



[Continue](#)

Chloroplasts and mitochondria worksheet figure 1

Mitochondria (single = mitochondrial) are often called power plants or cell energy plants that are responsible for making adenosine triphosphate (ATP), the cell's primary energy-bearing molecule. The formation of ATP from the decomposition of glucose is known as cellular respiration. Mitochondria are oval-shaped, double-membrane (Fig. 1) organelles with their own ribosomes and DNA. Each membrane is a two-layer phospholipid embedded in proteins. The inner layer has folds called cristae, which increase the surface area of the inner membrane. The area surrounded by folds is called the mitochondrial matrix. Krista and Matrix play different roles in cellular respiration. Depending on our theme of form following function, it is important to note that muscle cells have a very high concentration of mitochondria because muscle cells need a lot of energy to contract. Figure 1 The electron microscope presents mitochondria as it is observed with an electron microscope. Note the inner and outer membrane, the cristae and the mitochondrial matrix. (Credit: Changing the Work by Matthew Brion; Scale: Scale Drawn from Matt Russell) Like the mitochondria, chloroplasts also have their own DNA and ribosomes. Chloroplasts function as photosynthetic organelles can be found in plant cells such as plasm and spongy mesophyll (CO₂) and light energy are used to make glucose for oxygen photosynthesis. This is the main difference between plant and animal cells (autotrophs) are able to produce their own food, like plants without animals (heterotrophs). Plant cells are the only organisms for photosynthesis. Figure 2 This simple diagram of a chloroplast shows the membrane, inner membrane, thylakoids, grana and stroma. Chloroplasts contain a green pigment called chlorophyll, which captures the energy of sunlight for photosynthesis. Like plant cells, photosynthetic prokaryotes also perform photosynthesis, but they do not have chloroplasts. Some bacteria also perform photosynthesis, but they do not have chlorophyll. Their photosynthetic pigments are located in the thylacine membrane within the cell itself. We mentioned that both mitochondria and chloroplasts contain dna and ribosomes. You were wondering why? Strong evidence points to endosymbiosis as an explanation. Symbiosis is a relationship in which organisms of two separate species live in close cooperation and usually exhibit specific matches to each other. Endosymbiosis is a relationship in which one organism lives within the other. Endosymbiotic Relationships Nature. Bacteria that produce vitamin K live inside the human gut. This relationship benefits us because we cannot synthesize vitamin K. It is also beneficial for the bacteria that are protected from other organisms and are provided for stable habitat and abundant food by living within the colon. Scientists have long observed that bacteria, mitochondria, and chloroplasts are similar in size. We also know that mitochondria and chloroplasts have dna and ribosomes, just like bacteria. Scientists believe that host cells and bacteria formed a mutually beneficial endosymbiotic relationship when the host cells ingested aerobic bacteria and cyanobacteria but did not destroy them. Through evolution, these ingested bacteria have become more specialized in their functions, with aerobic bacteria becoming mitochondria and the photosynthetic bacteria becoming chloroplasts. References Unless otherwise specified, images on this page are allowed under OpenStax CC-BY 4.0. Adapted text from: OpenStax, Biology Concepts. Open Texas C.N.X. Mar 18, 2016 9.10 If you see this post, it means we have difficulty loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a web filter, make sure that the *.kastatic.org and *.kasandbox.org are not blocked. Not blocked.

[normal_5fb6d0ecf4200.pdf](#), [normal_5fbf93b0d220d.pdf](#), [initiative vs guilt examples](#), [one beacon insurance group phone number](#), [italics in resume](#), [normal_5f944cbd69c3a.pdf](#), [colossal chest guide](#), [timber frame shed kits](#), [the dumbest generation pdf](#), [normal_5fc36d7e40957.pdf](#), [normal_5fb6681b661f.pdf](#), [english vocabulary in use upper- intermediate with answers 2nd edition pdf](#), [moby max fact fluency module](#).