## Examples of cell types

1.	2.	3.
	<del>-</del>	٠.

Our bodies include more than 260 cell types

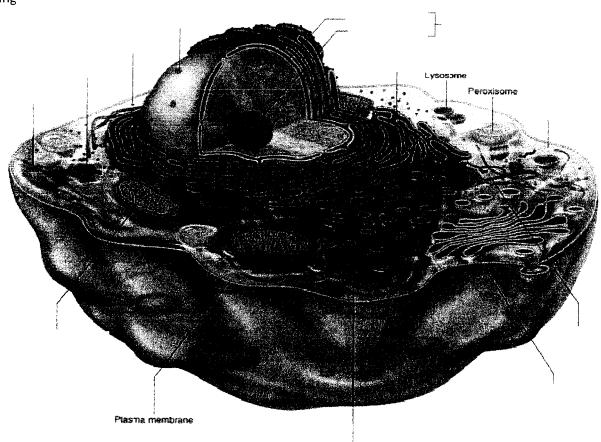
Somatic (body) cells
Sex cells (Sperm and egg cells) have one copy of the genome and are
Stem cells can both replicate themselves and give rise to differentiated cells

### **Chemical Constituents**

Cells contain four types of macromolecules

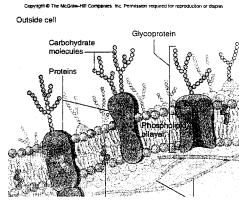
Enorgy offundure
Energy, structure

## Label cell drawing

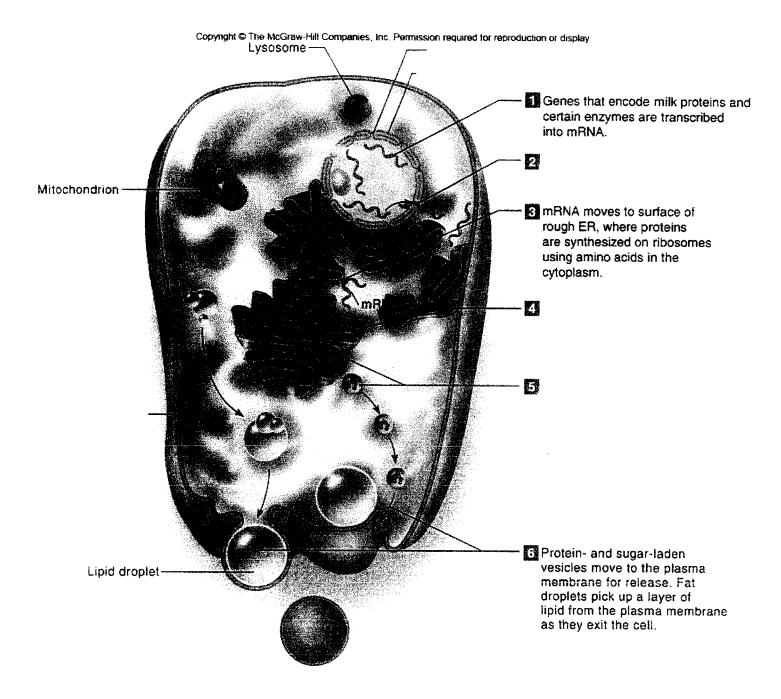


Know the function of the following:		
1. Nucleus		
2. Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)		
3. Gogli Apparatus		
4. Lysosomes		
5. Peroxisomes		
6. Mitochondria		
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7. Plasma membrane



## Lactation in a female from a cellular point of view



Faulty Ion Channels Cause Inherited Diseases

Sodium channels- Mutations lead to absence or extreme pain

Potassium channels- Mutations lead to impaired heart function and deafness

Chloride channels- Mutations lead to cystic fibrosis

#### Cell Division and cell death

Normal growth and development require an intricate interplay between the rates of two processes

Mitosis -

Apoptosis -

Cell cycle

## Interphase

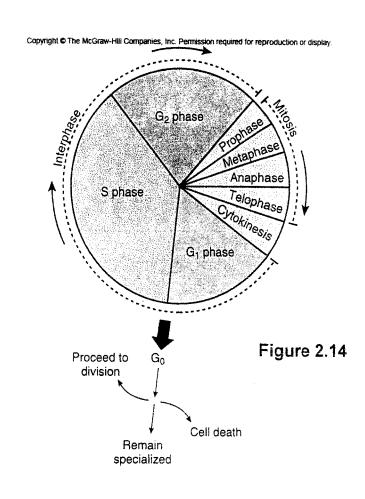
- Prepares for cell division
- Replicates DNA and subcellular structures
- Composed of G<sub>1</sub>, S, and G<sub>2</sub>

Mitosis – Division of the nucleus

Cytokinesis – Division of the cytoplasm

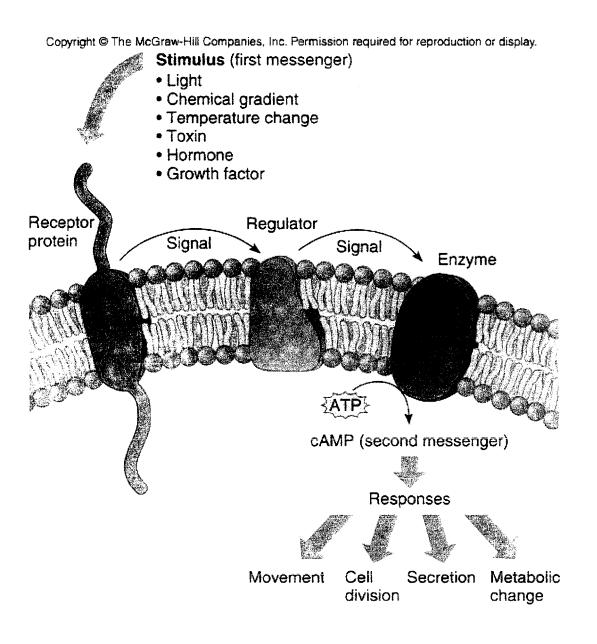
Replication of Chromosomes

\*\*\*\*Draw note example



Draw and take notes on the following:	
Prophase:	
Metaphase:	
Anaphase:	
Telophase:	
How do cells communicate during development? ***Draw note example	
Signal Transduction, How does it work?	

# Signal Transduction



How do cells respond to a chemical signal? Example Yeast