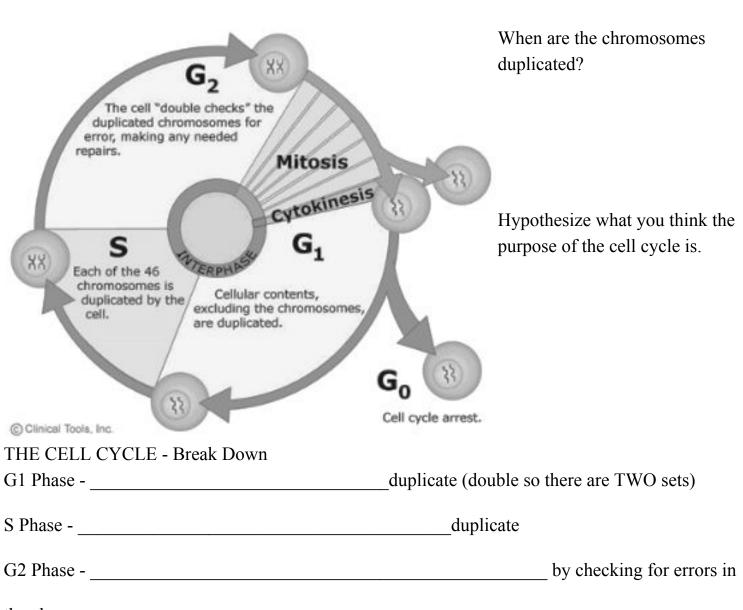
## Cell Cycle & Mitosis (Honors) The Cell Cycle:

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ of cell growth and division during an

a. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Interphase (G1, S & G2): collection of the first three phases where a cell spends 90% of its life



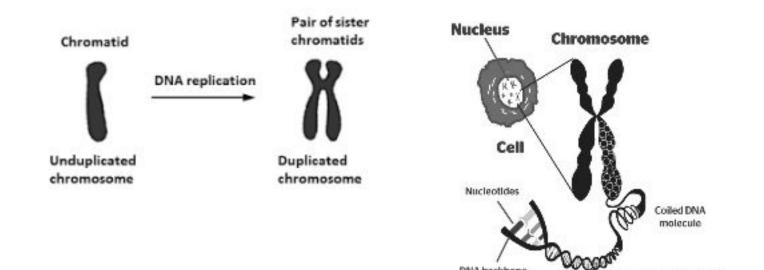
the chromosomes

THE CELL CYCLE - Specific Cell Types	
An	cell cycle can lead to
	_ which leads to different types of
Internal regulation - cells need to be	to proceed within the cycle
Stomach cells are reproduced in 3 days, whi Why?	le brain cells never reproduce.
Mitosis (Asexual reproduction):	
	s divided into
2. Each nuclei will have the	of genetic
material	
3. Purpose:	&

## DNA & AKA's:

- Chromosome one piece of DNA; has 1000's of genes. Humans have 46 chromosomes. Eukaryotes: shape of "X" Prokaryotes: shape of "O"
- Chromatid <u>one half</u> of a eukaryotic chromosome. This term is used in mitosis, when the chromosomes split in half and move to opposite sides of a cell

Centromere – holds the *two chromatids* of one chromosome together



**DNA** backbone

**DNA** double helix

Stages of Mitosis:

Prophase	Chromosomes, nuclear envelope dissolves and spindle	
	fibers form	
<u>Metaphase</u>	Chromosomes are lined up in the	
	and the spindle fibers attach to each side of the	
	chromatids	
<u>Anaphase</u>	Chromatids are separated to Spindle	
	fibers now shorten.	
<u>Telophase</u>	At the chromatids are surrounded by a nuclear envelope	
<u>Cytokinesis</u>	The cells are and genetically identical	

Different Types of Cells: Diploid (2n): cell that has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sets of chromosomes ---Called body or somatic cells Haploid (n):cell that has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set of chromosomes ----Called gametes Real Example: Fruit Fly I chromosome Human and Human an

Explain the difference between the two cells.

Label each of the stages of Mitosis below and label chromatids:

