



MG7455 | CHROMOSOME, ENLARGED 10,000 TIMES





A representation of the structure of a human chromosome, including centromere, telomere, and chromosome arms. The model is mounted on a polymer base and hand-painted with didactic colors, facilitating the identification of structures.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of genetics, cytology, and cell biology in schools, universities, and laboratories. Suitable for training and demonstrations in practical classes and lectures. Serves as an auxiliary tool for learning and understanding chromosomal structure.

Technical Advantages:

- * Accurate representation of the main parts of the chromosome.
- * High-quality molding.
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin with toxicological test approval.
- * Hand-painted replicas with didactic colors.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Model scaled 10,000 times the natural size.

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: 10,000x
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Painting: Manual

Main Structures:

Centromere: Specialized region of the chromosome where sister chromatids join. It is essential for chromosome segregation during cell division (mitosis and meiosis), serving as an attachment point for mitotic spindle fibers.

Telomere: Repetitive DNA structures located at the ends of linear chromosomes. They protect chromosomes from degradation and fusion with other chromosomes, contributing to genetic stability during DNA replication.

Gene Location: Genes are located along the length of the chromosome, in specific DNA sequences. The position of a gene on a chromosome is called a locus. The specific DNA sequence of a gene determines the amino acid sequence of a protein.

Primary constriction: Another name for the centromere, the constricted region that joins sister chromatids.

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Centromere
- Telomere
- Gene locus
- Primary constriction