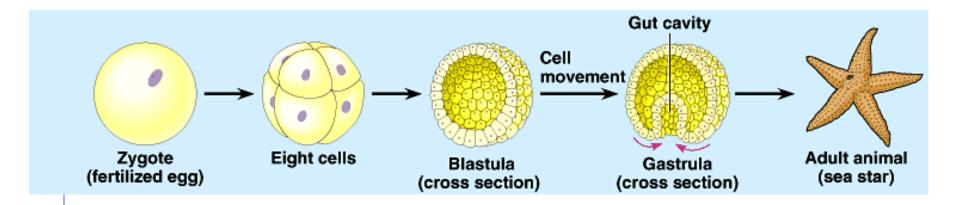
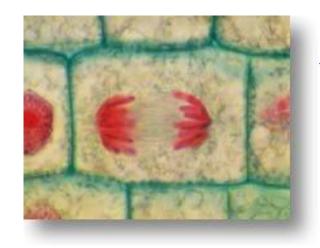


Biology is the only subject in which multiplication is the same thing as division...



MITOSIS: Making New Cells Making New DNA





Where it all began...

You started as a cell smaller than a period at the end of a sentence...



And now look at you...

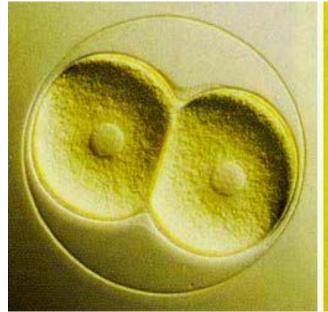
37 trillion cells later!!

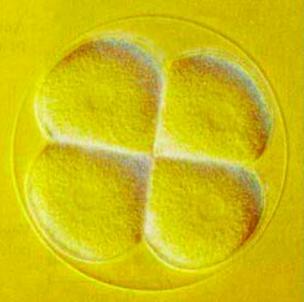


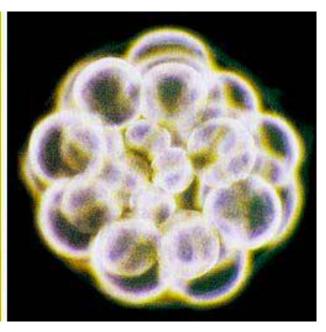
How did you get from there to here?

Getting from there to here...

Going from egg to baby.... the original fertilized egg has to divide... and divide... and divide...
and divide...

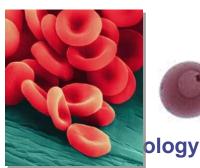






Why do cells divide...

- One-celled organisms
 - for reproduction
 - asexual reproduction (clones)
- Multi-celled organisms
 - for growth & development
 - from fertilized egg to adult
 - for repair & replacement
 - replace cells that die from normal wear & tear or from injury



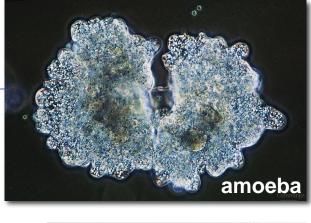




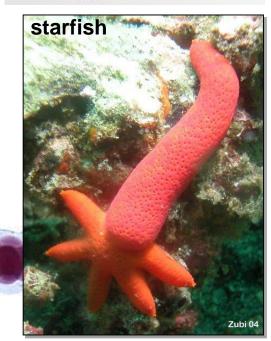












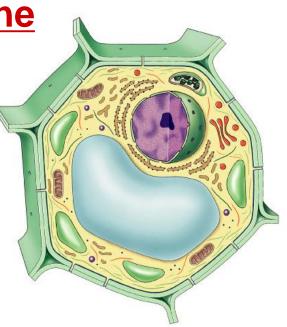
Dividing cells...

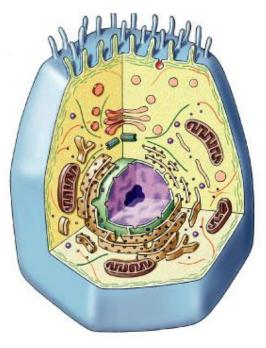
- What has to be copied
 - **◆ DNA**
 - organelles

cell membrane

lots of other molecules

enzymes



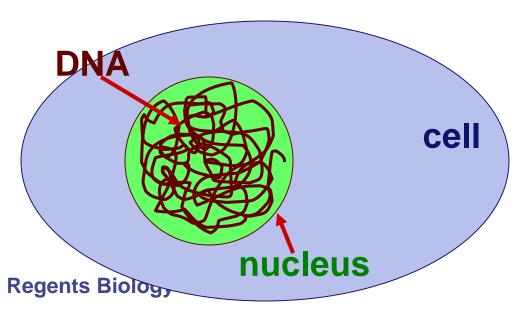


plant cell

animal cell

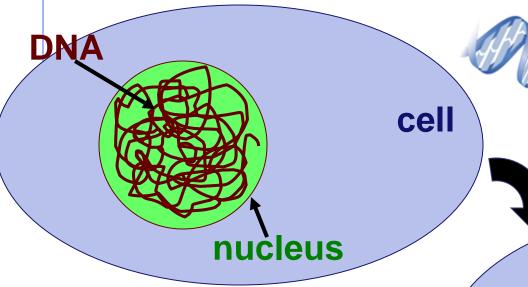
Copying DNA

- A dividing cell <u>duplicates its DNA</u>
 - creates 2 copies of all DNA
 - separates the 2 copies to opposite ends of the cell
 - splits into 2 daughter cells

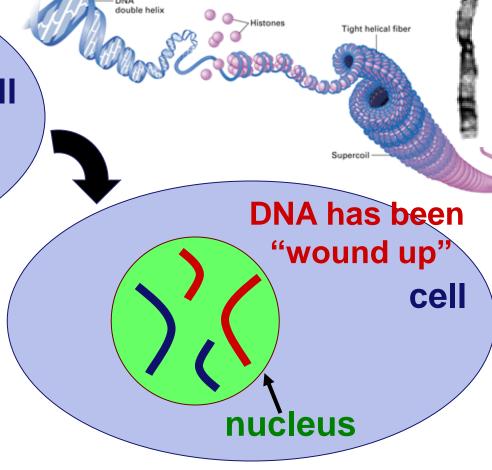


- But the DNA starts loosely wound in the nucleus
- If you tried to divide it like that, it could tangle & break

Organizing & packaging DNA

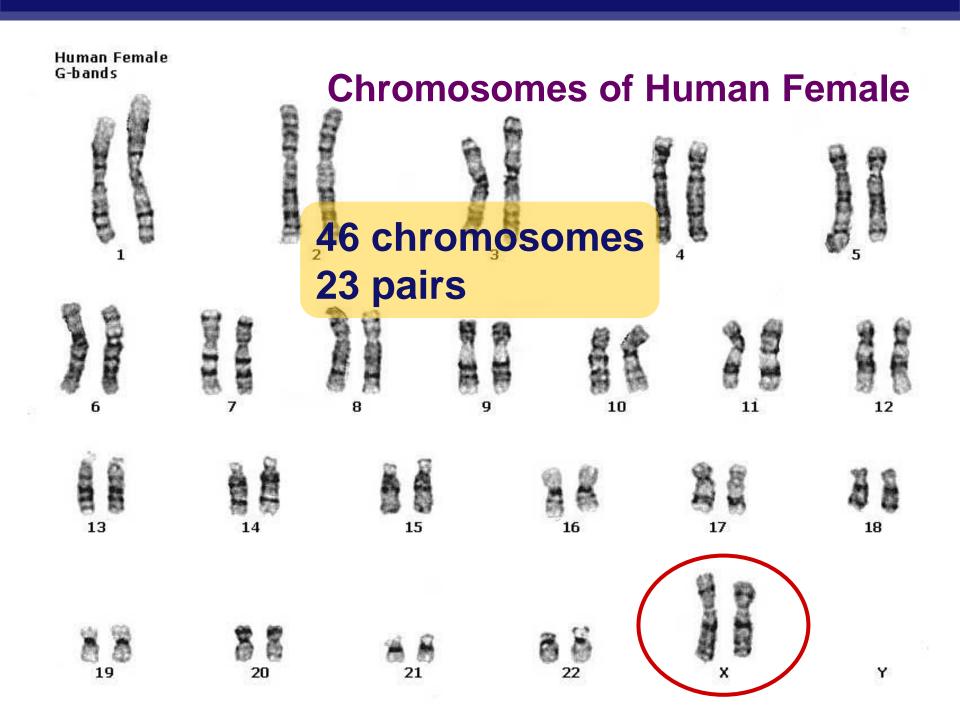


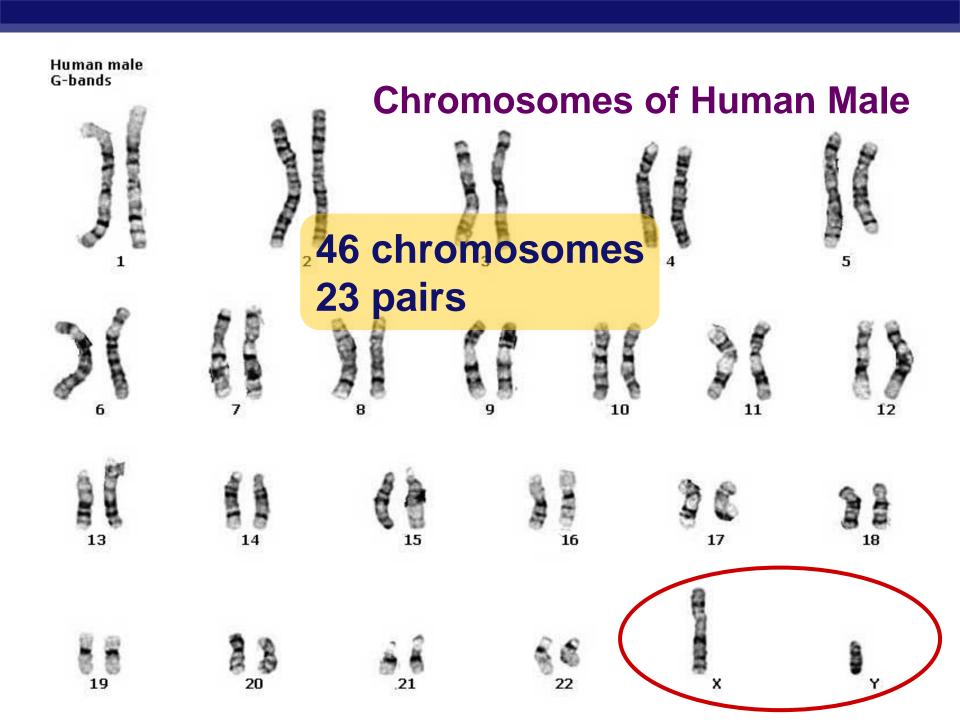
DNA in chromosomes in everyday "working" cell



4 chromosomes in *this* organism

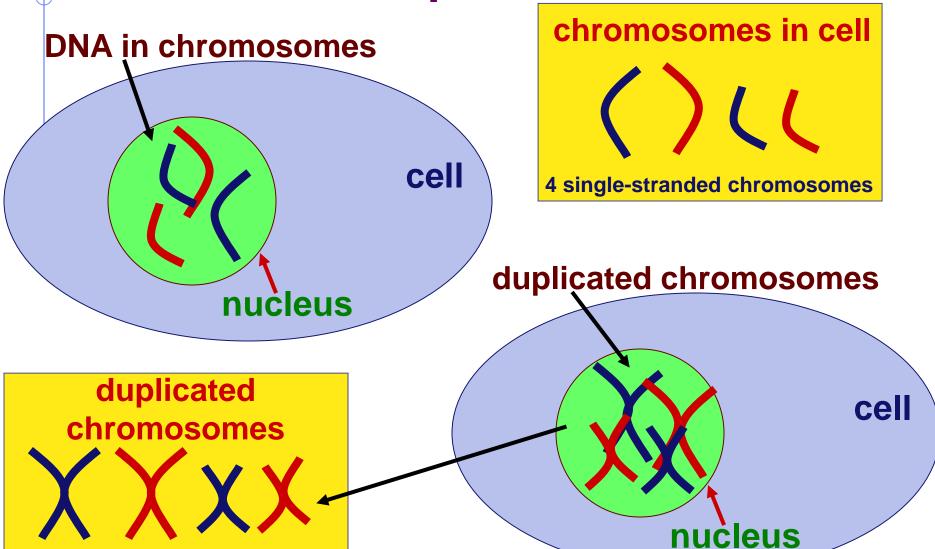
DNA in chromosomes in cell getting ready to divide





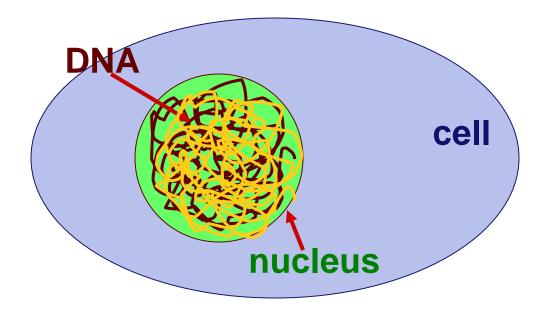
DNA must be duplicated...

double-stranded chromosomes





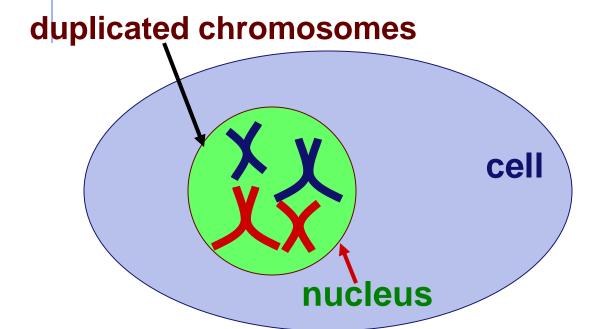
Stage 1: cell copies DNA



Copy DNA!

(interphase)

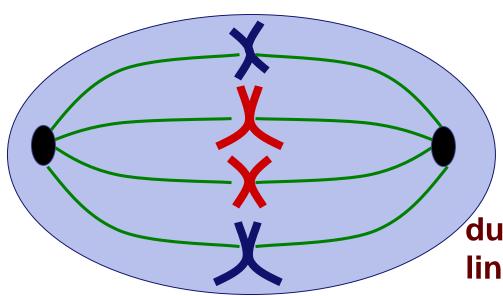
- Stage 2: DNA winds into chromosomes
 - DNA is wound up into chromosomes to keep it organized



Wind up!

(prophase)

- Stage 3: Chromosomes line up
 - ◆ chromosomes line up in *middle*
 - attached to protein "cables"
 (microtubules) that will help them move



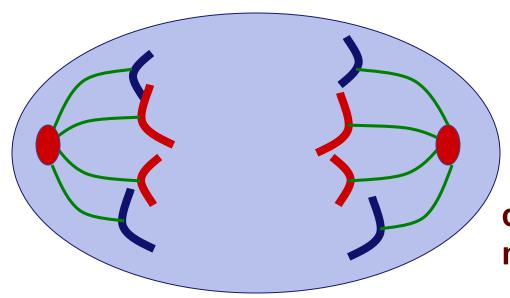
Line up!

duplicated chromosomes lined up in middle of cell

(metaphase)



- Stage 4: Chromosomes separate
 - chromosomes split, separating pairs
 - start moving to opposite ends



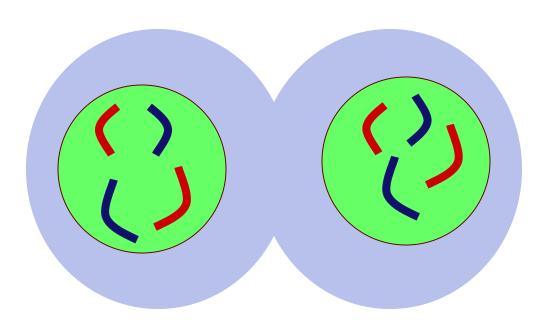
Separate!

chromosomes split & move to opposite ends

(anaphase)



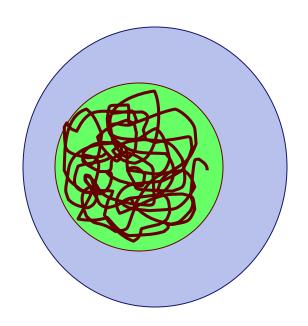
- Stage 5: Cell starts to divide
 - cells start to divide
 - nucleus forms again

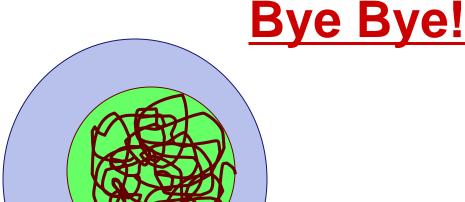


Divide!

(telophase)

- Stage 6: DNA unwinds again
 - cells separate
 - now they can do their every day jobs





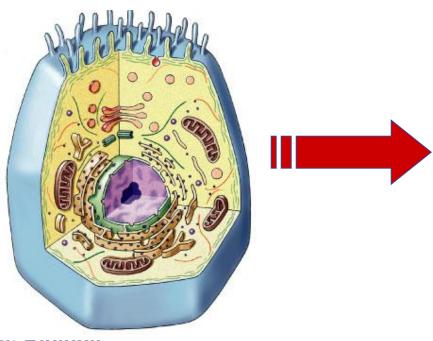
(cytokinesis)

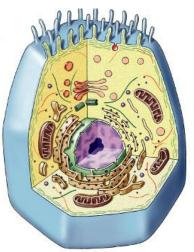
New "daughter" cells

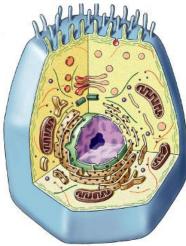
Get 2 exact copies of original cells

same DNA

"clones"

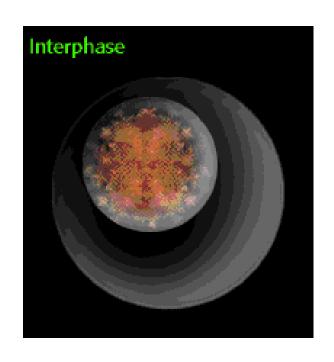


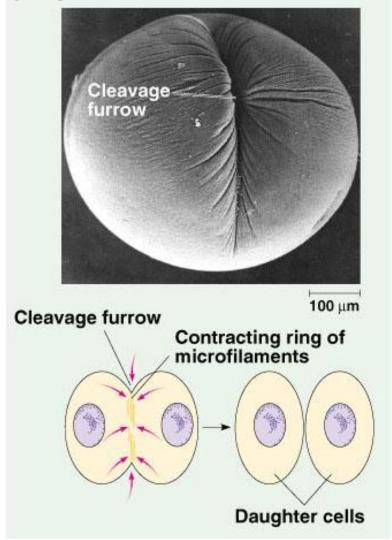




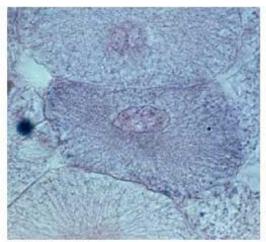
Regerits biology

Cell division in Animals

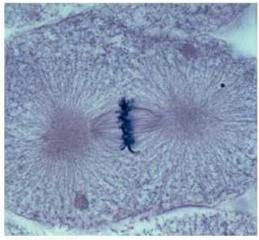




Mitosis in whitefish embryo



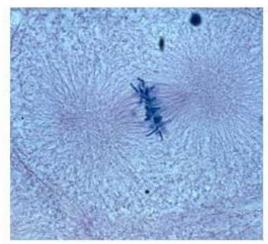


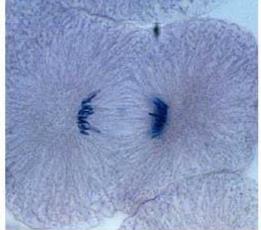


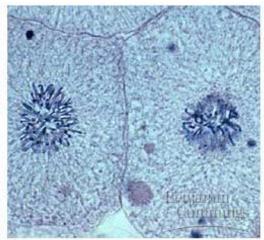
Interphase

Prophase

Metaphase







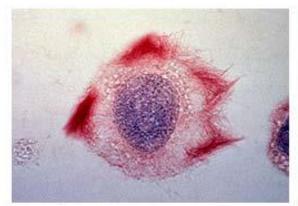
Early Telophase

Late Telophase

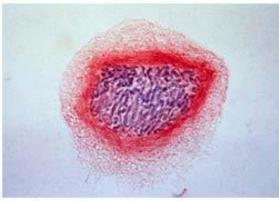
Anaphase

Rege

Mitosis in plant cell







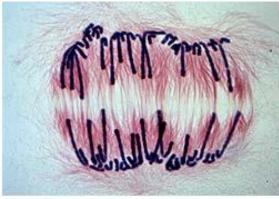
Prophase



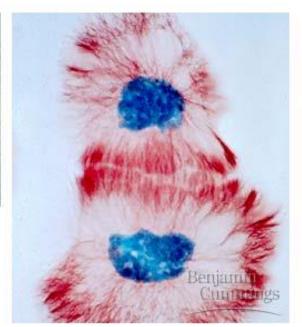
Prometaphase



Metaphase



Anaphase

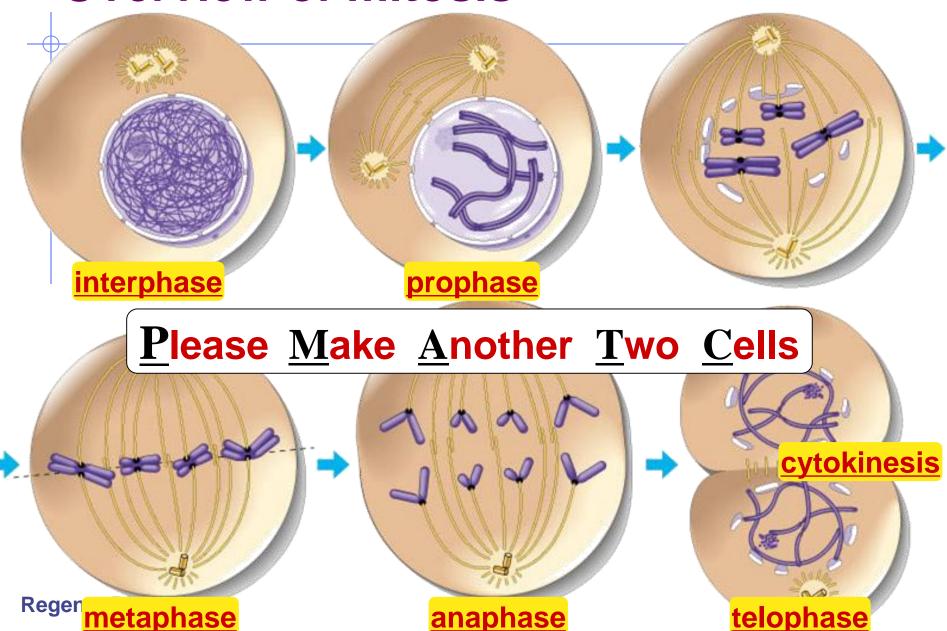


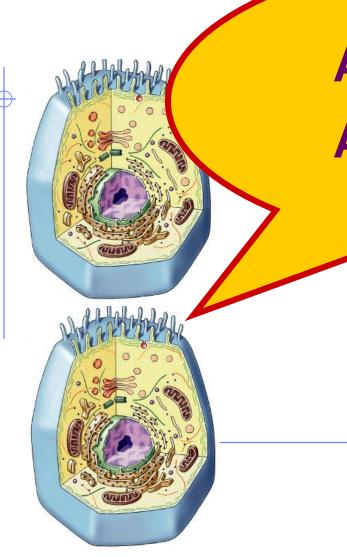
Telophase



I.P.M.A.T.C.

Overview of mitosis





Any Questions?? Any Questions??