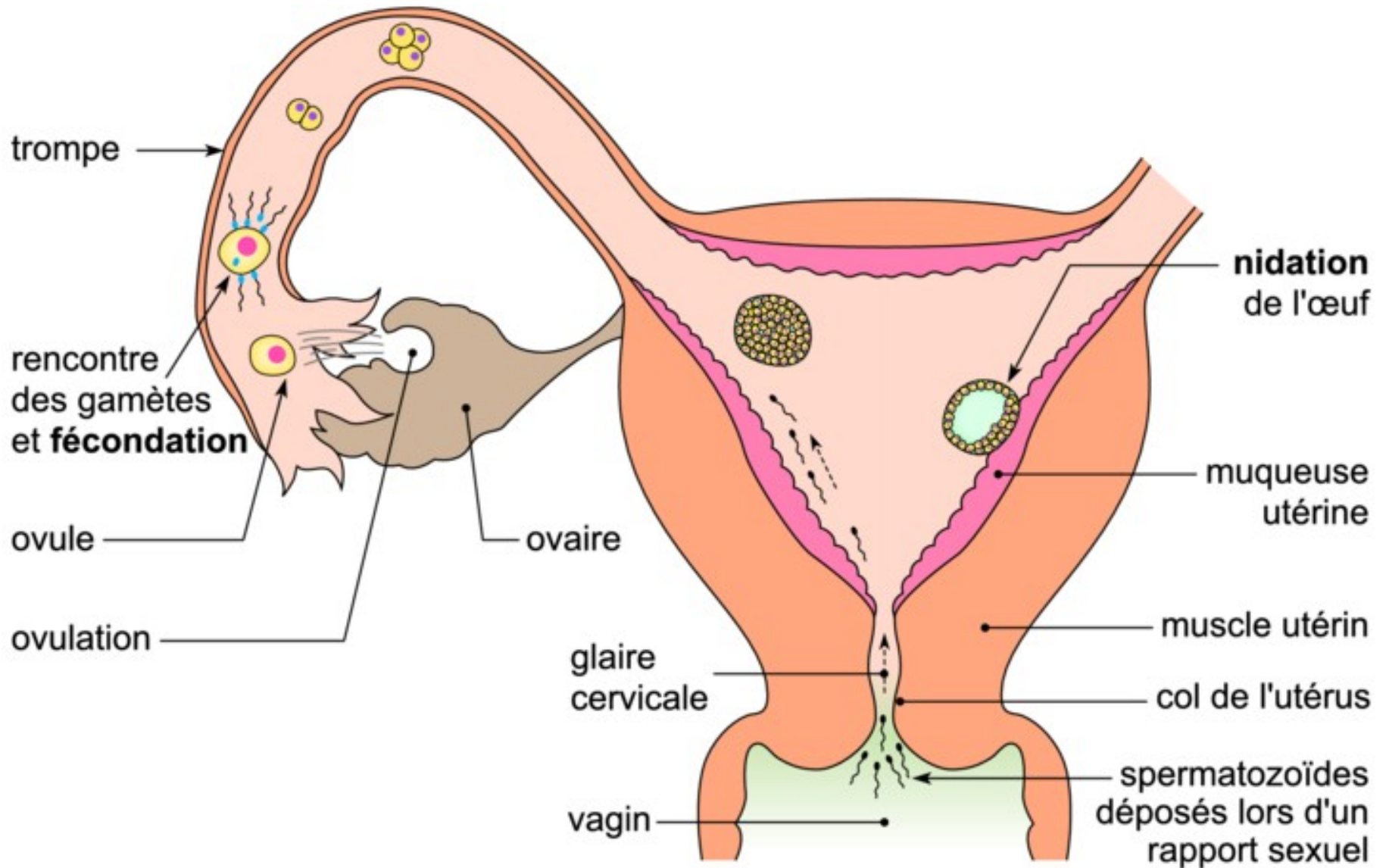
A microscopic image showing several yeast cells, likely from the genus Candida, characterized by their long, thin, filamentous hyphae. The cells are budding, with small daughter cells attached to the ends of the filaments. The background is a light, pinkish-purple hue, typical of a Gram stain or similar histological preparation. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

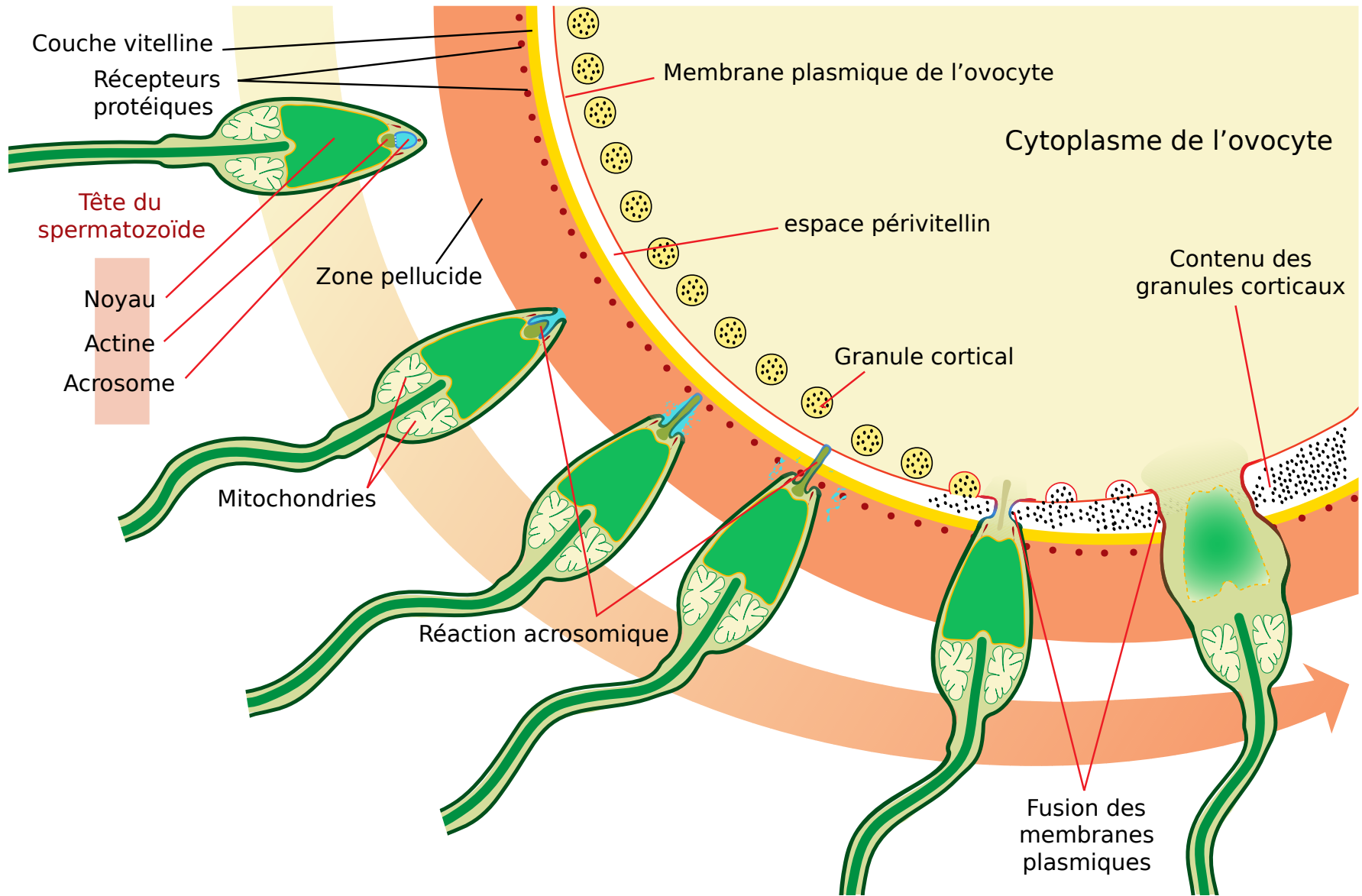
CHAPITRE III : Les cycles cellulaires chez les eucaryotes

Leçon 7 : La méiose

La fécondation (syngamie)

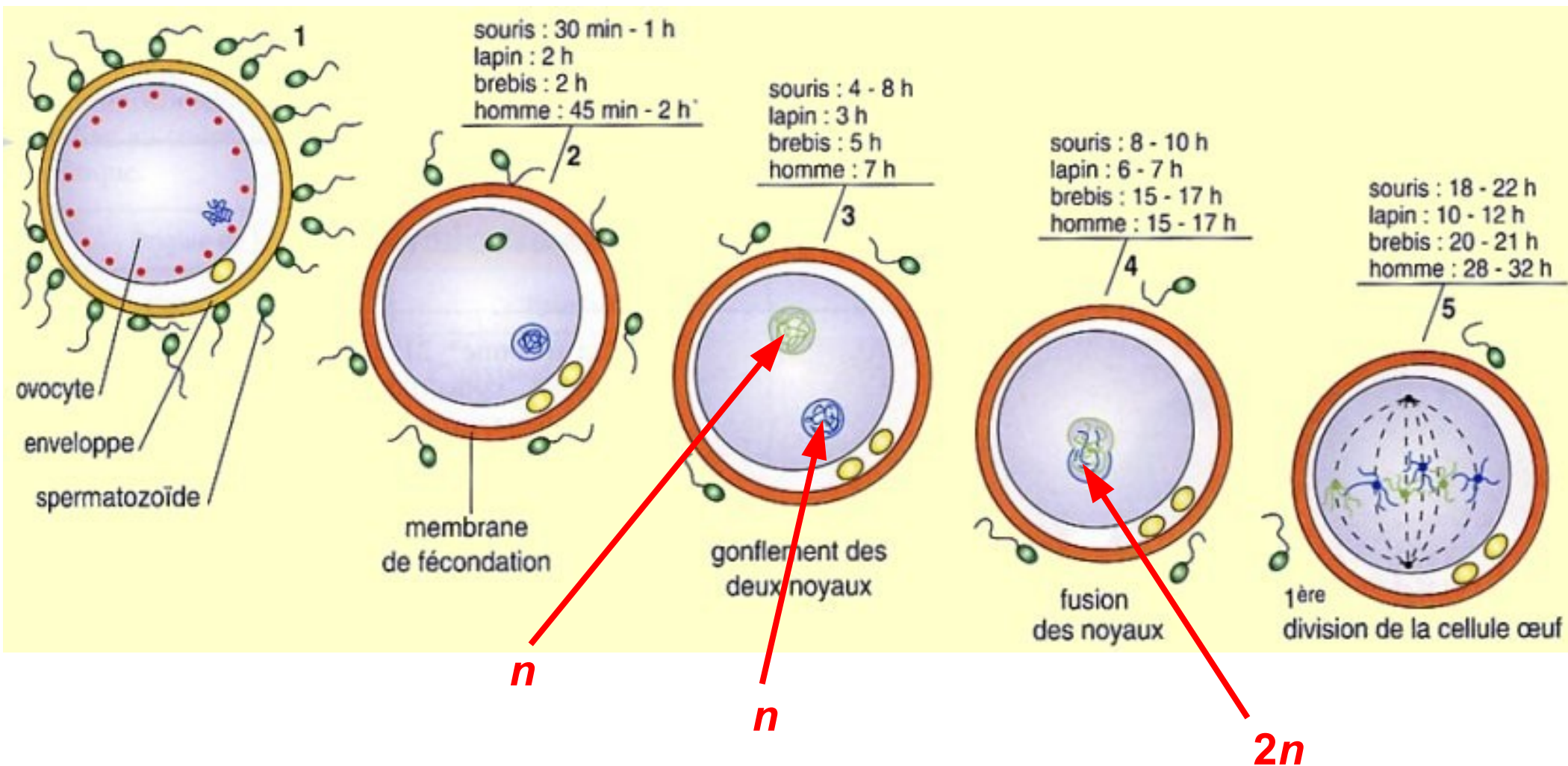


La plasmogamie



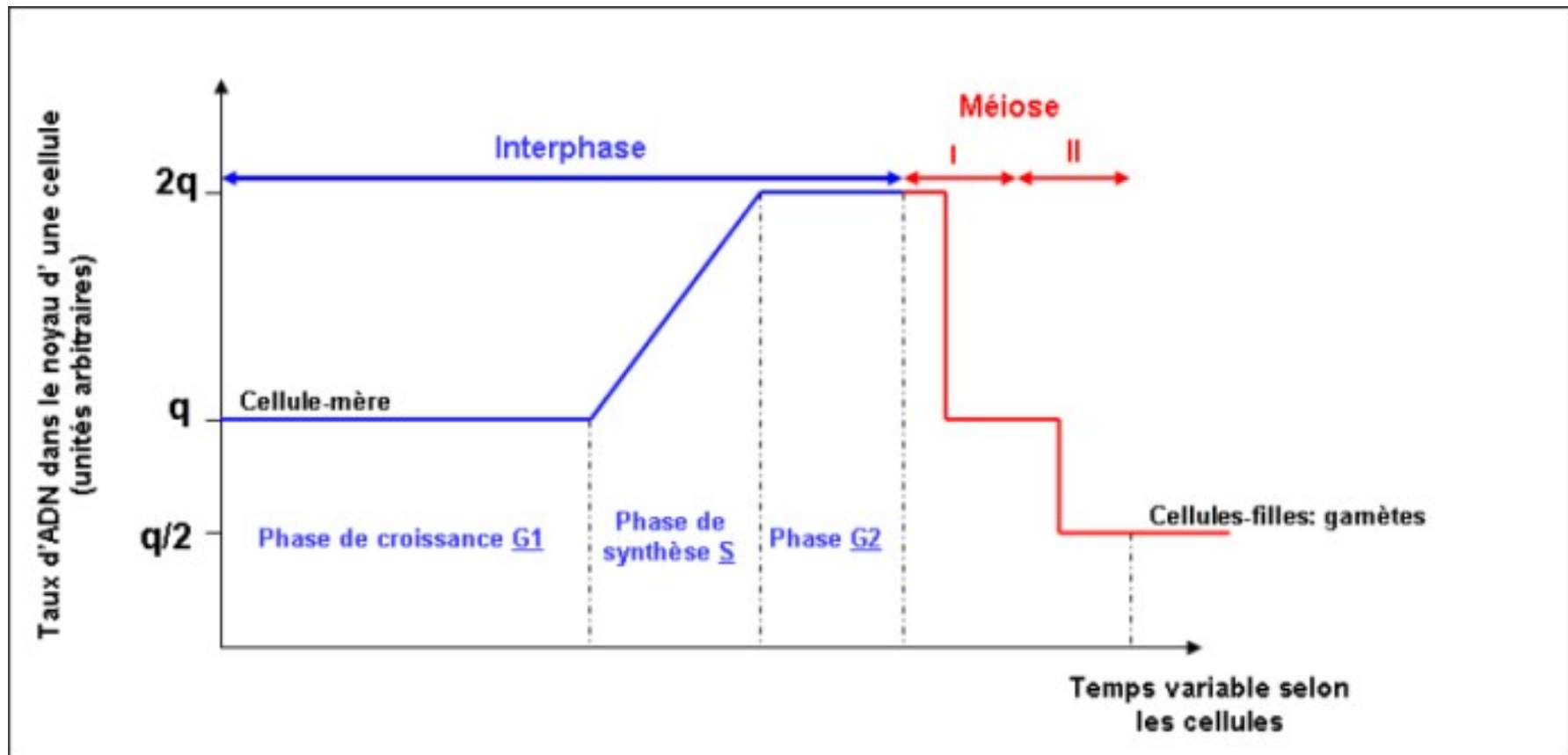
La caryogamie

- Fusion des deux pronucléus (ou pronoyaux)

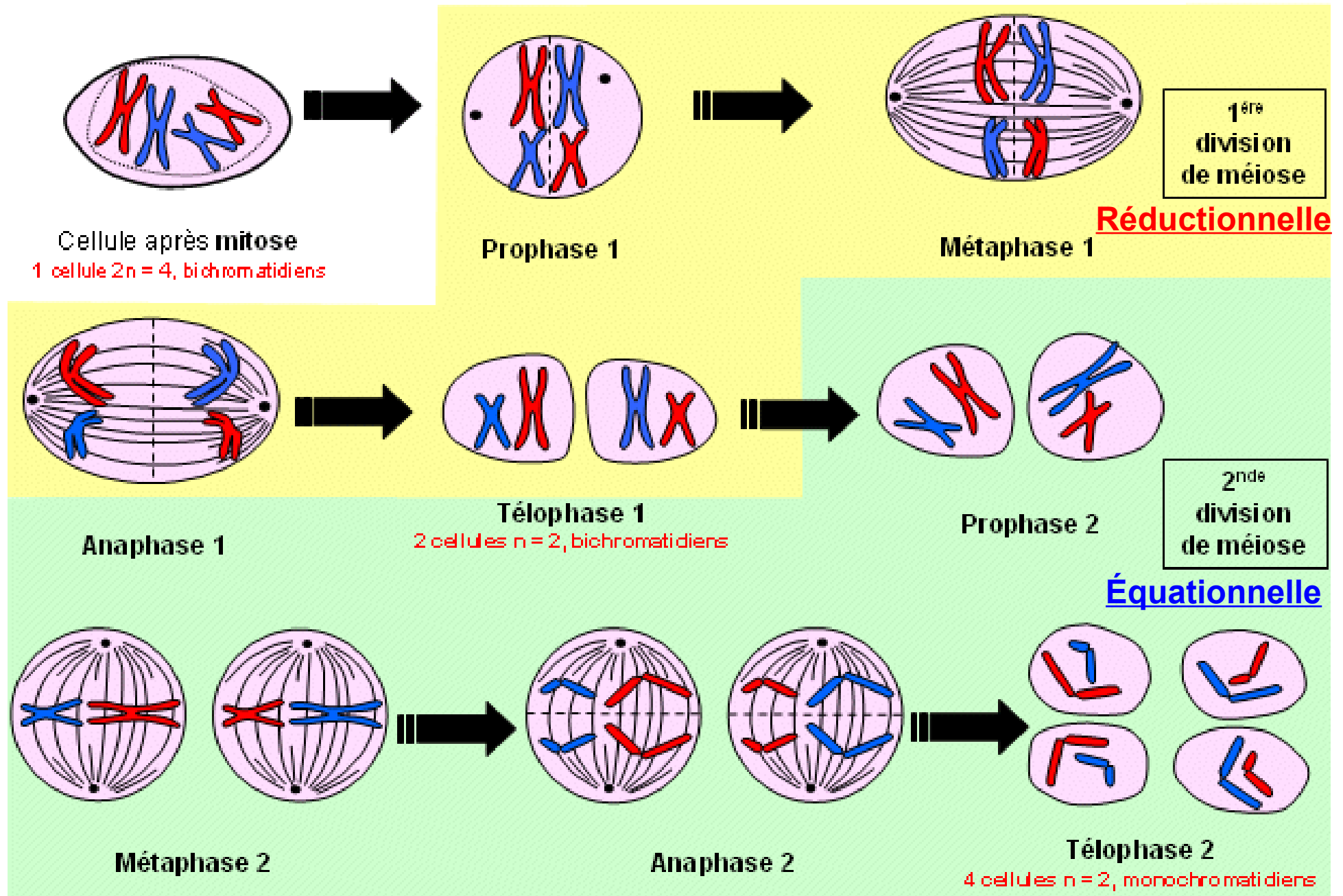


La gamétogenèse

- Origine des cellules **haploïdes**
- La **méiose** est une division non conforme d'un noyau diploïde

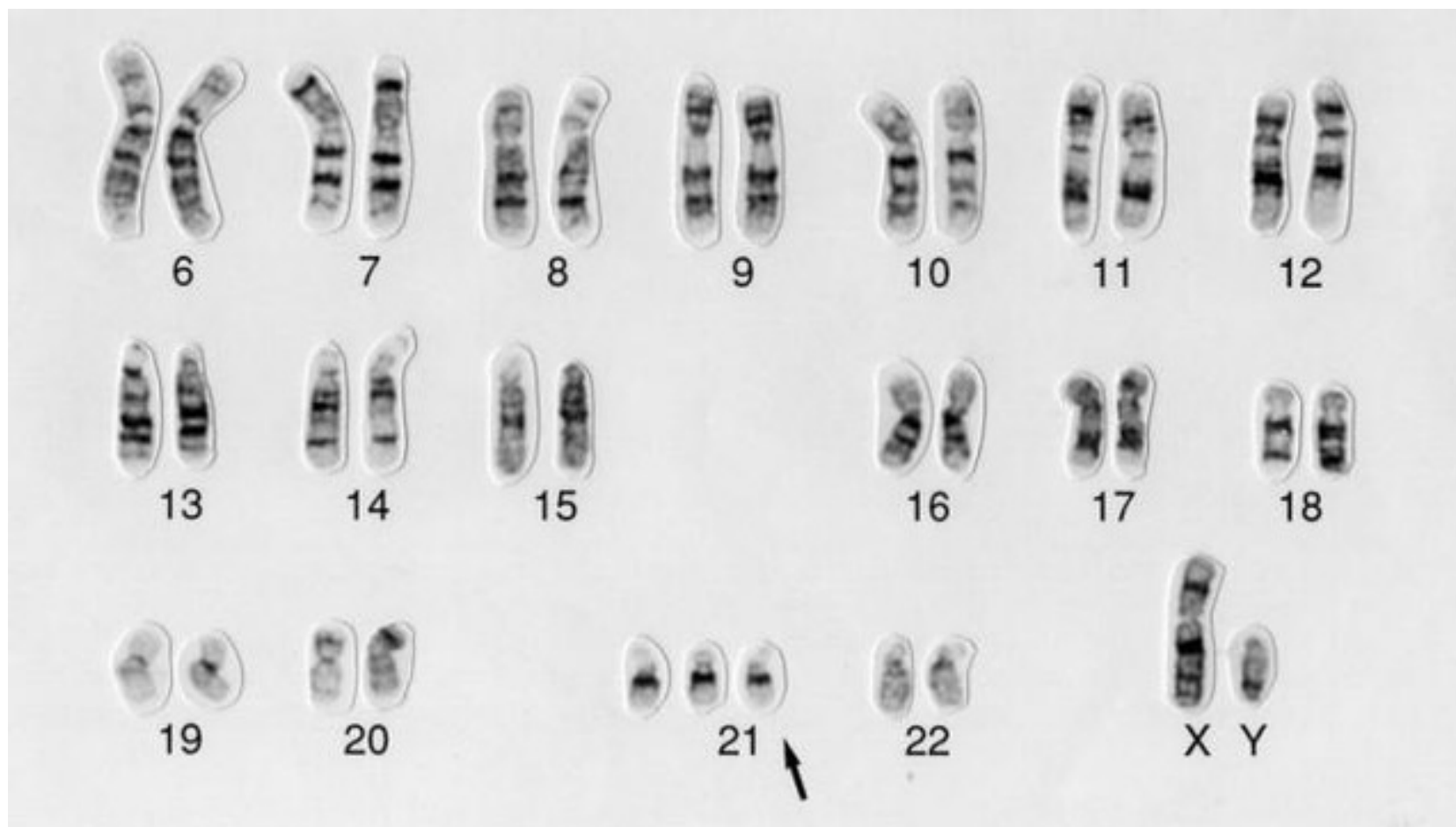


La méiose ($2n = 4$)



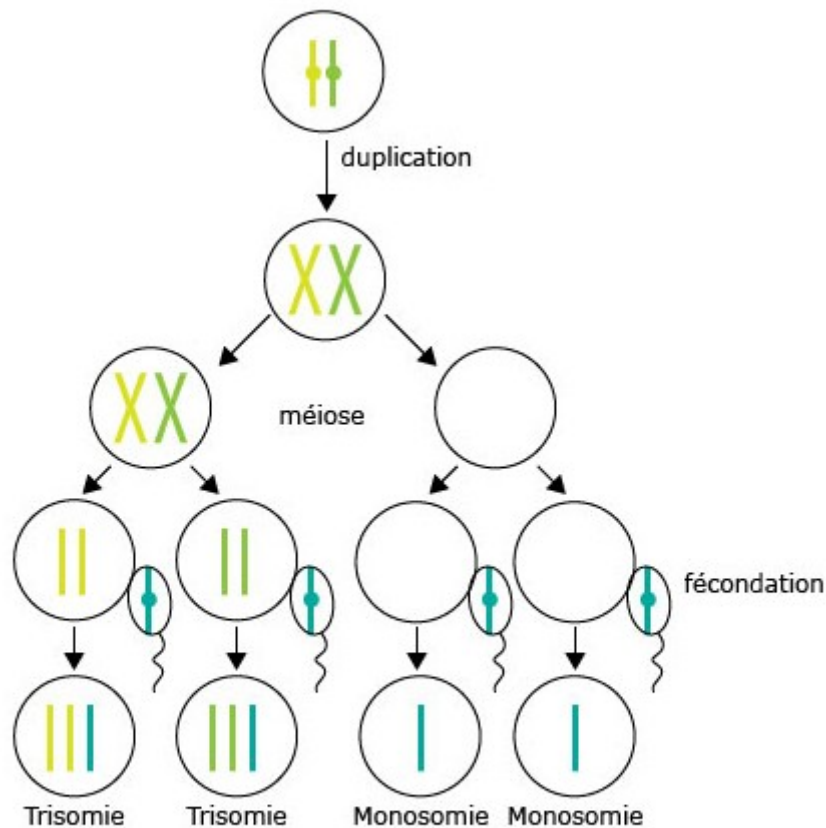
Les aneuploïdies

- Conséquences souvent graves sur le phénotype
- Exemple : Syndrome de Down

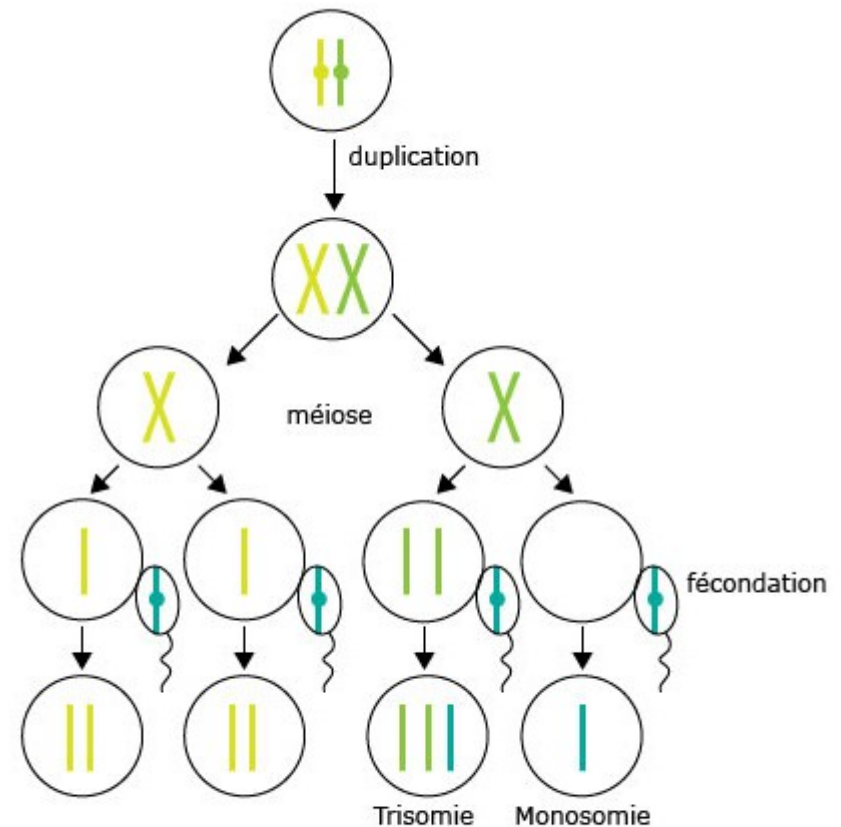


Les erreurs de méiose

- 1^{re} ou 2^e division méiotique
- Trisomies 13, 18, 21, sexuels ; monosomie X



Mécanisme d'apparition des trisomies (cas 1)



Mécanisme d'apparition des trisomies (cas 2)

Les aneuploïdies en mosaïque

- Une erreur de mitose au début du développement embryonnaire
- La non-disjonction des chromatides

