

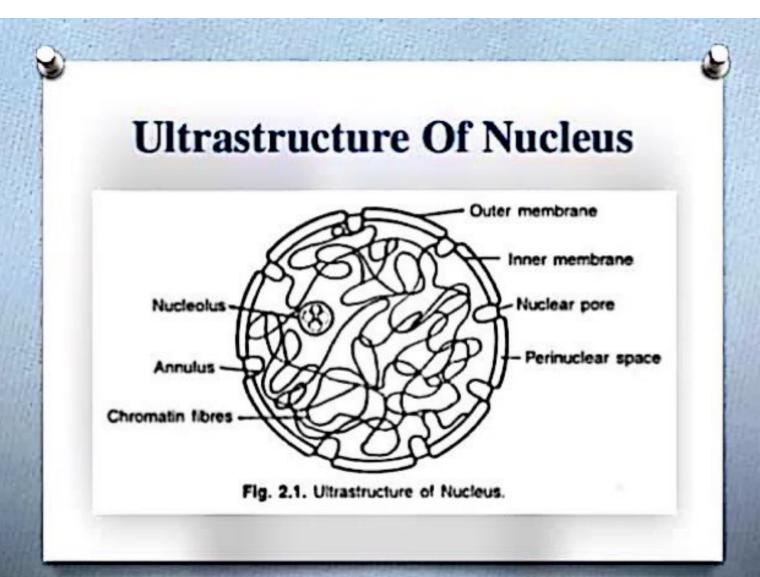


## **General Definition**

- The nucleus is the genetic control center of a eukaryotic cell.
- In most cells, there is only one nucleus. It is spherical, and the most prominent part of the cell, making up 10% of the cell's volume.
- It has a unique structure and function that is essential the cell.



- Prominent & Characteristic features
- 'Eukaryon' means 'true nucleus'
- Very essence of eukaryote membrane bounded nucleus
- Imp functions;
  - Physically separates DNA from the cytoplasm's complex metabolic machinery
  - Nuclear membrane serve as boundary

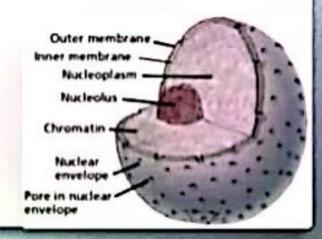






Average diameter of nucleus is 6 um, which occupies around 10% of cell volume.

- Nuclear Envelope pore riddled
- Nucleoplasm Fluid interior portion
- Nucleolus Dense cluster of RNA & Proteins – ribosomes
- Chromatin all DNA + Proteins

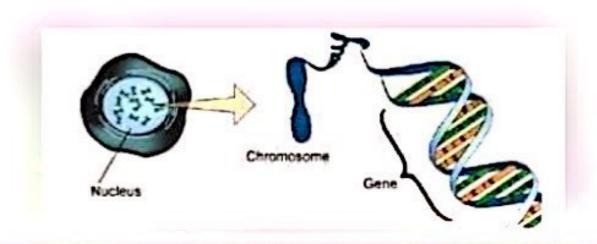




- Introduction
- \* Types of cell
- Components of Nucleus
  - The Nuclear Envelope
  - The Nucleoplasm
  - > The Nucleolus
  - Chromatin/Molecular structure of chromosome
- · Function of nucleus
- · Reference



- It controls the activities of cell
- Information in the form of genes is located on chromosomes
- Control inheritance and metabolism





- Shape And Stability: Helps The Nucleus From Collapsing
- Compartmentalizing: Separates The Nuclear Material From Cellular Material
- Regulation Of Substances: Allow The Exchange Of Materials
- Communication: Develops A Chemical Connection Between Nucleus And Cell



- \* Most distinctive feature of NE
- Small cylindrical channels –direct contact b/w cytosol & Nucleoplasm
- Readily visible freeze fracture microscopy
- ❖ Mammalian nucleus 3000 to 4000 pores
- Inner & outer membranes fused
- Structural complexity control transport of key molecules