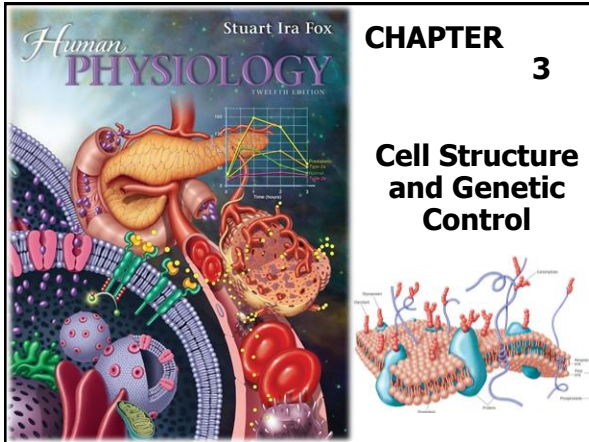




1



Chapter 3 Outline

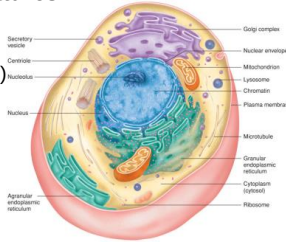
- Plasma Membrane
- Cytoplasm and Its Organelles
- Cell Nucleus and Gene Expression
- Protein Synthesis and Secretion
- DNA Synthesis (Gene Expression)

2



The Cell

- Is the **basic unit** of structure and function in body
- Is a **highly organized** molecular factory
- Cells share **3 common features**:
 - Plasma membrane
 - Cytoplasm
 - Nucleus (not all mature cells)



3



Plasma Membrane

4



Plasma Membrane

- Phospholipid barrier between the intracellular and extracellular environments
 - Hydrophobic center of the double membrane restricts the movement of water, water-soluble molecules, and ions.
 - Many substances are selectively allowed to pass through protein channels.
 - Proteins and phospholipids are not trapped in the membrane but move laterally = **fluid mosaic model**.

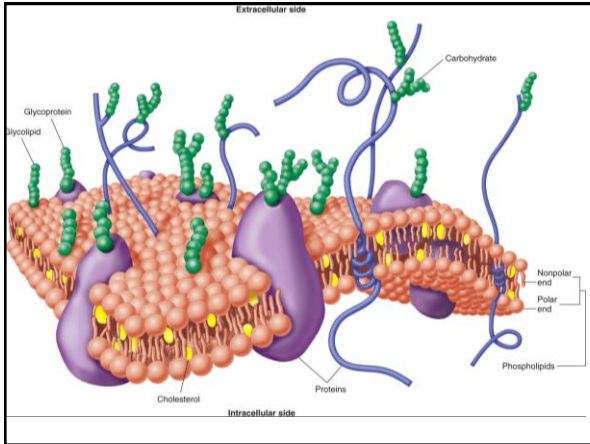
5



Membrane Proteins

- **Integral proteins** – interact with the fatty acid tails.
 - *Transmembrane proteins* – span across the entire membrane.
- **Peripheral proteins** are embedded on just one side of the membrane.
- **Functions:**
 - Structural support
 - Transport
 - Enzymatic control of cell processes
 - Receptors for hormones and other molecules
 - “Self” markers for the immune system

6



7

Bulk Transport

- Way cells move large molecules and particles across plasma membrane
- **Phagocytosis** = Cell eating
- **Endocytosis** = Imports large compounds
 - Pinocytosis – Cell Drinking
 - Receptor Mediated endocytosis
- **Exocytosis** = Export products into the extracellular fluid

8

Phagocytosis

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9

Receptor-mediated endocytosis

- Uses receptors to take in specific compounds
 - Including some viruses

Electron micrographs showing the stages of receptor-mediated endocytosis. (1) Extracellular space, plasma membrane (cell surface), cytoplasm. (2) Membrane pinching inward. (3) Vesicle. (4) Vesicle within cell.

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10

(a) Phagocytosis

Extracellular fluid, Cytoplasm, Bacterium or other particle, Clathrin protein, Pseudopod.

(b) Receptor-mediated endocytosis

Membrane receptor, Clathrin protein.

(c) Pinocytosis

Plasma membrane, Fluid containing dissolved solutes, Membranous vesicle.

11

Exocytosis

(a)

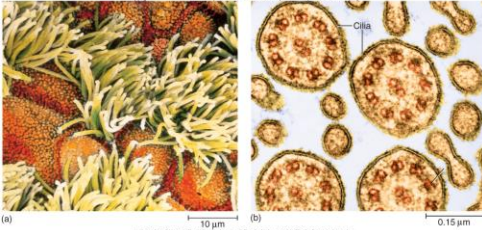
Extracellular fluid, Plasma membrane, SNARE, Vesicle SNARE, Molecules to be secreted, Secretory vesicle, Cytoplasm.

(b)

12

Surface Specializations

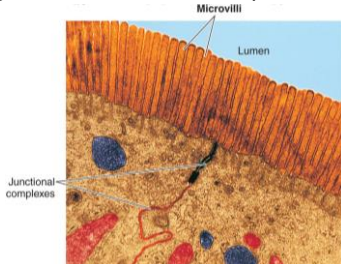
- Some epithelial cells have **cilia** projecting from surface
 - Hair-like structures that beat in unison
 - e.g. cilia line respiratory and reproductive tracts
 - Cilia contain microtubules in a "9 + 2" arrangement



13

Surface Specializations

- Some epithelial cells have **microvilli** on surface to increase surface area for absorption
 - Finger-like structures that expand surface area



14

Cytoplasm and Its Organelles

15



Cytoplasm

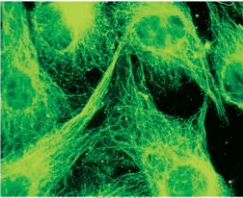
- Material within a cell
- Includes:
 - Organelles
 - Cytosol
 - Cytoskeleton

16



Cytoskeleton

- Latticework of **microfilaments** and **microtubules** filling cytoplasm
 - Gives cell its shape and structure
 - Forms tracks upon which things are transported around cell

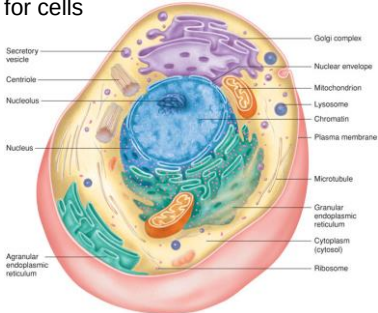



17



Organelles

- Are cytoplasmic structures that perform specialized functions for cells



18

Lysosomes

- Are vesicle-like organelles containing digestive enzymes and matter being digested
 - Involved in recycling cell components
 - Involved in programmed cell death - **Apoptosis**

19

Peroxisomes

- Are vesicle-like organelles containing oxidative enzymes
 - Involved in detoxification in liver
 - Help to breakdown hydrogen peroxide

20

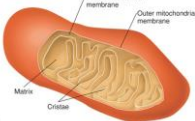
Mitochondria

- Are energy-producing organelles
- Believed to have originated from symbiotic bacteria

(a)



(b)

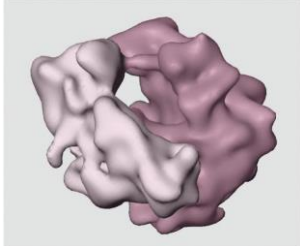


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21

Ribosomes

- Are protein factories
 - Where cell's proteins are synthesized
 - Composed of 2 protein subunits + rRNA

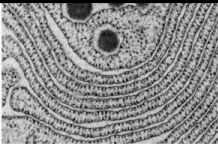


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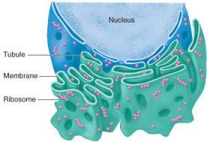
Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

- A system of membranes specialized for synthesis or degradation of molecules
 - Rough ER contains ribosomes for protein synthesis
 - Smooth ER contains enzymes for steroid synthesis and inactivation

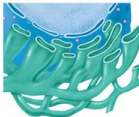
23



(a)



(b)



(c)

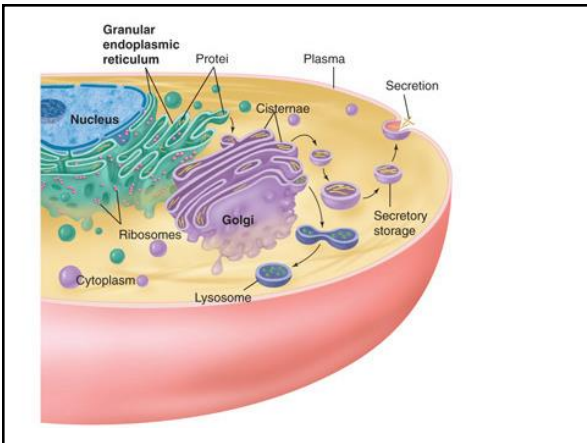
© Courtesy Keith R. Porter

24

Golgi Complex

- Is a stack of flattened sacs
- Vesicles enter from ER, contents are modified, and leave other side
- Lysosomes and secretory vesicles are formed in Golgi

25



26

Nucleus

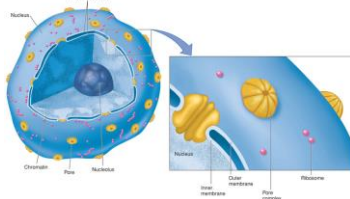
- Contains cell's DNA
- Enclosed by a double membrane nuclear envelope
 - Outer membrane is continuous with ER

A diagram of the nucleus. The main part shows a cross-section of the nucleus with a nucleolus, chromatin, and a nuclear pore. An inset shows a detailed view of the nuclear envelope, highlighting the inner and outer membranes, the pore complex, and the continuity of the outer membrane with the endoplasmic reticulum. Ribosomes are shown on the outer membrane.

27

Nucleus

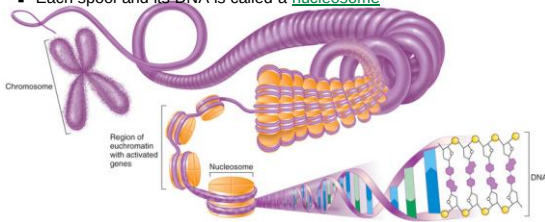
- **Nuclear pore complexes** fuse inner and outer membranes together
 - Small molecules can diffuse through pore
 - Proteins, RNA must be actively transported



28

Chromatin

- Is made of DNA and its associated proteins (=histones)
- Histones are positively charged and form spools around which negatively charged DNA strands wrap
 - Each spool and its DNA is called a **nucleosome**



29

Chromatin

- **Euchromatin** is the part of chromosomes active in transcription
 - Light in color
- **Heterochromatin** is highly condensed region where genes are permanently inactivated

30



Nucleoli

- Each nucleus contains 1 or more dark areas called **nucleoli**
 - These contain genes actively making rRNA

31



Gene Expression

32



Gene Expression

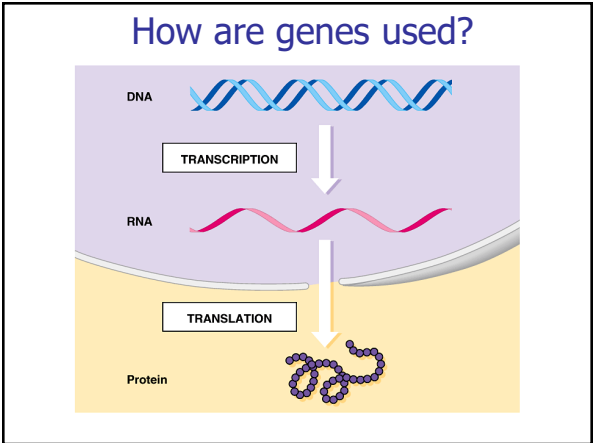
- A Process by which the Genes in our DNA are converted into a protein.
- **Genes** are lengths of DNA that code for proteins.

33

Gene Expression

- Takes place in 2 stages:
 - **Transcription** occurs when DNA sequence in a gene is turned into a mRNA sequence
 - **Translation** occurs when mRNA sequence is used to make a protein

34



35

RNA Synthesis

- Only one strand of DNA contains the gene and is transcribed
 - Its bases pair with complementary RNA bases to make mRNA
 - G pairs with C
 - A pairs with U
- RNA polymerase detaches when hits a "stop" sequence

The diagram shows a DNA double helix with one strand (the template strand) being transcribed into an mRNA strand. The mRNA strand is shown as a single helix extending from the DNA. The bases of the DNA and mRNA are labeled with their respective letters (A, T, C, G for DNA and A, U, C, G for mRNA).

36

RNA Synthesis

- Pre-mRNA is much larger than mRNA
 - Contains non-coding regions called **introns**
 - Coding regions are called **exons**
 - In nucleus, introns are removed and ends of exons spliced together to produce final mRNA

37

RNA Synthesis

- Human genome has <25,000 genes
 - Yet produces >100,000 different proteins
 - 1 gene codes for an average of 3 different proteins
 - Accomplished by **alternative splicing** of exons
 - This allows a given gene to produce several different mRNAs

38

Protein Synthesis

- Occurs one amino acid at a time according to sequence of base triplets in mRNA
- In cytoplasm, mRNA attaches to ribosomes where translation occurs

39



Protein Synthesis

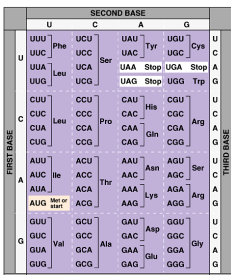
- Ribosomes read 3 mRNA bases (a **triplet**) at a time
 - Each triplet is a **codon**, which specifies an amino acid
 - Ribosomes translate codons into an amino acid sequence that becomes a polypeptide chain

Table 3.2 Selected DNA Base Triplets and mRNA Codons

DNA Triplet	RNA Codon	Amino Acid
TAC	AUG	"Start" (Methionine)
ATC	UAG	"Stop"
AAA	UUU	Phenylalanine
AGG	UCC	Serine
ACA	UGU	Cysteine
GGG	CCC	Proline
GAA	CUU	Leucine
GCT	CGA	Arginine
TTT	AAA	Lysine
TGC	ACG	Threonine
CCG	GGC	Glycine
CTC	GAG	Glutamic acid

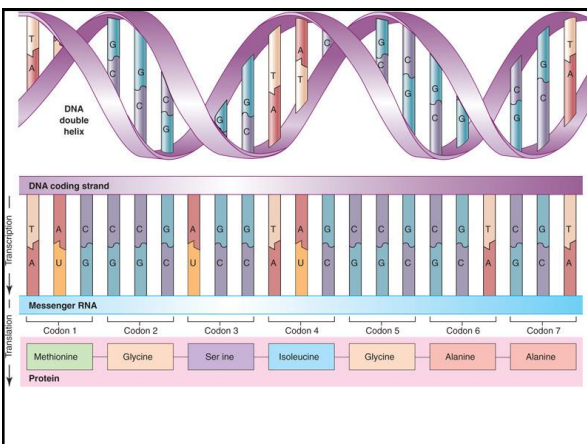
40

The Genetic Code



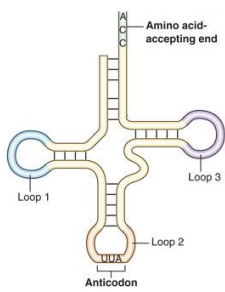
AGGCUAUGGGUACUUCCCUCGUGUAGAAAGAC

41



The diagram illustrates the process of transcription. At the top, a DNA double helix is shown. Below it, the DNA coding strand is transcribed into a messenger RNA strand. The messenger RNA is then translated into a protein sequence. The protein sequence is shown as a chain of amino acids: Methionine, Glycine, Serine, Isoleucine, Glycine, Alanine, and Alanine.

42



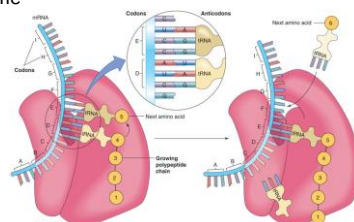
The diagram shows a tRNA molecule in its cloverleaf secondary structure. It has four main arms: the acceptor arm at the top with an amino acid-accepting end (3' end), the D arm (Loop 1) on the left, the anticodon arm (Loop 2) at the bottom with an anticodon (UUA), and the T arm (Loop 3) on the right. The structure is stabilized by hydrogen bonds forming major and minor grooves.

tRNA

- **Anticodon** – Region of tRNA that contains the complementary sequence to a specific mRNA codon
- Each tRNA carries the amino acid specified by its anticodon

(a)

43



The diagram illustrates the process of protein synthesis in a ribosome. It shows mRNA being translated by tRNAs. A growing polypeptide chain is attached to the tRNA in the P site. As the ribosome moves along the mRNA, new tRNAs enter from the E site, match the mRNA codon, and bring their amino acids to the A site. The amino acids are then linked together by peptide bonds. The diagram also shows the exit of a tRNA from the E site. Labels include: mRNA, Codons, Anticodons, Amino acid, Ribosome, and Growing polypeptide chain.

Protein Synthesis

- In a ribosome, anticodons on tRNA bind to mRNA codons
- Amino acids on adjacent tRNAs are brought together and linked enzymatically by peptide bonds
 - This forms a polypeptide; at a stop codon it detaches from ribosome

44