Contents

1 Animals and Environments

Introduction

- What is physiology?
  - Form and function of organisms; the study of how organisms work.
- Central questions of physiology: mechanism and origin.
  - Mechanism:
    - Refers to the components of living organisms and understanding how components interact to enable the organism to function.
  - Origin:
    - Asks why a mechanism exists, or what is the mechanistic adaptive significance of the mechanism.
  - Mechanism and adaptive significance are distinct concepts; knowing about one doesn't necessarily mean you know anything about the other.
- Krogh's principle:

  > "For such a large number of problems there will be some animal of choice or a few such animals on which it can be most conveniently studied."

  - This idea is central to disciplines that rely on the *comparative method*.
  - Other key concepts:
    - There is unity in diversity; many organisms are very much alike at the most fundamental levels.
    - The differences are subject to particular niches and often highly specialized that allow for biologist to study more complex systems.
    - The similarities allow us overcome technical limitations via animals that are easier to study.
- Physiology subdisciplines:
  - Mechanistic: emphasizes the mechanisms by which organisms perform their life functions.
  - Evolutionary: emphasizes evolutionary origins and the adaptive significance of traits.
  - Comparative: emphasizes the way in which diverse phylogenetic groups resemble and differ from each other.

- Environmental: emphasizes the ways in which physiology and ecology interact.
- Integrative: emphasizes the importance of all levels of organization, from genes to proteins and tissues to organs in order to better understand whole physiological systems.

Homeostasis

- Important ideas to remember:
  - Organisms are structurally dynamic; form stays relatively static while individual cells recycle frequently.
  - Most cells are exposed to the internal environment, not external.
  - Internal cells may vary or kept constant with the environment.
- Temperature regulation:
  - **Conformity**: organism's internal temperature correlates with external temperature in a particular range of temperatures.
  - **Regulation**: internal environment is held mostly constant using celluar mechanisms.
- **Homeostasis**: the coordinated physiological processes that maintain a relatively constant state in the organism.
  - Positive feedback: less common in homeostasis due difficulty in regulation; leads to runaway effect easily.
  - Negative feedback: more common in homeostasis due to self correcting nature.
  - **Effector**: executes the change in action that produces an effect, e.g. signals to increase temperature.
  - **Sensor**: sense changes in environment and sends information to the effector.

Physiology and Time

- Timeframes of physiological change:
  - **Acute**: short-term, reversible, and quick to adapt to changes in environment. Usually minutes to hours.
  - **Chronic**: long-term after prolonged exposure to new environments. Changes are usually reversible, but often slower.

- Chronic can be termed acclimation, or phenotypic plasticity/flexibility.
- Repetitive acute responses usually lead to chronic responses.

- **Evolutionary**: changes due to alteration in gene frequencies in populations exposed to new environments.

▷ Acclimation is not the same as adaption.

- *Adaption* is an evolutionary trait presnet at high frequency in a population due to survival/reproductive advantages.
- Not all traits are adaptations.
- The amount of natural variation in a trait must be considered across populations, species etc.

2 Molecules and Cells in Animal Physiology

Cell Membrane Review

- Major cell memberane structures:
  - **Glycoproteins**: carbohydrate chain attached to a protein.
  - **Glycolipids**: similar to glycoproteins, but attached to lipid molecues.
  - *Glycocalyx*: combination of glycoproteins and glycolipids on the surface of cell.
  - **Integral proteins**: embedded in phospholipid bilayer.
  - **Peripheral proteins**: associated with one side of the bilayer.
- **Unsaturated phospholipid**: whey hydrocarbon tails contain double bonds (less hydrogen).
  - Increase membrane fluidity due to extra space created.
- The fluidity of the cell membrane allows proteins to from complexes and dynamically change shape.

Enzyme Fundamentals

- **Enzymes**: a protein catalyst that plays two primary roles: accelerating and regulating chemical reactions.
- *Substrates*: the initial reactants of the reaction that an enzyme catalyzes.
- **Enzyme-substrate-complex (E-S)**: a combination of enzyme (E) with a molecule of substrate (S) that starts a reaction.
  - Usually stabalized by non-covalent bonds.
  - The substrate is converted to a product by first becomeing an *enzyme-product complex (E-P)*, then dissociates to yield free product and free enzyme.
  - $E + S \rightleftharpoons \text{E-S} \rightleftharpoons \text{E-P} \rightleftharpoons E + P$
- **Saturation kinetics**:
  - $\mathbf{V_{max}}$: the maximum velocity of a reaction and is determined by:
    - The number of active enzyme molecues present relative to substrate.
    - The catalytic effectiveness of each enzyme molecule.
    - These properties usually undergo heavy selection pressure.

- *Saturated*: all enzymes are occupied by a substrate molecule nearly all the time and now unable to increase reaction velocity.
- **Hyperbolic**: asymptotically approaches V_{max}
  - Tends to happen when enzymes have just one substrate binding site.
  - Or when substrate sites behave independently
- **Sigmodal**: approaches V_{max} with a sigmodal trajectory.
  - When multiple sites influence each other.
- **Turnover number (k_{cat})**: the total effectiveness, expressed as the number of substrate molecules coverted to product per second by each enzyme molecule when saturated.
  - Depends partly on the *activation energy* of the enzyme-catalyzed reaction.
  - **Activation energy**: the energy required for the substrate to enter the *transition state*.
  - **Transition state**: the intermediate chemical state between substrate and product.
  - Enzymes lower the activation energy required to enter transition state.

▷ **Enzyme-substrate affinity**: The proclivity of the enzyme to form a complex with the substrate when they meet.

- Likely complex formation results in high-affinity.
- Unlikely complex formation results in low-affinity.
- Affinity affects the shape of the reaction velocity.
  - Higher affinity produces a steeper velocity, and a lower affinity produces a more linear result.
  - Enzyme concentration is not changed.
- **Half-saturation constant, K_m**: the substrate concentration required to attain one-half maximum reaction velocity.
  - K_m and enzyme-substrate affinity are inversely related.
  - i.e. low-affinity enzyme has a greater K_m.

▷ **Molecular Flexibility**:

- **Conformation**: the three-dimensional shape of a protein.

    - Stabalized mostly by weak, noncovalent bonds—hydrogen, van der Waals, hydrophobic, electrostatic, etc.
    - Weak interactions allow for easy yet stable conformational changes.
  - Enzyme molecules composed of two, three or our proteins are called *dimeric, trimeric*, or *tetrameric* respectively.
- Enzymes catalyze reversible reactions in both directions.
  - This is because they accelrate the approach towards equilibrium (principles of mass action).
- **Ligand**: any molecule that selectively binds by noncovalent bonds to structurally and complementary sites on a specific protein.
- **Cooperativity**: the interactions between multiple binding sites that may facilitate or inhibit the binding of other sites.
  - Can either positive or negative; facilitating or inhibiting binding on the same molecule.
  - *Homotropic cooperativity*: facilitation or inhibition of the same ligand.
  - *Heterotropic cooperativity*: influences on the binding of other ligands.
  - Interactions occur at a distance, resulting in delayed, or rippling responses.
  - **Allosteric modulation**: the modulation of the catalytic properties.
    - **Allosteric sites**: nonsubstrate-binding regulatory sites for nonsubstrate ligands that modulate the catalytic properties.
    - *Allosteric modulators*: the nonsubstrate ligands.
    - Allosteric **activation**:increases and **inhibition**:impairs affinity, thus the catalytic activity.
- **Isozymes**: enzymes that catalyze the same chemical reaction but differ in amino acid sequence.
- **Interspecific enzyme homologs**: different molecular forms of an enzyme coded by homologous gen loci in different species.
  - Isozymes and interspecific enzyme homologs often differ in their catalytic and regulatory properties.
  - Functional differences often prove to be adaptive in different environments.

3 Genomics

Genomics

- **Genomics**: study of the genomes—the full set of genetic material—of organisms.
- Metods of genomics:
  - Computational biology and bioinformatics use various computational methods to process large amount of genomic data.
  - **High-throughput**: methods of analyzing large data with out much human attention and mostly computation.
  - **Annotation**: laborious direct human interpretation.
- The overarching goals of genomics is to elucidate the evolution and the current functioning of genes and genomes.
- **Gene families**: genes that share distinctive DNA base sequences and *tend* to code for functionally similar proteins.
- **Postgenomic era**: the study of species after genome is sequenced.

Transcriptomics

- **Transcriptomics**: the study of which genes are transcribed to make mRNA and the rates at which they are transcribed.
  - aka transcription profiling.
  - Implies the study of great numbers of mRNAs.
- **Transcriptome**: a species full set set of mRNA molecules. It represents the full complement of genes being transcribed at any given time.
  - Time is emphasized; it's a snapshot transcription activity during the observed period.
  - Very useful in comparative methods.
- Methods of transcriptomics:
  - **DNA midroarrays**: aka gene chips; a high throughput method tht allows simultaneous analysis of large number of mRNAs.
  - **mRNA sequencing**: aka RNA-Seq; similar to microarrays, but can identify both known and novel transcripts.
    - More sensitive than microarrays.

    - Readily applicable across wide range of species.
  - **Gene manipulation**: studies that permit the direct assessment of gene function by directly altering its expression.
    - **Gene deletion**: aka gene knockout; breaking or disurbing function of an animal's gene to interfere with proteins, creating deficient or inferior phenotypic traits.
      - **Forced overexpression**: inverse of gene deletion; experimentally increasing synthesis of the mRNA.
      - **Compensation**: phenotypic alterations of that tend to make up for the manipulation done by forced expression or gene deletion.
    - **RNA interference (RNAi)**: allows specific mRNA targets to be silenced in animals with *normal* genomes.
      - **Normal genomes**: wild type that is not artificially manipulated.
      - RNAi is reversible.
    - **CRISPR/Cas**: used to edit nuclear DNA in eukaryotic cells.
      - Can be used to insert sequences that then can be transcribed and tranlasted, providing insights on protein function.

Proteomics

- **Proteomics**: the study of proteins being synthesized by cells and tissues.
  - Implies simultaneous study of large numbers of proteins.
  - Predicting proteins from gene transcription is still very difficult; transcription, translation, and post-translational processing are all regulated dynamically and independently.
- **Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis**: the primary proteomics method that separates complex mixtures of samples using two different protein properties.
  - Separated by isoelectric points and then molecular weights.

Metabolomics

- **Metabolomics**: study of organic compounds in the cells and tissues other than macromolecules coded by the genome.
  - **Metabolites**: compounds currently being processed by metabolism and the majority of metabolmics focus of study.

- e.g. sugars, amino acids, and fatty acids.

▷ **Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)**: primary method of metabolomics that is capable of detecting and quantifying a large variety of compounds through identification of unique signatures in the NMR spectrum.

4 Physiological Development

Epigenetics

- **Epigenetics**: modifications in gene expression with no change in DNA sequence that are transmitted when genes replicate.
- **Marked**: aka tagged; when DNA is modified in way to alter expression.

Mechanisms of Epigenetic Marking

- **DNA methylation**: addition of methyl groups to cytosine residues in DNA.
  - Generally represses of silences the gene.
  - **DNA methyltransferase 1 (DNMT1)**: an enzyme acts to perpetuate the pattern of methylation in daughter cells.
  - **Methylome**: the set of all methylated sites.
- **Histone modification**: modified histones that that can make DNA more or less accessbile for transcription.
  - Can be modified by methylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, or other covalent bonding of chemical groups at specific sites.
  - Also has mechanisms for perpetuation, e.g. small RNA molecules play a role.

- **Epigenome**: the global summary of marks or a set of epigenetic marks in a cell.

Epigenetic Inheritance

- **Mitotic inheritance**: aka somatic; perpetuation of marks during the process of cell division by mitosis within an individual.
- **Meiotic inheritance**: aka transgenerational; perpetuation of marks during meiosis that results in passing of marks to offspring.

- Research is continuing to provide strong evidence that epigenetics can radically alter physiology.
- Epigenetic marking may also play large roles in lifelong effects due early-life and prenatal environments.

5 Transport of Solutes and Water

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27 Water and Salt Physiology: Mechanisms

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7 Nutrition, Feeding, and Digestion

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