

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF
THE CELL

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MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF
THE CELL

fourth edition

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Cell Biology Interactive

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Molecular biology of the cell / Bruce Alberts ... [et al.]. -- 4th ed.
p. cm
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-8153-3218-1 (hardbound) -- ISBN 0-8153-4072-9 (pbk.)
1. Cytology. 2. Molecular biology. I. Alberts, Bruce.
[DNLM: 1. Cells. 2. Molecular Biology.]
QH581.2 .M64 2002
571.6--dc21

2001054471 CIP

Published by Garland Science, a member of the Taylor & Francis Group,
29 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001-2299

Printed in the United States of America

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

Front cover Human Genome: Reprinted by permission from *Nature*, International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium, 409:860–921, 2001 © Macmillan Magazines Ltd. Adapted from an image by Francis Collins, NHGRI; Jim Kent, UCSC; Ewan Birney, EBI; and Darryl Leja, NHGRI; showing a portion of Chromosome 1 from the initial sequencing of the human genome.

Chapter opener Portion of chromosome 2 from the genome of the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. (Reprinted with permission from M.D. Adams et al., *Science* 287:2185–2195, 2000. © AAAS.)

Back cover In 1967, the British artist Peter Blake created a design classic. Nearly 35 years later Nigel Orme (illustrator), Richard Denyer (photographer), and the authors have together produced an affectionate tribute to Mr Blake's image. With its gallery of icons and influences, its assembly created almost as much complexity, intrigue and mystery as the original. *Drosophila*, *Arabidopsis*, Dolly and the assembled company tempt you to dip inside where, as in the original, "a splendid time is guaranteed for all." (Gunter Blobel, courtesy of The Rockefeller University; Marie Curie, Keystone Press Agency Inc; Darwin bust, by permission of the President and Council of the Royal Society; Rosalind Franklin, courtesy of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Archives; Dorothy Hodgkin, © The Nobel Foundation, 1964; James Joyce, etching by Peter Blake; Robert Johnson, photo booth self-portrait early 1930s, © 1986 Delta Haze Corporation all rights reserved, used by permission; Albert L. Lehninger, (unidentified photographer) courtesy of The Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions; Linus Pauling, from Ava Helen and Linus Pauling Papers, Special Collections, Oregon State University; Nicholas Poussin, courtesy of ArtToday.com; Barbara McClintock, © David Micklos, 1983; Andrei Sakharov, courtesy of Elena Bonner; Frederick Sanger, © The Nobel Foundation, 1958.)

Preface

“There is a paradox in the growth of scientific knowledge. As information accumulates in ever more intimidating quantities, disconnected facts and impenetrable mysteries give way to rational explanations, and simplicity emerges from chaos.”

Thus began the preface of our first edition, written 18 years ago. Much of what we wrote in that preface holds for the present edition too. Our goals have not changed: we want to make cell biology comprehensible. We aim, as before, to give readers a perspective both on what is known, and on what is unknown. We have written the book for a wide range of students, but it should also prove useful for scientists wishing to follow progress outside their own specialized fields. As in past editions, each chapter is a joint composition of multiple authors and has been reviewed by a number of experts. This helps to explain why this edition, like the first, has been “a long time in gestation—three times longer than an elephant, five times longer than a whale.”

Although information in the life sciences is expanding rapidly, human brain capacity is not. This discrepancy creates an increasing challenge for textbook writers, teachers, and especially students. We have been forced to think harder than ever in deciding what facts and concepts are essential. We have had to summarize—omitting much detail that, in overabundance, can prevent understanding. But specific examples are still needed to bring the subject to life. Thus, the most difficult part of the revision has been deciding what to leave out, while the most rewarding has been the opportunity that new discoveries provide to strengthen the conceptual framework.

What is new in the 4th edition?

Genomics has given us a new perspective that has demanded a complete recasting and expansion of the material on molecular genetics (Chapter 1 and Chapters 4 through 8). These six chapters can now be used as a stand-alone text in molecular biology. As before, the book ends with a major section on Cells in Their Social Context, but we have added a new chapter on Pathogens, Infection, and Innate Immunity. This reflects the remarkable advances in the understanding of the cell biology of infection, as well as the renewed awareness that infectious disease remains one of the greatest unconquered dangers in our world.

As our book makes clear, the complete sequencing of the genomes of hundreds of organisms, from bacteria to humans, has revolutionized our understanding of living things and the relationships between them. At last we can see what is there: the set of genes and proteins is finite, and we can list them. But we also recognize that these components are combined for use in marvelously subtle and complex ways, even in the simplest of organisms. Therefore, the traditional explanatory cartoons that we show on nearly every page of the book generally represent only the primitive first step toward an explanation. These drawings cannot capture the enormous complexity of the networks of protein–protein interactions that are responsible for most intracellular processes, whose understanding will require new and more quantitative forms of analysis. Thus, we are no longer as confident as we were 18 years ago that simplicity will eventually

emerge from the complexity. The extreme sophistication of cellular mechanisms will challenge cell biologists throughout the new century, which is very good news for the many young scientists who will succeed us.

As never before, new imaging and computer technologies have changed the ways we can observe the inner workings of living cells. We have tried to capture some of the excitement of these observations in *Cell Biology Interactive*, a CD-ROM disk that is included with each book. It contains dozens of video clips, animations, molecular structures, and high-resolution micrographs, which complement the static material in individual book chapters. One cannot watch cells crawling, dividing, segregating their chromosomes, or rearranging their surface without feeling curious about the molecular mechanisms that underlie these processes. We hope that *Cell Biology Interactive* will stimulate this curiosity in students and thereby make the learning of cell biology easier and more rewarding. We also hope that instructors will use these visual resources in the classroom for the same purpose.

We are deeply indebted to the many people who have helped us with this revision. The experts who critically reviewed specific chapters are acknowledged separately on p. xxix. We are especially grateful to Julie Theriot, who largely wrote both Chapter 16 and Chapter 25; we have all benefited from her wisdom. We are also grateful to the other experts who made major contributions to individual chapters: Nancy Craig helped to revise part of Chapter 5; Maynard Olson drafted the section on genome evolution in Chapter 7; Peter Shaw helped to revise Chapter 9; David Morgan largely wrote Chapter 17; Lisa Satterwhite prepared initial drafts of Chapter 18; Robert Kypta largely revised Chapter 19; Cori Bargmann helped us to restructure Chapter 21; and Paul Edwards played a central part in the revision of Chapter 23. Karen Hopkin drafted large parts of Chapters 8 and 23. We are also very grateful to the many scientists who generously provided micrographs for the book and materials for the CD-ROM.

Finally we are indebted to the outstanding staff of Garland Publishing. Nigel Orme oversaw the production of the final artwork with remarkable skill and speed. Mike Morales put in endless hours tackling the diverse challenges of developing the CD-ROM. Emma Hunt skillfully and artfully set the entire text and figures into pages. Sarah Gibbs and Kirsten Jenner kept us organized. Adam Sendroff and Nasreen Arain connected us to our customers. Eleanor Lawrence prepared the Glossary, and Mary Purton collected many of the references. Through it all, Denise Schanck calmly directed the whole effort with great skill. Last, but not least, Tim Hunt and John Wilson once again created a masterful Problems Book that supplements the main text; they worked side-by-side with us and were a constant source of wise advice. Their clever problems illustrate how discoveries are made and provide a unique way of learning cell biology.

It goes without saying that our book could not have been written without the strong support of our families and the forbearance of our friends, colleagues, and students. For decades, they have had to put up with our absences at frequent and lengthy book meetings, where most of the writing was done. They have helped us in innumerable ways, and we are grateful to them all.

Acknowledgments

In writing this book we have benefited greatly from the advice of many biologists and biochemists. In addition to those who advised us by telephone, we would like to thank the following for their written advice in preparing this edition, as well as those who helped in preparing the first, second, and third editions. (Those who helped on this edition are listed first, and those who helped with the first, second and third editions follow.)

Chapter 1 Eugene Koonin (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda), Maynard Olson (University of Washington, Seattle).

Chapter 3 Stephen Burley (The Rockefeller University), Christopher Dobson (University of Cambridge, UK), David Eisenberg (University of California, Los Angeles), Stephen Harrison (Harvard University), John Kuriyan (University of California, Berkeley), Greg Petsko (Brandeis University).

Chapter 4 Gary Felsenfeld (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda), Michael Grunstein (University of California, Los Angeles), Robert Kingston (Massachusetts General Hospital), Douglas Koshland (Carnegie Institution of Washington), Ulrich Laemmli (University of Geneva, Switzerland), Alan Wolffe (deceased), Keith Yamamoto (University of California, San Francisco).

Chapter 5 Nancy Craig (Johns Hopkins University), Joachim Li (University of California, San Francisco), Tomas Lindahl (Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Clare Hall Laboratories, UK), Maynard Olson (University of Washington, Seattle), Steven West (Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Clare Hall Laboratories, UK).

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Philip Ingham (University of Sheffield, UK), Hartmut Land (University of Rochester), Ottoline Leyser (University of York, UK), Joan Massagué (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center), Elliot Meyerowitz [substantial contribution] (California Institute of Technology), Tony Pawson (Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto), Julie Pitcher (University College London), Joseph Schlessinger (New York University Medical Center), Nick Tonks (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory).

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References Mary Purton

Glossary Eleanor Lawrence

Student reviewers José Corona (University of California, Santa Cruz), David Kashatus (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Carol Koyama (University of California, Santa Cruz), David States (University of California, Santa Cruz), Uyen Tram (University of California, Santa Cruz).

First, second, and third editions David Agard (University of California, San Francisco), Michael Akam (University of Cambridge, UK), Fred Alt (Columbia University), Martha Arnaud (University of California, San Francisco), Michael Ashburner (University of Cambridge, UK), Jonathan Ashmore (University College London), Tayna Awabdy (University of California, San Francisco), Peter Baker (deceased), Michael Banda (University of California, San Francisco), Ben Barres (Stanford University), Michael Bennett (Albert Einstein College of Medicine), Darwin Berg (University of California, San Diego), Michael J. 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Rheuma-Forschungszentrum Berlin), Tim Mitchison (Harvard Medical School), Mark Mooseker (Yale University), David Morgan (University of California, San Francisco), Michelle Moritz (University of California, San Francisco), Montrose Moses (Duke University), Keith Mostov (University of California, San Francisco), Anne Mudge (University College London), Hans Müller-Eberhard (Scripps Clinic and Research Institute), Alan Munro (University of Cambridge), J. Murdoch Mitchison (Harvard University), Andrew Murray (University of California, San Francisco), Richard Myers (Stanford University), Mark E. Nelson (University of Illinois, Urbana), Walter Neupert (University of Munich, Germany), David Nicholls (University of Dundee, Scotland), Harry Noller (University of California, Santa Cruz), Paul Nurse (Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London), Duncan O'Dell (deceased), Patrick O'Farrell (University of California, San Francisco), Stuart Orkin (Children's Hospital, Boston), John Owen (University of Birmingham, UK), Dale Oxender (University of Michigan), George Palade (University of California, San Diego), Roy Parker (University of Arizona, Tucson), William W. Parson (University of Washington, Seattle), William E. Paul (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda), Robert Perry (Institute of Cancer Research, Philadelphia), Greg Petsko (Brandeis University), David Phillips (The Rockefeller University), Jeremy Pickett-Heaps (University of Colorado), Tom Pollard (The Salk Institute), Bruce Ponder (University of Cambridge, UK), Darwin Prockop (Tulane University), Dale Purves (Duke University), Efraim Racker (Cornell University), Jordan Raff (Wellcome/CRC Institute, Cambridge, UK), Klaus Rajewsky (University of Cologne, Germany), George Ratcliffe (University of Oxford, UK), Martin Rechsteiner (University of Utah, Salt Lake City), David Rees (National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London), Louis Reichardt (University of California, San Francisco), Fred Richards (Yale University), Phillips Robbins (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Elaine Robson (University of Reading, UK), Robert Roeder (The Rockefeller University), Joel Rosenbaum (Yale University), Jesse Roth (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda), Jim Rothman (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center), Erkki Ruoslahti (La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation), David Sabatini (New York University), Alan Sachs (University of California, Berkeley), Howard Schachman (University of California, Berkeley), Gottfried Schatz (Biozentrum, University of Basel), Randy Schekman (University of California, Berkeley), Michael Schramm (Hebrew University), Robert Schreiber (Scripps Clinic and Research Institute), James Schwartz (Columbia University), Ronald Schwartz (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda), John Scott (University of Manchester, UK), John Sedat (University of California, San Francisco), Zvi Sellinger (Hebrew University), Philippe Sengel (University of Grenoble), Peter Shaw (John Innes Institute, Norwich, UK), Samuel Silverstein (Columbia University), Melvin I. Simon (California Institute of Technology, Pasadena), Kai Simons (Max-Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and

Genetics, Dresden), Jonathan Slack (Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Oxford, UK), Alison Smith (John Innes Institute, Norfolk, UK), John Maynard Smith (University of Sussex, UK), Michael Solursh (University of Iowa), Timothy Springer (Harvard Medical School), Mathias Sprinzl (University of Bayreuth), Scott Stachel (University of California, Berkeley), Andrew Staehelin (University of Colorado, Boulder), David Standring (University of California, San Francisco), Martha Stark (University of California, San Francisco), Wilfred Stein (Hebrew University), Malcolm Steinberg (Princeton University), Paul Sternberg (California Institute of Technology), Chuck Stevens (The Salk Institute, La Jolla, CA), Murray Stewart (MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge, UK), Monroe Strickberger (University of Missouri, St. Louis), Michael Stryker (University of California, San Francisco), Daniel Szollosi (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Jouy-en-Josas, France), Jack Szostak (Massachusetts General Hospital), Masatoshi Takeichi (Kyoto University), Roger Thomas (University of Bristol, Bristol, UK), Vernon Thornton (King's College London), Cheryl Tickle (University of Dundee, Scotland), Jim Till (Ontario Cancer Institute, Toronto), Lewis Tilney (University of Pennsylvania), Alain Townsend (Institute of Molecular Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, UK), Robert Trelstad (UMDNJ—Robert Wood Johnson Medical School), Anthony Trewavas (Edinburgh University, Scotland), Victor Vacquier (University of California, San Diego), Harry van der Westen (Wageningen, The Netherlands), Tom Vanaman (University of Kentucky), Harold Varmus (Sloan-Kettering Institute, NY), Alexander Varshavsky (California Institute of Technology), Madhu Wahi (University of California, San Francisco), Virginia Walbot (Stanford University), Frank Walsh (Glaxo-Smithkline-Beecham, UK), Peter Walter (University of California, San Francisco), Trevor Wang (John Innes Institute, Norwich, UK), Anne Warner (University College London), Paul Wassarman (Mount Sinai School of Medicine), Fiona Watt (Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London), John Watts (John Innes Institute, Norwich, UK), Klaus Weber (Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen), Martin Weigert (Institute of Cancer Research, Philadelphia), Harold Weintraub (deceased), Norman Wessells (Stanford University), Judy White (University of Virginia), William Wickner (Dartmouth College), Michael Wilcox (deceased), Lewis T. Williams (Chiron Corporation), Keith Willison (Chester Beatty Laboratories, London), John Wilson (Baylor University), Richard Wolfenden (University of North Carolina), Sandra Wolin (Yale University School of Medicine), Lewis Wolpert (University College London), Rick Wood (Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Clare Hall Laboratories, UK), Abraham Worcel (University of Rochester), John Wyke (Beatson Institute, Glasgow), Keith Yamamoto (University of California, San Francisco), Charles Yocum (University of Michigan), Peter Yurchenco (UMDNJ—Robert Wood Johnson Medical School), Rosalind Zalin (University College London), Patricia Zambryski (University of California, Berkeley).

A Note to the Reader

Structure

Although the chapters of this book can be read independently of one another, they are arranged in a logical sequence of five parts. The first three chapters of **Part I** cover elementary principles and basic biochemistry. They can serve either as an introduction for those who have not studied biochemistry or as a refresher course for those who have.

Part II represents the central core of cell biology and is concerned mainly with those properties that are common to most eucaryotic cells. It deals with the expression and transmission of genetic information.

Part III deals with the principles of the main experimental methods for investigating cells. It is not necessary to read these two chapters in order to understand the later chapters, but a reader will find it a useful reference.

Part IV discusses the internal organization of the cell. **Part V** follows the behavior of cells in multicellular organisms, starting with cell–cell junctions and extracellular matrix and concluding with a new chapter on pathogens and infection.

References

A concise list of selected references is included at the end of each chapter. These are arranged in alphabetical order under the chapter section headings. These references frequently include the original papers in which important discoveries were first reported. Chapters 8 and 9 includes several tables giving the dates of crucial developments along with the names of the scientists involved. Elsewhere in the book the policy has been to avoid naming individual scientists.

Full references for each chapter arranged by concept headings can be found on the Garland Science website at: <http://www.garlandscience.com>

Glossary terms

Throughout the book, **boldface type** has been used to highlight key terms at the point in a chapter where the main discussion of them occurs. *Italic* is used to set off important terms with a lesser degree of emphasis. At the end of the book is the expanded **glossary**, covering technical terms that are part of the common currency of cell biology; it is intended as a first resort for a reader who encounters an unfamiliar term used without explanation.

Nomenclature

Each species has its own conventions for naming genes, proteins, and mutant phenotypes. In this book, for names of genes, we follow the established conventions when referring to a gene in a particular species (see the table below). When we refer to a gene or gene family generically, without intending restriction to a particular species, we use the same convention as for the mouse: italics, with first letter upper-case and subsequent letters lower-case (for example, *Engrailed*, *Wnt*); the corresponding protein, if it takes its name from the gene, is then given the same name, with the first letter upper-case, but not in italics (*Engrailed*, *Wnt*). For proteins not named after genes but given names in their own right (such as actin, tubulin), the initial letter is generally not capitalized.

ORGANISM	GENE	PROTEIN
Mouse	<i>Hoxa4</i>	Hoxa4
Human	<i>HOXA4</i>	HOXA4
Zebrafish	<i>cyclops, cyc</i>	Cyclops, Cyc
<i>Caenorhabditis</i>	<i>unc-6</i>	UNC-6
<i>Drosophila</i>	<i>sevenless, sev</i> (named after recessive mutant phenotype) <i>Deformed, Dfd</i> (named after dominant mutant phenotype, or named by homology with another species)	Sevenless, SEV Deformed, DFD
Yeast		
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (budding yeast)	<i>CDC28</i>	Cdc28, Cdc28p
<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i> (fission yeast)	<i>Cdc2</i>	Cdc2, Cdc2p
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	<i>GAI</i>	GAI
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>uvrA</i>	UvrA

Cell Biology Interactive

The *Cell Biology Interactive* CD-ROM is packaged with every copy of the book. Created by the *Molecular Biology of the Cell* author team, the CD-ROM contains over 90 video clips, animations, molecular structures and high-resolution micrographs. The authors have chosen to include material that not only reinforces basic concepts but also expands the content and scope of the book. A complete table of contents and overview of all electronic resources is contained in the *Viewing Guide*, located in the Appendix of the CD-ROM. For instructors, there is also a *Teaching Guide for Cell Biology Interactive*, which reviews the electronic resources from a pedagogical perspective, and provides practical suggestions for successfully incorporating multimedia in the classroom.

Molecular Biology of the Cell, Fourth Edition: A Problems Approach

Molecular Biology of the Cell, Fourth Edition: A Problems Approach is designed to help students appreciate the ways in which experiments and simple calculations can lead to an understanding of how cells work. It provides problems to accompany Chapters 1–8 and 10–18 of *Molecular Biology of the Cell*. Each chapter of problems is divided into sections that correspond to those of the main textbook and review key terms, test for understanding basic concepts, and pose research-based problems. *Molecular Biology of the Cell, Fourth Edition: A Problems Approach* should be useful for homework assignments and as a basis for class discussion. It could even provide ideas for exam questions. Answers for half of the problems are provided in the back of the book and the balance are available to instructors upon request.

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Teaching Supplements

Upon request, teaching supplements for *Molecular Biology of the Cell* are available to instructors.

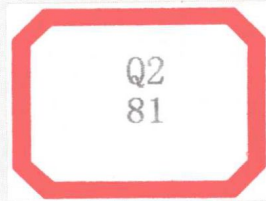
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Tables



The Genetic Code

1st position (5' end) ↓	U	C	A	G	3rd Position (3' end) ↓
U	Phe Phe Leu Leu	Ser Ser Ser Ser	Tyr Tyr STOP STOP	Cys Cys STOP Trp	U C A G
C	Leu Leu Leu Leu	Pro Pro Pro Pro	His His Gln Gln	Arg Arg Arg Arg	U C A G
A	Ile Ile Ile Met	Thr Thr Thr Thr	Asn Asn Lys Lys	Ser Ser Arg Arg	U C A G
G	Val Val Val Val	Ala Ala Ala Ala	Asp Asp Glu Glu	Gly Gly Gly Gly	U C A G

Amino Acids Codons

A	Ala	Alanine	GCA GCC GCG GCU
C	Cys	Cysteine	UGC UGU
D	Asp	Aspartic acid	GAC GAU
E	Glu	Glutamic acid	GAA GAG
F	Phe	Phenylalanine	UUC UUU
G	Gly	Glycine	GGA GGC GGG GGU
H	His	Histidine	CAC CAU
I	Ile	Isoleucine	AUA AUC AUU
K	Lys	Lysine	AAA AAG
L	Leu	Leucine	UUA UUG CUA CUC CUG CUU
M	Met	Methionine	AUG
N	Asn	Asparagine	AAC AAU
P	Pro	Proline	CCA CCC CCG CCU
Q	Gln	Glutamine	CAA CAG
R	Arg	Arginine	AGA AGG CGA CGC CGG CGU
S	Ser	Serine	AGC AGU UCA UCC UCG UCU
T	Thr	Threonine	ACA ACC ACG ACU
V	Val	Valine	GUA GUC GUG GUU
W	Trp	Tryptophan	UGG
Y	Tyr	Tyrosine	UAC UAU

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Part I Introduction to the Cell

CHAPTER 1 CELLS AND GENOMES

3

THE UNIVERSAL FEATURES OF CELLS ON EARTH

All Cells Store Their Hereditary Information in the Same Linear Chemical Code (DNA)
All Cells Replicate Their Hereditary Information by Templated Polymerization
All Cells Transcribe Portions of Their Hereditary Information into the Same Intermediary Form (RNA)
All Cells Use Proteins as Catalysts
All Cells Translate RNA into Protein in the Same Way
The Fragment of Genetic Information Corresponding to One Protein Is One Gene
Life Requires Free Energy
All Cells Function as Biochemical Factories Dealing with the Same Basic Molecular Building Blocks
All Cells Are Enclosed in a Plasma Membrane Across Which Nutrients and Waste Materials Must Pass
A Living Cell Can Exist with Fewer Than 500 Genes
Summary

THE DIVERSITY OF GENOMES AND THE TREE OF LIFE

Cells Can Be Powered by a Variety of Free Energy Sources
Some Cells Fix Nitrogen and Carbon Dioxide for Others
The Greatest Biochemical Diversity Is Seen Among Prokaryotic Cells
The Tree of Life Has Three Primary Branches: Bacteria, Archaea, and Eucaryotes
Some Genes Evolve Rapidly; Others Are Highly Conserved
Most Bacteria and Archaea Have 1000–4000 Genes
New Genes Are Generated from Preexisting Genes
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There Are Different Types of Covalent Bonds
An Atom Often Behaves as if It Has a Fixed Radius
Water Is the Most Abundant Substance in Cells
Some Polar Molecules Form Acids and Bases in Water
Four Types of Noncovalent Interactions Help Bring Molecules Together in Cells
A Cell Is Formed From Carbon Compounds
Cells Contain Four Major Families of Small Organic Molecules
Sugars Provide an Energy Source for Cells and Are the Subunits of Polysaccharides
Fatty Acids Are Components of Cell Membranes
Amino Acids Are the Subunits of Proteins
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