Cell Organelles and Their Function

cell organelle	function
nucleus	- control centre or “brain” - coordinates, controls, manages cell functions - storage centre for all information and instructions for other organelles
nuclear membrane	- double layer encloses the cell’s genetic material - controls the movement of materials in/out of nucleus
Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) (aka chromatin)	- holds the instructions to assemble the necessary substances for building the cell and making it work
nucleolus	- manufactures ribosome parts
ribosomes	- manufactures substances important in cell function (ie. proteins) - some are attached to E.R. and some are “free”

cell membrane	- double layer encloses cell contents - separates cell contents from surroundings - controls the movement of materials in/out of cell
cytoplasm	- gel-like substance that supports all organelles
endoplasmic reticulum (E.R.)	- forms a series of canals used to transport materials around the cell
mitochondria	- transform energy for the cell; the “powerhouse”
Golgi bodies	- package useful materials and secrete them to outside of the cell for use elsewhere in the organism
lysosomes	- digests food, wastes and worn out cell parts
vacuoles	- fluid-filled storehouses that contain water, wastes and other materials
cell wall	- rigid, fibrous wall outside the cell membrane

	- provides structure and support to **plant** cells
chloroplasts	- make food (ie. glucose) through the process of photosynthesis in **plant** cells