- □ Ribosomal proteins in archaea are similar to those in eukaryotes cells
- Obligate aerobes: use oxygen in metabolic processes to create energy.
- Obligate anaerobes : use the process of fermentation in the absence of oxygen to ٠ create energy.
- Facultative anaerobes: use either oxygen-based metabolism or fermentation for • energy production.

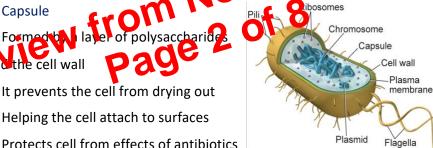
Structure of prokaryotes

Macroscopic, unicellular. Lack a nuclear membrane and other membrane bound organelles (mitochondria/ chloroplast)

- 1. Chromosomes
- o.uk arranged differently from how they are in eukaryotic cells.
- Genes found on a large chromosome (in nucleoid
- e of DNA called a plasmid Many prokaryotes have at lea P
- Capsule 2.

Formed

nd the cell wall



Helping the cell attach to surfaces

lave

ofpoly

- Protects cell from effects of antibiotics
- Helps prevent bacteria from being eaten by white blood cells
- 1. Pili
- Submicroscopic
- Hair like structure made of protein
- Help bacterial cells attach to surfaces
- Can also serve as a bridge between cells, where copies of plasmid can be sent across. Providing the prokaryotes with new genetic material, thus transferring the resistance of antibiotics