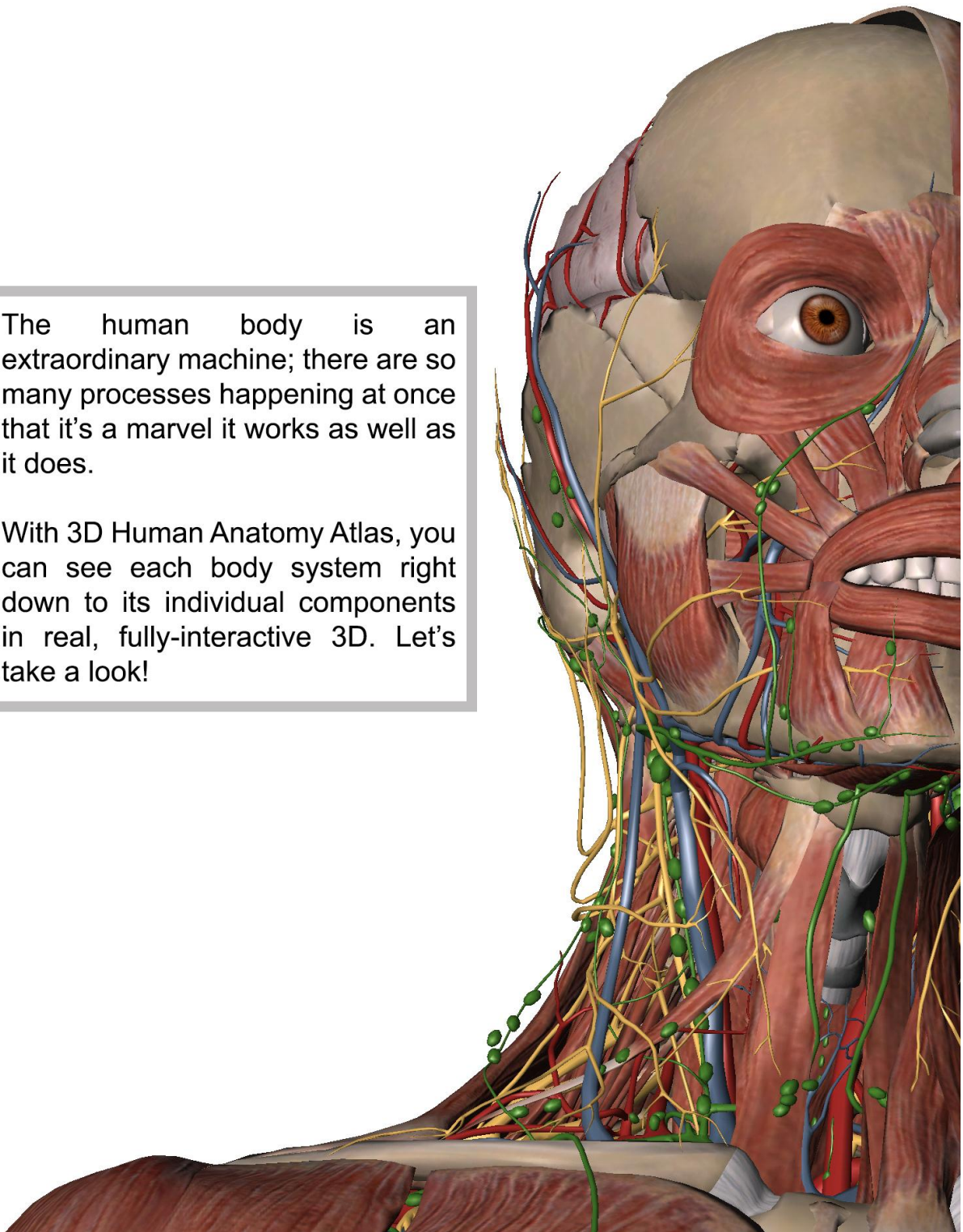
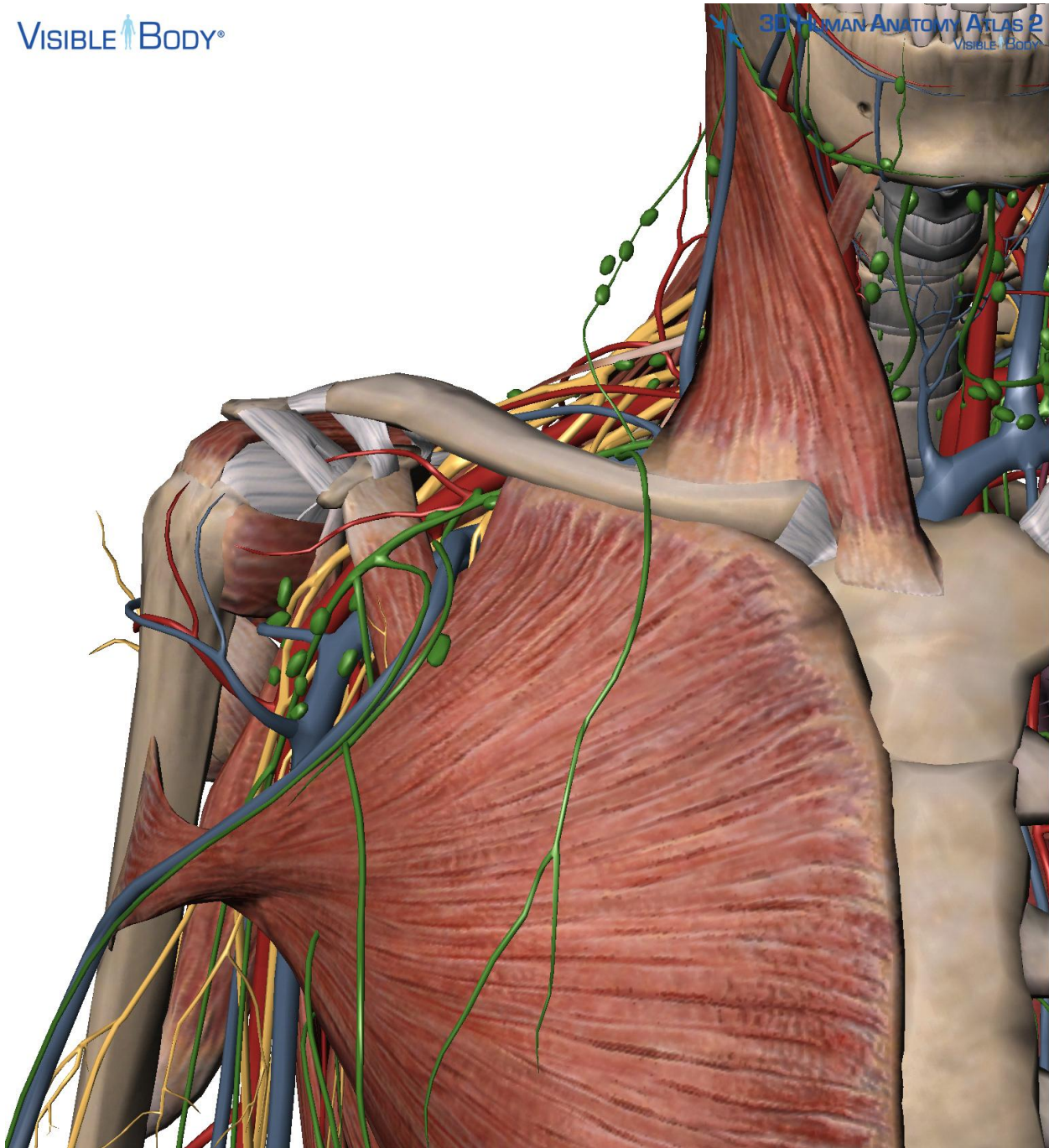


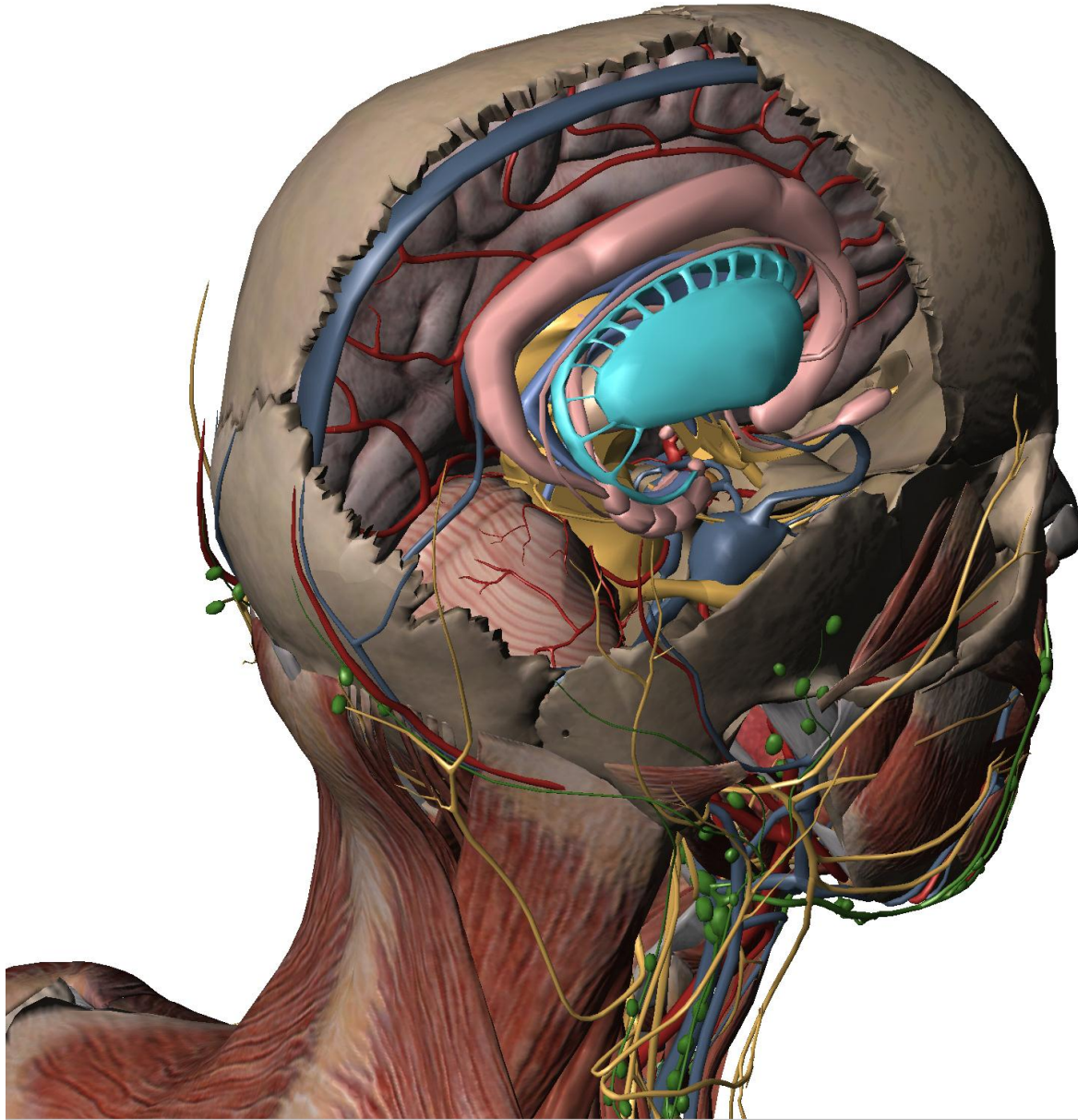
The human body is an extraordinary machine; there are so many processes happening at once that it's a marvel it works as well as it does.

With 3D Human Anatomy Atlas, you can see each body system right down to its individual components in real, fully-interactive 3D. Let's take a look!

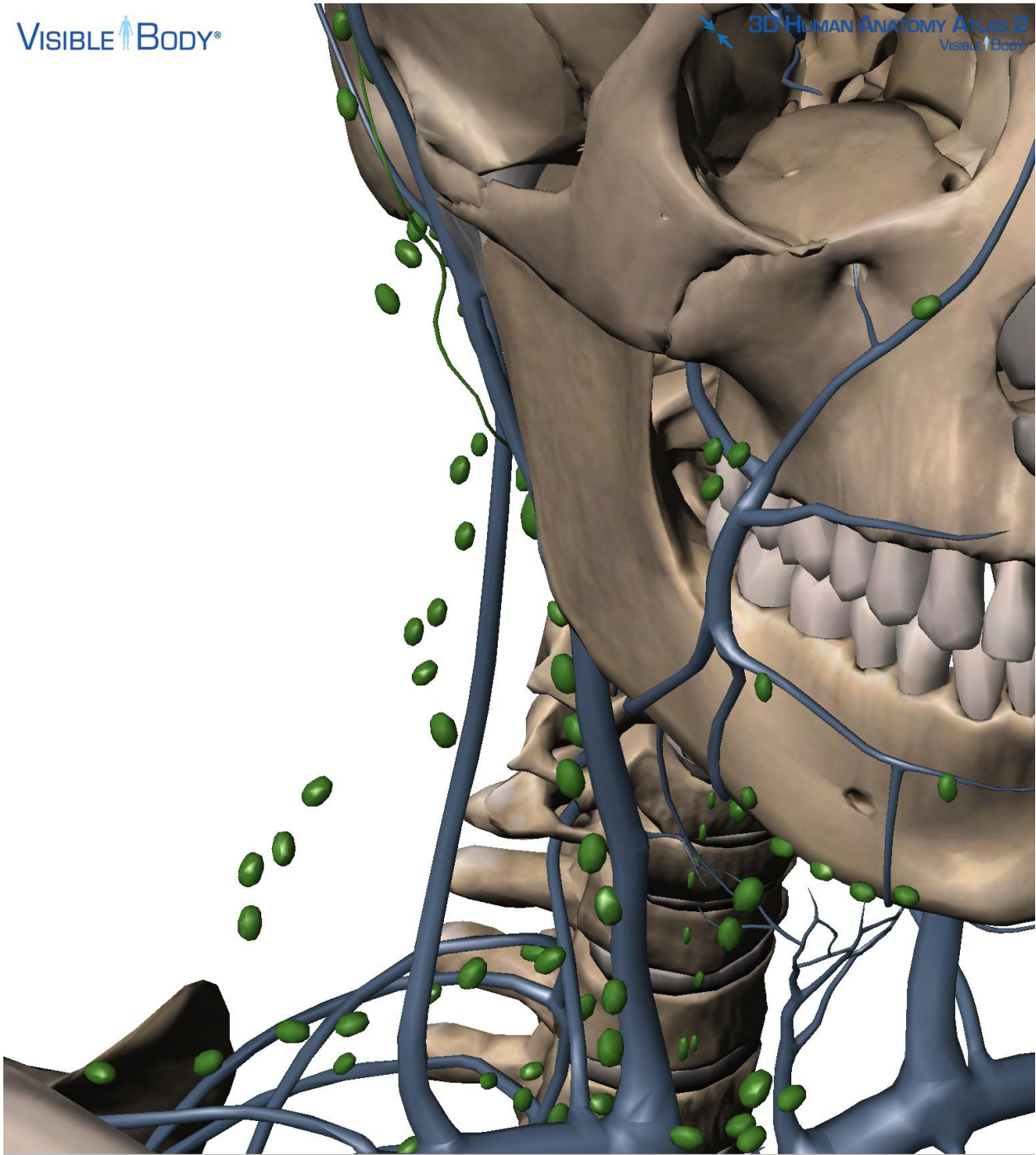




The axilla region (underarm) of the body is home to some important structures, such as the axillary artery and vein, the brachial plexus network, and the axillary lymph vessels and nodes. The brachial plexus produces nerve branches that become the nerves of the hand, and the axillary vessels and their tributaries supply blood to the shoulder, underarm, arm, and hand.



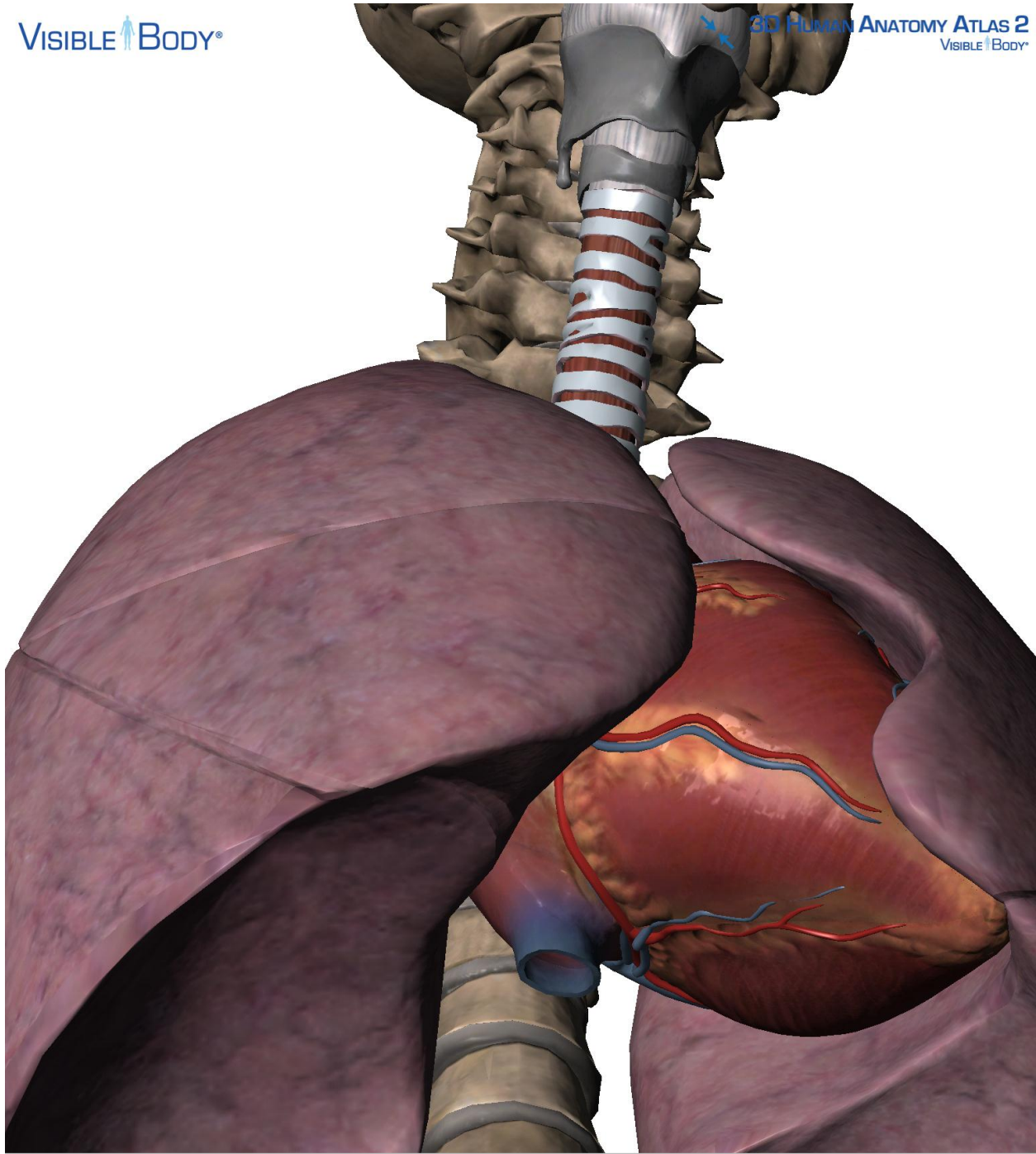
Highlighted is the basal ganglia, which is a group of nuclei that surrounds the thalamus. These structures regulate body movements by processing sensory and motor information from the cerebral cortex.



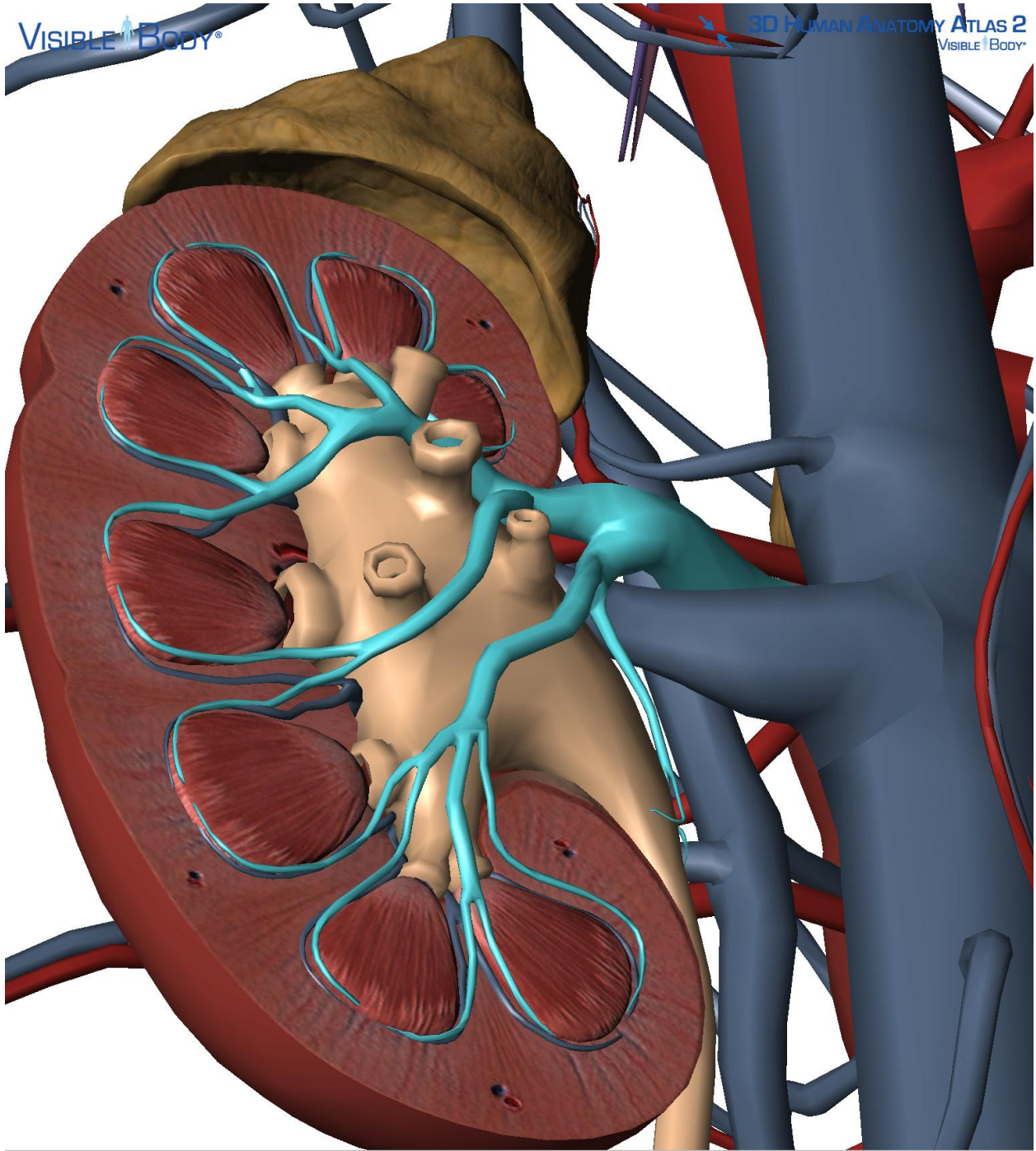
The lymph nodes of the lymphatic system filter foreign particles from lymph, an important bodily fluid. As lymph passes through, the nodes add lymphocytes to it; these cells identify and kill pathogens throughout the body. Swollen lymph nodes are used to diagnose certain conditions, including certain infections and stages of cancer.



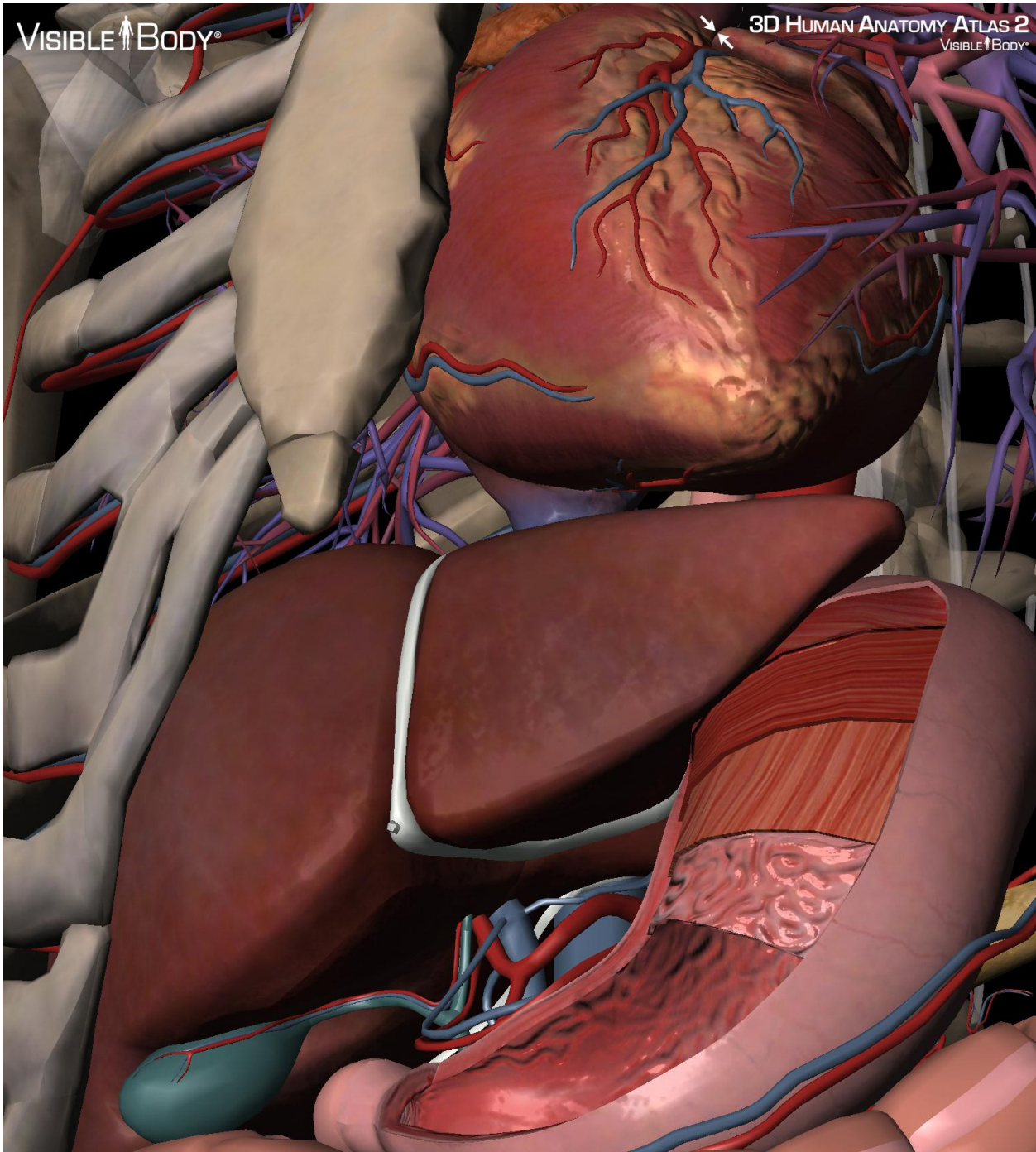
The muscles of the spine are an intricate network that stabilize the head, neck, spine, and thoracic cage. They allow for neck and back movement.



The lungs and the heart work together to provide blood and oxygen to the rest of the body in an intricate system involving pulmonary circulation. The left lung itself is more concave than the right, as the heart fits right into it.

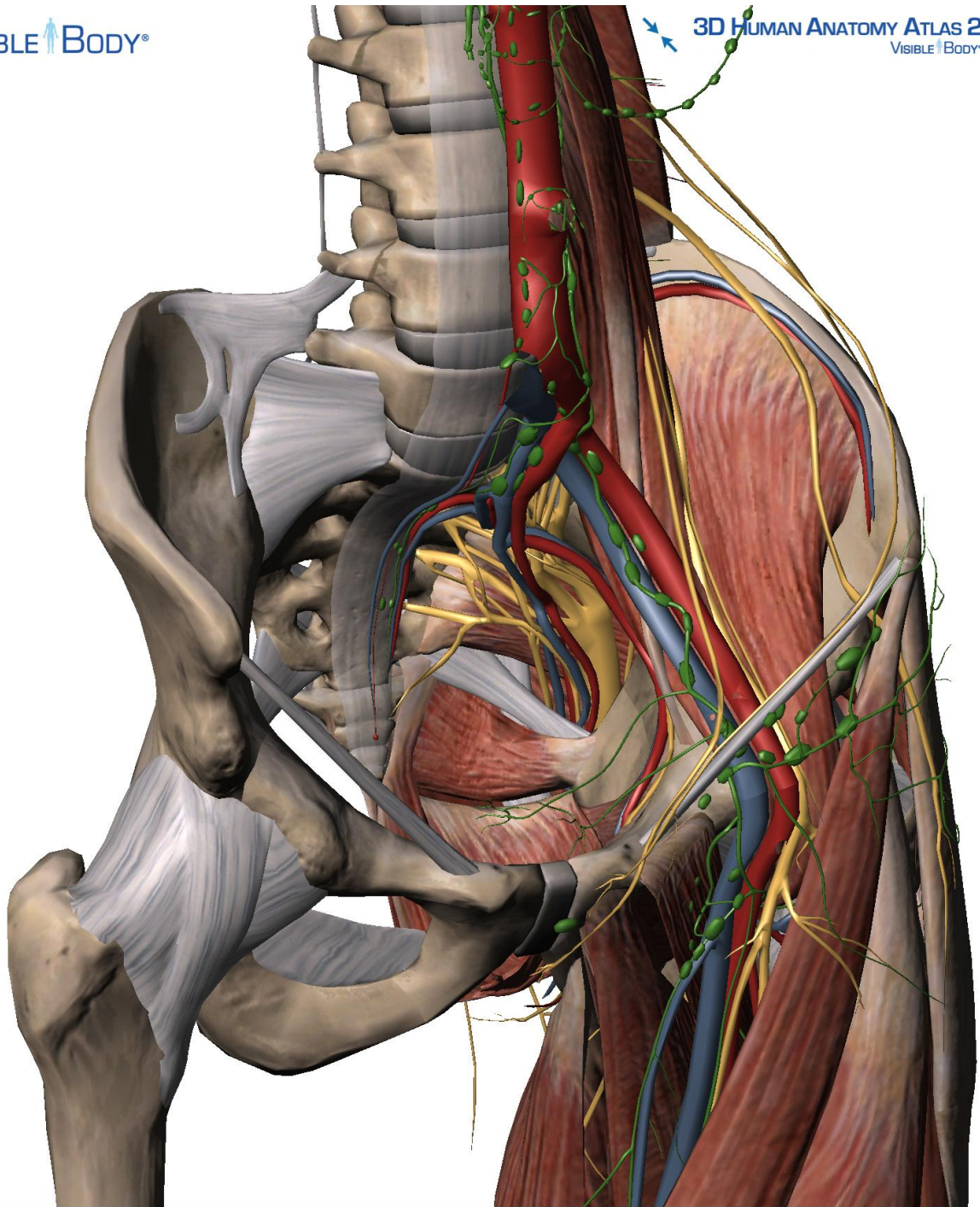


The renal arteries deliver blood to the kidneys. The kidneys remove wastes from blood. Every day, over 50 gallons of blood are processed by the kidneys; that is double the amount of blood that passes through the heart.

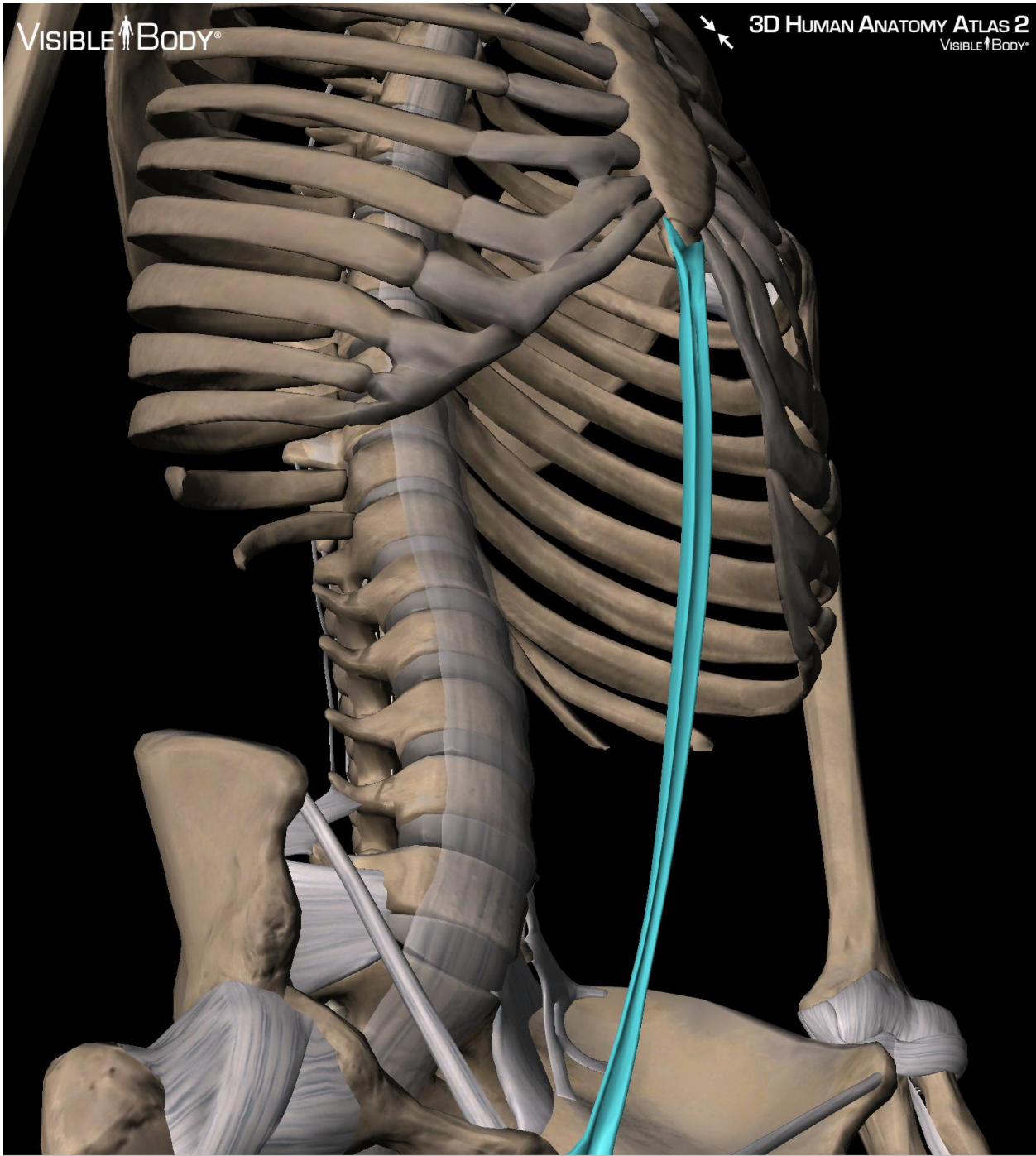


The stomach is a main organ of the digestive system. The internal layer of the stomach is the serosa, followed by the mucosa, or the external layer, as well as three layers of smooth muscle. The stomach breaks down ingested food into chyme.





The pelvic region is home to some important structures, including the sciatic nerve (yellow structure branching from the sacrum). The sciatic nerve and other nerves of the abdomen innervate the muscles of the lower limbs, the pelvis, and the abdomen.



The linea alba is one of the longest ligaments in the body, cutting a straight line down through the abdomen. Linea alba is Latin for "white line".