

Golgi body -

- * Camillo Golgi (1898) discovered it from nerve cells of owl & cat
- * Also known as Dictyosome / Golgi apparatus / Lipochondria / Idiosome.
- * Usually made of 4-part -
 - (1) Cisternae → Swollen at end while thin in middle
 - (2) Tubules → Inter connect the different cisternae.
 - (3) Vesicle → Attached to the tip of tubules
 - (4) Golgian vacuoles - Extended part of cisternae, that function as lysosome.
- * Cisternae are curved to give definite polarity. one face is convex called Cis face or Forming face while concave face is called Trans face or Maturing face.
- * Forming face receive vesicles from E.R.

Function of Golgi body-

- (1) Cell Secretion. i.e. it pack & Transport Protein & Polysaccharide out of the cell.
- (2) Site of Glycosidation of Lipid & protein to produce Glycolipid & Glycoprotein.
- (3) Synthesis of Cellulose, Hemicellulose, & pectic compound during cell division. Hence involved in cell plate (wall) formation.
- (4) Forms Acrosome of Animal sperm & Nematocyst of Hydra. Hypnotoxin
- (5) Formation of 1^o Lysosome
- (6) Help in formation of Root Hairs.