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The Nature Function of Cell Sand Structure of Biological Molecules

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Editorial

Cells in the biology and basic membrane bounding unit towards between that contains the fundamental molecules of the life and of which will all living things are composed. A single cell is an often a complete organism in the itself, such as a bacterium. Other cells to be acquire specialized functions of they mature. These cells will cooperate with other specialized cells and beginning way of the building blocks of large multicellular organisms, such as humans and other animals. Although cells are much larger atoms numbers, they are still very small. The smallest known cells are a group of tiny bacteria called mycoplasmas, some of these single-celled organisms are spheres as small as 0.2 μm in diameter with a total mass of 10-14 gram to that of 8cross hydrogen atomswill present. Cells of humans typically have a mass 4lakhs times larger than the size mass of a single mycoplasma bacterium but even though human cells are only about 20 μm across. It would require to sheet of about a ten thousand human cells to cover by the head of a pin, and each human each to organism is composed of more than various 30,000,000,000,000 cells.

A cell is an unique enclosed by a plasma membrane, which will forms a selective barrier that allows nutrients to enter and waste products to leave with in the cell. The interior of the cell is organized by a into many specialized compartments, each surrounded by a separate membrane of the cell. One of major organelle, the nucleus, should be contains the genetic information necessary for cell growth and reproduction. Each cell contains only a one nucleus, whereas we would to be other types of organelles are present in multiple copies in the cellular contents, cytoplasm. Organelles include mitochondria, which are responsible for the energy should to be transactions necessary for cell survival, lysosomes, which digest unwanted materials within the cell, and the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi apparatus, which play main important roles in the internal organization of the cell by synthesizing selected molecules and then processing to, and redirecting them to their perfect locations. In addition, to these plant cells contain chloroplasts, which are reasonable for the photosynthesis, whereby creating the energy of sunlight is used to convert molecules of carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates. Between all these organelles is the space in the cytoplasm called the cytosol? The cytosol contains an the organized framework to be of fibrous molecules that constitute the cytoskeleton which would be given a cell its shape, enables organelles to move within the cell, and provides a mechanism towards by a link which the cell itself can move.

Cells are largely composed by form a of compounds that contain a carbon. The study of the how carbon atoms interact a with other atoms in molecular form compounds forms the basis of the field of organic chemistry and plays a major role in understanding the basic functions of the cells. Because of carbon atoms can form stable bonds between with 4 other atoms; they are uniquely suitable for the construction of complex molecules. These complex molecules are typically manufactured by a chains and rings that contain hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen atoms, as well as carbon atoms. These molecules may consist of anywhere from 10 to millions of atoms linked together in specific arrays. Most probably but not all cells of the carbon-containing molecules in cells are built up of a from members of one of four different cell families of small organic molecules sugars, amino acids, nucleotides, and fatty acids. Each of the families contains a group of molecules that resemble by one another in both structure and function of the cell. In other words to other important functions, these molecules were those are used to build large macromolecules. For example, the sugars can be linked to form polysaccharides such as starch and glycogen, the amino acids can be linked to form proteins, the nucleotides can be linked to form the DNA and RNA of chromosomes, and the fatty acids can be linked to form the lipids of all cell membranes.

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