Functions of the cell membrane Control exchange of materials (semipermeable) Small molecules Large molecules (micromolecules) (mocromolecules) 1-Endocytosis م من برا علمة وافلة 1-Simple diffusion 2-Active transport 2- Exocy V Shanger and the



Inside = internal

Intake of molecules to the inside of cell.



Transport of macromolecule (vesicular transport) (-Endocytosis

<u>Inside = internal</u>

Intake of molecules <u>inside</u> the cell.

<u>3 mechanisms:</u>

- Pinocytosis (cell drinking) - Jun gring with and with and with and with a start of the start o





External = outside

Release of cell products into the extracellular environment.



Types of exocytosis

حبيا ت اترازية Secreborg granules

لد مقد با کلیک مسری ادین بانجنین (الامح) بالک با معلا مناب ما بی جهاره الانها الملعی

<u>1- Regulated secretion:</u>

stimulus-dependent
secretory granules

2- Constitutive secretion De New My The secretion The secretion of the secretion De New My The secretion of the secretion of the secretion Continuous Shemula his - continuous Shemula his - without a stimulus Constitute - transport vesicles

Serepord granules

The cytoplasm



Organelles

- <u>Little organs:</u> Liing svtructures
- Metabolicaly active
- Perform certain functions
- Permenont
- Present in all cell types

Types

- Memberanous organelles Non-membranous organelles entrosom denter and the centrosom of the second seco

لانوفة عمار جنف ال Anen (محاج ، تركيم) و (ذا بشراى بال الراد لا داذا ما يين يال الركيني بين بال المع وانواعي و رفاديم) و (ذا يشراى بال



Chemical nature: <u>nucleoproteins</u> consist of proteins conjugated with ribosomal RNA (rRNA)

-<u>Structure:</u>

By H&E stain: can <u>not</u> be self if large in number they impart Cytoplasmic basophilia (how acid que of the source of the لات بالالي في السوسوم عن عن ملي ما الله معن ما المن الم معن الميولا

EM :

Electron dense granules (igh mugnification) (in a sing of a subunits: Associated protein Small subunit (RNA+<u>30</u> P) Ribosome Light subunit high maguification Large subunit (2RNA+40 P) Heavy subunit

Types of ribosomes distributied in the cypoperan and scattered Free Attached GIG JUE endoplasmic Jo - Ch-Lo heficulum Solitary Polysomes كل واحد كحالهم يثجع كر عرد







Function of ribosomes

Ribosomes are the sites of <u>protein synthesis</u>:

Solitary: reserve

<u>Polysomes</u>: proteins used by the cell

Attached: proteins for secretion outside the cell











Interconnected <u>cisternae</u> Has attached ribosomes

to of the second s

Independent

The second second second

Interconnected <u>tubules</u> Lacks ribos<mark>o</mark>mes







Function

Participates in prote	in 1-Lipid synthesis (fatty acids
synthesis.	, cholestrol & steroid
and the tout	2- Detorification of toxic
(how have been have been have	substance
NAR NER IS NAR	Lielan ch la liver) al Gen deb SER XCOMPARTS CO
(α)	<i>3- Muscle contraction</i>
1 when the	(control calcium ions - End oplasmic reticulum
(mar)	ل بخرج الكالسيني لات حرالي . بن العصرة تستين (قرن ج الم العثلات) المسلم عليه
	4- Glycogen synthesis
4	savioned in membrane as sarco leng

Role of rER in protein synthesis 1- receiving of polypeptide chains in ER lumen 2-storage 3- protein trasport معنی کرد ribosome – ribosome vesicle formation transport vesicle antor

الحديث تعاديها





Fate of protein transported by rER



0

the power nouse of the cell Mitochondria Mitos= thread is were chondros= granule -Membranous organelles **Structure:** LM: -H&E stain: not apparent - Special stain: silver stain

browen granne in the Ghoplasm

EM of the Mitochondria

Double membranes: -Outer smooth -Inner folded forming محمد المنتج علمی المحمد مالع علمی المحمد مرد المنتج بر المحمد مرد المنتج بول محمد مرد المنتج بول محمد مرد المنتج بول محمد مرد المنتج بول محمد مرد المنتج بول مرد المحمد مرد المنتج بول مرد المحمد مرا -scal Space (matrix space) - intercristal space

intermembranous space



Mitochondria

- Each mitochondrion is rod-shaped.
- The wall is composed of 2 membranes.
- The outer is smooth, the inner is folded to form cristae. من عين عين منها
 The cavity is filled with mitochondrial matrix, which contains enzymes. Also contains its own DNA.



Functions:

- 1- <u>Generation of ATP</u> which is the source of energy for the cell. They are called the power-house of the cell.
- 2- They can form their own proteins and undergo self replication.



July 2 F

حلو کا النی