LECTURE PRESENTATIONS
For CAMPBELL BIOLOGY, NINTH EDITION
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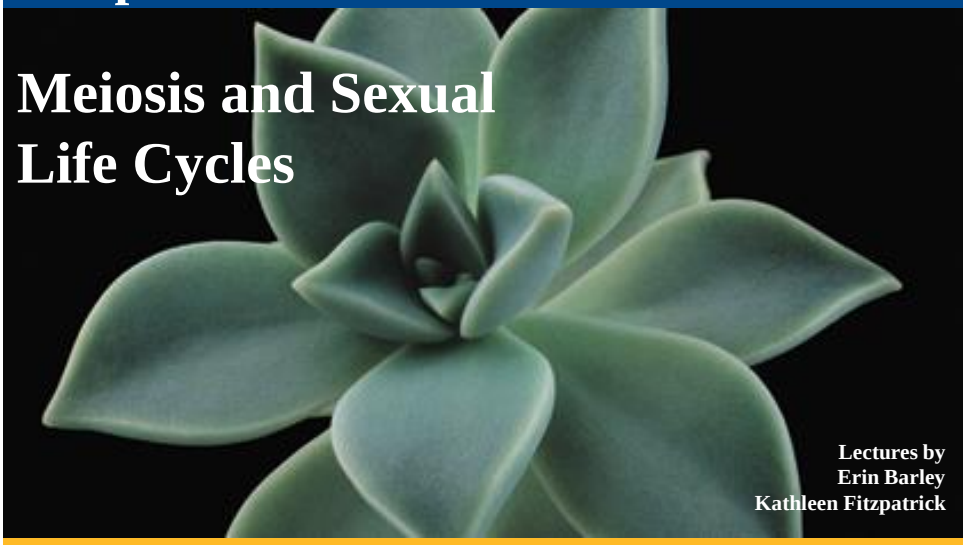
Chapter 13

Meiosis and Sexual Life Cycles



Lectures by
Erin Barley
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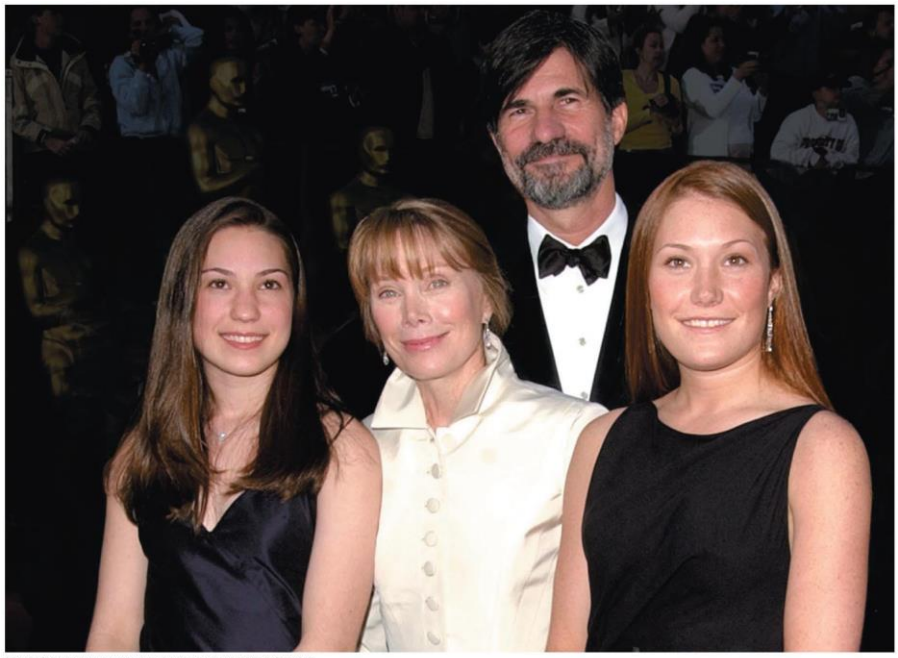
Overview: Variations on a Theme

- Living organisms are distinguished by their ability to reproduce their own kind
- **Genetics** is the scientific study of heredity and variation
- **Heredity** is the transmission of traits from one generation to the next
- **Variation** is demonstrated by the differences in appearance that offspring show from parents and siblings

Fig. 13-1



Concept 13.1: Offspring acquire genes from parents by inheriting chromosomes

- In a literal sense, children do not inherit particular physical traits from their parents
- It is genes that are actually inherited

Inheritance of Genes

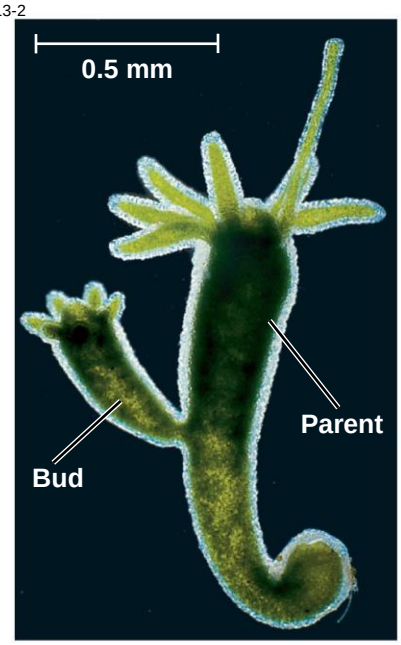
- **Genes** are the units of heredity, and are made up of segments of DNA
- Genes are passed to the next generation through reproductive cells called **gametes** (sperm and eggs)
- Each gene has a specific location called a **locus** on a certain chromosome
- One set of chromosomes is inherited from each parent

Comparison of Asexual and Sexual Reproduction

- In **asexual reproduction**, one parent produces genetically identical offspring by mitosis
- A **clone** is a group of genetically identical individuals from the same parent
- In **sexual reproduction**, two parents give rise to offspring that have unique combinations of genes inherited from the two parents

PLAY Video: Hydra Budding

Fig. 13-2



(a) Hydra

(b) Redwoods

Concept 13.2: Fertilization and meiosis alternate in sexual life cycles

- A **life cycle** is the generation-to-generation sequence of stages in the reproductive history of an organism

Sets of Chromosomes in Human Cells

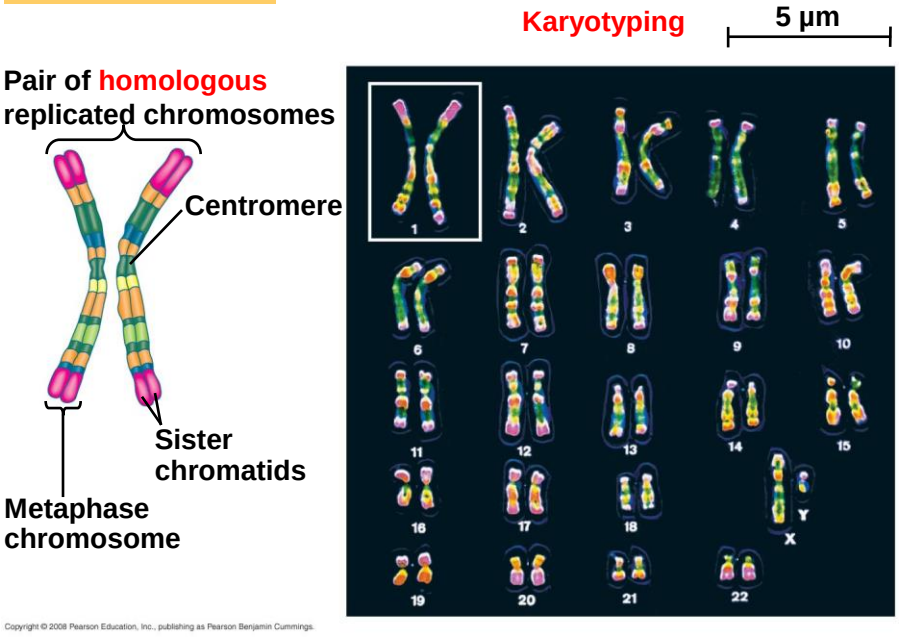
- Human **somatic cells** (any cell other than a gamete) have 23 pairs of chromosomes
- A **karyotype** is an ordered display of the pairs of chromosomes from a cell
- The two chromosomes in each pair are called **homologous chromosomes**, or homologs
- Chromosomes in a homologous pair are the same length and carry genes controlling the same inherited characters

Fig. 13-3a

APPLICATION

Fig. 13-3b

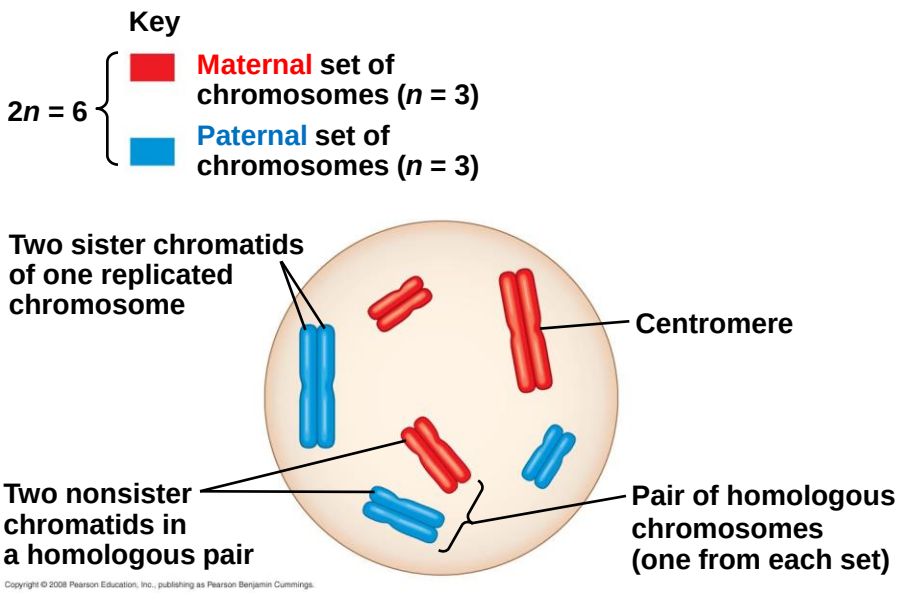
TECHNIQUE



- The **sex chromosomes** are called X and Y
- Human **females** have a homologous pair of X chromosomes (**XX**)
- Human **males** have one X and one Y chromosome (**XY**)
- The **22 pairs** of chromosomes that do not determine sex are called **autosomes**

- Each pair of homologous chromosomes includes one chromosome from each parent
- The 46 chromosomes in a human somatic cell are two sets of 23: one from the mother and one from the father
- A **diploid cell** (2*n*) has two sets of chromosomes
- For humans, the diploid number is 46 (2*n* = 46)

Fig. 13-4



- A **gamete** (sperm or egg) contains a single set of chromosomes, and is **haploid** (*n*)
- For humans, the haploid number is 23 (*n* = 23)
- Each set of 23 chromosomes consists of 22 autosomes and a single sex chromosome

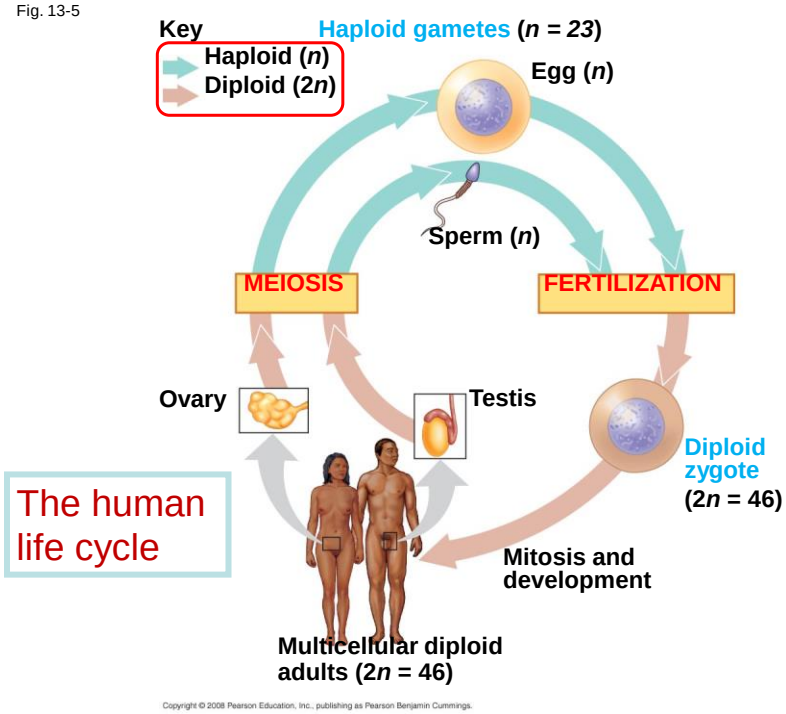
- Other examples:
- Drosophila melanogaster: 2n-8, 1n=4
- Dogs: 2n=78, 1n=39

Behavior of Chromosome Sets in the Human Life Cycle

- **Fertilization** *is the union of gametes (the sperm and the egg)*
- The fertilized egg is called a **zygote** and has one set of chromosomes from each parent
- The zygote produces somatic cells by mitosis and develops into an adult

- At sexual maturity, the ovaries and testes produce haploid gametes
- Gametes are the only types of human cells produced by **meiosis**, rather than mitosis
- Meiosis results in one set of chromosomes in each gamete

Fig. 13-5



The human life cycle

Concept 13.3: Meiosis reduces the number of chromosome sets from diploid to haploid

- Like mitosis, meiosis is preceded by the replication of chromosomes
- Meiosis takes place in **two sets of cell divisions**, called **meiosis I** and **meiosis II**
- The two cell divisions result in four daughter cells, rather than the two daughter cells in mitosis
- Each daughter cell has only half as many chromosomes as the parent cell

The Stages of Meiosis

- In the first cell division (meiosis I), homologous chromosomes separate
- Meiosis I results in two haploid daughter cells with replicated chromosomes; it is called the reductional division
- In the second cell division (meiosis II), sister chromatids separate
- Meiosis II results in four haploid daughter cells with unreplicated chromosomes; it is called the equational division

Fig. 13-7-1

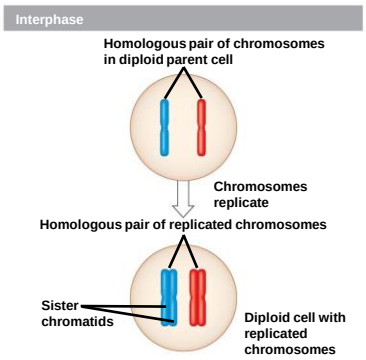


Fig. 13-7-2

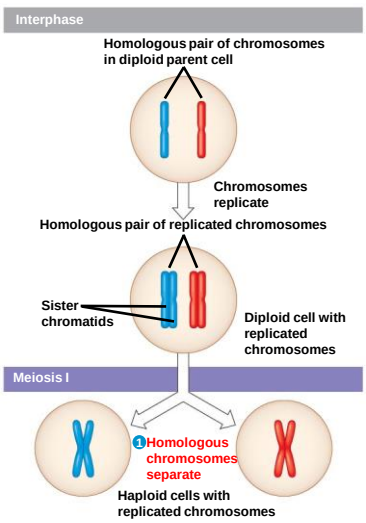


Fig. 13-7-3

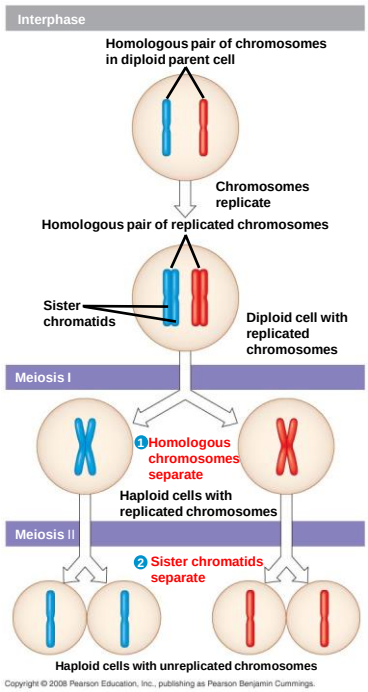
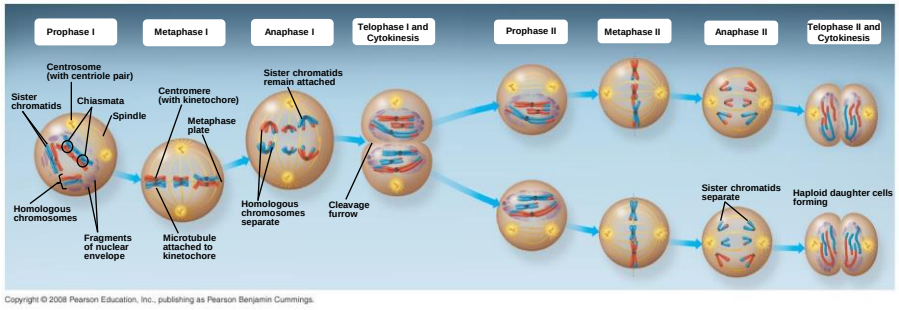
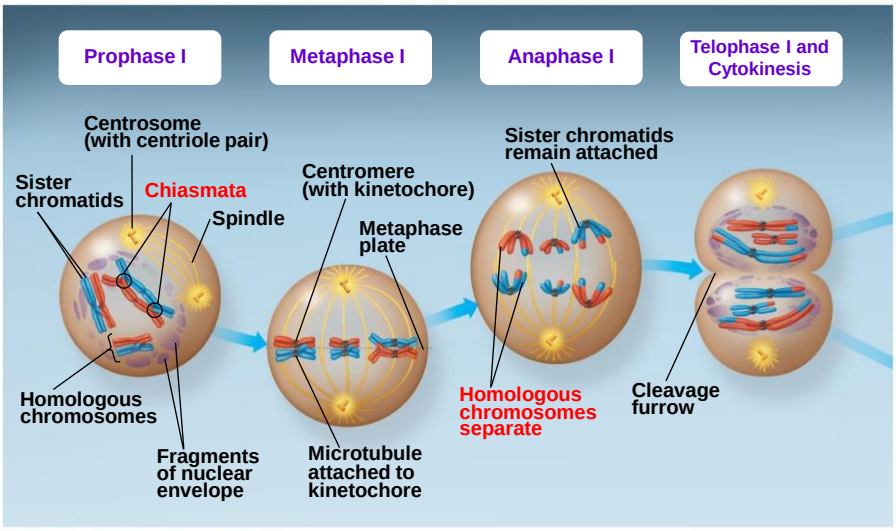


Fig. 13-8



- Division in meiosis I occurs in four phases:
  - **Prophase I**
  - **Metaphase I**
  - **Anaphase I**
  - **Telophase I and cytokinesis**

Fig. 13-8a



Prophase I

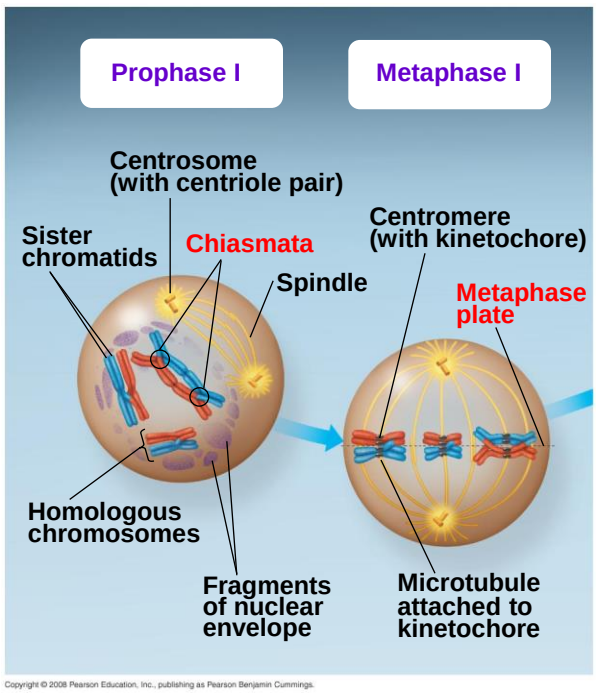
- Prophase I typically occupies more than 90% of the time required for meiosis
- Chromosomes begin to condense
- In **synapsis**, homologous chromosomes loosely pair up, aligned gene by gene

- In **crossing over**, nonsister chromatids exchange DNA segments
- Each pair of chromosomes forms a **tetrad**, a group of **four chromatids**
- Each tetrad usually has one or more **chiasmata**, *X-shaped regions where crossing over occurred*

Metaphase I

- In metaphase I, tetrads line up at the metaphase plate, with one chromosome facing each pole
- Microtubules from one pole are attached to the kinetochore of one chromosome of each tetrad
- Microtubules from the other pole are attached to the kinetochore of the other chromosome

Fig. 13-8b



Anaphase I

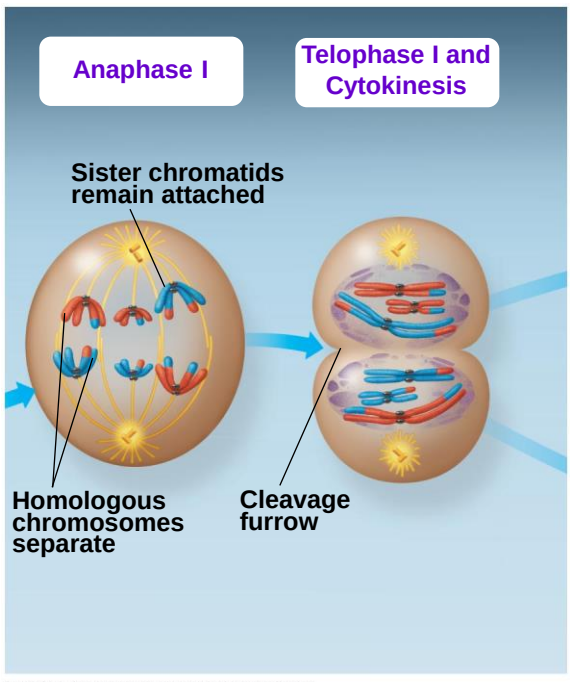
- In anaphase I, **pairs of homologous chromosomes separate**
- One chromosome moves toward each pole, guided by the spindle apparatus
- Sister chromatids remain attached at the centromere and move as one unit toward the pole

Telophase I and Cytokinesis

- In the beginning of telophase I, each half of the cell has a haploid set of chromosomes; each chromosome still consists of two sister chromatids
- **Cytokinesis** usually occurs simultaneously, forming **two haploid daughter cells**

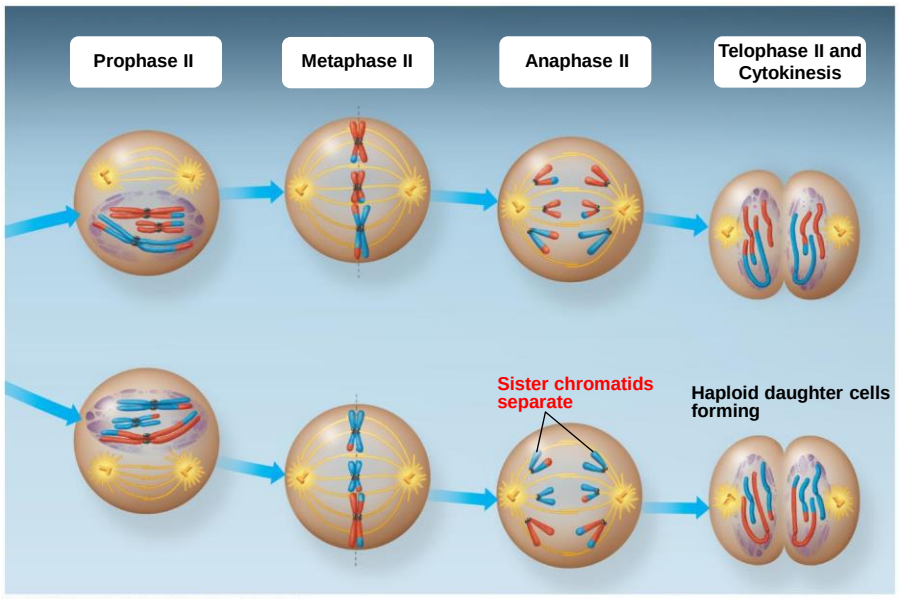
- In animal cells, a cleavage furrow forms; in plant cells, a cell plate forms
- *No chromosome replication occurs between the end of meiosis I and the beginning of meiosis II* because the chromosomes are already replicated

Fig. 13-8c



- **Division in meiosis II** also occurs in four phases:
  - **Prophase II**
  - **Metaphase II**
  - **Anaphase II**
  - **Telophase II and cytokinesis**
- Meiosis II is **very similar to mitosis**

Fig. 13-8d



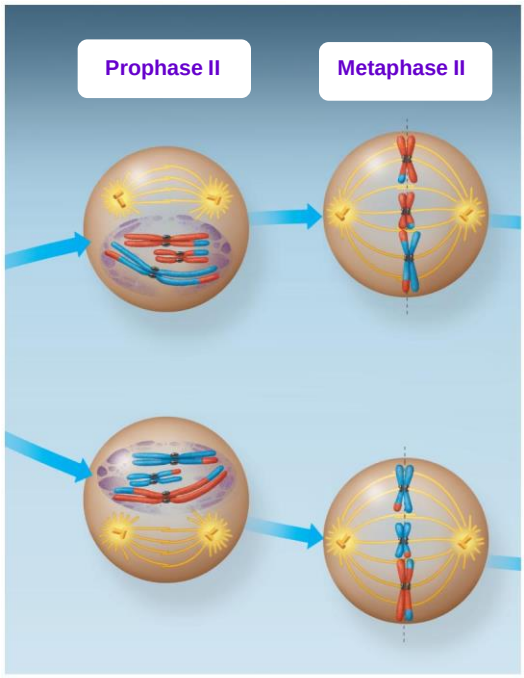
Prophase II

- In prophase II, a spindle apparatus forms
- In late prophase II, chromosomes (each still composed of two chromatids) move toward the metaphase plate

Metaphase II

- In metaphase II, the sister chromatids are arranged at the metaphase plate
- Because of crossing over in meiosis I, the two sister chromatids of each chromosome are no longer genetically identical
- The kinetochores of sister chromatids attach to microtubules extending from opposite poles

Fig. 13-8e



Anaphase II

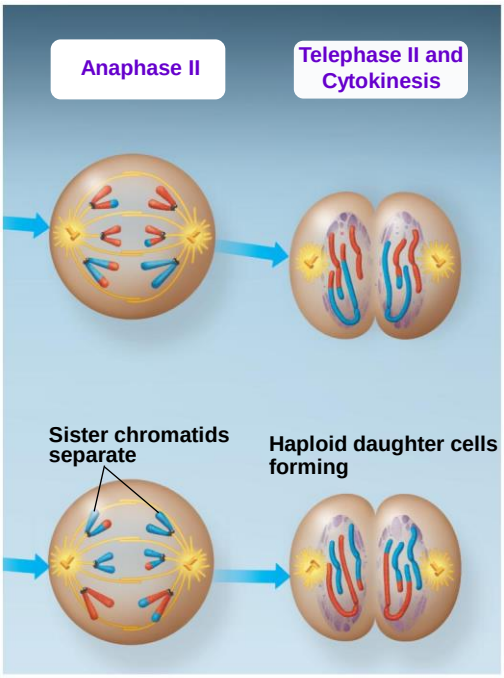
- In anaphase II, **the sister chromatids separate**
- The sister chromatids of each chromosome now move as two newly individual chromosomes toward opposite poles

Telophase II and Cytokinesis

- In telophase II, the chromosomes arrive at opposite poles
- Nuclei form, and the chromosomes begin decondensing

- Cytokinesis separates the cytoplasm
- At the end of meiosis, there are four daughter cells, each with a haploid set of unreplicated chromosomes
- Each daughter cell is genetically distinct from the others and from the parent cell

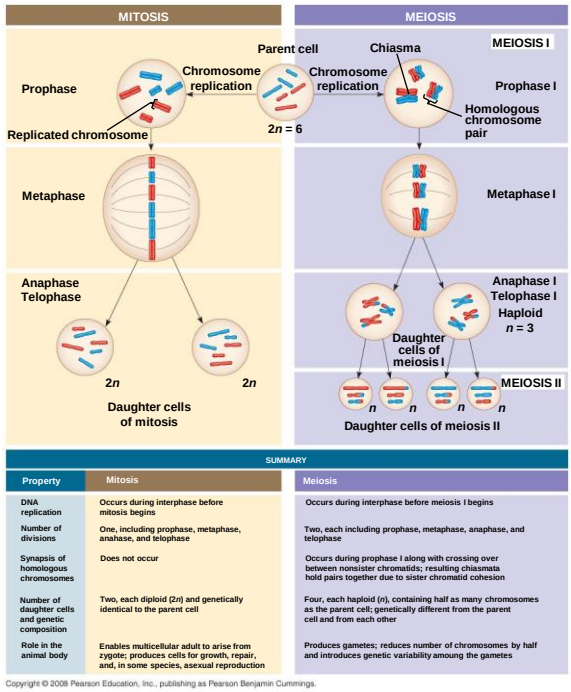
Fig. 13-8f



A Comparison of Mitosis and Meiosis

- Mitosis conserves the number of chromosome sets, producing cells that are genetically identical to the parent cell
- Meiosis reduces the number of chromosomes sets from two (diploid) to one (haploid), producing cells that differ genetically from each other and from the parent cell
- The mechanism for separating sister chromatids is virtually identical in meiosis II and mitosis

Fig. 13-9



SUMMARY

Property	Mitosis	Meiosis
DNA replication	Occurs during interphase before mitosis begins	Occurs during interphase before meiosis I begins
Number of divisions	One, including prophase, metaphase, anahase, and telophase	Two, each including prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase
Synapsis of homologous chromosomes	Does not occur	Occurs during prophase I along with crossing over between nonsister chromatids; resulting chiasmata hold pairs together due to sister chromatid cohesion
Number of daughter cells and genetic composition	Two, each diploid (2*n*) and genetically identical to the parent cell	Four, each haploid (*n*), containing half as many chromosomes as the parent cell; genetically different from the parent cell and from each other
Role in the animal body	Enables multicellular adult to arise from zygote; produces cells for growth, repair, and, in some species, asexual reproduction	Produces gametes; reduces number of chromosomes by half and introduces genetic variability amoung the gametes

Fig. 13-9a

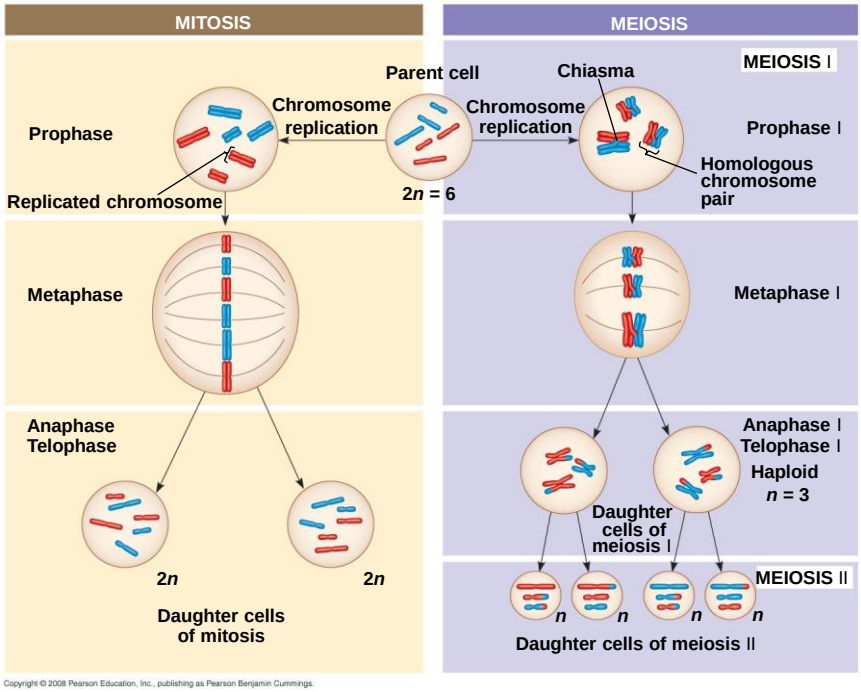
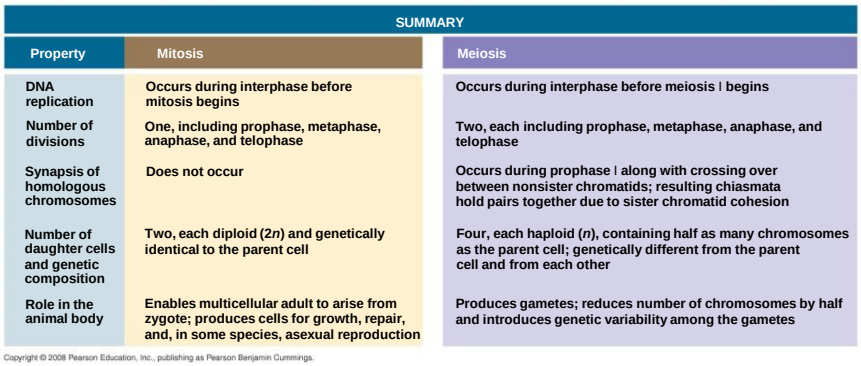


Fig. 13-9b



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- Three events are unique to meiosis, and all three occur in meiosis I:
  - **Synapsis** and **crossing over** in prophase I: Homologous chromosomes physically connect and exchange genetic information
  - At the metaphase plate, there are **paired homologous chromosomes (tetrads),** instead of individual replicated chromosomes
  - At **anaphase I**, it is **homologous chromosomes**, instead of sister chromatids, that separate

- Sister chromatid cohesion allows sister chromatids of a single chromosome to stay together through meiosis I
- Protein complexes **called cohesins** are responsible for this cohesion