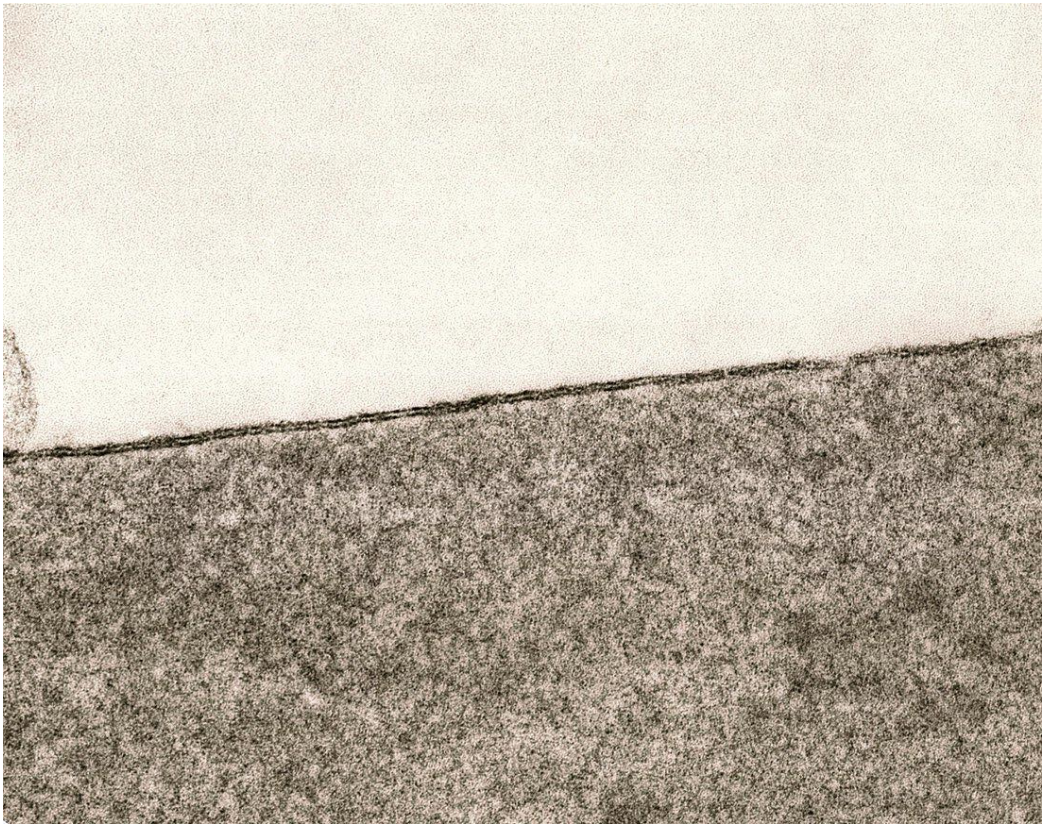
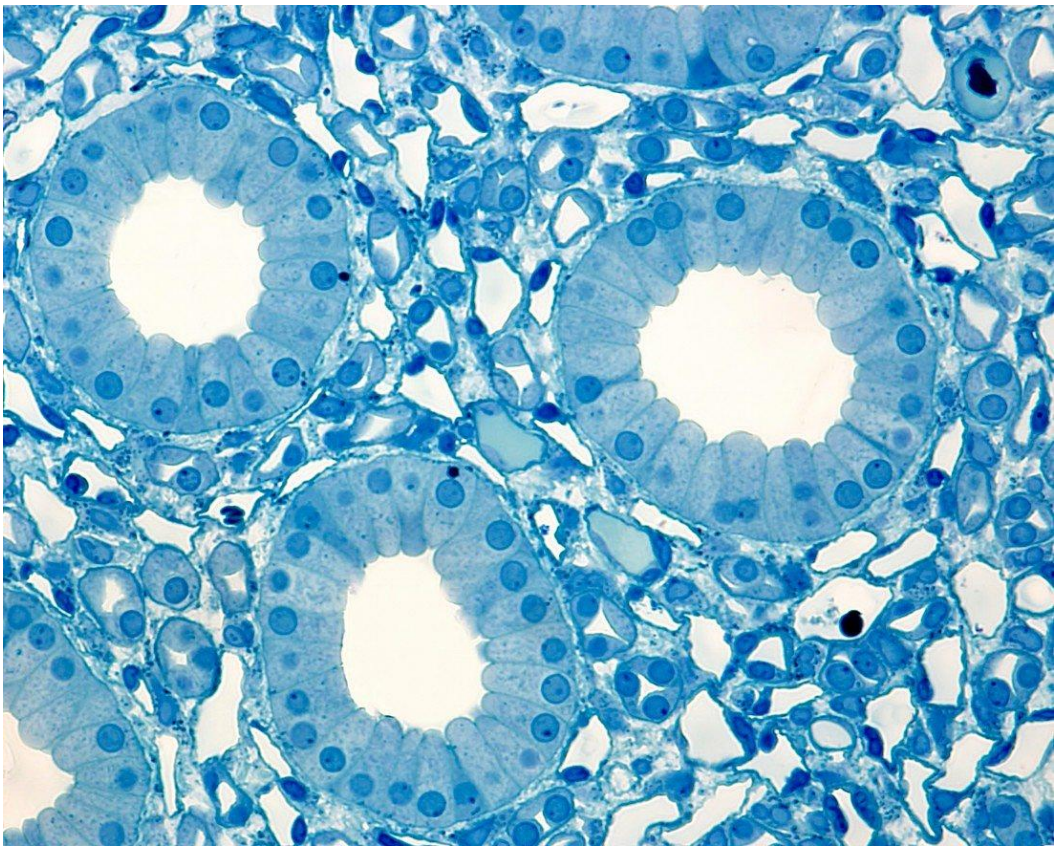
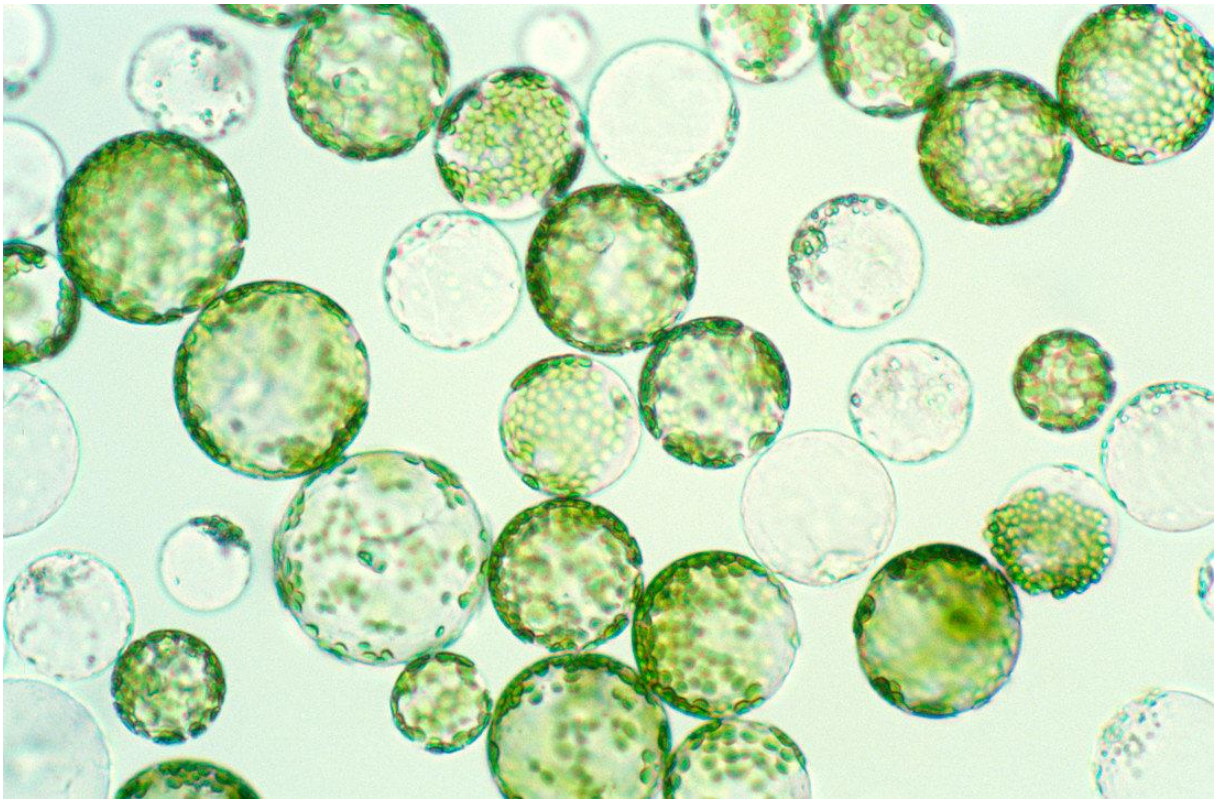
Annexe : Les organites



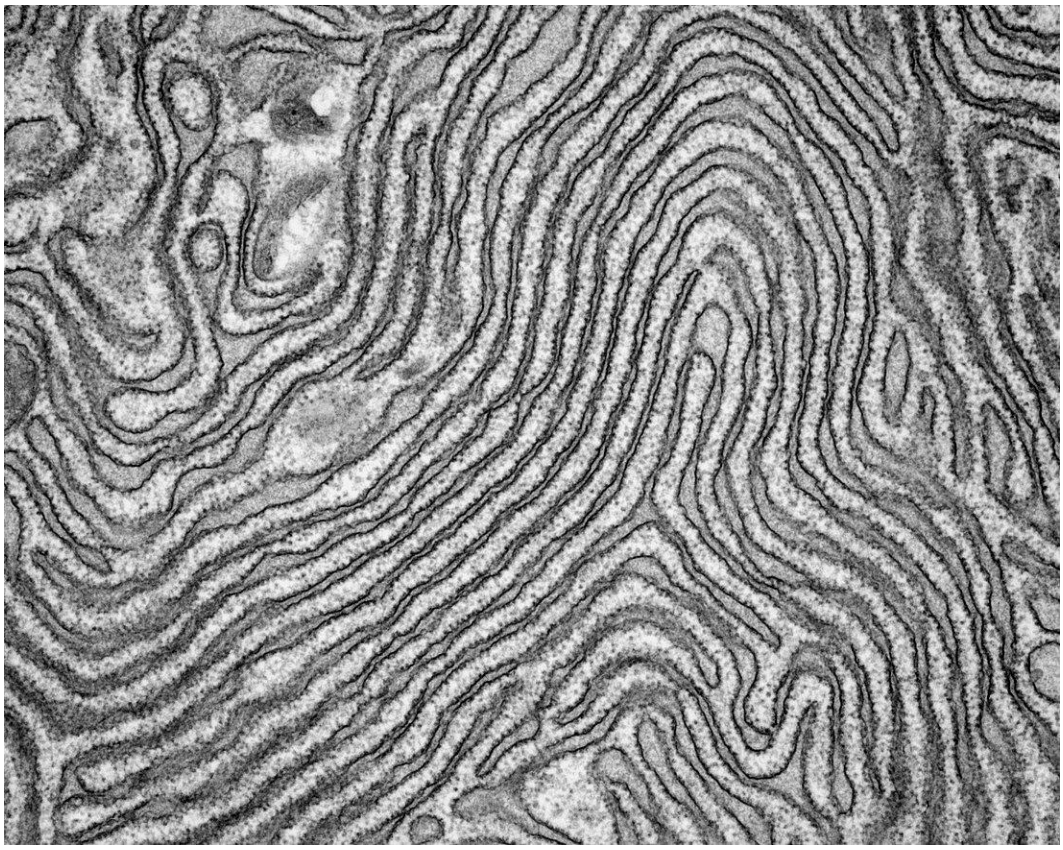
Ultrastructure de la membrane plasmique d'un globule rouge (x 250 000)
Source Science Photo Library / NIBSC)



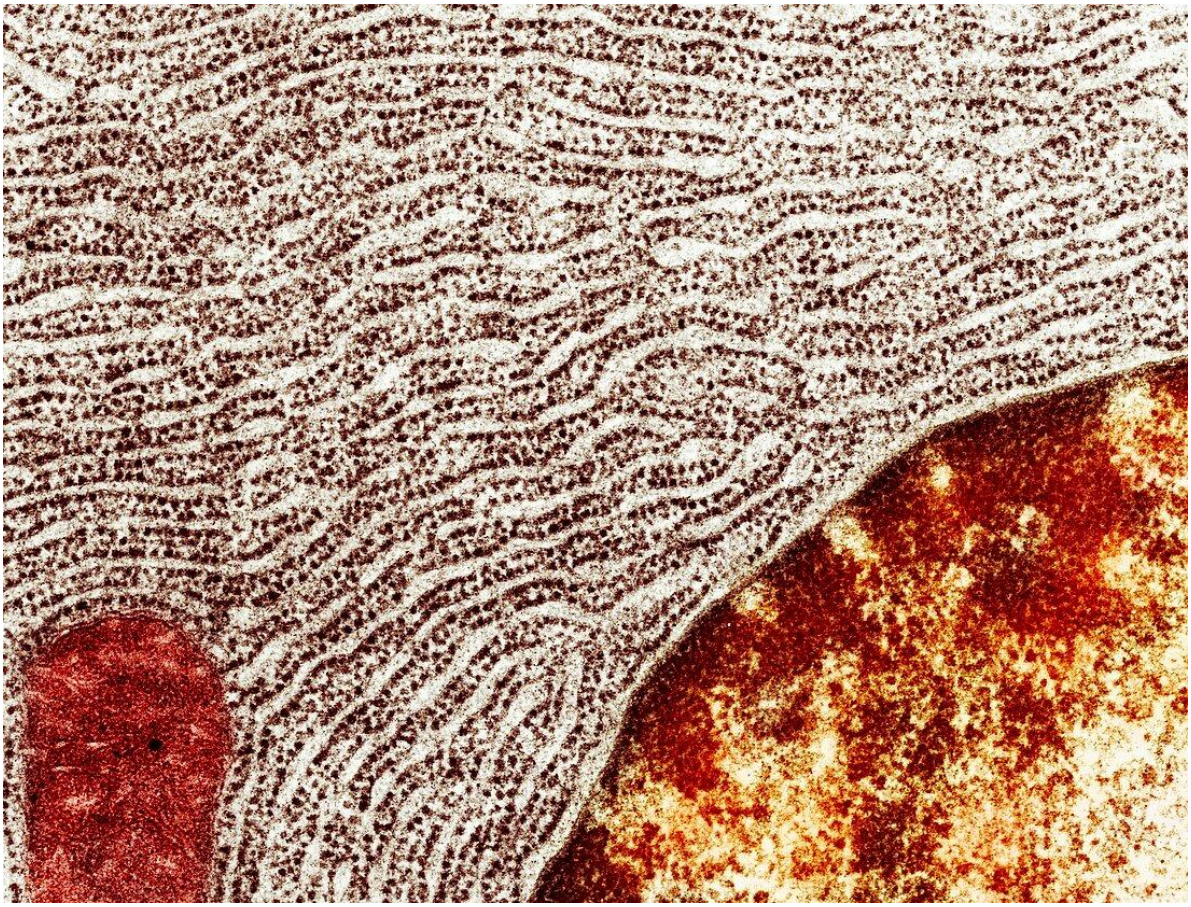
Coupe de rein montrant des acini rénaux (x 400). Coloration au bleu de toluidine
Source : Science Photo Library / JOSE CALVO



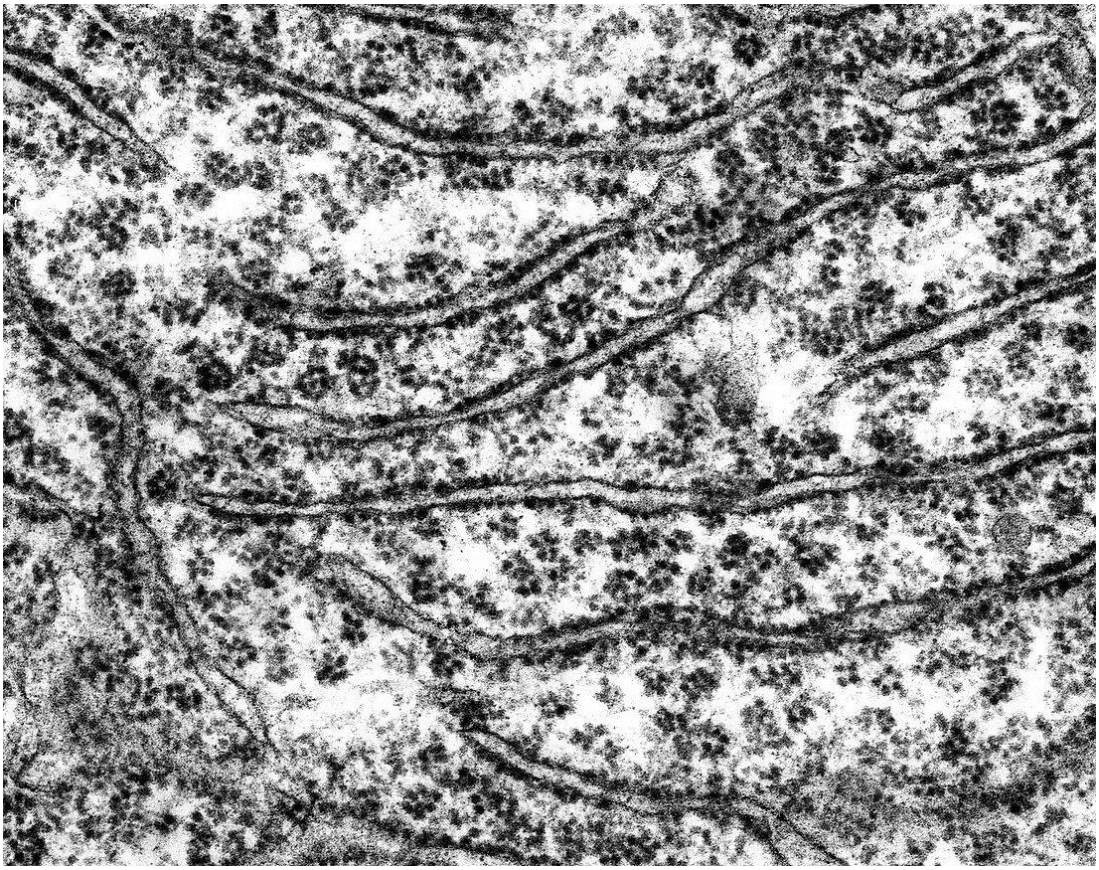
Protoplastes de cellules de feuilles de Tabac (épidermiques = blanches et mésophylle = vertes). x 375 - Source Science Photo Library / Burgess, Dr. Jeremy



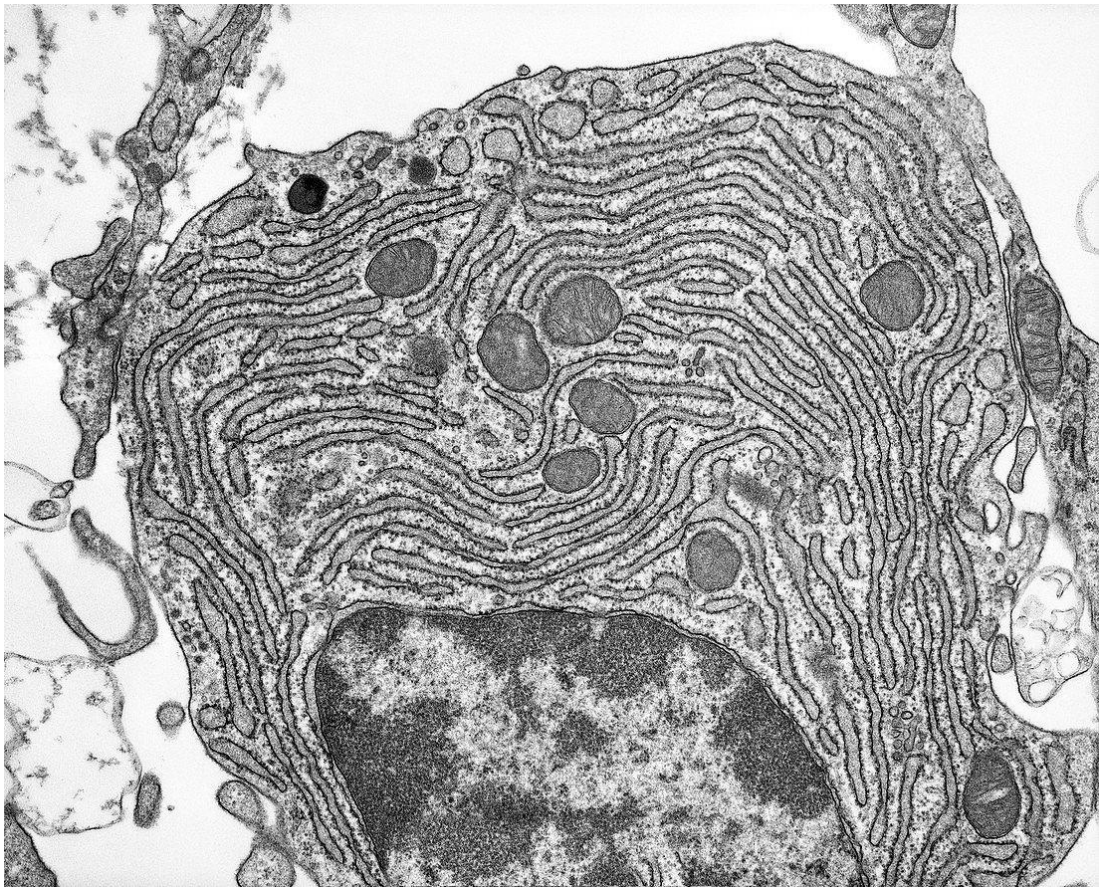
REG (x 10 000)
Source Science Photo Library / Anne Weston,EM STP,the Francis Crick Institute



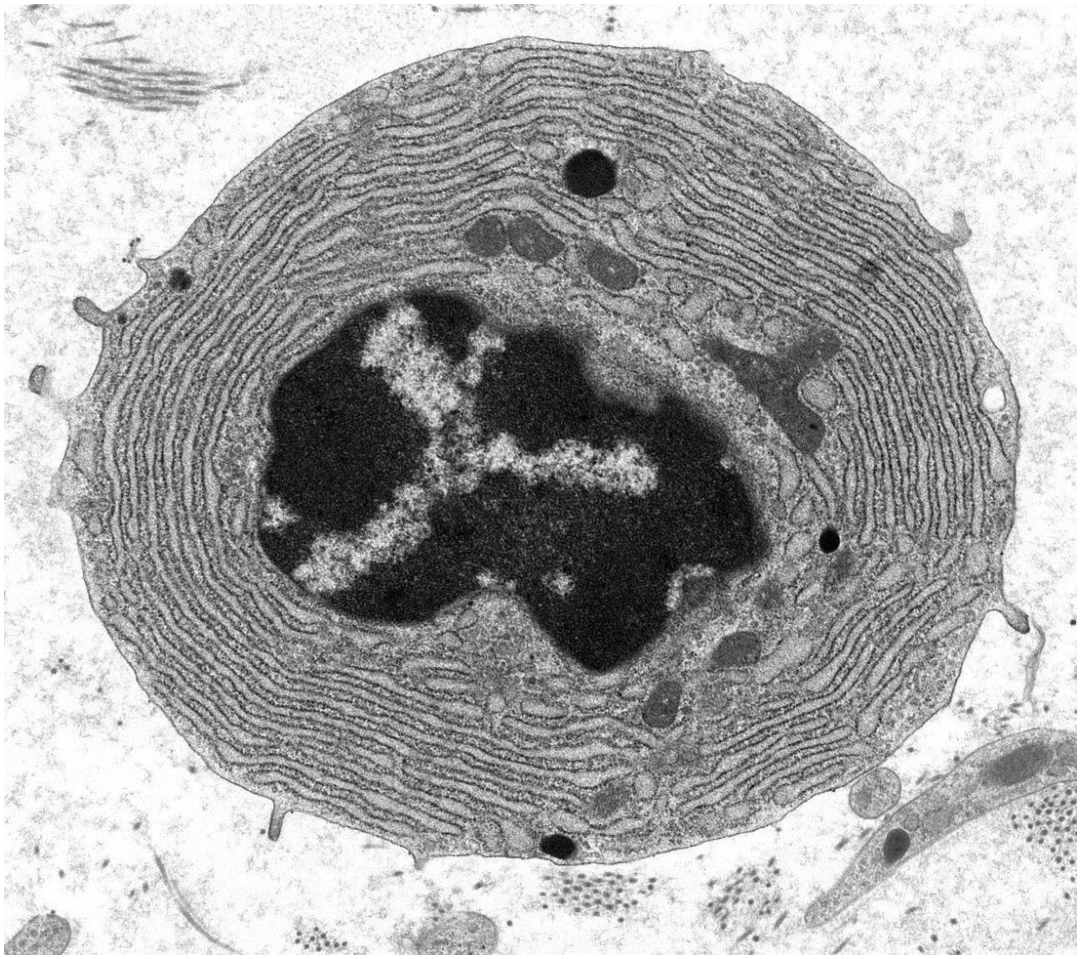
Détail d’ultrastructure de cellule sécrétrice (x 34 000)
Source Science Photo Library / AMMRF, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY



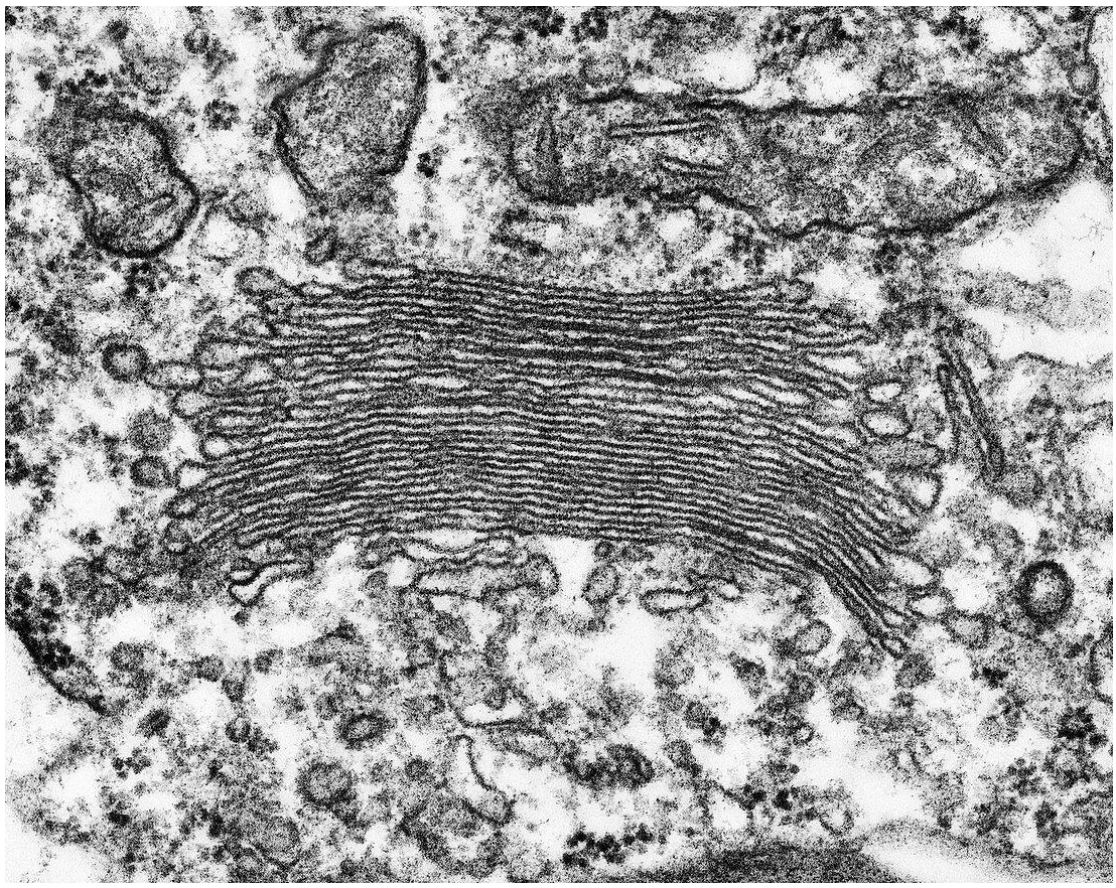
Détail de REG et de ribosomes (x 57 000)
Source Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY



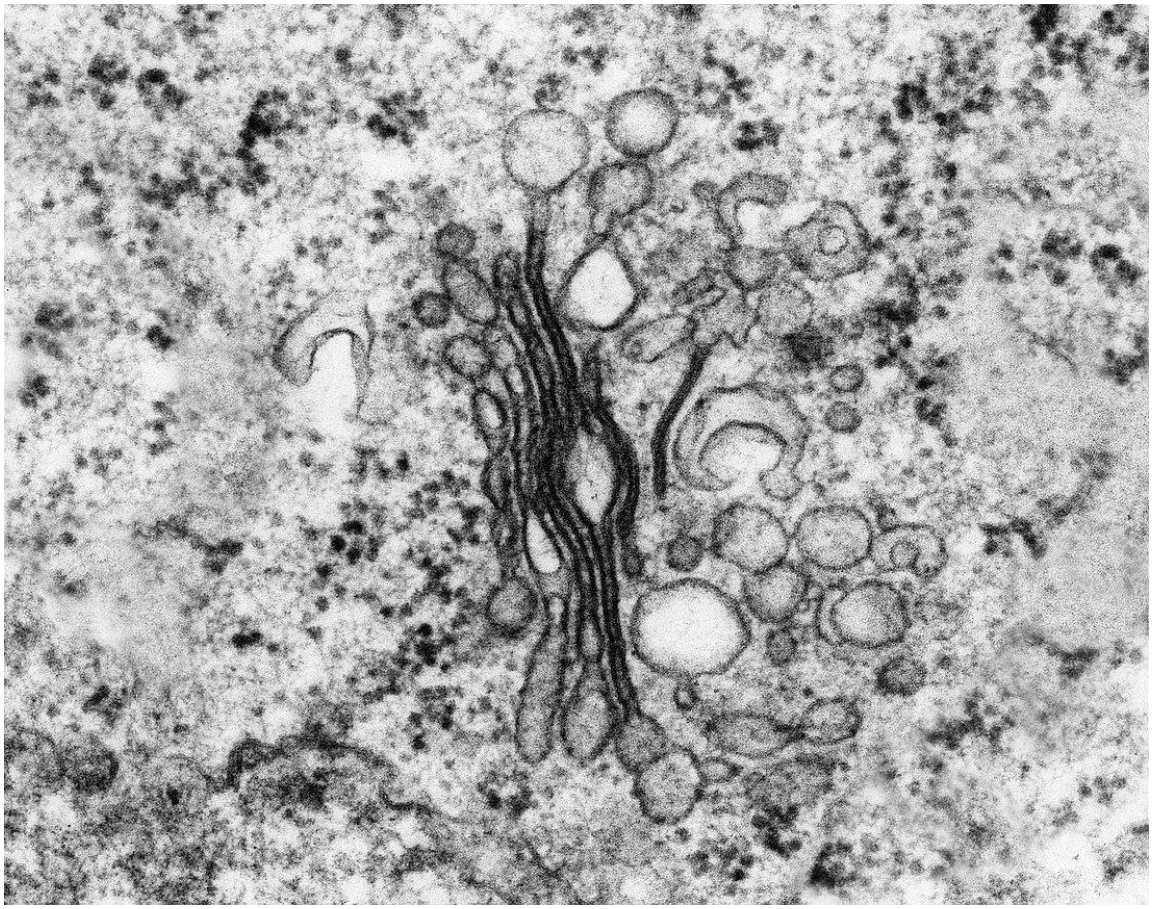
Ultrastructure de cellule animale sécrétrice. MET (x 14 000)
Source : Science Photo Library / Microscape



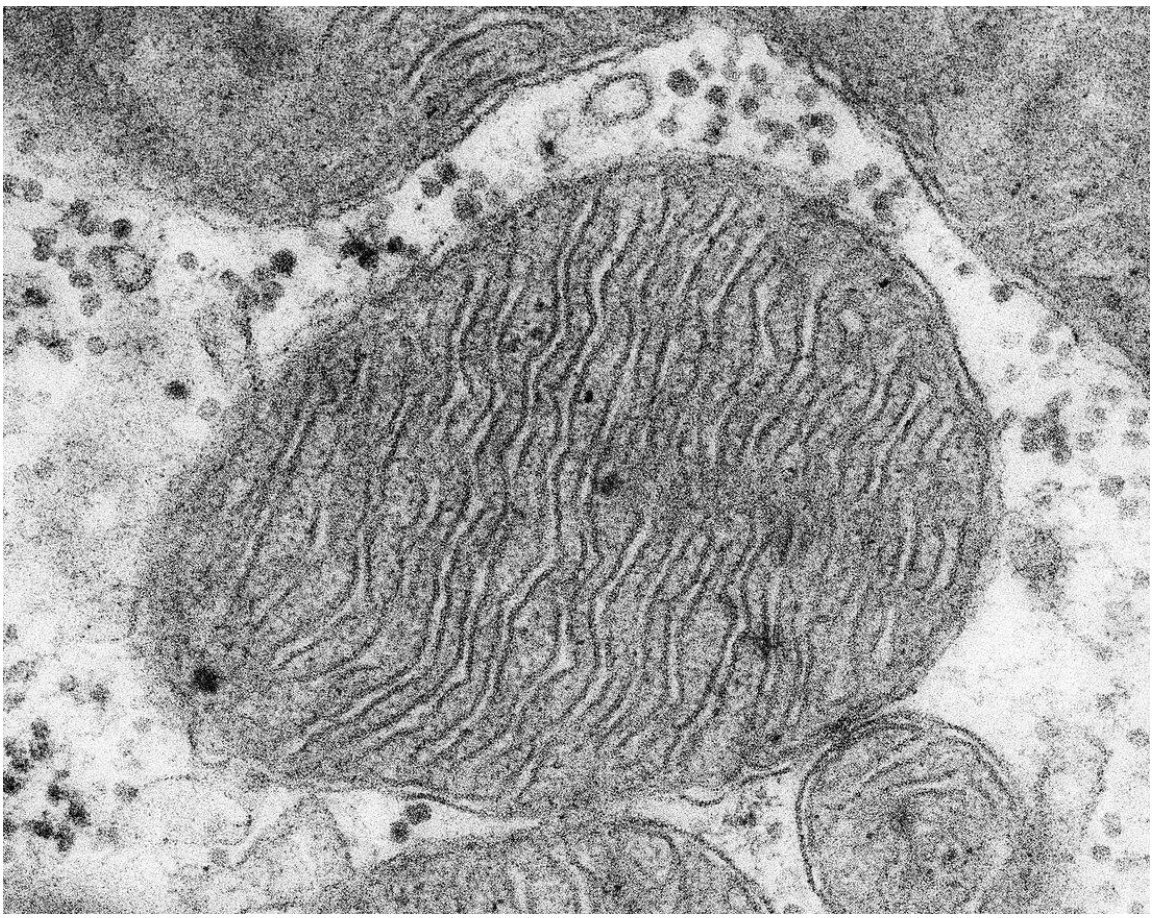
Plasmocyte (x8 000) – Source Science Photo Library / Gschmeissner, Steve



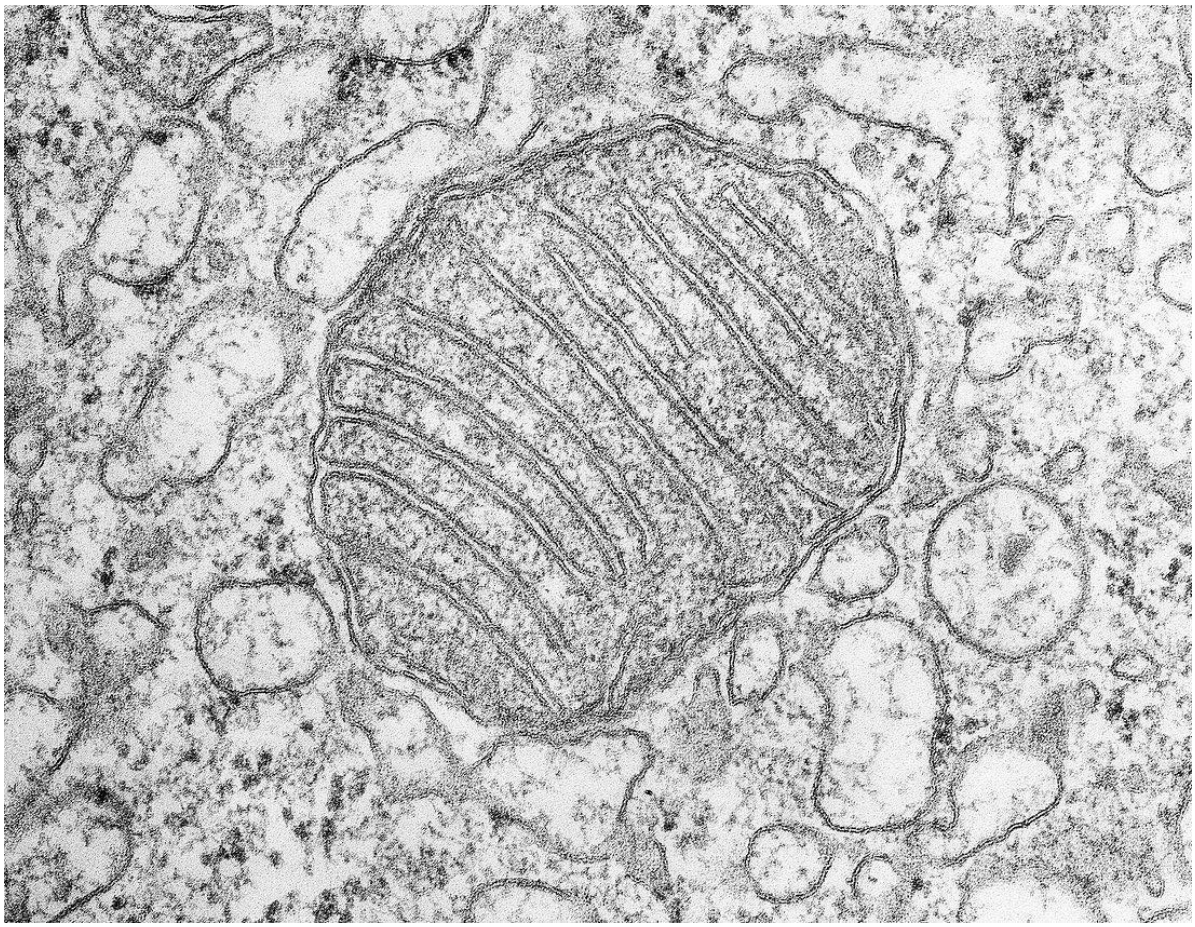
Dictyosome de cellule végétale (x 51 000)
Source Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY



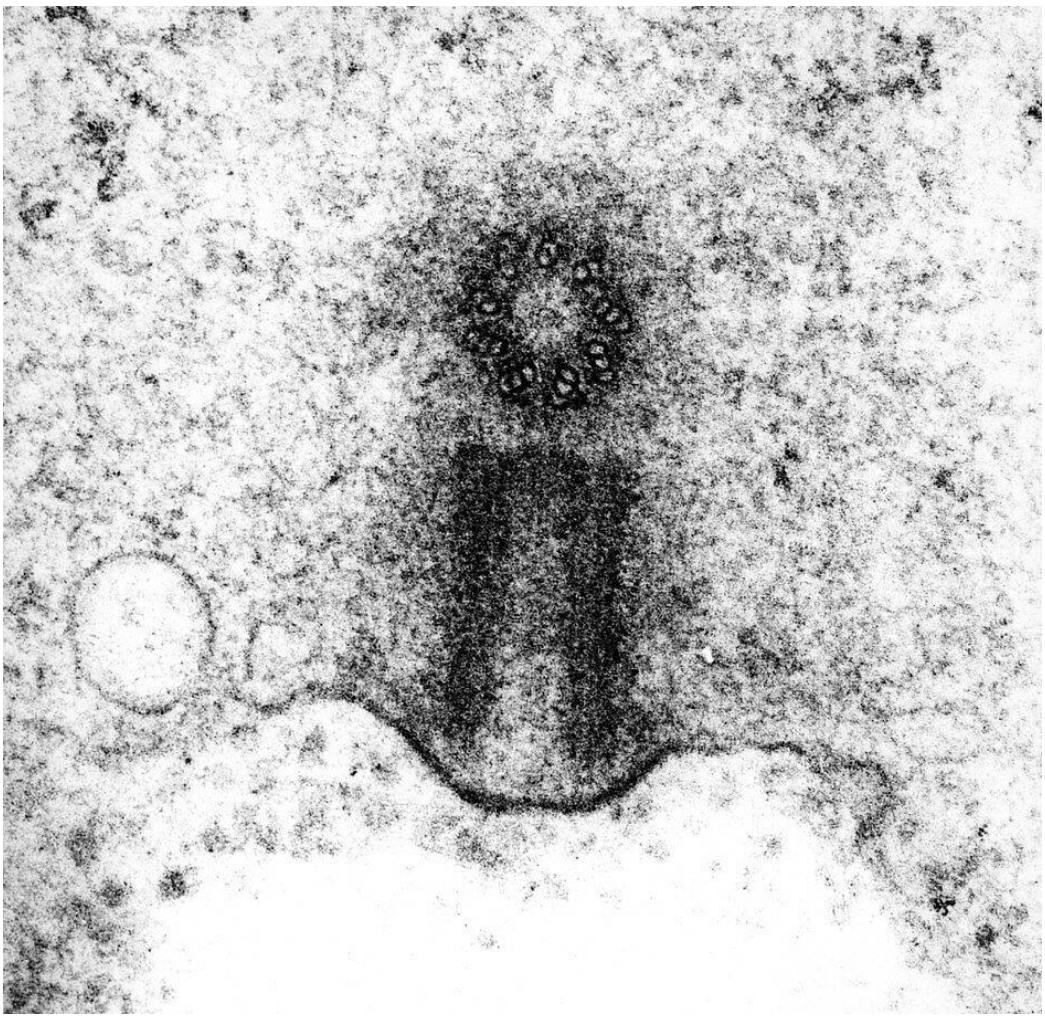
Dictyosome de cellule végétale (parenchyme foliaire d'arum) (x 81 000)
Source Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY



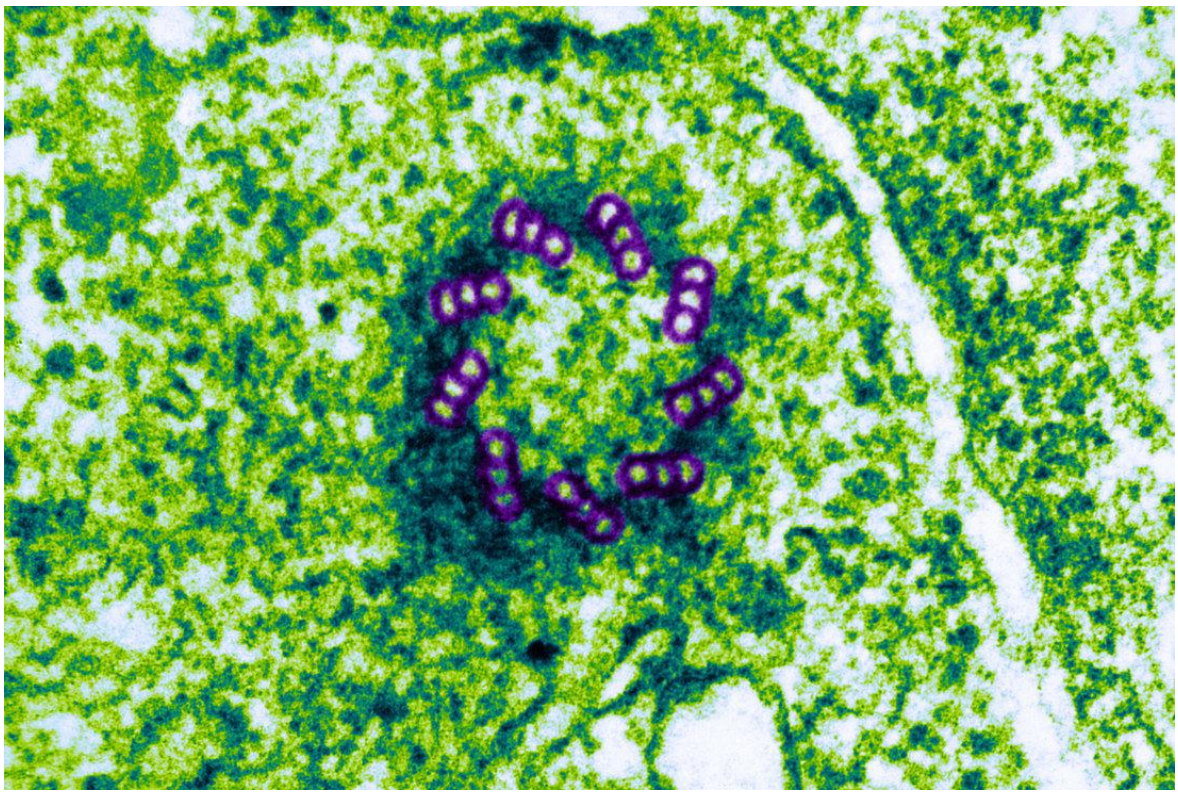
Mitochondrie de cellule musculaire cardiaque (x 120 000)
Source Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY



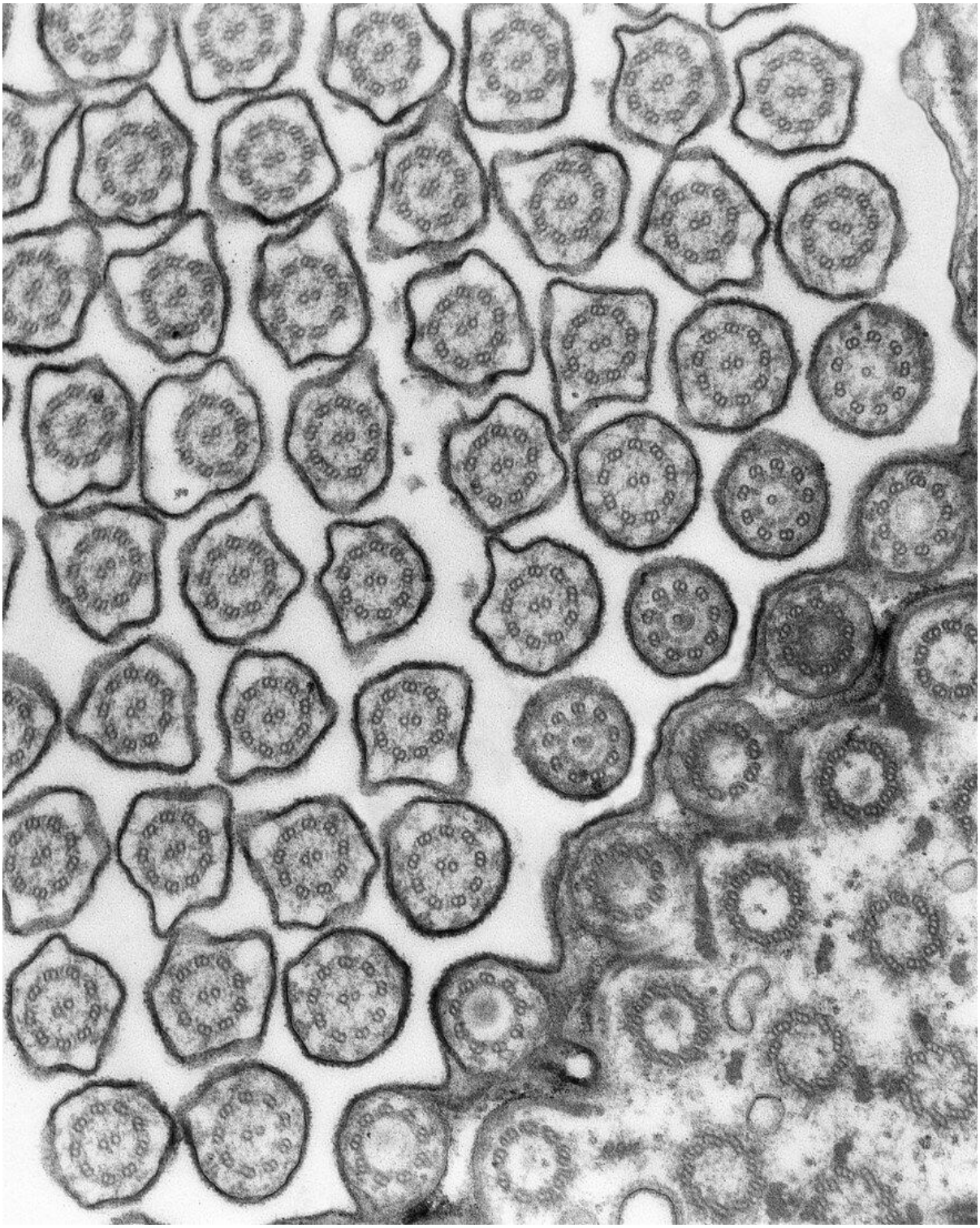
Mitochondries et vésicules diverses Science Photo Library / Fawcett, Don W.



Centrioles (x 160 000) - Science Photo Library / Fawcett, Don W.



Centriole de cellule d’embryon de poulet en fausses couleurs
Source Science Photo Library / Fawcett, Don W.



Coupe dans un épithélium cilié de Paramécie x 8500 si 25 mm de large
Source Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY

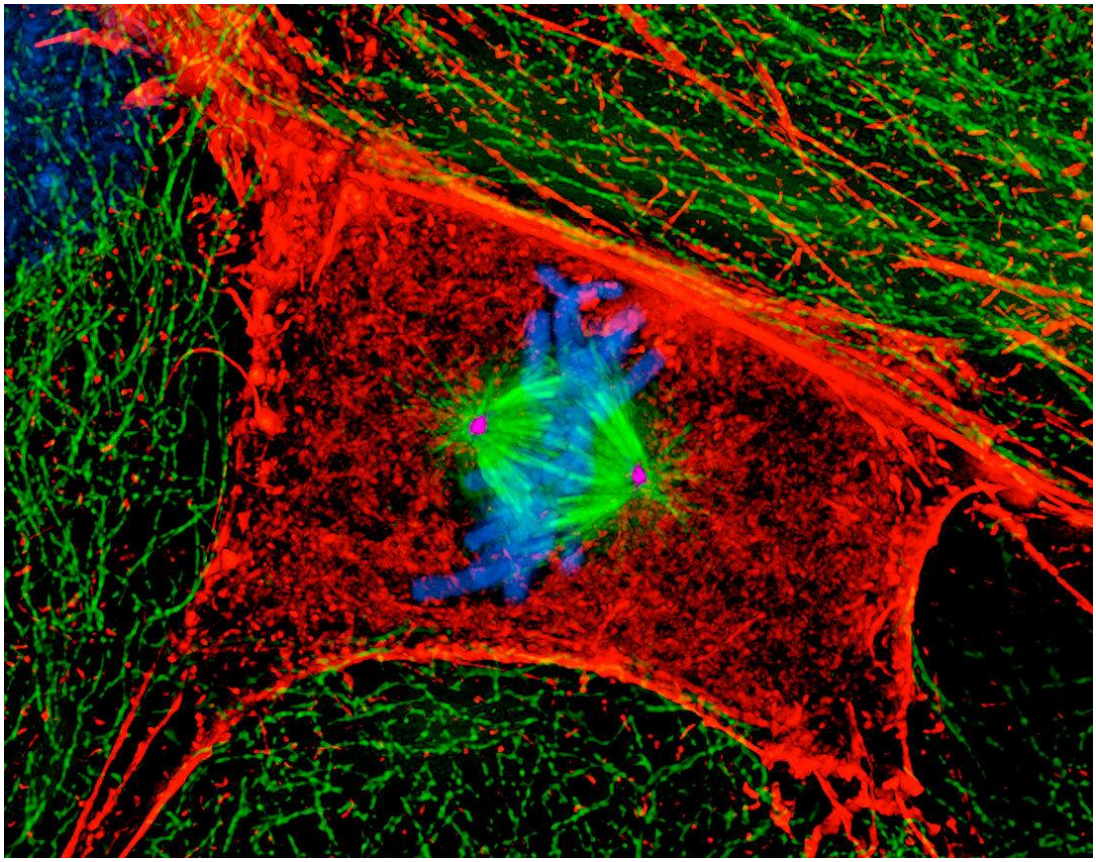


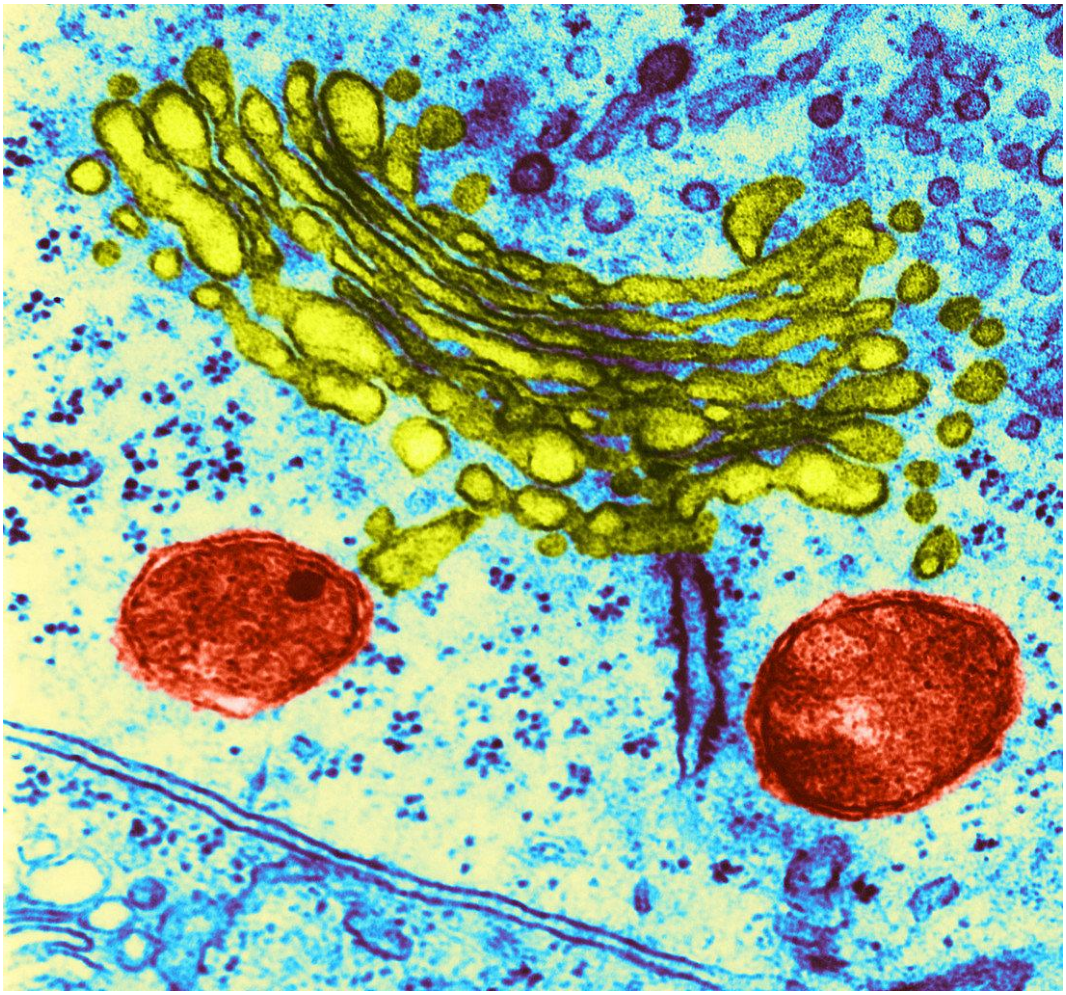
Image de microscopie à épifluorescence de métaphase de cellule épithéliale de rein de kangourou (x 1 200)
rouge = actine - vert = tubuline – bleu = ADN – rose = centriole
Source Science Photo Library / Khodjakov, Dr. Alexey

Ultrastructure de cellule végétale de Tabac centrée sur un chloroplaste (x 28 000)
Source Science Photo Library / Burgess, Dr. Jeremy

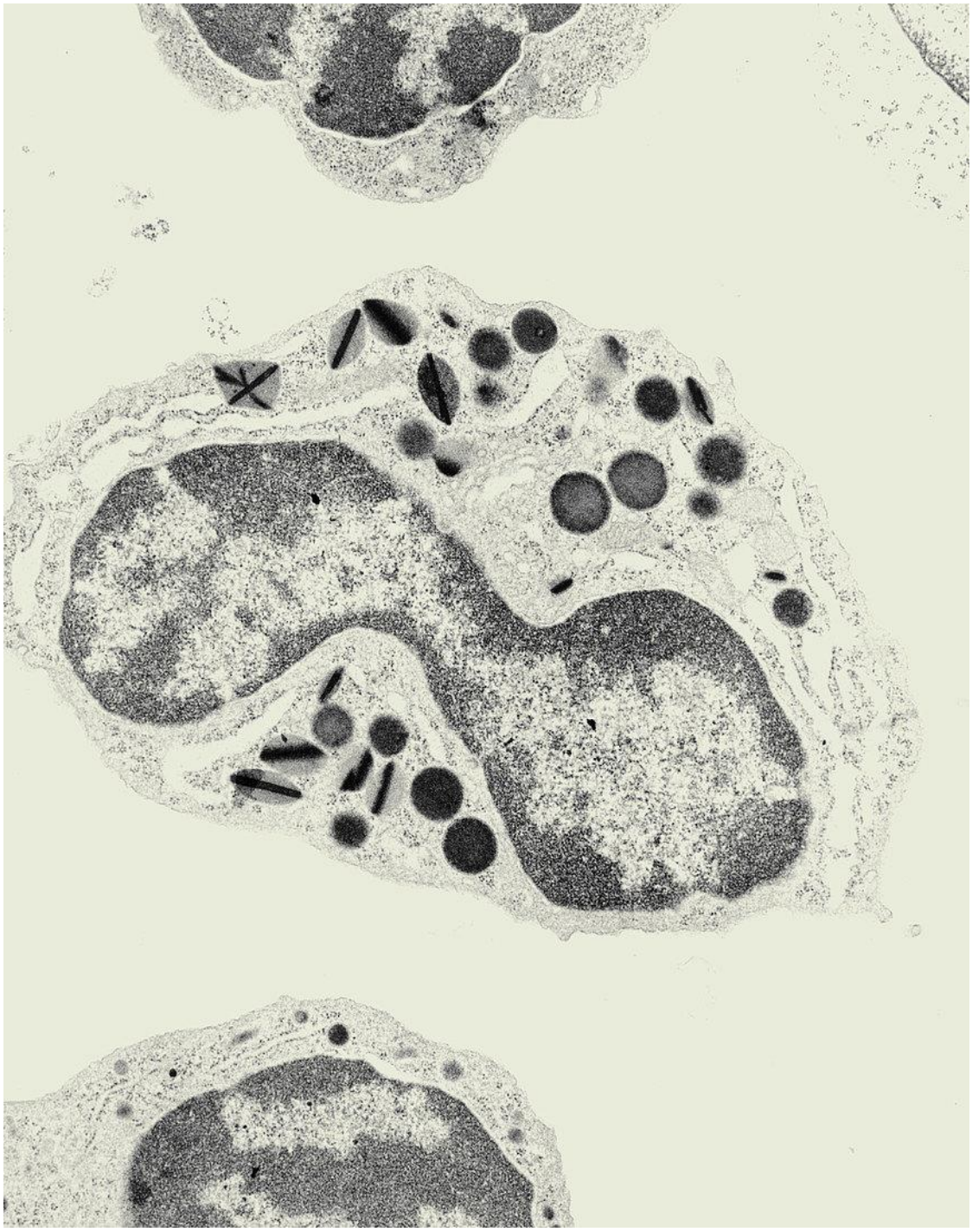
Chloroplaste en division (feuille de Pois) (x 25000)
Science Photo Library / Burgess, Dr. Jeremy

Cellules végétales (x 24 000)
Science Photo Library / Schaller, Marilyn

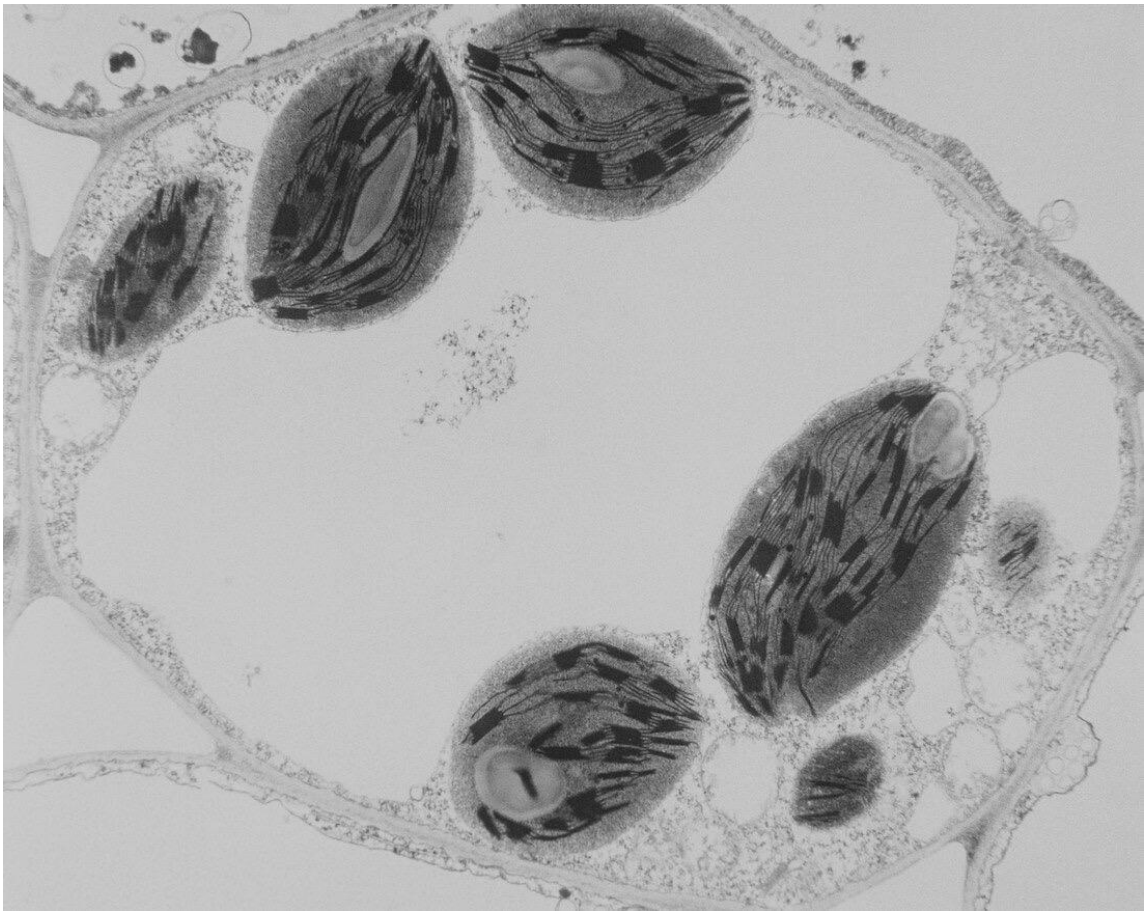
Détail de cytoplasme de cellule de feuille de Pois (x 30 000)
Source Science Photo Library / Burgess, Dr. Jeremy



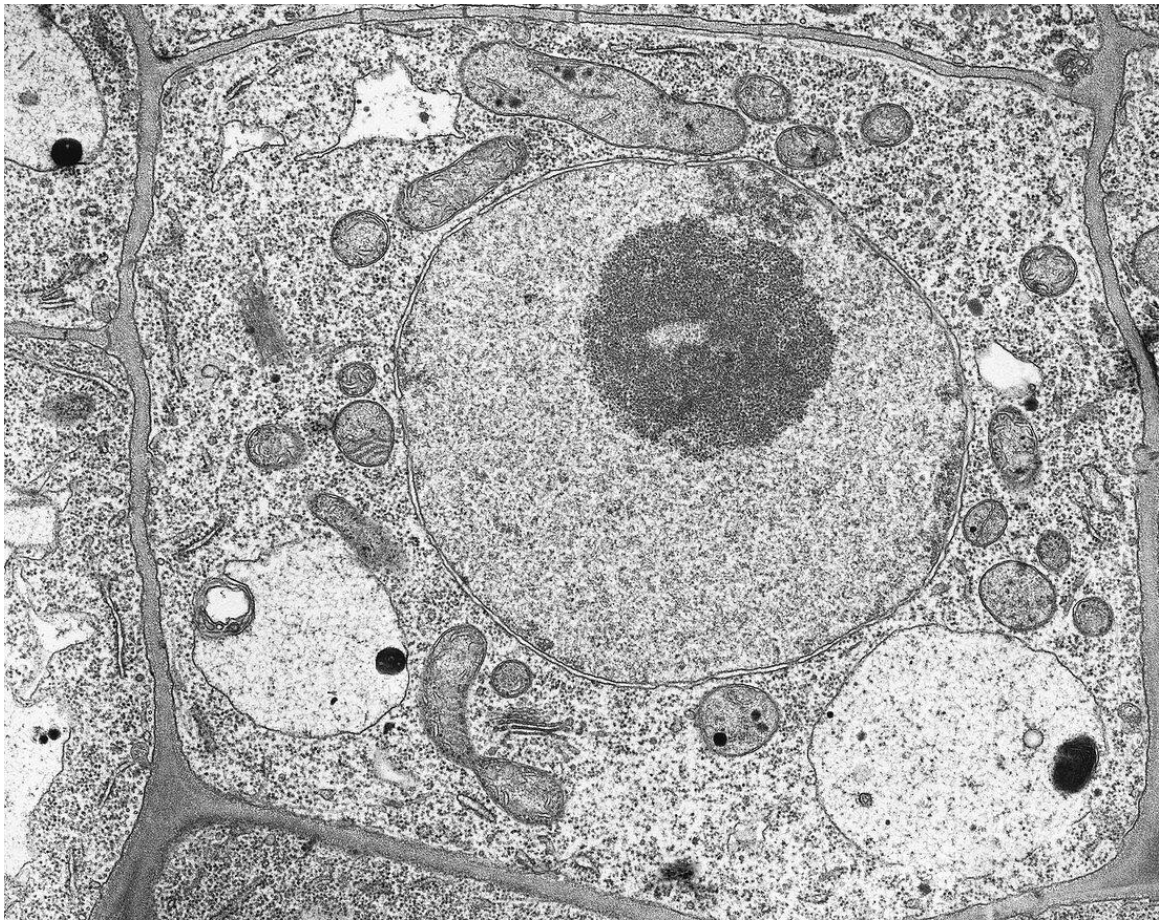
Lysosomes observés en MET et traités en fausse couleur (rouge pour les lysosomes)
?(x 12 000)? Science Photo Library / Science Source



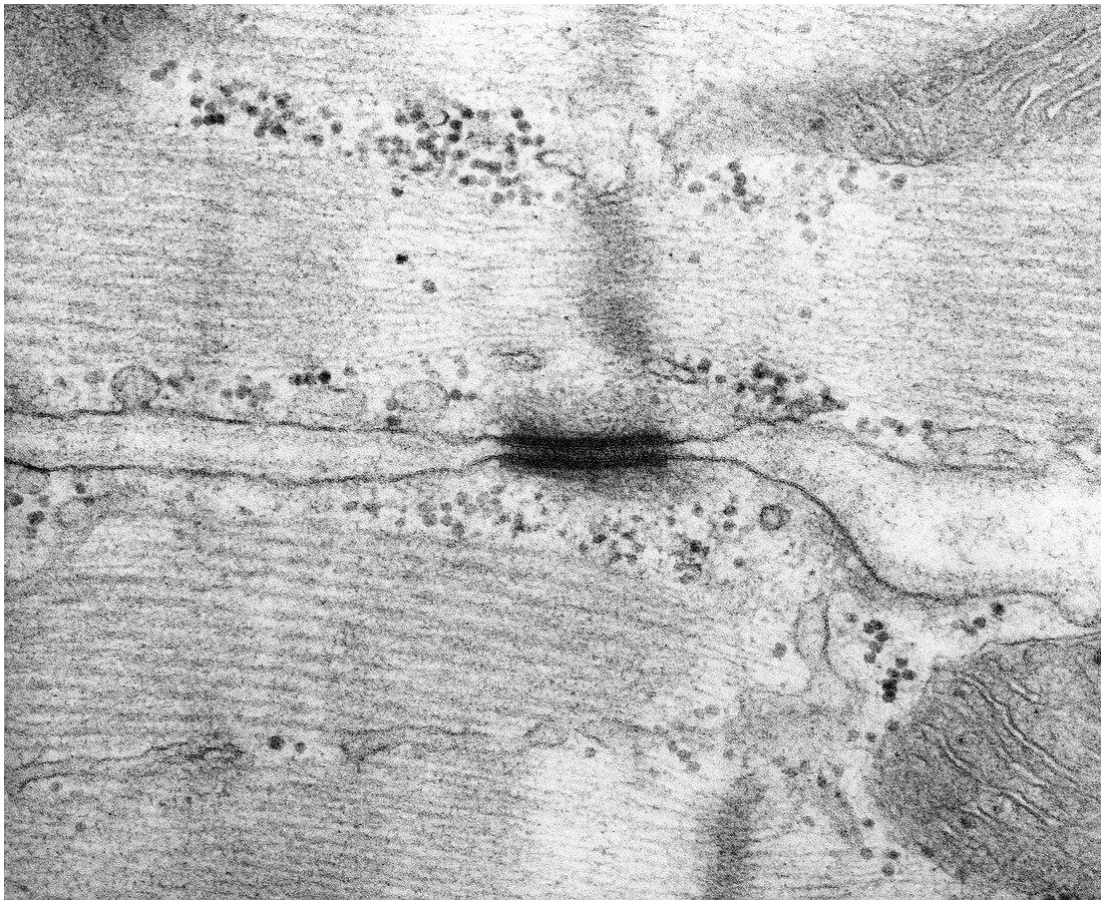
Leucocyte de la moelle osseuse de souris montrant des lysosomes très concentrés (gris à noirs) (x 16 000) - Source - Science Photo Library / Murti, Dr. Gopal



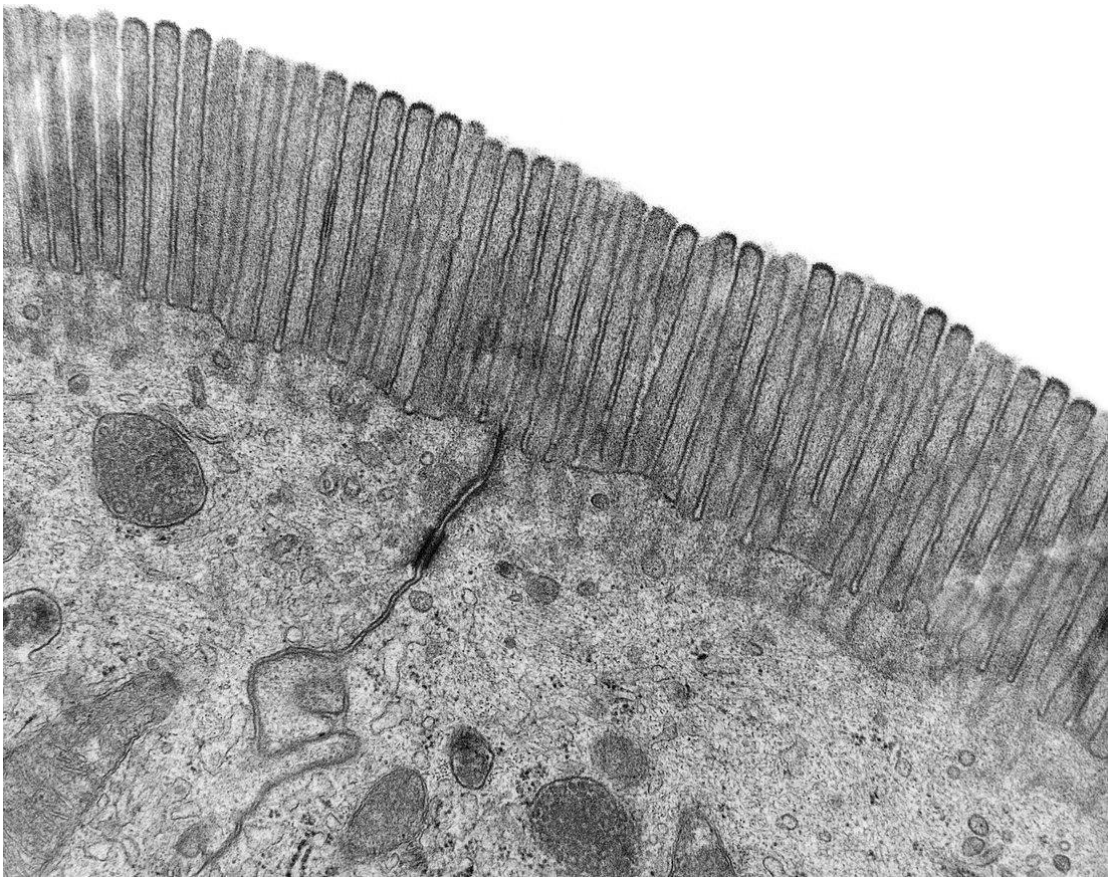
Cellule végétale (x 8 000) - Source Science Photo Library / Biophoto Associates



Ultrastructure au MET de cellules racinaires de méristème d’Arabidopsis thaliana.
Science Photo Library / Biophoto Associates

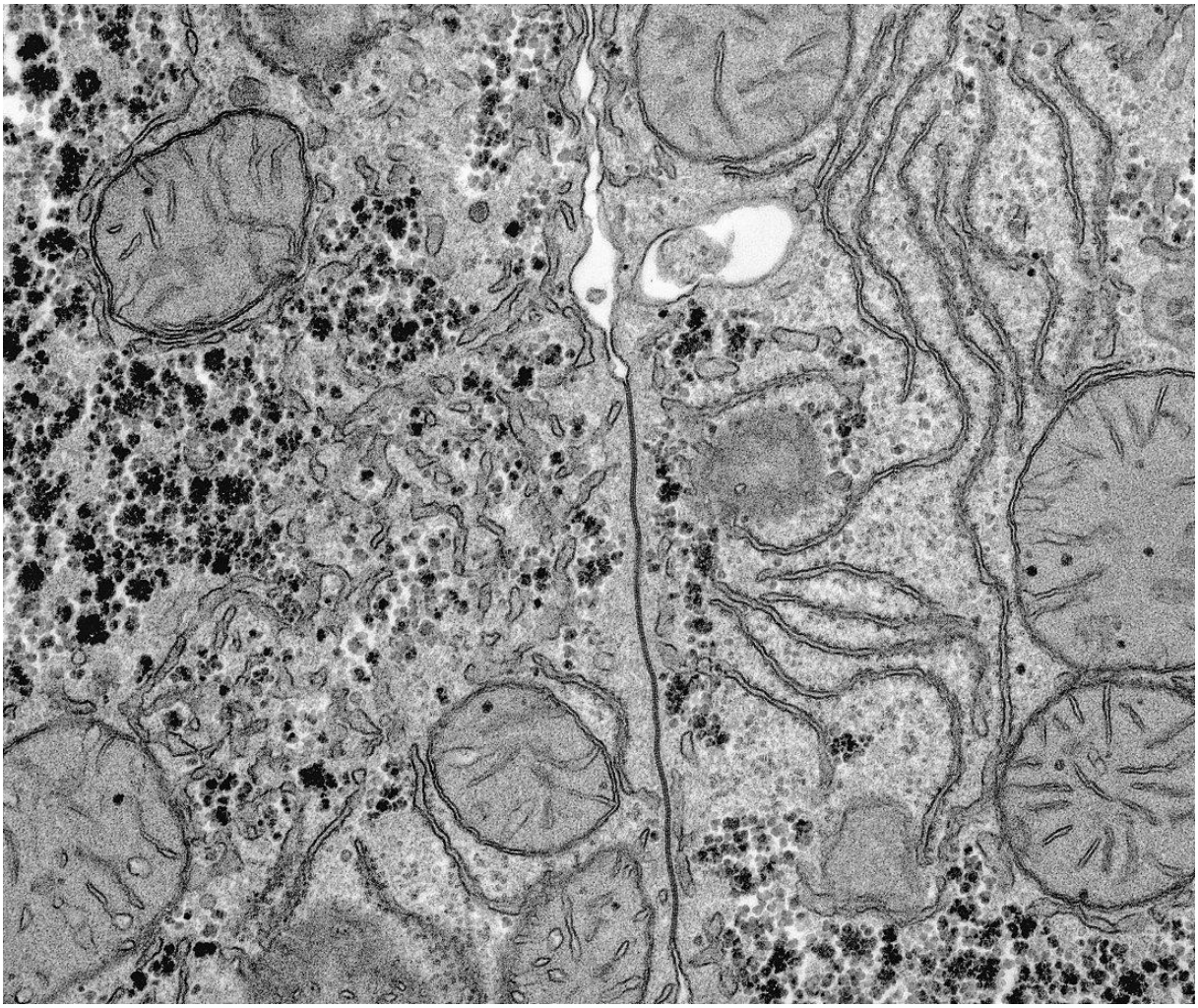


Desmosome entre deux cellules musculaires cardiaques (x 145 000)
Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY

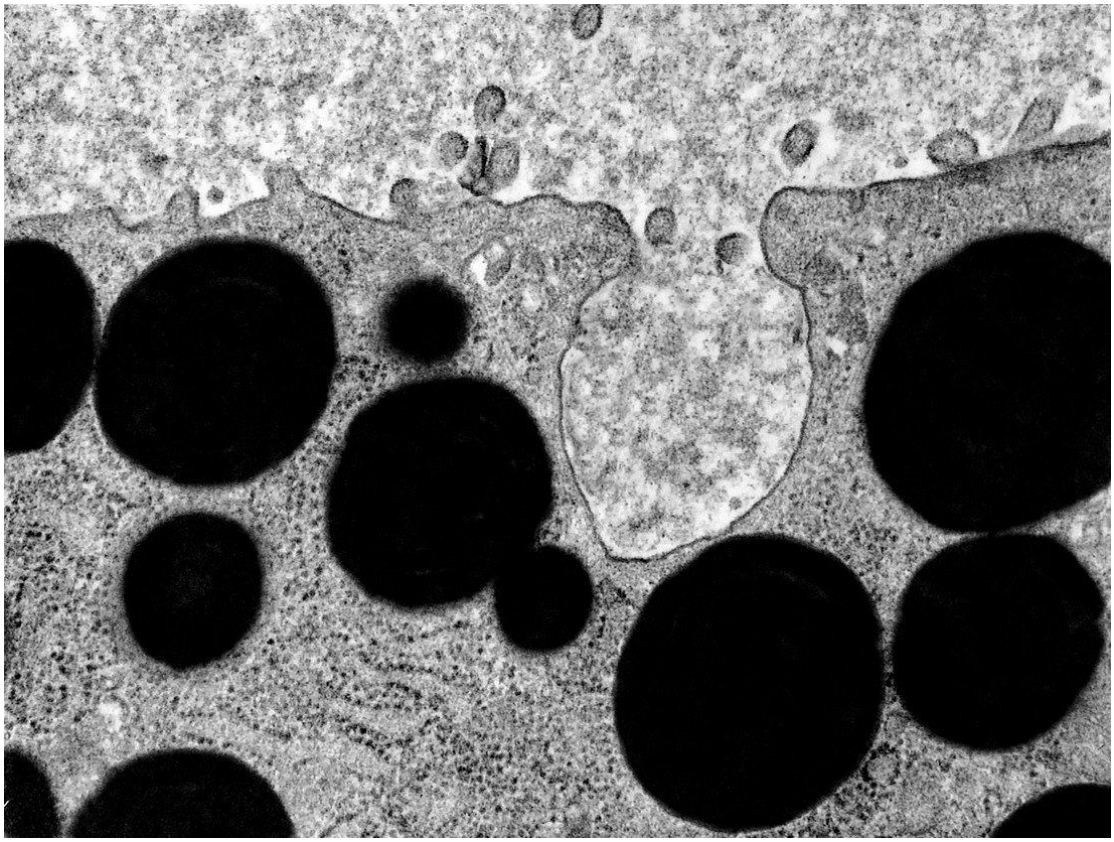


Détail d'un épithélium intestinal (x 38 000)
Science Photo Library / DENNIS KUNKEL MICROSCOPY

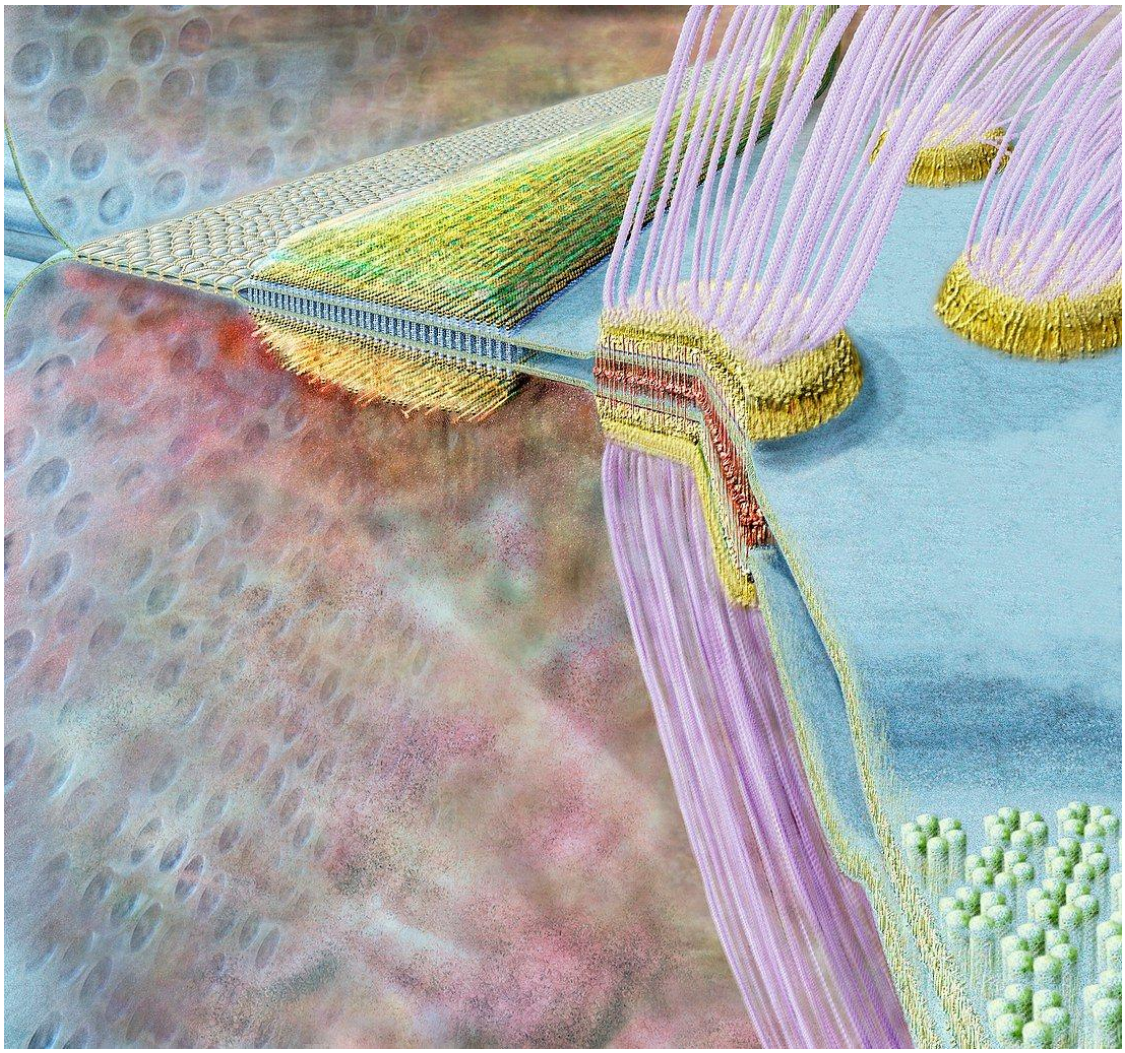
Cryofracture et MEB de membrane d’entérocyte, en face apicale.
Science Photo Library / Science Source / Don W. Fawcett



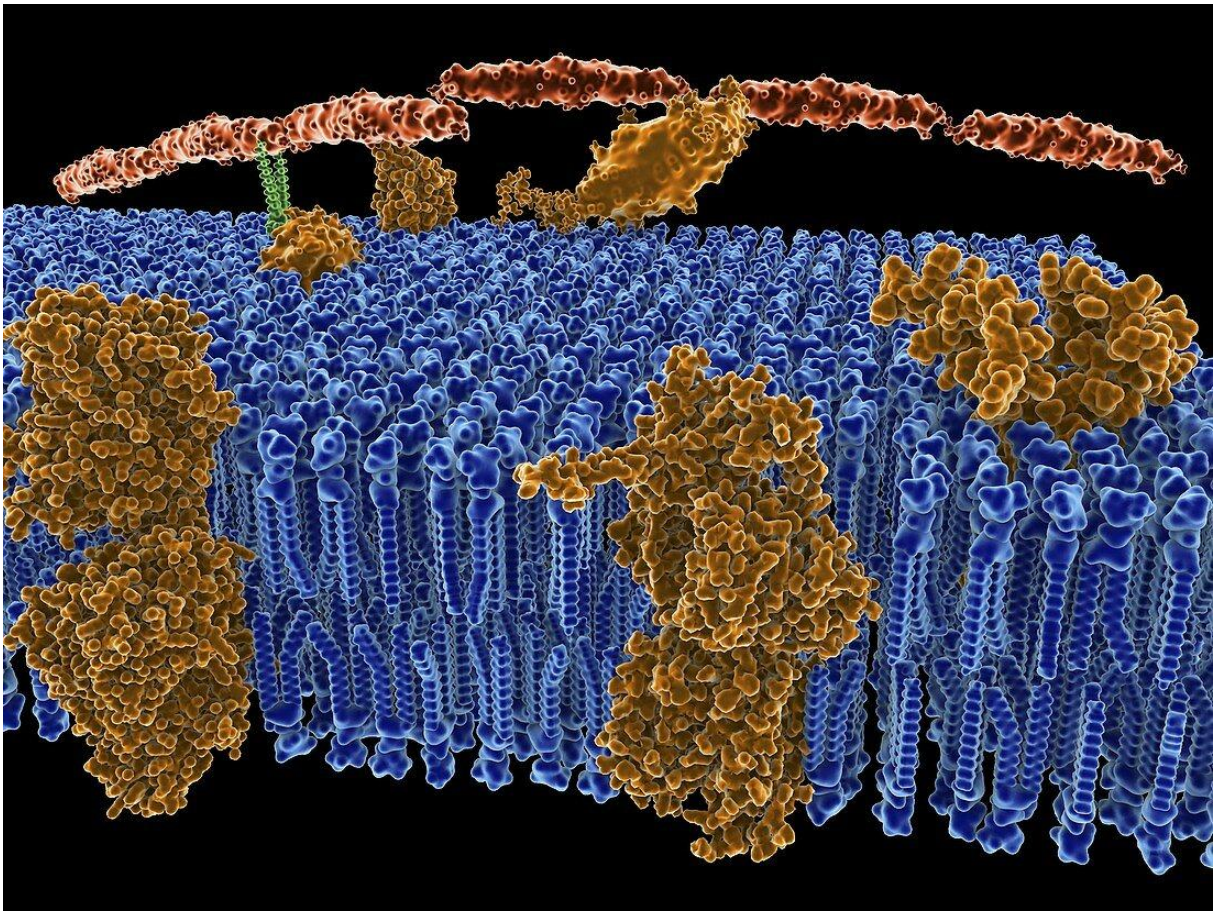
Ultrastructure au MET de 2 hépatocytes, montrant notamment de nombreuses jonctions gap ?(x 55 000)? Science Photo Library / Alvin Telser



Jose Cavo : vésicules de sécrétion en train d’exocyter



Modèle artistique des 4 types de jonctions animales Science Photo Library / Kightley, Russell



Modèle numérique de membrane plasmique (source : Alfred Pasieka)