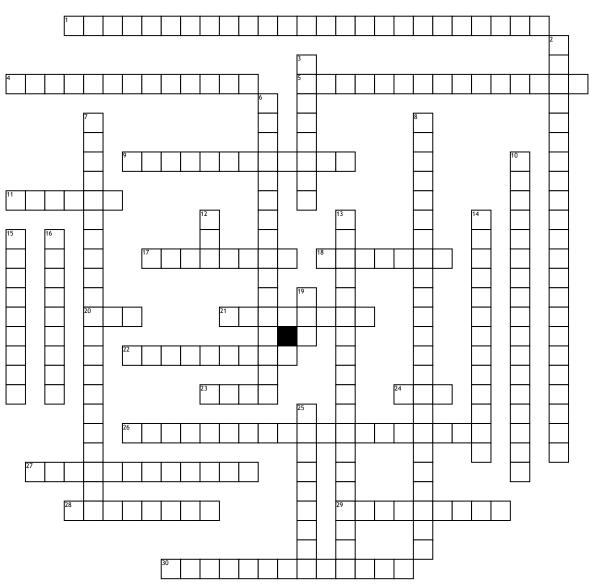
## **Cell Communication**



## Across

1. A set of chemical reactions in a cell that occurs when a molecule attaches to a receptor on the cell membrane

4. A mechanism leading to multiple copies of a chromosomal region within a chromosome arm

5. A phosphate group is added

9. They pass the message to the next signaling component in the chain without otherwise participating

11. Usually a molecule which produces a signal by binding to a site on a target protein

**17.** Any behavior of a living organism that results from an external or internal stimulus

**18.** A chemical substance produced in the body that controls and regulates the activity of certain cells or organs 20. A glyceride consisting of two fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages

21. Similar to paracrine signaling but there is a special structure called the synapse between the cell originating and the cell receiving the signal

22. Refers to the reversible transition of a molecule into a

nearly identical chemical or physical state **23.** High-affinity cell surface receptors for many polypeptide growth factors

24. Guanine Diphosphate

**26.** Interact and/or bind with multiple members of a signaling pathway, tethering them into complexes

27. The process by which foreign DNA is introduced into a cell by a virus or viral vector

28. Protrusion of the plasma membrane of a cell 29. A process of programmed cell death that occurs in multicellular organisms

30. A system of stimuli and response correlated to

population density Down

2. A sequence of events where one enzyme phosphorylates another, causing a chain reaction leading to the phosphorylation of thousands of proteins

3. Act as molecular switches inside cells, and are involved in transmitting signals from a variety of stimuli outside a cell to its interior

6. A molecule that relays messages in a cell from a receptor on a cell membrane to the final destination where an action within the cell is to take place

7. A group of transmembrane ion channel proteins which open to allow ions through the membrane in response to the binding of a chemical messenger

8. Constitute a large protein family of receptors, that detect molecules outside the cell and activate internal signal transduction pathways and, ultimately, cellular responses

10. A phosphate group is taken away

12. Guanine Triphosphate

13. An enzyme that removes a phosphate group from the phosphorylated amino acid residue of its substrate protein

14. Kinase enzyme that modifies other proteins by chemically adding phosphate groups to them 15. A form of cell-to-cell communication in which a cell produces a signal to induce changes in nearby cells 16. When the target cell detects a signal, usually in the form of a small, water-soluble molecule, via binding to receptor protein

**19.** A secondary messenger molecule used in signal transduction and lipid signaling in biological cells 25. A release of hormones that act on distant target cells in the body