Tonoplasts	Membrane for large central vacuole (which is ~90% of of plant cells, holds water, ions, salts, and buffers)

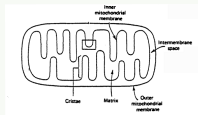
Chloroplast



Two reactions:

- 1) Light reaction (Thylakoid)
- 2) Dark reaction (Calvin cycle, stroma)

Mitochondria



- Provides 95% of a cell's energy
- Matrix: Krebs cycle
- Cristae: Electron transport chain (ETC)

Cytoskeleton

Found in all cells, Function: Support and hold shape of the cell, organelle placement, move things

Microfilament	7 nm thick, deals with muscle contractions (actin)
Intermediate Filaments	8-10 nm thick, holds cell shape
Microtubules	25 nm thick, moves chromosomes in cell division

Other

Root Hairs	Cytoplasm projections, Function: water absorption
Alveoli	Air sacs in the lungs, needs water for gas exchange between blood and the air sac
Villi	In small intestine, 1,500 microvilli on villi increases surface area

What Happens Under These Conditions?

Animal cell is in a hypertonic solution

Cell crenates (gets smaller)

Animal cell is in a hypotonic solution

Cell lyse (lysis -> cell expands and explodes)

Animal cell is under UV light

Cell death, causes thymine dimers (thymine bonds with thymine in DNA)

Radiation

Cause ionization

Growth hormones as a food additive

Hormones are estrogen based, possibly causes delayed or early puberty

Pesticide

Also estrogen based, alligators don't develop sexual organs



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