



CORTE DEI CONTI

SEZIONE REGIONALE DI CONTROLLO PER LA LOMBARDIA

composta dai magistrati:

dott.ssa Simonetta Rosa	Presidente
dott. Marcello Degni	Consigliere
dott. Giampiero Gallo	Consigliere
dott. Mauro Bonaretti	Consigliere
dott. Luigi Burti	Consigliere
dott.ssa Rossana De Corato	I Referendario
dott. Ottavio Caleo	Referendario (relatore)
dott.ssa Marinella Colucci	Referendario

nella camera di consiglio del 17 aprile 2019

Visto il testo unico delle leggi sulla Corte dei conti, approvato con il regio decreto 12 luglio 1934, n. 1214, e successive modificazioni;

Vista la legge 21 marzo 1953, n. 161;

Vista la legge 14 gennaio 1994, n. 20;

Vista la deliberazione delle Sezioni riunite della Corte dei conti n. 14/2000 del 16 giugno 2000, che ha approvato il regolamento per l'organizzazione delle funzioni di controllo della Corte dei conti, modificata con le deliberazioni delle Sezioni riunite n. 2 del 3 luglio 2003 e n. 1 del 17 dicembre 2004;

Visto il decreto legislativo 18 agosto 2000, n. 267 recante il Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli enti locali;



1. The first step in the process of the cell cycle is the replication of the DNA. This process is called DNA replication and it occurs in the nucleus of the cell. The DNA is replicated by a process called semi-conservative replication, where each of the two strands of the parent DNA molecule serves as a template for the synthesis of a new strand. The new strands are synthesized by DNA polymerase III, which adds nucleotides to the 3' end of the growing strand. The process of DNA replication is controlled by a number of proteins, including the origin recognition complex (ORC), which binds to the origin of replication and initiates the replication process.

2. The second step in the process of the cell cycle is the segregation of the DNA. This process is called mitosis and it occurs in the nucleus of the cell. Mitosis is a process where the DNA is divided into two equal parts, each of which will become a new daughter cell. Mitosis is controlled by a number of proteins, including the mitotic spindle, which is a structure that is formed by microtubules and is responsible for the segregation of the DNA.

3. The third step in the process of the cell cycle is the division of the cell. This process is called cytokinesis and it occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell. Cytokinesis is a process where the cytoplasm of the cell is divided into two equal parts, each of which will become a new daughter cell. Cytokinesis is controlled by a number of proteins, including the contractile ring, which is a structure that is formed by actin and myosin and is responsible for the division of the cell.

4. The fourth step in the process of the cell cycle is the growth of the cell. This process is called interphase and it occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell. Interphase is a period of time where the cell grows and prepares for the next round of the cell cycle. Interphase is controlled by a number of proteins, including the cyclins, which are a group of proteins that are involved in the regulation of the cell cycle.

5. The fifth step in the process of the cell cycle is the death of the cell. This process is called apoptosis and it occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell. Apoptosis is a process where the cell is programmed to die and is a normal part of the cell cycle. Apoptosis is controlled by a number of proteins, including the caspases, which are a group of enzymes that are involved in the regulation of the cell cycle.

[illegible]

(1) Signature
John C. Thompson
John C. Thompson

(2) Printed Name
John C. Thompson

Dependence on September 8
 3 hours seminar program
 14 AM 199
 Please go forward!