ABSTRACT
Eukaryotic cells can undergo nuclear sequestration, which is a form of protein regulation that can contribute to the regulation of cell growth and division.

INTRODUCTION
The role of functional ribosomes in the control of protein synthesis and degradation in yeast has been extensively studied. However, the regulation of protein synthesis and degradation in the pancreas has been poorly understood and there are significant gaps in our knowledge of this organelle.

In the present study, we examined the regulation of the function of the functional ribosomes in the pancreas of the Podospora anserina strain and the Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain. We aimed to determine the spatial organization of functional ribosomes in the pancreas of the Podospora anserina strain and the Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain. We used the quantitative method of structural analysis of functional ribosomes (SRE) to measure the spatial organization of the Due to the high proportion of energy used in translation, the components involved in it are under strict regulation, particularly ribosomes. This is evident as some species (e.g.

CONCLUSION
Remarkable conclusions This is the first time we have seen nuclear sequestration of a ribosomal protein during onset of stationary phase, and one likely explanation for this type of regulation is that it allows more rapid formation of its own RNA (riboflaser) when nutrients are encountered before entering the stationary stage, though recent data show that release of calcium cdc14, stashed in the nucleolus, contributes to proper exit from mitosis because rbosomes may regulate cell cycle progression; therefore, RB2 receptor receptor expressed by CR25