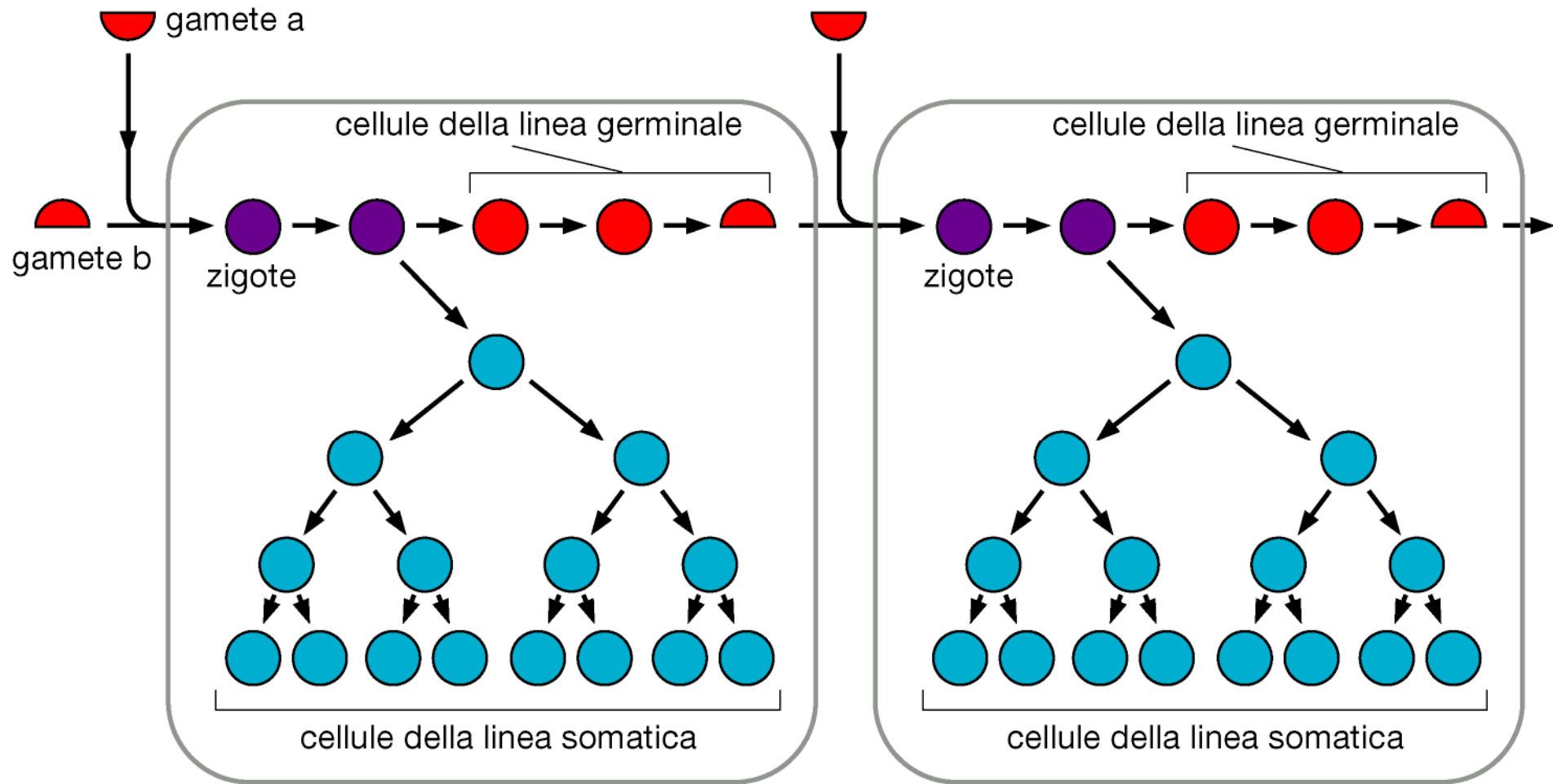


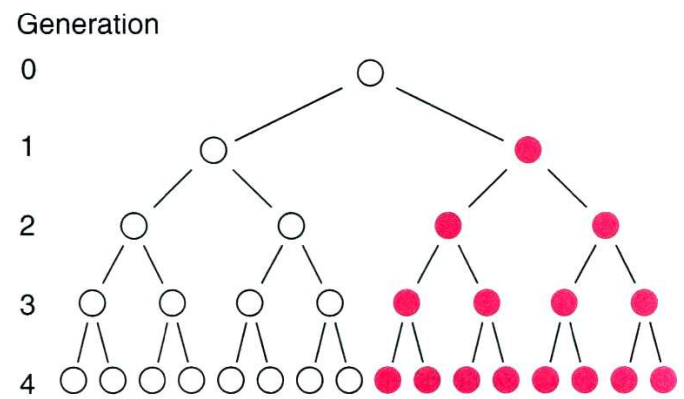
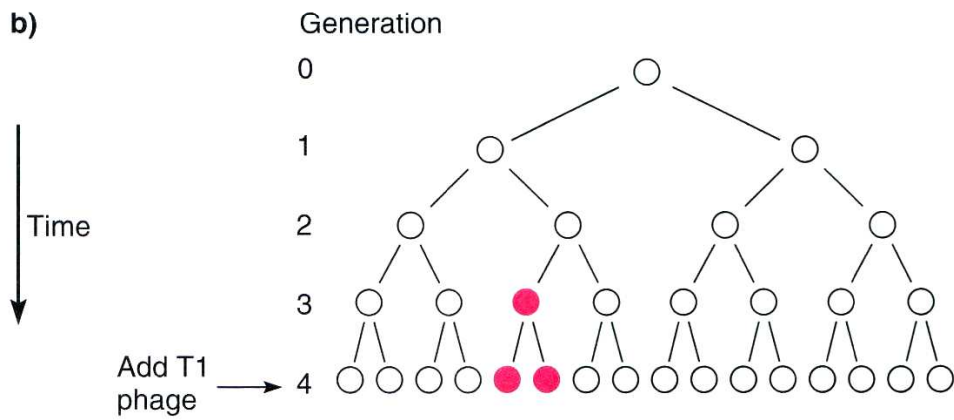
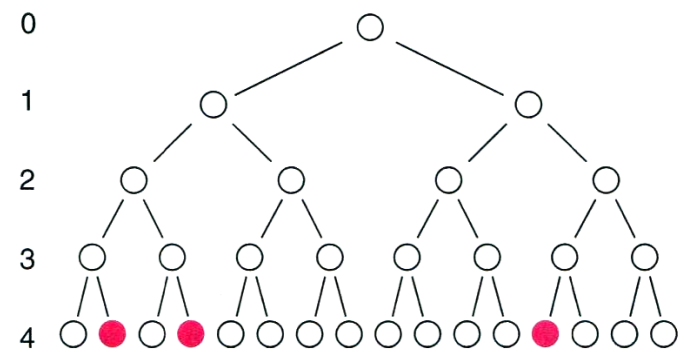
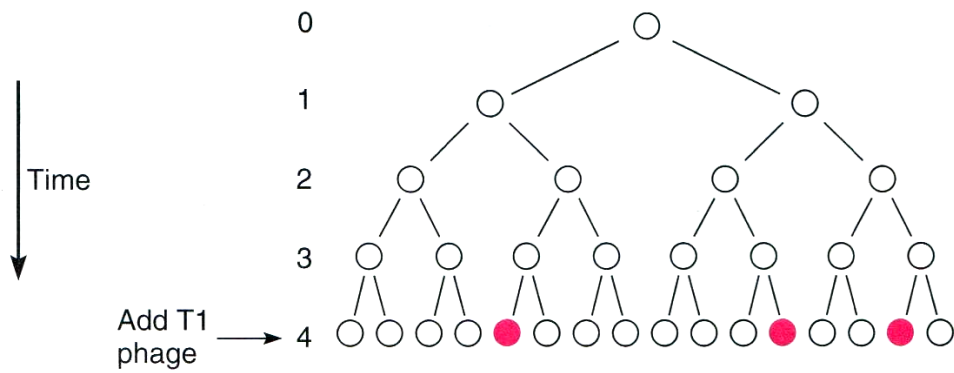
La Divisione Cellulare negli Eucarioti

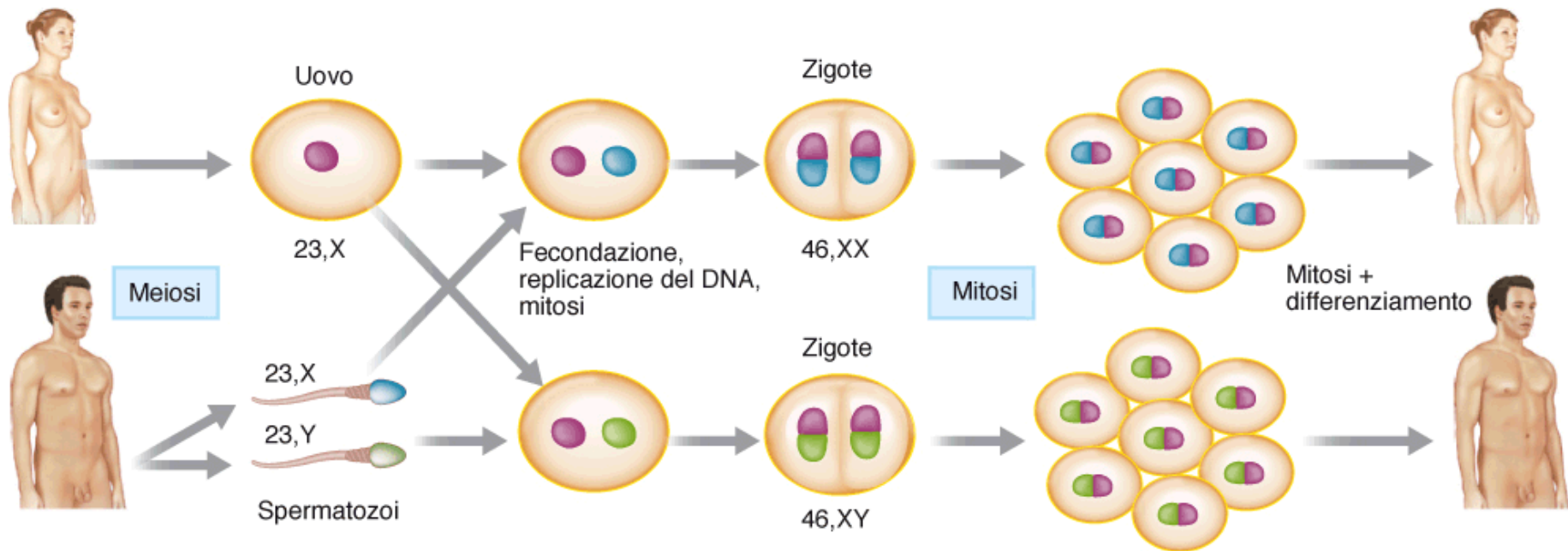
II. La Meiosi



MADRE O PADRE

FIGLIA O FIGLIO





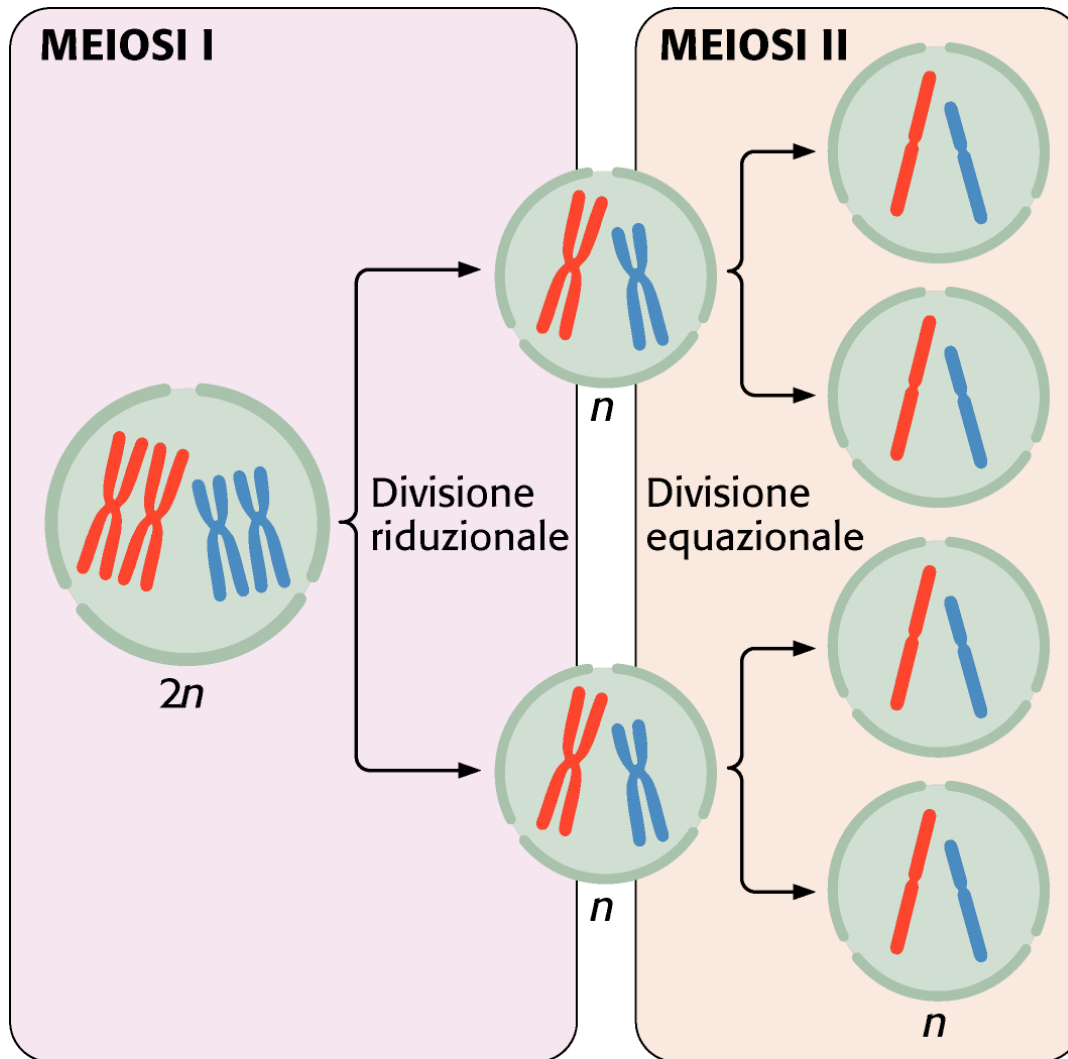
La meiosi avviene soltanto ad uno stadio preciso del ciclo vitale di un organismo che si riproduce sessualmente.

Negli animali, la meiosi consente la formazione di **gameti aploidi** durante il processo della **gametogenesi**.

Nella meiosi un nucleo **diploide** va incontro ad un ciclo di replicazione del DNA cui seguono **due** divisioni nucleari e citoplasmatiche.

Distinguiamo:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| •Profase I | Profase II |
| •Prometafase I | Prometafase II |
| •Metafase I | Metafase II |
| •Anafase I | Anafase II |
| •Telofase I | Telofase II |
| •Citochinesi I | Citochinesi II |



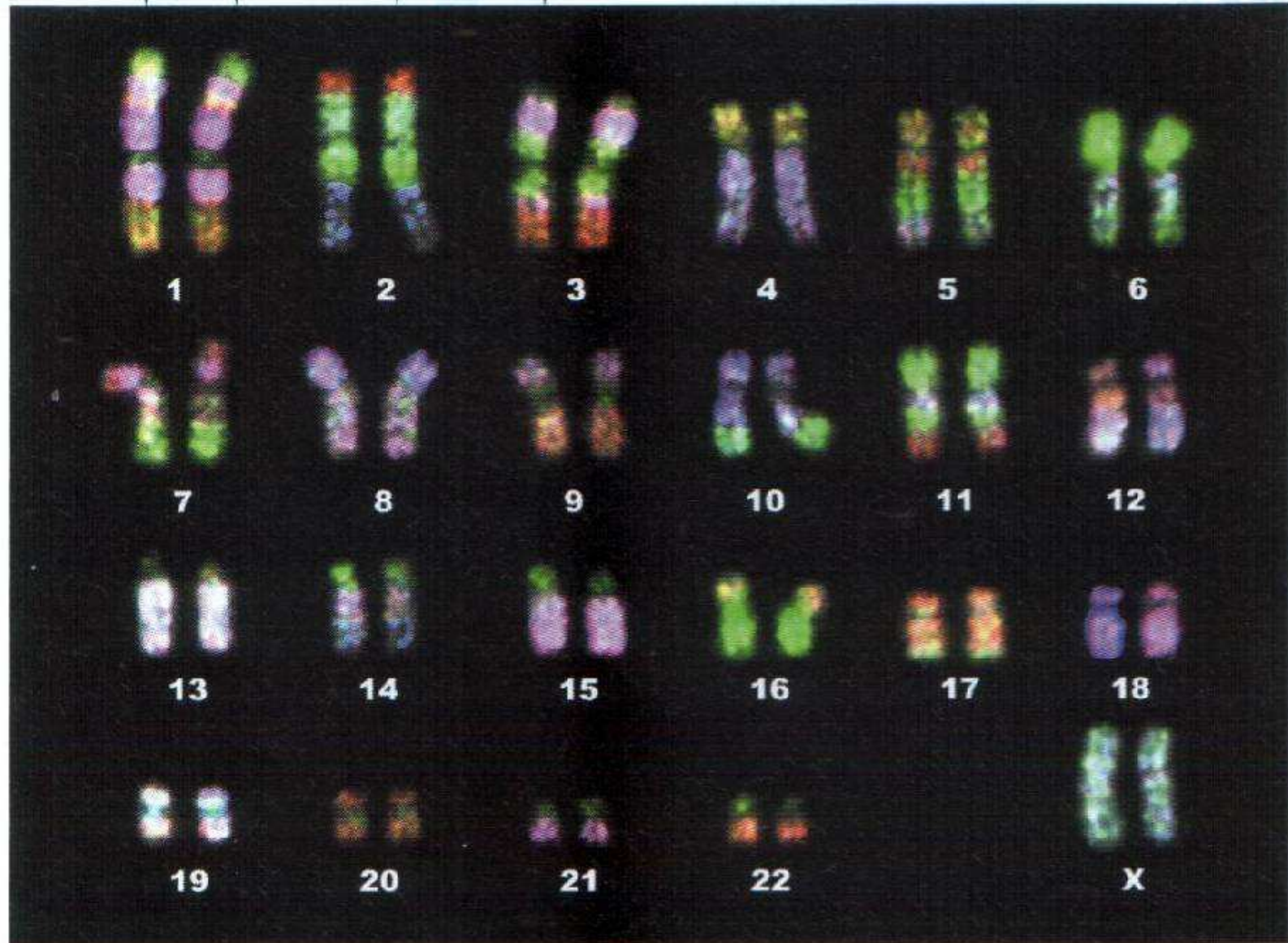
La prima divisione meiotica riduce il numero di cromosomi da diploide ad aploide (**divisione riduzionale**).

I cromosomi sono **di-cromatidici**.

La seconda divisione meiotica, del tutto simile ad una mitosi, separa i cromatidi (**divisione equazionale**)

Omologhi

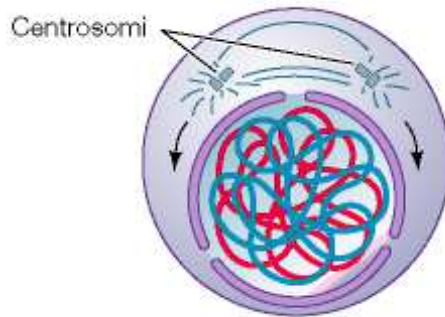
Eterologhi



Prima divisione meiotica

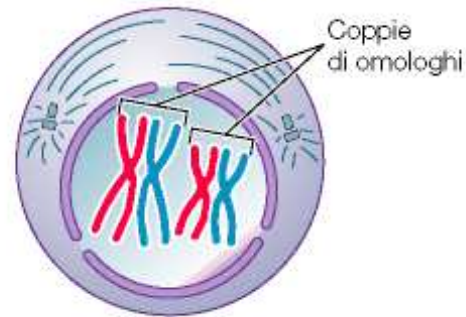
MEIOSI I

Inizio della profase I



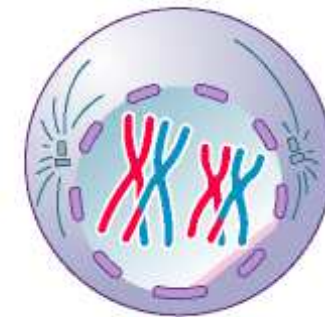
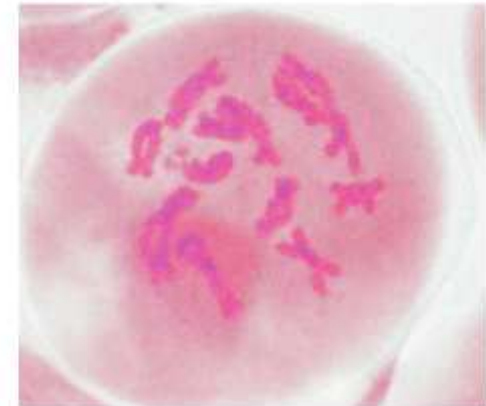
1 Nello stadio che segue all'interfase, la cromatina inizia a condensarsi.

Profase I intermedia



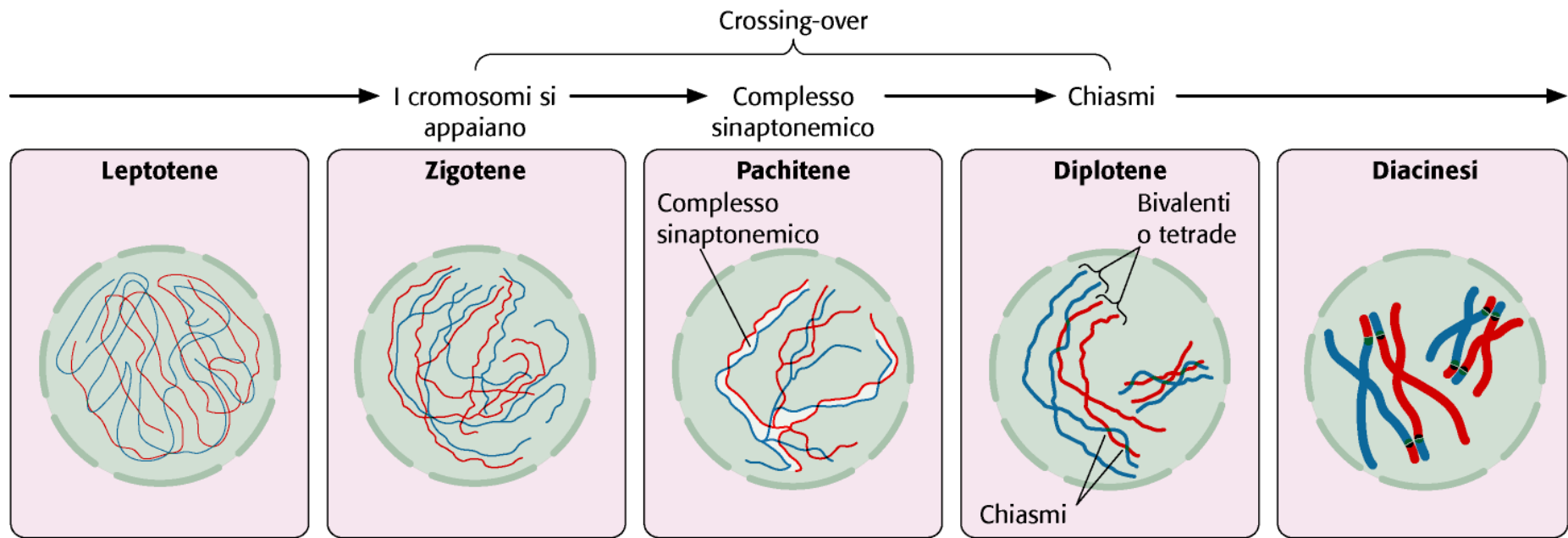
2 Le sinapsi appaiono gli omologhi e i cromosomi si compattano. I due colori utilizzati per rappresentare i cromosomi omologhi indicano la loro provenienza da ciascun genitore. In realtà le differenze sono estremamente scarse e riguardano generalmente alleli differenti di alcuni geni.

Tarda profase I-prometafase

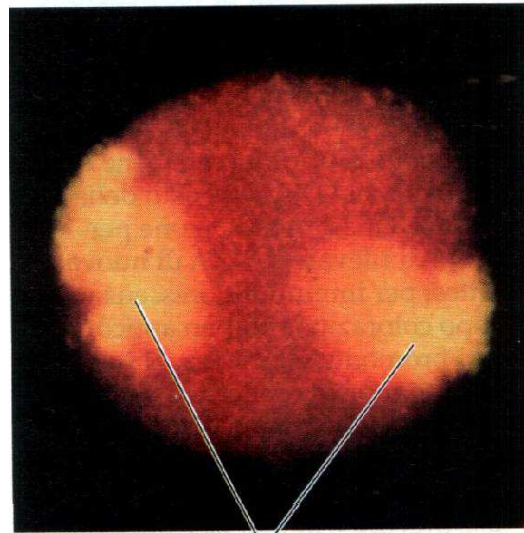


3 I cromosomi continuano a spiralizzarsi, accorciandosi ulteriormente. Il crossing over danno origine allo scambio di materiale genetico. Nella prometafase si dissolve l'involucro nucleare.

MEIOSI II

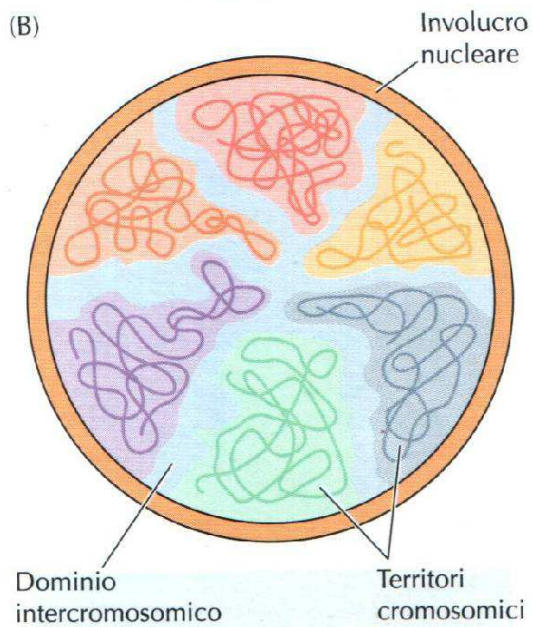


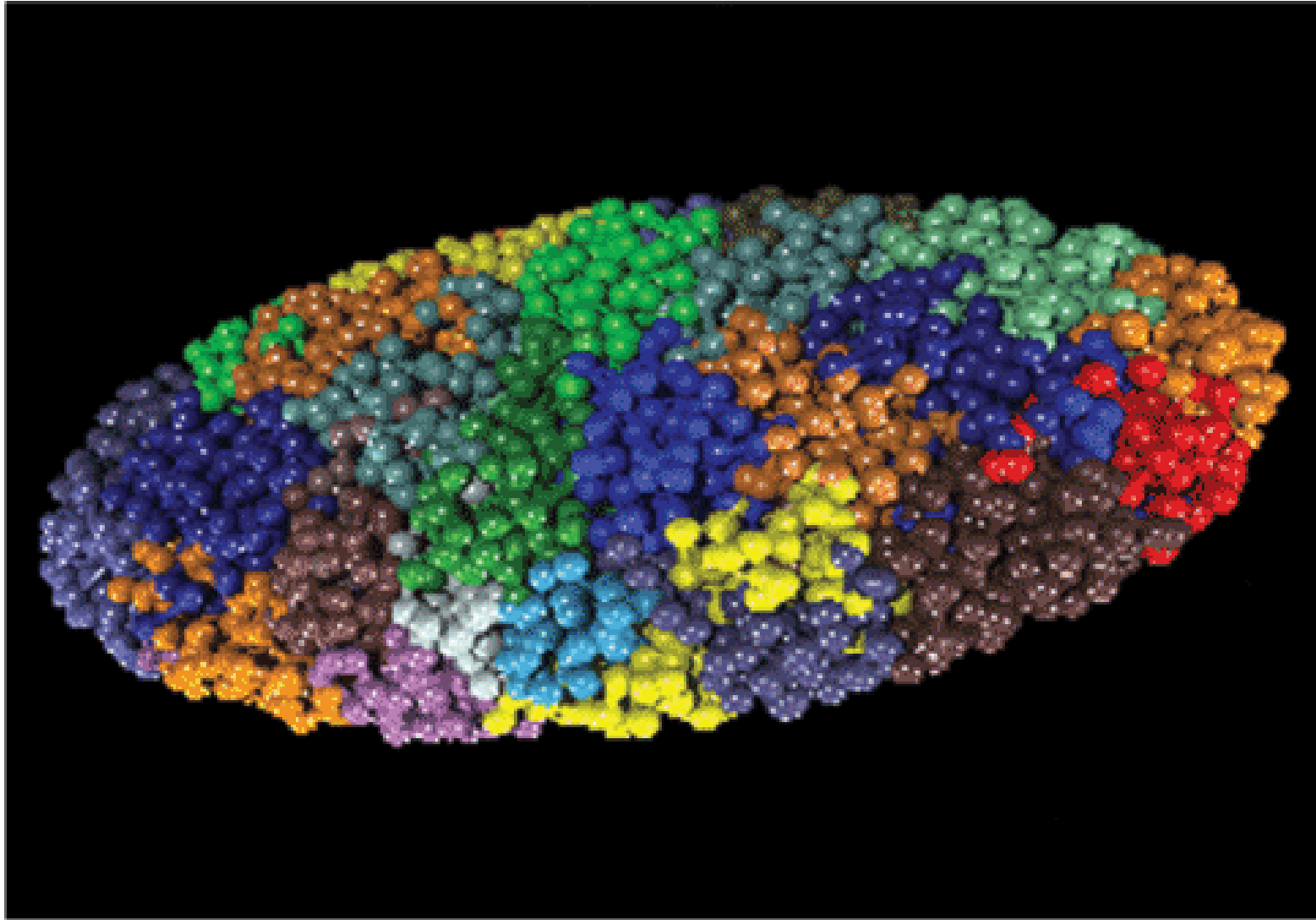
(A)



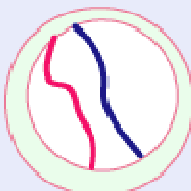
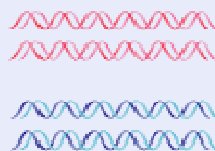
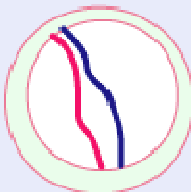
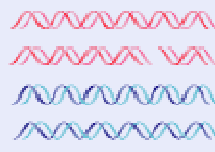
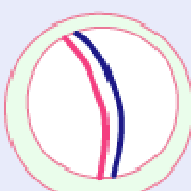
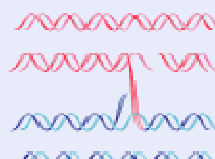
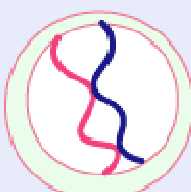
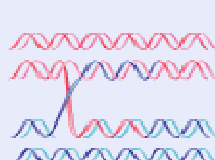
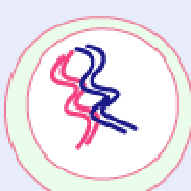
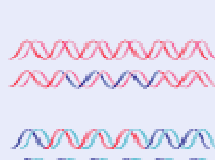
Le due copie del cromosoma 4

(B)

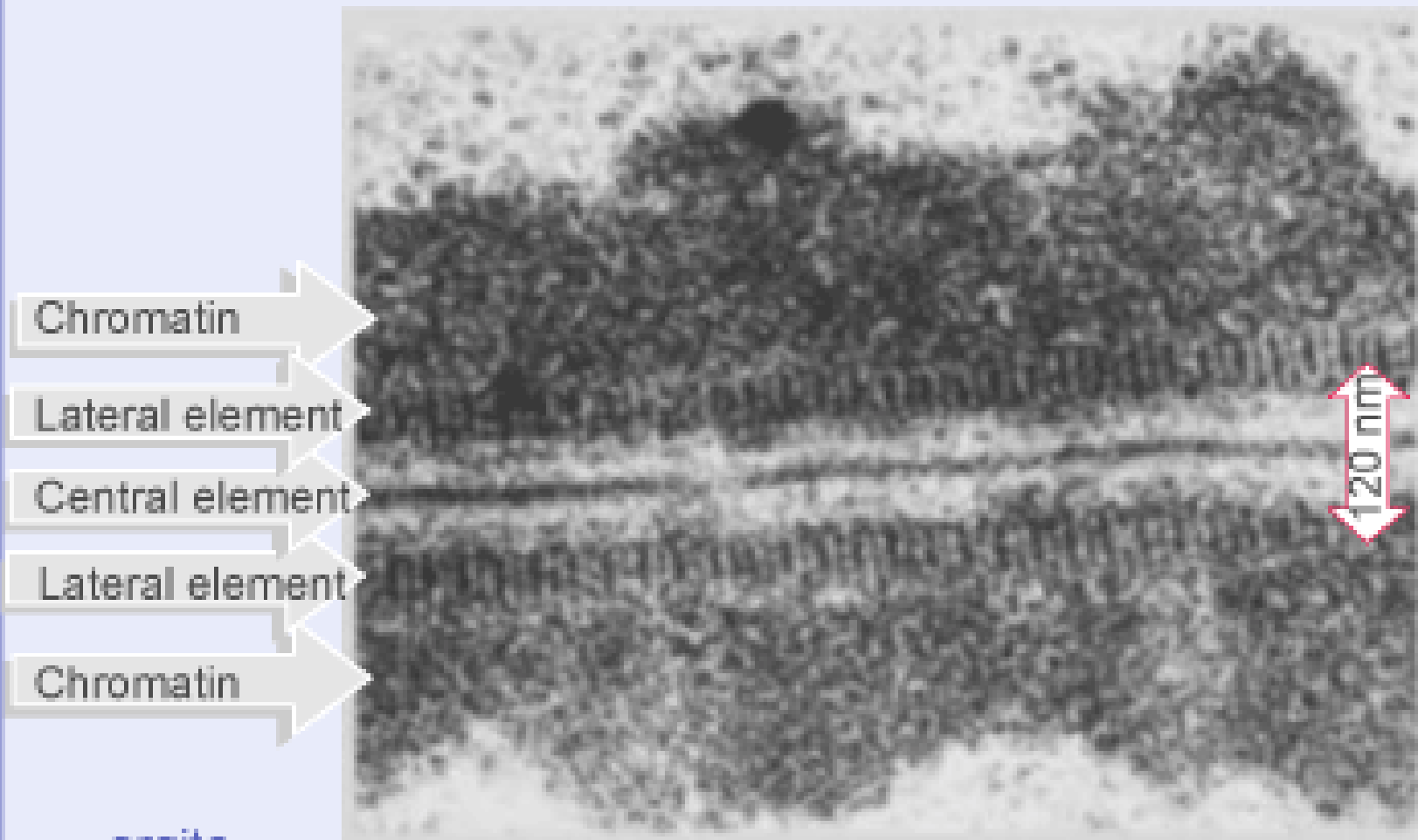


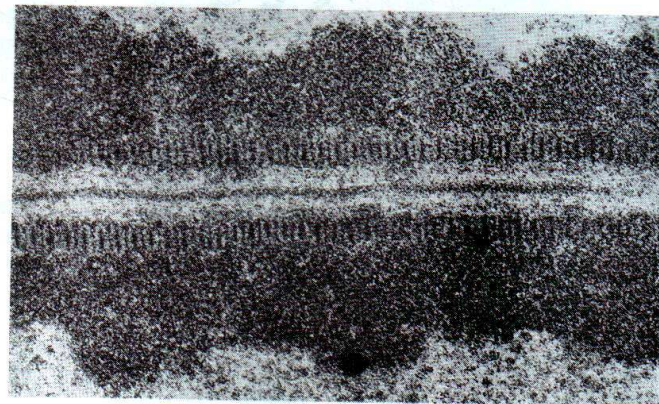


Recombination occurs at specific stages of meiosis

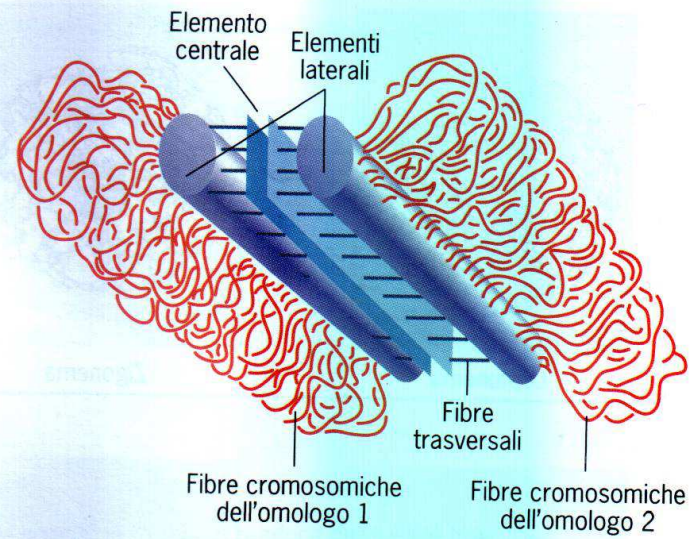
Progress through meiosis	Molecular interactions
<p>Leptotene Condensed chromosomes become visible, often attached to nuclear envelope</p> 	 <p>Each chromosome has replicated, and consists of two sister chromatids</p>
<p>Zygotene Chromosomes begin pairing in limited region or regions</p> 	 <p>Initiation</p>
<p>Pachytene Synaptonemal complex extends along entire length of paired chromosomes</p> 	 <p>Strand exchange Single strands exchange</p>
<p>Diplotene Chromosomes separate, but are held together by chiasmata</p> 	 <p>Assimilation Region of exchanged strands is extended</p>
<p>Diakinesis Chromosomes condense, detach from envelope; chiasmata remain. All 4 chromatids become visible.</p> 	 <p>Resolution</p> <p><small>©virtustext www.ergito.com</small></p>

The synaptonemal complex extends longitudinally





} Omologo 1
 — Elemento laterale
 — Elemento centrale
 — Elemento laterale
 } Omologo 2



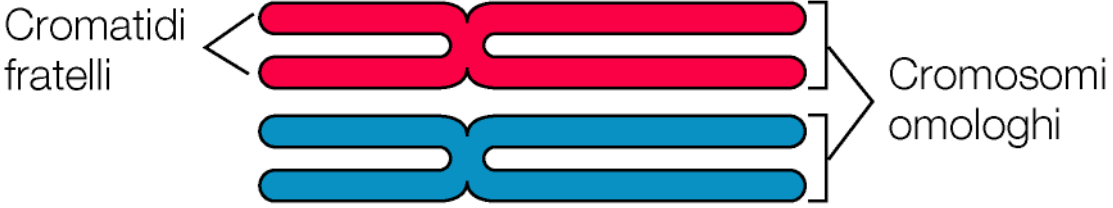
Elemento centrale
 Elementi laterali
 Fibre trasversali
 Fibre cromosomiche dell'omologo 1
 Fibre cromosomiche dell'omologo 2

(a)

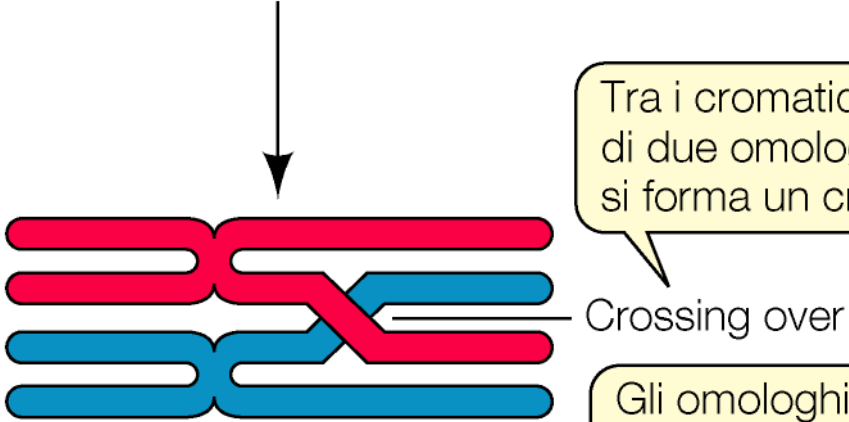
(b)

Figura 2.13 ■ Fotografia al microscopio elettronico (a) e diagramma (b) che mostrano la struttura del complesso sinaptonemale che si forma tra i cromosomi omologhi durante lo stadio di zigotene della profase I della meiosi.

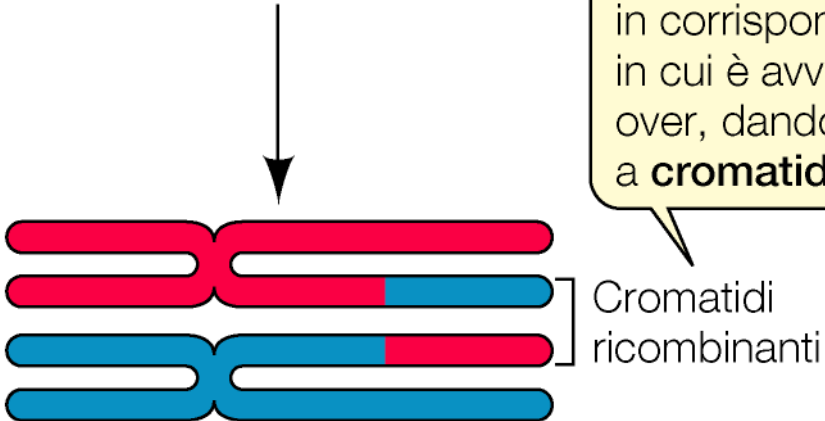
Durante la profase I i cromosomi omologhi, ciascuno formato da una coppia di cromatidi fratelli, si appaiano formando una tetrate.



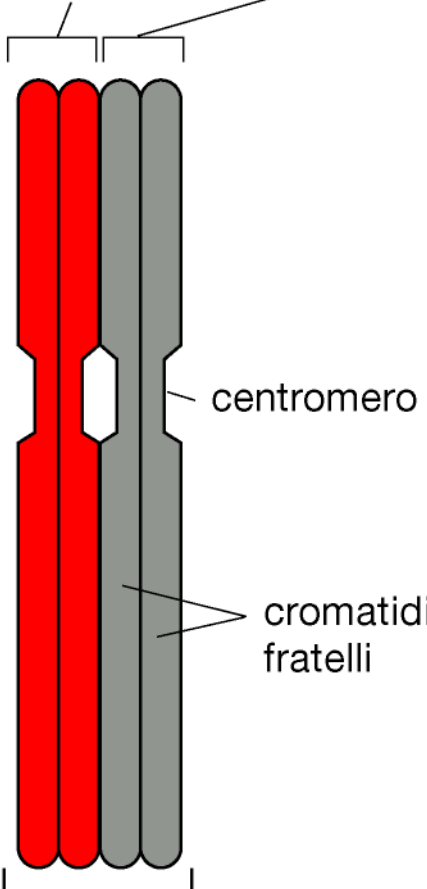
Tra i cromatidi adiacenti di due omologhi differenti si forma un crossing over.



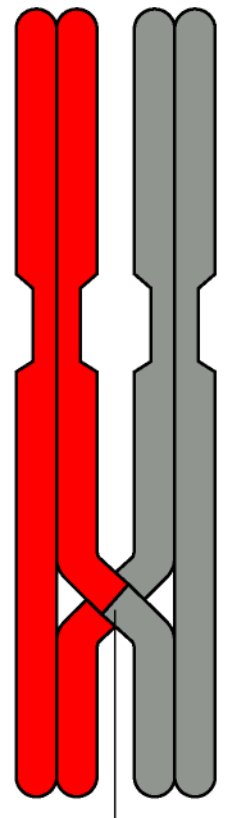
Gli omologhi si staccano in corrispondenza dei punti in cui è avvenuto il crossing over, dando origine a **cromatidi ricombinanti**.



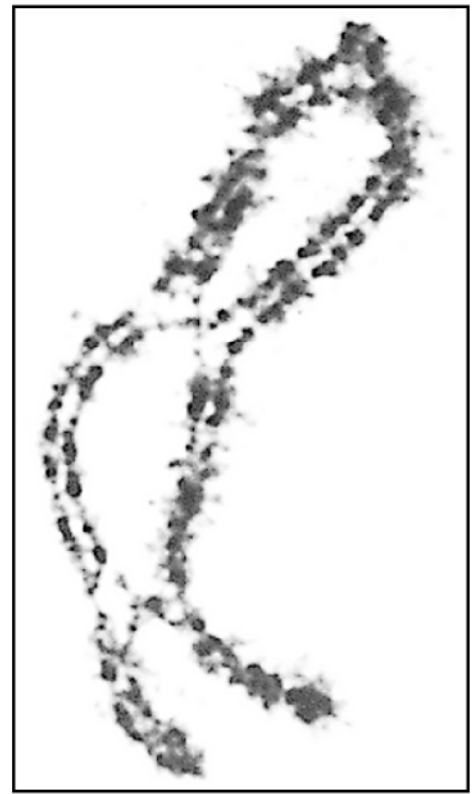
cromosoma paterno 1, replicato cromosoma materno 1, replicato



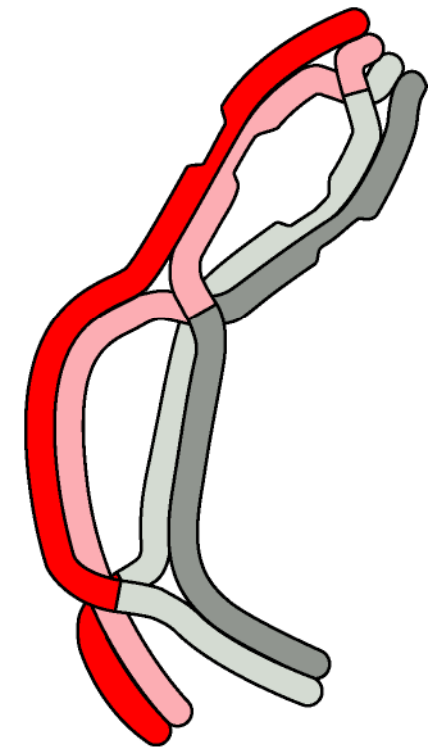
(A) bivalente o tetrade



(B) chiasma



(C)



(D)

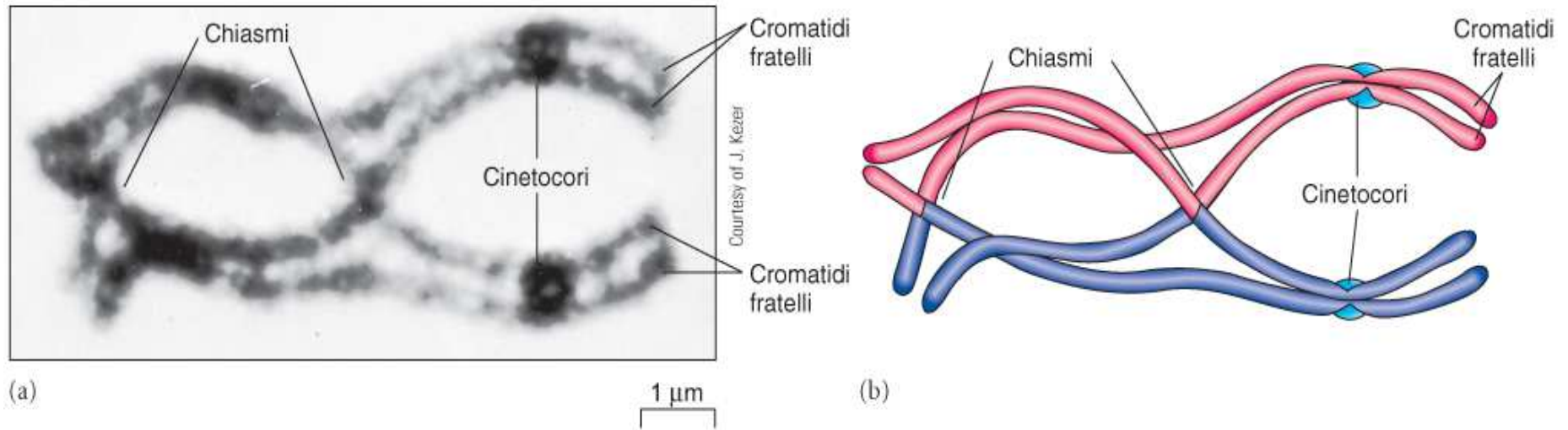


FIGURA 9-14 Una tetrade meiotica con due chiasmi.

I due chiasmi sono il risultato di due eventi di crossing-over indipendenti. **(a)** Microfotografia di una tetrade durante la tarda profase della prima divisione meiotica di uno spermatocito di salamandra. **(b)** Schema interpretativo che illustra la struttura della tetrade, con i cromatidi paterni in viola e quelli materni in rosa.

La formazione del complesso sinaptonemico è il risultato dell'inizio della ricombinazione.

Il complesso sinaptonemico si forma dopo i tagli al DNA che danno inizio alla ricombinazione.

L'ordine degli eventi è:

- Appaiamento
- Ricombinazione
- Complesso sinaptonemico

Profase I

- **Leptotene** Condensazione dei cromosomi, attaccati alla membrana nucleare
- **Zigotene** **Appaiamento** degli omologhi
- **Pachitene** Formazione del complesso sinaptonemico
- **Diploiene** Separazione dei cromosomi, uniti dai **chiasmi**
- **Diacinesi** Ulteriore condensazione dei cromosomi che si staccano dalla membrana nucleare

MEIOSI I

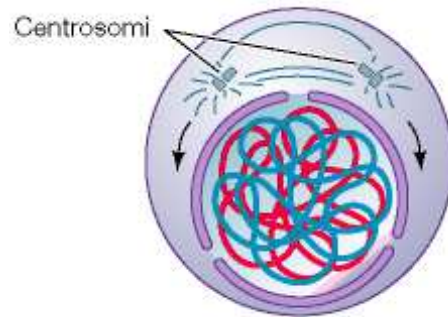
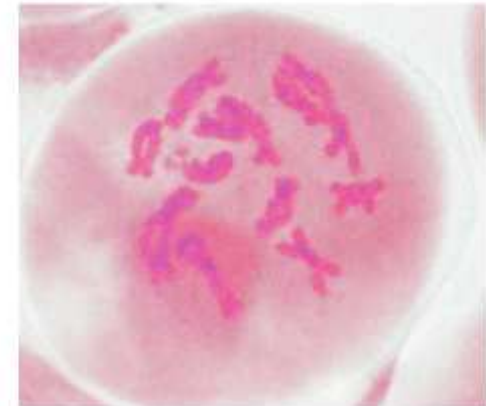
Inizio della profase I



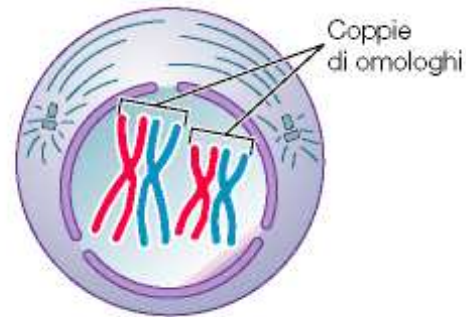
Profase I intermedia



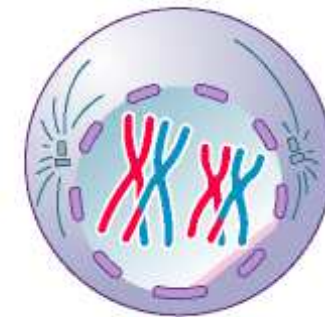
Tarda profase I-prometafase



1 Nello stadio che segue all'interfase, la cromatina inizia a condensarsi.



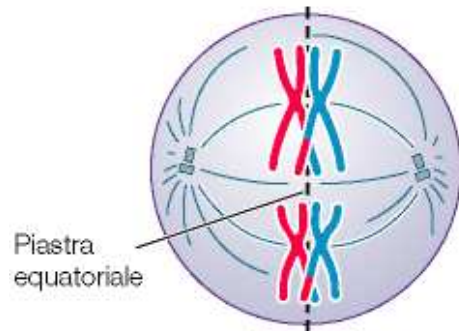
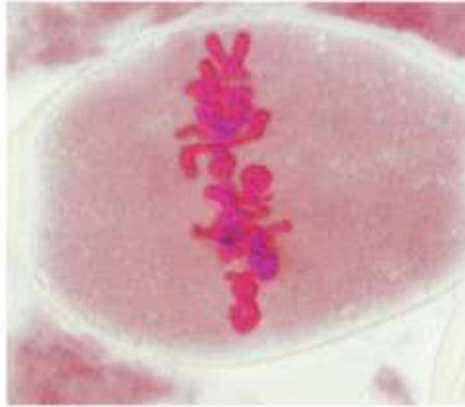
2 Le sinapsi appaiono gli omologhi e i cromosomi si compattano. I due colori utilizzati per rappresentare i cromosomi omologhi indicano la loro provenienza da ciascun genitore. In realtà le differenze sono estremamente scarse e riguardano generalmente alleli differenti di alcuni geni.



3 I cromosomi continuano a spiralizzarsi, accorciandosi ulteriormente. Il crossing over danno origine allo scambio di materiale genetico. Nella prometafase si dissolve l'involucro nucleare.

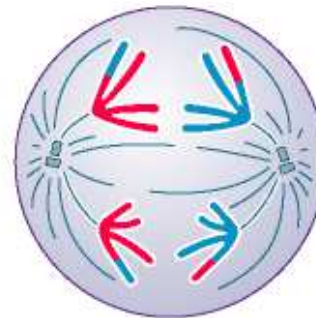
MEIOSI II

Metafase I



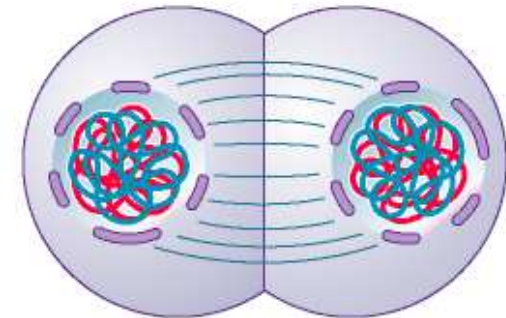
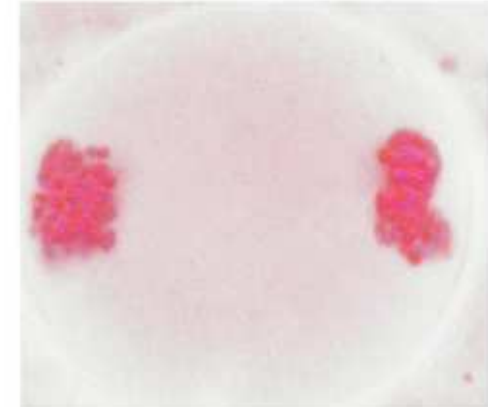
4 I cromosomi omologhi si allineano lungo la piastra equatoriale (metafasica).

Anafase I

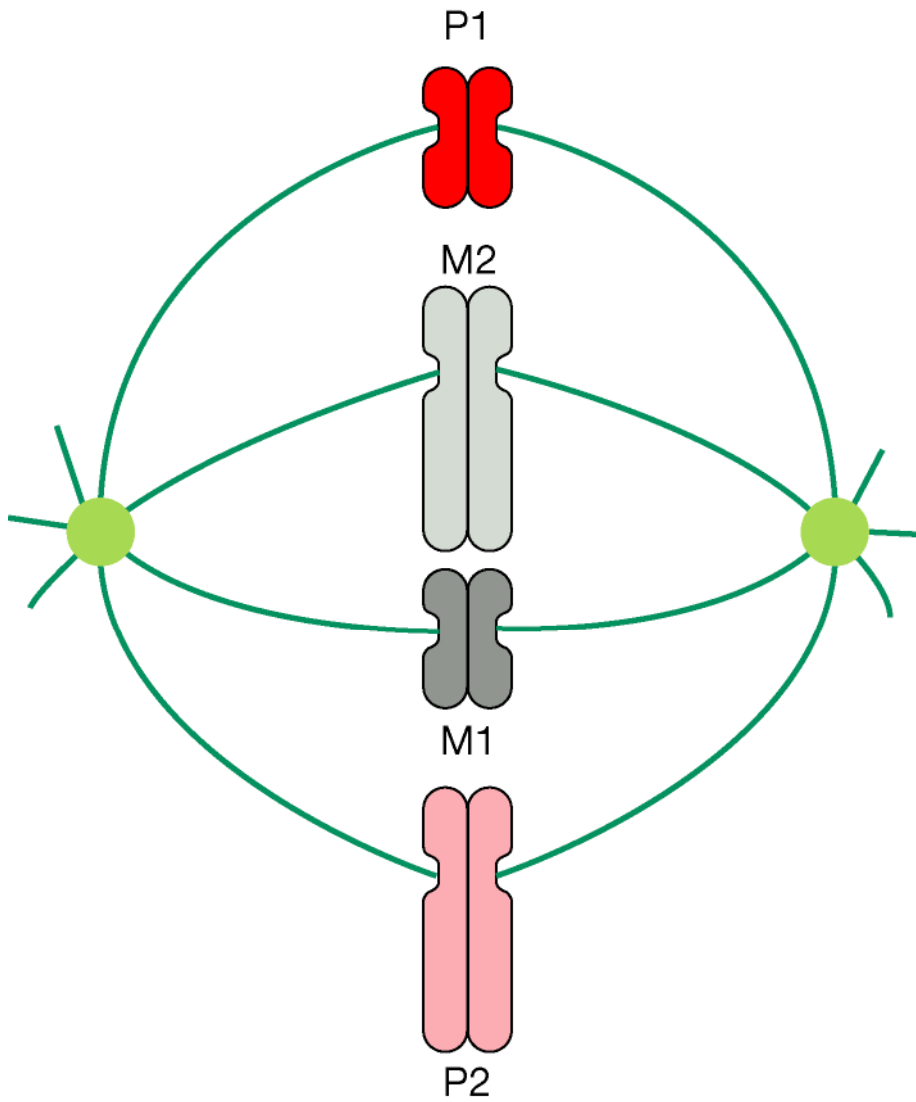


5 I cromosomi omologhi (ciascuno costituito da due cromatidi) migrano verso i poli opposti della cellula.

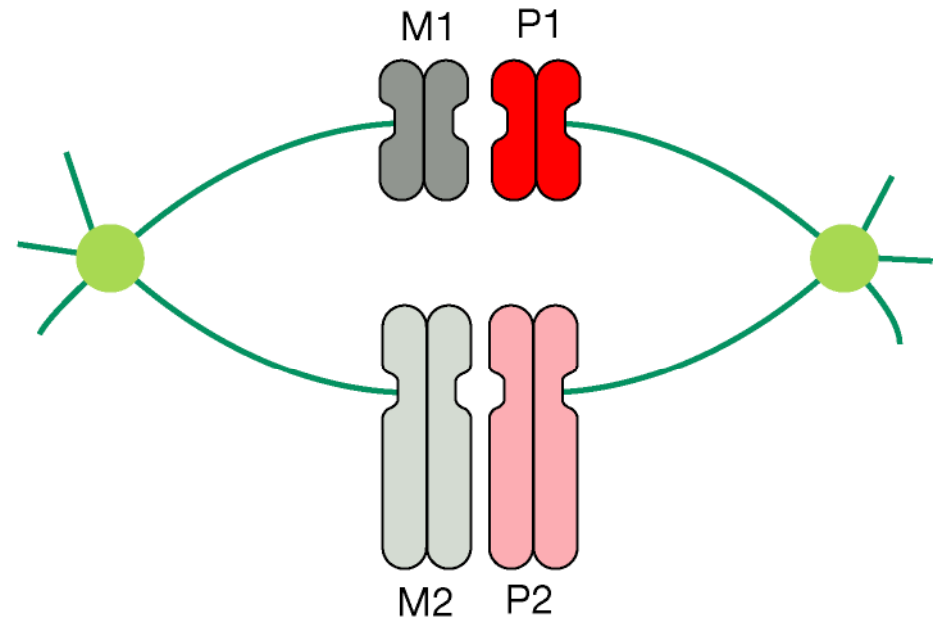
Telofase I



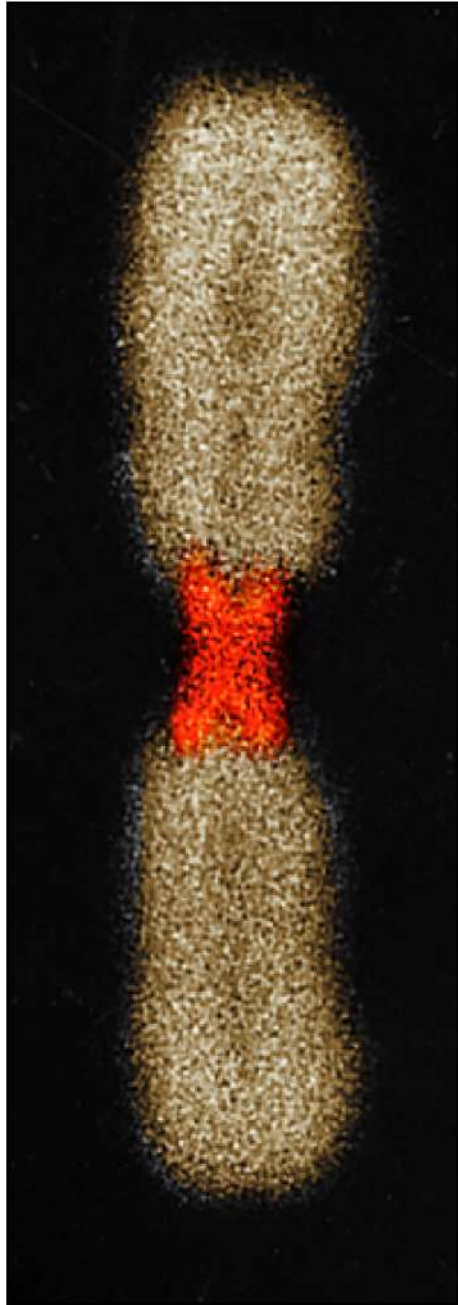
6 I cromosomi si raggruppano a formare due nuclei e il citoplasma si divide.



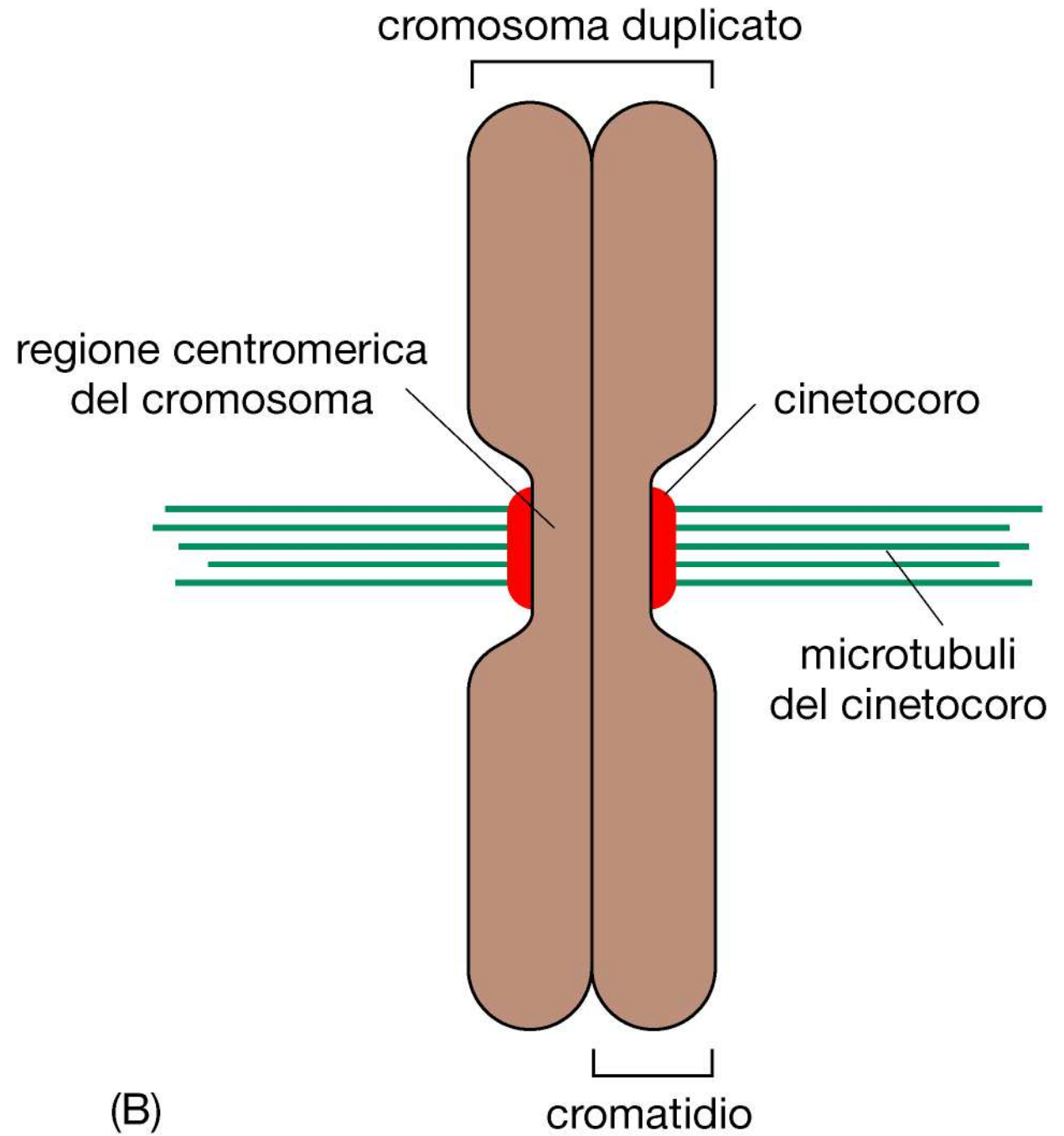
(A) Piastra metafase in **mitosi**: i cromosomi omologhi si muovono indipendentemente



(B) Piastra metafase in **meiosi**: i cromosomi omologhi sono appaiati



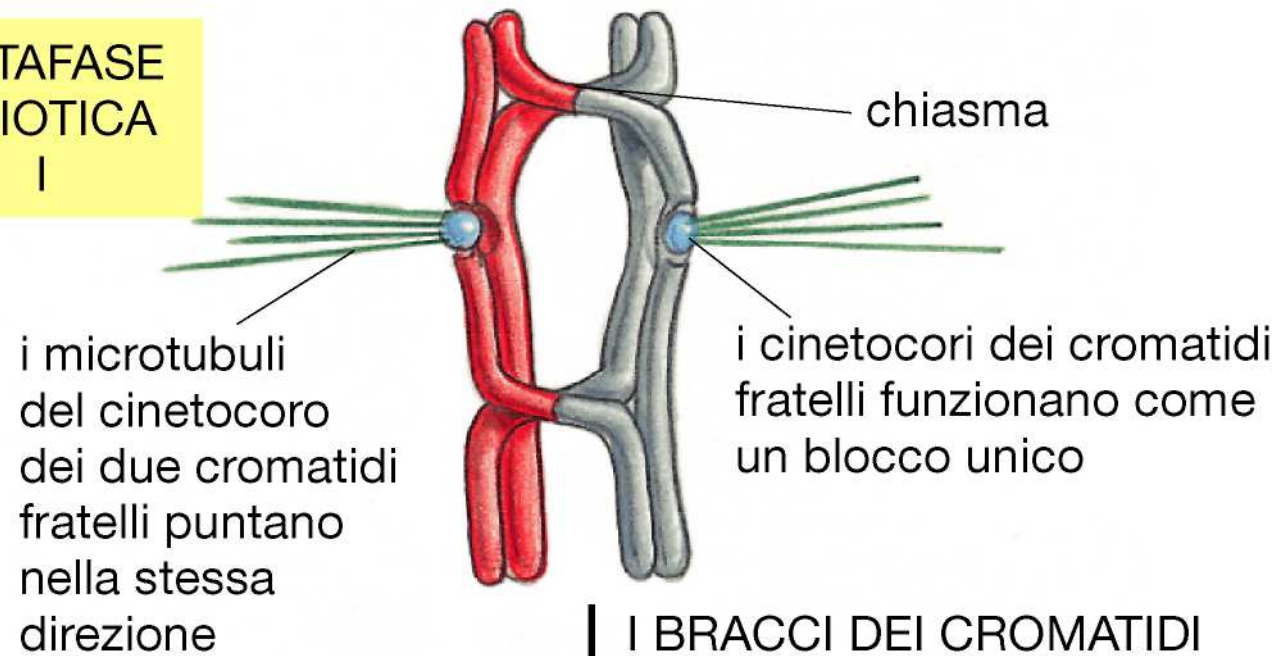
(A)



(B)

(A)

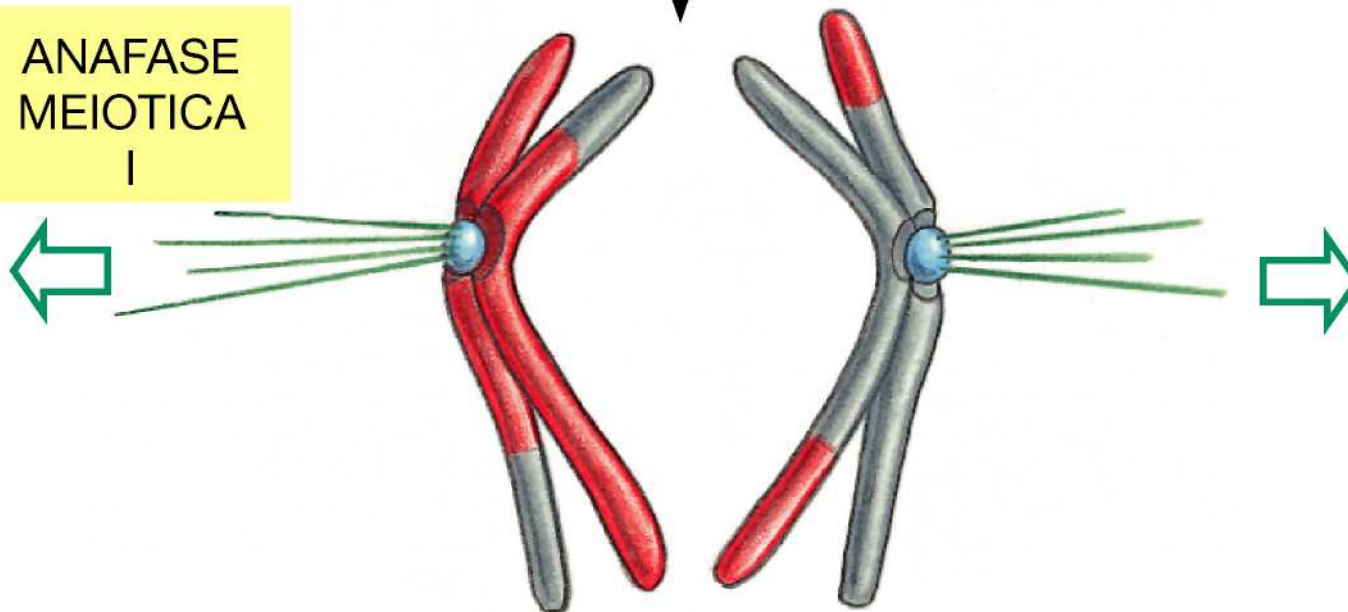
**METAFASE
MEIOTICA
I**



↓ I BRACCI DEI CROMATIDI FRATELLI SI SVINCOLANO

(B)

**ANAFASE
MEIOTICA
I**



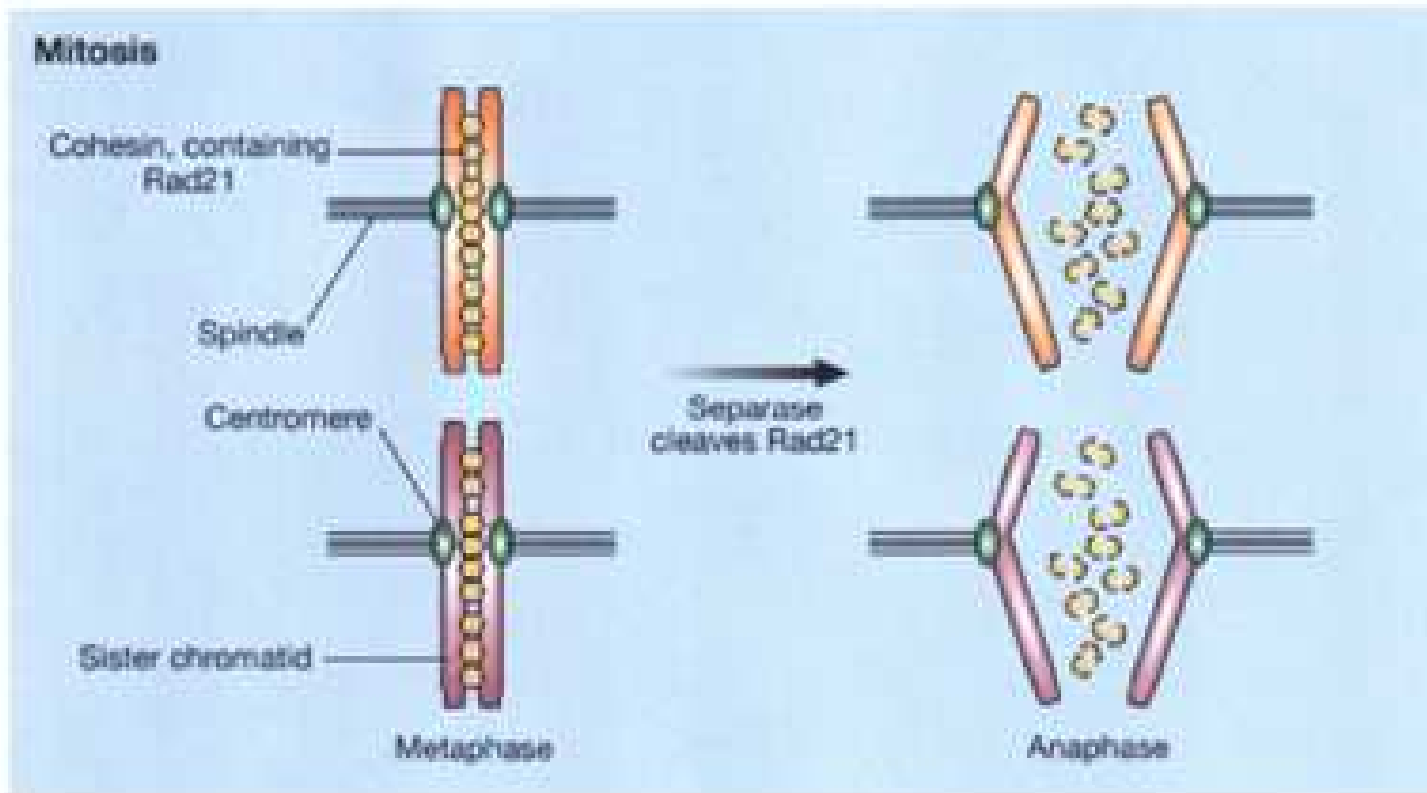


Figure 1 Mitosis. After chromosomes are duplicated, producing pairs of sister chromatids, the chromatids are kept together by a cohesin complex containing the Rad21 protein. When the centromeres attach to the spindle during metaphase, pulling forces generate tension, which activates the separase enzyme. This cleaves Rad21, resulting in the release of cohesin and allowing sister chromatids to move to opposite spindle poles during anaphase.

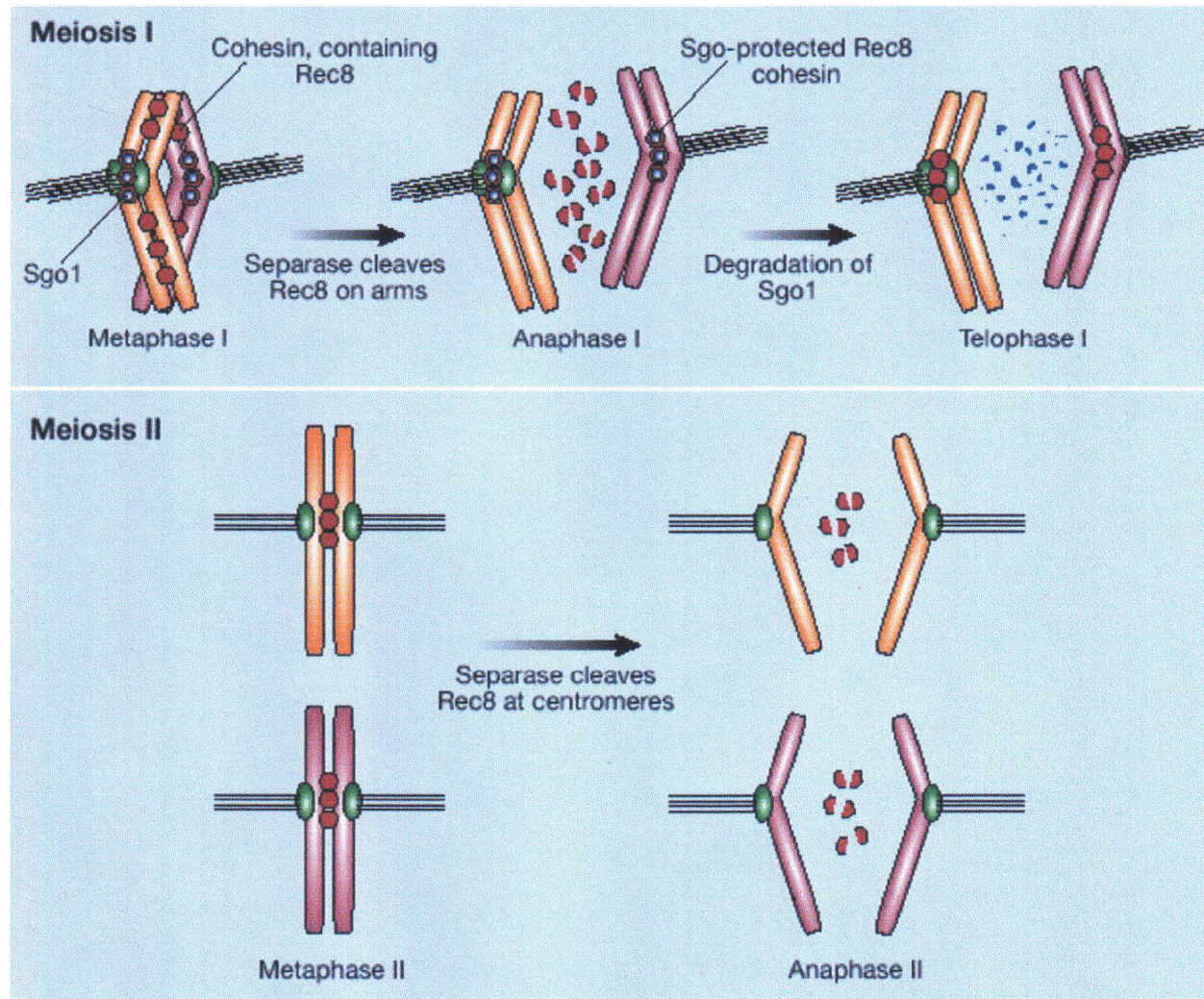
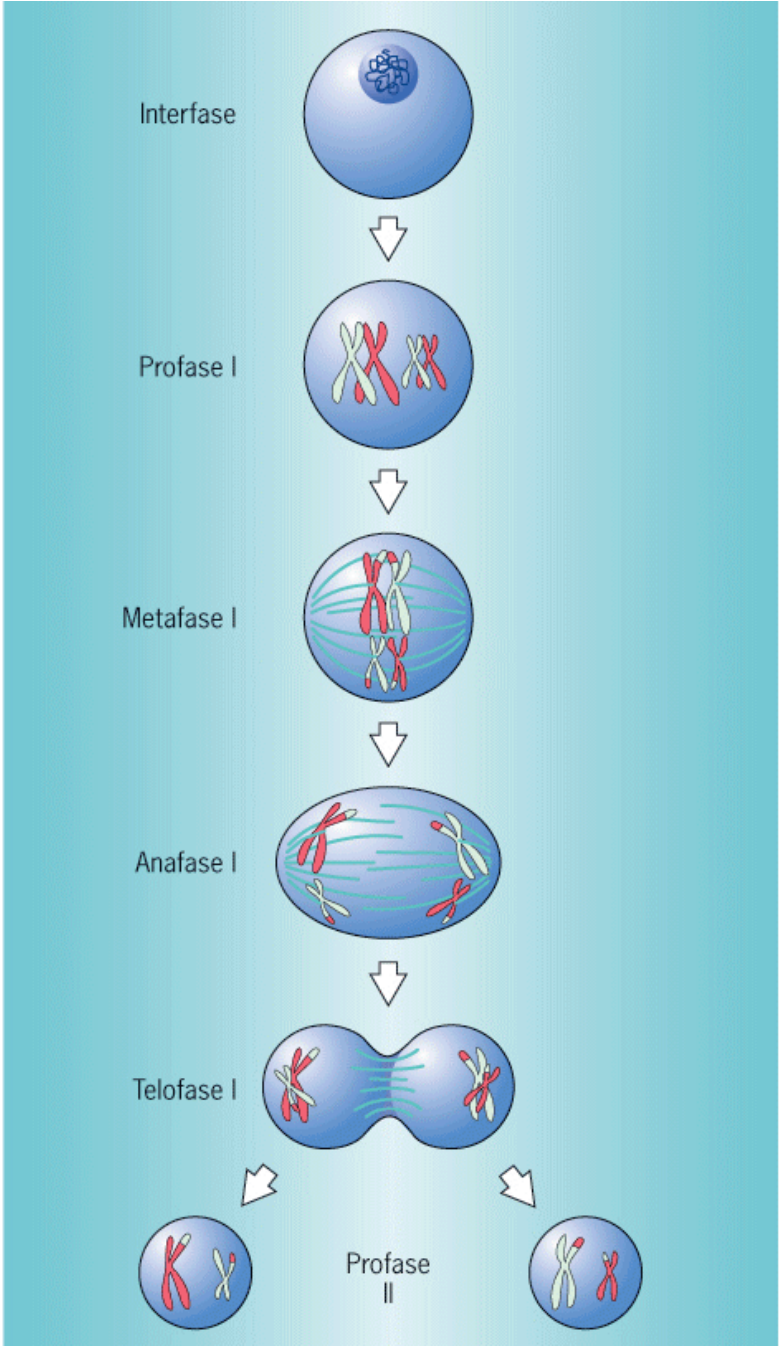
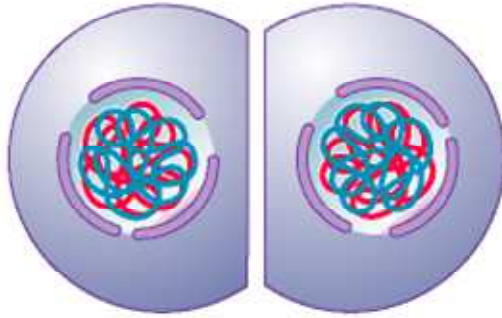


Figure 2 Meiosis. In meiosis I the centromeres of a pair of sister chromatids work in unison so that they face, and attach to, the same spindle pole. A cohesin complex containing the Rec8 protein holds sister chromatids together at centromeres and along chromosome arms. Anaphase I is triggered by cleavage of arm Rec8 by separase, allowing the homologous pairs to disengage and move to opposite poles. Katajima *et al.*³ have found that Sgo1 protects Rec8 at centromeres during anaphase I, so that sister chromatids remain tethered. Sgo1 is degraded after anaphase I (telophase I), so that, at metaphase II, centromeric Rec8 is no longer protected from separase. Cleavage of this centromeric Rec8 at anaphase II allows sister chromatids to separate.



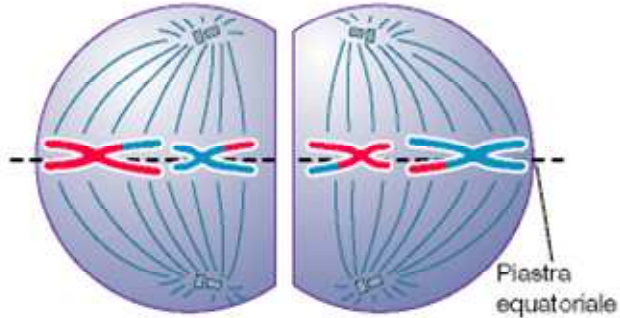
Seconda divisione meiotica

Profase II



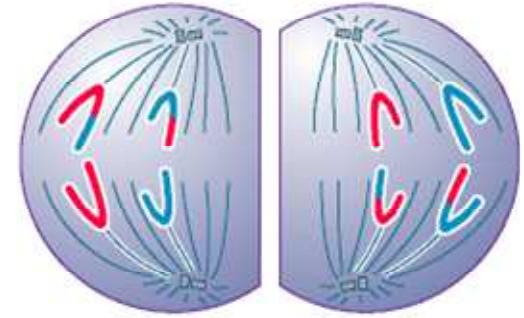
7 In seguito a una breve interfase, nel corso della quale il DNA non è stato duplicato, i cromosomi si condensano nuovamente (intercinesi).

Metafase II



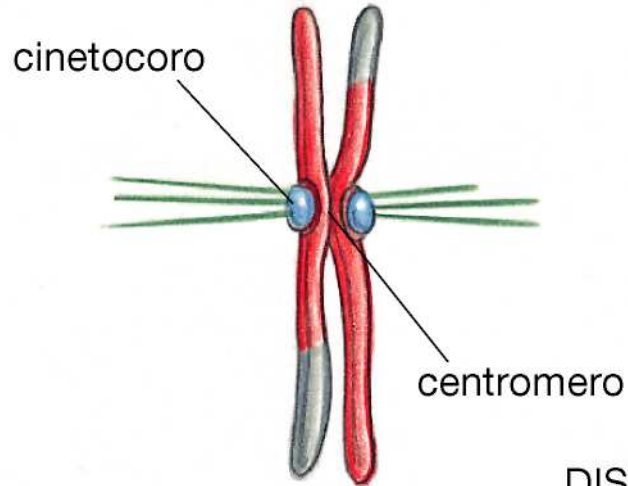
8 I cinetocori dei cromatidi appaiati si allineano in corrispondenza del piano equatoriale di ciascuna delle due cellule.

Anafase II

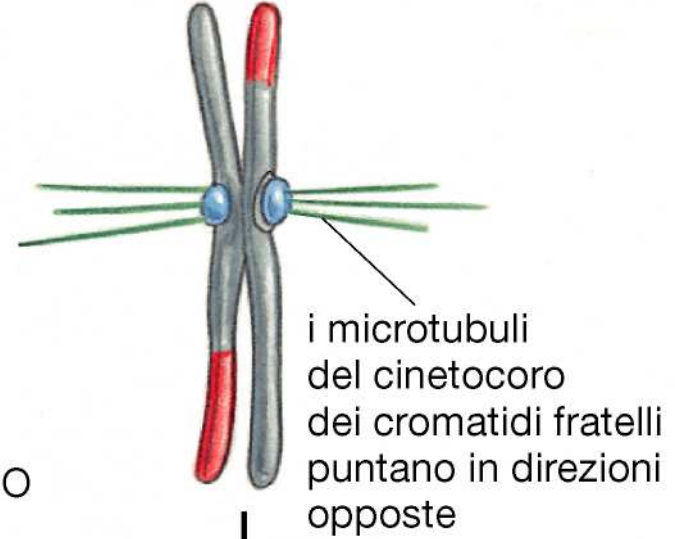


9 I cromosomi si raggruppano a formare due nuclei e il citoplasma si divide.

(A)

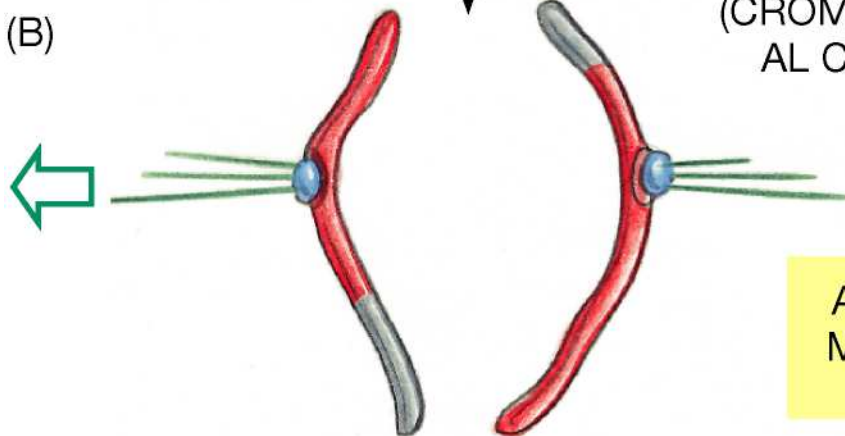


METAFASE
MEIOTICA
II

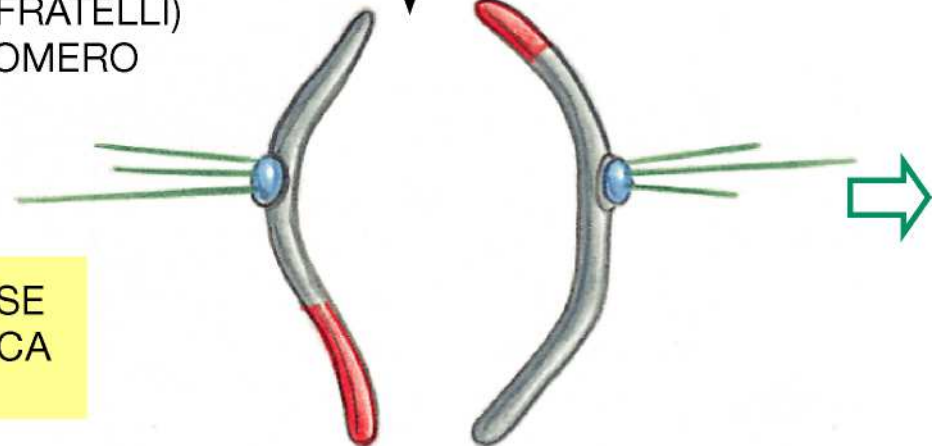


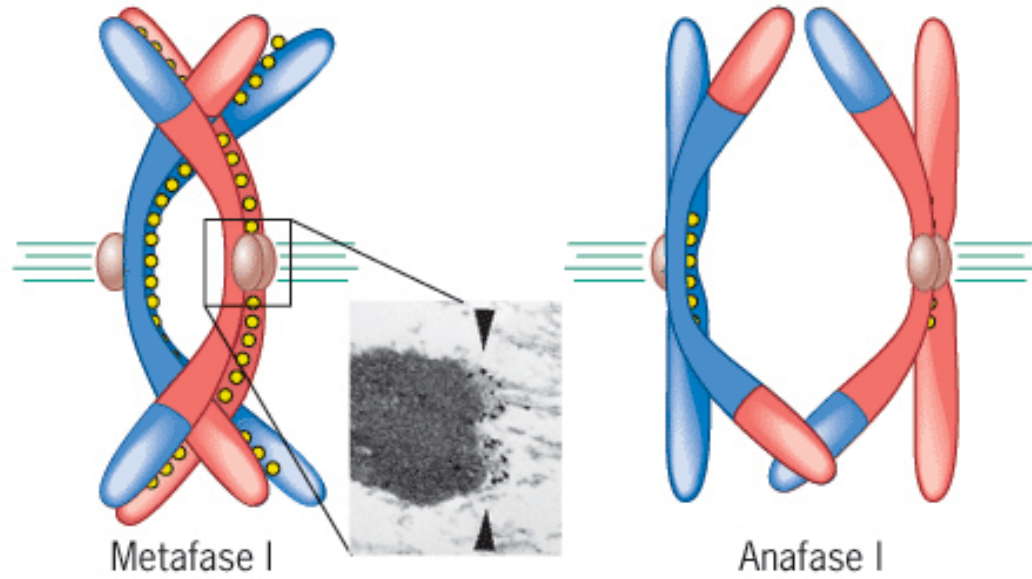
DISTACCO IMPROVVISO
DEI CROMOSOMI
(CROMATIDI FRATELLI)
AL CENTROMERO

(B)



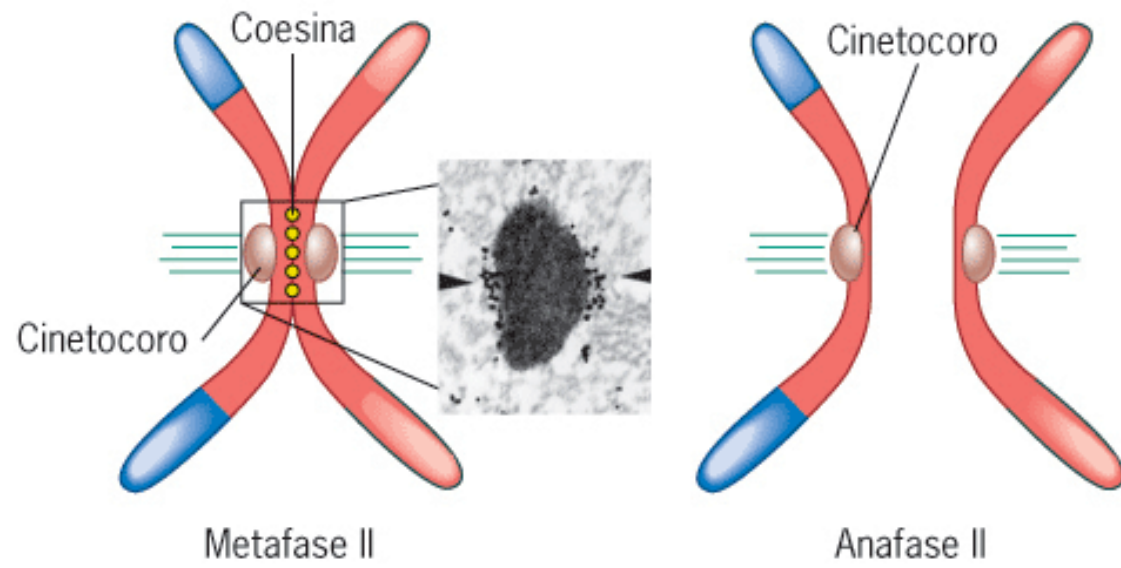
ANAFASE
MEIOTICA
II





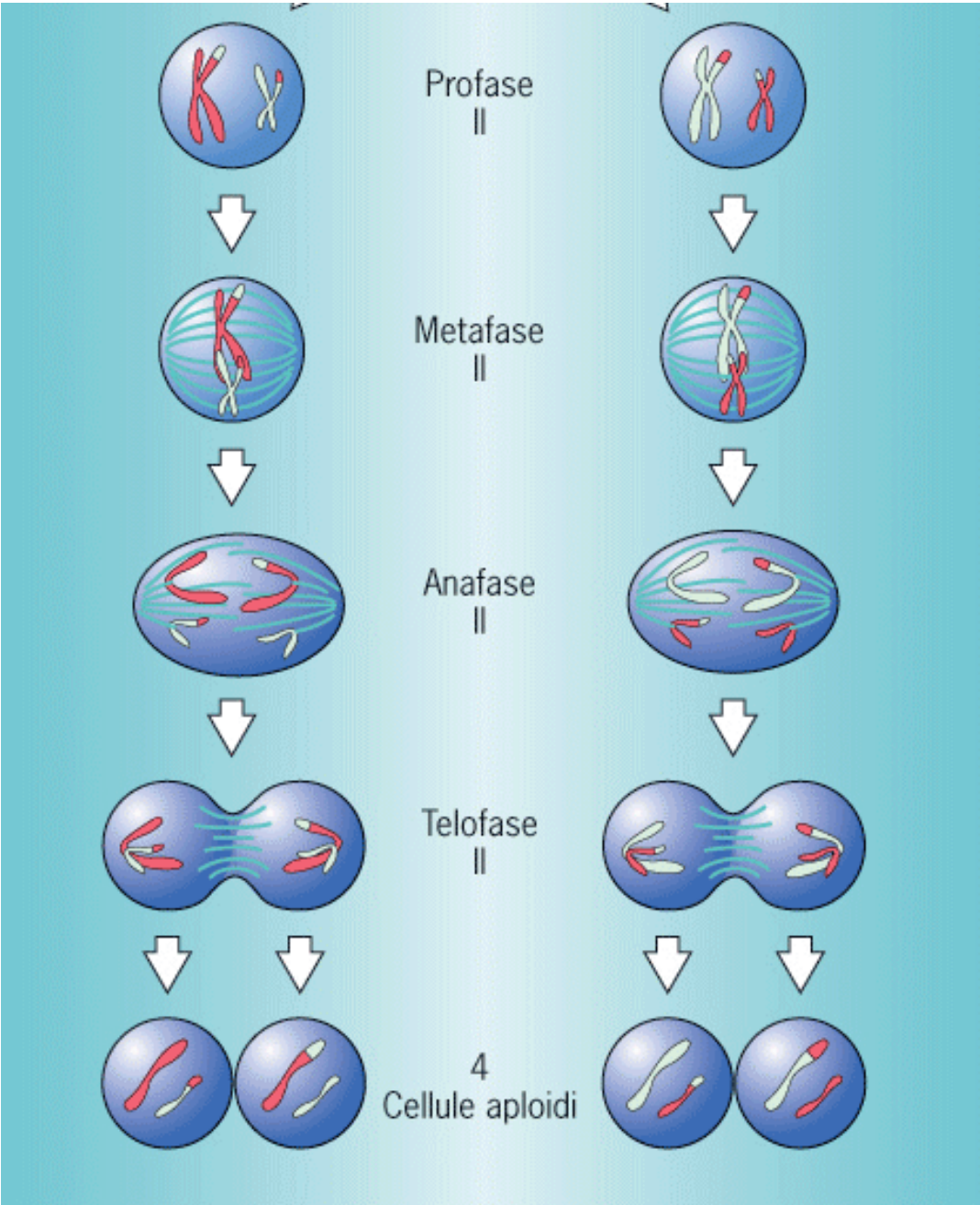
(a)

(b)



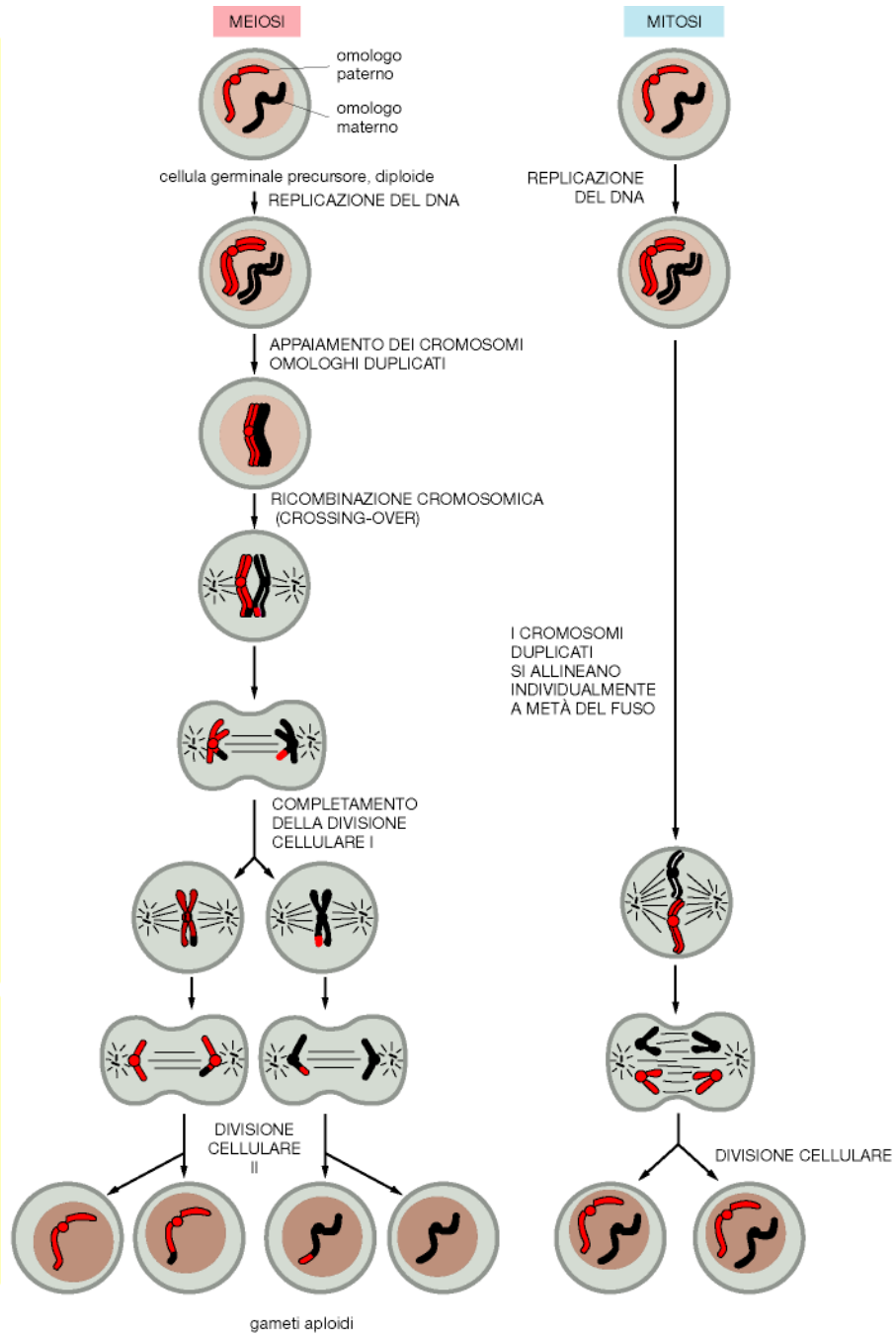
(c)

(d)



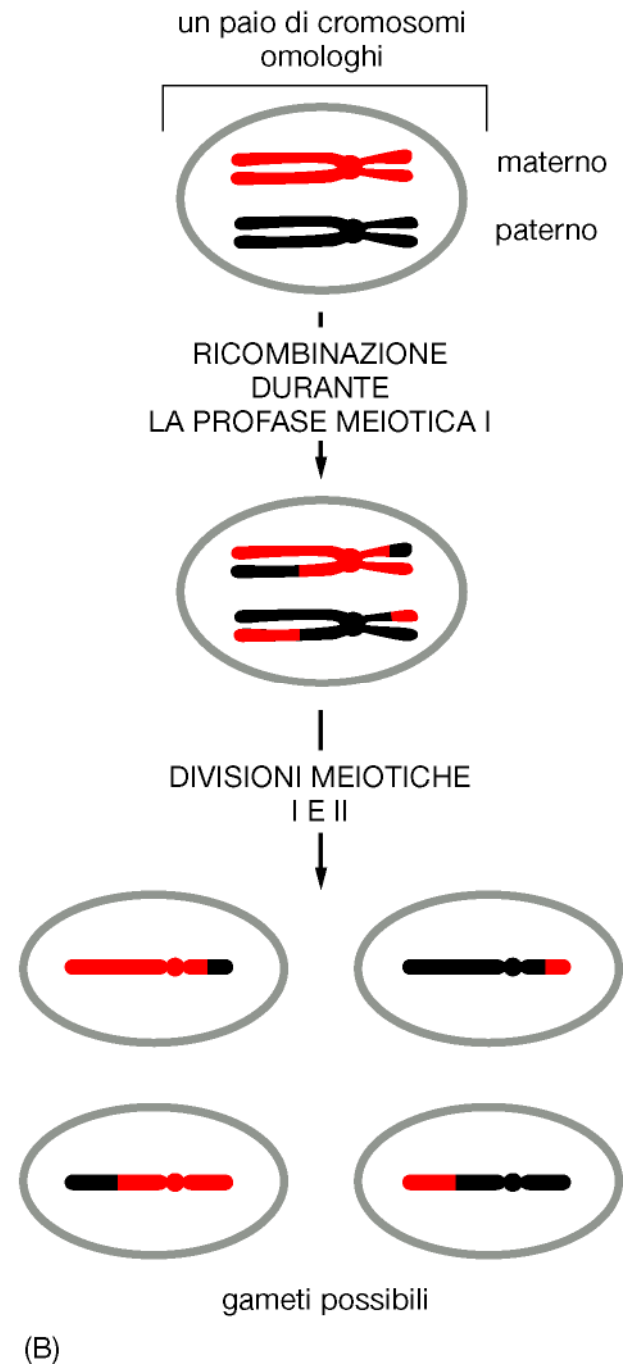
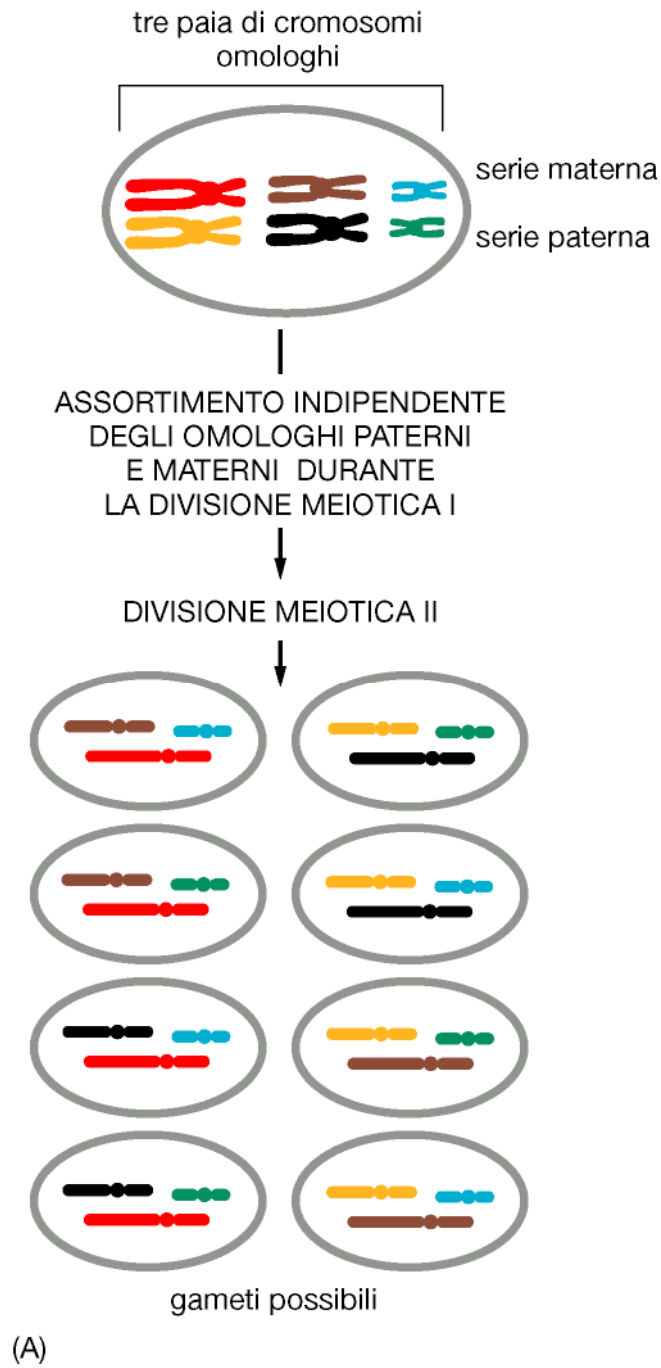
DIVISIONE MEIOTICA PRIMA

DIVISIONE MEIOTICA SECONDA

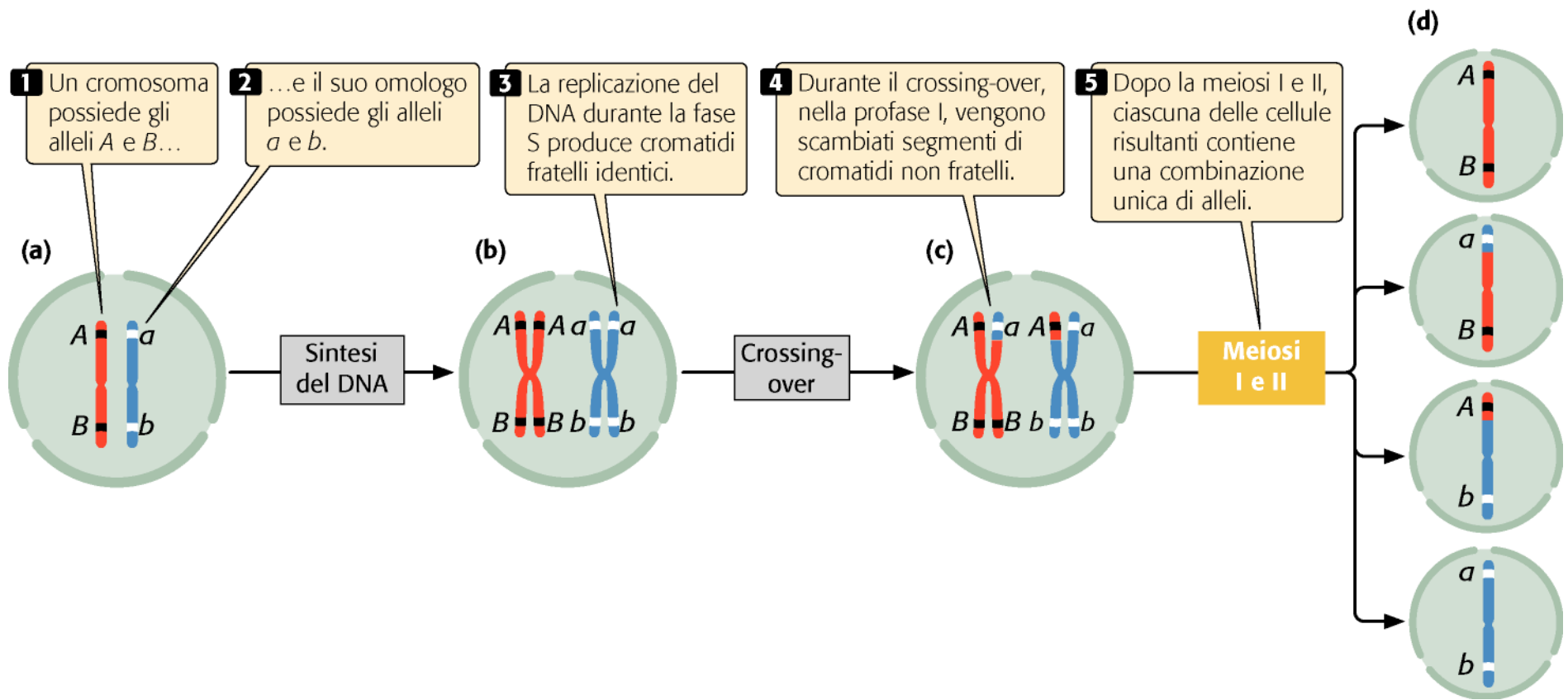


Conseguenze della Meiosi

- Mantenimento costante del numero dei cromosomi nelle specie che si riproducono sessualmente
- Aumento della variabilità. 2^n combinazioni
con n = numero di coppie di cromosomi
- Il crossing over introduce ulteriori variazioni, con produzione di cromosomi nuovi







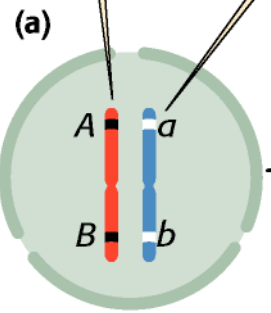
1 Un cromosoma possiede gli alleli *A* e *B*...

2 ...e il suo omologo possiede gli alleli *a* e *b*.

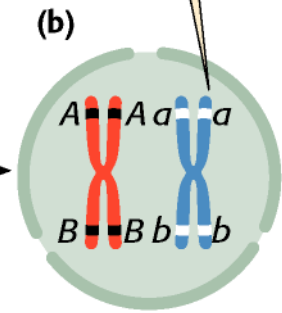
3 La replicazione del DNA durante la fase S produce cromatidi fratelli identici.

4 Durante il crossing-over, nella profase I, vengono scambiati segmenti di cromatidi non fratelli.

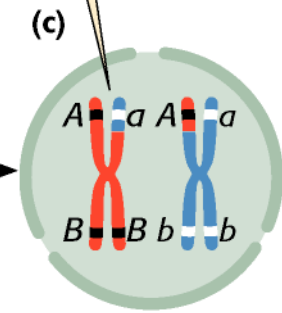
5 Dopo la meiosi I e II, ciascuna delle cellule risultanti contiene una combinazione unica di alleli.



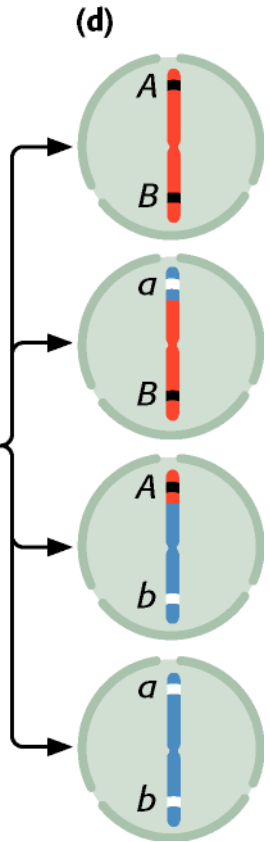
Sintesi del DNA

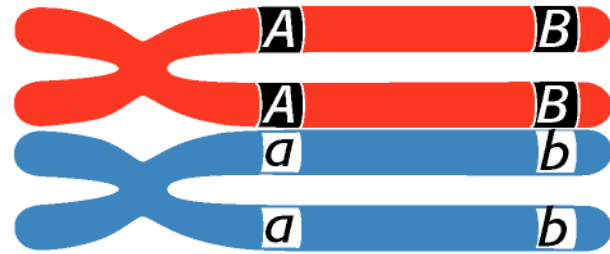


Crossing-over



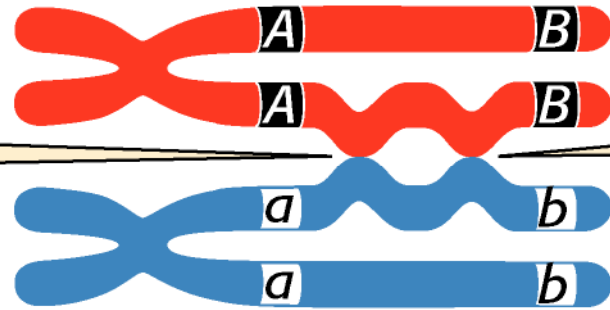
Meiosi I e II





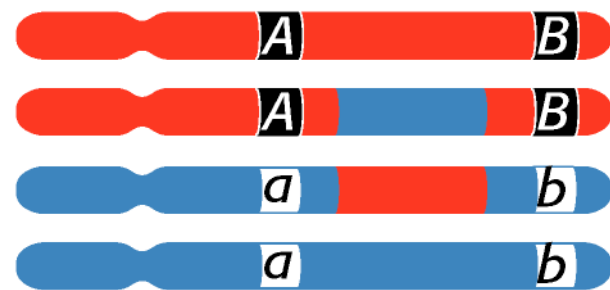
Doppio crossing-over

1 Un singolo crossing-over sposta gli alleli tra cromosomi omologhi,...

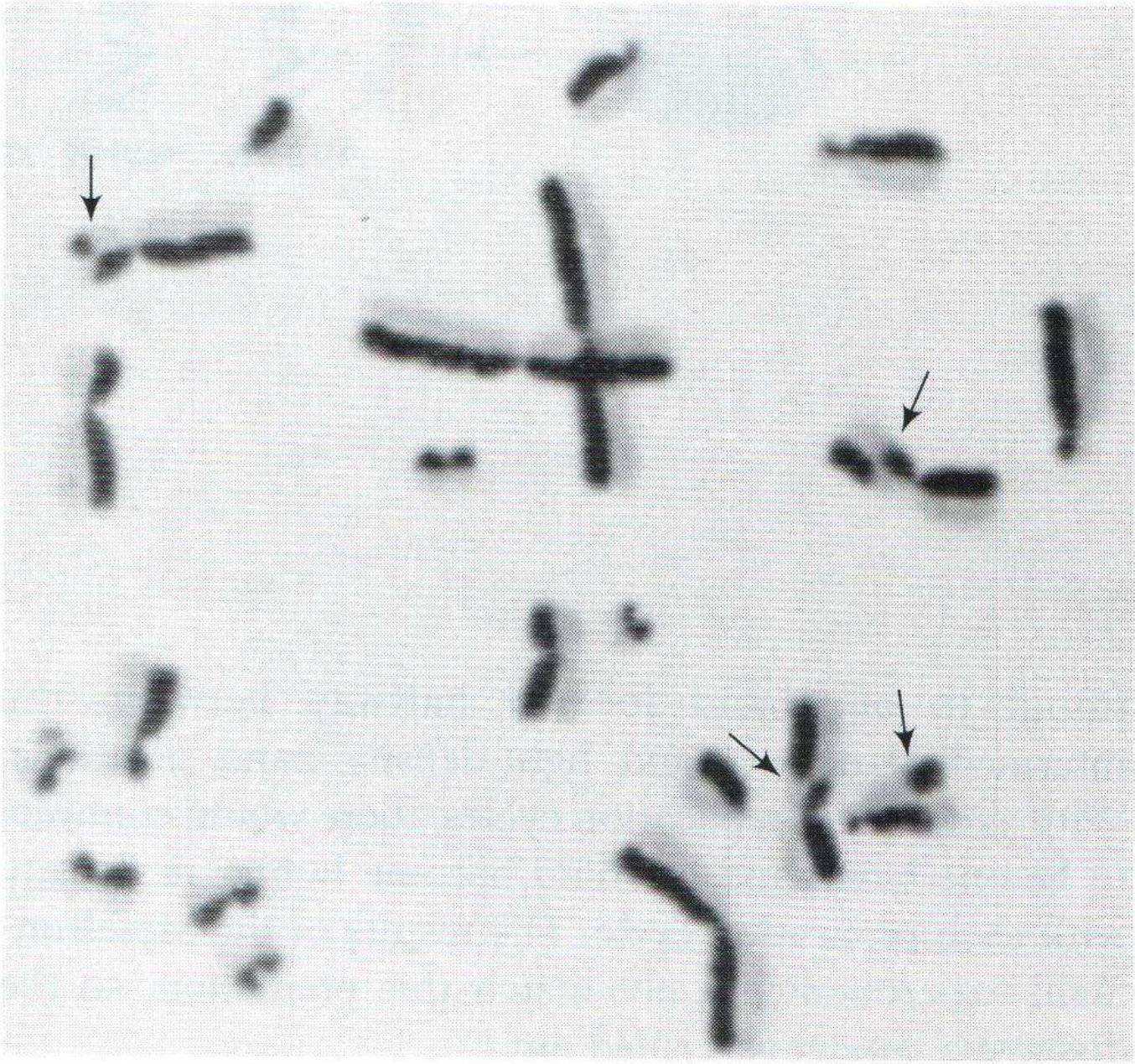


2 ...ma un secondo crossing-over inverte gli effetti del primo, ripristinando la combinazione allelica parentale originale,...

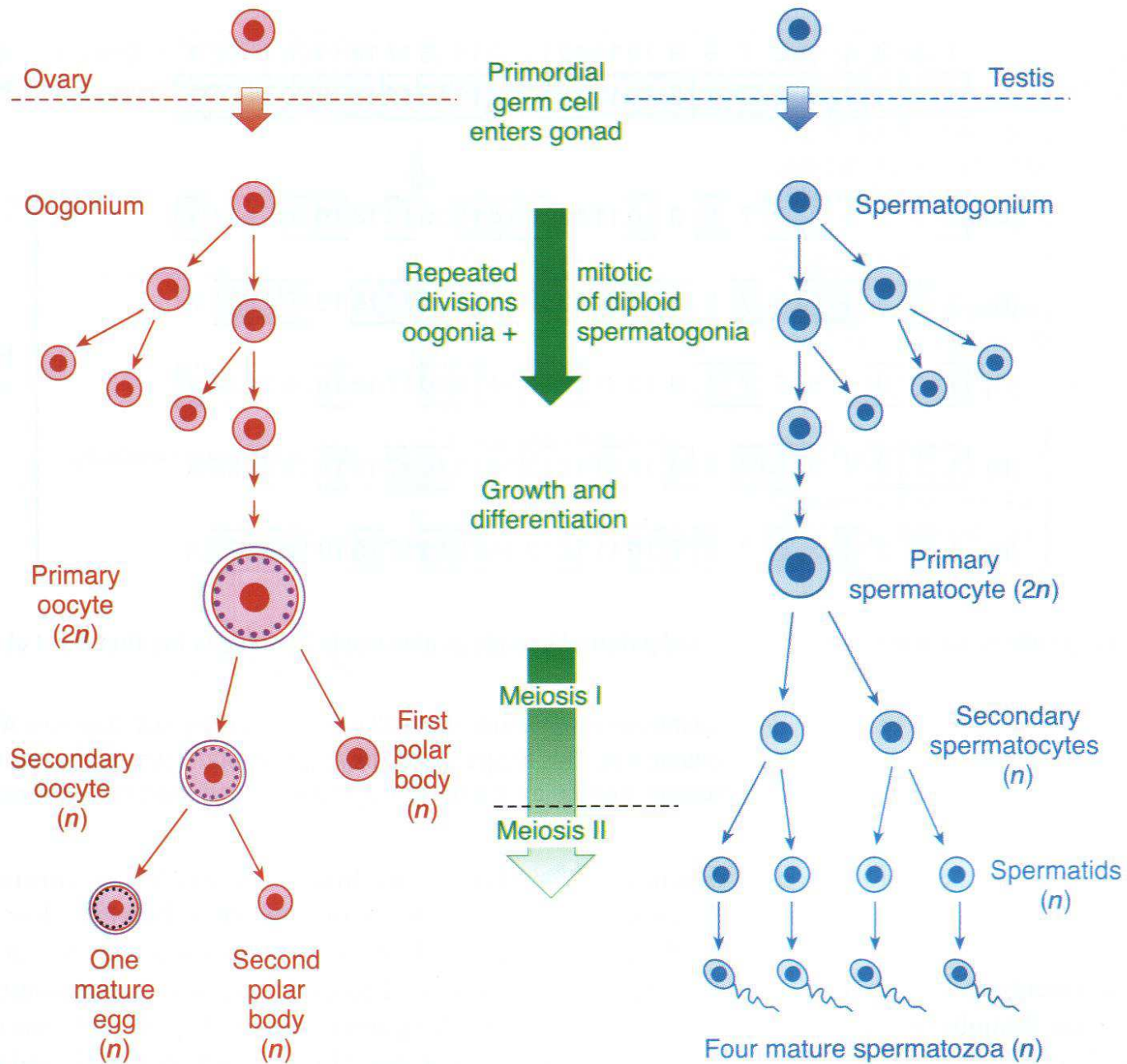
Meiosi II



3 ...e dando origine solo a genotipi non ricombinanti nei gameti, sebbene alcune porzioni dei cromosomi si siano ricombinate.

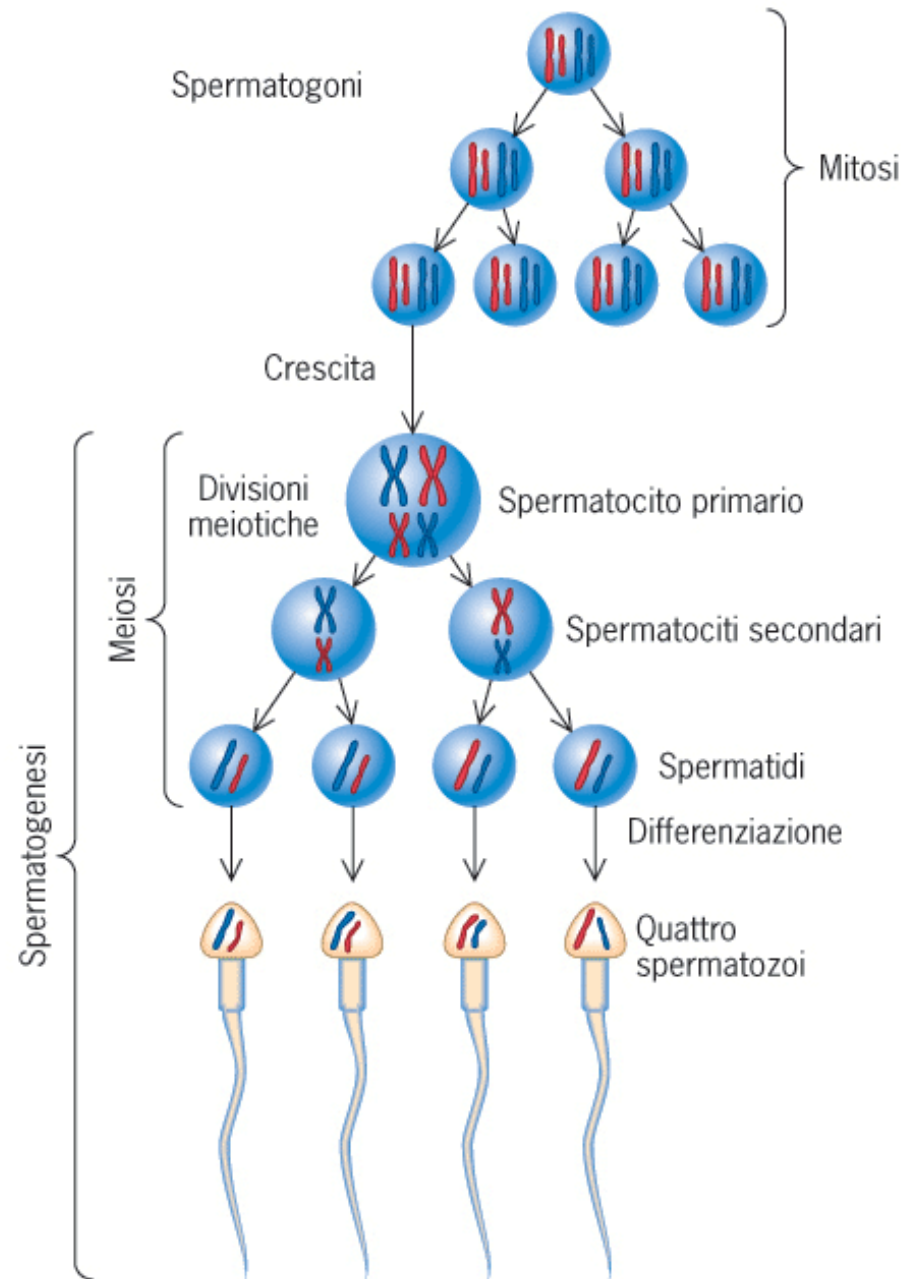


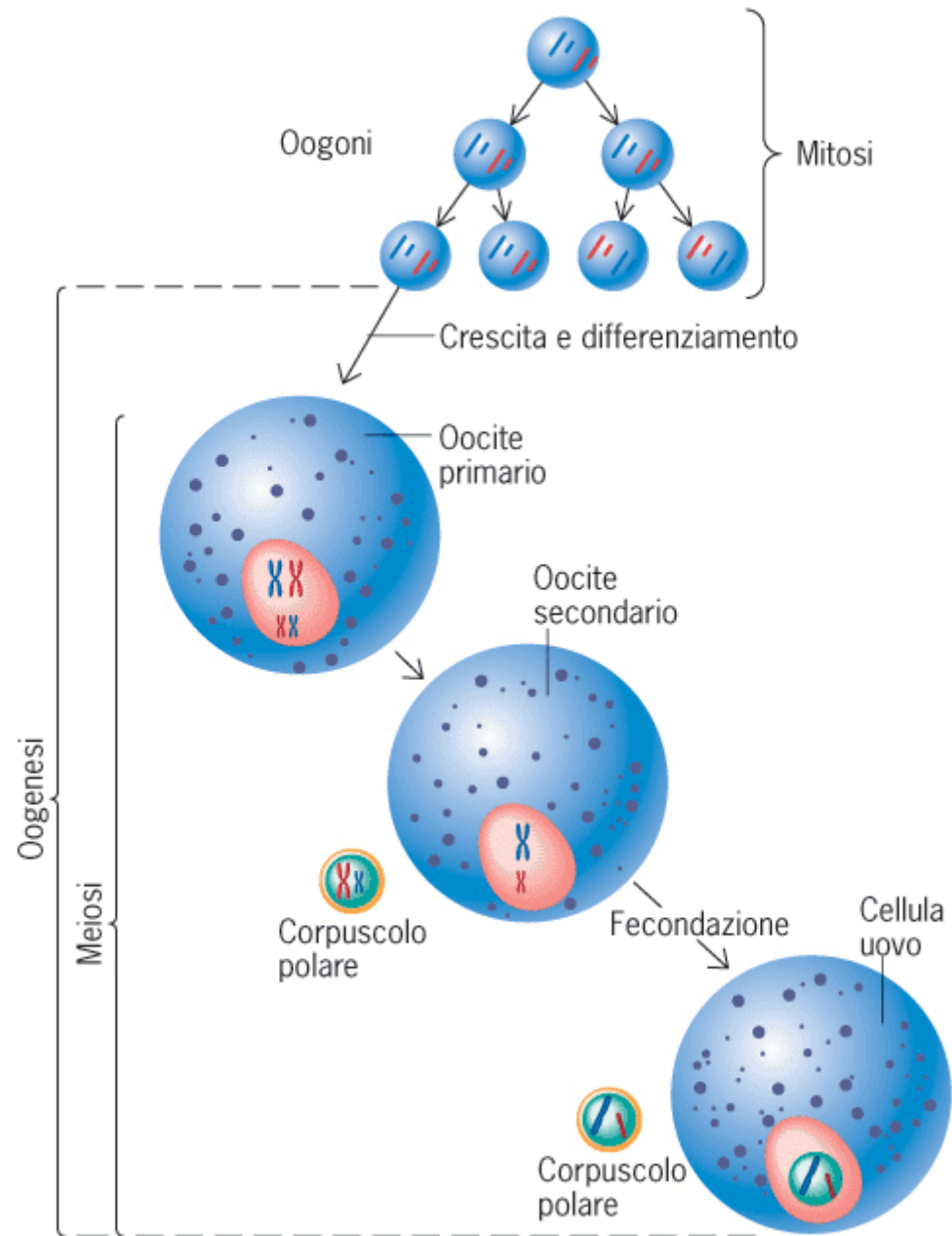
Gametogenesisi



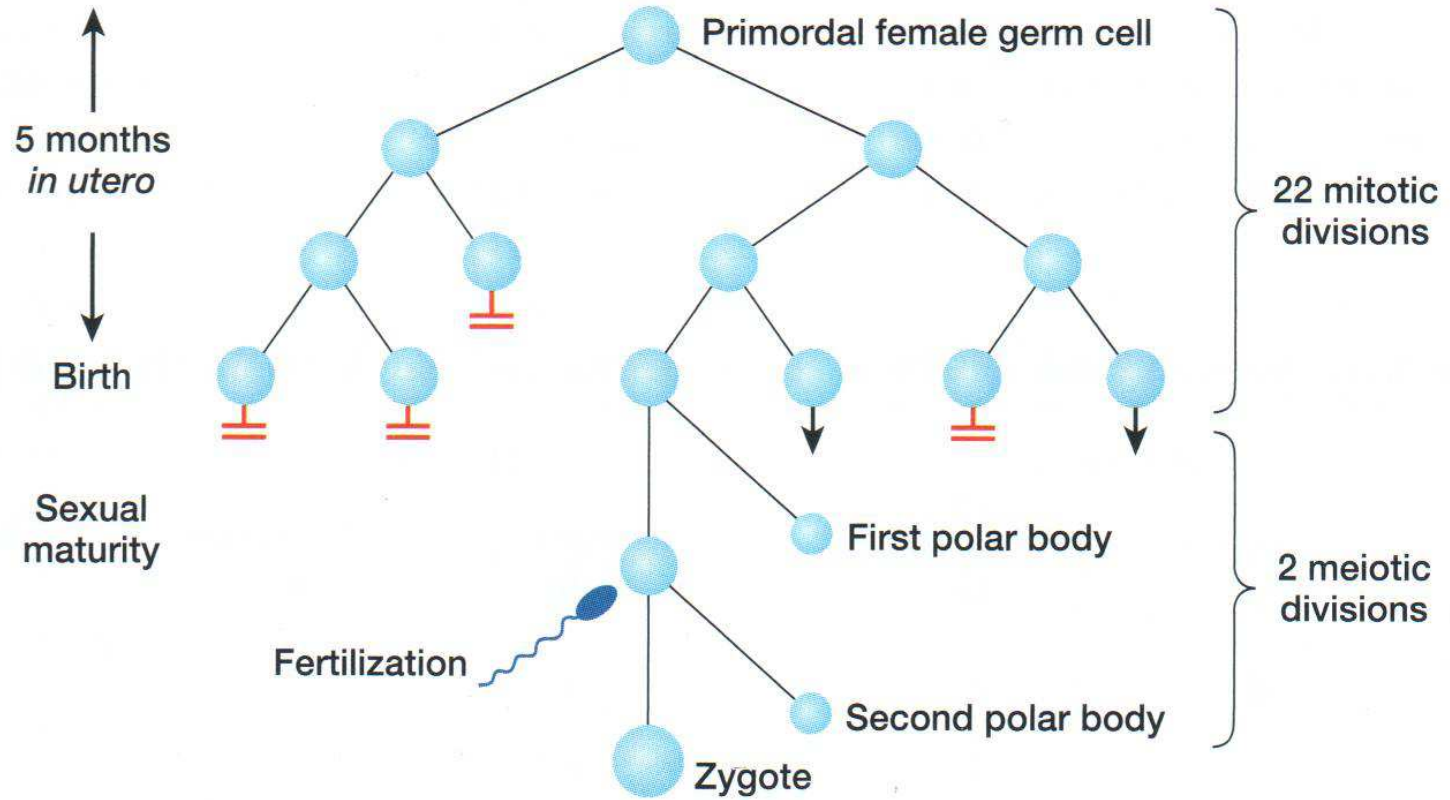
Cellule germinali

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| •Spermato/ovo | goni primari | mitosi |
| •Spermato/ovo | goni secondari | differenziamento |
| •Spermato/ovo | citi primari | meiosi I |
| •Spermato/ovo | citi secondari | meiosi II |
| •Sperma/ovo | tidi | differenziamento |
| •Spermatozoo | | |
| •Cellula uovo | | |





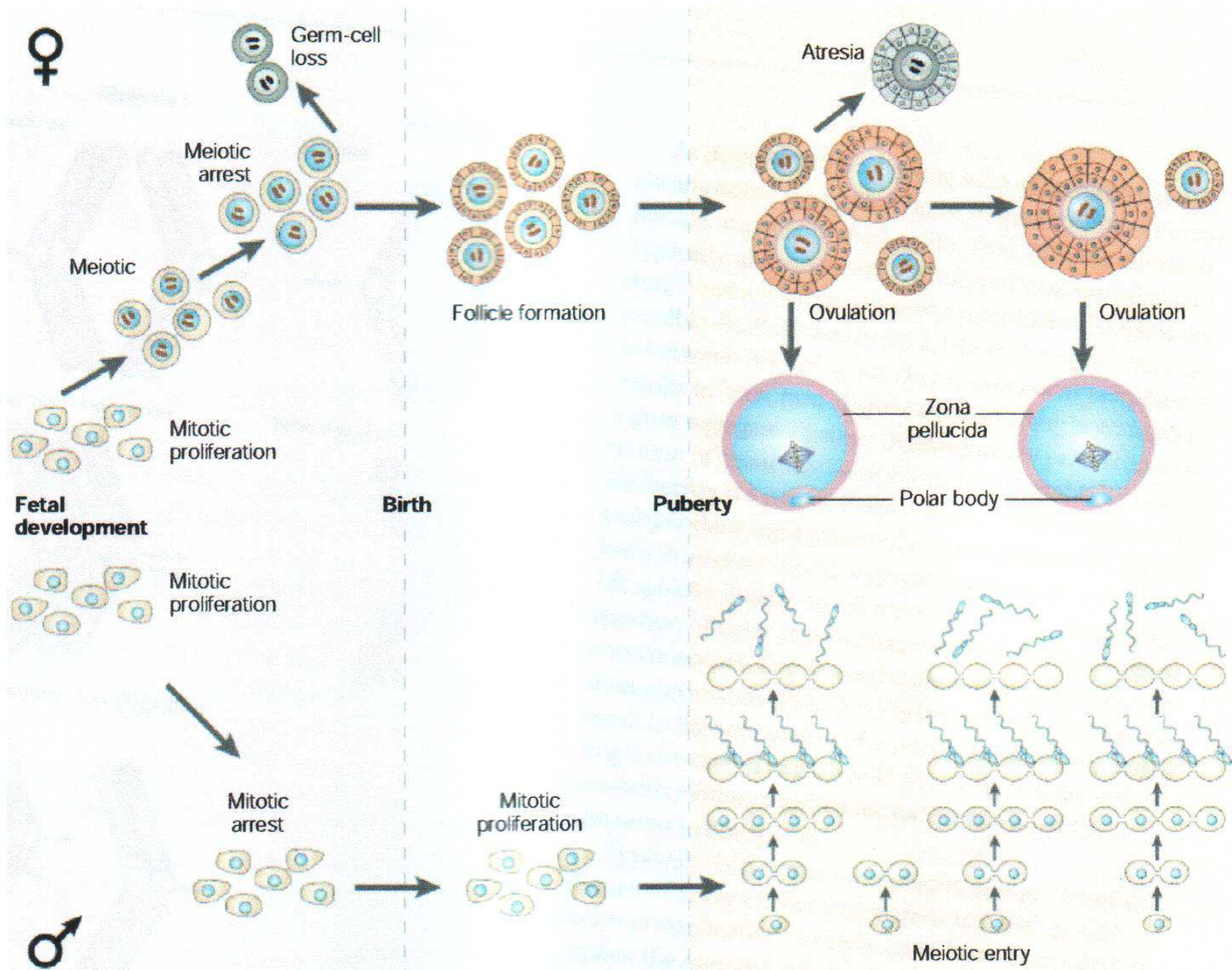
(A)



Nella donna, gli ovociti cominciano la prima divisione meiotica durante la vita fetale ma non la completano.

Gli ovociti subiscono un **arresto meiotico** allo stadio del **diplotene**.

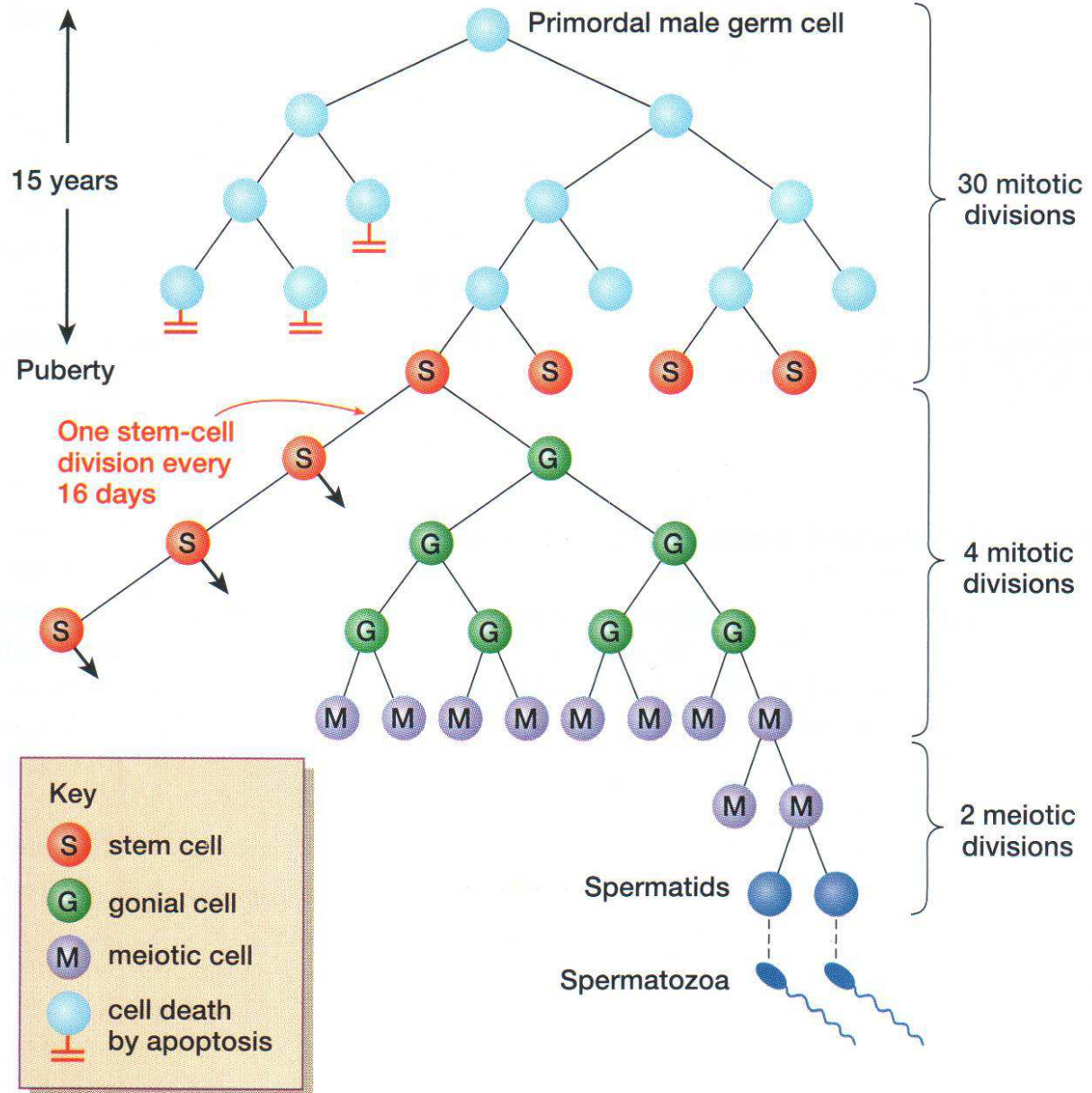
Tra la pubertà e la menopausa, dopo stimolazione ormonale, un ovocito completa la meiosi I e comincia la meiosi II per arrestarsi nuovamente in metafase.



Nell'uomo, gli spermatogoni subiscono un **arresto mitotico** durante la vita fetale.

Alla pubertà, dopo stimolazione ormonale, gli spermatogoni riprendono la proliferazione mitotica (una mitosi ogni 16 giorni circa) e vanno incontro alla meiosi.

(B)



Il numero di cromosomi differenti e la quantità di DNA associata sono indicate come **n** e **C**.

Nell'uomo $n = 23$ e $C = 3.5$ pg.

Una cellula diploide ($2n$) avrà una quantità di DNA = $2C$ in fase G1, mentre avrà una quantità di DNA = $4C$ in fase G2

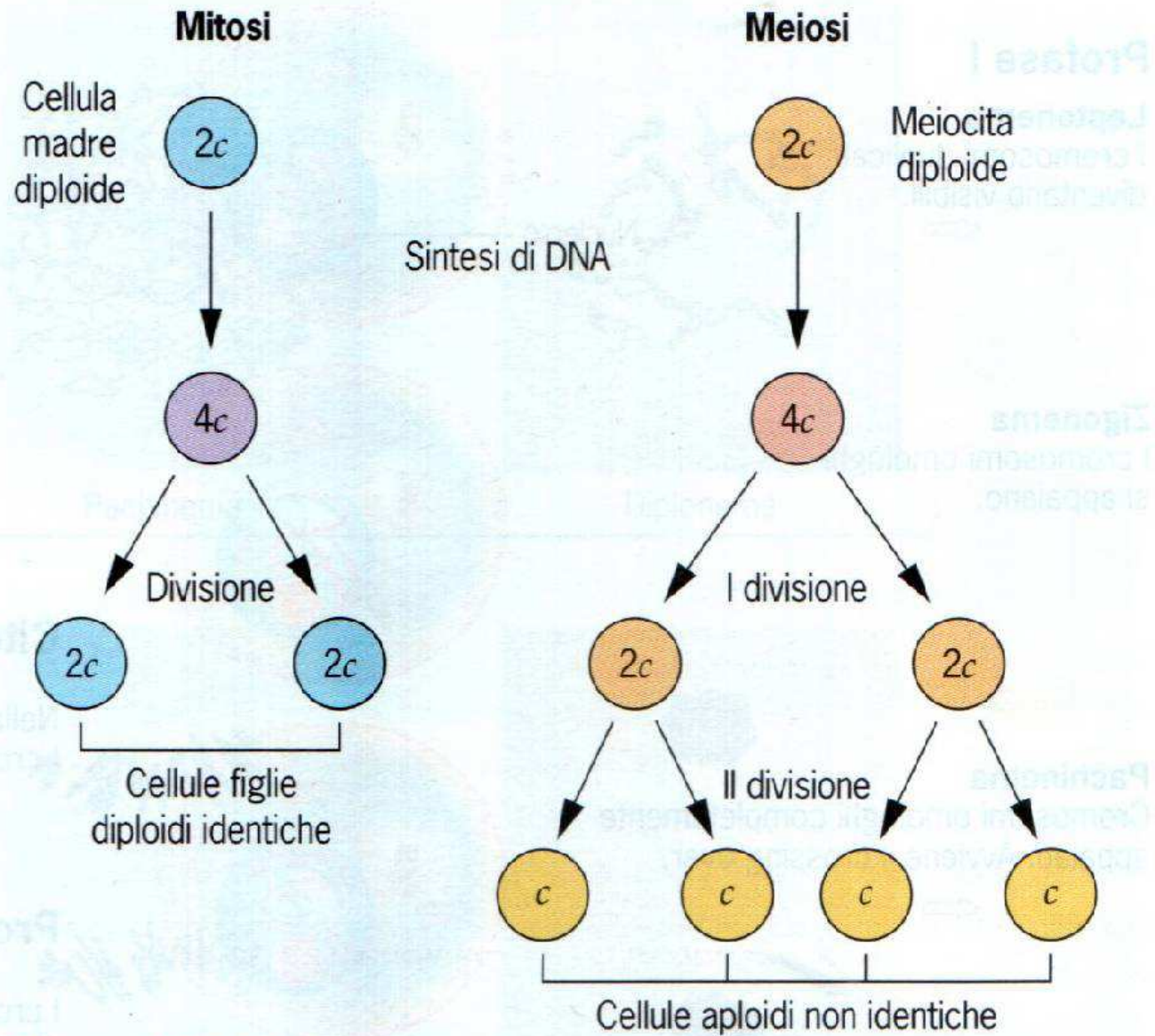


Figura 2.10 ■ Confronto tra mitosi e meiosi; c indica il contenuto aploide di DNA nel genoma.