

## Meiosis

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Meiose
Wikipedia
Meiosis (/ m a ? ? o ? s ? s / ()); from Greek ????????, meiosis, meaning "lessening") is a special type of cell division of germ cells in sexually-reproducing organisms used to produce the gametes, such as sperm or egg cells.It involves two rounds of division that ultimately result in four cells with only one copy of each paternal and maternal chromosome ().

<div>Meiosis - Wikipedia</div>
Als Meiose (von griechisch ??????? meiosis 'Verminderung', 'Verkleinerung') oder Reifeteilung wird eine besondere Art der Kernteilung eukaryotischer Zellen bezeichnet, bei der in zwei Schritten – Meiose I und Meiose II – die Anzahl der Chromosomen halbiert wird und genetisch voneinander verschiedene Zellkerne entstehen.

<div>Meiose – Wikipedia</div>
La méiose, est un processus de double division cellulaire découvert par Edouard Van Beneden et qui prend place dans les cellules de la lignée germinale pour former les gamètes, et non identique génétiquement. Il existe deux types de divisions cellulaires chez les eucaryotes: la mitose, qui concerne les cellules somatiques et assure la naissance de cellules identiques à la cellule mère lors de la multiplication asexuée, et la méiose, qui aboutit à la production de cellules ...

<div>Méiose — Wikipédia</div>
Meiose Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre. Principais eventos na meiose de uma célula hipotética que possui um par de cromossomos (2n=2) Meiose é o processo de divisão celular através do qual uma célula tem o seu número de cromossomos reduzido pela metade.

<div>Meiose – Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre</div>
The origin and function of meiosis are currently not well understood scientifically, and would provide fundamental insight into the evolution of sexual reproduction in eukaryotes.There is no current consensus among biologists on the questions of how sex in eukaryotes arose in evolution, what basic function sexual reproduction serves, and why it is maintained, given the basic two-fold cost of sex.

<div>Origin and function of meiosis - Wikipedia</div>
De meiose, reductiedeling of rijpingsdeling is een tweedelig delingsproces dat voortplantingscellen produceert. Afhankelijk van de levenscyclus gaat het om verschillende dingen: namelijk gametische meiose met de vorming van eicellen en zaadcellen bij onder andere dieren, en sporische meiose met de vorming van sporen (meiosporen) of afgeleiden daarvan bij onder andere planten, mossen en varens.

<div>Meiose - Wikipedia</div>
Fra Wikipedia, den frie encyklopædi Billedet forestiller mitose øverst og meiose under den tynde streg. Bemærk at den celle der kommer ud af meiosen har halvt så mange kromosomer som de celler der kommer ud af mitosen. Meiose (Reduktionsdeling) er den celledelingstype, hvorved gameterne (kønsceller) dannes.

<div>Meiose - Wikipedia, den frie encyklopædi</div>
in Wikipedia, die vrye ensiklopedie Voor meiose (tydens die interfase) word die DNS van elke chromosoom gerepiseer en homoloë chromosome rui genetiese inligting uit (chromosomale oorkruising). Daarna vind die eerste verdeling, meiose I, plaas. Die dogterselle verdeel weer in meiose II om haploïede gamete te vorm.

<div>Meiose - Wikipedia</div>
Als Meiose oder Reifeteilung wird eine besondere Art der Kernteilung eukaryotischer Zellen bezeichnet, bei der in zwei Schritten – Meiose I und Meiose II – die Anzahl der Chromosomen halbiert wird und genetisch voneinander verschiedene Zellkerne entstehen. Damit unterscheidet sich die Meiose grundlegend von der gewöhnlichen Kernteilung, der Mitose, die den Chromosomenbestand unverändert ...

<div>Meiose - Wikiwand</div>
La méiose consiste en deux divisions successives sans duplication de l'ADN. Elle permet d'aboutir à quatre cellules sexuelles à partir d'une seule cellule mère. © NIH, Wikipédia, DP La méiose est...

<div>Définition   Méiose   Futura Santé</div>
A meiose é un tipo especial de división necesaria para a reprodución sexual. Nos animais a meiose orixina os gametos (espermatozoide e óvulo), noutros organismos pode producir esporas (meiosporas), como sucede, por exemplo, nos fungos e moitos protistas e plantas.

<div>Meiose - Wikipedia, a enciclopedia libre</div>
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<div>Category:Meiosis - Wikimedia Commons</div>
Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre. A meiose é o processo de formação de gametas em que cada célula precursora diploide origina quatro células haploides. Esta página ou se (c)ção precisa ser formatada para o padrão wiki. Por favor ajude a formatar esta página de acordo com as diretrizes estabelecidas.

<div>Meiose 2 – Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre</div>
German: :meiosis (cell division) ... Definition from Wiktionary, the free dictionary

<div>Meiose - Wiktionary</div>
Ved meiose, eller reduksjonsdeling, blir det dannet nye celler som inneholder halvparten så mange kromosomer som den cellen man startet med. Dette skyldes at kun ett kromosom fra hvert kromosompar blir valgt under celledelingen. Hos dyr er det denne prosessen som finner sted når kjønnsceller dannes.

<div>Meiose - Wikiwand</div>
Meiosis is a special type of cell division. Unlike mitosis, the way normal body cells divide, meiosis results in cells that only have half the usual number of chromosomes, one from each pair. For that reason, meiosis is often called reduction division. In the long run, meiosis increases genetic variation, in a way which will be explained later.

<div>Meiosis - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</div>
The following other wikis use this file: Usage on af.wikipedia.org Meiose; Usage on be.wikipedia.org ?????; Usage on bs.wikipedia.org Mejoza; Usage on en.wikibooks.org

<div>File:Meiosis Overview.svg - Wikipedia</div>
meiosis (countable and uncountable, plural meioses) (countable, rhetoric) A figure of speech whereby something is made to seem smaller or less important than it actually is; understatement. (uncountable, cytology) Cell division of a diploid cell into four haploid cells, which develop to produce gametes.

<div>meiosis - Wiktionary</div>
Anaphase (from the Greek ???, "up" and ?????, "stage"), is the stage of mitosis after the process of metaphase, when replicated chromosomes are split and the newly-copied chromosomes (daughter chromatids) are moved to opposite poles of the cell. Chromosomes also reach their overall maximum condensation in late anaphase, to help chromosome segregation and the re-formation of the nucleus.

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