

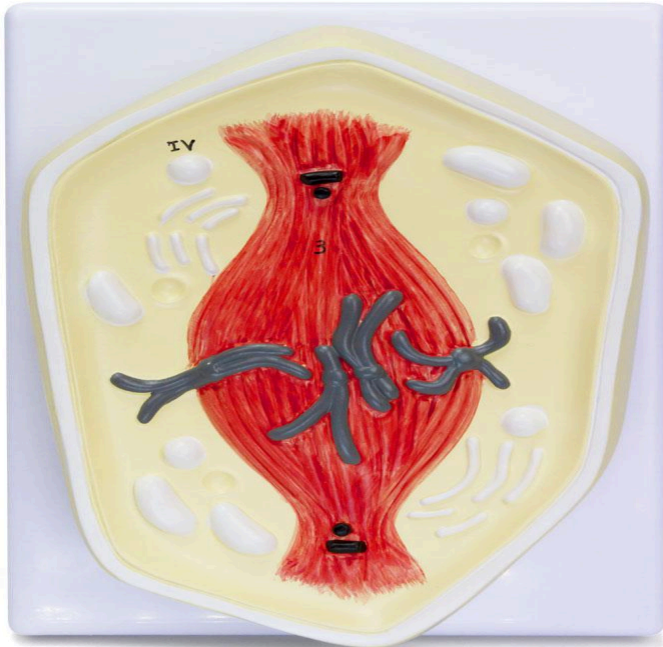
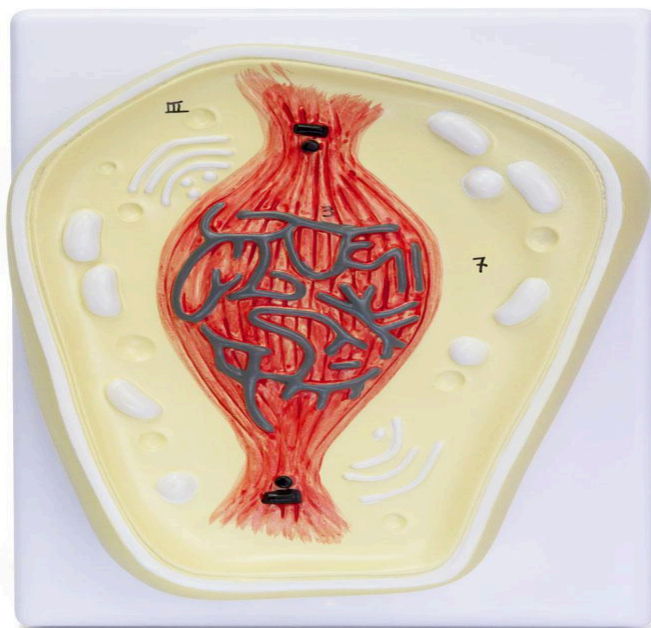


MG13909 | MITOSIS, 8 PARTS















8-Part Anatomical Model of Mitosis: An educational resource for the study of cell division, presenting the main phases of mitosis at an approximate 10,000x magnification. The model, mounted on a polymer base, is numbered and hand-painted to facilitate understanding of the correct sequence of mitosis steps and the identification of cellular structures.

Applications:

Ideal for schools, universities, and scientific research institutions for training and information on cell division. Indicated for the detailed study of the phases of mitosis and the cellular structures involved.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of the phases of mitosis;
- * Manual numbering and painting for easy identification;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material;
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests;
- * Precise replicas;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Excellent cost-benefit and durability.

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 continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Approximately 10,000 times natural size.
- * Material: Synthetic resin.

Main Structures:

Centriole: A cylindrical cell organelle, usually found in pairs near the nucleus, that plays a crucial role in organizing microtubules during cell division, forming the mitotic spindle.

Cell Nucleus: A structure delimited by the nuclear membrane, containing the genetic



material (DNA) organized into chromatin. During mitosis, the nucleus undergoes significant changes, including the condensation of chromatin into chromosomes.

Plasma Membrane: A lipid bilayer that surrounds the cell, regulating the transport of substances into and out of it. During cytokinesis (cytoplasmic division), the plasma membrane participates in the formation of two new daughter cells.

Cytoplasm: The gelatinous material that fills the interior of the cell, excluding the nucleus. It contains various organelles and cellular structures, and is the site where many metabolic reactions occur.

Chromosome: A structure formed by the condensation of chromatin, containing DNA organized into genes. Chromosomes are essential for the transmission of genetic information during cell division.

Spindle Fiber: Protein structures that form from the centrioles during mitosis, organizing and separating the chromosomes for the daughter cells.

Chromatin: A complex of DNA and proteins that forms the chromosomes. Chromatin condenses during mitosis, making the chromosomes visible under a microscope.

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 demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- 1. Centriole
- 2. Cell nucleus
- 3. Spindle/Spindle fibre
- 4. Chromatin
- 5. Chromosome
- 6. Plasma membrane
- 7. Cytoplasm