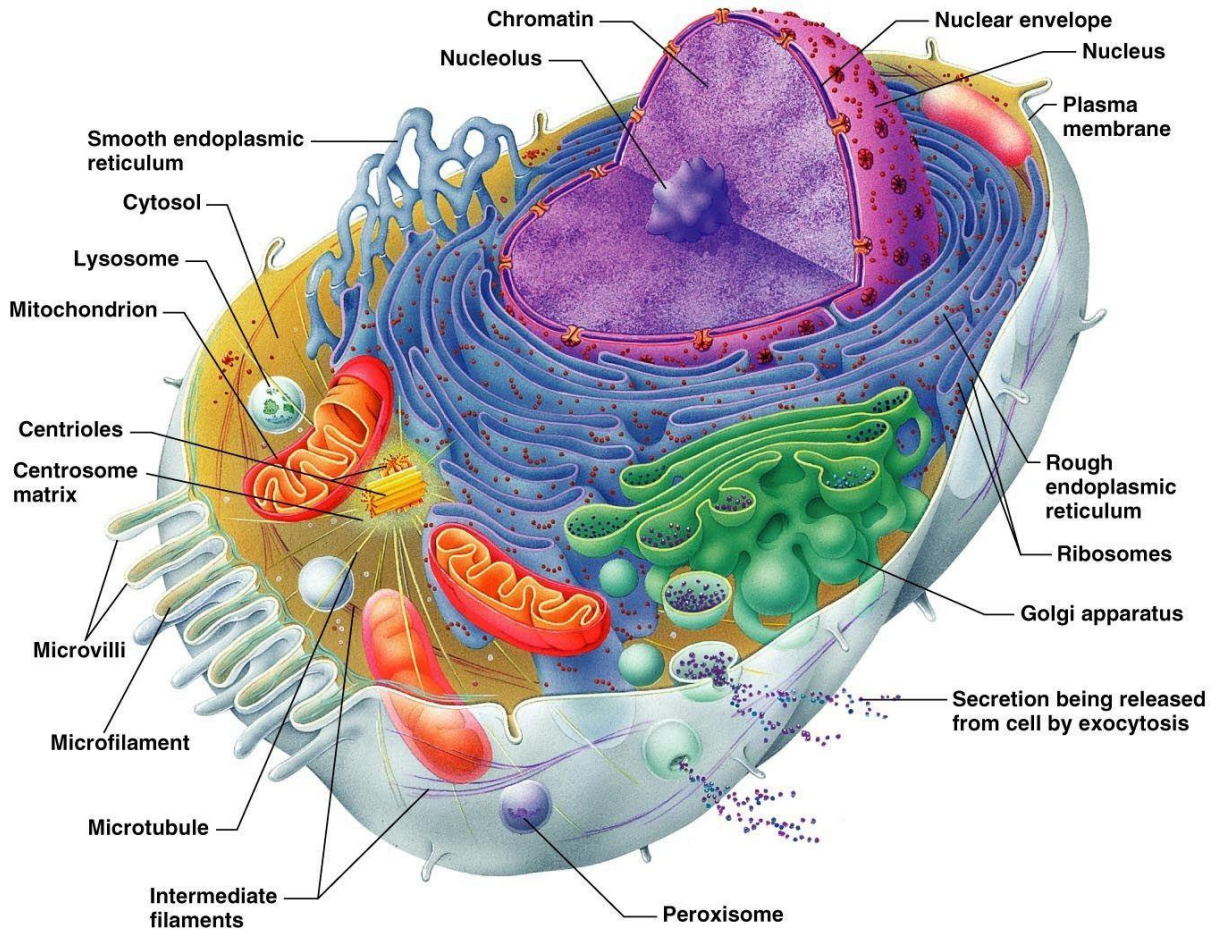
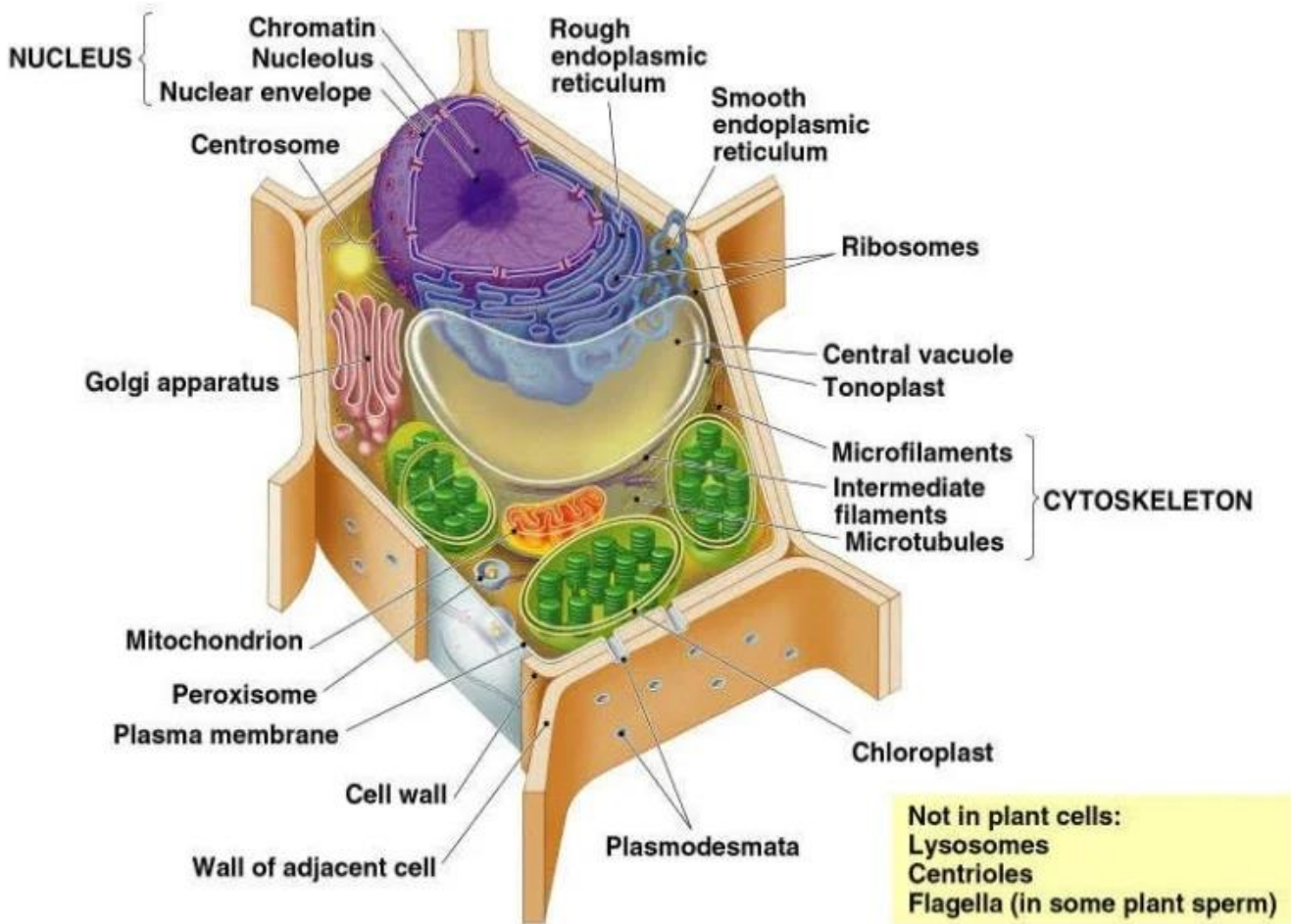




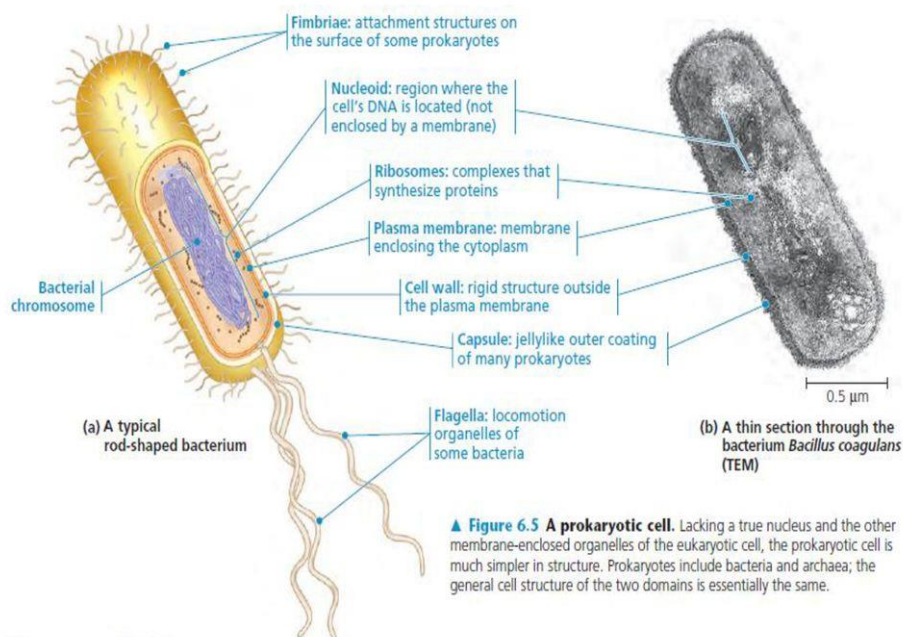
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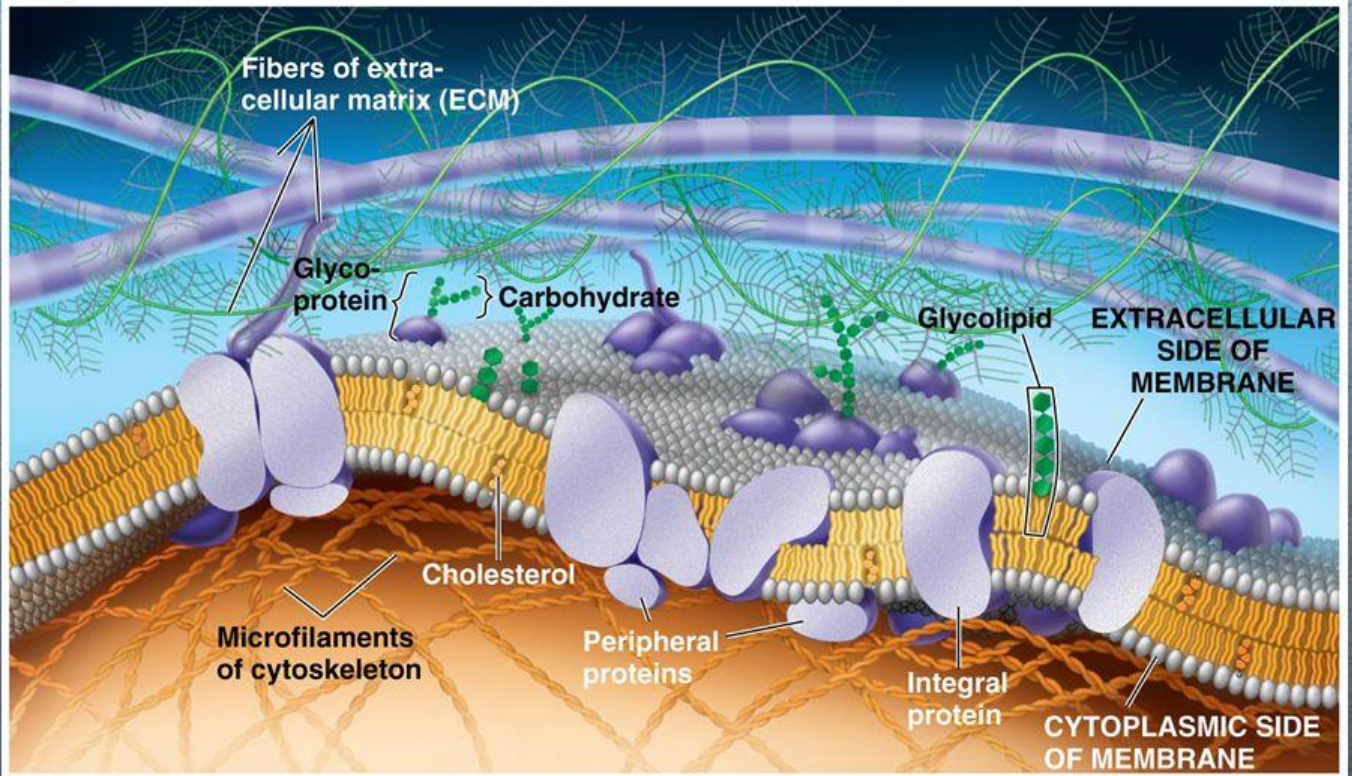


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▲ **Figure 6.5 A prokaryotic cell.** Lacking a true nucleus and the other membrane-enclosed organelles of the eukaryotic cell, the prokaryotic cell is much simpler in structure. Prokaryotes include bacteria and archaea; the general cell structure of the two domains is essentially the same.

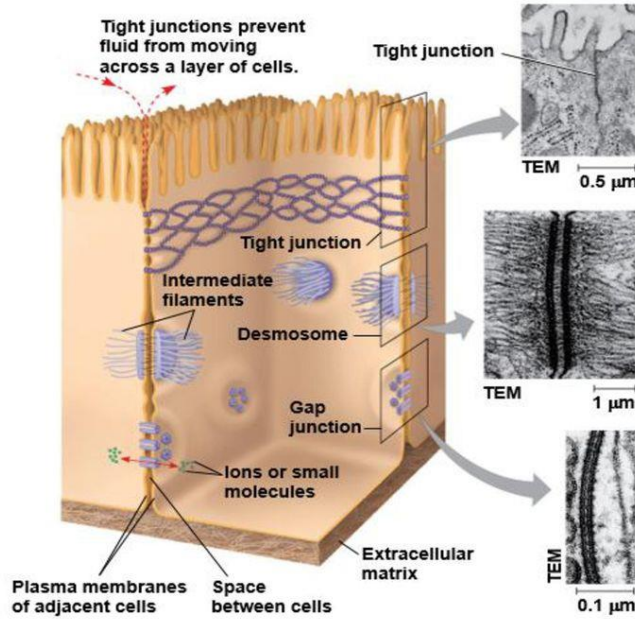




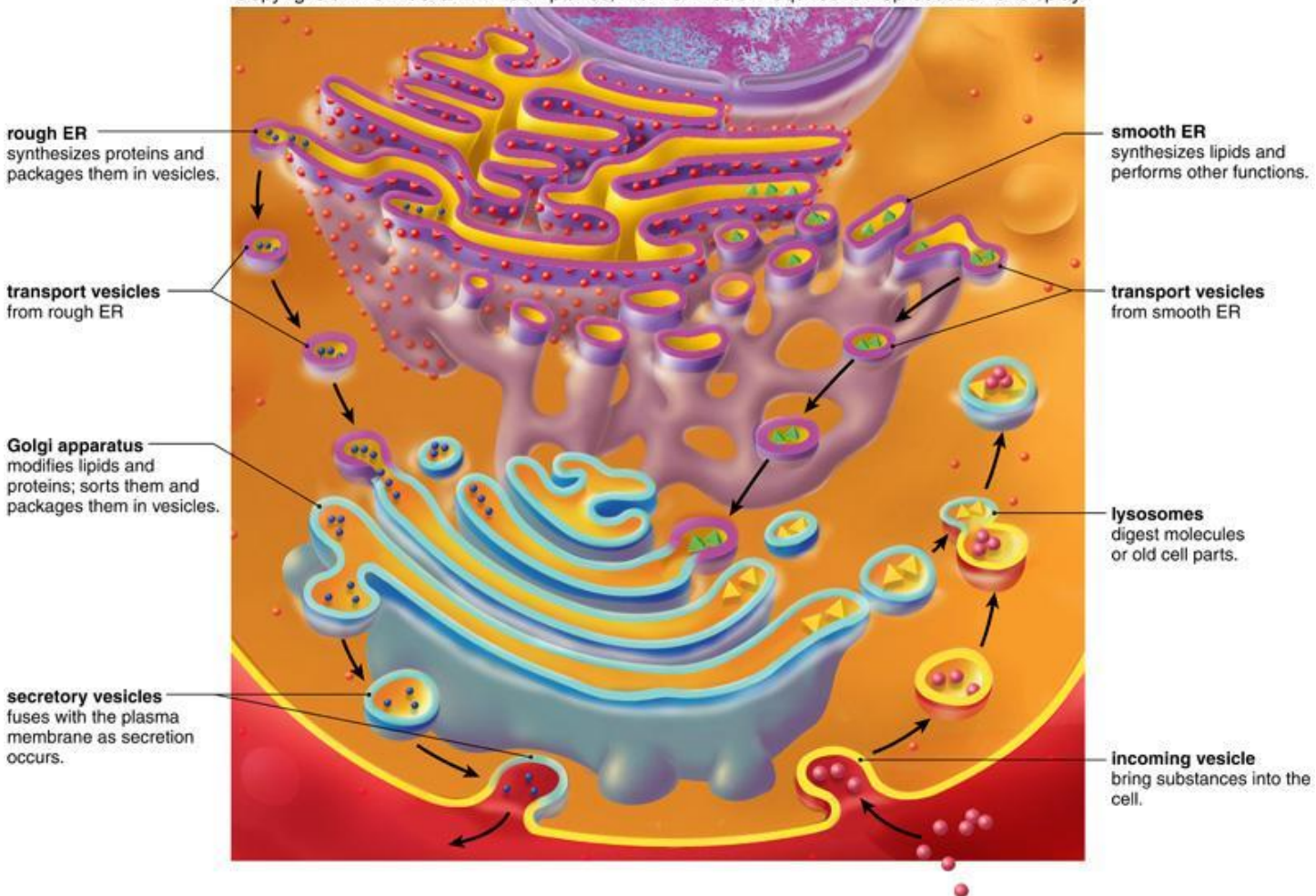
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**Figure 4.27 Exploring Cell Junctions in Animal Tissues**



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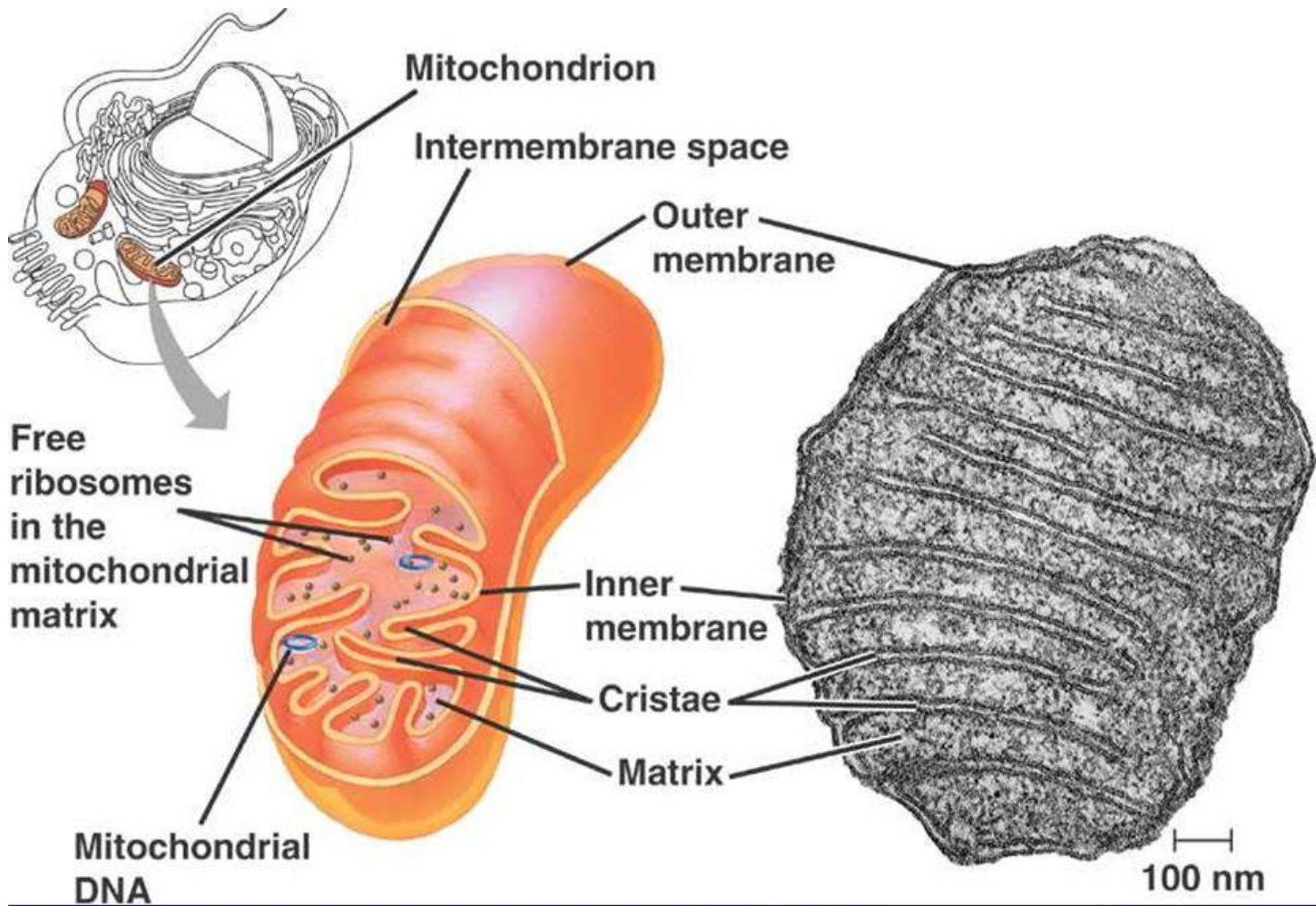
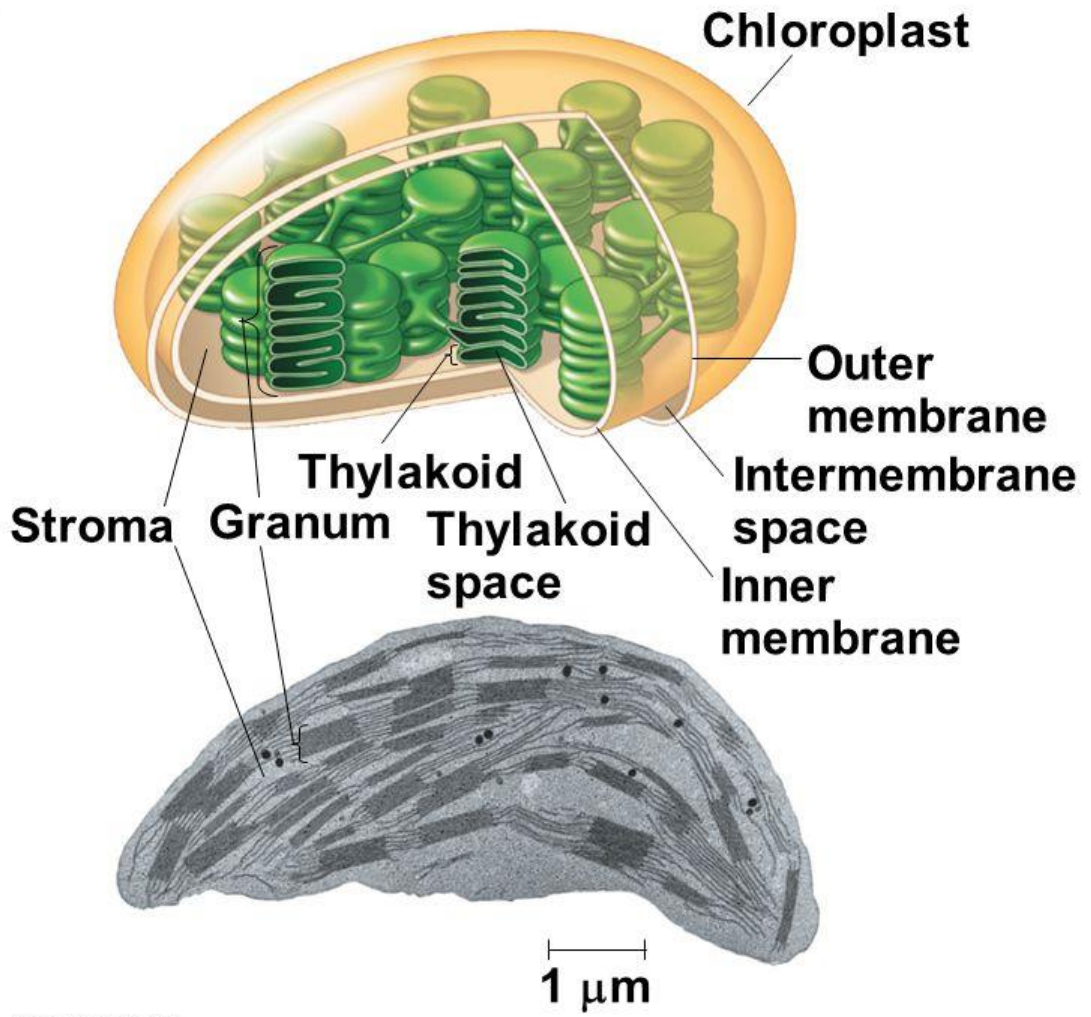
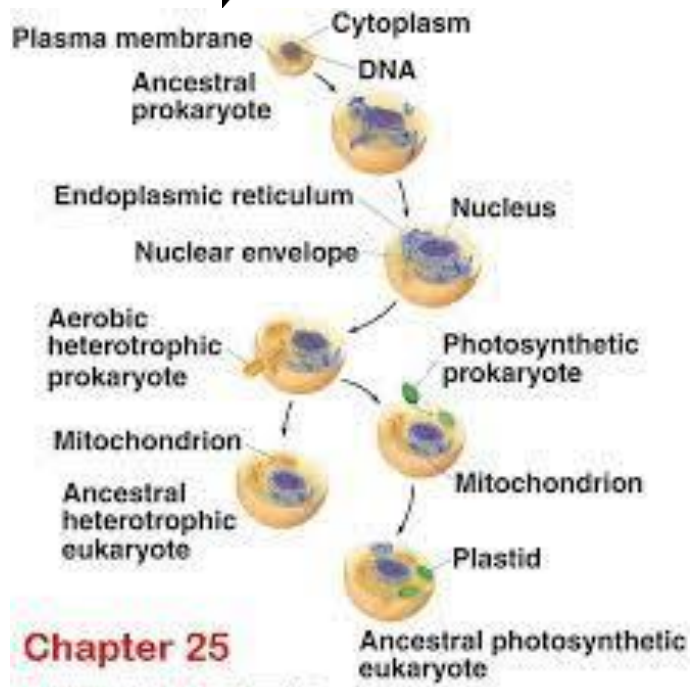




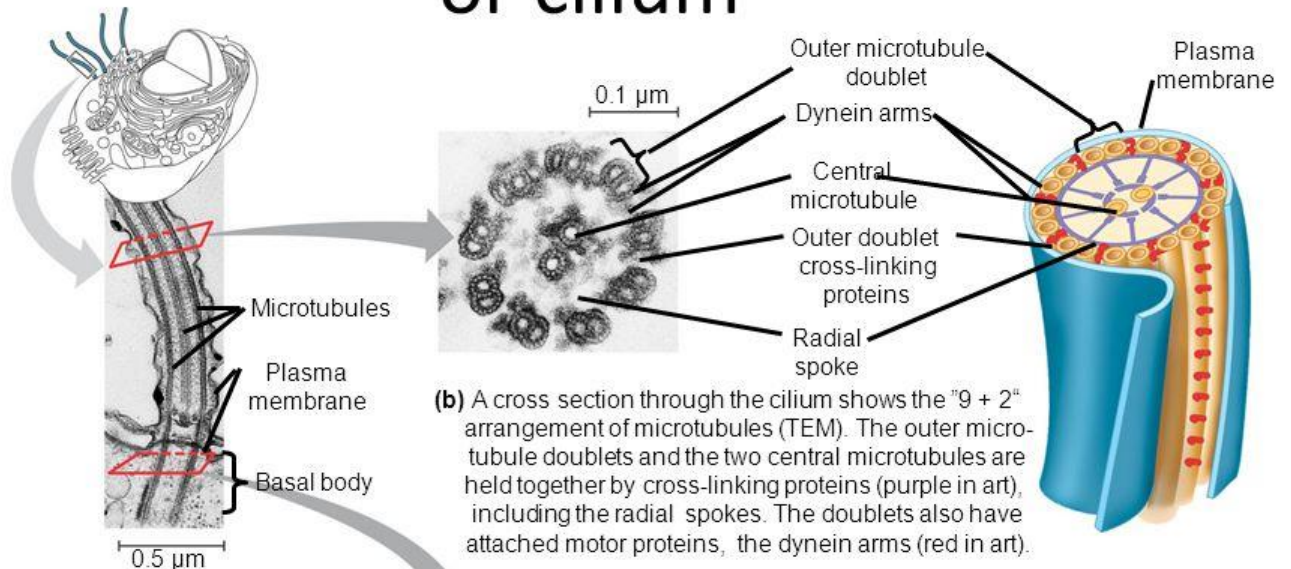
Figure 10.4b



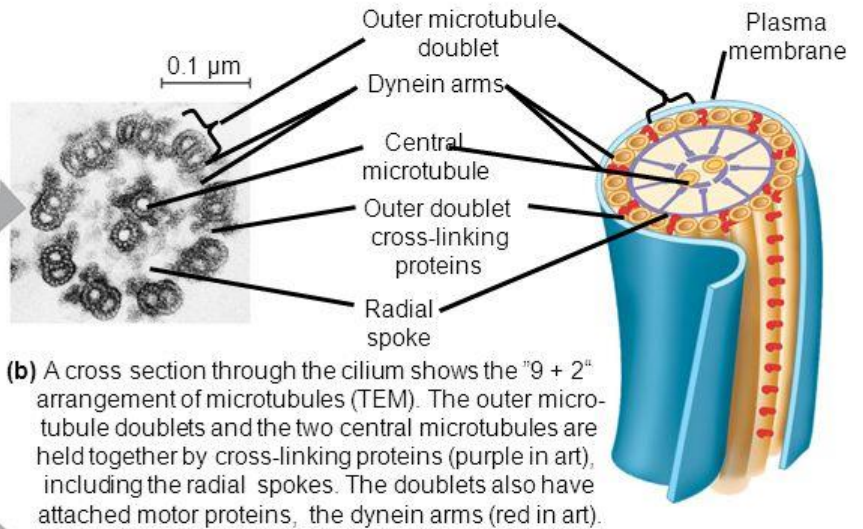




# Ultrastructure of a eukaryotic flagellum or cilium

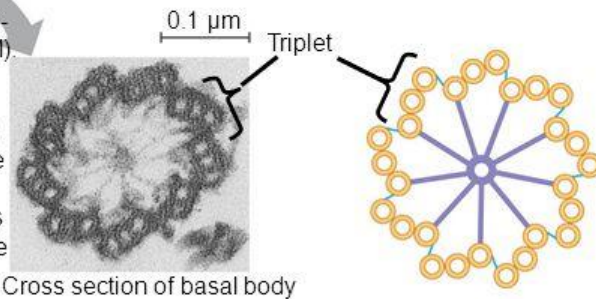


(a) A longitudinal section of a cilium shows microtubules running the length of the structure (TEM).



(b) A cross section through the cilium shows the "9 + 2" arrangement of microtubules (TEM). The outer microtubule doublets and the two central microtubules are held together by cross-linking proteins (purple in art), including the radial spokes. The doublets also have attached motor proteins, the dynein arms (red in art).

(c) Basal body: The nine outer doublets of a cilium or flagellum extend into the basal body, where each doublet joins another microtubule to form a ring of nine triplets. Each triplet is connected to the next by non-tubulin proteins (blue). The two central microtubules terminate above the basal body (TEM).



Cross section of basal body





Schleiden



Schwann



<http://kentsimmons.uwinnipeg.ca/cm1504/celltheory.htm>



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