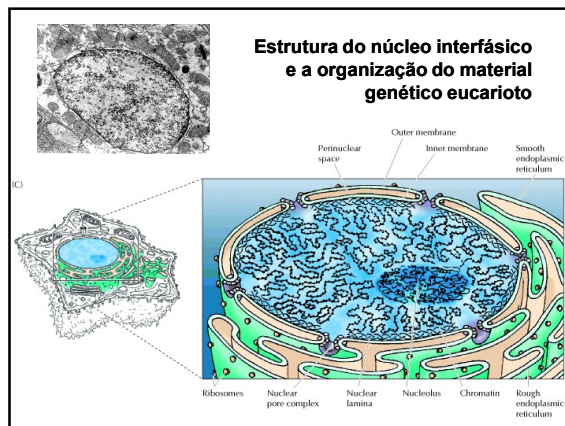
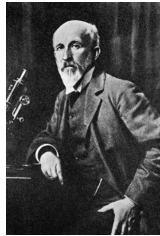


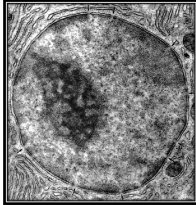


	1802 – primeira descrição Frans Bauer (1758 – 1840) Botânico austríaco
	1831 – Descrito mais detalhada Robert Brown (1773 – 1858) Botânico e físico escocês
	1838 – Função: geração de células (citoblasto) Matthias Schleiden (1808 – 1881) Botânico alemão

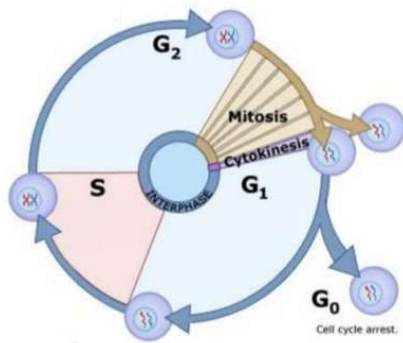
	Entre 1876 e 1878, Oscar Hertwig publicou vários estudos sobre a fertilização em óvulos de ouriço-do-mar, mostrando que o núcleo do espermatozóide entra no oócito, fundindo-se com o seu núcleo. Esta foi a primeira vez que era sugerido que um indivíduo se desenvolve a partir de uma única célula nucleada.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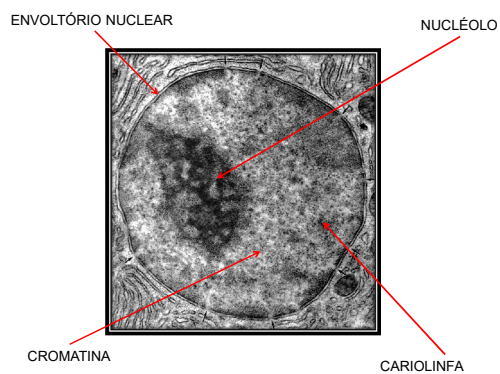
Oscar Hertwig (1849 – 1922)

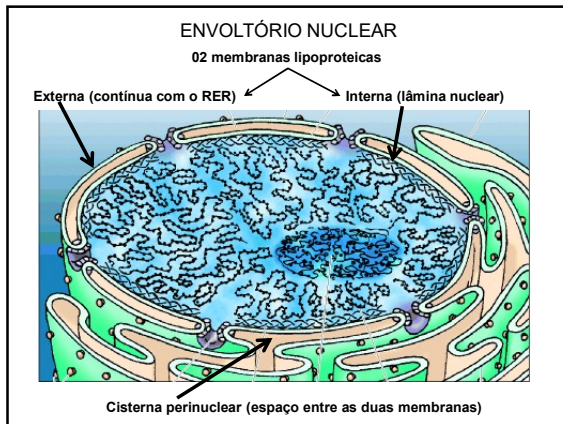
Zoólogo alemão

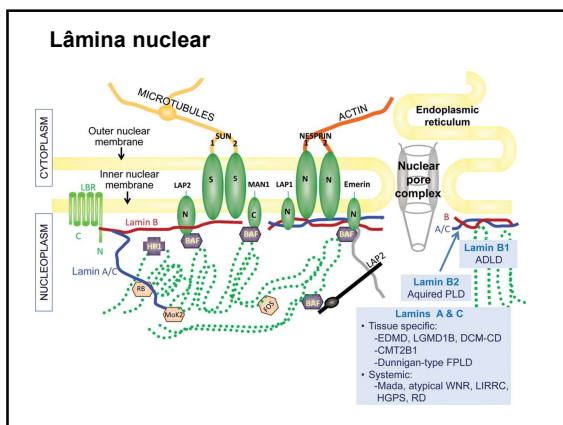


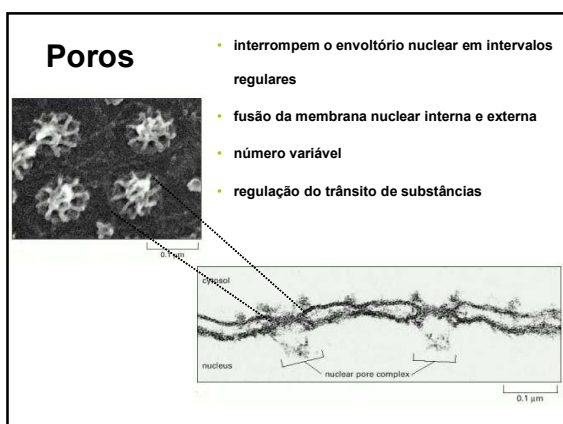
- Organela de forma e tamanho variável
- Ocupa em média 10% do volume total da célula.





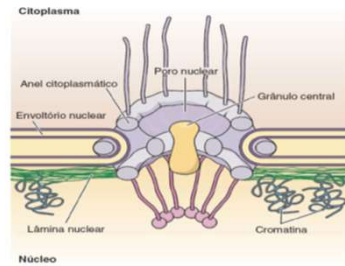


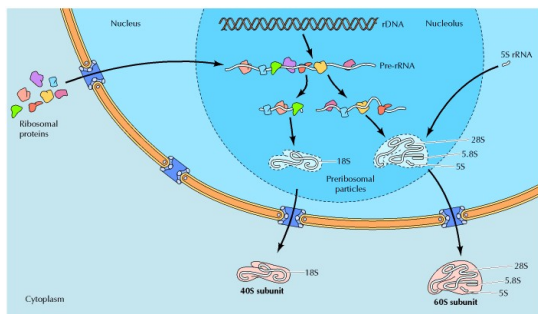


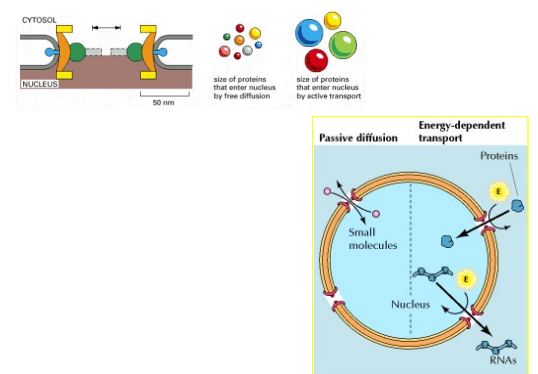


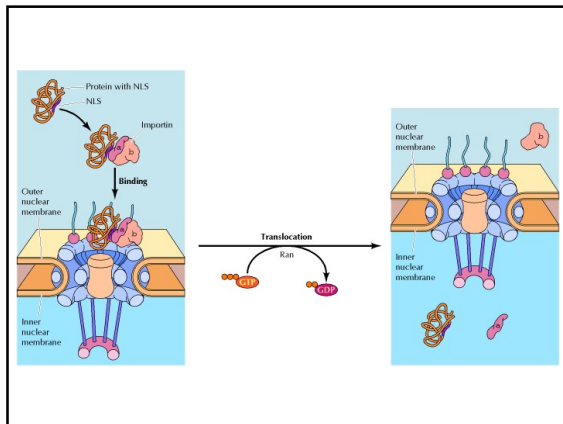
ESTRUTURA DO PORO NUCLEAR

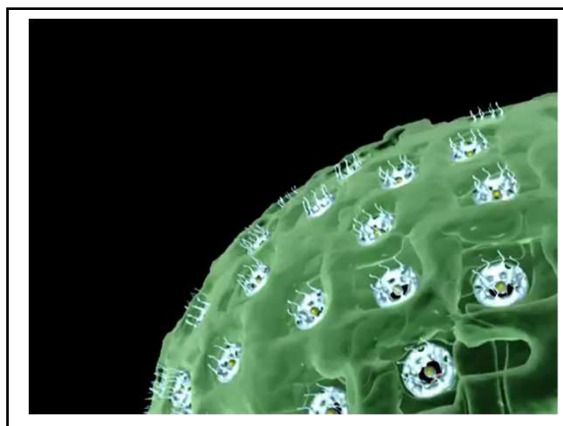
Formado por um conjunto de aproximadamente 50 a 100 proteínas diferentes (nucleoporinas) organizadas em um aparato de simetria octagonal denominado complexo de poro. Entre estas proteínas (importinas e exportinas) são receptores que mediam o transito de macromoléculas núcleo ↔ citoplasma.

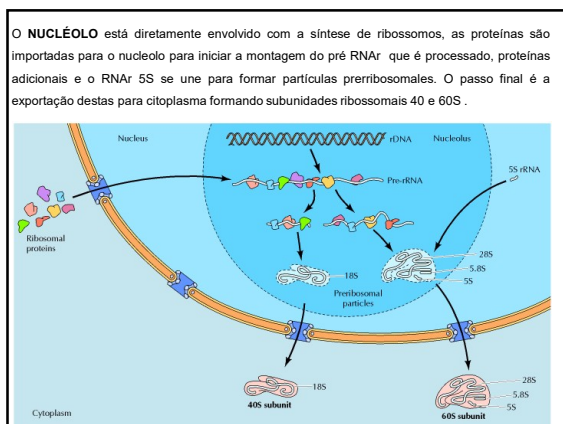




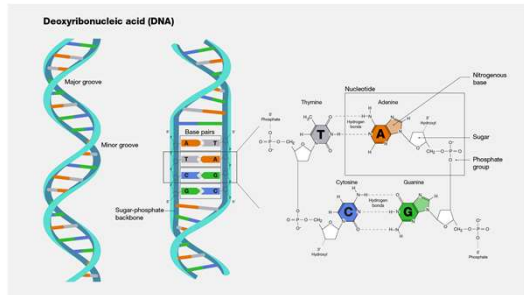


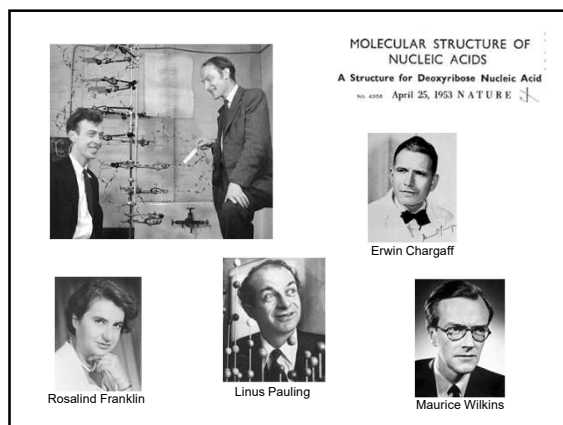


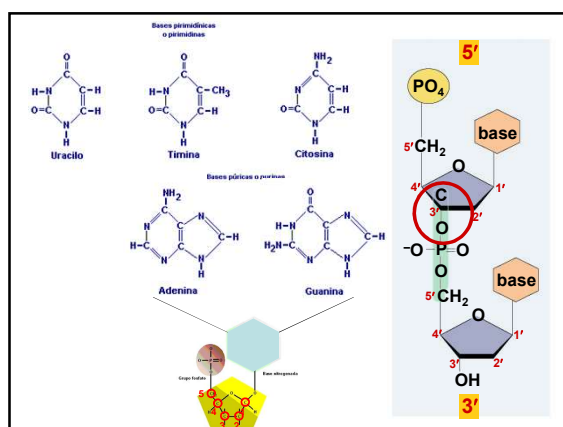


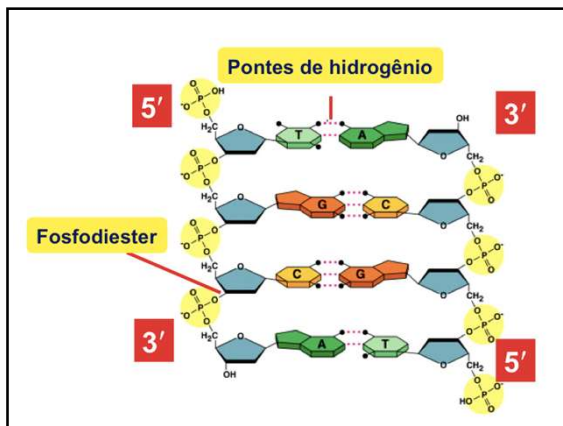


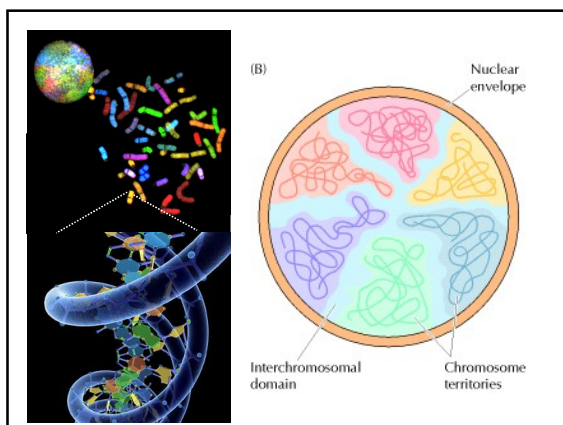
A NATUREZA DA INFORMAÇÃO GENÉTICA

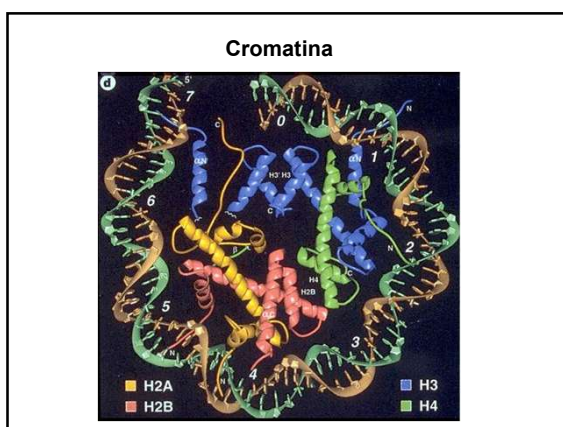




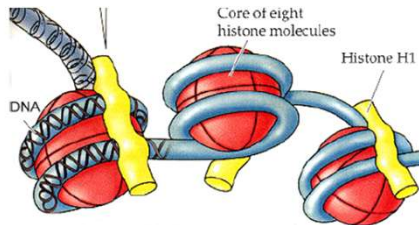




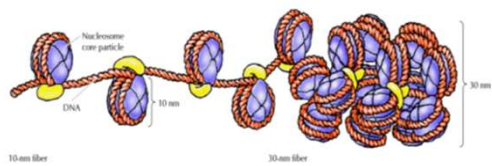




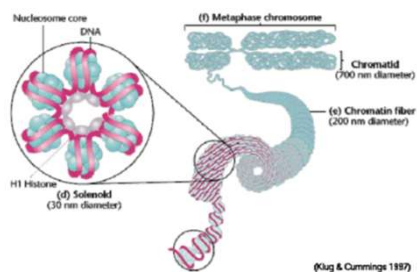
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENOMA NUCLEAR



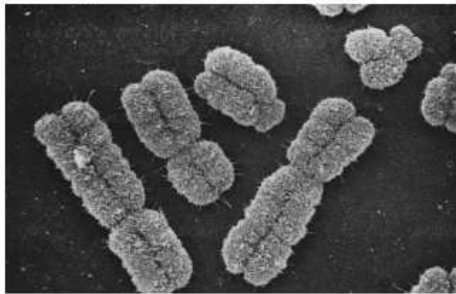
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENOMA NUCLEAR

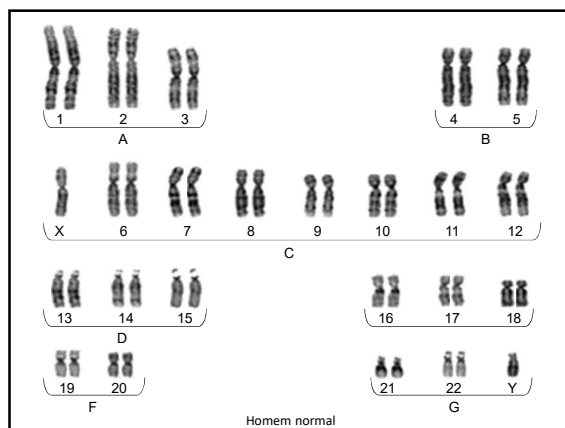


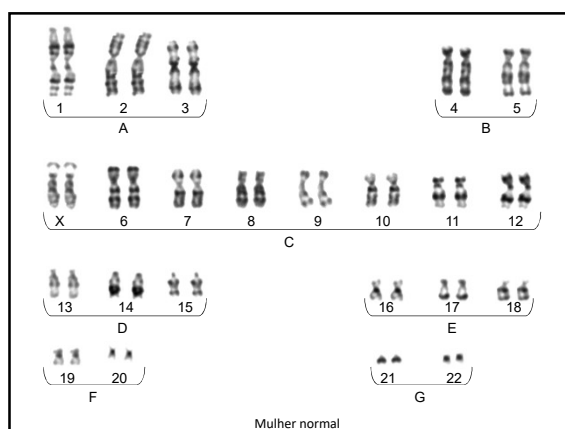
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENOMA NUCLEAR

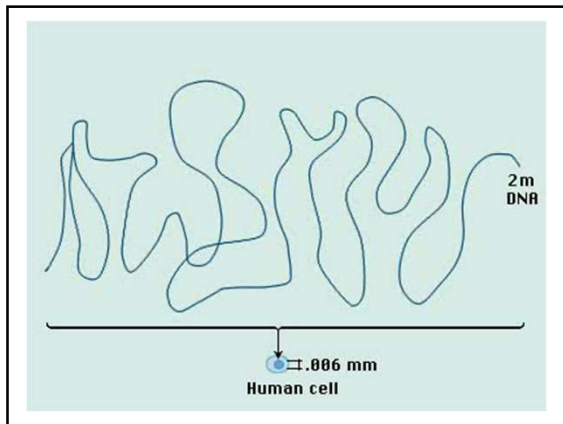


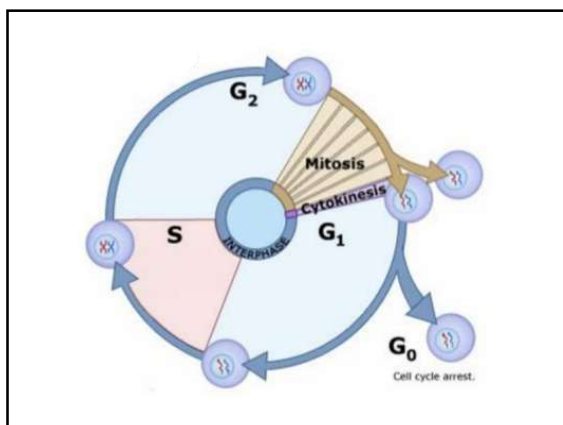
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENOMA NUCLEAR

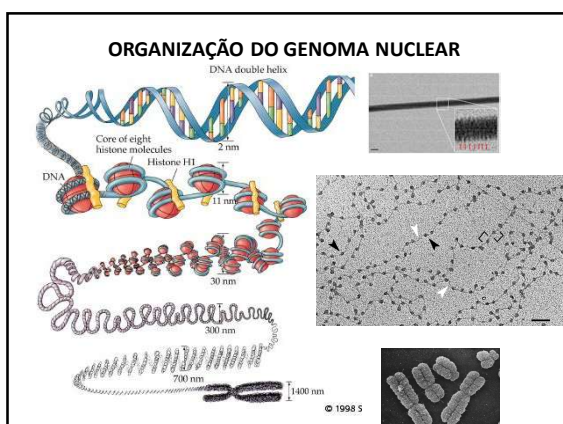


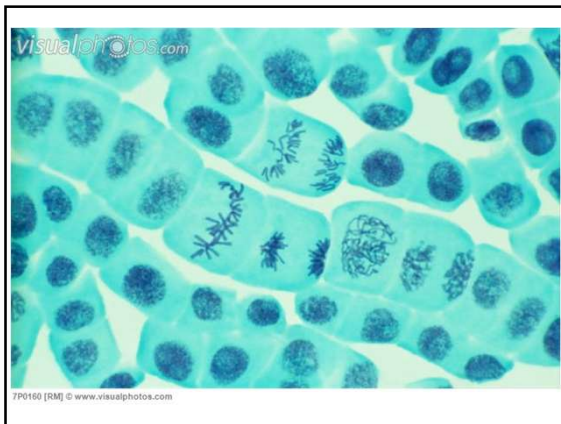


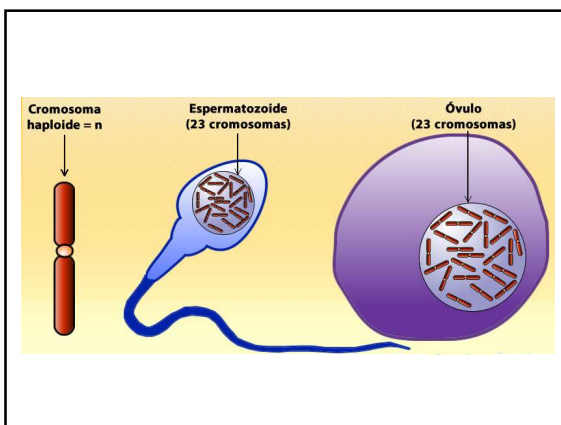


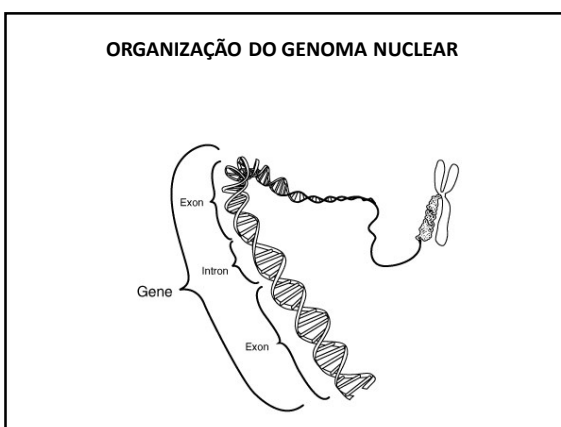




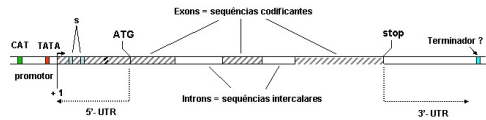




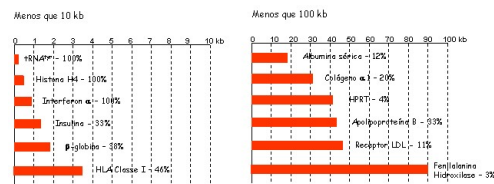




ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENE



ORGANIZAÇÃO DO GENE



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