

# Themes 1

- send answer to iClicker Question 7A now.

## Cellular Nutrition

- in general; minimal; & elemental

- bacteria
- plants, animals, & fungi

## iClicker Question 7B

Due in lab **next** week:

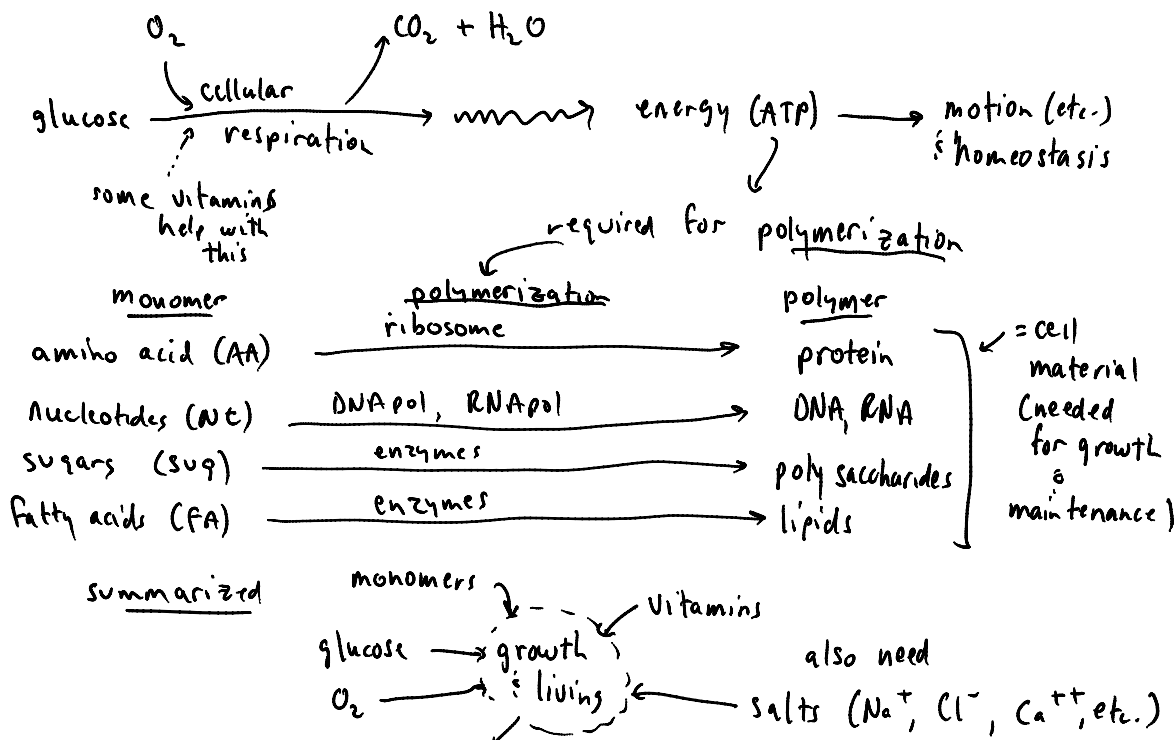
- ⇒ pre-lab for Aipotu IV (lab manual p 51 and on-line)
- ⇒ Molecular Phylogeny lab report

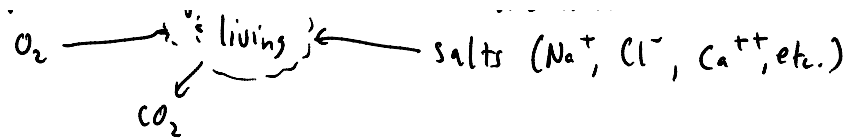
Development Group (BW Tutorial) Tues 1:00 - 2:00 in W-2-032

Exam 1: Monday 3/1 (info in Themes 2 handout)

- Last names A - G in McCormack Cafe (3<sup>rd</sup> floor above stairwell)
- Last names H - Z here (1 bonus point for going to correct place!)

Cellular nutrition = minimal "core metabolism"  
all cells must do these reactions (schematic)





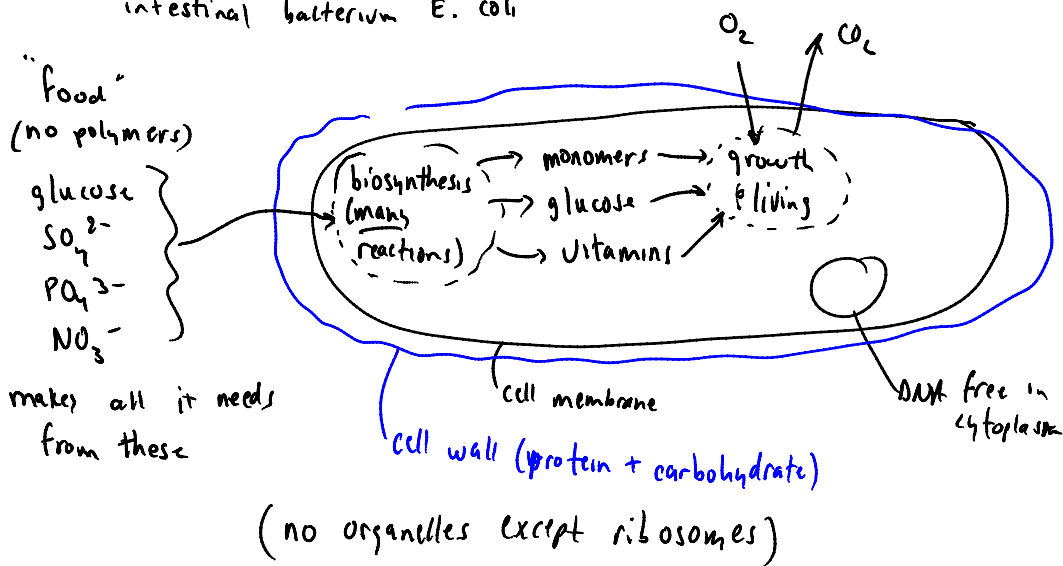
Elemental - all living things need atoms of CHONPS (if more)

- these elements are available in different forms in different habitats

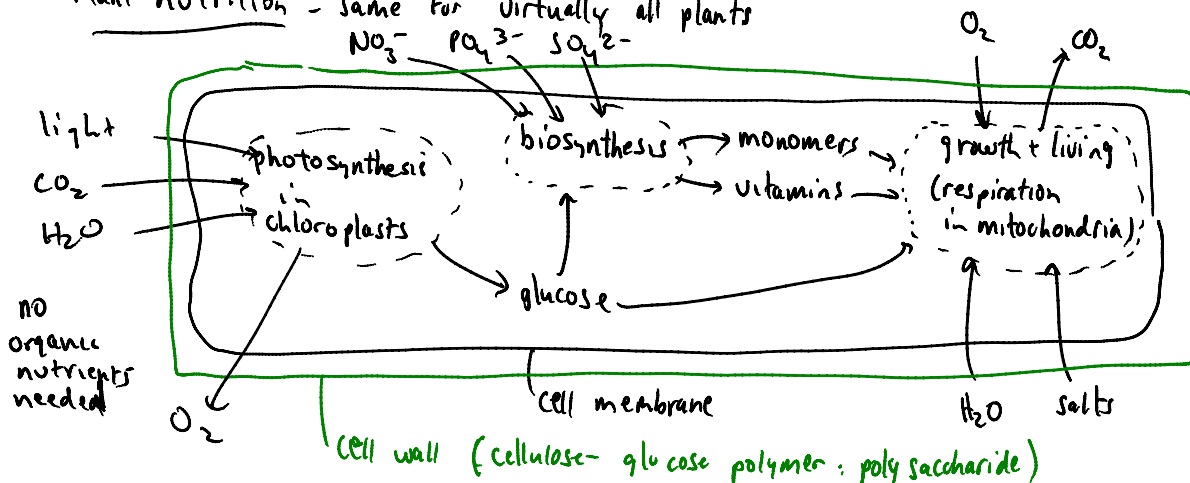
Form	C	H	O	N	P	S
gaseous	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	O <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	-	-
dissolved in H <sub>2</sub> O	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	H <sub>2</sub> O/O <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> /NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>
organic (part of C-containing molecules)	[all monomers have C, H, O]			AA, Nt	Nt	AA

Bacterial Nutrition (very variable) one example

intestinal bacterium E. coli

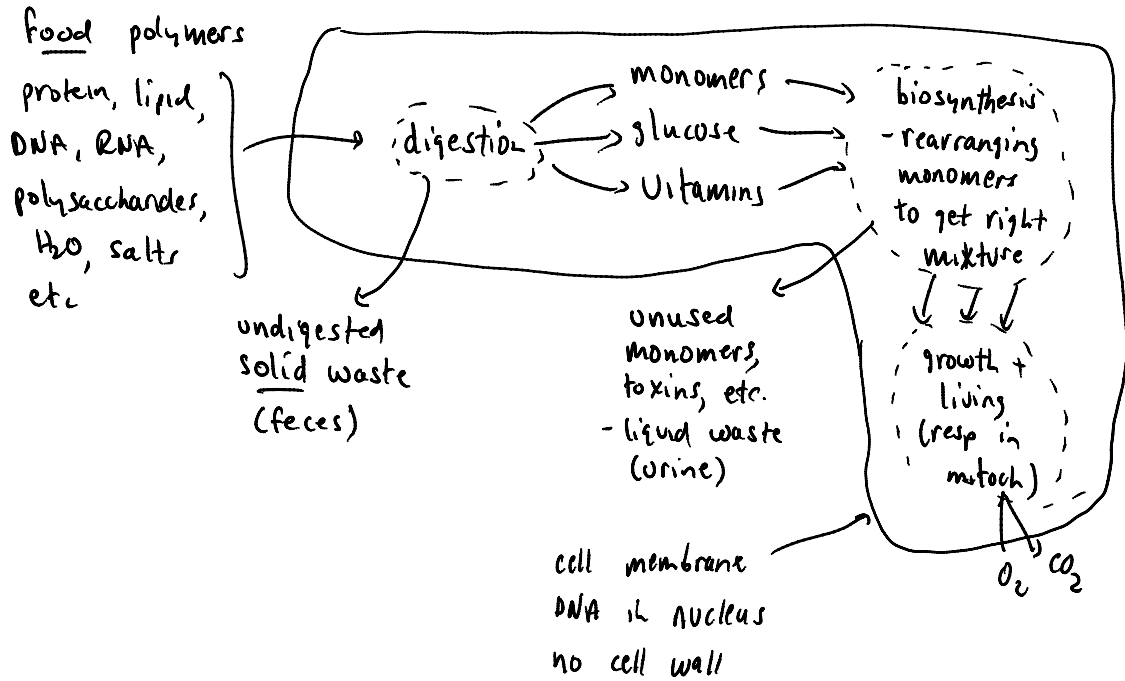


Plant nutrition - same for virtually all plants



\* DNA in nucleus

Animal nutrition - all processes not always done in the same cell  
(protozoa do it all in one cell)



Fungal nutrition: all processes done in all cells

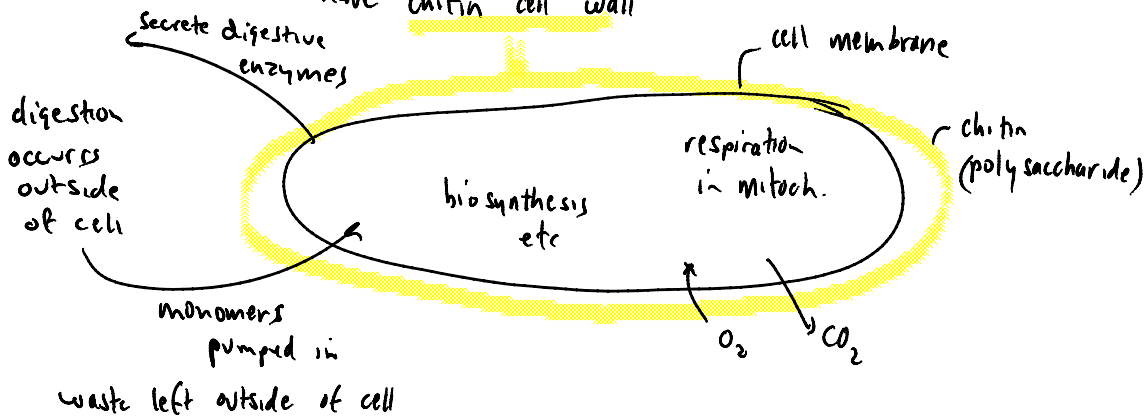
\* DNA in nucleus - often more than one nucleus per cell

(sometimes can have different genotypes - "heterokaryon")

\* same as animal (eat polymers made by others = "heterotroph")

except - secrete digestive enzymes

- have chitin cell wall



Summary

Carbon source

NPS source

energy source

major structural material & notes

plants	CO <sub>2</sub>	inorganic NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> in H <sub>2</sub> O	light	cellulose - glucose polymer ( <u>"free"</u> because p'synth makes lots of glucose) * <u>rigid</u> ∴ hard to move ⇒ pollination
animals	organic in food	organic NPS in food	chemical energy in food	<u>protein</u> (bone, etc.) <u>flexible</u> ⇒ move ⇒ behavior, etc.
fungi	"	"	"	<u>chitin</u> - not flexible ∴ digest food nearby