



# **CELL THEORY**



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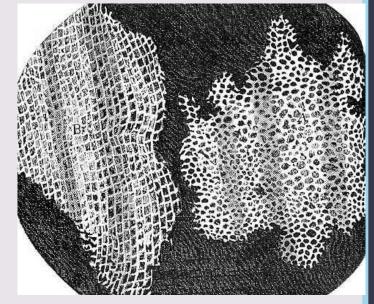


ng Lives..

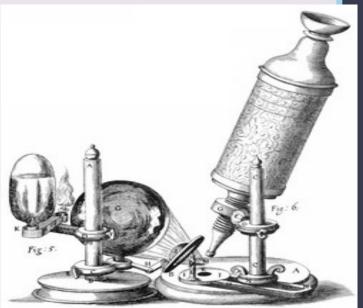
Empowering Communities...

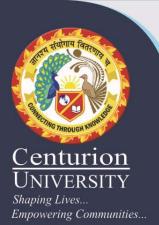
## History of Cells & the Cell Theory

In 1665, Robert Hooke used a microscope to examine a thin slice of cork (dead plant cells)



• What he saw looked like small boxes





#### Hooke is responsible for naming cells

 Hooke called them "CELLS" because they looked like the small rooms that monks lived in called Cells



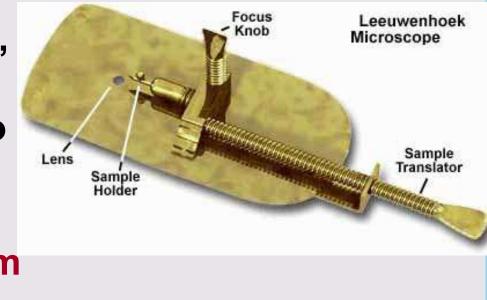


Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities... In 1673,
 Leeuwenhoek

 (a Dutch
 microscope
 maker), was
 first to view
 organism
 (living things)

 Leeuwenhoek used a simple, handheld microscope to view pond water & scrapings from his teeth







Empowering Communities...

Shaping Lives..

Beginning of the Cell Theory

In 1838, a German botanist named Matthias Schleiden concluded that all plants were made of cells

 Schleiden is a cofounder of the cell theory





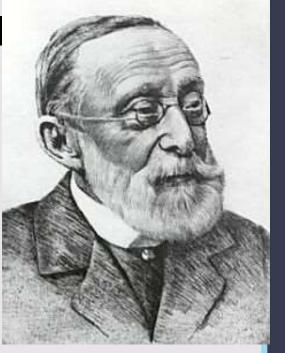


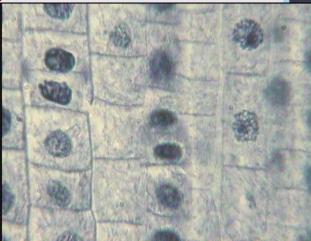
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## Beginning of the Cell Theory

In 1855, a German medical doctor named Rudolph Virchow observed, under the microscope, cells dividing









## **CELL THEORY**

- All living things are made of cells
- Cells are the basic unit of structure and function in an organism (basic unit of life)
- Cells come from the reproduction of existing cells (cell division)

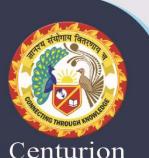




#### Two types of cells

Prokaryotes

> Eukaryotes



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# Prokaryotes – The first Cells

Cells that lack a nucleus or membrane-bound organelles

Includes bacteria

Simplest type of cell

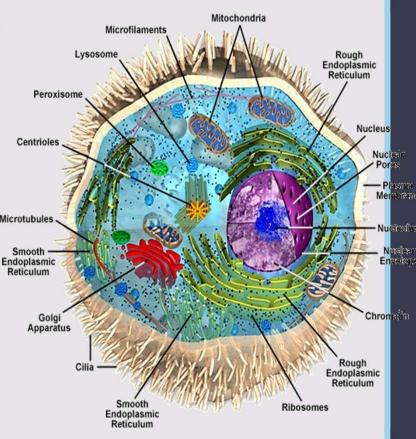
Single, circular chromosome



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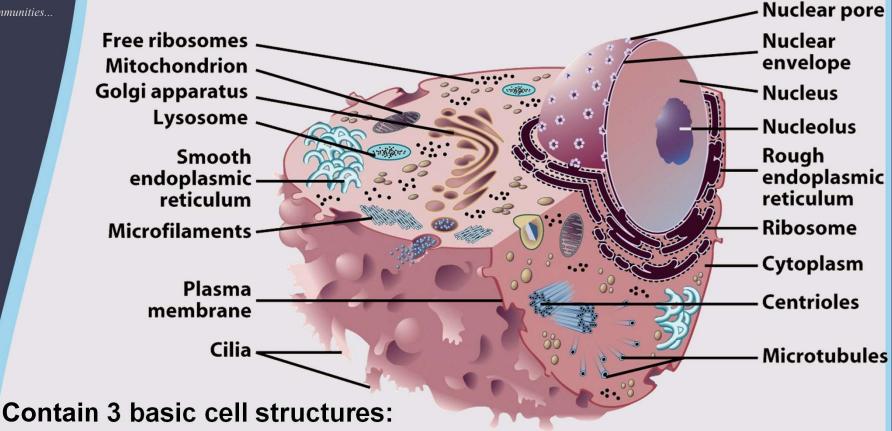
# Eukaryotes

- Cells that HAVE a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles
- Includes protista, *fungi*, plants, and *smooth endoplasmic animals*
- More complex type of cells





# **Eukaryotic Cell**



- Nucleus
- Cell Membrane
- Cytoplasm with organelles



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## Organelles

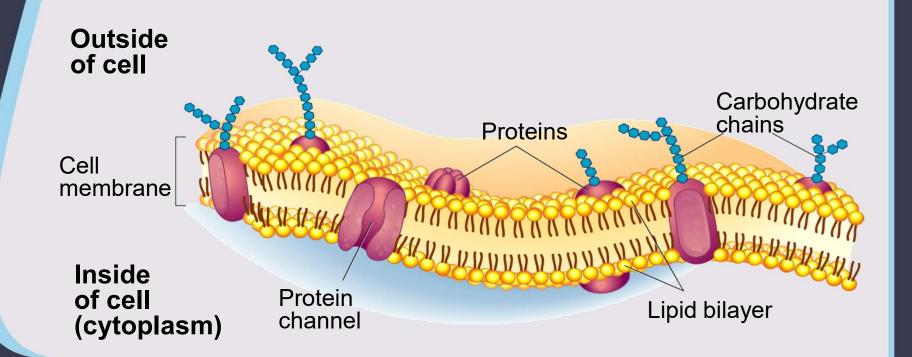
- Very small (Microscopic)
- Perform various functions for a cell
- Found in the cytoplasm
- May or may not be membrane-bound





Cell or Plasma Membrane

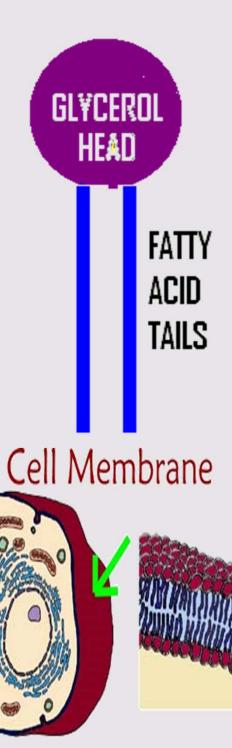
- Composed of double layer of phospholipids and proteins
- Surrounds outside of ALL cells
- Controls what enters or leaves the cell
- Living layer

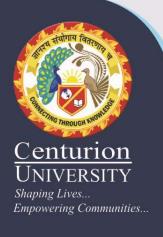




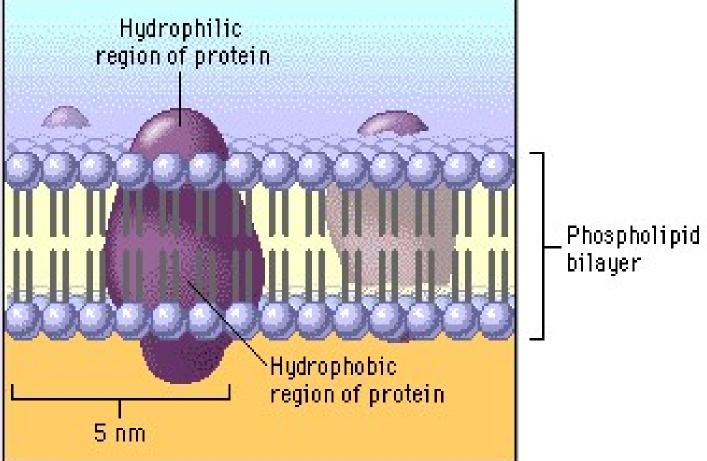
## **Phospholipids**

- Heads contain glycerol & phosphate and are hydrophilic (attract water)
- Tails are made of fatty acids and are hydrophobic (repel water)
- Make up a bilayer where tails point inward toward each other
- Can move laterally to allow small molecules (O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, & H<sub>2</sub>O to enter)





## The Cell Membrane is Fluid



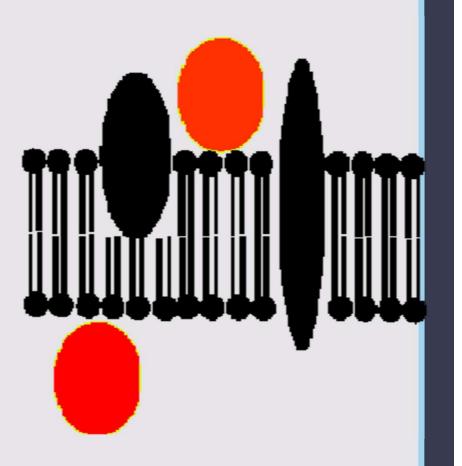
#### Molecules in cell membranes are constantly moving and changing



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## **Cell Membrane Proteins**

- Proteins help move large molecules or aid in cell recognition
- Peripheral proteins are attached on the surface (inner or outer)
- Integral proteins are embedded completely through the membrane



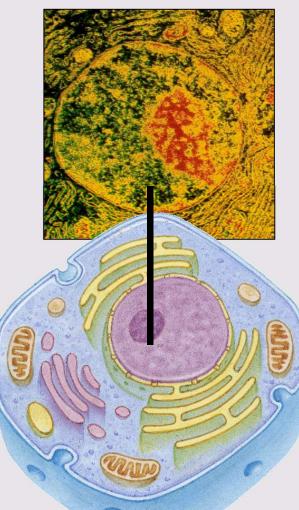


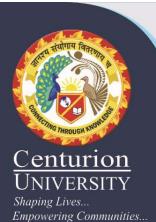
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## The Control Organelle -Nucleus

Controls the normal activities of the cell

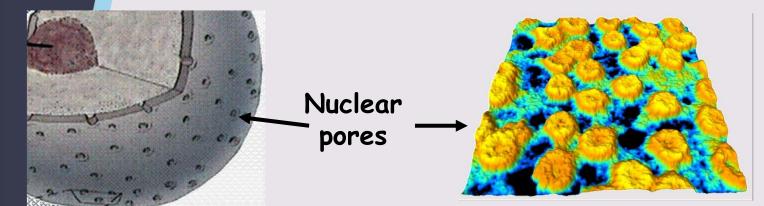
- Contains the DNA in chromosomes
- Bounded by a nuclear envelope (membrane) with pores
- Usually the largest organelle

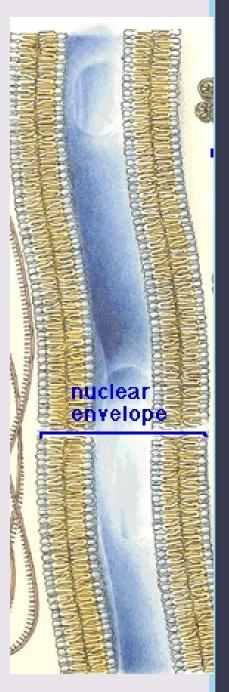


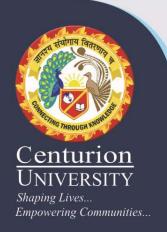


## **Nuclear Envelope**

- Double membrane
   surrounding nucleus
- Also called nuclear membrane
- Contains nuclear pores for materials to enter & leave nucleus







## **Inside the Nucleus -**

# The genetic material (DNA) is found

CHROMATIN





DNA is spread out And appears as CHROMATIN in non-dividing cells DNA is condensed & wrapped around proteins forming as CHROMOSOMES in dividing cells



## What Does DNA do?

#### DNA is the hereditary material of the cell

Sugarphosphate backbone;

Bases

Hydrogen bonds between bases

# Genes that make up the DNA molecule code for different proteins

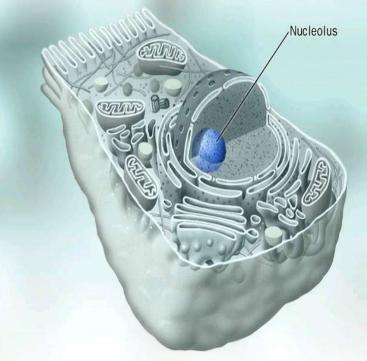


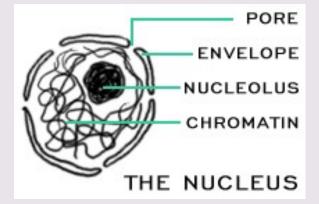
## Nucleolus

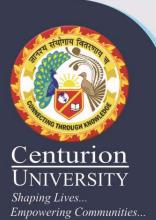
#### Inside nucleus

 Disappears when cell divides

 Makes ribosomes that make proteins

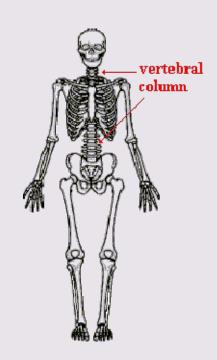


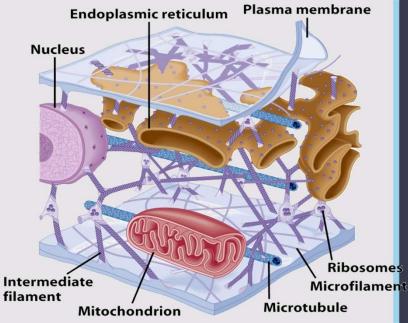


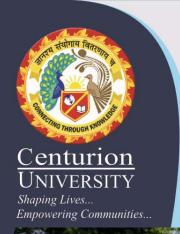


## Cytoskeleton

- Helps cell maintain cell shape
- Also help move organelles around
- Made of proteins
- Microfilaments are threadlike & made of ACTIN
- Microtubules are tubelike & made of TUBULIN







## Centrioles

- Found only in animal cells
- Paired structures near nucleus
- Made of bundle of microtubules
- Appear during cell division forming mitotic spindle
- Help to pull chromosome pairs apart to opposite ends of the cell





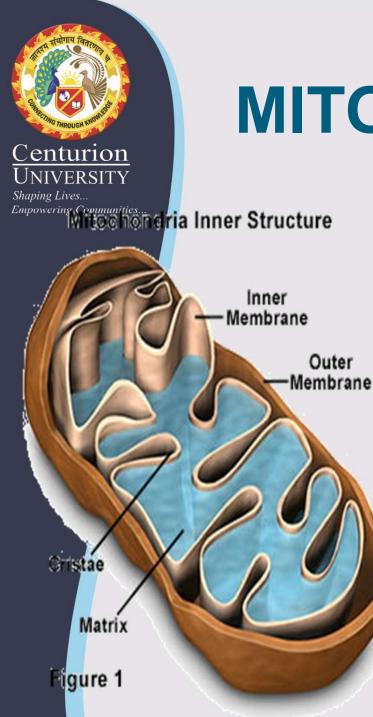


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## Mitochondrion (plural = mitochondria)

- "Powerhouse" of the cell
- Generate cellular energy (ATP)
- More active cells like muscle cells have MORE mitochondria
- Both plants & animal cells have mitochondria
- Site of CELLULAR RESPIRATION (burning glucose)





## MITOCHONDRIA

Surrounded by a DOUBLE membrane

Has its own DNA

Folded inner membrane called CRISTAE (increases surface area for more chemical Reactions)

**Interior called MATRIX** 

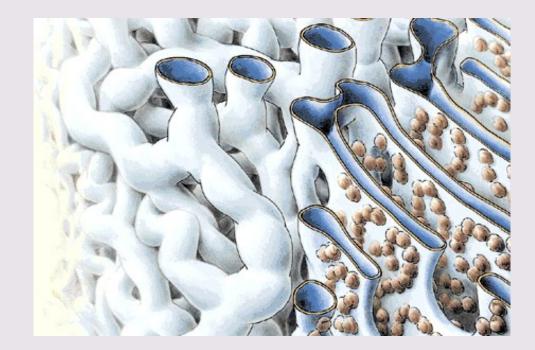


- Mitochondria Come from cytoplasm in the EGG cell during fertilization Therefore ....
- You inherit your mitochondria from your mother!

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## **Endoplasmic Reticulum - ER**

- Network of hollow membrane tubules
- Connects to nuclear envelope & cell
   membrane
- Functions in Synthesis of cell products & Transport

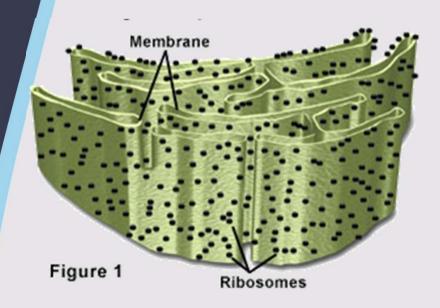


#### Two kinds of ER ---ROUGH & SMOOTH

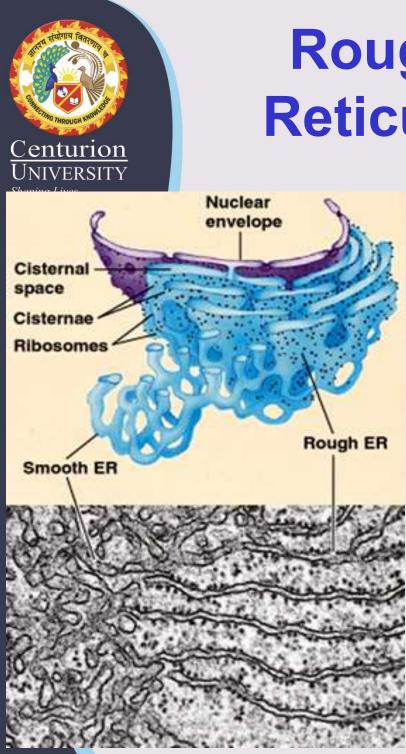


## Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (Rough ER)

Has ribosomes
 on its surface



 Makes membrane proteins and proteins for export out of cell



## Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (Rough ER)

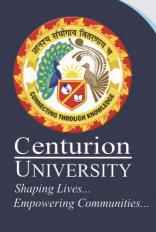
- Proteins are made by ribosomes on ER surface
- They are then threaded into the interior of the Rough ER to be modified and transported

## Functions of the Smooth ER

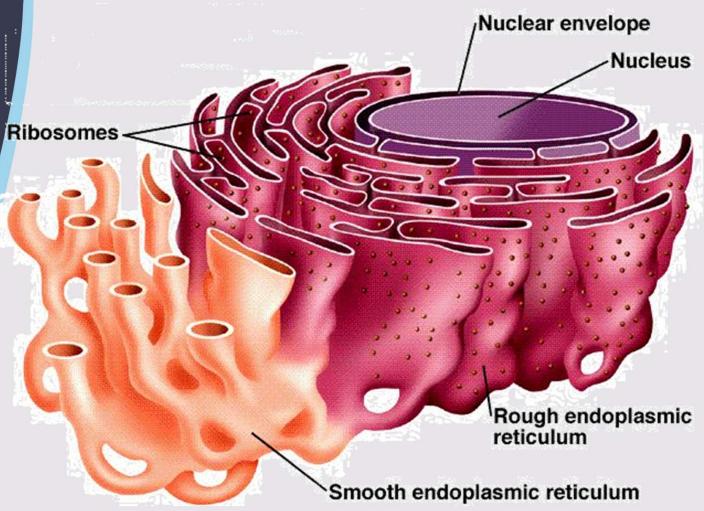
 Makes membrane lipids (steroids)

 Regulates calcium (muscle cells)

Destroys toxic
 substances



## **Endomembrane System**

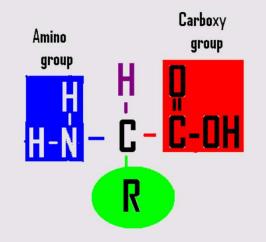


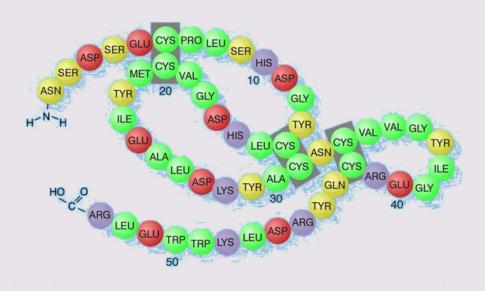
## Includes nuclear membrane connected to ER connected to cell membrane (transport)

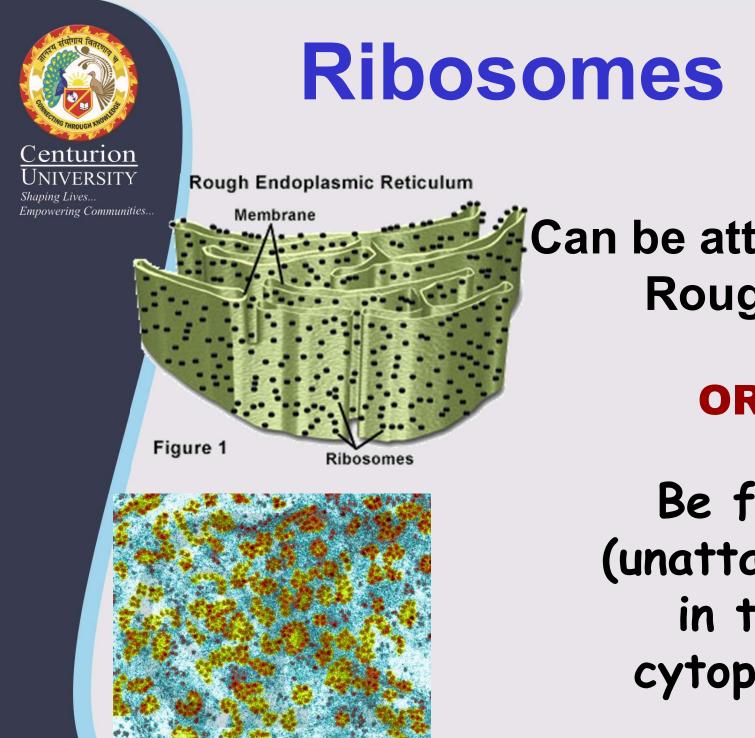


## Ribosomes

- Made of PROTEINS and rRNA
- "Protein factories" for cell
- Join amino acids to make proteins through protein synthesis







#### Can be attached to **Rough ER**

#### OR

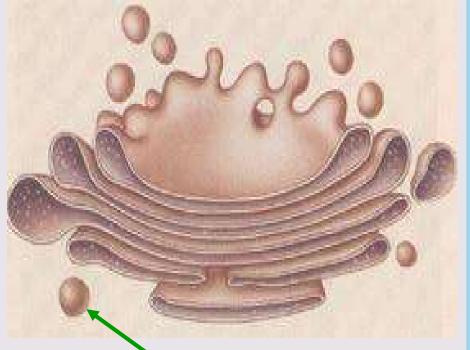
Be free (unattached) in the cytoplasm

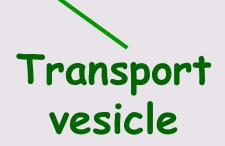




# **Golgi Bodies**

- Stacks of flattened sacs
- Have a shipping side (cis face) & a receiving side (trans face)
- Receive proteins made by ER
- Transport vesicles with modified proteins pinch off the ends





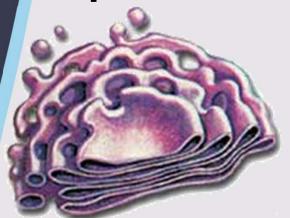


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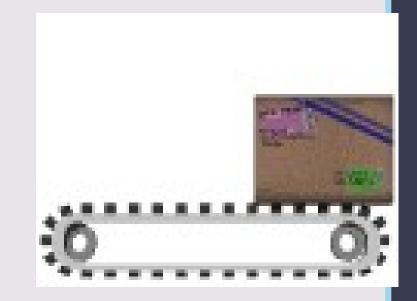
**Golgi Bodies** 

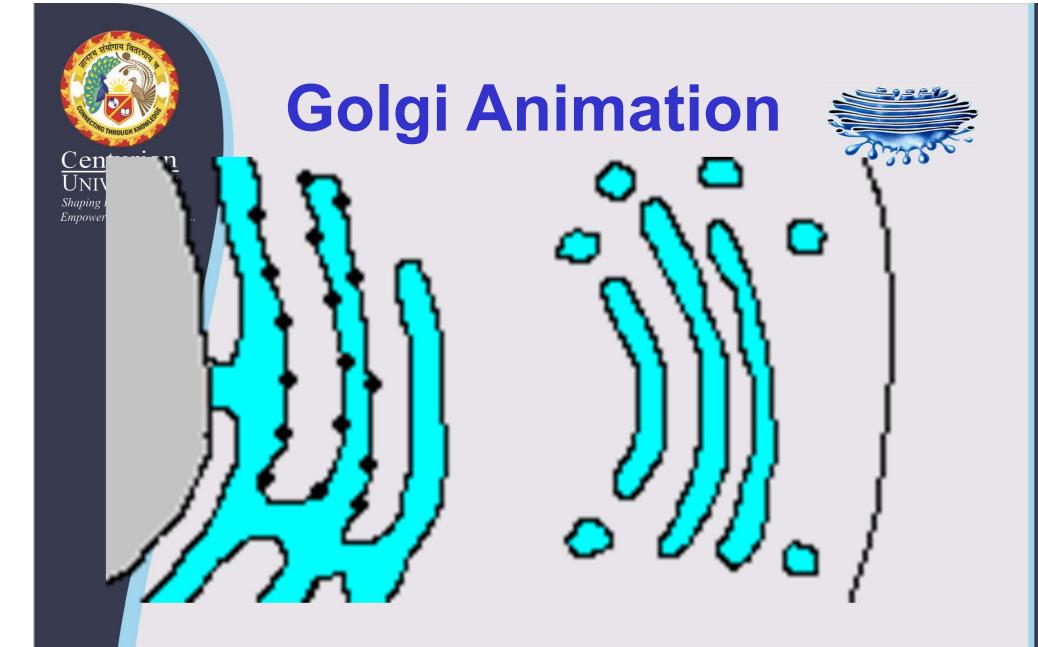
Look like a stack of pancakes



Modify, sort, & package molecules from ER for storage OR transport out of cell







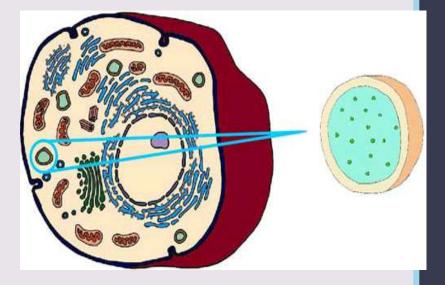
Materials are transported from Rough ER to Golgi to the cell membrane by VESICLES



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## Lysosomes

- Contain digestive enzymes
- Break down food, bacteria, and worn out cell parts for cells
- Programmed for cell death (APOPTOSIS)
- Lyse & release enzymes to break down & recycle cell parts)



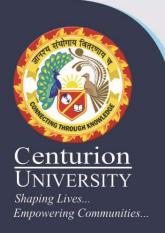




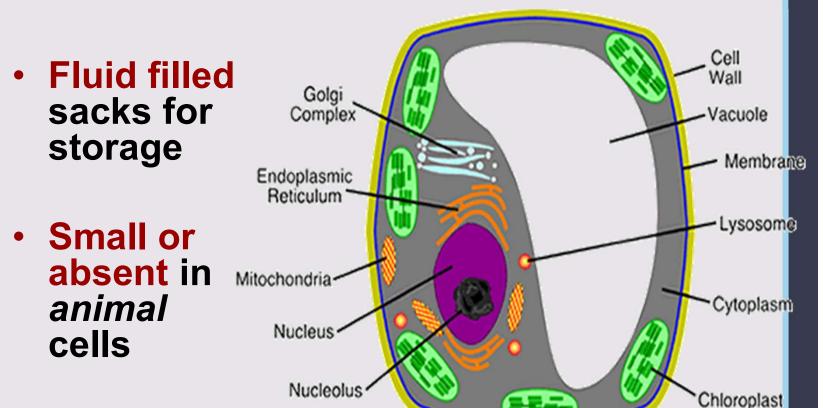
## Lysosome Digestion

Cells take in food by phagocytosis

Lysosomes
 digest the food
 & get rid of
 wastes



## Vacuoles



 Plant cells have a large Central Vacuole



## Vacuoles

In plants, they store Cell Sap

 Includes storage of sugars, proteins, minerals, lipids, wastes, salts, water, and enzymes



