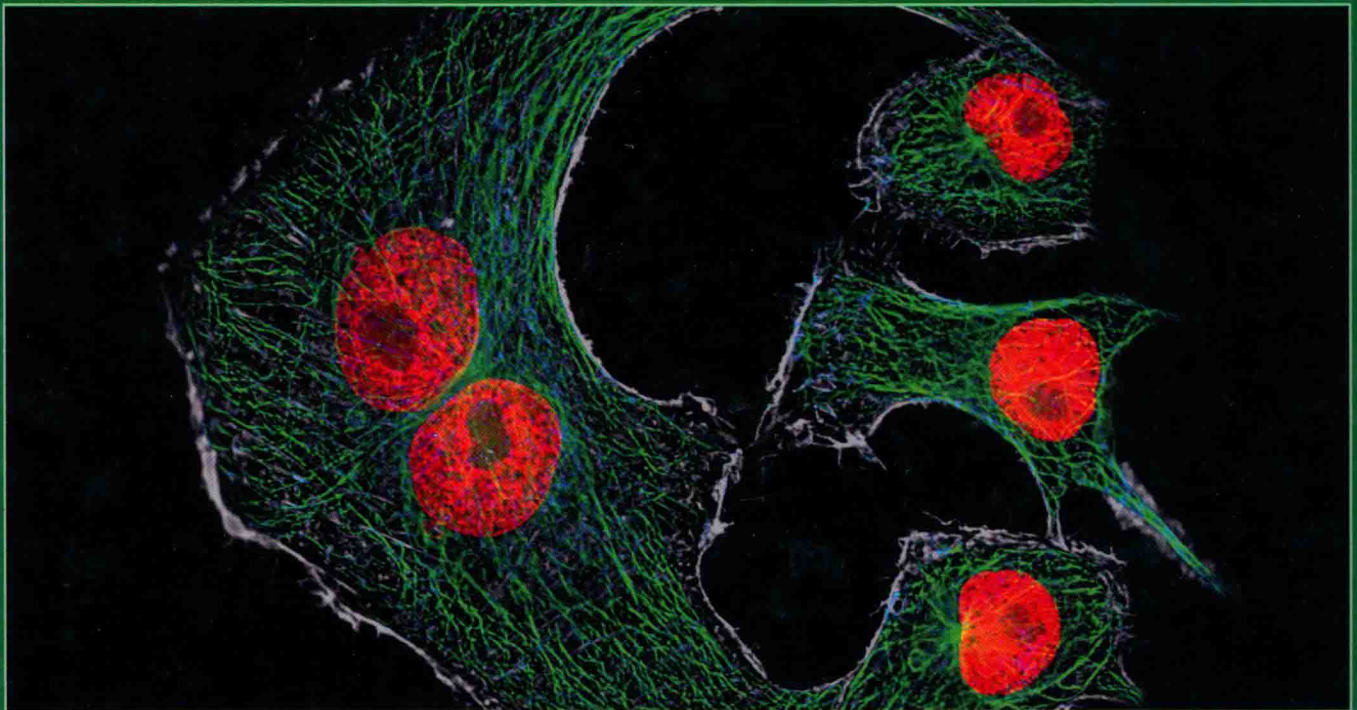


LEWIN'S CELLS

SECOND EDITION



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LEWIN'S CELLS

SECOND EDITION

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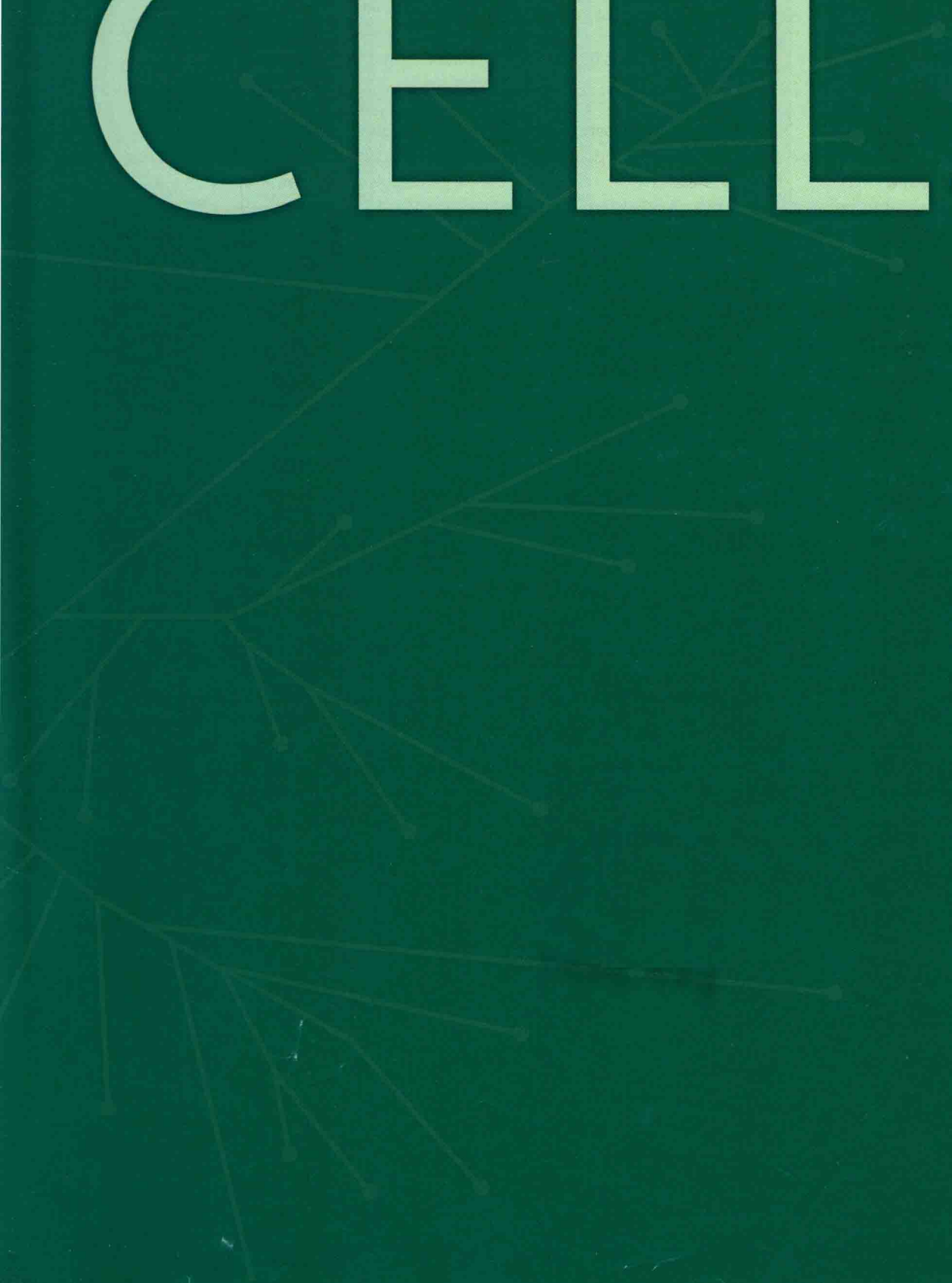
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About the cover: *Xenopus* (frog) XLK2 cells. For each cell, a portion of the cell's internal skeleton is shown in green and the nucleus in red.

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Preface

Eighty years ago, the cellular world opened up. The electron microscope granted us, for the first time, a detailed perspective of basic cellular structures, and the ultracentrifuge allowed us to biochemically isolate and characterize fractions of cytoplasmic and nuclear material. Geneticists could investigate the relationship between the ever-shifting chromosomal structure and the molecular mechanisms of genetic inheritance—an effort that culminated with the triumphant revelation of the structures of DNA and RNA and a translation of the genetic code.

But we have come a long way from there. We have perfected our understanding of genes themselves, adjusting our definition from “determinants of a genetic phenotype,” to “protein-encoding segments of DNA,” and now, more precisely, “units of genomic information required for the transcription of functional messenger RNA or noncoding RNA.” And we are still learning about the proteins these mRNAs produce. The RSCB Protein Data Bank (PDB) was established in 1971 as an international repository for structural data, but it did not truly begin to grow until the early 1990s. Now, in 2010, it holds more than 60,000 structures and is expanding at the rate of about 7,000 structures per year. For now, X-ray crystallography and nuclear magnetic resonance are the only techniques available for the determination of macromolecular structures at high resolution. Important advances in other methods, however—including visualization of fluorescently tagged proteins in living cells and new types of electron microscopy—are describing cellular structures and processes in ever-increasing detail.

What this all means is that the scope of biological questions that can be asked has been fundamentally changed. The new field of structural genomics has enabled us to relate increased structural resolution to functional changes, providing powerful insights at deeper levels of understanding. With our growing ability to process huge data sets, complete characterizations of cellular structures such as the nuclear pore complex and the centrosome, which are constructed from hundreds of proteins, may soon be attainable.

Perhaps most exciting is the combination of structural and mechanistic information with developments in genetics, biochemistry, and physiology—the primary vision of the emerging field of systems biology. Most cell biologists today

recognize that only a comprehensive approach to research, from the nuclear pore complex to the extracellular matrix, will begin to lift the veil from the cellular processes underlying cystic fibrosis, epilepsy, and cancer.

Any cell biology textbook must provide a current perspective of the structure, function, and regulation of biological systems, but in today’s world it is imperative that we also present the subject in the context of biochemistry and molecular biology, genomics, histology and pathology, and physiology. Thoroughly revised and updated, *Lewin’s CELLS, Second Edition*, turns a new and sharper lens on the fundamental units of life.

Audience

This second edition, expanded and updated from Benjamin Lewin’s *CELLS*, is geared for advanced undergraduate and graduate students taking a first course in cell biology. A key objective in developing this book was to present the concepts and mechanisms underlying cell structure and function, gleaned from decades of research, in a format that provides students with the information necessary for a solid foundation in cell biology, without overwhelming them with too much detail. The major goal of the team of lead editors and 26 expert authors has been to incorporate the current research in the field, thoroughly cover each topic, and provide ample illustrations of cellular processes at the molecular level—but without being unwieldy.

New and Key Features

Lewin’s CELLS, Second Edition, covers the structure, organization, growth, regulation, movement, and interactions of cells, with an emphasis on those in the eukaryotic domain. These topics are presented in 21 chapters grouped into seven parts, beginning with the definition of a cell, providing background on basic cellular processes, continuing on to the components of cells and the regulation of cell functions, and ending with cell diversity. Plant cells and prokaryotic cells are covered in separate chapters to emphasize their diversity while highlighting the properties shared by all cells.

Areas of New Coverage

Chapters from the first edition were thoroughly updated and revised by their original authors, 26 experts in diverse areas of cell and molecular biology and biochemistry.

This second edition also includes several entirely new chapters:

- Chapter 2, Bioenergetics and Cellular Metabolism
- Chapter 3, DNA Replication, Repair, and Recombination
- Chapter 4, Gene Expression and Regulation
- Chapter 5, Protein Structure and Function

The following list highlights some other areas of key content updates:

- Chapter 9, Nuclear Structure and Transport, discusses the dramatic increase in our understanding of nuclear pore complex structure, organization, and biogenesis, and the nature of the molecular environment found in the central channel of the NPC, which ensures selectivity in transport. Also updated substantially is the discussion of RNA export, focusing on recent advances in our understanding of export of mRNA, tRNA, ribosomal subunits, and microRNAs.
- Chapter 10, Chromatin and Chromosomes, now contains an extensive discussion of histone variants and the roles they play in chromosome segregation, transcription, and DNA repair.
- Chapter 13, Intermediate Filaments, shows how mutations in keratin genes have been linked to skin blistering diseases.
- Chapter 14, Mitosis, explains how errors in chromosome attachment to the mitotic spindle are detected and corrected. It also discusses mitosis as a pharmacological target for development of anticancer drugs.
- Chapter 15, Cell Cycle Regulation, explains the mechanisms responsible for cell proliferation and the way these mechanisms are controlled to prevent chromosome damage.
- Chapter 16, Apoptosis, includes an expanded discussion of the inflammasome, a structure that senses danger signals and responds to them.
- Chapter 18, Principles of Cell Signaling, features a discussion of Abl and the development of inhibitors and resistance in the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia. The authors have also added improved protein structures that illustrate important regulatory principles.
- Chapter 19, The Extracellular Matrix and Cell Adhesion, discusses the role of the extracellular matrix during the evolution of multicellularity. It also contains an expanded discussion of various integrin-based complexes *in vivo*.
- Chapter 21, Plant Cell Biology, covers newly discovered proteins that predict the plane of cell division. It

also includes advances showing that microtubules provide tracks for the movement of cellulose-synthesizing enzymes.

Design

The design of *Lewin's CELLS, Second Edition*, is specifically intended to enhance pedagogy. Chapters are divided into sections with declarative titles that emphasize the main points. Each section begins with a set of **Key Concepts** that enable readers to grasp the important ideas at the outset. To stimulate students' interest in future work, chapters include a section called **What's Next?** that describes some of the interesting questions that researchers are tackling. Key review articles have been listed for students interested in the experiments that led to the current understanding of each topic, and additional references to original research papers and reviews are available on this book's Student Companion Web Site. Each chapter in *Lewin's CELLS, Second Edition*, now includes several **Concept and Reasoning Checks**, allowing students to test their understanding of the material just presented. Pedagogy has also been enhanced by adding special feature boxes to highlight **Medical Applications**, **Historical Perspectives**, and **Methods and Techniques** used to study cell processes (for a list of these features, see page xvii).


The artists, in collaboration with the authors and editors, have developed the illustrations to be as self-explanatory as possible, with such features as text boxes that lead the reader through a figure. Liberal use of well-labeled micrographs and molecular structures helps students to recognize cellular components and understand relationships between structure and function. Whenever possible, the schematic figures take into account the relative sizes of molecules. Colors and molecular shapes, the latter based on atomic structures where known, are used in a consistent manner throughout the book.

Supplements to the text

Jones and Bartlett Publishers offers an impressive array of ancillaries to assist instructors and students in teaching and mastering the concepts in this text. Additional information and review copies of any of the following items are available through your Jones and Bartlett Publishers sales representative or by going to www.jbpub.com/biology.

For the student

The **Student Companion Web Site** we developed exclusively for the second edition of this text, <http://biology.jbpub.com/lewin/cells>, offers a variety of resources to enhance understanding of cell biology. Students will find chapter summaries and study quizzes that help them to review the key concepts,

as well as an interactive glossary, flashcards, and crosswords to aid with memorization of key terms. The site also contains a selection of interactive figures, animations, and videos, visual aids that are essential to understanding the dynamic nature of cells. These online images are indicated by the symbol  to the left of figure legends in this book. The interactive figures include diagrams and micrographs with labels that can be turned on and off as well as short videos with labels showing the progression of key processes. For those students who wish to explore topics in cell biology in greater depth, a list of important research papers and reviews is also provided for every chapter in the book, along with links to related sites on the Web.

For the instructor

Compatible with Windows® and Macintosh® platforms, the *Instructor's Media CD-ROM* provides instructors with the following traditional ancillaries:

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- The Instructor's Media CD also contains more than 350 interactive **figures, animations, and videos**.

A *Test Bank* (prepared by Esther Siegfried at Pennsylvania State University, Altoona) is also available through your Jones and Bartlett Publisher's representative. The questions are presented in straight text files that are compatible with most course management software.

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Abbreviations

A	Adenine or adenosine
ADP	Adenosine diphosphate
AMP	Adenosine monophosphate
cAMP	Cyclic AMP
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
ATPase	Adenosine triphosphatase
bp	Base pair(s)
C	Cytidine or cytosine
cDNA	Complementary DNA
CDP	Cytidine diphosphate
CMP	Cytidine monophosphate
CTP	Cytidine triphosphate
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DNAase	Deoxyribonuclease
G	Guanine or guanosine
GDP	Guanosine diphosphate
GlcNAc	<i>N</i> -Acetyl- <i>D</i> -glucosamine
GMP	Guanosine monophosphate
GTP	Guanosine triphosphate
ΔG	Free energy change
kb	Kilobases or kilobase pairs
Mb	Megabases or megabase pairs
mRNA	Messenger RNA
MW	Molecular weight
Pi	Inorganic phosphate
PPi	Inorganic pyrophosphate
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RNAase	Ribonuclease
rRNA	Ribosomal RNA
tRNA	Transfer RNA
T	Thymine or thymidine
U	Uracil
UDP	Uridine diphosphate
UMP	Uridine monophosphate
UTP	Uridine triphosphate

Prefix (Abbreviation)	Multiple
mega (M)	10^6
kilo (k)	10^3
deci (d)	10^{-1}
centi (c)	10^{-2}
milli (m)	10^{-3}
micro (μ)	10^{-6}
nano (n)	10^{-9}
pico (p)	10^{-12}

Units	
Å	Angstrom
D or Da	Dalton
g	Gram
h or hr	Hour
M	Molar concentration
m	Meter
m or min	Minute
N	Newton
S	Svedberg unit
s or sec	Second
v	Volt

Amino acids		
A	Ala	Alanine
C	Cys	Cysteine
D	Asp	Aspartic acid
E	Glu	Glutamic acid
F	Phe	Phenylalanine
G	Gly	Glycine
H	His	Histidine
I	Ile	Isoleucine
K	Lys	Lysine
L	Leu	Leucine
M	Met	Methionine
N	Asn	Asparagine
P	Pro	Proline
Q	Gln	Glutamine
R	Arg	Arginine
S	Ser	Serine
T	Thr	Threonine
V	Val	Valine
W	Trp	Tryptophan
Y	Tyr	Tyrosine

Brief contents

Feature Boxes xvii

Preface xviii

Acknowledgments xxi

Contributors xxii

Abbreviations xxiv

Part 1 Introduction

1

- 1 What is a cell? 3
Vishwanath R. Lingappa and Benjamin Lewin
- 2 Bioenergetics and cellular metabolism 33
Raymond Ochs and George Plopper
- 3 DNA replication, repair, and recombination 63
Jocelyn E. Krebs
- 4 Gene expression and regulation 105
David G. Bear
- 5 Protein structure and function 169
Stephen J. Smerdon

Part 2 Membranes and transport mechanisms

229

- 6 Transport of ions and small molecules across membranes 231
Stephan E. Lehnart and Andrew R. Marks
- 7 Membrane targeting of proteins 291
D. Thomas Rutkowski and Vishwanath R. Lingappa
- 8 Protein trafficking between membranes 345
Vivek Malhotra, Graham Warren, and Ira Mellman

Part 3 The nucleus

391

- 9 Nuclear structure and transport 393
Charles N. Cole and Pamela A. Silver
- 10 Chromatin and chromosomes 439
Benjamin Lewin and Jocelyn E. Krebs

Part 4 The cytoskeleton

501

- 11 Microtubules 503
Lynne Cassimeris
- 12 Actin 557
Enrique M. De La Cruz and E. Michael Ostap
- 13 Intermediate filaments 591
Birgit Lane

Part 5 Cell division, apoptosis, and cancer

619

- 14 Mitosis 621
Conly L. Rieder
- 15 Cell cycle regulation 673
Kathleen L. Gould and Susan L. Forsburg
- 16 Apoptosis 713
Douglas R. Green
- 17 Cancer—Principles and overview 739
Robert A. Weinberg

Part 6 Cell communication

767

- 18 Principles of cell signaling 769
Elliott M. Ross and Melanie H. Cobb
- 19 The extracellular matrix and cell adhesion 821
George Plopper

Part 7 Prokaryotic and plant cells

881

- 20 Prokaryotic cell biology 883
Matthew Chapman and Jeff Errington
- 21 Plant cell biology 937
Clive Lloyd

Glossary 981

Index 1011

Contents

Feature Boxes	xvii
Preface	xviii
Acknowledgments	xxi
Contributors	xxii
Abbreviations	xxiv

Part 1 Introduction 1

1 What is a cell? 3

Vishwanath R. Lingappa and Benjamin Lewin

1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Life began as a self-replicating structure	6
1.3	A prokaryotic cell consists of a single compartment	8
1.4	Prokaryotes are adapted for growth under many diverse conditions	9
1.5	A eukaryotic cell contains many membrane-delimited compartments	10
1.6	Membranes allow the cytoplasm to maintain compartments with distinct environments	11
1.7	The nucleus contains the genetic material and is surrounded by an envelope	12
1.8	The plasma membrane allows a cell to maintain homeostasis	14
1.9	Cells within cells: Organelles bounded by envelopes may have resulted from endosymbiosis	16
1.10	DNA is the cellular hereditary material, but there are other forms of hereditary information	17
1.11	Cells require mechanisms to repair damage to DNA	18
1.12	Mitochondria are energy factories	19
1.13	Chloroplasts power plant cells	19
1.14	Organelles require mechanisms for specific localization of proteins	20
1.15	Proteins are transported to and through membranes	21

1.16	Protein trafficking moves proteins through the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus	22
1.17	Protein folding and unfolding is an essential feature of all cells	24
1.18	The shape of a eukaryotic cell is determined by its cytoskeleton	24
1.19	Localization of cell structures is important	26
1.20	Cellular functions: Enzymes, pathways, and feedback	27
1.21	Signal transduction pathways execute predefined responses	28
1.22	All organisms have cells that can grow and divide	29
1.23	Differentiation creates specialized cell types, including terminally differentiated cells	30
	References	31

2 Bioenergetics and cellular metabolism 33

Raymond Ochs and George Plopper

2.1	Introduction	34
2.2	Chemical equilibrium and reaction kinetics are linked	34
2.3	The steady state model is essential for understanding the net flow of reactants in linked reactions	35
2.4	Thermodynamics is the systematic treatment of energy changes	37
2.5	Standard free energy, the mass action ratio, and the equilibrium constant characterize reaction rates in metabolic pathways	40
2.6	Glycolysis is the best understood metabolic pathway	41
2.7	Pyruvate metabolism by the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex leads to oxidative respiration	44
2.8	Fatty acid oxidation is the major pathway of aerobic energy production	45
2.9	The Krebs cycle oxidizes acetyl-CoA and is a metabolic hub	46

- 2.10** Coupling of chemical reactions is a key feature of living organisms 48
- 2.11** Oxidative phosphorylation is the final common pathway converting electron energy to adenosine triphosphate 49
- 2.12** Photosynthesis completes the carbon cycle by converting CO₂ to sugar 54
- 2.13** Nitrogen metabolism encompasses amino acid, protein, and nucleic acid pathways 56
- 2.14** The Cori cycle and the purine nucleotide cycle are specialized pathways 57
- 2.15** Metabolic viewpoints provide insight into cellular regulation—only metabolically reversible reactions are possible regulatory sites 58
- 2.16** What's next? 59
- 2.17** Summary 60
References 61

3 DNA replication, repair, and recombination 63

Jocelyn E. Krebs

- 3.1** Introduction 64
- 3.2** DNA is the genetic material 64
- 3.3** The structure of DNA 66
- 3.4** DNA replication is semiconservative and bidirectional 69
- 3.5** DNA polymerases replicate DNA 71
- 3.6** Helicases, single-strand binding proteins, and topoisomerases are required for replication fork progression 73
- 3.7** Priming is required to start DNA synthesis 75
- 3.8** A sliding clamp ensures processive DNA replication 76
- 3.9** Leading and lagging strand synthesis is coordinated 77
- 3.10** Replication initiates at origins and is regulated by the cell cycle 80
- 3.11** Replicating the ends of a linear chromosome 82
- 3.12** DNA is subject to damage 84
- 3.13** Direct repair can reverse some DNA damage 88
- 3.14** Mismatch repair corrects replication errors 90
- 3.15** Base excision repair replaces damaged bases 92
- 3.16** Nucleotide excision repair removes bulky DNA lesions 94
- 3.17** Double-strand breaks are repaired by two major pathways 97

- 3.18** Homologous recombination is used for both repair and meiotic recombination 99
- 3.19** Summary 102
References 104

4 Gene expression and regulation 105

David G. Bear

- 4.1** Introduction 106
- 4.2** Genes are transcription units 109
- 4.3** Transcription is a multistep process directed by DNA-dependent RNA polymerase 111
- 4.4** RNA polymerases are large multisubunit protein complexes 114
- 4.5** Promoters direct the initiation of transcription 118
- 4.6** Activators and repressors regulate transcription initiation 122
- 4.7** Transcriptional regulatory circuits control eukaryotic cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation 128
- 4.8** The 5' and 3' ends of mature mRNAs are generated by RNA processing 135
- 4.9** Terminators direct the end of transcription elongation 138
- 4.10** Introns in eukaryotic pre-mRNAs are removed by the spliceosome 142
- 4.11** Alternative splicing generates protein diversity 145
- 4.12** Translation is a three-stage process that decodes an mRNA to synthesize a protein 147
- 4.13** Translation is catalyzed by the ribosome 148
- 4.14** Translation is guided by a large number of protein factors that regulate the interaction of aminoacylated tRNAs with the ribosome 152
- 4.15** Translation is controlled by the interaction of the 5' and 3' ends of the mRNA and by translational repressor proteins 158
- 4.16** Some mRNAs are translated at specific locations within the cytoplasm 160
- 4.17** Sequence elements in the 5' and 3' untranslated regions determine the stability of an mRNA 162
- 4.18** Noncoding RNAs are important regulators of gene expression 164
- 4.19** What's next? 167
- 4.20** Summary 168
References 168

5 Protein structure and function. 169

Stephen J. Smerdon

- 5.1 Introduction 170
- 5.2 X-ray crystallography and structural biology 171
- 5.3 Nuclear magnetic resonance 175
- 5.4 Electron microscopy of biomolecules and their complexes 180
- 5.5 Protein structure representations—a primer 183
- 5.6 Proteins are linear chains of amino acids—primary structure 185
- 5.7 Secondary structure—the fundamental unit of protein architecture 190
- 5.8 Tertiary structure and the universe of protein folds 192
- 5.9 Modular architecture and repeating motifs 197
- 5.10 Quaternary structure and higher-order assemblies 200
- 5.11 Enzymes are proteins that catalyze chemical reactions 204
- 5.12 Posttranslational modifications and cofactors 208
- 5.13 Dynamics, flexibility, and conformational changes 211
- 5.14 Protein–protein and protein–nucleic acid interactions 214
- 5.15 Function without structure? 219
- 5.16 Structure and medicine 220
- 5.17 What's next? Structural biology in the postgenomic era 225
- 5.18 Summary 225
- References 227

Part 2 Membranes and transport mechanisms 229

6 Transport of ions and small molecules across membranes 231

Stephan E. Lehnart and Andrew R. Marks

- 6.1 Introduction 232
- 6.2 Channels and carriers are the main types of membrane transport proteins 233
- 6.3 Hydration of ions influences their flux through transmembrane pores 235
- 6.4 Electrochemical gradients across the cell membrane generate the membrane potential 236
- 6.5 K⁺ channels catalyze selective and rapid ion permeation 238

- 6.6 Different K⁺ channels use a similar gate coupled to different activating or inactivating mechanisms 242
- 6.7 Voltage-dependent Na⁺ channels are activated by membrane depolarization and translate electrical signals 244
- 6.8 Epithelial Na⁺ channels regulate Na⁺ homeostasis 247
- 6.9 Plasma membrane Ca²⁺ channels activate intracellular and intercellular signaling processes 250
- 6.10 Cl[−] channels serve diverse biologic functions 252
- 6.11 Selective water transport occurs through aquaporin channels 256
- 6.12 Action potentials are electrical signals that depend on several types of ion channels 258
- 6.13 Cardiac and skeletal muscles are activated by excitation-contraction coupling 260
- 6.14 Some glucose transporters are uniporters 264
- 6.15 Symporters and antiporters mediate coupled transport 266
- 6.16 The transmembrane Na⁺ gradient is essential for the function of many transporters 268
- 6.17 Some Na⁺ transporters regulate cytosolic or extracellular pH 271
- 6.18 The Ca²⁺-ATPase pumps Ca²⁺ into intracellular storage compartments 274
- 6.19 The Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase maintains the plasma membrane Na⁺ and K⁺ gradients 276
- 6.20 The F₁F₀-ATP synthase couples H⁺ movement to ATP synthesis or hydrolysis 279
- 6.21 H⁺-ATPases transport protons out of the cytosol 280
- 6.22 What's next? 283
- 6.23 Summary 283
- 6.24 Supplement: Derivation and application of the Nernst equation 284
- 6.25 Supplement: Most K⁺ channels undergo rectification 286
- 6.26 Supplement: Mutations in an anion channel cause cystic fibrosis 287
- References 289

7 Membrane targeting of proteins. 291

D. Thomas Rutkowski and Vishwanath R. Lingappa

- 7.1 Introduction 292
- 7.2 Proteins enter the secretory pathway by translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum membrane (an overview) 294

7.3	Proteins use signal sequences to target to the endoplasmic reticulum for translocation 296	7.27	Import into mitochondria begins with signal sequence recognition at the outer membrane 334
7.4	Signal sequences are recognized by the signal recognition particle 297	7.28	Complexes in the inner and outer membranes cooperate in mitochondrial protein import 335
7.5	An interaction between signal recognition particle and its receptor allows proteins to dock at the endoplasmic reticulum membrane 298	7.29	Proteins imported into chloroplasts must also cross two membranes 337
7.6	The translocon is an aqueous channel that conducts proteins 300	7.30	Proteins fold before they are imported into peroxisomes 338
7.7	Translation is coupled to translocation for most eukaryotic secretory and transmembrane proteins 303	7.31	What's next? 339
7.8	Some proteins target and translocate posttranslationally 305	7.32	Summary 340
7.9	Adenosine triphosphate hydrolysis drives translocation 306		References 343
7.10	Transmembrane proteins move out of the translocation channel and into the lipid bilayer 308		
7.11	The orientation of transmembrane proteins is determined as they are integrated into the membrane 309	8	Protein trafficking between membranes 345
7.12	Signal sequences are removed by signal peptidase 311		<i>Vivek Malhotra, Graham Warren, and Ira Mellman</i>
7.13	The lipid glycosylphosphatidylinositol is added to some translocated proteins 312	8.1	Introduction 346
7.14	Sugars are added to many translocating proteins 313	8.2	Overview of the exocytic pathway 348
7.15	Chaperones assist folding of newly translocated proteins 314	8.3	Overview of the endocytic pathway 351
7.16	Protein disulfide isomerase ensures the formation of the correct disulfide bonds as proteins fold 316	8.4	Concepts in vesicle-mediated protein transport 355
7.17	The calnexin/calreticulin chaperoning system recognizes carbohydrate modifications 317	8.5	The concepts of signal-mediated and bulk flow protein transport 357
7.18	The assembly of proteins into complexes is monitored 318	8.6	Coat protein II-coated vesicles mediate transport from the ER to the Golgi apparatus 358
7.19	Terminally misfolded proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum are returned to the cytosol for degradation 319	8.7	Resident proteins that escape from the ER are retrieved 361
7.20	Communication between the endoplasmic reticulum and nucleus prevents the accumulation of unfolded proteins in the lumen 322	8.8	Coat protein I-coated vesicles mediate retrograde transport from the Golgi apparatus to the ER 362
7.21	The endoplasmic reticulum synthesizes the major cellular phospholipids 324	8.9	There are two popular models for forward transport through the Golgi apparatus 364
7.22	Lipids must be moved from the endoplasmic reticulum to the membranes of other organelles 327	8.10	Retention of proteins in the Golgi apparatus depends on the membrane-spanning domain 365
7.23	The two leaflets of a membrane often differ in lipid composition 328	8.11	Rab guanosine triphosphate-ases and tethers are two types of proteins that regulate vesicle targeting 366
7.24	The endoplasmic reticulum is morphologically and functionally subdivided 328	8.12	Soluble <i>N</i> -ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptor proteins likely mediate fusion of vesicles with target membranes 368
7.25	The endoplasmic reticulum is a dynamic organelle 330	8.13	Endocytosis is often mediated by clathrin-coated vesicles 371
7.26	Signal sequences are also used to target proteins to other organelles 333	8.14	Adaptor complexes link clathrin and transmembrane cargo proteins 374
		8.15	Some receptors recycle from early endosomes whereas others are degraded in lysosomes 376
		8.16	Early endosomes become late endosomes and lysosomes by maturation 378
		8.17	Sorting of lysosomal proteins occurs in the <i>trans</i> -Golgi network 380