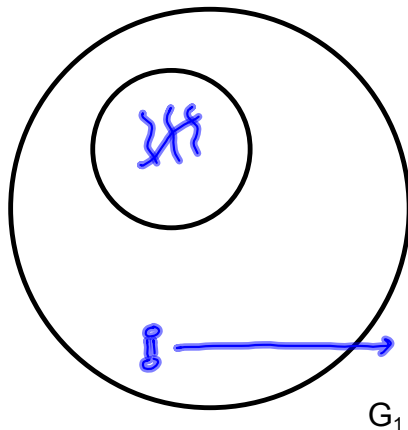


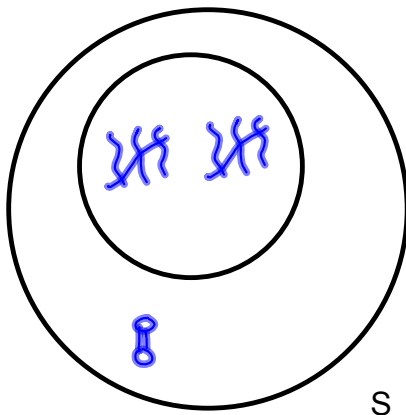
INTERPHASE



Chromatin => in thin tangled mass perfect for protein making

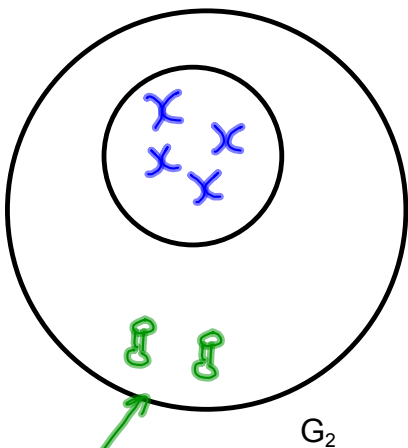
1 centriole

G₁



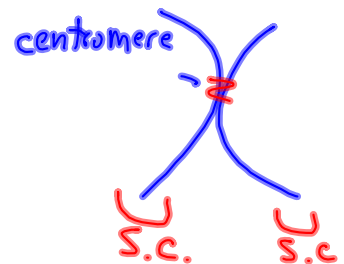
DNA is copied ... which will become sister chromatids

S



DNA coils, condenses, and joins to its duplicate to form:

Inside Nucleus



Duplicated Chromosome

2 centrioles

G₂

Outside Nucleus

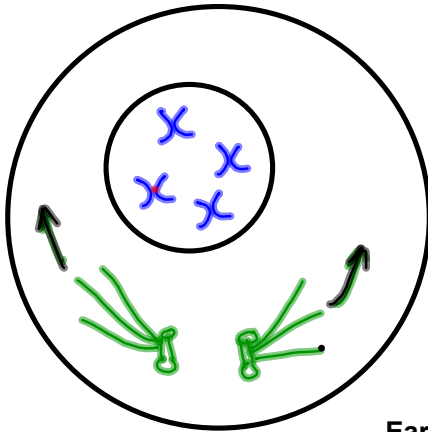
Everything grows/doubles

MITOSIS...what is going to happen?

Nuclear Division — DNA divided equally

Spindle Formation

- centrioles move toward opposite poles and make spindle which will attach to the centromere of the duplicated chromosome

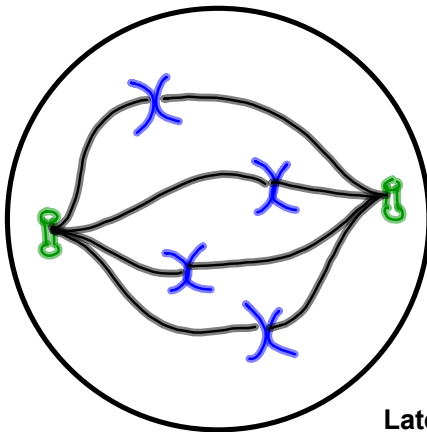


Early Prophase

1.) Nuclear membrane dissolves

2.) Spindle Formation Complete

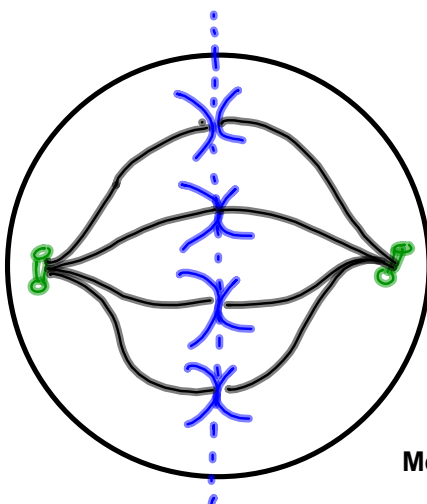
- centrioles have moved to the poles and fibers are attached to the centromere of duplicated chromosomes



Late Prophase

Spindle Fibers move duplicated chromosomes to the equator

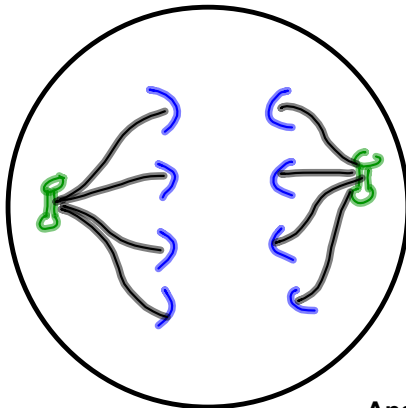
Align head to toe



Metaphase

middle

MITOSIS and CYTOKINESIS

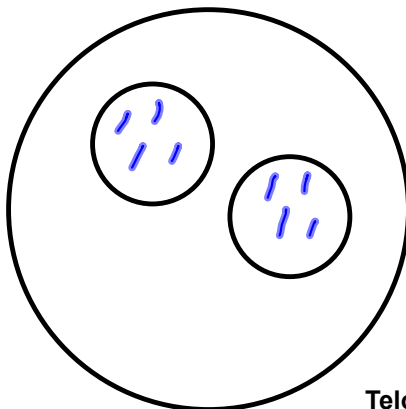


Spindle fibers will separate duplicated chromosomes (sister chromatids) and pull unduplicated chromo to the poles

Anaphase

Separate ✓

Nuclear membrane forms



Telophase

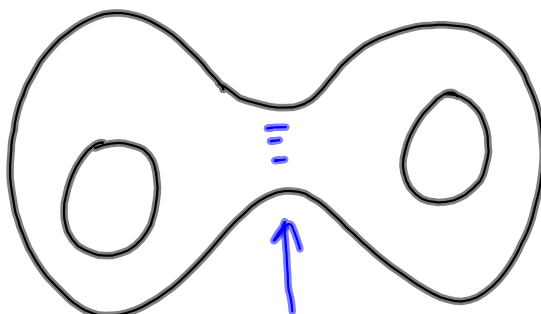
1 Cell, 2 Nuclei

Mitosis OVER

Cell Division

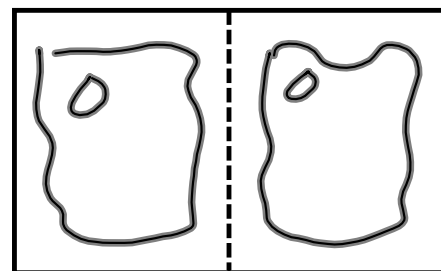
CYTOKINESIS

INTERPHASE



Cleavage Furrow

Animal Cell



Cell Plate

Plant Cell