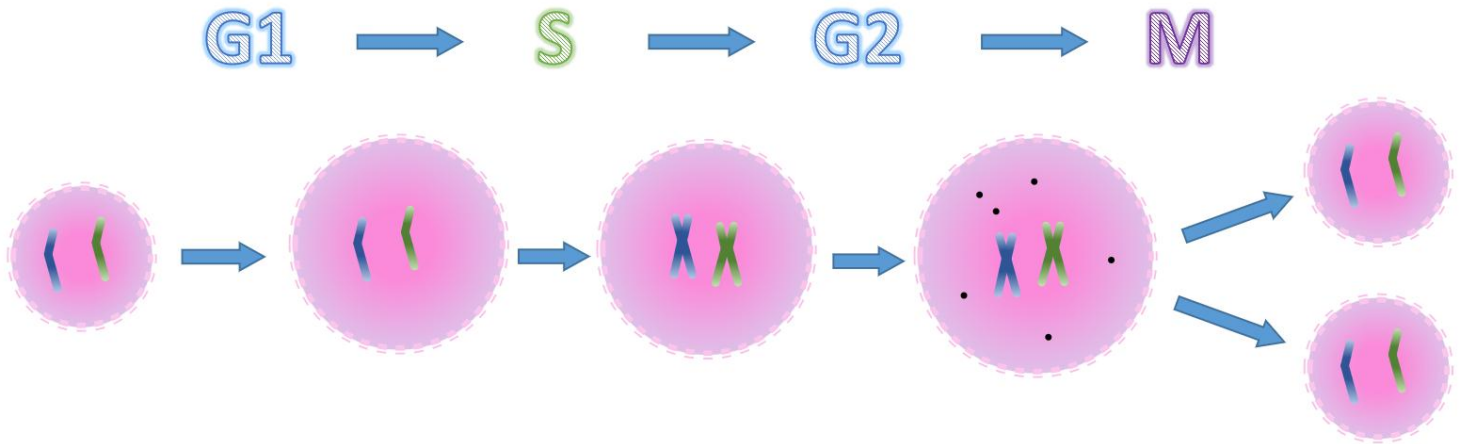


# Mitosis

**G** = Gap  
**S** = Synthesis  
**M** = Mitosis

Mitosis is the process cell replicate themselves.

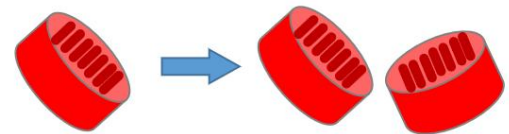
The process of Mitosis will go through 4 phases:



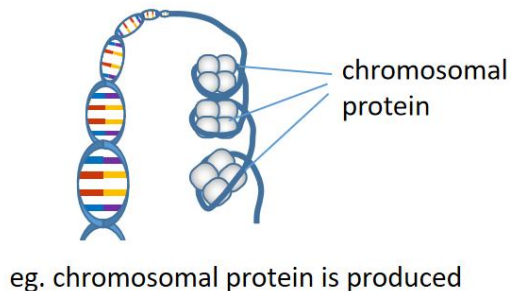
## Mitosis

### G1 Phase:

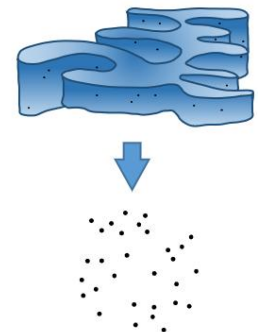
- Many organelles grow and duplicate
- Some organelles dissolve (reform after Mitosis)
- Materials and enzymes need for S Phase is produced



eg. mitochondria duplicate



eg. chromosomal protein is produced

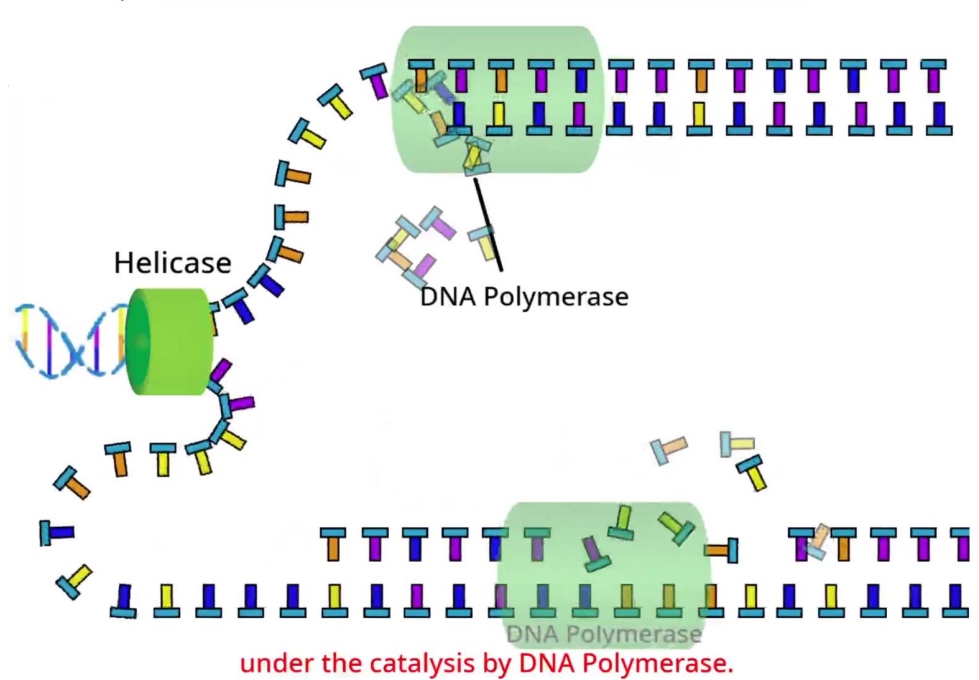


eg. ribosome dissolves

# Mitosis

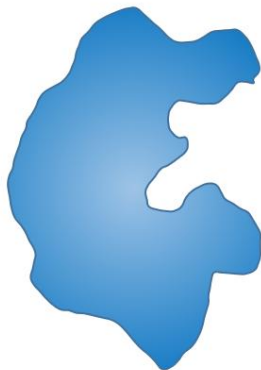
- S phase:
  - DNA replicates inside nucleus

For detailed intro, please go to see my previous homework - "Gene Replication and Expression"

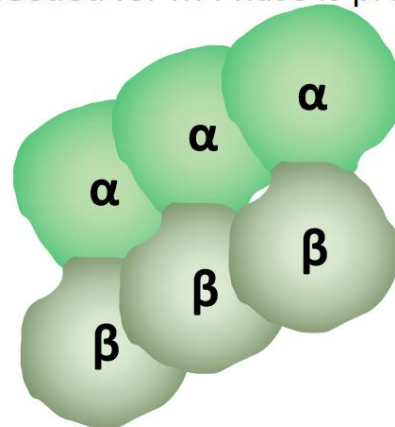


# Mitosis

- G2 Phase:
  - The essential component and catalyst needed for M Phase is produced



Enzymes are produced



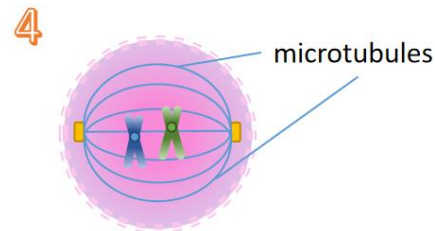
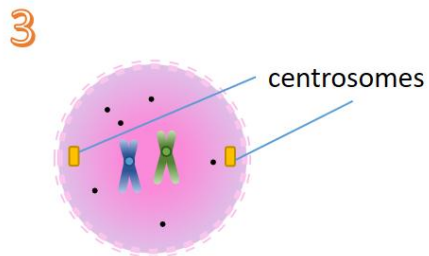
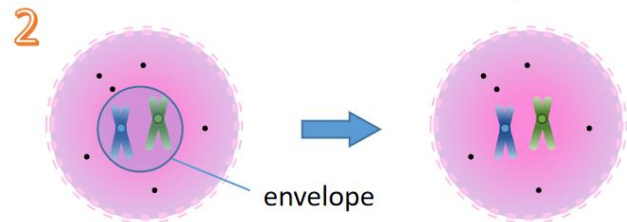
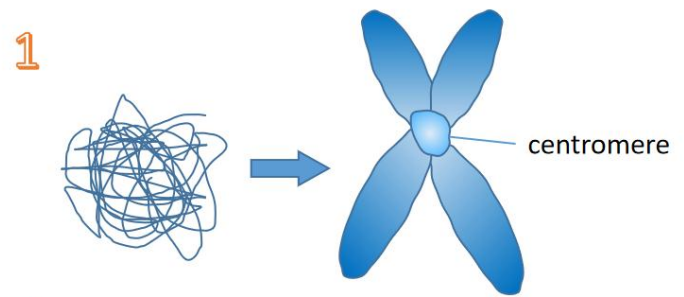
Tubulin (Proteins that make up microtubules) is produced

# Mitosis

## • M Phase:

### • Prophase:

1. DNA condense into chromosomes
2. Envelope disappears
3. Two centrosomes flow to two poles
4. Microtubules formed

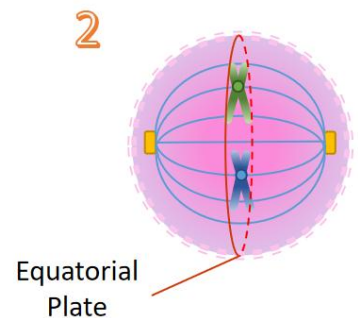
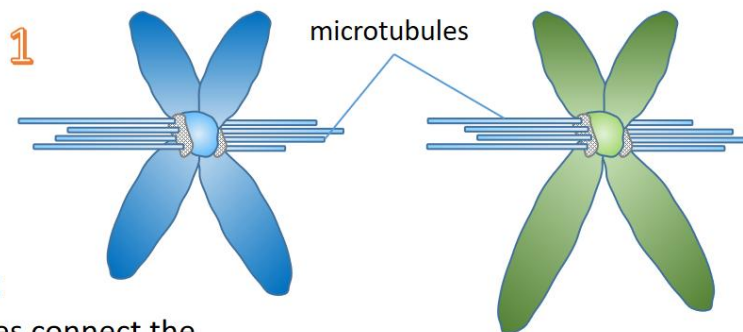


# Mitosis

## • M Phase:

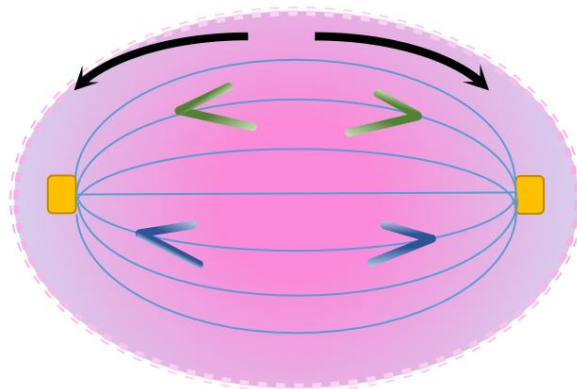
### • Metaphase:

1. Microtubules connect the centromeres in the chromosome and the two centrosomes
2. Chromosomes gather around the Equatorial Plate



### • Anaphase:

Sister chromosomes separate, and they move toward the two centrosomes (two poles)

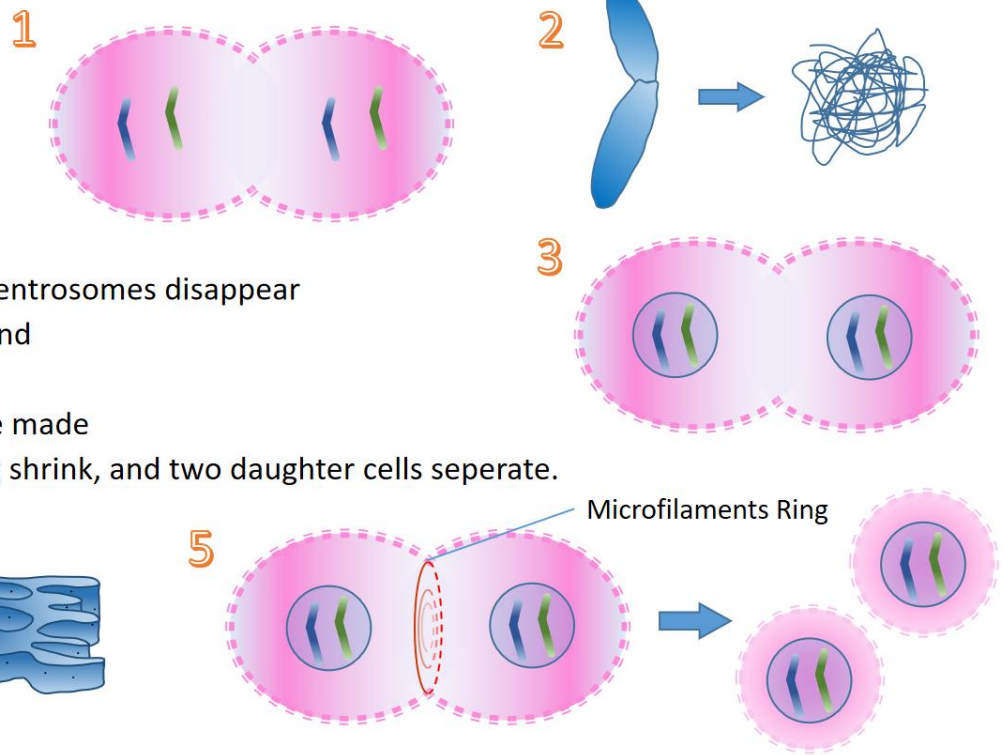
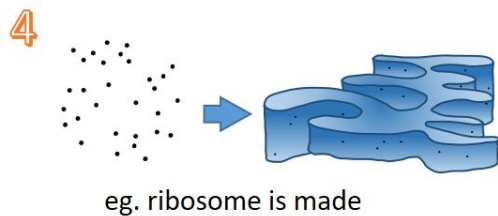


# Mitosis

- M Phase:

- Telophase:

1. Microtubules and Centrosomes disappear
2. Chromosomes expand
3. Envelope forms
4. Many organelles are made
5. Microfilaments Ring shrink, and two daughter cells separate.



# Cell Differentiation

- The cells produced by the process of Mitosis build up our body. All cells are genetically identical, that means they contain the same DNA codon. But, due to changes in gene expression, the cells will become many specific types of cell that have different structure and function. This is Cell Differentiation.

