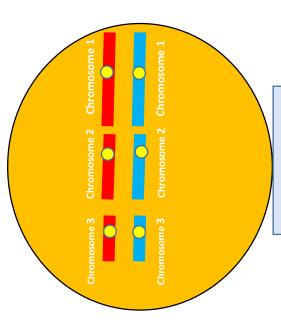


This is an example of a none human somatic cell with 3 chromosomes only.

Notice the following

Fach Chromosome has two copies; the red one is the maternal copy while the blue one is the paternal copy

➤ This cell is 2n



Interphase

1-G1 phase 2-S phase 3-G2 phase

Duplication of DNA

2n, **Double** structured

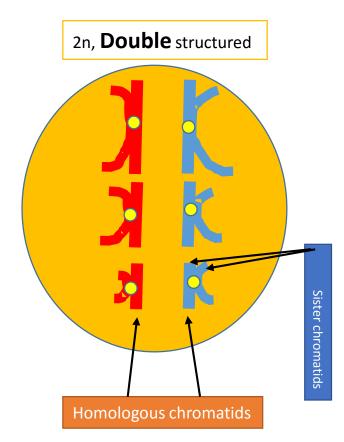
diploid cell

2n, **Single** structured

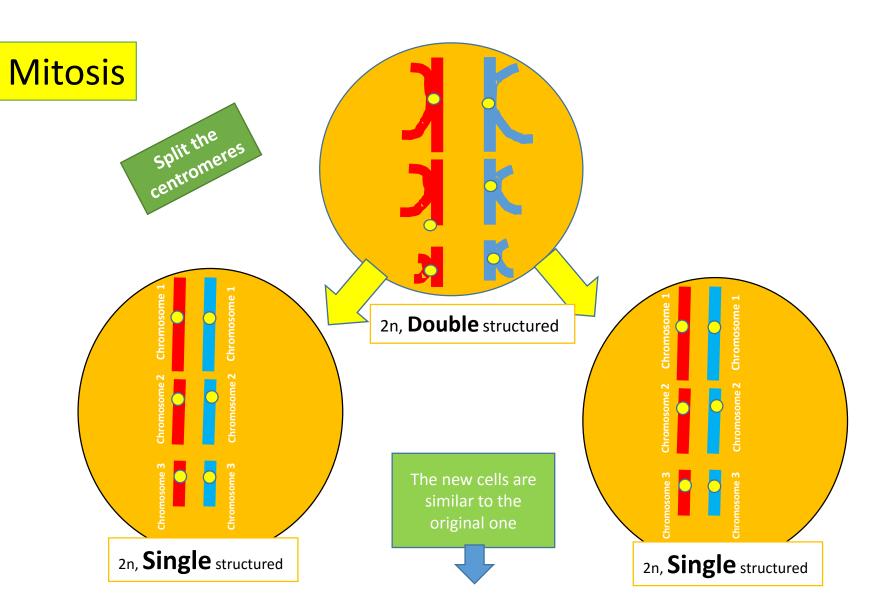
This is a cell that has duplicated its chromosomes

Chromosome number (1, 2 and 3) each has duplicated itself so it is now attached to the newly formed chromatid and together they are called sister chromatids

This cell is now ready for meiosis



Prophase



Homologous chromosome the maternal copy the paternal copy

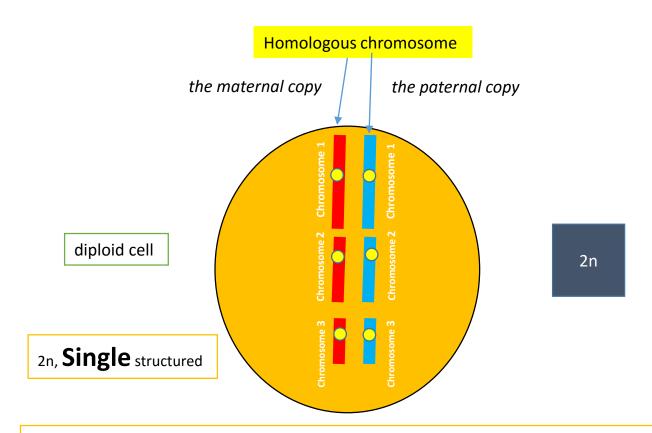
Diploid cell

Look at the result of mitosis

2n

MITOSIS CONSERVES CHROMOSOMES NUMBER

Meiosis



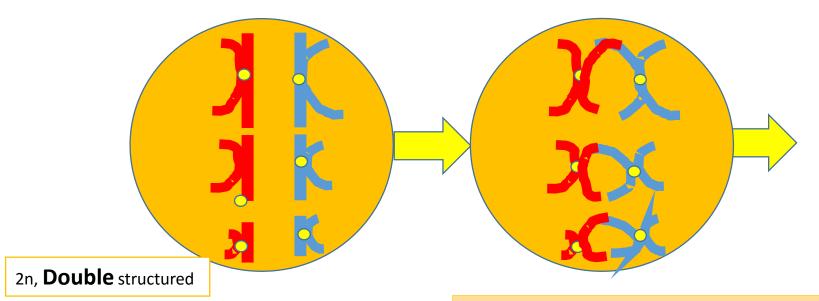
This is an example of a none human somatic cell with 3 chromosomes only.

Notice the following

Fach Chromosome has two copies; the red one is the maternal copy while the blue one is the paternal copy

➤ This cell is 2n

Meiosis



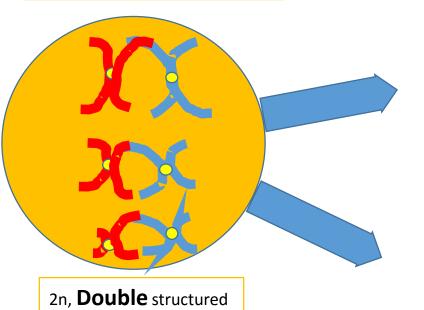
This cell could be in real life
A primary oocyte
Or
a primary spermatocyte
(with 23 double structured chromosomes)

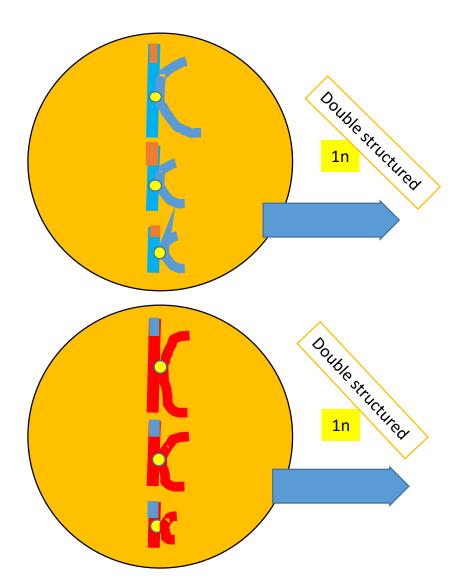
Chromosomes come together and cross each other by certain segments of their bodies forming what we called CHIASMATA:

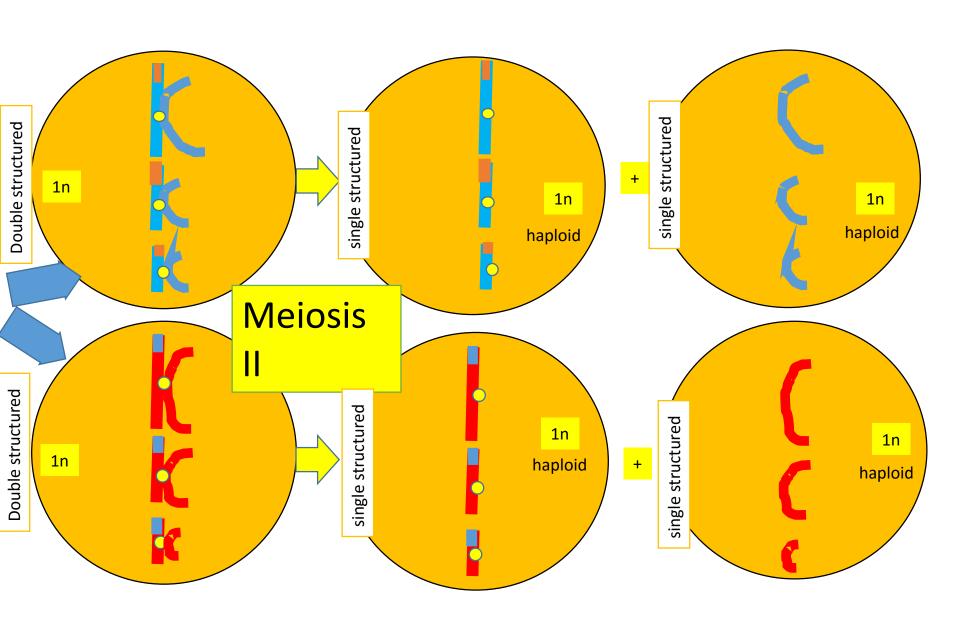
X- shaped structure

Formed by the junction of two chromatids of the for chromatids (tetrad)

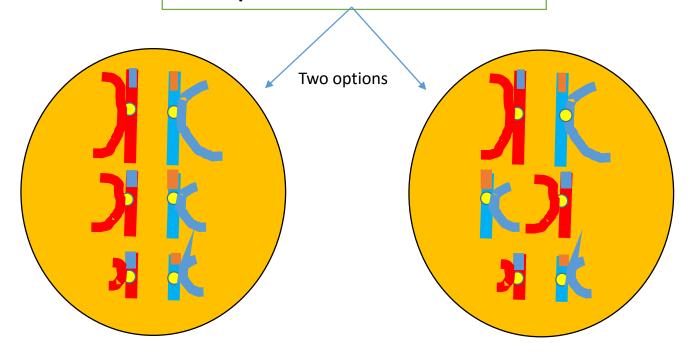
Split the homologous chromatids



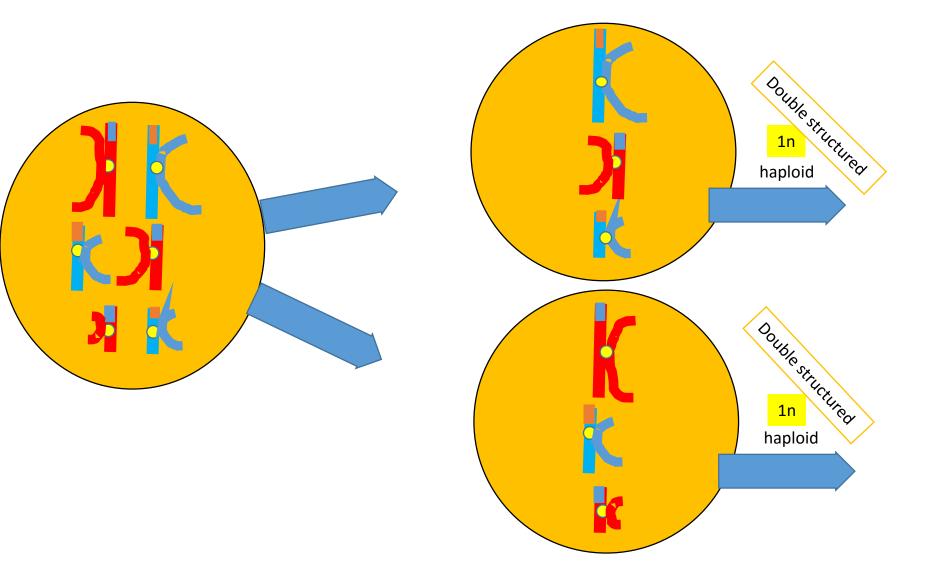


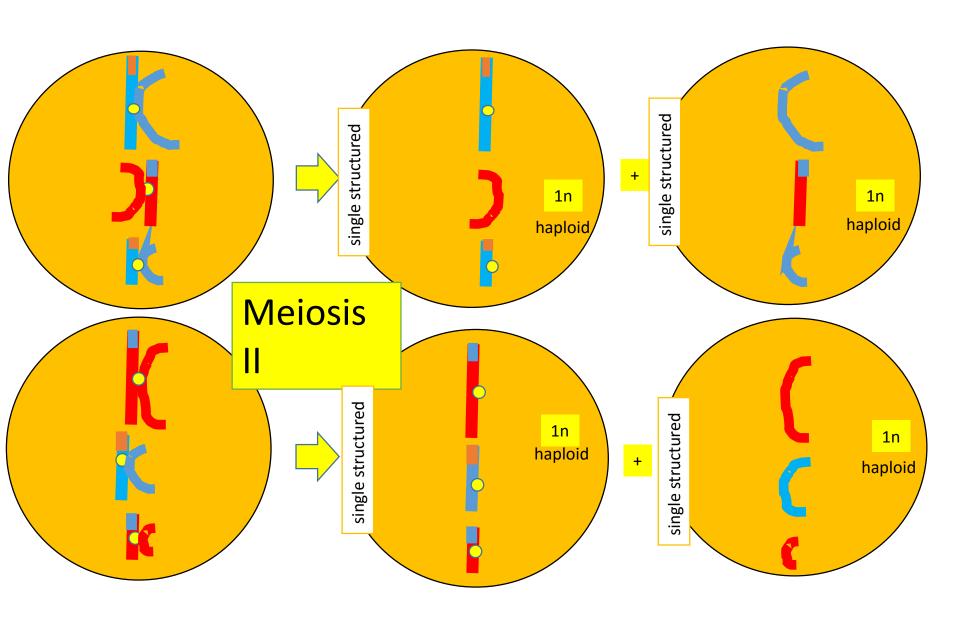


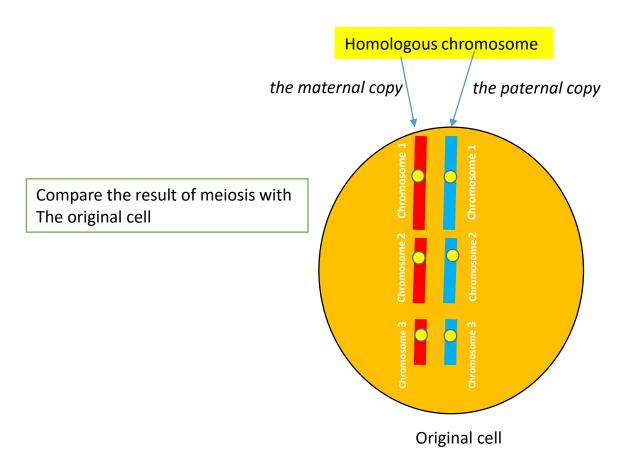
Independent assortment



Meiosis I







Thankyou