

I processi di divisione cellulare: mitosi e meiosi



Teoria cellulare

- Tutti gli esseri viventi presentano una organizzazione cellulare



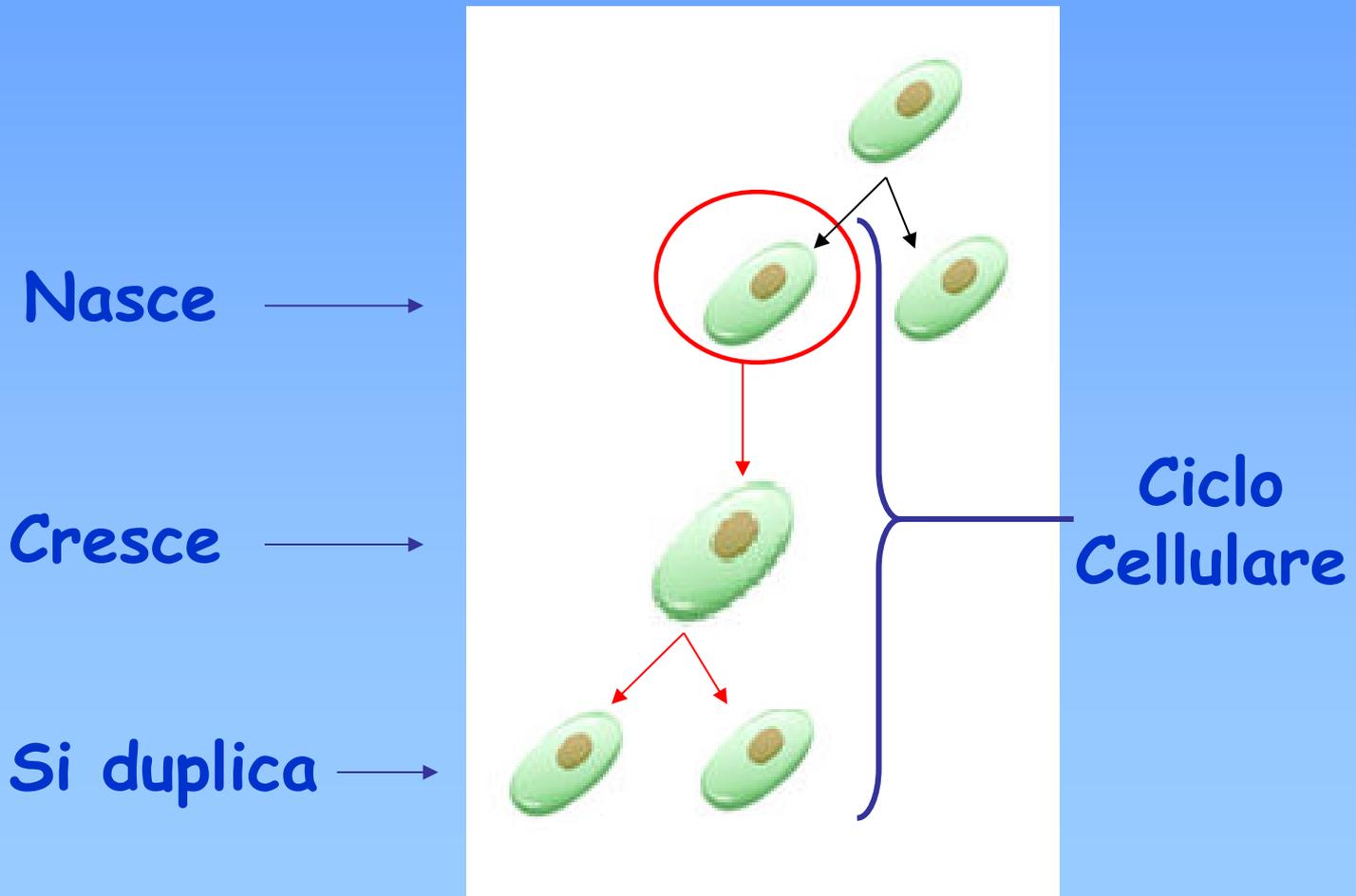
La cellula è l'unità strutturale e funzionale degli esseri viventi

- Ogni cellula deriva da un'altra cellula

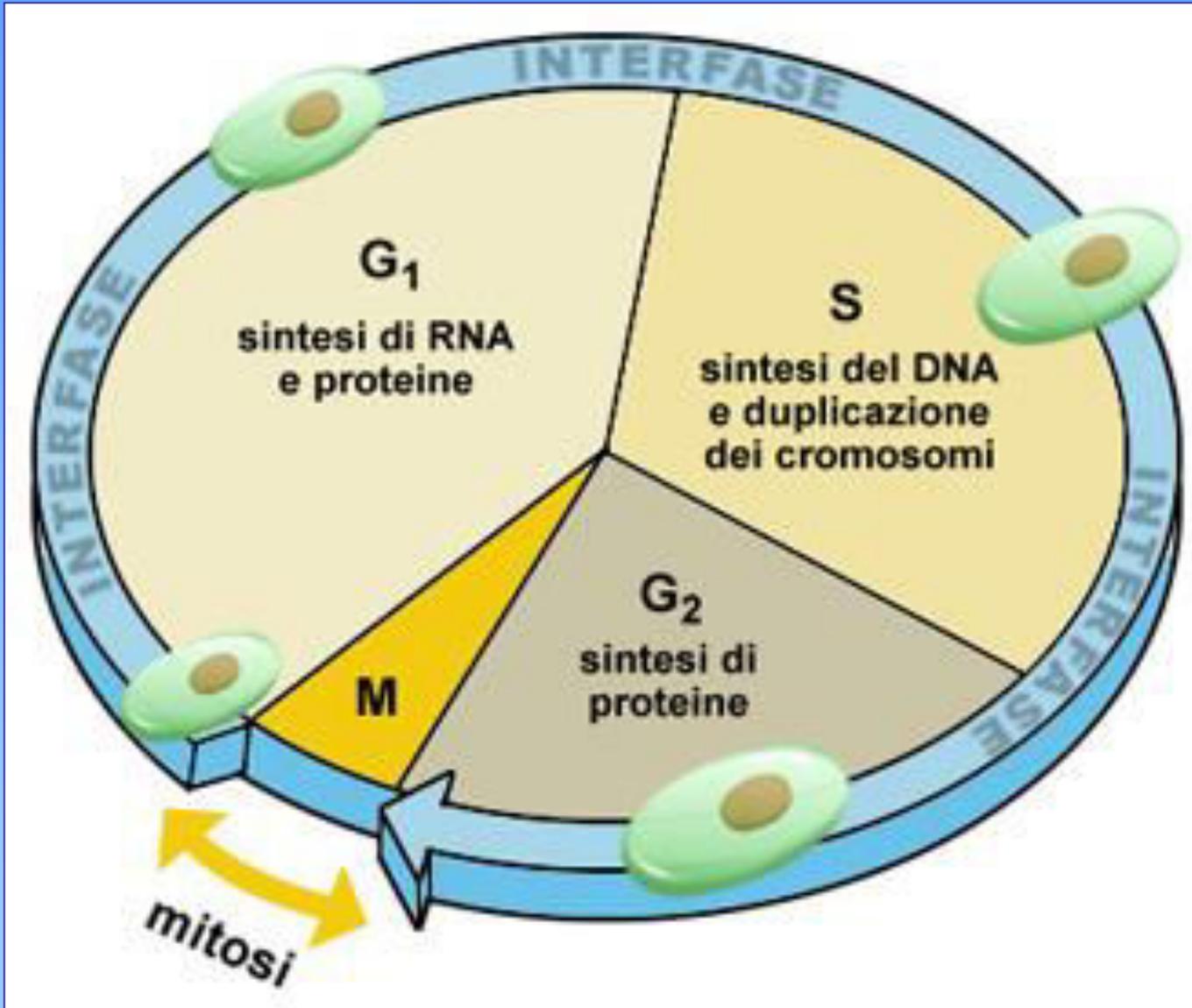


Esistono meccanismi di divisione cellulare

La maggior parte delle cellule presenta una vita limitata nel tempo, al termine della quale si divide in due cellule figlie, che hanno le stesse caratteristiche di quella iniziale



Il ciclo cellulare

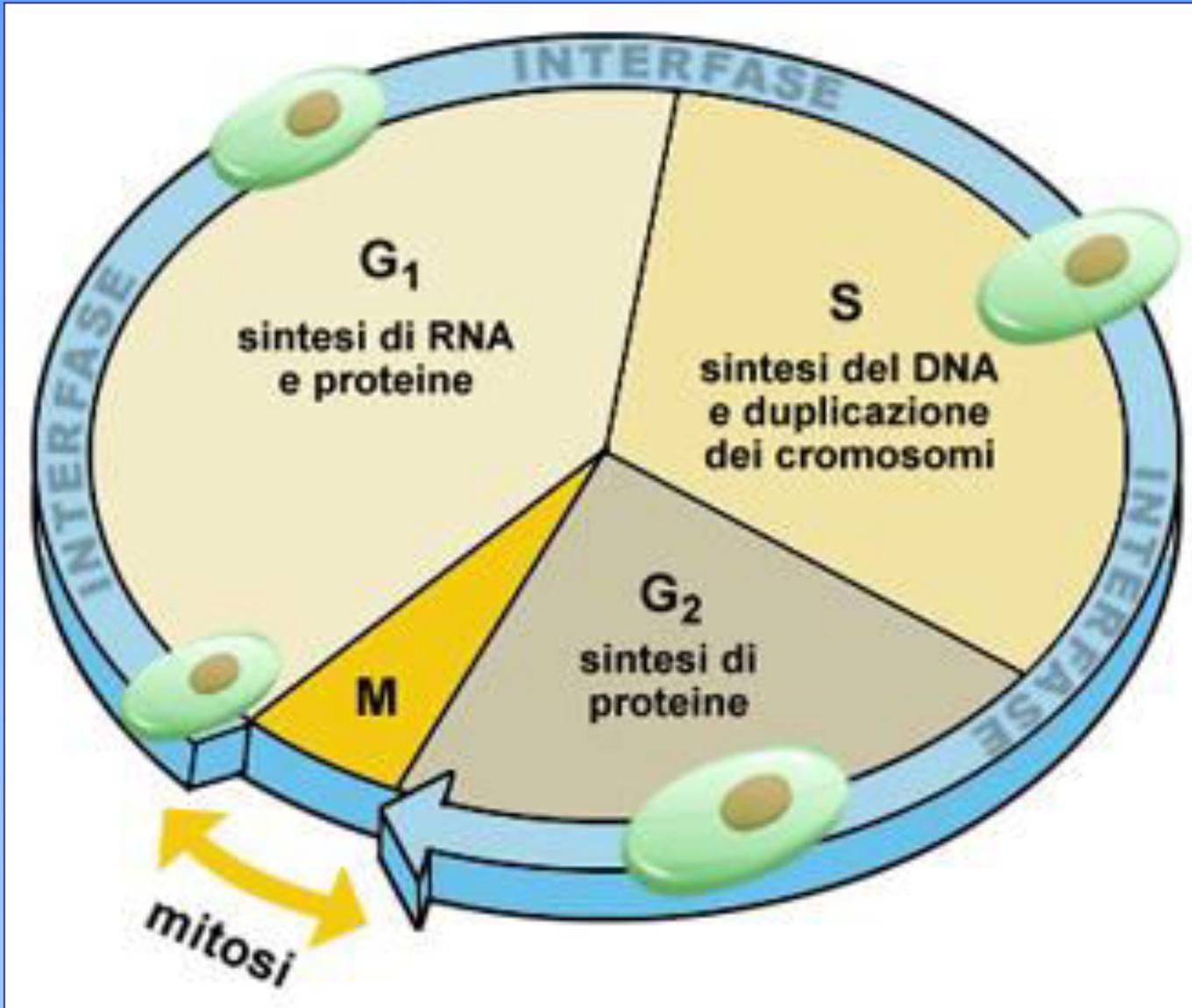


4 FASI

- G₁
 - S
 - G₂
 - M
- } Interfase

Il ciclo cellulare

Fase G_1



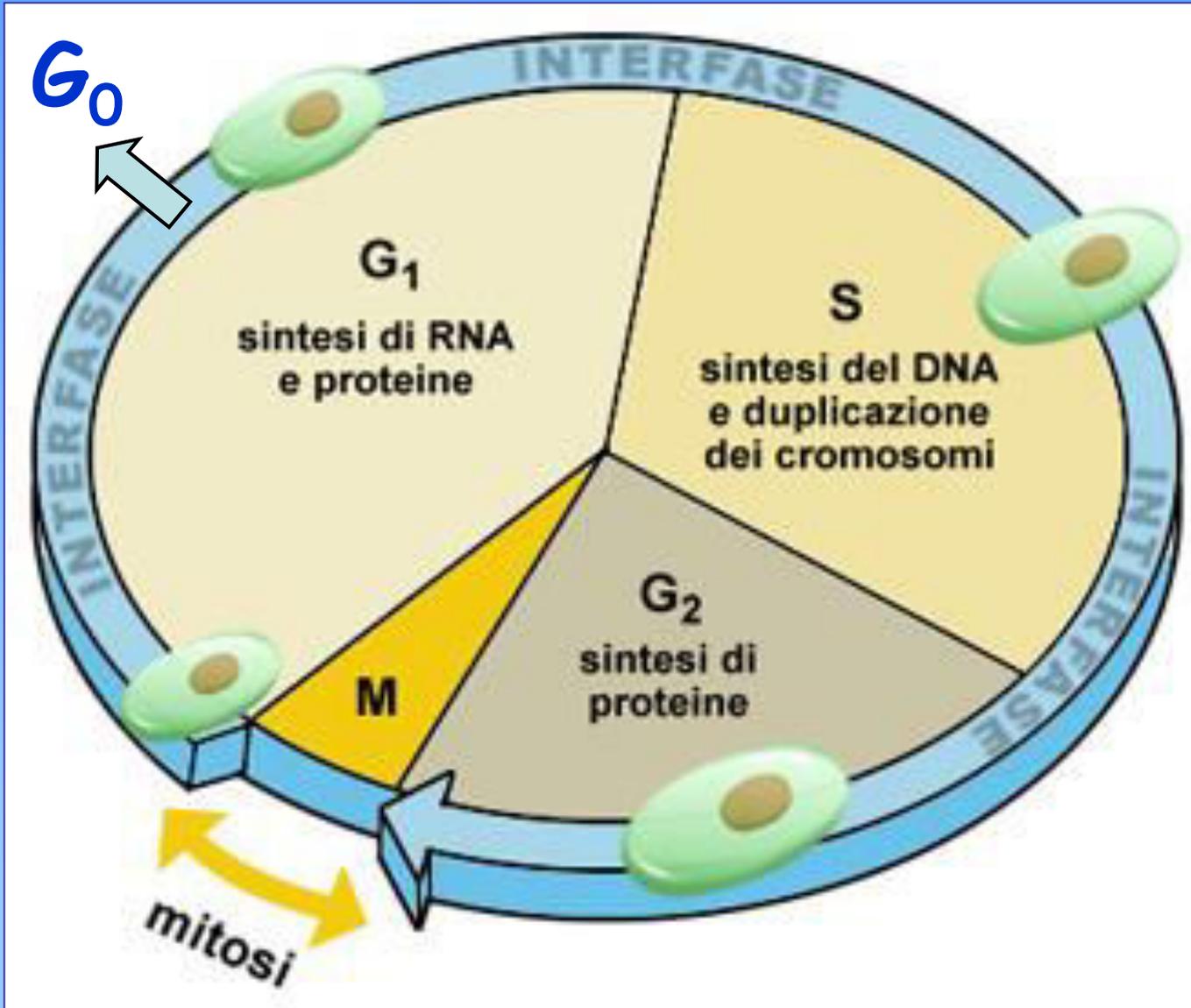
- G = Gap
(intervallo)

- prepara
alla fase S

- sintesi di
RNA e
proteine

Il ciclo cellulare

Fase G_1



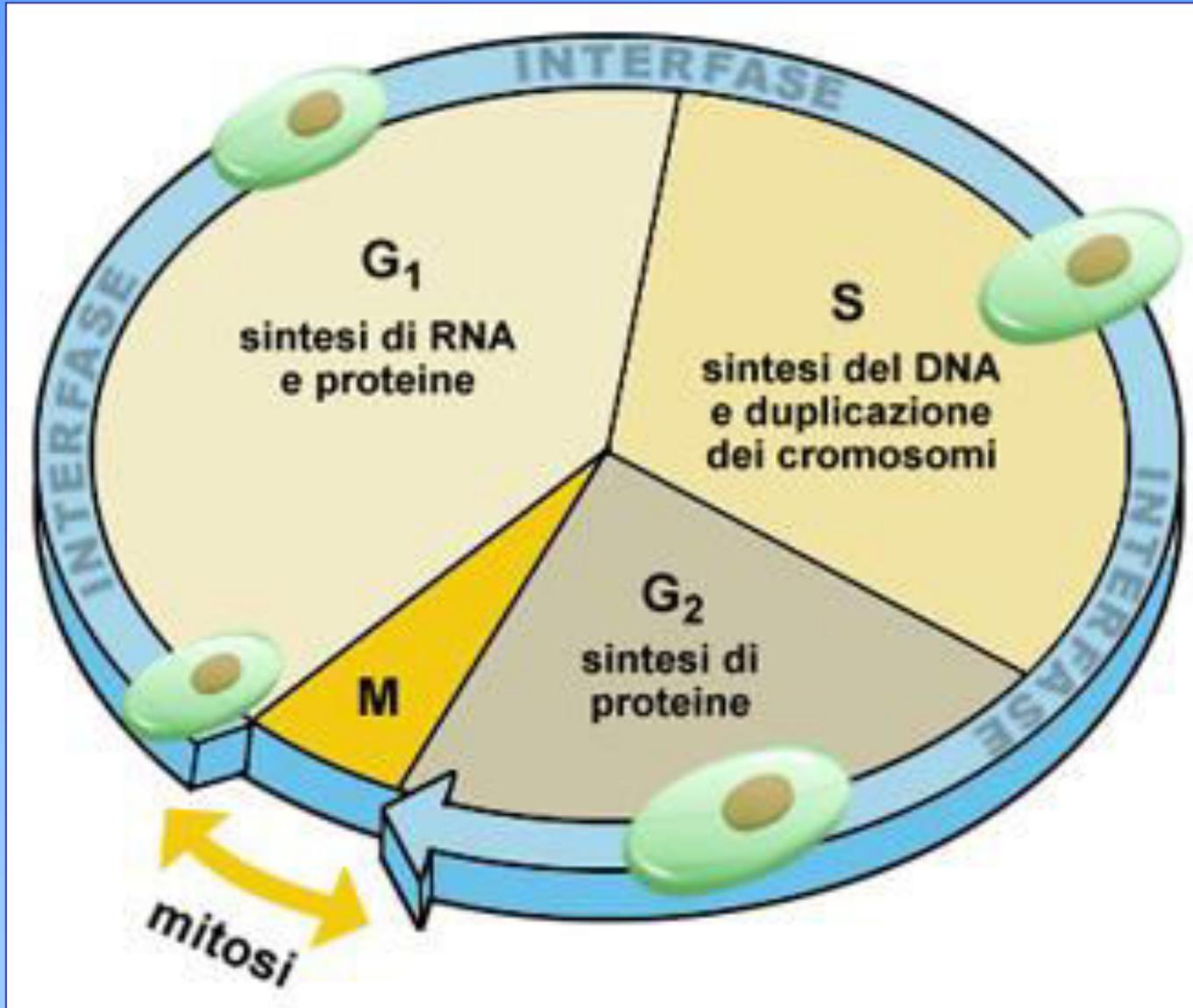
- La durata varia a seconda del tipo di cellula

Il ciclo cellulare

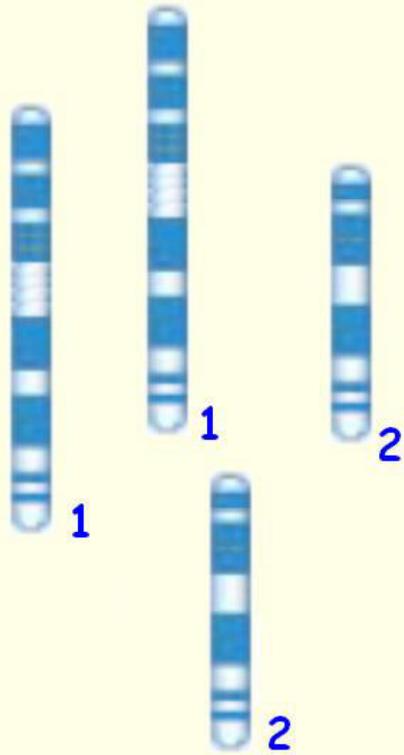
Fase S

S = Sintesi

- Sintesi del DNA e duplicazione dei cromosomi



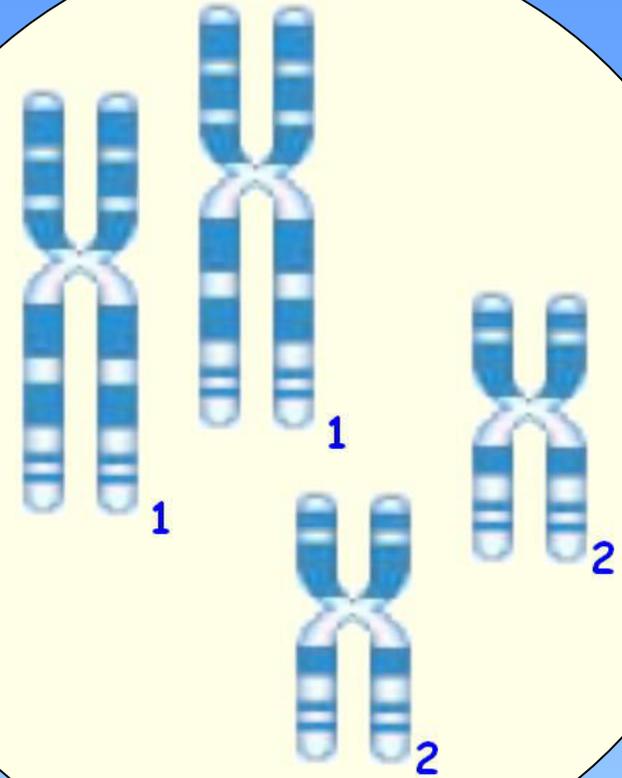
Diploide (2n)



Ogni cromosoma ha una solo cromatidio

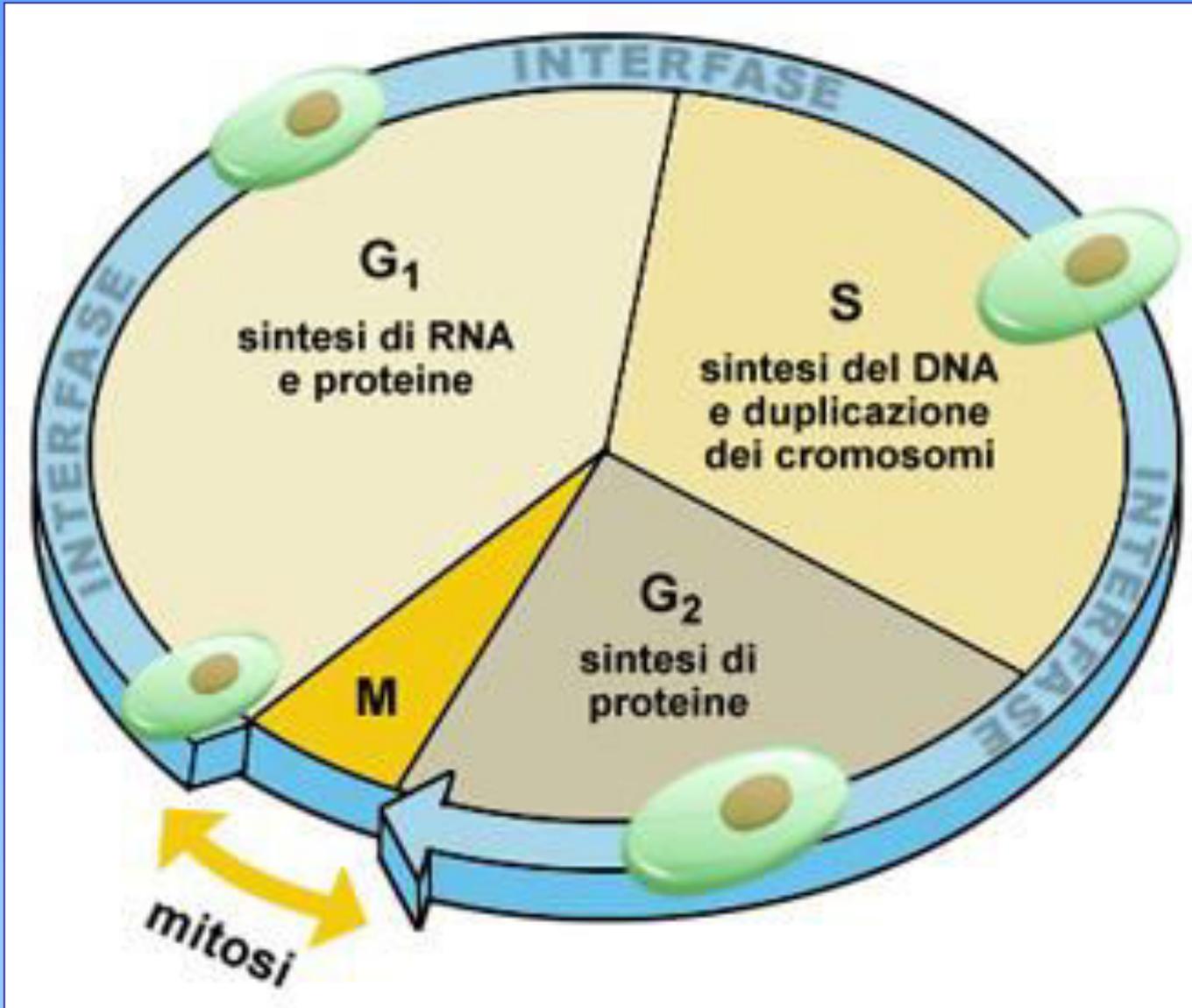
Fase S
→

Diploide (2n)



Ogni cromosoma ha due cromatidi fratelli

Il ciclo cellulare

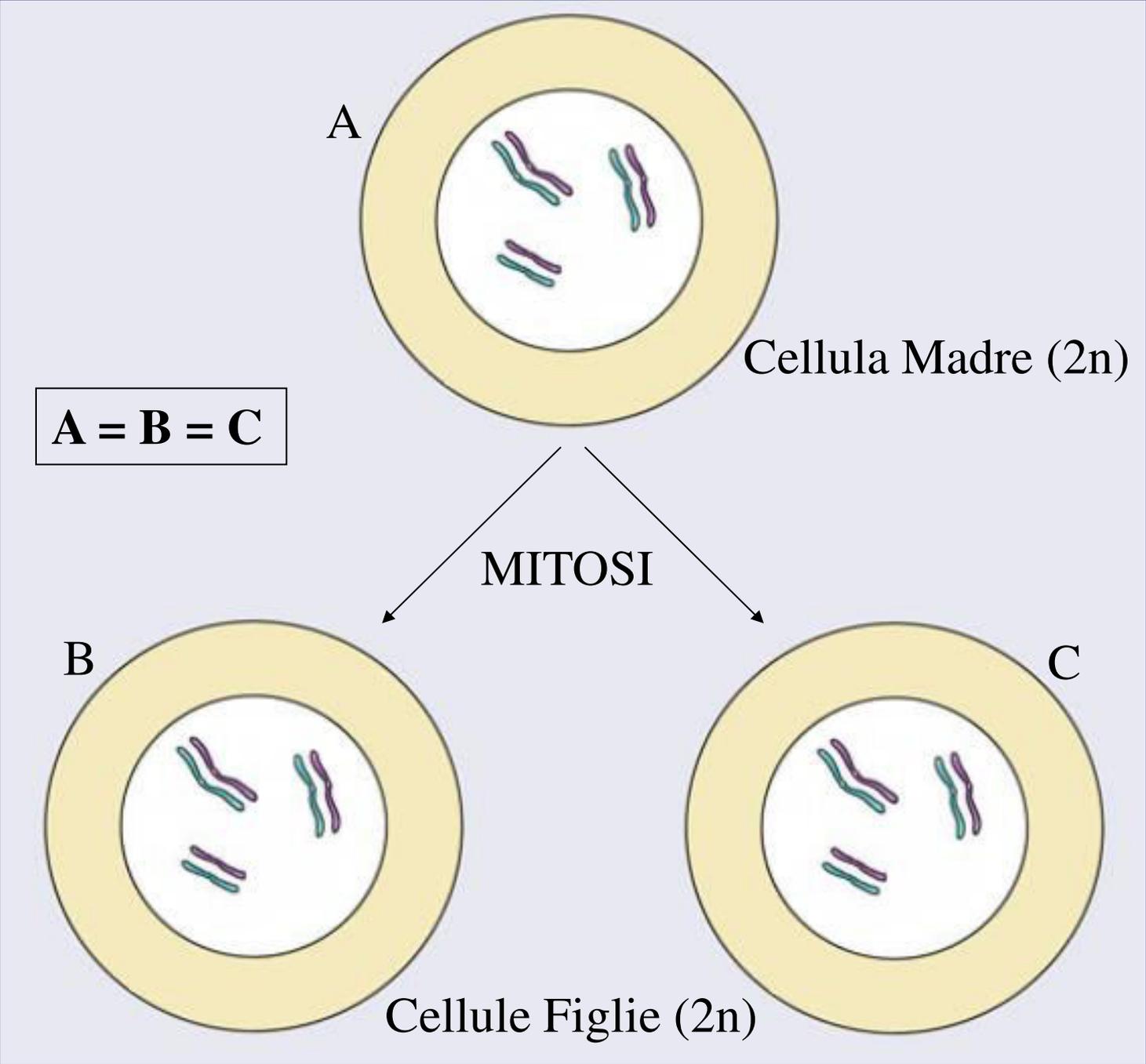


Fase G₂

- G = Gap
- Prepara alla fase M
- Sintesi di proteine

Il processo di divisione mitotica

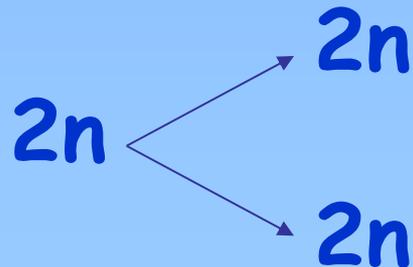
La MITOSI è un processo di divisione cellulare attraverso il quale a partire da una cellula madre si formano due cellule figlie identiche tra loro e alla cellula originaria



Il processo di divisione mitotica

La MITOSI è un processo di divisione cellulare attraverso il quale a partire da una cellula madre si formano due cellule figlie identiche tra loro e alla cellula originaria

MITOSI = DIVISIONE EQUAZIONALE



Il processo di divisione mitotica

La MITOSI è un processo di divisione cellulare attraverso il quale a partire da una cellula madre si formano due cellule figlie identiche tra loro e alla cellula originaria

MITOSI = DIVISIONE EQUAZIONALE

MITOSI = GARANZIA DI CONTINUITA'



Non introduce variabilità genetica

La MITOSI è utilizzata dagli organismi per lo sviluppo e la riparazione dei tessuti

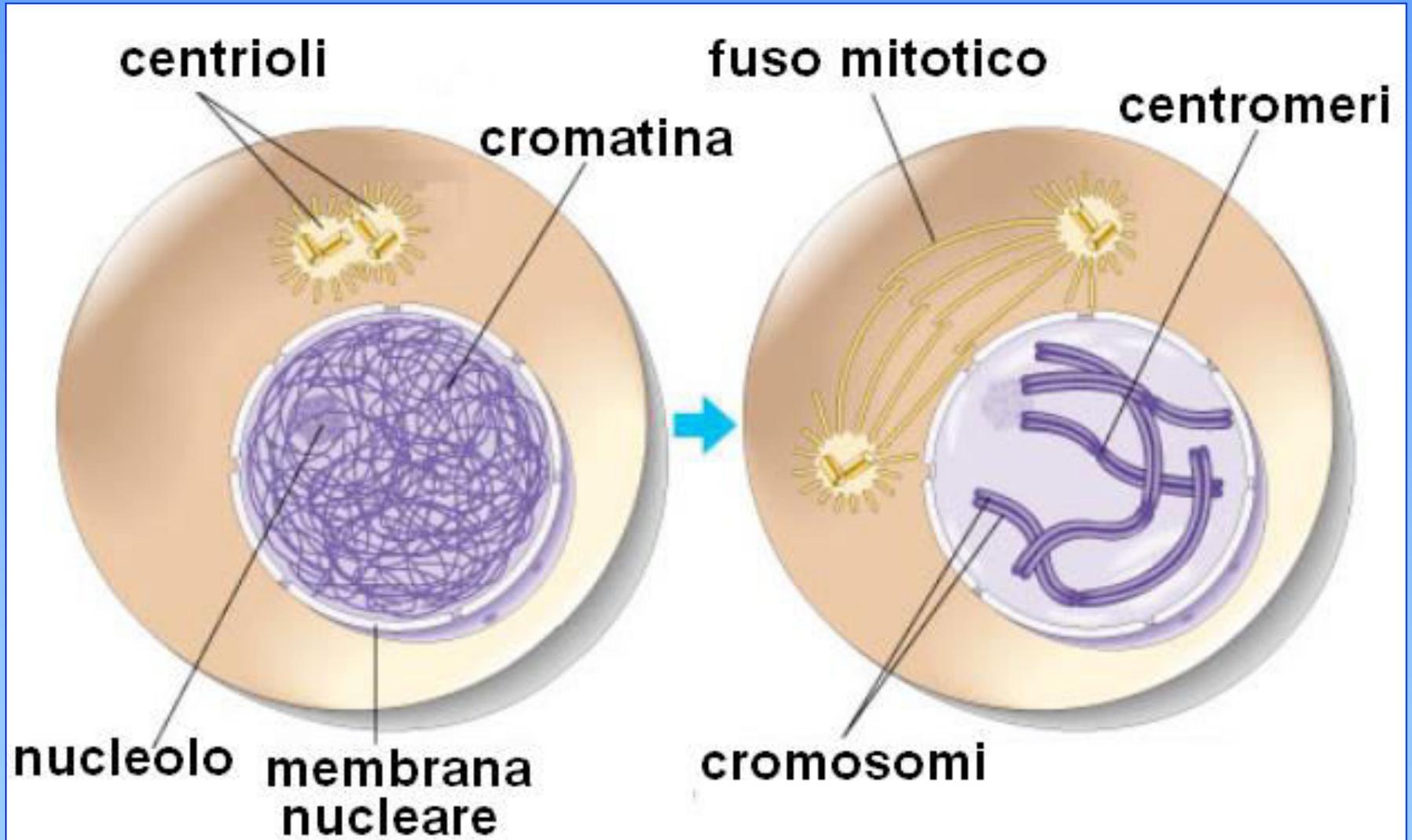
Le cellule somatiche si dividono per mitosi

Il processo si articola in 4 sottofasi:

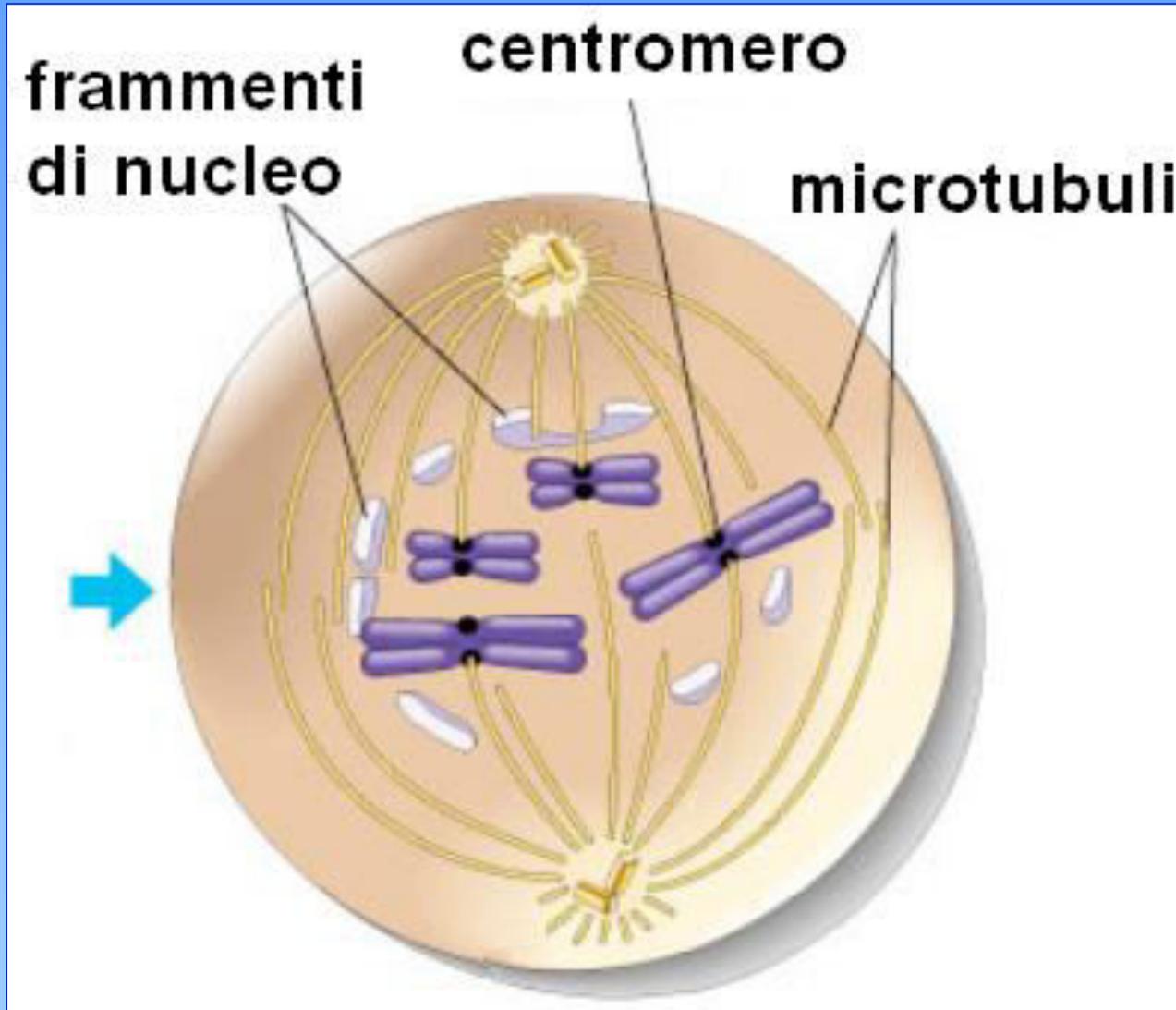
- 1) PROFASE
 - 2) METAFASE
 - 3) ANAFASE
 - 4) TELOFASE
- MITOSI

PMAT

Le fasi della mitosi: PROFASE



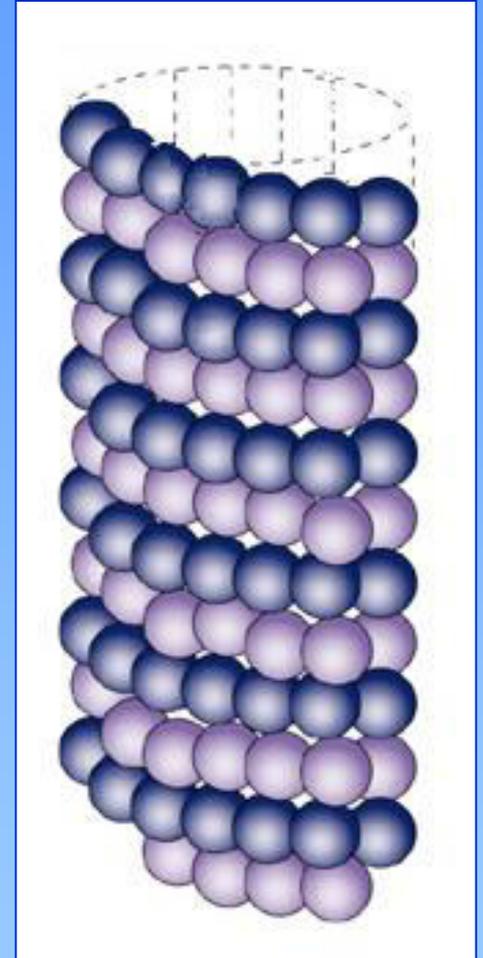
Le fasi della mitosi: PROFASE





CENTRIOLO

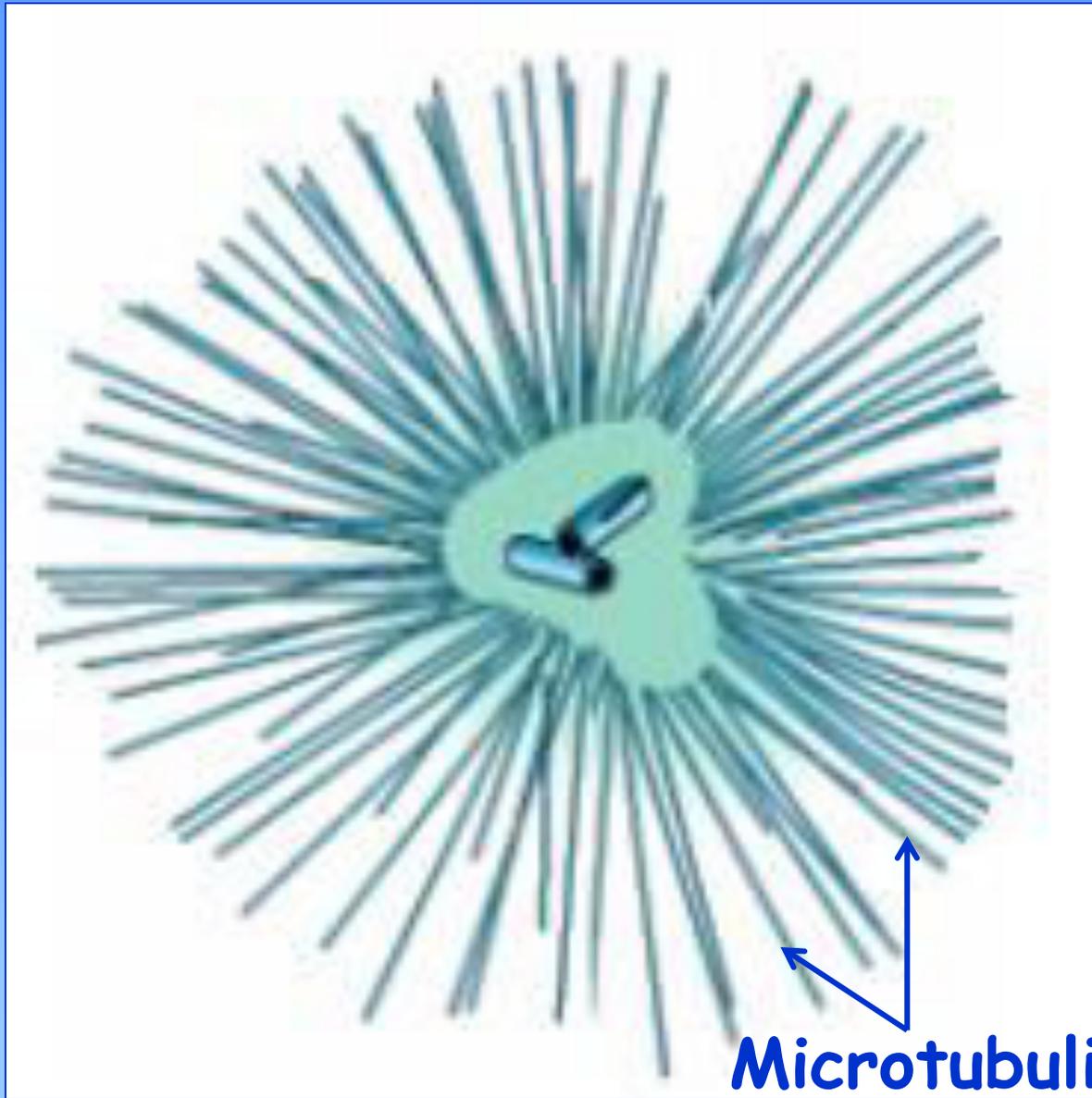
**Tripletta di
microtubuli**



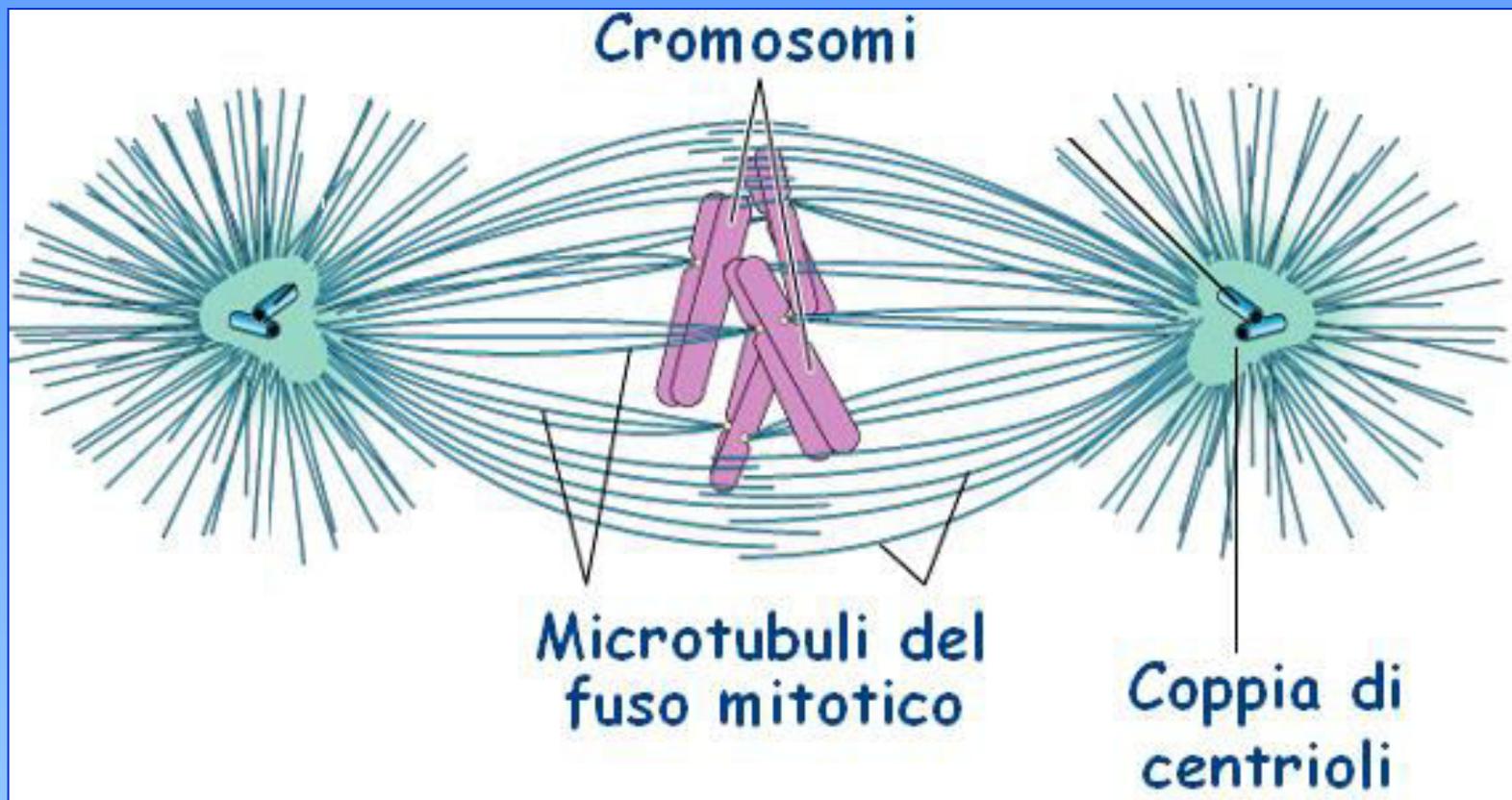
MICROTUBULO



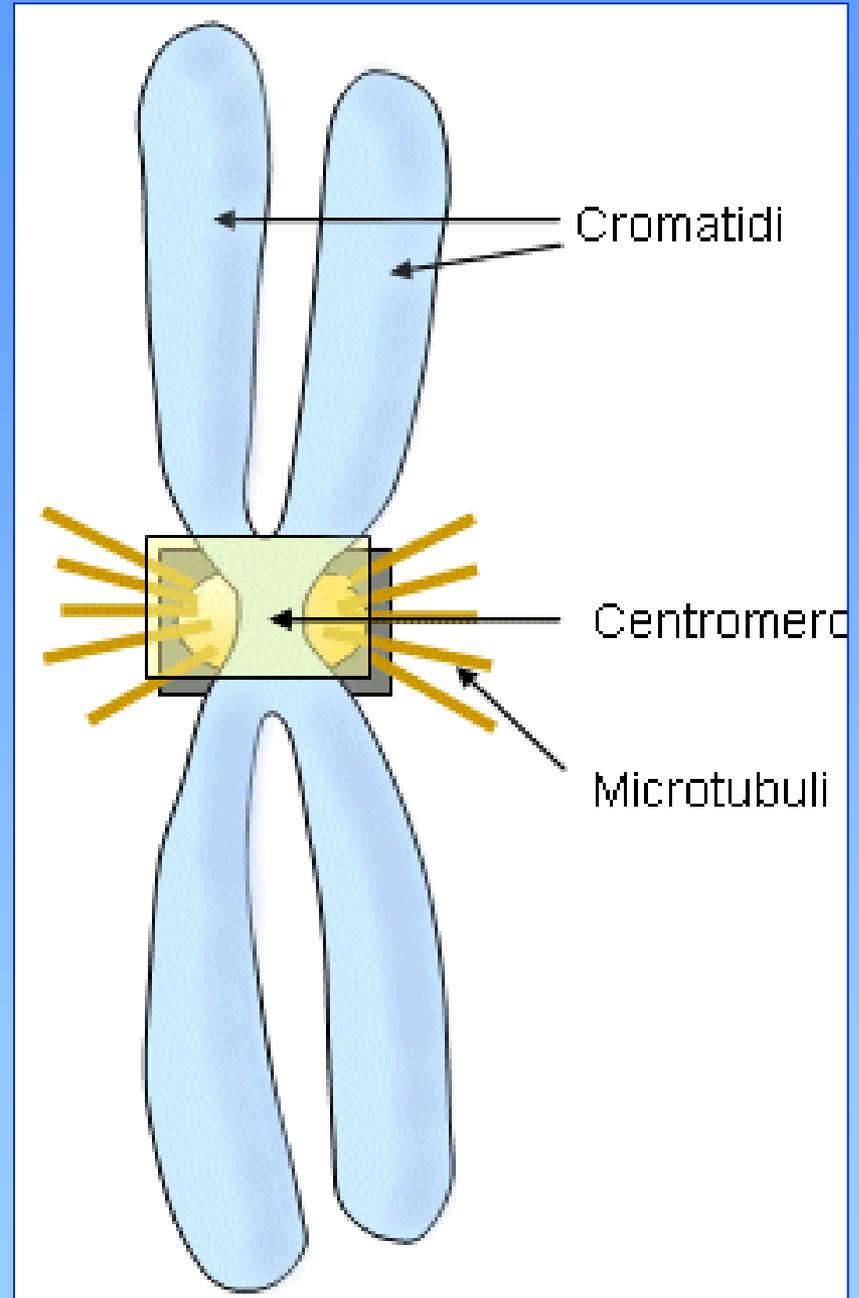
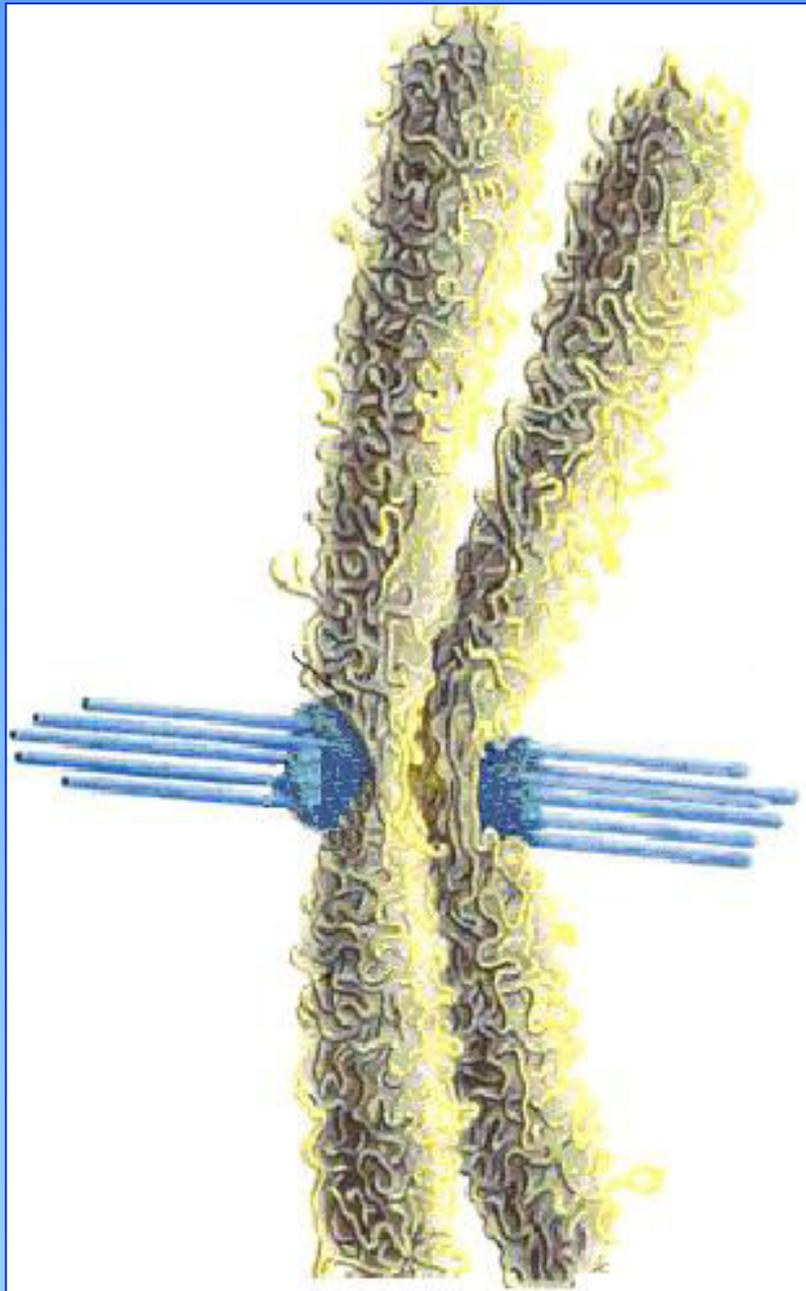
**Coppia di centrioli
(Centrosoma)**

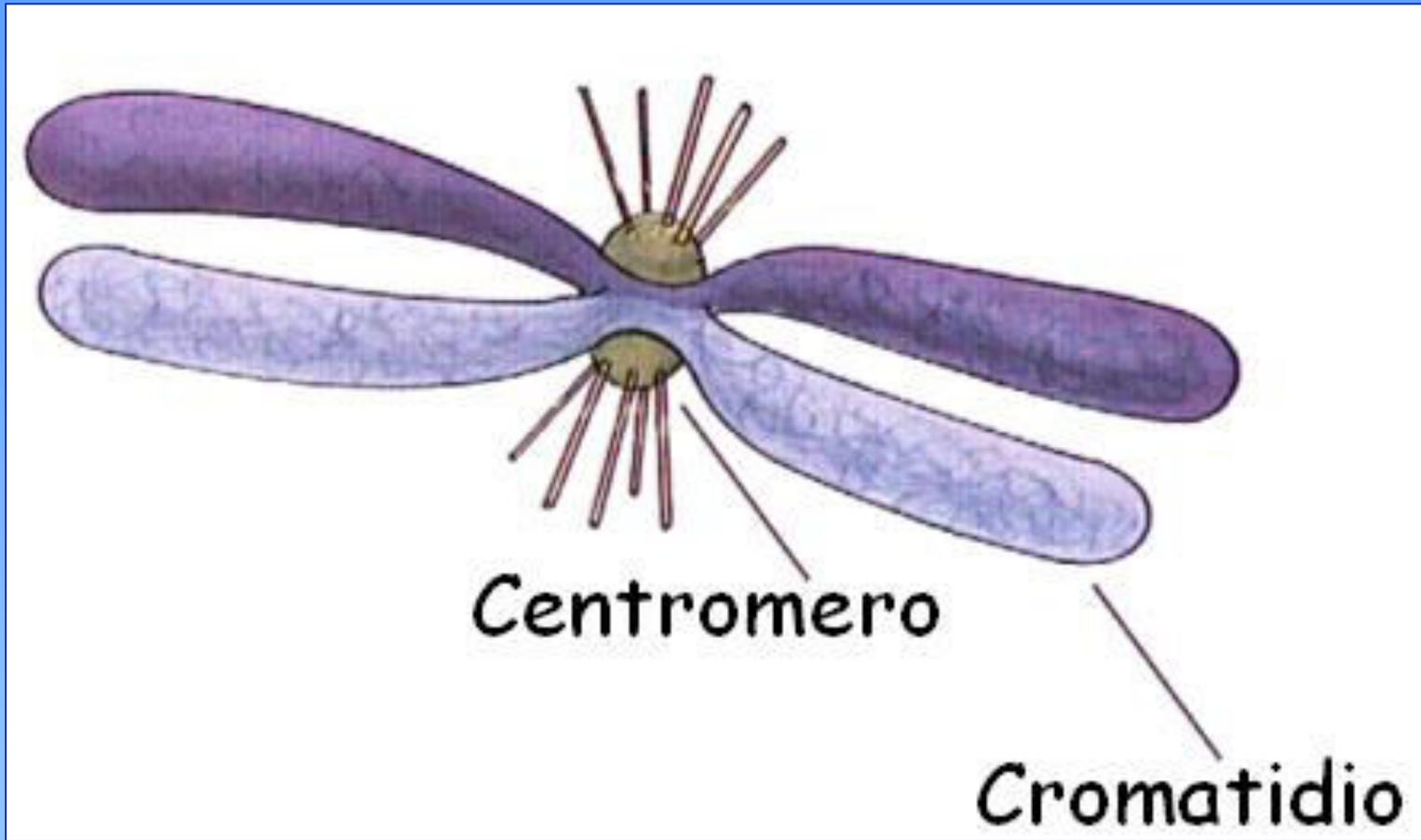


Dal centrosoma si dipartono numerosi microtubuli

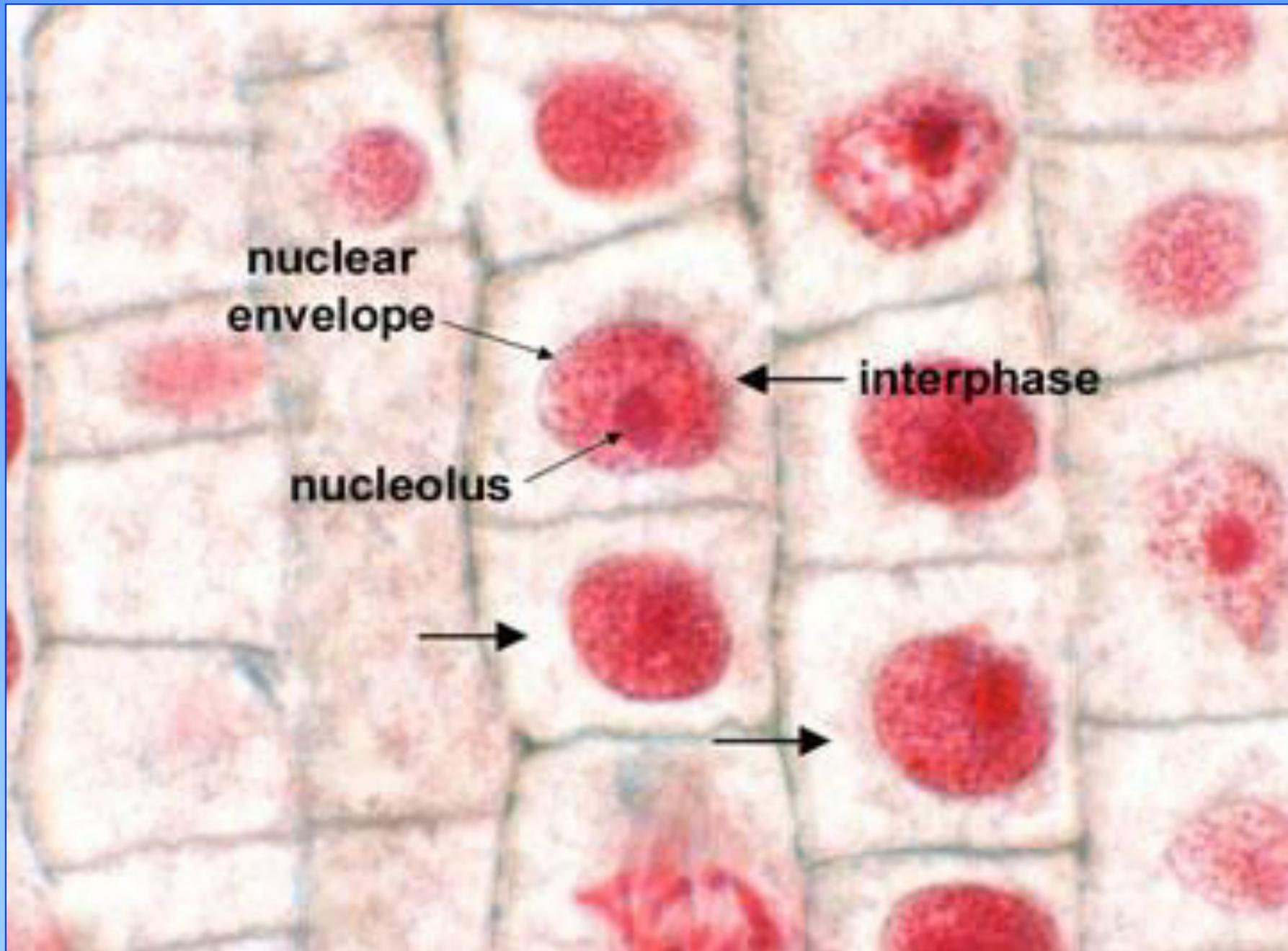


I microtubuli portano alla formazione del fuso mitotico





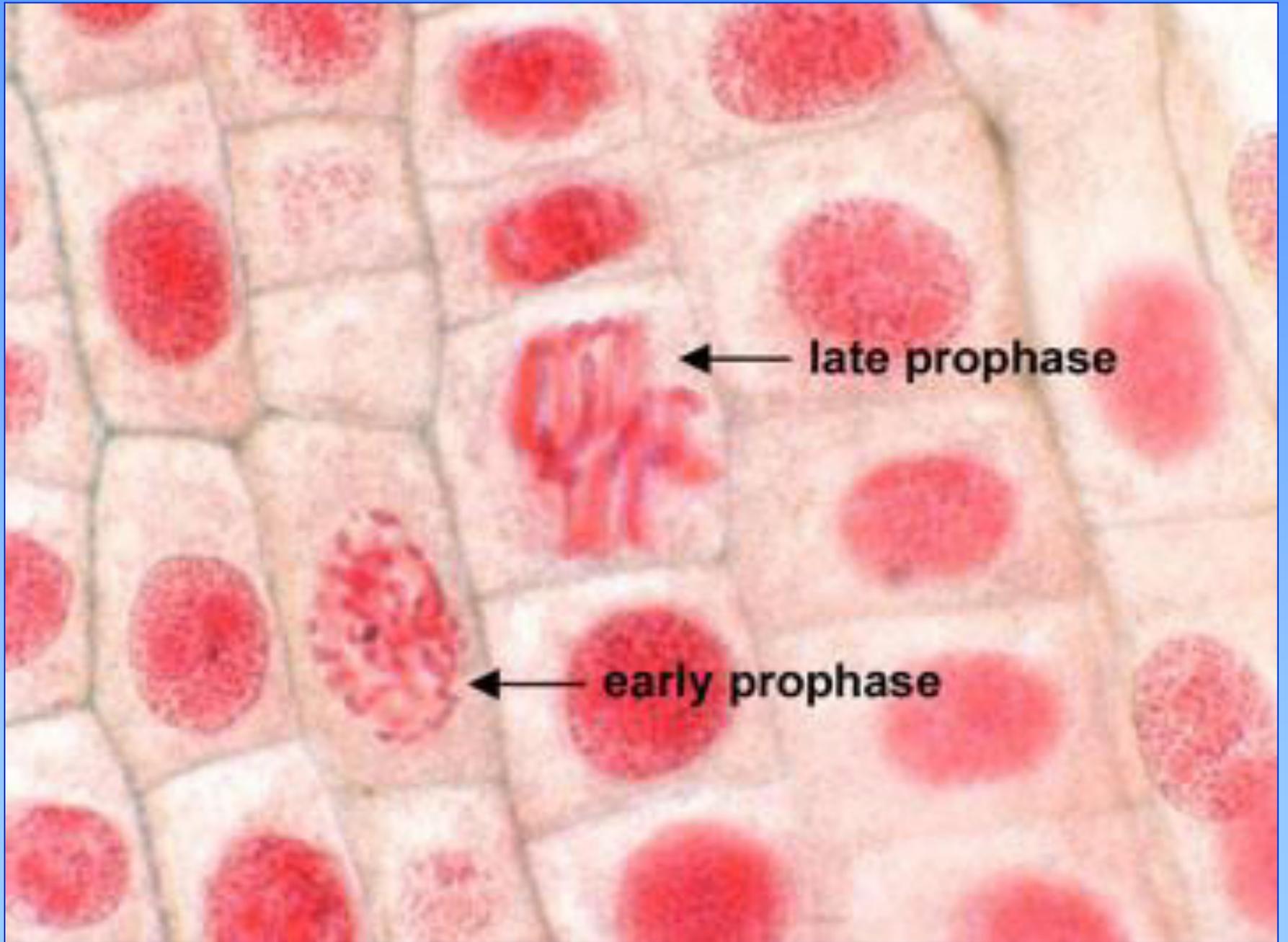
I microtubuli del fuso mitotico si legano ai singoli cromosomi a livello del centromero

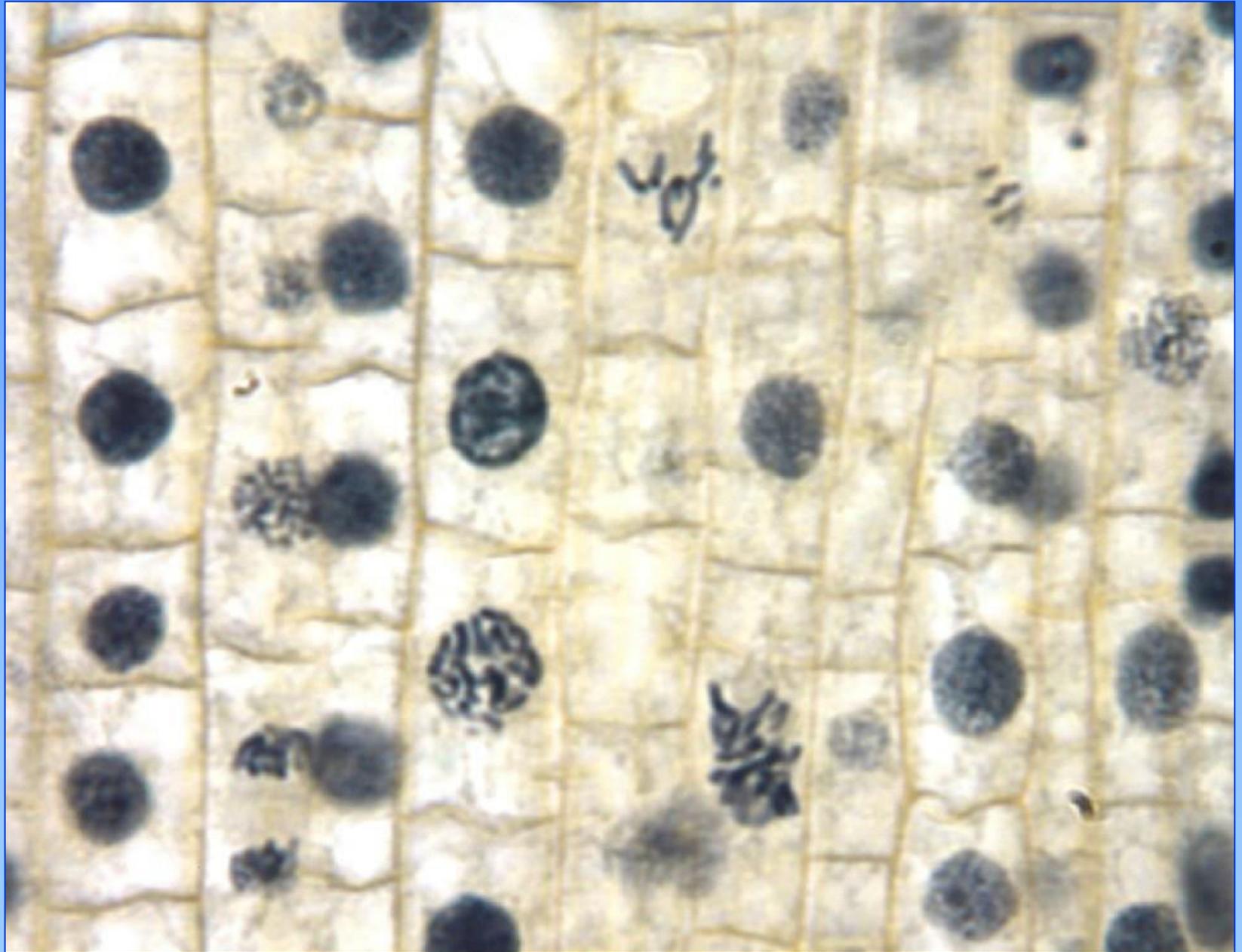


nuclear envelope

nucleolus

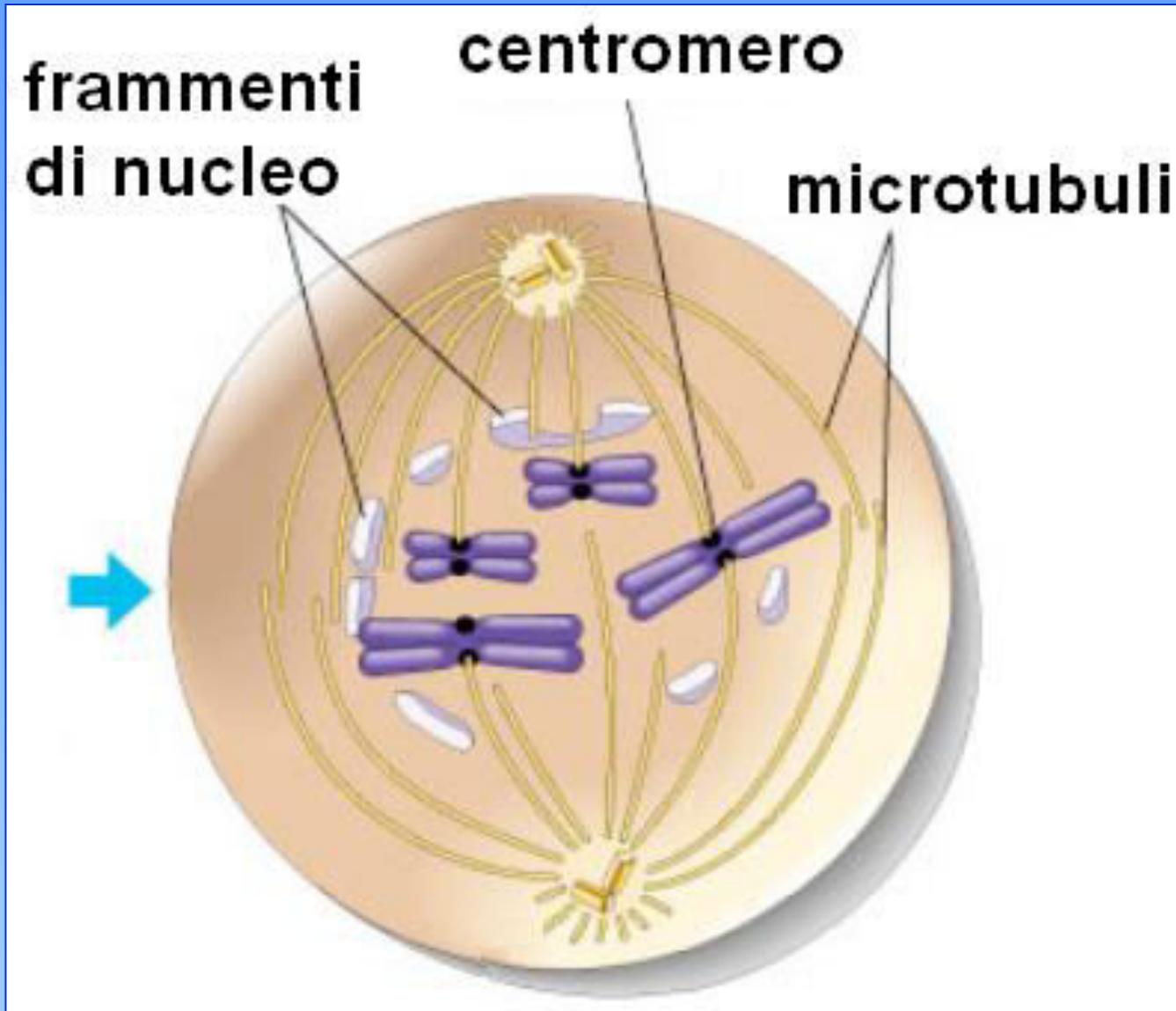
interphase



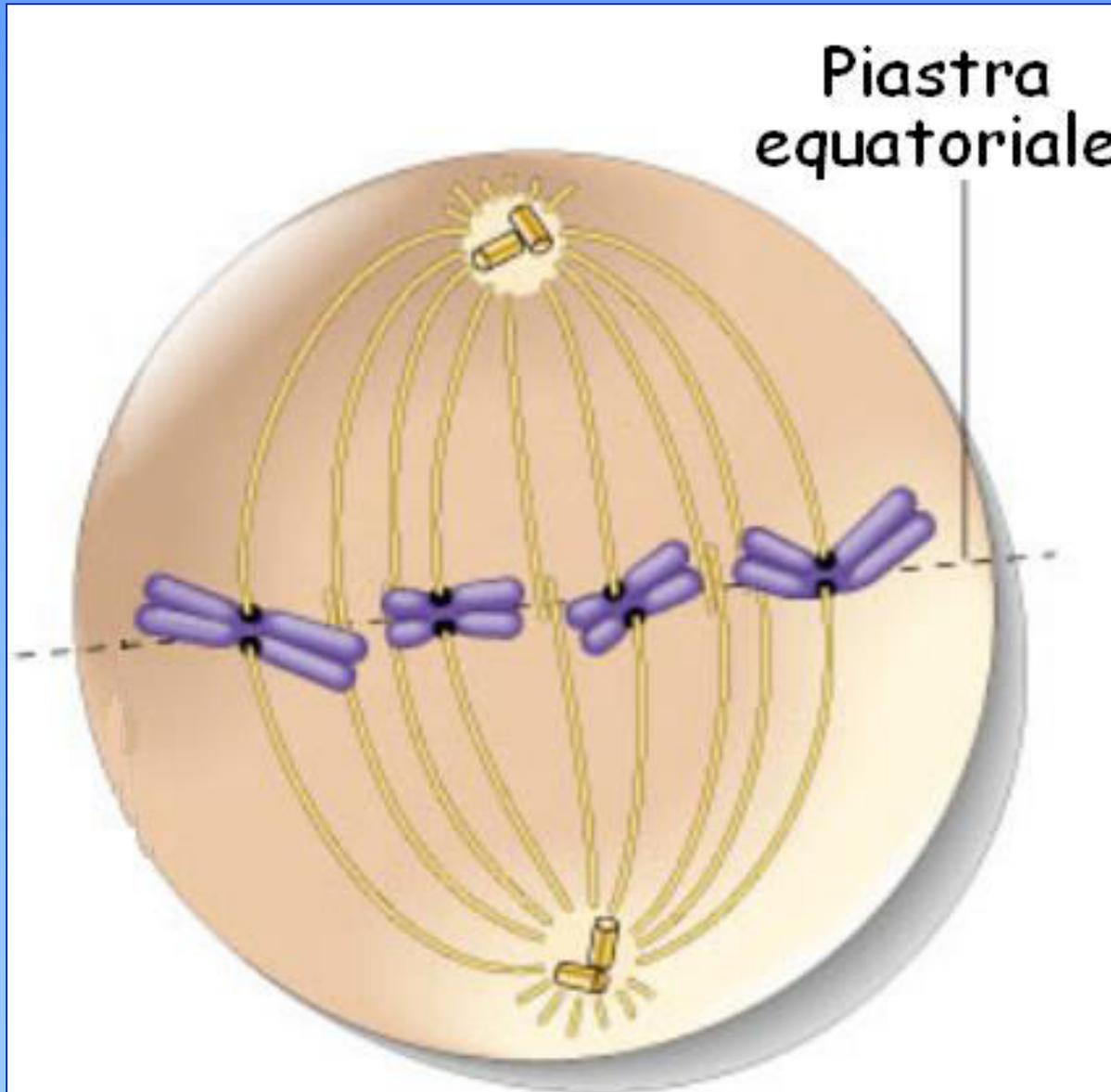




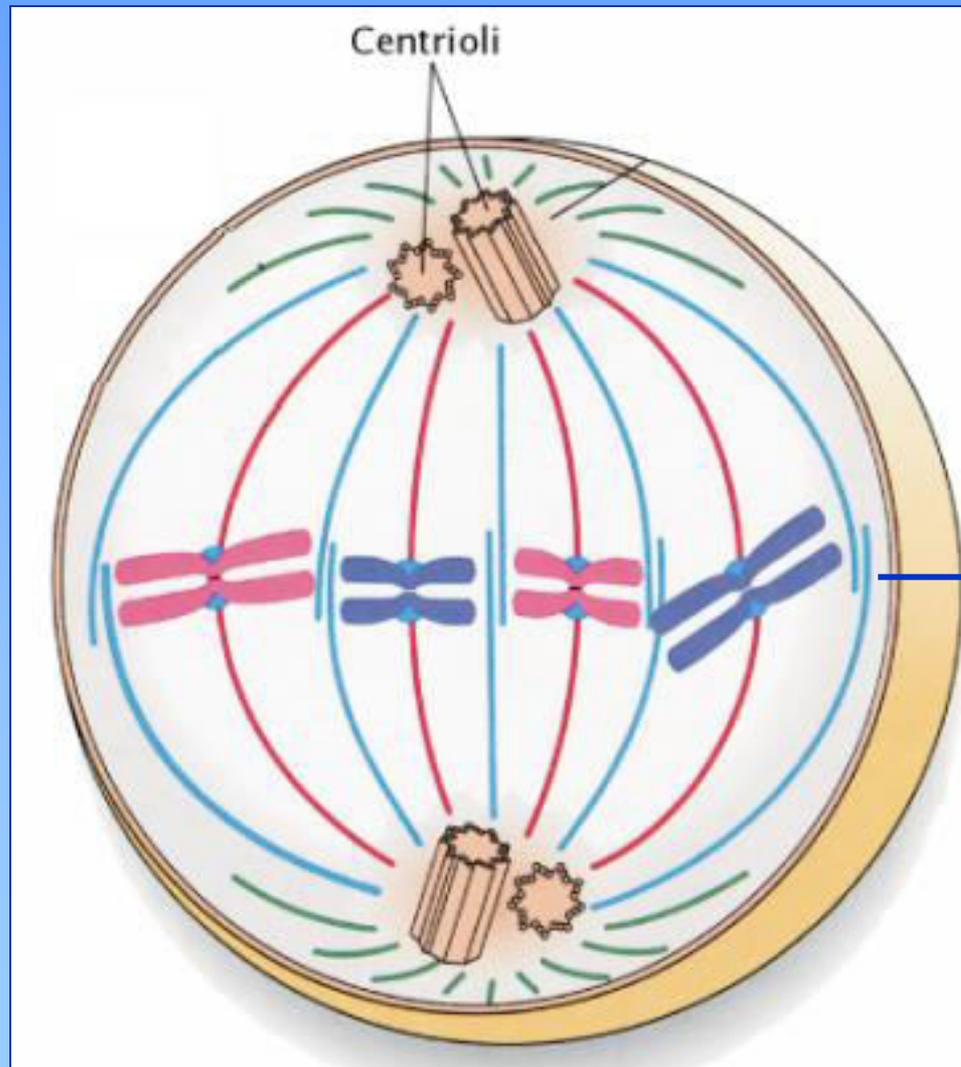
Le fasi della mitosi: PROFASE



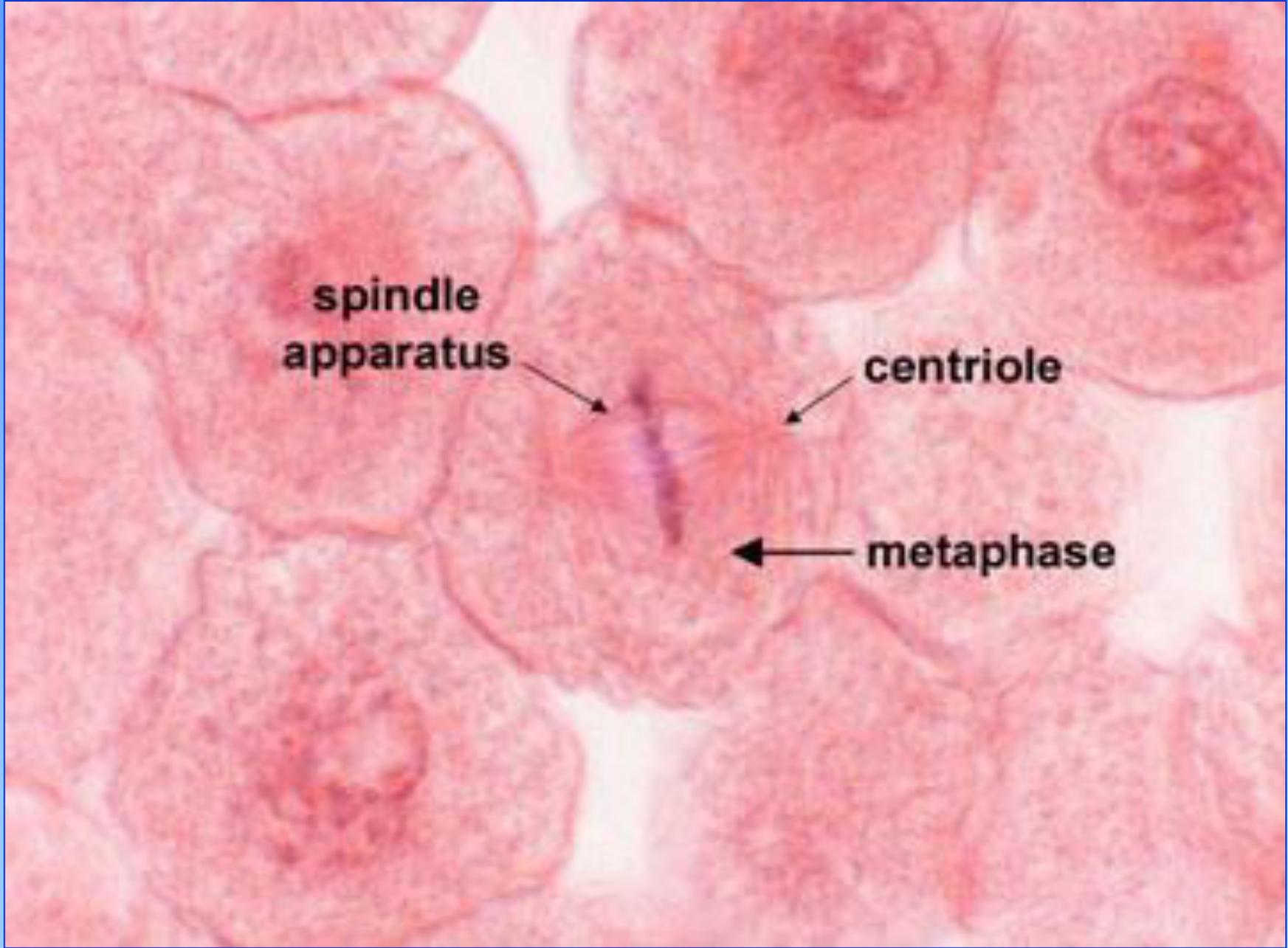
Le fasi della mitosi: METAFASE



I microtubuli del fuso trascinano i cromosomi nella zona equatoriale della cellula, formando la Piastra Equatoriale



PIASTRA
EQUATORIALE

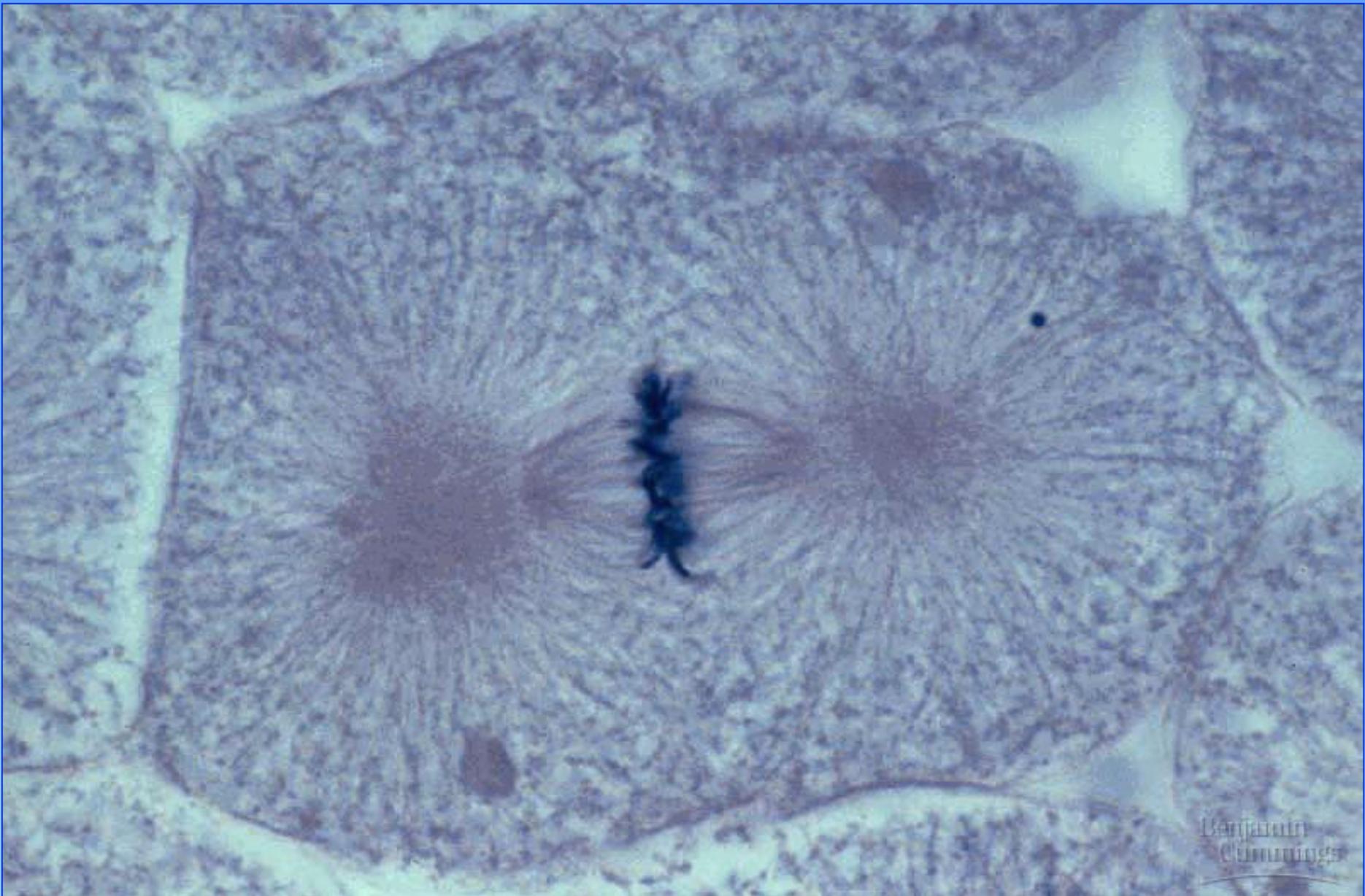


**spindle
apparatus**

centriole

metaphase

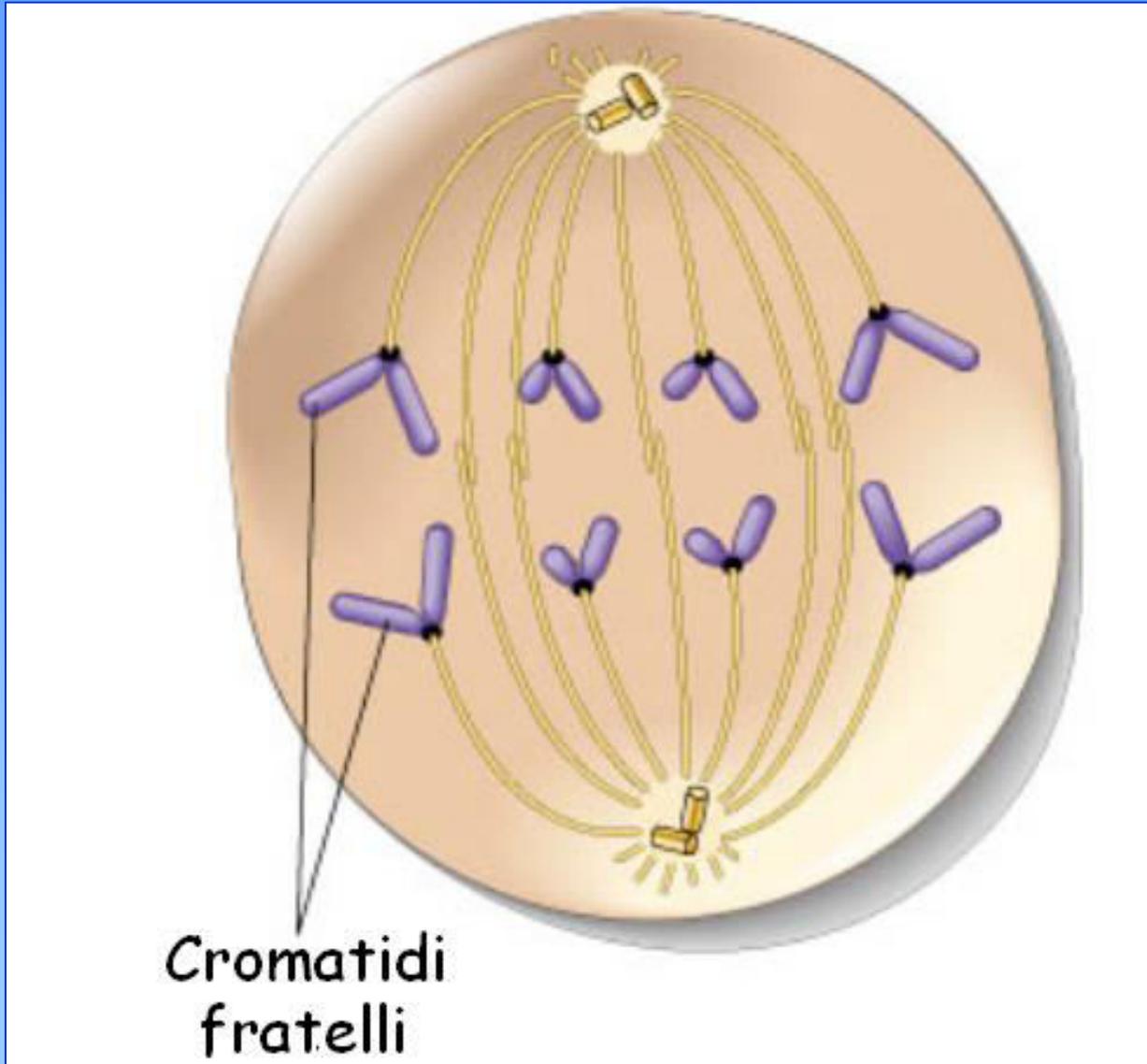




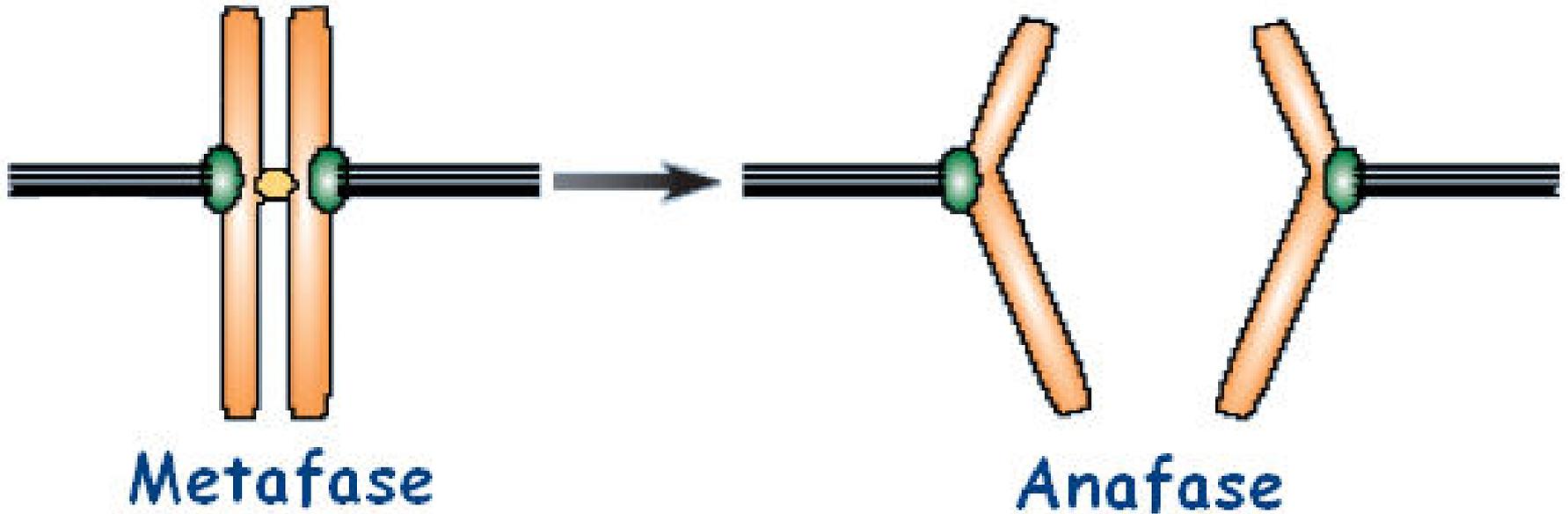




Le fasi della mitosi: ANAFASE

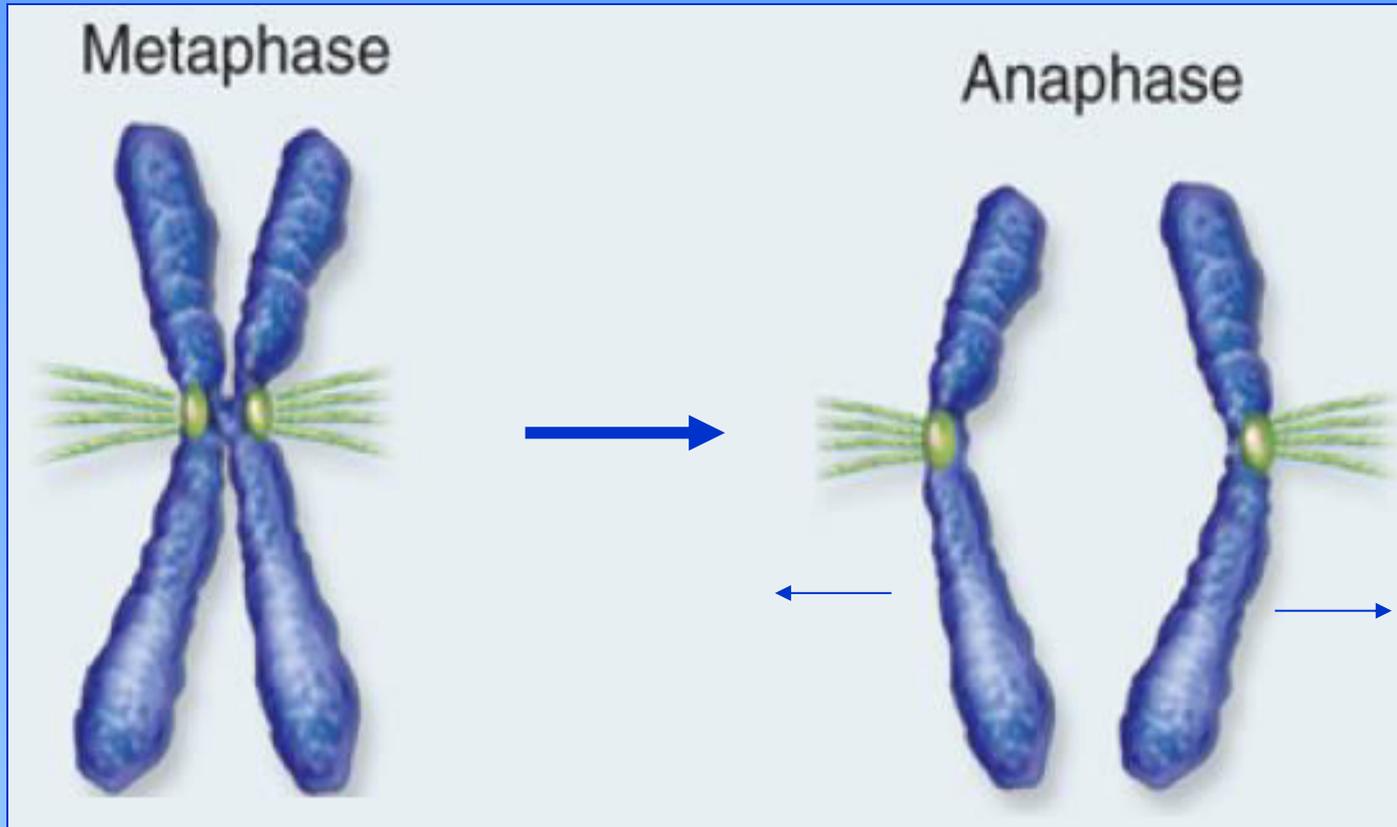


Le fasi della mitosi: ANAFASE



Durante l'anafase i microtubuli del fuso determinano la separazione dei cromatidi fratelli del cromosoma.

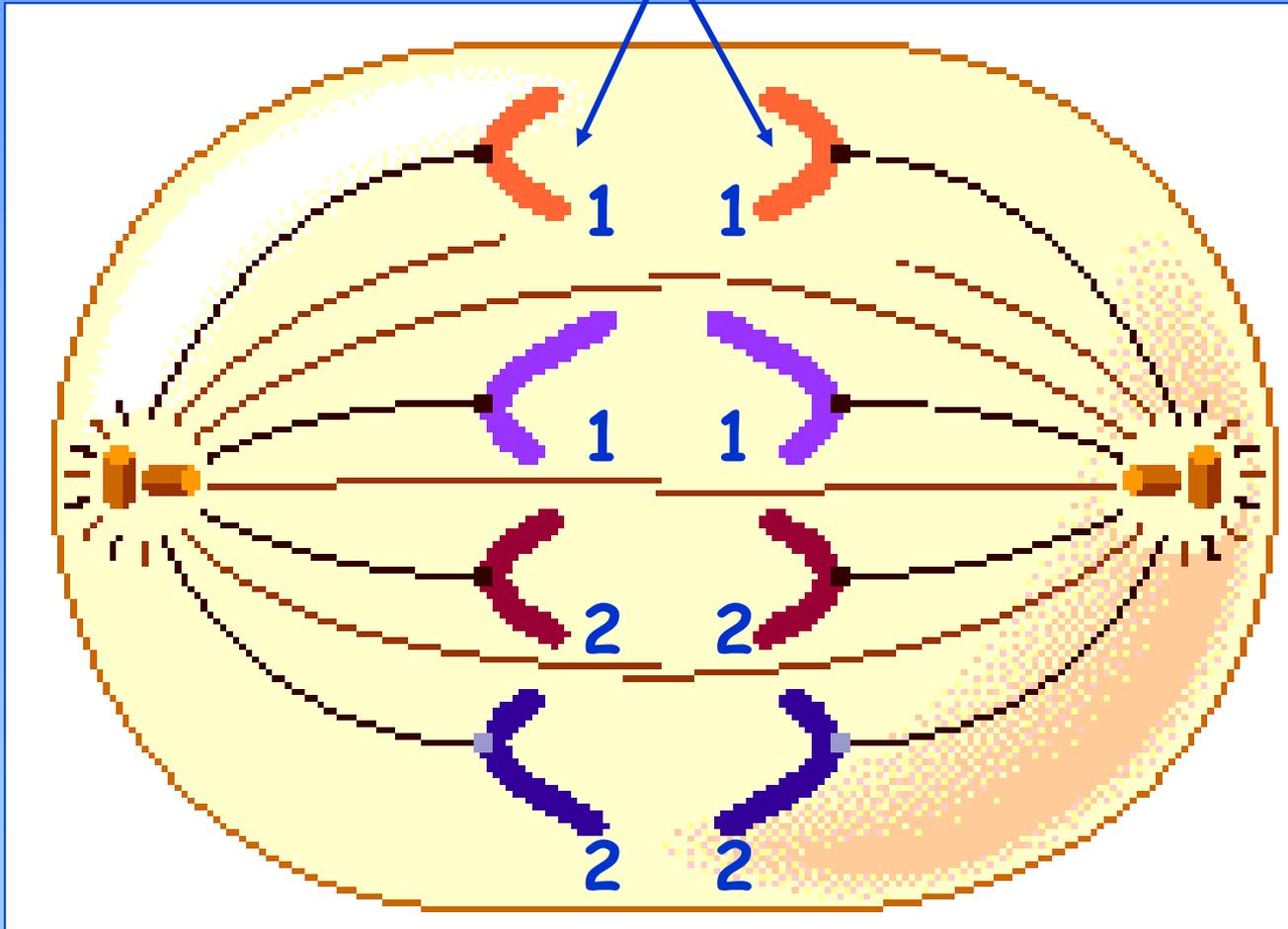
Le fasi della mitosi: ANAFASE

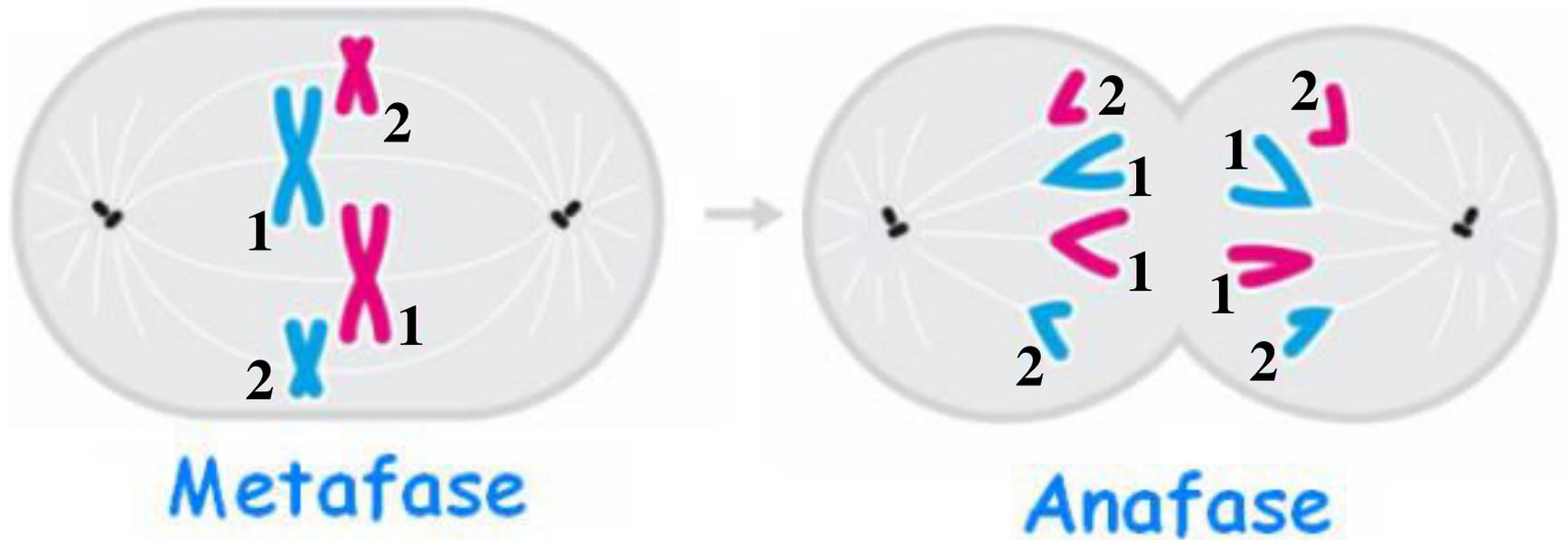


Un cromatidio migra verso un polo cellulare, l'altro verso il polo opposto

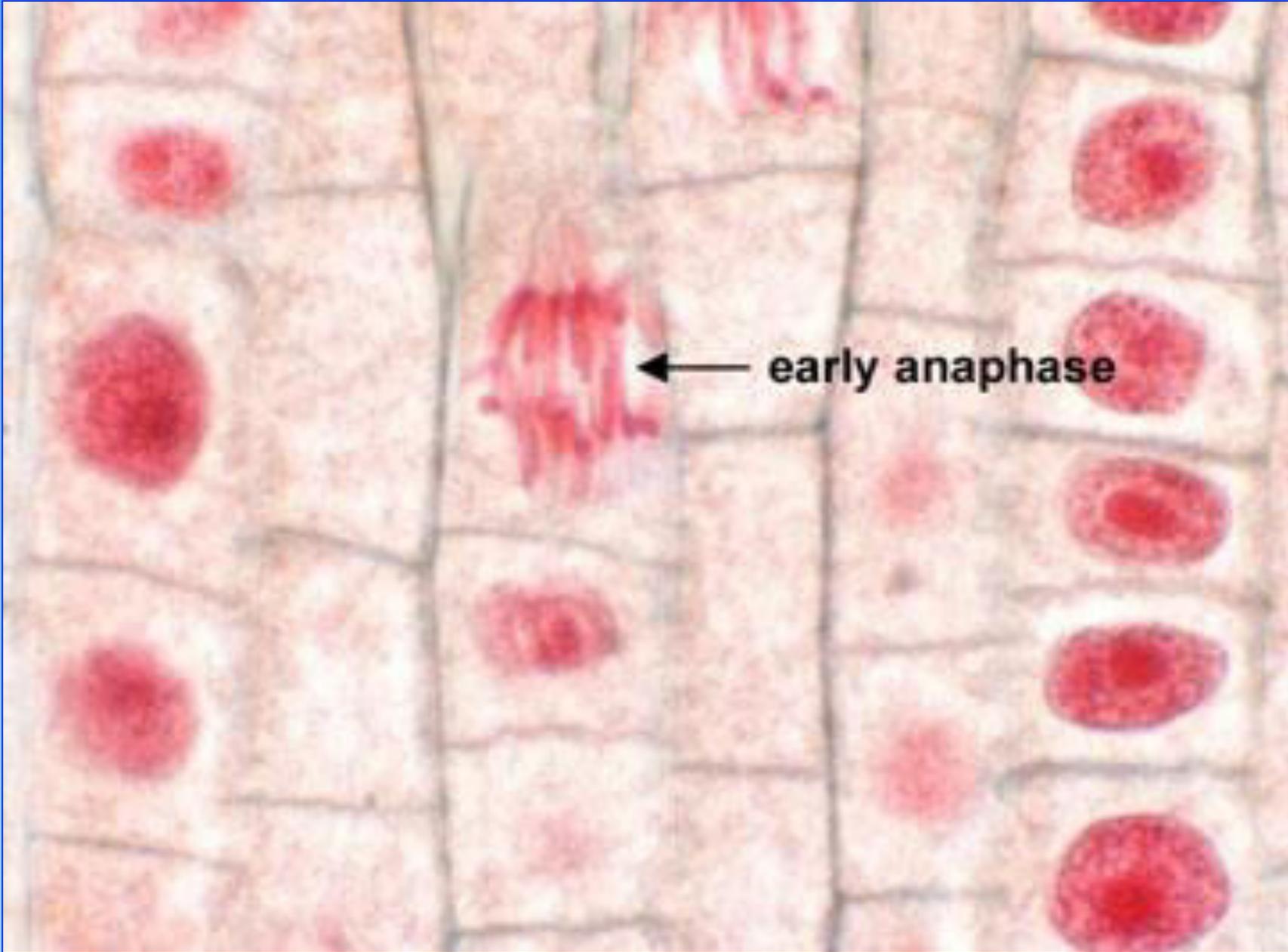
Le fasi della mitosi: ANAFASE

Cromatidi fratelli

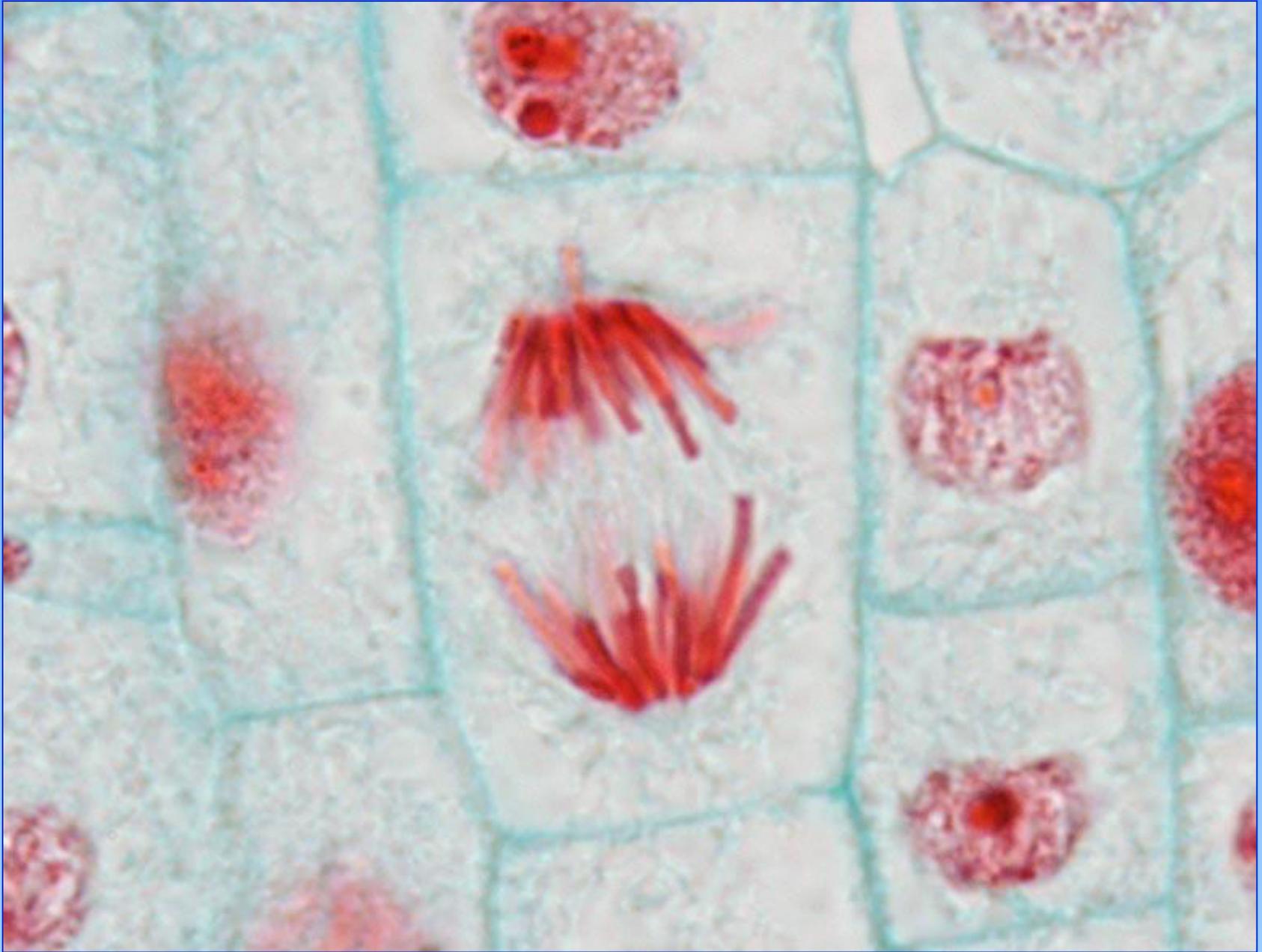




Ad entrambi i poli della cellula migra un intero set cromosomico



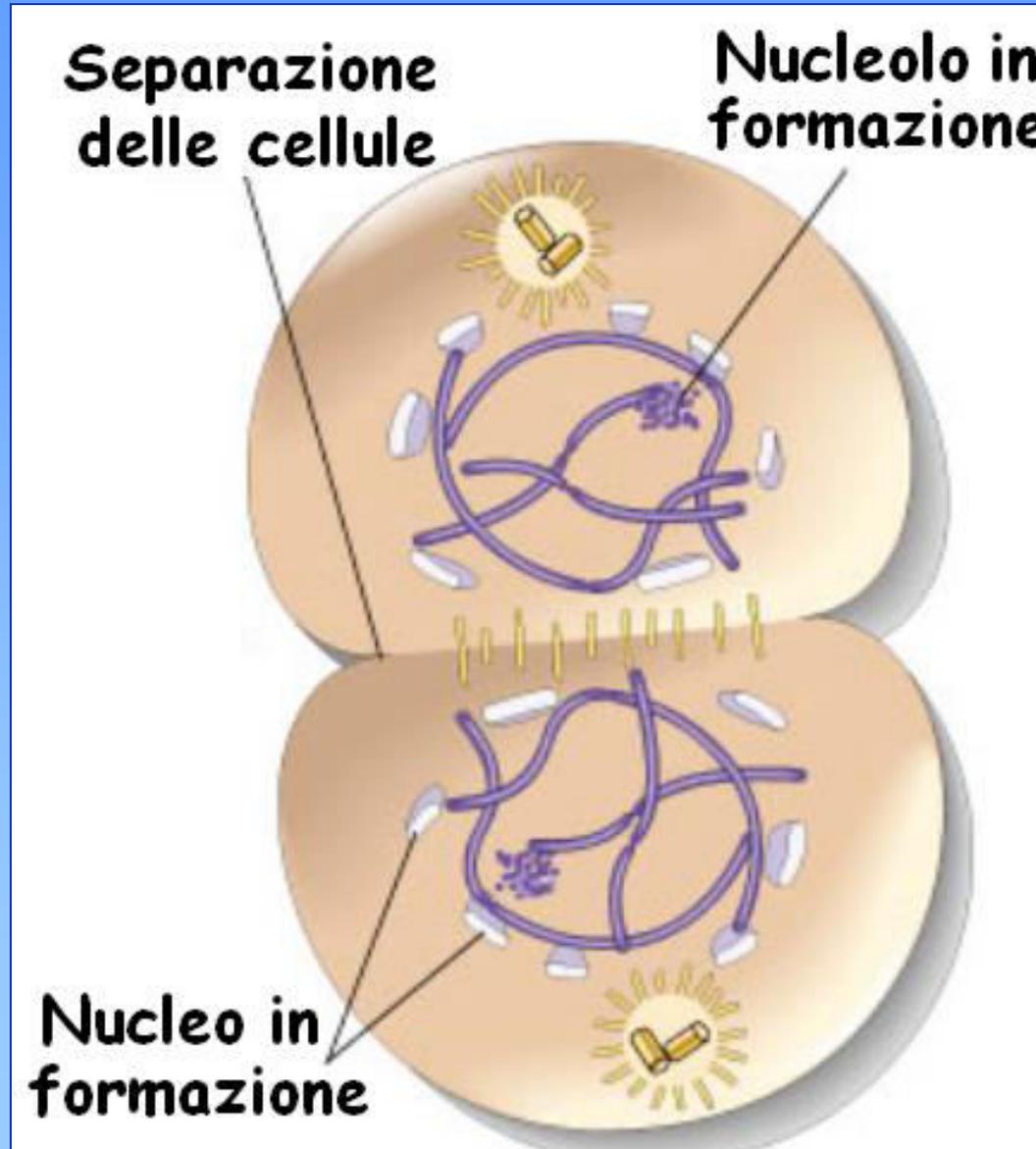
← early anaphase



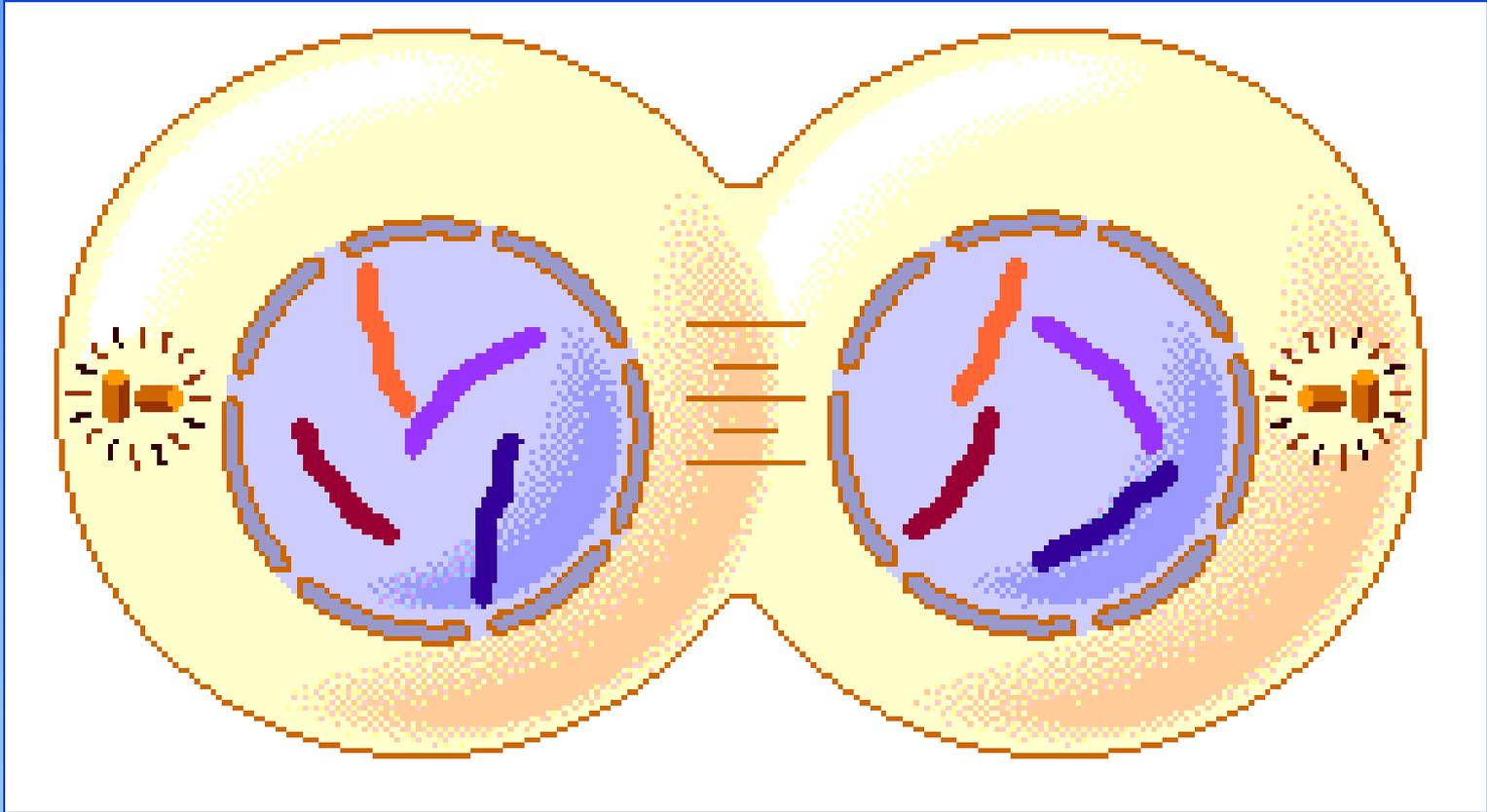




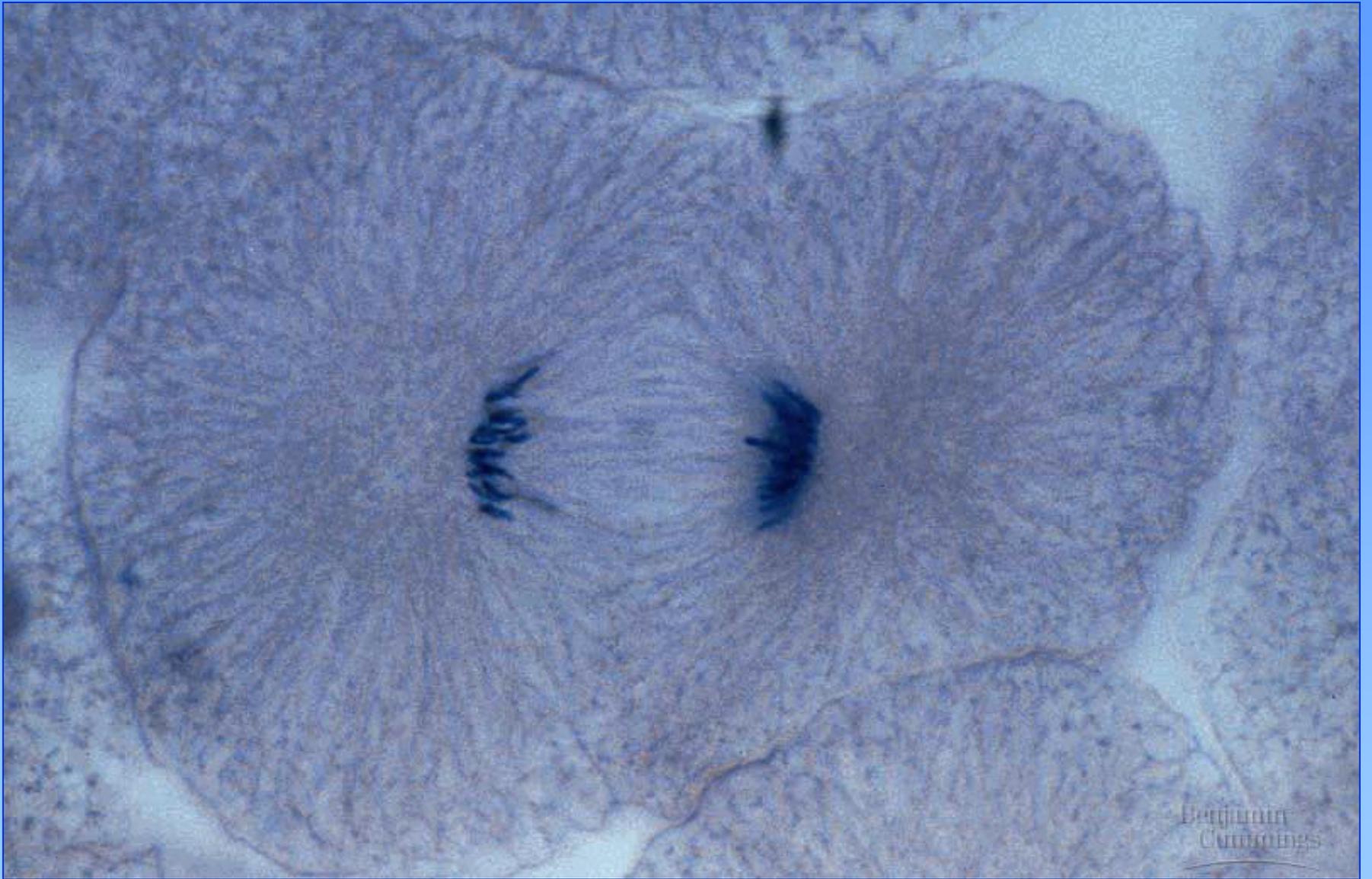
Le fasi della mitosi: TELOFASE

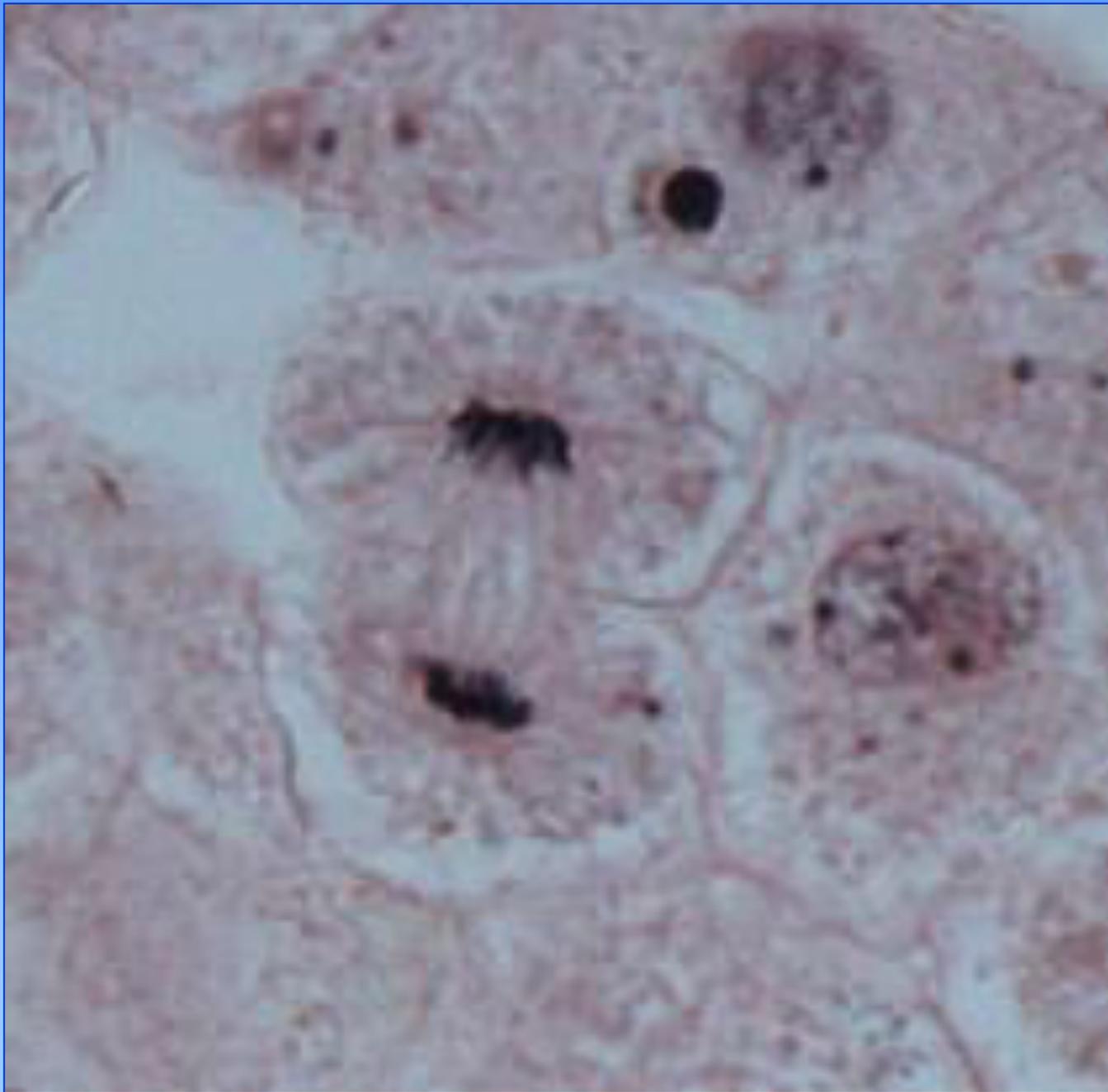


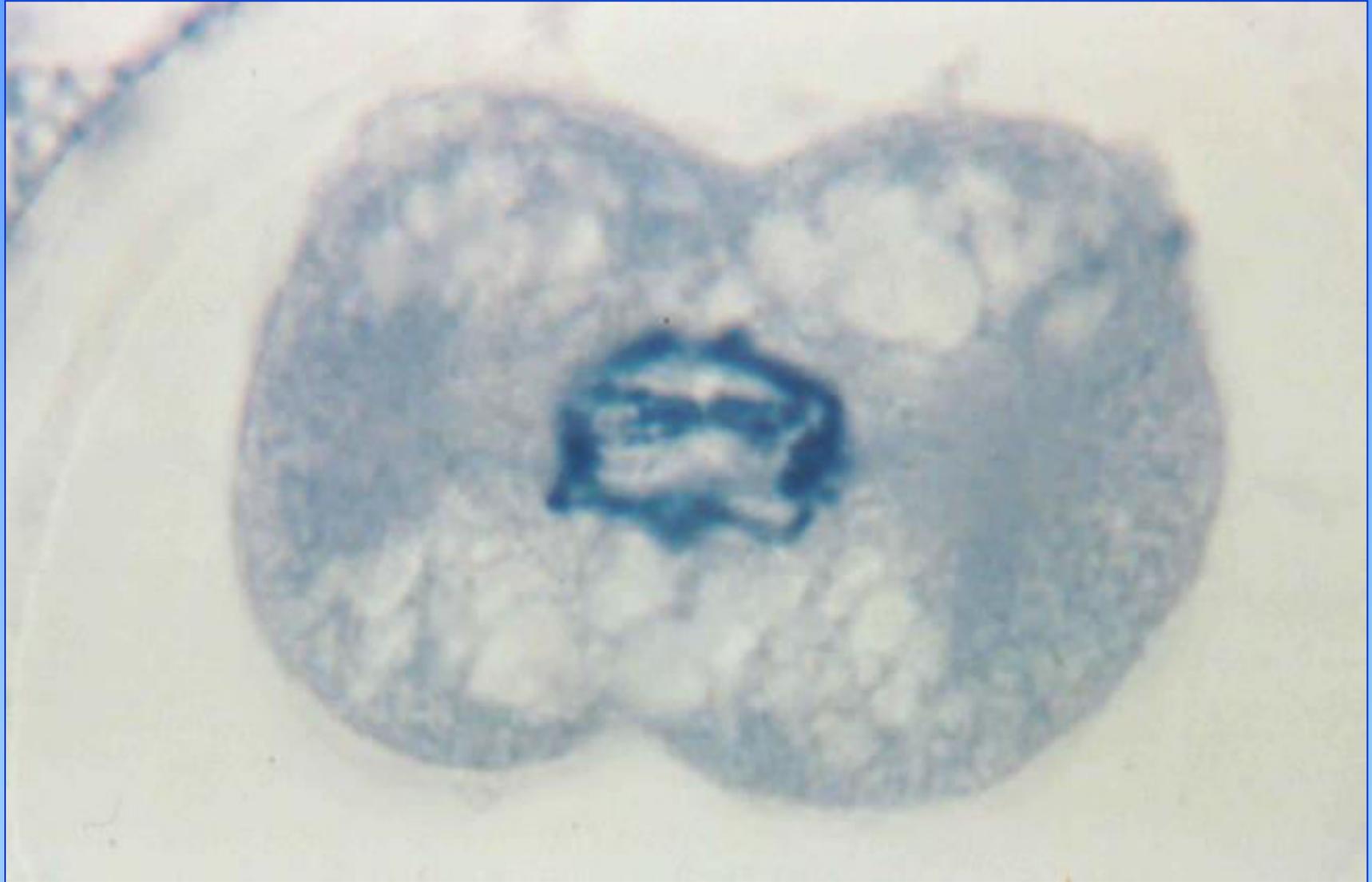
Le fasi della mitosi: TELOFASE

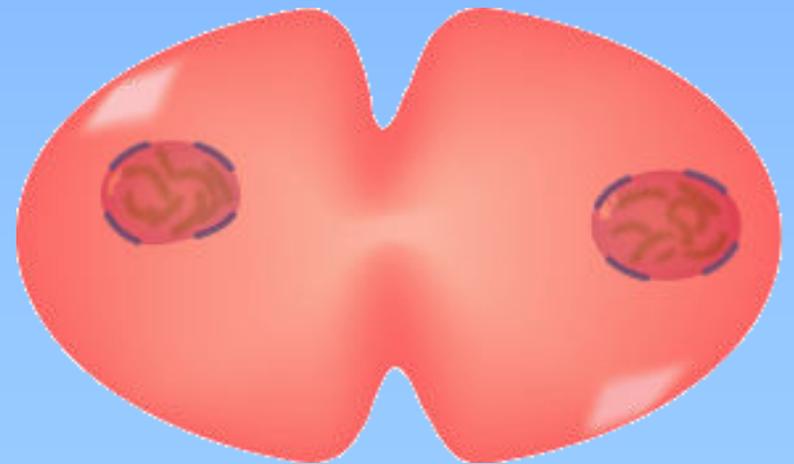
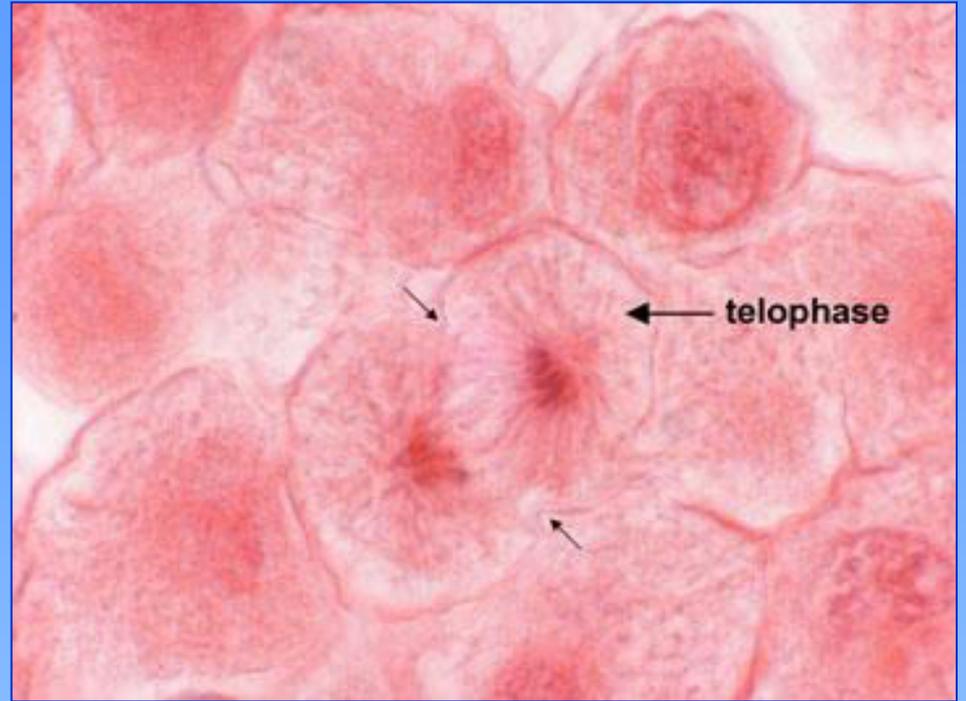


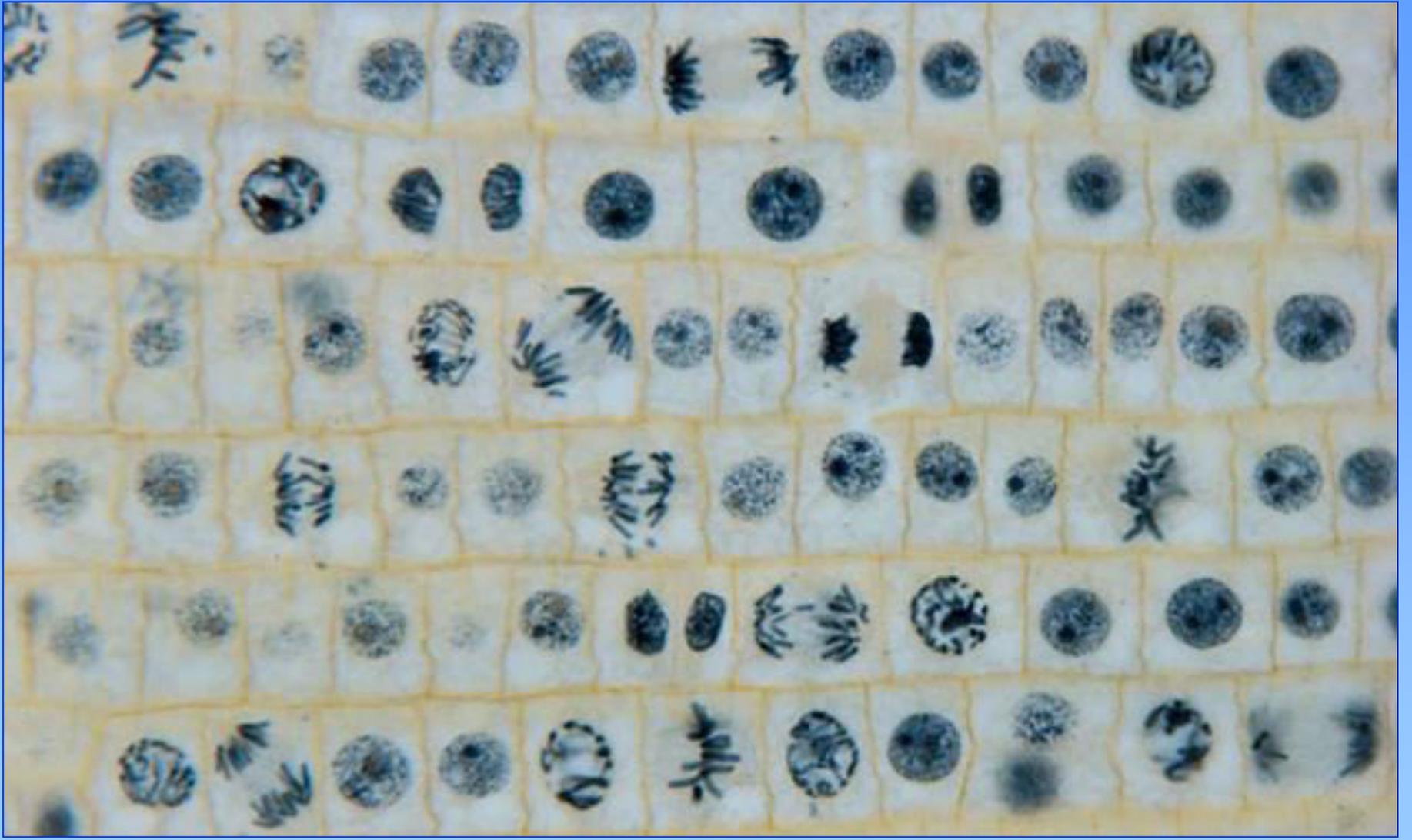
Si formano due cellule figlie identiche alla cellula madre



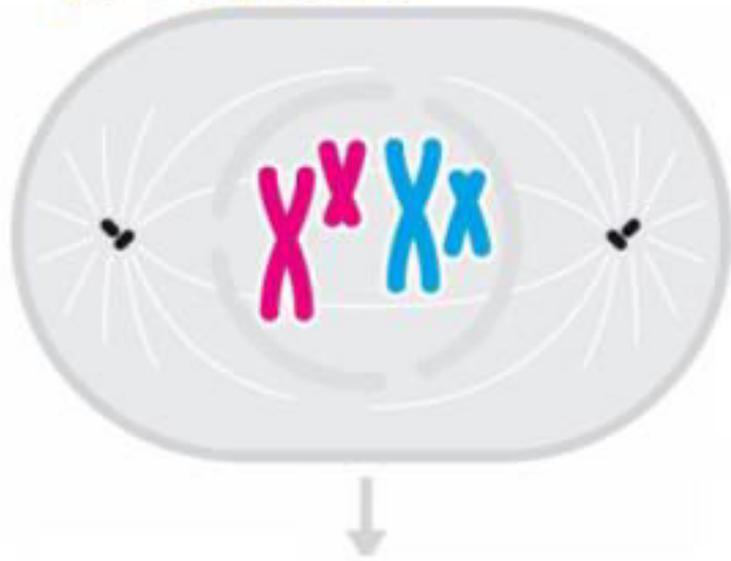




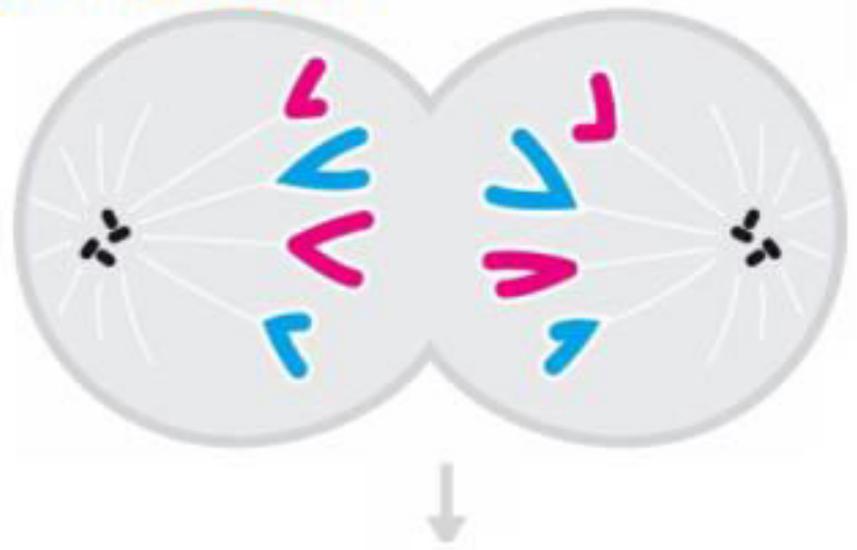




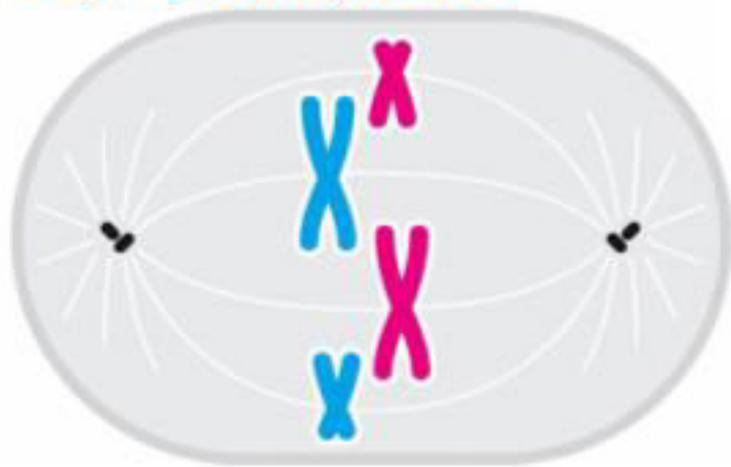
1. Profase



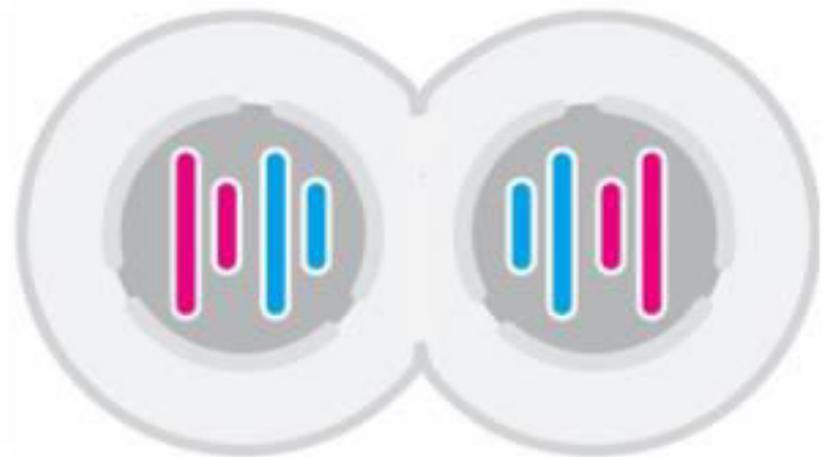
3. Anafase



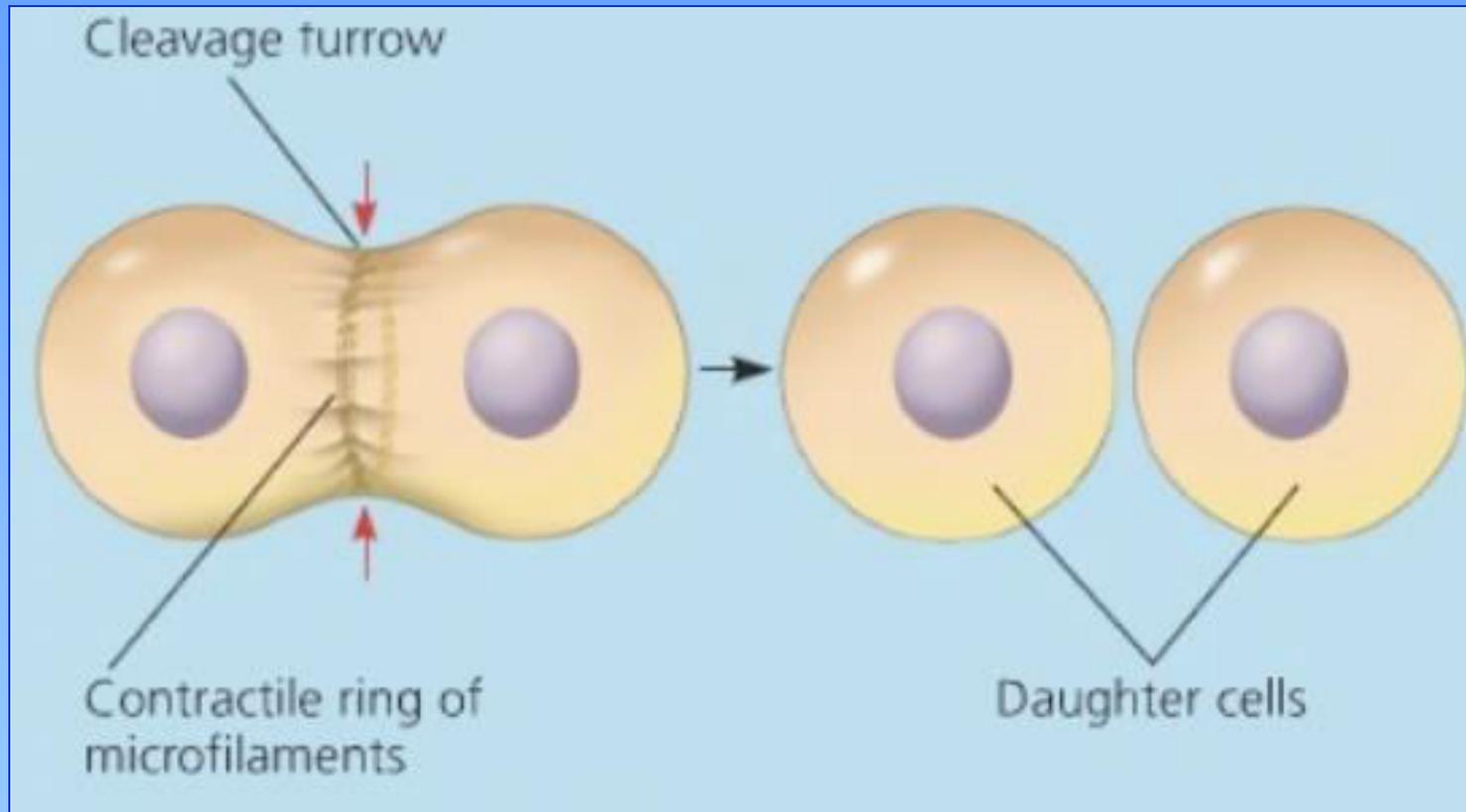
2. Metafase



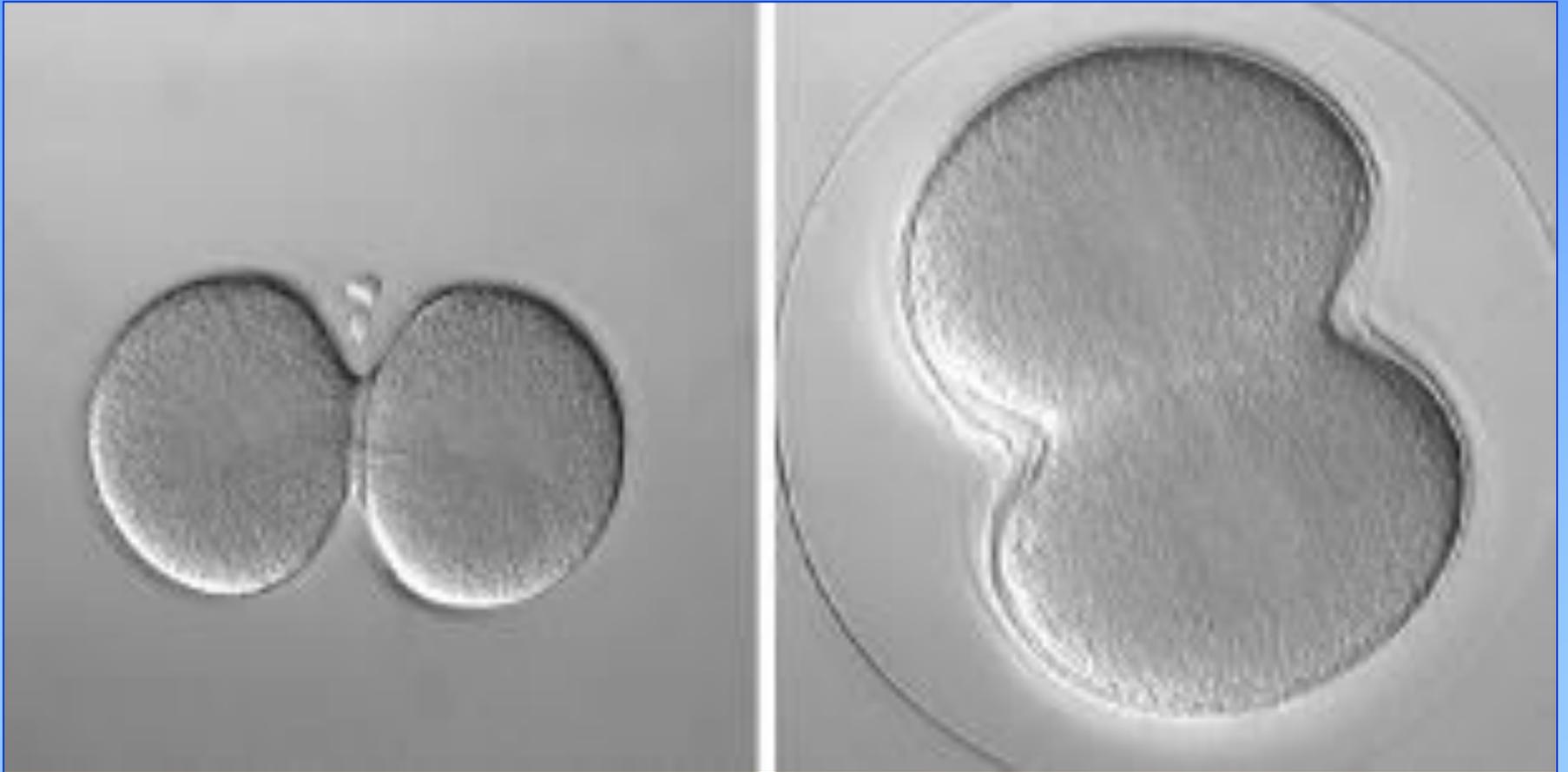
4. Telofase



La citochinesi

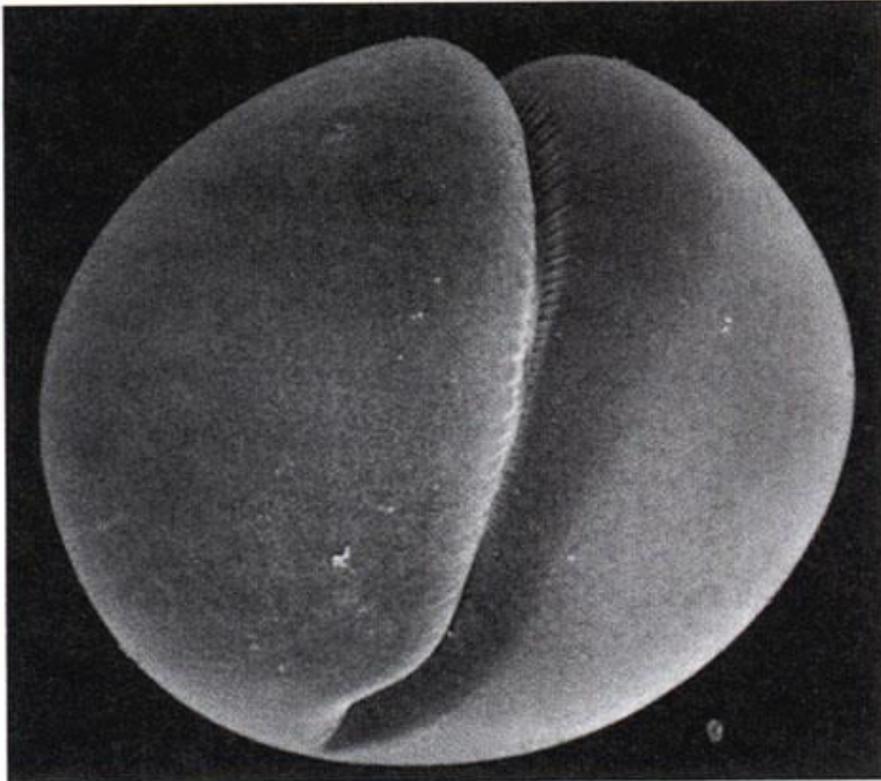


La citochinesi



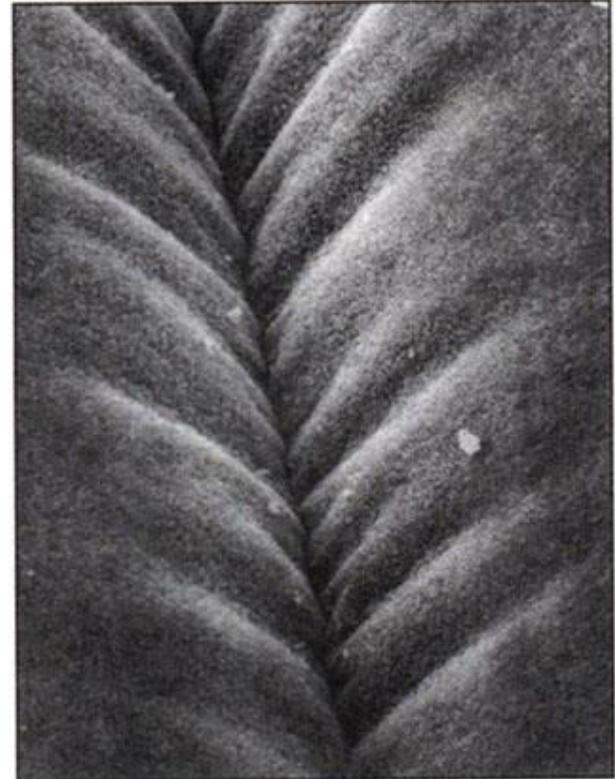


La citochinesi



(A)

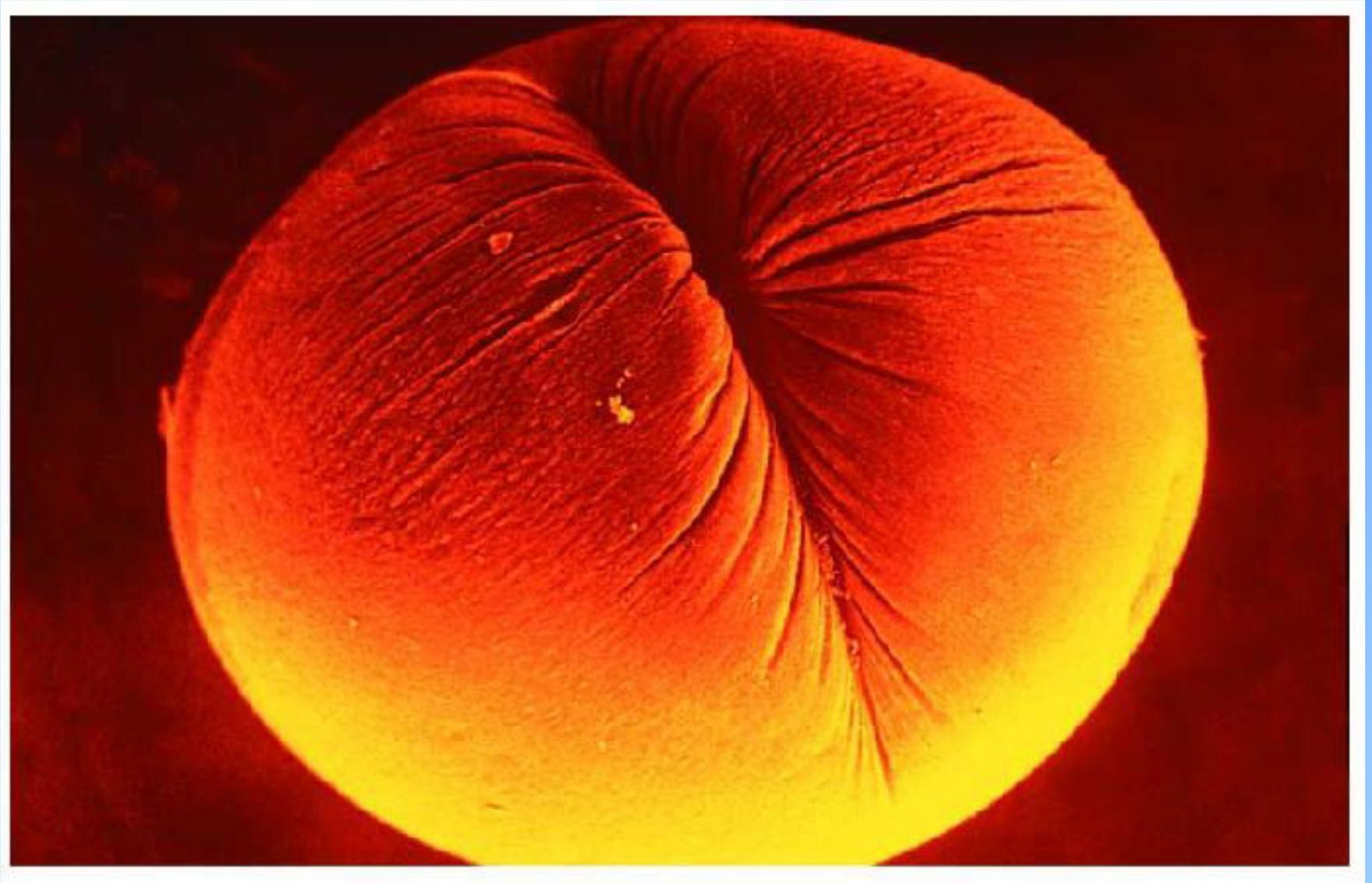
200 μm



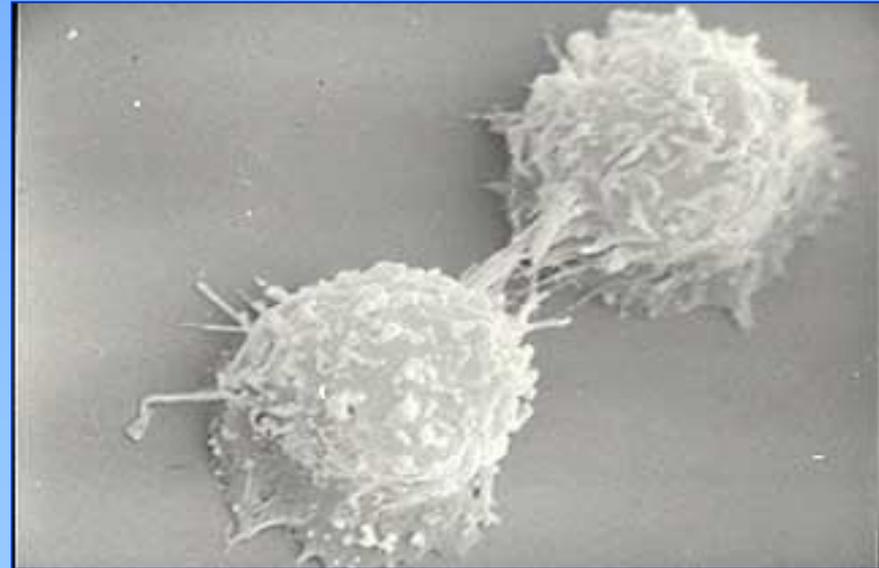
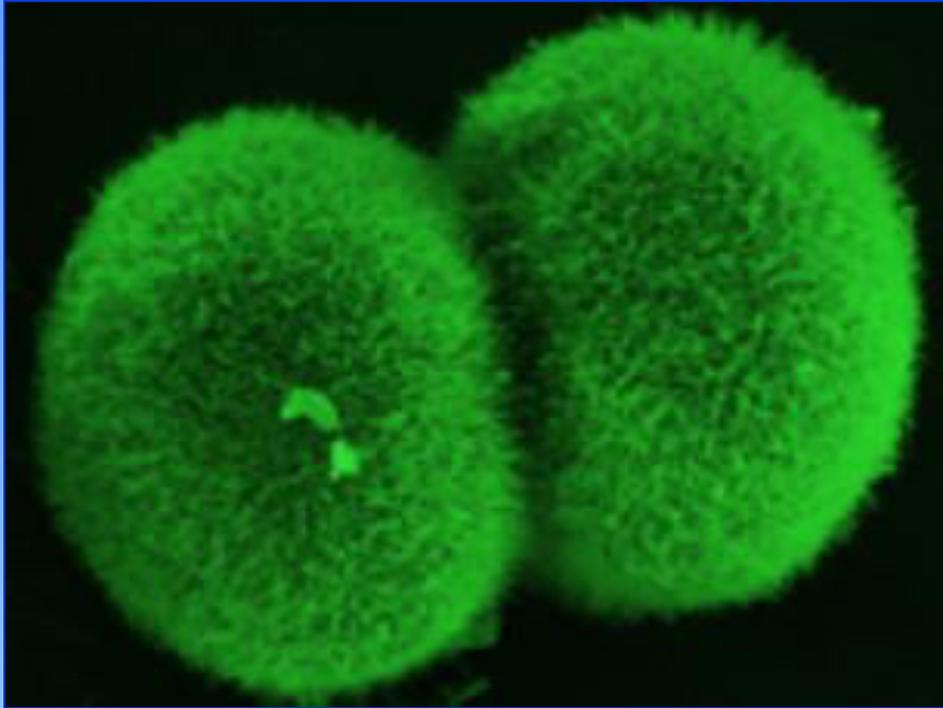
(B)

25 μm

La citochinesi



La citochinesi



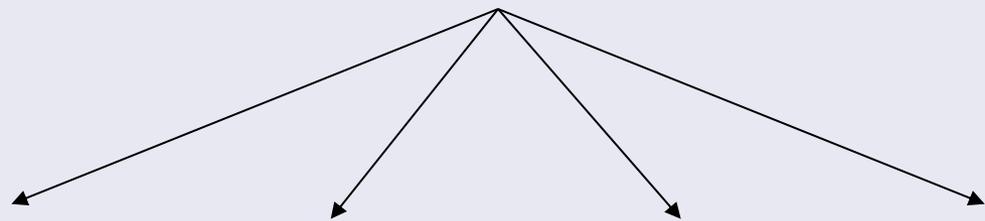
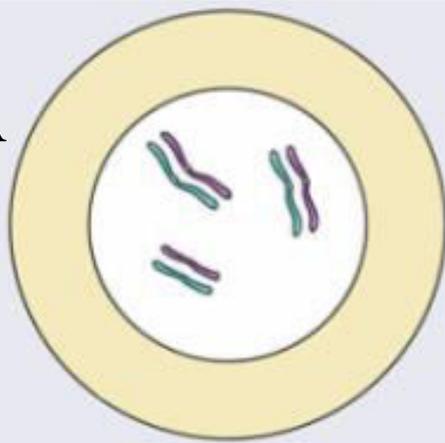
Il processo di divisione meiotica

La MEIOSI è un processo di divisione cellulare attraverso il quale a partire da una cellula madre diploide si formano quattro cellule figlie aploidi diverse tra loro

$A \neq B \neq C \neq D \neq E$

A

Cellula madre (2n)

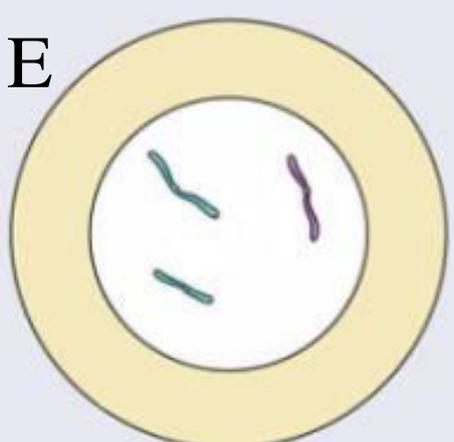
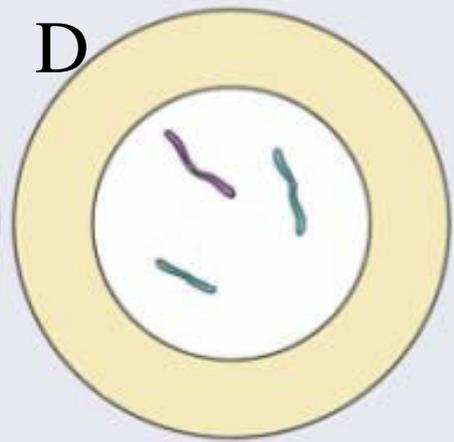
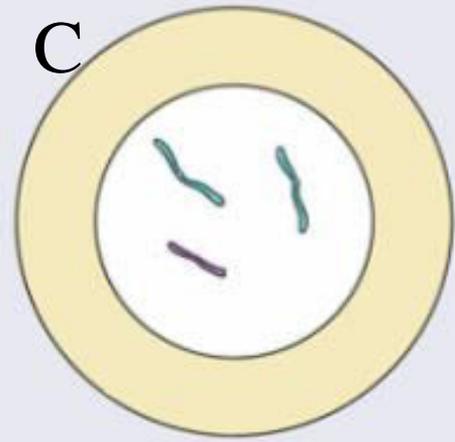
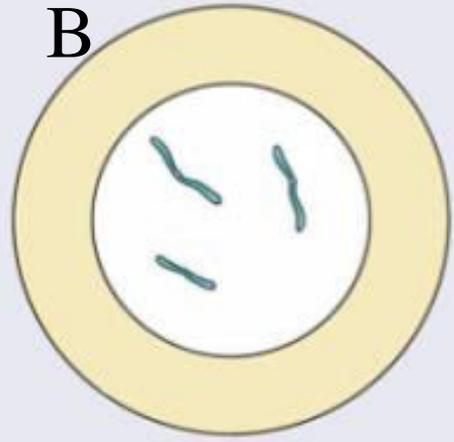


B

C

D

E

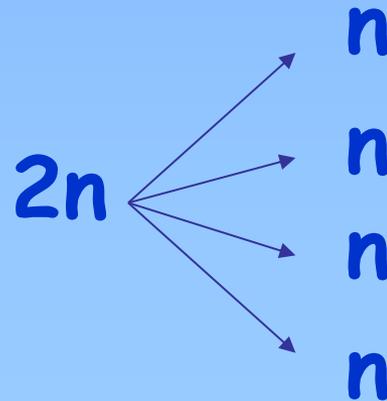


Cellule figlie (n)

Il processo di divisione meiotica

La MEIOSI è un processo di divisione cellulare attraverso il quale a partire da una cellula madre diploide si formano quattro cellule figlie aploidi diverse tra loro

MEIOSI = DIVISIONE RIDUZIONALE



Il processo di divisione meiotica

La meiosi riguarda solo le cellule germinali



Porta alla formazione dei gameti (spermatozoi e cellule uovo)

La meiosi è caratterizzata da due divisioni nucleari successive (meiosi 1 e meiosi 2), tra le quali non si ha la duplicazione del DNA.

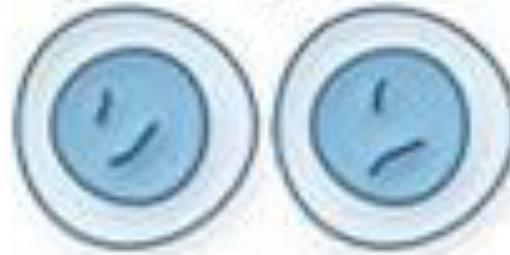
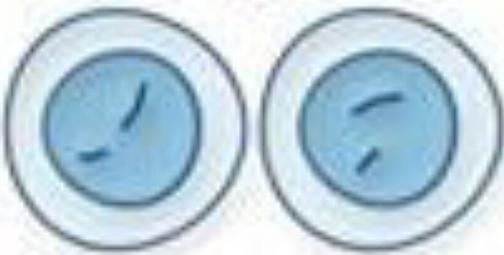
Cellula madre
diploide (2n)



2 cellule
aploidi (n)

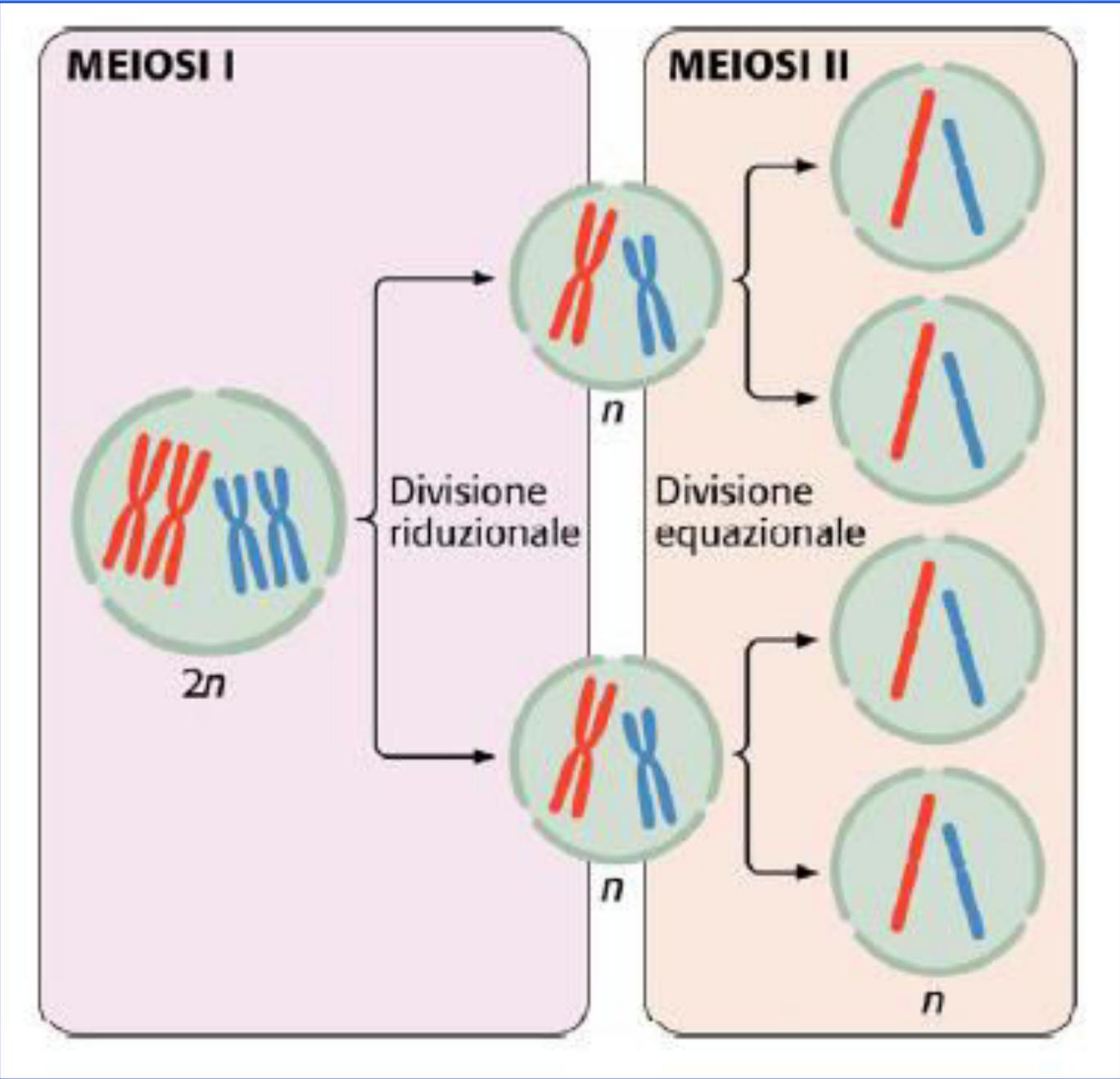


MEIOSI 1
←



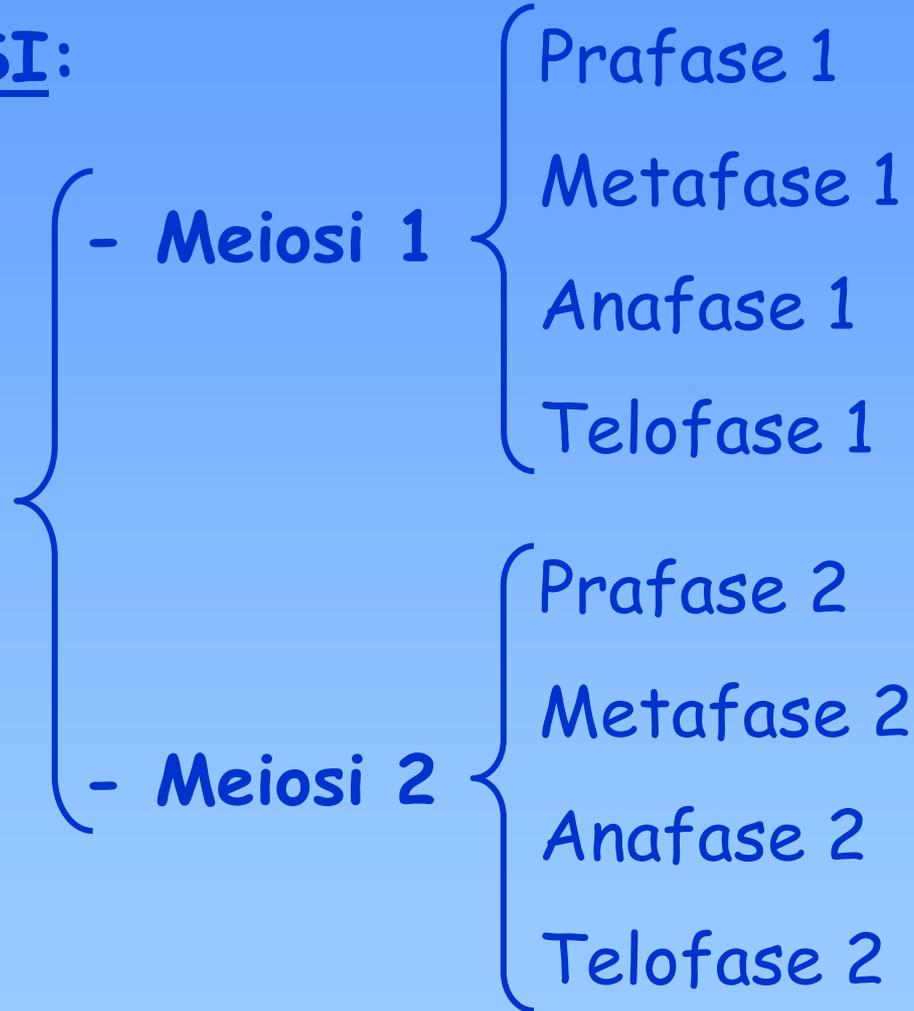
MEIOSI 2
←

4 cellule figlie aploidi (n)

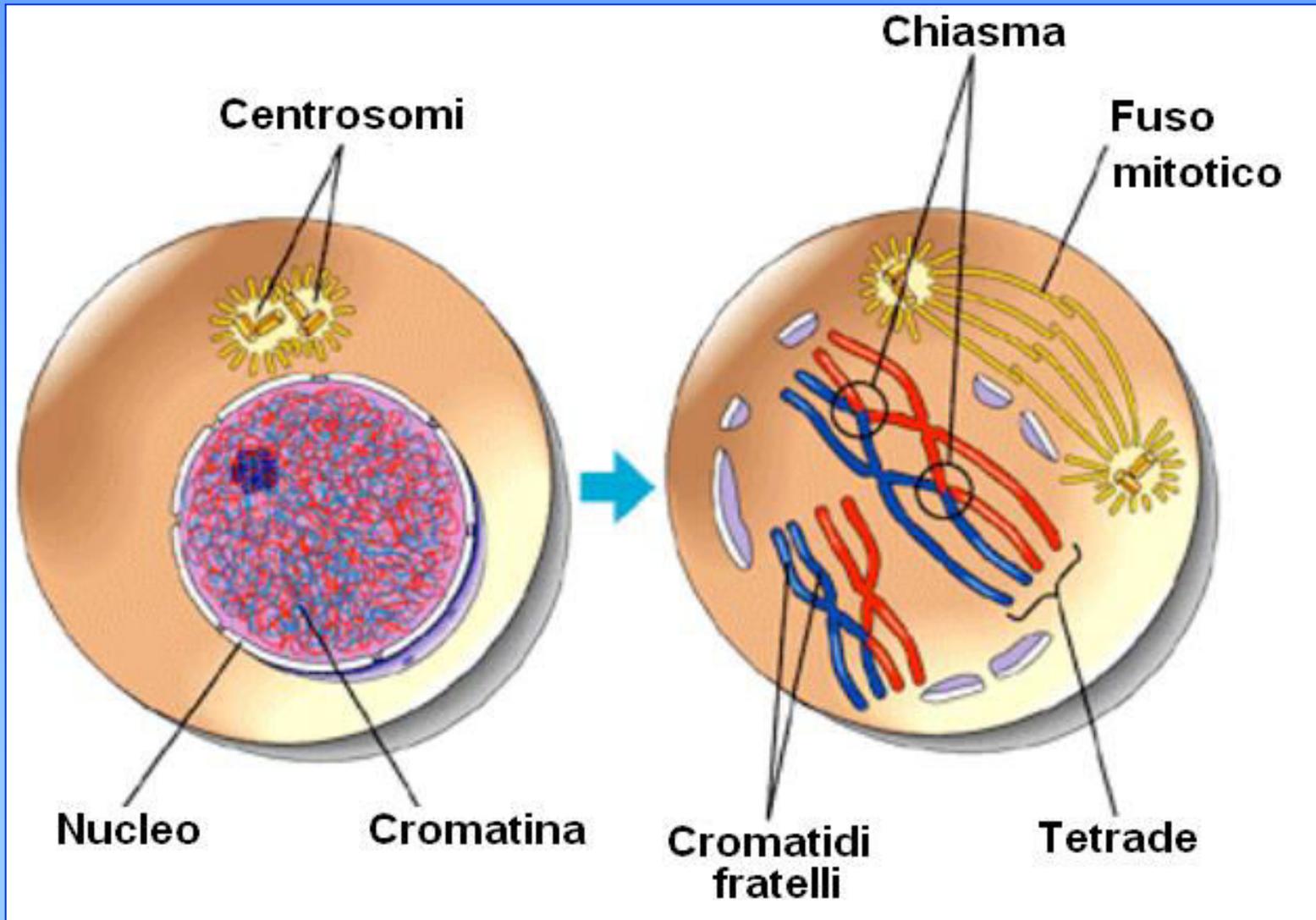


Le fasi della meiosi

MEIOSI:

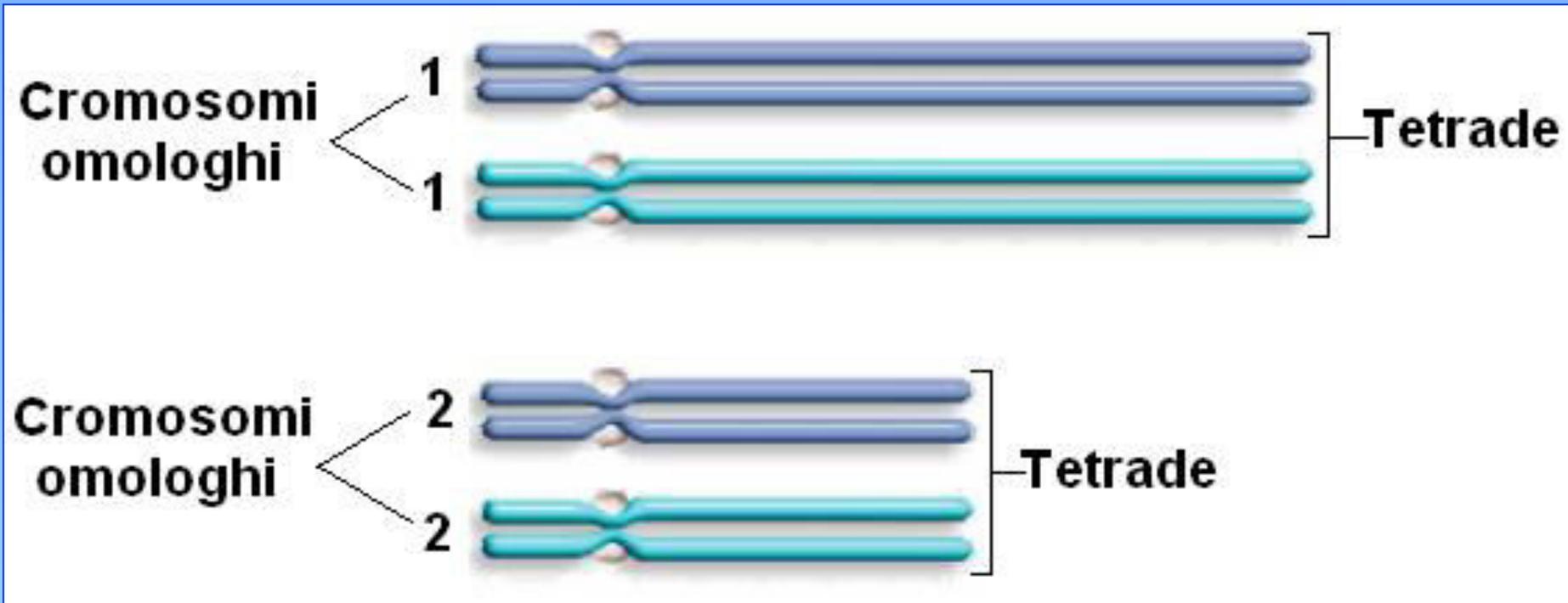


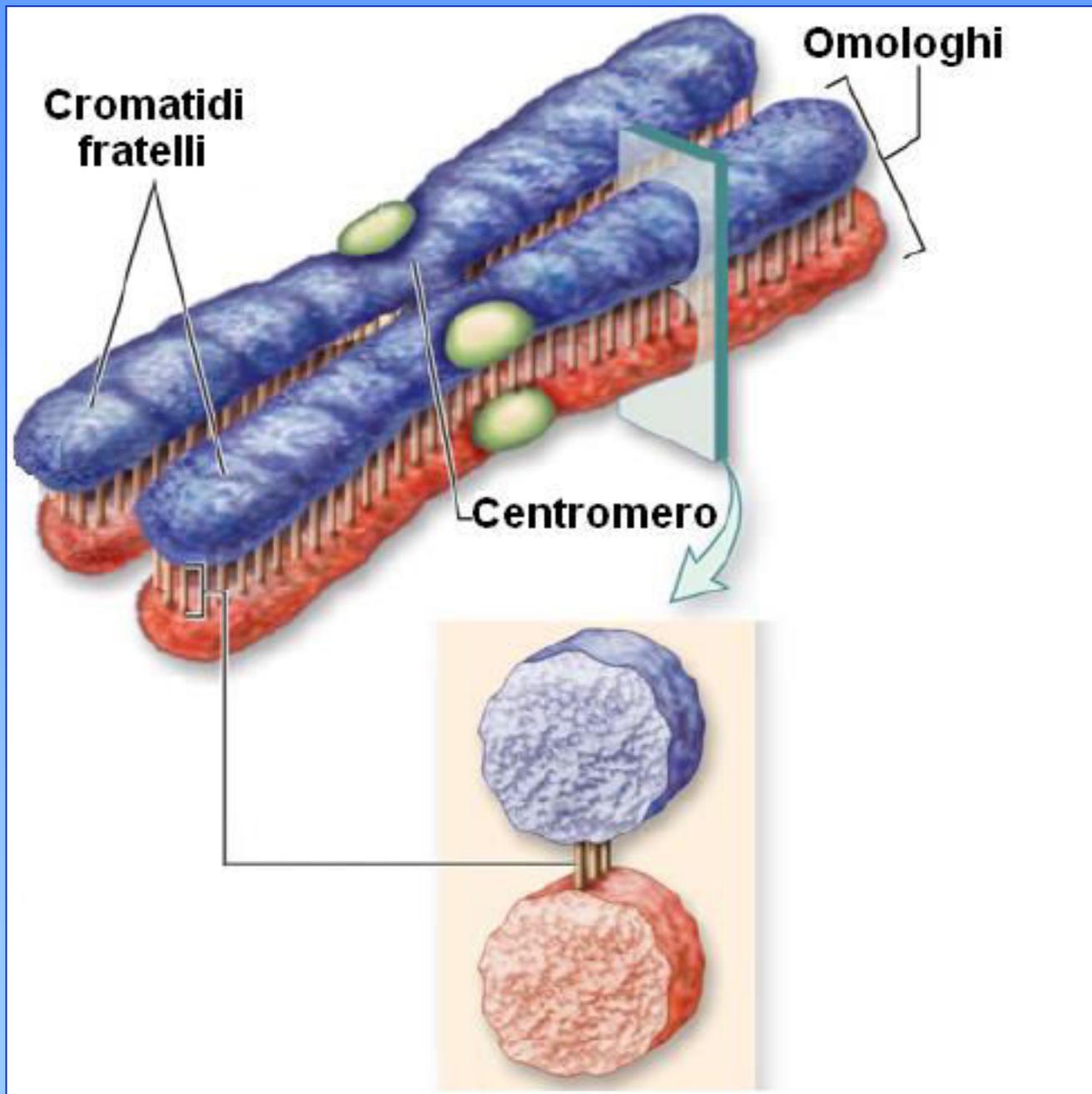
Meiosi 1: profase 1

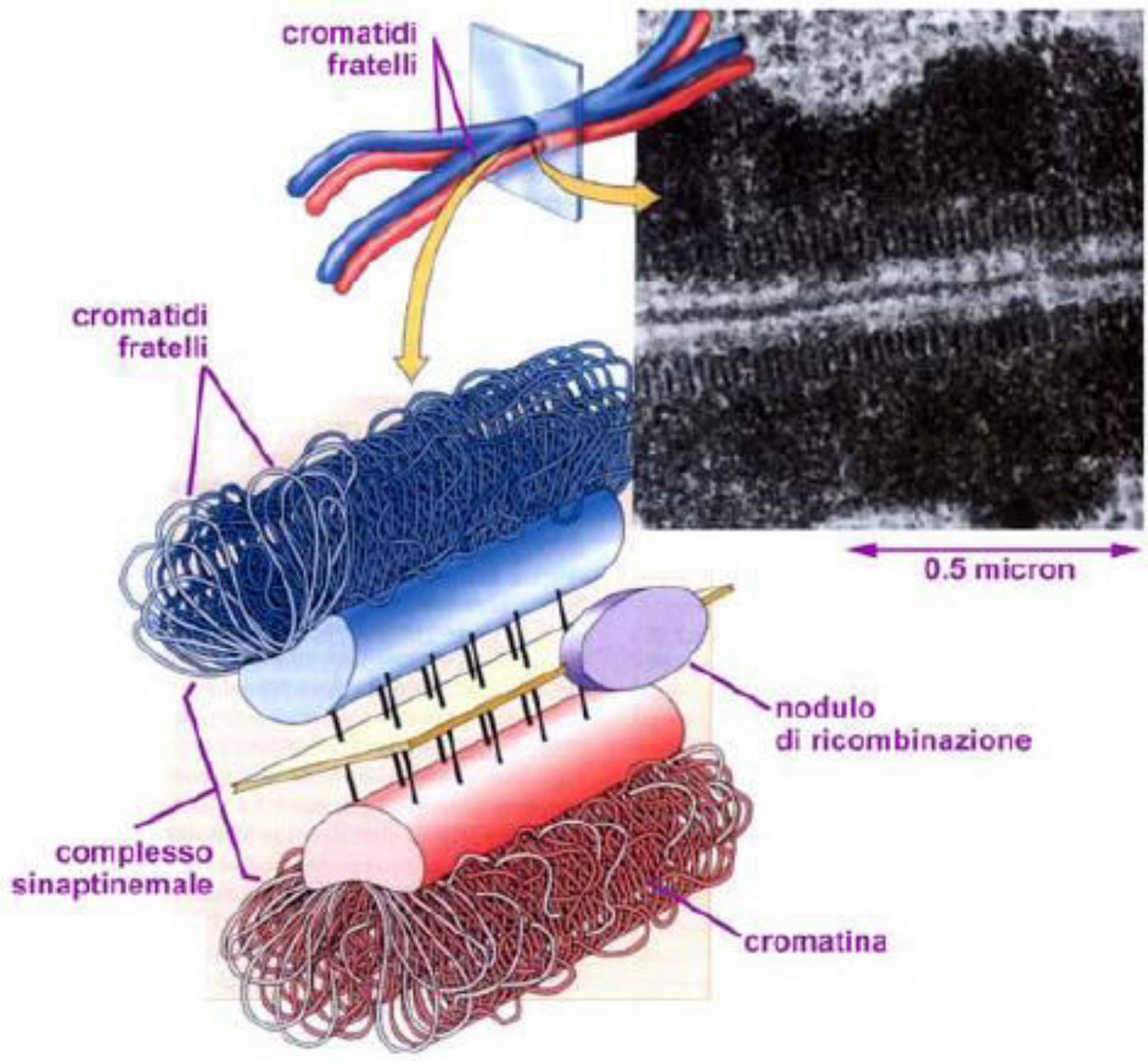


Meiosi 1: profase 1

I cromosomi omologhi si accoppiano tra loro, portando alla formazione di una tetrade, stabilizzata dalla presenza di strutture proteiche.

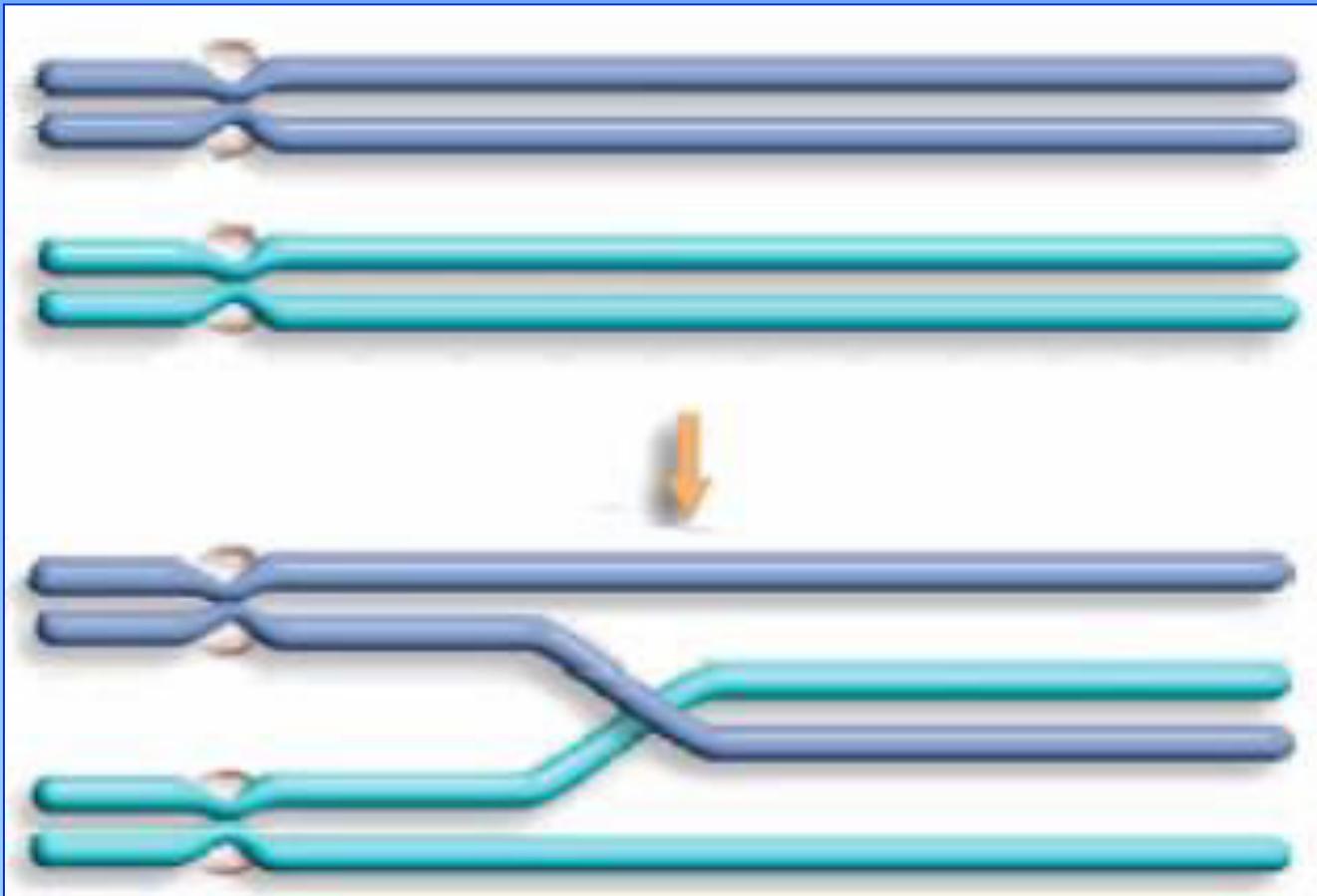






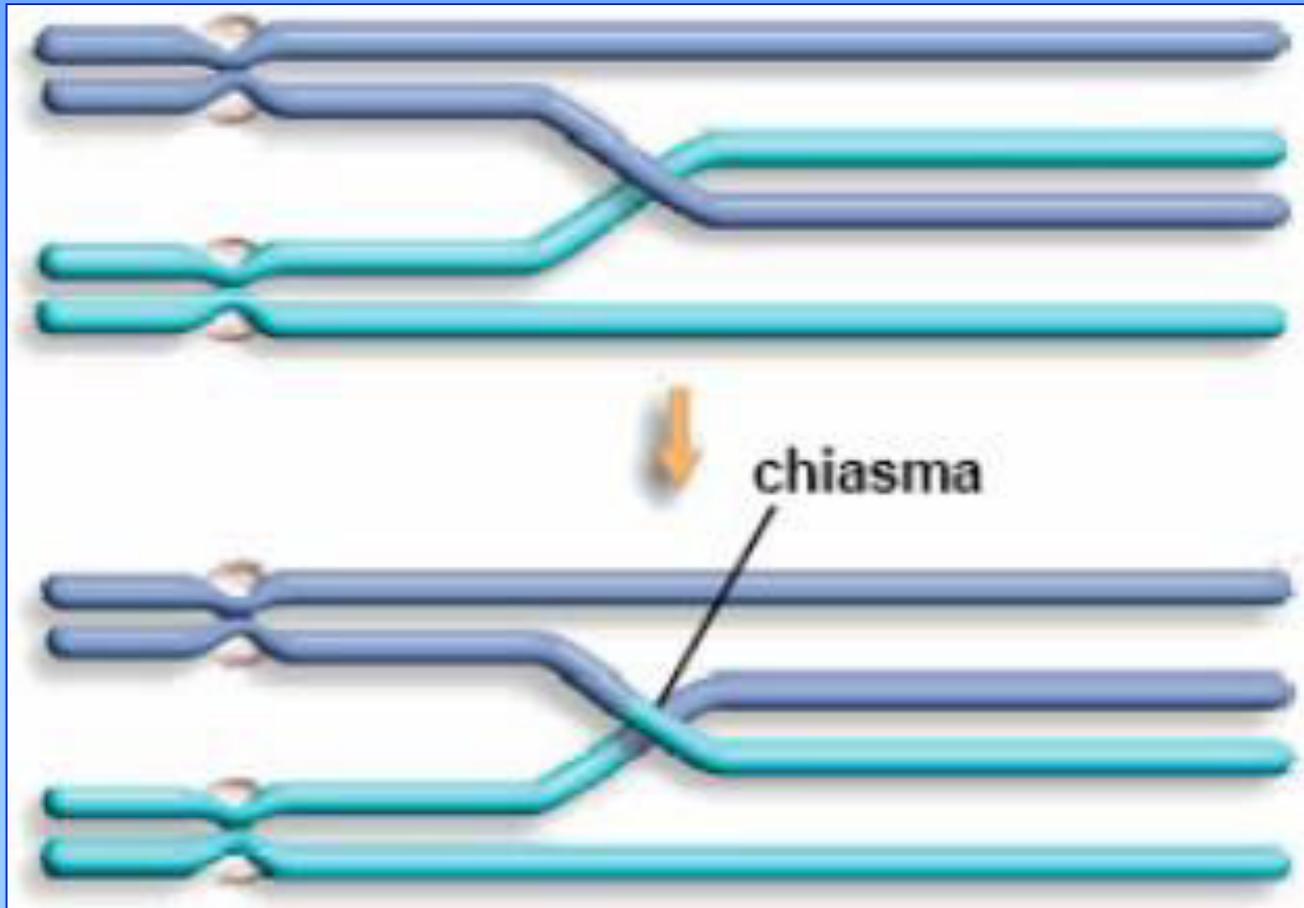
Meiosi 1: profase 1

I cromatidi interni dei due cromosomi omologhi si intrecciano, in punti del tutto casuali.

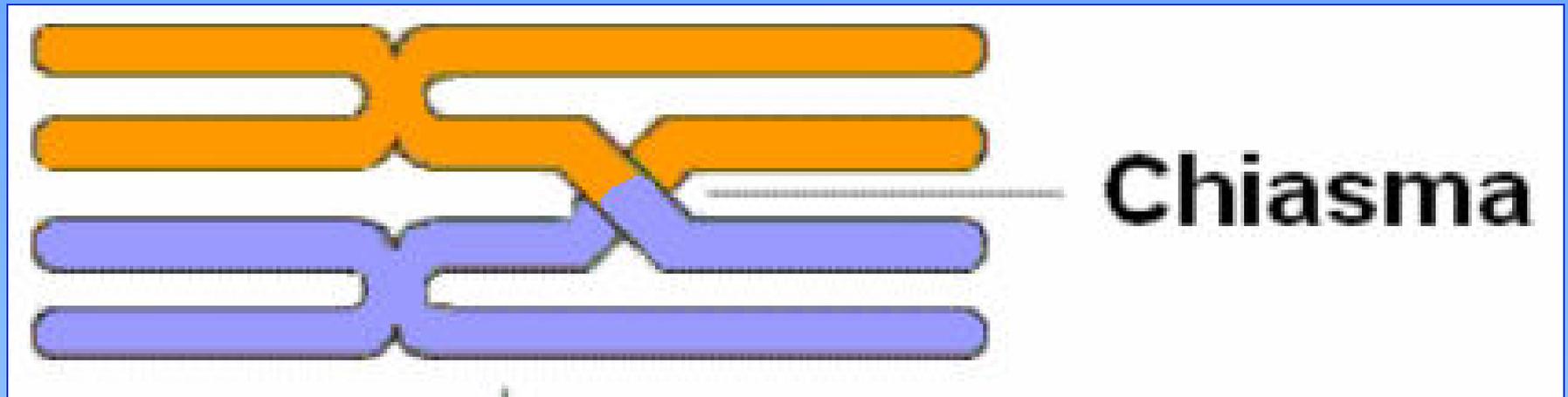


Meiosi 1: profase 1

Nel punto di intreccio, detto chiasma, si verifica una ricombinazione genica tra i due cromosomi.



Il materiale genico presente sul cromatidio di un cromosoma passa sul cromatidio del cromosoma omologo e viceversa.



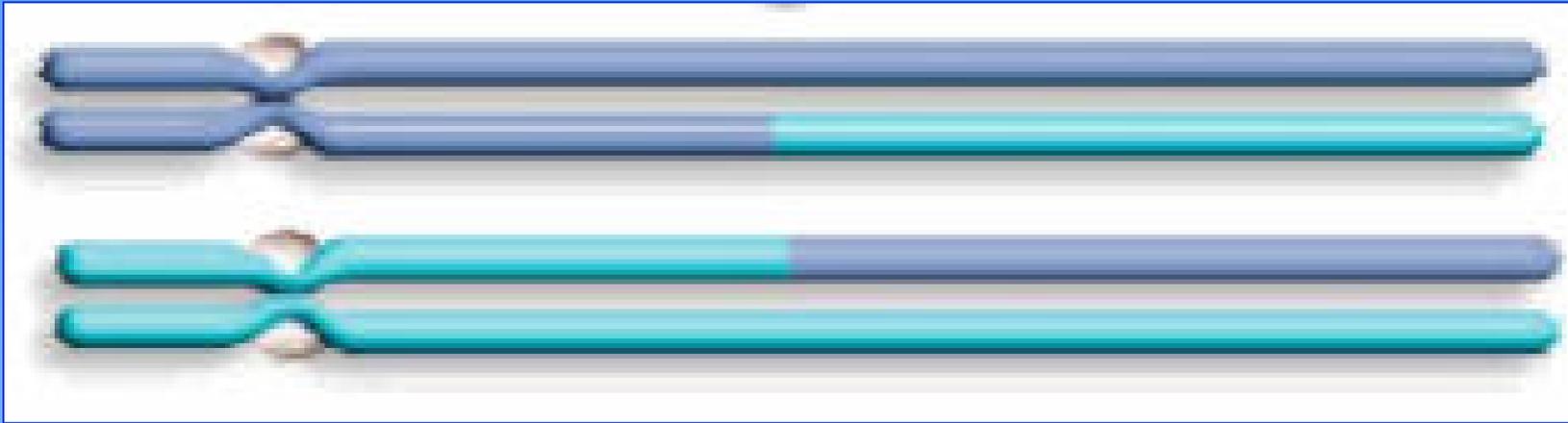
CROSSING OVER:

ricombinazione genica tra cromosomi omologhi

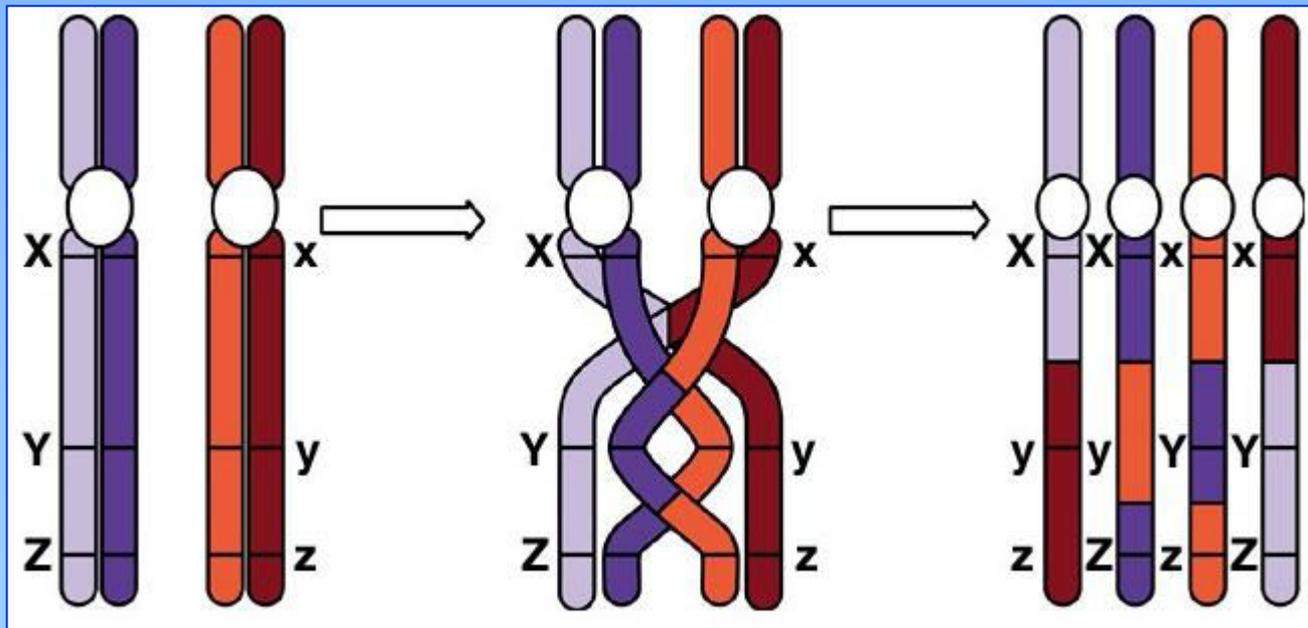
Il CROSSING OVER è una garanzia di variabilità genica.

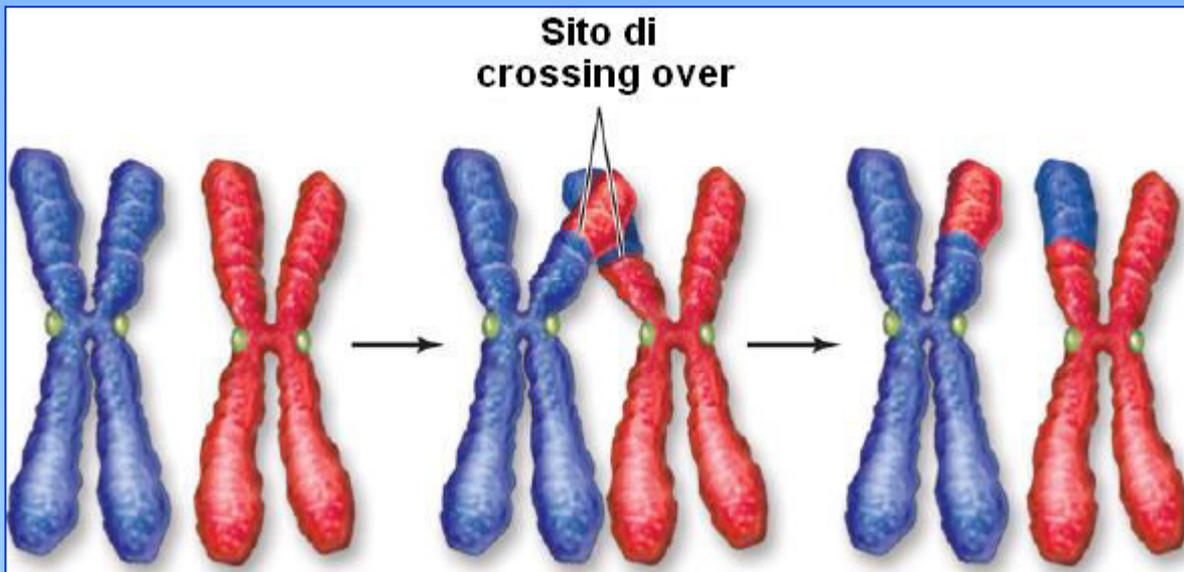
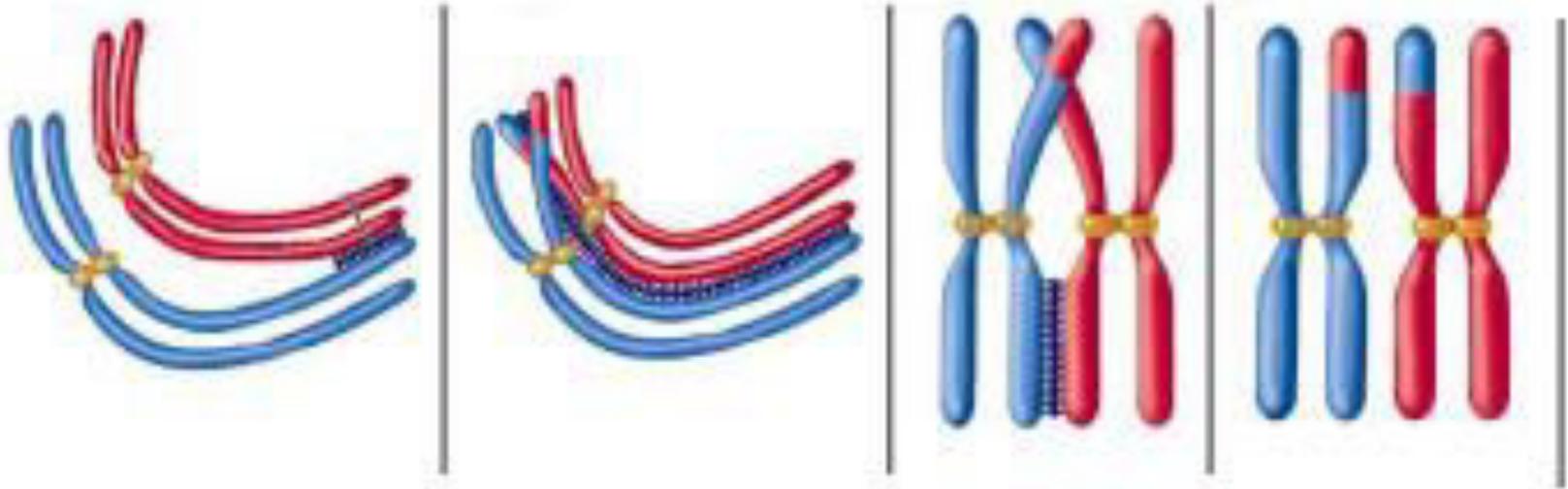


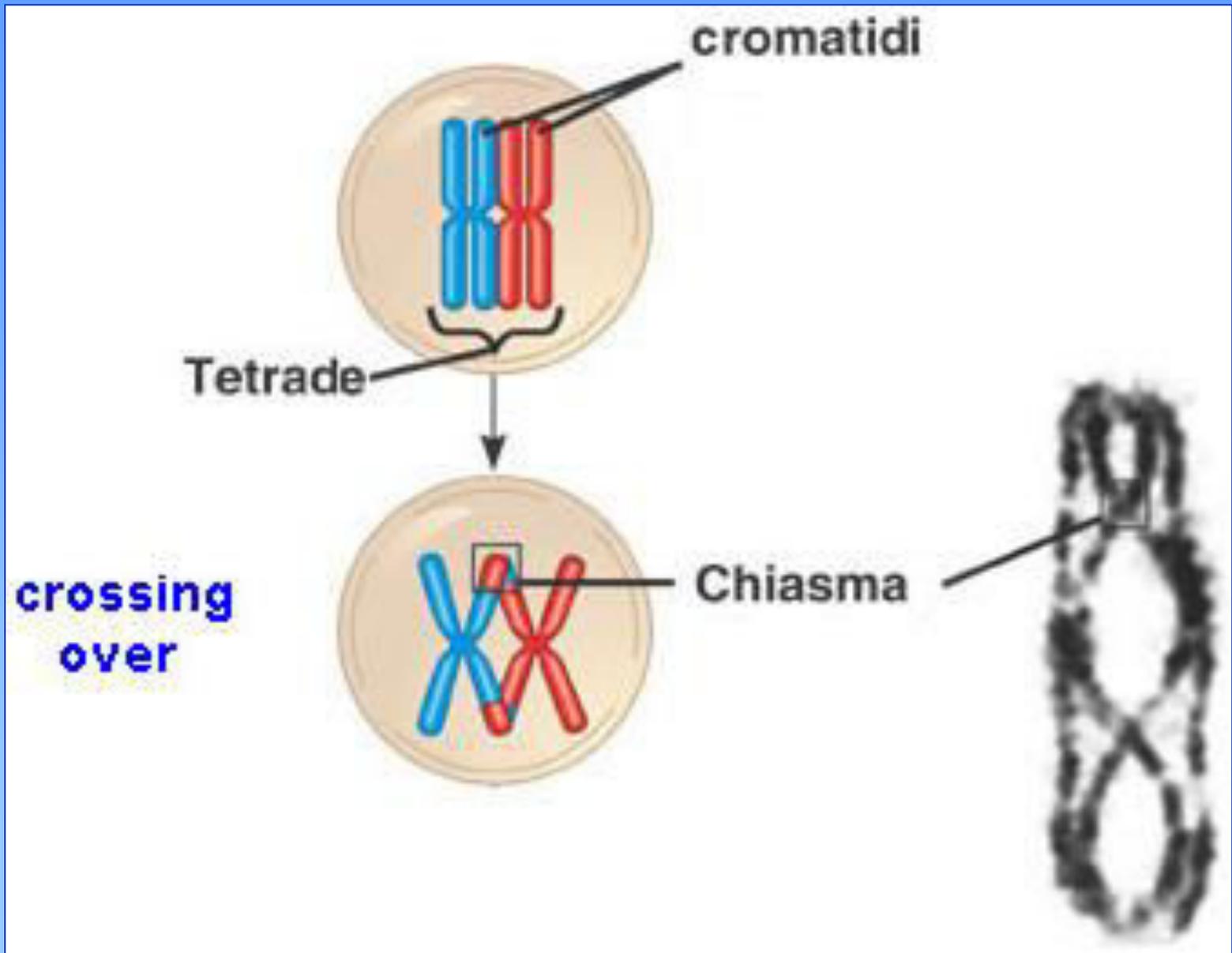
I due cromosomi sono sempre omologhi, ma in seguito al crossing over, si sono formate nuove combinazioni geniche, diverse da quelle originarie.



Il CROSSING OVER introduce variabilità genica.

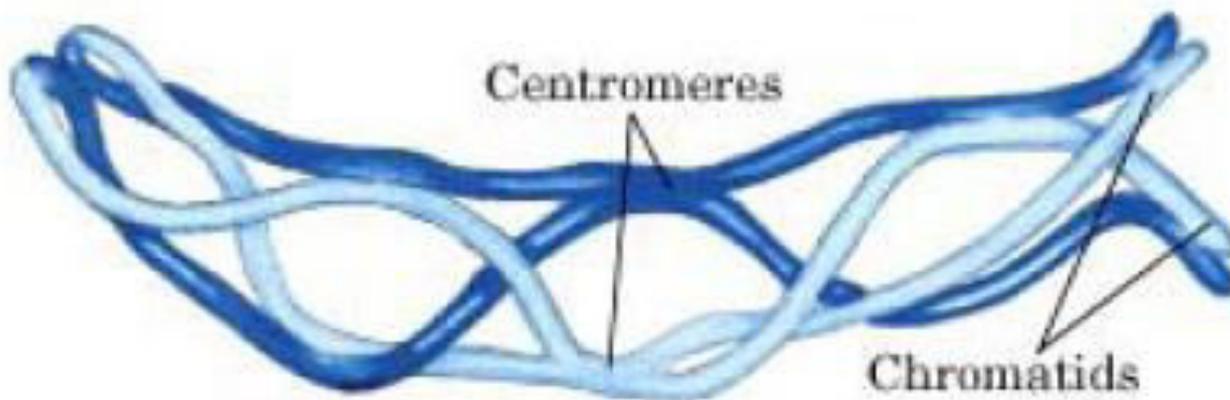


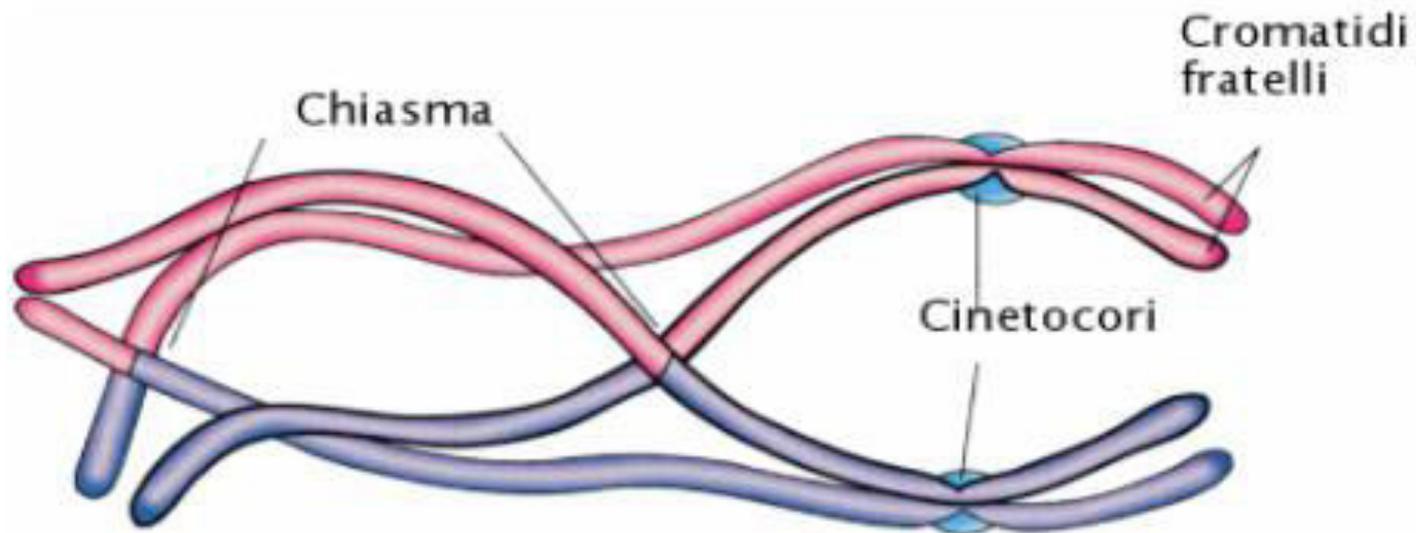
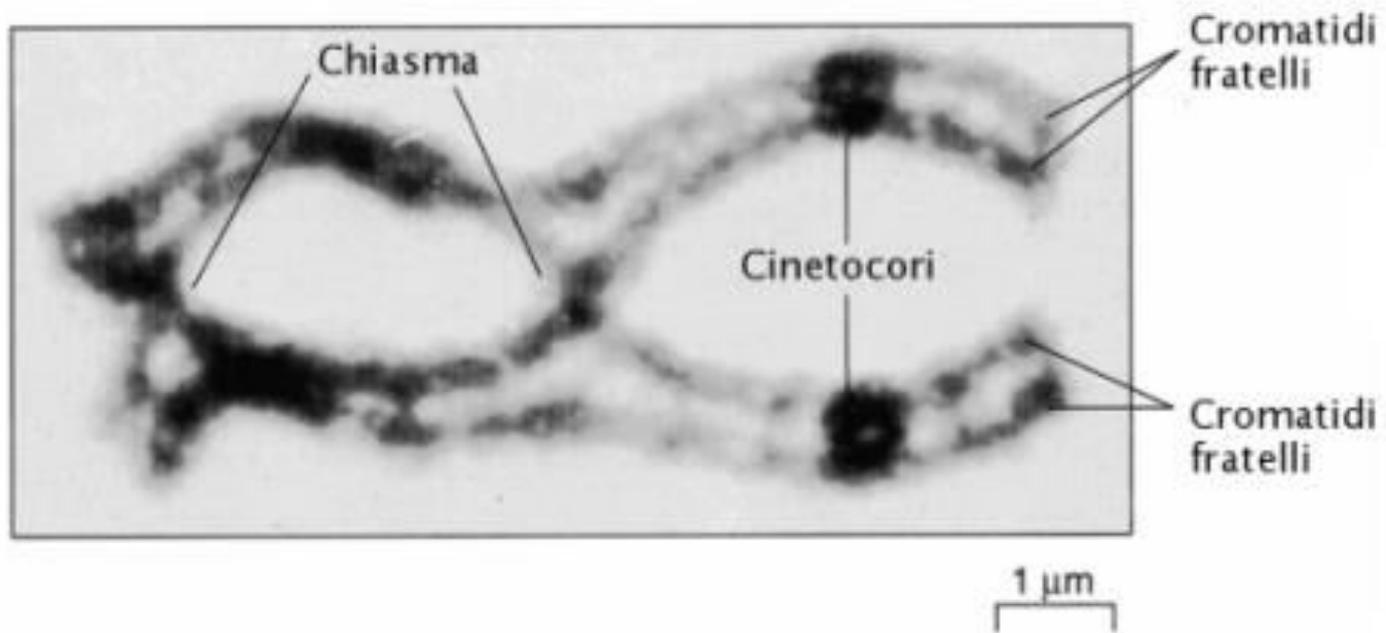




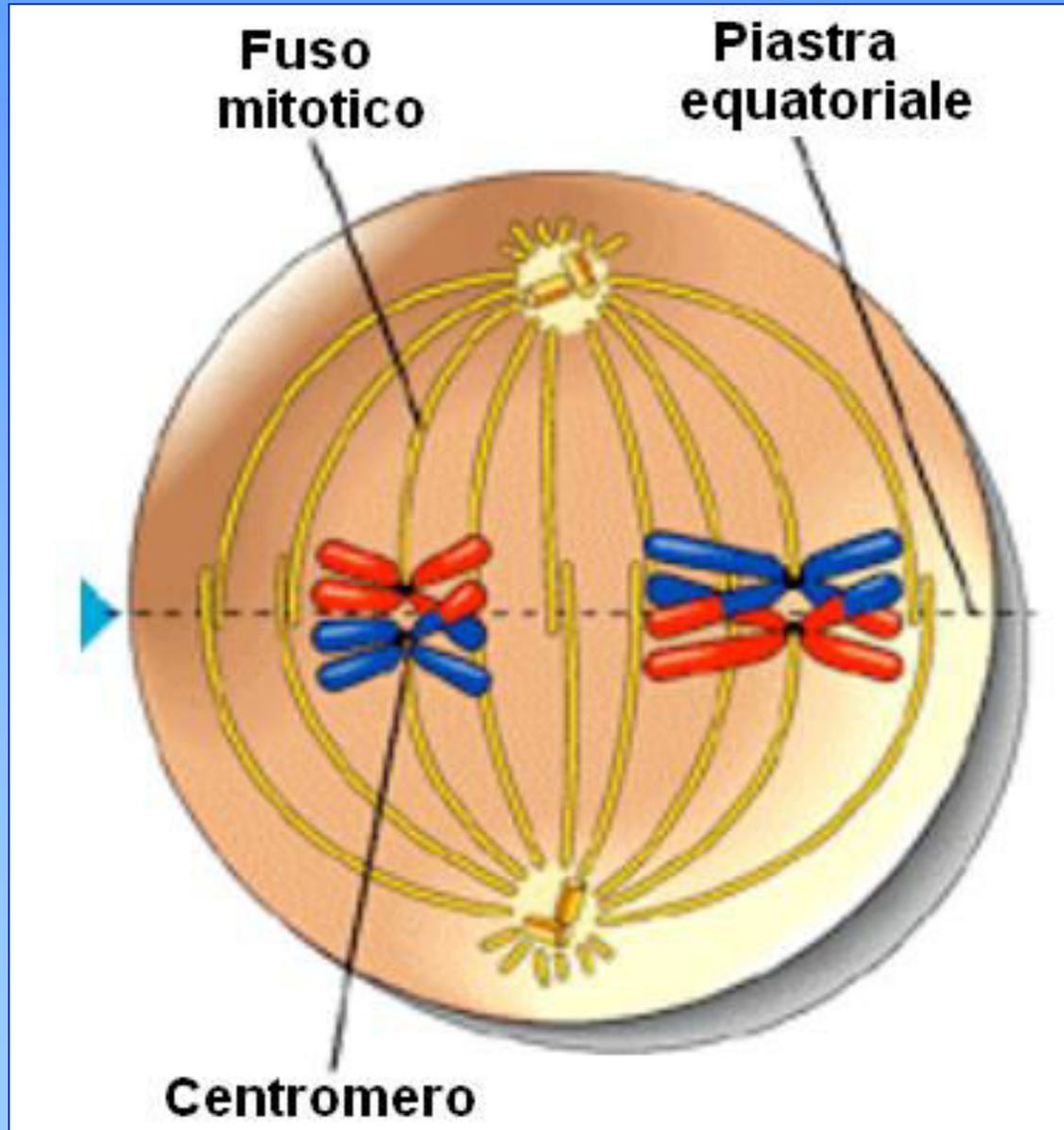


2 μm

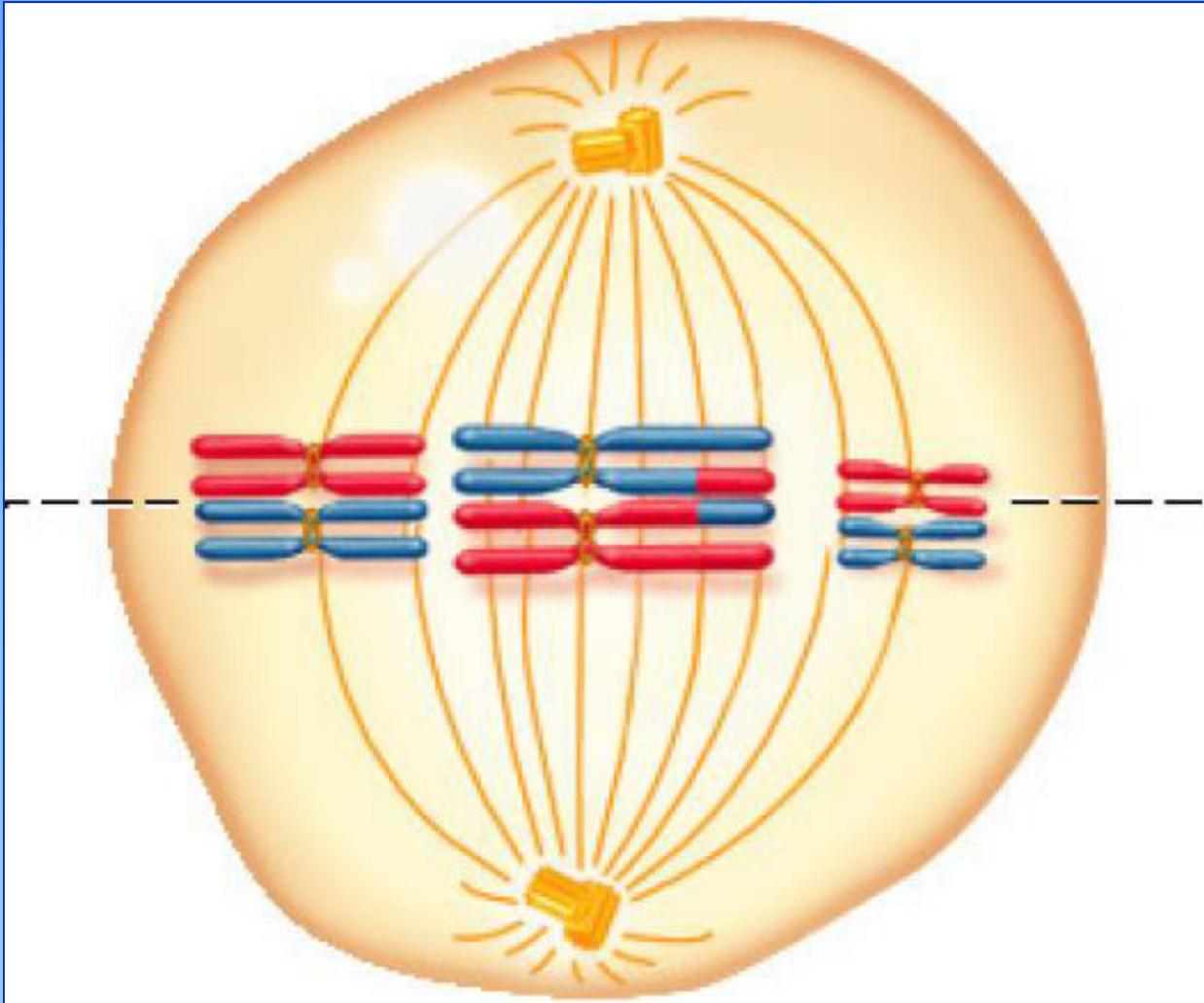




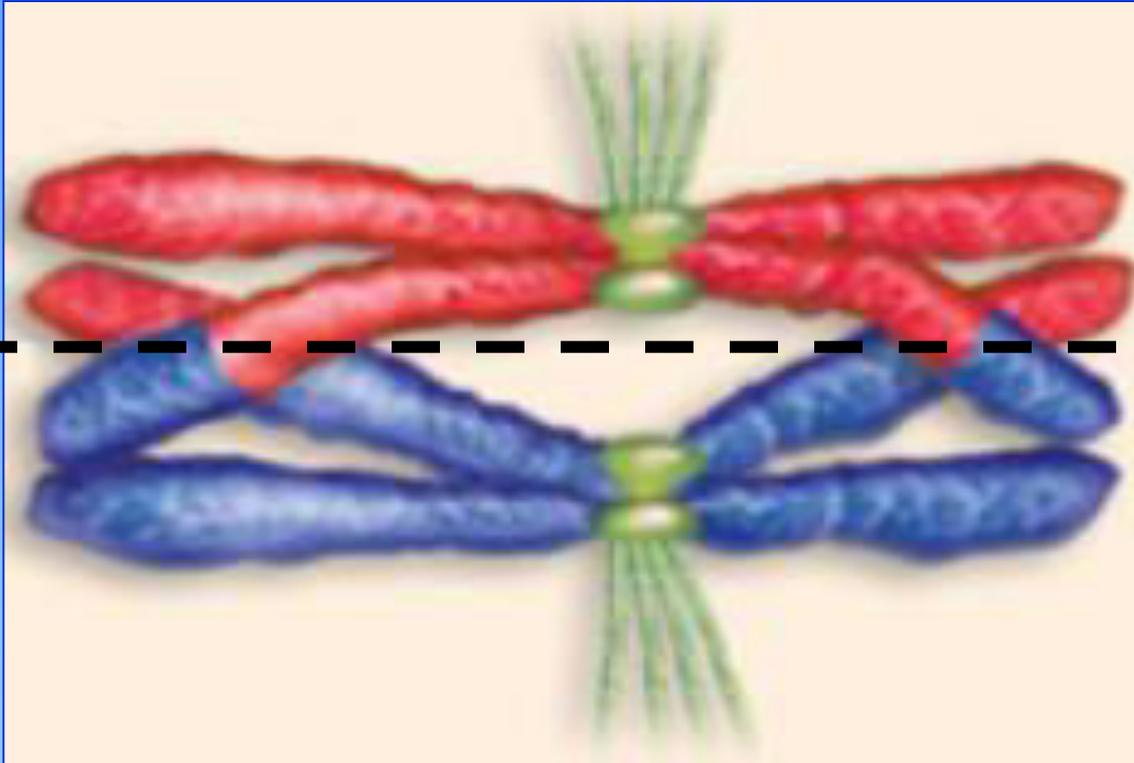
Meiosi 1: metafase 1



I microtubuli del fuso trasportano i cromosomi omologhi al centro della cellula, formando la piastra equatoriale.



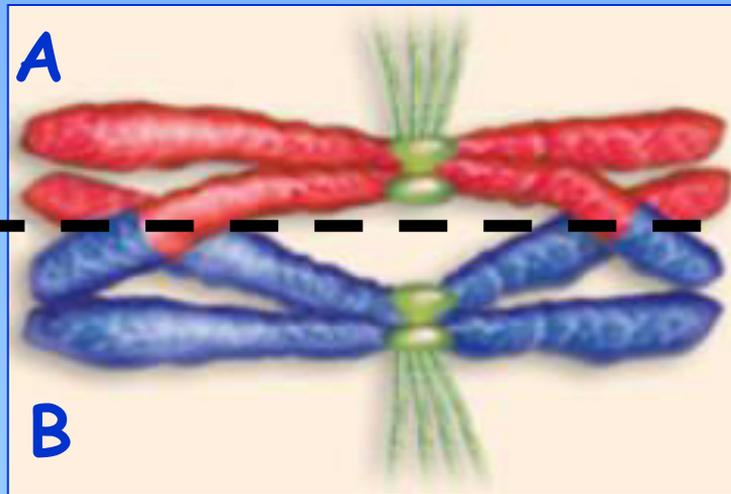
I cromosomi omologhi si dispongono su due linee parallele, in corrispondenza della piastra equatoriale



Un omologo è legato ai microtubuli provenienti da un polo cellulare, l'altro è legato a quelli provenienti dal polo cellulare opposto

A seconda della posizione assunta rispetto alla piastra metafasica, i cromosomi omologhi migreranno (durante l'anafase I) verso uno specifico polo cellulare

A e B = cromosomi omologhi



Il cromosoma A migrerà in una direzione

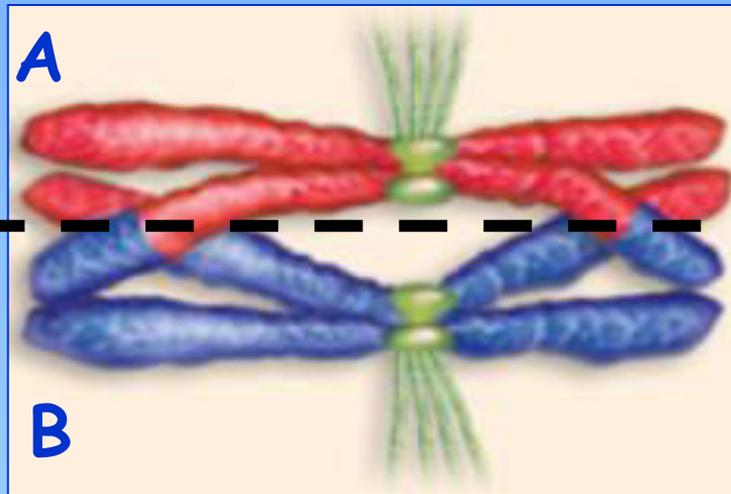


Il cromosoma B migrerà nella direzione opposta



A seconda della posizione assunta rispetto alla piastra metafasica, i cromosomi omologhi migreranno (durante l'anafase I) verso uno specifico polo cellulare

A e B = cromosomi omologhi

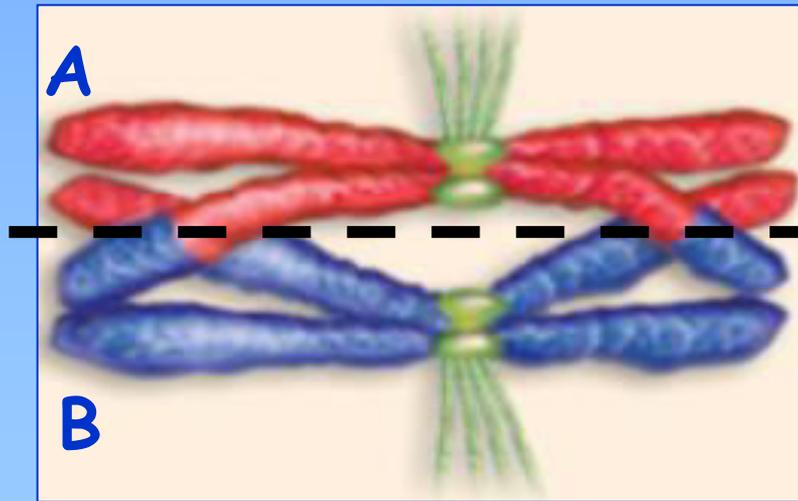


Il cromosoma A
farà parte di
una cellula

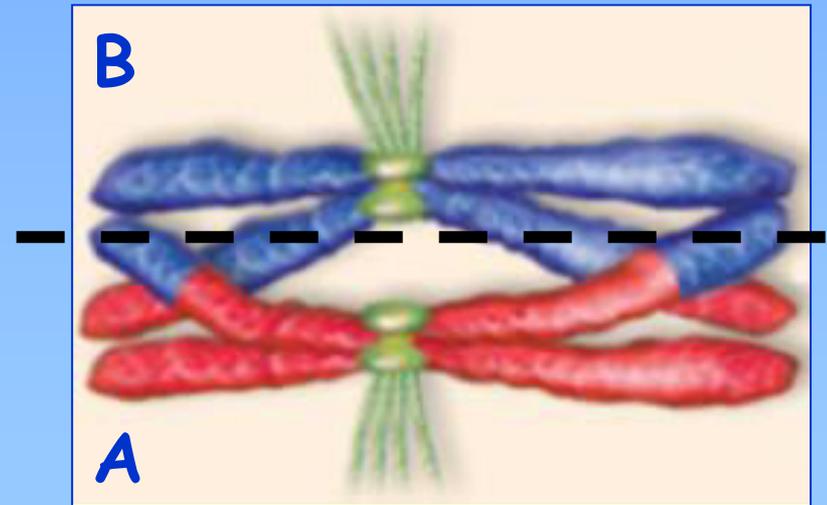
Il cromosoma B
farà parte
dell'altra cellula

La posizione assunta dagli omologhi in metafase I è del tutto casuale:

-la probabilità che uno dei due omologhi migri verso un lato è uguale alla probabilità che migri verso il lato opposto



50 %



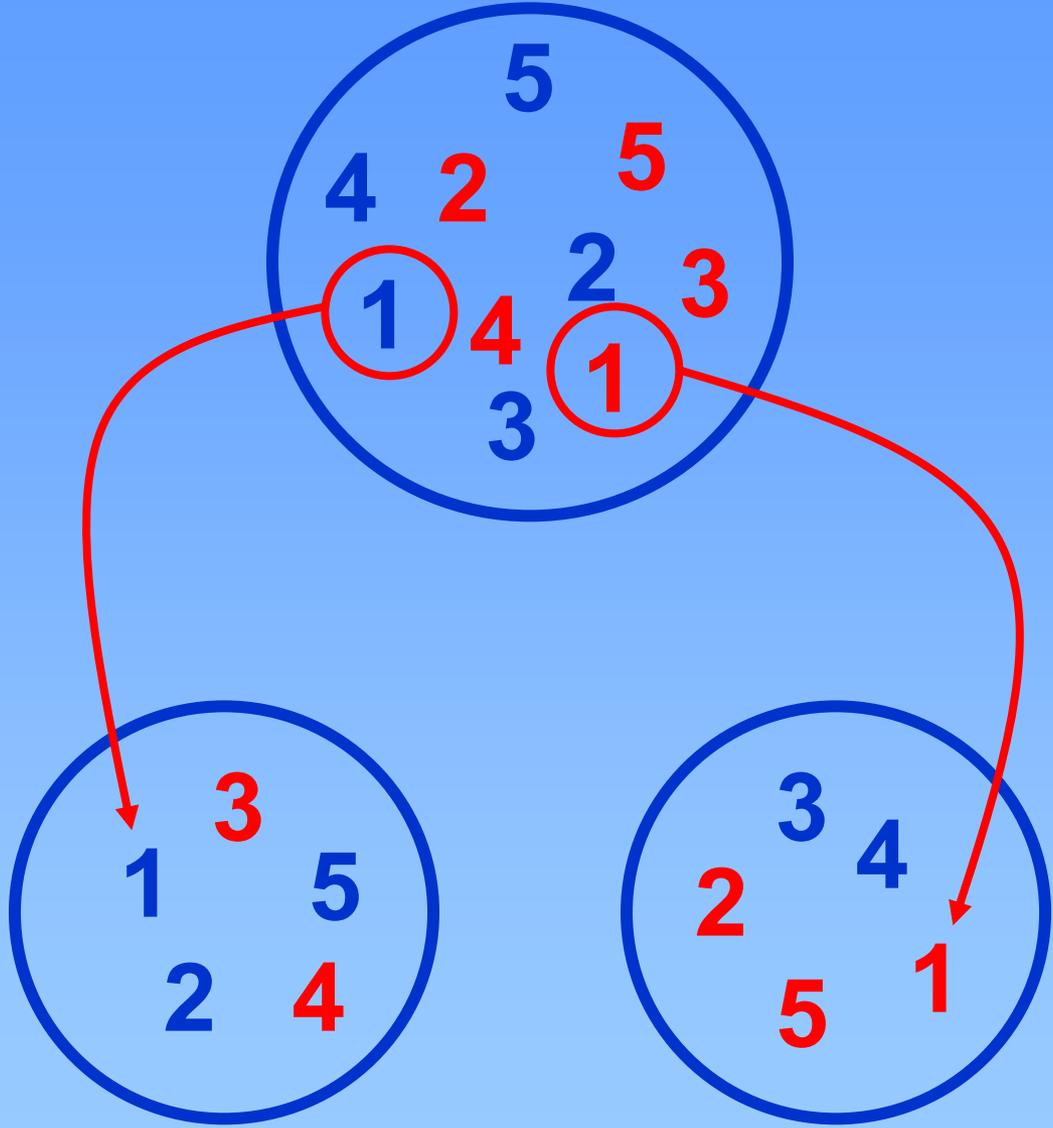
50 %

Nella cellula sono presenti 23 coppie di cromosomi omologhi ($2n = 46$; $n = 23$)

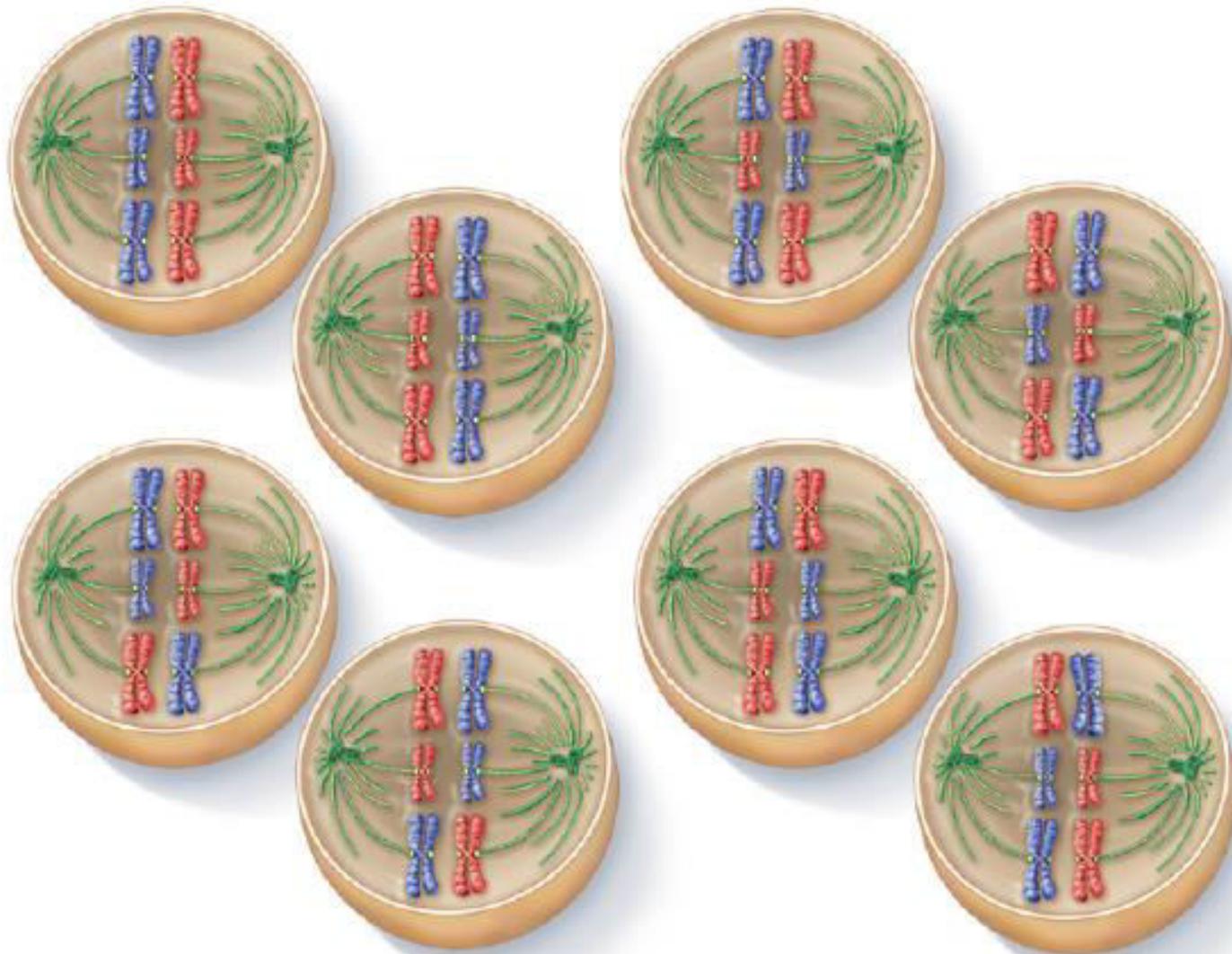
Ogni coppia di omologhi si dispone sulla piastra equatoriale in modo indipendente dalla disposizione delle altre coppie di omologhi.



**ASSORTIMENTO INDIPENDENTE
DEI CROMOSOMI OMOLOGHI**



ASSORTIMENTO INDIPENDENTE



Il massimo numero possibile di combinazioni di assortimento degli omologhi (e quindi di differenti tipi cellulari) è pari a:

$$2^n$$

n = coppie di cromosomi omologhi

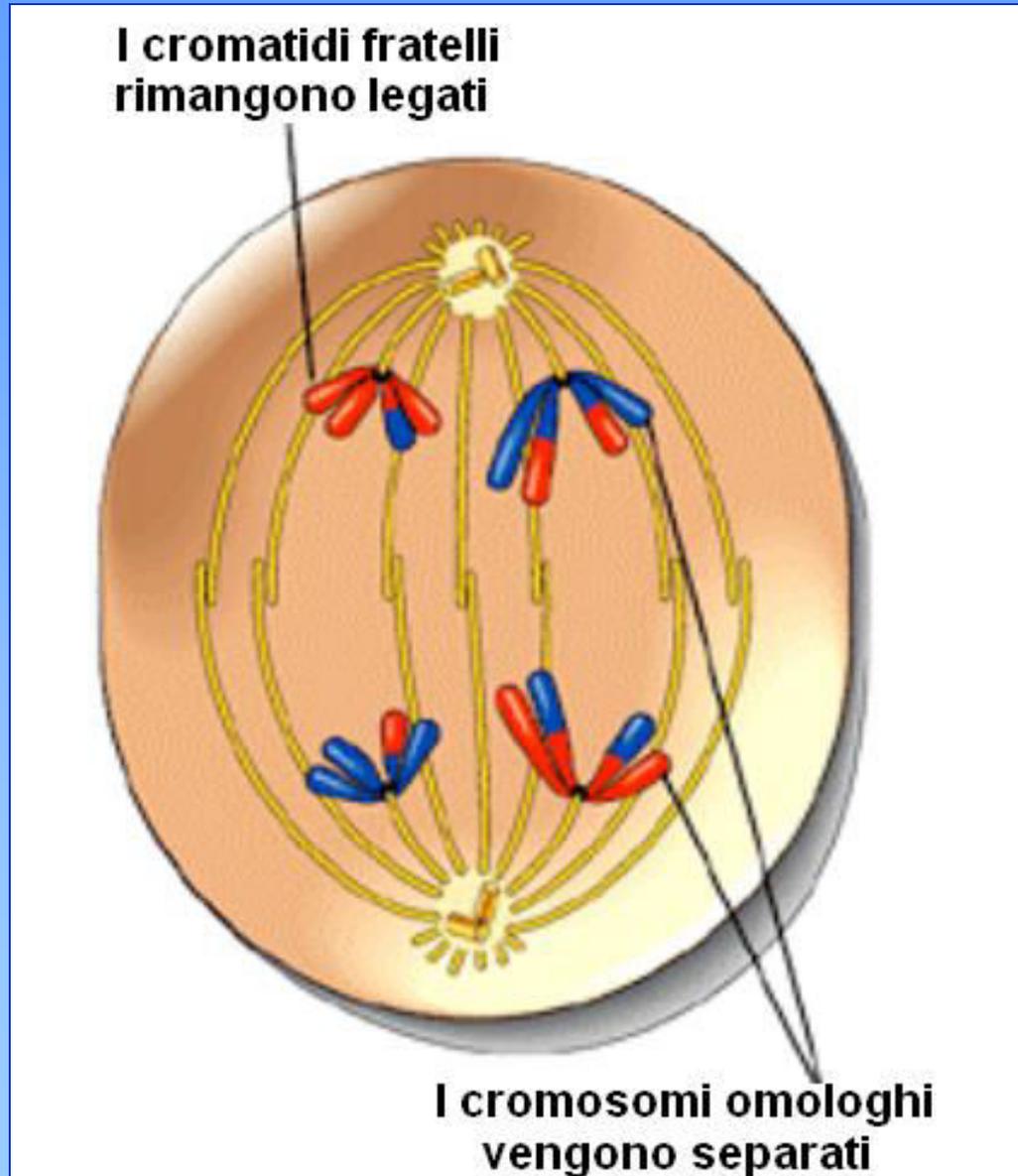
Nella specie umana $n = 23$

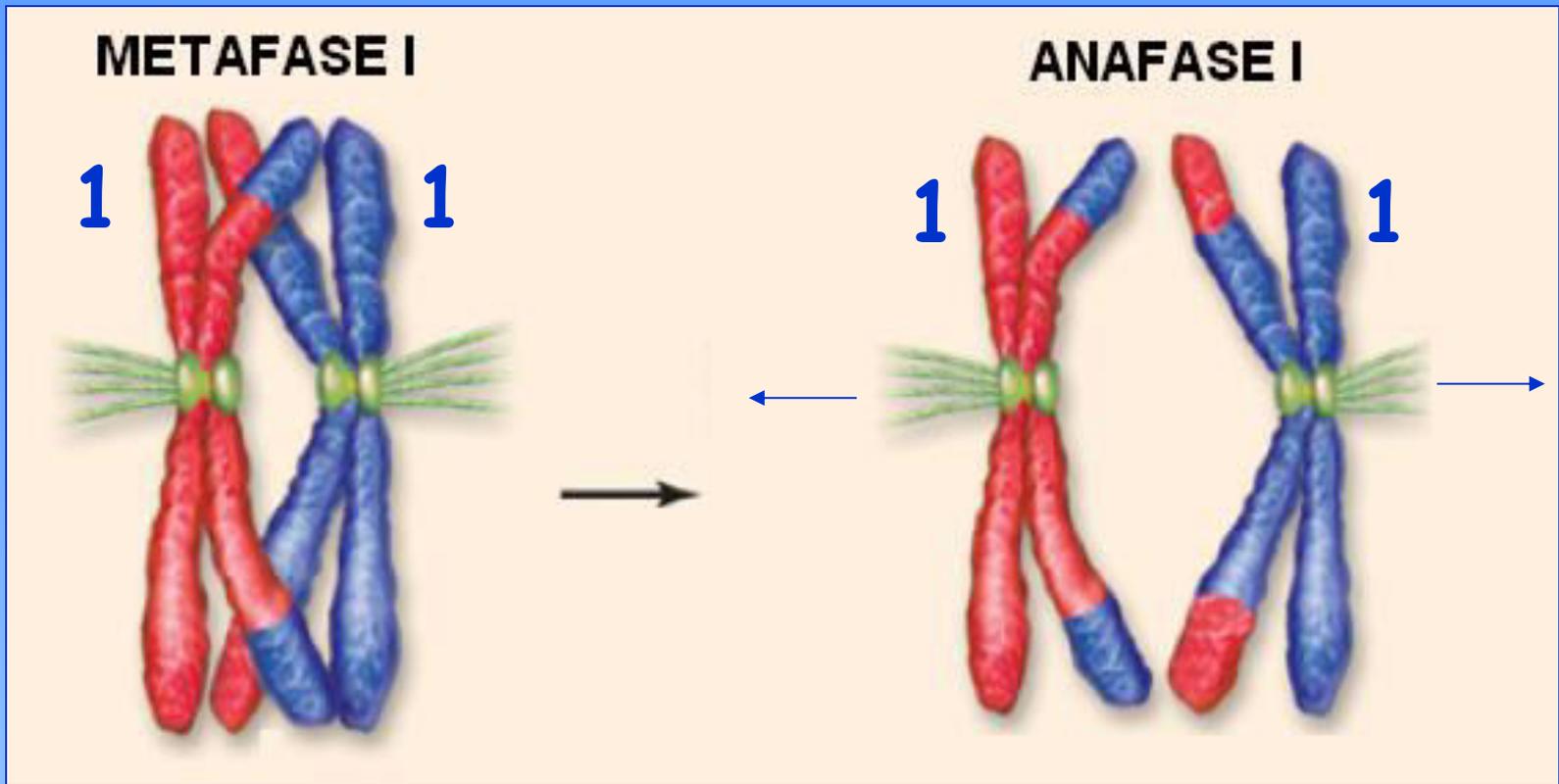


$$2^{23} = 8.388.608 \text{ combinazioni}$$

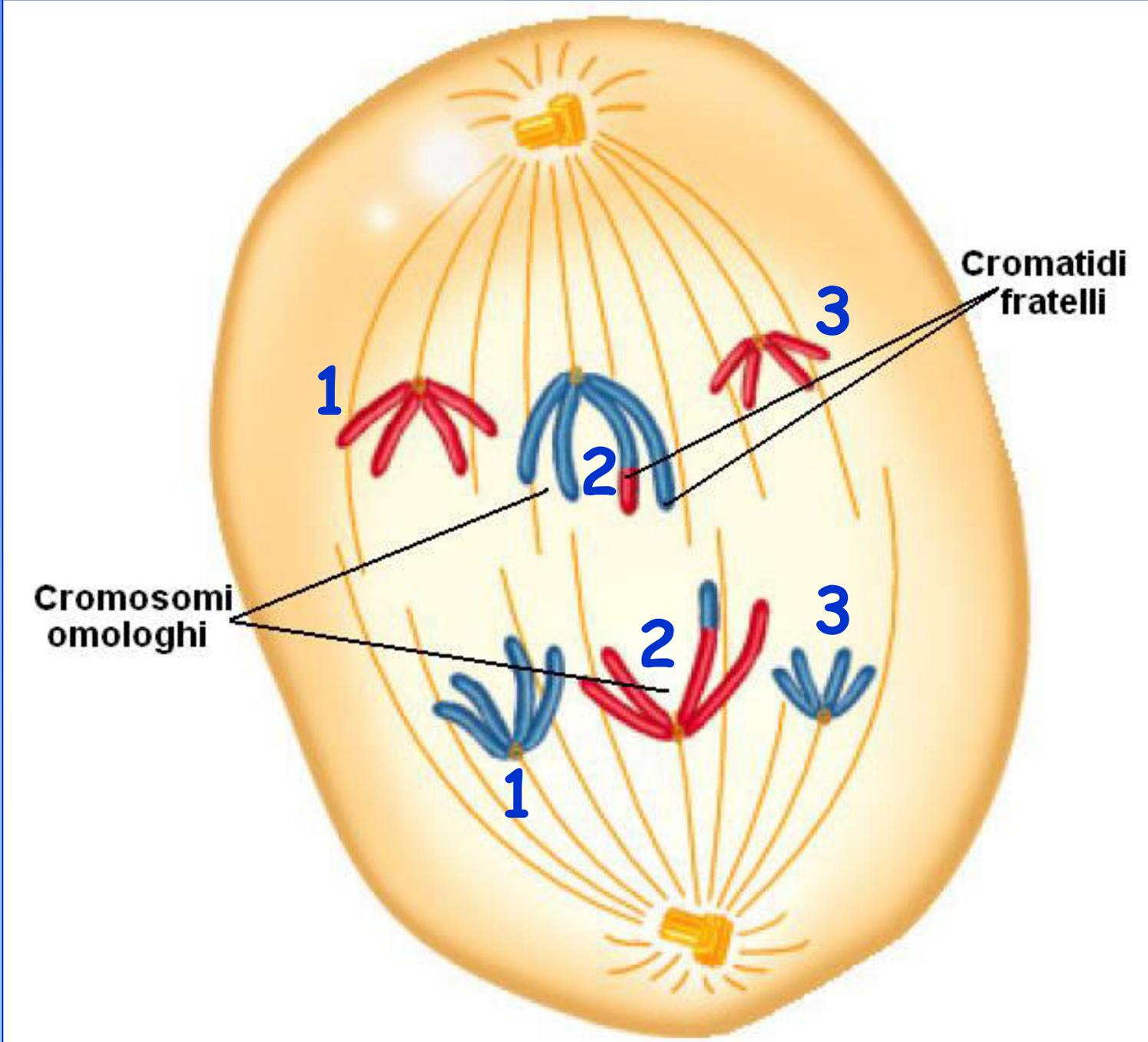
L'assortimento indipendente dei cromosomi omologhi è una fonte di variabilità genica

Meiosi 1: anafase 1

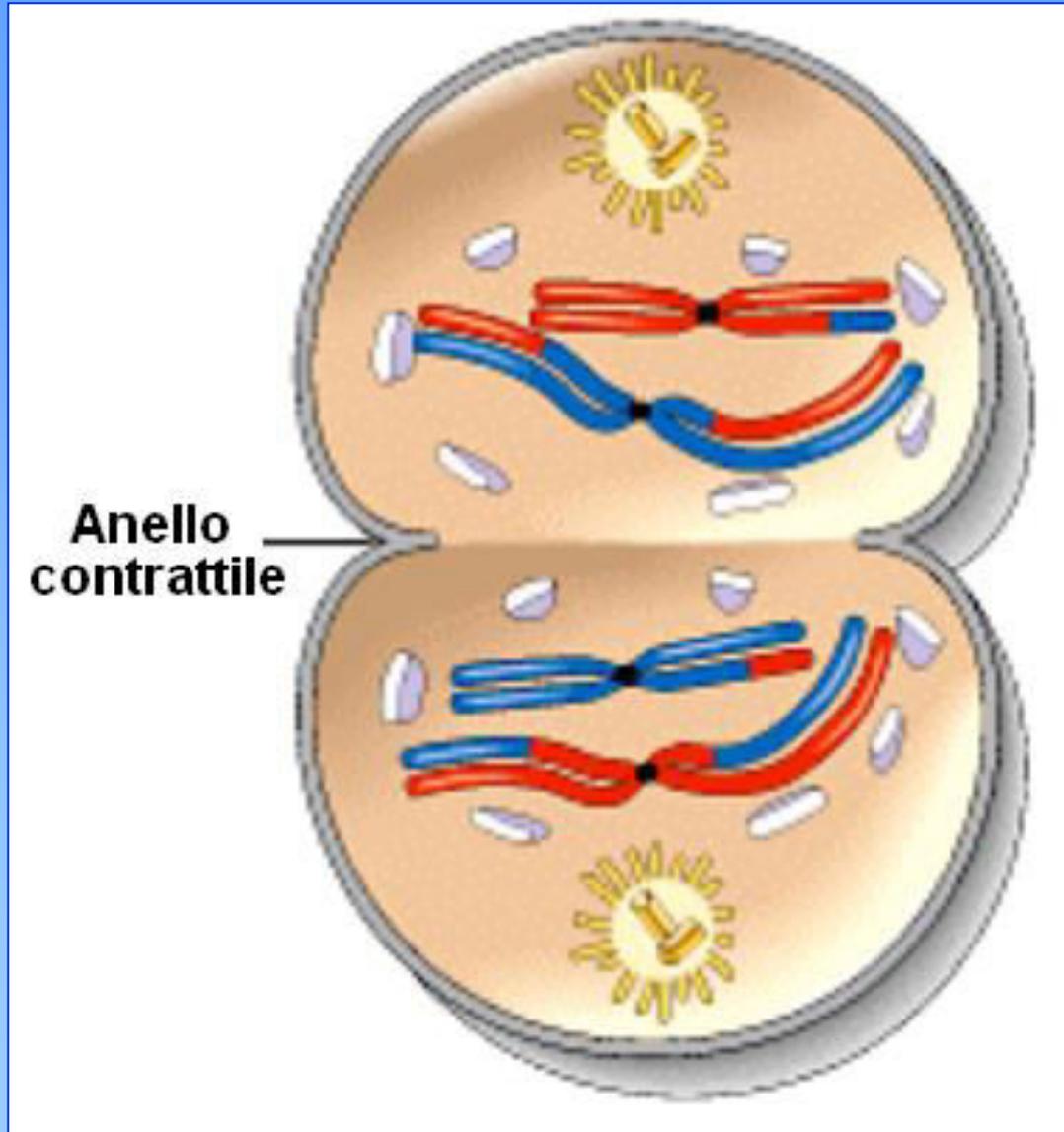




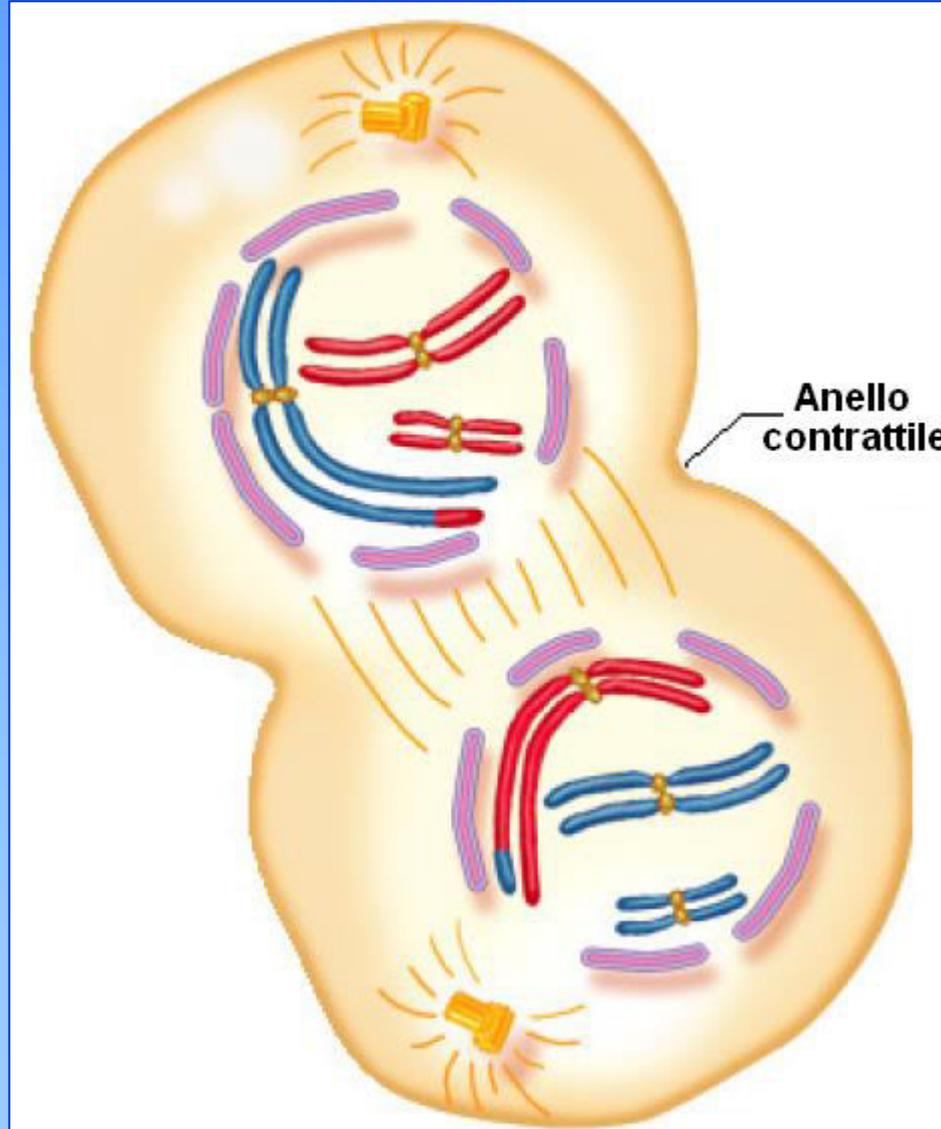
I cromosomi omologhi migrano ai poli opposti, senza che avvenga la separazione tra i cromatidi fratelli



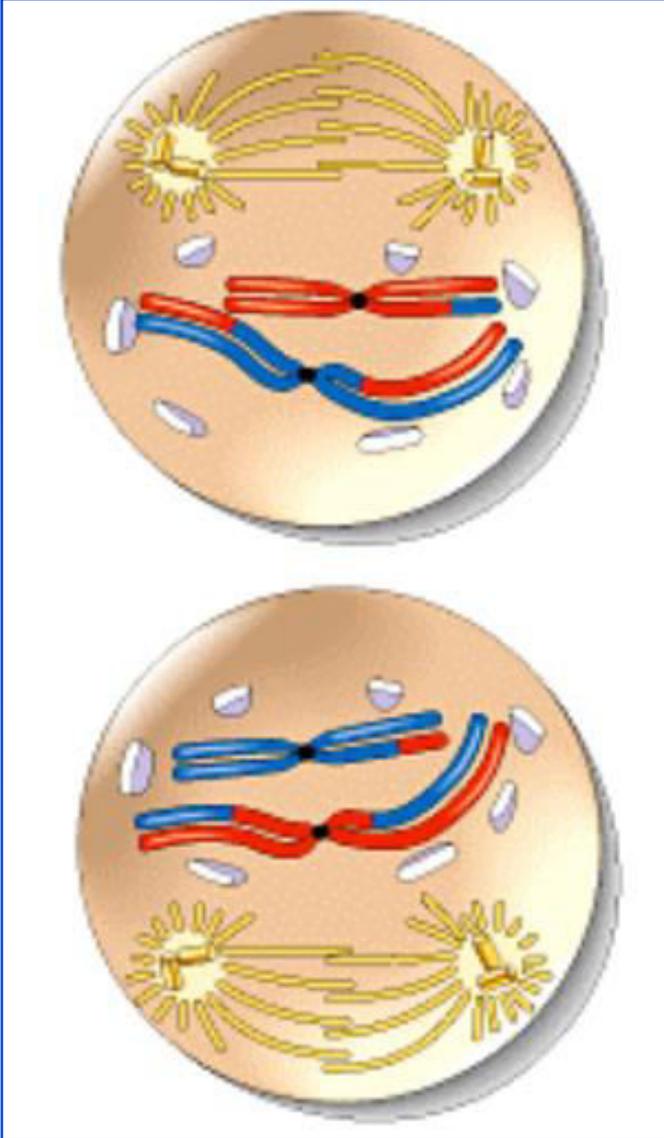
Meiosi 1: telofase 1



Meiosi 1: telofase 1



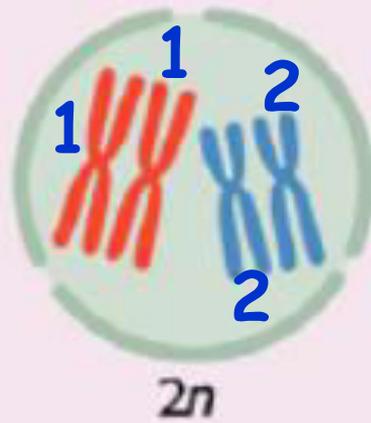
Meiosi 1: telofase 1



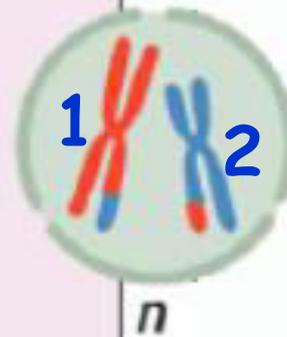
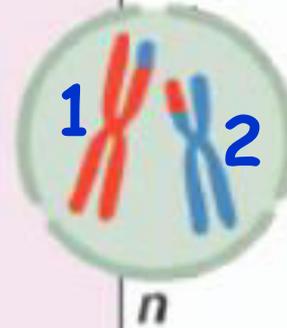
Al termine della meiosi 1, si sono formate due cellule APLOIDI (n)

Ogni cellula ha un set cromosomico completo: una copia di ogni coppia di omologhi

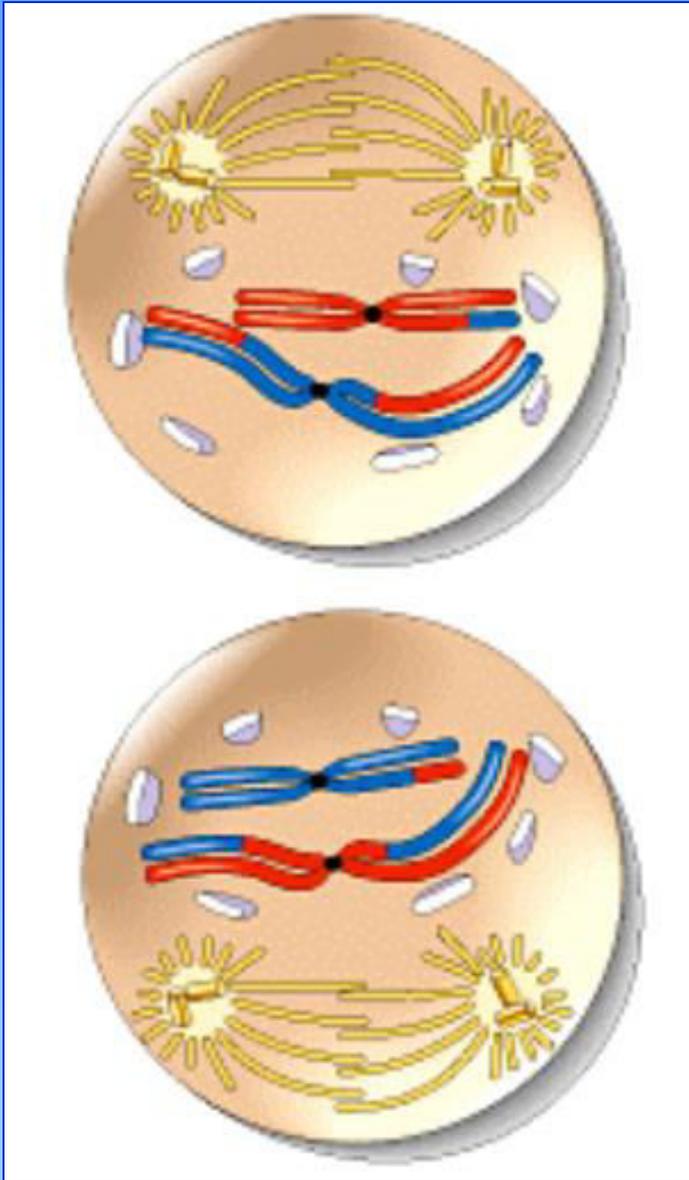
MEIOSI I



Divisione
riduzionale



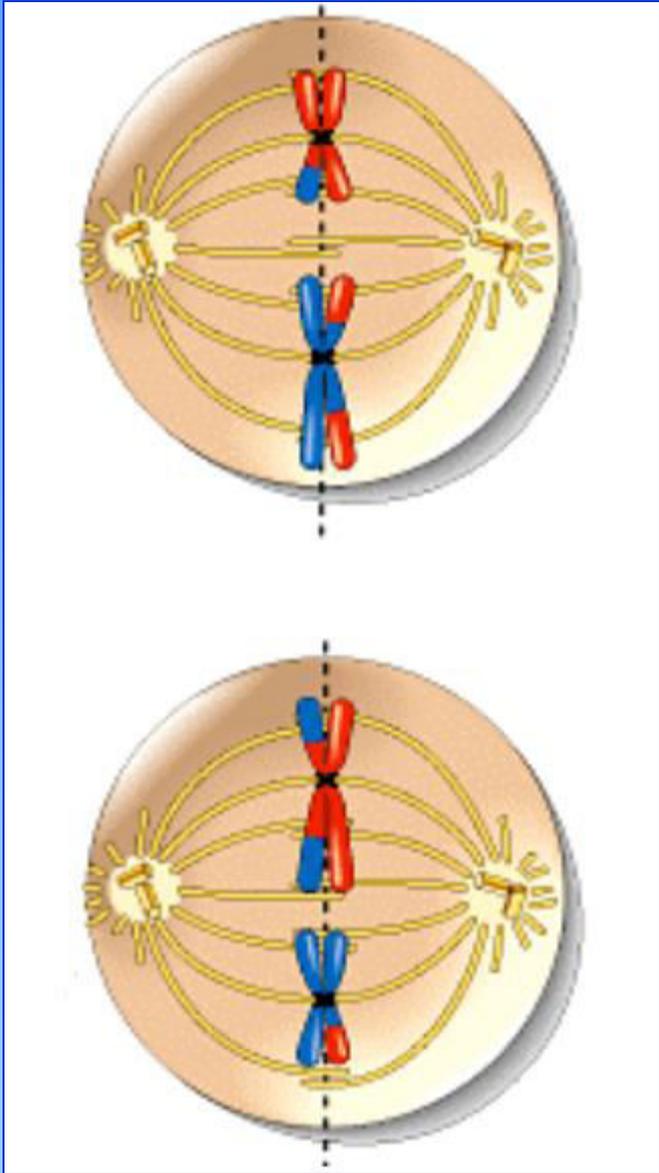
Meiosi 2: profase 2



Tutti i processi della meiosi 2 avvengono relativamente alle due cellule formatesi

La telofase 1 coincide con la profase 2

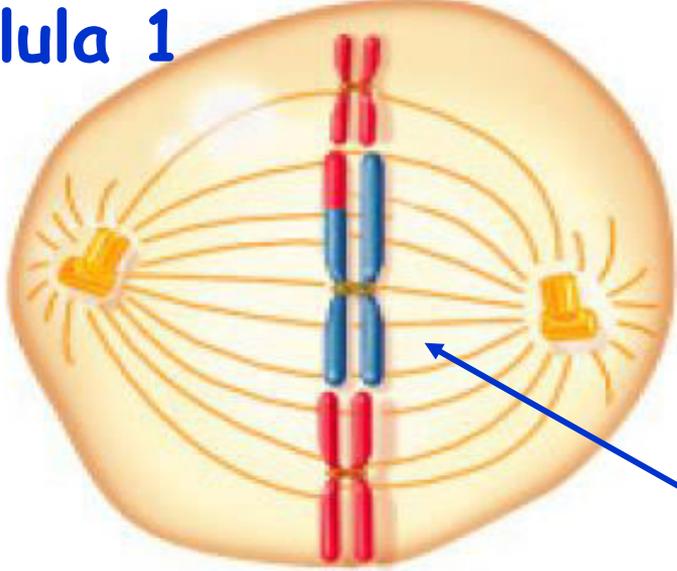
Meiosi 2: metafase 2



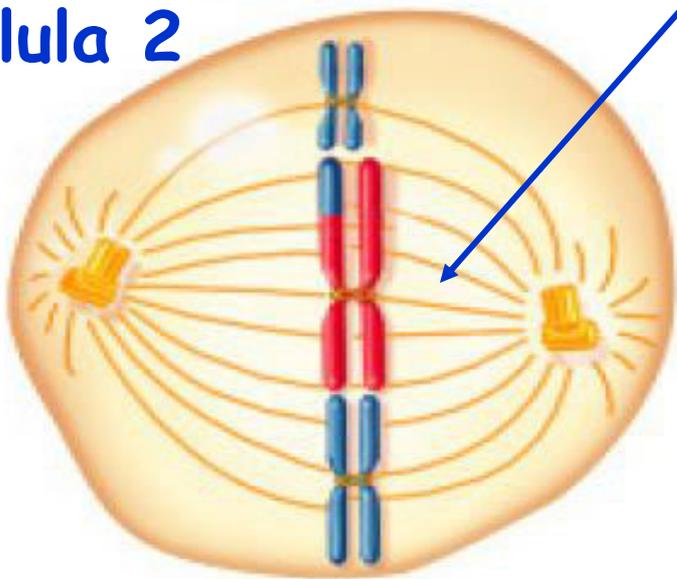
In entrambe le cellule, tutti i cromosomi vengono trasportati dai microtubuli del fuso a livello della piastra equatoriale

Meiosi 2: metafase 2

Cellula 1

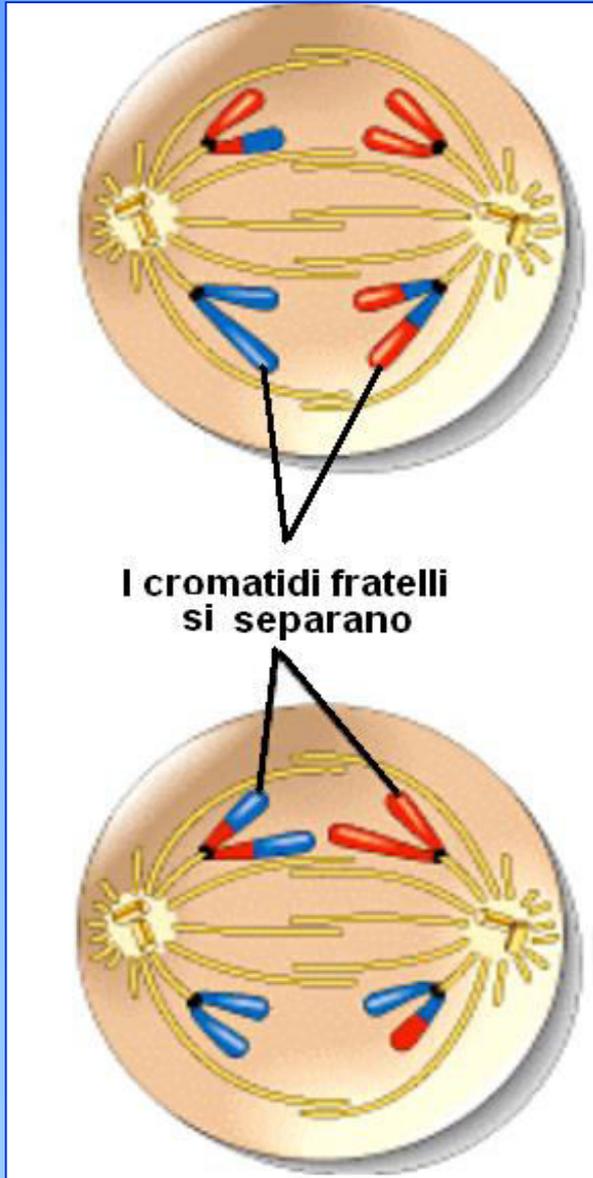


Cellula 2

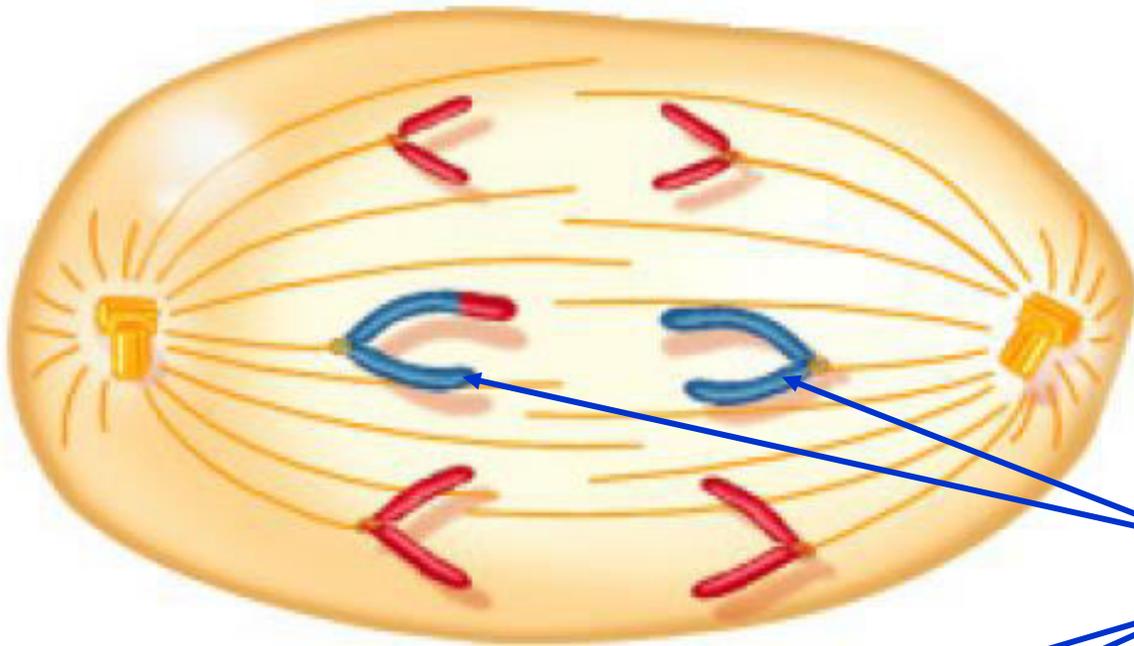


Piastra equatoriale

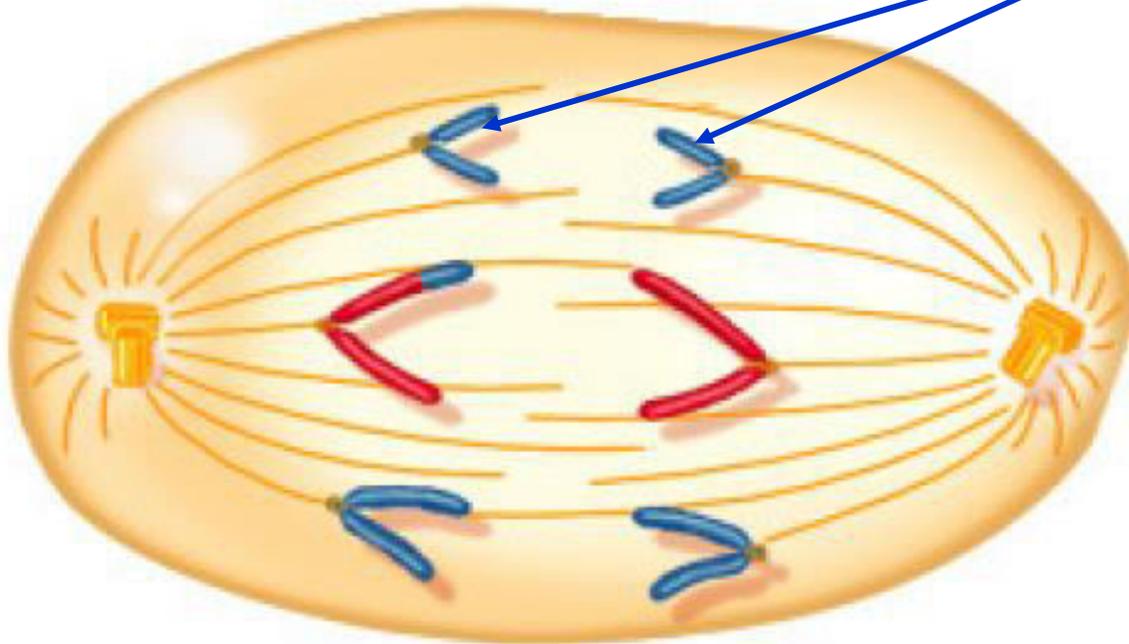
Meiosi 2: anafase 2



I cromatidi fratelli dei singoli cromosomi si separano: uno migra verso un polo cellulare, l'altro verso il polo opposto



**CROMATIDI
FRATELLI**



METAFASE II



Cromosoma

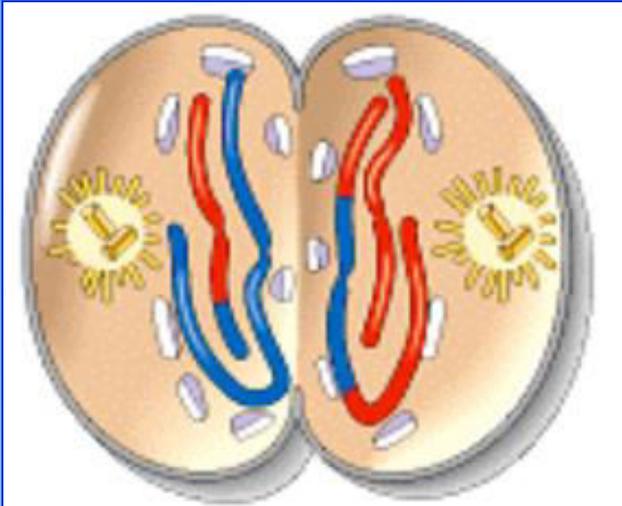
ANAFASE II



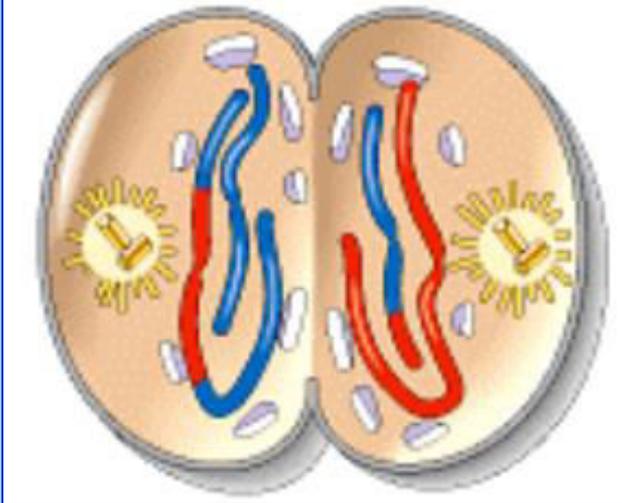
Cromatidi fratelli

Anche l'assortimento dei cromatidi fratelli è un processo del tutto casuale

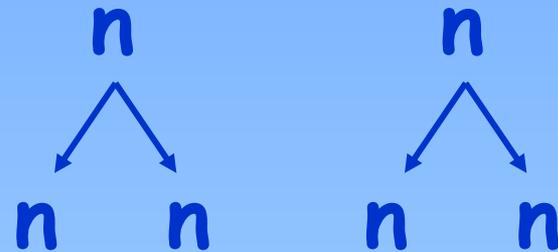
Meiosi 2: telofase 2



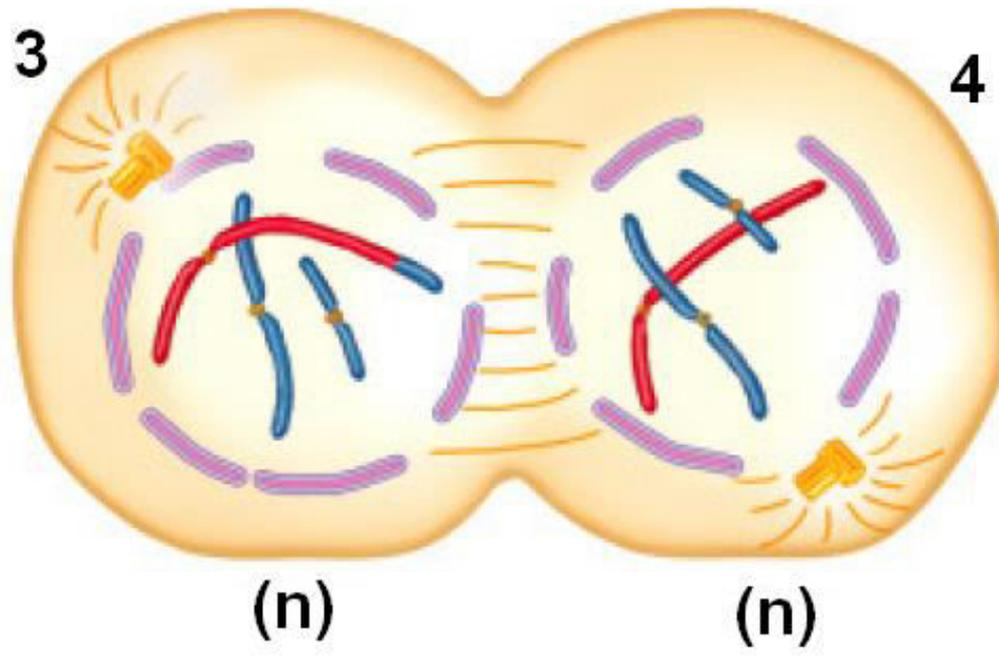
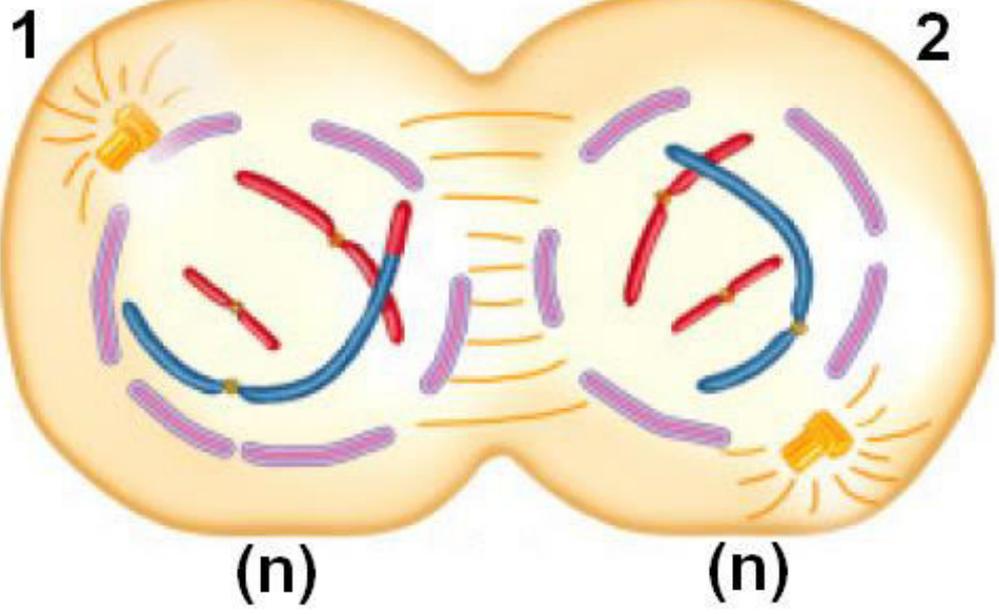
Si formano in totale
4 cellule aploidi



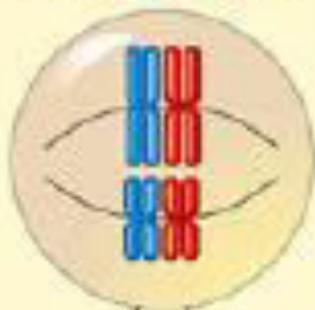
Ogni cellula si divide in due cellule



4 cellule aploidi diverse tra loro

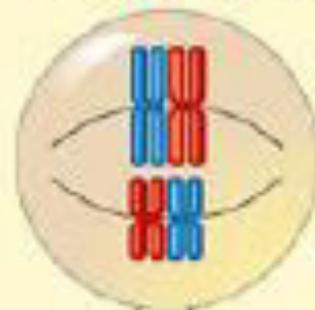


Possibility 1

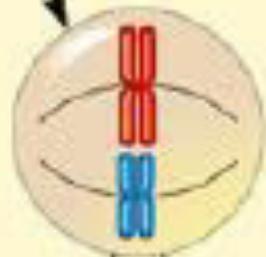
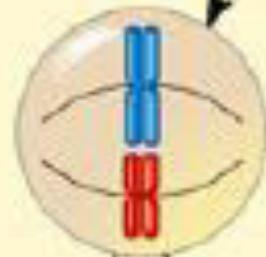
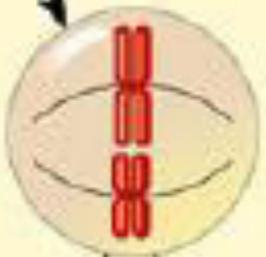
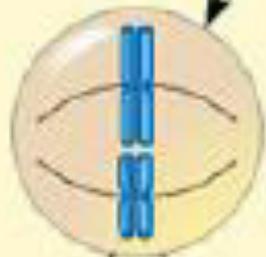


Two equally probable
arrangements of
chromosomes at
metaphase I

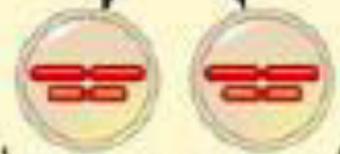
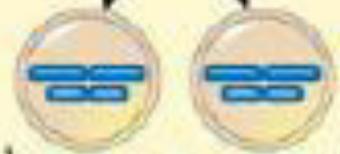
Possibility 2



Metaphase II

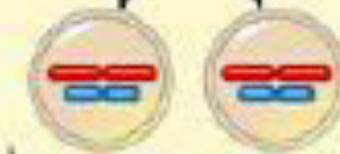
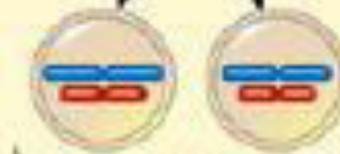


Gametes



Combination
1

Combination
2



Combination
3

Combination
4