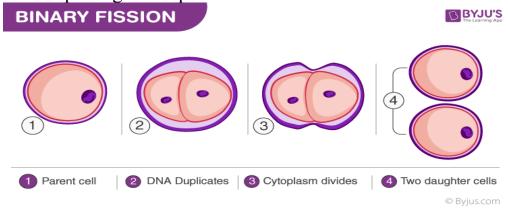
Chapter Four: The Cell in Action Section 3: The Cell Cycle

Cell Cycle: the life cycle of a cell

- Begins when the cell is formed
- Ends when the cell divides and forms new cells
- Before the cell divides, it makes a copy of its DNA

Chromosomes: in eukaryotic cells, the structures in the nucleus where the DNA of a cell is organized

• Prokaryotic cells: cell division occurs by *binary fission* which means "splitting into 2 parts"



- Eukaryotic cells: more complex and contain more DNA than prokaryotic cells
 - Homologous chromosomes: chromosomes that have the same sequence of genes and the same structure
 - The human body has 46 chromosomes (23 pairs of chromosomes)

Three Stages in a eukaryotic cell cycle:

- 1. **Interphase:** the cell grows and copies its organelles and chromosomes
 - a. **Chromatids:** the two copies after each chromosome is duplicated
 - b. Centromere: a region where chromatids are held together

- c. The joined chromatids twist and coil and condense into an X shape.
- 2. **Mitosis:** in eukaryotic cells, a process of cell division that form two new nuclei, each of which has the same number of chromosomes

a. Divided into 4 phases:

- i. *Prophase:* the nuclear membrane dissolves and chromosomes condense into rodlike structures
- ii. *Metaphase:* chromosomes lie up along the equator of the cell (middle of the cell)
- iii. *Anaphase:* chromatids separate and move to opposite sides of the cell
- iv. *Telophase:* nuclear membrane forms around each set of chromosomes...mitosis is complete
- 3. **Cytokinesis:** the division of the cytoplasm of a cell
 - a. The cell begins to pinch inward and eventually pinches all the way through
 - i. The cell splits into 2 cells these cells are identical to each other
 - b. In plants, a cell plate forms in the middle of the cell

