# 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"


## BINARY FISSION

Brysu's


Parent cell
(2) DNA Duplicates Cytoplasm divides

Two daughter cells

- 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


