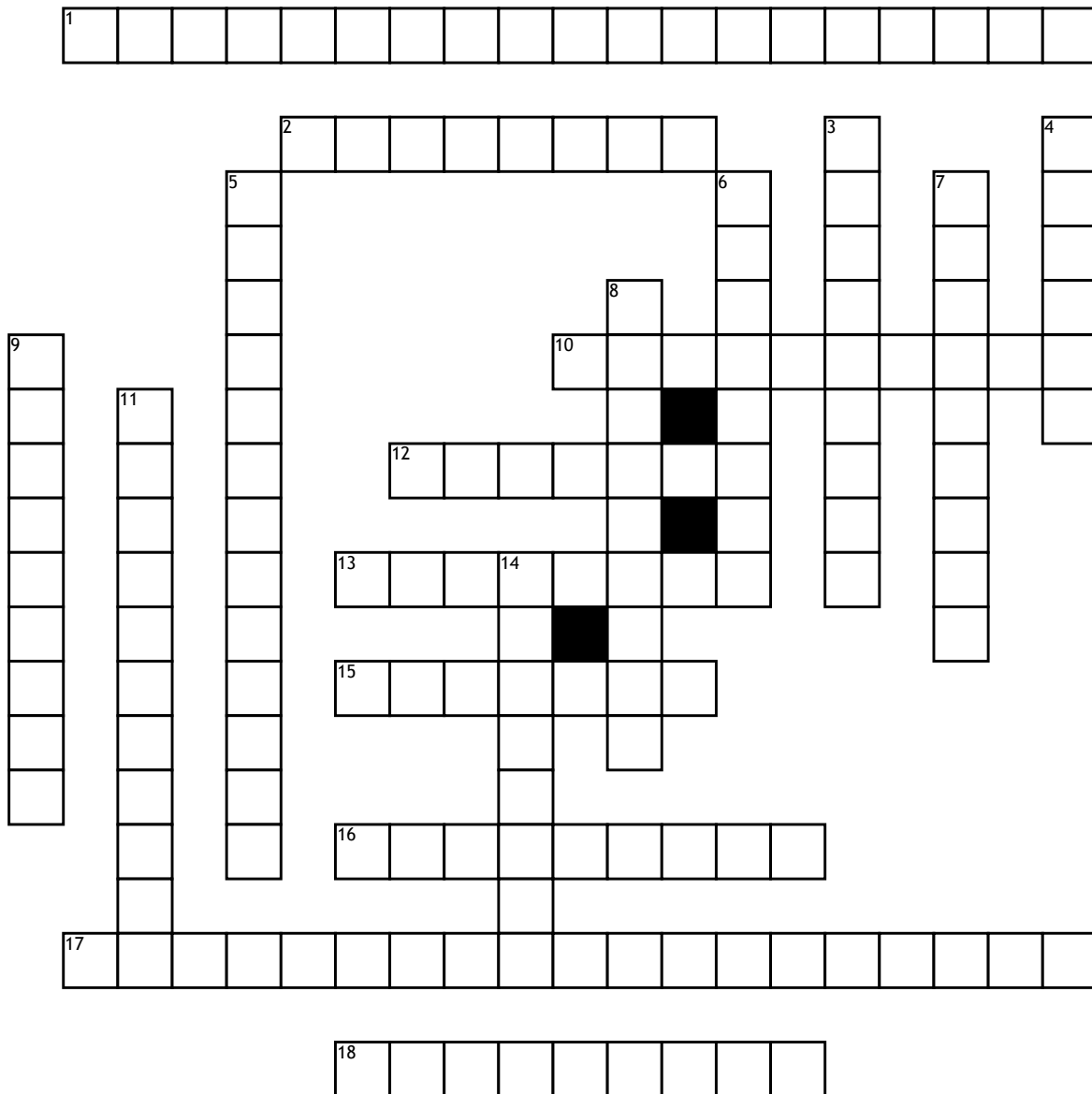


cell cycle



Across

- 1. processes by which unspecialized cells develop into their mature form and function
- 2. cell that can divide for long periods of time while remaining undifferentiated
- 10. - long, continuous thread of DNA that consists of numerous genes and regulatory information
- 12. protein that organizes chromosomes and around which DNA wraps
- 13. third phase of mitosis during which chromatids separate and are pulled to opposite sides of the cell.
- 15. process by which a cell divides its nucleus and contents
- 16. second phase of mitosis when spindle fibers align the chromosomes along the cell equator

- 17. process by which offspring are produced from a single parent; does not involve the joining of gametes
 - 18. last phase of mitosis when a complete set of identical chromosomes is positioned at each pole of the cell, the nuclear membranes start to form, the chromosomes begin to uncoil, and the spindle fibers disassemble
- Down**
- 3. - region of condensed chromosome that looks pinched; where spindle fibers attach during meiosis and mitosis
 - 4. common name for a class of diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell division
 - 5. asexual reproduction in which cells divides into two equal parts

- 6. repeating nucleotide at the ends of DNA molecules that do not form genes and help prevent the loss of genes
- 7. loose combination of DNA and proteins that is present during interphase
- 8. one half of a duplicated chromosome
- 9. pattern of growth, DNA replication, and cell division that occurs in a eukaryotic cell
- 11. process by which the cell cytoplasm divides
- 14. first phase of mitosis when chromatin condenses, the nuclear envelope breaks down, the nucleolus disappears, and the centrosomes and centrioles migrate to opposite sides of the cell