# THE SIX KINGDOMS







ANIMALIA (Multicellular, eukaryotic)

FUNGI (Multicellular, eukaryotic)



#### **PROTISTA**

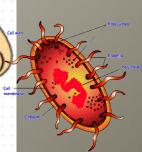
(Eukaryotic, unicellular and multicellular)

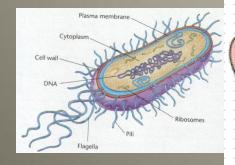




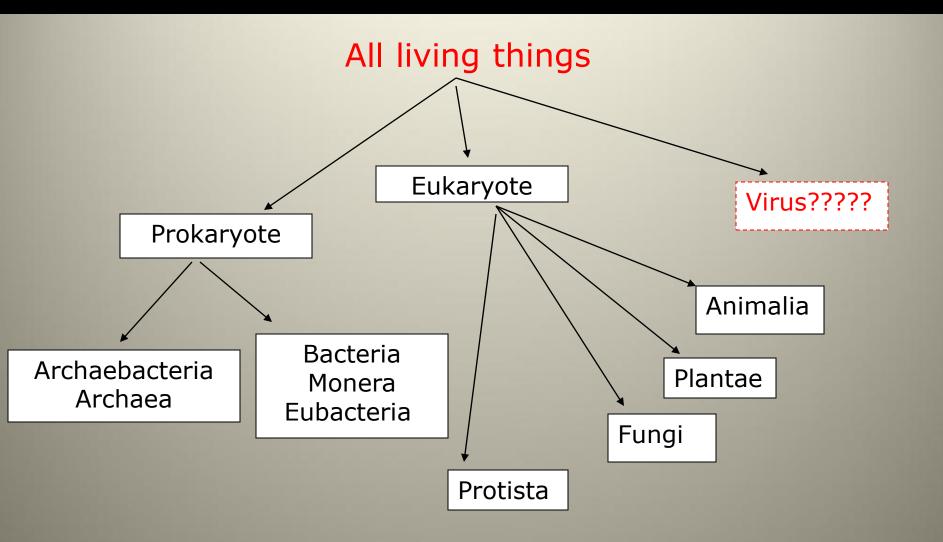
(Unicellular, prokaryotic)

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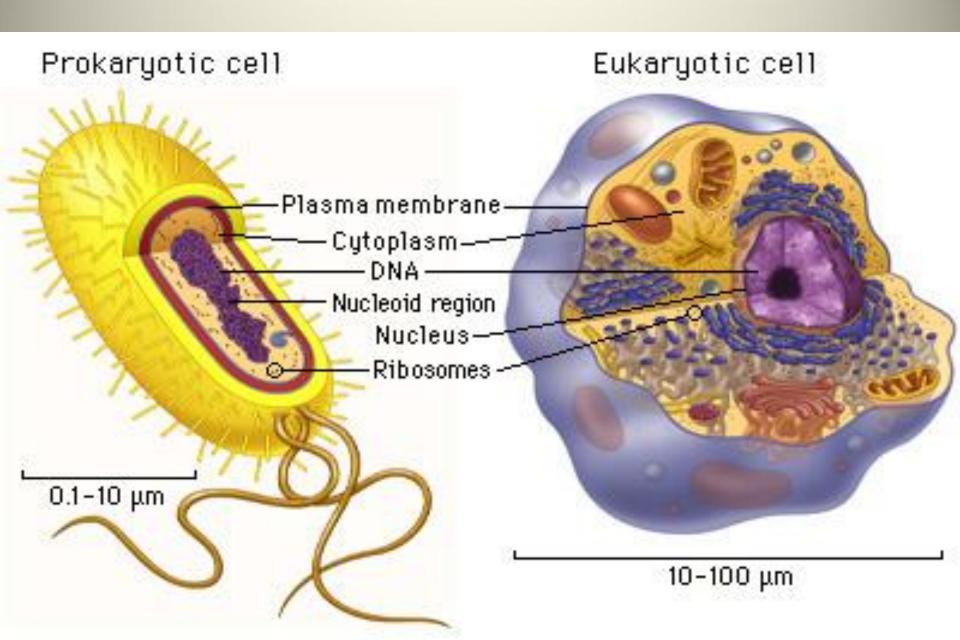




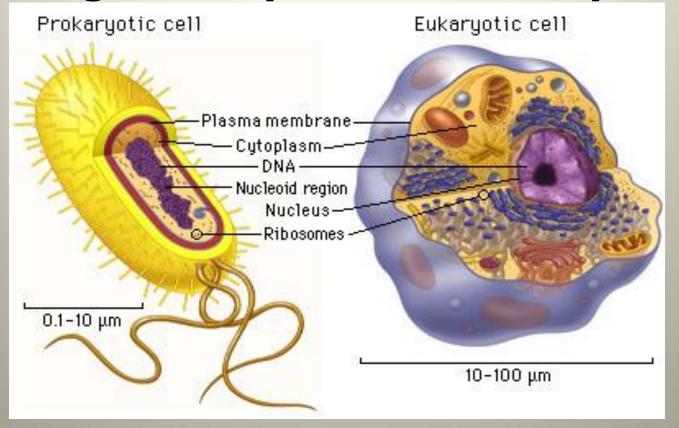
# THE SIX KINGDOMS



## **Comparing Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells**



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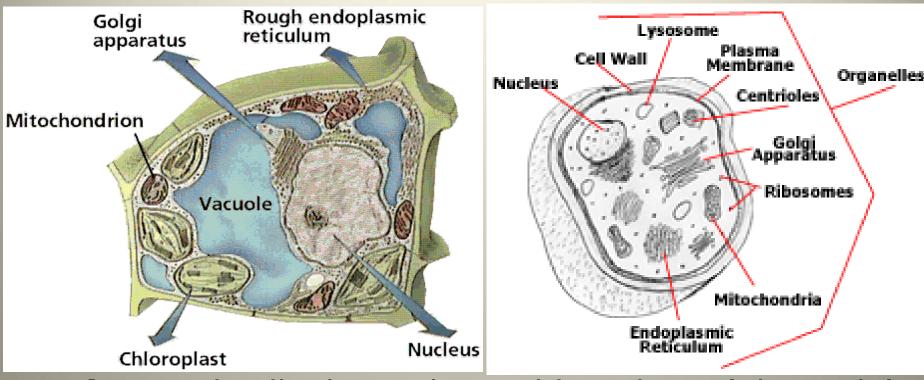


- a) Prokaryotes do not have a nucleus
- **b)** Prokaryotes do not have membrane-bound organelles

## **Comparing Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells**

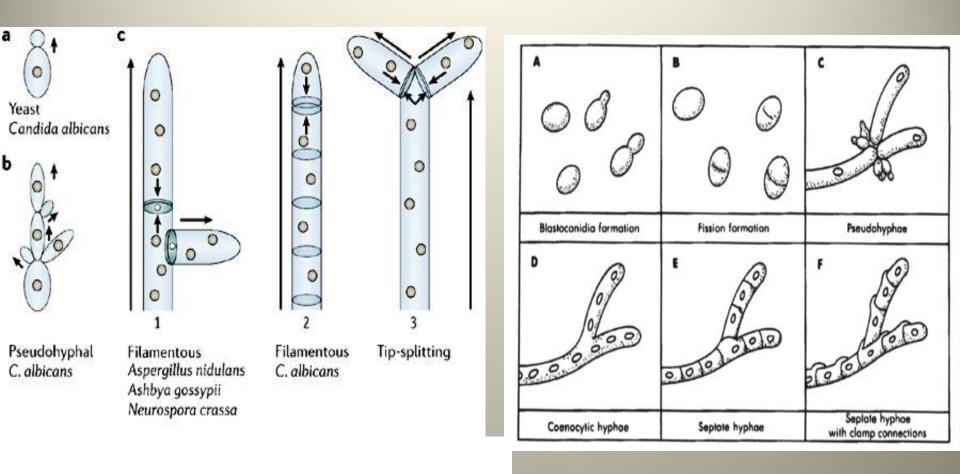
	PROKARYOTE	EUKARYOTE
Meaning of name	Pro means before	Eu means after
	Karyon means nucleus	Karyon means nucleus
Evolution of first cells	3.5 billion years ago (older type of cell)	1.5 billion years ago
Size of cells	Smaller (1-10 µm)	Larger (100-1000 μm)
Uni-/multicellular	Unicellular (less complex)	Unicellular/Multicellular (more complex)
Organelles	Absent	Present
Location of genetic information	Nucleoid region	Nucleus
DNA structure	Circular (usually one chromosome)	Not circular (more than one chromosome)
Reproductive strategy	Asexual/Sexual	Asexual/Sexual
Oxygen requirement	Anagrobic (doesn't	aerobic

# **Comparing Fungi and Plant Cells**



- a) Fungal cells do not have chloroplasts (plants do)
- **b)** Fungal cells are heterotrophic (plants are autotrophic)
- c) Fungal cells have rigid cell walls made from chitin (plants have walls made of cellulose)

## **Comparing Fungi and Plant Cells**



Fungal cells often fuse together, making it hard to locate one discrete cell in the organism

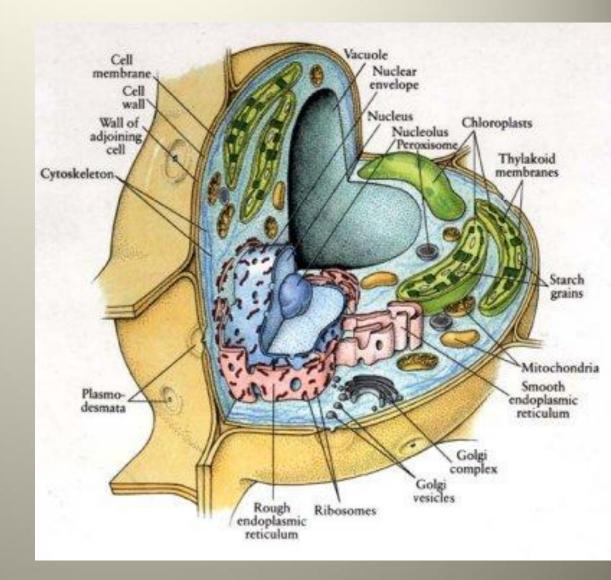
#### **Protists**

#### General Groups of Protists Pyrrhophyta Euglenophyta Chrysophyta Rhodophyta Rhizopoda Sarcomasti-Apicomplexa Oomycota Actinopoda gophora Acrasiomycota Phaeophyta Ciliophora Foraminifera Myxomycota Chlorophyta no permanent **Photosynthetic** protists locomotor apparatus with flagella spore-formers restricted mobility Heterotrophs with Heterotrophs wit Nonmoti **Protists**

There are many different types of protists

### All cells have in common:

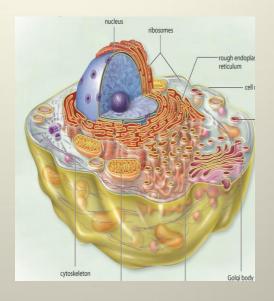
- 1) All cells have cytoplasm
- 2) All cells have genetic material
- 3) All cells have a membrane



# Size: Viruses are much smaller than cells

#### Viruses Vs. Cells





Life cycle:

How can something without life have a life cycle?

#### **Metabolism:**

Viruses do not metabolize (no cytoplasm)

#### **Organelles:**

Viruses do not have organelles

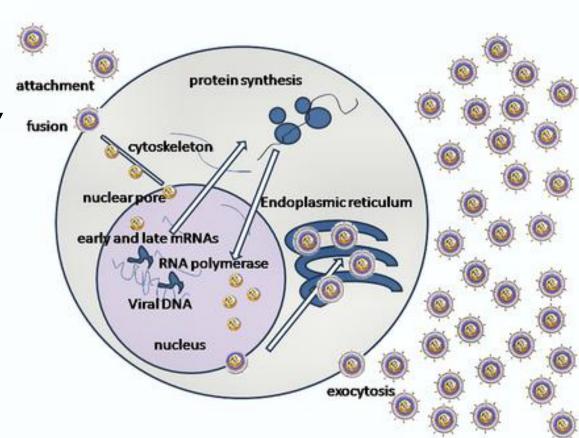
#### **Genetic material:**

Viruses contain RNA or DNA enclosed by protein, not a membrane

#### **Viruses**

Viruses are not considered "living" when outside a host cell

The general name for a virus in this state is "virion"



They are not considered living in this state because they are inactive and cannot reproduce

# Sauerkraut explosion prompts quarantine

Last Updated: Saturday, September 11, 2010 | 2:58 PM PT

#### **The Canadian Press**

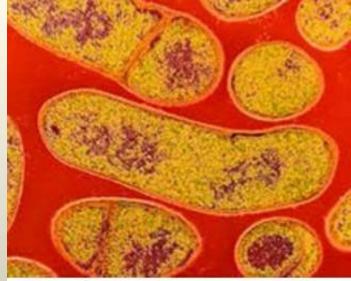
Twenty-four students and four staff members at a central B.C. high school were briefly quarantined after a can of sauerkraut exploded Friday in a food science class.

The fire department, a hazardous materials unit and RCMP were called to Kelly Road Secondary School in Prince George at about 2 p.m. PT.

RCMP Const. Lesley Smith said school officials were concerned about a possible botulism outbreak after the contents of a years-old can of pickled cabbage splattered on students.

Officials later determined there was no cause for alarm.

The students briefly returned to their classes, then were dismissed early.



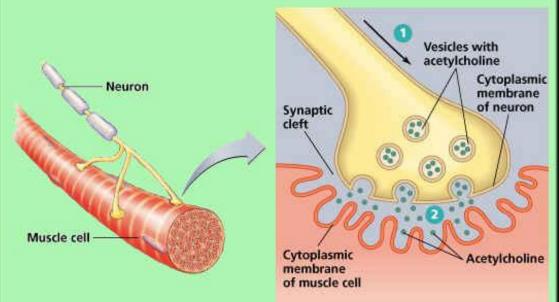
Clostridium botulinum



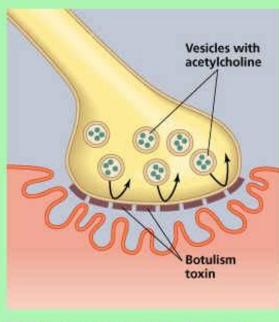
#### Clostridium botulinum

# **Botulinum toxin** → **leads to paralysis**





#### (a) Normal neuromuscular junction



(b) Neuromuscular junction with botulism toxin present