

How did organelles develop
In eukaryotic cells?

Infolding –plasma membrane folded into cytoplasm
Endosymbiosis – one organism became
incorporated within the other

Pseudopods -

A way Euk. cells move. Temporary soft extension of
the cell body. Amoeba like movement

Actinopods -

Eukaryotic cells with thin, stiff pseudopods

Myonemes -

strands on pseudopods that aid in movement

Flagella

Help Euk. cells move. The cell can have one or many.

Cilia

Help Euk. cells move. Tiny, vibrating hairs

How do Eukaryotic cells move?

Via Flagella, cilia, or pseudopods

What does the mitochondria
Do in a Euk. cell?

provides ATP to give cell NRG

Describe the cytoskeleton
In a Euk. cell.

They provide rigidity and can be internal or external
Manages changes in shape & moves materials around
the cell.

the two types of nuclei that
can be found in a Euk. cell?

macronuclei, micronuclei

Macronuclei responsible for-

daily functions

Micronuclei responsible for-

genetic recombination

Contractile vesicles -

specialized vacuoles that pump out extra water from the
cell.

How did we get the
Modern Euk. cell?

P. cell lost its cell wall. → Flexibility increased.
Plasma membrane folded in → the cell's SA to V ratio
increased
Nuclear envelope, digestive vesicles, and cytoskeleton
formed
Organelles form through endocytosis
Peroxisomes, mitochondria, chloroplasts

Endosymbiosis -

organisms living together, one inside the other