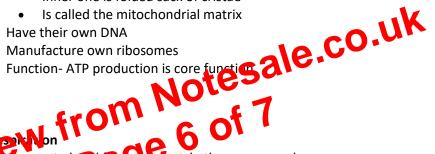
- Structure- large, membrane bound structures found in plant and fungi cells
- Function-
 - Some are for digestion
 - Most are for storage of water and/or ions
 - To help maintain its normal volume
 - Inside seeds they are filled with proteins
 - In flower petals or fruits they kicontain pigments
 - May contain toxic compounds to keep predators away

Peroxisomes:

- Structure- globular organelles bounds by single membrane
 - Originate as buds in the ER
- Function- center for oxidation reactions
- Liver cell peroxisomes contain enzymes that remove electrons from or oxidize the ethanol in alcohol
- Specialized ones in plants called glyoxysomes

Mitochondria:

- Structure- have two membranes
 - Inner one is folded sack of cristae



Over view of cellulatron

- view of cellular residuon

 All organish use glucose to built as Ches, and other compounds
- Only recover glucose by breaking down these molecules
 - Glucose is used to make ATP through CR or fermentation
- CR produces ATP from a molecule with high PE-usually glucose
- 4 Steps
 - Chemical reactions
 - Distinctive starting molecule
 - Characteristics set of products
- When Glucose is Oxidized
 - Carbon atoms of glucose are oxidized to form CO2
 - Oxygen atoms on O2 are reduced to form water
 - Glucose is oxidized through aa long series of carefully controlled redox reactions
 - Result change is free energy is used to synthesize ATP, ADP, etc.
- Steps of CR
 - CR is any set of reactions that produces ATP in an electron transport chain
 - 4 steps:
 - Gylcolysis broken down to form pyruvate
 - Pyruvate processing
 - Citric Acid Cycle (crebs cycle)- Acetly CoA is oxidized to CO2
 - Electron tranposrt and chemiosmosis
- CR Interacts with metabolic pathways
 - Energy and carbon