

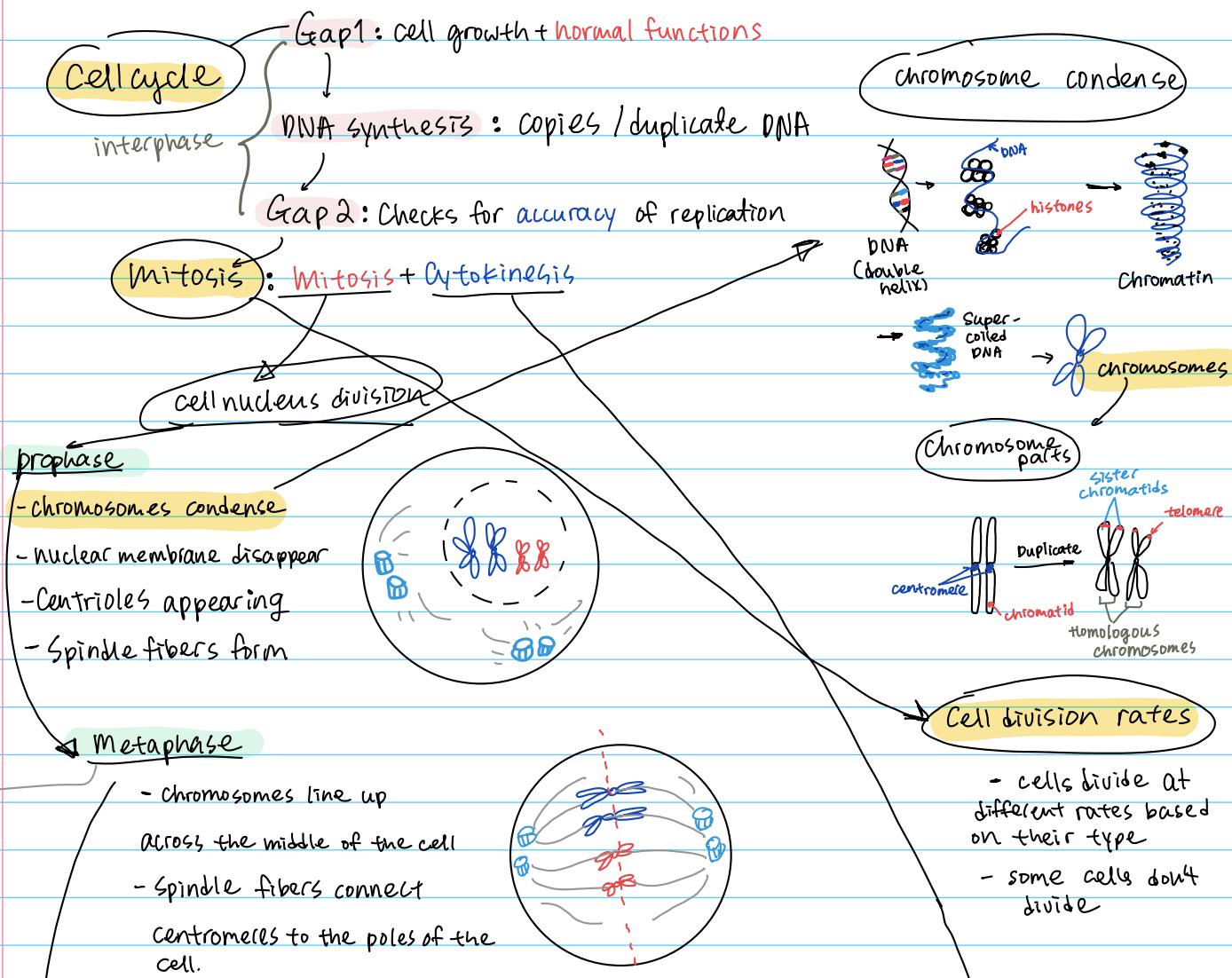
Mitosis & Cytokinesis

topics

- Cell cycle
 - 4 main stages
- Chromosome parts
- mitosis
 - 4 phases
- Cytokinesis
 - Animal cells v.s. plant cells
- Cell division rate
- Diploid / Haploid
 - Autosomal cell, somatic
- Karyotype

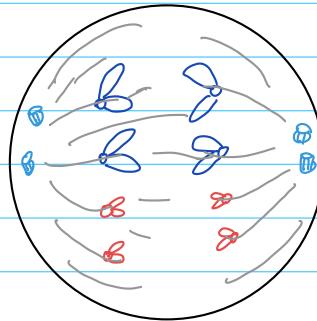
Vocabulary

- mitosis - division of **nucleus**
- Cytokinesis - division of **cytoplasm**.
- histones - **Proteins** that DNA wraps around.
- Chromatin - DNA and **histones** wrapped compactly around.
(protein)
- Chromatid - half of duplicated chromosome.
- Centromere - the center point of chromosomes.
- Telomere - Protect DNA and **do not include genes**.
- Spindle fibers - protein that drags chromatids apart.
- Centrioles - involved in the production of spindle fibers.
- Cleavage furrow / cell plate - developed in cytokinesis.
- Autosomal cells / Somatic cells^{2N} - body cells (non-sex).
- Homologous chromosomes - 2 same chromosomes.
- Karyotype - the number & appearance of chromosomes.



Anaphase

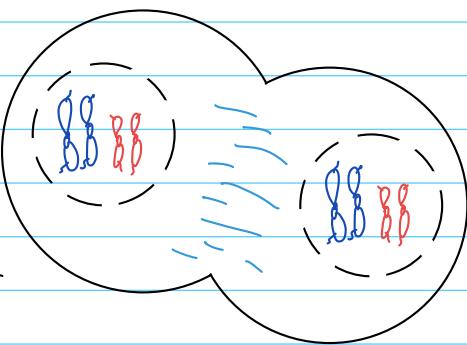
- Centromeres split
- Sister chromatids separate
- Separated chromatids move to opposite poles of the cell.



Telophase

- Chromosomes lengthening
- nuclear membrane reappearing
- cleavage furrow forming
- Spindle fibers & centrioles disappear

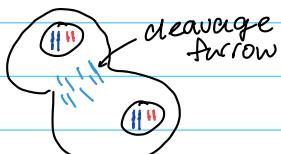
Animal cells



Cytokinesis

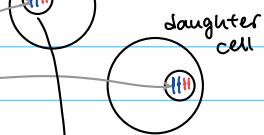
cytoplasm division

Animal cells



membrane pinches
closed

should
be diffuse
DNA



Diploid cells
 $2N$ → in pairs

= autosomal

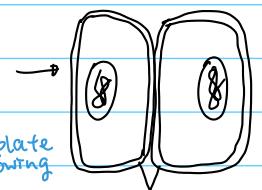
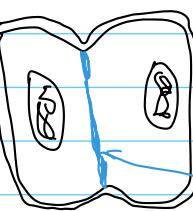
= somatic

→ Body cells / non-sex cells
humans have 23 sets of 2 chromosomes

46 chromosomes

→ 22 pairs regular chromosomes

1 pair sex chromosomes



Haploid

→ sex cells.

(eggs or sperm)

Karyotype

- shows the number / appearance
of the chromosomes.

