

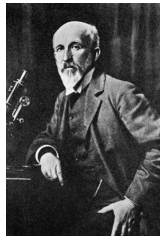
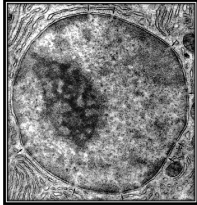
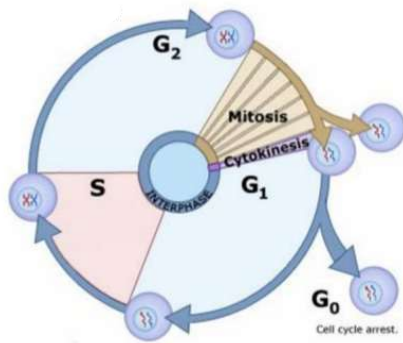


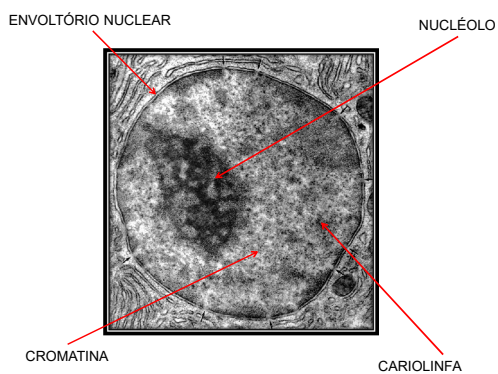
	<p>1802 – primeira descrição</p> <p>Frans Bauer (1758 – 1840)</p> <p>Botânico austríaco</p>
	<p>1831 – Descrito mais detalhada</p> <p>Robert Brown (1773 – 1858)</p> <p>Botânico e físico escocês</p>
	<p>1838 – Função: geração de células (citoblasto)</p> <p>Matthias Schleiden (1808 – 1881)</p> <p>Botânico alemão</p>

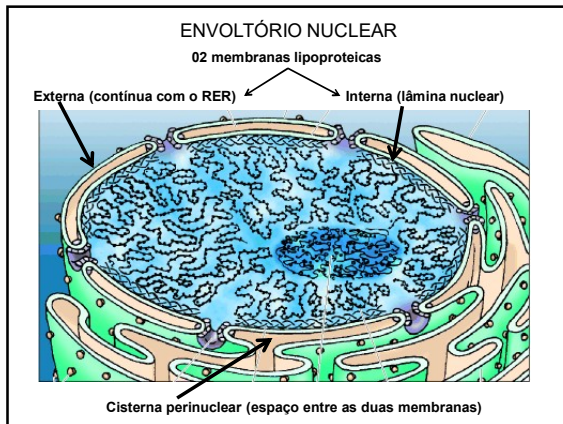
	<p>Entre 1876 e 1878, Oscar Hertwig publicou vários estudos sobre a fertilização em óvulos de ouriço-do-mar, mostrando que o núcleo do espermatozóide entra no oócito, fundindo-se com o seu núcleo. Esta foi a primeira vez que era sugerido que um indivíduo se desenvolve a partir de uma única célula nucleada.</p> <p>Oscar Hertwig (1849 – 1922)</p> <p>Zoólogo alemão</p>
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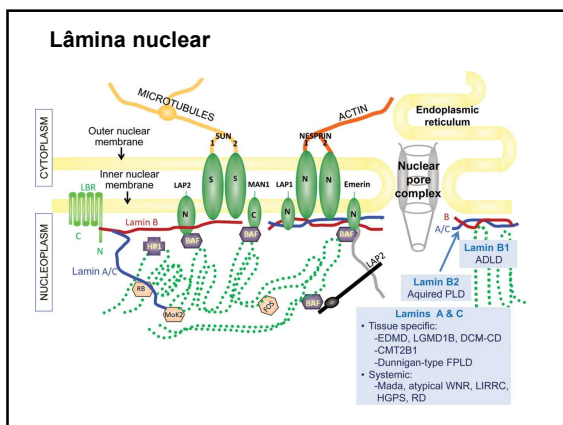


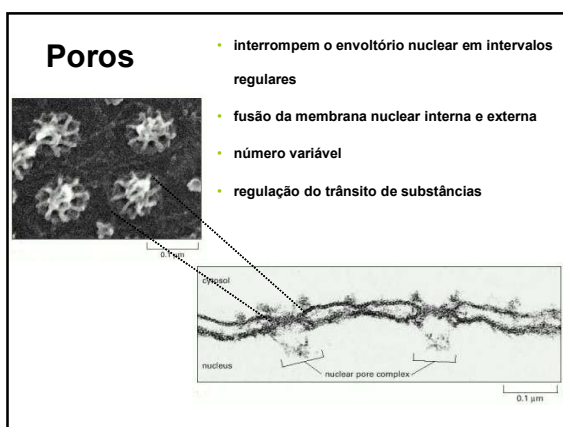
- Organela de forma e tamanho variável
- Ocupa em média 10% do volume total da célula.





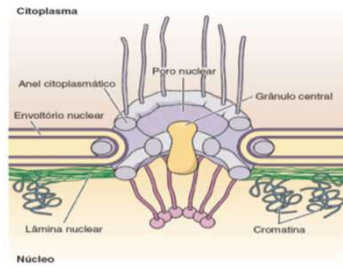


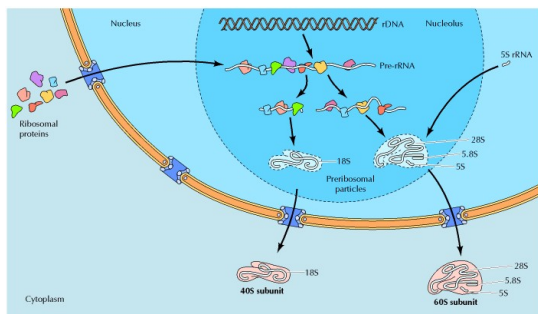


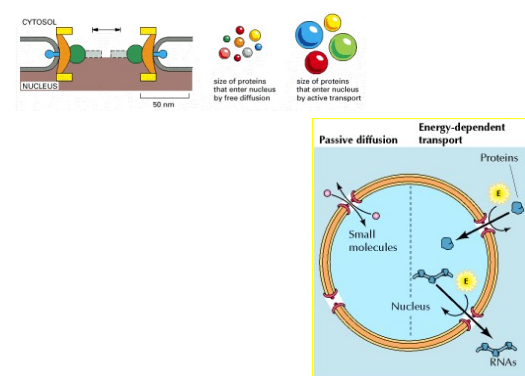


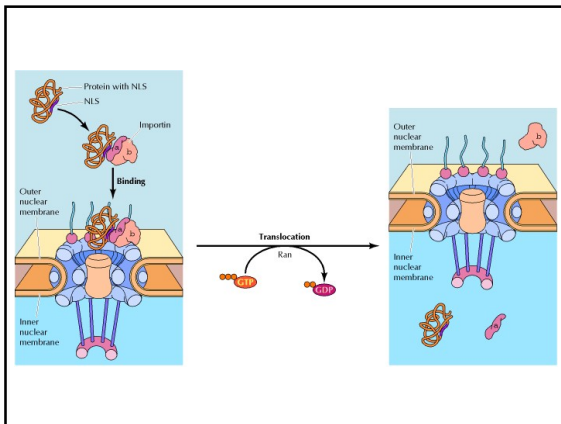
ESTRUTURA DO PORO NUCLEAR

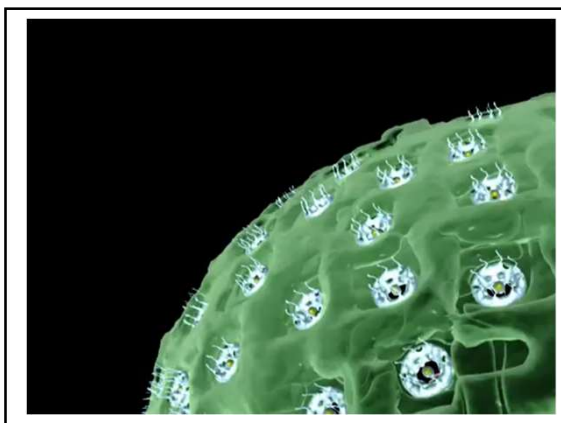
Formado por um conjunto de aproximadamente 50 a 100 proteínas diferentes (nucleoporinas) organizadas em um aparato de simetria octagonal denominado complexo de poro. Entre estas proteínas (importinas e exportinas) são receptores que mediam o transito de macromoléculas núcleo ↔ citoplasma.





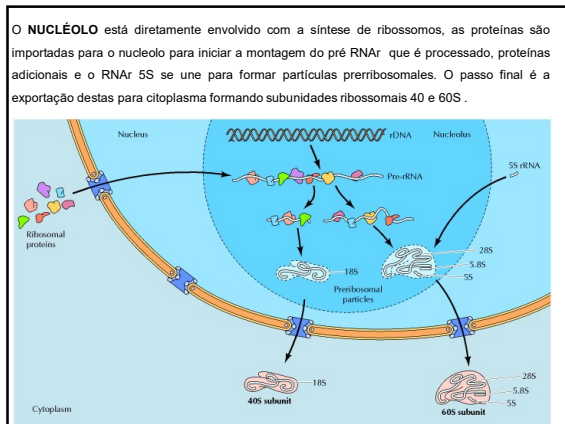


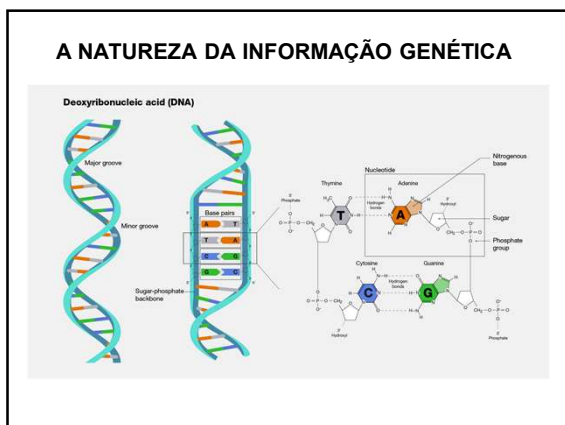


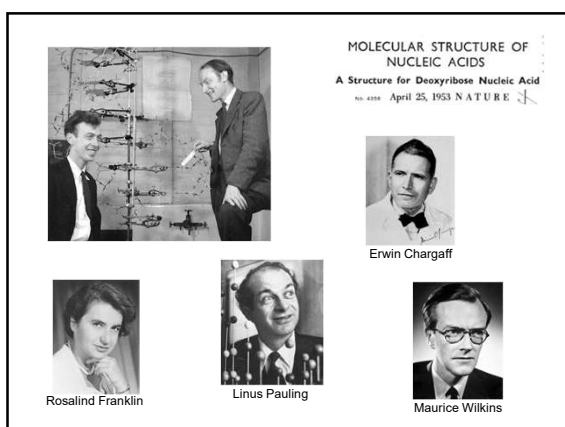


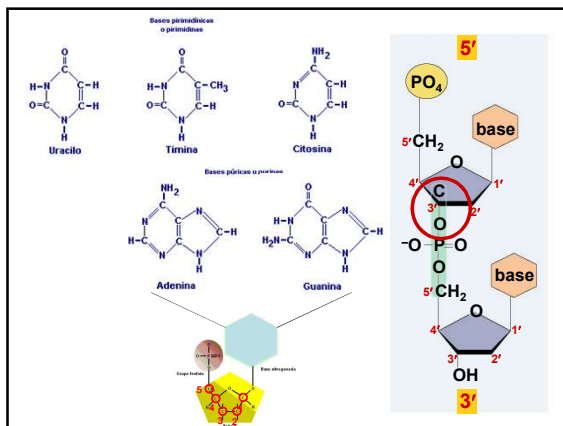
Nucleoplasma ou cariolinfa

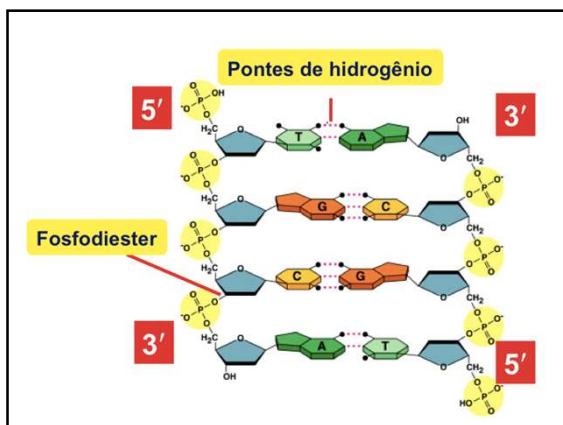
- Solução coloidal semilíquida, amorfa que ocupa todo o espaço delimitado pelo envoltório nuclear e entre os componentes nucleares.
- Funcionalmente possibilita a difusão de macromoléculas como ácidos nucleicos, proteínas e solubiliza os nucleotídeos que são a matéria prima para a duplicação de DNA e transcrição de RNA.

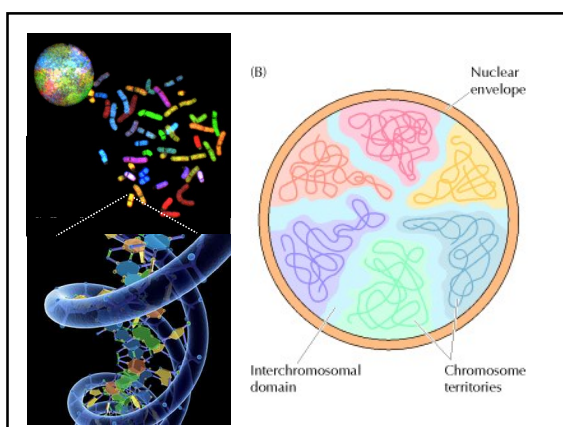


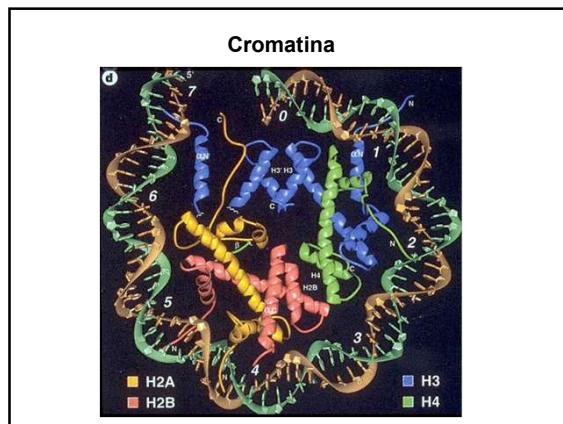


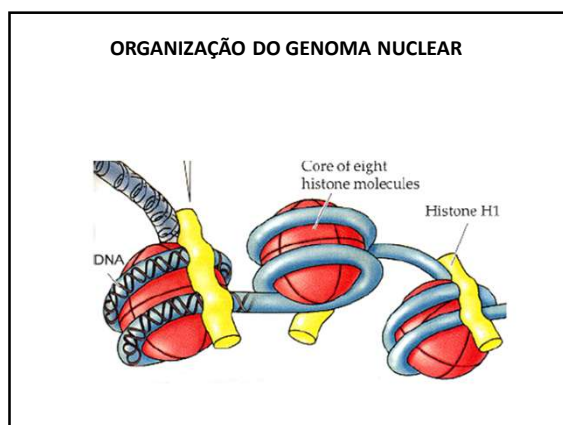


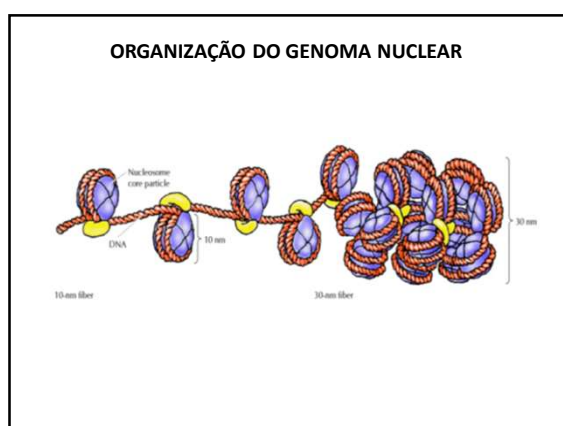


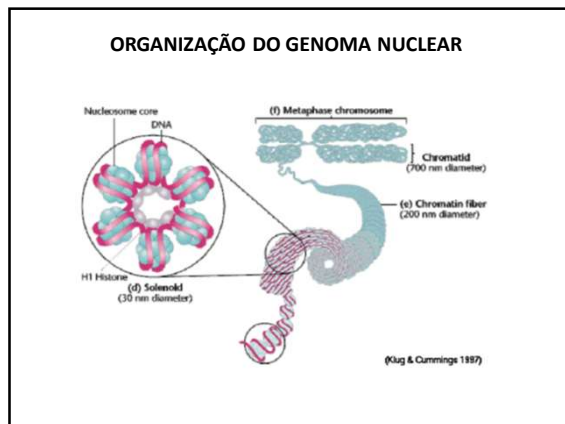




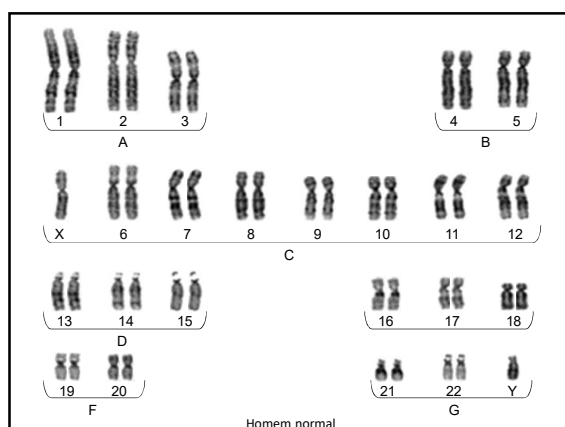


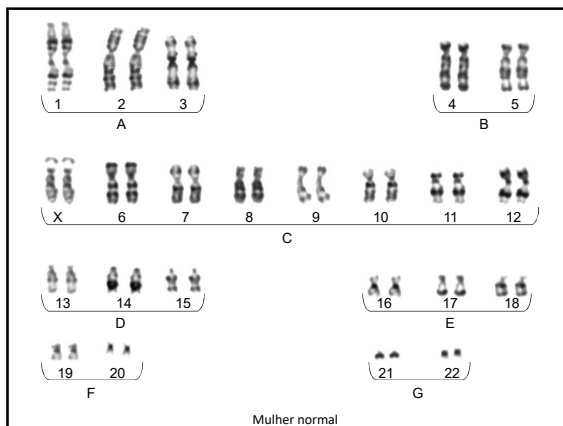


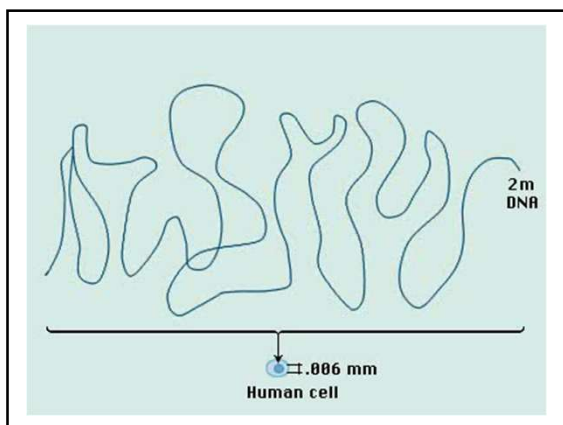


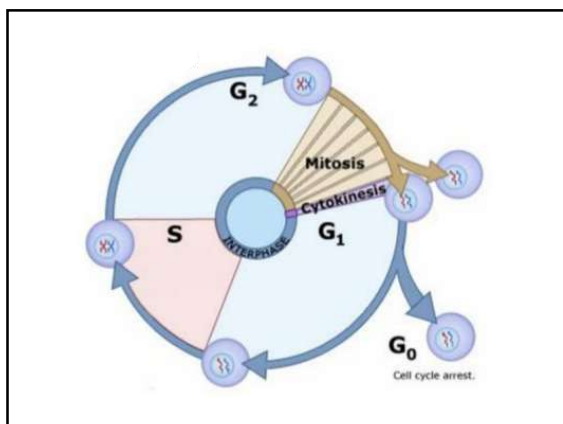


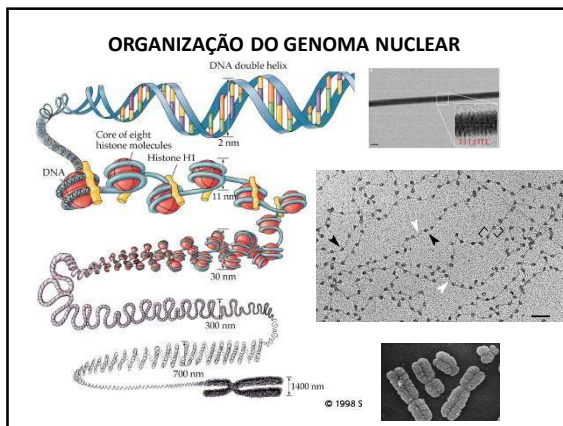


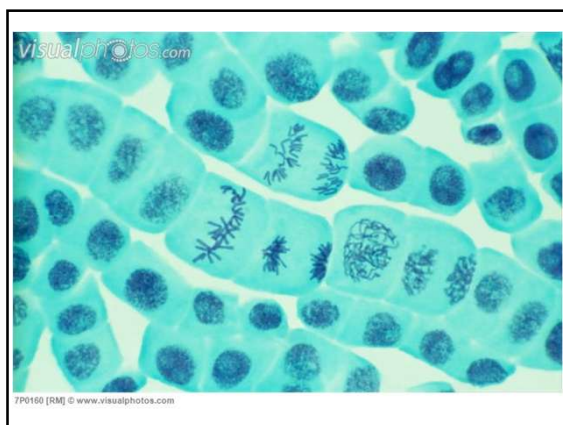












Estados funcionais da cromatina

- heterocromatina: ↑ compactada, inativa, ou seja, não é transcrita em RNA

Facultativa e constitutiva

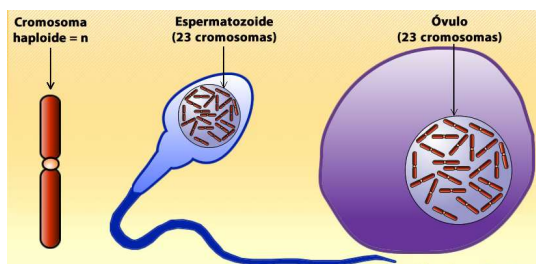
- eucromatina

HETEROCROMATINA
EUCROMATINA

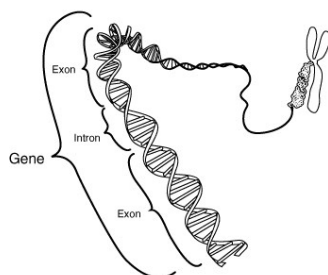
GENOMA



Acrônimo das palavras **gene** e cromossoma cunhado em 1920 por Hans Winkler (professor de botânica da Universidade de Hamburgo) para se referir ao conjunto de conjunto de cromossomos haplóides de dada espécie.



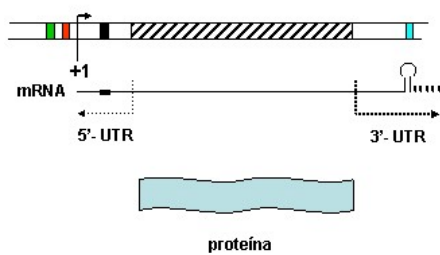
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENOMA NUCLEAR



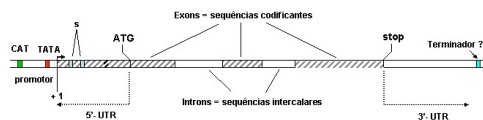
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENE



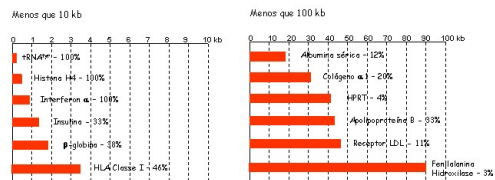
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENE



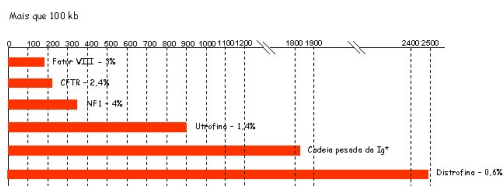
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENE



ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENE



ORGANIZA O DO GENE



GENE EUCARIOTO



Um gene



Uma prote na



