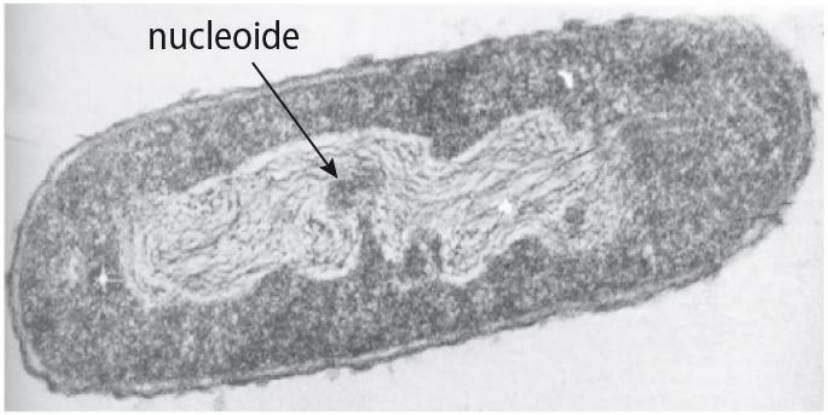
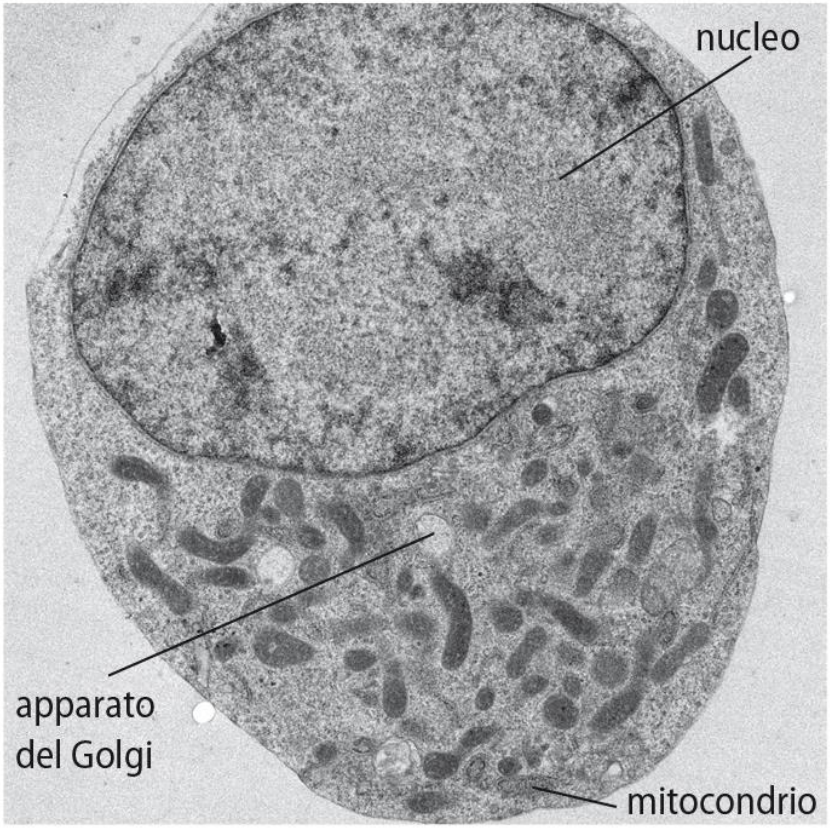
* Lezione 2

Cellule e organismi viventi

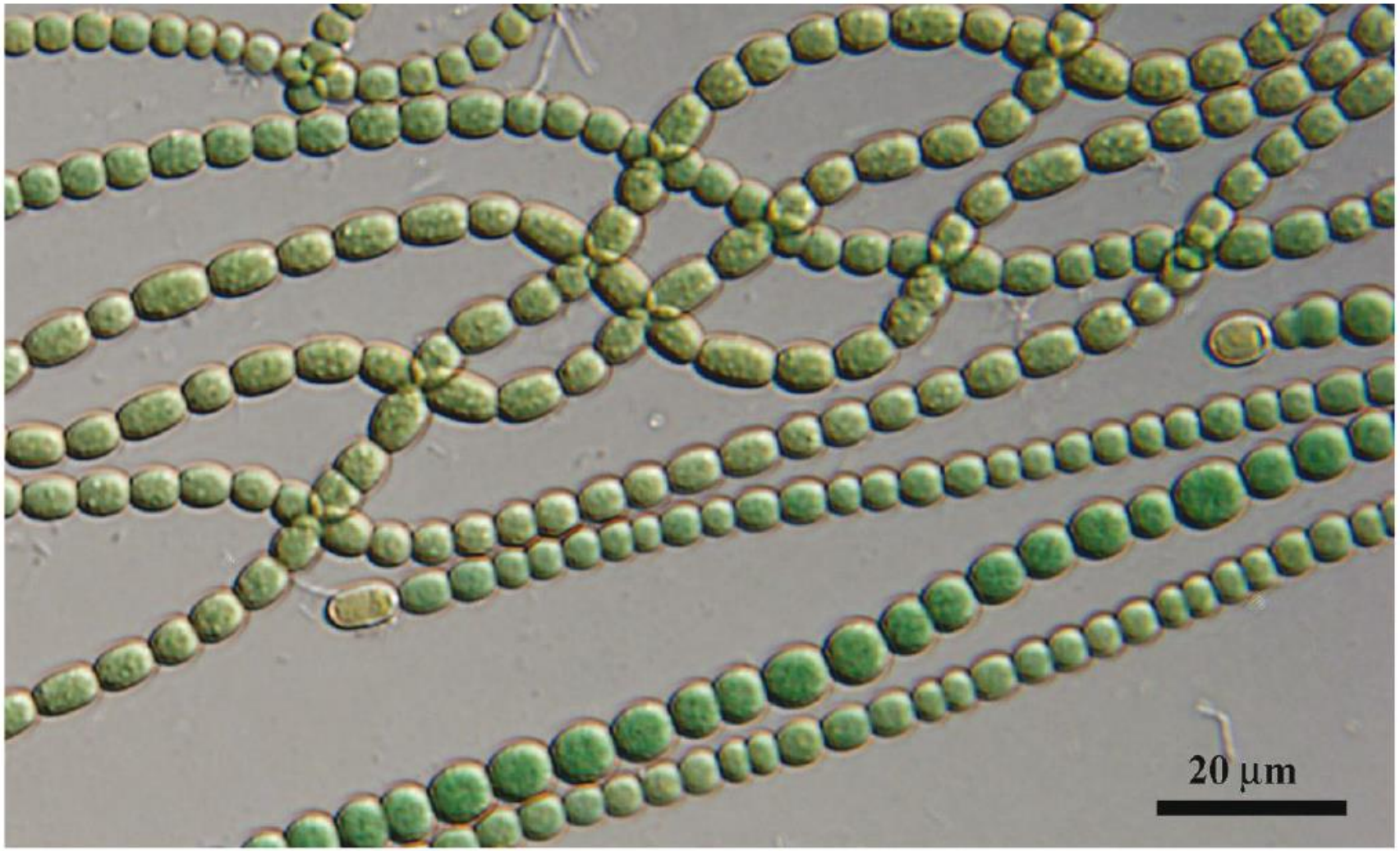


(A)

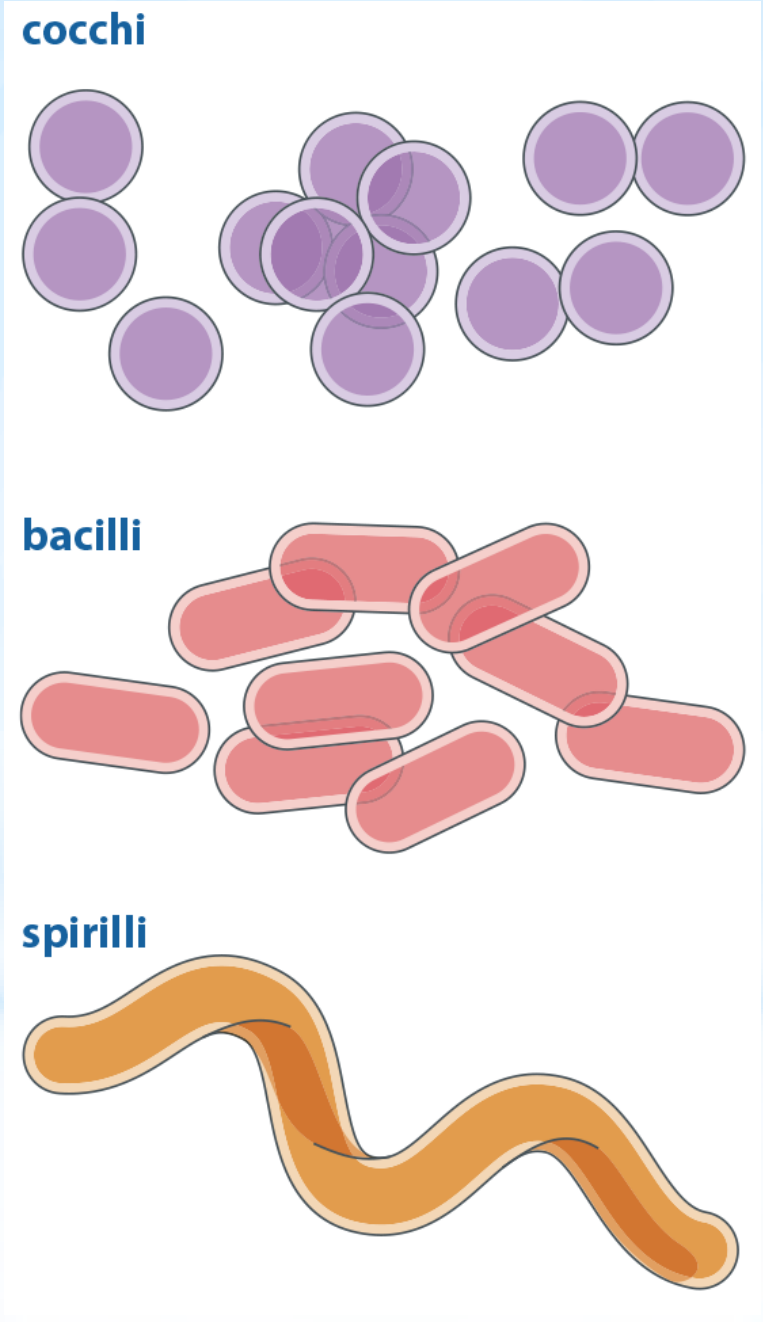


(B)

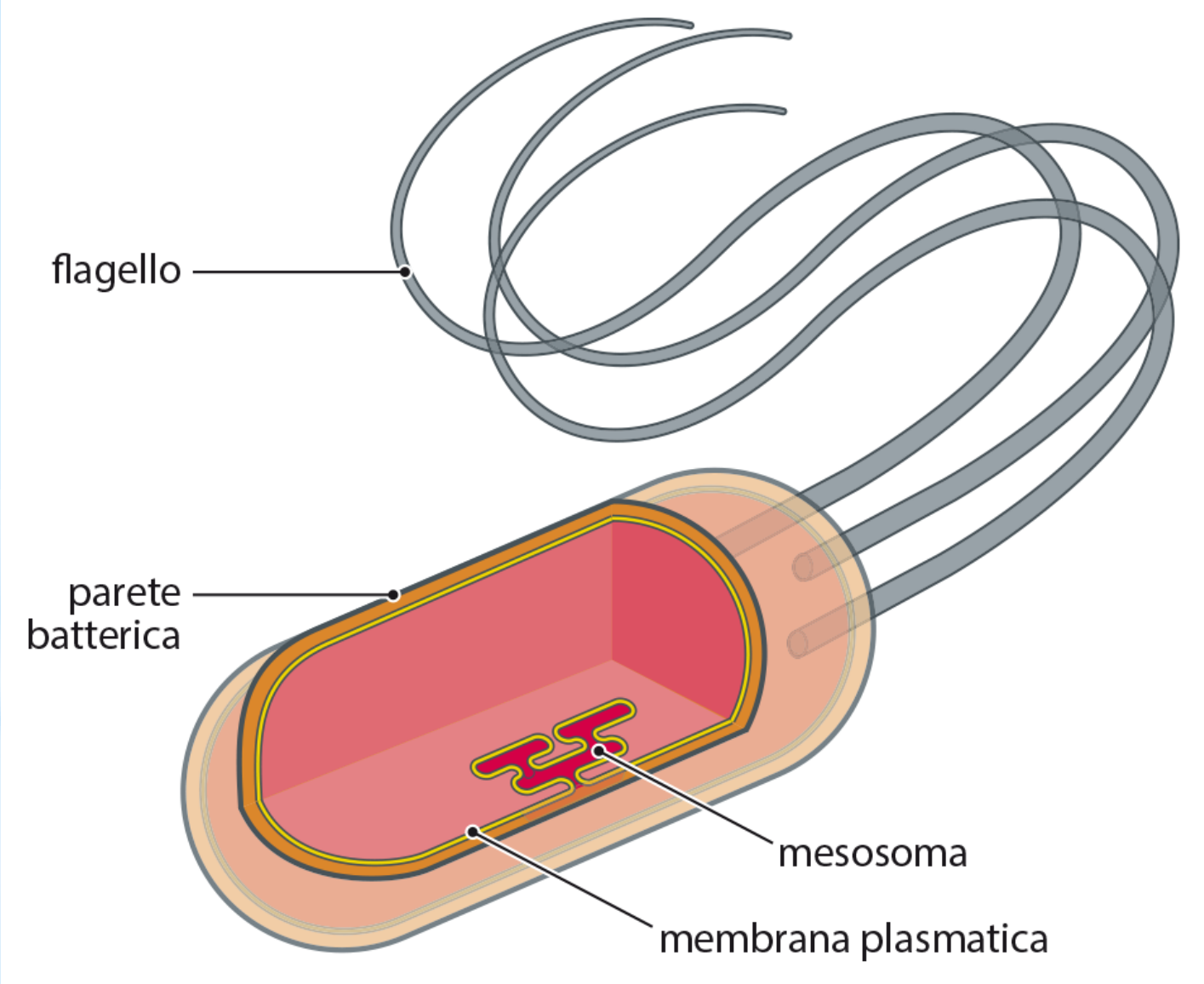
CELLULA PROCARIOTA **CELLULA EUCARIOTA**


20 µm

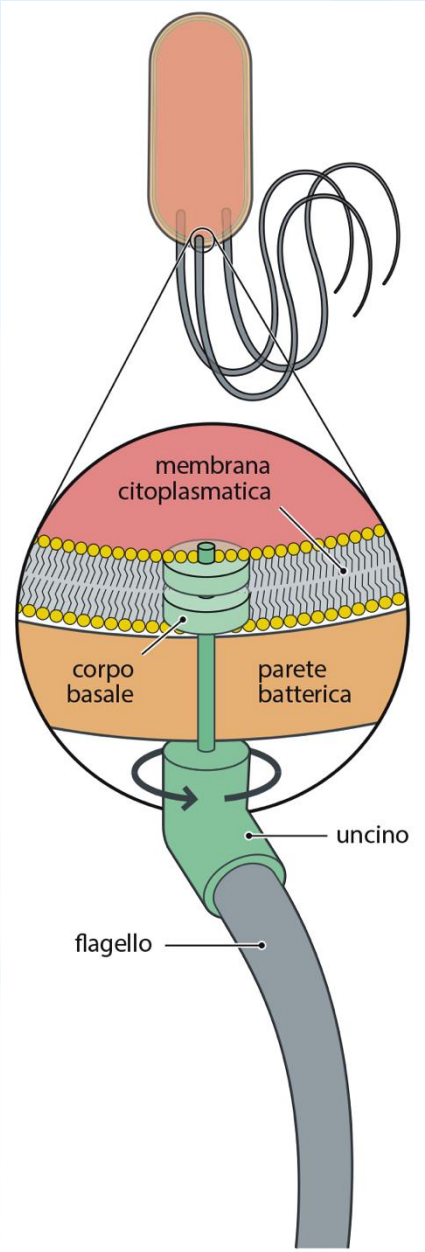
FORME DI CELLULA PROCARIOTA

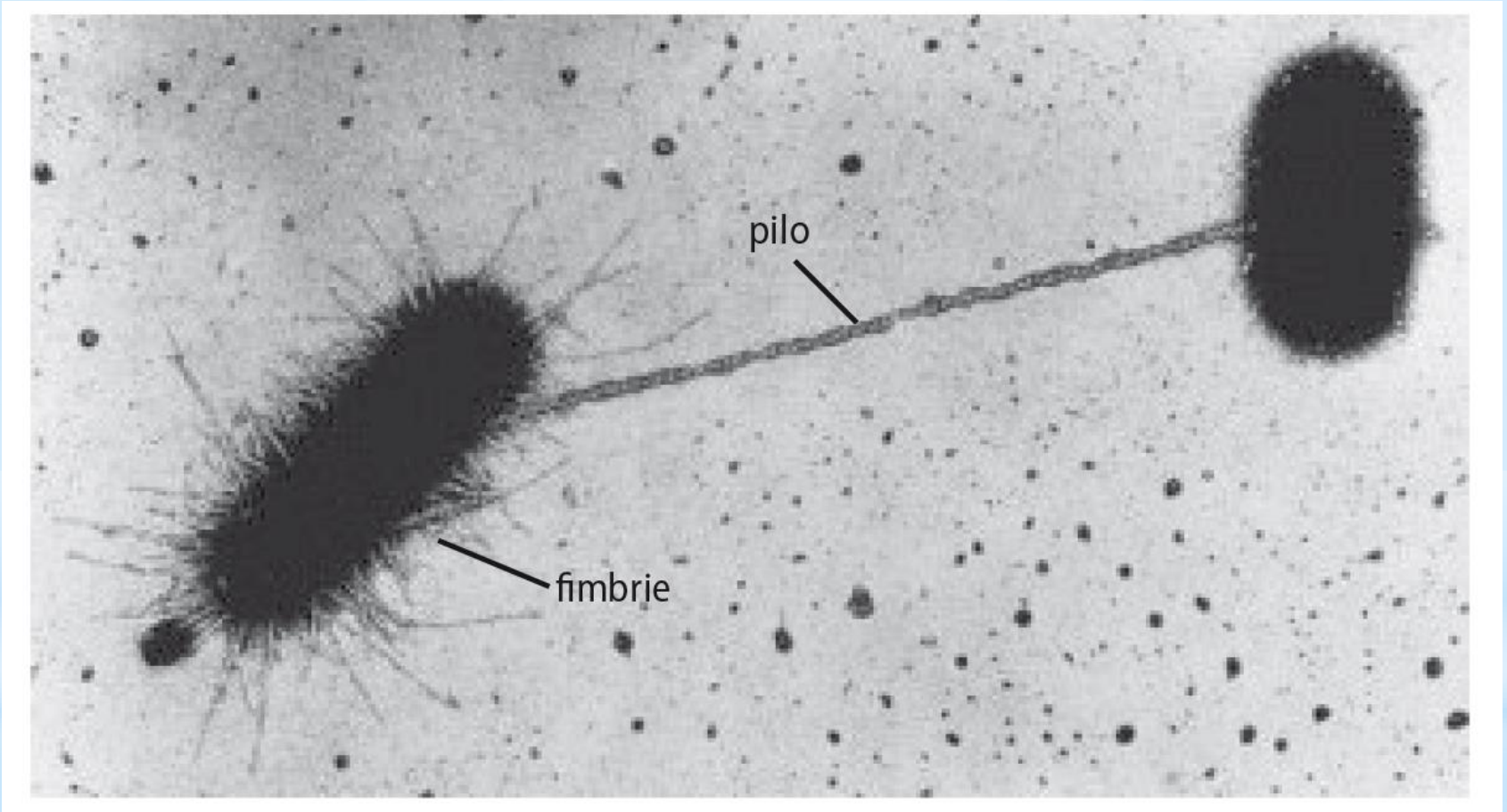


INVOLUCRO DI UNA CELLULA BATTERICA

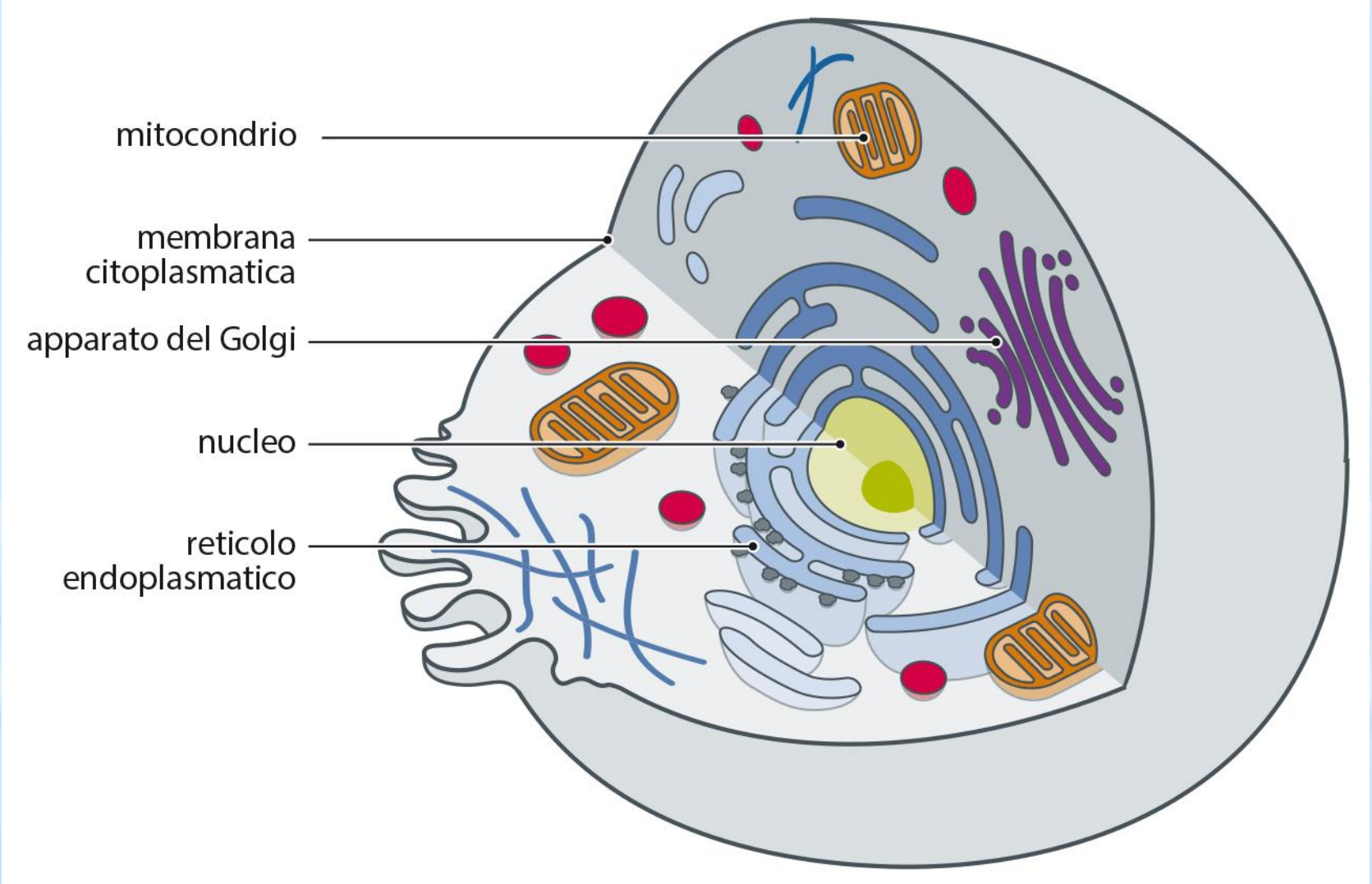


FLAGELLO BATTERICO

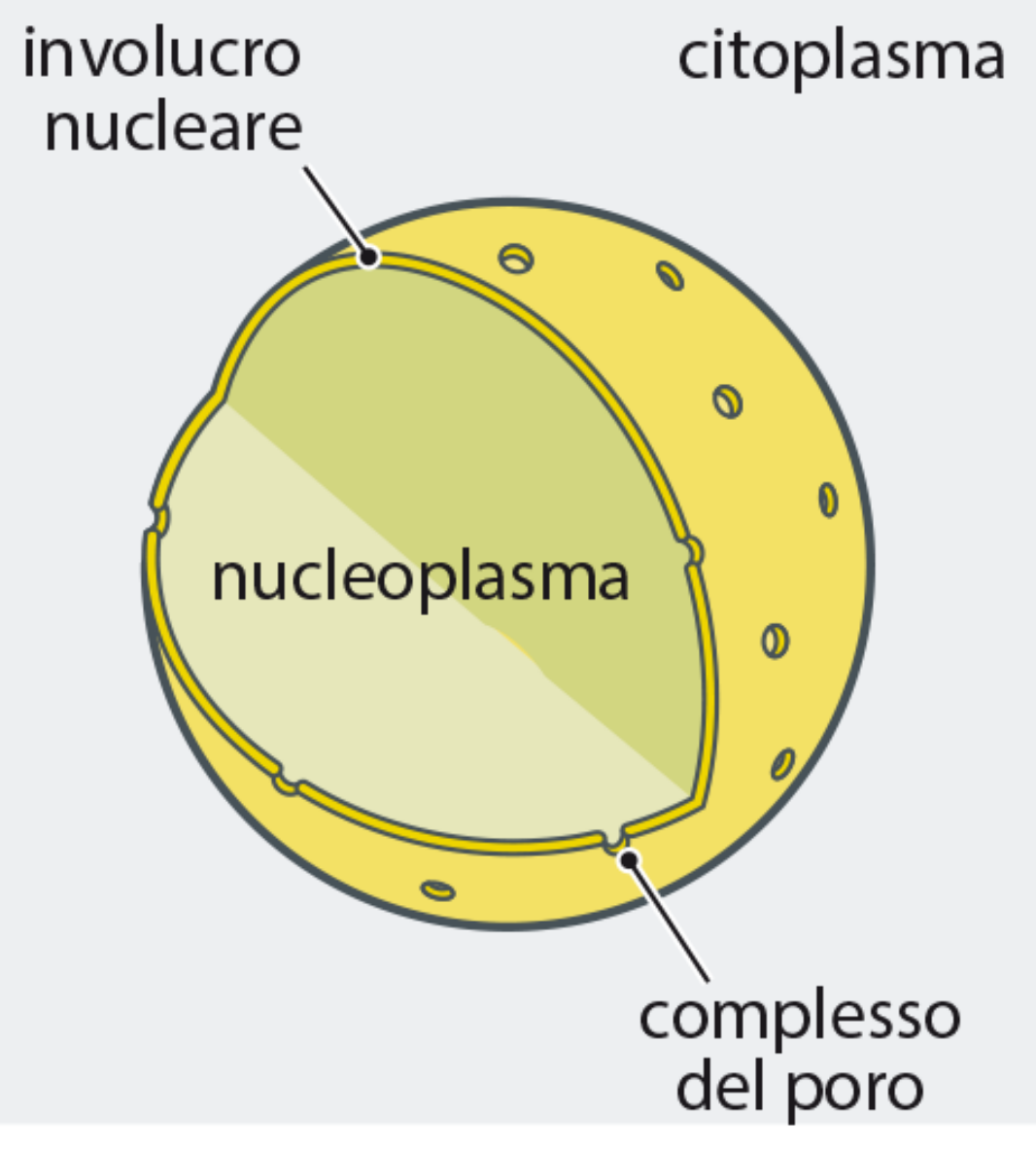



pilo
fimbrie

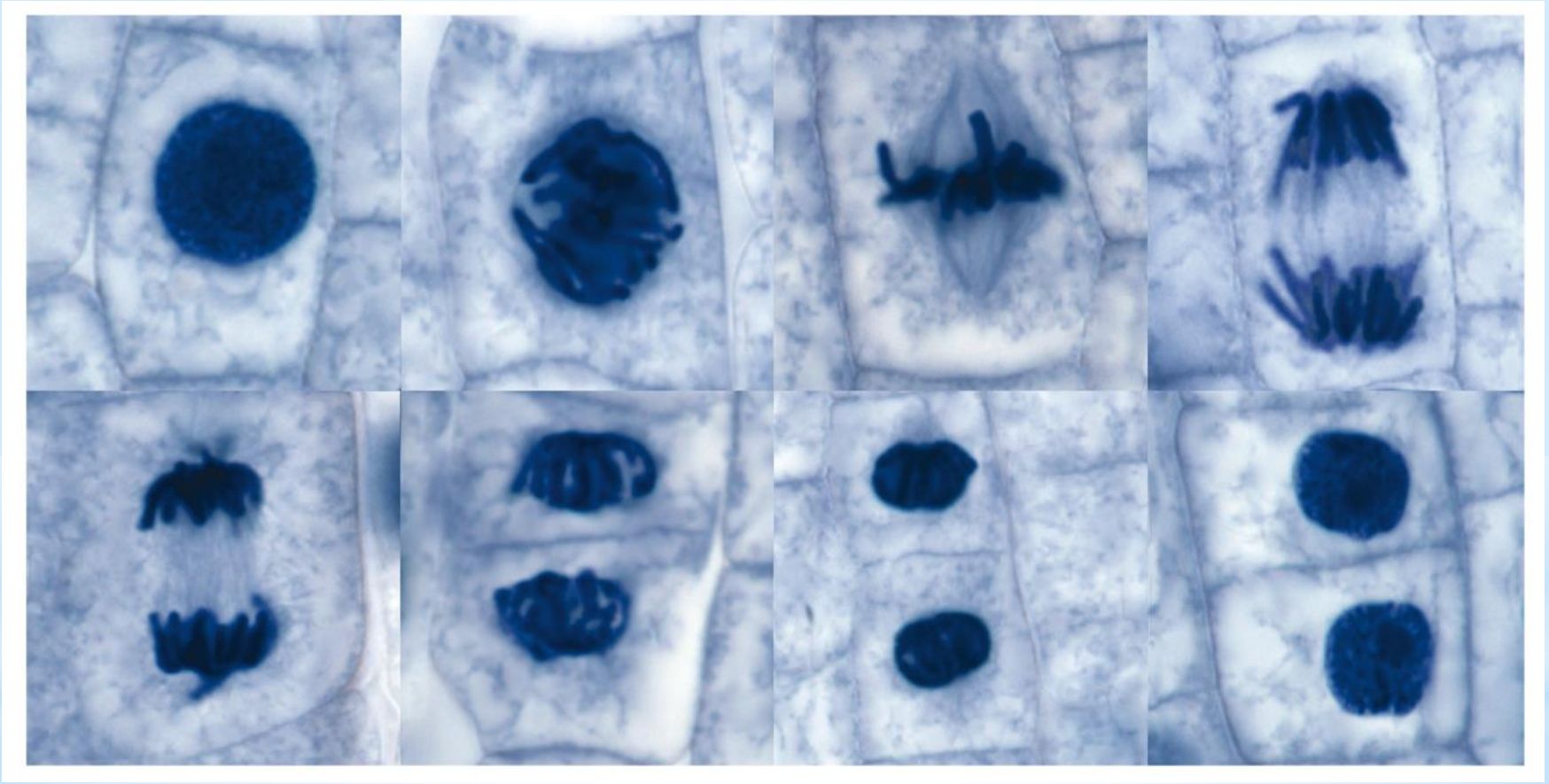
CELLULA ANIMALE E I SUOI ORGANULI



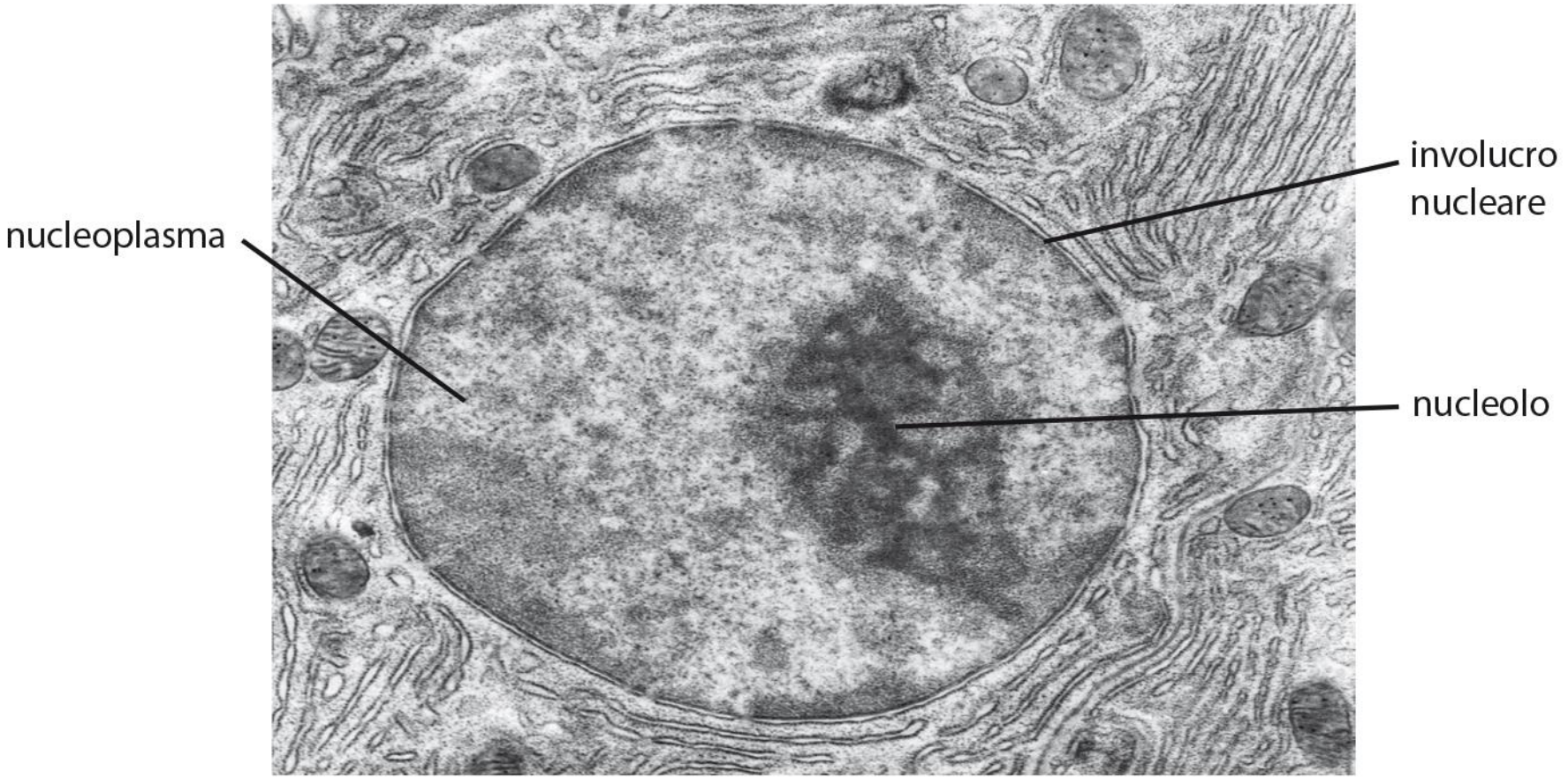
NUCLEO CELLULARE



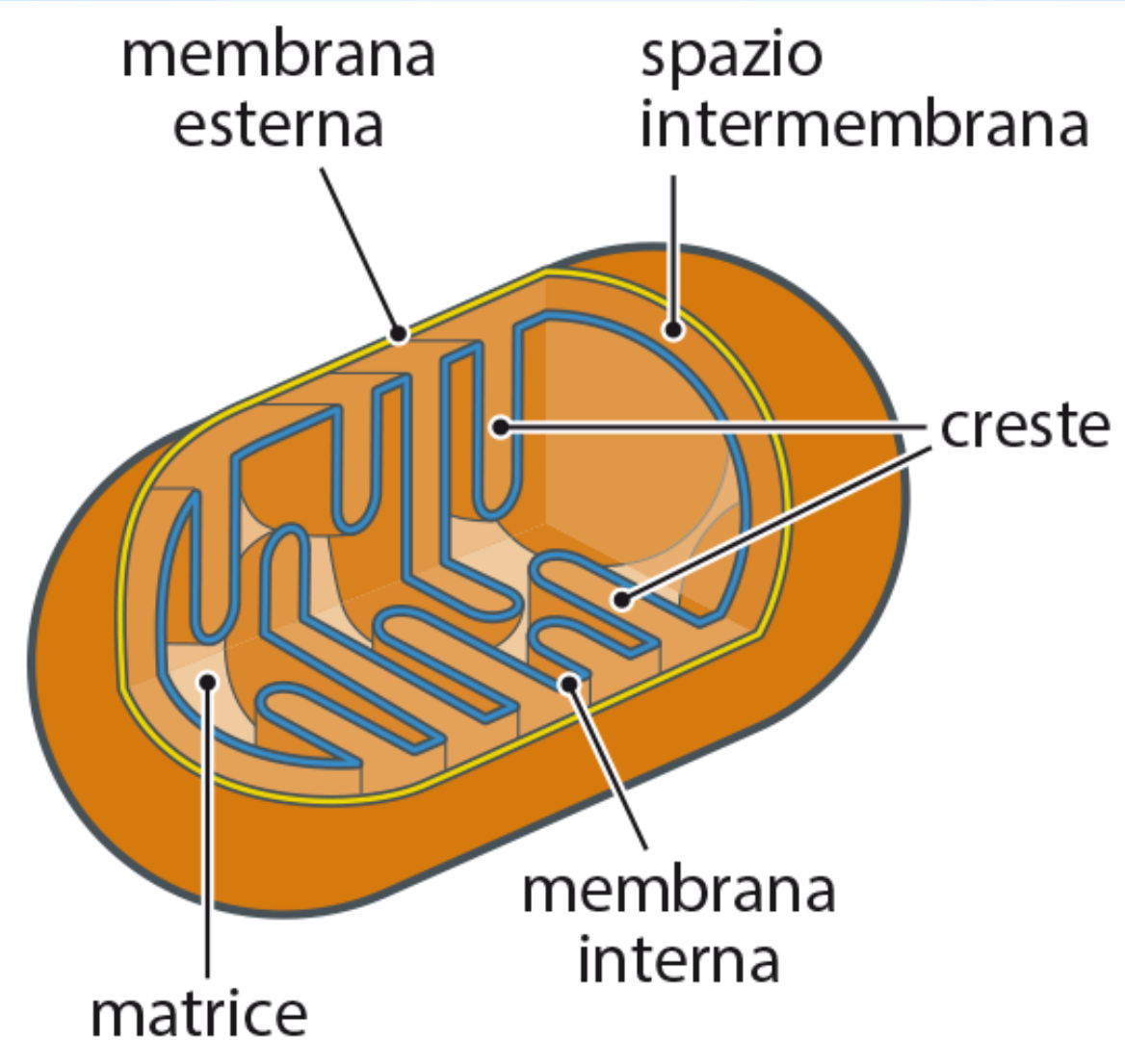
CELLULE IN DIVISIONE



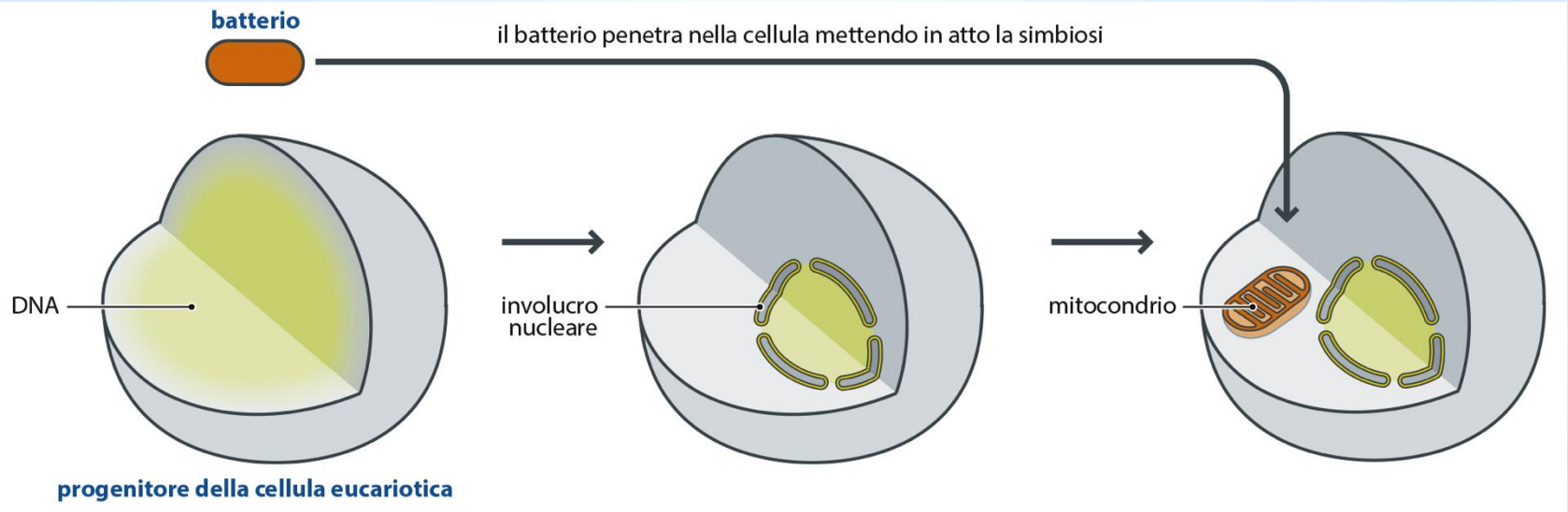
NUCLEO DI UNA CELLULA ANIMALE



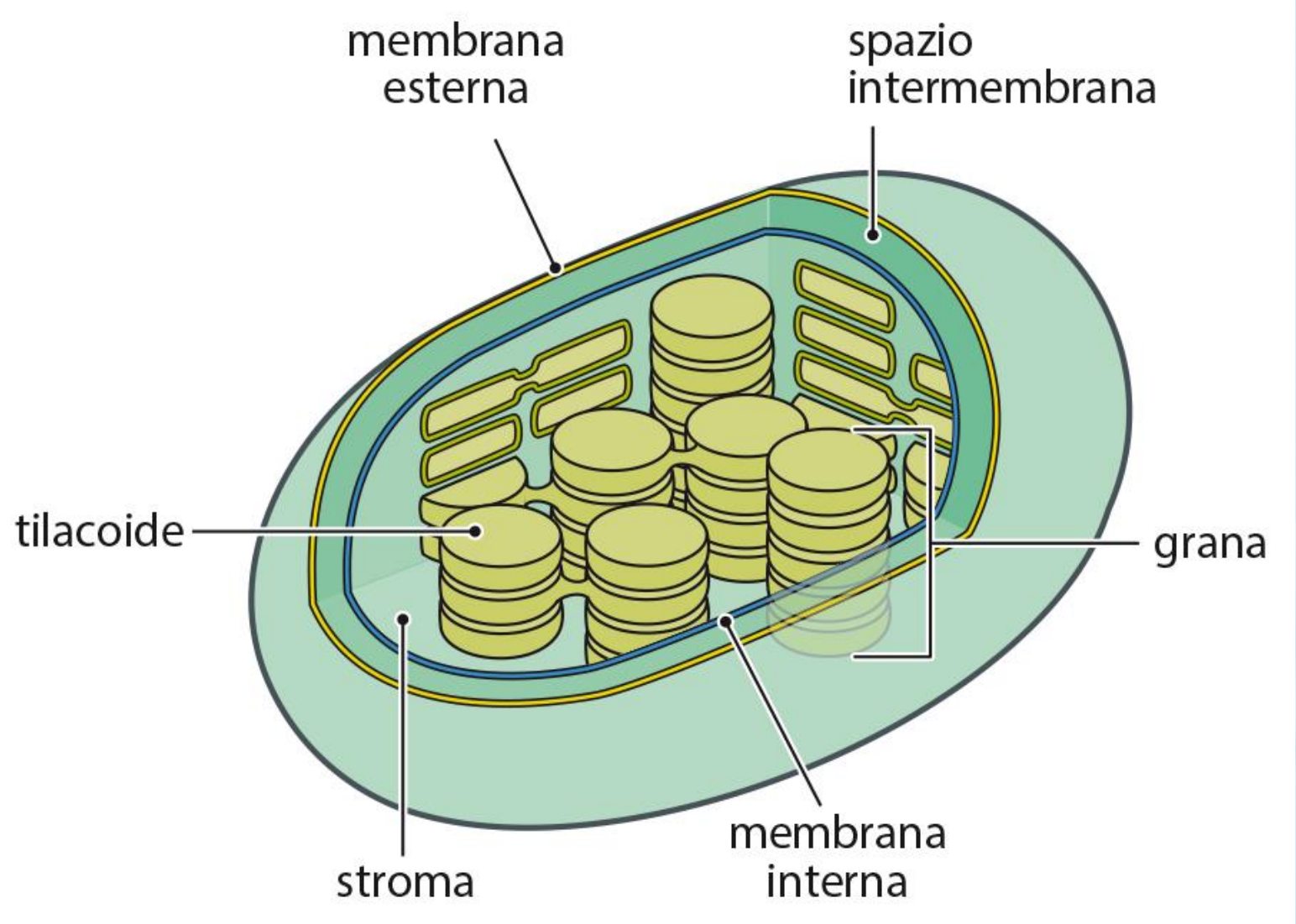
MITOCONDRIO



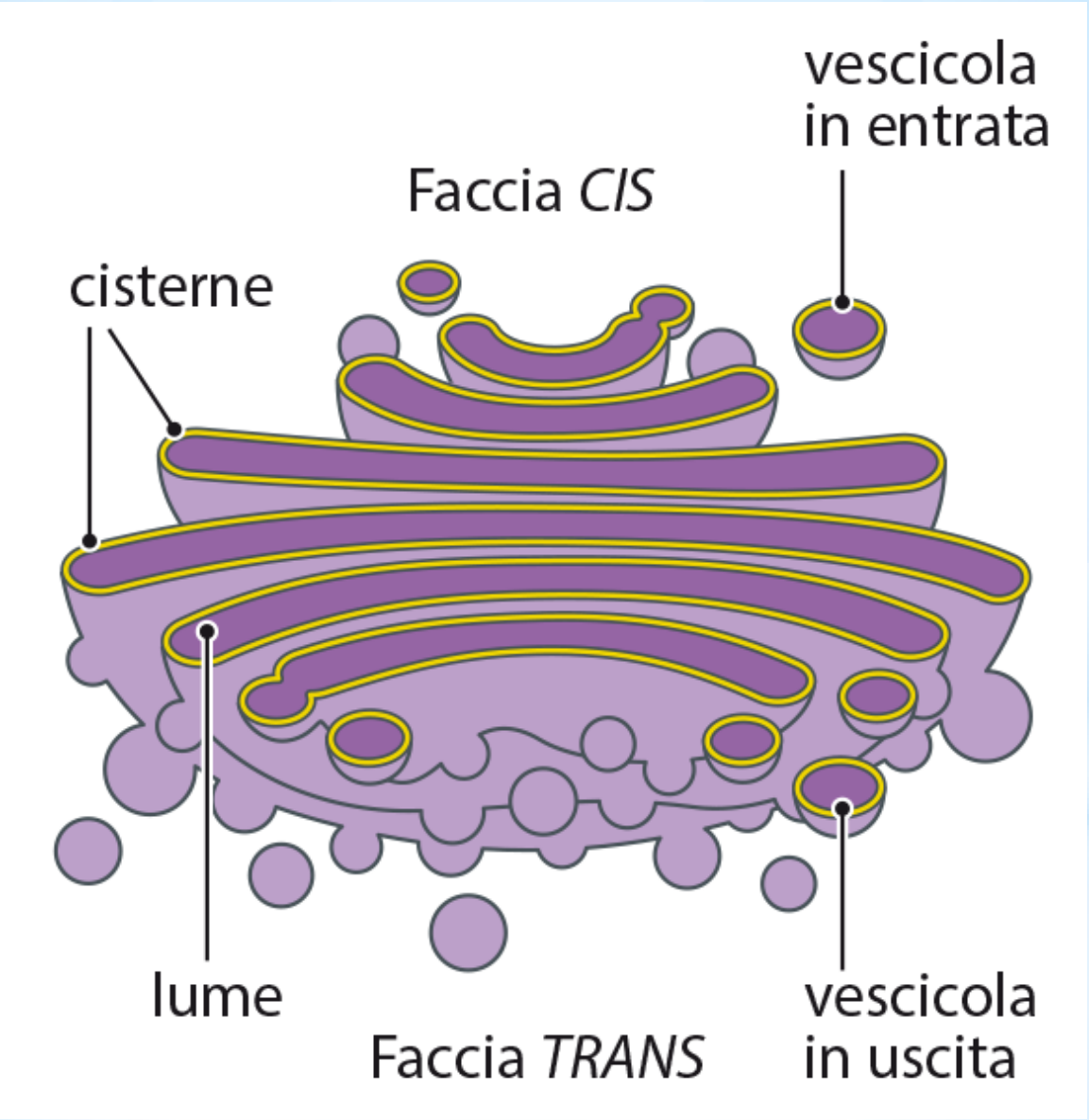
TEORIA ENDOSIMBIONTICA



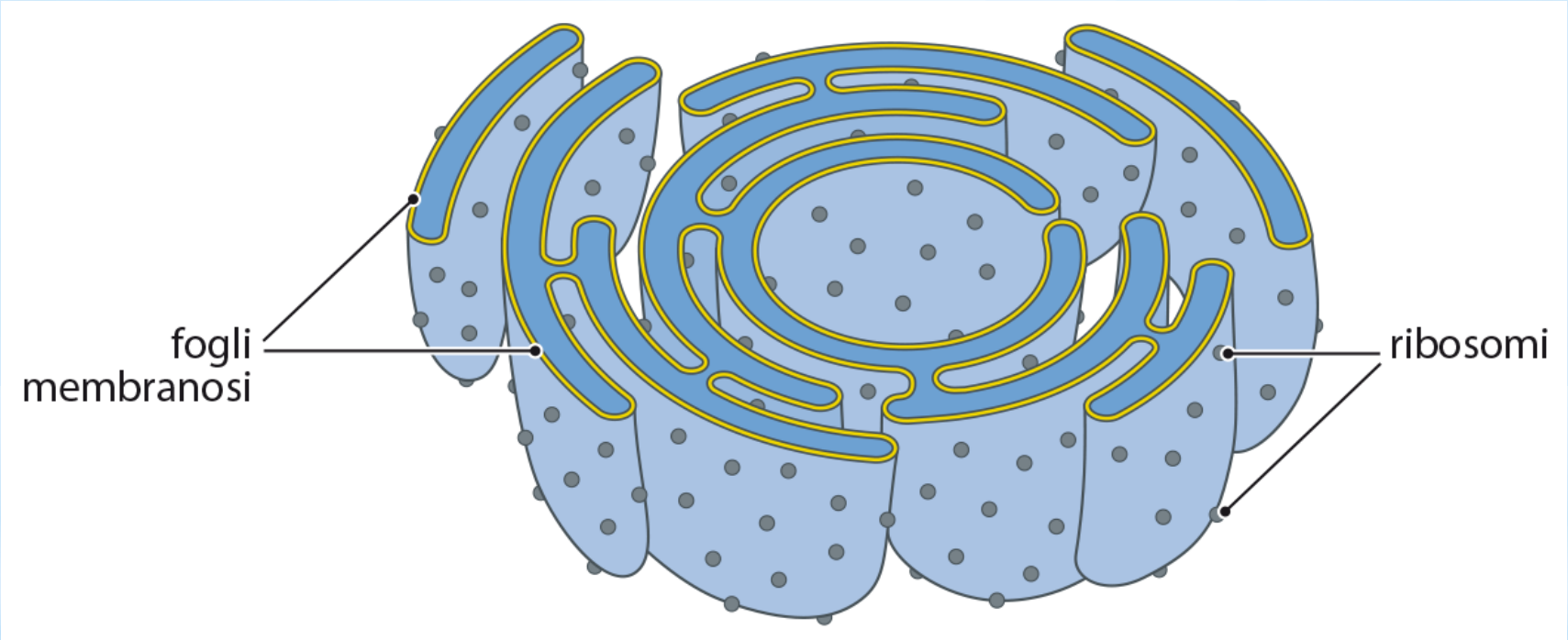
CLOROPLASTO

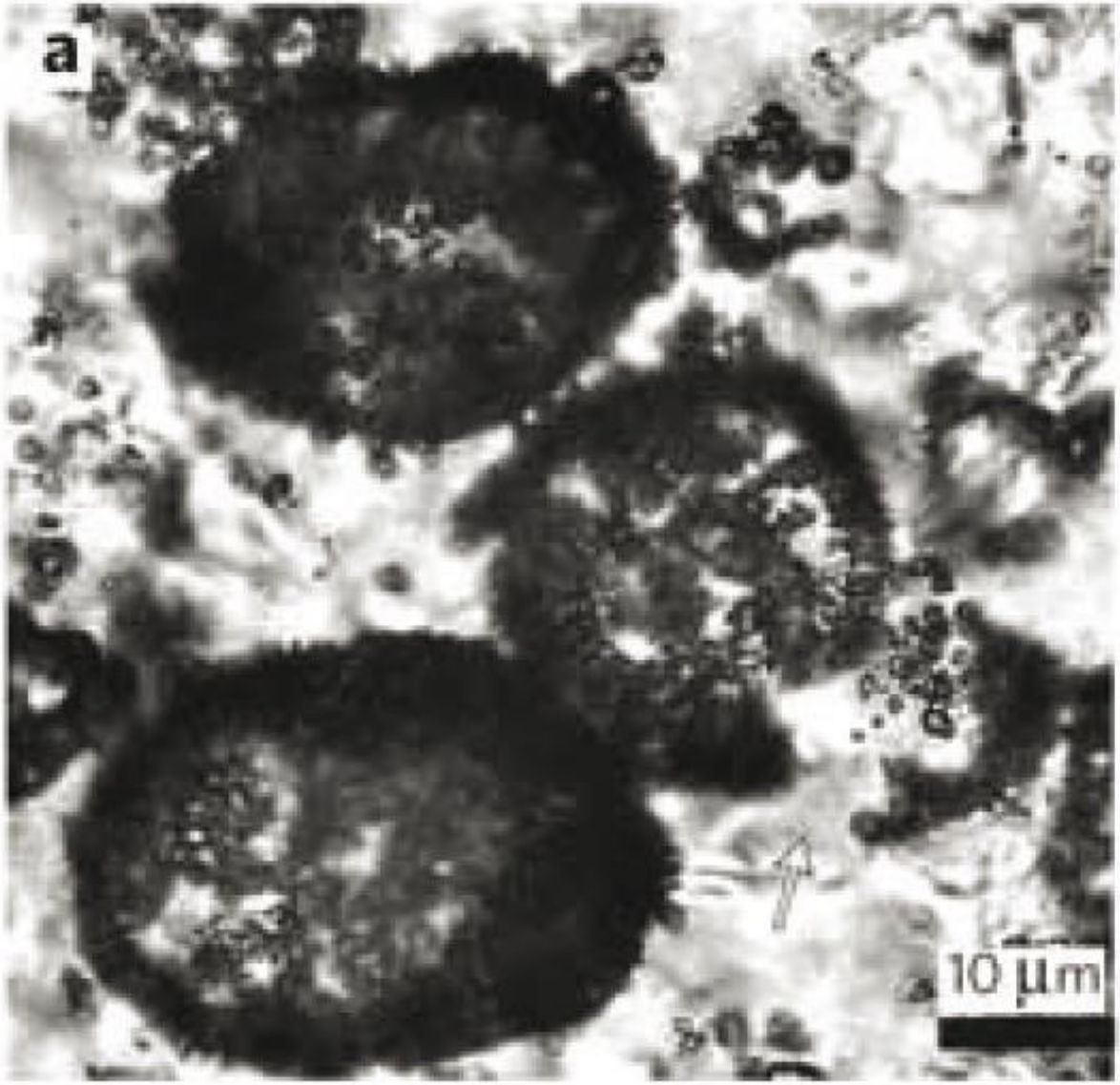


APPARATO DEL GOLGI

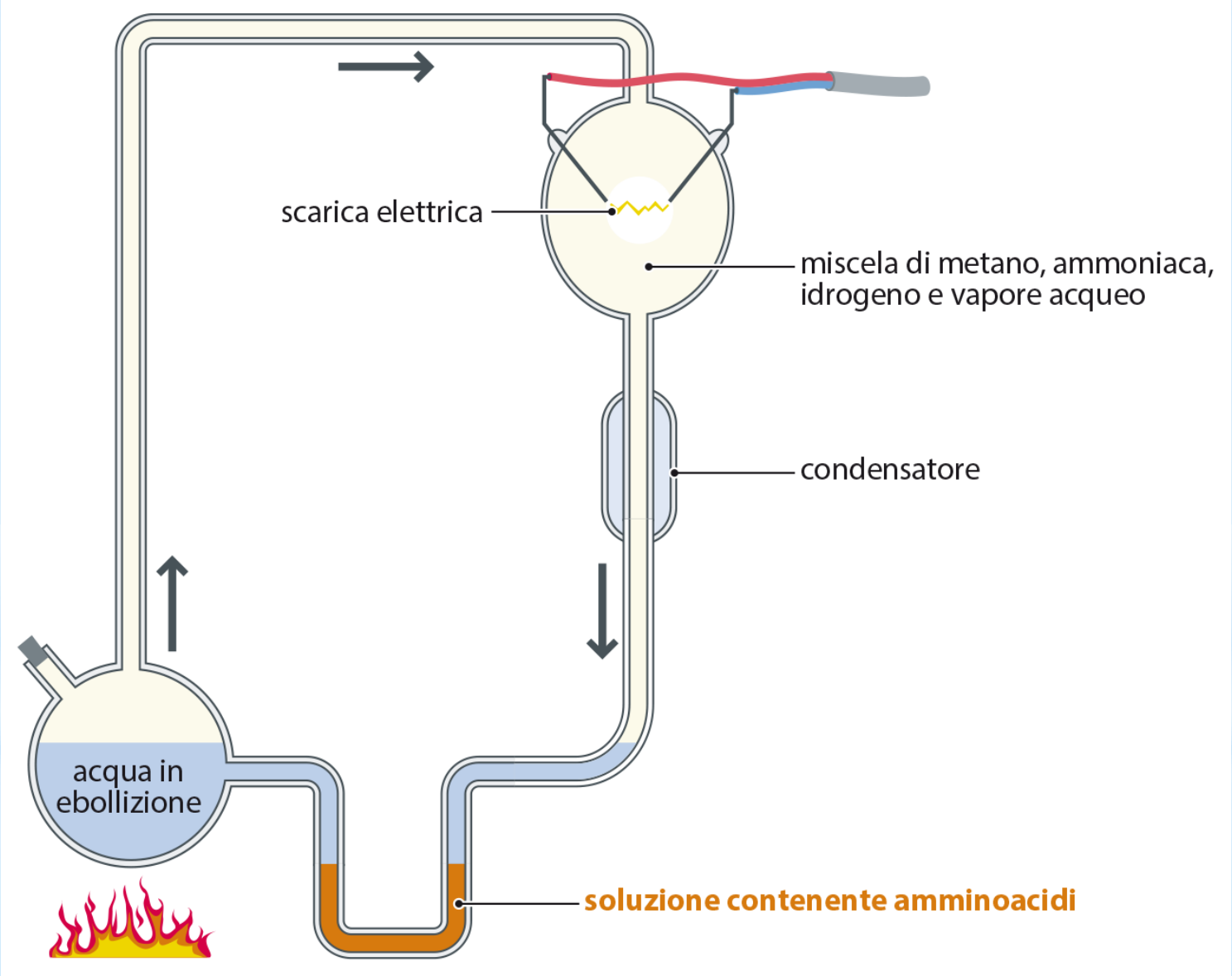


RETICOLO ENDOPLASMATICO RUGOSO



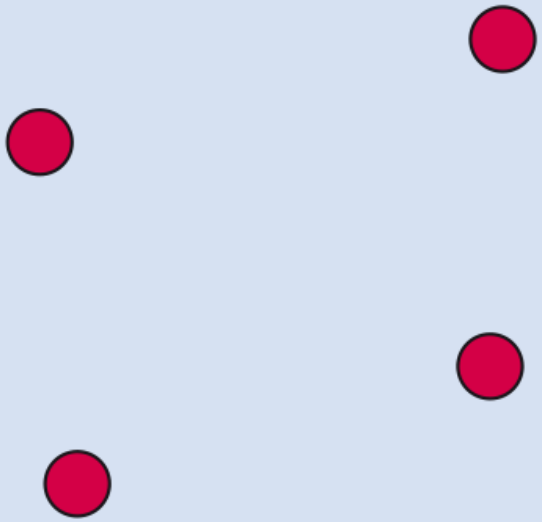

a
10 µm

Esperimento che ricreò le condizioni chimiche dell'atmosfera primordiale



I° PROCESSO DI POLIMERIZZAZIONE DELLE BIOMOLECOLE

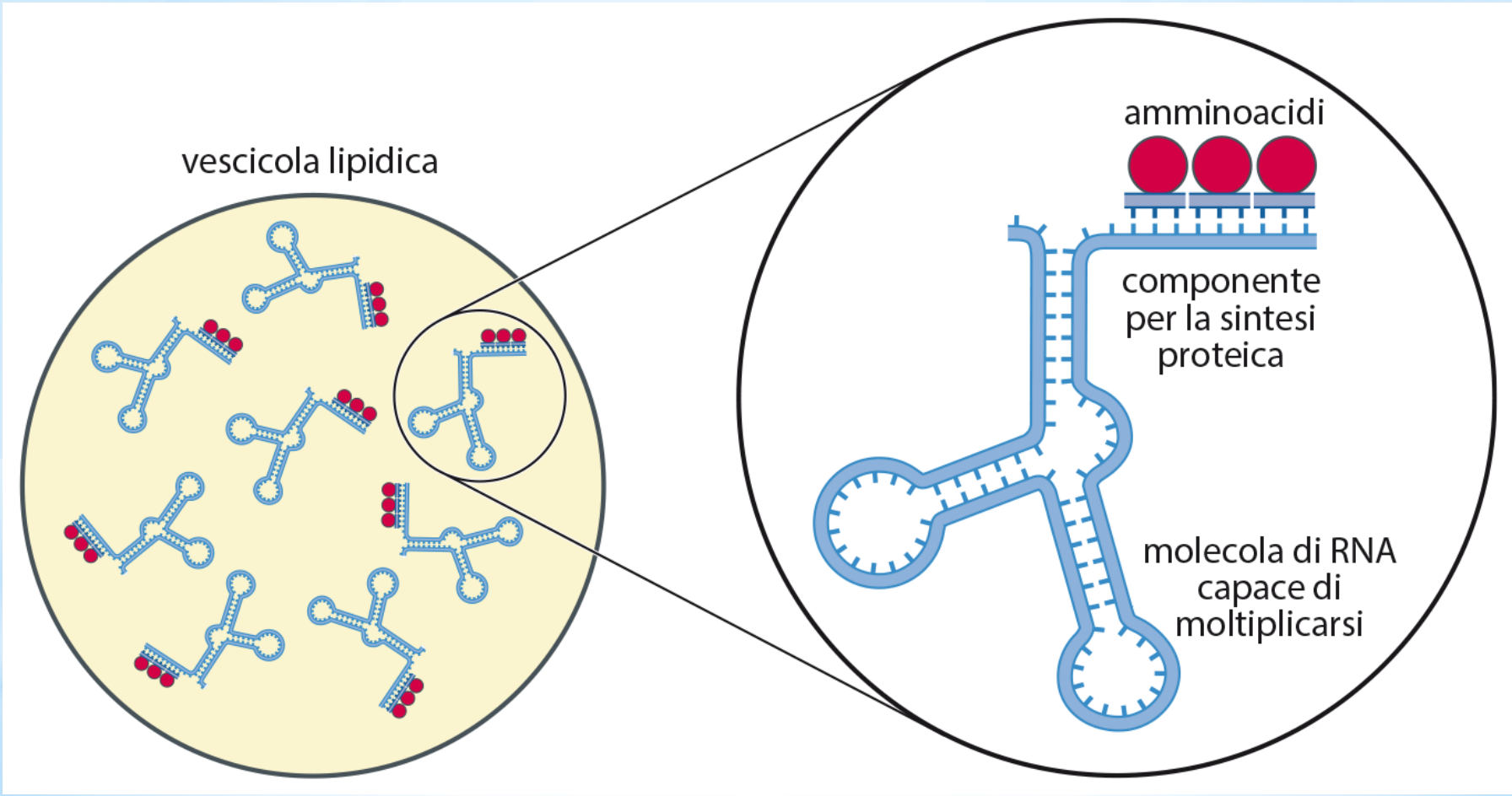
i monomeri presenti nell'oceano sono troppo dispersi per poter formare polimeri

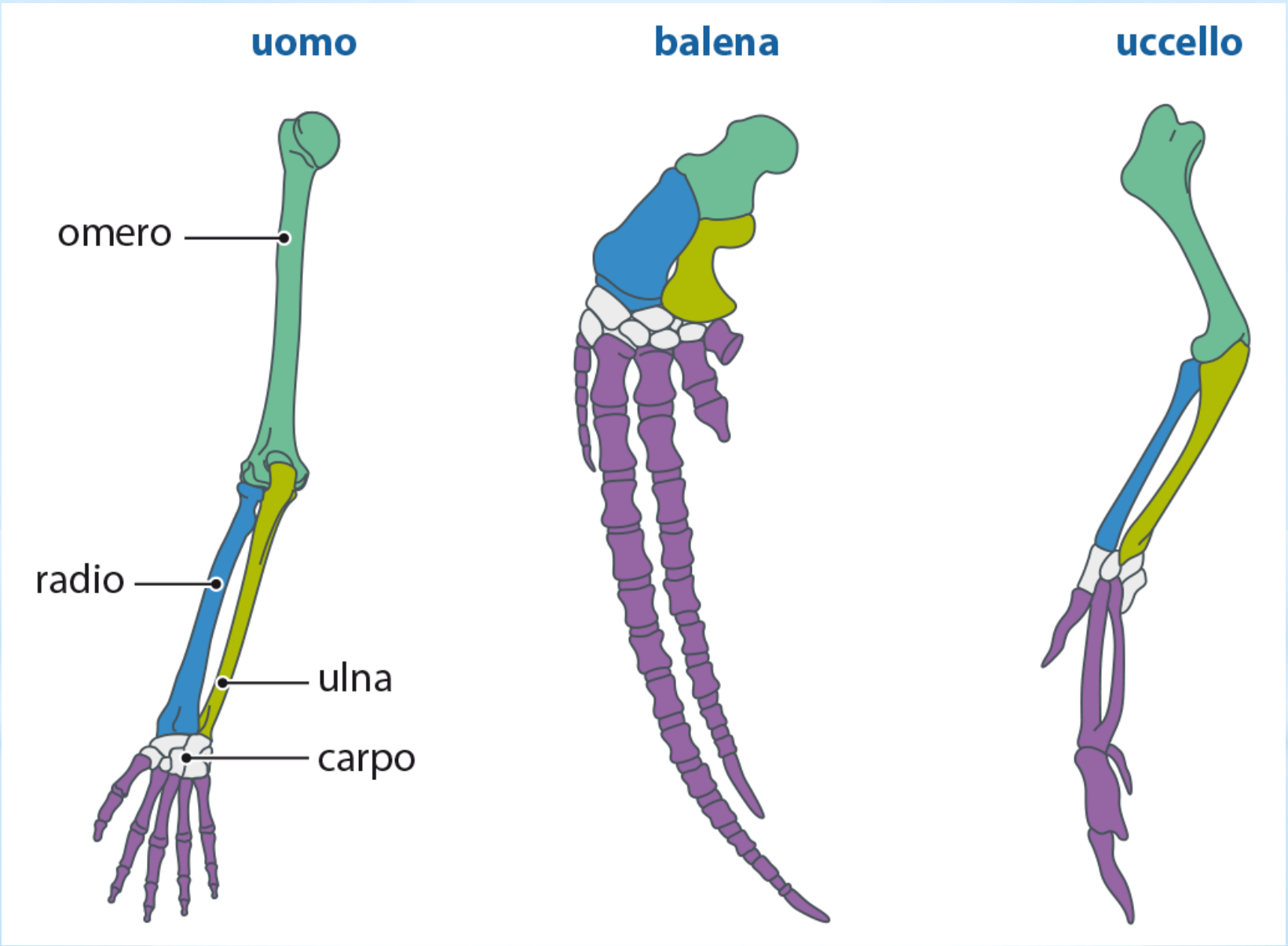


i monomeri vengono a reciproco contatto attraverso un processo di adsorbimento sul sedimento oceanico

sedimento

Un possibile sistema biochimico cellulare arcaico




uomo
balena
uccello
omero
radio
ulna
carpo

SCALA TEMPORALE CHE SCANDISCE L'EVOLUZIONE DELL'UOMO