# Contents

#### PART ONE The Science of Life and Its Chemical Basis



#### Studying Life 1

## investigatinglife Corals in Hot Water 1

#### 1.1 Living Organisms Share Similarities and a Common Origin 2

Life arose from non-life via chemical evolution 3

Cellular structure evolved in the common ancestor of life 3

Photosynthesis allows some organisms to capture energy from the sun 4

Biological information is stored in a genetic code common to all organisms 5

Populations of all living organisms evolve 7

Biologists trace the evolutionary tree of life 8

Cellular differentiation and specialization underlie multicellular life 9

Organisms extract energy and raw materials from the environment 10

Living organisms must regulate their internal environment 10

Living organisms interact 10

#### 1.2 Biologists Investigate Life through Experiments That Test Hypotheses 12

Observing and quantifying are important skills 12

Scientific methods combine observation, experimentation, and logic 12

Good experiments have the potential to falsify hypotheses 13

Statistical methods are essential scientific tools 13

## investigatinglife Corals in Hot Water 14

experiment 14

work with the data 14

Discoveries in biology can be generalized 15

Not all forms of inquiry are scientific 15

#### 1.3 Understanding Biology Is Important for Health, Well-Being, and Public-Policy Decisions 16

Modern agriculture depends on biology 16

Biology is the basis of medical practice 17

Biology can inform public policy 17

Biology is crucial for understanding ecosystems 18

Biodiversity helps us understand, enjoy, and appreciate our world 18

#### Apply What You've Learned 21

## Small Molecules and the Chemistry of Life 22

investigatinglife Tracking a Dinosaur 22

#### 2.1 Atomic Structure Explains the Properties of Matter 23

What are atoms? 23

An element consists of only one kind of atom 23

Each element has a unique number of protons 23

The number of neutrons differs among isotopes 23

## investigatinglife Determining Beef Source

in Big Macs Using Isotope Analysis 25 experiment 25 work with the data 26

The behavior of electrons determines chemical bonding and geometry 26

#### 2.2 Atoms Bond to Form Molecules 28

Covalent bonds consist of shared pairs of electrons 28

Ionic attractions form by electrical attraction 31

Hydrogen bonds may form within or between molecules with polar covalent bonds 31

Hydrophobic interactions bring together nonpolar molecules 32

van der Waals forces involve contacts between atoms 32

#### 2.3 Atoms Change Partners in Chemical Reactions 33

#### 2.4 Water Is Critical for Life 34

Water has a unique structure and special properties 34

The reactions of life take place in aqueous solutions 36

Aqueous solutions may be acidic or basic 36

#### Apply What You've Learned 40

#### Proteins, Carbohydrates, and Lipids 41

investigatinglife Weaving a Web 41

#### 3.1 Macromolecules Characterize Living Things 42

Chemical groupings determine the structures of macromolecules 42

The structures of macromolecules reflect their functions 43

## investigatinglife Making Spider Silk 44

experiment 44 work with the data 44

Most macromolecules are formed by condensation and broken down by hydrolysis 45

#### 3.2 The Function of a Protein Depends on Its Three-**Dimensional Structure 45**

Monomers of proteins link together to make the macromolecule 46

Peptide linkages form the backbone of a protein 48

The primary structure of a protein is its amino acid sequence 49

The secondary structure of a protein requires hydrogen bonding 49

The tertiary structure of a protein is formed by bending and folding 49

The quaternary structure of a protein consists of subunits 50

Shape and surface chemistry contribute to protein function 50

Environmental conditions affect protein structure 51

**experiment** Primary Structure Specifies Tertiary Structure 51

work with the data Primary Structure Specifies Tertiary Structure 52

Protein shapes can change 52

Molecular chaperones help shape proteins 53

#### 3.3 Simple Sugars Are the Basic Structural Unit of Carbohydrates 54

Monosaccharides are simple sugars 54

Glycosidic linkages bond monosaccharides 55

Polysaccharides store energy and provide structural materials 56

Chemically modified carbohydrates contain additional functional groups 57

#### 3.4 Lipids Are Defined by Their Solubility Rather Than by Chemical Structure 59

Fats and oils are triglycerides 59

Phospholipids form biological membranes 60

Some lipids have roles in energy conversion, regulation, and protection 60

#### Apply What You've Learned 63



Nucleic Acids and the Origin of Life 65

investigatinglife Looking for Life 65

#### 4.1 Nucleic Acid Structures Reflect Their Functions 66

Nucleic acids are informational macromolecules 66

Base pairing occurs in both DNA and **RNA 66** 

DNA carries information and is expressed through RNA 68

The DNA base sequence reveals evolutionary relationships 69

Nucleotides have other important roles 69

#### 4.2 The Small Molecules of Life Originated on Primitive Earth 70

Living organisms do not repeatedly come from inanimate nature 70

experiment Disproving the Spontaneous Generation of Life 71

Life began in water 71

Prebiotic synthesis experiments model early Earth 72

experiment Could Biological Molecules Have Been Formed from Chemicals Present in Earth's Early Atmosphere? 72

Life may have come from outside Earth 73

investigatinglife Can We Find Evidence

of Life on Mars? 74 experiment 74 work with the data 74

#### 4.3 The Large Molecules of Life Originated from Small Molecules 75

Complex molecules could be formed from simpler ones on primitive Farth 75

RNA may have been the first biological catalyst 76

#### 4.4 Cells Originated from Their Molecular Building Blocks 77

How did the first cells with membranes come into existence? 77

Some ancient cells left a fossil imprint 78

Apply What You've Learned 80

#### **PART TWO Cells**



Cells: The Working Units of Life 81

investigatinglife Natural Sunscreen 81

#### 5.1 Cells Are the Fundamental Units of Life 82

What is the cell theory? 82

Cell size is limited by the surface areato-volume ratio 82

Microscopes reveal the features of cells 83

The cell membrane forms an outer boundary of every cell 83

research tools Looking at Cells 84

Cells may be classified as either prokaryotic or eukaryotic 84

#### 5.2 Prokaryotic Cells Are the Simplest Cells 86

What are the features of prokaryotic cells? 86

Specialized features are found in some prokaryotes 87

#### 5.3 Eukaryotic Cells Contain Organelles 88

Compartmentalization is important to eukaryotic cell function 88

Organelles can be studied by microscopy or isolated for chemical analysis 88

Ribosomes are factories for protein synthesis 88

The nucleus contains most of the genetic information 89

#### research tools Cell Fractionation 89

The endomembrane system is a group of interrelated organelles 92

Some organelles transform energy 95

There are several other membraneenclosed organelles 97

The cytoskeleton is important in cell structure and movement 98

investigatinglife Discovering a New

Organelle, the Tannosome 98 experiment 98 work with the data 99

Biologists can manipulate living systems to establish cause and effect 102

experiment The Role of Microfilaments in Cell Movement—Showing Cause and Effect in Biology 103

work with the data The Role of Microfilaments in Cell Movement—Showing Cause and Effect in Biology 103

#### 5.4 Extracellular Structures Have Important Roles 104

What is the plant cell wall? 104

The extracellular matrix supports tissue functions in animals 104

#### 5.5 Eukaryotic Cells Evolved in Several Steps 105

Internal membranes and the nuclear envelope probably came from the cell membrane 106

Some organelles arose by endosymbiosis 106



nvestigatinglife Sweating and

Membranes 110

#### **6.1** Biological Membranes Are Lipid-Protein Bilayers 111

Lipids form the hydrophobic core of the membrane 111

Membrane proteins are asymmetrically distributed 112

research tools Membrane Proteins Revealed by the Freeze-Fracture Technique 113

experiment Rapid Diffusion of Membrane Proteins 114

Membranes are constantly changing 114

Cell membrane carbohydrates are recognition sites 114

#### 6.2 The Cell Membrane Is Important in Cell Adhesion and Recognition 115

Cell recognition and adhesion involve proteins and carbohydrates at the cell surface 116

Three types of cell junctions connect adiacent cells 116

Cell membranes adhere to the extracellular matrix 116

#### 6.3 Substances Can Cross Membranes by Passive Processes 118

Diffusion is the process of random movement toward a state of equilibrium 118

Simple diffusion takes place through the phospholipid bilayer 119

Osmosis is the diffusion of water across membranes 119

Diffusion may be aided by channel proteins 120

Carrier proteins aid diffusion by binding substances 121

## investigatinglife Aquaporins Increase

Membrane Permeability to Water 122 experiment 122 work with the data 122

#### 6.4 Active Transport across **Membranes Requires** Energy 123

Active transport is directional 124 Different energy sources distinguish different active transport systems 125

#### 6.5 Large Molecules Enter and Leave a Cell through Vesicles 126

Macromolecules and particles enter the cell by endocytosis 126

Receptor-mediated endocytosis is highly specific 126

Exocytosis moves materials out of the cell 127

Apply What You've Learned 129

## Cell Communication and Multicellularity 131

investigatinglife A Signal for Bonding 131

#### 7.1 Signals and Signaling Affect Cell Function 132

Cells receive several types of signals 132

A signal transduction pathway involves a signal, a receptor, and responses: Overview 132

#### 7.2 Receptors Bind Signals to Initiate a Cellular Response 133

Receptors that recognize chemical signals have specific binding sites 134

Receptors can be classified by location and function 135

Intracellular receptors are located in the cytoplasm or the nucleus 137

#### 7.3 The Response to a Signal Spreads through the Cell 137

The cell amplifies its response to ligand binding 138

Second messengers can amplify signals between receptors and target molecules 138

Signal transduction is highly regulated 141

#### 7.4 Cells Change in Response to Signals in Several Ways 142

Ion channels respond to signals by opening or closing 142

Enzyme activities change in response to signals 142

# investigatinglife Is Oxytocin a "Trust"

Signal in Humans? 143 experiment 143 work with the data 143

Signals can initiate DNA transcription 144

#### 7.5 Adjacent Cells in a Multicellular Organism Can Communicate Directly 145

How do animal cells directly communicate? 145

Plant cells communicate through plasmodesmata 146

Modern organisms provide clues about the evolution of cell-cell interactions and multicellularity 146

Apply What You've Learned 149

### PART THREE Cells and Energy

# Energy, Enzymes, and

Metabolism 150

investigatinglife How Aspirin Works 150

#### 8.1 Physical Principles **Underlie Biological Energy** Transformations 151

There are two basic types of energy 151 There are two basic types of metabolism 151

The first law of thermodynamics: Energy is neither created nor destroyed 152

The second law of thermodynamics: Disorder tends to increase 152

Chemical reactions release or consume energy 153

Chemical equilibrium and free energy are related 154

#### 8.2 ATP Plays a Key Role in **Biochemical Energetics 155**

ATP hydrolysis releases energy 155 ATP couples exergonic and endergonic reactions 156

#### **8.3** Enzymes Speed Up Biochemical Transformations 157

To speed up a reaction, an energy barrier must be overcome 157

Enzymes bind specific reactants at their active sites 158

Enzymes lower the energy barrier but do not affect equilibrium 159

#### 8.4 Enzymes Bring Substrates Together so Reactions Readily Occur 160

Enzymes can orient substrates 160

Enzymes can induce strain in the substrate 160

Enzymes can temporarily add chemical groups to substrates 161

Molecular structure determines enzyme function 161

Not all enzymes are proteins 162

Some enzymes require other molecules in order to function 162

The substrate concentration affects the reaction rate 162

#### 8.5 Enzyme Activities Can Be Regulated 163

Enzymes can be regulated by inhibitors 163

## investigatinglife How Do Anti-Inflammatory

Drugs Work as Enzyme Inhibitors? 165 experiment 165

work with the data 165

Allosteric enzymes are controlled via changes in shape 166

Allosteric effects regulate many metabolic pathways 167

Many enzymes are regulated through reversible phosphorylation 167

Enzymes are affected by their environment 167

#### Apply What You've Learned 171



investigatinglife A Weighty Matter 172

#### 9.1 Cells Harvest Chemical Energy from Glucose Oxidation 173

How do cells obtain energy from glucose? 173

Redox reactions transfer electrons and energy 174

The coenzyme NAD+ is a key electron carrier in redox reactions 174

An overview: Harvesting energy from glucose 175

#### 9.2 In the Presence of Oxygen, Glucose Is Fully Oxidized 176

In the glycolysis pathway, glucose is partially oxidized 177

Pyruvate oxidation links glycolysis and the citric acid cycle 177

The citric acid cycle completes the oxidation of glucose to CO<sub>2</sub> 177

Pyruvate oxidation and the citric acid cycle are regulated by the concentrations of starting materials 178

#### 9.3 Oxidative Phosphorylation Forms ATP 179

What are the steps in oxidative phosphorylation? 179

The respiratory chain transfers electrons and protons, and releases energy 179

ATP is made through chemiosmosis 180

Experiments demonstrate chemiosmosis 180

experiment An Experiment Demonstrates the Chemiosmotic Mechanism 182

# investigatinglife Mitochondria, Genetics,

and Obesity 183 experiment 183 work with the data 183

Some microorganisms use non-O<sub>2</sub> electron acceptors 184

#### 9.4 In the Absence of Oxygen, Some Energy Is Harvested from Glucose 184

Cellular respiration vields much more energy than fermentation 185

The yield of ATP is reduced by the impermeability of mitochondria to **NADH 186** 

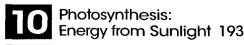
#### 9.5 Metabolic Pathways Are Interrelated and Regulated 187

Catabolism and anabolism are linked 187

Catabolism and anabolism are integrated 188

Metabolic pathways are regulated systems 188

#### Apply What You've Learned 191



## investigatinglife Saving FACE 193

#### 10.1 Photosynthesis Uses Light to Make Carbohydrates 194

Photosynthesis involves light and gas exchange 194

Experiments with isotopes show that O2 comes from H2O in oxygenic photosynthesis 194

investigatinglife What Is the Chemistry of Photosynthesis, and How Will Increasing CO<sub>2</sub> in the Atmosphere Affect It? 195 experiment 195 work with the data 195

> Photosynthesis involves two pathways 196

#### 10.2 Photosynthesis Converts **Light Energy into Chemical** Energy 197

Light energy is absorbed by pigments in photosynthesis 197

Light absorption results in photochemical change 199

Reduction leads to ATP and NADPH formation 199

Chemiosmosis is the source of the ATP produced in photophosphorylation 201

#### 10.3 Chemical Energy Trapped in Photosynthesis Is Used to Synthesize Carbohydrates 202

How were the steps in carbohydrate synthesis elucidated? 202

experiment Tracing the Pathway of CO<sub>2</sub> 202

work with the data Tracing the Pathway of CO<sub>2</sub> 203

The Calvin cycle is made up of three processes 203

Light stimulates the Calvin cycle 205

#### 10.4 Plants Have Adapted Photosynthesis to **Environmental Conditions 205**

How do some plants overcome the limitations of CO2 fixation? 205

C<sub>3</sub> plants undergo photorespiration but C, plants do not 207

CAM plants also use PEP carboxylase 208

#### 10.5 Photosynthesis Is an Integral Part of Plant Metabolism 209

Photosynthesis interacts with other metabolic pathways 209

Apply What You've Learned 212

### **PART FOUR** Genes and **Heredity**



The Cell Cycle and Cell Division 213

investigatinglife Immortal Cells 213

#### 11.1 All Cells Derive from Other Cells 214

Prokaryotes divide by binary fission 214 Eukarvotic cells divide by mitosis followed by cytokinesis 215

#### 11.2 The Eukaryotic Cell Division Cycle Is Regulated 216

Specific internal signals trigger events in the cell cycle 216

#### investigatinglife What Controls the

Reproduction of Cancer Cells? 217 experiment 217 work with the data 217

Growth factors can stimulate cells to divide 219

#### 11.3 Eukaryotic Cells Divide by Mitosis 219

The centrosomes determine the plane of cell division 221

The spindle begins to form during prophase 221

Chromosome separation and movement are highly organized 221

Cytokinesis divides the cytoplasm 224

#### 11.4 Cell Division Plays Important Roles in the Sexual Life Cycle 225

Sexual life cycles produce haploid and diploid cells 225

#### 11.5 Meiosis Leads to the Formation of Gametes 226

Meiosis reduces the chromosome number 227

Chromatid exchanges during meiosis I generate genetic diversity 227

During meiosis homologous chromosomes separate by independent assortment 227 Meiotic errors lead to abnormal chromosome structures and numbers 230

The number, shapes, and sizes of the metaphase chromosomes constitute the karyotype 232

Polyploids have more than two complete sets of chromosomes 233

#### 11.6 Cell Death Is Important in Living Organisms 233

Programmed cell death removes cells that do not benefit the organism 233

#### 11.7 Unregulated Cell Division Can Lead to Cancer 234

Cancer cells differ from normal cells in important ways 235

Cancer cells lose control over the cell cycle and apoptosis 235

experiment Does It Take Multiple Events to Trigger the Cancer Cell Cycle? 236

Cancer treatments target the cell cycle 236

#### Apply What You've Learned 239

### Inheritance, Genes, and Chromosomes 240

investigatinglife What Are the Rules of Inheritance? 240

#### 12.1 Inheritance of Genes Follows Mendelian Laws 241

Mendel's laws arose from controlled crosses of pea plants 241

Mendel's first experiments involved monohybrid crosses 242

## investigatinglife Mendel's Monohybrid

**Experiments 243** experiment 243 work with the data 243

Mendel's first law states that the two copies of a gene segregate 244

Mendel verified his hypotheses by performing test crosses 245

experiment Homozygous or Heterozygous? 246

Mendel's second law states that copies of different genes assort independently 246

Probability can be used to predict inheritance 247

Mendel's laws can be observed in human pedigrees 248

#### 12.2 Alleles Can Produce Multiple Phenotypes 250

New alleles arise by mutation 250 Many genes have multiple alleles 250 Dominance is not always complete 251

In codominance, both alleles at a locus are expressed 251

Some alleles have multiple phenotypic effects 252

#### 12.3 Genes Can Interact to Produce a Phenotype 253

Hybrid vigor results from new gene combinations and interactions 253

The environment affects gene action 254

Most complex phenotypes are determined by multiple genes and the environment 254

#### 12.4 Genes Are Carried on Chromosomes 255

Linked genes are inherited together 256

Genes can be exchanged between chromatids and mapped 256

experiment Some Alleles Do Not Assort Independently 256

work with the data Some Alleles Do Not Assort Independently 257

Linkage is revealed by studies of the sex chromosomes 258

#### 12.5 Some Eukarvotic Genes Are Outside the Nucleus 261

#### 12.6 Prokaryotes Can Transmit Genes by Mating 262

Bacteria exchange genes by conjugation 262

Bacterial conjugation is controlled by plasmids 262

Apply What You've Learned 265

#### DNA and Its Role in Heredity 266

investigatinglife Targeting DNA Replication in Cancer Therapy 266

#### 13.1 Experiments Revealed the Function of DNA as Genetic Material 267

Circumstantial evidence indicates that the genetic material is DNA 267

DNA from one type of bacterium genetically transforms another type 267

experiment Genetic Transformation 267

experiment Genetic Transformation by DNA 268

Viral infection experiments confirmed that DNA is the genetic material 269

## From DNA to Protein: Gene Expression 288

investigatinglife Employing the Genetic Code to Combat Superbugs 288

#### 14.1 Genes Code for Proteins 289

Observations in humans led to the proposal that genes determine enzymes 289

Experiments on bread mold established that genes determine enzymes 289

experiment One Gene, One Enzyme 290

work with the data One Gene, One Enzyme 291

One gene determines one polypeptide 291

#### 14.2 Information Flows from Genes to Proteins 292

Three types of RNA have roles in the information flow from DNA to protein 292

In some cases, RNA determines the sequence of DNA 292

#### 14.3 DNA Is Transcribed to Produce **RNA 293**

RNA polymerases share common features 293

Transcription occurs in three steps 294

The genetic code specifies which amino acids will be included in the polypeptide 295

investigatinglife Deciphering the Genetic

Code 296

experiment 296 work with the data 297

#### 14.4 Eukaryotic Pre-mRNA Transcripts Are Processed prior to Translation 298

Noncoding sequences called introns often appear between genes in eukaryotic chromosomes 299

Pre-mRNA processing prepares the mRNA transcript for translation 300

#### 14.5 The Information in mRNA Is Translated into Proteins 301

A transfer RNA carries a specific amino acid and binds to a specific mRNA codon 302

Each tRNA is specifically attached to an amino acid 302

The ribosome is the workbench for translation 303

Translation takes place in three steps 304

Polysome formation increases the rate of protein synthesis 306

#### 14.6 Polypeptides Can Be Modified and Transported during or after Translation 307

How are proteins directed to their cellular destinations? 307

Mitochondria and chloroplasts make some of their own proteins and import others 307

Many proteins are modified after translation 308

experiment Testing the Signal 309

Apply What You've Learned 311

### Gene Mutation and Molecular Medicine 312

investigatinglife The Angelina Jolie Effect 312

#### 15.1 Mutations Are Heritable Changes in DNA 313

Mutations have different phenotypic effects 313

Point mutations are changes in single nucleotides 313

Chromosomal mutations are extensive changes in the genetic material 316

Retroviruses and transposons can cause loss-of-function mutations or duplications 316

Mutations can be spontaneous or induced 317

Mutagens can be natural or artificial 318

Some base pairs are more vulnerable than others to mutation 318

Mutations have both benefits and costs 318

#### 15.2 Mutations in Humans Can Lead to Diseases 319

Disease-causing mutations may make proteins dysfunctional 319

Disease-causing mutations may involve any number of base pairs 320

Expanding triplet repeats demonstrate the fragility of some human genes 321

Cancer often involves somatic mutations 322

Most diseases are caused by multiple genes and environment 322

#### 15.3 Mutations Can Be Detected and Analyzed 323

Cleavage of DNA by restriction enzymes can be used to rapidly detect mutations 323

Eukaryotic cells can also be genetically transformed by DNA 269

experiment The Hershey-Chase Experiment 270

#### 13.2 DNA Has a Structure That Suits Its Function 270

How did Watson and Crick deduce the structure of DNA? 271

Four key features define DNA structure 272

The double-helical structure of DNA is essential to its function 273

#### 13.3 DNA is Replicated Semiconservatively 274

An elegant experiment demonstrated that DNA replication is semiconservative 274

There are two steps in DNA replication 275

DNA polymerases add nucleotides to the growing chain 275

## investigatinglife The Meselson-Stahl

Experiment 276 experiment 276 work with the data 277

Many other proteins assist with DNA polymerization 278

The two DNA strands grow differently at the replication fork 278

Telomeres are not fully replicated and are prone to repair 281

#### 13.4 Errors in DNA Can Be Repaired 282

Repair mechanisms preserve DNA 282

#### 13.5 The Polymerase Chain Reaction Amplifies DNA 284

The polymerase chain reaction can make multiple copies of a DNA sequence 284

Gel electrophoresis separates DNA fragments 324

DNA fingerprinting combines PCR with restriction analysis and electrophoresis 324

research tools Separating Fragments of DNA by Gel Electrophoresis 325

DNA analysis can be used to identify mutations that lead to disease 326

Genetic markers can be used to find disease-causing genes 327

## investigatinglife How Was the BRCA1

Gene Identified? 328 experiment 328 work with the data 329

#### 15.4 Genetic Screening Is Used to **Detect Disease 329**

Genetic screening can be done by examining the phenotype 329

DNA testing is the most accurate way to detect abnormal genes 330

research tools DNA Testing by Allele-Specific Oligonucleotide Hybridization 330

Allele-specific oligonucleotide hybridization can detect mutations 331

#### 15.5 Genetic Diseases Can Be Treated 331

Genetic diseases can be treated by modifying the phenotype 331

Gene therapy offers the hope of specific treatments 332

experiment Gene Therapy 333

Apply What You've Learned 335



Regulation of Gene Expression 336

investigatinglife Gene Expression and Behavior 336

#### 16.1 Prokaryotic Gene Expression Is Regulated in Operons 337

Regulating gene transcription conserves energy 337

Operons are units of transcriptional regulation in prokaryotes 338

Operator-repressor interactions control transcription in the lac and trp operons 339

Protein synthesis can be controlled by increasing promoter efficiency 340

RNA polymerases can be directed to particular classes of promoters 341

#### 16.2 Eukaryotic Gene Expression Is Regulated by Transcription Factors 342

General transcription factors act at eukaryotic promoters 342

Specific proteins can recognize and bind to DNA sequences and regulate transcription 343

Specific protein-DNA interactions underlie binding 344

Transcription factors underlie cell differentiation 344

The expression of sets of genes can be coordinately regulated by transcription factors 344

#### 16.3 Viruses Regulate Their Gene Expression during the Reproductive Cycle 345

Viruses undertake two kinds of reproductive cycles 346

Eukaryotic viruses can have complex life cycles 347

HIV gene regulation occurs at the level of transcription elongation 347

#### 16.4 Epigenetic Changes Regulate Gene Expression 349

DNA methylation occurs at the promoter and silences transcription 349

Histone protein modifications affect transcription 350

Epigenetic changes can be induced by the environment 350

investigatinglife Gene Expression and

Behavior 351 experiment 351 work with the data 351

Global chromosome changes involve DNA methylation 352

#### 16.5 Eukaryotic Gene Expression Can Be Regulated after Transcription 353

RNA splicing can result in different mRNAs being made from the same gene 353

Small RNAs are important regulators of gene expression 353

Translation of mRNA can be regulated by proteins 354

Apply What You've Learned 357

### Genomes

Genomes 359

investigatinglife The Dog Genome Project 359

#### 17.1 Genomes Can Be Sequenced Rapidly 360

The base sequence of a short DNA fragment can be determined quickly 360

Genome sequences yield several kinds of information 362

## investigating life Comparative Analysis

of the Tiger Genome 363 experiment 363 work with the data 363

#### 17.2 Prokaryotic Genomes Are Compact 364

Prokaryotic genomes have distinctive features 364

The sequencing of prokaryotic and viral genomes has many potential benefits 365

Metagenomics allows us to describe new organisms and ecosystems 365

Some sequences of DNA can move about the genome 366

Will defining the genes required for cellular life lead to artificial life? 366

experiment Using Transposon Mutagenesis to Determine the Minimal Genome 367

#### 17.3 Eukaryotic Genomes Contain Many Types of Sequences 368

Genome sequences of model organisms provide important information 368

Eukaryotes have gene families 371

Eukaryotic genomes contain repetitive sequences 371

#### 17.4 Human Biology Is Revealed through the Genome 373

Comparative genomics reveals the evolution of the human genome 374

Human genomics has potential benefits in medicine 374

#### 17.5 Proteomics and Metabolomics Can Provide Insights beyond the Genome 376

The proteome is the complete set of proteins in a cell, tissue, or organism at a given time 376

Metabolomics is the study of chemical phenotype 377

#### Apply What You've Learned 379

## Recombinant DNA and Biotechnology 380

investigatinglife DNA Technology Meets

Medicine 380

#### 18.1 DNA from Different Sources Forms Recombinant DNA 381

experiment Can DNA from Two Different Sources Be Recombined into a Single Functional DNA Molecule? 381

#### 18.2 There Are Several Ways to Insert DNA into Cells 382

Selectable genetic markers are used to identify host cells containing recombinant DNA 383

Genes can be inserted into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells 383

Inserted DNA is usually integrated into the host chromosome 383

Reporter genes help select or identify host cells containing recombinant **DNA 384** 

research tools Selection for Recombinant **DNA 385** 

#### 18.3 Any Sequence of DNA Can Be Used for Cloning 386

DNA for cloning can come from a library 386

cDNA is made from mRNA transcripts 386

Synthetic DNA can be made by PCR or by organic chemistry 387

research tools Constructing Libraries 387

#### 18.4 Several Tools Are Used to Modify DNA and Study Its Function 388

Gene expression can be modulated by DNA technology 388

DNA mutations can be created in the laboratory 388

Genes can be inactivated and changed by CRISPR technology 388

Complementary RNA can prevent the expression of specific genes 389

research tools Inactivating or Mutating a Gene by CRISPR 389

DNA microarrays reveal RNA expression patterns 390

#### 18.5 DNA Can Be Manipulated for **Human Benefit 391**

Cells can be turned into factories for a desired protein 391

Medically useful proteins can be made using biotechnology 391

DNA manipulation is changing agriculture 392

## investigatinglife Producing TPA 393

experiment 393 work with the data 393

Synthetic biology can create living factories for new products 396

There is public concern about biotechnology 396

#### Apply What You've Learned 398

#### Genes, Development, and Evolution 399

investigatinglife Stem Cell Therapy 399

#### 19.1 The Four Major Processes of Development Are Determination, Differentiation, Morphogenesis, and Growth 400

Development involves four distinct but overlapping processes 400

As development proceeds cell fates become restricted 401

Cell differentiation is sometimes reversible 401

experiment Cloning a Plant 402

research tools Cloning a Mammal 403

Multipotent stem cells differentiate in response to environmental signals 403

## investigatinglife Stem Cell Therapy 404

experiment 404 work with the data 404

Pluripotent stem cells can be obtained in two ways 405

#### 19.2 Gene Expression Differences **Determine Cell Fate and Cell** Differentiation 406

Cytoplasmic segregation can determine cell fate 406

Inducers passing from one cell to another can determine cell fate 407

Differential gene transcription is a hallmark of cell differentiation 408

#### **19.3** Gene Expression Determines Morphogenesis and Pattern Formation 410

Morphogen gradients provide positional information 410

Expression of transcription factor genes determines organ differentiation in plants 411

A cascade of transcription factors establishes body segmentation in the fruit fly 412

#### 19.4 Changes in Gene Expression Underlie the Evolution of **Development 415**

What is evo-devo? 415

Developmental genes in distantly related organisms are similar 416

Genetic switches govern how the genetic toolkit is used 417

Modularity allows for differences in the patterns of gene expression 417

#### 19.5 Developmental Gene Changes Can Shape Evolution 420

Mutations in developmental genes can cause major morphological changes 420

Conserved developmental genes can lead to parallel evolution 420

Apply What You've Learned 423

### PART SIX The Processes and Patterns of Evolution

Processes of **Evolution 424** 

investigatinglife An Evolutionary Arms Race Between Bats and Moths 424

#### 20.1 Evolution Is Both Factual and the Basis of Broader Theory 425

Darwin and Wallace introduced the idea of evolution by natural selection 425

#### 20.2 Mutation, Selection, Gene Flow, Genetic Drift, and Nonrandom Mating Result in Evolution 427

Mutation generates genetic variation 427

Selection acting on genetic variation leads to new phenotypes 428

Natural selection increases the frequency of beneficial mutations in populations 429

#### investigatinglife Do Long Wing Tails Help

Moths Escape Bat Predation? 430 experiment 430 work with the data 431

Gene flow may change allele frequencies 432

Genetic drift may cause large changes in small populations 432

Nonrandom mating can change genotype or allele frequencies 432

**experiment** Sexual Selection in Action 433

#### 20.3 Evolution Can Be Measured by Changes in Allele Frequencies 434

research tools Calculating Allele and Genotype Frequencies 435

Evolution will occur unless certain restrictive conditions exist 435

Deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium show that evolution is occurring 436

# **20.4** Selection Can Be Stabilizing, Directional, or Disruptive 437

Stabilizing selection reduces variation in populations 437

Directional selection favors one extreme 438

Disruptive selection favors extremes over the mean 438

# 20.5 Multiple Factors Account for the Maintenance of Variation in Populations 439

Neutral mutations accumulate in populations 439

Sexual recombination amplifies the number of possible genotypes 439

Frequency-dependent selection maintains genetic variation within populations 440

Heterozygote advantage maintains polymorphic loci 440

**experiment** A Heterozygote Mating Advantage 441

#### work with the data A Heterozygote Mating Advantage 441

Genetic variation within species is maintained in geographically distinct populations 442

#### 20.6 Evolution Is Constrained by History and Trade-Offs 443

Developmental processes constrain evolution 443

Trade-offs constrain evolution 443

Short-term and long-term evolutionary outcomes sometimes differ 444

#### Apply What You've Learned 447

# Reconstructing and Using Phylogenies 448

investigatinglife Using Phylogeny to Improve a Genetic Tool 448

# 21.1 All of Life Is Connected through Its Evolutionary History 449

Phylogenetic trees are the basis of comparative biology 450

Derived traits provide evidence of evolutionary relationships 451

#### 21.2 Phylogeny Can Be Reconstructed from Traits of Organisms 452

Parsimony provides the simplest explanation for phylogenetic data 453

Phylogenies are reconstructed from many sources of data 453

Mathematical models expand the power of phylogenetic reconstruction 455

The accuracy of phylogenetic methods can be tested 455

# investigatinglife Testing the Accuracy of Phylogenetic Analysis 456

experiment 456 work with the data 457

# 21.3 Phylogeny Makes Biology Comparative and Predictive 457

Phylogenetic trees can be used to reconstruct past events 457

Phylogenies allow us to compare and contrast living organisms 458

Phylogenies can reveal convergent evolution 459

Ancestral states can be reconstructed 460

Molecular clocks help date evolutionary events 460

#### 21.4 Phylogeny Is the Basis of Biological Classification 462

Evolutionary history is the basis for modern biological classification 462

Several codes of biological nomenclature govern the use of scientific names 463

#### Apply What You've Learned 466

# 22 Speciation 467

nvestigatinglife Rapid Speciation in African Lake Cichlids 467

# 22.1 Species Are Reproductively Isolated Lineages on the Tree of Life 468

We can recognize many species by their appearance 468

Reproductive isolation is key 468

The lineage approach takes a long-term view 469

The different species concepts are not mutually exclusive 469

# 22.2 Speciation Is a Natural Consequence of Population Subdivision 470

Incompatibilities between genes can produce reproductive isolation 470

Reproductive isolation develops with increasing genetic divergence 470

#### 22.3 Speciation May Occur through Geographic Isolation or in Sympatry 472

Physical barriers give rise to allopatric speciation 472

Sympatric speciation occurs without physical barriers 472

# 22.4 Reproductive Isolation Is Reinforced When Diverging Species Come into Contact 476

Prezygotic isolating mechanisms prevent hybridization 476

Postzygotic isolating mechanisms result in selection against hybridization 478

# investigatinglife Flower Color Reinforces

a Reproductive Barrier in Phlox 479 experiment 479 work with the data 479

Hybrid zones may form if reproductive isolation is incomplete 480

#### 22.5 Speciation Rates Are Highly Variable across Life 481

Several ecological and behavioral factors influence speciation rates 481

Rapid speciation can lead to adaptive radiation 482

#### Apply What You've Learned 485



**Evolution of Genes and** Genomes 486

investigatinglife Evolutionary Theory Helps Us Make Better Flu Vaccines 486

#### 23.1 DNA Sequences Record the History of Gene Evolution 487

Evolution of genomes results in biological diversity 487

Genes and proteins are compared through sequence alignment 487

research tools Amino Acid Sequence Alignment 488

Models of sequence evolution are used to calculate evolutionary divergence 488

Experimental studies examine molecular evolution directly 489

#### 23.2 Genomes Reveal Both Neutral and Selective Processes of **Evolution 490**

Much of evolution is neutral 492 Positive and purifying selection can be detected in the genome 492

experiment Convergent Molecular Evolution 493

work with the data Convergent Molecular Evolution 494

Genome size also evolves 494

#### 23.3 Lateral Gene Transfer and Gene Duplication Can Produce Major Changes 497

Lateral gene transfer can result in the gain of new functions 497

Most new functions arise following gene duplication 497

Some gene families evolve through concerted evolution 498

#### 23.4 Molecular Evolution Has Many **Practical Applications 500**

Molecular sequence data are used to determine the evolutionary history of genes 500

Gene evolution is used to study protein function 501

In vitro evolution is used to produce new molecules 502

Molecular evolution is used to study and combat diseases 502

investigatinglife Why Was the 1918-1919

Influenza Pandemic So Severe? 503 experiment 503 work with the data 503

Apply What You've Learned 506

The History of Life on Earth 507

investigatinglife When Giant Insects Ruled the Skies 507

#### 24.1 Events in Earth's History Can Be Dated 508

Radioisotopes provide a way to date fossils and rocks 509

Radiometric dating methods have been expanded and refined 509

Scientists have used several methods to construct a geological time scale 510

#### 24.2 Changes in Earth's Physical **Environment Have Affected the Evolution of Life 511**

Earth's continents and climates have changed over time 511

Earth's climate has shifted between hot and cold conditions 512

Volcanoes have occasionally changed the history of life 513

Extraterrestrial events have triggered changes on Earth 513

Oxygen concentrations in Earth's atmosphere have changed over time 514

## investigatinglife The Relationship

between Atmospheric Oxygen Concentration and Body Size in Insects 516 experiment 516 work with the data 516

Extinction happens continuously, but mass extinctions result from sudden environmental changes 516

experiment What Factors Influence Extinction in Small Populations? 517

work with the data What Factors Influence Extinction in Small Populations? 517

#### 24.3 Major Events in the Evolution of Life Can Be Read in the Fossil Record 518

Several processes contribute to the paucity of fossils 518

Precambrian life was small and aquatic 519

Life expanded rapidly during the Cambrian period 520

Many groups of organisms that arose during the Cambrian later diversified 520

Geographic differentiation increased during the Mesozoic era 524

Modern biotas evolved during the Cenozoic era 524

The tree of life is used to reconstruct evolutionary events 525

Apply What You've Learned 527

### PART SEVEN The Evolution of Diversity

#### Bacteria, Archaea, and Viruses 528

investigatinglife Bacteria Light Up the Sea 528

#### 25.1 Bacteria and Archaea Are the Two Primary Divisions of Life 529

The two prokaryotic domains differ in significant ways 530

The small size of prokaryotes has hindered our study of their evolutionary relationships 530

The nucleotide sequences of prokaryotes reveal their evolutionary relationships 531

Lateral gene transfer can lead to discordant gene trees 532

The great majority of prokaryote species have never been studied 532

#### 25.2 Prokarvote Diversity Reflects the Ancient Origins of Life 533

Two early-branching lineages of bacteria live at very high temperatures 534

Firmicutes include some of the smallest cellular organisms 534

Actinobacteria include maior pathogens as well as valuable sources of antibiotics 535

Cyanobacteria were the first photosynthesizers 535

Spirochetes move by means of axial filaments 536

Chlamydias are extremely small parasites 536

The proteobacteria are a large and diverse group 537

Gene sequencing enabled biologists to differentiate Archaea from Bacteria 538

experiment What Is the Highest Temperature Compatible with Life? 538

work with the data What is the Highest Temperature Compatible with Life? 538

Prokaryotic archaea live in extremely diverse environments 539

#### 25.3 Ecological Communities Depend on Prokaryotes 540

Many prokaryotes form complex communities 540

Microbiomes are critical to the health of many eukaryotes 541

#### investigatinglife How Do Bacteria Communicate with One Another? 542 experiment 542

A small minority of bacteria are pathogens 543

Prokaryotes have amazingly diverse metabolic pathways 544

Prokaryotes play important roles in element cycling 545

#### 25.4 Viruses Have Evolved Many Times 546

Many RNA viruses probably represent escaped genomic components of cellular life 546

Some DNA viruses may have evolved from reduced cellular organisms 548

Viruses can be used to fight bacterial infections 548

#### Apply What You've Learned 551

#### The Origin and Diversification of **Eukaryotes 552**

investigatinglife Predicting Toxic Red

Tides 552

#### 26.1 Eukaryotes Acquired Features from Both Archaea and Bacteria 553

The modern eukaryotic cell arose in several steps 553

Chloroplasts have been transferred among eukaryotes several times 554

#### 26.2 Major Lineages of Eukarvotes Diversified in the Precambrian 556

Alveolates have sacs under their cell membranes 556

Stramenopiles typically have two unequal flagella, one with hairs 558

experiment The Role of Vacuoles in Ciliate Digestion 559

Rhizarians typically have long, thin pseudopods 560

Excavates began to diversify about 1.5 billion years ago 561

Amoebozoans use lobe-shaped pseudopods for locomotion 562

#### 26.3 Protists Reproduce Sexually and Asexually 565

Some protists reproduce without sex and have sex without reproduction 565

Some protist life cycles feature alternation of generations 565

#### 26.4 Protists Are Critical Components of Many Ecosystems 566

Phytoplankton are primary producers 566

Some microbial eukaryotes are deadly 567

Some microbial eukaryotes are endosymbionts 567

We rely on the remains of ancient marine protists 567

## investigatinglife Can Corals Reacquire

Dinoflagellate Endosymbionts Lost to Bleaching? 569 experiment 569 work with the data 569

#### Apply What You've Learned 571

### Plants without Seeds: From Water to Land 572

investigatinglife A Toxic Spill of Ancient Fossil Algae 572

#### 27.1 Primary Endosymbiosis Produced the First **Photosynthetic Eukaryotes 573**

work with the data The Phylogeny of Land Plants 574

Several distinct clades of algae were among the first photosynthetic eukaryotes 574

## investigatinglife Can Chlorella Algae Be

Grown in Municipal Sewage Wastewater for Biofuel Production? 576 experiment 576

work with the data 576

Two groups of green algae are the closest relatives of land plants 577

There are ten major groups of land plants 577

#### 27.2 Key Adaptations Permitted Plants to Colonize Land 578

Adaptations to life on land distinguish land plants from green algae 578

Life cycles of land plants feature alternation of generations 578

Nonvascular land plants live where water is readily available 579

The sporophytes of nonvascular land plants are dependent on the gametophytes 579

Liverworts are the sister clade of the remaining land plants 581

Water and sugar transport mechanisms emerged in the mosses 581

Hornworts have distinctive chloroplasts and stalkless sporophytes 582

#### 27.3 Vascular Tissues Led to Rapid Diversification of Land Plants 583

Vascular tissues transport water and dissolved materials 583

Vascular plants allowed herbivores to colonize the land 584

The closest relatives of vascular plants lacked roots 584

The lycophytes are sister to the other vascular plants 585

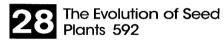
Horsetails and ferns constitute a clade 585

The vascular plants branched out 586

Heterospory appeared among the vascular plants 587

experiment Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations and the Evolution of Megaphylls 588

#### > Apply What You've Learned 591



investigatinglife Brought Back from Extinction by a Seed 592

#### 28.1 Pollen, Seeds, and Wood Contributed to the Success of Seed Plants 593

Features of the seed plant life cycle protect gametes and embryos 593

The seed is a complex, well-protected package 595

### investigatinglife William Beal's Seed

Viability Study 596 experiment 596 work with the data 596

A change in stem anatomy enabled seed plants to grow to great heights 597

# 28.2 Once Dominant Gymnosperms Still Thrive in Some Environments 597

There are four major groups of living gymnosperms 597

Conifers have cones and lack swimming sperm 598

#### 28.3 Flowers and Fruits Led to Increased Diversification of Angiosperms 601

Angiosperms have many shared derived traits 601

The sexual structures of angiosperms are flowers 602

Flower structure has evolved over time 603

Angiosperms have coevolved with animals 603

The angiosperm life cycle produces diploid zygotes nourished by triploid endosperms 604

**experiment** The Effect of Stigma Retraction in Monkeyflowers 604

Fruits aid angiosperm seed dispersal 606

Recent analyses have revealed the phylogenetic relationships of angiosperms 606

#### 28.4 Plants Play Critical Roles in Terrestrial Ecosystems 609

Seed plants have been sources of medicine since ancient times 609

Seed plants are our primary food source 610

Apply What You've Learned 612

# The Evolution and Diversity of Fungi 613

investigatinglife The Accidental Discovery of Antibiotics 613

#### 29.1 Fungi Digest Food Outside Their Bodies 614

Yeasts are unicellular, free-living fungi 614

Multicellular fungi use hyphae to absorb nutrients 614

Fungi are in intimate contact with their environment 615

#### 29.2 Fungi Are Decomposers, Parasites, Predators, or Mutualists 616

Saprobic fungi are critical to the planetary carbon cycle 616

Some fungi engage in parasitic or predatory interactions 616

experiment What Is the Origin of Amphibian-Killing Chytrids in North America? 618

Mutualistic fungi engage in relationships that benefit both partners 618

Endophytic fungi protect some plants from pathogens, herbivores, and stress 620

# 29.3 Sex in Fungi Involves Multiple Mating Types 621

Fungi reproduce both sexually and asexually 621

Microsporidia are highly reduced, parasitic fungi 622

Most chytrids are aquatic 623

Some fungal life cycles feature separate fusion of cytoplasms and nuclei 623

Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi form symbioses with plants 625

The dikaryotic condition is a synapomorphy of sac fungi and club fungi 625

The sexual reproductive structure of sac fungi is the ascus 625

The basidium is the sexual reproductive structure of club fungi 628

# 29.4 Fungi Have Many Practical Uses 629

Fungi are important in producing food and drink 629

Fungi provide important weapons against diseases and pests 629

Lichen diversity and abundance are indicators of air quality 630

Fungi record and help remediate environmental pollution 630

Reforestation may depend on mycorrhizal fungi 630

Fungi are used as model organisms in laboratory studies 630

#### investigatinglife Using Fungi to Study Environmental Contamination 631 experiment 631 work with the data 631

Apply What You've Learned 633

# Animal Origins and the Evolution of Body Plans 635

investigatinglife A Mysterious Animal Discovered in an Aquarium 635

#### 30.1 Some Animal Characteristics Evolved More Than Once 636

Animal monophyly is supported by gene sequences and morphology 637

A few basic developmental patterns differentiate major animal groups 638

experiment What Induces Choanoflagellates to Form Multicellular Colonies? 639

#### 30.2 Animals Diverged with Distinct Body Plans 640

Most animals are symmetrical 640

The structure of the body cavity influences movement 641

Segmentation improves control of movement 642

Appendages have many uses 642

Nervous systems coordinate movement and allow sensory processing 643

#### 30.3 Animals Use Diverse Forms of Movement to Feed 643

Filter feeders capture small prey 643 Herbivores eat plants 644

Predators and omnivores capture and subdue prey 644

Parasites live in or on other organisms 644

Detritivores live on the remains of other organisms 644

#### 30.4 Animal Life Cycles Involve Trade-Offs 645

Many animal life cycles feature specialized life stages 645

Most animal life cycles have at least one dispersal stage 645

Parasite life cycles facilitate dispersal and overcome host defenses 646

Some animals form colonies of genetically identical, physiologically integrated individuals 646

No life cycle can maximize all benefits 647

#### 30.5 The Root of the Animal Tree **Provides Clues to Early Animal Diversification 648**

Ctenophores are the sister group of all other animals 649

Sponges are loosely organized animals 649

## investigatinglife Reconstructing

Animal Phylogeny from Protein-Coding Genes 650

experiment 650 work with the data 650

Placozoans are abundant but rarely observed 651

Cnidarians are specialized predators 652

Some small groups of parasitic animals may be the closest relatives of bilaterians 655

Apply What You've Learned 657

#### Protostome Animals 658

investigatinglife Exploring the Diversity of

#### 31.1 Protostomes Account for More Than Half of All Described Species 659

Cilia-bearing lophophores and trochophores evolved among the lophotrochozoans 659

Ecdysozoans must shed their cuticles 661

Arrow worms retain some ancestral developmental features 662

#### 31.2 Many Lophotrochozoans Have Ciliated Feeding Structures or Life Stages 663

Most bryozoans and entoprocts live in colonies 663

Flatworms, rotifers, and gastrotrichs are structurally diverse relatives 663

Ribbon worms have a long, protrusible feeding organ 664

Brachiopods and phoronids use lophophores to extract food from the water 665

Annelids have segmented bodies 666

Mollusks have undergone a dramatic evolutionary radiation 668

#### 31.3 Ecdysozoans Grow by **Shedding Their Cuticles 671**

Several marine ecdysozoan groups have relatively few species 671

Nematodes and their relatives are abundant and diverse 672

#### 31.4 Arthropods Are the Most Abundant and Diverse Group of Animals 673

Arthropod relatives have fleshy, unjointed appendages 674

Jointed appendages appeared in the trilobites 674

Chelicerates have pointed, nonchewing mouthparts 675

Mandibles and antennae characterize the remaining arthropod groups 676

More than half of all described species are insects 676

## investigatinglife How Many Unknown

Species? 678 experiment 678 work with the data 678

#### **Key Features of Protostome Evolution 681**

Apply What You've Learned 683

#### **Deuterostome** Animals 684

investigating**life** Which Came First, the Chicken or the Egg? 684

#### 32.1 Deuterostomes Include Echinoderms. Hemichordates. and Chordates 685

Deuterostomes share early developmental patterns 685

There are three major deuterostome clades 685

Fossils shed light on deuterostome ancestors 685

#### 32.2 Echinoderms and Hemichordates Are Restricted to Marine Environments 686

Echinoderms have unique structural features 686

Hemichordates are wormlike marine deuterostomes 688

#### 32.3 Chordates Have a Dorsal Nerve Cord and a Notochord 689

Adults of most lancelets and tunicates are sedentary 690

A dorsal supporting structure replaces the notochord in vertebrates 690

The phylogenetic relationships of jawless fishes are uncertain 691

Jaws and teeth improved feeding efficiency 692

Fins and swim bladders improved stability and control over locomotion 693

#### 32.4 Life on Land Contributed to Vertebrate Diversification 695

- Jointed limbs enhanced support and locomotion on land 695
- Amphibians usually require moist environments 696
- Amniotes colonized dry environments 698
- Reptiles adapted to life in many habitats 699

investigatinglife Have Shelled Eggs Re-Evolved among Viviparous Reptile Lineages? 699

experiment 699 work with the data 700

- Crocodilians and birds share their ancestry with the dinosaurs 701
- Feathers allowed birds to fly 702
- Mammals radiated after the extinction of non-avian dinosaurs 703

#### 32.5 Humans Evolved among the Primates 707

- Two major lineages of primates split late in the Cretaceous 707
- Bipedal locomotion evolved in human ancestors 708
- Human brains became larger as jaws became smaller 710
- Humans developed complex language and culture 711
- Apply What You've Learned 713

#### PART EIGHT Flowering Plants: Form and Function

The Plant Body 715

investigatinglife Bread of the Tropics 715

#### 33.1 The Plant Body Is Organized in a Distinctive Way 716

Most angiosperms are either monocots or eudicots 716

- Plants develop differently than animals 716
- Apical-basal polarity and radial symmetry are characteristics of the plant body 718

#### 33.2 Plant Organs Are Made Up of Three Tissue Systems 719

- The dermal tissue system forms the outer covering of a plant 719
- The ground tissue system makes up most of the plant body 720
- The vascular tissue system develops into the plant's transport system 720

#### 33.3 Meristems Build a **Continuously Growing** Plant 722

- How do plants increase in size? 722
- Meristems generate the plant body 723
- Indeterminate primary growth originates in apical meristems 723
- The root apical meristem gives rise to the root cap and the root primary meristems 724
- The products of the root's primary meristems become root tissues 724
- The root system anchors the plant and takes up water and dissolved minerals 725
- The products of the stem's primary meristems become stem tissues 726
- The stem supports leaves and flowers but can have other roles 726
- Leaves are determinate organs produced by shoot apical meristems 727
- Many stems and roots undergo secondary growth 728

investigatinglife Understanding the Synthesis and Transport of Cyanogenic Glycosides 729 experiment 729

work with the data 729

#### 33.4 Domestication Has Altered Plant Form 732

Apply What You've Learned 734

**Transport in Plants 735** 

investigatinglife Thirsty Rice 735

#### 34.1 Plants Acquire Water and Minerals from the Soil 736

- Water potential differences govern the direction of water movement 736
- Water and ions move across the root cell's cell membrane 737

Water and ions pass to the xylem by way of the apoplast and symplast 738

#### 34.2 Water and Minerals Are Transported in the Xylem 740

- Various hypotheses have proposed how water moves in the xylem 740
- The transpiration-cohesion-tension mechanism accounts for xylem transport 740

investigatinglife Improving Water-Use

- Efficiency in Rice 742 experiment 742
- work with the data 742

#### 34.3 Stomata Control the Loss of Water and the Uptake of CO<sub>2</sub> 743

- Stomata control water loss and gas exchange 743
- The guard cells control the size of the stomatal opening 743

#### 34.4 Solutes Are Transported in the Phloem 744

- Sucrose and other solutes are carried in the phloem 745
- The pressure flow model accounts for translocation in the phloem 746

#### Apply What You've Learned 748

#### Plant Nutrition 750

nvestigatinglife Improving Plant Nutrition to Feed the World 750

#### 35.1 Plants Require Nutrients 751

- Plants require nutrients in different amounts 751
- Deficiency symptoms reveal inadequate nutrition 751
- Hydroponic experiments identified essential elements 751

#### 35.2 Plants Acquire Nutrients from the Soil 752

- Plants rely on growth to find nutrients 753
- Nutrient uptake and assimilation are regulated 753

#### 35.3 Soil Structure Affects Plant Nutrition 753

- Soil provides anchorage and nutrients for plants 754
- Soils form through the weathering of rock 755
- Soils are the source of plant nutrition 755
- Fertilizers add nutrients to soil 755

#### 35.4 Soil Organisms Increase **Nutrient Uptake by Plant** Roots 756

Plants send signals to soil organisms 756

Mycorrhizae expand the root system 758

Soil bacteria are essential in getting nitrogen from air to plant cells 758

Nitrogenase catalyzes nitrogen fixation 758

## investigatinglife Mycorrhizal Fungi

Can Replace Fertilizer in Cassava Cultivation 759 experiment 759 work with the data 759

Biological nitrogen fixation does not always meet agricultural needs 760

Ammonia formation is the first step in nitrogen assimilation by plants 760

#### 35.5 Carnivorous and Parasitic Plants Obtain Nutrients in **Unique Ways 761**

Carnivorous plants supplement their mineral nutrition 761

Parasitic plants take advantage of other plants 761

The plant-parasite relationship is similar to plant-fungus and plant-bacteria associations 762

Apply What You've Learned 764

#### Regulation of Plant Growth 765

investigatinglife A Nobel Prize for a Plant Biologist 765

#### 36.1 Plants Develop in Response to the Environment 766

Plant growth is regulated 766

In early development, the seed germinates and forms a growing seedling 766

Several hormones and photoreceptors help regulate plant growth 767

Genetic screens have increased our understanding of plant signal transduction 768

research tools A Genetic Screen 768

#### 36.2 Gibberellins and Auxin Have Diverse Effects but a Similar Mechanism of Action 769

Gibberellins have many effects on plant growth and development 770

Auxin plays a role in differential plant growth 771

#### investigatinglife The Darwins'

Phototropism Experiment 772 experiment 772 work with the data 772

Auxin affects plant growth in several ways 774

At the molecular level, auxin and gibberellins act similarly 775

#### 36.3 Other Plant Hormones Have Diverse Effects 777

Cytokinins are active from seed to senescence 777

Ethylene is a gaseous hormone that hastens leaf senescence and fruit ripening 778

Brassinosteroids are plant steroid hormones 778

#### 36.4 Photoreceptors Initiate **Developmental Responses to** Light 779

What are plant photoreceptors? 779

Phototropins, cryptochromes, and zeaxanthin are blue-light receptors 779

Phytochromes mediate the effects of red and far-red light 780

experiment Sensitivity of Seeds to Red and Far-Red Light 780

work with the data Sensitivity of Seeds to Red and Far-Red Light 781

Phytochrome stimulates gene transcription 782

Circadian rhythms are entrained by light reception 782

Apply What You've Learned 785

#### Reproduction in Flowering Plants 786

# investigating**life** What Signals

Flowering? 786

#### 37.1 Most Angiosperms Reproduce Sexually 787

How does the flower function as a structure for sexual reproduction? 787

Flowering plants have microscopic gametophytes 787

A pollen tube delivers sperm cells to the embryo sac 788

Many flowering plants control pollination or pollen tube growth to prevent inbreeding 788

Angiosperms perform double fertilization 790

Embryos develop within seeds contained in fruits 791

Seed development is under hormonal control 792

#### 37.2 Hormones and Signaling **Determine the Transition** from the Vegetative to the Reproductive State 793

Flowering occurs at specific places and specific times 793

A cascade of gene expression leads to flowering 793

Photoperiodic cues can initiate flowering 794

Plants vary in their responses to photoperiodic cues 794

Night length is a key photoperiodic cue that determines flowering 795

The flowering stimulus originates in a leaf 795

### investigatinglife The Flowering Signal 796

experiment 796 work with the data 796

experiment The Flowering Signal Moves from Leaf to Bud 797

work with the data The Flowering Signal Moves from Leaf to Bud 797

Florigen is a small protein 797

Flowering can be induced by temperature or gibberellin 798

Some plants do not require an environmental cue to flower 799

#### 37.3 Angiosperms Can Reproduce Asexually 800

Plants reproduce asexually by several methods 800

Vegetative reproduction has a disadvantage 801

Vegetative reproduction is important in agriculture 801

In apomixis, flowers are used in asexual reproduction 802

#### Apply What You've Learned 804

Plant Responses to Environmental Challenges 805

investigatinglife Can Scientists Breed Disease-Resistant Wheat? 805

#### 38.1 Plants Respond to Pathogens with Constitutive and Induced Responses 806

Physical barriers form constitutive defenses 806

Plants can seal off infected parts to limit damage 806

#### **PART NINE** Animals: Form and Function

Physiology, Homeostasis, and Temperature Regulation 823

investigatinglife Heat Limits Physical Performance 823

#### 39.1 Animals Are Composed of **Organs Built from Four Types** of Tissues 824

How would you build a multicellular animal? 824

There are advantages and challenges to getting bigger 824

There are four tissue types 824

Organs are built from multiple tissues 827

#### 39.2 Physiological Systems Maintain Homeostasis of the Internal Environment 827

The internal environment is the extracellular fluid that serves all the needs of the cells of the body 828

Physiological systems are regulated to maintain homeostasis 828

#### 39.3 Biological Processes Are Temperature-Sensitive 829

Temperature affects living systems 829

Q<sub>10</sub> is a measure of temperature . šensitivity 829

Animals acclimatize to seasonal temperatures 830

Small changes in temperature can have large physiological effects 830

#### investigatinglife Can the Work Capacity of Muscle be Increased by Extracting Heat from the Palms of the Hands? 831 experiment 831 work with the data 832

#### 39.4 Body Temperature Depends on the Balance between Heat In and Heat Out of the Body 832

Animals can be classified by their thermoregulatory characteristics 832

Endotherms produce substantial amounts of metabolic heat 832

Ectotherms and endotherms respond differently to changes in environmental temperature 833

Energy budgets reflect adaptations for regulating body temperature 834

Both ectotherms and endotherms control blood flow to the skin 834

Some fish conserve metabolic heat 835 Some ectotherms regulate metabolic heat production 835

#### 39.5 Body Temperature Is Regulated through Adaptations for Heat Production and Heat Loss 836

Basal heat production rates of endotherms correlate with body size 837

Endotherms respond to cold by producing heat and adapt to cold by reducing heat loss 838

Evaporation of water can dissipate heat, but at a cost 838

The mammalian thermostat uses feedback information 839

Some animals conserve energy by turning down the thermostat 839

experiment The Hypothalamus Regulates Body Temperature 840

Apply What You've Learned 843



#### **Animal Hormones 844**

#### investigatinglife The Exercise Hormone 844

#### 40.1 Hormones Circulate Around the Body and Affect Target Cells 845

There are multiple chemical communication systems in the body 845

Endocrine signaling can act locally or at a distance 845

Hormones are divided into three chemical groups 846

Hormone action is mediated by receptors on or within their target cells 846

Hormone action depends on the nature of the target cell and its receptors 847

Hormone structure is conserved through evolution, but functions change 848

#### 40.2 The Endocrine System and Nervous System Work Together 849

The pituitary is an interface between the nervous and endocrine systems 850

Hypothalamic neurohormones control the anterior pituitary 851

Negative feedback loops regulate hormone secretion 851

Hormones influence the nervous system 851

General and specific immunity both involve multiple responses 807

## investigatinglife A Gene for Resistance

to Wheat Rust 808 experiment 808 work with the data 809

Specific immunity is genetically determined 810

Specific immunity usually leads to the hypersensitive response 810

Systemic acquired resistance is a form of long-term immunity 810

#### 38.2 Plants Have Mechanical and Chemical Defenses against Herbivores 811

Plants have mechanical defenses against herbivores 812

Plants produce constitutive chemical defenses against herbivores 812

Plants respond to herbivory with induced defenses 813

Jasmonates trigger a range of responses to wounding and herbivory 813

Plants don't always win the arms race 813

#### 38.3 Plants Can Adapt to **Environmental Stresses 815**

Plants can adapt to dry conditions 815 Some plants grow in saturated soils 816

Plants can respond to drought stress 817

Plants can cope with temperature extremes 817

Plants can adapt to salty soil 818

Some plants can tolerate heavy metals 819

investigatinglife How Could Irisin Mediate the Benefits of Exercise on Cognition? 853 experiment 853 work with the data 853

#### 40.3 Hormones Play Important Roles in Development 854

Insect development consists of either complete or incomplete metamorphosis 854

Experiments on insect development revealed hormonal signaling systems 854

Three hormones regulate molting and maturation in arthropods 855

Sex steroids control sexual development 855

#### 40.4 Hormones Regulate Metabolism and the Internal **Environment 857**

Thyroxine stimulates many metabolic processes 857

Three hormones regulate blood calcium concentrations 859

PTH lowers blood phosphate levels 860

Insulin and glucagon regulate blood glucose concentrations 860

experiment Effects of Exercise on Glucose Metabolism 861

work with the data Effects of Exercise on Glucose Metabolism 862

The adrenal gland is two glands in one 862

Many chemicals may act as hormones 864

The pineal gland has a daily cycle of melatonin release 864

Apply What You've Learned 866

#### Immunology: Animal Defense 867

### investigatinglife Vaccines and

Immunity 867

#### 41.1 Animals Use Innate and Adaptive Mechanisms for Defense 868

Innate defenses evolved before adaptive defenses 868

Mammals have both innate and adaptive defenses 869

Blood and lymph tissues play important roles in defense 869

White blood cells play many defensive roles 870

Immune system proteins bind pathogens or signal other cells 870

#### 41.2 Innate Defenses Are Nonspecific 871

Specialized proteins and cells participate in innate immunity 872

Inflammation is a coordinated innate response to infection or injury 872

#### 41.3 Adaptive Defenses Are Specific 873

What are the key features of adaptive immunity? 874

Macrophages and dendritic cells play a key role in activating the adaptive immune system 874

Two types of adaptive immune responses interact 874

Adaptive immunity develops as a result of clonal selection 875

Clonal deletion helps the immune system distinguish self from nonself 875

Immunological memory results in a secondary immune response 876

Vaccines are an application of immunological memory 876

# investigatinglife What Are the Mecha-

nisms and Implications of Long-Lasting Immunity? 877 experiment 877

work with the data 878

#### 41.4 The Humoral Adaptive Response Involves Antibodies 878

Antibody protein structure reflects function 879

There are five classes of immunoglobulins 880

Immunoalobulin diversity results from DNA rearrangements and other mutations 880

The constant region is involved in immunoglobulin class switching 881

#### 41.5 The Cellular Adaptive Response Involves T Cells and Receptors 882

MHC proteins present antigen to T cells, causing recognition 883

T-helper cells and MHC II proteins contribute to the humoral immune response 883

Cytotoxic T cells and MHC I proteins contribute to the cellular immune response 883

Regulatory T cells suppress the humoral and cellular immune responses 885

#### 41.6 Malfunctions in Immunity Can Be Harmful 885

The immune system mounts an excessive response in allergic reactions 886

Autoimmune diseases are caused by reactions against self antigens 886

AIDS is an immune deficiency disorder 887

#### Apply What You've Learned 890

## Animal Reproduction 891

investigatinglife No Time to Waste 891

#### 42.1 Asexual Reproduction Is **Efficient but Limits Genetic** Variability 892

Asexual reproduction limits genetic diversity 892

Budding and regeneration produce new individuals by mitosis 892

Parthenogenesis is the development of unfertilized eggs 893

#### 42.2 Sexual Reproduction Involves the Union of Haploid Egg and Sperm 894

Gametogenesis produces eggs and sperm 894

Fertilization is the union of sperm and egg 896

Spawning and mating behaviors get eggs and sperm together 898

Some individuals can function as both male and female 899

The evolution of vertebrate reproductive systems parallels the move to land 900

Animals with internal fertilization are distinguished by where the embryo develops 900

#### 42.3 Male Sex Organs Produce and May Deliver Sperm 901

Semen is the product of the male reproductive system 901

The penis and the scrotum are the male external genitalia 902

Male sexual function is controlled by hormones 903

#### 42.4 Female Sex Organs **Produce Eggs and Nurture** Embryos 904

Ovarian cycles produce mature eggs 907

The uterine cycle prepares an environment for a fertilized egg 907

Hormones control and coordinate the ovarian and uterine cycles 907

FSH receptors determine which follicle ovulates 907

In pregnancy, hormones from the extraembryonic membranes take over 908

Breast feeding delays the return of the ovarian cycle 908

Childbirth is triggered by hormonal and mechanical stimuli 908

## investigatinglife The Control of Diapause

in the Tammar Wallaby 909 experiment 909 work with the data 909

Birth as well as reproduction is timed 910

#### 42.5 Fertility Can Be Controlled 911

Humans use a variety of methods to control fertility 911

Reproductive technologies help solve problems of infertility 911

Apply What You've Learned 915



investigatinglife Go With the Flow 916

#### 43.1 Fertilization Activates **Development 917**

The sperm and the egg make different contributions to the zygote 917

Fertilization sets the stage for determination 917

#### 43.2 Mitosis Divides Up the Early Embryo 918

Cleavage produces a multicellular embryo 919

Cleavage in mammals is unique 920

The fates of blastomeres depend on the cytoplasm they receive during cleavage 921

Reproductive germ cells are determined early in cleavage 922

#### 43.3 Gastrulation Generates Multiple Tissue Layers 922

Invagination at the vegetal pole initiates gastrulation in the sea urchin 923

Frog gastrulation begins at the gray crescent 924

The dorsal lip of the blastopore organizes the formation of the amphibian embryo 925

Transcription factors and growth factors underlie the organizer's actions 926

Properties of organizer cells change as they migrate from the dorsal lip 926

experiment The Dorsal Lip Induces Embryonic Organization 927

The amount of yolk influences gastrulation 927

Gastrulation in mammals is similar to avian gastrulation 928

How is bilateral symmetry broken? 928

#### investigatinglife Does the Direction of Nodal Flow influence the Development of Left-Right Asymmetry in the Mouse Embryo? 929

experiment 929 work with the data 929

#### 43.4 Organs Develop from the Three Germ Layers 930

The organizer sets the stage for organogenesis 930

Body segmentation is an early feature of vertebrate development 931

Hox genes control differentiation along the anterior-posterior axis 931

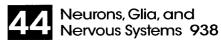
#### 43.5 Extraembryonic Membranes **Nurture Avian and Mammalian** Embryos 932

Birds develop four extraembryonic membranes 932

The mammalian placenta forms from extraembryonic membranes 933

Human gestation is divided into trimesters 933

Apply What You've Learned 937



investigatinglife Balancing the Brain 938

#### 44.1 Neurons and Glia Are Unique Cells of Nervous Systems 939

Vertebrate neurons and macroglia originate in the embryonic neural tube 939

The structure of neurons reflects their functions 939

Glia are the "silent partners" of neurons 940

#### 44.2 Neurons Generate and Transmit Electric Signals 941

Simple electrical concepts underlie neuronal function 942

Activities of neurons are recorded as changes in membrane potential 942

research tools Measuring the Membrane Potential 942

Ion transporters and channels generate membrane potentials 943

Ion channels and their properties can be studied directly 943

research tools Using the Nernst Equation 944

Gated ion channels alter membrane potential 944

work with the data Equilibrium Membrane Potential: The Goldman Equation 945

research tools Patch Clamping 945

Graded changes in membrane potential can integrate information 945

Sudden changes in Na<sup>+</sup> and K+ channels generate action potentials 945

Action potentials are conducted along axons without loss of signal 947

Action potentials jump along myelinated axons 948

#### 44.3 Neurons Communicate with Other Cells 950

The neuromuscular junction is a model chemical synapse 950

The arrival of an action potential causes the release of neurotransmitter 950

Synaptic functions involve many proteins 950

The postsynaptic membrane responds to neurotransmitter 950

Synapses can be excitatory or inhibitory 951

The postsynaptic neuron sums excitatory and inhibitory input 952

Electrical synapses are fast but do not integrate information well 952

The action of a neurotransmitter depends on the receptor to which it binds 952

To turn off responses, synapses must be cleared of neurotransmitter 953

investigatinglife Can Learning Be Restored in Mouse Models of Down Syndrome? 953

experiment 953 work with the data 954

The diversity of receptors makes drug specificity possible 954

#### 44.4 Neurons and Glia Form Information-Processing Circuits 955

Nervous systems range in complexity 955

Reflexes are controlled by simple circuits involving sensory neurons, interneurons, and effectors 956

The vertebrate brain is the seat of behavioral complexity 956

Apply What You've Learned 959



Sensory Systems 960

investigatinglife Seeing in the Dark 960

#### 45.1 Sensory Receptor Cells **Convert Stimuli into Action** Potentials 961

Sensory transduction involves changes in membrane potentials 961

Sensory receptor proteins act on ion channels 961

Sensation depends on which neurons receive action potentials from sensory cells 962

Many receptors adapt to repeated stimulation 962

investigatinglife How Do Pit Vipers "See"

in the Dark? 963 experiment 963 work with the data 963

#### 45.2 Chemoreceptors Respond to Specific Molecules 964

Olfaction is the sense of smell 964

Some chemoreceptors detect pheromones 965

The vomeronasal organ contains chemoreceptors 965

Gustation is the sense of taste 966

#### 45.3 Mechanoreceptors Respond to Physical Forces 967

Many different receptor cells respond to touch and pressure 967

Mechanoreceptors are also found in muscles, tendons, and ligaments 968

Hair cells are mechanoreceptors of the auditory and vestibular systems 968

Auditory systems use hair cells to sense sound waves 968

Flexion of the basilar membrane is perceived as sound 969

Various types of damage can result in hearing loss 971

The vestibular system uses hair cells to detect forces of gravity and momentum 971

#### 45.4 Photoreceptors Respond to Light 972

Invertebrates have a variety of visual systems 973

Image-forming eyes evolved independently in vertebrates and cephalopods 973

The vertebrate retina receives and processes visual information 974

Opsins are the universal photoreceptor molecule in animals 974

Rod and cone cells are the photoreceptors of the vertebrate retina 975

experiment How Light Stimulates Rod Cells 976

Information flows through lavers of neurons in the retina 977

Apply What You've Learned 980



investigatinglife The Brains of Taxi

Drivers 981

#### 46.1 Functions Are Localized in the Nervous System 982

Functional organization is based on flow and type of information 982

The anatomical organization of the CNS emerges during development 982

The spinal cord transmits and processes information 983

The brainstem carries out many autonomic functions 983

The core of the forebrain controls physiological drives, instincts, and emotions 984

The cerebrum is responsible for complex behavior and consciousness 984

investigating**life** Place Cells Reveal

Processes of Memory Consolidation during Sleep 985 experiment 985 work with the data 986

The size of the human brain is off the curve 988

#### 46.2 Nervous System Functions Rely on Neural Circuits 989

Pathways of the autonomic nervous system control involuntary physiological functions 989

The visual system is an example of information integration by the cerebral cortex 991

Three-dimensional vision results from cortical cells receiving input from both eves 991

experiment What Does the Eye Tell the Brain? 992

#### 46.3 Higher Brain Functions Involve Integration of Multiple Systems 994

Sleep and dreaming are reflected in electrical patterns in the cerebral cortex 994

Language abilities are localized in the left cerebral hemisphere 995

Some learning and memory can be localized to specific brain areas 996

We still cannot answer the question "What is consciousness?" 997

#### Apply What You've Learned 1000



investigatinglife Champion Jumpers 1001

#### 47.1 Interactions of Actin and Myosin Cause Muscles to Contract 1002

Sliding filaments of actin and myosin cause skeletal muscle to contract 1002

Actin-myosin interactions cause filaments to slide 1003

Actin-myosin interactions are controlled by calcium ions 1004

Cardiac muscle is similar to and different from skeletal muscle 1005

Smooth muscle causes slow contractions of many internal organs 1007

#### 47.2 Many Factors Affect Muscle Performance 1009

The strength of a muscle contraction depends on how many fibers are contracting and at what rate 1009

Muscle fiber types determine endurance and strength 1009

A muscle has an optimal length for generating maximum tension 1010

investigatinglife What Is the Optimal Resting Position for the Jumping Muscle of the Frog? 1011 experiment 1011 work with the data 1011

Exercise increases muscle strength and endurance 1012

Muscle ATP supply limits performance 1012

work with the data Does Heat Cause Muscle Fatigue? 1013

Insect muscle has the greatest rate of cycling 1014

#### 47.3 Muscles and Skeletal Systems Work Together 1014

A hydrostatic skeleton consists of fluid in a muscular cavity 1014

Exoskeletons are rigid outer structures 1015

Vertebrate endoskeletons consist of cartilage and bone 1015

Bones develop from connective tissues 1016

Bones that have a common joint can work as a lever 1017

#### Apply What You've Learned 1021

Gas Exchange 1022

investigatinglife The Breath of Life 1022

#### 48.1 Respiratory Gas Exchange Is Governed by Physical Factors 1023

Diffusion of gases is driven by partial pressure differences 1023

Fick's law applies to all systems of gas exchange 1023

Air is a better respiratory medium than water 1024

High temperatures create respiratory problems for aquatic animals 1024

O2 availability decreases with altitude 1024

CO<sub>2</sub> is lost by diffusion 1025

#### 48.2 Enhancing Diffusion Maximizes Respiratory Gas Exchange 1025

Respiratory organs have large surface areas 1026

Ventilation and perfusion of gas exchange surfaces maximize partial pressure gradients 1026

Insects have airways throughout their bodies 1026

Fish gills use countercurrent flow to maximize gas exchange 1027

Birds use unidirectional ventilation to maximize gas exchange 1027

Tidal ventilation produces dead space that limits gas exchange efficiency 1029

research tools Measuring Lung Ventilation 1030

work with the data Measuring Lung Ventilation 1030

Small residual volume prevents the bends in seals 1030

#### 48.3 Humans Have Tidal Respiration 1031

Lungs are ventilated through a branching system of airways 1031

Respiratory tract secretions aid ventilation 1031

Lungs are ventilated by pressure changes in the thoracic cavity 1033

#### 48.4 Respiratory Gases Are Transported by the **Blood 1034**

Red blood cells are produced in the bone marrow 1034

Hemoglobin combines reversibly with O<sub>2</sub> 1035

Myoglobin holds an O<sub>2</sub> reserve 1036 Hemoglobin's affinity for O<sub>2</sub> is variable 1036

## investigatinglife Seals Are Champion

Breath-Hold Divers 1037 experiment 1037 work with the data 1037

Most CO<sub>2</sub> is transported as bicarbonate ions in the blood 1037

#### 48.5 Breathing Is Homeostatically Regulated 1039

Breathing is controlled in the brainstem 1039

Regulating breathing requires feedback 1039

Apply What You've Learned 1042

# Circulatory Systems 1043

# investigatinglife Athletes with Big

Hearts 1043

#### 49.1 Circulatory Systems Serve Many Functions 1044

Some animals do not have a circulatory system 1044

Circulatory systems can be open or closed 1044

Open circulatory systems move extracellular fluid 1044

Closed circulatory systems circulate blood through a system of blood vessels 1044

#### 49.2 Vertebrate Circulatory Systems **Evolved from Single to Double** Circuits 1045

Circulation in fishes is a single circuit 1046

Lungfishes evolved a gas-breathing organ 1046

Amphibians have partial separation of systemic and pulmonary circulation 1047

Reptiles have exquisite control of pulmonary and systemic circulation 1047

Birds and mammals have fully separated pulmonary and systemic circuits 1048

#### 49.3 Heart Function Depends on Properties of Cardiac Muscle 1049

Blood flows from right heart to lungs to left heart to body 1049

The heartbeat originates in the cardiac muscle 1052

A conduction system coordinates the contraction of heart muscle 1053

HCM can disrupt conduction 1054

# investigatinglife Silencing Mutant Myosin

Genes 1054 experiment 1054 work with the data 1055

Electrical properties of ventricular muscles sustain heart contraction 1055

The ECG records the electrical activity of the heart 1056

#### 49.4 Circulatory System Functions Depend on Blood and Blood Vessels 1057

Red blood cells transport respiratory gases 1057

Platelets are essential for blood clotting 1058

Arteries withstand high pressure, arterioles control blood flow 1059

Materials are exchanged in capillary beds by filtration, osmosis, and diffusion 1059

Blood flows back to the heart through veins 1061

Lymphatic vessels return interstitial fluid to the blood 1061

Vascular disease is a killer 1062

#### 49.5 The Circulation Is Controlled by Hormonal and Neural Signals 1063

Autoregulation matches local blood flow to local need 1063

Arterial pressure is regulated by hormonal and neural mechanisms 1063

Apply What You've Learned 1067

## Nutrition, Digestion, and Absorption 1068

investigatinglife Thrifty Phenotypes 1068

#### 50.1 Food Provides Energy As Well As Materials for Biosynthesis 1069

Energy needs and expenditures can be measured 1069

Sources of energy are stored in the body 1070

Food provides carbon skeletons for biosynthesis 1071

Animals need mineral elements for a variety of functions 1072

Animals must obtain vitamins from food 1073

Nutrient deficiencies result in diseases 1074

#### 50.2 Diverse Adaptations Support Ingestion and Digestion of Food 1074

The food of herbivores is often low in energy and hard to digest 1075

Carnivores must find, capture, and kill prey 1075

Vertebrate species have distinctive teeth 1075

Digestion usually begins in a body cavity 1076

Tubular guts have an opening at each end 1076

Digestive enzymes break down complex food molecules 1077

The gut microbiome contributes to digestion 1077

investigatinglife How Does the Gut Micro-

biome Contribute to Obesity and Metabolic Disease? 1078 experiment 1078 work with the data 1078

#### 50.3 The Vertebrate Gastrointestinal System Is a Disassembly Line 1079

The vertebrate gut consists of concentric tissue layers 1079

Gut motility moves food through the aut and aids digestion 1080

Chemical digestion begins in the mouth and the stomach 1081

The stomach gradually releases its contents to the small intestine 1082

Most chemical digestion occurs in the small intestine 1082

Nutrients are absorbed in the small intestine 1083

Absorbed nutrients go to the liver 1084

Water and ions are absorbed in the large intestine 1084

Herbivores rely on their microbiota to digest cellulose 1084

#### 50.4 Nutrient Availability Is Controlled and Regulated 1085

Hormones control many digestive functions 1086

The liver stores and releases the molecules that fuel metabolism 1086

The liver produces lipoproteins: the good, the bad, and the ugly 1087

Insulin and glucagon control fuel metabolism 1087

The brain plays a major role in regulating food intake 1088

experiment A Single-Gene Mutation Leads to Obesity in Mice 1089

#### Apply What You've Learned 1091

#### Salt and Water **Balance and Nitrogen** Excretion 1093

investigatinglife How Vampire Bats Use Blood as Fast Food 1093

#### 51.1 Excretory Systems Regulate Osmotic and Ionic Concentrations 1094

Osmosis causes water to enter or to leave cells 1094

Excretory systems control extracellular fluid osmolarity and composition 1094 Aquatic invertebrates are either ionic conformers or regulators 1094

Vertebrates are osmoregulators and ionic regulators 1095

#### 51.2 Animals Excrete Nitrogen as Ammonia, Urea, or Uric Acid 1096

Ammonia is toxic 1096

Urea is highly soluble in water 1096

Uric acid is not very soluble in water 1096

Most species produce more than one nitrogenous waste 1097

#### 51.3 Invertebrate Excretory Systems Use Filtration, Secretion, and Reabsorption 1097

Protonephridia of flatworms excrete water and conserve salts 1097

Metanephridia of annelids process coelomic fluid 1097

Malpighian tubules of insects use active transport to excrete wastes 1098

#### 51.4 The Nephron Is the Basic Functional Unit of Vertebrate Excretory Systems 1099

Marine fishes must conserve water 1100

Terrestrial amphibians and reptiles must avoid desiccation 1100

Mammals can produce highly concentrated urine 1100

The nephron is the functional unit of the vertebrate kidney 1100

Blood is filtered into Bowman's capsule 1101

The renal tubules convert glomerular filtrate to urine 1101

# 51.5 The Mammalian Kidney Can Produce Concentrated Urine 1102

Kidneys produce urine and the bladder stores it 1102

Nephrons have a regular arrangement in the kidney 1102

Most of the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed by the proximal convoluted tubule 1104

The loop of Henle creates a concentration gradient in the renal medulla 1105

investigatinglife How Can Vampire Bats

Use Blood as Fast Food? 1104 experiment 1104 work with the data 1104 Water permeability of kidney tubules depends on water channels 1105

The distal convoluted tubule fine-tunes the composition of the urine 1107

Urine is concentrated in the collecting duct 1107

The kidneys help regulate acid-base balance 1107

Kidney failure is treated with dialysis 1107

#### 51.6 Kidney Function Is Regulated 1108

Glomerular filtration rate is regulated 1109

Regulation of GFR uses feedback information from the distal tubule 1109

Blood osmolarity and blood pressure are regulated by ADH 1109

The heart produces a hormone that helps lower blood pressure 1111

experiment ADH Induces Insertion of Aquaporins into Cell Membranes 1111

Apply What You've Learned 1114

# 52 Animal Behavior 1115

# investigatinglife An Instinct to Learn 1115 52.1 Ethology Led to Modern

# Behavioral Biology 1116

Conditioned reflexes are a simple behavioral mechanism 1116

Ethologists focused on the behavior of animals in their natural environment 1116

Ethologists probed the causes of behavior 1117

# **52.2** Behavior Can Be Genetically Determined 1118

Single gene mutations can alter behavioral phenotypes 1118

Knockout experiments reveal the roles of specific genes 1119

Gene cascades can control complex behavioral phenotypes 1119

# 52.3 Behavior Can Be Studied Developmentally 1121

Hormones can determine behavioral potential and timing 1121

Some behaviors can be acquired only at certain times 1122

Birdsong learning involves genetics, imprinting, development, and social interactions 1122

### investigatinglife Practice Makes

Perfect 1123

experiment 1123 work with the data 1124

The timing and expression of birdsong are under hormonal control 1124

# **52.4** Selective Pressures Shape Behavior 1124

Animals are faced with many choices 1125

Behaviors have costs and benefits 1125

Territorial behavior carries significant costs 1125

**experiment** The Costs of Defending a Territory 1126

Foraging behavior has costs and benefits 1126

#### 52.5 Behavior Can Be Studied Mechanistically 1127

Biological rhythms coordinate behavior with environmental cycles 1128

Animals must find their way around their environment 1129

Animals use multiple modalities to communicate 1131

**experiment** A Time-Compensated Solar Compass 1132

# **52.6** Social Interactions Shape the Evolution of Behavior 1134

Mating systems evolve to maximize fitness 1134

Fitness can include more than your own offspring 1135

Eusociality is the extreme result of kin selection 1136

Group living has benefits and costs 1137

Can the concepts of sociobiology be applied to humans? 1138

#### PART TEN Ecology

The Physical Environment and Biogeography of Life 1141

on Earth 1141

investigatinglife The Largest Experiment

#### 53.1 Ecology Is the Study of the Interrelationships among Organisms and the **Environment 1142**

Modern ecology has a more "useinspired" focus 1142

Ecology is studied at many levels of organization 1142

Answering ecological questions requires observations, experiments, and models 1143

#### 53.2 Global Climate Is a Fundamental Component of the Physical Environment 1143

Solar radiation drives global climate patterns 1143

Earth is a sphere, creating latitudinal variation in global temperature and precipitation 1144

Earth spins on an axis, producing prevailing winds and ocean currents 1146

The tilt of Earth's axis and its orbit result in seasons 1147

#### 53.3 Topography, Vegetation, and **Humans Modify the Physical Environment 1148**

Earth's topography affects the local and regional physical environment 1148

Vegetation affects the local and regional physical environment, especially climate 1150

Humans have transformed their physical environment, including urban climate 1151

#### **53.4** Biogeography Is the Study of How Organisms Are Distributed on Earth 1152

Patterns of biogeography are interconnected across a hierarchy of spatial and temporal scales 1152

Terrestrial biomes reflect global patterns of temperature and precipitation 1152

Biogeographic regions reflect evolutionary isolation 1157

Diversity varies with latitude and longitude 1159

Geographic variation in diversity is explained by multiple factors 1160

#### 53.5 Geographic Area and Humans **Affect Regional Species** Diversity 1161

Humans exert a powerful influence on biogeographic patterns 1163

## investigatinglife The Largest Experiment

on Earth 1163 experiment 1163 work with the data 1164

Apply What You've Learned 1165

Populations 1167

#### investigatinglife Earth's Human Carrying Capacity 1167

#### **54.1** Populations Show Dynamic Variation in Size over Space and Time 1168

Population dynamics are controlled by the physical environment, biological interactions, and dispersal 1169

Ecologists use a variety of approaches to estimate population size and extent 1170

research tools The Mark-Recapture Method 1171

work with the data Monitoring Tick Populations 1171

#### **54.2** Population Growth Describes the Change in Population Size over Time 1172

Births increase and deaths decrease population size over time 1172

All populations have the potential for exponential growth 1173

#### investigatinglife Will the Global Human Population Growth Rate Decline? 1174 experiment 1174 work with the data 1174

Logistic growth occurs as a population approaches its carrying capacity 1175

Factors limiting population growth can be density-dependent or density-independent 1176

Life tables keep track of demographic events 1176

#### 54.3 Life History Is the Lifetime Pattern of Growth, Reproduction, and Survival 1178

Life history strategies can vary at species and population levels 1178

Life history strategies arise from constraints on growth, reproduction, and survival 1180

#### 54.4 Population Biology Can Be Used in Conserving and Managing Populations 1182

Management plans must take life history strategies into account 1182

Management plans must be guided by the principles of population dynamics 1182

Knowledge of metapopulation dynamics helps us conserve species 1183

Apply What You've Learned 1185

## Species Interactions 1187

investigatinglife The Lionfish King 1187

#### 55.1 Species Interactions Vary in **Direction and Strength across** a Continuum 1188

Species interactions are not always clear-cut 1189

Some interactions result in evolutionary change in the species involved 1189

#### 55.2 Predation Is a Trophic Interaction in which Predators Benefit and Prev Are Harmed 1190

Carnivory results in a range of capture and avoidance mechanisms 1190

Herbivory is a widespread but specialized interaction 1192

#### investigatinglife The Lionfish King 1193 experiment 1193 work with the data 1193

Most parasites specialize on hosts, and most hosts house many species of parasites 1194

Predator populations can cycle with their prey populations 1195

Predators can have dramatic effects on communities 1196

#### 55.3 Competition Is a Negative Interaction in which Species Overlap in the Use of Some Limiting Resource 1197

Resource partitioning allows species to coexist despite overlapping use of limiting resources 1198

The physical environment, disturbance, and predation can each alter the outcome of competition 1199

Competition can affect species' distributions 1199

#### 55.4 Positive Interactions Occur When at Least One Species Benefits and None Are Harmed 1200

Positive interactions are more common in stressful environments 1201

Positive interactions can have dramatic effects on populations and communities 1201

experiment Are Ants and Acacia Mutualists? 1203

#### Apply What You've Learned 1205



Communities 1206



Ashes 1206

#### **56.1** Communities Are Groups of Interacting Species Occurring Together in Space and Time 1207

Ecologists often use a subset of species to define communities 1207

Species diversity and composition are important descriptors of community structure 1208

#### 56.2 Community Membership Depends on Species Supply, **Environmental Conditions, and** Species Interactions 1210

Community membership depends on species supply 1211

Environmental conditions are critical to community membership 1211

Resident species can restrict or promote community membership 1212

#### **56.3** Communities Are Complex **Networks of Species** Interactions That Vary in Strength and Direction 1212

Indirect interactions are important to community structure 1212

Strongly interacting species often regulate community structure 1214

Species with similar effects on one another may coexist by chance 1215

#### 56.4 Communities Are Always Changing 1216

Change in communities can be caused by abiotic and biotic factors 1217

Succession is a process of change in communities over time 1217

Both facilitation and inhibition influence succession 1219

## investigatinglife Rising from the

Ashes 1219 experiment 1219 work with the data 1221

Alternative successional pathways result in variations in community composition 1220

#### **56.5** Relationships between Species Diversity and Community Function Are Often Positive 1222

Species diversity is associated with productivity and stability 1222

Diversity, productivity, and stability differ between natural and managed communities 1223

#### Apply What You've Learned 1225

Ecosystems 1227

investigatinglife Food Webs in an Acidic and Warming Ocean 1227

#### **57.1** Ecosystem Science Considers How Energy and Nutrients Flow through Biotic and Abiotic Environments 1228

Energy flowing through ecosystems originates with sunlight and inorganic and organic compounds 1228

Nutrients cycling through ecosystems originate in soil, water, and the atmosphere 1229

#### 57.2 Energy and Nutrients in Ecosystems Are First Captured by Primary Producers 1229

Net primary production is the amount of carbon remaining in plants after respiration 1229

Patterns of primary production vary with latitude and ecosystem type 1229

Rainfall and temperature largely control terrestrial primary production 1231

Light and nutrients combine to control aquatic primary production 1232

#### **57.3** Food Webs Transfer Energy and Nutrients from Primary Producers to Consumers 1233

The amount of energy transferred within food webs depends on trophic efficiency 1234

Food webs are controlled by bottom-up and top-down forces 1235

The number of trophic levels can control the flow of energy through food webs 1236

#### 57.4 Nutrient Cycling in **Ecosystems Involves** Chemical and Biological Transformations 1236

Water cycles rapidly around the globe 1237

The carbon cycle is being altered by human activities, resulting in climate change 1238

The nitrogen cycle is dominated by biotic processes 1240

#### investigatinglife Food Webs in an Acidic and Warming Ocean 1241

experiment 1241 work with the data 1242

The global phosphorus cycle is dominated by geochemical processes 1242

The burning of fossil fuels affects the sulfur cycle 1242

#### 57.5 Ecosystems Provide Important Services and Values to Humans 1244

The value of ecosystem services can be measured 1244

We can predict the effects of human activities on biodiversity 1253

#### 58.2 Most Biodiversity Loss Is Caused by Habitat Loss and Degradation 1253

Habitat loss and degradation endanger species 1253

Overharvesting has driven many species to extinction and changed food webs 1254

Invasive predators, competitors, and pathogens threaten many species 1257

## investigatinglife Exploring the Decline

of Central American Frogs 1259 experiment 1259 work with the data 1259

Species and ecosystems are already being affected by climate change 1260

# 58.3 Protecting Biodiversity Requires Conservation and Management Strategies 1262

Protected areas preserve habitat and curtail biodiversity loss 1262

Degraded ecosystems can be restored 1264

Captive breeding programs can maintain a few species 1264

Ending trade is crucial to saving some species 1265

Species invasions must be controlled or prevented 1265

Biodiversity can be conserved as a consequence of its economic value 1265

Apply What You've Learned 1268

# 58 A Changing Biosphere 1249

investigatinglife Fatal Fungus Final Fate for Frogs? 1249

# 58.1 Human Activities Are Changing the Biosphere, Resulting in Biodiversity Loss 1250

Biodiversity has great value to human society 1250

Diversity loss at one scale affects diversity loss at other scales 1250

Species diversity is being lost at unprecedented rates 1251

#### APPENDIX A

The Tree of Life 1270

#### APPENDIX B

Making Sense of Data: A Statistics Primer 1278

#### APPENDIX C

Some Measurements Used in Biology 1287

ANSWERS TO IN-CHAPTER QUESTIONS A-2

GLOSSARY G-1

**ILLUSTRATION CREDITS IC-2** 

INDEX I-2