

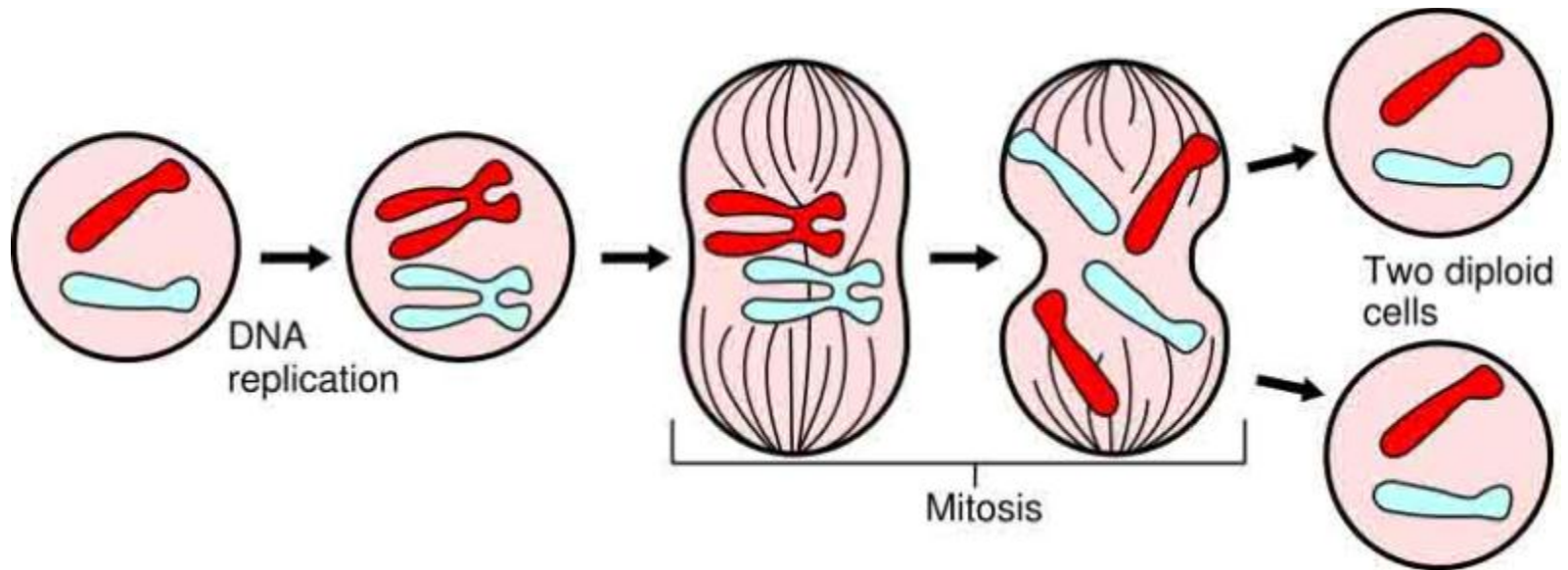


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Alicia Cepaitis, MS
Chief Creative Nerd
Science Prof Online
Online Education Resources, LLC
alicia@scienceprofonline.com

Tami Port, MS
Creator of Science Prof Online
Chief Executive Nerd
Science Prof Online
Online Education Resources, LLC
info@scienceprofonline.com



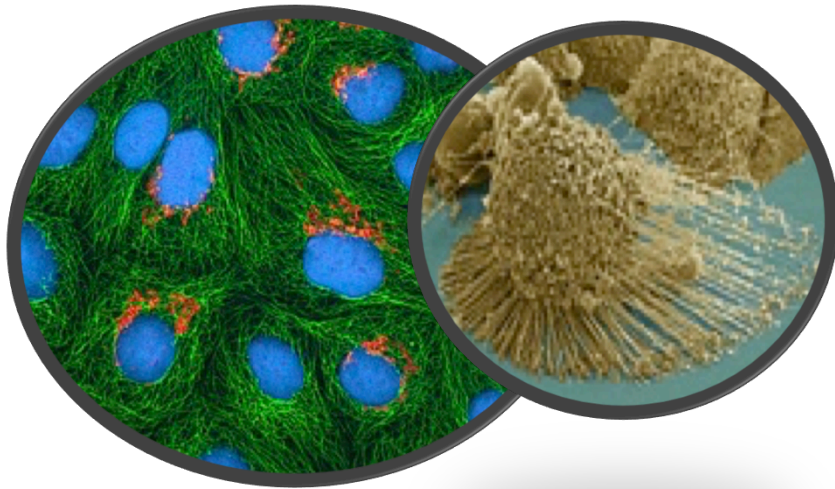
Genetics: Mitotic Cell Division

Everyday Cell Biology

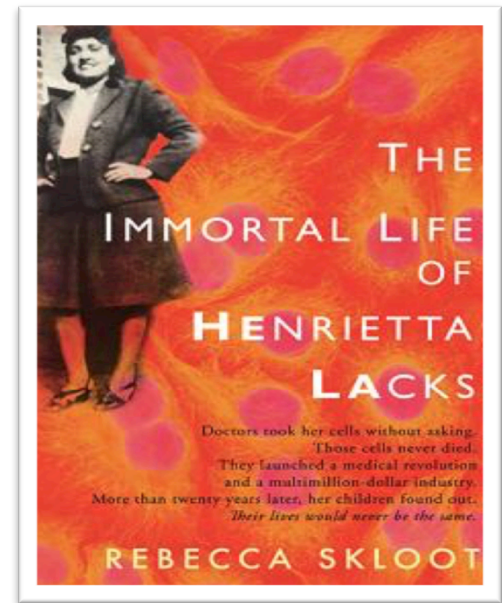
Who was Henrietta Lacks and why were her cells so important to medical science?

Let's explore the amazing story of [Henrietta Lacks and her immortal cells](#).

Q: *What does the Henrietta Lacks story have to do with mitosis?*



[Watch a video of HeLa cells dividing in vitro.](#)

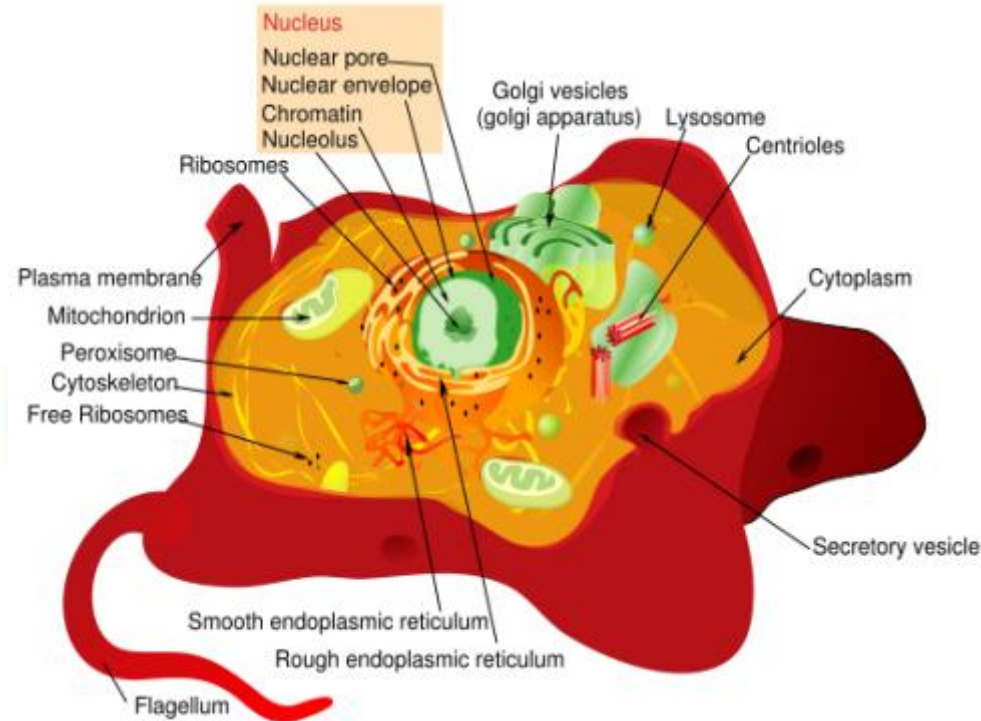
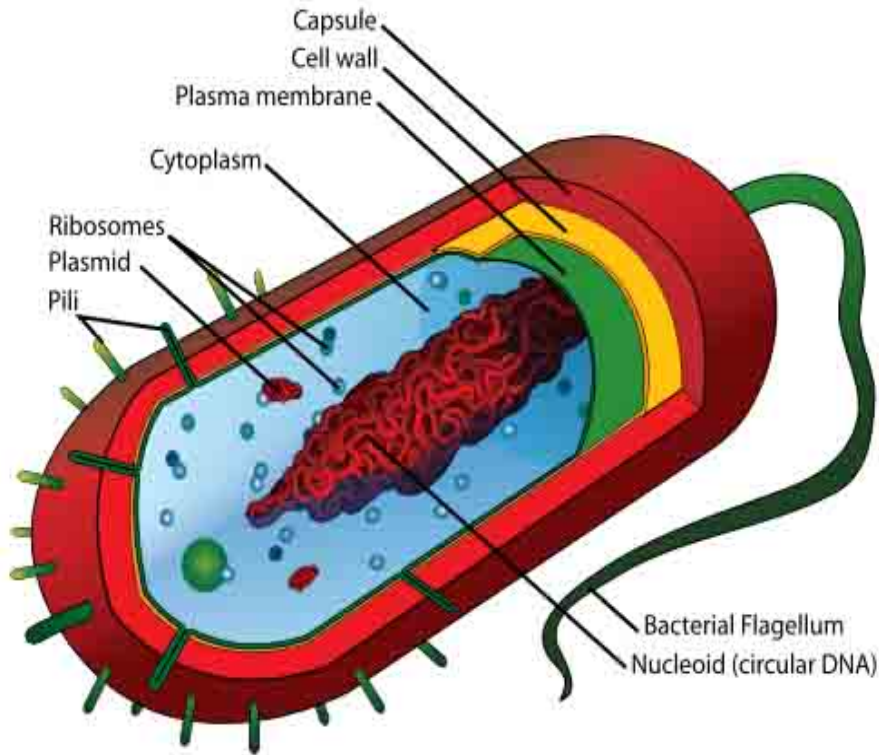


Why do cells divide?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

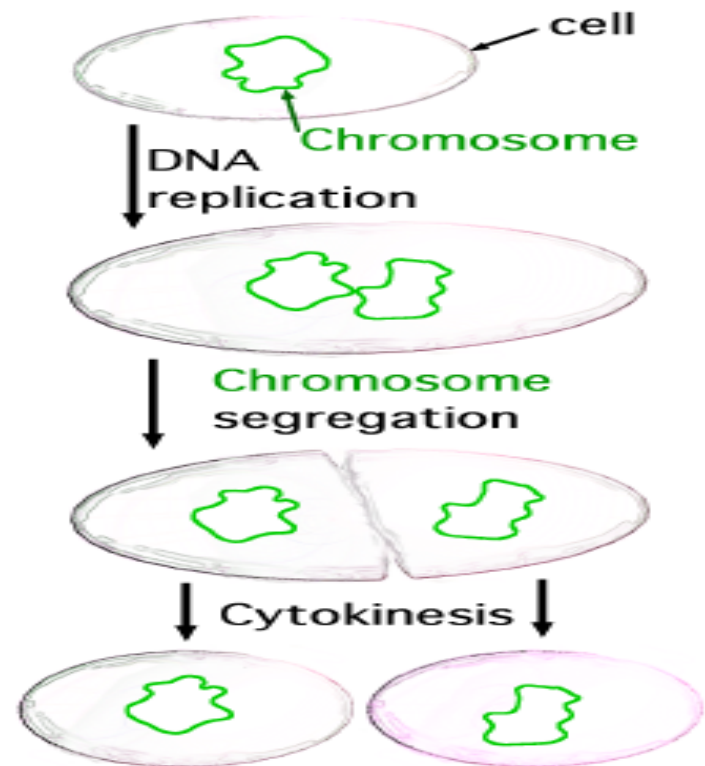
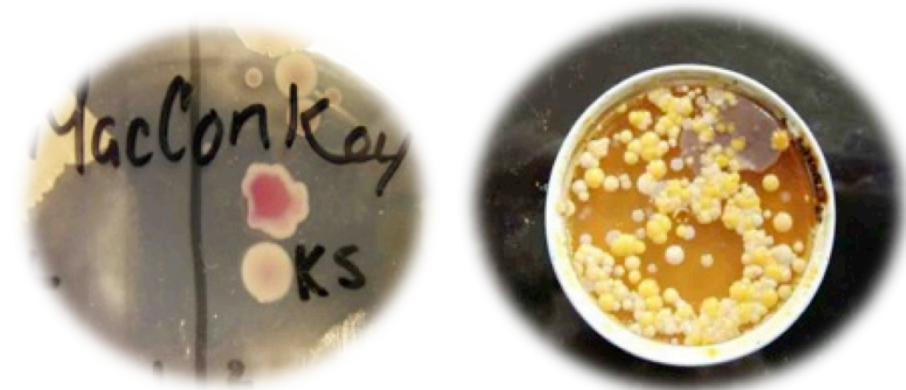


Two Basic Types of Cells



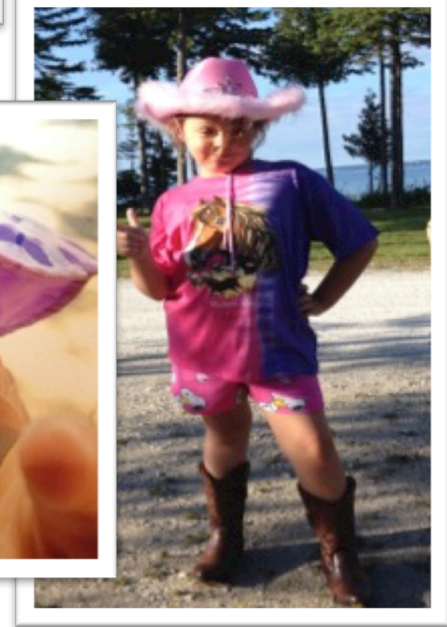
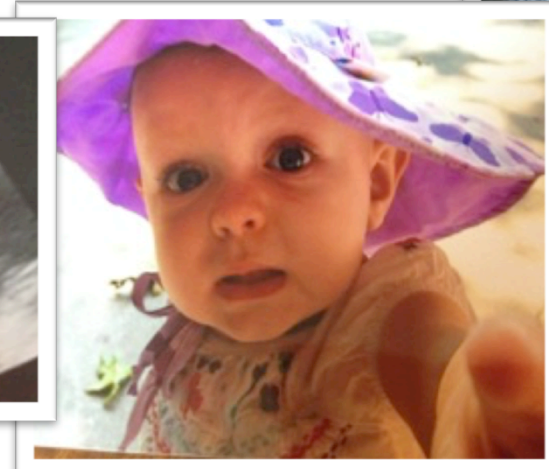
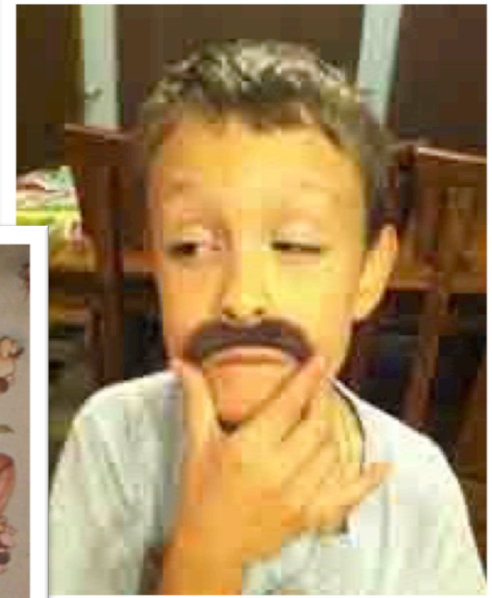
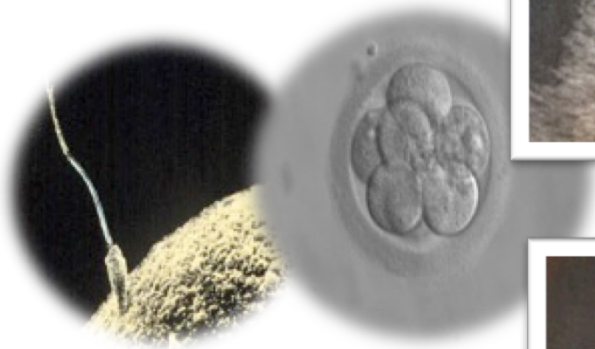
Prokaryotic Cell Division: Reproduction

- Prokaryotic chromosome is a circular loop of DNA called a **nucleoid**.
- **Q:** What is the process of prokaryotic cell division called?
 1. Chromosome attaches to plasma membrane.
 2. Chromosome is replicated.
 3. Cell elongates; new plasma membrane and cell wall are added between chromosomes, pushing them towards opposite ends of cell.
 4. Parent cell is divided into two identical daughter cells.



Eukaryotic Cell Division:

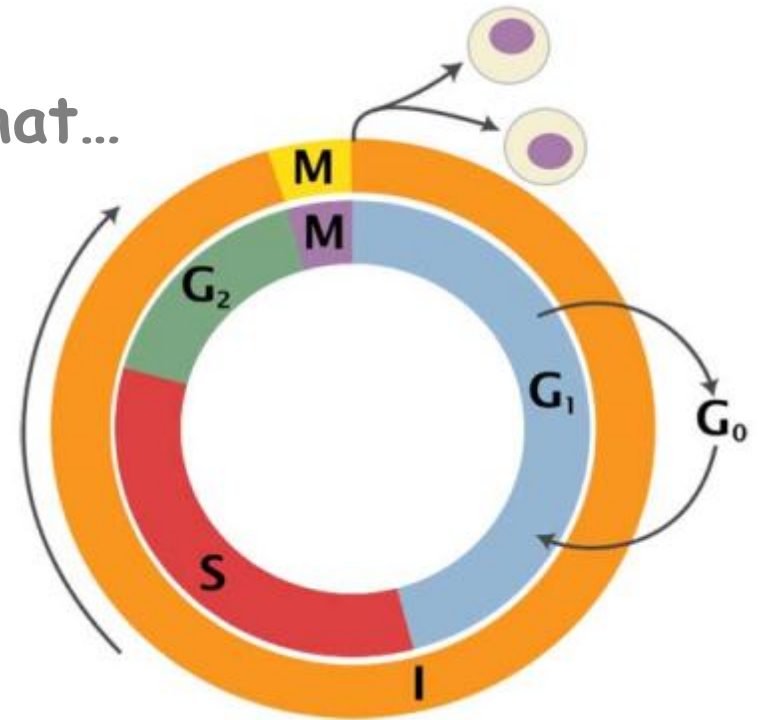
Growth, Development, Repair, Reproduction



Eukaryotic Cell Cycle

Like prokaryotic cell cycle, in that...

- Cell grows.
- DNA is replicated.
- Mitotic cell division produces daughter cell identical to the parent.



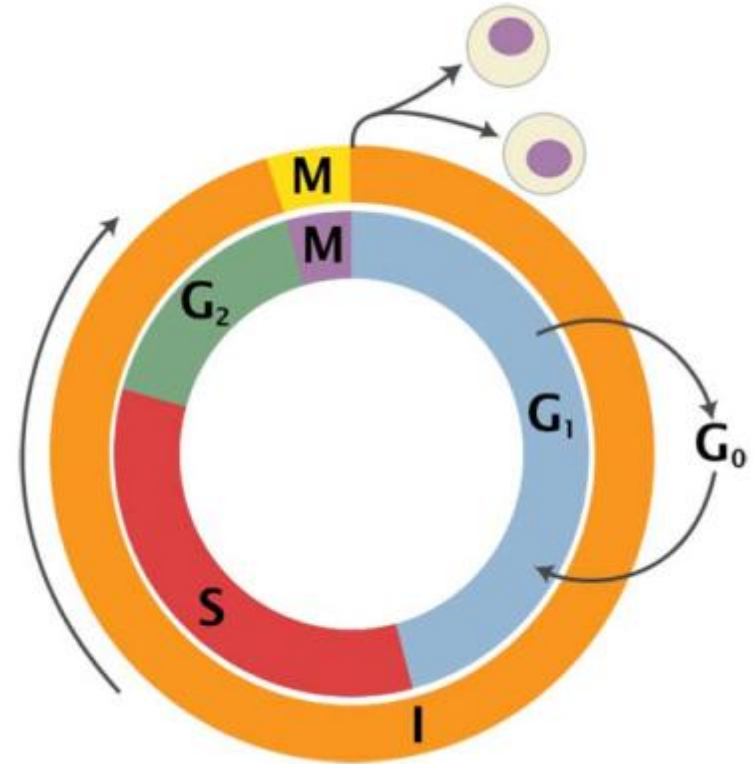
Different from prokaryotic cell cycle, in that...

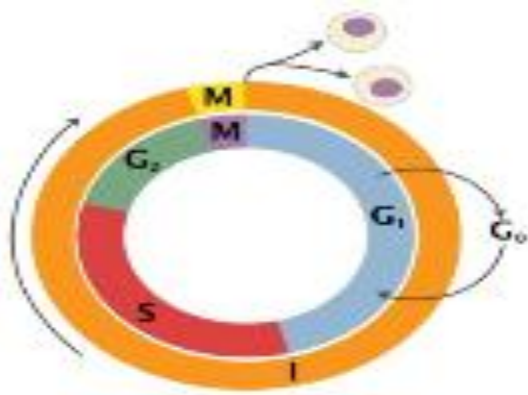
- Eukaryotic cells have more DNA on many linear chromosomes.
(Q: How many do humans have?).
- The timing of replication and cell division is highly regulated.

Eukaryotic Cell Cycle

2 major phases:

- _____ (3 stages)
 - DNA uncondensed
- _____ (4 stages + cytokinesis)
 - Nuclear division & division of cytoplasm
 - DNA condensed



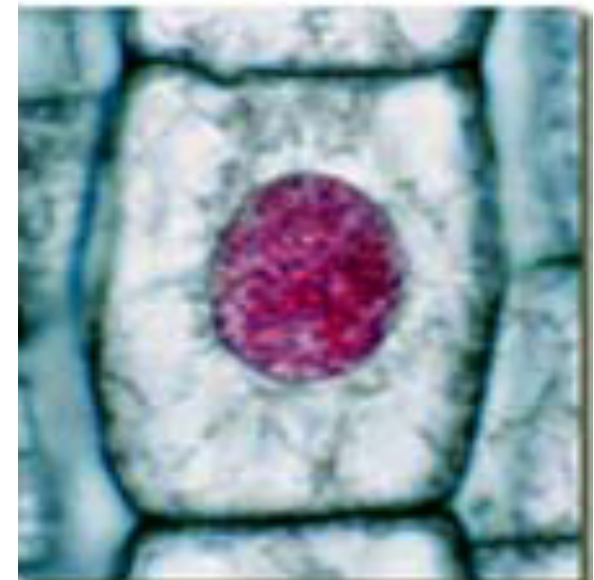


Interphase



Non-dividing state
With 3 sub-stages:

- ___ - cell grows in size
- ___ - organelles replicated
- ___ - replication of DNA
- ___ - synthesis of proteins associated with DNA
- ___ - synthesis of proteins associated with mitosis

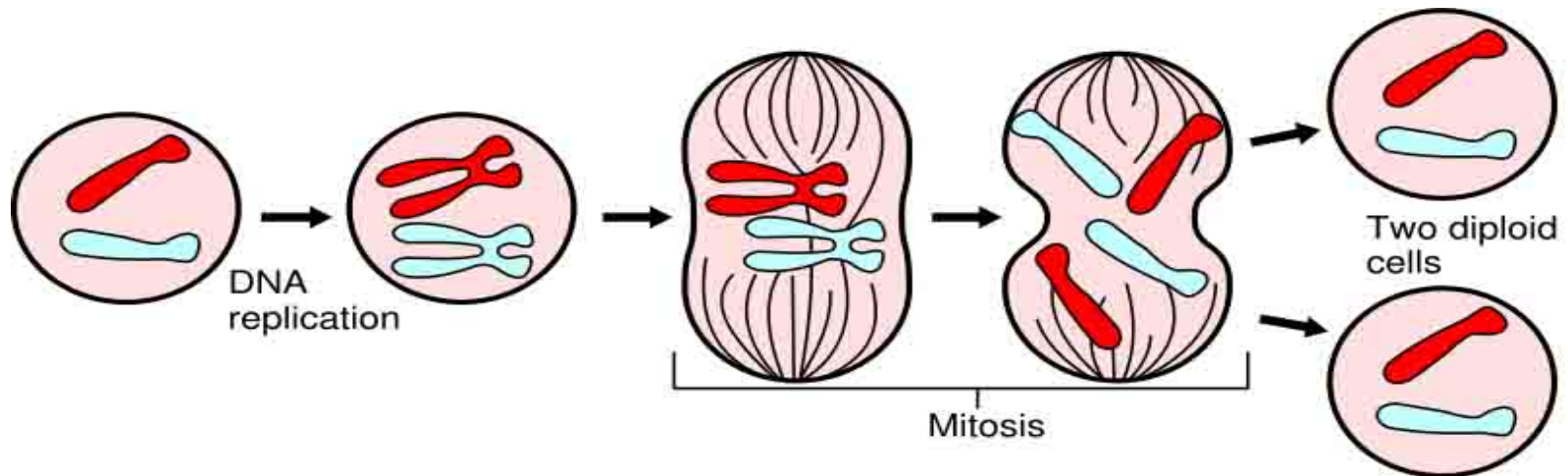
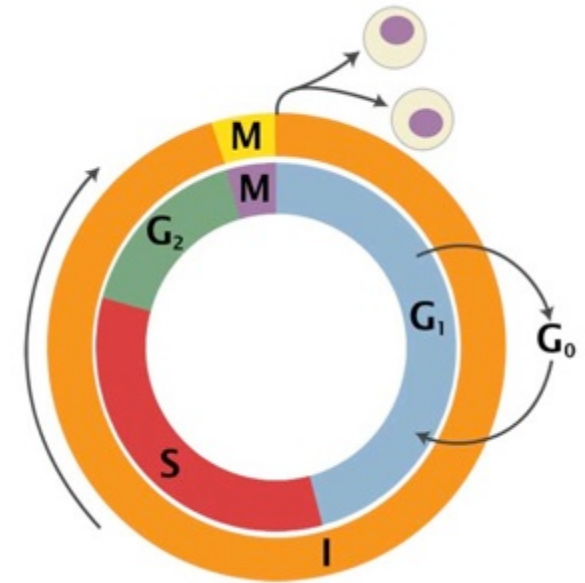


Mitosis

Division of **somatic** cells (non-reproductive cells) in eukaryotic organisms.

A single cell divides into two identical daughter cells.

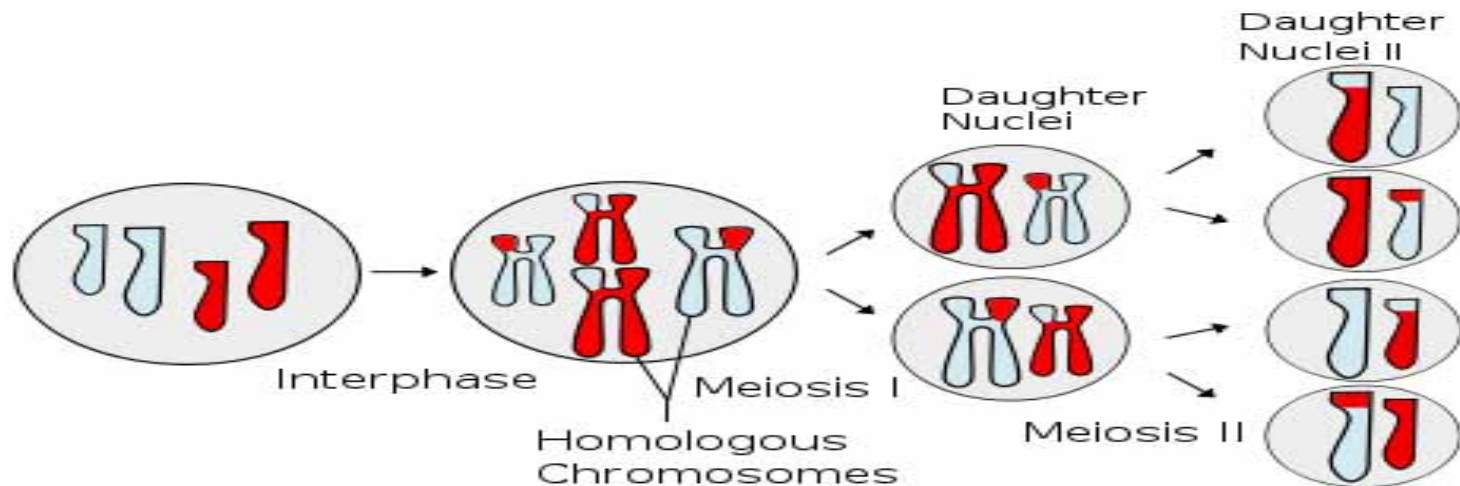
Daughter cells have same # of chromosomes as does parent cell.



What is cell division of reproductive cells?

Meiosis

- A single germ cell divides into four unique daughter cells.
- Daughter cells have half the # of chromosomes as parent cell.
- We will discuss meiosis in our next lecture. **Now, back to mitosis...**



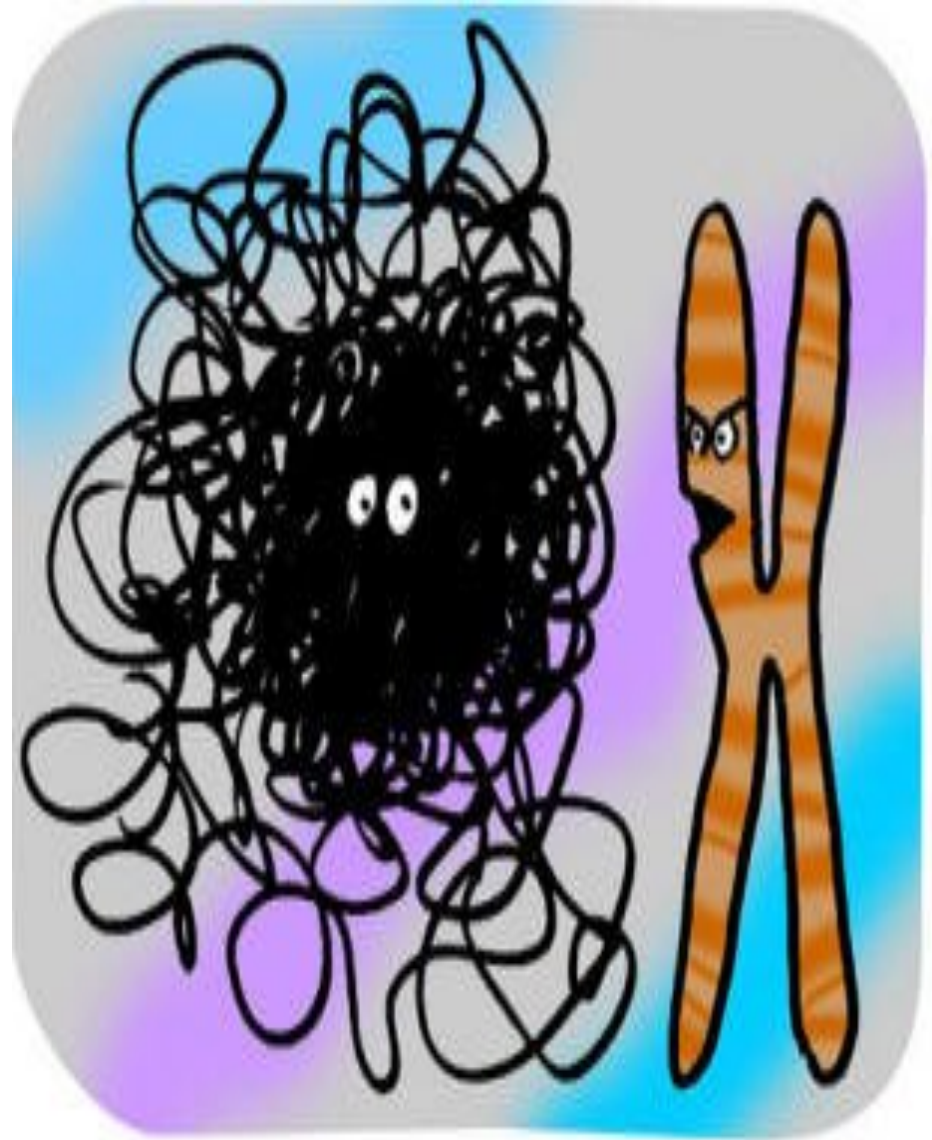
Packing for the move...

When cell is not dividing...

- DNA molecules in extended, uncondensed form = **chromatin**
- Cell can only replicate and transcribe DNA when in extended state.

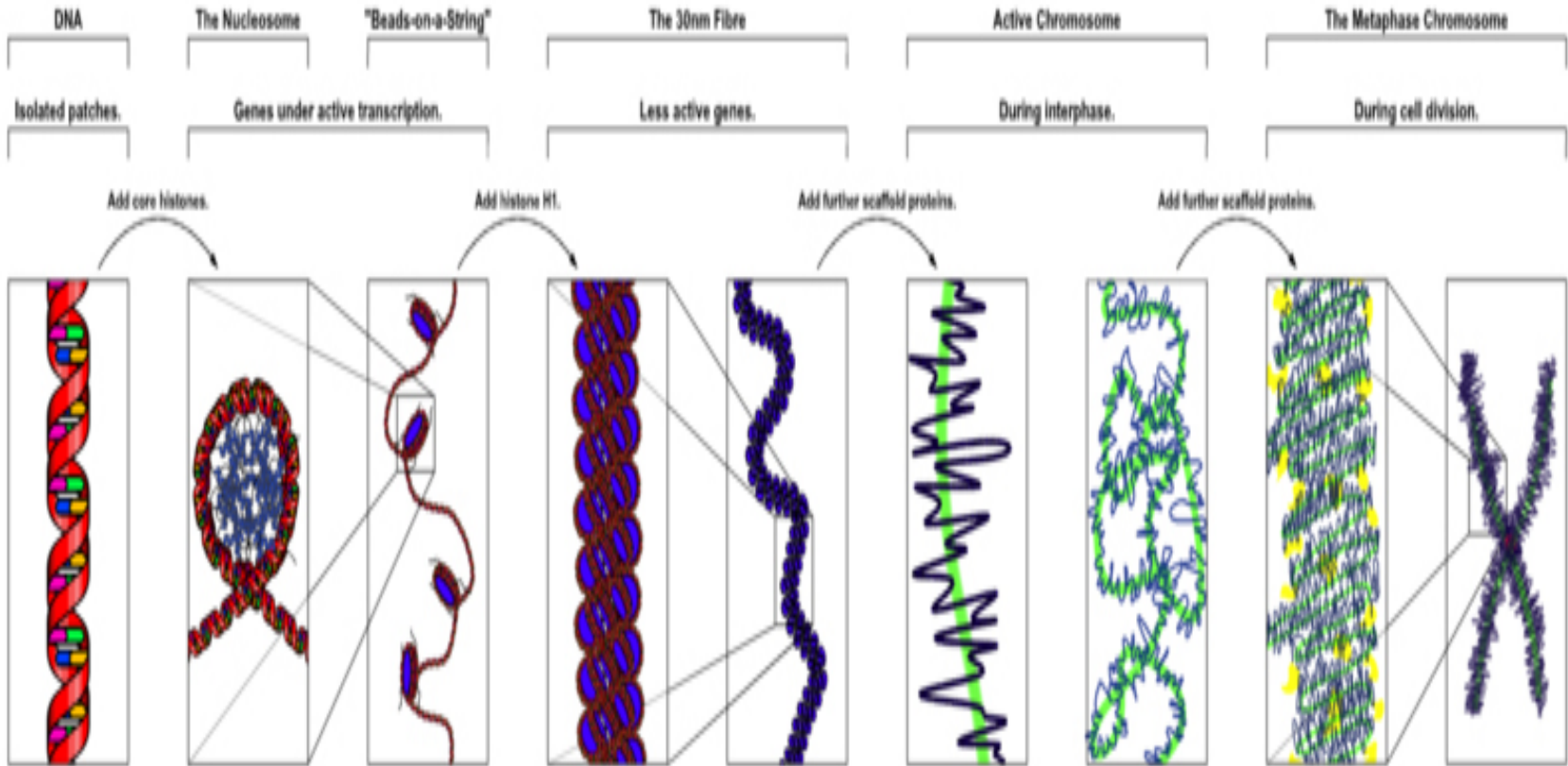
When cell is preparing for division...

- DNA molecules condense to form **chromosomes** prior to division.
- each chromosome is a single molecule of DNA
- easier to sort and organize the replicated DNA into daughter cells



Dude, mitosis starts in five minutes...
I can't believe you're not condensed yet.

Packing for the move...



Mitosis

4 sub-phases:

1st - Prophase

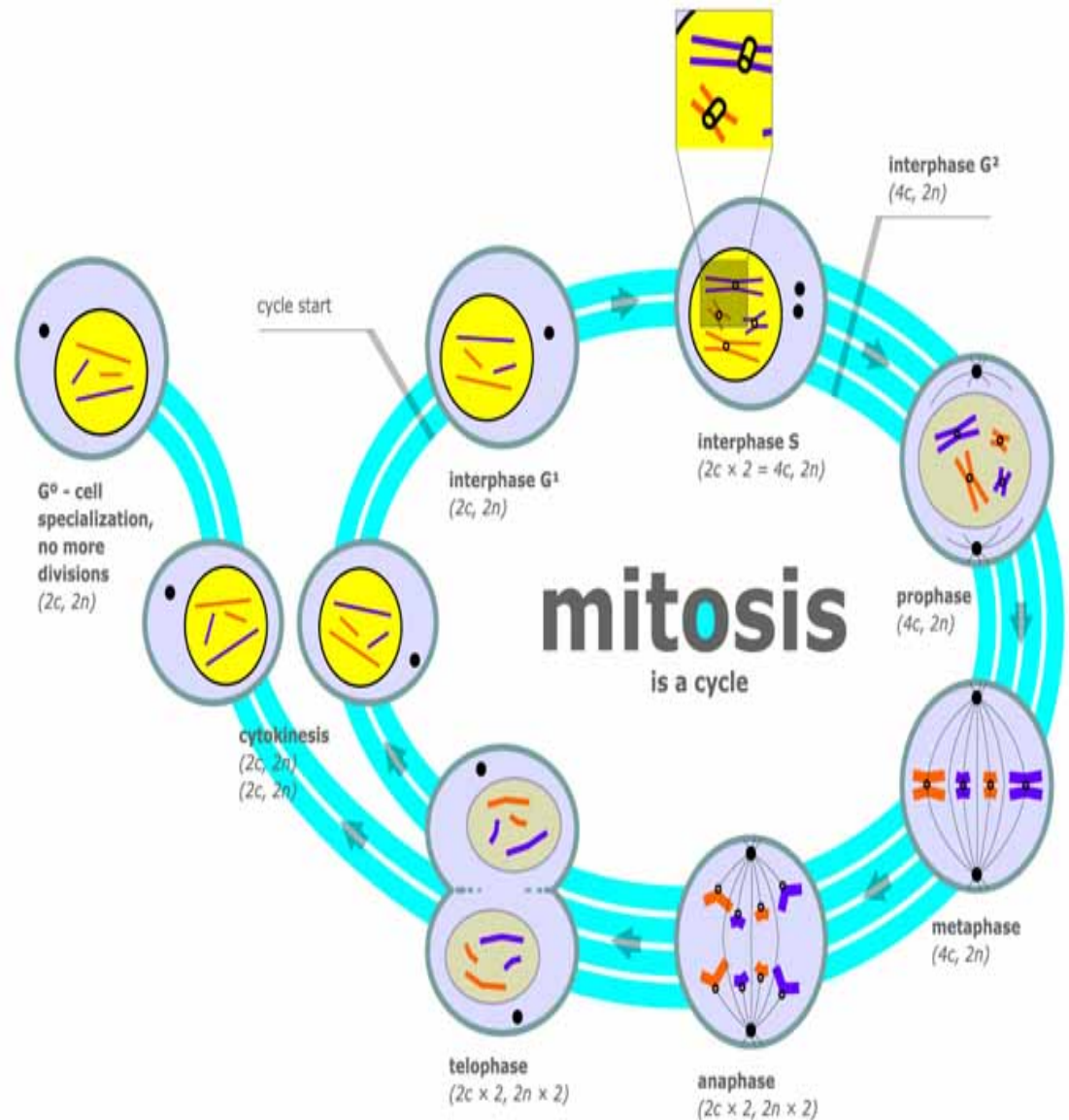
2nd - Metaphase

3rd - Anaphase

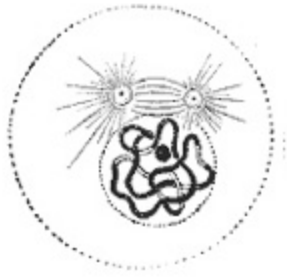
4th - Telophase

followed by

Cytokinesis



Secret to remembering phases in order...



1. Prophase

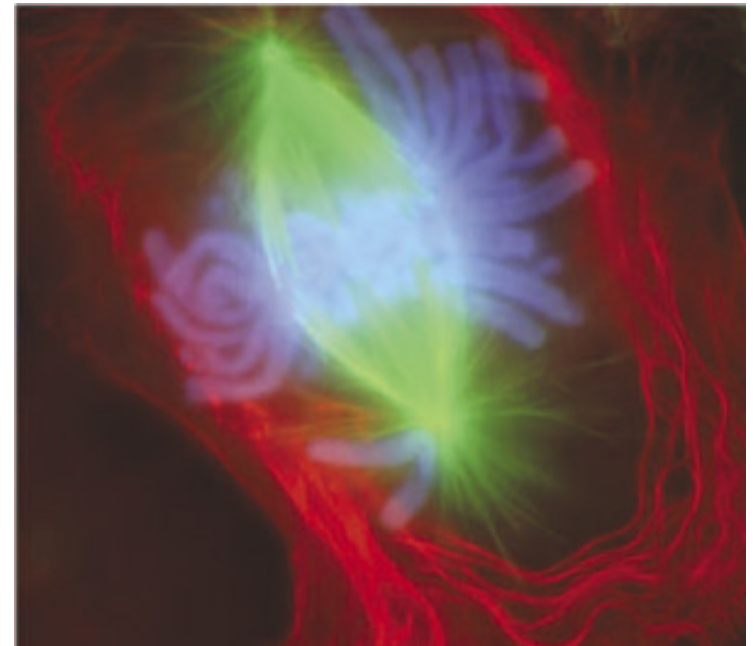
3 Major Events

- chromosomes condense
- spindle fibers form
- chromosomes are captured by spindle



Mitotic Spindle Forms

- spindle fibers are specialized **microtubules**

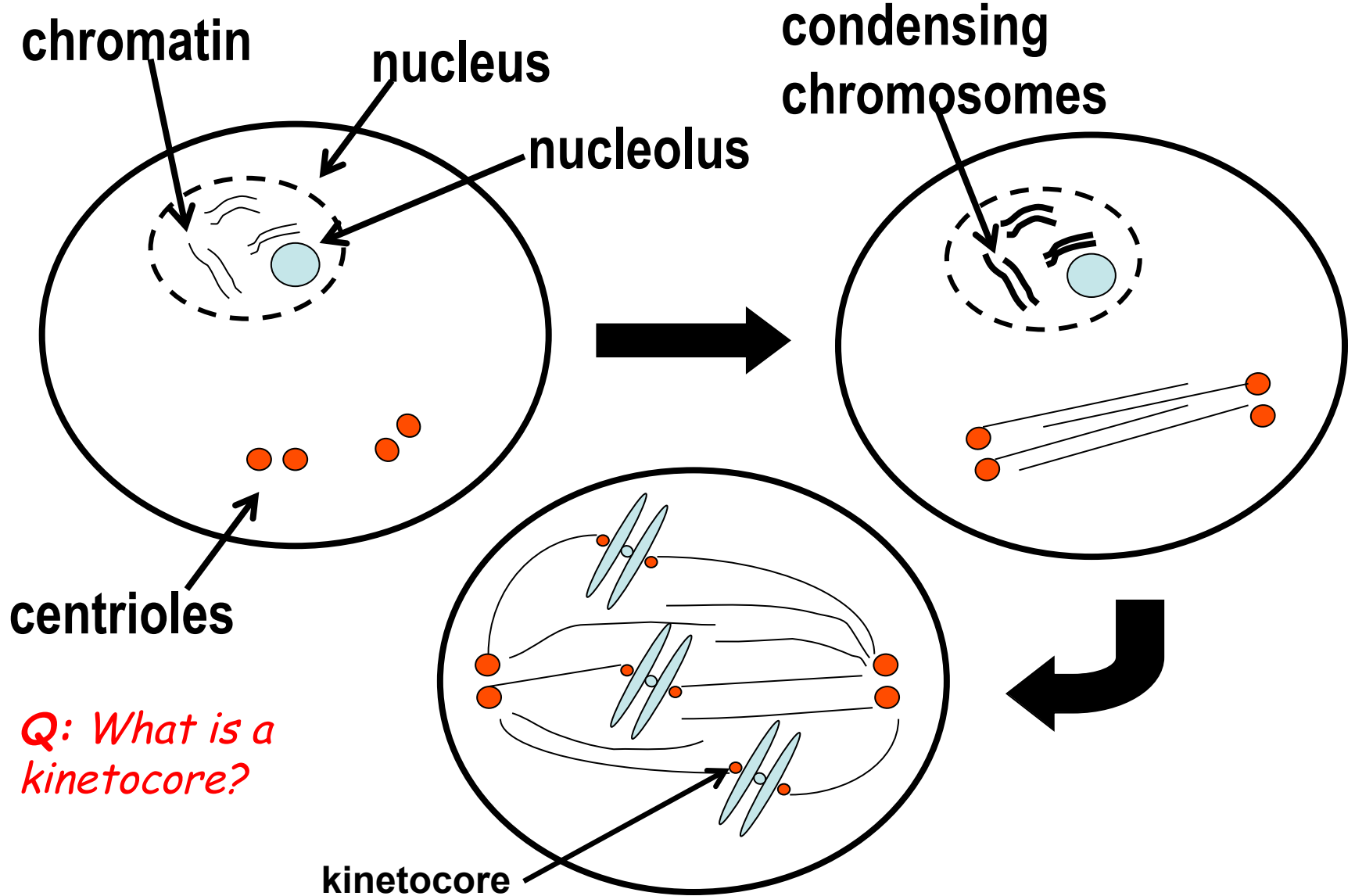


Fluoresced eukaryotic cell. Chromosomes in blue.
Mitotic spindle apparatus in green.

- spindle fibers radiate out from **centrioles**, forming the "aster"

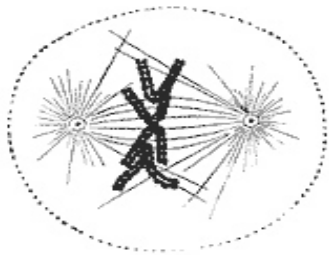
- centrioles occur in pairs, and are duplicated during interphase

Prophase

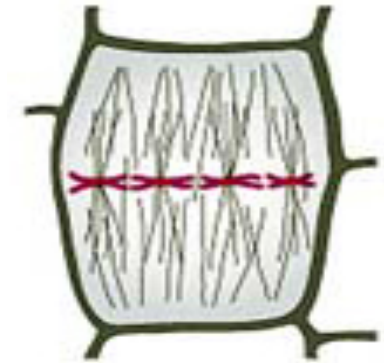


Q: What is a kinetocore?

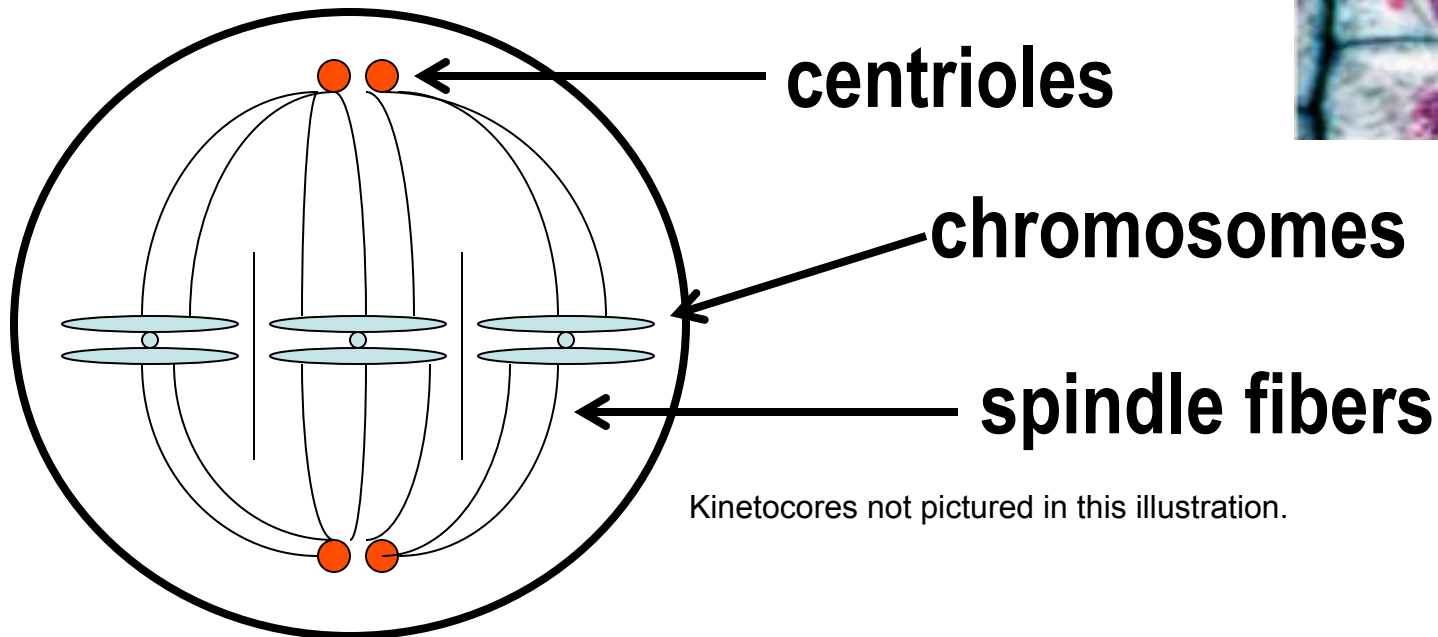
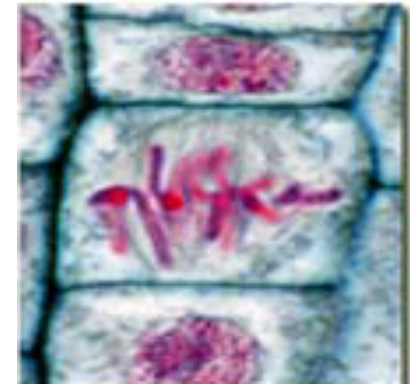
kinetocore

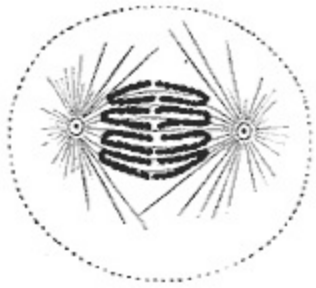


2. Metaphase



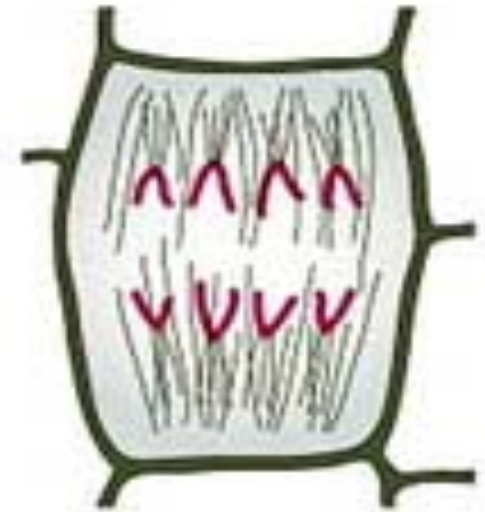
- chromosomes align along equator of the cell, with one kinetochore facing each pole

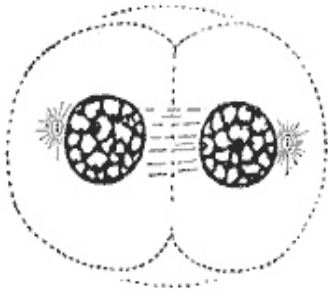




3. Anaphase

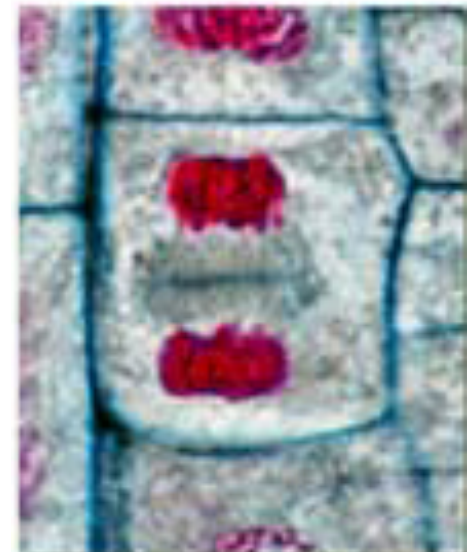
- sister chromatids separate
- spindle fibers attached to kinetochores **shorten** and **pull** chromatids towards the poles.
- free spindle fibers **lengthen** and **push** poles of cell apart



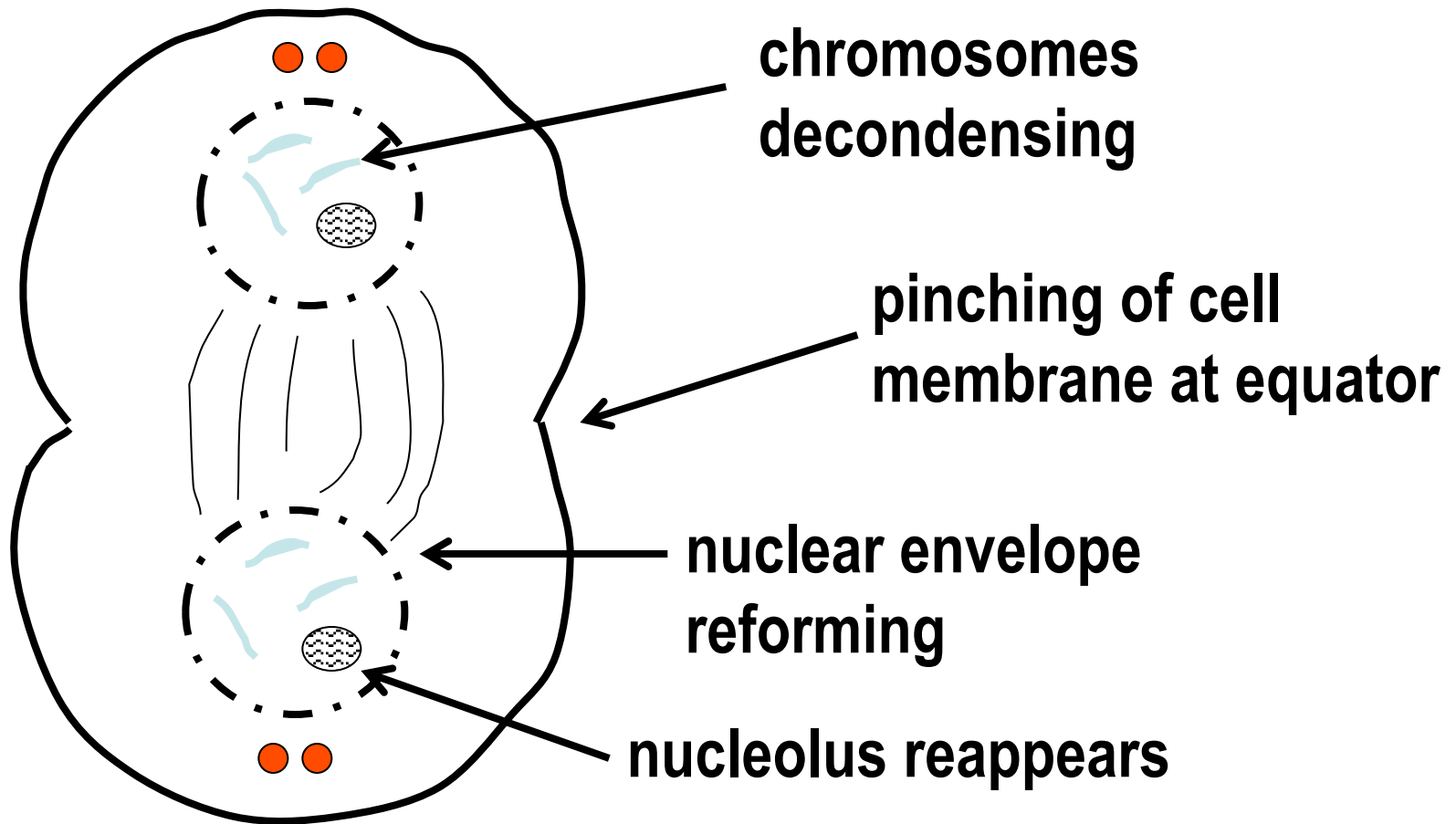


4. Telophase

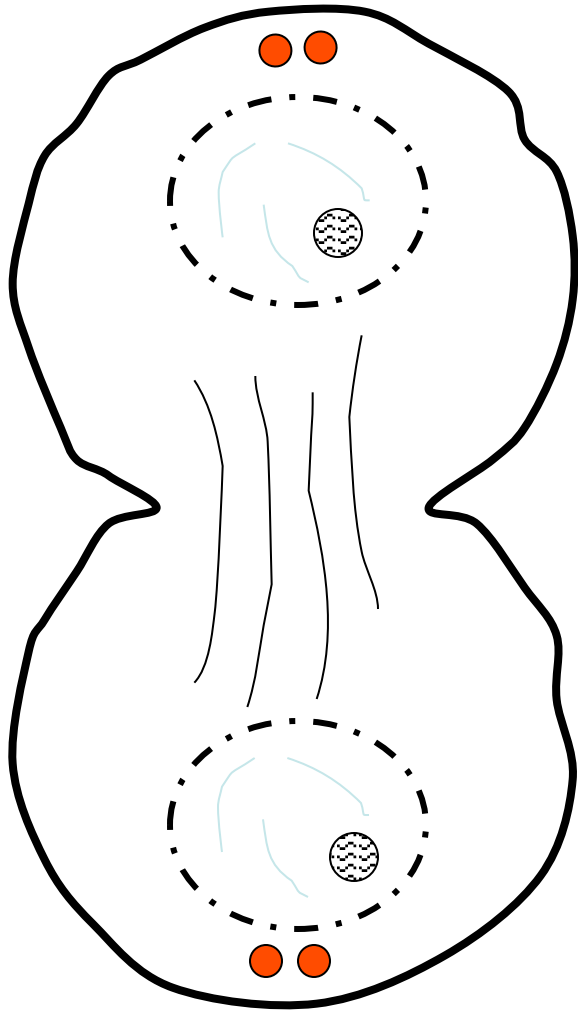
- spindle fibers disintegrate
- nuclear envelopes form around both groups of chromosomes
- chromosomes revert to their extended state
- cytokinesis occurs, enclosing each daughter nucleus into a separate cell



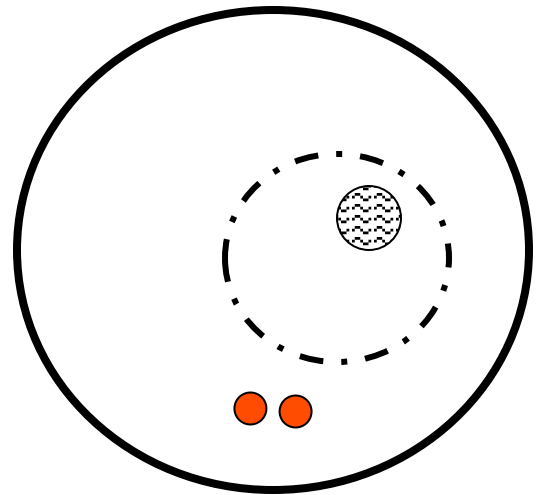
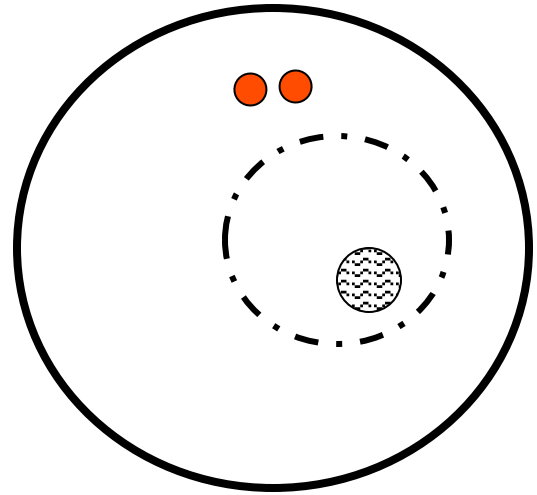
Early Telophase



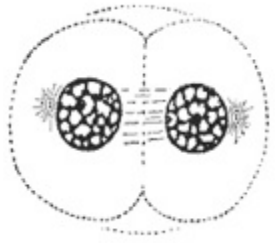
Nucleolus = Small, round site within nucleus, composed of protein & RNA. Involved in ribosomal RNA synthesis & formation of ribosomes.



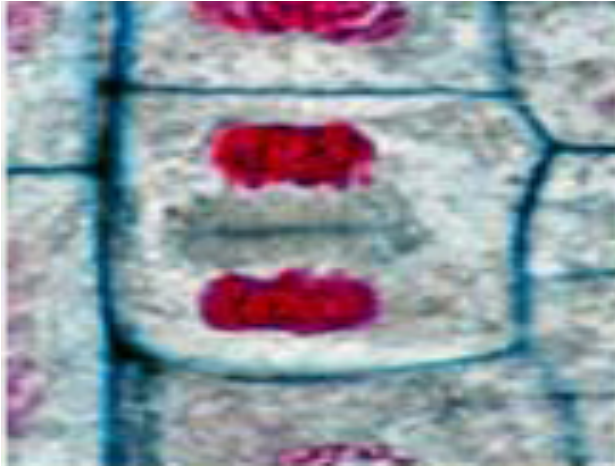
cytokinesis



Late Telophase



Cytokinesis - Plant vs. Animal Cell

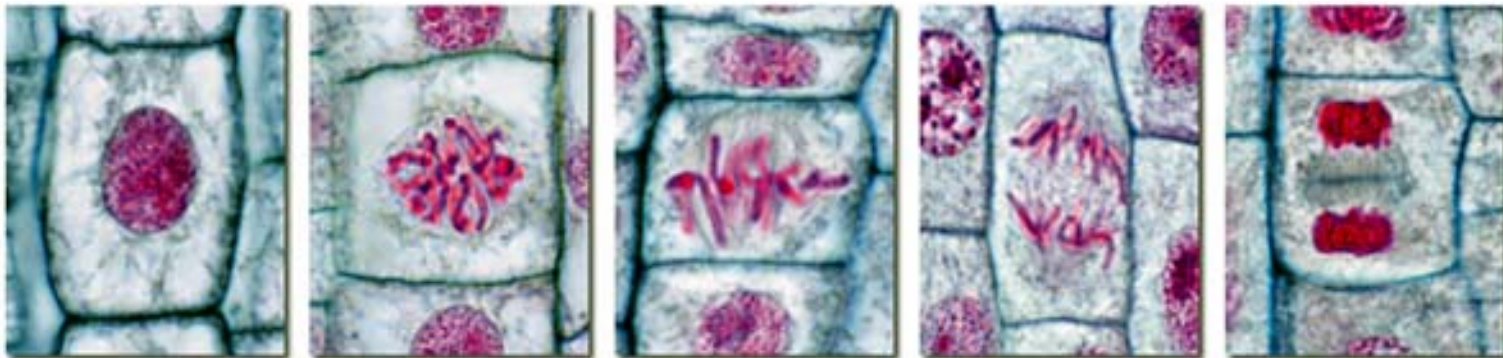
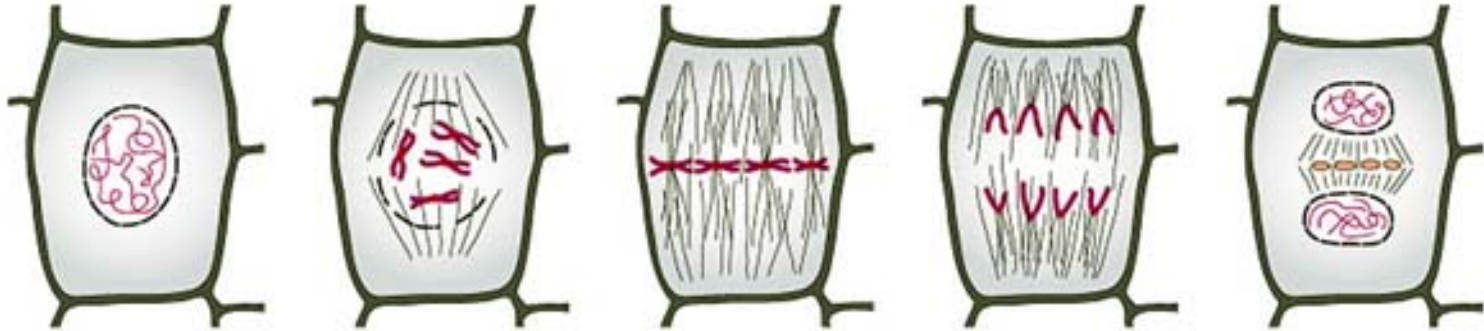


- Plant cells undergo cytokinesis by forming a cell plate between the two daughter nuclei.



- Animal cells undergo cytokinesis through the formation of a cleavage furrow. A ring of microtubules contract, pinching the cell in half.

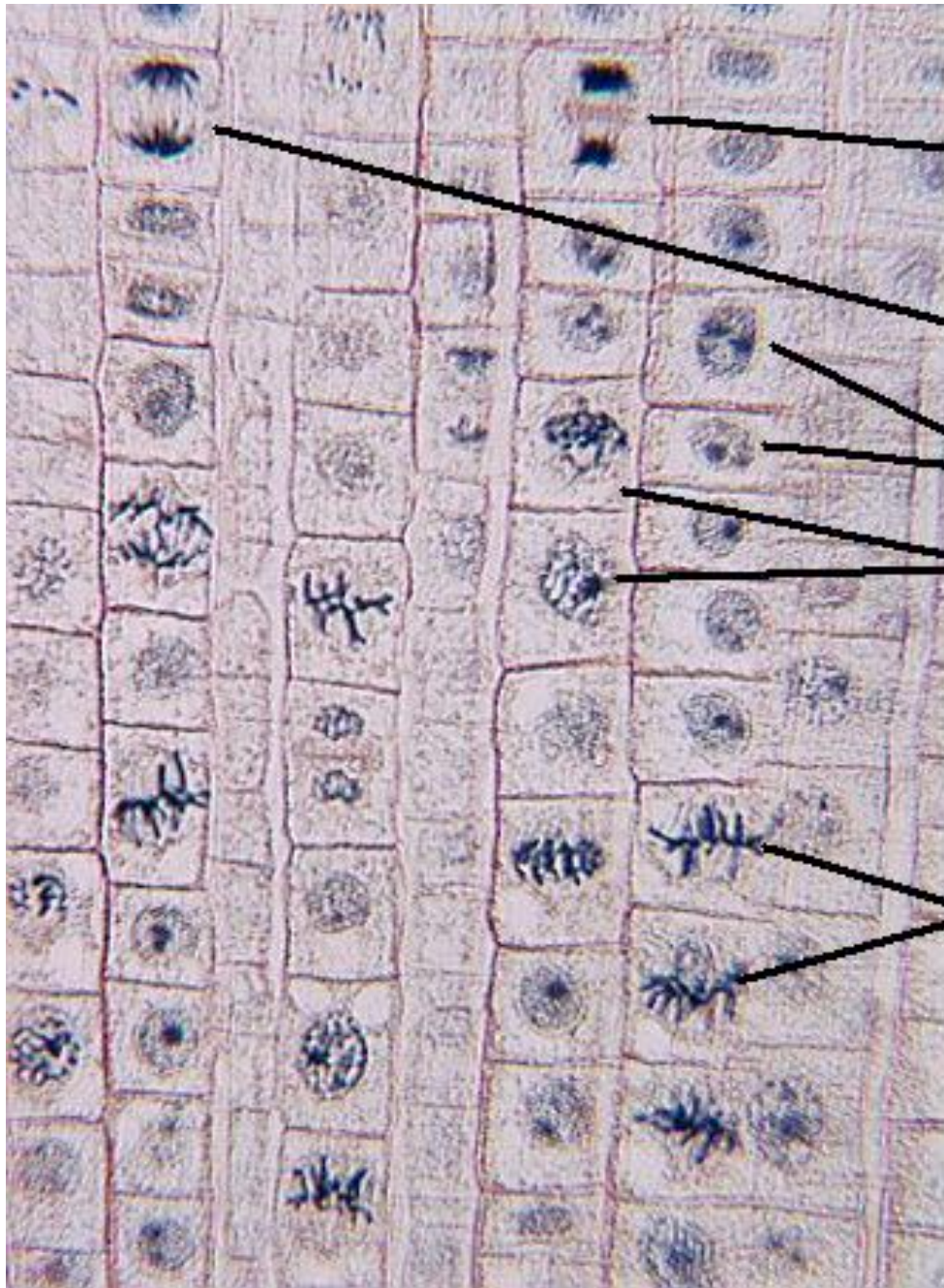
Stages of Mitosis



REVIEW!

Mitosis Animations

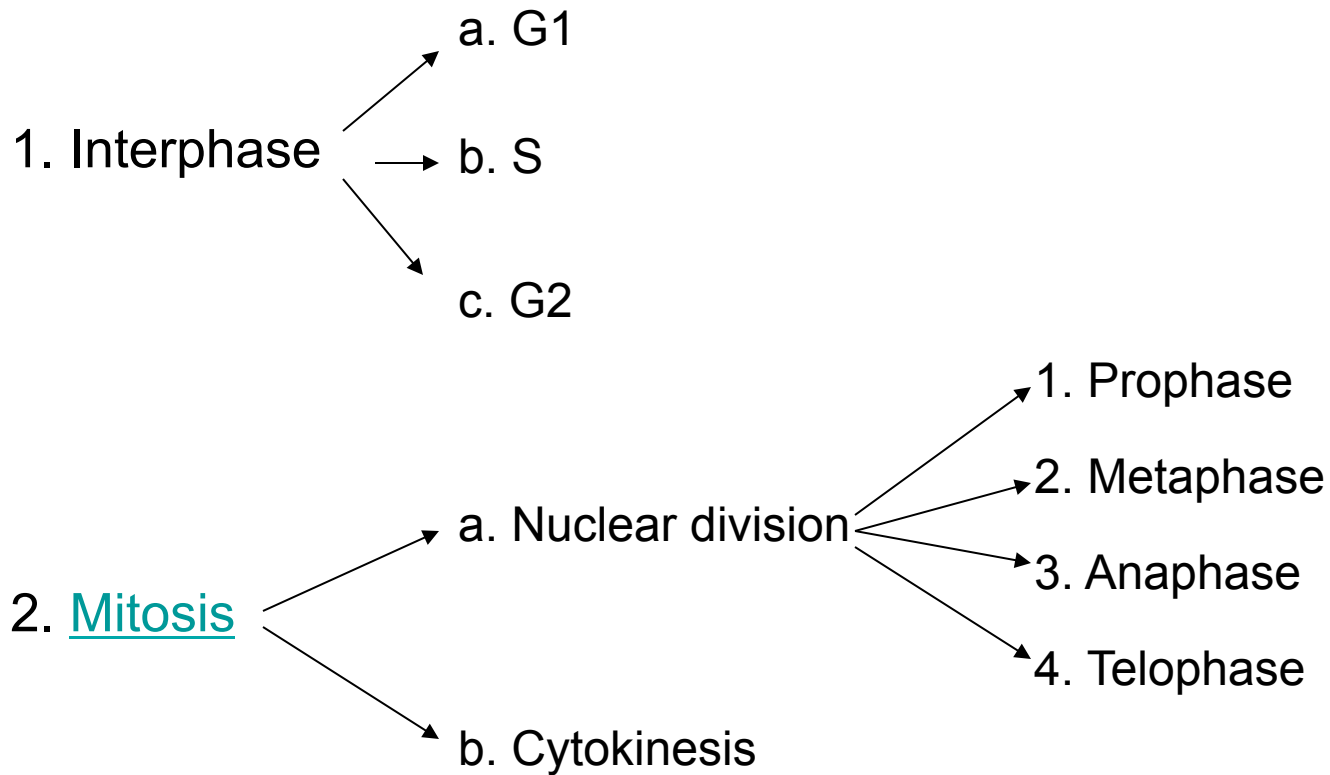
1. [Mitosis & Cytokinesis](#) from McGraw-Hill
2. [Mitosis Interactive Animation](#) from Cells Alive



Lets
play...

**"Guess
That
Phase!"**

Phases and Sub-phases of Cell Division

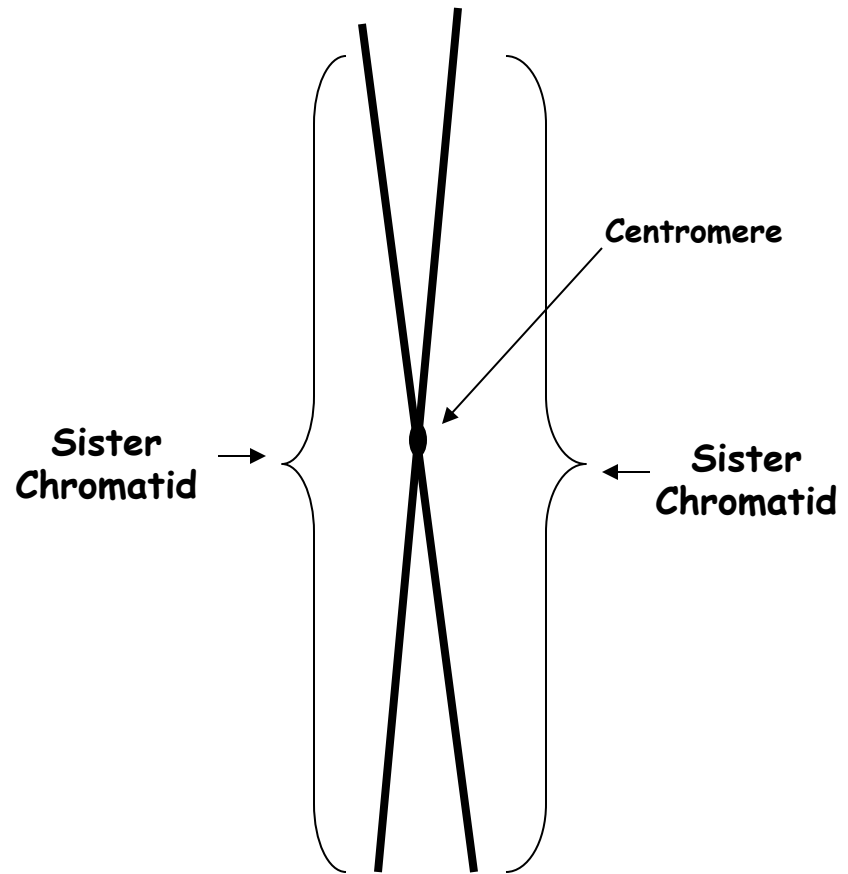


Drawing and Labeling Chromatin

You are going to see [chromatin & chromosomes](#) depicted in many of the following slides and in the class activity you will be doing. So we need to learn how to draw and label them.

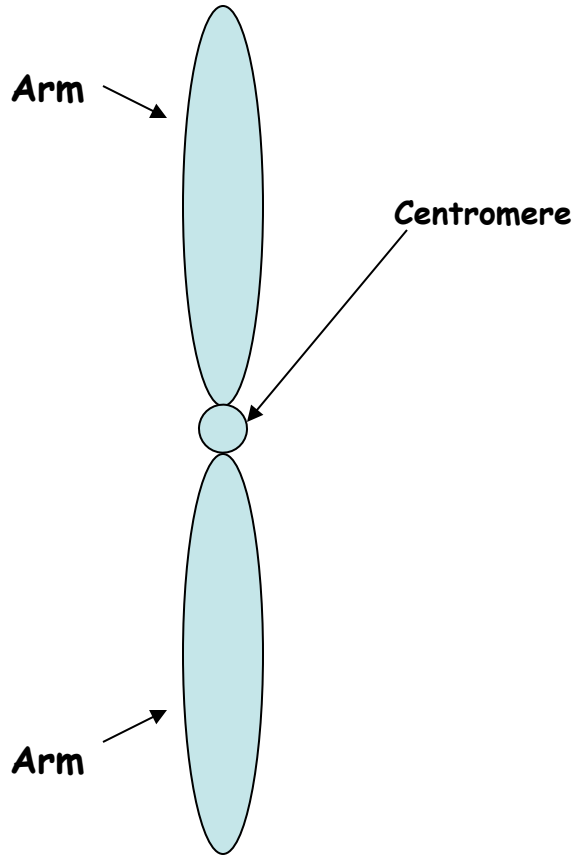


Unreplicated
Uncondensed
Chromosome
(chromatin)

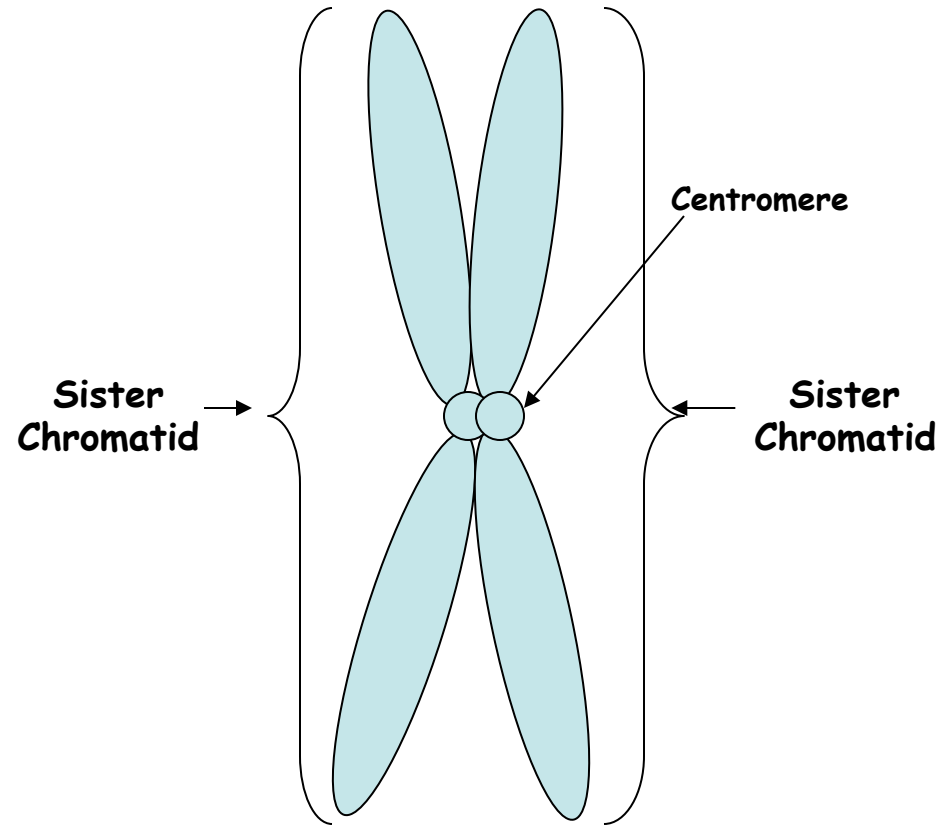


Replicated
Uncondensed
Chromosome
(chromatin)

Drawing and Labeling Chromosomes



**Unreplicated
Condensed
Chromosome**

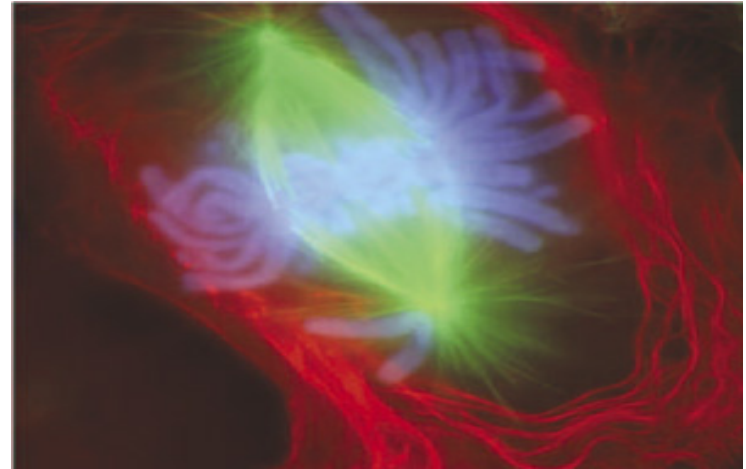


**Replicated
Condensed
Chromosome**

Mitosis Demo & Practice

See the [ScienceProfOnline](#) Virtual Cell Biology Classroom **Genetics: Mitotic Cell Division** for a printable Word .doc of this assignment.

- Break up into groups & get kit.
- Each kit should have:
 - 6 duplicated chromosomes
 - 4 pieces of string
 - plastic centromere pieces
- Use chromosome kits to work through the stages of [mitosis](#).
- **BEFORE** you start writing on your Mitosis Worksheet, make sure that you have modeled the stages of mitosis with the chromosome kits. (If your group needs help, raise your hand & I will come over assist.)



Confused?

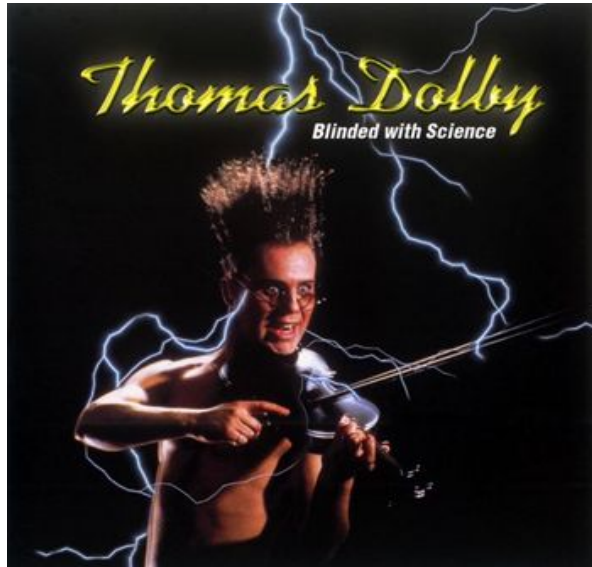
Here are links to fun resources that further explain mitosis:

- [Mitosis Main Page](#) on the Virtual Cell Biology Classroom of [Science Prof Online](#).
- ["Imitosis"](#) music video by Andrew Bird.
- [DNA Replication](#) step-through animation by John Kyrk.
- [Mitosis & Cytokinesis](#) animated video by McGraw-Hill.
- [Mitosis](#) animation, step-through and quiz, Sadava, et al., *Life: The Science of Biology*, 9th Edition, Sinauer Associates.
- [Mitosis](#) step through animation from CellsAlive.com
- [Cell Cycle](#) step through animation from Cells Alive.com.
- [Detailed Animation of Mitosis](#)
- [Video of Mitosis](#) taking place in a Cell Under Magnification.
- [Video of Fish Eggs Dividing](#)
- ["That Spells DNA"](#) song by Jonathan Coulton.

(You must be in PPT slideshow view to click on links.)

Smart Links





Are you feeling blinded by science?

Do yourself a favor. Use the...

Virtual Cell Biology Classroom (VCBC)!

The VCBC is full of resources to help you succeed, including:



- practice test questions
- review questions
- study guides and learning objectives
- PowerPoints on other topics

You can access the [Virtual Cell Biology Classroom](http://www.ScienceProfOnline.com) (VCBC) on the Science Prof Online website www.ScienceProfOnline.com