

Source: [\[KBhBIO101Cells\]](#)

1 | The Cell Cycle

1.1 | So, why do cell divide

The ability to produce organisms more of their kind is one characteristic that best distinguishes living things from nonliving matter

Viruses + Organelles challenge this definition => they are symbiotic and cannot reproduce on their own. We tend to think that cells

- Everyday, 50-70 Billion die => **programmed cell death**
- To compensate this, Mitosis (cell division) happen
 - Cell divide in opposite directions
 - Two strands ANTIPARALLEL to each other

Before we continue, do yourself a favor and review [\[KBhBIO101DNAstructures\]](#)

1.2 | The (actual) Cell Cycle

1.2.1 | G1 => Rest Phase, Gap 1

This is the phase which is the “daily life of a cell”. There are two major checkpoints in the cell cycle

- May hit s.a. to volume checkpoint => if ratio too big, the cell is too big
- May hit diffusion checkpoint => larger cells would need to work harder to transport things to the centre
- S => S Phase, duplicate DNA. 150 mins
- G2 => Rest Phase, Gap 2. The pairs of DNA begins bundling and condensing; the DNA is also checked upon and verified for consistency
- M => Mitosis!
 - Prophase: condensation of chromosome
 - Chromatin aligns in the center => (metaphase)
 - A divit (DEFINITION?) forms
 - Two chromatin becomes pulled apart => forming two cells via cytokinesis (anaphase)

leccellcycle.png

1.3 | The basics of mitosis

- Chromosomes line up in equator
- Each chromosome has two chromatid exactly the same
- Microtubials to pull chromosomes appart connected to kinecore, a joint in the chromatid

- Kinetore senses tension, and when it is correct, molecules are sent down the microtubials to send a split signal

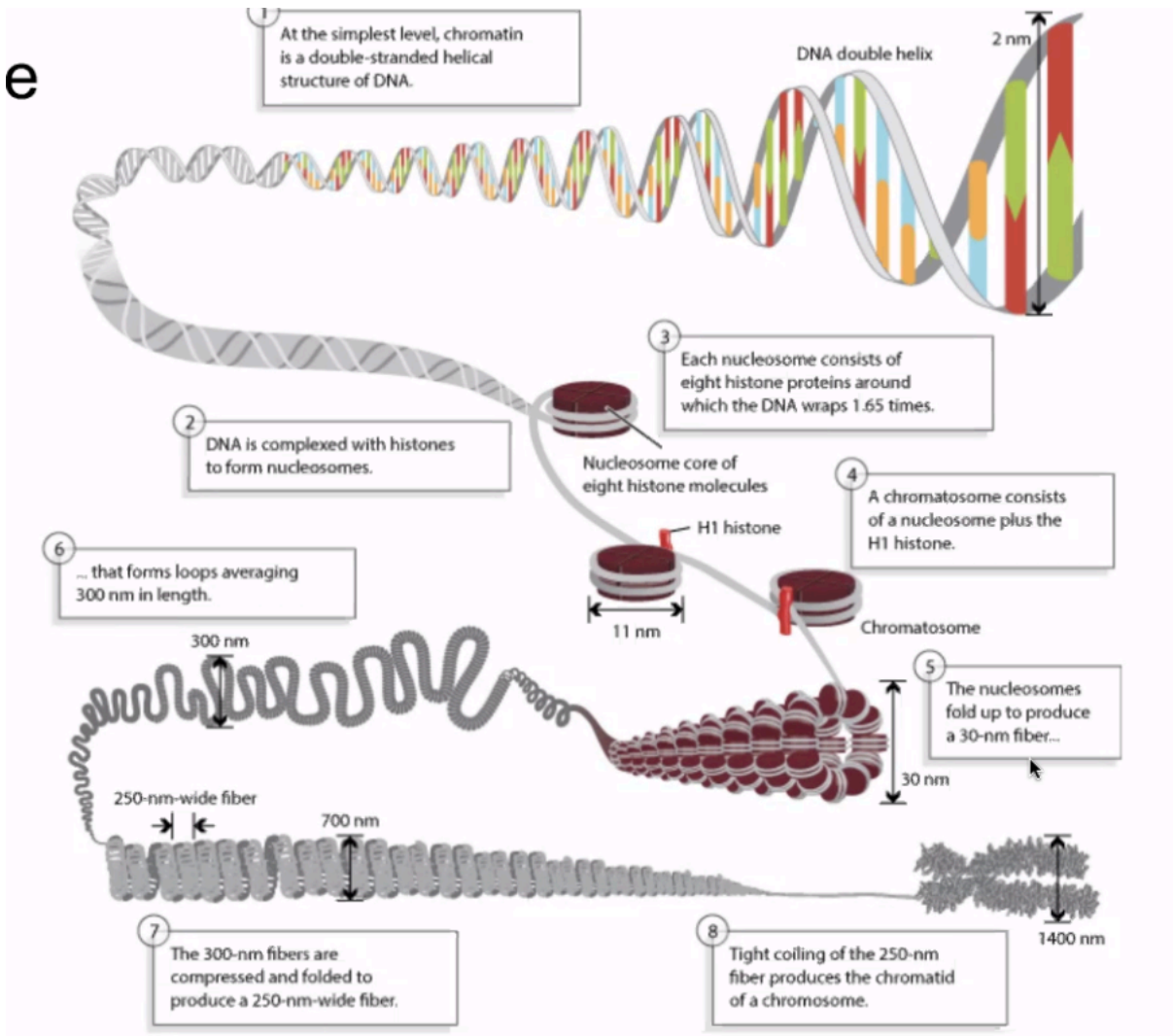


Figure 1: levelsofdna.png

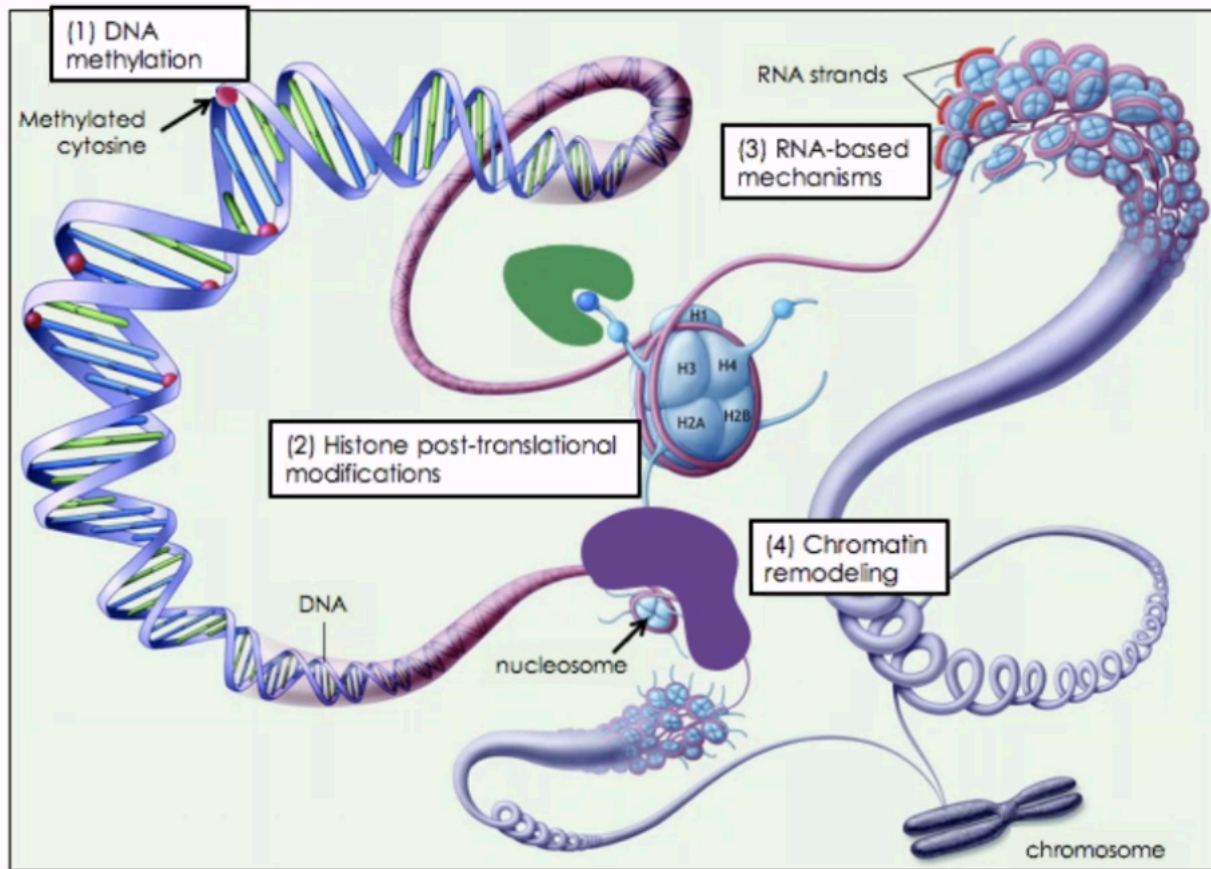


Figure 2: histones.png

Most cell division results in genetically identical daughter cell

Each cell, once specialised, chooses what parts of their chromosome to unwrap + permanently wrap.

Difference in transcription results in different phenotypes.

Sperm + Egg (incomplete cells) combine together to form a "zygote" => a single cell. Each person is from a zygote.

For Eukarotes, cells divide using Mytosis.

Paul's Cell Cycle Primer

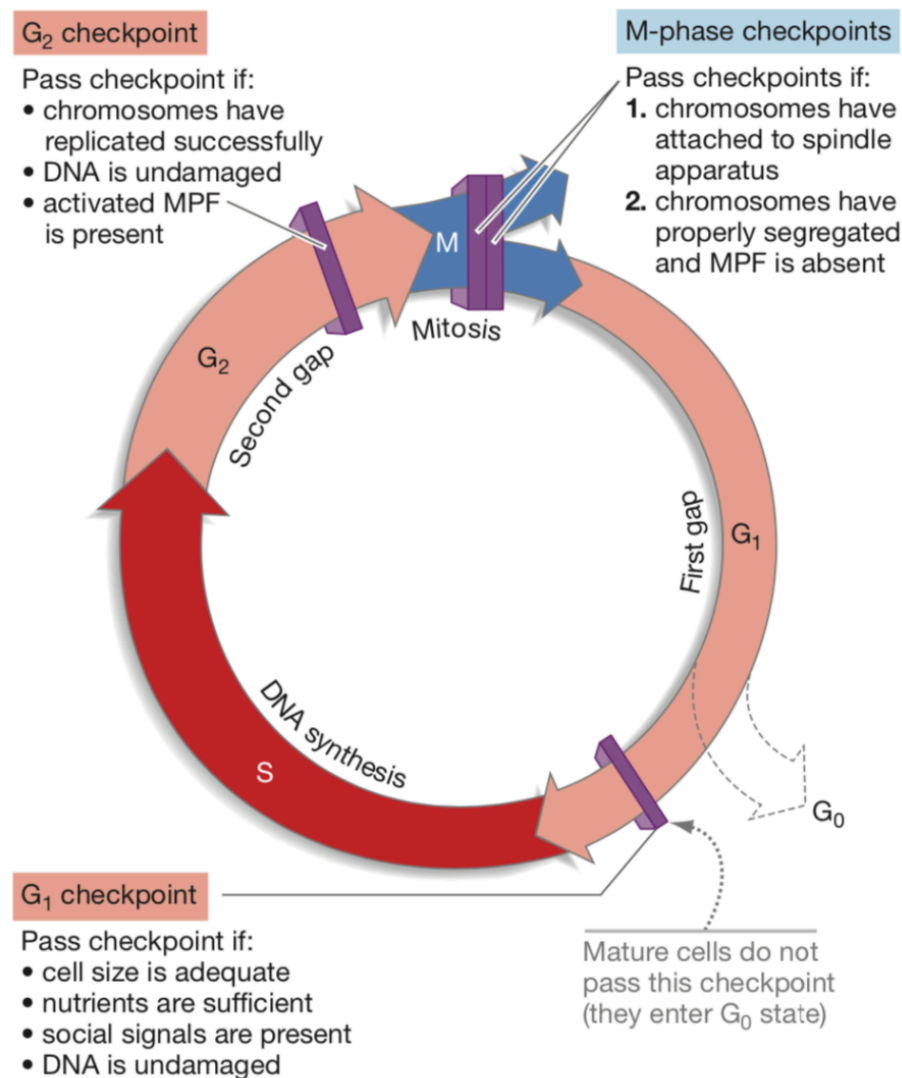


Figure 12.12 The Four Cell-Cycle Checkpoints.

Figure 3: Screen Shot 2020-11-09 at 3.16.12 PM.png

Cell regulators are proteins that manage and shepherd the process of cell division. They respond to molecular signals throughout the cell and check for internal signals like DNA damage to control the rate and progress of cell division.