### **CONCEPT: CELL ORGANELLES**

- •All cells contain <u>organelles</u> ("organs of cells"): subcellular \_\_\_\_\_ or components with specialized functions.
- Eukaryotic cells contain several membrane-bound organelles, whereas prokaryotic cells do not.
  - □ Many membrane-bound organelles of eukaryotes are part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ system.
  - □ The <u>endomembrane system</u> functions include *modifying*, *transporting*, & \_\_\_\_\_ cellular materials.

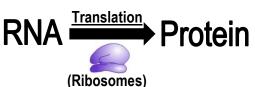
#### **EXAMPLE:**

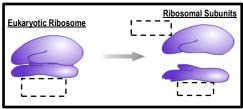
| EXAMPLE: Eukaryotic Endomembrane System             | Endomembrane System<br>Organelles | Functions   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Rough ER  Smooth ER  Cis Golgi  Outside Cell Plasma | Nucleus ( Envelope)               | Stores/protects DNA. Controls nuclear transport.                |
|   | Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)        | Studded with ribosomes, modifies & helps proteins fold.         |
|   | Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)        | Detoxifies the cell.<br>Makes carbohydrates/lipids.             |
|   | Apparatus                         | Modifies proteins/lipids to ship to final locations.            |
|   | Plasma                            | Barrier controlling transport into & out of the cell.           |
|   | Vesicles                          | Membrane bubbles that transport & fuse with membranes.          |
| trans Golgi membrane                                |                                   | Vesicle with digestive enzymes that breakdown & recycle things. |

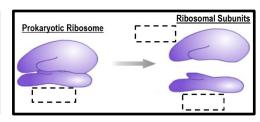
## **Ribosomes**

- •All cells contain \_\_\_\_\_ that are directly involved in the process of \_\_\_\_\_ (protein synthesis).
- •Ribosomes have two subunits (\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_ subunit) and are a mixture of ribosomal RNA (*rRNA*) & proteins.
  - □ Eukaryotic cells have *larger* \_\_\_\_ *ribosomes* (60S large subunit & a 40S small subunit).
  - □ Prokaryotic cells have *smaller* \_\_\_\_ *ribosomes* (50S large subunit & a 30S small subunit).

### **EXAMPLE:**



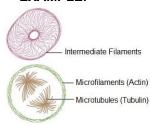


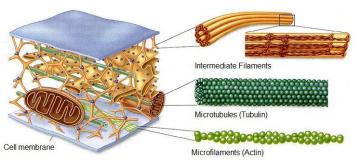


### Cytoskeleton

- •Consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_ & intermediate filaments as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Functions include providing cell-shape, movement, transportation, & signaling.

### **EXAMPLE:**





<u>Mitochondria</u> & <u>chloroplasts</u> are relevant organelles we discuss in the <u>endosymbiotic theory</u> topic.



# **CONCEPT: CELL ORGANELLES**

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following contains an incorrect match of the organelle function/description?

- a) Ribosomes: conduct the process of translation
- b) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum: lipid synthesis
- c) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum: alcohol/chemical detoxification
- d) Lysosome: specialized vesicles with digestive enzymes

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following contains a correct match?

a) 80S: Eukaryotic large ribosomal subunit

b) 60S: Prokaryotic large ribosomal subunit

c) 40S: Eukaryotic small ribosomal subunit

d) 70S: Eukaryotic large ribosomal subunit