

Biologia

Intensivo

Frente 1

CITOLOGIA (AULA 6)

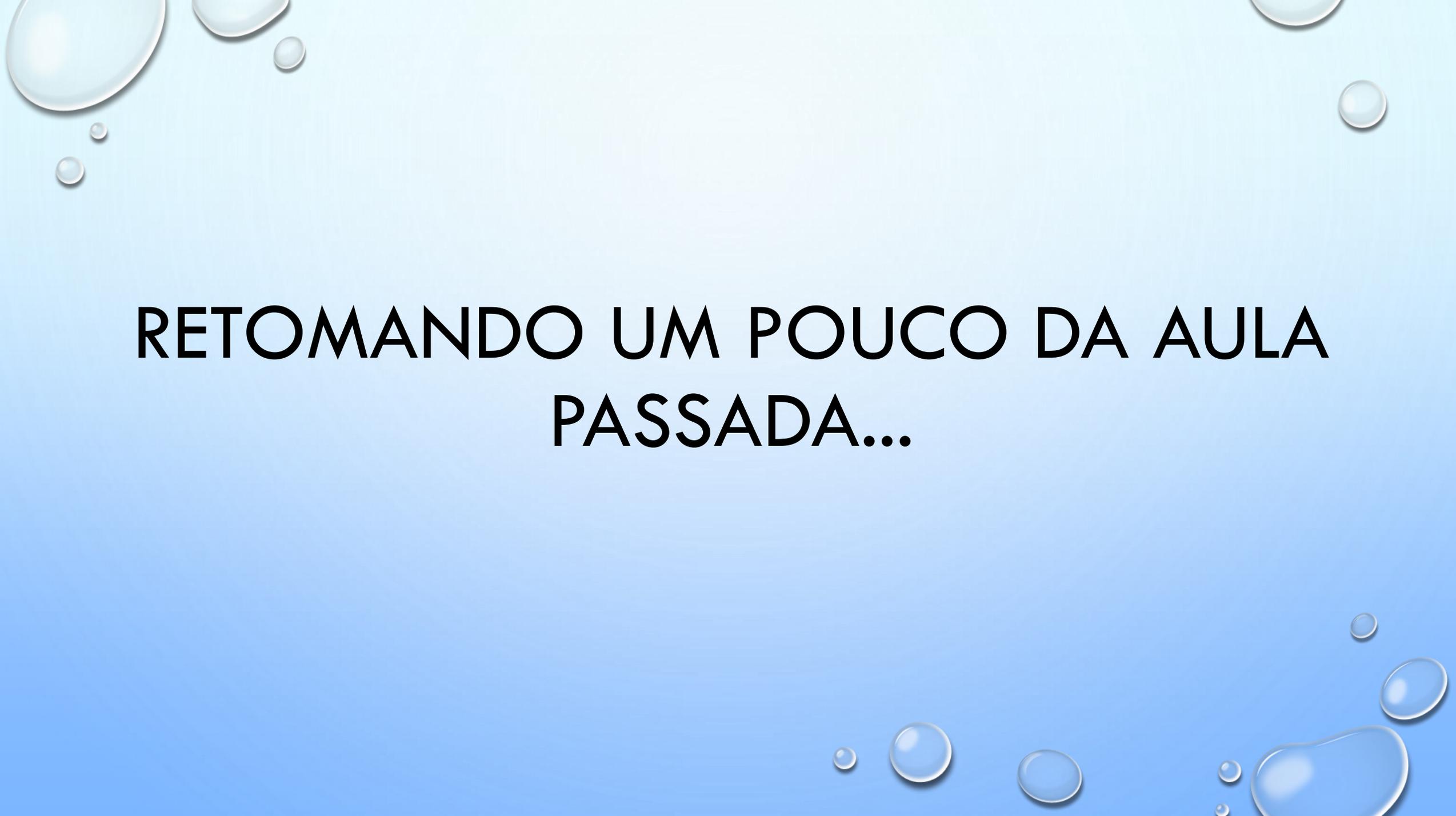
MEMBRANA CELULAR, TRANSPORTE PELA MEMBRANA,
ORGANELAS CELULARES, METABOLISMOS CELULARES

Jimmy
jsnikaido@gmail.com

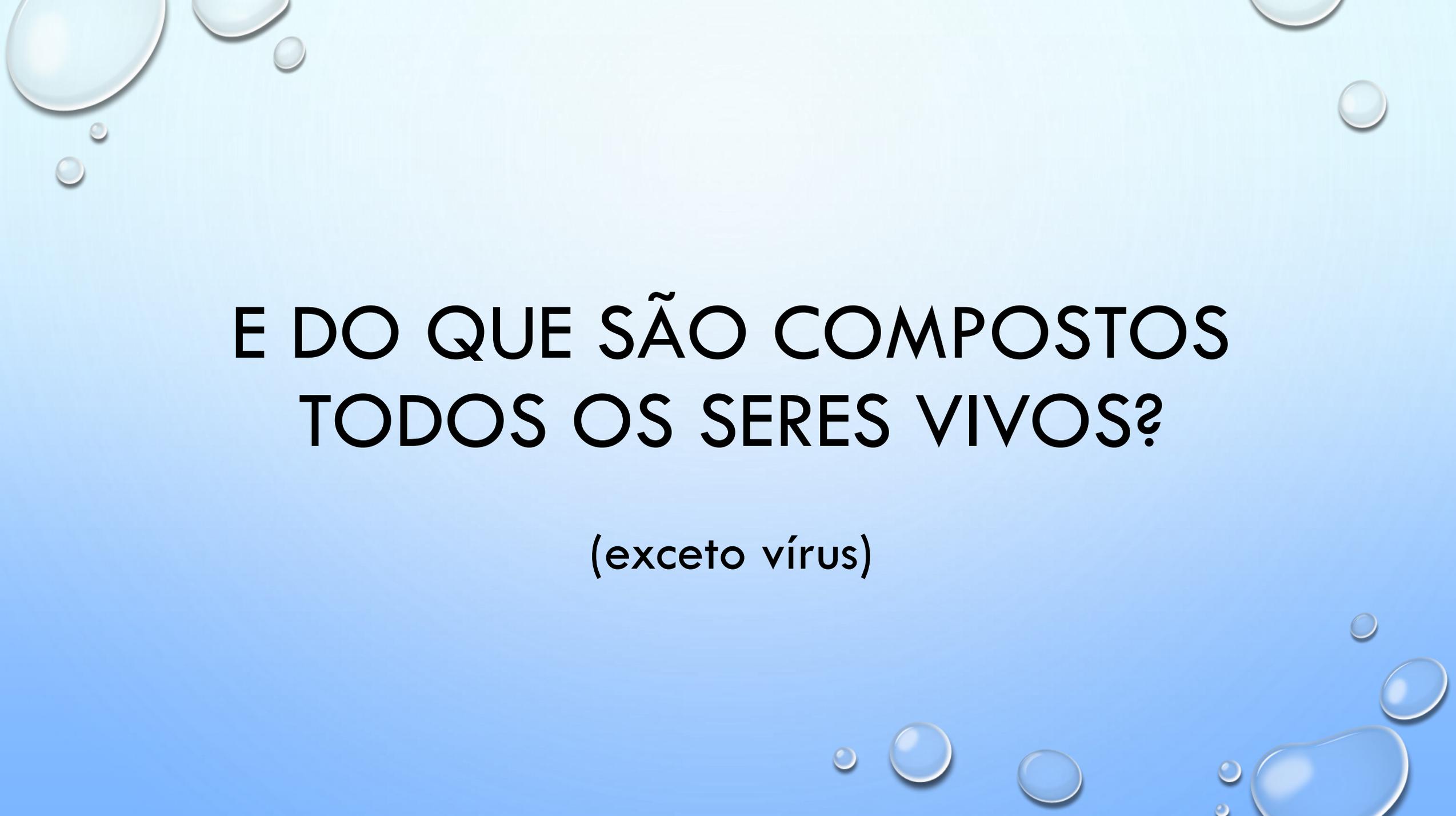
O QUE TEM PRA HOJE?

Menu

- MEMBRANA PLASMÁTICA
- TRANSPORTE PELA MEMBRANA
- ORGANELAS CELULARES
- METABOLISMOS CELULARES



**RETOMANDO UM POUCO DA AULA
PASSADA...**

The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the top and bottom edges. The text is centered in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**E DO QUE SÃO COMPOSTOS
TODOS OS SERES VIVOS?**

(exceto vírus)

Fig. 1.

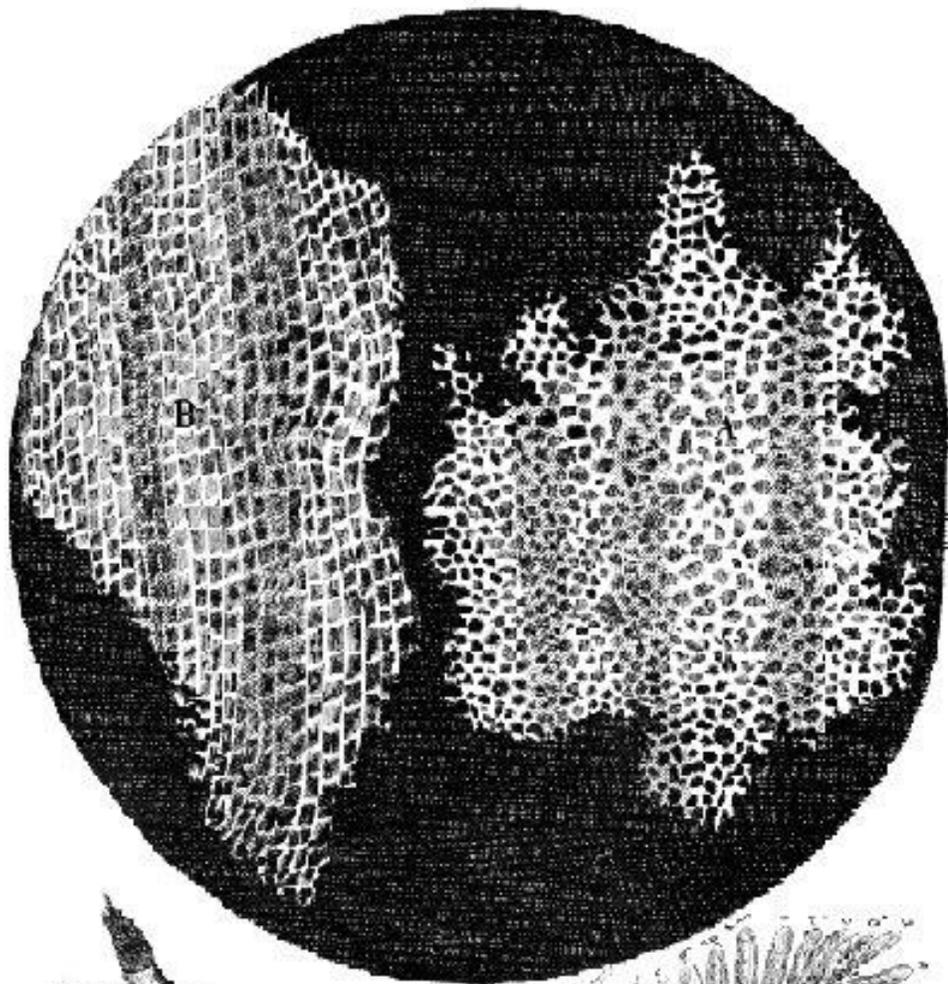


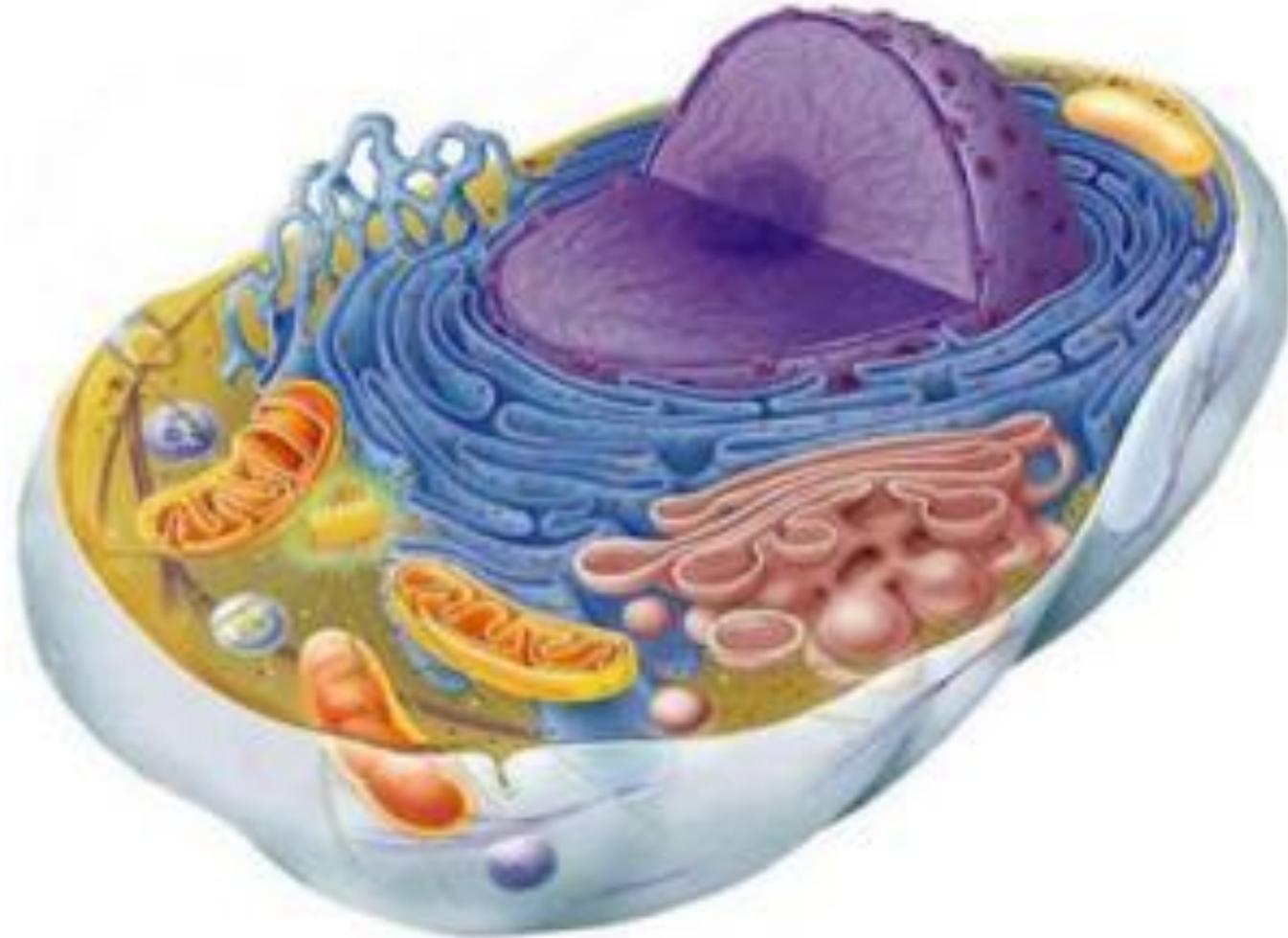
Fig. 2.



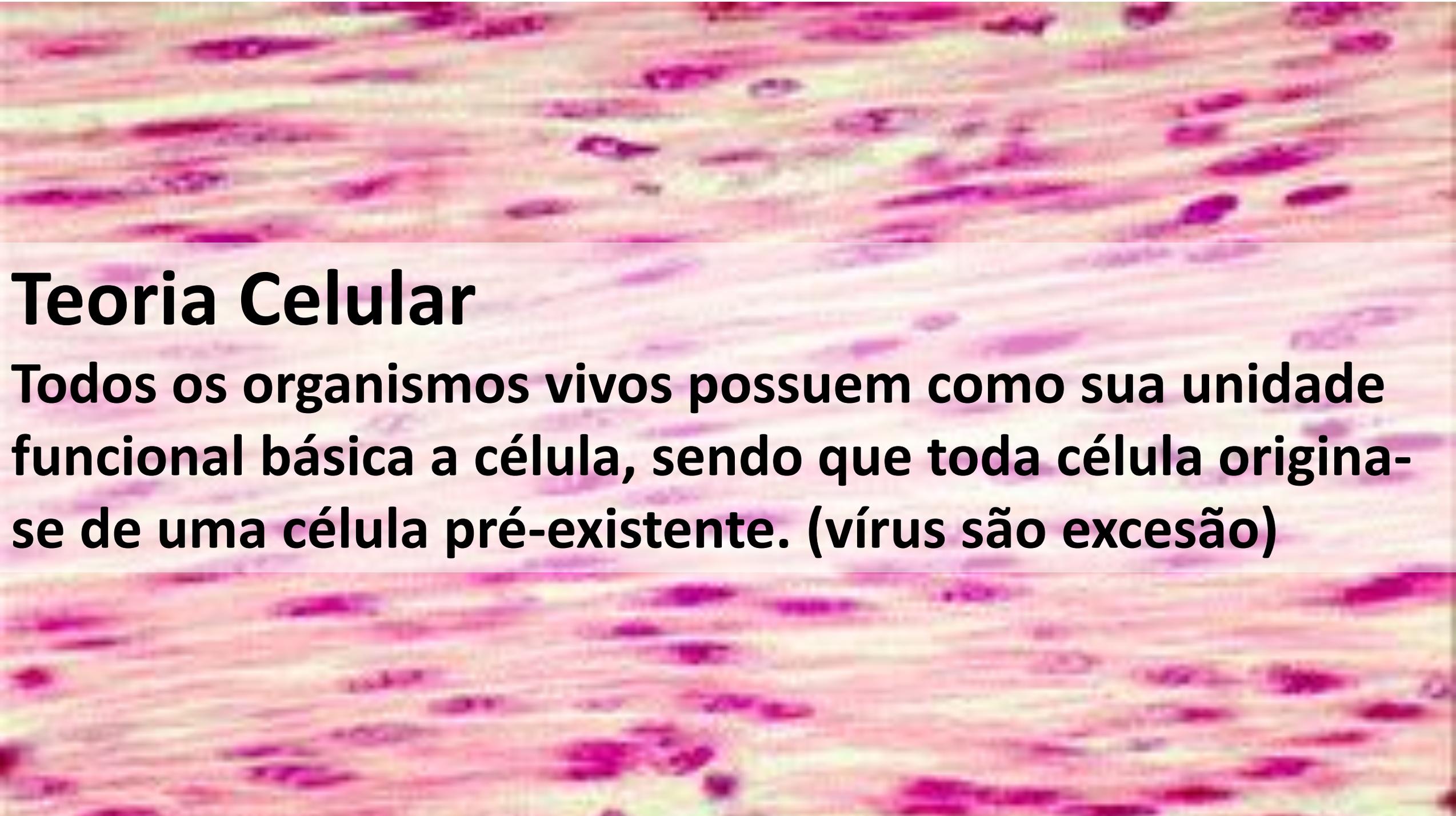
CÉLULAS!

Robert Hooke foi uma das primeiras pessoas a construir um microscópio. Ele cunhou o termo célula, como algo vazio, pois observou células de cortiça (tecido vegetal morto)





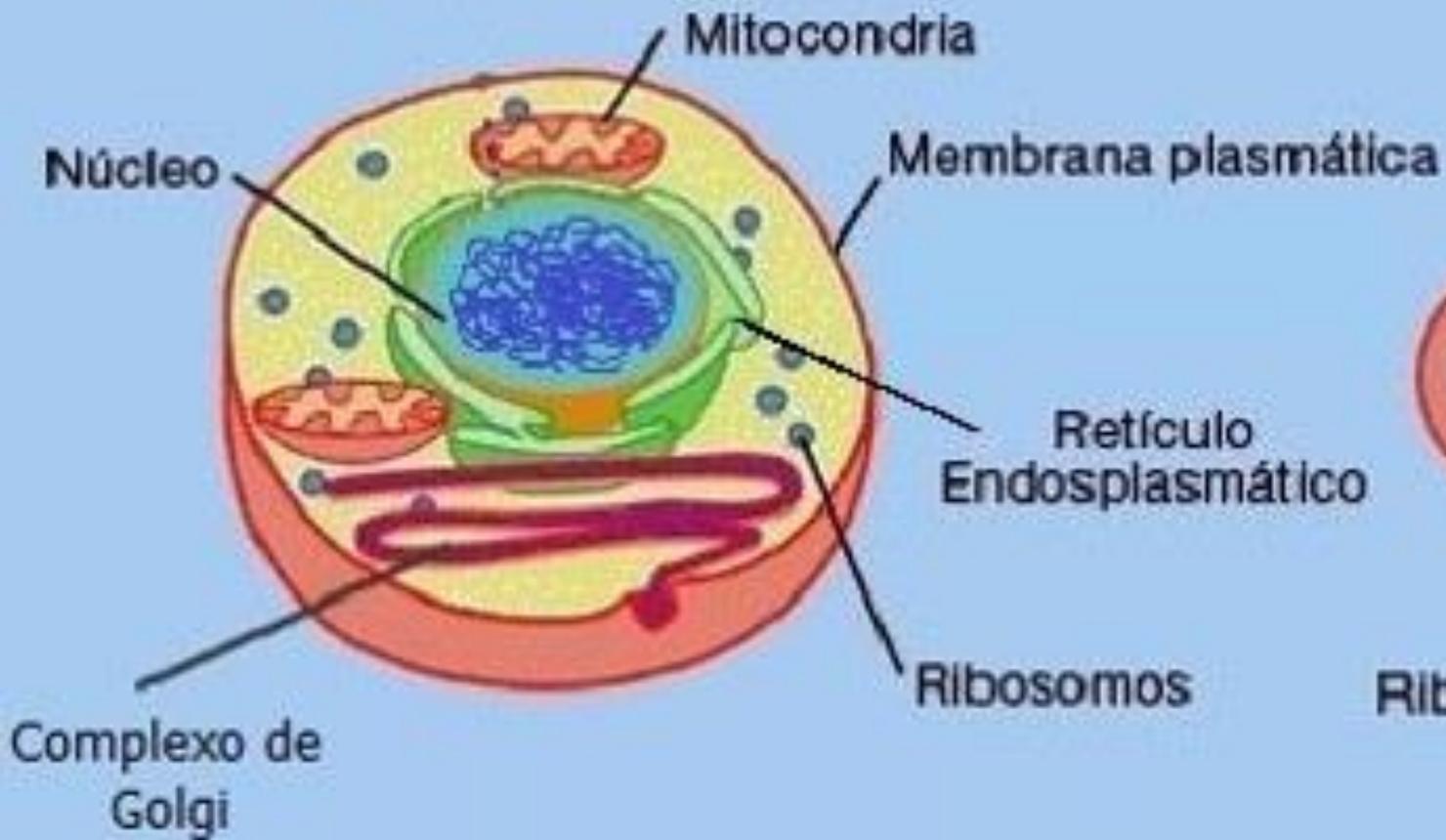
Células são preenchidas pelo citoplasta (organelas celulares, moléculas e citosol – líquido em que estão imersas) e delimitadas pela membrana celular.



Teoria Celular

Todos os organismos vivos possuem como sua unidade funcional básica a célula, sendo que toda célula origina-se de uma célula pré-existente. (vírus são exceção)

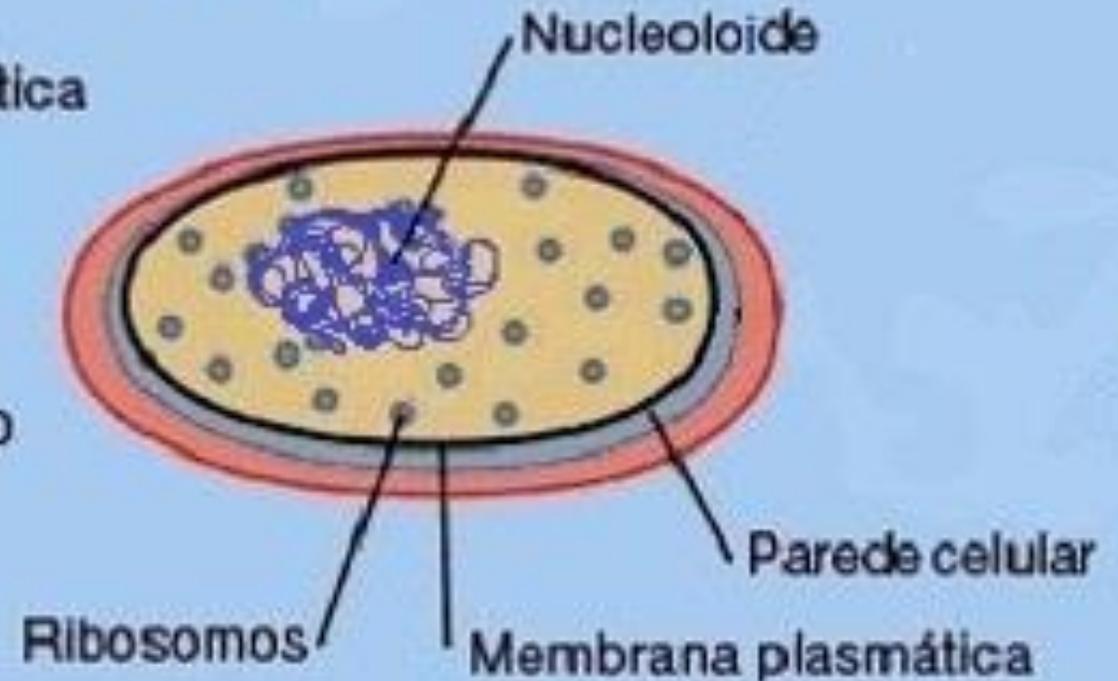
Eucariontes



Possuem núcleo e organelas membranosas

Animais, Fungos, Vegetais e Protistas

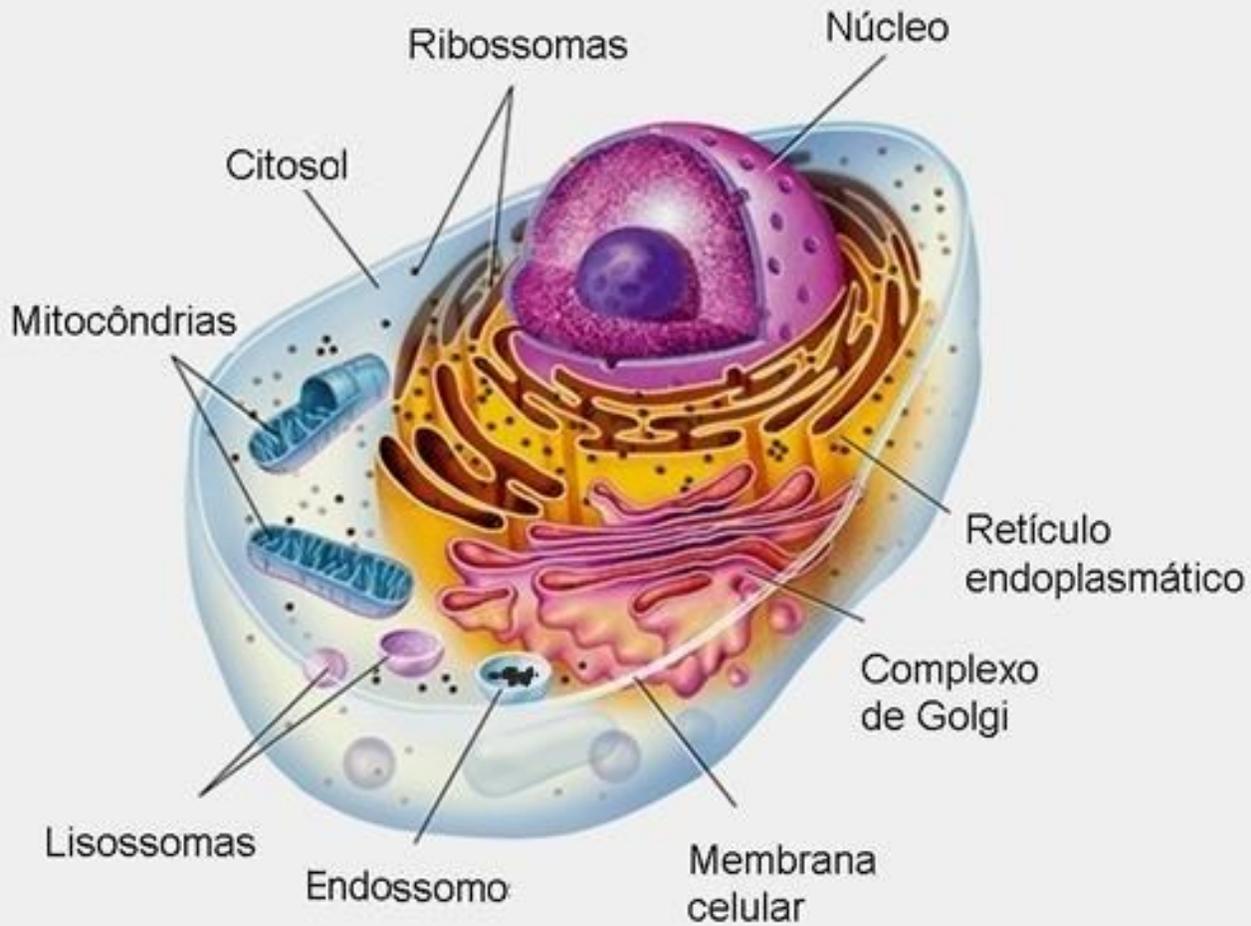
Procariontes



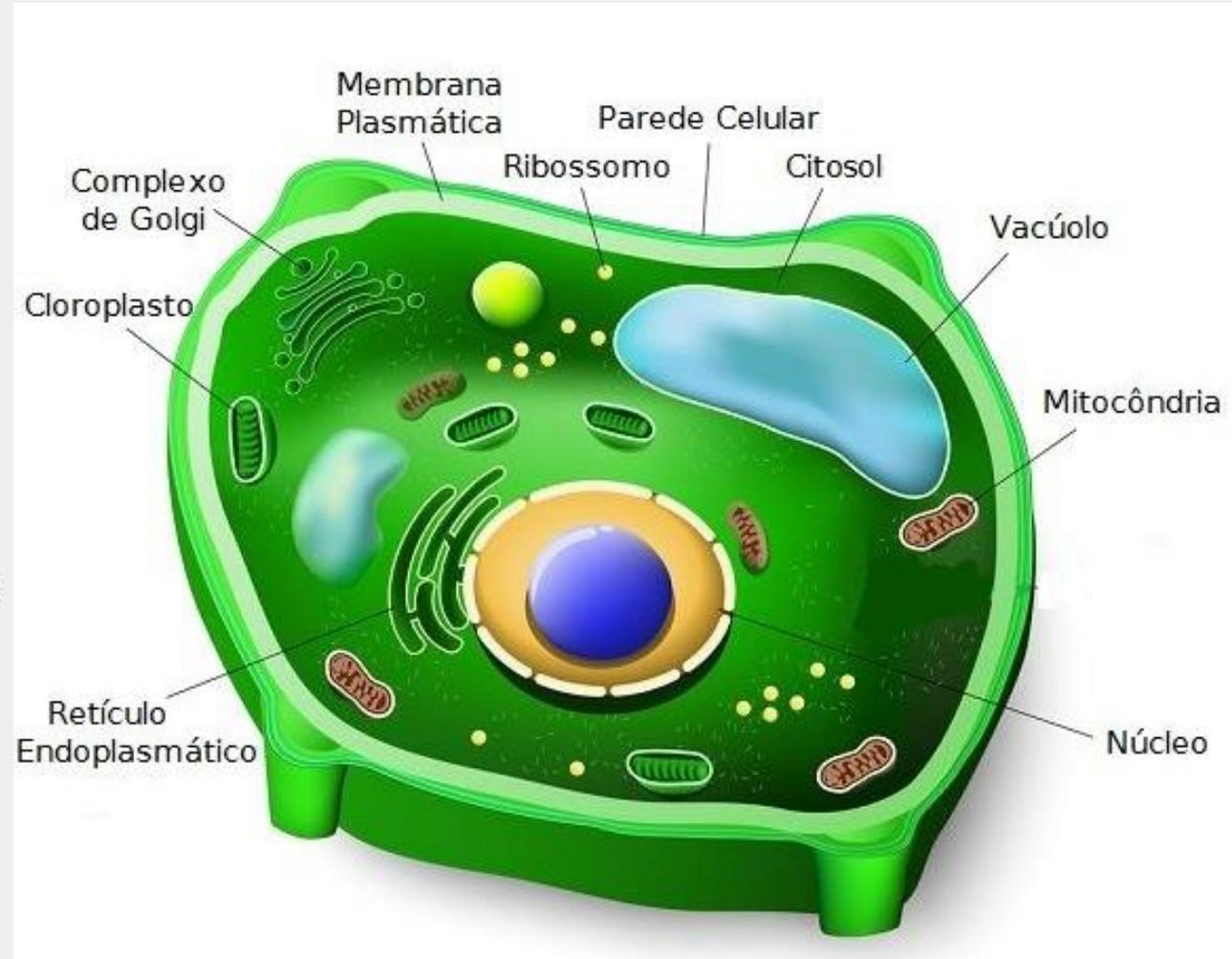
Não possuem núcleo nem organelas membranosas

Bactérias e Archeas

Células eucarióticas

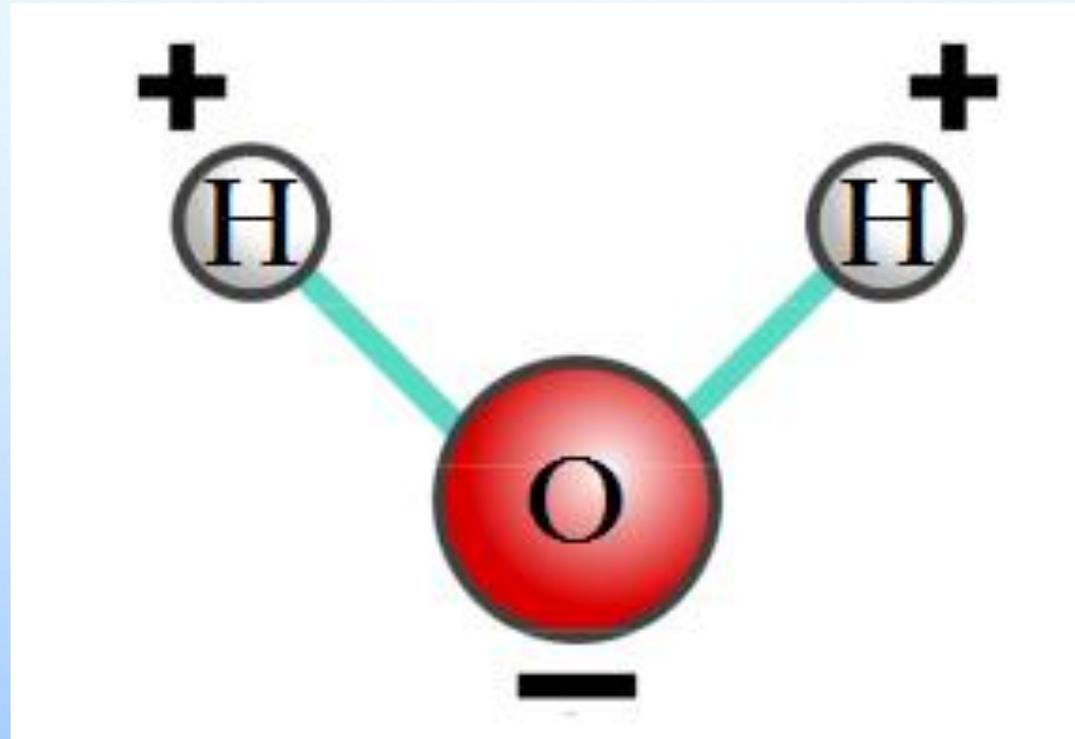


Célula animal



Célula vegetal

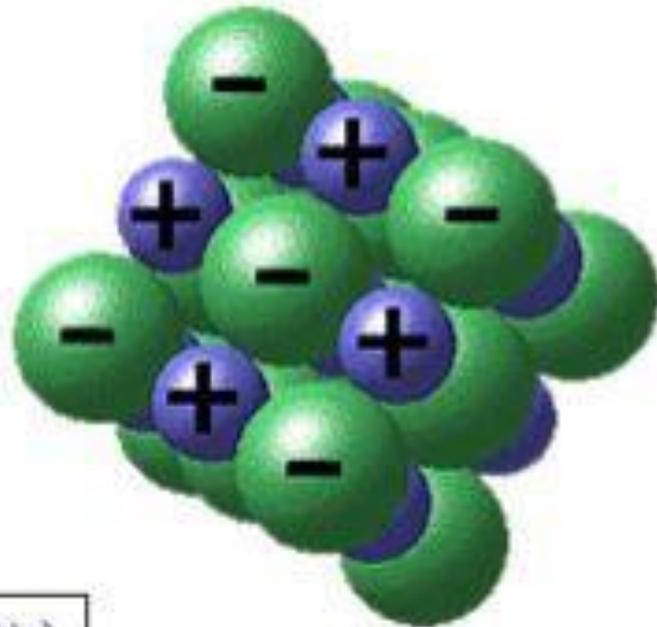
SERES VIVOS SÃO, EM GERAL, COMPOSTOS EM GRANDE PARTE POR ÁGUA



MOLÉCULAS DE ÁGUA SÃO POLARES

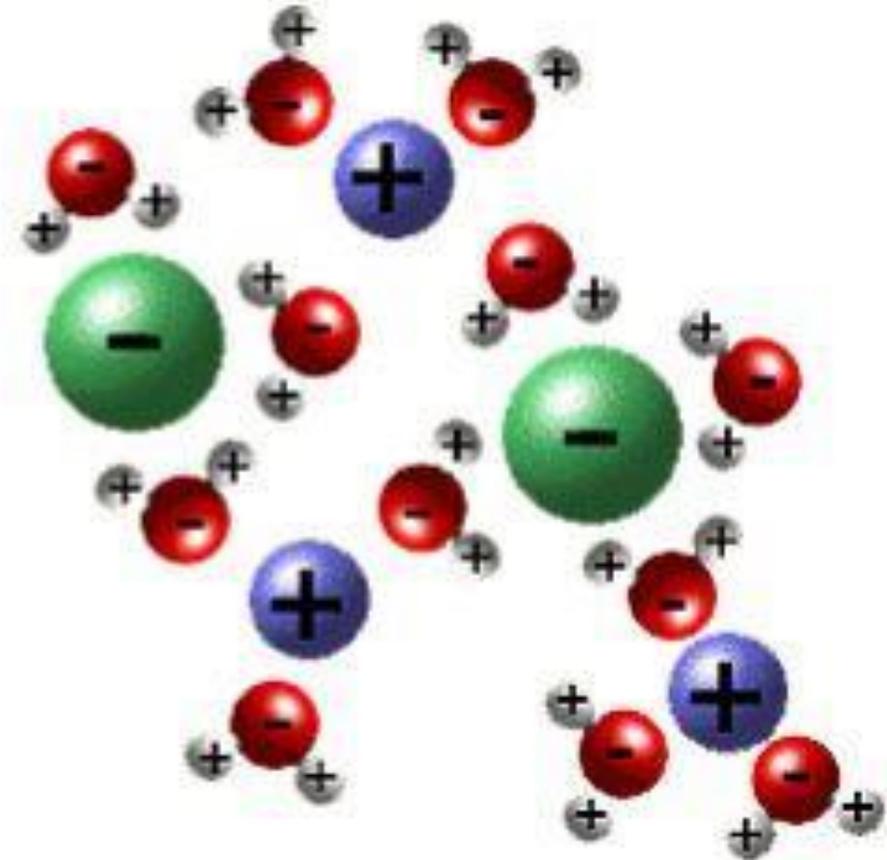
ÁGUA: SOLVENTE UNIVERSAL

Estrutura do cristal de NaCl



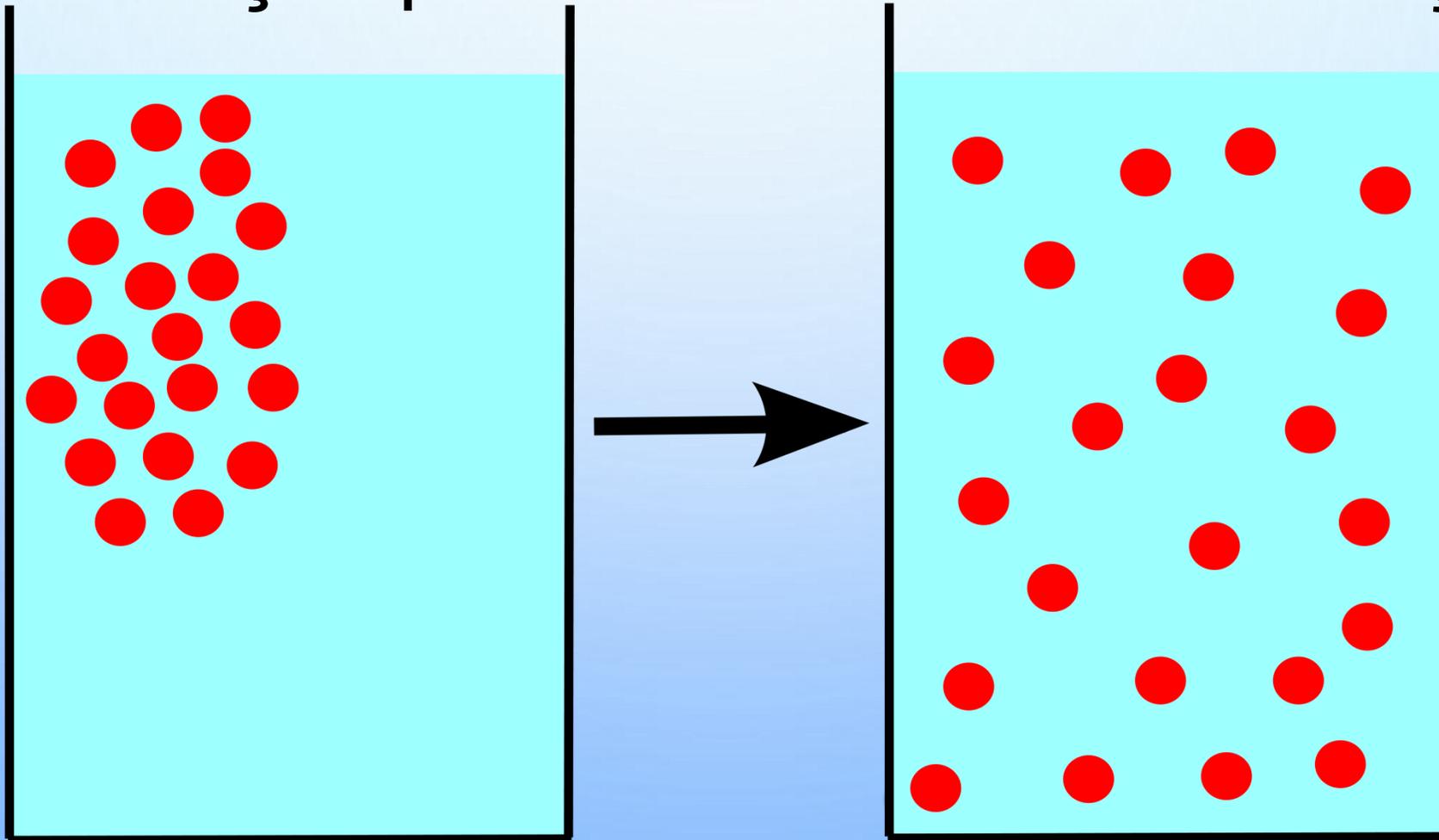
sódio (Na)
cloro (Cl)

NaCl em água



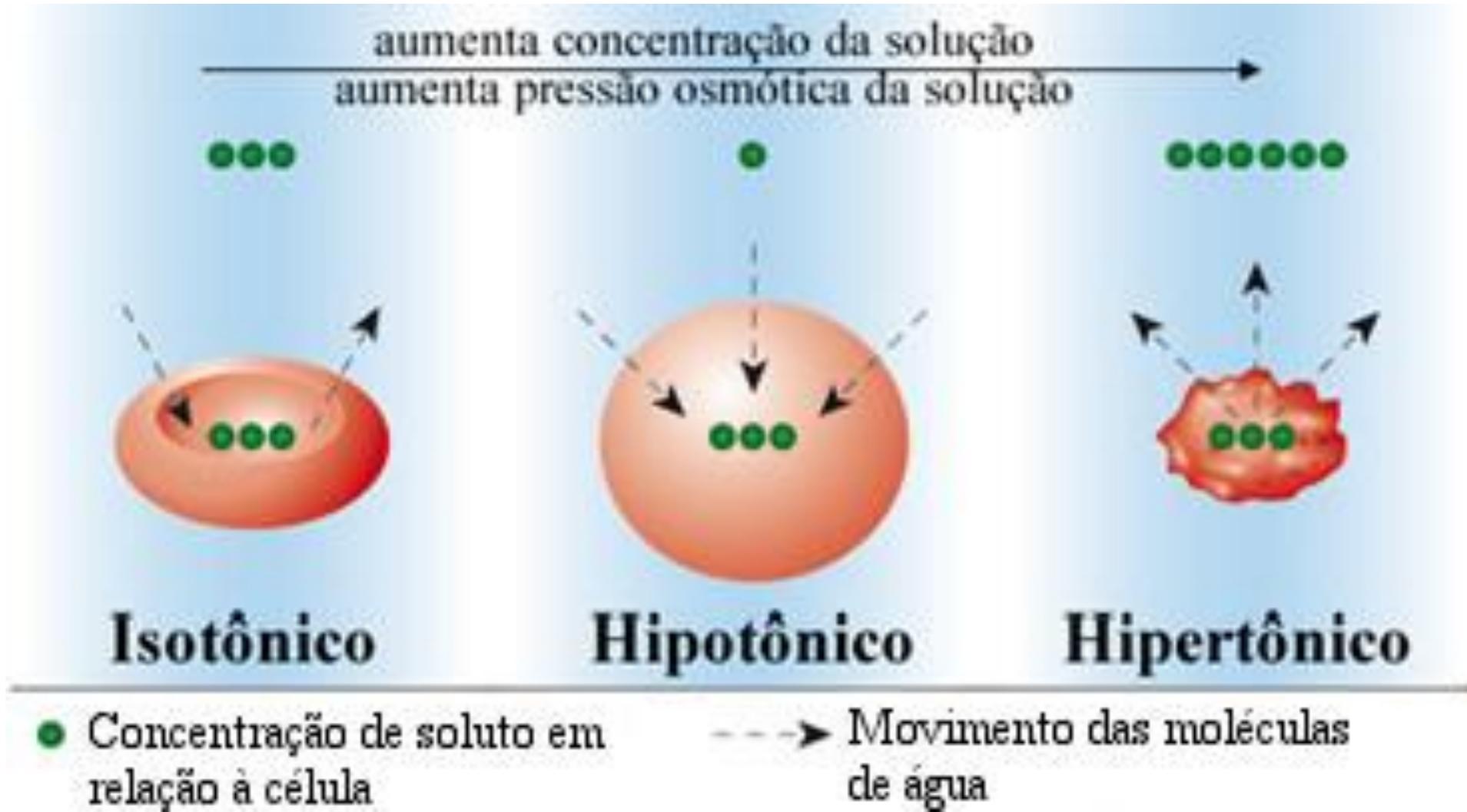
DIFUSÃO

Deslocamento de um soluto das regiões com maior concentração para as de menos concentração

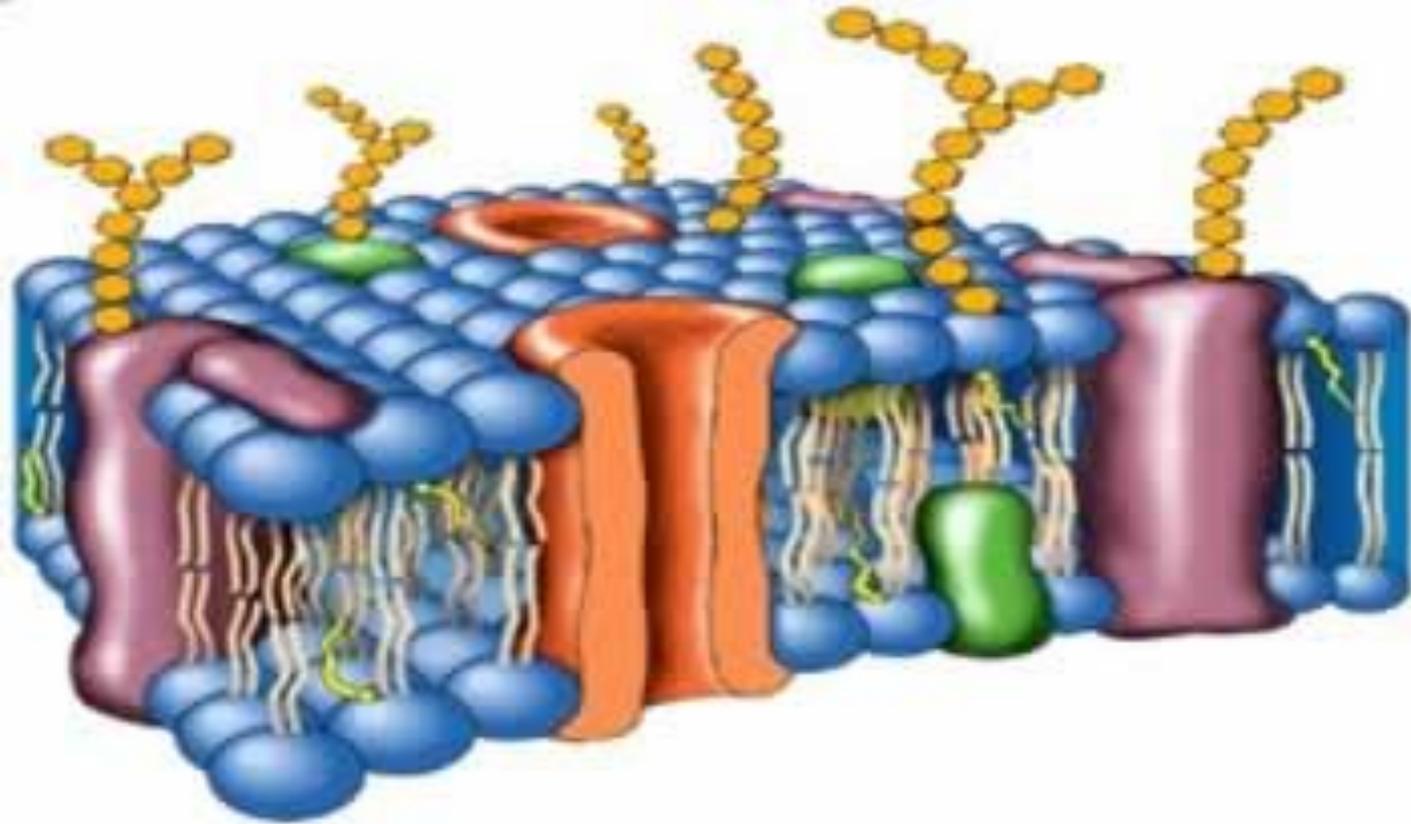


Osmose

Deslocamento do solvente das regiões com menor concentração de soluto para as de maior concentração de soluto



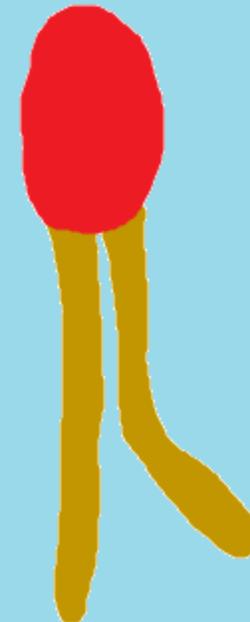
Membrana Plasmática



Mosaico fluido

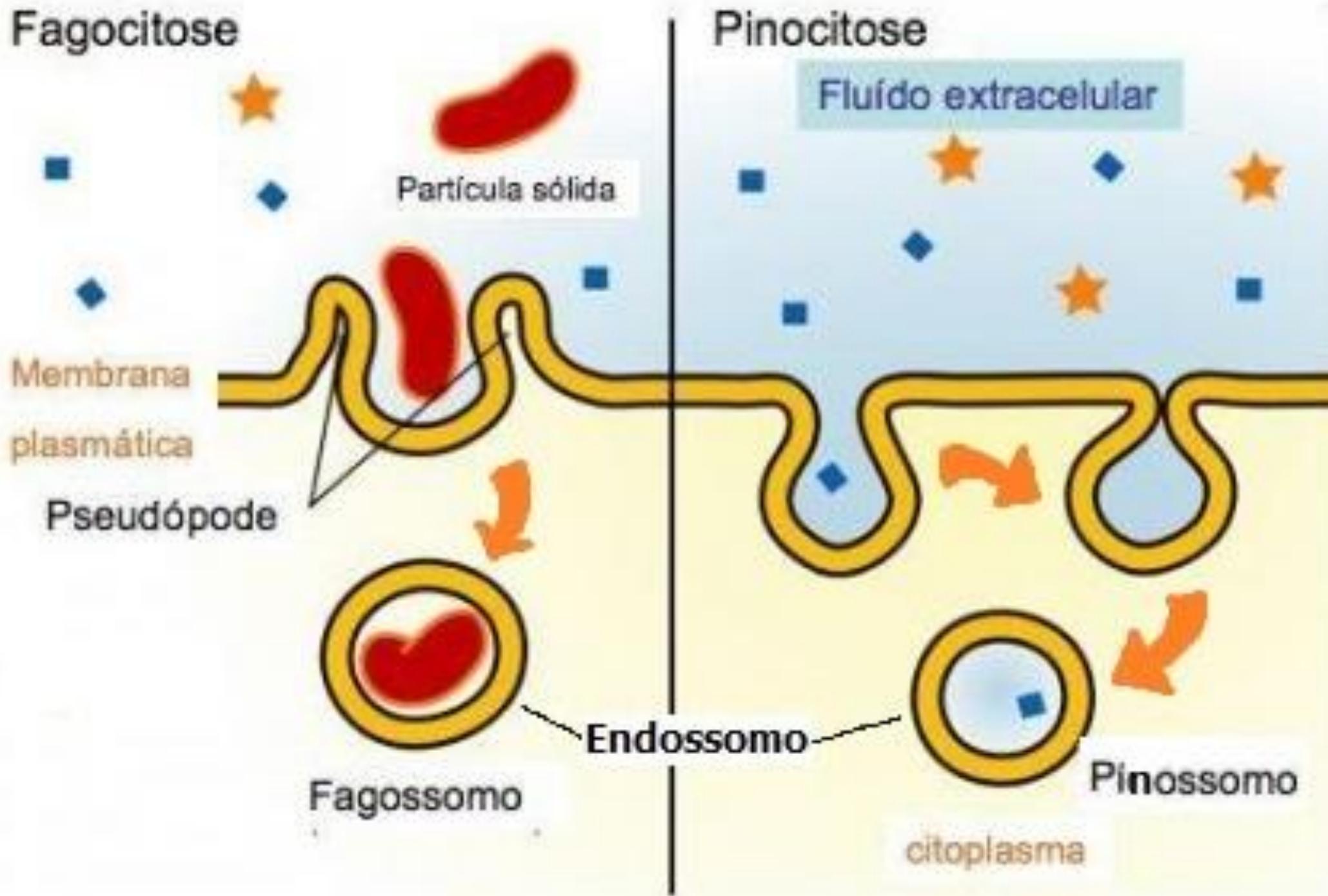
A membrana é composta por diferentes moléculas que, em geral, se movimentam livremente pela bicamada lipídica

Fosfolipídeo

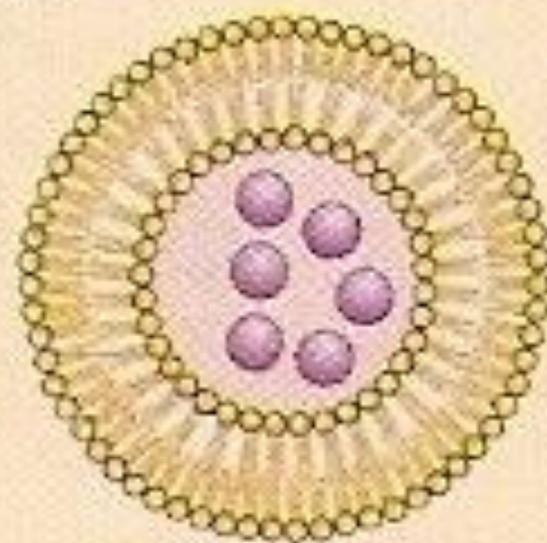


} porção polar
(hidrofílica)
} porção apolar
(hidrofóbica)

Endocitose



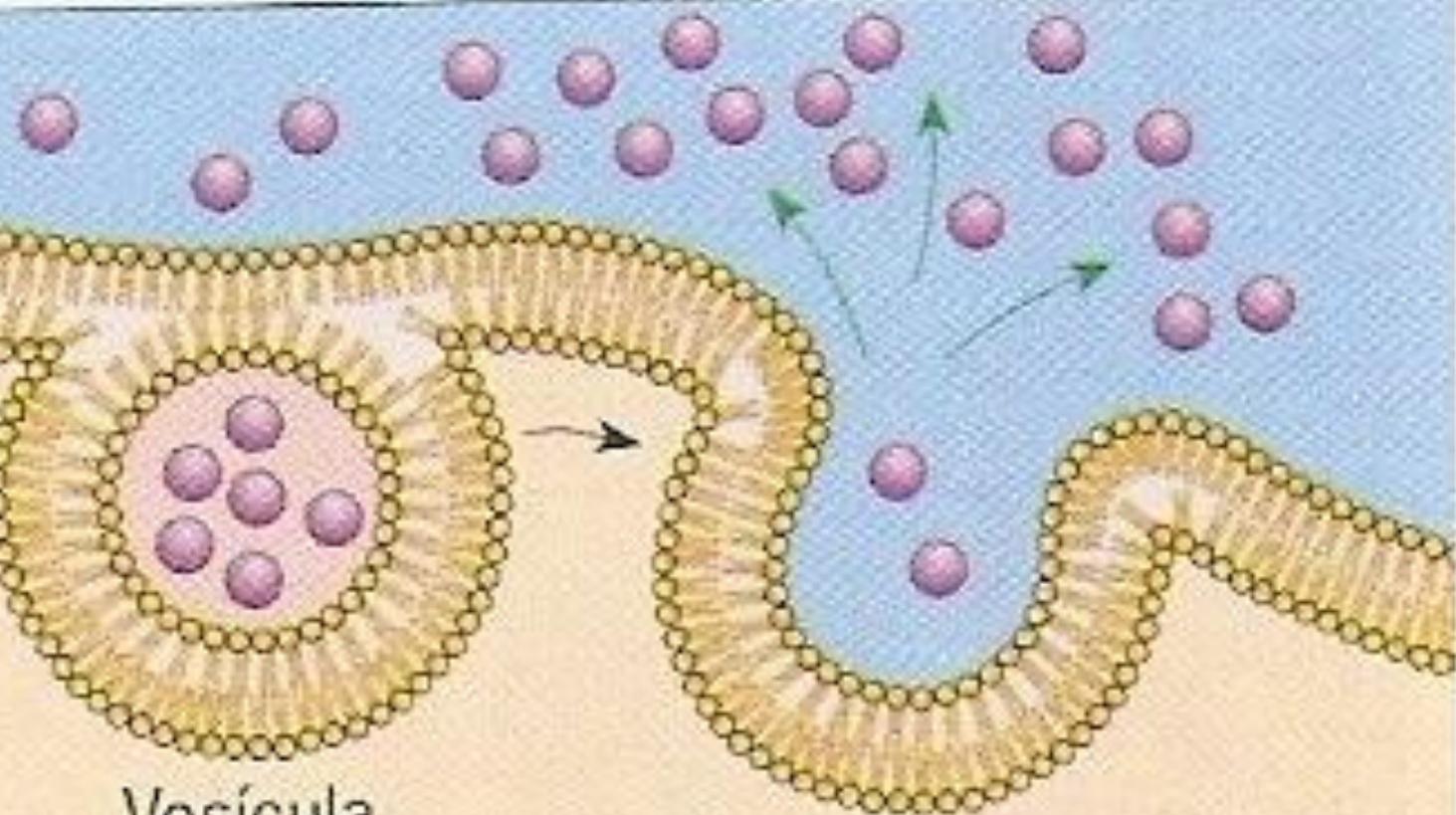
Meio extracelular



Vesícula
exocítica

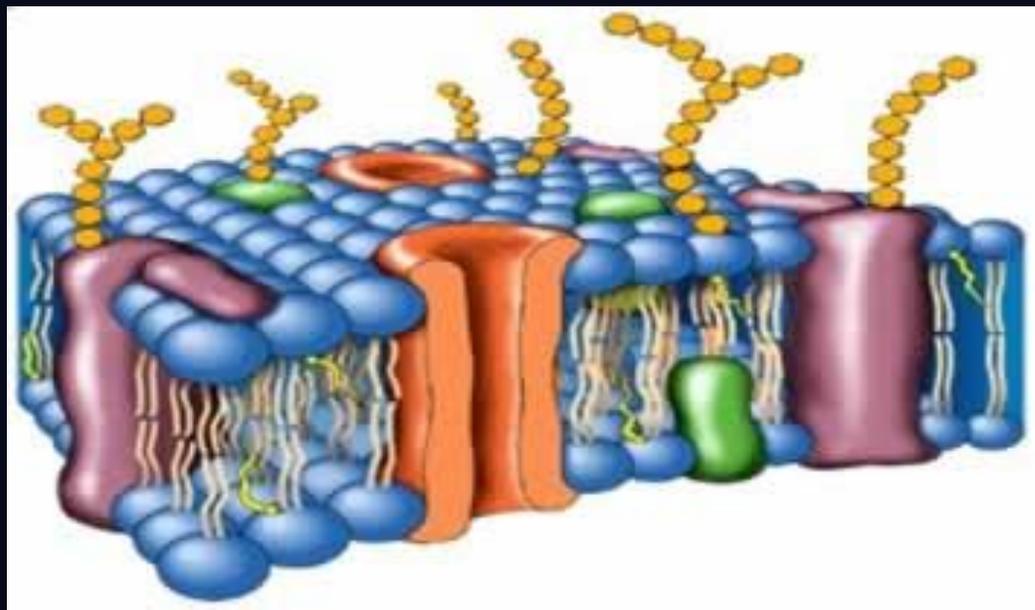
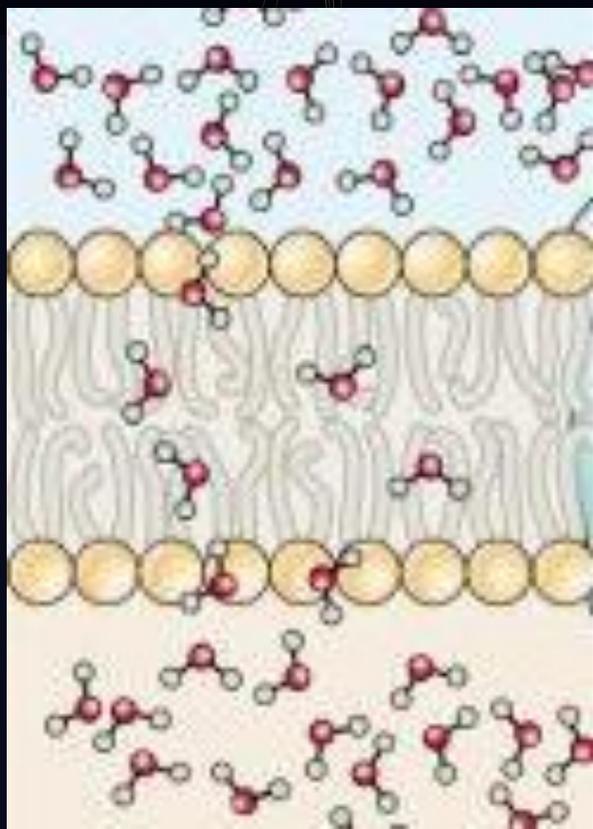
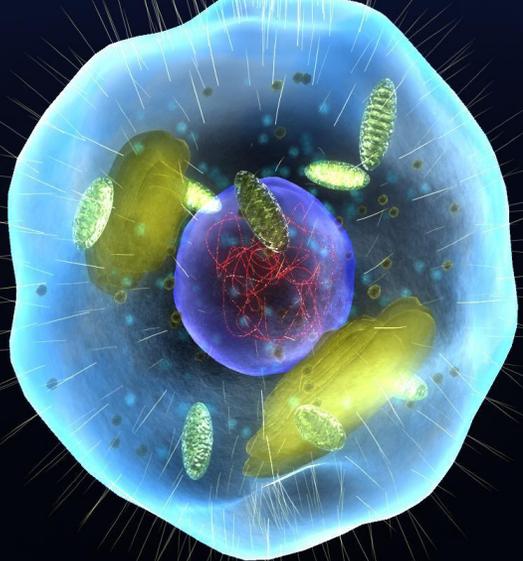
Exocitose

Citoplasma



Permeabilidade Seletiva

Apesar de existirem moléculas capazes de atravessar a membrana plasmática diretamente, ela possui vários mecanismos capazes de selecionar o que entra e o que sai da célula.



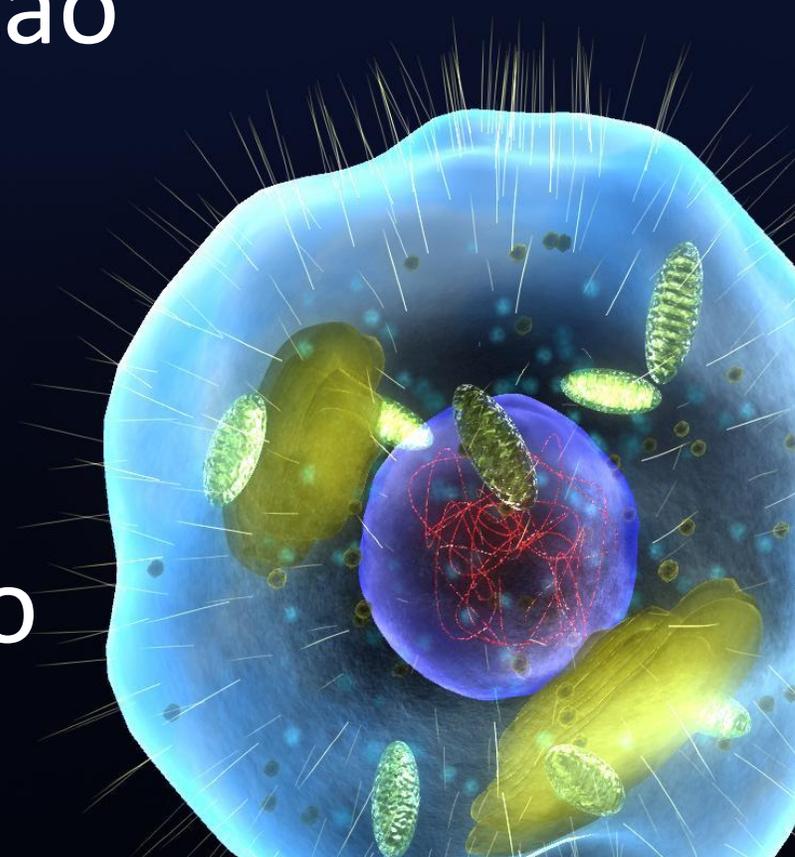
TRANSPORTE PELA MEMBRANA

- Transporte passivo

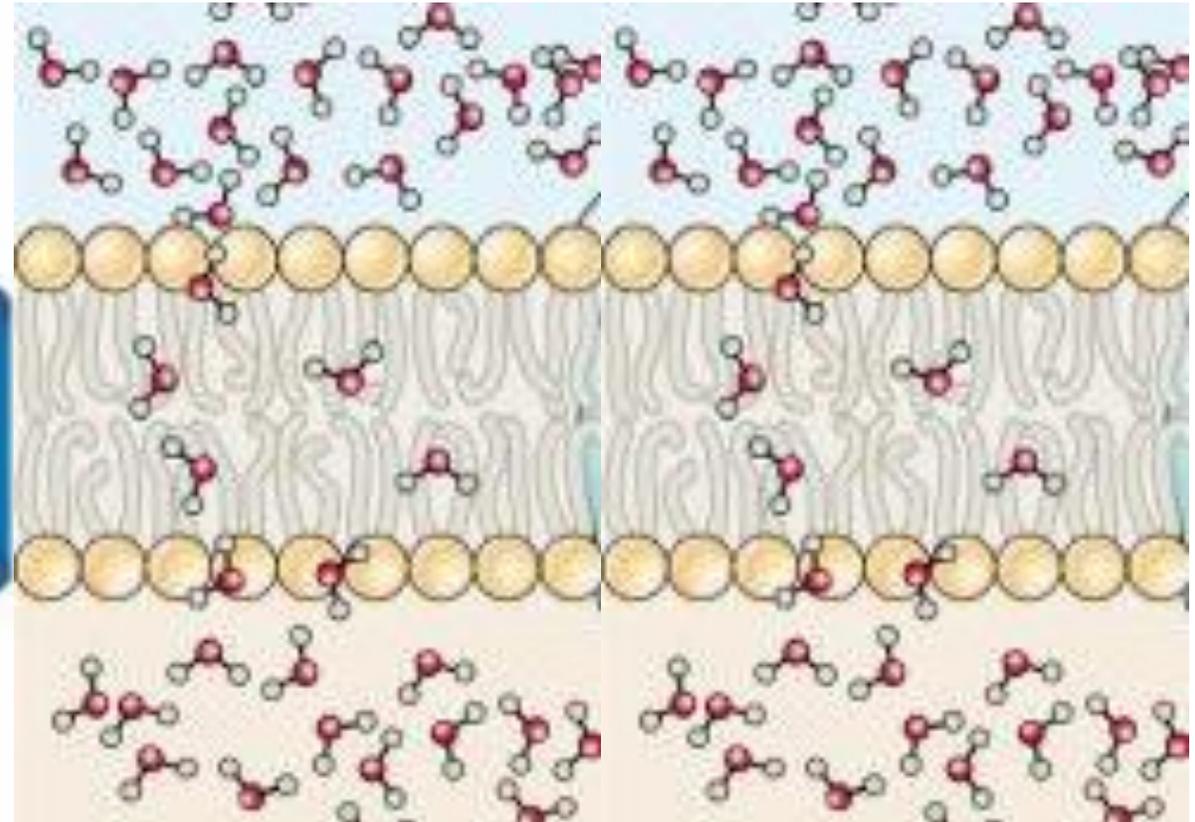
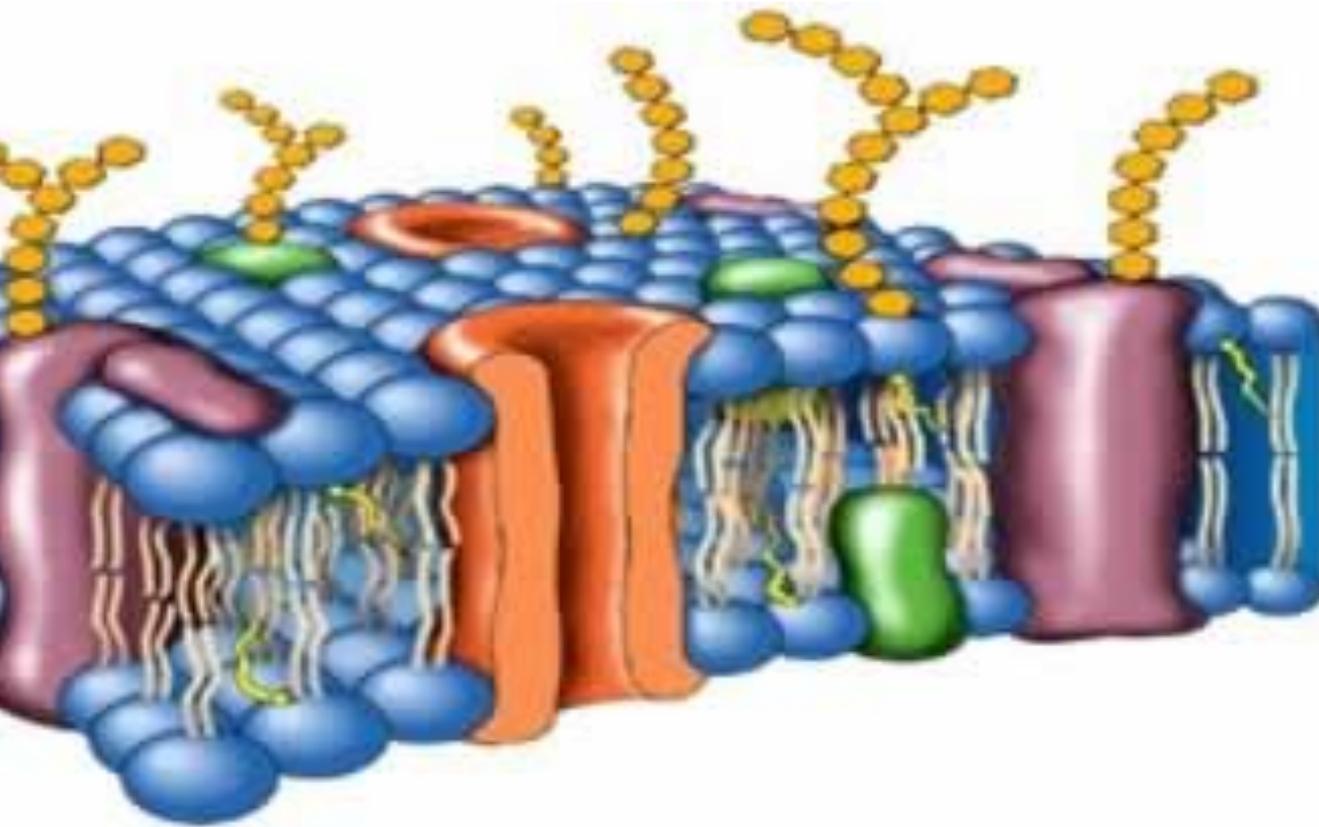
(a favor do gradiente de concentração e sem gasto energético)

- Transporte ativo

(contra o gradiente de concentração e com gasto energético)

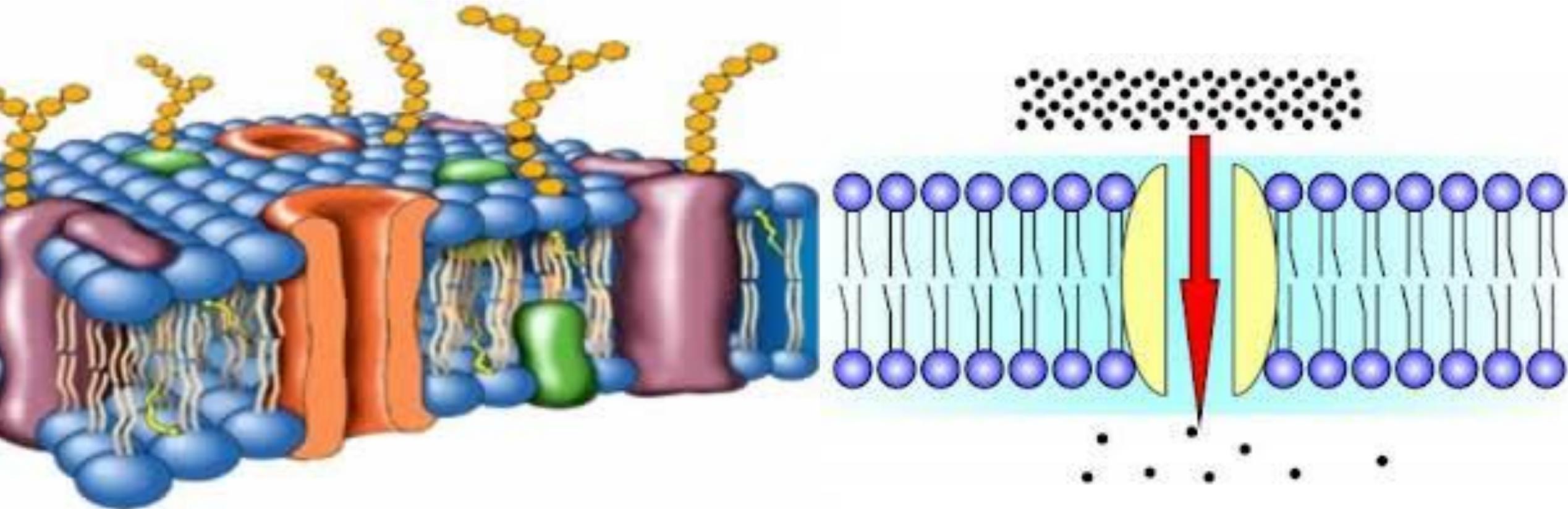


Difusão simples (Transporte passivo)



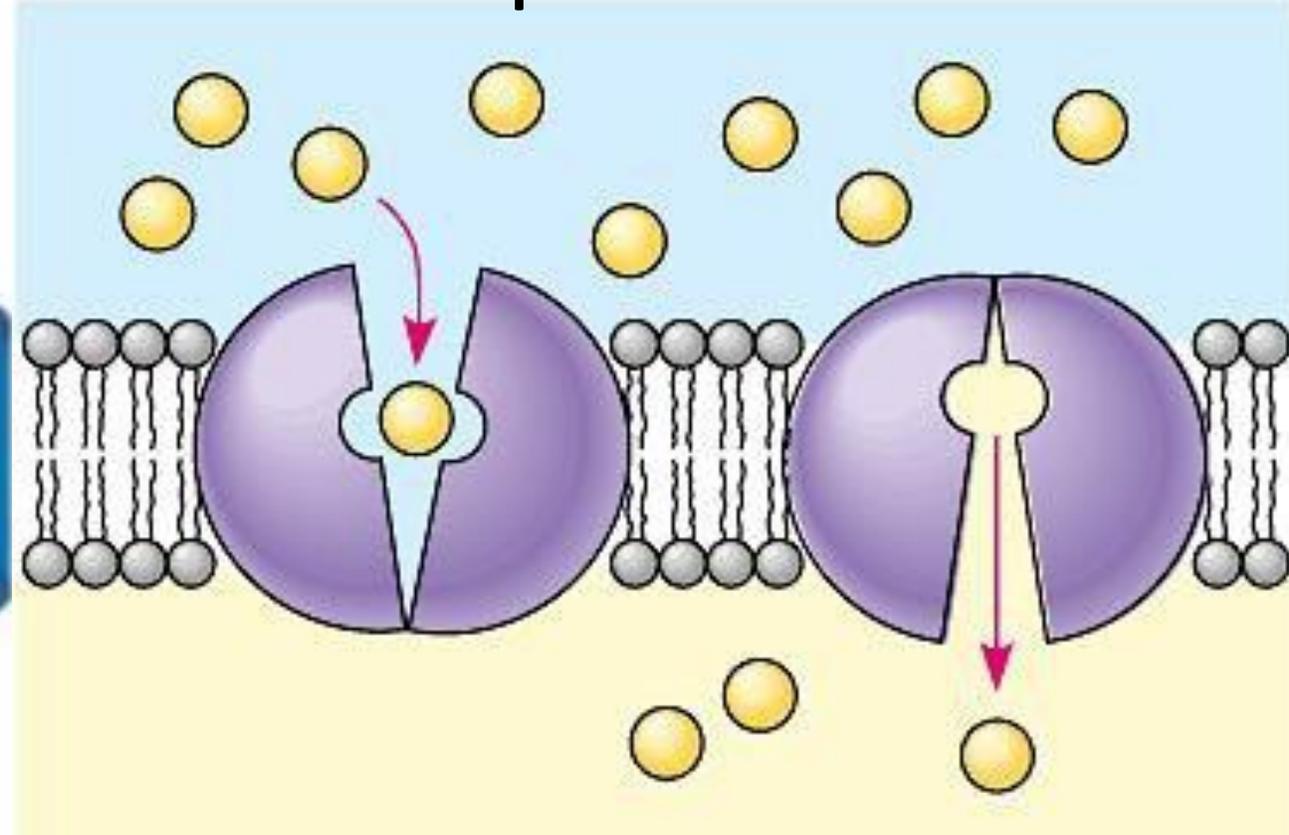
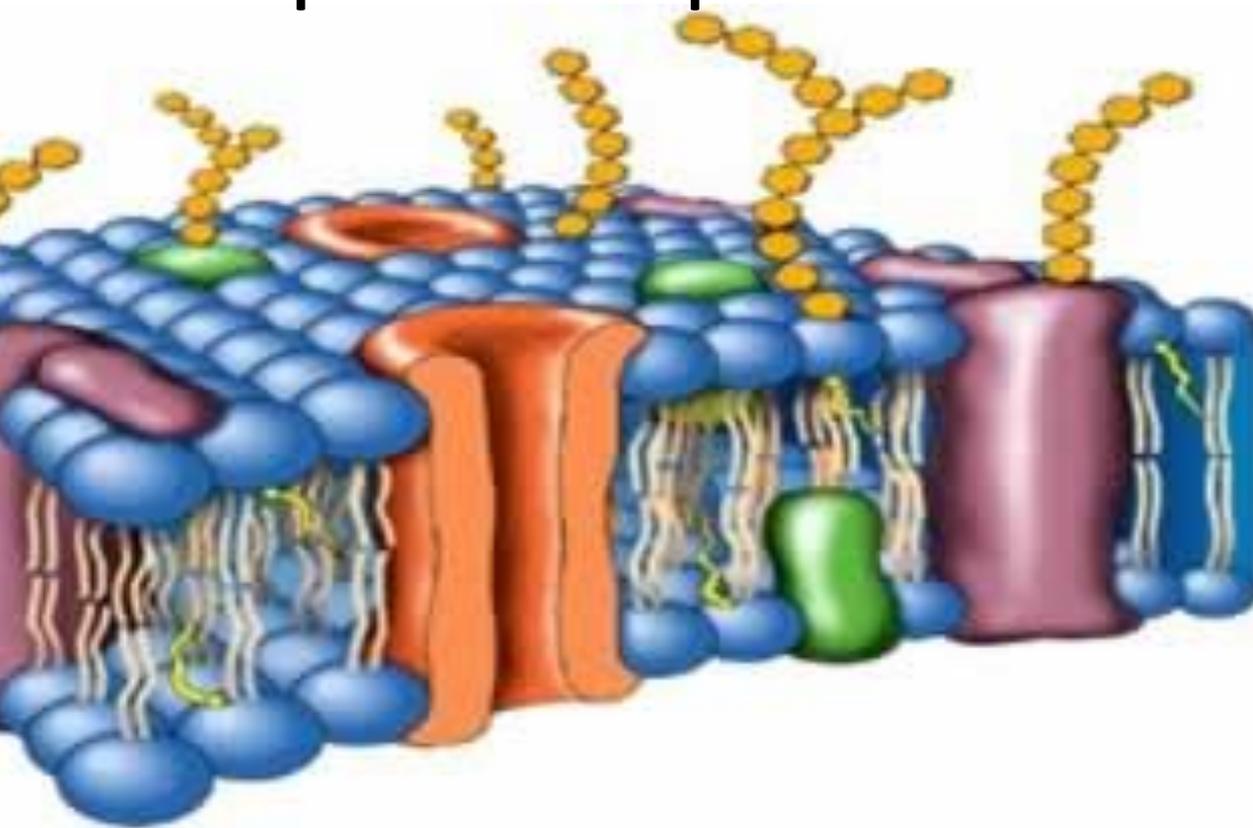
Difusão Facilitada (Transporte passivo)

Proteínas Canais: facilitam a difusão de determinadas moléculas



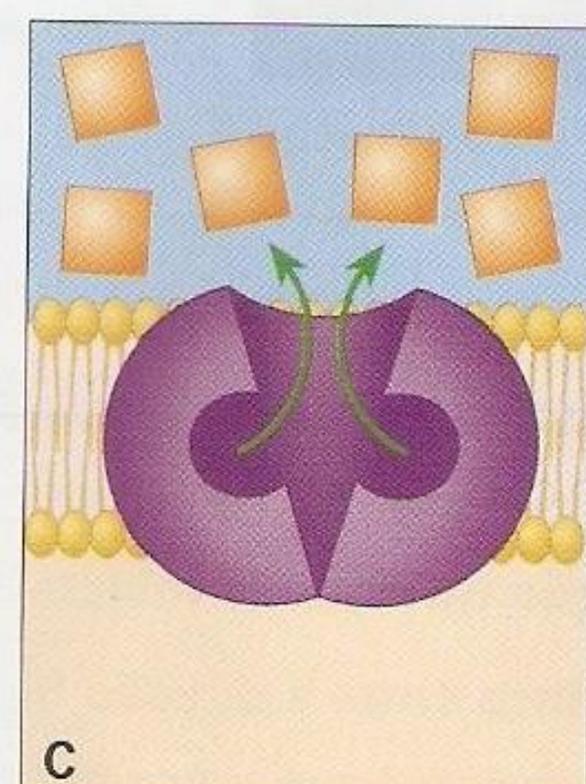
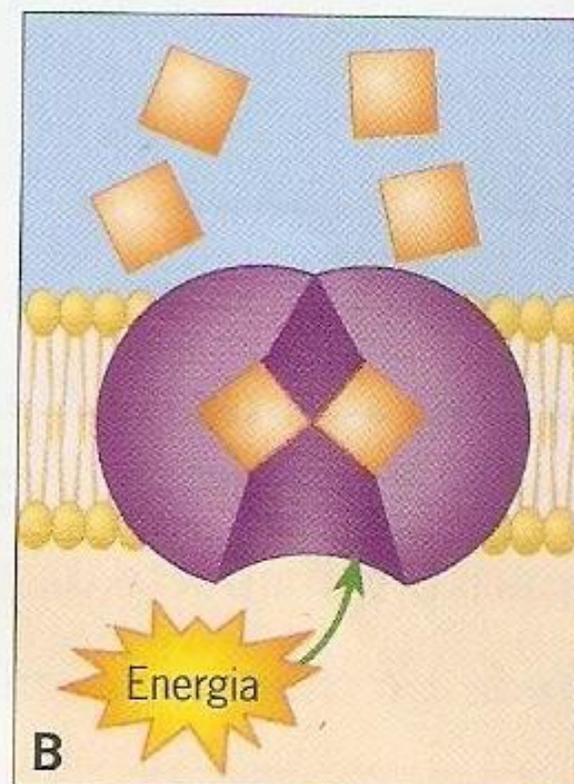
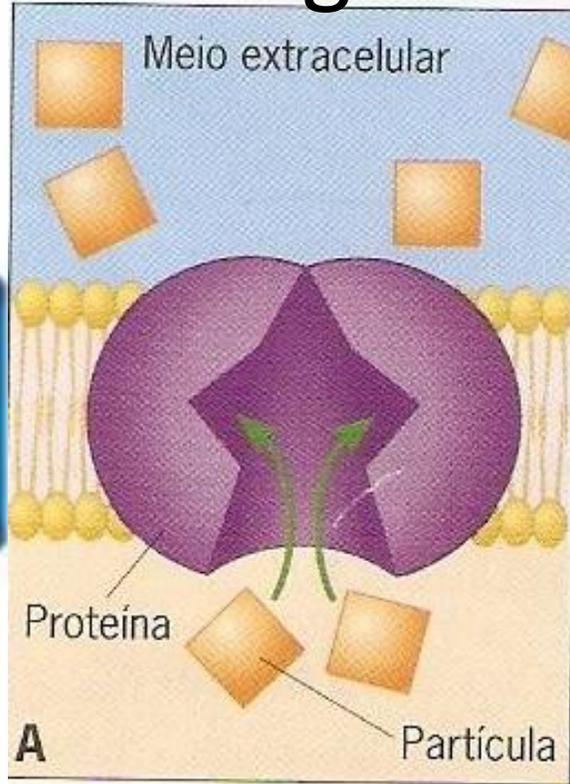
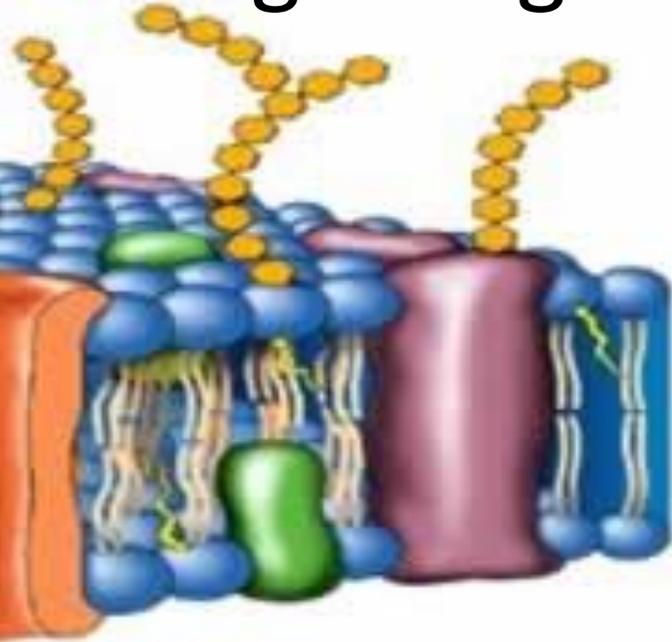
Difusão Facilitada (Transporte passivo)

Permeases: facilitam a difusão de moléculas específicas possuindo um encaixe específico



Transporte ativo

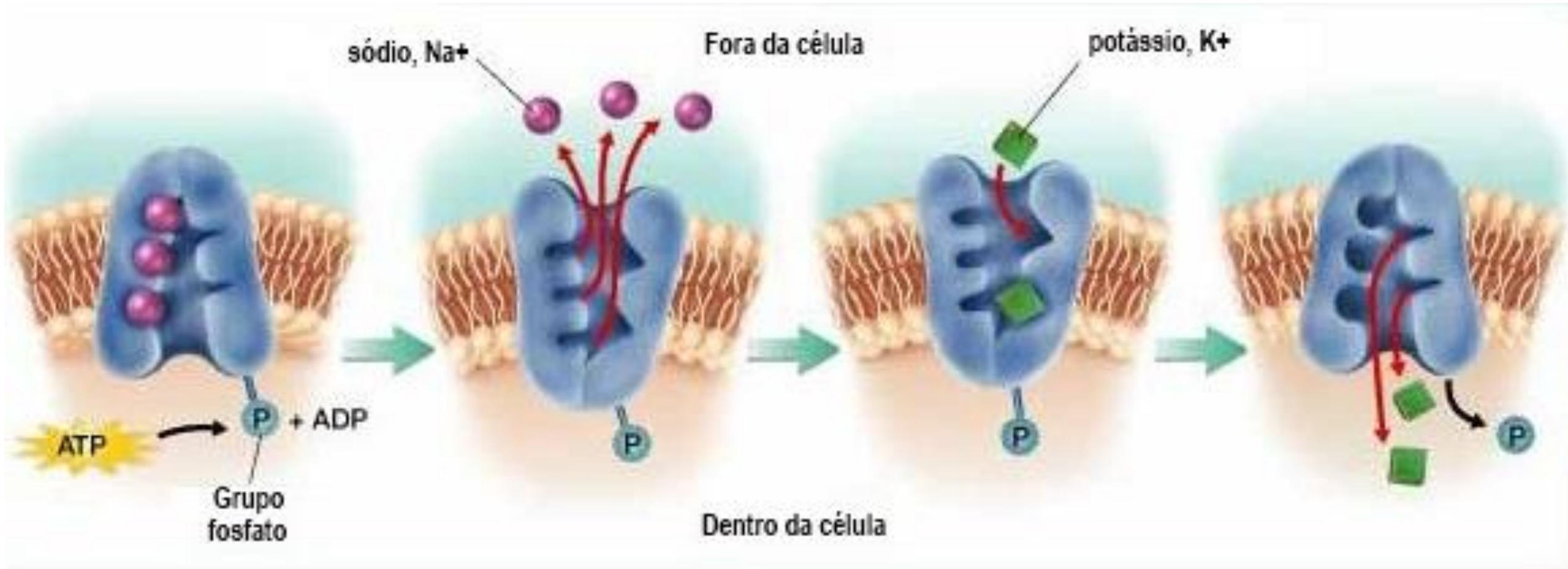
Atua contra o gradiente de concentração exigindo gasto energético

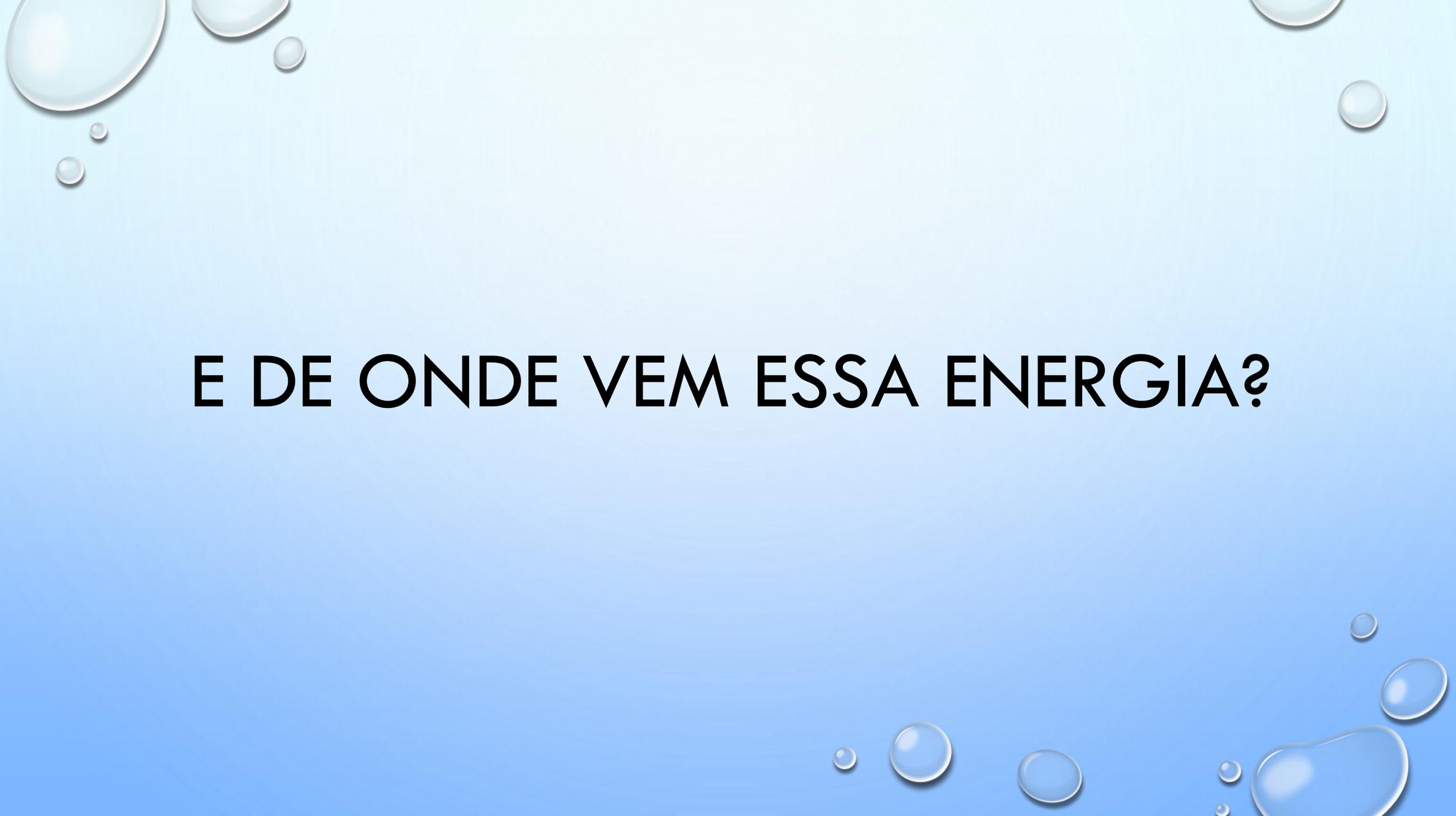


Obs.: Com exceção da difusão simples todos os outros transportes apresentados são mediados por proteínas de membrana

Exemplo de transporte ativo

Bomba sódio-potássio



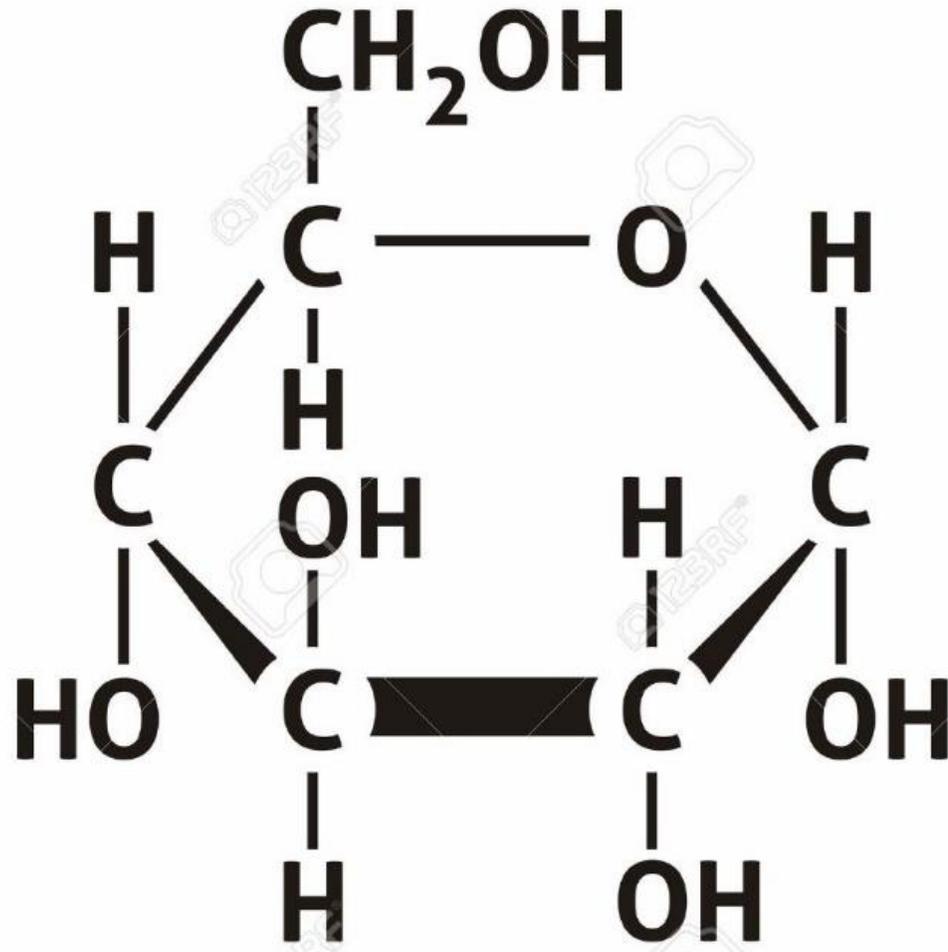
The image features a light blue gradient background with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered in the corners. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the middle of the frame.

E DE ONDE VEM ESSA ENERGIA?

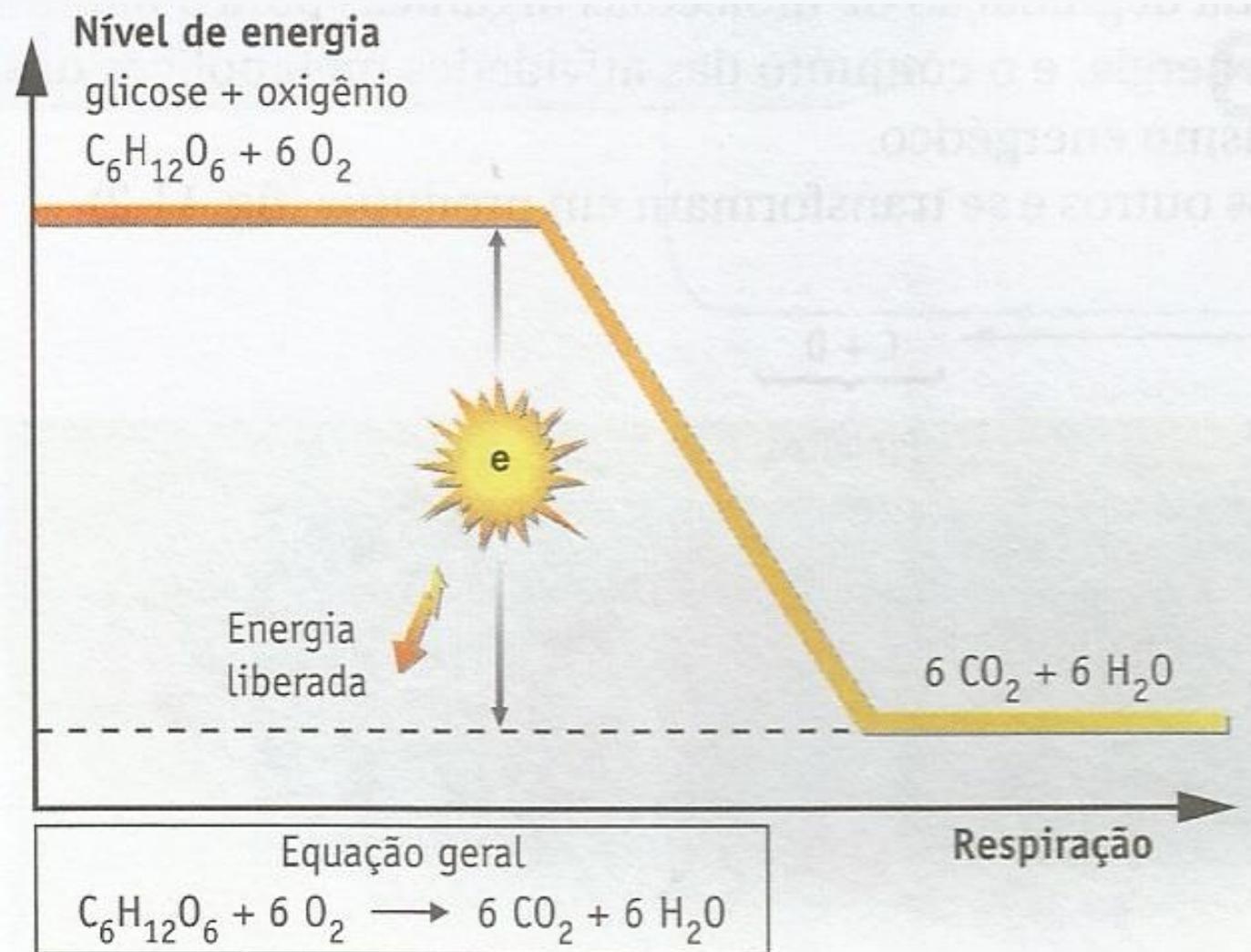


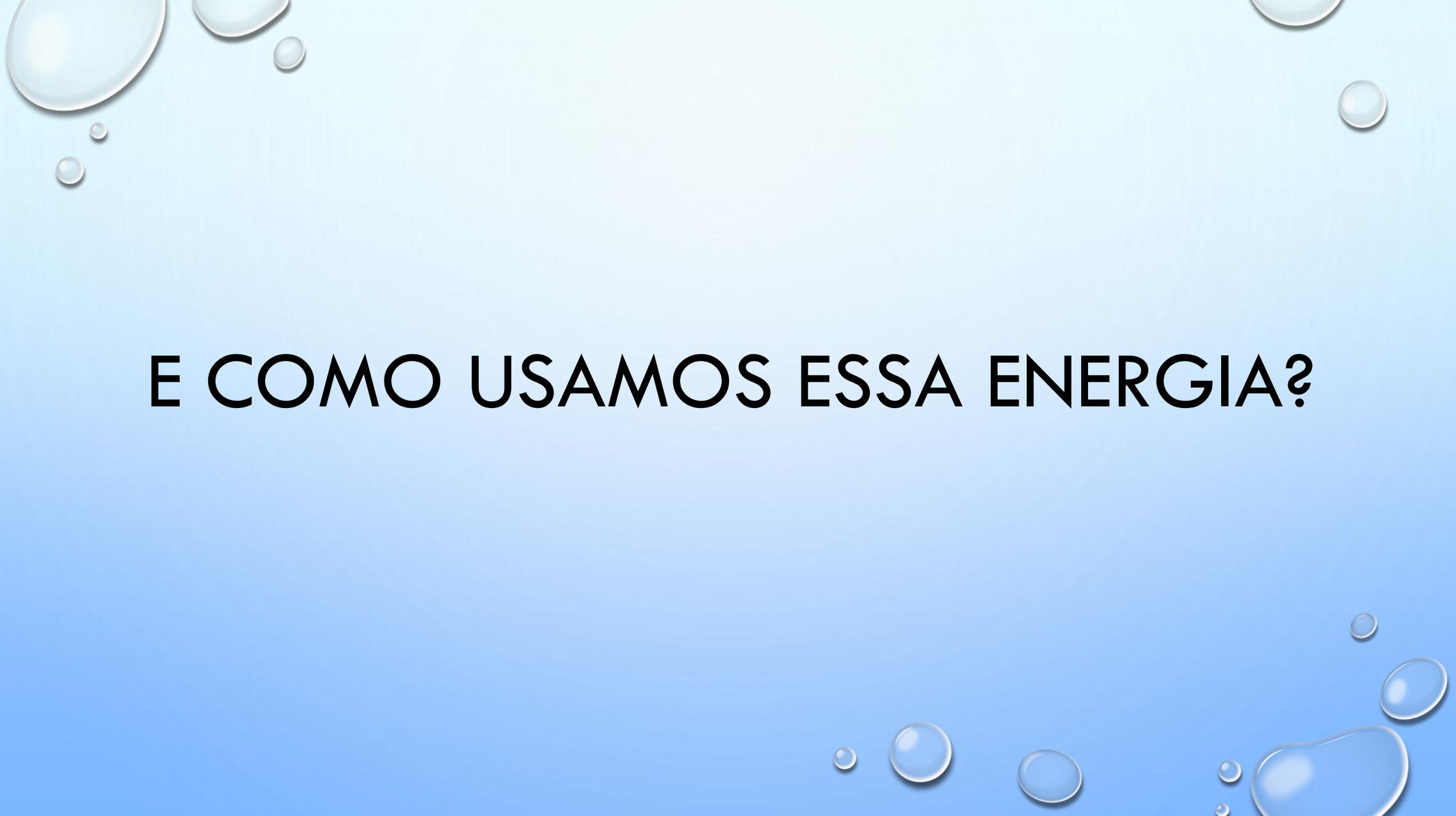
COMIDA!

Glicose, uma molécula altamente energética

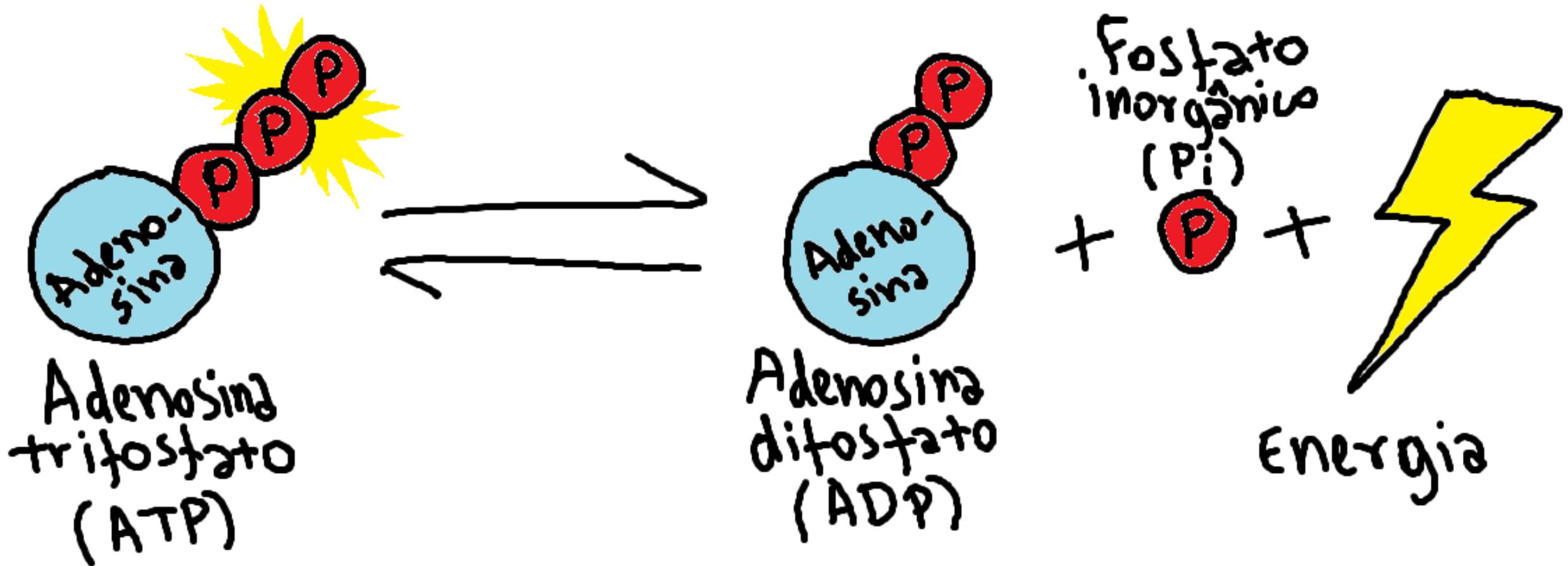


Existem reações químicas que liberam energia, como a **RESPIRAÇÃO**:

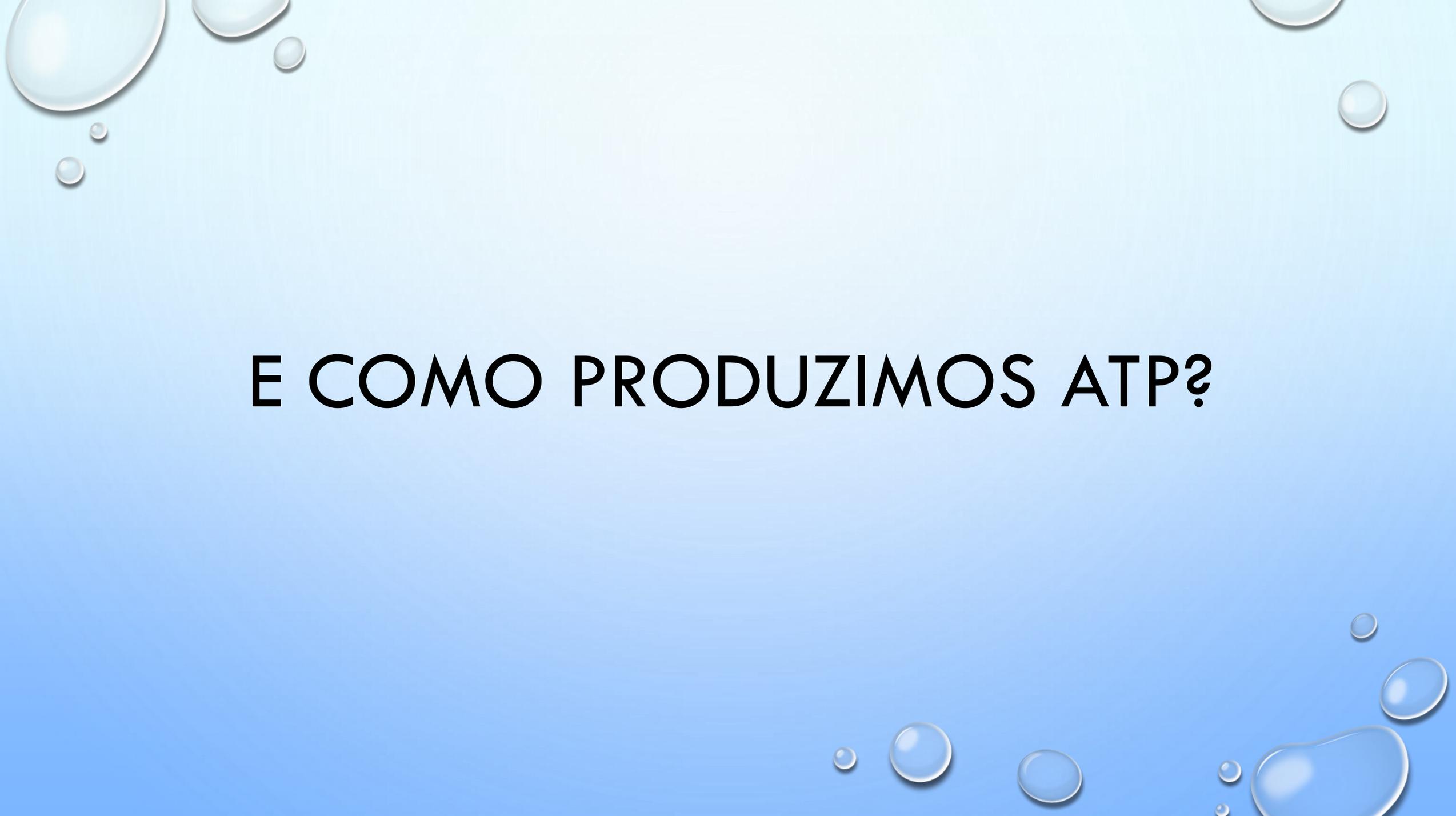


The image features a light blue gradient background with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered in the corners. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the middle of the frame.

E COMO USAMOS ESSA ENERGIA?

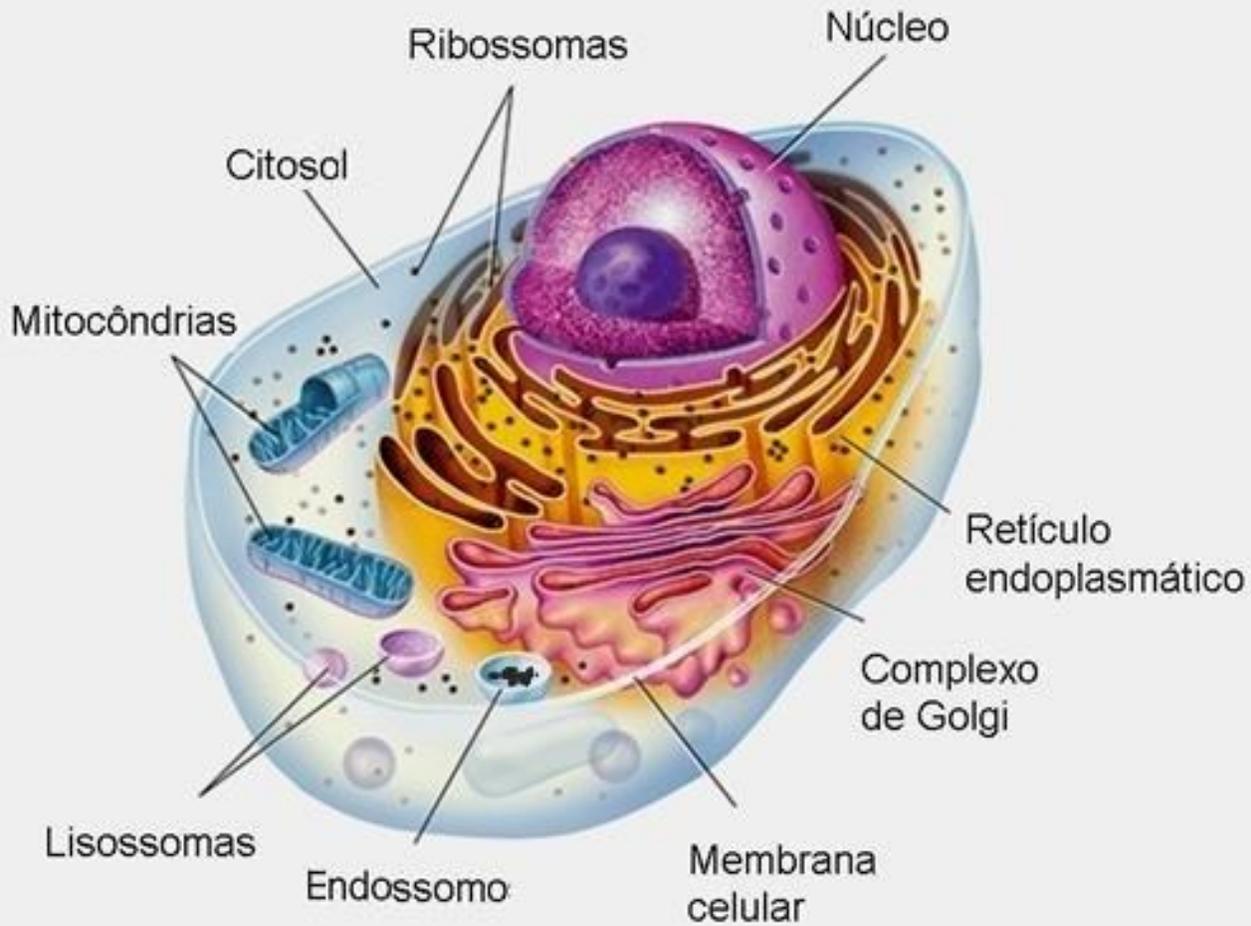


O ATP armazena a energia na forma de uma ligação química com um grupo fosfato

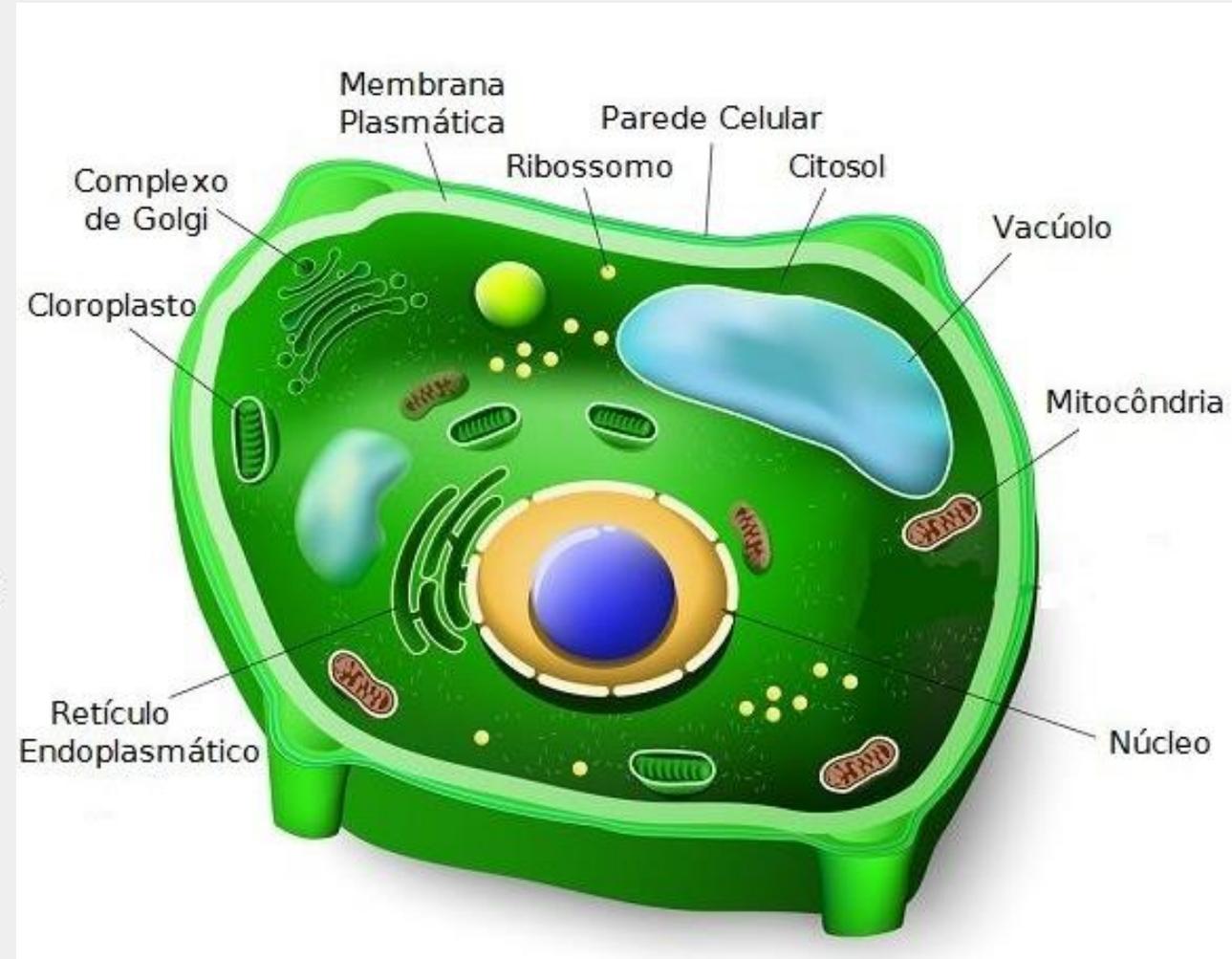
The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the top and bottom edges. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

E COMO PRODUZIMOS ATP?

Células eucarióticas

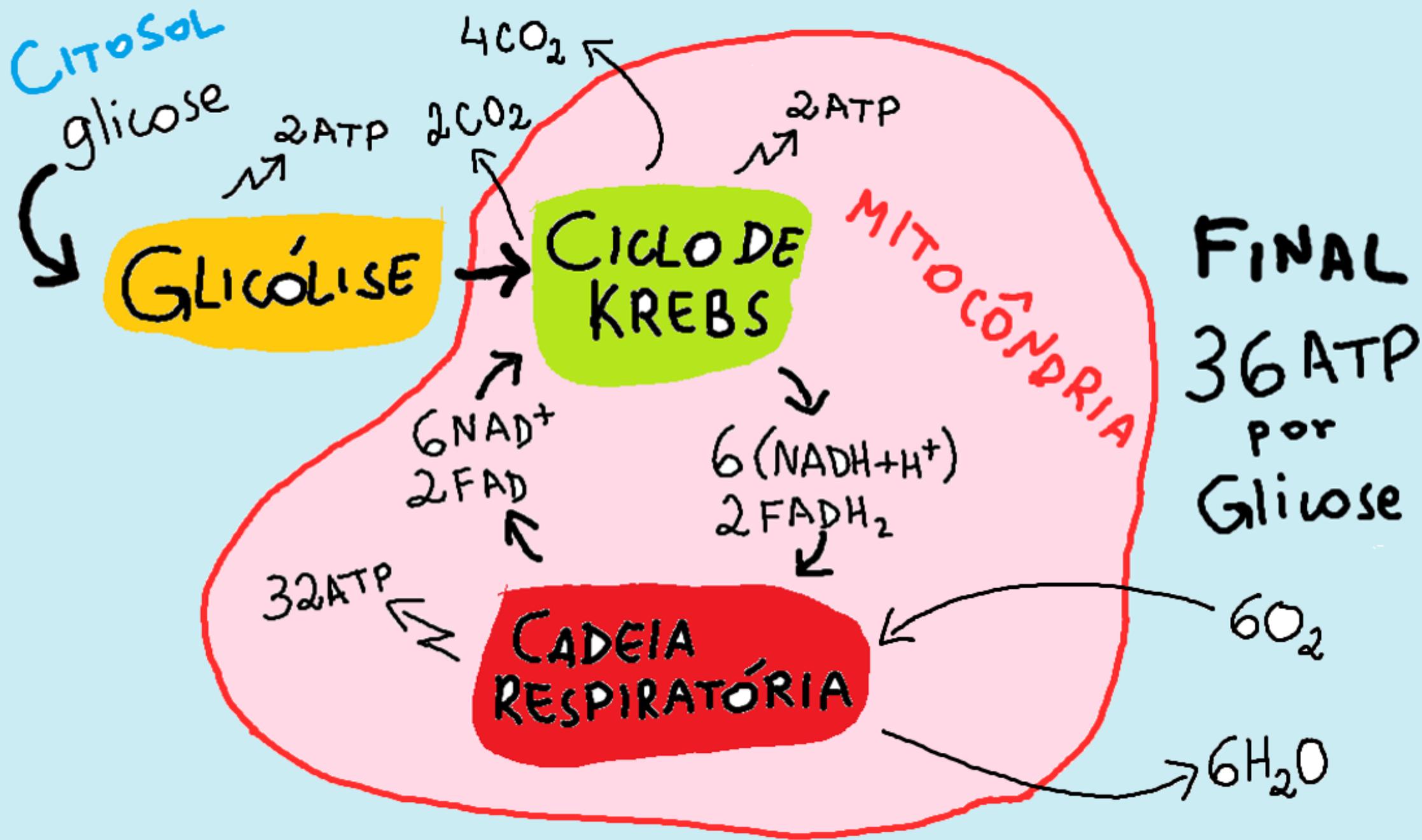


Célula animal



Célula vegetal

RESPIRAÇÃO AERÓBIA



RESPIRAÇÃO AERÓBIA

CITOSOL
glicose

2ATP

2CO₂

4CO₂

2ATP

EQUAÇÃO GERAL



36 (ADP + P_i)

36ATP

6H₂O

TP
se

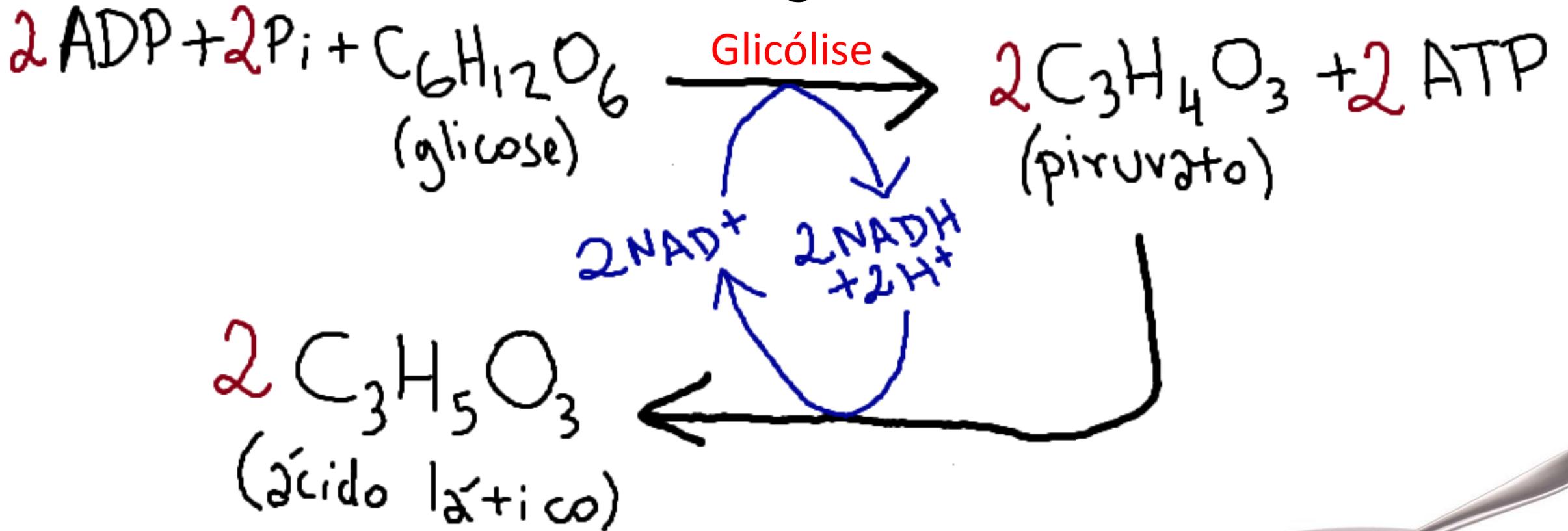
FERMENTAÇÃO

(ANAERÓBIA – NÃO UTILIZA O₂)

É REALIZADA POR PRATICAMENTE TODOS OS ORGANISMOS, MESMO OS QUE TAMBÉM UTILIZAM O₂ COMO NÓS. PODEM SER DE DOIS TIPOS:

- LÁCTICA**
- ALCOÓLICA**

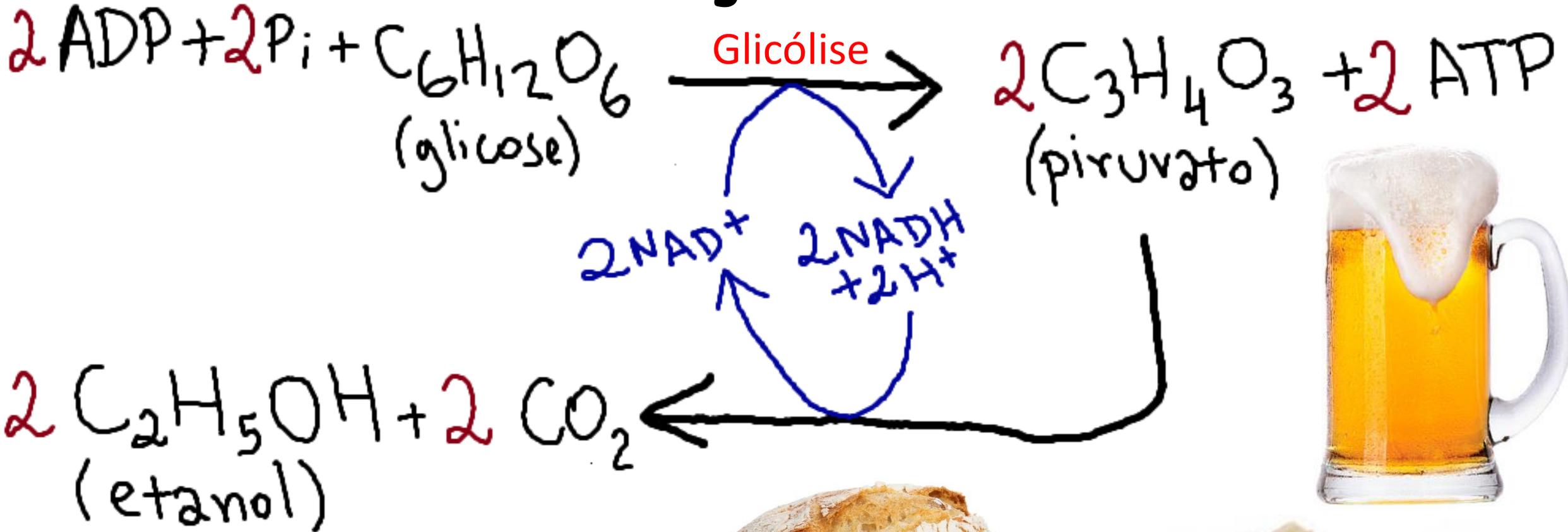
Fermentação Láctica



Obs.: mesmo animais aeróbios como nós possuem essas vias metabólicas, porém, elas são insuficientes para suprir nossa demanda energética



Fermentação Alcoólica



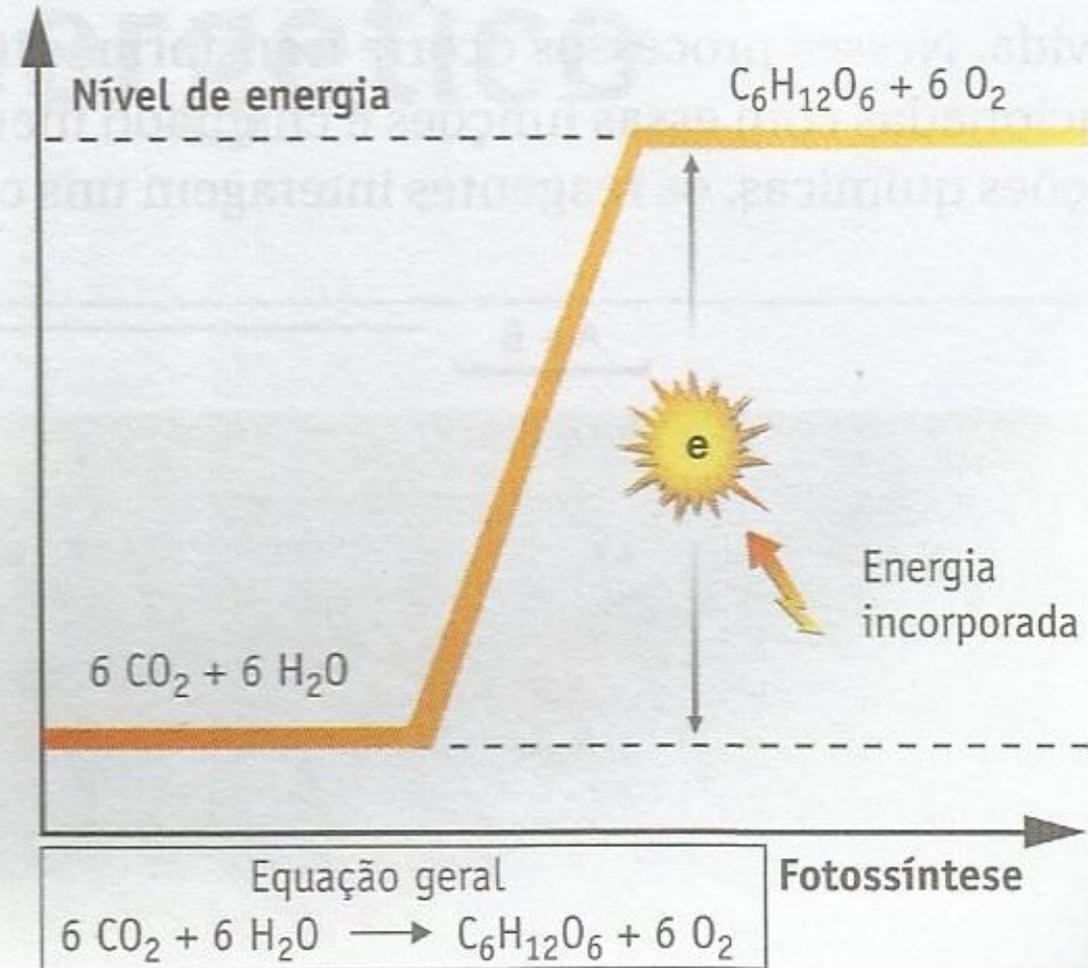
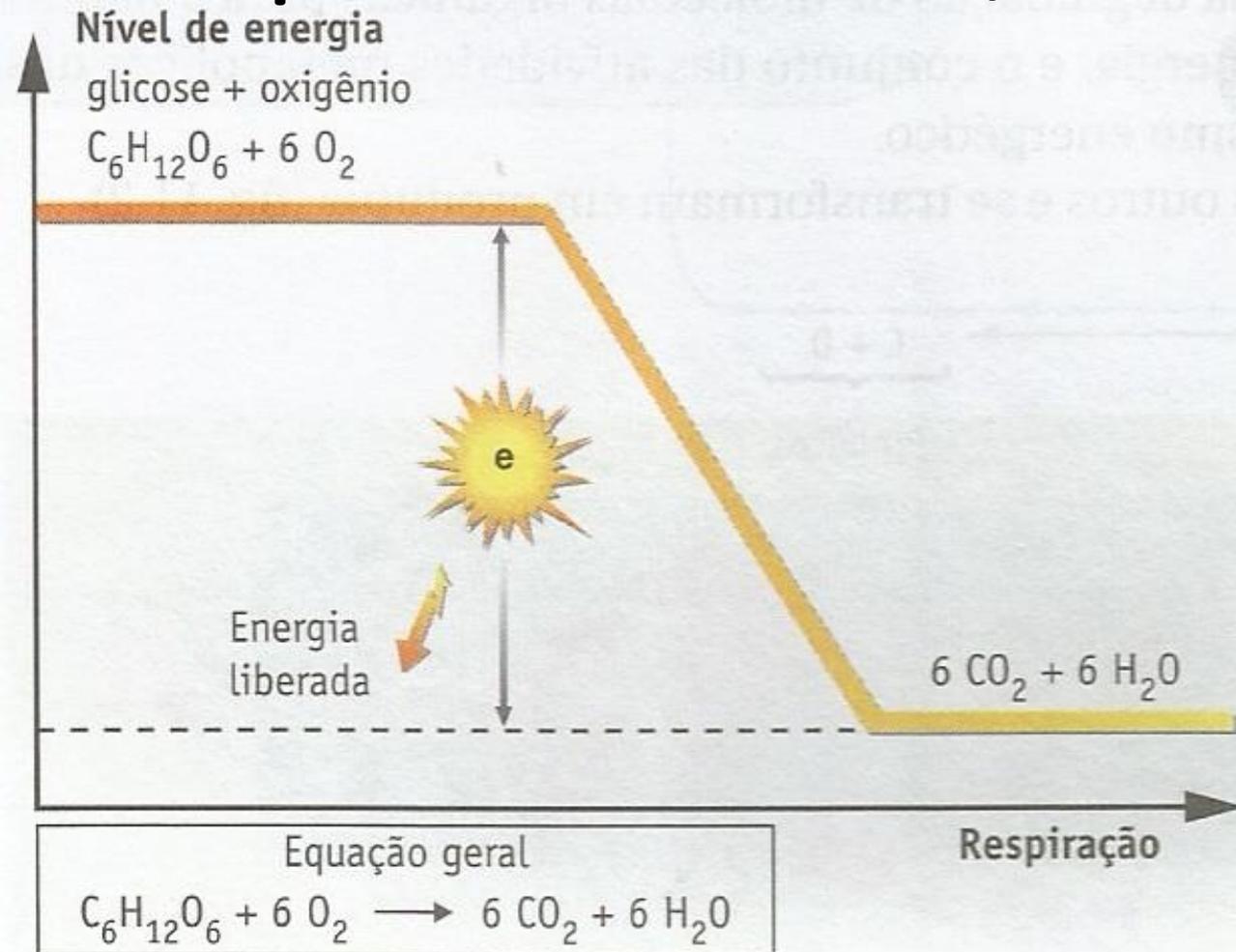


**MAS A ECOLOGIA DIZ QUE
PRATICAMENTE TODA A ENERGIA VEM
DA LUZ SOLAR.**

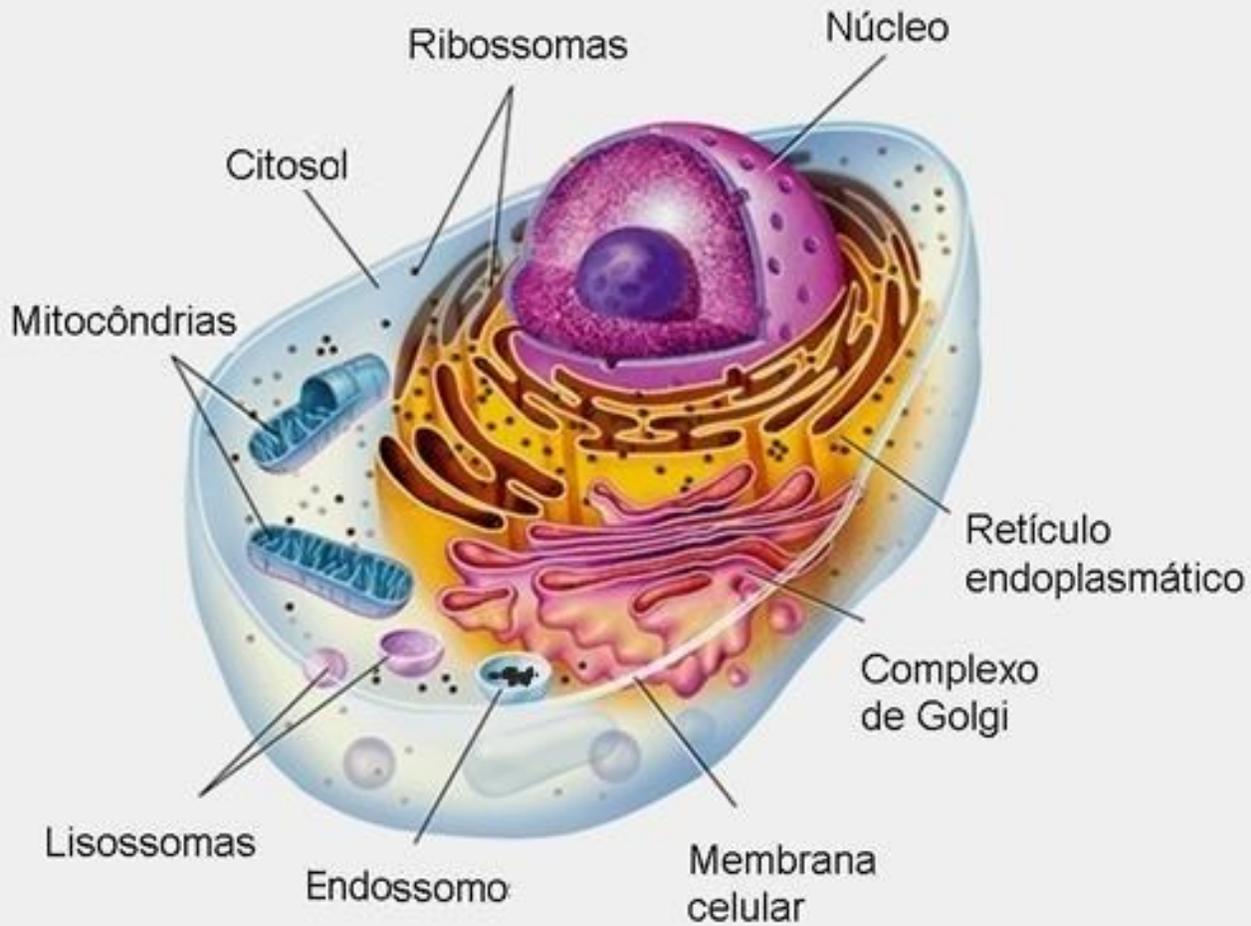
COMO PODE?



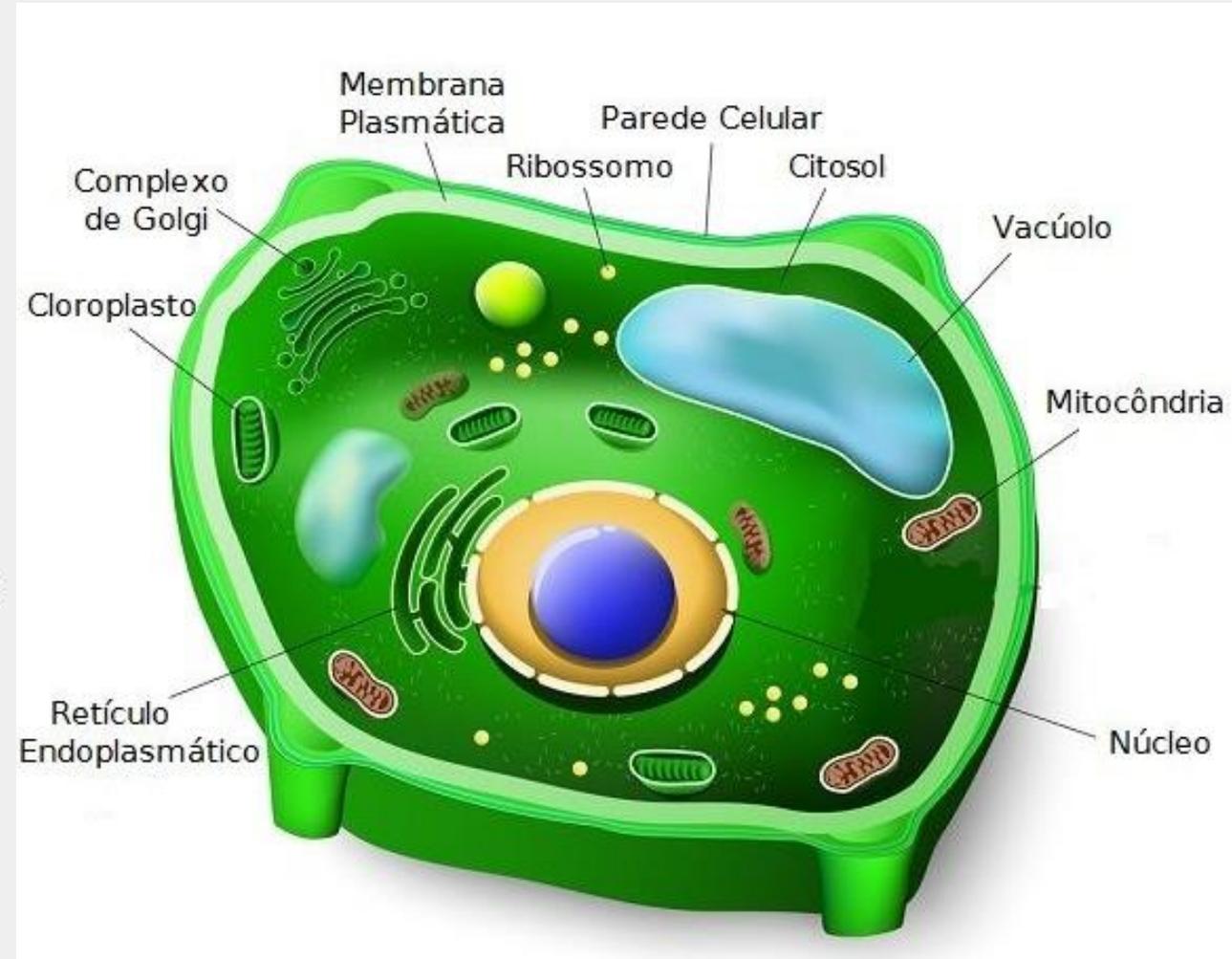
Uma reação inversa à que libera energia, absorve energia, como a **fotossíntese**, que, simplificada, é a respiração ao contrário:



Células eucarióticas

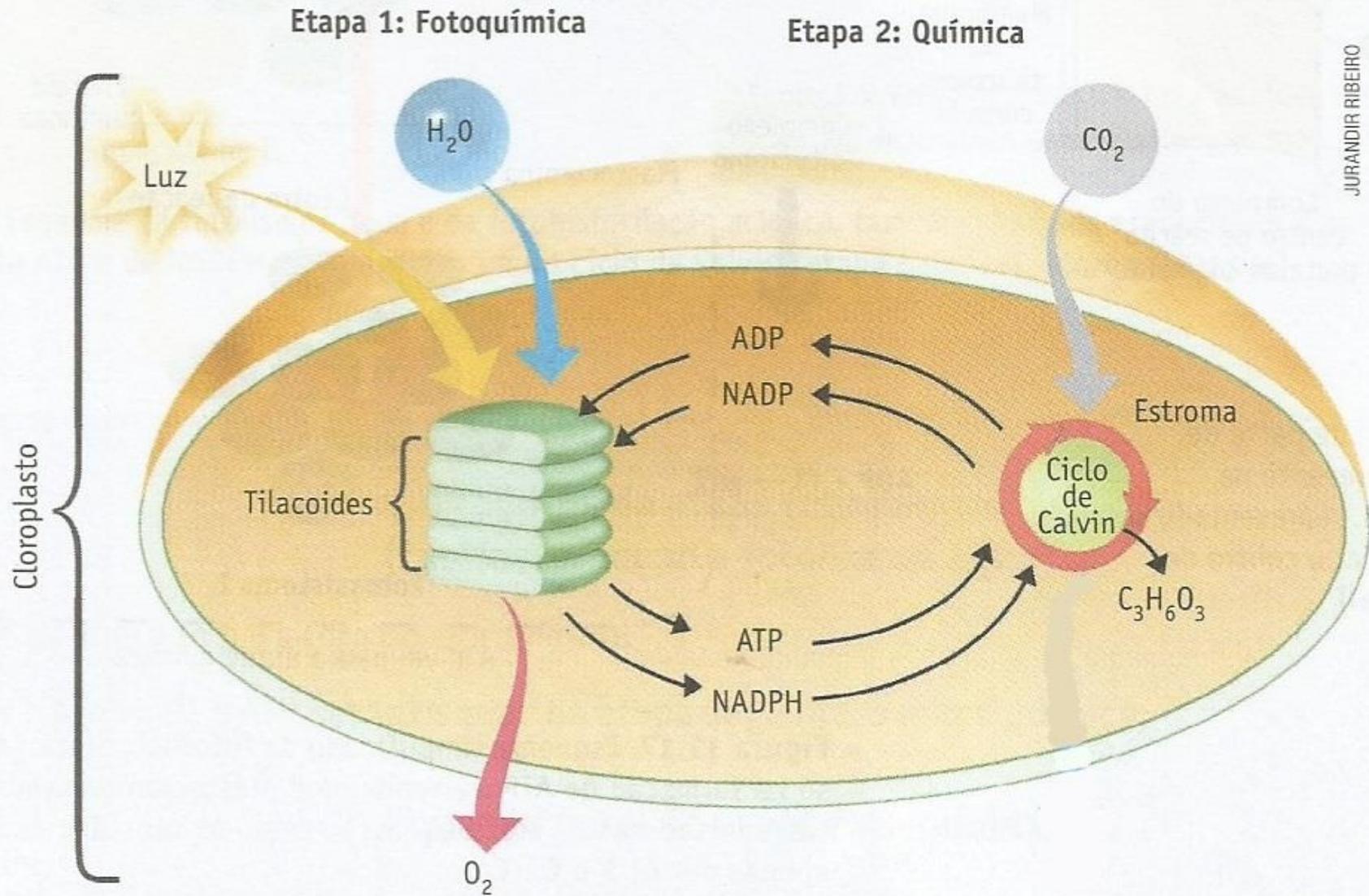


Célula animal



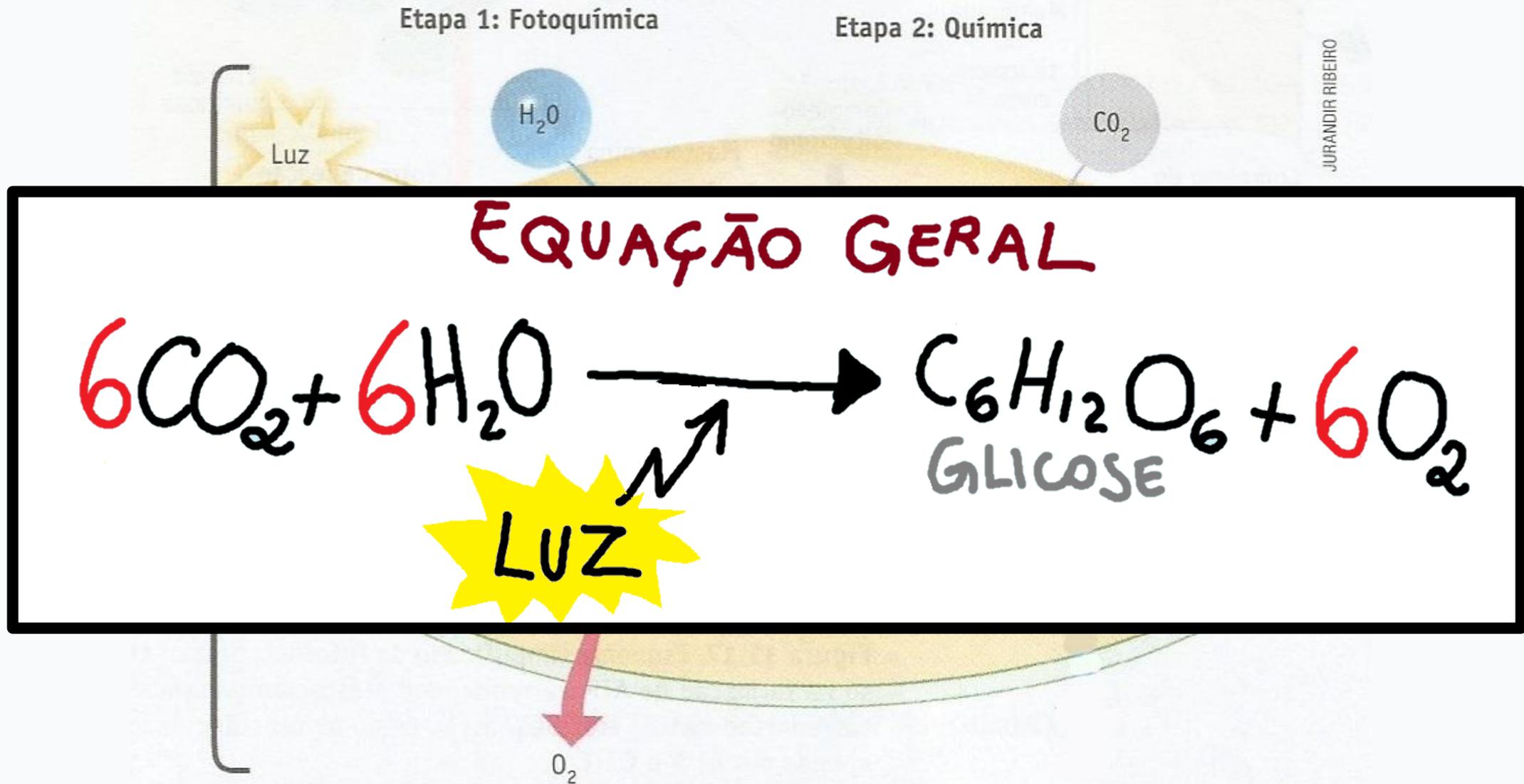
Célula vegetal

FOTOSÍNTESE



Na fase fotoquímica são necessários pigmentos que captam luz, os citocromos, sendo o principal deles a clorofila.

FOTOSÍNTESE



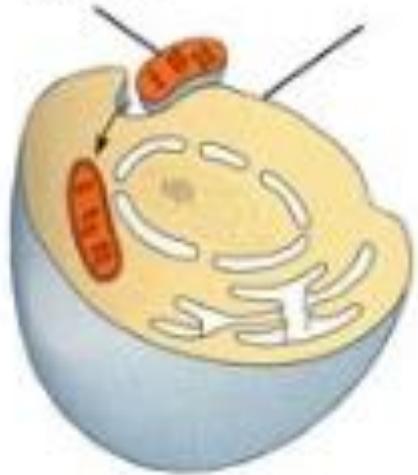
Na fase fotoquímica são necessários pigmentos que captam luz, os citocromos, sendo o principal deles a clorofila.



**E COMO SURGIRAM
MITOCÔNDRIAS E CLOROPLASTOS?**

Teoria da Endossimbiose

Procarionte
ancestral
heterotrófico
aeróbico



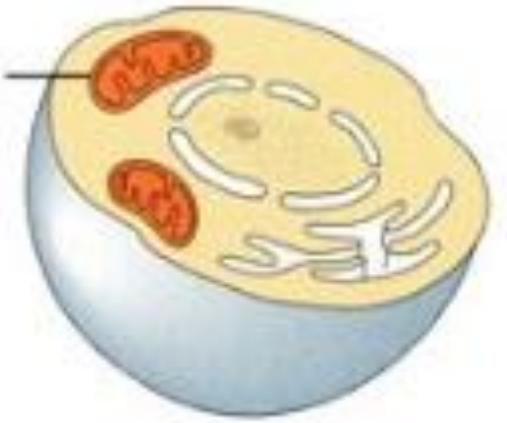
*Célula hospedeira
ancestral*

Mitocôndria

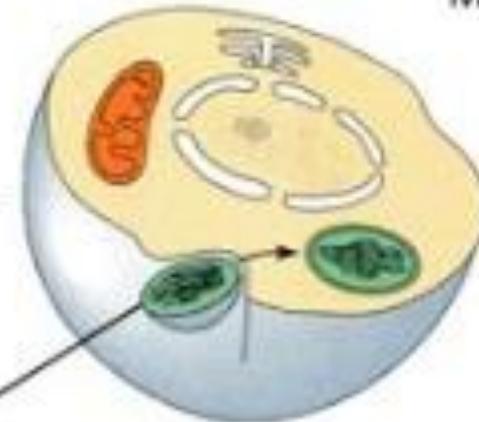


*Estabelecimento de
relações de simbiose*

Mitocôndria



Mitocôndria



Cloroplasto

Procarionte
ancestral
fotossintético

*Os cloroplastos evoluíram depois das mitocôndrias,
por relações de endossimbiose com procariontes autotróficos*

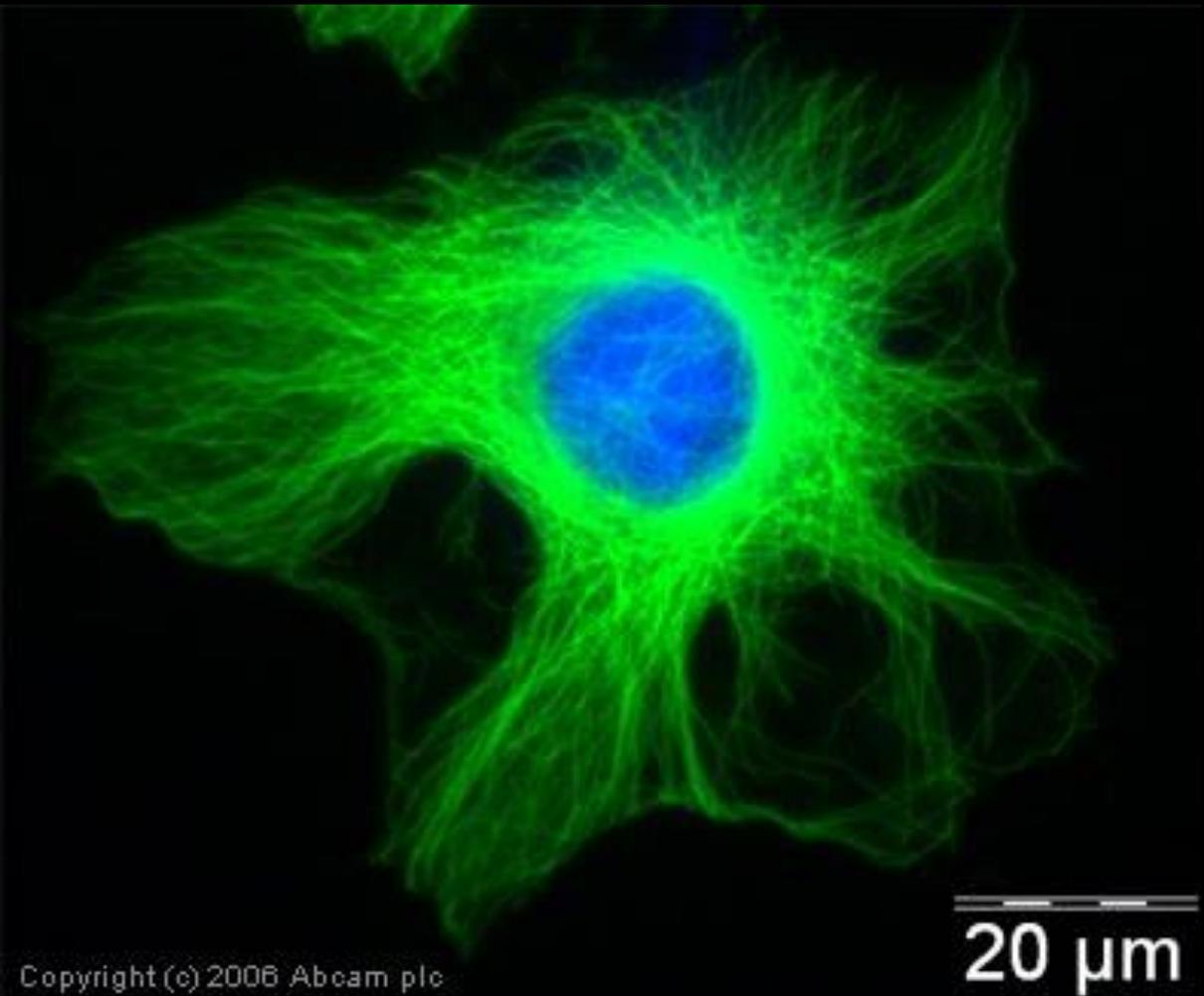


Lynn Margulis

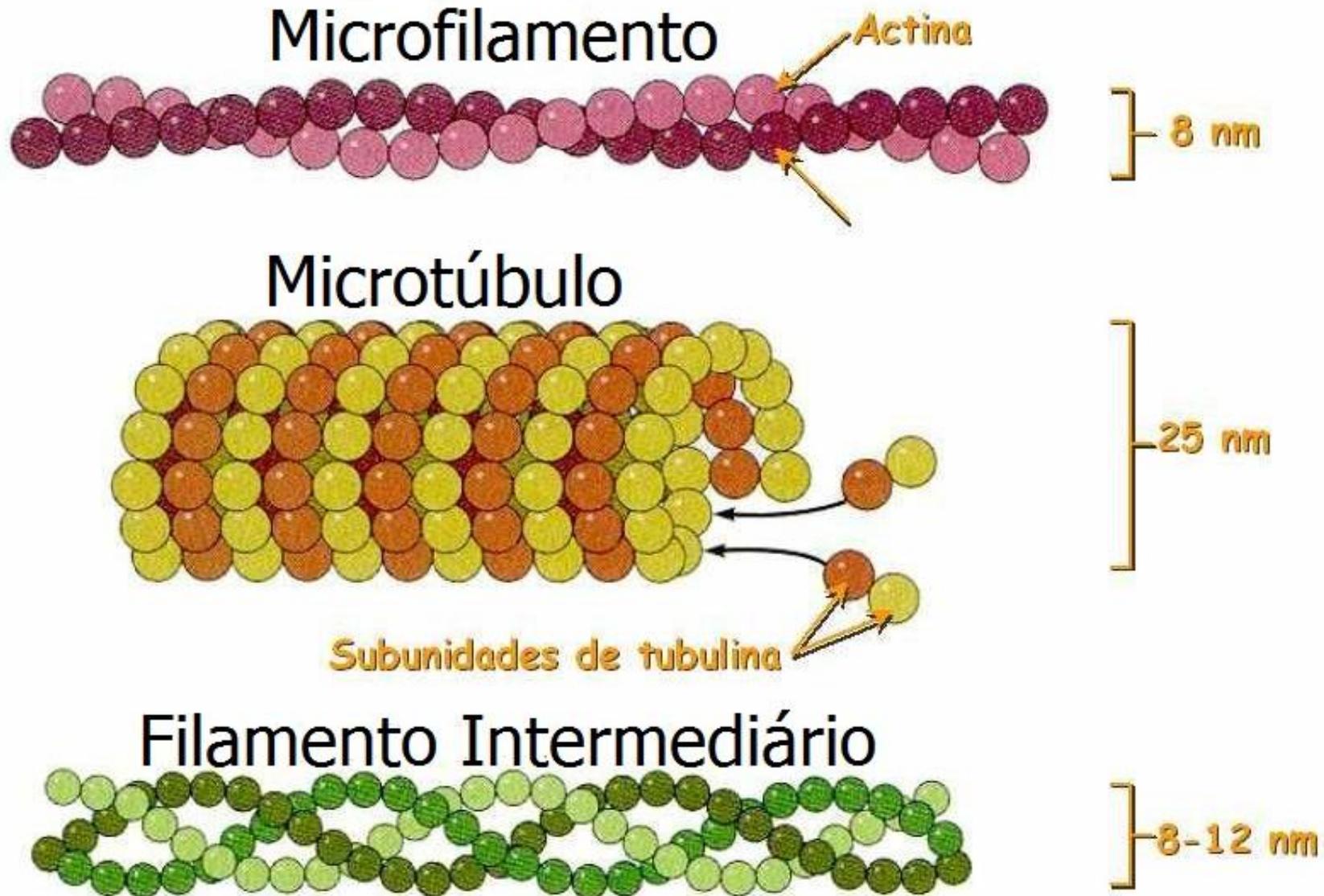
Citoesqueleto

Funções

- Sustentação
- Organização da organelas
- Transporte de substâncias dentro da célula
- Divisão celular
- Movimento celular (flagelar, ciliar ou contrátil)



Citoesqueleto



REFERÊNCIAS DAS IMAGENS

[HTTPS://UPLOAD.WIKIMEDIA.ORG/WIKIPEDIA/COMMONS/3/3F/HOOKE-MICROSCOPE-CORK.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3f/Hooke-microscope-cork.jpg)

[HTTPS://WWW.UOGUELPH.CA/DEVOBIO/HISTOLOGY/MUS2.GIF](https://www.uoguelph.ca/devobio/histology/mus2.gif)

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[HTTP://WWW.SOBIOLOGIA.COM.BR/CONTEUDOS/FIGURAS/BIOQUIMICA/FERMENTACAO_ALCOOLICA.JPG](http://www.sobiologia.com.br/conteudos/figuras/bioquimica/fermentacao_alcoolica.jpg)

[HTTP://WWW.SOBIOLOGIA.COM.BR/CONTEUDOS/FIGURAS/BIOQUIMICA/FERMENTACAO_LATICA.JPG](http://www.sobiologia.com.br/conteudos/figuras/bioquimica/fermentacao_latica.jpg)

[HTTPS://4.BP.BLOGSPOT.COM/-77VPDDRvNzy/YRXHCXFXE/AAAAAAAAAMC8/QZL2ZKDN8S0/S1600/YOGURTE%2BCASIRO%2BLIGHT.PNG](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-77VPDDRvNzy/YRXHCXFXE/AAAAAAAAAMC8/QZL2ZKDN8S0/S1600/YOGURTE%2BCASIRO%2BLIGHT.PNG)

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[HTTP://SEGREDOSDOEMAGRECIMENTOESAUDE.COM/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2015/06/DOCES.JPG](http://segredosdoemagrecimentoesaude.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/doces.jpg)

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