Bl 121 Lecture 2

Thanks for signing attendance roster & noting late arrival or early departure time!

I. ***Announcements*** Lab 1 Histology today! 130 Huestis (HUE) Fun! Worksheets. Readings: DC, LS, LM? ***NB***: UO Biology blog *vs.* Canvas *http://blogs.uoregon.edu/bi121/summer-2019/*

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_2O? Are we like watermelons?
   - F. ***How*** are balances maintained? Simplified Homeostatic Model *cf:* LS fig 1-7 p 14; T^oC + 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

Active Learning
Group Work

Maintenance of a relative constancy in the Internal environment = ECF = fluid outside of cells

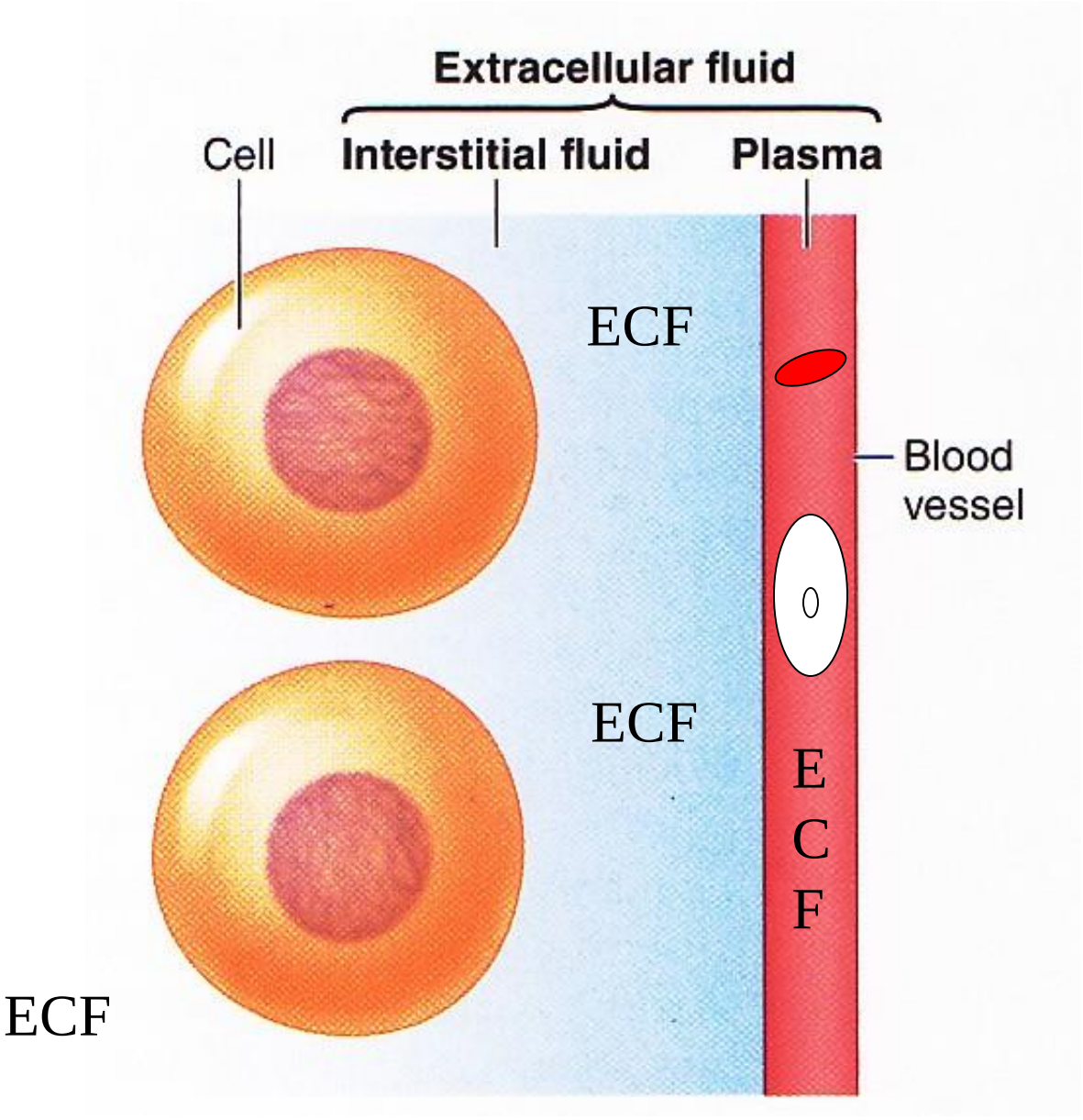
milieu interieur?

Claude Bernard

100 trillion cells working intimately

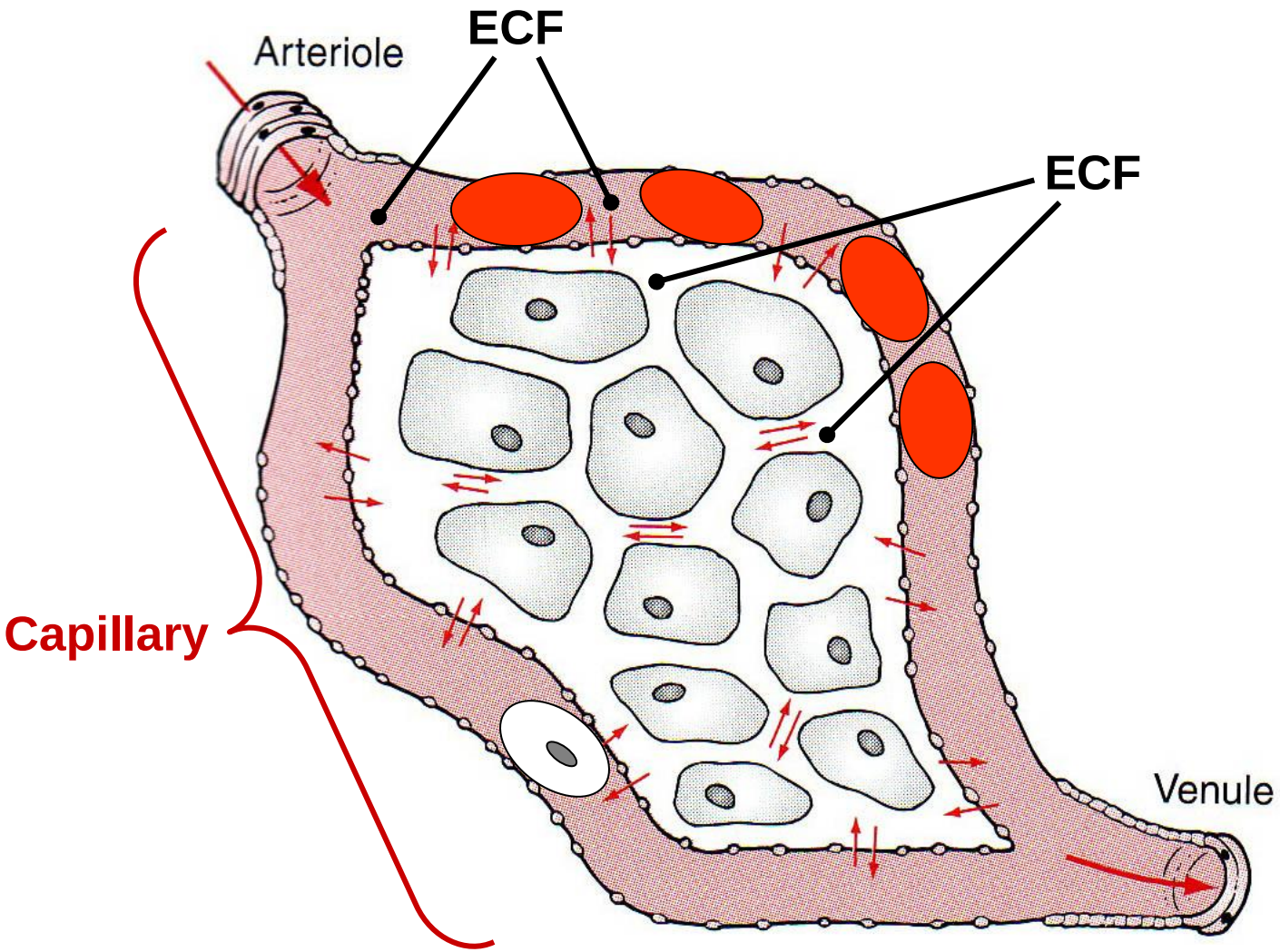
Walter B. Cannon

Where is extracellular fluid?



LS fig 1-5 p 7

Where is extracellular fluid?



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

G&H 2011

ECF = Extracellular

Plasma

(within CV System)

Interstitium

(eg, between muscle cells)

ICF = Intracellular

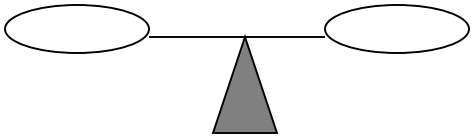
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B658Yn3INYc

Homeostasis
or
Homeokinesis?

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

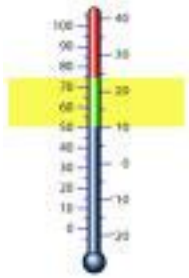
Metabolic

ANA- CATA-



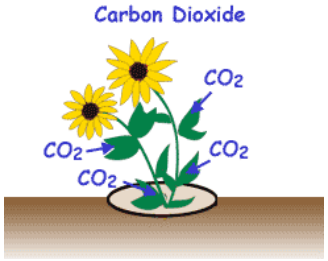
H_2O

T^oC



Dr. Evonuk's 6 Balances

O_2/CO_2



$Ion^{+/-}$

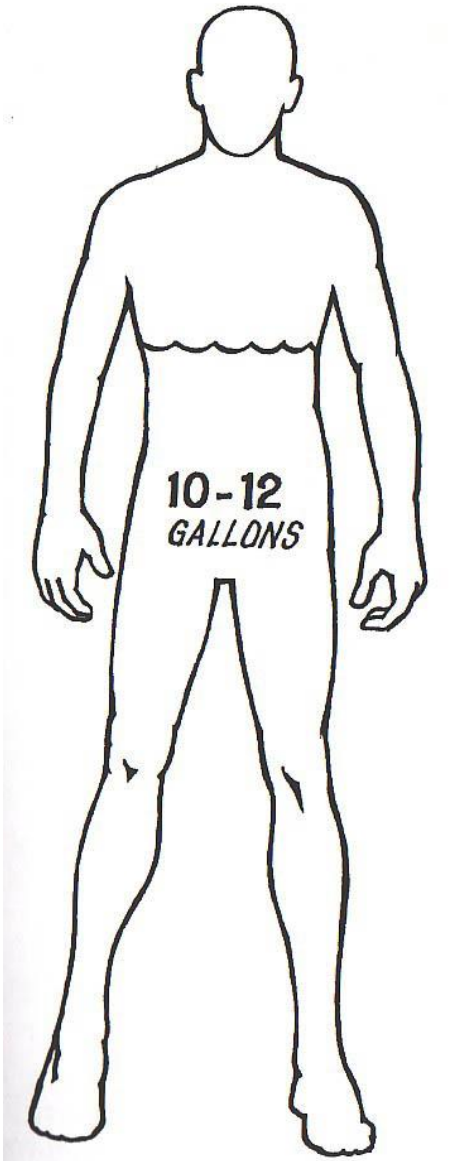
pH

No, we're not watermelons, but H_2O is definitely critical!!

Drink about 1 L per 1000 calories energy expenditure!!

Human ~ 2/3 H_2O

~ 60 – 70 %



150 lb /68 kg

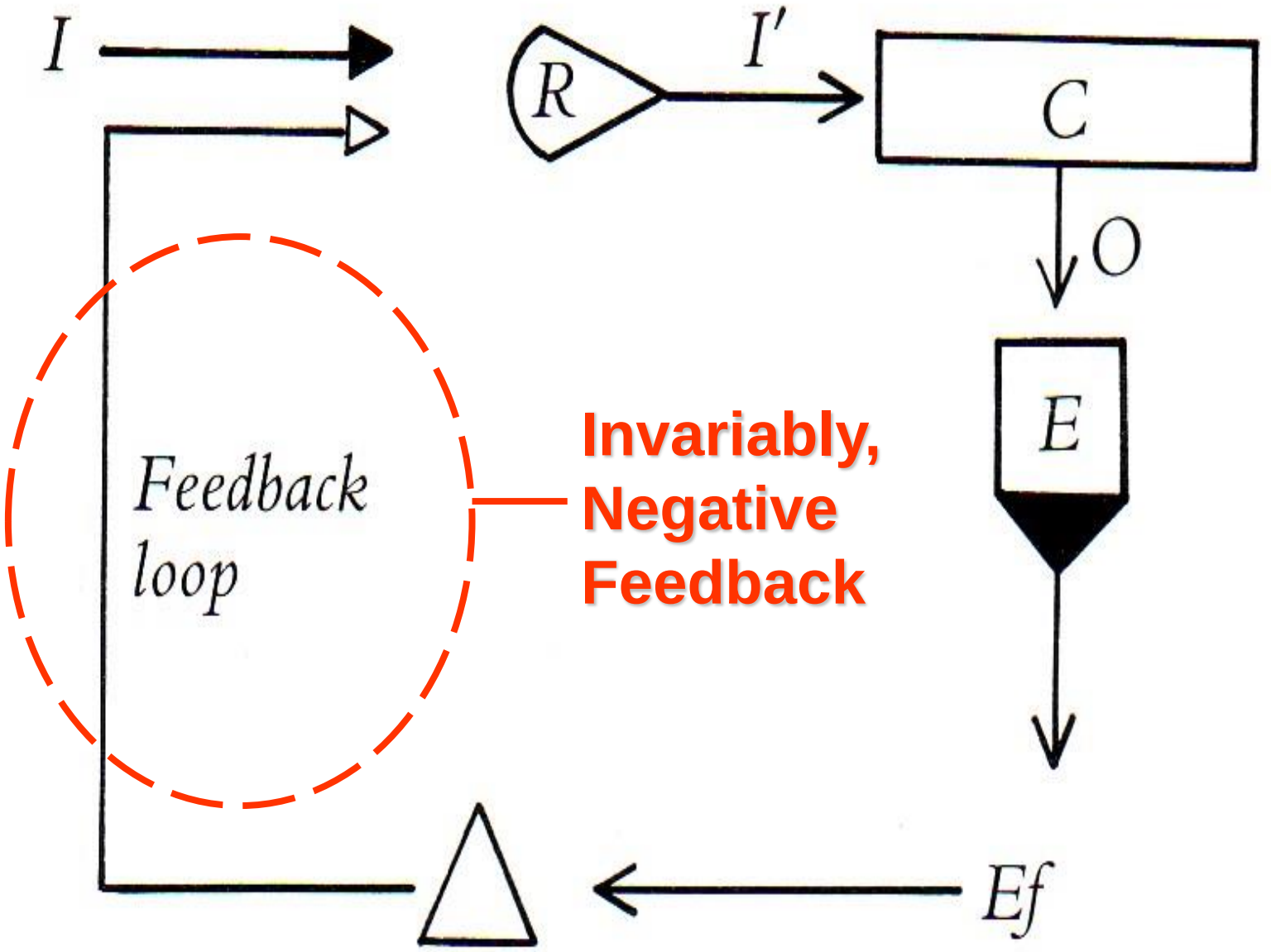
***NB*: So 2000 kcal → drink 2000 mL ≡ 67.63 fl oz ≡ ~ 8 cups!**

= ~40 – 48 kg H_2O

National Academy of Medicine 2018
~9 ½ cups of fluid per day for women
~12 cups per day for men

***That includes all fluids*: water, coffee, tea, juice, milk, but doesn't include the 2-3 cups of liquid you get from your food!**

SOURCE: Dow C. Bodies of water. *Nutrition Action HealthLetter*, Sep 2018, 7-9.

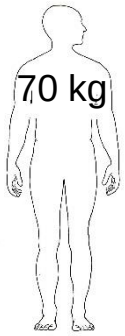

I
R
I′
C
O
E
Feedback loop
Invariably, Negative Feedback
Ef

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

70% H_2O
= 49L



eg

ICF =
35L

+

ECF = 14L

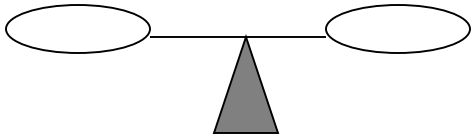
(Interstitium = 11L
Plasma = 3L)

H_2O

INPUT

Dietary Drink	1200 mL
Dietary Eat	400 mL
Oxidation	400 mL
Total =	2000 mL ✓

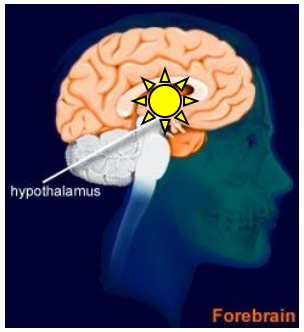
BALANCE!



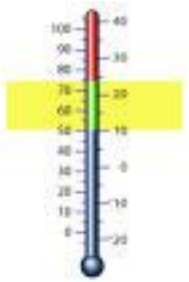
OUTPUT

Urine	1000 mL
Sweat + Insensible	900 mL
Feces	100 mL
Total =	2000 mL ✓

Controller = Hypothalamus with Set Point



ToC



ToC

Lethal

42oC

Protein Denaturation

110oF

Set Point

37oC

98.6oF

35oC

Mild Hypothermia

Profound Hypothermia

33oC

< 30oC

Lethal

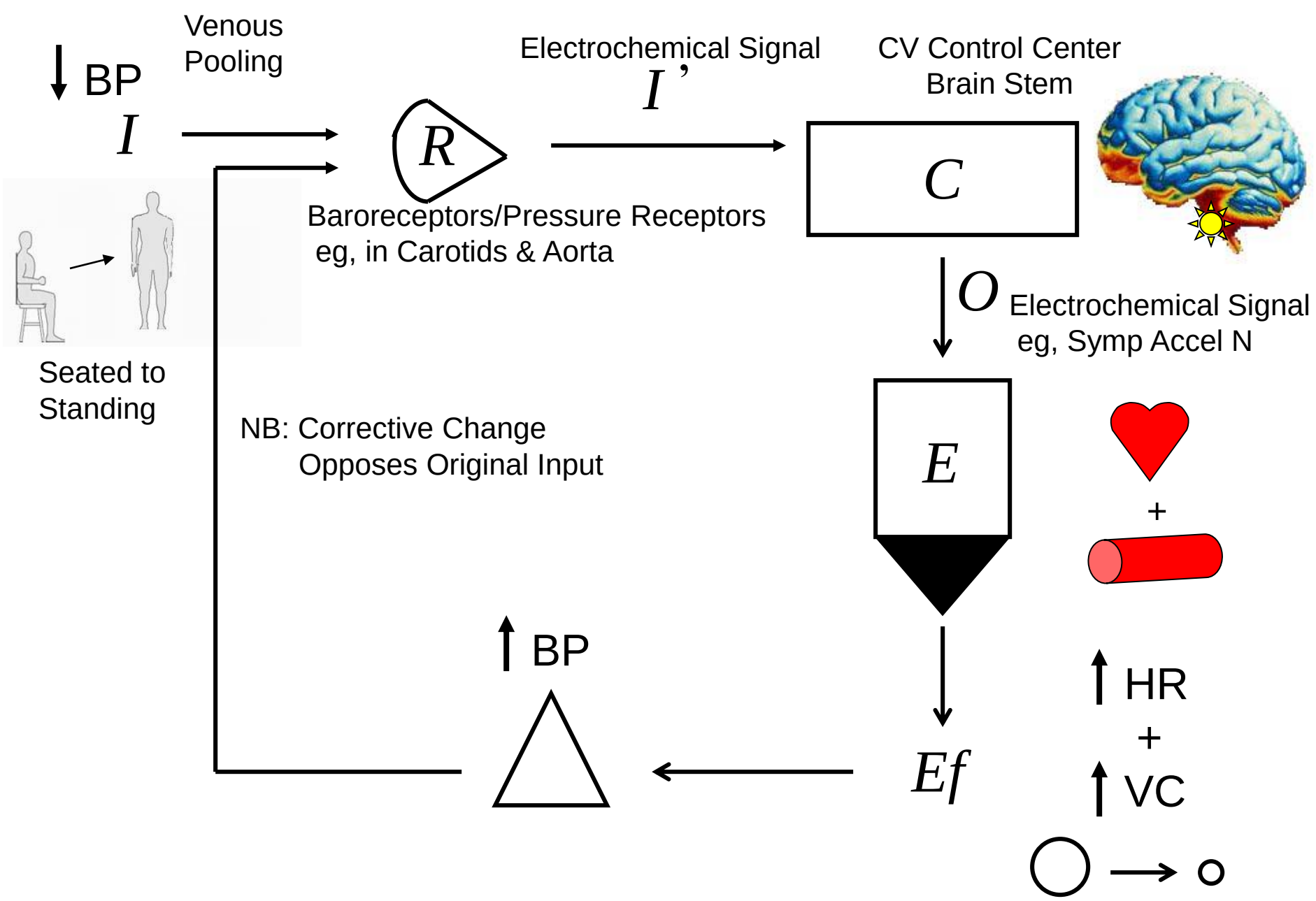
29oC

0600 1400 0600 1400

Time of Day

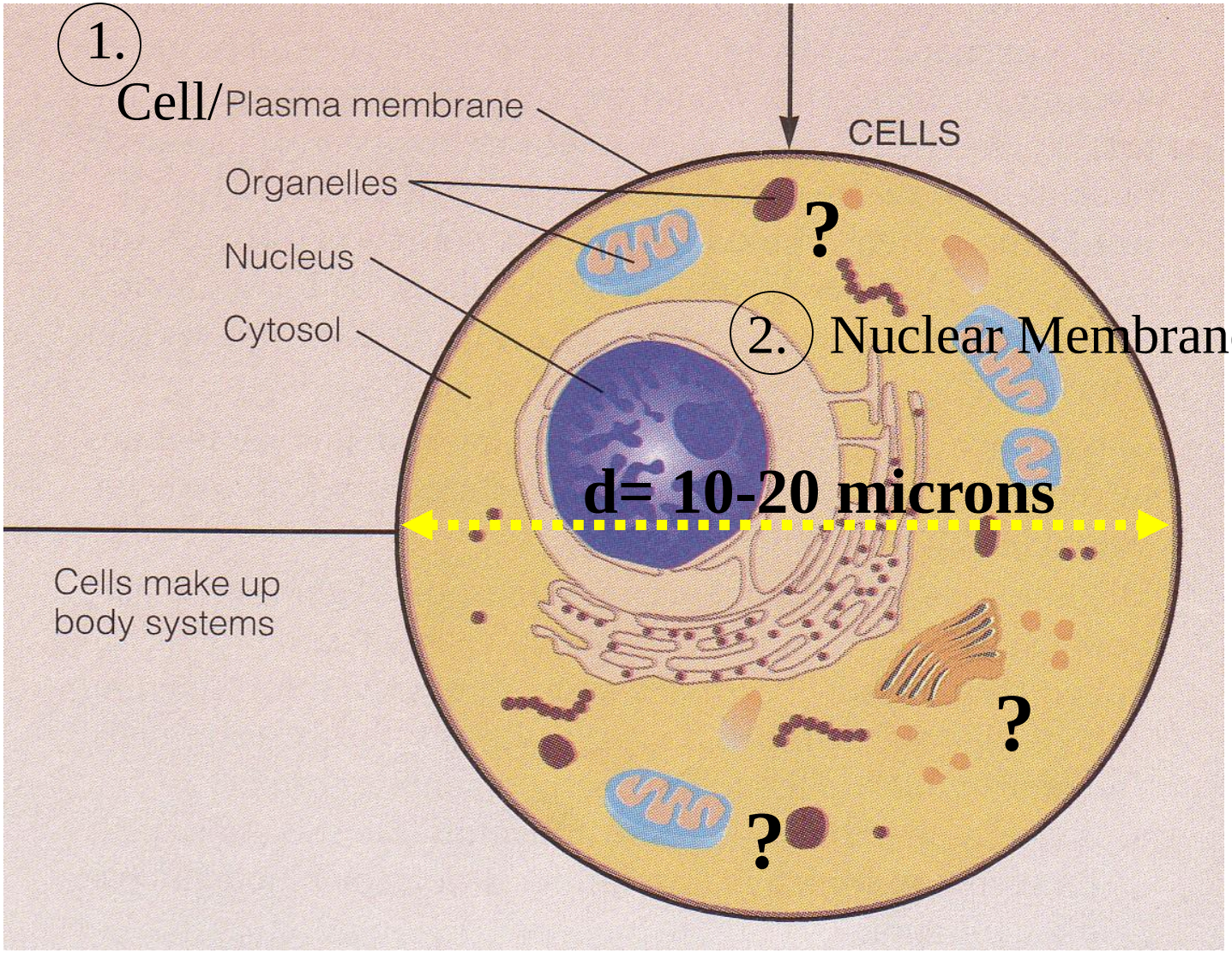
True Diurnal Variation

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


BP
I
Venous Pooling
R
Baroreceptors/Pressure Receptors
eg, in Carotids & Aorta
Electrochemical Signal
I'
CV Control Center
Brain Stem
C
O
Electrochemical Signal
eg, Symp Accel N
E
+
Ef
HR
+
VC
BP
Seated to Standing
NB: Corrective Change
Opposes Original Input

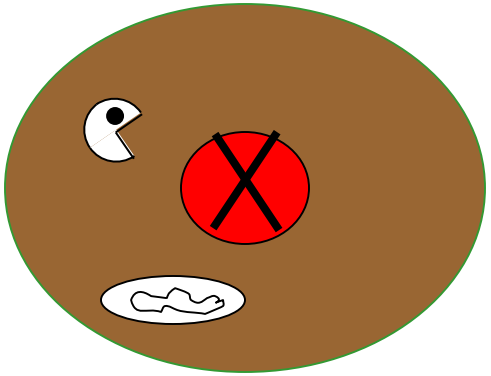
Class Discussion + Break!

HOW BIG? 100 CELLS LENGTHWISE = 1 mm!!



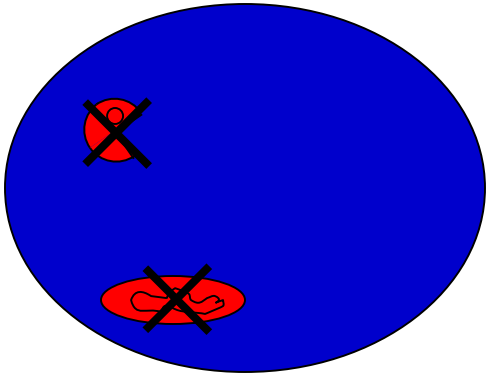
Cytoplasm = Cell - Nucleus

[Extract nucleus; includes organelles]



Cytosol = Cytoplasm - Organelles

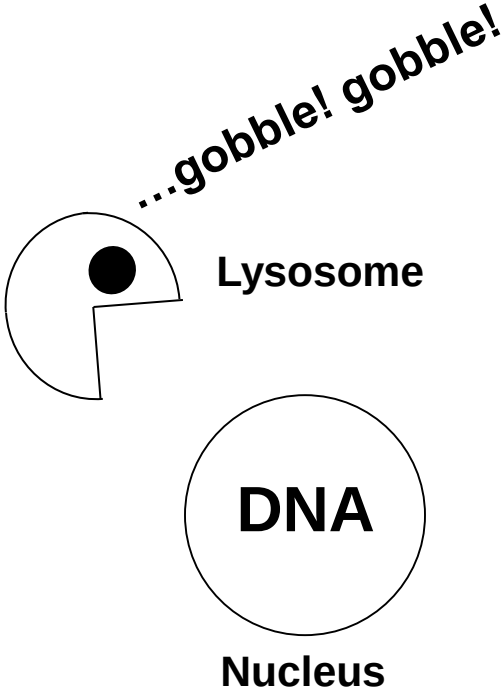
[Extract organelles; complex gel-liquid]



Why Compartments? Advantage?

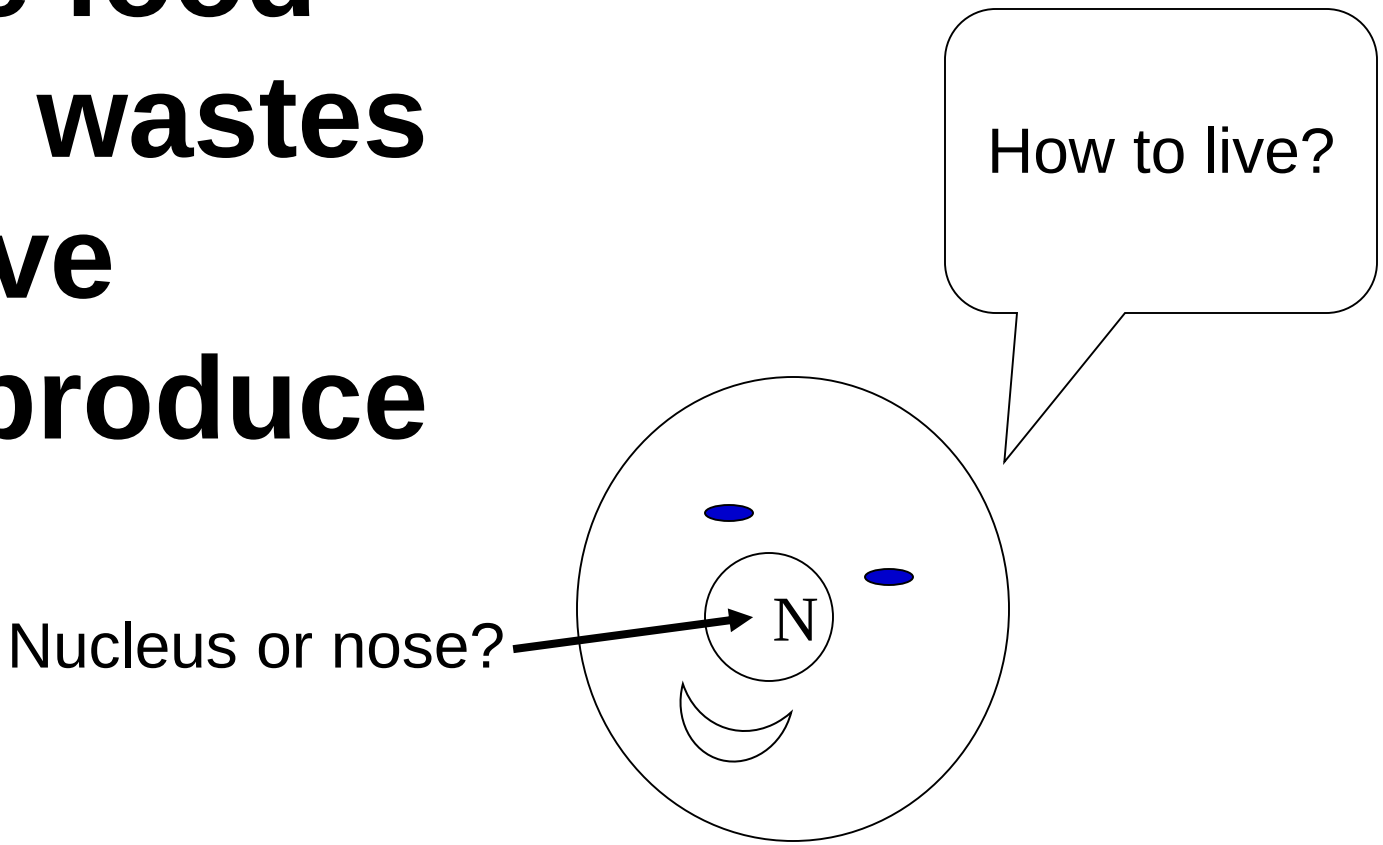
<u>*Incompatible*</u> reactions can take place

<u>*Simultaneously*</u>!!



Basic Cell Survival Skills?

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



1 e.g. Cell of 100 Trillion!

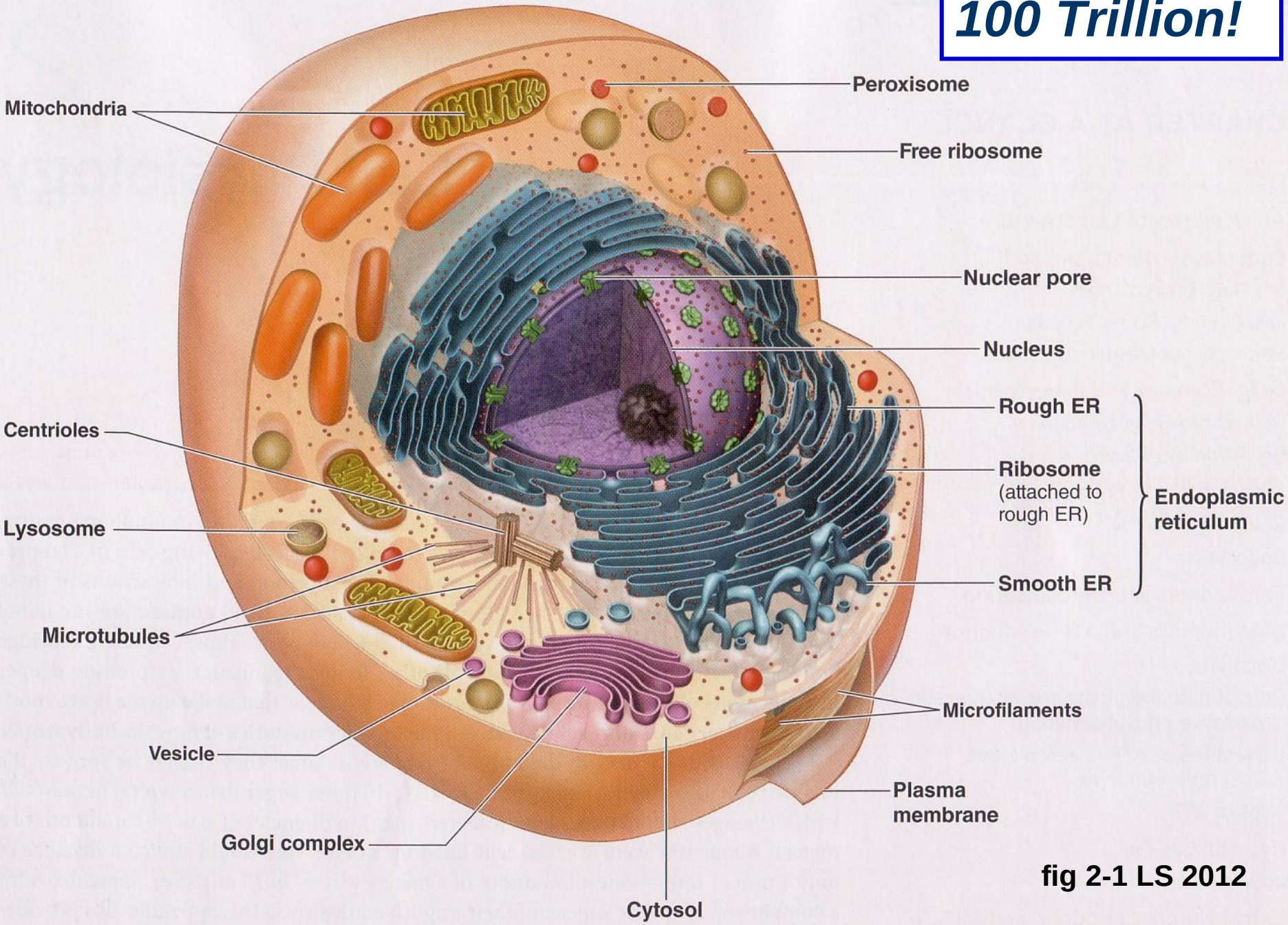
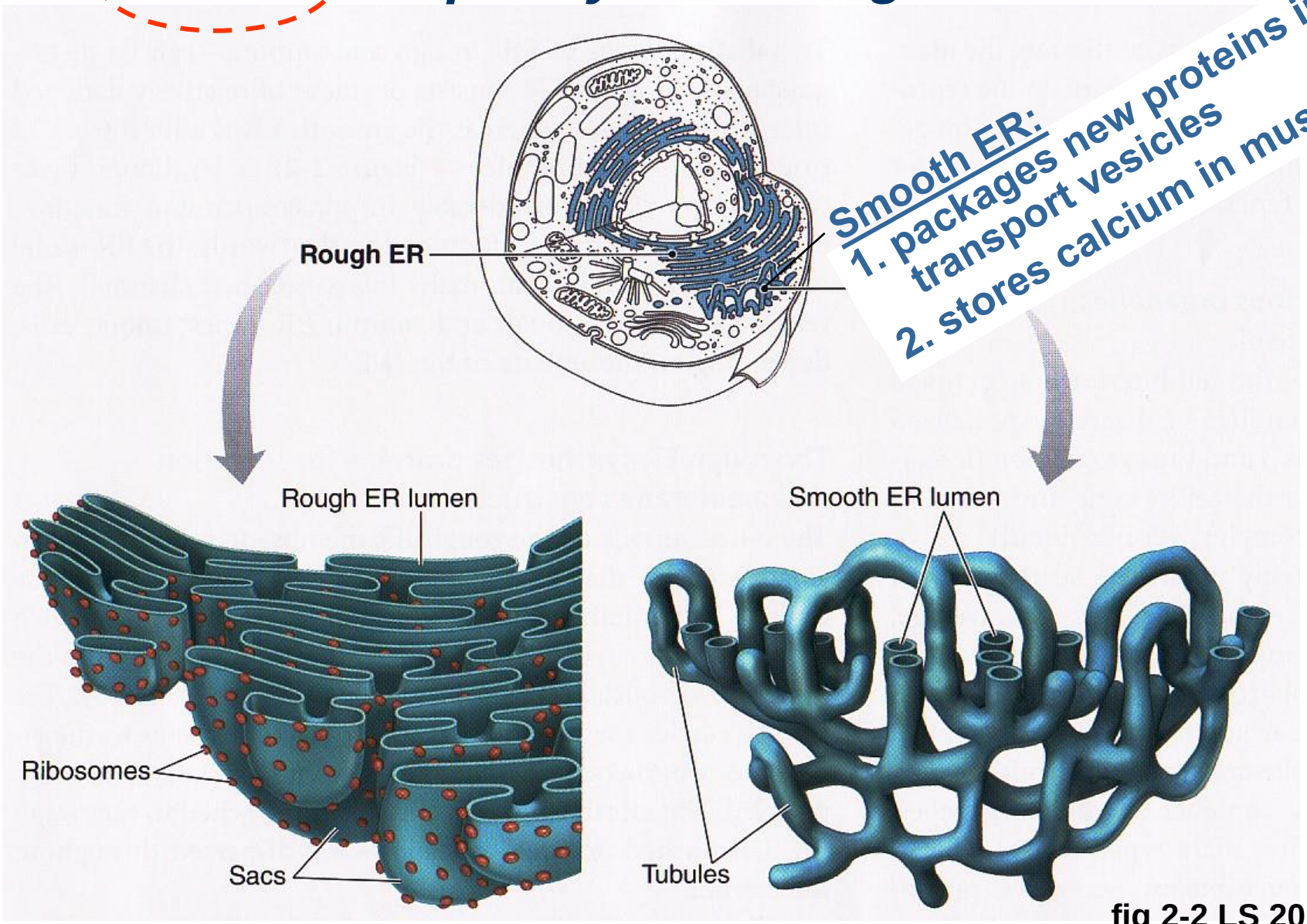


fig 2-1 LS 2012

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



Smooth ER:
1. packages new proteins in transport vesicles
2. stores calcium in muscles

fig 2-2 LS 2012

Electron Micrographs of Rough vs. Smooth ER

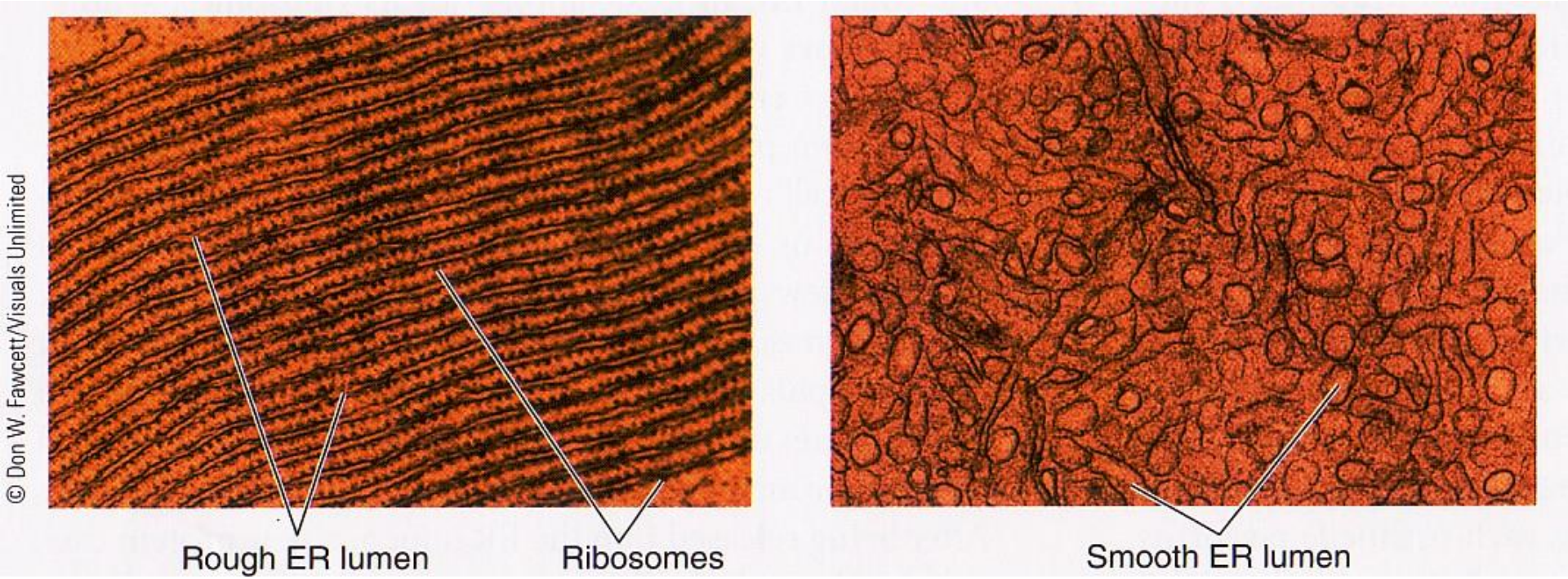


fig 2-2 LS 2012

Secretion of Proteins Produced by ER

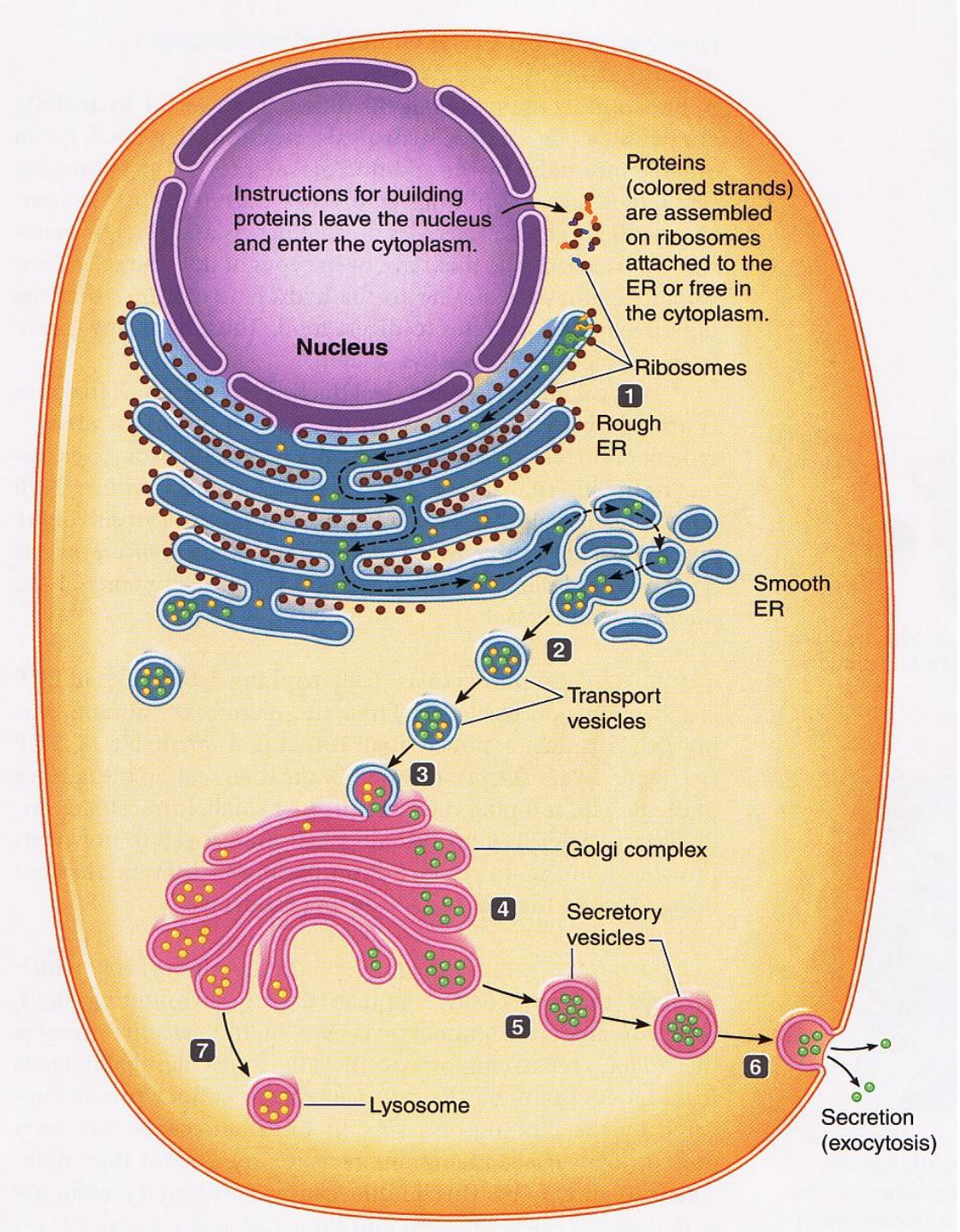


fig 2-3 LS 2012

Golgi Complex: Final Processing, Packaging & Distribution

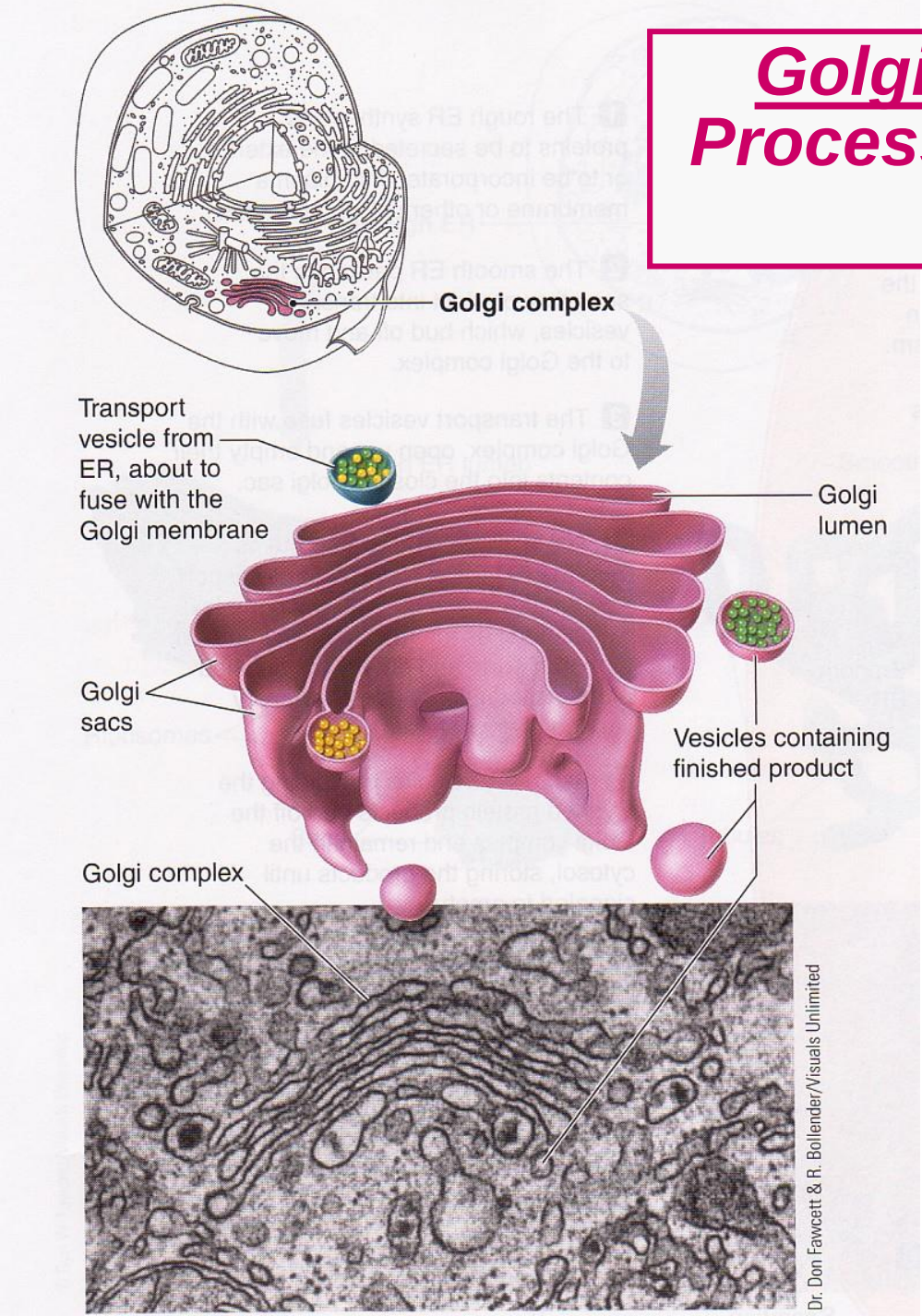
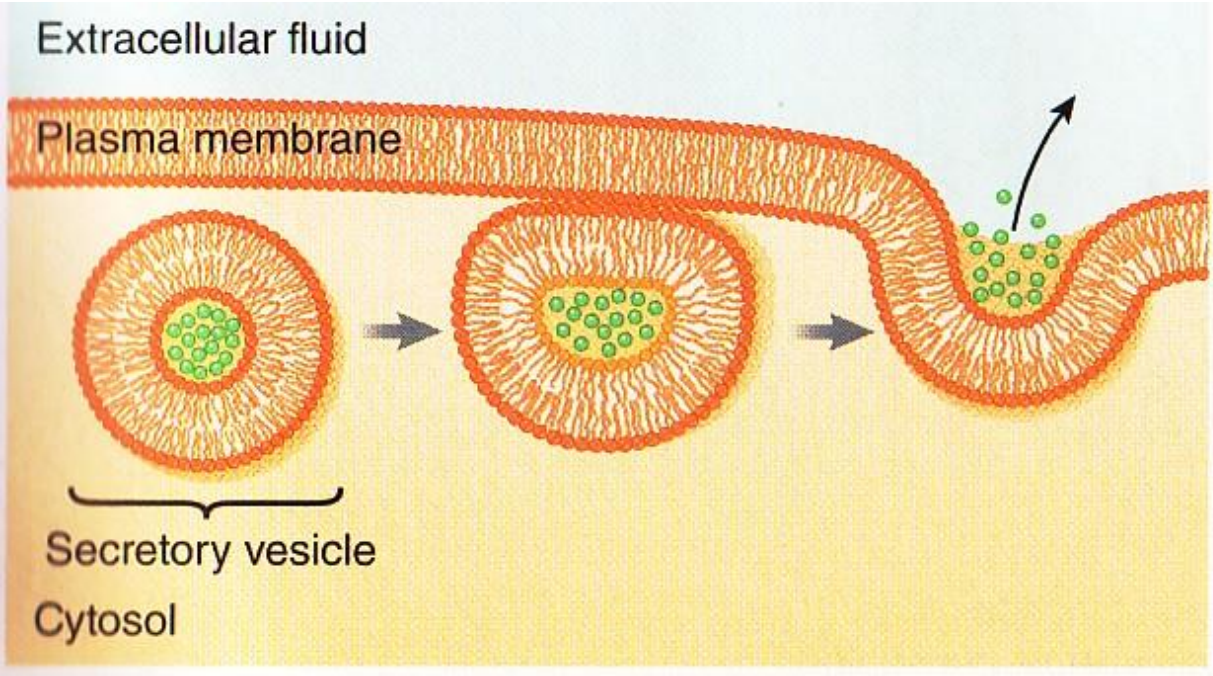


fig 2-4 LS 2012

Exocytosis: Primary Means of Secretion



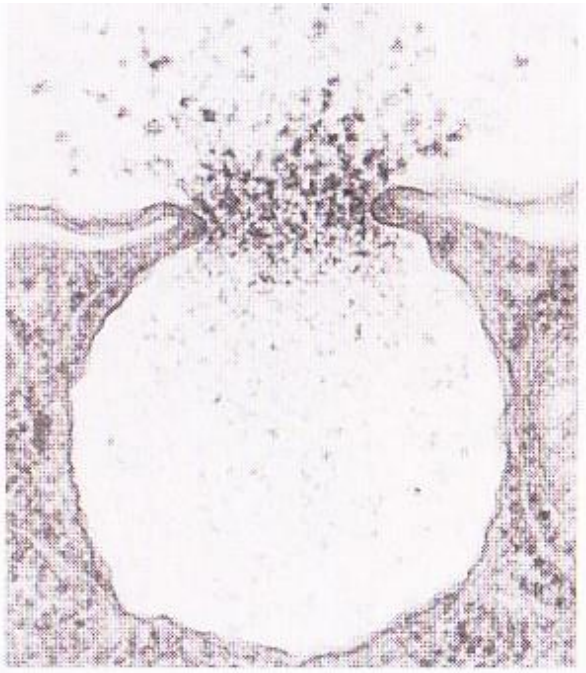
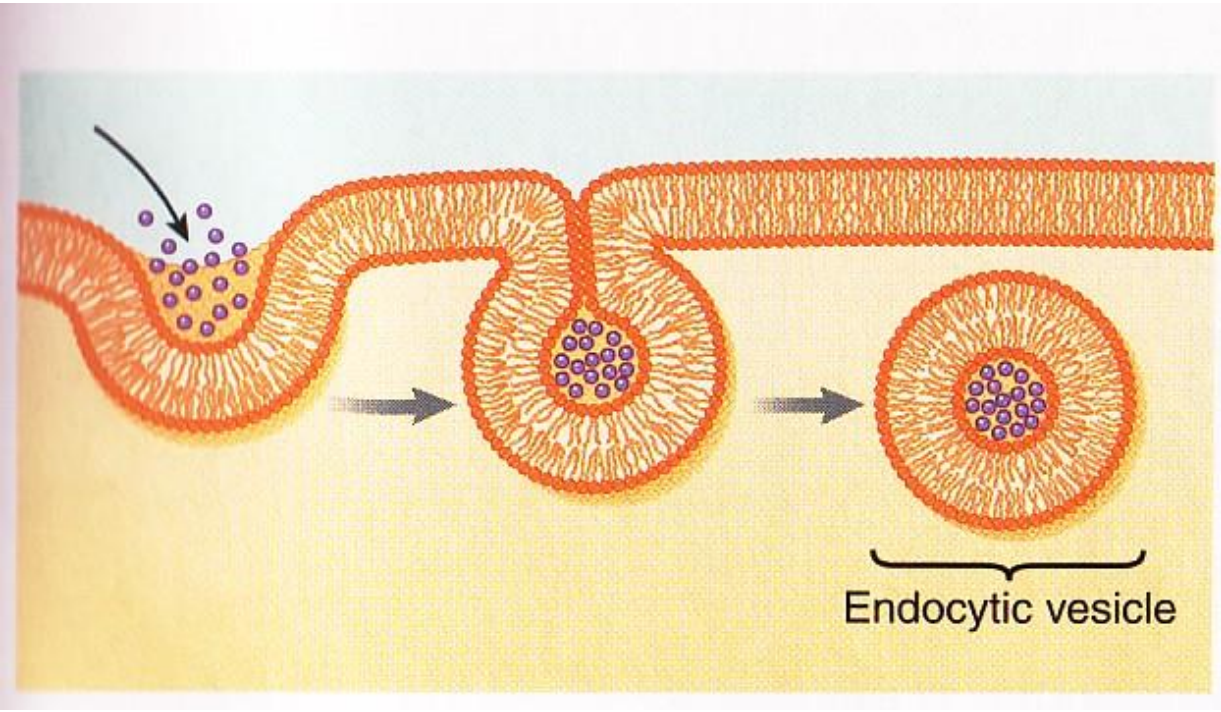


fig 2-5a LS 2012

Endocytosis: Primary Means of Ingestion



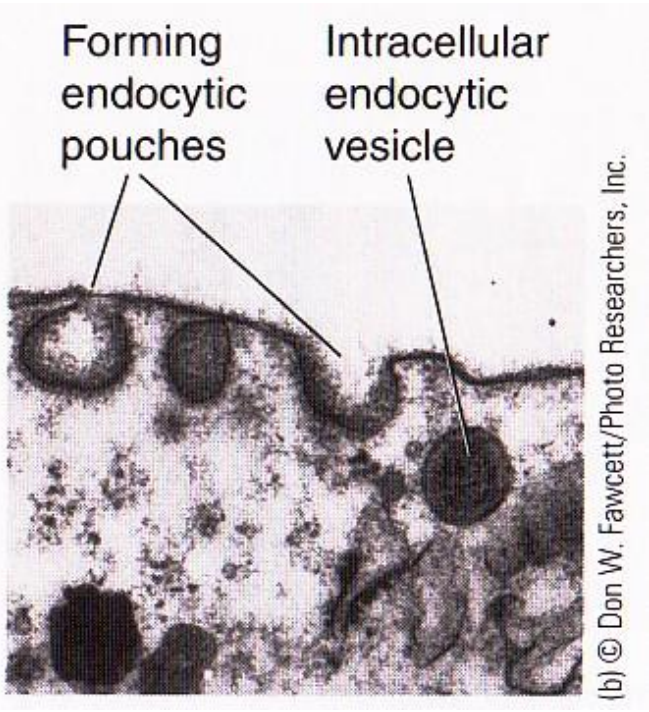


fig 2-5b LS 2012

Lysosomes *vs.* *Peroxisomes*

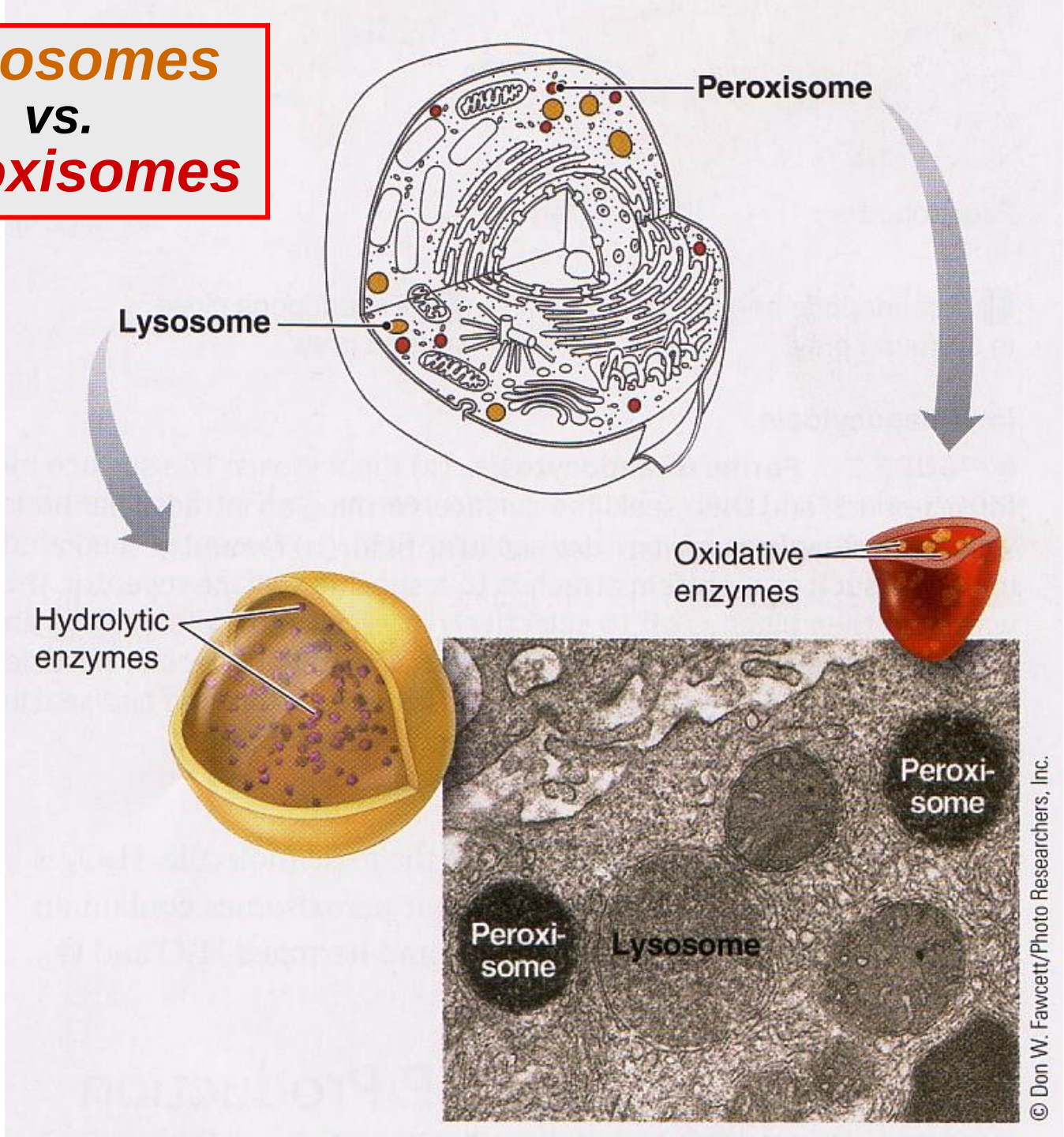


fig 2-6 LS 2012

Phagocytosis: Cell Eating!

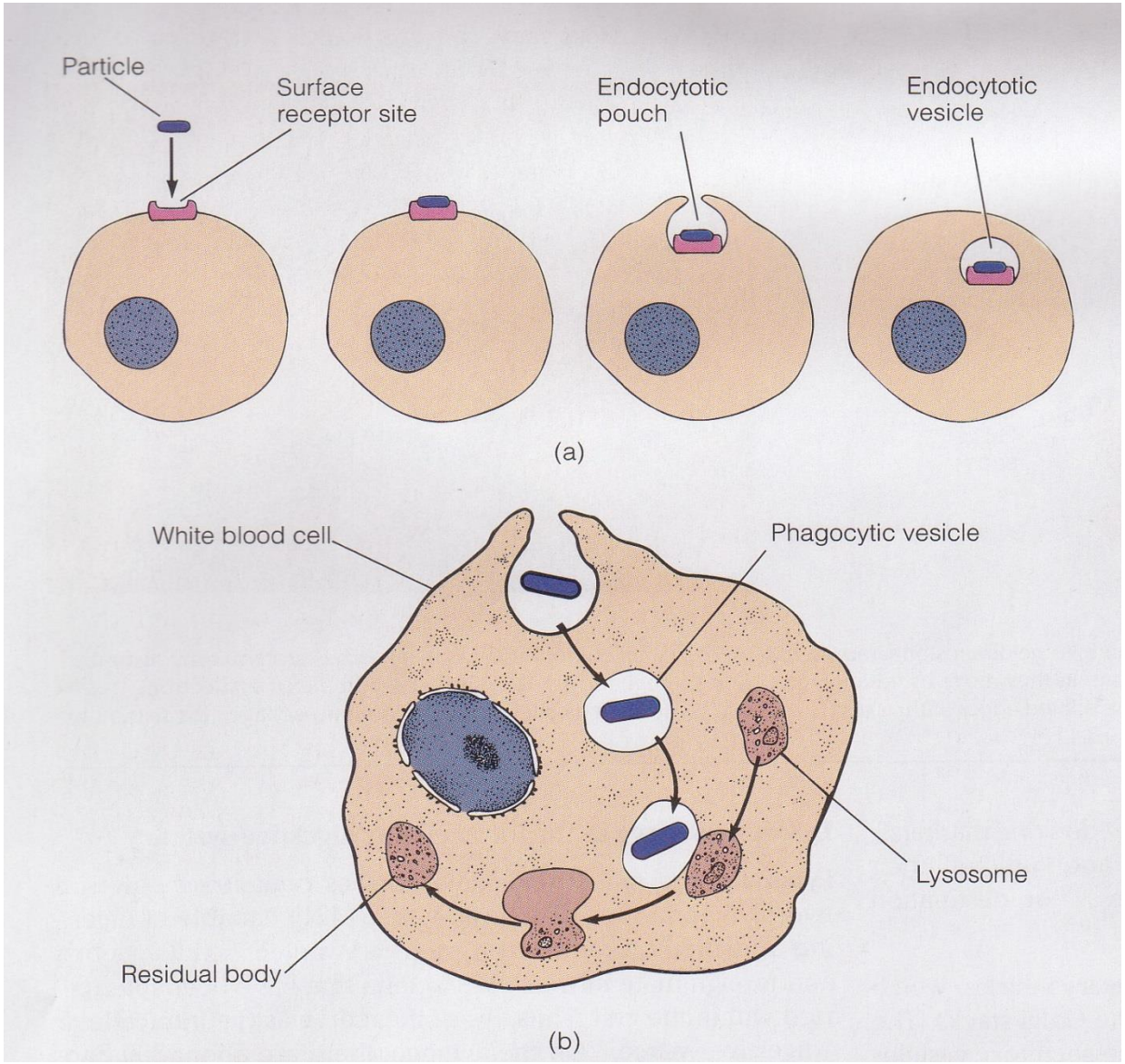
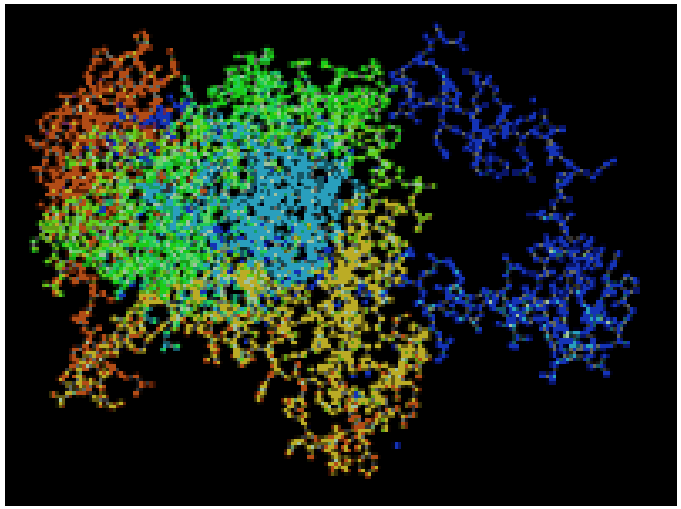


fig 2-7 LS 2006


Film: Neutrophil engulfing bacterium
http://devreotes.johnshopkins.edu/videos
L. Nilsson, Nat Geog 1986
10,000 x

Catalase Enzyme Reaction in Peroxisomes Neutralize Toxin at Production Site!



$$2H_2O_2 \xrightarrow{\textit{Catalase}} 2H_2O + O_2$$

Mitochondria: Energy Organelles

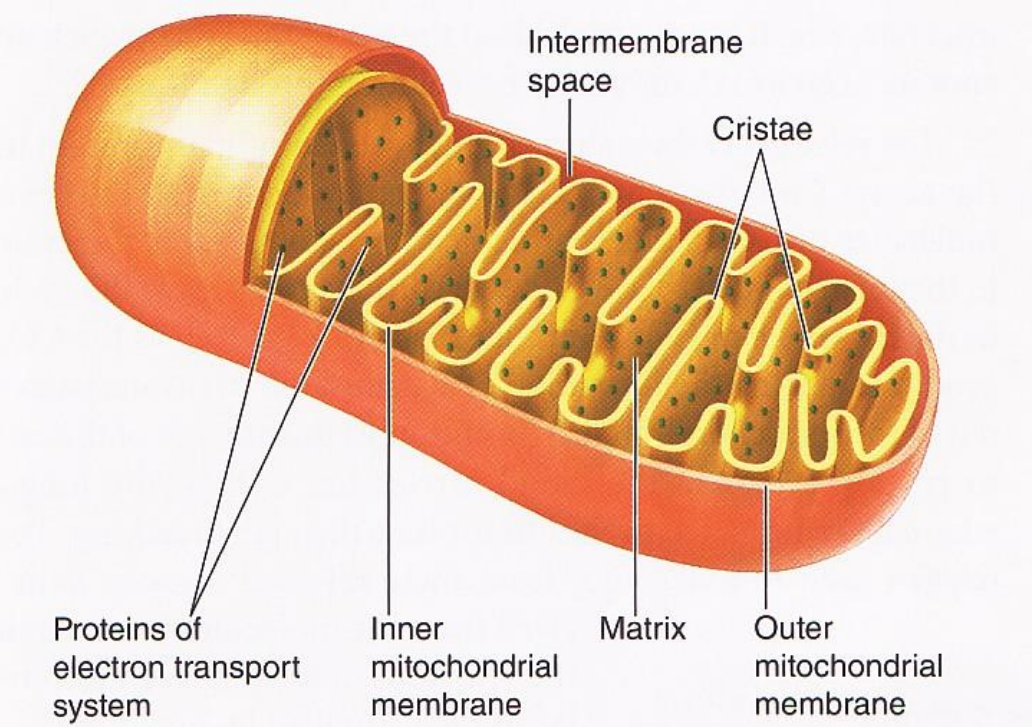


fig 2-8 LS 2012