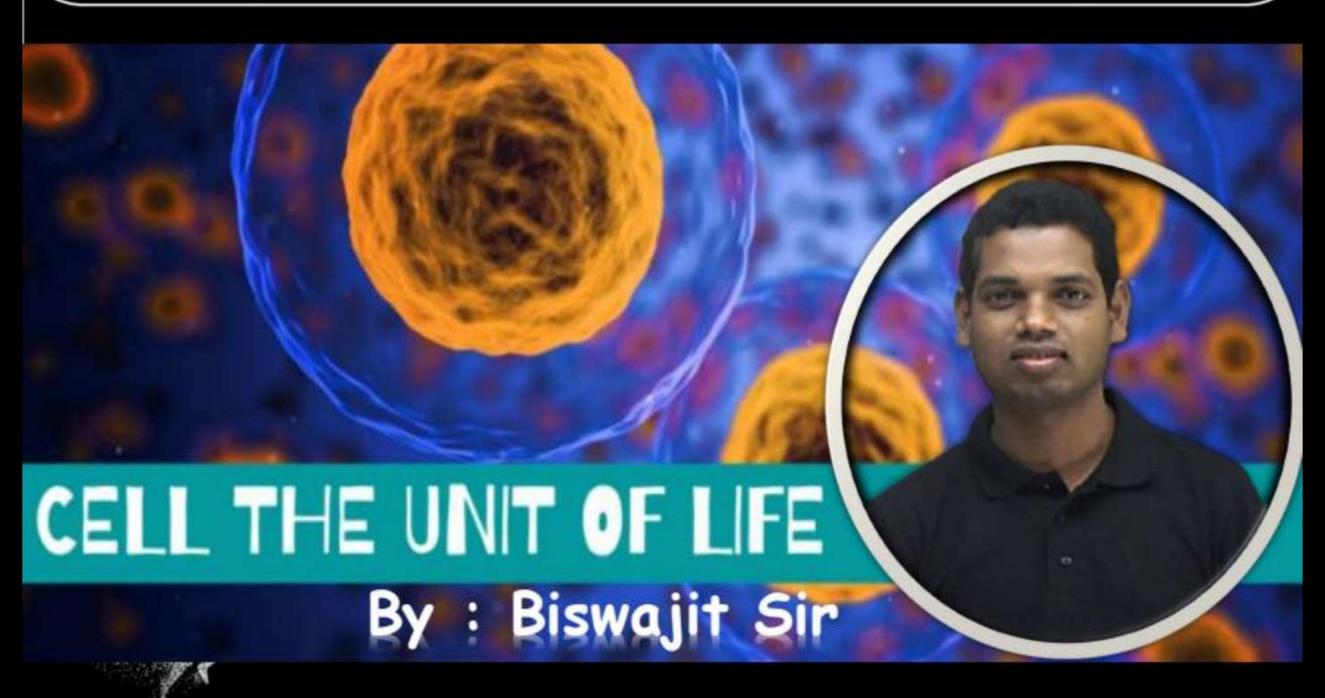


ARJUNA NEET BATCH





SOME NEET QUESTIONS OUT OF NCERT

- Q. The shorter and longer arms of a submetacentric chromosome are referred to as (2019)
- a. s-arm and l-arm respectively
- b. p-arm and q-arm respectively
- c. q-arm and p-arm respectively
- d. m-arm and n-arm respectively
- Q. Select the incorrect match: (2018)
- a. Lampbrush chromosomes Diplotene bivalents
- b. Allosomes Sex chromosomes
- c. Submetacentric chromosomes L-shaped chromosomes
- d. Polytene chromosomes Oocytes of amphibians





- Q. Which of the following events does not occur in rough endoplasmic reticulum? (2018)
- a. Protein folding
- b. Protein glycosylation
- c. Cleavage of signal peptide
- d. Phospholipid synthesis
- Q. Mitochondria and chloroplast are
- A. Semi-autonomous organelles
- B. Formed by division of pre-existing organelles and they contain DNA but lack protein synthesizing machinery

 Which one of the following options is correct? (2016 I)
- a. Both (A) and (B) are correct
- b. (B) is true but (A) is false
- c. (A) is true but (B) is false
- d. Both (A) and (B) are false

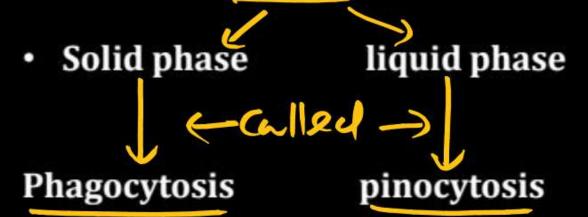


Bulk transport

Transport of particles in bulk (large)amount

A. Endocytosis

Uptake of particles in bulk by a cell

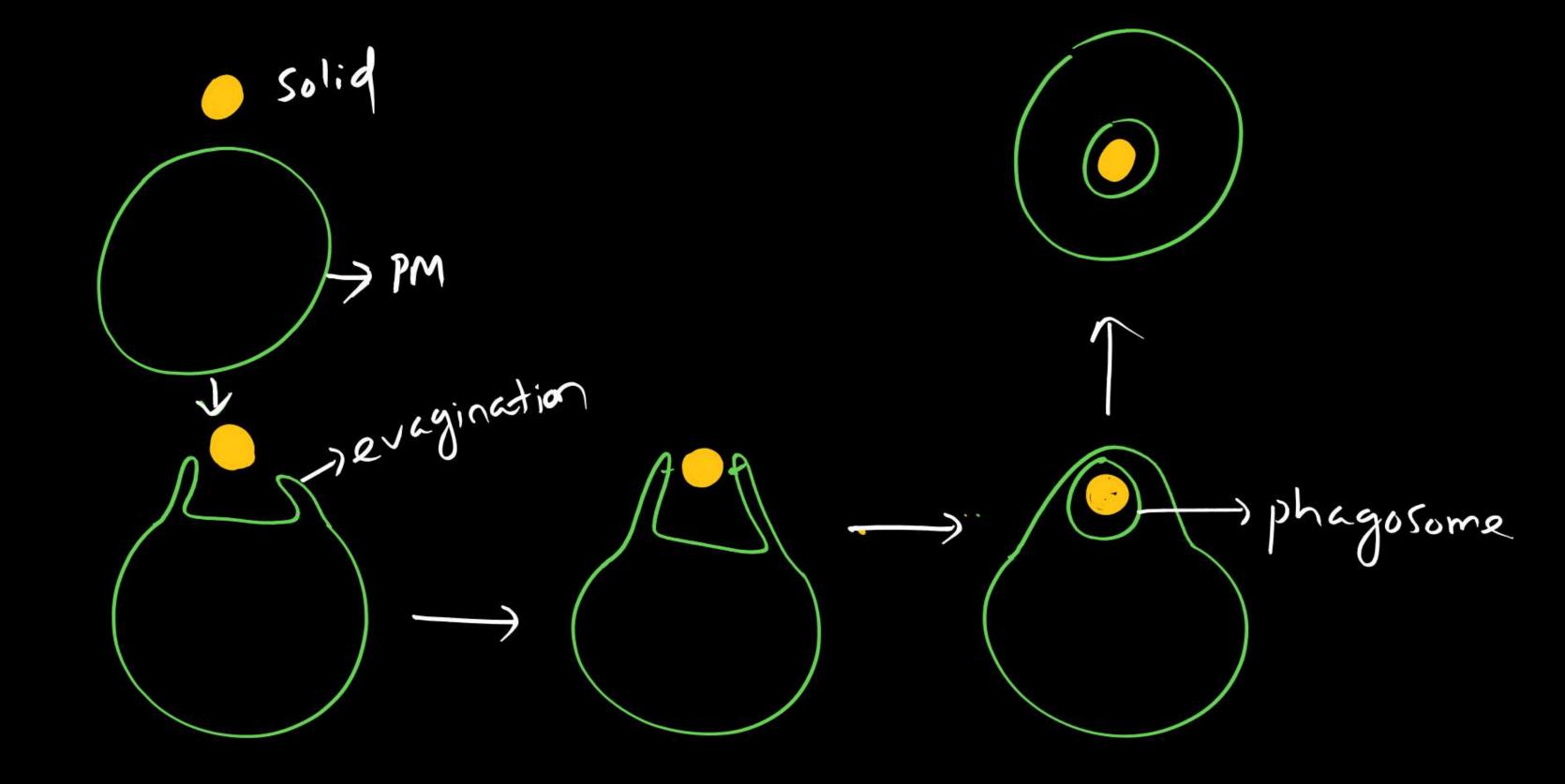


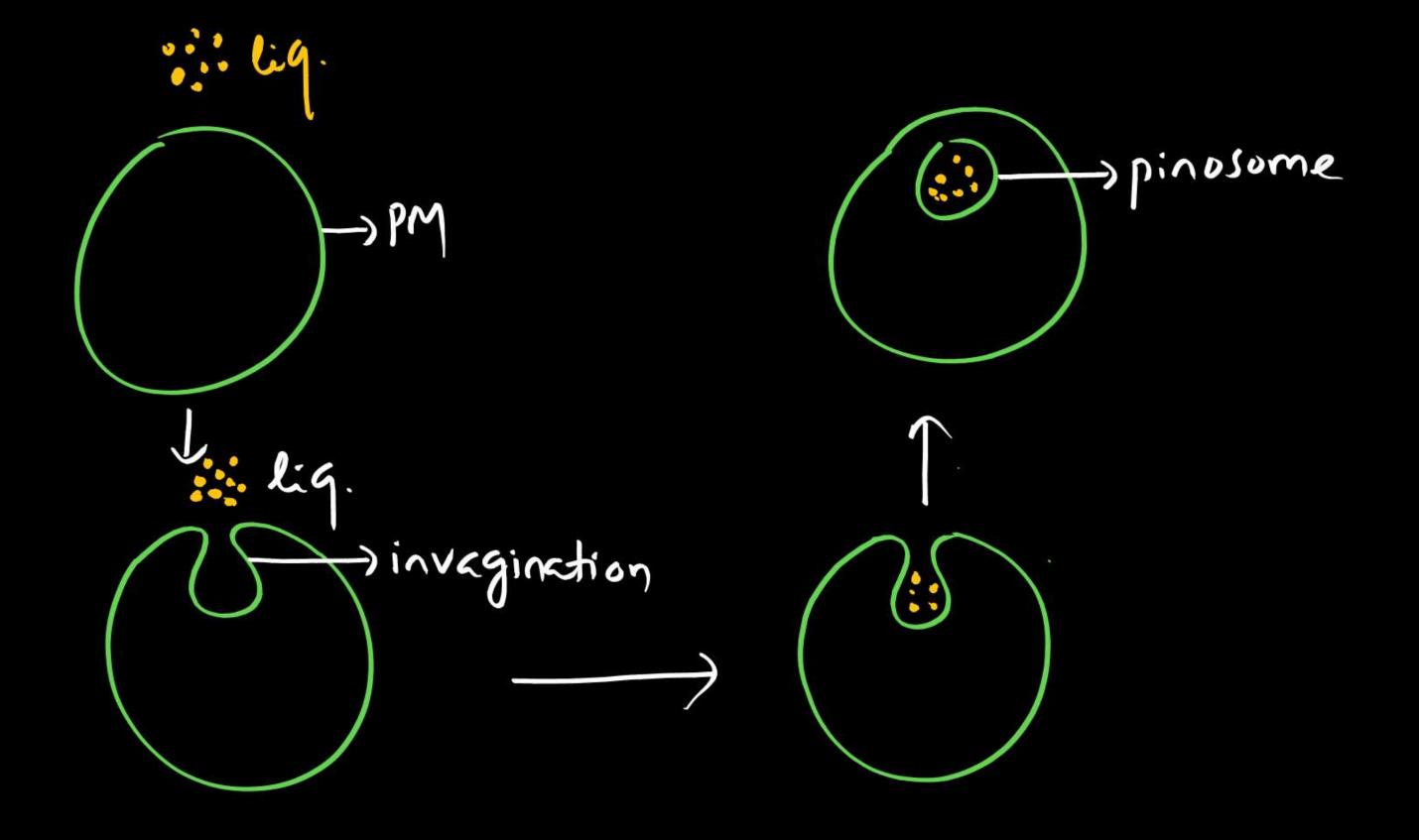
- By phagosome
- by pinosome

Cell eating

cell drinking

PM shows Evagination PM shows invagination

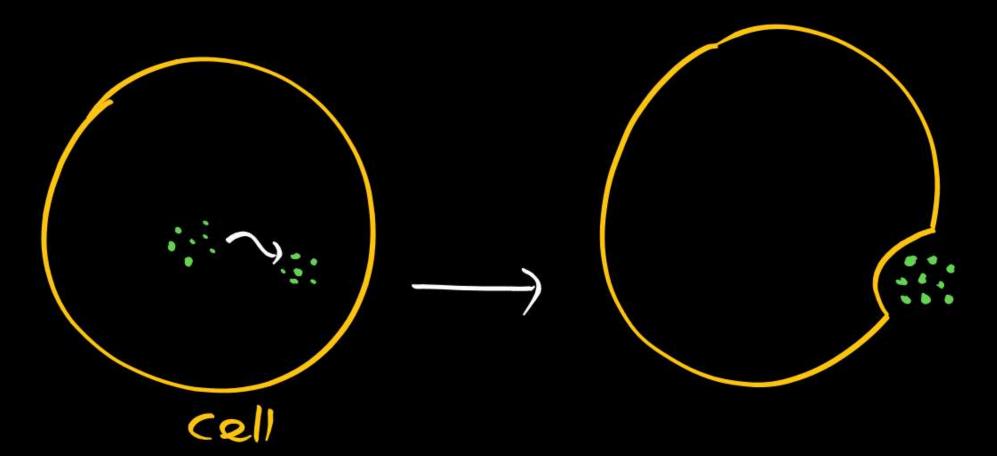








- release of particles in bulk by a cell
- Also called ephagy/ cell vomiting





GN Ramachandran

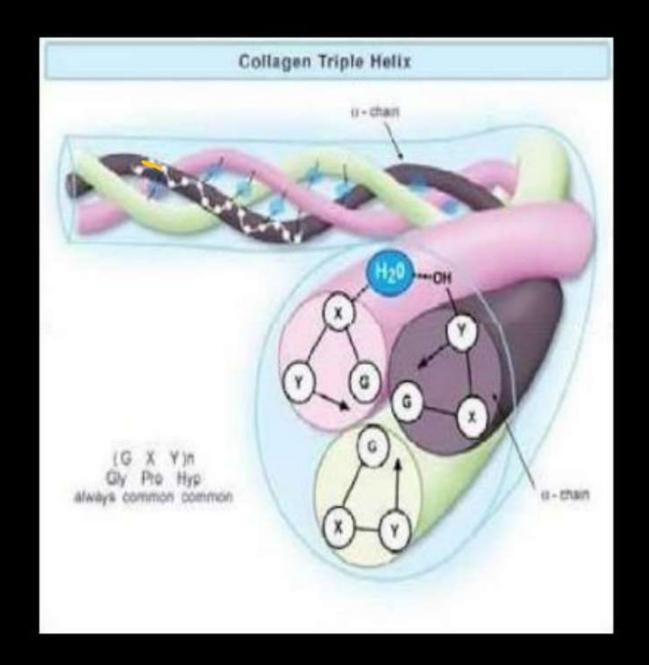
- Out standing figure in the field of protein structure
- Founder of Madras school of conformational analysis of biopolymers
- Discovered triple helical structure of collagen and published in Nature in 1954
 - most abundant protein in animal world
 - 2nd most abundant protein on earth

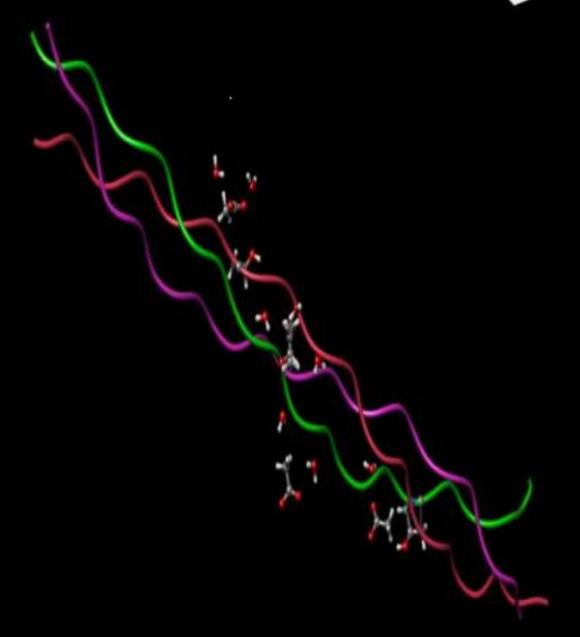
(NOTE: RUBISCO - most abundant protein/ enzyme on earth)

Did his PhD from Cambridge where he met with Linus Pauling

journa









Linus Pauling



Amino terminus dhelix 3.6 residues/turn Carboxyl terminus Figure 3-4 Maleculor Cell Biology, Surth Edibles © 2006 W.H. Freeman and Company

ß sheet



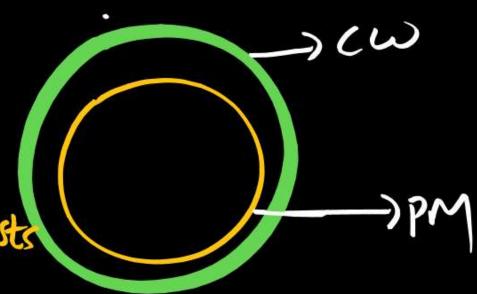
Cell wall

Non living, rigid (inextensible), <u>permeable</u>

cellulosic cell wall

• Present around PM (protoplast)
Occurrence:

plants, fungi, PK, algae, Some profists



Jul

Note: Mycoplasma is the only PK without cell wall

Composition of cell wall:

Plants — cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin, proteins

Fungi ———— chitin (fungal cellulose, polymer of NAG)

Algae ------ cellulose, galactans, mannans, minerals like

PK (bacteria) — peptidoglycan (murein)

Is like (a Coz Some red algae polysaccharide --- called glycam (-glucose-), - glucan (-galactose-) - galactan (-mannose-), --) mannan

Structure of typical plant cell wall

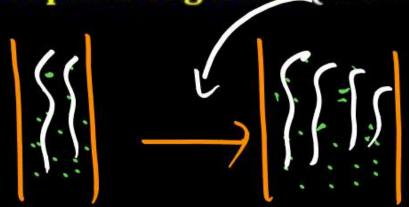


Consists of

a. Primary wall:

- Only cell wall component in meristematic cell, young plant cells, parenchymatous cell
- 1st cell wall structure to be formed during cytokinesis
- Single layered

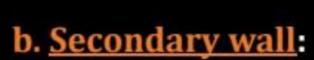
Capable of growth (intussusception)



cellulose content: 20%

hydration- 60%

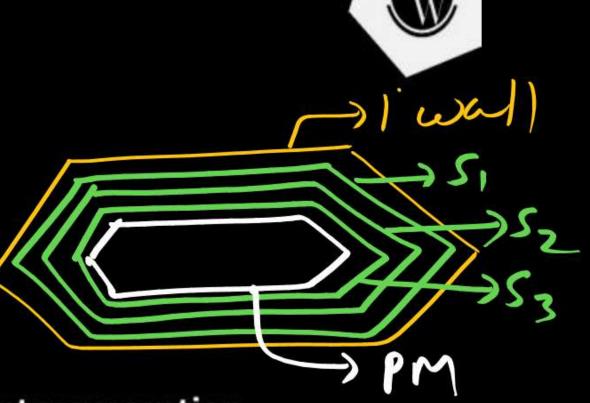
- cellulose microfibrii) metrix hemicellulose pectin, protein primary wall
- gradually diminishes as cell matures
- Cellulose microfibrils are loosely packed to form network

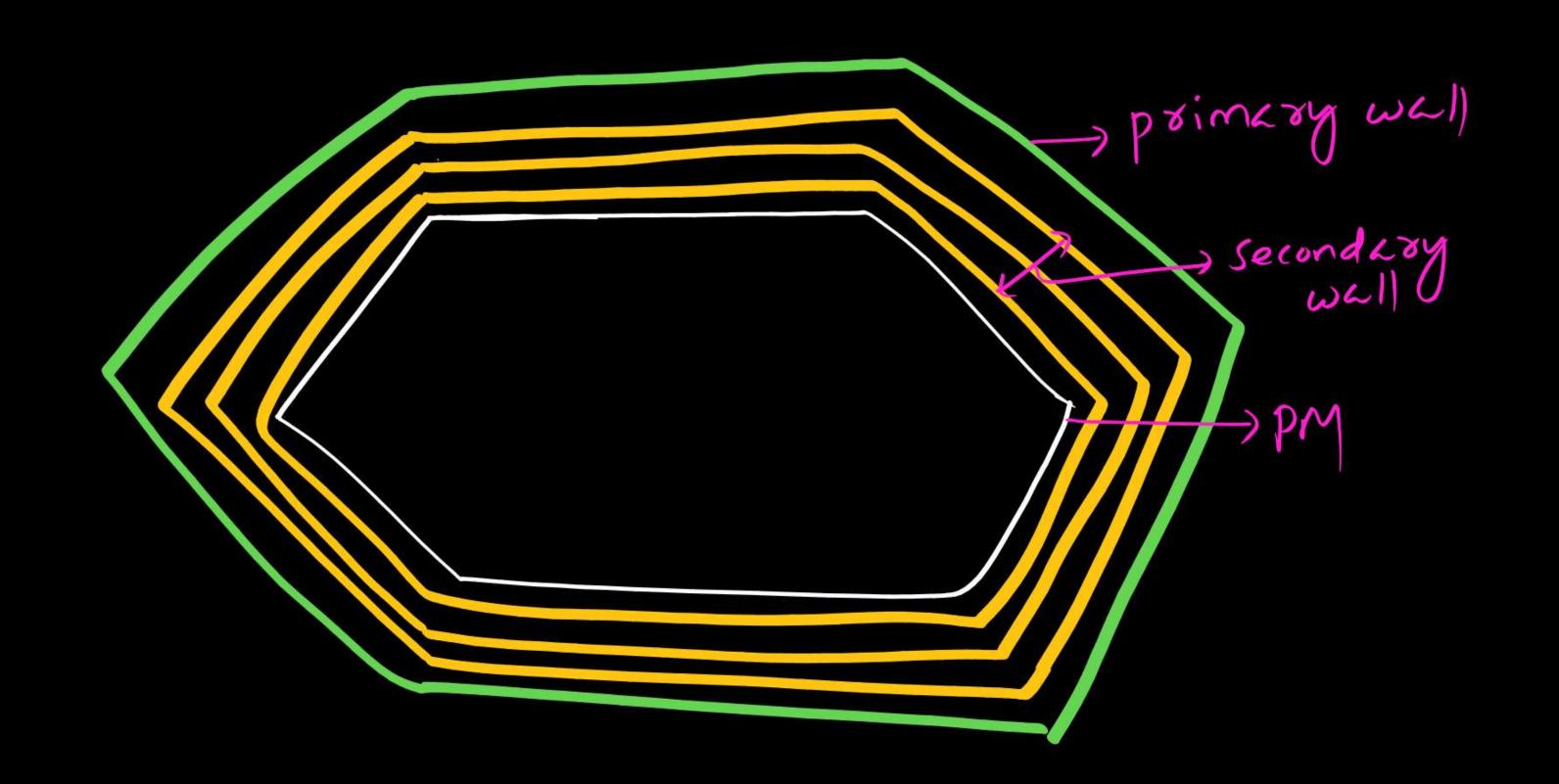


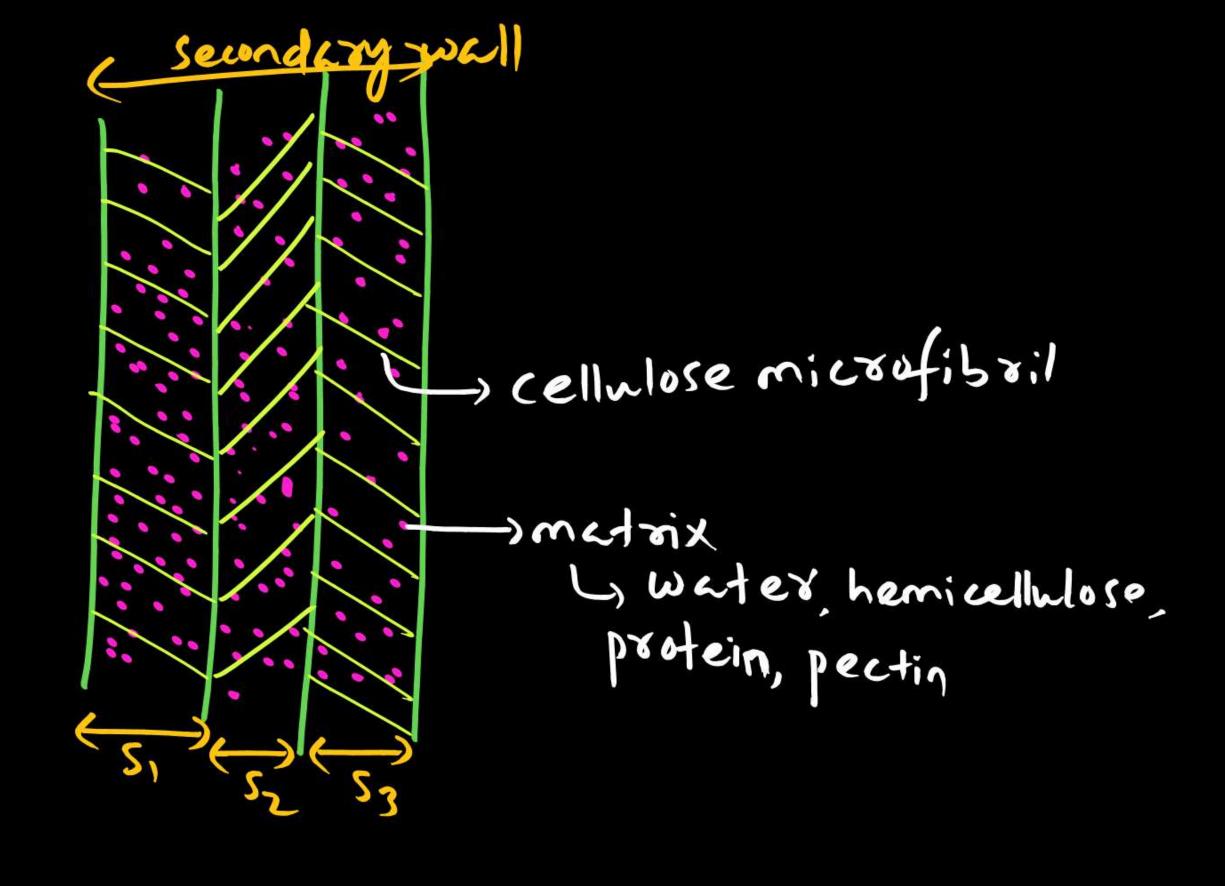
- Present only in mature plant cells
- Multilayered (S, , S2, S3, S4.....)
 at least 3 layered
- Lies between PM and primary wall
- Outer to PM and inner to Primary wall



- Cellulose content: 20 40 %
- Hydration: 30 40%
- <u>Cellulose microfibrils are parallel</u> and their orientation is different in different layers
- · Shows deposition of chemicals like cutin, suberin, lignin, etc.









· Distinct innermost layer of secondary wall

due to deposition of xylan

Present in tension wood of gymnosperm

Note:

Development of cell wall is centripetal

Matrix of both cell wall

is made of

Water, hemicellulose, pectin, proteins

