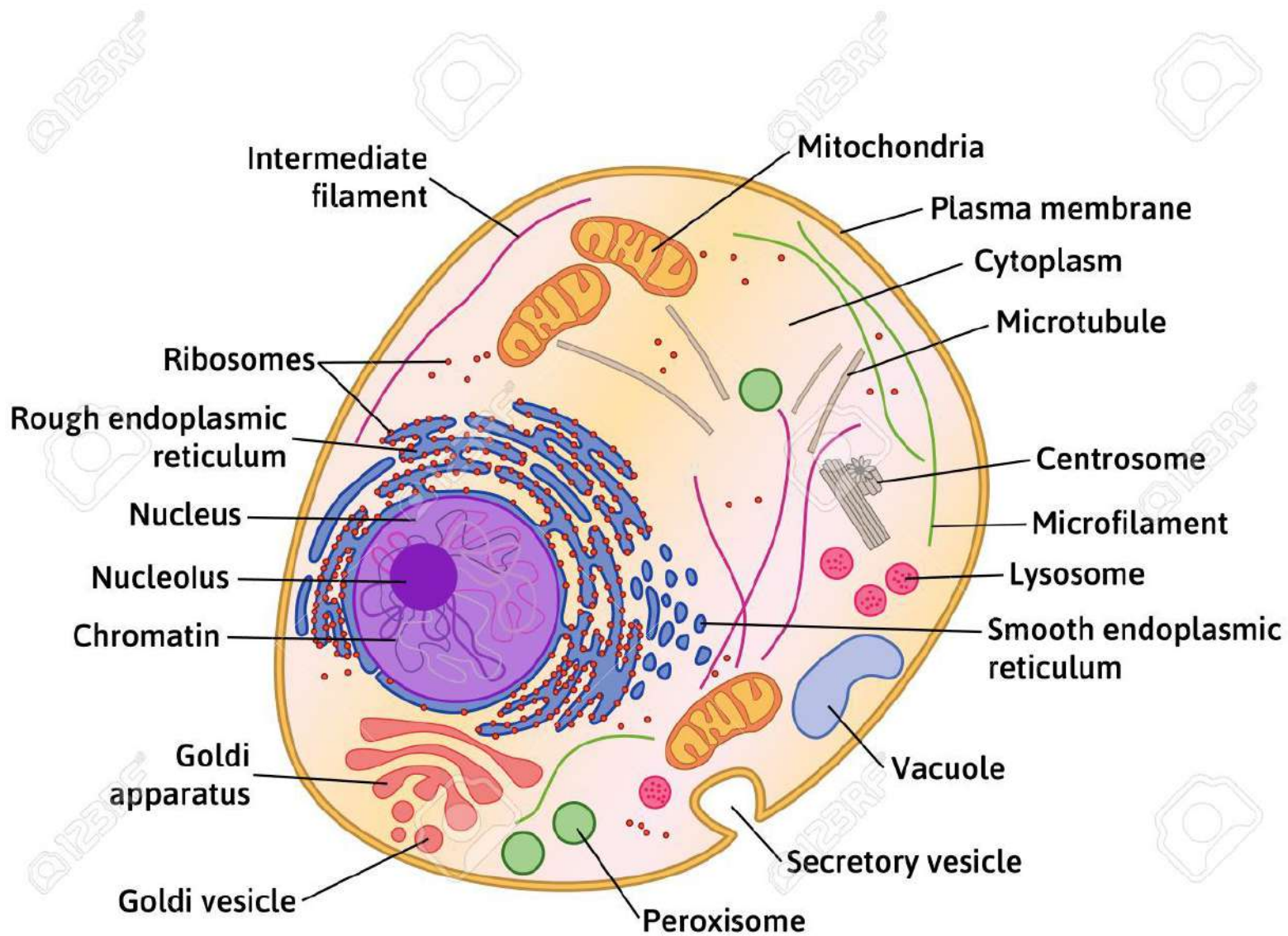
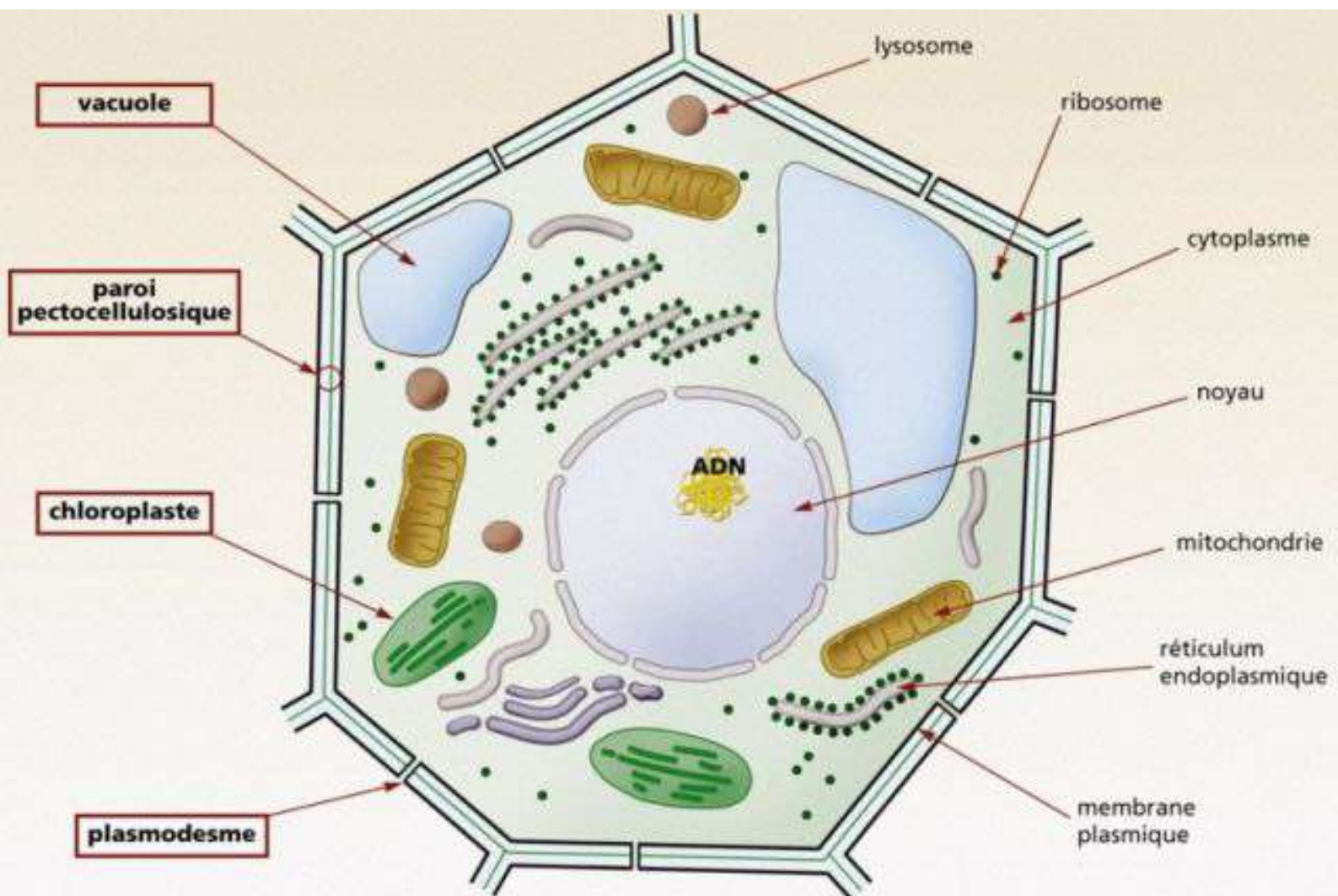
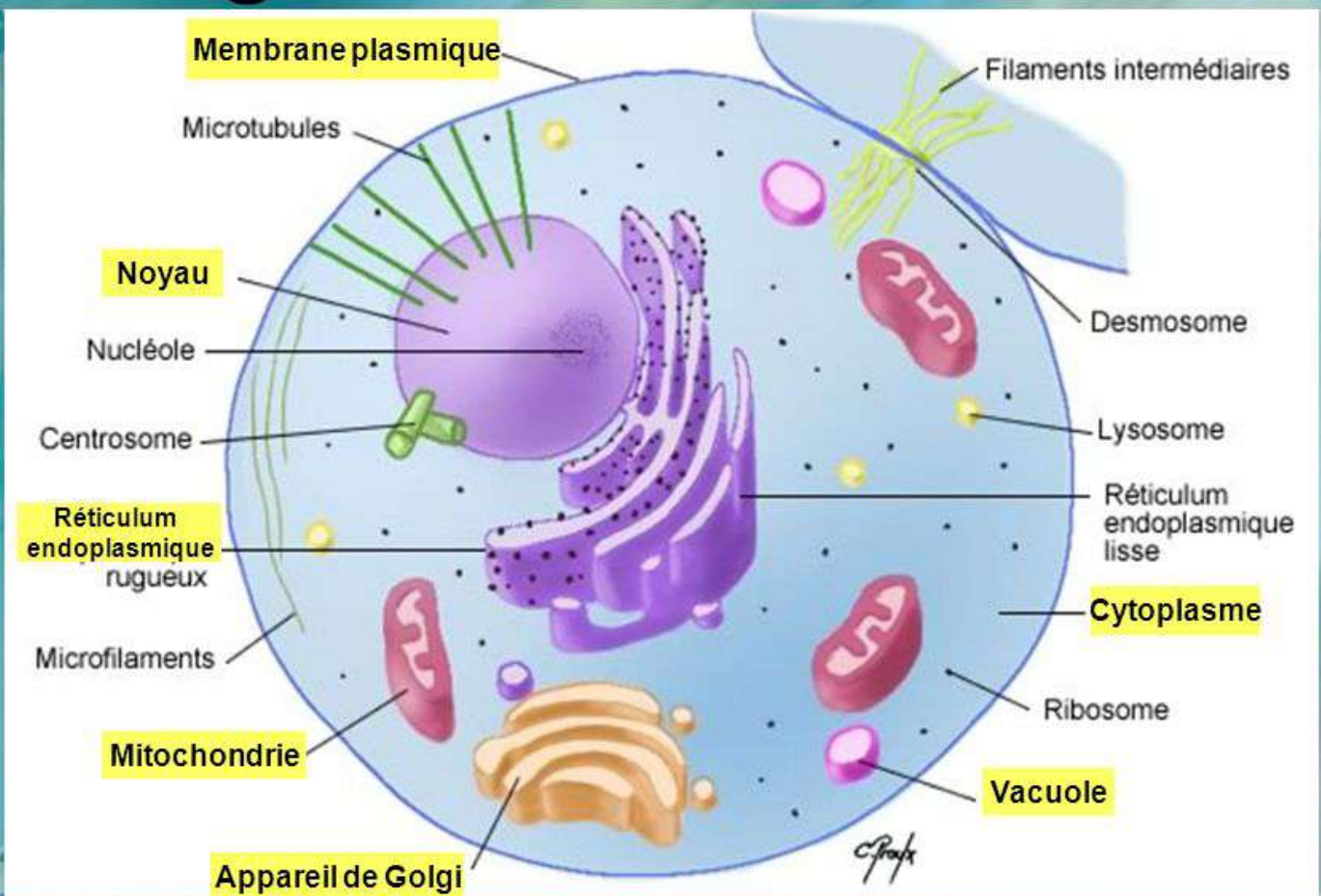






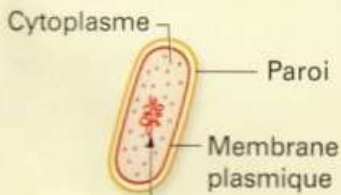
L'organisation de la cellule



Organisation cellulaire (membrane plasmique et cytoplasme)

Absence de noyau
et d'autres organites
limités par
une membrane

Cellule procaryote



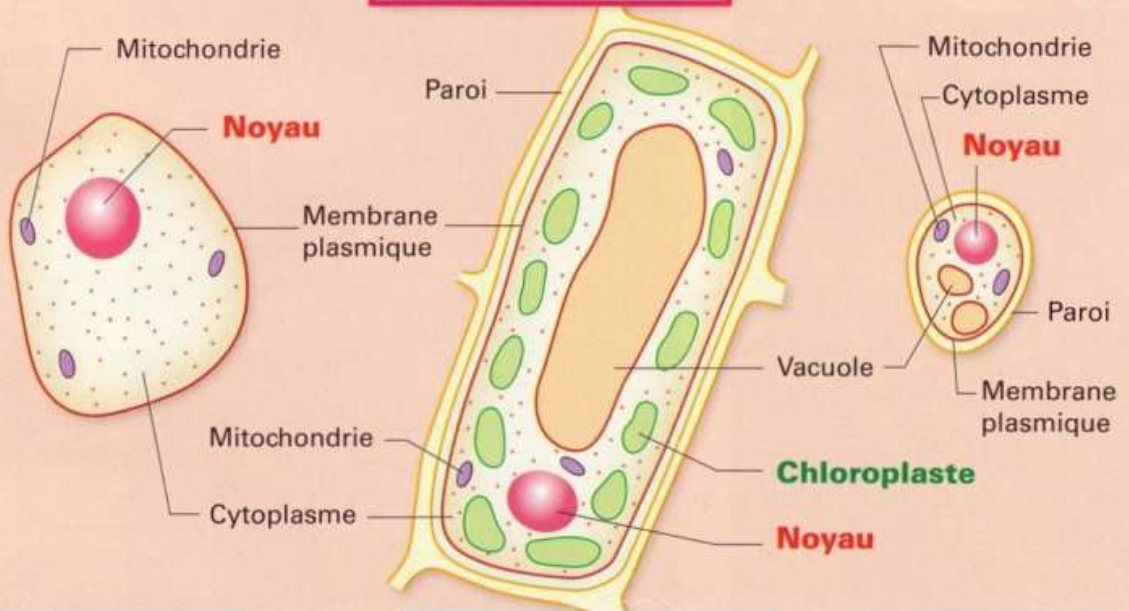
Information
génétique
libre

Bactérie

(2 μm)

Présence d'un noyau et d'autres organites limités par une membrane

Cellule eucaryote



Cellule buccale
d'homme

(40 μm)

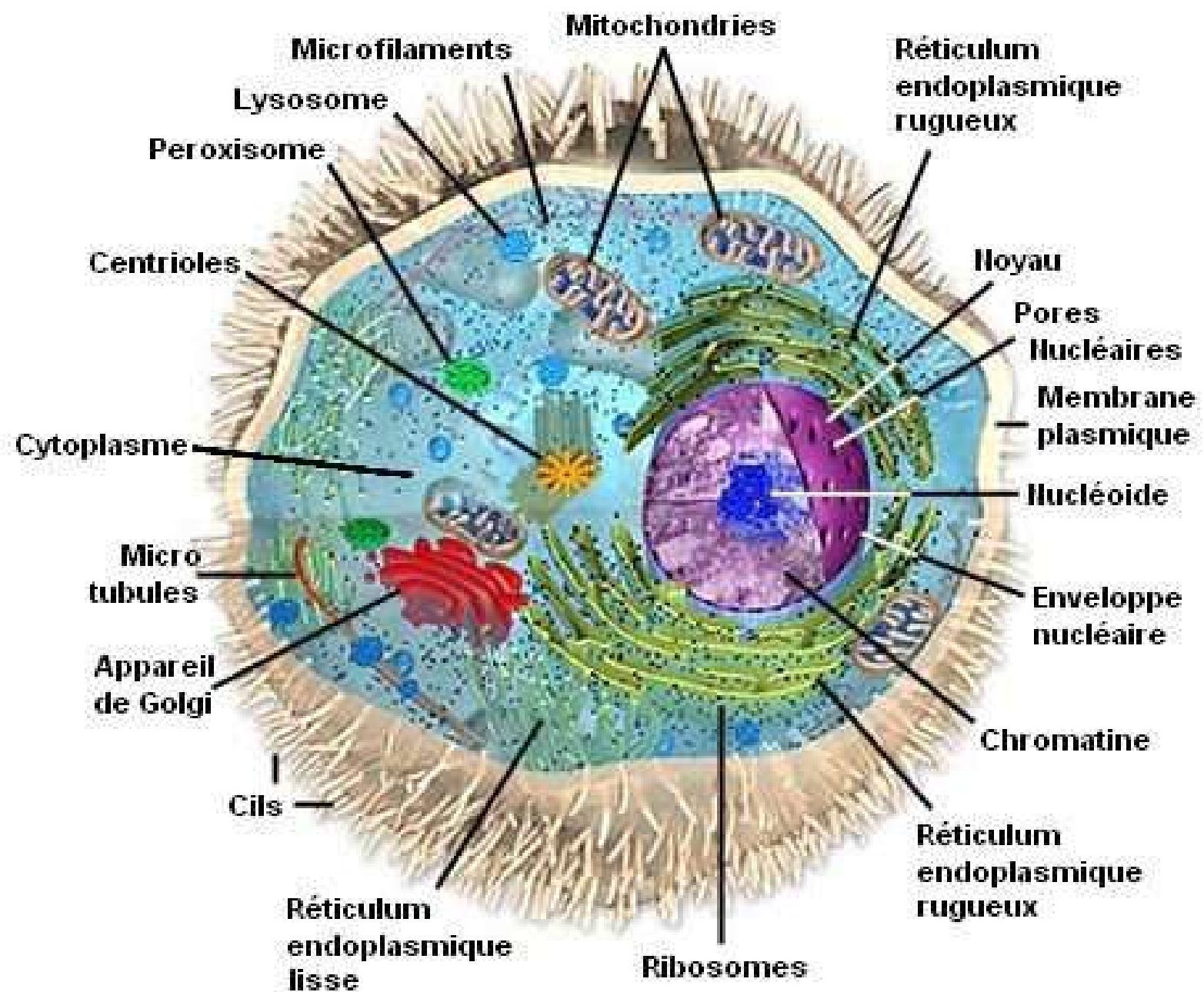
Cellule chlorophyllienne
de feuille

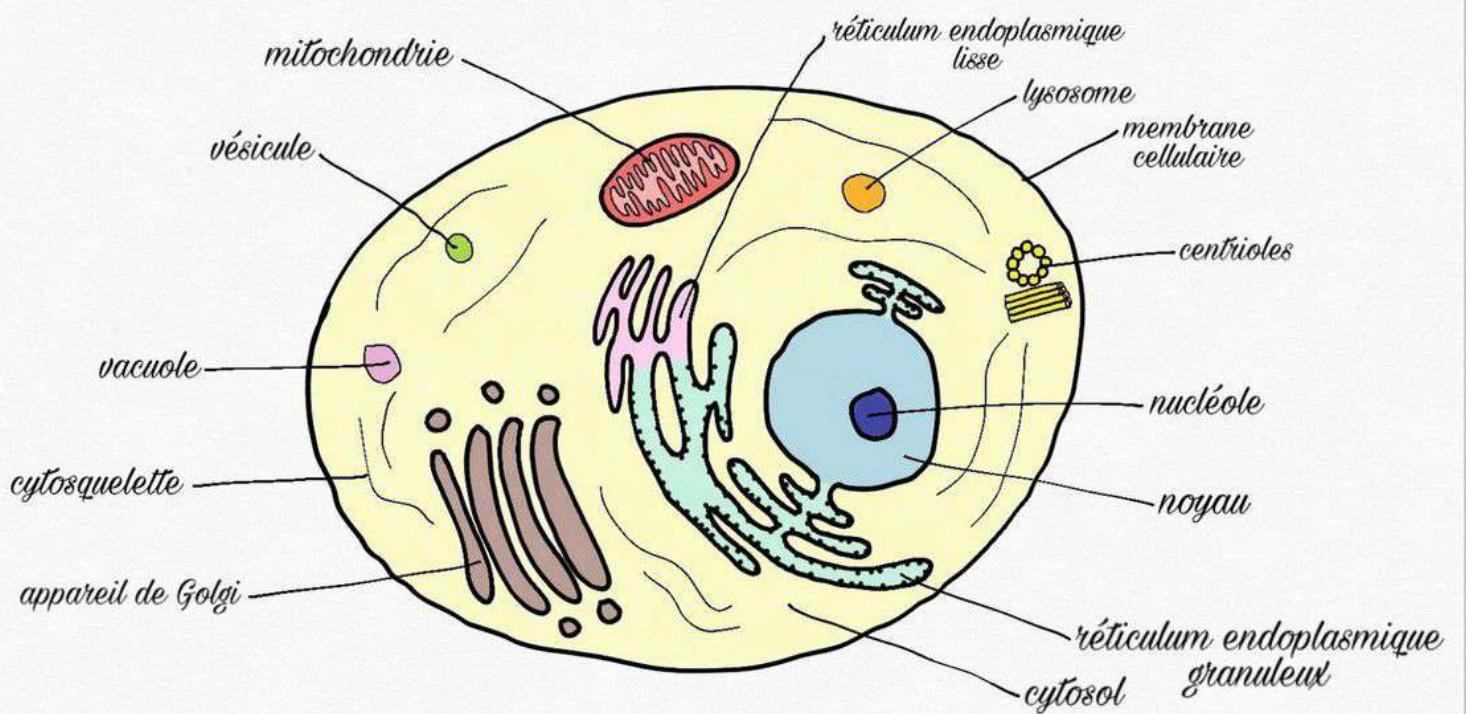
(150 μm)

Levure
(champignon)

(5 μm)

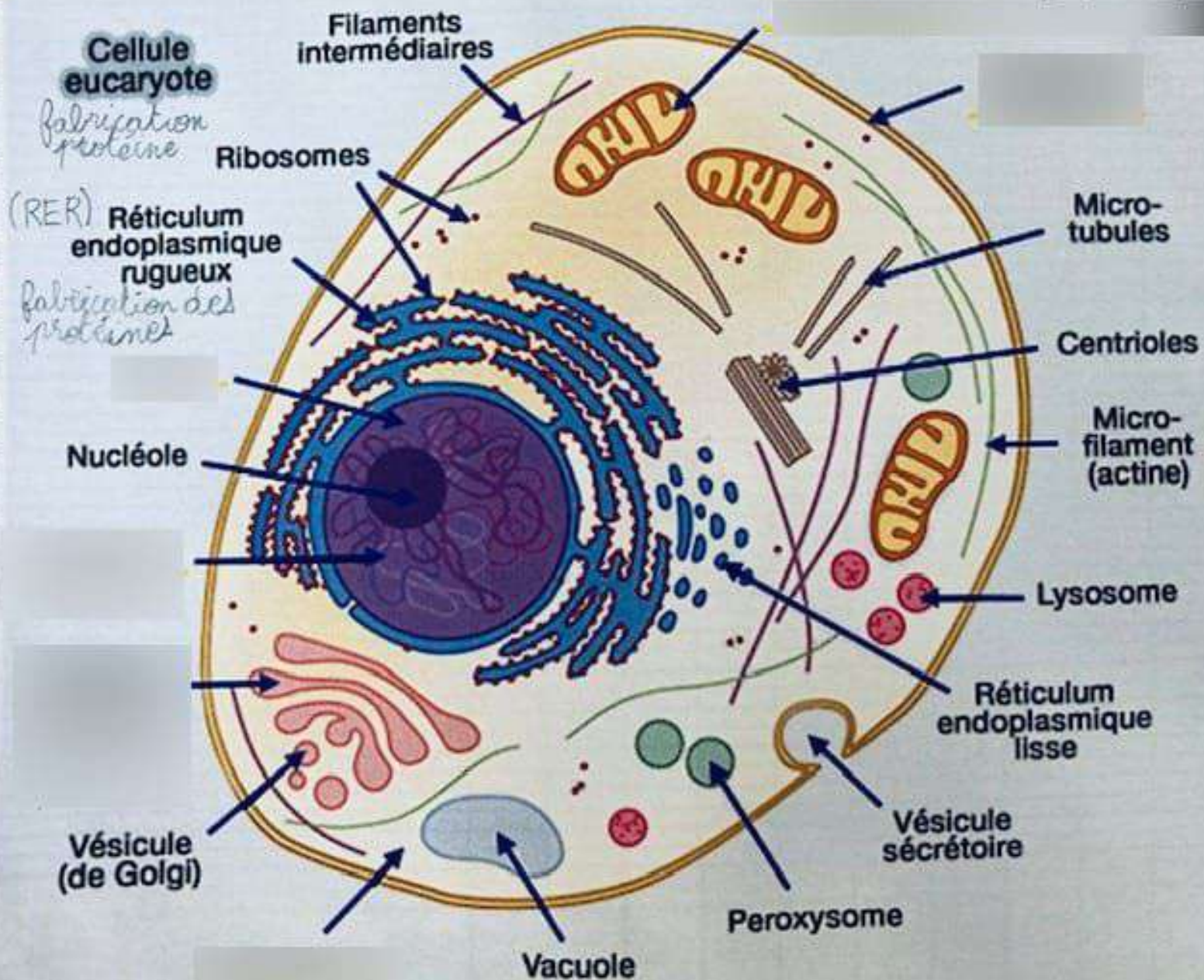
Paroi Membrane plasmique Cytoplasme

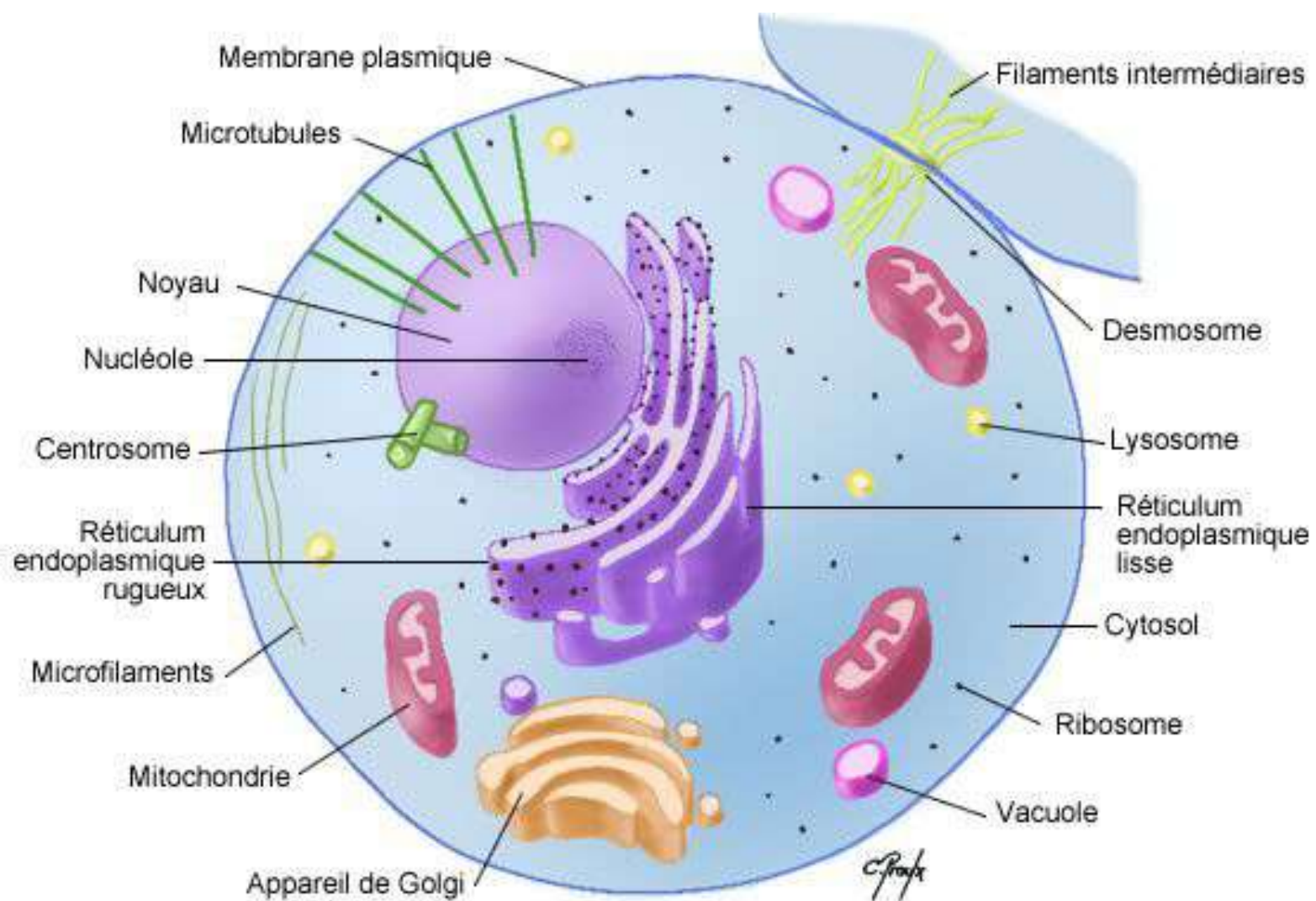


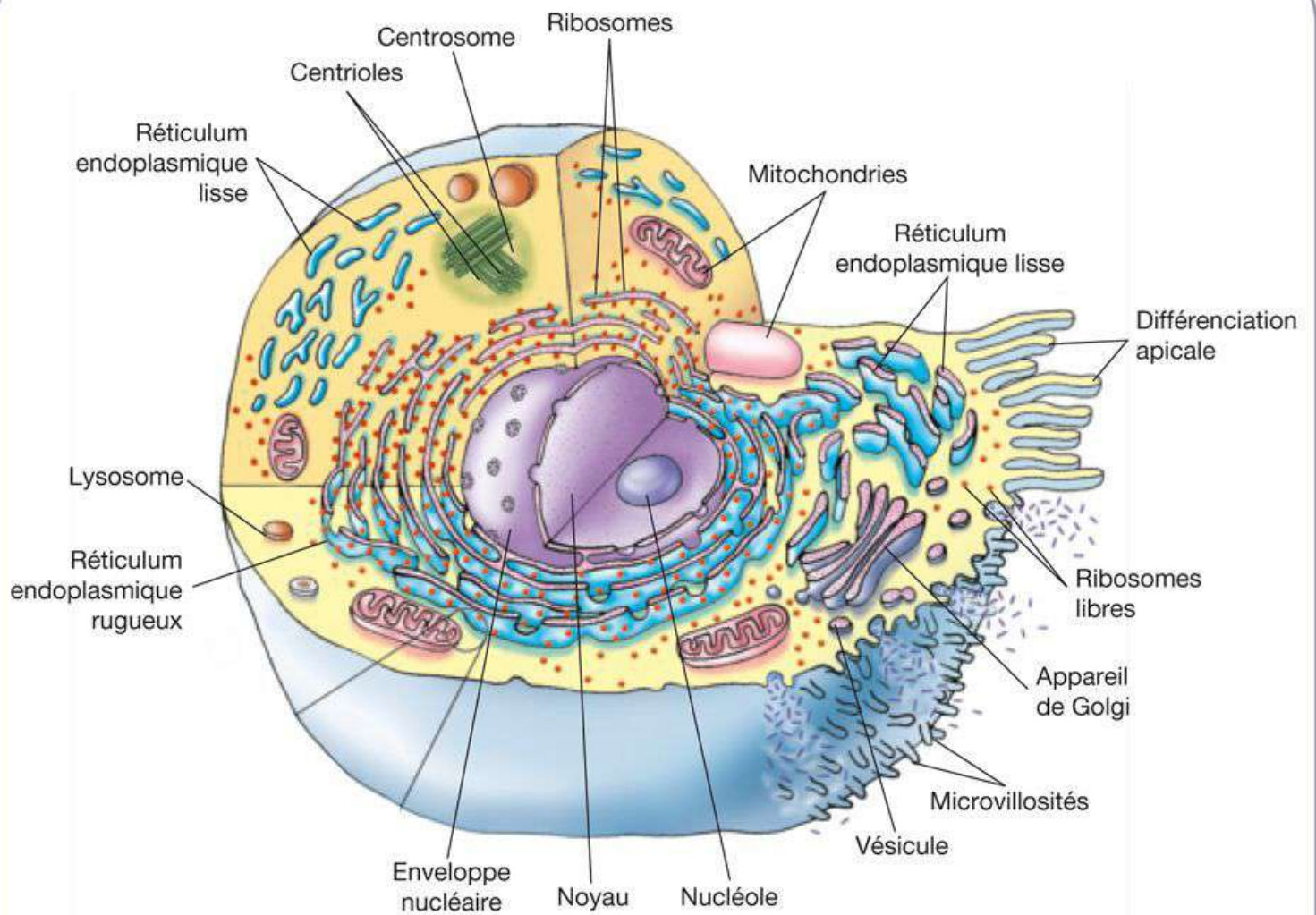


CELLULE ANIMALE

Schéma d'une cellule eucaryote animale.

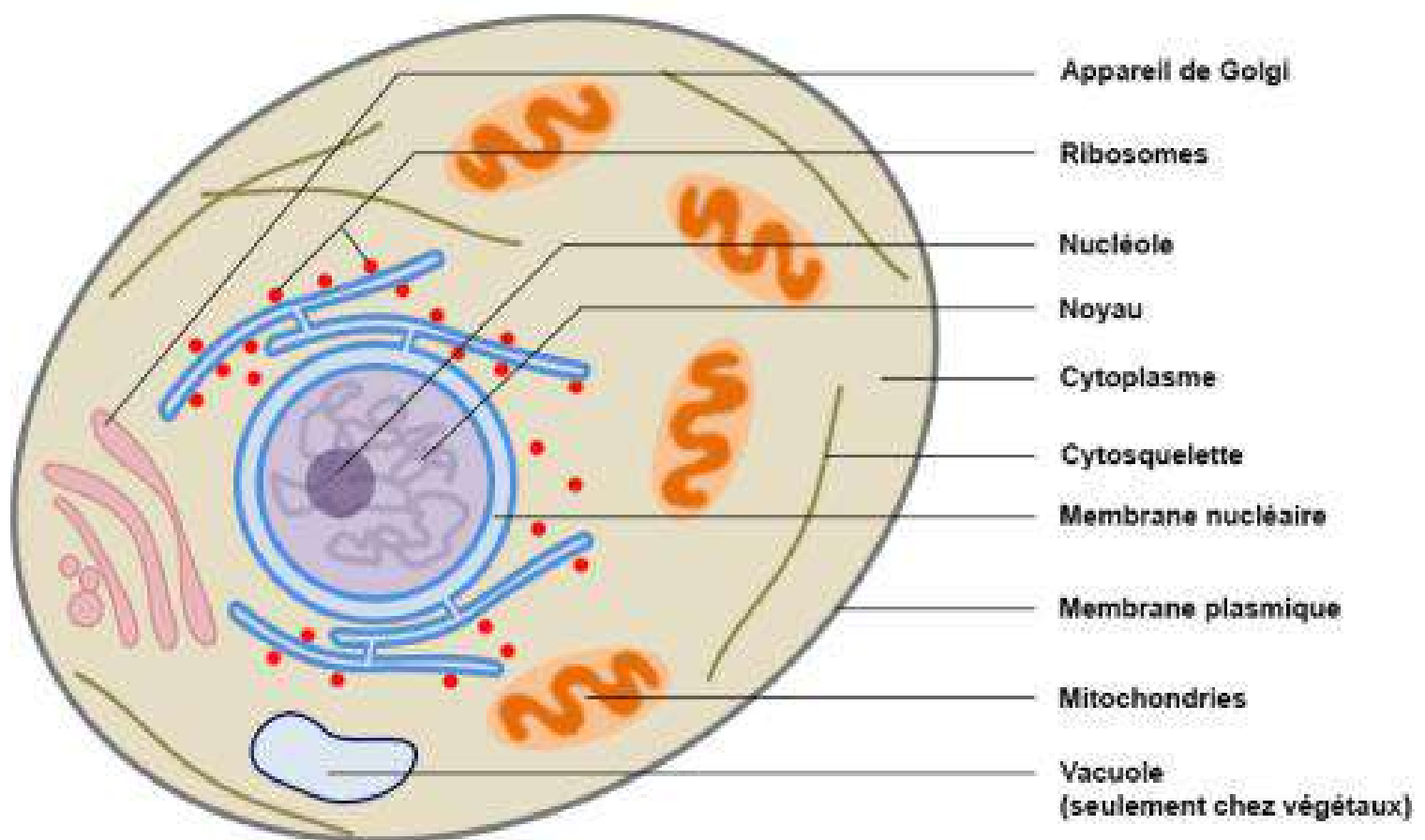




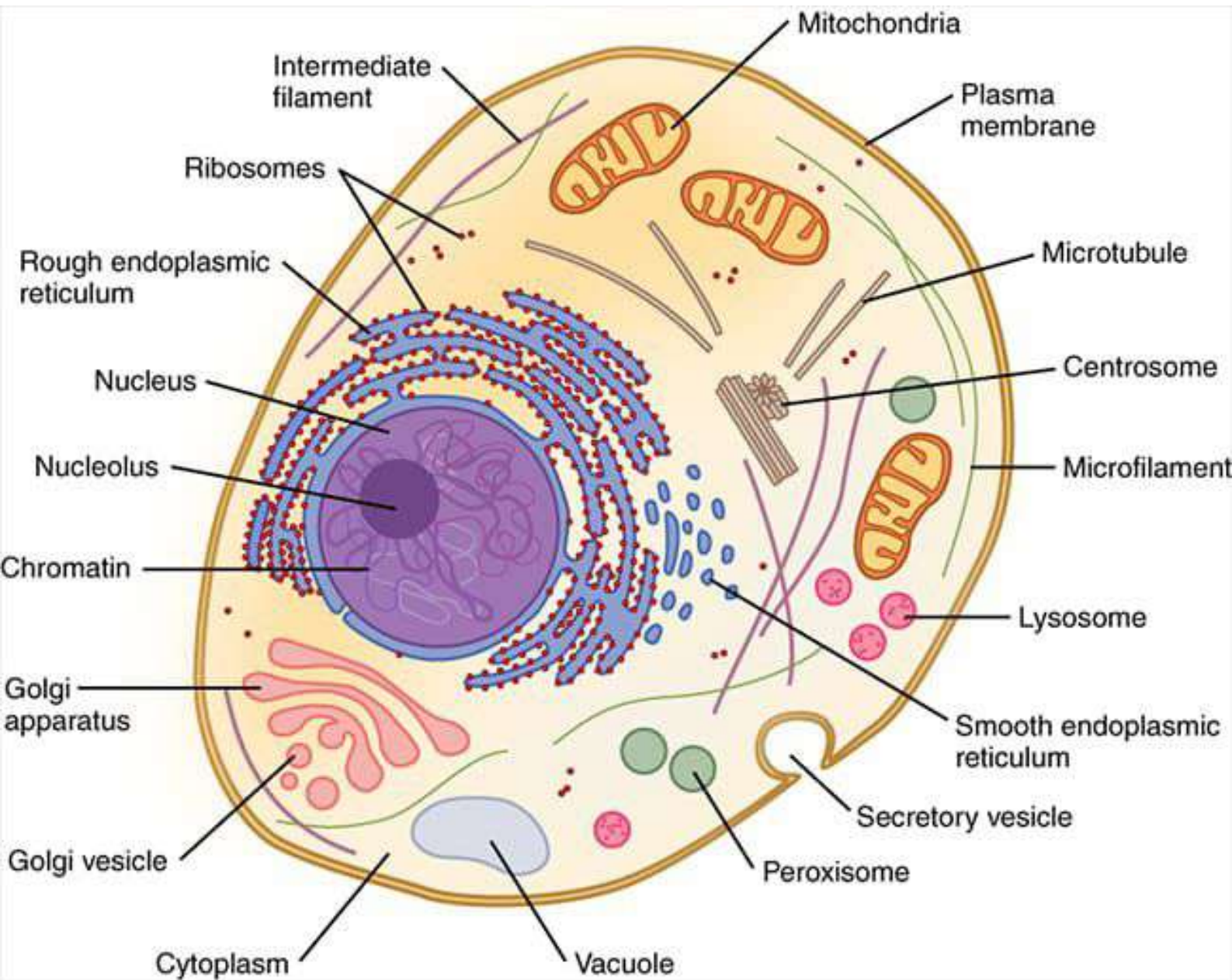


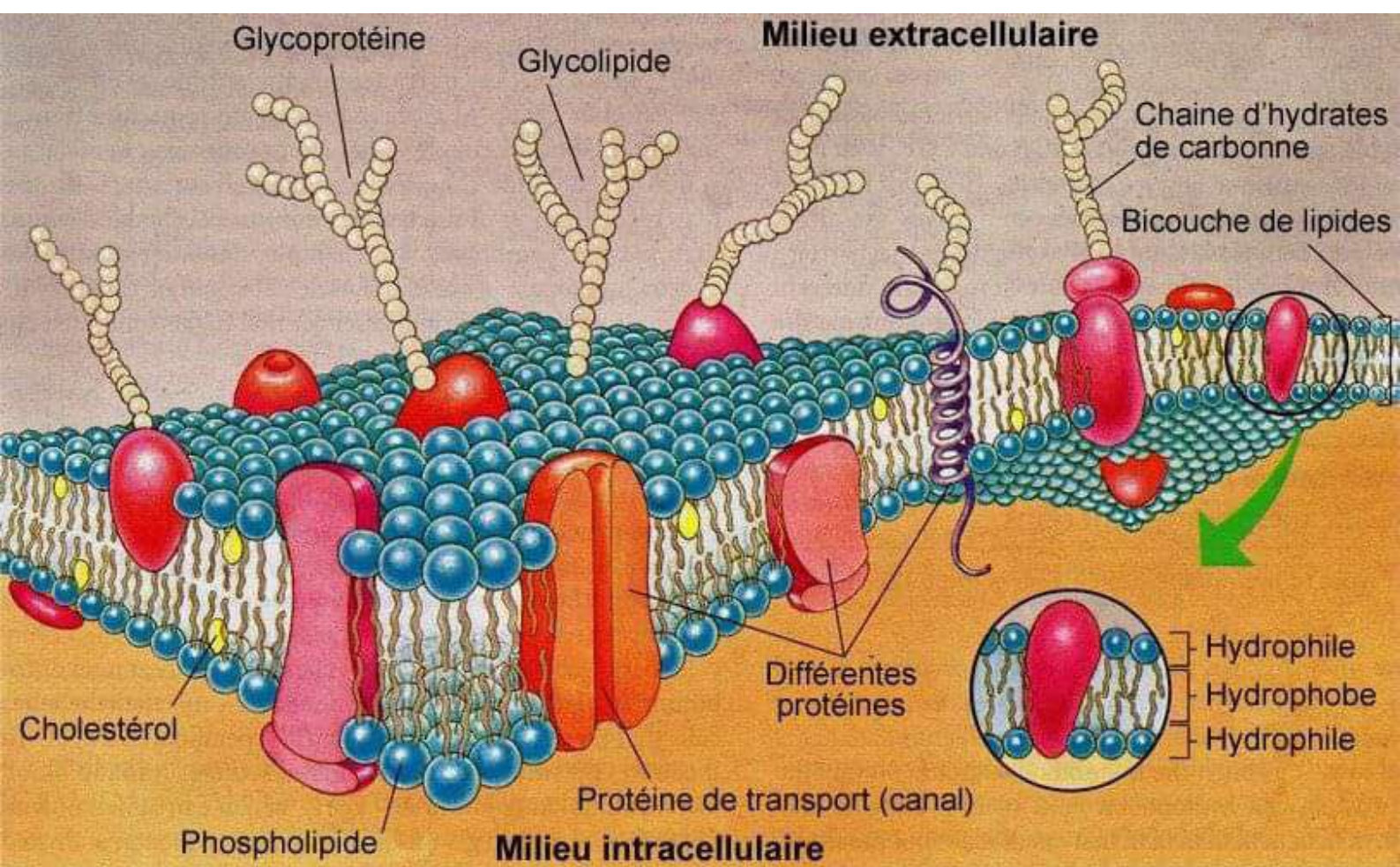
La cellule eucaryote

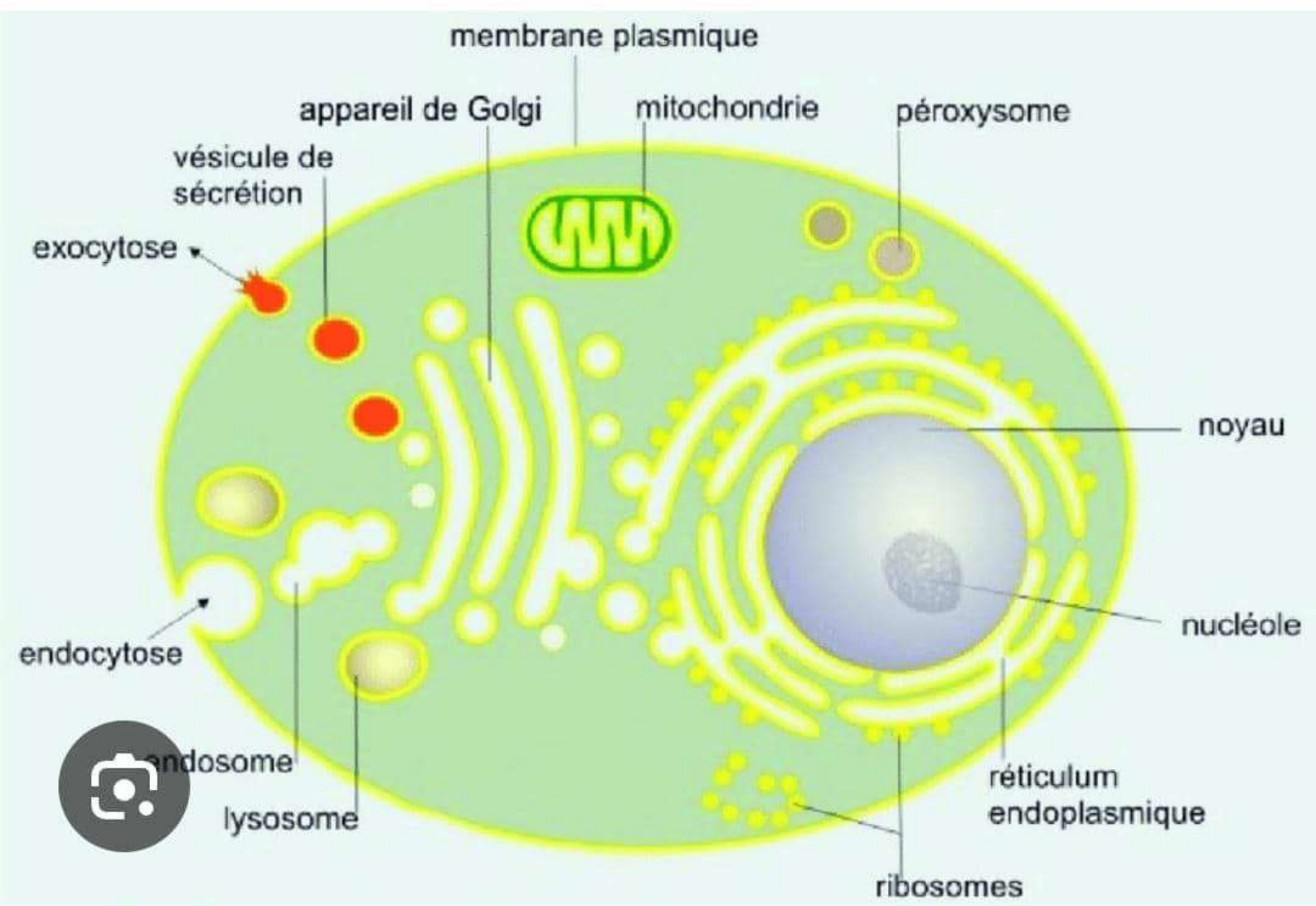
Schéma simplifié

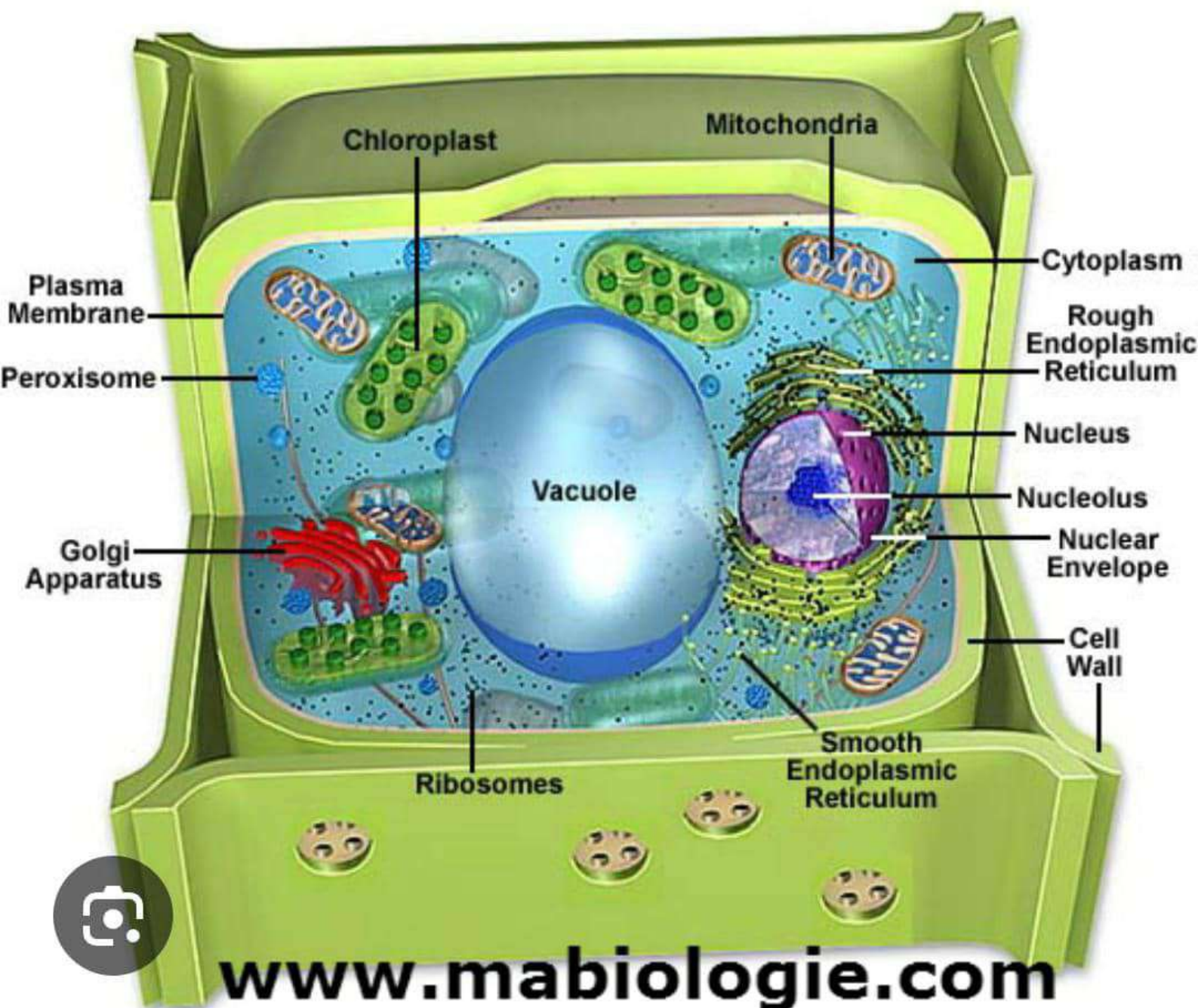


Un schéma eBiologie.fr



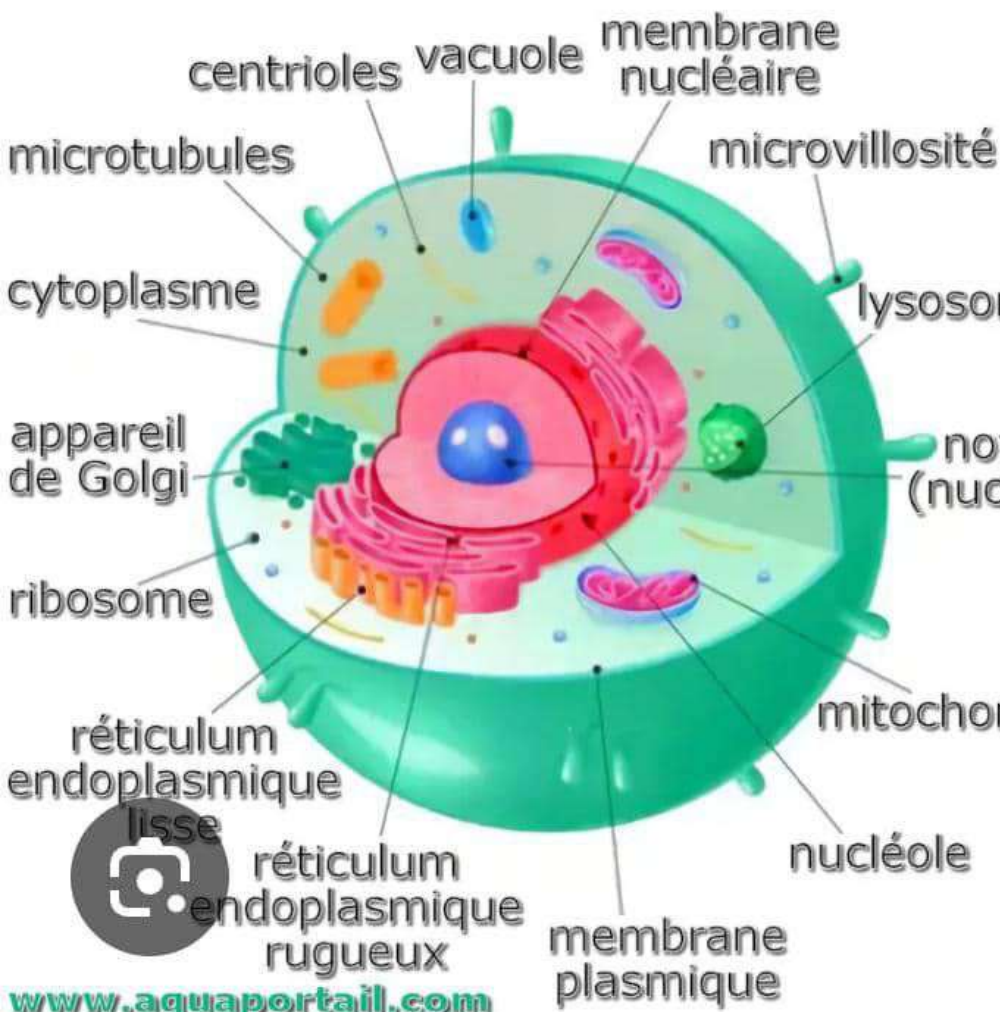






cellule

organites



noyau



appareil de golgi



microtubules



vacuole



réticulum endoplasmique



centrioles



mitochondrie



lysosomes



ribosome



membrane plasmique

