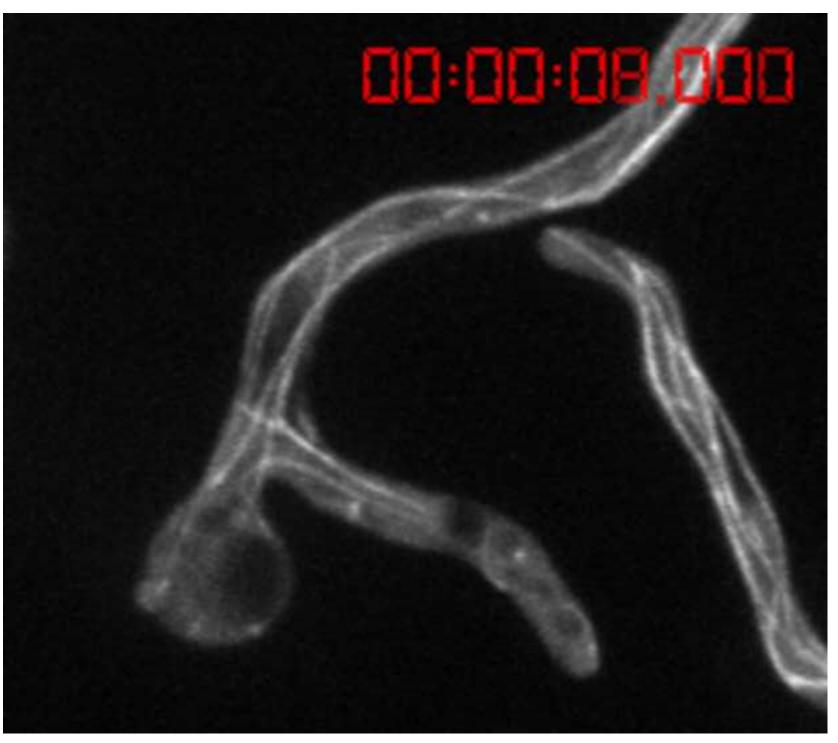
Fig. 1. Microtubule dynamics in mitosis. Images are from Video 1 and are of strain LO1052. Each image is a maximum intensity projection of a Z-series stack. The time of completion of acquisition of each Z-series stack is shown at the top of each panel (hr:min:sec:msec). Note that internuclear distances are greater in diploid hyphae than haploid hyphae. In a haploid hypha there would be more than one mitotic nucleus in the field of view. a. Arrow shows a space of reduced tubulin fluorescence that is the nucleus that will go into mitosis. Arrowhead shows an interphase hypha. Note microtubule dynamics at tip. b,c. Arrow shows a microtubule that severs and disassembles leaving a gap in the formerly continuous microtubule. c,d. Arrowhead shows the mitotic spindle as it initially begins to form. e-i. The mitotic spindle is initially lobed but becomes a short rod that later extends into a long, thinner and somewhat flexible rod. g,h. Arrowheads show short astral MTs. i. In late anaphase the astral MTs become longer. j. An astral microtubule is adjacent to a microtubule from the adjacent spindle (out of field of view). Arrowhead shows point of intersection. k,l. Astral MTs extend from former spindle poles and apparently interact with each other.

Video Legend

Video 1. See captions for Fig. 1.



Image