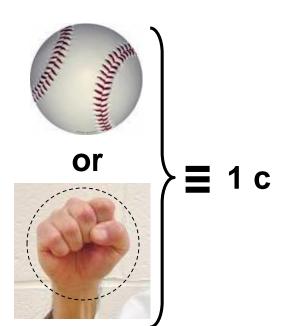
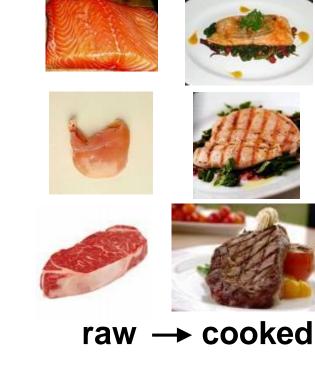


#### BI 121 Lecture 2

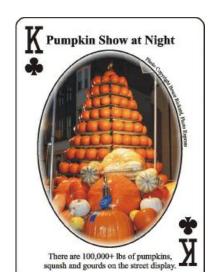
- I. <u>Announcements</u> Lab 1 Histology today!130 HUE. Fun! Please record your diet on p 3-7 LM & analyze it by Friday with <a href="https://www.supertracker.usda.gov/">https://www.supertracker.usda.gov/</a> Estimating quantities. Q?
- II. Homeostasis LS ch 1, DC Module 1
  - A. What? Maintenance of ECF LS p 8
  - B. Where? ECF = Plasma + Interstitium + ? LS fig 1-4 p 8
  - C. Homeostatic Balances? LS p 9, DC pp 5-6
  - D. Why? Cell survival! LS fig 1-5 p 9, DC p 5
  - E. *Physiology in the News* H<sub>2</sub>O? Are we like watermelons?
  - F. <u>How</u> are balances maintained? Simplified Homeostatic Model *cf:* LS fig 1-7 p 14; T°C + BP balance *e.g.* + *vs.* FB
- III. Cell Anatomy, Physiology & Compartmentalization LS ch 2
  - A. How big? What boundaries? Why compartments? pp 19-21
    - B. Basic survival skills LS ch 1 p 3
    - C. Organelles ≡ Intracellular specialty shops Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER), Golgi, Lysosomes, Peroxisomes & Mitochondria, LS fig 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 pp 20-3





 $4 \text{ oz} \rightarrow 3 \text{ oz}$ 

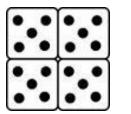




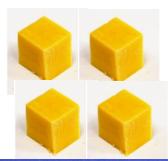
**Deck of Cards** 



**≡** 1/3 c









**≡** 1/4 C



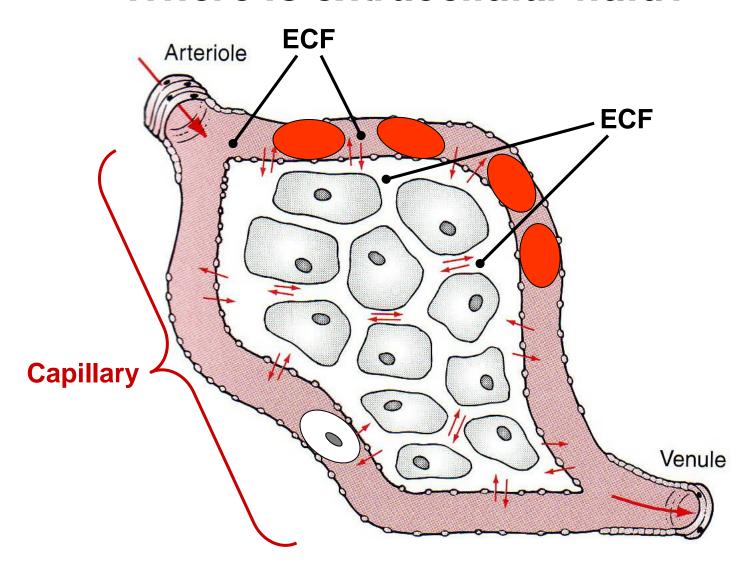
**■** 1.5 oz



# Active Learning Group Work



#### Where is extracellular fluid?



As long as <u>between/outside</u> cells, ECF everywhere?



# Plasma (within CV System)

#### **ECF** = Extracellular



ICF = Intracellular

#### Interstitium

(eg, between muscle cells)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B658Yn3INYc

Homeostasis or Homeokinesis?



https://www.khanacademy.org/partner-content/mit-k12/chemand-bio/v/homeostasis

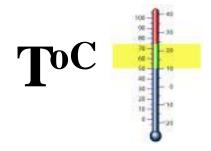
# Metabolic

ANA- CATA-





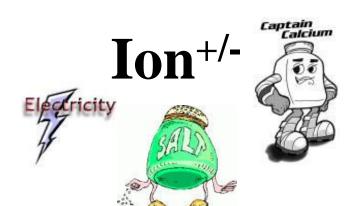


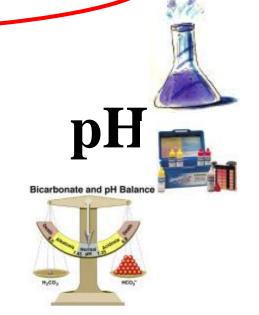


# Dr. Evonuk's 6 Balances

 $O_2/CO_2$ 



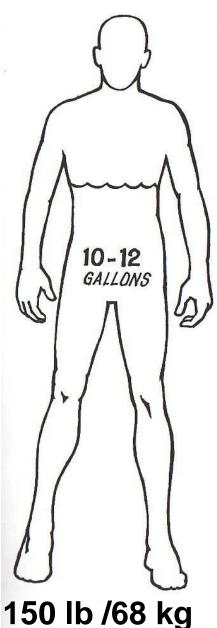






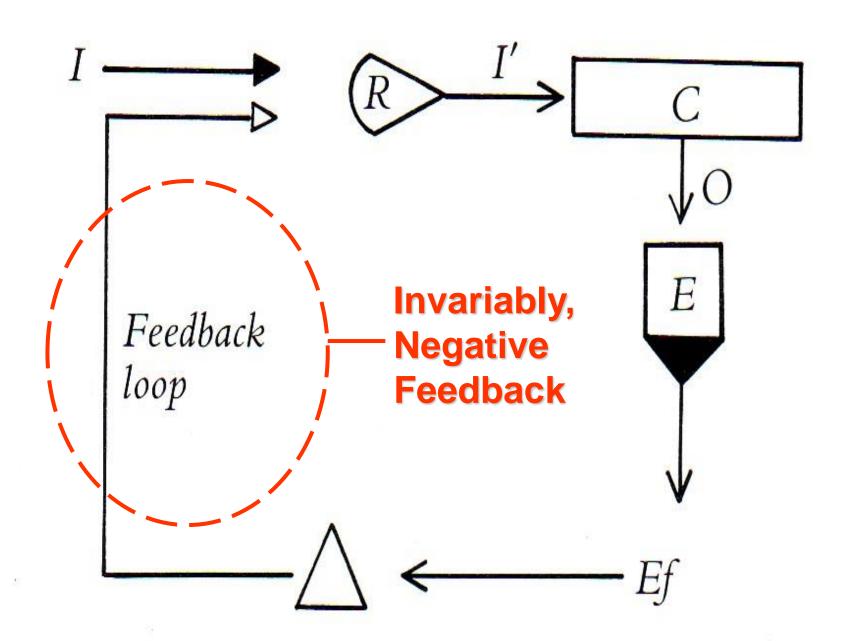
#### Drink about 1 L per 1000 calories energy expenditure!!

Human ~ 2/3 H<sub>2</sub>O ~ 60 – 70 %



NB: So 2000 kcal → drink 2000 mL ≡ 67.63 fl oz ≡ ~ 8 cups!

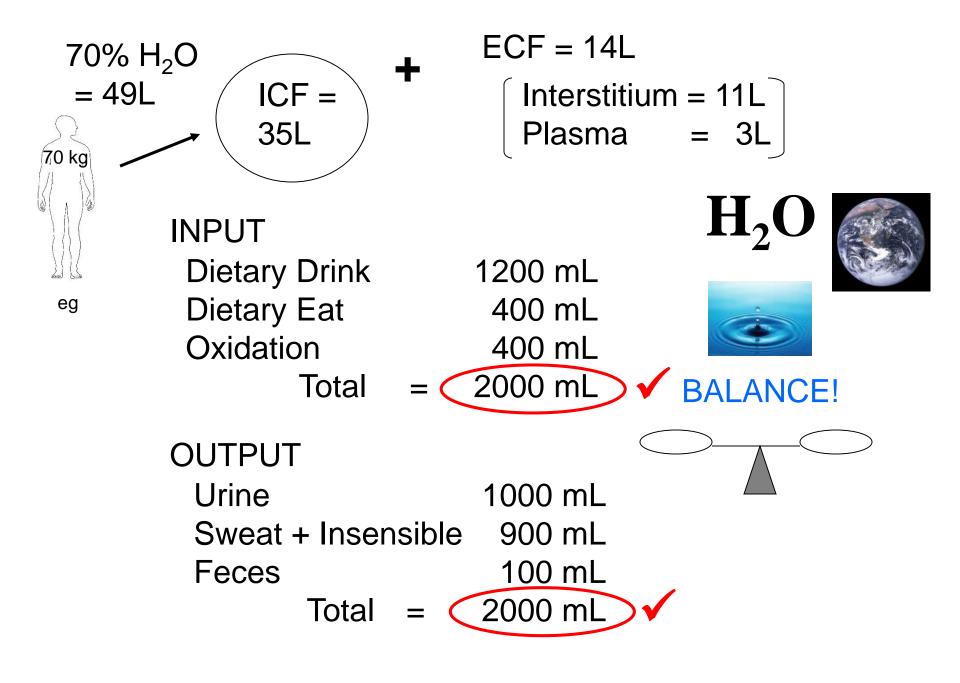
 $= \sim 40 - 48 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}$ 

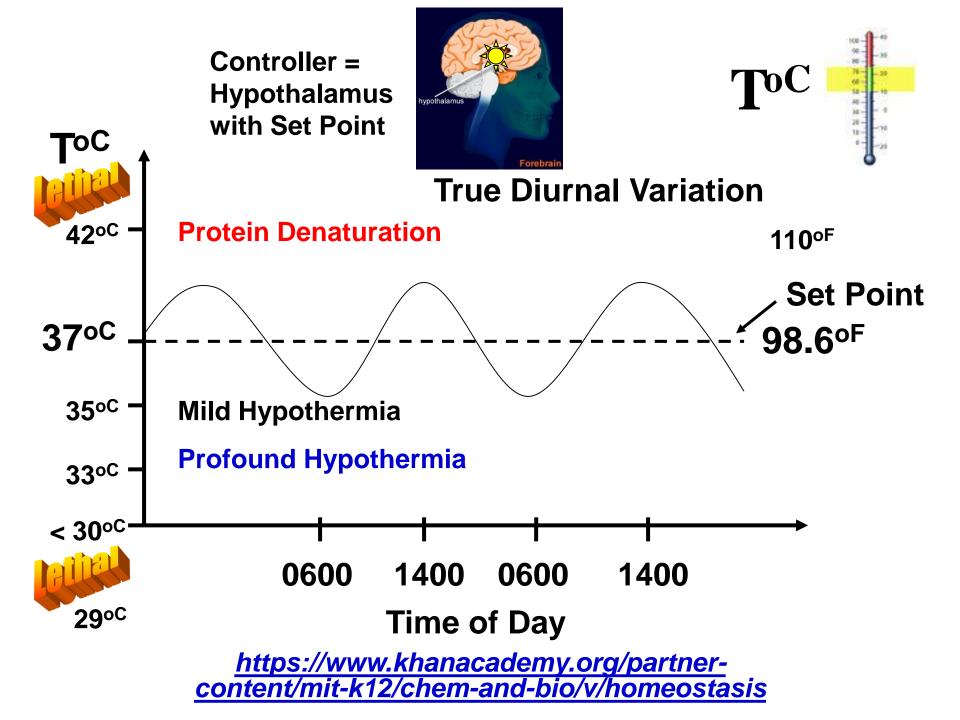


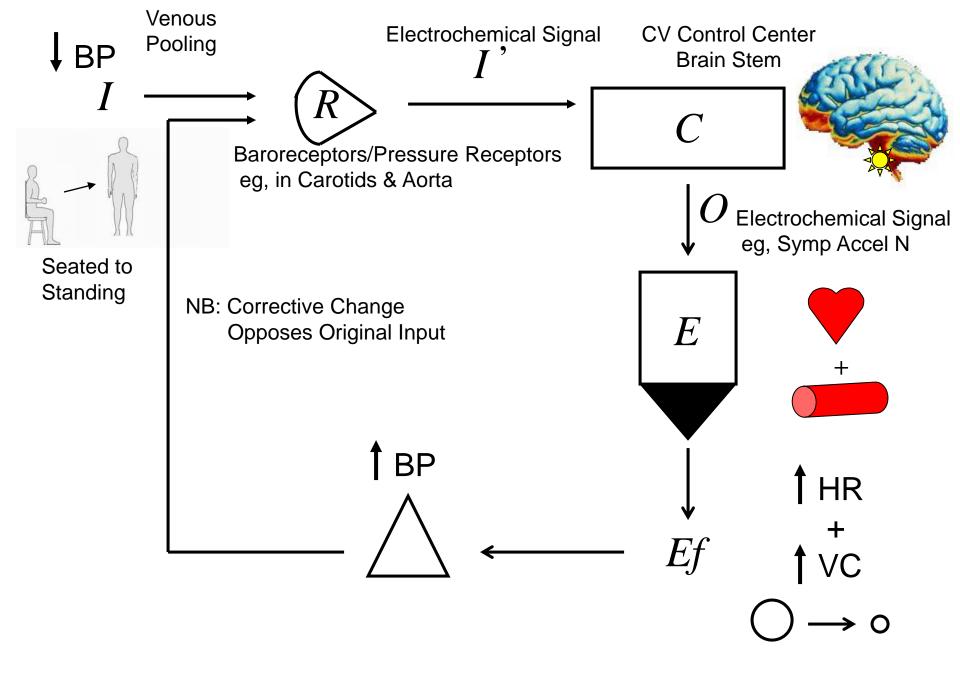
**NB**: Though most often negative feedback, there are exceptions:

## Selected +FB eg:

LH Surge + Ovulation
Oxytocin + Uterine Contraction
Blood Clotting Cascade
cAMP Cascade
Na+ influx during AP



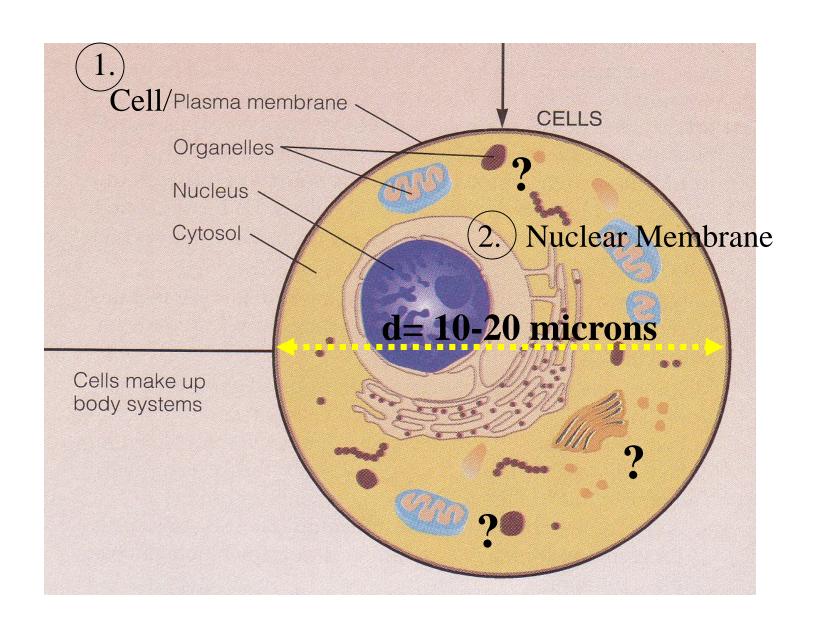




# Class Discussion + Break!

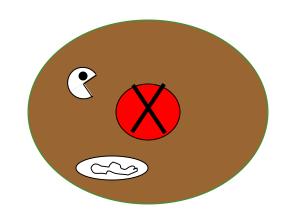


#### **HOW BIG? 100 CELLS LENGTHWISE = 1 mm!!**



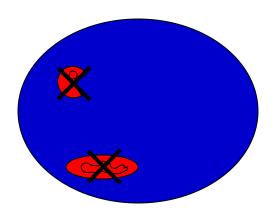
## Cytoplasm = Cell - Nucleus

[Extract nucleus; includes organelles]



## **Cytosol** = Cytoplasm - Organelles

[Extract organelles; complex gel-liquid]



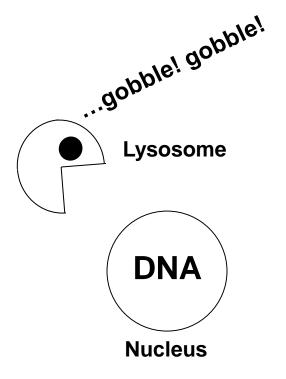
# Why Compartments? Advantage?

# Incompatible reactions can take place

## Simultaneously!!





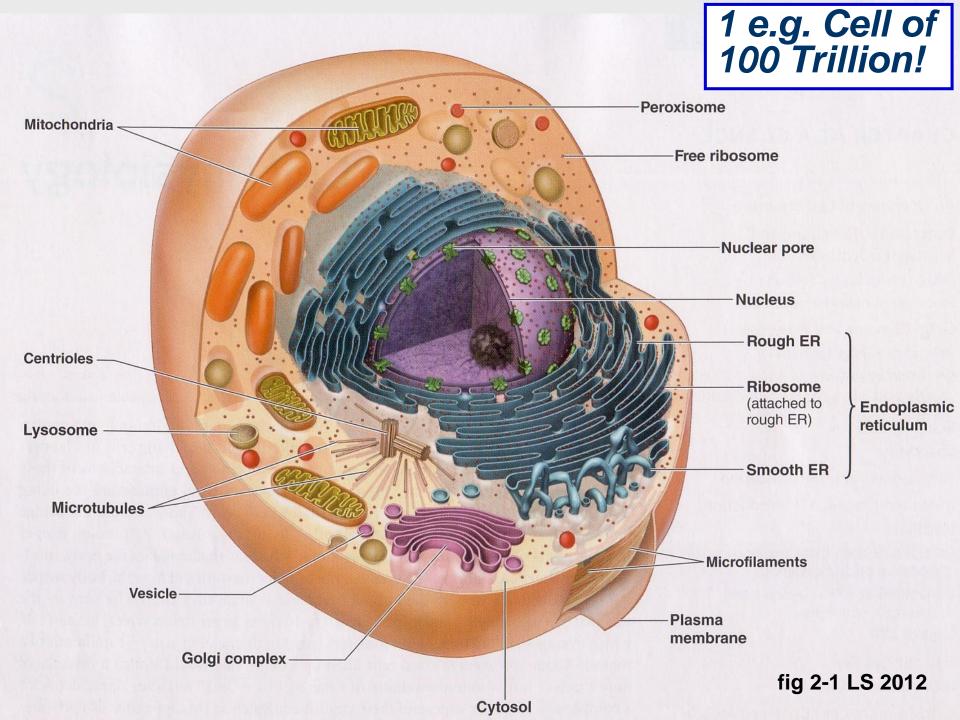


# **Basic Cell Survival Skills?**

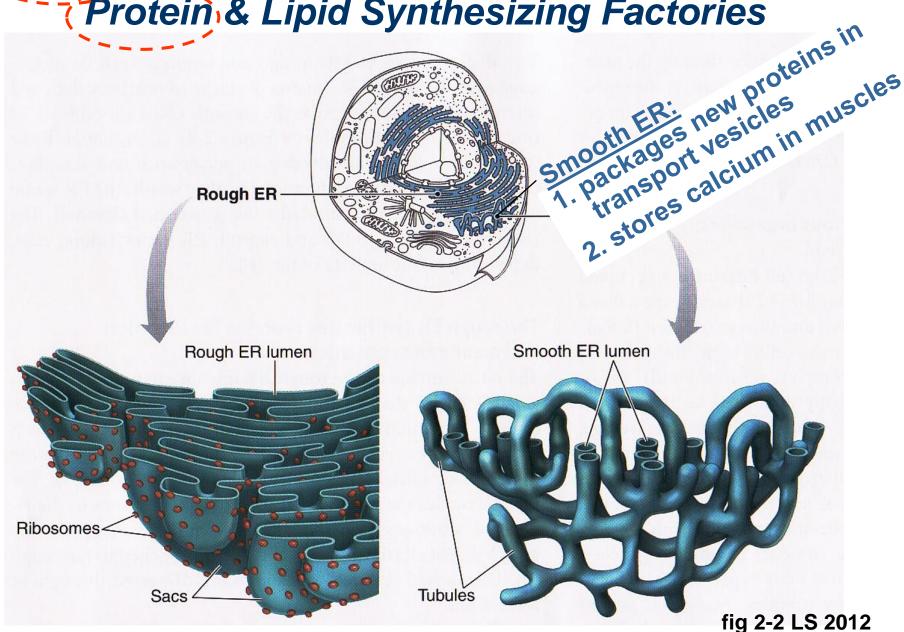
- 1. Get food
- 2. Use food
- 3. Rid wastes
- 4. Move
- 5. Reproduce

Nucleus or nose?

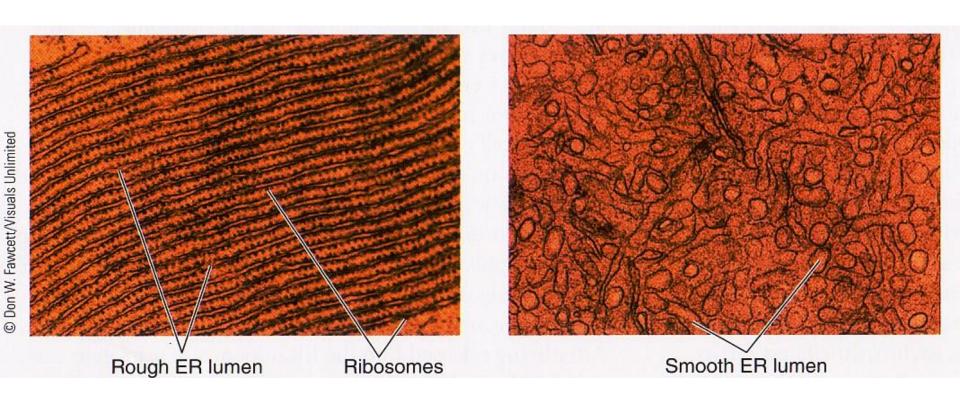
How to live?



# Rough & Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER): Protein & Lipid Synthesizing Factories

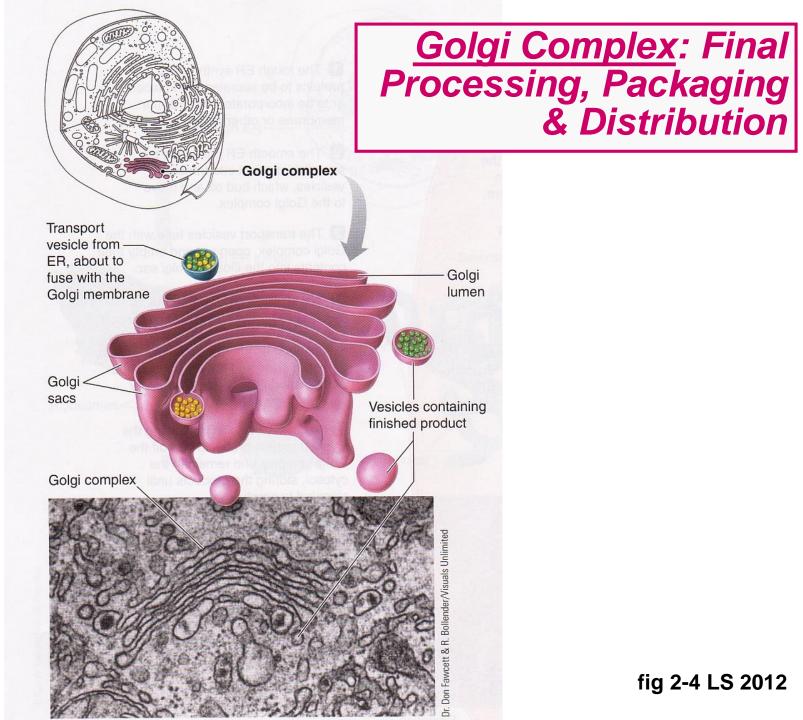


#### Electron Micrographs of Rough vs. Smooth ER

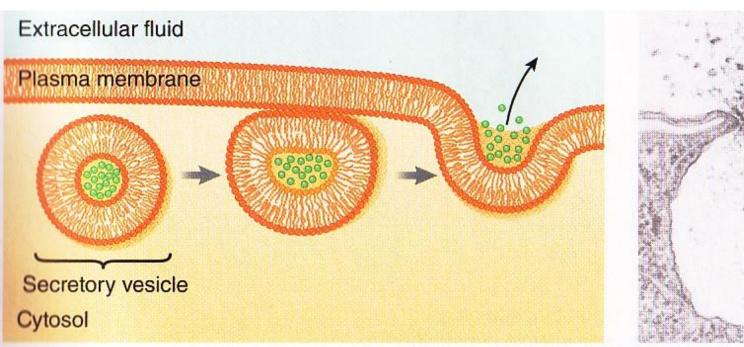


#### **Proteins** (colored strands) Instructions for building are assembled proteins leave the nucleus on ribosomes and enter the cytoplasm. attached to the ER or free in the cytoplasm. **Nucleus** Ribosomes Rough 0000 Smooth ER **Transport** vesicles Golgi complex Secretory vesiclesvsosome Secretion (exocytosis)

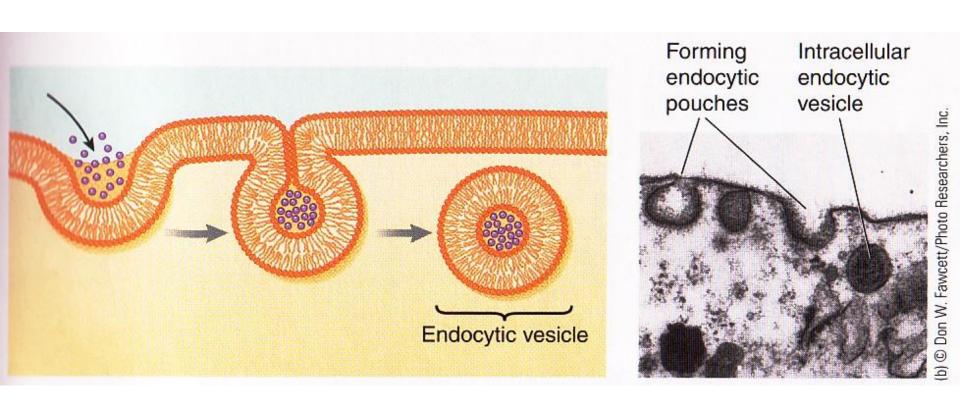
# Secretion of Proteins Produced by ER



#### **Exocytosis: Primary Means of Secretion**



### **Endocytosis: Primary Means of Ingestion**



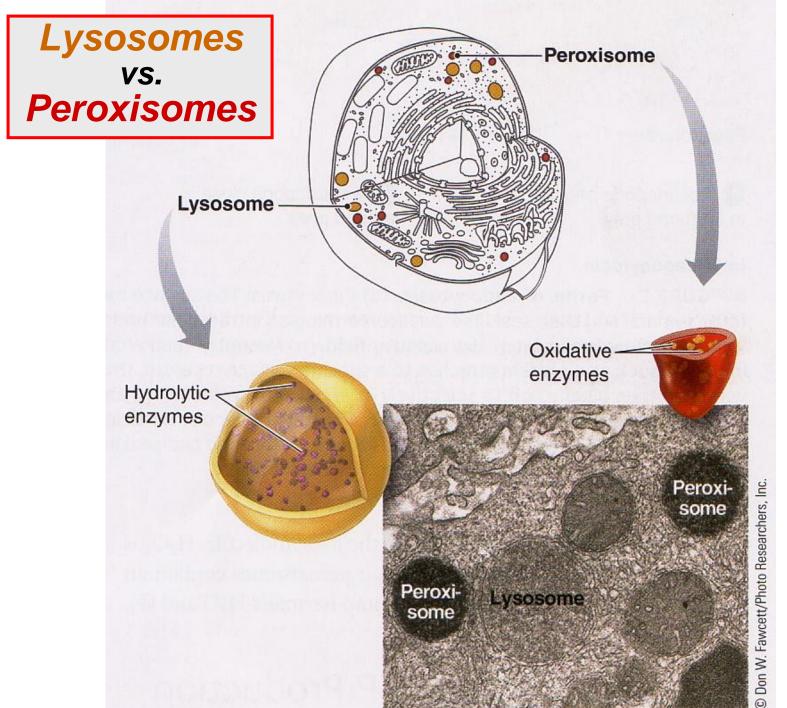
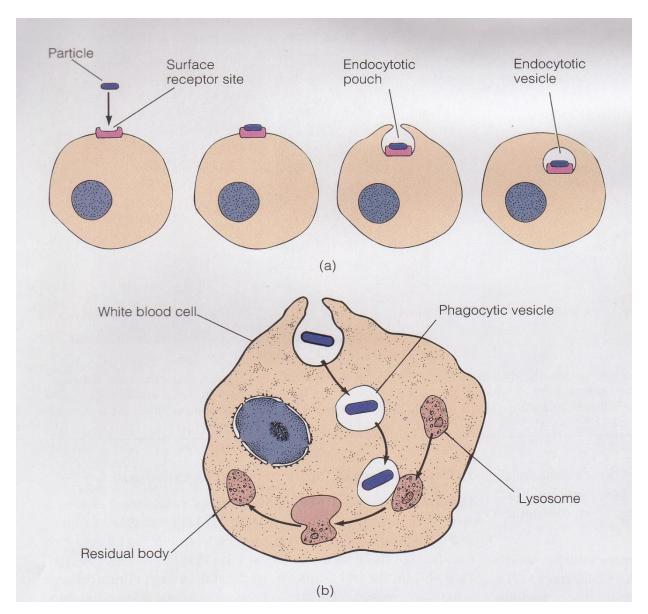
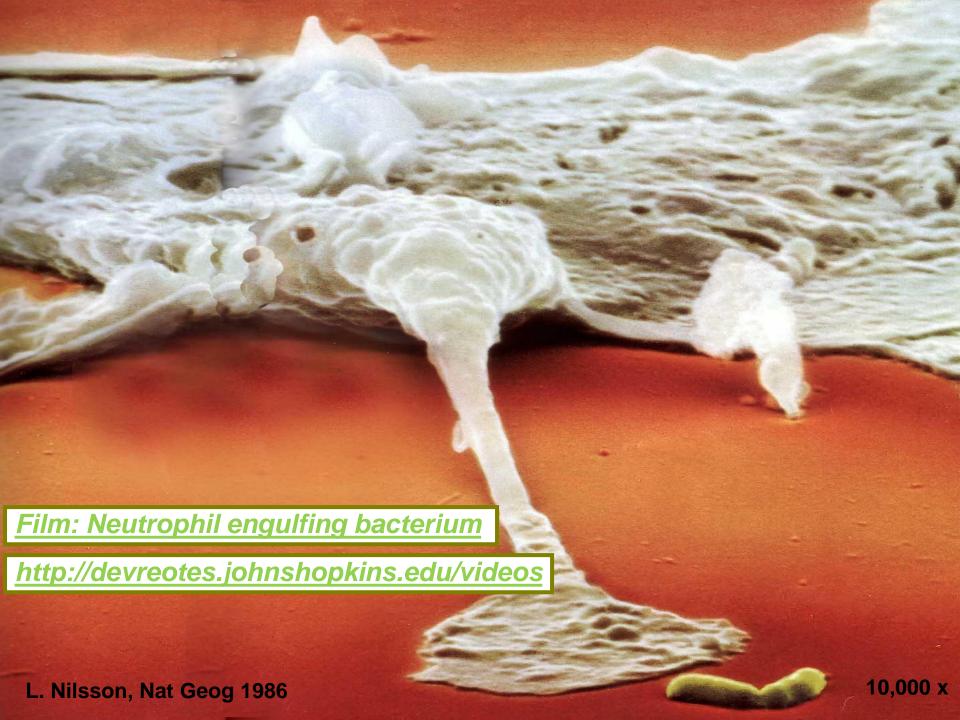


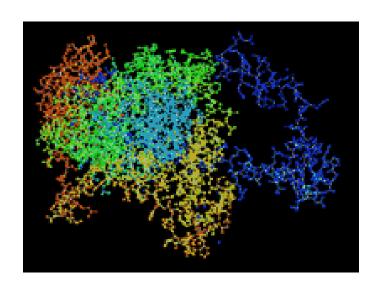
fig 2-6 LS 2012

#### Phagocytosis: Cell Eating!





# Catalase Enzyme Reaction in Peroxisomes Neutralize Toxin at Production Site!



$$Catalase \\ 2H_2O_2 \longrightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$$

#### Mitochondria: Energy Organelles

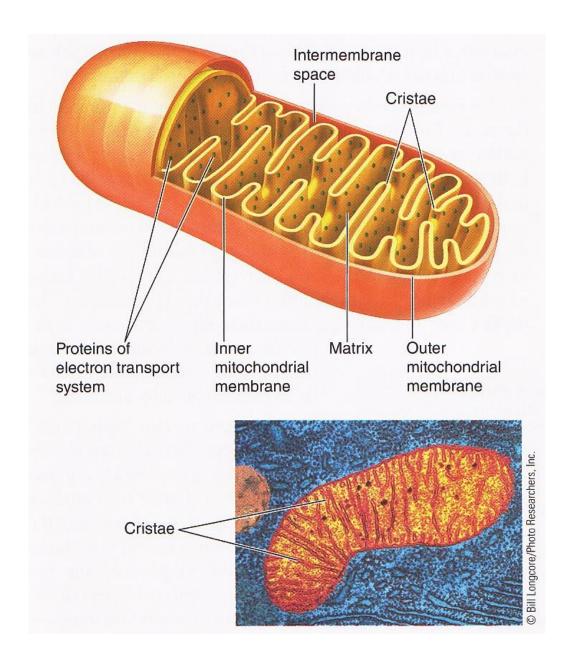


fig 2-8 LS 2012

