			• [
	udv	(- 1	ппр	
JU	JUV	UU	IIUC	

Cheat Sheet of Cells

from free-living prokaryotes

Cell Theory:

proteins.

Packages the molecule into transport vesicles

- All life made of cells, all cells come from other cells!
- Cells are the basic unit of life

CATEGORIES OF CELLS

Prokaryotic Cells

- Smaller
- Simpler Most do not have organelles
- Found in bacteria and archaea

Eukaryotic Cells

fungi, animals

- Larger
 More complex
 Have organelles
 Found in protists, plants,
- 1. Plasma membrane.

All Cells Have

- DNA/RNA
- 3. Ribosomes tiny (structures that build proteins)
- 4. Cytoplasm

Organelle

		O. Barrene			
Energy Makers		Maintaining Structure	2	<u>Regulation</u>	
Chloroplast Location of Photosynthesis = conversion of solar energy to chemical energy of sugar.	Mitochondria Location of cellular respiration = produce ATP (energy molecules) from the energy of food molecules.	Cytoskeleton • Protein based microtubules or microfilaments • Maintains cell shape • Holds organelles in place or allows movement	Regulates what co Permeable	C 0C 0	
Ribosomes		Making Proteins		Lysosome	
Responsible for protein synthesis. Ribosome components are made in the nucleolus but assembled in the cytoplasm.		 1)DNA become mRNA 2) mRNA leaves Nucleus 3) Ribosome clamps onto mRNA 4) Reads the mRNA into Amino Acids 5) Amino Acids assemble into protein 		Cleaning up Wastes = a sac of digestive enzymes found in most animal cells and some plants.	
	Plant cells have:				
Rough ER		Golgi Apparatus	Smooth ER	mooth ER 1. Central Vacuole: 2. Cell Wall 3. Chloroplasts	
Rough due to <u>ribosomes</u> Ribs produce membrane proteins and secretory proteins.		Receives, refines, stores, and distributes chemical products of the cell	Produces lipids, including steroids	Endosymbiotic Hypothes mitochondria and chloroplasts evolve	