MG7968 | DNA DOUBLE HELIX MODEL, 12 LAYERS

This anatomical model represents the structure of a DNA double helix with 12 base pairs, demonstrating its topology and characteristics. Mounted on a supported polymer base, the model features the nitrogenous bases, pentoses, and phosphates, with characteristic color-coding and shapes, allowing visualization of the hydrogen bonds between base pairs.

Applications:

Ideal for the study and teaching of molecular biology, genetics, and biochemistry. Suitable for high school and university students and healthcare professionals who need a visual representation of the DNA structure. Allows understanding of the three-dimensional structure of DNA and the interactions between nitrogenous bases. Useful tool for training and demonstrations.

Technical Characteristics:

* Detailed representation of the DNA double helix with 12 base pairs.
* Parts with characteristic color-coding and shapes.
* High-precision molding.
* Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests.
* Replicas with an enlarged scale.
* Hand-painted with didactic colors.

* Includes an information card with related structures.

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 aids learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Material: Synthetic resin.
* Scale: Enlarged.
* Painting: Manual.

Main Structures:

Adenine: Adenine is a purine nitrogenous base, i.e., it has a double ring of carbon and nitrogen atoms. It binds to thymine in the DNA double helix through two hydrogen bonds.

Guanine: Guanine is another purine nitrogenous base, also with a double ring. It forms three hydrogen bonds with cytosine in the DNA double helix.

Thymine: Thymine is a pyrimidine nitrogenous base, with a single ring of carbon and nitrogen atoms. It binds to adenine through two hydrogen bonds.

Cytosine: Cytosine is a pyrimidine nitrogenous base that pairs with guanine through three hydrogen bonds in the DNA double helix.

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics, combining cost-effectiveness and resistance. Manual painting and numbering facilitate the precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- adenine
- guanine

- thymine
- cytosine