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Lab-9- Cell Division

- Cell division:- is the process by which a parent cell divides into two or more daughter cells.
- ❖ Cell division usually occurs as part of a larger cell cycle.
- ❖ In eukaryotes, there are two types of cell division:
 - A vegetative division, whereby each daughter cell is identical to the parent cell (mitosis), and a reproductive cell division, whereby the number of chromosomes in the daughter cells is reduced by half to produce haploid gametes (meiosis).
- ❖ In Prokaryotes cell division known as binary fission, where their genetic material is segregated equally into two daughter cells.

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Medical Laboratory Techniques Department Lab-10- Meiosis
                                   قسم تقنيات المختبر ات الطبية معمل 10- الانقسام الاختر الي
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Prof. Dr. Hayder Alassdy Hayder Alassdy @mustaqbal-uniersity.edu.iq
           Hayder Alassdy@mustaqbal-uniersity.edu.iq الاستاذ الدكتور حيدر الاسدي
Lab-9- Cell Division □ Cell division:- is the process by which a parent cell
divides into two or more daughter cells.
   معمل-9- انقسام الخلايا □ انقسام الخلايا: - هو العملية التي تنقسم بها الخلية الأم إلى خليتين ابنتيتين
                                                                              أو أكثر
□ Cell division usually occurs as part of a larger cell cycle.
                                      □ بحدث انقسام الخلابا عادةً كجزء من دورة خلبة أكبر
☐ In eukaryotes, there are two types of cell division: oA vegetative division,
whereby each daughter cell is identical to the parent cell (mitosis), and a
reproductive cell division, whereby the number of chromosomes in the
daughter cells is reduced by half to produce haploid gametes (meiosis).
  □ في حقيقيات النوى، هناك نوعان من انقسام الخلايا: الانقسام الخضري، حيث تكون كل خلية ابنة
 مطابقة للخلية الأم (الانقسام الفتيلي)، والانقسام الخلوي التكاثري، حيث يتم تقليل عدد الكروموسومات
                  في الخلايا الابنة بمقدار النصف إلى إنتاج الأمشاج الفردية (الانقسام الاختزالي).
☐ In Prokaryotes cell division known as binary fission, where their genetic
material is segregated equally into two daughter cells.
      □ في انقسام الخلايا بدائيات النوى المعروف بالانشطار الثنائي، حيث يتم فصل مادتها الوراثية
                                                            بالتساوي إلى خليتين ابنتيتين.
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صفحة (1) | تُرجمت بواسطة xFxBot

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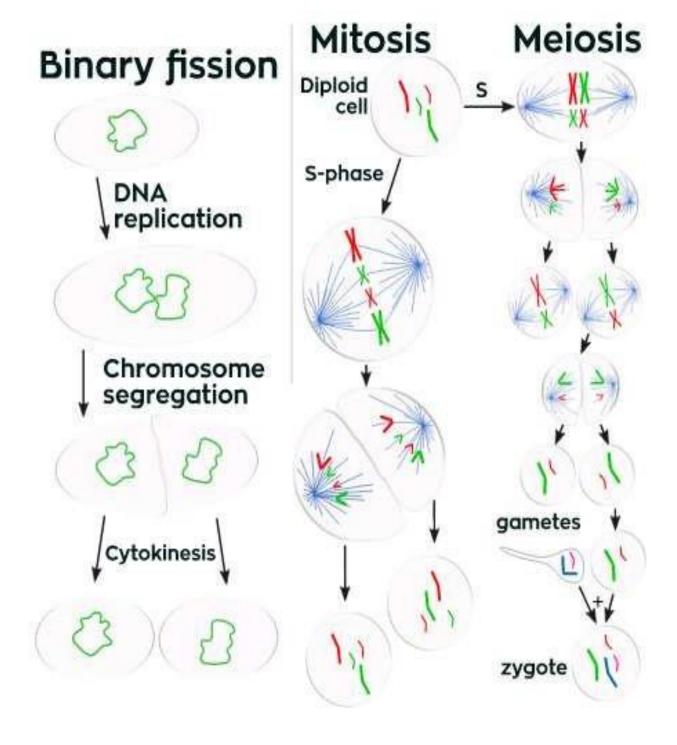


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الصفحة 2 من 7

صفحة (2) | تُرجمت بواسطة عند (2)



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Phases of cell division

A-Mitosis

1-Interphase

Stages of interphase: The stages of interphase are:

- ☐ G1 (Gap 1), in which the cell grows and functions normally. During this time, a high amount of protein synthesis occurs and the cell grows— more organelles are produced and the volume of the cytoplasm increases. If the cell is not to divide again, it will enter G0.
- \square Synthesis (S), in which the cell duplicates its DNA.
- ☐ G2 (Gap 2), The mitochondria divide and the cell.

In plants, chloroplasts also divide during G2.

In addition, some cells that do not divide often or ever, enter a stage called G0 (Gap zero).

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Phases of cell division A-Mitosis 1-Interphase Stages of interphase: The stages of interphase are: G1 (Gap 1), in which the cell grows and functions normally.

During this time, a high amount of protein synthesis occurs and the cell grows—more organelles are produced and the volume of the cytoplasm increases.

خلال هذا الوقت، تحدث كمية كبيرة من تخليق البروتين وتنمو الخلية، ويتم إنتاج المزيد من العضيات ويزداد حجم السيتوبلازم.

If the cell is not to divide again, it will enter G0.

Synthesis (S), in which the cell duplicates its DNA.

G2 (Gap 2), The mitochondria divide and the cell.

In plants, chloroplasts also divide during G2.

صفحة (3) | تُرجمت بواسطة xFxBot

In addition, some cells that do not divide often or ever, enter a stage called G0 (Gap zero).

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن بعض الخلايا التي لا تتقسم كثيرًا أو أبدًا، تدخل مرحلة تسمى Go (Gap) .Zero

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الصفحة 3 من 7

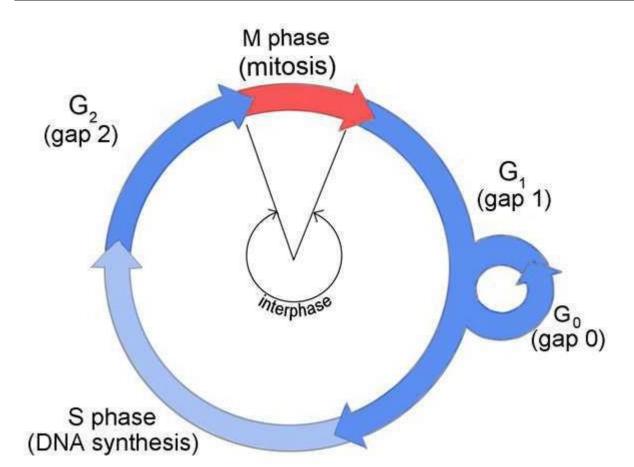
صفحة (3) | تُرجمت بواسطة xFxBot



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2-Prophase

Prophase is the first stage of division. The nuclear envelope is broken down, long strands of chromatin condense to form shorter more visible strands called chromosomes, the nucleolus disappears, and microtubules attach to the chromosomes at the kinetochores present in the centromere. Microtubules associated with the alignment and separation of chromosomes are referred to as the spindle and spindle fibers.

2-

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2- 2- Prophase Prophase is the first stage of division.

The nuclear envelope is broken down, long strands of chromatin condense to form shorter more visible strands called chromosomes, the nucleolus disappears, and microtubules attach to the chromosomes at the kinetochores present in the centromere.

يتم تكسير الغلاف النووي، وتتكثف خيوط طويلة من الكروماتين لتشكل خيوطًا أقصر وأكثر وضوحًا تسمى الكروموسومات، وتختفي النواة، وتلتصق الأنابيب الدقيقة بالكروموسومات في الحيز الحركي الموجود في السنترومير.

Microtubules associated with the alignment and separation of chromosomes are referred to as the spindle and spindle fibers.

يشار إلى الأنابيب الدقيقة المرتبطة بمحاذاة الكروموسومات وفصلها باسم المغزل والألياف المغزلية.

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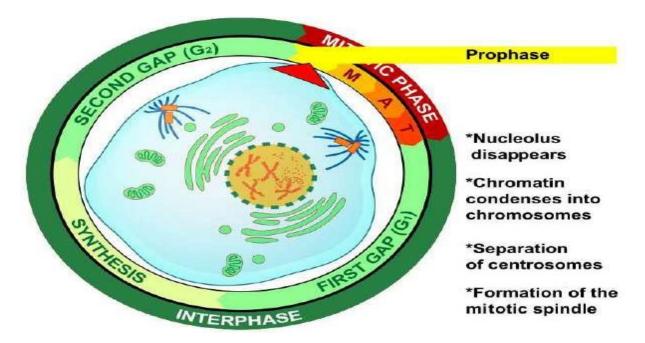
صفحة (4) | تُرجمت بواسطة «xFxBot



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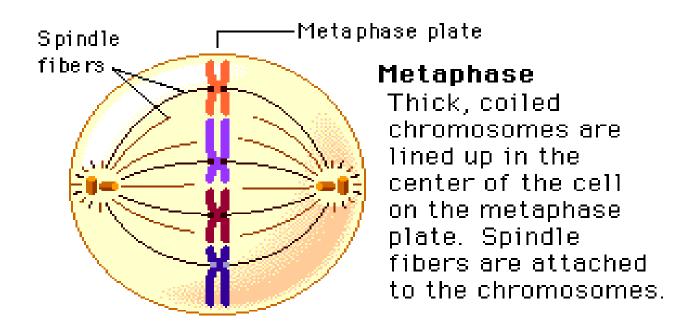
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3-Metaphase

Metaphase is the stage in cell division when the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell by MTOCs (microtubule organizing center).



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3-Metaphase Metaphase is the stage in cell division when the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell by MTOCs (microtubule organizing center).

3- الطور الفوقي الطور الفوقي هو مرحلة انقسام الخلايا عندما تصطف الكروموسومات في منتصف الخلية بواسطة MTOCs (مركز تتظيم الأنابيب الدقيقة).

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الصفحة 5 من 7

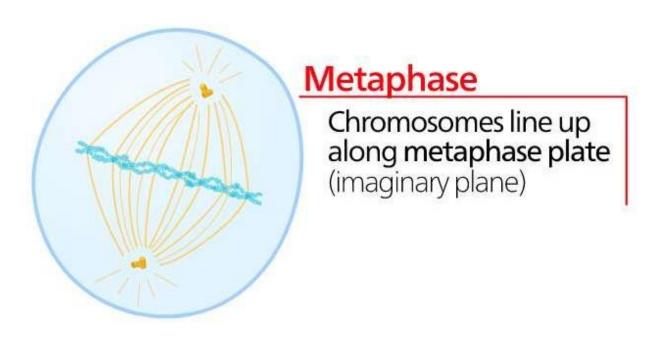
صفحة (5) | تُرجمت بواسطة عند (5)



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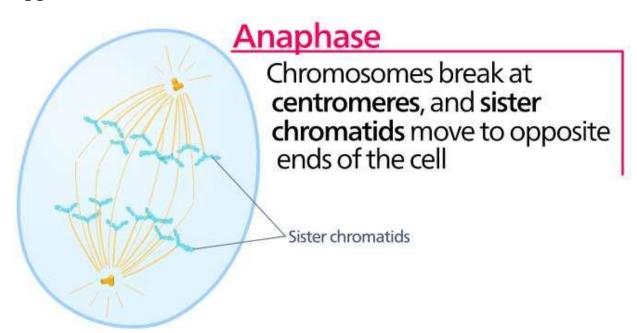
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4-Anaphase

Anaphase is a very short stage of the cell cycle. chromosomes are split apart as the sister chromatids move to opposite sides of the cell.



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4-Anaphase Anaphase is a very short stage of the cell cycle.

The chromosomes are split apart as the sister chromatids move to opposite sides of the cell.

تتقسم الكروموسومات عندما تتحرك الكروماتيدات الشقيقة إلى جوانب متقابلة من الخلية

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الصفحة 6 من 7

صفحة (6) | تُرجمت بواسطة xFxBot

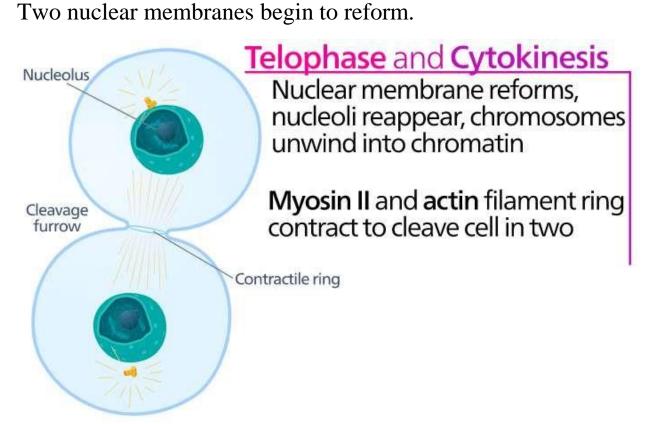


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5-Telophase :- is the last stage of the cell cycle. Two cells form around the chromatin at the two poles of the cell.



The End

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5-Telophase: - is the last stage of the cell cycle.

Two cells form around the chromatin at the two poles of the cell.

Two nuclear membranes begin to reform.

يبدأ غشيان نوويان في الإصلاح.

The End Page 7 of 7

النهاية صفحة 7 من 7

صفحة (7) | تُرجمت بواسطة xFxBot