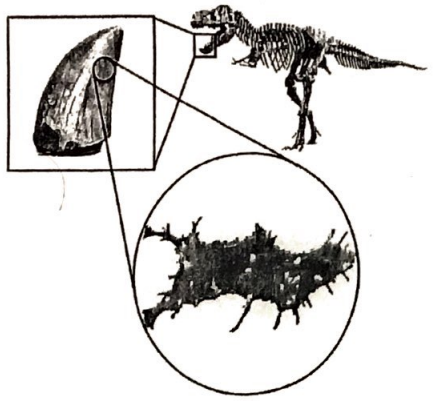
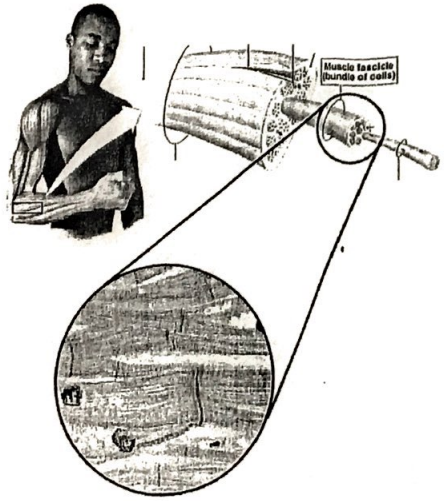
Dinosaur bone cell

The bone cells in dinosaurs were the toughest cells in its body because they are bound together by calcium and phosphate material. These cells give strength, support and framework to the body by forming organs in skeletal system like bones. Bone cells do this by absorbing calcium from the blood and depositing it into very strong rings around the cells. Bone cells also constantly re-model bones by dissolving and replacing these calcium rings to fix any damage that bones suffer over time. On average, an adult's entire skeleton will be completely replaced every ten years by these bone cells



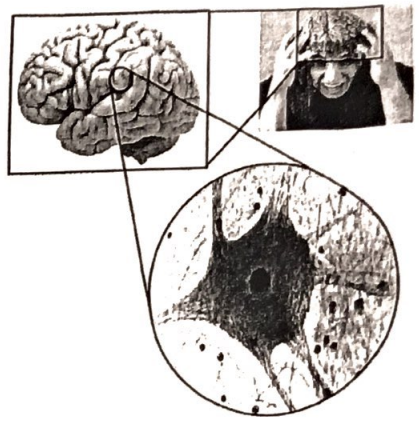
Human Muscle Cells

Muscle cells are mostly long, large and have ability to contract and relax providing movements. There are three types of muscle cells called skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscles. Skeletal muscles cells are attached to long bones and assist in their movement (by muscle contraction). Cardiac muscles cells are present only in heart muscle and responsible for heart beats. Smooth muscle cells are flexible yet, can contract and relax and are present in stomach, intestine, blood vessel walls (vascular tissue) etc. helping in movement of food through the gut.



Human Nerve Cells

Nerve cells or neurons are the primary cells of the nervous system.These are specialized cells designed to stimulate other cells in the body in order to communicate. These cells are excitable, which means they function by using electrical stimulation. Through this electrical 'message,' neurons are able to initiate action in the cells they target.These cells are very long and have many branching at either ends. Their specialty is they never multiply in one's life time.They are present all over the body and are sometimes as long as 8 feet long. The longest nerve cell in the human body stretches from the base of the spine to a muscle in the big toe.



Plant Cells

Plant cells are surrounded by a thick, rigid cell wall and are generally larger than animal cells. This allows them to keep parts of the plant stiff and upright. While animal cells come in various sizes and tend to have irregular shapes, plant cells are more similar in size and are typically rectangular or cube shaped. A plant cell also contains structures not found in an animal cell. Some plant cells synthesize and store organic products, while others help to transport nutrients throughout the plant.