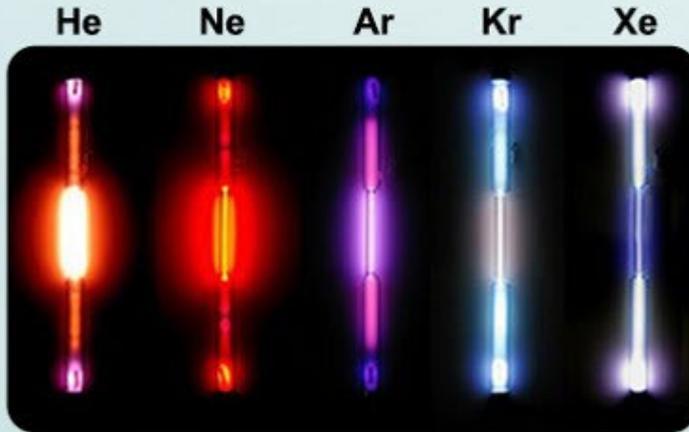
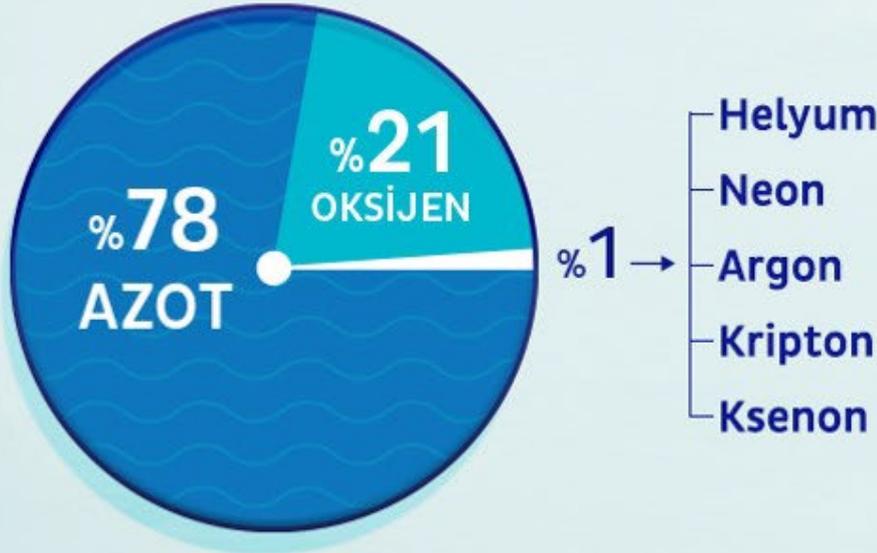


Nefes

Canlıların Solunum Dengesi

Affar

HAVA ve BİLEŞENLERİ



Her nefes alışımızda akciğerlerimize dolan havanın %78'i azot %21 oksijen %1'lik kısmı diğer gazlardır.

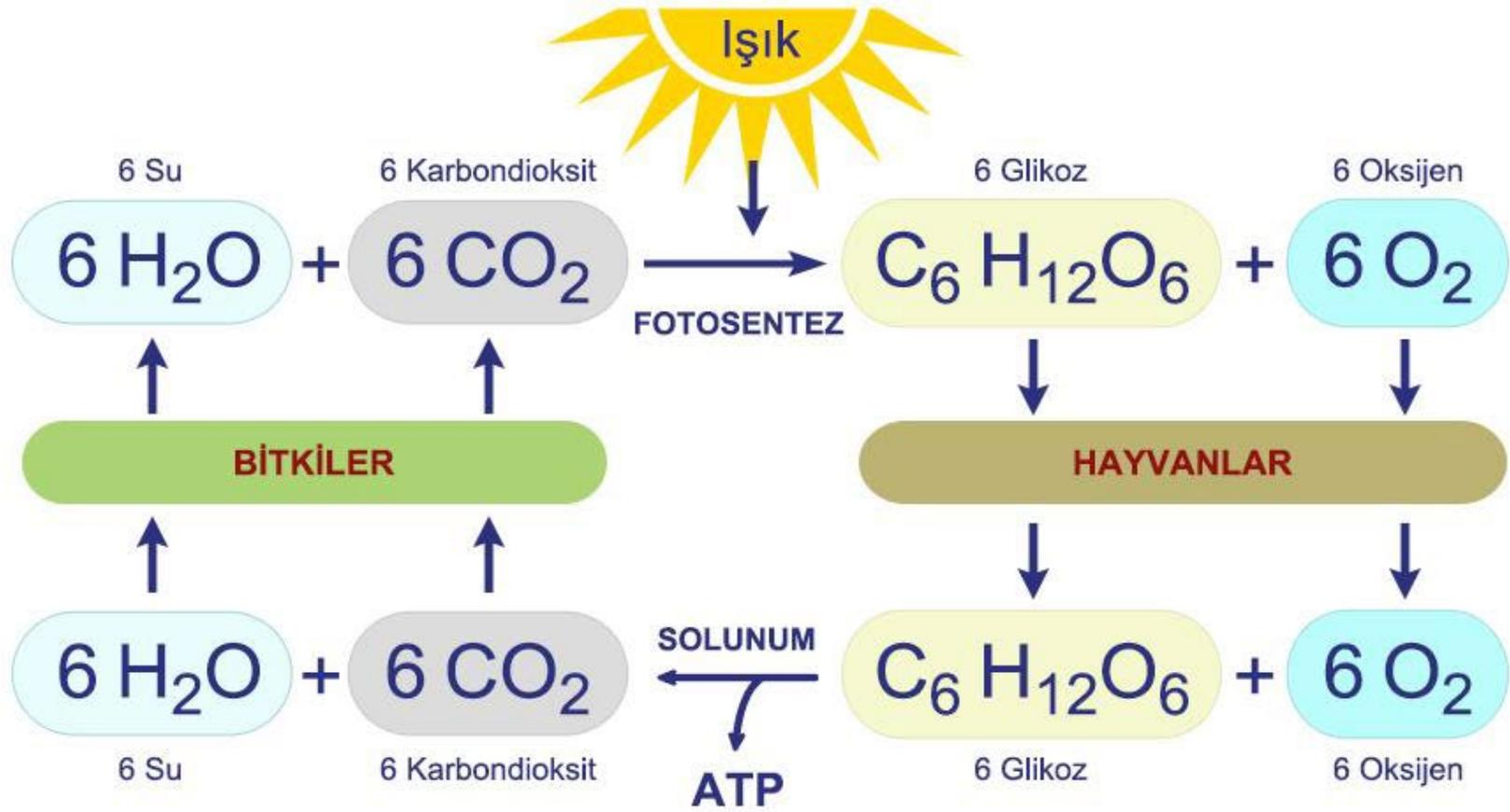
Akciğer alveollerinde bekleyen alyuvarlarımız içerisinde bulundurduğu hemoglobinlerin içerisindeki demir atomu sayesinde sadece oksijeni alır (%21). Daha yoğunlukta olan (%78) azotu almaz azot her nefes verişimizde dışarı atılır. Eğer oksijeni alıp kana karıştırdığı gibi azot moleküllerini de alsaydı hemen zehirlenirdik. Önemli bir ayrıntıda şu ki, eğer oksijen %21'lik oranı ile %78 azot ile seyreltilmemiş olsaydı. Tek başına akciğerlere girseydi her tarafı yakardı.

Dipnot-1: Havadaki gazlar ve oranları.

Dipnot-2: Her şeyi yakan oksijen sadece azotu yakmamaktadır. Eğer demir dahil her şeyi yakan oksijen azotuda yaksaydı bütün atmosfer yanardı.







Kanda İdeal Şeker Oranı } 110 mg/dl
Kan Şekeri (Glikoz) = 140

Pankreans

30 Birim İnsülin

insülin

Reseptör (Anten)

Glikoz (30 Birim)

Mitokondri

Çekirdek Zarı

Glikozlar Mitokondriye Girer

ATP Enerjisi Oluşur

Hücre Kapısı Açılır

Anahtar Protein

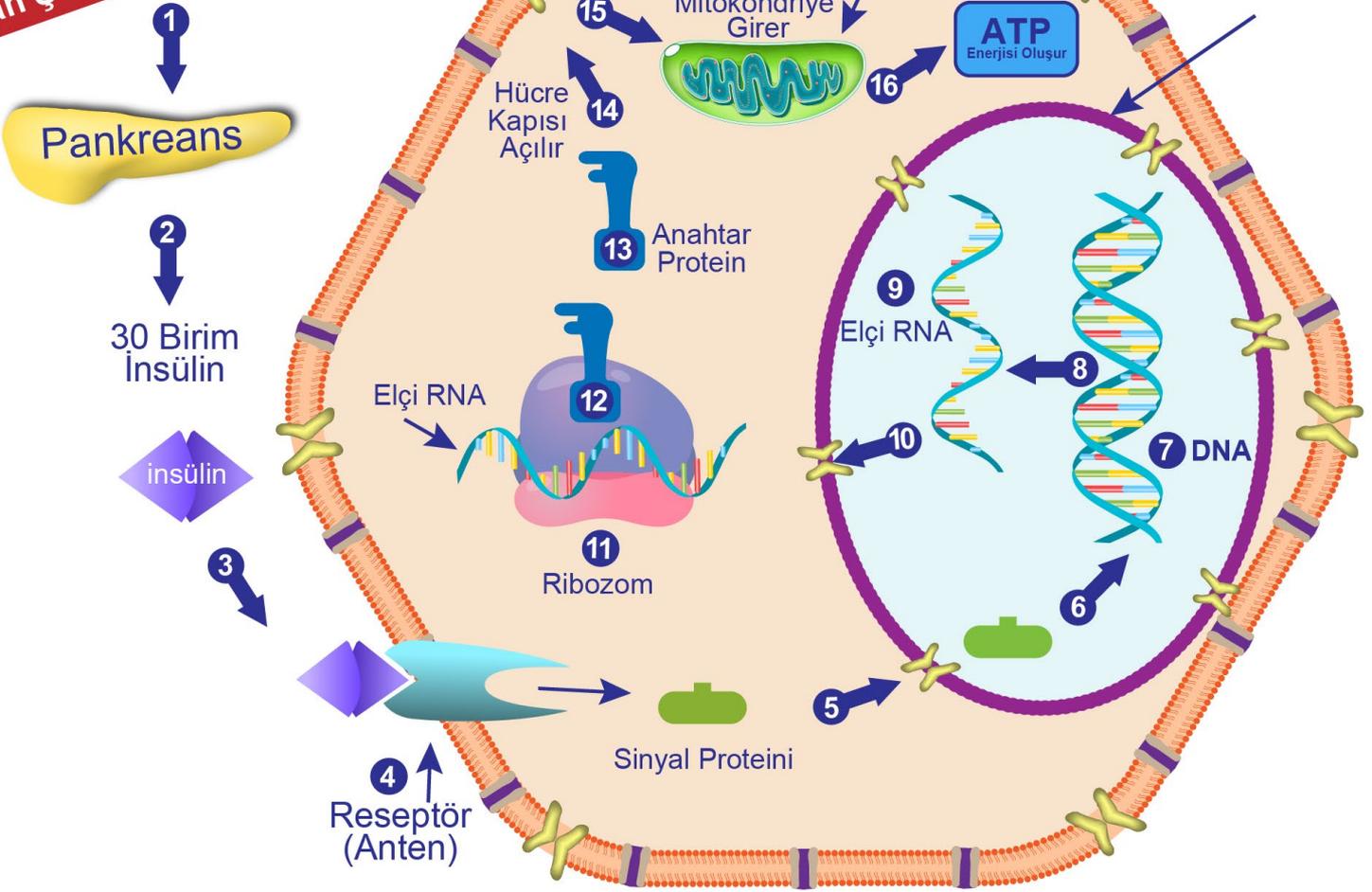
Elçi RNA

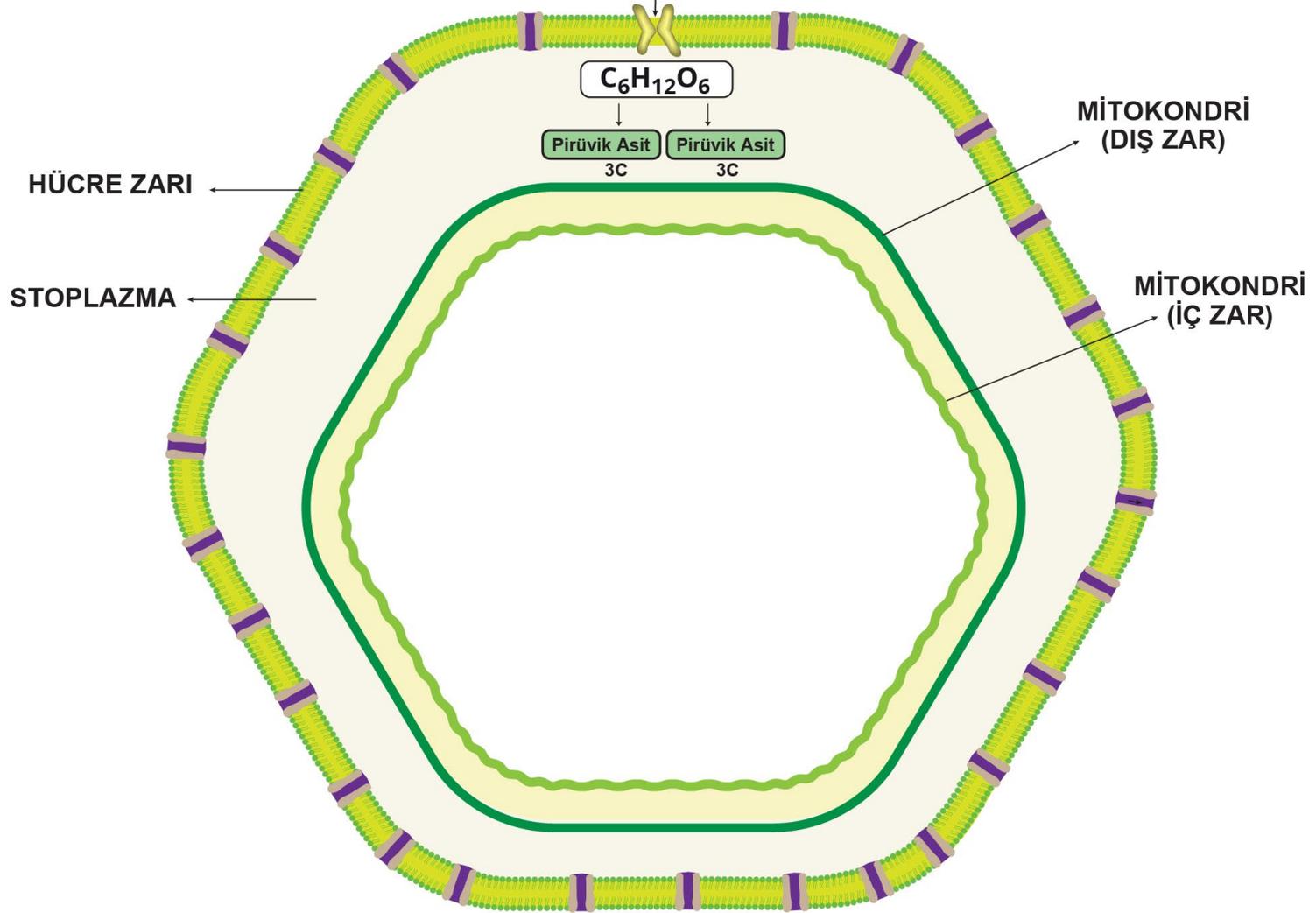
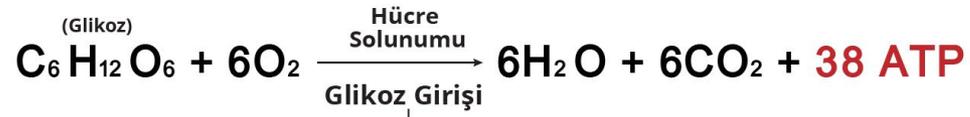
Ribozom

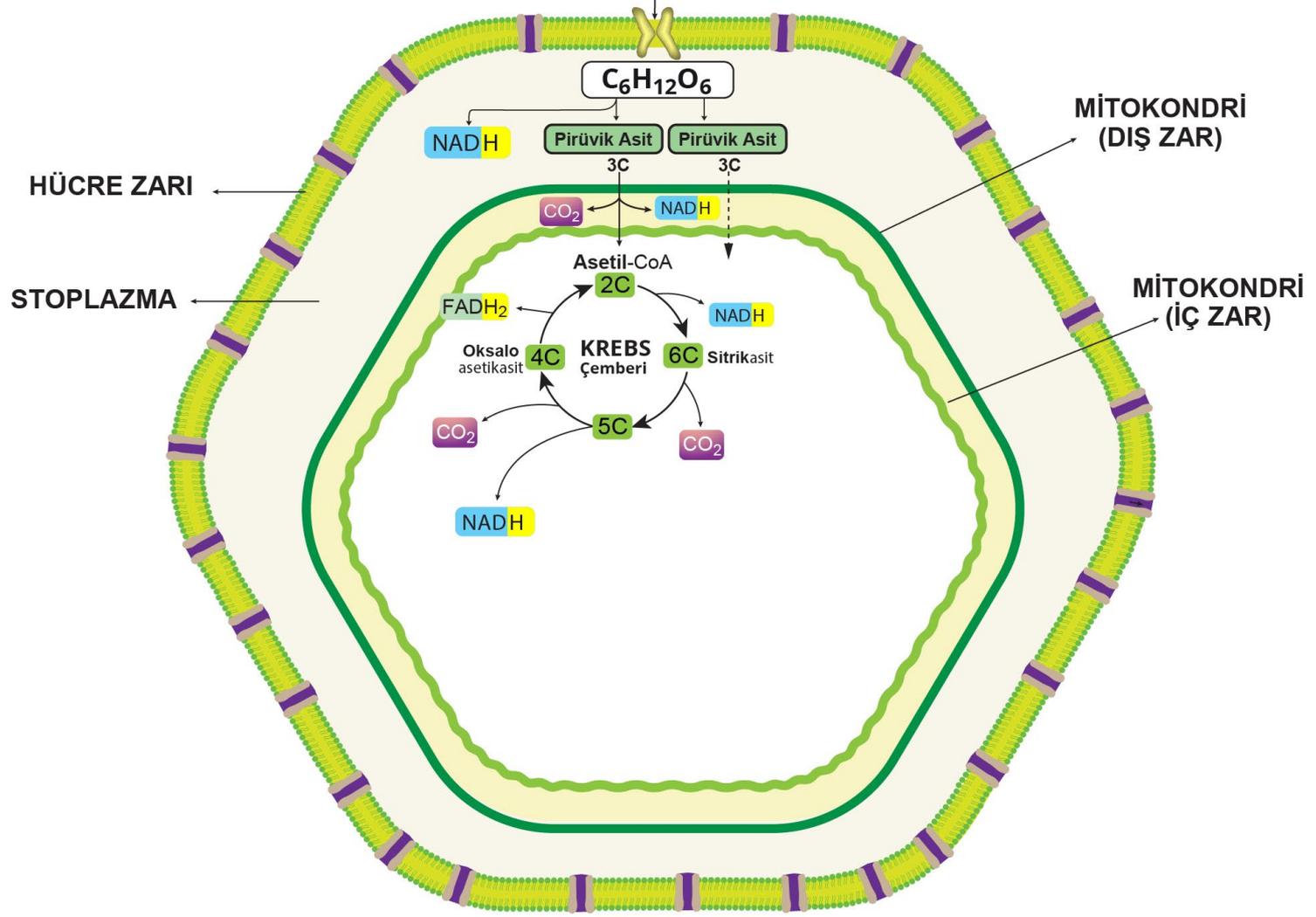
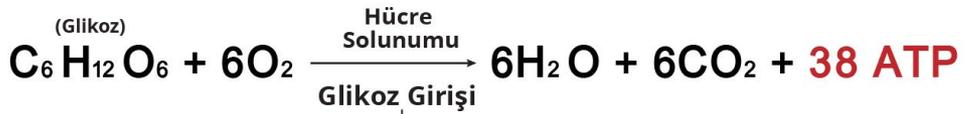
Sinyal Proteinini

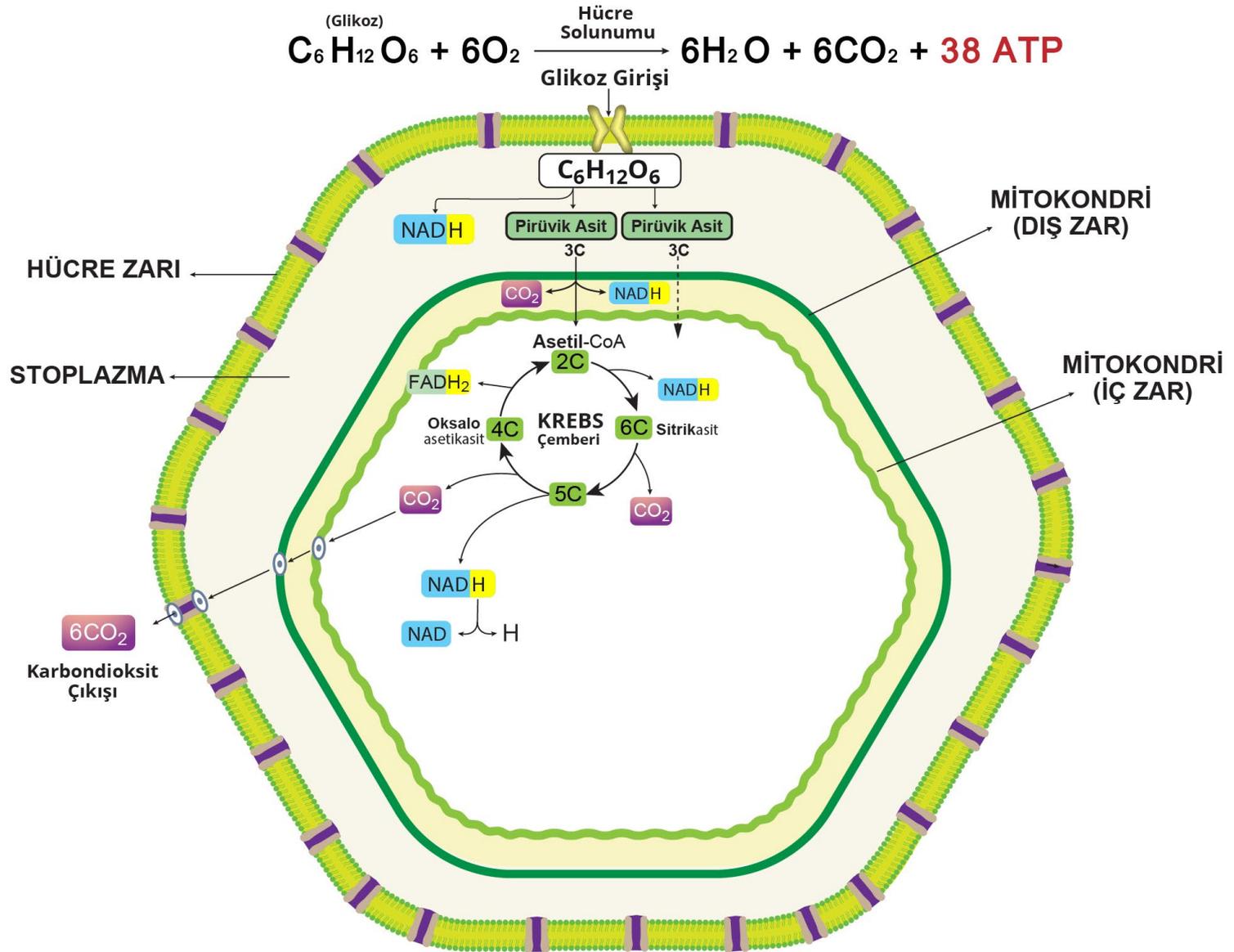
Elçi RNA

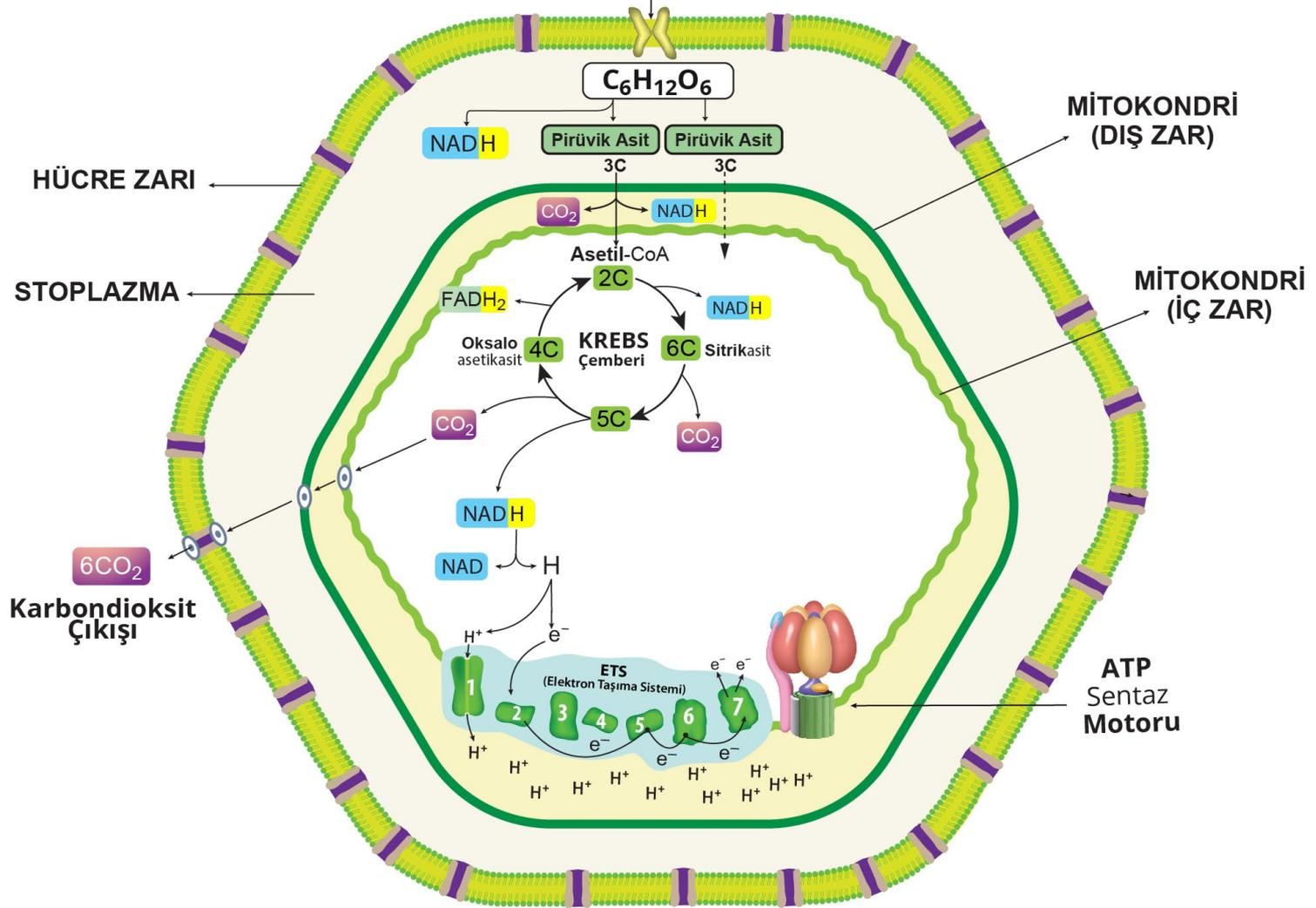
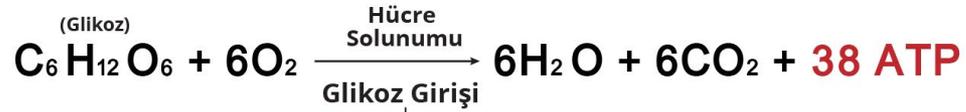
DNA

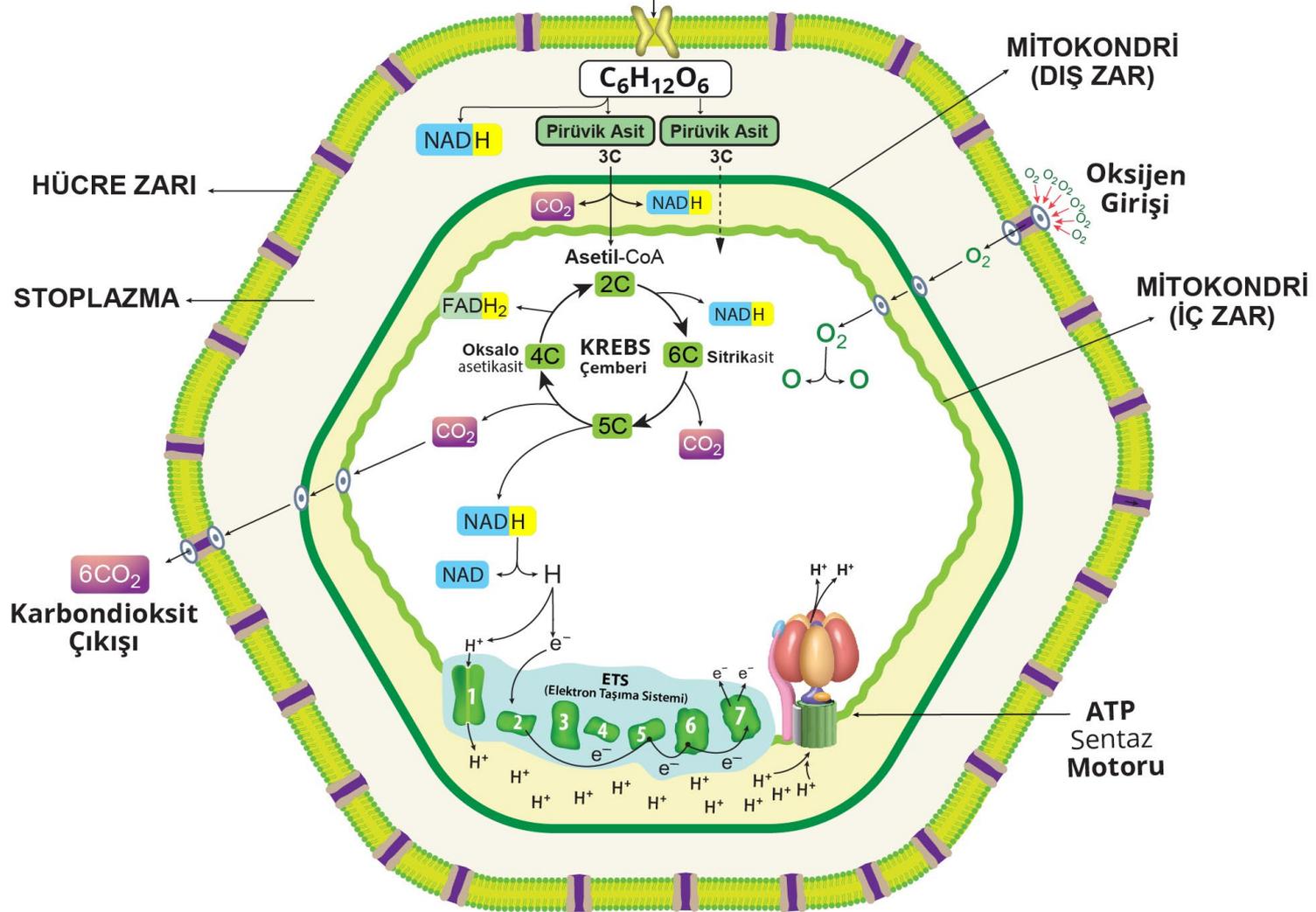
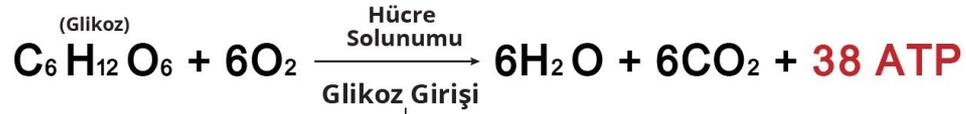


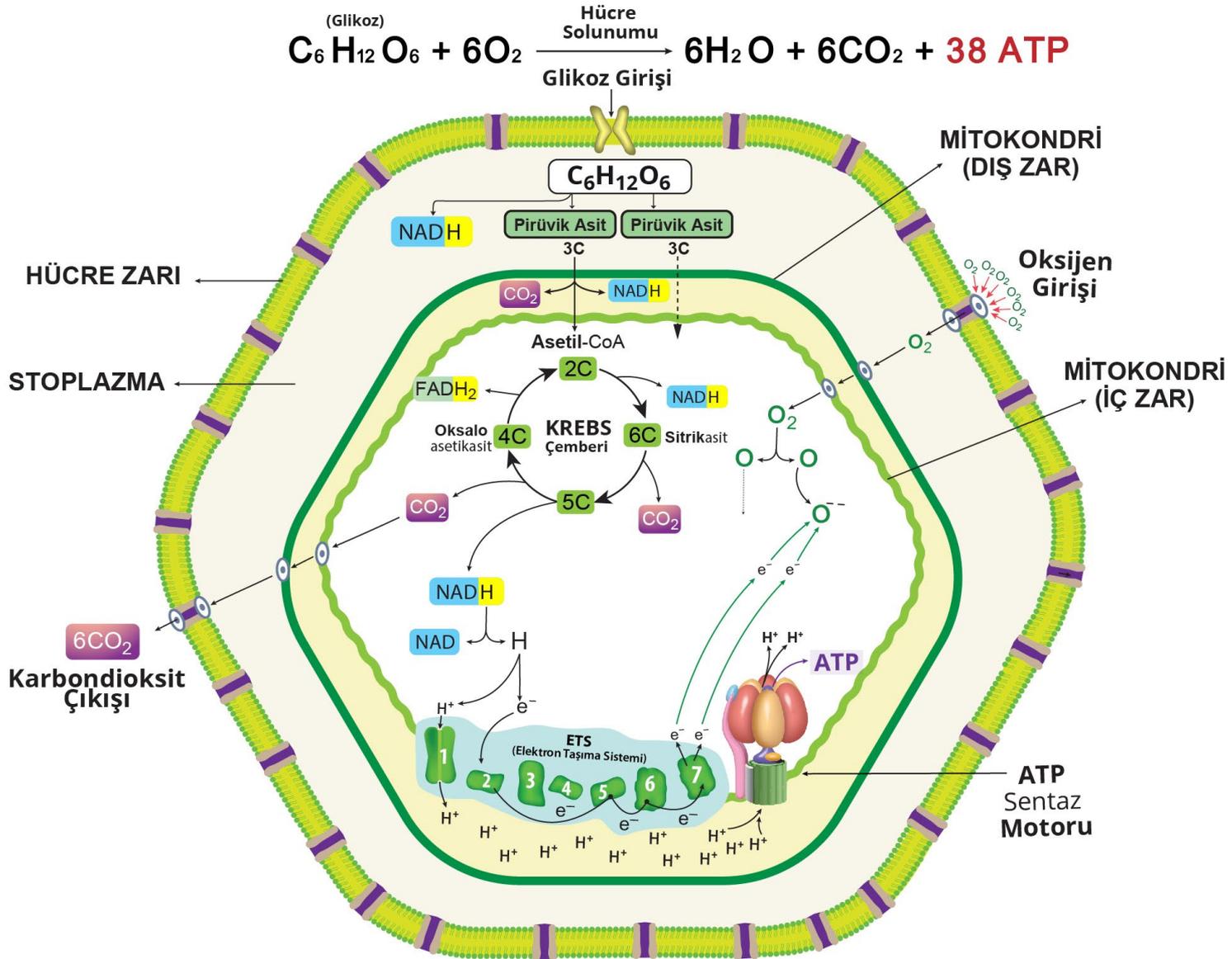


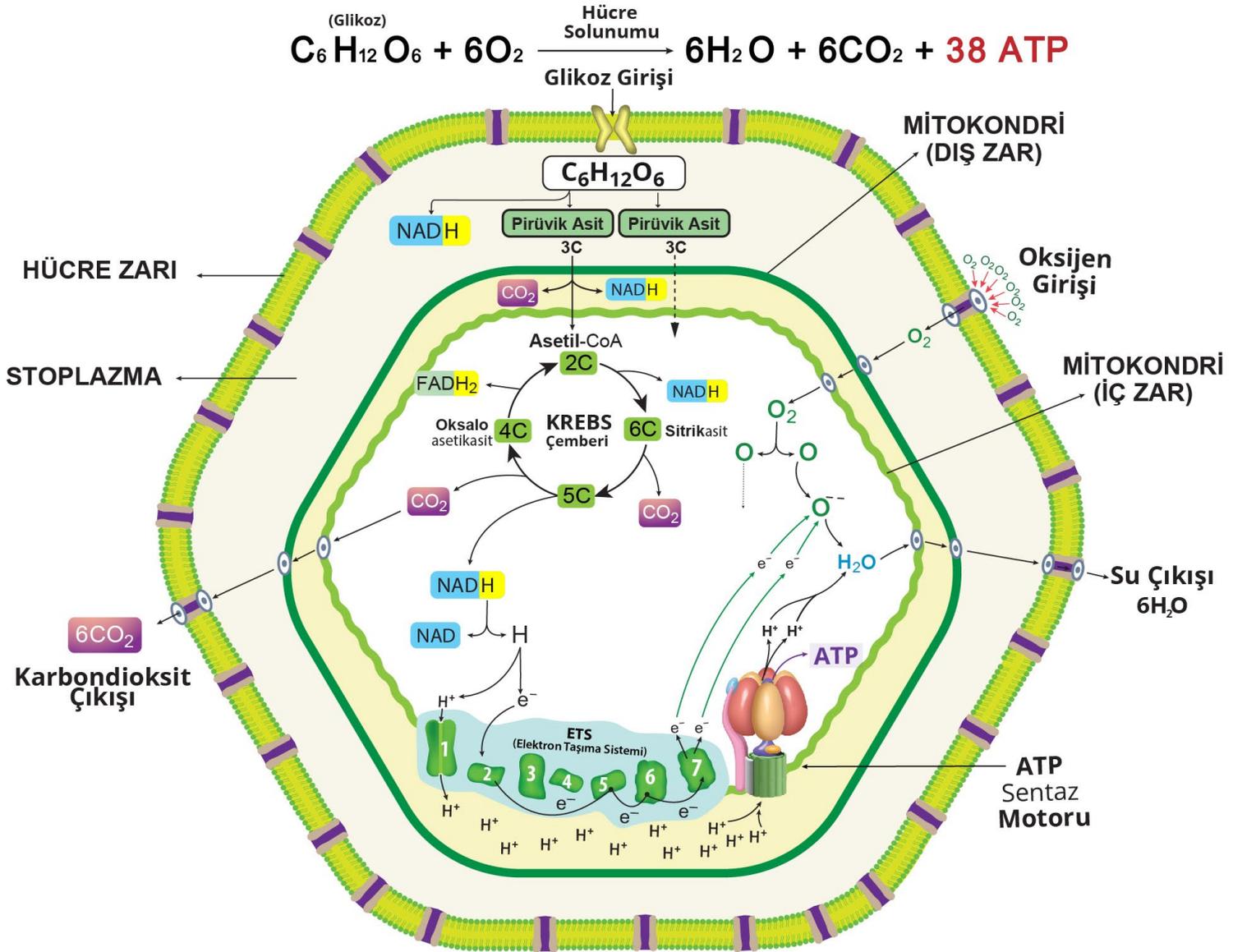


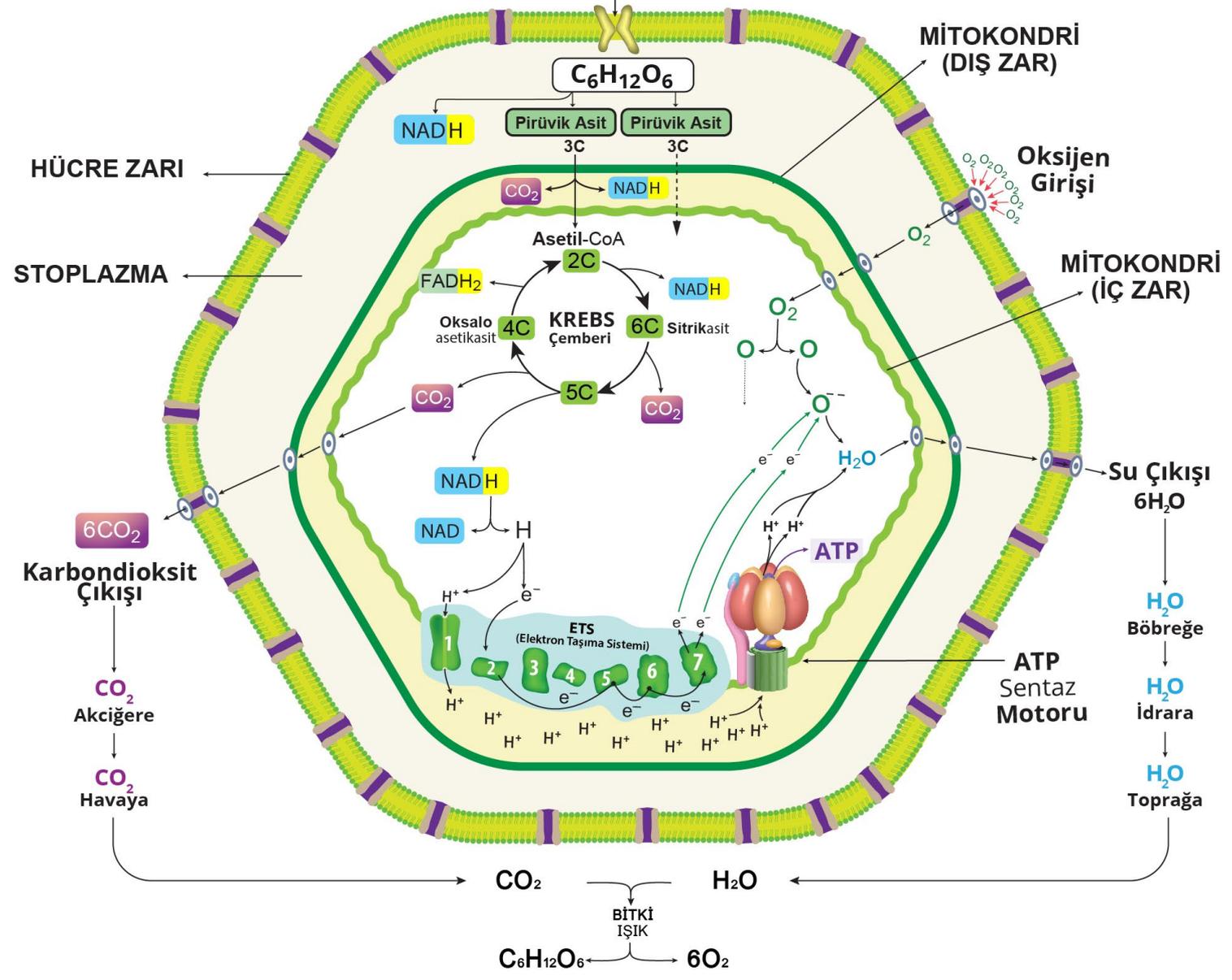












HÜCRE ZARI

STOPLAZMA

Glukoz Girişi

$C_6H_{12}O_6$

NADH

Pirüvik Asit 3C

Pirüvik Asit 3C

MİTOKONDRI (DIŞ ZAR)

Oksijen Girişi

MİTOKONDRI (İÇ ZAR)

$6CO_2$

Karbon dioksit Çıkışı

CO_2 Akciğere

CO_2 Havaya

Su Çıkışı $6H_2O$

H_2O Böbreğe

H_2O İdrara

H_2O Toprağa

ATP Sentaz Motoru

CO_2

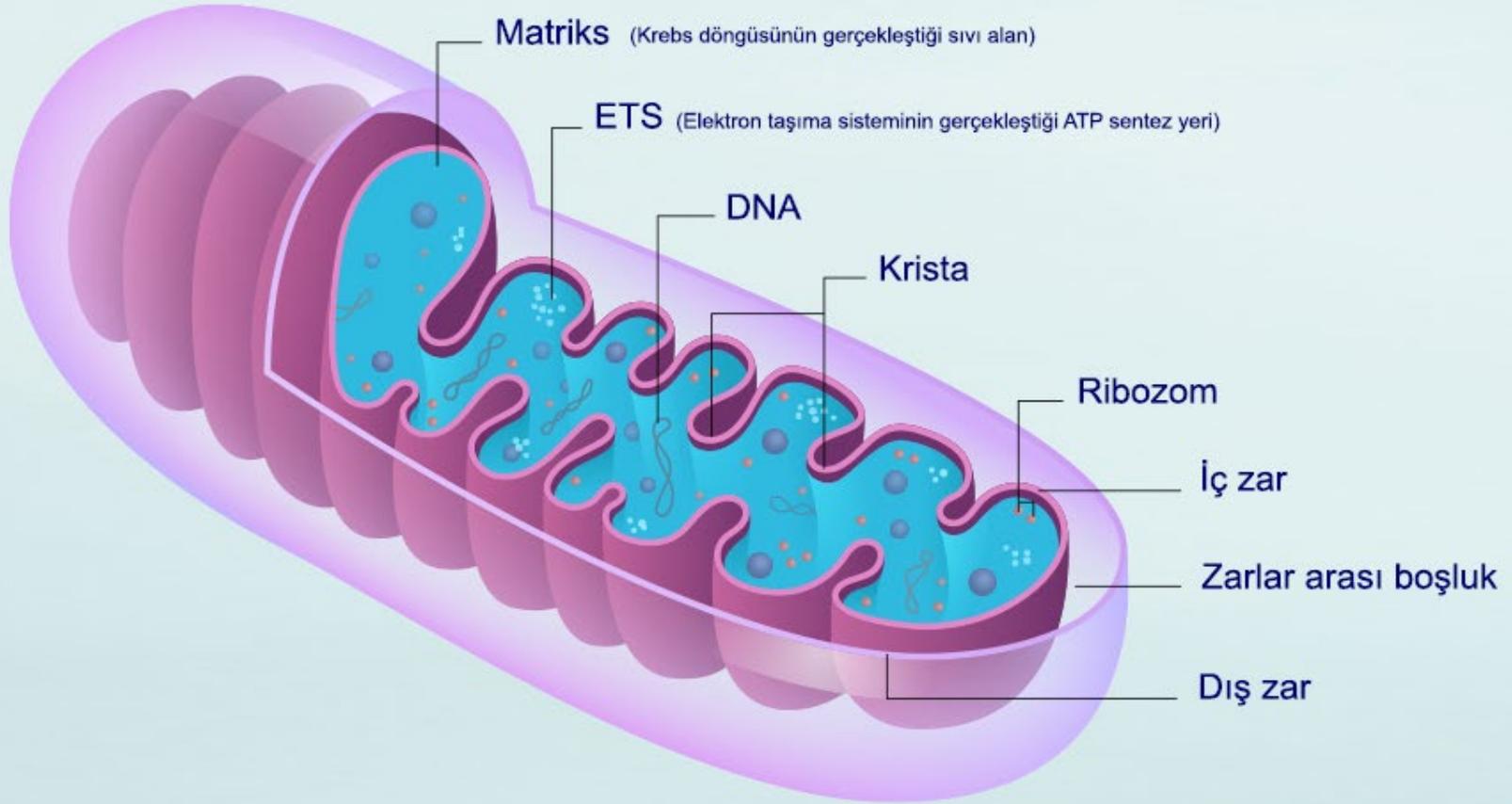
H_2O

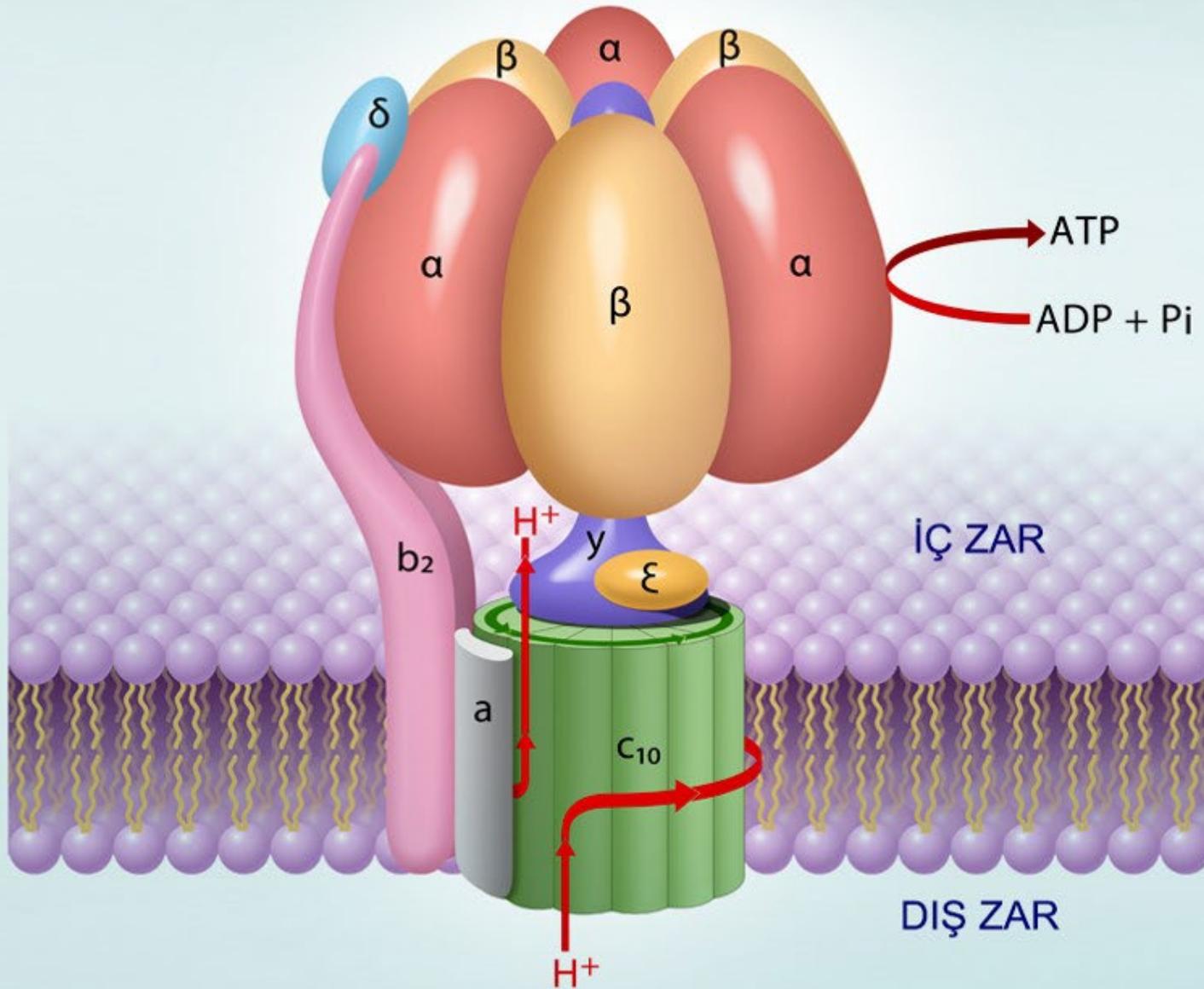
BİTKİ IŞIK

$C_6H_{12}O_6$

$6O_2$

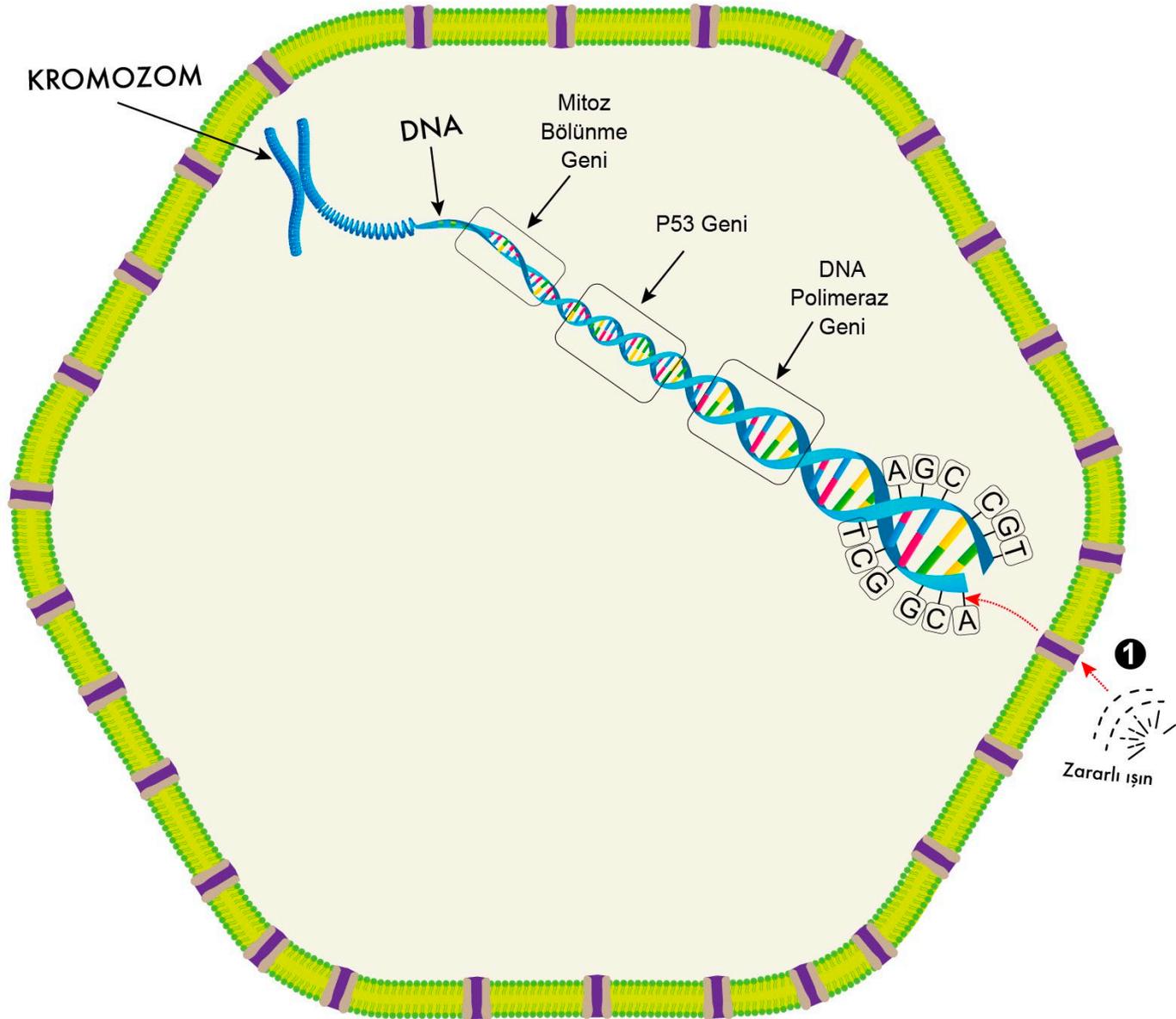
MİTOKONDRI





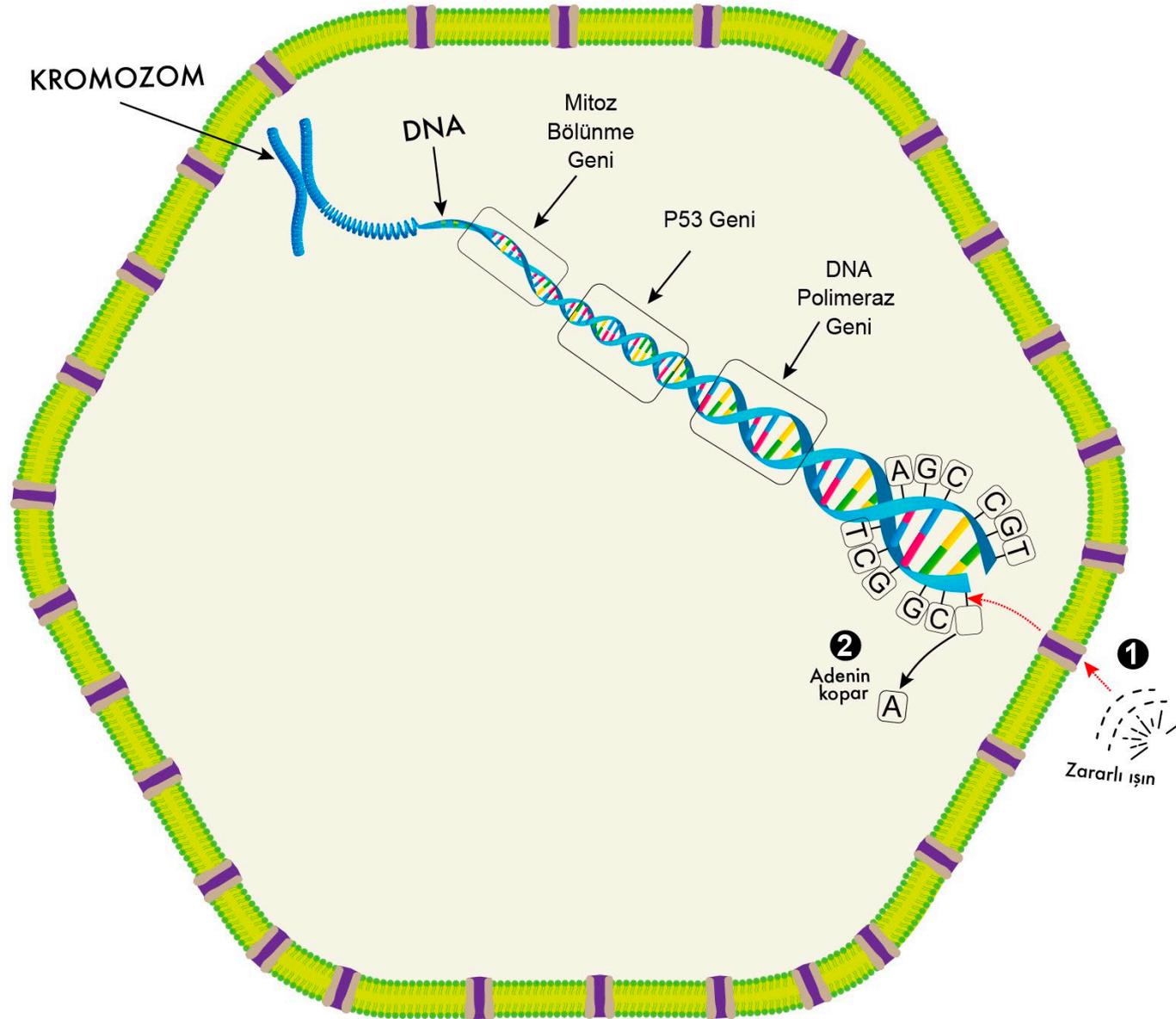
KANSERDEN KORUNMA MEKANİZMALARI

1



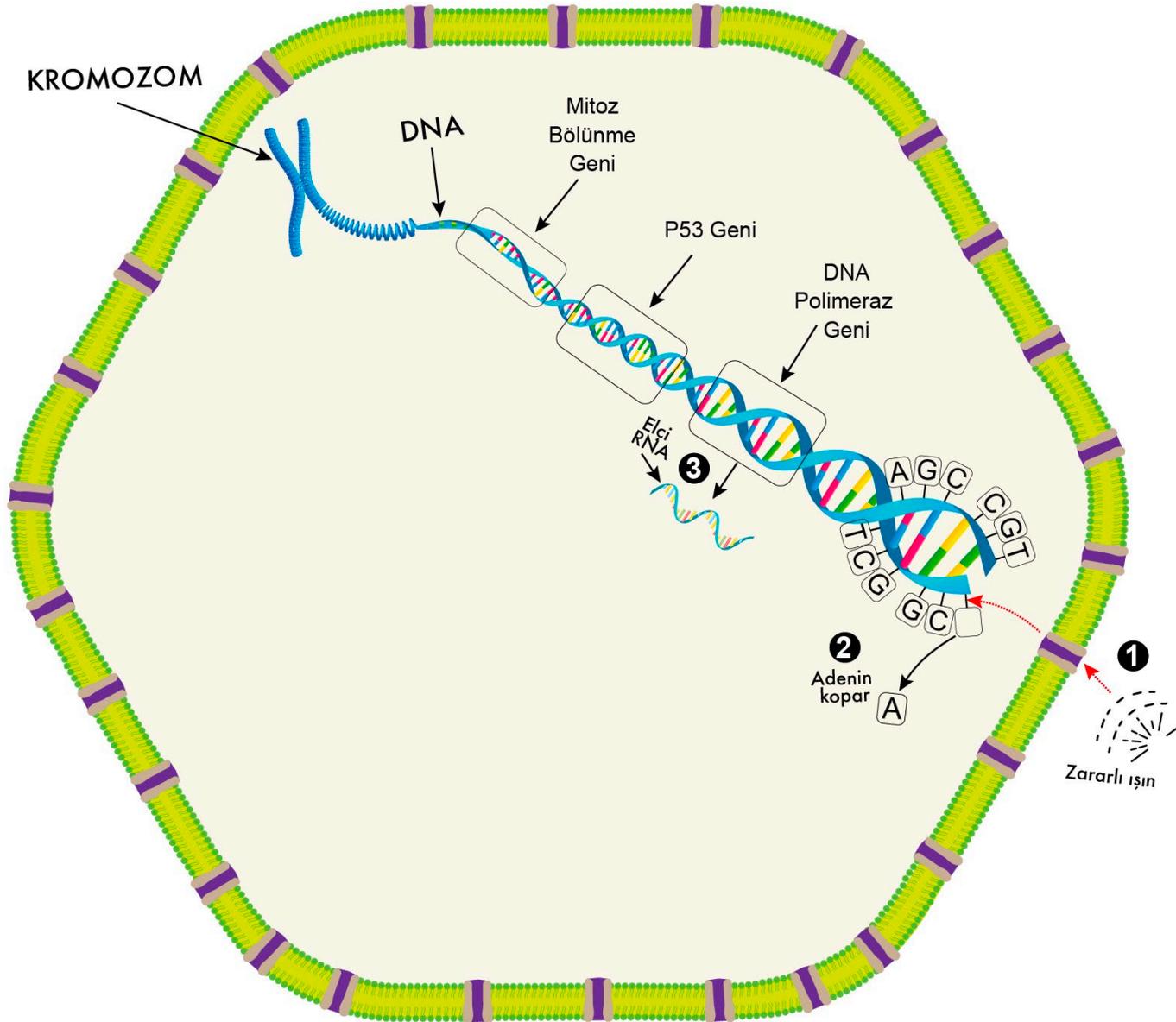
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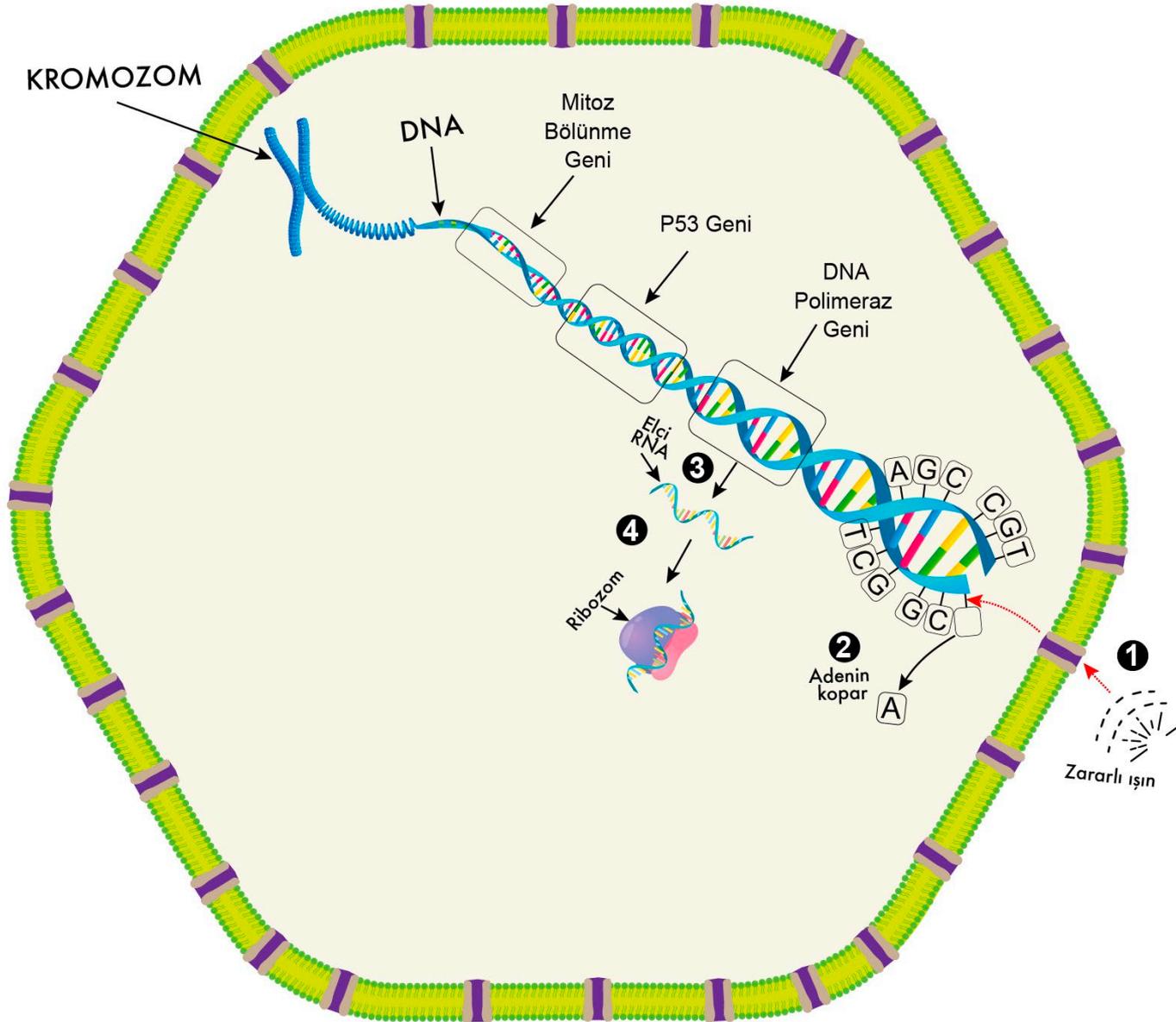
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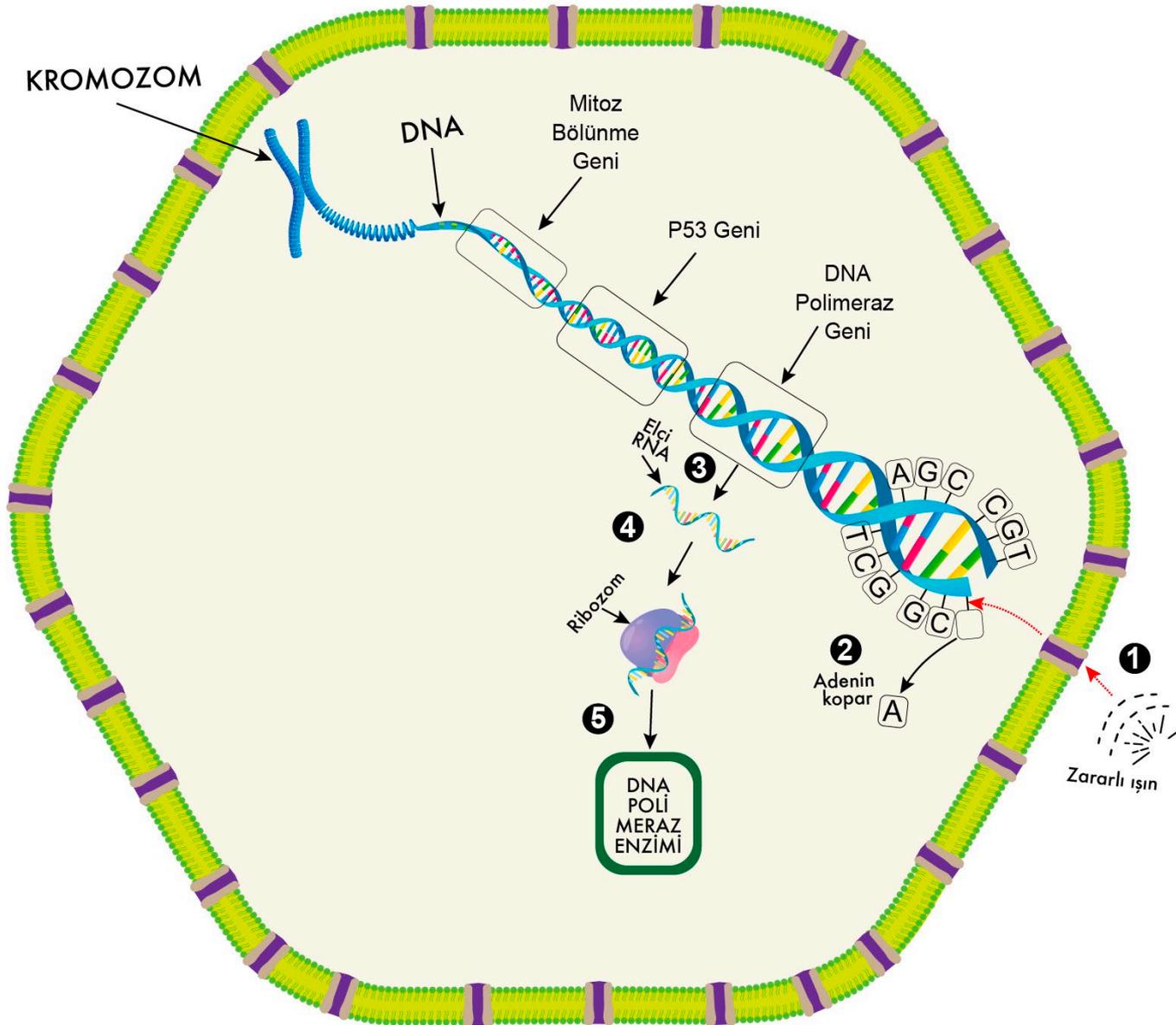


KANSERDEN KORUNMA MEKANİZMALARI

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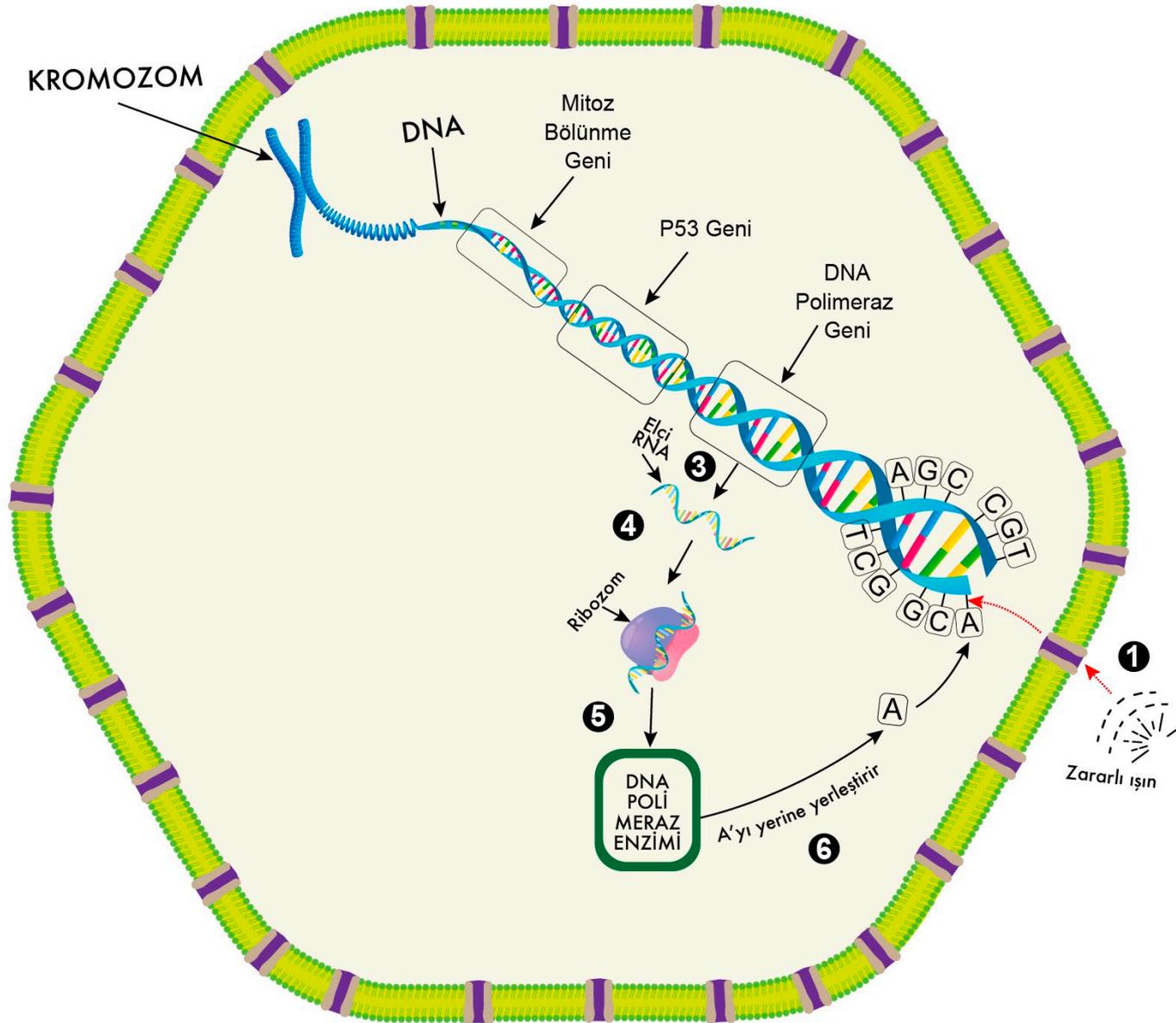


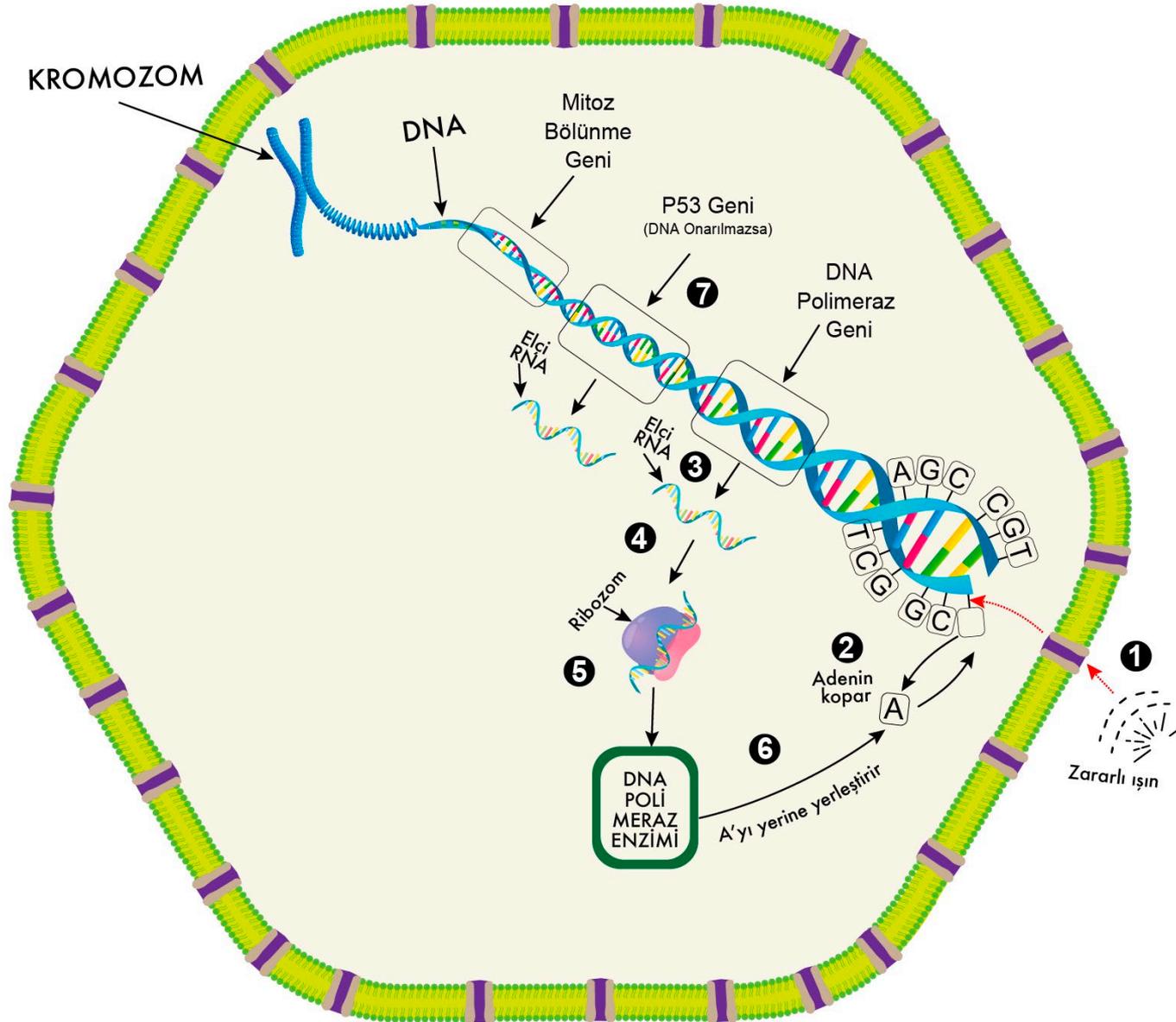




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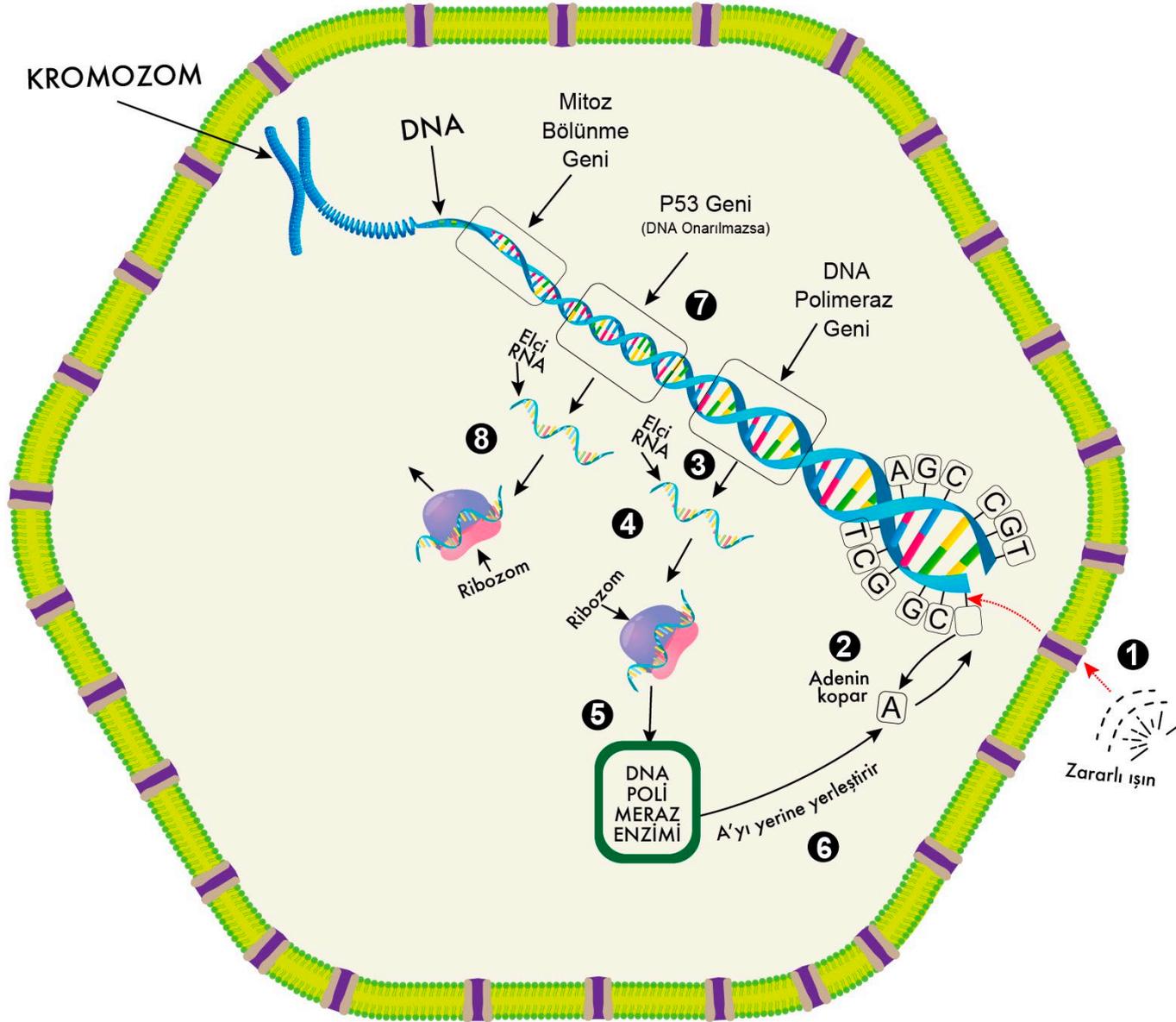
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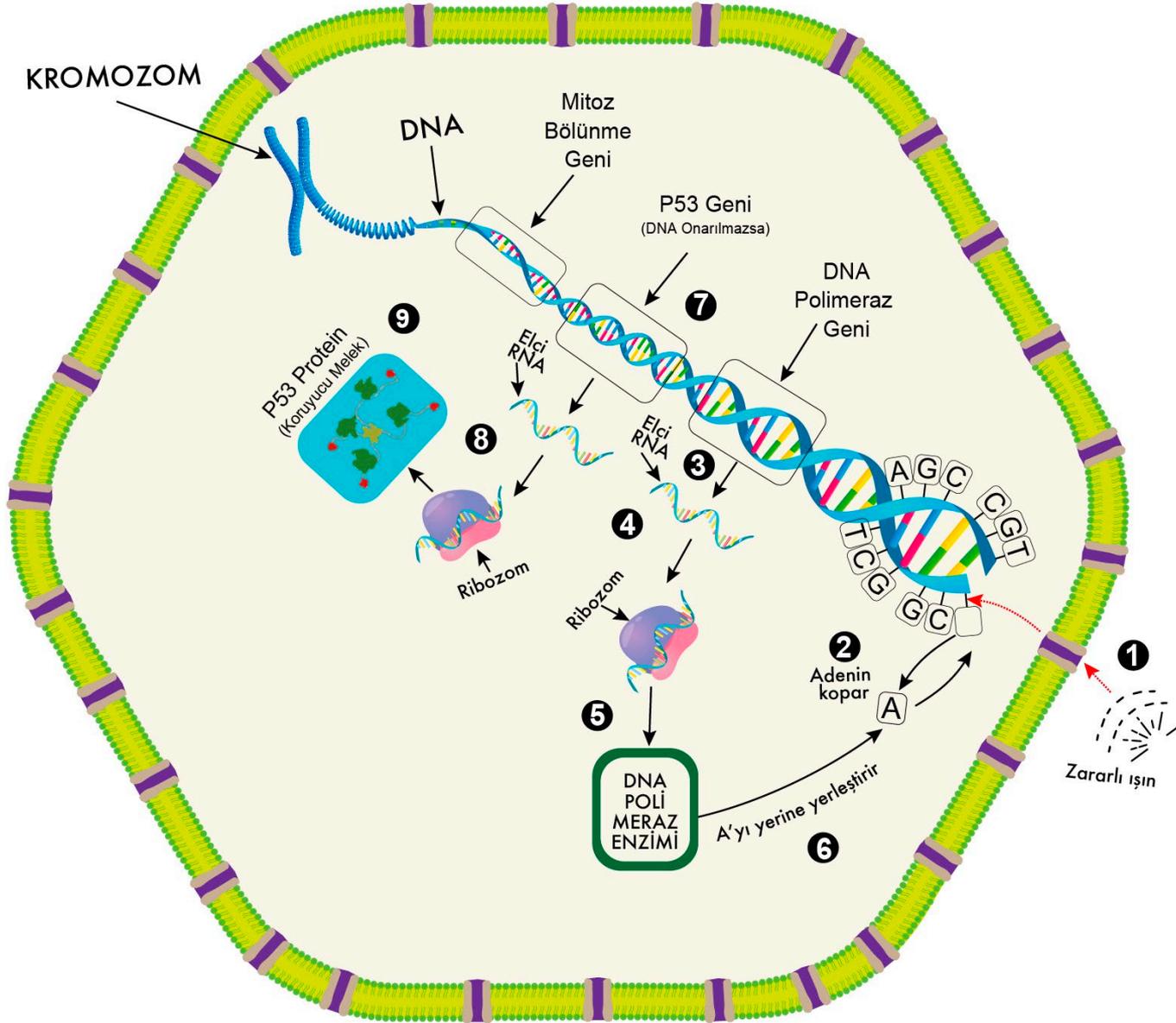
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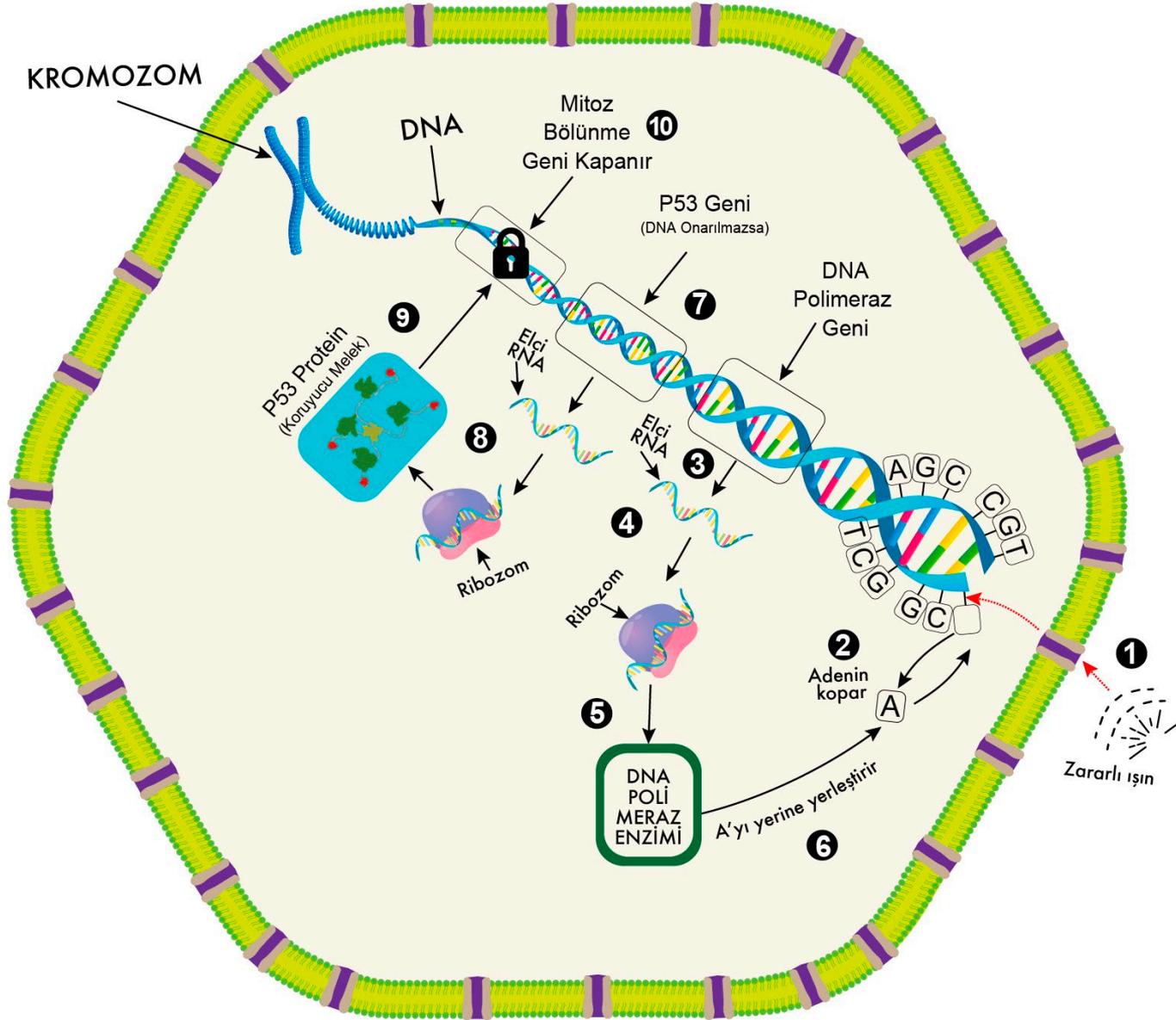
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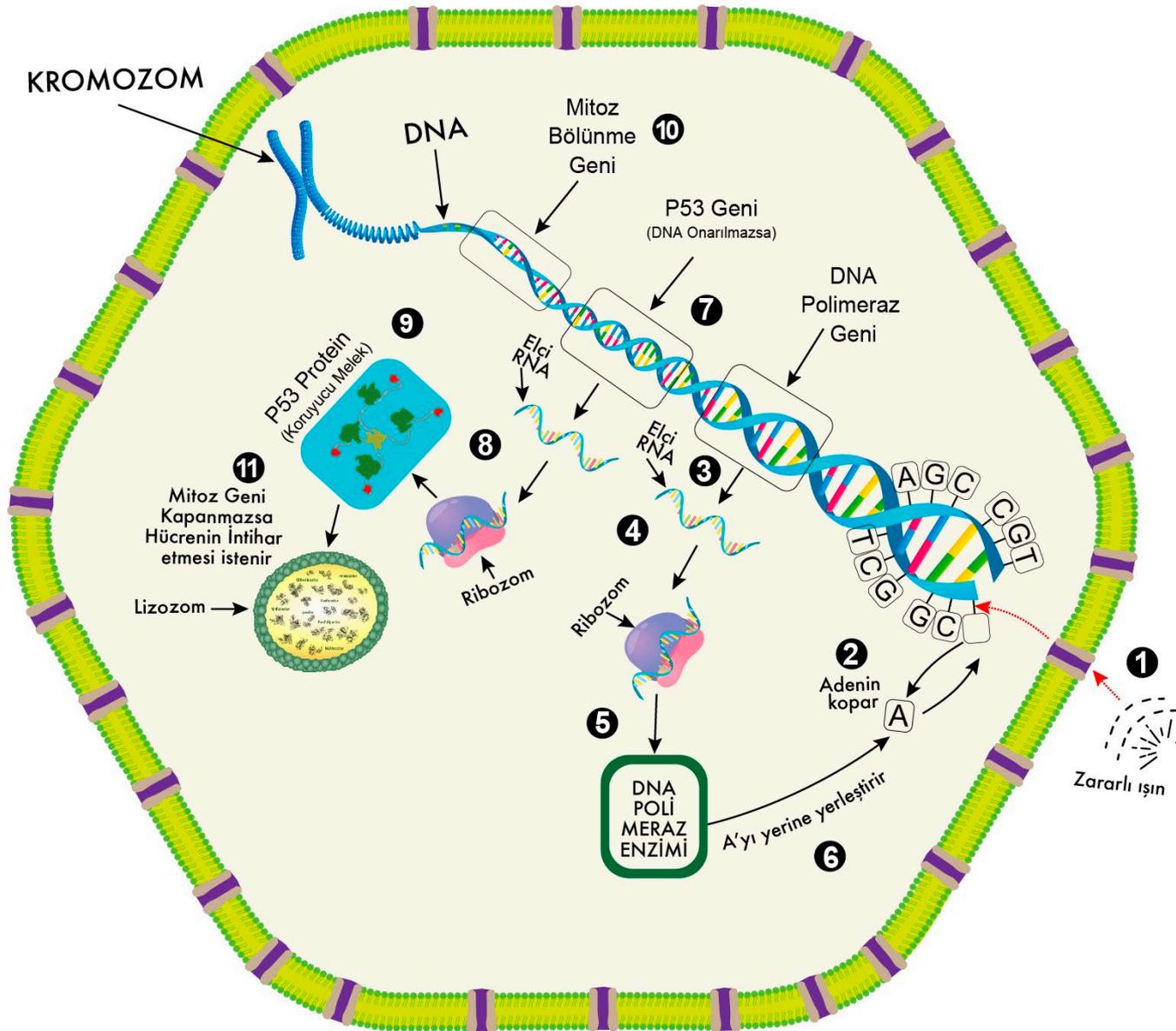


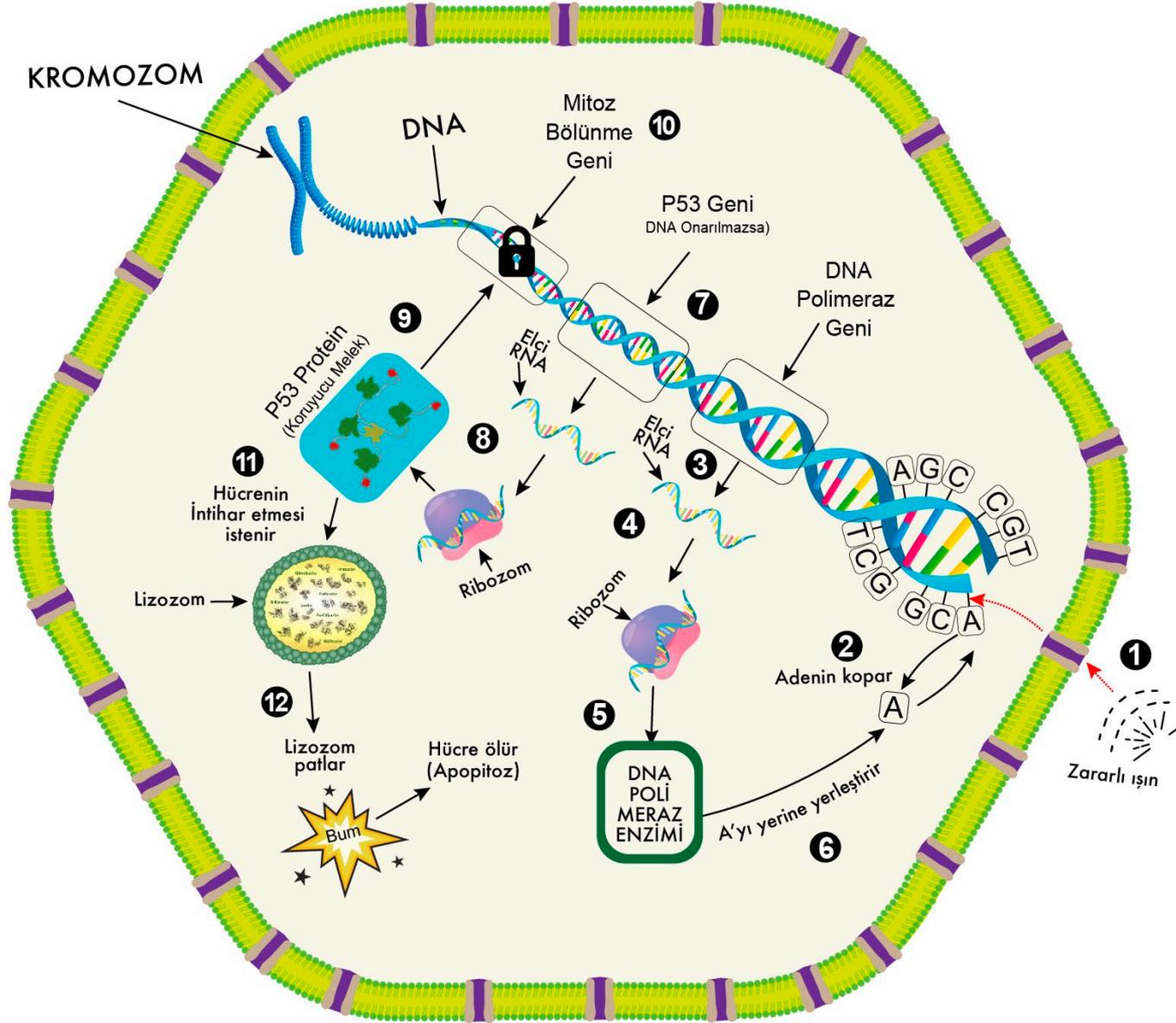
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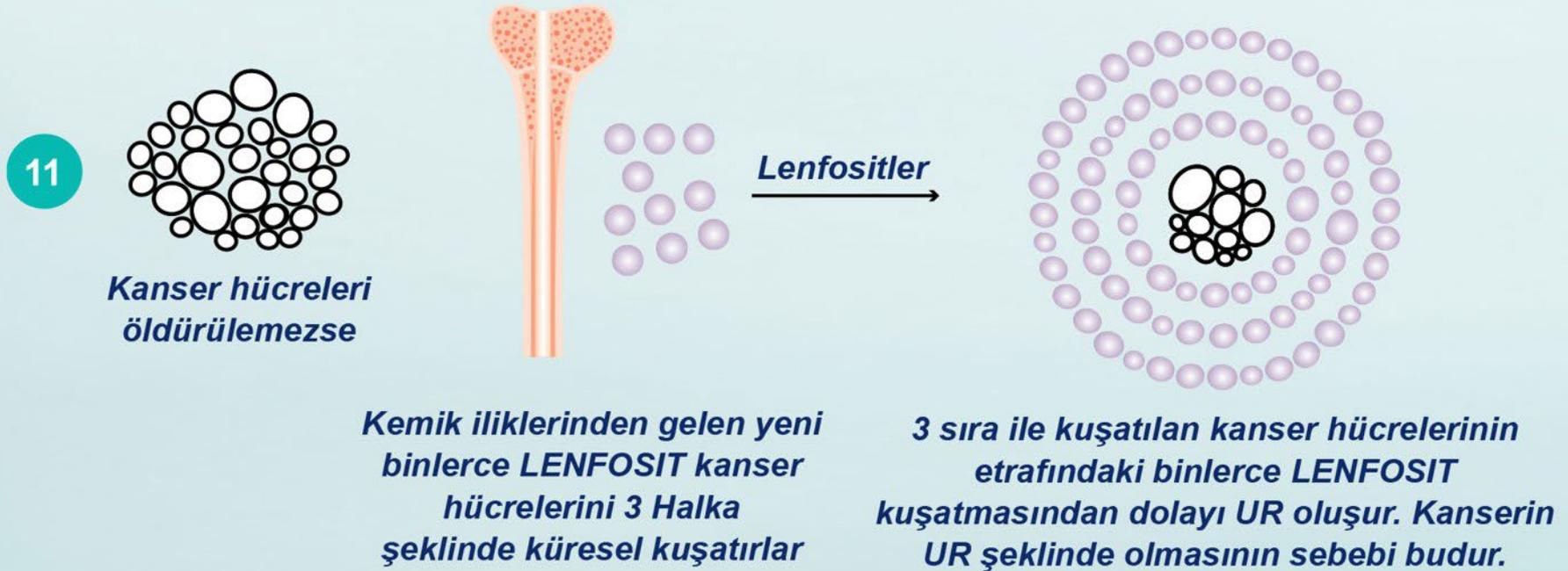
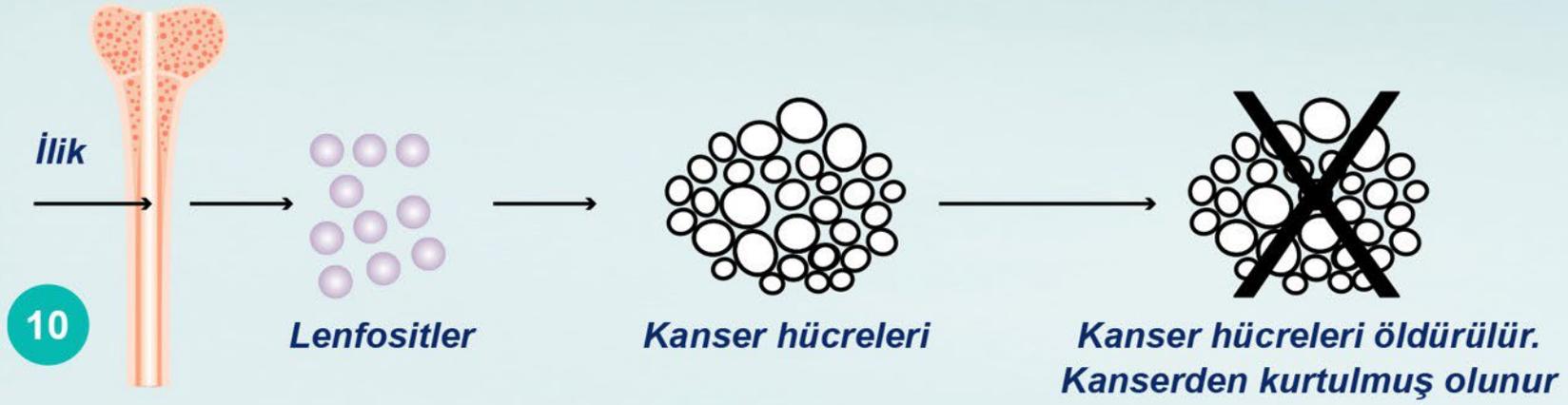
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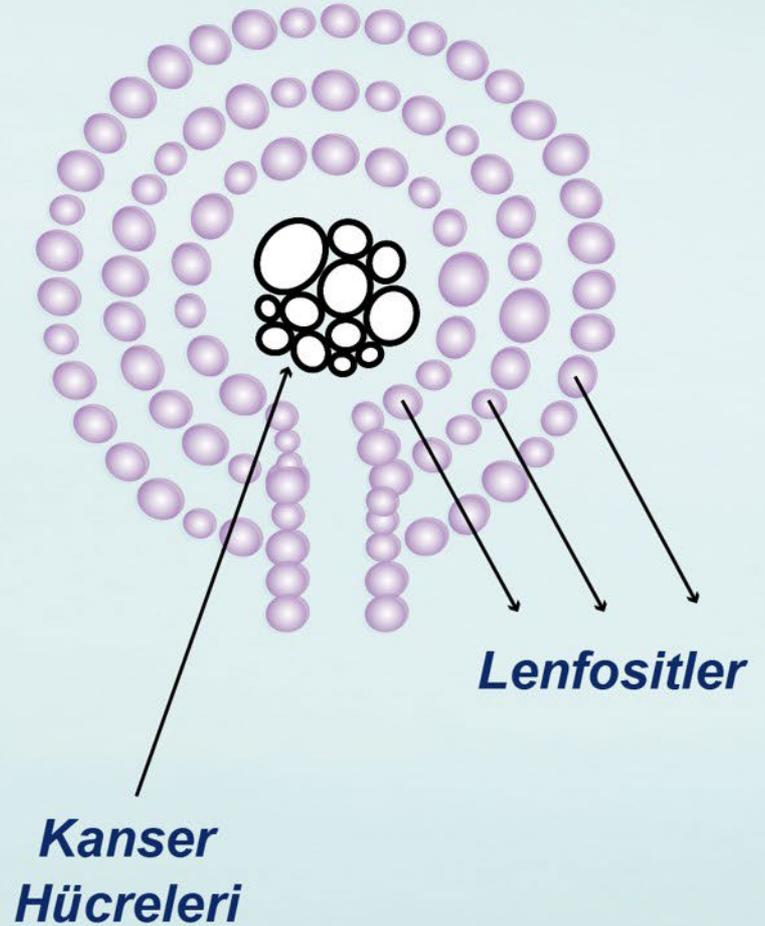




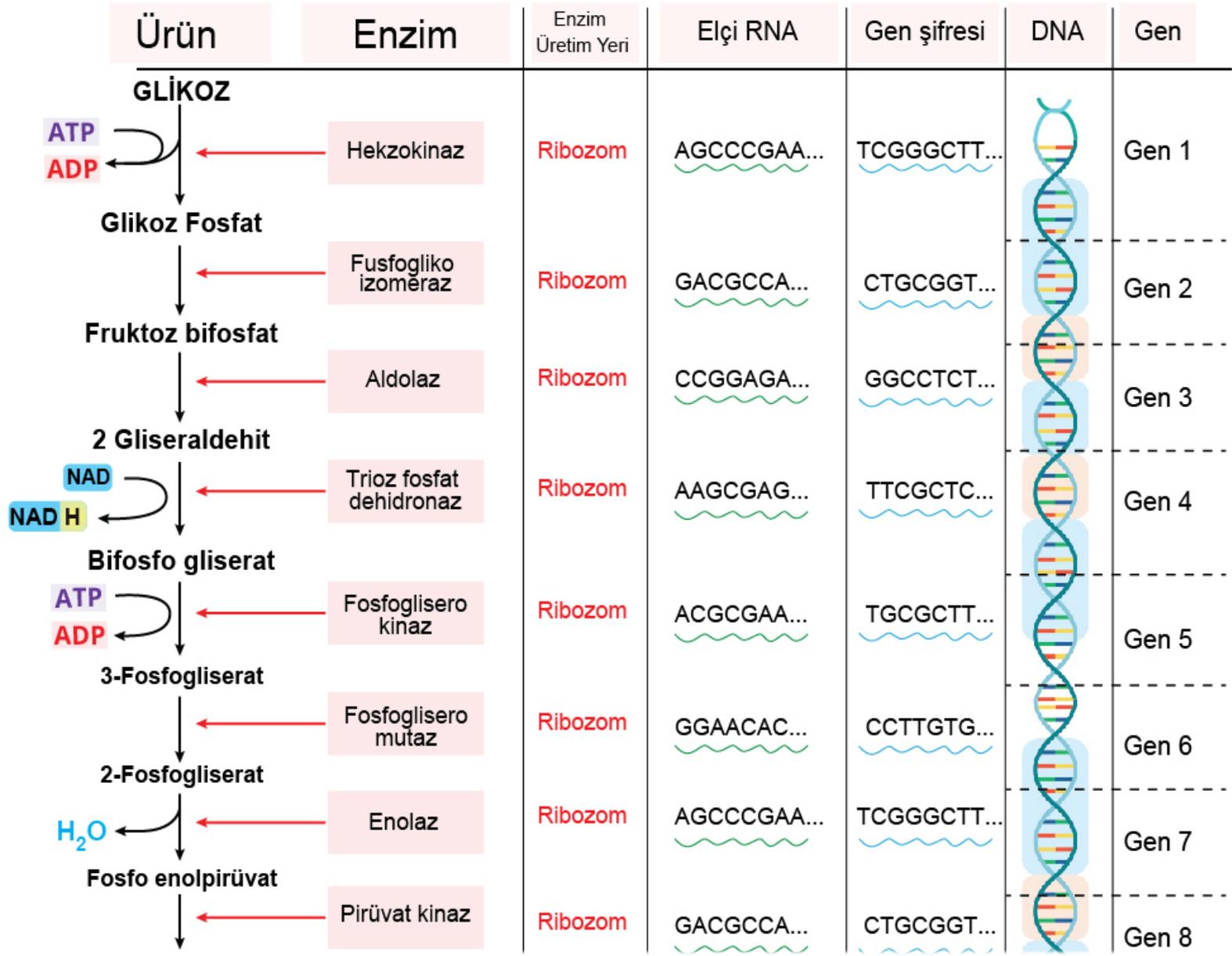
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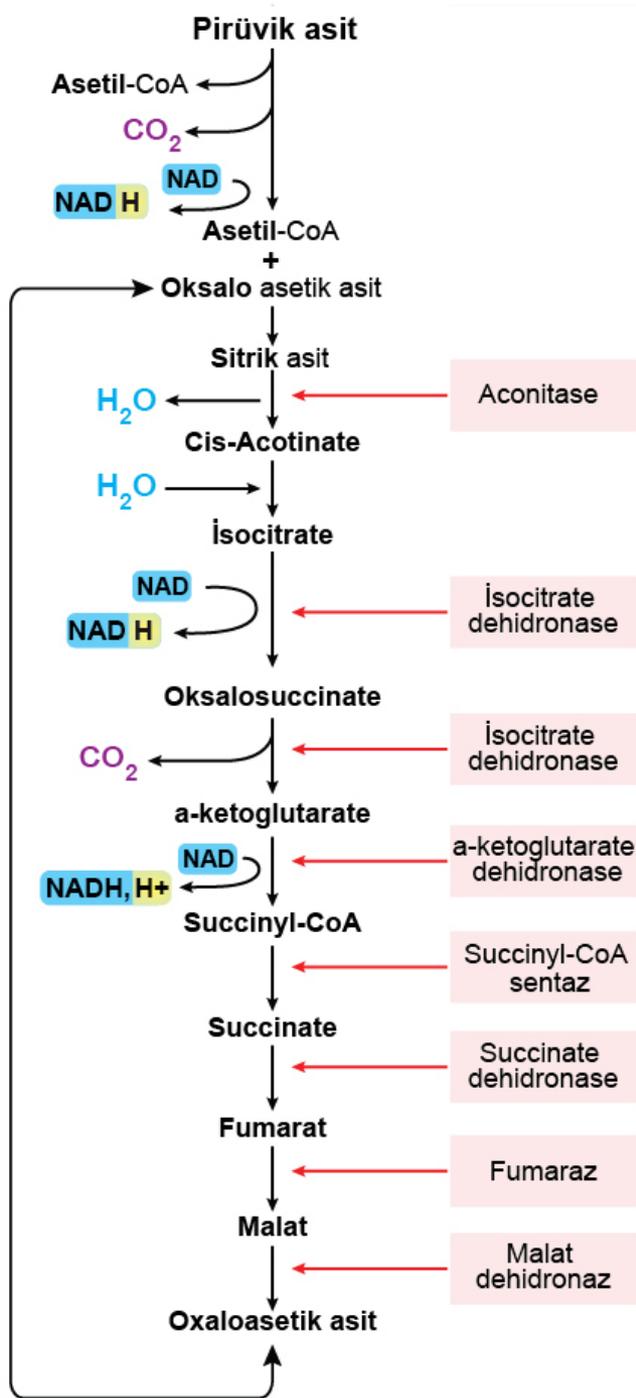
Çok sayıda çoğalmış kanser hücrelerini öldürmek zor olduğunda LENFOSİTler küçük bir kanal açarak kanser hücrelerinin kaçmasına fırsat verirler.

Kanser hücreleri bu boşluktan tek tek kaçarlarken LENFOSİTler tarafından öldürülürler. Kanser burada tekrar sonlanır.



BİR GEN, BİR ENZİM, BİR İŞ İNDİRGENEMEZ KOMPLEKSLİK





Ribozom

ACGCGAA...

TGCGTT...

Gen 9

Ribozom

AAGCGAG...

TTCGCTC...

Gen 10

Ribozom

GGAACAC...

CCTTGTG...

Gen 11

Ribozom

AGCCCGAA...

TCGGGCTT...

Gen 12

Ribozom

GACGCCA...

CTGCTTG...

Gen 13

Ribozom

ACGCGAA...

TGCGCTT...

Gen 14

Ribozom

AAGCGAG...

TTCGCTC...

Gen 15

Ribozom

AGCCCGAA...

TCGGGCTT...

Gen 16

BESİNLERİN - KREBS DÖNGÜSÜNE KATILMA EVRELERİ

