**Prokaryotic genome organization**

* Each bacterial chromosome is made by a single circular DNA molecule (rarely linear).
* Usually each cell contains one single copy of each chromosome.
* The genetic material can be seen as a fairly compact clump (or series of clumps) that occupies about a third of the volume of the cell named NUCLEOID.
* Prokaryotic genomes are more compact than those of eukaryotes.
* There are no introns in the genes in prokaryotes, the few exceptions occurring mainly among the archaea.
* Infrequency of repetitive sequences is observed in prokaryotes. Most prokaryotic genomes do not have anything equivalent to the high-copy-number genome-wide repeat families found in eukaryotic genomes. They do, however, possess certain sequences that might be repeated elsewhere in the genome.
* Most other prokaryotic genomes have very few repeat sequences - there are virtually none in the 1.64 [Mb](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/n/genomes/A10138/def-item/A10271/) genome of *Campylobacter jejuni* NCTC11168 - but there are exceptions, notably the meningitis bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis* Z2491, which has over 3700 copies of 15 different types of repeat sequence, collectively making up almost 11% of the 2.18 Mb genome.

