

Genética Básica

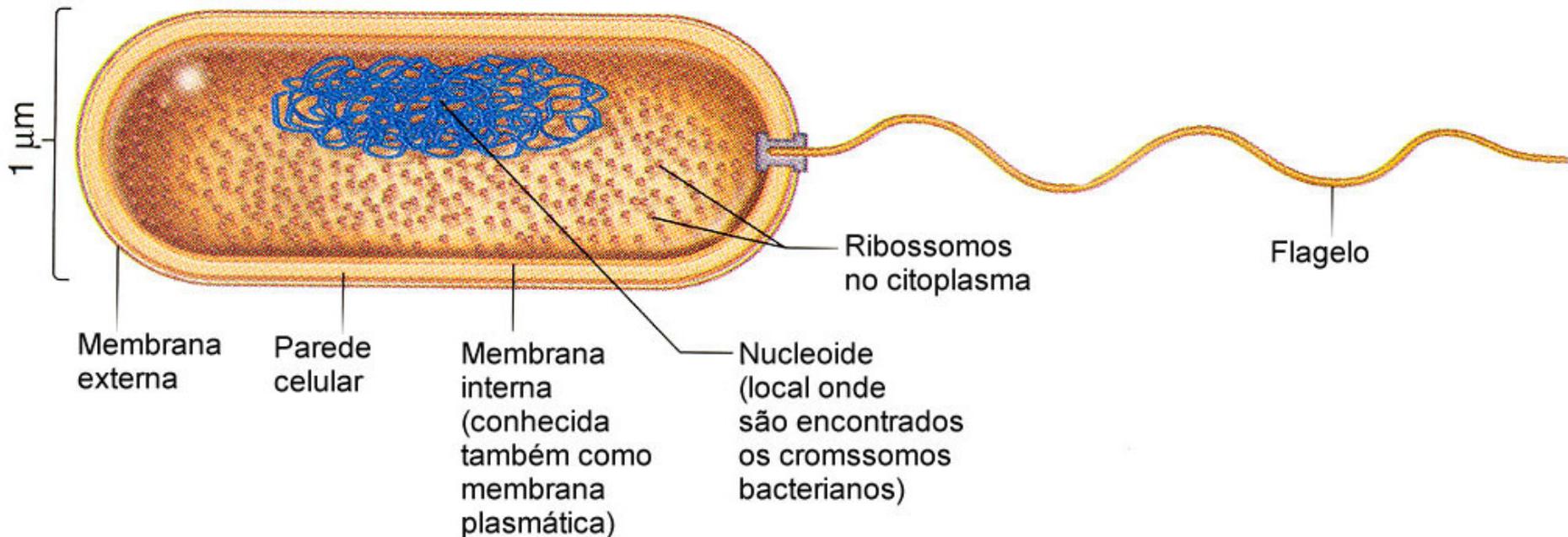
Reprodução e Transmissão de Cromossomos

Coordenador: Victor Martin Quintana Flores

Propriedades importantes dos cromossomos

Célula procariótica

Do grego significando pre-núcleo, pois os cromossomos não estão contidos em uma organela nuclear separada

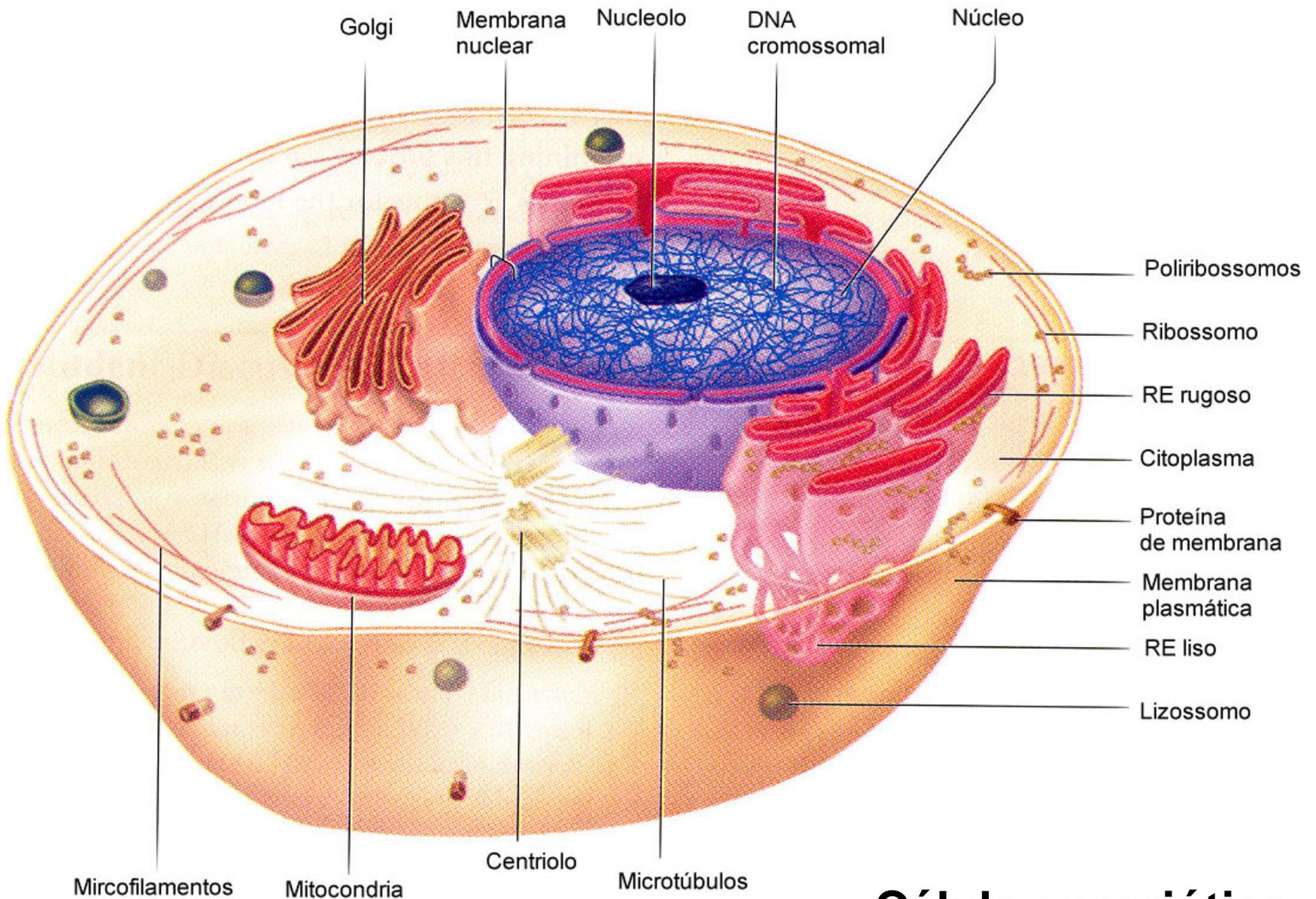


Célula bacteriana

Em procariotas é comum a presença de uma única fita circular de DNA cromossômica numa região do citoplasma chamada de nucleoide.

Citoplasma encerrado pela membrana celular, que regula a entrada de nutrientes e a excreção de sub produtos do metabolismo.

Mais externamente existe a parede celular que da suporte a célula evitando qualquer quebra. Certos tipos de bactérias possuem uma segunda membrana na fase externa da parede celular



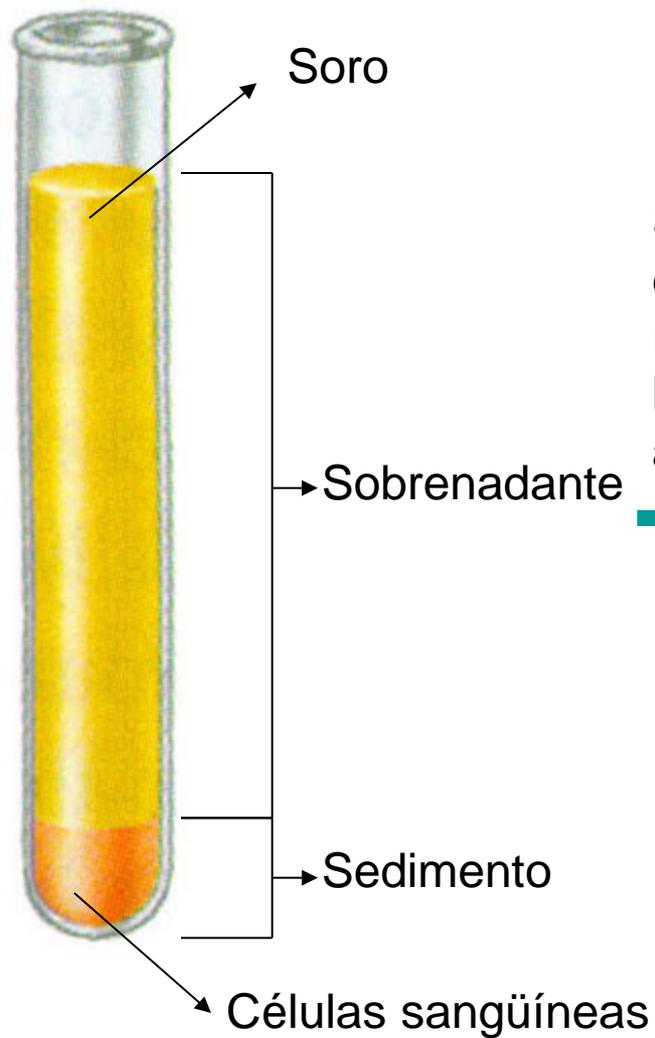
Célula animal

Célula eucariótica

Célula eucariótica

O nome eucariota deriva do grego e quer dizer núcleo verdadeiro, este tipo de célula é encontrado em protistas unicelulares e fungos tipo levedura, e em espécies mais complexas como plantas, animais e outros tipo de fungos.

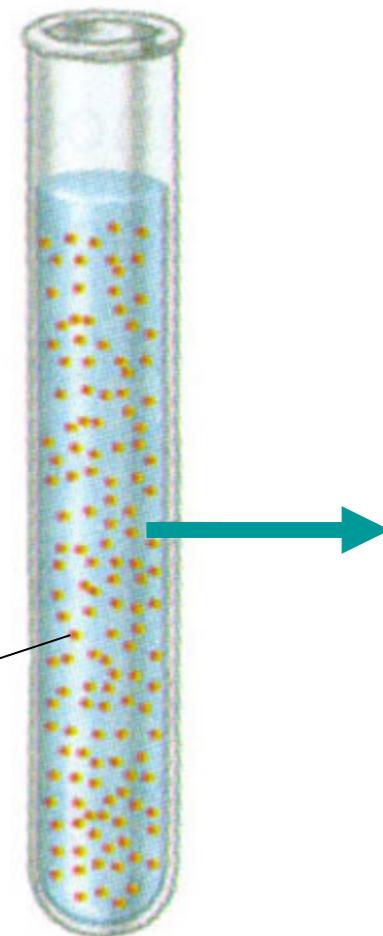
A célula eucariótica é compartimentalizada o que significa que existem dentro dela membranas internas que separam espaços altamente especializados



Sobrenadante descartado e as células ressuspendidas em solução hipotônica, causando aumento do turgor celular



Solução hipotônica



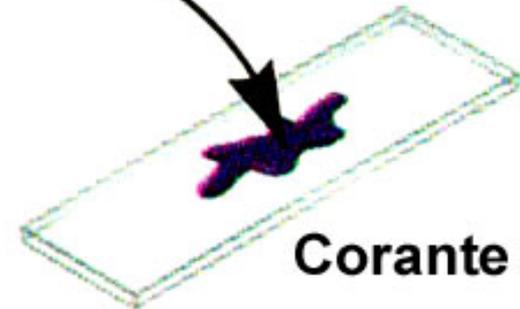
A amostra é submetida a uma nova centrifugação para concentrar as células. As células são ressuspensas em solução fixadora, coradas e colocadas em lâmina de vidro



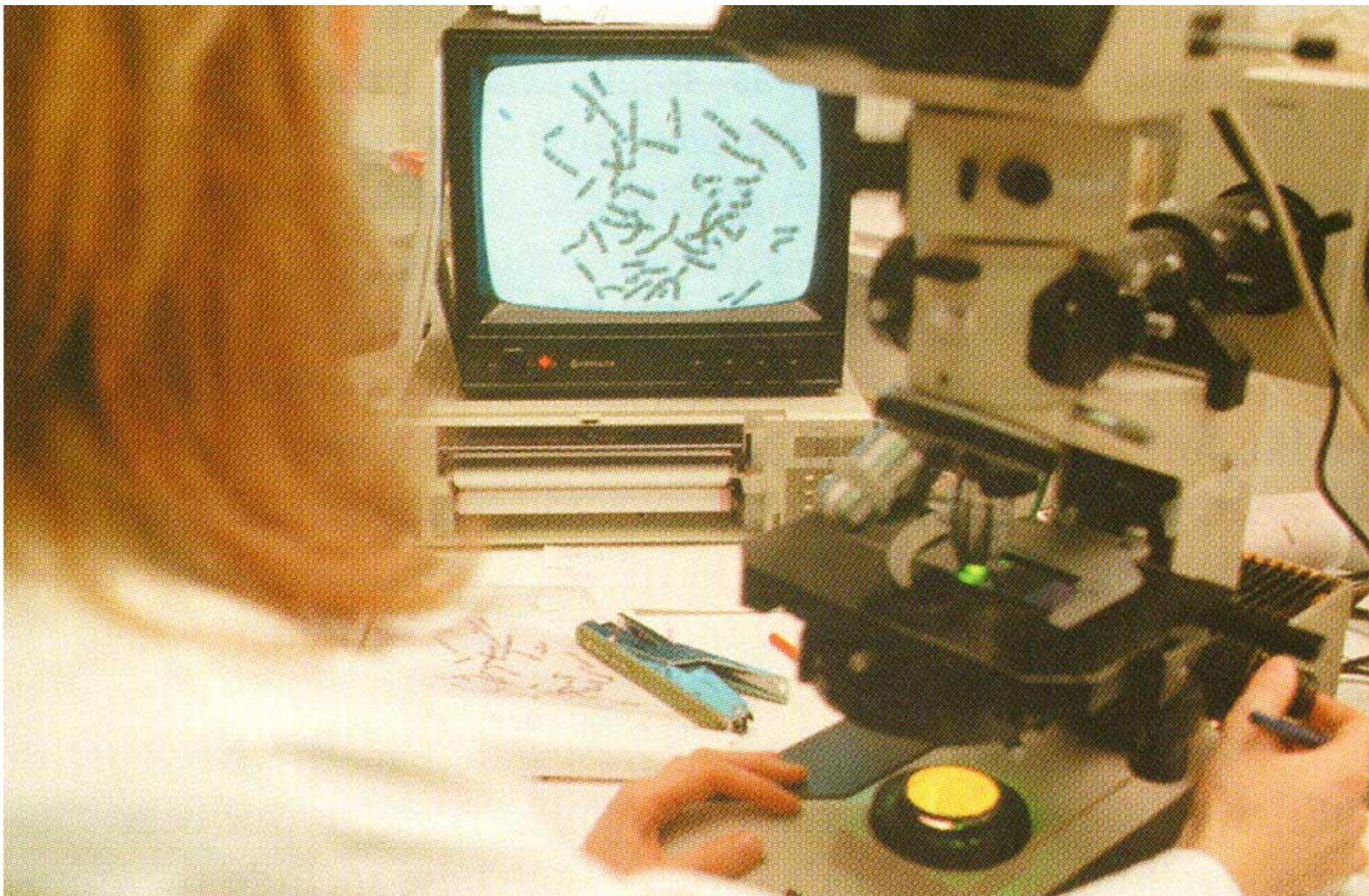
**Células
sangüíneas**

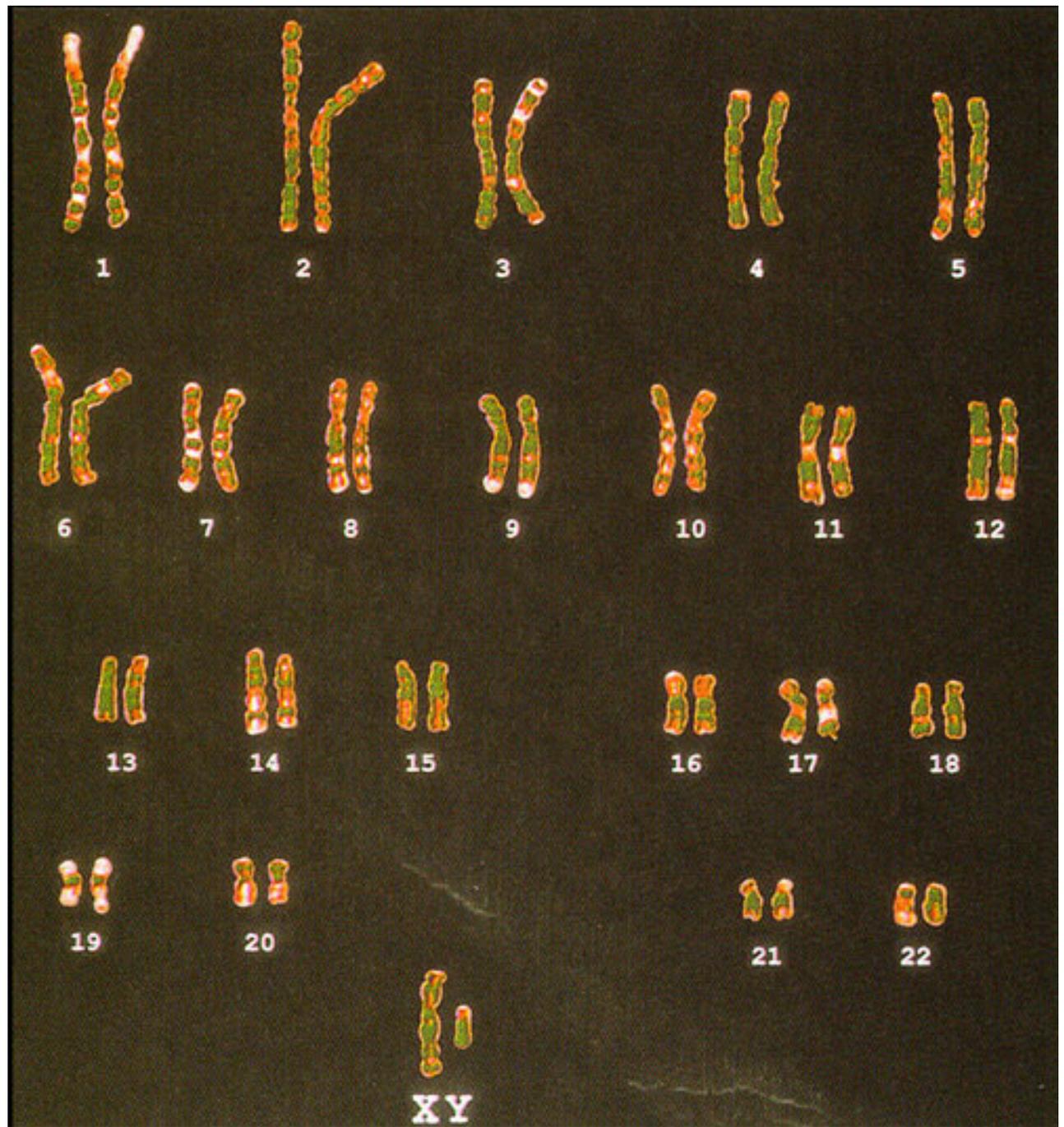


Fixador



Corante





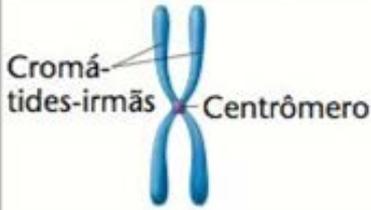
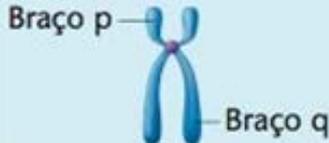
Localização centromérica	Denominação	Forma na metáfase	Forma na anáfase
Mediana	Metacêntrico		
Entre o meio e a extremidade	Submetacêntrico		
Próxima à extremidade	Acrocêntrico		
Na extremidade	Telocêntrico		

FIGURA 2-3 Localizações centroméricas e denominações cromossômicas que se baseiam nelas. Observe que a forma do cromossomo durante a anáfase é determinada pela posição do centrômero durante a metáfase.

TABELA 2.1**O número haploide de cromossomos para diversos organismos**

Nome comum	Nome científico	Número haploide			
Alga verde	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	18			
Algodão	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	26			
Fungo ameboide	<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>	7			
Batata	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	24			
Bicho-da-seda	<i>Bombyx mori</i>	28			
Boca-de-leão	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	8			
Camundongo	<i>Mus musculus</i>	20			
Cão	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	39			
Cavalo	<i>Equus caballus</i>	32			
Cebola	<i>Allium cepa</i>	8			
Chimpanzé	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	24			
Enotera	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	7			
Ervilha	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	7			
Estramônio	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	12			
Fava	<i>Vicia faba</i>	6			
Fungo	<i>Neurospora crassa</i>	7			
Gado bovino	<i>Bos taurus</i>	30			
Gafanhoto	<i>Melanoplus differentialis</i>	12			
Galinha	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	39			
			Humano	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	23
			Levedura	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	16
			Lírio-d'água	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	80
			Macaco rhesus	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	21
			Milho	<i>Zea mays</i>	10
			Mofo do pão preto	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i>	8
			Mosca-das-frutas	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	4
			Mosca-doméstica	<i>Musca domestica</i>	6
			Mosquito	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	3
			Mostarda	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	5
			Verme cilíndrico (nematódeo)	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	6
			Peixe-zebra	<i>Danio rerio</i>	25
			Rã	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	13
			Tabaco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	24
			Tomate	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	12
			Trigo	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	21

Divisão Celular

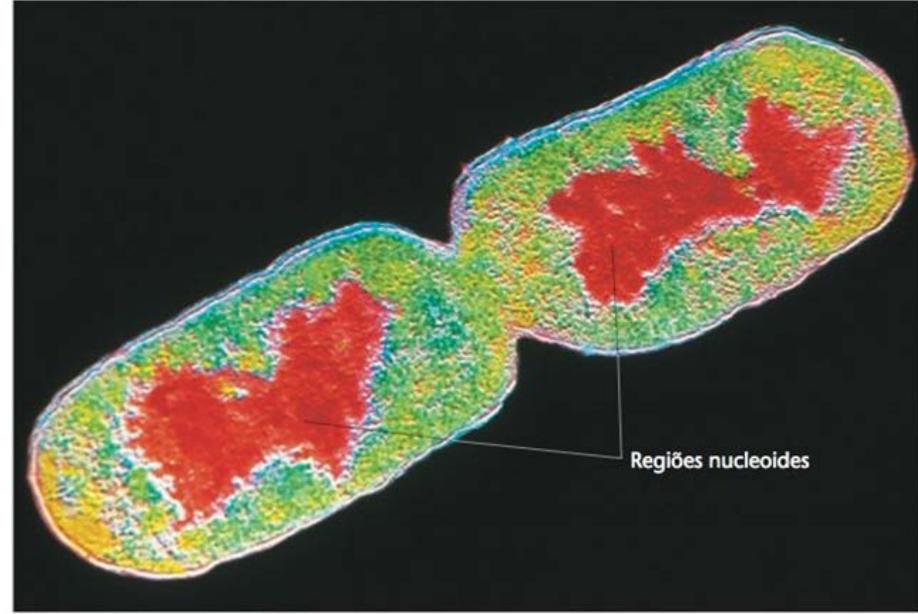
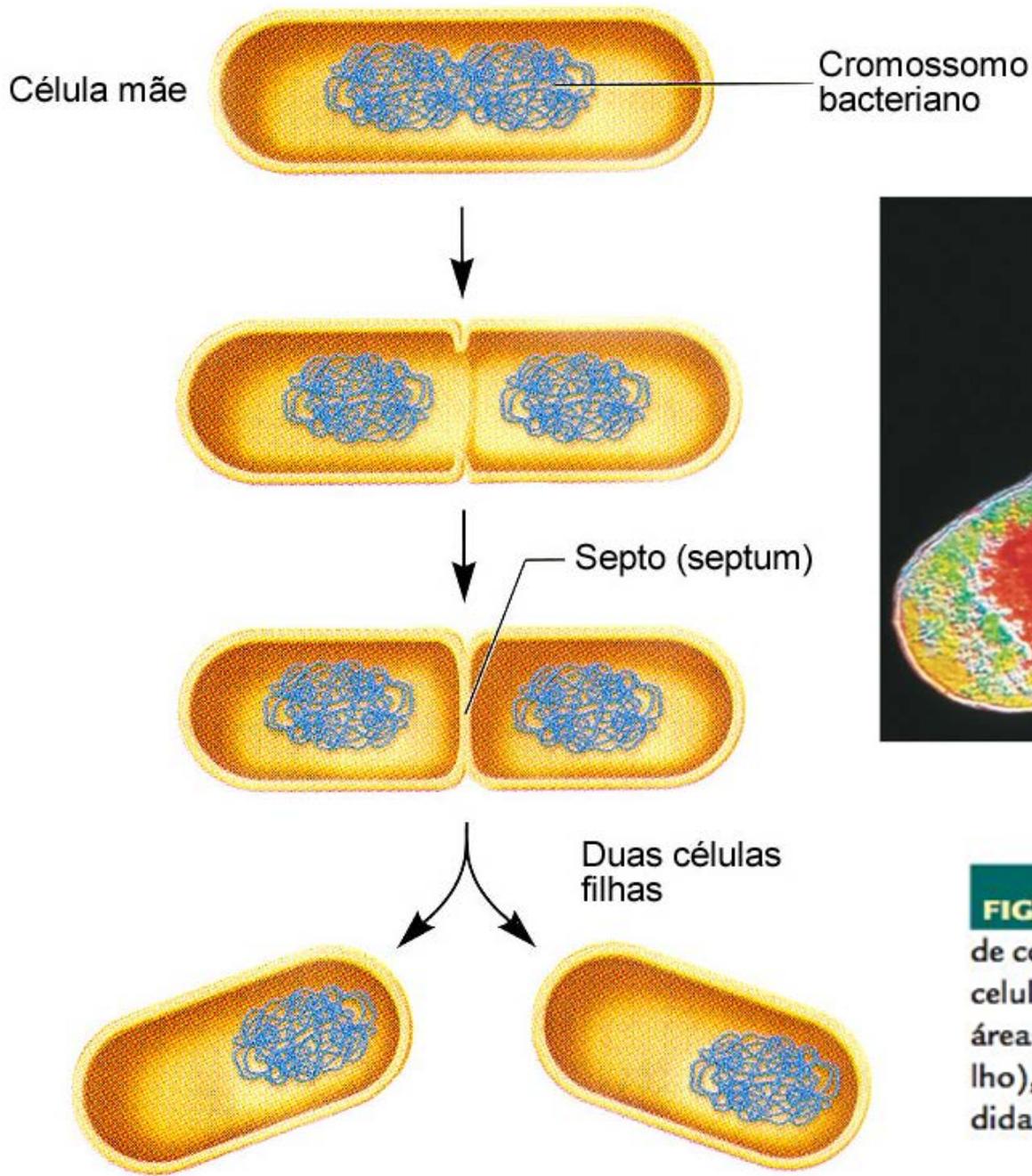
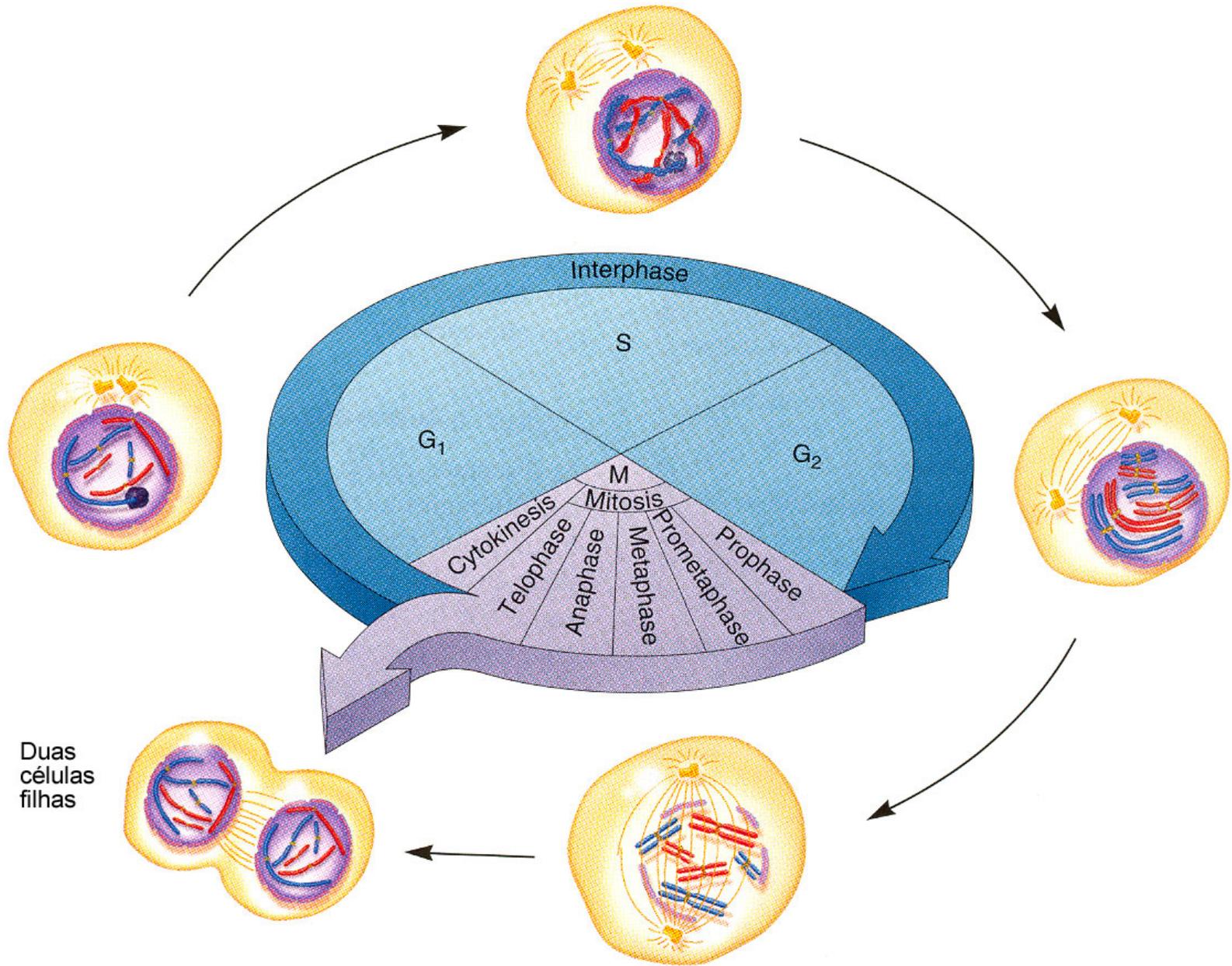
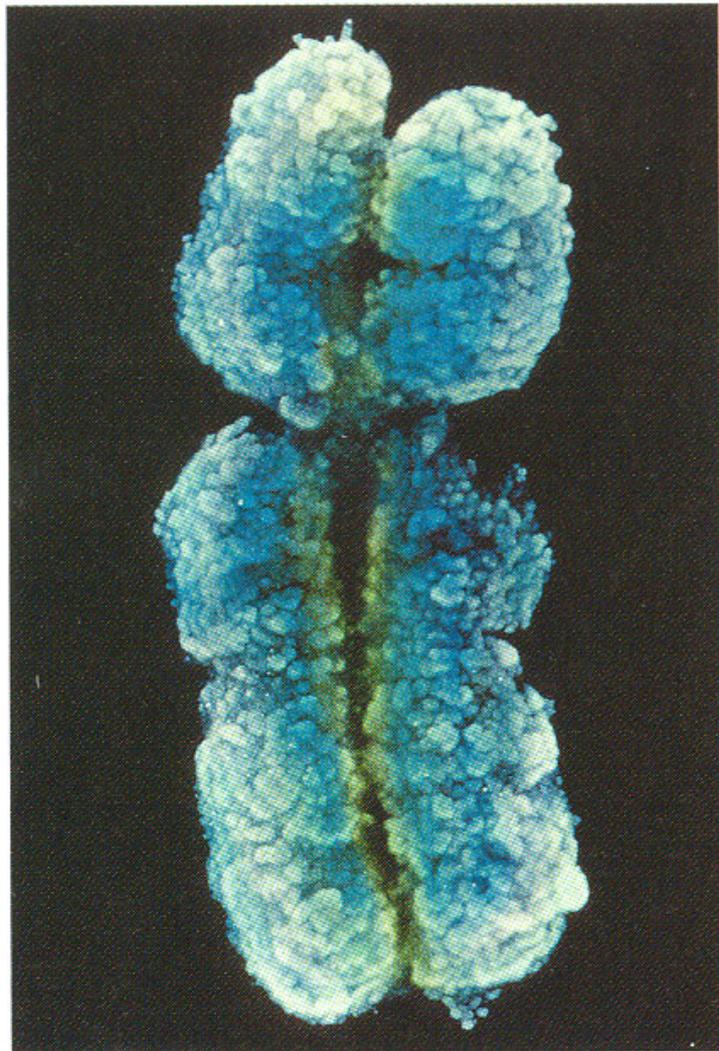
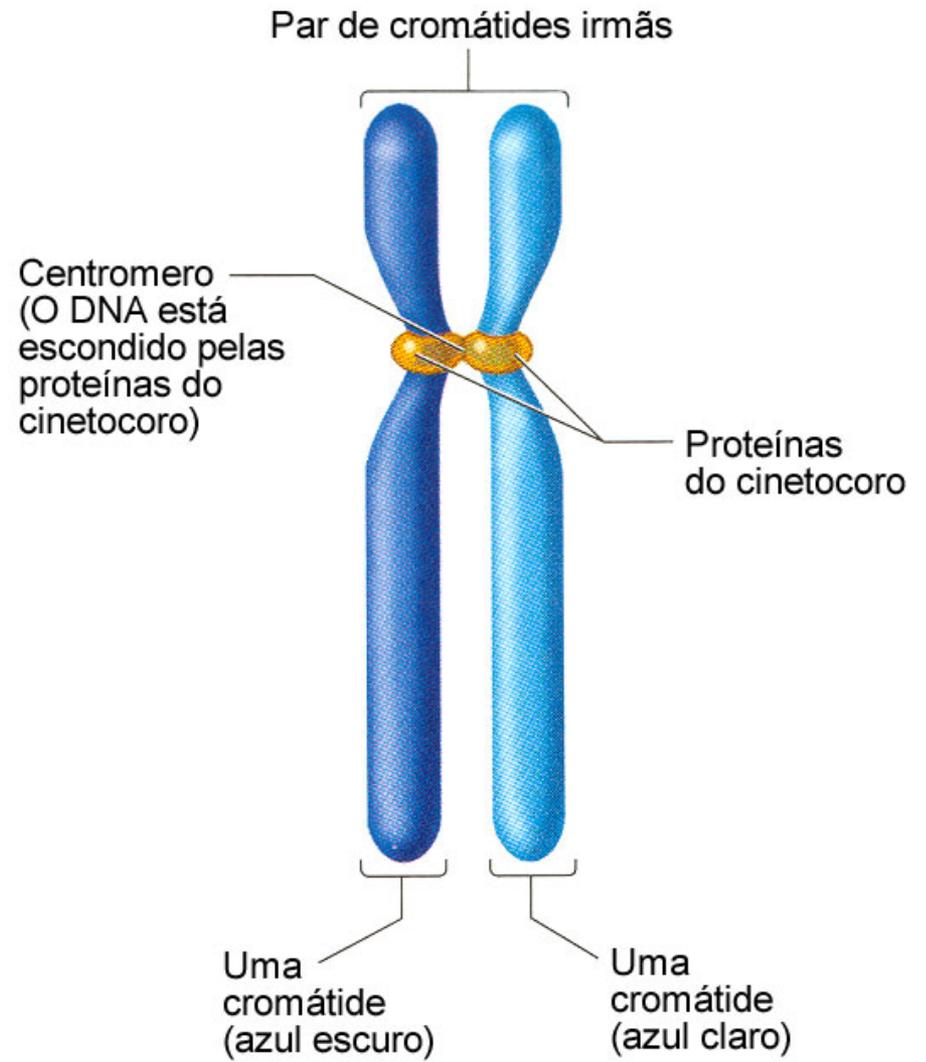


FIGURA 2-2 Fotomicrografia eletrônica, de coloração reforçada, de *E. coli* em divisão celular. São especialmente evidentes as duas áreas cromossômicas (mostradas em vermelho), denominadas nucleoides, que foram divididas entre as células-filhas.





(a)



(b)

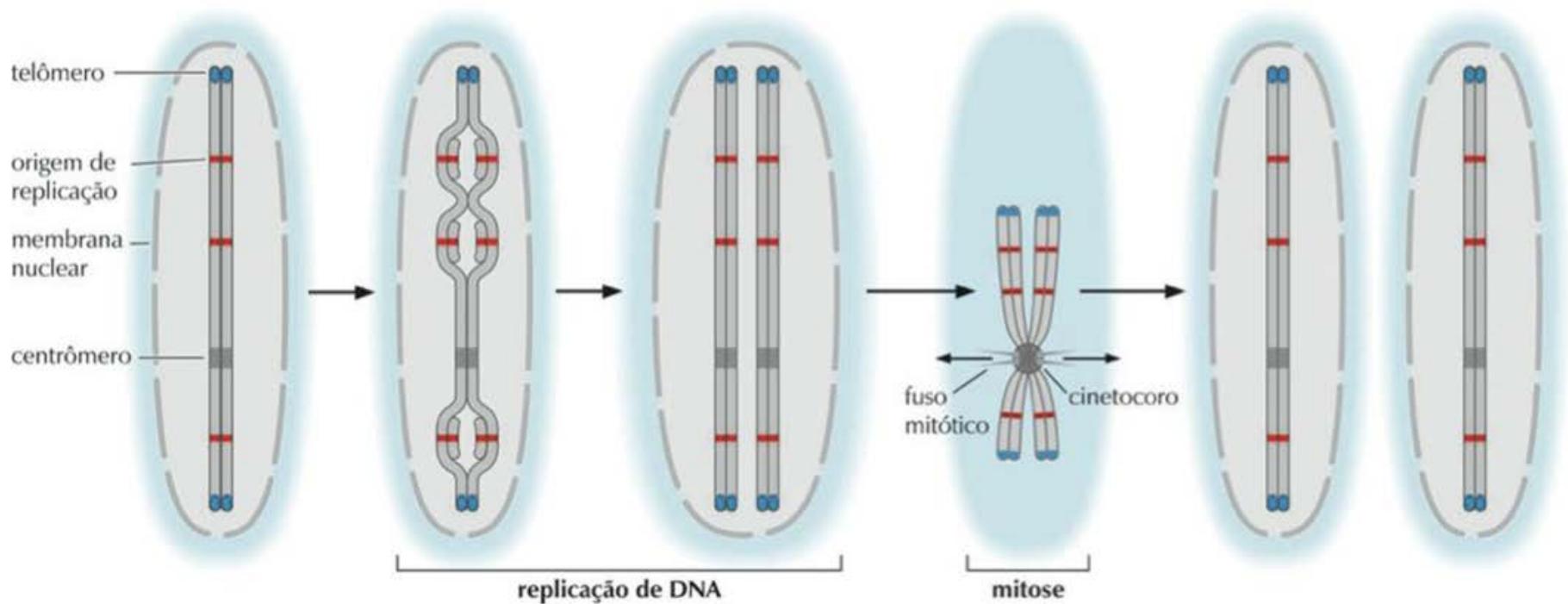
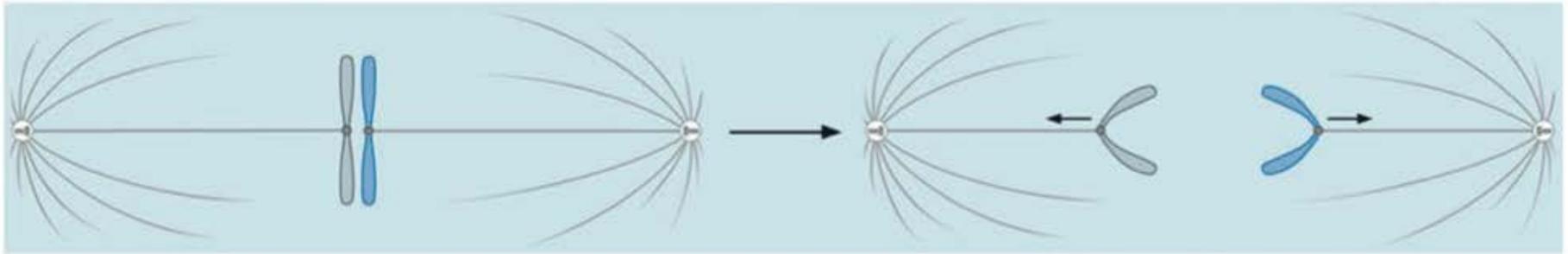


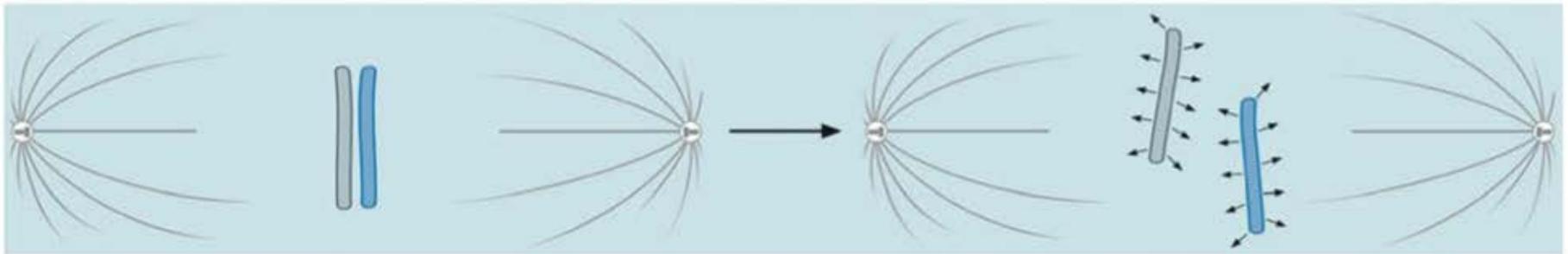
FIGURA 7-6 Os centrômeros, as origens de replicação e os telômeros são necessários para a manutenção dos cromossomos eucarióticos. Cada cromossomo eucariótico contém dois telômeros, um centrômero e muitas origens de replicação. Os telômeros estão localizados em cada uma das extremidades dos cromossomos. Ao contrário dos telômeros, um único centrômero é encontrado em cada cromossomo, e este não tem uma posição definida. Alguns centrômeros estão próximos à metade do cromossomo e outros estão próximos ao telômero. As origens de replicação estão localizadas por toda a extensão de cada cromossomo (aproximadamente a cada 30 kb na levedura de brotamento *S. cerevisiae*).

a a um centrômero



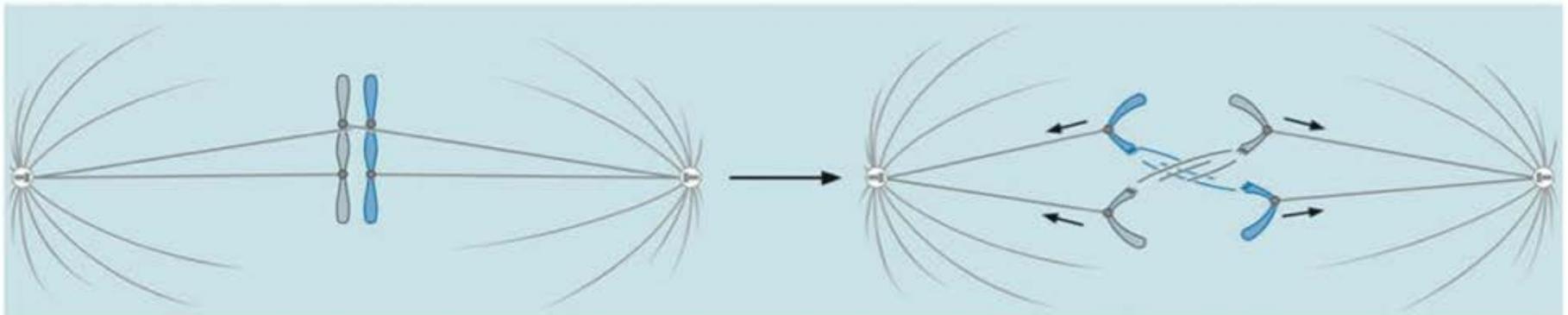
um cromossomo para cada célula

b nenhum centrômero

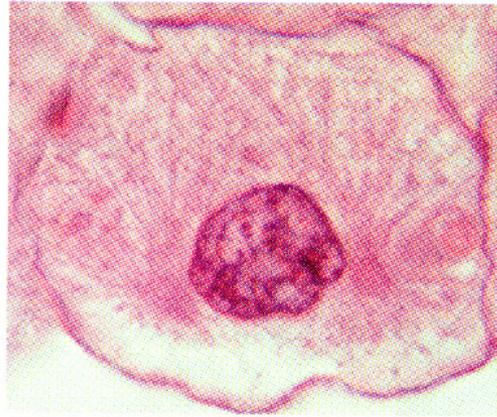


segregação aleatória dos cromossomos

c dois centrômeros

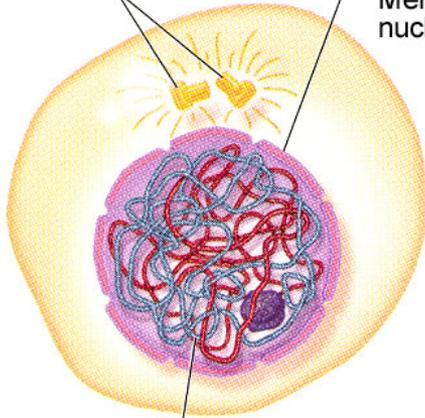


quebra cromossômica
(devido a mais de um centrômero)



Dois centrôssomos
cada um com um para de
centríolos

Membrana
nuclear

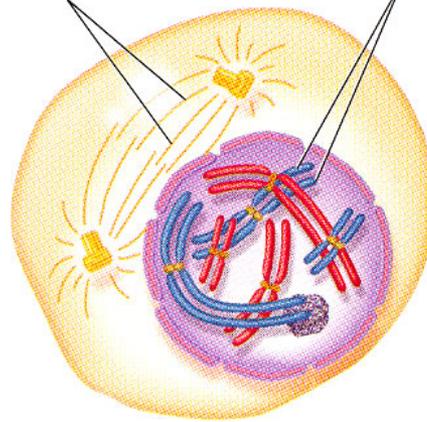


Cromossomos

(a) **INTERPHASE**

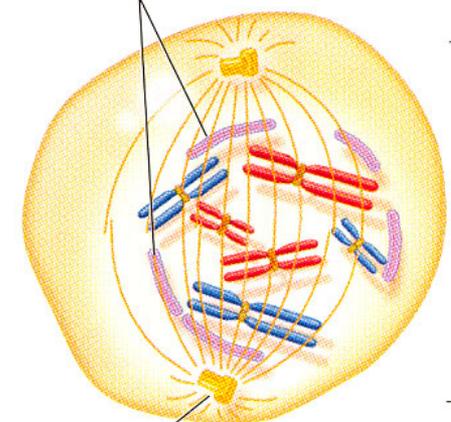
Microtúbulos (MTs)
formando o fuso mitótico

Cromátides irmãos



(b) **PROPHASE**

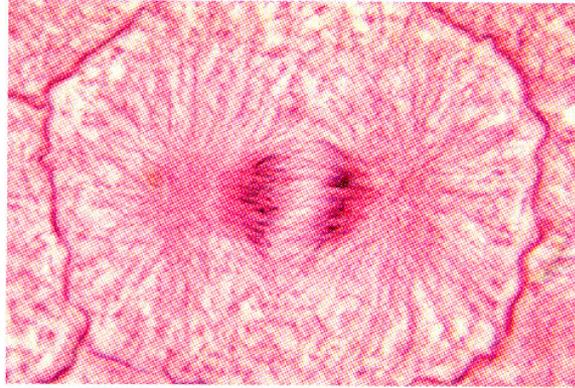
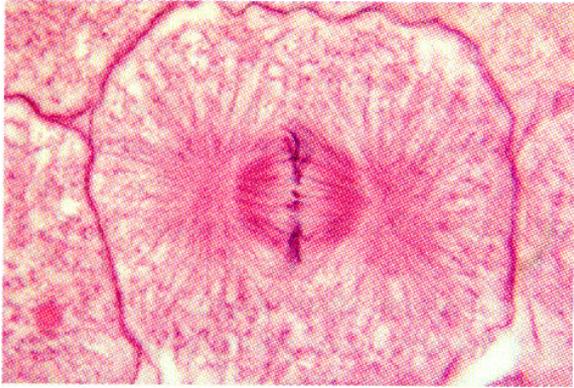
Membrana nuclear fragmentadose
em vesículas



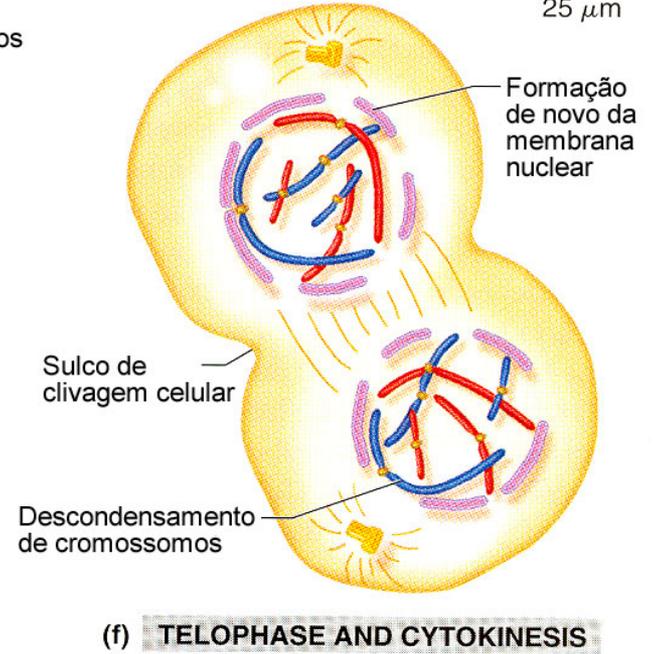
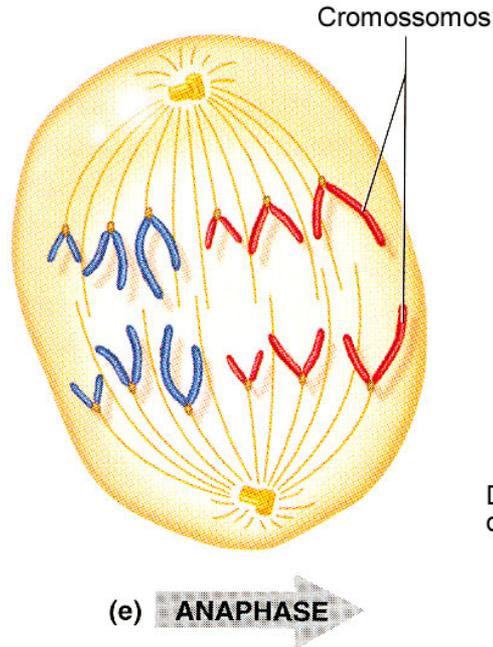
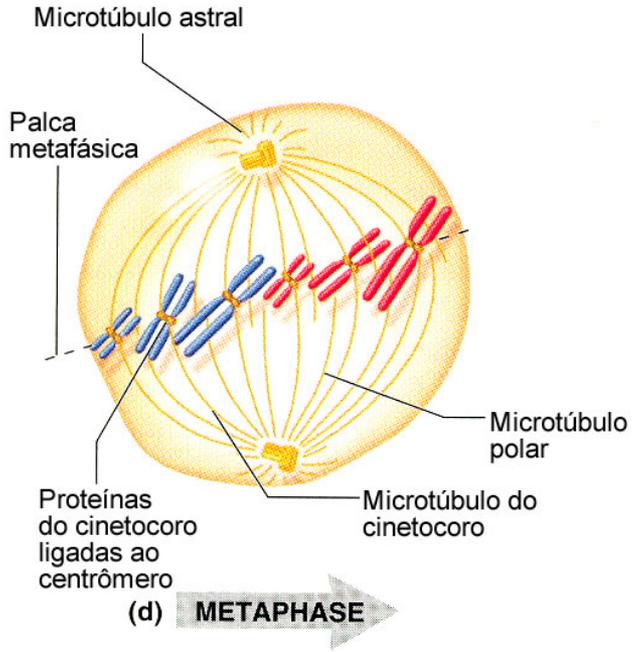
Polo do
fuso

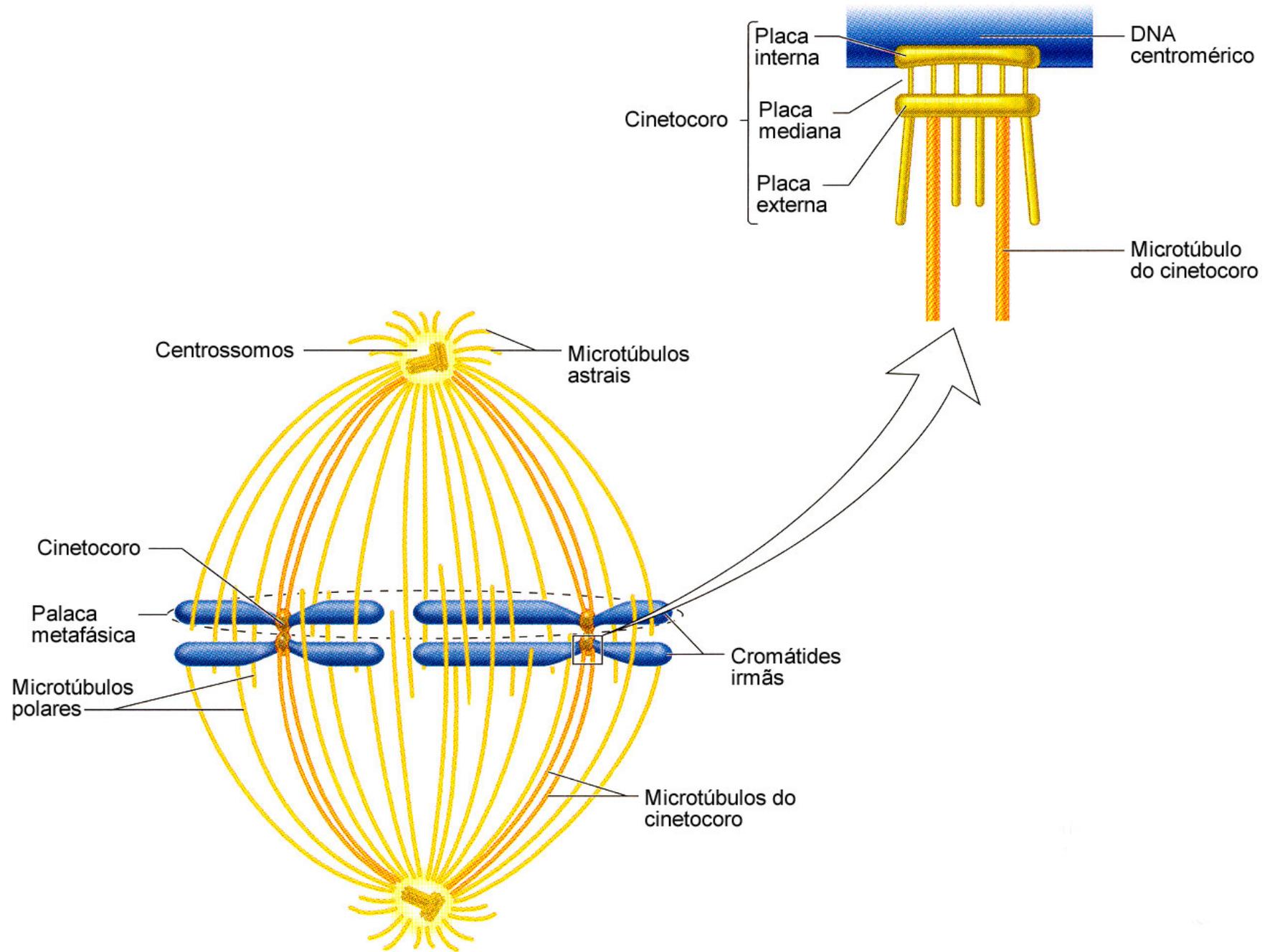
Fuso
mitótico

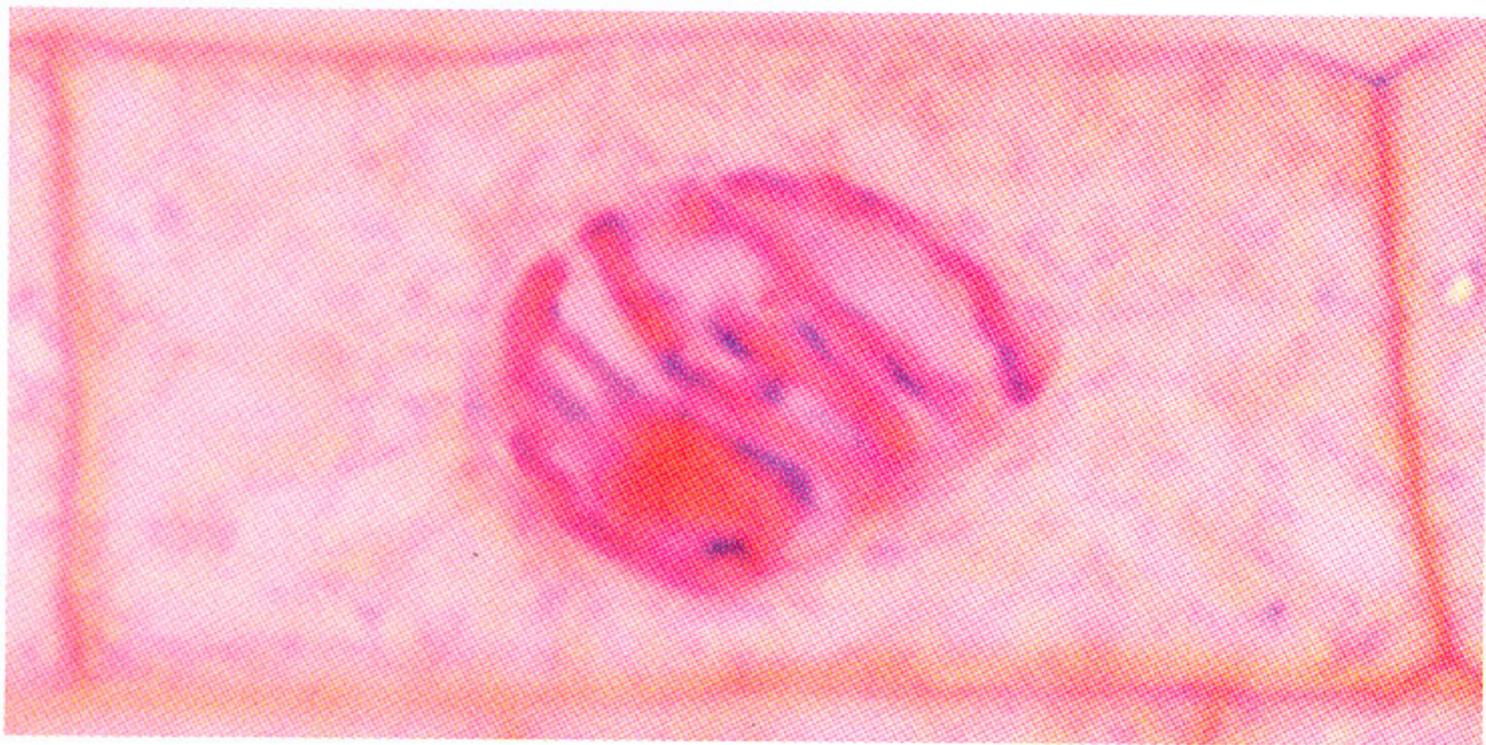
(c) **PROMETAPHASE**



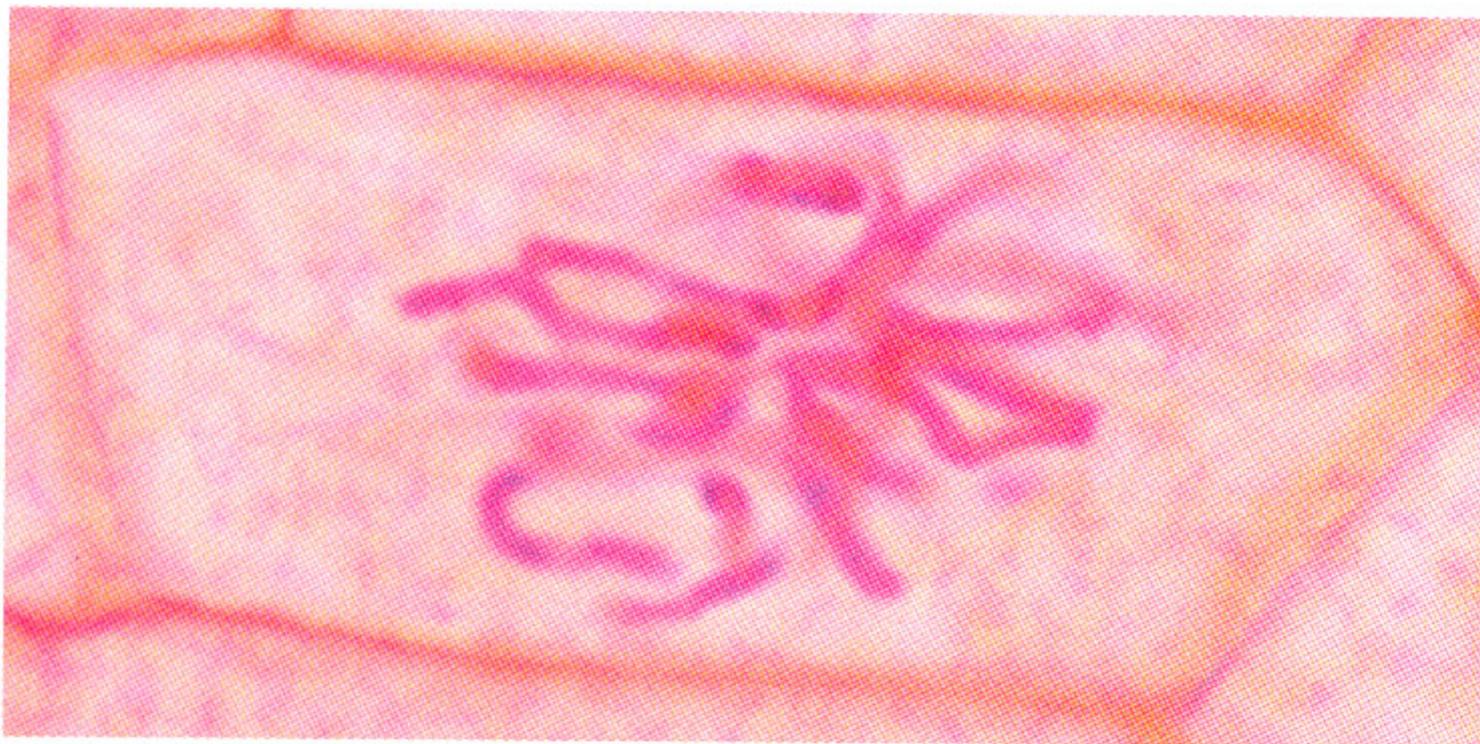
25 μ m



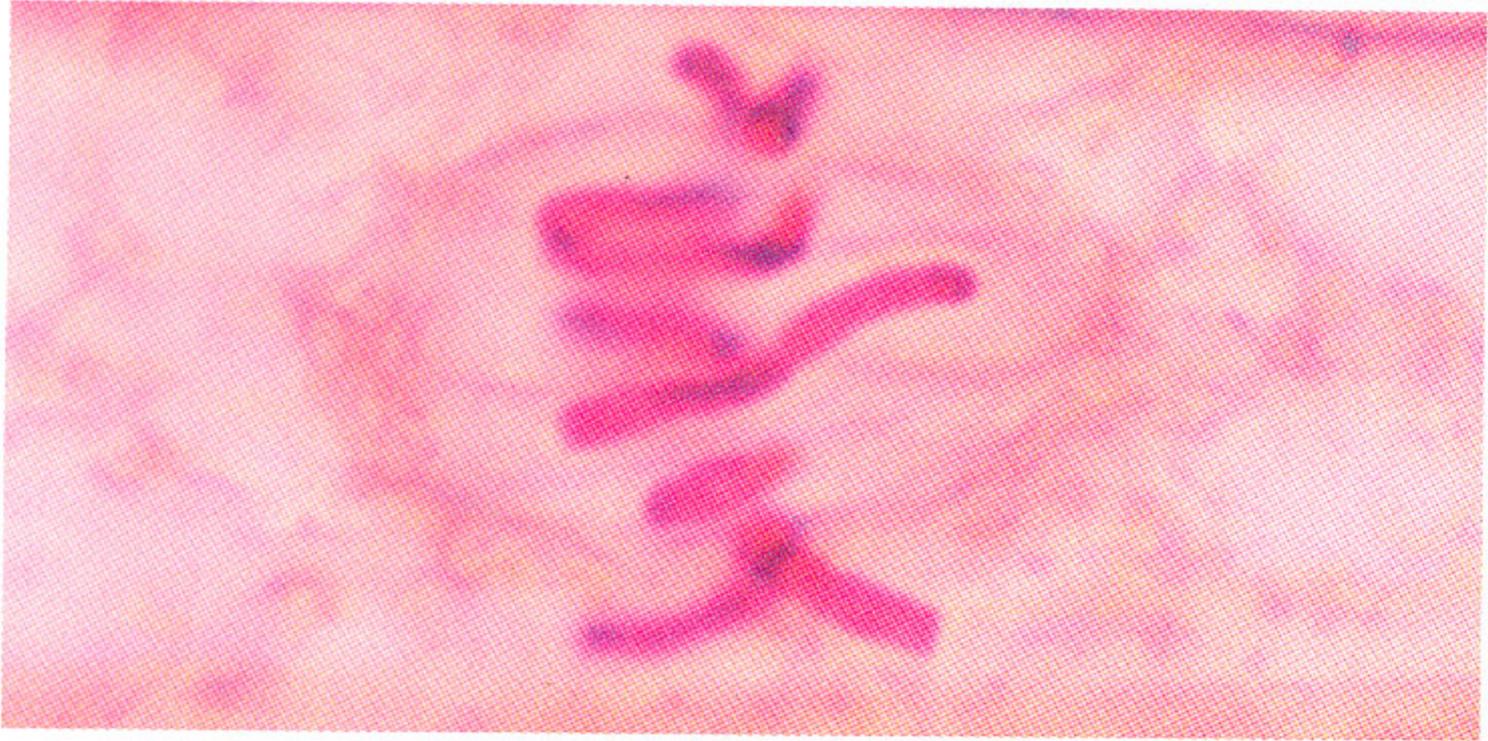




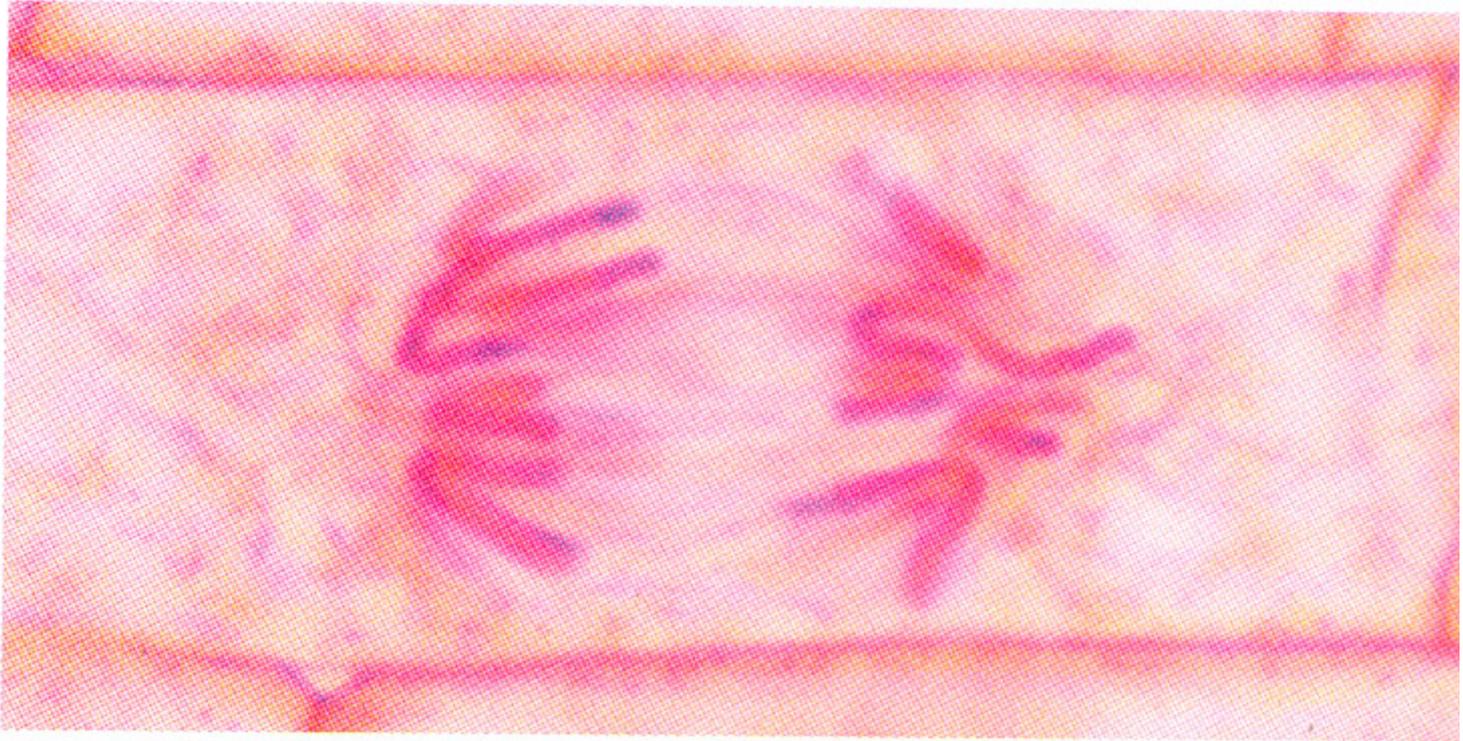
(a) Profase



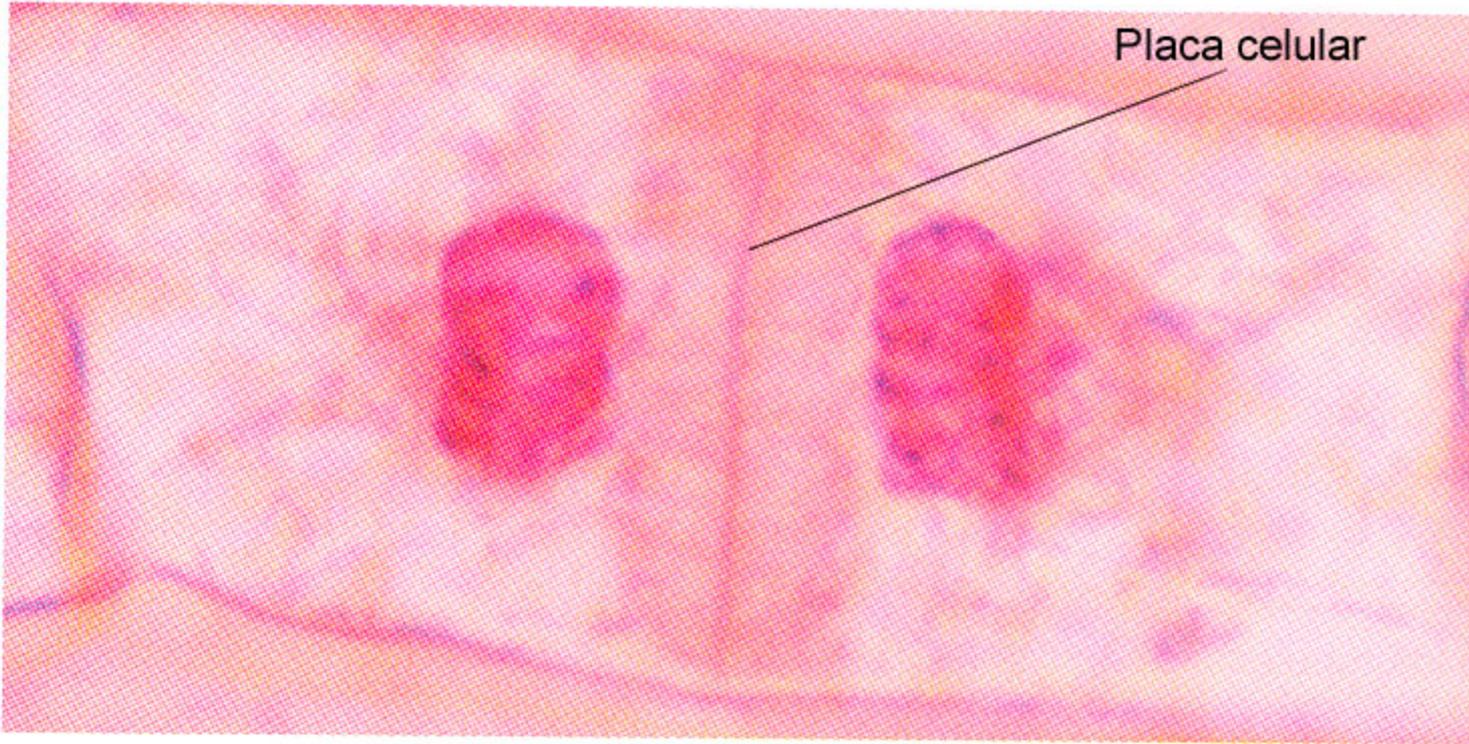
(b) Prometafase



(c) Metafase



(d) Anafase



(e) Telofase

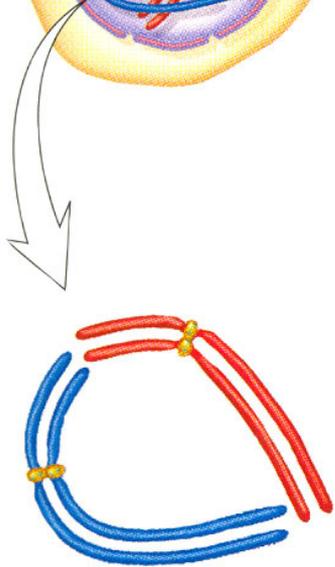
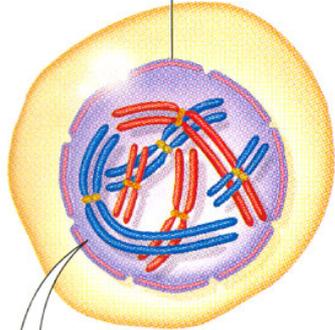
42 μm

Reprodução Sexuada

PROPHASE I

Leptoteno

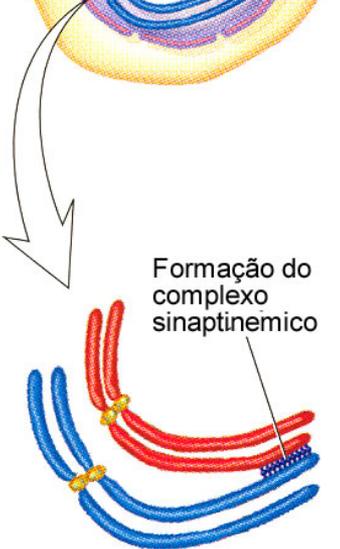
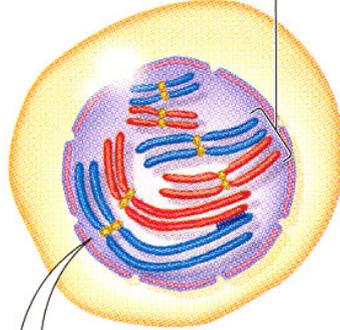
Membrana nuclear



Cromossomos duplicados se condensam

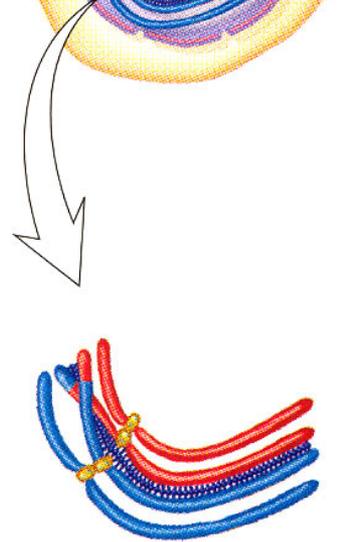
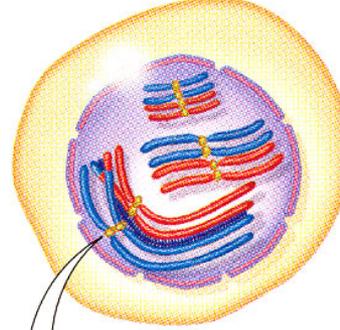
Zygoteno

Formação de bivalentes



Inicia-se a formação da sinapse

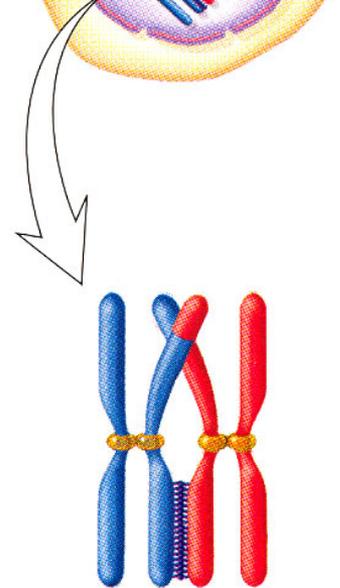
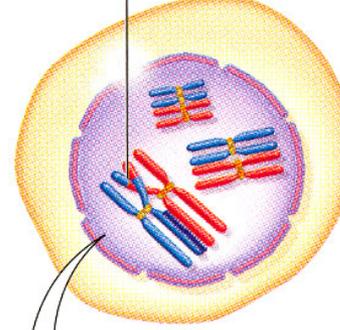
Paquiteno



Ocorre o crossing over

Diploteno

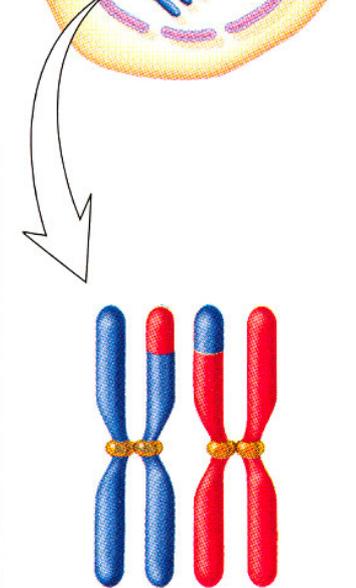
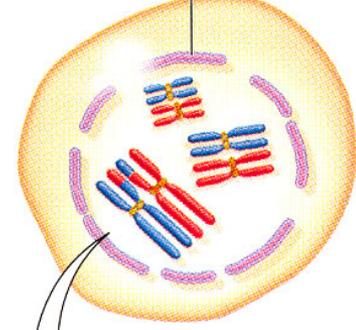
Quiasma



O complexo sinaptnêmico se dissocia

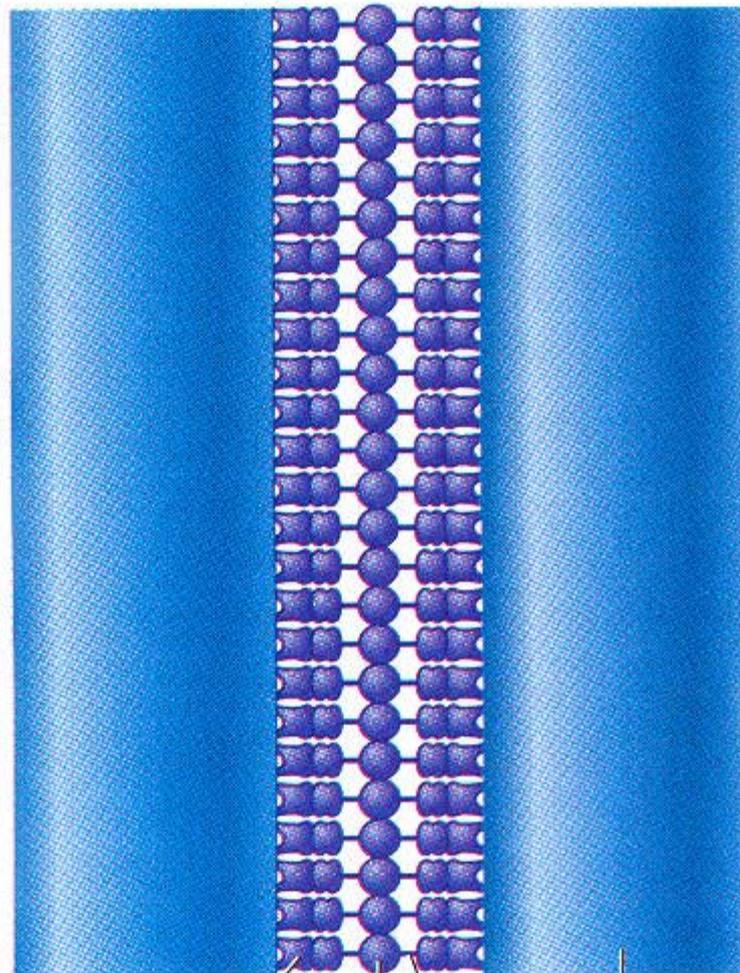
Diacinese

Membrana nuclear fragmentadose



Fim da profase I

Complexo sinaptinêmico



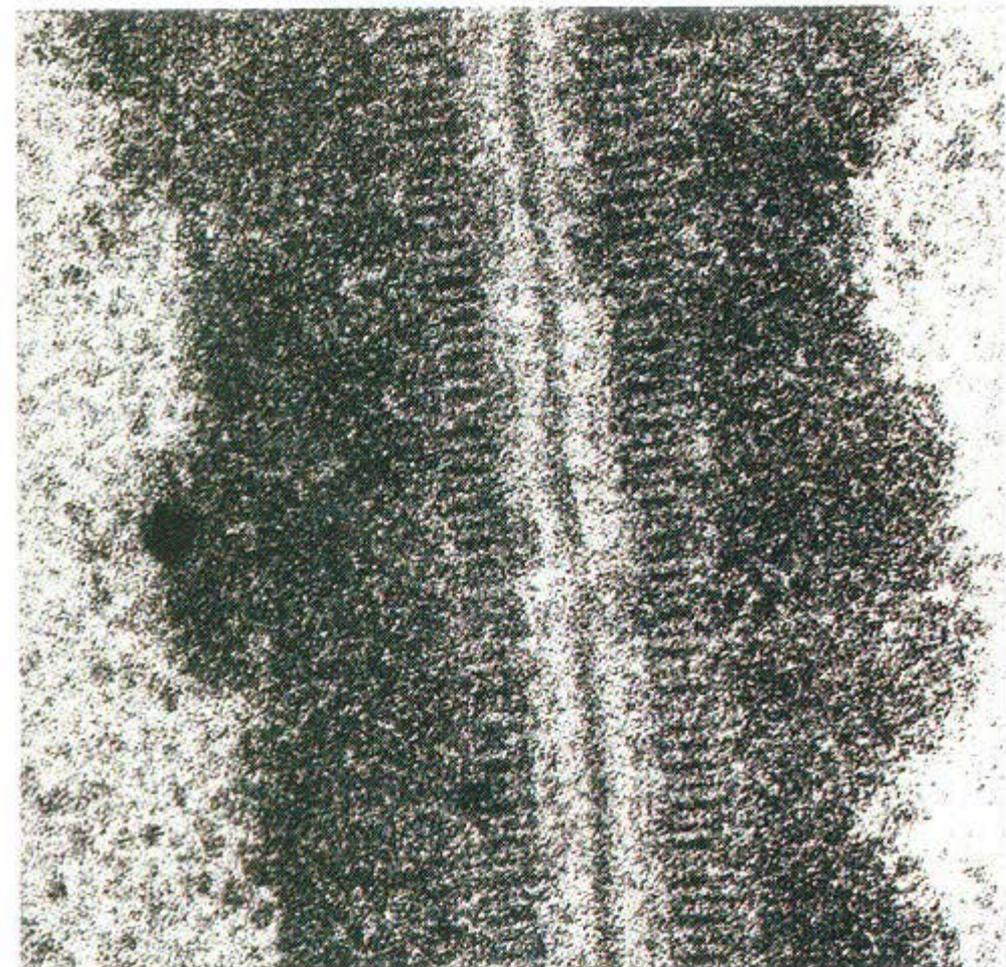
Elemento lateral

Elemento central

Cromátide

Filamento transversal

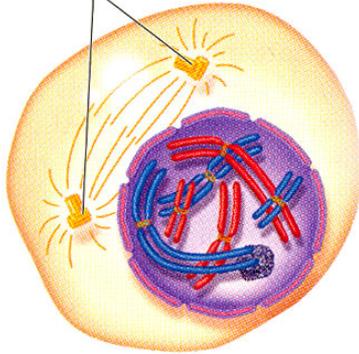
(b)



(a)

MEIOSIS I

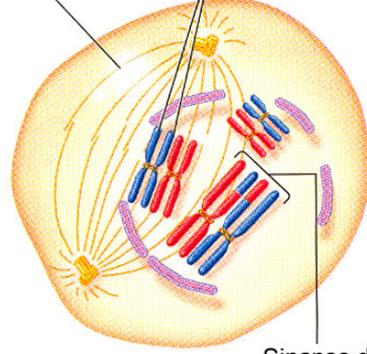
Centrossomos



EARLY PROPHASE I

Fuso

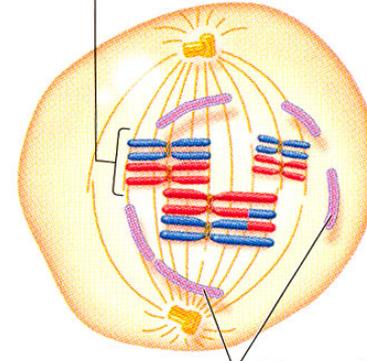
Cromatides irmãs



Sinapse de cromossomos homólogos

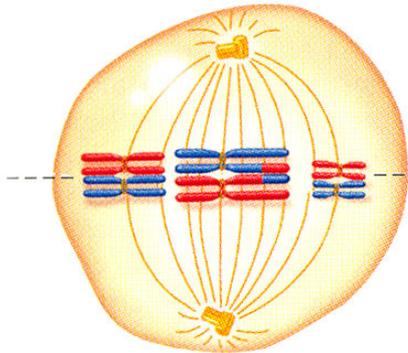
LATE PROPHASE I

Bivalente



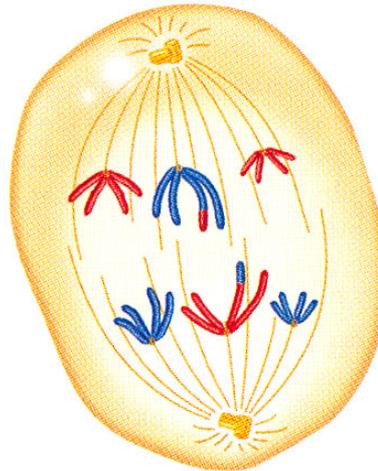
Fragmentação da membrana nuclear

PROMETAPHASE I

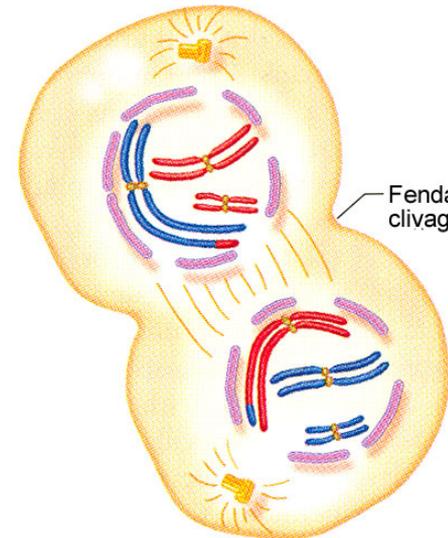


Placa metafásica

METAPHASE I



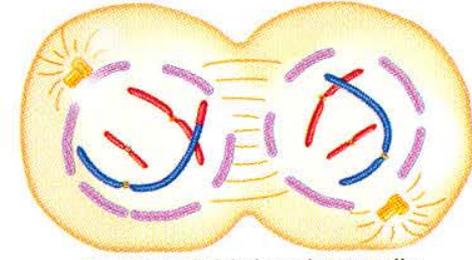
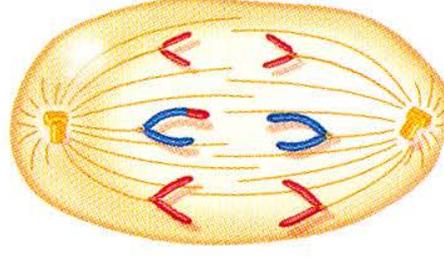
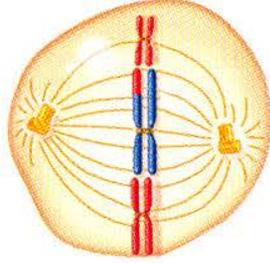
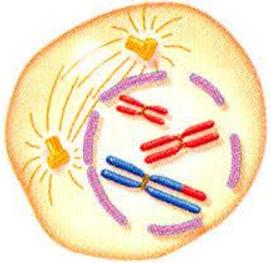
ANAPHASE I



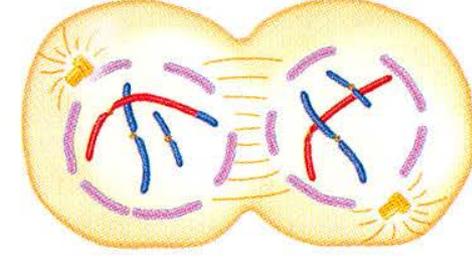
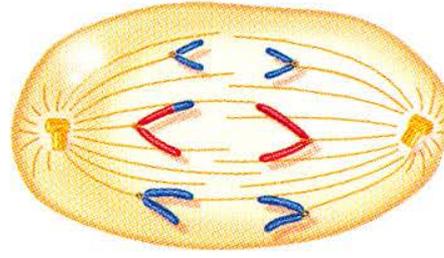
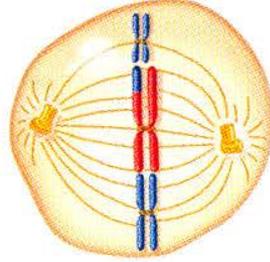
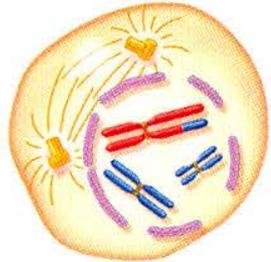
Fenda de clivagem

TELOPHASE I AND CYTOKINESIS

MEIOSIS II



Four haploid daughter cells



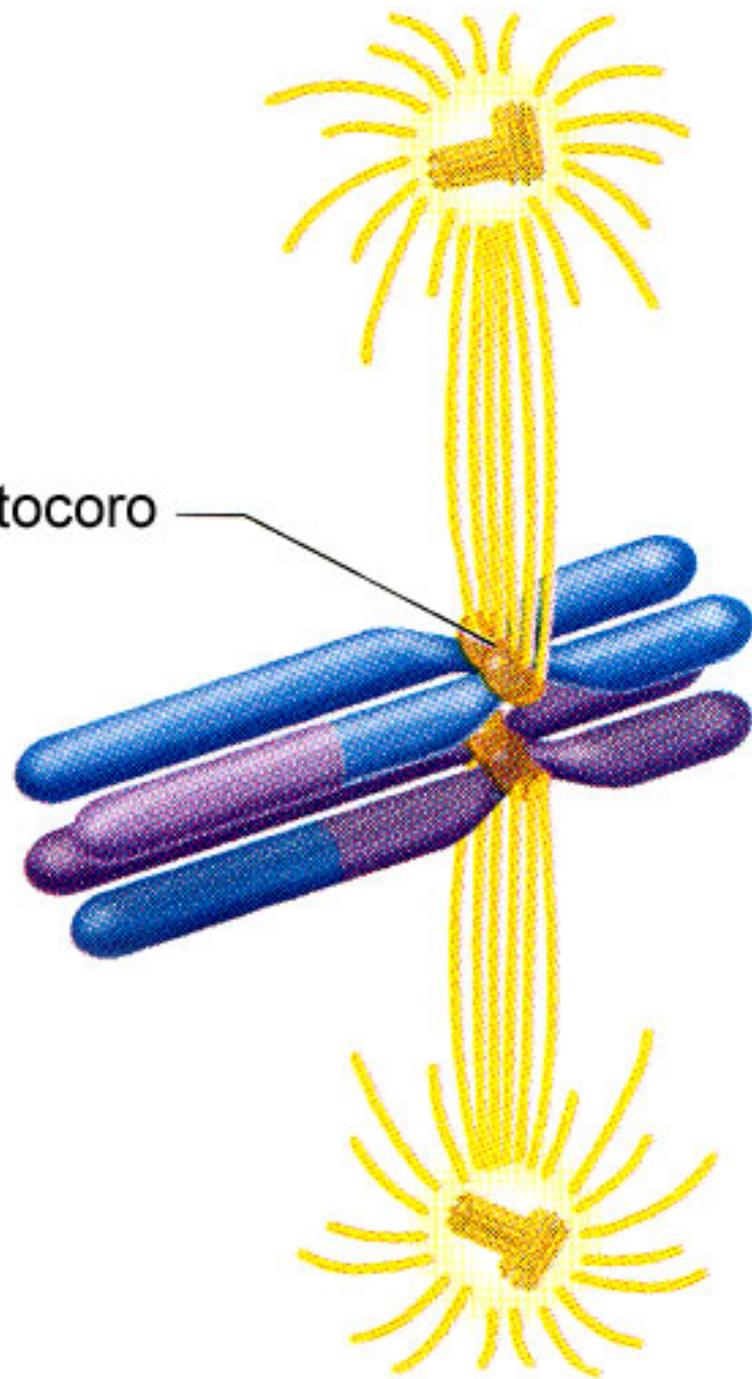
PROPHASE II

METAPHASE II

ANAPHASE II

TELOPHASE II AND CYTOKINESIS

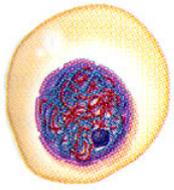
Cinetocoro



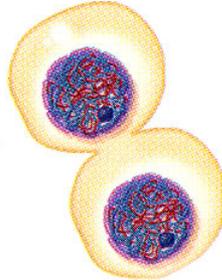
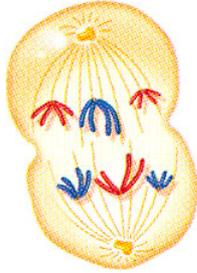
MEIOSIS I

MEIOSIS II

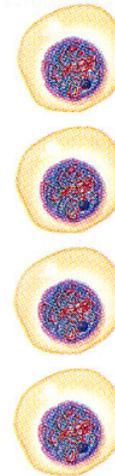
Espermatogônia
Cresce e origina



Espermatócito primário
(diploide)

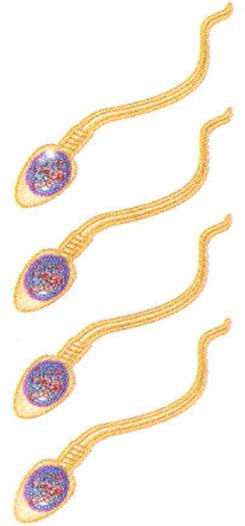


Espermatócito secundário



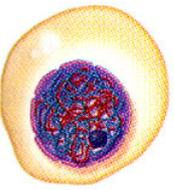
Espermátides

espermiogênese



Espermatozoides
(haploides)

(a) Espermatogênese



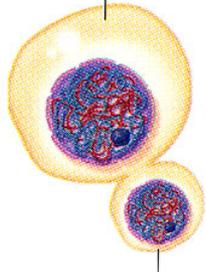
Ovócito primário
(diploide)



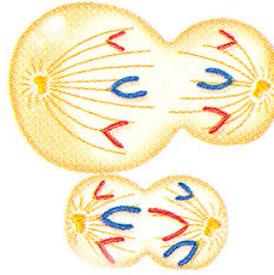
Até profase I
Estaciona



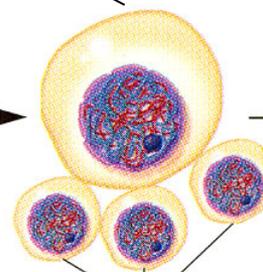
Ovócito secundário



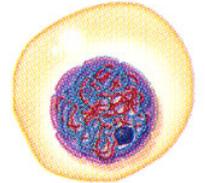
Corpúsculo polar



ovótide



Corpúsculos polares



ôvulo
(haploide)

Óvulo maduro

(b) Ovogênese

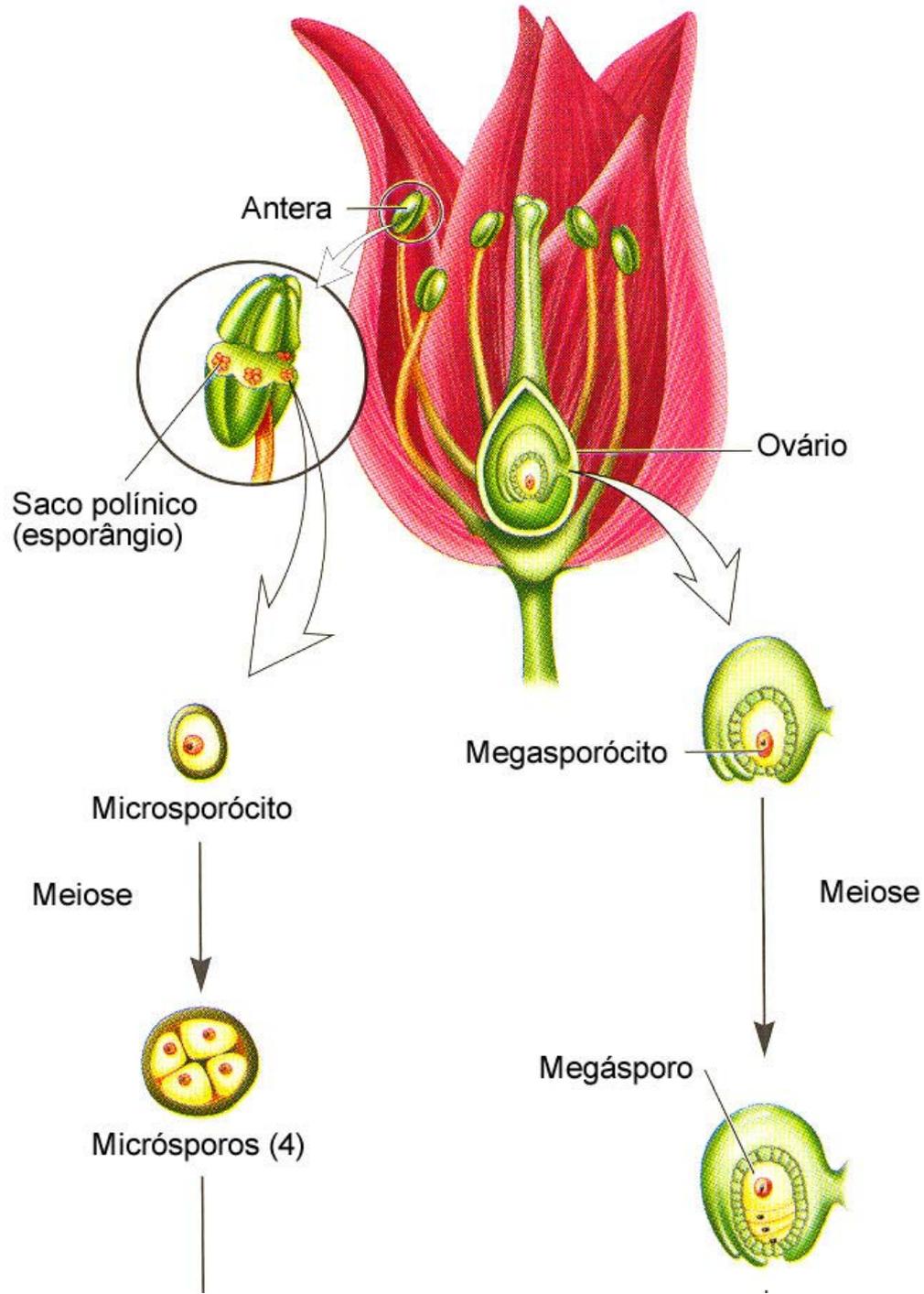
Retomada pouco antes de cada ovulação

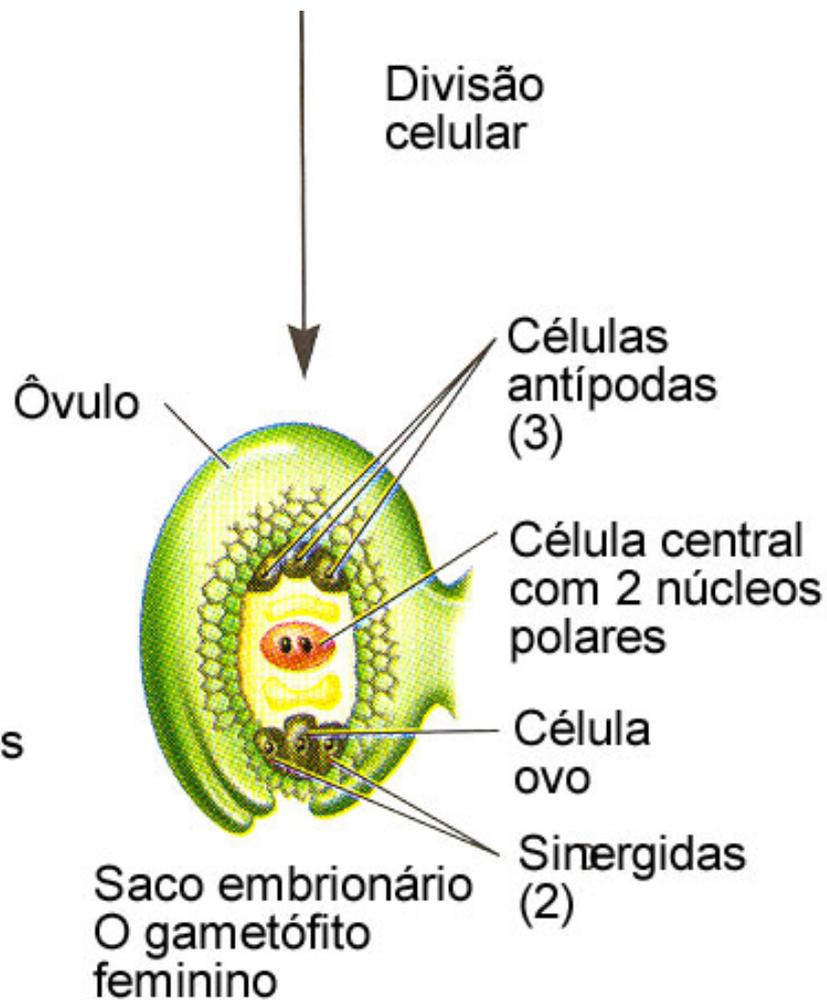
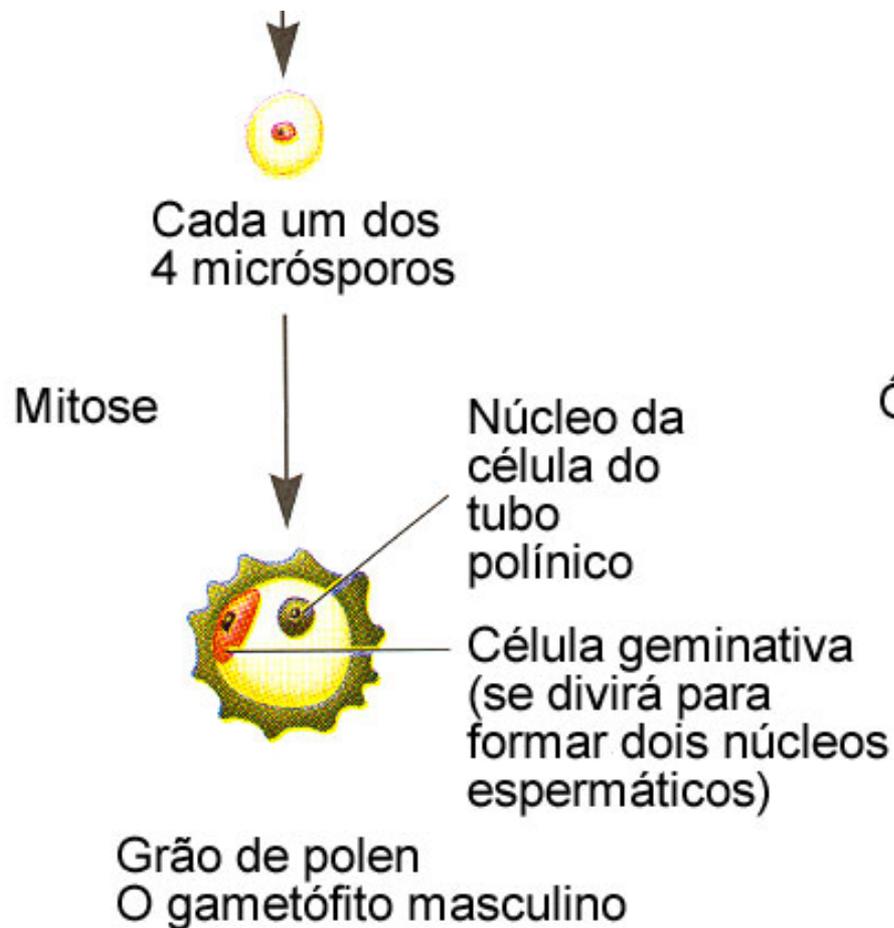
Fecundação

Fase embrionária

puberdade

A segunda divisão só é completa após fecundação

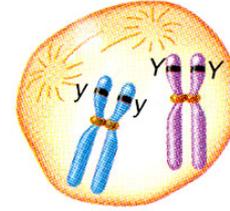




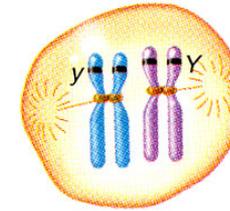
A teoria da herança cromossômica e os cromossomos sexuais

Célula heterozigótica (Yy)
de uma planta com sementes
amarelas

Profase I

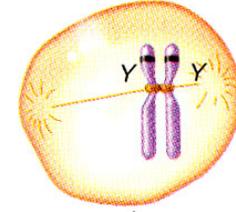
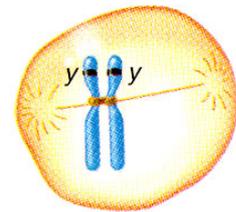


Metafase I

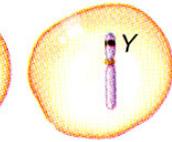
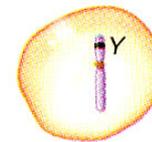
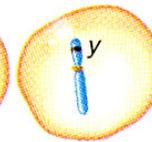
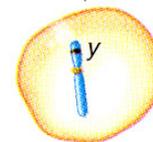


Anafase I

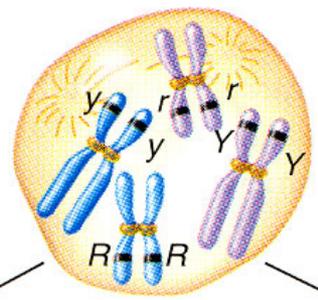
Telofase I



Meiose II

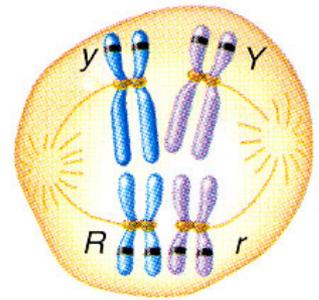


Células haploides

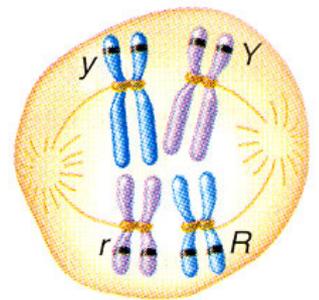


Célula diploide heterozigota (YyRr) iniciando meiose

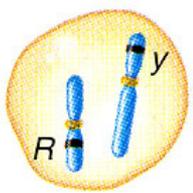
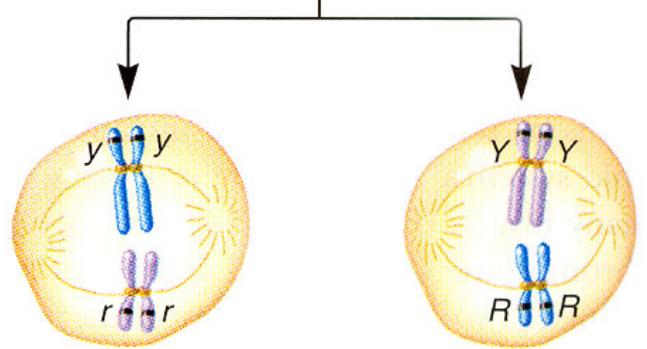
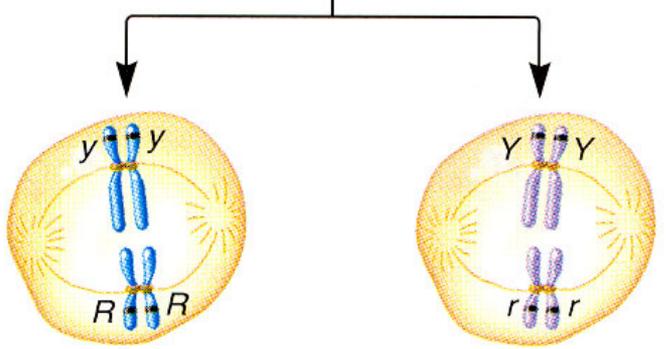
Meiose I



ou

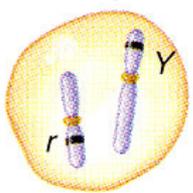


Meiose II

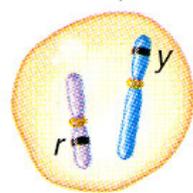
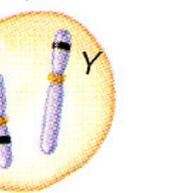


2 Ry

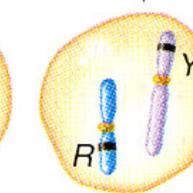
:



2 rY

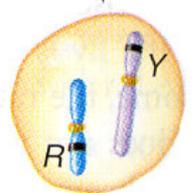


2 ry



2 RY

:



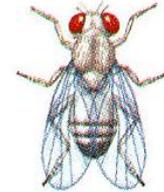


44 +
XY
♂

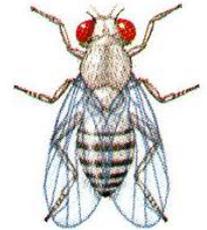


44 +
XX
♀

(a) Sistema X-Y em mamíferos



6 +
X
♂



6 +
XX
♀

(b) Sistema X-0 em certos insetos

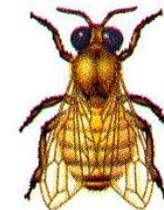


16 +
ZZ
♂

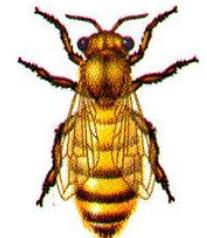


16 +
ZW
♀

(c) Sistema Z-W em aves



16
haploid
♂



32
diploid
♀

(d) Sistema haploide - diploide em abelhas

