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Cisternae Membrane of Golgi Apparatus

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Abstract

Research was studies of Golgi apparatus an organelle in most eukaryotic cells. The research question was does process RNA constituents of enzymes for the apparatus. Method involved sort of cells production and selection for distribution. A specialized determination indicators known as phosphate were inclusion by enzymes. Results indicated cisterna was a membrane in Golgi apparatus. This consisted three to twenty membranes. This cisternae was between the interior and outside environment. This organelle determined the substances in and out of cells. It can be concluded the covalent attachment to the membrane after its synthesis by A promoter. The cisternae were 15000 to 250000 Daltons in the cellular substances production of the plant.

Keywords: Golgi, membrane, cisternae

1. Introduction

RNA was for replication. A combinatorial with T, and G with C each strand specification of sequences. Promoter of the membrane was determined by micrograph of the cells. When the cells were kept for a short time sequence was determined in the Golgi apparatus.

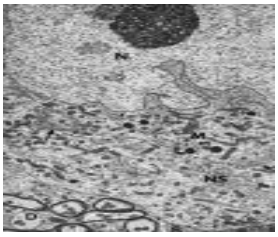

Figure 1. Structural cell was similarly distributed in Golgi apparatus and mitochondria

The Golgi apparatus consisted of three regions: (1) Products inner (2) Process area (3) Products outer.

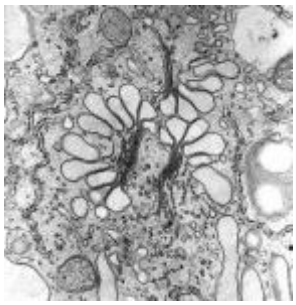

Figure 2. Center of image consisted of Golgi

apparatus

Product inner namely Golgi region was the passage area of the apparatus. It had transitional elements and intermediary storage. Process area was composed of typically 3 to 6cisternae. Product outer was combined with trans cisternae and effects and sorting occurrences (Golgi Apparatus, n.d.).

2. Materials and Methods

Cisternae membranes with small globular granule cells and size of 6 to 8μm both can increase to 60 to 80μm. A microscope was usable for details of region of magnification 75000. The pores were approximately 120nm in size for the Golgi apparatus. The process occurred in the centre of the pores and occupied up to 25 nm in the cell.

2.1 Composition Studies

The composition was different, and enzymes consisted in lumens (inner regions) of the cisternae between the area. The microscope of the Golgi apparatus (pseudocolor red) in the cell.

2.2 RNA Indicators

These were determined by particular RNA, when indicated from both the external side (intact cell) and internal side for transmembrane. Alternative method when this was partially dissolved from both size of the cell.

2.3 Receptor Transmembrane

The receptor was a passage of transmembrane composition of 840 sequences and 50 of this were RNAs. Although the receptor-ligand were in the same region.

2.4 Combinatorial Strands

The cells of the strands were of the membrane attachment together between G to C and A to C bases. This was stored in the organism.

The signal sequences were the A strand. In most cells consisted of different characterization.

3. Results

The distance between cisternae was 10 to 12nm and cells were found in the innermost region. Golgi apparatus was high specialized for microscope studies. This was in four regions namely cis, medial, trans and TGN. Each contained different enzymes.

The sequence was obtained distribution of the Golgi apparatus in Figure 1. This was to suggest the effect of the product interior and exterior on the indicator of the sequence.

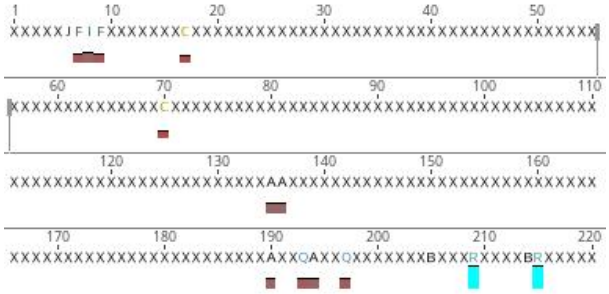

Figure 3. Sequence of micrograph of the distributed cell indicate the pesudocolor red and purple stains

Figure 3 indicated the combinatorial of A and T at the 3′ strands and subsequent A at base number 10 and 20. This was a hyphae cell in the Golgi apparatus. To result in clusters of the promoter cells in the cisternae. The G and T promoter in purple were found in the 5′ strands without interactions. To suggest after process area A and T were much smaller in size. The G and T were much larger and could not passage to the product exterior. Therefore, there were no interaction between the bases. At the product interior the A and T combinatorial were 120 nm in size for passage of pores. At the product exterior the size of G and C were between 180nm 200nm in the directions of the base sequences.

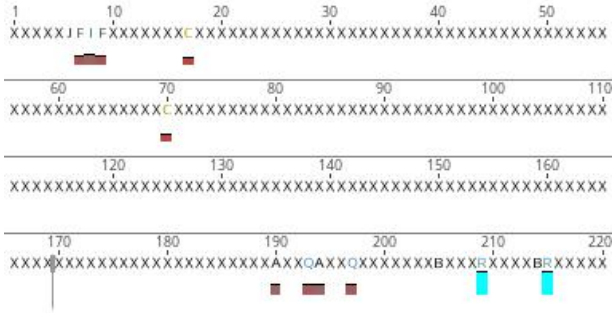

Figure 4. Sequence of micrographs indicated of the center of Golgi apparatus in pseudocolor red and blue

Figure 4 indicated similar structural position of the A, T, G and C promoters. In the centre there was an absence of combinatorial of A and T. Therefore, these were detached from each other in the process area of the cisternae membrane. There much smaller cells were presented in the centre of the Golgi apparatus. In this region the cell consisted of A and T promoters at sequence number 70 of the cisternae membrane. At the centre the process area A and T had no interaction and were of 25 nm in size in this region

The transmembrane RNA had a unique position in the membrane. The regions of the membrane were composed of sequence.

4. Discussion

The base combination enabled clusters in optimal position of the interior. The composition structure development between A and T, G and T in the cisternae. The promoter A was a small region of the cell. The membrane constituted 3000 to 4000 pore areas.

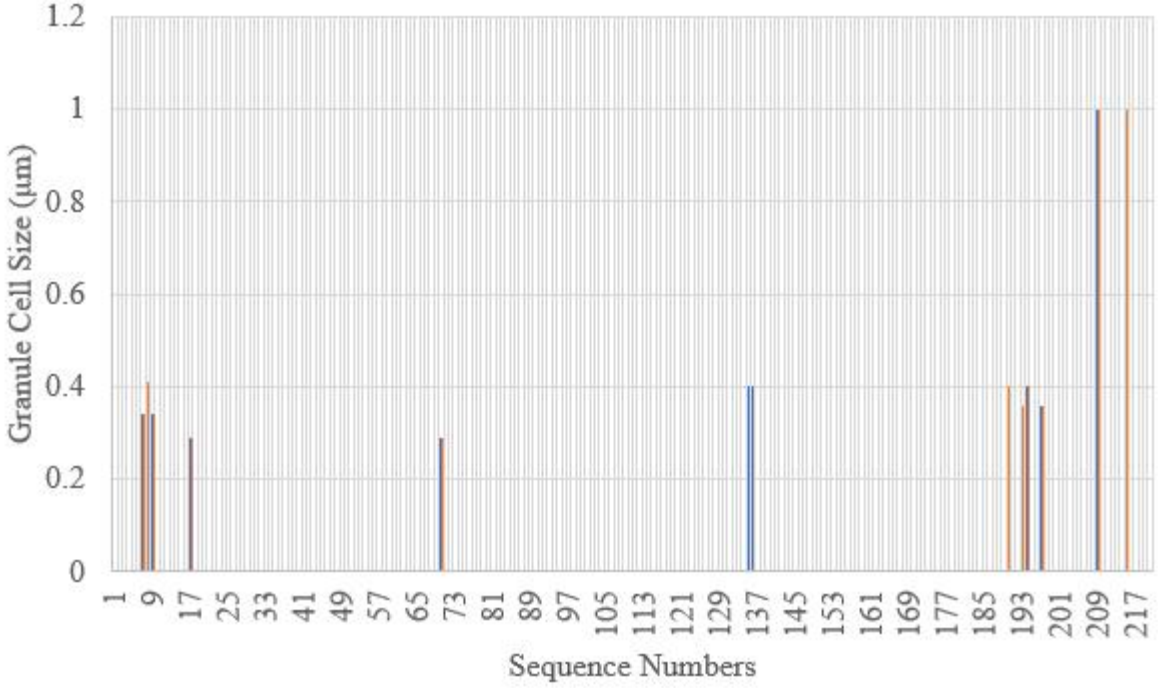

Figure 5. Pseudocolor red and blue of granule size indicated a function of sequence numbers of the cells

Figure 5 indicated the sort of the promoters A, T, C and G. This suggested the psuedocolor red for the A and T cells were concentrated at the product interior and exterior. The C and G content were found in higher concentrations with no interactions at the process area. This indicated these promoters were 3000 and 4000 times the size of the pseudocolour red RNA. There were retained in the process region with some passage at the product exterior larger in pore size of 100 than the interior of the cisternae.

The enzymes were used for pseudocolor namely coenzyme A (CoA) for the phosphate. Sequence was obtained for the complete pathways of the Golgi apparatus.

The cisterna consisted of membranes each in between 1090610 to 1444917 Daltons. This was during the absorption phase of cells passage through the substances. It was suggested substances changes the size by a 100 times its initial. Therefore, the cisternae with Golgi apparatus had much greater substances than its initial results.

5. Conclusion

The Golgi apparatus was a feature of eukaryotes and functions of processes, sorts and direction of newly synthesized membrane. The structure was related by sequences. There were structural and organizational differences in the Golgi apparatus mong eukaryotes. These were larger and more numerous in cell synthesis and released large amounts of substances for the immune systems of

plants.

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