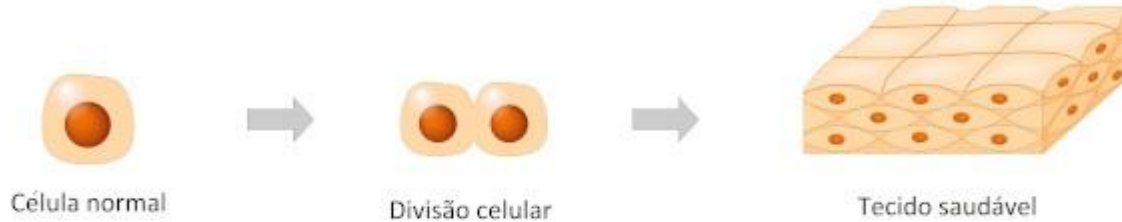
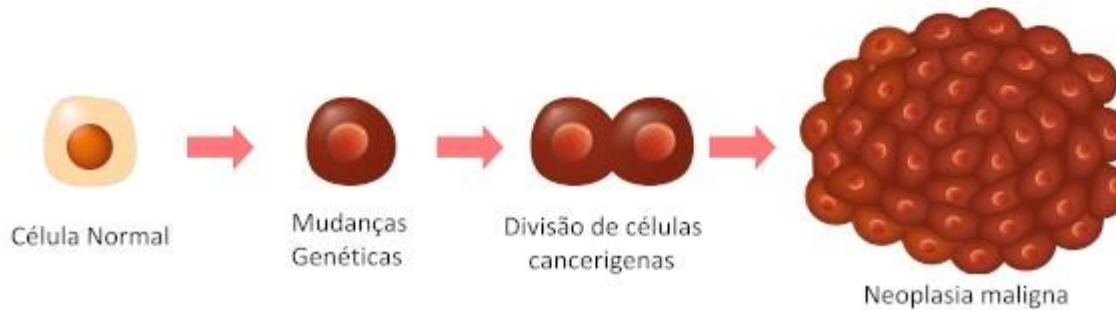
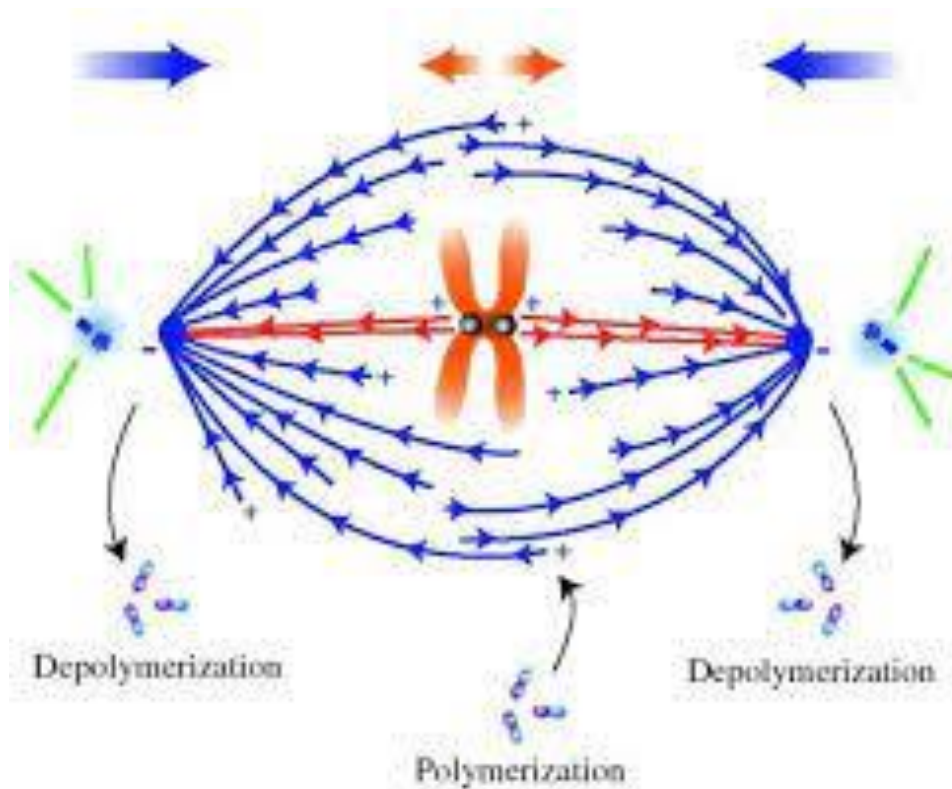


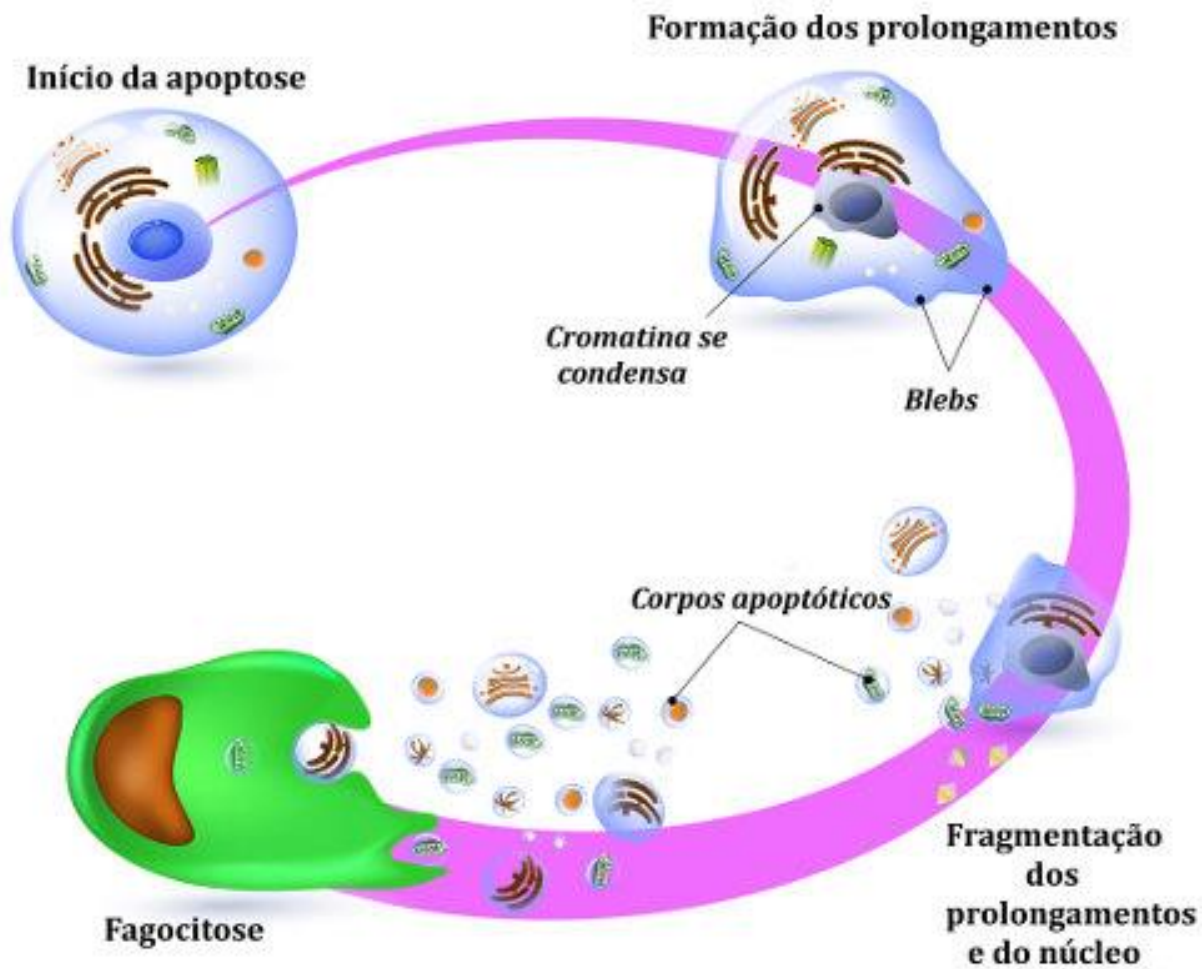
Desenvolvimento celular normal

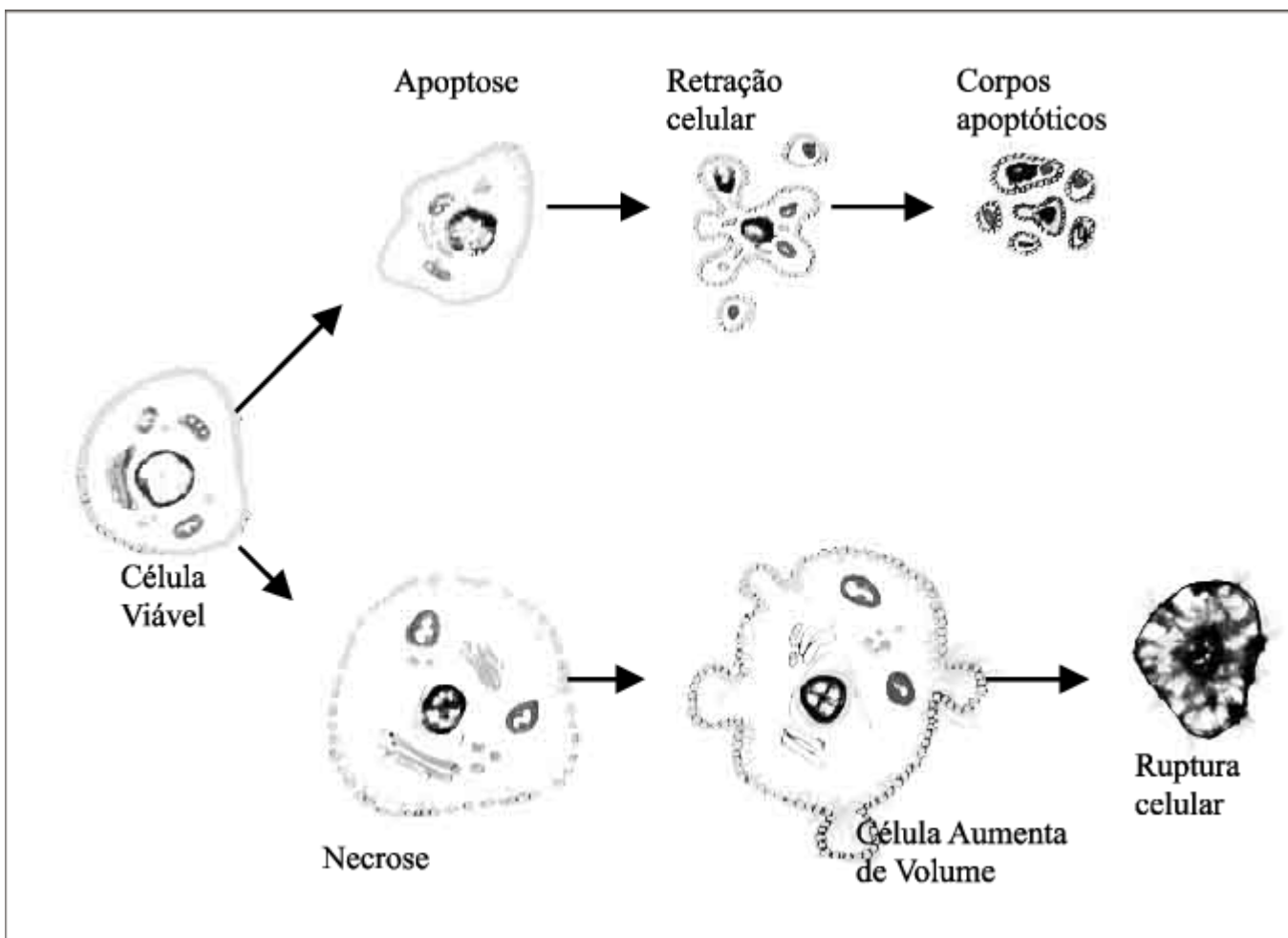


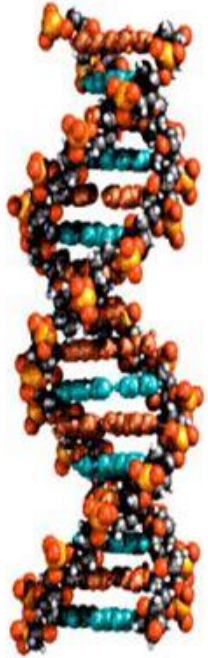
Crescimento celular normal



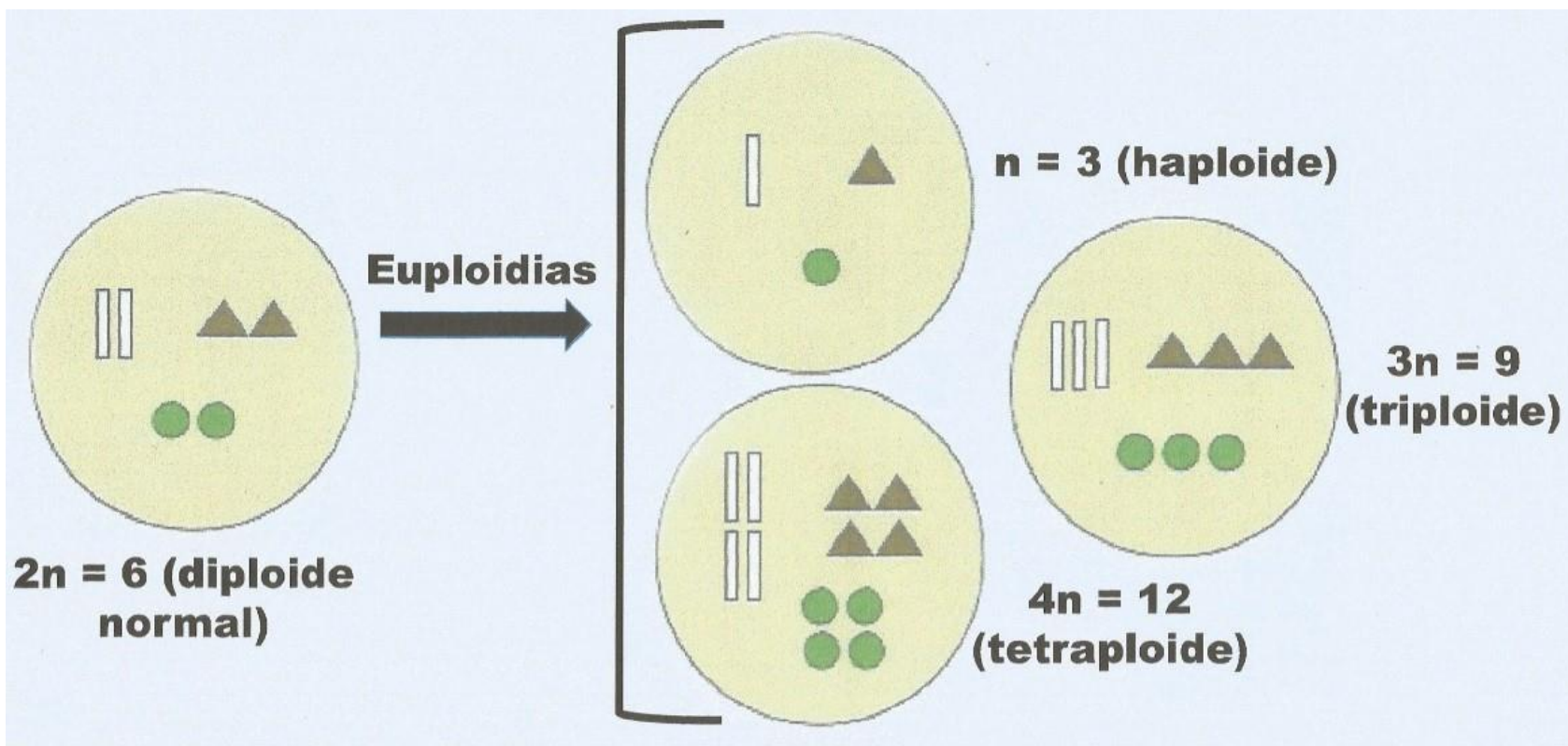








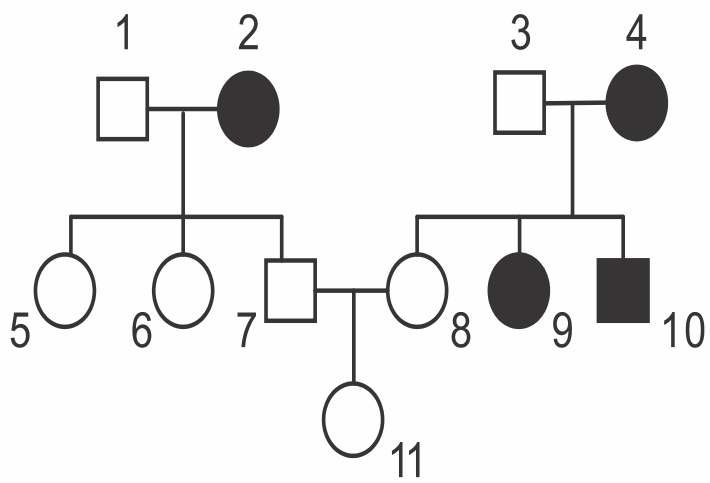
Alterações numéricas	Tipos
Euploidia	Monoploidia (n)
	Triploidia (3n)
	Poliploidia (4n, 5n, etc)
Aneuploidia	Nulissomia (2n - 2)
	Monossomia (2n - 1)
	Trissomia (2n + 1)
	Polissomia (2n + 2, 3 ou 4)





A sua trajetória em Biológicas começa Aqui!



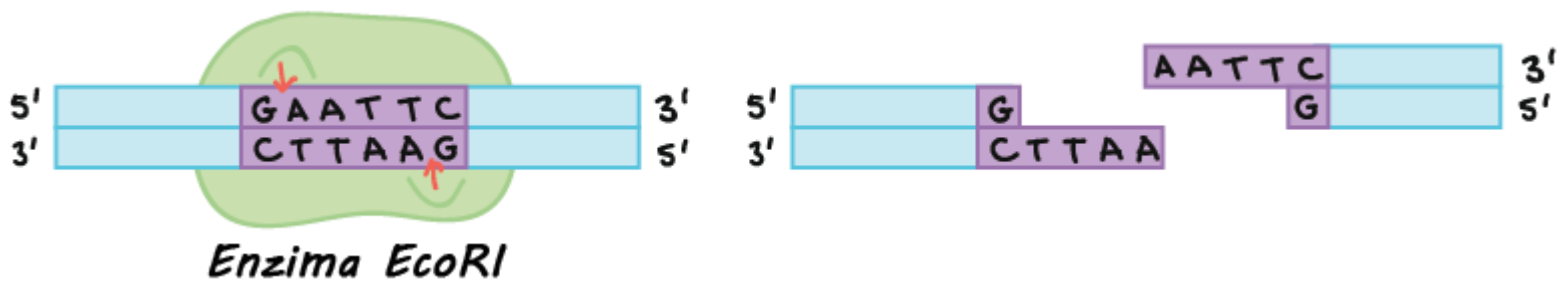


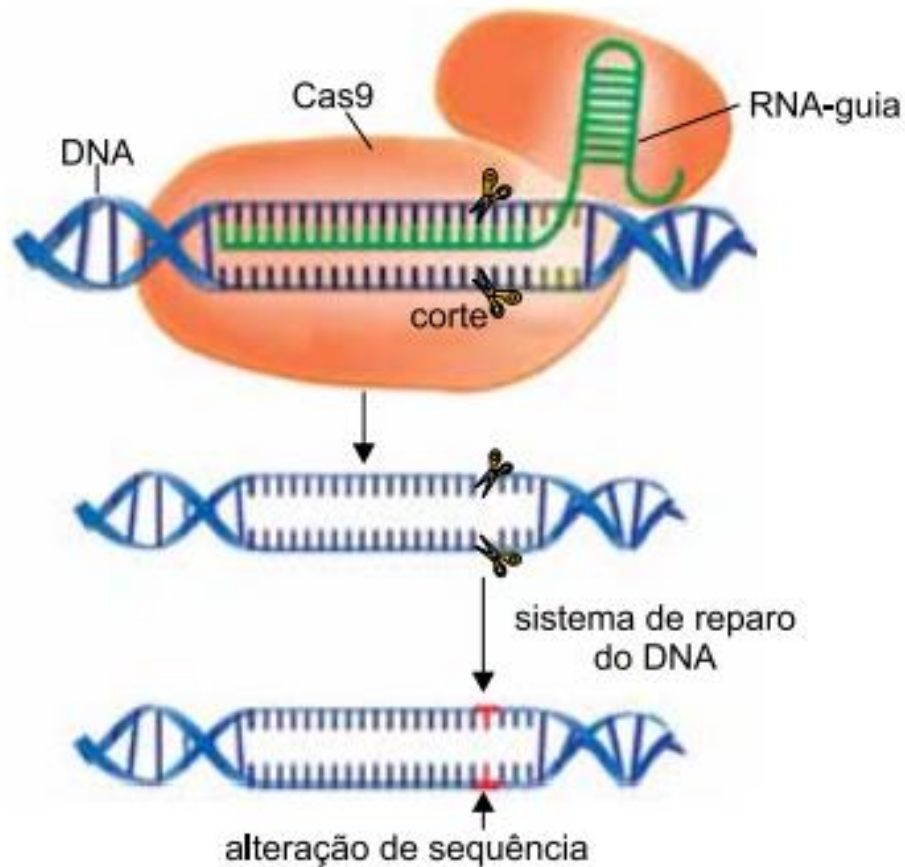
LEGENDA

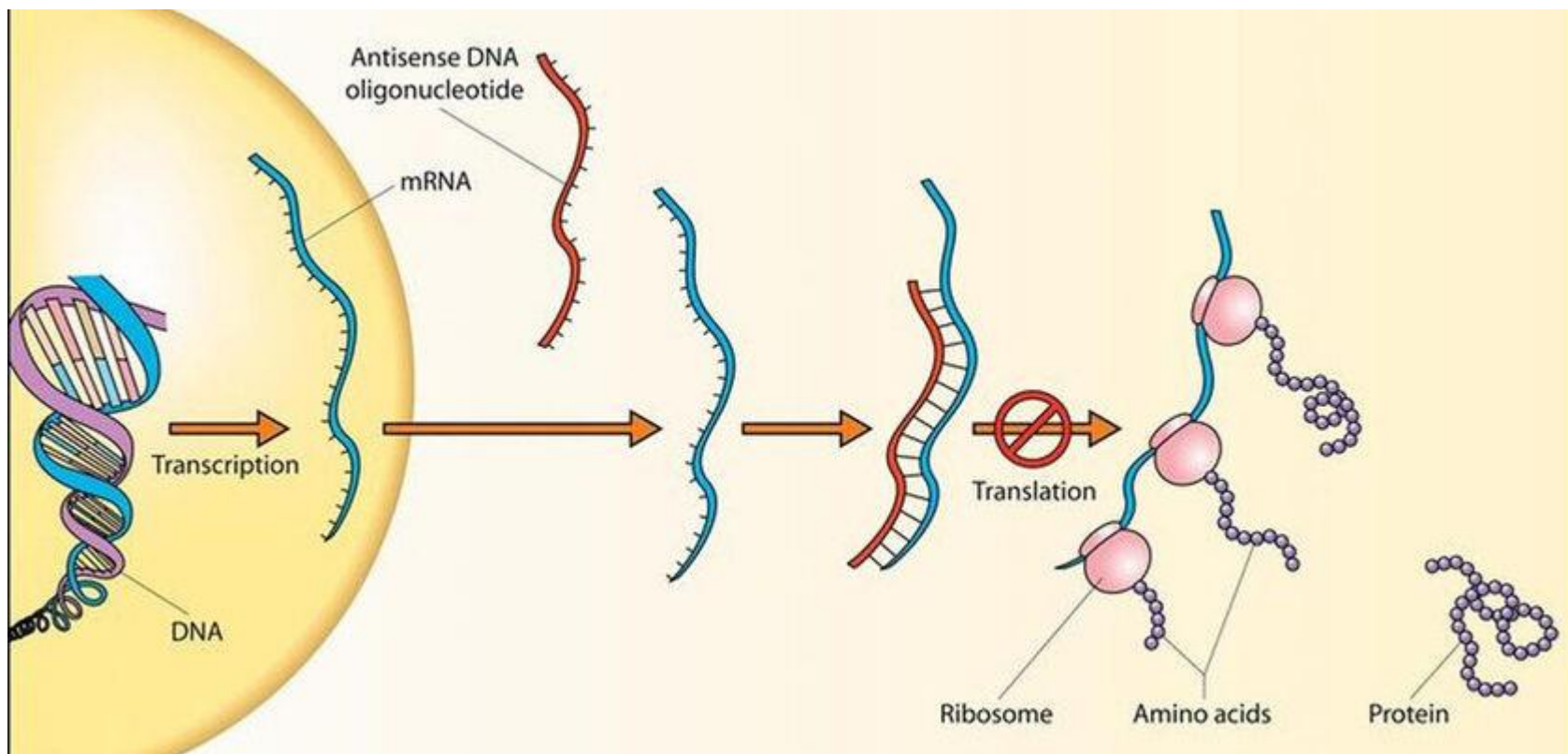
- Animal macho com pelagem amarela
- Animal fêmea com pelagem amarela
- Animal macho com pelagem preta
- Animal fêmea com pelagem preta

Interbits®











Epigenética

O silenciamento gênico pela epigenética acontece quando algumas classes de moléculas (como o radical metil ou $-CH_3$) se **ligam ao DNA e bloqueiam a correta transcrição do gene**. Esse processo, conhecido como metilação do DNA, é realizado por classe de enzimas (DNA metiltransferases, ou DNMTs) e torna a estrutura dos genes incompatível com a expressão gênica.





MicroRNAs

Já no caso de microRNAs (miRNAs), essas pequenas moléculas atuam após a transcrição, ou seja, após a produção do mRNA. Nesse caso, os miRNAs se ligam ao mRNA e formam um complexo que é **reconhecido por enzimas que o destroem**. Assim, a informação copiada do DNA para o mRNA é eliminada, não havendo a produção da proteína.

Importante saber que a desregulação desses sistemas pode ser prejudicial, já que expõe nossas células a condições patológicas.





Quadro 1

Áreas	Sequências de DNA
A1 - Extrativismo	TCC TAA TTG AAA
	TCC TAA CTG AGA
A2 - Extrativismo	TCC TAA TGT CAC
	TCC AAA TTG CAC
B1 - Conservação	TCC AAA TTT CAC
	TCC TAA TGT CAC
B2 - Conservação	TCC TAA CTG AGA
	TCC AAA TTT CAC

Quadro 2

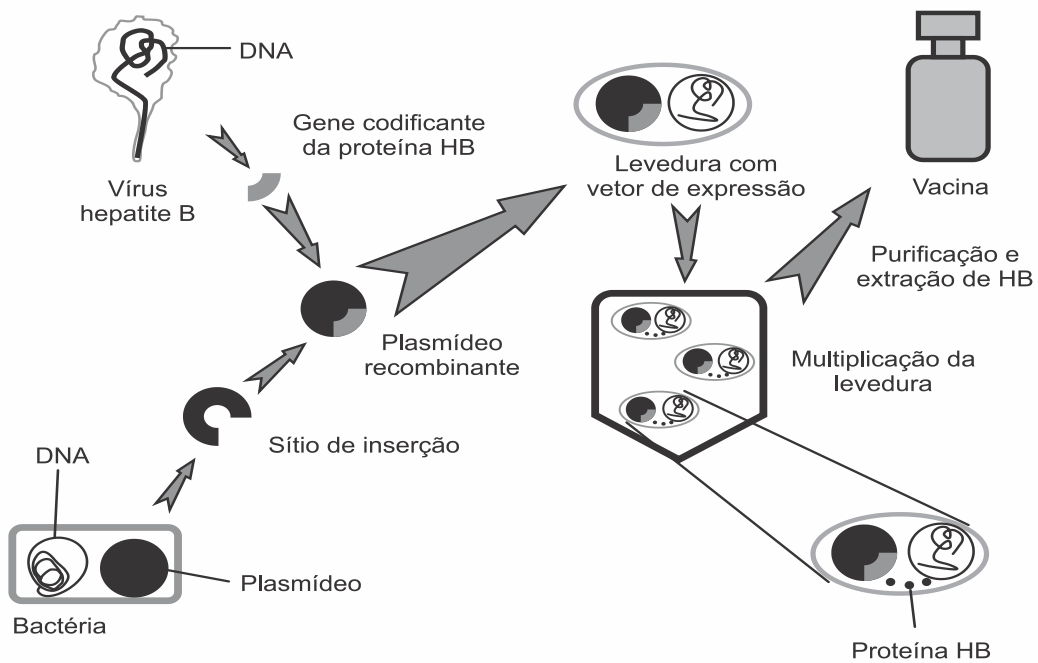
Amostras	Sequências de DNA
1	TCC TAA GTG AGA
2	TCC TAA TTG AAA
3	TCC TAA TGT CAC
4	TCC AAA TTG CAC
5	TCC AAA TTT CAC





Semelhanças e diferenças entre moléculas biológicas (por exemplo, na sequência de DNA dos genes) podem ser utilizadas para determinar o parentesco entre as espécies.

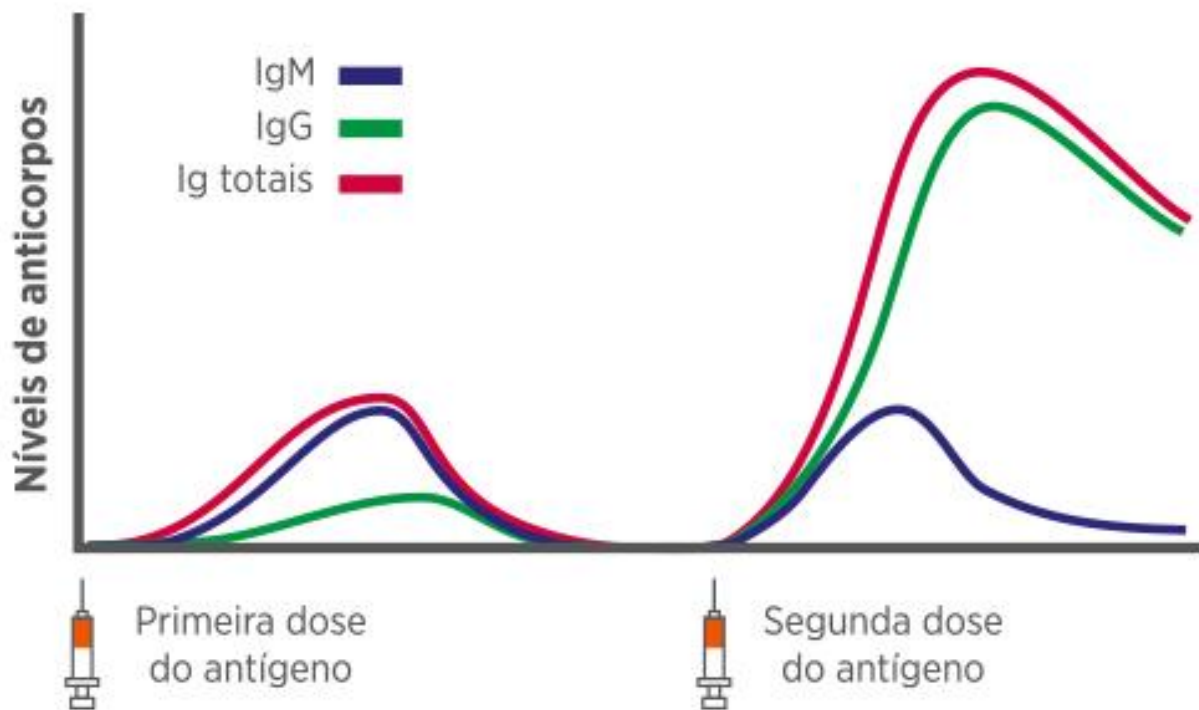


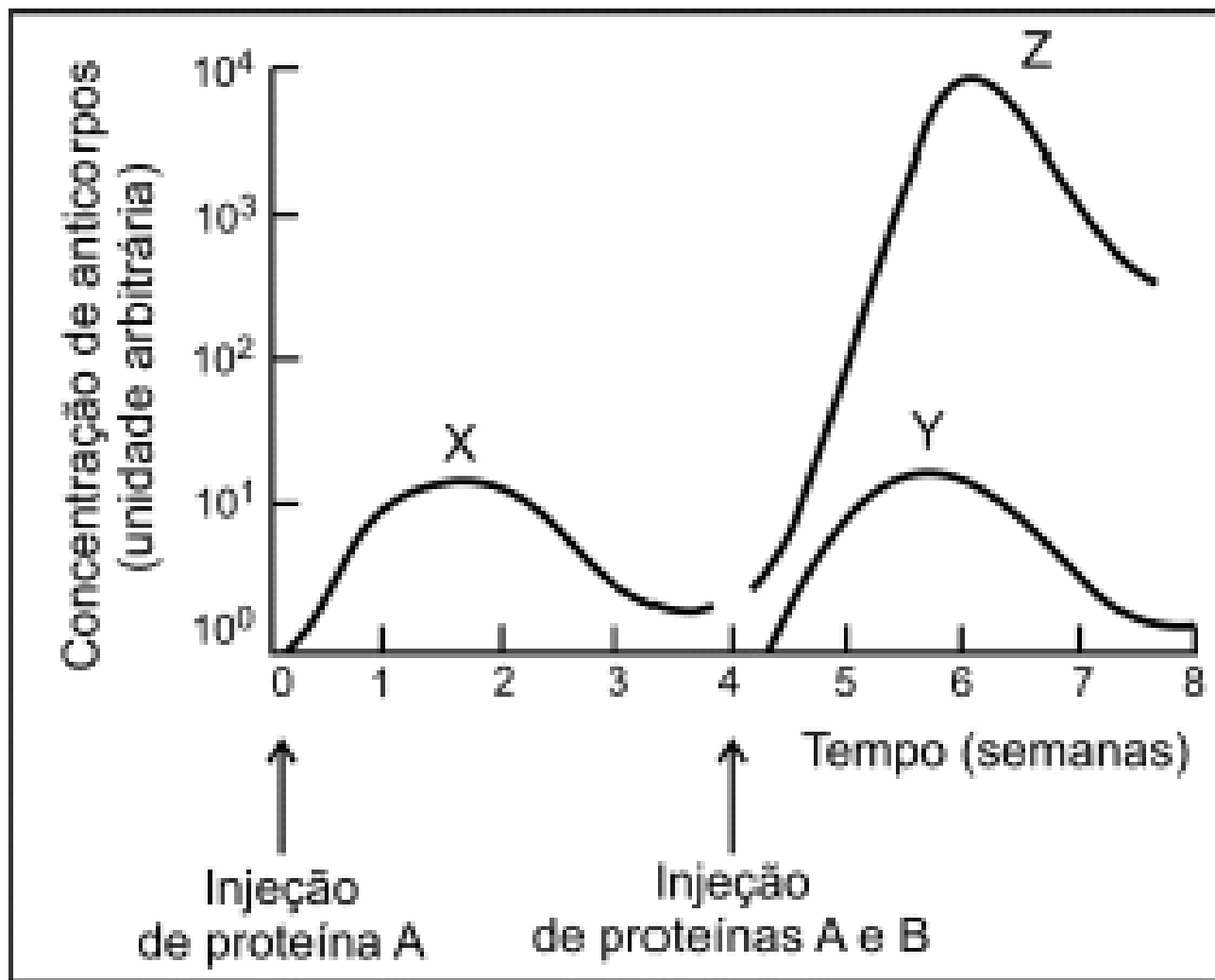


Disponível em: www.ied.edu.hk. Acesso em: 15 out. 2015 (adaptado).

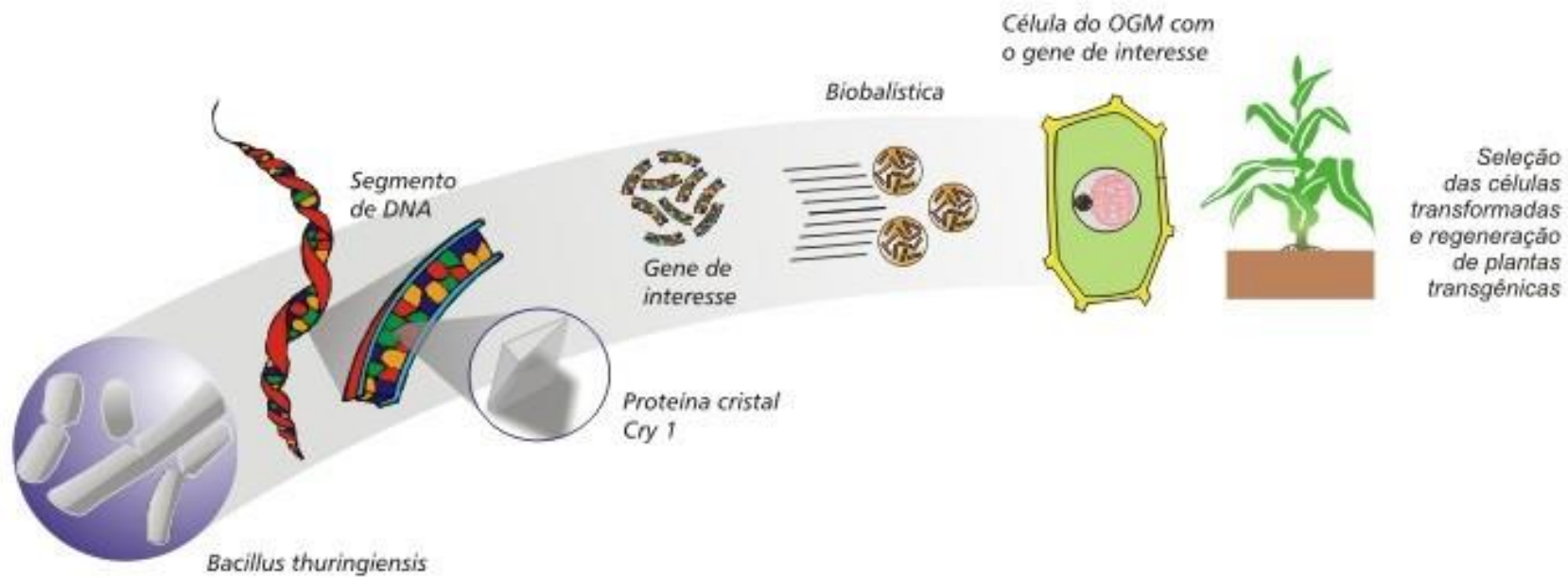


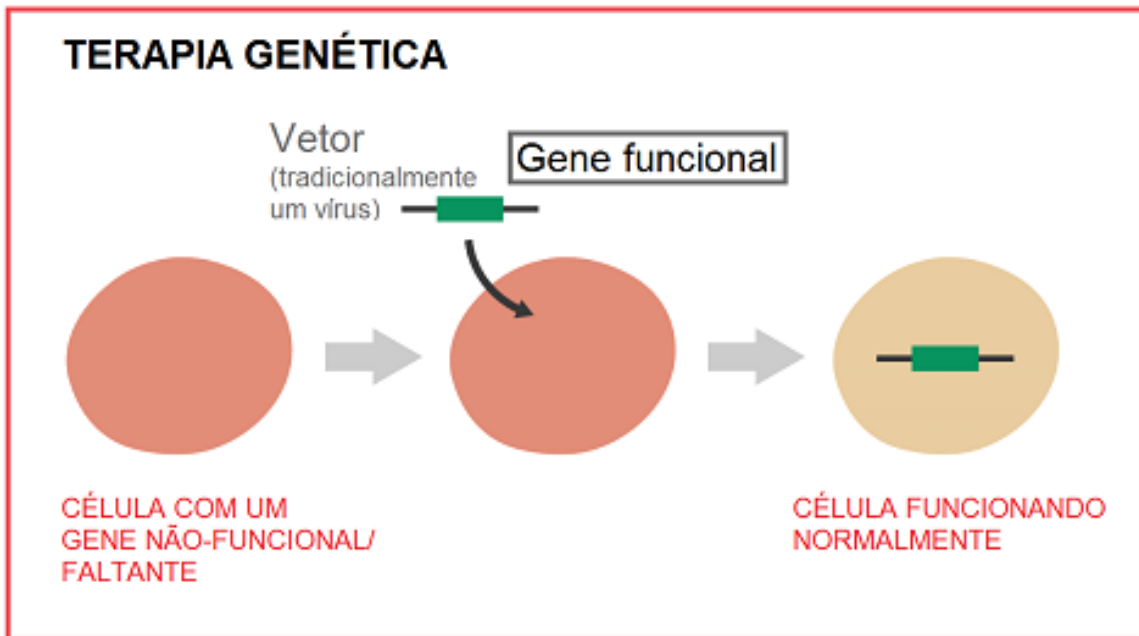
VACINA	SORO
Usado na prevenção	Usado na cura
Contém antígeno inativado ou atenuado	Contém anticorpos previamente produzidos em outro organismo
Imunização ativa	Imunização passiva





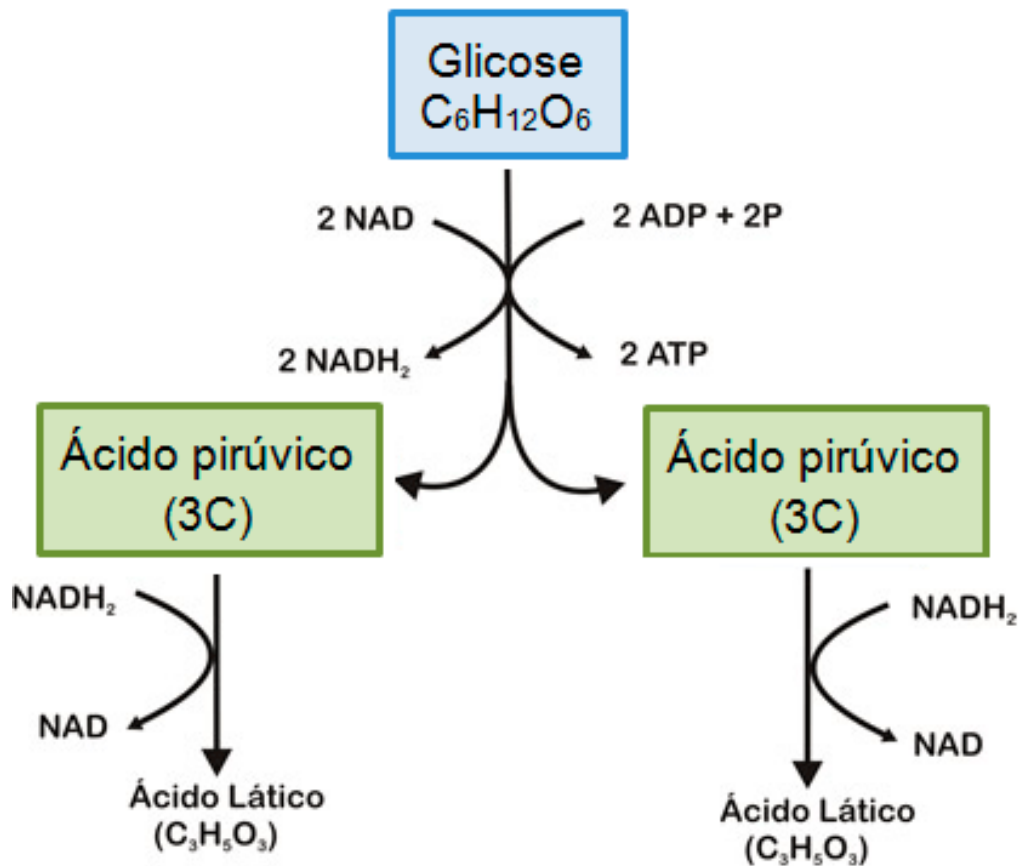
W. K. Purves, D. Sadava, G. H. Orians, H. C. Heller.
Life. The Science of Biology. Sinauer Associates,
Inc. W.H. Freeman & Comp., 6ª ed., 2001. Adaptado.

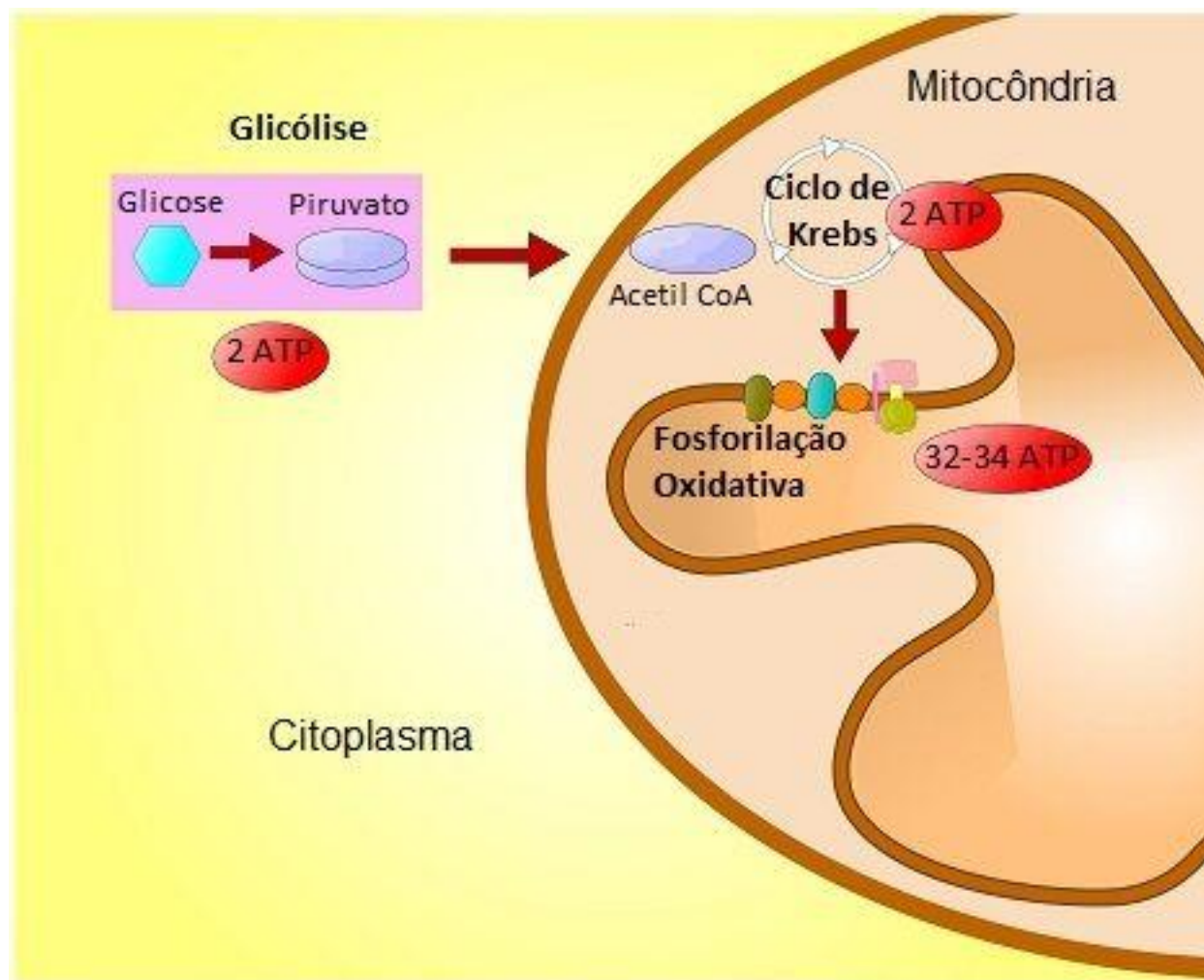


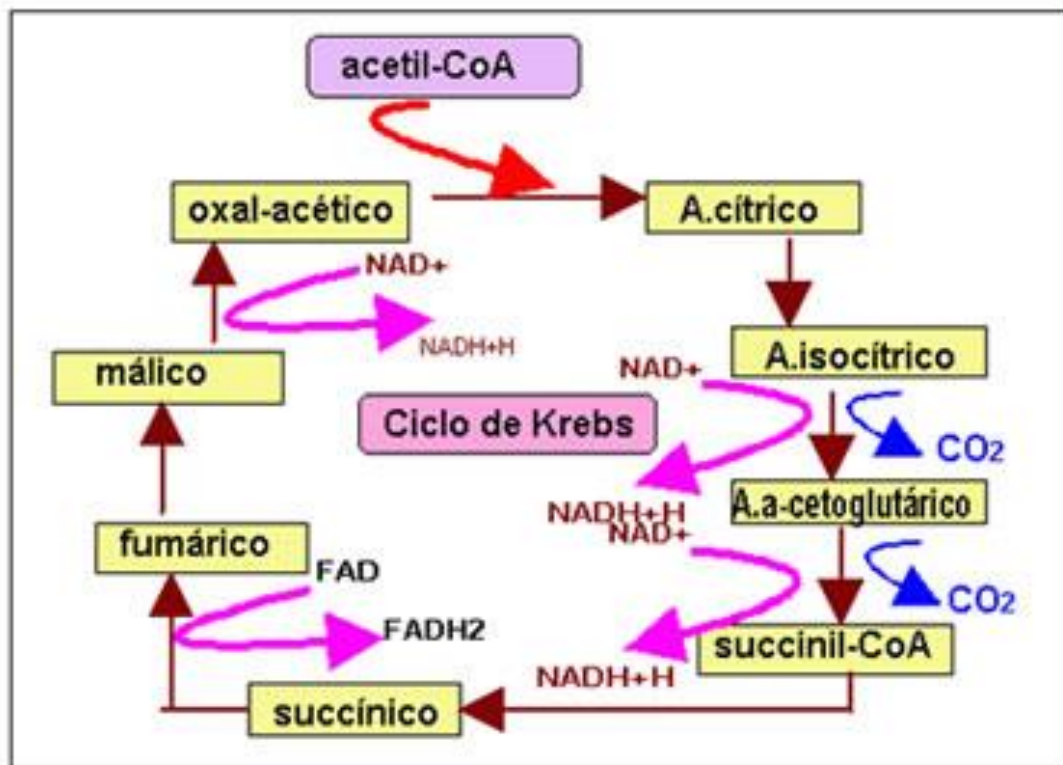


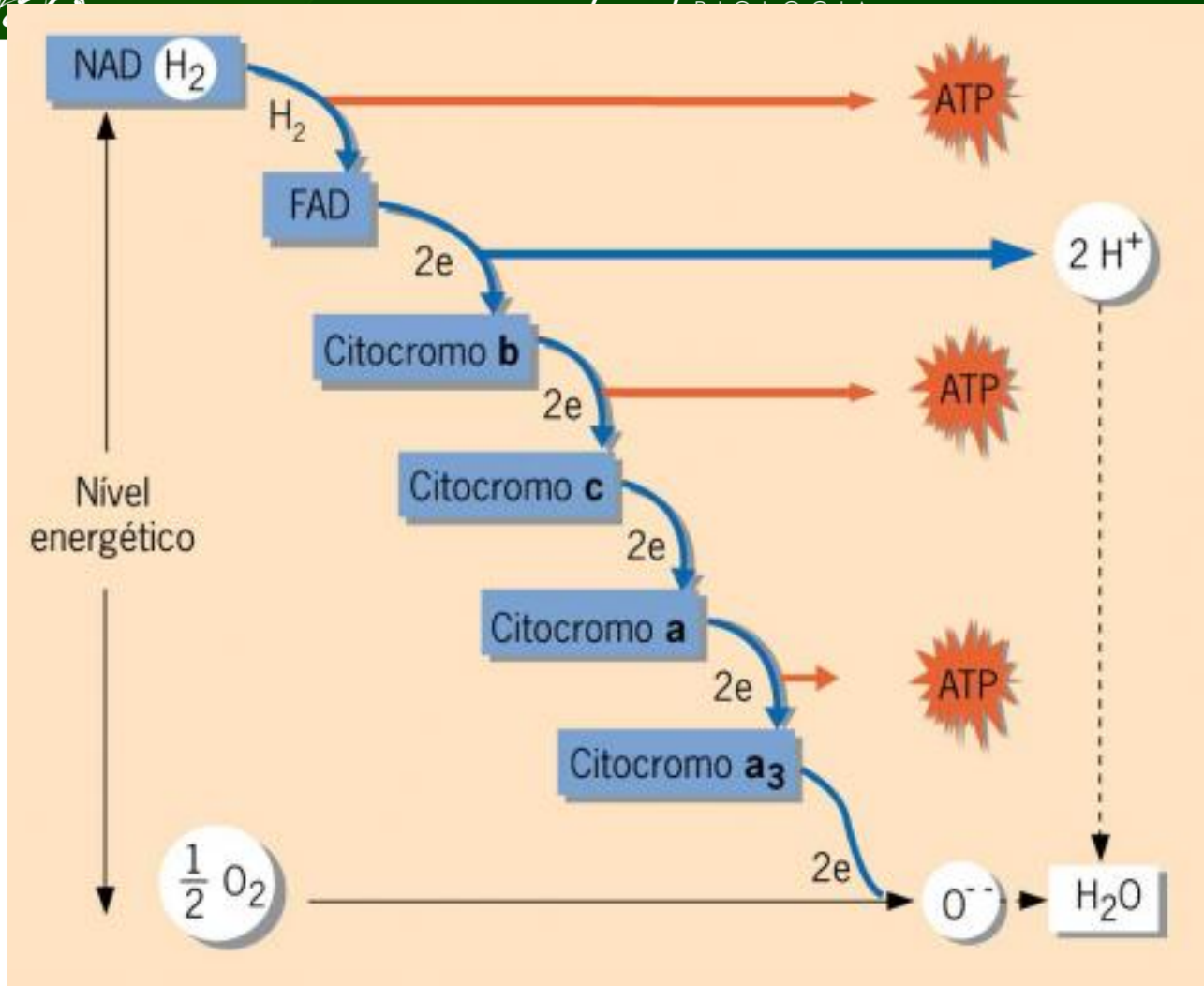
Um vírus geneticamente modificado - carregando um gene visado - age como um mediador, levando às células geneticamente comprometidas o gene faltante ou reparador.

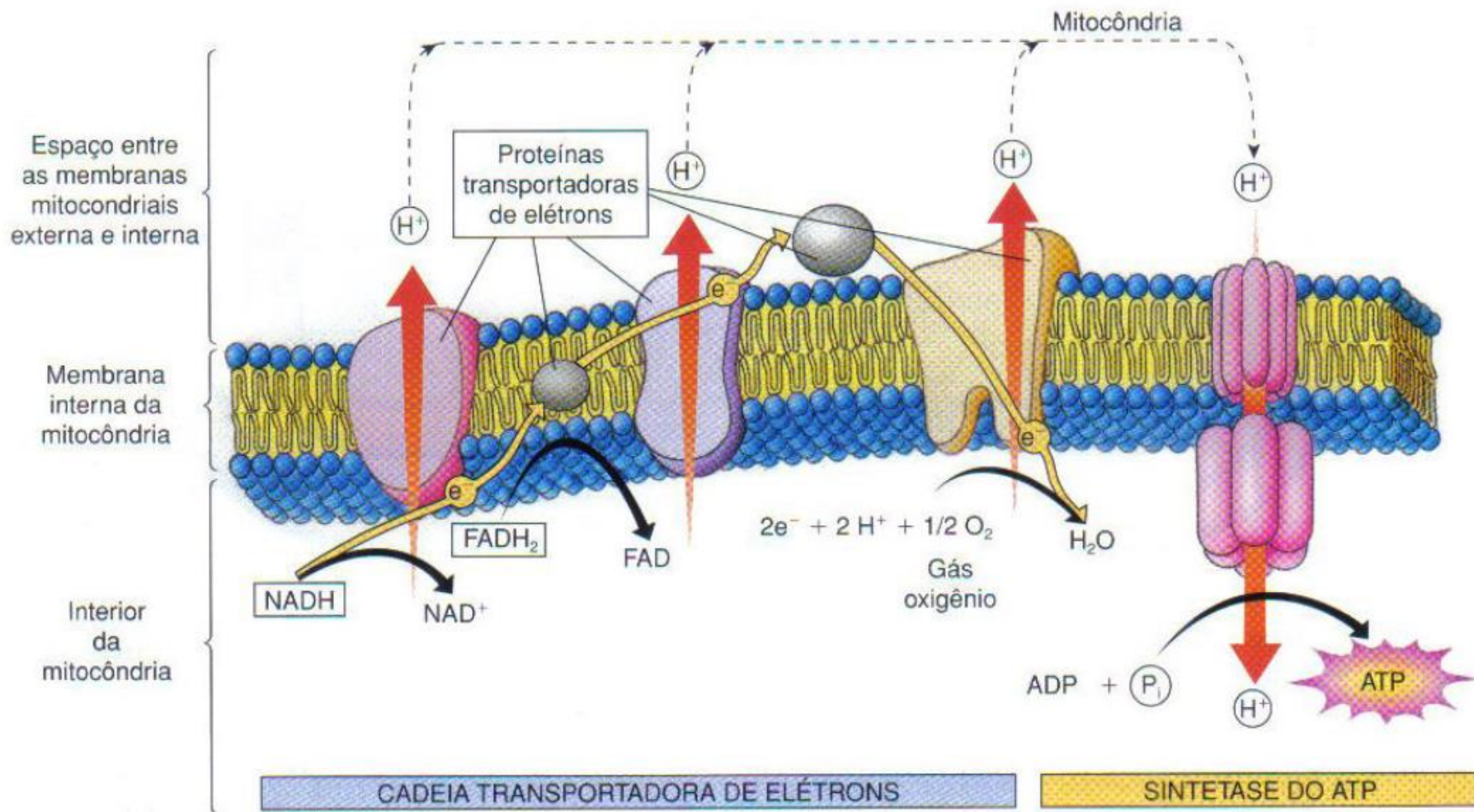


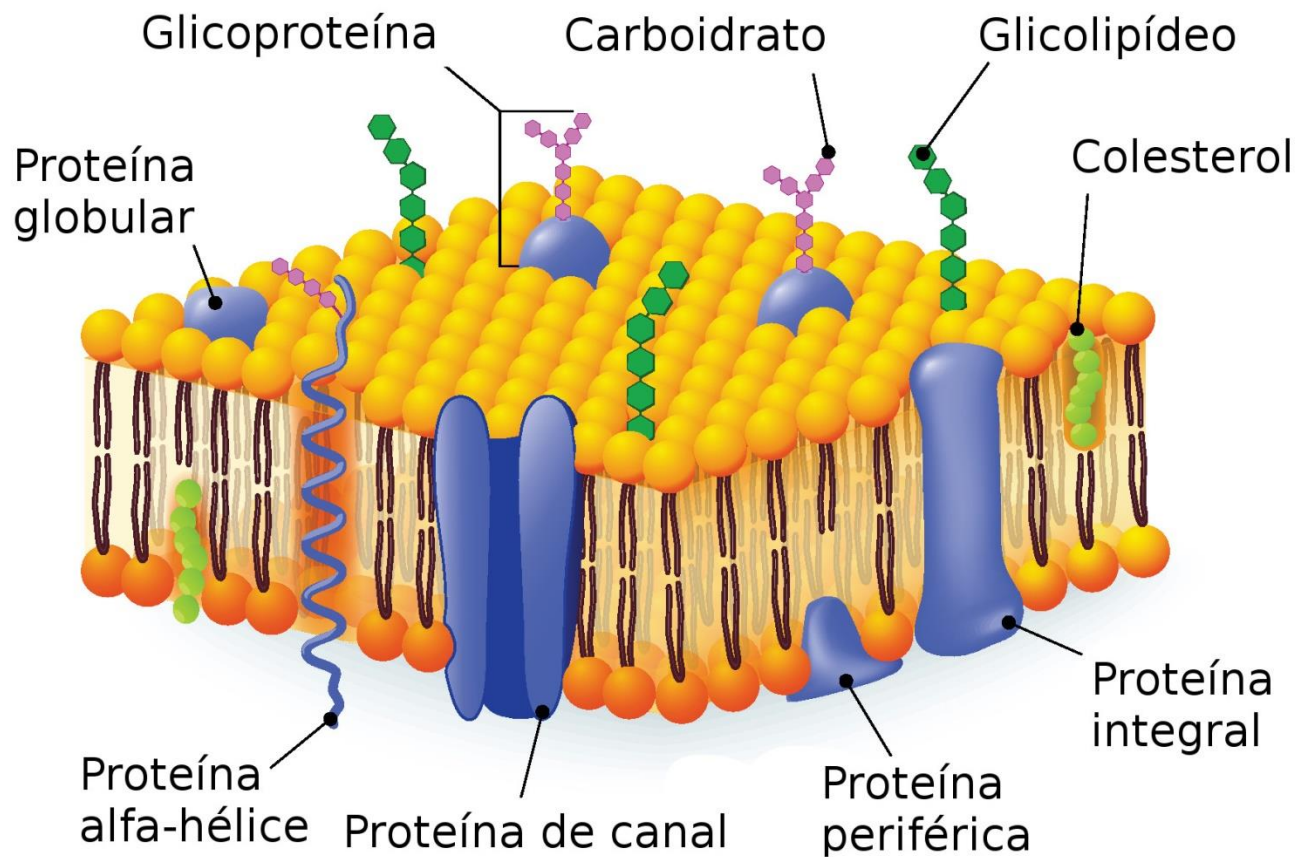


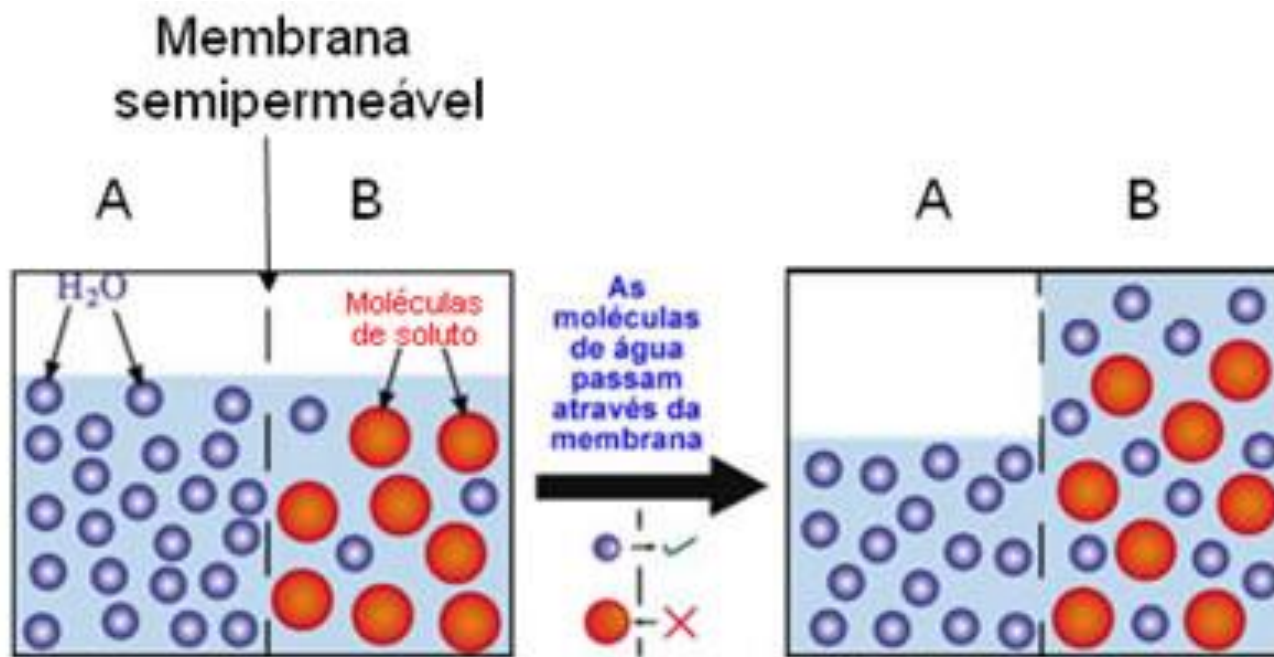


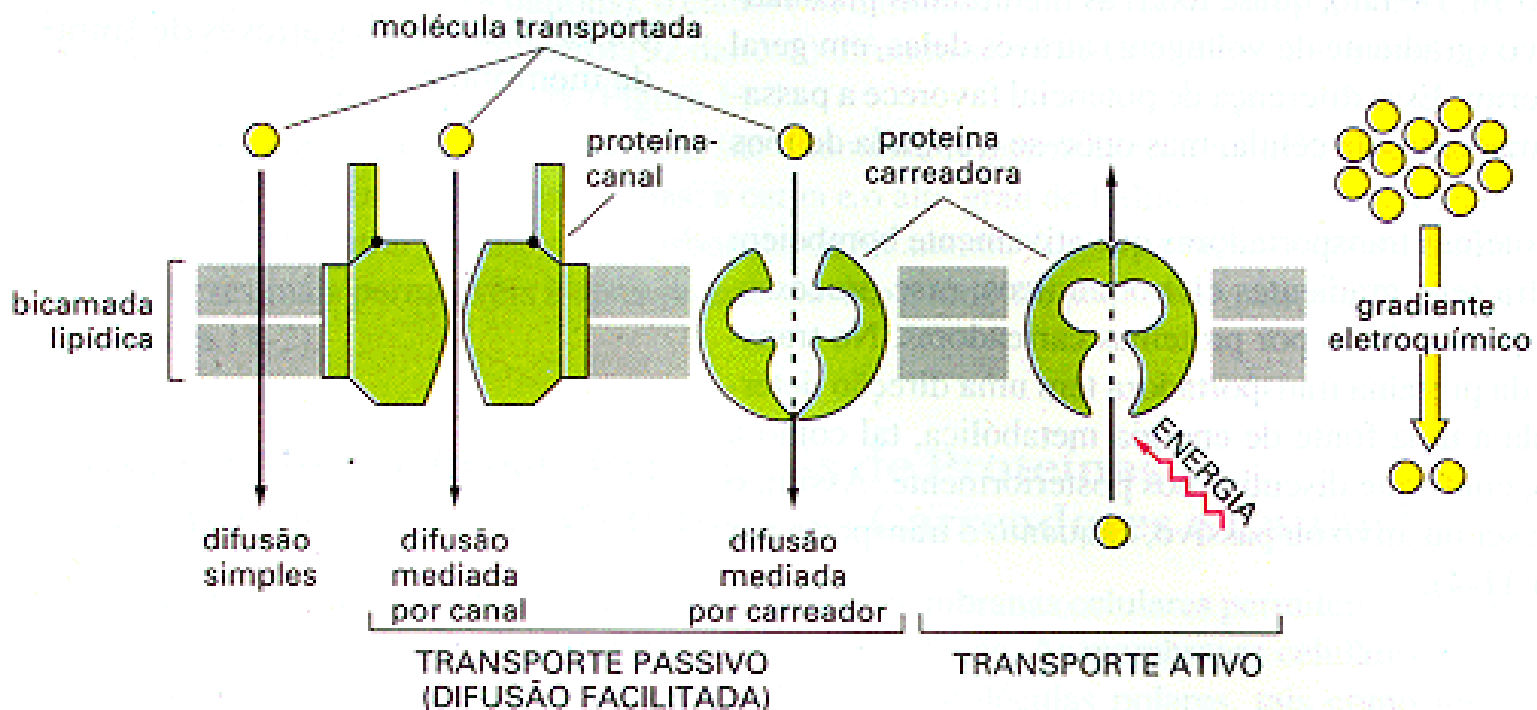






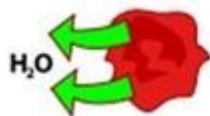
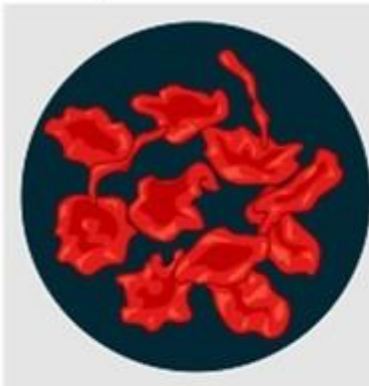






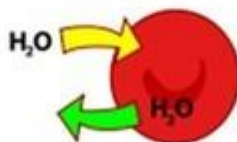


Hipertônico



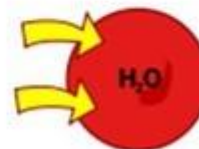
Alta pressão osmótica interna.

Isotônico



Pressão osmótica interna e externa são iguais.

Hipotônico



Alta pressão osmótica externa.

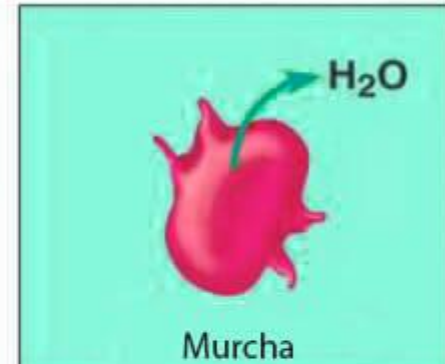
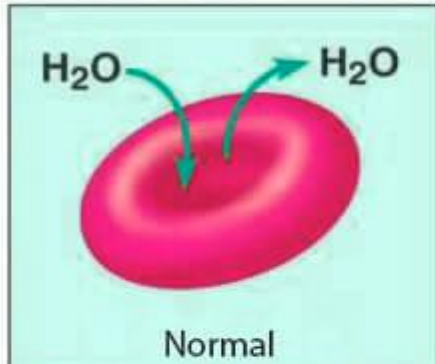


Solução isotônica

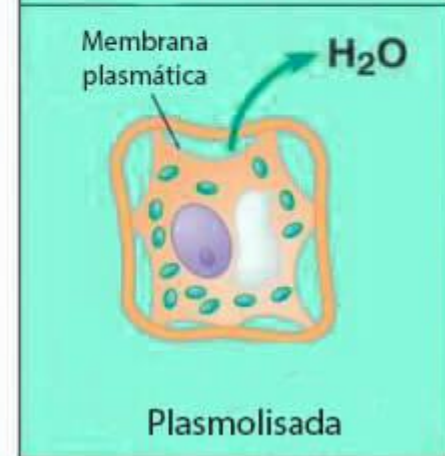
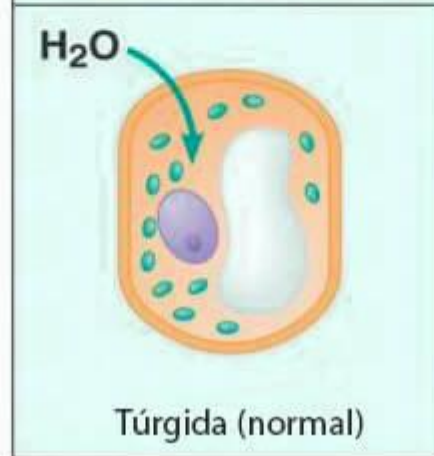
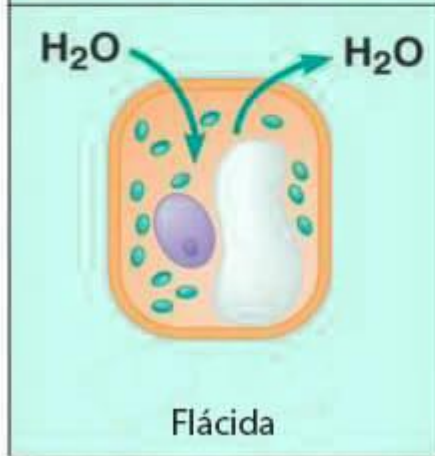
Solução hipotônica

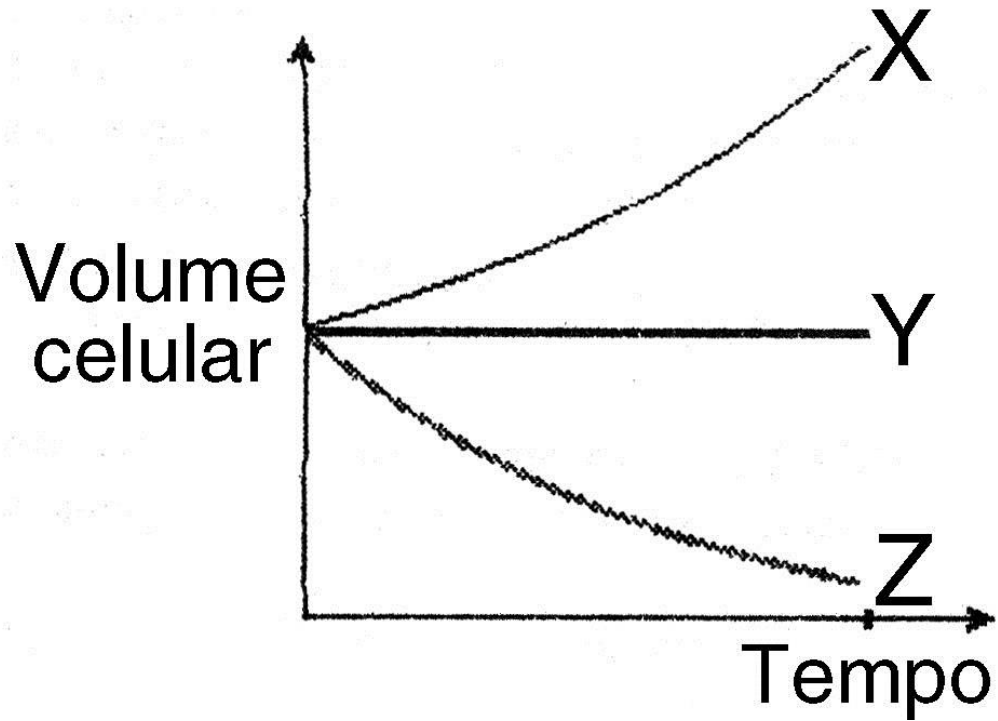
Solução hipertônica

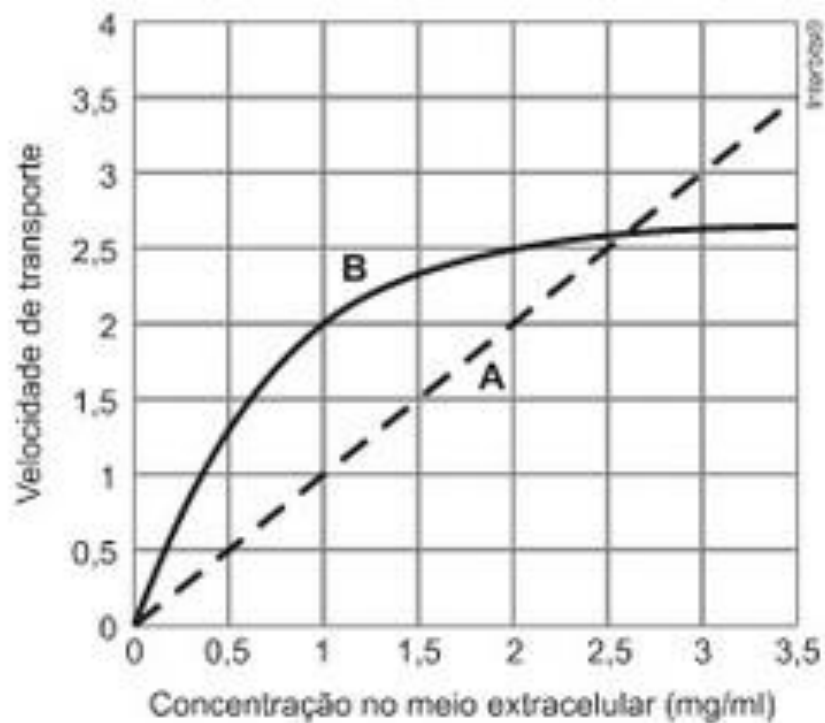
Célula animal



Célula vegetal



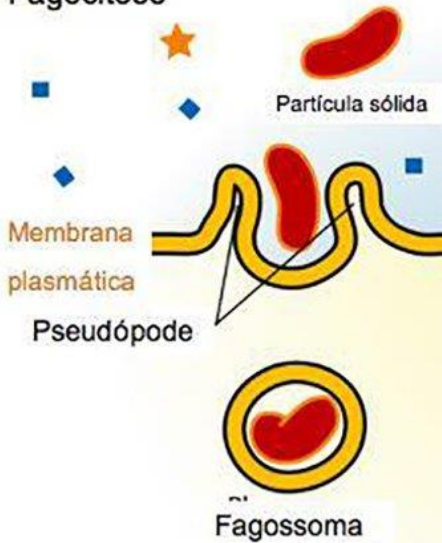




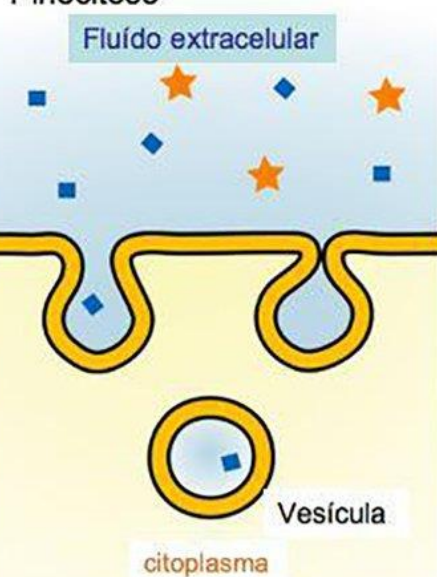


Endocitose

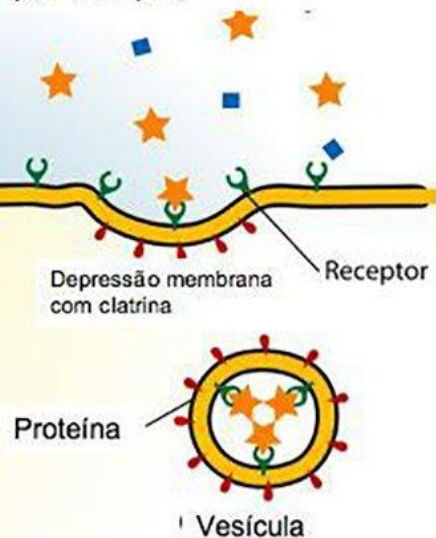
Fagocitose

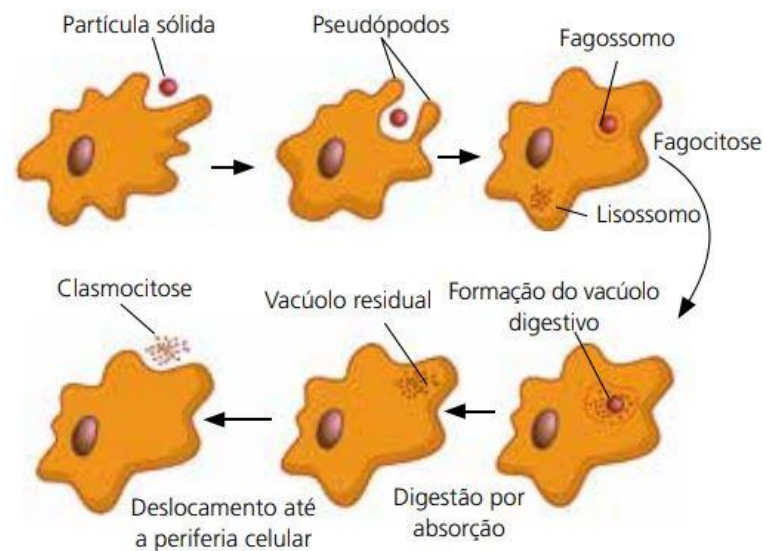
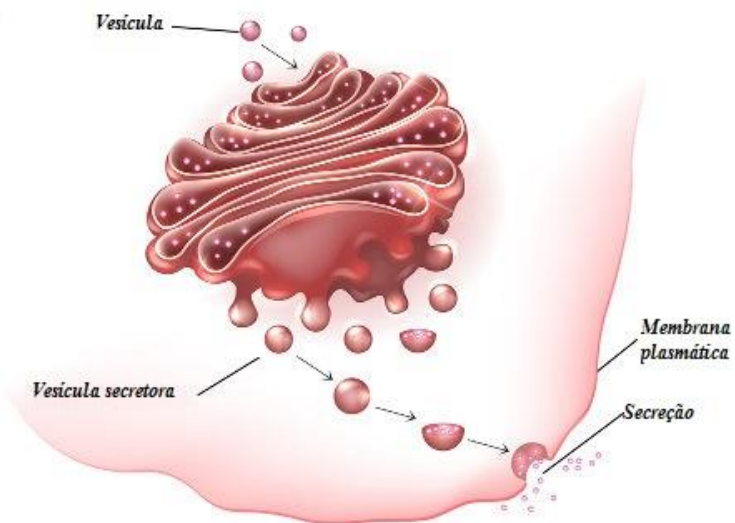


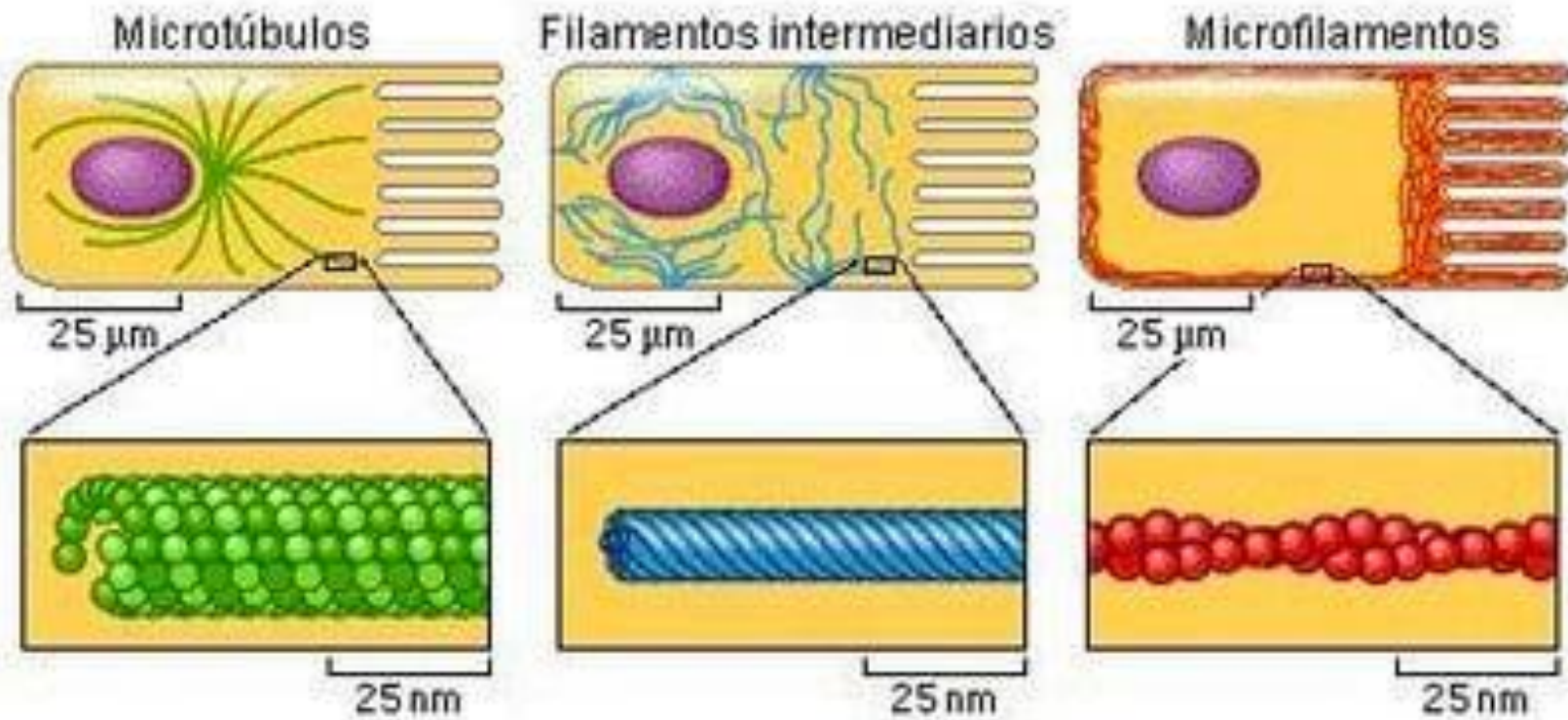
Pinocitose



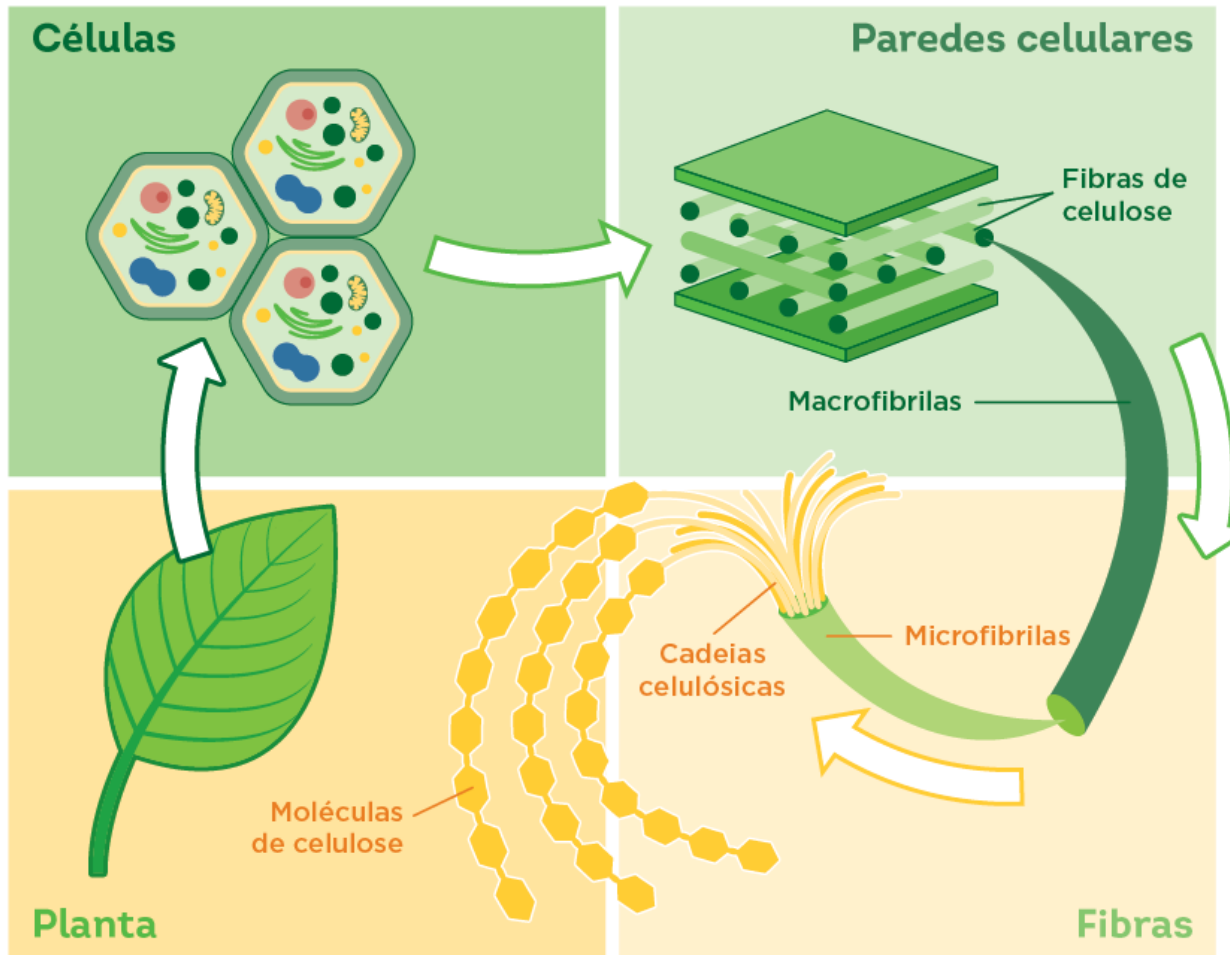
Endocitose mediada por receptor



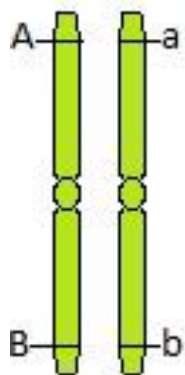




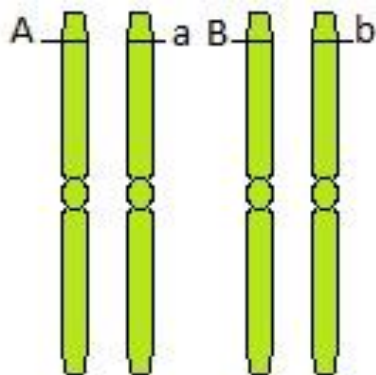
CELULOSE VEGETAL



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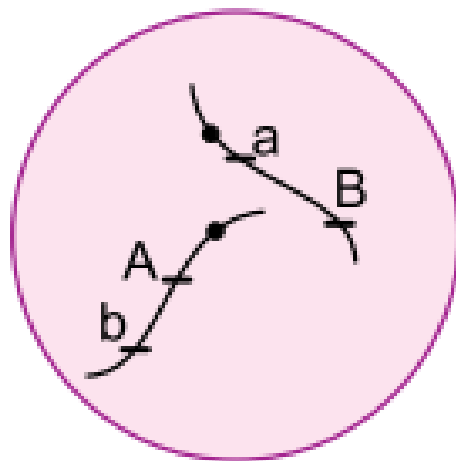


Linkage

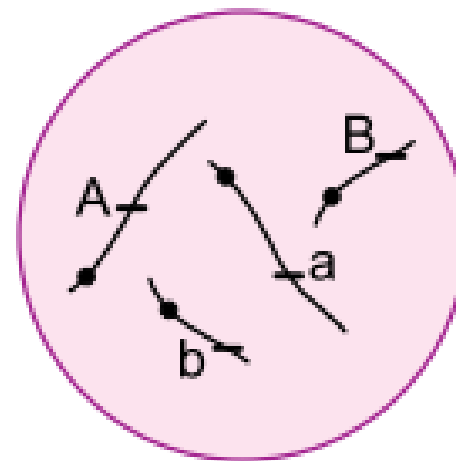


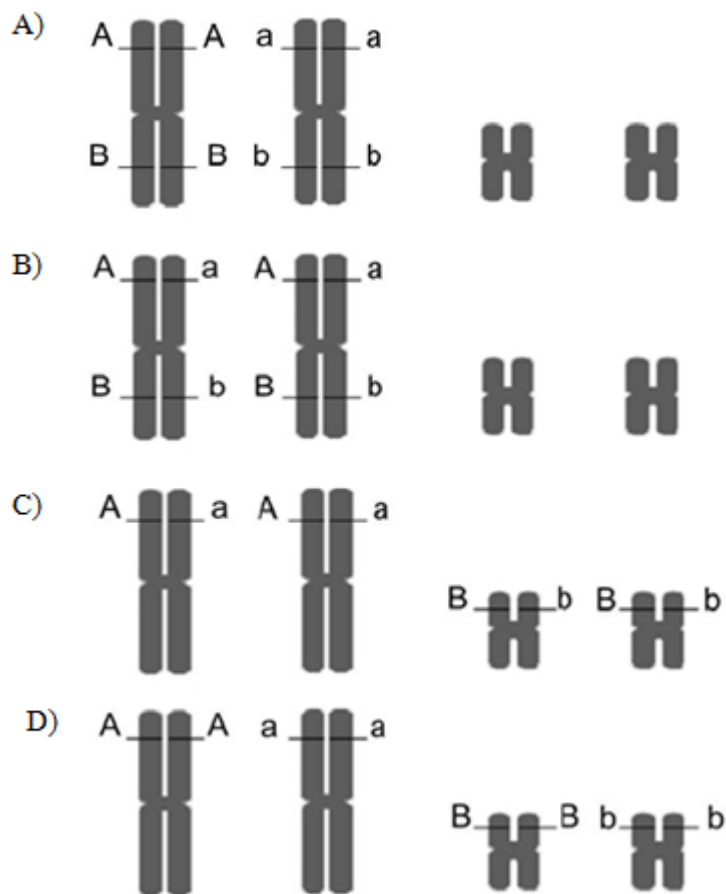
Pares de alelos em diferentes homólogos

ESPÉCIE 1



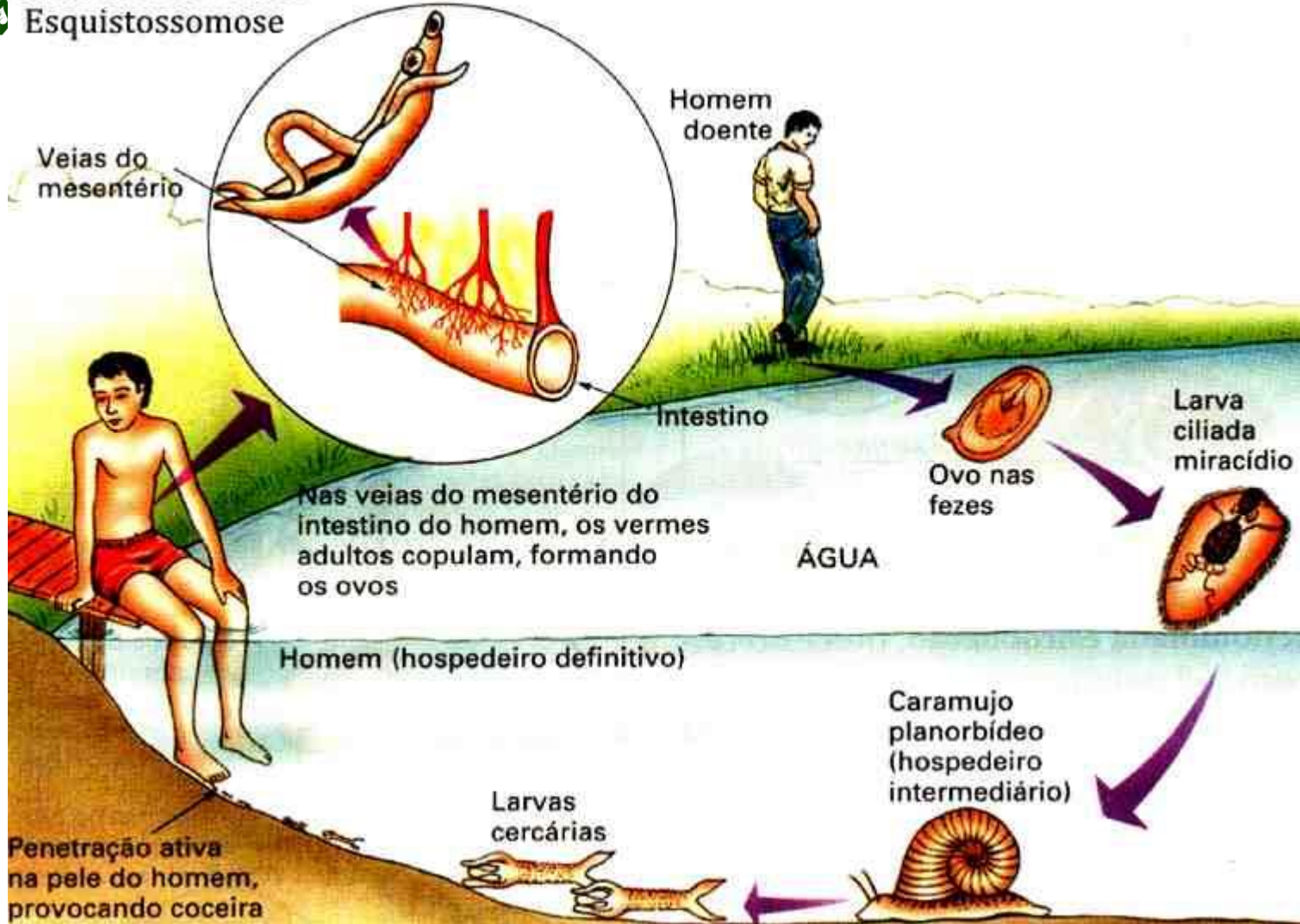
ESPÉCIE 2

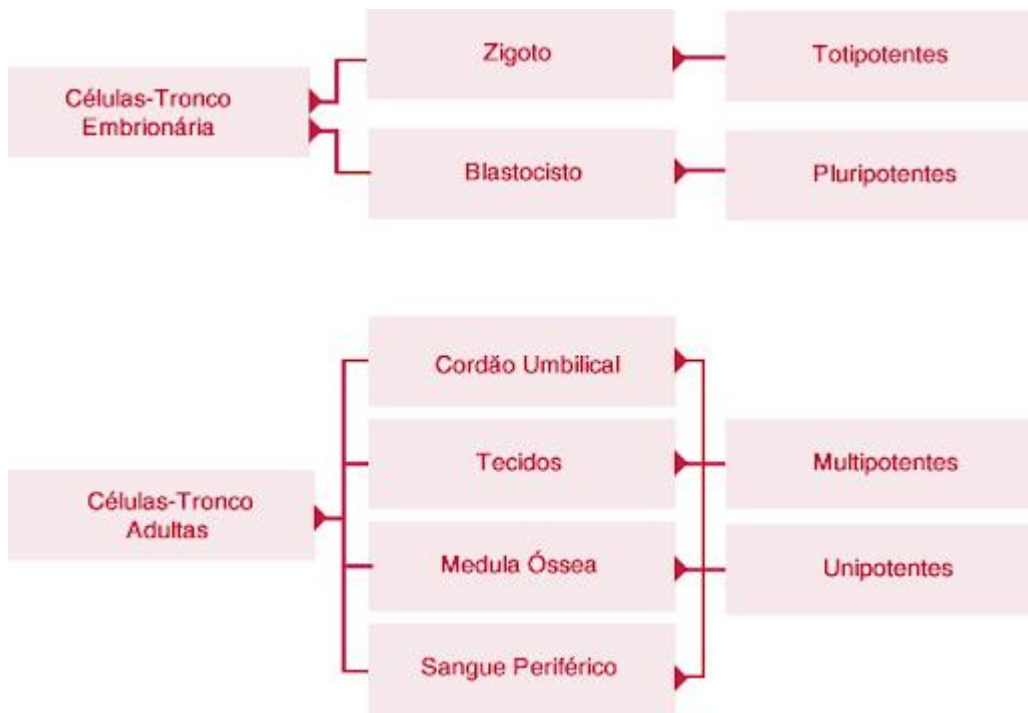




CICLO DE VIDA

Esquistossomose



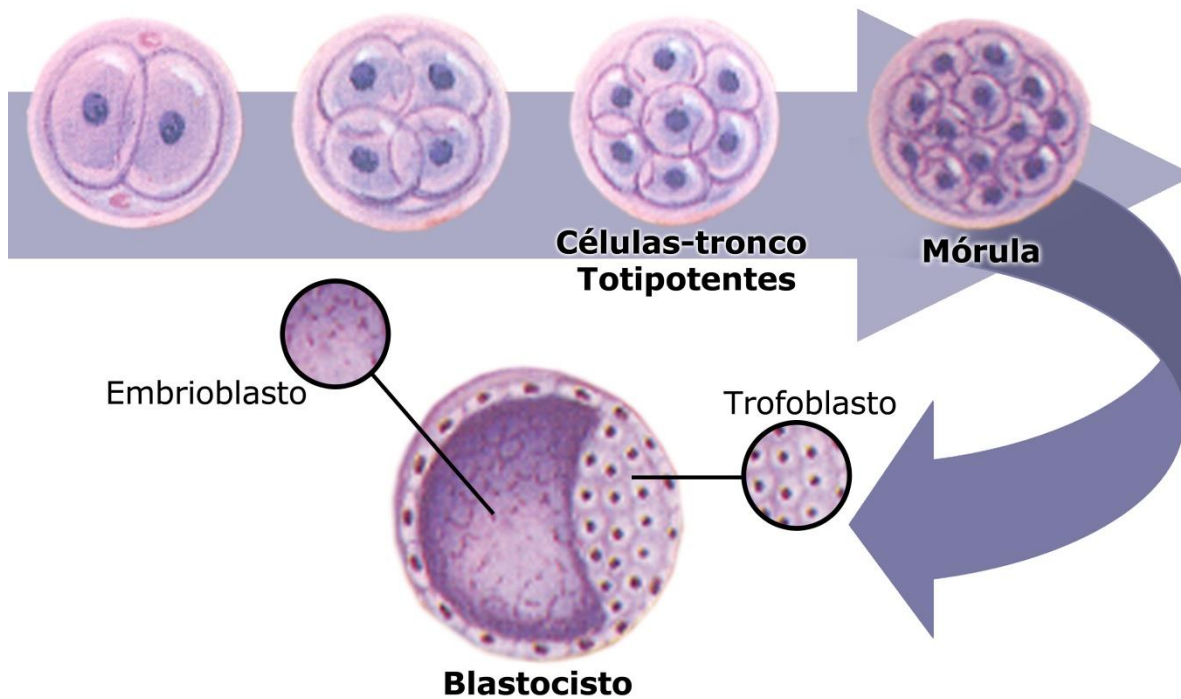


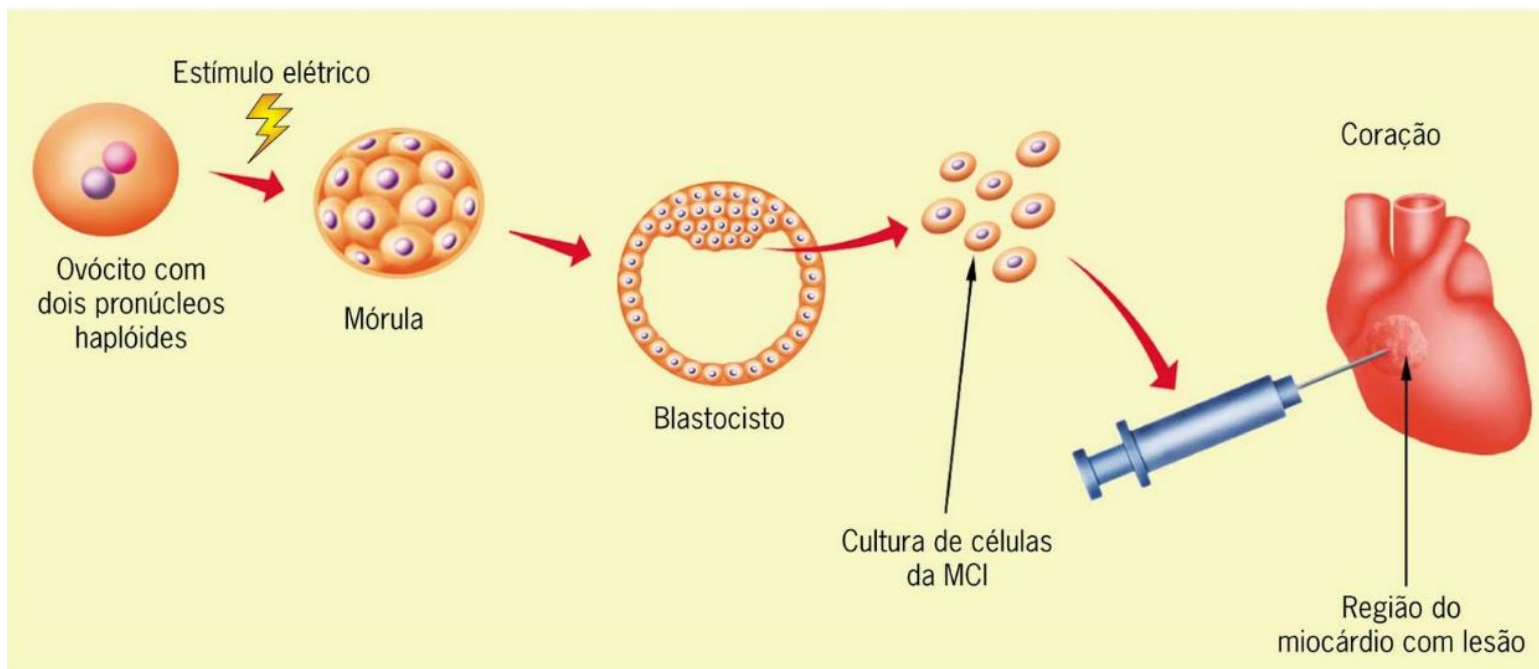


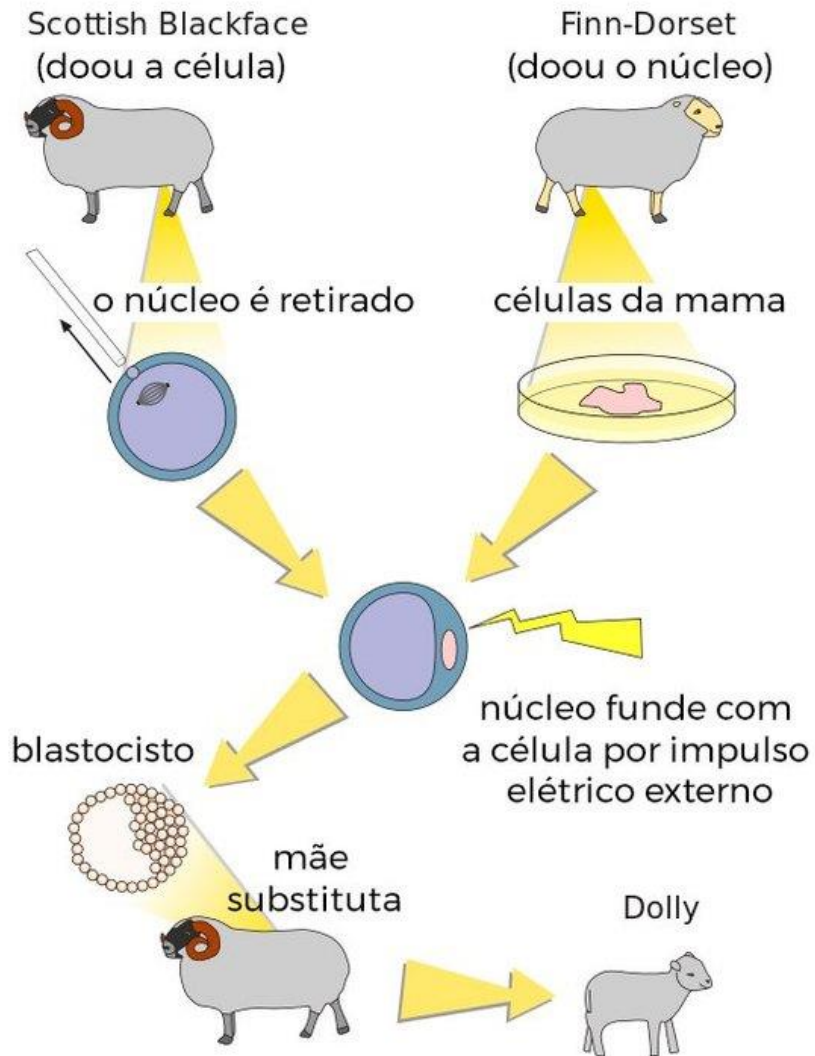
Classificação de células-tronco humanas quanto ao potencial de diferenciação

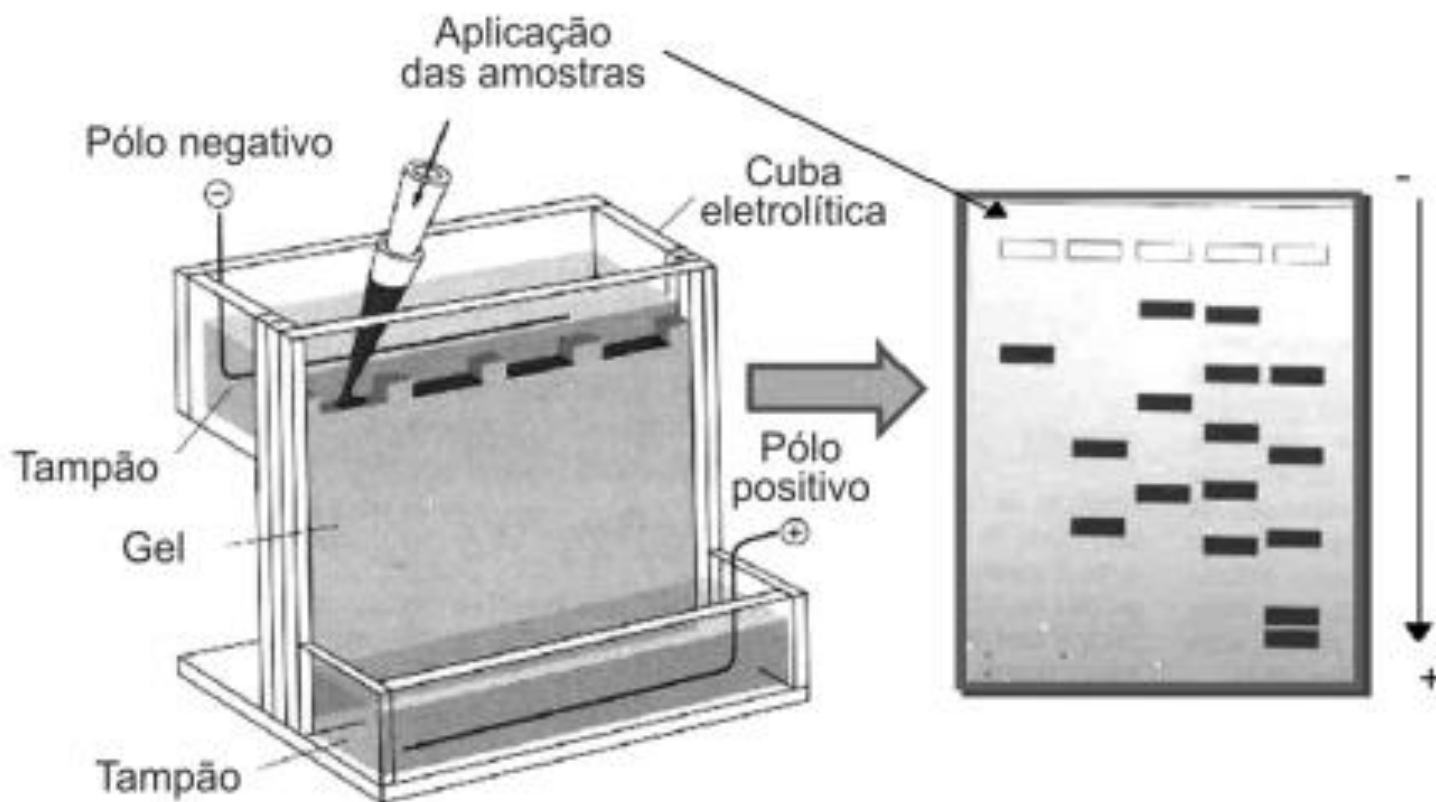
		Origem	Potencial de diferenciação
Embrionárias	Totipotentes	Mórula — até 16 células	Ilimitado — origina todos os tecidos do corpo inclusive placenta e anexos embrionários.
	Pluripotentes	Blastocisto — massa celular interna (embrioblasto)	Todos os tipos de tecido, exceto anexos embrionários.
Adultas	Multipotentes	Células mesenquimais. Exemplos: células da medula óssea, células-tronco neurais e células do sangue de cordão umbilical.	Limitado, geram células do tecido de origem.





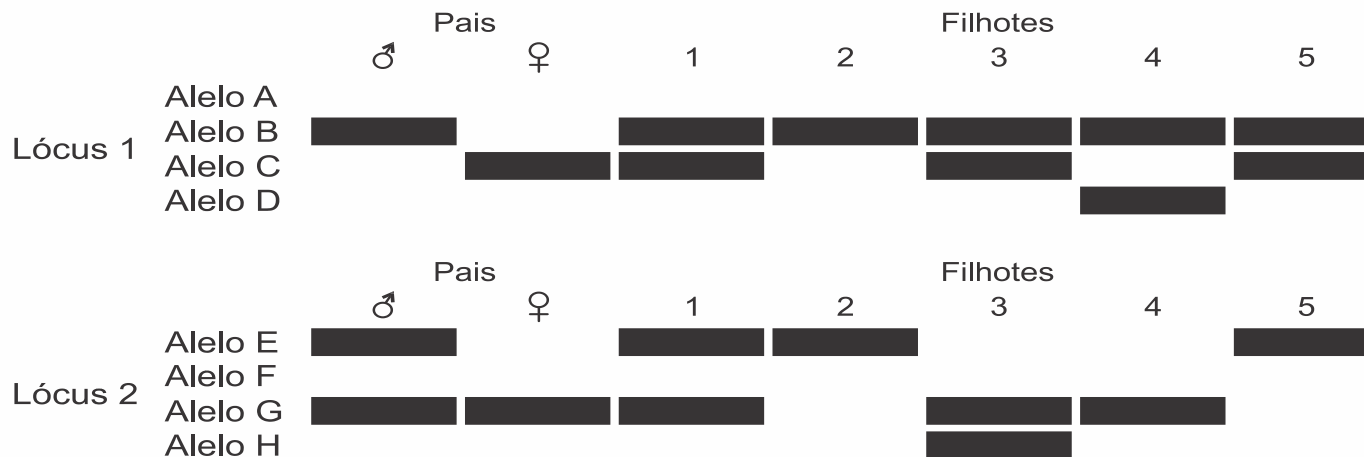






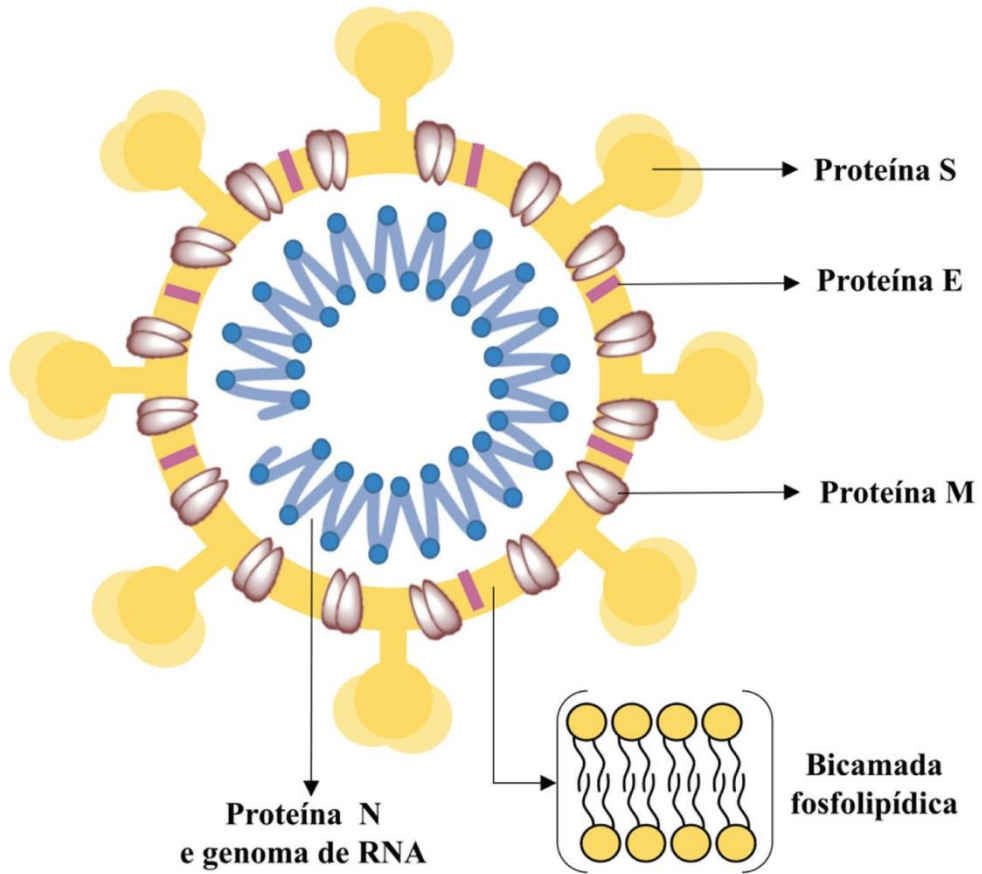


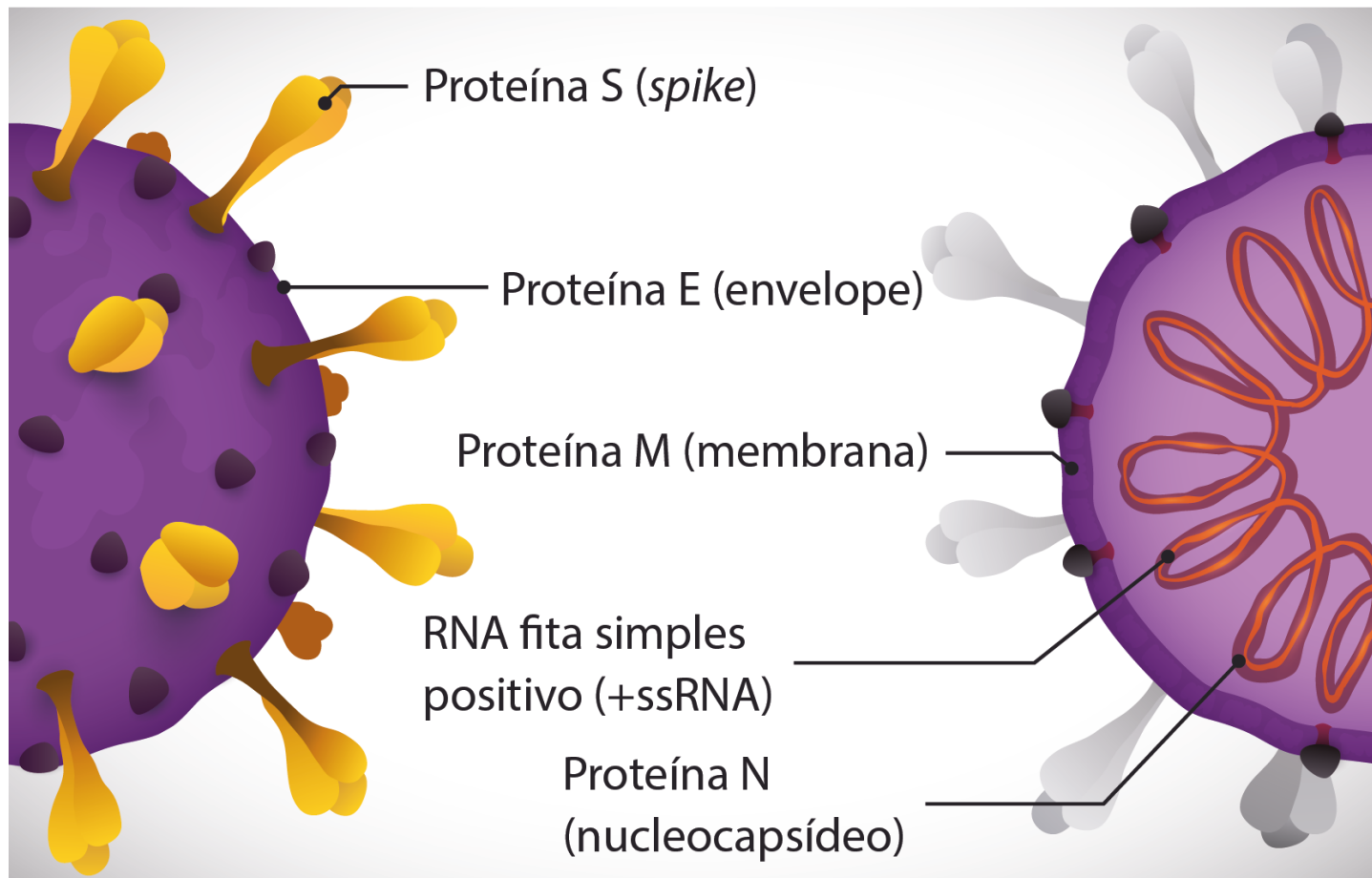
Padrões de bandas em gel das moléculas de DNA dos indivíduos



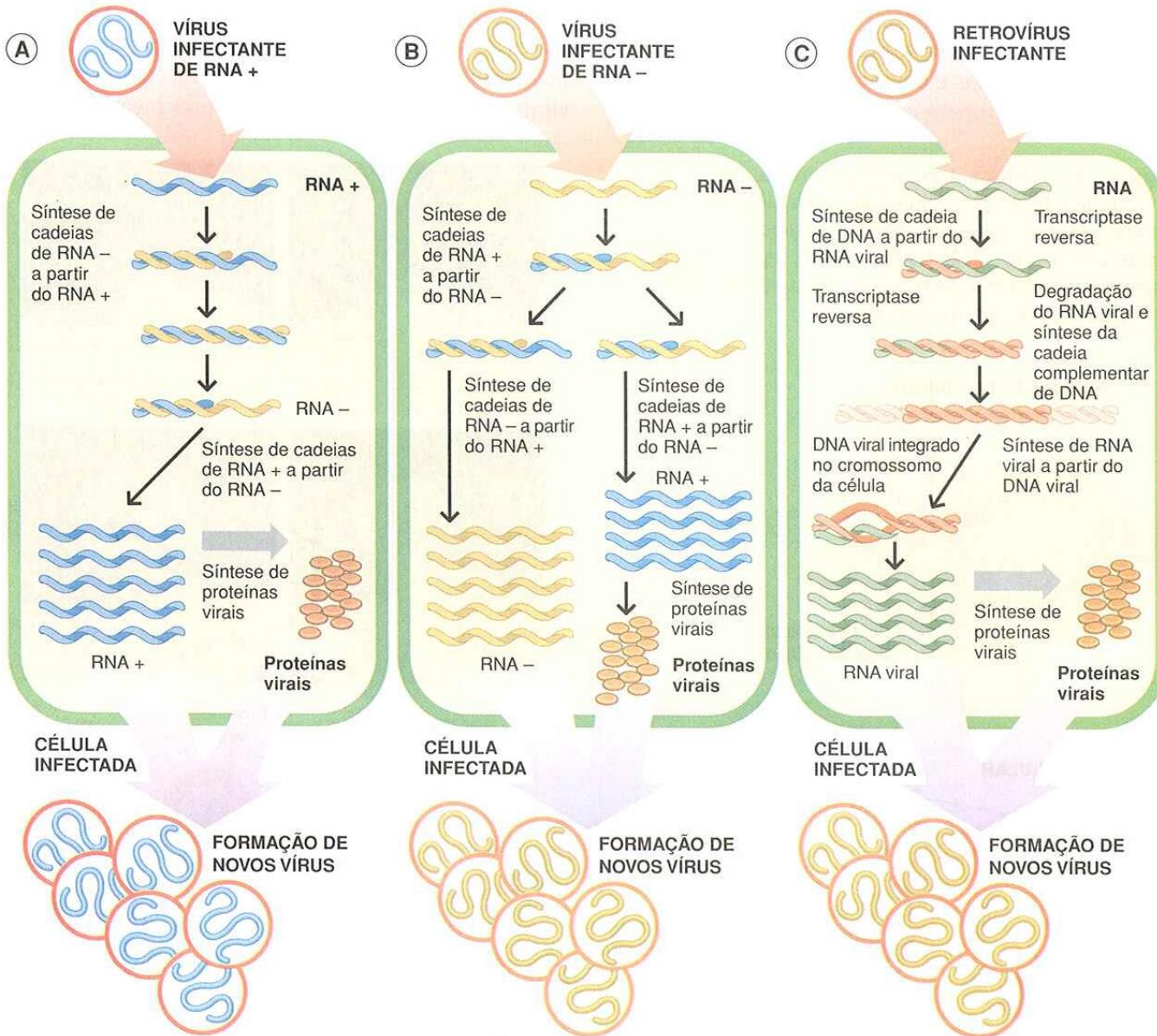
CARVALHO, C. S.; CARVALHO, M. A.; COLLEVATTI, R. G. Identificando o sistema de acasalamento em aves. *Genética na Escola*, n. 1, 2013 (adaptado).



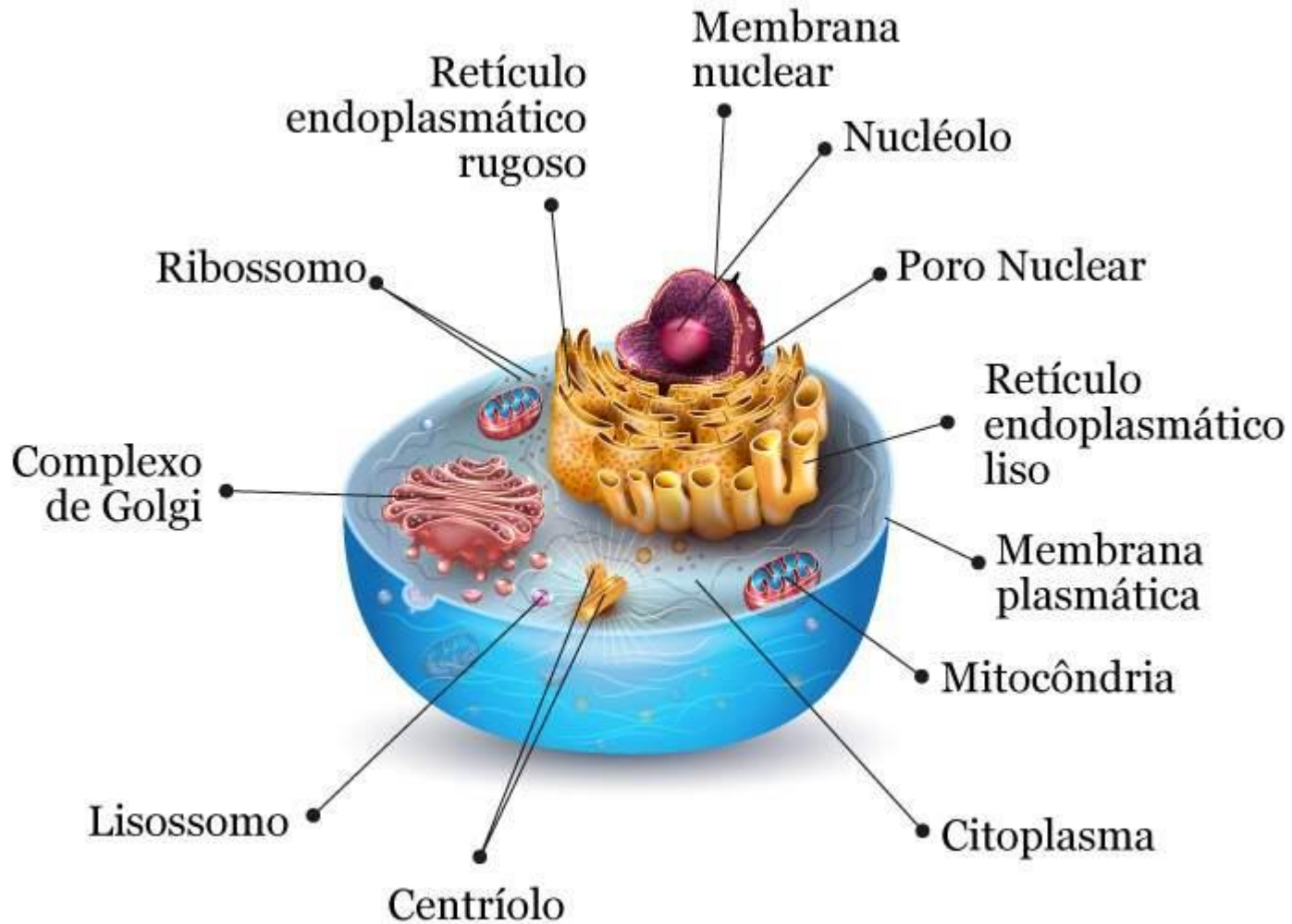




VÍRUS DE RNA DE CADEIA SIMPLES



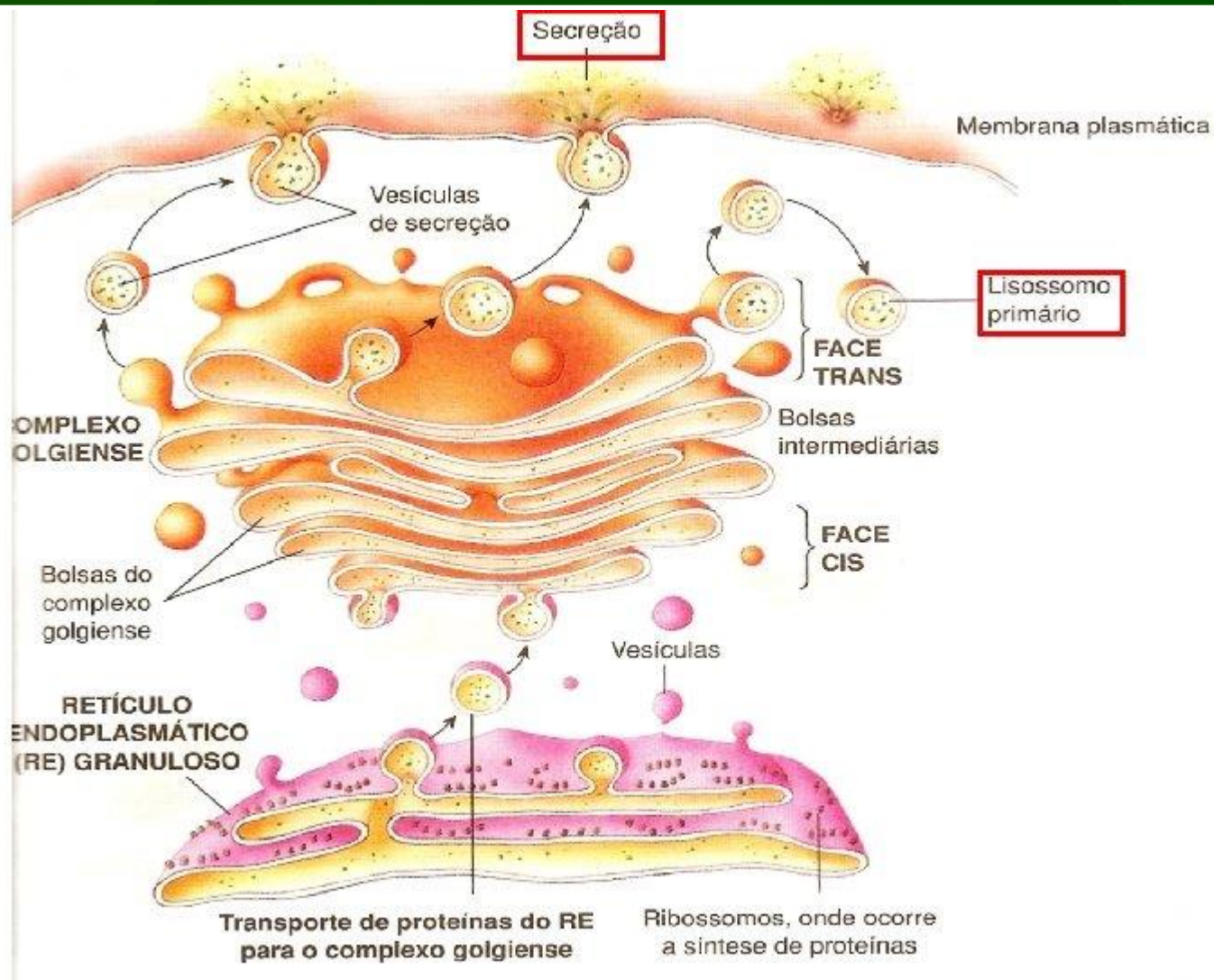
▲ **Figura 2.3** • Representação esquemática do processo de multiplicação dos três diferentes tipos de vírus de RNA de cadeia simples: vírus de cadeia + (A), vírus de cadeia - (B) e retrovírus (C).



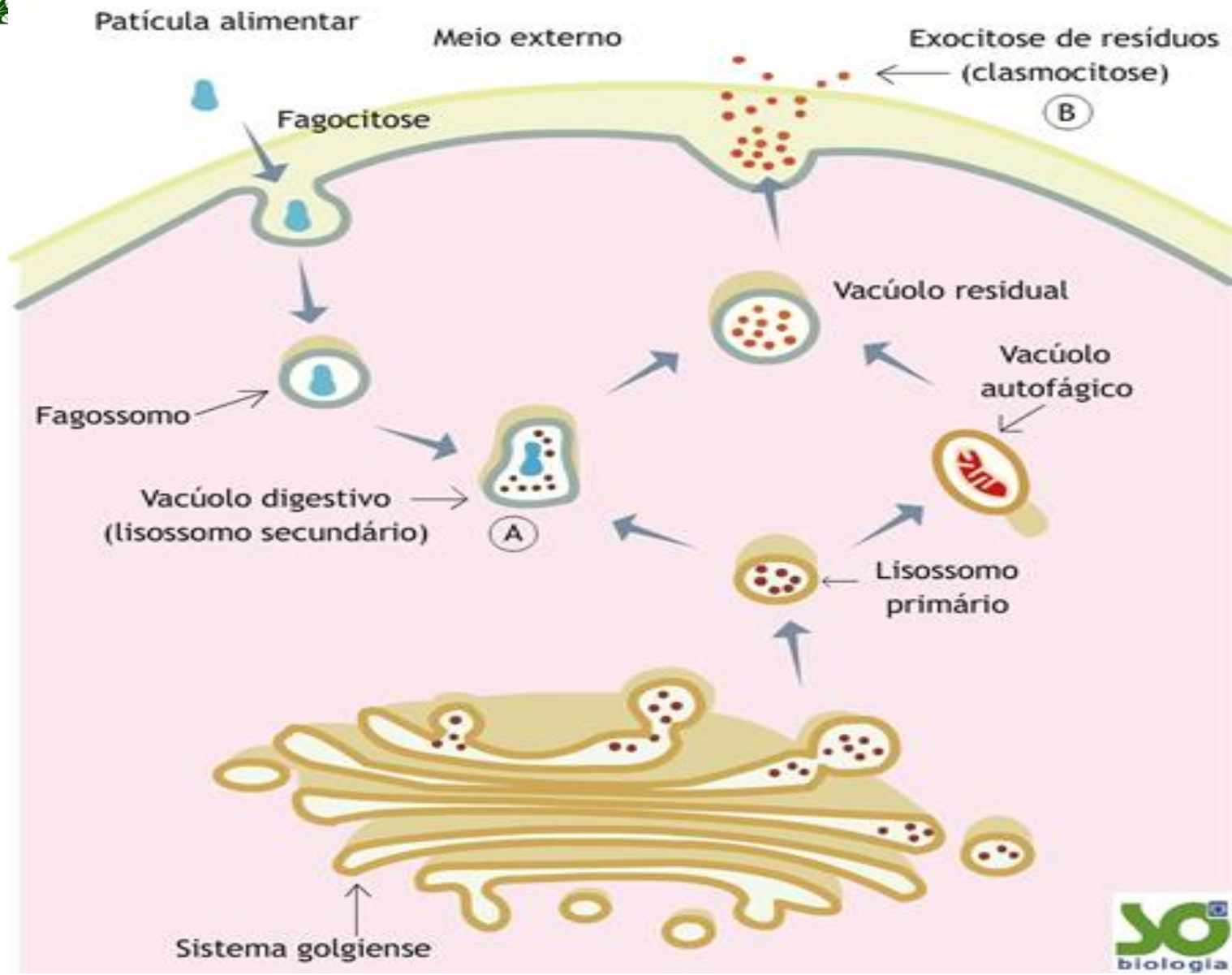


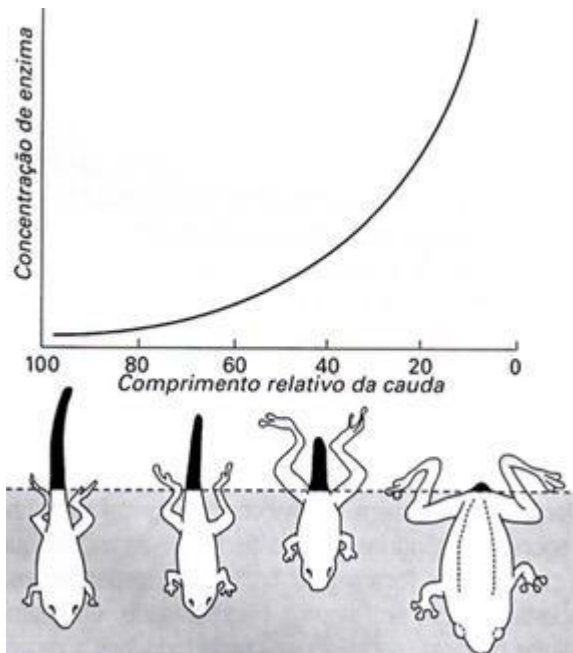
Na Cidade	Na Célula	Função
Usina hidrelétrica	Mitocôndria	Fornecimento de energia
Restaurante	Lisossomos	Digestão (celular)
Alfândega	Complexo de Golgi	Armazenamento, empacotamento e distribuição
Farmácia	Retículo endoplasmático liso	Metabolismo de medicamentos
Rodoviária	Retículo endoplasmático	Transporte de pessoas/substâncias
Biblioteca	Núcleo	Central e armazenamento de informações
Ruas	Microtúbulos	Interconexão; cruzam a cidade/célula
Fronteiras	Membrana plasmática	Controle de entrada e saída de pessoas/substâncias





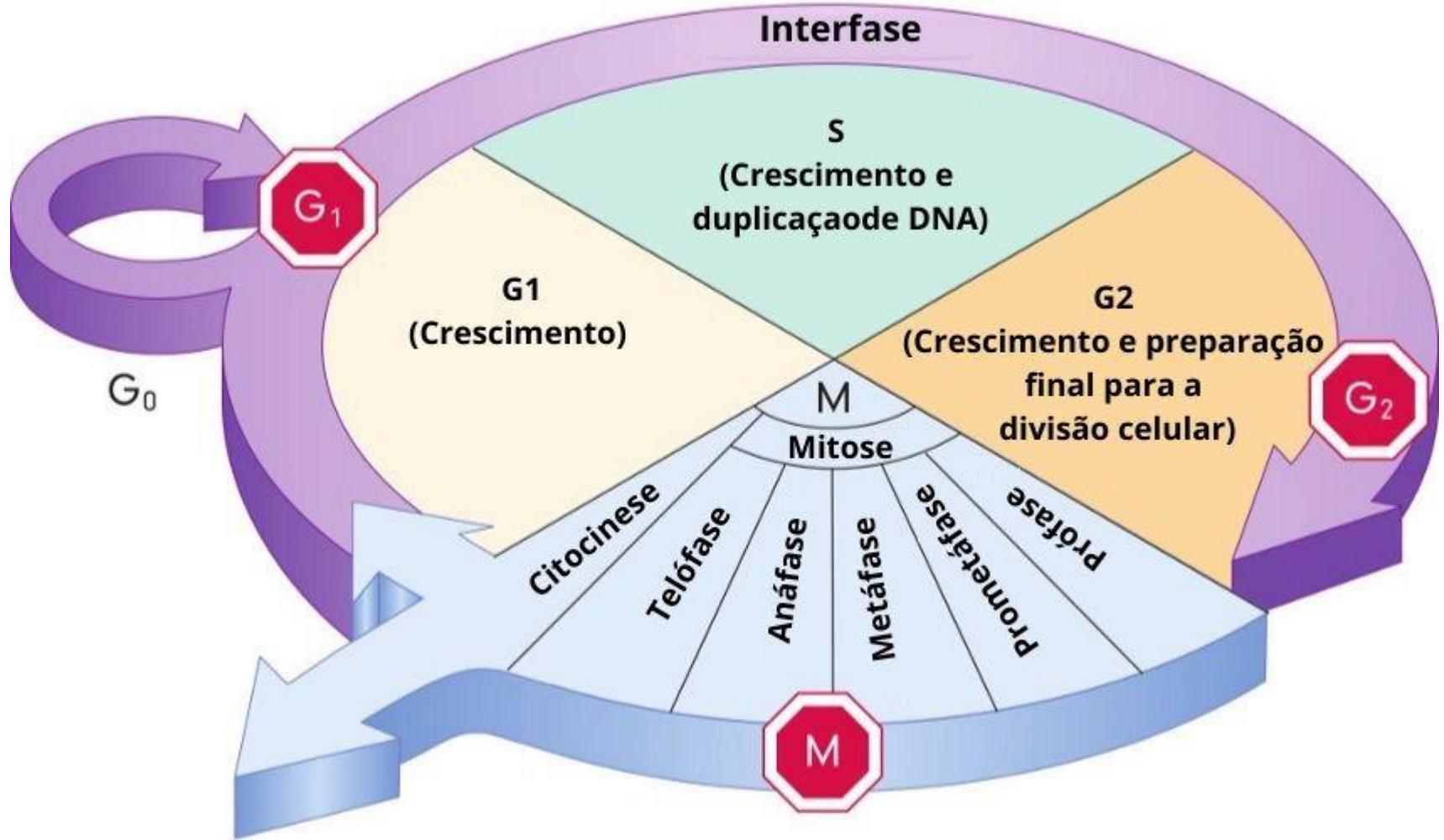
Ciclo da ação dos lisossomos



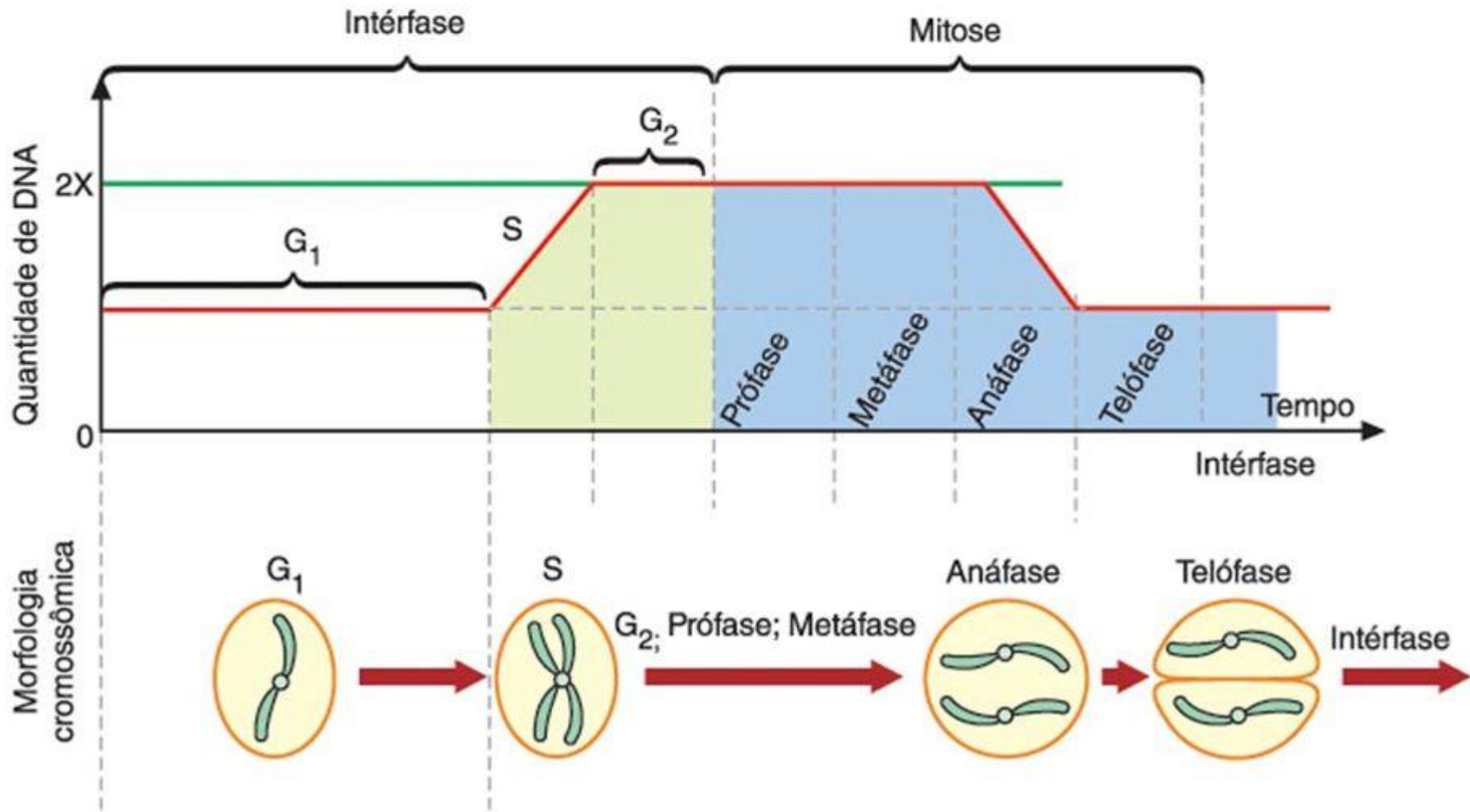


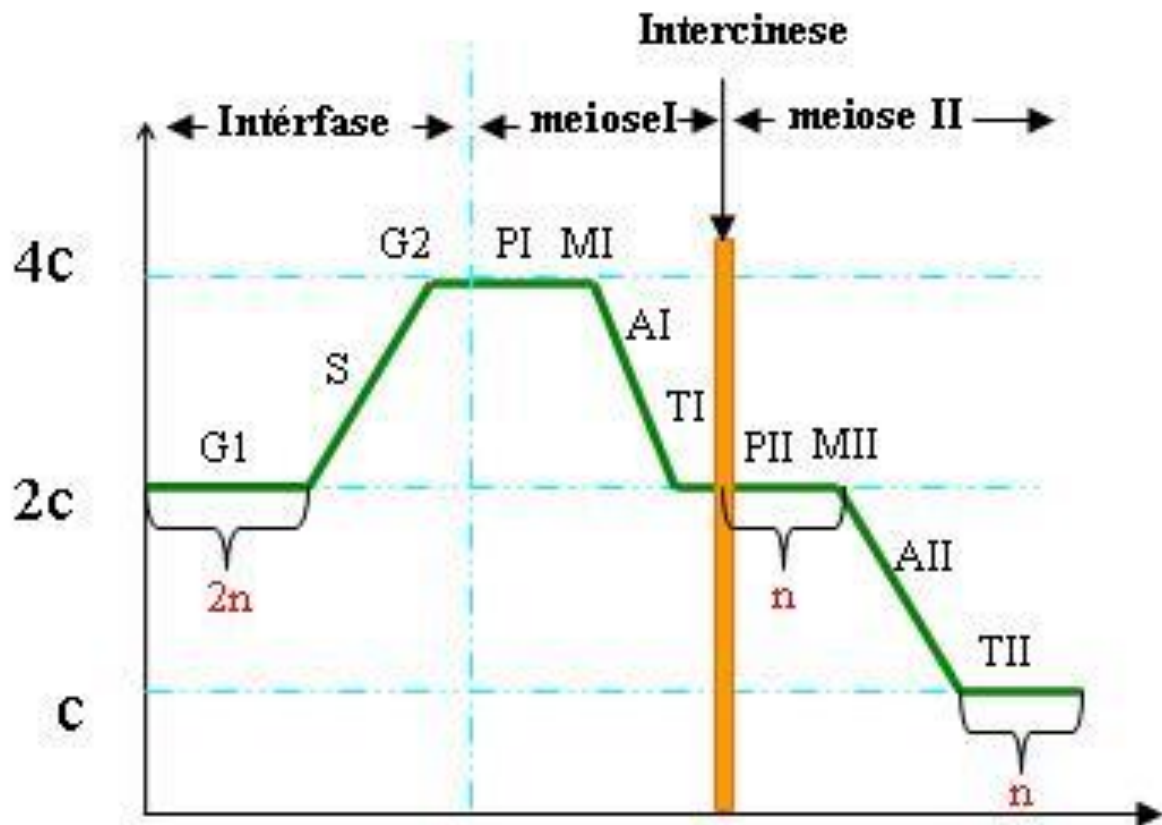
A sua trajetória em Biológicas começa Aqui!

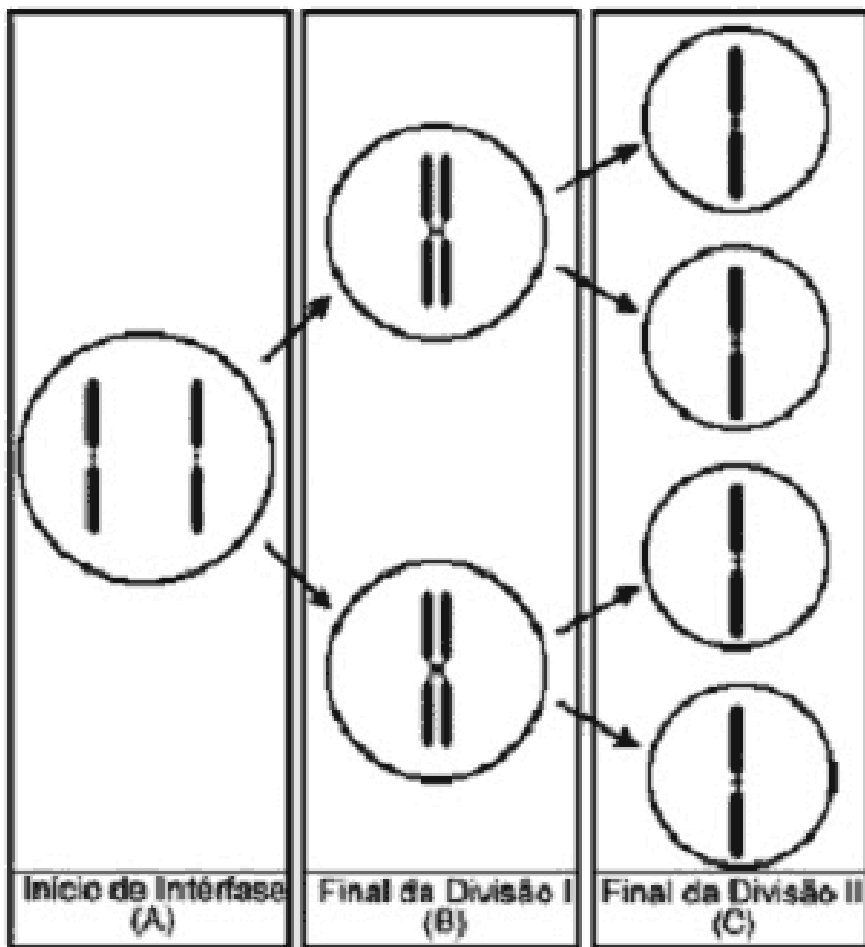


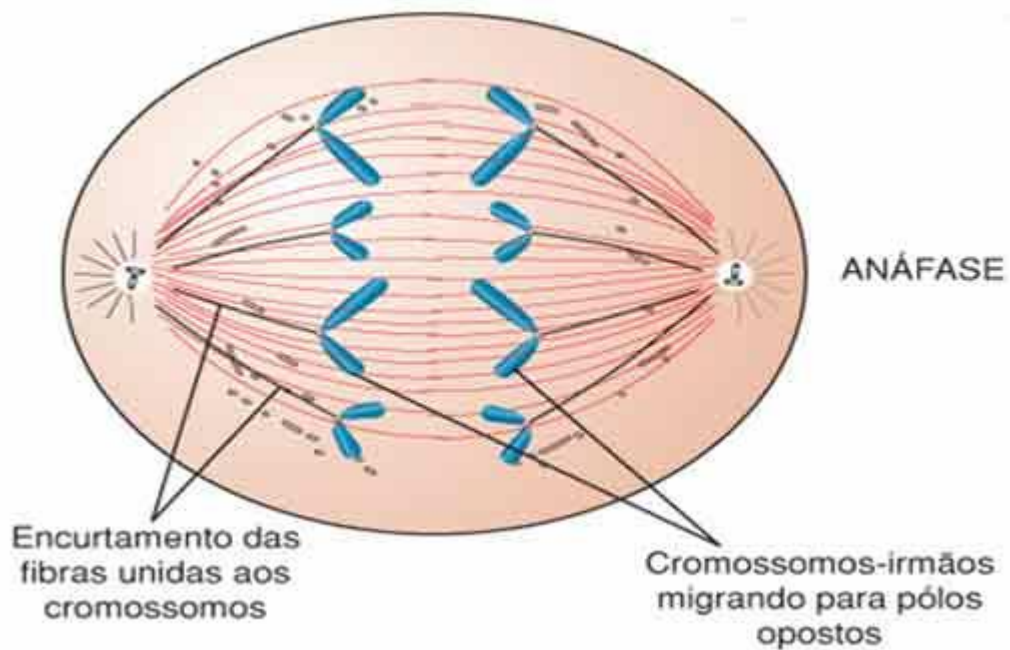


Variação da quantidade de DNA durante o ciclo celular





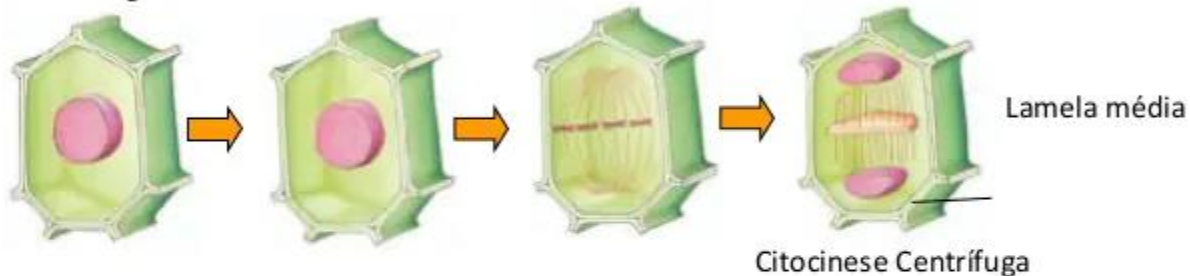




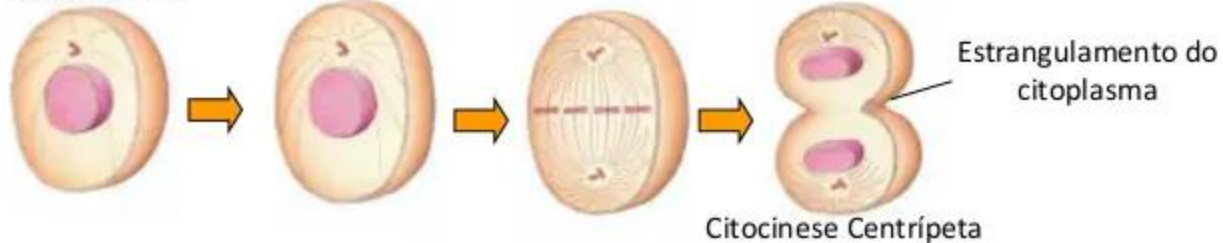


Divisão Celular: Mitose





















Célula Vegetal



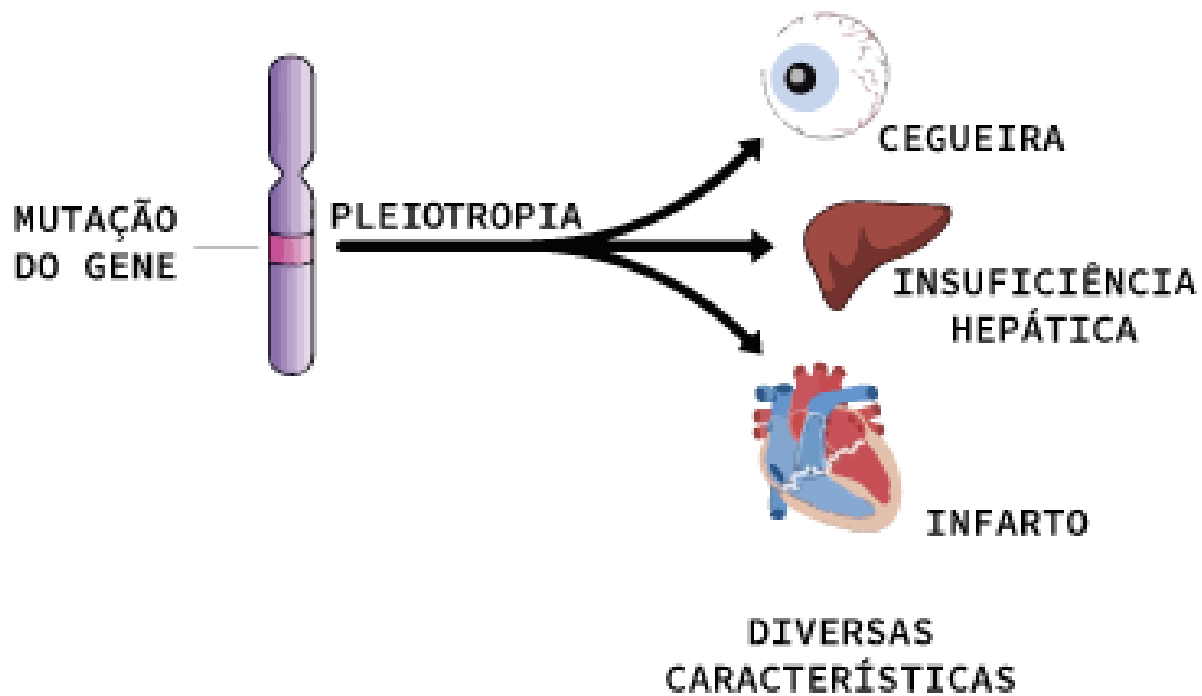
Célula Animal





 V V R R	X	 v v r r	Geração Parental
 V v R r	X	 V v R r	Geração F1 Autofecundação
Geração F2			
 V V R R	 V V R r	 V v R R	 V v R r
 V V R r	 V V r r	 V v R r	 V v r r
 V v R R	 V v R r	 v v R R	 v v R r
 V v R r	 V v R r	 v v R r	 v v r r

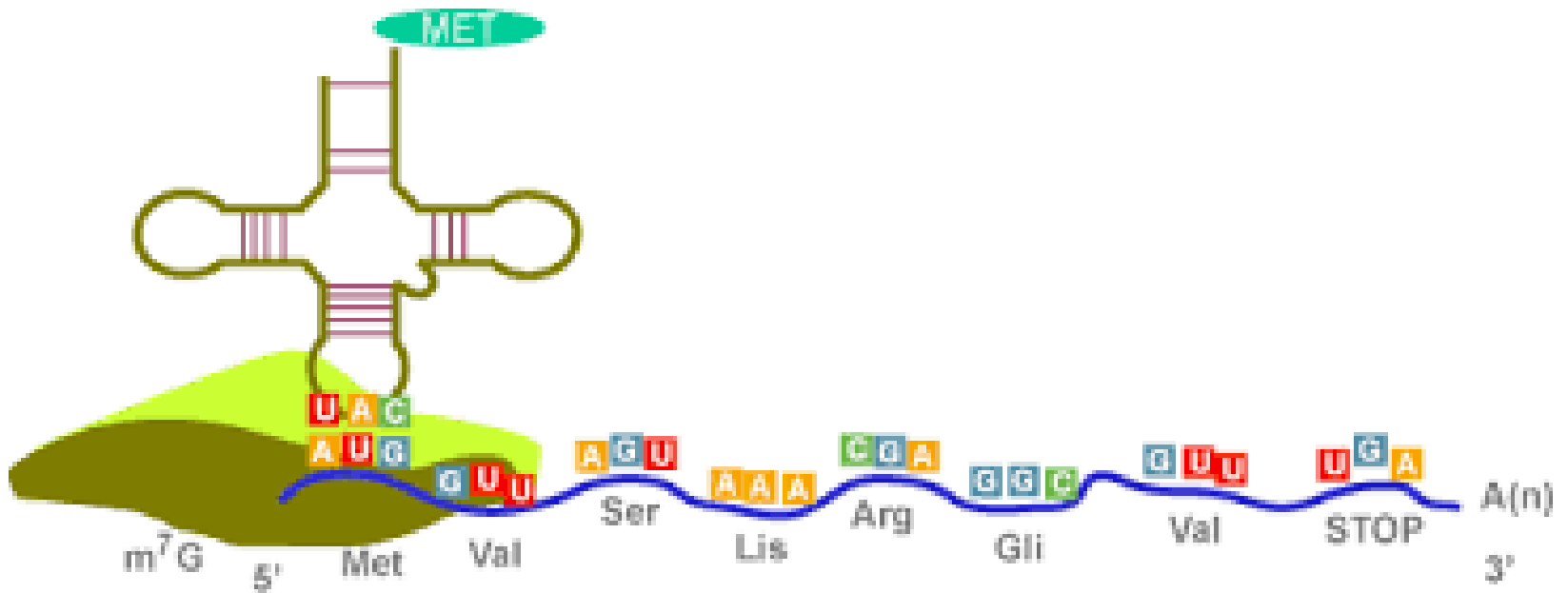






		Segunda Base							
		U	C	A	G				
Primeira Base 5'	U	UUU } Fenil-alanina UUC } UUA } Leucina UUG }	UCU } Serina UCC } UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tirosina UAC } UAA } Stop codon UAG } Stop codon	UGU } Cysteine UGC } UGA } Stop codon UGG } Tryptophan	U	C	A	G
	C	CUU } Leucina CUC } CUA } CUG }	CCU } Prolina CCC } CCA } CCG }	CAU } Histidina CAC } CAA } Glutamina CAG }	CGU } Arginina CGC } CGA } CGG }	U	C	A	G
	A	AUU } Isoleucina AUC } AUA } Metionina AUG } start codon	ACU } Treonina ACC } ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asparagina AAC } AAA } Lisina AAG }	AGU } Serina AGC } AGA } Arginina AGG }	U	C	A	G
	G	GUU } Valina GUC } GUA } GUG }	GCU } Alanina GCC } GCA } GCG }	GAU } Ácido GAC } Aspártico GAA } Acido GAG } Glutâmico	GGU } Glicina GGC } GGA } GGG }	U	C	A	G
						Terceira Base 3'			

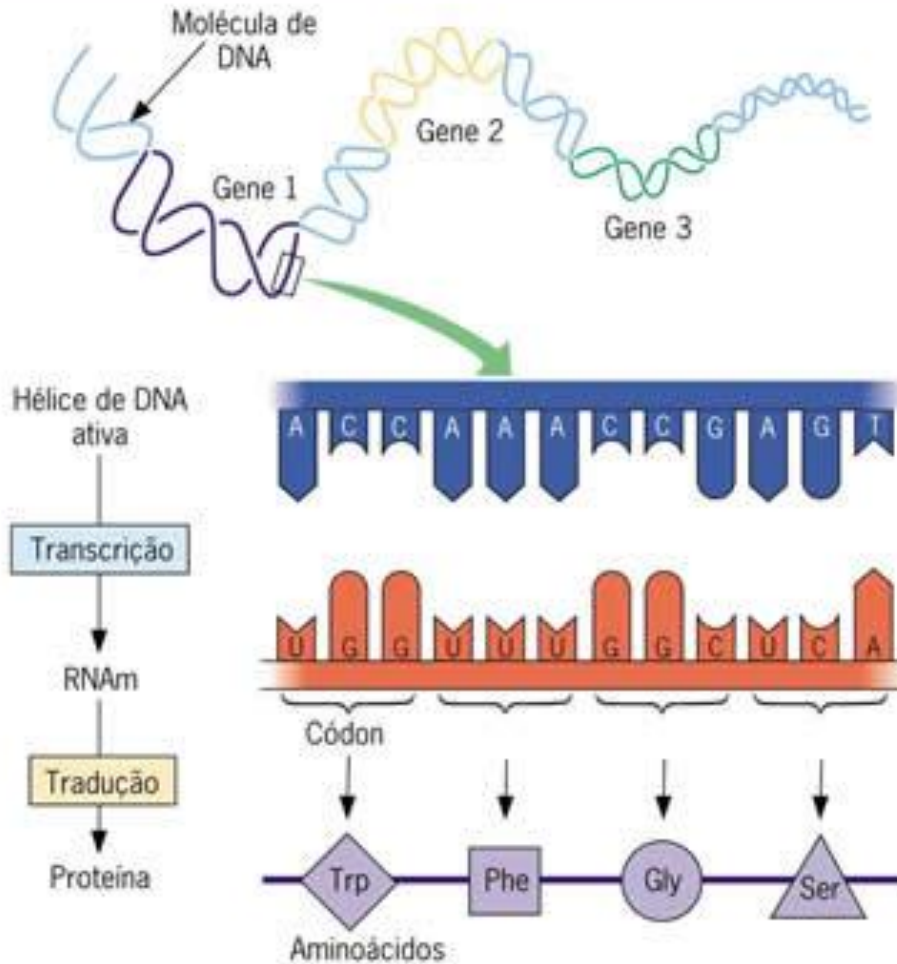


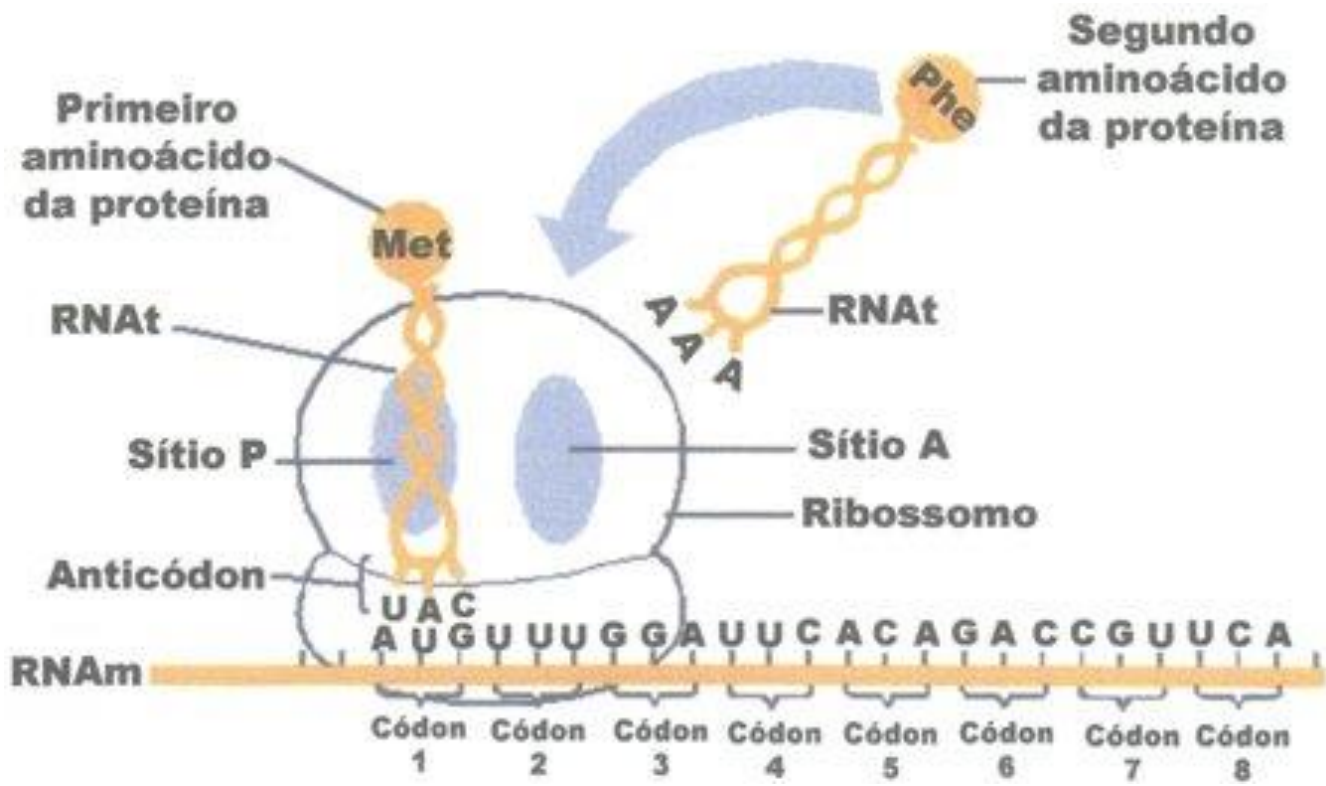


A sua trajetória em Biológicas começa Aqui!



Correspondência entre as unidades do DNA e do RNA e os aminoácidos da proteína a ser sintetizada





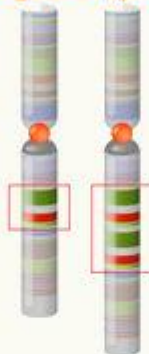


Alterações cromossômicas estruturais

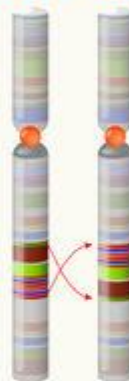
Deleção



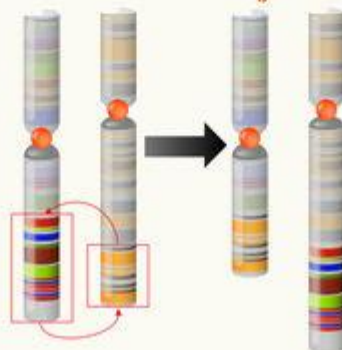
Duplicação



Inversão



Translocação





ZIGOTO	ANEUPLOIDIA	NOME CLÍNICO
47, XXX	Trissomia	Síndrome do triplo X
47, XXY	Trissomia	Síndrome de Klinefelter
47, XYY	Trissomia	Síndrome do duplo Y
45, XO	Monossomia	Síndrome de Turner
45, YO	Monossomia	Síndrome do Y inviável
47, XX*(+21)	Trissomia	Síndrome de Down (+21)
47, XX*(+18)	Trissomia	Síndrome de Edwards (+18)
47, XX*(+13)	Trissomia	Síndrome de Patau (+13)



Célula normal(2n)
•normal•

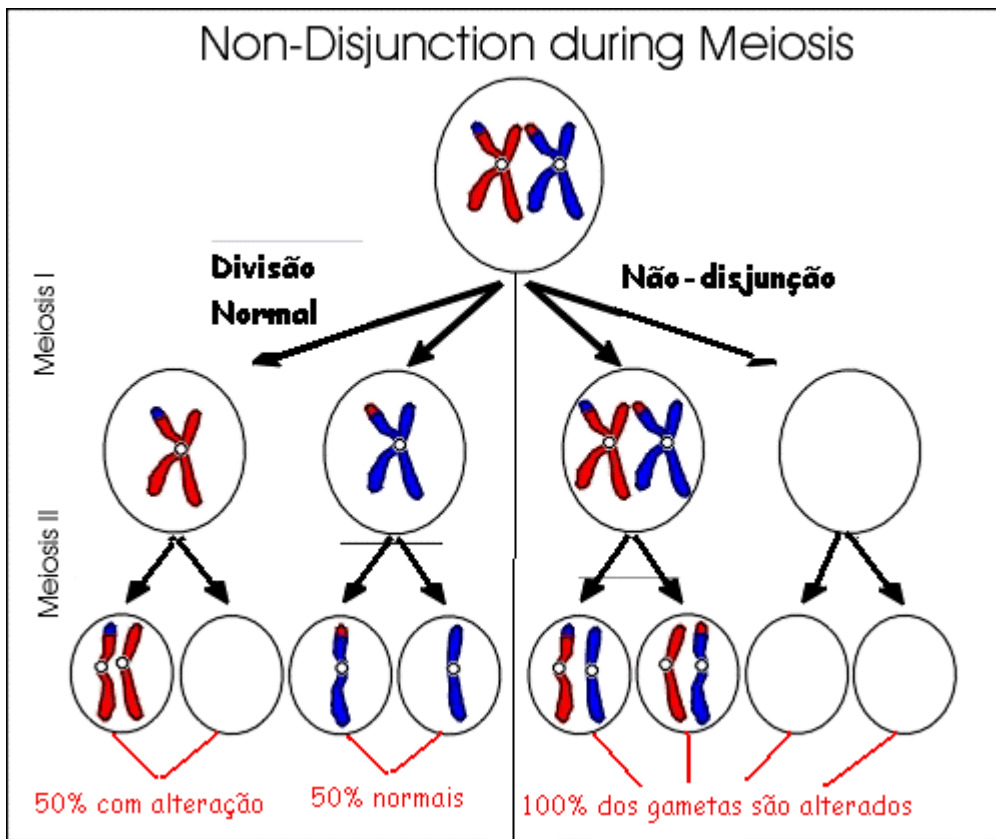


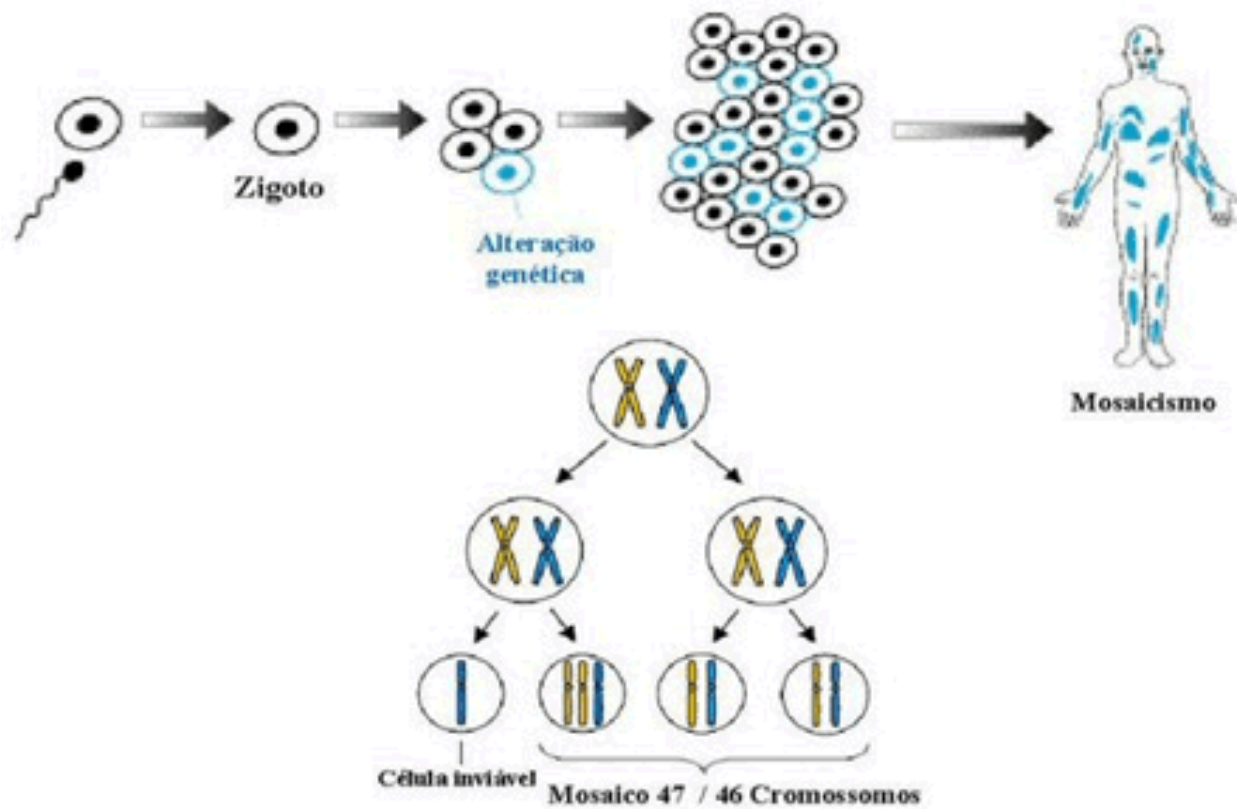
EUPLOIDIAS

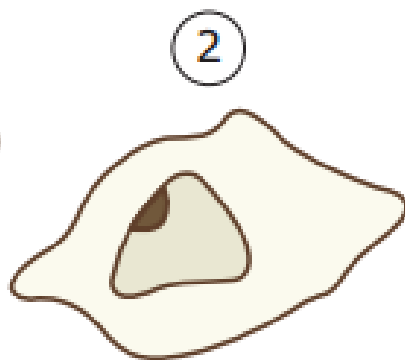
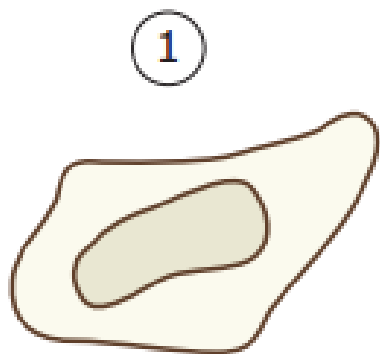
Haploidia ou monoploidia (n)	Poliploidias		
	Triploidia (3n)	Tetraploidia (4n)	Pentaploidia (5n)

ANEUPLOIDIAS

Nulissomia (2n-2) 	Monossomia (2n-1) 	Polissomias	
		Trissomia (2n+1) 	Tetrassomia (2n+2)







④

48:XXYY

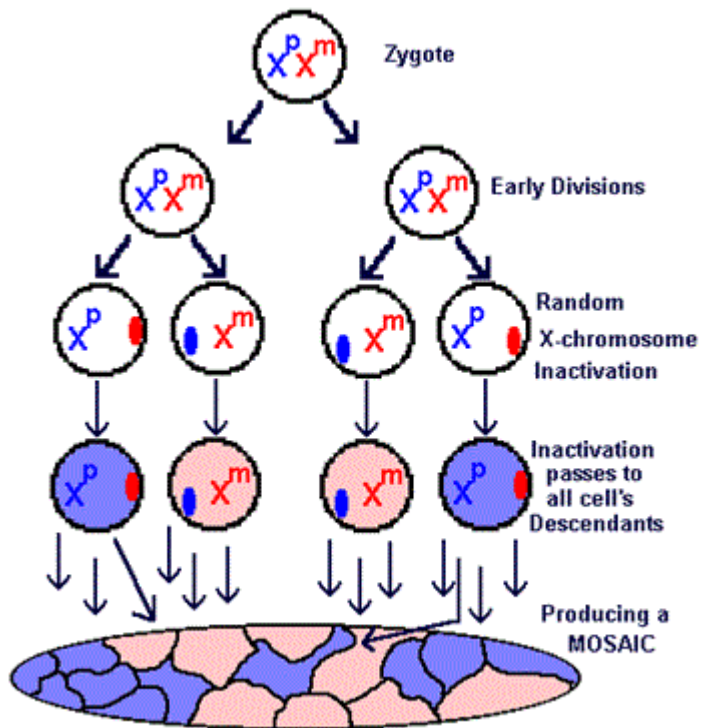
⑤

48:XXXXY

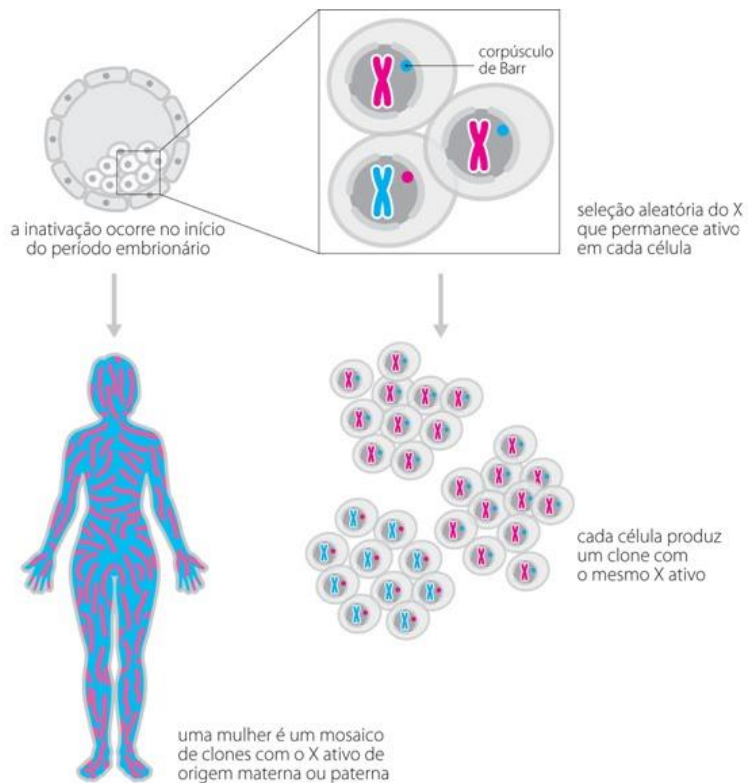
⑥

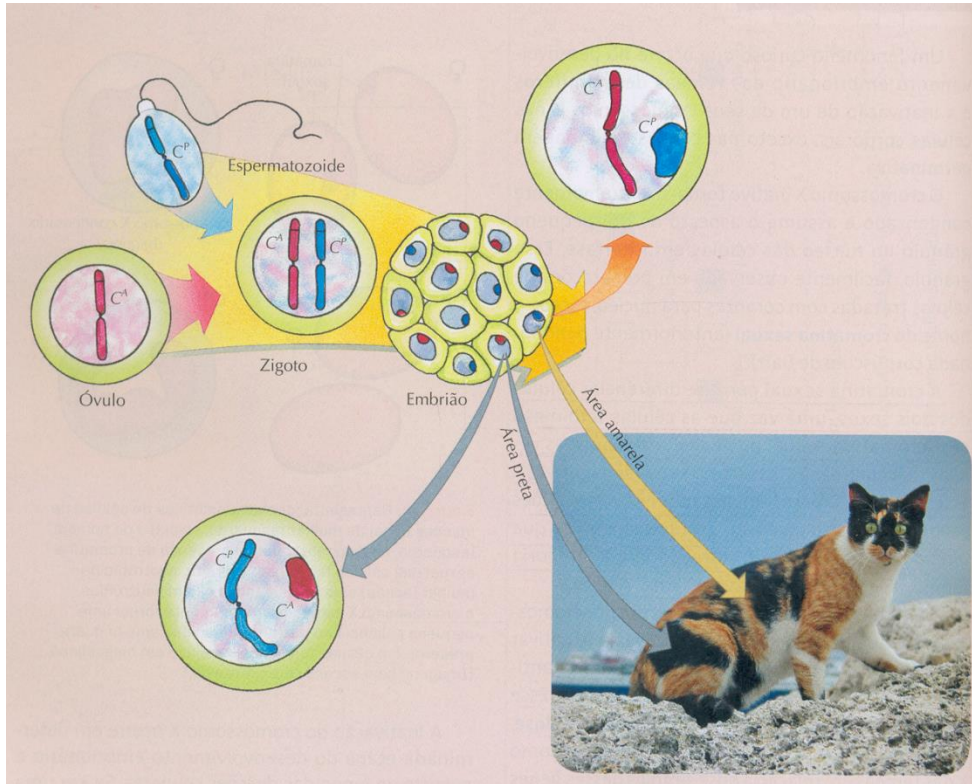
48:XYYY





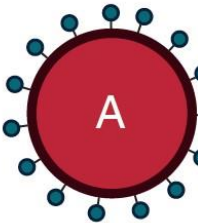
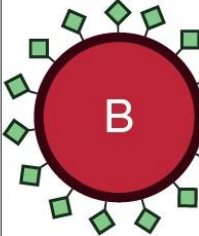
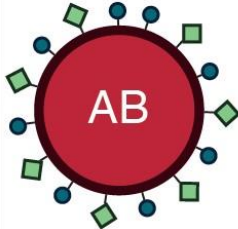
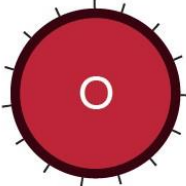







<http://aprendendogenetica.blogspot.com/2011/05/aulas-6-e-7-biologia-regulacao-da.html>





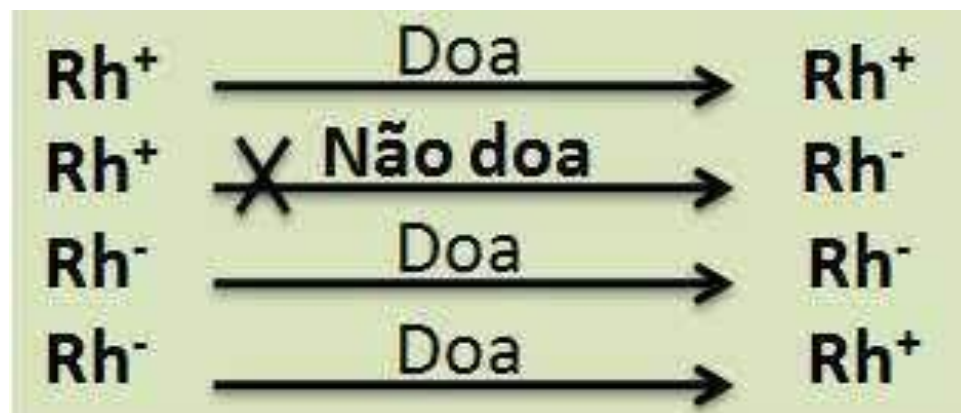
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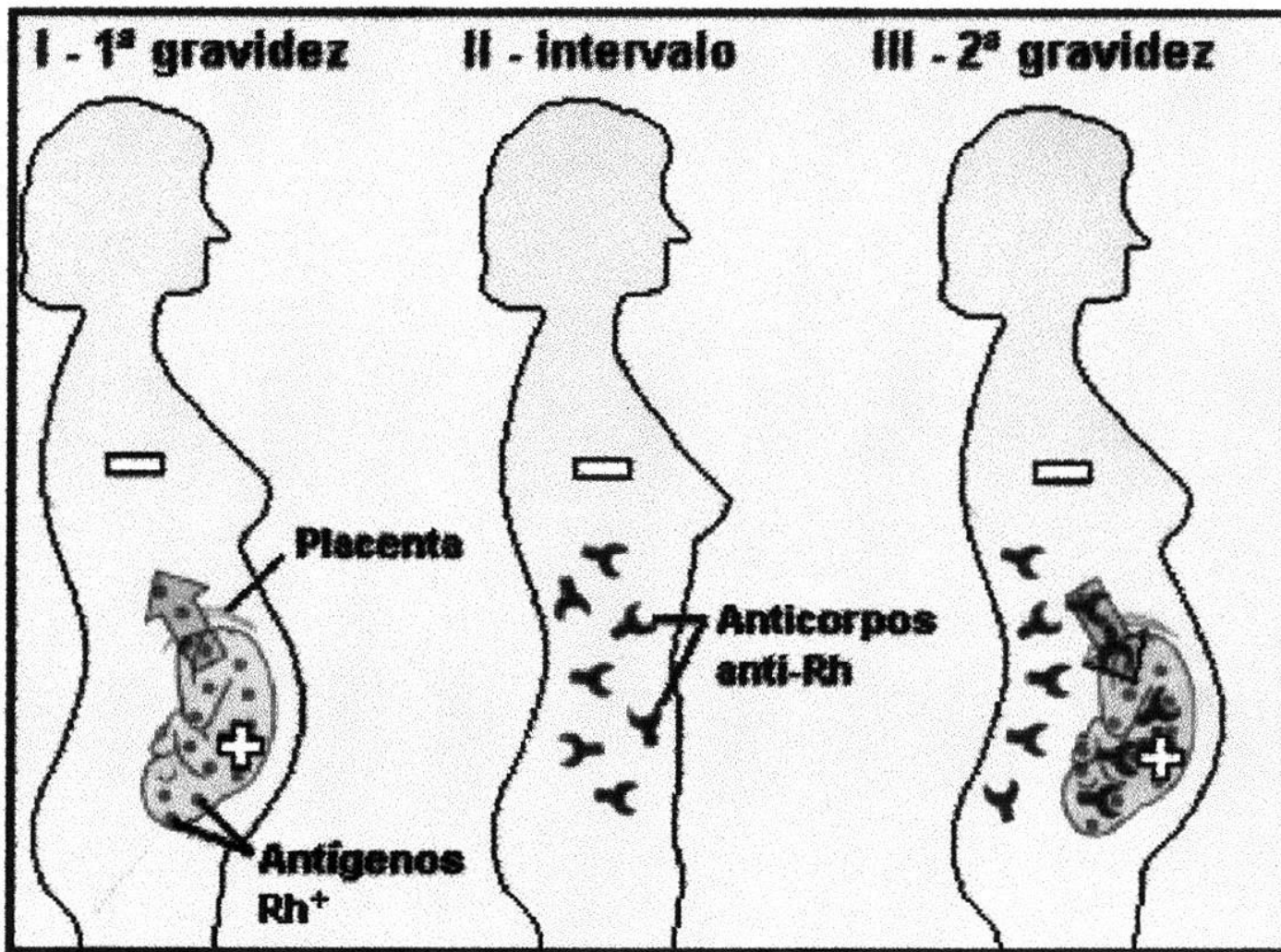


Tipo de sangue	A	B	AB	O
Tipo de hemácia				
Aglutinogênio (antígeno)	 antígenos A	 antígenos B	 antígenos A e B	Não há antígenos A e B
Aglutinina (anticorpo)	 Anti-B	 Anti-A	Não há anticorpos anti-A e anti-B	 Anti-A  Anti-B



Genótipo	Grupo	Hemácias	Plasma
DD ou Dd	Rh+	Com antígeno Rh	Sem anticorpos anti-Rh
dd	Rh-	Sem antígeno Rh	Com anticorpos anti-Rh se recebeu hemácias c/ antígeno Rh

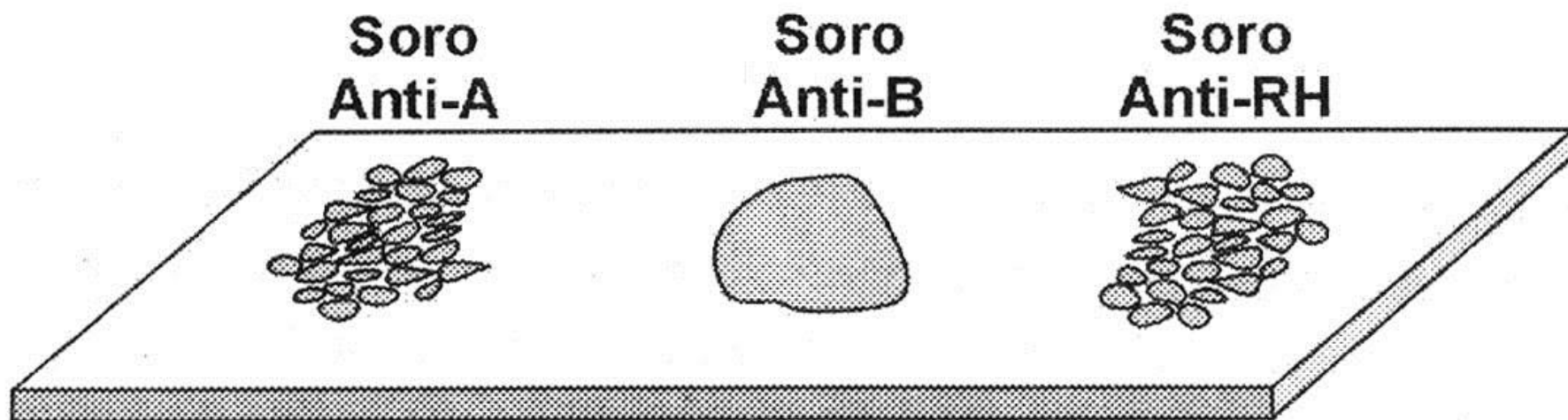




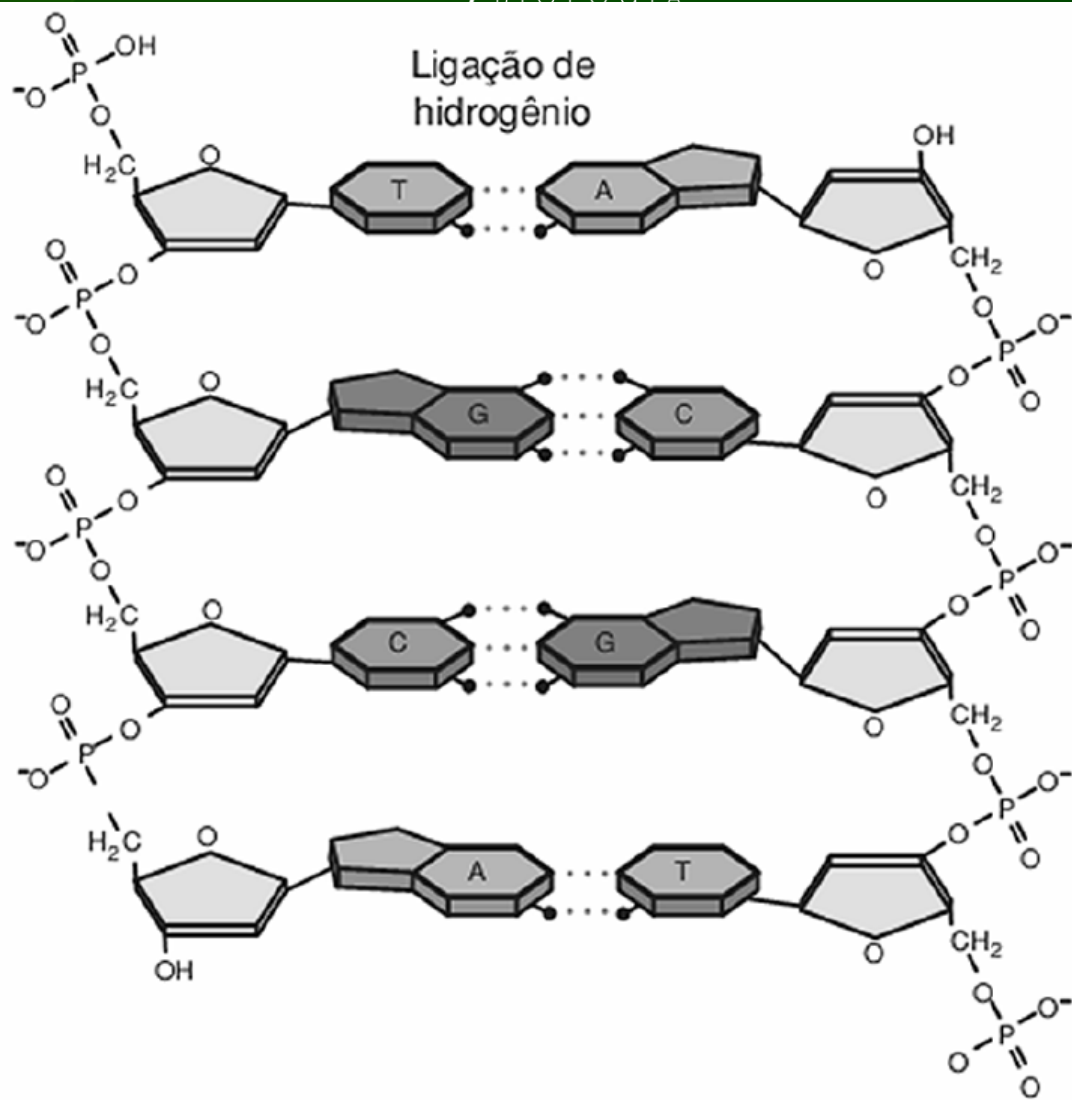


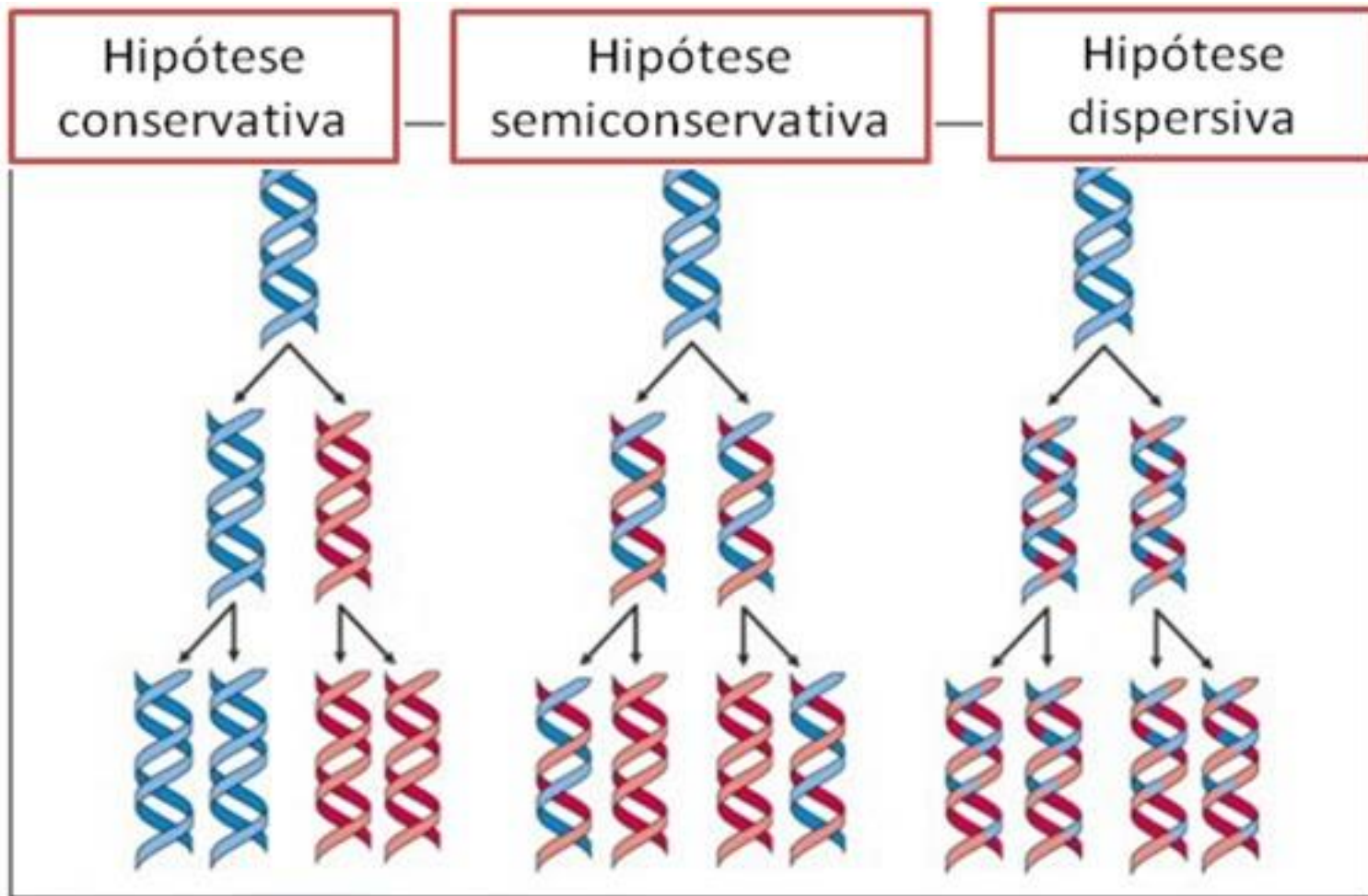
Genótipos	Fenótipos
M	L M L M
N	L N L N
MN	L M L N

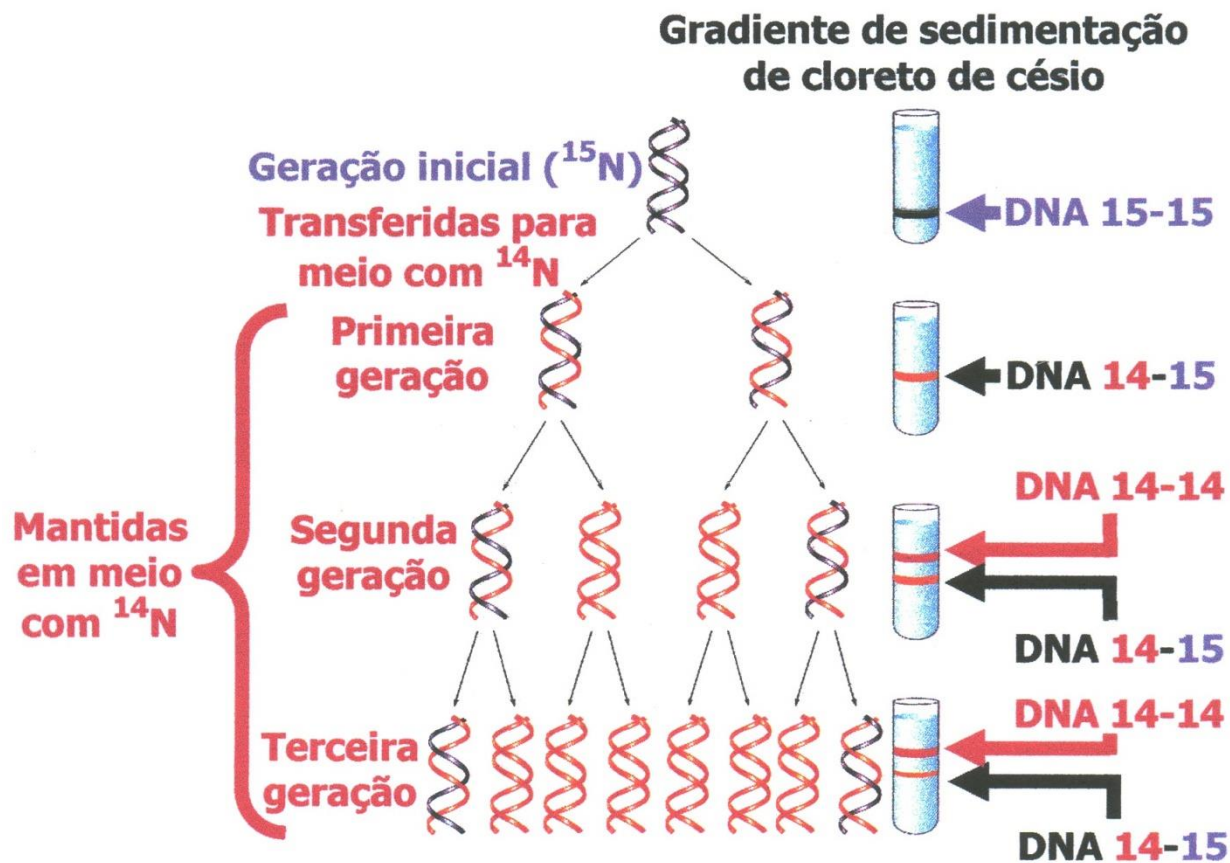


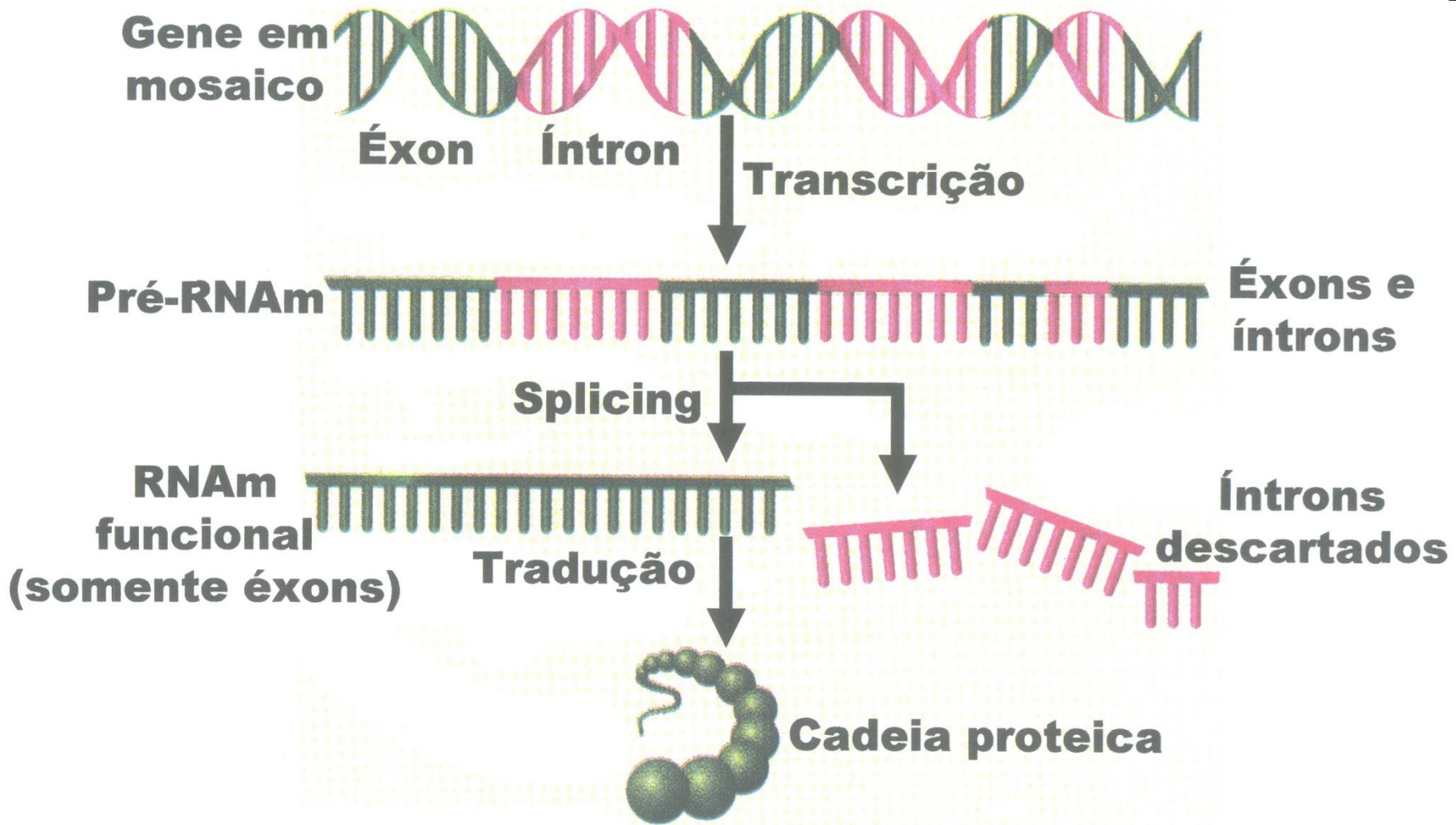












Adaptado de: Ast, G. *Scientific American Brasil*. Nº 36. Maio de 2005.

