

Dr. Rawaa Salim Hameed



 Text book of human biology by John Kenneth Inglis 3rd Ed (1985)

The nucleus



Chromatin coils up into rod—like chromosomes during cell division

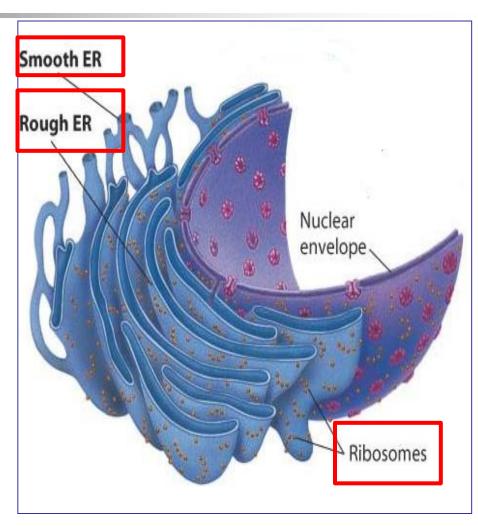
Nuclear envelope

Nuclear envelope

Nucleolus most nuclei contain at least one

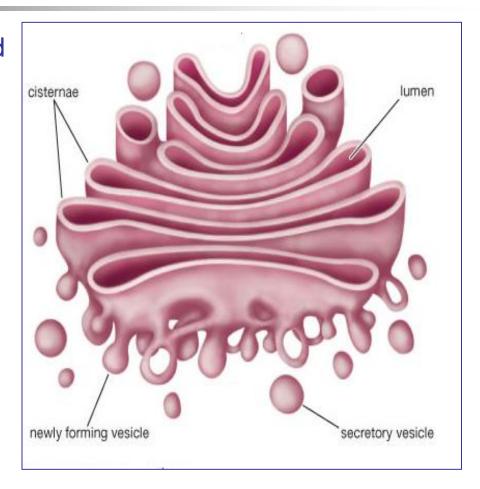
Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)

- ER is a system of doublemembraned tubular canals found in the cytoplasm
- Rough endoplasmic reticulum contains ribosomes the site of protein synthesis
- Smooth endoplasmic reticulum without ribosomes



Golgi bodies (or Golgi apparatus)

- Its membranous sacs increased in size and filled up when a cell produced secretions.
- These packages of chemicals then snip off from the main Golgi bodies and migrate to the outer cell membrane where they discharge to the outside.
- The packages are called vacuoles or if they are extremely small, vesicles.



Lysosomes

- Lysosomes are vacuoles that probably snip-off from Golgi apparatus.
- They contain enzymes (lysozymes) that break down the cell material itself by a process of self-digestion or autolysis.

The plasma membrane

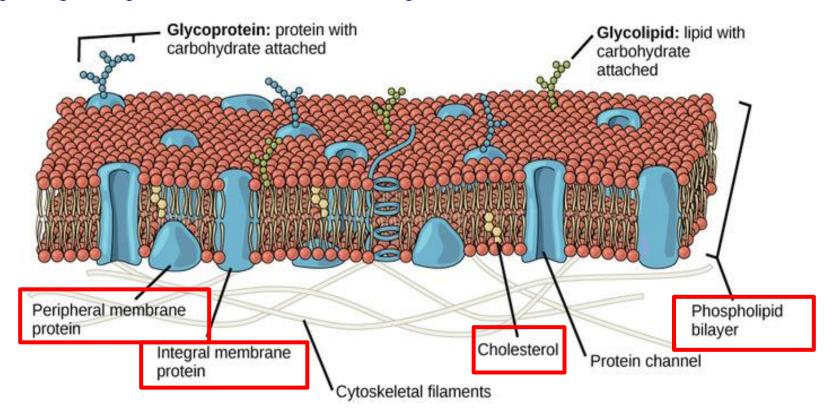
It's encloses all the cell components
It's a double structure like the endoplasmic reticulum.
It regulates what enters and exits the cell.

The principal components of the plasma membrane are:-

- ✓ Phospholipid bilayer
- ✓ Proteins
- ✓ Carbohydrate

The fluid mosaic model

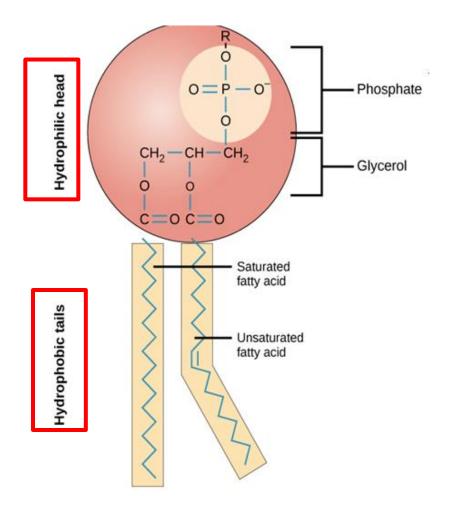
- The plasma membrane is a mosaic of components
- phospholipids, cholesterol, and proteins





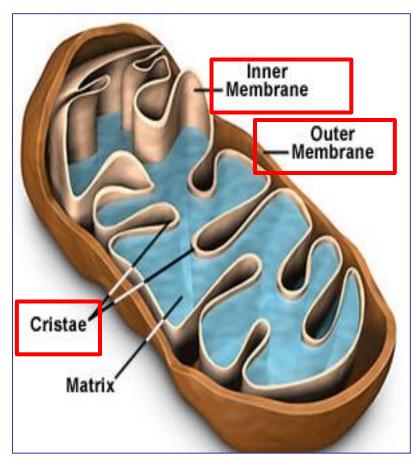
Phospholipids

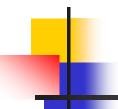
Consists of lipids and phosphate The phospholipids have one head and two tails. The head is polar and hydrophilic, or water-loving. The tails are nonpolar and hydrophobic, or waterfearing.



Mitochondria

- A fluid-filled tubular structure
- Surrounded by double membrane
- The inner membrane is folded into projections called cristae (energyproducing enzymes are located)





Thank you