

Module Amazing Cells

# **Dealing Signals**

# **A**bstract

Use standard playing cards with your students to introduce cellular interactions such as cell to cell recognition and signal and receptor specificity.

# Logistics

Time Required

**Class Time:** 30 minutes

Prep Time: 10 minutes

Materials

2-3 decks of standard playing cards, depending on class size

### Prior Knowledge Needed

cells are bound by a membrane

### Appropriate For:

Primary

Intermediate Secondary

Learning Objectives

Trans-membrane proteins help cells recognize other cells of the same type.

Some foreign invaders such as viruses and bacteria mimic cell to cell recognition mechanisms. This allows them access to healthy cells.

Molecular receptors in the cell membrane interact with specific signals.

### Special Features You'll Find Inside

Information about cell adhesion and signal/receptor specificity.

Ilustrated step-by-step instructions to carry out this activity.

College

Module Amazing Cells



# **Dealing Signals**

## **C**lassroom Implementation

#### Activity instructions:

### To demonstrate cell to cell recognition:

- · Give each student a playing card.
- Ask students to group themselves according to the suit of the playing card they are holding.





### Quantities

### Per Student

One playing card, any suit, from the same deck

Foreign Invader Option: Include 3-4 cards from a deck with a different backing

- Cells selectively group themselves and adhere to other cells of a specific type. For example, liver cells will adhere to other liver cells, but not to cells of another type such as brain cells. This has been demonstrated in various studies of embryonic development and is what gives rise to specific tissue types.
- Transmembrane proteins known as Cell Adhesion Molecules (CAMs) are responsible for this recognition and adhesion. Some CAMs bind to other CAMs of the same molecular structure (homophillic binding) while others bind to CAMs with a different molecular structure, or an extra-cellular matrix (heterophillic binding).

#### Foreign invader option:

 Ask students with cards of the same suit to compare the backs of the cards. (There should be some students whose cards have a different backing).

#### **Discussion Points:**

- Foreign invaders in the body such as viruses and bacteria have many of the same proteins and mechanisms as healthy cells do.
- Some foreign invaders have CAMs bind to the CAMs of healthy cells, thus giving the invaders access to healthy cells.



Module



Amazing Cells

## **Dealing Signals**

# **S**tandards

#### **U.S. National Science Education Standards**

<u>Grades 5-8:</u>

 Content Standard C: Life Science - Structure and Function in Living Systems; Specialized cells perform specialized functions in multicellular organisms. Groups of specialized cells cooperate to form a tissue, such as a muscle.

#### B. AAAS Benchmarks for Science Literacy:

Grades 9-12 The Living Environment

- Cells
  - » Every cell is covered by a membrane that controls what can enter and leave the cell.
  - » Within every cell are specialized parts for the transport of materials, energy transfer, protein building, waste disposal, information feedback, and even movement. In addition, most cells in multicellular organisms perform some special functions that others do not.

### Why Log-In On Our Website?

Logging in as a teacher on the Learn.Genetics website has its benefits. You'll get exclusive access to great resources just for you!

- Get links to resources for this and other Print-and-Go<sup>™</sup> activities.
- Access extra media materials for this module.
- Download classroom-ready presentations and graphics.
- Tips for using Print-and-Go<sup>™</sup> activities with online materials.

and much more!

## Credits

Christian Davies, Brockbank Junior High, Magna, UT Barbara Egan, Beavercreek High School, Beavercreek, OH Mary Hoelscher, Sobriety High School, Maplewood, MN Chris Kuka, Bend High School, Bend, OR Molly Malone, Genetic Science Learning Center Harmony Starr, Genetic Science Learning Center (illustrations)

## Funding

Funding for this module was provided by a Science Education Partnership Award from the National Center for Research Resources, a component of the National Institutes of Health.

