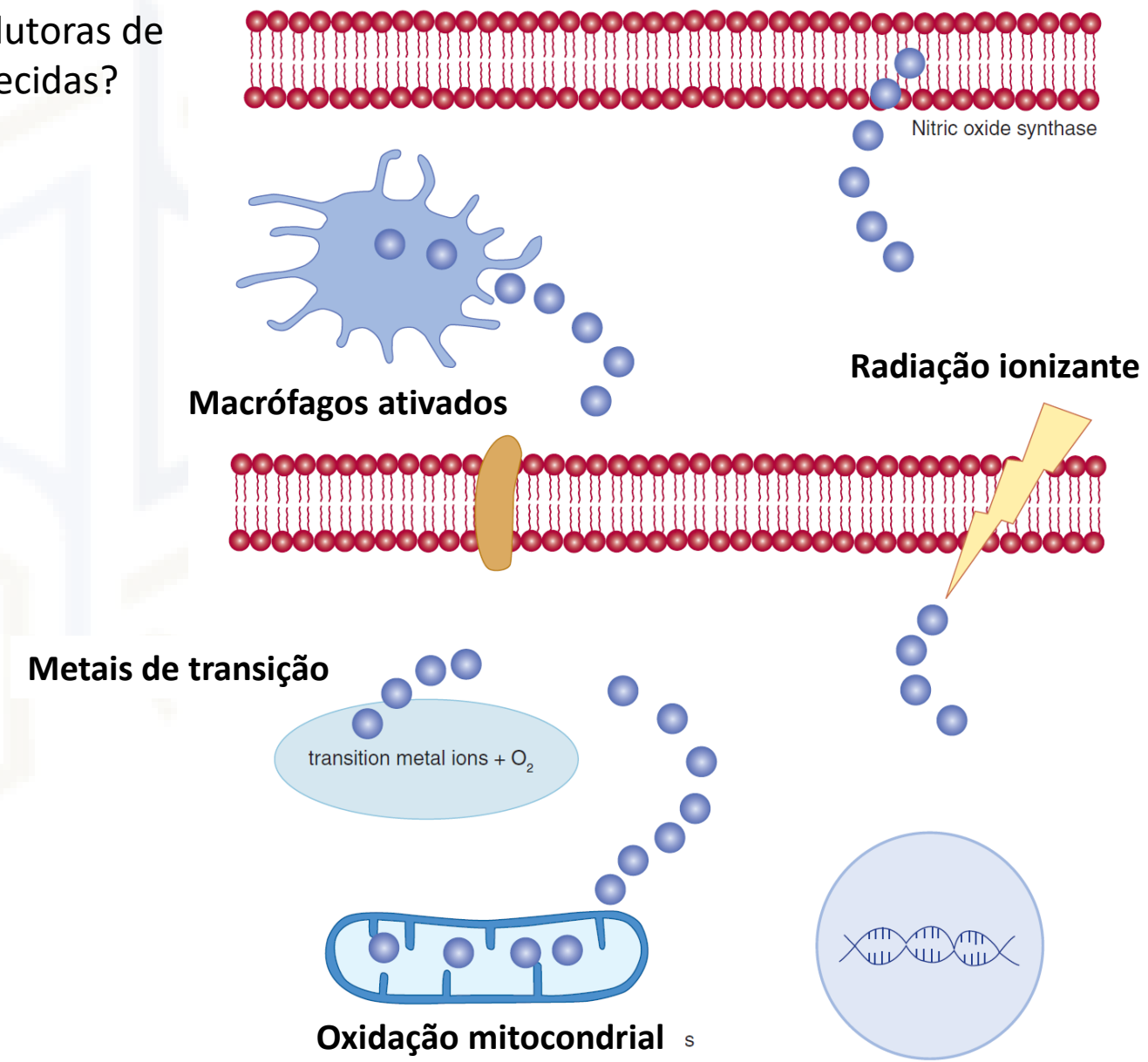
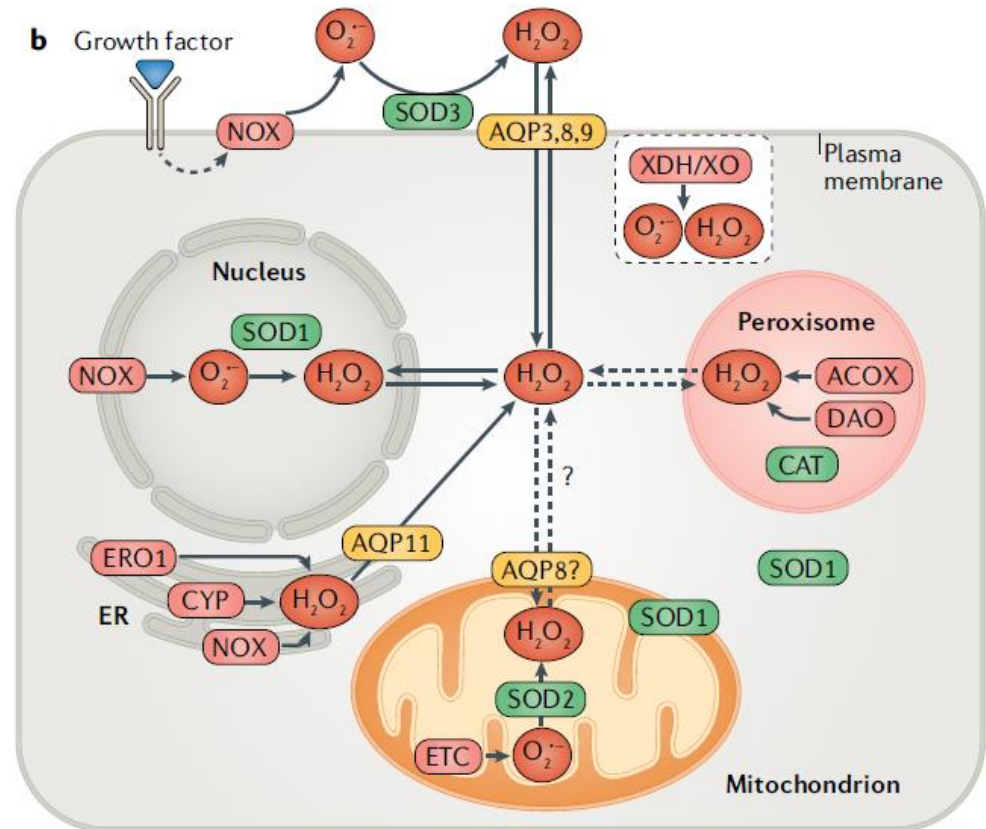
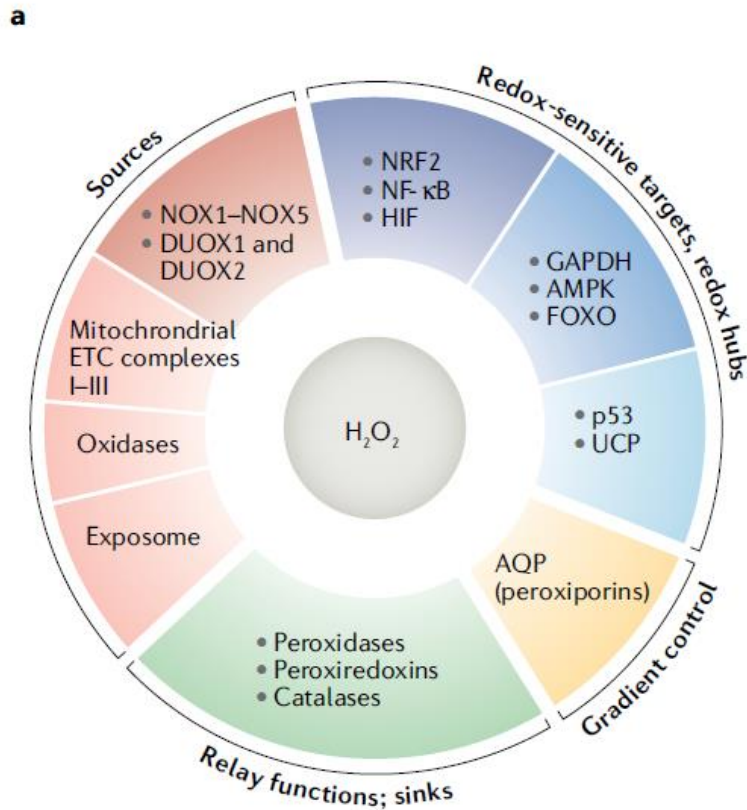


17 – Quais as fontes produtoras de radicais livres mais conhecidas?



**FIGURE 45-2** Sources of radicals.

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

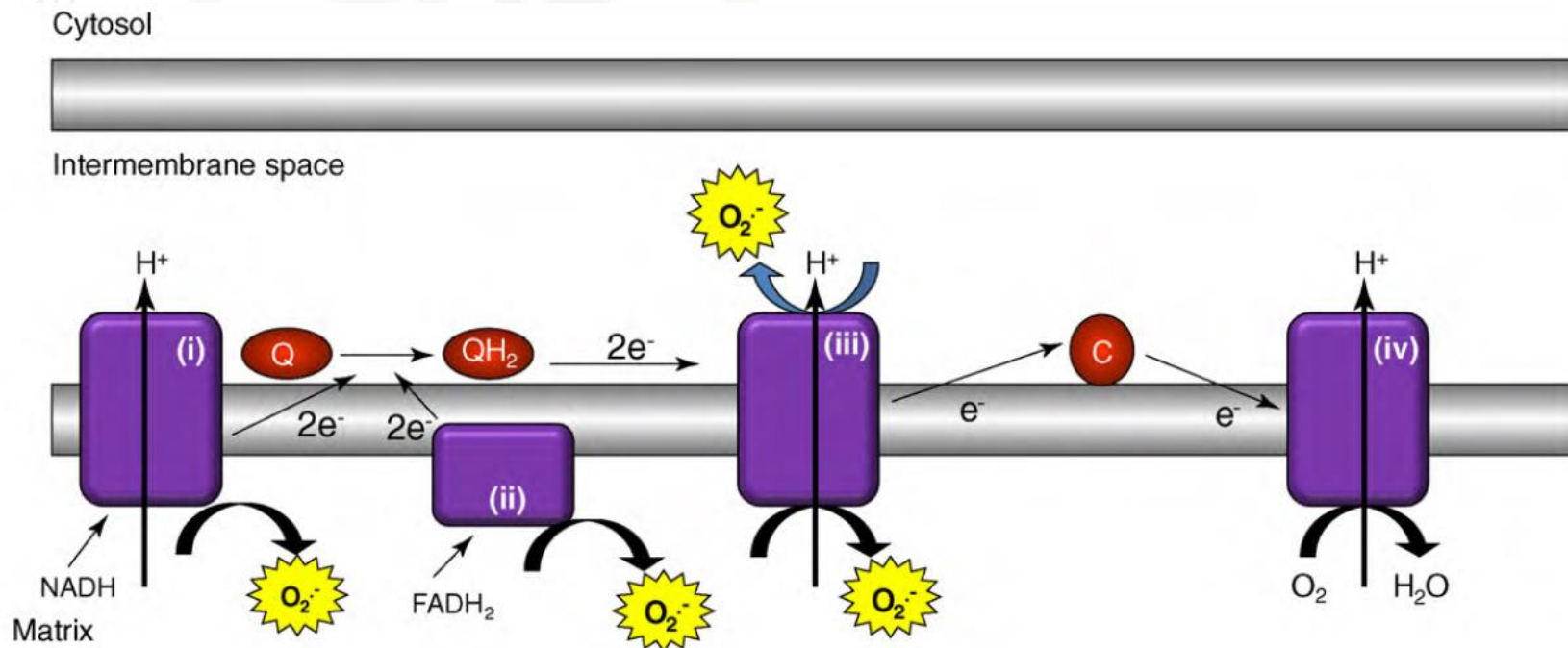


## 17 – Quais as fontes produtoras de radicais livres mais conhecidas?

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

<sup>a</sup>Enzymes have been characterized in terms of O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> production, but the analytical methods used are often unable to discriminate the primary product owing to dismutation of O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> to produce H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Other proteins, such as other cytochrome P450 enzymes and haemoglobin, produce O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> or H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 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.

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

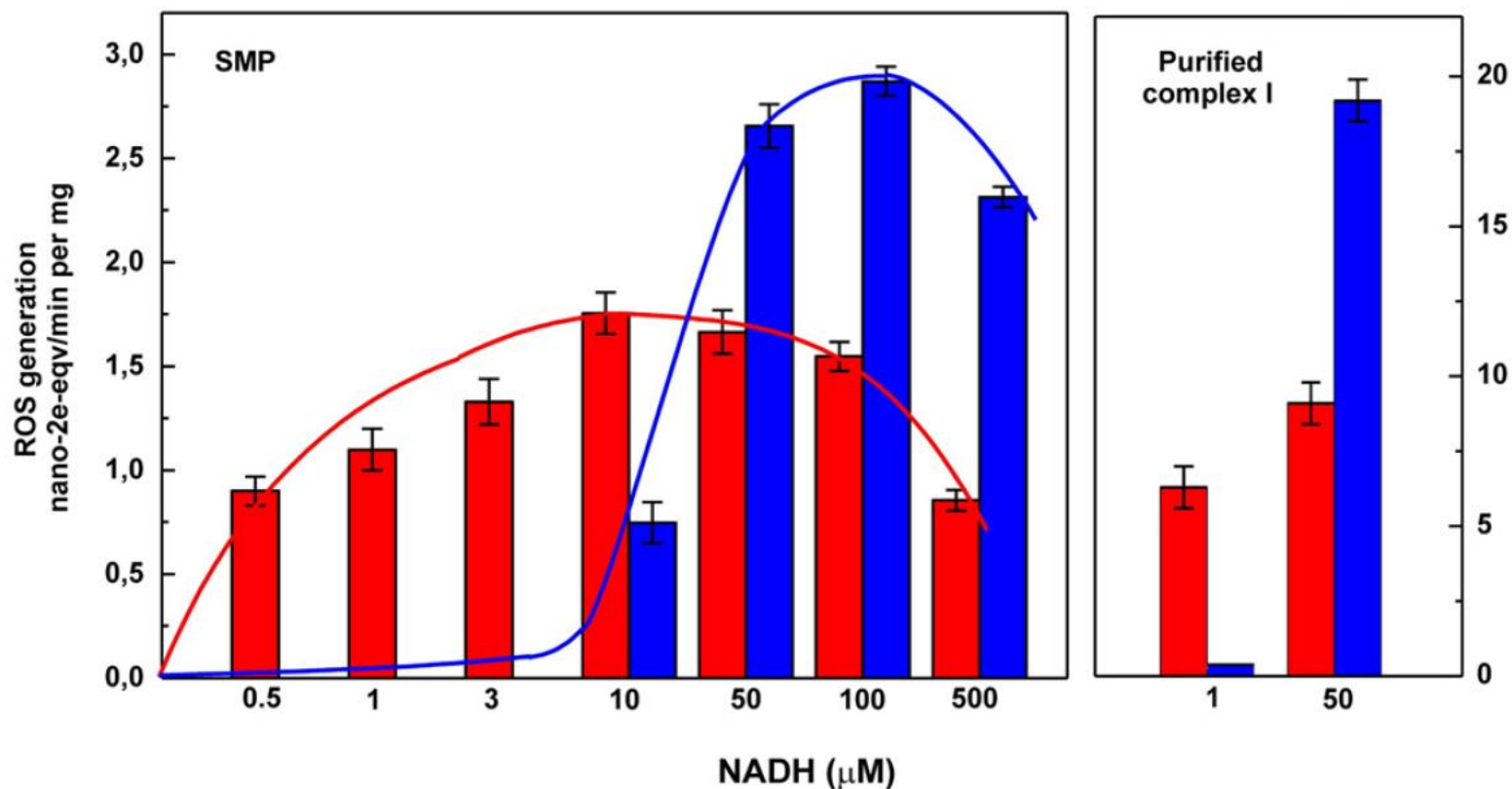


T/BS

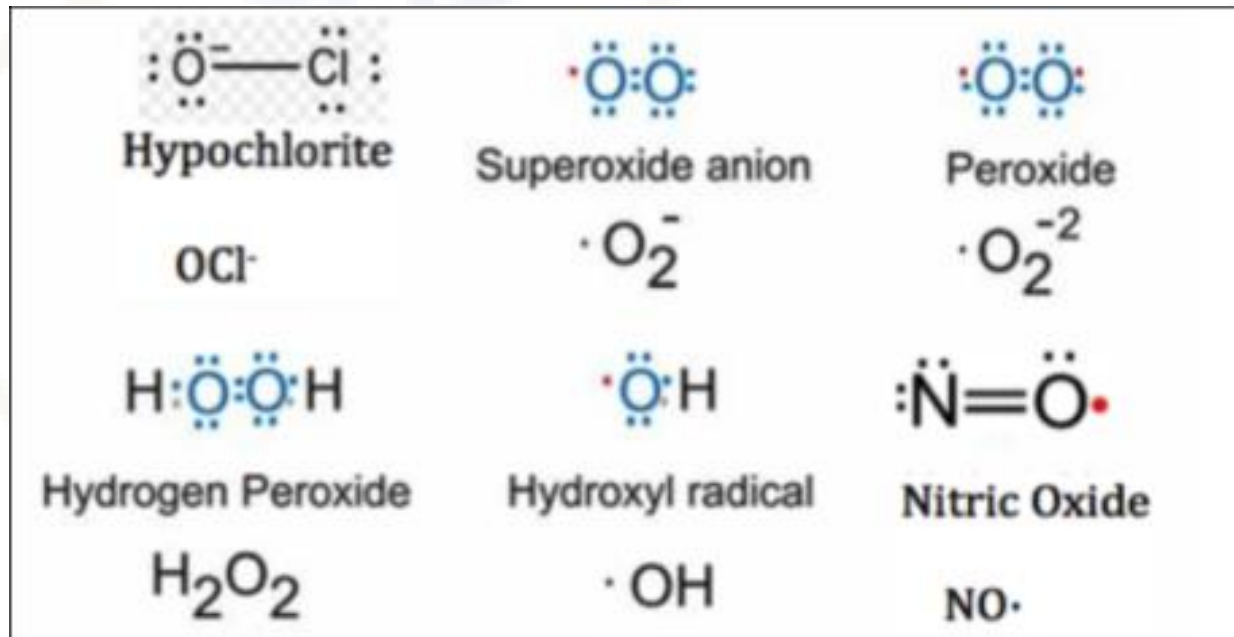
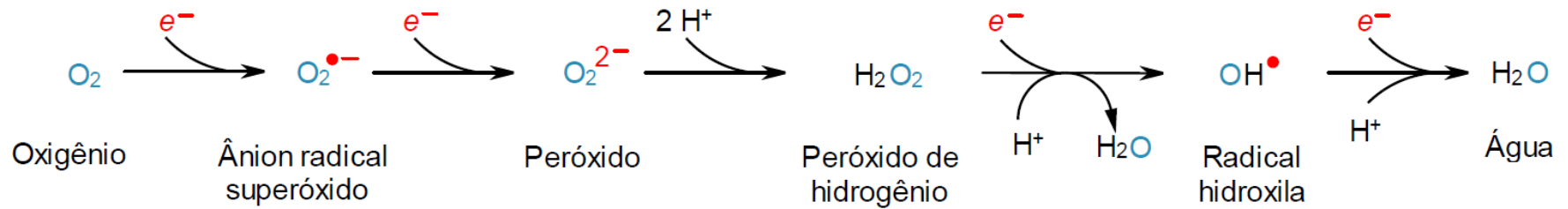


# Geração de ROS pelo Complexo I é NADH concentração dependente

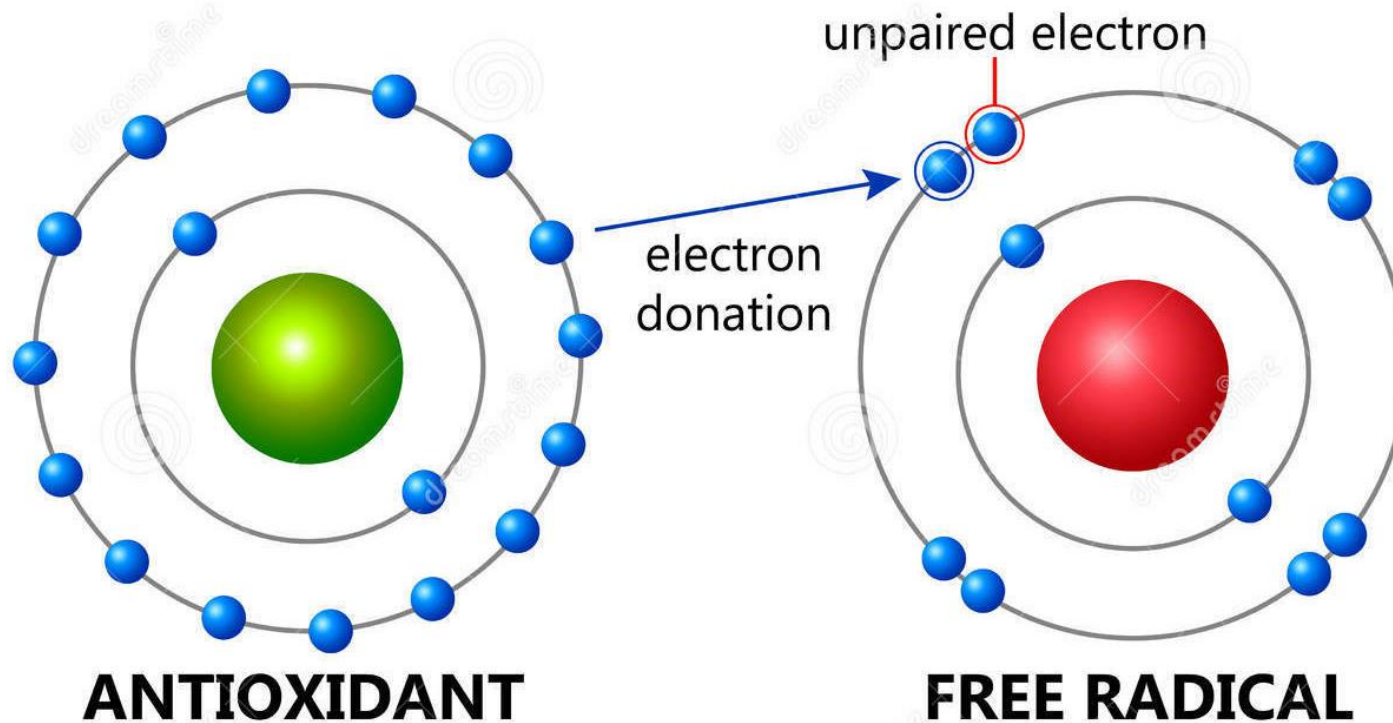
■ Superóxido  
■ Peróxido de hidrogênio



### 18 – O que caracteriza um radical livre?



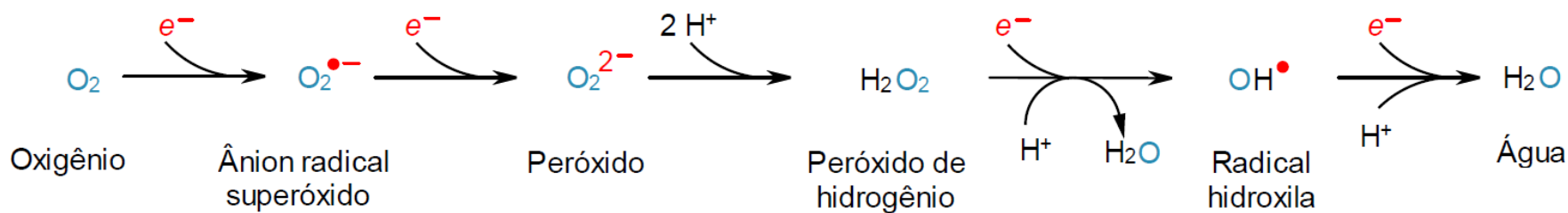
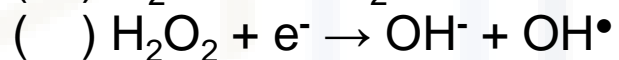
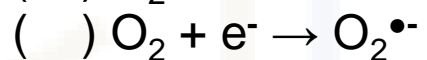
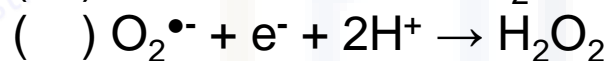
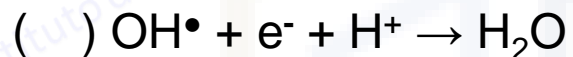
18 – O que caracteriza um radical livre?



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

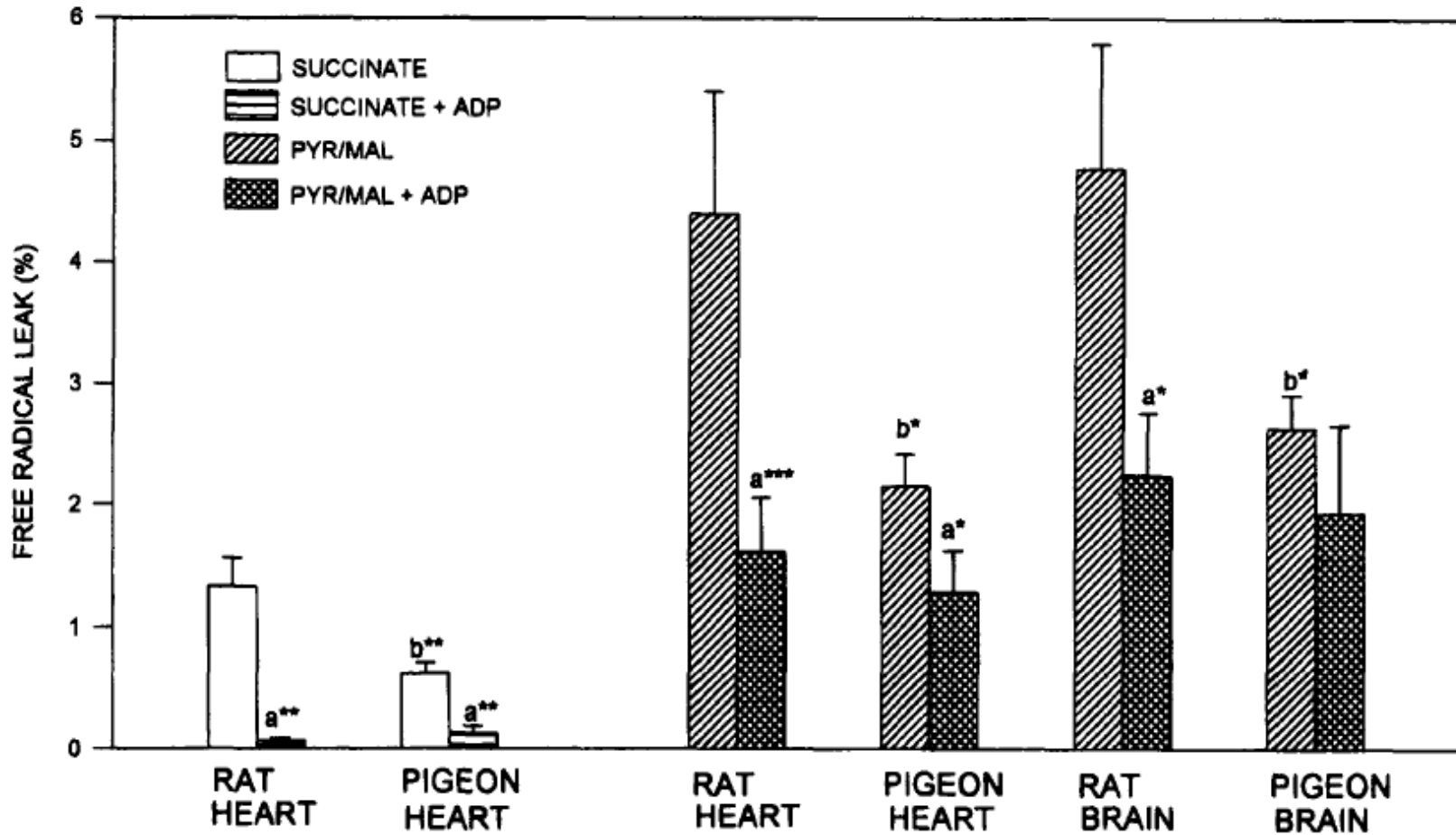


19 – Ordenar as seguintes reações que descrevem a formação da água a partir do oxigênio e identificar as espécies que são consideradas radicais livres:



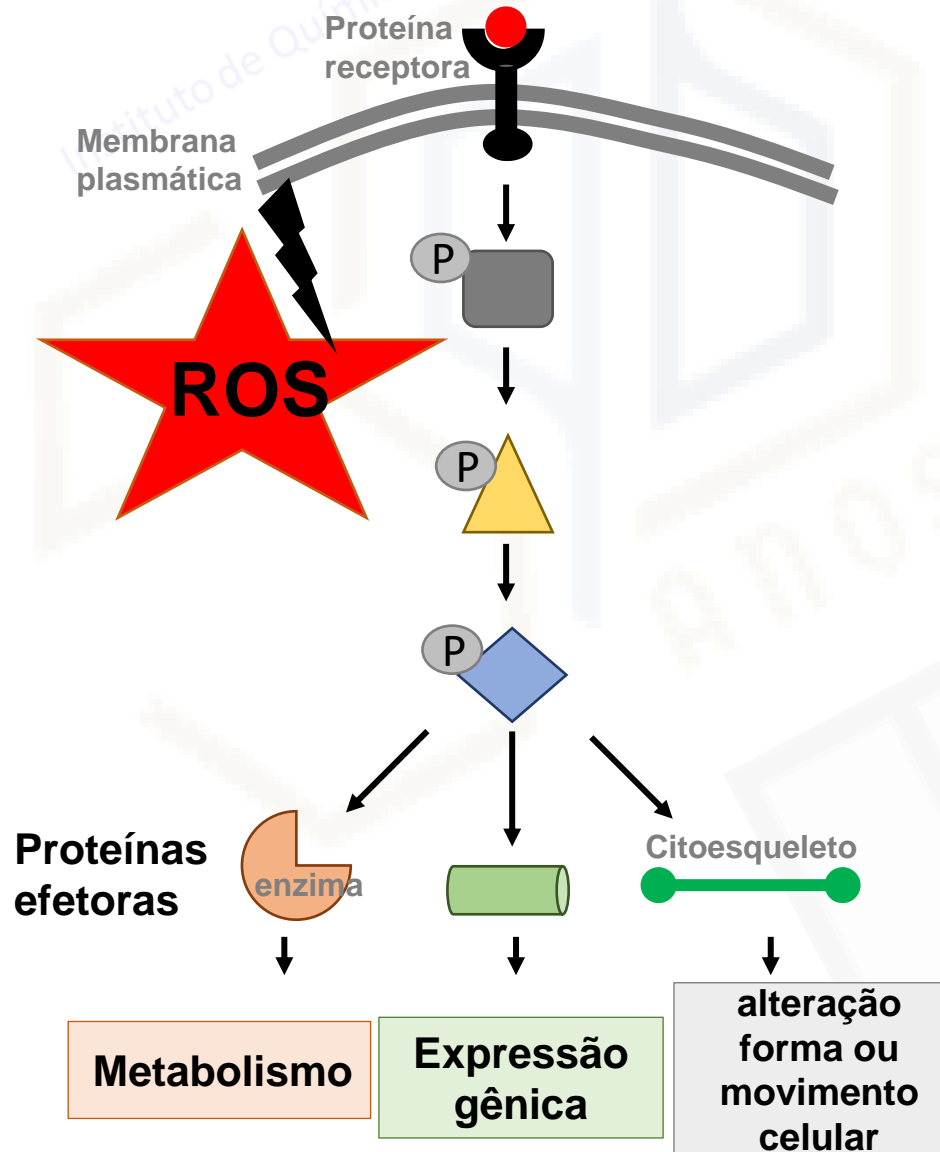
20 – Em que circunstâncias são formados os radicais livres de oxigênio?

### Falta de ADP

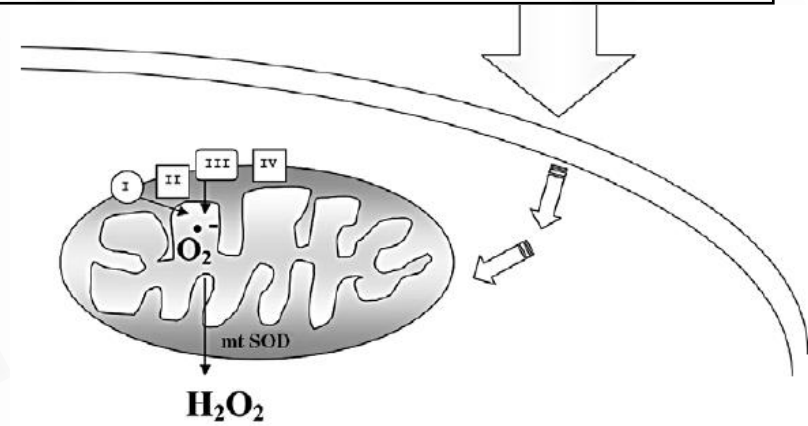


21 – Dê exemplos dos efeitos maléficos e benéficos dos radicais livres para o organismo.

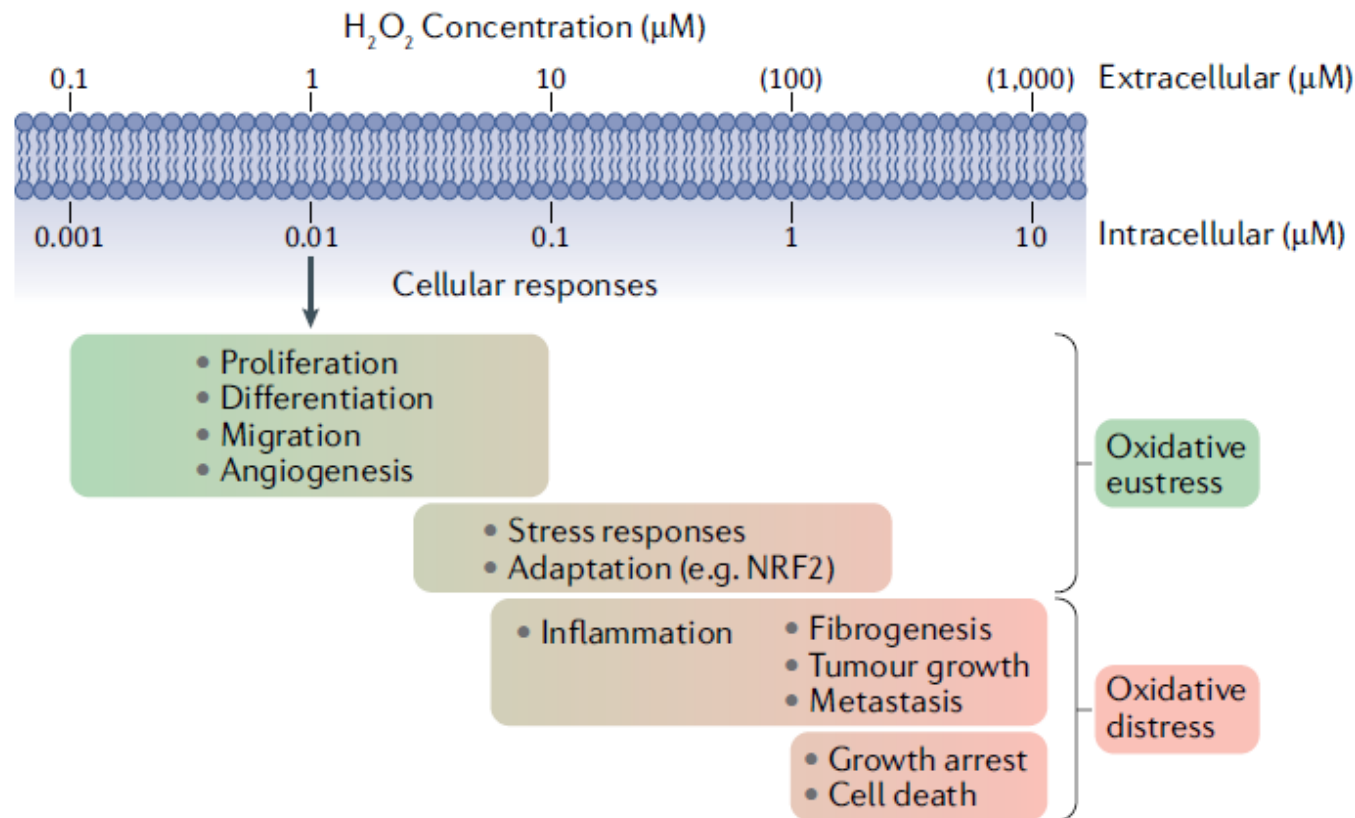
**Sinalização celular**



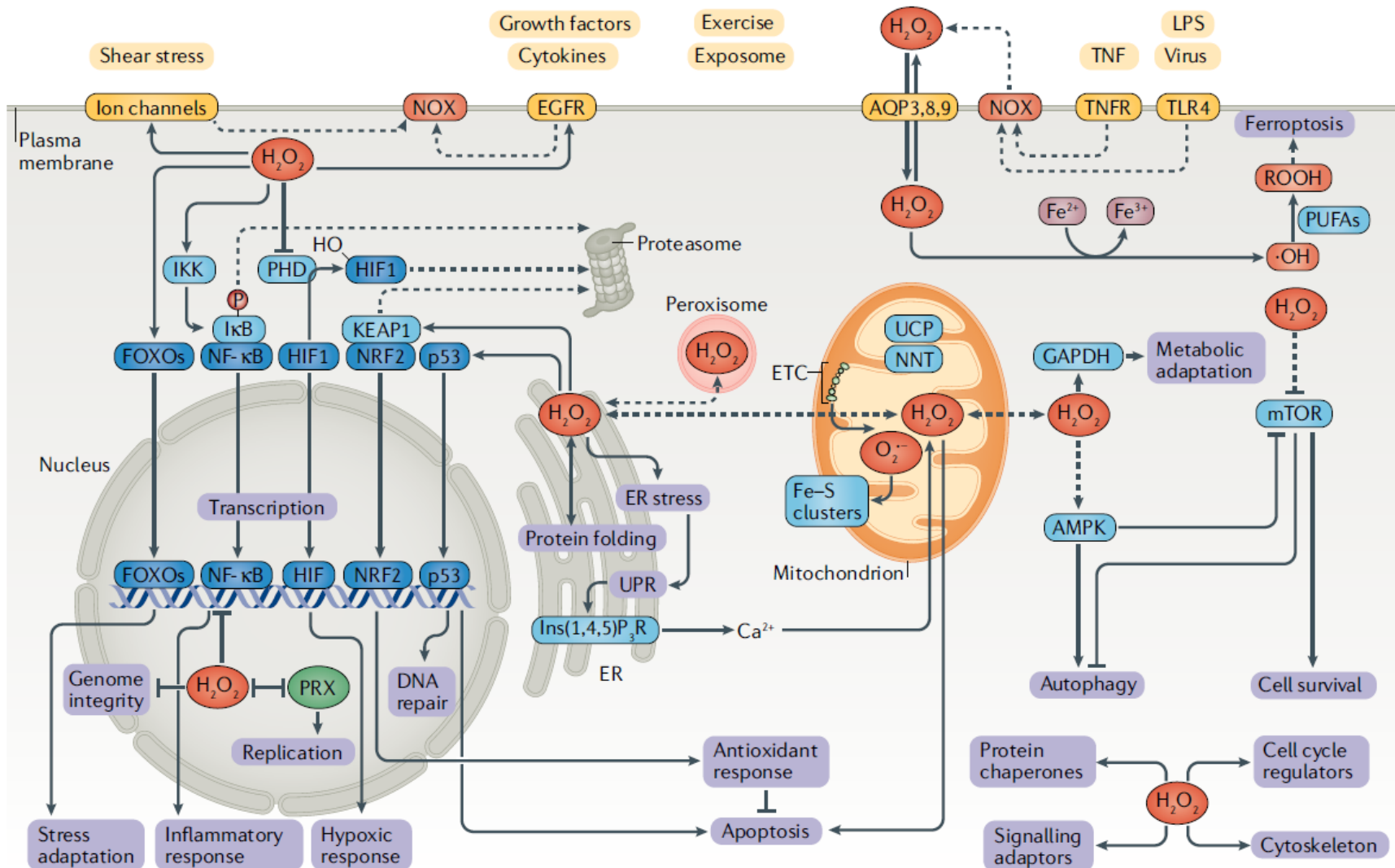
Sinalização integrada  
 Apoptose  
 p53  
 Hipóxia  
 TNF-alpha  
 Ras oncogênica (ativação oncogênica)



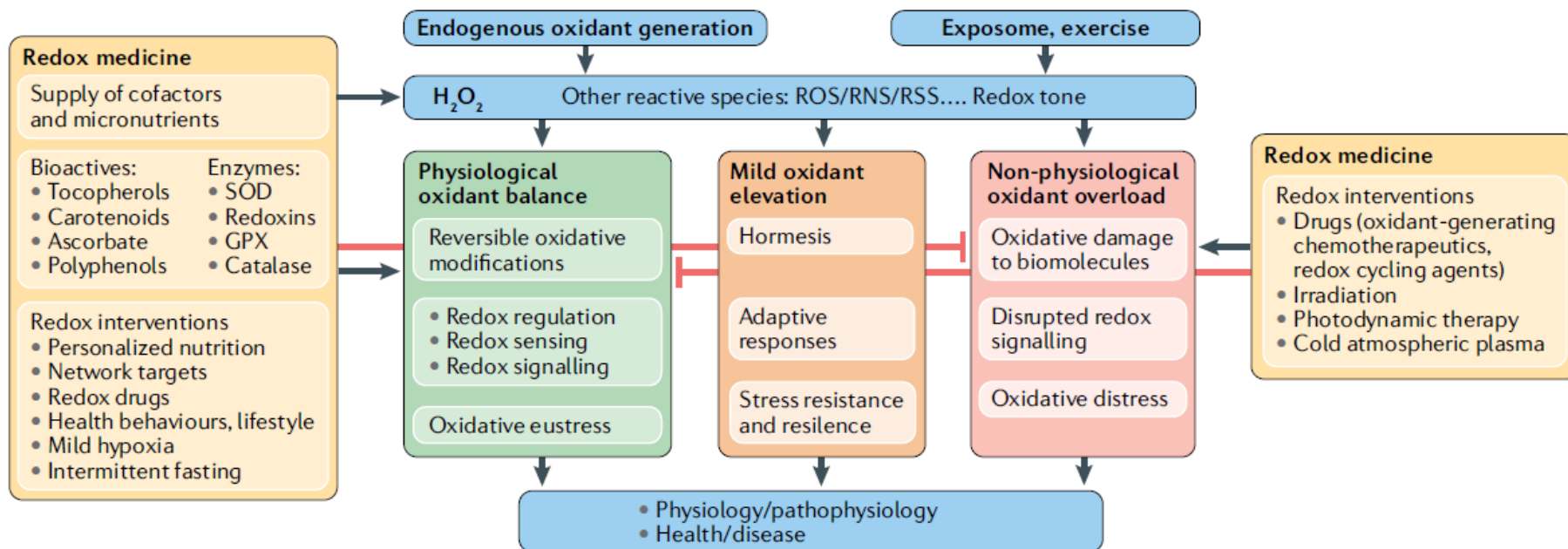
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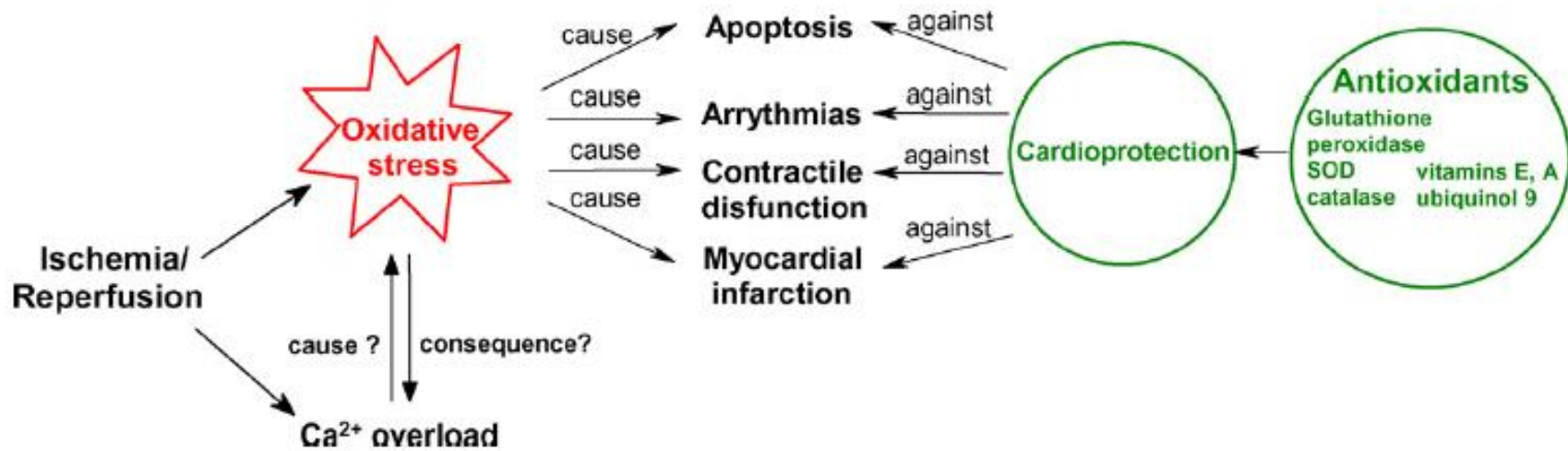
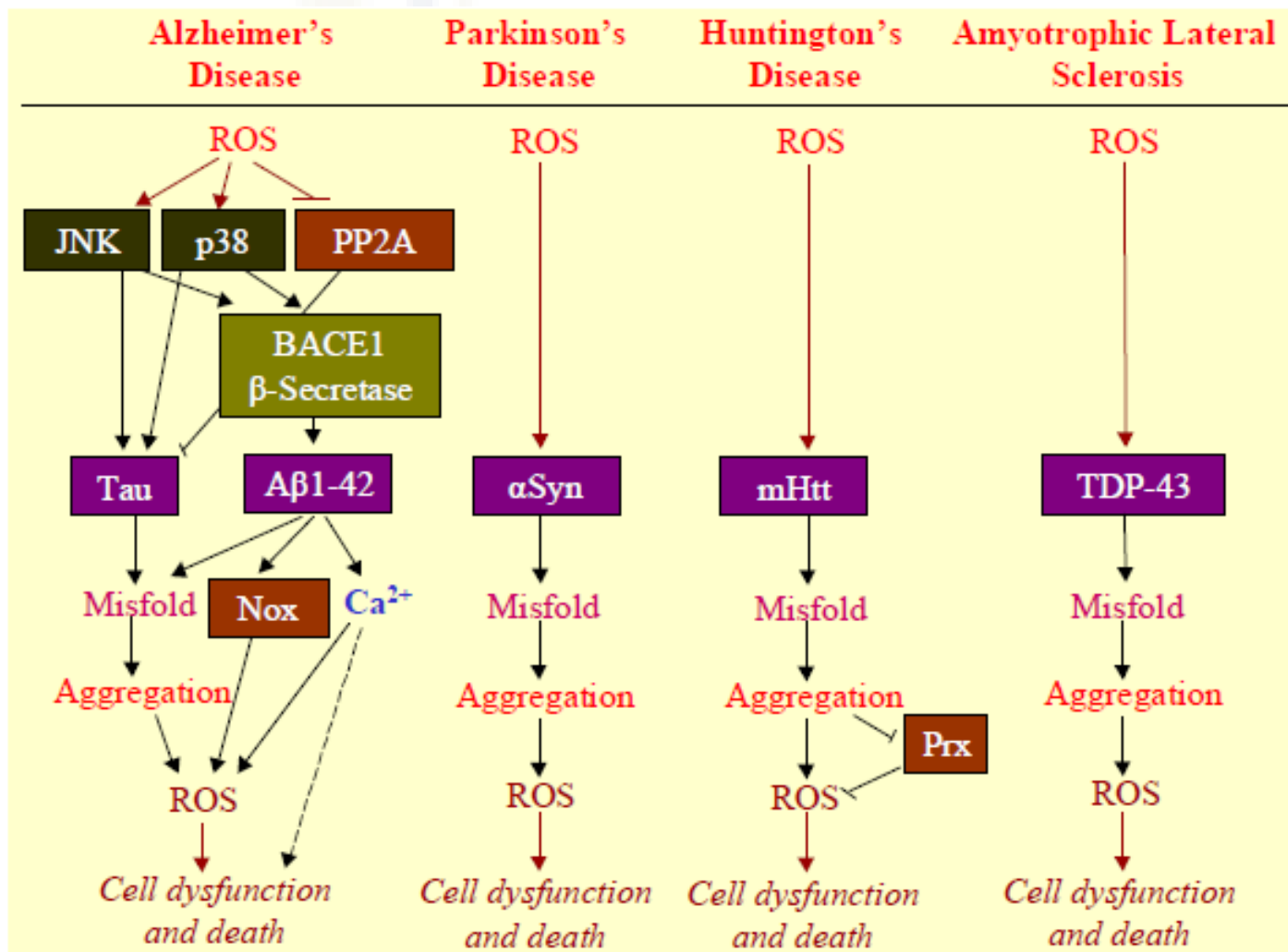


Fig. 5. Effect of oxidative stress and antioxidants in pathophysiology of ischemia-reperfusion injury in the heart.

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





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

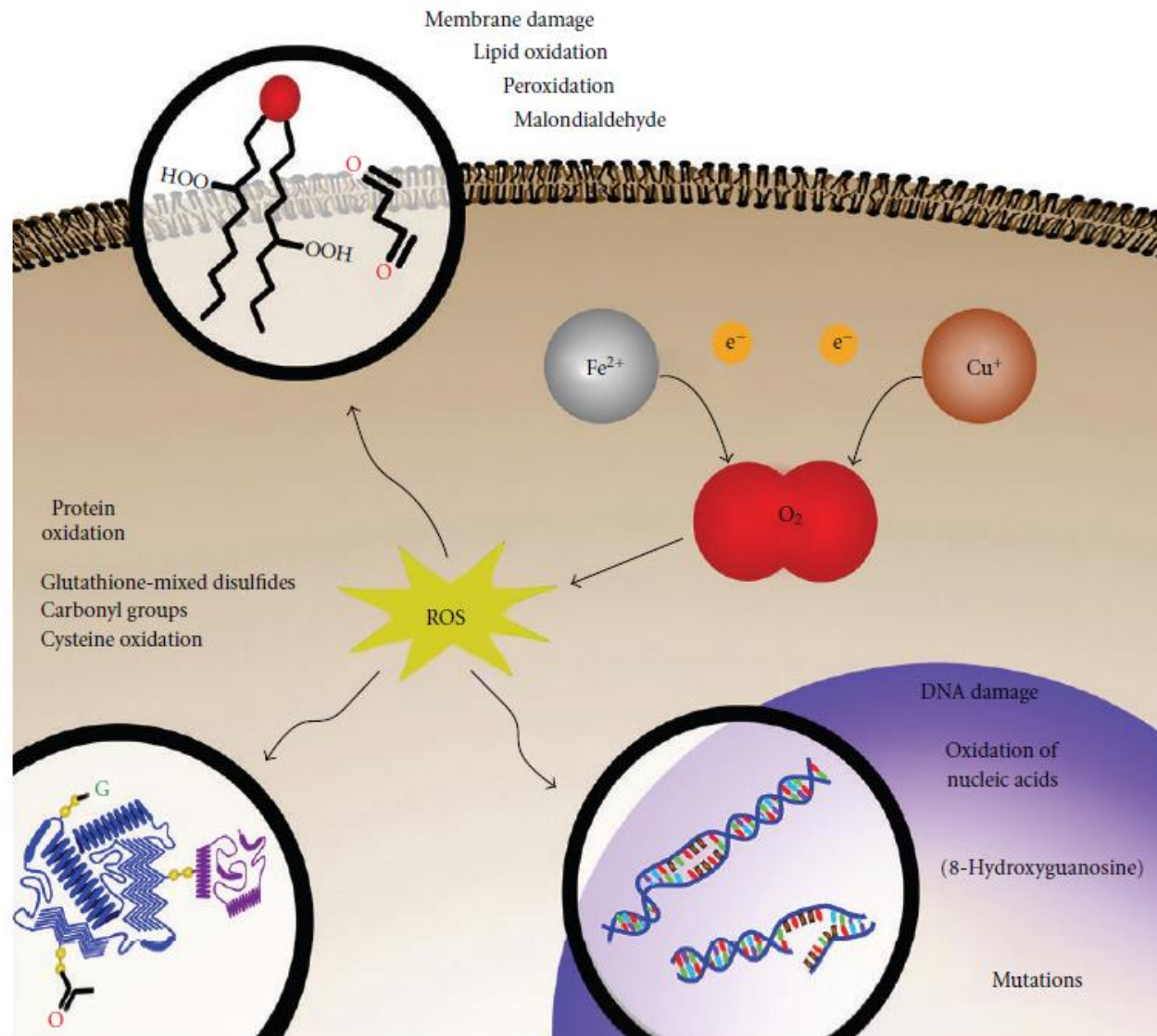
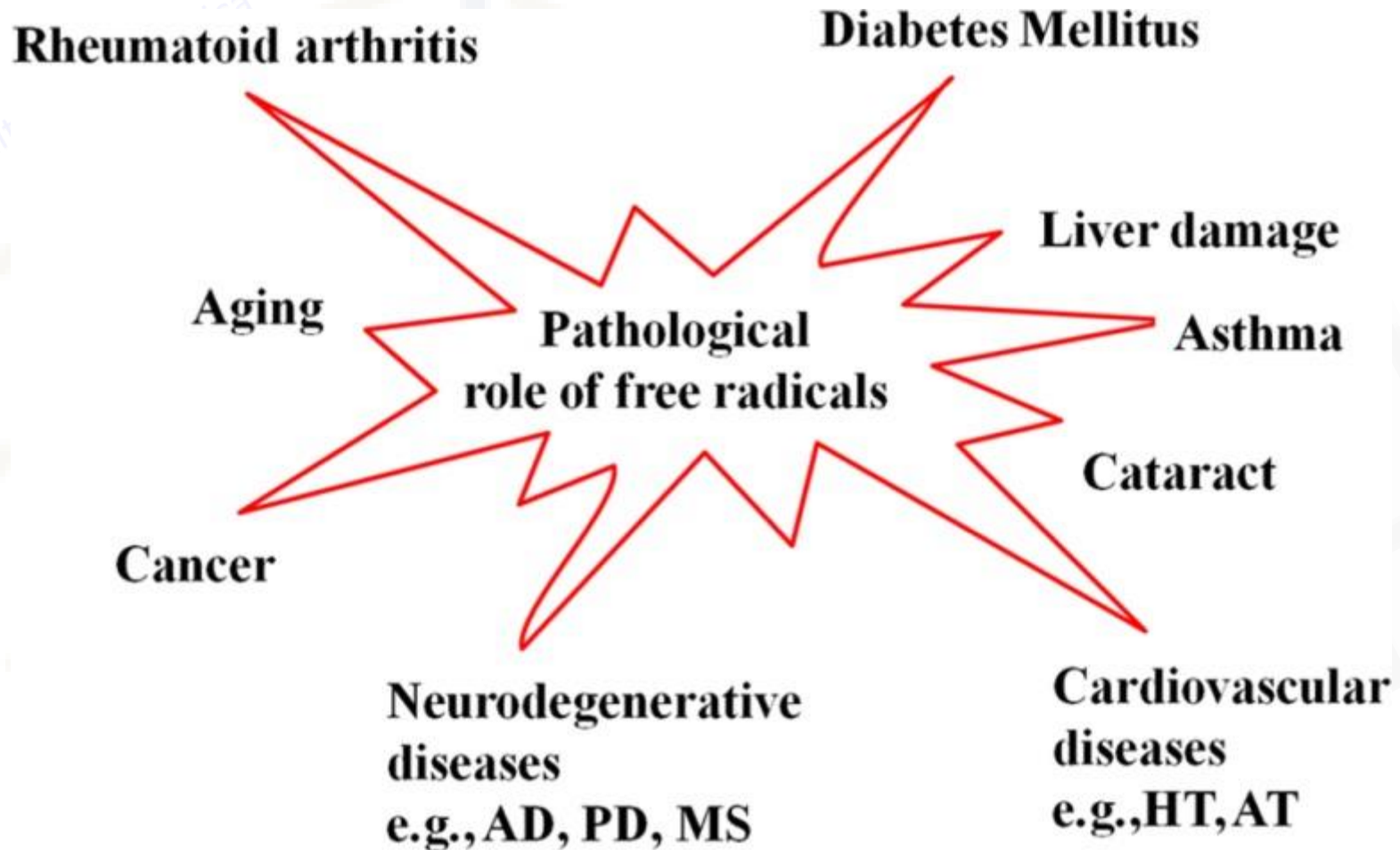
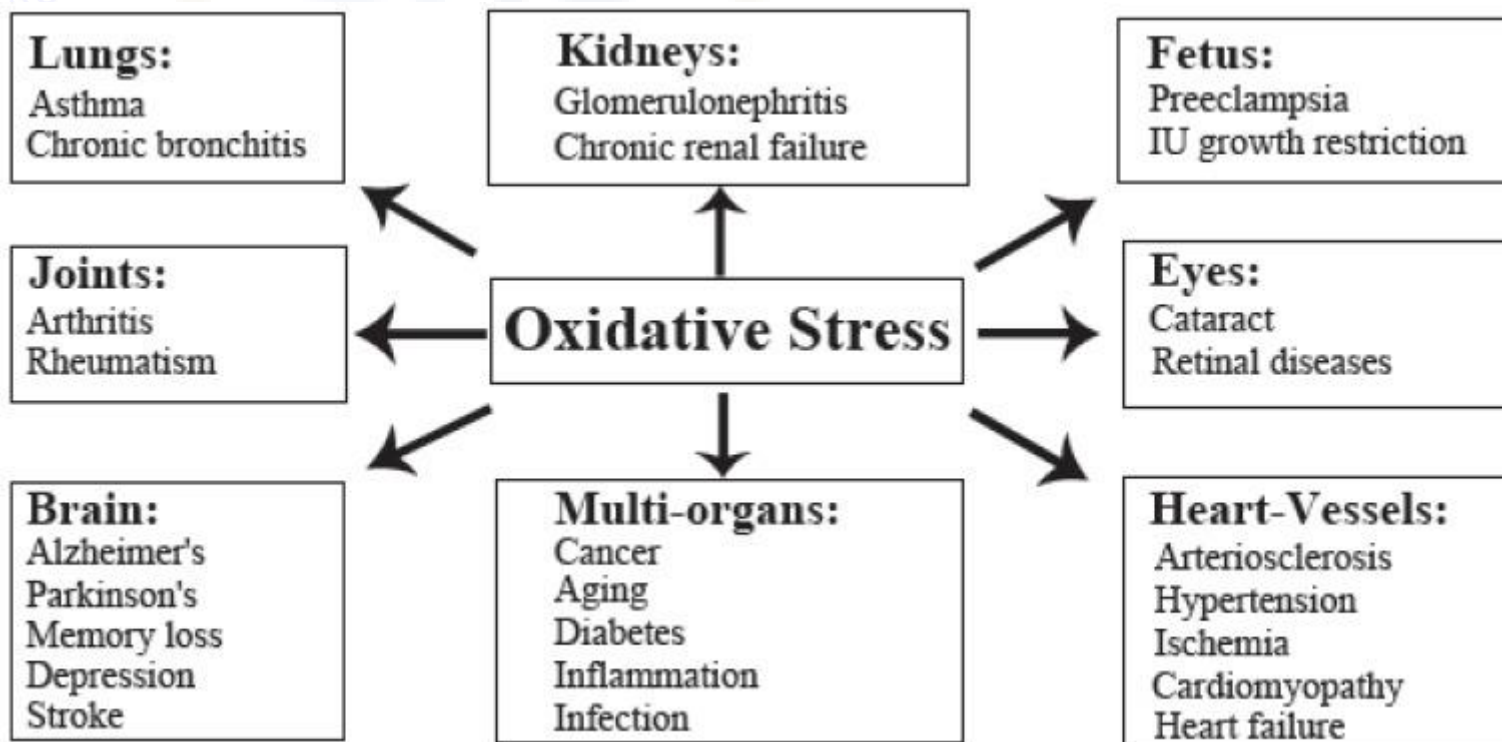


FIGURE 2: Oxidative damages induced by transition metals. Iron and copper can reduce oxygen leading to ROS generation and subsequent oxidation of proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids.

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

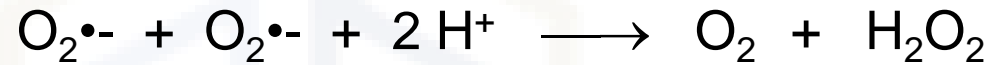


21 – Dê exemplos dos efeitos maléficos e benéficos dos radicais livres para o organismo.



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

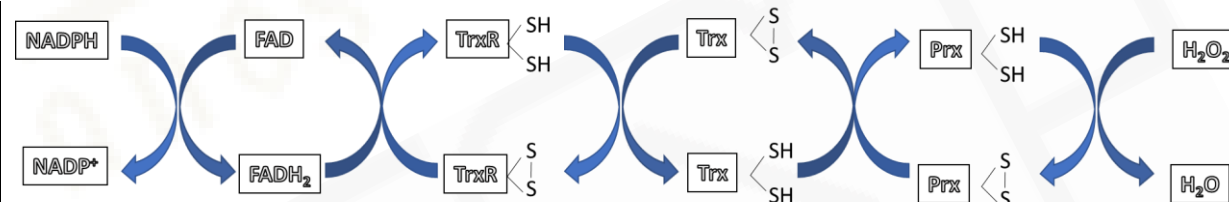
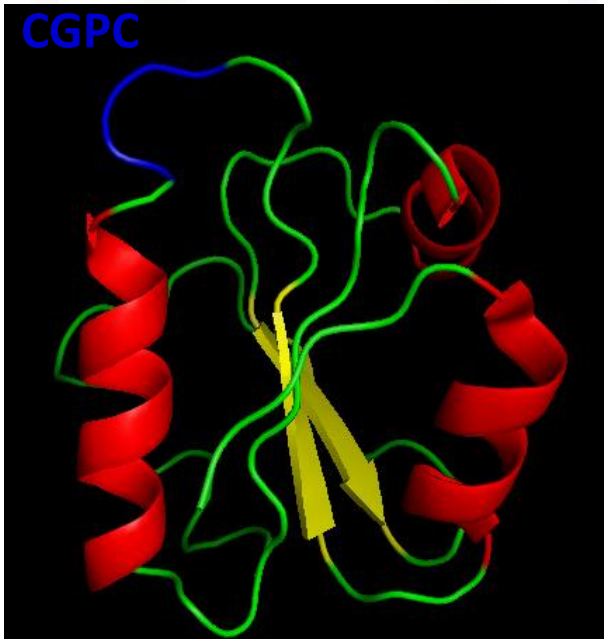
superóxido dismutase



catalase

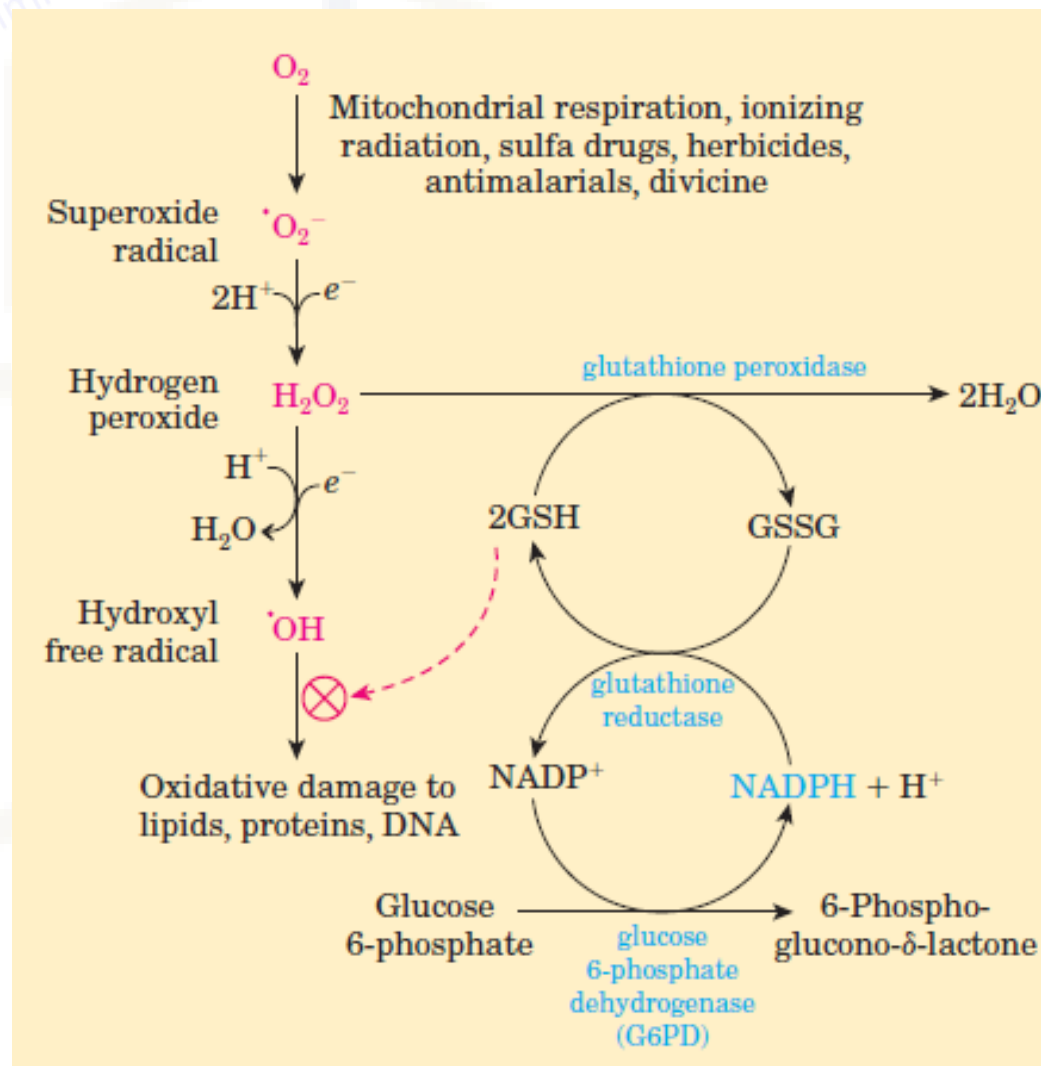


## Tioredoxina



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

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



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

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

