

## Organelles- F211

Organelle	Structure	Function
Nucleus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- largest organelle</li> <li>- double nuclear envelope</li> <li>- nuclear pores</li> <li>- dense sphere- nucleolus</li> <li>- contains chromatin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- houses the genetic information</li> <li>- chromatin consists of DNA and proteins</li> <li>- when cells divide they to make chromosomes</li> <li>- nucleolus makes RNA and ribosomes</li> <li>- RNA passes through the pores to assemble proteins</li> </ul>
Endoplasmic reticulum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- flattened membrane bound sacs- cisternae</li> <li>- continuous with the nuclear envelope</li> <li>- RER is studded with ribosomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RER transports proteins made by the ribosome's on its membrane</li> <li>- SER makes lipids</li> </ul>
Golgi apparatus	stack of membrane bound flattened sacs (look like pita bread)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- receive proteins from the ER and modifies them by adding sugar</li> <li>- packages the proteins into vesicles t be transported</li> <li>- some modified proteins may be excreted from the cell</li> </ul>
Mitochondria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sausage shaped</li> <li>- double membrane</li> <li>- inner membrane highly folded int cristae</li> <li>- centre in known as matrix</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- produce ATP</li> <li>- ATP needed in many metabolic processes</li> </ul>
Chloroplasts- PLANT ONLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- double membrane</li> <li>- inner membrane continuous with thylakoids (stack of which is a grana)</li> <li>- chlorophyl molecules are on the thylakoids membranes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site of photosynthesis</li> <li>- uses light energy to drive the reaction</li> </ul>
Lysosomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- spherical sacs</li> <li>- single membrane</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contain a hydrolytic/digestive enzyme</li> <li>- which breaks down cells and/or organelles</li> </ul>
Ribosome's- NOT MEMBRANE BOUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tiny</li> <li>- 2 sub units</li> <li>- some in cytoplasm other on RER</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- site of protein synthesis</li> <li>- acts as an assembly line where mRNA is used to make proteins from amino acids</li> </ul>
Centrioles- NOT MEMBRANE BOUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- small tubes of protein fibres</li> <li>- pair in nucleus of animal cells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- take part in cell division</li> <li>- form the spindle during nuclear division to move chromosomes</li> </ul>
Cilia / Flagella(undipodia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hair like projections</li> <li>- cylinder of 9 microtubles in a circle</li> <li>- flagella longer than cilia</li> <li>- cilia found in groups ,flagella found in 1's or 2's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cilia move in a synchronized wave to move substances( mucus,egg)</li> <li>- flagellum propel cells in a coiling/corkscrew movement</li> </ul>