Unit 2: The Cell

Nucleus

Structure:
- Double membrane (nuclear envelope) with pores

Functions:
- Stores genetic information (DNA)
- Synthesis of RNA
- Ribosome subunit assembly

Rough ER

Structure:
- Membrane studded with ribosomes attached to nuclear envelope

Functions:
- Site of membrane-bound protein and secreted protein synthesis
- Cell compartmentalization
- Mechanical support
- Role in intracellular transport

Smooth ER

Structure:
- Folded, tubelike structure (cisternae)

Functions:
- Detoxification
- Calcium Storage
- Lipid synthesis

Cellular Organelles

Structure:
- Membrane-bound structure composed on flattened sacs (cisternae)

Functions:
- Folding and chemical modification of synthesized proteins
- Packaging protein traffic

Golgi Complex

Structure:
- Composed of rRNA and protein
- Large & small subunits
- Types: bound or free (cytoplasmic)

Functions:
- Protein synthesis

Ribosomes

Mitochondria

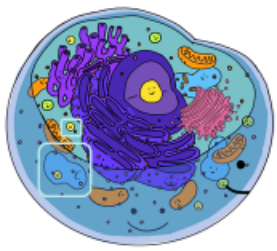
Structure:
- Double membrane (outer: smooth; inner: highly folded)

Functions:
- Site of oxidative phosphorylation (cristae/inner membrane)
- Site of Krebs Cycle (matrix)

Lysosome

Structure:
- membrane-enclosed sacs that contain hydrolytic enzymes

Functions:
- Intracellular digestion (recycle cell organic materials & programmed cell death: apoptosis)



Cellular Organelles

Structure:
- membrane-bound sac

Functions:
- storage and release of macromolecules and cellular waste products
- Central: water retention – turgor pressure
- Contractile: osmoregulation (protist)
- Food: phagocytosis, fuse with lysosome

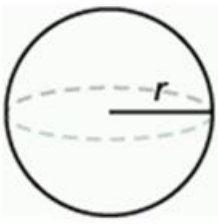
Vacuole

Structure:
- Double outer membrane (thylakoid sac stacked: grana and fluid: stroma)

Functions:
- Site of photosynthesis
- Thylakoid: Light Reactions
- Stroma: Calvin-Benson Cycle

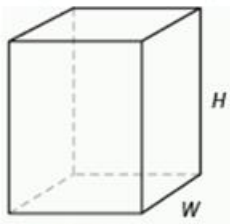
Chloroplast

Surface Area: Volume



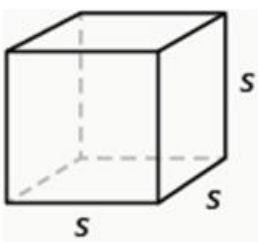
Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface Area: $S = 4\pi r^2$



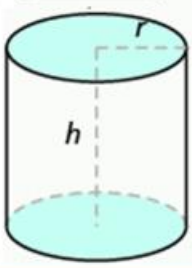
Volume: $V = LWH$

Surface Area: $S = 2LH + 2LW + 2WH$



Volume: $V = s^3$

Surface Area: $S = 6s^2$



Volume: $V = \pi r^2 h$ or $V = Bh$

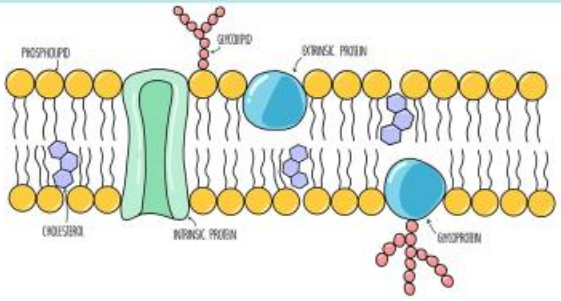
Surface Area: $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Smaller cells typically have a higher surface area-to-volume ratio and more efficient exchange of materials with the environment.

Plasma Membrane

Composed of:

- Phospholipids
- Membrane Proteins
- Glycolipids/Glycoproteins
- Cholesterol



Simple Diffusion

- Passive Transport, No NRG
- Down concentration gradient
- Small, Nonpolar
- No transport protein needed
- Examples: CO_2, O_2, N_2, steroids
- Small amount of H_2O leak through membrane

Facilitated Diffusion

- Passive Transport, No NRG
- Down concentration gradient
- Small Molecules
- Requires transport protein
  Channel vs. Carrier protein
- Example: water, Na^+, K^+, Ca^+

Active Transport

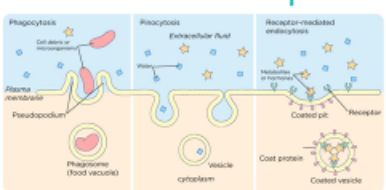
- Requires input of NRG
- Against concentration gradient
- Requires transport protein (carrier protein)
- Example: Na^+, K^+, Ca^+, H^+

Membrane Transport

Endocytosis

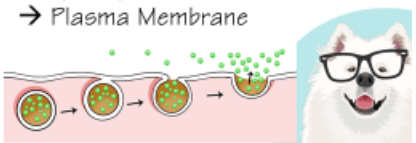
- Import of materials
- Phagocytosis: Cellular Eating
- Pinocytosis: Cellular Drinking
- Receptor-Mediated: Endocytosis

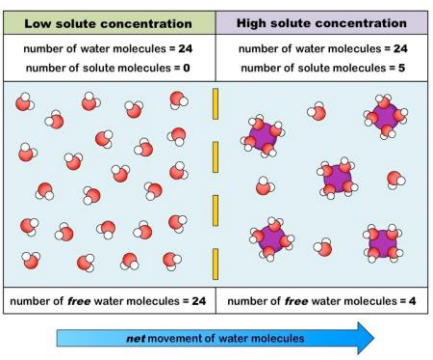
Bulk Transport

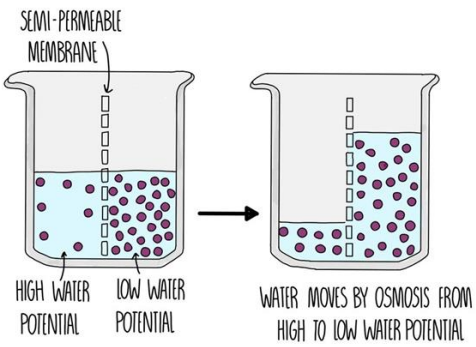


Exocytosis

- Export of materials
- Rough ER (synthesize) → Golgi complex (package/modification) → Plasma Membrane







Hypertonic Solution

- HIGH solute concentration
- LOW free water concentration

- GAINS water from hypotonic solution

Isotonic Solution

- EQUAL solute concentration (as other solution)
- EQUAL free water concentration (as other solution)

- Equal water movement into and out of solution

Hypotonic Solution

- LOW solute concentration
- HIGH free water concentration

- LOSES water to hypertonic solution

Osmosis