Actin filaments (see right)
- They are responsible for cell movement and rigidity
- They have a thread-like appearance under an electron microscope
- They are ~7nm in diameter
- They are structured as a twisted chain
- All the monomers of actin point the same way
  - However, the actin filaments are also polarised with a +ve and -ve end
  - Like microfilaments, actin filaments grow much faster at the positive end than the negative end and can grow very fast when actin monomer concentration is high
- However, when the concentration of actin monomers is moderate, a phenomenon occurs by which the filament will have monomers added to the positive end faster than the negative end
  - This causes the positive end to grow faster than the negative end