# ळें ख्रिंगळव 'रेग'में 'ब्रिंव'त्यें दे ख्रिंच'रेच'में श्रिंच'

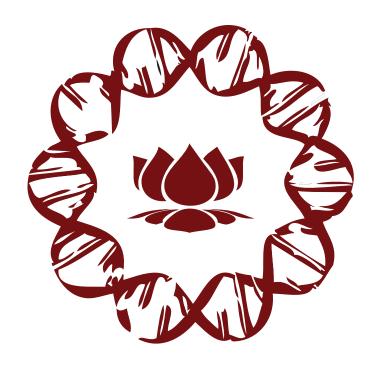
क्षेर्सेन्द्रिन्गुः क्षंत्रन्त्रेणायषाद्या



रेगमास्याप्ताधारा



ऄॱक़ॕॱॸऀॱॸ॔ॸॱॸॕॖॱळढ़ॱॸऀॻॱॺॺॱॸऀय़ॱॻॖऀॺॱय़ॸॱक़ॗॖढ़ॱय़ॸॕ॔ढ़ॱॿॆॺॱॿॖॺऻ

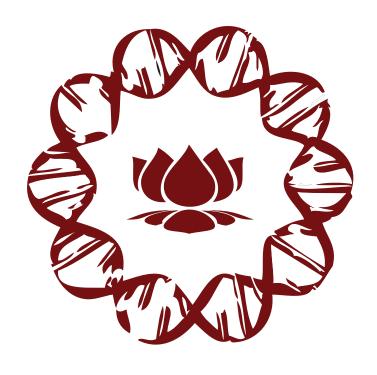


### ETSI Life Sciences Primer II

## Genes and Cells

Written and organized by **Dr. Arri Eisen**Translated by **Geshe Dadul Namgyal** 

Emory - Tibet Science Initiative science primers



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A joint project of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, India and Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

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इंस'ब्रेन'लस'र्सनम्। स्सेन्स'लेबा निर्मानेस'लेग लेखन्से'लेखे में ब्रिस वेग निर्मानेस लेखे में ब्रिस विर्मानेस

षेग'ञ्चर'च। ५मे'चमेस'५ॻ'५५त्स'इस'जुल।

ਗੁਕਾਸ਼ੋੱਗਾਨ੍ਨਾਨਪੇਾਗ੍ਰਗਕਾਨੁਕਾਨਗੋਨਾਪ। ਆਵੇਨੇ'ਪੇ'ਕਾਨੇ'ਕੋਨਾਨੀ ਬੁੱਖਨਕਨਕਾਗੁਕਾਰਗਾਊਕ।

धर'रेश्रव्यम्'तर्देन'धा वासेतराखे'नशी

Main Writer: Arri Eisen

Contributors: Rustom Antia, Chris Beck, Alex Escobar and

Veronique Perrot

Translator: Geshe Dadul Namgyal

Layout and Cover design: Ajay Pillarisetti & Sangey Tashi Gomar

Illustrations and material consultant: Xavier Vinas

# र्थेन सेन्य प्राप्त स्था

Foreword and acknowledgements



#### THE DALAI LAMA

#### **FOREWORD**

Despite their obvious differences, science and Buddhism share several key features in common. Both are committed to empirical observation, the testing of hypotheses, avoiding blind adherence to dogma, and cultivating a spirit of openness and exploration. Most importantly, Buddhism and science share as a fundamental aim the contribution they can make to humanity's well-being. While science has developed a deep and sophisticated understanding of the material world, the Buddhist tradition has evolved a profound understanding of the inner world of the mind and emotions and ways to transform them. I have no doubt that improving collaboration, dialogue and shared research between these two traditions will help to foster a more enlightened, compassionate, and peaceful world.

I have long supported the introduction of a comprehensive science education into the curriculum of the traditional Tibetan monastic educational system. When I first heard that Emory University proposed to develop and implement such a science education program for Tibetan monks and nuns in collaboration with the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, I thought it would take many years. When I visited Emory University in October 2007, I was genuinely surprised to be presented with the first edition of a science textbook for Tibetan monks and nuns, the result of more than a year's work by a team of dedicated scientists and translators at Emory.

By extending the opportunities for genuine dialogue between science and spirituality, and by training individuals well versed in both scientific and Buddhist traditions, the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative has the potential to be of great meaning and significance to the world at large. Once more, the creation of this primer series, presented in both Tibetan and English, is a clear tribute to the commitment and dedication of all those involved in this project. With the preparation having been done with such care, I am confident that the long-term prospects for this project are bright.

I congratulate my friend Dr. James Wagner, President of Emory University, the science faculty and translators of the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative, and everyone who has lent their support to this project for achieving so much in such a short time and offer you all my sincere thanks.



### THE DALAI LAMA

### ह्रवाम्रा

यदेषुःस्वीदःस्वीदःस्वीदःक्ष्रेयःत्वेषःत्वेषाःपुणाःपुःस्वीदःक्ष्रेदःस्वाणान्दःक्ष्रद्रस्यपुणाः स्वितःस्वीदःस्वीदःस्वीदःस्वीदःस्वाणाः स्वाप्तःस्वाः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः



#### Office of the President

Education is one of the most potent tools we have for ensuring a better world for ourselves and for generations to come. To be truly effective, however, education must be used responsibly and in service to others. This ideal of an education that molds character as well as intellect is the vision on which Emory University was founded, and the challenges of our time show that the need for such education is as great as ever.

This vision is one that His Holiness the Dalai Lama shares deeply, and it is the reason for the close relationship that has emerged between His Holiness and Emory over the past two decades. On October 22, 2007, it was my pleasure and privilege to welcome His Holiness to Emory to be installed as Presidential Distinguished Professor and to join our community as a most distinguished member of our faculty.

The interdisciplinary and international nature of the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative, the most recent and ambitious project of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, is an example of Emory University's commitment to courageous leadership for positive transformation in the world. This far-reaching initiative seeks to effect a quiet revolution in education. By introducing comprehensive science instruction into the Tibetan monastic curriculum, it will lay a solid foundation for integrating insights of the Tibetan tradition with modern science and modern teaching, through genuine collaboration and mutual respect. The result, we trust, will be a more robust education of both heart and mind and a better life for coming generations.

The Emory-Tibet Partnership was established at Emory in 1998 to bring together the western and Tibetan traditions of knowledge for their cross-fertilization and the discovery of new knowledge for the benefit of humanity. This primer and its three companion primers are splendid examples of what can be accomplished by the interface of these two rich traditions. We at Emory University remain deeply committed to the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative and to our collaboration with His Holiness and Tibetan institutions of higher learning.

To the monastic students who will benefit from these books, I wish you great success in your studies and future endeavors.

James W. Wagner

President

Emory University Atlanta, Georgia 30322

An equal opportunity, affirmative action university



Office of the President

चल्यास्त्र स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्व

ट्र्य, ट्रेस्य, युर्वाकासर, तुरकास प्री. वि. बर्वा, संदीट, युर्व, यट्चा, वो. क्रीं, क्रीट, ट्राट्य, युर्वाका क्राय्य, युर्वा, युर्व

यक्ष्य सूर्याविश्वाद्रभालुची अधूर्यात्म प्रमाणक्ष्य विश्वाद्रभाविश्वाद

स्यान्यास्य प्राप्त प्राप्त क्षेत्र कष्

हेअ'से'खेग'न्रम्। गर्छ'यहिन्।

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### **Prologue**

It is most gratifying to be able to bring out a series of core science textbooks along with reference materials for Tibetan monastics as part of the ongoing project of developing science education for Tibetan monastic communities. This undertaking, which is both unprecedented and highly challenging, took birth under the aegis of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Emory University. To facilitate its smooth development, we have been working to produce appropriate materials and make them available in print forms. Our vision is ultimately to develop a comprehensive, five-year science curriculum appropriate for use in Tibetan monastic settings.

It is a great honor for the three of us to play a part in overseeing this project. While each of us finds great inspiration for this project and the promise its holds, the full scope of its vision lies with His Holiness the Dalai Lama. For several decades, His Holiness has had the dream of introducing science education as a crucial component of the Tibetan monastic curriculum. While this is a bold step, His Holiness sees far-reaching benefits in such an undertaking. The integration of science into Tibetan monastic study will serve as a model and a trailblazer for constructive collaborations between religious and scientific traditions. It will help to inspire a paradigm shift in modern education as we know it, by providing resources for integrating the training of both heart and intellect to create a balanced education of the whole person. Furthermore, it will create a new science literature in the Tibetan language, thereby enriching the already extensive Tibetan literary tradition and helping to preserve the endangered Tibetan culture. This project represents a significant step towards a genuine convergence of science and spirituality. This convergence, which would enable us to tap into the combined resources of knowledge of the external world and knowledge of the inner world of the mind, could prove crucial for our future survival.

We are deeply honored, grateful, and humbled by the trust and confidence His Holiness has shown in us by entrusting us with this project, so dear to his heart. We thank him for his constant guidance, vision and support at every step of the way. Furthermore, we thank all those who have made the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative possible. Our role has simply been to oversee ETSI, but its actualization is due to many others, most notably the tireless and selfless ETSI faculty, our incredible team of translators both at Emory University and at the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, and the administrators and staff of Emory and LTWA, who have supported this ambitious undertaking in countless ways. Crucially, this project has depended upon generous financial support from Emory University and a number of key donors: the McBean Family Foundation, the Lostand Foundation, the Joni Winston Fund, the Buddhist Learning Center, and Drepung Loseling Monastery, Inc. To all these individuals and organizations, we would like to express humbly our deepest gratitude and thanks

GESHE LHAKDOR

Director, Library of Tibetan Works and Archives
Dr. Preetha Ram and Geshe Lobsang Tenzin

Co-Directors, Emory-Tibet Science Initiative

### あって美り

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Robert A. Paul Emory-Tibet Science Initiative (ETSI) owes its existence to the far-reaching vision of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, who has not only provided constant guidance and support, but who has also provided financial support by providing \$100,000 towards the program's endowment. It also owes its existence to the generous support of Dr. James W. Wagner, President of Emory University, who made available key funding through Emory's Strategic Initiative funds and his personal discretionary fund.

The Emory-Tibet Partnership (ETP) was established in 1998 in the presence of His Holiness the Dalai Lama through the collaborative vision and work of Dr. Robert Paul and Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi. ETSI is the most ambitious project to grow out of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, and in 2010 ETSI was renamed the Robert A. Paul Emory-Tibet Science Initiative in honor of Dr. Paul's visionary leadership and guidance. We express our heartfelt thanks to both these individuals for helping to establish the many programs of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, including ETSI.

We gratefully acknowledge Geshe Lhakdor, Director of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, India, and Dr. Preetha Ram, Associate Dean of Science Education at Emory University, both of whose leadership has been invaluable to the establishment and development of this initiative.

The project would also not have been possible without the support of Dr. Gary Hauk, Vice President and Deputy to the President at Emory University, who has guided ETP for several years and continues to be one of ETSI's strongest supporters.

We thank also the ETSI science faculty, who have worked tirelessly to develop the science textbooks who have and traveled to India each summer to teach the science intensives, and the ETSI science translators who have given of their skills and time to contribute an entirely new scientific vocabulary to the Tibetan literary tradition and lexicon.

We also thank the hard-working staff of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, who have labored far beyond the call of duty, showing time and again that their efforts are not only work, but also an act of love.

We thank all those who have contributed the financial support needed to operate ETSI and ensure its long-term sustainability. We are extremely indebted to Joni Winston for her long-term generous support to ETSI. Funding for ETSI has also come from Emory University and Emory College, including the Science and Society Program and the Neuroscience and Behavioral Biology program.

Generous support has also come from:

- Judith McBean and Judith McBean Foundation
- The McBean Family Foundation
- Diana Rose and Lostand Foundation
- The Joni Winston Fund
- The Buddhist Learning Center, New Jersey
- Drepung Loseling Monastery, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

We also thank the Advisory Board of the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative for their guidance and advice:

- Sogyal Rinpoche, Rigpa International and the Tenzin Gyatso Institute
- Dr. Gary Hauk, Vice President and Deputy to the President, Emory University
- Geshe Lhakdor, Director, Library of Tibetan Works and Archives
- Dr. Alan Wallace, President, Santa Barbara Institute
- Dr. Preetha Ram, Associate Dean for Pre-Health and Science Education, Emory University
- Dr. Robert A. Paul, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Anthropology and Interdisciplinary Studies, Emory University
- Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, Director of Emory-Tibet Partnership, Emory Unviersity
- Geshe Thupten Jinpa, Principal English Language Translator for H.H. the Dalai Lama and President, Institute of Tibetan Classics

Lastly we thank the highly dedicated monastic students of the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative, who are not only beneficiaries, but also essential collaborators in the success of this program. May the knowledge that they gain through this program and these materials benefit them greatly, and through them, all of humankind.

### लेम् संपूर्व

- 5'ਟੈਰੇ'ਕੇਂग'ਫ਼ੈਕ'55'ਰੇ'ਰੇ'ਕੇग'ਫ਼ੈਕ'5ਜੇ'ਣੀ
- अँग'झेत्र'विस'ळ्ट'में'न्मे'ङा
- ア砲'すぎゃいていべいやいですりいてすいまり
- वेद्य'तह्म'श्चे'ठु'ळण्य'यदे'व्न-'पञ्चव'र्स्स्चा'लेन'प्य-'।

#### ៗឲ្យង្គ ២ភូម

- मुल'ब्रुदि'नेग'पदे'र्ळस'ळॅगस'८८'पञ्चत'दिव'मु'सळेदि'ऄॢ'ग्वस'।यट'गे'खुग्'पठ्न'स्वत'म्सॅर'मुल'नेव'यॅ'ळे'सळॅग
- अ'र्झ'र्रे'म्ड्न'त्थम्'र्ख्ञ्चन'मनेक्र्र'मन्द्र'मे 'मर्ड' त्रह्रे ब्राम्ब्रिंब 'द्रांच्य' प्रहे ब्राम्बर्धाने 'द्रामे 'द्राम
- ਵਾਕਾਰਿੱਤ੍ਰੀ ਤਿਖਾਕਵਿਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ ਸੀ 'ਤਰ 'ਕਵਿਕਤ ਸੀ 'ਚ ਸੋਕਾ ਦੇ ਸਾ
- सद'र'ञ्चर'ञ्चर'त्रें स्ति'गानेर'पट'ने'गई'तद्देन'त्रुं वर्रवंदर्भे'यद'ये'से।
- ৽ ঐ৽য়৾৽৾ঽ৽ঀৢ৾৾ৼৢঀ৸ঀ৽য়ৣ৾৾ঀ৽ঀ৾ৡ৾ঽ৽ঢ়ৼ৾ঀ৽য়৾ৼৢ৾ঀ৽য়৾ৼৢ৾ঀ৽য়৾ৼৢ৾ঀ৽য়৾ৼৢ৾ঀ৽ড়য়৽ঽ৾ঀ৽ঢ়য়৾৽ঀ৻য়৾য়৽ঢ়য়৽য়ঢ়য়৽ঢ়য়৽ঢ়য়৽ঢ়য়৽য়য়৸
- **৽** ऄॱဆॅॱॸॆॱॻॾ॔ॻॱผॻॱॣॕॕॖ॔॔॔ज़ॱॻज़॓ॸॱॱॻॸॱॻऀॱख़ॴऄॱज़ॱख़ॸॽॱऒक़ॽॱख़ॸॱऄॱॾॖज़ॱॸ॓ऀॻॱज़ॸॱॸॱॸऀॱॻऀज़ॱज़क़ॳख़॓ॳॎॱॺॱऄक़ॱॿॖढ़ऀॱख़ॣॕज़ॱज़ॻॕज़ॱॸॸॱॸॕॱॿॖॸॱऄॱय़ॗ॔ॴ

#### SUPPORT AND INSPIRATION

This primer on Genes & Cells was developed with the help of many scientist-educators from the Emory Tibet-Science Initiative and beyond. The teaching and development of this material involved Emory University Biology Department faculty Arri Eisen, Rustom Antia, Chris Beck, and Alex Escobar. Arri Eisen wrote and organized most of this text with significant contributions from Rustom Antia and Alex Escobar, as well as from Veronique Perrot. Scott Freeman's introductory biology text, *Biological Science* (2010, Pearson Education, Inc), was also very helpful. The translators of our teaching and of this text have not simply translated words but have transformed difficult concepts from one culture to another and have taught us professors much more than we could have imagined. The translator of this text is Geshe Dadul Namgyal. He was assisted by Tsondue Samphel and Sangey Tashi Gomar. Other translators, as we teach, include Tsondue Samphel, Sangey Tashi Gomar, Tenzin Sonam, Karma Thupten, Tenzin Paldon, and Nyima Gyaltsen.

Ajay Pillarisetti was vital in support of the teaching of the material and played a key role in editing this volume and identifying and developing complementary materials included. Xavier Vinas provided expert illustration and material consultation. Jim Wynn is the glue that holds it all together.

The spiritual leaders and guiding lights of the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative are Geshe Lhakdor, Director of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, and Geshe Lobsang Negi of Emory University's Religion Department. The seed and inspiration is His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet.

The Emory-Tibet Science Initiative Life Sciences Team Emory University. 2010

### वॅग'यदे'नुष'र्स्च्र-'न्-'कुन'र्न्नुम

देवापाद्रप्रोक्षार्थेवाळेदात्रकाराञ्च्यकाद्रपा वाववायप्राञ्चे। वें अप्यादिवाकी प्रयादिवाकार्या प्रहेवावका चञ्चीवाषाराः विवाः धोदा दिते रे क्रिं अञ्चीवाः दरः श्चें चः विदः याषाः देशः दर्भाः सुः कः विषाः चिषाः सावदः शुः विद्रारा खु'ळे र्के: रे. पार्दु पा त्यपार्श्वेरा पाने र । यदा पी र श्री व्हेर रे पा पादे र शे र के र शी र शें पा दि पो र शें वि पाने र शिक्ष र शिक् रक्षे नृत्राक्षेत्र नेया गोरेके चेगा प्राप्त के योगाके क्षेत्र गों सुर पठक पॅप्त र्रेंच प्राप्त से से से से स् ञ्चीवायावरः अयवरः वार्के र्वे र्श्चेतः दर्वेद खेर् ने अधीर् खेद धेद या देवे र्वेवा रश्चे महा खेद ते धः दरा बेर योगाशः હોસો મોં 'સુરા <u>વાલ</u>ુ વાલુ 'ખૂટ મેં 'ત્રે મા યો 'ર્સેન' વહુ અનુ વાલુ 'સું સાંગુ 'લુવા 'વરે વર્ષા ગ્રું ' છે. વાલુ દ ' ખેતી સુવા ઘર ' <del>ર્</del>કેંગ્રઃક્ષુવા વી :દ્યુ :વાલવા :વદે :વક્ષુવ :ક્ષવરા કો :મેંત :ક્ષેદ્રે :એફ :ग्રુંષ્ણ વસ્ત્રય :પતે :ક્ષે :ચૂક્ :દેવ :દેવ :સેંવ :સ *ब्रे 'दर्देश'रेण'य'द्रद्र'त्रद्रोत्य'चते' र्ळद्र'रेण* रहेश'(धै' थेर' र्सेद' शेश' थेंद' र्ळेगश'य' दश'द्रयर' दु' पञ्चदा) द्राप ૽ુેન<sup>ૢ</sup>ૠૢઌૹઌ૽ૼૼ૾ઌૄૼ૾ઌ૽૱ૹૹઌ૾ૢ૽ૺૹ૽ૢૢૹ૽ૺૡ૽૽ૹૢઌ૽ઌઌ૽ૹૢૄઌઌઌ૽ૹૢૢઌઌઌ૽ૺ૱૱૱ઌઌ૽૽ૡ૽ઌ૽ न्यायः श्रॅः इस्रमः नेवाः वाल्न्यः वाल्न्यः वाल्न्यः विवाः नुः स्वाः योवः यहामः स्वाः वाल्न्यः वाल्यः वालयः वाल्यः वाल देन्'ठगःर्श्वेन'न्गे'इस्रम्'यदर'नम्भराधुयायमादन्मायदे र्ह्वे'क्नेन्'स्रूसर र्मेन्'त्वर्ता र्ह्वेन'नेन'दनै'न्देम शुःष्यःश्चरः(ब्रः अपिकः द्वो प्रमेषः द्वाः पर्द्रायः इत्यः श्चरः धेकः विदः। देतेः श्वेदः पर्देवः त्युषः प्रष्ठाः तयेवः प्रदेशः द्वाः <u>रुषर अट्यां क्रियायोया में व्याप्त व्यार्म मायाय देवाया तुषा धेना विदेश विदासित हो नाम विदासीय विदास</u> यावव पर्झेद त्या का प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप् বম্বুর বেইর ব্যথা র্ব্রুরা র র ক্রান্ত্র বার্কর বতম ইবা

> अःर्के:ते:त्रःर्वेत् ग्रीःळवःतेषाः श्रवःत्रेषाः श्रेकं त्रेषाः क्षेत्रःत्रेषाः श्रेकं त्रेषाः वित्रः विद्याः व भःर्के:ते:पार्वुषाः श्रवः विद्याः वित्रः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्य

#### INTRODUCTION

In the Year 1 Life Sciences Primer on Evolution, we described and explored Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, and we saw why evolution is the underlying foundation of biology. In this Year 2 Primer on Genes and Cells, it will become even more evident how powerful Darwin's ideas are, even though he was unaware of almost all the information we will discuss here!

In this primer, we will first briefly review the questions we addressed in Year 1:

- What is evolution and what are its basic principles?
- What are genes?
- What roles do they play in evolution?
- How does the environment interact with organisms and genes and vice versa?

Then we will focus on that last question and dig deeper into interactions between the environment and organisms. We have three primary learning goals for this volume:

- To move from Year 1's **big picture** consideration of evolution to specific organisms and the parts (cells and molecules) that make them work;
- To illustrate these general concepts with the concrete example of human sensing (specifically touch). This will complement the Neuroscience materials.
- To develop your experimental and critical thinking skills.

#### **EVOLUTION REVIEW**

In Life Sciences Primer 1, we learned about the dramatic discoveries outlined by Darwin in his famous book *The Origin of Species*. Darwin argued, with the support of decades of data he had collected, that all life on Earth—from bacteria to humans, from plants to animals—is related in one enormous tree of life. Species evolve and change over time, through natural selection. Nature, the environment in which organisms live, 'selects' the traits that organisms just happen to have that allow them to be more successful in that environment. 'Successful' in evolutionary terms means having more offspring. Successful traits are inherited and passed on from parents to offspring.

We looked at two famous examples of natural selection: (1) the beaks in the population of Darwin's finches changing in response to a drought in the Galapagos islands, a drought that left mostly hard-shelled seeds for the finches to eat and (2) the wing color of the peppered moth in England that changed in response to environmental pollutants that darkened the tree bark on which the moths often rest. We saw that

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### तद्रेष'तशुर'ष'चशुर'ङ्गॅुट'।

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what actually changes in a population in response to the environment is the *proportion* of organisms that have a particular trait (encoded by a gene or genes) over time; the organisms with 'more successful' beaks or wings survive better, so they have more offspring, which also have the same successful traits. Genetic traits do not actually change within one organism over its lifetime, but, rather, they change across a population over longer timeframes.

Species adapt to their environments. When environmental circumstances lead to a situation where two or more groups of organisms from one species are separated from each other, these separated populations evolve and adapt to their distinct environments, and can eventually become independent species. In addition to changes occurring through this natural selection process, the proportion of particular gene versions or traits within a species can also change via other mechanisms. This can happen by chance, when many new organisms of the same species are added to or removed from a given population. If the new immigrants or emigrants happen to bring in or remove a large proportion of one set of genes and traits, this also alters the overall proportion of genes and traits in the population.

Life probably originated from non-life in a way that followed the basic evolutionary principles Darwin articulated. From these original life forms, the roots of the tree of life, all other species on Earth evolved over the past four billion years.

Darwin's ideas have been confirmed, as well as refined and expanded, in the 150 years since he put them forward. His ideas have had a profound impact on the sciences and beyond. Unlike the traditions of many cultures and religions, evolution holds that humans are just another species of organism. Humans are not superior or different. Also, importantly, humans are all of the same species, *Homo sapiens*. All humans are related to each other and to all other organisms.

In the Year 1 Primer, we saw that inherited traits of organisms that vary across populations, such as finch beak size and moth wing color, are encoded by genes. Studying pea plants in his garden, the monk Gregor Mendel developed the concept of genes and the idea that different versions of inherited traits are due to different gene versions. Thus, genes are the substrate for evolutionary change and adaptation. In the decades following Darwin and Mendel, many other scientists synthesized their brilliant ideas and added many new discoveries, including a molecular understanding of the genes that Mendel only understood conceptually.

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After Darwin and Mendel, scientists found that genes are made of a molecule called deoxyribonucleic acid or DNA, and we now know that different gene versions are due to differences in the chemical sequence of DNA. DNA encodes proteins and other molecules that carry out most of the work of cells. Each cell of a given organism con- Deoxyribonucleic Acid, or DNA tains all the same DNA as every other cell in that organism. The DNA sequence can change as a result of normal natural processes, such as the mixing of DNA that occurs in the production of sex cells and fertilization, or as a result of mutations caused by environmental agents or mistakes in natural processes like the copying of DNA.

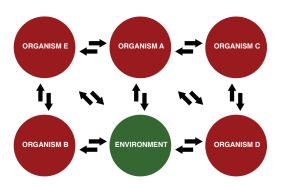


It is not only a change in DNA sequence (genotype) that can result in different traits (phenotype). The environment also can alter traits by affecting the expression of a given gene—when that gene is made into protein, how much of it is made into protein, and in which cells all make an enormous difference. We learned, for example, how identical twins with the exact same DNA can have different traits depending on the environments they experience. In the text that follows we will discuss this phenomenon and others in a more detailed fashion as we explore processes that occur at the cellular level.

#### A CLOSER LOOK AT ENVIRONMENT-ORGANISM INTERACTIONS

Scientists often teach that the environment acts on organisms, but it is more accurate to say that the environment engages with organisms. Think about it: all organisms, including you, affect the environment and vice versa. So, this means organisms change the environment; the environment in turn selects for particular traits in organisms; and these organisms and their traits then affect the environment, on and on in a circular fashion. Each circle of such relationships links into other circles of relationships.

Humans engage with their environments constantly, probably more than any other species, and often in ways we did not fully appreciate until the last half-century. We dramatically change our environments. Remember the case of the peppered moths (Figure 1) we discussed in Year 1 and above. The soot from increased pollution in England at the onset of the growth of industry resulted in darker-colored trees. When the



trees had been lighter, light-colored moths blended into them and were difficult for birds to see and eat. As the trees darkened, the light-colored moths were more easily seen and eaten, so nature selected for moths that happened to be darker-colored, and

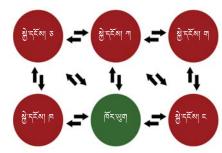


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these were the ones that survived and reproduced. As a result the birds see and eat fewer dark moths.

Meanwhile, pollution in the air was having negative effects on the tree growth and on the health of humans and other animals. Humans had created an environment that circled back and affected them negatively. Gradually, using our sense and senses, we began to realize what we were doing to our environment, and we worked to clean it up. When the air became cleaner, there was less soot, the trees became lighter and this once again affected the peppered moths, the birds that eat them, and the health of the trees and other plants and animals, including humans. A recent article from the Telegraph, a newspaper in the UK, reveals that peppered moth populations have shifted back to their white coloration in recent years. Check it out on the internet at http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/wildlife/5577724/Moth-turns-from-black-towhite-as-Britains-polluted-skies-change-colour.html.

When we look at the bigger picture of environmental health, we see that we still have Figure 1: Different colored a long way to go. In the last decade we have heard a lot about global warming and climate change, major negative effects human activities have on the environment (Figure 2). Since the start of the Industrial Revolution, burning vast amounts of fossil fuels like coal and gas, and more recently clearing huge swaths of rainforests, has had a dramatic effect on Earth's atmosphere, causing overall temperatures to increase. This all has happened so rapidly that evolutionary forces cannot keep up, and the atmosphere cannot adapt. The result is altered climate patterns, melting glaciers, flooding shorelines, and great changes (often extinctions) in animal and plant species worldwide. In response, we humans, using our sense and senses, study what we have done to the environment and in turn what it does to us, and we alter our behaviors in hopes of altering the environment. The cycle continues.



Organisms simultaneously engage with several levels of environment. Let's take the example of you in your mother's womb before you were born. As you were developing into an organism ready to be born, you were in several types of environment at once, all of which engaged with you.

Imagine yourself as a single developing brain cell inside your mother years ago. That



on different colored outdoor environments.



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### रेयापायराव्याचे 'राळेंदे'विरासुग

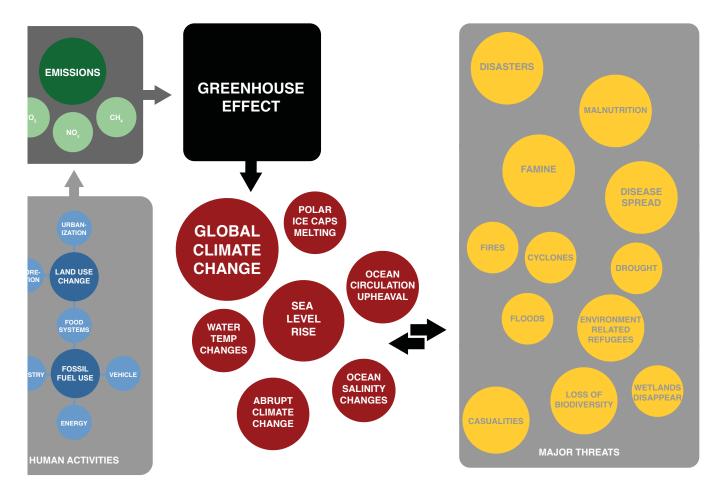
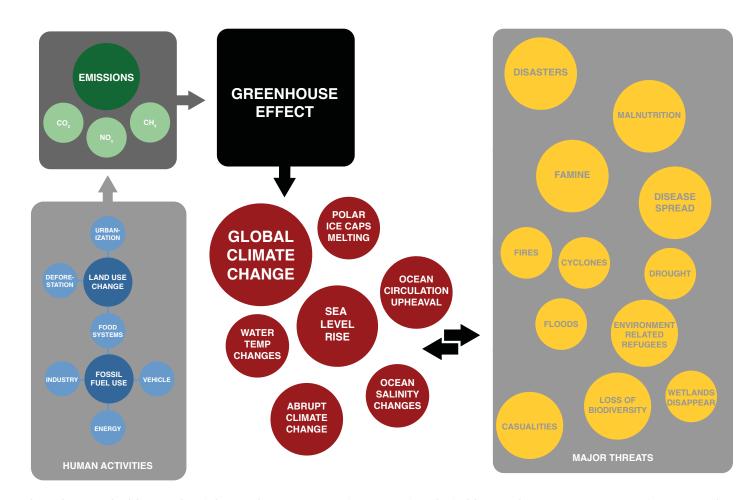


Figure 2: The diagram outlines the ways in which human activities impact the global climate. Often, human activities have a strong impact that in turn drives climate change forward. The original image, from which this one is adapted, is available at <a href="http://www.grida.no/publications/vg/kick/">https://www.grida.no/publications/vg/kick/</a>.

brain cell was in the cellular environment of your brain, where it was being affected by the other developing brain cells around it. The cell was at the same time in the greater environment of your whole body and all the systems of your body, which were already communicating with each other.

You and your brain cell were also in the maternal environment of your mother's cells and body. Experiences your mother and her body had affected you and your cells. At the same time, you were in the environment of the world in which your mother lived and into which you were soon to be born. Your mother's health, diet, and even her thoughts and actions affected you and your brain cell(s). The greater environment of your mother's world—her village, nation, planet and its weather, diseases, and seasons, were also affecting that brain cell.

All these environments, from big to small, affect all developing organisms, before those organisms are born and after. The brain cell is changed by and changes the cells around it. The brain is changed by and changes the new baby, who changes its mother before and after its birth. Then, you, the baby, and your brain grew up and changed and continue to be changed by all levels of the environment. This back and forth between the



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individual and its environments is reflected over time at the species and population level, as we explored in Life Sciences Primer 1.

### SENSING THE ENVIRONMENTS

So, all these cells and organisms affect their environments and vice versa. You might think of this as a kind of conversation: you and your cells sense the environment and your environment responds. In this primer, we will use one of your actual senses as an example of this conversation.

We directly interact with our environment through our five senses: hearing, vision, touch, smell, and taste. You can learn a lot about vision in the Neurosciences Primers 1 and 2. Here we focus on a different sense: touch. The concepts and basic cellular processes we will discuss, though, are similar for any sense.

As you have been learning, Western scientists understand processes by breaking them down into smaller and smaller pieces and then building them back up—back and forth in another kind of conversation, one between the 'small picture' and the 'big picture'—until we can test and recreate the process or system.

To begin our discussion of touch, perform the exercise in the sidebar. When we did this exercise with monks and nuns in our class in Dharamsala, they came up with a list that went something like this:

You touch the cup.

It 'feels' hot.

The message about 'hot' goes to your brain.

Your nervous system interprets this message to mean 'hot'.

Your nervous system somehow (from past experience?) knows this is dangerous.

Your nervous system sends another message to your muscles in your arm to move.

Your arm jerks your hand away from the cup (before you are burned).

Neuroscientists call this set of steps the **withdrawal reflex**, because we withdraw our hand reflexively (without thinking about it). Now, to begin to understand touch, here are the questions a scientist might ask:

What are the parts or steps of the touch sensing system?

### YOUR TURN: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO SENSE?

What do you think? Come up with a definition for 'sense.'

Develop a hypothesis, a prediction based on that hypothesis, and an experiment to test your prediction.

Are humans the only organisms capable of sensing? How would you test your answers to this question?

Think back to our discussions about the concept of evolution. How might senses have evolved?

## YOUR TURN: EXPERIMENTING WITH TOUCH

To explore the sense of touch, let's start with the bigger picture. Draw a picture of yourself touching an extremely hot cup of chai. Under the picture make a list of things you think happen; start with you touching the cup and finish with you jerking your hand away so you don't get burned. Add arrows to your picture to indicate the directionality of the processes in your list.

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- How might you identify these parts and determine their roles?
- How do the parts interact with each other and fit back together so that you sense the hot cup?

We will do two things at once in breaking down sensing through touch. At the same time that we *specifically* investigate the sense of touch at the cellular and molecular level, we will learn about the components of cells at the *general* level. That is, we will address these questions: what is the basic anatomy of all cells? What are the basic molecules of life of which cells are made?

Table 1 provides a conceptual outline of our discussion to follow. We will focus on the skin and its cells, the first parts of our bodies that interact with the hot cup of chai.

In general, the steps are as follows: (A) your skin cells 'feel' heat; (B) the cells take that feeling and interpret it; (C) and the cells respond.

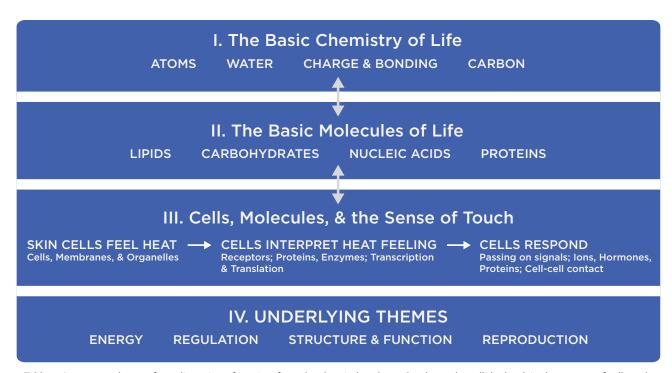


Table 1: A conceptual map of our discussion of sensing, from the chemical to the molecular to the cellular level, in the context of cells and molecules in general.

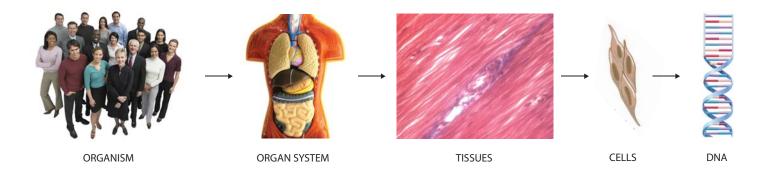
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### TOUCH: ORGANS, TISSUES, CELLS

When we break down touch or any system this way, we see different levels of structures and processes operating below the level of the organism. The next level down from the organism is the organ system level. Organ systems are interacting organs that together carry out a major organism function. Organs are a collection of like tissues that together carry out life functions. Tissues are communities of similar cells that also work together. Cells are communities of molecules.



In touch, organs and organ systems involved include the skin (Figure 3) and nervous system—composed of the nerves, brain, and spinal cord.

Recall the cell theory from Life Sciences Primer I: cells are the basic unit of all life, and cells arise only from other cells. All of the organs involved in touch are made of cells. Let's think of what a 'touch cell' in the part of your skin touching the hot cup of chain needs to be able to do. Think of each cell as analogous to a whole organism, and you'll see that what the cell does is very similar to what the whole organism does: it 'senses' heat and then sends that 'hot' signal to the central nervous system.

Remember that at the beginning of Primer 1, we made a list of characteristics that define something as living. By thinking of each cell as analogous to an organism, we see each living cell has the characteristics of a living organism. As we will discuss in detail for the sense of touch, each cell responds to its environment; each cell reproduces—that is, it divides to make a copy of itself; each cell takes in nutrients, converts them to energy and produces waste; and each cell maintains biological balance within itself and with its environment.

In the case of touching the cup of chai, we are obviously talking about organisms humans - that have many many cells, but most of the organisms on Earth are single-

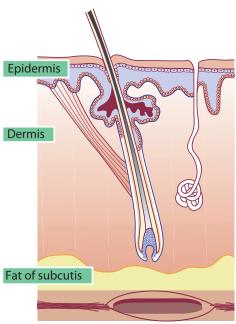
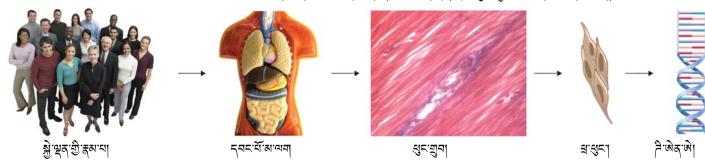


Figure 3: Skin with the different layers of cells and components of skin which will be described later in the chapter.

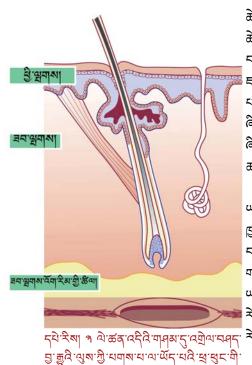
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तदःसपुःस्यस्यात्वान्त्रस्यात्वाःस्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वा



ત્રેવાર્જ્થન શું.ચૂં.ડુજા.જાના કાત્રું.ત્વાના ત્રાત્વાન ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાય ત્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્રાયા ત્રાયા ત્રાયા ત્રાયા ત્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્રાયા ક્રાયા ક્રાયા ત્રાય

Ęતૈઃર્લૅૠપાયાત્રેવા ફુતૈઃર્ભૂૠગ્રુદાવતૈઃૠૢવૹાવદૈૠદાસ્ત્રેજાસોતૈઃતર્વેદાનદાતકોયાવતૈઃગ્રુદાર્સયા છેનું છો પ્યાના સ્ત્રુપાયા ત્રેવા ફુતિઃર્ભૂમાં ગ્રુપાયા કે કે સ્ત્રુપાયા કે કે સ્ત્રુપાયા કે કે સ્ત્રુપાયા કે કે સ્ત્રુપાયા કે



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celled. These include bacteria and many marine organisms. When we discussed and taught about single-celled organisms in Dharamsala, we and the monks and nuns in our class isolated bacteria from the environment and then grew and studied them. We were curious: can bacteria sense? Are these single-celled organisms sentient beings? How are cells able to sense and carry out the many other processes of life?

Before we can answer these questions we need to understand some basic chemistry (and physics) of life. Chemistry refers to the study of chemicals and how they interact. Chemistry and physics are conceptual foundations of biology.

### YOUR TURN: DO BACTERIA SENSE?

The question of whether bacteria are sentient beings has clear implications for Buddhism. Can a human or other sentient being be reincarnated as a bacterium? Bacteria are everywhere. They are extremely small and can only be seen as single cells with a microscope, but they also will grow on a plate of bacteria food in colonies that can be seen easily with the naked eye.

The monks and nuns in Dharamsala swabbed different surfaces—doorknobs, plants or their hands, tongues, or earsand transferred the bacteria on those swabs to plates of bacteria food. Bacteria can double themselves in as little as 30-40 minutes, so they grew quickly on the food plates.

Once colonies grew on the plates, the monks and nuns took small samples of the bacteria and looked at single cells under a microscope. They observed the bacteria swimming together and responding to their environments. The monks and nuns developed hypotheses and experiments to test those hypotheses addressing the question: can bacteria sense?

The monks and nuns studied the bacteria and the material presented in this text, and they had a spirited debate about whether the bacteria could sense. Finally at the end of the course we had a vote to see what they thought. Half our students said 'yes', bacteria could sense, and half said 'no', they could not sense. Clearly, more experiments are needed!

### **BASIC CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS: WATER**

Skin cells, like most cells, are mostly made of water. Water is a key component of life; it is, after all, the substance in which life evolved. Figure 4 is a representation of the chemical structure of water.

Water has a number of striking chemical characteristics. To understand them, we first have to consider its structure. One of the central, underlying themes of biology is that structure strongly relates to function and vice versa. This theme became apparent in our discussion of evolution when we saw that structures that work well to carry ture of water. Water is out certain functions—the finch's beak, the eye—are conserved throughout evolution. molecules bonded to one mol-

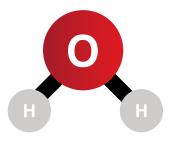


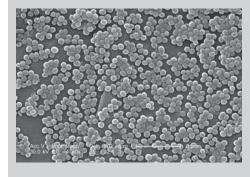
Figure 4: The chemical posed of two hydrogen ecule of oxygen (O).

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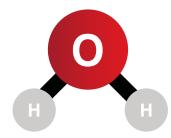
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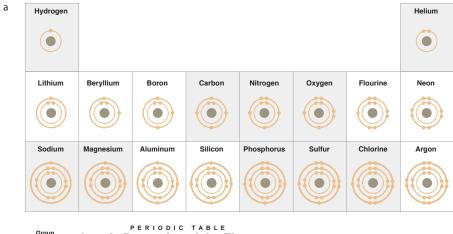
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क्क.बु.लट.धुटः(H) वी.पर्टब.ईज.वाधुब. **५८**:५ळॅं:ह्यू८:(O)वी:५५्ब:₹०:वाठेव पक्रटार्झ्नेराचिबाराजबार्चियाराष्ट्रीयाधिवा

૽ું ન ઋન્ય : ૱ લિવા કેલુ : અર્જી. ક્ર્યું યા ને ન ત્રાંતુ : જીવા તરાયા છે. ને ત્રાંતુ ન ત્રાંતુ ન ત્યા ત્રાંતુ ન ત્યા ને જીવા ત્યાના ત્યા ન ત્ The structure/function connection holds true at every level, from molecules to cells to organisms.

The water in the figure above is shown in a 'ball-and-stick' model. The bigger ball represents oxygen and the smaller balls represent hydrogen (an oxygen atom actually takes up more space than a hydrogen). So, each **molecule** of water is made up of two **atoms** of hydrogen (H) and one of oxygen (O) and therefore, water's **molecular formula** is written as H<sub>2</sub>O. In addition to hydrogen many other **atoms** or **elements**, the basic chemical building blocks of the molecules of life, exist. Most of the elements that are in living organisms are shown in Figure 5a; there are many others we will not discuss here (Figure 5b).



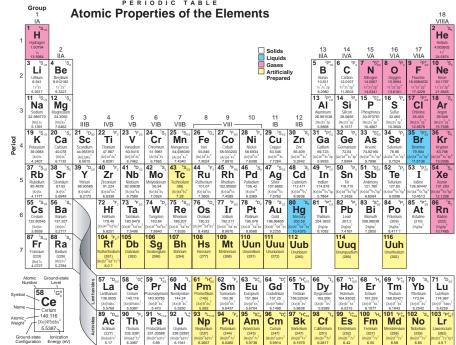
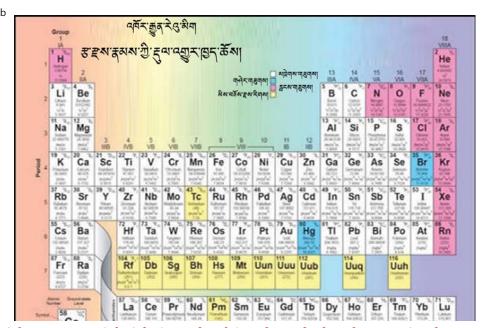


Figure 5a + b. The top figure contains elements that are commonly found in living organisms; the lower table is the complete periodic table of known elements.





#### BASIC CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS: ATOMS FORM MOLECULES

How and why do atoms interact to form molecules like water? (You can learn much of this in Physics Primer 1). Just like cells and organisms interact with their environments based on their traits, atoms interact with their environment, which includes many other atoms, based on their particular traits. In this case, the important trait is *the electrical charge of the particles* that make up atoms.

Notice the central ball and surrounding circles shown for each atom in the periodic table (Figure 5b). The ball in the middle of each element represents the **nucleus** of the atom. The nucleus is made of positively-charged particles called **protons** and non-charged particles called **neutrons**. The circles represent the paths, or shells, of the negatively-charged particles called **electrons**. Each element is defined by the number of these particles—protons, neutrons, and electrons— it has. For example, you can see in the chart that a single atom of hydrogen has one electron.

An established principle of physics, chemistry and biology is that similar charges repel and opposite charges attract. This is important in many areas. In terms of the atom, the positively-charged protons of the nucleus attract the negatively-charged electrons of the outer shells, holding the atom together. The degree to which the atom 'holds' its electrons becomes important, as we shall see in a minute, for determining how each atom interacts with other atoms in its environment.

Electrons move around the atomic nucleus in complicated paths, but we use a circle to simplify. Electron circles or shells fill up with electrons beginning from the inside, nearest the nucleus, and moving to the outside. Notice the shell closest to the nucleus can only hold two electrons, while the other shells further from the nucleus can hold up to eight electrons. In each of the highlighted elements, the ones most commonly found in living organisms (hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, sodium, magnesium, phosphorous, sulfur, and chlorine), the outside electron shell is *not* full. This outside shell is called the **valence shell**, and, as we shall see, it is no coincidence that valence shells are unfilled in these elements of life.

The unfilled valence shells of the elements of life are key, because *atoms are most stable when their valence shells are filled* and atoms 'prefer' to be stable. Look at hydrogen in the table; it has only one electron in a shell that 'wants' to hold two. Carbon is especially 'social' in that it only has four valence electrons in a shell that 'wants' to

### ATOMS ARE EVERYWHERE

Although they may not have been mentioned by name, you have already seen and heard about life's elements in all of your Emory-Tibet Science Initiative classes. In Physics, you learned that these elements were formed at the origin of the universe and went on to become the universe and everything in it. In Neuroscience, charged forms of the elements chlorine and sodium are very important in sending information between nerves. We'll discuss such nerve signaling in touch cells, also. Atomic elements have been quietly hiding within all our other Life Sciences discussions: for example, DNA is made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and nitrogen.

### र्यास्व वे र्धेषा वा स्राया राज्य वि

त्दी प्रतः श्री : को को के निर्मा के स्वाप्त को स्वाप्त को स्वाप्त के स्वाप् रेअ'र्वेटबाग्री'तहें वाग्रेते वटाळें होंगागी सह इस्रमाधीट वर्षा ह्रॉमावमानमून सेट रहा। देव ग्रद्धित् ग्रेब दे द्वा वी क्रेंद्र वहें व ग्रुव्यब्य उद् ग्री वट अर्वेट र्वेष सु ग्रुट र्युट र्येट्र दियाप्ययः रेवायते वट सम्बन्दि द्वायहेवा हेव विश्वर ग्री:दर्गे:विद्याग्री:वाद्याःश्लान्याःशु:र्वेवा:यरःग्रुवः यन्ता देवमायहेवाहेवावसमान्तरदेवेवरा मी-र्ट्स-इस्याध्ययारुट् इस्यायदे द्वायया ग्रीयःक्ष्लाब्रिंदाग्रीयानेयार्ल्या देयरा≆ाक्ष्यादेवाः वरार्गे त्रा देव दरा की है । यस की की ही मा हिर . स्व.तपु. झ. स्व. इसव. द्वाप्ट. स्व. खुव. ८ पर. नद्रावधीव पार्ने दाक्तुर ५ उदा पावद केवारी धीवा यानमूनार्थेत्। टार्क्षश्रीमार्क्षेत्रासुरात्वामीः र्ह्चेत्-तुत्रर-दे-दृति-तुन्द-स्यान्द-गर्हेर-<u>च</u>ेत्-क्ष्णायम्बर्गः मुंबर्ग्यन्तु मह्म स्वर्गः स्वरं चलेव ग्री सम्बादे द्वा के खेंवा कव देवा वी ग्रेंबा सूराणवन ध्रमा ठरा ग्री नरा रु की अर्देन पते क्ष्यानुः धीनः वृषाः निष्यः निष्यः वृष्यः निष्यः वृष्यः निष्यः वृष्यः निष्यः वृष्यः निष्यः वृष्यः निष्यः वृष्य ष्रेव के दे । तर ह्वें व दरा पर हुरा व के हुरा र्देन ग्री अया वधी र्रे हेव पठका ग्रीका ग्रुपाय हैका প্রমান্ত্র

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क्षेत्र.टी.ब्रील.ब्रीट्र.क्रीट्रक्रिट्र.क्रीट्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रक्रिट्रक्रिट्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्रक्र

hold eight. This, as we will see, helps explain why carbon is the basis for most organic (living) molecules.

Atoms with unfilled valence shells can have those shells filled, and thus become more stable, by interacting with other atoms that also 'want' to fill their valence shells. This interaction is called **chemical bonding**, and it accounts for atom binding atom. You can see two bonds in each water molecule illustrated above (Figure 4).

### **BASIC CHEMISTRY: CHEMICAL BONDS**

Consider the case of two hydrogen molecules approaching each other (Figure 6). Each has one electron in its valence shell, but would be more stable, more 'happy' with two electrons. The two hydrogen atoms bind by sharing their electrons, as seen in the figure below; this sharing forms a specific type of chemical bond called a **covalent bond**.

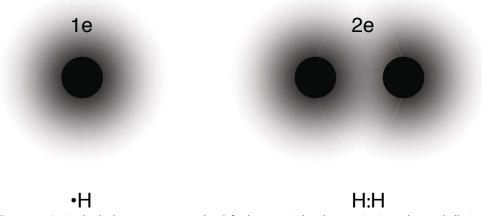


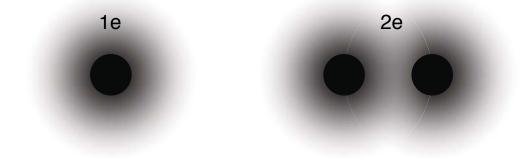
Figure 6. A single hydrogen, seen on the left, has a single electron in its valence shell, indicated by the dot to the left of the H. It would be more stable with two electrons; as two hydrogens approach each other (right), they bind by sharing their electrons. This type of bond is called a covalent bond.

In the example of two hydrogen atoms,  $H_2$ , shown in Figure 6, the electrons and their negative charge are shared equally between the two atoms. This is not always the case. Sometimes one of the partner atoms forming a covalent bond holds its electrons more tightly than the other. This property of how tightly atoms hold their electrons is called **electronegativity**; atoms that hold their electrons more tightly are referred to as 'more electronegative'. As we will see, in a water molecule the greater electronegativity of oxygen as compared to hydrogen is a central driving force in the evolution and organization of life and its processes.

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# निवे, रुषा क्री इस हिमा देश प्रकीर की ति है

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If you look again at the illustration of water (Figure 7), you will see that the result of the imbalance in electronegativity between hydrogen and oxygen is indicated by the Greek letter delta (d) followed by a positive or negative sign. The oxygen atom is more electronegative, so it pulls the two shared electrons of the H-O covalent bonds more closely to itself and away from the hydrogen atoms. Since electrons are negatively charged, the result is that the oxygen becomes more negative, indicated by the d. And since the negatively-charged electrons are pulled away from the hydrogen atoms, the hydrogen atoms become more positive, indicated by d<sup>+</sup>.

Covalent bonds like those in water in which the electrons are not equally shared are gen and oxygen, as indicated in the figure by the Greek letter delta (a). called **polar covalent bonds**. In science, **polarity** refers to opposed orientation or direction, like the Earth's North Pole and South Pole. This makes sense here with water, then, because the electrons are interacting more with one atom participating in the covalent bond than with the other, oppositely-charged atom.

When atoms that have dramatically different electronegativities form a bond, the more electronegative atom pulls the electrons from its less electronegative bonding partner so strongly that the electrons are completely transferred instead of shared. This bond results in one atom losing the negative charge of an electron and thus becoming positively charged, and the other atom gaining that negative charge and thus becoming negatively charged.

Charged atoms are referred to as ions, and the bond between them is called an ionic bond. Figure 8 illustrates this concept for the molecule of common table salt, sodium chloride. Note that sodium (Na) has a lone electron it prefers to give up (so, it will then be left with a full second shell) and chlorine (Cl) lacks only one electron to fill its valence shell with four pairs of electrons. Sodium gives an electron to chlorine, and both are happy. Sodium then becomes the sodium ion Na<sup>+</sup> (since it loses an electron), and chlorine becomes the chloride ion Cl<sup>-</sup> (since it gains an electron), and the result is has a lone electron in its valence shell and chlosalt. Na<sup>+</sup>Cl<sup>-</sup>.

Ionic compounds like NaCl (often, for the sake of brevity, such chemical compounds form an ionic bond. are written without the charges showing) have important properties when they are in solution, that is, when they are dissolved in a liquid (Figure 9). This is especially important when they are dissolved in the water that makes up the bodies of most organisms. In solution, the ions move freely on their own. As you will see in your discus-

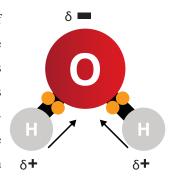
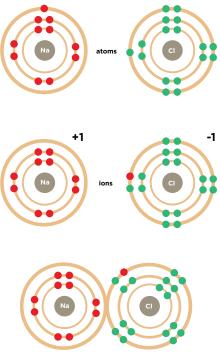
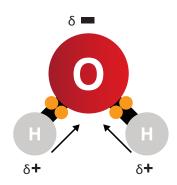


Figure 7: Water. Water's chemical structure results from the imbalance in electronegativity between hydro-

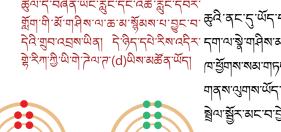


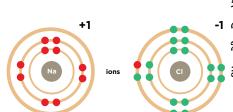
rine (CI) has an unpaired electron in its valence shell. Sodium gives an electron to chlorine. Sodium then becomes Na+ and chlorine becomes Cl-. As a result of their opposite charges, the two ions

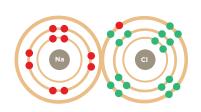
NaCl - Ionic Bond



र्चि:रेबा ७ ह्या ह्ये.ह्ब.प्यूराग्री:कपाब: *ॡ॔ॴॱॸॆॱॸ*ढ़ॎ॓ॿॱॴॸॱक़ॣॸॱॸॸॱढ़ॎ॓क़ॕॱक़ॣॸॱॸॺॸॱ देते<sup>.</sup>शुचःतञ्जराभेवा देःवेदःदयःदेशःतदेरः







**দ্**যানিকা ব NaCl গ্রীগ্রীকাস্ক্যানেক্টিমানা গ্রুবাঞ্ব ข้):ซุ่า NaCl สังวิงพม (Na) ณฑะเข้าฮิสเนนิง ८८। र्गे'र्ले'रेव'(Cl)ल'र्स्स्पी'ड्रीव'सदे'र्झेप्राचरिय ર્સેં ટ્રે પ્યસાગ્રી યાર્ગે ર્વે ह्रेट:5:र्त्रुवा:<del>इ</del>य:धःविवार्धेन रेव या ब्रॉमा ह्या विमार्श्वेद ग्री येंदा दे वस से है प्यय दे Na<sup>+</sup> \(\sigma\) \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \(\text{if} \text{if} \te वी·ख़ॎ<del>ॸॱॺॖॺॱढ़</del>ॣॕॺऻॱॾॕय़ॸॱॼऀॸॱय़ॹॖॱॸऺढ़ॱढ़ॺॱॿॖऻॺॱॾऀॴः *વાલેશ* સંત્રેયા શેયા <del>ર</del>્યા વસ્ત્રેરા રાલેવા શુરા શે પોંડા

ૄર્ફેન્"ગ્રૈન્નાસ્કૃતેઃનચઃત્રના(નચેઃત્રના ઋ)નેત્રઃખદઃનઋુત્રઃ લેવાનાસૃનાના ખદાસુદઃનદાત્રસંસુદઃનચત્રઃ ગ્રેઃર્સેવાવોઃસંવાયના ત્રેયાતા(d)બ્રિયાસર્ક્સિવાસુંયાને વેયા ફ્રુપ્તાના વર્ક્સે સુદાવી સ્વાયક્ષ પાર્યેના પાર્વે સુંવાવી સંવધિયાના છે. વર્ષે નિવાન वीष:H-O धै:अनुसःर्श्चेन्'तिकेर'निर्देश्वन्त्रॅर'वी:र्श्चेवाऱ्त्याविष्यर्थे'ने'नर्पवी:र्श्चेवाषासुःने'नर्पवित्र'विरा। धराह्यर' वर्षां वर्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा के स्वाप के ૹૻૼઃવૃષાઃ क्षे:प्रपः ग्रुपः केरा| यदैः वेदः d चेषाः अळें वः येदा| ૹૻ (खुपः ठवः ग्रीः र्ब्वोणः ह्याः इस्रमः यदः विद्याः ध्वाः विष चरःविषादिरःबरःविवायवैःद्वरःषीषा धरःह्यरःह्वःधवःदेःह्वअषःर्वेःवषःकेःचरःश्चरःयदेत्। वदैःवेदः d+ धेषः यर्ळें व र्थें दा

<u>द्याताञ्चे प्रविषाअनुभार्श्चे द्रात्रकेट प्राचेर पर्य</u>े क्व रेपा वट श्चे प्रविषा विषाया स्वते र्यो त्यते श्चिट श्चे प्रवासी स्वते स्वाप [यःर्च्चेनाबाब्ययान्तर-र्च्चेनाबादमायाः ज्ञूनःर्वेदायायां मीदार्थेता देवानावित्रः स्त्रीयाद्वात्रायान्त्रायाः निवानावित्रः स्त्रीयाद्वात्रायाः स्त्रीयाद्वात्रायाद्वात्रायाः स्त्रीयाद्वात्रायाः स्तरीयाद्वात्रायाः स्तरीयाद्वात्रायाः स्त्रीयाद्वात्रीयाद्वात्रायाः स्त्रीयाद्वात्रायाः स्तरीयाद्वात्रीयात्रीयाद्वात्रीयाद्वात्रीयाद्वात्रीयाद्वात्वात्रीयाद्वात्रीयाद्वात्री <u> ક્ર</u>ોબઃર્ક્કુનઃશ્રદઃવ: <u>કે</u>ન્ કેરા ને 'બજાલુનઃ તુંજાર્સ્થવા સુંવા સુંવાજન કરા છે. કુબઃલુ તે વાલ તે વાલ તે કરા કોના સાથે કોના પ્રતે છેના

> ऍन्'पते''ह्य''ध्रुत'नेष'र्त्त्रेवा'वी'र्क्षे'वावीकान्स्रय'पार्यन्'पते 'त्रम'वी'यकेट'र्त्तवाकाने 'त्रकार्त्त्रवा'ह्य'ह्यस्यापार्थिकान्स्रय <u>इण'र्सेब'त्रहेद'रते' क्रे</u>द'श्रेब'र्श्चेण'ह्त्य'दे' दण'ह्युद'र्बेट'र्ह्युद'र्ब्ब्दे'र्ख्य'र्ह्, स्दर'दे'णवद्यार्श्वेर'श्चेद'र्ह्या'णे'र्थेद्रा -1 दि'सूदे'दक्कैट'र्स्ट्रूर'युव'यदे सह्वाद्वराख्य स्थान्य विवादी में स्थाप्य विवादी में स्थाप्य स्थापी स्यापी स्थापी स्यापी स्थापी स्थापी स्थापी स्थापी स्थापी स्थापी स्थापी स्थापी स्था ૽૾ૢૺૺૺૺڄૹૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺ૽ૹૢ૾ૢ૾૾ૻઌૻ૱૱ૢૼૺ૾ૹૄૢ૾ૢૻૻઌ૽ૻઽૻ૾ૺ૾૾૾ૢૼઌ૽ૹ૱૽ઌૢ૽ૡૼઌ૽૽ૡ૱ઌ૽૽૽૽ૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૡ૽૽૱૽ૺૡ૽૽૱૽ૺ र्बे'िषरामुदाठवातुः शुरा

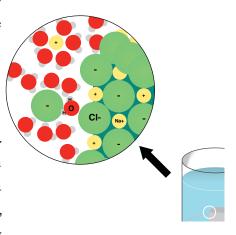
र्ब्रीमाखिरासेबासपुर स्थासबास्यास्य स्थानास्य क्षेत्रास्य स्थानास्य स्थानास्य स्थानास्य स्थानास्य स्थानास्य स् पतिवः ग्रीः प्रकेटः पाने रापाने द्या देवा देवा देवा देवा द्या विदासी विद ५-१५दि चुन-इस्मिन्द्रियान्त्रियान्त्रियान्त्रेयात्रेयायचेतान्त्रीन् विन्नात्रेन्द्रियान्त्रेन्द्रियान्त्रेन्द् ऱ्यायाबिवार्येदायादे देवार्वेरावञ्चवार्तावर्षेदायर्देदार्येदार्वेदा। (देव्वेरावबादेखाळाट्टेवाबायदेव्लेवाबादेवाविकाया ढ़ऀॺऻॱख़ॺॱय़ॸॱढ़ॹॖॸॱॺॱॺॊॺॱ)। ॴॸॱऻऒ॔ॱऒ॔ॱक़ॕॺॱॴॱॸॸॱॺॏॱॾॊॺॱय़ऄॱऒॗ॔॔ॺऻॵज़ॱॸॕॴॹॖॆॱक़ॱॺढ़ॎॆॱक़॔ॸॱय़ॸॱऄॗॕॺऻॱ ऱ्यःगठेग'गेषातुरःपार्थेत्। देषादार्शिने प्ययाग्रीषार्गीर्यापेदापात्रीयाऱ्यागठेयाःश्चरःपषाञ्चेयाषायादेषायात्रीय તુઃશુત્રઃયજ્ઞઃઐતા) મેં ભેં ત્રેત્ર 'દે, 'દ. જ્ઞામાં ખેં ત્ર 'ચેટ 'શેજા' દ્વા CI- દુ:શુત્ર (ધ 'ત્રે 'દેર 'શ્રેંવા' દુબ' વર્ષે વા વાજર 'દુ 'ફ્રેન્ પજા क्रॅंप्<mark>रब</mark>्देशक्षेटर्, क्रॅंप्रवर्ते क्रंप्रवित्र क्रंप्रवित्र क्रंप्रवेष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

> NaCl (ञ्चनवायर पॅन:श्वान्यूवाक्चायळवार, प्राच्याक्षेत्राच्चायवाय स्वाप्याय है वायायाय स्वाप्याय स्यः प्रद्यः श्रुपः स्प्रिन्। भ्रुः सुति : ग्रुषः ग्रुपः स्वर्णाकाः स्वरः ग्रुः स्वायान्त्रे रः वात्रावान्त्रः स्वरः विदः स्वरः स्वर ૽ૼૹ૽ૼ૽ૡઽ૽ૺ૽ઽૢ૽ઌૼઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૱ૡ૽૽ૺ૾ૡૢ૽ઽૢ૽ઌ૽ૼૹ૽૱ૡ૽ૻઌ૽ૼૺૡૢ૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ૺ૽ઌ૽ૼઽૢૺ૽ૡ૽૽૾ઌ૽૽૾ઌ૽૽૾ૡ૽૽૾ૡ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽ૺઌ૽ૹ૽ૡ૽૽ઌ वादः त्यत्रः मुद्यः स्वतः स्वतः द्वाद्या स्वतः स्व वाञ्चवायात्रदरः ग्रीयान्त्रपदि द्वाप्तर्वोवा स्रोदानु वार्षे प्रवाया ग्रीदाया देवा प्रवास स्राप्त क्षा प्रवास स्रोदा स्रो

sion of vision in Neurosciences and also later in this book with our continuing discussion of touch, ions like Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> are very important in sending signals between the body's cells and organs.

### BASIC CHEMISTRY: WHY WATER?

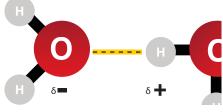
Why is water the major component of our bodies? In a way, this is a circular question. Water is a major component of our bodies because it is! But the question is still worth considering. Water was the primary solvent around at the beginning of our planet (a solvent is a substance in which things, like the salt we just discussed, can dissolve). But, as far as we can tell, water is probably required for any kind of life to evolve. That's why scientists get so excited when they find any sign of water on the moon or on another Figure 9: NaCl in water. Ionic compounds, like planet. Where there's water, there's at least a chance there might be, or once was, life.



NaCl, have important properties when dissolved in a liquid. The red spheres represent water.

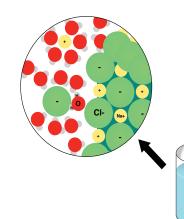
Water has a unique chemical structure that gives it some special chemical properties. Its structure and resultant functions are what allowed life to evolve on Earth. From a chemical standpoint, the structure of water and its resulting characteristics are responsible for us humans being here.

Let's explore the special characteristics of water and their implications. As we already saw, water's two polar covalent bonds result in an imbalanced distribution of electrons across each of its two covalent bonds. This results, as we saw, in a partial negative charge on the oxygen atom of water and a partial positive charge on the hydrogen atoms. The result of these partial charges is that neighboring water molecules interact Figure 10: Hydrogen bonding. Water molecules with each other (Figure 10). Since opposite charges attract, partially negative oxygen es in each molecule. atoms of one water molecule interact with the partially positive hydrogen atoms of the other. This kind of interaction is called **hydrogen bonding**.



interact with each other due to charge imbalanc-

On their own, hydrogen bonds are much weaker than covalent or ionic bonds, but many hydrogen bonds together can make a big difference. And in any water solution, there are countless numbers of hydrogen bonds. There are many implications of this. One is that charged molecules, such as the Na<sup>+</sup>Cl<sup>-</sup> we just discussed, easily go into solution in water. This is because the negative ion (for example, Cl-) interacts with the partially-positive hydrogen atoms of water, and the positive ions (for example, Na<sup>+</sup>) interact with the partially-negative oxygen atoms of water. Once in solution, ions move freely and interact with other charged molecules.



<u>५नर नर् तथ्वेव गार्नेट क्रूर ५ उट गाय गावद केव यें क्रावाय प्रेत</u>

# निवे 'ने अ'ग्री'ह्मस'ह्यें न| केते 'ग्रीन'क्|

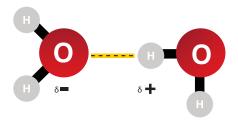
ॱढ़ऀढ़ॱक़ॖऀ॓॔ॱॾॏ॔॔॔ॱॸ॔ख़ॕढ़ॱज़ऀ॔॔ॹ॔ॱॹऀ॔॔ढ़ॱॹऀ॔॔ढ़ॱॹऀ॔ढ़फ़ऻॿॖॱक़ॖऀॱक़ॿॖऻॵज़ॳॹॳॹॹढ़ऻॹऻॹॣॕॹॵढ़ॹढ़ढ़ढ़ॱॸॸॱज़ऄ रदःचीषःचेत्रषःपतेःद्वेःचःबिषाःधेदःकॅषाःक्षे हःवेःदःकॅतिःशुषाःचॅतिःशुषाःचॅतिःशुपाःकःक्कःकेःचःबिषाःधेदःदेःदेःशुराधेदःधेदा बेर-पःश्व:सुःसुःरेन्। देःश्वर-द्यदरःद्वे:पःदेर-दुर-प्यषअःगृबेगःमुःसुर-पःबेगःधेद्य। कुःद्वे:पःळेंदेःषदेःर्योःयःर्वेगःअरः यून'यदे'र्न्ब'सु'हे'रद्वेर-र्न्यदे'प्वनु'यदे'र्न्वहें के न'वेवा'रेन् (पत्नु'येन्'हे 'वार'वेवा'ये। बर्न्न, वेवा'ये ब्रीट पति र्कु 'क्षु' तुति 'न्रें का स्काणावद 'क्राका पत् 'करि 'न्रें करिं 'विषा' वा ने रा) विवास करिं क्षेत्र हिका के निर्मा हिका की प्राप्त करें क्रिक्स कर के प्राप्त कर के कि क्रिक्स के चिहेदाद्रवाळदारीयाः व्हायवाशीयाञ्चाचत्रयायाचातः ऋतः याववराशीः स्ट्रीटा स्कृतिः सळव् स्थान्ते सेवावायः विवा हित्रुत्वान्तः · કદઃર્ફ્સું જો અજા ત્રાર્વેતા શું : બેંદ્રા વાદ : જ : બેંદ્રા સારુ : અક્ષર : અદ : ર્જ્યું વાર્યે દ્રારા કરે ક - કદાર્ફ્સું જો અજા ત્રાર્વેતા શું : બેંદ્રા વાદ : જ : અક્ષર : અદ : સ્થારિક : અક્ષર : અદ : સ્થારિક : અદ્યારે ક

> ढ़ॖॱॴ<sub>ॱ</sub>स्बार्युर ग्रीॱकणबार्द्ध्याद्युद ॲंटरअदायांदीवाॱॲट्'ठेटा| देबादे 'आस्बार्युर ग्री'विट्'ठॅबाद्येवाबायबया तवायःबिवाःब्रेबरःग्रीःप्प्रा द्वतेःकवाबाद्ध्यः ५८-देतेःह्वायद्येयःग्रीःचे५-यबाइस्रवःग्रीबःब्रते व्यायितःब्रेट-५७देश्यावीः त्रथेयात्र शुरू-त्र चुर-तृ नर्द्वनाया सेता ह्या त्र शुरू-वावया युवाया शुर अवाव स्तृ स्वाया स्तृ या दिया युवाया शुरू विश्वया स्तृ स्वाय शुरू स्वाय शुरू स्वाय स्तृ स्वाय शुरू स्वाय शुरू स्वाय स्तृ स्वाय शुरू स्वाय स्वय स्वाय <u> हि</u>त्यादीयाद्मश्रयात्रीयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रयाद्मश्रय

> ८.८.९५४ विष्याचीयात्रभाषात्रभाष्ट कुदैः वृंगा ब्रेदेः अनुअः ब्रेंद्रायकेट प्यानने वार्या देवे त्या वार्या प्राप्त प्राप्त वार्या वार्या प्राप्त वार्या वार् क्रॅंश'अर्घेट'चेव'य'पवेवा गविषार्थः ने ने ते विष्ठान् मूर्गान्त्या ग्री का नर्मेषा क्षे मूर्वेषाया ने प्रतासित। ने ते त्याया नु ना क्षेत्रा विष्ठान्य मित्रा निष्ठा निष् ૹ૽ૼ੶વતઃ ૹૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૢૻૡઽ૾૽ૡ૽૽૾૽ૡ૽૽૱ૡ૽૽૱૽ૺૡ૽ૺૹૹૢ૽ૡૡ૽૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૽૽ૹૢઌ૾ૺઌઽૹ૽ૻ૱ઌૹ૱ૡ૱ૹૢૼ૱૽ૣ૽૱૽ૺ૾ૢ૽ૢૼ૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺૢૼ૱૽ૺ ष्ट्रिरःळःर्डबःतळटःचतेःतळें द्वुटःवीःह्त्यःध्वरुदेःवाववःवाठेवाःसुदेतेःवटःवीःर्वे।ष्ट्ररःळःर्डबःतळटःचतेःधटःहूतः स्वरिन्दरम्बन्धर्म् हेन्याचे निर्मानिक हेन्याचे निर्मानिक हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य हेन्य

> ह्ये, प्रायत् क्षेत्र हे फ़ रूट स्वाका बन पर पेंट्र वेंदर ग्राम प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत थेवा द्वते नाने र ना ज्ञुना वा है । यह ने वा पेव रहा है वा प्यान है वा प्रतान के प्रता ढ़ज़ॖऺॴॹॖऀॱॻऻढ़ॺॱॸॕॣढ़ॱख़ढ़ॱॸॻॱढ़ऀॻॱऒॕॸॱॸऻॗॱॱ॔ॻढ़ऀॻॱढ़ऀॱNa<sup>+</sup>Clॱक़ॣॱज़ॖढ़ऀॱक़ॣॕॻॱढ़ॎॖॸॱढ़क़ढ़ॱॸढ़ऀॱढ़ॸॣॺॱॸॗॴॹॖऀॱॸऀॻॺॱ इसमाकुदे वर पुरायमाञ्चार्येदे रहर पत्राप्त पर्दे ते । यदे वे ग्रीमाङ्ग्यार्थे (द्येर वः CI) धेमाकुदे वर पी र्थे (युर कः ซึมเนอะเนนู เพาะสูเนา ปี : สุดเชลา เลาะสดงมา เลี้ยง : ชื่อเล่น เลี้ยง เล้ยง เลี้ยง เล้ยง เ ब्दःवीःर्बे'(तुरःकःर्रुबःदकदःपदिःदर्बे'त्तूदःवीःह्त्यःध्वनःदृदःबतुबःतुः श्चेतःश्चेंरःवीदःपदिः श्चःबळ्वःवीशःरेत्। त्तूवः ब्वेयः ब्वें र हो र ग्री व र्षेत्।

क्यूर प्रमणमा स्या की देवाना इसमा ह्य प्राप्त र भेवा वी वर प्रविर वया प्रविश्व स्ति भ्रम्य दे प्रवास । याताक्रियः अरार्थेन्। त्रुअः यात्रुयात्रान्यरार्थेः न्याः वीत्राः कु'अर्क्केंद्र'य'रेट्रा



न्दोःरेषा १० धरःह्यूरः तक्केरः क्ष्र्रेरः ग्रे:ग्रेन्रेरेया तन्त्रः <del>ৼ</del>ৢঀ৻ৼ৾৻ৼ৾৻ঀ৻৻ঀ৾৾৻ঀৣ৾য়ৢয়৻ড়ৼ৻য়৻য়ৢ৾য়য়৻য়ঢ়৻ৼঢ়৻৻ *વૈત્રાસ્ત્રાસ્તાવદાચવાર્સ્ડ્રવા*ર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ટ્રેયાર્ટ્ र्धेऽ।

### WATER PROPERTIES

Don't forget that we're learning all this chemistry both to become better scientists and in order to understand what happens when we touch our hot cup of chai. Based on this discussion so far, you shouldn't be too surprised that chai itself is mostly water with good things dissolved in it!

If you would have looked carefully at the hot chai in that cup (especially if the cup was clear) before you had picked it up, you would have seen that the surface of the chai is curved (Figure 11). This is because water exhibits **cohesion** and **adhesion**. Cohesion is binding between similar molecules, and adhesion is binding between different molecules. As we discussed, water hydrogen bonds (coheres) with itself, and in the chai, this pulls the water down in the cup; water also hydrogen bonds with any polar surface such as the cup (illustrating adhesion). The chai water adheres to the cup, so wherever the water adheres to the cup, the water resists the pulling down of cohesion; the result of this adhesion and cohesion is the bending of chai water at the surface. The extensive hydrogen bonding of water to itself (cohesion) causes water to have a very high surface tension, that is, the surface of water is almost like a membrane and it resists pressure. Figure 12 should also give you a hint as to why if you throw a piece of ice into your chai, it floats (before it melts). Water is also unusual in that it is denser as a liquid than as

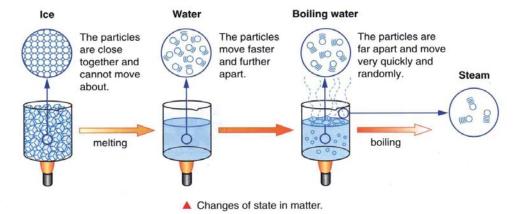


Figure 12: The different states of water. Water, in its frozen state, is less dense than in its liquid state. There are more molecules of water in its liquid form than its solid, ice form. As ice is heated, the individual molecules begin to move faster and faster, until pulled apart. As water boils, it becomes steam.

a solid. **Density** is a measure of how much of something there is per a given volume. **Volume** refers to how much space a material takes up. So, there are more molecules of water in liquid water than in ice water. In Figure 12, you can see how much relative space is taken up by water in liquid and solid water. If frozen water did not happen to



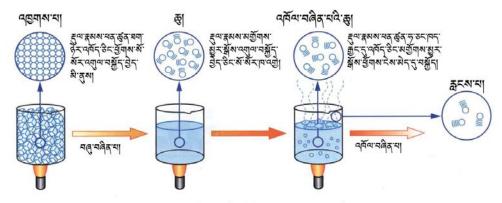
Figure 11: Cohesion and adhesion. Water coheres with itself, forming many hydrogen bonds in a typical cup of tea. Note the slightly curved surface of the chai -- this occurs because water exhibits adhesion, or binding between different molecules -- in this case between molecules of water and the molecules of glass.

# ॡते'ष्ट्र5'ळॅस।



त्युत्तम्बेद्द्यस्त प्रमुक्तम्बेद्द्यस्य त्युत्तम्बेद्द्यस्त त्युत्तम्बेद्द्यस्त त्युत्तम्बेद्द्यस्त त्युत्तम्बेद्दयस्य त्युत्तम्य त्युत्तम्बेद्दयस्य त्युत्तम्यस्य त्युत्तम्यस्य त्युत्तम्बेद्दयस्य त्युत्तम्बेद्दयस्य त्युत्तम्बेद्दयस्य त्युत्तम्यस्य त्युत्यस्य त्युत्तम्यस्य त्युत्तस

દેનૐૹૡૹૡૹૄ૱ૹ૽૾ૺૺૹ૽ૣૺઌૹ૾ૢૢૼ૱ૹ૾ૢૼ૱ૡઽ૾ૺૺૺૹૢઌૹૣ૽ૼૼઌૹૣ૽ૼઌૹૢ૽ૼૺ૱૱ૢ૽ૺઌૹ૱ઌૹઌ૽ૼૡ૽૽ઌૢૻઌૹૢ૱ૹૢ૾૽ૡ૱ૢૺૡ ૹૣૣૣૣૹ.૬.<sup>ૹ૽</sup>ૺૼૼૼૼૺૺૺૺૺૹ.તપુ.સૂપ્ર.ત.ૹ.ઝૂ.ધુવી.ઌ.ઌવી.ત.ઌૹ૮.વ.ૹૢ.ઌ૽૽ૼૺૺ૮.ત.તુંશ.<sup>ૹ૽</sup>૾૾ૹ૽ૺૺૺ૾ઌૹૢઌૹ.ઌ૿ઌ.૮ૢ.વધુૹ.ૹૢ૽.ૹૢ૮.૮ૺ.ઌૢૢૢૢૡ. ब्दः प्रेंबः क्रबः पञ्चरः र्रे। त्वादः पृषः पत्वुरः बृषः र्येष्ट्रः यः विवाः धिवा देवाः व्रेष्ट्रः अक्षरः ग्रुरः पूर्वेषः यः स्वे। या વાયઃ ફે. ફ્રિંન: ग्રीकाचः वीदे: हः क्षः देंदेः व्यंत्रः यः (क्षुवाः यत्रः नुः वायः श्रीनः व्यंत्रः यः नेः नृतकः वार्यः विवाः थेवः वाः भेने हिंनः ग्रीकाः धरः अःचणुवार्वोदः तुःधीतः चवः क्रेवः र्थेषः चक्षुषः धीतः वा ब्रिंतः ग्रीषः हः तेतेः ।वः र्देषः ते ग्रीदः ग्रीदः धीवः यः अर्धेदः ह्यवा (त्येः देषा) ११) दिते क्रु अळव वे क्रु व रूप रूप विवाद रैपाबाः अर्द्धाटवाः प्रति वास्याद्धवाः वर्षे वायर्दे आयाः याः वेरायाः वाववायर्दे आवे रिवाबाः औः अर्द्धाटवायते य र्द्धवायर्र्यअपायाचेना टाक्कॅबार्च्चेबासून ग्रुबारामबीवा द्वित वटाची प्यटाह्यूटाचीबानटाची नैवाबानटासूव त्रात्र ) ८५ ईं अषः परः च्चेनः प्रषा हितः वरः क्षः चुरः अळे वावा ८५ षः वेंनः परिः वरः वी: ऋवः प्रवेनः अरः ८ होवः प्रीवः र्थित्। देर-सः चन्र-सुतैः दर-वीः धरः हुर-वीकार्थेर-धः क्षुः तुः ख्रुः वाविकाः क्षुदः धतेः ख्रुः रेकावाः यदः विवादरः धरः क्षुदः दुः यर्देसः <u> ग्र</u>ी:बॅन्। (यदेशःम्बद्धः वर्देशःक्ष्र्वा) हते:बरःमी:क्रुन्देरःधरःमबदःयदिशःग्रीदःव। देशःवःमरःपु:ऋवःक्रःबॅरःधरः तर्देशप्तिः श्चेंग्रावादेनः त्रावादेशः श्चें द्वावादेशः त्रवादे द्वावादे त्रवादे द्वावादे त्रवादे त्रवादे त्यावादे त र्रायर्देशप्राप्ताव्यव्यक्तिं चेत्रप्रियः चेत्रप्रवेष्यः चित्रप्राप्ताः विष्याः चित्रप्राप्ताः चित्रप्ताः चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपत्ते चित्रपति चित्र वीबारमार्खेवाबारमारत्रें अबारादी वीं देशासु के चार्च बहुदी वार्में अस्ति मुनबार उत्तर भूवाबाके विवासी राष्ट्री चे के कुदै । वार्ट्य ने क्रि : स्वाया १ सु. सु. र. क्रु. र. के के स्वाया अपने का के स्वाया के स्वाया के स्वाया के स्व धेव प्रते र्झेंगवा सु द्वे रेवा ११ देवा ब्रे खेंबर विवा चुवा र्सेंदा हु र सेंवा वा सुवाव सेवा वी रें रेंदर र सेंदा स्विव स्व ·यार्ब्ह्रेबान्ने प्राचीत्रवात्राण्णे पाववाङ्गमनबासु पर प्राची सूचा कर्ता अर्थित स्वीता स्वीता स्वीता स्वीता से वा



🔺 वार्रे अया ह्या अर्थी प्रेर्ट अर्थे दे याद्र अर्थ या या व्या द्राप्त या व्या द्राप्त या व्या द्राप्त या व्या

र्शि-सूब्रावासूत्यभूटिनुटी कि.एषूला.इ.च.टु.कुटि-प्रटबातपु.ट्.सून-एचीन-एचीन-सूब्रावासूत्यभूट-प्राची कि.एषूला.इ.च.टु.कुटि-प्रटबातपु.ट्.सून-एचीन-सूब्रावास्त्र-सूब्र-सूब्रावास्त्र-सूब्र-स

be less dense and thus float on non-frozen water, the original bodies of water on earth would probably have frozen solid long before life evolved.

Finally, the extensive hydrogen bonding of water has implications for how much energy water can store. It takes a lot of energy to change the temperature of water and to change water from a liquid to a gas. Why do you think this would be an advantage for a solvent in which life was evolving? Why do you think this is an advantage for a solvent that makes up close to half of our bodies by weight?

### **BASIC CHEMISTRY: CARBON AND ITS PROPERTIES**

Look back at Figure 5. Choose the two elements that you think would be most chemically reactive; remember that reactivity depends on the status of the valence shell electrons. Notice that carbon (and silicon) have four *unpaired* valence shell electrons, the most that are possible. This makes carbon capable of forming four covalent single bonds (or, if carbon shares more than one electron within one bond, each carbon could form one double and two single bonds, two double bonds, or one triple and one single bond! See Figure 13 for different configurations of carbon). The ability of each carbon atom to bond with four other atoms creates the potential for enormous diversity of carbon-based molecules. When the atom to which carbon binds, often another carbon, can then itself bond to other atoms the diversity of possibilities is vast. Carbons can bind in linear fashion, they can bind to form circles. Carbon-based, or organic, molecules form the structural core, the backbone, of all of life's complex molecules. We will discuss these complex life-molecules momentarily. They are responsible for building and being the built products of all components of you and your senses, all that's biologically involved in your wanting chai, making it, and reaching to touch it, so you can drink it.

While carbon atoms are the backbones of organic molecules, the personality of these molecules is largely determined by the combination of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and other atoms attached to these carbon backbones. The number, charge, and organization of these extra atoms are what give the structure, and therefore the function to these molecules. Several groups of these extra atoms occur repeatedly with the same organization in a diversity of organic molecules, in the same order with the same function, and so they are called **functional groups** (Figure 14).

### **Configurations of Carbon**

:C ≡ O

Carbon Monoxide

O = C = OCarbon Dioxide



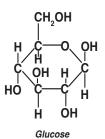


Figure 13: Configurations of Carbon. Carbon can form a varying number of bonds with other elements depending on the number of elements it interacts with. This table outlines some possible configurations of carbon.

# দিম-র্মুষ-ग্রী-র্দ্বন-গৌনাপ-র্ম-ফ্র্যোপা

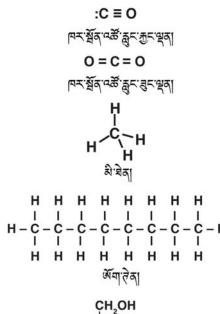
ळेरःशुरःधॅनःदेषःधेवा

ૻૹઘલ<sup>-</sup>ફ્રેંત્ર| &્રુંચ'ત્રુંચ'લ'દે! સ્ટંચ'લેવા'વાર્ચવા'લુંગ-'કોન'કુવ'ઐત્ર'ચ'&ુંતે'ત્રુંન'વી'વાલે' #ું:&'નંત્રે'ખંદ'ૠુંદ'ત&ેદ-'ૠુંગ્યોન ॱश्वाबान्तेव'रार्चे'वीव'र्धेप्। ॡते'र्देप'र्क्षप्यायम्बार्यमार्वेद'राप्याप्यात्रेव'यावेर'वात्रवाबाबावेवायक्षेवा , तृःचङ्करः क्रुःचरुषायः तृषायः कृष्ठरः तर्थेवः के नुर्वोषाः ग्रीः थेन्। वारः विवाः कृष्टे र्शेवाः तथेयः तश्चरः तश्चरः चिवः चिवः चिवः विवाः कृष्टे ૹૼ<sup>ૡ</sup>ૡ૽ૻૼઽૹૹ૽૽ૺ૽૽ૢ૽ૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢ૽૽ૼઌૼ૱ૢૼૹૢ૽૱ૡ૽૽૱ૡૢ૽૽૽ૢ૽ૼૢૹ૽૽ઌ૿ૡઽ૽૽૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ૹૹૼ૱ૢૼૡૹૢ૱ઌ૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽૱૽૽ૺ૱ૹ૽૱ૹ૱ૹ૱

# निवे'रेअ'ग्रे'स्यार्श्वेन| मिर'र्सेक'र्रारेवे'ष्ट्रर'र्स्य|

इस्यादे तदाविषायदेशमा यद्रमार्बेंद्राची स्टापार्वेषादे में वार्चे स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप ऱ्या'्यबार्द्ध्याने'त्रदेर:इव'न्वेंबा वाबव'य्यट'त्रदेर'यीन्'त्रहेंवा'ग्रेन्'न्वेंब्ययंत्रदे व्येन्देंब्यनेंब्य **ग्रे**) च्रेत्रपतिः र्स्नेवाषाः त्रेशः र्स्रोवाः क्त्यापायि ते रेशेतः याप्तायः त्रे विष्ठात्रपति । त्रे विष्ठात्रपति । त्रे विष्ठात्रपति । त्रे विष्ठात्रपति । विष्ठात्रपति । विष्ठात्रपति । र्झें द्राया अनुआनवीं का केवा मुद्दावी त्रकेटा चायति कवा का सुचाया दे चर्चे का या सेदा (यदा केवा वा वाया ही दावरा हो वा वाया ही दावरा हो वा वाया ही दावरा हो वा वाया हो दावरा हो वा वाया हो वाया हो वा वाया हो वाया है वाय तक्रैट-च-त्रे-त्रेतिः बट-र्ज्जूना-हुत्यः मुठेनाः यत्राध्ययः अट-च-त्रुद्यः क्षेत्रः न्त्रेत्यः क्षेत्रः हुन्। त्य ८८.कुवा.मिट.एकुट.त्र.वाधुबा.बन्ना लट.ब.धुबा.इवा.एकुट.त.वाधुबा.बन्ना लट.ब.बीबा.इवा.एकुट.त.वाकुवा.टट.कुवा. मुद्दादकेदायाचिवायठवाळवावाश्चराशुः र्धेदा विसः र्श्वेदाशुः येवावायाञ्चर्येवावाशुः केदार् प्रवास्था १११ वार्थ्वा) [पर: ૠૂॅॅ a' ॻॖऀ : देज: त्रं बर: प्रं अ: देज: त्रं बर: त्रं बर: त्रं वें क्षेत्र: त लाज्ञिबासिते (वर्षे वास्ताक्के वास्ताके वासतके वास्ताके वास्ताके वास्ताके वास्ताके वास्ताके वास्ताके वास्ता र्झेद प्रकेट र्झेट चुकारावे मुलाखद (वाट बिवा वादका स्नानका सह के नर विर र्झेद वादिद बिवा धेद रा) में हिन् र्सेट ऱ्यां खदाप्वद विपान्द विक्ता खें राष्ट्रे राष्ट्रे राष्ट्रे राष्ट्रे राष्ट्रे राष्ट्र कें प्ररादशुरापाधीवा । प्ररार्श्वेवाद्माणीयार्थेदाद्माद्माद्भव्याः श्रीतार्थेदार्थेदार्थे दे प्रविवादार्थेवार्ये रदानिन्यदान्दरायन्यानु होता होता स्थान के स्था के स्थान स्थान के स ૽ૼૢ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૡ૿૽ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૱ૡ૽૽ૹૹઌઌૼ૽૽૽૾ૢૺઌૢૹ૽ૣૢૼૼૼૹ૽૽૱૽૽ૢ૾ૹૢ૾ૺઌઌ૽ૼ૱૽૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽૽૽ૢૼઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺ૾ઌ૽ૼઌૢ૽૾ઌ૽ૺઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽ૹ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૼઌ૽ૼૺઌ૽૽ૺ गृदःग्चैःग्चरःचेदःयदेः यदः यपः इसराद्रः देः द्वाःदश्चरः यरः चुदः यदेः यदः यवाः यरुषाः यर्षाः वर्षाः यर्षाः वर्ष ब्रिं-'ग्रीक' खुक र्यंदे 'यक हुं या ग्री प क्रुन् वक ह 'वर्ने न प न्या ह प वर्जे क प न ह । ह 'या ने वा प प वह व श्रीकाह् चतृतः श्रुचाया श्रुदाचा तदी श्रुकाया तयाका यो का श्रीचा श्रीचा

> ष्यरः र्ह्वेदः ग्रे: ह्याद्यदः ह्राया क्री: व्यवः यत् वाह्यः प्यानी ग्री: मुचः प्यानी विद्यः प्यानी विद्यः विद्या ह्या विद्या विद्या ह्या विद्या ह्या विद्या विद्या ह्या विद्या ह्या विद्या विद्या ह्य गानि।परःर्सेन:कुपःरुषःपरि:र्पाःर्रः स्रोतःन्यःपरः स्रोतःपरः स्रोतः। नधेःर्रेःहेन। पर्ळेःहुरः। पॅर्नःग्रेःसःसःर्रः स्ताः नर्गोद् ह्वीवानठवा ग्रीवादत्वा ह्या दि । दवा वी कवावा र्स्ट्या दि । दो त्या चिहेव । दवा वी हो दावा पर वा प्रवा દ્રાં શ્રુવા તર્મો ત્રવા કુવા સર્જ્ય ત્યા શે. રોજા ત્યાં જોવા જો ત્યાં ત્યાં ત્યાં ત્યાં ત્યા કે ત્યા ત્યા કે ત विवासिक्ष्रित्वासुर्या मुरायते प्रवर्षा विवादे प्रवासिक्ष के प्रवासिक्ष के स्वासिक्ष के स्वासिक्ष के स्वासिक्ष



र्ये देवा ११ द्वा स्य ग्री क्वेर श्वाय क्षे ळेवाया ग्राट्यायर्च्यायाः भूषाने विषा स्याग्रीयास्याम् विषा निषा ८८. सथे स.टी. एकुट. ह्यूर. ग्री. रुवाब. मैं. क्रूवाब. वश्चीय. धिय. मुं र्वे न देतु क्षेता तदिषा द्वा स्था मुंबा त्युपा क्षेत् प्र <u> इंच अवस्य त्वाद विवामी इस या सर्के व मो प्या</u>

র্বুব'বরুম'মদম'নস্তুদ্য

Functional Group	Structure	Functional Group	Structure	
Amino	$H > N - \bigcirc$	Phosphate	OH     O = P —     OH	
Carbonyl	O = C			
Carboxyl	OH, C-	Phenyl	H C CH2 - C	
Hydroxyl	но — 🔵		H C H	
Figure 14: Common functional groups and their chemical structures. The ball represents the rest of the molecules to which these groups are attached.		Sulfhydryl	HS — 🔘	

### A STEP BACK

Let's take a step back and see where we've been and where we're going. We have covered a lot of complicated material in a very short time. Consider again our example—reaching to pick up a too-hot cup of chai—in light of our conceptual chart of what is happening biologically when we do this: our skin cells 'feel' heat, we (our cells and nervous system) interpret that heat, and we respond by jerking our hand away.

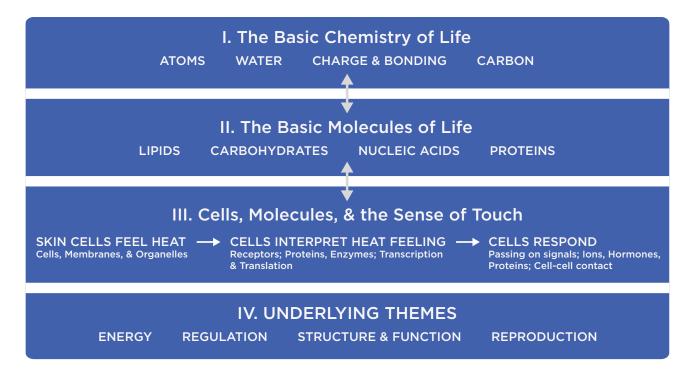
To fully appreciate these skin cells and what they are doing, we backed up and began to examine what the cells are made of in the first place. We need to understand at least the basics of a science called chemistry: what are atoms, how and why do they interact to form the molecules that carry out biological functions and how and why do they allow cells to be cells. A vital part of this basic chemistry, we discovered, is water.

By exploring the chemistry of water, we begin to see how the chemical nature of water allowed for life on Earth to evolve and to sustain that life once it formed. Water is the universal solvent, the medium in which life can happen. Most of life is water. Cells, including our skin cells, are mostly water. Chai is mostly water.

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हैं हैं वा शेवा	но — 🌑		н С "С н	
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# र्में अ'ग्न' श्वेर में ग

चळाचबर-कुब-खुवा-द्री स्वर-चो-ट्र्यू-प्रचीच-धि-प्रदेवा-चात्रा कि.सी.लुबी ट.क्यू-प्रेक-कूवाक-बैट-प्य-प्रचुब-छ-बु-चाबु-प्रक-क्रि-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.लु-प्र-ति-क्र-सी.



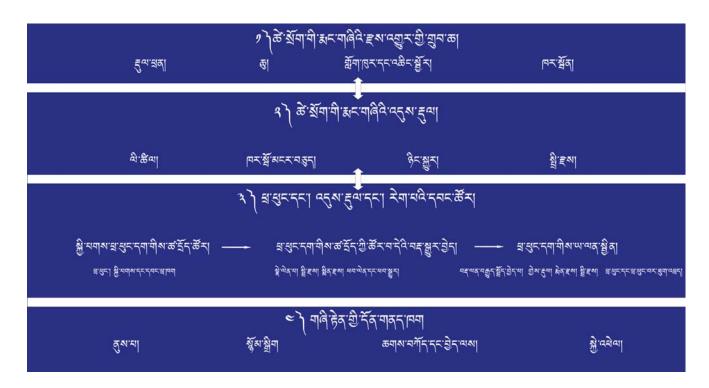
The chemistry that occurs in water involves atoms interacting with each other based on their chemical and electrical state. Each atom of all elements has differently charged components—neutrons (neutral) and protons (positive) in the nucleus and electrons (negative) orbiting the nucleus. An atom's interactivity is based on the number and arrangement of its electrons. When atoms share electrons, it is known as bonding.

Carbon atoms are special because, due to the arrangement and number of their valence electrons, each carbon can form up to four bonds—the most possible for any element. The diversity this allows accounts for most organic (carbon-based) molecules. And it is these organic, life-giving molecules that make up the cells in our fingers that touch the cup of chai, that make up all of our cells, that make up all cells on Earth.

### **BACK TO THE CELL**

If we go back to the picture of our skin that's touching the chai, we find all sorts of cells in our skin (Figure 15): **hair cells** that help in sweat and temperature detection, some dead and some growing **keratinocytes** to cover and protect us, **immune cells** to respond to infectious agents, **nerve cells** to send information to the central nervous system (the spinal cord and the brain), **pigment cells** that give our skin color, and **blood cells** to carry nutrients to the skin.

Added to this complex system of cells are materials that some of the cells make and



તાલું ક્રેન્ટ્વી, સંસૈન્ટ ભૂને, ક્ર્યુંના ચીન ત્વર ક્રિયાનાવું પ્લચીન ક્રેન્ટ કું, છું. શૂંવા ક્રેપ્ન તાલું ક્રેપ્ત ક્રેપ્ત સ્થાન વ્યવ્યાન કર્યા તાલું કર્યા તાલું તાલું ક્રિયાના સ્થાન ક્રેપ્ત સ્થાન કર્યા તાલું તાલુ

# ਫ਼ੑ੶ਖ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਖ਼ੑਜ਼ੑਖ਼

त्तर्ते स्वात्तर्त्तात्त्रे स्वात्तर्त्तर्त्त्र स्वात्तर्त्तरः स्वात्तर्त्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्व स्वात्तर्त्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्वरः स्वात्तरः स्वतः स्वात्तरः स्व स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्त्वत्त्वत्त्वत्त्वत्तः स्वत्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्वात्तरः स्व

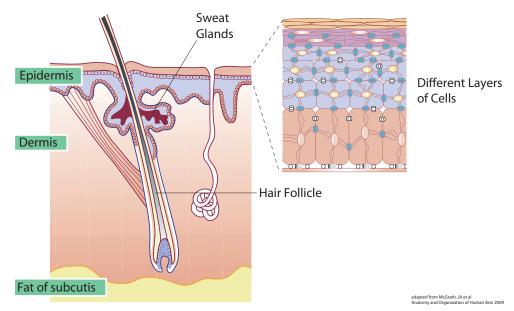


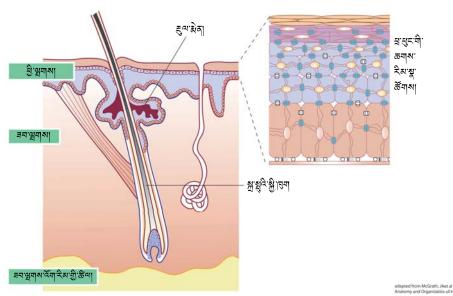
Figure 15: A more detailed cross-section of skin and its various components.

then release into the space between cells—materials similar to the mortar between bricks—like fibers and other components that give the skin strength and structure.

How do the molecules (built from the atoms we learned about) integrate and work together to form cells and perform cellular functions? The answer lies in exploring the complex life-molecules that make up cells and carry out these functions. We began to see the answer when we looked at examples of the complex molecules carbon can form and at the different functional groups that attach to those carbons. But even more complex molecules have evolved. Let's take a tour through these complex life-molecules: **proteins**, **nucleic acids**, **lipids**, and **carbohydrates**.

We will use one particular cell in our skin, the keratinocyte, to guide our journey. Keratinocytes (Figure 16) provide much of the toughness of our skin because they are full of a strong, stringy protein called keratin (the lines you can see inside the cells in Figure 16). Proteins are probably the most widespread and most widely used complex life molecule in cells. They serve structural functions, like keratin does. In addition, most **enzymes** are proteins. Enzymes greatly speed up many chemical reactions that would otherwise not happen for hours, days or years. Enzymes are all over the cell, doing all sorts of jobs, and we'll discuss many of them below.

Other important proteins are key players in our immune systems, as signaling molecules, and as receptors for signals sent from the outside (or inside) of the cell.



द्ये देवा १५ राम्बर पद्दि के स्वाप्त द्वा द्वा का स्वाप्त द्वा

सूर. खुवी. त्रियू॥ सूवी. तर्श्वी. त्रियू॥ सूवी. तर्श्वी. तर्श्वी. कुवी. तर्श्वी. तर्श्वी. त्रियू. कुवी. तर्श्वी. त्रि. त्रि

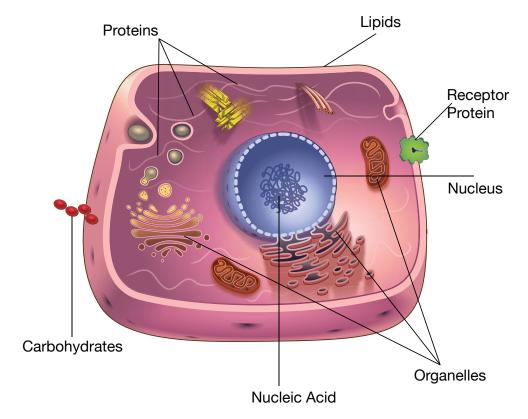


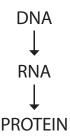
Figure 16: A single keratinocyte, labeled with its constituent components. The DNA, which codes for the cell's proteins, is enclosed in the nucleus. Throughout the cell, other organelles perform functions to keep the cell thriving.

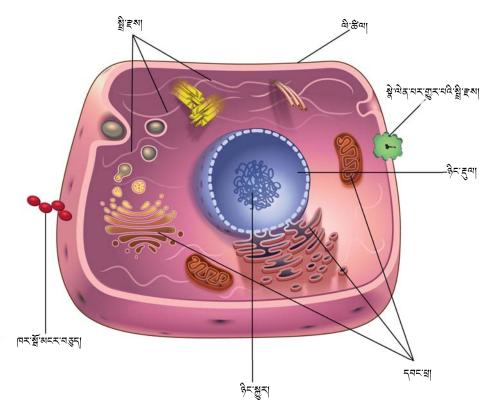
In which part of the cell do you think the temperature receptors for the heat of your chai are? These receptors are on the cell surface, which is called the **cell membrane**. Cell membranes and other membranes are made of fatty chemicals called **lipids**. As we'll see, in addition to our cells having membranes on their outside boundaries, cells also have many internal membranes; these membrane structures are primarily made up of lipids with proteins, like the temperature receptor, sprinkled in.

One of the many membrane bound compartments inside keratinocytes and virtually all cells, is called the **nucleus**. In general, membrane-bound components of cells are called **organelles**. Like the *atomic* nucleus of protons and neutrons, the *cellular* nucleus (labeled in Figure 16) is the heart and control center of eukaryotic cells. This is because inside the nucleus is another complex life molecule, the **nucleic acid** called DNA.

This nucleic acid, which you have heard about in several other contexts, holds the code for and serves as the template for the production of the complex life-molecules we just discussed: proteins. The intermediary nucleic acid 'between' DNA and protein is called **RNA**, or **ribonucleic acid** (We will later more specifically discuss RNA).

Every nucleus in all of our keratinocytes, and actually in every single one of our cells, contains all the same DNA information, that is, all the same genes, as every other of





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our cells; however, by mechanisms we will discuss, only the DNA 'needed' in keratinocytes is used by keratinocytes to make proteins.

Carbohydrates, the last major complex life molecule we will discuss, are used in keratinocytes and other cells in three major ways: (1) like proteins, they can provide structure; (2) they bind to membrane proteins to give each cell a unique identification tag and (3) they store chemical energy.

### **PROTEINS**

Let's look more closely at proteins. We'll use the keratin proteins and the temperature receptor proteins in keratinocytes as examples, but the concepts and ideas we'll develop are true for all proteins.

Proteins have many different levels of structure. They are built of amino acids, which are carbon-based structures we will discuss below (and which are discussed in Life Sciences Primer 1). There are 20 different amino acids (Figure 17) responsible for the composition of virtually all of the millions of different proteins on Earth.

Each amino acid is represented by a one- or three-letter code, as noted in the figure. Proteins are produced in the cell in a linear fashion, connecting one amino acid after another (in a process we will discuss below), so we can represent a protein as a linear string of amino acids. Linear strings of similar chemicals are known generally as **polymers**. The string of amino acids is called the protein's **primary structure**. Each protein has a unique order and combination of amino acids, and proteins vary in length from a few amino acids to thousands. Figure 18 and 19 show the primary structures of two proteins, keratin and temperature-sensing receptor, respectively.

રેનાયા ક્યા છે. છે. જ્વા કવા ત્રાસ્તાના ત્રાપ્તાના ત્રાપતાના ત

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चीले. इका. की. त्याचीर त्याकी की. क्या त्याचीय त्याच्याचीय त्याचीय त्याचीय त्याचीय त्याचीय त्याचीय त्याचिय त्याचीय त्याचीय त्याचीय त्

NONPOL	AR, HYDRO	PHOBIC	POLAR, UNCHARGED			
Alanine Ala A	-OOC H₃N +	R GR( I - CH₃	OUPS   H -	COO- NH3	Glycine Gly G	
Valine Val V	-OOC CH	- CH3 CH3	HO-CH2 -	CH COO-	Serine Ser S	
Leucine Leu L	-OOC CH	- CH₂ - CH CH₃	OH ∖ CH₃∕ CH -	- CH	Threonine Thr T	
Isoleucine Ile	-OOC H₃N +	- CH <sup>2</sup> - CH <sub>3</sub>	HS - CH₂	- CH COO-	Cysteine Cys C	
Phenylalanine Phe F	-OOC CH	- CH <sub>2</sub>	HO- () - CH2	- CH \NH3	Tyrosine Tyr Y	
Tryptophan Trp W	-00C H <sub>3</sub> N +	I - CH2N	NH <sub>2</sub> C - CH <sub>2</sub>	- CH NH <sub>3</sub>	Asparagine Asn N	
Methionine Met M	-OOC CH	- CH2 - CH2 - S - CH3	NH <sub>2</sub> C - CH <sub>2</sub> - CH <sub>2</sub>	- CH COO- NH3	Glutamine Gln Q	
Proline Pro P	-00C CH 1 H2N	(;H <sub>2</sub>	+ NH3 - CH2 - (CH	POLAR, BASIC 12)3 - CH COO- NH3	Lysine Lys K	
Aspartic acid Asp D	OLAR, ACID -OOC H <sub>3</sub> N /	IC  - CH2- C	NH <sub>2</sub> C - NH - (CH	12)3 - CH COO- NH3	Arginine Arg R	
Glutamine acid Glu E	-OOC H₃N +	I - CH2 - CH2 - C	/=C - CH2 - ( HN≫NH +	COO- NH <sub>3</sub>	Histidine His H	

Figure 17: The 20 amino acids. Each amino acid's chemical structure is shown, in addition to each one's full name and one- and three-letter abbreviations. The shaded box surrounds the core of the amino acid. Notice how all the amino acid structures are based on carbon and how each carbon has four covalent bonds (choose one amino acid and identify the four bonds for each carbon in it). All amino acids have a common core from which they get their name: an amino functional group (NH<sub>2</sub> or, when in a typical living environment NH<sub>3</sub>\*) and a carboxylic acid functional group (COOH, or in a typical environment COO\*). Note that, like all complex life molecules, amino acids are built from the basic atoms of life.

ब्रें ग्रेनेश उद शेद म् इ म् व्यान			ब्रै:गलैश:ठम् क्विंग्।हर:ब्रेट्:या			
ঞ্জ'শ্ৰন্থনী Ala A	-OOC H <sub>3</sub> N +	R 5 <sup>;∂</sup>	हिंगा्रा । H -	CH NH3	मी'त्य'धी'श्रीद्या Gly G	
से <sup>-</sup> चेन Val V	-OOC CH -	CH3 CH3	HO-CH₂ -	CH COO-	એ ' <del>રે</del> ફ Ser S	
લું.શેંત્રા Leu L	-OOC CH -	CH2 - CH CH3	OH CH3	CH COO- NH3	बे:दे:प्पंदेवा Thr	
હ્યું.સ્ં.લ્યું.સેઠ્ય lle I	-OOC CH -	CH3 CH2 - CH3	HS - CH2	- CH (COO-	સે અ' તે ' હો ત્ Cys C	
से'त्र'स'स'देता Phe F	-OOC CH -	CH <sub>2</sub>	HO- (CH2	- CH \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	ब्राधी कें.बी Tyr Y	
तैःदेशर्तेःबेदा Trp W	-OOC H <sub>3</sub> N +	CH2 N	NH2 C - CH2	- CH \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	জेশ্ব:दे:हेत् Asn N	
ને એ·વઃખઃતેના Met M	-00C H <sub>3</sub> N	CH2 - CH2 - S - CH3	NH <sub>2</sub> C - CH <sub>2</sub> - CH <sub>2</sub>		न्। तु:तु:तं:सेत्। GIn Q	
र्ने क्षेत्र Pro P	-OOC CH H <sub>2</sub> N	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	ङ्गे'ग्रिन्र' + NH₃ - CH₂ - (CH	डबा बाबि:₹४1:ग्रे:चे:  2)3 - CH  NH3	<sup>মুশ্</sup> ঐ:শ্বী Lys K	
अभि'सम्तिग्'ओभी Asp D	है.य.वेश.द्रथी हैं.र. -OOC H³N CH - है.य.वेश.द्रथी हैं.र.	हू अ'ग्री'देग आ CH2 - C ♥O	NH <sub>2</sub> C - NH - (CH	12)3 - CH COO- NH3	জন:ই:বীবা Arg R	
न्। 'शु'त' स्रोद 'जो' स्रोत Glu E	-OOC H <sub>3</sub> N <sub>+</sub> CH -	CH2 - CH2 - C	/=C - CH2 - ( HN⇒NH +	CH COO- NH <sub>3</sub>	ने से ते ने बा His H	

ट्यालयाबीयात्ताक्ष्याल्यात्त्र्याक्ष्यात्त्र्याक्ष्यात्त्र्याक्ष्यात्त्र्यात्त्यात्त्र्यात्यात्त्यात्त्र्यात्त्यात्त्र्यात्त्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्य

Due to the order of amino acids in a protein, how many there are, and how they're charged (notice in the figure of the 20 amino acids that amino acids are charged differently), proteins fold into higher level **secondary** and **tertiary** structures. Keratin, like all other proteins, has a primary structure and secondary and tertiary structures (Figure 18). Look at the lines crossing the keratinocytes in Figure 18A; these lines are protein fibers of keratin. Now look at the schematic drawings of keratin, and you see what the higher-level structures of keratin proteins look like. They are very similar to rope or the iron rods inside concrete, and they serve a very similar function—providing skin flexibility and strength. Remember shape reflects and drives function, and vice versa.

## **Keratin: Sequence & Structure**

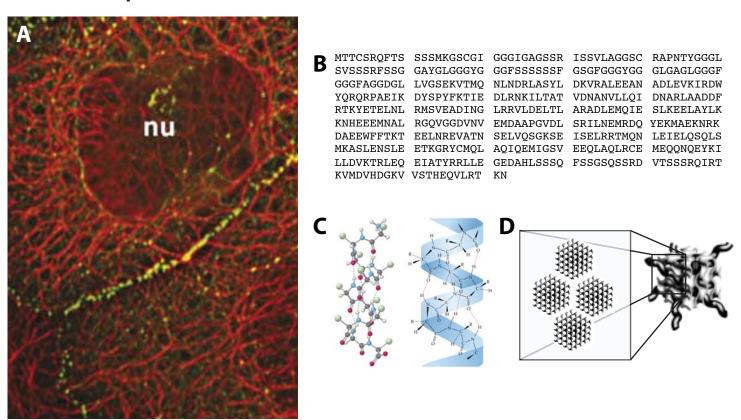
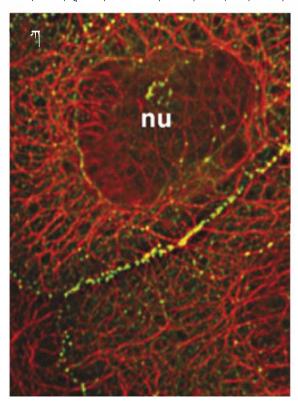


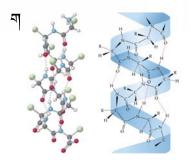
Figure 18: Primary, secondary, and tertiary structure of keratin. A shows a picture of cells; the keratin fibers are visible throughout the cells. B is the amino acid, primary sequence of the keratin protein. C shows a secondary structure of keratin. D shows the more complex, tertiary structure of keratin, in which various components of the protein fold onto one another.

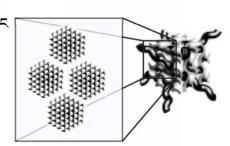
<u> रहीचमार्थिता द्याः देशा १८ मा यदे वदावी मोराते वाद्यासुदाया वर्षेत् वमाण्येत् यदे होवा यसादेर रहें मात्रा होवा</u> વ્યચાયન ક્રિયા માને કરાયા છે. ક્રિયા માને ક્ર્યા માને ક્રિયા માને ક્ર્યા માને ક્રિયા માને त्रञ्जीः त्रैकान्ते : इस्रकात्मार्वेकान्त्रा नेन्न विन्तिन ग्रेकाविन ने स्वानिक ने स ब्रे.घण.तपत्रा स्नर्रापु.पूर्वा.बर.की.सैवोबा.बर.रेवा.रेट.से.कट.पर्य.सब्द्या.सूर.तर.स्र.चरी व्रेटे.जबा.क्य.से.कट. सर्वट्यायाधीयाते। देर्पणचीयायायायायायात्रायते अनेयाळ स्ट्रायेट्स्याञ्चेत्रायते द्वीता वास्तवायात्रायायायायाया અૐત'યત્ર: કેન્-જેન: સુવાવત્ર: કેન્-તા કેન્-તામ જીવા જીવા અન્યને ને અ&્તા કેન્-તા કેન્-તા કેન્-તા કેન્-તા કેન્-તો

गेरतेवःश्चेःह्या এর্বিস্ইমস্মত্তেল্যমস্ত্রিনমা



MTTCSRQFTS SSSMKGSCGI GGGIGAGSSR ISSVLAGGSC RAPNTYGGGL SVSSSRFSSG GAYGLGGGYG GGFSSSSSSF GSGFGGGYGG GLGAGLGGGF GGGFAGGDGL LVGSEKVTMQ NLNDRLASYL DKVRALEEAN ADLEVKIRDW YQRQRPAEIK DYSPYFKTIE DLRNKILTAT VDNANVLLQI DNARLAADDF RTKYETELNL RMSVEADING LRRVLDELTL ARADLEMQIE SLKEELAYLK KNHEEEMNAL RGQVGGDVNV EMDAAPGVDL SRILNEMRDQ YEKMAEKNRK DAEEWFFTKT EELNREVATN SELVQSGKSE ISELRRTMQN LEIELQSQLS MKASLENSLE ETKGRYCMQL AQIQEMIGSV EEQLAQLRCE MEQQNQEYKI LLDVKTRLEQ EIATYRRLLE GEDAHLSSSQ FSSGSQSSRD VTSSSRQIRT KVMDVHDGKV VSTHEQVLRT KN





न्ये देश रेश १४ में र तेव हैं। ह्या ग्री र राजा प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त काला प्राप्त काला प्राप्त प्राप्त काला प्राप्त प्र रतिदःश्चिर्राणीःहिन् भून् इस्रवाष्ट्रीयः सर्देवः पराणवायः विना विने विने सामित्र स्वाकी विकासी विने स्वाकी ॱढ़ॸऀॺॱऒॱॸॱढ़ऀॿॱॾॖऀॱॾ॔ॺॱॻॖऀॱॸज़ॺॱॻढ़ऀॺॱय़ढ़ऀॱक़ॻॺॱॸ॔ॗऄज़ॺॱॸऀॱॿळॕॿऻ*ॱ*ॸॎ॔ऻढ़ॸऀॺॱऒॱॸॱढ़ॿॱॾॖऀॱॾ॔ॺॱॻॖऀॱॾॸॱज़ॺॱक़ॕज़ॱढ़ॾऀॱॸऄॱॸज़ढ़ॱॸज़ॺॹॿॖॶॴढ़ढ़ऀॱख़ऻॹॸॸऀऄॗज़ॺॸऀॱॿऴॕॿॱॴ देरः ह्वे :ह्यः ग्रे :ग्रुवः ऋ ळॅवायः यः इययः पठिवाः द्वेटः दुः पठिवाः द्वेवः ळेवायः वेवयः हे :वादयः यः यळॅदः र्दे॥

### **Temperature Sensing Receptor: Structure & Function**

### A) Amino Acid Sequence

0	megrasldse	esesppqens	cldppdrdpn	ckpppvkphi	fttrsrtrlf	gkgdseeasp	60
61	ldcpyeeggl	ascpiitvss	vltiqrpgdg	pasvrpssqd	svsagekppr	lydrrsifda	120
121	vaqsncqele	sllpflqrsk	krltdsefkd	petgktcllk	amlnlhngqn	dtiallldva	180
181	rktdslkqfv	nasytdsyyk	gqtalhiaie	rrnmtlvtll	vengadvqaa	angdffkktk	240
241	grpgfyfgel	plslaactnq	laivkfllqn	swqpadisar	dsvgntvlha	lvevadntvd	300
301	ntkfvtsmyn	eililgaklh	ptlkleeitn	rkgltplala	assgkigvla	yilqreihep	360
361	ecrhlsrkft	ewaygpvhss	lydlscidtc	eknsvlevia	ysssetpnrh	dmllveplnr	420
421	llqdkwdrfv	krifyfnffv	yclymiifta	aayyrpvegl	ppyklkntvg	dyfrvtgeil	480
481	svsggvyfff	rgiqyflqrr	pslkslfvds	yseilffvqs	lfmlvsvvly	fsqrkeyvas	540
541	mvfslamgwt	nmlyytrgfq	qmgiyavmie	kmilrdlcrf	mfvylvflfg	fstavvtlie	600
601	dgknnslpme	stphkcrgsa	ckpgnsynsl	ystclelfkf	tigmgdleft	enydfkavfi	660
661	illlayvilt	yilllnmlia	lmgetvnkia	qeskniwklq	raitildtek	sflkcmrkaf	720
721	rsgkllqvgf	tpdgkddyrw	cfrvdevnwt	twntnvgiin	edpgncegvk	rtlsfslrsg	780
781	rvsgrnwknf	alvpllrdas	trdrhatqqe	evqlkhytgs	lkpedaevfk	dsmvpgek	838

### B) Structure

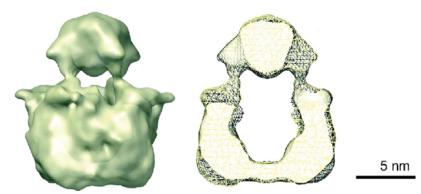


Figure 19: Amino acid sequence and structure of a mammalian temperature-sensing receptor.

Other proteins very relevant to our discussion are the temperature receptors on skin cells, the receptors that allow us to feel heat when we touch that cup of chai. What is their protein structure?

A mammalian temperature-sensing receptor` sequence and structure are shown in Figure 19. How does a string of amino acids, like the 838 amino acids of the receptor above, fold into a complicated protein structure like that shown in the figure? Well, we actually don't know for sure, but we have a pretty good idea. The answer is hidden in the chemical personalities of the amino acids, in the same way that the chemical personalities of the individual elements of water determine water's personality. And chemical personality is determined by shape, size, and charge.

Let's take a closer look at the 20 amino acids that compose proteins. Examine the structures in Figure 17. Study them carefully. What differences and similarities do you see among these amino acids? Notice that they all have a common chemical part based on a carbon atom bound to three groups (H, COO<sup>-</sup>, and NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>) and that the fourth carbon bond is to a part that's different for each amino acid (Remember that due to its valence shell electrons, carbon forms four covalent chemical bonds).

### **FAMILIES OF PROTEINS**

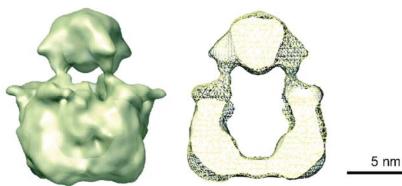
Like keratins, temperature receptor proteins belong to a large family of similar proteins. Families of proteins have evolved within one species (for example there are 5-10 different temperature-sensing receptors in humans) and extend beyond one species. For example, as we saw in Life Sciences Primer I, similar proteins are conserved from species to species; this conservation is true of both their primary and higher-level structures.

# र्देन्ट्रिंन्र्भुद्रायदेर्ध्रेखेदाम् क्ष्मशन्त्रीन्यम्

### यो में लाश हैं श्रीमाहरा है। पूर्व में में श्री

0	megrasldse	esesppqens	cldppdrdpn	ckpppvkphi	fttrsrtrlf	gkgdseeasp	60
61	ldcpyeeggl	ascpiitvss	vltiqrpgdg	pasvrpssqd	svsagekppr	lydrrsifda	120
121	vaqsncqele	sllpflqrsk	krltdsefkd	petgktcllk	amlnlhngqn	dtiallldva	180
181	rktdslkqfv	nasytdsyyk	gqtalhiaie	rrnmtlvtll	vengadvqaa	angdffkktk	240
241	grpgfyfgel	plslaactnq	laivkfllqn	swqpadisar	dsvgntvlha	lvevadntvd	300
301	ntkfvtsmyn	eililgaklh	ptlkleeitn	rkgltplala	assgkigvla	yilqreihep	360
361	ecrhlsrkft	ewaygpvhss	lydlscidtc	eknsvlevia	ysssetpnrh	dmllveplnr	420
421	llqdkwdrfv	krifyfnffv	yclymiifta	aayyrpvegl	ppyklkntvg	dyfrvtgeil	480
481	svsggvyfff	rgiqyflqrr	pslkslfvds	yseilffvqs	lfmlvsvvly	fsqrkeyvas	540
541	mvfslamgwt	nmlyytrgfq	qmgiyavmie	kmilrdlcrf	mfvylvflfg	fstavvtlie	600
601	dgknnslpme	stphkcrgsa	ckpgnsynsl	ystclelfkf	tigmgdleft	enydfkavfi	660
661	illlayvilt	yilllnmlia	lmgetvnkia	qeskniwklq	raitildtek	sflkcmrkaf	720
721	rsgkllqvgf	tpdgkddyrw	cfrvdevnwt	twntnvgiin	edpgncegvk	rtlsfslrsg	780
781	rvsgrnwknf	alvpllrdas	trdrhatqqe	evqlkhytgs	lkpedaevfk	dsmvpgek	838

### ष्ट्रे क्याशन्त्रीत्रश



### ह्यास्यागुःष्ट्रियाळ्टा

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યુન્યત્ વર્શ્વર શ્રું સબસ્ય શ્રુંન્ ત્રહ્યા શ્રુંન્ તર્જીન ત્રાંત્ર ત્ર્યુન્ તર્જીન ત્રાંત્ર ત્ર્યુન્ ત્ર્યુન શ્રુંન ત્રહ્યા શ્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રુંન ત્રહ્યા ત્રહ્ય ત્રહ્યા ત્રહ્યા ત્રહ્યા ત્રહ્ય ત્રહ્

Amino acids get their name from the fact that they all have an **amino group** (refer back to Figure 14 to see common chemical functional groups), NH<sub>2</sub>, and they all have a **carboxylic acid functional group**, COOH. These functional groups, like all atoms, take on different personalities in different environments. Typically, in the chemical conditions in an environment that allows life, that is, an environment based on water, the NH<sub>2</sub> group gains a proton and so becomes positively charged NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>, and the COOH group loses a proton to become negatively charged COO<sup>-</sup>.

The so-called R-groups or variable groups of the amino acids are shown in Figure 17. It's the character of the R-groups that makes each amino acid unique. Notice that some R-groups are bigger than others (how would this affect folding of a protein?); notice that some R-groups are charged and others aren't. The amino acids are typically categorized based on their charge, which is related to their affinity for water, the solvent of life. Remember that charged groups tend to interact more with water because of the charged nature of water itself and the universal law that negative charges tend to attract and interact with positive ones, while like charges tend to repel each other.

The fancy technical terms for the different categories of amino acids are given in the figure. **Polar** and **non-polar** we've seen before when discussing the personality of water. Polar amino acids are more likely hydrophilic (attracted to water). Non-polar amino acids are more likely hydrophobic (repelled by water).

Because life happens in water—cells live in a bath of water—you can begin to imagine how different amino acids with different personalities in different orders can make for very differently-shaped proteins. Different proteins have evolved different jobs and locations based on their shape and charge. Consider the location and function of our temperature-sensitive receptor and look at its folded-up 3-dimensional shape again in Figure 19. This protein sits in the cell's outer membrane. The spaces on either side of the membrane are full of water, so the amino acids of the protein that live within the membrane tend to be hydrophobic and those outside the membrane tend to be hydrophobic. Also, you can see this protein structure has a hole in it that opens or closes depending, as it turns out, on the temperature this protein is exposed to (for example, a hot cup full of chai). So, the amino acids in this protein have evolved in such a way to allow this temperature-sensitive receptor to change its shape and pass on its 'hot' message. Structure and function are intimately related.

### YOUR TURN: THOUGHT EXPERIMENT

How might a change in temperature result in a change in protein receptor shape so that it "opens up" and passes on the message that it is experiencing heat?

Create an experiment to test your theory and create a diagram to show the change you are proposing and how it occurs. स्वायः हव जी . ये कू प्रायः  $NH^3$  प्रचायः हव जी . यं कू प्रचायः जी . यं त्र क्षेत्र त्रायः त्र व्यायः व्ययः व्यायः व्यः व्यायः व

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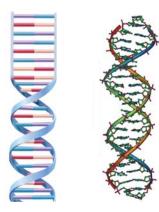
चन्नसः स्त्रीतः चन्नमः न्धुन

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### NUCLEIC ACID: ANOTHER COMPLEX LIFE-MOLECULE

The most famous example of structure's intimate relationship to function—the DNA helix— was discovered by James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953. Their discovery was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine. More than that, their discovery of this structure launched the field of molecular genetics. As we've discussed, it is the DNA that encodes the amino acids and the proteins we discussed above.



The *structure* of DNA helped explain *functionally* how organisms and their cells can maintain these codes and information in a stable format *and* how they could pass it on to the next generation. It is really a quite simple and beautiful molecule. DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) forms a double-helix made of two chemically complementary strands.

Thus, from either strand, a person (or a cell) knows exactly what the other strand will be, because each type of nucleotide only pairs with one other (A only pairs with T and C with G). This is important for making an exact copy of the cell's DNA each time that cell divides (Figure 20). Similarly in 'decoding' the DNA to eventually make protein any of the four nucleotides always encodes the same complementary nucleotide; this makes for a very effective way of transferring information, as well (Figure 21). So, structure and function are linked.

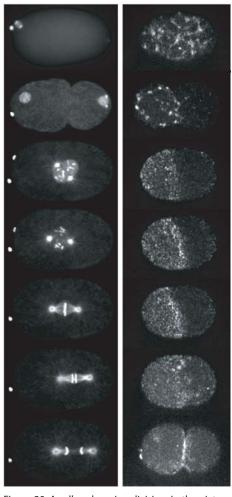


Figure 20: A cell undergoing division. In the picture on the left, the DNA is stained and can be seen as the bright spots; on the right, cell structural components are stained and you can see two cells forming from one.

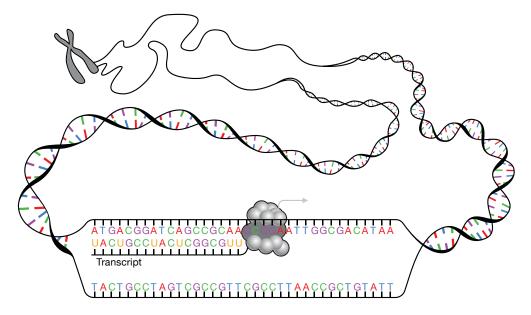


Figure 21: DNA Transcription. DNA undergoing transcription, the process by which the DNA is decoded to create an RNA transcript and eventually proteins. Don't worry - we'll cover the details of transcription later in this chapter.

# केटाञ्चर। क्रॅम'यह्र्ट्रांक्रम'क्रमंज्ञांक्रमंज्ञांक्रमंज्ञांक्रमंज्ञांक्रम

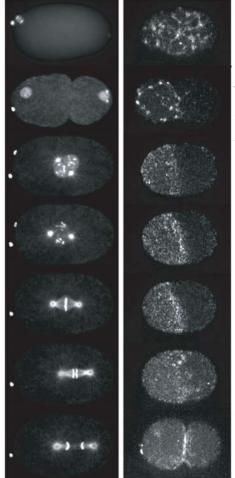
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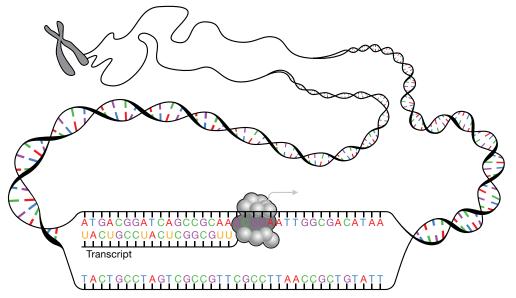
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देर-बाचरी दे.खबे.खे.लु.चावुबापिटी-स्रेबा.बु.चर्गूर-तपु.क्वाबारचुनबार्-इंबापबुर-बु.क्वावारचेव.ला.बावेब.ता.



सिट्मिट्टम् वर्षामित्रम् स्त्रीम्परम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम्



નવઃત્રના ઋ ત્રે જોત્ર ત્રાત્યા છે. છેન્ ત્રે આ વર્ત જોતા માટે ત્રા છે. છેન્ ત્ર અના છેન્ સ્થળ સંસ્થળ છેન્ ત્રે વ્યાપ્ત જોત્ર જોત્યા સ્થળ ત્રા છે. જો ત્રાપ્ત કર્યા તર્મ જો સ્થળ ત્રો સ્થળ ત્યા સ્થળ ત In addition, the structure of DNA, the double-helix, is relatively chemically stable and flexible, which is very important for the amount and value of the information it holds. We have billions of nucleotides in each cell's nucleus, which would take up a lot of space if the structure of DNA didn't allow it to condense to an enormous extent.

# Guanine O C H H H C C N N N N N N N H H H

### **DNA STRUCTURE**

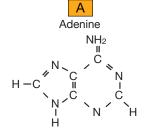
Let's walk slowly through the structure of DNA. It has only four major variable components; amazingly, these four variable components combine in different ways to encode all of life in all organisms. Later in the primer, we will discuss how the DNA code is read and converted into protein. DNA's four major variable components are called nucleotides (Figure 22)—in shorthand we'll call them guanine (G), adenine (A), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). In DNA, each of these molecules is also bound to a sugar called deoxyribose and a highly charged set of molecules called a phosphate group. As you can see, like most of life's molecules, nucleotides are composed of the elements carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, and hydrogen in many different arrangements, but all based on carbon (carbon is so ubiquitous in life-molecules that the C for carbon is often simply omitted from the molecule; wherever you see bonds adjoined, but no element shown, carbon (C) is implied).

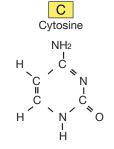
### LIPIDS AND CARBOHYDRATES

Don't forget, this story is all about reaching for a cup of hot chai – and what happens when our skin (an organ) touches that cup and how that translates into a response from our cells (keratinocytes, etc) and their molecules (proteins like temperature-sensitive receptors and keratin, for example, and nucleic acids like the DNA sequences that encode those two proteins).

The last two complex life-molecules we'll discuss are carbohydrates and lipids (fats). As a way to think about them, let's consider *why*, from a biological and evolutionary standpoint, we're reaching for that chai in the first place. Well, it tastes good, yes. But what we think tastes good is also a product of evolution and our biological needs. Taste has evolved so that *we like things we need*.

Do you see the evolutionary logic? In order to function, our bodies need energy. So, it makes sense that our physiological systems would have evolved to like things that are rich in energy. Carbohydrates and fats are very energy-rich molecules, and one of





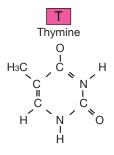
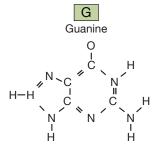
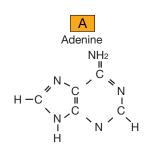


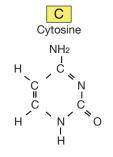
Figure 22: Nucleotides, the variable components of DNA.

### YOUR TURN: THOUGHT EXPERIMENT

Our bodies need energy to perform even the most mundane function. Can you think of foods you enjoy? Do they contain sugars or fat? Why do you think we like these foods?









खे.लु.एचक्रीय.मुचेत.पटु.कीय.कु.कुं। पु.ख्रय

# বন্ধ শ্লুর নদ্দ্র্ণ ন্ধ্র

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# ੵੑ੶ਖ਼ਖ਼੶ਖ਼੶ਜ਼੶ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼੶ੑੑਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼

इब्बा श्वाब्रणन्यन्तुं कुं जिर्म् झूंच जुब्द मुंब्रज्ञा ने कुं C हुंच कुंब्र्याम्य प्राप्त निर्म् मुंच्या प्राप्त निर्मा सुंच्या कुंच्या जो ने कुं C हुंच कुंब्र्या प्राप्त निर्मा मुंच्या प्राप्त निर्मा सुंच्या कुंच्या प्राप्त निर्मा सुंच्या कुंच्या प्राप्त मुंच्या सुंच्या सुंच

# भे'ळे'भ'८८'वर'ञ्चे'अ८र'पङ्ठा

द्रियः हुंतः हुंतः हुंतः हुंतः क्र्यः हुंतः क्र्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः त्येतः त्येत्वा अववायदेते त्येत्वा विवायते व

the most important things our bodies need is energy. Chai is full of potential energy in at least two forms: sugar (a carbohydrate, an example of which, deoxyribose, we just mentioned within the DNA structure) and milk (which contains both sugar and fat). People use the term sugar in everyday life for the white stuff we add to chai and cakes. To a scientist this white stuff is a particular type of sugar called **glucose** (Figure 23).

Carbohydrates, as you can guess from their name, are composed of a foundational structure or backbone of carbon atoms (the 'carbo' in the name) attached to different numbers of hydrogen and oxygen atoms ('hydrate' means water, and remember water is made of hydrogen and oxygen—H<sub>2</sub>O). Carbohydrates' hydrogen and oxygen atoms form two main functional groups (refer back to functional group Figure 14) attached to their carbon backbones: hydroxyl groups (-OH) and carbonyl groups (C=O). Figure 24 shows examples of carbohydrates. The different classes of sugars get their names from how many carbons they have (Figure 24).

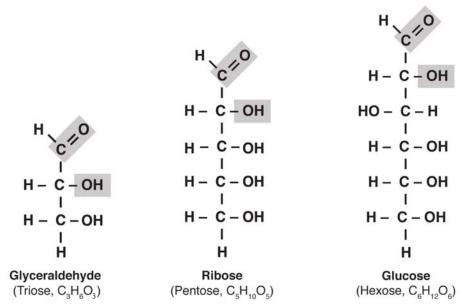
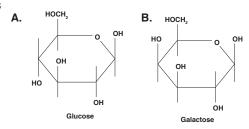


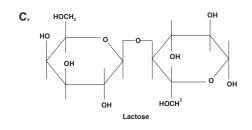
Figure 24: Different types of carbohydrates. Their names are in bold; underneath the name, the class of sugar and chemical structure are given.

In water, sugars tend to form rings (Figure 25A + B) instead of linear molecules. So, sugars can vary in the number of carbons they have and the number and type of functional groups attached to those carbons. In addition, sugars can vary in another wayhow many single sugar molecules link with others to form long polymers (chains) of and galactose (B) are monomers. Lactose (C) sugar.

HOCH OH 0 OH HO OH

Figure 23: Glucose





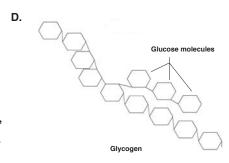
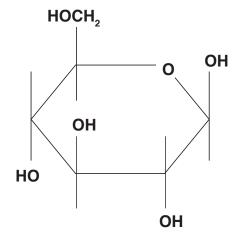
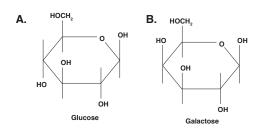


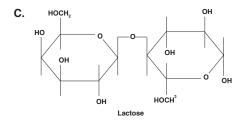
Figure 25: Sugars in ring form. Glucose (A) is a polymer consisting of glucose and galactose. D is glycogen, which consists of many strings of glucose molecules.

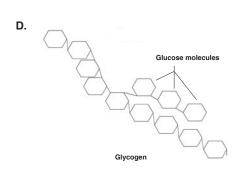
In Figure 25, you can see two different types of single sugar molecules (known generi-



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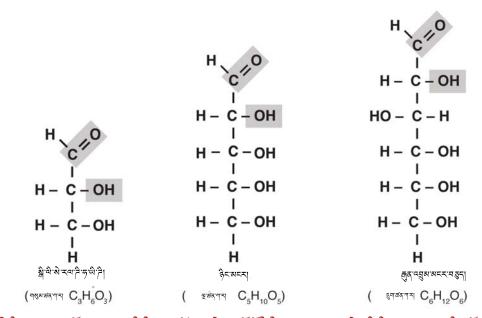




र्वः रेबा २५ क्वॅरणव्याबन्धः ग्रुचः प्रदेशाः नुवः दव्यः अ८र-पर्दुर-(A) ५८-च्चे त्येगिर्नेके-(B)विकामुट-विचिवा यायटार्चात्र्वार्षेत्।

तपु.ब्रुवियाः ब्रे.पन्नजाः पर्वियः न्नियाः त्यवयाः जीवायाः भीवाः स्वरः पूर्ये। विरः स्वरः स्वरः पर्वेदः परः प्र <u> धुण'यते त्र्रण'स्व'स्व'धेद'वेर'। र क्रेंते 'सुक'र्येर आर्वे पते 'र्र्रक'स्व'णव'के मेंब्रेशीव'दे 'दुक'र 'धेदा</u> ह 'दे' 'तुर' अवर'यदः बन्दः तुरः वी वृषः यदे : इसः याविषः ग्रीकः विरुषः वृषः यदिः दी। गाःरः (रः र्केषः विरुरः वसः दुः श्वीरः याविषः निः क्षेत्रः ક્ષેત્રે :क्वाबार्स्हत्याची:बटार्स्ह्-प्यते :વर्क्ने :ह्वटार्घ्या केटा सहन्यासी सक्व गावित्र :चीत्र प्यति ।वरार्झे सहत्र प्यति ।वरार्झे सहत्र प्यति ।वरार्झे सहत्र प्यति ।वरार्झे सहत्र ५८-१४ अ.(५६, ल.म.५८-१५) कुलानिकामा कर लूट, जीवेबा निकाली का अधिका की अध्यक्ष मीचा के अध्यक्ष मिन्न के निकाली के अधिका के अधिका मिन्न के अधिका के अध इकान्गर र्धे ने मुद्रायद्वयायर र इका (न्धे नेषा १४) देवा सु १६वेंन प्यते गान्ये हो हावा स्वानेन

ૅ્ર્સ્પાસ્ત્રર શેઃ('hydrate' લેજાયા ફ્રાયા કેરાલેદા ફ્રાફે પ્યાદ ફ્રુદ પ્રદાય કેંગ્સુદ પાલેજાયા શુધા પાસે H₂Oપી કૃષ્ય प्रदेर. ट्रब. ट्रव्यूंबा) ग्राटब. क्.ट्र. क्रुंचाब. ट्रट. क्लंच. ट्र. ट्रक्टेनब. तप्र. विय. क्लंच. क्.व्य. व्राच्यां क्.व्य. व्राच्यां क्.व्य. व्राच्यां क्.व्यां क.व्यां क्.व्यां क.व्यां क बिषायाम्बर्याय्यायाम्।)मुबि हेव व्यवस्य स्टामुबिद क्षेत्रस्य बिमायम् मुदायाविमायेन्। वित्र क्षेत्रस्य स्टर्म स વાશ્વબાનવુ.બશ્વ.કું.વે.જૂવાશા.બા.કુંમ.ક્ષે.ટુંશ)પર્વોવા.ગુે.જૂર્ન.ડું કું.ડૂંવા.શુખ.વે.જૂવાશા(-OH) ૮૮.ધર.ફ્રાં.કુળ.વે ळव् से प्रदान ने न्वा वी से सेंदी से प्रवेश से से राज्य प्रवेश वर से से से प्रवेश वर से से प्रवेश के से प्रवे (८रो रेषा १५)



र्वः देशा १६ विरः क्षें अहर विरुच्चे देवाया मुक्किवाया हे दिवा क्षें क्षेत्रे क्षेतः मुक्किवाया मुक ્યા શ્રેર-દે-દ્રવા વી 'હેંવા ફુ.માન્દરી એ ક્કે. ક્કર 'દ્રદા સ્થાય શુરા શ્રી 'ક્ષ્વાય ર્ફ્ફબ' વરુષ વર્ષો દ્રાપેદ્રા

ग्री-देवाबारेन्। देखि:बहराह्बः (C) ने:क:बहरावबवाबः हते:बहरागाराने न्वायत्वर्वः स्वरावन्यः क्रि. वहरागाराने न्वायत्वर्वः स्वरावन्यः क्रि. वहरागाराने न्वायत्वर्वः स्वरावन्यः क्रि. वहरागाराने न्वायत्वर्वः स्वरावन्यः स क्रें येगा हैंके पाने कर प्रति प्रत हेव भेवु ला देर मुब तमुब बर्म स्वर पहुर एतु ब हुल में अप के तर बादे पादी पादव हो गा रहे क अर ममान हल (खेर म) रेर मुर हे रेपाब म तमान स्वर एतु ब ह्याविरावाज्ञवाबादी यहाही र्ड्या अव्यात् ह्वेया श्रीवा श्री वावाबा ह्या स्ट्रा हे त

<u>- इये देवः अप बदार्बिदः ग्रीका (देवाका ग्री</u>: कः बका ग्रीटावाह्यवाका सुर्विदः प्रवेतः) मान्यवे रवत्वाह्य प्रविदः वाह्यवाका ग्री: देवाका

cally as monomers), glucose (25A) and galactose (25B). Now these two monomers can also connect together in different numbers to form polymers, as is the case with another sugar. Figure 25 also shows another sugar called lactose (25C), a polymer made by connecting one galactose monomer and one glucose monomer.

Sugars hold and store energy. Your body's cells take the sugar you eat and store it as glycogen (Figure 25D) in long chains of glucoses attached to glucoses. When needed, the glycogen is broken down. Like most of the actual 'work' in your body, this building up and breaking down of glycogen is carried out by enzymes. For example, in this case, to build glycogen, glucoses are attached to each other with a chemical bond by an enzyme. This enzyme has a specific shape that exactly binds two molecules of glucose, bringing them very close together, and greatly speeding up the formation of a bond between them. Another different enzyme also speeds up a similar process, but in reverse, when the glycogen is broken down again into individual glucose monomers.

### **CATALYSTS**

Enzymes are a type of catalyst. In science, catalysts do three things: they bring chemi-

cal reactants (called **substrates**) together in one physical location (called the **active site**, because this is where the action occurs); they greatly increase the **rate of the reaction**; and finally, enzymes remain chemically unchanged after they catalyze a reaction and, thus, are immediately ready to catalyze another reaction (Figure 26). It is hard to imagine how fast enzymes speed up reactions; a typical enzyme increases the rate of reactions 1,000,000 times, and one single enzyme molecule can perform around 30,000 reactions per second.

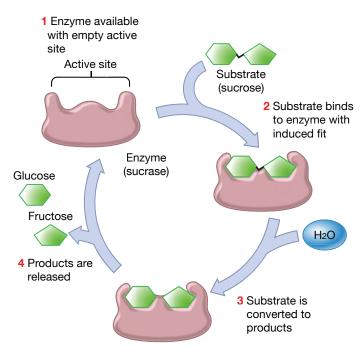
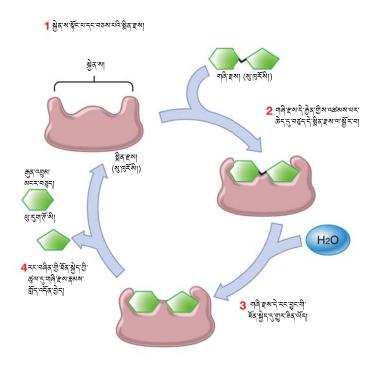


Figure 26: Enzymes & Active sites.

चैत्रात्मःबुवान्नत्। या दे वे क्षेत्रं जान्त्रवे क्ष्यां क्ष्यां क्ष्यां क्ष्यां विषयां क्ष्यां क्ष्यं क्ष्यां क्ष्या

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न्ये देश १५ ब्रेन स्यान्य क्रेन या

## 翌日,基本

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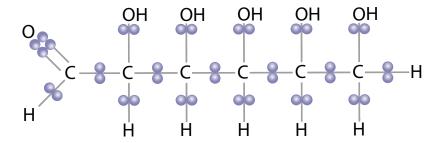
#### LIPIDS AND MEMBRANES

Lipids (also called fatty acids or fats, Figure 27) also store energy; they store even more energy than sugars. How do fats and sugars store energy? What does it mean to 'store energy'? These questions bring us back to our discussion of basic chemistry—chemical bonds and electrons. Energy is actually stored in chemical bonds (Figure 27).

#### Carbon Dioxide



### Carbohydrate



#### Fatty acid

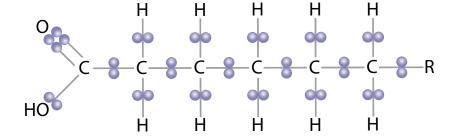
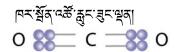
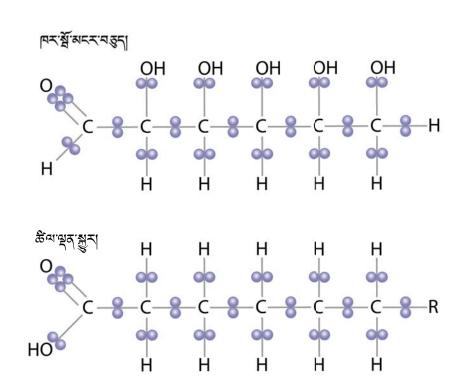


Figure 27: In these three molecules, C, H, and O stand for carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, respectively. R represents any combination of elements that can be added to the fatty acid (Fatty acids are a major component of fats). The balls represent the electrons in the valence shells of the atoms that combine to form a covalent chemical bond. The relative electronegativity of the two atoms participating in a chemical bond determines the electrons' position between those two atoms. You can see that oxygen is very electronegative, much more so than carbon, meaning it pulls all the electrons in its bonds with carbon toward However, within the bonds between two carbons or between carbon and hydrogen, the electrons are 'in the middle'; they are shared equally. The better a bond shares electrons, the more potential energy it has; that is, the closer the shared electrons of a bond are to the middle, the more energy they have. As you can see, sugars and fats have a lot of C-C bonds and a lot of C-H bonds, so they have a lot of electrons 'in the middle' and, therefore, they have a lot of potential energy that can be used to the advantage of the cell. When those bonds are broken they release their energy and some of it is captured by the cell and used to drive other chemical reactions.

## भिष्ट्रें सप्तराङ्गी खें।

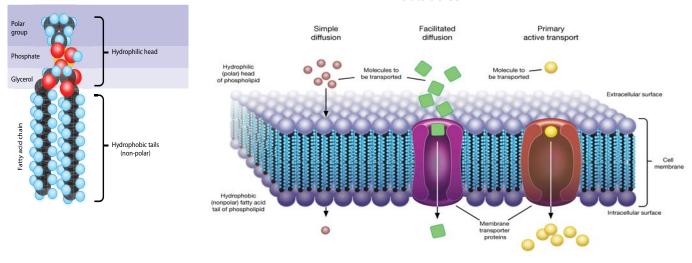
इस्य पशुरा की प्रकृत प्रति हिंद है जिर जा बिरा हो दे की जूरी (दिरा हुना ३०) है त्या पशुरा जिस के प्रति है जिर जा कि प्रति हो है ते प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति हो है ते जा कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति है जा कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति है जा कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति है जि जा कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति है जा कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति है जिस कि प्रति है जिस जा कि प्रति





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#### **Outside Cell**



Inside Cell

Figure 28: The cell membrane (right) and its major component, phospholipids (left). The phosphate functional group at the 'head' of a phospholipid (labeled on the left and represented by the purple balls on the right) is highly charged. The fatty parts of phospholipids are uncharged and are thus hydrophobic or 'afraid' of water. When phospholipids are in water, all the charged parts align; all the hydrophobic parts move toward each other and away from water. The result is that the phospholipids naturally form a hollow ball covered by a double layer of phospholipids called a phospholipid bilayer membrane.

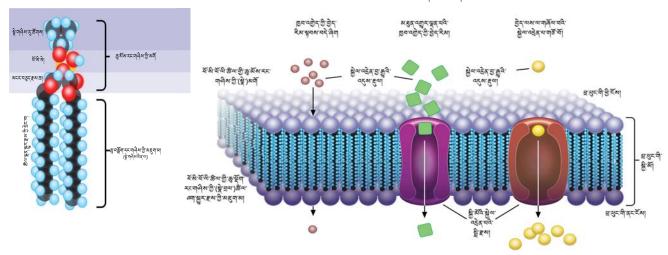
In terms of our discussion of cells, lipids have one more important function in addition to being energy-storers in fat cells. A class of lipids, called **phospholipids**, naturally form cells' **membranes** (Figure 28). As we've seen, membranes are the protective parts of cells. They cover and protect cells.

Look at the phospholipids' structure and charge in the figure. Remember structure drives function. The phosphate functional group at the 'head' of a phospholipid is highly charged, and, remember, the more charged a molecule, the better it interacts with water, because water is also charged (both negatively *and* positively). With which part of water will these phosphates interact? Why?

The fatty parts of phospholipids are uncharged and are thus hydrophobic or 'afraid' of water. So, when you put a bunch of phospholipids in water, all the charged parts align and all the hydrophobic parts move toward each other and away from water. The result is that the phospholipids naturally form a ball covered by a double layer of phospholipids called a **phospholipid bilayer** membrane.

All cell membranes are phospholipid bilayers. Cell membranes also have within them

### स्रस्टावी:ब्रे:र्र्था



### झसुटावी वटार्रेला

ण्याचित्राद्रश्चराः वेश्वरक्षद्व क्षेट्रेश्चे क्षां श्वर्याद्व स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्षय स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्ष्य स्व

૱.સં.સં.૮.લુંવાના, ४८.લૈંદ.નું સંસં. તાલું સ્વાયન પ્રમાણ જ્યાલી તાલું સંસ્થાન્ય પ્રાપ્ત પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ જ તાલુવાના તાલું કોંદ.વે.તે.સંસં. તાનું કોંદ્રા પ્રમાના જુવાના વિષ્યુ લુવાના સ્ત્રા ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાના લુવાના ક્રી સંસંદ સ્ત્રુપ કોંદ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાના ક્રિયાના તાલું પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ પ્રમાણ ક્રિયાના ક

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proteins and other chemical components that vary depending on the location and function of particular membranes. Each membrane is distinct based on which and how many proteins are in the membrane (these proteins could be receptors like our temperature-sensitive receptors). Other membrane variations depend on which types of phospholipids compose the membrane. Carbohydrates, as we discussed, also attach to membranes to help shape their identities. It's important to know that all of these variations can change during a cell's lifetime depending on the challenges that the cell is facing from its environment at any given time. For example, the outer cell membrane of one of our keratinocytes might have more or less temperature-sensitive receptors depending on how close to the skin surface it is. Shortly, we will travel with such a skin receptor to see where in the cell it starts its life and how it gets to the cell membrane.

The outer cell membrane, generally referred to as *the* cell membrane or the **plasma membrane**, regulates what goes in and out of the cell. Some molecules are small and can move easily across membranes. Others are large or highly charged; these use specific receptors to move into or out of the cell directly or to indirectly make their presence known by binding to and changing the shape of a receptor. Figure 28 illustrates the different ways molecules interact with cell membranes.

Let's now integrate what we've learned about the four major types of life-molecules—proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, and lipids—in relation to a cell, specifically the keratinocyte, the skin cell we started with back in Figure 16.

#### A TOUR OF THE CELL

Now that we have a basic understanding of the pieces that come together to make a cell, look back at the chart that summarizes the sensing hot chai story. We are beginning to understand part I (the basic chemistry of life) and part II (basic molecules of life). Now, we can look specifically at part III (cells, molecules, and the sense of touch)—how our skin cells sense heat, interpret that heat, and respond. To do this, we need to learn about a few more cellular components.

As we mentioned, our cells have many membrane-bound compartments, referred to in general as organelles, which means 'small organs'. Organelles have their own lipid membranes and, for a cell, are analogous to organs for a body. Organelles have specific jobs and are compartmentalized just like organs to make their jobs easier to develop and monitor. Your body has skin to contain and protect it, cells have membranes for

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## इ।स्पायाः भ्राम्भि म्

विचानी, श्रूप्रचेबर चूबर त्यूचर त्यू

 the same function; your body has a brain, your cells have a **nucleus** (control center); your body has kidneys to release waste, your cells have waste systems; your body has a heart and circulatory system to move things throughout the body, your cells have **mitochondria** to produce energy and a **vesicle** system to distribute molecules around the cell; your body has a skeleton and attached muscles to give it structure and ease of movement, and your cells have a **cytoskeleton** of filaments and fibers for the same purpose. The part of the cell that isn't within any organelle is called the **cytoplasm**.

Let's look at our cell again and fill in these organelles (Figure 29), keeping in mind that each one is composed of some combination of the basic life-molecules. Then we'll consider their roles in the story of how we, our cells, sense heat. We will focus on our skin cell keratinocyte, but each kind of cell has differences in its structures depending on its job, environment, and time in life.

We don't want our DNA, the nucleic acid that encodes all our proteins, unprotected.

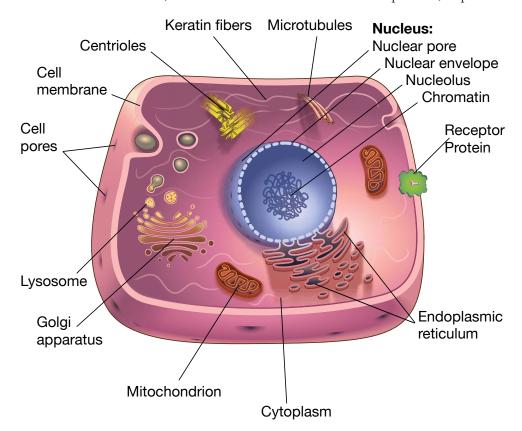
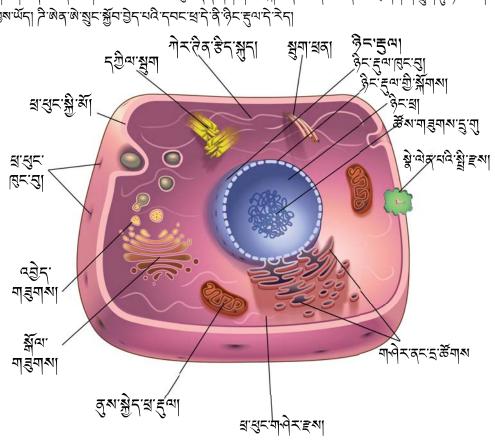


Figure 29: Keratinocyte with organelles labelled.

So, not surprisingly, it is wrapped around a bunch of proteins and stored inside an organelle, surrounded by a lipid bilayer. The organelle that protects DNA is the nucleus.

चान्नेरःह्यः चुरः यः सुधा स्यतः स्वात्रः स्वात्रः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्

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૮ઃૐતૈઃસુઃસુઽઃફઅષાઃબઃતુષાઃશ્કુેઽઃસુઃદુઌઃખ८ઃઍઽ઼ભા દેઃફઅષાઃભઃત્રદઃત્રદःषीःဉेઃક્ષેષ્ઠःક્ષેઃતૃः। ક્રુેઃતૃદઃષૃદःषीःकेःकः ત્રેઅઃપઃગ્રુઽઃહૃષુ:શ્રુેઃશ્રુેઃॲઃખ८ઃઍઽૄા ક્રુેઃૐતેઃૐતેઃવદઃદઃૐતિઃવાગ્રુવ:ಹષાઃવદઃષી:ဉેઃક્ષેષ્ઠઃક્ષેઃતૃદઃग[ત્રઃક્ષુરઃપુત્ર:પુત્ર:પુરંષ Our cells also have **mitochondria**, which have their own DNA and outer and inner lipid bilayer membranes full of proteins involved in producing energy by breaking down the sugars and fats in our diet. Our bodies are also able to *synthesize* fats and sugars (like the glycogen we discussed above). Mitochondria make energy the cell can use in the form of a molecule called **adenosine triphosphate** (ATP for short). Enzymes, like the ones used in breaking down or making life-molecules, use most of this ATP.

Animal cells also have a **cytoskeleton**, made of proteins like keratin, that give the cell structure and flexibility and also hold the other parts of the cell in place or provide tracks on which they can move in a controlled and organized fashion.

In addition, cells have defined areas and membrane-bound organelles where molecules of the cell are broken down and recycled. **Lysosomes** are one of these sites (the 'lys' in their name means 'break open').

Cells also contain membranous structures—vesicles, endoplasmic reticula, and Golgi apparatuses—involved in moving proteins either out of the cell entirely or into different membranes within the cell, and which we will touch on in detail below. Depending on the type of cell, these vesicles may sometimes contain non-protein chemicals also. Proteins that leave the cell might be signaling proteins that send messages to other cells nearby or, through the blood stream, to cells further way. Alternatively, proteins leaving the cell might form the material between cells that help give many cells the structure of a tissue—as a whole, since this material is outside the cells, it is called the *extracellular* matrix. This is the mortar between the bricks of cells we discussed earlier.

#### GETTING A PROTEIN RECEPTOR TO THE CELL SURFACE

A good way to understand the parts of the cell and how they work together is to take a tour of the cell at the same time that you learn about a particular process the cell is carrying out. We will take such a tour related to our ability to sense and respond to our hot cup of chai. We will see how the protein receptors that sense the cup get to the cell surface. As we take our tour, keep in mind where we are in the cell and which life-molecules are required for each step.

#### **DIFFERENT TYPES OF CELLS**

Different cells have different amounts of different parts or organelles depending on their jobs. What types of cells would you expect to have the most mitochondria? Some cells don't even have a nucleus and DNA. What types of cells might these be?

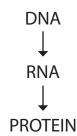
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# <u>ਫ਼ੵੑ੶ਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੵ੶</u>ਸ਼ਫ਼੶ਜ਼੶ਫ਼ੵਜ਼੶ਖ਼ੑ੶ਖ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ੵ੶ਖ਼ੑੑਲ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਸ਼੶ਫ਼ੑ੶ਫ਼ੵਸ਼੶ਜ਼ੑ

### र्यामाञ्चाचियायते स्यासुरा

स्युद्धः कॅर्रन्द्रन्दः वेताः धेन्त्रवा प्राची प्रत्यः स्वदः केताः धेनः वित्रवा प्राची प्रत्यः स्वदः केत्रवा प्रवाधः स्वरः स्वरः केत्रवा प्रवाधः स्वरः स्वरः केत्रवा प्रवाधः स्वरः स्वरः केत्रवा प्रवाधः स्वरः We are able to sense touch and change in temperature with the help of protein receptors integrated into the plasma membranes of skin cells like keratinocytes. Look at the keratinocyte in Figure 29. It faces two major challenges toward its goal of getting a receptor into the plasma membrane. Let's follow a temperature-sensitve receptor and call it TSR for short. To see an amazing animation of the cell and all of its components, visit <a href="http://multimedia.mcb.harvard.edu/media.html">http://multimedia.mcb.harvard.edu/media.html</a> on the internet.

Challenge number one is making the receptor in the first place. Like all proteins, the receptor is encoded in the DNA, which is, as you know, in the nucleus in the cell. So, we have to find a way to decode the specific gene for TSR and make it into a protein. Then, the second challenge is to get that protein into the plasma membrane in just the right position so that it can do its job.



The first challenge involves two important cellular processes: **transcription** and **translation**. Transcription takes place in the nucleus, and translation occurs outside the nucleus in the cytoplasm (the part of the cell outside any membrane or organelle). Both processes convert one type of polymer into another type. Transcription converts DNA code (composed of deoxyribonucleotides) into mRNA (composed of ribonucleotides), and translation converts mRNA code into protein (composed of amino acids). Both processes use enzymes, other proteins and RNA's for decoding.

#### TRANSCRIPTION: DNA TO RNA

Transcription is the process that converts the information in the DNA code into another nucleic acid called **ribonucleic acid**, or **RNA** (Figure 30). The particular RNA made during transcription and then translated into protein is called messenger RNA (mRNA for short), because it carries the information or message in the DNA out of the nucleus to protein-making factories in the cytoplasm. RNA is different than DNA in that it is single-stranded and in that it can leave the nucleus.

Here we are reminded of how the double-helix structure of DNA lends itself to the function of carrying information that is easily decoded. The transcription machinery works by reading one strand of the DNA sequence and converting that information into RNA. Every time the transcription enzyme machinery sees a T (thymine) in the DNA, it adds the corresponding A (for adenine) to the RNA polymer, whenever it sees a G, it adds a C (in RNA uracil (U) is used instead of thymine).

ই:জব্জা অম:জব্জা ক্রম:জব্জা ক্রম্

इस्यापावयी स्थापावयी स्थापावया स्था

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 $(U) \Box \tilde{\eta} \Box \tilde{g} \Box$ 

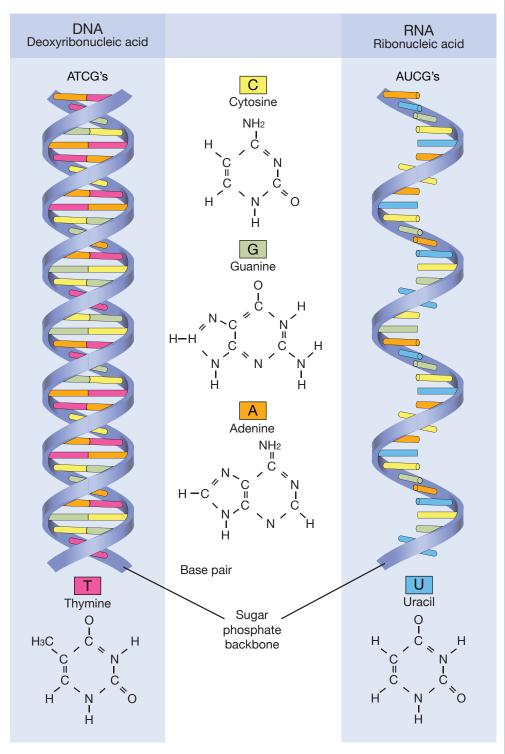


Figure 30: DNA vs RNA. DNA and RNA are both nucleic acid, but differ in ways important for life as we know it to exist. DNA's sugar backbone is deoxyribose, while RNA's is ribose. DNA double-stranded; RNA is single-stranded. DNA and RNA share three nucleotides in commo — guanine, adenine, and cytosine. The fourth nucleotide in DNA is thymine, while in RNA it uracil. These differences — while seemingly small — have significant implications.

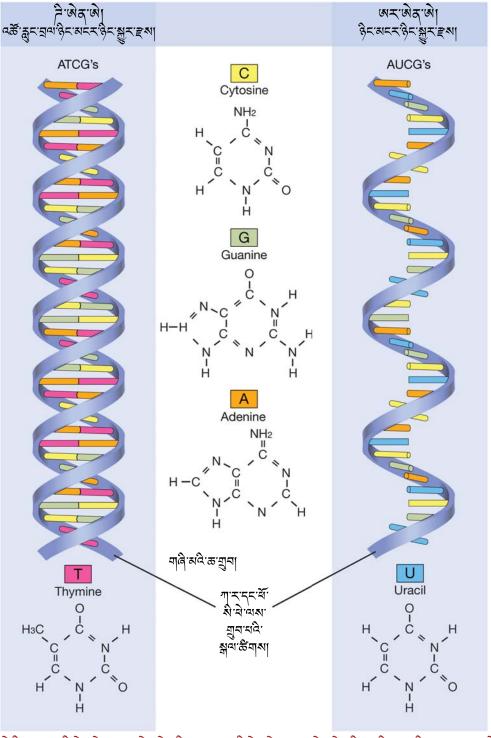
#### DIRECTIONALITY

Directionality—the direction things move—in the process of decoding DNA and making first mRNA and then protein, is very important. Built into the DNA code itself is the information for the direction of the process; the code says to the transcription machinery: "Start here! Go this far, and then end here!" Then made into the mRNA (that is made based on the DNA code) is the same kind of information for the translation process.

Much, but not all of life, has direction. Think of your own monastic training on how to focus your attention. The process is written in your texts: start with the nine steps to tame your mind, the 'wild elephant'. Each of the steps is spelled out. You must master the first step before you can move onto the second, and you must master the second before you can move onto the third, etc. This is directionality. Just as the 'code' and directionality of how to tame the wild elephant is written for you, encoded in the ancient texts of Tibetan Buddhism, the information and directionality of making a protein is encoded in the ancient 'text' of the DNA. The A, C, G, and T of the DNA polymer can only chemically form in one direction, the double helix always has two strands running in opposite and complementary directions, the mRNA code always begins before the gene and always on one particular strand of the DNA, the mRNA polymer always forms with the ribonucleotides forming bonds in one particular direction, the protein chain always starts at one particular sequence in the mRNA, the amino acids of the protein always are added in one particular direction.

विस्तुराक्षित्रक्षम् अवस्य स्थाने व्याप्त स्थाने स

वर्षिन र्योन क्रें र्जेूवा वी इस्राया सम्रम्भ रहता या श्रीता प्यापा स्था से क्रेर-रट-रट-वी-विद्धिवायन्द्रमार्थेन न्वीव-धर्वः वराष्ट्रिंन हेन् ग्रे क्वें से जिना क्वें तायते ने अपाया योठियाः र्शेंग्रयः नृदाः चीनः नैयाने वीन्योः क्रियः व नर्गोद्राधिद्रासाङ्गी श्चादाक्रेवाङ्ग्रीवारान्द्रात्वरी र्बिन् ग्रे नेअयन् ने सेअयात्न्यानि नेअयान् न्या थी। यम् वर्षात्रम् तहुंग्राम् ग्री र्पेत् देम प्रेम देसम रे.रे.चवेव विष्वायम्बर्धानर्गेन र्धेन संस् मनिषायर तहुमायाया देते क्वें तु देश या दराया श्रधरः द्वेष स्याचे द्राया चित्र स्यापा चित्र स्थापा च चित्र स्थापा चित्र स्थापा चित्र स्थापा चित्र स्थापा चित्र स्थापा चित्र स्थापा चि तह्वायायायादेवार्च्यात्राचे सामायावे सामायावरा पर्दे.जायार्द्धेवाबार्द्रबा ষ্ট্রীব'দ্বর্টাম'ম'মন্তম'র্ট্মদ্ यदे रदायिव चेराचरेत्। शेश्रशः ग्री ग्रादा क्रेंब दर्वाचित्रच्चर्म् द्राच्याचेत्रची विष्युंवात्रार्ह्येत् **ॻॖऀॱ**ळे८ॱ८ॖॱऄ॔ॸॱॻॖऀॱव८ॱळॅंशॱॻॖऀॱॻऻॺढ़ॱ८धेदेॱव८ः र् द्वेषार्धेर्यायविषा श्वेस्यायर्वे पर्वायस्पर [यःक्विंयायःग्री:रट:पविव:इसमः ने:खेव:खे:खे:पोवतः न्येते वर नु न्य स्त्रीय मुना वन स्त्रीय है । से वन से न धाः अत्यान्यवानायन्या हो । द्वी रट.र्नु.चीय.की.लूरी विश्वस्वाञ्चवायःध्रेयाङ्गाहे. ૡઃબૅન્ડ્ર તેવા સાવા તું જારો ને ક્વા તું ત્વ રહું ત્ર म्.र्जूचा.श्रुट.वि.चाययः ग्रेन्यते. श्रुवायः सु. श्रुवायः ग्री. र्पेन्यन्दा नदक्तेवन्तुः श्रुर्यते । अराक्षेवाके । वाबर नर्दे देवा रि. र्चवा शह्या की क्रियर पर्या क्वांत्राणी स्ट्रिटा ह्वा हिने खेव खे खे ज्वा या ही चिवान्य विदेवानी र्ह्मवान्त्र स्वान्य ग्री व्यंना व्यन स्वेत र्नु ग्रुन्स्यते अन् अव्योधे अन्यान्यवाषात्र्या <u> दे.स्व.र्. दु.बु. धु. देल. बीच. क.र्ट. क्षेत्र. रा.</u> ब्रियाबार्यबारुवान्तरानुः तकेरार्बे्रुरायुनायीः य्र्य है। इस्या है। स्वा है। स्वा है। स्वा है। स्वा है। स्वा है। यदे अर अव अपे पे रेग्न माने ज्ञान माने वा ज्ञान तर्वे तह्वा करी वे नित्ति है नित्ति है है है है स्वारी जा है। र्वे:श्चिर:इंगरे:र्वा।वःर्धेवागःरेगःठवःवठिवाःररः र् । विःश्वें व विचया ग्रीः विन्



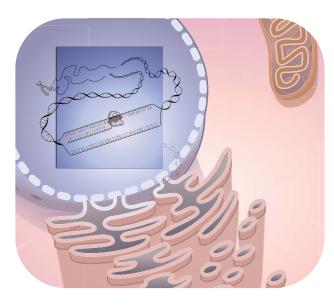
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We divide the process of transcription into three stages: initiation, elongation, and termination (Figure 31). For initiation, when the TSR protein is needed, other proteins, called **transcription factors**, receive the environmental signal that TSR is needed and find the specific DNA sequences for the gene encoding TSR in the chromosomes. This is not easy, since we have around 30,000 genes hidden among several million additional base-pairs of DNA. We don't know exactly how this 'finding a needle in a haystack' process works, that is, we don't know how the TSR gene or any other gene is found by transcription factors, but we do know that other proteins— some specific to the TSR

#### **CHECKING IN**

Do you remember what a TSR does and why we're interested in it? If not, quickly refer back to earlier pages of this chapter for a refresher!





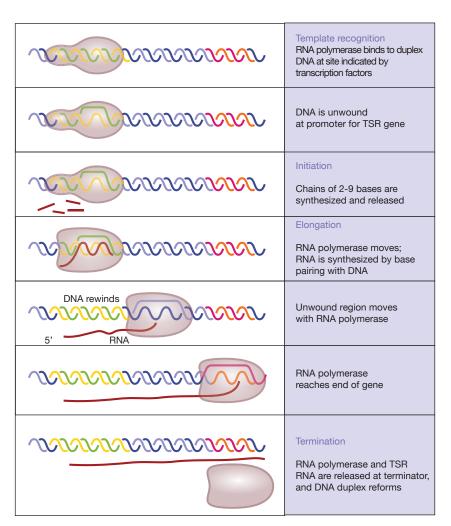


Figure 31: Transcription consists of three primary phases -- Initiation, Elongation, and Termination. In our example, when TSR is needed, other proteins bind to a specific DNA sequence that codes for the TSR. Once the binding occurs, TSR is transcribed into RNA by RNA polymerase. When RNA polymerase reaches the end of the gene, it is released from the DNA and releases the newly synthesized mRNA.

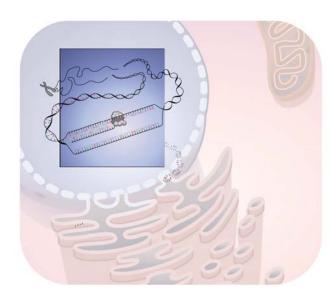
gene and others general to most all genes—are involved.

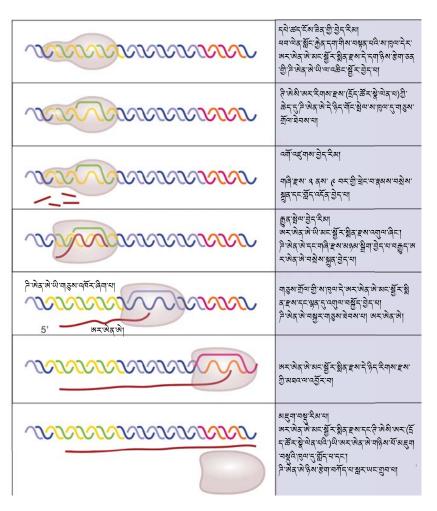
Once the TSR-specific transcription factors find and physically bind to the transcriptional initiation region (called the **promoter** region) of the TSR, the major general

### र्हेगावैय छेटाया

प्रदेश्स्वा के स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धारा सम्बद्धार स्वेत स्वास्त्रस्य स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्य स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्य स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्य स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्वद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्य स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्त्रसम्बद्धार स्वास्







transcription enzyme, RNA polymerase, binds to the region and begins the process of elongation. Eventually RNA polymerase reaches termination DNA sequences at the end of the TSR-gene. The polymerase slows down, attracting termination proteins, and the RNA chain is ended.

The TSR mRNA polymer is now carried out of the nucleus by other proteins. The proteins carry TSR mRNA through pores, also made of proteins, that reside in the lipid bilayer of the nuclear membrane. Once they reach the cytoplasm, mRNA moves to **ribosomes**. Ribosomes are made of proteins and another kind of RNA called ribosomal RNA (rRNA). The ribosomes and rRNA, like all proteins and RNA, are also encoded by DNA in the nucleus. Ribosomes are the factories where proteins are made based on the code in the mRNA. Ribosomes work with directionality much like assembly lines in a car factory. Each step must come before the next in a particular order and direction for the process to work. The process by which proteins are made is called translation.

#### **TRANSLATION**

One reason cells have membranes is to separate, and thus more easily regulate different parts of the cells, different parts with different functions. All of our cells have membranes, allowing each cell to monitor itself and have its own identity. Within each cell, as we discussed, other membranes separate off organelles that have their own important functions. Can you think of a way this may be relevant to our discussion of TSR?

Remember that in our story we are making temperature sensitive receptors. And remember we want these receptors to end up in the outer cell membranes of the keratinocytes. Translation of proteins like TSR that will eventually go to the outer membrane occurs directly on a network of inner membranes, because it is in this network that the proteins are refined and carried all the way to the outer cell membrane. As you can see in Figure 32, translation of TSR happens at ribosomes that sit on a part of this membrane network called **endoplasmic reticulum**.

Messenger RNA always moves through the ribosomes in one particular direction. Just like with DNA and the process of transcription, the direction and starting point for making a protein are encoded in the mRNA itself. When the mRNA is bound to the ribosome, transfer RNA (tRNA) recognizes mRNA ribonucleotides in sets of three known as **codons**. A particular tRNA recognizes the codon and binds to it with one part of itself (Figure 32). At the opposite end the tRNA carries the particular amino acid encoded by that mRNA codon.

#### **BINDING**

Many times in our discussion of biological processes like transcription and translation, we mention that one molecule interacts with or 'binds to' another. What is meant by this? If you think about it, you might already know the answer. All biologic molecules are made up of the same few basic atoms. Each molecule has its own unique shape based on the chemical interactions of its own atoms. This shape is directly related to its function, and biologic molecules perform their functions by 'binding to' other molecules. The chemical personality of the two molecules that are involved in the binding allows them to bind to each other. Just like the two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom of water allow them to bind to form a molecule of water (or sodium and chloride ions combine to form NaCl), more complicated molecules—like transcription factor proteins and DNA—interact with each other based on their shape and charges.

#### NAMING ENZYMES

You can tell what most enzymes do based on their name; RNA polymerase builds an RNA polymer by connecting ribonucleotides in a linear sequence determined by the corresponding nucleotide in the DNA. So, at its active site, RNA polymerase binds DNA as well as the complementary ribonucleotide and catlyzes the formation of the covalent chemical bond between each ribonucleotide and the one before and after it. In this way, a single-stranded linear polymer is built. Like most enzymes, RNA polymerase uses ATP as a source of energy to carry out this reaction. The enzyme can produce an entire mRNA from the DNA code in a matter of minutes.

तकेटार्झें राग्जेन रेया ष्पायेव न्दाया श्चर स्पृत्वे श्चे स्व श्चे न देश र्श्नेर <u>য়ৢৢ৾৽ঢ়য়ৣ৾ৼ৻ঀৼ৻ৼ৻ড়ৣৼৣয়৻৸ঀ৻৾৴য়ৼ৻ৼ৾৸৻য়</u>ৣ৾৽ रेवायाविवात्र्याः स्ताः श्रीः रेवायावाव्यः विवाद्रः ब्रेल:ब्रॅंट नेट पत्या धट त. (तकेट क्रेंट नेट पते र्क्नेरःग्नेटःचीवःर्थेत्। दर्दशर्चीःर्देवःचाटःविवाःअर्क्केवः ग्रै-ऍन्-न्या प्रायः श्रेन-भ्रिन्-ग्रीमः यदेवे : र्सून-प्रमयः विवानियास्त्रेयाची स्वाक्त्यानुष्याचितानुष्या चेवायाधिवाळेंग क्रे!स्वारायविवाग्रीतर्त्रा द्र्याच्यमारुद्राचि देयाची द्र्या स्व परिवासर्ह्य वुंद्रम्बरीवाचीबाचुनायानेत् रदावी ह्यास्त्र स्व र्क्ष्व-र्ययः विरायते स्थाय श्रुपः श्री ख्रीयार्ख्ये राया पहेवः व्यात्र्वाम्यादे रे रे याद्रीवायाप्यया श्री कवाया न्त्रीयबारे र्थेन्यान्या क्रम्बान्त्रीयबादि प्यायार्थे ब्रुंद्रि-ब्रेन्यन्द्रम्यान्यवेयान्य्र्न्या क्रुं-ख्व ५''वळेट ब्रॅंन ग्री होन ने बा' श्रेय ने नट गी होन यका ફ્રિંશ.ગ્રુવ.ત્યૂરી પછુદ.ફ્રી્રેય.ગ્રુ.ગ્રેરી-ડુશ.રી.લેવોય.તવુ. पर्यान्याचित्रास्त्राद्यात्रीयः श्रीप्राचीत्रायाः यहेव वया यदी यवियायवा स्वार स्वार स्वीर ही दा ही पा ग्री:लूरी क्षेप्र:बट:बी:लट:ईज:बोध्य:दट:पक्ट्र:इट:बी: ऱ्याम्डेनार्येन्यन्तिन्यायकेटार्ड्डेन्स्नेन्त्रायङ्गायः लबाकुते त्र्रवार्मा मुवायापा (धरावार्वारे ध्याप्ताराष्ट्र ग्रेन्द्रन्गुबन्द्रभायवयार्थेयाच्चियारायवा NaCl ग्रुपः या)है प्रविवर्ता स्रायेन ग्री मुवर्त्य शुरूर प्रवेश हो स्रा <u> र्रा</u>ने अव अ क्षे. सृ नु र्हें पा तहें र के निवे तर् माह्या इस्रयाजिर प्रत्ये प्रीययाप्य मुंगायिर प्रविर ग्रिया

श्चेत्रःस्यायाः श्वेदः तर्देण्याः ग्रेतः यदेः ग्रुतः रेया श्चेत्रःस्यायवार्श्रे केयान्तरानी प्राप्तायान विवास्त्राता बेव-वे-देव-बेट-ल-चस्त्र-व्यार्क्ट्र-क्रीन-ब्रुच ष्पराष्ट्रेवाक्षाः अदार्श्वेताञ्चेत्राञ्चेत्राज्ञेत्रान्ते । ब्रेताक्षाः वदाची । र्ने ज्ञिते केट ऱ्या ग्रुच क दट अद्युव पते खेट च र्सेण्य मुठेग्।पदे ने र्से हिट ह्या ग्रुव क इस्र स्व स्व यधिट.तपुःध्र्,ययात्तरात्त्रयात्राच्यायायां <del>दे</del>जा नर्जे हुन हुन हुन हिन पर स्वाप्त स्वाप र्बेट्ट के के किया में के किया में के किया में क क्षे.र्ट्याच.सूर.ची.र्.सू.कुट.र्च्याचीय.क.स्रम्बायकुट. र्चेंबाचेन्पांबाचना रे.मेंबिन्स्याचे चूनकारे रे. व्याप्तराषी मुनायनुवाषी मुनाक रेपे प्राप्त अव्यान अनुअः नर्गेन् तकेट ह्यें र त्युन पते हुन होन छी सूरी क्ष्यापर्रपुः श्रुष्यं यं यं येवा त्रामी ट.ता क्या मी. क्षा प्राप्त चयवायार्चेतायार्च्चेवायामुदायायात्वेवारायीयार्चे ब्री*वःह्या*णविवायवार्थे के प्राया विवास बरार्बे्रा क्रेन स्याग्रेयाययार्बे्रा पर्ने पञ्चयायते छेन नुःक्षेन्तेन्द्रेन्द्रविवावुकायते त्यूद्रात्यात्राचर्गेवा र्श्वेन मेन स्वाप्त के अव अधि या बार सम्पर्म में में ₹જાતદ્રૈજા.,હોલા.ભય..છોવે.છો.(ત્યદ..कुવે.ટી..चीं...तपु.. ष्परःषेवःषेः)कःर्करःचःश्लरःयापःनवःग्रेःवरःचर्तेः শ্লুব-ধ্রুব-গ্রী-র্থিবা

हे स्व र्स्य स्वय स्वय स्वर्थ र हो र ग्री पित्

ૹાયું . ત્રેરાતા ત્રાસ્ત્ર સાયા સુર્યા ત્રી તે . ત્રી ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત

ત્રુર્યો ત્રુપ્ત્રિક્ષ્યાન્નિક્ષ્યાનું પ્રવાતમું ત્રુપ્ત્રિક્ષ્યાનું ત્રુપ્ત્રિક્ષ્યાનું ત્રુપ્ત્રિક્ષ્યાનું ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તું ત્રુપ્તિ કે ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ કે ક્ષ્યાનું ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ કે ત્રુપ્તિ ત્રુપ્તિ

# ਖ਼ਰ,ਭੈਂਟ,ਬ੍ਰੇ,ਏਂਟ,ਤੁਖੀ

अश्व.श्वर.क्ची.स्टर.ज.पड़ीज.स.जूर.क्षेट्यहोगा.क्चिट.क्ची.स्वराष्ट्री.पह्टर.क्ची.पट्टेंच.योशी योज.कुच.स्टर.क्चेच.तपु.स्टर.सं.क्चेश्वरावयी.क्यी.स्वर.स्वरहेट.क्चे.लूसी वोचर.स्ट्चेय.पह्चेच.तपु.स्वर.क्चेच.स्वर.क्

દ્વા ક્રિવાયા મુક્તા કર્યા મુદ્દા તારા છે તે ત્રાણ સાલ માલ પ્રાપ્ત મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય કર્યા મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય ક્રિવા મુખ્ય કર્યા મુખ્ય કર્ય મુખ્ય કર્યા મુખ

## Endoplasmic Reticulum Nuclear **TSR mRNA** Membrane 1 After transcription, the TSR mRNA leaves the nucleus and attaches to a ribosome on the Rough ER. The ribosome is the site of translation. Ribosomes (the site of translation) Ribosomal Subunits Amino Acid attached to a tRNA molecule, Each tRNA is specific to an **Amino** amino acid and to a codon Acids on the mRNA tRNA that have released their amino acids are Each tRNA binds returned to the to complementary mRNA. Amino acids cytoplasm for are added to the growing protein chain. PEPTIDE BOND

Figure 32: Translation. Translation occurs at the ribosomes, which are protein factories. mRNA moves through the ribosomes in one direction. tRNA recognize mRNA nucleotides in sets of three known as codons. When the tRNA is in the right position, an enzyme catalyzes the formation of a bond between the amino acid carried by the tRNA and the existing chain of amino acids. This bond between amino acids is called a peptide bond.

# RNA WORLD: RNAs DO EVERYTHING

We'll probably never know for sure what the first molecules of life-tobe were like, or even exactly what the Earth was like those billions of years ago when life started on our planet. But research over the last decade suggests that the first 'life molecule' was probably RNA. Scientists have discovered that RNA can do just about anything in a cell; it is involved in virtually every process in a cell in virtually all organisms. For example, in order to make proteins, at least four different kinds of RNA are required: (1) as you've been learning, RNA (mRNA) carries the future-protein code from the DNA to ribosomes to translate proteins; (2) other RNAs are involved in refining the mRNA before it leaves the nucleus to go the protein factories; (3) also, ribosomes themselves are built partially of an RNA called rRNA; and (4) the process of translation, reading the mRNA to make a protein requires yet another class of RNA, called transfer RNA or tRNA.

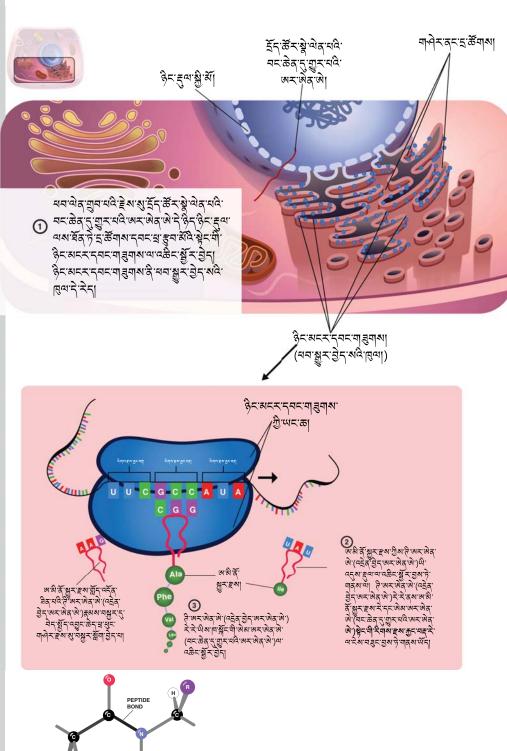
In 1989, Thomas Cech won a Nobel Prize for demonstrating an additional function for RNA, a function no one had previously suspected. Cech showed that certain RNAs can act as enzymes—molecules, remember, that greatly speed up biochemical reactions without themselves being chemically altered. Since then, scientists have discovered that RNA also helps regulate the transcription of many genes. The fact that RNA can do just about anything in the cell and in so many different organisms suggests to many that some version of RNA was the molecule that got life started.

Assuming that RNA really did come first on Earth, develop a hypothesis to explain how RNA might have evolved into DNA.

अर. अव. अ. त. ह्या हेव। अर. अव. अ. त्या चीया व्यवः

*ঘষষান্ত*দাস্ত্রীবাধ্যমান্ত্রীদা ळें:ब्रॅंज्'जे':इअ:धरायर्थे:उट:के'य्ट्याह्याह्याद्राह्ये:इअब: यट तर् विवार्षेट्र साट क्षेत्र सवार्केट्र सेंदे क्षेत्र वर्षास्त्र क्रेर-व्यापार वेषाक्तुं यानेत्। पारा वित्रातन्यायार दे दे-दवा-वी-वींट-दु-तह्र्यःश्चीट-तद्देन-ळे-ळेंबा-व्यवा-यर-तर्वे, र्क्ष्वाबाञ्गनवबादार्क्केते विष्यायदे हि तर्दान विवासिन यादा क्रॅंबाहे यहे प्रविवाधवाळेर व्याधार वेबा कुं या रेता है क्षेत्र.वेषट.षट्यामधे.चण्ट.ची.चक्षेत्र.द्रट.चश्चेट्यामधे. विनायह्वान्वाचीया छे र्खेवाची यह या हुता दिन र्से हे यता. क्षेत्र . लात्र . क्षेच्येन्यसुर्वरची न्या चेन्या मान्यस्य सुराया सुरा ने:र्कवन्त्रेषाः प्रसङ्गेदार्थेत्। ५:०४ स्त्रे: ख्वार्थेदार्दे र्हेषाः वीः <u>स्रासुर-तृ त्वुर-पत्रे म्वेत्-त्रेय-त्र्यम् स्राम्</u> तर्देति हो गर्नेग्न प्रेंद्र द्येर अर्कें व व श्रे ह्य श्रेण पर्ने ह्मुतः चुेन् परः तुरः अवरः अरः अवः अः धेः देणवापि अर्विः नवी १ विन्यीयर्स्सनम्बन्धराक्षराक्षरा चेत्रप्रते केत्रत् अस् अव अः (यदः केव्यत् ग्रुप्याये असः खेव.खे.)लुक. ५.खेव.खे.वय.खेट. घटर. ट्यट. वर्डिवाय.ग्री. नर-प्रचुद-प्रग्नुर-ग्री-श्चे-ह्य-देवे-ज्यान्य-प्रच्येर-प्रदेव-<u> ब्रे</u>न्यन्दा १) श्रेन्था श्रेन्य श्रेन्य श्रेन्त्र *वैट*-ऱ्यायबायार्वेदार्वेट-ट्राबेयाबटाबेदाबे(घटाळेदा *ज़ॖॱॻॗॸॱ*य़ऄॱॳॸॱऄॺॱऄॱ)ॸ॓ॱढ़॓ॸॱॸॗॸॺॱॻऻॖॗॖ॔ॸॱॸॖॱॸऻॾ॓॔ॱॸऄॱ ब्रेन्'ग्रे'र्पेन्। १) नेरायाचन्। वेरायररान्नराण्चण्या दे:द्वाकृद:ग्रुट:क:वृषास्त्रं अविवाध्यत:खदःखेदःखे:(कृट: अटर.रेनट.वाञ्चवायासु.वीर.तपु.खर.ख्रेय.ख्र).ये.पर्चूर यति अर अव के प्रेम मुन्य प्राप्त के अंग्रा अर अव अ (परः केवः पुः श्वुरः पर्दे । अरः अवः अः) पे : नेपः प्रामा : श्वेः श्वेः *ৼ્રવાન*ર્સે નદે ત્યન ક્રુત્ર શે. કેન્ તેયને ત્રત્યાને સ્ત્રાહ્ય કોન્ तड्व नुदालर खेव खेर उर्वेद यदि खर खेव खेर थे हैं।

ळव पावव विपापी न्वीं अयोर्व थेन्य मर्ज्य नेन् ष्पर.ष्रव.ष्र.ज.टे.क्र्य.श्र.ष्रवा.वी.इश.क्र्या.ज.पकर.क्र्रीट. बेद्र-पर्वः चेद्र-यमात्रयरा अविषा र्येद्राया देशी हेषा वीयावायार्स्ट्रेन नियानर नहेना विराधिया १६८६ वृद्धि र्किट मीया खराखे दाखे । र्वे श्वेभाग्वेटमास्यमार्थेपार्थेपा श्चेतः ह्या विषयः पर्त्यानु या ग्री देवाया वार विवासर वी दें। रूर-इंब.परीय-ग्री-पर्नुवा-वाट-लट-वैट-श्र-रेव्ब्यन्तर-নবিব ক্লিম্না ক্লিব ক্লেম্বর মার্ট্র ম श्चिरःश्चेंबाञ्चेतान्त्रेन् विवायान्त्रेरान्तर्नरान्त्रवान्त्रेंबा ने हेबा *ૹૼ*૱૾ૺઌૢૻ૽ઌ૽૱ૹ૱ઌ૽ૢૺૹૹૻ૽૱ૹૺઌ૽ૹ૽૽૾ૺૹ૽૽૾૽ઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽૽ૺૹ૽૽૽ૺૹ૽૽૽૽ૺૹ૽૽૽૽ૼઌૢૹ૽૽૽૽ૼઌ૽ૹ૽૽૽૽ૼૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૼઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૽૽ૼૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૼઌ૽૽ૼૹ यद्यात्राचान्त्रवात्रीचित्रत्रेयात्राक्षेत्रादित्वाचाराचित्राचान्त्ररा र्नेश्यर्पेन अर.अव.अ.त्य्यस्तर्यः स्तर्मी वर.र्ना श्रे.स्व. क्रीनिवानान्तरायाः वितित्तरात्तरात्रात्तरात्रात्तरायाः वित्रा ह्यप्यते प्रदेशर्देव पर्देश के र्श्वेण वी र्षेण अदे प्रह्माय *दे.लट.लर.लुच.लु.तु.चुच.चुच.चुच.झुंच.चुस.चुस.च*ुर. <del>ऍ</del>ण्यासु:क्रे:कॅर्स्सर:कॅर्स्स्स्य:च्रेन:फॅर्ना देय:न्व:कॅर्स्स्य **ૅ્રેક**િસર **અ**ત્રે મેં બિલે સ્ટ્રેર પેંદ્ર ર્સ્ટર ગ્રી કેવા સર અર એફ *૽*૱૱૽ૢ૽ૺૹઌ૾ૺૹ૽૱ૹૺઌ૾ૺ૽ૼૻ૽ૼ૱ઌઌઌઌઌ૽૿૱૽૽ૼૺ૽૽ઌૡૺઌ૽૱ यदे र्क्केन् स्टेश दीवा ह्येवाश



स्ति (क.श्र.क्र्रेश्चेर-इक्.सच-६र्थ-श्चे-एक्ट्र-त्तर्य-जिन्न्य-भू-पूर्य-एक्ट्र-त्तर्य-विकायस्ट्र-त्तर्य-प्ति (ज्ञेन-क्र्य-विकायस्त्र-प्रम्प्ति क्रिय-प्रम्प्त्य-क्रिय-प्रम्प्त्य-क्रिय-प्रम्प्त्य-क्रिय-प्रम्प्त्य-क्रिय-प्रम्प्त्य-क्रिय-क्रिय-प्रम्प्त्य-क्रिय

To review: at the ribosome, each codon (set of three ribonucleotides) in the mRNA attracts a particular tRNA that carries the corresponding amino acid encoded in the mRNA. Then the very next codon is recognized by another tRNA which transfers its amino acid into the ribosome and onto the previous amino acid. All of these reactions happen within the active sites of the ribosome. When the two amino acids are aligned in the right direction in the ribosome's active site, an enzyme catalyzes the formation of a particular type of covalent bond called a peptide bond between them. This process goes on until the information in the mRNA encodes one of three 'stop codons', at which time the ribosome stops translation, and the primary structure of the protein is complete.

Newly-made TSR protein now moves through all the different parts of the internal membrane network of the keratinocyte—from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus, and finally to the outer cell membrane (Figure 33). TSR is woven into the cell membrane, probably with the help of other proteins, in just the right way so that it is ready to receive information from the external environment—information such as 'this cup is hot!' At each stage of its movement through the internal membrane network, TSR protein is chemically modified, then packaged into a membrane-bound ball

Second letter										
		U	С	А	G					
First letter	U	UUU } Phe UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU UCC UCA UCG	UAU Tyr UAC Stop UAG Stop	UGU Cys UGA Stop UGG Trp	UCAG	Thirc			
	С	CUU CUC CUA CUG	CCU CCC CCA CCG	CAU His CAA GIn CAG	CGU CGC CGA CGG	UCAG				
	Α	AUU AUC AUA Met	ACU ACC ACA ACG	AAU ASN AAA AAG Lys	AGU Ser AGA AGA Arg	UCAG	hird letter			
	G	GUU GUC GUA GUG	GCU GCC GCA GCG	GAU Asp GAC GAA GIU	GGU GGC GGA GGG	UCAG				

Table 2: The genetic code.

#### THE GENETIC CODE

After DNA was determined to be the genetic material and its structure was discovered, the next challenge for scientists was to determine how its code is read. Many researchers working together found that DNA code, transcribed into mRNA, is read in groups of three ribonucleotides. Each group of three is called a codon, and each codon gives information about which, if any, amino acid should be inserted in the growing protein polymer.

There are only four ribonucleotides, and so at each of the three positions of a codon, there are four different possibilities. Thus, there are  $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$ possible codons. They and the amino acids they encode are shown in Table 2. Remember that instead of thymine (T), RNA uses uracil (U) to pair with adenine (A). In the table note that: (1) the genetic code is redundant, that is, many amino acids are encoded by more than one codon; (2) Only one codon (AUC, for the amino acid methionine) signals the beginning of all proteins and only three codons (UGA, UAG, and UAA - none of which encodes an amino acid) signals the end of proteins; (3) how incredibly beautiful and simple the whole thing is: a mere four nucleotides encode just 20 amino acids that go on to compose all the music of life on Earth—every protein for every organism.

Experimental questions to consider: design an experiment in which you could figure out the genetic code. Why might the genetic code be redundant (hint: most of the redundant codons are different only in the third position)?

न्वेंबर्यदे क्रावध्व गर्हेट वी थेंन्। दे'ल'रे'र्स्चे'हैर'ह्ल'ज्ञुच'ळ'ल'रेण्य'रेल्याचे लया होद'यय रेणवास्यामुदायस्ते ज्वावयासूदवाणवुद्यार्थे रे रेर श्चीन र्केन मन्तर्भाया विश्वीत् वित्र यहेव रिष्मा स्वामुर चर्-पति'ल'पति' श्रुर गुर्वाचारित स्त्रुर पतिषापश्चीर पर्वा नर्चे्बर्याः दुवाः छुः रे निते : श्रीनः याधीत्। दे इस्र र दर दे इस्रमाग्रीमानस्ञीनानुनामते । साम्रीमानस्यान् नेतुःब्रेणः १ धरःणुषयःर्षेद्। ष्यरःष्येदःष्येःधेषःद्यःधेःब्रेदः (T)૾૽ૢ૿૾ૺૹૼઌ<sub>ૻૢ૽</sub>ૢૼૡૢ૿ઃૠ૽ૼૺૡ૽ૺ(U) વેઽૄ૽ૼૹૣ૽ૼઽૢ૱ઌ૽ૢ૾૽ૹ૾ૺ૾ૢ૽ૺ૾૽ૺૡ૽૾ૺ૱ (A)५८ॱळॱङ्ग्रेणॱछे५ॱयॱधेरॱ५वॱछे५'५वींष। अॱच५'२ेतु' बीयादिरःयानुबायाबायाः श्रीदिनःयान्दरः इस्रायः यादिः सूदः श्रीदः नर्मेषाने। १ रेपाबास्याग्री पाबर पर ने दे र्जेबापीया ठवःधवाती वार्वानुं भूराह्यानु याविषारिषायाह्यामुरा नम् निर्माणका अरामा निर्माणीया नम् क्षेत्रा नुष्मा अरामा रैणबार्स्बामुदाचराम्डेणा (ब्राव्ही ख्रांबे दाखा ब्राव्ही क्रांस् <u> ਵਕਾਯਾ AUC ਸੁਟਾਹਵਾਯੋਕਾ)ਸੁਟਾਧਕਾਊ।ਵਕਾਬਬਕਾ</u> ठ८.ग्री.पर्मू.पर्द्यायाग्री.घर.र्सूच.म्री८.जा र्याया<u>स्याम</u>िट. चर्चानुस्र (UGA, UAG, UAA क्रेप्तिचनुस्र सर्वे यार.वोबाग्रार.का.श्र.ब्रें.श्रुर.इबातम्.श्रेवा.श्र.ग्रेर.)विःवबा श्चे:ह्य:५ण:में:अह्म:प्यू:प्रदे:पर्स्व्रेव:ग्रेन्। १ वेट:ह्य: गुपाळप्पेतीर्गित्रवाषाधीर्वे भ्रुराह्या १० र्ड्यावियायी यम् ब्रिंग् चेत् केरा के.श्यें दे न्वा वी बाबादे कें र्श्रेण नी श्व न्यारम् न नि श्वे स्व र्पिन में र्रेण नी श्वे स्व र्थेन्'र्नेर्रेण्रार्डेंग्राञ्चेन्'राधेन्'राधेन्'राष्ट्रा तदे'व्यवारुन्'रे तर्निया अहे बाह्य । इत्राप्त क्षा प्रमानिया विष्य न्दें अर्थे वा वो र्थे विवा वी देवा अर्थ स्था की वाबर वह हिन ग्रैम'नग्रथ'द्युन'यदे'चह्ना'न्धुन्'ठेवा'वी'द्युम'दर्वेन्'र्चुम् रैवाबाह्बाग्री:वाबदावहादी:वेदादीरार्ह्वेबावविबा ठवःविगाधेवःवया (पहःर्स्वेवःग्ज्ञ्यःवा र्ह्वेयःगवियःठवःग्रेः देवाबा<u>र्स्वा</u>मुदान्द्रास्यार्थे के द्रदावी वावबावाबुबायार्वि वरःश्चेःवर्ग्यः वर्ण्या)

द्रश्च क्री त्यूर्ट प्रचित्या दे लूट बा खे हूं ची बा तालु ची बा बी बा ताल प्रचान प्रचान प्रचान क्षेत्र क्षेत

धेवायबु:५८:र्से

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रेतुःश्रेण १ रेण्यःस्यःग्रीःण्यरःगर्

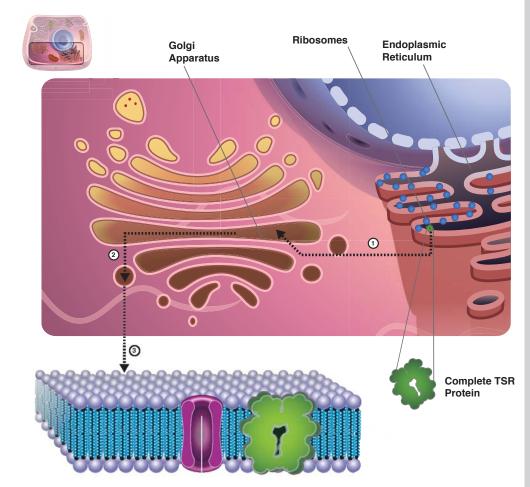


Figure 33: Translocation of the TSR protein to the cell membrane. After proteins are synthesized by the ribosomes, they are transferrred via an intracellular membrane network to the Golgi apparatus, where they are packaged and sent to various locations throughout the cell. In the case of our TSR protein, it is packaged and sent to the outer cell membrane.

called a vesicle and carried down a protein track to the next step.

#### A LOOK BACK AT WHAT WE'VE DONE SO FAR

Well, it took us awhile, but we finally got our TSR, which will eventually sense the hot chai, into a cell's outer membrane. Soon, we'll take on the next step in our story: how these receptors work and how they let us know to move our hands away from the cup. But, before we do that, let's review how we got here.

Follow along with Table 1. First, we decided that to understand how we feel heat, we needed to know what a sense is. We defined senses and realized sensing requires different tissues and organs. Then we learned that tissues and organs are made of cells. The next questions were: how do these cells work? And where do they come from?

# CONSERVATION AND DIVERSITY

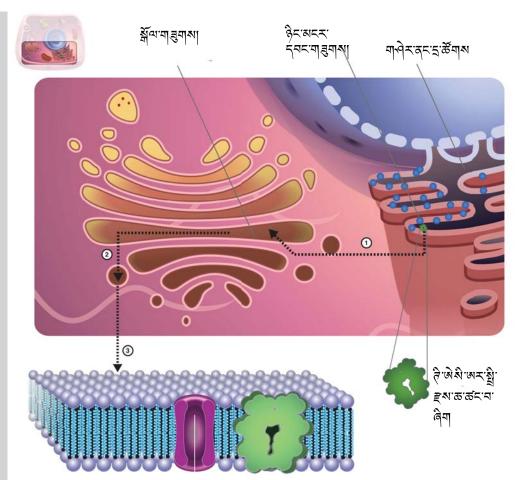
TSRs are a nice example of how evolution conserves strategies that work (see Life Sciences Primer 1). Proteins that look and function just like the temperature-sensitive receptor we are discussing occur in many organisms throughout the evolutionary tree of life. Their same basic protein structure—and therefore function—is used in many sensing processes. Proteins in the same family as TSR are found in fungi, mice, flies, and humans. All these TSR-like protein are involved in sensing—some in vision, others in hearing, others in touching, still others in smelling. The same fundamental functions are required for all these senses: cells receive a signal and then respond to it and contact the nervous system with that response.

So, evolution takes something that works and then uses it over and over. But, of course, in different situations, the receptors must be slightly different. So, diversity is integrated with the similarity. Nature uses an array of strategies to build diversity and complexity from very similar basic molecules. For example, in the case of sensory receptors, diversity is built in by having similar receptors made in different cells in different amounts and in different parts of the body. For example, proteins related to keratinocyte TSR are also found in neurons in the skin and in other organs, like our brains and kidneys. In some cases, the very same TSR can be transcribed and translated from the same gene DNA sequence, but can be chemically modified in different ways depending on its function. Evolution uses all these strategies and more to build diversity from similarity.

### व्र-रक्षवाबाग्री होन् ने अन्त स्थार्क्षवाबान्य प्राधीबा

तपु.घ्ययाच्चिंयाङ्गञ्जराह्नाक्षेत्राखेराक्ष्याचाचेटार्ख्या मन्याः द्वेतः चेतः प्रते प्रयो सक्षितः धमाः संविषाः धेता र्श्रेषा:ळव:रेषा:घी:र्श्रेव:दर्शे:र्श्वेप:देप:दर:र्थ:वा:र्श्वेषा) क्ष्याच्चेरायवेवायवे र्हेराया क्षेत्राञ्चेता चरायवे ख्रेरायेवाया ने न्दः इस्यापान्दः चेन्यायाने वाते क व्याप्तः प्रति ही भ्रे : स्वाया में किया विवास स्वाय स्व इलाग्री पर्गोत् प्रीयमा (प्रा देशपाहेत वर्षा ग्रेत थरा) दे-द्वाभेषाळॅं राग्ने ग्रेन्स्य अटार्वेदे वटान् पर्गेवार्श्वेन चुनि गुः प्रिन् ते अक्षे अन्दिन् स्त्रि स्वा इयगप्तयम्परा ठें ठी ह्यर या ये पठगणी वर हेर र्प्रेत्। ते खेशे खर तर् प्रते ही स्यादर हा स्या क्रॅं-राग्री:गुःगविषाद्रः ह्वेयः वकार्येद्रः यादी देन्द्रणायकाः तवायाने ने अर्धेट स्ट्रिन दिवायाने स्वायाने स्वाया रेरेगार्कें रा ५.५८ माववा इयवा वे दे कें राया होया ववा *्* द्वरःक्रॅंत्रः क्रे. त्रेणवायदे : ह्या व्यव्यायदे : स्वर न्नेन्यमान्नेवा अर्द्ध्यन्यने स्ट्रान्वीं ने न्वी वी <u>स्र</u>सुरः <del>इ</del>स्रवाग्रीवानस्यस्त्रीवानरायर्जेसानस्याने ब्रेन्यन्ना नेरायायवार्बेन्या यायवानेवार्बेव्या 

धेवा देर पहेब तथेया तशुर श्री श्री द रेबा श्री का र्ह्ये द रहें। येंद यते न्दें बर्गे विवा च्चट्वा हे ने केन प्यटा व्यापटा नु नर्गेषःर्श्चेनःग्रेनःर्येन र्देव'गुर'गव्यान्धर्याञ्चे पठिषा पते वट ख्रे येव पा इस्र रेश पर प्राप्त रहेव देर पहेव पर अर्द्धर्या ন্তুদ: স্ত্রদ: প্রদেশ প্রদেশ বিশ্ব *૾૽*ૢૢ૽૾ૺઽઽ૾ૹૢૼઌૺ૽ૣ૽ૼઽૼઽૢૻૹૣૻૐઌૣૻૹ૽૾૾ૢ૽૾ૺઽઽ૾ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૺૢ૽ૺ૱ઌઽ૽ૹૢૼઌ ष्ट्रीवा चित्रासूर्य। ४८:वै८:विश्वता ग्रीबान, छटा वा द्वेवा । ४५: धेव मति विते हित तर् मा हुया द्वा वी विते त्या मु क्रियायान्दरः र्हेवा तहेदः ची न्दरं निव न मुन्यते हेवाया सु:वनमः चुना ग्री:देशपः खुरळें नमः विना नर्गेयः ह्यें र छेर ग्री-प्रिन्। द्येर-व-द्यट-क्वेर-ब्रे-योव-धरी-पावना-सूटना ग्री:ळ:ण्रार:ब्रासुर:झ:५५:धि:वद:वर्देर:ळ५:झ:५५: नु नञ्जव प्रते क्षे वर्ष स्रु क्षे ग्रह्म प्रतिव प्रसुव ग्री पेना न्येर व गोरित व खासुर वी र्हेन क्रेंर हे वेव य न्र पर्चेनान्तरः ह्ये स्वाइयवायावावायरे वटा वी न्वटा सास सुर-५८। र.क्रॅंते-ग्लार-४-५८-अप्या-अ-क्षु-नुते-५नट-र्रे म्बराग्री:र्नरः इस्यासुरः दरः र्दरः हेराग्री:र्थेर् मावसः क्रैट्यरवायः विवानी वटः प्रेज्ञेवः छ। छ। द्रवाया स्याज्ञेटः च। पाठेवा ग्रुन बिवा श्वरा र्हेन क्रेन खे रोन पाने हेवा ग्रुन बिवा स्याये ब दरास्या हुरा हुरा थेंदाया हे सूर वतर हे द्वा वी.मुन् त्यमाग्री इस ग्राटमाया विवास हे इस या से तर् वंदे र्दे र्वेर स्याञ्चर वहर क्रिंग वी र्येता वसेवा वश्वर श्री ग्रेन्द्रियात्रम्यवाश्चर्यात्र्रम्ययाः उत्दिर्णवितः प्य नर्ग्रायाः ह्युन् नुष्याया नकुन् तर् अर्द्धन्या ग्री मित्रे विषया ह्यु कैंग्रागुः रदः प्रविव प्रभुव गुः धेंद्



# ति, तम्रम् अस्मान् निष्चे तस्य त्रि स्रोति स

ट्रे-झश्रमाचीट-बेमापूटमामा किंचे-इटी ट्रेन्ट्रा-झश्रमास्त्रेस्यमान्त्रियान्त्रम् नेमान्त्रेन्त्रम् चिन्न्यम् नेमान्त्रम् नेमान्त्रम्त्रम् नेमान्त्रम् But, we realized in order to answer these questions we needed to know what cells are made of. So, we backed up and reviewed the basic life-molecules: lipids, carbohydrates, proteins, and nucleic acids. Going even deeper, we saw that to truly appreciate these molecules, it was important to understand their chemistry: what are the chemical elements of life, and how do they interact with each other and why? To do this, we had to learn about the unique chemistry of water, the molecule in which life evolved. Then we learned about carbon and its chemical personality. This knowledge enabled us to appreciate how chemistry is related to structure and how structure is related to function.

An understanding of life's molecules and their shapes and functions helps us get a sense of how cells work. Now we see why certain life-molecules have particular functions in the cell, and how the chemistry of those molecules leads to their structure, which leads to their functions.

Next, we discussed the parts of cells—parts that protect the cell, produce its energy, hold its codes and separate its functions. Finally, we took a partial tour of this cell, connecting many of its parts through one question: how does a cell make a protein and then move that protein to a specific location?

We took the tour specifically with the temperature-sensitive receptor (TSR) protein within a keratinocyte skin cell in our finger, because we are especially interested in its role in sensing hot chai.

#### FINALLY!

Whew! Finally, we made it, and we are ready to think about how TSR receptors let us know to move our hand away from the hot chai.

As we've seen, TSR live in the outer cell membranes of keratinocytes. They are also in the cell membranes of neurons (nerve cells) that project into the skin. When TSR feel something hot, these receptors signal the nervous system to activate the muscles of the hand and arm to move away from the hot cup of chai.

From the keratinocyte TSR perspective, we can think of our hot chai story in three parts: (1) TSR senses heat; (2) TSR sends message internal to the keratinocyte; (3) keratinocyte responds by releasing a signal externally. The neurons receive this signal and send it to the central nervous system, which signals the arm and hand muscles to move away.

#### YOUR TURN: THE CELL & TEMPERATURE

Develop a model to explain how the cell may respond to temperature. Here are two hints: (1) The TSR changes shape and calcium ions, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, rush through it into the cell. (2) Last, the cell sends a signal outside the keratinocyte to the nerve cells, letting them know about the heat. Hypothesize what might go on inside the cell in between these two steps.

Draw a picture of a skin cell with calcium entering a channel. How might the entrance of calcium affect neighboring cells?

### ब्रिंत्रग्री तेषाञ्चेषा द्याद्यर दर देंद्र र्ळत्।

संसिट्ध्रीयर्ट्स्यसंकुर्यट्ट्यस्य संसिट्ध्रियः स्वास्त्र संसिट्ध्रियः संसिट्धः संसिट्ध्रियः संसिट्धः स

चर्मूर्ट्रिचयर्ट्र, वृट्र, लब्द्रट्ट एवं जन्य दृष्ट्या, जपट्ट क्र. ता और ज्यूर्ट विचयर्ट्र, वृट्र, लब्द्र ट्रा प्राच्य विचयर्ट्ट, वृद्र विचयर्ट्ट, वृद्र विचयर्ट्ट, वृद्र विचयर्ट्ट, वृद्र विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट्ट, वृद्र विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विचयर्ट्ट विचयर्ट विच

વાદાનુ વાદાનુ સ્વાસ્ત્ર ત્રુવાયા ત્રાયાનુ યા તર્દ્દે ત્રુપ્ત ત્રાયાનુ યા ત્રાયાનું સ્વાસ્ત્ર ત્રુપ્ત ત્રુપ્ત ત્રુપત્ર ત્રે ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્ર ત્ર ત્રુપત્ર ત્રુપત

## ষ্পর্ব শ্রের

$$\begin{split} & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{$$

The first challenge for the TSR is how to sense heat. Do you have any idea how a TSR protein might do this? Look again at Figure 19 and consider carefully what you know about proteins and their chemical personalities, and remember that TSR is a protein sitting in the keratinocyte outer membrane.

Recall that proteins are made of amino acids, which chemically interact in such a way that the proteins fold into a unique structure. You might guess (or recall from our discussion of water) that temperature has a significant impact on molecules and chemical reactions. In the case of TSR, any temperature over 42°C changes its shape. So, when your fingers touch that hot cup, TSR sense the temperature change by changing shape in such a way that the holes in them open up. Shape equals function; change in shape equals change in function. These holes specifically allows calcium ions to rush into the keratinocyte.

A general rule of biochemistry is that molecules tend to move from higher concentration to lower concentration. Normally more calcium ions are outside of cells than inside, but the lipid bilayer of the outer cell membrane keeps calcium from getting into the cell. Only when the calcium ion-specific TSR protein senses heat and opens up do the calcium ions rush in. What do you think happens to the TSR to *turn off* the "It's hot!" signal?

Why would calcium ions entering the keratinocytes make a difference to the cell? Remember that calcium (Ca) is one of the elements that often exist as an ion, Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Calcium ions chemically interact with (bind) many other proteins in the cell to change their shape and function. In this case, we don't exactly know how calcium activates a signal, but we do know that, when heated, keratinocyte TSR change shape, Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels increase in the cell, and the keratinocyte cells release a number of molecules that activate other nearby cells.

To 'activate a neuron', as you learn in more detail in Neurosciences Year 2, means to change the shape of receptors (again), but this time on neurons. And, once again, the change in receptor shape is translated into a change in the ions inside and outside of this cell. But this time, this change in ion concentration leads to an electrical signal called an **action potential**. The electrical signal is sent down the neurons, translated back into a chemical signal and then back again into an electrical signal— from our hand touching the hot cup to our nerves, to our central nervous system, then back to

#### **TYPES OF SIGNALS**

In the case of TSR, we see that signals can be sent by changes in temperature or changes in ion concentration. Many other types of signals also occur in biological systems. In addition to ions, proteins are often used as signals, as are molecules that last for less than a second (carbon monoxide, CO, and nitric oxide, NO). Other signals include nonprotein hormones, like the testosterone and estrogen that make organisms male or female, respectively. And it's not only 'natural' molecules that send signals, of course. Sound waves signal our ears (as you learn in Physics), many artificial substances copy our internal signals and signal our bodies in different ways—for better or worse. Such molecules are found, for example, in chocolate, alcohol, and some pesticides. Drugs and herbs—both the 'good' kind, which are designed to cure us from illness, and the 'bad' kind that might hurt us, but make us feel good in the short term—are basically signaling molecules.

#### **INCENSE: A SIGNALING MOLECULE?**

Incensole acetate, a component of incense, is a recently discovered signaling molecule. This molecule acts through a receptor in our brains that is part of the TSR protein family.

Scientists were intrigued that diverse religions across cultures independently developed the use of incense in rituals. Incense is obtained from a highly-valued plant. In Buddhism, incense is said to facilitate meditation and represent 'the fragrance of pure moral conduct'.

Researchers have demonstrated that incensole acetate interacts with a TSR-like receptor in animal brains. When exposed to this molecule, resulting behaviors suggest the molecule has anti-anxiety and anti-depressive effects. One explanation for why so many human religious ceremonies use incense is that it biologically makes people feel better, and, therefore, as Buddhism suggests, act better.

नर्यस्वित्रग्रीः इस्राग्रम्

ते लेके लप्तर (हॅन कें र ब्रे जेवरा) न्र तहे वा निर्वेश मुक्तर हैं विवा ला ट्रॅन्क्रन्यत्र्वत्युव्यक्त्राचेन्त्रयान्त्रान् ग्रेम्स्याग्रीम्यास्त्र ल.ए.स.प्रीं र.हातब.तपु.झू.चब.चई.एतुच.वार्टूट.पट्टेच.हीट.त. ८ स्ट्रिया अर्हेट र्योत् क्षे. यं वर्ष र टाये वे व की या या व क्षे क्षे व वर्ष र टाये वे व के विकास के विकास क ब्रिंब-८-प्रस्वित ग्री-रेपाब पावव प्यत्य स्थित स्थित स्थित ग्रीब ह्यार्डबर्,बाचन् ह्रेस्बह्बब्याण्टानहत्वेवर्णेह्यारुपार पर वावनायते तर्ने ना देता (पर सूच तक्षे में टामेट सेव CO ५८७ व.लु.पुंचाल्याचाला हे. NO क्षेत्री,) ब्रम्म क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा हे. नर्गियः ह्यें द्वेदानु र्येदा नहः वर्षेत्र ग्रीः रेग्नामावतः द्याः ग्रीरिंदनः , बु: क्रु) : स्व : ग्री: र्श्वेण : कवा वा क्र अवा ने अप्या पाति व : स्व क्री व : स्व क्र व क्र व क्र व क्र व - क्रु: क्रुं : स्व तपु.स्.पर्यथा.सुष.वोर्घर.टर.तथरा.सुप.सुष.वोर्घर.सै.वी.ही.स्थ. श्रेव पति हो व पवित्र ग्री देवाबा ग्राम प्रेम् देव स्वास्त्र परम्यूम वी.पर्यं ब.मेंजा.पंचप.खेवा.वीबायम्.पद्मियं.वीपूर्टा.पारं ब्रेवा (ब्रिं) कुषान्देशायम् स्वास्यान्य स्वास्यान्य स्वास्यान्य स्वास्य ञ्चनषाः ग्रीषारः स्टेरिः इत्यनः यहः तहीवः वर्षिरः वीः व्यन्तिवः <u> नुःकेन् पर्वेत्रान्देत्राह्म् रायटार्ये विवाचीत्राटः स्व</u>ते खुत्राव्यटाची पह त्र्युवः अटः रॅरिंटें ट्रम् पर्<del>चें य</del>ाने (धवः पर्वें दाने रेपे या ग्रीः) इयाया त्र अव के में वर्ष र केंद्र शुक्र रें र पर् त्ये व पहिंद के पेंत्र दे तर्वः तर्भार्म्या ग्रीः रेणाया में र्के वियोग नरा। करारण तर्भाञ्चम 'क्ष'नुति'न्द्र-क्रेन्'ग्रीन्प्र्मि ह्रम्'ञ्चन'न्द्र-ञ्चन'क्षे ग्रद्र-विग'गे क्वुं कःपञ्चरःपदेःर्रेणवाःग्रेवारः क्वेंदेः वृद्गण्वेंग्यरः धवः धःदरः। क्वुः कःरवःपःन्गःगैबःतस्यःनुःरःक्वॅरःङ्घें<sup>स्</sup>वरःगैःक्वॅरःनःङ्चेवःपरः र्नेत्र याण्वेर्न पळेते रारामाबीत छत्र मु ग्रुर याने पाने बागा प्यास स नते क न्यानम् तस्त्र मिर्टि तस्त्र मिर्टि प्रति तर्म मुला ही मान विवा:र्रा

क्काकुल्प ट.कुपु ग्रान्टापु बट बुक्रै जुब स्तुवी चक्किट बका पट बुक्ति जका पट्टेब सून कु जुब सप्तु ही इका कु विकास बुक्ति सप्ता स्तु पट्टेब झूब कु बीटा कर कि स्तु सुक्त क्ष्यक बुक्ति कर बाबर है. पट्टेब झूब पुरे चहर एहुचे बाहूर तप्तु सुक्त क्षयक है के कर बाबर है.

त्तर्रः इव न्त्रीया त्री त्या विषया प्रमाद्ध प्याद्ध प्रमाद्ध प्

त्र्वा, , ड्रबान्तु, सर्मात्रीय स्पृष्ट, अक्ष्मबान्यविवान्त, जान्नुम्यान, वृवान्त, वृवान्त, वृवान्त, व्यान्त, व्यान, व्यान्त, व्यान, व्या

ૹૺ૮. વાલય. ટ્રવા, શૂંપ્ત. ત્વવુ, પરિશા, દેળ, જાર. ત્યું, લુવા, ખુપ. પુષ્ટ, ત્યું, સંસ્ટ, ત્વી સાંસ્ટ, ત્વાનું સાંસ્ટ, ત્વાનું ત્વાનું તાલુ તાલું તાલું

े, येबार्यटा झ. कुं तपु, शालवी, वो, ब्यर स्टा है, येबा श्री राम्या, येवा, येव

#### TOUCH RECEPTORS & MA-TERNAL CARE

We've known for many years that children who don't receive love and physical touching from their mothers or other adults often suffer serious mental and physical damage that affects them the rest of their lives. But only recently, have we begun to connect these environmental changes with changes at the cellular and genetic level.

Many of these deleterious symptoms from the lack of touching appear to be due to epigenetic changes. Epigenetic changes occur when a phenotype or characteristic is passed on from generation to generation, but *not* as a result of a change in the DNA sequence encoding genes. Instead the regulation of the genes—whether and when and how much the genes are turned on—is affected by some change in the environment.

A dramatic example of one such epigenetic change has been found in mice, and similar changes probably happen in humans. This change also involves receptors related to the temperature-sensitive receptors we discussed in this

chapter. In this case the receptors are touch receptors. Touch receptors change their shape to allow ions to flow into their cells just like temperature-sensitive receptors do, but in this case instead of the heat changing the shape of the receptor, the actual physical pressure of touch does the trick.

We only understand a very little bit of this story, but it goes something like this: mouse pups (babies) who get a lot of care and touching from their mothers, at a particular time in the pups early life, grow up to be much calmer than pups who don't receive as much care

and touching. Not only that, but females who receive more care from their moms tend to give more care to their pups, even if those females are not the natural genetic daughters of the moms giving them the extra care. So, somehow receiving a lot of physical touching from your mother translates into a complex adult behavior. So far, scientists have shown that these behaviors are strongly related to chemical modifications of a gene involved in nerve signaling, but exactly how touch is related to these changes is not vet clear.

the muscles in our hand. Finally in our muscles, another change in ion concentration (calcium again!) causes our muscles to contract, pulling our hand from the cup.

Even though it took us an entire book to figure out the processes involved in sensing the hot chai and pulling our hand away (and scientists still don't understand a lot of the story), it all happens in our bodies in less than a second!

#### HOW DO WE GET NEW CELLS?

### When are new cells required?

You need new cells when old cells are killed or damaged. Imagine that when you touched the cup of hot chai, your reactions weren't fast enough, and you burned your hand. Often burning results in dead cells. How would you replace the cells that died? Figure 34: The Cell Cycle has two phas-

You regularly need new cells to replace old and worn out cells. Your skin cells and your G1 (First Gap), S (DNA Synthesis), and hair cells, for example, are constantly sloughing off and need to be replaced. Here, you replace a skin cell with another skin cell just like it.

Another major time when you need new cells is during development. Somehow you grow from a single-celled egg to an organism with billions and billions of cells. The process of development is covered in detail in Life Sciences Primer Year 3: Development and Physiology. During development, you often need not only a new cell, but a cell with a different personality than the one with which you started.

Two basic processes result in the production of new cells. We touched on one of these, meiosis, briefly in Life Sciences Primer 1. **Meiosis** is the process by which we produce

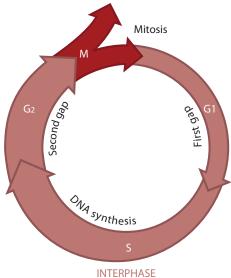


Figure 34: The Cell Cycle has two phases, mitosis and interphase. Interphase is further broken down into three parts -- G1 (First Gap), S (DNA Synthesis), and G2 (Second Gap).

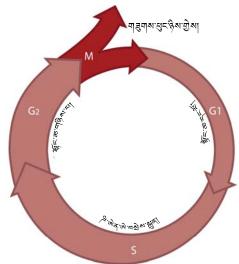
रेण ळूर के जुन तर्दा वा शास्त्र विश्व मार्से रा

रट.ची.श्रद्या लट.व.श्र.म्बर.त.चेबर.जय. चडे क्रिंट दर। शबाग्री रेग क्रिंट वेंच अर्थेट चतुःसुःगुःषयःश्रं क्रे स्टाग्ने श्रे क्रे ग्वटार्यसः तिवायामुवारवाराम्यायाम्या गर्ने नः र्श्लेव : र्क्ष्म न स्थाने व स्थाने <u>लूट.त.वु.ट.कूथ.जू.शट.कूंव.वय.वेय.जीव.</u> लूरी टु.क्षेर.बेंबट.बूंट.बेबजा.बूर.लेंबी.इंश. धरः वृदः चर्रे । त्युरः च । तर् । द्या । पदः स्रासुर-प्राचनास्य-रेग्रायर-वेपयायते तशुराचानुबाद्यरादश्याचार्येदाद्ध्या विषायादी वि वि त्यायार्थया वषा वर्षे पास्यका

त्यकातात्रेषाः क्षेत्रायाः विचायते । मुद्रायकाः ततुषायते गर्वे दाया ठवा श्री अळवा या तदी ₹श्रवाद्यायाः इत्राचीः वीः रूपः पिः वीटः यदः तशुराचार्वायायहेवाव्याशुराचिताये क्र्यार्थेत्। देवाबास्बाद्धीः रेयाग्री त्यूराचादे तर्व अर्देव इयायळव यत्यायर्देव इया विराह्माबादीयाः शेरास्य व बार्शः रचबातुः <u>चर्मिर.त.जब.पचिर.व</u> ट्रे.ब्रे.द्रवाब.ह्ब.ज. यर-ब्रॅंप्र-चेर-पति-ते-लेव-लेते-ळण्य-रेय-रट.ज.एक्वीर.च.म्रम्बारा.जबार्चीट.च.पुर्वा. श्रेवा दे.जबार्च्चाःह्री देवाबाह्बाःग्रीःव्यवायः यादः विया सदः द्रायः अः सदः । सदः वः द्रायः वयः <u>ૹ૾૽ૺૹ૽ૺ૽ઽૣઽ૽ૹૻૼઽ૽૽૽ૣ૿૽ઌૼ૱ઽૢ૽૽ૹઽૢઌ૽૽ૼૹ૽</u>૱૱ૡૢૺ नु:रेणवास्वायाळॅन्यहें वासूरवायहें व विनमःमदे नुन्देशन् वे विन्यस्य यदै त्य शुराच त्या वा श्री दा वृवा तर्दे वा यदे । न्नरःचीबातज्ञुरःचीःर्धेन्।

दे.क्षं.येषु.द्रवाबाह्मबाद्वी.रूजाग्री.पश्चरायषु. <u> न्ये अळॅ व तह्या यें विया वे के के वे खेटा हु</u> ह्नेन् र्धेन् हिम्। बेदि ह्नेम् नुदम्ने अर्द्धम्यः ब्रेट-र्तर-ट-क्रॅब-लेतु-तर्नर-ब्रोट-र्श्वेट-चुब- यतै र्हेन् ळॅर क्रेन्यते क्रे येन य न्य तहीय नते श्वे यो व सते हो यो हें या के या व *ढ़*ॸऀॸॱॿॗॆॱऄ**ढ़ॱय़ॱॸॆॱॸॹॱक़ऀॱॸ॓ॹ**ॱऄढ़ॱ य:न्या:हे:चेबेब:न्:रेया:कॅर:ब्रे:येब:य:न्या: <u> वीबाग्रस्यस्य स्वास्यस्य स्वास्य स्व</u> क्वापद्वापदे अन्तर्भे र्वेदे न्वीपवायः वि: श्रुरः वर्षेटः वी: व्येन्। व्येनः ग्रुटः वान्यः स्निप्यः *৻*৻ঀৼ৻ড়৻ৼৣ৾ৼ৾৻ঀৢ৾৽৻ৡ৾৻৻৸য়৻৸৻ ॺॎॱॾॗॖॸॱॺऻॸॣॕढ़ॱक़ॗ॔ढ़॓ॱक़॔ॸॱॸॖॱॿॖ॓ढ़॓ॱॸ॓ॺॱॿॖॺॱॺ॓ॱ <del>ॻ</del>ॖॱॸढ़ॎऀॱॺऻढ़ॕ॔ढ़ॱॶॺॴड़॓ॱढ़ऀॸ॔ॱॹॖॆॺॱढ़ॹॗॸॱॸॱॸ॓ॱ श्चेर'ग्रे'व्य्रा 

ग्रमा गम्भिषायषावी यही सूराहा के र्सून डेन्ने कें क्रेंन्न्रिन्त्र हुण केंग्र हो हागाय दिग พ.ระ.ยู่.ลู้ร.ต.พฆ.ยิตฆ.ลู๊ะ.ระ.รูป. ર્ક્કુંદ<sup>્</sup>ઢી તુદ વર કેવાયતે જે જેતે સુવા ગુવે क्षमाने स्वेते नुममा क्षेत्र विपामा क्षेत्र प्रते हैं। स्वा जावव ता र्ह्में बाहे नवा रहें न के नवे रहें रहें र त्रळ्तरः क्रे. मुचे देशे व्याप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप रटावी क्रेन्ट्रिय स्थान ર્કેવ·ઘતે·જેં·જેં·જ્ઞં·જ્ઞચન·ગ્રુચઃ×દ·ઘી·લુચ· <u>ઌૹૹૠૢ૾ૢૺૹઌઌ૽૾ૺ૾ૹ૽ૺૹ૽ૺઌૢ૽</u>ઌઌઽઌૡ૱ देर:चहेब:ॡ॔॔॔॔शःहे:क्षूर:तु:तुर:ਘर:रर:वी: *ঀৢঀ*ॱঀয়৽য়৾ঀ৽য়৽ড়৾ৢয়৽য়ৼ৾ঢ়৽য়য়৽য়৾ৢ৽ यविषःश्चित्।(यवटःर्यः)विषाःषीःर्देःर्वरः तथेयः ग्रे:र्थेट्रा ५:पर:ळॅब:रेग:घ:ट्रग:ग्रेब:ग्रेब: र्श्चेर'वरे'क्षण'र्घर'ठ्वे 'वर'घर'वर्धेव' मिर्हेर प्रते हो द रेबा दर हो या प्रते रेवा वा इंब.ग्री.इंब.कर.वि.श्रुर.घेचब.त.र्टर.पट्टेज. नन्मर्सर्पेन्यरन्म्भवर्पेन् नेसूरन्वर रेण'द्युण'वी'चेुन'रेब'ने'त्युर'र्स्थ्ना'तने'न्या <u> ५८.६.७५२.ड्र</u>ेण.चषु.क्षा.२.२८.ल८.ह. चलेव'र्'नेब'ग्री'येरा



र्ये देश १५ स् स् स् र्ये प्राची प्राच्या में भी स् र्थेन्'दे। मृत्रुम्बरसुर'वेबरग्रेबरग्री'देबर्'प'दर'। चर য়ড়য়য়৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ঽয়৽য়৽ঢ়ঽয়৽ড়য়ৢ৾৽ঽয় यने न्नुरायदाक मह्युयान् न्नु र्थेन्यादी ८८। G2(ऄॕूट:धुव:पविषयः) पठवःधेवा

**จ**รามสัมมาฏิ ริมาย

स्रवतःस्ररःटः क्रेंदेः भः वावनः वटः ग्रेकः ह्त्यः ग्रेः वारः कर्नः (तने : प्यटः विवानी : प्यतः प्यवनः स्तरः ) वावनः वीवानी ह्यः चन्त्रम् नात्रद्वात्रम् प्रति क्रु चेद्वेद देश देश स्त्रम् प्राचित्र प्रति क्रु चेद्वेद स्त्र चेत्र चेद्वेद स्त्र चेद स्त्र चेद्वेद स्त्र चेद्वेद स्त्र चेद्वेद स्त्र चेद्

हःळं चें ळें र पः प्रायापार्ध्र त्वेष्ठ प्रते कुन् रेश विदेशिय प्राप्त हिता प्राप्त हें प्राप्त विदेश प्रति कि नर्वाबाचुरायाः। कुन्तेशनेः कःकंनामः केतिः शुकार्यतेः वृत्तः स्त्रीनः कः वृद्धेवाः यात्राः सुन्तः वृत्तः व वृत्तः व वृत्तः वृत्त (ळव:रेण:य:क्रथम:ग्रेंब:५८:५८:क्षुट:रेवे:क:न्य:अर:रेंविंग:नेय:ग्रेंधेन)

# ८.क्रु.संस्प्रिट.चेश्नर.त.ह.क्षेर.पर्यूच.चअ

र्यः वयः विवा वी क्रें स्य स्य ना वयर पा अर्थे पा धीव वया

ॱख़ॱख़ॖॸॱक़ॆऀॸॱय़ॱॾॺॺॱय़ऀॱॸय़ॺॱॸ॓ॱॸॺॱ॔॔ॴक़ॕ॔ॸॱक़ॕॖढ़ॱॺॕॺॱय़ॱॺॱॸॱक़ॕॸॱख़ॱख़ॖॸॱॺऻॺॸॱय़ढ़ॆॱॸऻॕॺॱॺऻॺ॔ॱय़ॻॗॸॱॿऻ॓ॺॱऄ॔ॸऻ ब्रिं-गुर्गिश्वाह् स्वर्था ह्युवाश्वायते स्वरं परं रेवा पति स्वा अवतः ह्येन् हु हु श्वाय ग्वाट स्वरं प्रवरं वीश हिन् ग्री विवास तक्रिवाबायते प्रवटार्नु चन्दा अविषये तहा अटार्ये रातकेवा पति चेन्द्रे साम्री अहवा तहाबा सुर्या स्वरास्य स्वरास <u> વુવ.ભૂરી નું તપુરાસંસરાનું ક્ષજાણૂરા ગ્રુજાનું ઉત્તરાવાયના ગ્રેજ્સ</u>ી વ્યવસાય

G1(बूँदः श्रःश्वरःक्नेरःयः नदः बुद्यः बन्यतेः श्रःश्वरः नवा वी :र्क्यः नुः विनः यः बुदः वा स्वरः वा स्वरः यो स त्यासुरसुरः वाष्ट्र-प्रति दर्वोषाः अर्थिः त्रुट्यः वीषः व्येष्ट्रा त्रिः वाष्ट्रा सुरः सुरः विवादीः स्वरः हिनः ८८. अर्थ्यत्यात्रपुराचायात्रपुराचावयात्रपुराचावयात्रपुरान्ति

> र्के्द्र'तर्जे्द्रेरि:र्ह्नेच:"तयेवा:कुष:५८:खुष:विष्यःदेवा:च:"वेष:घदे:दर:वाषव:फेर्न्। तयेवा:कुष:ग्री:कूर्-देश:चक्तूर् रायः अप्रायः वित्रायः स्वरः पायरः राज्यः तुः या अप्राः वित्रा वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः वित विषयां में भारते विषयां से स्वर्ता स्वर्ता में स्वर्ता स्वर्ता स्वर्ता स्वर्ता स्वर्ता स्वर्ता स्वर्ता स्वर्ता

gametes—sperm or egg. Here we will focus instead on a very similar process, **mitosis**, the basic cell division that millions of your cells undergo quite often in order to address any of the three situations where new cells are needed: to replace dead cells, to replace old cells, to make cells with new jobs. During mitosis, one mother cell divides into two identical daughter cells as shown in Figure 20.

Mitosis is the most dramatic part of a larger process called **the cell cycle**. As you can see in Figure 34, the cell cycle has two stages: mitosis or cell division (M phase), followed by interphase. As you can tell from the name, **interphase** means 'the phase between' cell divisions. Interphase is further broken down into three parts, gap phase one  $(G_1)$ , followed by DNA synthesis (S phase), and gap phase two  $(G_2)$  before cell division happens again, over and over until the cell is killed or dies of old age.

Think about the central problem each of the billions of cells of your body has: it has to monitor itself and make sure it's doing the job it's supposed to in the community of other cells in which it exists and, at a certain point (when it's getting old or not working as well as it might), it must divide into two. On the other hand, if a cell is killed, by burning, it can't divide because it's dead, so other cells in the neighborhood have to realize one of its community has died and replace it.

When a cell (call it a mother cell) divides, it doesn't make two entirely new cells (daughter cells). Instead, the mother cell uses the information and materials it has as a **template** for the two daughters. In other words, each new daughter cell has *both* new and old material. Each cell has to duplicate everything in it during interphase before it divides. All those parts of the cell we learned about in this book—DNA, nuclei, mitochondria, Golgi apparatus, endoplasmic reticula, and membranes and membrane proteins for all these organelles—must be duplicated before cell division can occur.

As an example of this duplication, let's follow the DNA, and its replication and division. When the DNA divides in cells, it is relatively easy to stain and see in microscopes, so the DNA replication and division stages (S-phase and M-phase) have been well studied. Look at the figure (Figure 35) as we discuss how this happens.

Remember that part of the beauty of the double-helical structure of DNA is that it allows for easy replication of itself. Indeed, in S-phase, when the DNA receives a signal to replicate, enzymes unwrap the DNA helix and both strands of it are copied by an enzyme called **DNA polymerase** (an enzyme that makes a polymer of DNA). After

# YOUR TURN: DESIGN A CELLULAR CYCLE

Cells evolved mechanisms that allow them to monitor and drive their own cell cycles and to ensure they divide continually. Consider what might go on inside a cell as it moves through the stages of the cell cycle illustrated in Figure 35. Thinking about what you have learned about evolution, cells, genes, and the environment, develop a molecular model for how the cell might ensure that it stays in a cycle. How could you test your ideas? Based on your ideas, how might a cell stop itself from cycling?

# CHECKPOINTS, CELL SUICIDE, AND CANCER

Lee Hartwell won the Nobel Prize for identifying what he called 'checkpoints' in the cell cycle. A cell does not want to move on to the next point in the cell cycle unless it is sure everything is going well. Has all the DNA been replicated? Has it been replicated accurately? Have all the new organelles and membranes been made? So, cells have evolved mechanisms, highly conserved across most organisms, to check out the situation. If all is not well, the cell will try and fix things before dividing. There are many enzymes that monitor and repair cell parts and report back to master checkpoint proteins on how things are going. If a cell is unable to repair itself, it will undergo a process called apoptosis, or programmed cell death. This process signals other cells nearby to replace the dying cell and prevents faulty cells from making more of themselves. What would happen if the checkpoints don't work and copies of bad cells are made? One possible result is uncontrolled cell division, which is called cancer.

ब्रिंट्र ग्री ने बर्ग के बा

स्रस्र रात्र्र कृत विवा वी ह्या वर्षे राष्ट्रेया स्रास्टराङ्गरूषाया स्टास्टराची तिर्वेत्राक्तृत्वाया चुरस्चेत् यन्ता भुवार्श्वेराचेन्यन्ता रदावेन्स्यस्वननेकः ब्र्.ब्र्-.वि.पज्जे.तर.विवा.होवा.होर.तपु.क.जवा.स्थय. र्राष्ट्रिरावी तथेयातश्चरार्वे दावसारी अधिव शुरार्थे दा द्ये देश १५ वट प्रमुव पते खु खु ट तिर्वे मुंब छै। त्रारेशपकुर्पतिवायते स्रास्ताविषाची वर विषा *ॅि. ५. ७ विषा त चुटा क्षेट्र प्रेट्र प्रेवा बाला ना विषा क्रिया* ब्रैंबा ब्रिंट् ग्रैब तसे या त शुरू दा दा से प्राया है वा ब ह्या र्विर ध्वा पठका ग्री क्रीर वार पञ्चरका राज्यका शुः अद्युन्, नृत्वेषायनः स्यासुन्, न्राः क्षेत्रः ग्रीका विवा सेवाः हे क्षर हो र पते स्थायळें व पते तर् व ह्या रे या पते : र्यः र्ट्यः द्वेवाः श्च्राच्यः द्वेवाः श्चेतः श्चेयः स्टः वीः देवाः यः दे'चदेव'बैब'है'ब्रूर'द्र्रेंशचबेर'चेद'द्या ग्रीमायर्देव यदे रेगाया दे याविर यवगाव सास्र र विगा गैषात्र मी पर्वित क्रुव देवे क्रुव है भूत गर्डेन पर

अक्ष्रबार दें व.ब.क्रुवीबा संसिट वी.रट क्रियब इसाया

ञ्चा बनवायी क्रानी सेया ग्रीवाद्या सुर तिर्वे र क्रुवार्ते प्री 'अळ्अबाराहें वाचाळेवाचा'वेबाबुारावें दायरे देवाया दे देवा पत्रुट्यायायहेव वयार्वेट्याया वेत्र्याया वेट्याह्याया व्याप्तरा वित्राप्त व स्रसुर-विवा वीबान्यरानी होत् ने अध्यार्थर वा स्वावा वा वा वा न पर्वेत् ग्रीव प्रतः देश यान्व अप्तरात्र प्रतः वी विद्रास्त क्षुव र्षेत्रग्रे:तुषात्रेआञ्चे:अरःपर्षेत्रावर्देत्रन्तेत्रग्रे:अत् देःपरा दे अयः अर्लूट्याङ्चायानञ्चरः पशुः च्याः तर्वा वाया वञ्चरः पशु देनिवार्देरत्रहें वा बेदारा सामानिकार स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स राधिवा देवावासुरामुकारायाराची भूववाराहोया ववता केंट्याजानियानुन्यति स्वायान्य स्वयान्यान्य स्वायान्य स्वायान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स ब्रिंट्र-ट्र-देशक्वं चिटालूट्र-कुट्री कल्वाट्र-ट्रवाजिट भ्रे.संबन्धल क्रॅंकेते हिंव रु. ५ उट र क्वायान न स्रेर वावया स्रेता के ख्रेरवात लट.पंडीब.त्र.क्ट.तर.क्रीर.लूट.क्ट्.सं.संट.क्रीब.रट.कुट.वि.त. ग्रेमप्तरे मूट द्रिंगाव पर्वमान निर्मेश स्थान स् गुन करे पन त्या इसमाय गुन र दिए पर्वे पर्वेत होन परि होन ह्यायर द्वा हेवा थेंद्र हिरा दे इस्य ग्रीयाय संस्थाय दिवाया क्रुवायाज्ञाज्यूर त्यूर्य तपुर्वे स्थालाया स्थाया यो प्राप्त हो स्था नर्चेन् ग्रीव प्रते र्भेन् ग्री करबेव गर्नेट गी थेन गरा ने खासुट 'खेवा-पट. क्रीय-प्रस्त-क्रिन-प्रांचिया-या-च्रीय-क्री दे-क्रीन-'प्रस बिवार्रेयाया बिबासु पर्येदायये सूरा दबायों दि स्त्रीवा सेदायये स्रस्टिनी पके देश बिना मृत्यब्द ग्री थेंद्र इति देश वदिषा ने पर्यम् भी स्मिर्यम् विवाह्मस्य त्यात्र के मित्र स्मिर् स्मिर्य होता वायतः मुन्दर्मायायाः चर्नायम् विद्यान्ति । व्यस्य स्रास्य स्रास्य स्रास्य स्रास्य स्रास्य स्रास्य स्रास्य स्रा શું ત્રેવાયા સાચાલુ ૧.૨ અજે ૧.૧ લેવા છે ૧.૧૨ ફેં વ.૧ વર્ષાવા છે ૧. ग्री-पॅर्ज् यायाश्चीन् अळ्असायहें दासळें यासा इससा ग्रीस रटा यी यमर्देवःहै प्ववेव अप्वज्ञुपमापते द्वरा वीमा सुरा र्र्जुव छव देवाबाग्री तर्राम्बुबान्स्या प्रमाना स्वीता स्व <u> ५ जुर श्रेन प्रते ज्ञून ५ ज्ञून ५ ज्ञेन ५ ते हें न से न से न से न स</u> स्रस्टारवेशे तश्चरायुः कुरि धीवाया दे या भूवाचेराचारेता

વસ્ત્રસા પ્રદ્યું પ્રથમ છે. સામુ ત્વર, ત્વર્સ, વિશ્વ ક્ષેત્ર, ક્ષેત્ર, ક્ષેત્ર, ક્ષેત્ર, ક્ષેત્ર, વ્યક્ત ત્વી તાનું કરાની ત્વર, ક્ષેત્ર, કષ્ત્ર, ક્ષેત્ર, કષ્ત્ર, કષ

प्रथाना में भी बे.सीसीएए पकी एकी राजा मुचाबा वाचे राते हुं याना में स्पार्ट प्राप्त में साम मुचाबा वाचे राजा में स्वाप्त में स्वाप में स्वाप्त में स्

દ્દાનશુષ્યનર્સિયા ત્રુપ)વાનફાદ્દાના અર્જે કાંગ્રે એન્ડિયા હતા. ક્રિયાન ક્ર ક્રિયાન ક્

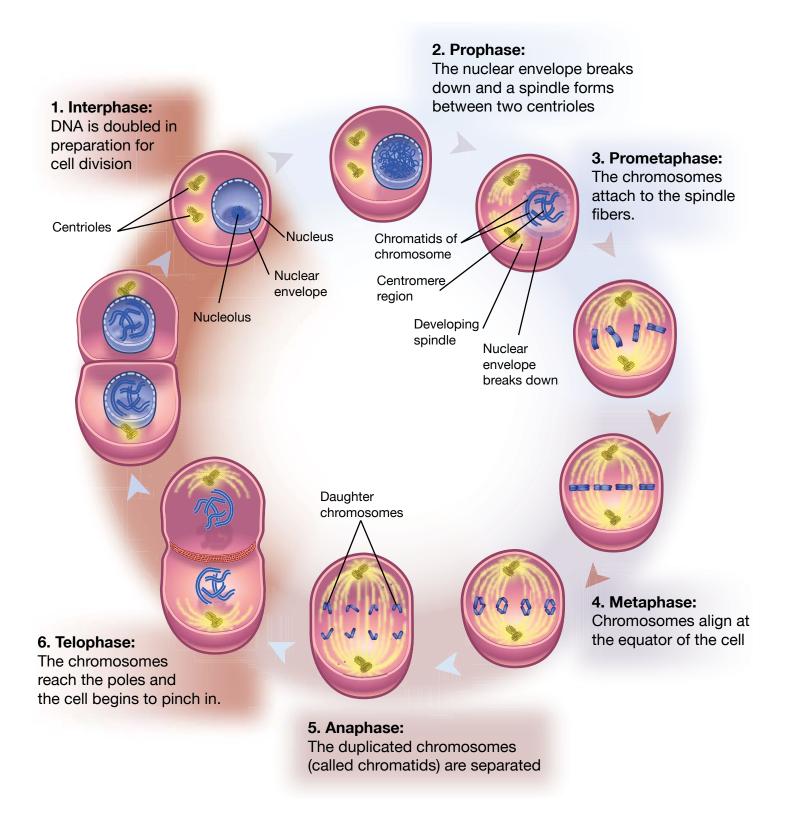
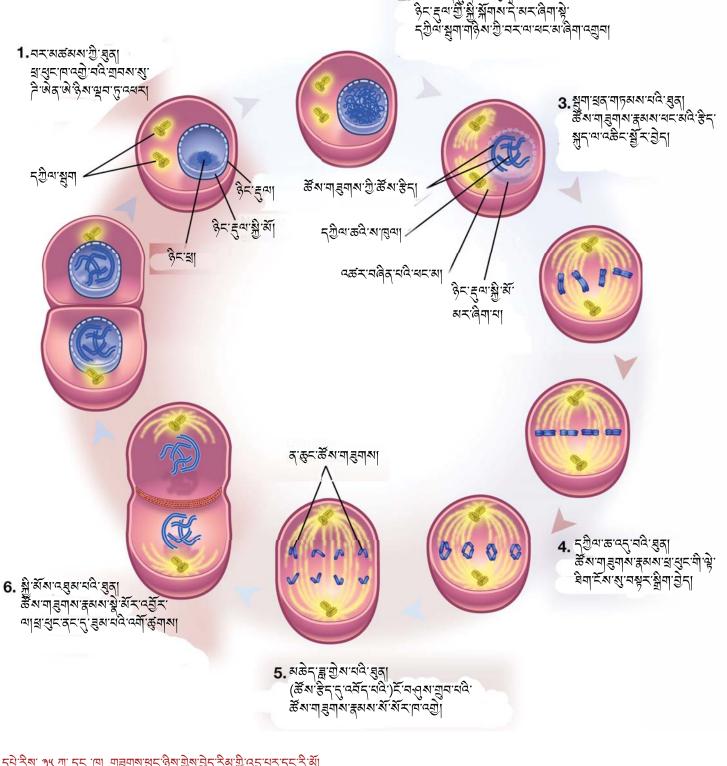
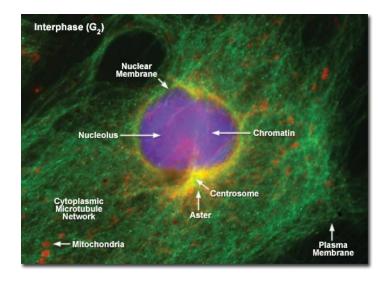


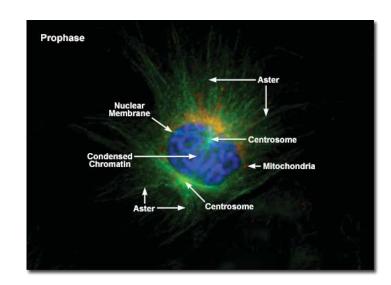
Figure 35A + B. Drawings and photographs of mitosis. The first stage is prophase: the DNA-chromosomes condense and become more distinctly visible, and proteins (called spindles), which will eventually pull the copied chromosomes apart, begin to form. In the next stage, prometaphase, the nuclear membrane breaks down, and the spindle proteins find and connect to the center of each chromosome. In metaphase, the spindle fibers align the chromosomes at the center of the cell. And in anaphase one set of the genetic material is pulled to each side of the cell by the spindle fibers. In telophase, two new nuclear membranes form, one around each set of chromosomes. Finally, in cytokinesis a ring of proteins pinches the cell in half forming two complete daughter cells, each with a copy of the mother cell's DNA (one strand of which is the actual mother cell DNA and one of which is newly synthesized). (B) Mitosis in real cells. Pictures of mitosis taken using fluorescent microscopes from http://www.microscopy.fsu.edu/cells/fluorescencemitosis/metaphasesmall.html .

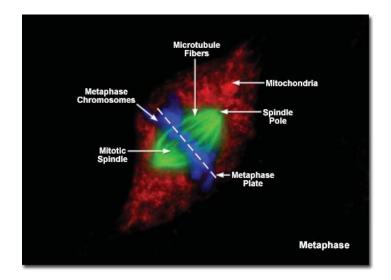
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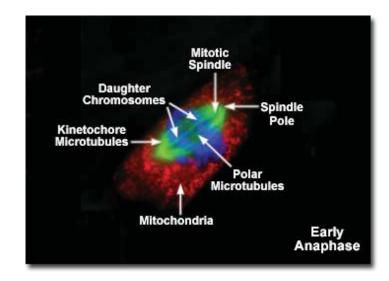


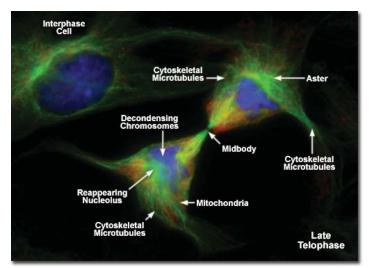
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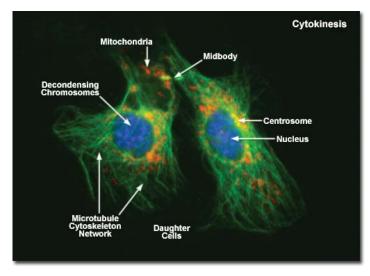


Figure 35A + B. Drawings and photographs of mitosis. The first stage is prophase: the DNA-chromosomes condense and become more distinctly visible, and proteins (called spindles), which will eventually pull the copied chromosomes apart, begin to form. In the next stage, prometaphase, the nuclear membrane breaks down, and the spindle proteins find and connect to the center of each chromosome. In metaphase, the spindle fibers align the chromosomes at the center of the cell. And in anaphase one set of the genetic material is pulled to each side of the cell by the spindle fibers. In telophase, two new nuclear membranes form, one around each set of chromosomes. Finally, in cytokinesis a ring of proteins pinches the cell in half forming two complete daughter cells, each with a copy of the mother cell's DNA (one strand of which is the actual mother cell DNA and one of which is newly synthesized). (B) Mitosis in real cells. Pictures of mitosis taken using fluorescent microscopes from http://www.microscopy.fsu.edu/cells/fluorescencemitosis/metaphasesmall.html.

Cytokinesis

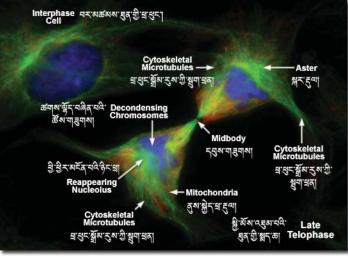
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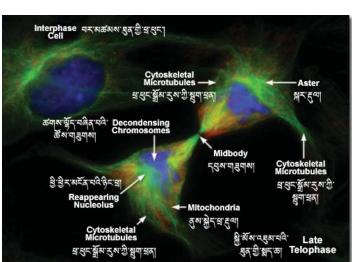
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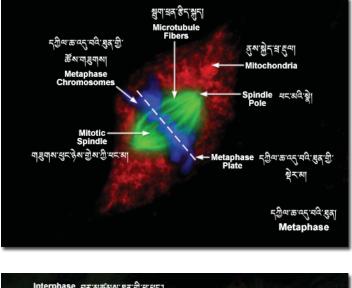
Daughter Cells

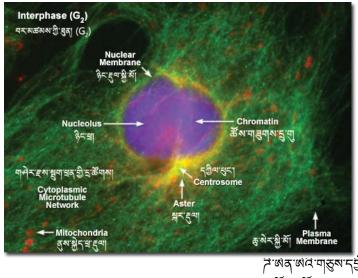
ब.क्र्य:इं.श्रूटः।

*ર્વચઃ*રેજા ઋ૫ ગા રદ: | વાર્ચિવાયાસિંદ:હુેય:ગ્રેચ:ગ્રેર:રેચ:ગ્રે:પર:.તંદ:ફ:સ્ચ્રી द्रशत्तर्दात्तुःक्ष्यःइर्ऋणत्तप्तुः श्रुव्यव्या श्रूपवादेरः द्राक्षवाव्यवेषाञ्चवावासूनार्यरत्यात्ररात्रात् वर्ष्याच्यविषयः विषयः व ॻॖऀॴळॅॴॻॏॖॿॻॺॱॸ॓ॱॸॆऄॱॸॻॖऀॴळॱढ़ळॅॴॸॖ॓ॱॸ॓ॱॸॻॸॸॱॾॖ॓ॴॻॖऀऒॕॸऻ॔ज़ॻऄॴढ़ॸॱज़ढ़ऀॱॿॖढ़ॱॻऄॱख़ॸॱऒढ़ऀॱॾऀॸॱॹॖऀॸॱॾक़ॵॖॴळॕॴॻॿॖॻॺॱॾॺॺॱख़ॖॸॱॻऀॱॸॻॖऀॴॸॖ॔ॱॸॖॱॸॹॸॱॾॗऀॻॱॻॸ॓ॱॻॖ॓ॸॱॴॎ॔ड़ऀॸॺॎऄढ़ॸॱॿॖॱॻ॓ॴ त्तपुः होत कि स्वार्धिः स्वर्धः स्वरंधिः स रे देवे अधव विरुट् ने हिल हुवा की किंदा पर्वे अप की किंदा पर्वे अप की का पान रहा है है कि पर्वे अप की की पान रहा है है अप की की पान रहा है है कि पान की पान रहा है है कि पान रहे हैं कि पान रहे है कि पान रहे हैं कि पान रहे है कि पान रहे हैं कि पान निहत्त्वमा ब स्कर खंसर गर रंगितेम मुन सर छेर् ला दे रे रे लाम सहर्गि हे लेब लोवे लहे सम्मात (त्रमाम मिला के मोने मोने मोने मोने लोब लोवे मानर र हुँ र भूव छन से स् copy.fsu.edu/cells/fluorescencemitosis/metaphasesmall.html



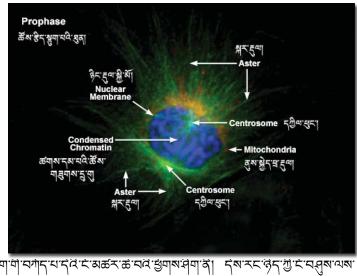








र्श्वश्राचा ह्या श



१. ११ व. 

बुशःश्चे<u>ट ब</u>हुण

क्ष्याया हुन्य स्ट्रीय इ.स.चा हुन्य स्ट्रीय

त्र सुर-र्श्वेशः Microtubul इ.स.ची-श्वेग स्वर Cytoskeletc इ.स्वर्गा

the DNA of one whole chromosome is doubled, each new DNA helix has one strand of the mother cell's 'old' DNA and one strand of 'new' DNA. During  $G_2$  the cell checks to see if all the DNA has been replicated before going on to mitosis.

If all is well, mitosis begins. Mitosis is divided into six stages (Figure 35). The first stage is **prophase**: the DNA-chromosomes condense and become more distinctly visible, and proteins called **spindles** begin to form, which will eventually pull the copied chromosomes apart. In the next stage, **prometaphase**, the nuclear membrane breaks down, and the spindle proteins find and connect to the center of each chromosome. In **metaphase**, the spindle fibers align the chromosomes at the center of the cell. And in **anaphase** one set of the genetic material is pulled to each side of the cell by the spindle fibers. In **telophase**, two new nuclear membranes form, one around each set of chromosomes. Finally, in **cytokinesis** a ring of proteins pinches the cell in half forming two complete daughter cells, each with a copy of the mother cell's DNA (one strand of which is the actual mother cell DNA and one of which is newly synthesized).

Here we have only told the story of the DNA's doubling. And we have not discussed the many enzymes and other proteins that must work properly to carry out this complicated job of making an accurate copy of all the millions of nucleotides and making sure one copy gets into two new cells. And of course, we have left out any discussion of replication of all the other parts of the cell necessary to make a new cell and how those are regulated. It is amazing to think that this event has happened thousands and thousands of times in your own body *as you've read this paragraph* and that it happens millions of time in your lifetime.

#### **CELLS AGE**

How do cells know how old they are? Every time any cell divides, it creates two daughter cells that contain some molecules from their mother cell and some new molecules. At some point, the cell gets old, that is, either (1) it is time to divide before it gets too old or (2) it has accumulated too much damage in its life molecules to risk dividing, so it kills itself. In either case, the cell must be able to monitor its age. One way cells do this is by checking the ends of their chromosomes. Every time a cell divides, its chromosomes get shorter. So, the shorter the chromosome the older the cell. Research suggests that your cells' biological age can be younger (or older) than your chronological age. The more stress you and your cells have, the faster they get old. Practices like extensive exercising, and maybe even meditation that decrease stress, actually keep cells young. Conversely, chronic stress ages cells quickly.

#### CELLS THAT DON'T DIVIDE

Many cells, especially neurons, never divide once they have reached their mature state. These cells are permanently in gap phase. And once these cells die (usually from too much molecular damage,

but sometimes from injury or stroke), they are not replaced. This doesn't mean that one can't recover neural function after neural cell death, but when your brain does recover function, it does so primarily by rearranging pre-existing cells and their parts, rather than making new cells, al-

though this does happen. Since neurons are the cells that allow us to respond, think, and interact with the world, it is a scary thought in itself that they can't divide and that once they're dead, they are rarely replaced. Many neurological diseases come as a result of neuron cell death: Parkinson's disease, Al-

zheimer's disease and dozens of others. Much of what we think of as 'old age' may simply be due to cells dying—in our brains and the rest of our bodies—and not being replaced or being replaced with poorly functioning cells.

स्रस्र इयम मुन् ग्री भेंना

<u> स्रासुर द्या वी बार्य र हिन्द कें दा है र बें दा यह स्थार</u> वयः भरासुर दिया पर्वे त्यूर सेपका पति के दे त्यान कुट स् सुट पनिन के के से प्राप्त दे मृत्रेषार्यः रे रे र र र मी असुर श्वरार्थिय प्रते त्र्वा इलातमाताविमान्दा मान्यन्तुः मुनायते तिनुनाह्ना त्यातः विवा यो वा रिन्यः व वा र्यानः स्वा व र्वा यो र्वा या राजी अर्ळअष्यविषाः वः सुरः देः द्वाः स्वषः यरः श्रुरः या देवेः र्वे र्देव वी १ दे विदान उराया विवाय परि र्श्व रहें वार्ष <u> २.म्र</u>ेट्रम्बेष्यःस्रापायम्भः । ५ लट्या देवु खुरावट वी के खूँवा तर्वा स्वादवा था 'ঀয়৾ঀয়ড়৾ড়ৼড়ৼ৾য়ৼৼ৾ৼ৾য়ঢ়ৼ৾য়য়ৼয়য়৾ঢ়য়য়ৣৼৼ৾ৢঢ়ৼ पर त्वाव अपर्वेद धन्न रहार्श्वा क्षेत्र स्व रहार् यानन्यस्यायाचेरानाधेत्। ग्रेन्दिसायने पानिसार्यः गर-तु-पतुन्-तुर-ख्र-ख्र-चीयारेयायर-तु-रर-ची-व र्क्केन्यानुः रानुन्द्रिनायानुर्वेषा यन्ने स्वरानुन्यये। क्ष्याचितान्ते स्यास्रमाचीयान्यम् । स्वानान्यम् न्नानी अह्ना द्वे त्या क्षेत्रें ना चा कु ने ने ने वस अराध्य सुर विषा पर्वे त्युर वेपब या दादे वे केंबा मुन्य ग्री वर शुका हुर पुर वर्षे पर भी वा देर पहेव केंका मञ्जूमनाग्री वरायुनाही र्डबाह्यरायार्थेरावाही र्डबा ग्रेमां सुरादे मिन्यायी वारादेता वित्री संसुरा ૽૽ૺૠૢૢૺ<sup>૽</sup>ૡૡૺઌૹ૾૽ૺઌ૽ૼૹૼઽઽ૾૽૽ૢૼઽૹ૾૽ૢ૽ૺ૱ૹ૽ૼઽઌૹૡૢઽ नः(त्रयः भरावः केः नः) धेवः केंगायः विनः तहु गायी वा नमून येंना हिंन न्हार्न ही संस्ट इसमा है रहेंस શ્રેચલાદવા ગ્રૈલાવારું જે.વાદે જ્વાગ્રૈલાદે ક્રચલા શુરા चर.मैर.कु.लूरी वार्षे.मे.कु.चयु.लेब.झूँट.क्रं.येयु. यमायेव प्रा दे प्रविव प्रायम केर के अवारया यह्यान्तरे क्क्ष्र्याची त्रम्याये त्राप्त न्यान्तर क्ष्याची त्रम्य *बु*:स्र:सुट:इअब:कुट्:अ:चळुवा:धर:वृर:ळवाब:च्चेट्: रण. ग्रीमासास्य स्वयमा श्रीमानु मिनु पर्वा मी पर्या

દ્ર. વર્ષેયાન મુંત્રાના કુતાના કુ ૹૺઃઅદઃક્ર્યુંત્રઃક્રીતઃહ્યા (તેઃજોત્રઃજોઃપોઃ&ઃઅદઃવચાવાત્રઃક્યાઃવર્કેઃવર્તેઃક્રીતુઃહ્યાંનેવા;)ગ્રીત્યઃતૃવા;અઃવિત્રાંગાંતેઃદેંઃવધુત્રા चर्चे चर्चे न से मानुवाया के किया विशेषा विशेष के अधिक मानुवाया है के से मानुवाया त्यायाः सुर्यासुः सुर्याची द्वी क्षेत्राक्षे क्षेत्रास्य क्षेत्राच्याय क्षेत्राच्याय क्षेत्राच्याय क्षेत्राच्या पठिपानठर्याञ्चरार्येता प्राचिपायासुरान्द्रेयाचीयाचीराजीताचीराज्यास्तरान्त्रेयाच्यायाचीरान्त्राच्याचीयाः G2 धीराप्रवासान्त्राचीयाः G2 धीराप्रवासान्त्राचीयाः प्राचिपायाः ૢ૾ૺ૽ૹ૽૱ૹ૽ૺ૾૽ૹૹઌ૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૺૠઌ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌઙૢઌ૱૱ૹ૽ઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૺઌૹ૽૽ૢઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌૹ૽૽ૢઌૺૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૺઌ

वायाने का मुन्याने प्राप्त के विकास निकास र्थित्। वाञ्चवाबासुरःवेषाग्रीकाग्रीःग्रीन्दीर्दारे अन्तरःवाबोबारीयान्द्ववार्थित्रः यायाव। (द्यारीबा १९८) देयायाद्दरः वीः क्ष्यां है सूर्या पते हुव भीव त्या देते स्मानवा सु ने खेब खे भी क्षेत्र या त्या सुया हु तर्वे पा दि स्वरं या वाय पर्दे पा पर तश्चर प्राची श्वर प्रदेर प्रदास लेका सुर प्रदेर प्रते हो ह्या ग्री ह्व साम क्वाबा प्रते प्रवी हिंगा से हिंग प्रदास स्वाव । वयः प्रिनः परिः स्वानान्त्रम् अवः अधरः ह्वाः स्वान्यने वार्षे व्यानान्त्रम् वर्षे वरमे वर्षे वर् यानुस्रमायते : बुद्राचेते : बुद्राचेते : भूनमा : कुट्राचेता : भूने : बिया : केट्राच्या न्यान्य : त्यान्य : बुद गनुगबारे रेते क्षे क तर्के व बिरादेर च्चे व बहुर हो रायधेता र ग्रीवाक वर्ष प्रतास है द जी जी जी का विराधित है त त्वाचीलाळ्ळ्यावाड्यावाङ्ग्रवाद्याद्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्याच्यात्त्र्यात्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्र्या यदः द्वितः भूतः त्वाचीयः त्रेवायः ह्वाः कुः कदेः कदः यः त्रेः त्रयः यः सुदः वीः वार्विवायः त्रेः त्रेतः विवः कुः व्या ૹૣૼૹ.ૡ૽૽ૺૹૹ.ਜ਼ૡૢ.ૡ૽ૺૺૺૡૺ.ૹૢ૽ૺ.ૠ૾૽ૺઌૹ.ૹૣૣૹ.ઌ૽૽૽ૺૹઌૣ૽૽ૺૹૣઌ૾ૺ.ઌ.ઌ૽ૢઌ.ઌૢૼ.૪ૢૡૢઌૹઌઌૢઌૣઌૺઌૢ૽ઌ૽૽૱૾ૺૹ૽૾ૢૺૺ૾ૹૢૼ.ઌૺૹૠ.ઌ.ઝ त्युवःग्रेःर्थेत्। अधरःगर्वरःस्यःवर्वे त्युरःग्रेःग्रेन्द्रेरःऋवयःश्चे स्याग्रेःश्चेरःगत्रुगय्वेषाःगियःध्ररःदेरःनेत्रेरःवर्वेरः ૡૢૹ੶ૡૢ੶ૡૢઽ૽ૡ૽૾૾૽૾ૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૺ૾૽ઌઽૢ૽૽૱ઌૢૹ૽૽૱૽ૺૡૼૢૣૢૢૢૢૺૣૡ૽ૺઌૹઌૢ૽ઌૢૻ૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ૡૢૹૡૢઽઌ૽૽ૺ૾૽ૢૺ૾ૹ૽ૡ૽ૹ૽ૺ૾૽ૼૹઌ૾૽૱ઌૣ वार्डवा दी वाषर र ु र ह्यें र ज्ञुद गुरु य दिवा धेदा)

ૡૢૺ૱ઽૹૢૣૢૢૢૹ૽૱ૢૢૹૢૡ૽ઌ૽૱૾ૺઌૹ૽૽૱ૹ૾ૣઌ૱૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૹ૽ૣ૱ૹૹૢઌૢઌઌૺૺ૽ઌઌૺ૱ઌૺ૽૽ૺૡૡ૱ઌ૽૽૱ૡૢઌ૱૱ઌ૱ बरार्सेर्प्यन्यावस्य उन् ग्रीन्यं प्रमुखायद्वियास्य निर्मातम्य प्रमुक्ता विषयः सामित्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त श्चेतः ह्याः अपः प्रें प्रतः श्चेः ह्याः प्रवायिः भ्वेतः प्रेंतः स्वेतः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्व દેશ'યર'અર્જિ'વર્ત 'સ્'સુદ' वी'क:१श'वाब्रव'ह्मअष'ग्री'चश्चर'चशुदे'च्चेट्'रेअ'८८'| दे'ह्मअष'हे'क्षर'र्स्वयाञ्चीवाच्चेट्रस्था इस्रबादिर पर्मित् सेतृत्या हिंत् ग्रीबात् स्थातुमाळवा परि पञ्चावाबायते तुबा सुव देते देत हिंत् ग्री खुबा देते वता विता यात्राचार में प्रचीतायपुर स्थापार वर्षाया विवा चित्रा स्त्राच्या प्रवा प्रचार स्थापित स्वा प्रची विवा प्रची

### चर्मे.पर्कीर.शु.स्रच्यातपु.सं.सीट.।

स्रास्ट्रास्यरार्थे बिवान्द्रा नुश्चेवाबान्यारानुः र्नरास्यस्य स्वराह्म अवार्यराषी प्राथित विवर्षा ययःवतः हे बाव्याधरः श्वरः विदः पर्वे त्य शुरः विचनाःग्रीःबेदा धःसुदः यदिवैः देणनाः इसनः वै ह्वा (५ प्यर अर्ध्यय ग्री धुव वद व्यवस्था तरी इसमायदान्य विषयि विषयि हो मासु (क्रुव चम्यान चुर चर्या स्तर म्यूनरा रे स्व

भ्रुॅव द्या इ.एवोवाय वट विषु र ट्यट वीय. वि'च'धेद'र्क्षेष्')वदे'ह्रस्रस'य'च्रहे'र्क्षच'र्ह्षेच' ग्री येता यदी वे नगर सम्बन्धि स्वर हो नये हे ब सु-५न८-इते-च्रे५-थम-इयम-र्गर-सु-१ श्री-सुन र्बेर-ह्रुद्र-य-दे-वार्डे केर-ह्यूर-द्रबार्धेद्र-यदि-ख्र-सुर-५८-५-५०-वी-कःश्रब-इअब-पञ्चर-ञ्चेवा चैयाराजयाचैरायाणुषाची सास्रराण्यराय्ज्ञा चुमारायमाञ्चेदाबेमारादे र्हेदाधेदा दे सूर वेपर.रेयर.क्ष.सं.संर.वोबर.यज्ञ.वेब.रा.ज्ञेर.

व'द्युट'रुट'रार्खंब'धेवा इस्रवादी ८ के बाद चन्नमान्त्री वहिषाहेत्रन्तः धून पुन ब्र्रॅं र हे र पर रावन विन हे र परे खे खेर रा धेव पन्। दे इसमानर्गे त्युर से वेनमप्र प्र । दे.र्वान्ने.यपु.इंबा.बी.यहं.क्य.बी.पह्यंत.तपु. क्ष्यायानवयाम्बिमान्त्रेन्र उन्ते स्वाधनान्त्रे अवा तळच क्रे मिले विषा पुर त्युर देश या धीवा दे अरः वृदः यावी देः श्रेवः ग्रीः वृदः यावीः याववः याञ्जः स्वापित्रम् सु नु न्यर स न्र न्र त्रे या नि नि यावी सर र्रे विया प्राप्त सम्बन्ध स्पर भी प्राप्त में क ग्रीमः भ्रोबारा देश हो निष्या है । के बार के यते रट रहुं यानु नहें मारा सर र्ये विवार रहें ते ग्रद्राचार्या कुरानी का मानवार मुख्या सुर् .वे.च.२८.। टे.¥श्रब.ष.व.व्यब्य.श.चेब.तर.जेब. मुबावि:मब्बन:चैबासदु:मुब्बन:श्रेम्बास्ट्रंबाल: প্রবার্টের শ্রীরা

#### WHAT WE'VE DONE

We have come a long way in this book. After reviewing evolution, we learned the complexity involved in the seemingly simple behavior of reaching for a hot cup of chai, realizing it's too hot, and pulling our hand away. We explored the basic chemistry and underlying biology of the genes and cells on which behavior rests and on which evolution acts. We now know the parts of a cell and how information is passed from one cellular generation to the next. We learned that all these processes rely on the chemistry of life-molecules. We moved back and forth between the genes, cells, and molecules, and the behavior of the whole organisms, like us, that are composed of these genes and cells and molecules. Underlying all these ideas, we saw illustrated again and again the central themes we started this book with and developed in Life Sciences Primer 1: (1) the different environments cells experience greatly affect them and vice versa; (2) evolution integrates simple rules to develop complexity by interweaving similarity and diversity; and (3) structure reflects function and vice versa.

We are now ready to fill in the large conceptual and biological gap between these genes, cells, and molecules and the whole organisms they make up. How do cells interact to form multicellular organisms like us in the first place? We've discussed in this book and in the Neurosciences Primers how organisms sense, but how do cells sense each other and form communities? How did cooperation and altruism evolve and why? How do cells develop into tissues and organs? And how do those tissues and organs interact with each other to make an organism? These are the big questions we will explore in Life Sciences Primer 3: Development and Physiology.

#### CELL DEATH ISN'T ALWAYS BAD

Cells have evolved a carefully regulated process of killing themselves. This is generally a good thing. When do you think it would be 'good' for a cell to die? Here are at least two situations: (1) When a cell is old and its DNA or other molecules are badly damaged and (2) During development, when organisms have more cells than are needed. We discuss the first situation above. How about the second? One famous case of 'good cell death' occurs in humans when their toes and fingers develop. Initially, early in development, we have webs of skin between our fingers and toes. The cells in the webs eventually kill themselves, and we wind up with separate, unconnected digits. Scientists have also shown that in many cases excess neurons are made early on in the developing brain, and, depending on the environment, only some of these neurons make connections. The ones that don't, kill themselves. One theory (of many) to explain autism—a disease in which humans are unable to interact effectively with their environments—is that the excess neurons made during development in autistic individuals do not kill themselves and too many connections are made in the brain.

### स्रस्टाची तके चार्च चार्ठवा मु च्या के विकास विवासिता

ૡૼ.ૡ૾ૺ૮.ઌૢૢૺ૾ૹ૾ૢ૮.૮ૺ.ૡૢઌ.ૹૣઌ૱ૹૢૢૼઌૹ૾ૺઌૺ.ૹૢ૿ઌૺ.૽૽ૺઌ.૽ૺૺઌ.ૡૺઌ ऍन्-पते-रटार्श्वेषाःश्वेषण्यत्रः चुन्-रेअः विषा-रटा चुटः ह्रवाबारीयाधीया ब्रिंट् ग्रीबाचसूबाय दुवाळीयाबाही यह ढ़ॏज़ॱॸॢॱॼॗ*ॸ*ॱॸऄॱॶॱॶॸॱॺॏॱय़क़ॆॱॸॱॸॆॱॸॿॸॱऄ॔ॱऄॺॱ यर बेंबन नवा वर्षेत्र वास्त्र स्थान स्थान विषेशास्त्रेरास्वाची १ स्सिराविवास्वराधिरायर्विवासः यर:शुर:हे। देवे:टे:बोब:बोतबा यर:व:दर्ब:ह्व: म्बद्धारमा में कि.ला.ध्यार्थं या व्यव्यान्य व्यव्यान्य व्यव्यान्य व्यव्यान्य व्यव्यान्य व्यव्यान्य व्यव्यान्य भ्रम्य प्रमा १ भ्रे प्रयेथ ग्री क्रू र रे अ प्रिं र भ्रे ख़्त ग्री इअ:य:८्वा:ल:४८:वी:८्वॅ्ब:अव्दि:ळ्८:लब:पक्तः चयु.सं.संट.र्जव.तयु.श्रेचयाच्ययाच्याच्या सूरमः नरार्थे ने वीं रातु सूरमा वीवा वावमः सूरमा वीवा *राने* ग्राट्स होगाया चेरा रखा हो । स्ट्री से सुरा वी'तळे'च'चड्डट'र्येदे'वाद्रबाङ्गीचबाग्ववाबाळे'च'विवा दी श्रेते विष्पातर्द्वान्दाम्दातर्द्वातर्स्वर विद्यान पतः भ्रम्यमान्दार त्रोयायार्यम् दे । यदः भ्रो तयेया ग्री *र्न्याने* अन्यते स्निप्य केंग्रायर प्रस्ति । *ॸ*८ॱॠ८ॱढ़ॸॖ॔॔ॻॱॺॺॱॡॖ॔ॺॱॾॗ॓॔॓॔॔॔॓ॴॺॱऄ॔ॱॱॺॺॱॸ॓ॱॸ॔ॻॱॺॕॱ र्वेदै:पर-देर-१दे: इ.प. श्रुवार्येद-हिरा देश श्रीवार-चदिःस्रस्टादे इस्रमः स्टावीमः स्टाचमदः पमः स्रमः *ढ़*ड़ॣ॔ऺ॔चॱॺॖॣ॔ॱड़ऺॺॴॴॾॗऀॴॻॸॱॹॣ॔ॶॣ॔ॸऻढ़ॖॸॱॻऀ॓टॱ॔॔॓॔॔॔॔॔॔ रारेत् देपवेवर्ग्यावयाष्ट्रम्यायरार्वेदेवरायुन्या तक्रमाञ्ची नुन्यते पुनार्मे स्थान्या मान्या निया साम स्र म्हिन्स् राज्यानम्यानः श्री त्येया होन् गुम् विराध्या यो.योष्ट्रं अ.केंट्रं त्या.यो.र्यट. योष.र्यट. द्व.सं.रं.सं.सं.रं.सं.सं.रं.सं.सं.रं रे. द्याया पर्ट्रिया या पविष्या या त्या हो राया हो राया हो या या विषय ब्र्रिं र.श्रे.मुेन् र्स्कृताः स्व र रेण रामा रामा व र र्सेन् अस्यमः ब्र्रॅिंर'अ'द्युरापदे'स्'स्दर'ह्रअष'र्रर'वीष'र्रर'वार्षेर् यर हो न ग्री व र्षेत्। देश व र्षेत्र हो हो स्वारी व र पावि हो। यार विवा वी मा जे वा पा वा के जे विवा वी मा जे वा पार विवा वी मा जे वा पार विवा वी मा जे वा पार विवा विवा वी मा ૡૢઌૻ૽੶ઽૡ૽૱૽ૼૺ૾ૡ૱ૡ૾ૢ૱૽ૢૼૺૺઌ૽૽ૹૄ૽ૢૼૺૼૼ૱ૡૹૢ૾૱ૹૼઽ૽૽૽ૢૺઽૼ यदे व्याय र्येषा यर शुरायदे वर प्रविदे हे सूर हुन ત્વયુ. સુંવાના સુ. ત્વો ભાવા <del>દ</del>ૂર છે રાતવા ક્રમા વાલવા (અદ. र्येते (वेंट्य द्या) पठिषाषी सूर द्या र् अति : बेंध द्या द्या श्रीय रुषाः भैचवाः श्रेवारपपुः र्चिटः स्यास्य स्या अवर रर वीब रर वार्बेर अव्वय यदे र्घर वीब या र પતૈ <u>'</u> વट 'હિળ' 5 ' અર્જ્ચ અના ર્સેક્ટ્રેન ' ग્રી ' અદ્યુન ' (ગ જે અ અદ ' દેં ' ંશુવાયતે : શું: ચાર્કા વાંગુ જાયો વાર્સ્કળ વાર્ફે વાંગુ વાર્યોના |

# ५'नर'र'ळॅस'म्र-'द्वेम्'नङ्ग्रुनस'सस्र

त्रीक्ष विद्यास्य अक्ष्यं त्यर विद्या विद्याय क्षेया विद्या क्षेया क्ष

पत्रबद्धान्तः, तु, यट, बुच, पक्कूण, ची, ब्रिंट, यट, कुच, तू, इशक, द्रया, मी ह्रिंच, प्रमुंच, यट, बुच, परकूण, ची, ब्रिंट, यट, ब्रिंच, व्यक्क्ष, व्यक्ष, व्यक्ष

# <u>नड़िक'र्नेन'मक' भ्रुक्त' भ्रुक्त' मही प्राथित ।</u>

Abrupt climate change र्ज्ञू सुरान्त्र वाह्न स्थापिक स्थापिक

Active site শ্লীব্ৰু

Adenosine triphosphate জি'ই'র্ক'ন্বিনা ন'ম'-এ'র্ক'ন্বি'ন্

(ATP) (ঞ্জ'নি-মী) Adhesion শ্ৰৰ মেন্দ্ৰ Adrenal gland ঝনেমাক্ট্ৰবা

Anaphase অক্টণ্ স্থান্ত মান্ত মান্ত

Animation বেশুঝানঙ্কুৰা Apoptosis নদেৰী শানী স্থানা Aster শ্লীনা শ্লী ব্ৰদ্যা

Basic chemistry of life कें र्श्विनाची कर प्राविदे स्वाय गुरागुरा क

Bind in linear fashion वृत्रहरूर् पळेट ब्रेंट होत्य

Bond विक्रमार्थेन

carbohydrate বিশ:র্ষ্ট্রামেন্স:নৃত্তুদ্

carbon monoxide प्रनःर्सेन् पळें हुर मुर स्वा

catalyst 됐어"본제 centriole 두겠어"됩니 Centromere region 두겠어"됩니 Centrosome 두겠어"된다 Chromatid 출제:홍두

Chromatin ঠিন্স নার্বান্স নু নার্বান্স নু নার্বান্স নু নার্বান্স নু নার্বান্স নার্বান

Codon रैपाषास्यामुरायस्। Cohesion रुपार्थास्यामुरायस्।

Covalent bond यतुमः र्श्वेप् त्रकेषः र्श्वेपः विषयः व

Cytoplasmic microtubule network শ্রপি সংশ্রম স্থা প্রত্তি প্রতিষ্ঠা বিশ্ব

Daughter cell वृत्स्ट्राश्चरः। Double bond वृत्स्राह्मरा

Emission শ্লিস্পেন্ট্ৰা ৰুণাক্লম্প্ৰান্ত্ৰিল

Endoplasmic reticula प्रवितः द्वरः इः क्रेंग्राबा Environment related refugees (वेर-एध्याः स्रुवनः सर्वेद्यः ना

Epigenetic changes বিশ্বতাহার বি

fatty acid क्षेत्राञ्चन क्रुन्

Functional group यमञ्चे र उर्के पाया Global climate र्षो यथिया Glucose सुन र स्मुझ स्मार सम्बन्ध

Golgi apparatus ৰ্শ্বীএ'বাৰ্বীবাৰা

Greenhouse effect শুন্দের্কা

hydrophobic कुःनर्ज्ञेजाः रदः प्रविदा

Ice water স্কু'ব্যুস্থা

Immune cell गुन्न'तर्हेसन्य'स्'सुर्'

Incesole acetate ন্থ্ৰিম'স্ত্ৰ্ম্

Interphase স্মত্ত্ৰম্যা স্মন্ত্ৰ্

Ionic bond ग्रेम'गुर'पळेर'च्। ग्रेम'ह्य'पळेर'च्।

Land use change শ্বালী বর্গী বেশী বিশ্বী বি

Lysosome यज्ञेन् प्याज्ञ प्रश्नेन् प्या Major threats वेन्द्र प्याज्ञ प्रश्नात्म

Metaphase দুখীএভেবেন্দ্রবা

Microtubule fiber ষ্ট্রণাশ্বব স্টব স্গ্রনা Midbody र्यञ्जःचाञ्चचार्या Monomer मिट.पाञ्चेवाद्या Mother cell त्रातीत्रास्यसीटा mRNA नटक्रिव:र्:शुर्यःयदे:ष्यरःष्येवःष्ये Nerve cell **444.€.₹.₹.£** Neutron ব্য:ইথা Non-polar ब्रे.पोर्चश्राज्यः प्र Nucleic acid वेट:श्रुरा **Nucleolus** ন্টি স্থা Nucleotide धुट.र्च्याग्रीय.क्री Nucleus वेट.स्वा Ocean circulation upheaval में.अष्ट्रपु.पर्वूर.मैवा.वी.पर्केर.जटबा Ocean salinity changes मु:अर्केंदि:क्ंक्रंक्र-गी:दगुर:पा **Organelles** र्यर मञ्जूमर्श्वमा सुर । र्यर खा Outer membrane ब्रिते ने प्राप्य विते ने वें Periodic table त्रिंर:क्रुव:रेतु:श्रेण Phosphate group श्रःश्रीदेः श्रेः स्वें गर्मा phospholipid र्स्-श्र-र्स-श्र-व्या phosphorous र्देर्गीु अआ Plasma membrane कु:बेर:ब्री:ब्रॉ Polar श्रु.पोध्रश्रज्ञस्य Polar ice caps melting ब्रीट-ब्रेदे त्वम्य र्रे अपवाया Polymer **ছ.প্র**∠.ব্*র*ঝবার.<del>ই</del>রা Polymerase यटःर्बे्रःश्चेवःस्या Prometaphase ञ्चवाःस्व वान्यवायिः स्वा Promoter region मूट.झुज.ब्र.विजा Prophase क्रूब.क्रेट.क्रेव.तपु.घेबी protein **夏.토**세 Reactant বেঘ্ন শ্রুমানা

विट'सदर'ह्रे'विट'ग्रुच'का

वेट:स्टर:देयट:वाञ्चवार्या

रेणार्सेर-५न८-ध्य रेणायदे स्रूटा

अर्कें 'र्रेश' दमेश' या

বেখ্রীব্যবার্দিন:খ্রী:হ্রুমা

Receptor protein

Ribonucleotide

Ribosome

Sea level rise

Sense of touch

Signaling protein

Smell इे.क्टॅरा Solution चलु:ग्रेद:मशेर:माञ्चमार्या spindle 적도'제 Stained क्र्यूच.डी.चीवाबाता तुबार्श्वेयाश्वेटार्ये। Structural core Substrate ঘাৰি:≝আ Sugar Sulfur মু:হী। Taste **Ť:**쯊치 भ्रै:श्र्यातवित्रात्रप्रिश् telophase र्देन र्सेन स्रोव प्रते स्रे त्ये न प्र Temperature-sensing receptor Touch रेण:क्टॅरा ব্বব:ঞ্চুবা **Transcript** यन येत ग्री ग्री में न रेसा Transcription Triple bond शुअःहेषाः तक्रीटः चा tRNA <u>यदेवः हो ५ : अरः अवः ओ</u> क्तां खें. पारी श्री चीरी श्री Two polar Universal solvent ग्वाब्यायत्व होता Urbanization र्ग्रेट अकेटा Valence electrons ব্রীব্যথর স্থ্রীল কুথা Variable group पश्चित्रःश्चेव:यु:ळॅवाबा Vehicle वेगाया तर्वेषाया त्यायात्रिया Vision वाञ्चवाद्यास्ट्रिंट्रा अर्धेट्रास्ट्रिंट्रा ढ़्देॱर्दे५ॱर्स्ट५ॱग्री'दशुर'वा Water temperature change Weather শ্রুদ:বাপিশা Wetlands disappear শুব-শ্ৰন্থনানা

क्रवाःमुदः तक्रेदः चा

Single bond