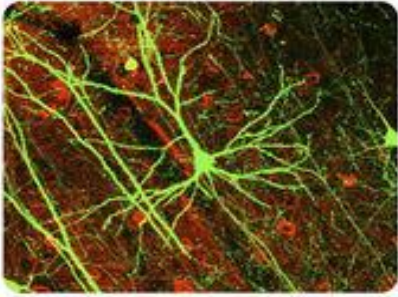


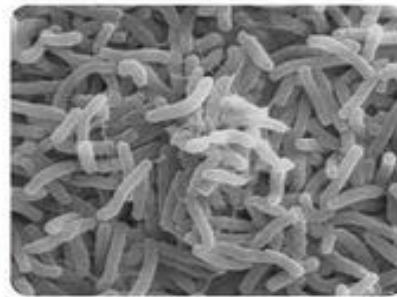
Cell diversity: shape



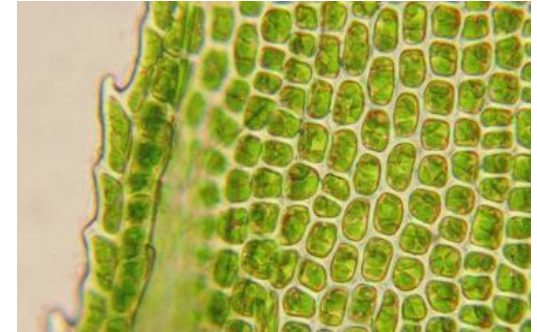
Nerve cell



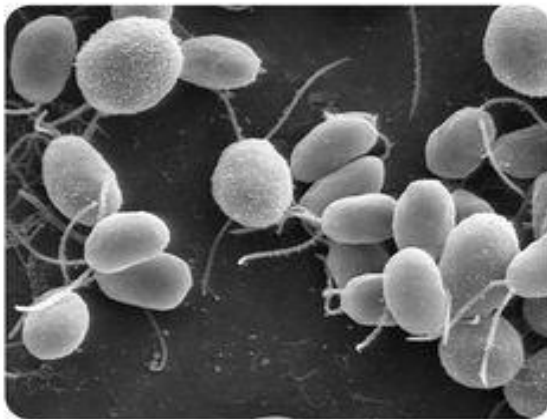
Red blood cells



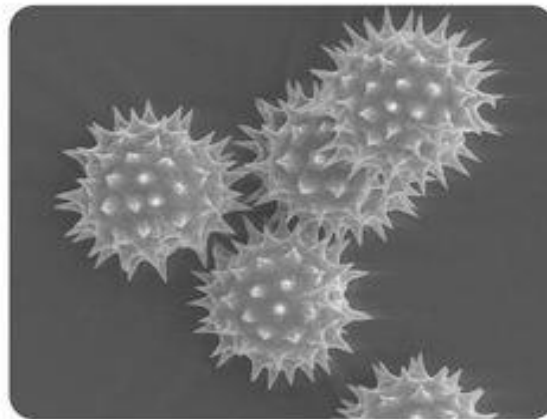
Bacteria



Plant cells



Algae



Pollen grains



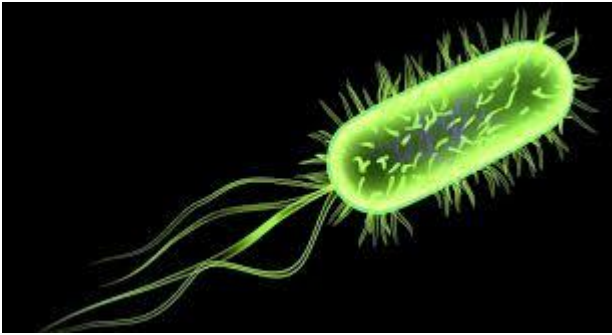
Yeast cells

Cells differ widely (and wildly!) in shape...

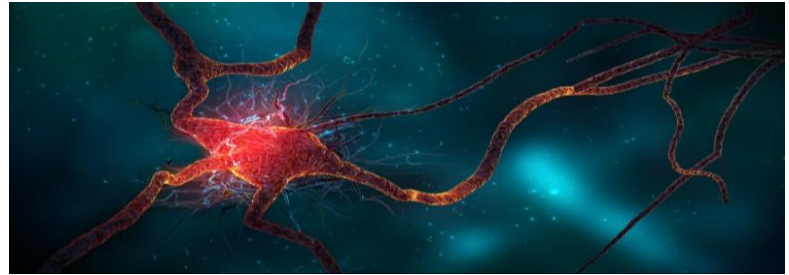
...but most cells are roughly **cuboidal** or **spherical**.

Cell diversity: size

Tiny: Bacterium
~1 micrometer



Long: Giraffe nerve cell
up to 2 meters long



Huge: aquatic alga
Caulerpa taxifolia, 10 feet

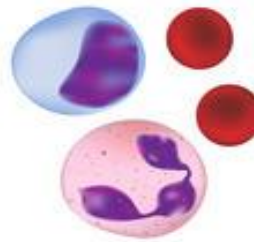


Heavy: Ostrich egg
6x5 inches, 3 pounds



Cell diversity: specialization

- In complex multicellular organisms, cells **specialize** into different **cell types** that are adapted to particular functions.
- Cell types **differ both in appearance and function** yet are **genetically identical (have the same DNA)**.
- In mammals, major cell types include skin cells, neurons, muscle cells, blood cells, **stem cells**, and others.
- Human body contains over 200 types of cells!



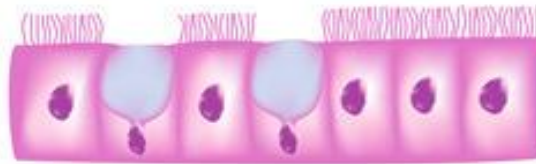
Blood cells



Surface skin cells



Bone cell



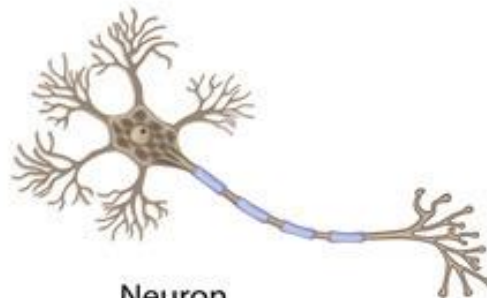
Columnar epithelial and Goblet cells



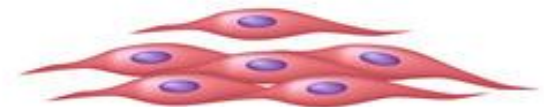
Cardiac muscle cell



Skeletal muscle cells

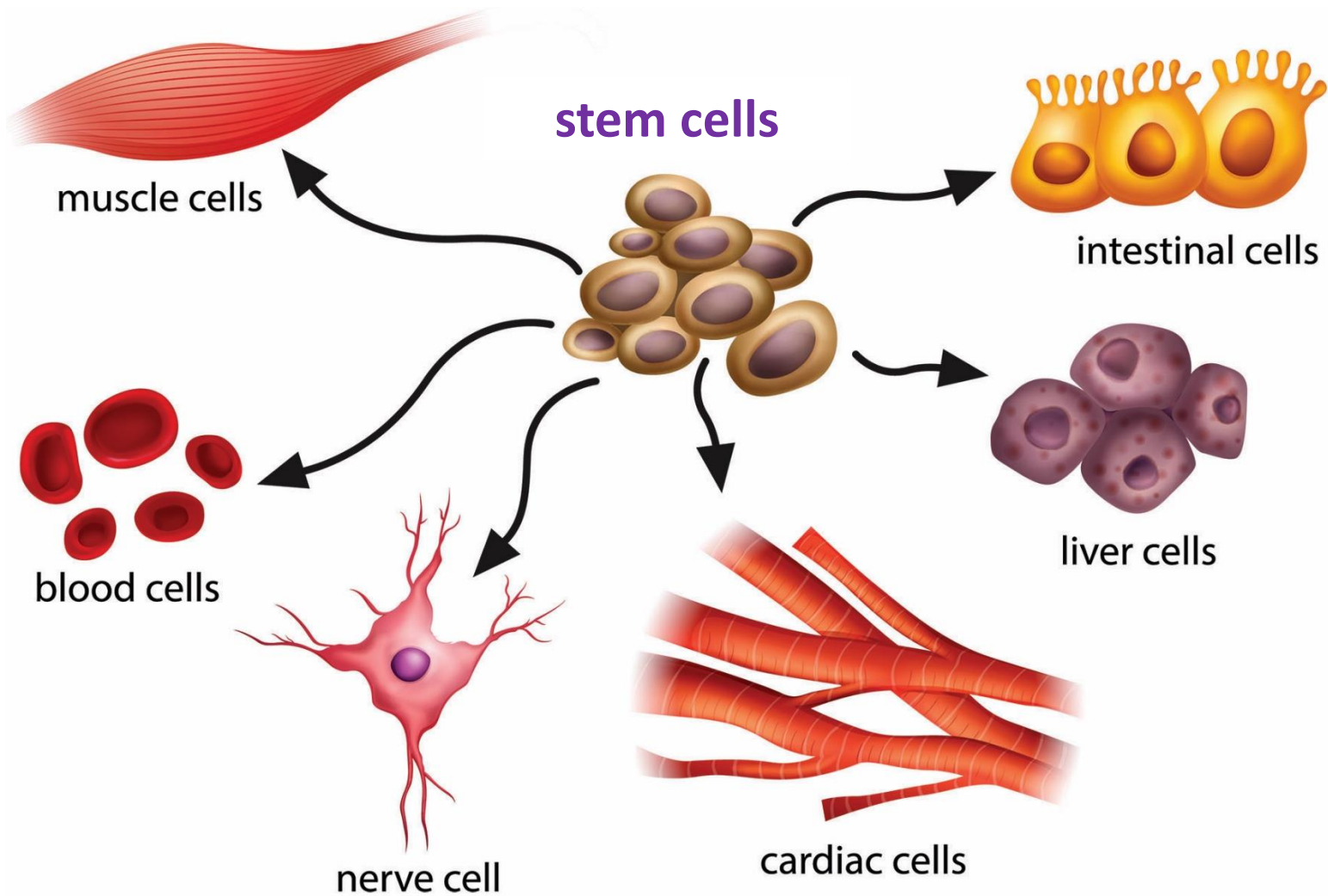


Neuron



Smooth muscle cells

Stem cells are *undifferentiated* cells that *can differentiate* into specialized cells.



10 largest single-celled organisms

<https://listverse.com/2016/07/01/10-freakishly-large-single-celled-organisms/>

Typical cell sizes

<https://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/cells/scale/>