

AFTOL DATABASE GLOSSARY TERMS

Desmotubule: a narrow tubule that passes through a plasmodesma and connects endoplasmic reticulum in adjacent cells.

Disc: a flattened, circular spindle pole body (see plaque).

Dolipore: see septal pore swelling.

Globular end: in an interphase-prophase spindle pole body, the two more or less globose or spherical structures connected by the middle piece; each globular end forms a spindle pole body during nuclear division and varies in shape (globose, subglobose or ellipsoid) when observed in sections parallel to the long axis of the spindle.

Interzone: a nuclear region lying between the two separating, chromatin containing parts of a dividing nucleus.

Intranuclear element: at interphase-prophase a differentiated region of the nucleoplasm underlying the external spindle pole body prior to break down of the adjacent nuclear envelope and spindle initiation.

Microbody: in some Basidiomycota, membrane-bound body associated with septa; compare Woronin body.

Microtubule organizing center (MTOC): a general term for microtubule organizing structures; see spindle pole body.

Nucleolus, discarded: during nuclear division the intact nucleolus is discarded into the cytoplasm (I. B. Heath, *Int. Review Cytol.* 64:1, 1980).

Nucleolus, dispersed: during prophase the nucleolus is dispersed and its components are no longer recognizable (I. B. Heath, *Int. Review Cytol.* 64:1, 1980).

Nucleus associated organelle (NAO): see spindle pole body.

Parentesome: see septal pore cap.

Perinuclear endoplasmic reticulum: layers of endoplasmic reticulum that enclose the nucleus.

Plasmodesmata: narrow pores that traverse a septum.

Plaque: a flattened spindle pole body (see disc).

Polar fenestra: an opening in the nuclear envelope surrounding the spindle pole body.

Septal pore cap: a differentiated part of the endoplasmic reticulum that surrounds the septal pore swelling; parenthosome.

Septal pore swelling: an enlargement of the septal wall surrounding the septal pore; dolipore.

Septum: a cross wall in a hypha.

Spindle pole body (SPB): a structure that forms spindle and astral microtubules in Fungi that lack flagella; a type of microtubule organizing center; nucleus associated organelle. See disc, plaque, and globular end.

Spindle pole body cap: at metaphase-anaphase a part of the endomembrane system that surrounds the spindle pole body on its cytoplasmic side.

Spindle vesicles: small vesicles scattered among the spindle microtubules and chromatin of a dividing nucleus.

Woronin body: membrane-bound body with electron-dense contents or crystals, usually associated with mycelial septa in Ascomycota; a specialized type of microbody; see microbody.

Zone of exclusion: in septa of Basidiomycota, a region of the cytoplasm surrounding the abseptal surface of the septal pore cap that is free of most cell organelles.

