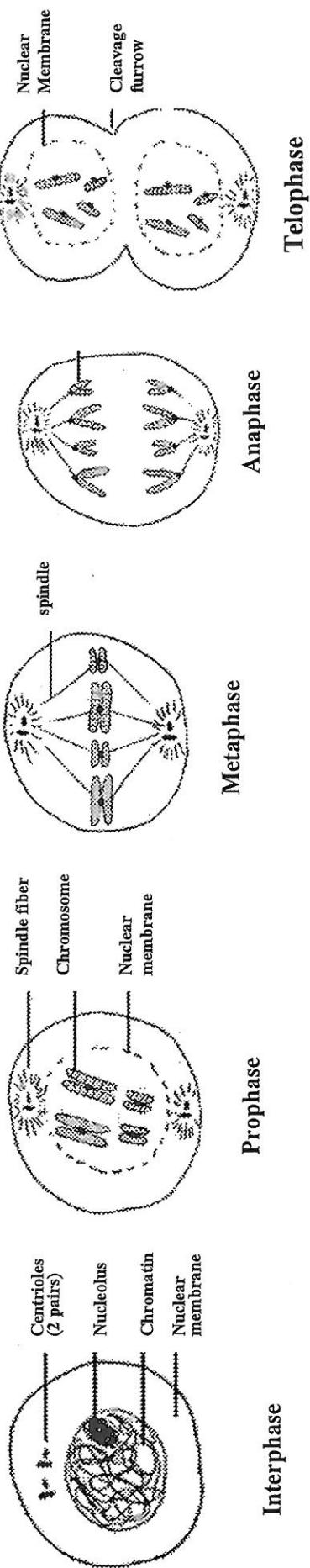


# CELL DIVISION

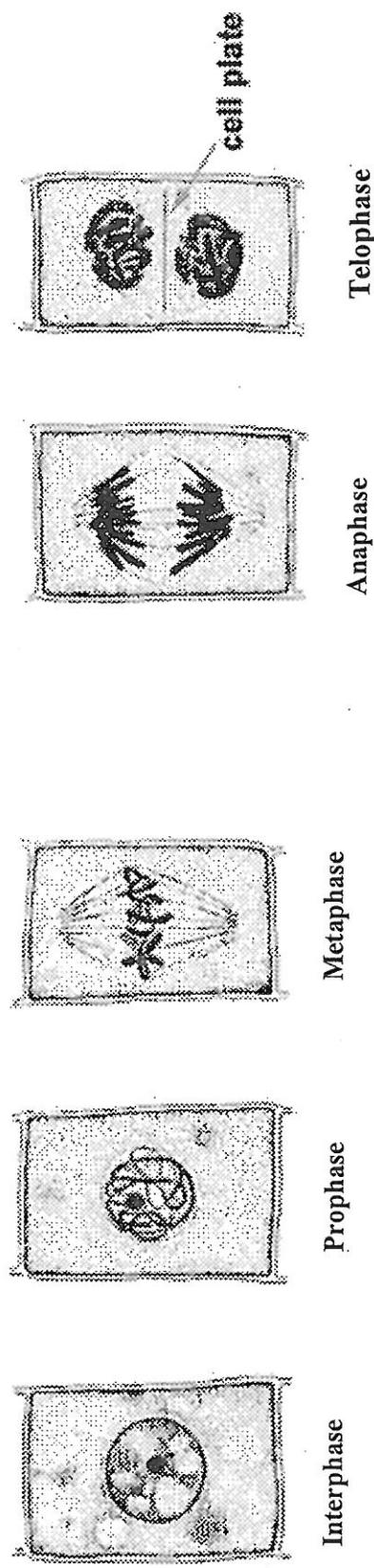
## STAGES OF MITOSIS

Interphase	Prophase	Metaphase	Anaphase	Telophase	Daughter Cells
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nucleus is visible</li> <li>Nuclear membrane is present</li> <li>Nucleolus &amp; chromatin is present</li> <li>Chromatin (DNA strands) replicate &amp; make exact copies which are attached by means of a centromere.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nuclear membrane disappears</li> <li>Nucleolus is no longer visible</li> <li>Chromatin strands condense &amp; coil, appearing as linear structures attached by a centromere. In this condensed state, the structures are called chromosomes; each one in the pair is called a chromatid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chromosomes move toward the center of the cell (equatorial plate)</li> <li>Spindle fibers attach to the centromeres of the chromosomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chromatids are pulled apart at the centromere &amp; move towards the opposite poles.</li> <li>Spindle fibers pull the chromatids apart</li> <li>Each chromatid is now a single chromosome</li> <li>There is a complete set of chromosomes at each pole of the cell</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A nuclear membrane reforms around each set of chromosomes</li> <li>Nucleolus reforms</li> <li>Chromosomes uncoil, forming chromatin</li> <li>Spindle fibers disappear</li> <li>In animal cells, division of the cytoplasm (Cytokinesis) occurs as follow:</li> <li>In animal cells, cytoplasm is pinched in half to form two new cells</li> <li>In plant cells a cell plate forms, dividing the cytoplasm into two new cells.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DNA within each new daughter cell is identical to that of the other and is identical to that of the original parent cell.</li> </ul>

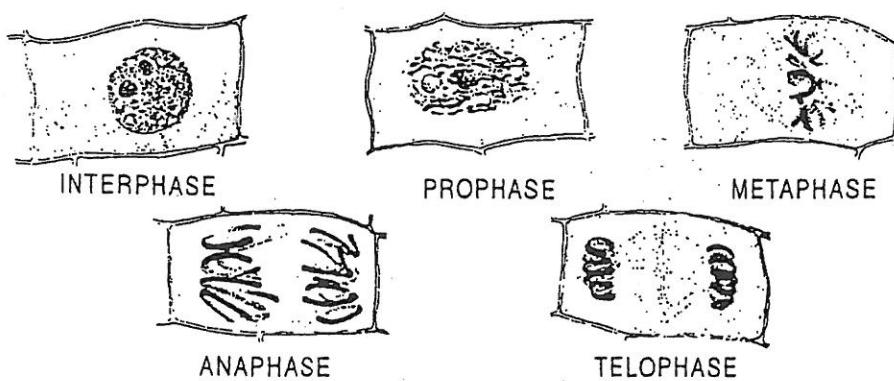
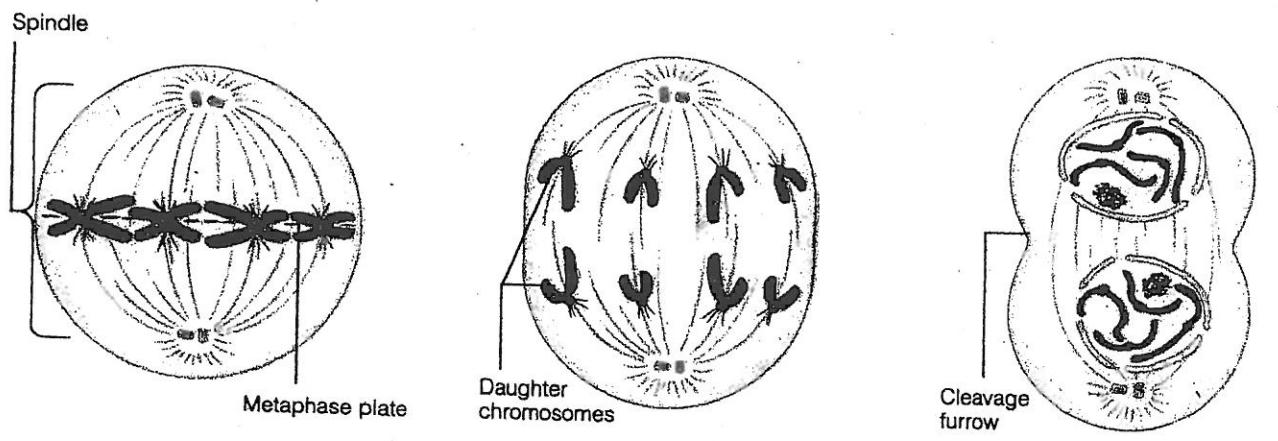
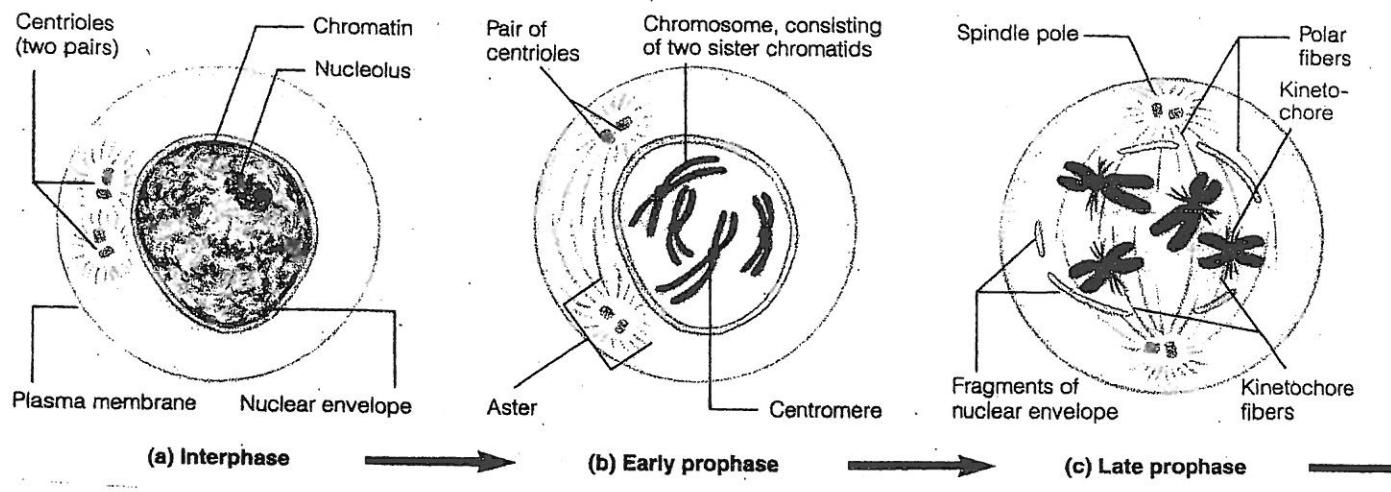
## Mitosis in Animal Cell



## Mitosis in Plant cell



## ANIMAL MITOSIS



## PLANT MITOSIS

