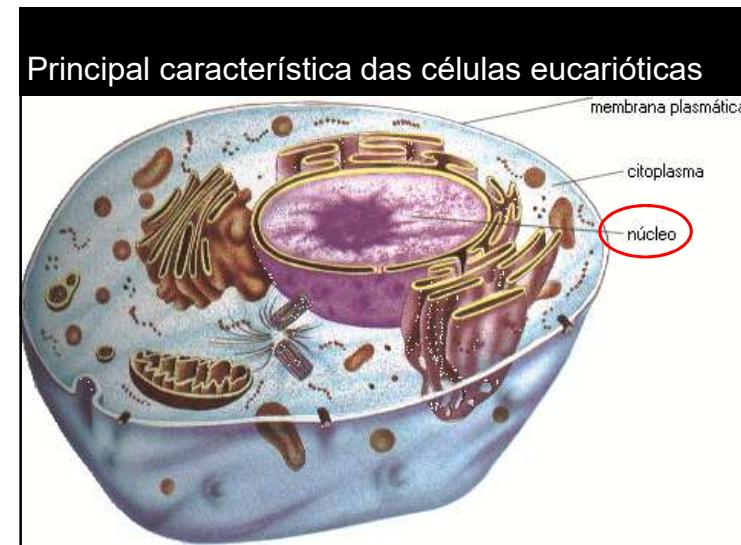


Núcleo Celular

Prof.ª Dr.ª Sara Tatiana Moreira
Biologia 1 – TI21L
Coint – UTFPR – Câmpus Campo Mourão



Núcleo

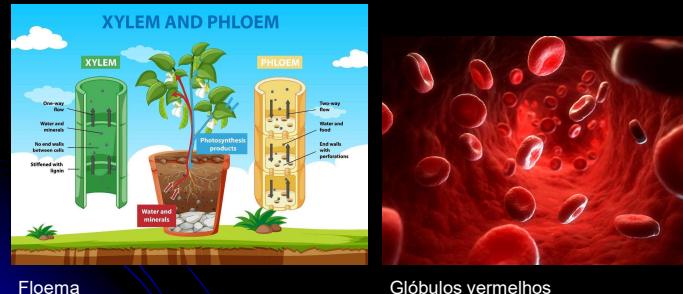
- Presença do núcleo é a principal característica que distingue uma célula eucariótica.
- Contém a informação genética.
- Controla o metabolismo celular.

Por que a maior parte da informação genética de uma célula está armazenada no núcleo e não toda a informação genética?

Núcleo

- **Localização:** centro da célula (exceções: células que armazenam material, músculo estriado esquelético);
- **Forma:** acompanha forma celular;
- **Tamanho:** varia conforme o metabolismo e/ou conteúdo de DNA;
- **Número de núcleos:** varia conforme o metabolismo.

Células anucleadas



Floema

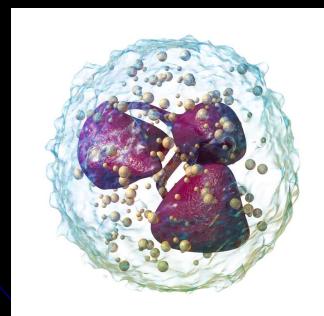
Glóbulos vermelhos

Célula com múltiplos núcleos



Célula muscular estriada esquelética

Célula com núcleo segmentado



Núcleo

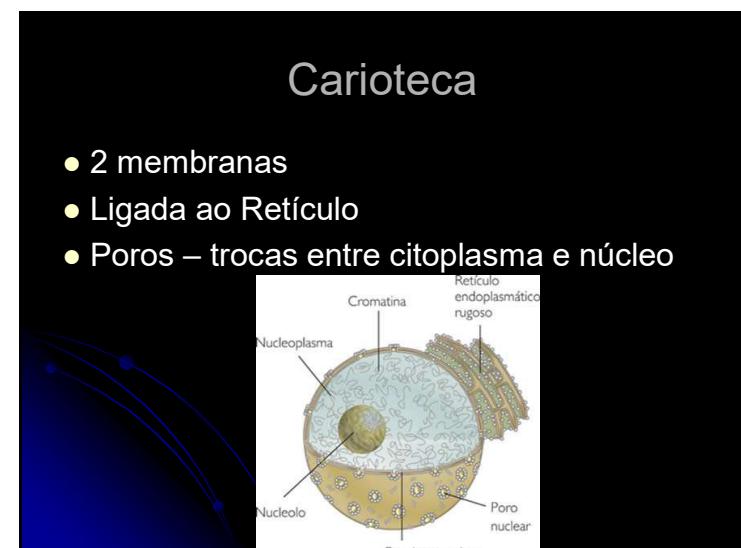
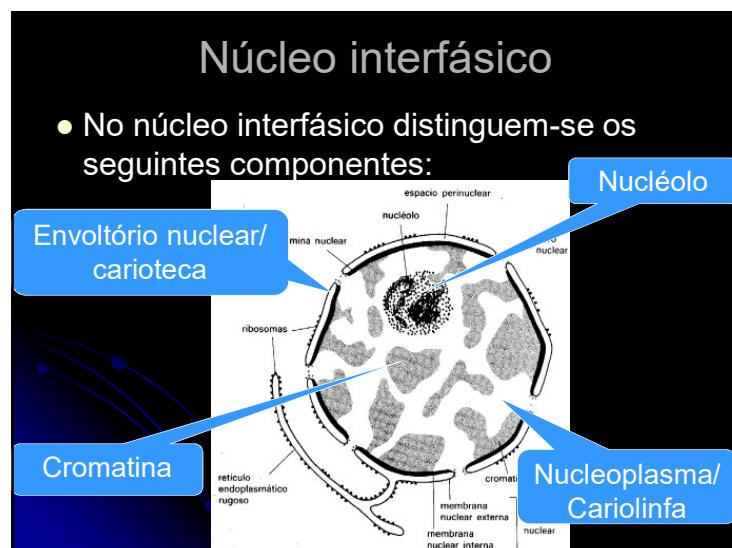
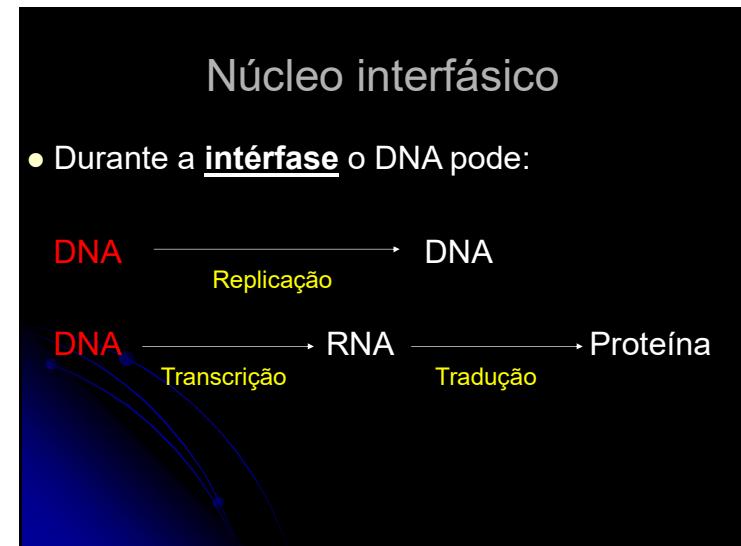
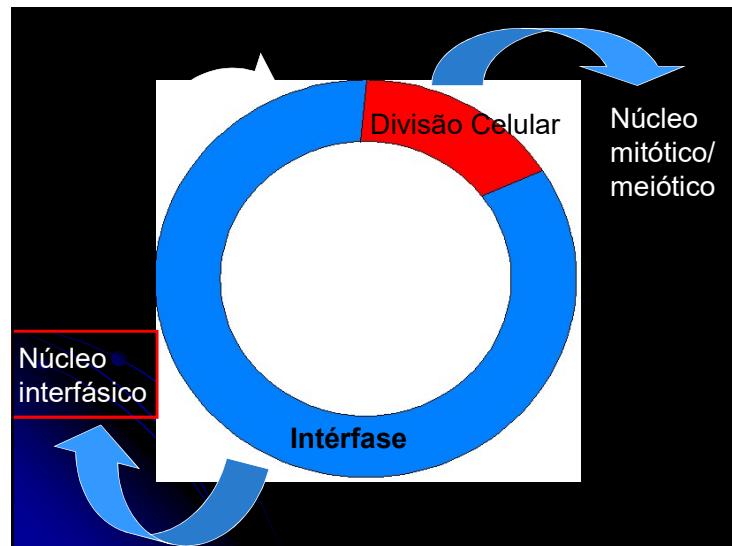
- Ciclo celular é dividido em duas fases principais:

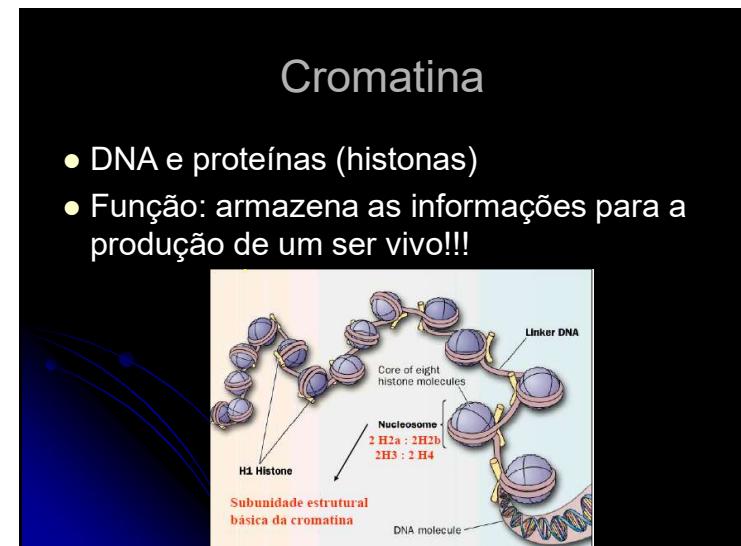
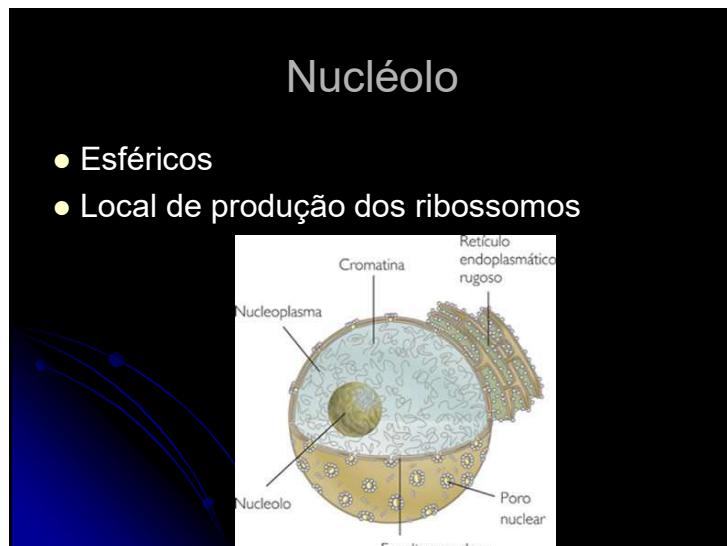
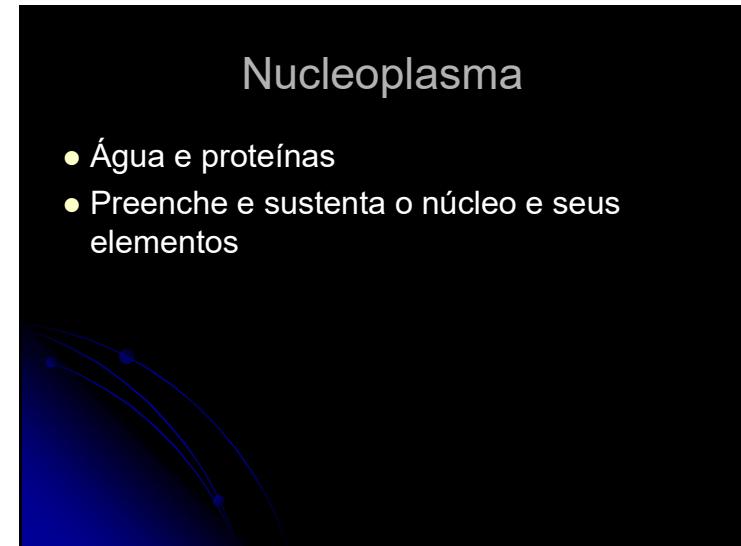
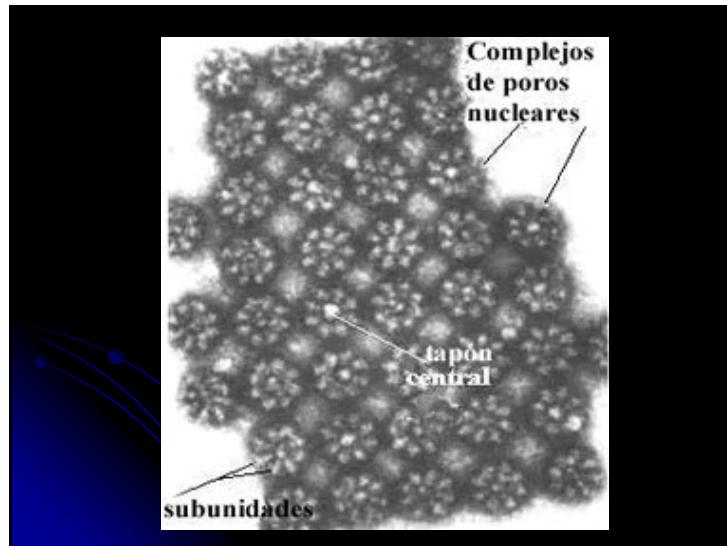
MITOSE e **INTÉRFASE**



período de
divisão celular

período entre duas
divisões

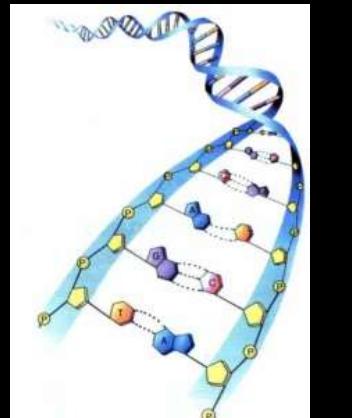




Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

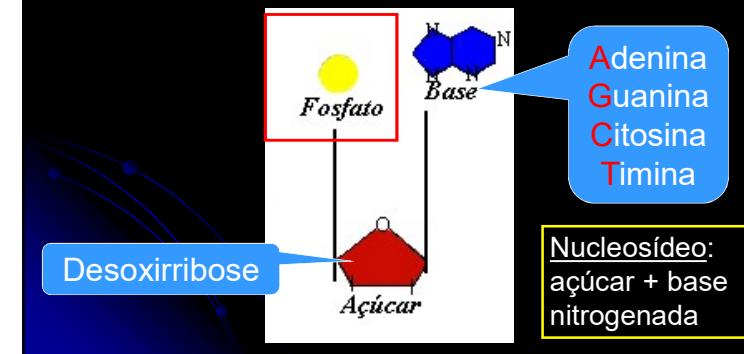
Ácidos nucléicos:

- DNA
- RNA



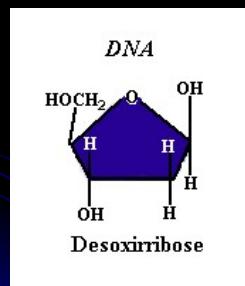
Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

- Formado por: Nucleotídeos



Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

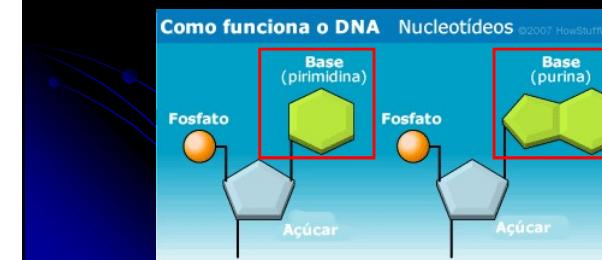
- Açúcar: Desoxirribose



Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

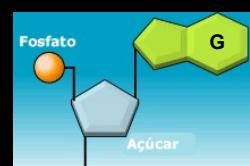
Bases nitrogenadas:

- Pirimídicas: 1 anel
 - Timina
 - Citosina
- Púricas: 2 anéis
 - Adenina
 - Guanina



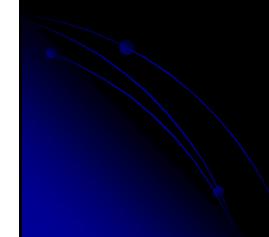
Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

- 4 tipos diferentes de nucleotídeos:



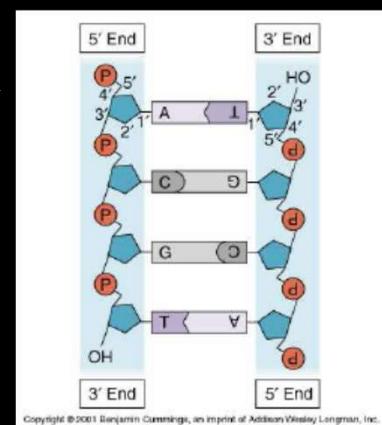
Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

- Alfabeto de 4 letras
- G-C e C-G
- T-A e A-T



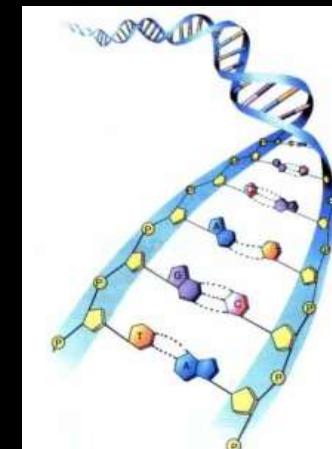
Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

- Fita dupla
- Antiparalela →

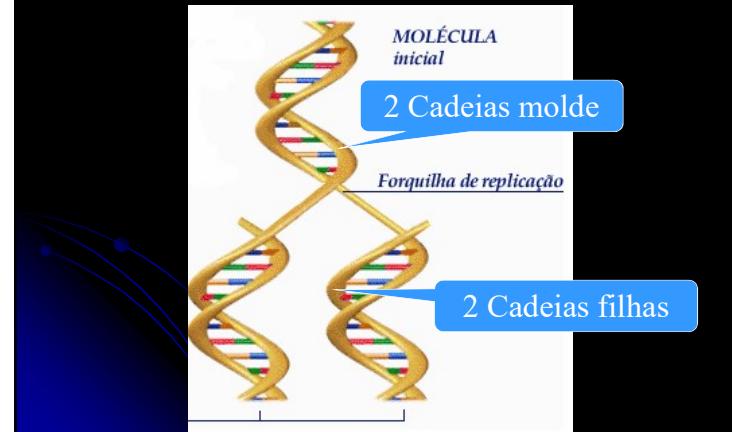


Ácido Desoxirribonucléico - DNA

- T/A: 2 ligações de hidrogênio
- G/C: 3 ligações de hidrogênio



DNA realiza replicação

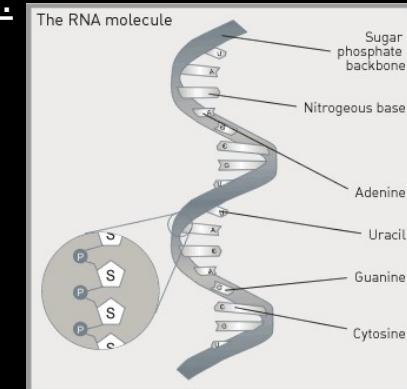


Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

Ácidos nucléicos:

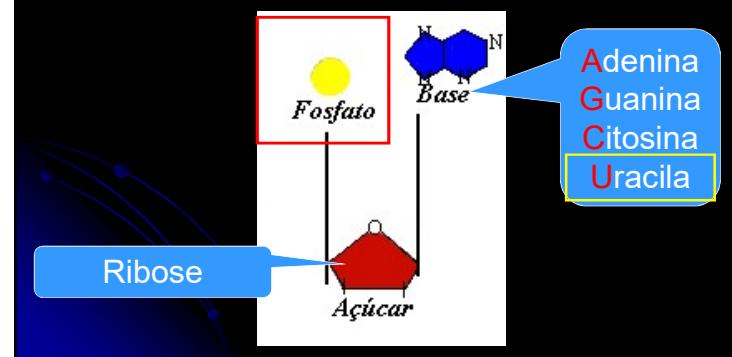
- DNA
- RNA

Fita simples



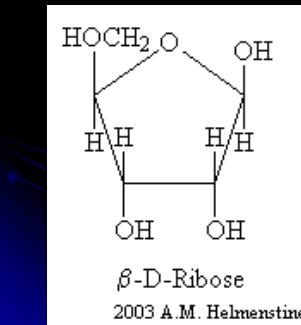
Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

- Estrutura básica: Nucleotídeo



Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

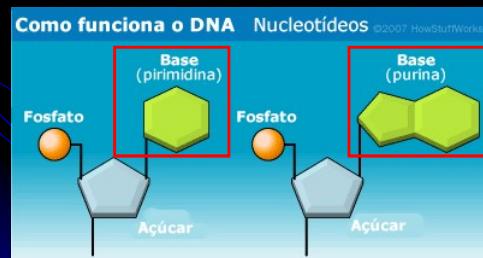
- Açúcar: Ribose



Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

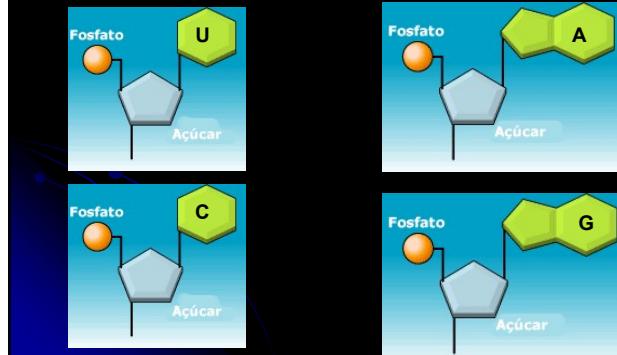
Bases nitrogenadas:

- Pirimídicas: 1 anel
 - Uracila**
 - Citosina
- Púricas: 2 anéis
 - Adenina
 - Guanina



Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

- 4 tipos diferentes de nucleotídeos:



Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

- G-C e C-G
- U-A e A-U

Ácido Ribonucléico - RNA

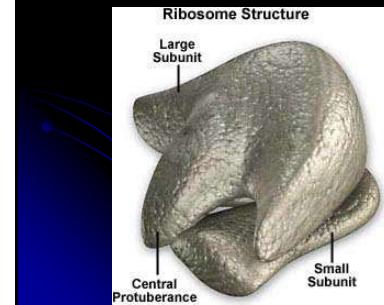
- 3 tipos de RNAs:
- RNAm = mensageiro
- RNAr = ribossômico
- RNAt = transportador

RNAm = mensageiro

- Função: contém a **MENSAGEM** ou **INFORMAÇÃO** para a produção da proteína \Rightarrow seqüência de aminoácidos (aas)
- Sai do núcleo em direção ao citoplasma
- Associa-se a ribossomos no citoplasma
- Tamanho: varia conforme o tamanho da proteína (pt) a ser produzida

RNAr = ribossômico

- Função: **formar o ribossomo**

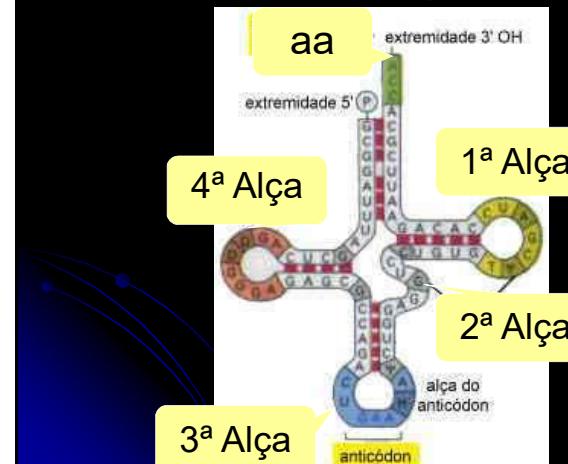


RIBOSSOMO:
organela formada por RNAr + proteína, onde ocorrem as reações químicas de montagem protéica.

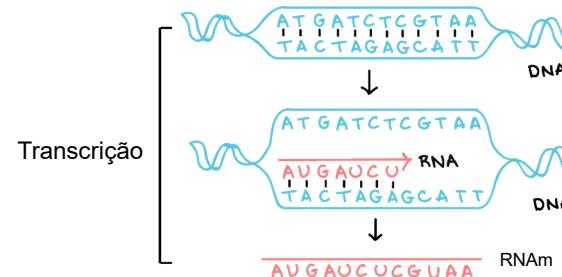
RNAt = transportador

- Função: **identificar os aas no citoplasma e transportá-los até o ribossomo**
- Formado por 4 alças

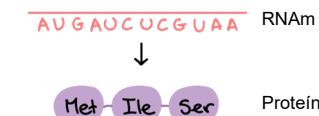
RNAt = transportador



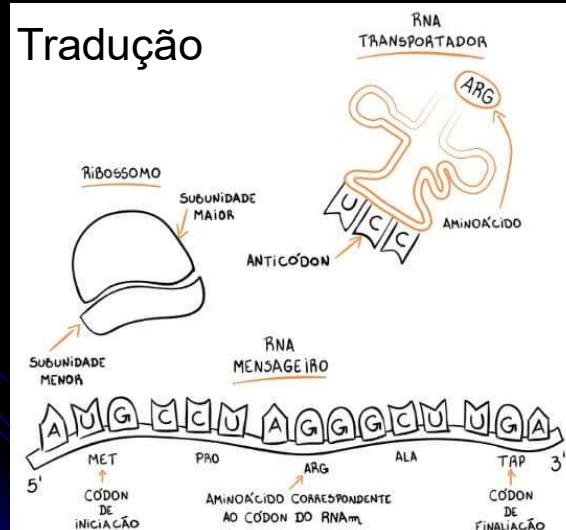
Transcrição



Tradução



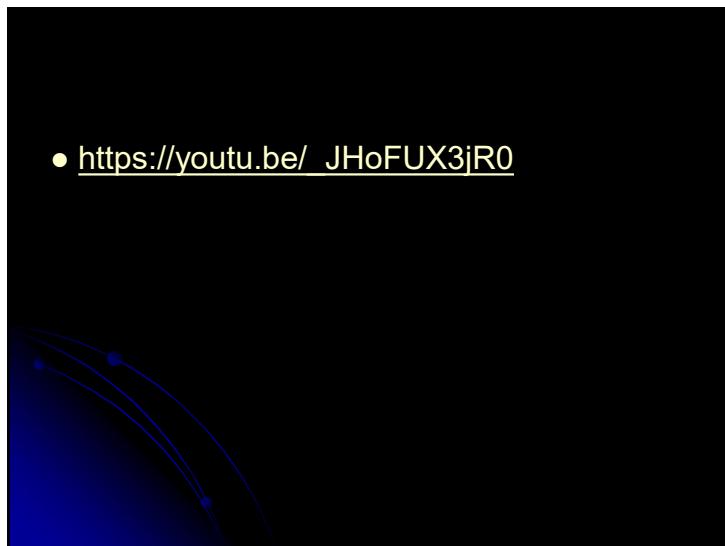
Tradução



Segunda base do códon				
Primeira base do códon	U	C	A	
	UUU } Phe UUC } UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU } Ser UCC } UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tyr UAC }	UGU } Cys UGC }
	CUU } CUC } CUA } CUG }	CCU } CCC } CCA } CCG }	CAU } His CAC } CAA } Gln CAG }	CGU } CGC } CGA } CGG }
	AUU } AUC } AUA } Ile AUG }	ACU } ACC } ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asn AAC } AAA } Lys AAG }	AGU } AGC } Ser AGA } AGG } Arg
G	GUU } GUC } GUA } GUG }	GCU } GCC } GCA } GCG }	GAU } Asp GAC } GAA } Glu GAG }	GGU } GGC } GGA } GGG }

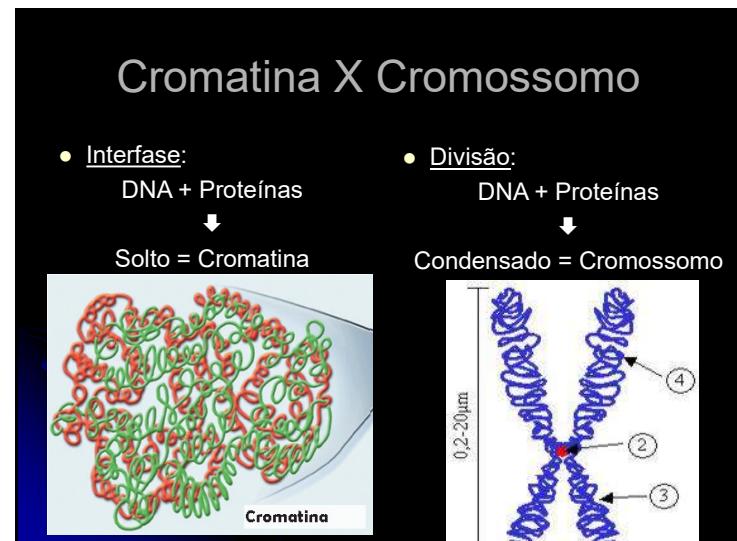
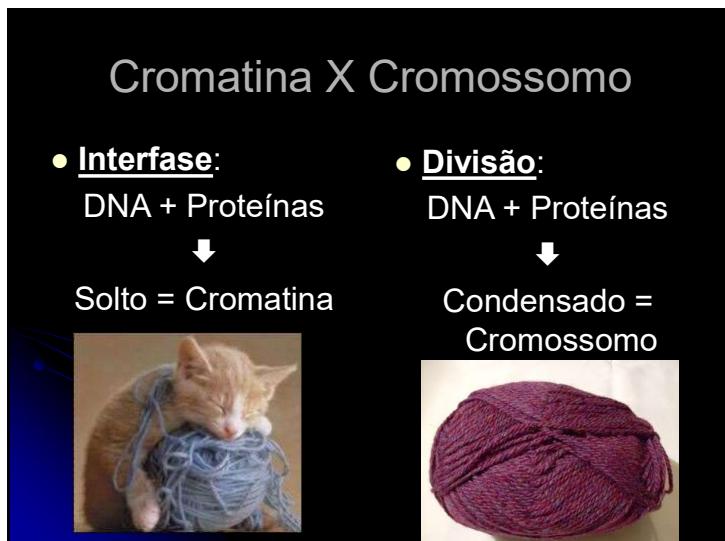
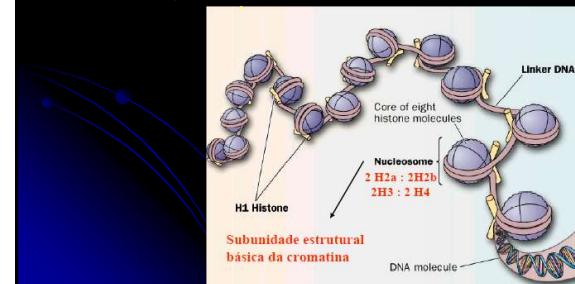
Terceira base do códon

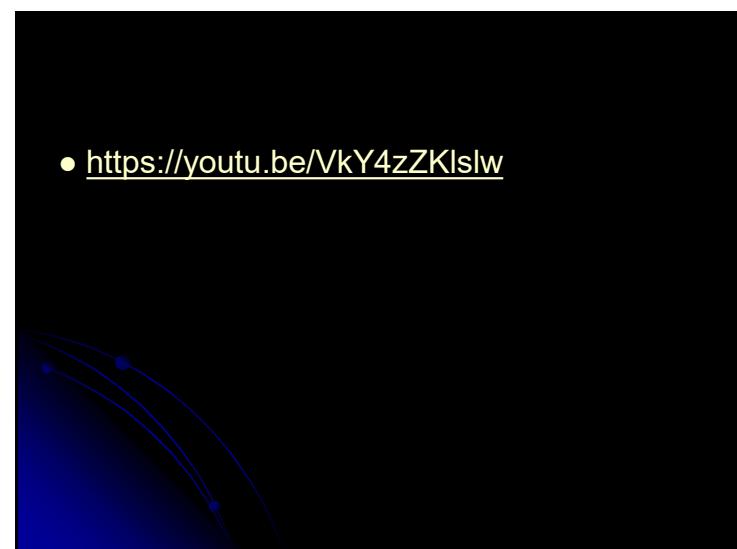
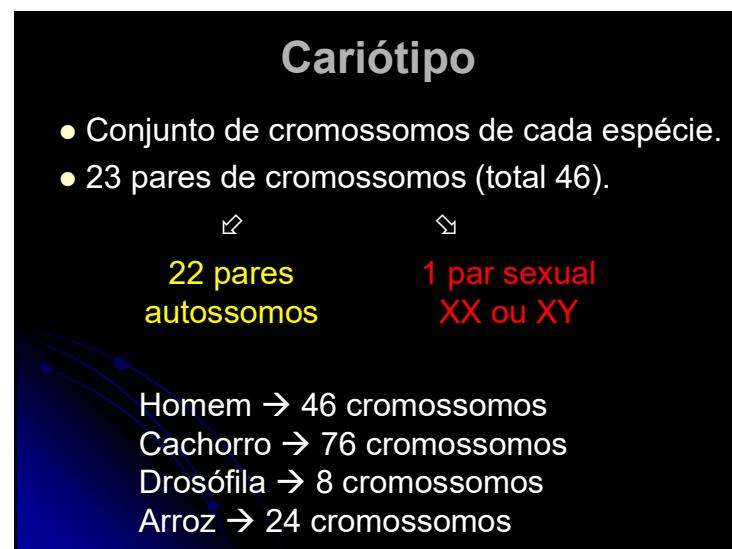
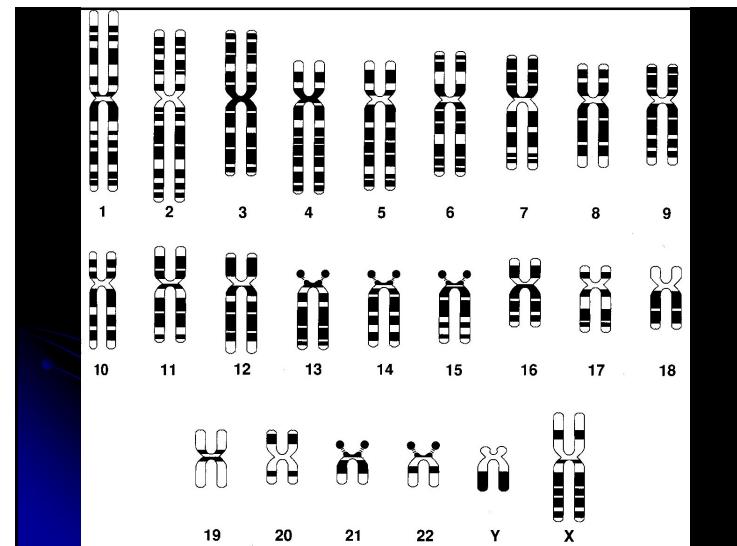
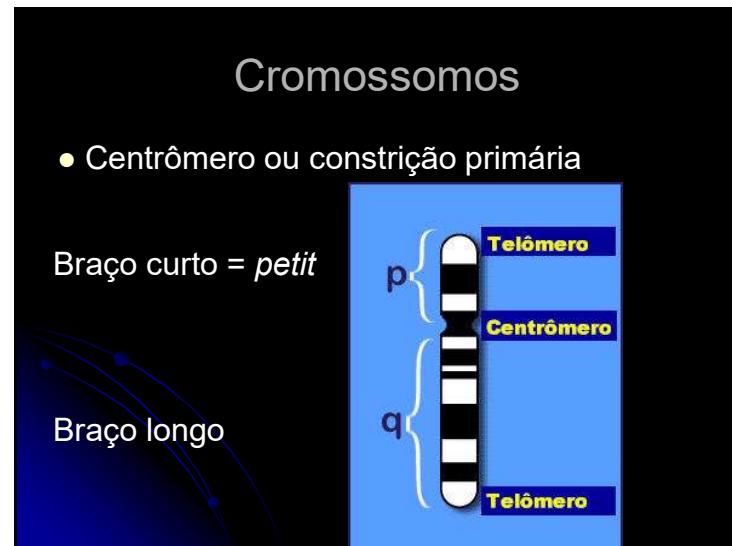
Arg – Arginina
Asn – Asparagina
Asp – Ácido aspártico
Cys – Cisteína
Gln – Glutamina
Glu – Ácido glutâmico
Gly – Glicina
His – Histidina
Ile – Isoleucina
Leu – Leucina
Lys – Lísinha
Met – Metionina (códon de início)
Phe – Fenilalanina
Pro – Prolina
Ser – Serina
Stop – Códon de parada
Thr – Treonina
Tyr – Tirosina
Val – Valina

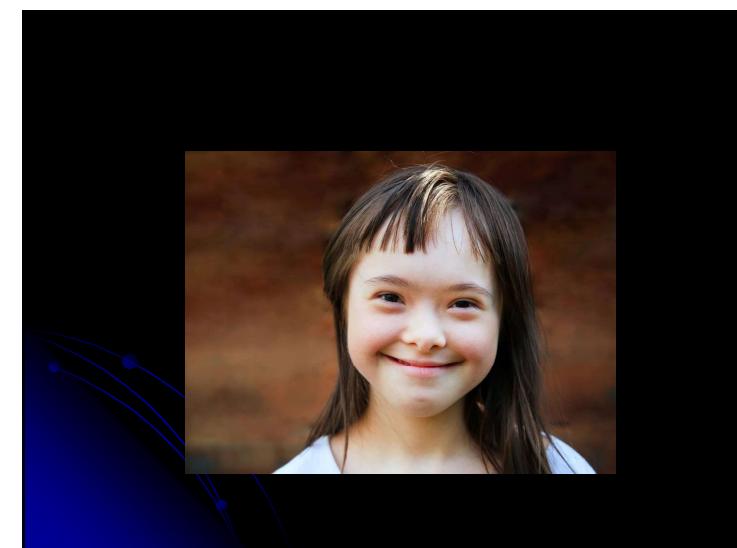
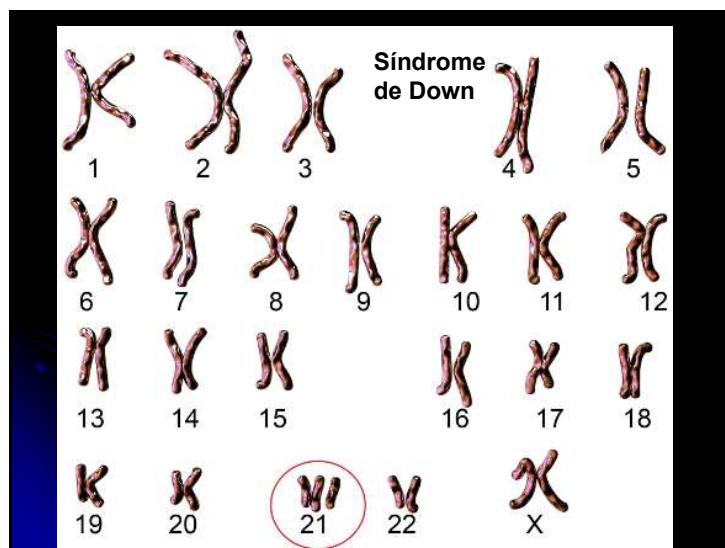
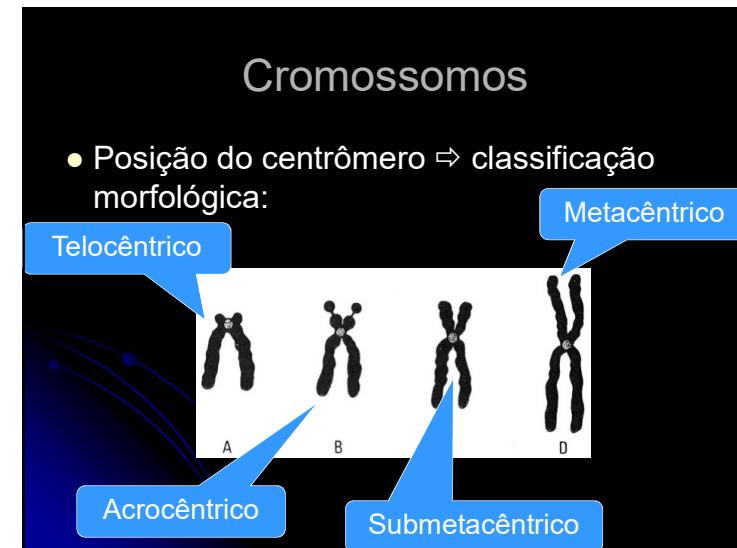
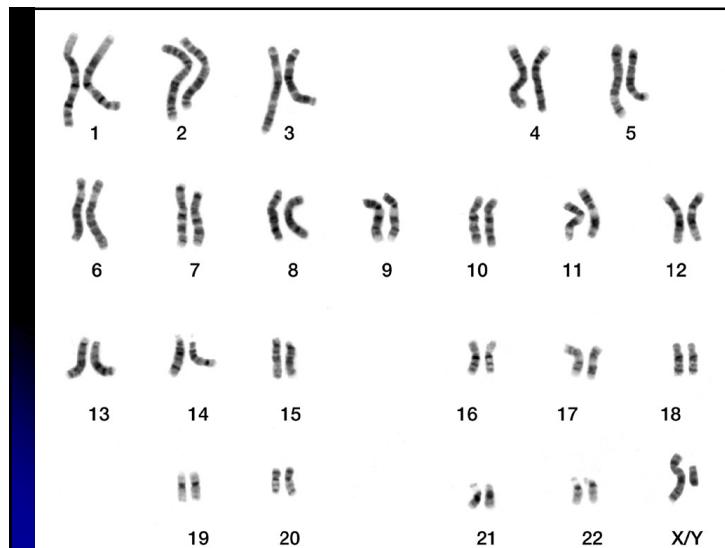


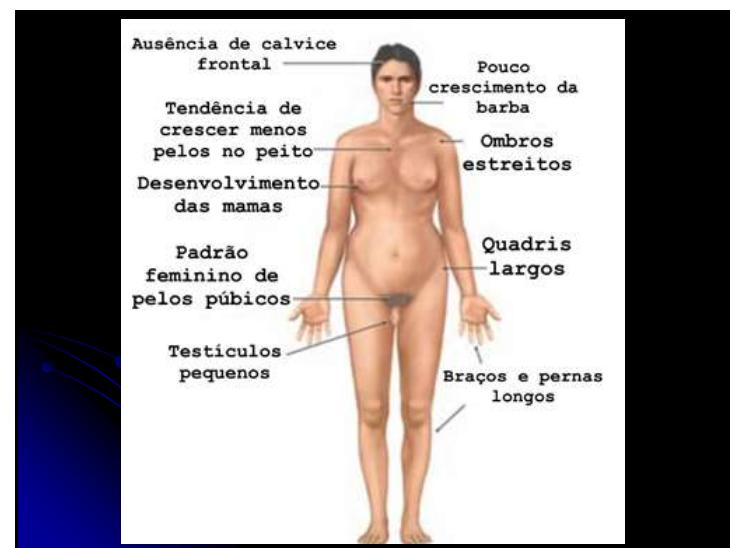
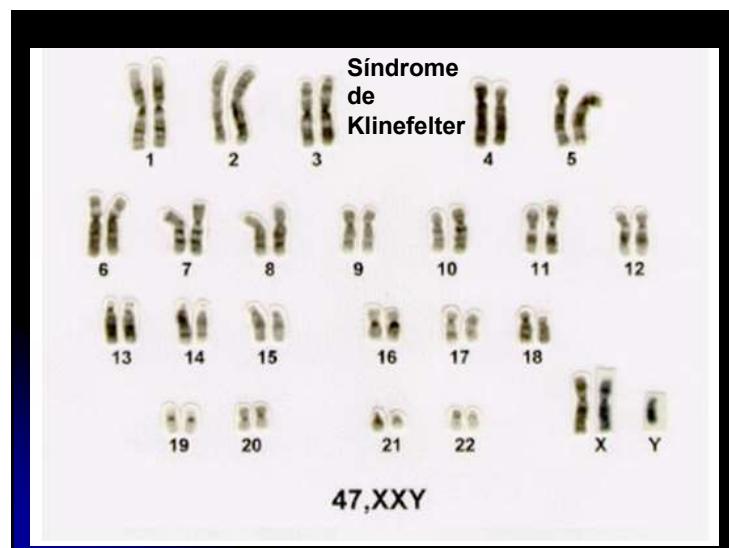
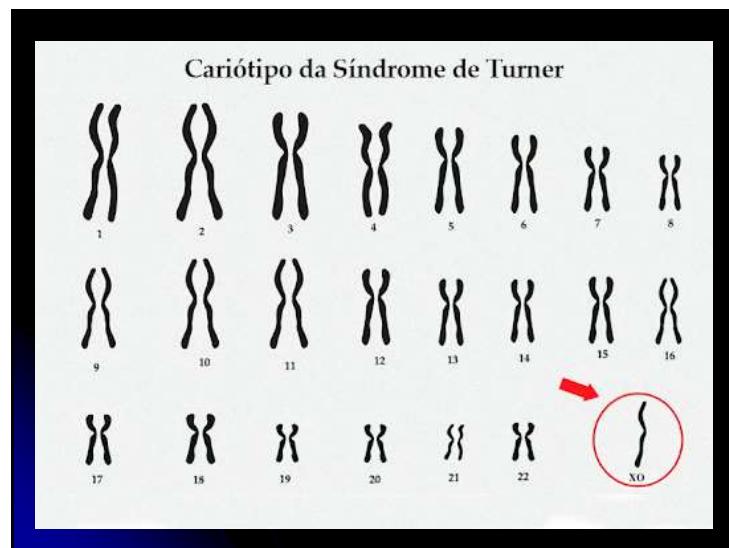
Cromatina X Cromossomo

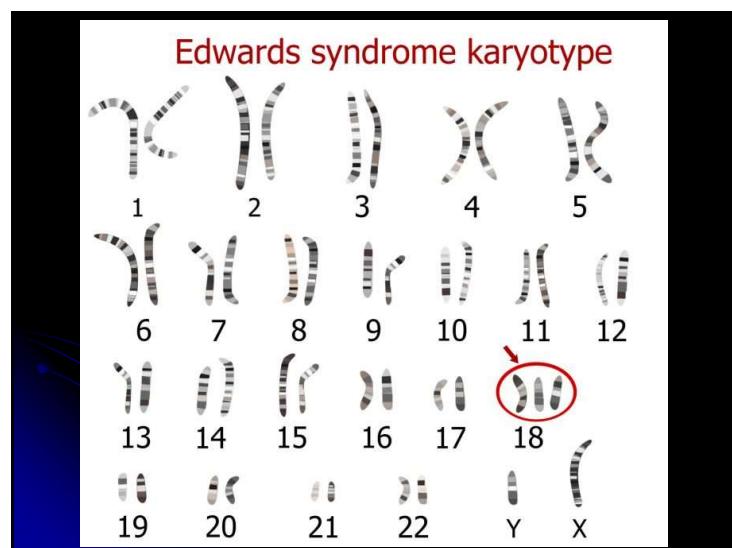
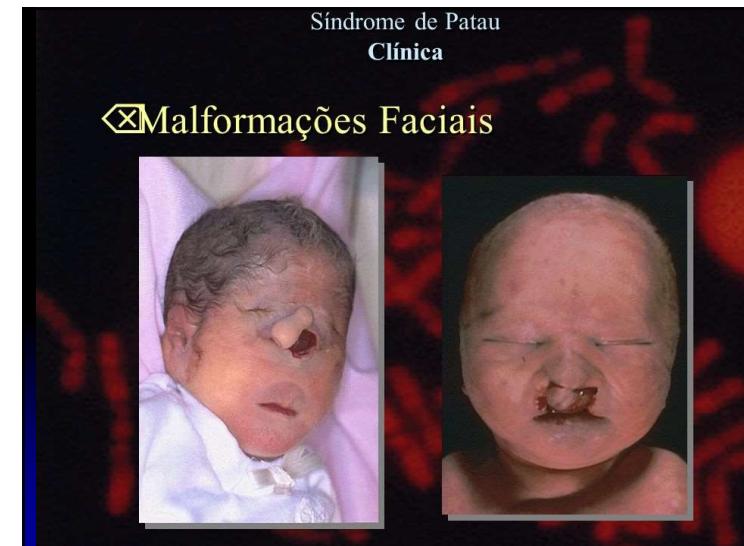
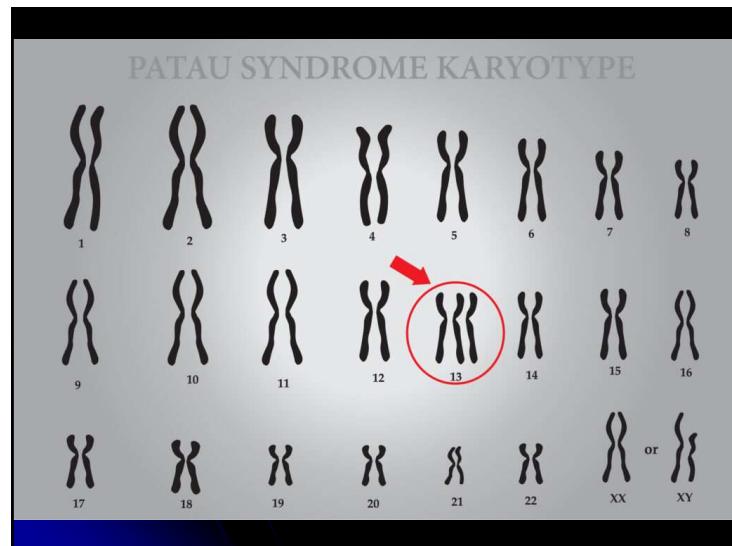
- DNA e proteínas (histonas)
- Função: armazena as informações para a produção de um ser vivo!!!

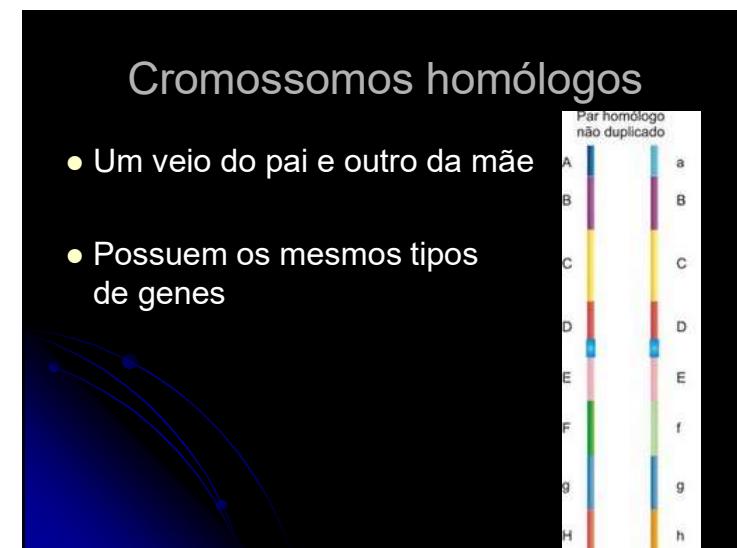
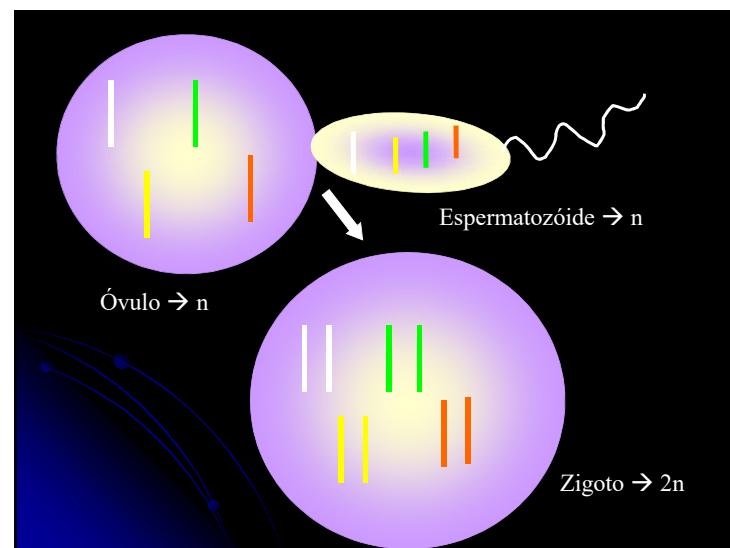
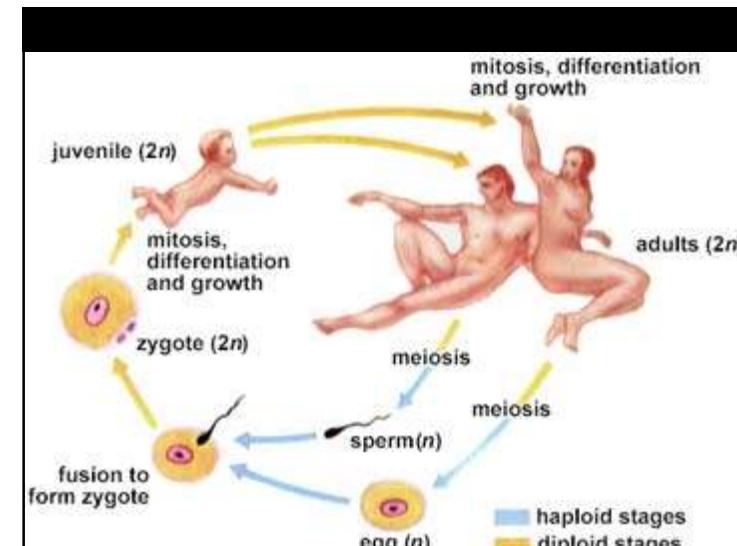
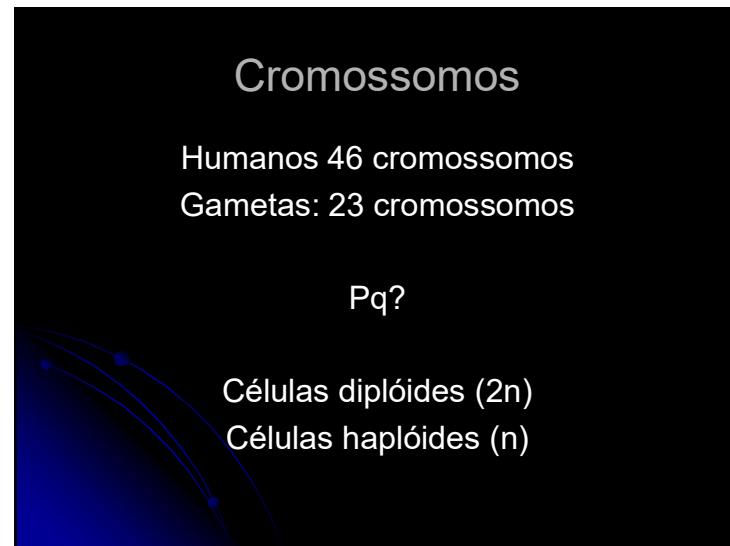


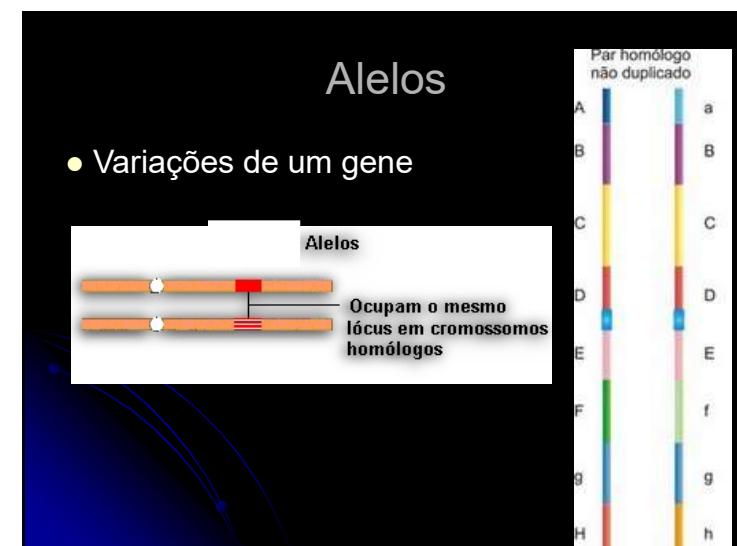
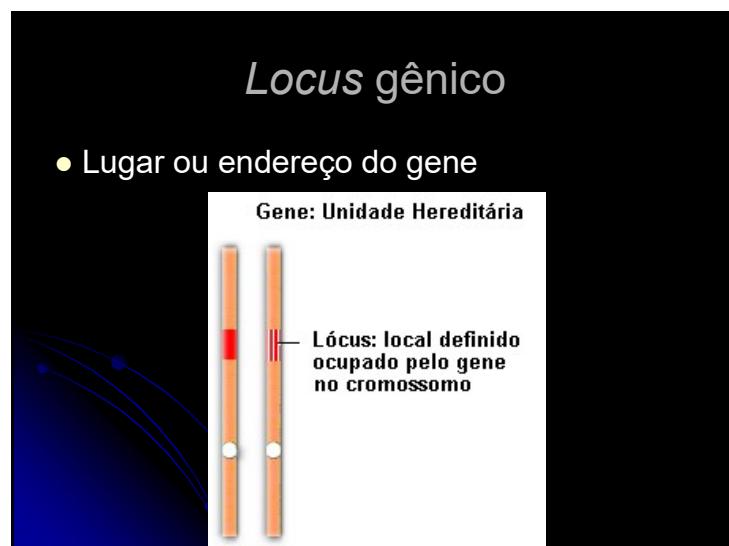
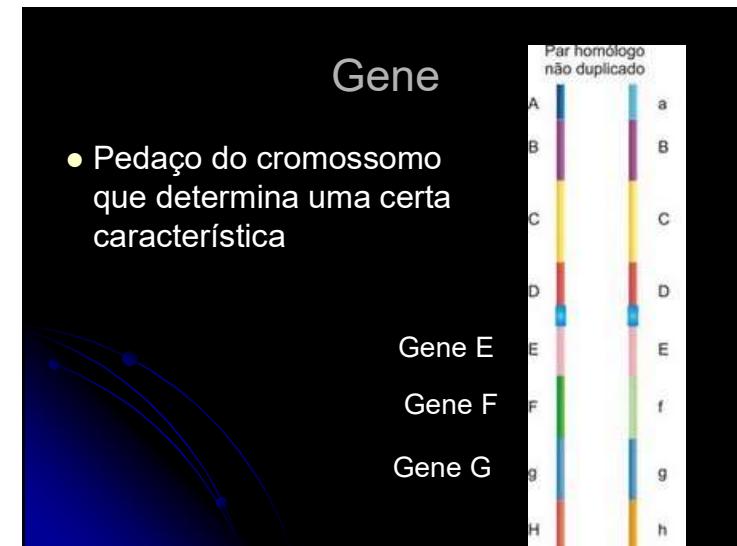
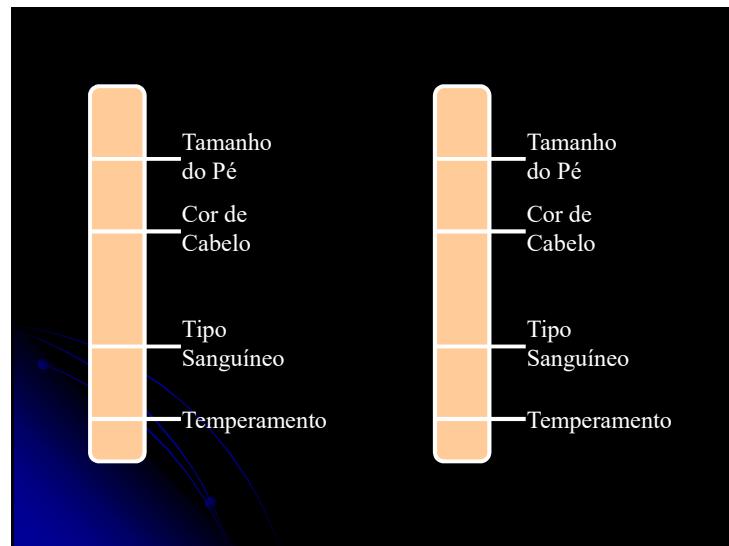


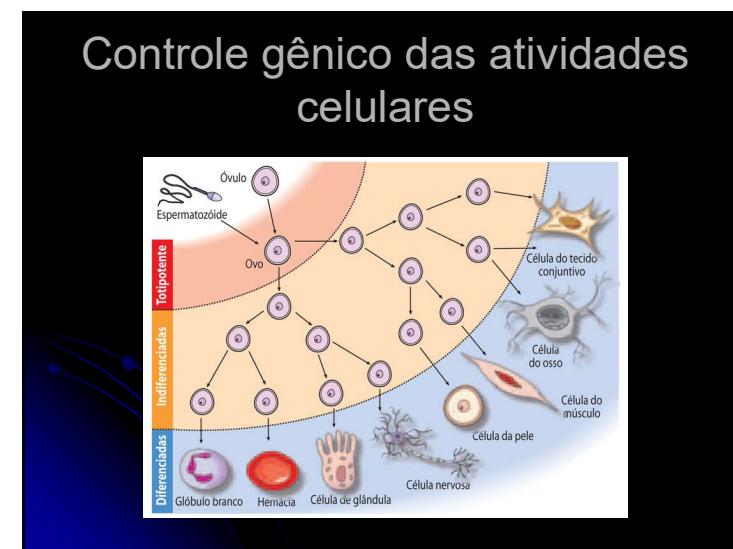
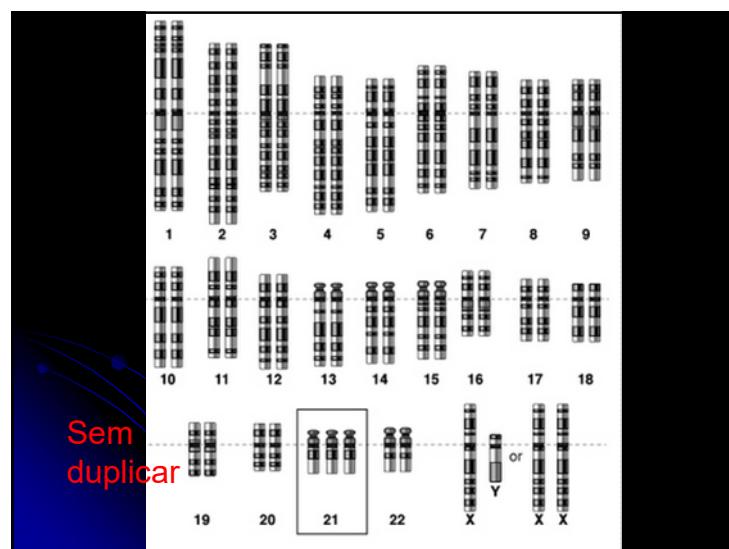
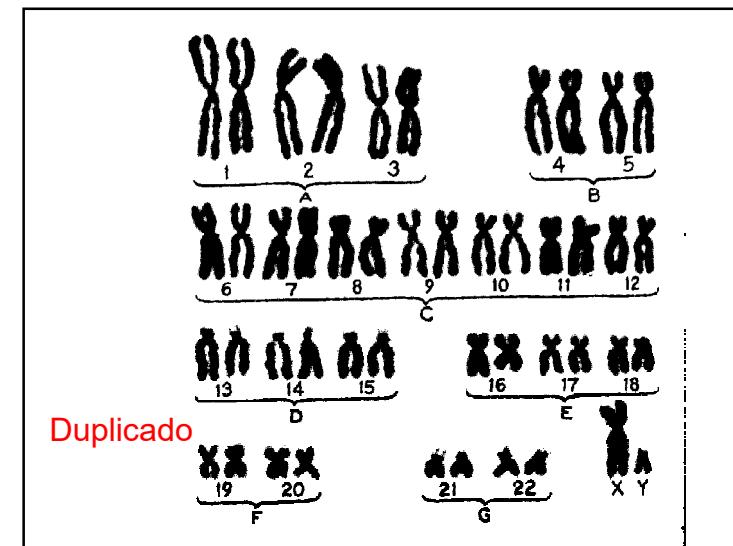
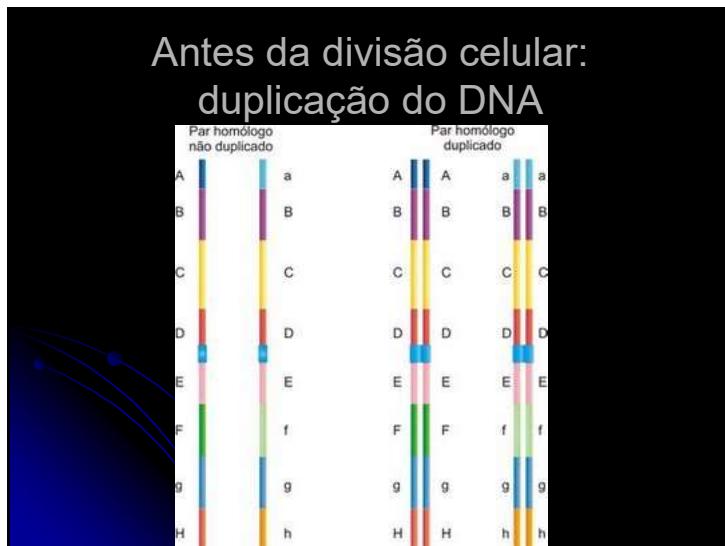




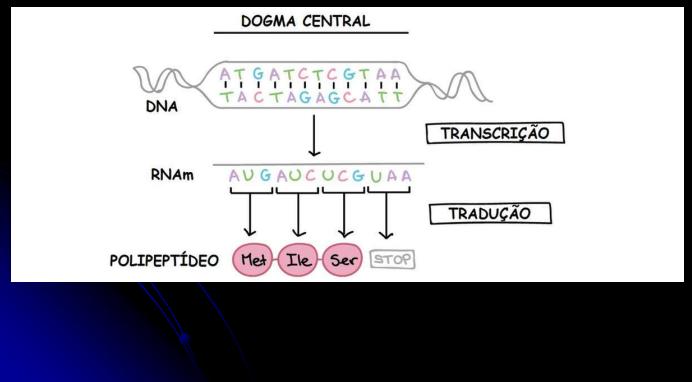








Controle gênico das atividades celulares



Atividade

- Pg 165
- Exercícios: 5, 6 e 8.