What did the cell say when his sister stepped on his foot?

Mitosis

THINK ABOUT IT

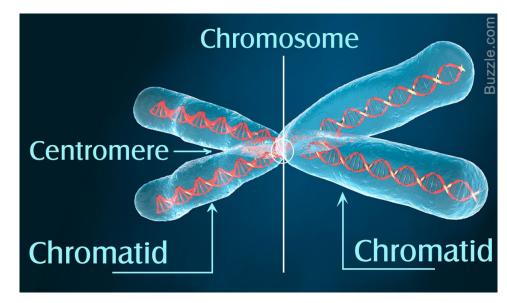
What are the 4 phases of mitosis?

Important Cell Structures Involved in Mitosis

- Chromosome: threadlike structure of DNA and protein that contains genetic information
- Chromatid: each strand of a duplicated chromosome

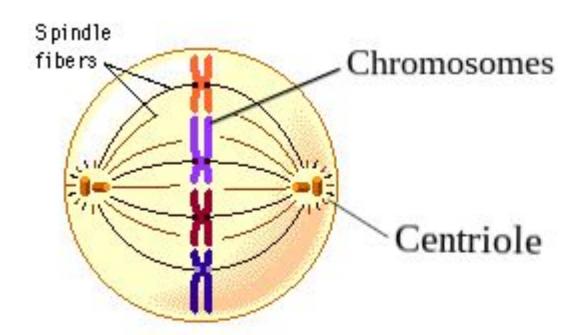
Centromere: the area where each pair of chromatids

is joined



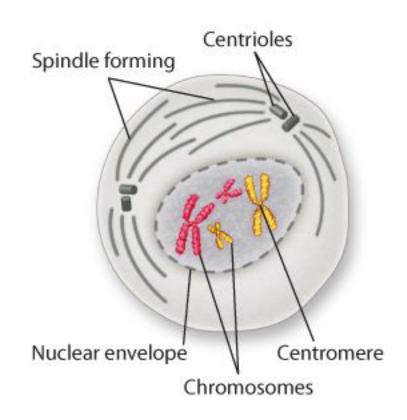
Important Cell Structures Involved in Mitosis

- Centrioles: tiny structures located in the cytoplasm of animal cells that help organize the spindle
- Spindle fibers: a fanlike microtubule structure that helps separate the chromatids



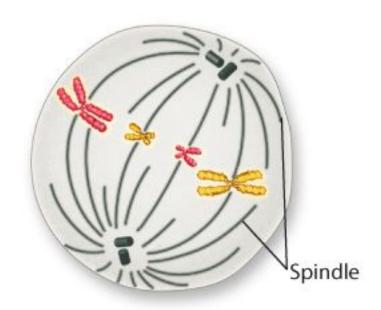
Prophase

- During prophase, the first phase of mitosis:
- DNA condenses into chromosomes, each consisting of a sister chromatid
- The nucleus disappears
- Spindle fibers form



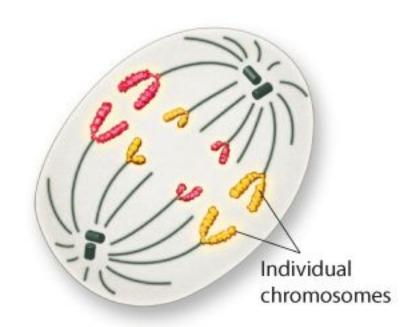
Metaphase

- During metaphase, the second phase of mitosis:
- The chromosomes line up along the middle of the cell
- The spindle fibers connect the centromere of each chromosome to the two poles of the cell



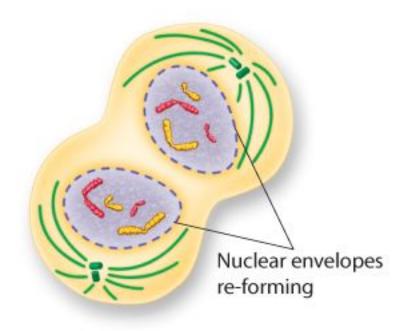
Anaphase

- During anaphase, the third phase of mitosis:
- The chromosomes are pulled apart at the centromeres, separating the sister chromatids
- The chromosomes are pulled toward opposite poles of the cell by the spindle fibers



Telophase

- During telophase, the fourth and final phase of mitosis:
- The chromosomes unwind into thin strands of DNA
- Spindle fibers disappear
- The nuclear membrane reappears and TWO nuclei are formed

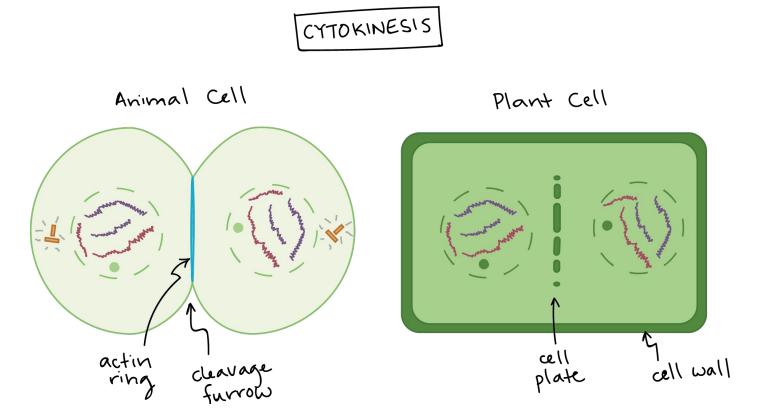


Cytokinesis

- Cytokinesis completes the process of cell division.
- Cytokinesis is the division of the cytoplasm in which the cell splits into two.
- The process of cytokinesis is different in animal and plant cells.

Cytokinesis in Animal Cells

- In animal cells, the cell membrane is drawn in until the cytoplasm is pinched into two equal parts
 - Each part contains its own nucleus and organelles



Cytokinesis in Plant Cells

- In plant cells, a cell plate forms between the divided nuclei that develops into cell membranes
 - Then a cell wall forms

