The antibiotic erythromycin works by disrupting this organelle, which contains E, P, and A sites on its large subunit. The parts $\stackrel{\textstyle \angle}{=}$ $\stackrel{\textstyle \times}{=}$ this organelle are sembled at nucleoli, are when bound to mer rane, these create the rough ER. Codons are translated at this organelle where the tRNA and mRNA meet. For 10 points, name this organelle that is the site of protein synthesis.