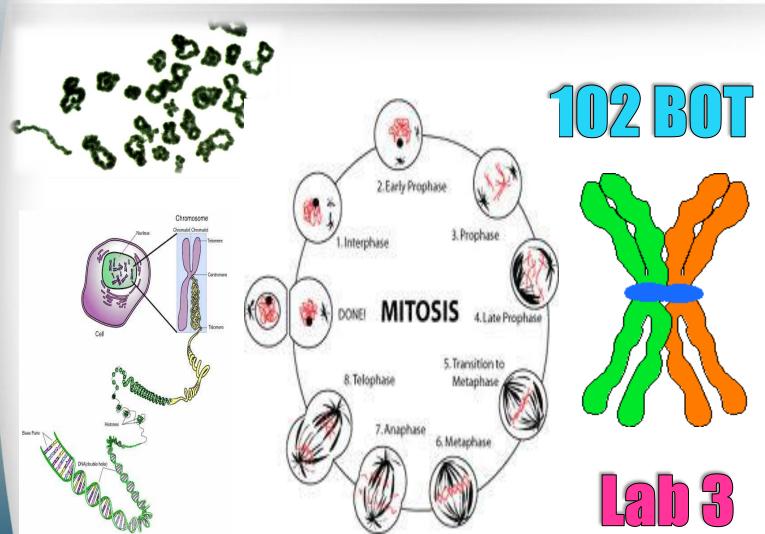
Cell Division (Mitosis)



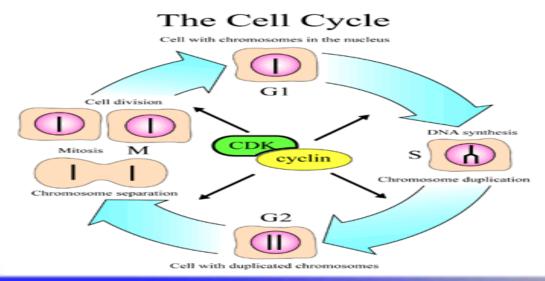
Cell division is a fundamental process

- All cells come from pre-existing cells
- New cells are produced for growth and to replace damaged or old cells
- It is required for growth in multicellular organisms
- It is necessary for reproduction in unicellular or multicellular organisms

 Life cycle requires two distinct types of cell division processes:

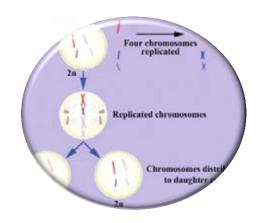
mitosis and meiosis

• **Cell division**: is the process that results in the multiplication of cells (one cell becomes two cells during an organism's life cycle)

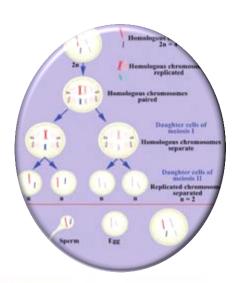


Mitosis and Meiosis

- Mitosis:
 - -division of somatic (body) cells

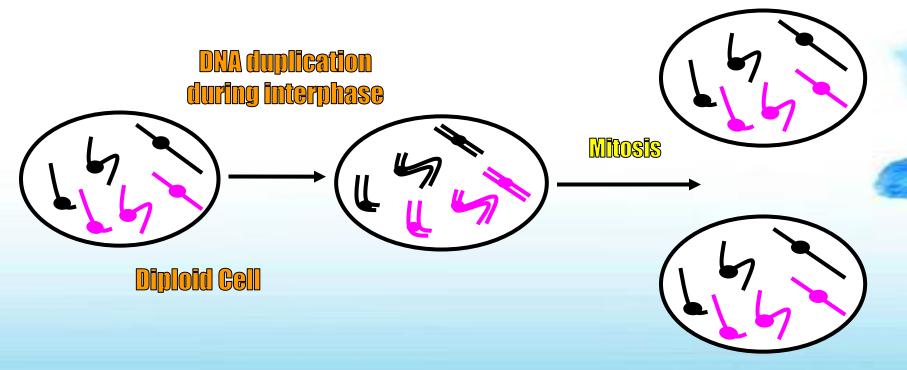


- Meiosis
 - -division of gametes (sex cells)



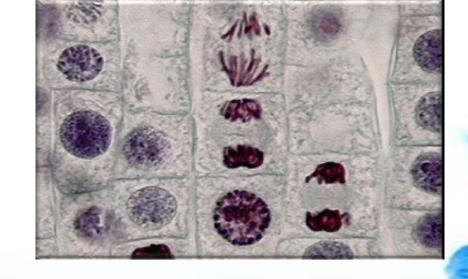
Mitosis

- > Some haploid & diploid cells divide by mitosis.
- > Each new cell receives one copy of every chromosome that was present in the original cell.
- > Produces 2 new cells that are both genetically identical to the original cell.



Mitosis can be divided into stages

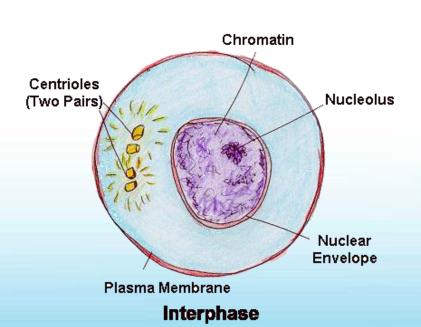
- Interphase
- · Prophase
- Metaphase
- · Anaphase

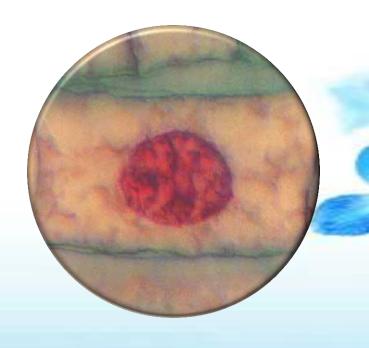


· Telophase & Cytokinesis

InterphaseThe cell prepares for division

- DNA replicated
- Organelles replicated
- Chromosomes are not clearly discerned in the nucleus
- Cell increases in size

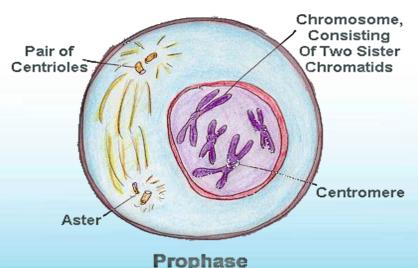


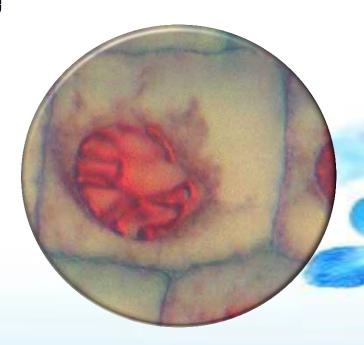


Prophase

The cell prepares for nuclear division

- Chromosomes thicken and shorten (become visible)
- Chromatids joined by a centromere
- Nucleolus disappears
- Nuclear membrane disintegrate
- The mitotic spindle begins to form





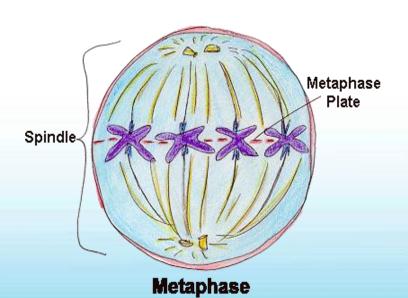
Metaphase

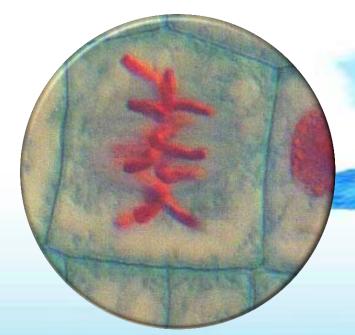
The cell prepares chromosomes for division

- Chromosomes line up at the center of the cell

- Spindle fibers attach from daughter cells to

chromosomes at the centromere





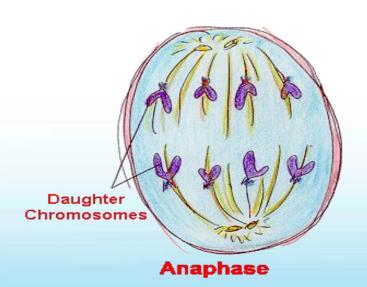
Anaphase The chromosomes divide

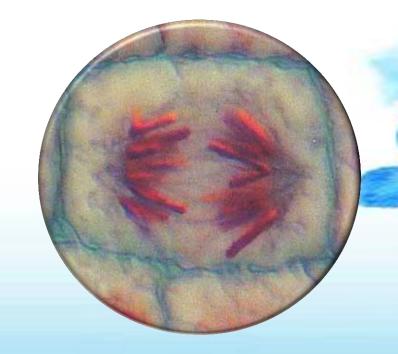
- The spindle fibres begin to contract

- This starts to pull the sister chromatids apart

- Spindle fibres contract pulling chromatids to the

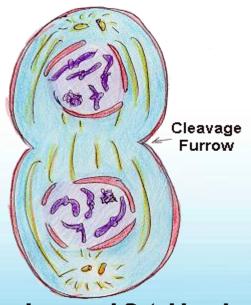
opposite poles of the cell

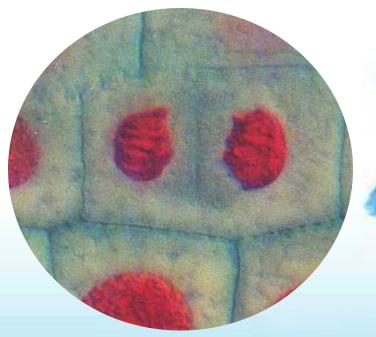




Telophase The cytoplasm divides

- In telophase the cell actually divides.
- -The nuclear envelope re-forms around the two sets of chromatids.
- Nucleolus reappears

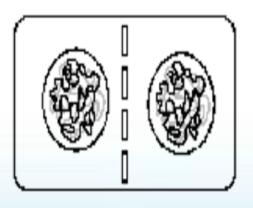




Telophase and Cytokinesis

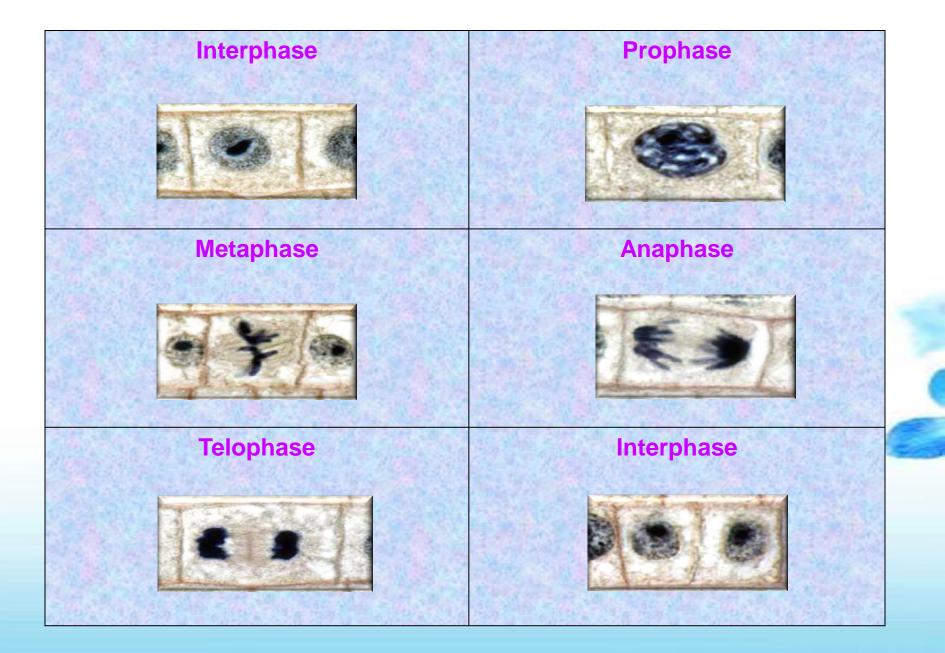
Cytokinesis

 In plant cells, Cell membrane moves inward to create two daughter cells – each with its own nucleus with identical chromosomes.

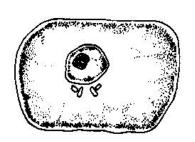


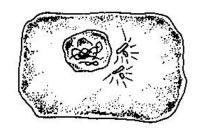


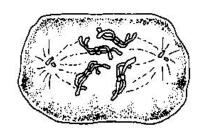
Plant Mitosis — Review

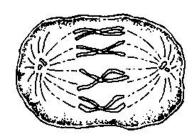


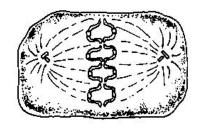
Overview of Mitosis

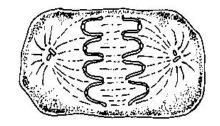


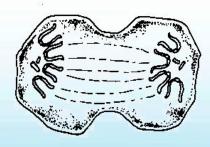


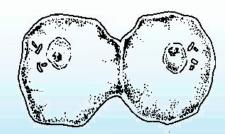


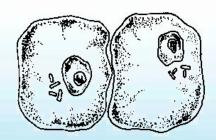










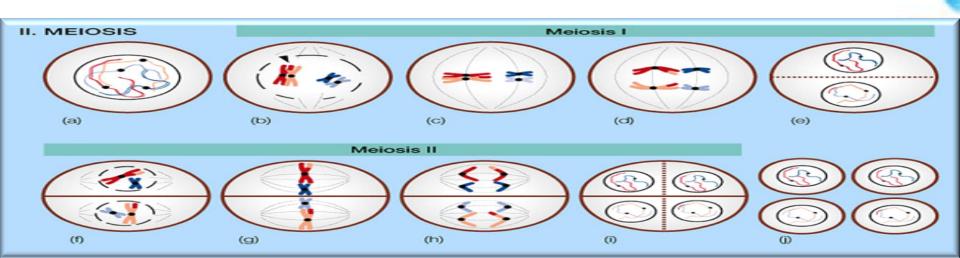




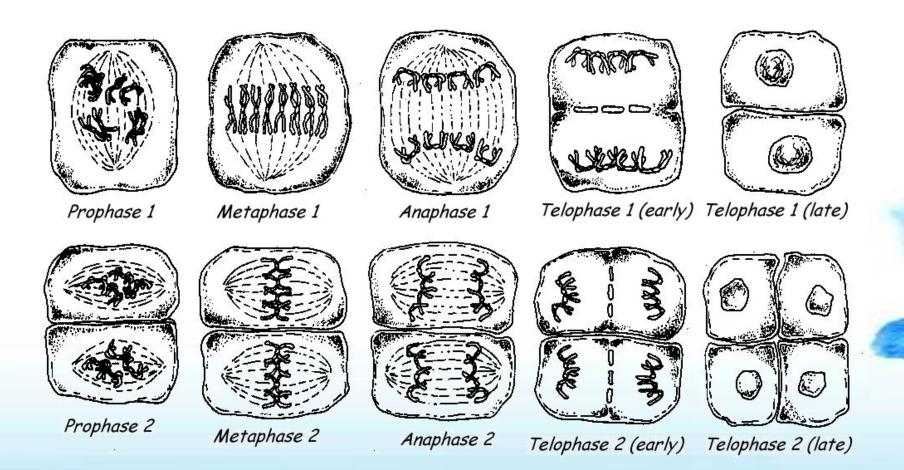
Meiosis is the type of cell division by which germ cells (eggs and sperm) are produced.

One parent cell produces four daughter cells.

Daughter cells have half the number of chromosomes found in the original parent cell



Dverview of Meiosis



Differences in Mitosis & Meiosis

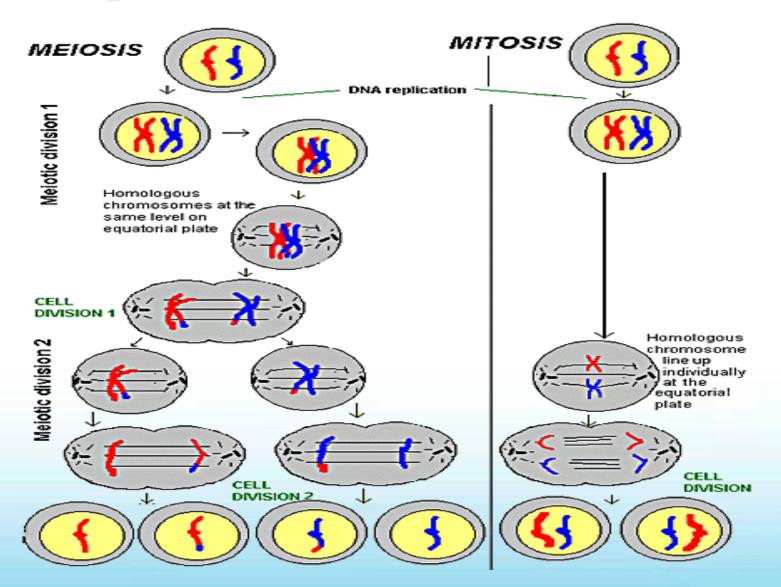
· Mitosis

- Asexual
- Cell divides once
- Two daughter cells
- Genetic information is identical

· Meiosis

- Sexual
- Cell divides twice
- Four haploid daughter cells
- Genetic information is different

Comparison of Mitosis & Meiosis



Munirah Al-Dossari



