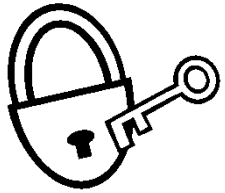
BI 121 Lecture 4

Structure-function = fun!



I. ***Announcements*** **Anatomy & Physiology Lab today!**
Be sure to complete p 3-7 dietary record in LM < lab next wk!
Help with estimating serving sizes for Nutrition Lab 3. Q?

II. ***Medical Moment*** **Structure-Function in Clinical Practice**

III. ***Physiology News*** **♀ *vs* ♂ Mitochondria; Vaults? *Sci News***

IV. ***Anaerobic vs Aerobic Metabolism Connections***

LS ch 2 pp 26-33

A. Take-home points + key differences fig 2-15 + vpl

B. Few details: Glycolysis, CAC, ETC fig 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12

V. ***Cytoskeleton*** **LS 2012 fig 2-17, 2-18 + LS 2006 fig 2-20**

VI. ***Introduction to Genetics***

LS pp 20-1 + Appendix C

A. What's a gene? Where? p A-18, fig C-2, C-3

B. Why are genes important? p A-18

C. What's DNA & what does it look like? pp A-18 thru A-20

D. How does information flow in the cell? fig C-6

E. How does DNA differ from RNA? pp A-20 thru A-22

F. Genetic code? pp A-22, A-23

G. How are proteins made? Class skit! fig C-7, C-9

4 oz → 3 oz

Deck of Cards

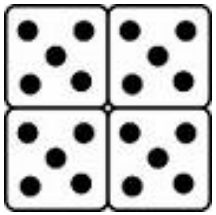
or

≡ 1 c

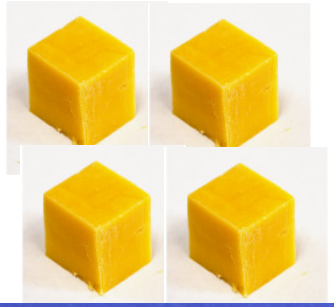
≡

raw → cooked

≡ 1/3 c

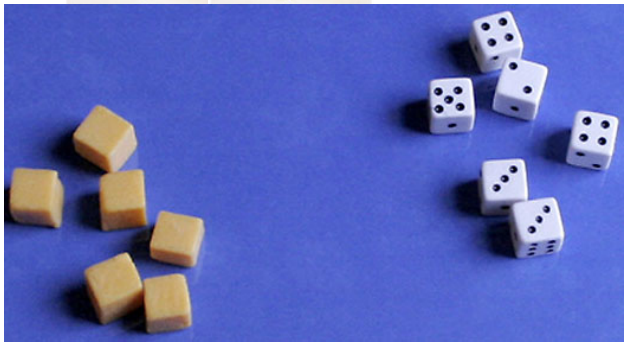


≡ 1 oz

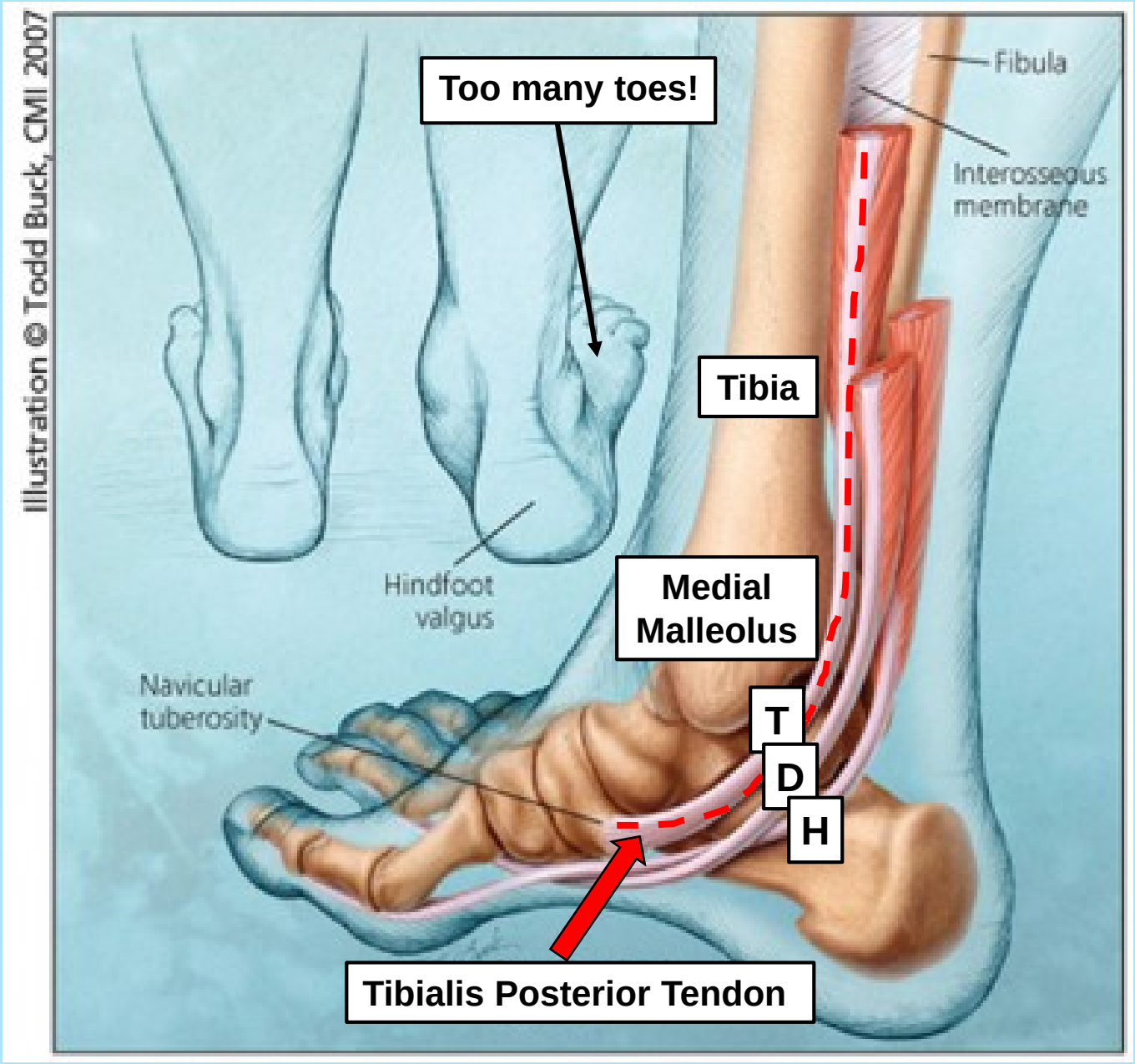


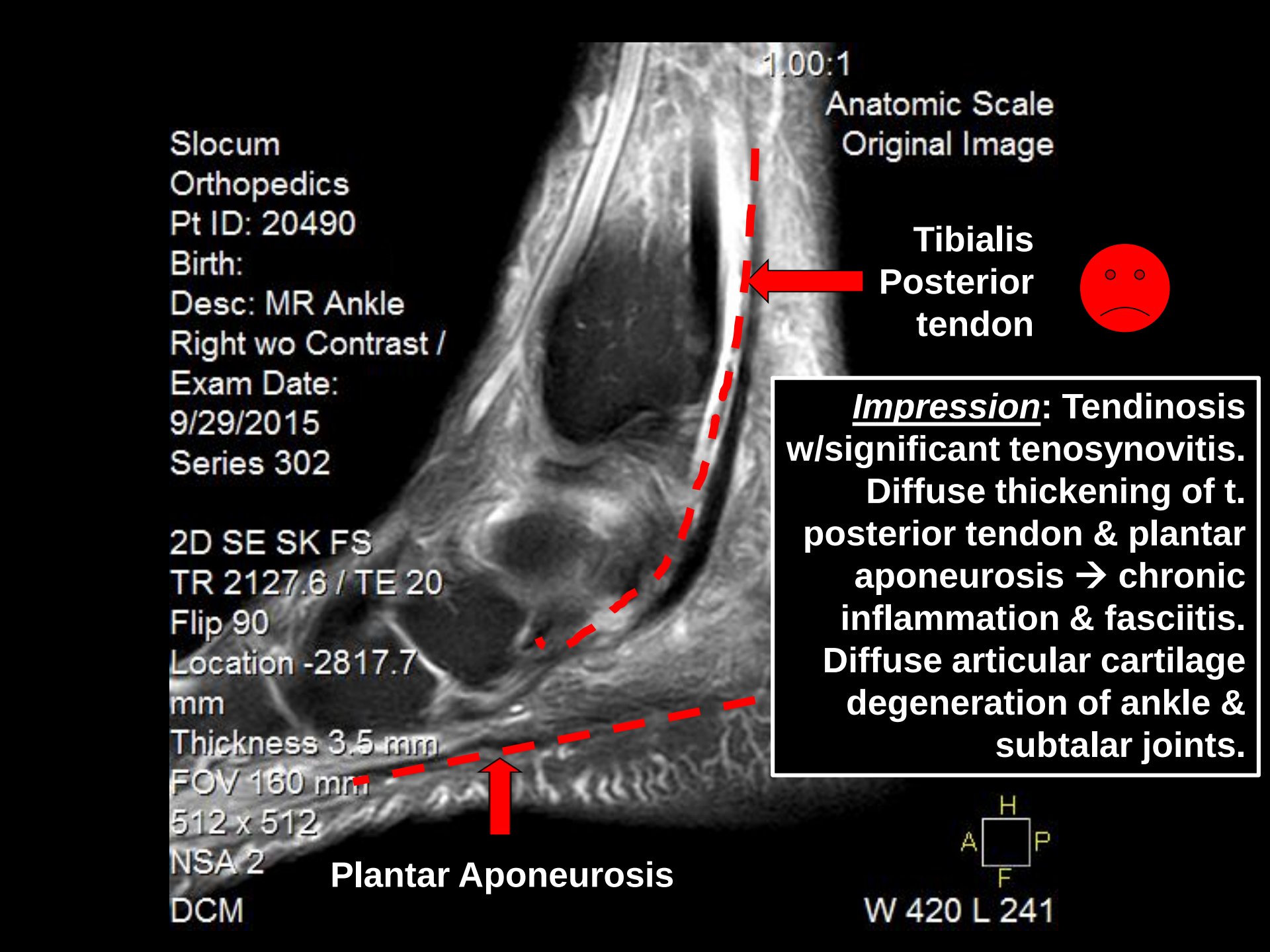
≡ ¼ c

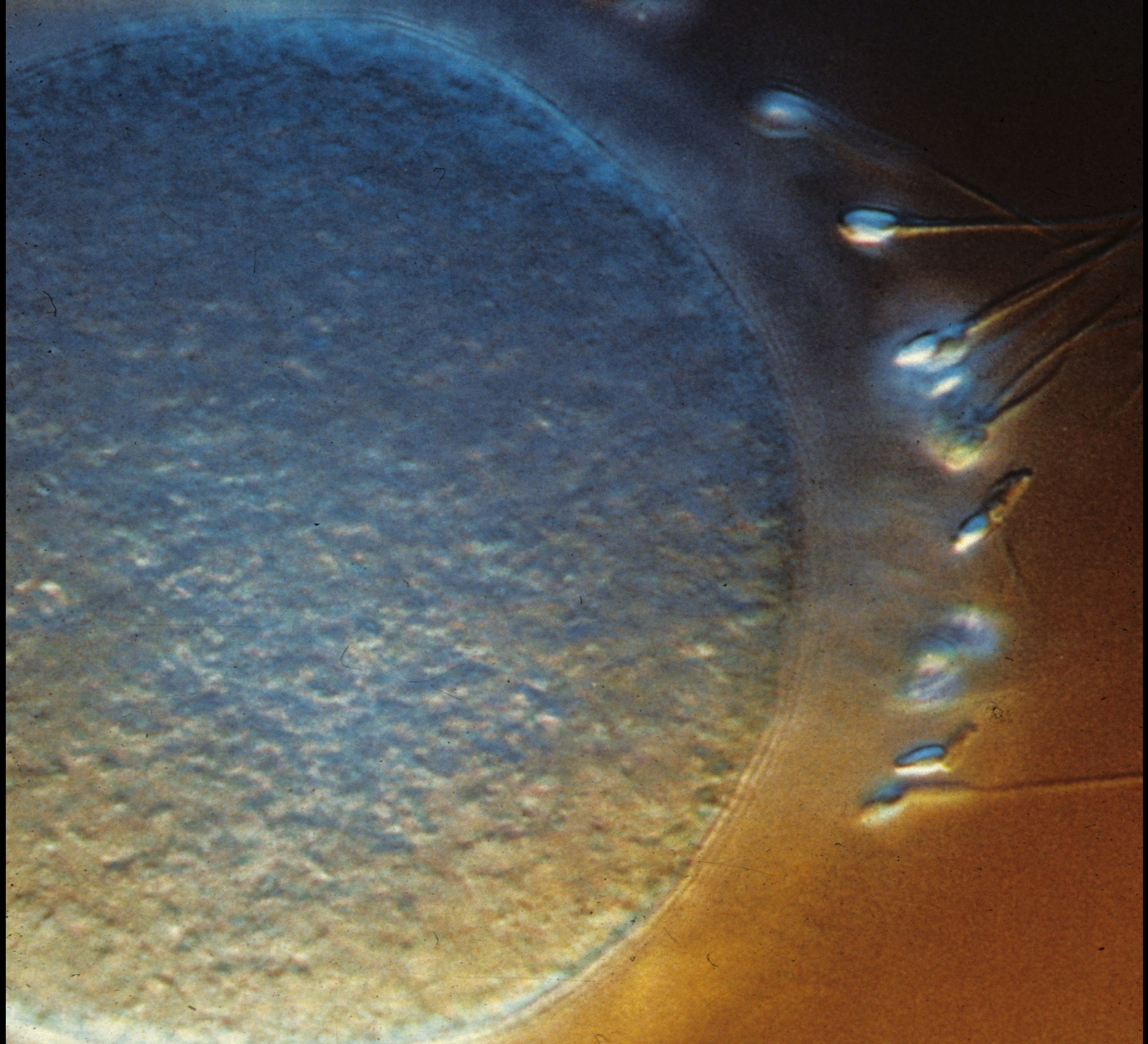
≡ 1.5 oz



R Ankle Too Many Toes Posterior View, Medial View




1.00:1
Anatomic Scale
Original Image
Slocum
Orthopedics
Pt ID: 20490
Birth:
Desc: MR Ankle
Right wo Contrast /
Exam Date:
9/29/2015
Series 302
2D SE SK FS
TR 2127.6 / TE 20
Flip 90
Location -2817.7
mm
Thickness 3.5 mm
FOV 160 mm
512 x 512
NSA 2
DCM
Tibialis
Posterior
tendon
Impression: Tendinosis w/significant tenosynovitis. Diffuse thickening of t. posterior tendon & plantar aponeurosis → chronic inflammation & fasciitis. Diffuse articular cartilage degeneration of ankle & subtalar joints.
Plantar Aponeurosis
H
A
P
F
W 420 L 241



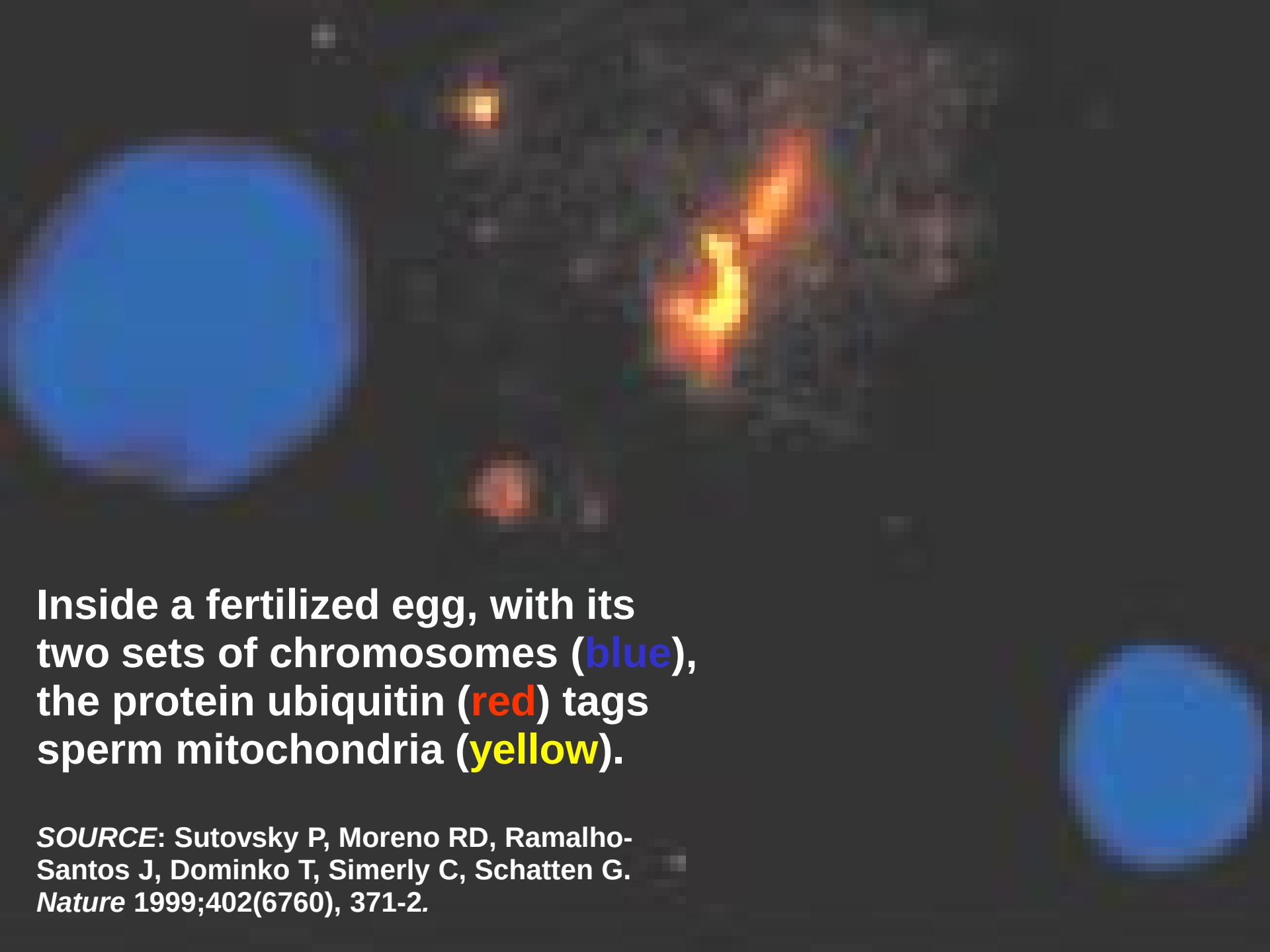
Mom's eggs execute Dad's mitochondria

In "Hamlet," Rosencrantz and Guildenstern deliver a letter to the rulers of England that carries the ill-fated duo's own death sentence. Perhaps Shakespeare knew a bit about reproductive biology.

Scientists have now found that during a sperm's creation, its mitochondria—energy-producing units that power all cells—acquire molecular tags that mark them for destruction once the sperm fertilizes an egg. This death sentence, a protein called ubiquitin, may explain why mammals inherit the DNA within mitochondria only from their mothers, a bio-species mitochondrial inheritance. Sperm mitochondria sometimes avoid destruction when two different species of mice mate, and Schatten's team has shown this also holds true in cattle. It's hard to understand how an egg distinguishes between paternal mitochondria of closely related species, says Schon.

When paternal mitochondria escape destruction in normal mating, the resulting embryo may suffer. Schatten notes that a colleague has found sperm mitochondria in some defective embryos from infertility clinics.

***SOURCE*: John Travis, *Science News* 2000;157(1), 5.**



Inside a fertilized egg, with its two sets of chromosomes (blue), the protein ubiquitin (red) tags sperm mitochondria (yellow).

***SOURCE*: Sutovsky P, Moreno RD, Ramalho-Santos J, Dominko T, Simerly C, Schatten G. *Nature* 1999;402(6760), 371-2.**

The Weekly Newsmagazine of Science

SCIENCE NEWS

July 27, 1996
Vol. 150, No. 4
Pages 49-64

Vaults Hold Cell Mystery

What's in the Vault?

An ignored cell component may often account for why chemotherapy fails

By JOHN TRAVIS

Can you imagine exploring the anatomy of the human body and missing the heart, the organ that sends life-giving blood coursing through the body? Of course not. Or not noticing the brain, the custodian of memories and creator of thoughts? Don't be ridiculous.

Yet cell biologists may soon have to acknowledge an equally unimaginable oversight in their field. For decades, their powerful microscopes have failed to spot a basic cell component of animals and perhaps any organism with a nucleus. Known as vaults, the barrel-shaped particles are three times the size of ribosomes, the eas-

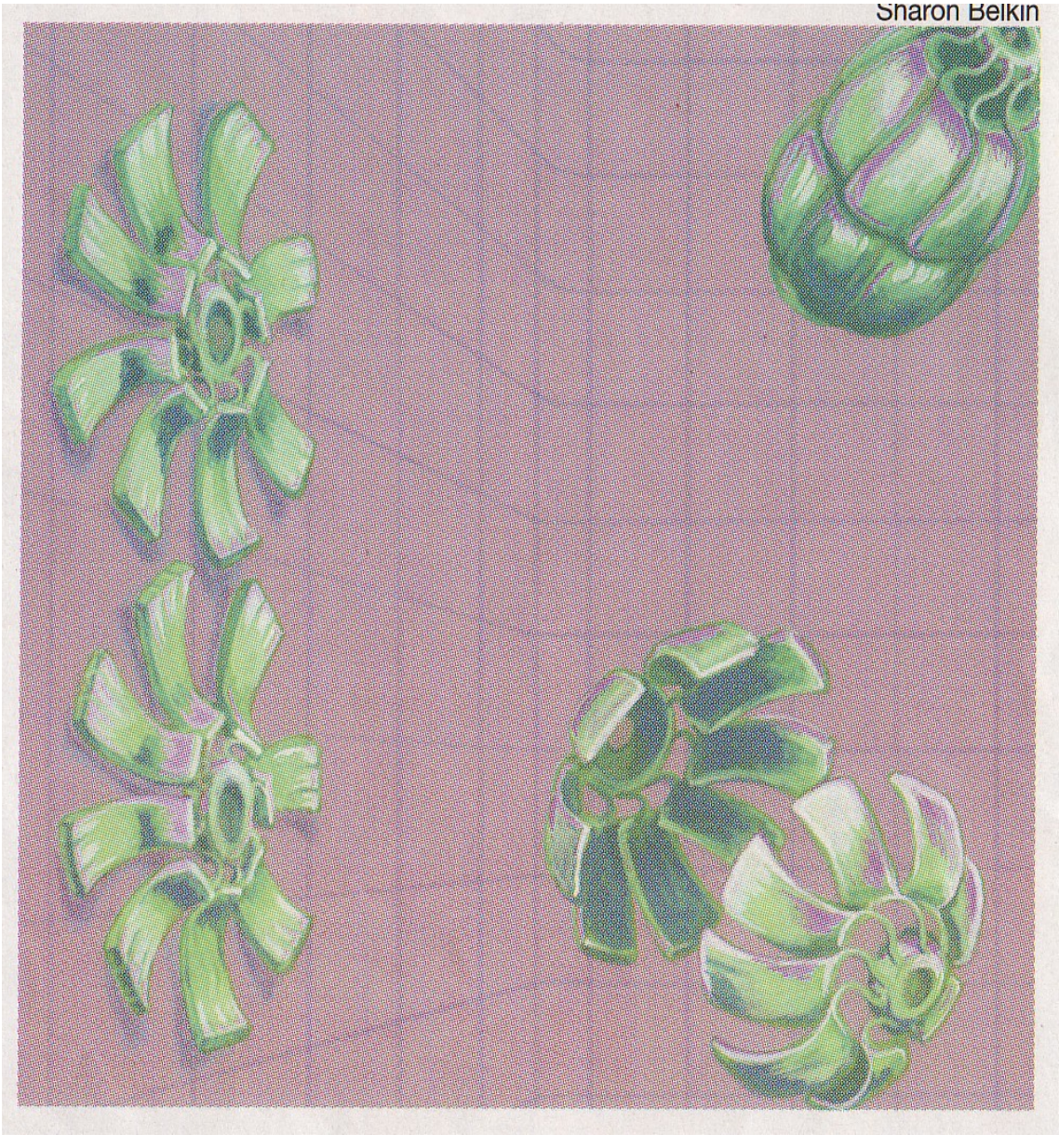
through a microscope. But if it were contaminated with objects that shrug off the stain, that sea would be dotted with white islands. Rome likens the strategy to finding an invisible person by looking for an unexplained shadow in the beam of a spotlight.

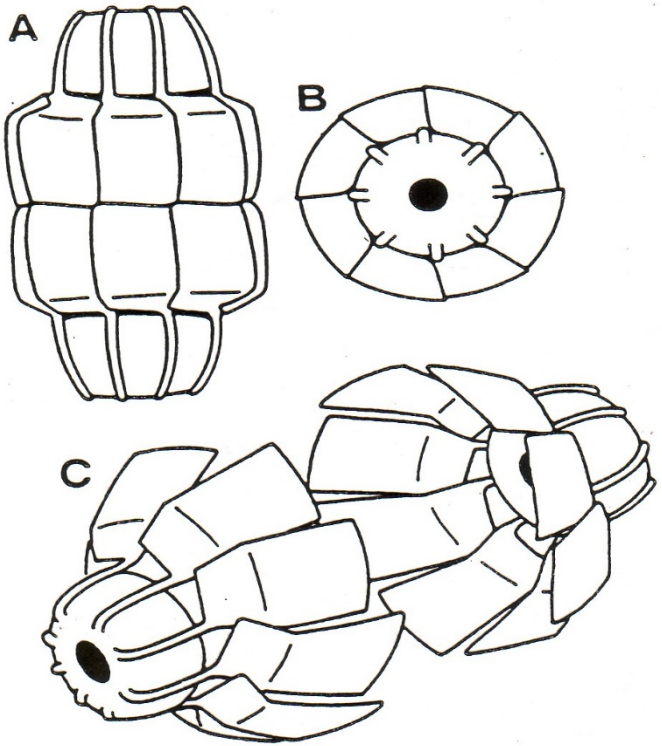
To Kedersha's surprise, unstained ovoid objects appeared among her coated vesicles. Since some of the stain settled into furrows on top of the unexpected shapes, the negative staining revealed fine details of the exterior of these mysterious interlopers, including arches that reminded Rome and Kedersha of the sail-

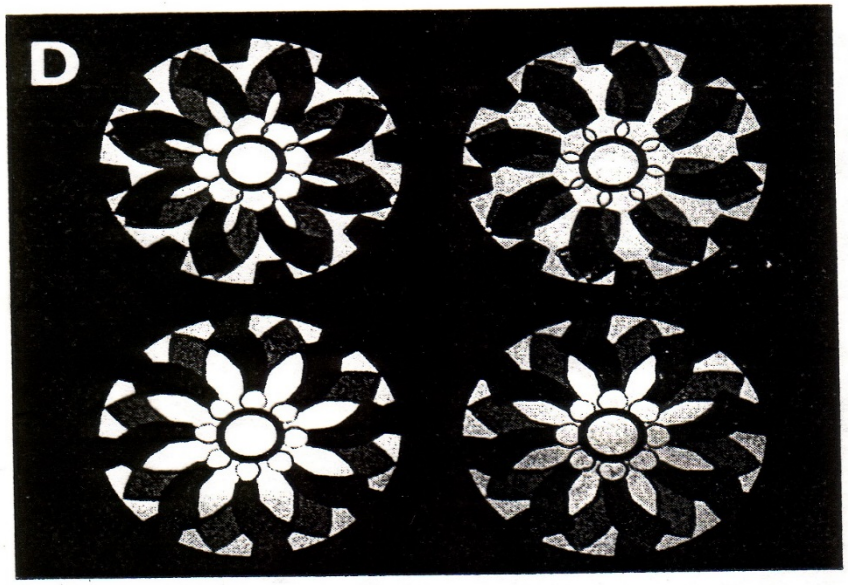
us something by this incredible structure. And the one thing we might surmise from the structure [of vaults] is that they might contain something," says Rome.

That shape also hints that vaults may pick up their unknown cargo at the nuclear membrane, the barrier that separates the cell's cytoplasm from its nucleus. The nucleus is a fluid-filled sac containing DNA and the machinery required to translate the instructions encoded by that DNA into molecules called messenger RNA. These mRNA strands, as well as other molecules,

Sharon Belkin




A
B
C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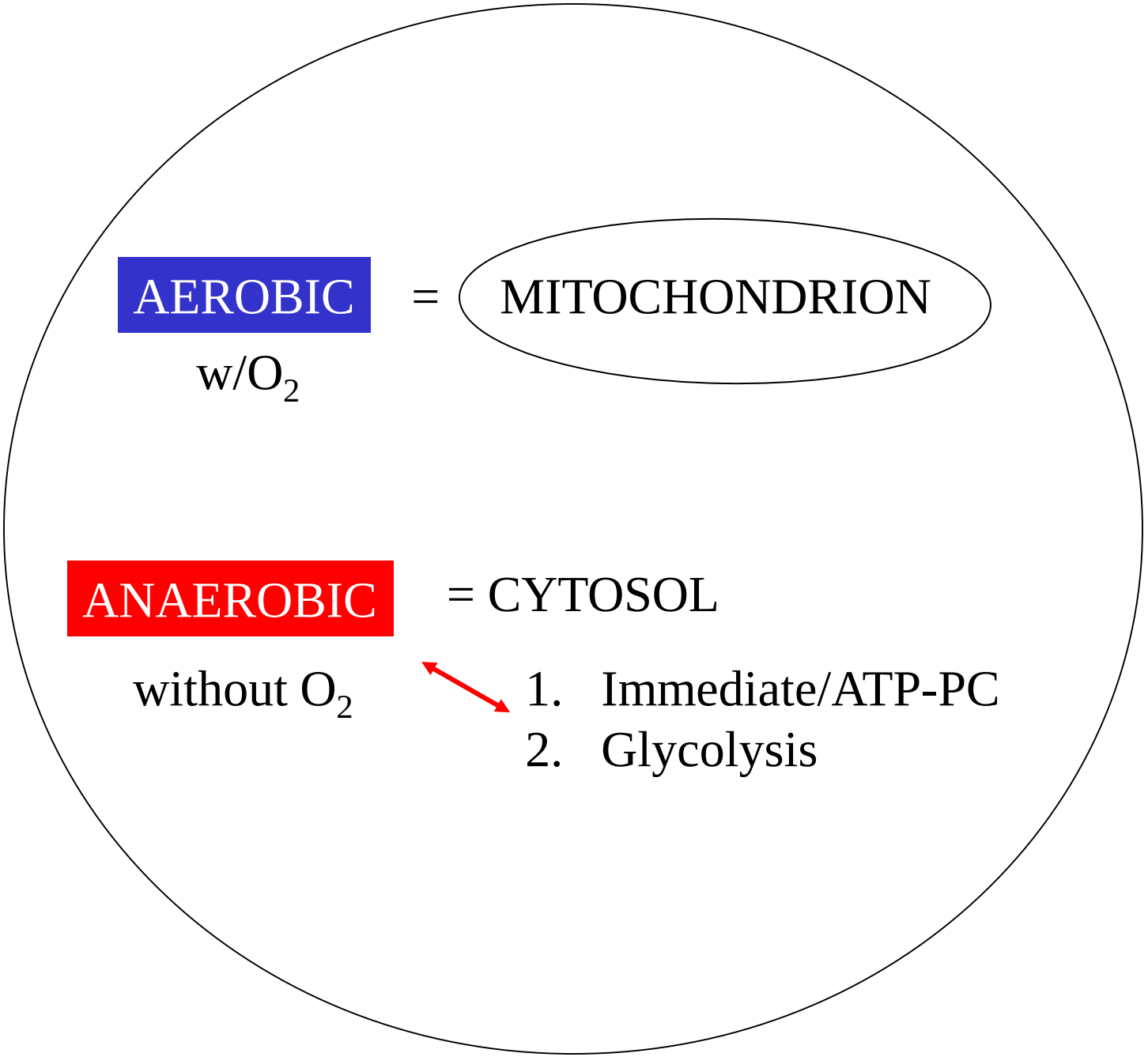

AEROBIC
=
MITOCHONDRION
w/O2
ANAEROBIC
= CYTOSOL
without O2
1. Immediate/ATP-PC
2. Glycolysis


CREATINE
MONOHYDRATE


FREE
4 Extra Servings!
ISS
RESEARCH
COMPLETE
Creatine
EFFERVESCENT
ADVANTAGE
24 (17 gram) Servings
individually packaged

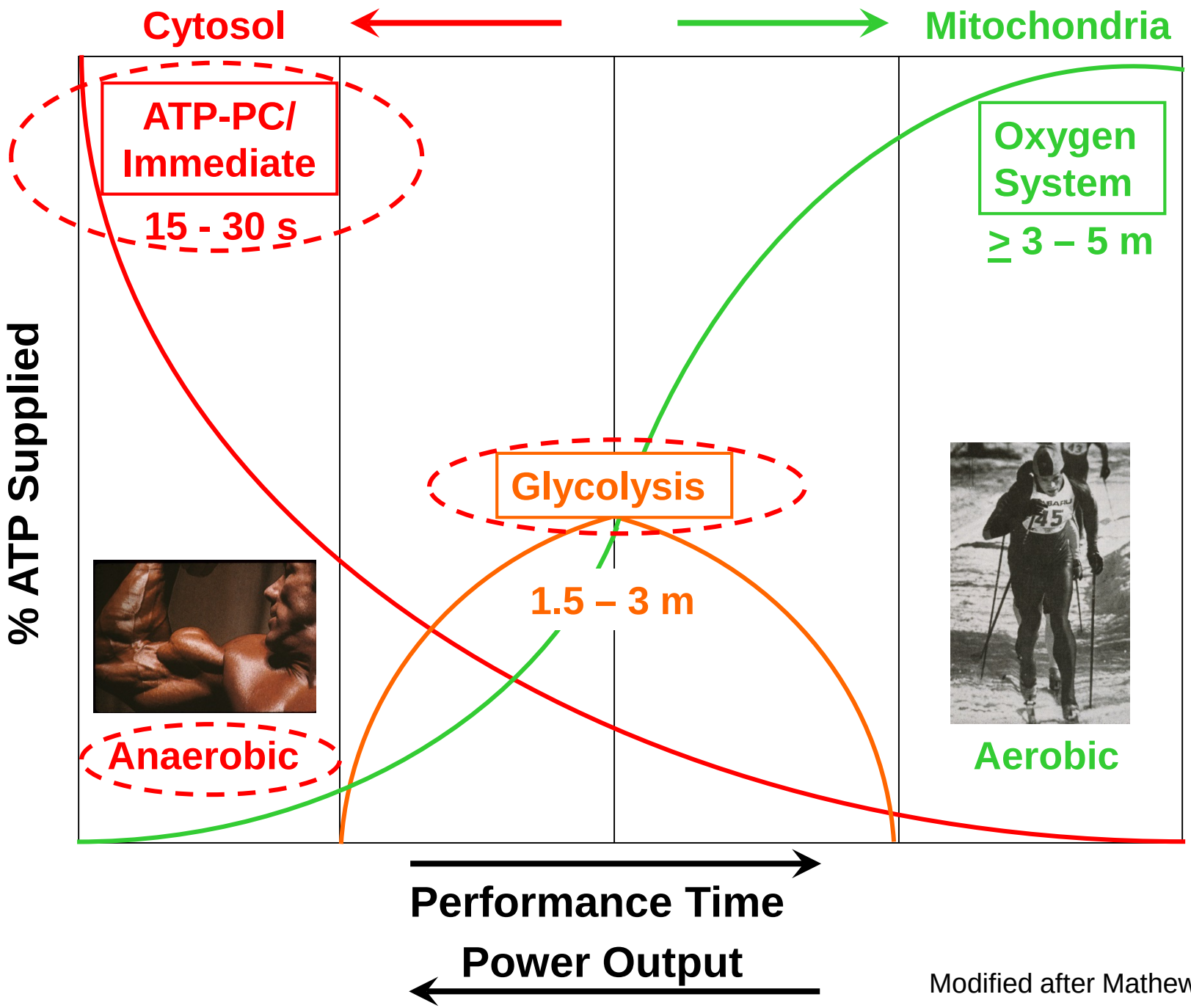

ULTIMATE
NUTRITION
crea
pure
BIOVOLUMIZING
1000g (1kg)


BALANCE
PURE
CREATINE
MONOHYDRATE

WOW!

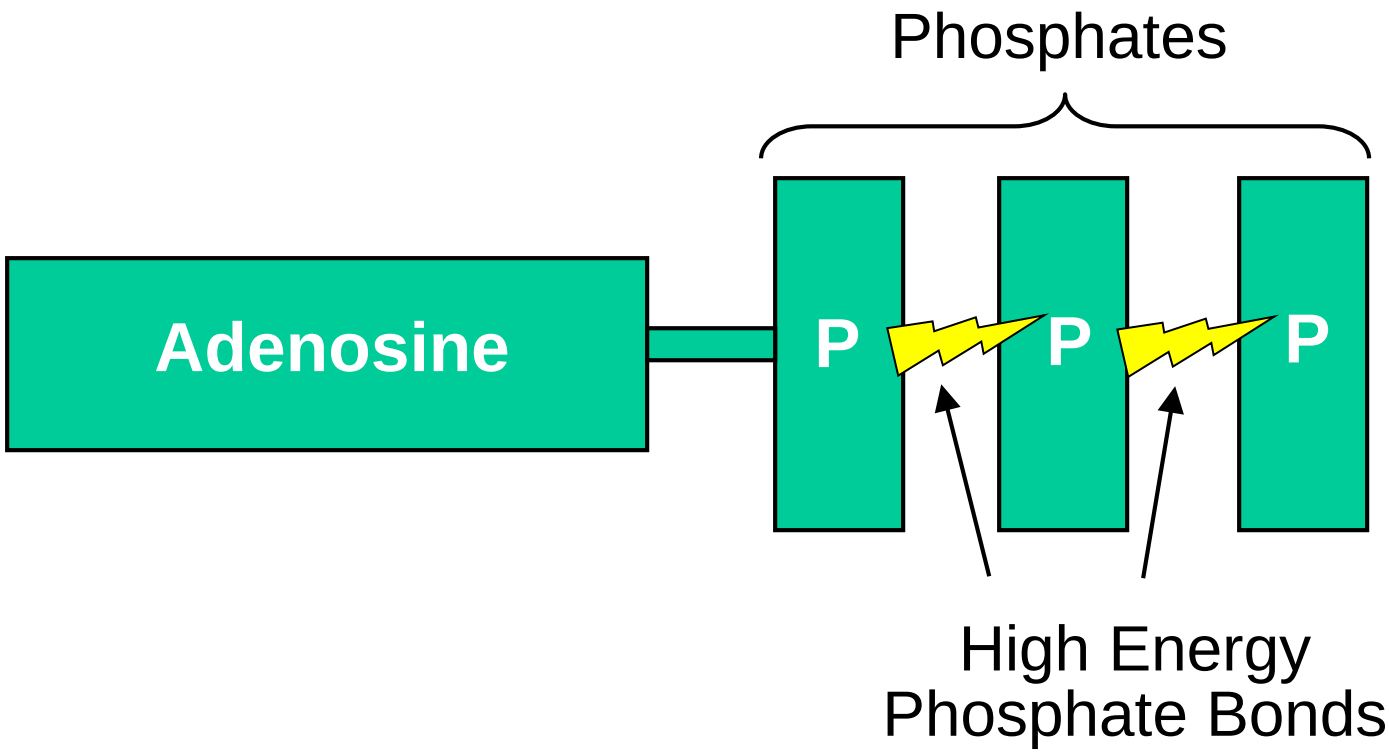
I’M CHAMP!


PUMP



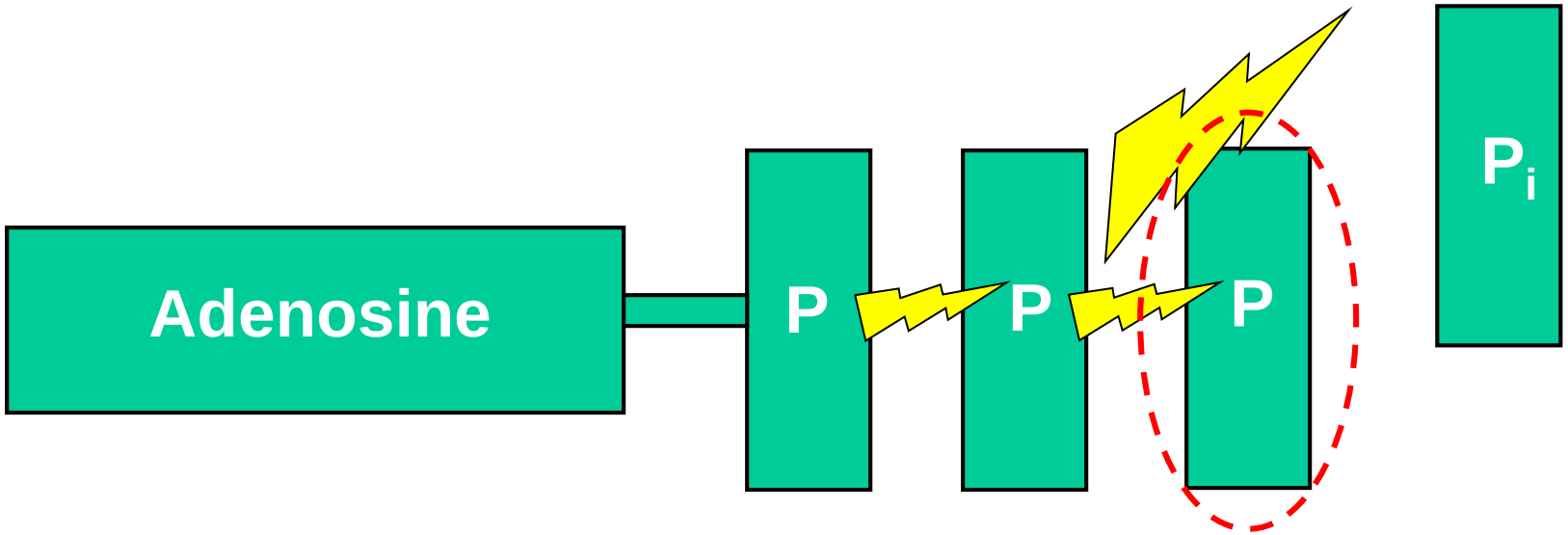
Modified after Mathews & Fox

ATP = Adenosine Tri Phosphate
The Common Energy Currency
or the Cash Cells Understand!!



Cleave One High Energy Phosphate Bond To Do Work!!

7 – 10
KiloCalories/KCal

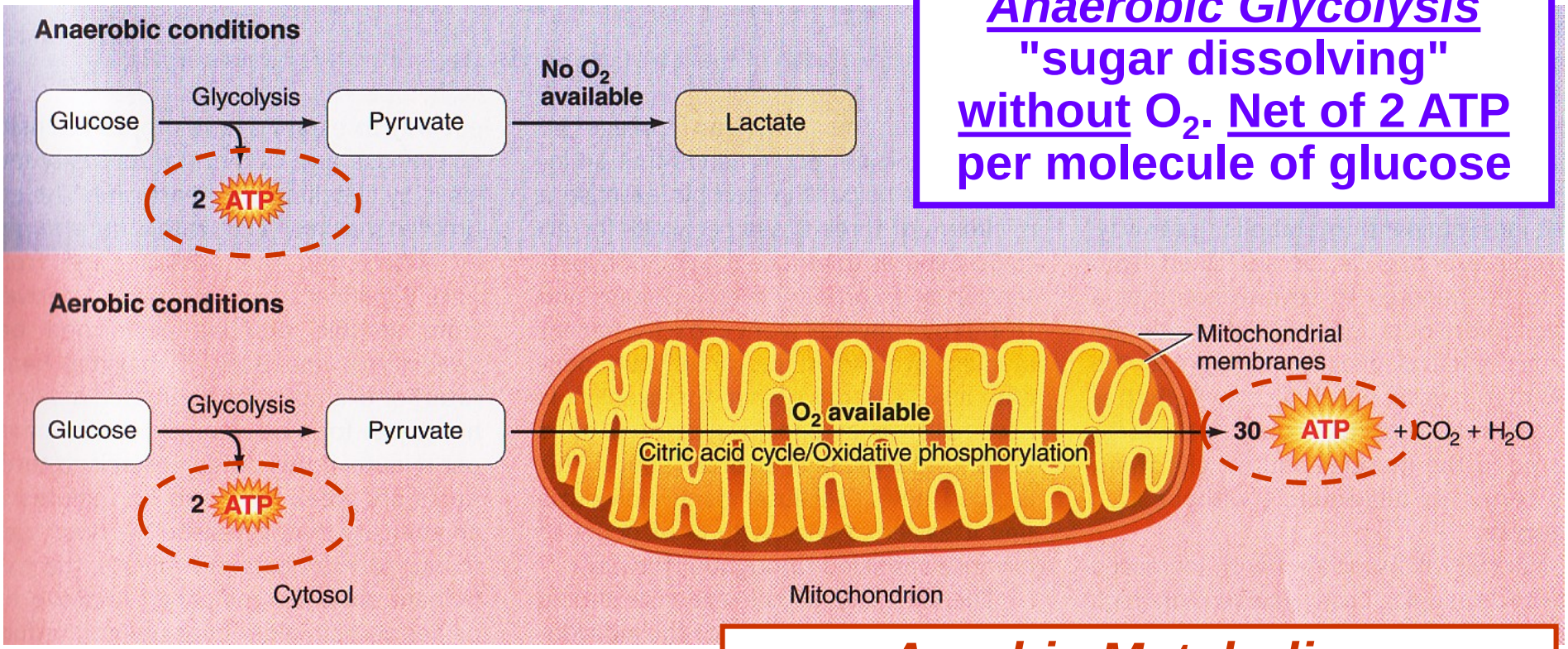


1. *Synthesis of Macromolecules*
2. *Membrane Transport*
3. *Mechanical Work*

Make big things from little things!

Move things! Microscopic! ⟷ Move things! Macroscopic!

Anaerobic vs. Aerobic Metabolism



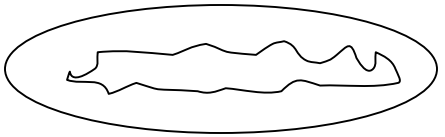
Anaerobic Glycolysis
"sugar dissolving" without O_2. Net of 2 ATP per molecule of glucose

Aerobic Metabolism
+mitochondrial processing of glucose with O_2. Net of 32 ATP per molecule of glucose

fig 2-15 LS 2012

AEROBIC w/O_2

ANAEROBIC

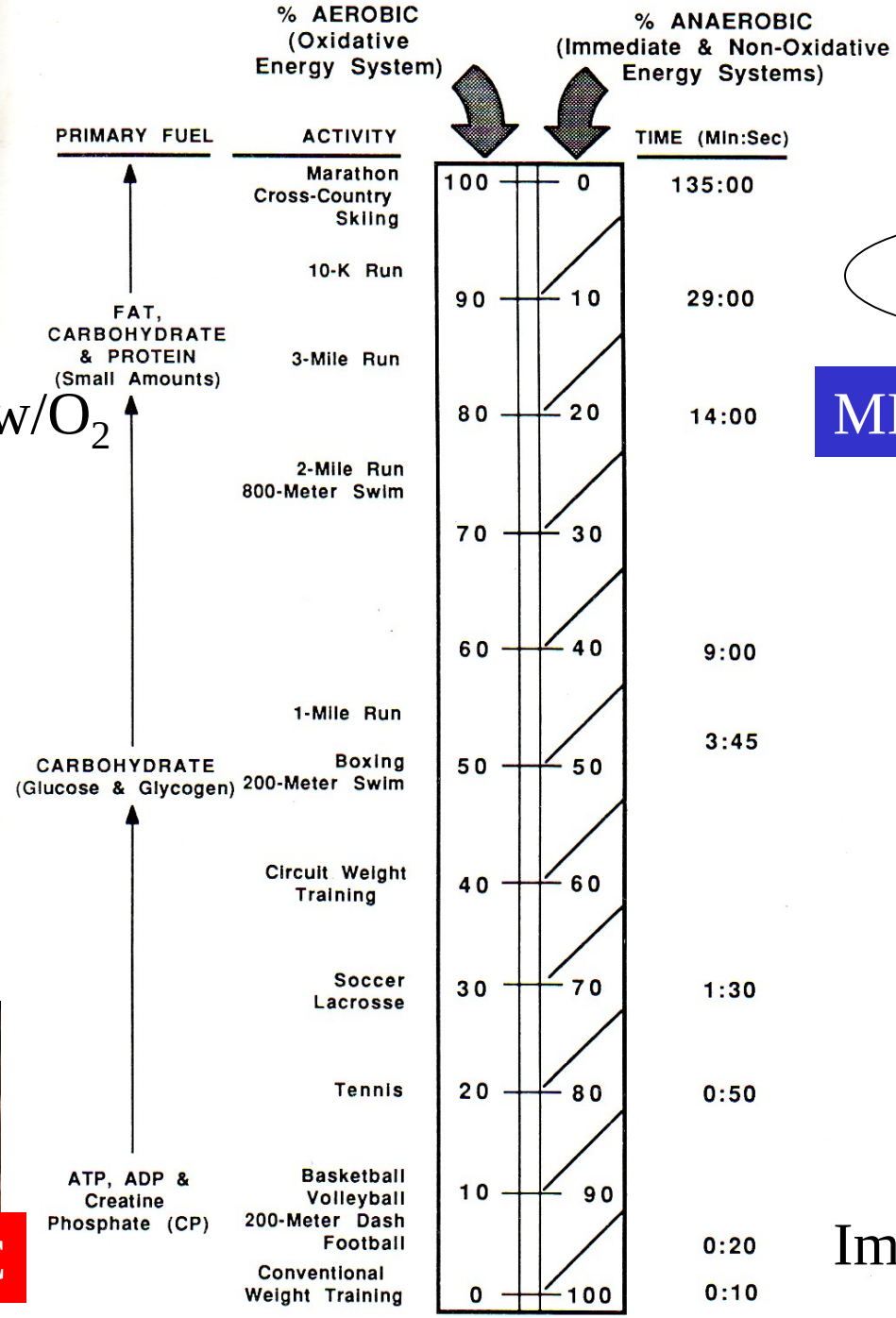


MITOCHONDRIA

CYTOSOL

Glycolysis

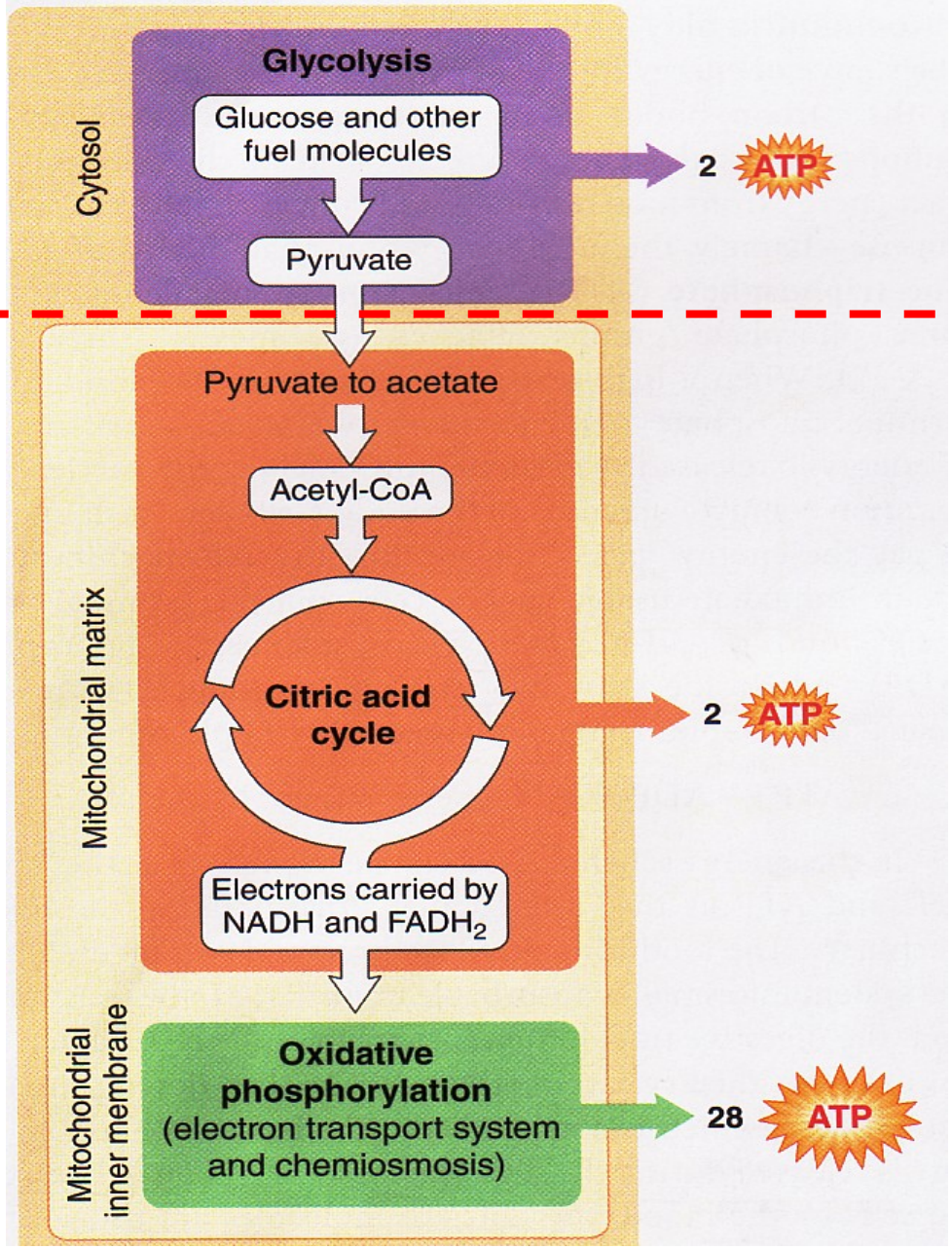
Immediate/ATP-PC



Stages of Cellular Metabolism/Respiration

Anaerobic
Glycolysis
Cytosol

Aerobic
Metabolism
Mitochondria

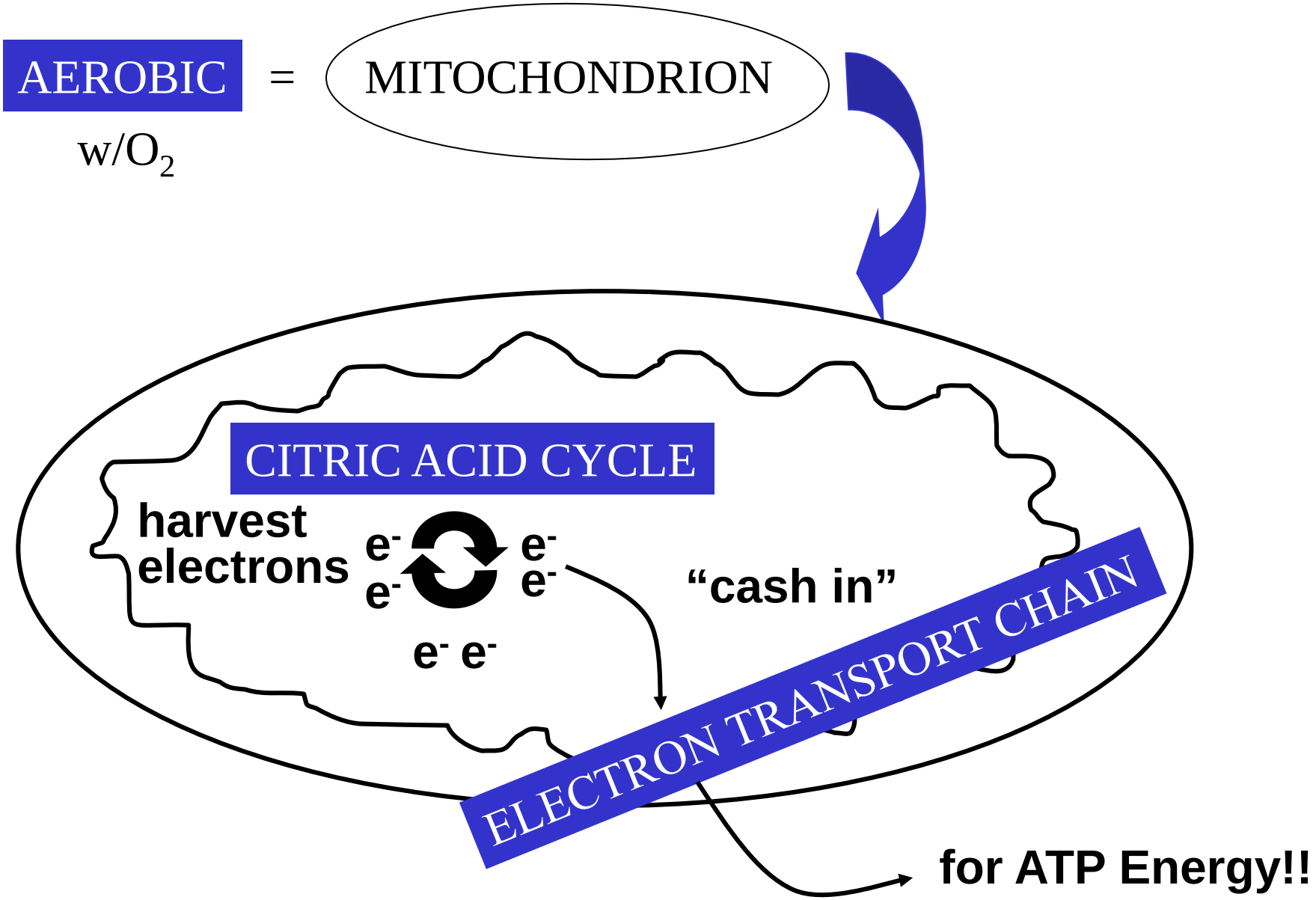


Matrix

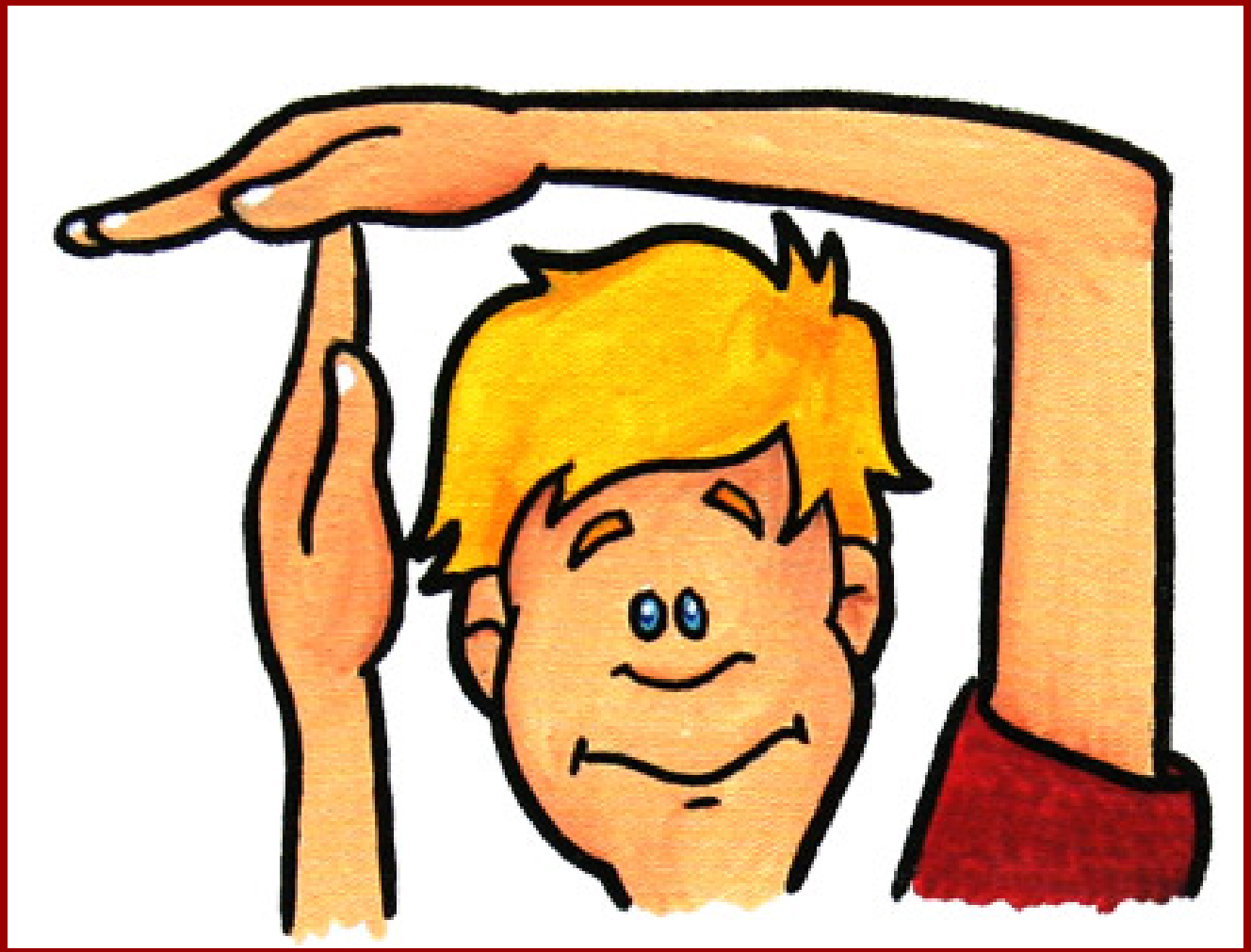
Inner Membrane

fig 2-9 LS 2012

Goals of Aerobic Metabolism

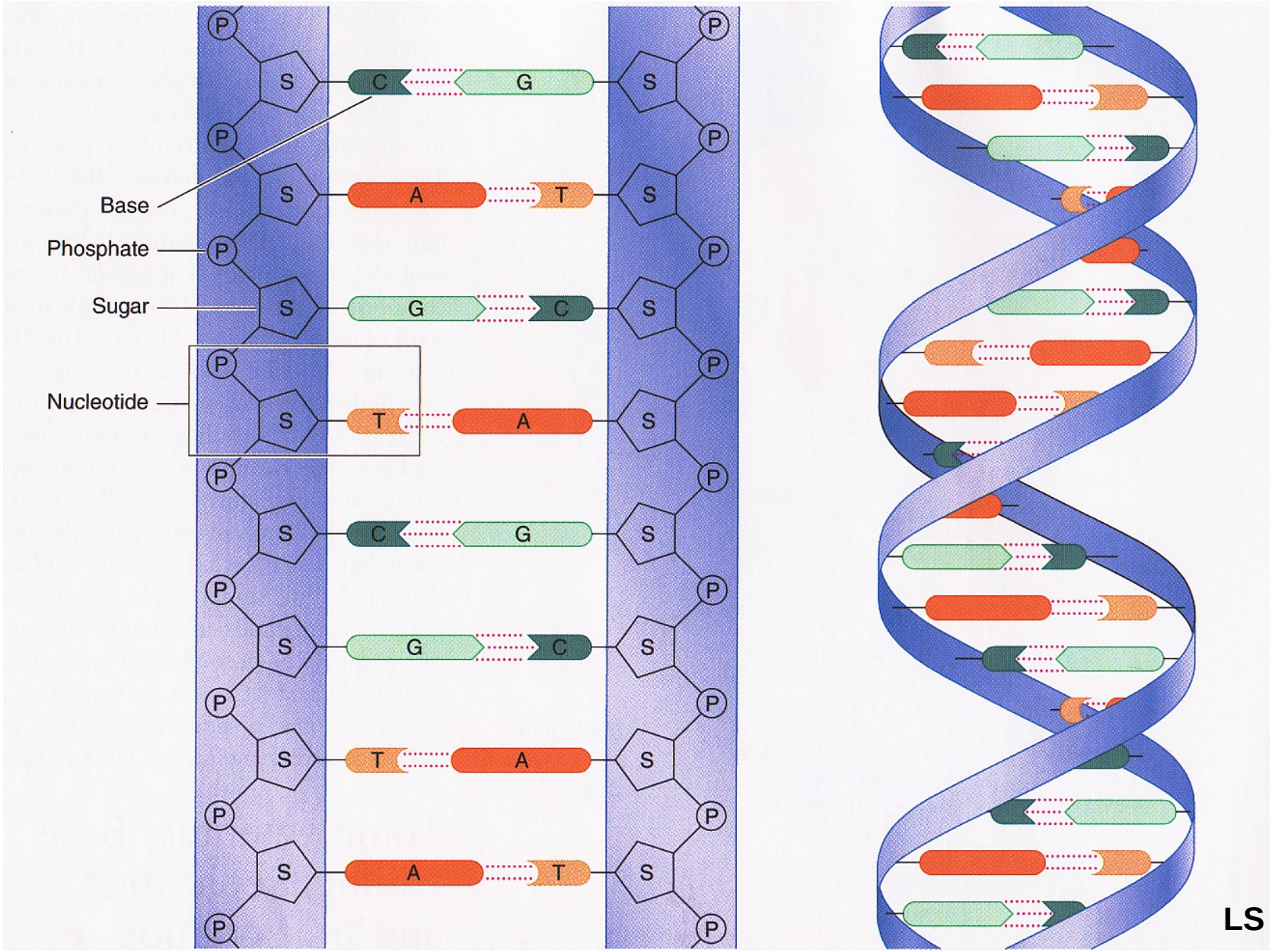


Time-out for questions!



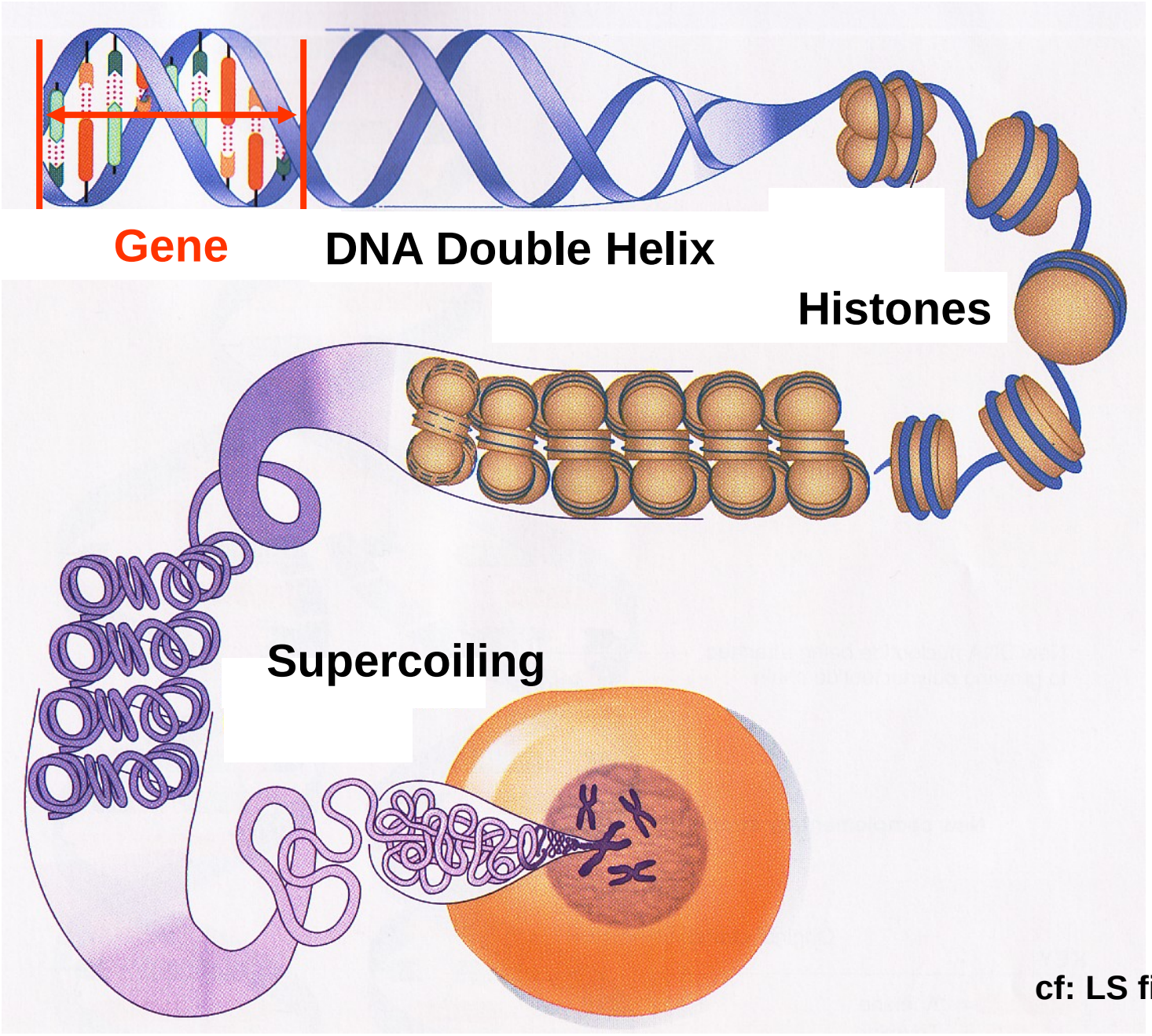
What are DNA's major functions? Heredity + Day-to-Day Cell Function

What does DNA look like? Double-helix!!



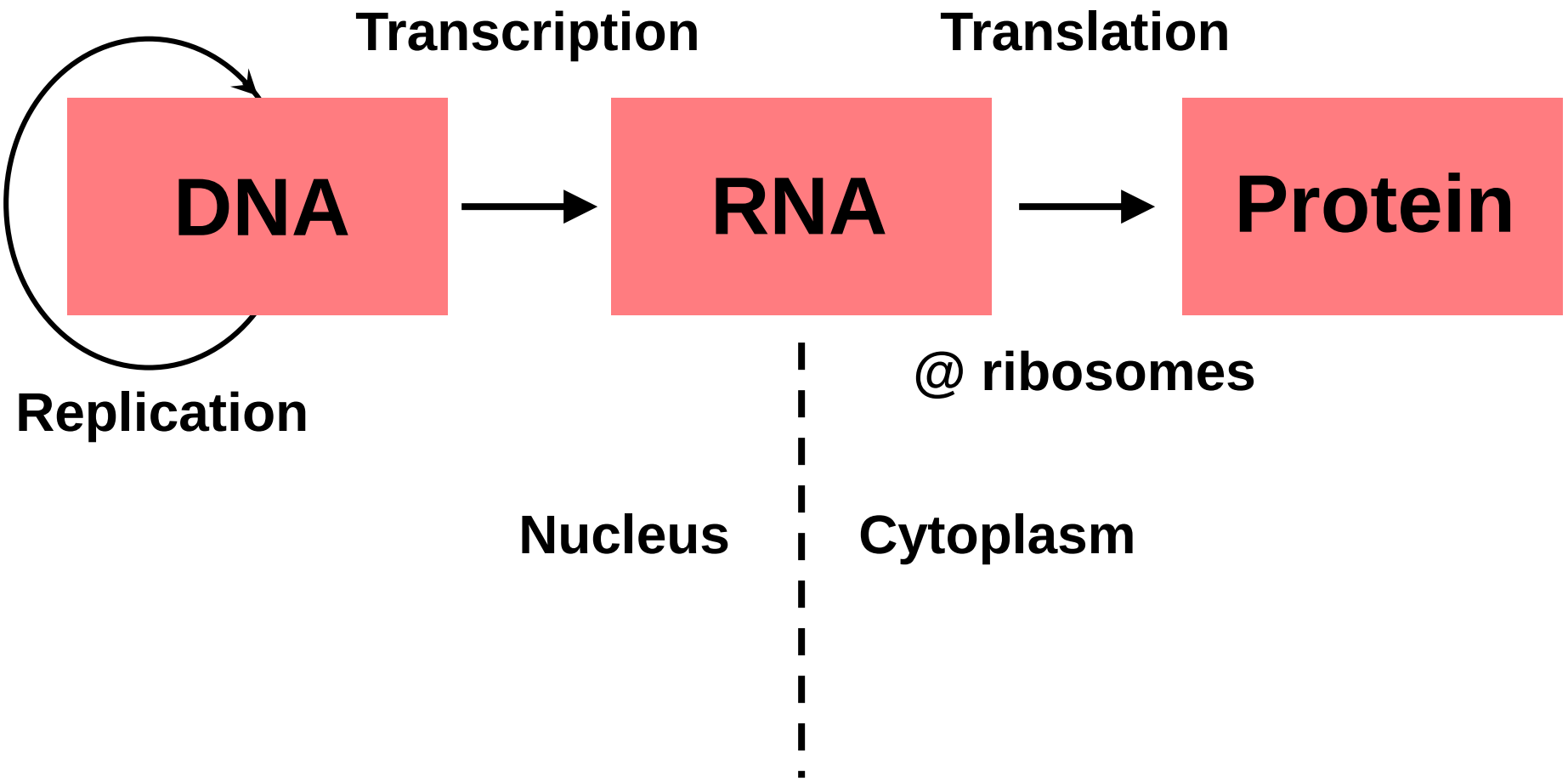
LS fig C-2

Gene = *Stretch of DNA that codes for a protein*



cf: LS fig C-3

What does DNA do, day-to-day?



cf: LS fig C-6

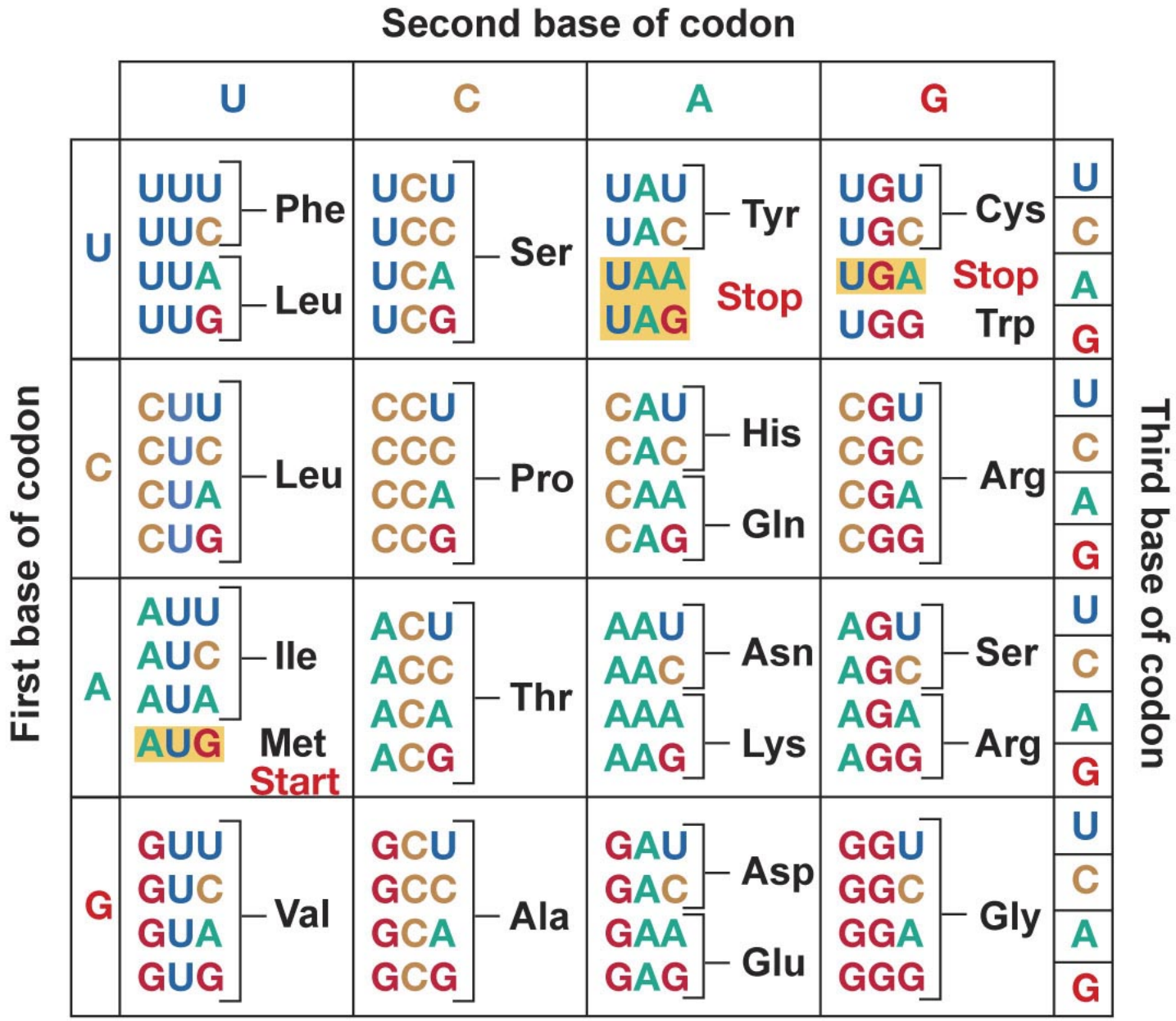
DNA vs *RNA*?

1. Double-stranded
2. Deoxyribose (without oxygen)
3. A, T, C, G
   Thymine
4. Self-replicative (can copy itself)
5. Nucleus (+mitochondria)

1. Single-stranded
2. Ribose (with oxygen)
3. A, U, C, G
   Uracil
4. Needs DNA as template
5. 1^0 Cytoplasm (but Nucleus origin)
6. mRNA, rRNA, tRNA

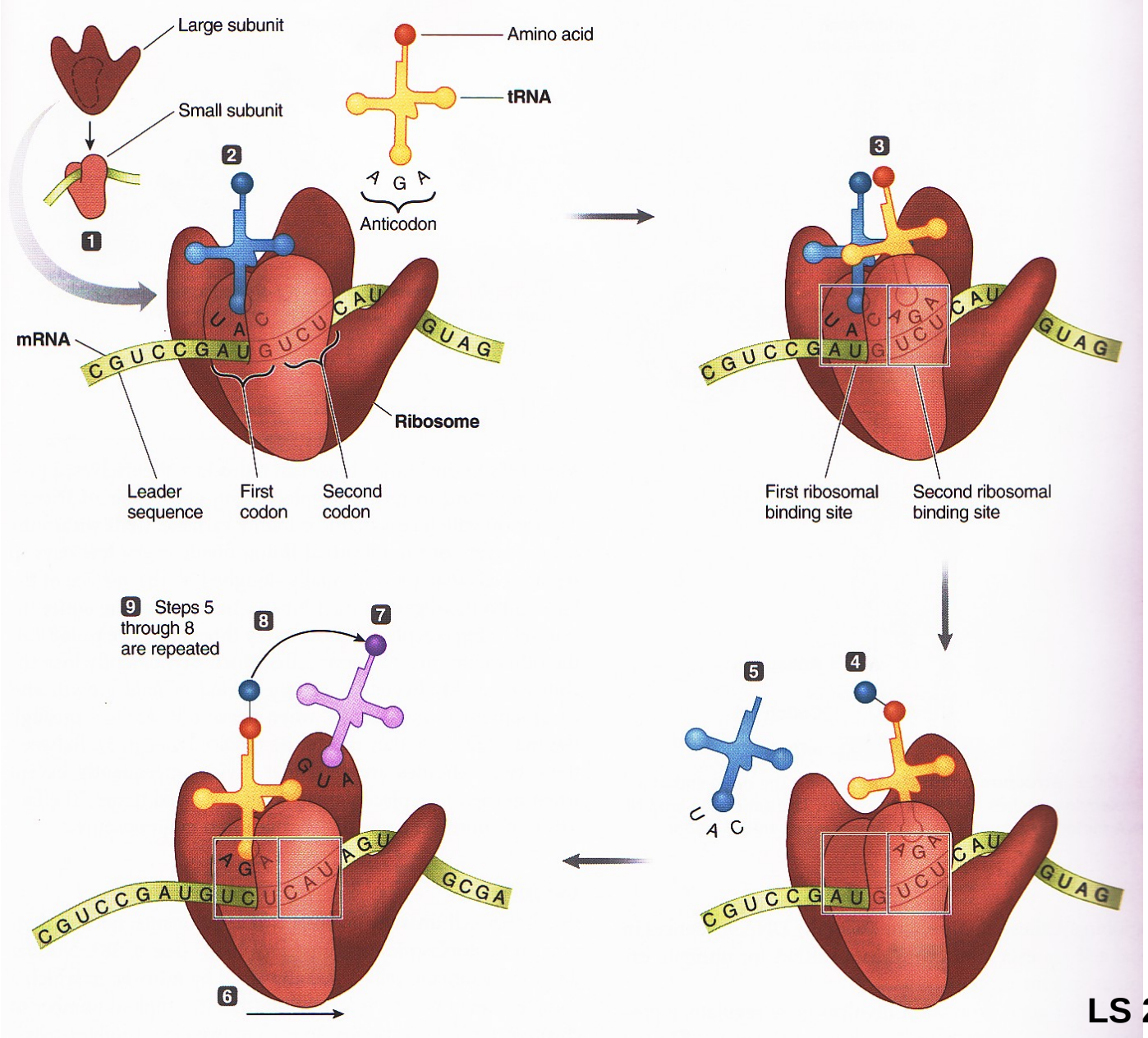
Triplets of bases code for amino acids, the building blocks of proteins

DNA	mRNA	tRNA
code word	codon	anti-codon
TAT	AUA	UAU
ACG	UGC	ACG
TTT	AAA	UUU
TAC	AUG	UAC



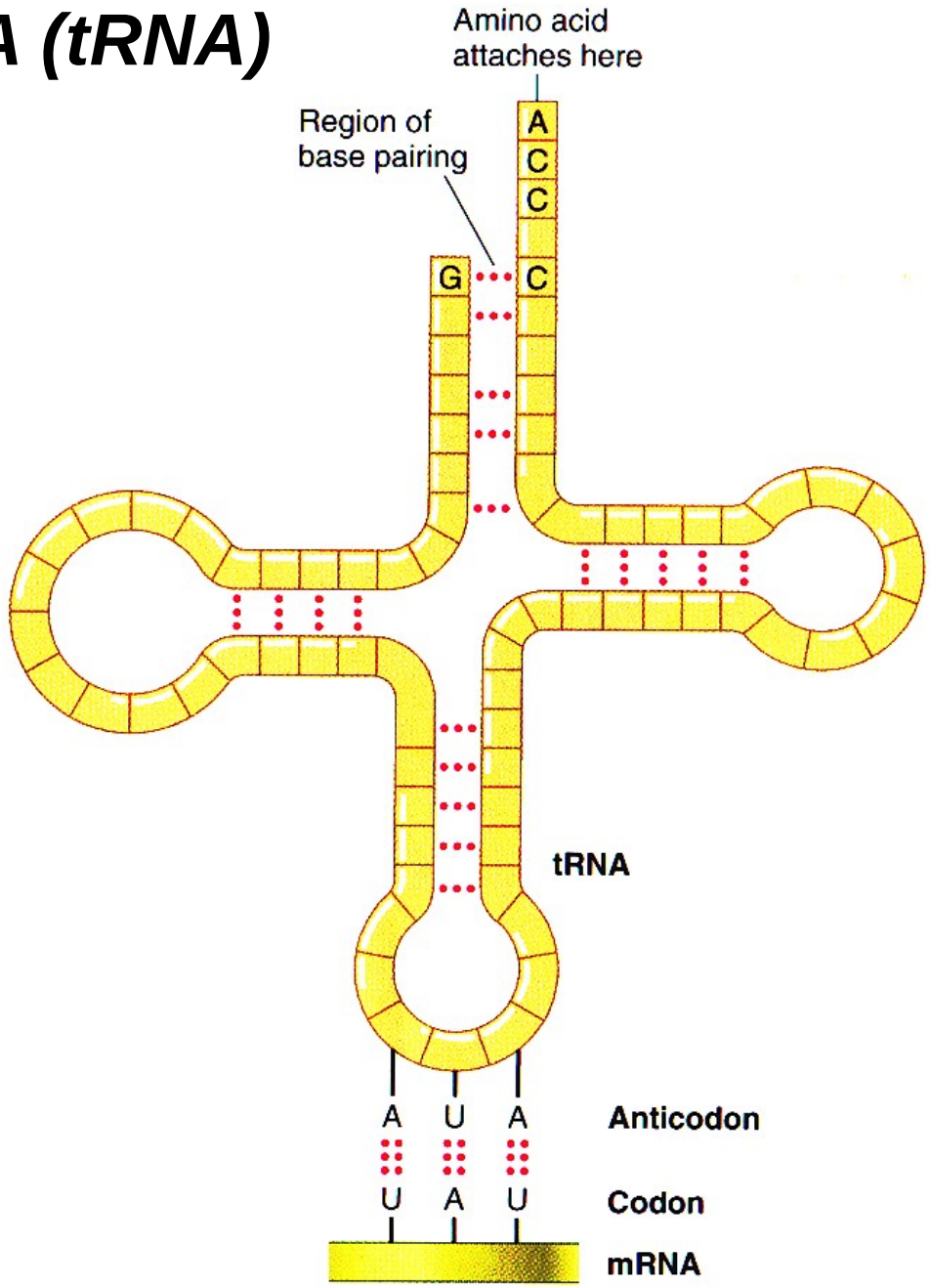
D. Silverthorn, *Physiology: An Integrated Approach.* San Francisco: Pearson Education, 2010.

Translation? Ribosomes Make Proteins



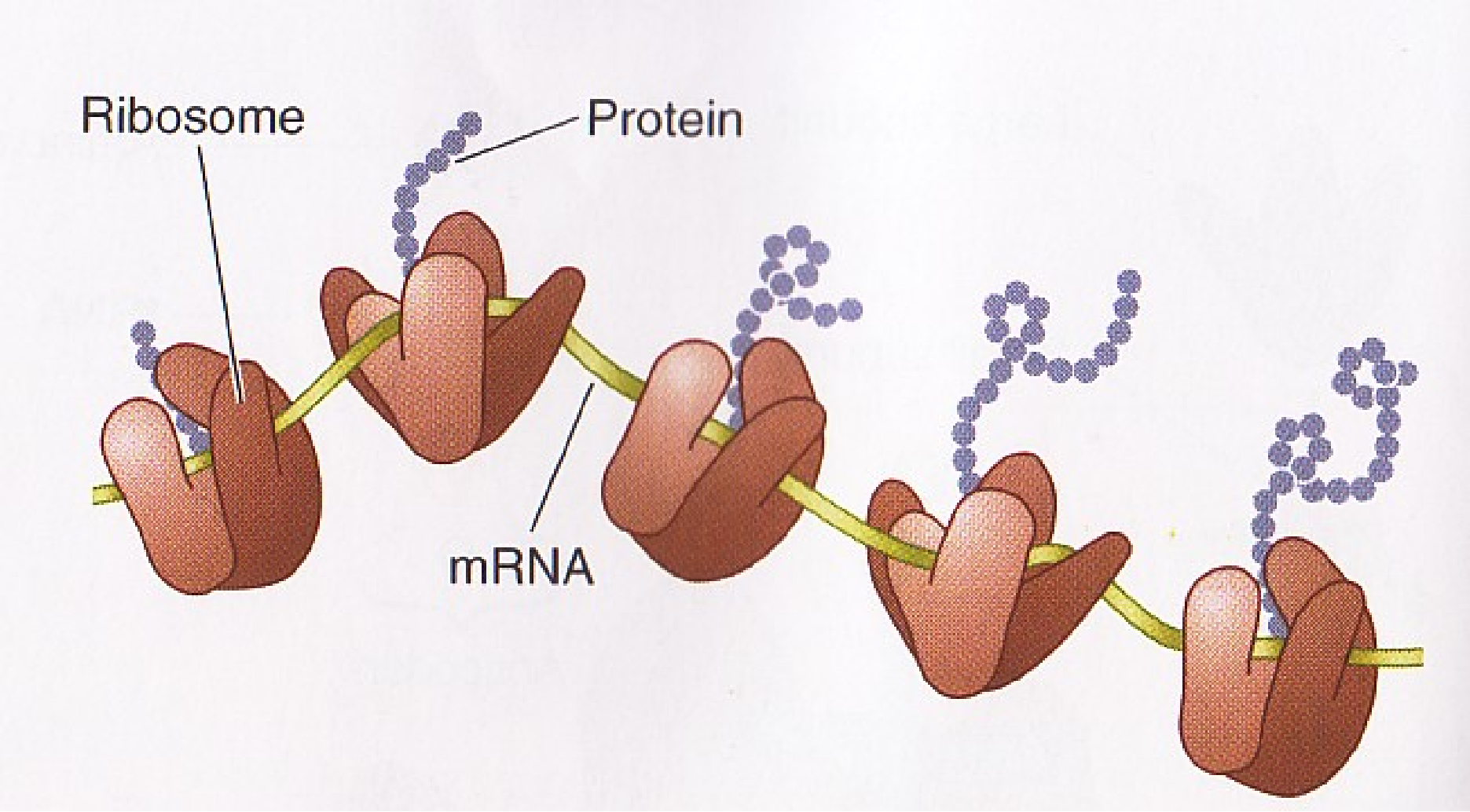
LS 2012 fig C-7

Transfer RNA (tRNA)



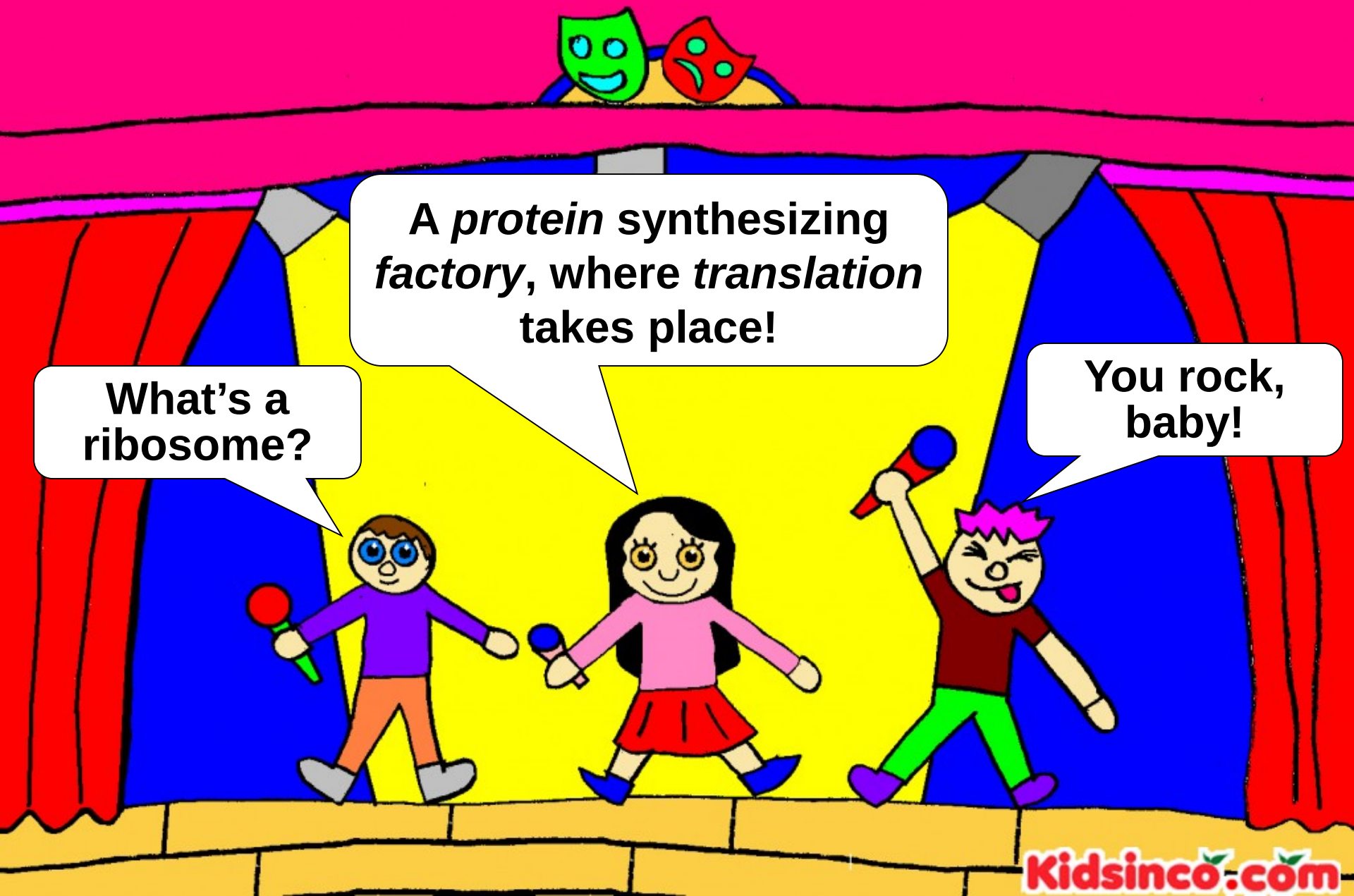
LS fig C-8

A Polyribosome. Which Way is Synthesis?



LS fig C-9

Class Skit on Translation!



Questions + Discussion