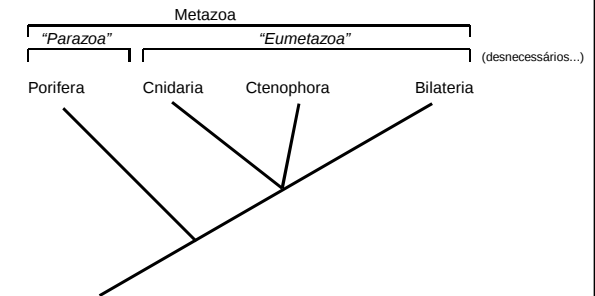


Porifera

Prof. Márcio Reis Custódio
Depto. Fisiologia - IB/USP

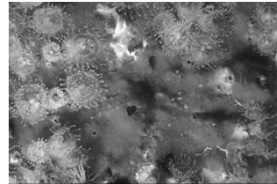
Filogenia - Metazoa "Inferiores"



Metazoa

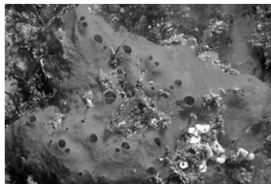
- Organismo multicelular, composto por células diplóides.
- Meiose gamética, produzindo óvulos e espermatozoides haplóides.
- Produção de matriz extracelular com colágeno.
- Diferenciação somática.

Porifera



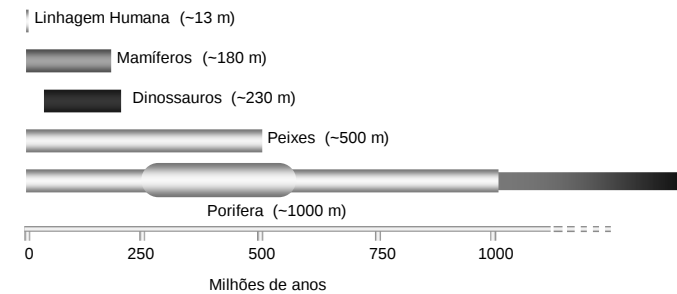
Animais sésseis e filtradores que se utilizam de uma única camada de células flageladas para bombear água através do corpo

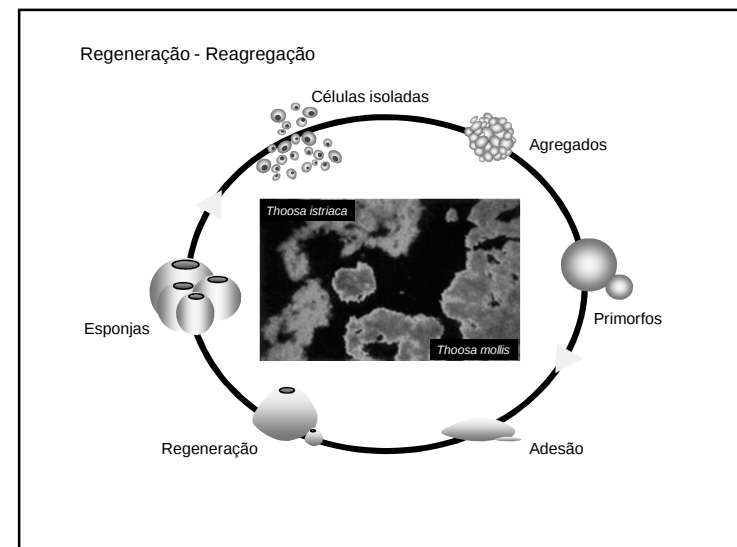
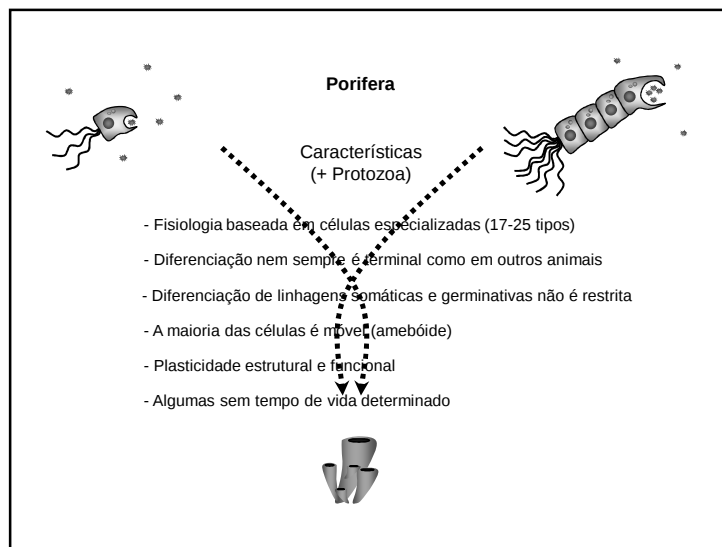
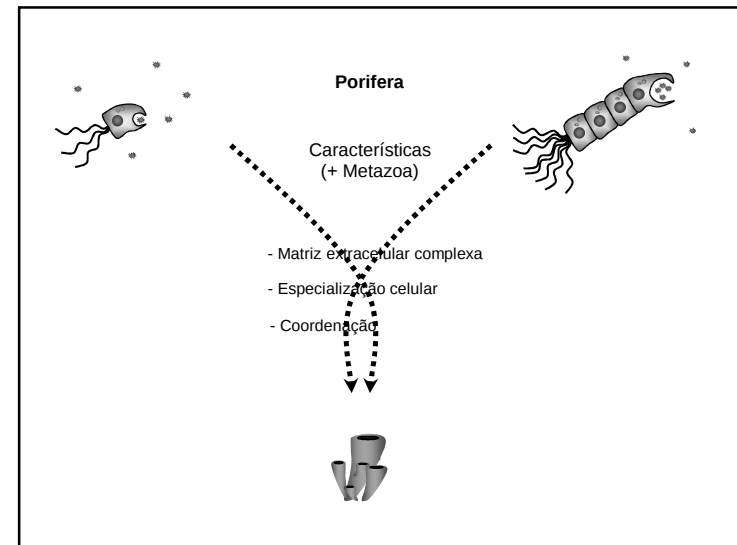
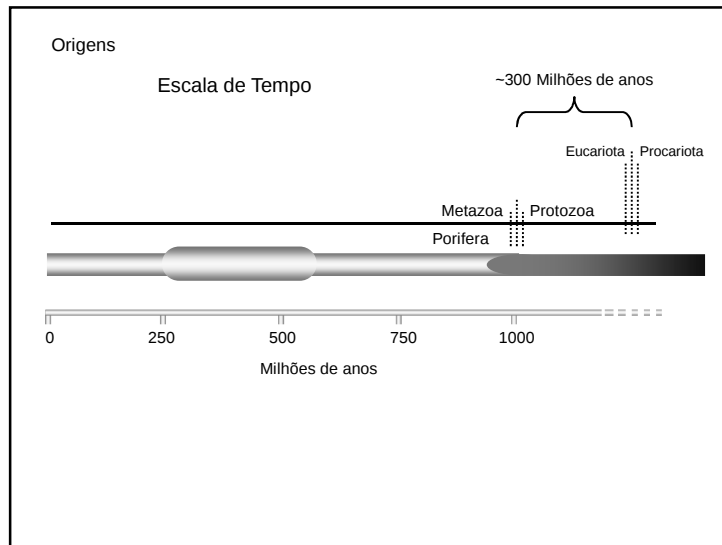
(Bergquist, PR (1978): **Sponges**. Hutchinson & Co, 268 pags.)



Origens

Escala de Tempo

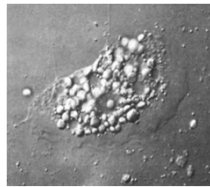




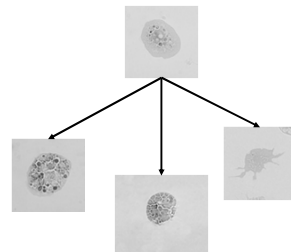
Tipos celulares

Arqueócitos

- Macrófagos ativos (partículas e outras células)
- Também secretam colágeno
- Totipotentes: originam todos os outros tipos celulares (semelhante as células-tronco em vertebrados)



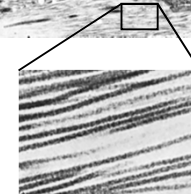
Nucléolo marcado e citoplasma vacuolizado



Tipos celulares

Lofócitos

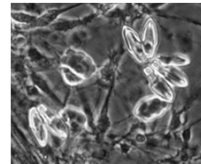
- Secretam a matriz extracelular (colágeno fibrilar)



Tipos celulares

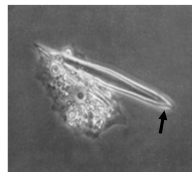
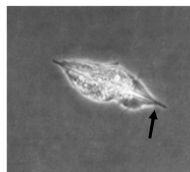
Esclerócitos

- Secretam o esqueleto inorgânico
- Espículas - de sílica
- de carbonato de cálcio
- Espículas divididas em 2 classes segundo função e tamanho.
- Nomenclatura segundo a forma em ~230 tipos diferentes.



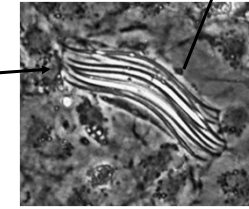
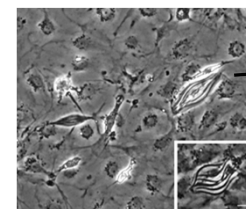
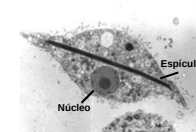
Microscleras (menores)

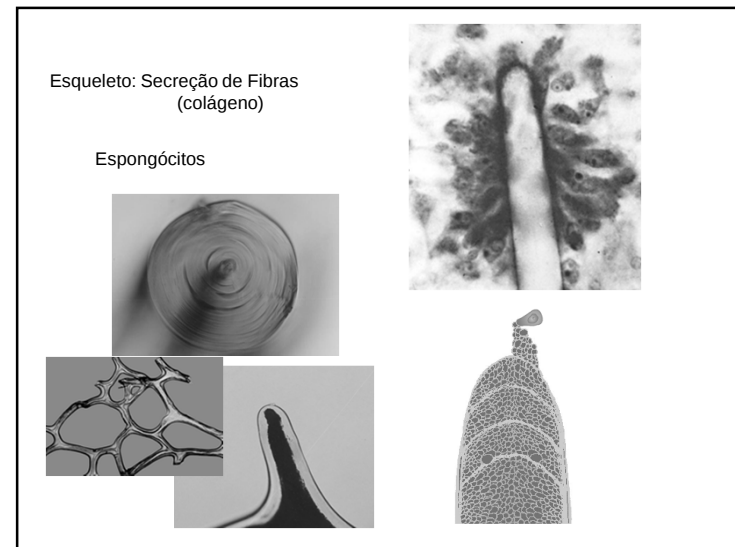
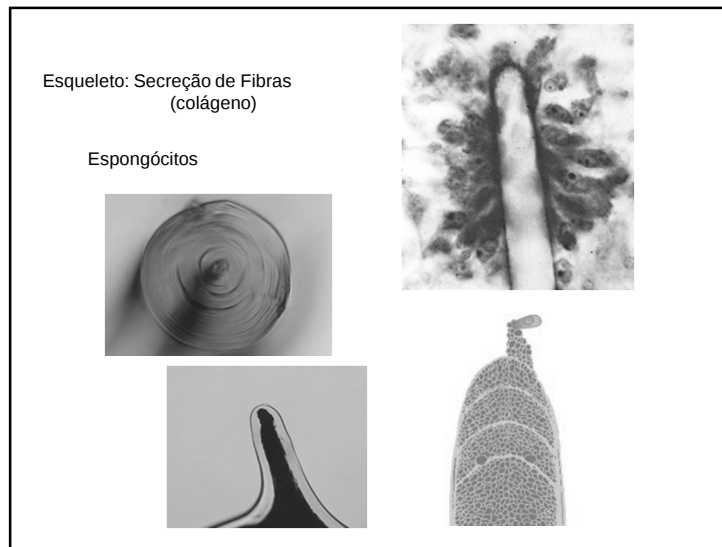
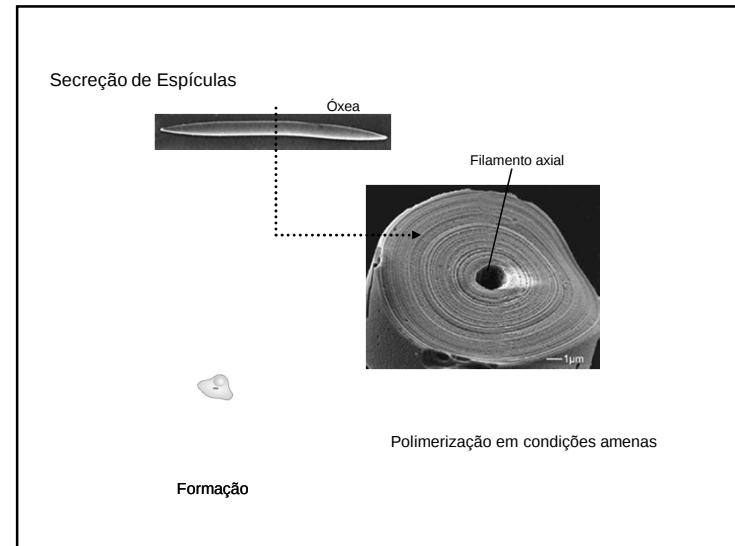
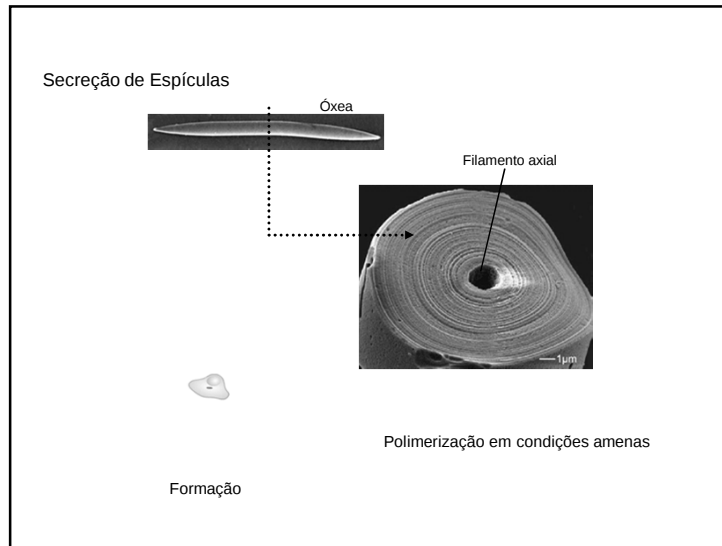
Megascleras (maiores)

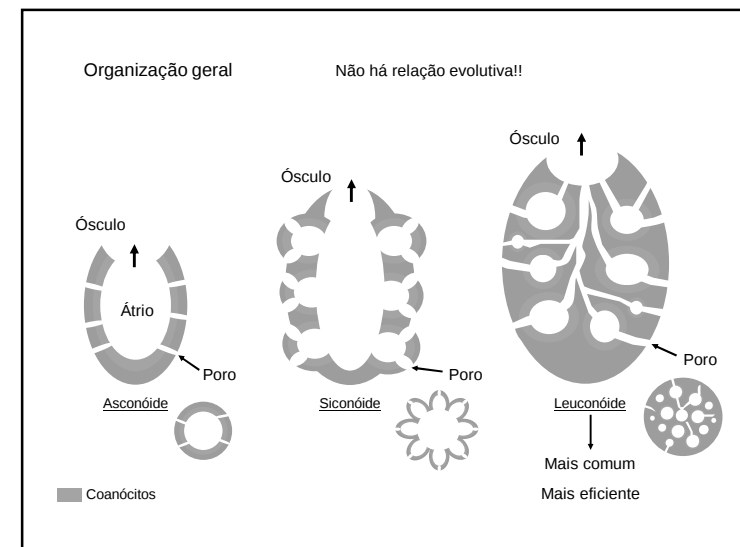
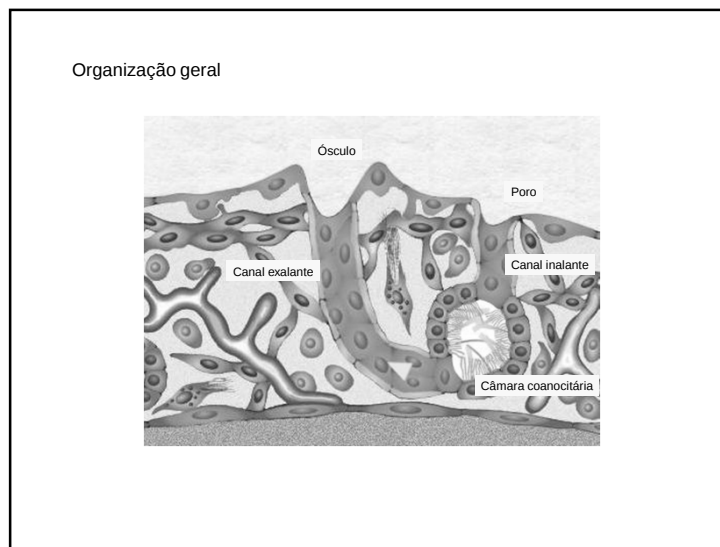
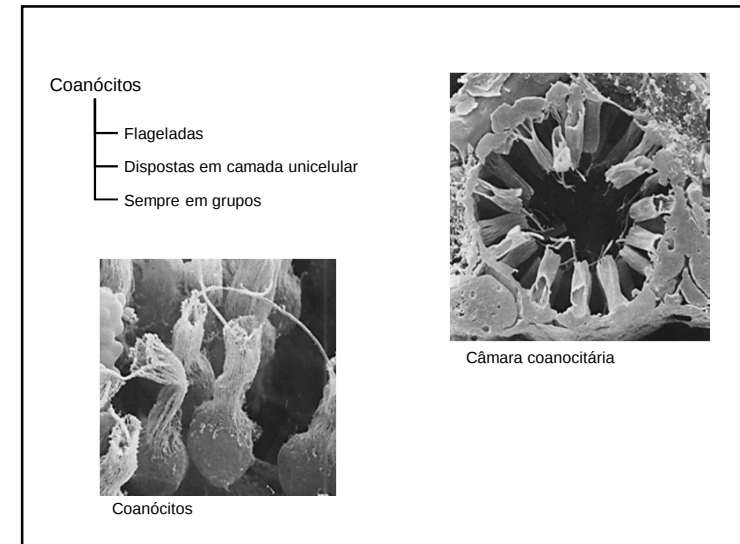
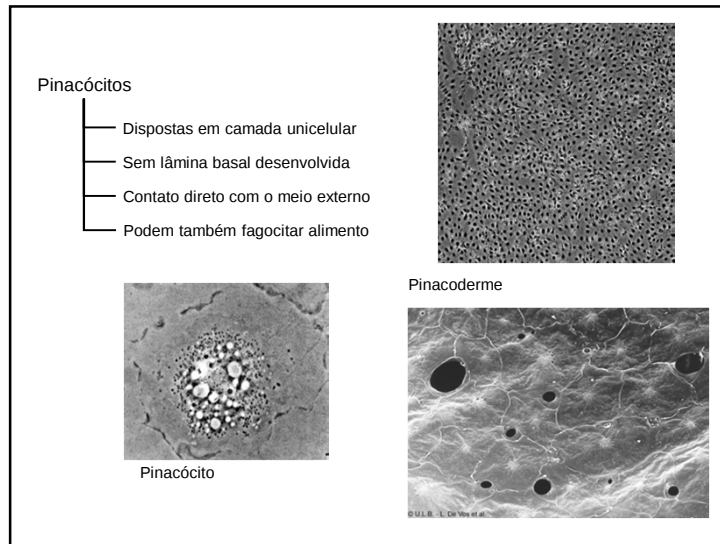


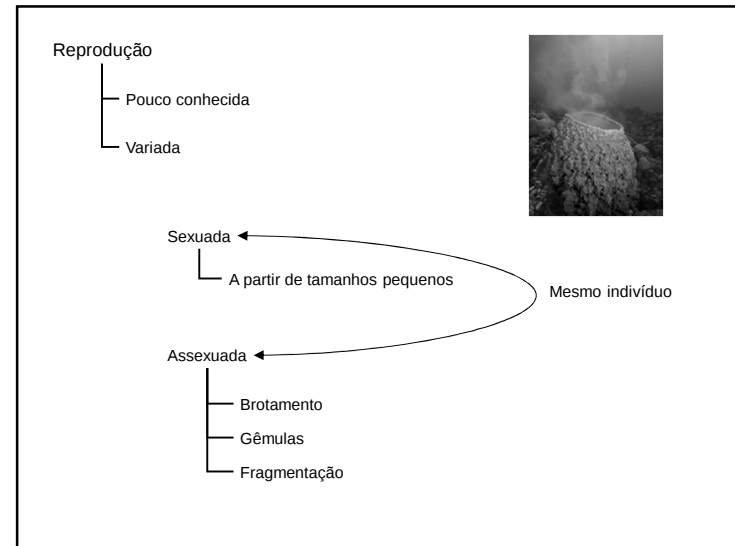
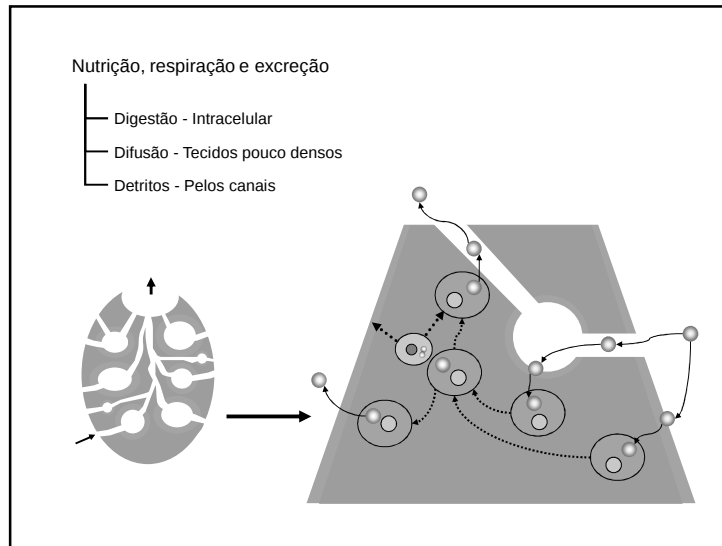
Secreção de espículas

- Cálcio: Secreção extracelular
- Sílica: Secreção intracelular
- Filamento axial de proteína (Silicateína)









Reprodução

Sexuada

- Maioria hermafrodita
- Maioria com fecundação interna
- Maioria vivípara

Óvulo

Espermatozoides

Fêmea

Macho

(óvulos já fecundados)

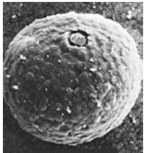
Reprodução

Assexuada

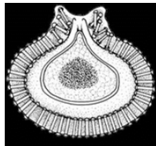
- Brotamento

Reprodução

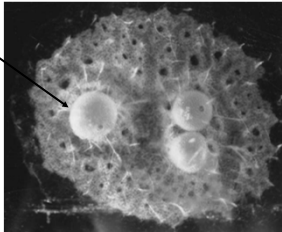
- Assexuada
 - Gêmulas



Gêmulas

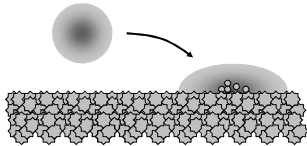


Resistentes!




Reprodução

- Assexuada
 - Fragmentação
 - Individualidade?
 - Todo material recoberto por uma pinacoderme contínua




Chondrosia

Taxonomia

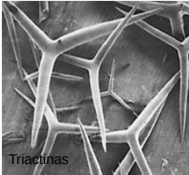
- Cerca de 6.000 espécies descritas
 - Total estimado: >15.000 espécies!

Filo Porifera

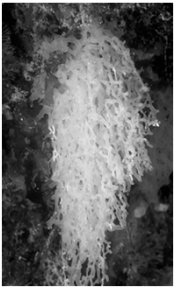
- 3 Classes (atuais)
 - Calcarea
 - Hexactinellida
 - Demospongiae
 - mais comum...

Calcarea

- Espículas de Carbonato de Cálcio
- Tamanho geralmente pequeno
- Comuns até 300 metros de profundidade

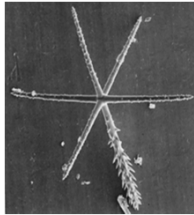


Triactinas

Hexactinellida

- Espículas de sílica com seis raios
- "Eponjas de vidro"
- Organização celular sincicial
- Grandes profundidades (até 10.000 metros)



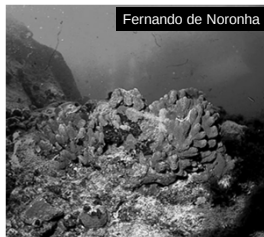
Demospongiae

- Maior grupo (~95% das espécies)
- Maiores tamanhos
- Esqueleto variado



Demospongiae

- Ocorrem em todos os ambientes aquáticos do planeta

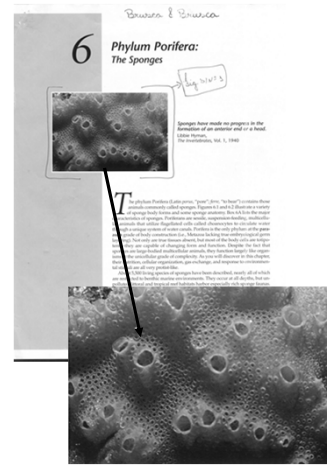
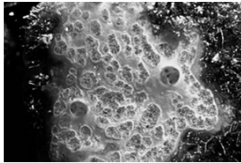


Taxonomia (Demospongiae)

- Bastante complexa:
 - 13 ordens
 - 1000 gêneros (apenas ~500 considerados válidos)
- Identificação baseada em:
 - Tipos de esqueleto
 - Organização do esqueleto
 - Características gerais do animal

Taxonomia (Demospongiae)

- Coleta
- Confundidas com:
 - Algas carnosas
 - Briozoários
 - Ascídias

Esponja (*Hemimysale*)Ascídia (*Didemnidae?*)

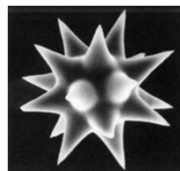
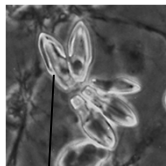
Coleta e identificação

- Anotar dados de campo
 - Fotografia - se possível
- Fragmento representativo
 - Menores - Recolher com substrato
- Fixação - Álcool
 - Inicial - Mínimo 3 vezes o volume de material
 - Manter espécimes separados
- Lâminas de espículas
- Cortes do tecido

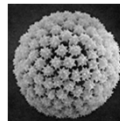
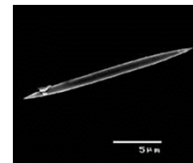
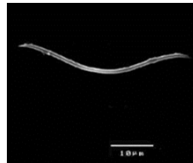


Taxonomia: Tipos de esqueleto

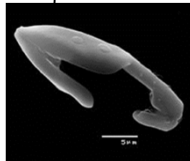
- Microscleras
- Menores
- Papel secundário



Oxiesferáster



Esterráster



Taxonomia: Tipos de esqueleto

- Megascleras
- Maiores
 - Até vários cm
- Principais



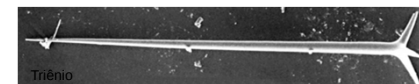
Oxeá



Estilo



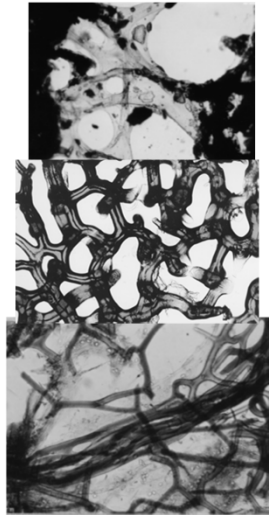
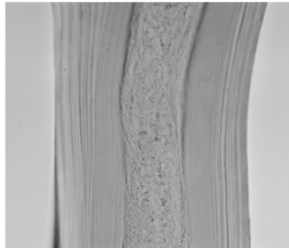
Triênio



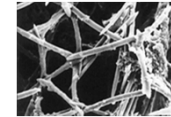
Triênio

Taxonomia: Tipos de esqueleto

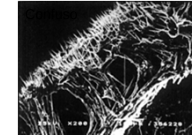
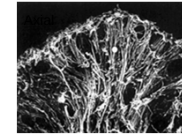
- Fibras de colágeno ("espongina")
- Tamanhos variados
- Às vezes contendo:
 - Espículas
 - Detritos



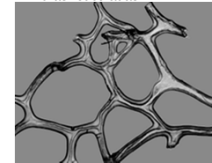
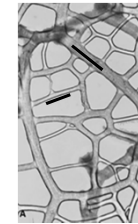
Taxonomia: Organização do esqueleto



Reticulado

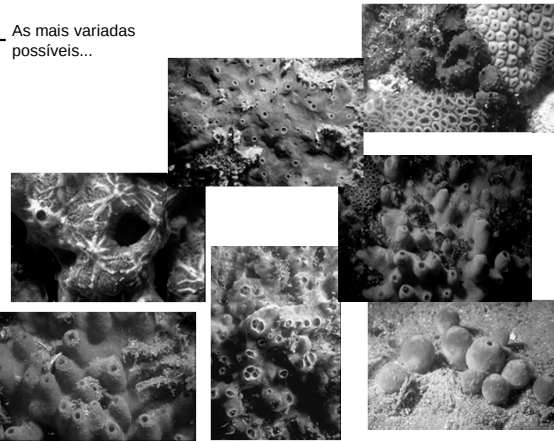


Fibras reticuladas

Fibras primárias
e secundárias

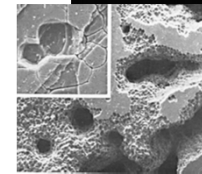
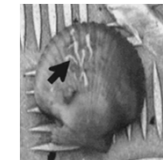
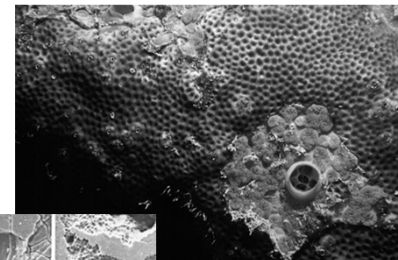
Taxonomia: Cor, forma, textura e consistência

- As mais variadas possíveis...



Interesse - Aplicado

Perfurantes de calcário



Afetam recifes de corais

Infestam cultivos de mariscos

- Queda de produtividade

Interesse - Aplicado

Cultivo
|
Esponjas de banho
|
Usadas desde a antiguidade
|
~1930 - 1950: Epidemias
|
Atualmente com preços elevados



Mercado de esponjas (1938)



Absorene Manufacturing Company
Sponge Producers Division
Gulf & West Indies Division

You may know us by the several names: Absorene, Sponge Producers, or Gulf & West Indies. But we are one company with one purpose: to provide top quality cleaning products.

This brochure shows you the range of products we carry, which include:

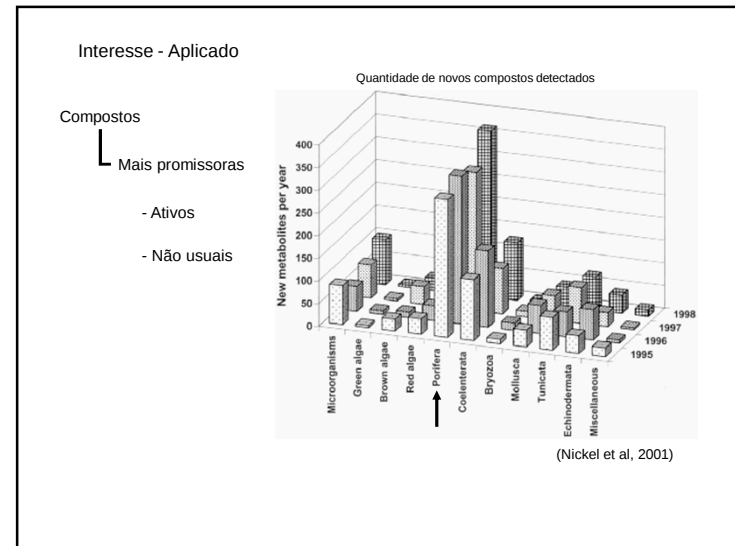
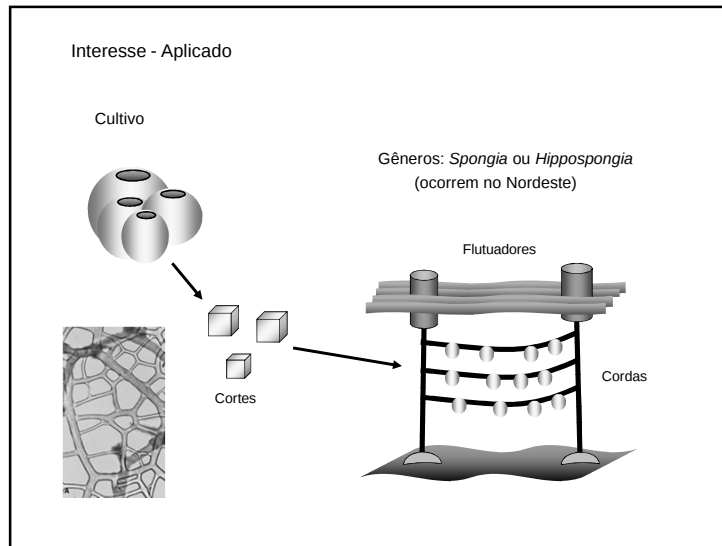
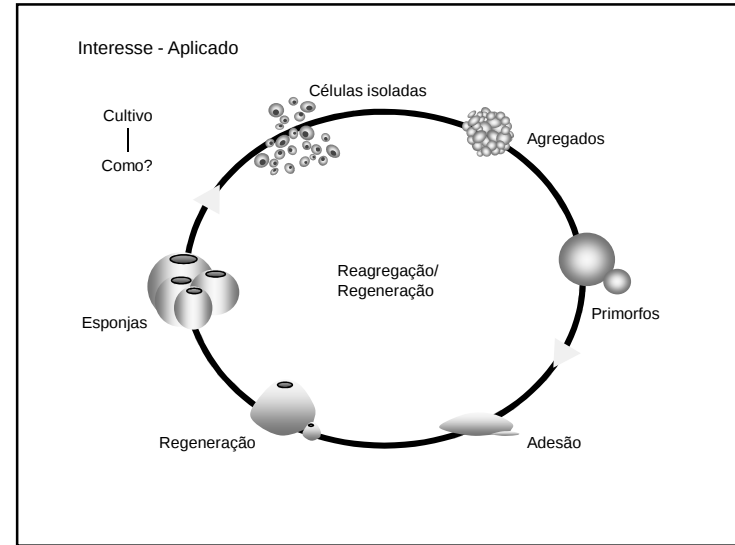
- Natural and synthetic sponges for industrial cleaning
- Absorbent dry cleaner
- Cosmetic applications
- Cosmetic cleaning sponges
- Natural and synthetic bath sponges
- Bath accessories

Many of these products can be custom cut and packaged for your application. If you have questions or requests, be sure to give us a call at (800) 962-7389.

INDUSTRIAL CLEANING PRODUCTS

NATURAL SEA WOOL SPONGES
Medmen and Rock brand sponges are strong, absorbent natural sponges, and very good for general cleaning jobs, wallpaper hanging, and window washing.

NATURAL SEA WOOL SPONGE	SIZE - DIMENSIONS	CASE PACK	SHIPPING WT.
2004	4" diam	24	2 pounds
2005	6" diam	12	2
2006	8" diam	12	2
2009	10" diam	12	2



Interesse - Aplicado

Farmacologia

Atividades detectadas

- Antibacteriana
- Antifúngica
- Antiviral
- Antimitótica
- Tumorigênica
- Citotóxica



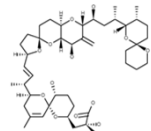
Avarol (antiviral)



Cytosar (leucemia)

Produtos

- Avarol: tratamento da AIDS
 - Cytosar: tratamento de leucemia
 - Inibidores específicos - Ácido Okadaico
 - Inibidor de fosfatases
- 50 µg = US\$ 200,00



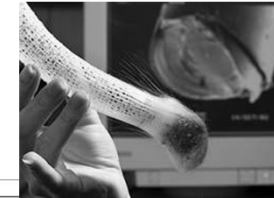
Ácido Okadaico

Interesse - Aplicado

Biomíneralização

- Semicondutores
- Transmissão de dados

Silicateína - Patentada!



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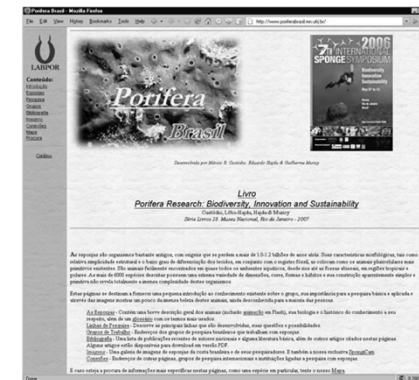
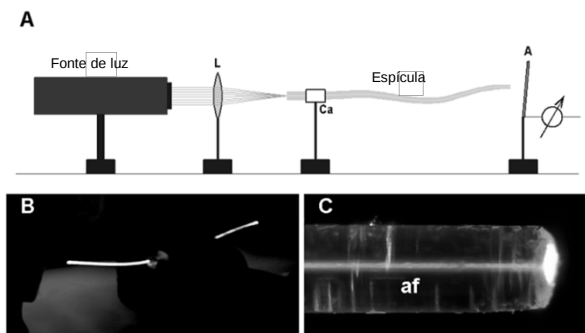
Bell Labs scientists find novel optical fibers in deep-sea sponges

Scientists from Lucent Technologies' Bell Labs have found that a deep-sea sponge contains optical fiber that is remarkably similar to the optical fiber found in today's state-of-the-art telecommunications networks. The deep-sea sponge's glass fiber, which developed through the course of evolution, may possess certain technological advantages over industrial optical fiber, the scientists report in the Aug. 21 issue of the journal *Nature*.

"We believe this novel biological optical fiber may shed light upon new bio-inspired processes that may lead to better fiber optic materials and networks," said Joanna Aizenberg, the Bell Labs materials scientist who led the research team. "Mother Nature's ability to perfect materials is amazing, and the more we study biological organisms, the more we realize how much we can learn from them."

Interesse - Aplicado

Transmissão de dados - fibra ótica



<http://www.poriferabrasil.mn.ufrj.br>

Aula Prática - Identificação de Esponjas

- Retirar um fragmento pequeno (~3-4 mm) de cada uma das esponjas
- Colocar sobre lâminas rotuladas, drenar o excesso do fixador com papel
- Pingar 2-3 gotas de água sanitária e aguardar a dissociação
- Drenar o excesso e pingar 2-3 gotas de água destilada
- Drenar o excesso e cobrir com uma lamínula
- Observar no microscópio (ou lupa) e identificar os frascos com as espécies descritas no roteiro

Material - Cinco espécies diferentes (A, B, C, D, E)

Ao final da aula, entregar um relatório contendo os nomes dos participantes e as identificações (ex. Frasco A = Espécie X; Frasco B = Espécie Y;...)

(uma das espécies tem esqueleto apenas de fibras de colágeno)

