

Estrutura e função dos cromossomos

RIB 102 – GENÉTICA MOLECULAR

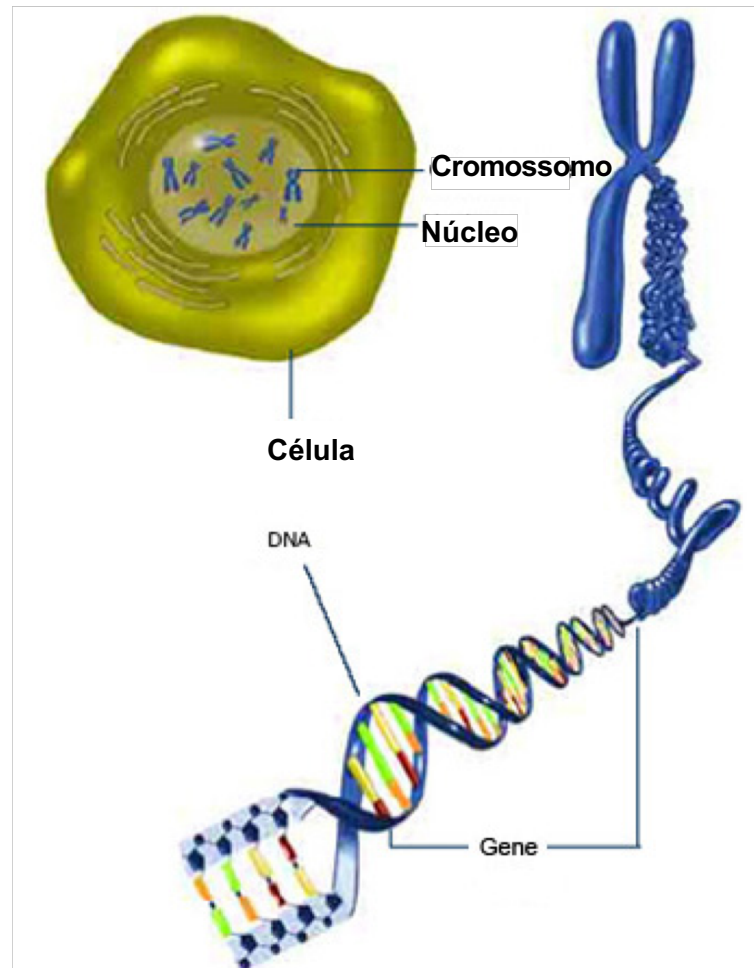
PROFA. DRA. VANESSA SILVEIRA

Cromossomos

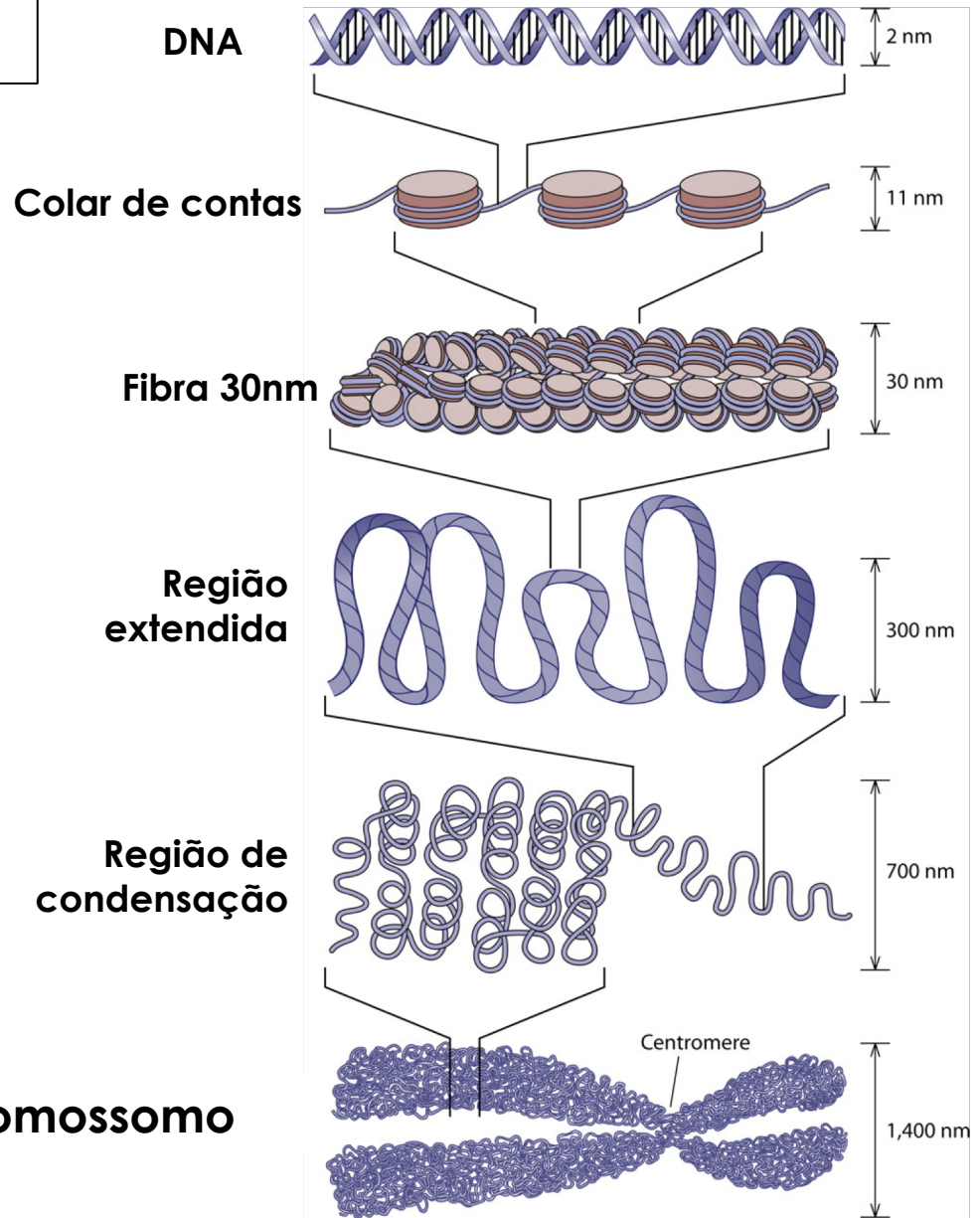
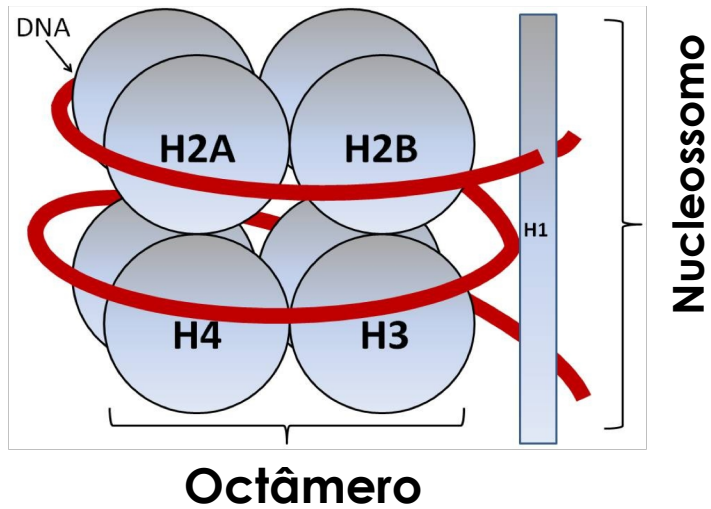
□ Estrutura e função

□ Estrutura,

□ morfologia e número



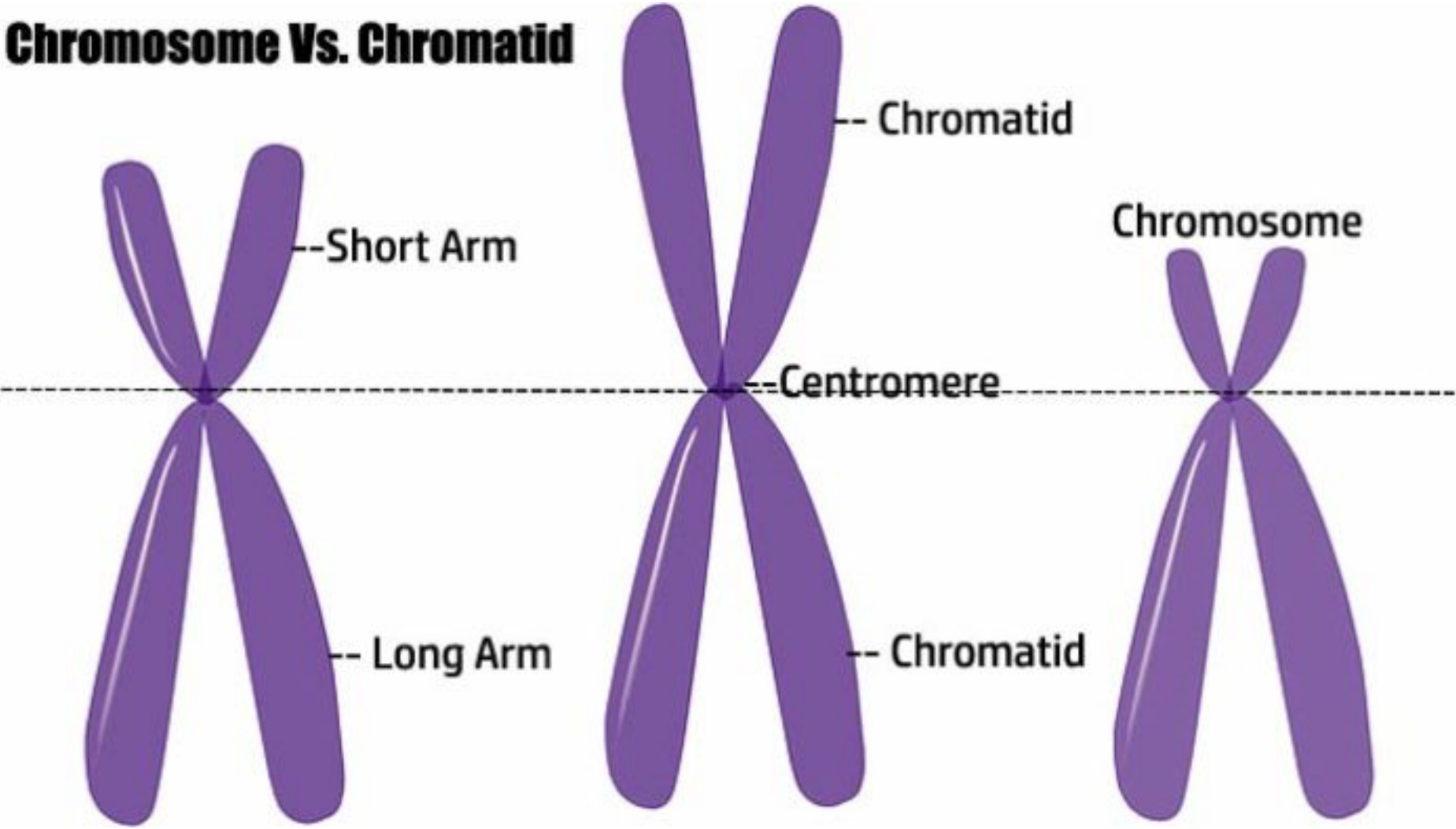
Cromatina



- Unidade básica da cromatina
- Associada com a transcrição

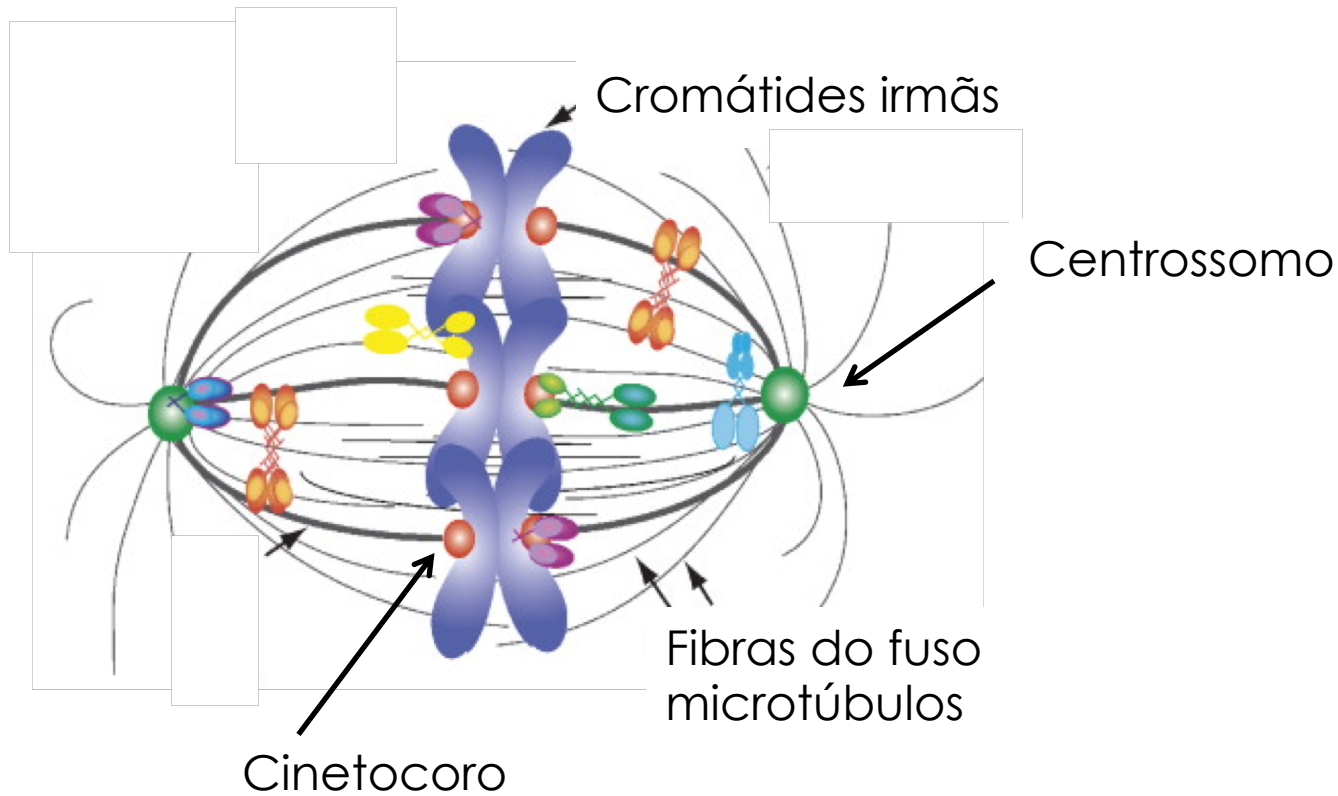
Cromossomo

Chromosome Vs. Chromatid



Fuso mitótico

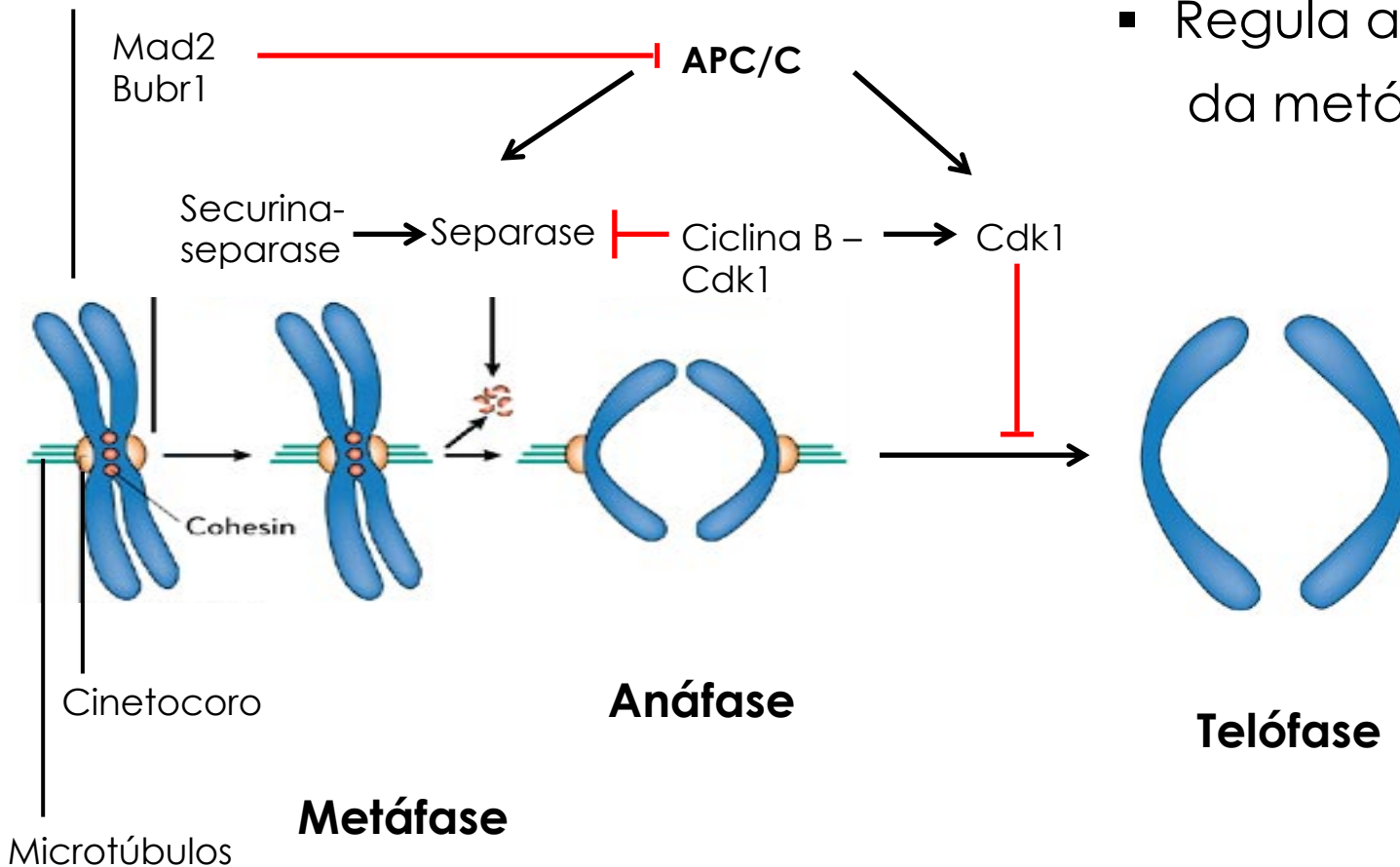
Componentes chave do fuso mitótico



Checagem do Fuso mitótico

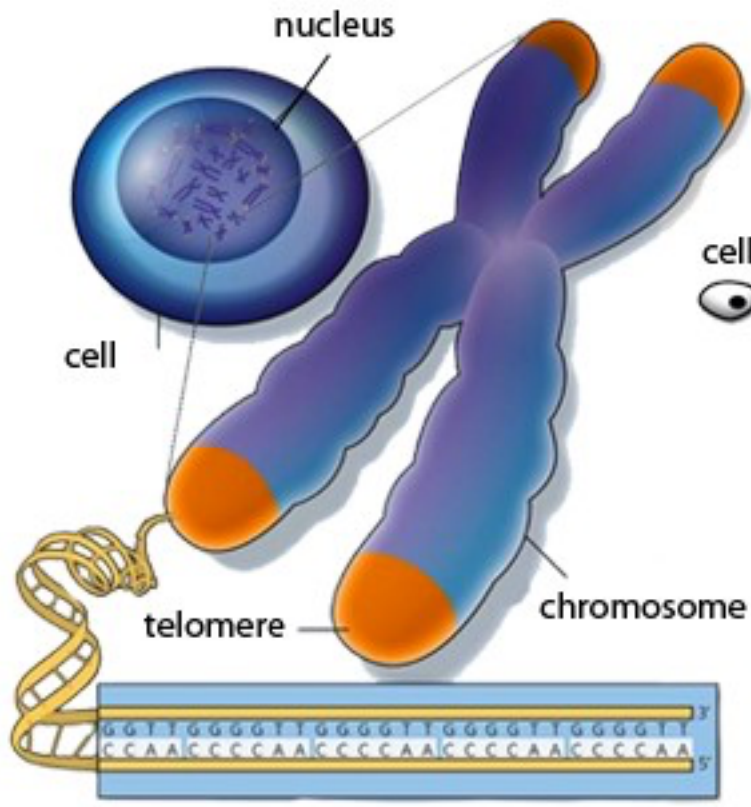
APC - Anaphase Promoting Complex/Cyclosome APC

- Regula a transição da metáfase para anáfase

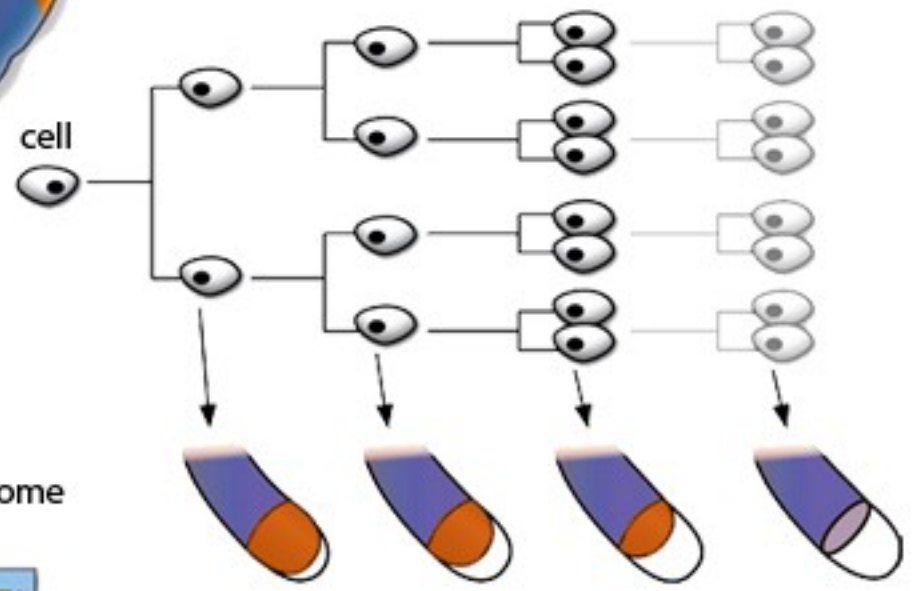


Prometáfase

Telômeros

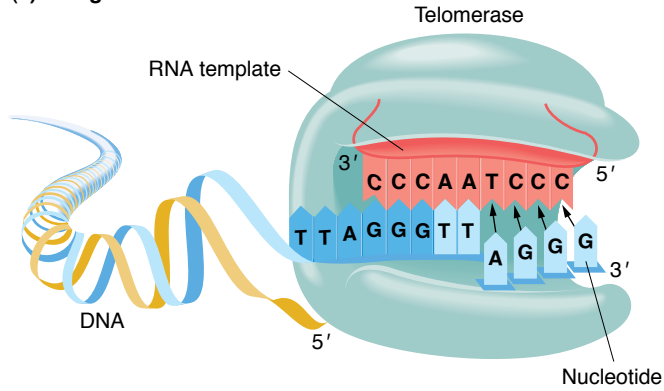


As the cell divide overtime (healthy cell)...

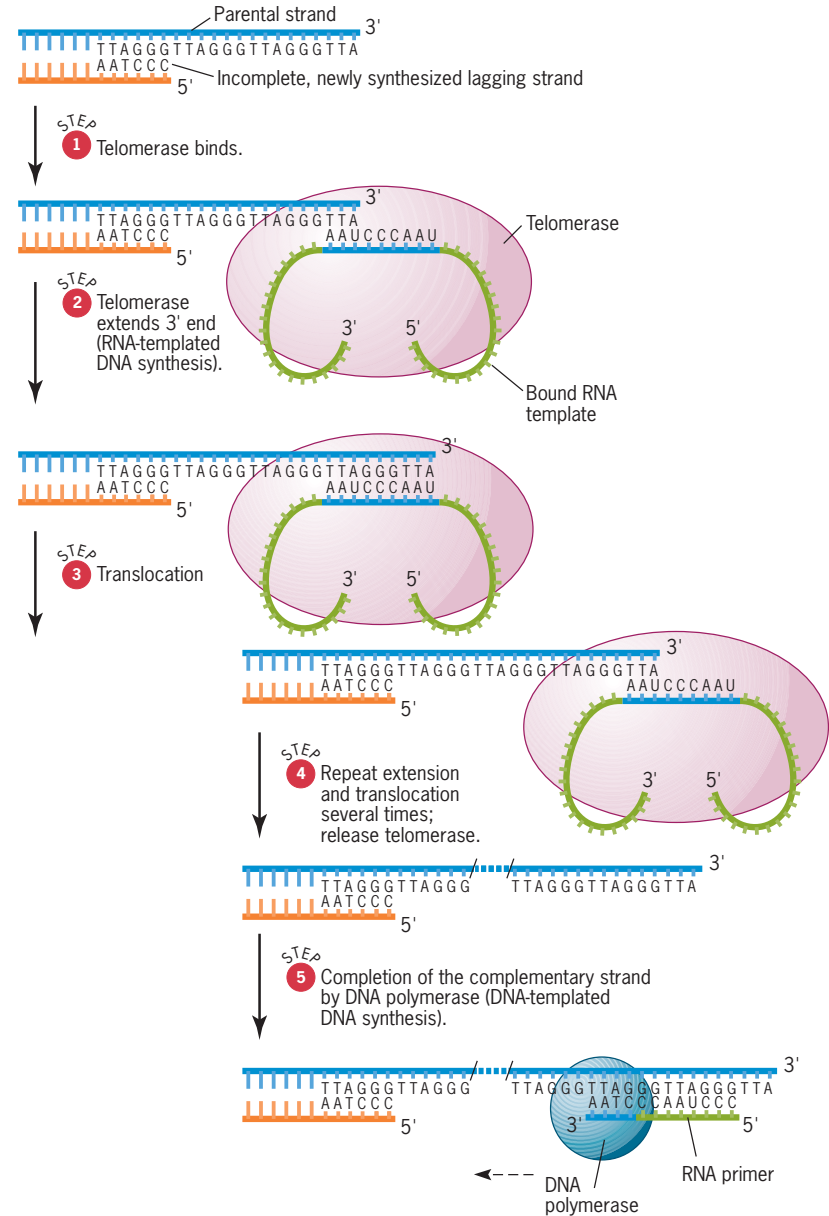
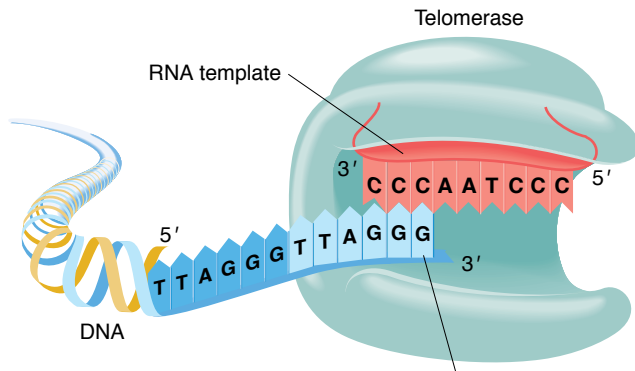


...telomeres shorten until cell division stops (senescence).

(a) Elongation



(b) Translocation



Cromossomo

- ❑ Conjunto de cromossomos: cariótipo

- ❑ **Cariótipo Humano**

- ❑ 22 pares - Autossômos

- ❑ 1 par - Cromossomos sexuais

Cariótipo Humano

- Diplóide
- 2n cromossomos
 - 22 pares cromossomos autossômicos
 - 1 par cromossomos sexuais



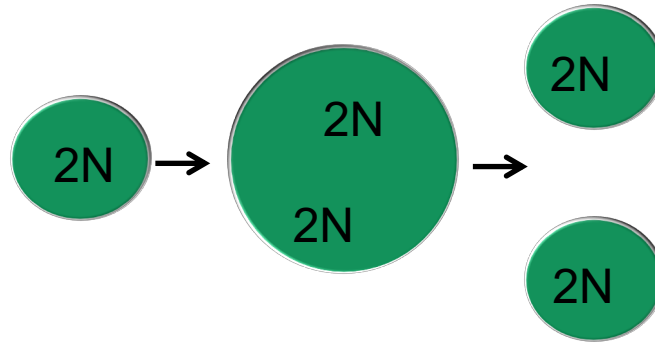
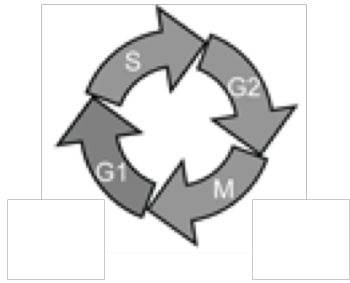
Cariótipo feminino: 46, XX



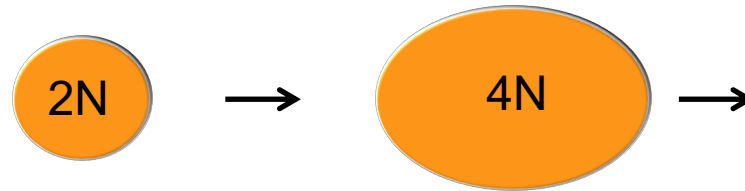
Masculino: 46, XY

Instabilidade numérica

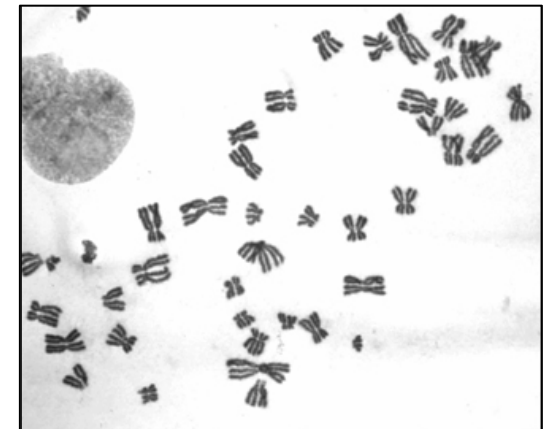
Ciclo celular



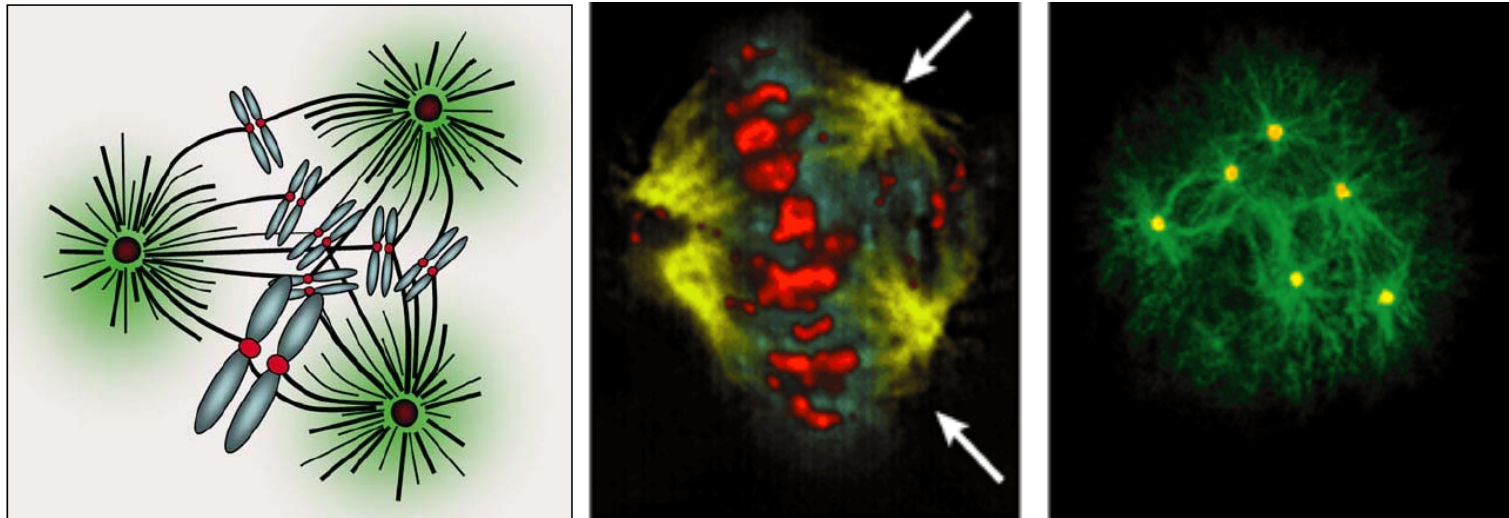
Endoreplicação



Poliploidia



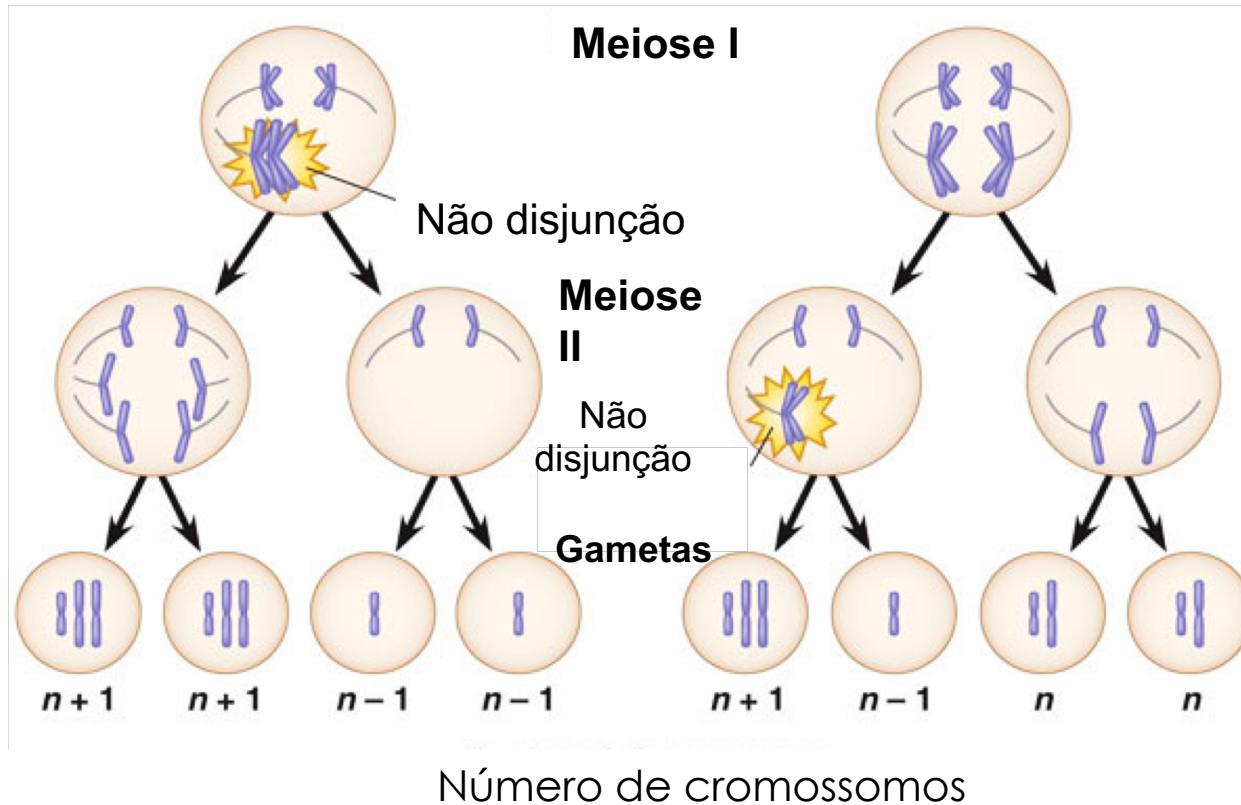
- **Centrômero:** alterações no número, estrutura ou função



- **Câncer**

Principal causa

□ Não disjunção meiótica (I ou II)



(a) Não disjunção dos cromossomos homólogos
Meiose I

(b) Não disjunção das cromátides irmãs
Meiose II

Anomalias cromossômicas

- **Numéricas**

- Euploidias e aneuploidias

- **Estruturais**

- Deleções, inserções, translocações, inversões

Numéricas - Euploidias

- 1. Monoploidia: n cromossomos
- 2. Diploidia: $2n$ cromossomos
- 3. Triploidia: $3n$ cromossomos
- 4. Poliploidia: mais de dois conjuntos



Triploidia: 69, XXX

Numéricas - Aneuploidias

□ Aneuploidias

□ São alterações que envolvem **um ou mais cromossomos de cada par**, dando origem a múltiplos não exatos do número haplóide característico da espécie.

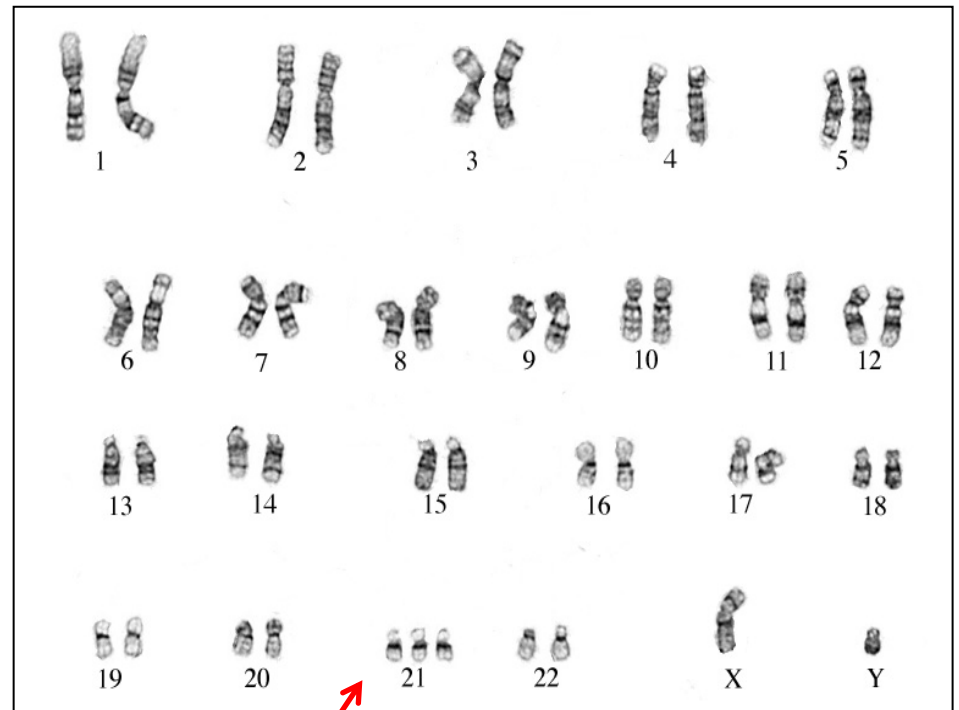
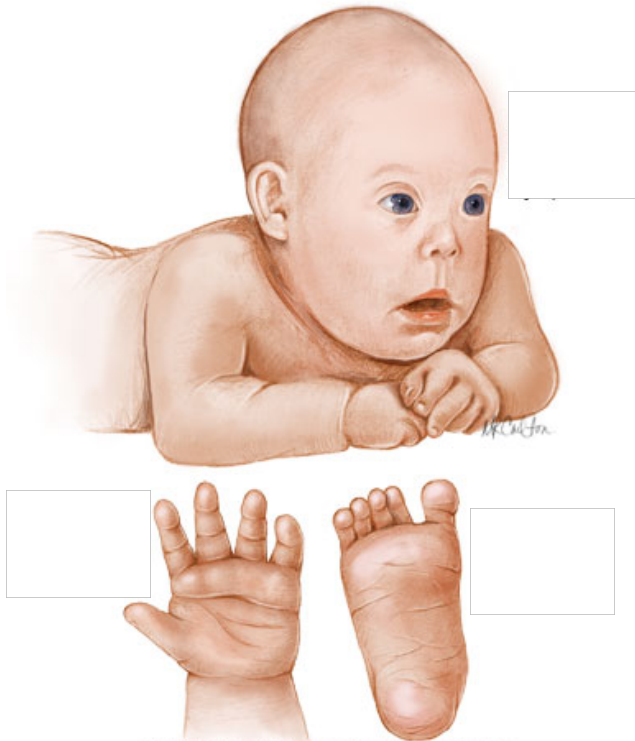
□ Trissomias – Ex. Trissomia do cromossomo 21

□ Monossomias

Trissomias – Síndrome de Down

❑ SÍNDROME DE DOWN

❑ Trissomia do cromossomo 21



Trissomia: 47, XY + 21

Aberrações estruturais

□ Rearranjos balanceados

- Translocação
- Inversão

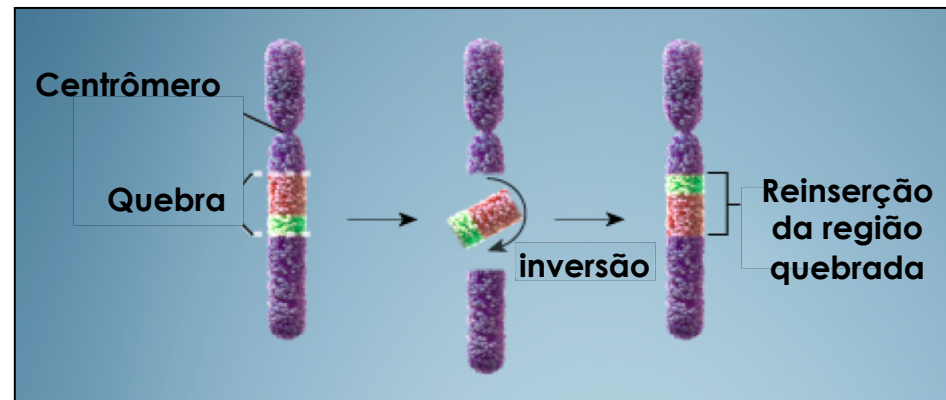
□ Rearranjos não balanceados

- Deleção terminal e intersticial
- Duplicação
- Isocromossomo
- Dicêntrico
- Anel
- Marcador

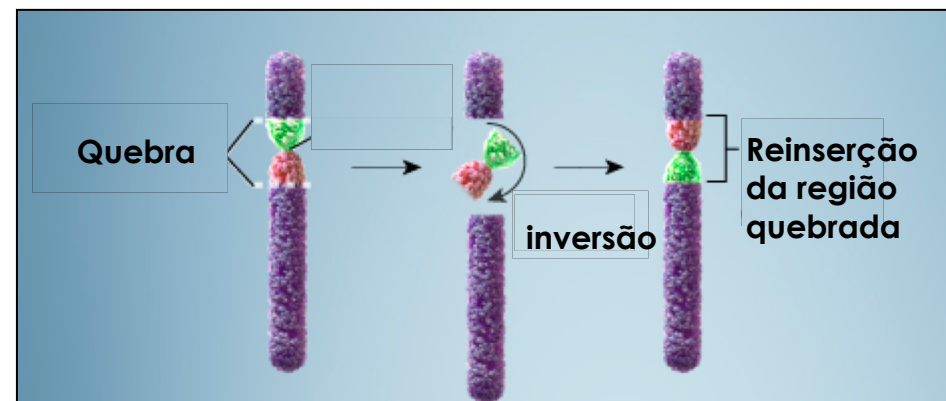
Rearranjos comossômicos

- Inversões: paracêntricas ou pericêntricas
- Deleção: terminal ou intersticial
- Translocação: balanceada e não balanceada
- Duplicação

Paracêntrica

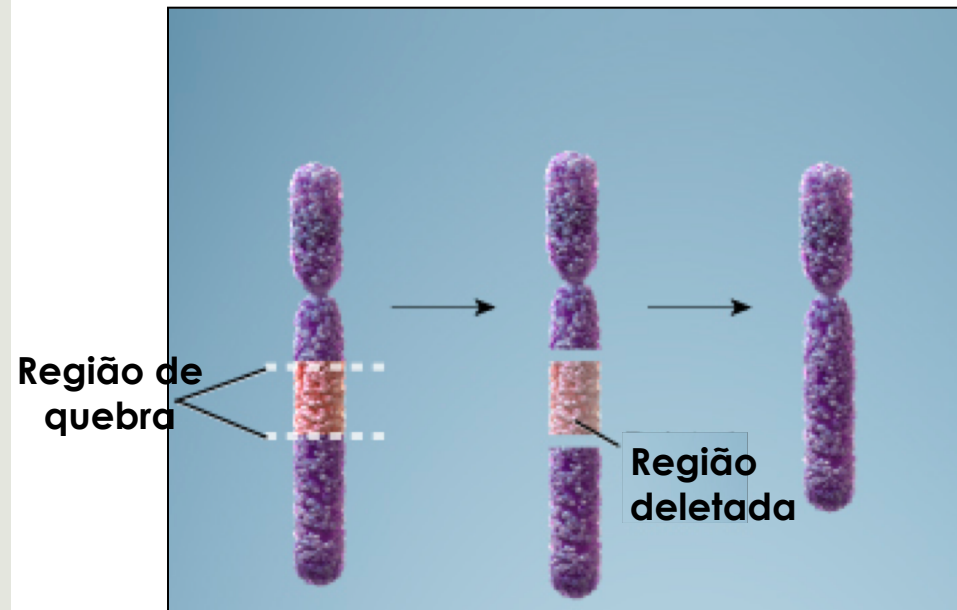


Pericêntrica



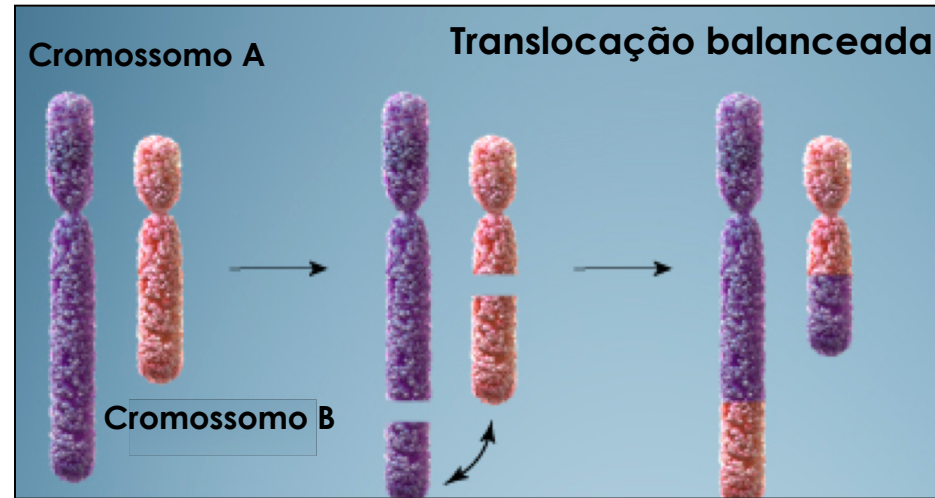
Rearranjos cromossômicos

- Inversões: paracêntricas ou pericêntricas
- Deleção: terminal ou intersticial
- Translocação: balanceada e não balanceada
- Duplicação



Rearranjos cromossômicos

- Inversões: Paracêntricas ou Pericêntricas
- Deleção: Terminal ou Intersticial
- Translocação: balanceada e não balanceada
- Duplicação



Citogenética

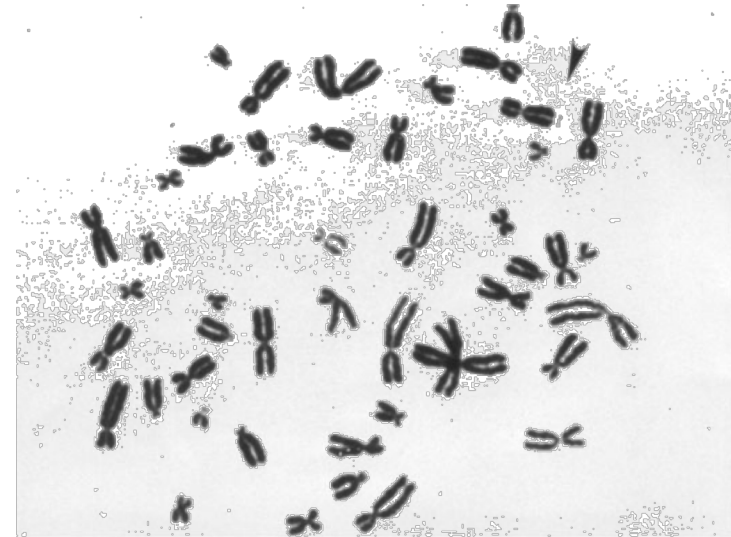
- ❑ **1882** – Walther Flemming
 - ❑ **Kroma:** cor **Soma:** corpo

- ❑ **1956** – Citogenética humana
 - ❑ Número de cromossomos humanos

- ❑ **1959** – Síndrome de Down

- ❑ Estrutura dos cromossomos
 - ❑ **1960** – Cromossomo Filadélfia

 - ❑ **Leucemia mielóide crônica**



Análise do cariótipo - Bandeamento

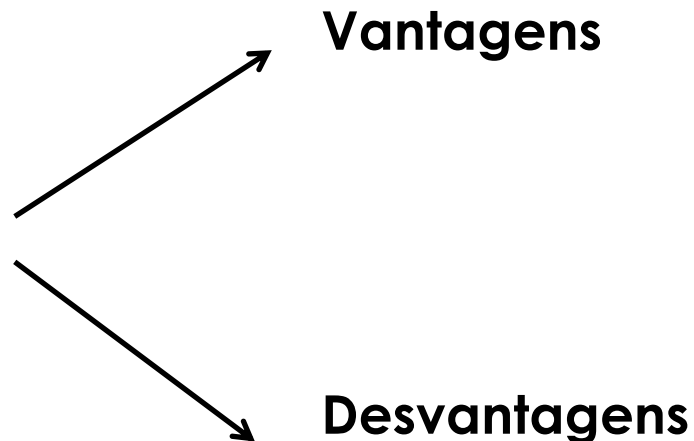


Convencional



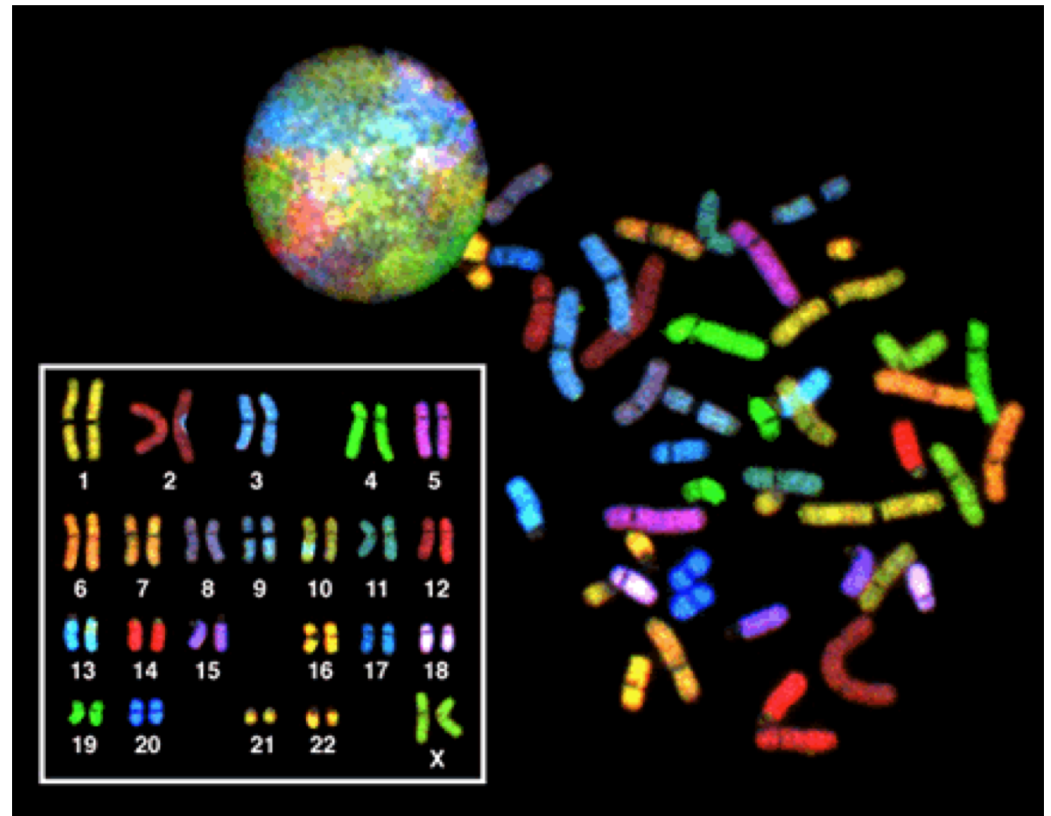
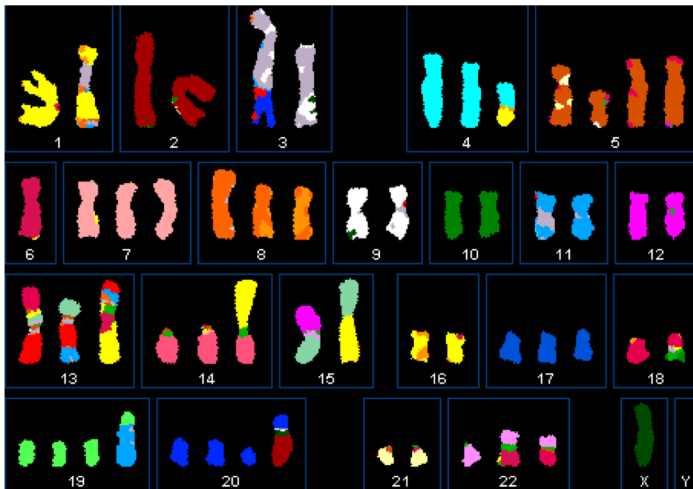
Bandeamento

- Bandeamento G (Giemsa)**
- Bandeamento Q
- Bandeamento R
- Bandeamento C
- Bandeamento NOR
- Bandeamento alta resolução

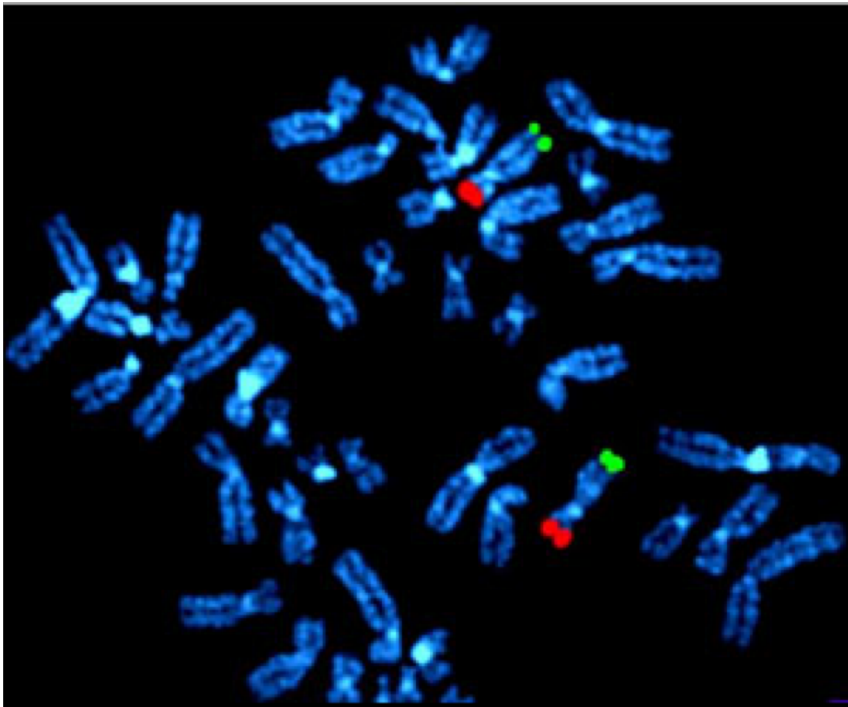


Cariotipagem espectral - SKY

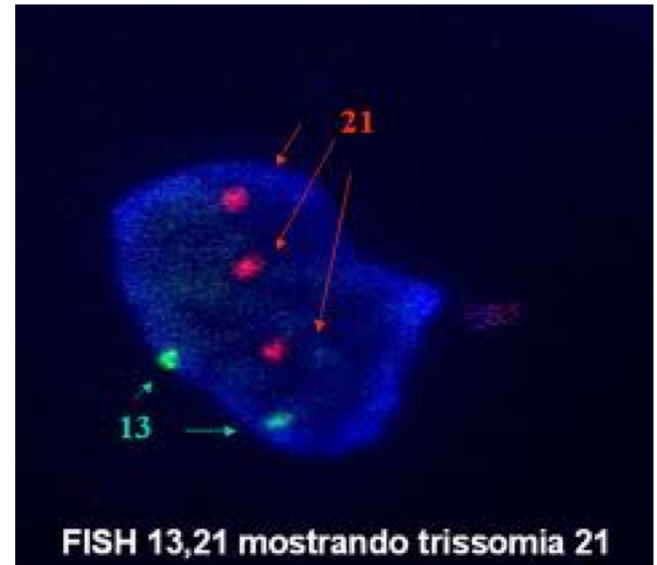
▣ Sondas fluorescentes



FISH – *Fluorescent in situ hybridization*



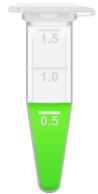
Metáfases



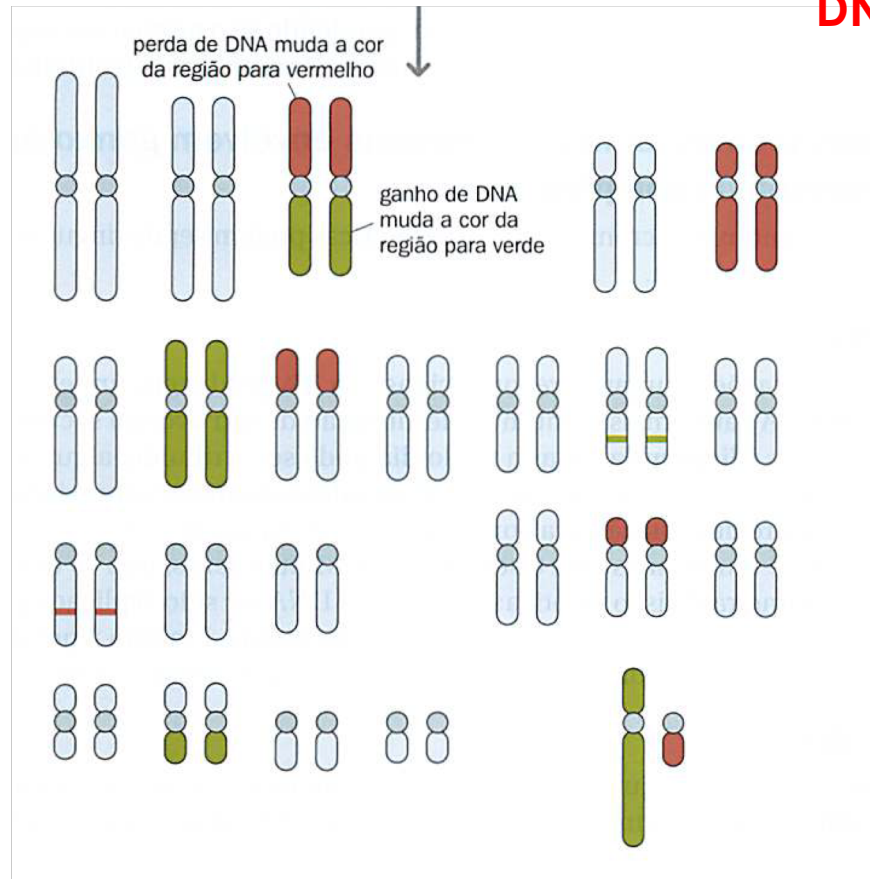
Núcleo interfásico

CGH – Comparative Genomic Hybridization

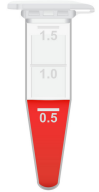
Hibridação genômica comparativa



DNA - Controle



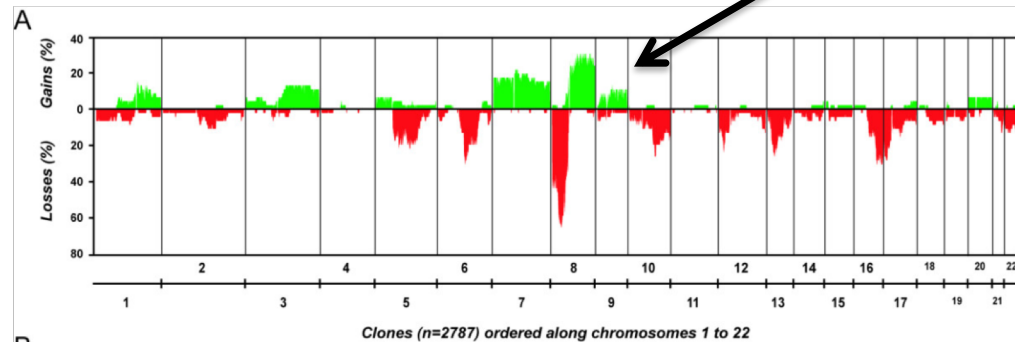
DNA - Teste



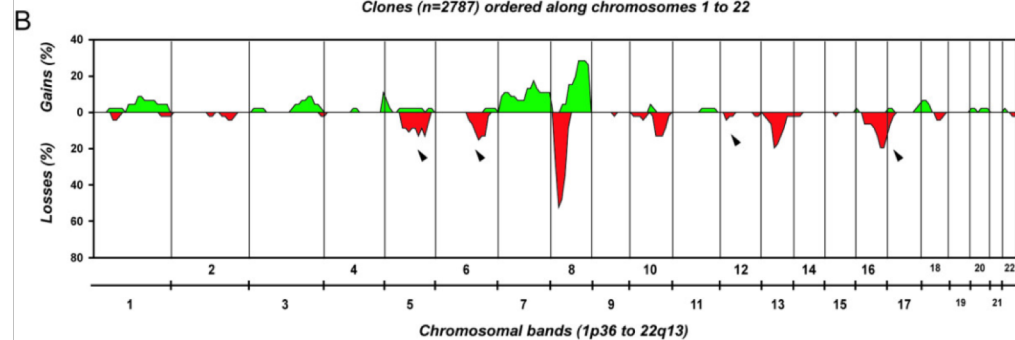
CGH – Comparative Genomic Hybridization

Hibridação genômica comparativa

DNA - Controle



DNA - Teste



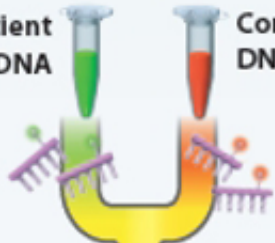
Array CGH: The Complete Process

Step 1

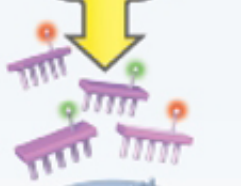
Patient DNA

Control DNA

Step 2

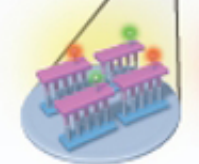
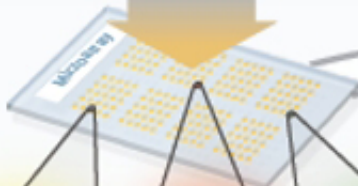


Step 3

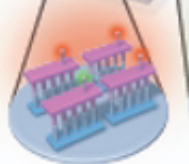


Step 4

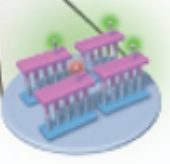
HYBRIDIZATION



Equal hybridization



DNA dosage loss



DNA dosage gain

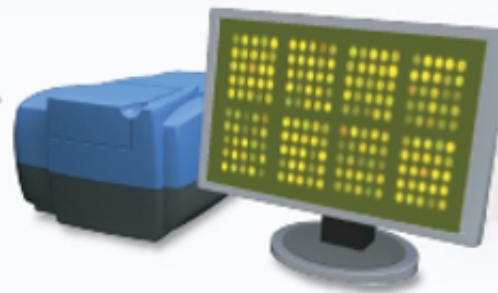
Steps 1-3 Patient and control DNA are labeled with fluorescent dyes and applied to the microarray.

Step 4 Patient and control DNA compete to attach, or hybridize, to the microarray.

Step 5 The microarray scanner measures the fluorescent signals.

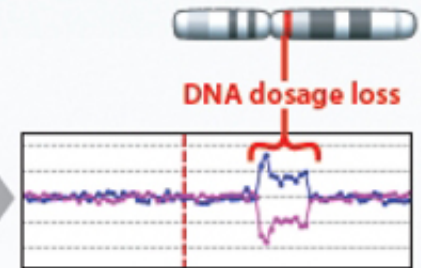
Step 6 Computer software analyzes the data and generates a plot.

Step 5



COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Step 6



DATA PLOT
(Chromosome 7)

Aplicação

