



Department of Anesthesia Techniques

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Biology Lecture – 1 -

Biology is a science that deals with the study of life and living organisms, including their structure, function, growth, evolution, origin, distribution and taxonomy.

The word **biology** means, "**The science of life**", from the Greek **Bios** means **life** and **logos** means **science**. Therefore, Biology is the science of Living Things. That is why Biology is sometimes, known as Life Science.

The cell is the basic structural, functional, and biological unit of all known living organisms.

A cell is the smallest unit of life that can replicate independently, and cells are often called the "building blocks of life". The study of cells is called cell biology or cytology.

Cell biology or Cytology is a branch of biology that studies the different structures and functions of the cell and focuses mainly on the idea of the cell as the basic unit of life.

Cell biology explains the structure, organization of the organelles they contain, their physiological properties, metabolic processes, Signaling pathways, life cycle, and interactions with their environment.

Organisms can be classified as

➤ **unicellular** (consisting of a single cell; including **bacteria**)

and Archaea •

➤ **multicellular** (including **plants** and **animals**). While the number of cells in plants and animals varies from species to species, humans contain more than 10 **trillion** (10^{12}) cells.

Cell theory النظرية الخلوية

Robert Hooke in (1665) who described the cella (open spaces) of plant tissues discovered the cell.

The cell theory is a widely accepted explanation of the relationship between cells and living things. The cell theory states:

- 1. All organisms are composed of cells.**
- 2. Cell is the structural and functional unit of life.**
- 3. Cells arise from pre-existing cells.**

The cells vary considerably, in shape and size. Nerve cells of animals have long extensions. They can be several feet in length. Muscle cells are elongated in shape. Egg of the **ostrich is the largest cell (75 mm)**. **Some plant cells have thick walls**. There is also **wide variation in the number of cells in different organisms**.

Cell types

There are two distinctive types of cells

1- Prokaryotic cells: Prokaryotes lack a nucleus (though they do have circular DNA) and other membrane-bound organelles (though they do contain ribosomes).

Bacteria and Archaea are two domains of prokaryotes.

2- Eukaryotic cells: Eukaryotes, have distinct nuclei bound by a nuclear membrane and membrane-bound organelles (mitochondria, chloroplasts, lysosomes, rough and smooth endoplasmic reticulum, vacuoles). In addition, they possess organized chromosomes which store genetic material.

Protists, fungi, animals, and plants all consist of eukaryotic cells. (“Protist” is an informal term referring to a group of mostly unicellular eukaryotes) .

Table 1: Comparison of features of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells

	Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Typical organisms	bacteria, archaea	protists, fungi, plants, animals
Typical size	~ 1–5 μm	~ 10–100 μm
Type of nucleus	nucleoid region; no true nucleus	true nucleus with double membrane
DNA	circular (usually)	linear molecules (chromosomes) with histone proteins
RNA/protein synthesis	coupled in the cytoplasm	RNA synthesis in the nucleus protein synthesis in the cytoplasm
Ribosomes	50S and 30S	60S and 40S
Cytoplasmic structure	very few structures	highly structured by endomembranes and a cytoskeleton
Cell movement	flagella made of flagellin	Flagella and cilia containing microtubules; lamellipodia and filopodia containing actin

Continue

	Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Mitochondria	none	one to several thousand
Chloroplasts	none	in algae and plants
Organization	usually single cells	single cells, colonies, higher multicellular organisms with specialized cells
Cell division	binary fission (simple division)	mitosis (fission or budding) meiosis
Chromosomes	single chromosome	More than one chromosome
Membranes	Cell membranes	Cell membrane and membrane-bound organelles

Prokaryotic Cells

- Small and simple
- 0.1 to 5.0 μm in size
- Unicellular
- Nucleus is absent
- Circular DNA
- Single haploid (n) chromosome
- Lack membrane-bound organelles
- Reproduce both sexually and asexually
- Cell division by binary fission
- Examples are bacteria and archaea cells

Similarities

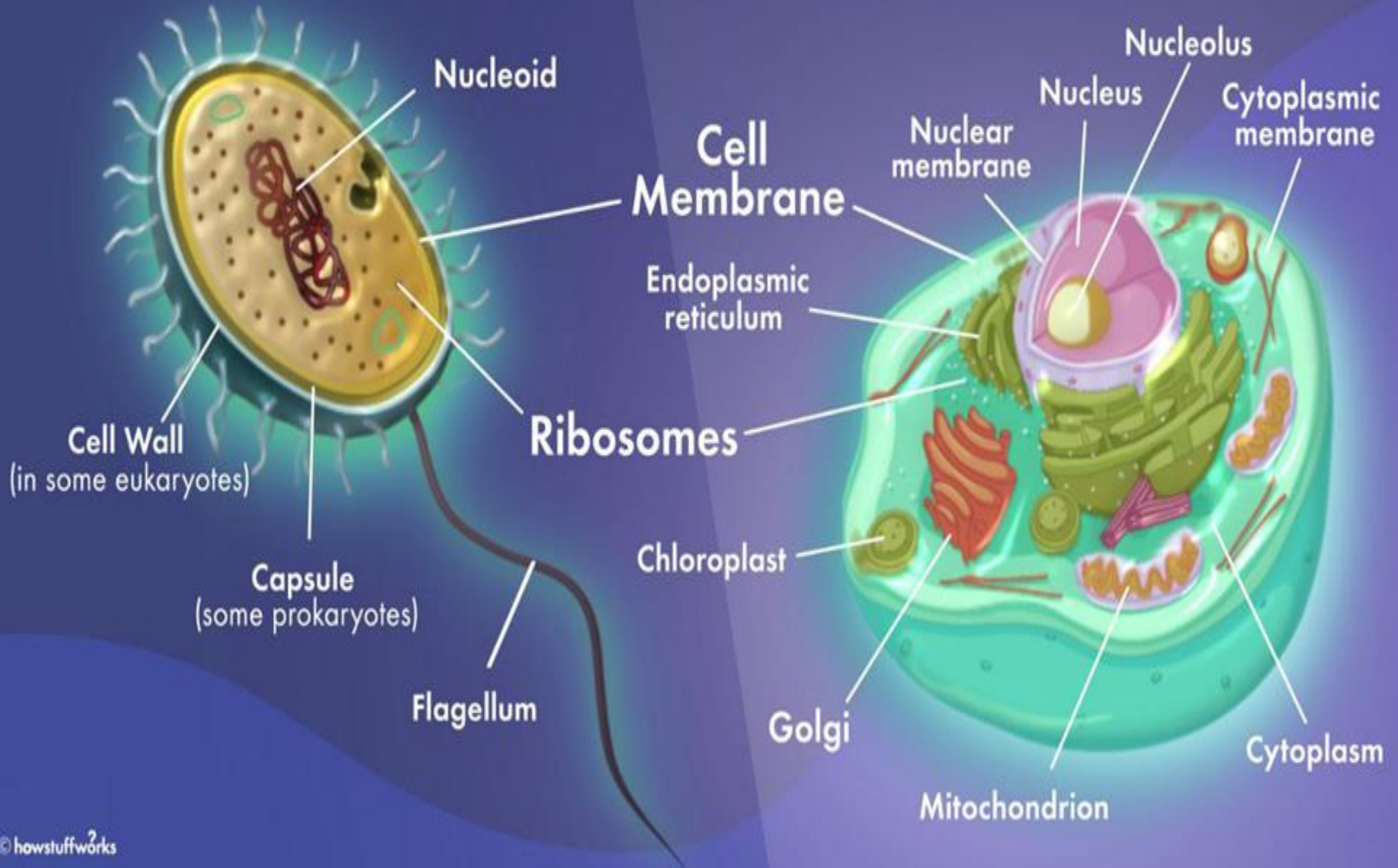
- Have cell (plasma) membrane
- Have cytoplasm
- Have ribosomes
- Have DNA

Eukaryotic Cells

- Large and complex
- 10 to 100 μm in size
- Unicellular or multicellular
- Nucleus is present
- Linear DNA
- Paired diploid ($2n$) chromosome
- Has membrane-bound organelles
- Mostly reproduce sexually
- Cell division by mitosis
- Examples are plant and animal cells, including humans

Prokaryotes

Eukaryotes



Plant cell

Animal cell

Plant cell surrounded by a rigid cell wall

Animal cells do not have a cell wall

Larger in size

Smaller in size

Plant cells have plastids

Animal cells do not have plastids

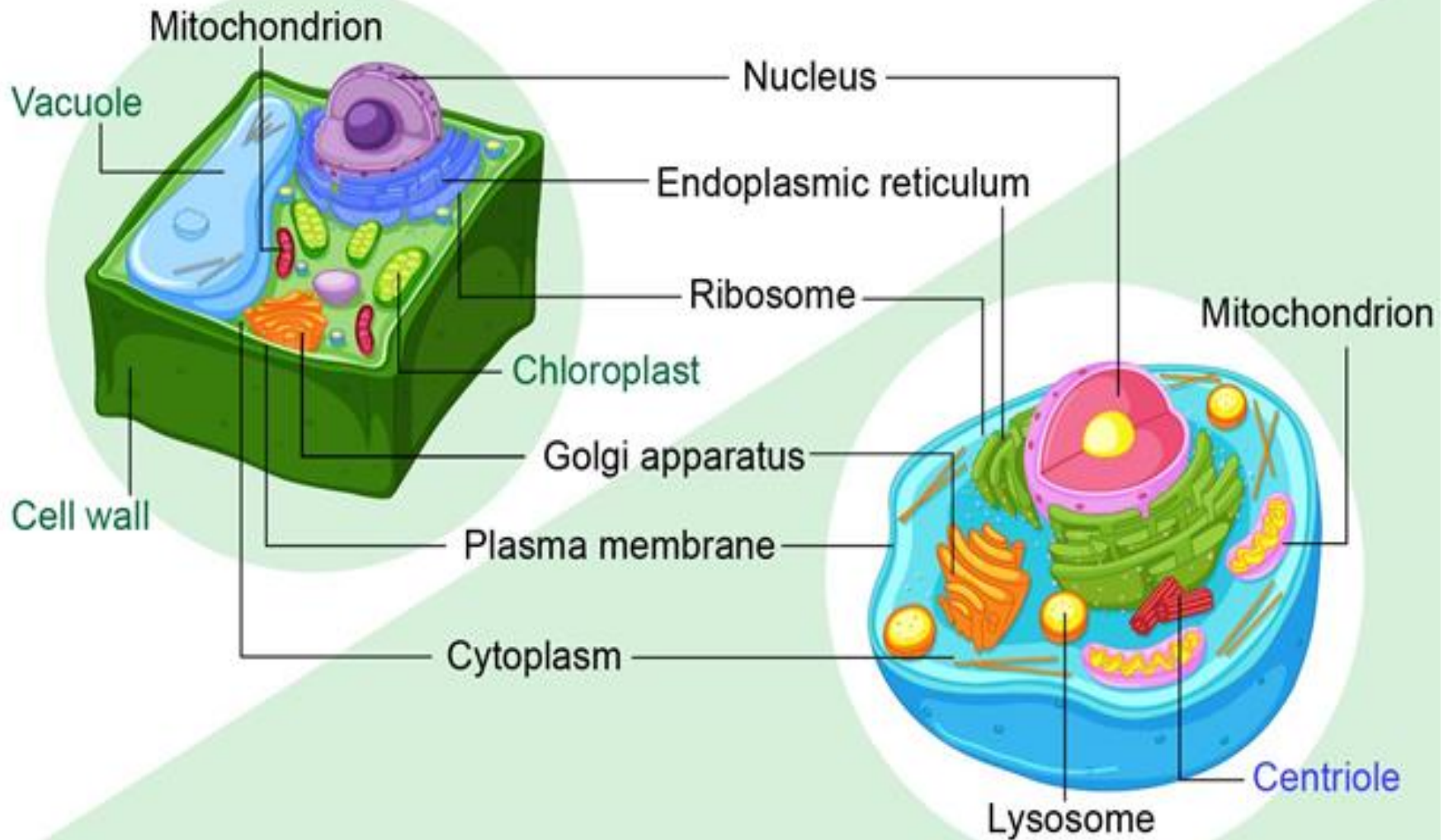
Presence of a large vacuole is seen in plant cells.

Whereas there are very small vacuoles as compared to plant cells are seen in animal cells.

Centrosomes are absent in plant cells

Animal cells have centrosomes.

PLANT CELL



ANIMAL CELL