

**Comparisons** Write two sentences that compare and two sentences that contrast meiosis and mitosis.

Figure 5 Mitosis produces two diploid daughter cells that are identical to the parent cell. Meiosis produces four haploid cells from a diploid cell. What is the difference between anaphase in mitosis and anaphase I in meiosis I?

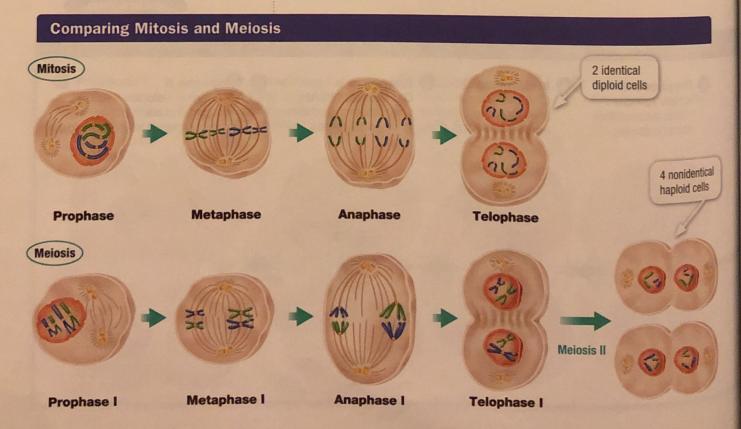
## **Comparing Mitosis and Meiosis**

The processes of mitosis and meiosis are similar but meet different needs and have different results. Mitosis makes new cells that are used during growth, development, repair, and asexual reproduction. Meiosis makes cells that enable an organism to reproduce sexually and happens only in reproductive structures. Mitosis produces two genetically identical diploid cells. In contrast, meiosis produces four genetically different haploid cells. The haploid cells produced by meiosis contain half the genetic information of the parent cell. When two such cells, often an egg cell and a sperm cell, combine, the resulting zygote has the same number of chromosomes as each of the parents' cells.

If you compare meiosis and mitosis, as shown in **Figure 5**, you may think that they are alike. For example, in metaphase of mitosis and metaphase I of meiosis, the chromosomes move to the equator. However, there is a major difference that happens in an earlier stage.

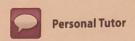
In prophase I of meiosis, every chromosome pairs with its homologue. A pair of homologous chromosomes is called a *tetrad*. As the tetrads form, different homologues exchange parts of their chromatids in the process of crossing-over. The pairing of homologous chromosomes and the crossing-over do not happen in mitosis. Therefore, a main difference between meiosis and mitosis is that in meiosis, genetic information is rearranged. The rearranging of genetic information leads to genetic variation in offspring. Crossing-over is one of several processes that lead to genetic variation.

▶ Reading Check How are cells formed by mitosis different from cells formed by meiosis in relation to number of chromosomes?



## The Importance of Meiosis

Table 1 shows a comparison of mitosis and meiosis. Recall that mitosis consists of only one set of division phases and produces two identical diploid daughter cells. Meiosis, however, consists of two sets of divisions diploid daughter cells that are not identical. Meiosis and produce it results in genetic variation.



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Table 1 Mitosis and Meiosis Interactive Table	
Mitosis	Meiosis
One division occurs during mitosis.	Two sets of divisions occur during meiosis: meiosis I and meiosis II.
DNA replication occurs during interphase.	DNA replication occurs once before meiosis I.
Synapsis of homologous chromosomes does not occur.	Synapsis of homologous chromosomes occurs during prophase I.
Two identical cells are formed per cell cycle.	Four haploid cells (n) are formed per cell cycle.
The daughter cells are genetically identical.	The daughter cells are not genetically identical because of crossing over.
Mitosis occurs only in body cells.	Meiosis occurs only in reproductive cells.
Mitosis is involved in growth and repair.	Meiosis is involved in the production of gametes and providing genetic variation in organisms.
Prophase  Duplicated chromosome replication  Chromosome (two sister chromatids)  Metaphase  Chromosomes line up at the equator  Anaphase Telophase  Sister chromatids separate during anaphase ly sister chromatids remain together  Daughter cells of mitosis  Meiosis I  Chromosome replication  Chromosome replication  Chromosome replication  Chromosome replication  Synapsis and crossing over of homologous chromosomes  Over Ohomologous chromosomes  I Homologous chromosomes separate during anaphase ly sister chromatids remain together  Daughter cells  Meiosis I  Meiosis II  Meiosis II	
n n n n  Daughter cells of meiosis II  Chromosomes do not replicate again; sister chromatids separate during anaphase II	