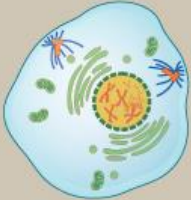
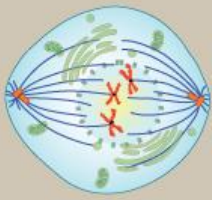
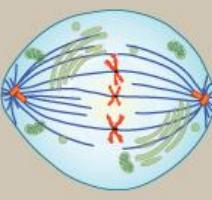
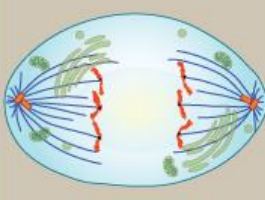
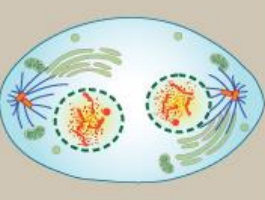
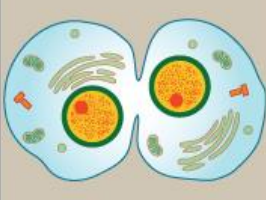
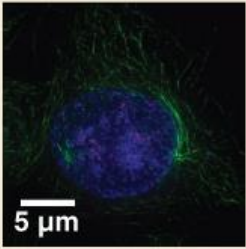
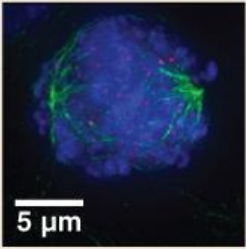
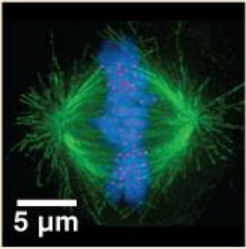
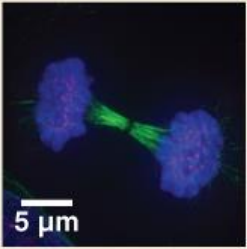
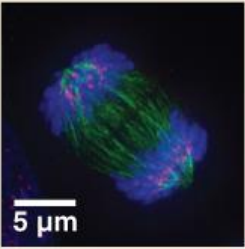
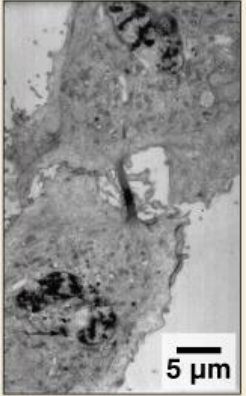


Prophase	Prometaphase	Metaphase	Anaphase	Telophase	Cytokinesis
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chromosomes condense and become visible</li> <li>• Spindle fibers emerge from the centrosomes</li> <li>• Nuclear envelope breaks down</li> <li>• Centrosomes move toward opposite poles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chromosomes continue to condense</li> <li>• Kinetochores appear at the centromeres</li> <li>• Mitotic spindle microtubules attach to kinetochores</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chromosomes are lined up at the metaphase plate</li> <li>• Each sister chromatid is attached to a spindle fiber originating from opposite poles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centromeres split in two</li> <li>• Sister chromatids (now called chromosomes) are pulled toward opposite poles</li> <li>• Certain spindle fibers begin to elongate the cell</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chromosomes arrive at opposite poles and begin to decondense</li> <li>• Nuclear envelope material surrounds each set of chromosomes</li> <li>• The mitotic spindle breaks down</li> <li>• Spindle fibers continue to push poles apart</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal cells: a cleavage furrow separates the daughter cells</li> <li>• Plant cells: a cell plate, the precursor to a new cell wall, separates the daughter cells</li> </ul>
					

MITOSIS