

17 – Quais as fontes produtoras de radicais livres mais conhecidas?

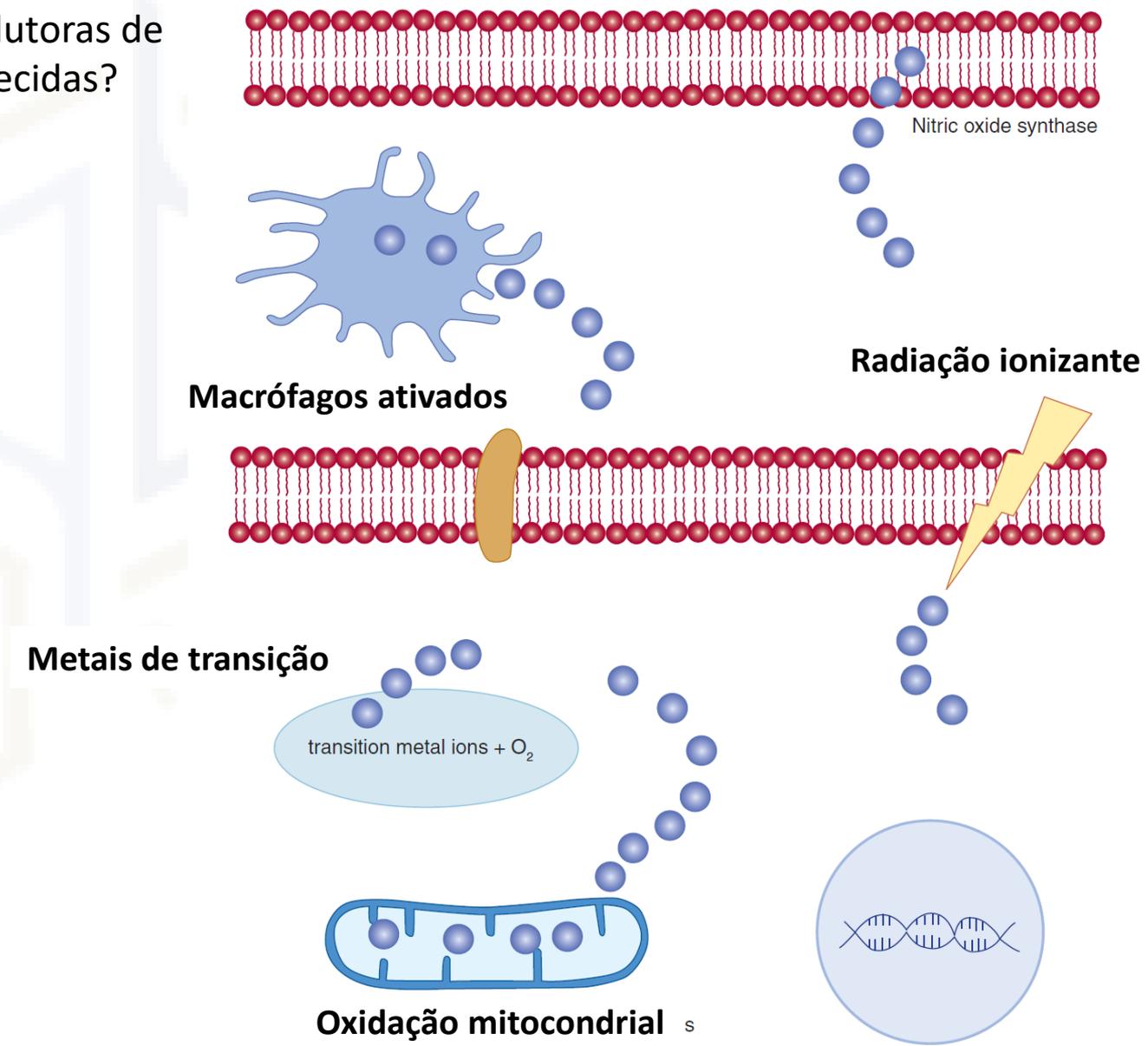
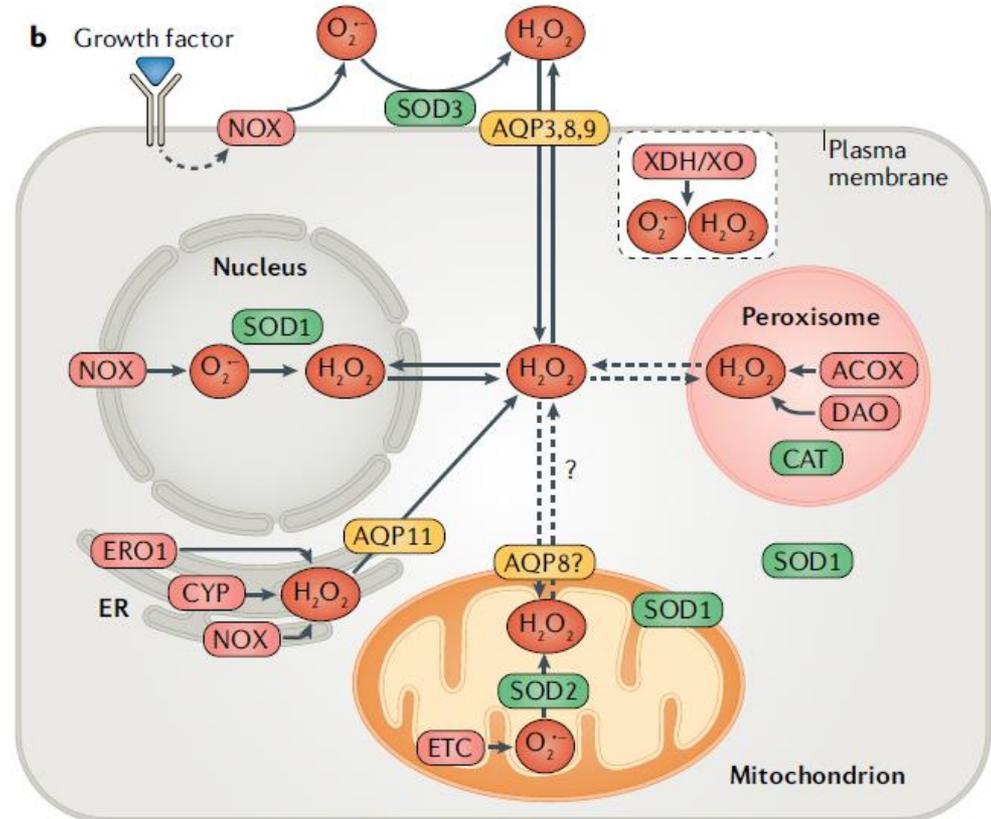
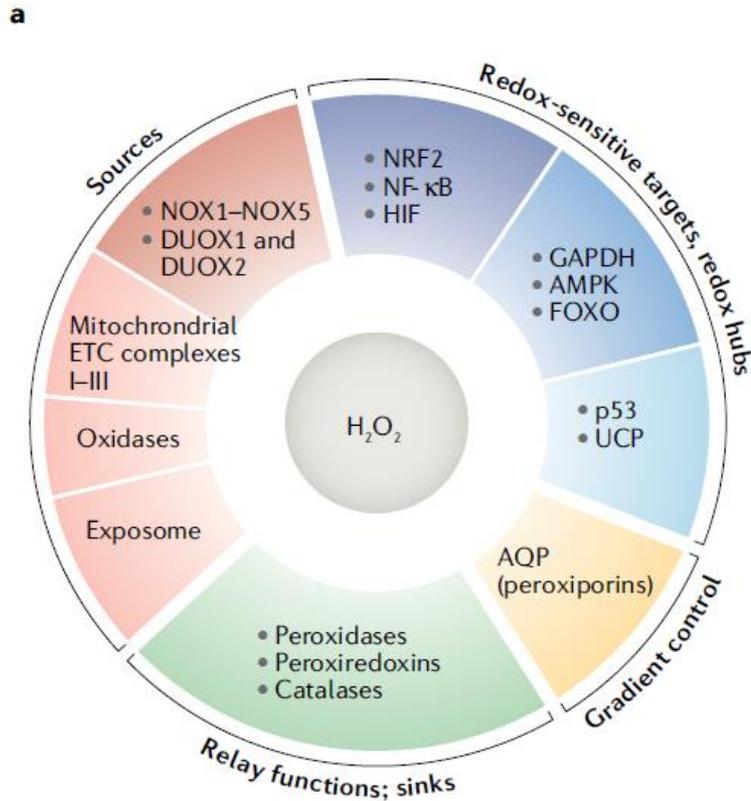


FIGURE 45-2 Sources of radicals.

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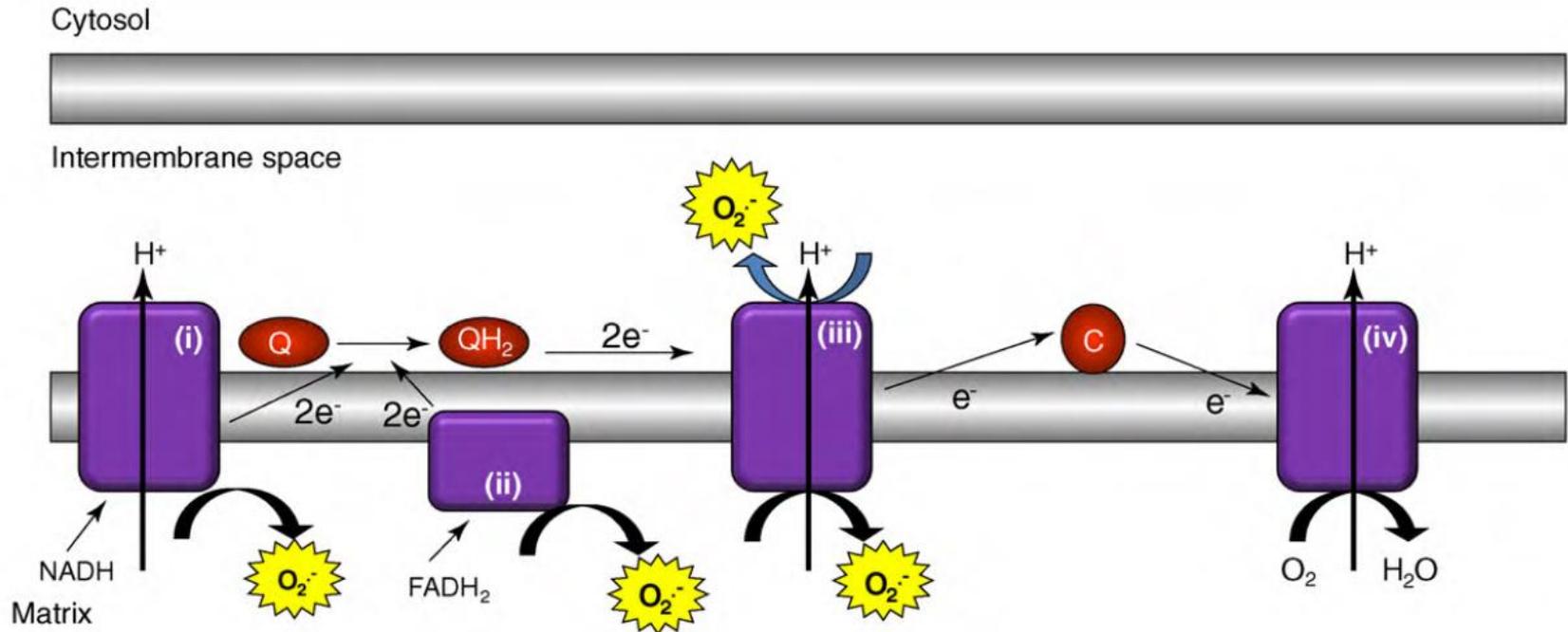


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Name	Protein abbreviation	Location	Product ^a
Aldehyde oxidase	AOX1	C	H ₂ O ₂
Amine oxidase (flavin-containing) A	AOFA	M	H ₂ O ₂
Amine oxidase (flavin-containing) B	AOFB	M	H ₂ O ₂
D-Amino acid oxidase	OXDA	Px	H ₂ O ₂
L-Amino acid oxidase	OXLA	L	H ₂ O ₂
D-Aspartate oxidase	OXDD	Px	H ₂ O ₂
Amiloride-sensitive amino oxidase (copper containing)	AOC1	S	H ₂ O ₂
Cytochrome P450 3A4	CP3A4	ER	O ₂ ⁻ /H ₂ O ₂
Cytochrome P450 2D6	CP2D6	ER	O ₂ ⁻ /H ₂ O ₂
Cytochrome P450 2E1	CP2E1	ER, M	O ₂ ⁻ /H ₂ O ₂
Cytochrome P450 4A11	CP4AB	ER	O ₂ ⁻ /H ₂ O ₂
ERO1-like protein-α	ERO1A	ER	H ₂ O ₂
ERO1-like protein-β	ERO1B	ER	H ₂ O ₂
FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR	ALR	C, M, S	H ₂ O ₂
Hydroxyacid oxidase 1	HAOX1	Px	H ₂ O ₂
Hydroxyacid oxidase 2	HAOX2	Px	H ₂ O ₂
Membrane primary amine oxidase	AOC3	PM	H ₂ O ₂
Peroxisomal N ¹ -acetylspermine/spermidine oxidase	PAOX	Px, C	H ₂ O ₂
Peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase 1	ACOX1	Px	H ₂ O ₂
Peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase 3	ACOX3	Px	H ₂ O ₂
Peroxisomal sarcosine oxidase	SOX	Px	H ₂ O ₂
Prenylcysteine oxidase 1	PCYOX	L	H ₂ O ₂
Prenylcysteine oxidase-like	PCYXL	S	H ₂ O ₂
Protein-lysine 6-oxidase	LYOX	S	H ₂ O ₂
Pyridoxine 5'-phosphate oxidase	PNPO	C	H ₂ O ₂
Retina-specific copper amine oxidase	AOC2	PM, C	H ₂ O ₂
Spermine oxidase	SMOX	C, N	H ₂ O ₂
Sulfhydryl oxidase 1	QSOX1	G	H ₂ O ₂
Sulfhydryl oxidase 2	QSOX2	N, PM, S	H ₂ O ₂
Sulfite oxidase, mitochondrial	SUOX	M	H ₂ O ₂
Xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase	XDH	C, PM, S	H ₂ O ₂
NADPH oxidase 1	NOX1	PM	O ₂ ⁻
NADPH oxidase 2	NOX2 (also known as CY24B)	PM	O ₂ ⁻
NADPH oxidase 3	NOX3	PM	O ₂ ⁻
NADPH oxidase 4	NOX4	ER, PM, N	H ₂ O ₂
NADPH oxidase 5	NOX5	ER	O ₂ ⁻
Dual oxidase 1	DUOX1	PM	H ₂ O ₂
Dual oxidase 2	DUOX2	PM	H ₂ O ₂
Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]	SOD1	C, N, M	H ₂ O ₂
Superoxide dismutase [Mn], mitochondrial	SOD2	M	H ₂ O ₂
Extracellular superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]	SOD3	PM, S	H ₂ O ₂

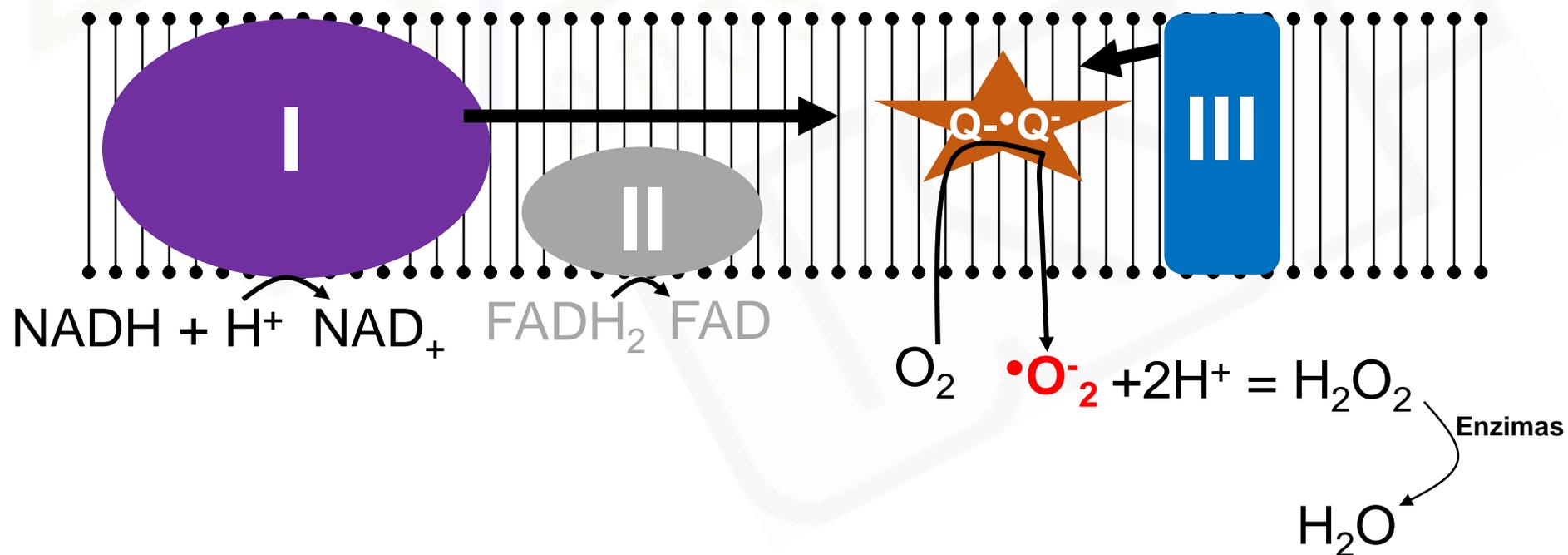
^aEnzymes have been characterized in terms of O₂⁻ and H₂O₂ production, but the analytical methods used are often unable to discriminate the primary product owing to dismutation of O₂⁻ to produce H₂O₂. Other proteins, such as other cytochrome P450 enzymes and haemoglobin, produce O₂⁻ or H₂O₂, but are not included because the rates are typically low. Enzymes generating lipid peroxides are included in Supplementary Table 1. C, cytoplasm; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; G, Golgi apparatus; L, lysosome; M, mitochondria; N, nucleus; PM, plasma membrane; Px, peroxisome; S, secreted.

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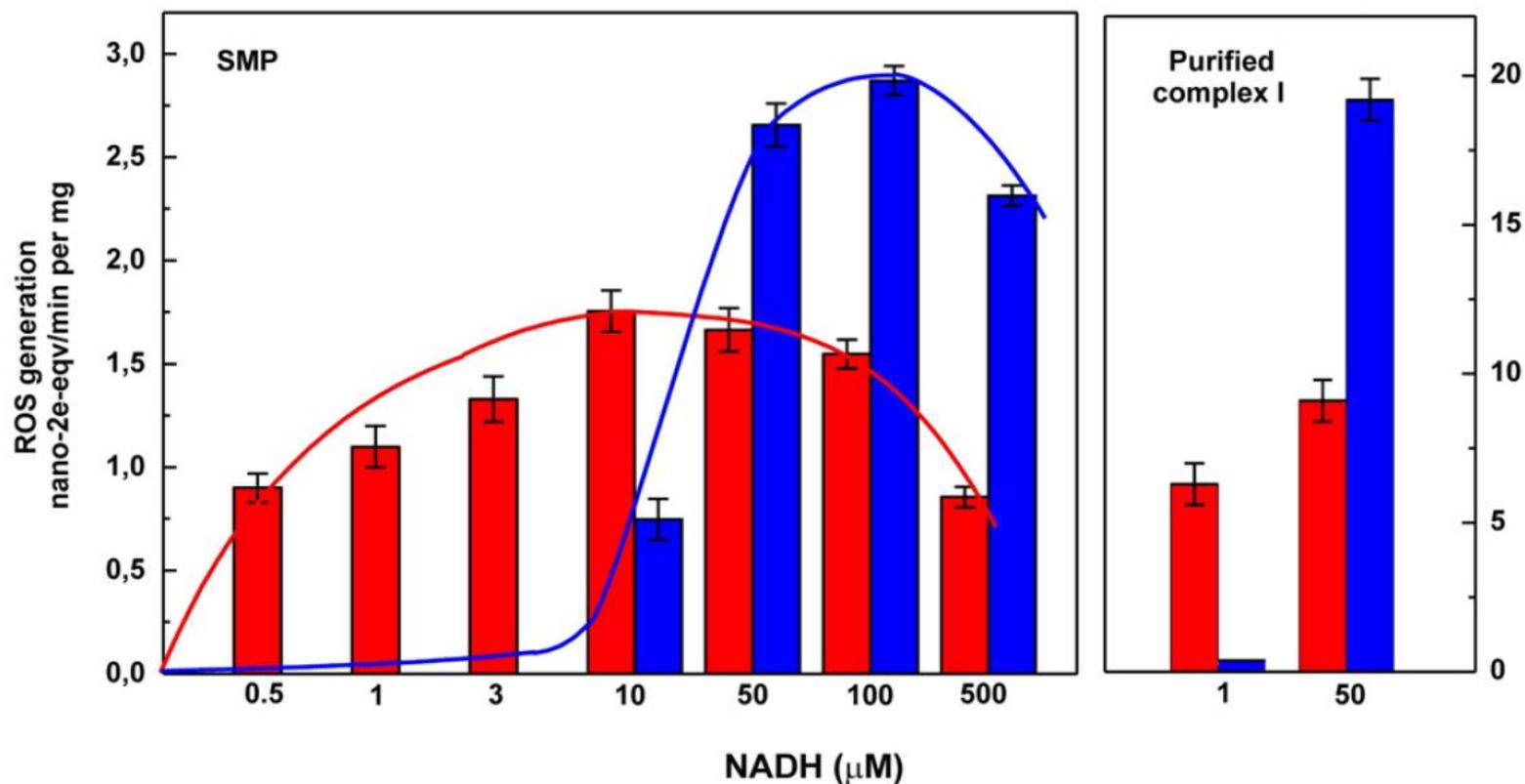
T/BS

- 1- Complexo I transfere elétron para ubiquinona através do intermediário $\bullet Q^-$.
- 2- A passagem dos elétrons de QH₂ para citocromo bL através do Complexo III envolve o intermediário $\bullet Q^-$.
- 3- O intermediário $\bullet Q^-$ pode doar o elétron para O₂, formando o $\bullet O_2^-$.
- 4- O $\bullet O_2^-$ juntamente com prótons resulta na formação de H₂O₂.

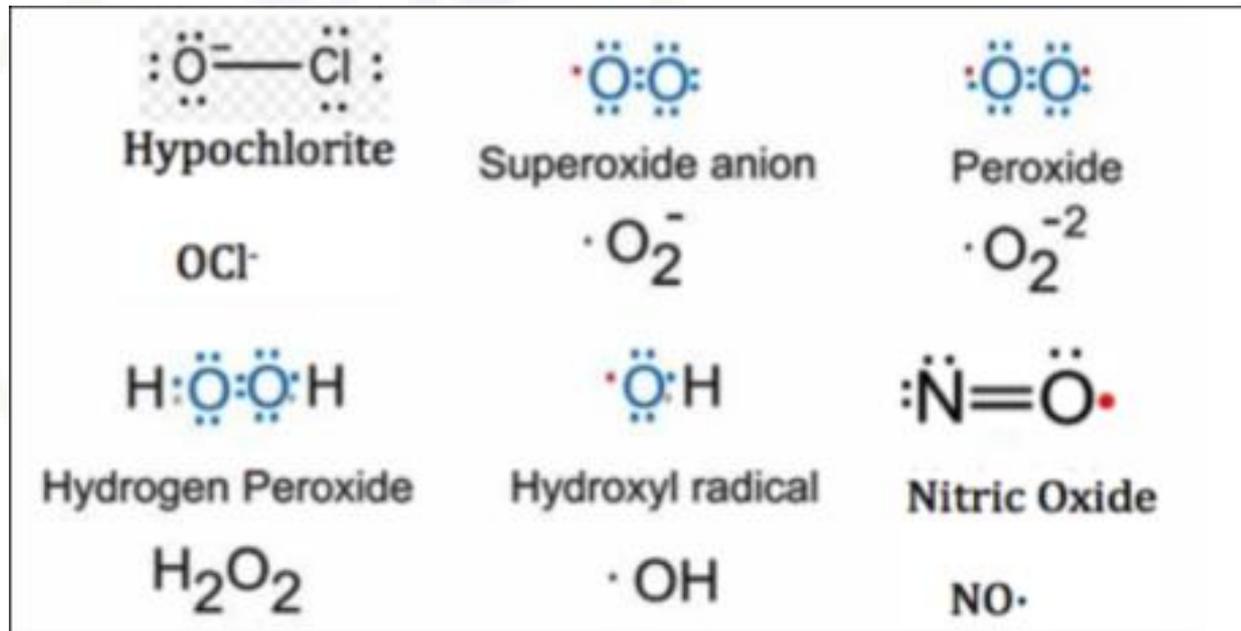
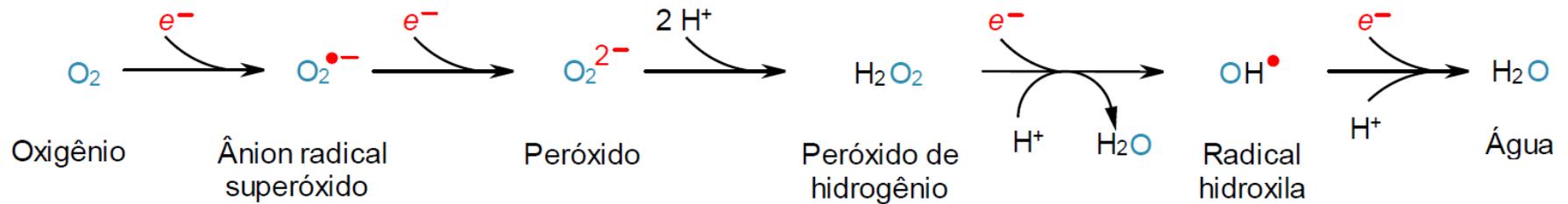


Geração de ROS pelo Complexo I é NADH concentração dependente

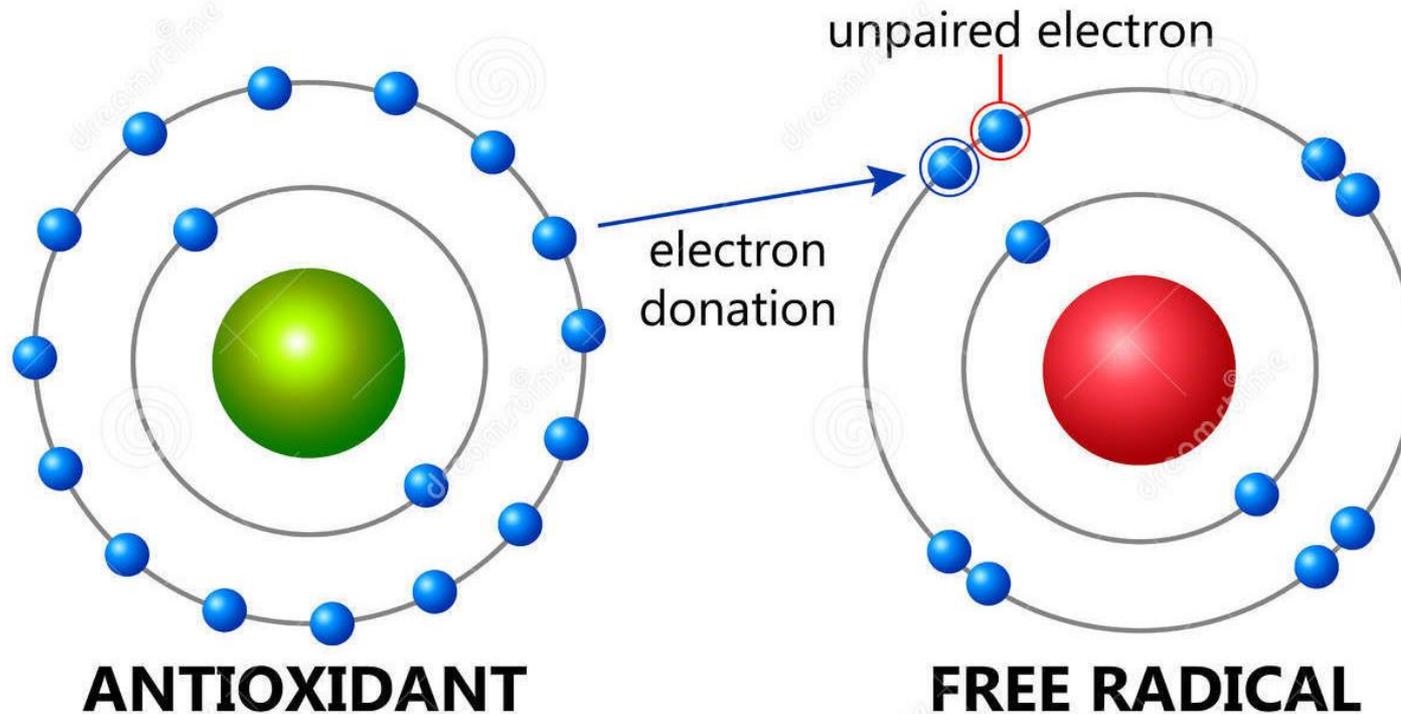
■ Superóxido
■ Peróxido de hidrogênio



18 – O que caracteriza um radical livre?

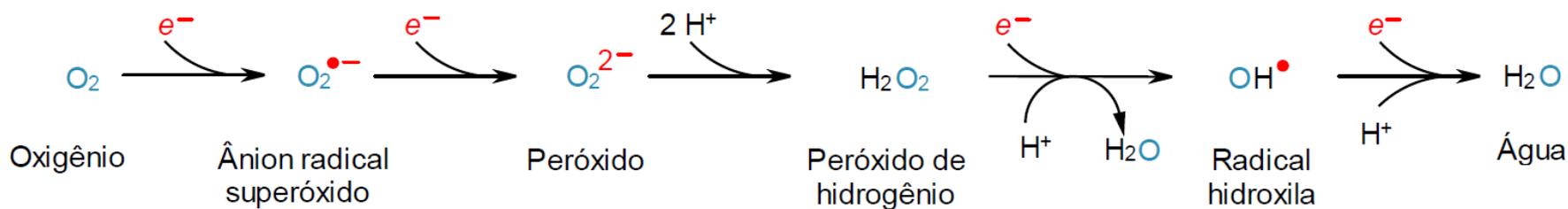
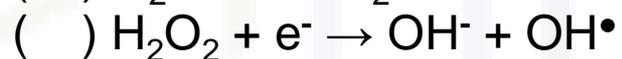
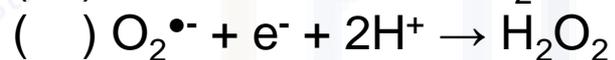


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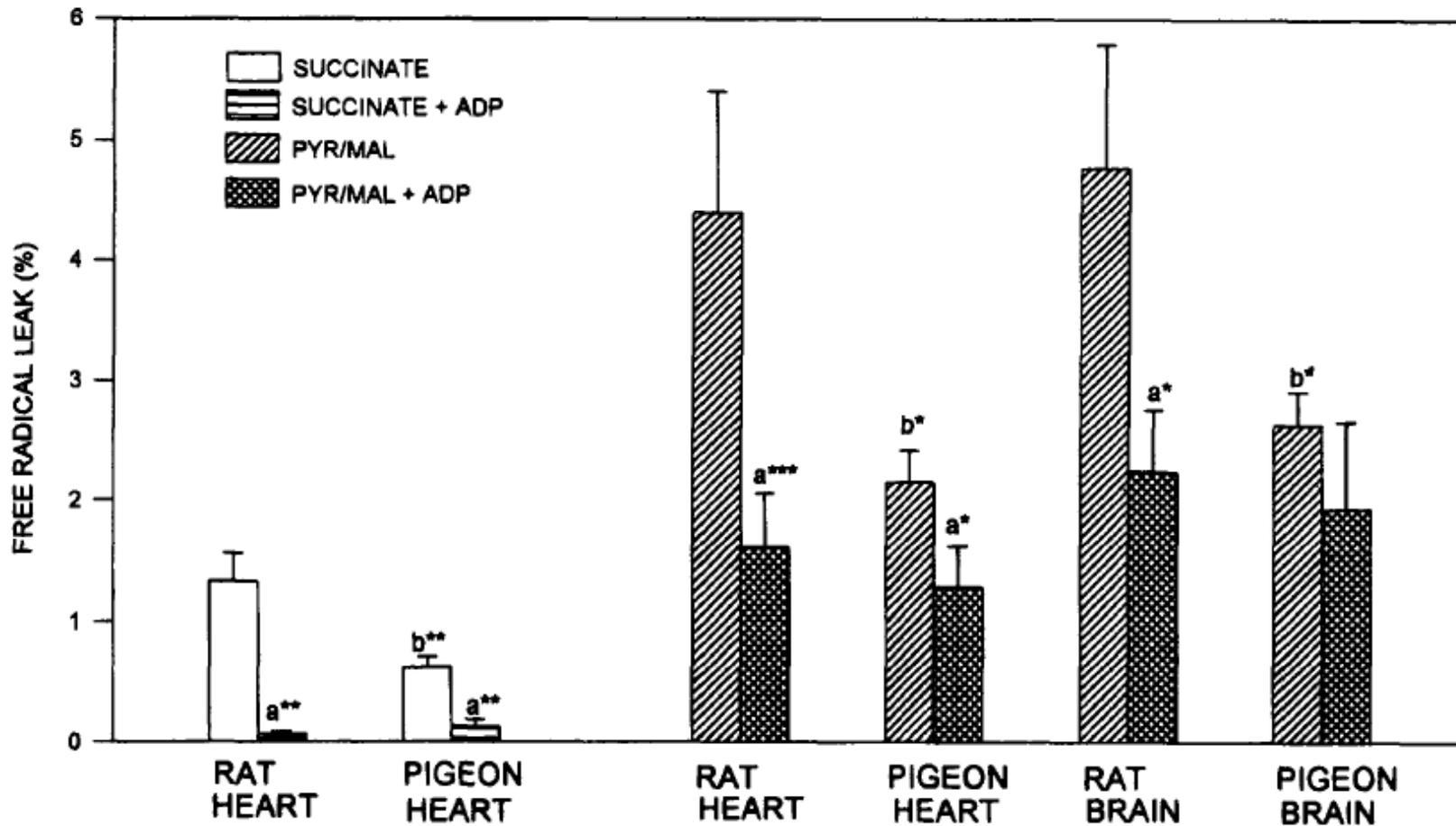
chemically reactive unpaired electron + electron donation:
stable electron pair is formed, free radical is neutralised

19 – Ordenar as seguintes reações que descrevem a formação da água a partir do oxigênio e identificar as espécies que são consideradas radicais livres:



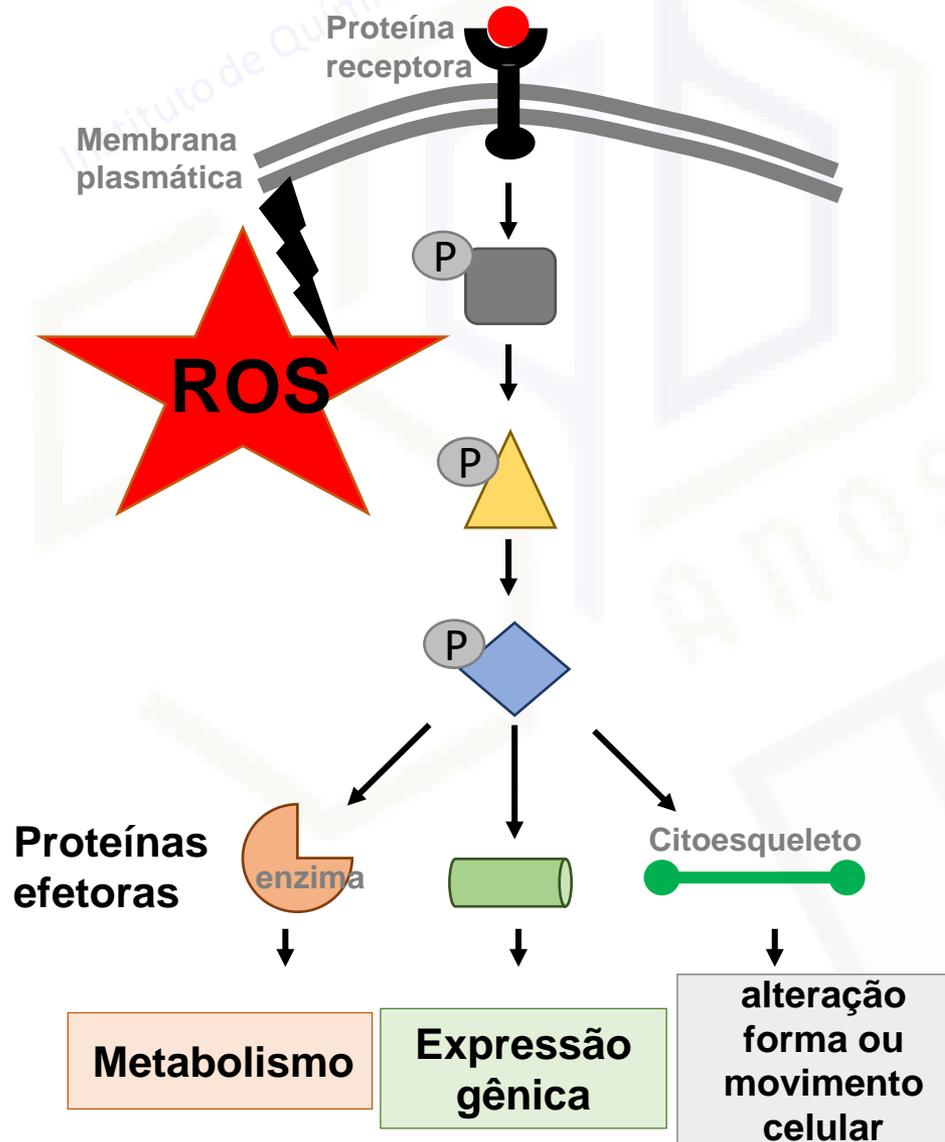
20 – Em que circunstâncias são formados os radicais livres de oxigênio?

Falta de ADP

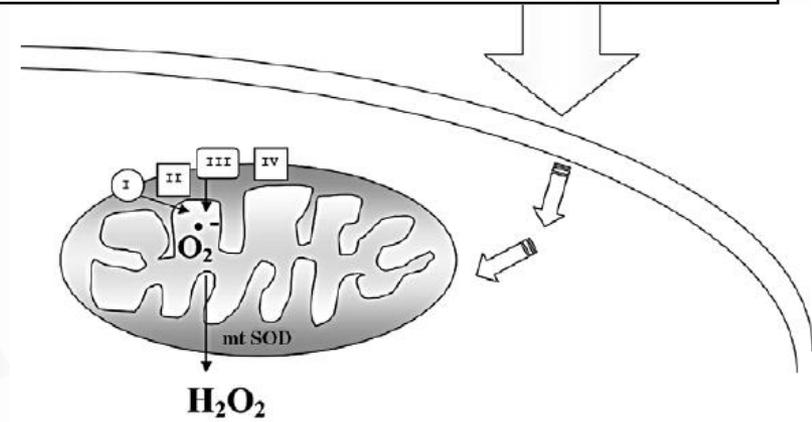


21 – Dê exemplos dos efeitos maléficos e benéficos dos radicais livres para o organismo.

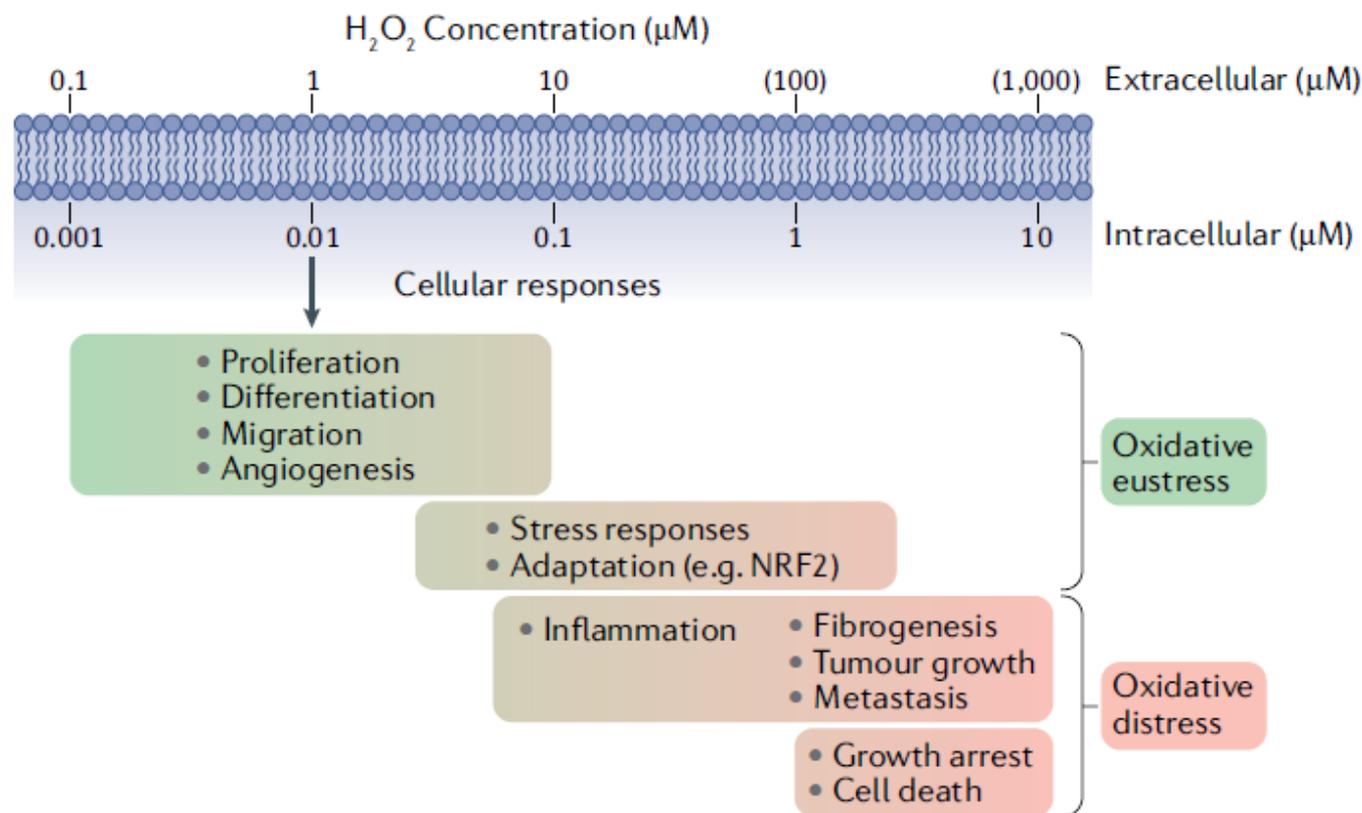
Sinalização celular



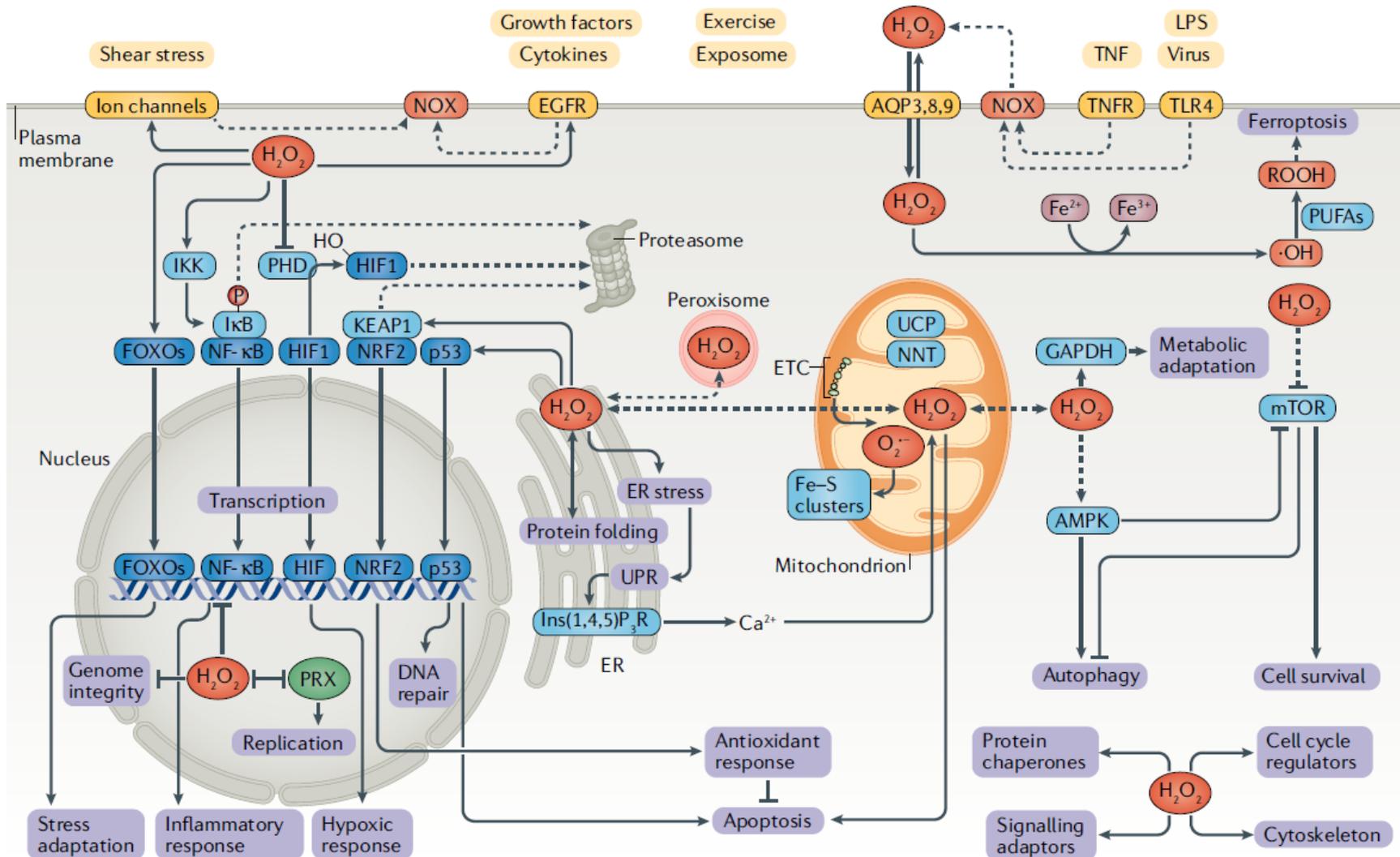
Sinalização integrina
 Apoptose
 p53
 Hipóxia
 TNF-alpha
 Ras oncogênica (ativação oncogênica)



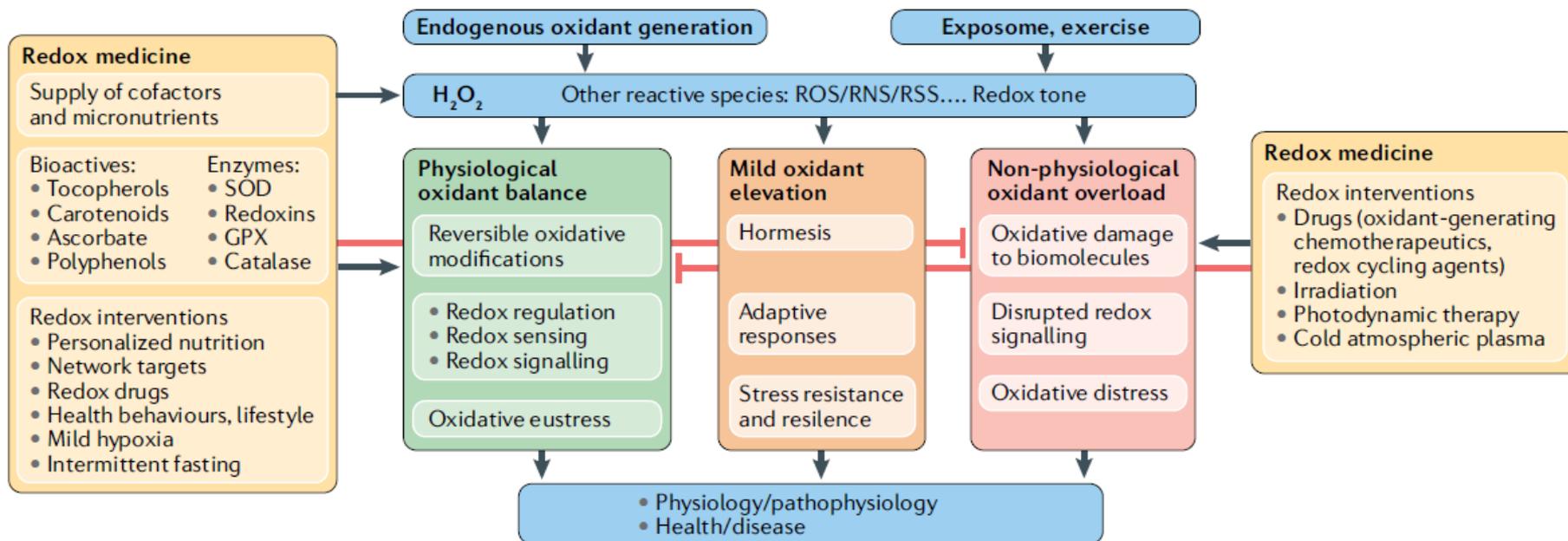
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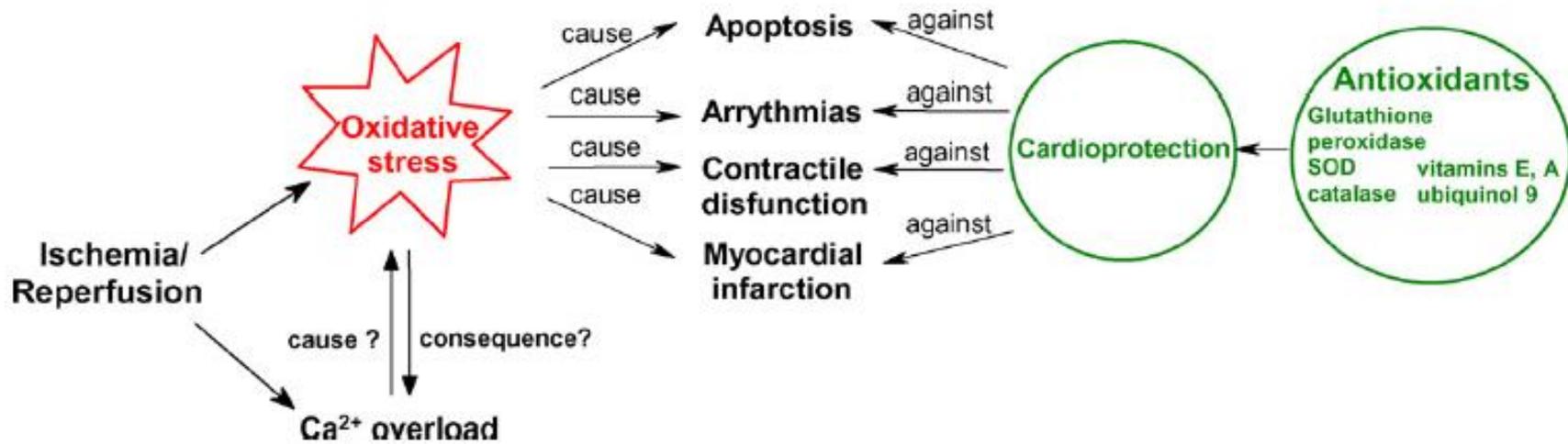
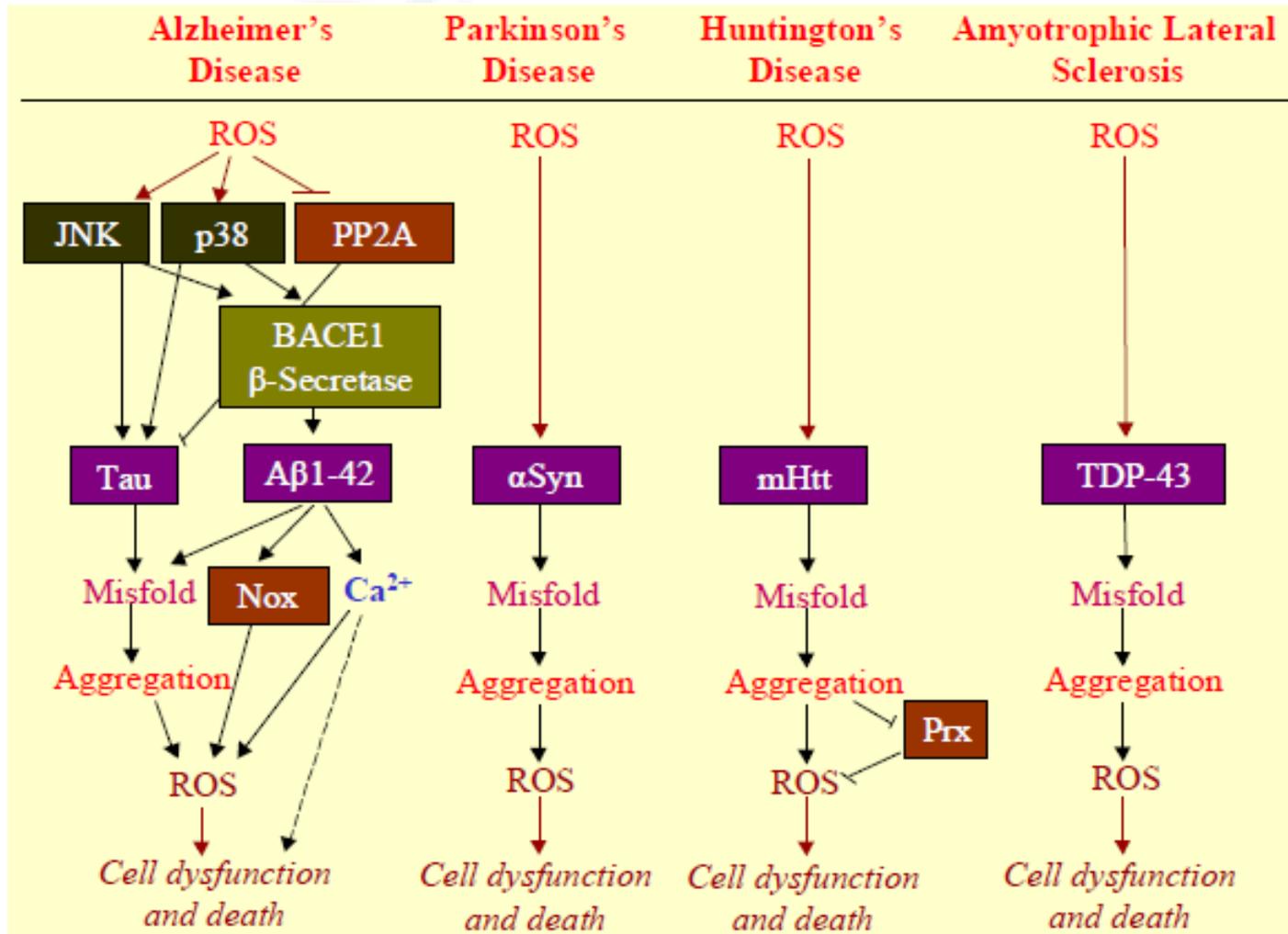


Fig. 5. Effect of oxidative stress and antioxidants in pathophysiology of ischemia-reperfusion injury in the heart.

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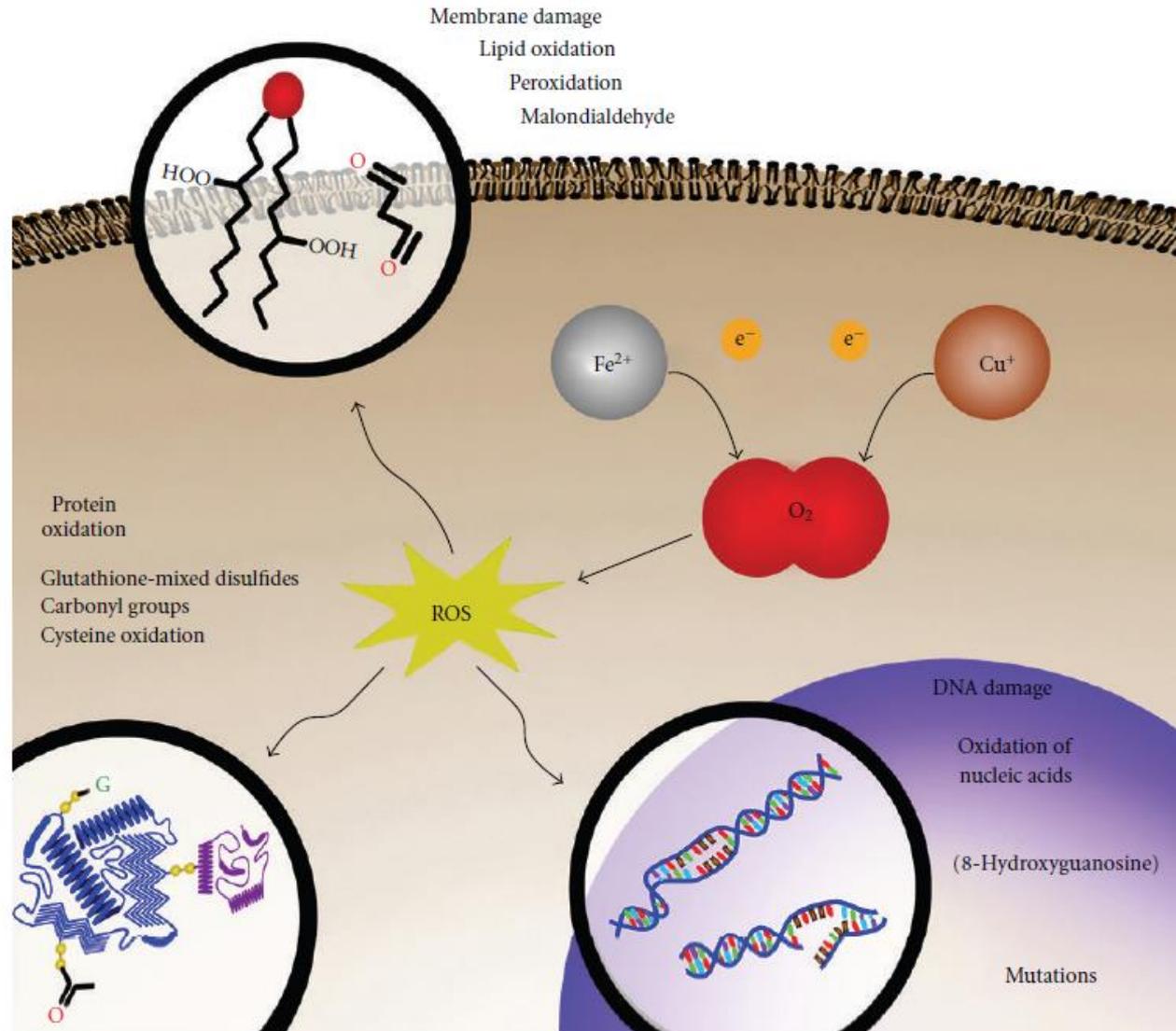
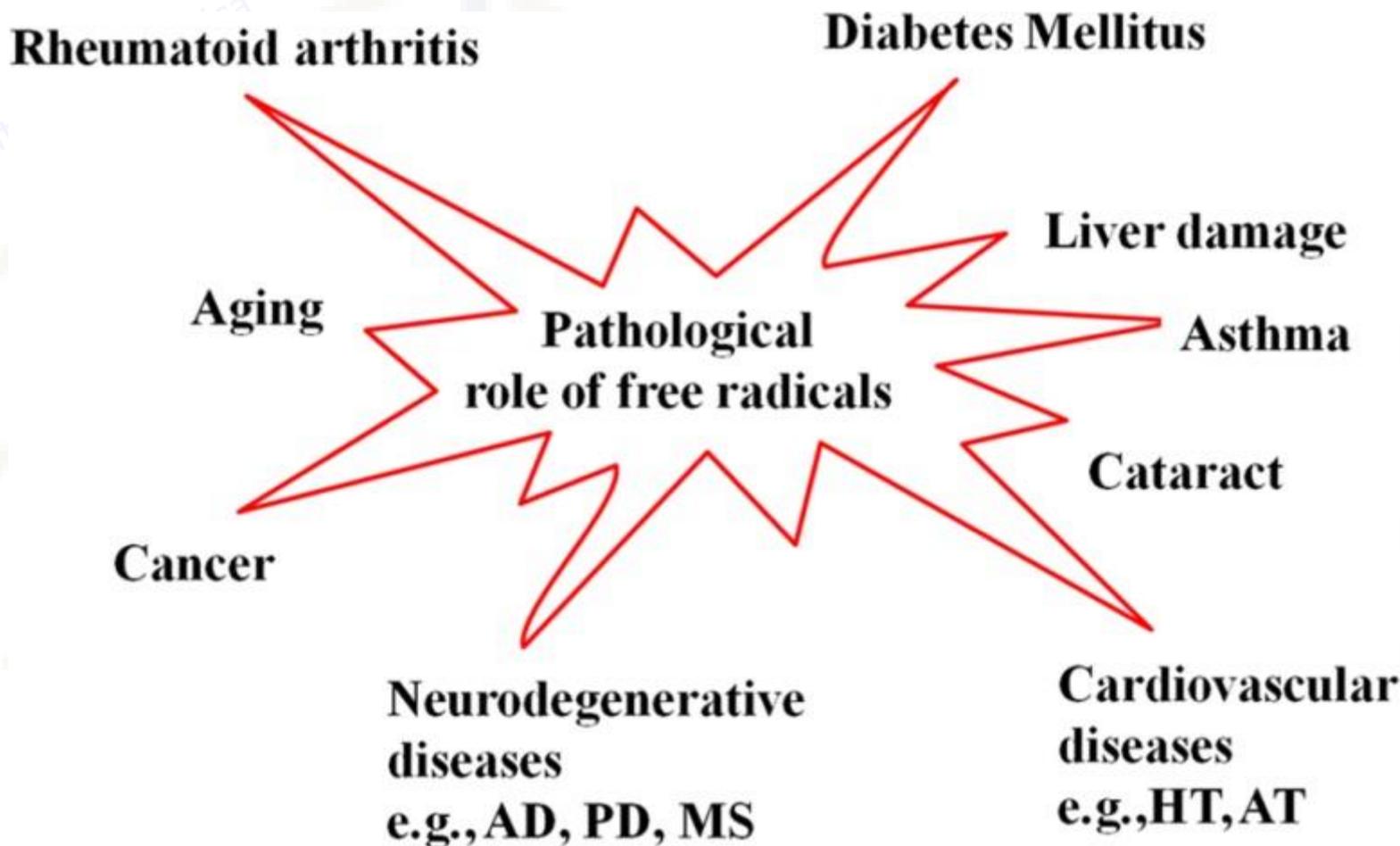
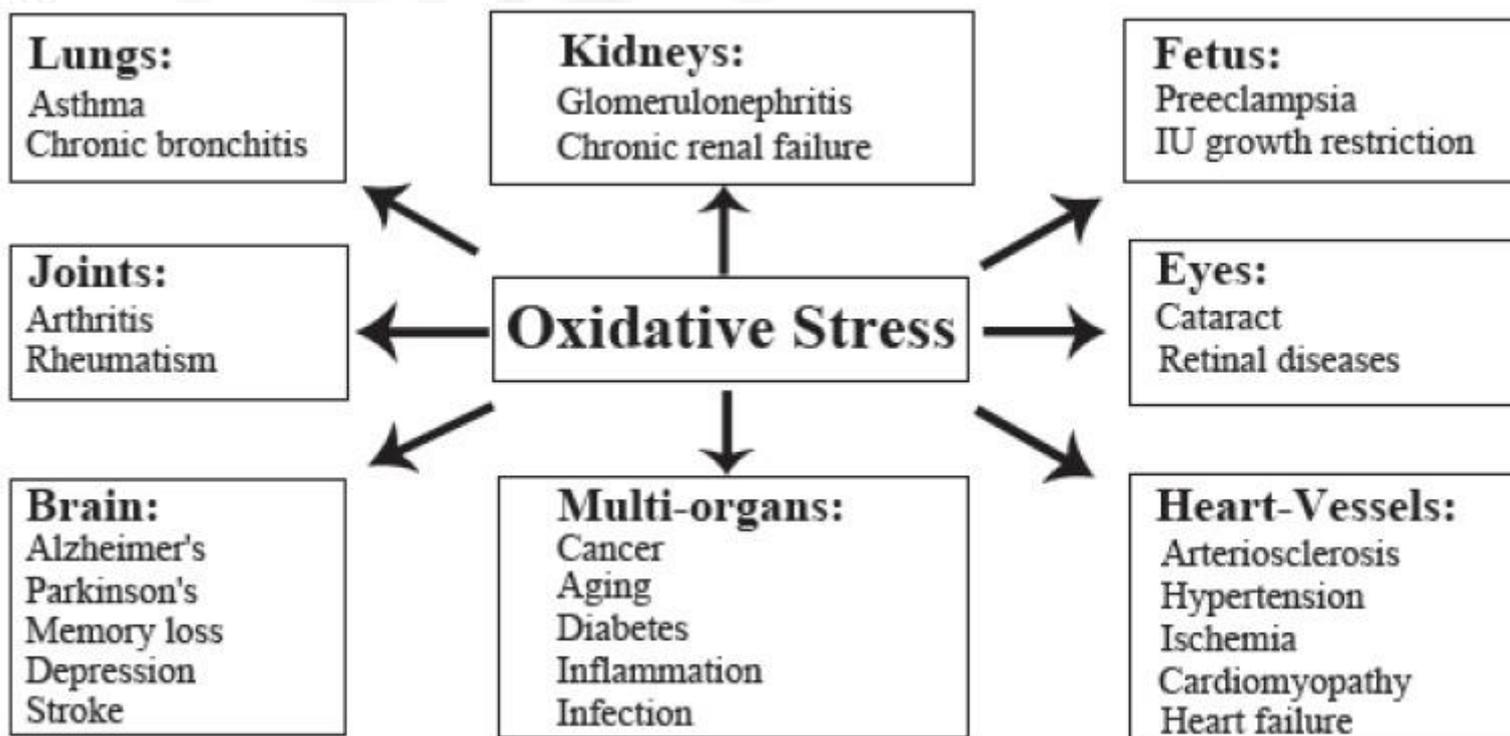


FIGURE 2: Oxidative damages induced by transition metals. Iron and copper can reduce oxygen leading to ROS generation and subsequent oxidation of proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids.

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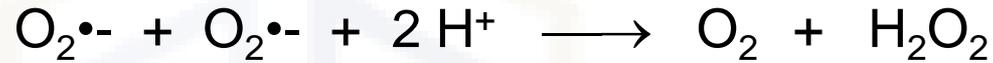


21 – Dê exemplos dos efeitos maléficos e benéficos dos radicais livres para o organismo.



22 – Citar os mecanismos de defesa e descrever a sua ação sobre os radicais livres.

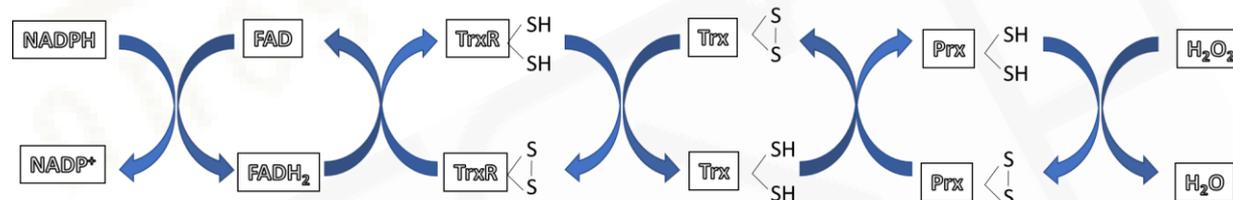
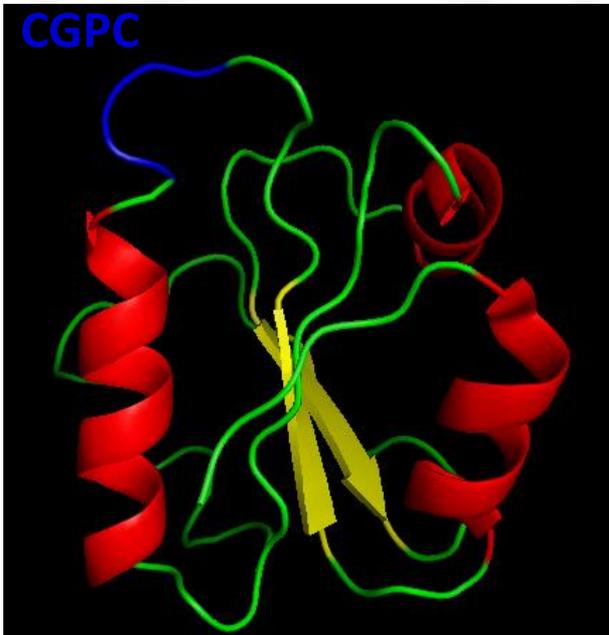
superóxido dismutase



catalase

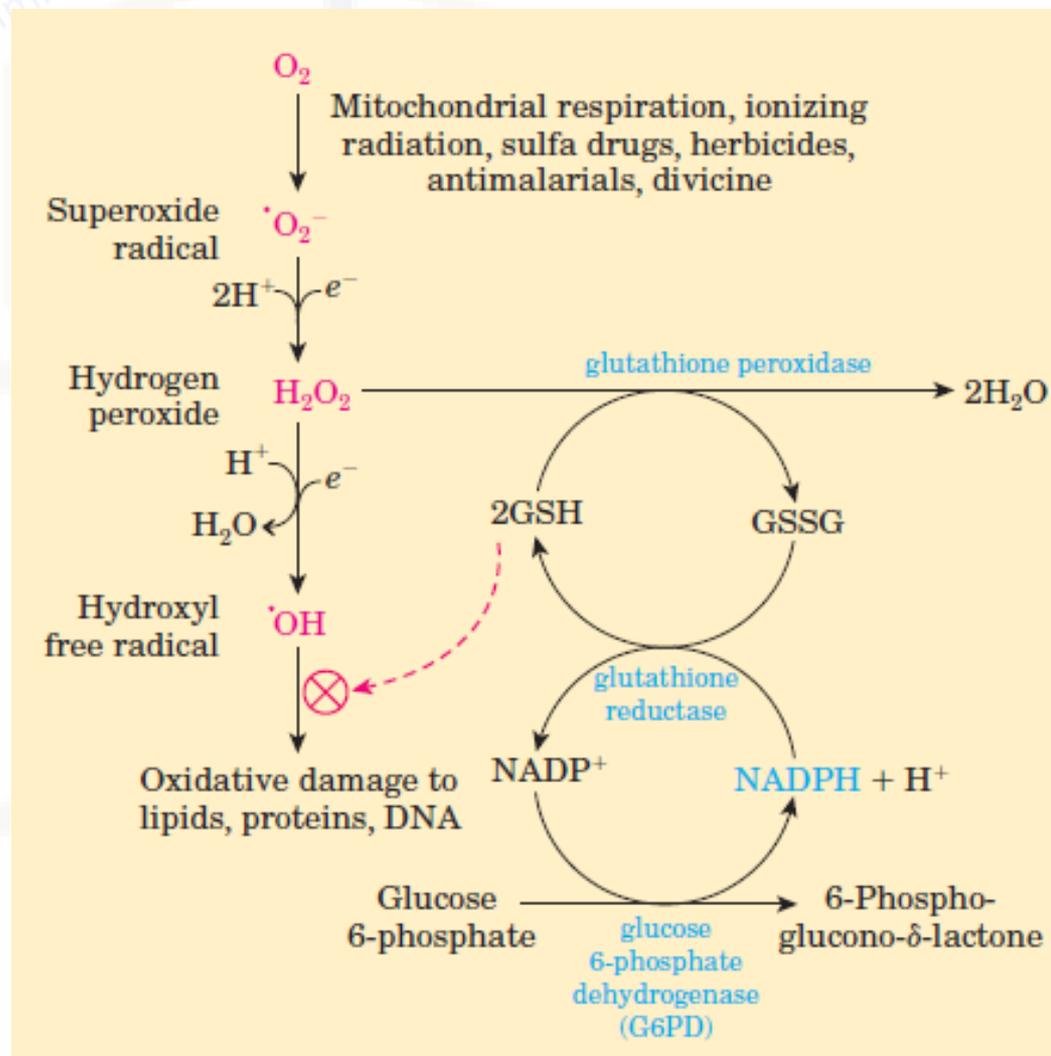


Tioredoxina



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Papel de NADPH e glutatona na proteção das células contra os radicais livres:



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