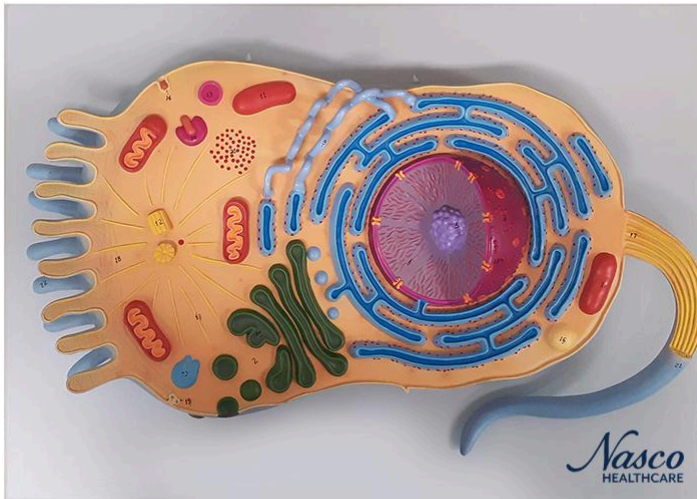
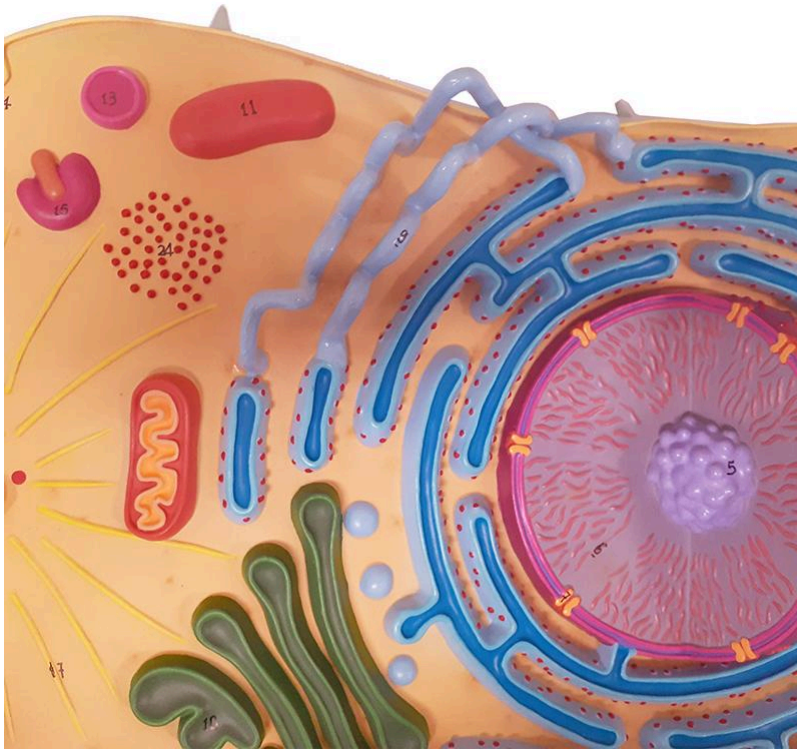
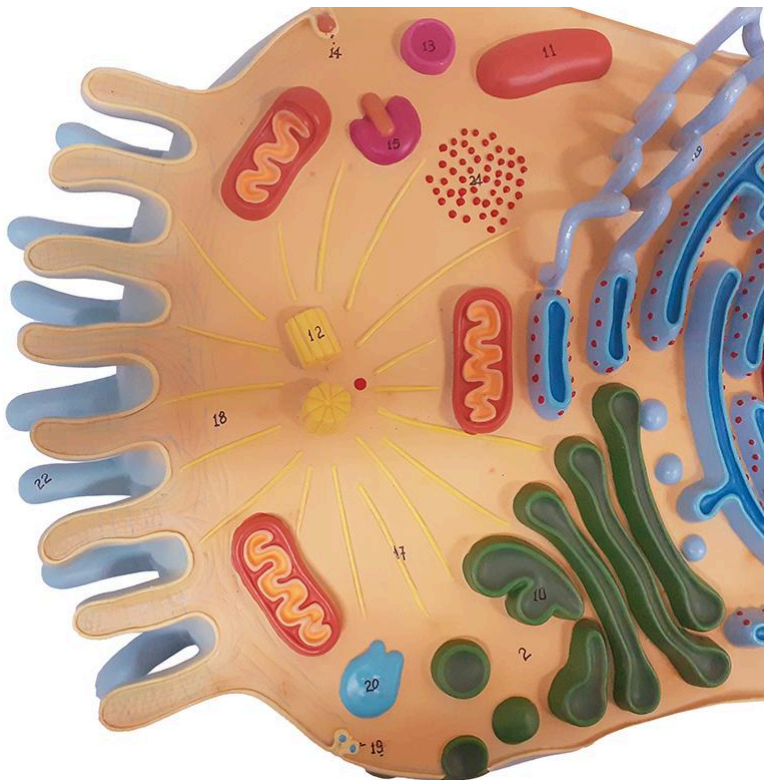
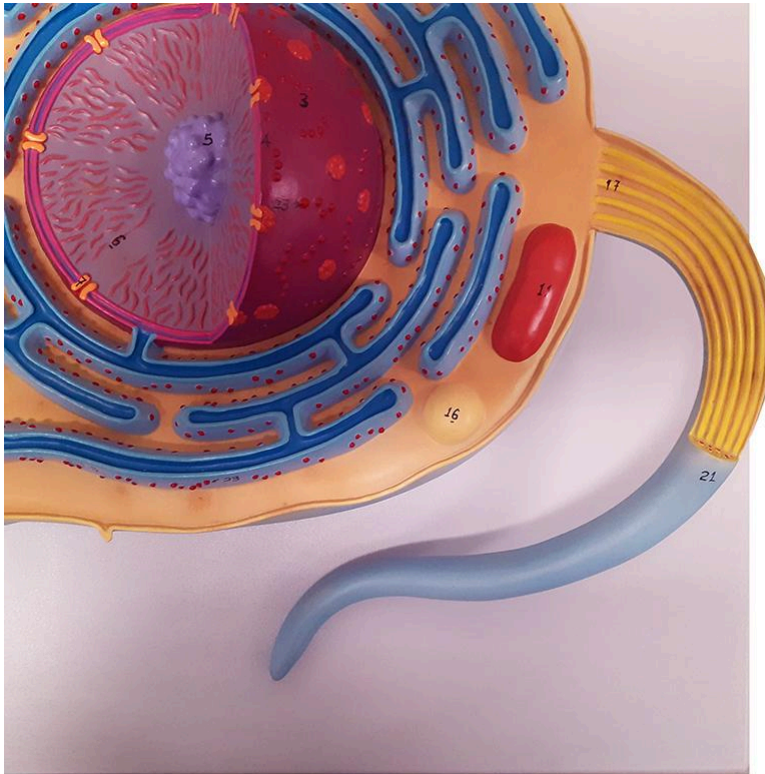




MG6410 | ANIMAL CELL, 13,000 TIMES ENLARGED







This model represents a eukaryotic animal cell, enlarged 13,000 times, displaying a variety of organelles and cellular structures. It is an ideal piece for cytological studies, mounted on a polymer base for easy viewing and handling.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of eukaryotic cell cytology, teaching and training in cell biology, anatomy and physiology. Indicated for students of biology, medicine, nursing and related fields, as well as for demonstrations in classrooms and laboratories.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of the main cellular structures.
- * Numbered and hand-painted to facilitate the identification of structures.
- * Produced with synthetic resin, approved in toxicological tests, guaranteeing stability and durability.
- * Replicas that reproduce the essential morphological characteristics.
- * Includes an information card with the related structures.



* Model with a polymer base for support.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform assists learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 13,000x
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Molding: Natural

Main Structures:

Flagellum: Filamentous structure responsible for cell locomotion in some cell types. It is composed of nine peripheral microtubule pairs and one central pair, organized in a cylindrical structure.

Microtubules: Rigid cylindrical structures formed by tubulin dimers, which make up the cell cytoskeleton. They participate in various cellular processes, including cell division, intracellular transport and maintenance of cell shape.

Mitochondria: Organelle responsible for aerobic cellular respiration, generating most of the cell's energy (ATP). It has an outer and an inner membrane, with mitochondrial cristae that increase the surface area for ATP production.

Fat droplet: Droplets of lipids stored in the cell cytoplasm. Its composition and size vary depending on the type of cell and its metabolic needs.

Ribosomes: Ribonucleoprotein complexes responsible for protein synthesis. They are composed of two subunits, a larger and a smaller one, which join together to translate messenger RNA (mRNA) into proteins.

Rough ER (Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum): Network of intracellular membranes coated with ribosomes. Its main function is the synthesis and modification of proteins, many of which are destined for secretion or for other organelles.



Cell membrane: Lipid bilayer that delimits the cell, regulating the passage of substances between the intra and extracellular environments. It contains integral and peripheral proteins involved in transport, signaling and other functions.

Nucleus: Organelle that contains most of the cell's genetic material (DNA), organized into chromosomes. It is enveloped by the nuclear envelope (nuclear membrane), and contains the nucleolus.

Nucleolus: Region of the nucleus where ribosome biogenesis occurs. It is rich in ribosomal RNA (rRNA) and proteins.

Chromatin: Complex of DNA and proteins that forms the chromosomes. Chromatin can be condensed (heterochromatin) or uncondensed (euchromatin), depending on the stage of the cell cycle.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or on the interactive 3D model.

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, meeting the need for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with good cost-benefit, resistance, manual painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Flagellum
- Microtubules
- Mitochondrion
- Fat droplet
- Ribosomes
- Rough ER
- Cell membrane
- Ribosomes
- Nucleus
- Nucleolus
- Chromatin
- Nuclear pore
- Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- Mitochondrion
- Glycosomes



- Lysosome
- Phagolysosome
- Phagosome
- Centrosome
- Golgi apparatus
- Cytoplasm
- Microtubules
- Multivesicular body
- Pinosome
- Microfilaments
- Microvilli