

CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

The Discovery of Cells

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The Discovery of Cells

Robert Hooke's drawing of a thin slice of cork, he saw the honeycomb-like and repeating box structures of "cells" under early microscope



The Discovery of Cells

- The discovery followed by Single-lens microscope used by Anton van Leeuwenhoek to observe bacteria and other microorganisms.
- The biconvex lens, which was capable of magnifying an object approximately 270 times.





The Cell Theory

- When Schleiden and Schwann proposed the Cell Theory in 1838.
- The cell theory states that:
- 1. All life forms are made of one or more cells.
- 2. Cells only arise from pre-existing cells.
- 3. The cell is the smallest form of life.





What is a cell?

- Cell is chemical system that is able to maintain its structure, function and reproduce
- Cell is a unit of life
- All living things composed of cells
- Each cell able to do its specific functions based on properties of organelles in its compartment
- Group of cells organised, specialised and functions as multicellular organisms





Discussions:

List the basic properties of the cells?



1. Cells Are Highly Complex and Organized

- order and consistency
- cellular activities can be precise
- Example: an epithelial cells that line the intestine are tightly connected to each other like bricks in a wall



2. Cells Possess a Genetic Program

- Organisms are built according to information encoded by genes.
- This huge amount of information is packaged into a set of chromosomes located in a cell nucleus.



3. Cells are capable of producing more of themselves

 Cells reproduce by division, a process in which the contents of a "mother" cell are distributed into two "daughter" cells.



4. Cells Acquire and Utilize Energy

Catabolism and anabolism activities



5. Cells Carry Out a Variety of Chemical Reactions

- Act like a chemical plants the simplest bacterial cell is capable of hundreds of different chemical transformations.
- Virtually all chemical changes that take place in cells require enzymes—molecules that greatly increase the rate at which a chemical reaction occurs.



6. Cells Engage in Mechanical Activities

- Materials are transported from place to place, structures are assembled and then rapidly disassembled, and, in many cases, the entire cell moves itself from one site to another.
- Motor proteins



7. Cells Are Able to Respond to Stimuli

- Most cells are covered with receptors that interact with substances in the environment in highly specific ways.
- Cells may respond to specific stimuli by altering their metabolic activities, moving from one place to another, or even committing suicide.



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8. Cells Are Capable of Self-Regulation

