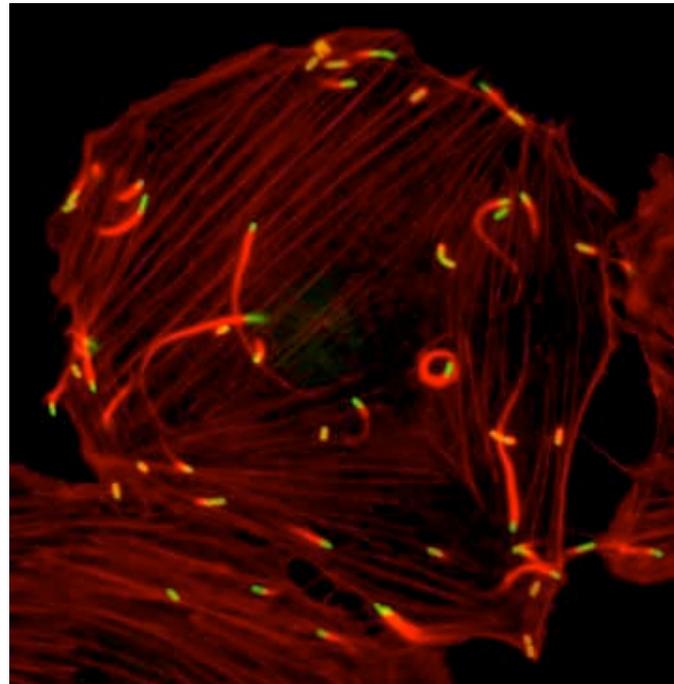
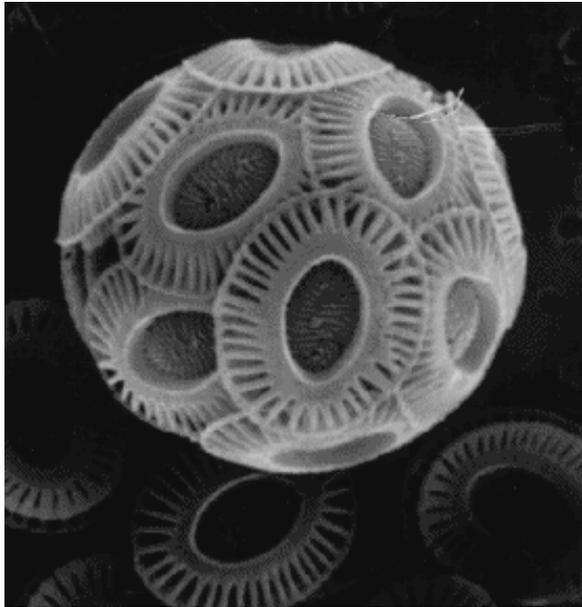


Lecture 2: Cells and What They are Made of

Quantitative Models of Biological Function

Sizing up Cells



APh/BE161: Physical Biology of the Cell

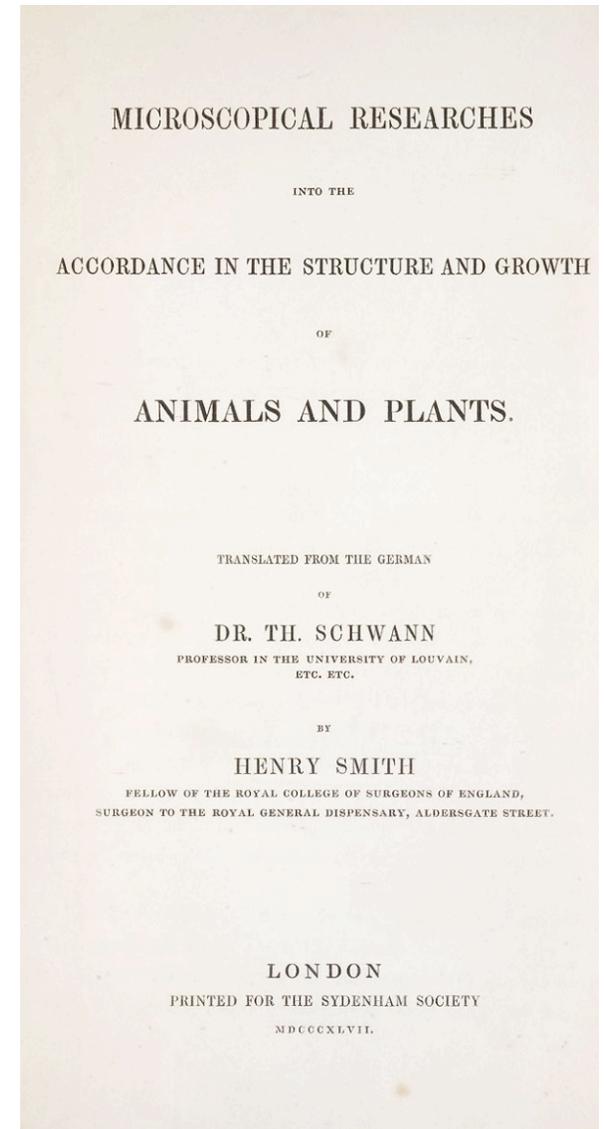
Cell Theory: Cells as the Indivisible Units of Life



Robert Hooke



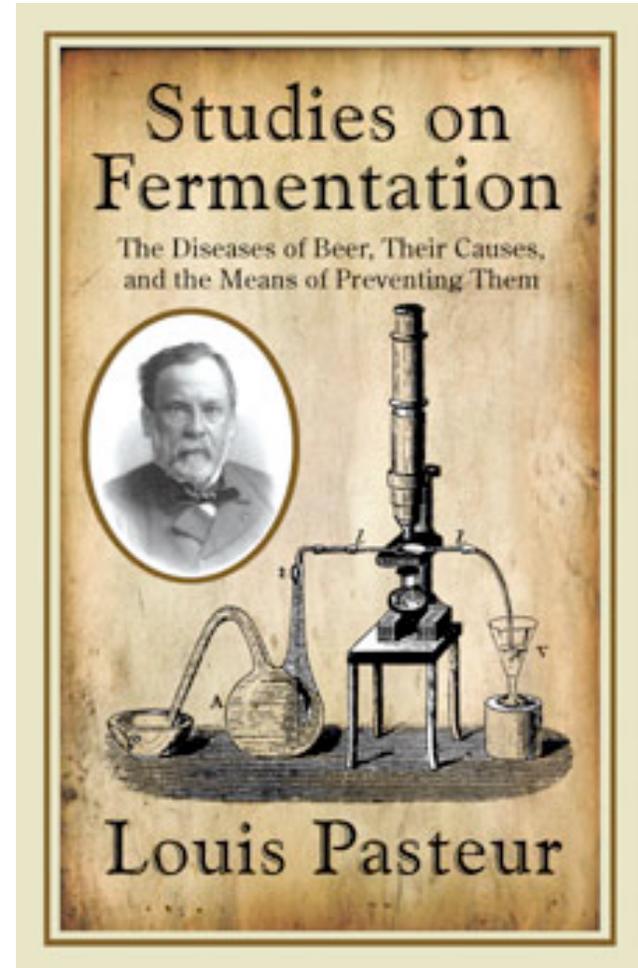
Matthias Schleiden



Pasteur: The Slam Dunk - Fermentation to Pathogens



- ◆ *Louis Pasteur revealed unequivocally that microorganisms are cells.*
- ◆ *Many of the important domestic uses of microbes reflect their metabolism.*
- ◆ *Unity of biochemistry (unifying theme of biology)*



Who Ruins the Beer and Wine?

- ◆ *Pasteur demonstrated convincingly that microbes (other than yeast) were present in improperly fermenting solutions.*
- ◆ *Pasteur reasoned that putrefaction was the result of microbes and hence, disease (itself a kind of putrefaction) was the consequence of microbes.*
- ◆ *Pasteur thought each type of fermentation caused by a different microorganism (hence, bad fermentation the result of contaminating microorganism).*
- ◆ *“Memoire sur la fermentation appelée lactique”, Memoire sur la fermentation alcoolique”*



“The obvious is that which is never seen until someone expresses it simply.” - Christian Morgenstern

The Standard Eukaryote: *S. cerevisiae*

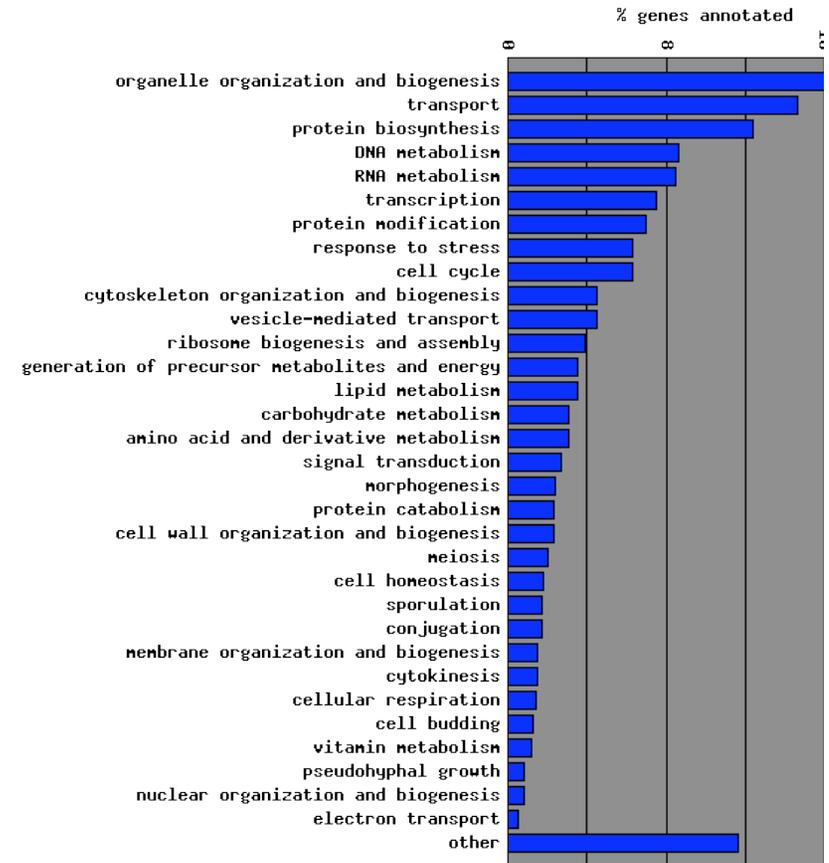
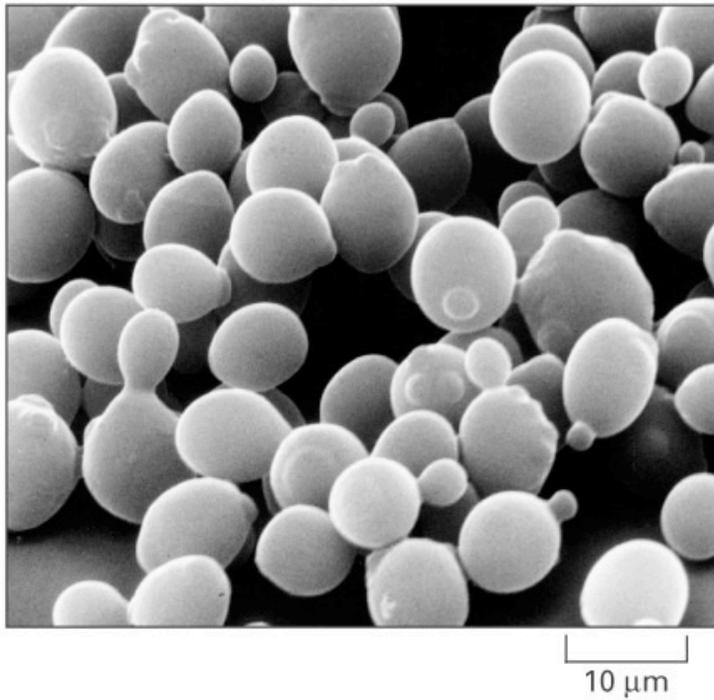
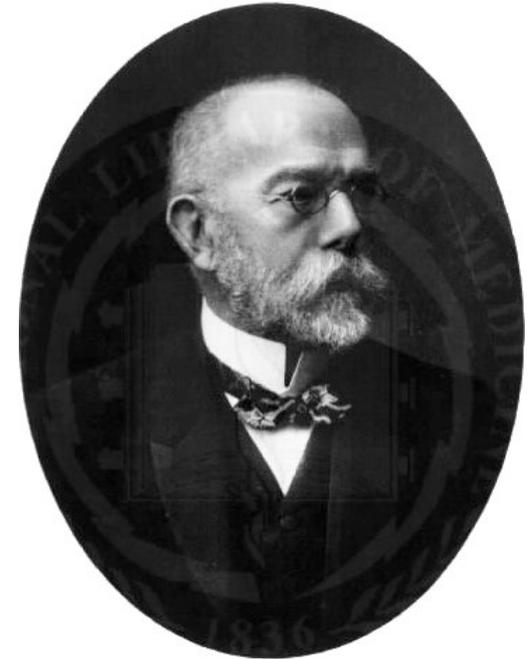


Figure 1-32 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

Koch and His Rules

- *Koch formulated rules for proof that a particular microorganism is the pathogen of interest (i.e. the “smoking gun”). These are:*
- *Found in all cases of the disease examined*
- *Can be prepared and maintained in a pure culture*
- *Capable of producing the original infection, even after several generations in culture*
- *Can be retrieved from an inoculated animal and cultured again.*
- *Koch used this kind of thinking in determining the causative agents of anthrax and tuberculosis.*



R. Koch.

Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes: The Modern Cell Theory

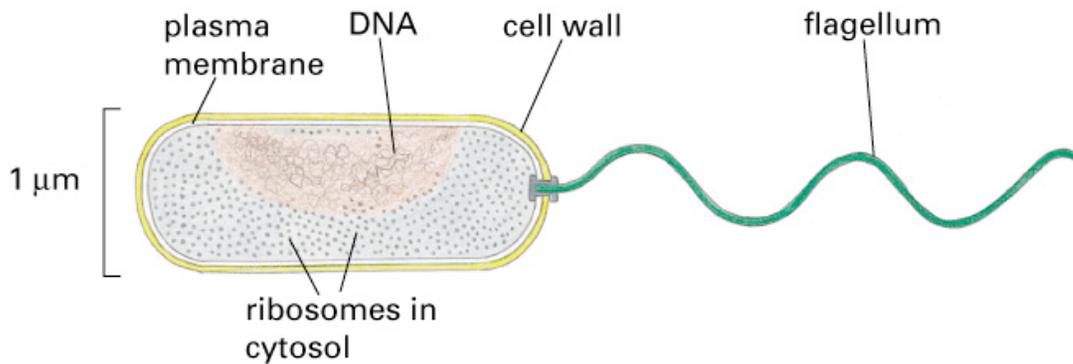
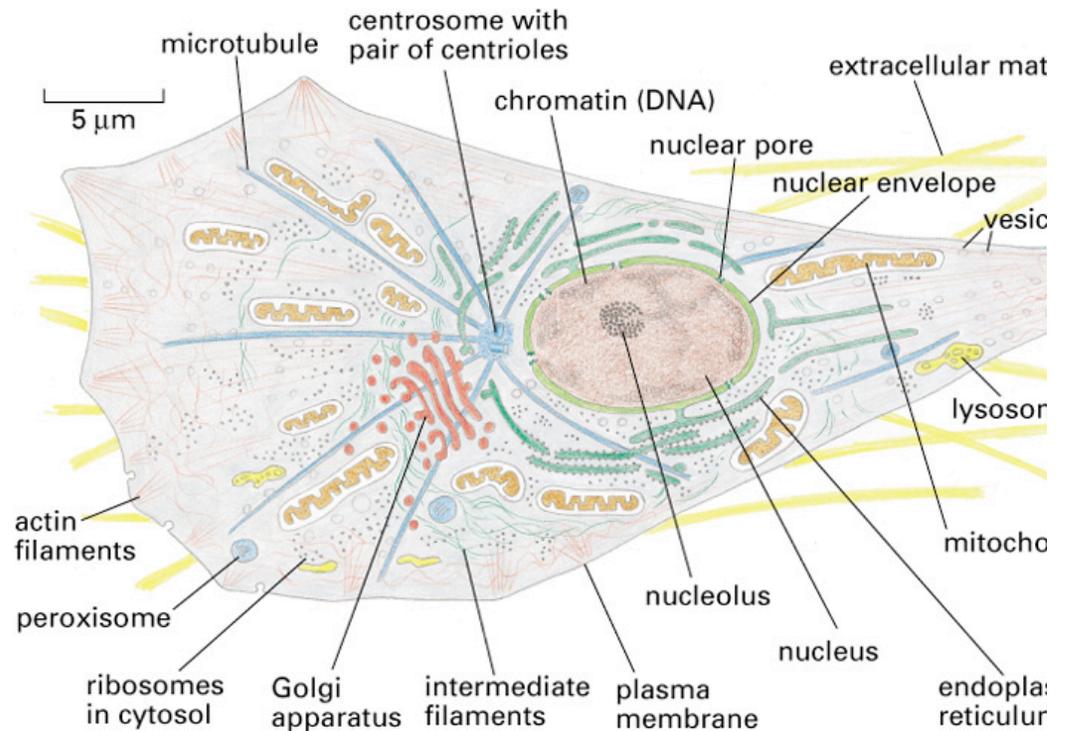


Figure 1-18 part 1 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Shapes, sizes and contents of different types of cells.



The Standard Ruler: *E. Coli*

◆ **The Standard Cell:** “Not everyone is mindful of it, but cell biologists have two cells of interest; the one they are studying and *Escherichia coli*.” – Schaechter et al.

◆ **Cells:** There is nothing smaller that is alive, nothing bigger is more alive – paraphrasing J. Theriot.

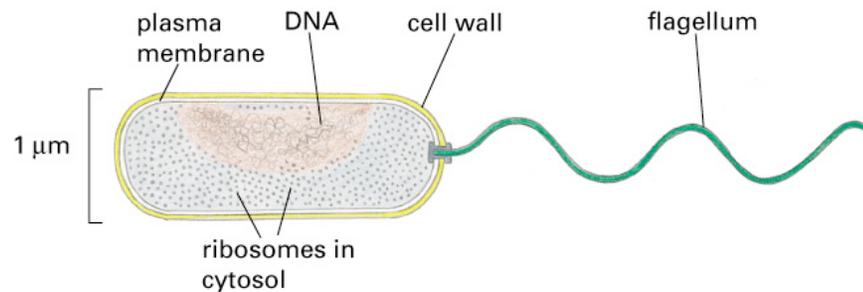


Figure 1-18 part 1 of 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

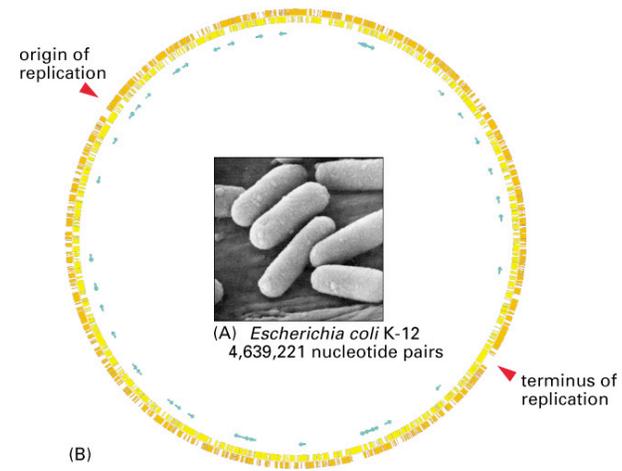
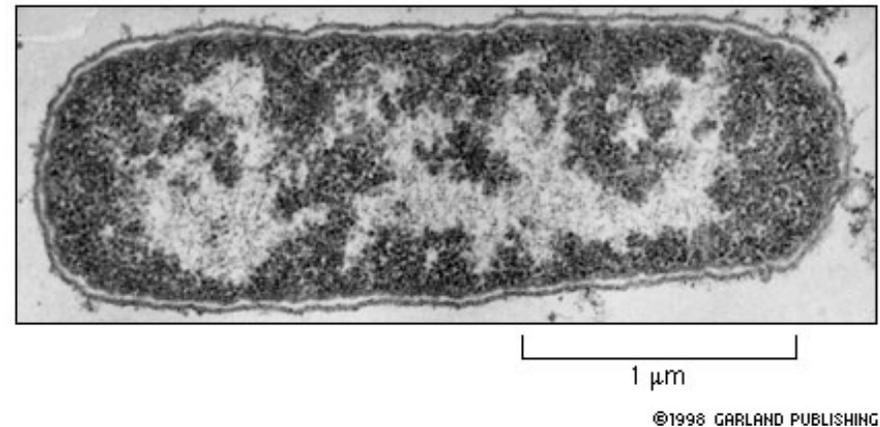
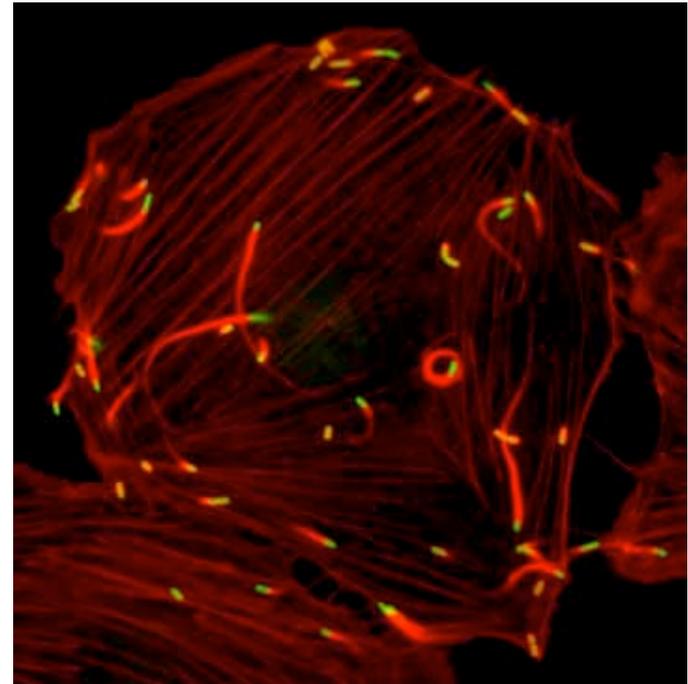
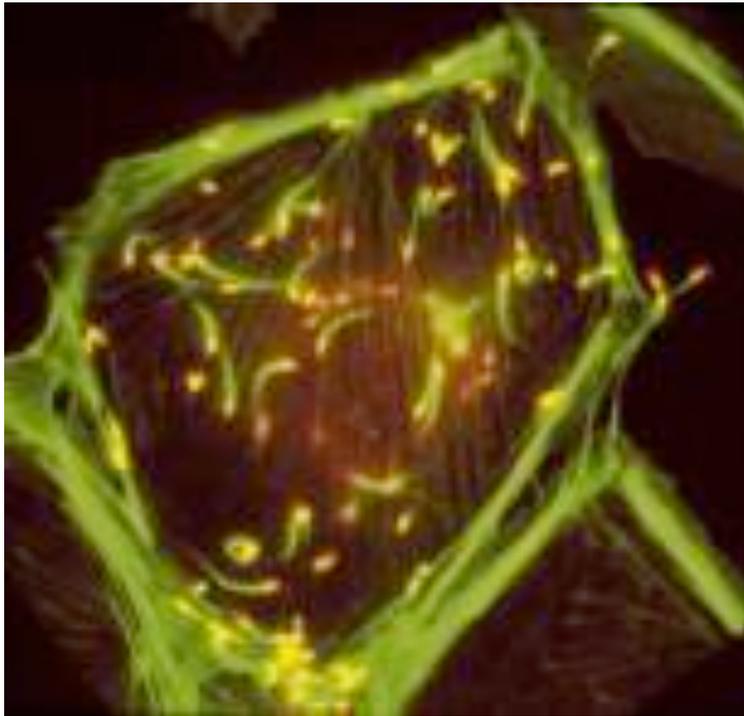


Figure 1-30. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

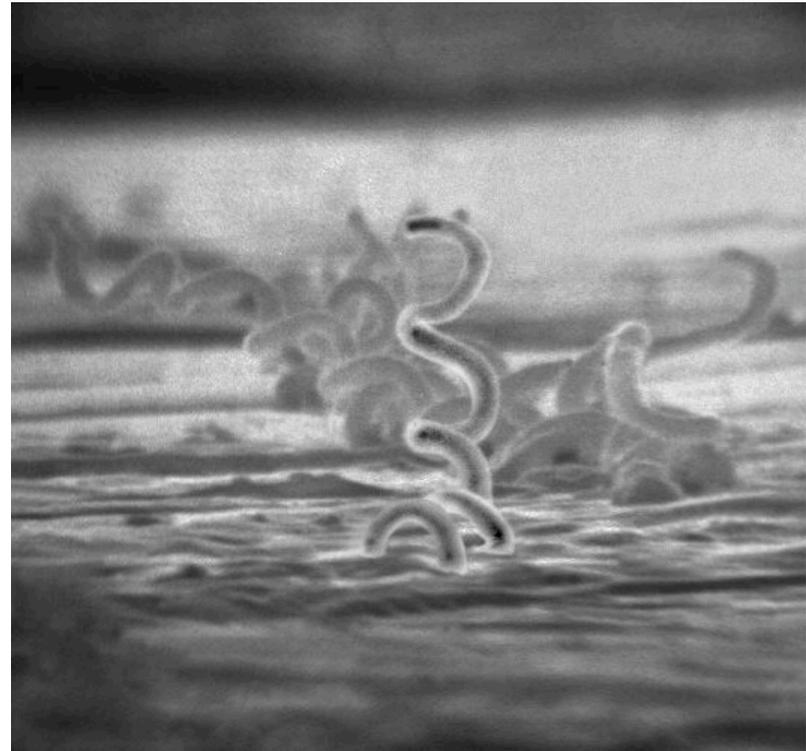
Other Hall of Fame Cells: Prokaryote - *Listeria monocytogenes*



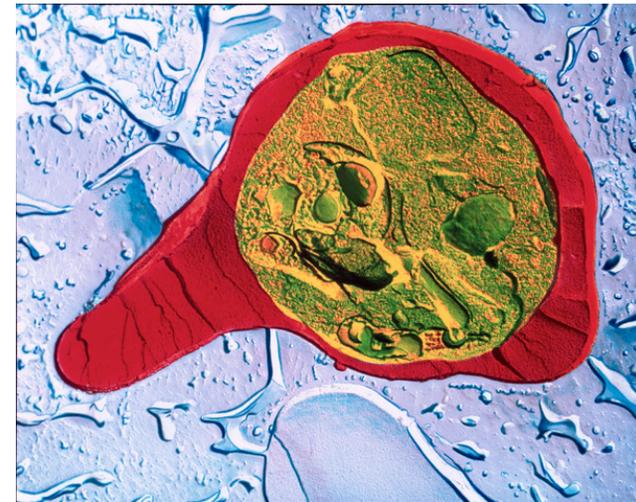
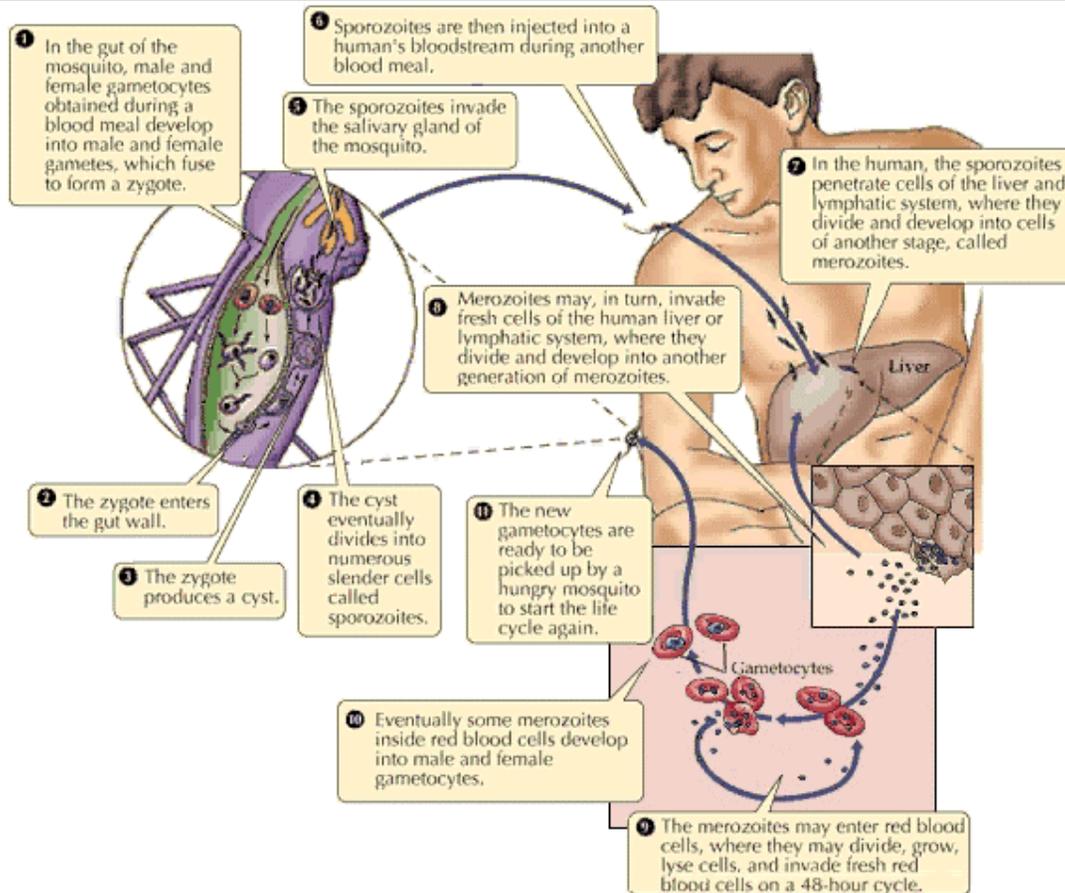
Theriot Lab - Stanford University, see their amazing movies

Other Hall of Fame Pathogens: Treponema pallidum

- *Otherwise known as the cause of Syphilis.*
- *Note that prokaryotes come in a dazzling variety of shapes.*



Other Hall of Fame Cells: *Plasmodium falciparum*



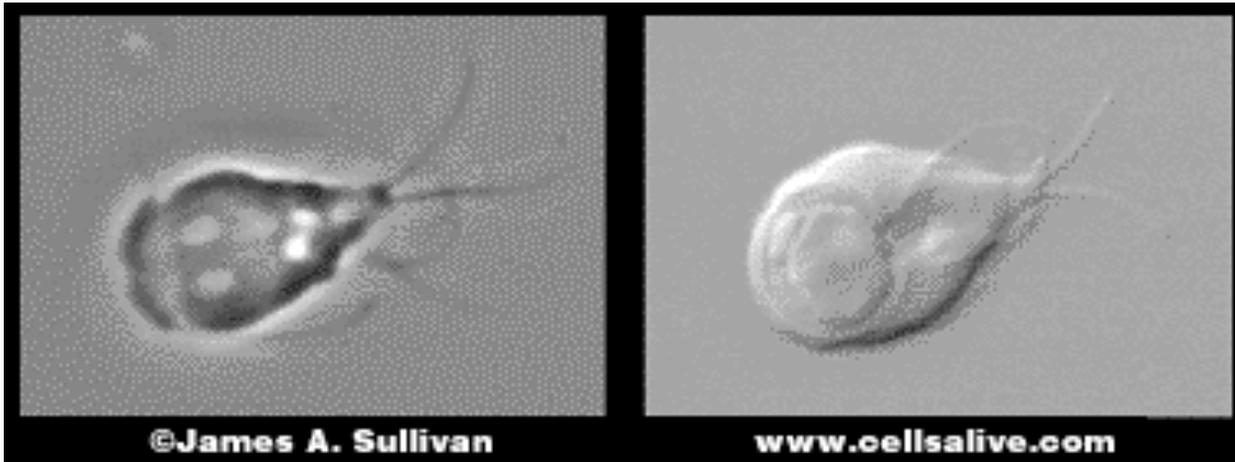
Coupe d'un globule rouge infecté par le parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* (en vert), responsable du paludisme, prise au microscope électronique. Transmise par les moustiques, c'est la maladie parasitaire la plus meurtrière : plus d'un million de décès par an dans le monde.

© Dr. Tony Brain / SPL / COSMOS

from Purves, Orians, Heller, and Sadava, *Life: The Science of Biology*.

© 1998, Sinauer Associates, Inc.

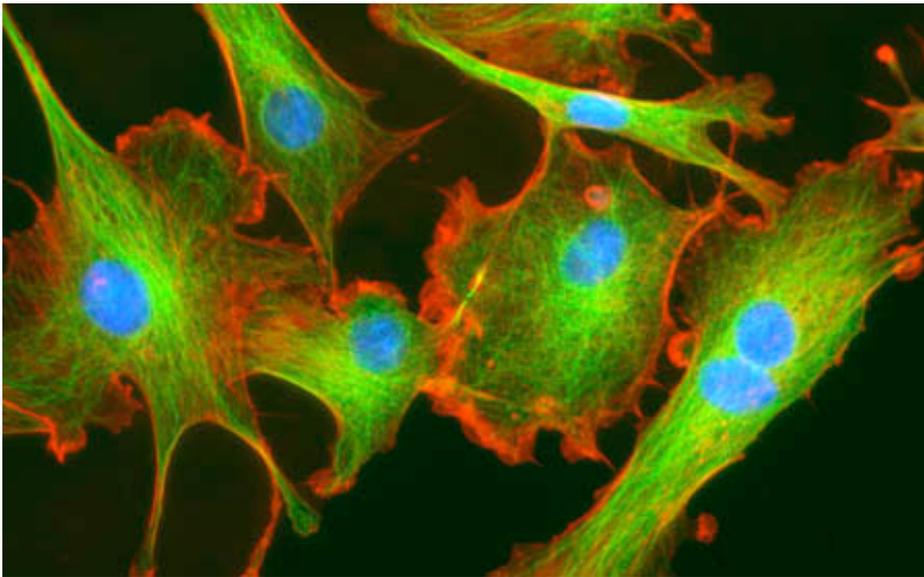
Other Hall of Fame Pathogens: Giardia



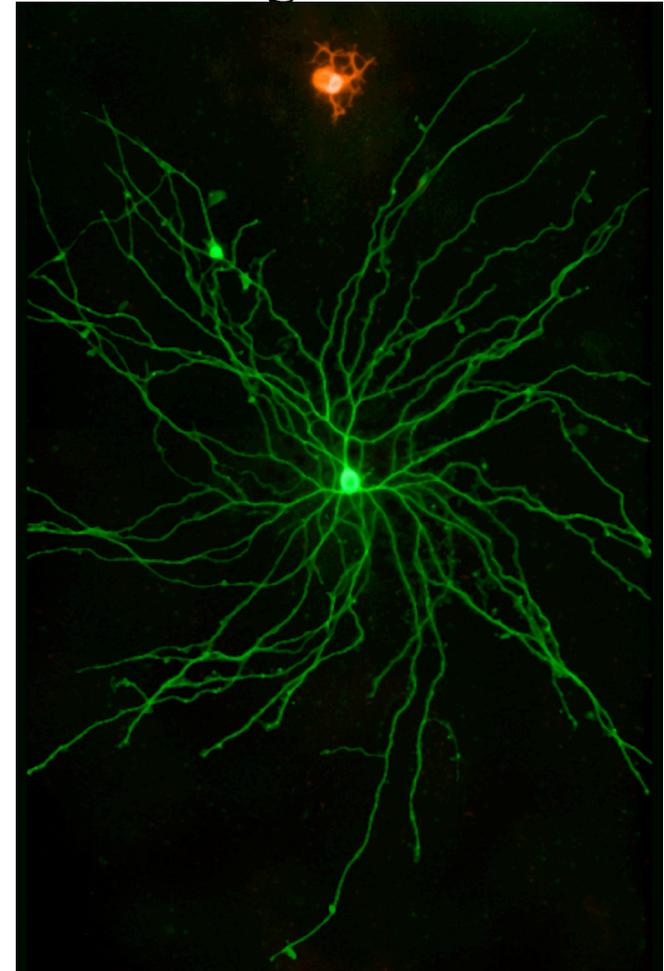
Other Hall of Fame Cells: Eukaryotes

http://www.utah.edu/unews/news_images/070101_nerv

Structure and function intimately related

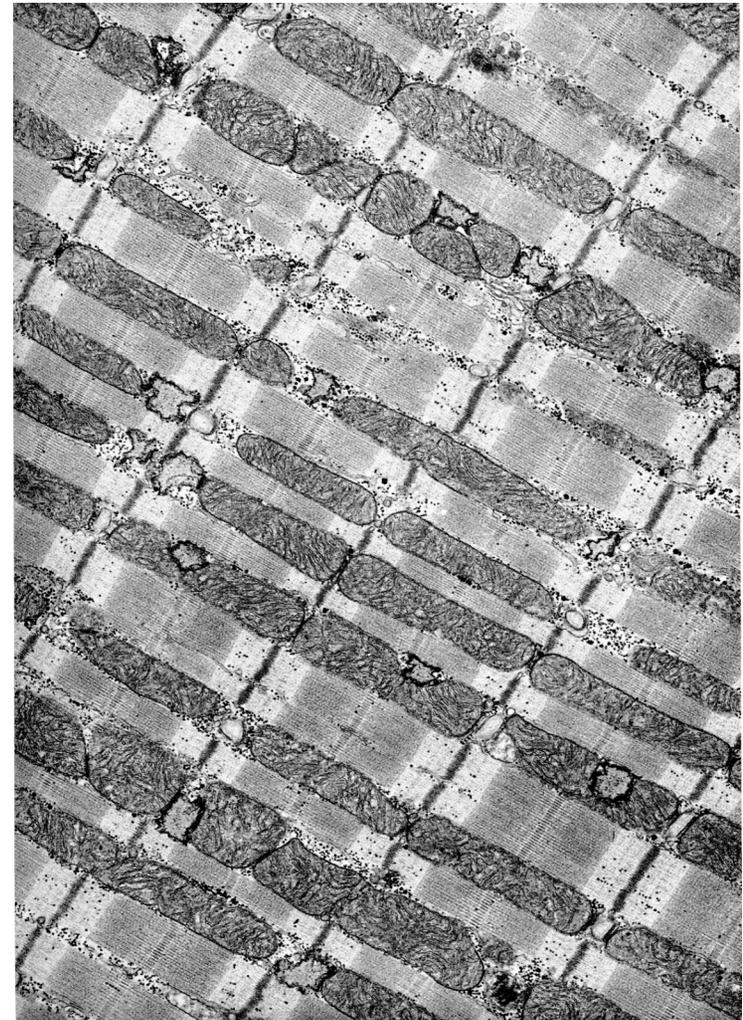
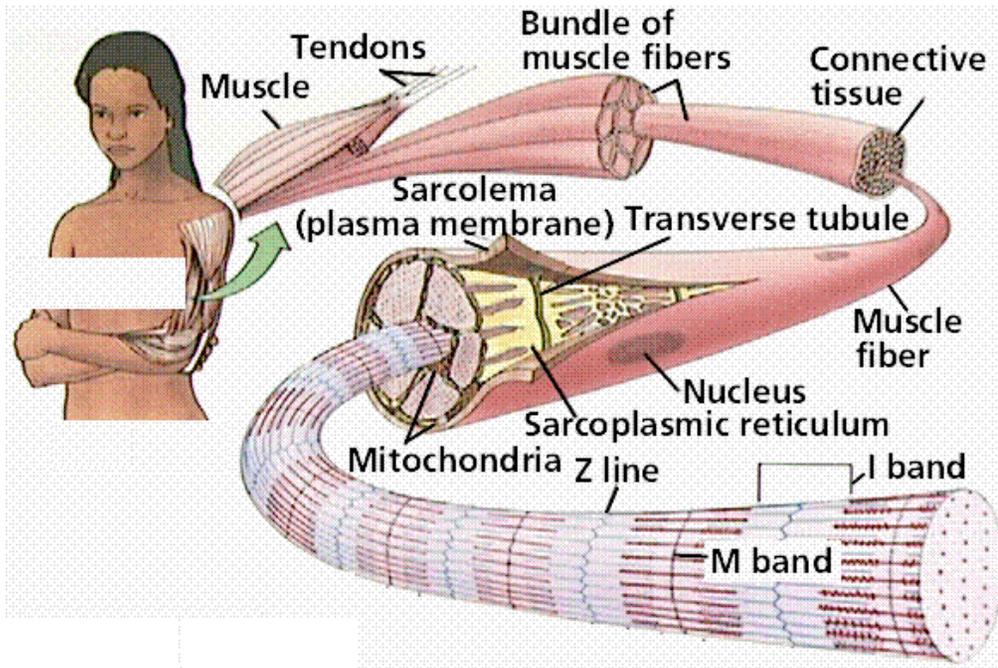


Annoying feature: no scale bars!

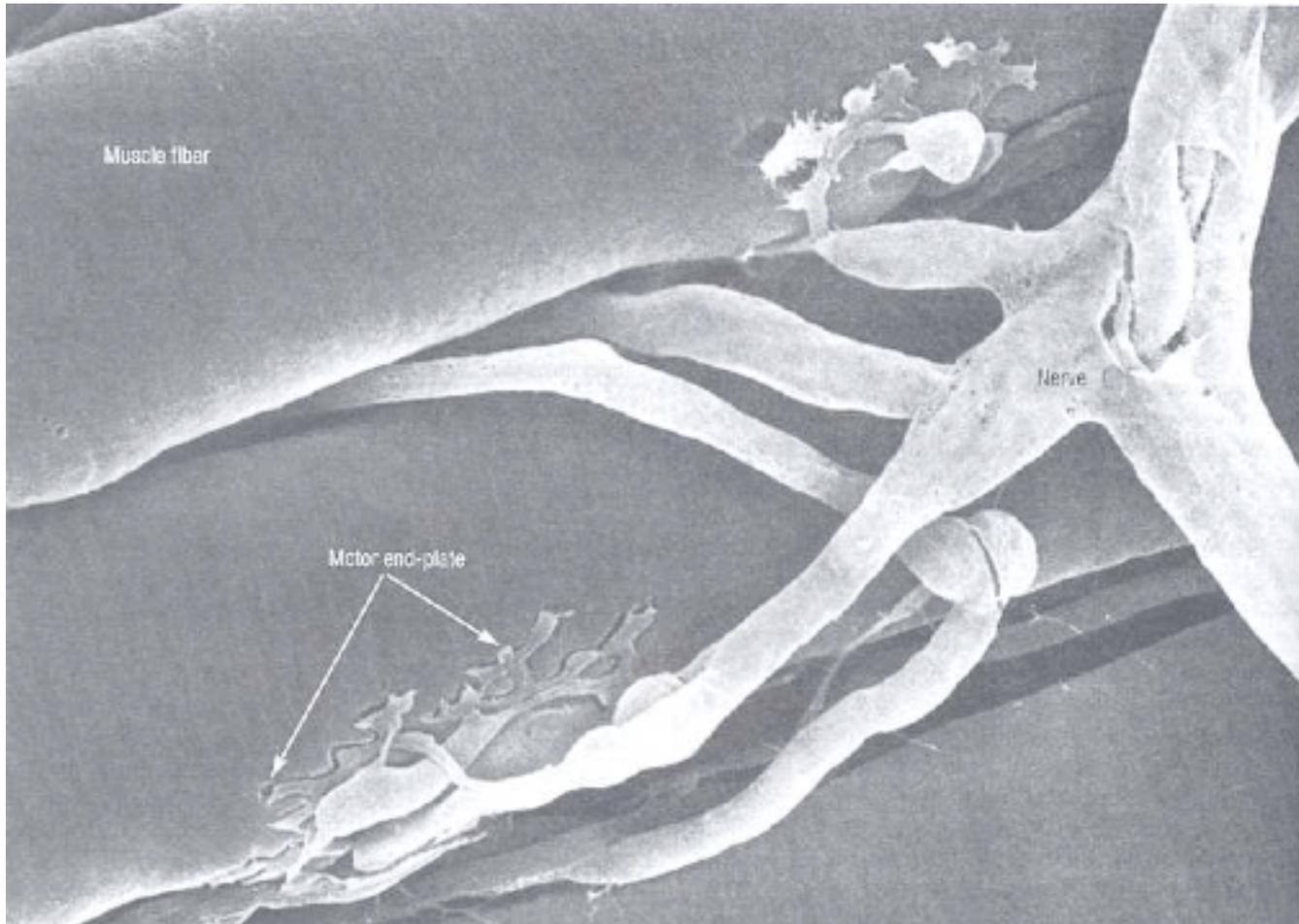


http://www.cimaging.net/Examples/D1_Cells/FAC1_Protein/Fibroblast/fibroblast.html

Muscle Organization

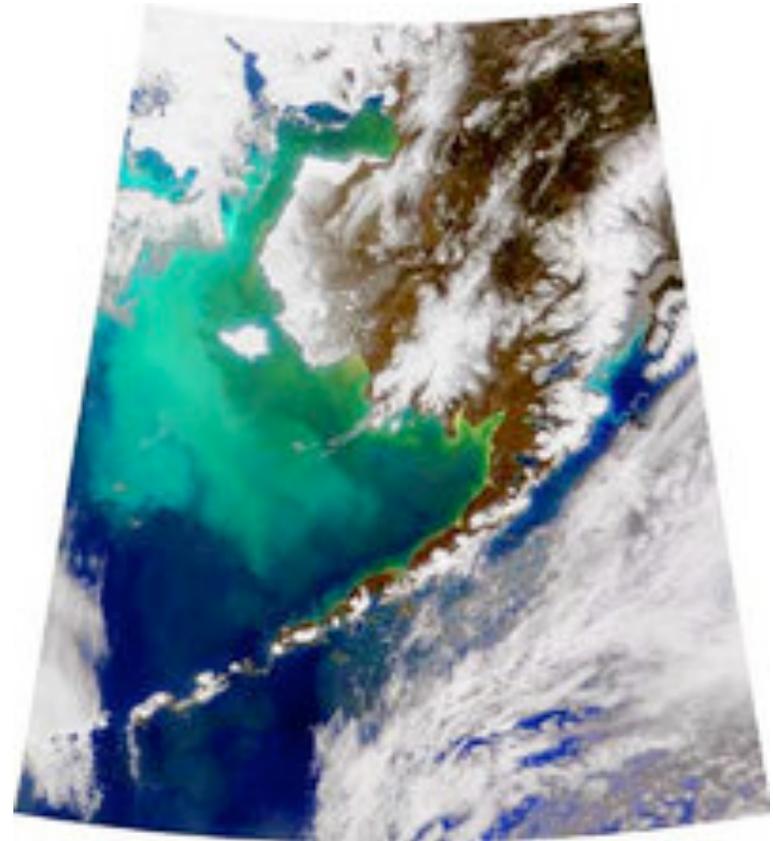
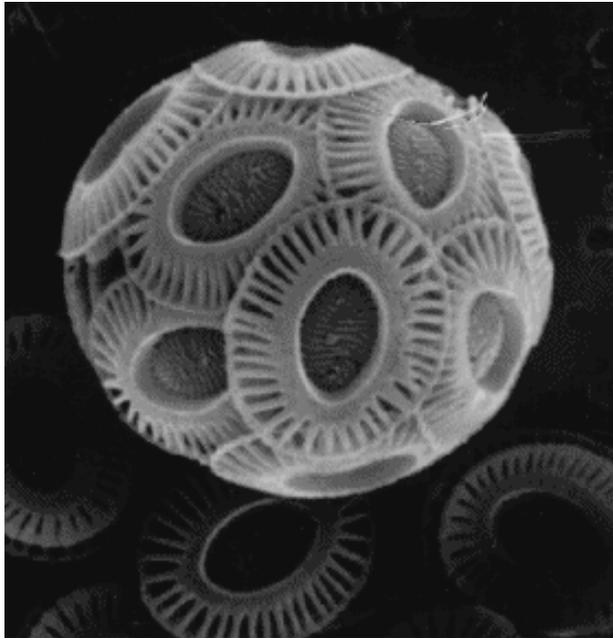


Nueromuscular Junction



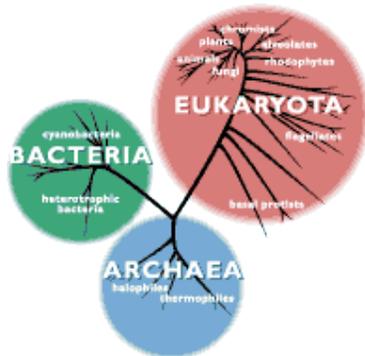
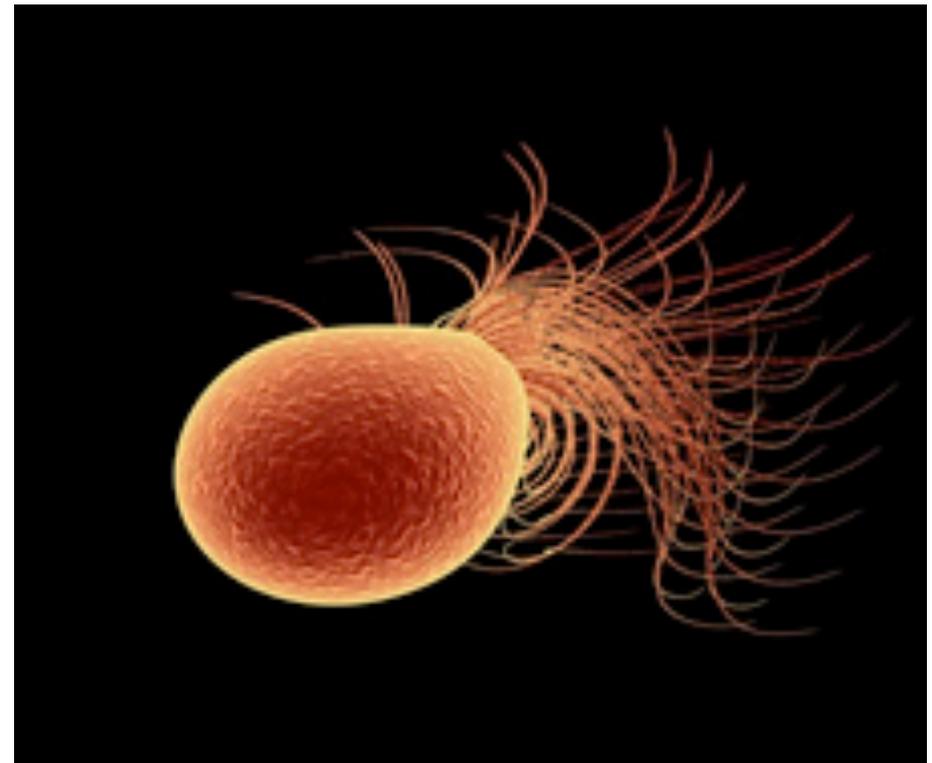
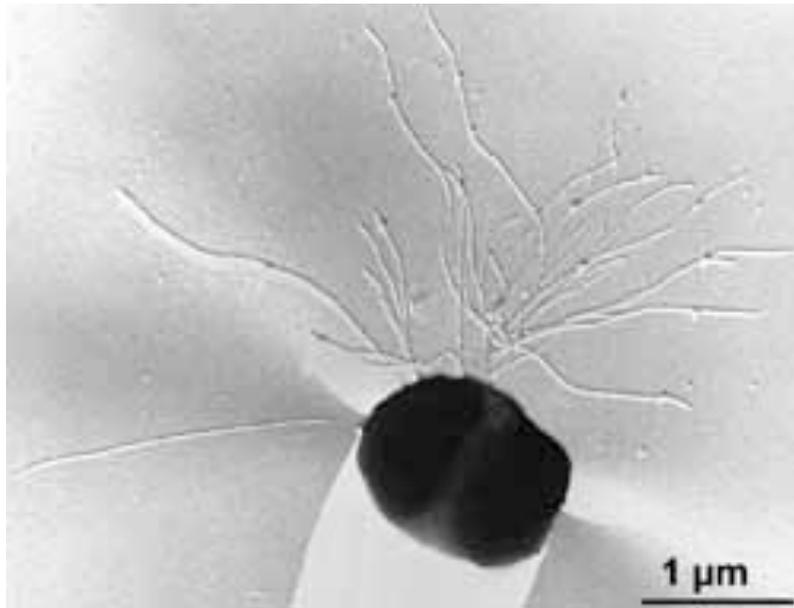
Other Hall of Fame Cells: Eukaryotes

<http://www.exn.ca/Stories/1998/09/21/58.asp><http://www.exn.ca/Stories/1998/09/21/58.asp>



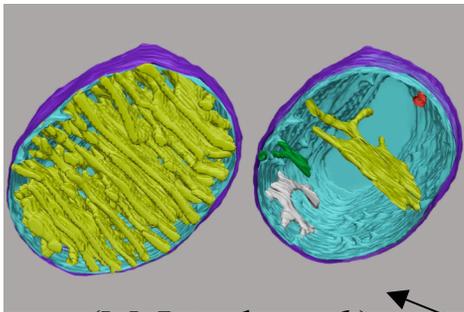
Emiliana huxleyi - coccolithophore

Other Hall of Fame Cells: Archaea



What Are Cells Made Of?

(Frey *et al.*)



(McIntosh *et al.*)

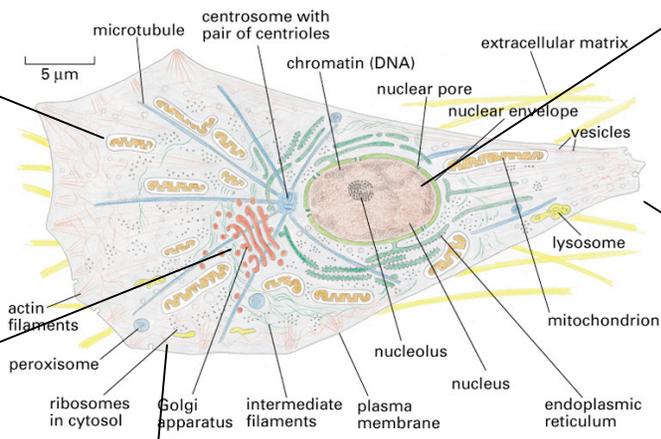
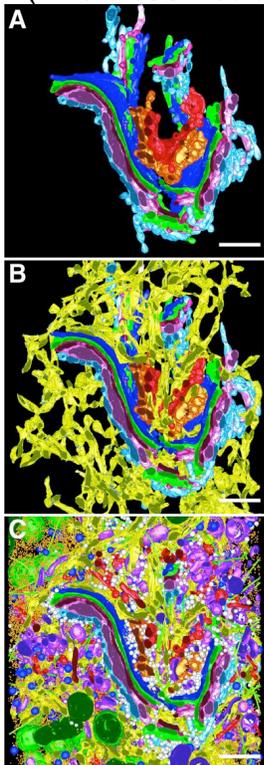
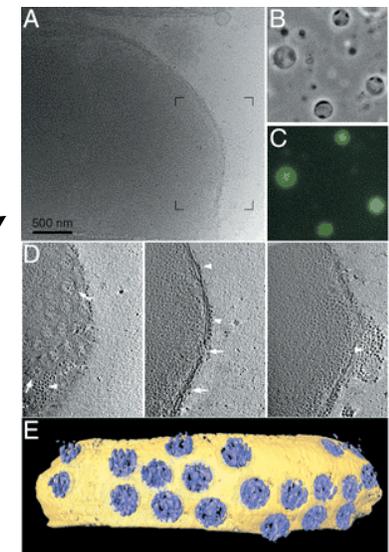
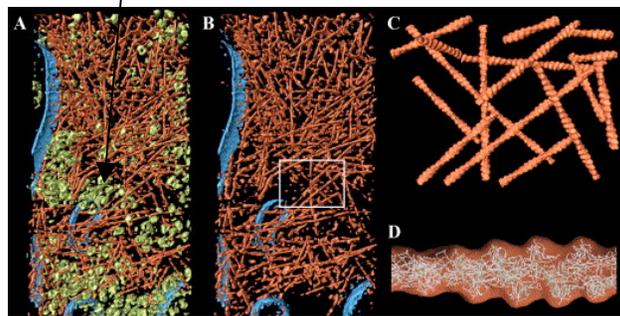
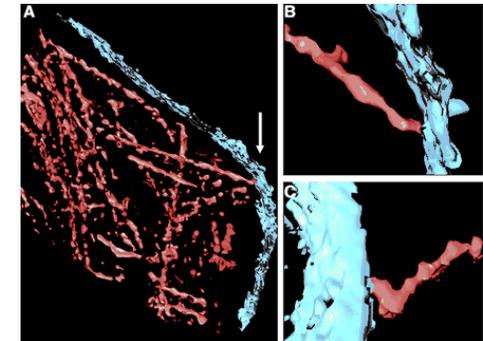


Figure 1-31. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.



(Medalia *et al.*)



What's Inside of a Cell?

Main macromolecular constituents of *E. coli* and HeLa cells

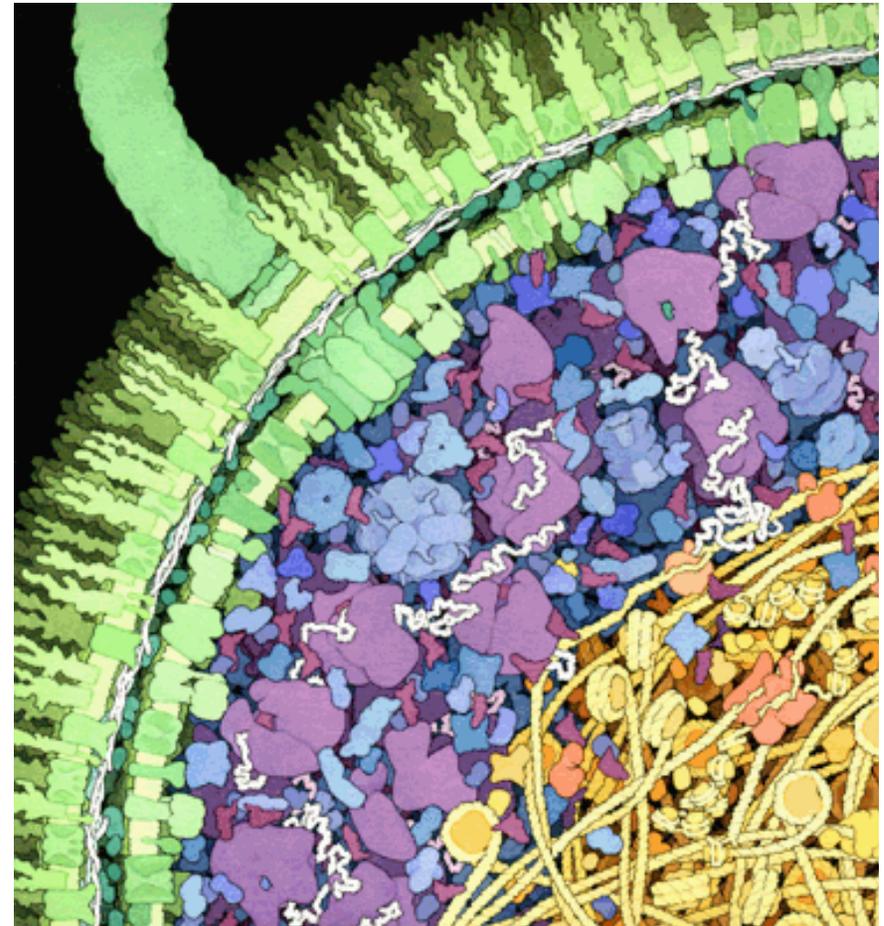
Component	Amount per HeLa cell	Amount per <i>E. coli</i> cell
Total dry weight	400 pg	0.4 pg
Total DNA	15 pg	0.017 pg
Total RNA	30 pg	0.10 pg
Total protein	300 pg	0.2 pg
Cytoplasmic ribosomes	4×10^6	3×10^4
Cytoplasmic tRNAs	6×10^7	4×10^5
Cytoplasmic mRNAs	7×10^5	4×10^3

source: Lodish et al., Molecular Cell Biology 3rd ed.

Composition of an *E. coli* cell

Component	Molecules per cell	Kinds of molecules
Protein	2,360,000	1050
RNA		
rRNA	56,100	3
tRNA	205,000	60
mRNA	1,380	400
Lipid	22,000,000	4 major
Lipopolysaccharide	1,200,000	1
Metabolites, cofactors, ions	> 400,000,000	800+

source: Moran et al., Biochemistry 2nd ed.



DNA Structure

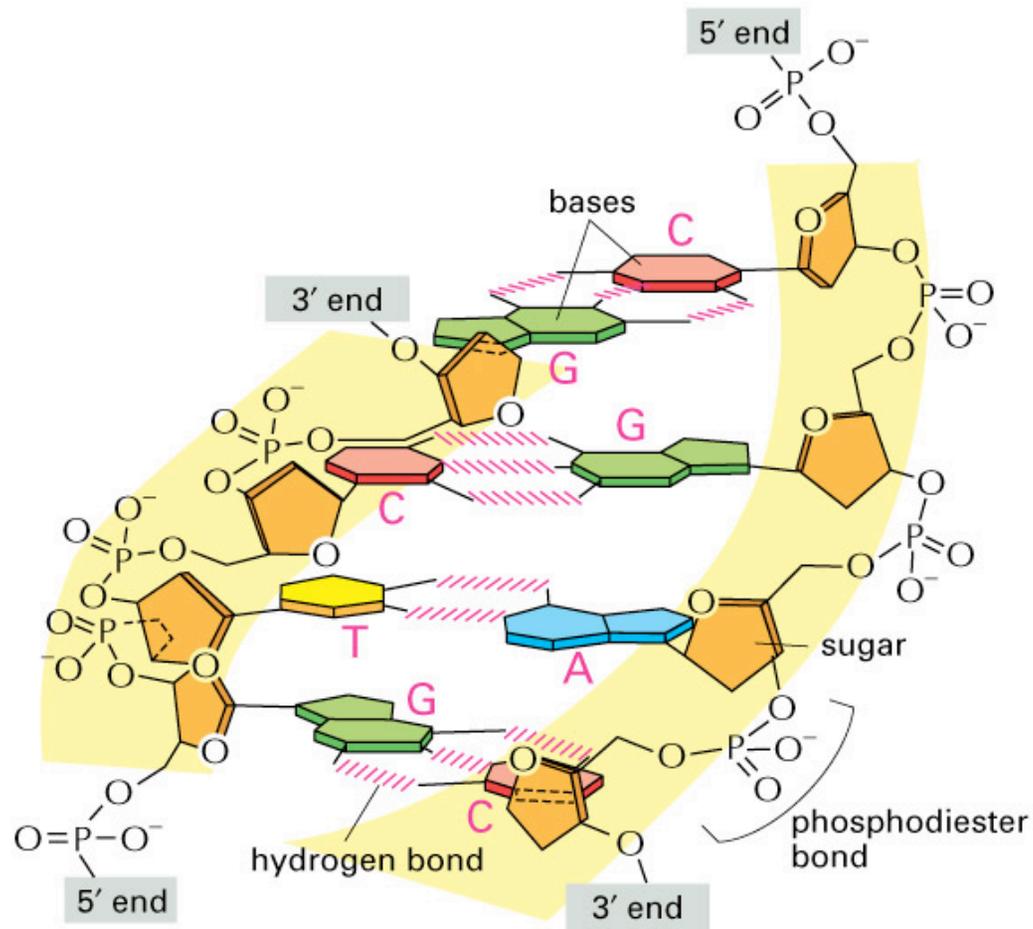
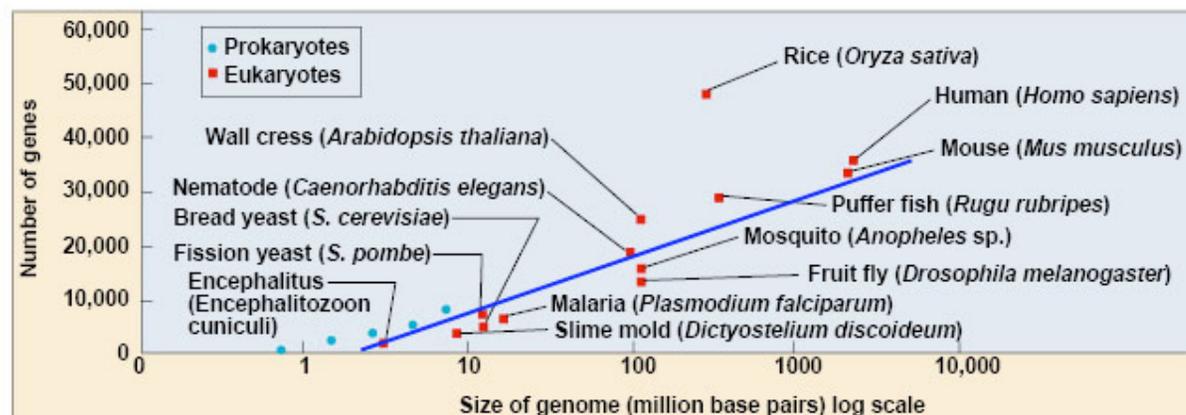
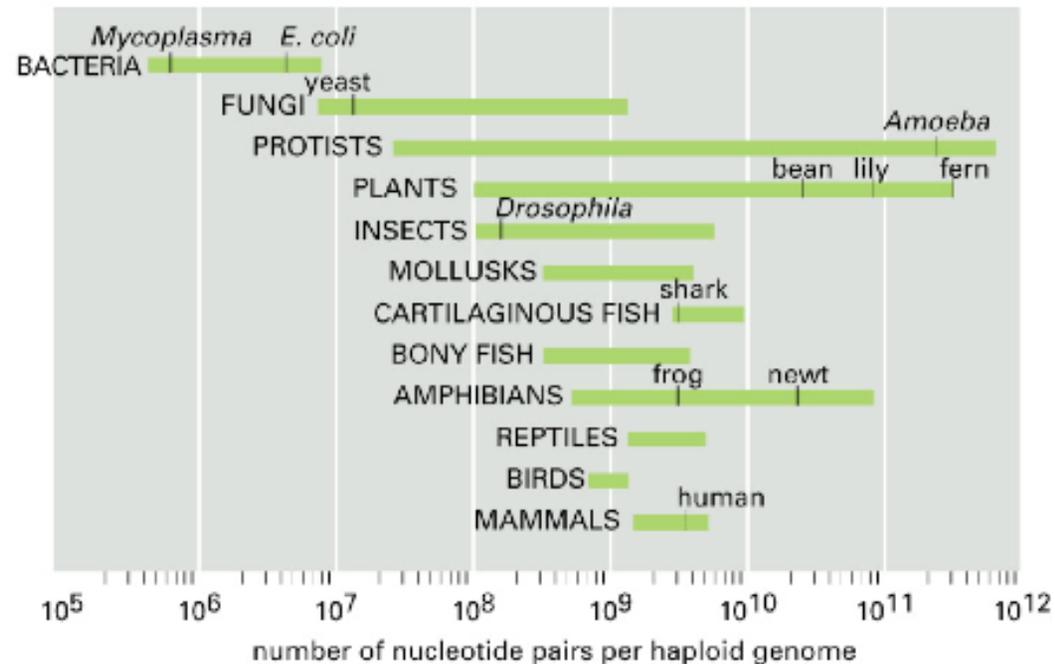


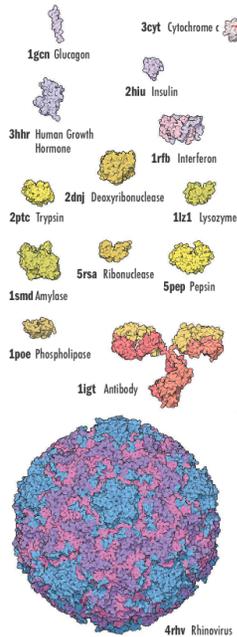
Figure 5-7 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

Genome Sizes: How DNA Is Used

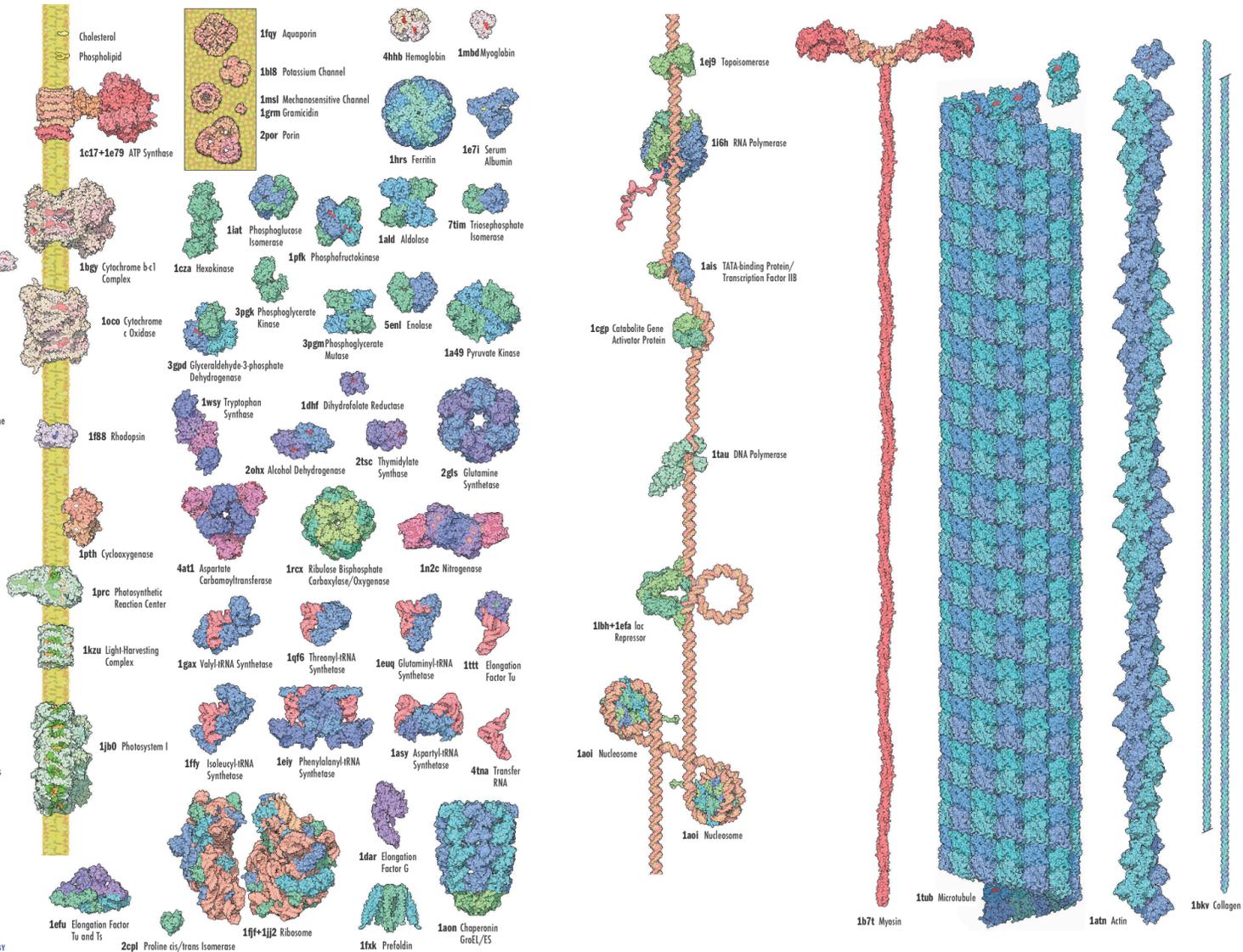


A Tour of Some of the Macromolecules of Life: Goodsell's Cartoons

MOLECULAR MACHINERY: A Tour of the Protein Data Bank



PDB
PROTEIN DATA BANK
<http://www.pdb.org/> • info@rcsb.org
RESEARCH COLLABORATORY FOR
STRUCTURAL BIOINFORMATICS
RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
SAN DIEGO SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY



A Single Molecule Census of the Cell: The Parts List

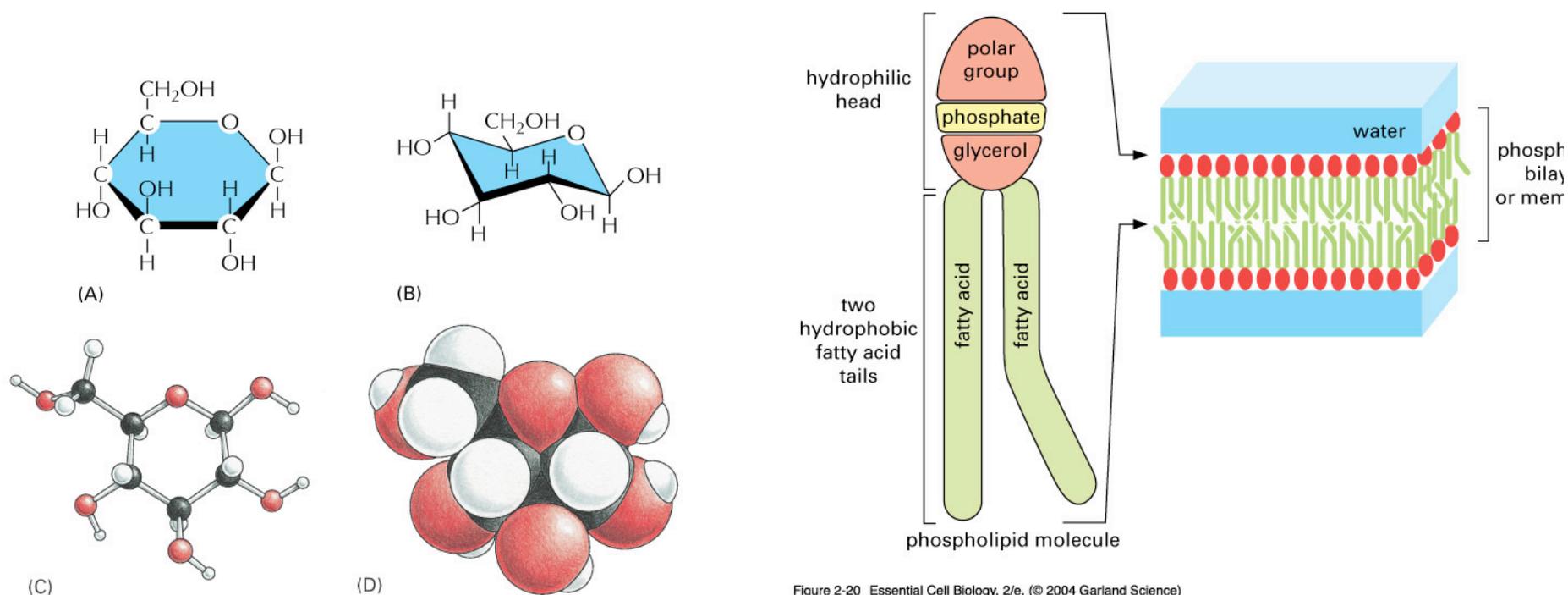
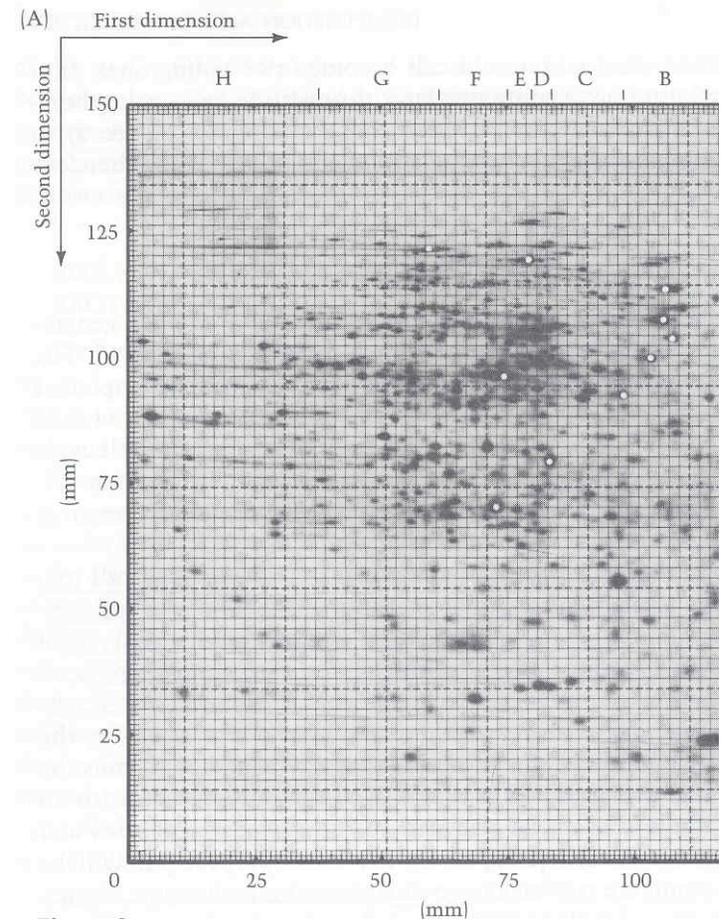
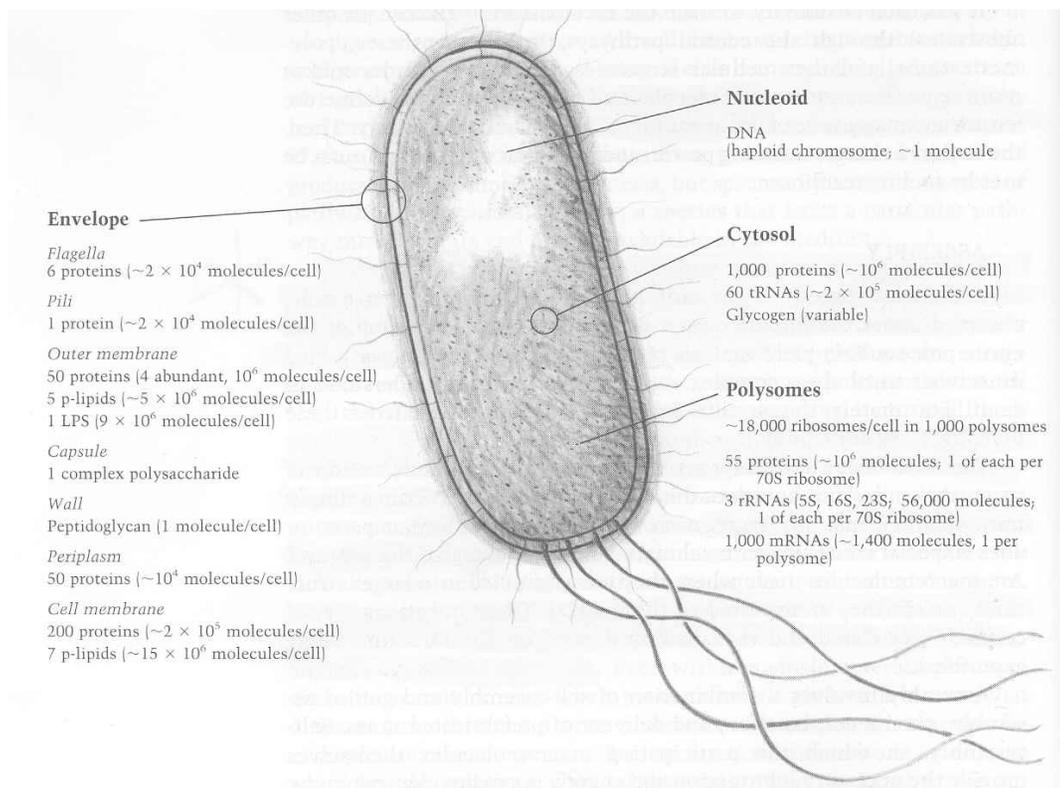


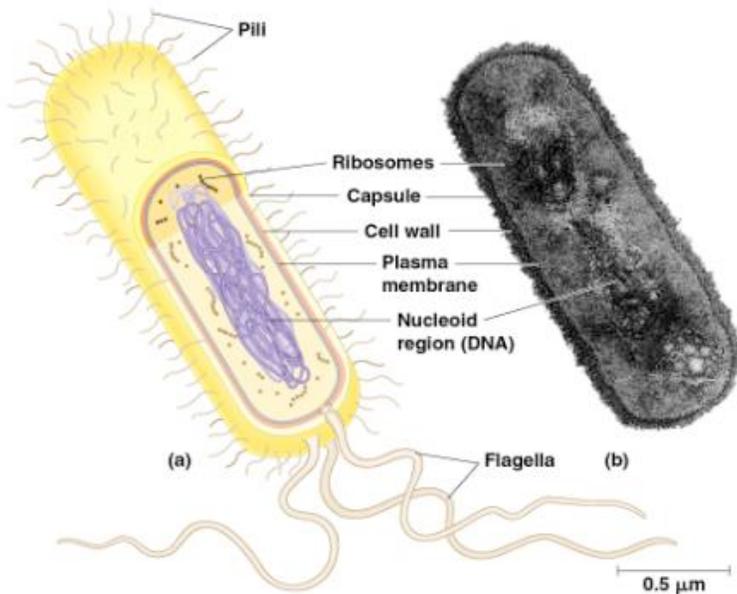
Figure 2-20 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

Figure 2.16 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

A Single Molecule Census of the Cell



A Single Molecule Census of the Cell: Part 2



©1999 Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.

Table 1. Overall macromolecular composition of an average *E. coli* B/r cell^a

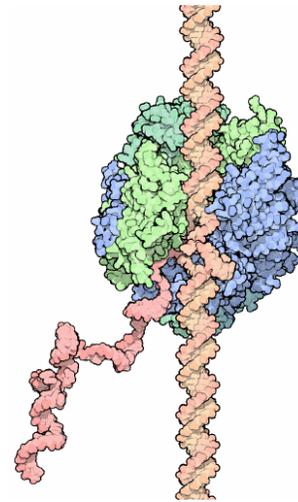
Macromolecule	Percentage of total dry weight	Weight per cell (10 ¹⁵ × weight, grams)	Molecular weight	Number of molecules per cell	D km
Protein	55.0	155.0	4.0 × 10 ⁴	2,360,000	1,
RNA	20.5	59.0			
23S rRNA		31.0	1.0 × 10 ⁶	18,700	
16S rRNA		16.0	5.0 × 10 ⁵	18,700	
5S rRNA		1.0	3.9 × 10 ⁴	18,700	
transfer messenger		8.6	2.5 × 10 ⁴	205,000	
		2.4	1.0 × 10 ⁶	1,380	
DNA	3.1	9.0	2.5 × 10 ⁹	2.13	
Lipid	9.1	26.0	705	22,000,000	
Lipopolysaccharide	3.4	10.0	4346	1,200,000	
Murein	2.5	7.0	(904) _n	1	
Glycogen	2.5	7.0	1.0 × 10 ⁶	4,360	
Total macromolecules	96.1	273.0			
Soluble pool	2.9	8.0			
building blocks			7.0		
metabolites, vitamins			1.0		
Inorganic ions	1.0	3.0			
Total dry weight	100.0	284.0			
Total dry weight/cell		2.8 × 10 ⁻¹³ g			
Water (at 70% of cell)		6.7 × 10 ⁻¹³ g			
Total weight of one cell		9.5 × 10 ⁻¹³ g			

^aIn balanced growth at 37°C in glucose minimal medium, mass doubling time, *g*, of 40 minutes. The cell was assembled from Dennis and Bremer (1974), Maaløe (1979), F. C. Neidhardt (unpublished), Roberts et al. (1977), and Umberger (1977).

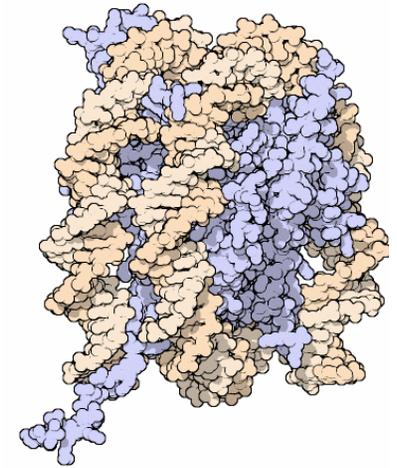
^bThere are four classes of phospholipids, each of which exists in many varieties as a result of variable head and tail residues.

PDB Structures and PDB Files

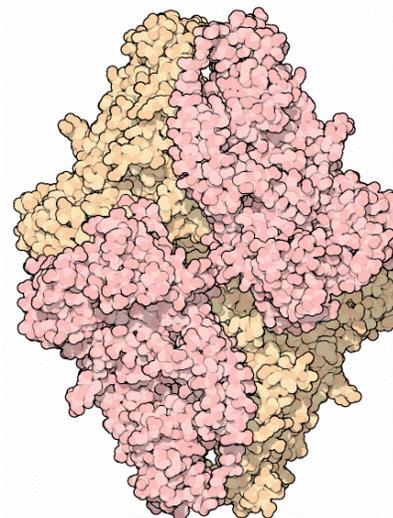
- *The Outcome from Structural Biology: Boat loads of atomic coordinates.*
- *“A science is built up of facts as a house is built up of bricks, but a mere accumulation of facts is no more a science than a pile of bricks is a house.” – Poincare*
- *See <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/>*
- *All cartoons due to David Goodsell, Scripps*



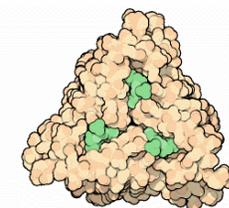
RNA polymerase



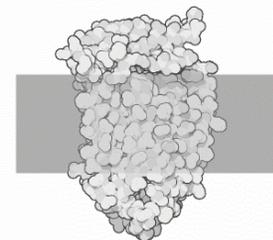
Nucleosome



β-galactosidase



*galactoside
acetyltransferase*

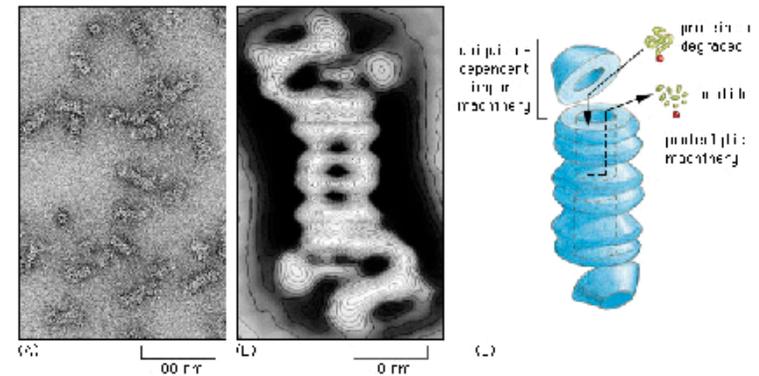


lactose permease

Somes: The Biologists On Macromolecular Assemblies

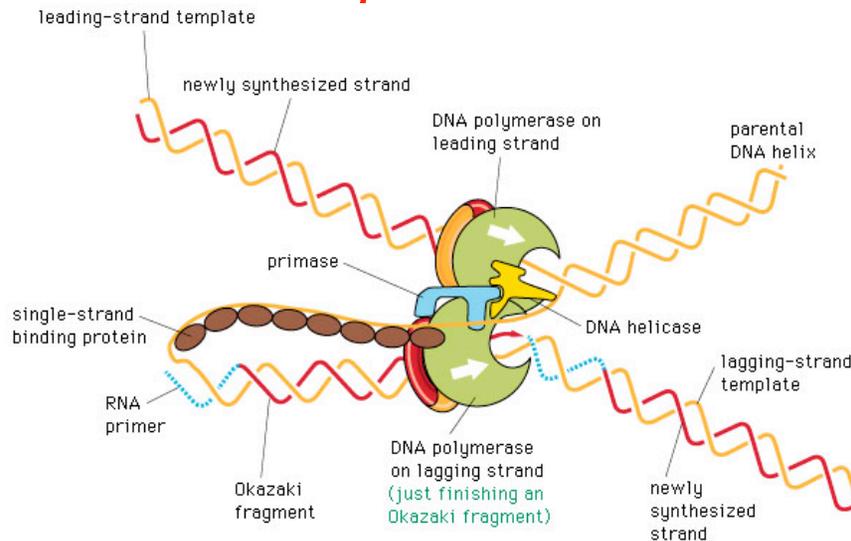
- Physicists characterize collective excitations as ONS (phonons, magnons, excitons, etc...)
- Biologists also consider collective phenomena in the form of interacting macromolecular complexes.

Proteasome

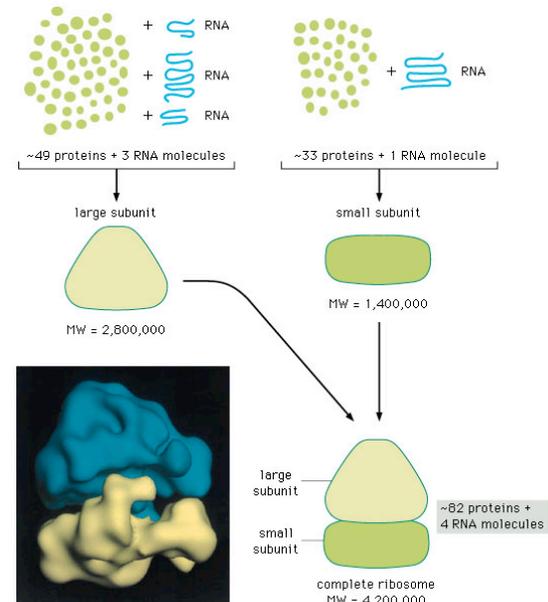


©1998 GARLAND PUBLISHING

Replisome



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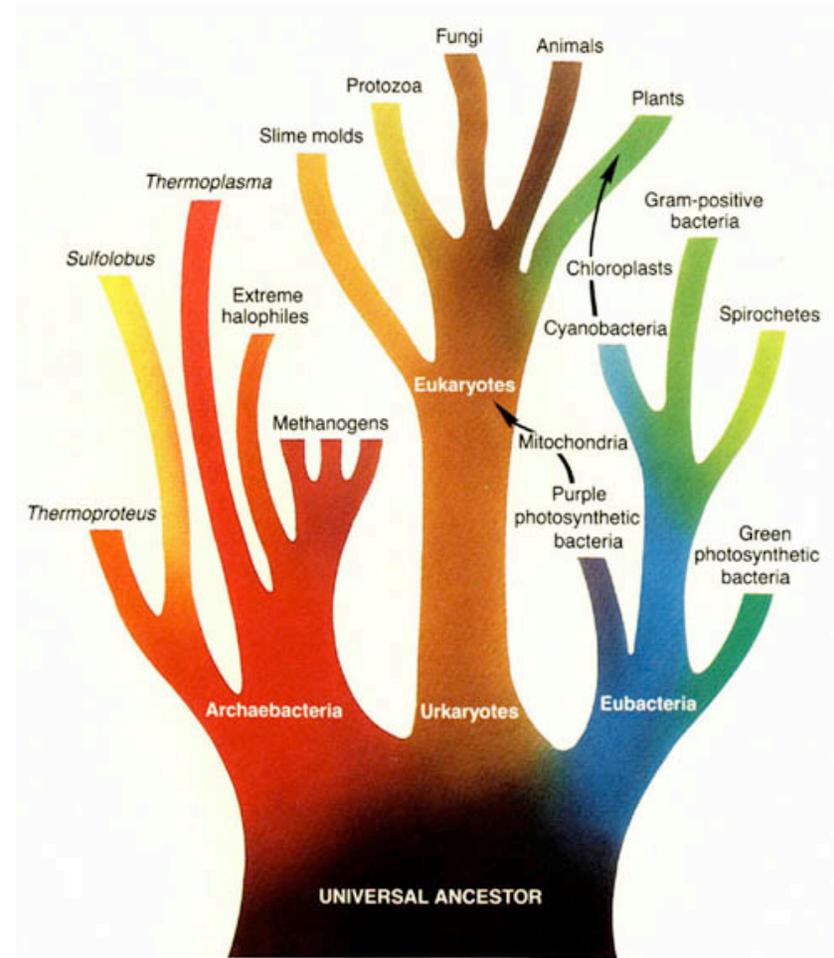
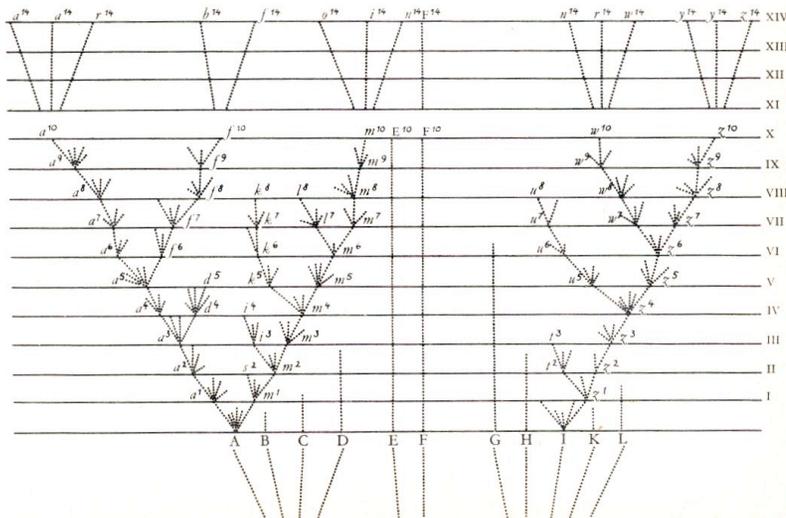


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Ribosome

Ribosomes and the Tree of Life

- One of the great themes of all of biology: the unity of biochemistry. Evident especially with the processes of the central dogma, but also as concerns metabolism.
- A beautiful use of this idea by Carl Woese - molecular analysis of the tree of life.

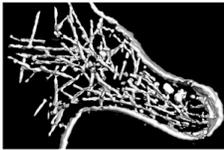


after Woese CR, THE ORIGIN OF LIFE
CAROLINA BIOLOGY READERS, Copyright 1984

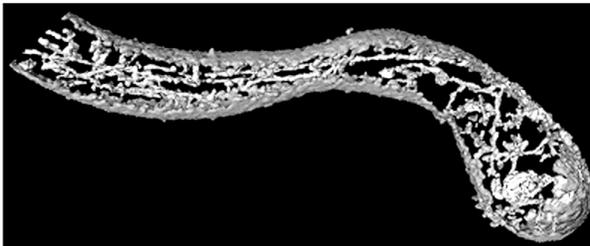
Only figure in Darwin's 'Origin'

Experimental Transformation of Biology: Structures from Cryo EM

Filopodia in motile cells

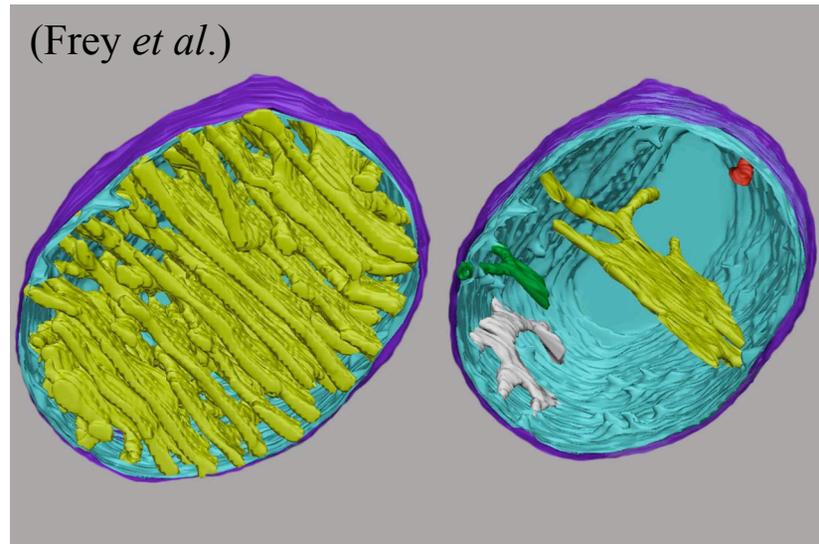


(Medalia *et al.*)

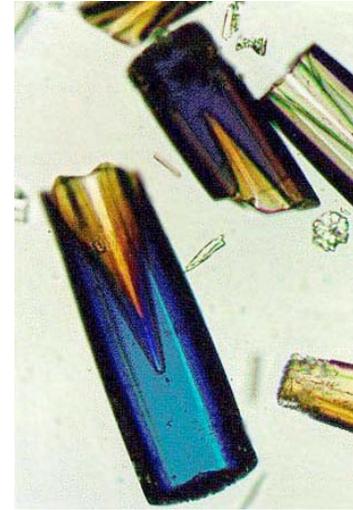


Mitochondria

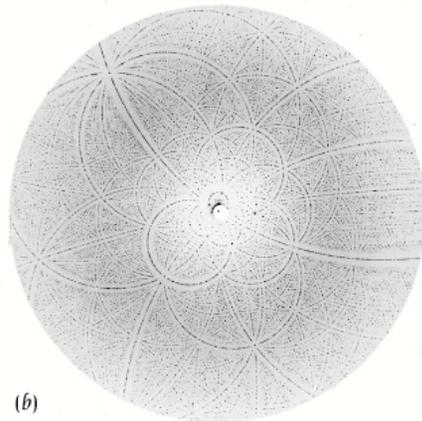
(Frey *et al.*)



Experimental Transformation of Biology: X-Ray Crystallography of Proteins



(a)



(b)

