

Introduction to Botany. Lecture 13

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September 28, 2015



Outline

1 Questions and answers

2 Mitosis and meiosis

3 Life cycle

- Basics



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Previous final question: the answer

How do metaphase and anaphase of mitosis differ from metaphase I and anaphase I of meiosis?

- In mitosis, cell splits every chromosome
- In meiosis, cell splits homologous pairs



Some useful terms

- Gene
- Protein
- Enzyme
- Genotype
- Phenotype
- Genome
- Population
- Mutation
- Syngamy



Ploidy, or chromosome set

- In diploid ($2n$) organisms, chromosomes form pairs
- Paired chromosomes (XX) are **homologous**
- In haploid (n) organisms, all chromosomes are single
- In mitosis, ploidy will be the same: $2n \longrightarrow 2n + 2n$
- In syngamy, ploidy will increase: $n + n \longrightarrow 2n$
- In meiosis, ploidy will reduce: $2n \longrightarrow n + n$



Stages of meiosis

- First division: reductive part
 - Prophase I: homologous chromosomes form pairs (**synapses**) and start to exchange DNA (**crossing-over**)
 - Metaphase I
 - Anaphase I: homologous chromosomes will go *independently* to different poles
 - Telophase I becomes Prophase II, without interphase (and typically without cytokinesis)
- Second division: equal part (similar to mitosis)
 - Prophase II
 - Metaphase II
 - Anaphase II
 - Telophase II

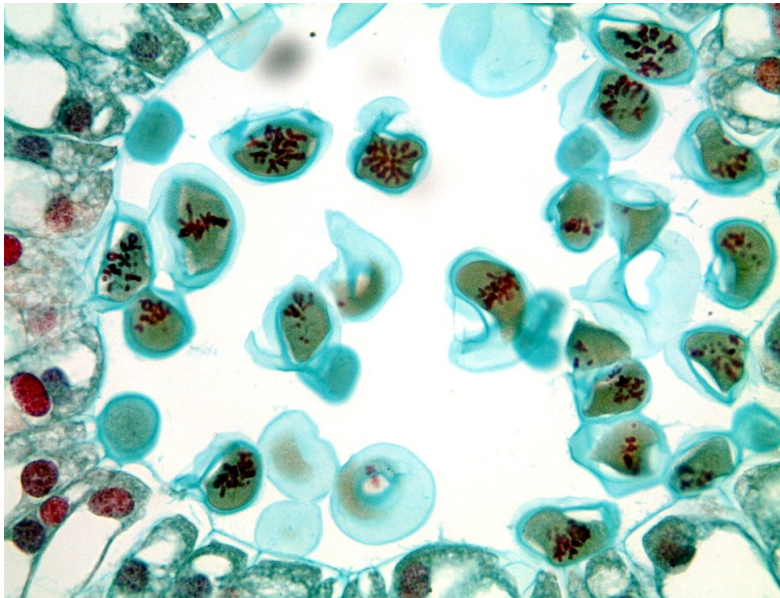


Polyploids

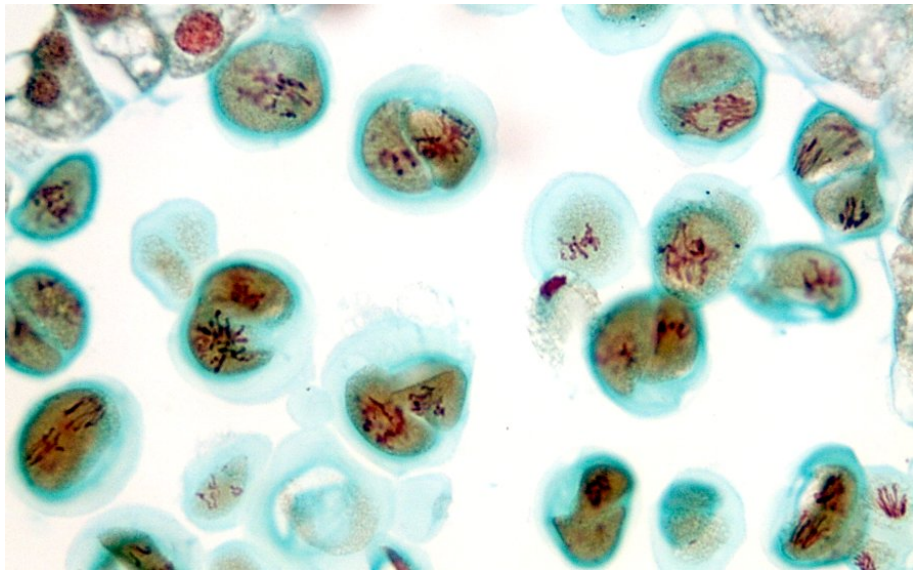
- If for some reason, meiosis will not run correctly, one of resulted cells could receive double set of chromosomes ($2n$ instead of n)
- If this cell goes to syngamy, resulted zygote will have $3n$ chromosomes
- Cells with $> 2n$ chromosomes are **polyploids**



Meiosis, 1st division



Meiosis, 2nd division



Life cycle

Basics

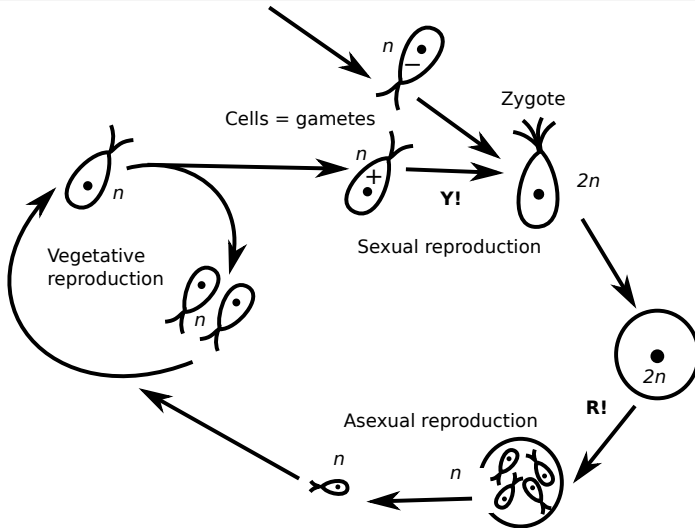


Simple life cycle: unicellular organism

Associated terms: mitosis, meiosis (R!), syngamy (Y!), reproduction, sexual reproduction, asexual reproduction, vegetative reproduction, isogamy, heterogamy, oogamy, zygote, gamete, male, female, spermatozoon, oocyte



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Multicellularity, or Origin of Death

- Sometimes, cells do not part after mitosis. These simple cell aggregates may benefit from their size (e.g., harder to swallow) and putative division of labor (e.g., capture light from different sides and share products of photosynthesis)
- Next step is to separate *germ cells* and *somatic cells*. Somatic cells will eventually die whereas germ cells may give an offspring.
- This is the beginning of **multicellularity**.
- Life cycles of multicellular organisms are based on interleaving **haplont** and **diplont**, the second is making **spores**



Summary

- **Meiosis** is a process of reduction of DNA amount, **ploidy halves**, **genotype changes**



For Further Reading



A. Shipunov.

Introduction to Botany [Electronic resource].

2015.

Mode of access:

http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_154

