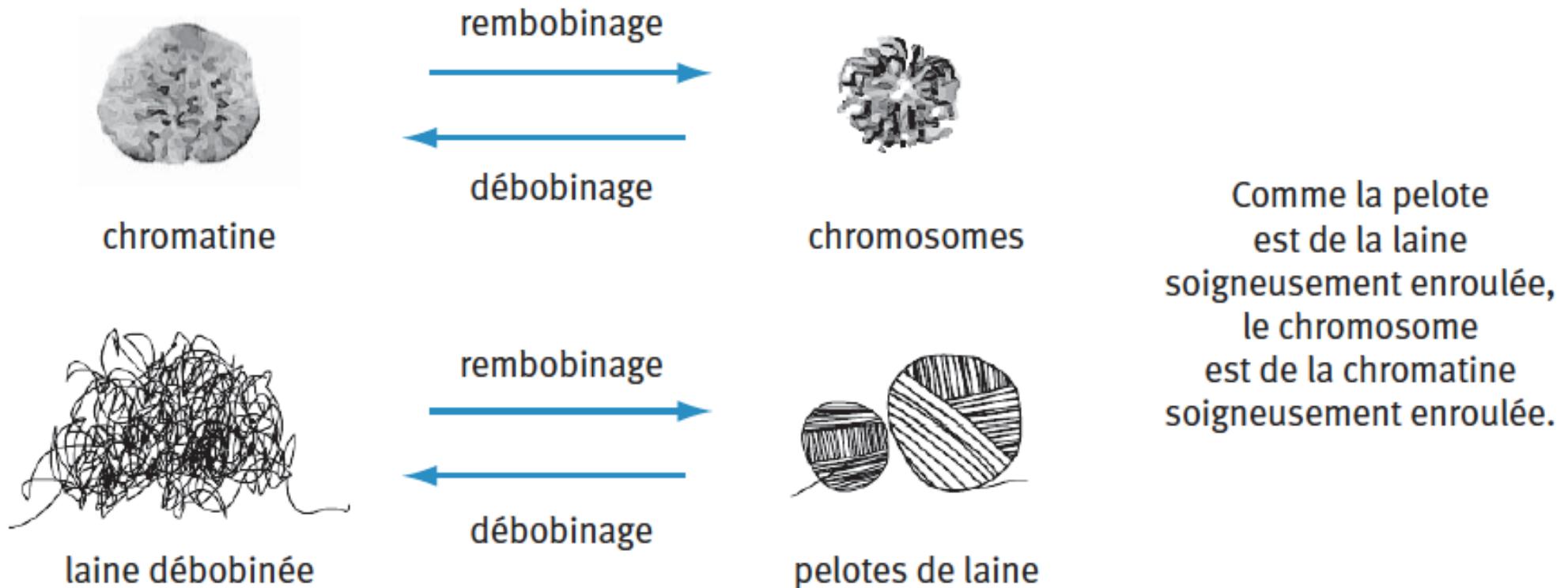


Présentation du concept de chromatine ouverte ou compacte au lycée (niveau secondaire).

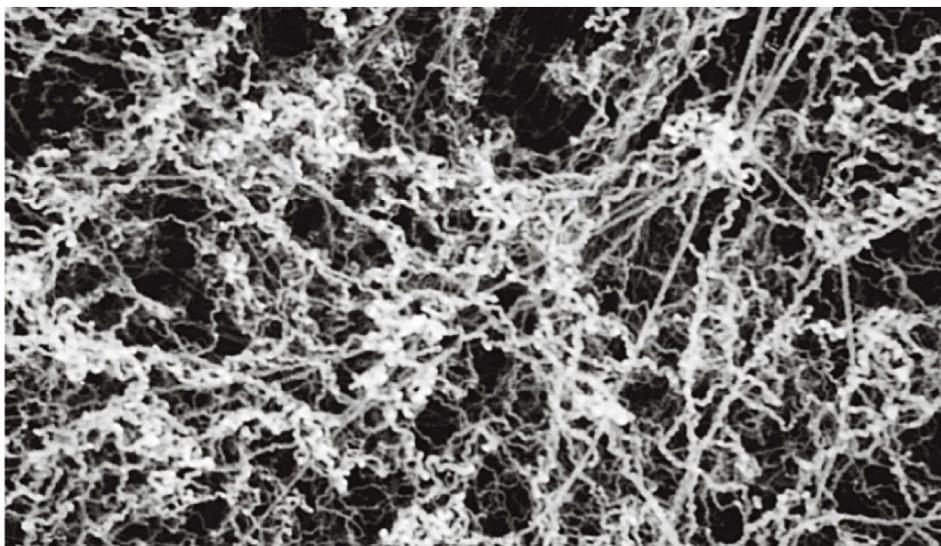
Document 1 Une même matière sous deux formes



L'information génétique

pendant l'interphase

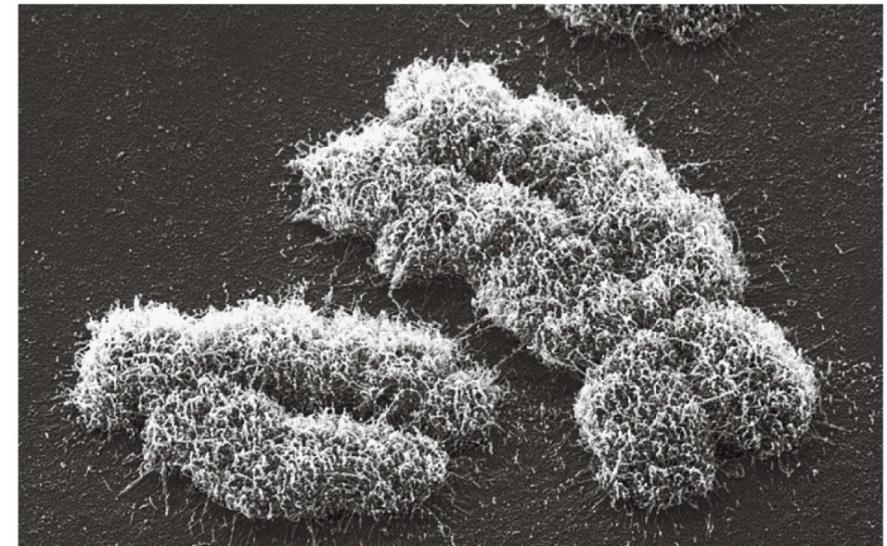
(a)



Chromatine

pendant la mitose
(métaphase)

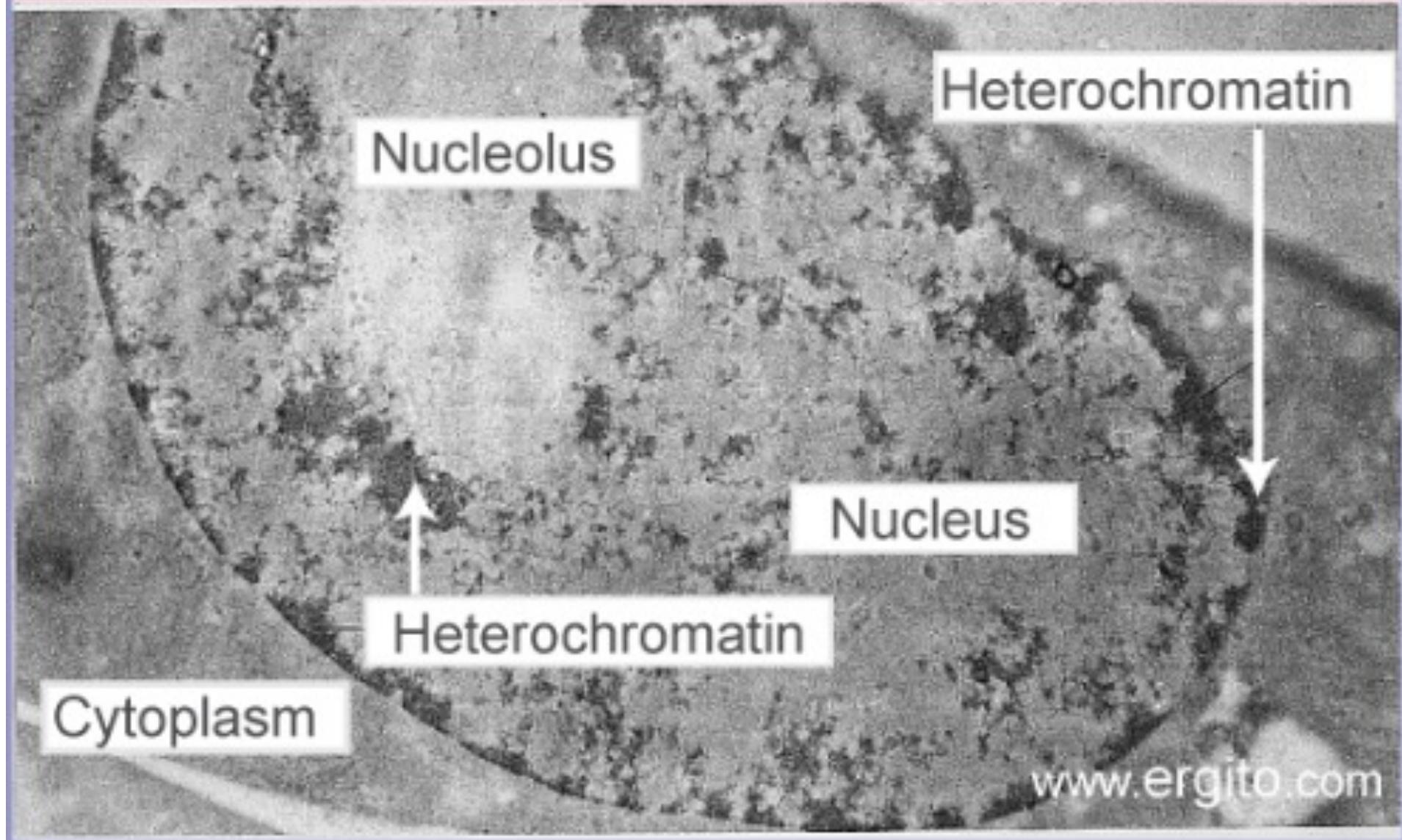
(b)



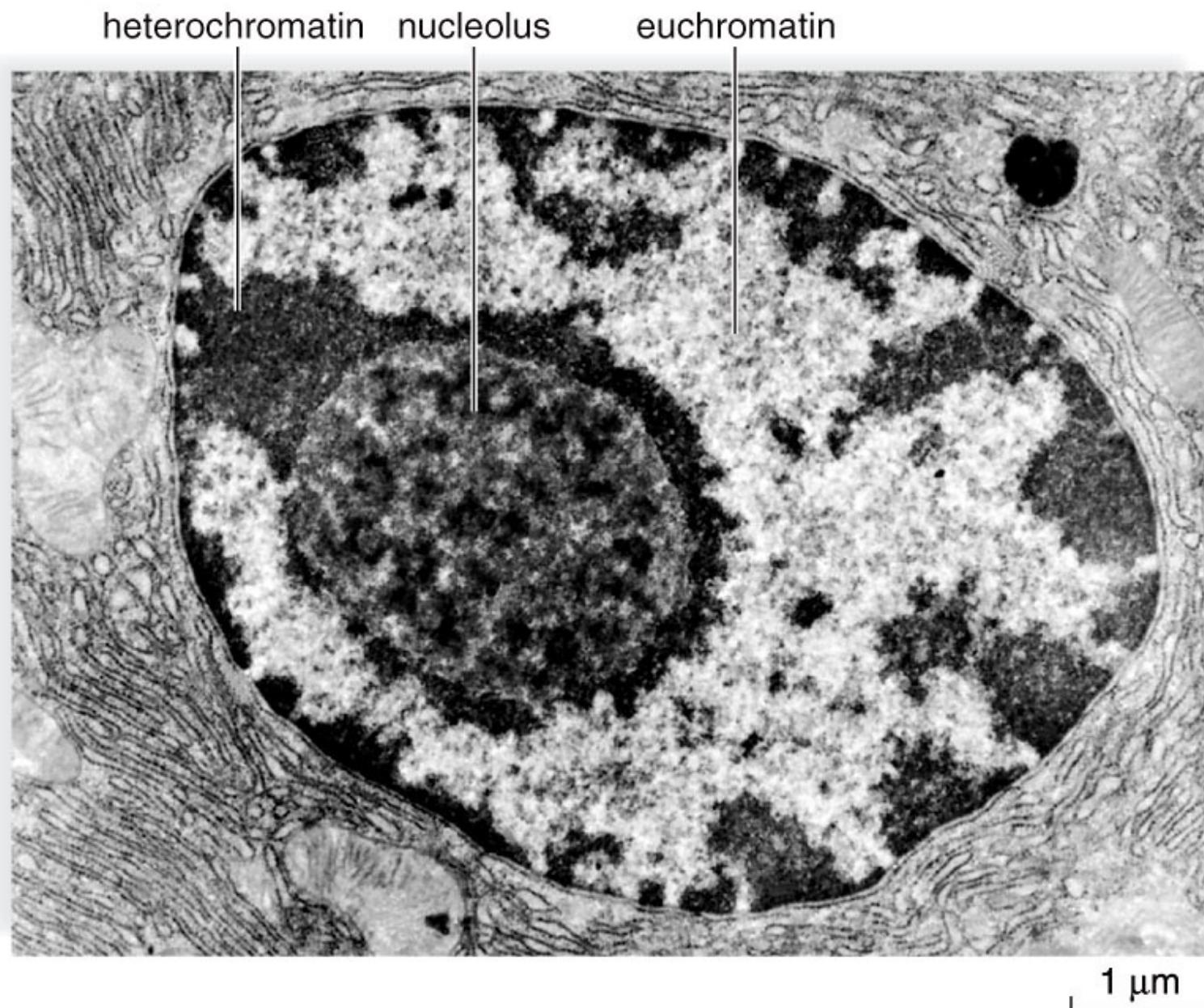
Chromosomes

Cellule en interphase: le contenu du noyau apparaît hétérogène.

Heterochromatin forms localized clusters

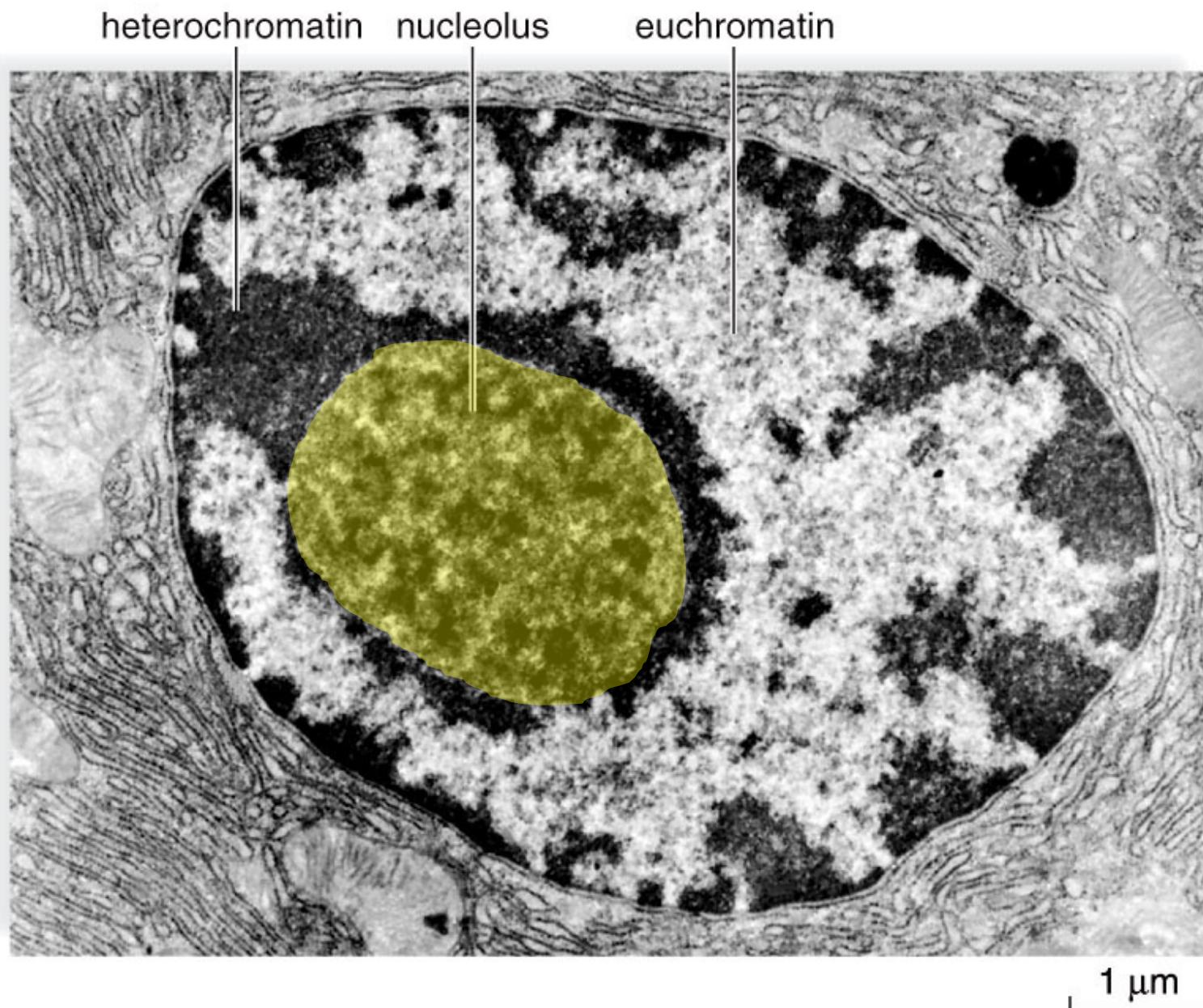


Nuclear content appears heterogenous :



b. Darkly-stained heterochromatin and lightly-stained euchromatin

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b. Darkly-stained heterochromatin and lightly-stained euchromatin

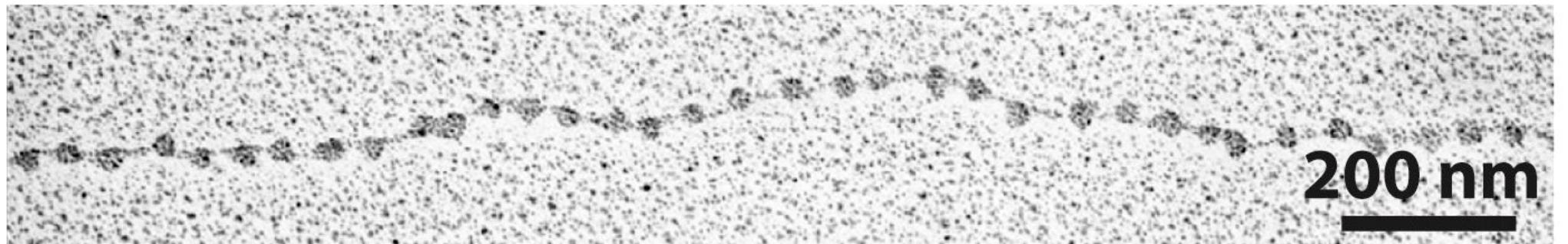
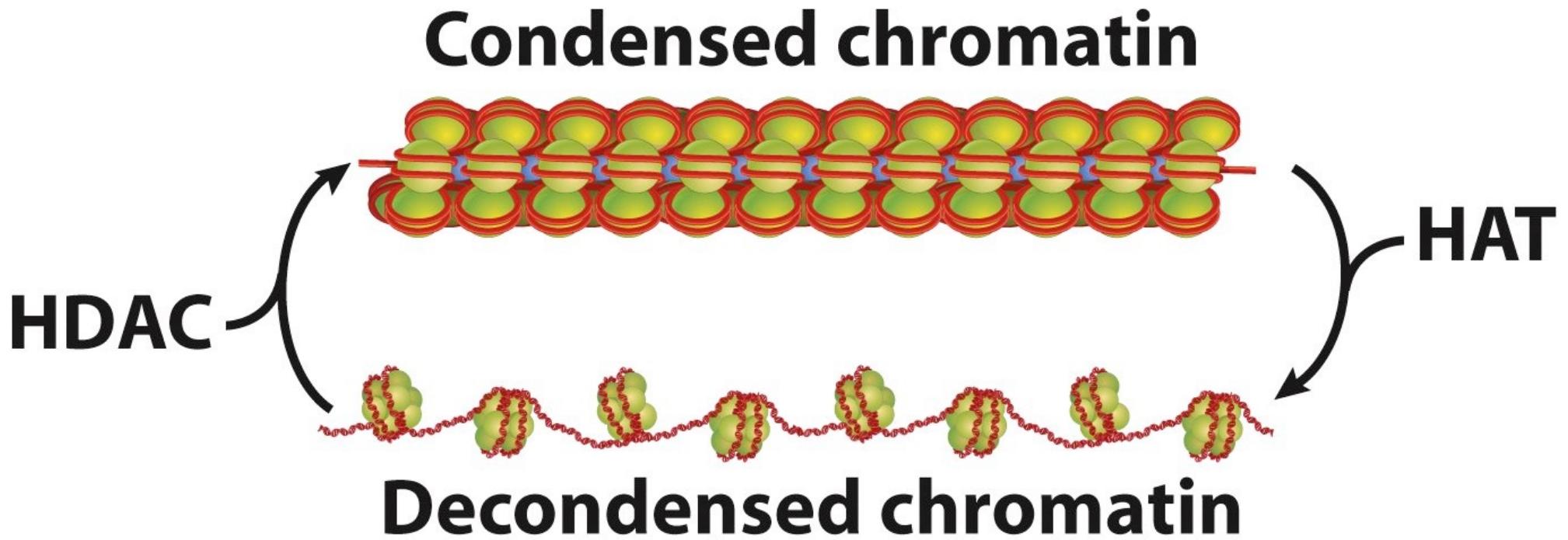
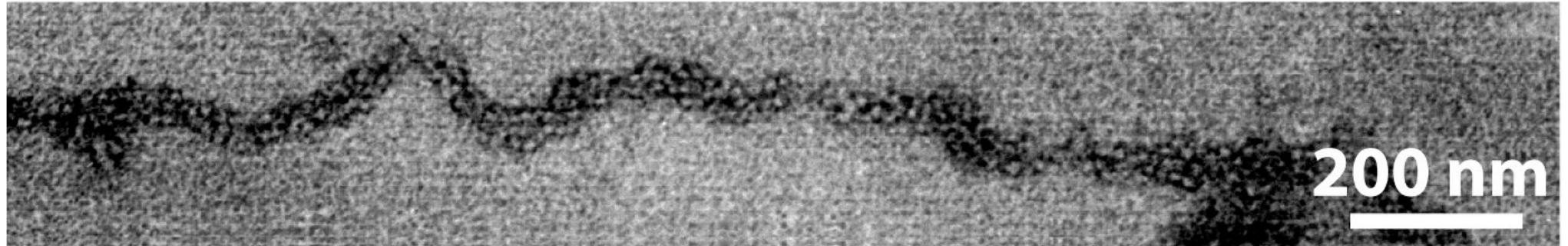
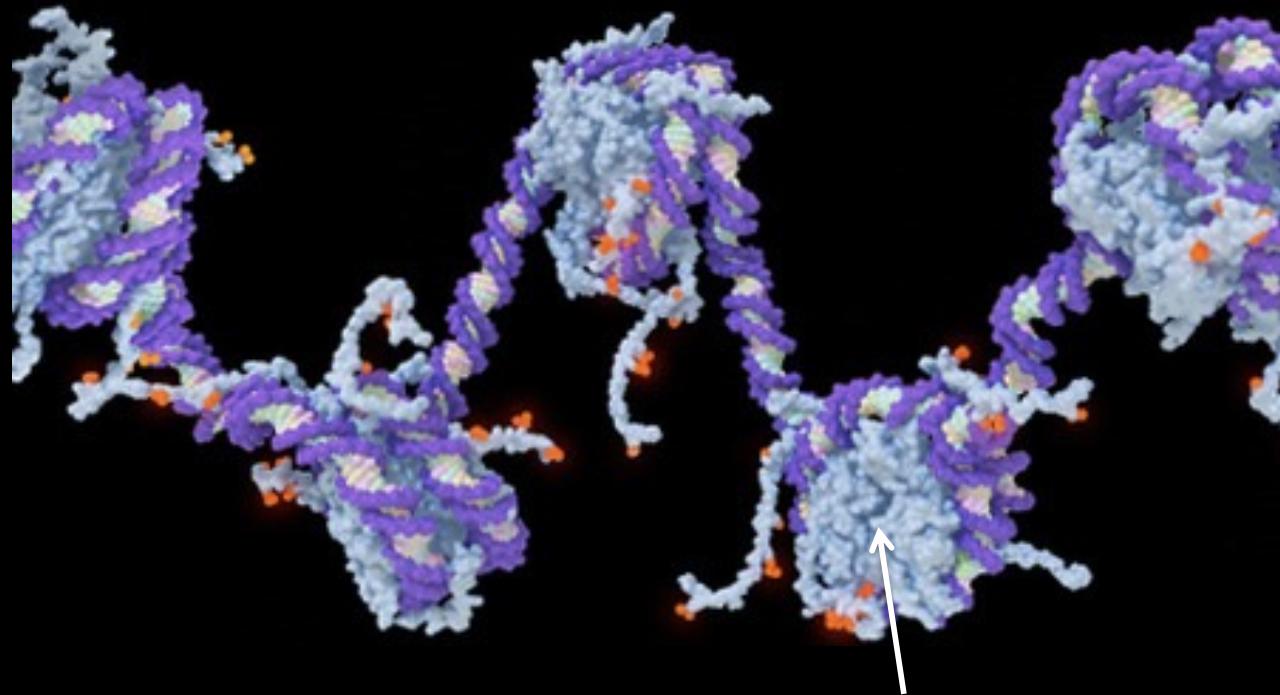


Figure 18-4 Biological Science, 2/e

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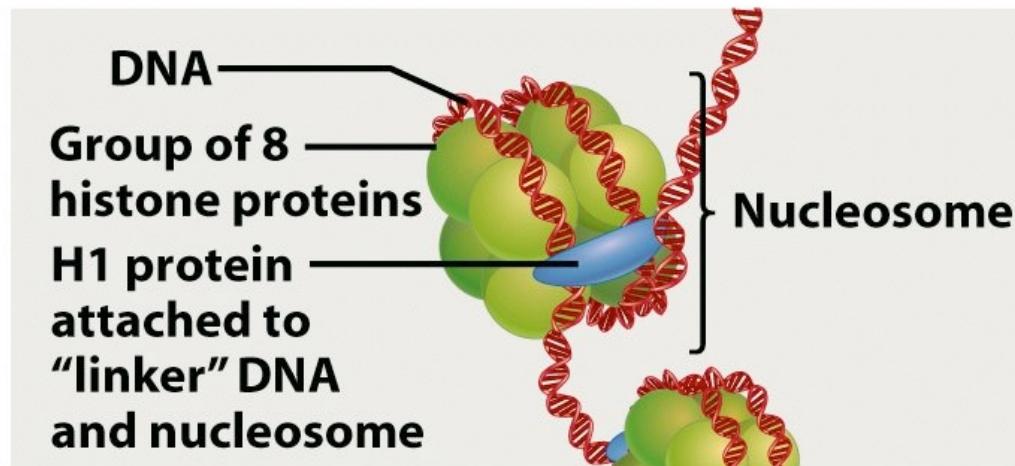
Représentation 3-D réaliste :



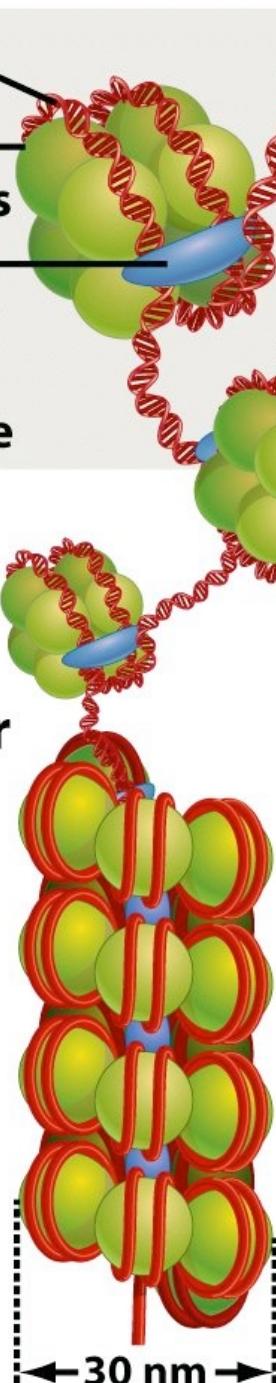
Un **nucléosome** est
un cylindre de 11nm
de diamètre et 6 nm
de hauteur.

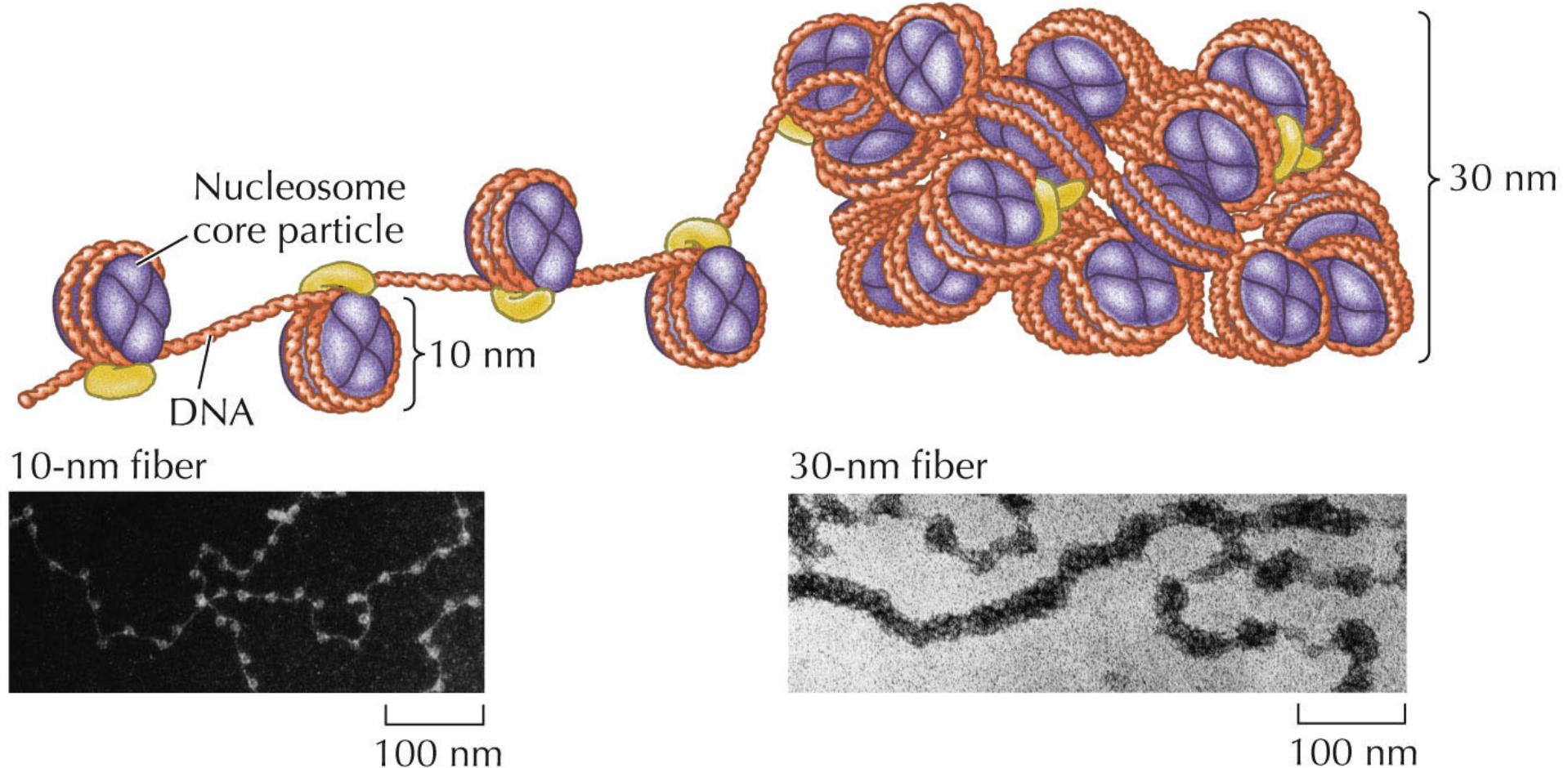
(b) Nucleosome structure

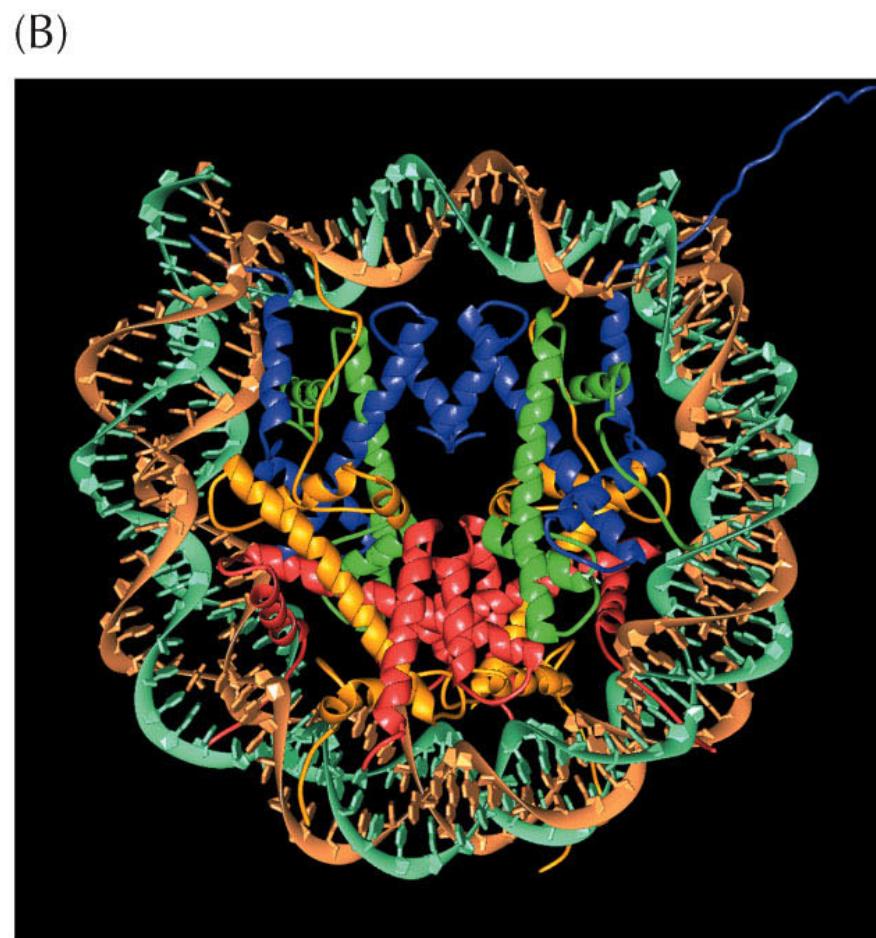
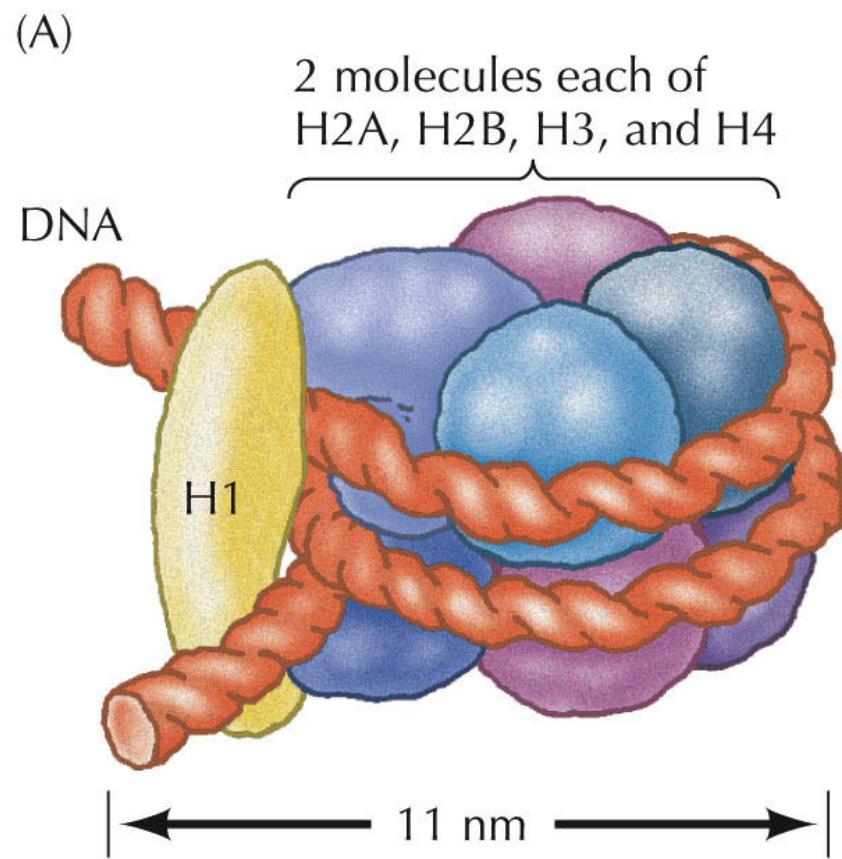
Rôle de l'histone H1 :
- ne fait pas partie des nucléosomes
- rapproche les nucléosomes

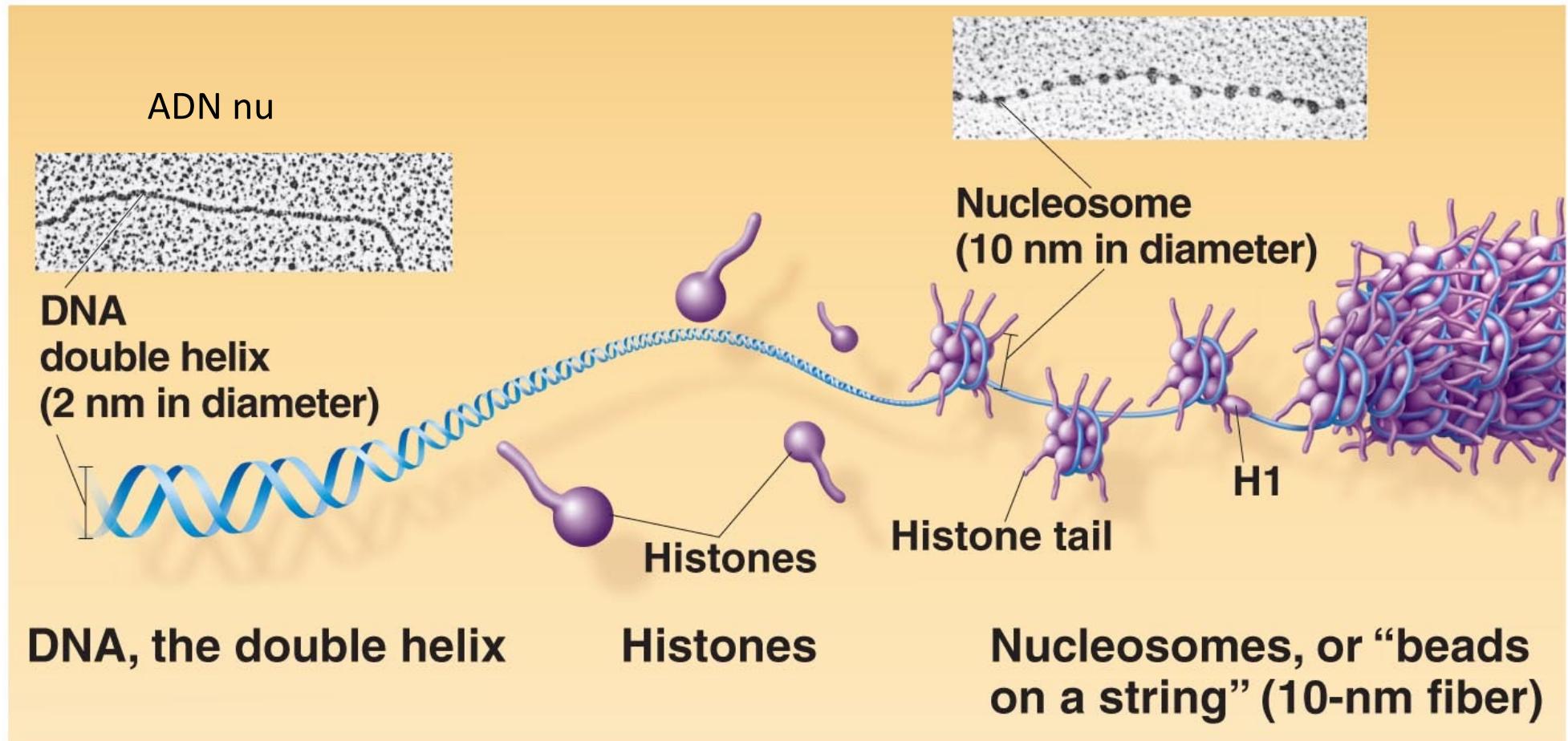


(c) 30-Nanometer fiber

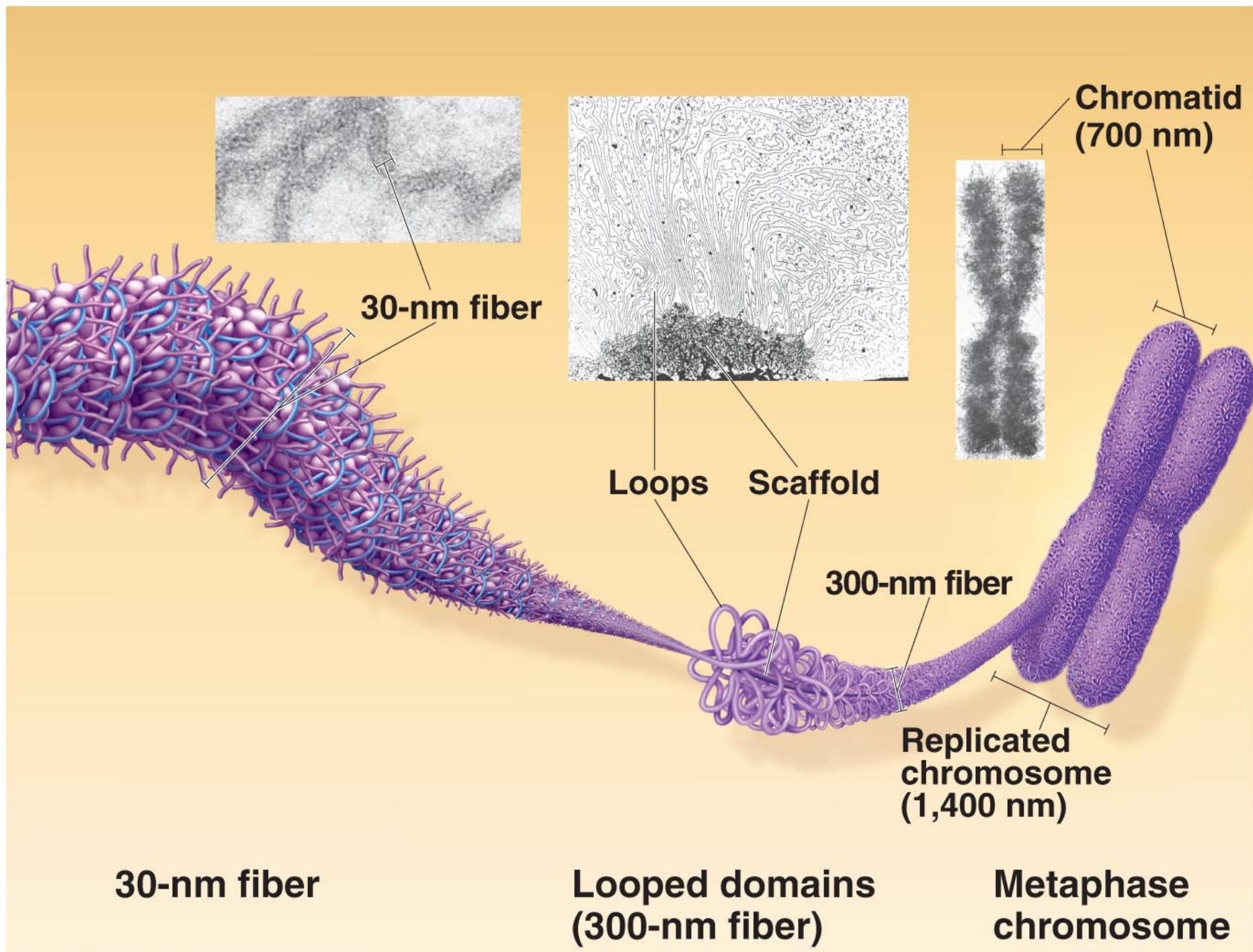








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**30-nm fiber****Looped domains
(300-nm fiber)****Metaphase
chromosome**

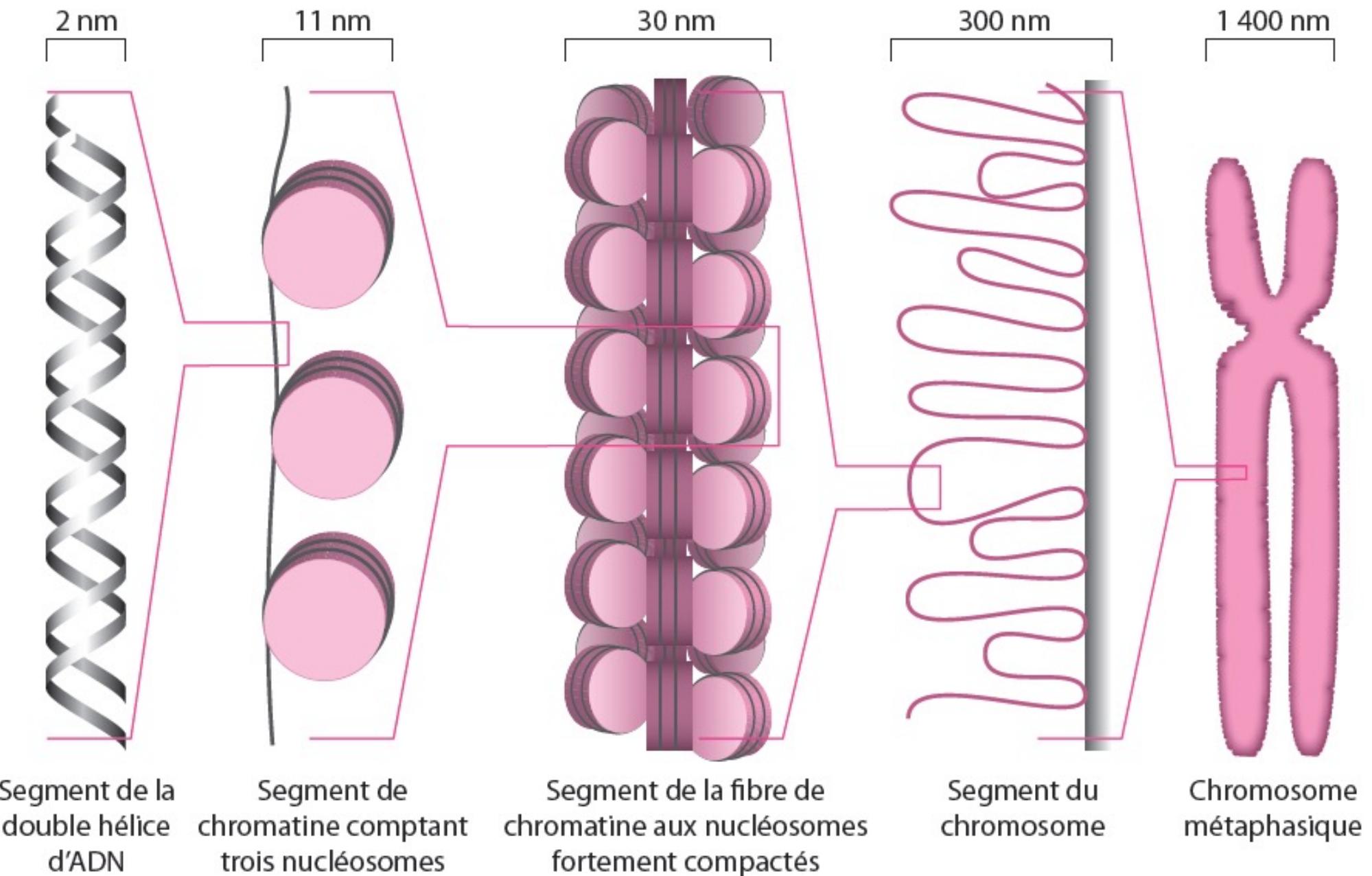


Figure 5-B – L'ADN présente des niveaux différents de condensation entre la chromatine du noyau interphasique et la chromatide d'un chromosome métaphasique.