

same.
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO BUILD ³⁵ ^{4 ave}

Street No. 2031 Lot 1 BK 55 Block 36
 Owner W. J. ... Address 2031 - 35th St.
 Architect _____ Address _____
 Contractor W. J. ... Address 1301 A
 Kind of Building ...

Permit
5780
 Date
10/13
 District
1

Foundation

	Girder		Span		Mud Sills	
	1st Floor	2nd Floor	3rd Floor	4th Floor	5th Floor	6th Floor
Joists						
Max. Span	<u>10ft</u>	<u>10ft</u>	<u>10ft</u>	<u>10ft</u>	<u>10ft</u>	<u>10ft</u>
Bearing Partitions						
Non Bearing Part'ns						
Story Height						
Outside Walls						

Ceiling Joists _____ Span _____
 Roof _____ Rafters _____
 Water Heater _____ Chimney _____

Size of Building: Length _____ Width _____ Height _____

It is hereby agreed that this building will be constructed in conformity with the Ordinances of the City of Sacramento and the Laws of the State of California.

Estimated Cost, \$ 35,000
 Plans must be submitted

W. J. ...
 Owner or Owner's Representative.

Q	A
1. What is the cell cycle?	The cell cycle is the process by which a cell grows and divides into two daughter cells.
2. What are the stages of the cell cycle?	The cell cycle is divided into four main stages: Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase. These stages are collectively known as mitosis.
3. What is the purpose of the cell cycle?	The primary purpose of the cell cycle is to produce new cells for growth, repair, and replacement of old cells.
4. How does the cell cycle ensure genetic stability?	The cell cycle ensures genetic stability through several mechanisms, including DNA replication, chromosome segregation, and cytokinesis.
5. What is the role of the cell cycle in cancer?	Abnormalities in the cell cycle can lead to uncontrolled cell division, which is a hallmark of cancer.
6. What is the cell cycle clock?	The cell cycle clock is a regulatory mechanism that controls the timing and progression of the cell cycle.
7. What are the key proteins involved in the cell cycle?	Key proteins involved in the cell cycle include cyclins, CDKs (Cyclin-Dependent Kinases), and checkpoint proteins.
8. How does the cell cycle respond to DNA damage?	The cell cycle can be arrested in response to DNA damage, allowing for DNA repair before the cell divides.
9. What is the G1 phase?	The G1 phase is the first and longest phase of the cell cycle, during which the cell grows and prepares for DNA replication.
10. What is the S phase?	The S phase is the second phase of the cell cycle, during which DNA replication occurs.
11. What is the G2 phase?	The G2 phase is the third phase of the cell cycle, during which the cell grows and prepares for mitosis.
12. What is the M phase?	The M phase is the fourth and shortest phase of the cell cycle, during which mitosis and cytokinesis occur.
13. What is the role of cyclins and CDKs?	Cyclins and CDKs form a complex that regulates the progression of the cell cycle through different phases.
14. What is the role of checkpoint proteins?	Checkpoint proteins monitor the cell cycle for errors and can arrest the cycle if a problem is detected.
15. What is the role of DNA damage in the cell cycle?	DNA damage can lead to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis, preventing the propagation of damaged DNA.