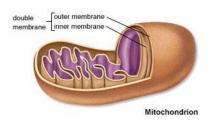
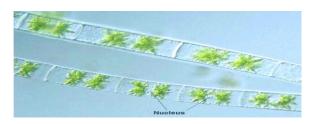


- Chlorophylle A C55H72O5N4Mg
- Chlorophylle B C55H70O6N4Mg
- Carotene C40H56
- Xanthophyle C40H56O2



Chloroplast Zygnema



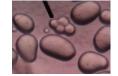
Spirogera

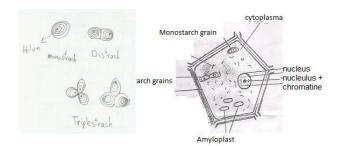


Amyloplast

- Family: Solanaceae
- Genus: Solanum
- Species: Solanum tuberosum
- Organ: potato tuber
- Medium: water





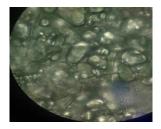








صورة مجهرية للخلايا المضلعة في نبات درنة البطاطا وبداخل سيتوبلاسماها حبيبات عديدة من النشاء



$$\frac{1}{\alpha(1 \rightarrow 4)} \frac{1}{\text{glycosidic bond}} \frac{1}{\alpha(1 \rightarrow 4)} \frac{1}{\text{glycosidic bond}}$$

BRANCH
$$\longrightarrow$$
 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc

The difference between Amylose and amylopectin

| Amylose | Amylopectin |
|---|--|
| alpha glucose sugar bonded by 1-4 gylcosidic bonds. | amylopectin is alpha glucose sugars bonded by1-4 glycosidic bonds with 1-6 branches |
| the shape of amylose is straight | the shape of amylopectin is branched |
| It constitutes about 20-30% of the strach | It constitutes about 70-80% of the strach |
| With iodine amylose stain blue | With iodine amylose stain reddish brown |
| More soluble in water | Less soluble in water |

Chromoplast

- Family: Solanaceae
- Genus: Solanum
- Species: Solanum lycopersicum
- Organ: fruit
- Medium: water

