In biology and cytogenetics, it is called **chromosome** a(from the Greek, -*chroma*, color and , - - *soma*, body or element) to each of the highly organized structures, formed by DNA and proteins, which contains most of the genetic information of a living being.

In cell divisions (mythosis and meiosis) the chromosome presents its best known form, well-delineated bodies in the form of X, due to its high degree of compaction and duplication.

In the interface they cannot be visualized by the optical microscope in a clear way as they occupy discrete chromosome territories. In eukaryote cells and arches (unlike bacteriabacterias), DNA will always be found in the form of chromatin, i.e. strongly associated with proteins called histones and non-histones. Chromatin, organized in chromosomes, is found in the nucleus of eukaryote cells and is seen as a tangle of thin strands. When the process of duplication and division of the genetic material called (cariocinesis) begins, this tangle of strands begins a phenomenon of progressive condensation that allows to visualize each of the chromosomes.