

Jason! Jason! Wake up!

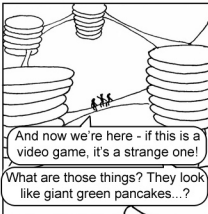
Is he okay?

Yeah, just lazy.

Ugh... where am I?

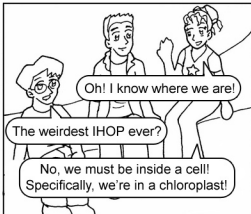
Your guess is as good as mine. Sometime after you dozed off, there was a bright flash and a crazy, evil voice that said...

... "Beat the video game if you want to live!"



And now we're here - if this is a video game, it's a strange one!

What are those things? They look like giant green pancakes...?



Oh! I know where we are!

The weirdest IHOP ever?

No, we must be inside a cell!
Specifically, we're in a chloroplast!

You're right... it does look like a chloroplast. The stacked things must be the grana!



THE CHLOROPLAST

A video game in a chloroplast.
This is punishment for me being a bad student, isn't it?

Oh come on, Jason! Learning some stuff before the test can't hurt!

Yeah, I suppose I'll learn more than I was drooling on the table.

No one's taking any tests until we figure out this game! Where do we even start??

In the role-playing games I have, you don't always know what to do at first.

So how do we find out?

Well generally you ask the people you meet annoying questions and collect stuff.

Whoa, like that! What is that?!

Got it!

An ATP!

Yes, I can read... but what does that mean??

ATP is the energy unit of the cell.

Oh yeah... it powers a lot of reactions, right?

Yes, reactions that are necessary for the cell to grow and survive!

The chloroplast makes some ATP during photosynthesis. Since plants can't eat, they use photosynthesis to make their own food energy.

Photosynthesis involves light, right?

Right. Those zig-zag things must be photons, packets of light energy. Plants convert energy from the sun into sugars, which it can store for later use.

The photons are absorbed by chlorophyll - a pigment that gives plants their green color.



The chlorophyll uses the energy from the photon to help produce the six-sided rings of the sugar molecules. Carbon dioxide is used in the reaction, and oxygen is released afterwards.

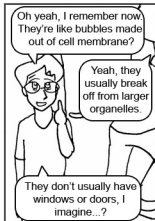
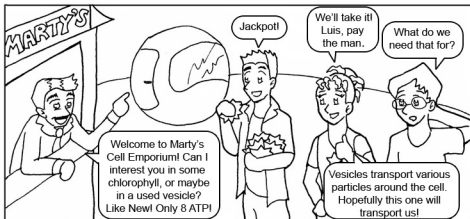


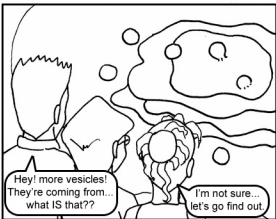
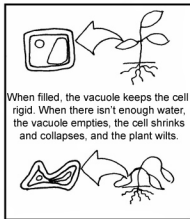
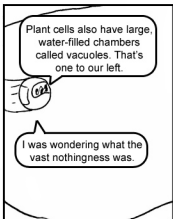
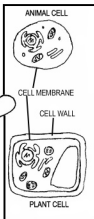
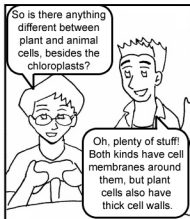
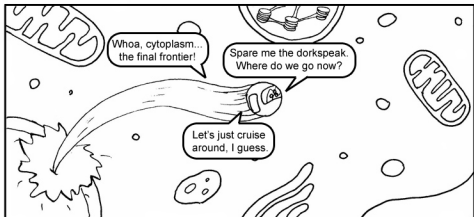
And when we eat plants, we get energy from the sugars too!

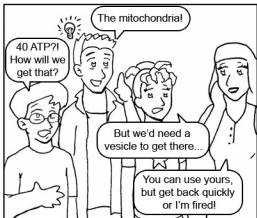
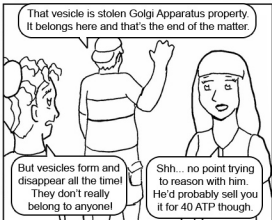
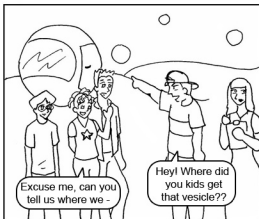


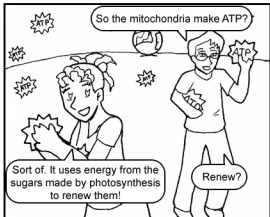
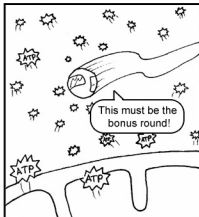
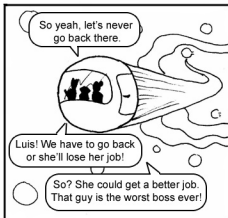
While you guys were discussing the wonders of biology, I caught more ATP!

We're very proud of you.









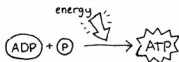
Well, ATP stands for Adenosine Triphosphate, meaning it had three phosphorus atoms.



By breaking the bond of one phosphorus, it releases the energy that was in the bond.

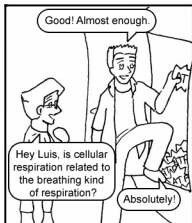
Then it becomes ADP - Adenosine Diphosphate. It's that released energy that makes reactions all over the cell possible.

But to make more ATP, energy needs to be put back into the bond between ADP and the third phosphorus atom.



The mitochondria get that energy from the molecules in a process called respiration.

The respiration reactions take place within the wrinkles inside the mitochondria, which has two membranes, like chloroplasts do.



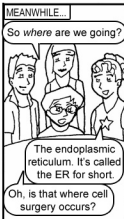


I DEMAND A
TWO-WEEKS
NOTICE!!



That's the third
employee today!

...I'm so lonely.



MEANWHILE...

So where are we going?

The endoplasmic
reticulum. It's called
the ER for short.

Oh, is that where cell
surgery occurs?



...What??

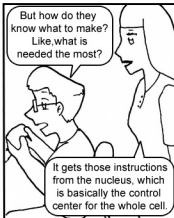
Dude, you aren't
serious, right?

Man, this comic
needs a better writer.



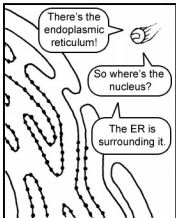
The ER makes
proteins and other
components needed
by the cell.

From there they get
sent to the Golgi
for distribution.
I'm hoping to get
a new job there.



But how do they
know what to make?
Like, what is
needed the most?

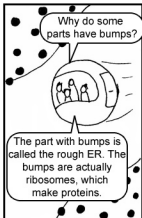
It gets those instructions
from the nucleus, which
is basically the control
center for the whole cell.



There's the
endoplasmic
reticulum!

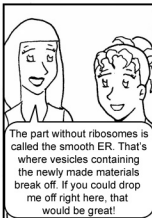
So where's the
nucleus?

The ER is
surrounding it.



Why do some
parts have bumps?

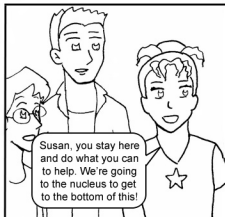
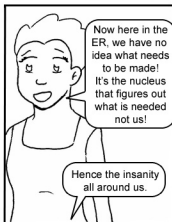
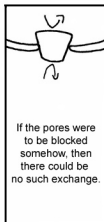
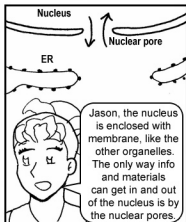
The part with bumps is
called the rough ER. The
bumps are actually
ribosomes, which
make proteins.



The part without ribosomes
is called the smooth ER. That's
where vesicles containing
the newly made materials
break off. If you could drop
me off right here, that
would be great!



Um, Susan, are
you *sure* you want
to work here?



INSIDE THE ER...



I don't understand how the nuclear pores could be clogged, though.

Don't worry Liz, video games always have "exciting" twists!



Hey! I know you just used sarcasm quotations!!

Here's a pore, but it's not clogged!

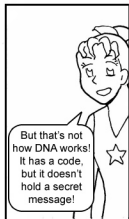
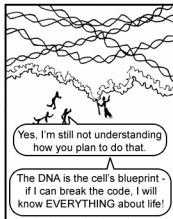
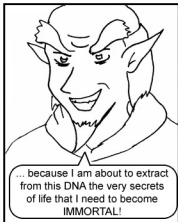


Well I suppose we should go through it then!



Oh my.

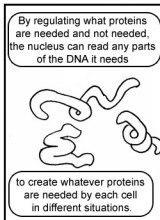
See? An evil wizard!
How original!





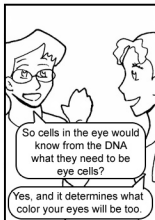
The DNA is made of two strands coiled in a double helix. In it are molecules that bond to each other - thymine, adenine, guanine, and cytosine. They are often represented as T, A, G, and C. C only with G, and A only binds with T.

This allows DNA to make copies of itself that are the same as before, which is important because the patterns of T, A, C, and G code for proteins that are made in the ER. These proteins either directly make up parts of the cell or indirectly create the other components needed.



By regulating what proteins are needed and not needed, the nucleus can read any parts of the DNA it needs

to create whatever proteins are needed by each cell in different situations.



So cells in the eye would know from the DNA what they need to be eye cells?

Yes, and it determines what color your eyes will be too.



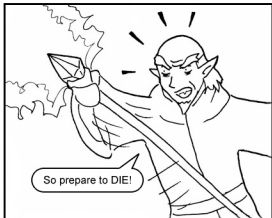
So the secret to life isn't IN the DNA, it IS the DNA!

And by messing with it, you're doing nothing but disrupting the cell's functions!



Hmm, you kids may have a point...

However, I do have being corrected.



So prepare to DIE!



A SHORT WHILE LATER...

