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## Nucleus and nucleolus difference

Nucleo vs Nucleole Every organism has the most elementary component of life, which is the cell, and in almost all the cells there is the core. The core is in all multi-cellular organisms. The core supports the most essential functions in the cell to support the life of an individual. The cells also have a nucleolus that is also a basic component for cells. Without the nucleolus, it would be difficult for an organism working properly. There are some differences between the nucleus and nucleolus. To better differentiate the two parts of the cell, we should consider the functions, structures and other characteristics of these cellular organelions. Basically, the nucleolus is only a part of the core. The core is the main part of the cell while the nucleolus is part of the core itself. The core is a membrane bustle bustle that is located in multi-cellular or eukaryotic organisms. This membrane that encloses the core has two parts. The parts of the membrane are the internal and external cellular membrane. The cell membrane aims to separate the genetic material found in the core from the cytoplasm that surrounds it. The cell membrane also prevents the macromolecules from spreading freely between the cytoplasm and nucleoplasm. On the other hand, the nucleole is a non-membrane closed organ. The core stores most of the cell phone DNA which is responsible for the transport of genetic information. Therefore, the nucleus guarantees that the genetic information in DNA would be in ideal conditions, so there would be a healthy reproduction of cells. Furthermore, the core is also responsible for generating genetic expression to monitor the correct activities of the entire cell. Meanwhile, the nucleole is responsible for another essential function for the whole cell. The nucleolus is responsible for the collection and transcription of RNA, in particular of ribosomal nucleic acid or RRNA. Furthermore, the nucleolus is responsible for the synthesis of ribosome which is essential to carry out activities throughout the cell. Since the nucleus is somehow the mother of nucleolus, the nucleus is also able to do the same action. However, it focuses more on DNA storage and preserving chromosomes within it. And talking about chromosomes, the core is the organ containing the chromosomes for cell reproduction. Meanwhile, the nucleole is a dense and tense structure within the nucleus that contains ribosome. Although the nucleole is only a bit sub-organello of the core, the nucleolus still has three main regions. The first region is the fibrillar centers. This region is usually where the transcription of RDNA takes place. Surrounding fibrillar centers are dense fibrillar centers. This is where the change and the split of RRNA occurs. The dense fibrillar centers are therefore limited by the granular component. The granular component is where the protein assembly is taking place à €

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