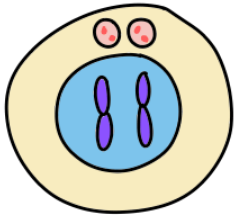


stages of mitosis

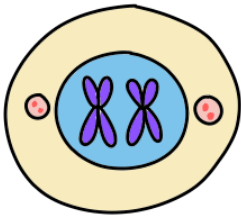
Mitosis is the process of cell division. In mitosis, one parent cell divides into two identical daughter cells.

The purpose of mitosis is to help with growth/development and the replacement/repair of old cells.



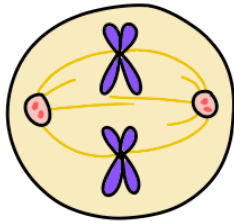
interphase

- DNA contained within clear nucleus
- Centrosomes & other organelles ready to be duplicated
- Uncondensed chromatin (Not visible under microscope)



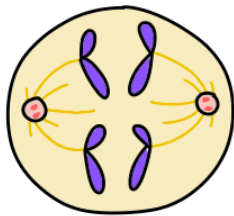
prophase

- Chromosomes condense (Now visible under microscope)
- Nucleus is ready to dissolve
- Sister chromatids joined at centromere
- Centrosomes move to opposite sides



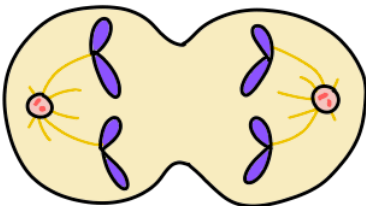
metaphase

- Spindle fibres from both centrosomes connect to centromere of each chromosome
- Chromosomes line up at equator



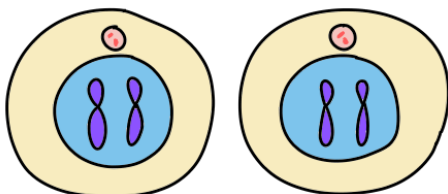
anaphase

- Spindle fibres pull chromatids apart
- Now each separated chromatid is now considered a chromosome
- Genetically identical chromosomes move to opposite sides



telophase

- Once two chromosomes arrive at poles, spindle fibres dissolve
- Nuclear membrane reforms again
- Chromosomes decondense



cytokinesis

- Occurs while Telophase takes place
- Cytoplasm & organelles divide
- New cell barrier forms