



Universidade de São Paulo
Escola de Engenharia de Lorena
Departamento de Biotecnologia



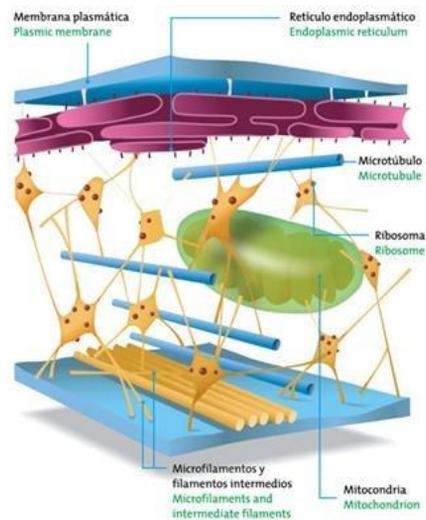
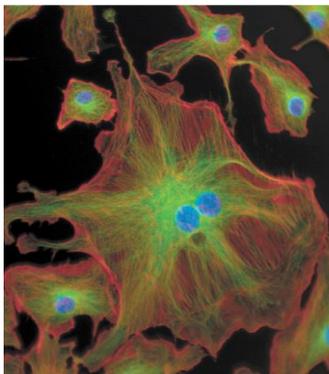
Curso: Engenharia Ambiental

Citoesqueleto

Prof: Tatiane da Franca Silva
tatianedafranca@usp.br

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Citoesqueleto: esqueleto da Célula



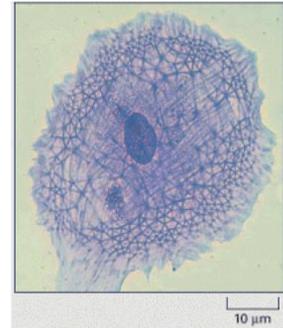
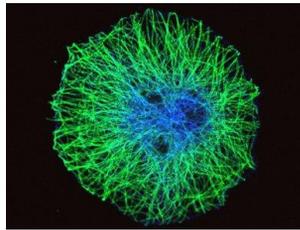
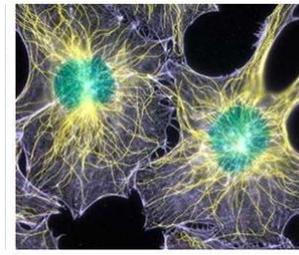
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Citoesqueleto

❖ Funções:

-Define a forma e organiza a estrutura interna da célula.

- Possibilita o deslocamento de material dentro da célula e da própria célula



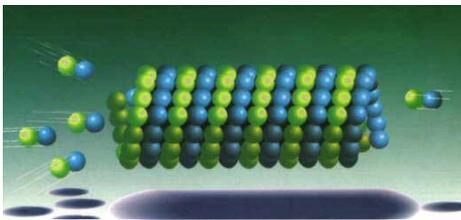
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Natureza do Citoesqueleto

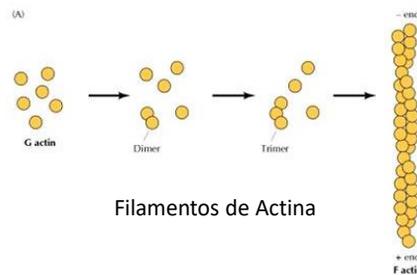
❖ Filamentos lineares

❖ Polimerização de **monômero proteicos**

❖ Ligações não covalentes



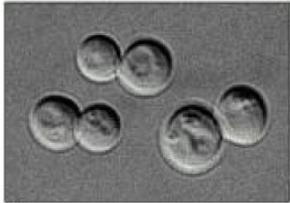
Microtubulo



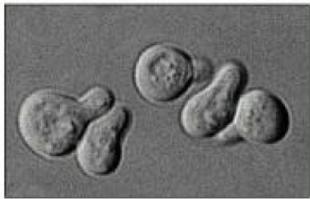
Alberts, B. et al. *Molecular Biology of The Cell*. 4 Ed.

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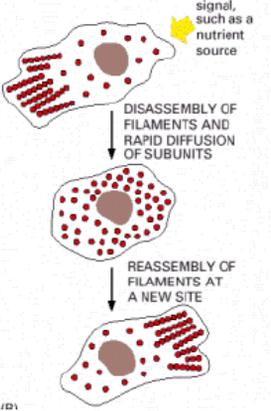
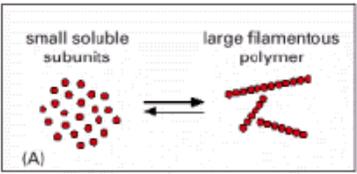
Citoesqueleto



(A)



(B)

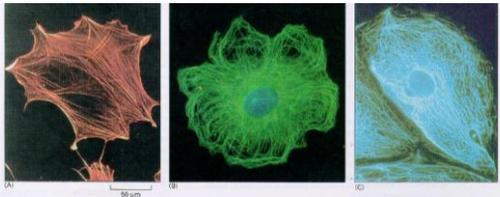


Alberts, B. et al. *Molecular Biology of The Cell*. 4 Ed.

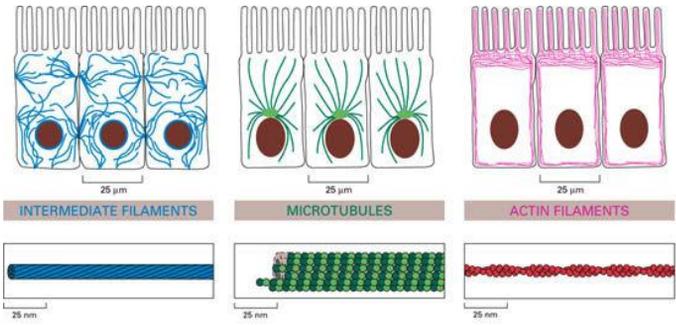
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Citoesqueleto- Componentes

- ✓ Filamentos de Actina
- ✓ Microtúbulos
- ✓ Filamentos Intermediários



A – filamentos de actina; B – Microtúbulos; C – Filamentos intermediários



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Citoesqueleto- Componentes

Filamentos de Actina



Filamentos de Intermediários



Microtúbulo



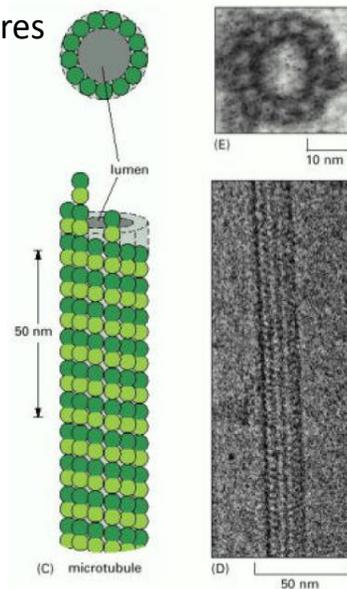
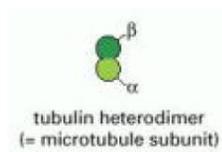
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Microtúbulos

- ❖ Formado por proteínas globulares

Tubulinas: (α e β –tubulina)

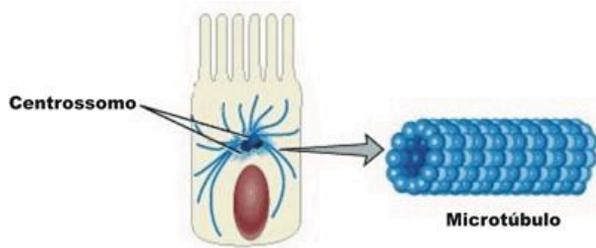
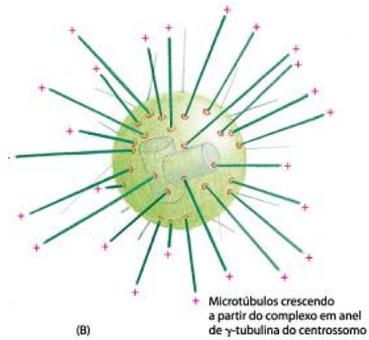
- ❖ Estrutura dinâmica e polares



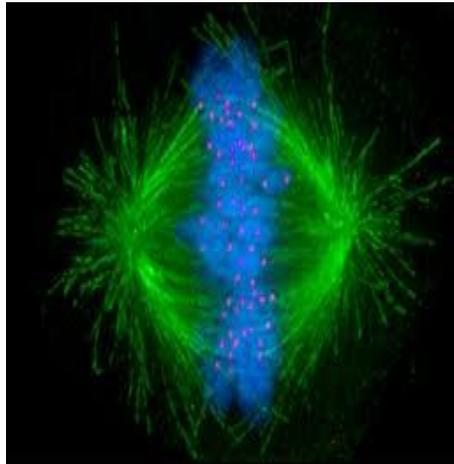
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Dinamismo dos Microtúbulos

- ❖ Extremidade “+” cresce rapidamente
- ❖ Extremidade “-”, se não estiver estabilizada, perde unidades
- ❖ Emanam do **Centrossomo** em animais



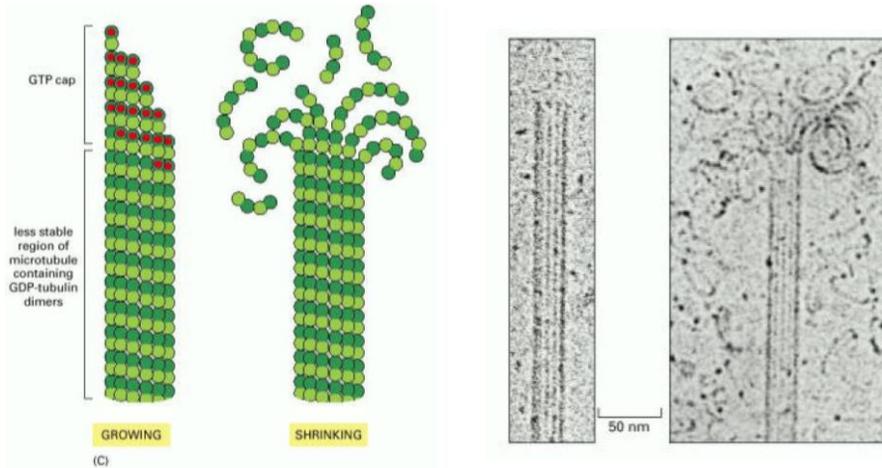
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Dinamismo dos Microtúbulos

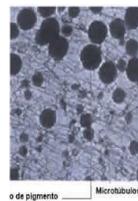
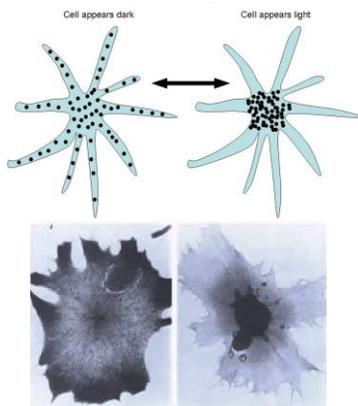
- ❖ Instabilidade dinâmica.
- ❖ Extremidade “+” perder subunidades



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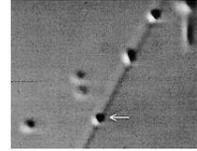
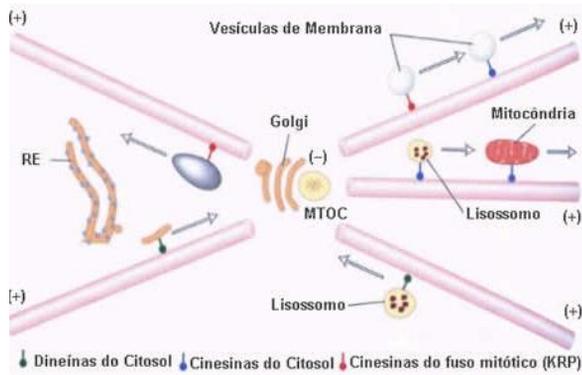
Exemplos de ação dos Microtúbulos Alteração da Pigmentação em animais

- ❖ Grânulos com pigmentos associados aos microtúbulos

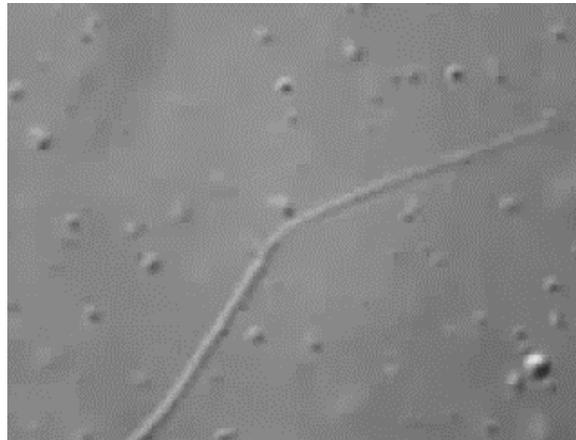


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Movimento pelo Microtúbulos



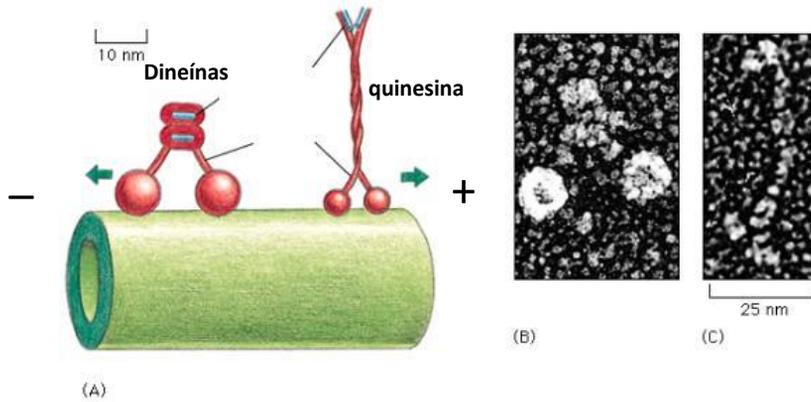
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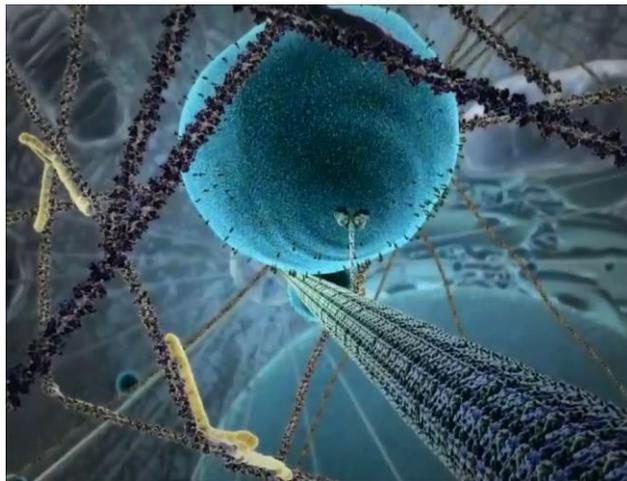
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Proteínas motoras

- ❖ Dineínas e quinesinas
- ❖ Movem-se em direções opostas nos microtúbulos
- ❖ Carregam organelas e vesículas



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Filamentos de Actina ou Microfilamento

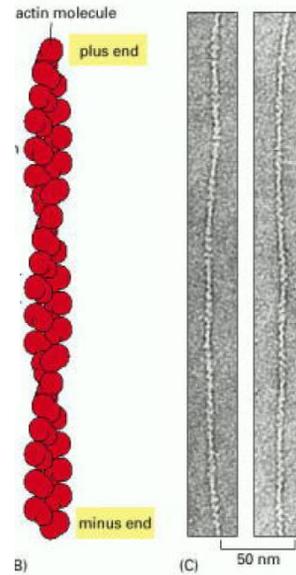
- ❖ Formado por proteínas globulares

Actina ou Actina G

- ❖ Filamentos Polares: Extremidade

“+” e “-”

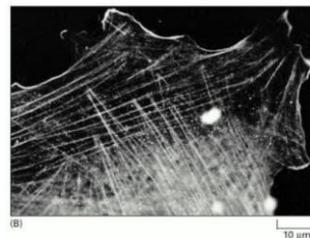
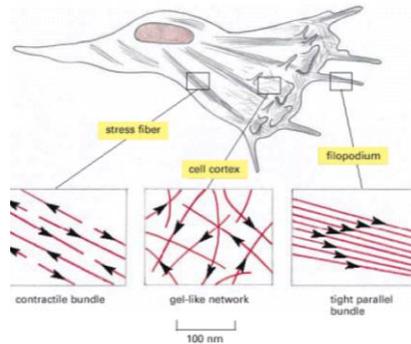
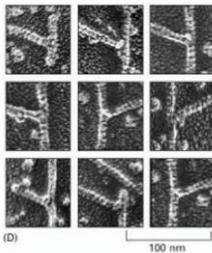
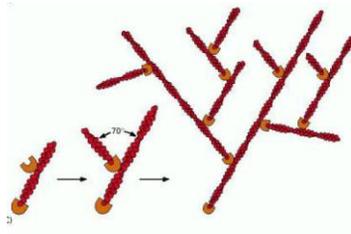
- ❖ Responsáveis pela forma e mobilidade celular



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Filamentos de Actina

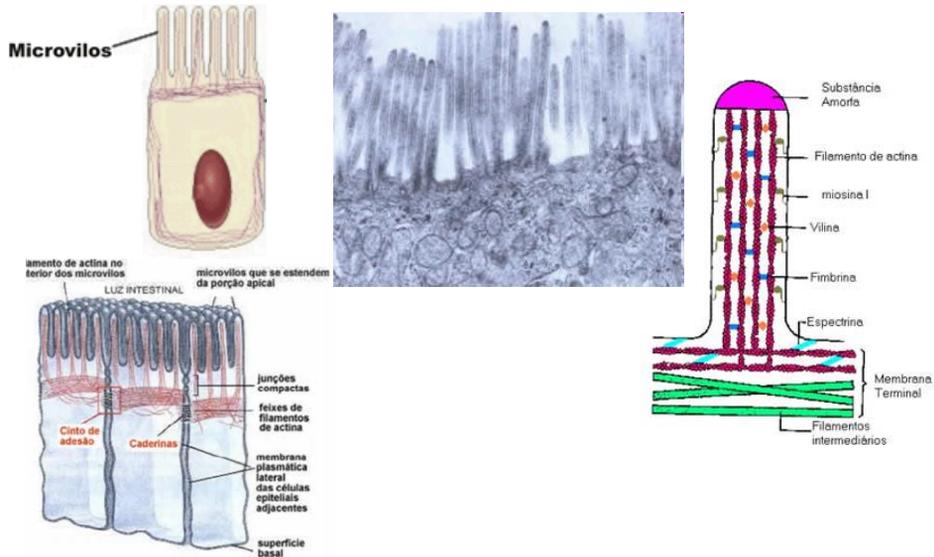
- ❖ Formam redes e feixes



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Filamentos de Actina: Funções

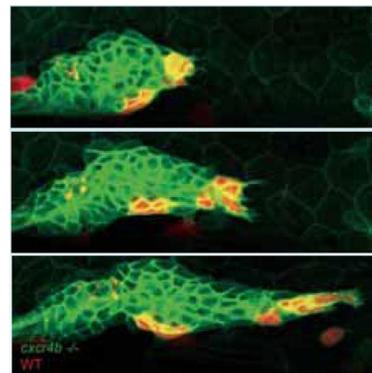
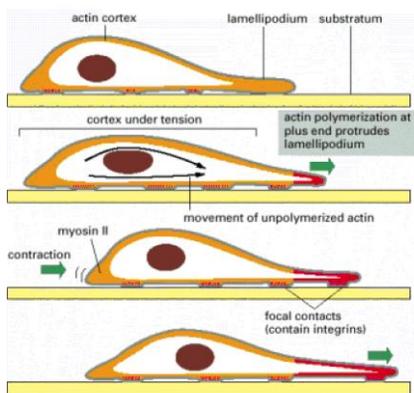
❖ Papel nas microvilosidades



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Filamentos de Actina: Funções

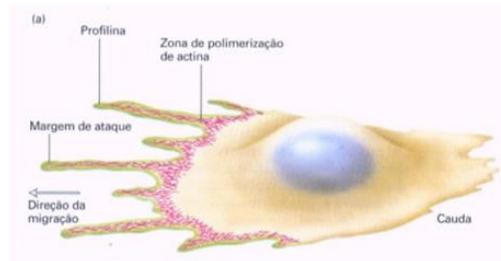
❖ Migrações de células: Polimerização dos filamentos de actina



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Filamentos de Actina: Funções

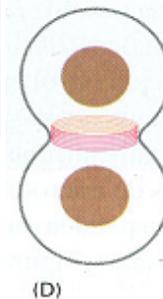
- ❖ Forma da célula: Exemplo processo de coagulação sanguínea



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Filamentos de Actina: Funções

- ❖ Também participa do processo de divisão celular em células animais
- ❖ Anel contrátil



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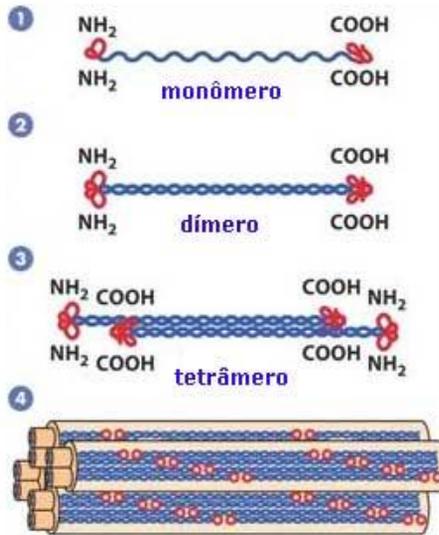
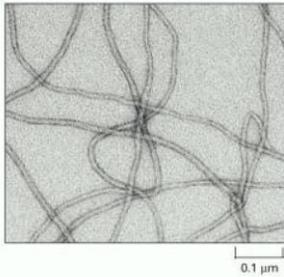
Filamentos Intermediários

❖ Somente em células animais!

✓ Proteínas fibrosas de cadeia

longa. Ex. Queratina

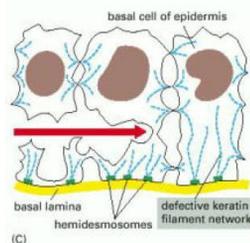
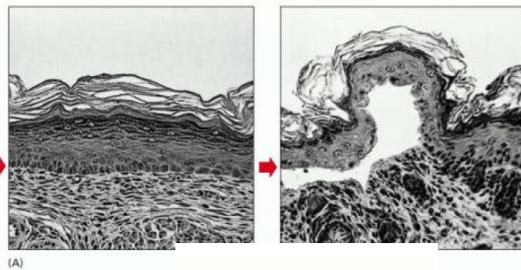
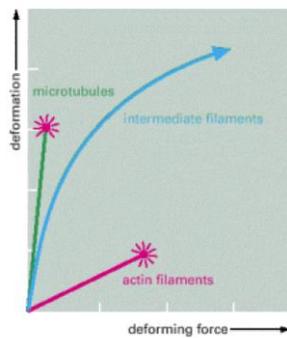
✓ Estável



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Filamentos Intermediários: Funções

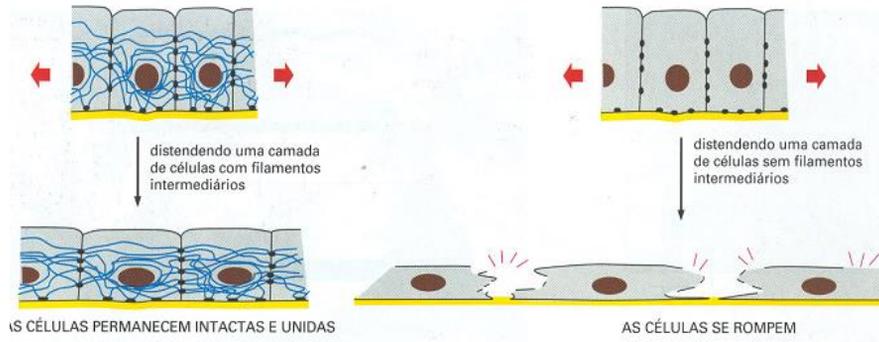
❖ Relacionado a sustentação e não ao movimento



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Filamentos Intermediários: Funções

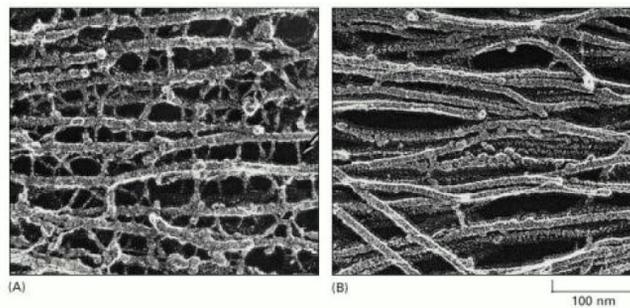
❖ Formação de camada de células



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Filamentos Intermediários

❖ Diferentes tipos de filamentos intermediários



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Citoesqueleto

	Filamentos Intermediários	Microtúbulos/Microfilamentos
Constituição protéica	Família de proteínas	Tubulinas e actina
Tipos de sub-unidades	Filamentosa	Globulares
Dinâmica de pol/despol	Inexistente (estáveis)	Existente (instáveis)
Função geral	Apenas sustentação	Movimentação e sustentação
Nucleotídeos fosfatados	Ausentes	Presentes (GTP e ATP)
Polaridade	Inexistente	Extremidades “+” e “-”
Adição de sub-unidades	Pelas extremidades e laterais	Apenas pelas extremidades
Resistência x Flexibilidade	Alta resistência e flexibilidade	Baixa resistência e alta flexibilidade