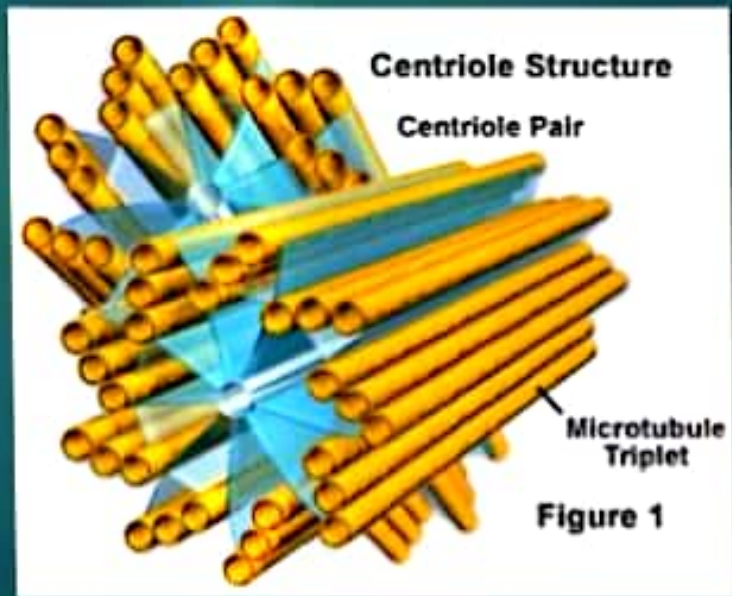


Centriole:

- ITS WALL CONSISTS OF NINE SUBUNITS'
- EACH SUBUNIT CONSIST OF THREE (TRIPLITS)MICROTUBULE
- CENTRIOLES DUPLICATE JUST BEFORE CELL DIVISION.
- CENTRIOLES ARE PRESENT IN PAIRS ARRANGED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO EACH OTHER.THEY ARE LOCATED NEAR THE NUCLEUS AND ARE OFTEN SURROUNDED BY GOLGI COMPLEXES.

Functions :

- **THEY FORM BASAL BODIES OF CELIA AND FLAGELLA (DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING TEXT),CENTRIOLES ORGANISE MICRO TUBULES DURING BOTH MITOTIC AND RESTING PHASES OF A CELL.**

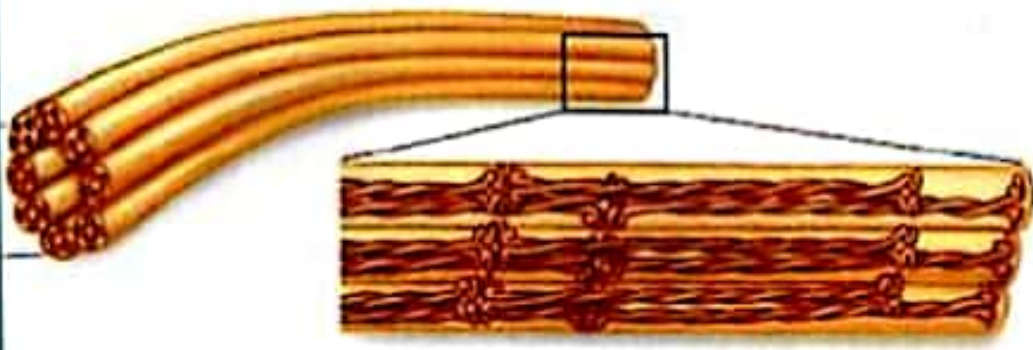


Cilia:

- CILIA ARE ELONGATED, MOTILE EVAGINATION FROM THE CELL SURFACE
- EACH CELIA ARISES FROM A BASAL BODY.
- THE BASAL BODY IS SIMILAR TO CENTRIOLE WITH NINE SUB UNITS OF MICRO TUBULES EACH SUB UNIT CONSISTING TRIPLETS OF MICROTUBULES.
- THE CORE OF EACH CELIUM CONSIST OF LONGITUDINALLY ARRANGED PARALLEL MICRO TUBULES WHICH ARE KNOWN AS AXONEME.

Intermediate filament:

- Intermediate filaments are one of the three cytoskeletal filaments.
- They provide tensile strength to the cells.
- There are several types of intermediate filaments. keratins are found in epithelial cells, nuclear lamins form a network that stabilises the nuclear envelope and neurofilaments support the axons of neurons.



Intermediate filament