

# is the nucleus prokaryotic or eukaryotic

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## **What is an atomic nucleus? - Brainly.com**

The atomic nucleus is the central part of an atom, made up of protons and neutrons. It determines the element and plays a crucial role in atomic mass and stability. The number of protons in the nucleus is key to identifying the element on the periodic table.

## **Which argument best explains the charge of an atomic nucleus?**

The atomic nucleus is positively charged because it is made up of protons, which have a positive charge. Neutrons are neutral and do not contribute to the nucleus's charge. Electrons are negatively charged but exist outside the nucleus and thus do not affect its overall charge.

## **What is the average diameter of the nucleus (in $\mu\text{m}$ )?**

The nucleus contains most of the atom's mass and is significantly smaller than the atom itself. This size difference highlights its crucial role in atomic structure.

## **[FREE] What is DNA? Why is it advantageous to have DNA enclosed in a ...**

DNA is the hereditary material found in nearly all organisms, responsible for carrying genetic information. Enclosing DNA within a nucleus offers advantages such as protection, regulation of gene expression, and separation of transcription and translation processes, enhancing efficiency. In contrast, free DNA in prokaryotic cells lacks these protective and regulatory features.

## **What did Rutherford's model of the atom include that Thomson's model ...**

Rutherford's model of the atom included the concept of a nucleus, which Thomson's model did not have. While Thomson's model described a uniform distribution of positive charge, Rutherford's model demonstrated that atoms have a dense core surrounded by electrons. This significant difference ultimately advanced our understanding of atomic structure.

## **[FREE] Where are proteins made in the cell? A. Nucleus B. Ribosomes C ...**

Ribosomes can either be free-floating in the cytoplasm or associated with the rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER). The former synthesize proteins that are destined for the nucleus, chloroplasts, or mitochondria, while the latter primarily produces proteins that are secreted from the cell or integrated into the cell membrane.

## **[FREE] What do the following organelles have in common: nucleus ...**

The nucleus, chloroplasts, mitochondria, and vacuoles have several things in common, and the most significant one is that they are all organelles found within eukaryotic cells, and each is enclosed by a membrane.

## **Which of the following is found in all cells? - Brainly.com**

Nucleus - This is also found in eukaryotic cells, serving as the control center of the cell. Ribosomes - These are the only organelles present in all cell types, including prokaryotic cells (such as bacteria) and eukaryotic cells.

## **Which of the following is situated outside the atomic nucleus?**

An atom consists of a nucleus containing protons and neutrons, with electrons orbiting around this nucleus. Components of an Atom Electron: This subatomic particle carries a negative charge and is found in the space surrounding the nucleus, thus it is situated outside the atomic nucleus.

## **[FREE] What did Bohr's model of the atom include that Rutherford's ...**

In summary, while Rutherford's model focused on the nucleus and the orbits of electrons, Bohr's model introduced the crucial idea of energy levels, which describes the specific allowed distances and energies for electrons in an atom.