Ch 13.3 Notes Last

Meiosis II = No interphase

* Starts with two haploid cells with 46 Chroms. left
* Ends up with four daughter cells with 23 Chroms. left
* Each daughter cell will only have one copy of each chromosome. Each chromosome had a 50/50 chance of coming from mom or dad

Prophase II

* DNA Recondenses
* No forming Tetrads
* Nuclear envelope dissolves and spindle fibers begin to form

Metaphase II

* Nearly identical to Metaphase I except it’s the sister chromatids lining up at the metaphase plate, not the homologous chromosomes

Anaphase II

* Nearly identical to Anaphase I except it’s the sister chromatids separating, not the homologous chromosomes

Telophase II & Cytokinesis

* Same as Meiosis Iss
* Ends with 4 haploid gametes with 23 Chroms. each
* These gametes can join together to make a zygote

Mitosis v. Meiosis

Mitosis Meiosis

Can be used for asexual reproduction of unicellular organisms

Can also be used just to maintain body cells

Daughter cells are IDENTICAL to parent cell and each other

One cell division

Used to make gametes in sexually reproducing organisms

Daughter cells half HALF the amount of genetic information as parent cell

Daughter cells are all unique

Two cell divisions