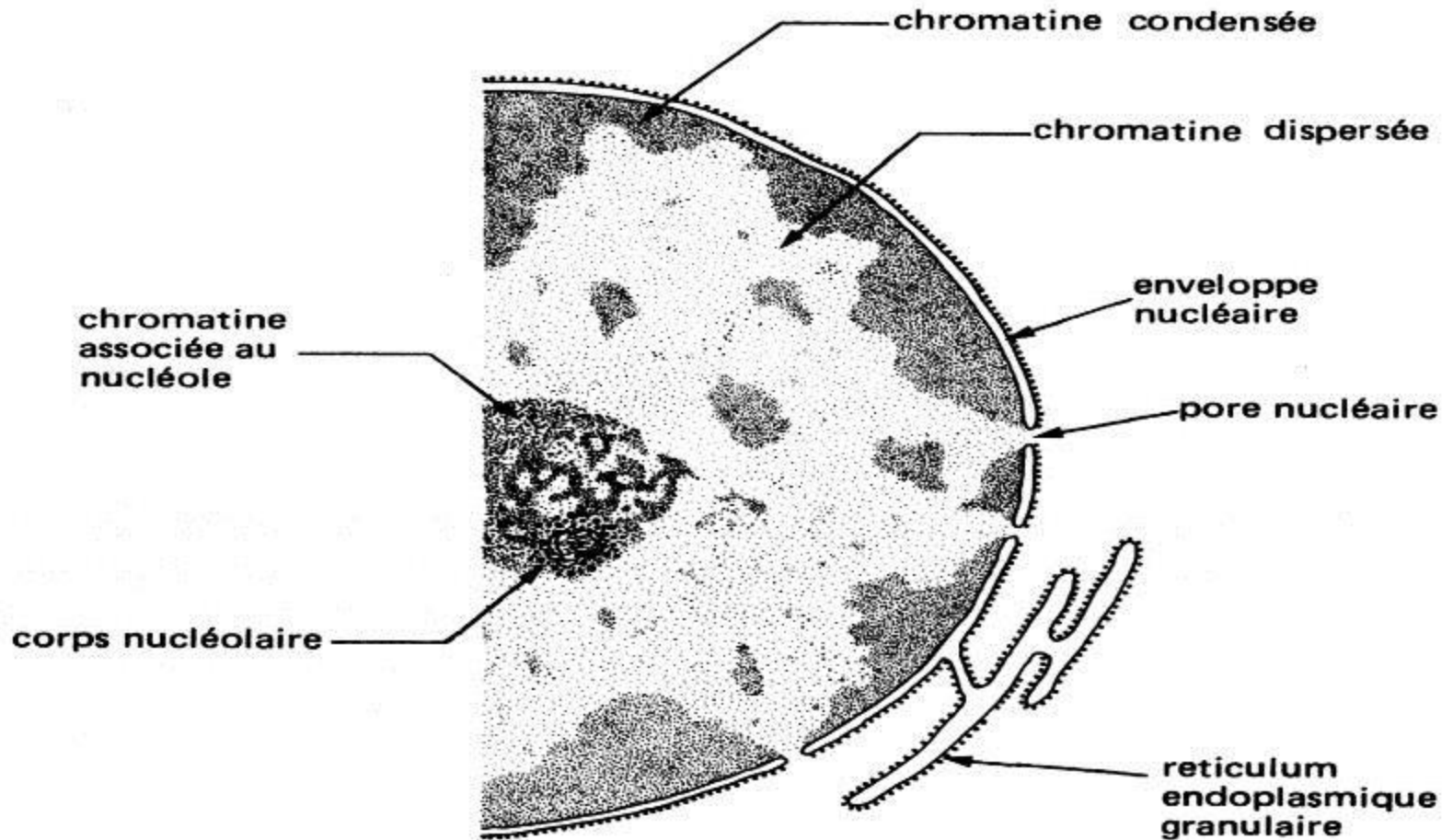
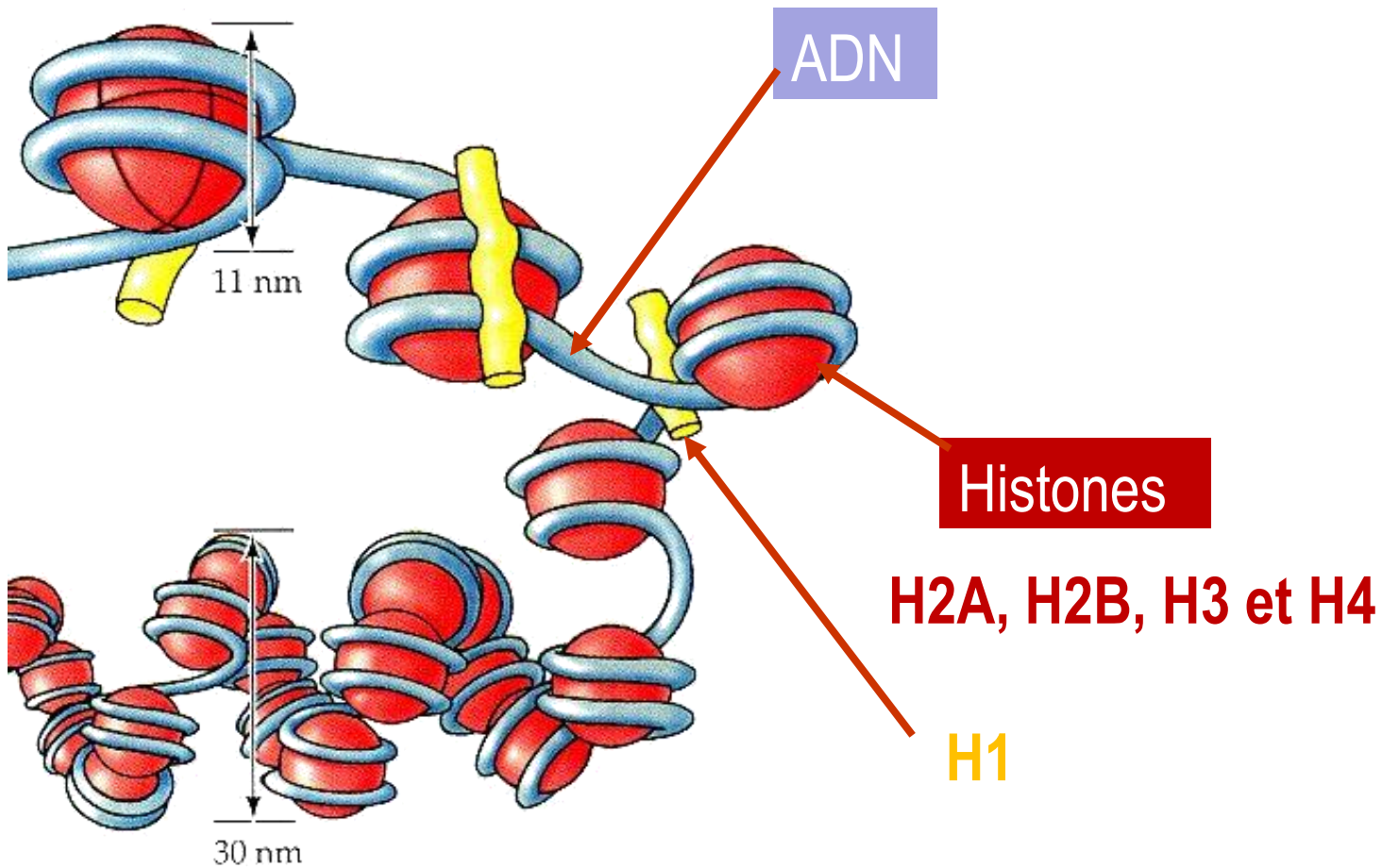


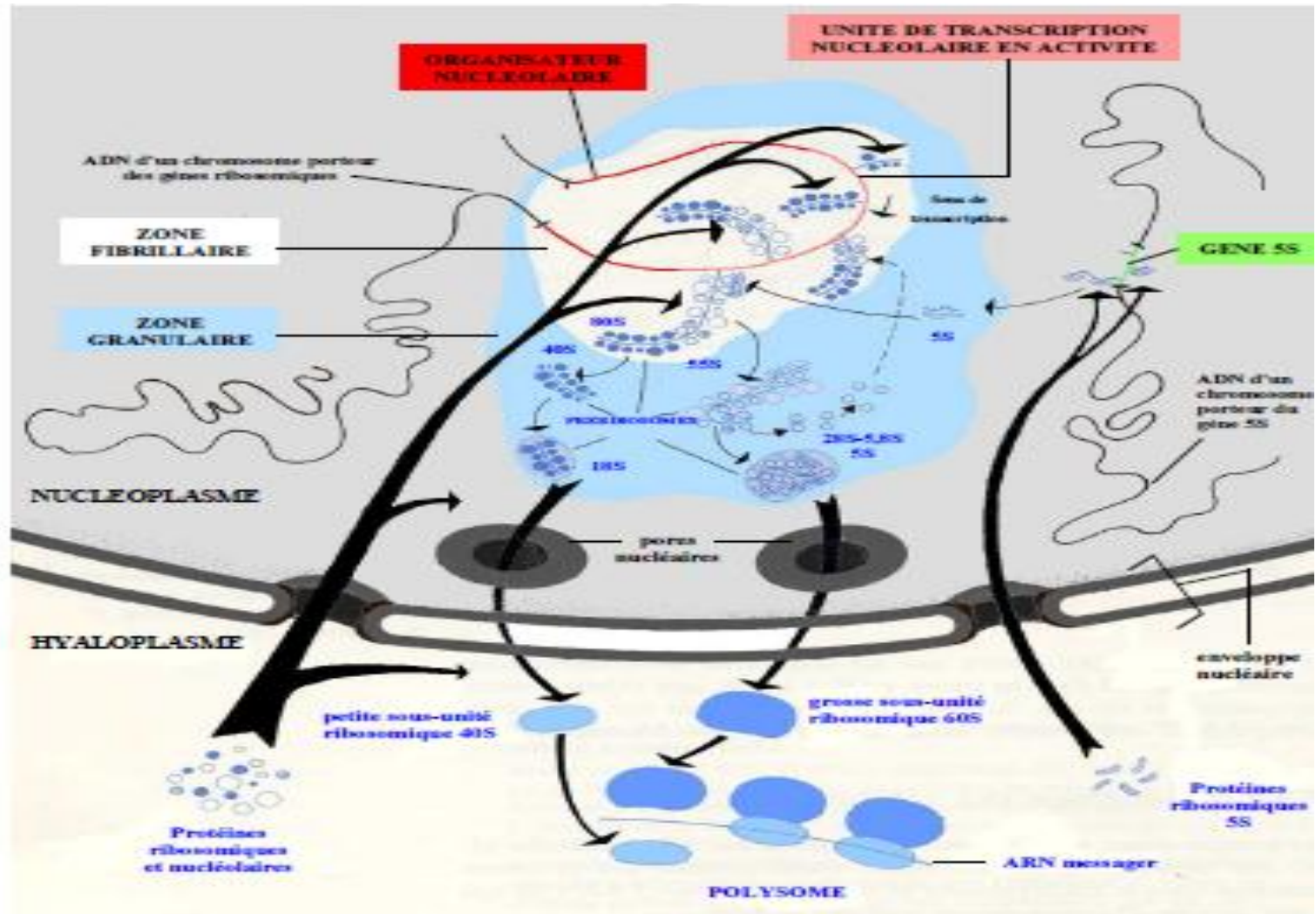
Noyau interphasique & Cycle cellulaire (Schémas)



Ultrastructure du noyau interphasique

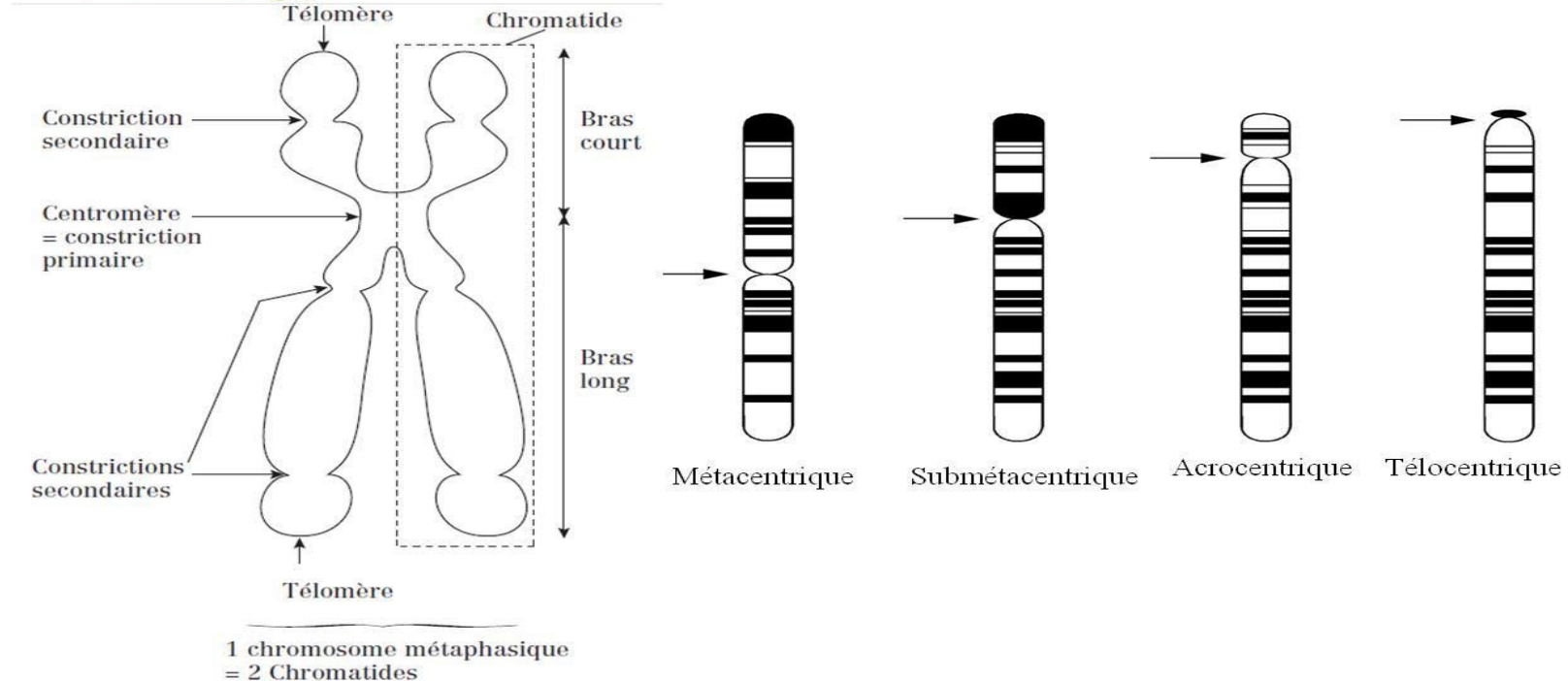
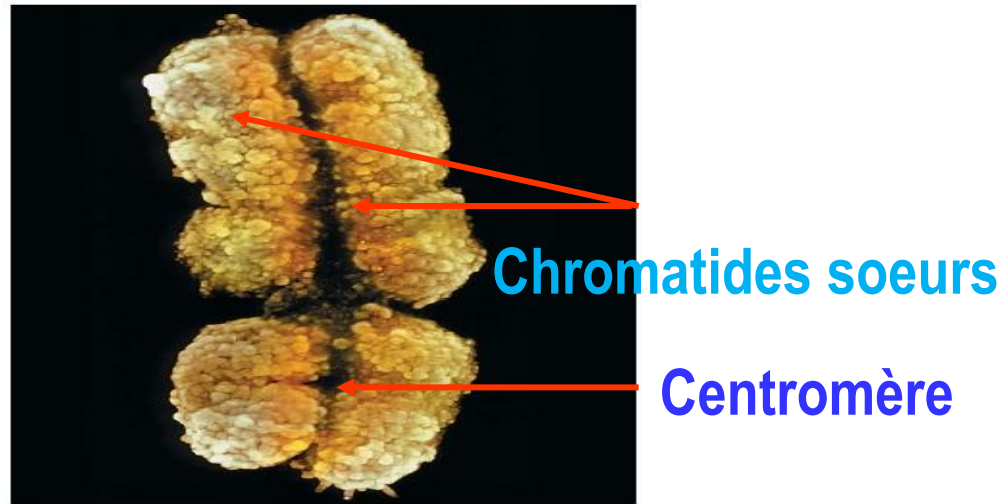
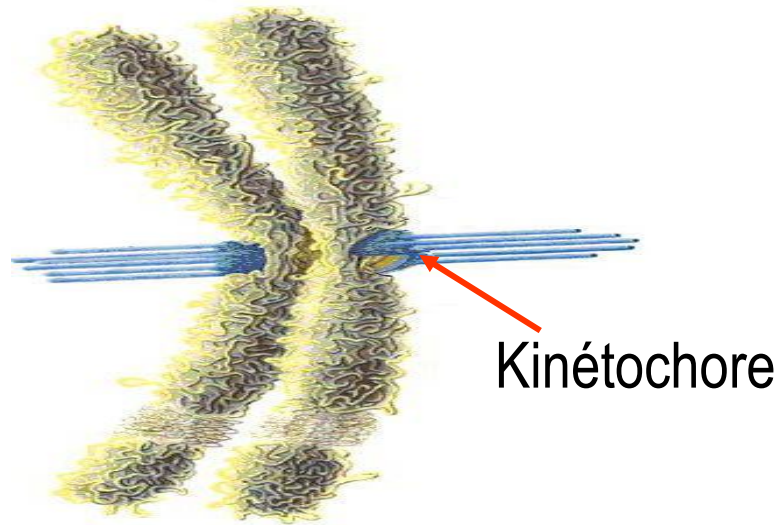


Composition d'une fibre nucléosomique

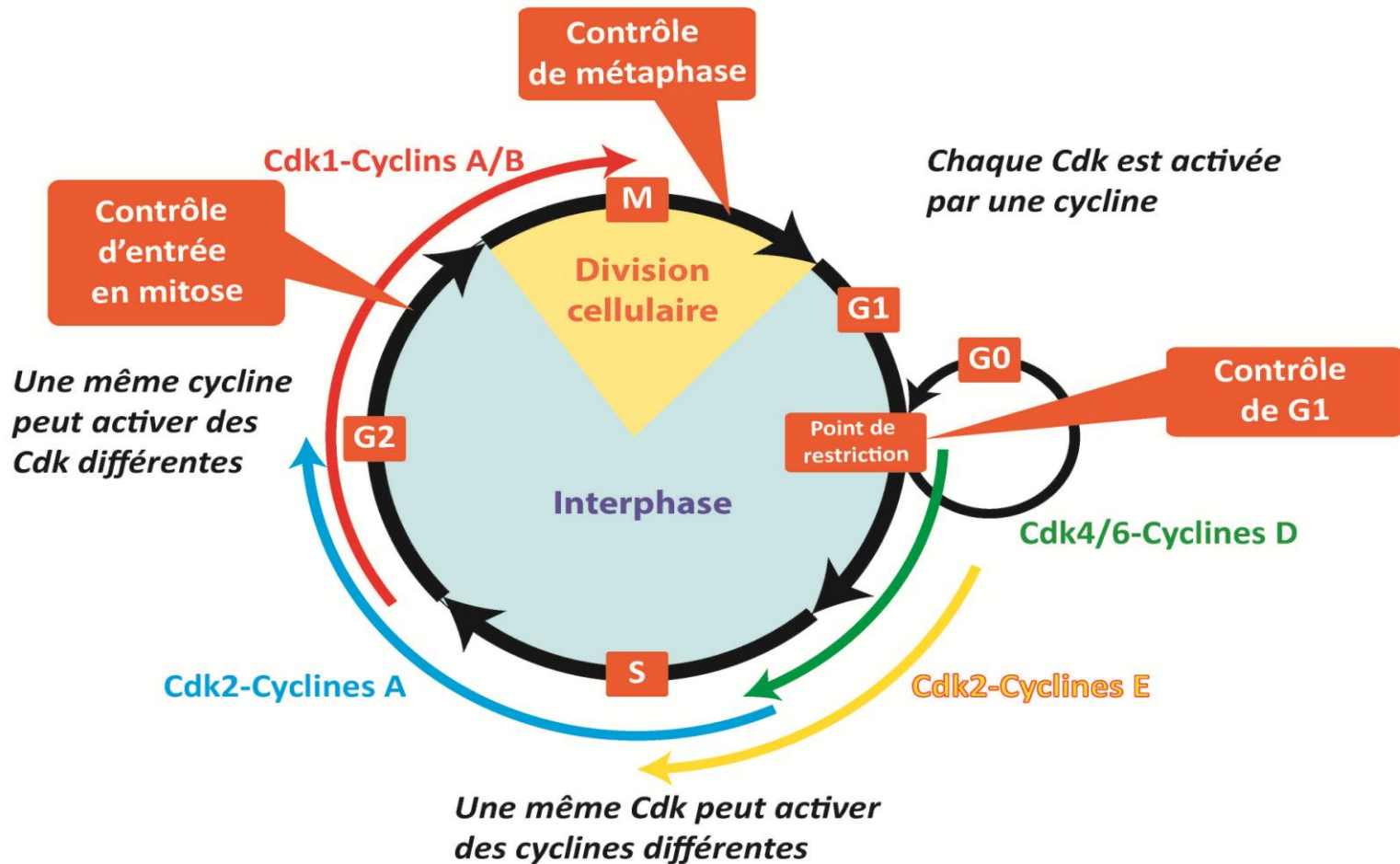


Rôle du nucléole dans la biosynthèse des ribosomes

Les chromosomes



Structure et types de chromosomes en fonction de la position du centromère



Présentation du cycle cellulaire et sa régulation

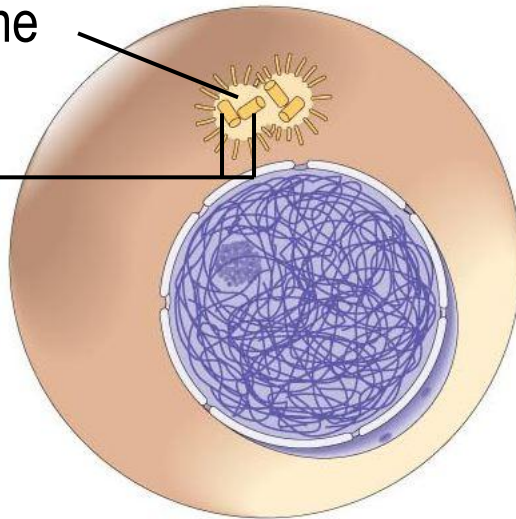
LA MITOSE

(exemple d'une cellule animale à 4 chromosomes)

FIN DE L'INTERPHASE

Centrosome

Deux
centrioles

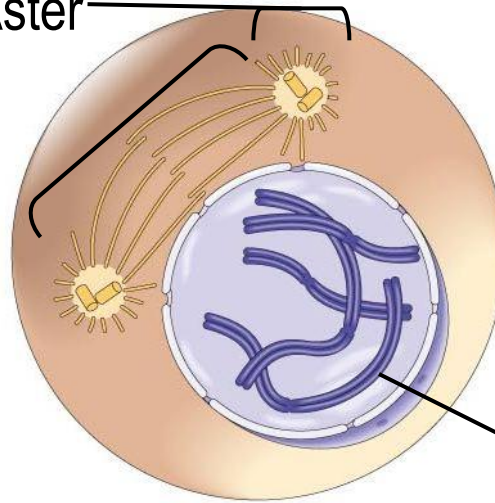


PROPHASE

Fuseau de division en formation
«**appareil mitotique**»

∃ des microtubules
asteriens «rayonnants»
autour des centrioles= Aster

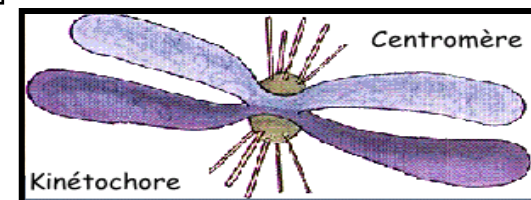
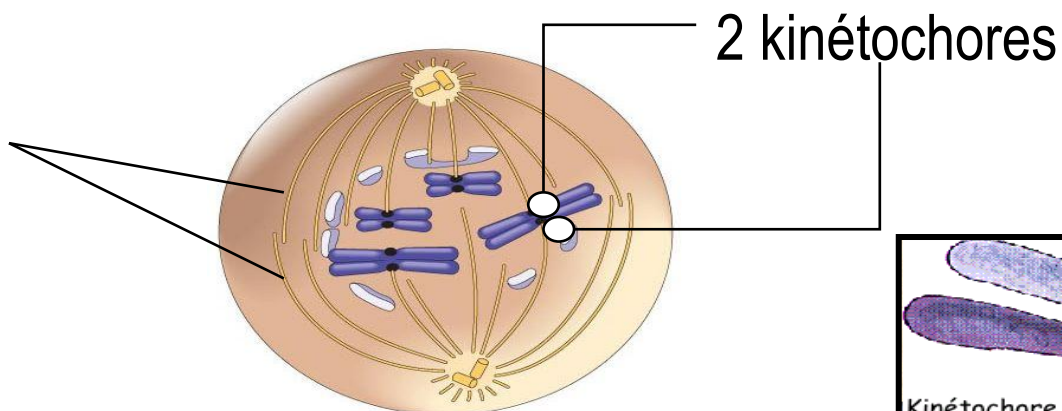
∃ des microtubules
polaires (continus et
discontinus)



Un chromosome = 2
chromatides sœurs

PREMÉTAPHASE

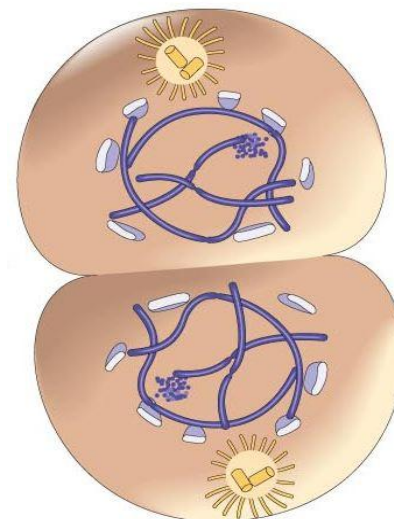
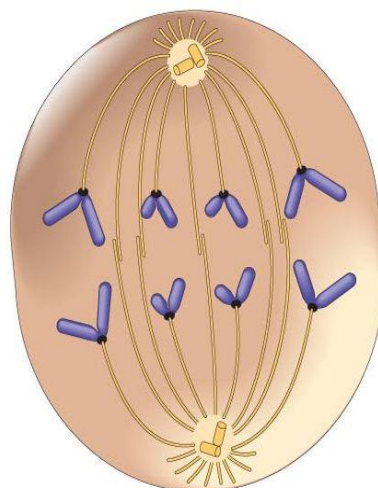
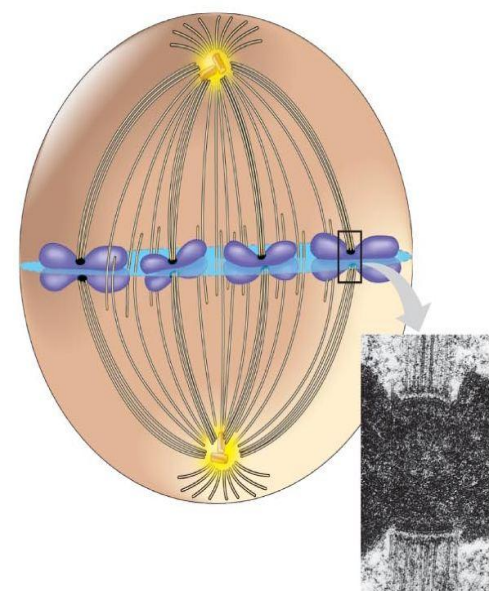
Microtubules
polaires



MÉTAPHASE

ANAPHASE

TÉLOPHASE

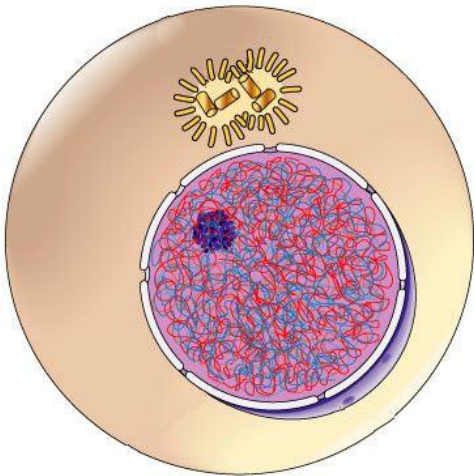


LA MÉIOSE

(exemple d'une cellule animale à 6 chromosomes)

MÉIOSE I

FIN DE L'INTERPHASE



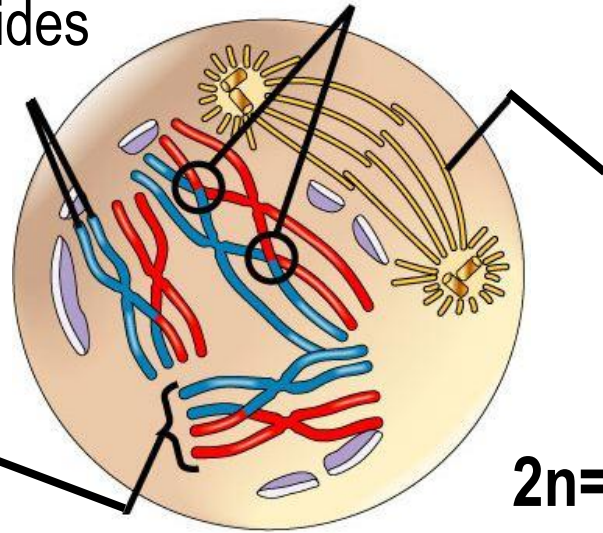
Prophase I

Chromatides
soeurs

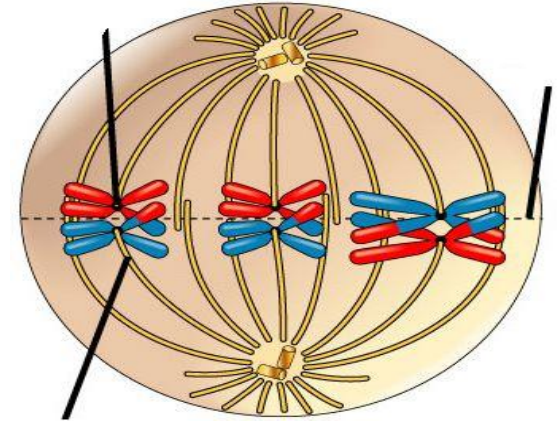
Tétrade

Fuseau

$2n=6$



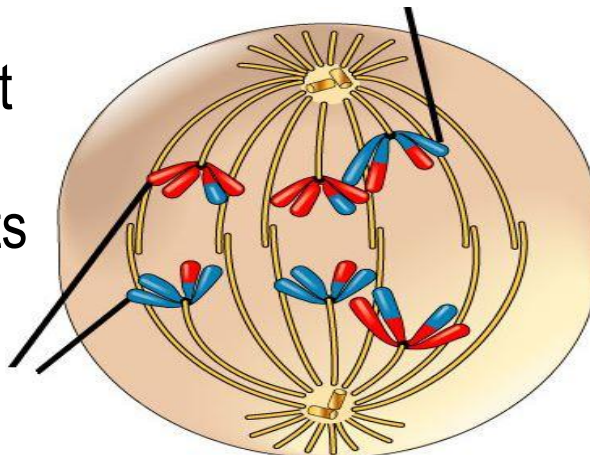
Métaphase I



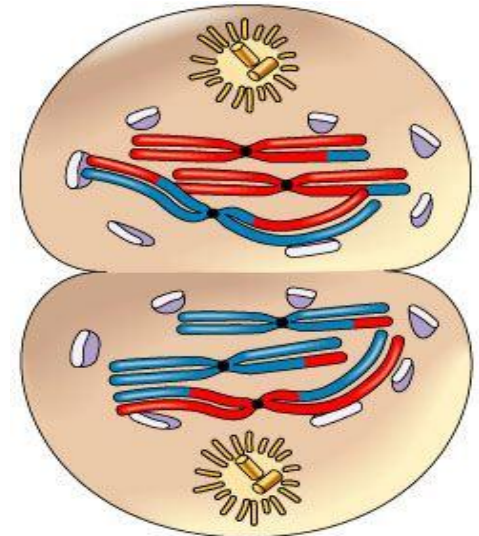
Anaphase I

Chromatides
sœurs liées et
modifiées par
enjambements

Séparation
des paires
homologues



Télophase I



Méiose II : Prophase II — Métaphase II — Anaphase II — Télophase II

$n=3$

