

# **STOMACH**

Rent: 180 With 5X colony: 200 With 10X colony: 260 With 15X colony: 320 Assists in digestion by mixing gastric juices



# **SMALL INTESTINE**

Rent: 210 With 5X colony: 240 With 10X colony: 290 With 15X colony: 350 Absorption of food takes place here



# PANCREAS

Rent: 180 With 5X colony: 200 With 10X colony: 240 With 15X colony: 300 Releases enzymes for food digestion (exocrine) and hormones for homeostasis (endocrine)



# **SPINAL CORD**

Rent: 260 With 5X colony: 330 With 10X colony: 400 With 15X colony: 460 Connects brain to other organs for motor and sensory functions



### BRAIN

Rent: 260 With 5X colony: 330 With 10X colony: 400 With 15X colony: 460 Complex organ which controls and regulates every processes



### LUNGS

Rent: 240 With 5X colony: 300 With 10X colony: 350 With 15X colony: 400 Site of gaseous exchange by expanding and contracting



### HEART

Rent: 200 With 5X colony: 250 With 10X colony: 300 With 15X colony: 360 Four chambered organ that pumps blood throughout the body



# **URINARY BLADDER**

Rent: 120 With 5X colony: 160 With 10X colony: 210 With 15X colony: 270 Stores urine temporarily



# **Adrenal Glands**

Rent: 120 With 5X colony: 160 With 10X colony: 210 With 15X colony: 270 produce hormones that help regulate your metabolism, immune system, blood pressure, response to stress



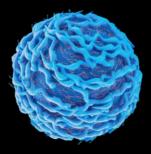
# **KIDNEY**

Rent: 140 With 5X colony: 180 With 10X colony: 230 With 15X colony: 290 Site of filtration of blood and osmoregulation



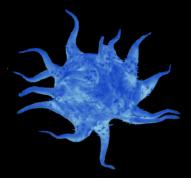
### RBC

Rent: 190 With 5X colony: 220 With 10X colony: 280 With 15X colony: 340 Transports oxygen throughout the human body



### WBC

Rent: 350 With 5X colony: 400 With 10X colony: 450 With 15X colony: 500 Help body with fight infection



# PLATELETS

Rent: 350 With 5X colony: 400 With 10X colony: 450 With 15X colony: 500 cell fragments in that form clots and stop or prevent bleeding



# LIVER

Rent: 140 With 5X colony: 180 With 10X colony: 240 With 15X colony: 290 Cleansing and detoxification of blood takes place here



#### **GAL BLADDER**

Rent: 220 With 5X colony: 250 With 10X colony: 300 With 15X colony: 360 bile is stored after secretion by the liver and before release into the intestine.



# Thymus

Rent: 110 With 5X colony: 150 With 10X colony: 190 With 15X colony: 240

It makes white blood cells, called lymphocytes, which protect the body against infections.

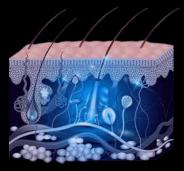


### SPLEEN

Rent: 160 With 5X colony: 180 With 10X colony: 230 With 15X colony: 370 Site of filtration of blood for cellular debris

# **BONE MARROW**

Rent: 160 With 5X colony: 180 With 10X colony: 250 With 15X colony: 290 Special type of cells that can differentiate into different types of blood cells



# SKIN

Rent: 100 With 5X colony: 140 With 10X colony: 180 With 15X colony: 230 Outermost layer of human body acting as a first line of defense

# MUSCLES

Rent: 100 With 5X colony: 140 With 10X colony: 180 With 15X colony: 230 Consist of contractile proteins which help in mechanical functions

Conjugation is the method of transfer of genetic material from one bacteria to another placed in contact. This method was proposed by Lederberg and Tatum. During conjugation the F-factor can move between E.coli cells and results in gene transfer. This process requires energy from the host bacteria.



### CONJUGATION

#### YOU EXPEND 70 UNITS OF PROTEIN

Transduction is the process of transfer of genes from the recipient to the donor through bacteriophage. Transduction is of two types: Generalized Transduction and Specialized Transduction.

The process requires energy from the host bacteria.



### TRANSDUCTION

#### YOU EXPEND 100 UNITS OF PROTEIN

Transformation is the process of DNA uptake by the bacteria from the surrounding environment. The cells that have the ability to uptake DNA are known as competent cells. This process was first reported in Streptococcus pneumonia by Griffith.

The process requires energy from the host bacteria.



### TRANSFORMATION

#### YOU EXPEND 120 UNITS OF PROTEIN