

Collection: 022002; Video Rate:25 fps; Master Digital Formats: 1920 x 1080 Uncompressed 10-bit 4:2:2. Prores(HQ); Acquisition Format: TIFF seq.

022002-CT04C001_S1: HeLa Cells. Growth and division within a confluent sheet of HeLa cells. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT04C001 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C001_S2: HeLa Cells. Growth and division within a confluent sheet of HeLa cells. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT04C001_V1 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C001_V1: HeLa Cells. Growth and division within a confluent sheet of HeLa cells. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT04C001 with motion blur to soften distracting rapid movement. Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C001: HeLa Cells. Growth and division within a confluent sheet of HeLa cells. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C002_S1: HeLa Cells. Low magnification shot of a sheet of HeLa cells growing together to fill a void. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X10 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT04C002 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C002: HeLa Cells. Low magnification shot of a sheet of HeLa cells growing together to fill a void. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X10 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C003_S1: HeLa Cells. Cell division from a single cell to eight cells. The recording is continuous without any breaks. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT04C003 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C003: HeLa Cells. Cell division from a single cell to eight cells. The recording is continuous without any breaks. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C004_S1: HeLa Cells. Continuation of recording in clip 022002-CT04C003 at lower magnification. Recording is continuous until cells fill the frame. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT04C004 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C004: HeLa Cells. Continuation of recording in clip 022002-CT04C003 at lower magnification. Recording is continuous until cells fill the frame. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C005: HeLa Cells. High magnification of a single cell dividing. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X100 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C006_V1: HeLa Cells. High magnification of a single cell dividing within a sheet of cells. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X100 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C006: HeLa Cells. High magnification of a single cell dividing within a sheet of cells. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X100 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT04C007_S1: HeLa Cells. Cells dividing within a single sheet. HeLa cells are a standard tissue culture cell line derived from cervical cancer cells. X100 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) 022002-CT04C007 accelerated by 500% Filmed in collaboration with The University of Southampton.

022002-CT05C001_V1: Buffalo Green Monkey Kidney cells (BGMK). Cells derived from African Green Monkey kidneys. Cell division at the edge of a sheet of cells. Highly mobile cells. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT05C001: Buffalo Green Monkey Kidney cells (BGMK). Cells derived from African Green Monkey kidneys. Cell division at the edge of a sheet of cells. Highly mobile cells. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT05C002_S1: Buffalo Green Monkey Kidney cells (BGMK). Cells derived from African Green Monkey kidneys. Expanding groups of cells merge as growth proceeds. Note the large mobile cells travelling around the groups of smaller cells. Cells merge to form confluent sheet. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT05C002 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT05C002: Buffalo Green Monkey Kidney cells (BGMK). Cells derived from African Green Monkey kidneys. Expanding groups of cells merge as growth proceeds. Note the large mobile cells travelling around the groups of smaller cells. Cells merge to form confluent sheet. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT05C003: Buffalo Green Monkey Kidney cells (BGMK). Cells derived from African Green Monkey kidneys. Cells moving and dividing at low density. X40 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT05C005: Buffalo Green Monkey Kidney cells (BGMK). Cells derived from African Green Monkey kidneys. High magnification view of cell division at the edge of a confluent sheet of cells. Chromosomes can be seen at metaphase during division. X100 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C004: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Low magnification of fibroblastic cells. X10 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C006: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Mobile cells growing and dividing. X40 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C007: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Low magnification shot of cells growing into groups through multiple divisions. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C008: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Low magnification of mobile cells dividing. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C009_S1: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT06C009 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C009: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C010: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C011_S1: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT06C011 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT06C011: Human Embryonic Kidney cells (HEK). A standard cell line derived from humans. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT07C002: Human Epithelial cells Type2. Considered to similar to HeLa cells and originate from a cancer cell source. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT07C003_S1: Human Epithelial cells Type2. Considered to similar to HeLa cells and originate from a cancer cell source. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT07C003 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT07C003: Human Epithelial cells Type2. Considered to similar to HeLa cells and originate from a cancer cell source. Small cluster of cells with cell division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT07C004_S1: Human Epithelial cells Type2. Considered to similar to HeLa cells and originate from a cancer cell source. Low magnification of a sheet of cells filling a void in the sheet. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT07C004 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT07C004: Human Epithelial cells Type2. Considered to similar to HeLa cells and originate from a cancer cell source. Low magnification of a sheet of cells filling a void in the sheet. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT08C001_S1: Vero cells. Another cell line from African Green Monkey kidney cells. Small group dividing. Metaphase plate visible at division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT08C001 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT08C001: Vero cells. Another cell line from African Green Monkey kidney cells. Small group dividing. Metaphase plate visible at division. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT09C001: Mouse leukaemia cells of macrophage origin (RAW264). Small round cells dividing and spreading rapidly. Very mobile cells. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT10C001: McCoy cells. Fibroblastic cells from the mouse. Two cells divide and then crawl out of frame. Highly mobile. X60 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT10C002_S1: McCoy cells. Fibroblastic cells from the mouse. Rapidly dividing cells with large syncytial cells crawling between them. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy 022002-CT10C002 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT10C002: McCoy cells. Fibroblastic cells from the mouse. Rapidly dividing cells with large syncytial cells crawling between them. X20 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT10C003: McCoy cells. Fibroblastic cells from the mouse. Highly mobile cells dividing and spreading. X100 Phase Contrast Microscopy Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT10C004_S1: McCoy cells. Fibroblastic cells from the mouse. Highly mobile cells dividing and spreading. X40 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) 022002-CT10C004 accelerated by 400% Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.

022002-CT10C004: McCoy cells. Fibroblastic cells from the mouse. Highly mobile cells dividing and spreading. X40 Differential Interference Contrast Microscopy (DIC) Filmed in collaboration with The Chlamydia Research Group, University of Southampton.