

During mitosis the chromosomes are separated into the two cells to help the chromatids to migrate to opposite poles (McClean , 1997) . Secondly Telomere is length of repetitive DNA sequences of the end of linear DNA strands then these sequences protect the rest of the strand of degradation during replication.

Thirdly Chromatids is single copies of the entire DNA present in chromosomes, during cell division, prior to mitosis a cell contains to complete copies of the genome the chromatids are linked at the centromere. After cell division one chromatid ends up in each new daughter cell, also chromatin reflects the general structure of the chromosome. Finally Nucleosome is found in the eukaryotic cell and it is known as the simplest unit in DNA structure. DAN is wrapped around a small protein called nucleosome consists of about 200 bp wrapped around a stone (McClean , 1997) . That contains two copies of histone protein H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 (McClean, 1997).

DNA Replication

In the human body there are 46 strands of DNA which is known as chromosomes (Ophardt, 2003) . Each single chromosome has hereditary, it contains also an area called genes. Genes carry all the coded information which is necessary for synthesis proteins and enzymes. Before the cell division will occur, DNA must be duplicated in other words DNA replication must be completed. DNA replication is called semiconservative (Ophardt, 2003) each new cell contains one strand of original DNA and one new strand, the original template is act as a guide to the synthesis of complementary strand of DNA (Ophardt , 2003) .

There are many enzymes involved in the DNA replication. Helicase is an enzyme its function is to unwind the DNA strand making two templates. DNA polymerase is also an enzyme used to join the DNA templates for the new nucleotides together. The original template guides the arrangement of the nucleotide in the second template. The DNA replication is completed by the base paring principle so that no other heterocyclic amino nucleotides can hydrogen bonds and fit correctly with cytosine (Ophardt, 2003).

There are four nitrogen bases that know as the main builders in the DNA replication first one are Adenine and it is pairs with Thymine, cytosine which pairs with Guanine. The cell is duplicated the DNA exactly by using another type of DNA polymerase, this enzyme is used to correct any mistakes was made by the first DNA polymerase by hydrolyze and replacing a new nucleotide (Ophardt, 2003). DNA