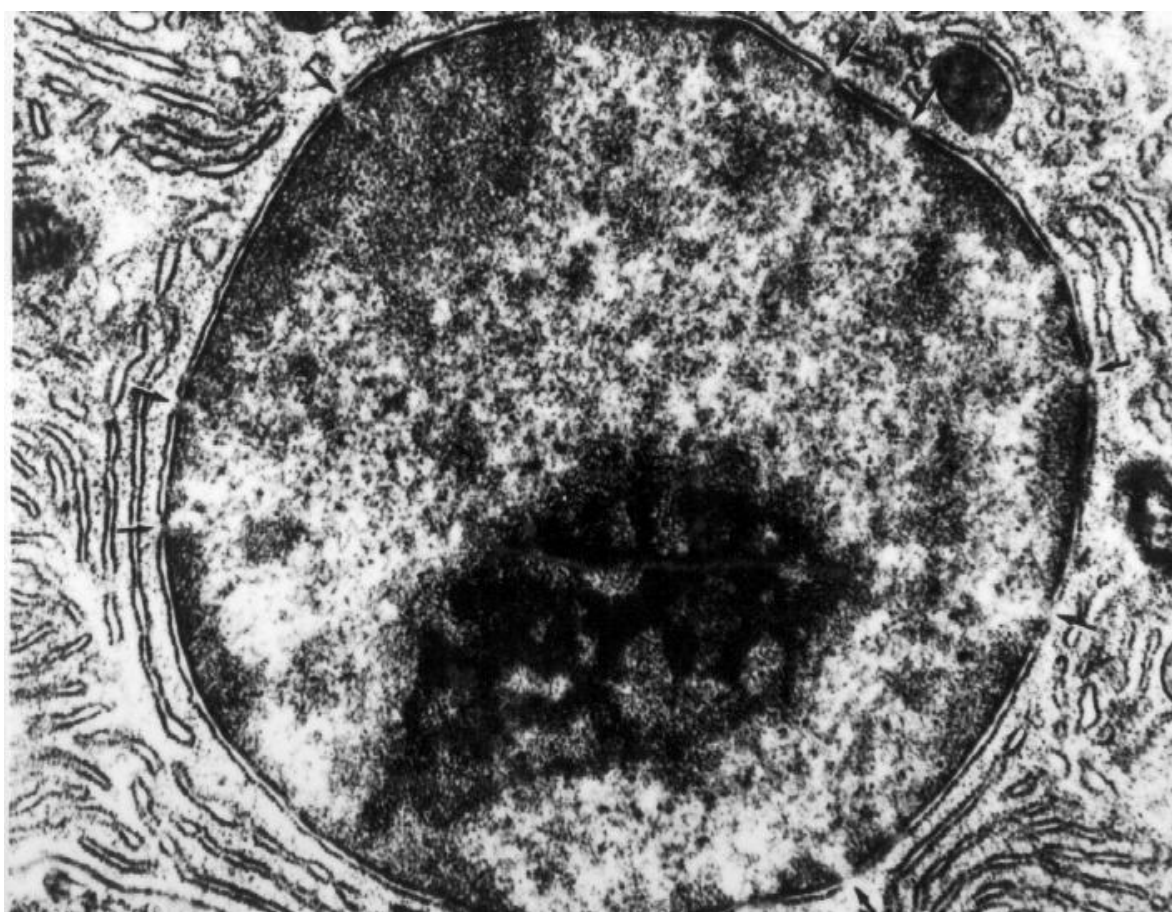
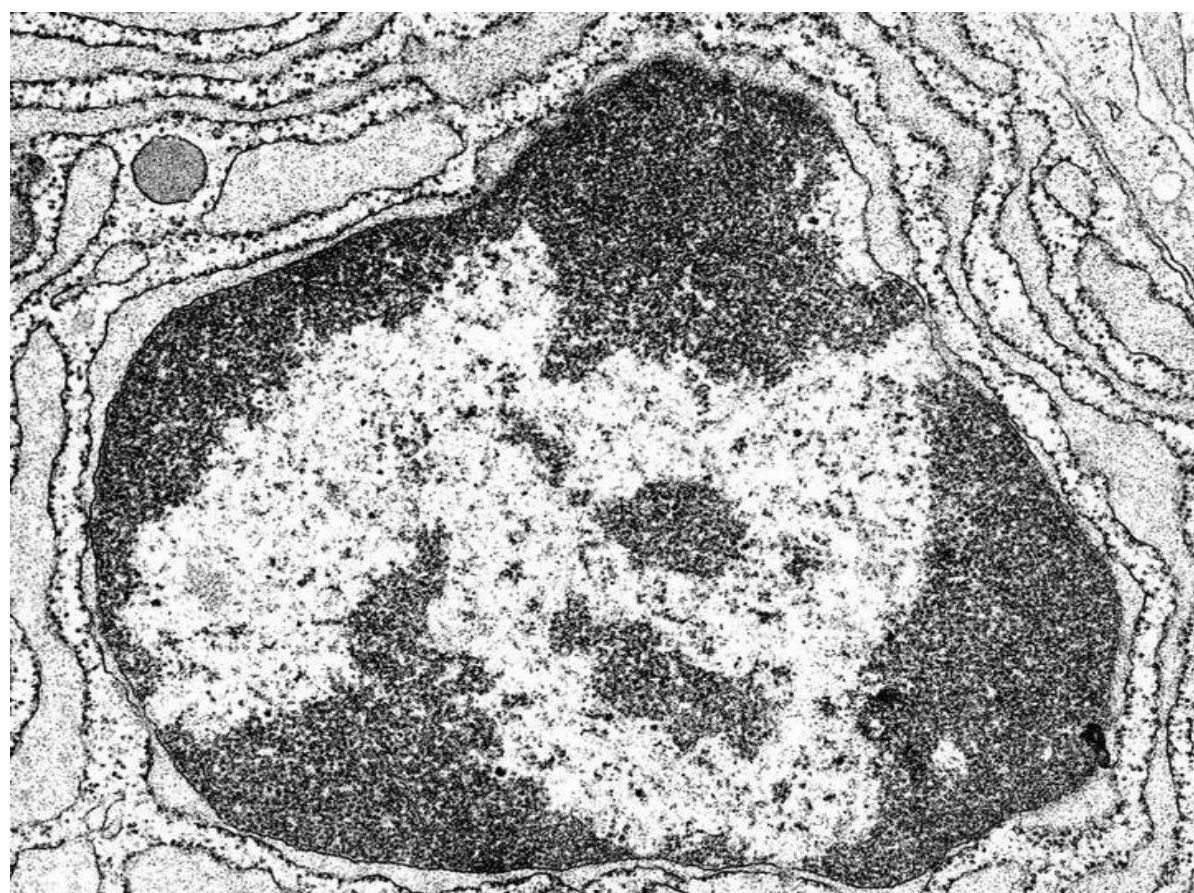


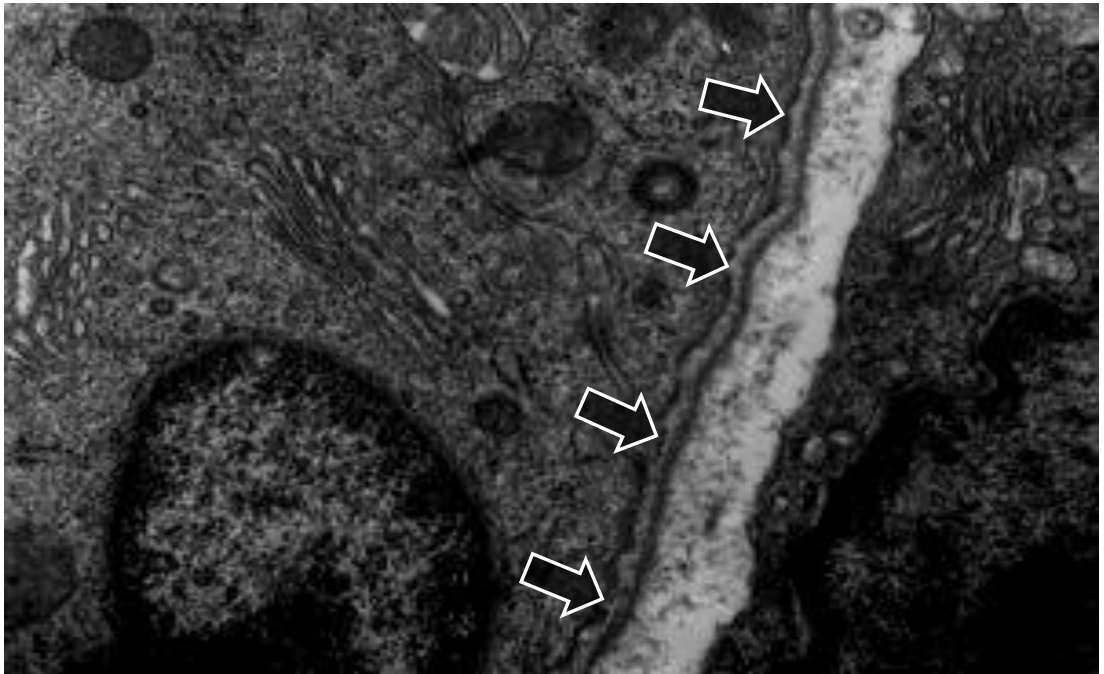
Cell Overview



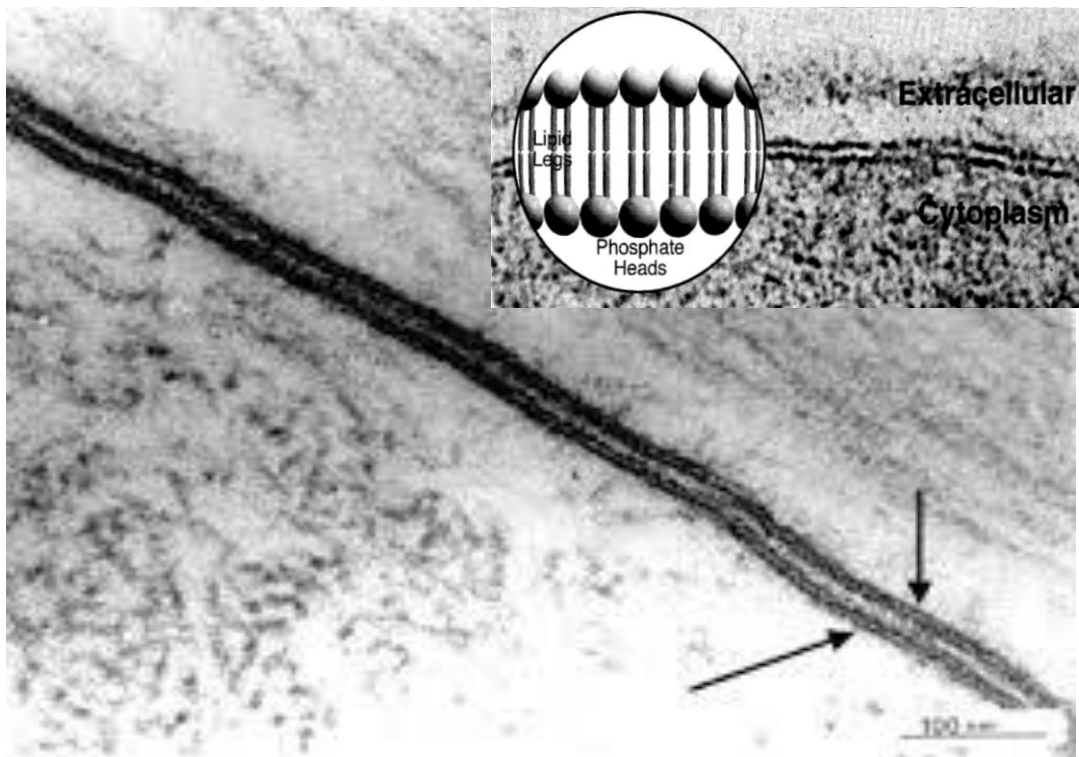




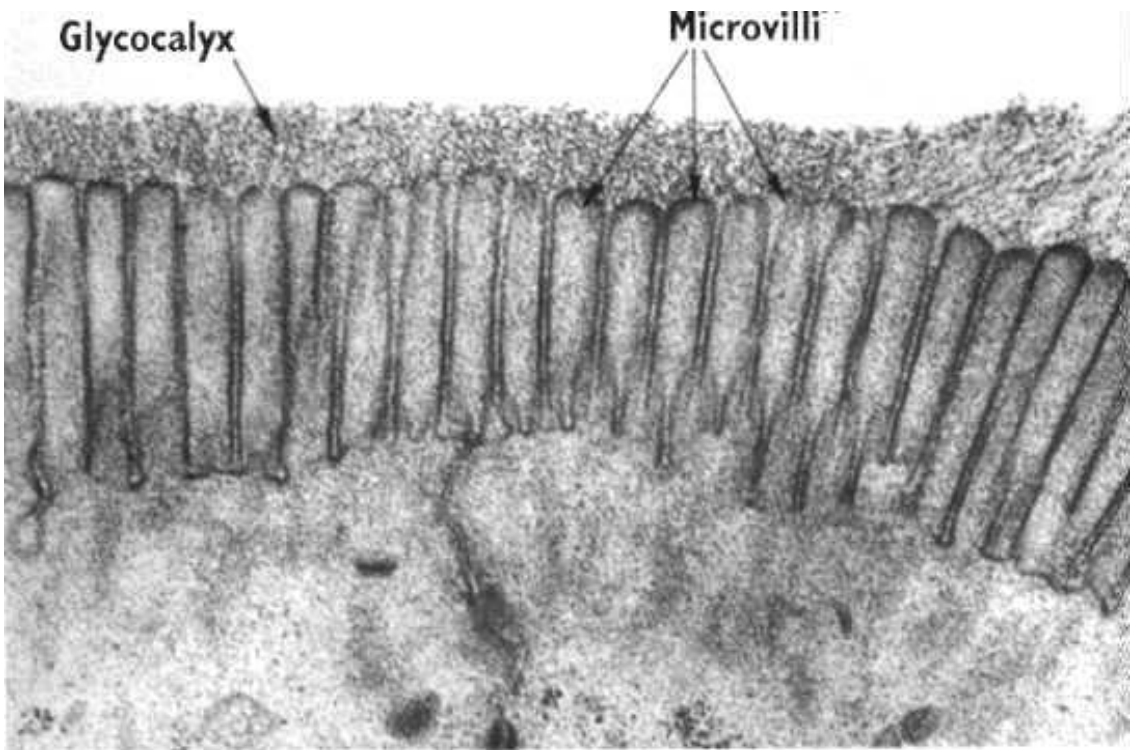
Cell membrane

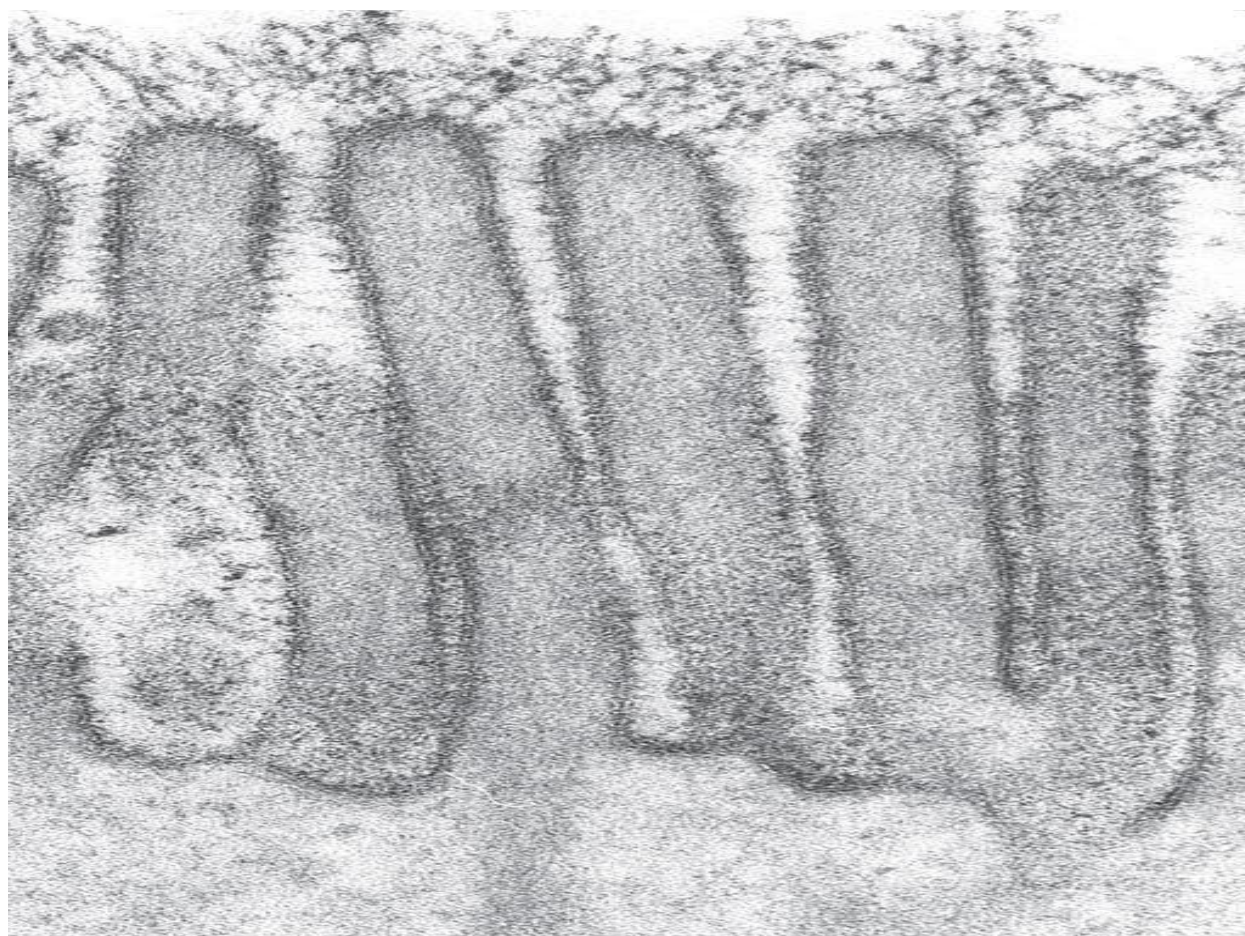


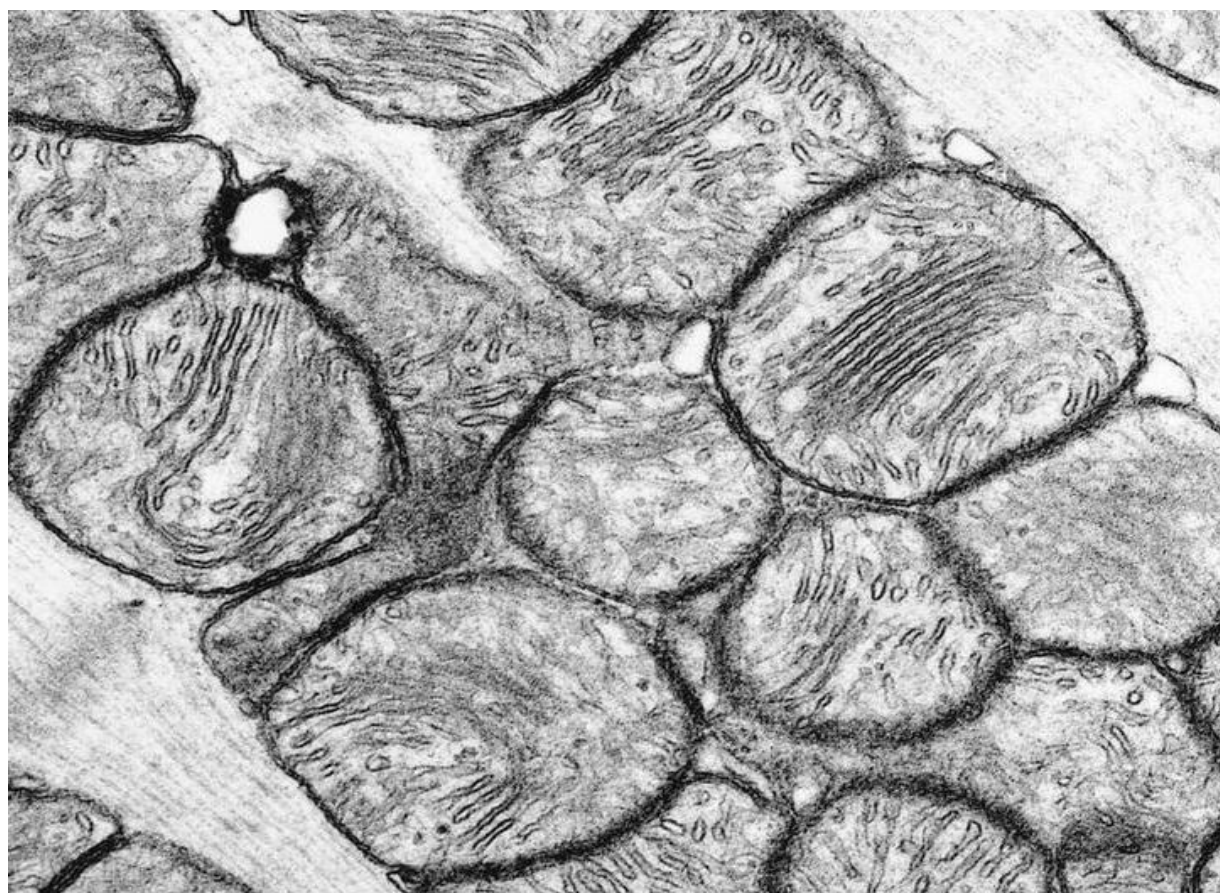
Cell membrane



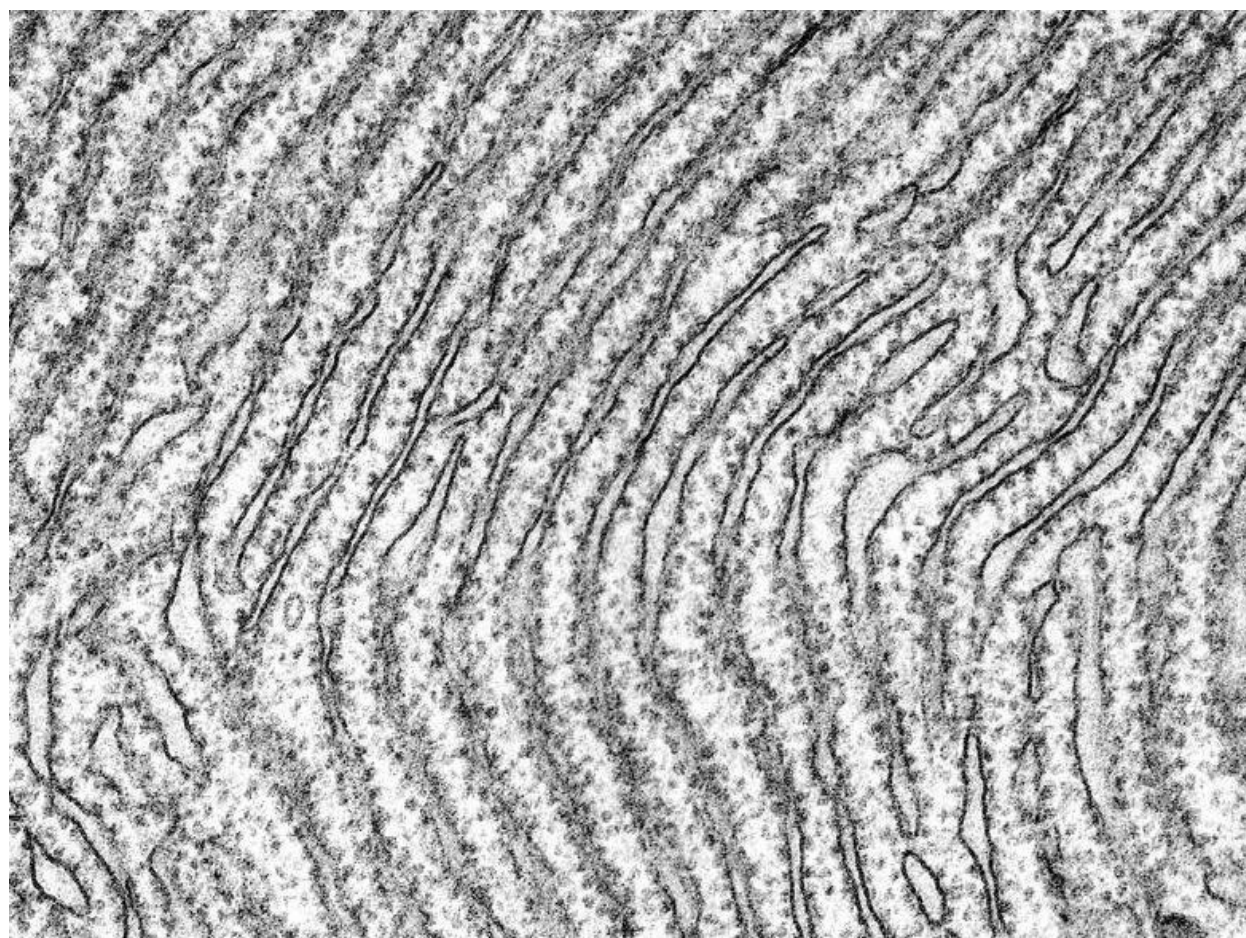
Glycocalyx & Microvilli

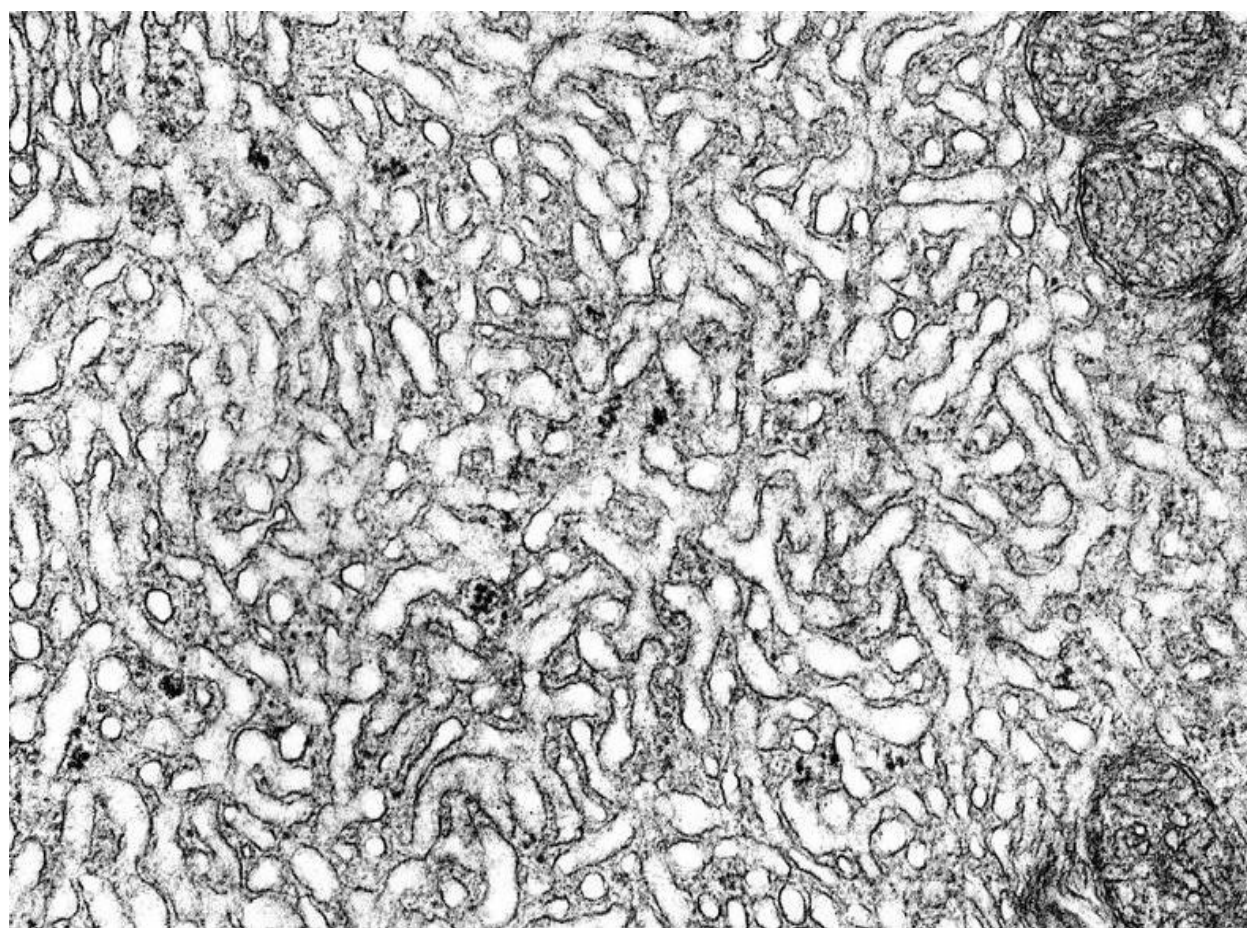


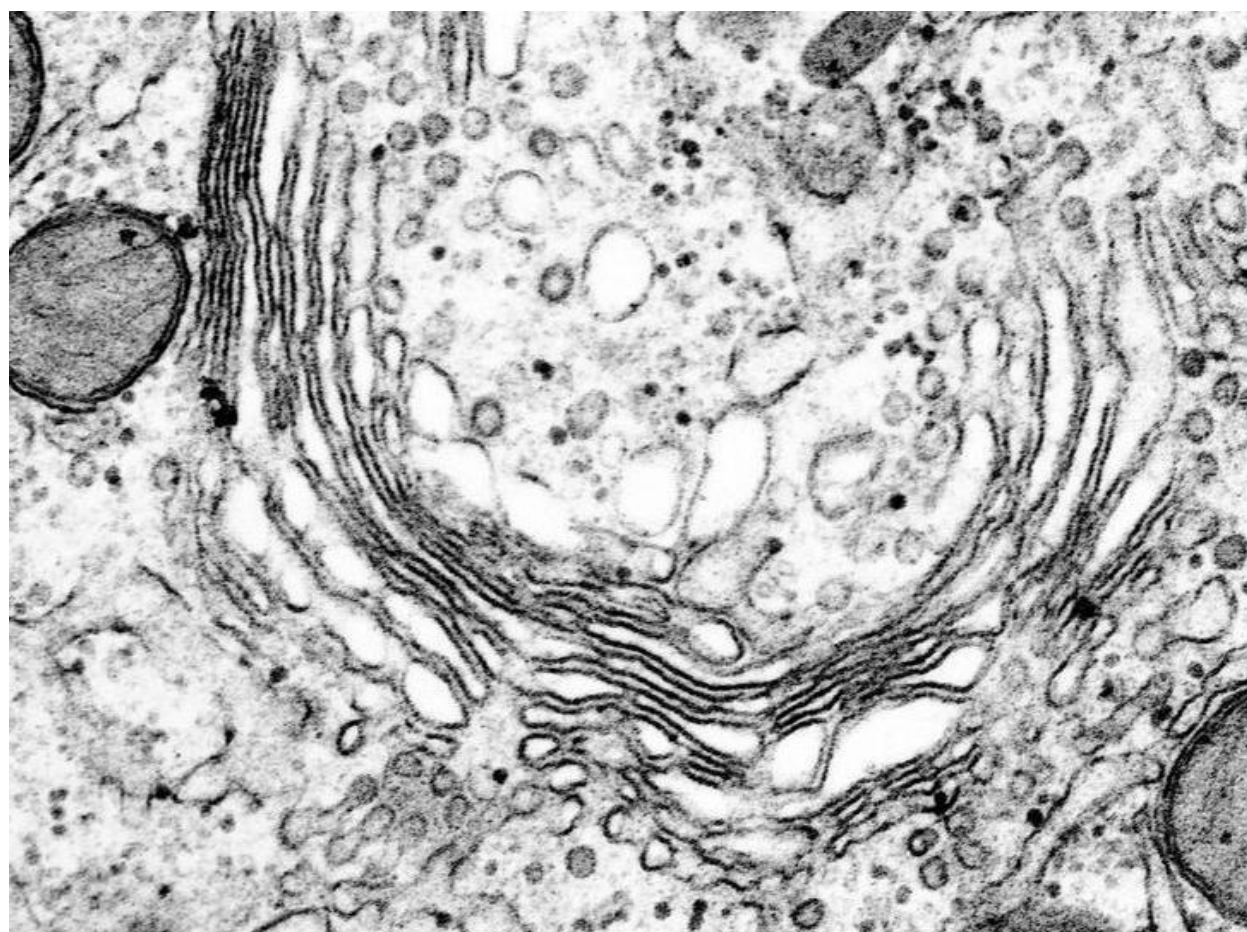


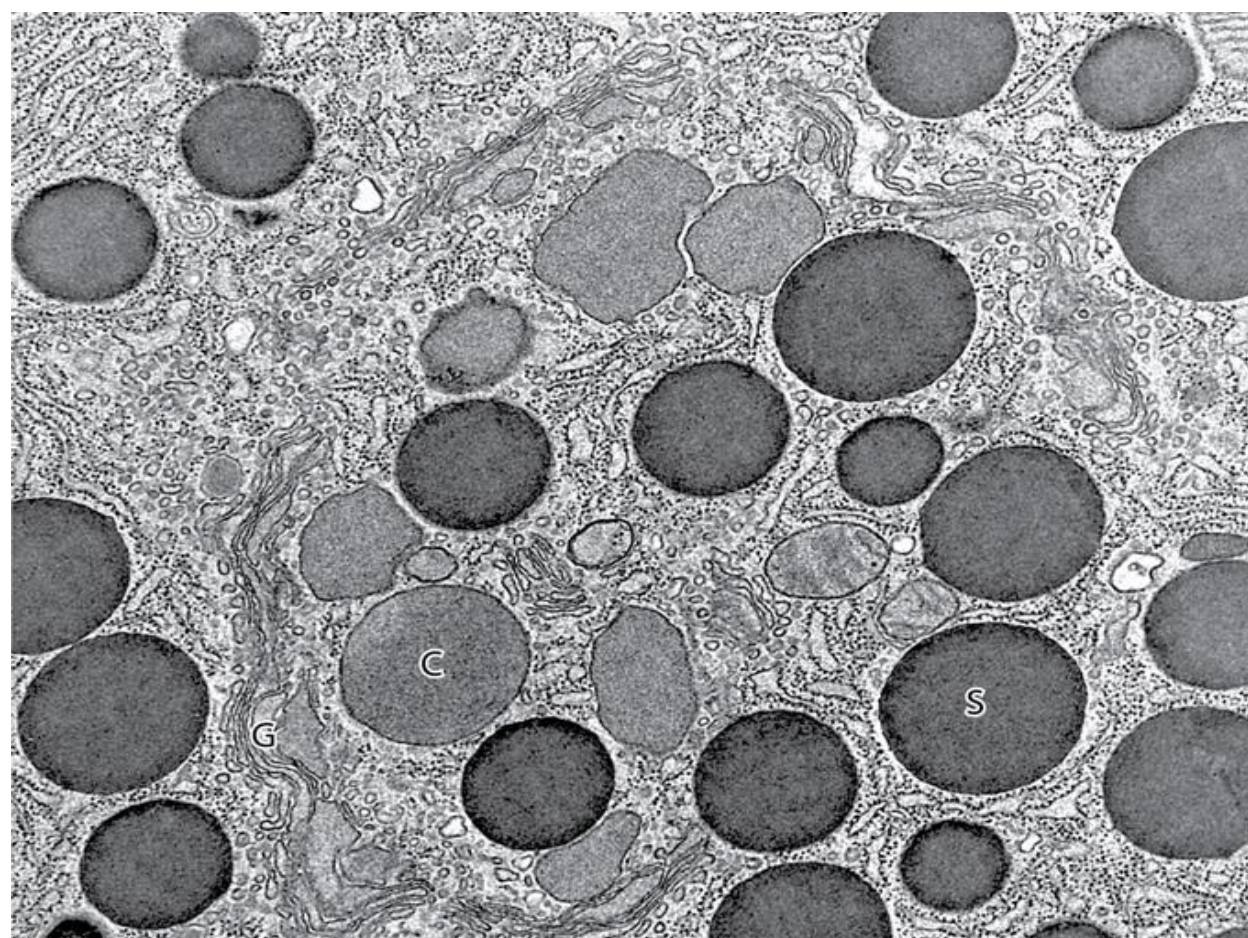


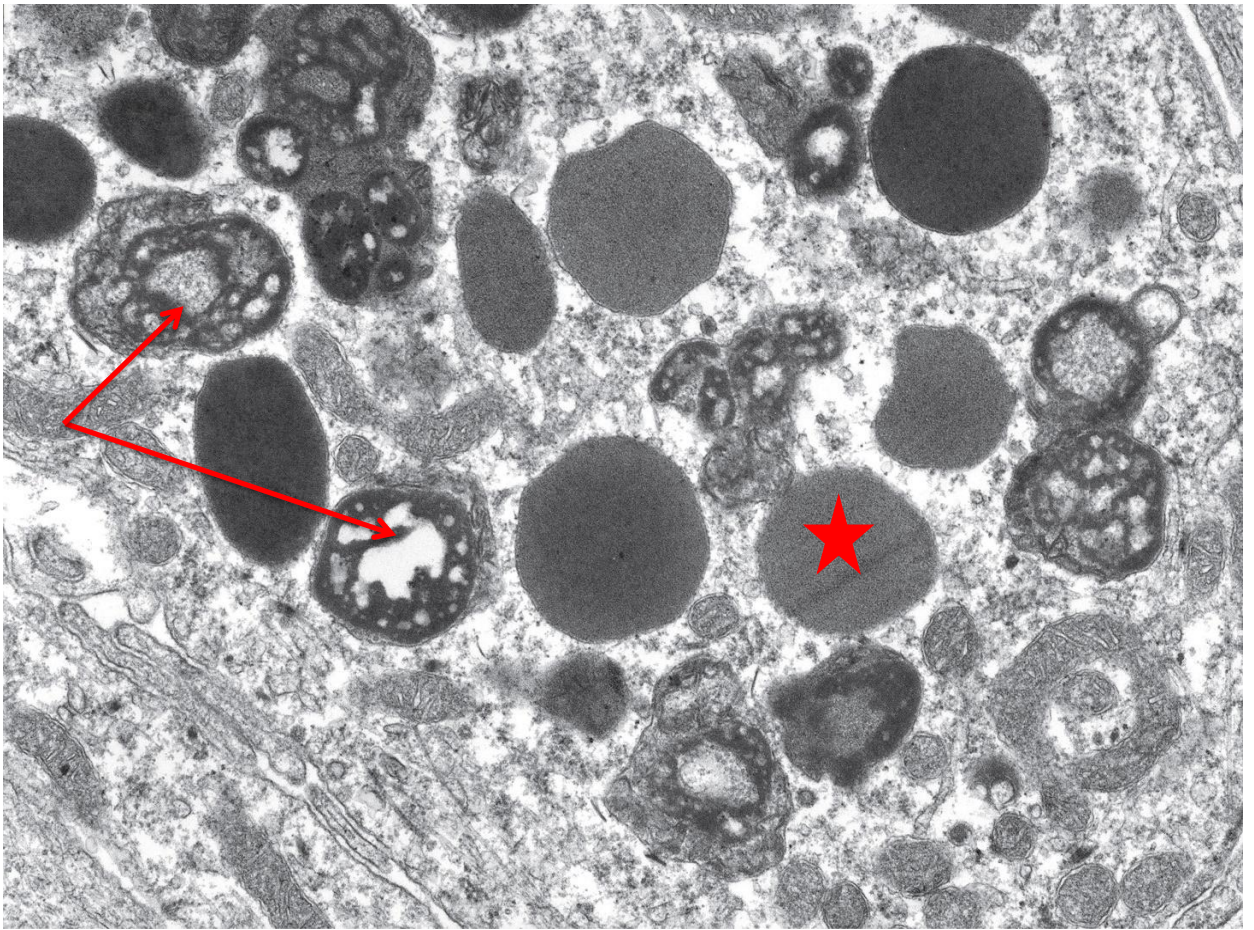




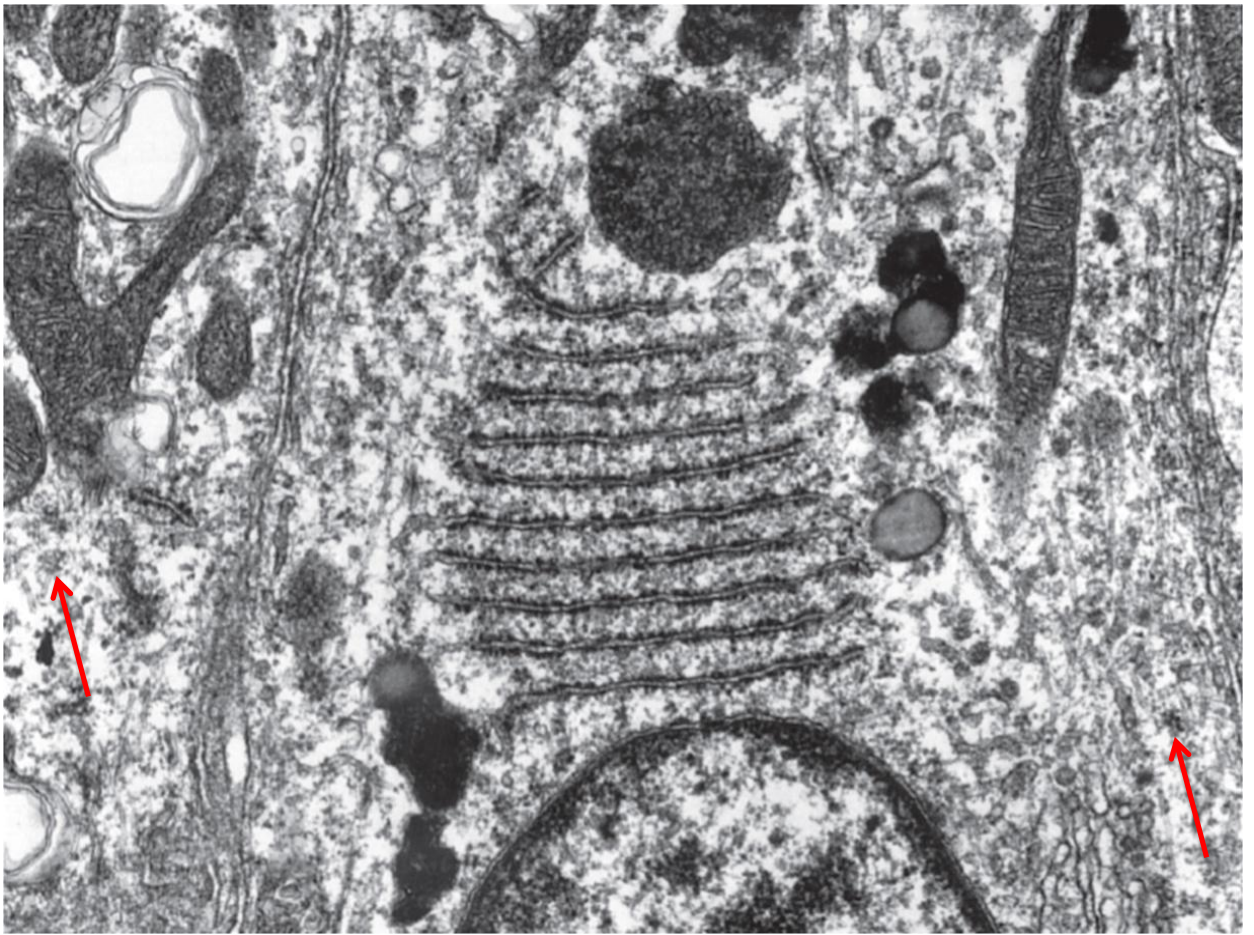






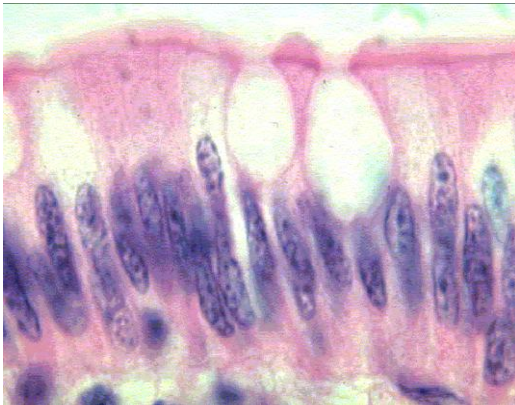






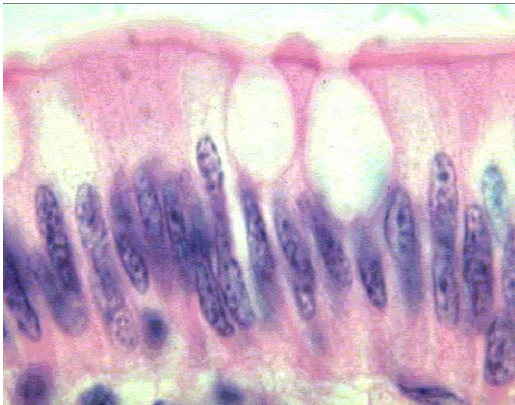
Light microscopic appearance of cellular organelles

Basophilic



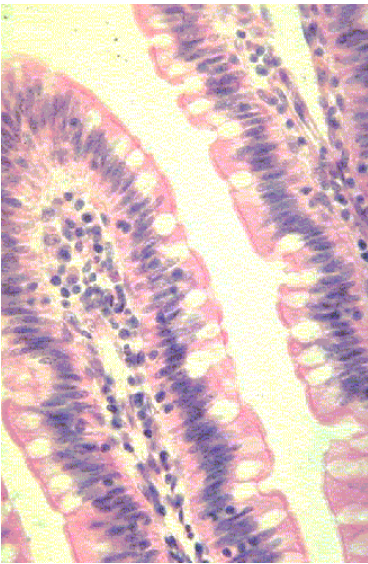
- Basophilic structures are stained by basic dyes:
 - Basic dyes are **positive**
 - Basophilic structures are **negative** (ex. DNA, RNA, ribosomes, RER)
- Mnemonic:
Basophilic = Blue

Acidophilic (Eosinophilic)



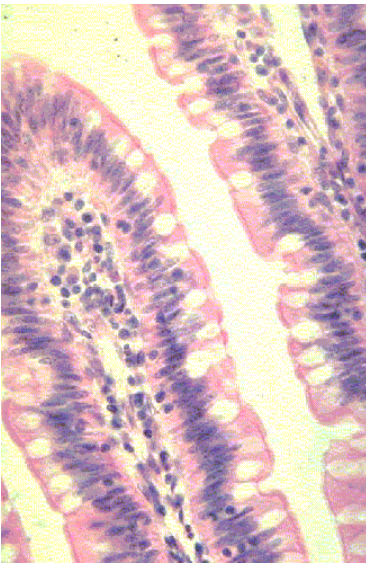
- Acidophilic structures are stained by acid dyes:
 - Acid *dyes* are **negative**
 - Acidophilic structures are **positive** (ex. Proteins, collagen, cytoplasm)
- Eosinophilic = Pink

Eosin (H&E)



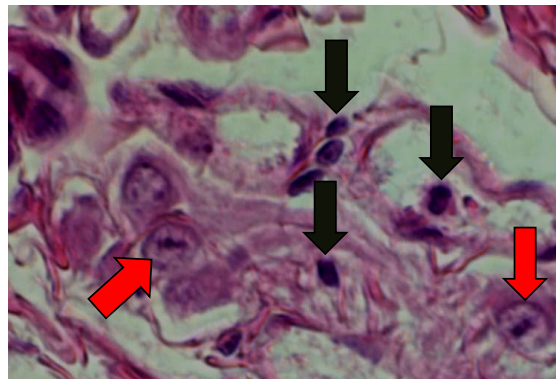
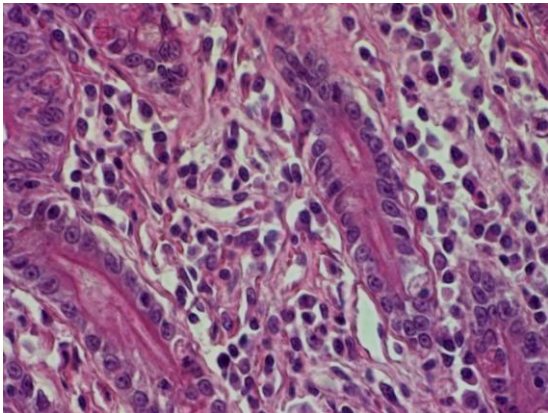
- Pink
- Stains Eosinophilic structures ex. Proteins, collagen, mitochondria (cytoplasm)

Hemotoxylin (H&E)

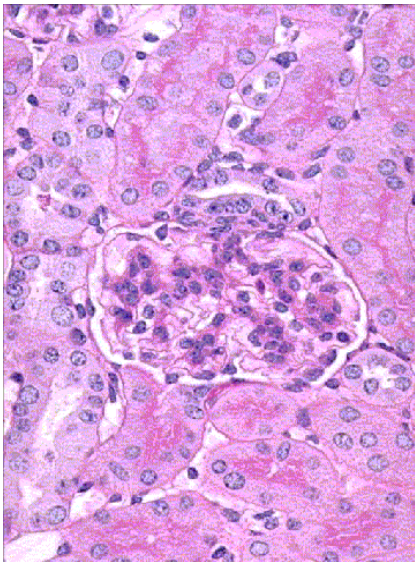


- Blue, purple or blackish
- Stains Basophilic structures ex. DNA, ribosomes, RNA
 - Euchromatin is DNA in USE. It is spread out, diffuse, and less stained.
 - Heterochromatin is condensed DNA, and stains dark blue.

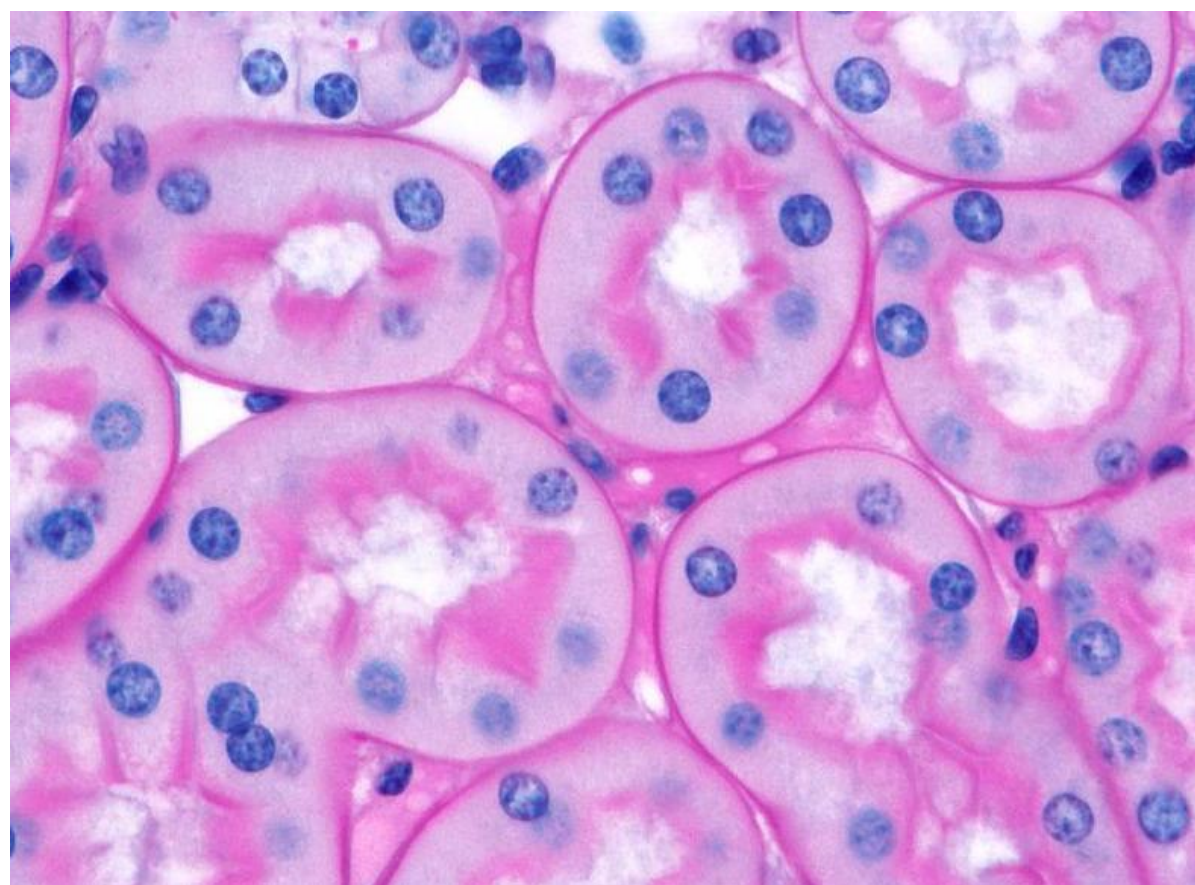
Heterochromatic and Euchromatic Nuclei



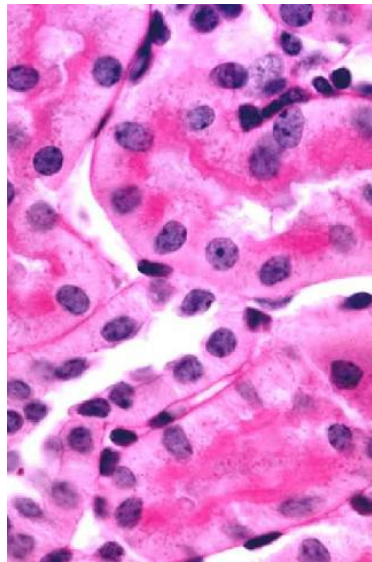
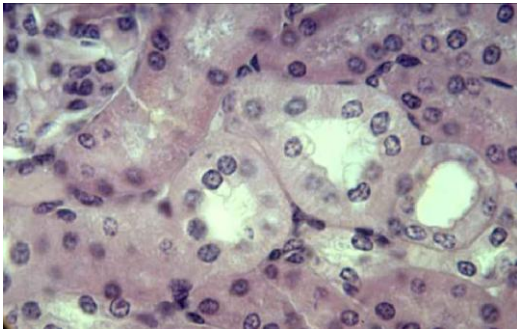
Periodic Acid Schiff & Hematoxylin (PAS)



- Pink, Magenta
- Stains carbohydrates and carb. rich macromolecules ex. Glycogen, mucin, basement membrane, etc.
- If you see PAS, think **CARBOHYDRATES**.



H&E vs. PAS



Question 1



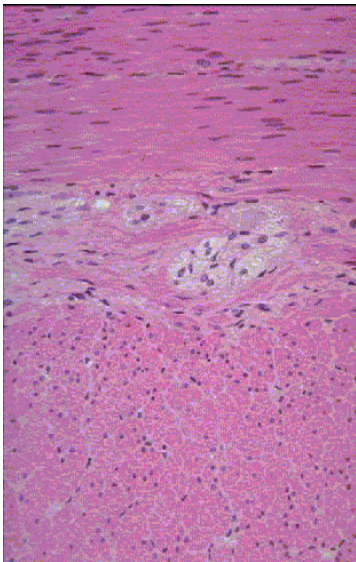
- How would you describe the structure at the pointer?
 - a) Eosinophilic
 - b) Basophilic
 - c) Negatively charged
 - d) Positively charged

Question 1



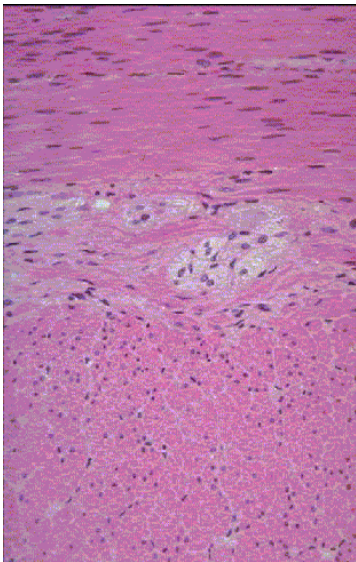
- How would you describe the structure at the pointer?
 - a) Eosinophilic
 - b) Basophilic**
 - c) Negatively charged**
 - d) Positively charged

Question 2



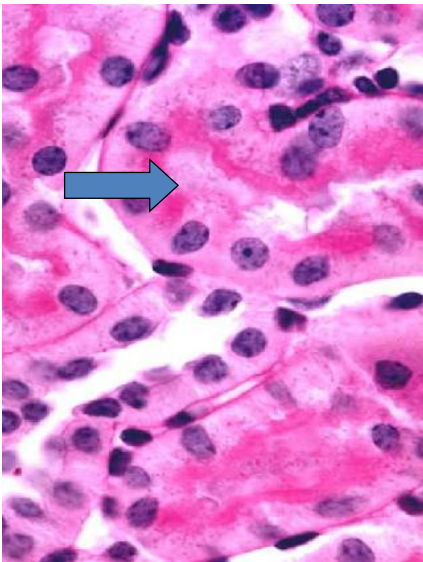
- The pink regions are eosinophilic due to:
 - a) Endosomes
 - b) rER
 - c) Cytosolic proteins
 - d) Golgi
 - e) Cilia

Question 3



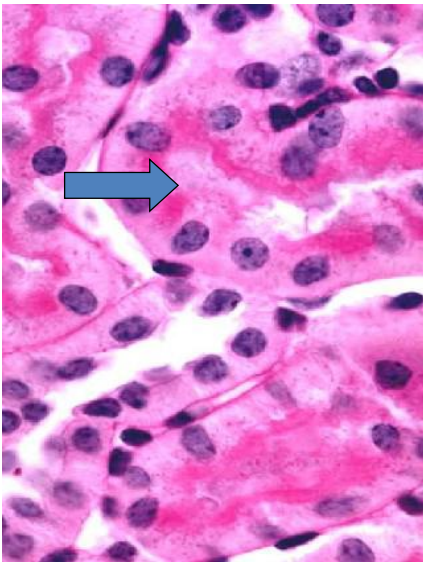
- The pink regions are eosinophilic due to:
 - a) Endosomes
 - b) rER
 - c) Cytosolic proteins**
 - d) Golgi
 - e) Cilia

Question 4



- The apex of this cell stains positively because of
 - a) Ribosomes
 - b) Carbohydrates
 - c) Fats

Question 4



- The apex of this cell stains positively because of
 - a) Ribosomes
 - b) Carbohydrates**
 - c) Fats

Now ... Examine a number of different slides and note the features that they all have in common: nucleus, nucleolus, chromatin, cell membrane and cytoplasm

Notice the following in each slide:

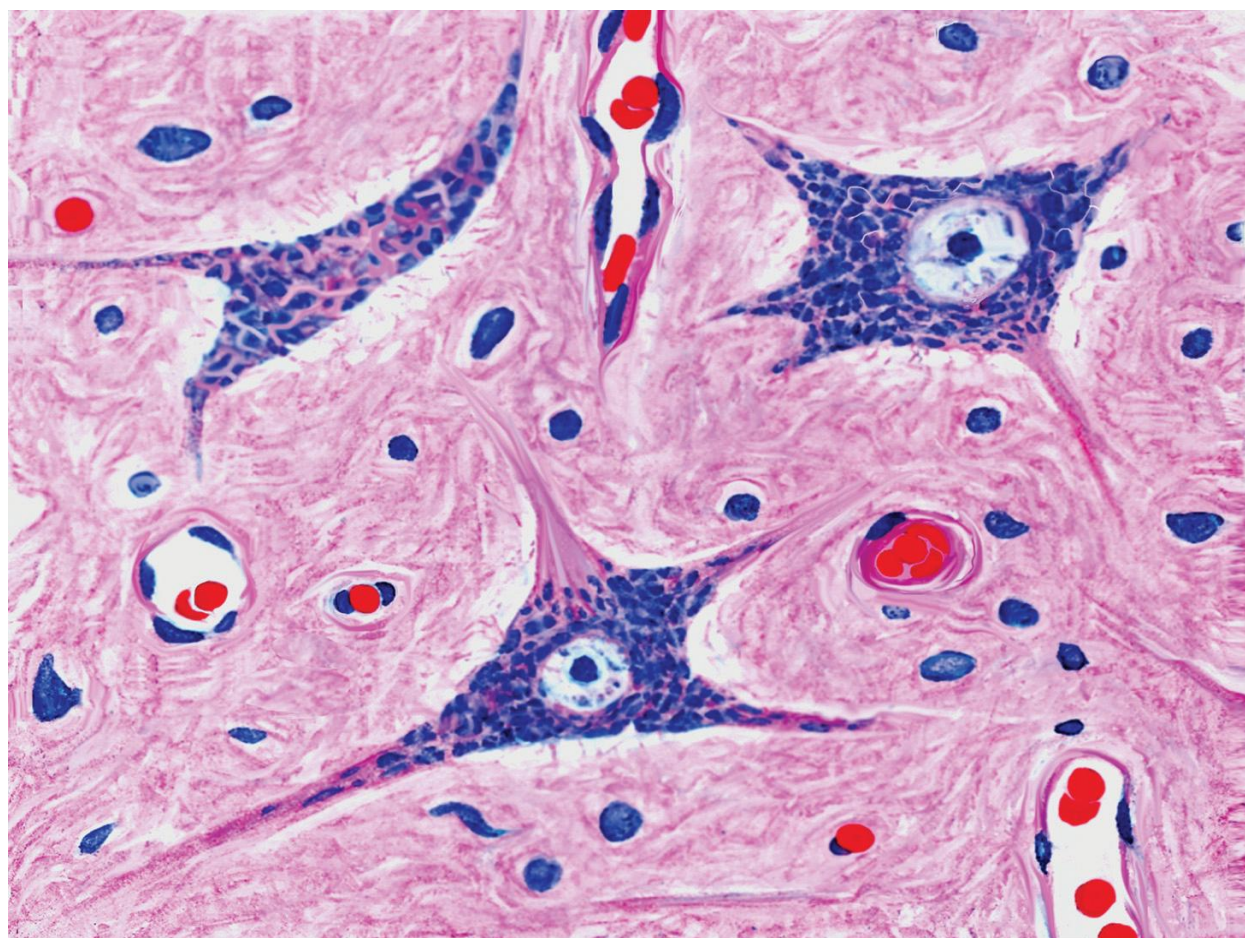
Shape of the cells

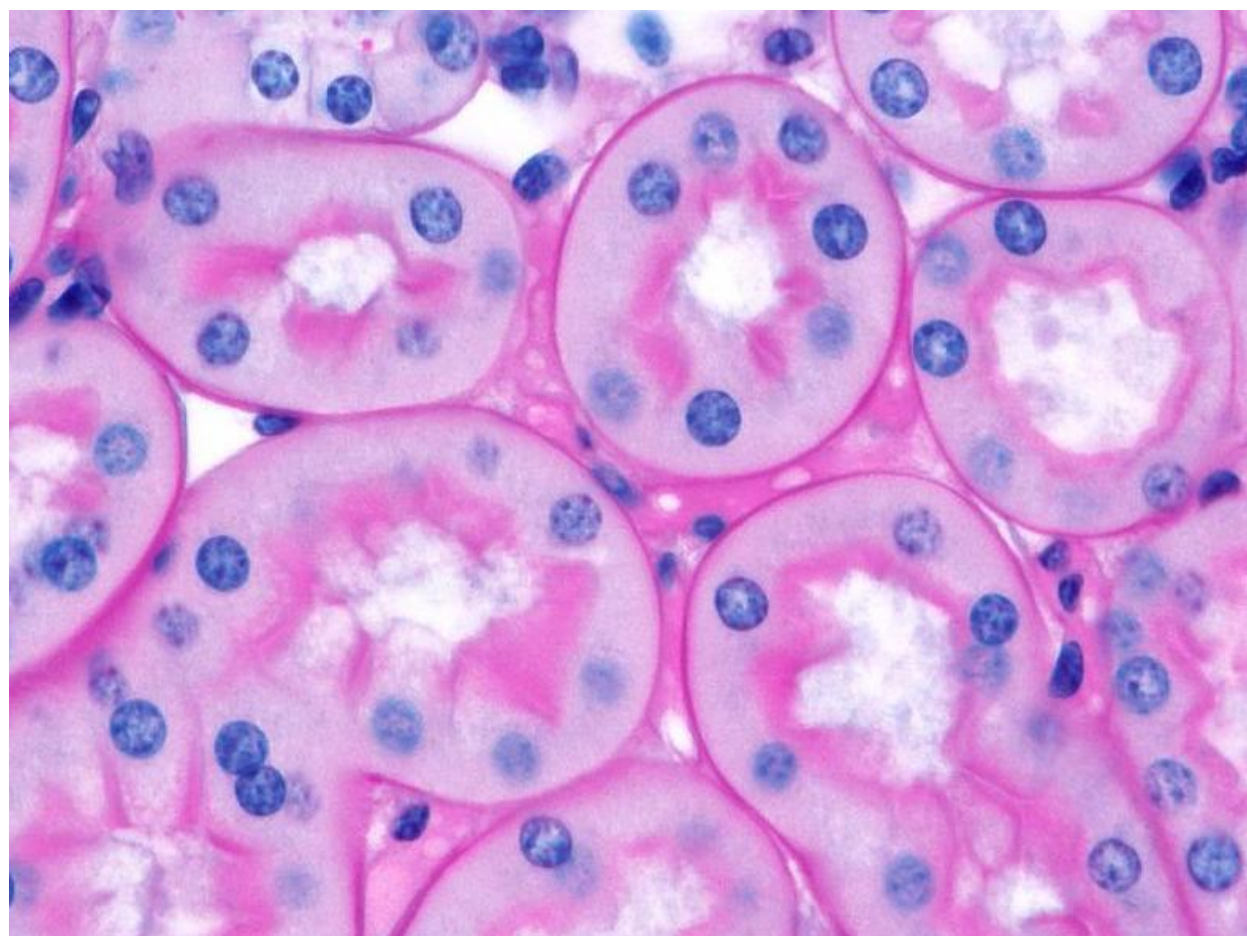
Cytoplasm

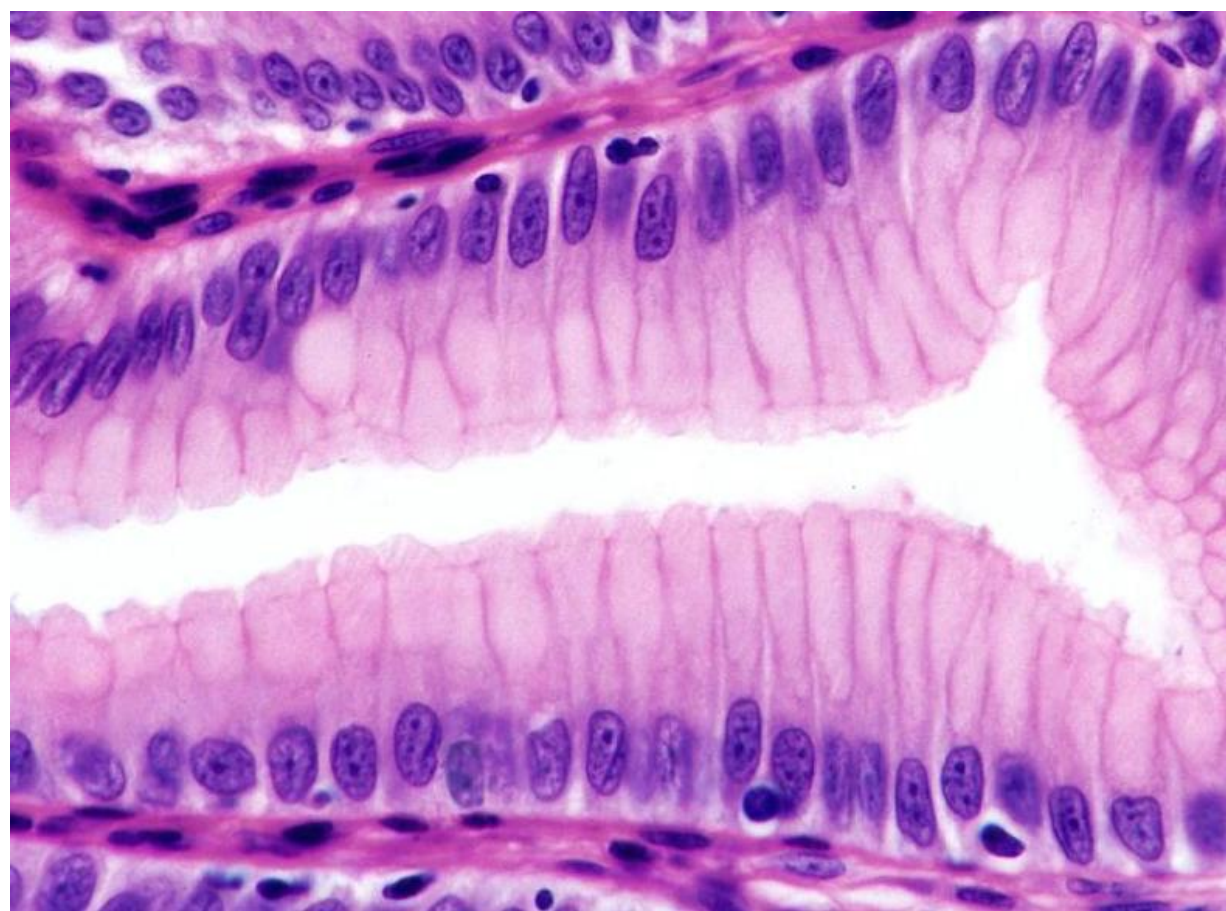
- Staining reaction
- Granules

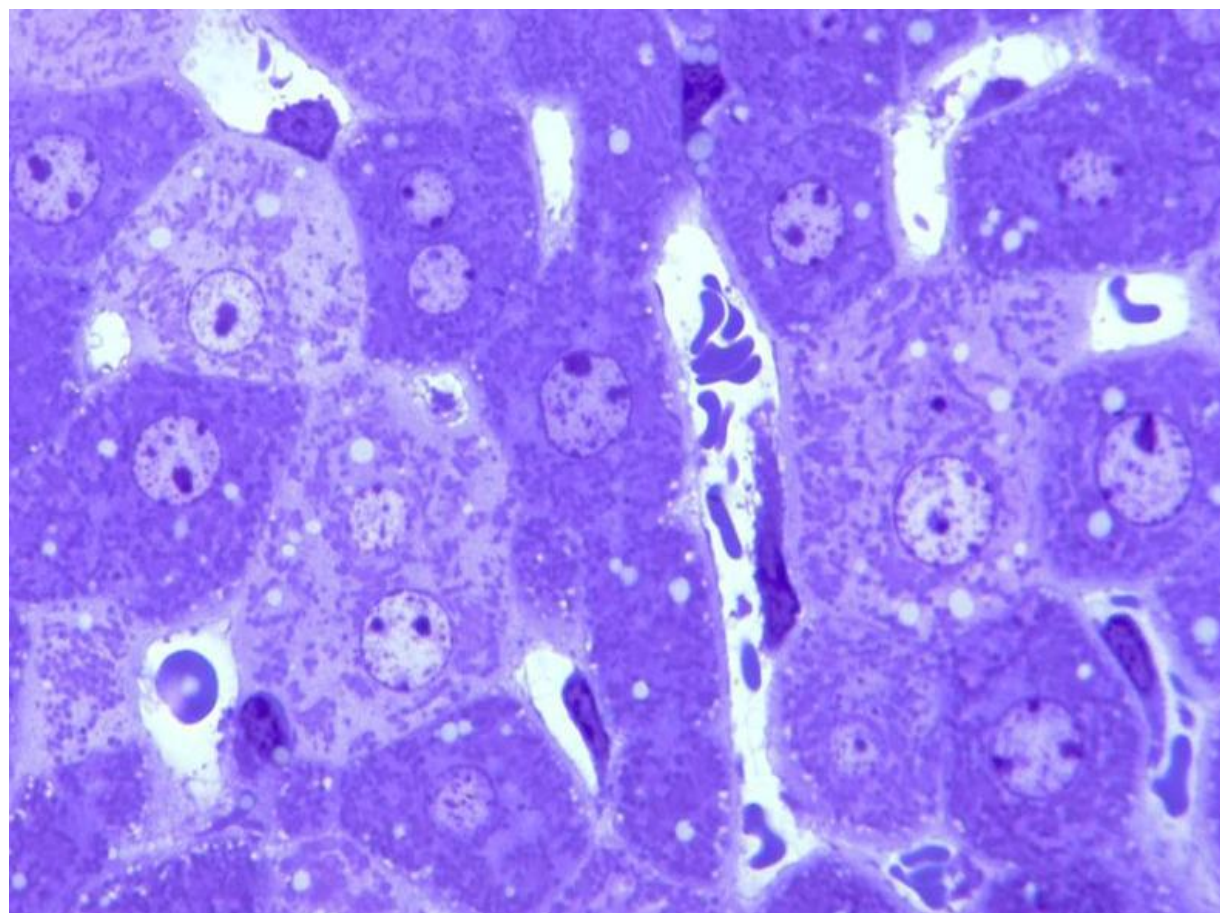
Nucleus

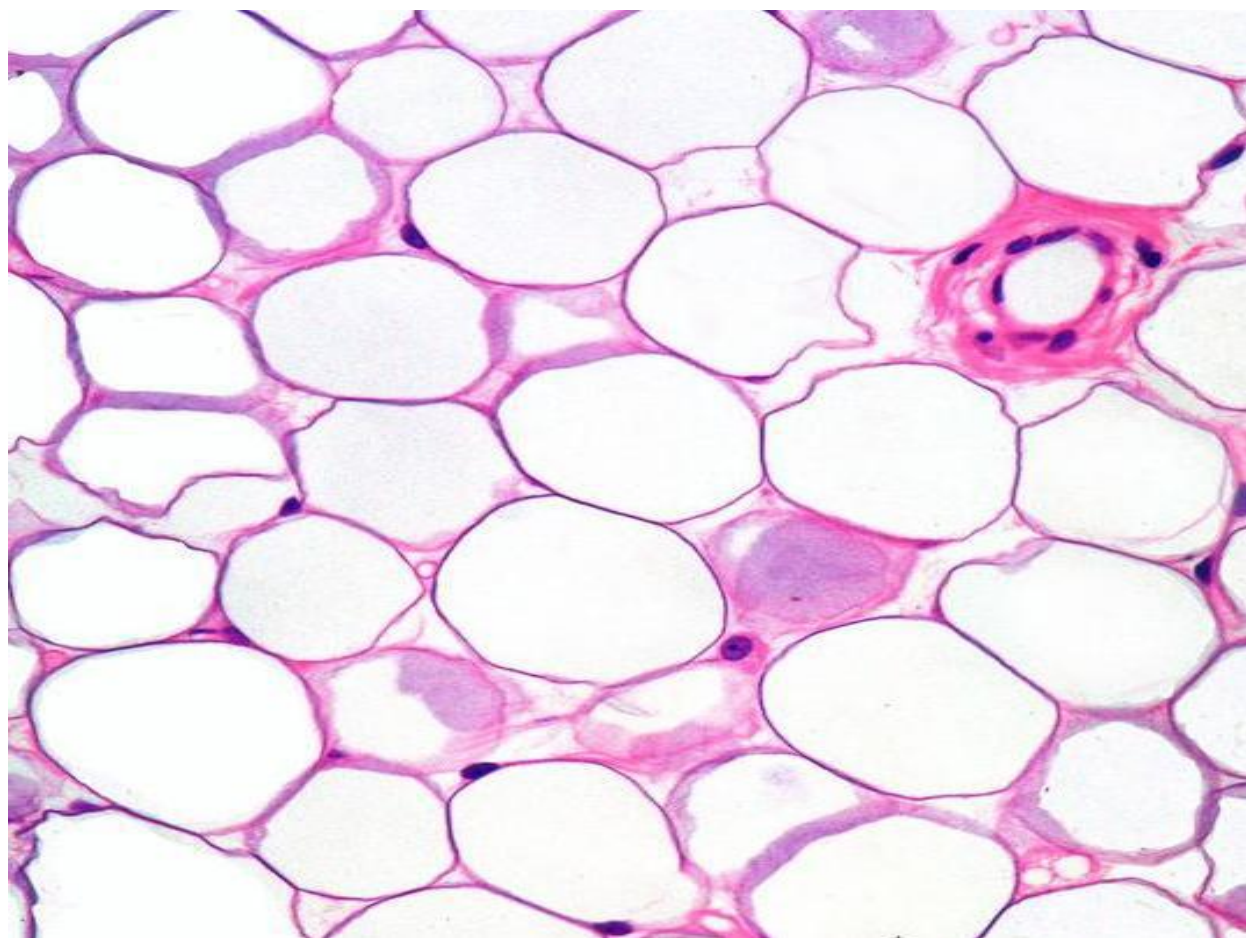
- Staining reaction
- Nucleolus
- Position
- Chromatin

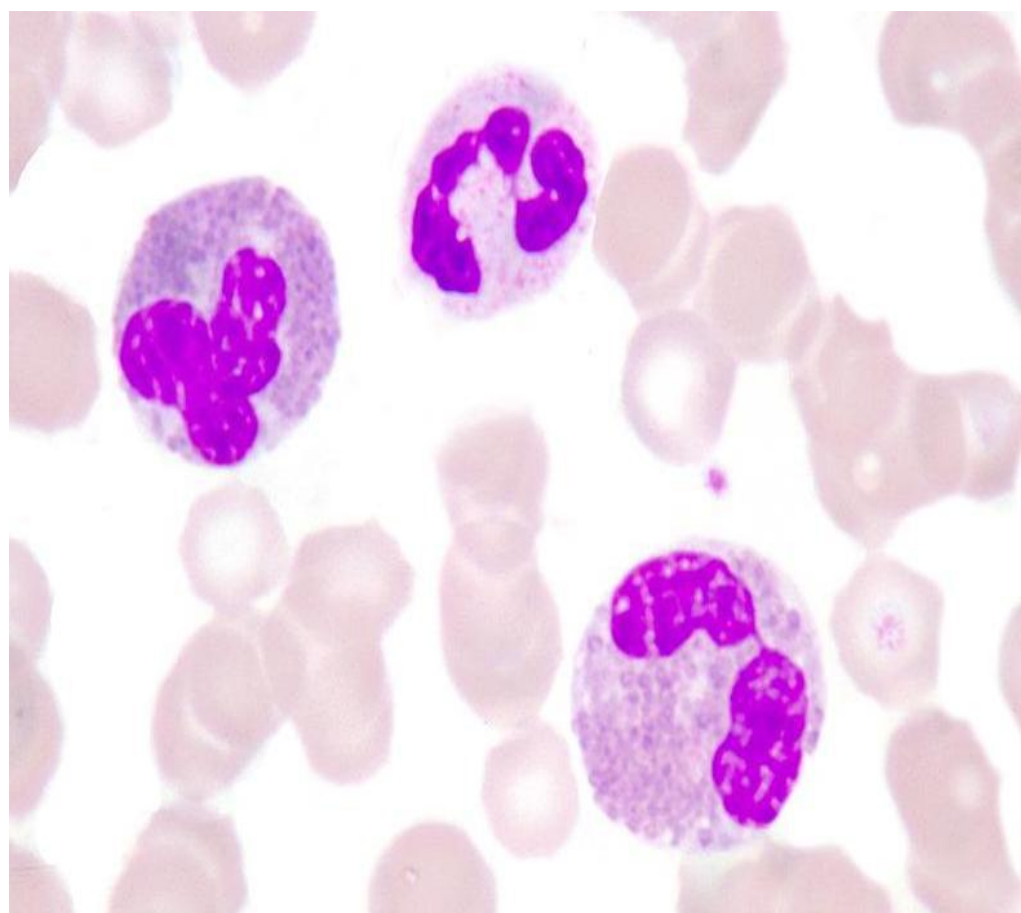








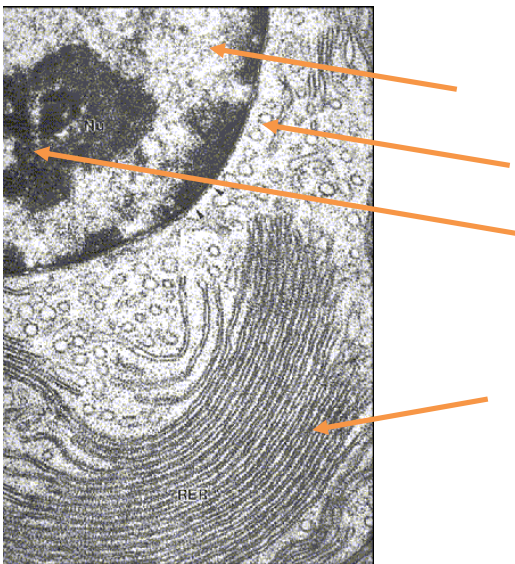




Electron Microscopy

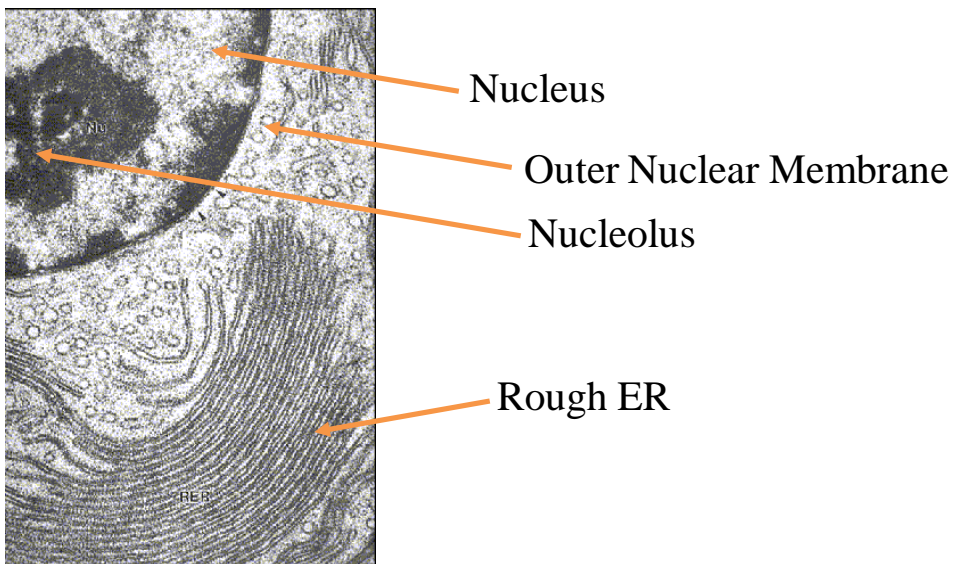
EM 1

Identify structures

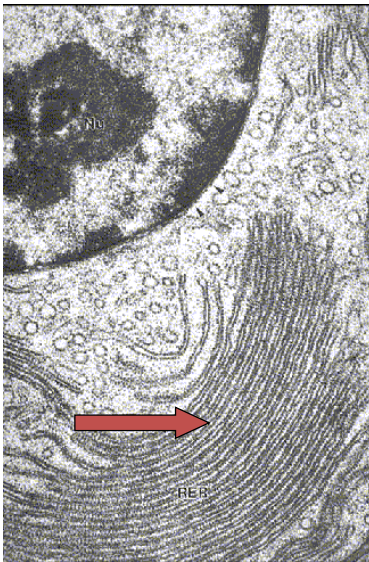


EM 1

Identify structures



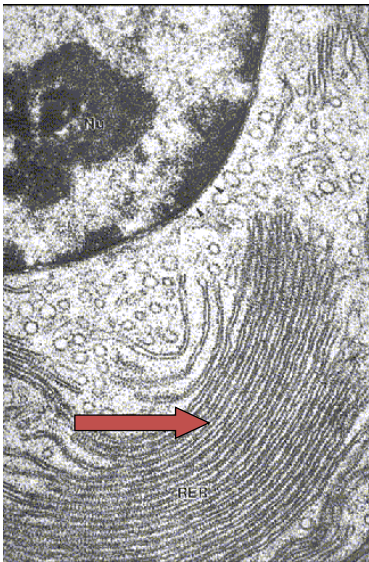
EM1, Q1



Proteins that are made here
may end up at which of
the following sites:

- a) Outside the cell
- b) Golgi Apparatus
- c) Plasma Membrane
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

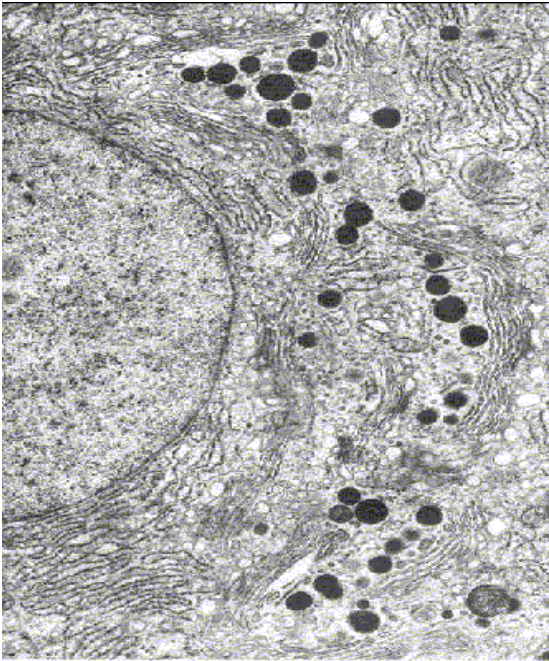
EM1, Q1



Proteins that are made here
may end up at which of
the following sites:

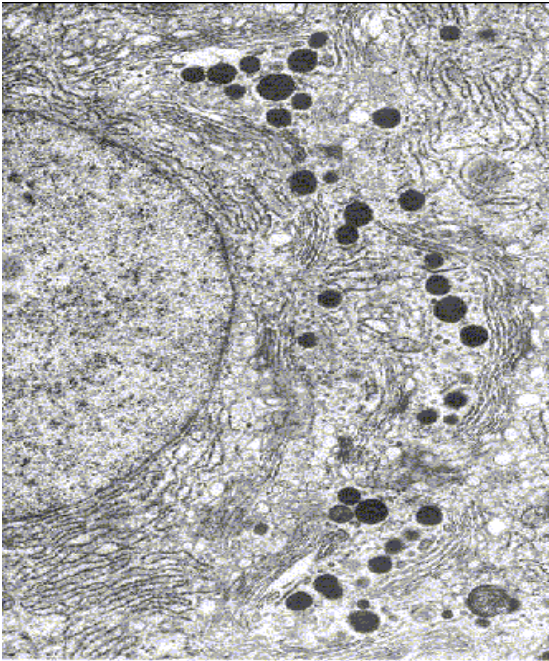
- a) Outside the cell
- b) Golgi Apparatus
- c) Plasma Membrane
- d) All of the above**
- e) None of the above

EM2



- Active or inactive cell?

EM2



- Active or inactive cell?
— **ACTIVE**