## Mitosis and Meiosis

- If the checkpoints do not work...
  - Cancer caused by unrestrained cell division
    - Loses contact inhibition, which is the ability to stop dividing after coming into contact with normal cells
  - Loss of balance between cell division and cell death
- Meiosis
  - A somatic cell is a diploid with 46 chromosomes
  - Gametes are haploid cells with 23 chromosomes, and fertilization restores the diploid #
  - Meiosis halves the number of chromosomes in daughter cells and creates gametes
  - Homologous chromosomes have the same genes, but are not genetically identical
    - Each chromosome is replicated to form a sister chromatid
  - Due to genetic variation, species are more likely to prevail during ecological disasters
  - Overview
    - Takes place in two rounds of division
    - Meiosis I halves the number of chromosomes and source genetic info (diploid cell to two haploid cells).
      - Replicated chromosom sometimes
      - Homologous chompsomes line up
      - Crossing over occurs

A segment from the maternal chromosome swaps with a spend to me the paternal chromosome

- One of the ways that meiosis produces a lot of genetic variation
- Homologous chromosomes separate
- Independent assortment occurs
  - The chromosomes at each pole are a random assortment of paternal and maternal chromosomes
- Cytoplasm divides and results in two haploid cells
- Meiosis II produces 4 non-identical haploid daughter cells (gametes)
  - In each new haploid daughter cell, the chromosomes will line up in the middle of the cell and the sister chromatids will be pulled apart
  - Results in 4 haploid, non-identical daughter cells
- DNA Biotechnology
  - DNA Sequencing is used to find out the sequence of DNA bases
  - Uses include
    - Studying disease and disorders caused by mutations
    - Understanding organismal physiology
    - Studying evolutionary patterns among different species
  - Next Gen sequencing
    - Began around ten years ago and can now sequence millions of bp/run
    - Specialized instrument simultaneously targets many areas of DNA