

Johns Hopkins Engineering

Molecular Biology

Cell Vesicles, Structural Components, and Examples of Cellular Invaders



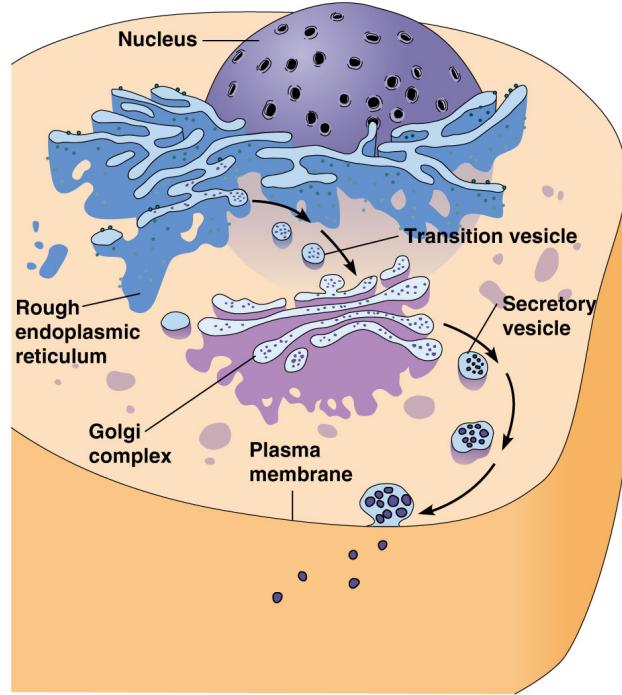
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Outline

- Cell vesicles
- Organelles (continued)
- Ribosomes
- Cytoskeleton
- Extracellular matrix
- Cellular invaders

Secretory Vesicles

- Once processed by the Golgi complex, materials to be exported from the cell are packaged into **secretory vesicles**
- These move to the plasma membrane and fuse with it, releasing their contents outside the cell
- The ER, Golgi, secretory vesicles and lysosomes make up **the endomembrane system** of the cell, responsible for **trafficking** substances through the cell



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The Lysosome

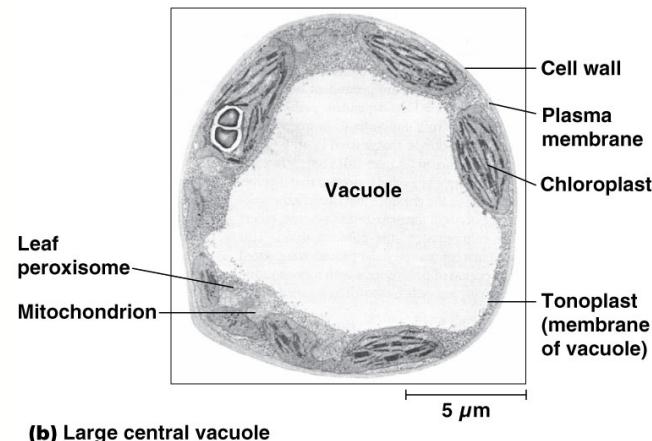
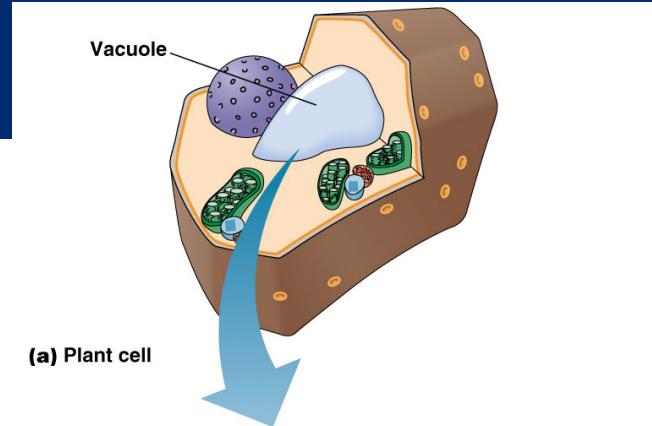
- **Lysosomes** are single membrane organelles that store *hydrolases*, **enzymes** that can digest any kind of biological molecule (proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, lipids)
- These enzymes (~50) are sequestered to prevent them from digesting the **contents of the cell**
- A special carbohydrate coating on the inner lysosome membrane protects it from digestion
- All of the lysosomal enzymes are **acid hydrolases**, and become active at low pH (5), but not at neutral pH (7.2)

Vacuoles

- Some cells contain a membrane-bounded vacuole
- In animal and yeast cells they are used to temporary storage or transport
- In phagocytosis, specialized cells take up and degrade large particles (bacteria, cell debris, and aged cells) from outside of the cell into phagocytic vacuoles (phagosomes).
- When this type of vacuole fuses with a lysosome, the contents are hydrolyzed to provide nutrients to a cell

Plant vacuoles

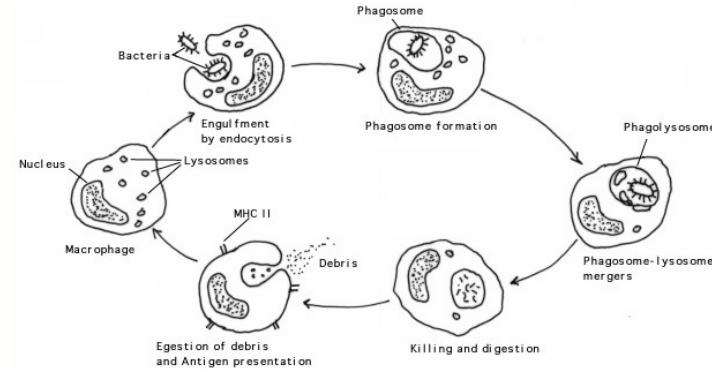
- Most mature plant cells contain a single large vacuole called a **central vacuole**
- The main function of the central vacuole is to maintain the *turgor pressure* that keeps the plant from **wilting**
- Tissues wilt when the central vacuole no longer presses against the cell contents (fails to provide adequate pressure)



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The Phagolysosome

- **Phagolysosomes** are formed when phagosomes merge with lysosomes to destroy ingested materials such as bacterial pathogens
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is a well-studied intracellular parasite that survives in macrophages by arresting phagosomal maturation



Credit: <http://textbookofbacteriology.net>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDrl44vLNnPY>

The Peroxisome

- **Peroxisomes** resemble lysosomes in size and appearance
- They are surrounded by a single membrane and perform several functions depending on cell type
- Peroxisomes are especially prominent in the liver and kidney cells of animals
- Peroxisomes detoxify other harmful compounds, and catabolize unusual substances
- In animals, they play roles in oxidative breakdown of fatty acids, especially longer chain fatty acids (up to 22 carbon atoms)

Hydrogen Peroxide

- H_2O_2 is highly toxic to cells but can be formed into water and oxygen by the enzyme **catalase**
- Eukaryotic cells have metabolic processes that produce H_2O_2
- These reactions are confined to peroxisomes that contain catalase, so that cells are protected from the harmful effects of peroxide
- Peroxide production is increased during cellular stress (infection, disease, UV exposure) and can serve as a useful biomarker for early infections.

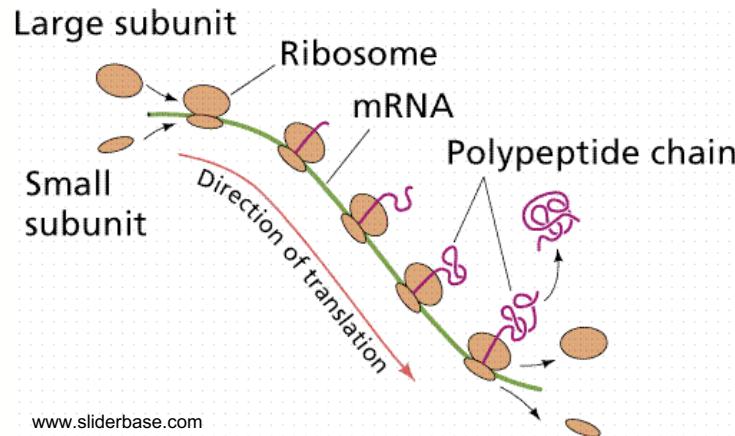
Ribosomes

- ***Ribosomes are the sites of protein synthesis in all cells***
 - They are not really organelles because they are not enclosed by a membrane
 - They are found in all cells but differ slightly in bacteria, archaea and eukarya in their size and composition
- Ribosomes are very small
- They can only be seen under the electron microscope
- **They have sedimentation coefficients in keeping with their small size, values of 80S (eukaryotes) or 70S (bacteria and archaea)**
- **Sedimentation coefficient: a measure of how rapidly a particle sediments in an ultracentrifuge, expressed in Svedberg units (S)**

Ribosome are numerous and ubiquitous

- Ribosomes are much more numerous than most other cellular structures (prokaryote cells contain thousands, eukaryote cells may contain millions)
- Ribosomes in mitochondria and chloroplasts are similar size and composition to those of bacteria
- This is particularly true of the nucleotide sequences of their rRNAs

**Ribosomes read or
“translate” mRNA, to
link amino acids
together and form
proteins**

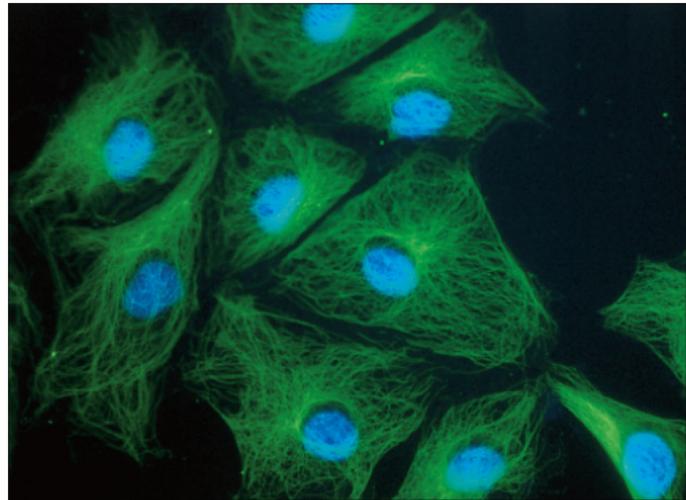


The Cytoplasm of Eukaryotic Cells Contains the Cytosol and Cytoskeleton

- The **cytoplasm** of a eukaryotic cell is the interior of the cell not occupied by the nucleus
- The **cytosol** is the semifluid substance in which the organelles are suspended
- The synthesis of fats and proteins and the initial steps in releasing energy from sugars takes place in the cytosol
- The cytosol is permeated by the **cytoskeleton**

The Cytoskeleton

- The cytoskeleton is a three-dimensional array of interconnected **microfilaments, microtubules, and intermediate filaments**
- It gives a cell its distinctive shape and **internal organization**
- It also plays a role in **cell movement and cell division**
- The cytoskeleton serves as a framework for **positioning and moving organelles and macromolecules within the cell**



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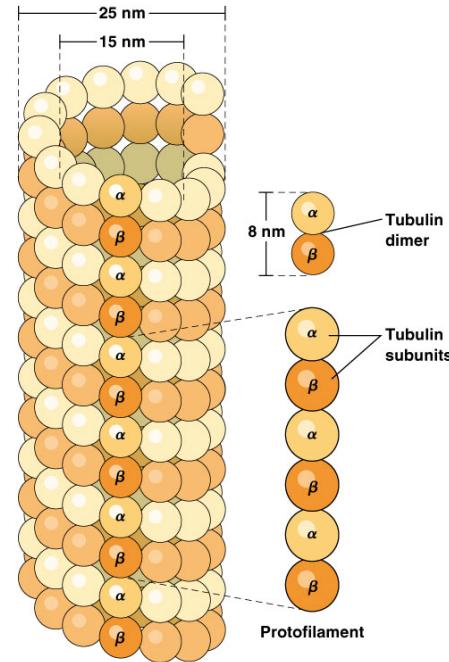
Microtubules

- **Microtubules** are the largest structural elements of the cytoskeleton
- Microtubules also form the *mitotic spindle fibers* that separate chromosomes prior to cell division
- Microtubules play a role in the organization of the cytoplasm:
 - Overall shape of the cell, distribution of organelles
 - Movement of macromolecules and other substances within the cell
 - Distribution of microfilaments and intermediate filaments

Structure of microtubules

- Microtubules are cylinders of longitudinal arrays of *protofilaments* with a hollow center called a *lumen*
- Each protofilament is a linear polymer of *tubulin* with inherent *polarity*
- Tubulin is a dimeric protein consisting of α -*tubulin* and β -*tubulin*

(a) A microtubule. A diagram of a microtubule, showing 13 protofilaments forming a hollow cylinder. Each protofilament is a polymer of tubulin dimers. All the tubulin dimers are oriented in the same direction, giving polarity to the protofilament and hence to the entire microtubule.



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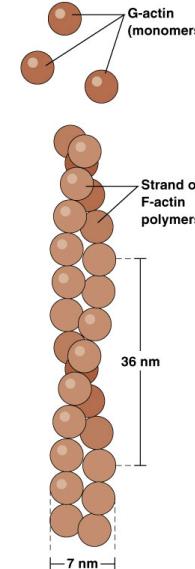
Microfilaments

- Microfilaments are the **smallest** components of the cytoskeleton
- They can form **connections** with the plasma membrane to affect movement
- They produce the cleavage furrow in cell division
- They contribute to **cell shape**

The Structure of Microfilaments

- Microfilaments are polymers of the protein *actin*
- Actin is synthesized as a monomer called *G-actin* (globular)
- These subunits are polymerized into *F-actin* (filamentous), with a helical appearance
- Microfilaments have polarity

(b) A microfilament. A diagram of a microfilament, showing a strand of F-actin twisted into a helical structure. The F-actin polymer consists of monomers of G-actin, all oriented in the same direction to give the microfilament its inherent polarity.



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The Extracellular Matrix and the Cell Wall Are “Outside” the Cell

- Most cells are characterized by extracellular structures
- For many animal cells these structures are called the **extracellular matrix (ECM)** and consist mainly of collagen fibers and proteoglycans
- For plant and fungal cells, these are **cell walls**, consisting mainly of *cellulose microfibrils*

Bacterial Cell Walls

- Bacterial cell walls are composed of *peptidoglycans*, long chains of GlcNAc and MurNAc
- These are held together by peptide bonds between a small number of amino acids, forming a netlike structure
- There are additional substances specific to cell walls of major groups of bacteria

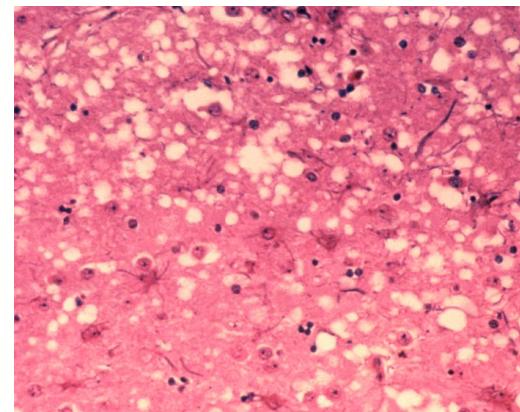
The ECM

- The primary function of the ECM is support but the types of materials and patterns in which they are deposited regulate a variety of processes
- In animal cells, a network of proteoglycans surrounds the collagen fibers
- In vertebrates, **collagen** is the most abundant protein in the animal body, as it is also found in tendons, cartilage and bone
- Processes regulated by the ECM may include:
 - Cell motility and migration
 - Cell division
 - Cell recognition and adhesion
 - Cell differentiation during embryonic development

Cellular Invaders

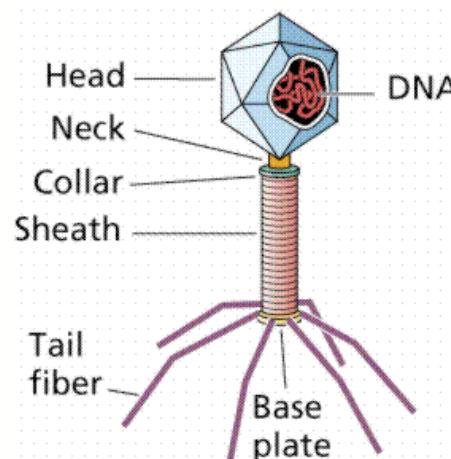
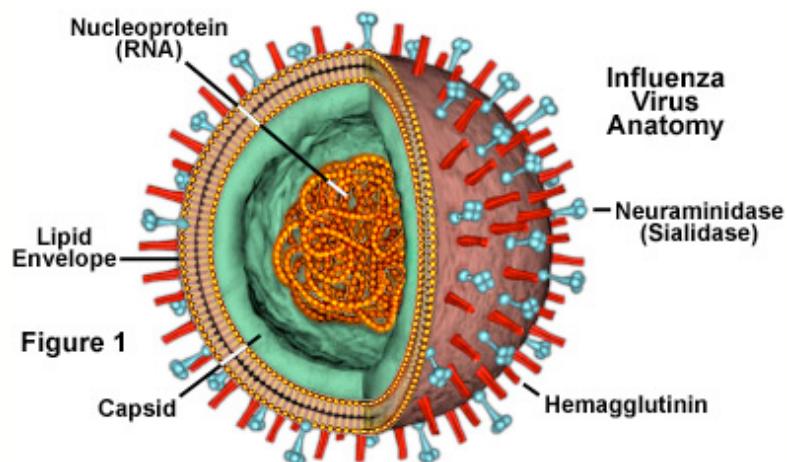
- **Prions** are *proteinaceous infective particles* which are simply abnormally folded versions of normal cellular proteins
- They induce existing, properly folded proteins to convert into the disease-associated prion form (like a template that guides misfolding)
- All known prions induce amyloid plaques

Brain tissue showing characteristic “spongy” architecture from prion disease



Viruses

- There are several types of agents that invade cells, disrupt cell function and even kill the host cell
- These include the *viruses* and the less well understood *viroids* and *prions*



A Virus Consists of a DNA or RNA Core Surrounded by a Protein Coat

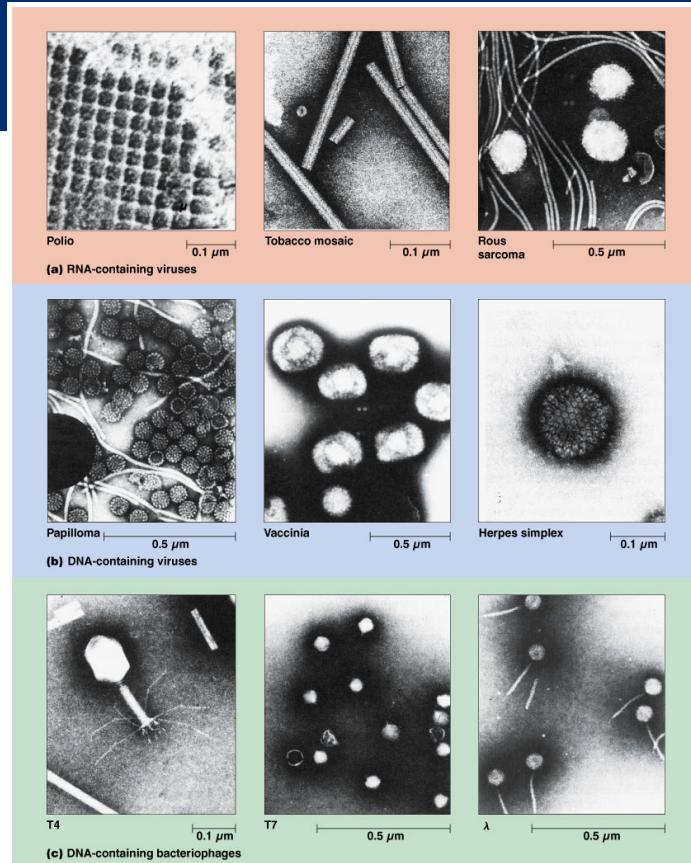
- **Viruses** are noncellular parasitic particles incapable of a free-living existence
- They have no cytoplasm, organelles or ribosomes, and consist of only a few different molecules of nucleic acid and protein
- They invade and infect cells, using the synthetic machinery to produce more virus particles

Viruses

- Viruses are responsible for many diseases in humans, animals and plants
- They are also important as research tools for cell and molecular biologists
- Viruses are chemically quite simple, consisting of a *coat (capsid)* of protein surrounding a *core*, containing DNA or RNA, depending on the type of virus
- Viruses are small; the smallest are about the size of a ribosome, while the largest are about one quarter the size of a bacterial cell
- Viruses that infect bacteria are *bacteriophages* or *phages*

Structure of viruses

- Each virus has a characteristic shape, defined by its protein capsid
- Some viral capsids consist of a single type of protein, while more complex viruses have capsids with a number of different proteins
- Some viruses are surrounded by a membrane, and are called *enveloped viruses*; HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) is an example

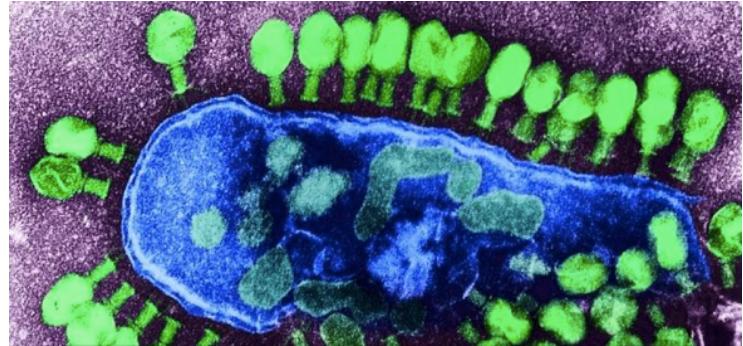


Are viruses living?

- Living things have the fundamental properties of:
 - *Metabolism*, (cellular reactions, in pathways)
 - *Irritability* (ability to perceive and respond to external stimuli)
 - *Ability to reproduce*
- Viruses do not satisfy the first two and though they reproduce, can only do so via the machinery of a living cell

Bacteriophage

- In theory, bacteriophage exist for every type of bacterium
- They are present in every ecosystem
- They can be highly specific for their hosts
- Bacteriophage discovered through metagenomic sequencing have been shown to reside in the mucus of many mammals. As a part of our microbiome, they seem to provide “non-host-derived immunity.”



Summary

- Ribosomes – protein synthesis
- Cytoskeleton
- Cell vesicles and vacuoles
- Viruses and bacteriophages



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