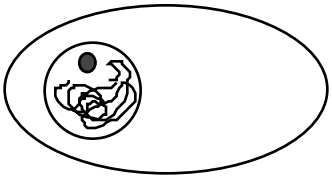
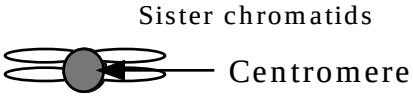
Mitosis Notes

Cell division occurs in a series of stages, or phases.

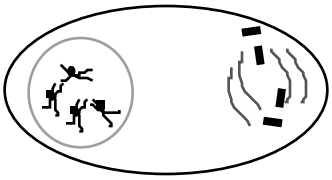
1st: INTERPHASE



- Chromosomes are copied (# doubles)
- Chromosomes appear as threadlike coils (chromatin) at the start, but each chromosome and its copy (sister chromosome) change to sister chromatids at end of this phase

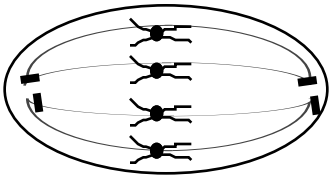


2nd: PROPHASE



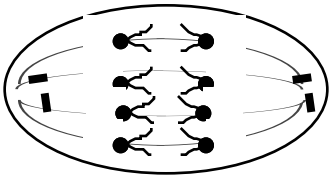
- Mitosis begins (cell begins to divide)
- Centrioles (or poles) appear and begin to move to opposite ends of cell
- Spindle fibers form between the poles

3rd: METAPHASE

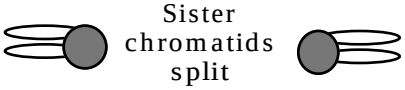


- Chromatids (or pairs of chromosomes) attach to the spindle fibers

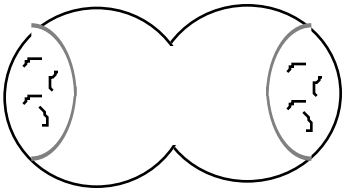
4th: ANAPHASE



- Chromatids (or pairs of chromosomes) separate and begin to move to opposite ends of the cell

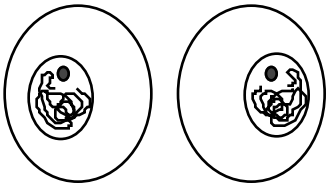


5th: TELOPHASE



- Two new nuclei form
- Chromosomes appear as chromatin (threads rather than rods)
- Mitosis ends

6th: CYTOKINESIS

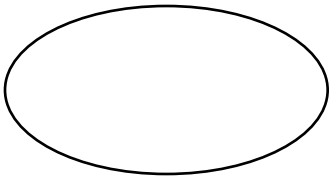


- Cell membrane moves inward to create two daughter cells - each with its <u>own nucleus</u> with <u>identical chromosomes</u>

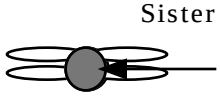
Mitosis Notes **Name _____**

_____ _____ occurs in a series of stages, or _____.

1st: _____

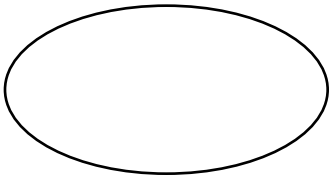


- Chromosomes are _____ (# doubles)
- Chromosomes appear as threadlike coils (_____) at the start, but each chromosome and its copy (_____ chromosome) change to sister chromatids at end of this phase



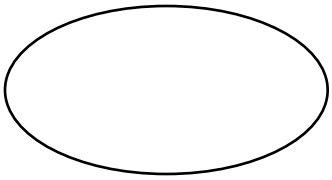
_____

2nd: _____

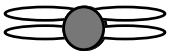


- _____ begins (cell begins to divide)
- _____ (or poles) appear and begin to move to opposite ends of cell
- _____ _____ form between the poles

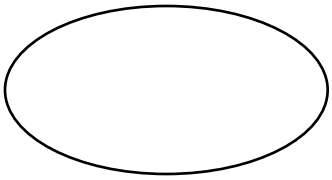
3rd: _____



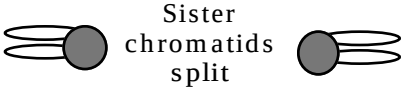
- _____ (or pairs of chromosomes) attach to the spindle fibers



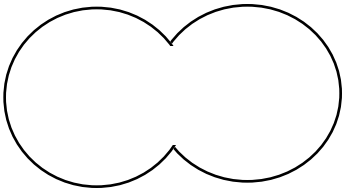
4th: _____



- Chromatids (or pairs of chromosomes) _____ and begin to move to _____ ends of the cell

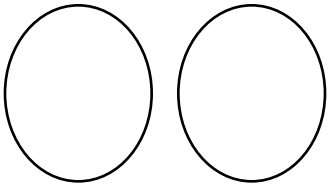


5th: _____



- Two new _____ form
- Chromosomes appear as chromatin (_____ rather than _____)
- _____ ends

6th: _____



- Cell membrane moves inward to create two _____ cells - each with its own _____ with identical _____