

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.

