

Biology

Meiosis & Sexual Reproduction

The diagram shows three pairs of homologous chromosomes (X and Y) at the top. Below is a cell cycle diagram with stages: (I) Interphase, (II) Meiosis I (Anaphase I, Telophase I, Cytokinesis), and (III) Meiosis II (Anaphase II, Telophase II, Cytokinesis). It results in four daughter cells.

Cell division / Asexual reproduction

- Mitosis**
 - produce cells with same information
 - identical daughter cells
 - exact copies
 - clones
 - same number of chromosomes
 - same genetic information

Asexual reproduction

- Single-celled eukaryotes
 - yeast
 - Paramecium
 - Amoeba
- Simple multicellular eukaryotes
 - Hydra
 - budding

What are the disadvantages of asexual reproduction?
What are the advantages?

How about the rest of us?

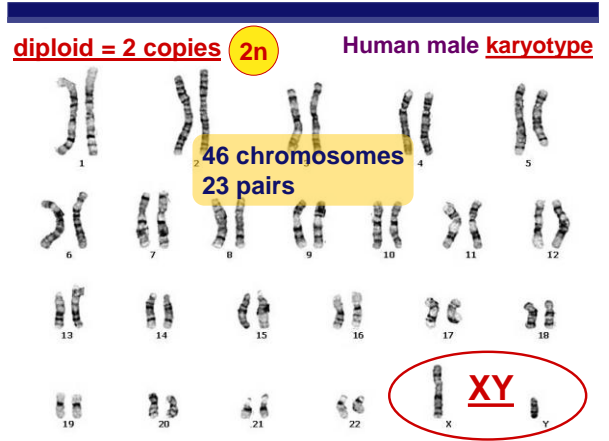
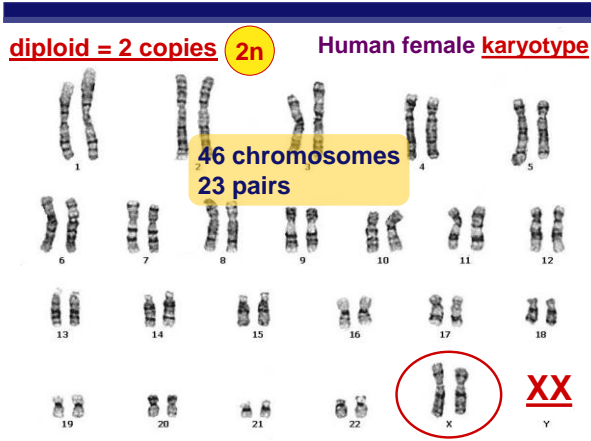
- What if a complex multicellular organism (like us) wants to reproduce?
 - joining of egg + sperm
- Do we make egg & sperm by mitosis? **No!**

What if we did, then....

egg (46) + sperm (46) → zygote (92)

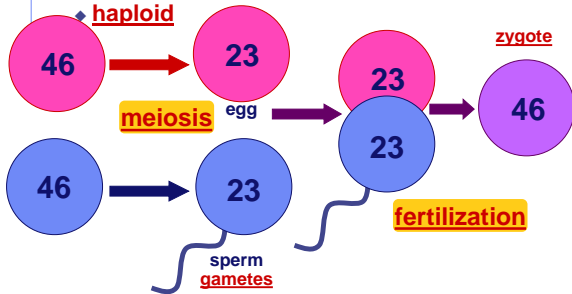
Doesn't work!

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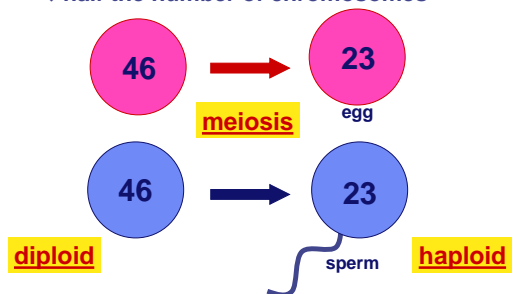
How do we make sperm & eggs?

- Must reduce 46 chromosomes → 23
 - must **half** the number of chromosomes
 - haploid**



Meiosis makes sperm & eggs

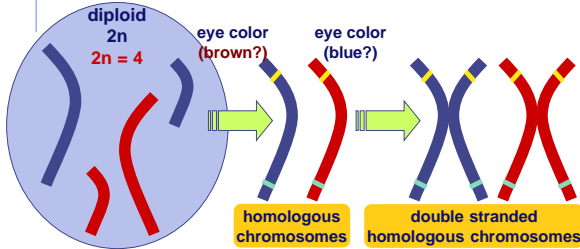
- 46 chromosomes to 23 chromosomes
 - half the number of chromosomes



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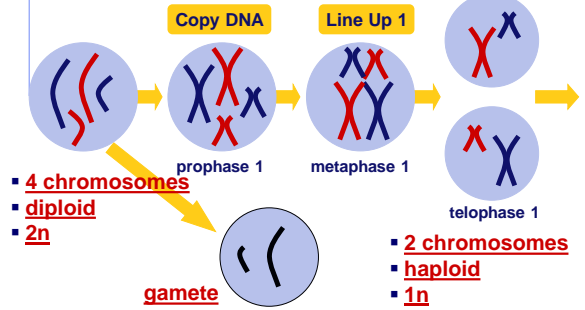
Paired chromosomes

- Homologous chromosomes
 - both chromosomes of a pair carry "matching" genes
 - control same inherited characters
 - homologous = same information



Meiosis 1 overview

- 1st division of meiosis

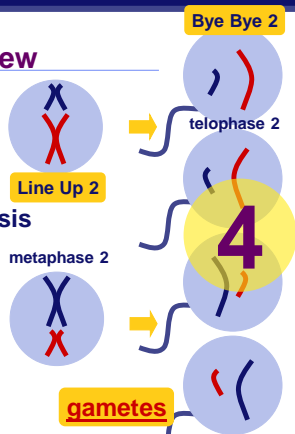


Meiosis 2 overview

- 2nd division of meiosis

looks like mitosis

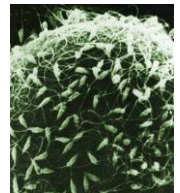
- 2 chromosomes
- haploid
- 1n



Meiosis = reduction division

- Meiosis

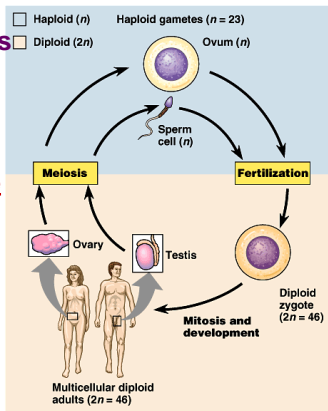
- special cell division in sexually reproducing organisms
- reduce number of chromosomes
 - $2n \rightarrow 1n$
 - diploid \rightarrow haploid
 - half
- makes gametes
 - sperm, eggs



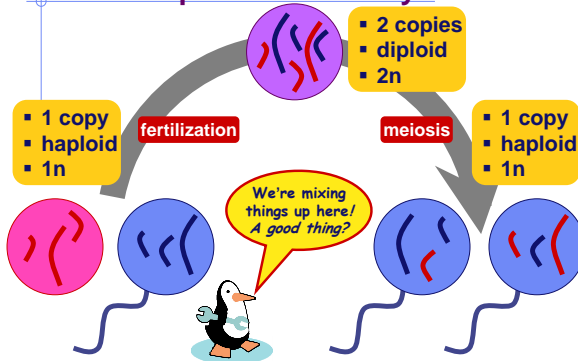
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Meiosis & mitosis

- **Meiosis to make gametes**
 - ◆ sperm & egg
- **Mitosis to make copies of cells**
 - ◆ growth
 - ◆ repair
 - ◆ development

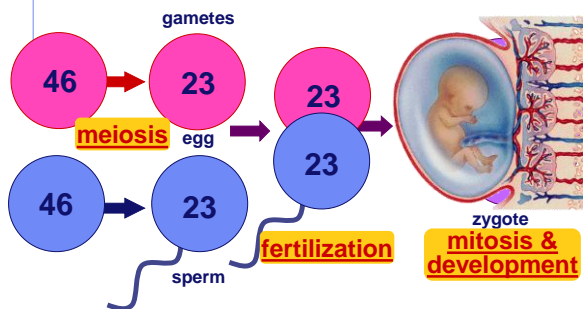


Sexual reproduction lifecycle



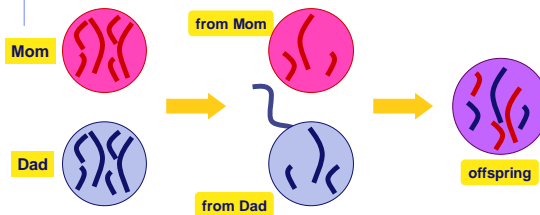
Putting it all together...

meiosis → fertilization → mitosis + development



The value of meiosis 1

- **Consistency over time**
 - ◆ meiosis keeps chromosome number same from generation to generation



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The value of meiosis 2

We're mixing things up here!

- Change over time
 - meiosis introduces genetic variation
 - gametes of offspring do not have same genes as gametes from parents
 - new combinations of traits

from Dad
from Mom

offspring

variation

new gametes made by offspring

How does this explain: family resemblance & differences!

Why are the kids so similar to the parents but not exact?

Michael & Kirk Douglas

Baldwin brothers

Martin & Charlie Sheen, Emilio Estevez

Any Questions??

What are the advantages of asexual reproduction?

What are the DISadvantages of asexual reproduction?

What are the advantages of sexual reproduction?

What are the DISadvantages of sexual reproduction?

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