

1.5 The Ribosome

The ribosome was discovered in 1974 by Albert Claude, Christian de Duve, and George Emil Palade and its purpose is to make proteins that perform all kinds of functions for the cell's operation. They are found in the liquid inside the cell called the cytoplasm. The ribosomes are a type of organelle which are structures that perform specific functions for the cell such as making proteins and it consists out of two main components known as the large subunit and the small subunit. These two units come together when the ribosome is ready to make a new protein where both subunits consist of strands of RNA (**copy of DNA**) and various proteins. The large subunit contains the site where new bonds are made when creating proteins and the small subunit is responsible for the flow of information during protein synthesis (**cell makes protein**). The ribosome (**things cell requires to function**) is responsible for the translation process (**RNA is converted into a sequence of amino acids**), which is explained in forthcoming section.

1.6 Self-Check Questions for the Ribosome Sub-Section

1. Where does the ribosome reside?
2. What are the two main components of the ribosome?
3. What is a ribosome?