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Describe what happens during cytokinesis

Briefly describe what happens during cytokinesis. Describe what happens during cytokinesis in animal cells. What happens in animal cells during cytokinesis.

Created by:Ã¨ CK-12/Adatted by Christine Miller Divide and Split Figure 4.13.1 An anaphase cell of mitosis. Can you guess what the colored image in Figure 4.13.1 represents? Show a cell during the process of . In particular, the image shows the cell in a part of the cell division called anaphase, where it is pulled to the opposite ends of the cell. Normally, DNA is found in most human cells. The nucleus divides before the cell itself divides in two, and before the nucleus divides, the cell’s DNA is replicated (or copied). There must be two copies of the DNA so that each daughter cell has a complete copy of the genetic material of the stem cell. How is replicated DNA classified and separated so that each daughter cell gets a complete set of genetic material? To answer this question, you need to know better about DNA and the forms it takes. Figure 4.13.2 Forms of DNA. Except when a eukaryotic cell divides, its nuclear DNA exists as a granular material called .ÂÂ Only once a cell is about to divide and its DNA has replicated, the DNA condenses and wraps itself in the familiar X-shaped of aÂ,Â as shown below. Figure 4.13.3 Chromosome diagram showing that in a chromosome with the typical “X” shape it is composed of two identical pieces of DNA, each called a chromatid. Most cells in the human body have two pairs of 23 different chromosomes, for a total of 46 chromosomes.Cells that have two pairs of chromosomes are called diploids.Because DNA has already replicated when it is wrapped in a chromosome, each chromosome actually consists of two identical structures called . Chromatid siblings are united together in a region called . Figure 4.13.4 Mitoosis is the phase of the eukaryotic cell cycle that occurs between DNA replication and the formation of two daughter cells. What happens during mitosis? The process by which the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell divides is called mitosis. During mitosis, the two sibling chromatids that make up each chromosome separate from each other and move to opposite poles of the cell. This is shown in the figure below. Mitosis occurs in four stages. The phases are called prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telopphase. Profase Figure 4.13.5 Mitotic profase. The first and longest stage of mitosis is . During prophase, it condenses into , and the nuclear envelope (the membrane surrounding the nucleus) disintegrates. In animal cells, the cell is close to the nucleus and begins to separate and move towards the opposite poles of the cell.Centrioles are small organelles found only in eukaryotic cells. They help to ensure that new cells formed after cell division each contain a complete set of chromosomes. As the centrioles separate, a spindle begins to form between them. The spindle consists of fibers consisting of microtubules. Figure 4.13.6 Diagram of a cell in prophecy of mitosis. Figure 4.13.7 Metaphase. During the process, the fibers of the spindle attach to the centromere of each pair of brother chromatids. As you can see in Figure 4.13.7, the brother chromatids align with the equator (or center) of the cell. The spindle fibers ensure that the sibling chromatids separate and go to different daughter cells when the cell divides. Figure 4.13.8 Diagram showing the metaphase of mitosis. Anaphase Figure 4.13.9 Mitotic anaphase. During the course, the brother chromatids separate and the centromeres divide. Sibling chromatids are separated by the shortening of the spindle fibers. This is a little like wrapping in a fish by shortening the fishing line. One brother chromatid moves towards one pole of the cell, and the other brother chromatid moves towards the opposite pole. At the end of the phase, Cell Polo has a complete set of chromosomes. Figure 4.13.10 Diagram showing the eukaryotic cell cycle anaphase cell. TELOFASE figure 4.13.11 Mytotic telophase. During, the chromosomes begin to unroll and form the chromatin. This prepares the genetic material to direct metabolic metabolic activities New cells. Even the spindle breaks and the new nuclear shape forms. Figure 4.13.12 Diagram showing the TOPHASE in mitosis. Figure 4.13.13 Mytotic cytokinesis. The cytokinesis is the final phase of the cell division. During the cytokinesis, the cytoplasm is divided into two and the cell is divided, as shown below. In Â, animal cells, the plasma membrane of the cell parent pinch inward along the cell of the cell until two daughters are formed. So, the goal of mitosis and cytokines is now complete, because a parent cell has given rise to two daughters cells. The daughters cells have the same chromosomes of the parent cell. Figure 4.13.14 Diagram showing the final step in the cell division: cytokinesis. Until a cell is divided, its nuclear power exists as a grainy material called. After the DNA replicates and the cell is about to divide, the DNA condenses and the coils in the shape of X of a. Each chromosome is actually consisting of two, which I am combined with a. Mitosis is the process during which the core of a eukaryotic cell is divided. During this process, the chromatid sister separate from each other and move into opposite cell poles. This happens in four phases: Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase and Tophase. The cytokinesis is the final phase of the cell division, during which the cytoplasm is divided into two and two daughters cells form. Describe the different forms that the DNA takes before and during the cell division into a eukaryotic cell. Identifies the four phases of mitosis in an animal cell and summarize what happens during each phase. Order the diagrams of the mitosis phases: explain what happens during cytokinesis in an animal cell. What do you think happens if the sister's chromatids of one of the chromosomes didn't separate himself during mitosis? True or false: mitosis, project of animations of virtual cells ndsu (ndsuvirtualcell), 2012. nondisjunction (trisomy 21) Ã ¢ â,¬ "An animated tutorial, Kristen Koprowski, 2012. Figure 4.13.1 Anaphase_if by Roy Van Heesbeen on Wikimedia Commons is released in Public Domain (. Figure 4.13.2 The chromosomes are used by the vectors of OpenClipArt on Pixabay is used under the Pixabay license (HTTPS: // pixabay.com/service/license/). Figure 4.13.3 Christine Miller chromatid / chromatid / sister is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.4 mitosis Simple by Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [Ladyofhats] via CK-12 Foundation is used with a CC by-NC 3.0 license (. Â © CK-12 Foundation licensed licensed under Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã Â â,¬ Ã â,¬ Ã â,¬ Ã Â â,¬ Ã â,¬ Ã, attribution figure 4.13.5 Miothotic Prophase [Tiny] Ã ¢ Di Mariana Ruiz Villareal [ladyofhats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (https: //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/public_domain). Figure 4.13.6 Prophase Mitosis eukaryotic by Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [Ladyofats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.7 mitotic_metapase of Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [ladyofhats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.8 Meta phase Mitosis eukaryotic by Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [Ladyofats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.9 Anaphase [Adapted] by Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [Ladyofats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.10 anaphase_eucarinotiche_mitosi.svg of Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [Ladyofhats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.11 Miothy TELOPHASE DI MARIANA Villarreal [Ladyofats] on Wikimedia Commons is released in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.12 TELOPHASE Mitosis eukaryotic by Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [ladyofhats] on Wikimedia Commons is in the public domain (. Figure 4.13.13 Mariana Ruiz Villarreal's mythical Chinese [LadyofHats] on Wikimedia Commons is released on public domain (. Figure 4.13.14 Citocinesi Mariana Ruiz Villarreal [LadyofHats] euchotic mythosis on Wikimedia Commons is released on public domain (. References Koprowski, K., Cabey, R. [Kristen Koprowski]. (2012). Non-disjunction (Trisomy 21) « An animated tutorial. YouTube. v=EA0qxhR2oOk&feature=youtu.be Project NDSU Virtual Cell Animations [ndsuvirtualcell]. (2012). Mythosis. YouTube. v=C6hn3sA0ip0&t=21s Cells which have a nucleus enclosed within the membranes, unlike the prokaryotes, which do not have organelles tied to the membrane. Process by which a mother cell divides into two or more daughter cells. Cellular division is usually a part of a larger cell cycle. Dexoxyribonucleic acid – molecule containing genetic instructions for the development, operation, growth and reproduction of all known organisms and many viruses. A central organelle containing hereditary material. Mass of genetic material composed of DNA and protein that condense to form chromosomes during the eukaryotic cell division. A threaded structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the core of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes. Two identical copies formed by the DNA replication of a chromosome, with both copies joined by a common centromere. The region of a chromosome that attaches to a fussal fiber in metaphase of mitosis or meiosis. The first stage of cell division is in mitosis and meiosis. Starting after the interphase, the DNA has already been replicated when the cell enters into proase. The main events in the profase are the condensation of chromatin and the disappearance of the nucleus. Cylindrical ring composed of microtubules located near the core of animal cells, present in pairs and involved in the development of fuselage fibers in the cell division. Phase of mitosis in the eukaryotic cell cycle where condensed chromosomes align in the cell equator before being separated into each of the two daughter cells. The stage of the mitosis after the metaphase and before the telophase, when replicated chromosomes are divided and the newly copied chromosomes (daughter chromosomes) are moved to opposite cells of the cell. The final phase of the cell division, between anafase and interphase, in which chromosomes or chromosomes move to the opposite ends of the cell and form two nuclei.

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