

1.1 Cell organisation and organelles

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 22 marks

KEY WORDS lysosome

Objective

Reason about organelle scale, surface-to-volume limits, and compartment failure as disease mechanism.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The size ladder

Ribosome 25 nm, membrane 8 nm, mitochondrion 2 μm , nucleus 6 μm , cell 20 μm ; 2.2 m of DNA packs into the 6 μm nucleus ($\sim 10^5$ linear).

■ Worked example: the surface argument

$SA/V = 3/r$: a 20 μm cell has $0.3 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$, a 200 μm oocyte 0.03 – ten times worse ✓. Big cells are rare and membrane-folded.

2 Practice

2.1 Compute SA/V for a 5 μm bacterium. [3]

2.2 How many 25 nm ribosomes span one 20 μm cell diameter? [3]

2.3 Why does the ER fold so much membrane into the cytoplasm? [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A hepatocyte (20 μm) and a reticulocyte (5 μm).

Compute SA/V for both and state which has more membrane service per unit cytoplasm. The hepatocyte packs ~ 1000 mitochondria: give the surface argument for why energy demand scales with volume but ATP synthesis scales with inner membrane. State one design consequence for large secretory cells. [7]

3.2 A (fictional) patient lacks one lysosomal hydrolase.

Explain the mechanism from missing enzyme to cell death. State why the disease is called a storage disease. Name the compartment's working pH and why it differs from the cytosol. [6]
