

必修二 CH2-1 减数分裂和受精作用 一. 减数分裂

魏斯曼预测减数存在

体细胞 $2n \rightarrow n$ 配子 受精 后代 $2n$

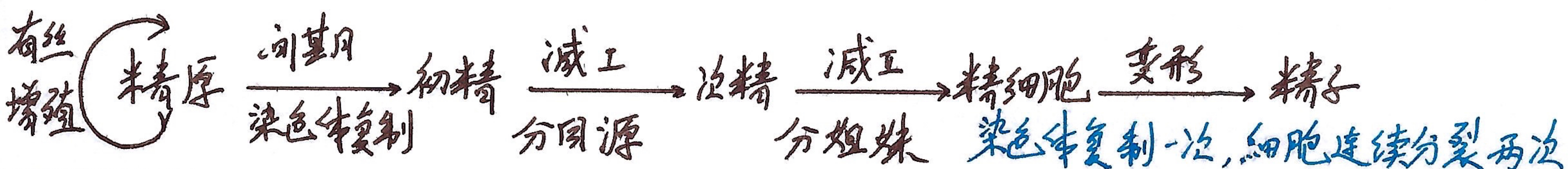
♂ $2n \rightarrow n$

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精子形成过程

场所：睾丸 → 曲细精管：精原细胞（原始雄性生殖细胞）

概览：



间期：体积增大，染色体复制 (S期)，一条染色体 = 两条姐妹染色单体

减Ⅰ：前期 ① 染色体缩短变粗

② 同源染色体联会形成四分体

③ 四分体中的非姐妹染色单体互换

中期：① 各对同源染色体排布赤道板两侧

② 着丝粒附着纺锤丝

后期 ① 同源染色体相互分离，移向两极 → 分离定律

② 非同源染色体自由组合 → 自由组合定律

末期 一个初精 缢裂 → 两个次精 染色体数 half

间期：短或无

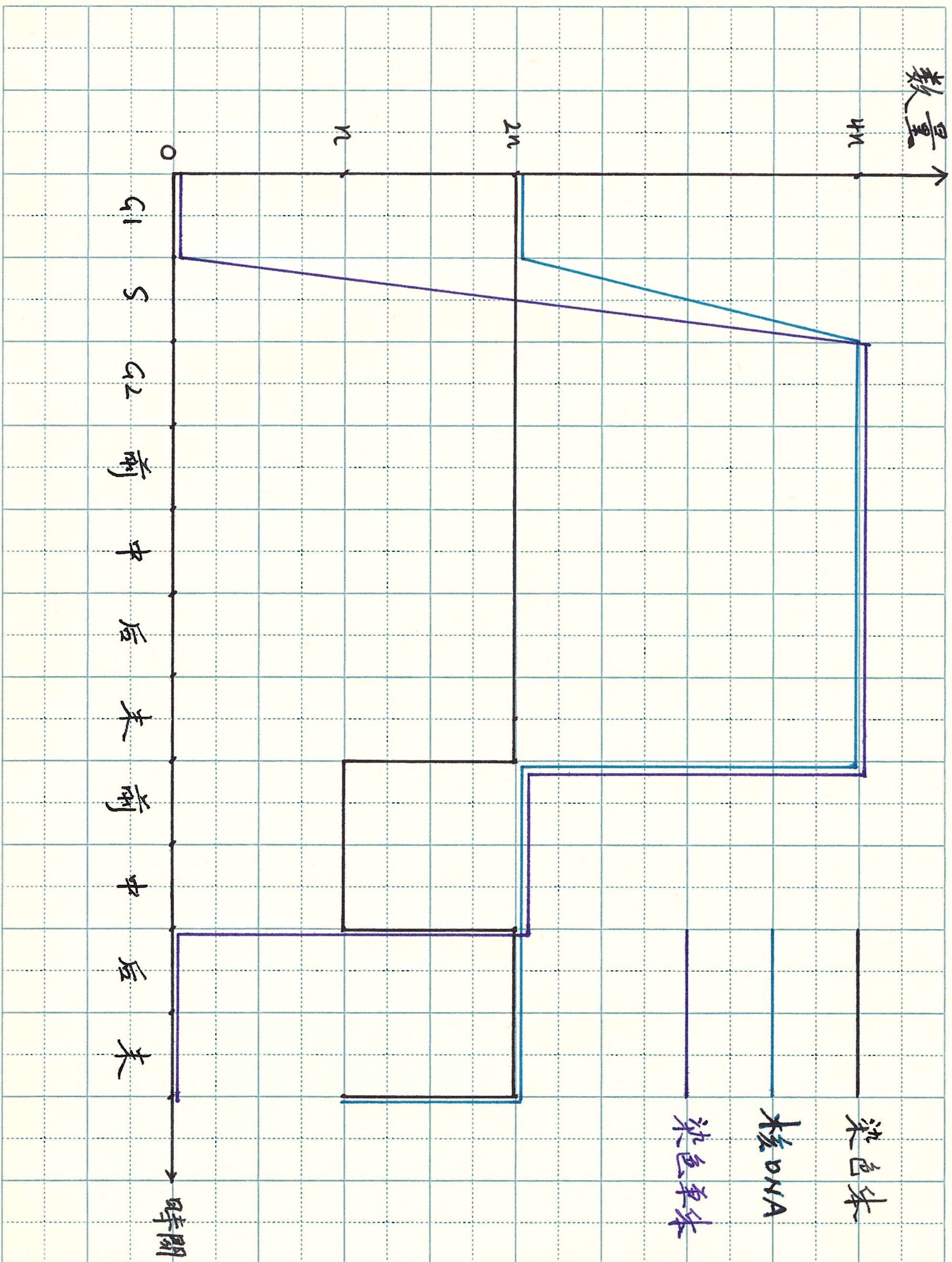
减Ⅱ：前期 染色体散乱分布

中期 着丝粒排布赤道板

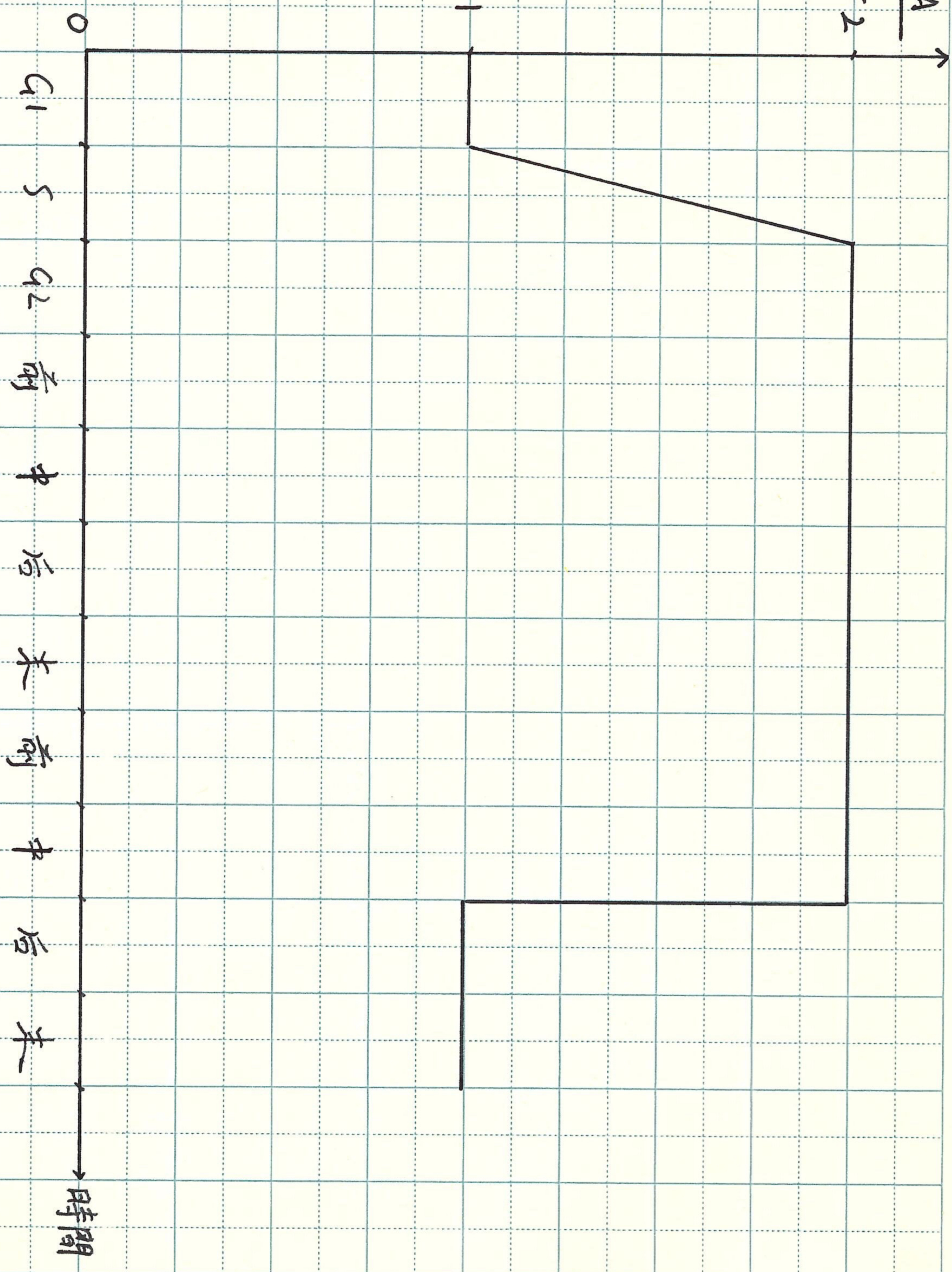
后期 着丝粒分裂，姐妹染色单体 → 染色体

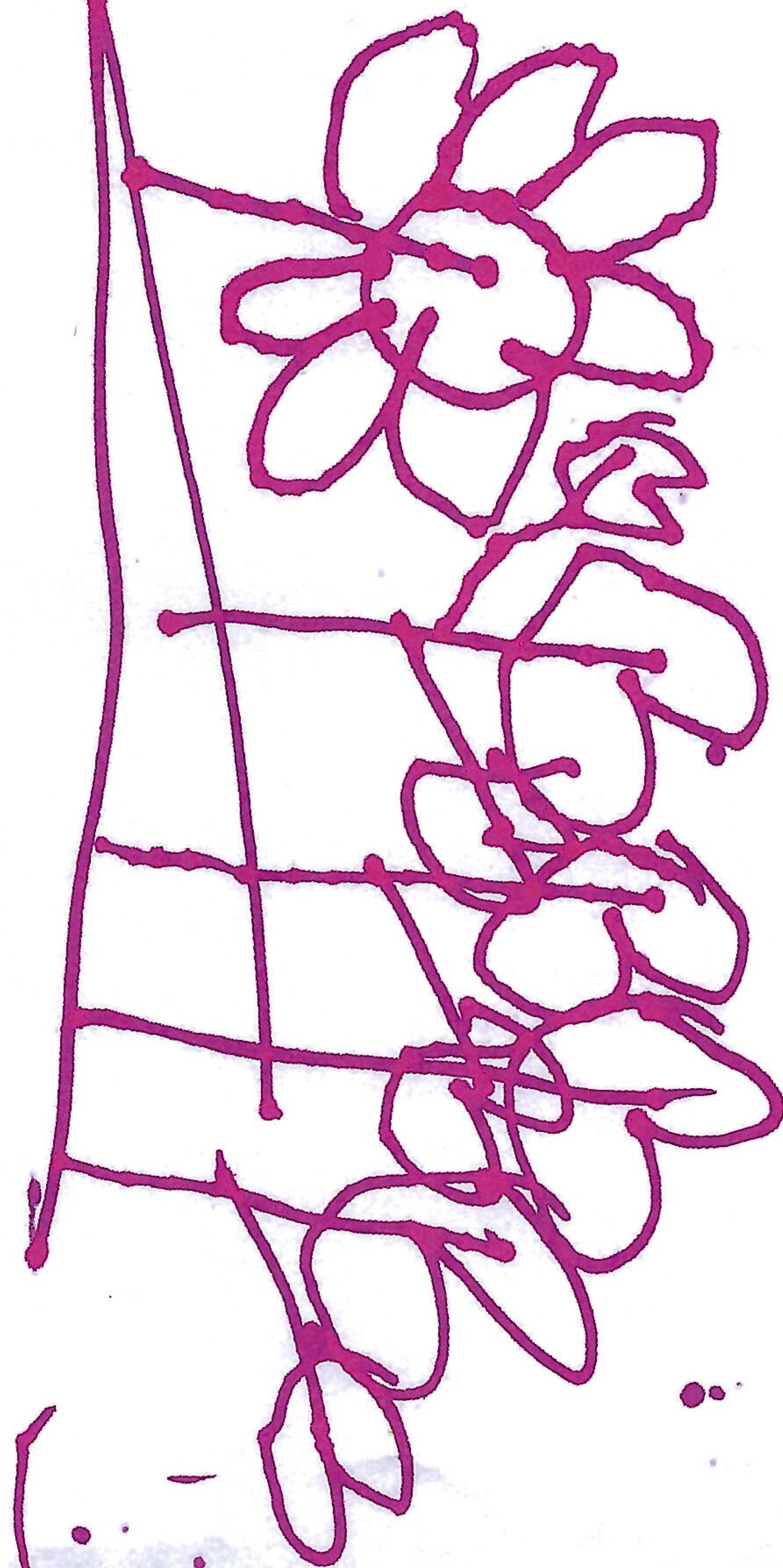
末期 两个次精 缢裂 → 四个精细胞

减分后：精细胞 变形成为精子



核DNA
染色体2



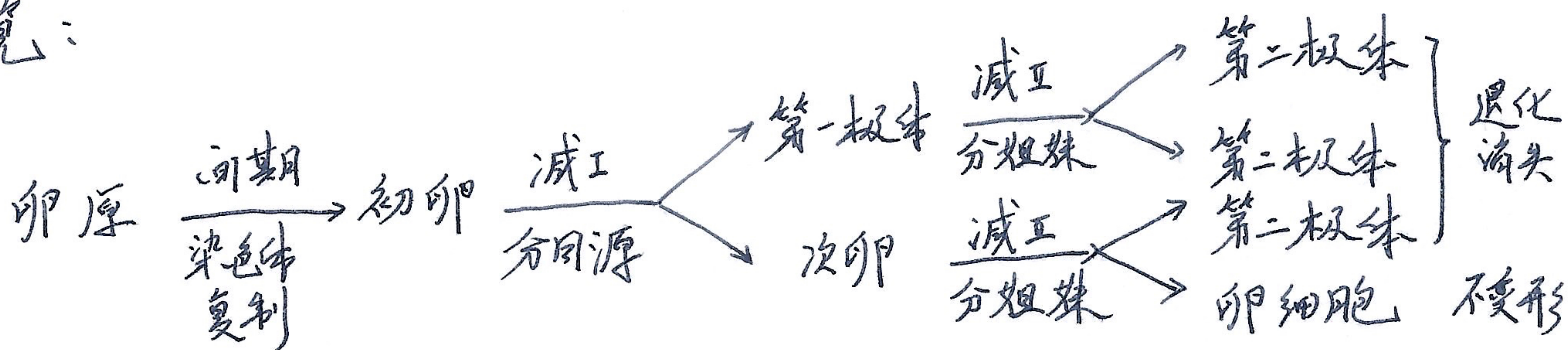


卵细胞的形成过程

课时二

场所：卵巢 → 卵泡

概览：



二、受精作用

配子中染色体组合多样性

来源：① 减I后期，非同源染色体自由组合

② 减I前期（四分体时期），非姐妹染色单体互换

计算：以人类为例， $2n=46$ ， $n=23$ 对同源染色体。

	一个个体	一个精原细胞	一个卵原细胞
不互换	2^{23} 种 (见下图)	4 个 2 种	1 个 1 种
互换	$>2^{23}$ 种	4 个 4 种	1 个 1 种

如果不考虑互换：

1# 2# 3# ... 23# (性)

[2] × [2] × [2] ... [2]

总计 2^{23} 种

$2^3 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} \approx 8 \times 10^6$ 种

如果考虑互换：① 互换发生在染色体哪个区域呢？ eg. 1# 可互换位置

② 是 23 对同源染色体都发生互换吗？

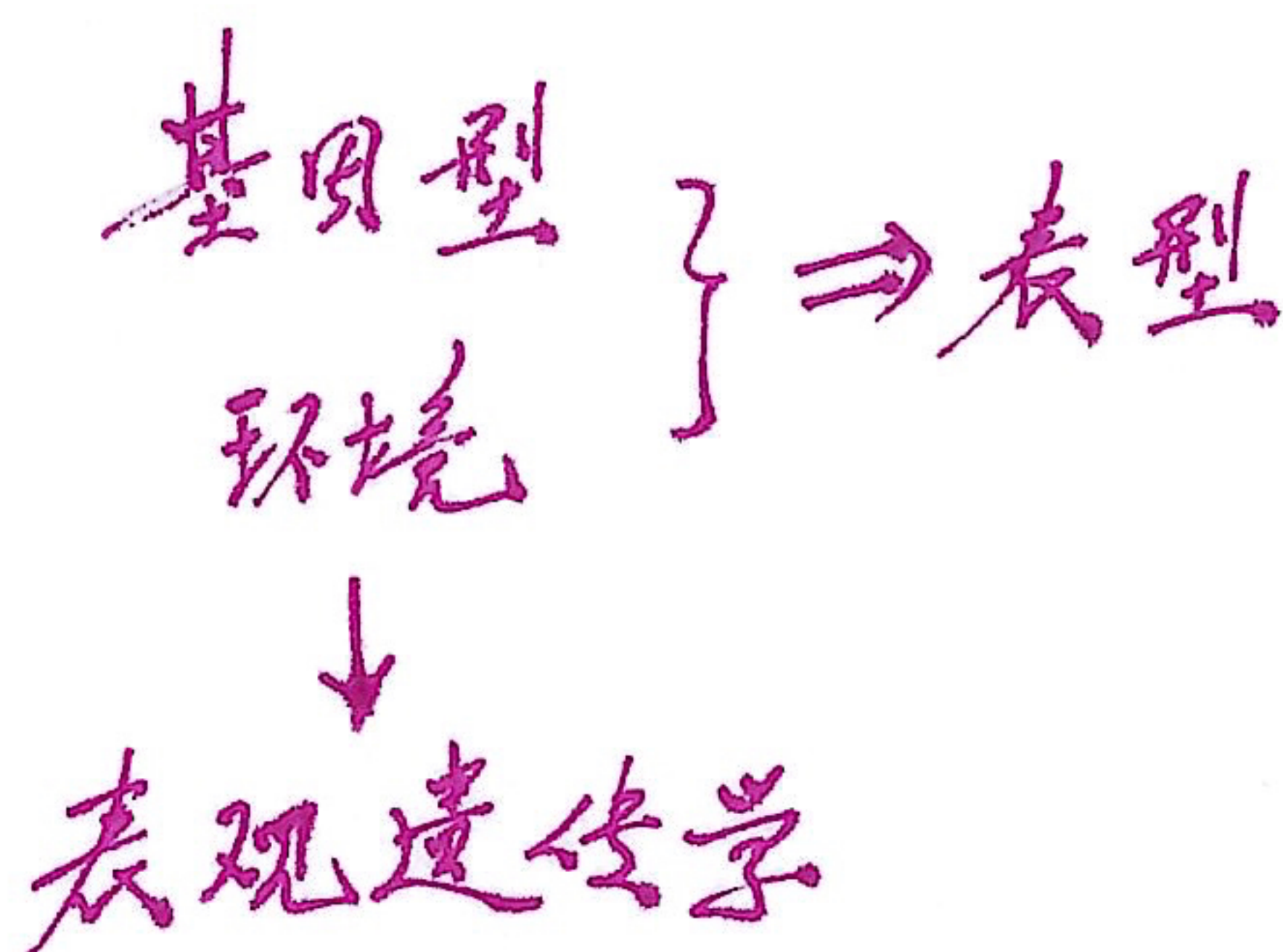
综上，配子种类数无法精确计算，可以确定的是 $>2^{23}$ 种

受精作用

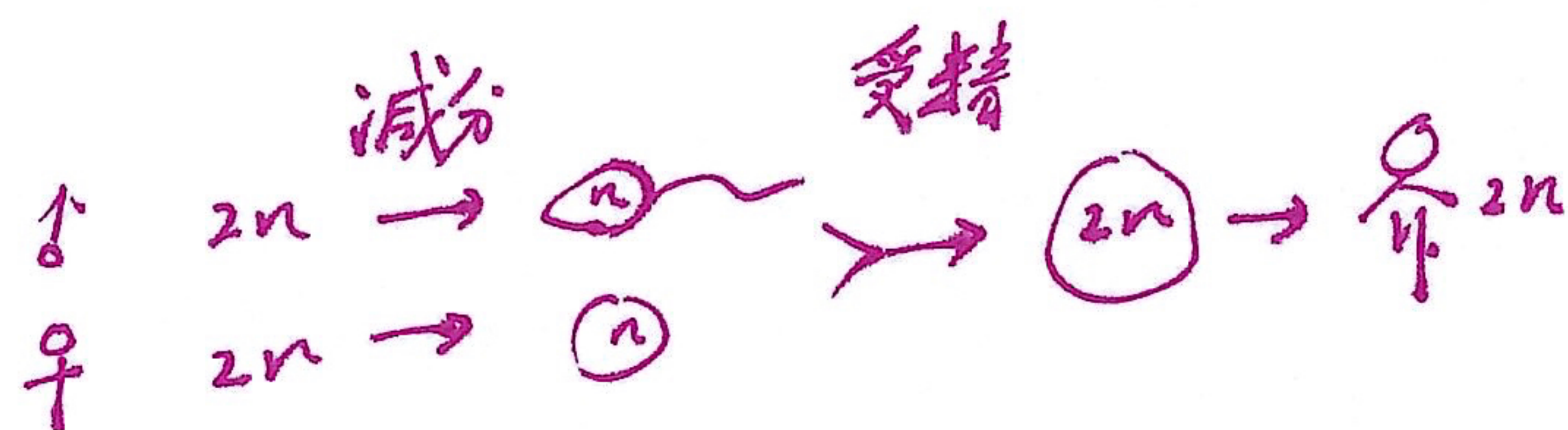
过程：①精子头部进入，尾巴在外；**线粒体母系遗传**

②卵膜变化，阻止多精入卵

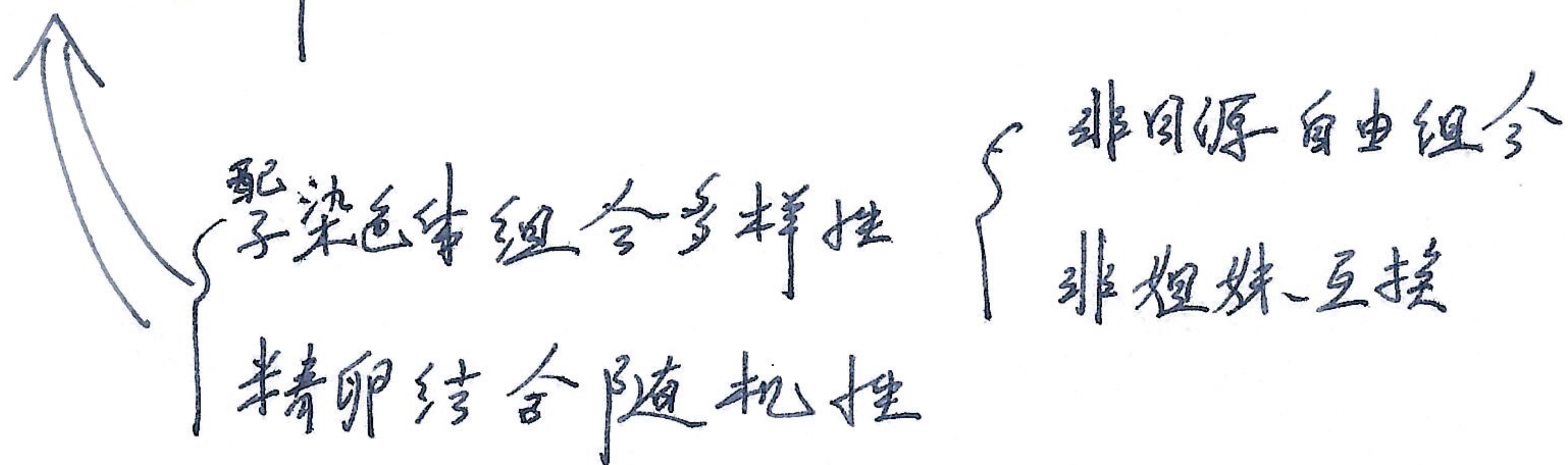
③细胞核融合，染色体全合 $\rightarrow$ 受精卵 $\rightarrow$ 活跃 **夜空中最亮的星**

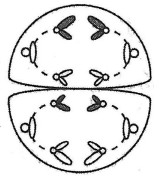
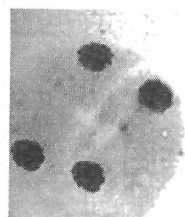
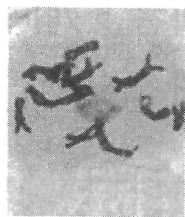
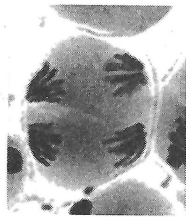
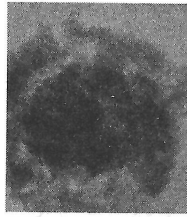


意义：①维持遗传稳定性

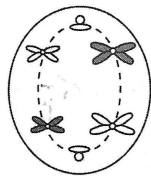


②表现遗传多样性 **适应、进化、物种生殖优越**

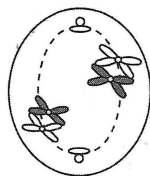




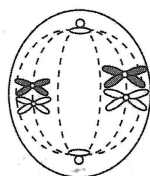
① AII



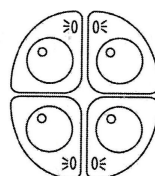
② AI



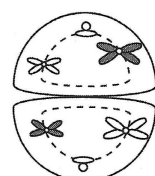
③ PI



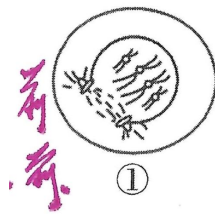
④ MI



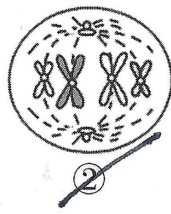
⑤ TII.



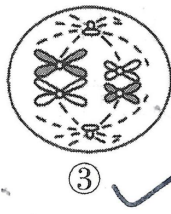
⑥ TI.



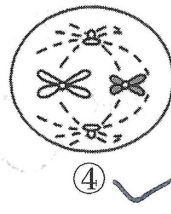
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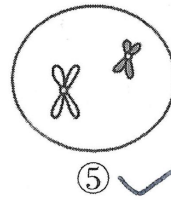
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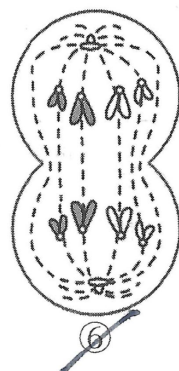
③ ✓



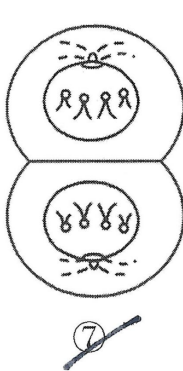
④ ✓



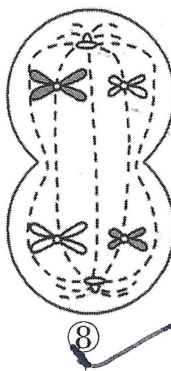
⑤ ✓



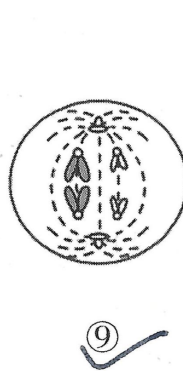
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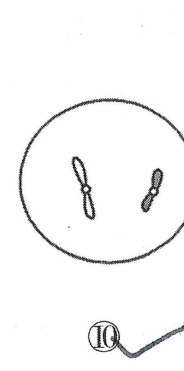
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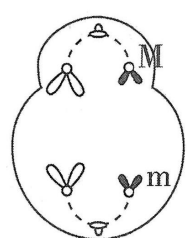
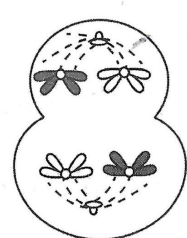
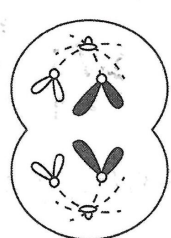
⑧ ✓

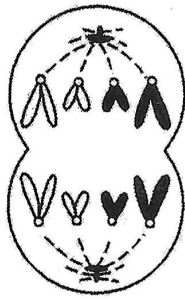


⑨ ✓



⑩ ✓

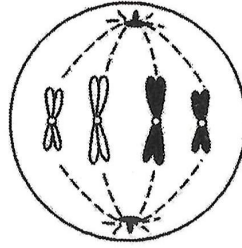




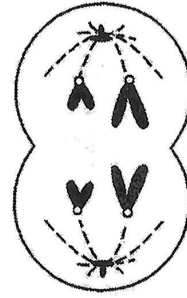
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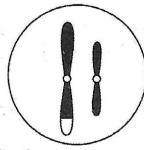
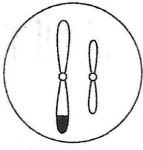
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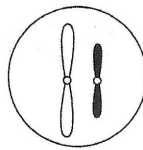
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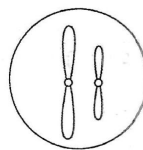
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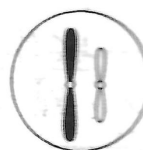
①



②



③



④