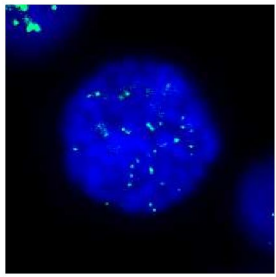
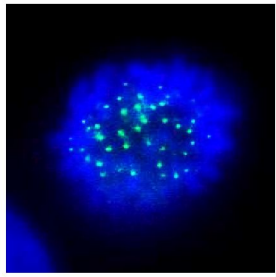
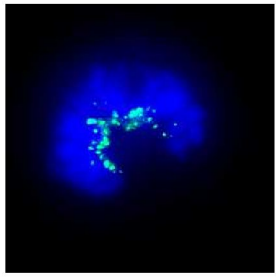
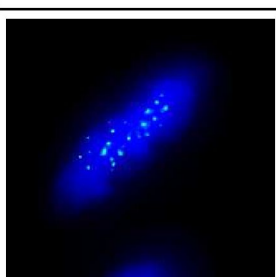
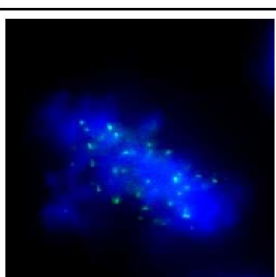
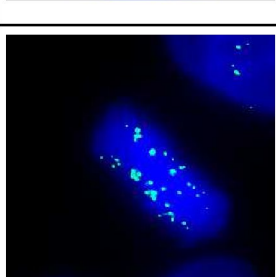
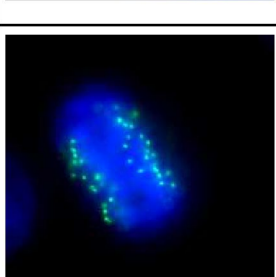
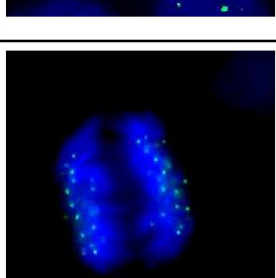
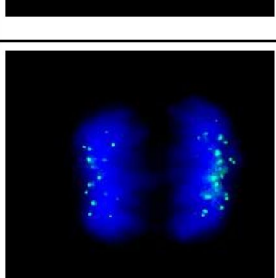
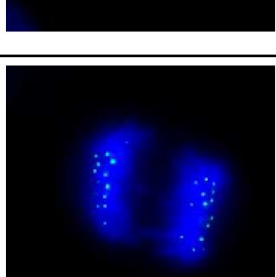
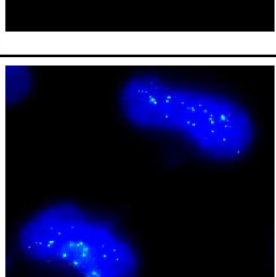
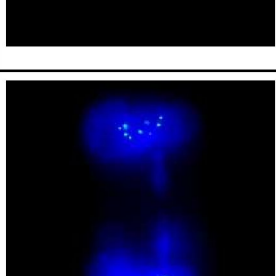
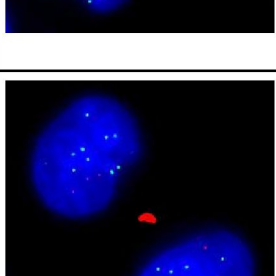
	Interphase.		Early prophase; condensation of chromosomes begins.
	Late prophase; chromosomes are fully condensed and form a circle in the (disappearing) nucleus.		Prometaphase; the circle opens as chromosomes are mobilized to form the metaphase plate.
	Metaphase; chromosomes are aligned on the metaphase plate.		Anormal metaphase; one or several chromosomes failed to align on the metaphase plate.
	Metaphase-to-anaphase transition; the distance between centromeres increases.		Early anaphase; chromosomes start moving towards the poles.
	Mid-anaphase; chromosomes now form two distinct shapes.		Late anaphase; the gap between the two sets of chromosomes widens.
	Anormal anaphase; presence of lagging chromosomes (or chromosome fragments) between the two sets of migrating chromosomes.		Telophase; the two chromatin shapes become larger as the chromosomes begin to decondensate.
	Anormal telophase; presence of a "chromatin bridge" (partial or complete) between the two sets of chromosomes.		Cytokinesis; chromosomes are decondensed; chromosomal passenger proteins (red, Aurora B) concentrate on the midbody between the two newly formed nuclei.