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1. Cell Membrane

- **What does it Do?**
- Allows molecules to pass in and out of the cell.
- **Other Notes**
- Formed by lipid molecules that naturally arrange themselves into spheres.

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2. Cytoskeleton

- **What does it Do?**
- Provides structure, helps organize cell division, functions as a system of roads for motor proteins.
- **Other Notes**

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3. Mitochondrion

- **What does it Do?**
- Generates a cell's energy.
- **Other Notes**
- Has its own genome, and circular DNA similar to bacteria.

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4. Nucleus

- **What does it Do?**
- Stores and protects DNA, DNA is copied to RNA here.
- **Other Notes**
- Pores selectively allow molecules in and out.

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5. Endoplasmic Reticulum

- **What does it Do?**
- Provides a place for ribosomes to carry out protein synthesis, stores enzymes, and provides a surface upon which chemical reactions can occur.
- **Other Notes**
- 1/2 the total amount of membrane in a cell.

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6. Golgi Apparatus

- **What does it Do?**
- Provides an area where macromolecules are tagged with labels.
- **Other Notes**
- Transport proteins use these labels to deliver the macromolecules to the proper place in the cell.

7. Lysosome

- **What does it Do?**
- Contains digestive enzymes that break down discarded proteins.
- **Other Notes**
- This is only one example of many types of vesicles.

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8. Vacuole

- **What does it Do?**
- Stores nutrients, breaks down waste, helps cell grow, provides pressure.
- **Other Notes**
- Typically larger in plants, however can be found in Animal Cells.

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9. Chloroplast

- **What does it Do?**
- Converts energy from the sun into sugar.
- **Other Notes**
- Have their own genome. Only in plants.

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10. Cell Wall

- **What does it Do?**
- Protects cell from injury and provides support.
- **Other Notes**
- Only in plants.

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