

Introdução à Biologia Celular e Molecular (aula 01)

Curso de Especialização na Área da Saúde – 2025/2026
Bases Técnicas em Vacinas e Biofármacos

PhD Flavio Lichtenstein

Bioinformatics, Systems Biology, and Biostatistics

Instituto Butantan – CENTD - Bioinformática



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Constituição de um organismo eucarioto

- O corpo é constituído de órgãos
- Os órgãos não são homogêneos e divididos em diferentes tecidos
- Os tecidos são constituídos de células
- Há diferentes tipos de células
- As células têm vários organelas
 - Núcleo
 - Mitocôndria
 - Retículo endoplasmático
 - Lisossomo
 - Endossomo
 - Vacúolos
 - Golgi
 - etc

A célula de um eucarioto e a membrana plasmática

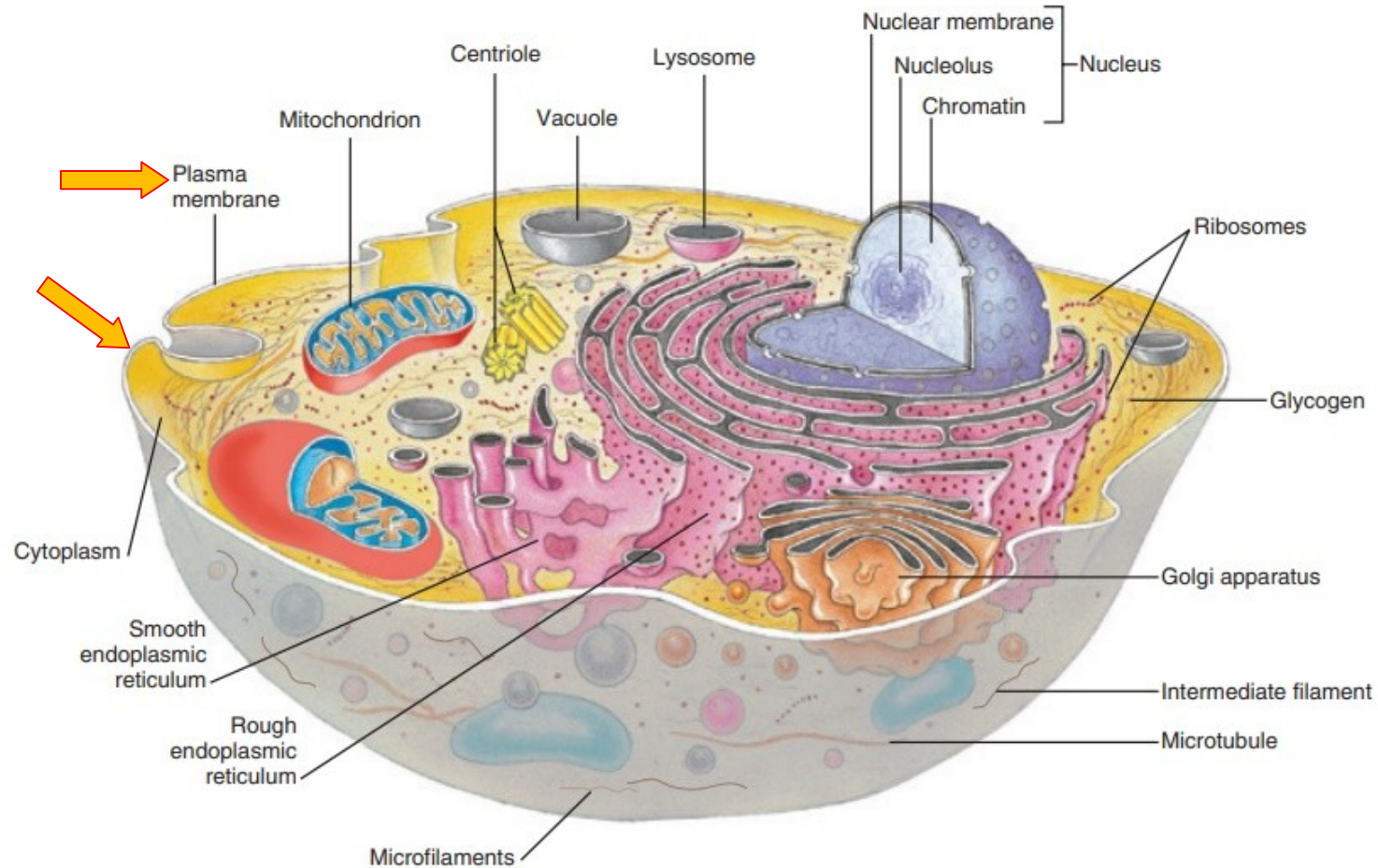
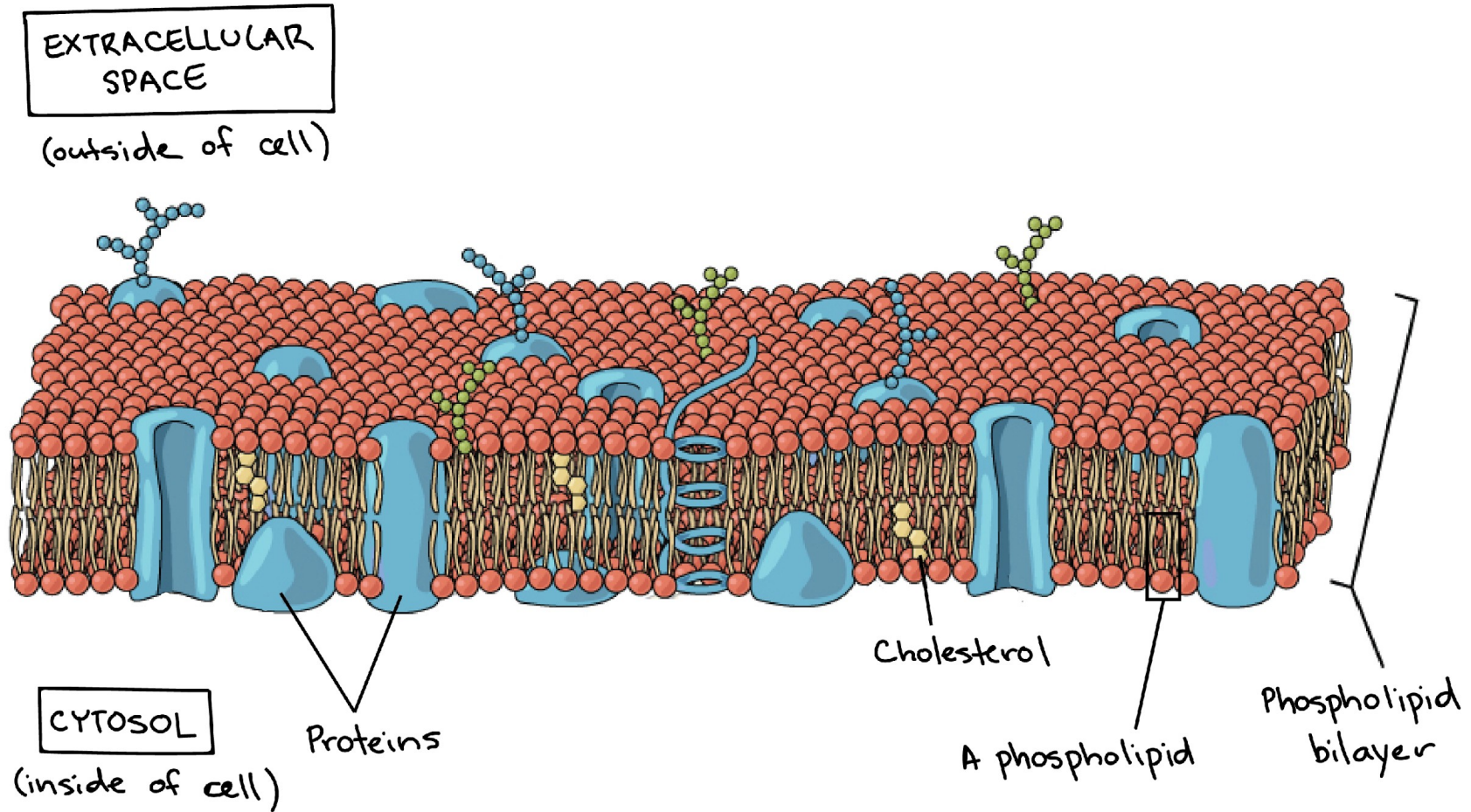


FIGURE 3-1 The cell.



<https://www.pharmacy180.com/article/cell-membrane---structure-of-the-cell-3434/>

Plasma membrane ~ Membrana plasmática ~ 10 nm



Vários organelas tem membrana bilipídica

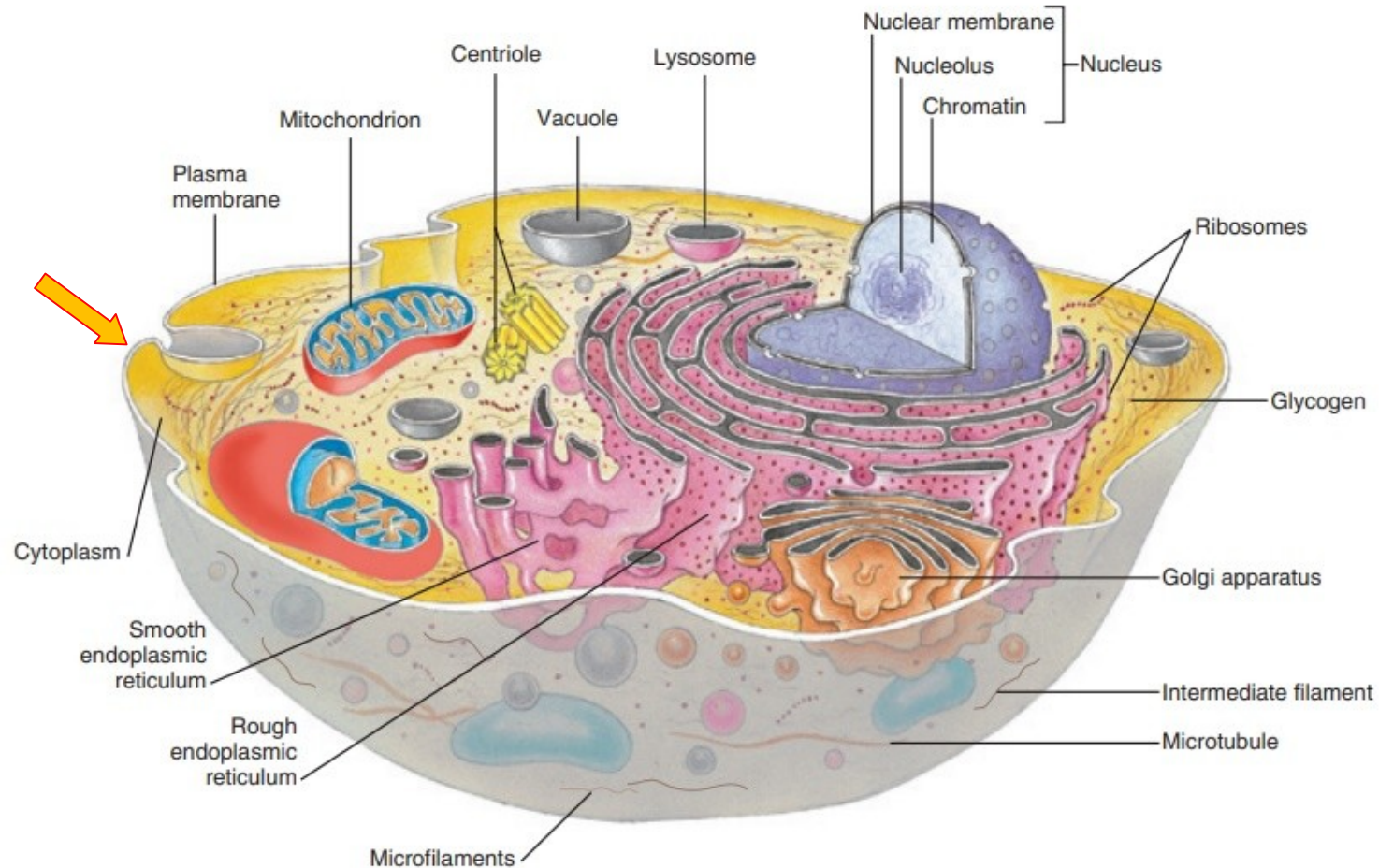


FIGURE 3-1 The cell.



<https://www.pharmacy180.com/article/cell-membrane---structure-of-the-cell-3434/>

Vários organelas tem membrana bilipídica

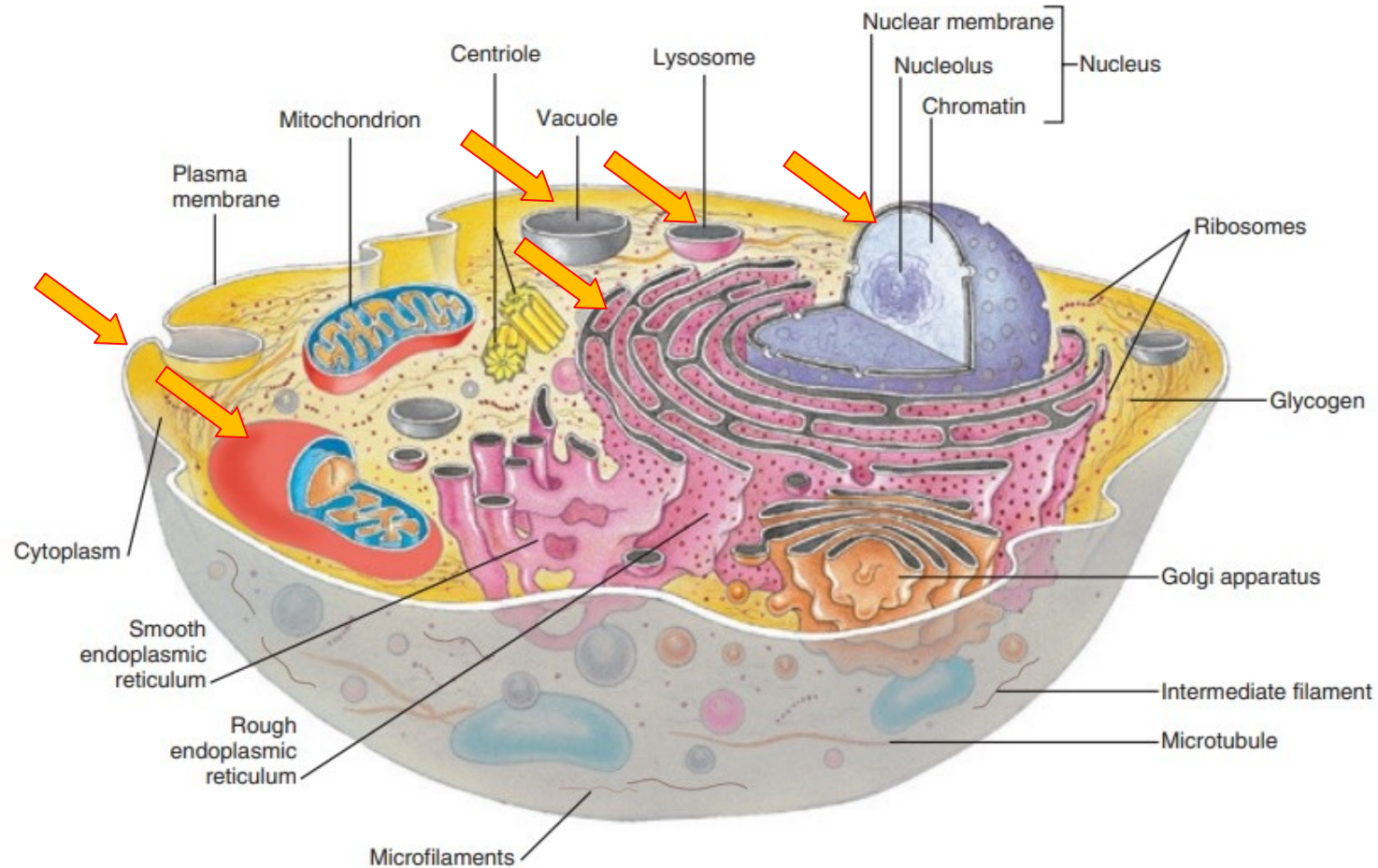
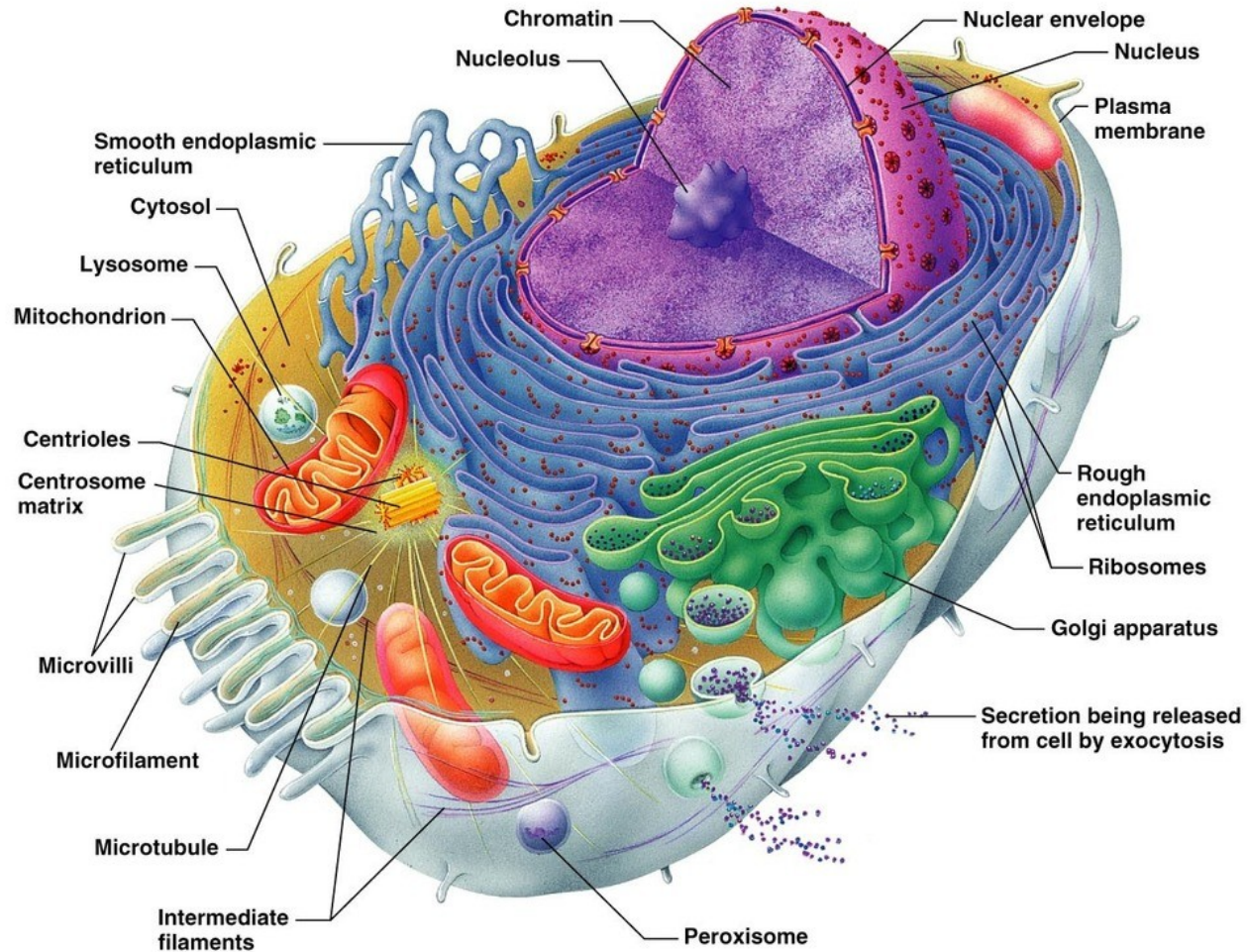


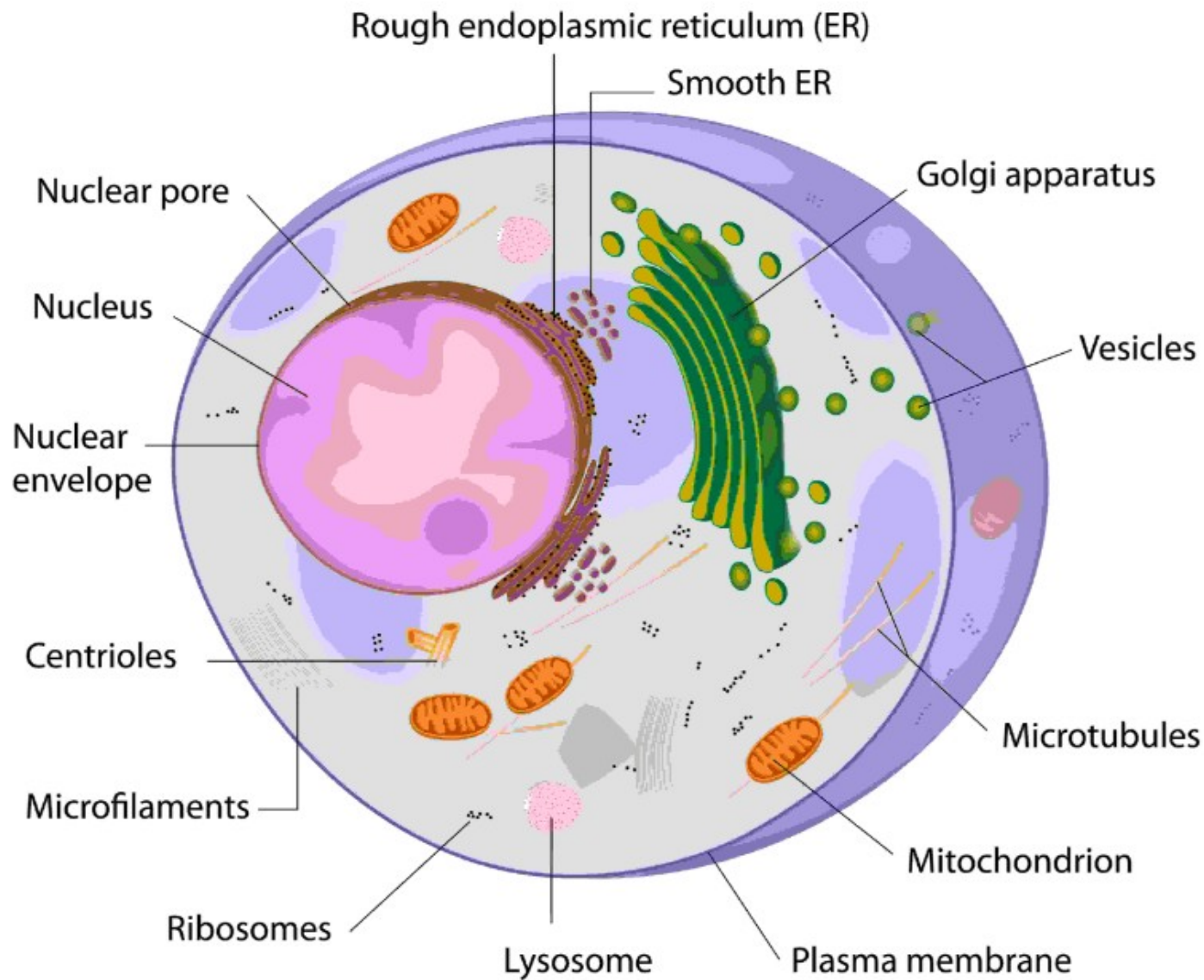
FIGURE 3-1 The cell.



<https://www.pharmacy180.com/article/cell-membrane---structure-of-the-cell-3434/>

A célula



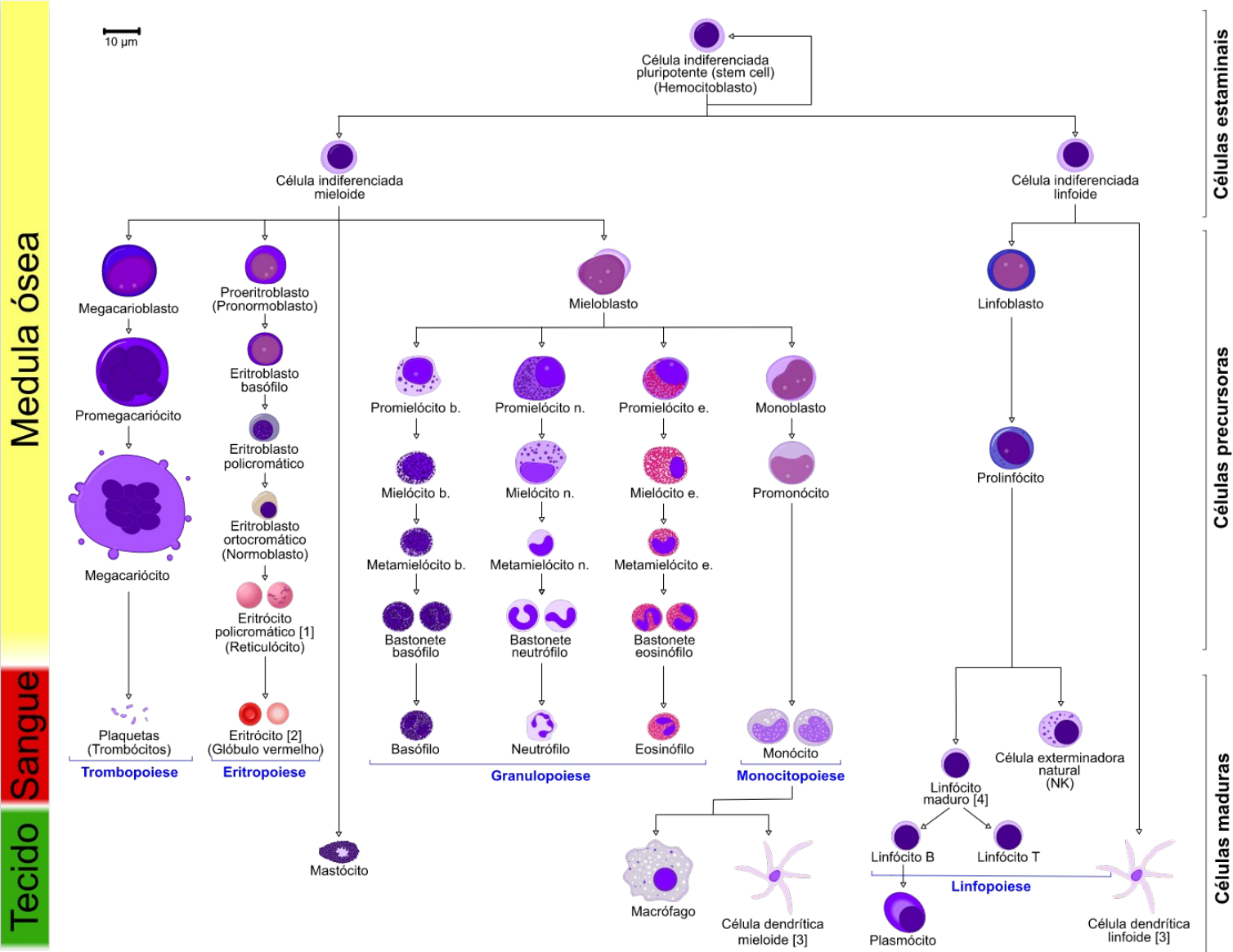


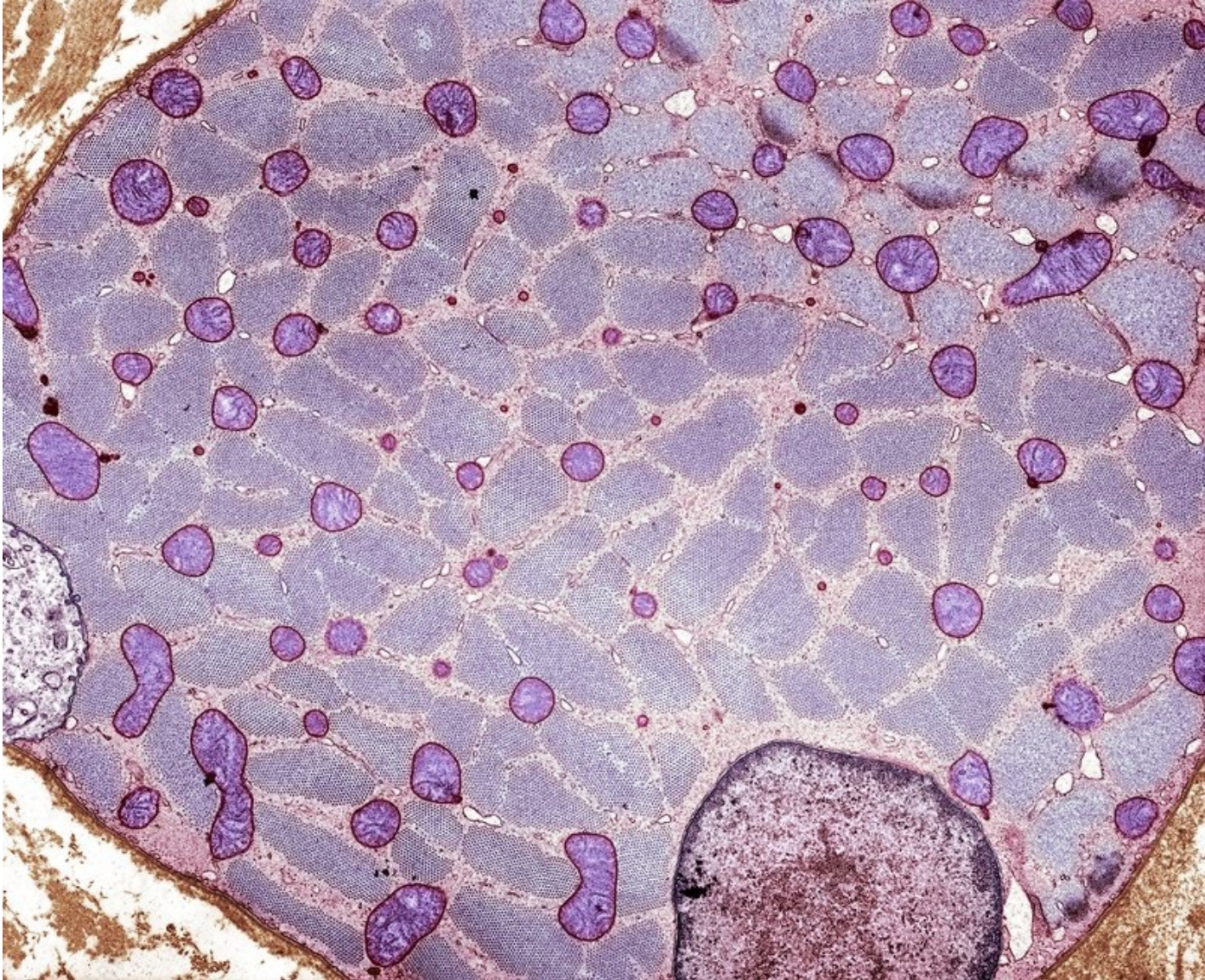
As células são entidades especializadas

Mas o cromossomo “é um só”! Como?

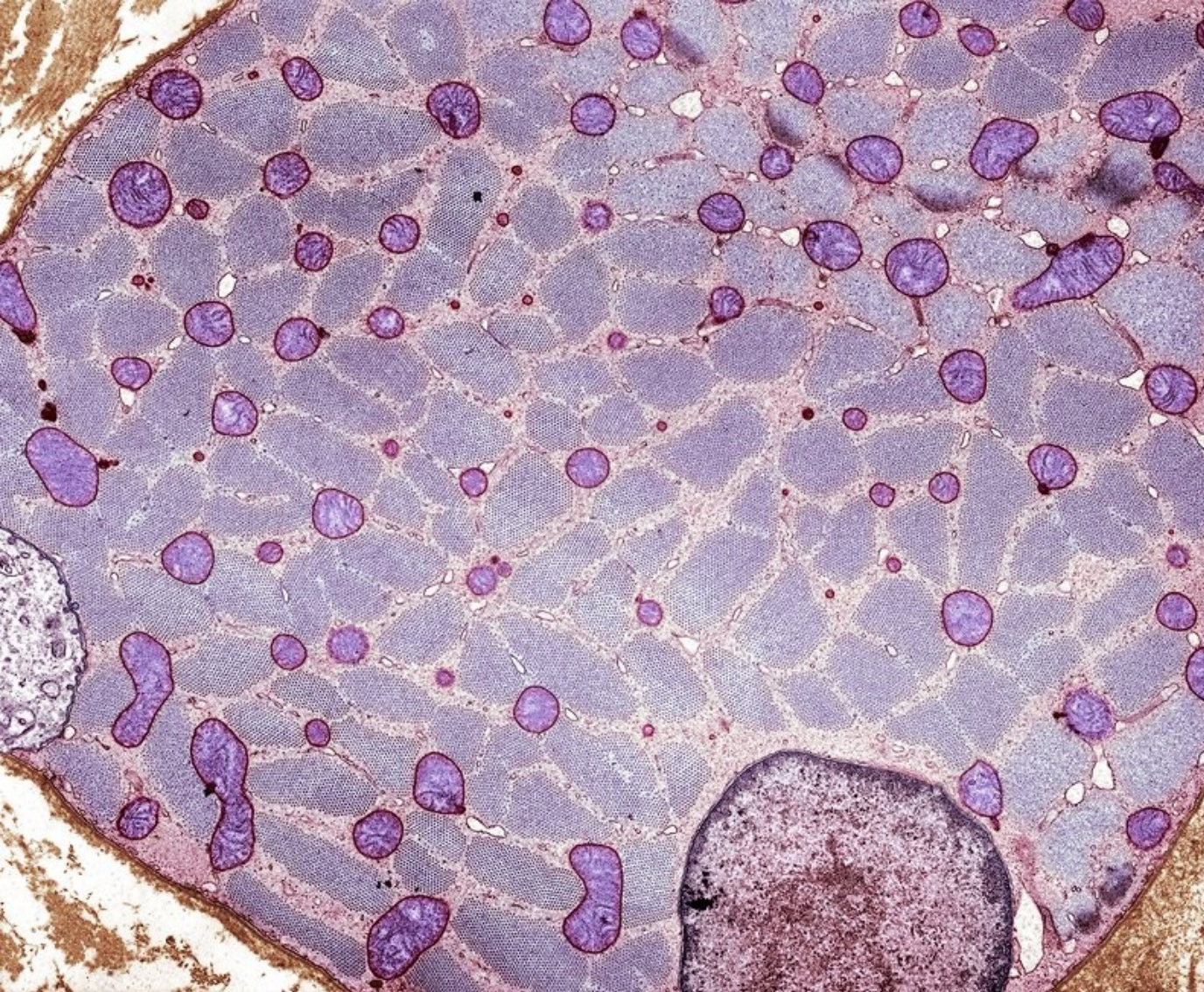
Hematopoiese

<https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hematopoiese>





O que é isto???



Skeletal muscle cell, coloured transmission electron micrograph (TEM).

>> The nucleus (bottom right) is displaced to the edge of the cell

>> by the abundant supply of bundles of contractile myofilaments (purple).

>> Myofilaments are proteins consisting of myosin and actin. When the cell is stimulated to contract, the myofilaments interact and slide past each other, resulting in a shortening of the cell.

>> An abundance of mitochondria (dark purple), which produce

exercício

Na mitose, obviamente, ocorre a duplicação dos cromossomos. Em que fase?

exercício

Na meiose ocorre a duplicação dos cromossomos?

exercício

Quantas vezes ocorre a duplicação de material genético na mitose e na meiose?

Mitose: duplicação celular (com erros!)

Actively dividing eukaryote cells pass through a series of stages known collectively as the cell cycle: two gap phases (G₁ and G₂); an S (for synthesis) phase, in which the genetic material is duplicated; and an M phase, in which mitosis partitions the genetic material and the cell divides.

G₁ phase. Metabolic changes prepare the cell for division. At a certain point - the restriction point - the cell is committed to division and moves into the S phase.

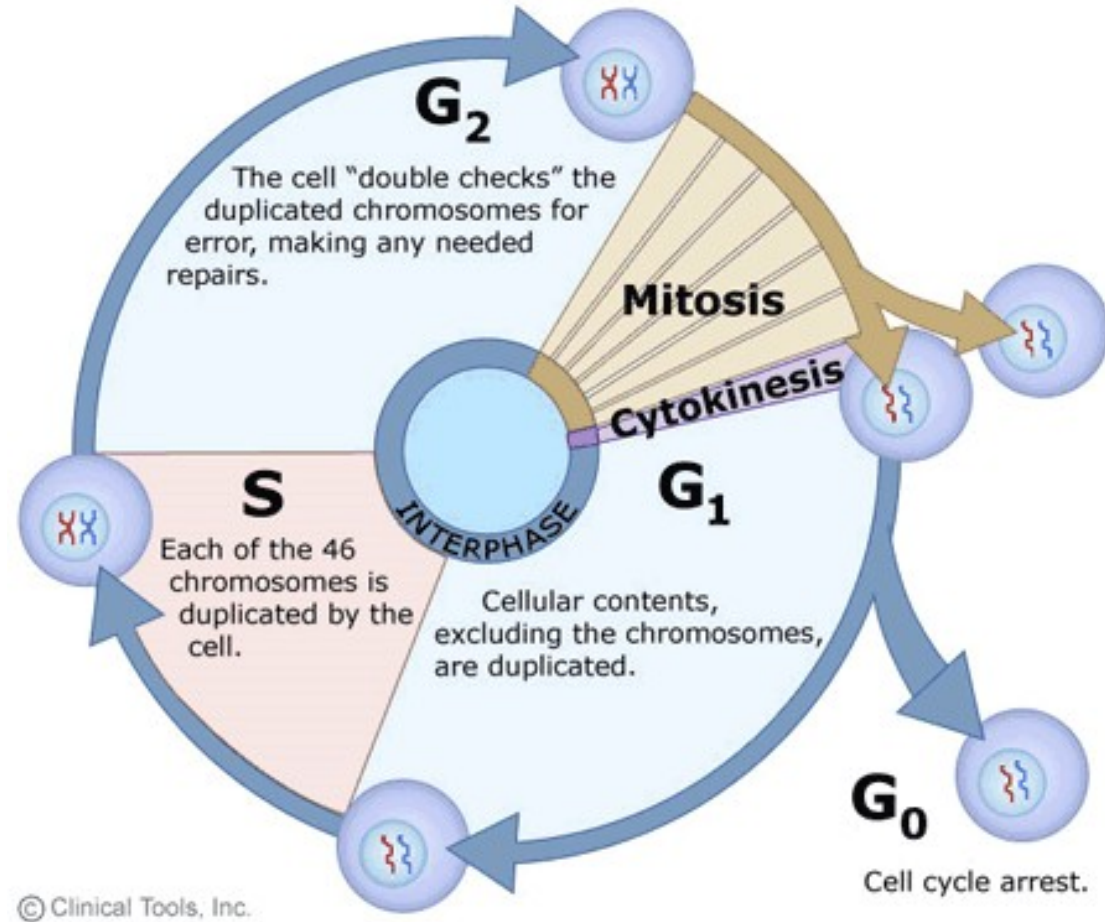
S phase. DNA synthesis replicates the genetic material.

Each chromosome now consists of two sister chromatids.

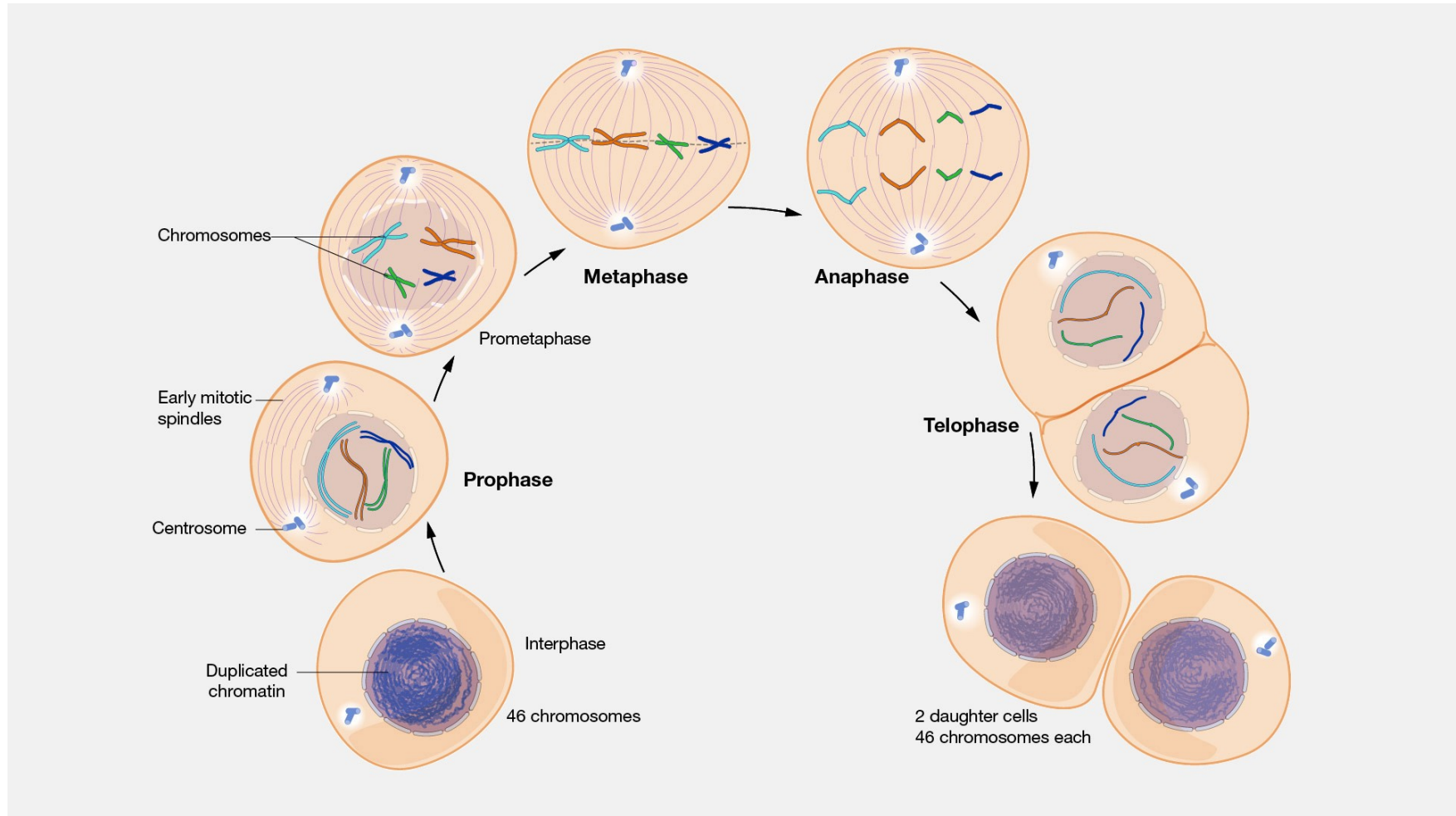
G₂ phase. Metabolic changes assemble the cytoplasmic materials necessary for mitosis and cytokinesis.

M phase. A nuclear division (mitosis) followed by a cell division (cytokinesis).

The period between mitotic divisions - that is, G₁, S and G₂ - is known as interphase.

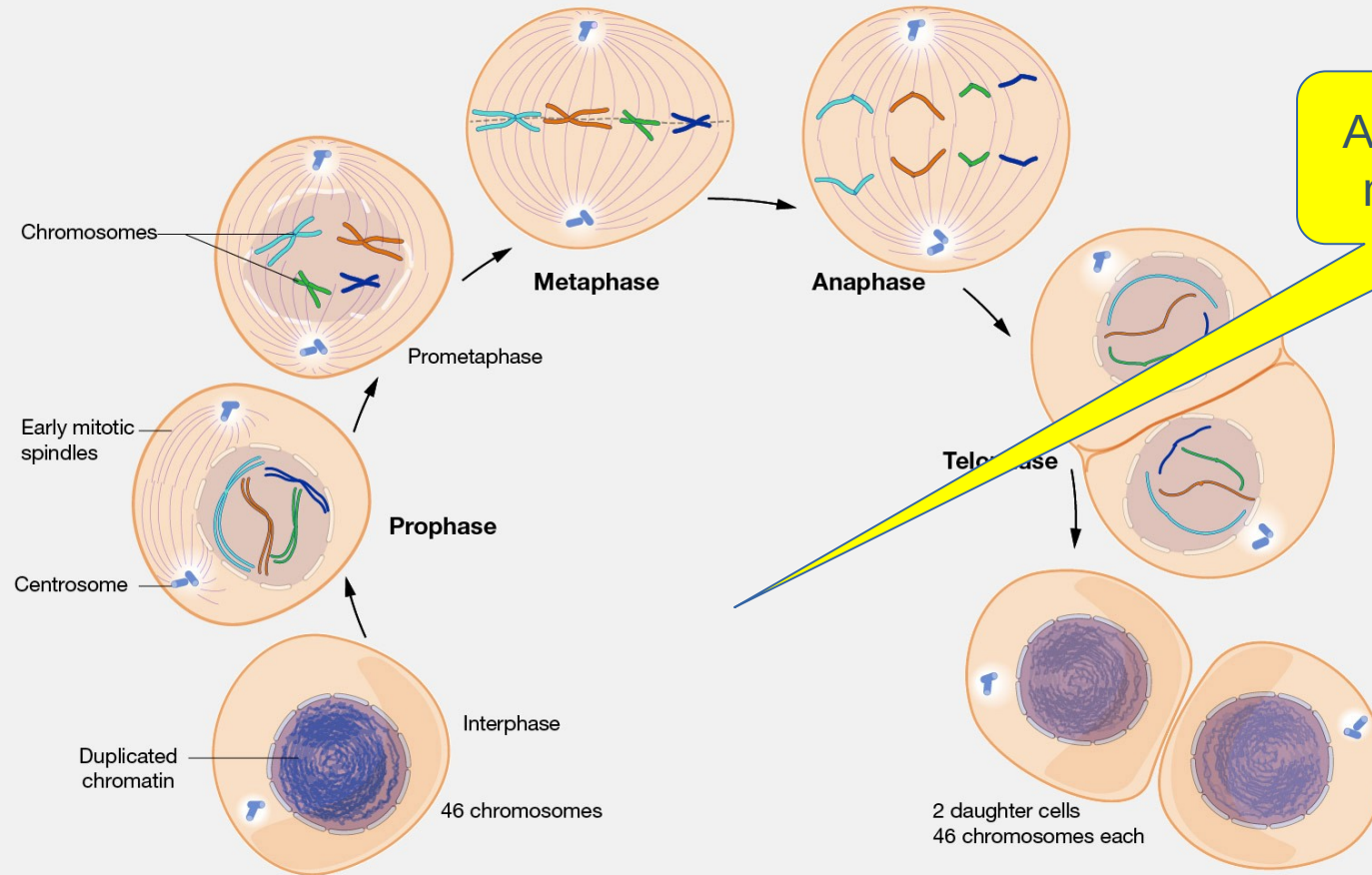


Mitose: duplicação celular (com erros!)



<https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Mitosis>

Mitose: duplicação celular (com erros!)

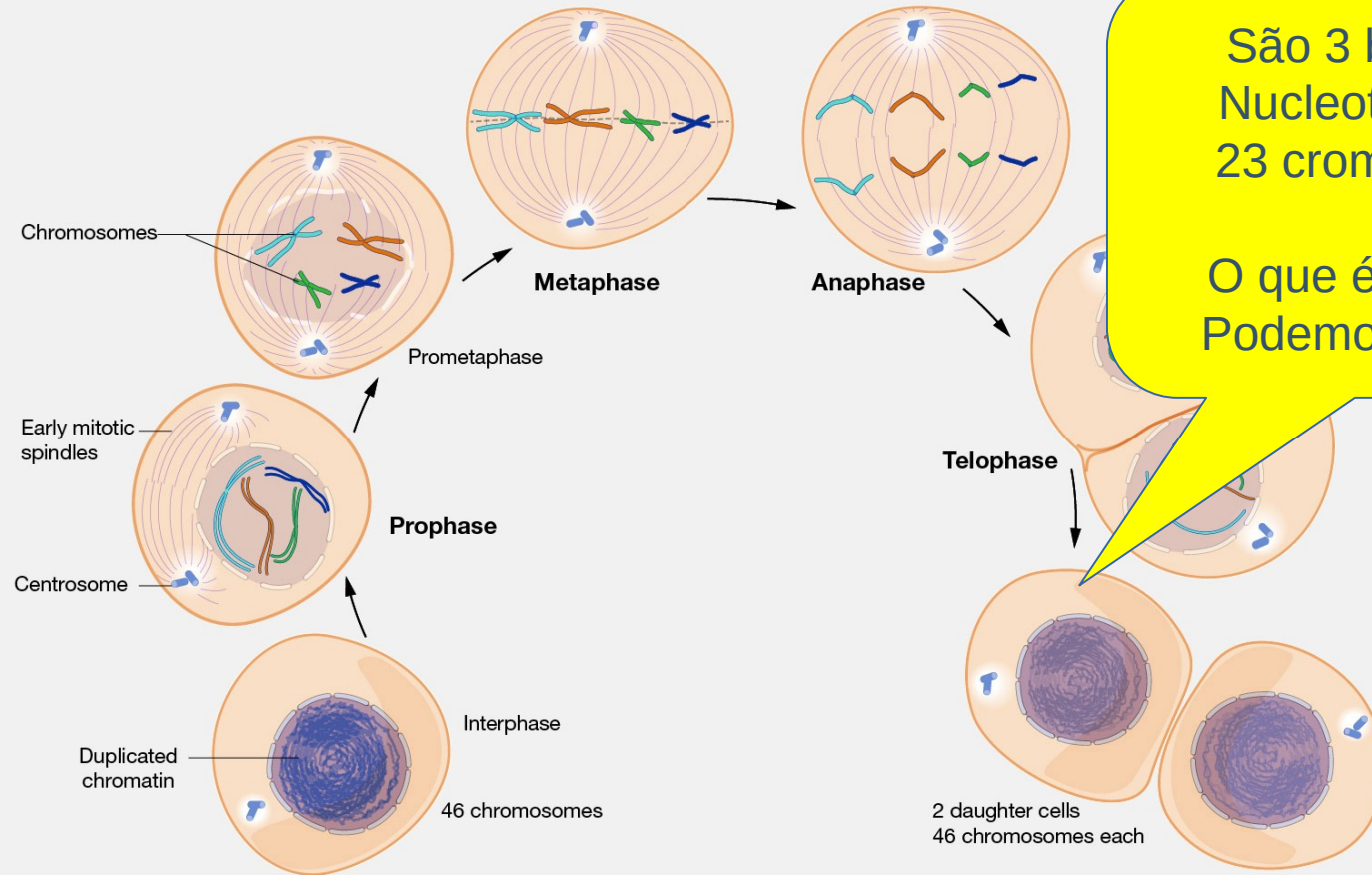


Aonde entra a matemática?



<https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Mitosis>

Mitose: duplicação celular (com erros!)



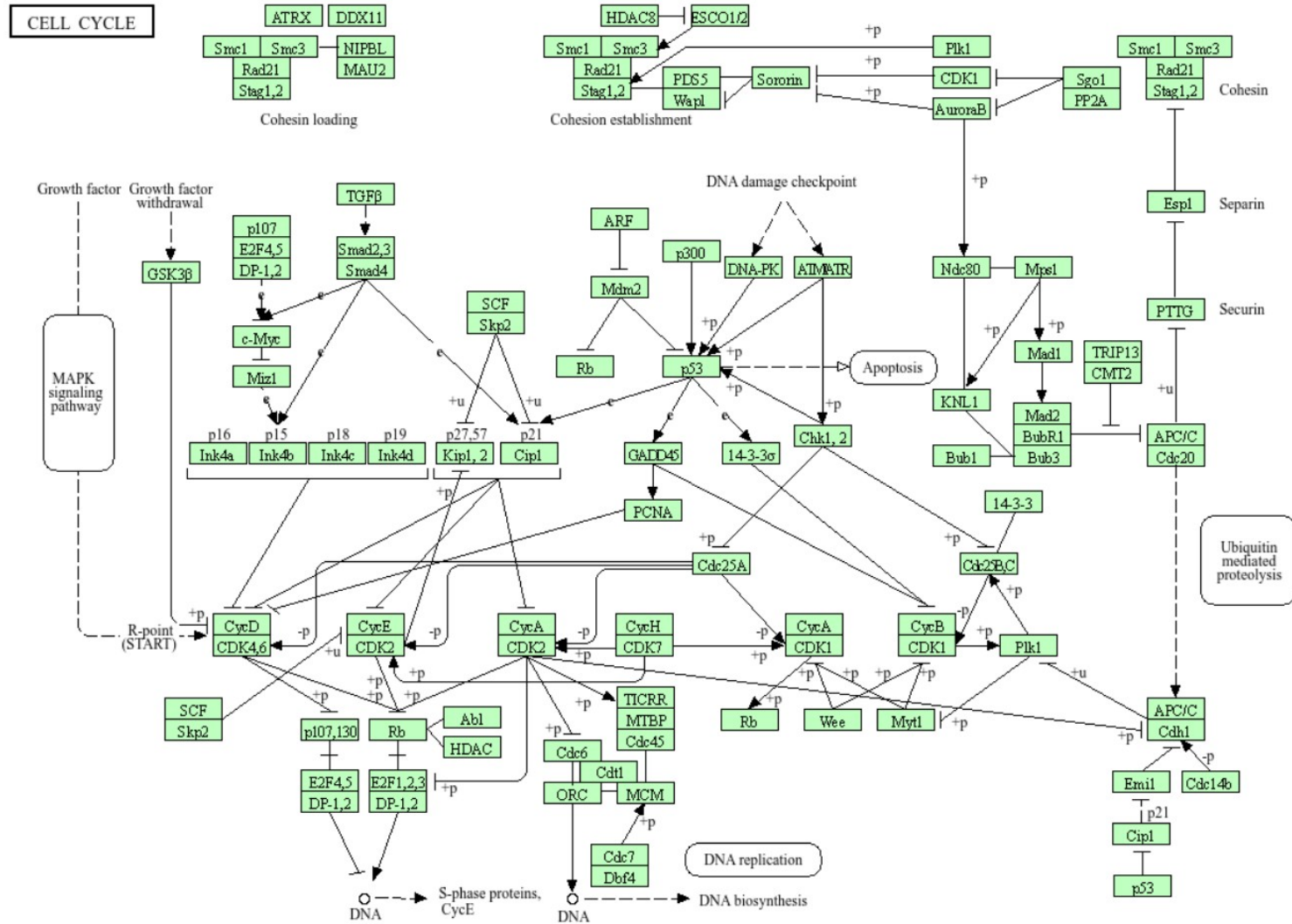
São 3 bilhões de Nucleotídeos em 23 cromossomos.

O que é mutação?
Podemos calcular?



<https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/Mitosis>

Pathway: Cell Cycle - KEGG



<https://www.kegg.jp/pathway/hsa04110>

Na meiose ocorre a duplicação dos cromossomos?

Meiosis

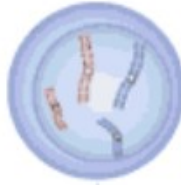
Meiosis is the form of eukaryotic cell division that produces haploid sex cells or gametes (which contain a single copy of each chromosome) from diploid cells (which contain two copies of each chromosome). The process takes the form of one DNA replication followed by two successive nuclear and cellular divisions (Meiosis I and Meiosis II). As in mitosis, meiosis is preceded by a process of DNA replication that converts each chromosome into two sister chromatids.



Meiosis I

Prophase I

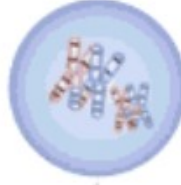
chromosomes begin to condense



homologous chromosomes pair
crossing over occurs

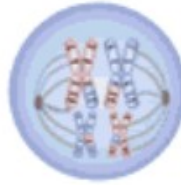


recombinant chromosomes



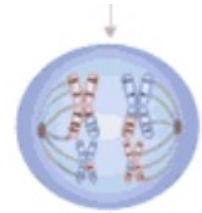
Metaphase I

spindle fibers attach to chromosomes
chromosomes line up in center of cell



Anaphase I

chromosomes start to move to opposite
ends of cell as spindle fibers shorten



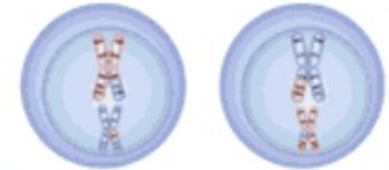
Telophase I

chromosomes reach opposite ends
nuclear membrane forms



Cytokinesis

cell division occurs



sperm cell precursor

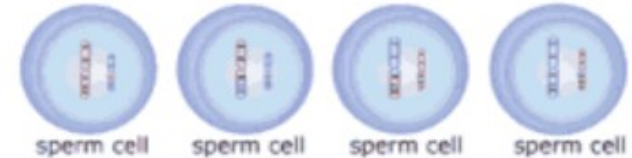
sperm cell precursor

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Meiosis II

Cytokinesis

cell division occurs



sperm cell

sperm cell

sperm cell

sperm cell

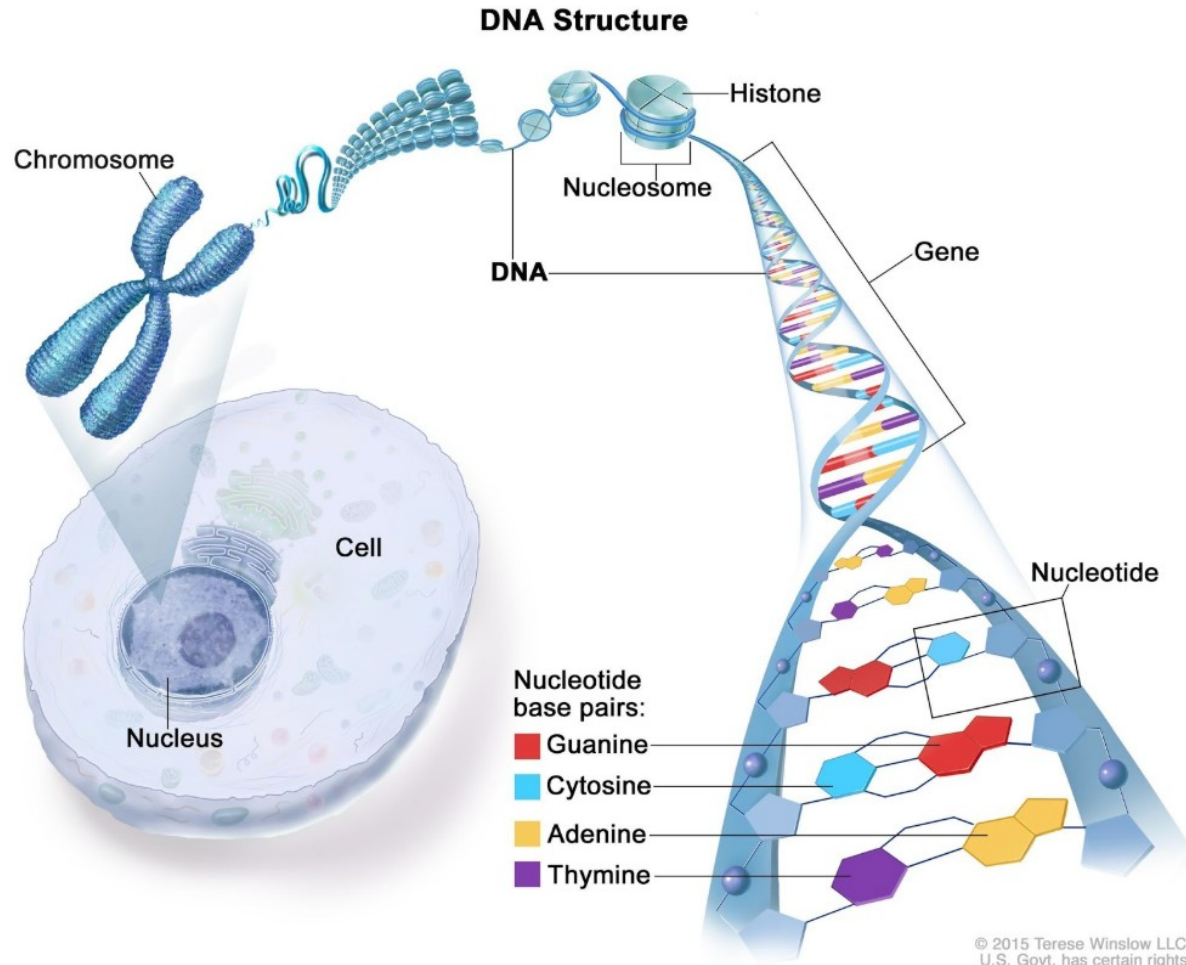
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**Para duplicar o material genético
se faz necessário**

**Abrir a cromatina, abrir o nucleossomo,
acoplamento da polimerase e proteínas assistentes**

Cromossomo



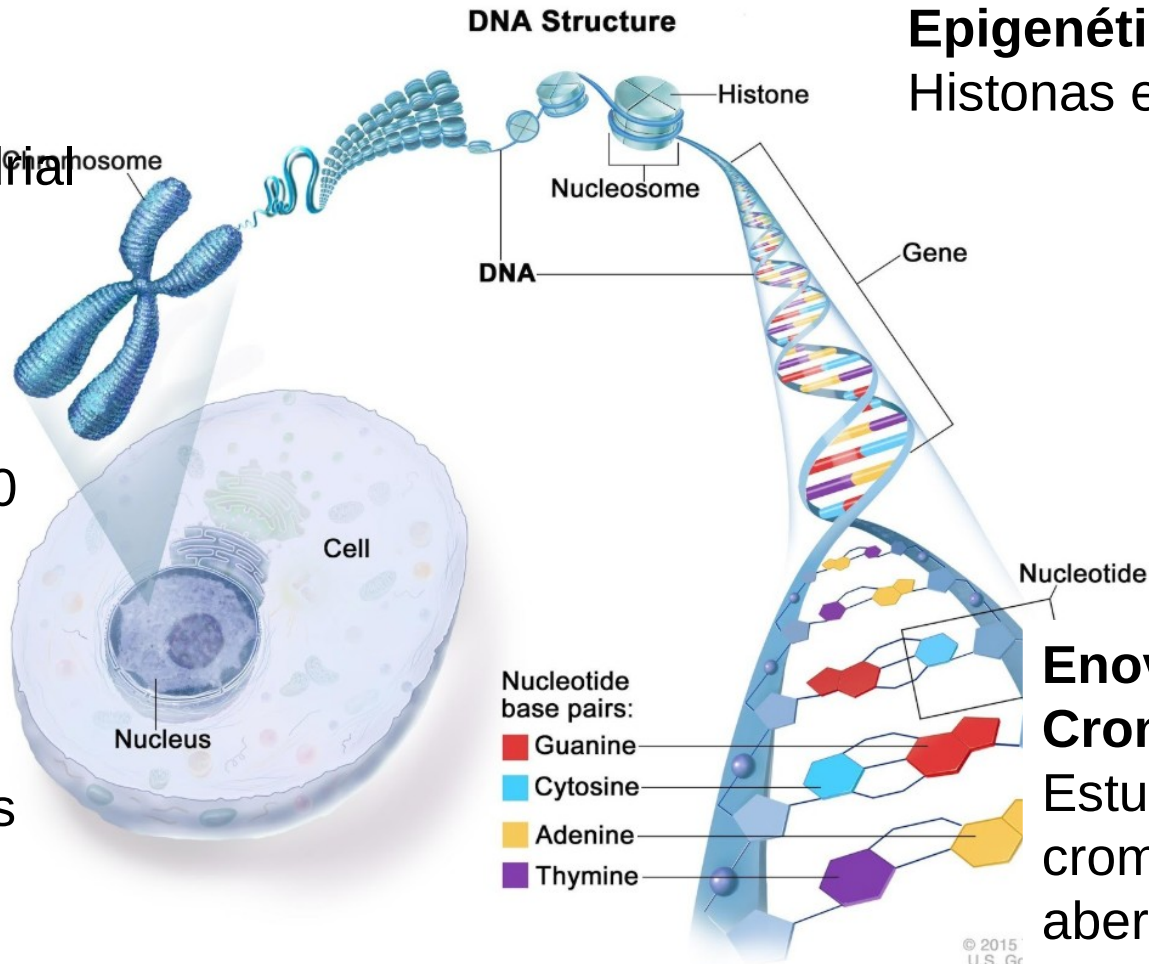
Cromossomo

Genoma

Nuclear e Mitocondrial

Genes

H sapiens ~ 24.000 genes
3 bilhões de nucleotídeos
< 2% do genoma representam genes



Epigenética

Histonas e Metilação

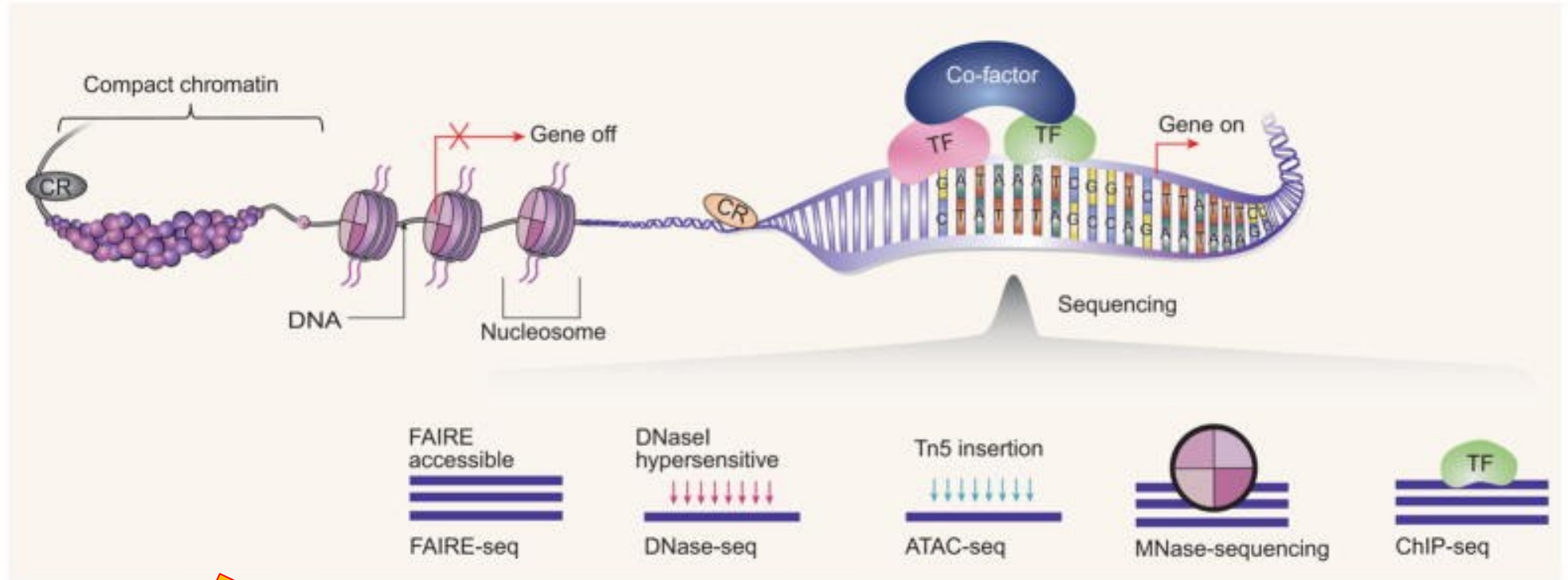
Enovelamento do Cromossomo nuclear

Estudar: inativação cromossômica e abertura da cromatina para transcrição



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_genome

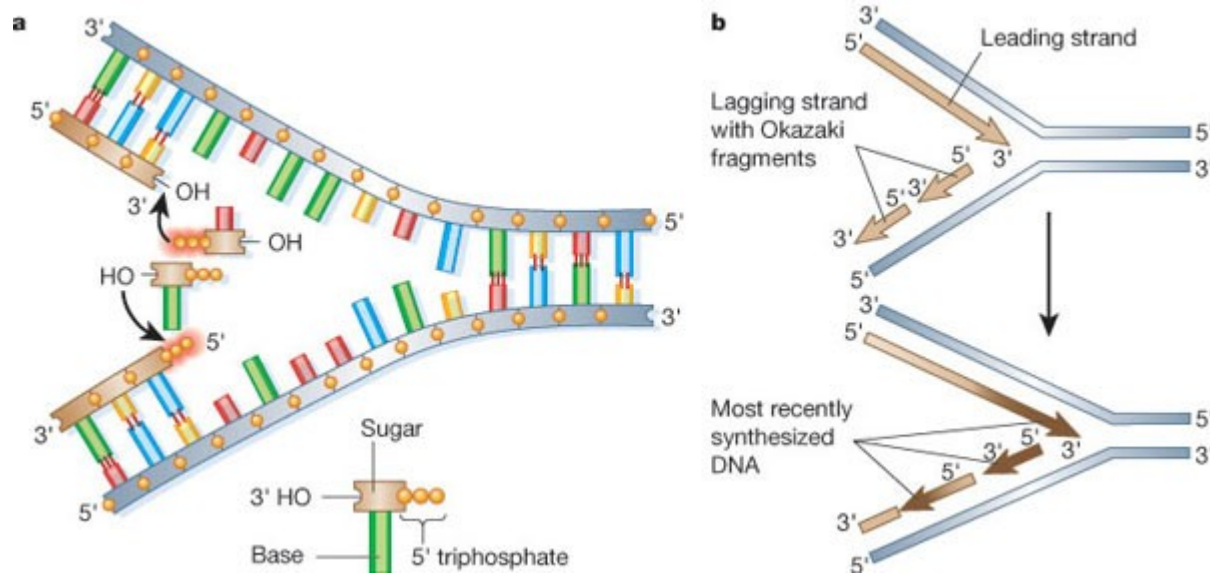
Abertura da cromatina



Wang Y, Jiang R, Wong WH. Modeling the causal regulatory network by integrating chromatin accessibility and transcriptome data. Natl Sci Rev. 2016 Jun;3(2):240-251. doi: 10.1093/nsr/nww025. Epub 2016 Apr 19. PMID: 28690910; PMCID: PMC5501464.

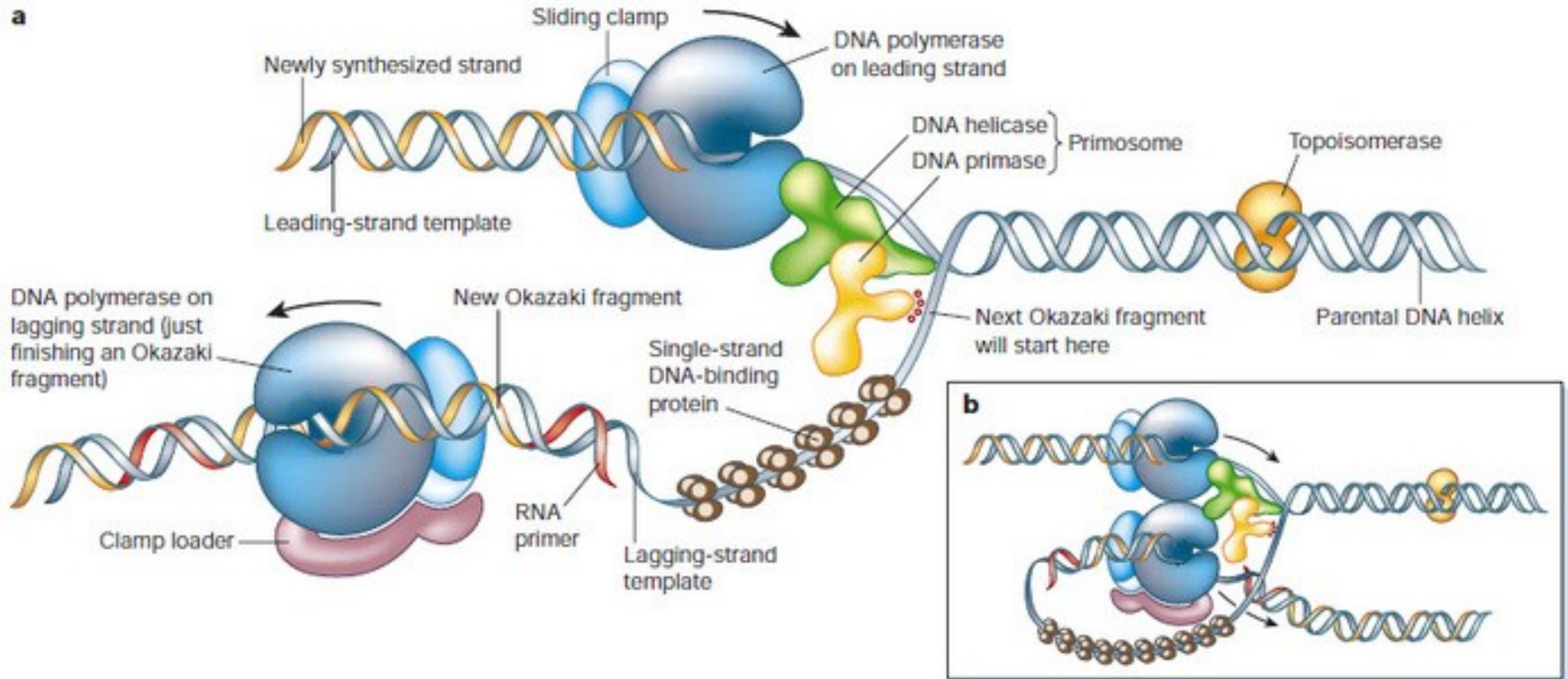
Xu J, Liu Y. Probing Chromatin Compaction and Its Epigenetic States in situ with Single-Molecule Localization-Based Super-Resolution Microscopy. Front Cell Dev Biol. 2021 Jun 10;9:653077. doi: 10.3389/fcell.2021.653077. PMID: 34178982; PMCID: PMC8222792

Duplicação do material genético



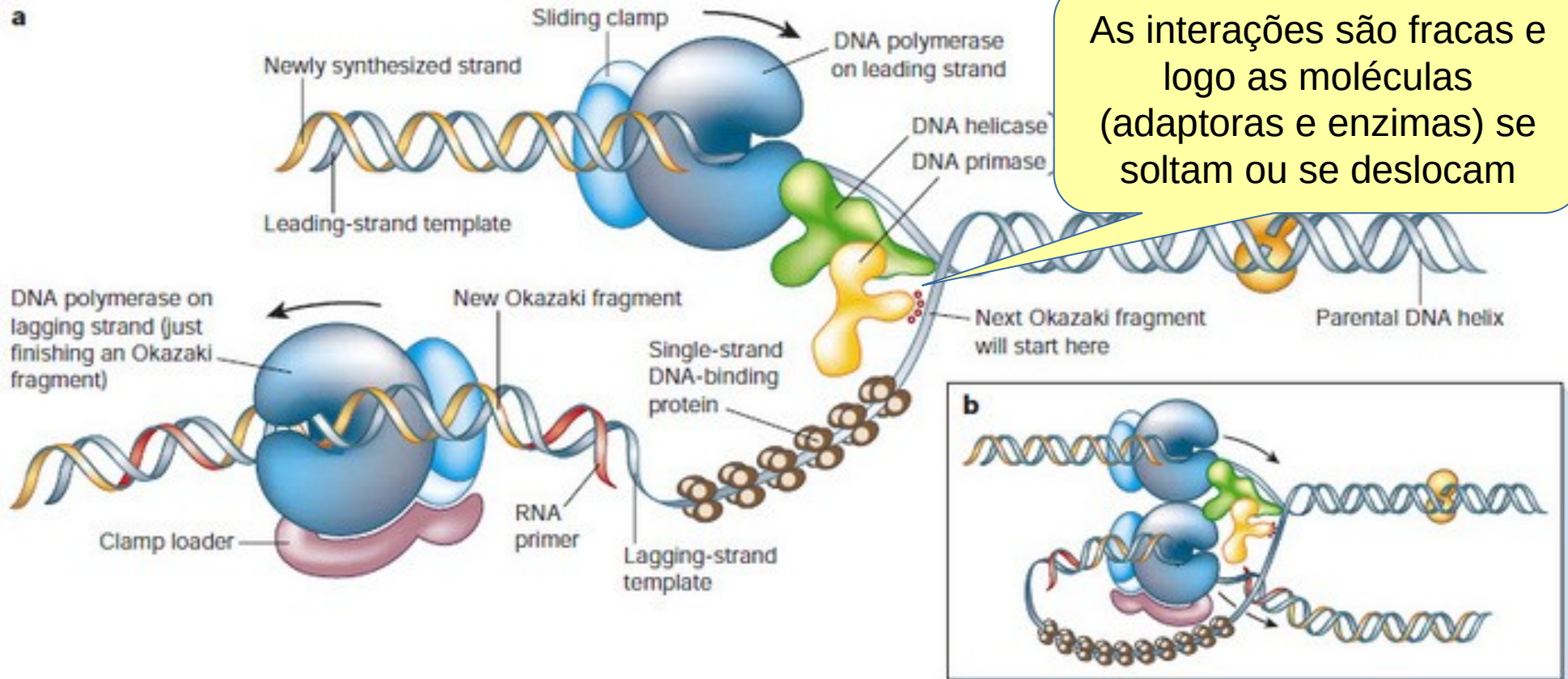
Duplicação do material genético

The Key Proteins at the Replication Fork: Polymerases, Primases, and Helicases



Duplicação do material genético

The Key Proteins at the Replication Fork: Polymerases, Primases, and Helicases



As interações são fracas e logo as moléculas (adaptoras e enzimas) se soltam ou se deslocam



exercício

Assista o vídeo

Polimerase (visão molecular)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N6zcsSTV2Ew>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hcK--4S68U>

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dúvidas: flavio.lichtenstein@butantan.gov.br

abril/2025 e maio/2023