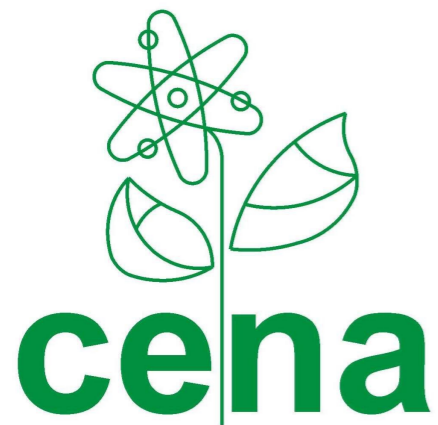
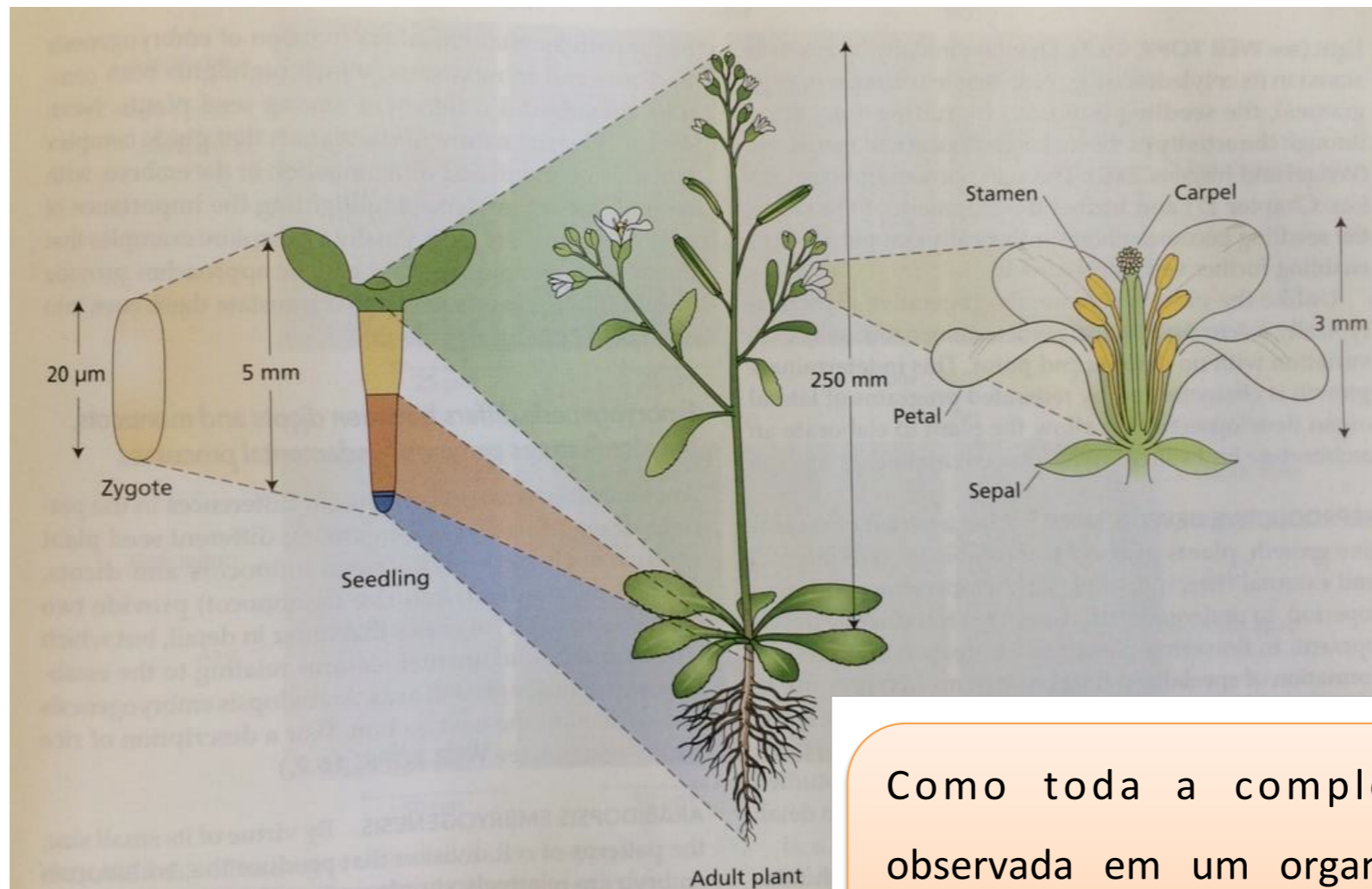


Desenvolvimento Vegetal e Hormônios

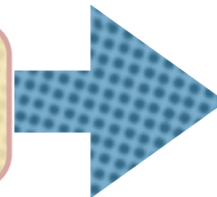
Aula 1



Questão central da Biologia do Desenvolvimento

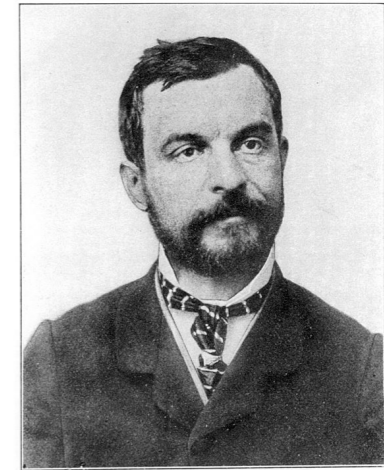


Questão central



Como toda a complexidade observada em um organismo se origina a partir de uma única célula?

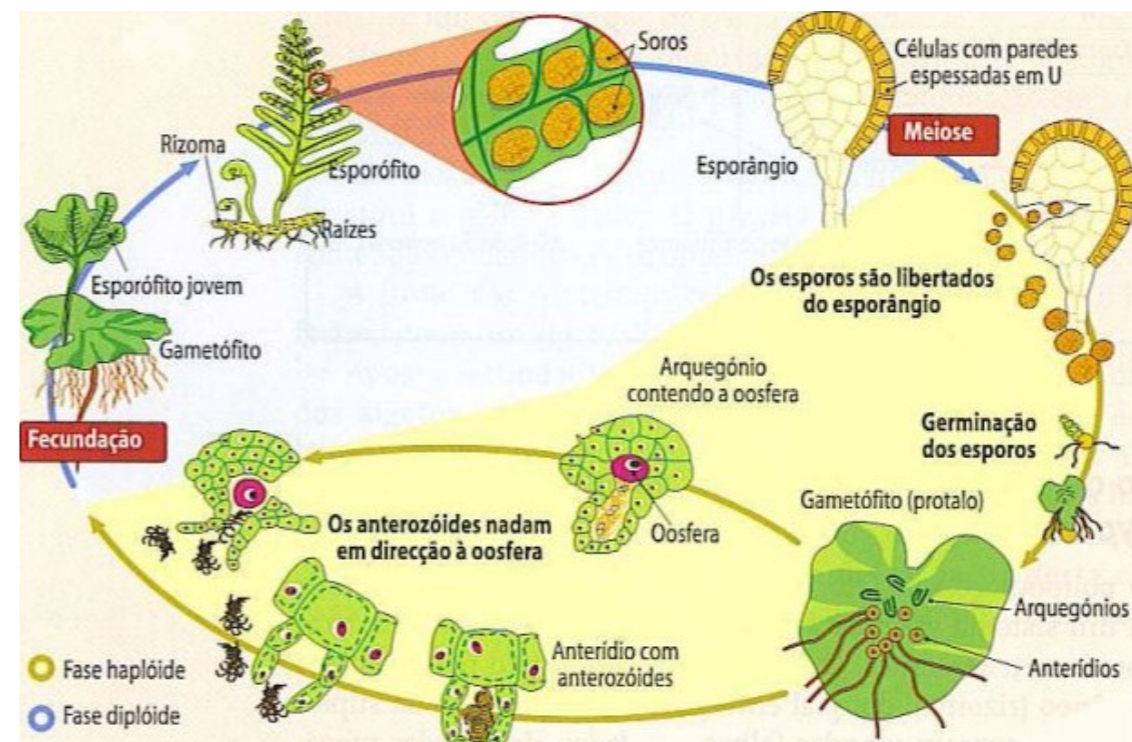
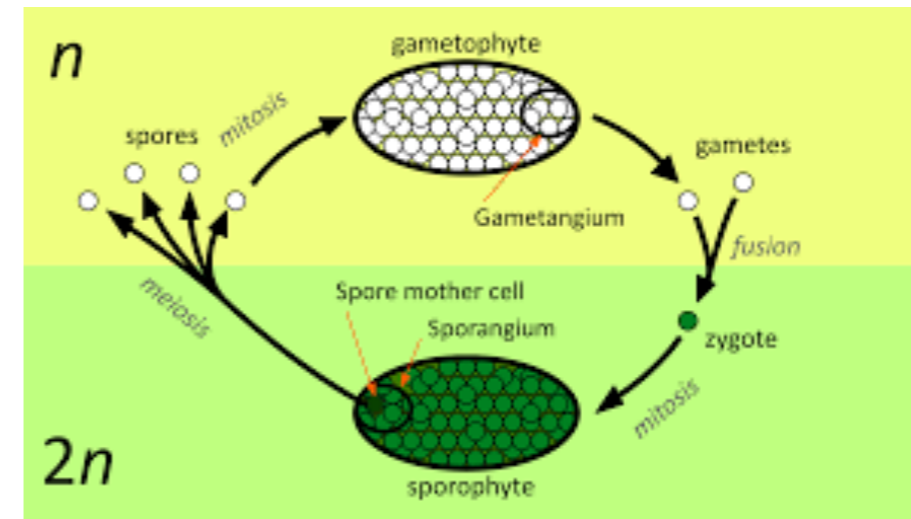
A alternância de gerações



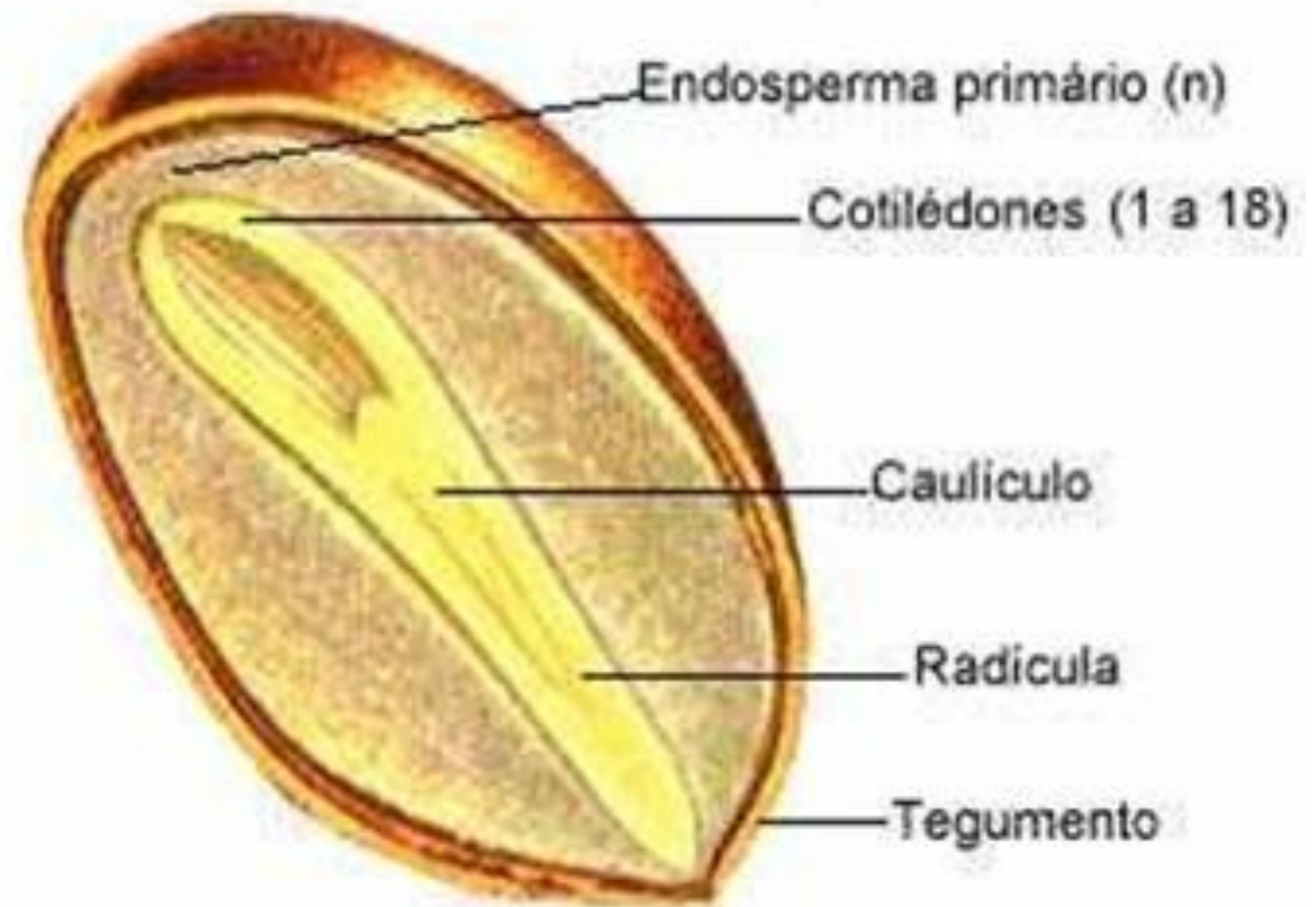
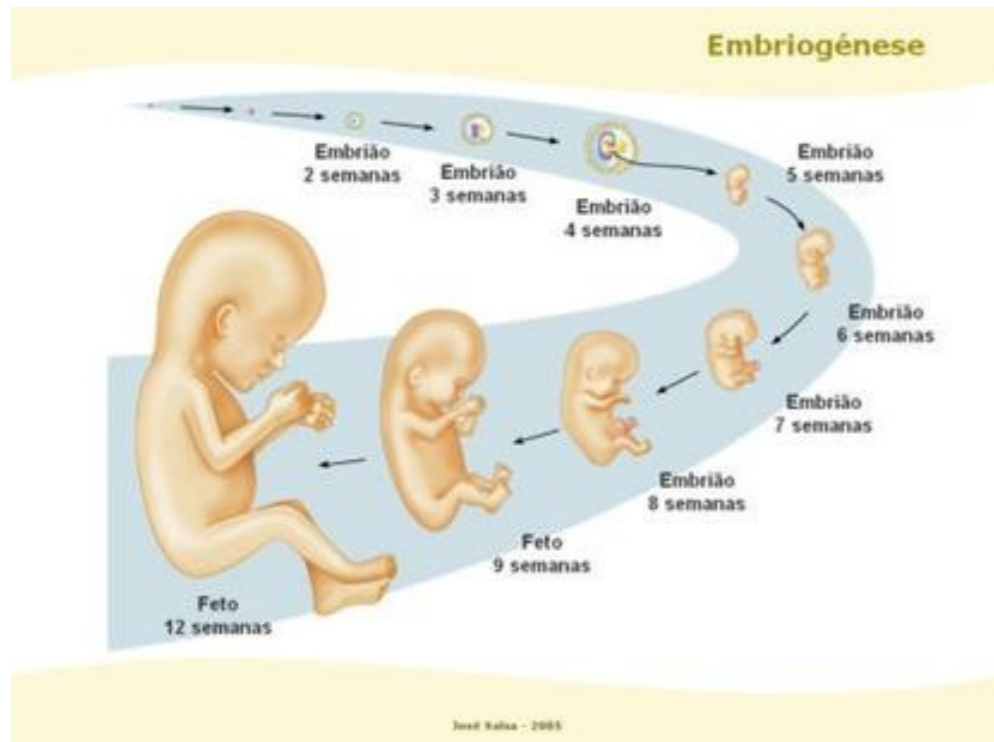
WILHELM HOFMEISTER.

Fig. 1. Portrait of Wilhelm Hofmeister (age unknown) originally published in *The Plant World* by Goebel, 1905.

Dentro do âmbito vegetal foi fundamental o trabalho de Hofmeister em definir a alternância de gerações, entre a geração esporofítica e gametofítica.



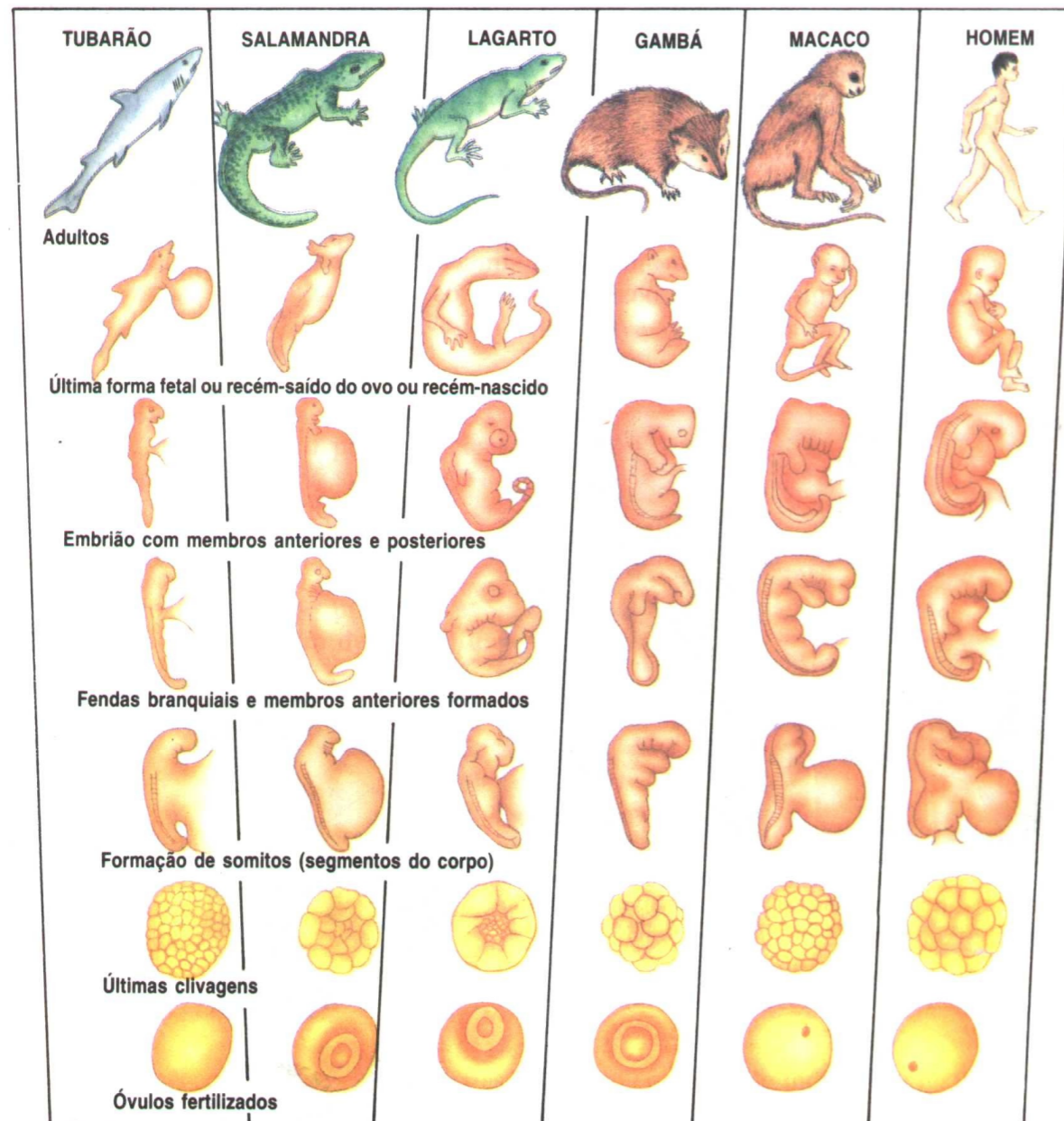
Início – desenvolvimento embrionário



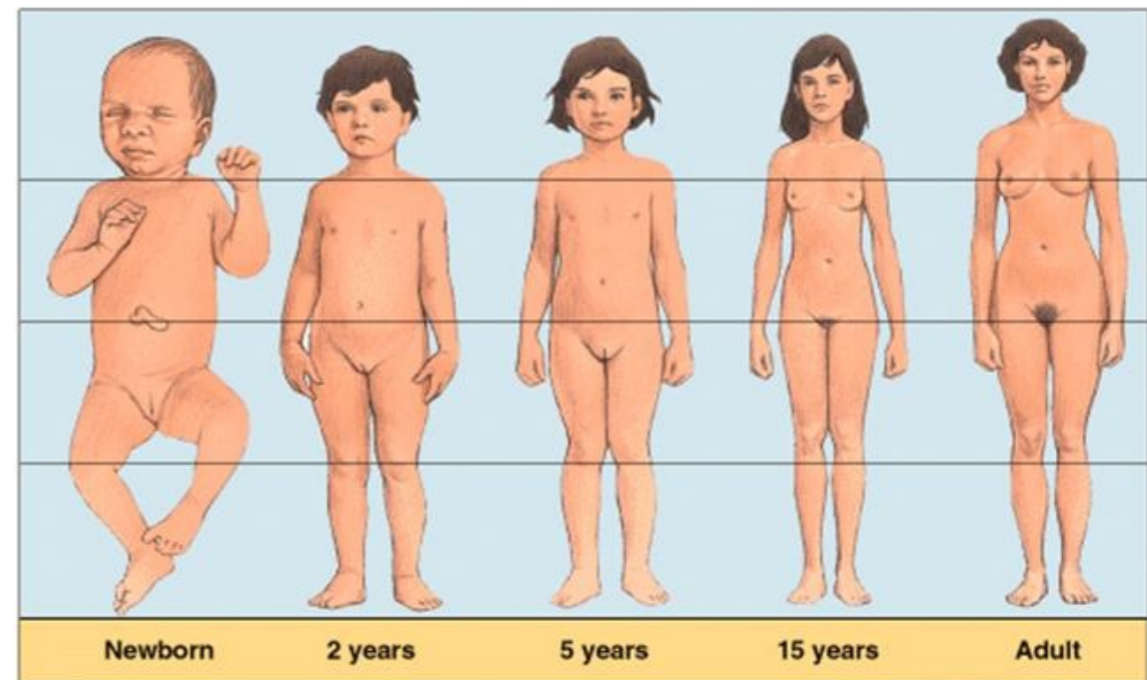
Desenvolvimento Vegetal

Aula 1 – Introdução

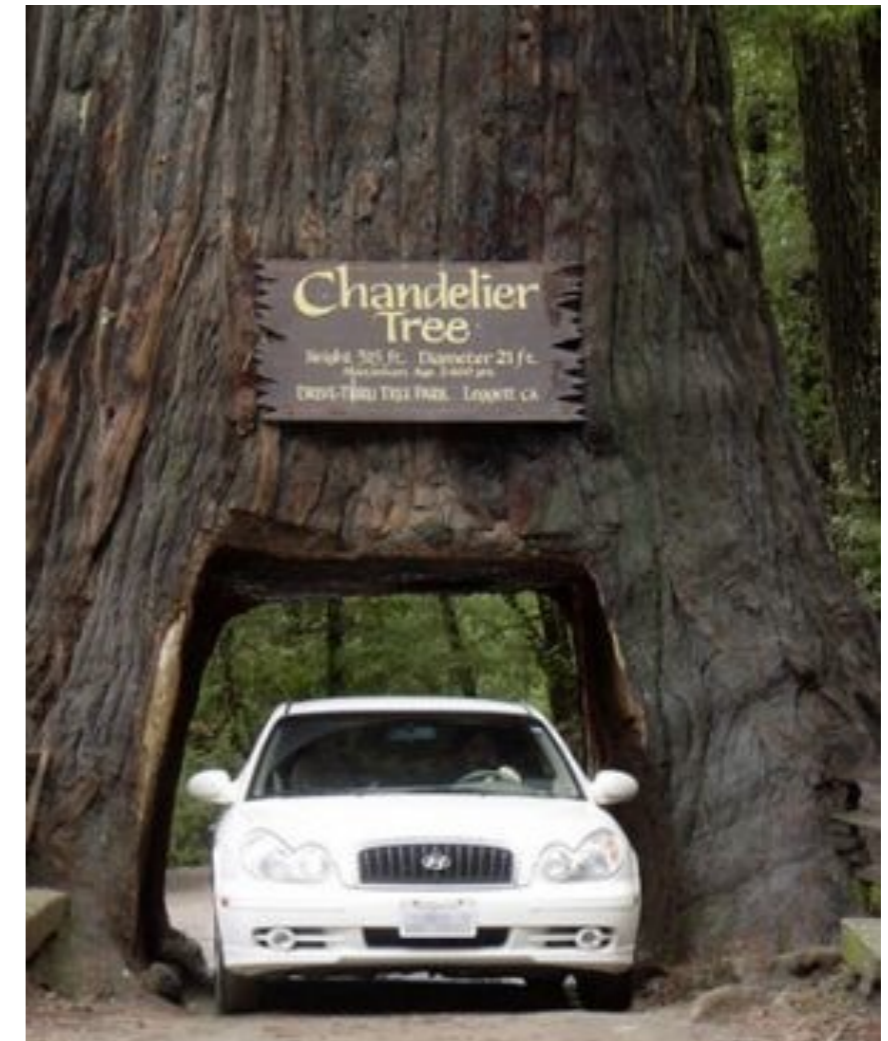
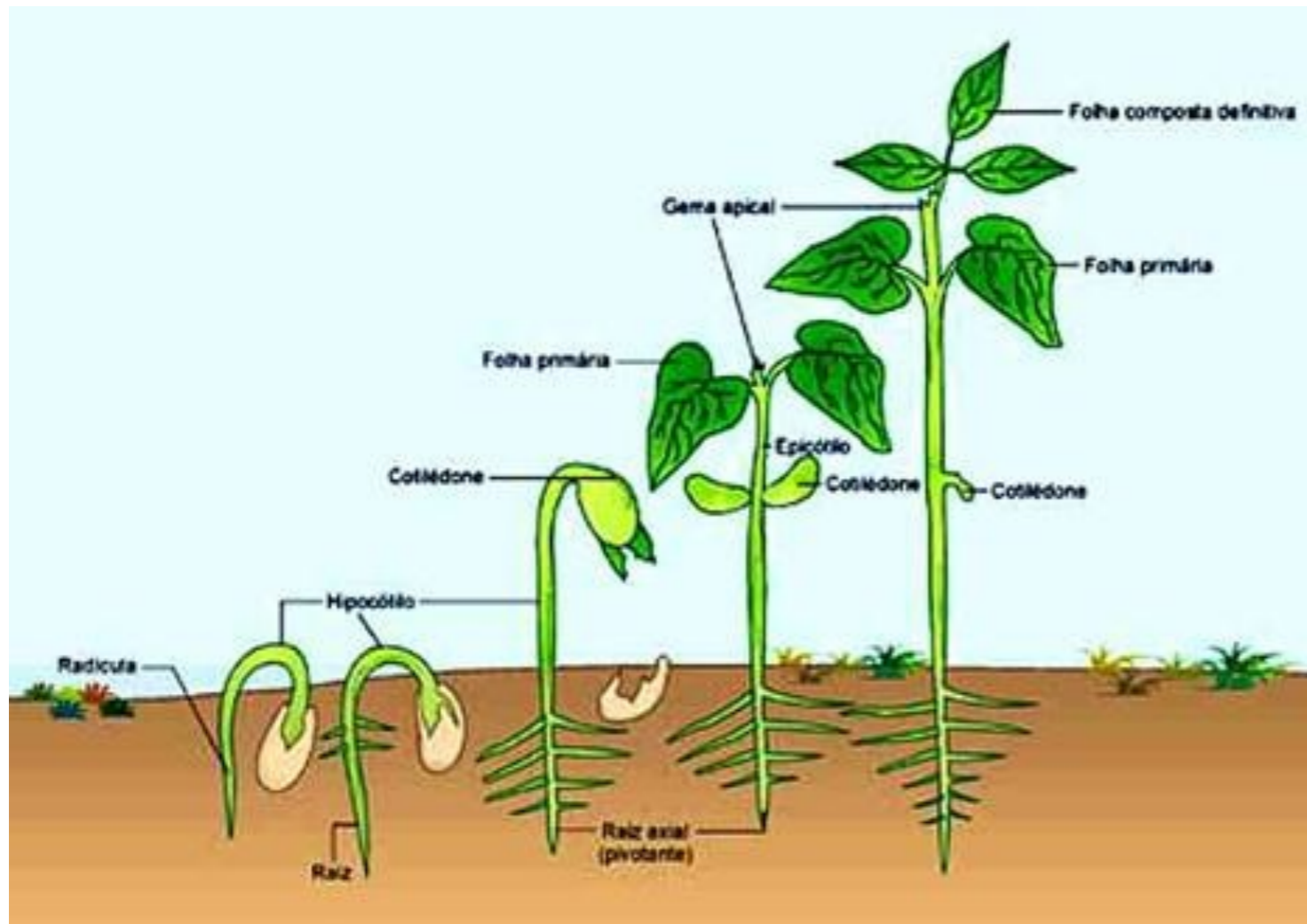
Início – desenvolvimento determinado



Embriologia comparativa, do peixe ao homem.



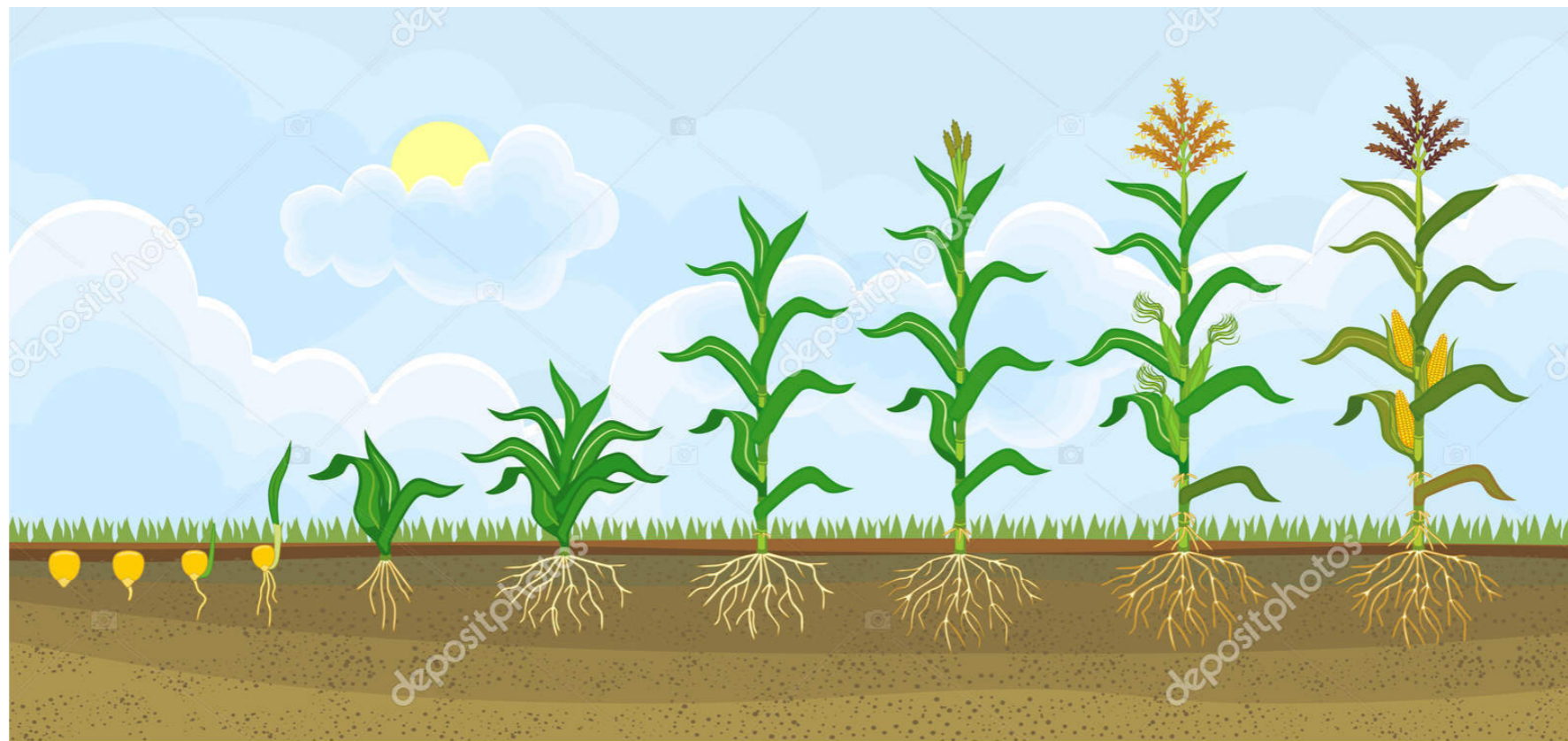
Início – desenvolvimento indeterminado



Diferentes tecidos e órgãos são formados ao longo do desenvolvimento

Desenvolvimento pós embrionário - meristemas

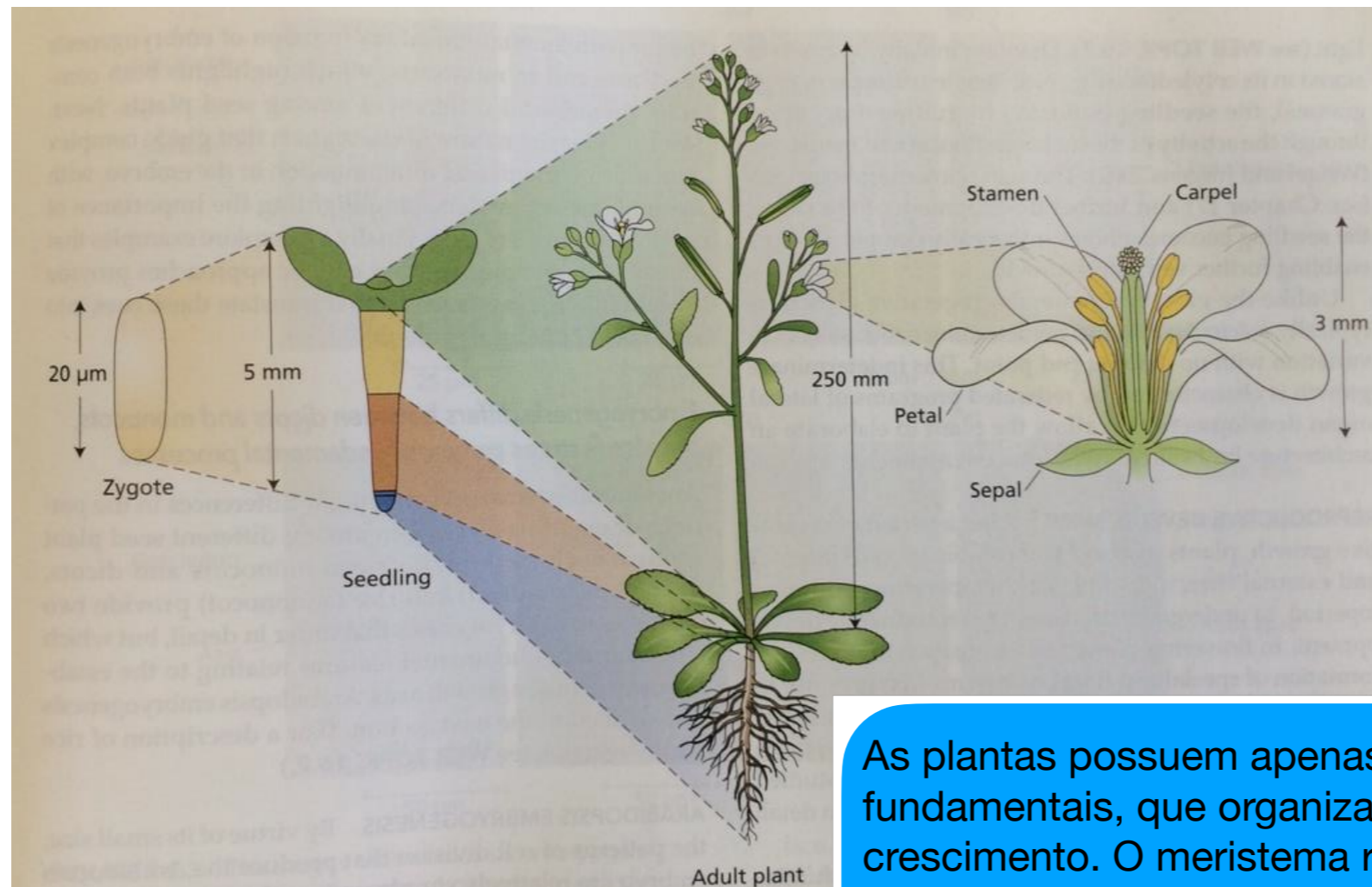
Estágios de vida de uma planta



Semente Germinação Plantula Estágios juvenis Estágio adulto Floração Fecundação Semente



De onde vem o crescimento de uma planta?



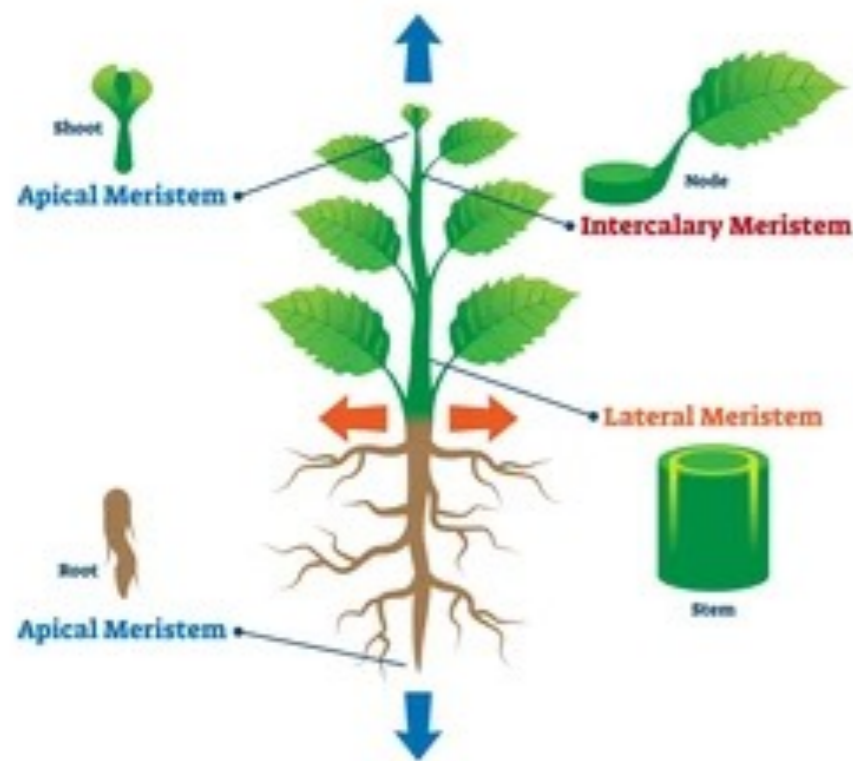
Meristemas

As plantas possuem apenas 2 meristemas fundamentais, que organizam o plano de crescimento. O meristema radicular e apical organizam o eixo abico-basal do corpo. Ao longo do desenvolvimento irão se formar meristemas secundários, que dão origem p.ex. a gemas axilares, raízes laterais, crescimento caulinar etc...

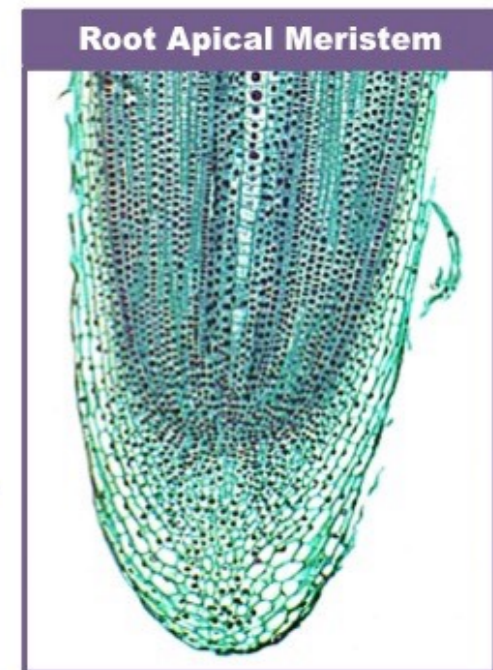
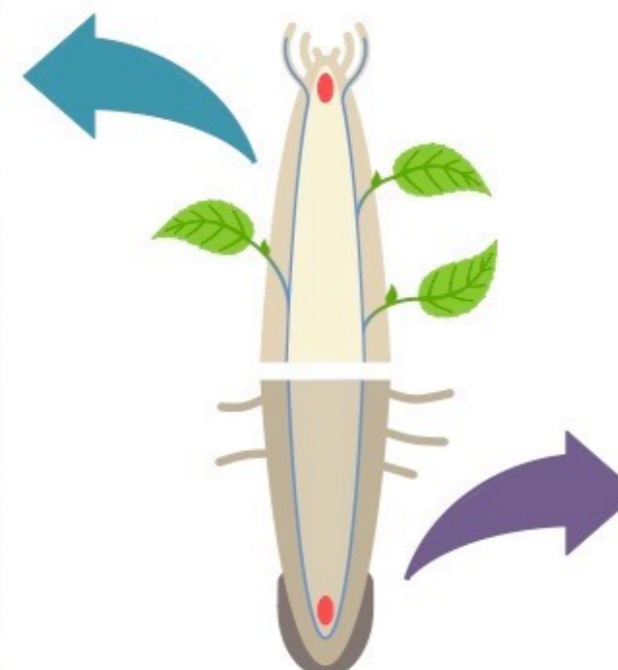
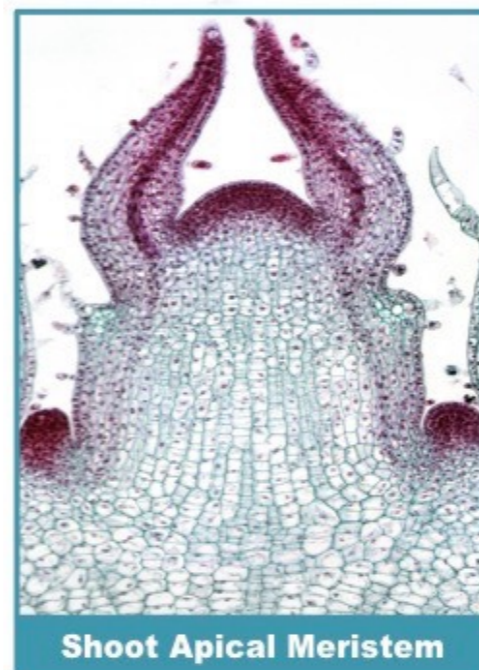
O que é um meristema?

O Meristema é uma região de tecido vegetal, encontrada principalmente nas pontas crescentes de raízes e brotos e no câmbio, consistindo de células em divisão ativa formando novos tecidos.

MERISTEMATIC TISSUE



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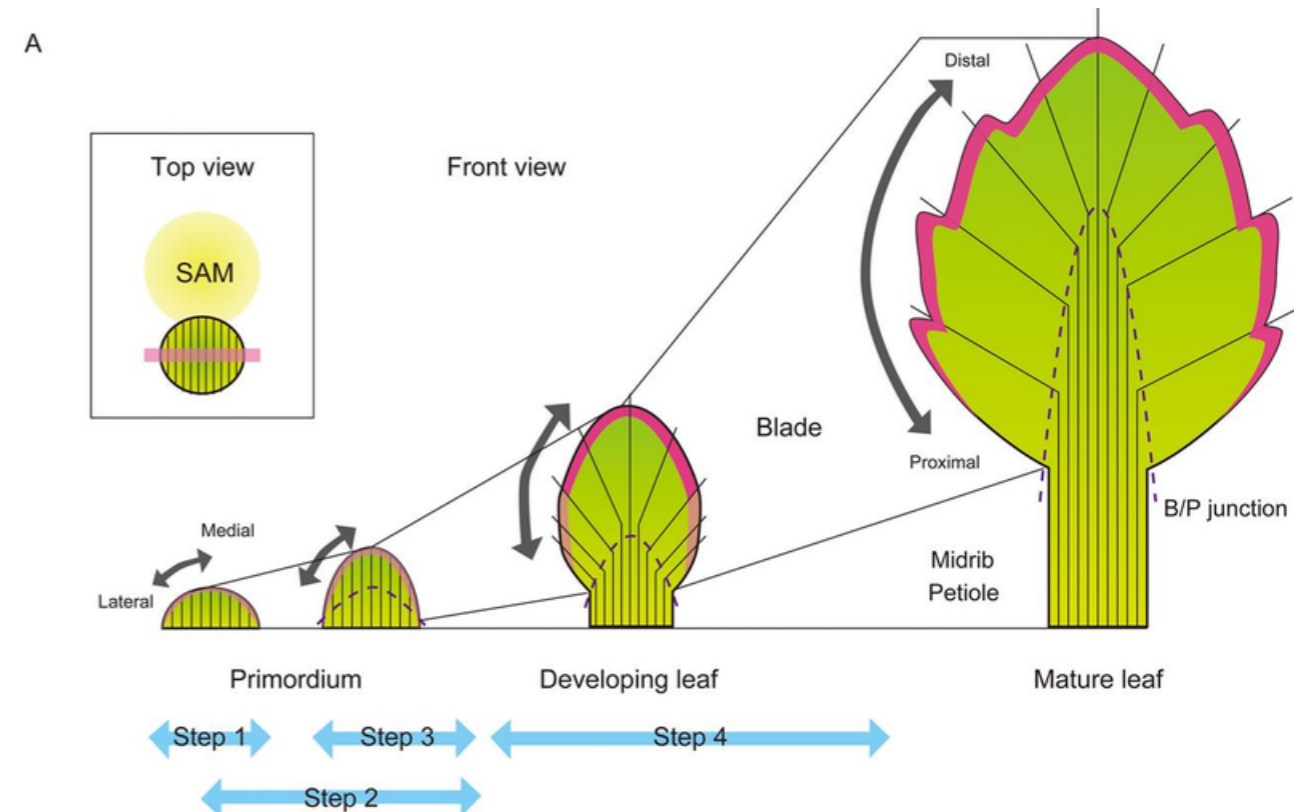
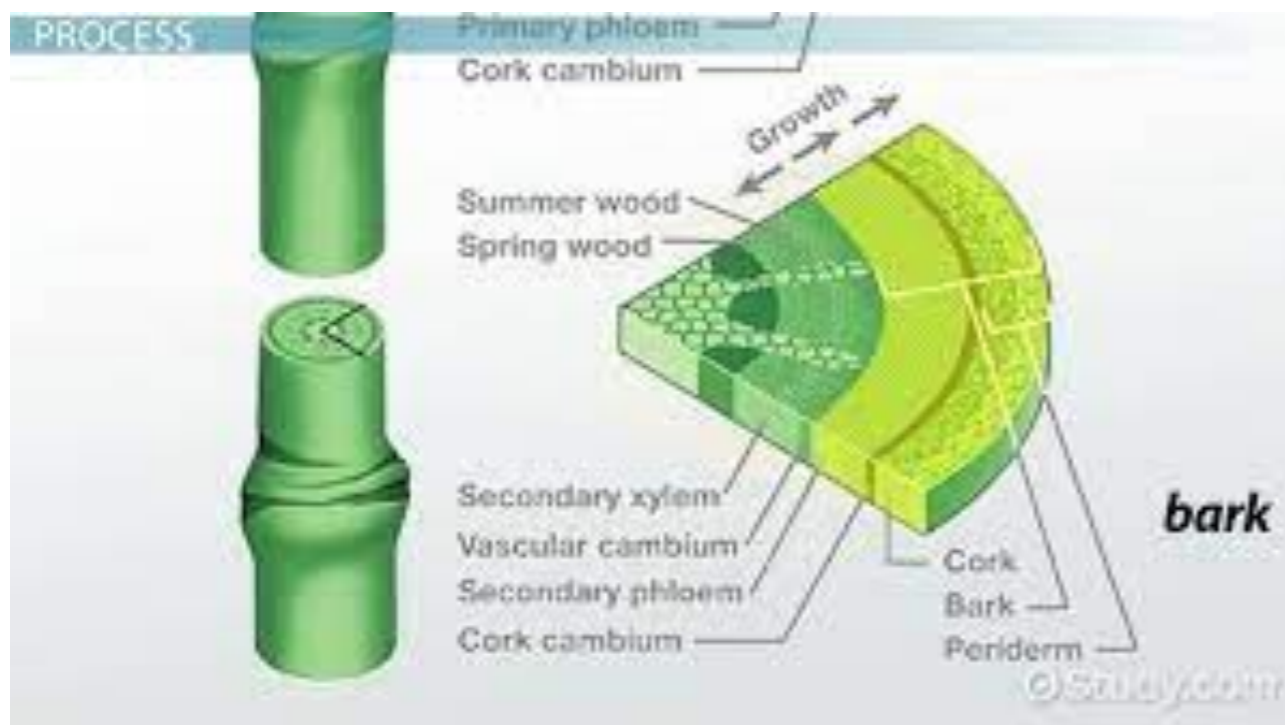


Meristemas primários

O que é um meristema?

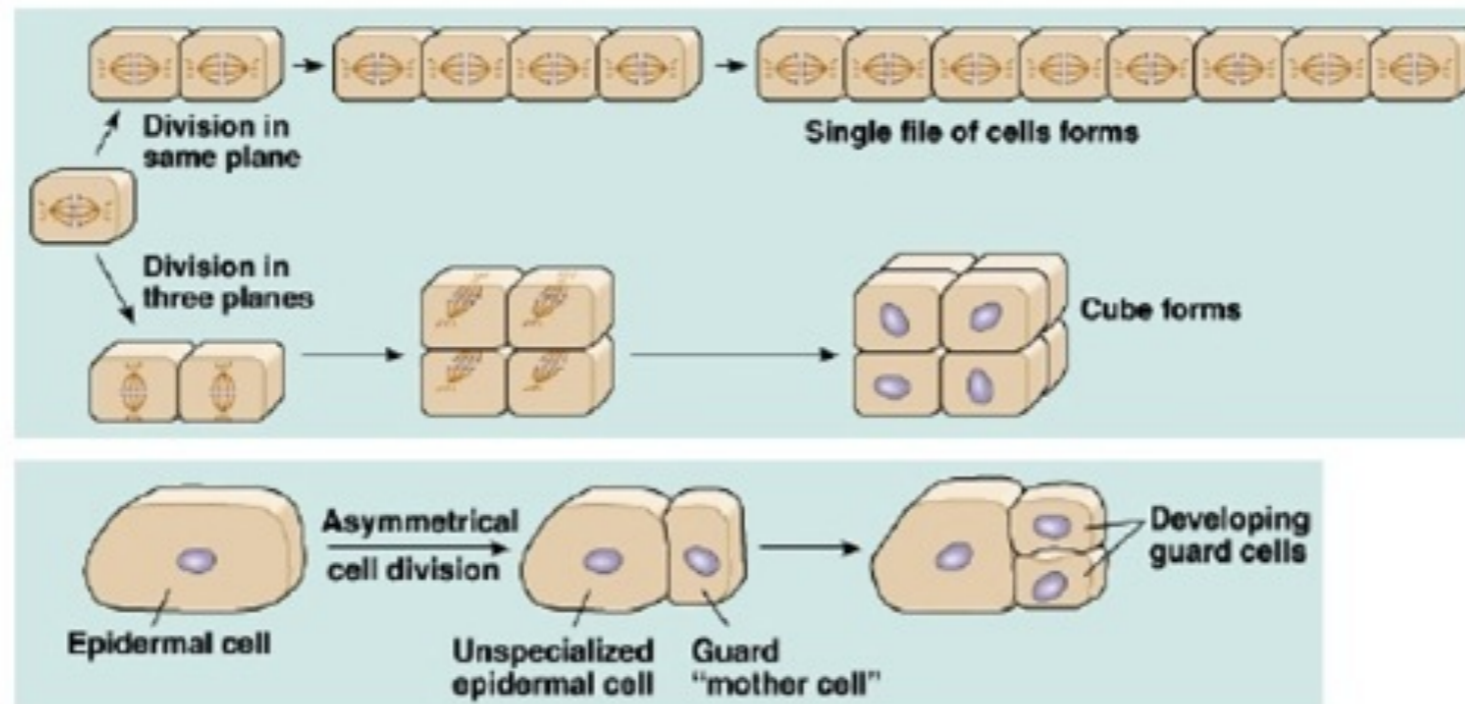
O Meristema é uma região de tecido vegetal, encontrada principalmente nas pontas crescentes de raízes e brotos e no câmbio, consistindo de células em divisão ativa formando novos tecidos.

Crescimento secundário

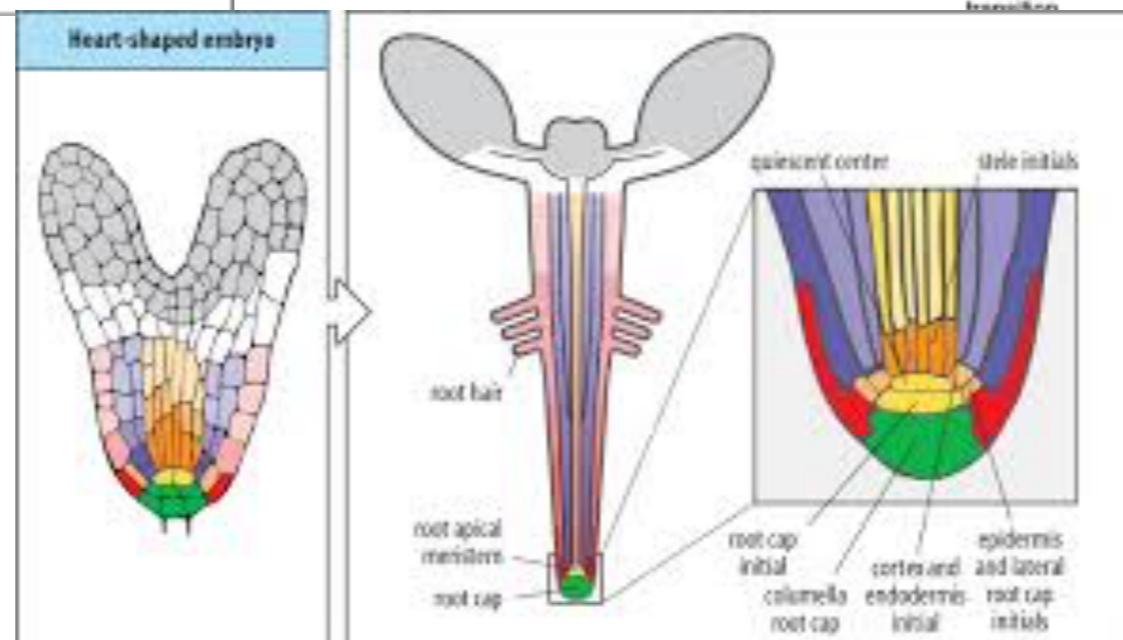
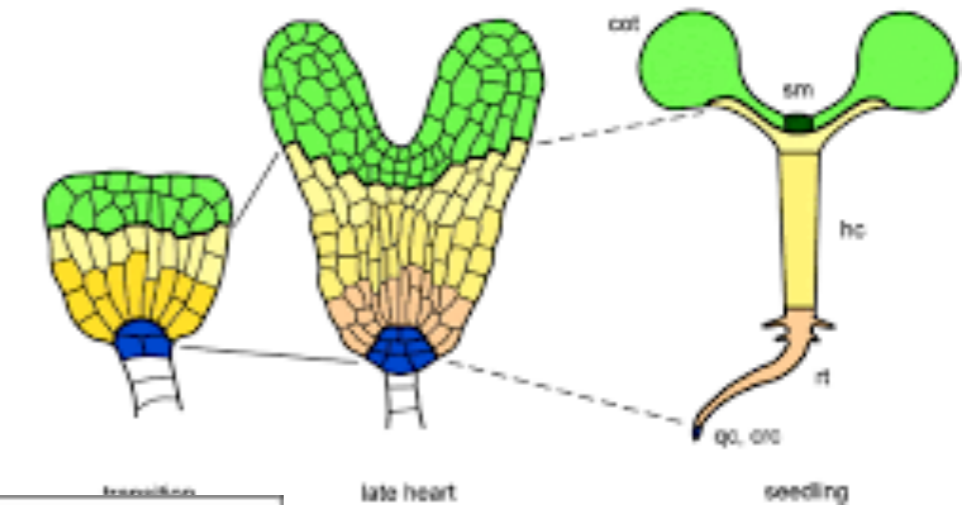
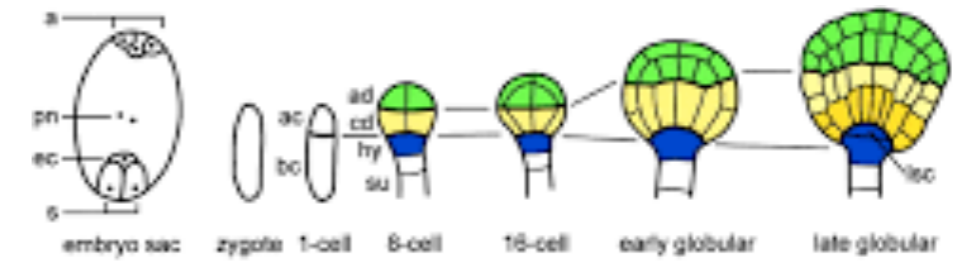
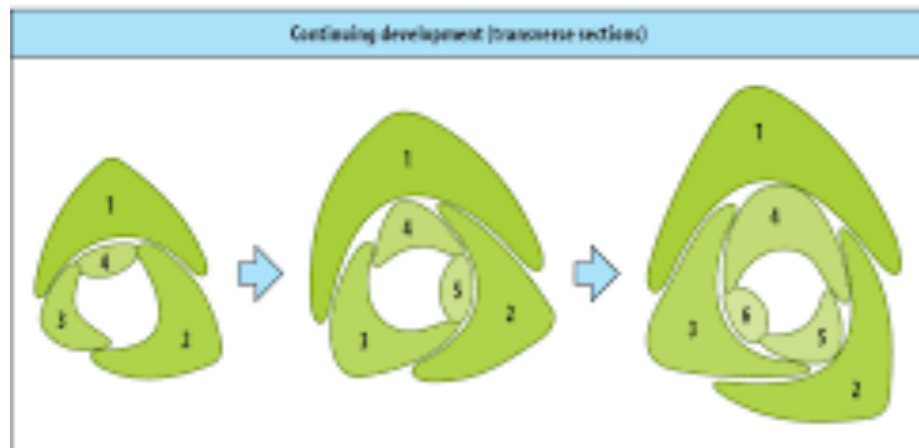


A parede celular obriga as células vegetais no mesmo lugar

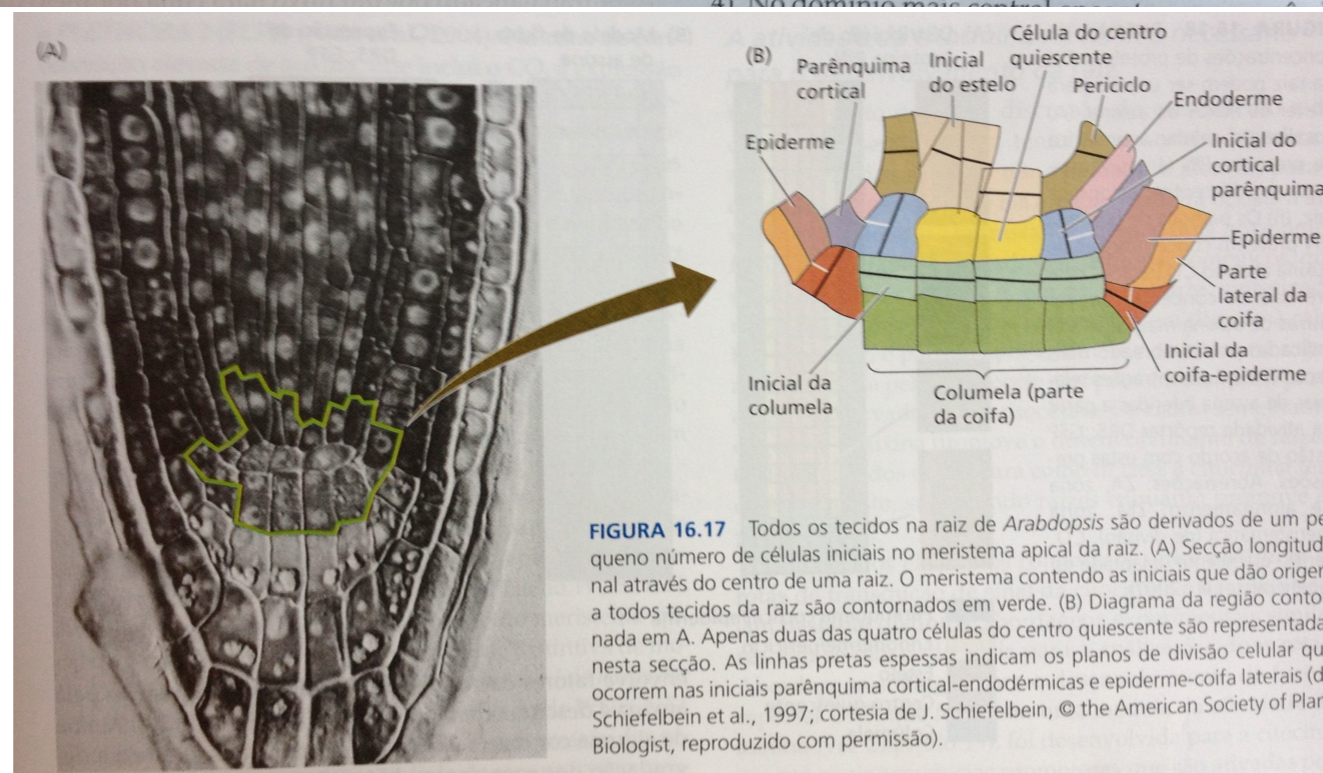
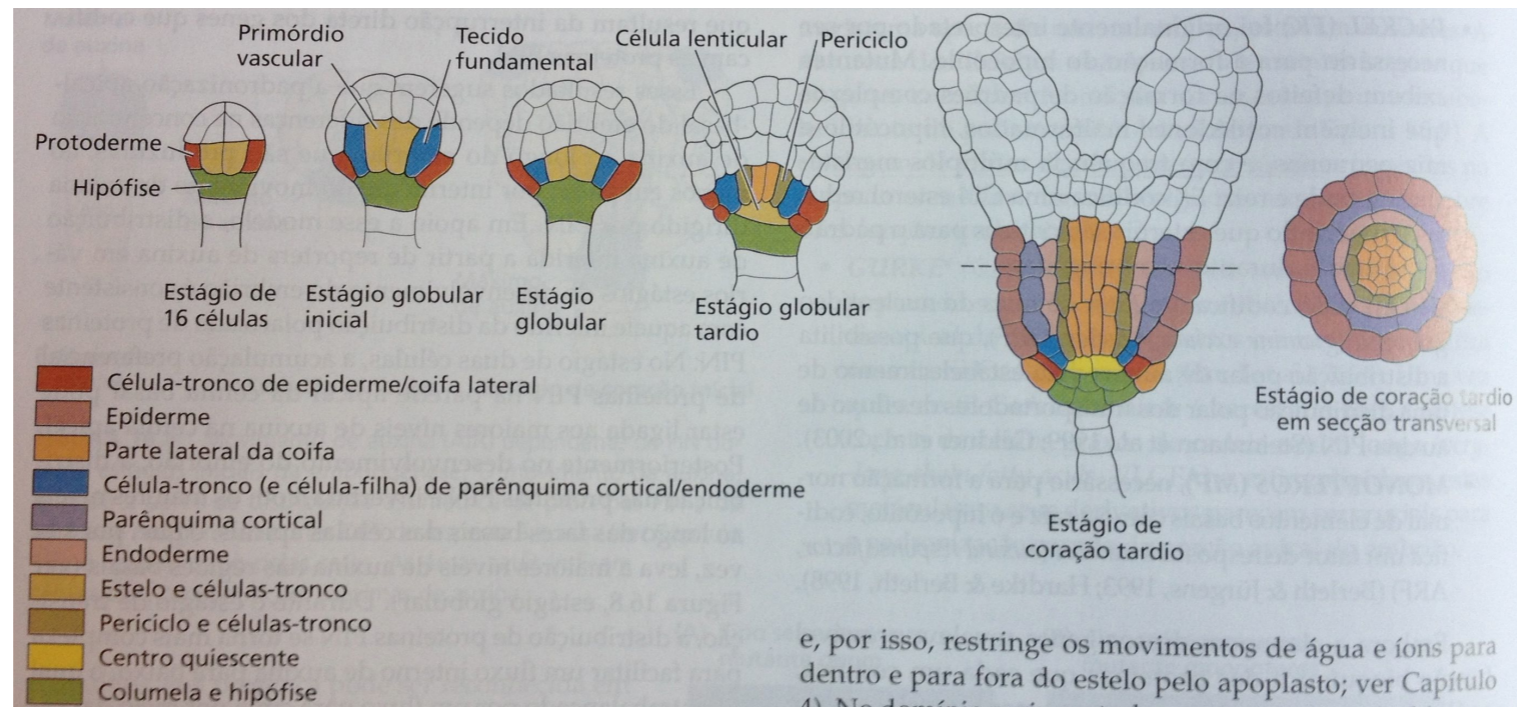
Specific planes of division produce different tissue types



Exemplos de formação de padrões vegetais



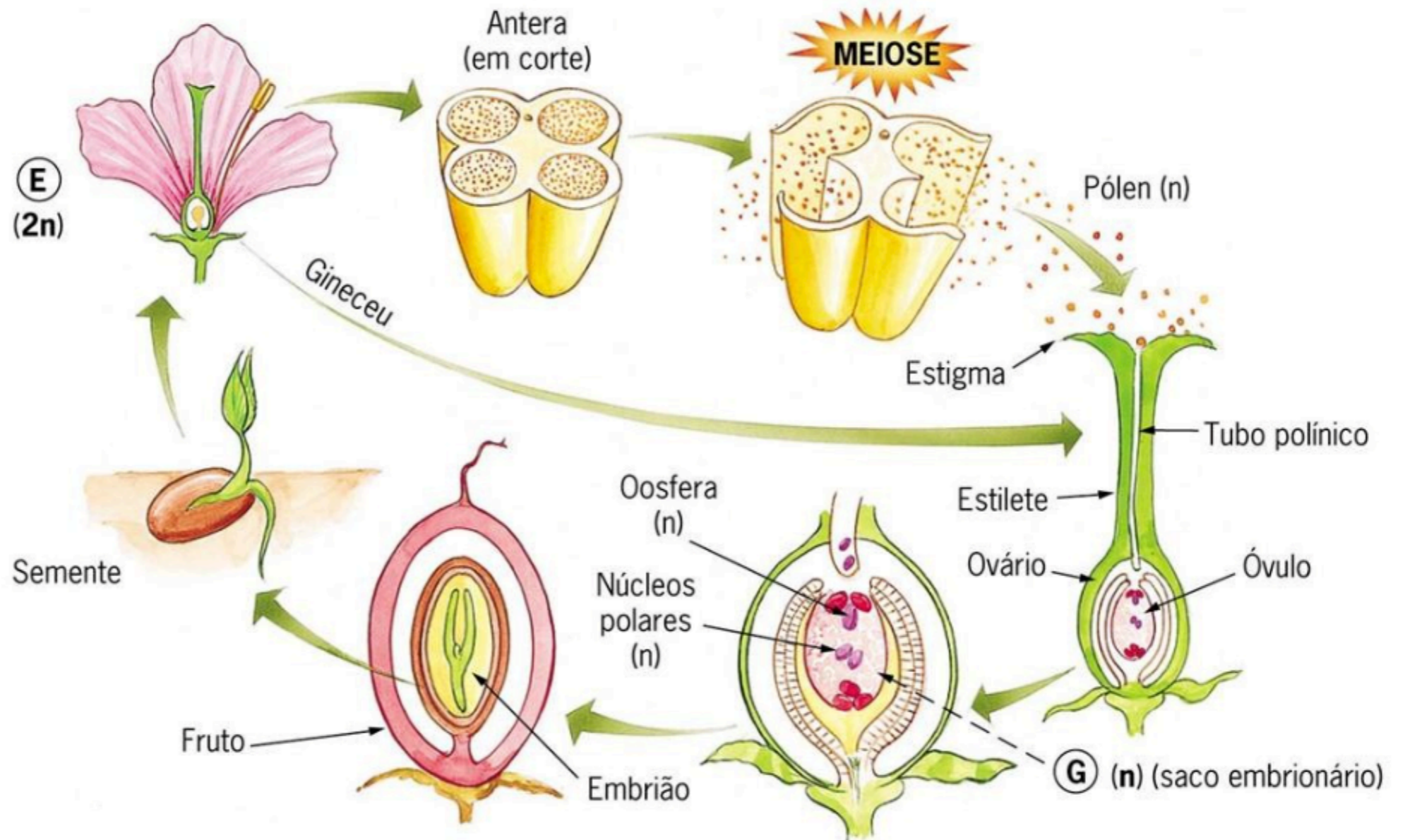
As divisões organizadas levam a formação de padrões de divisão



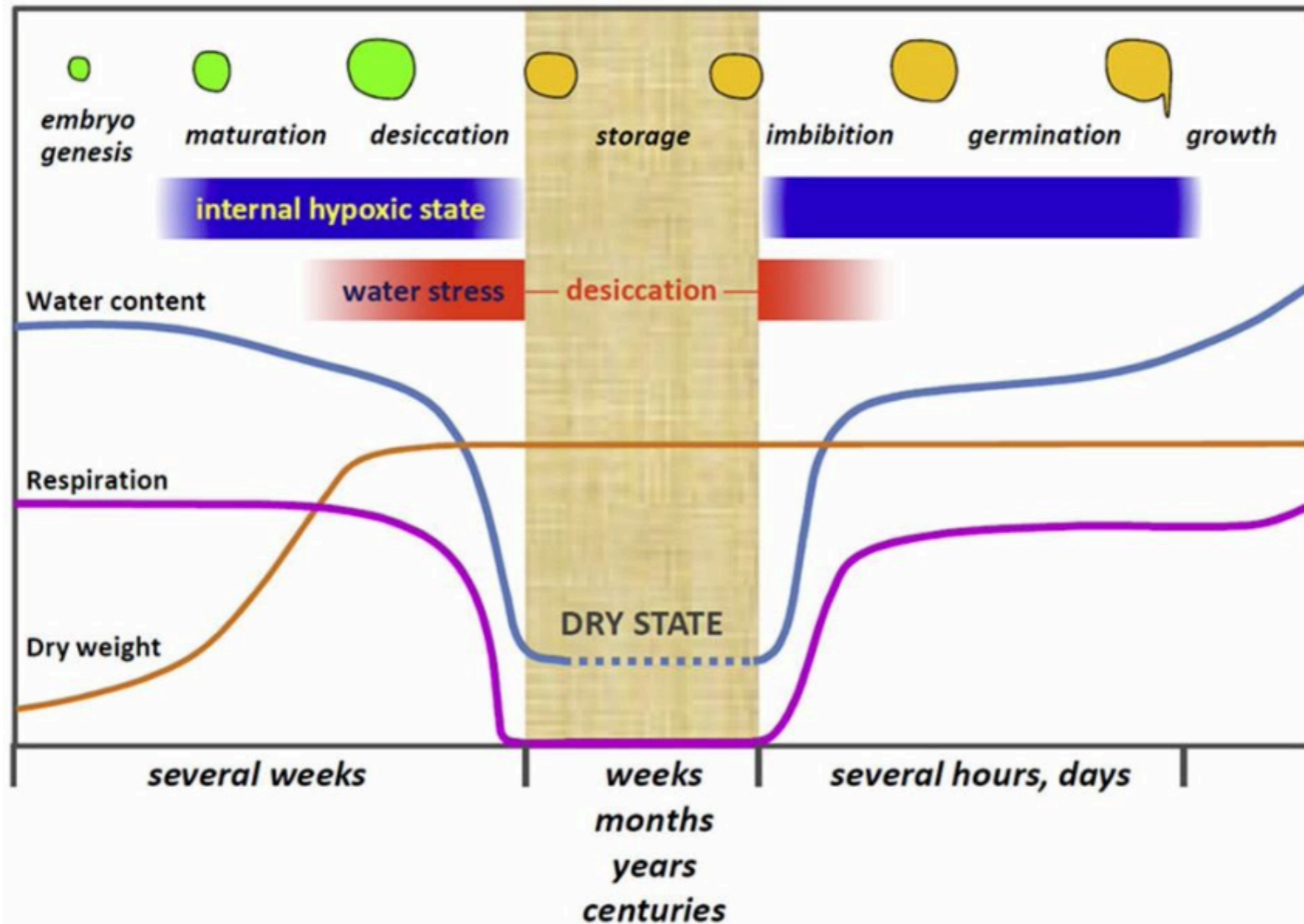
Desenvolvimento Vegetal

Aula 1 – Introdução

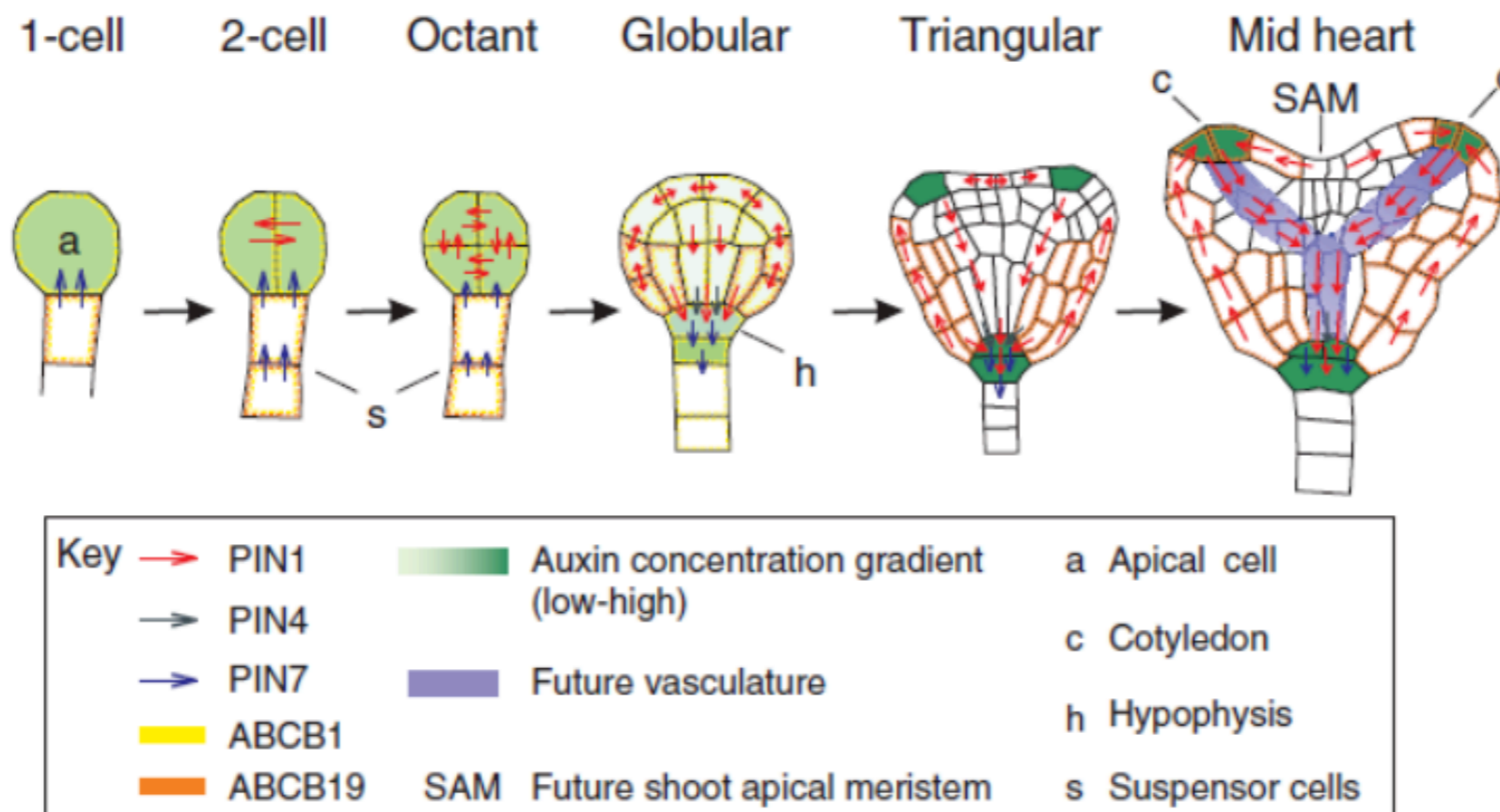
Início da embriogênese



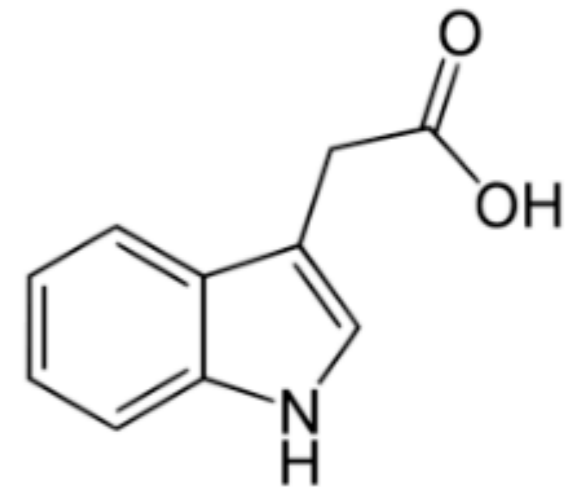
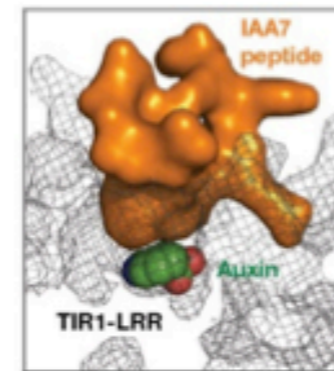
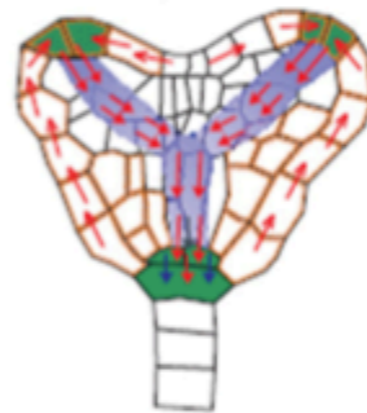
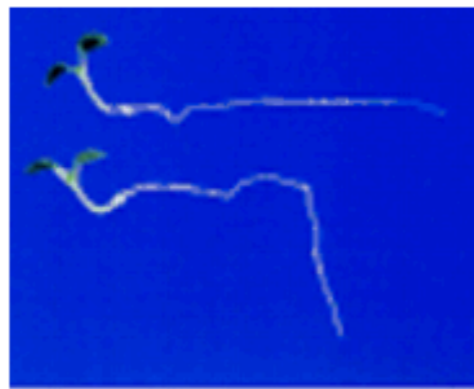
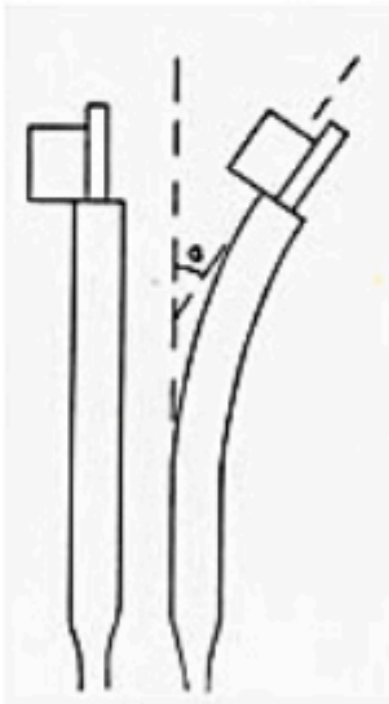
Desenvolvimento embrionário



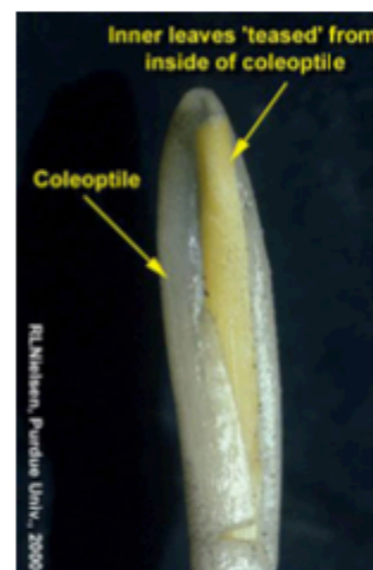
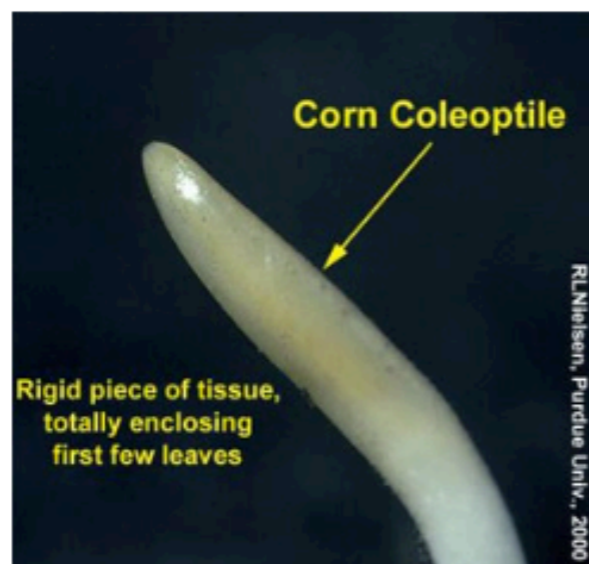
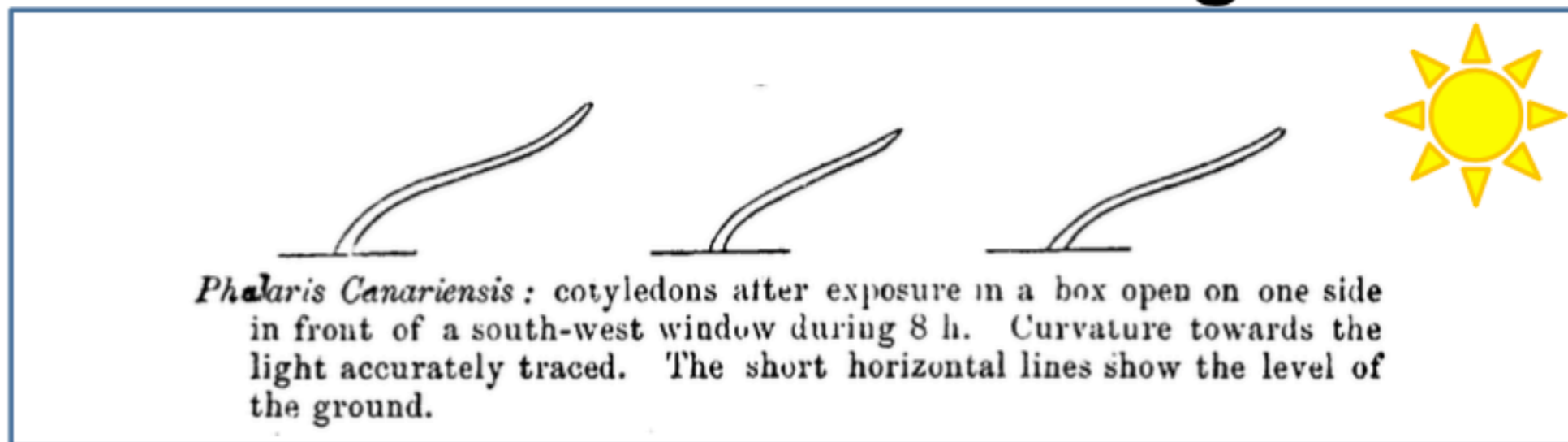
During *Arabidopsis* embryogenesis, an auxin gradient forms that is necessary for root formation



O grande parentesis - A Auxina

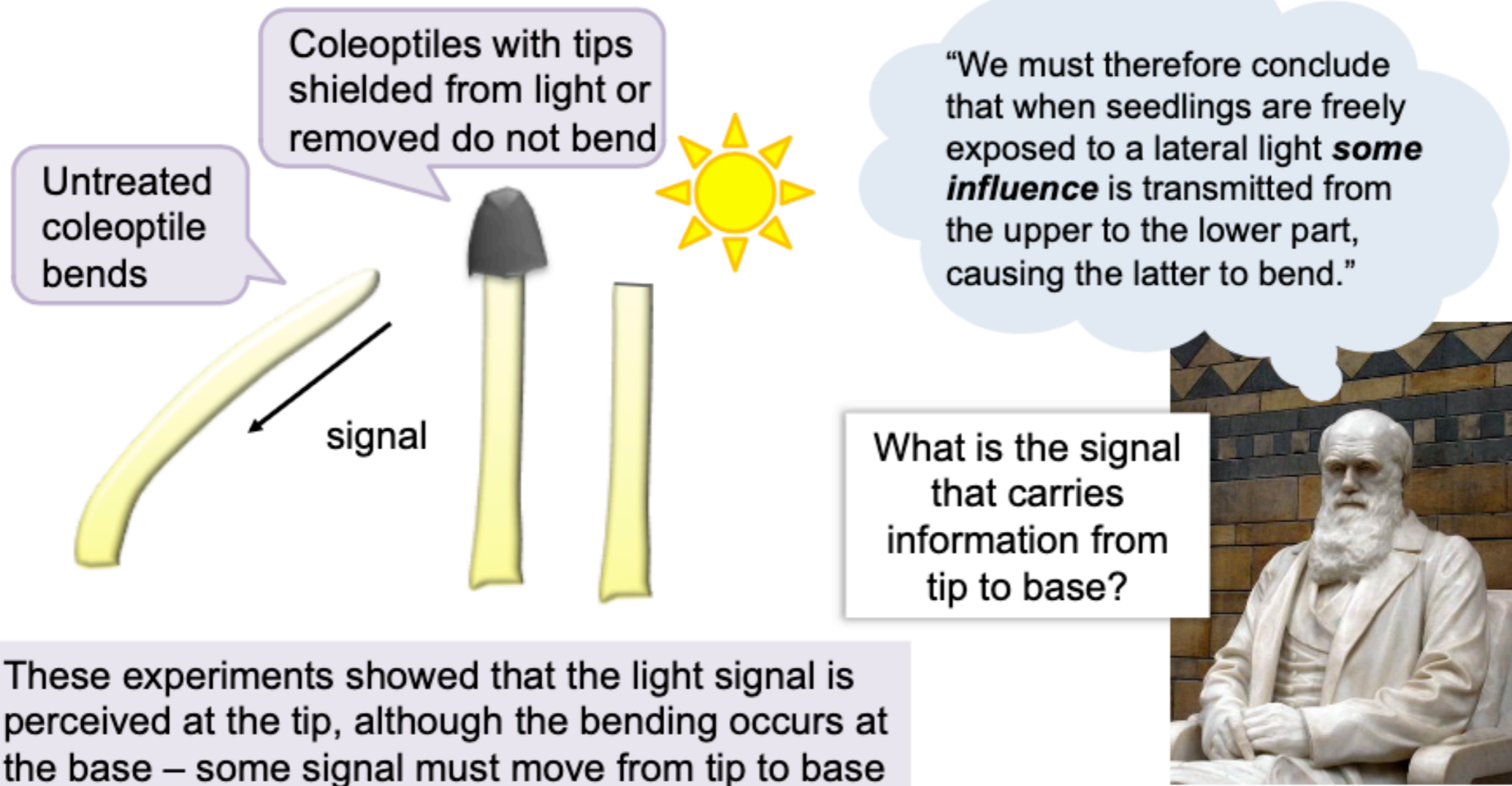


Darwin (1890s) studied phototropism – movement towards light

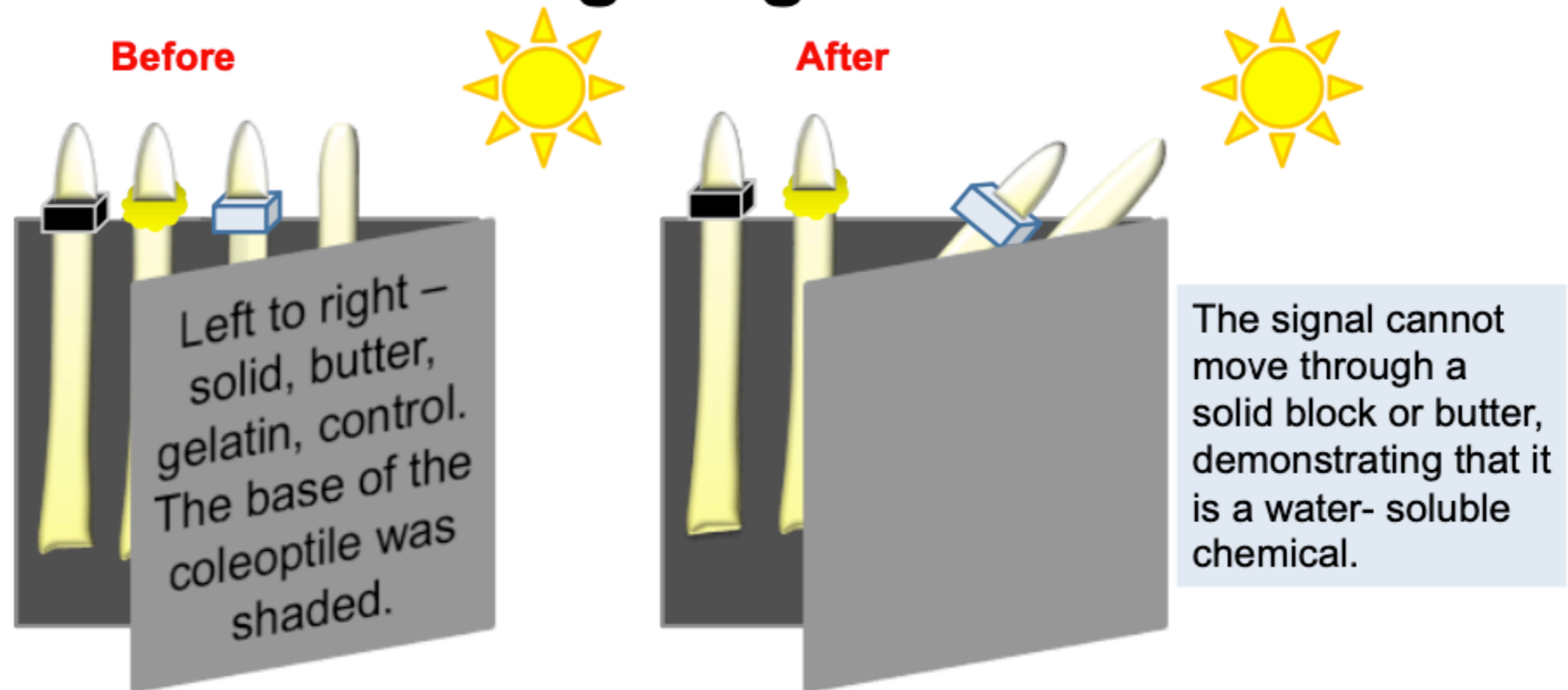


Darwin and others studied coleoptiles – tissues that protect monocot leaves during germination

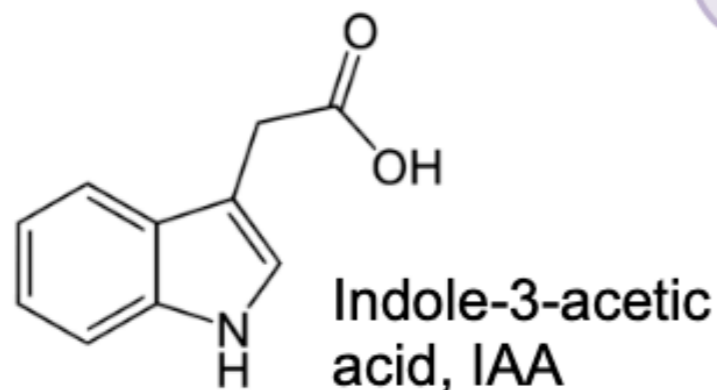
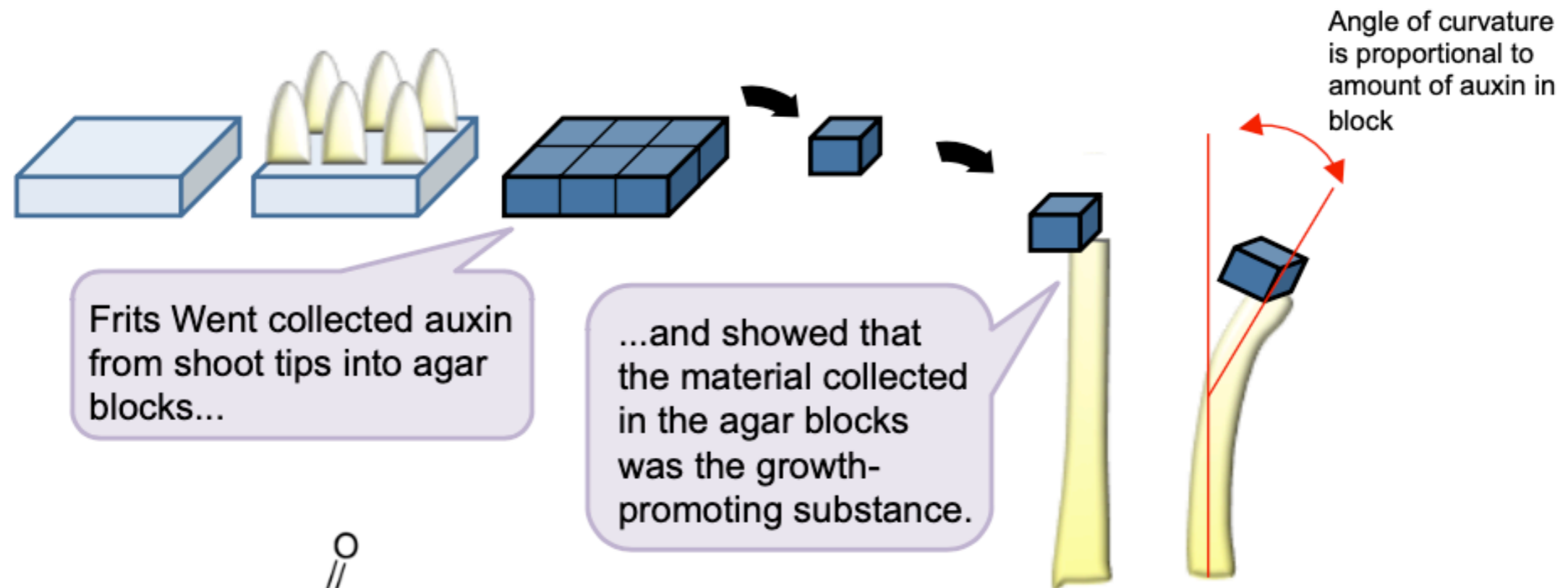
Cutting off or covering the coleoptile tip interferes with the response



Boysen-Jensen (1913) showed that the transmitted influence can move through a gelatin block



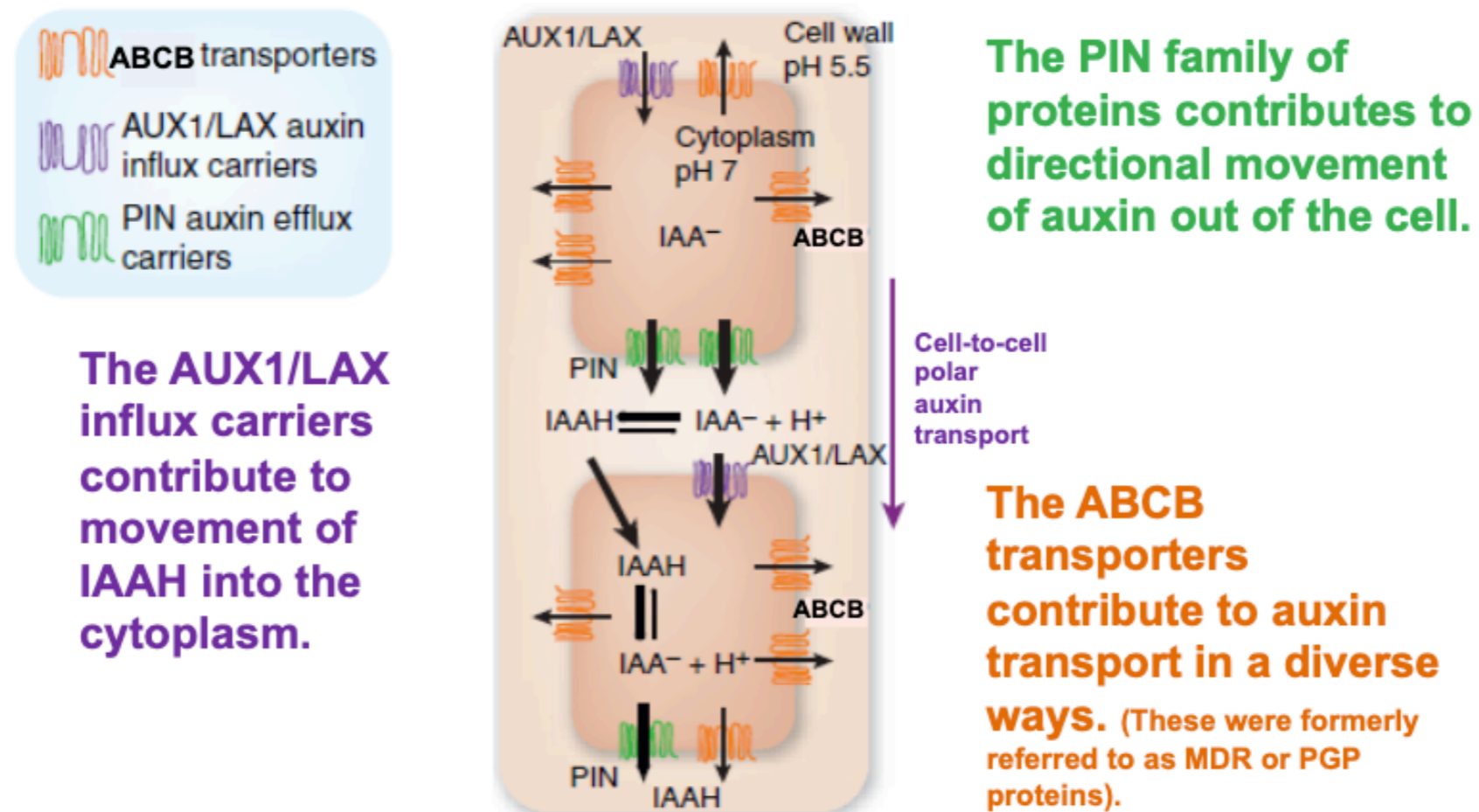
In the 1930s, auxin was purified and shown to promote growth



This bending assay for the growth-promoting effect of auxin was used as a basis for its purification.

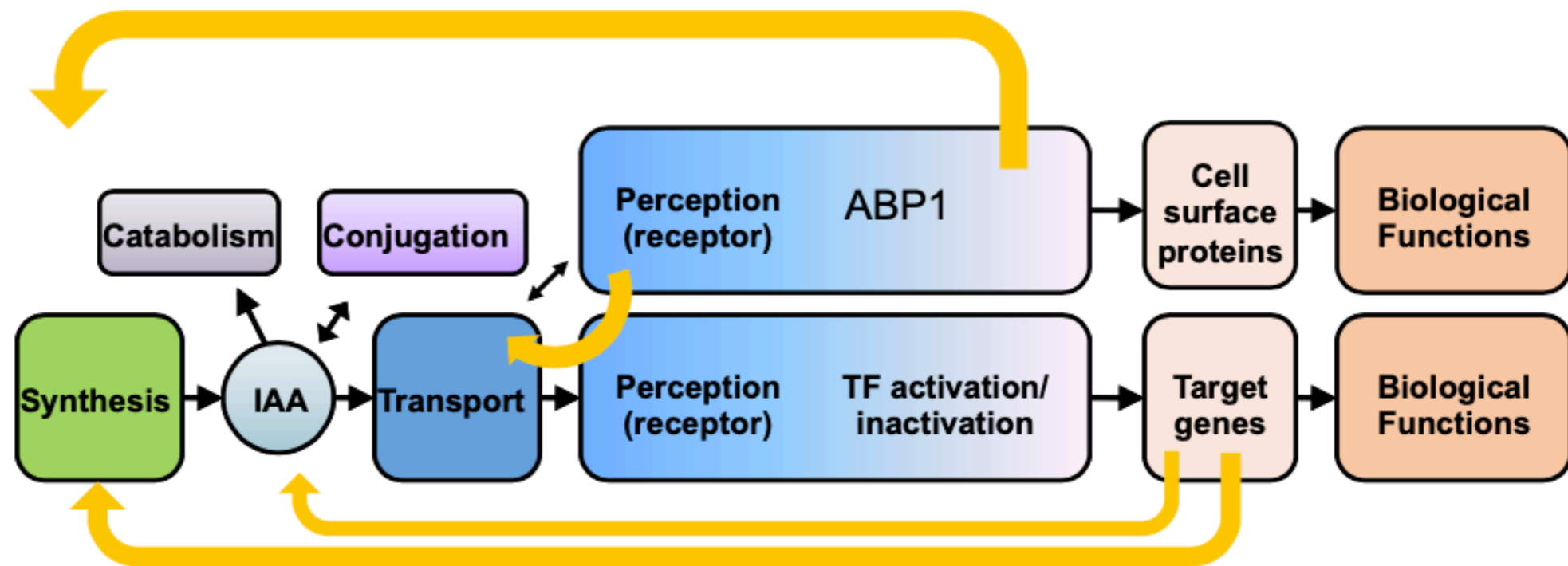
Transporte da auxina através do fluxo polar da auxina

Auxin moves through efflux and influx carrier proteins



A atuação da auxina a nível genético é complexa

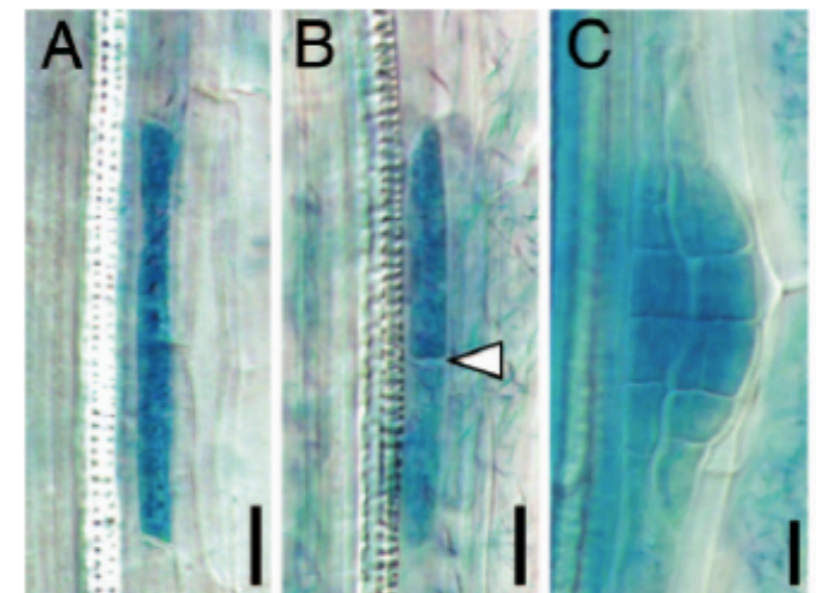
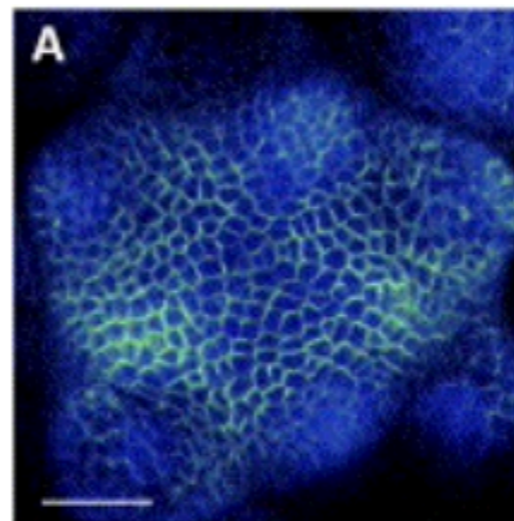
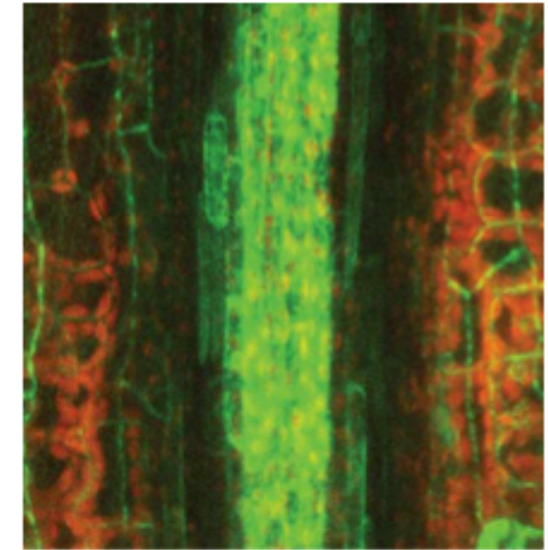
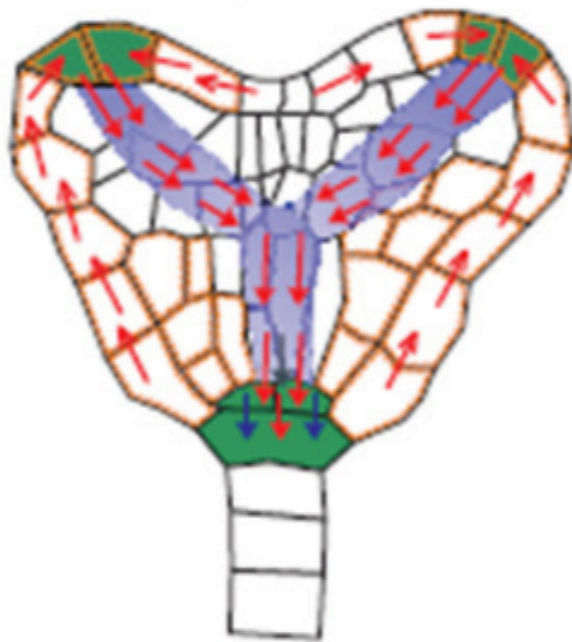
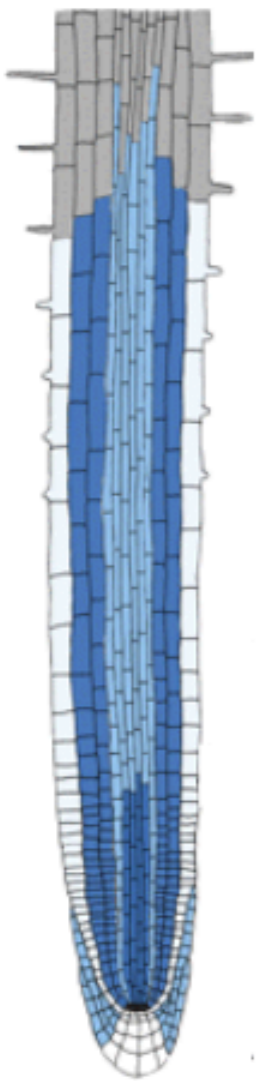
Auxin response pathway – feedback regulation



The pathway is extensively self-regulated through positive and negative feedback.

Patterns of auxin accumulation contribute to developmental patterning

It has recently become clear that one of auxin's key roles involves establishing and conveying positional information, and that it can act both as a morphogen and developmental trigger.



Desenvolvimento Vegetal

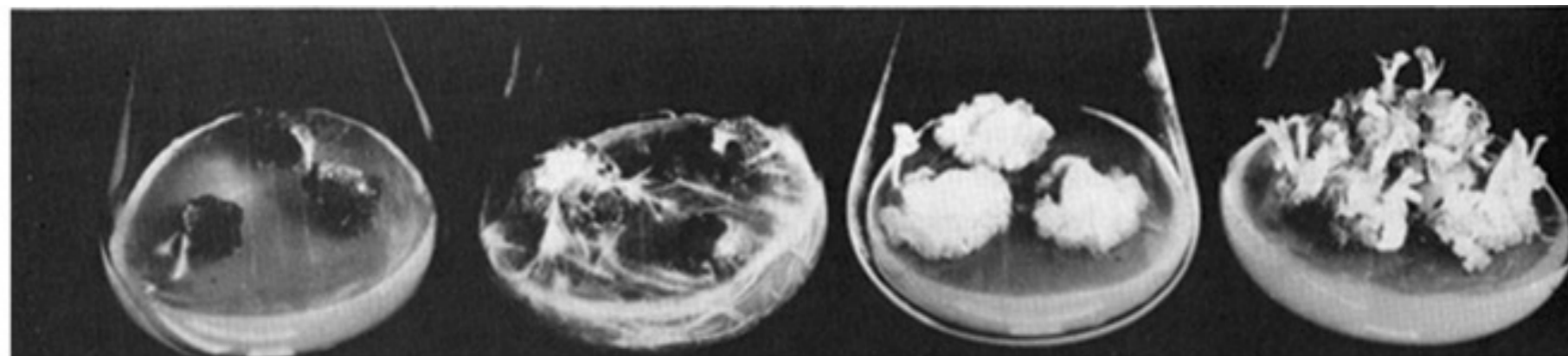
Aula 1 – Introdução

A natureza regenerativa das plantas permite uma plasticidade na reprogramação das células e dos tecidos.

Em animais as células tronco se dividem em embrionárias e multipotentes.

Só as células tronco embrionárias tem a possibilidade de regenerar

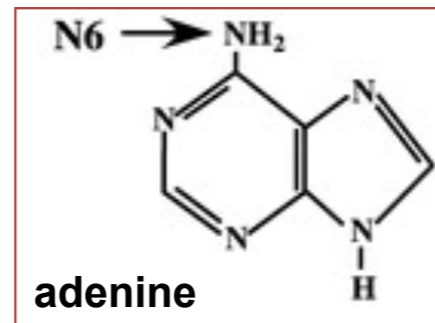
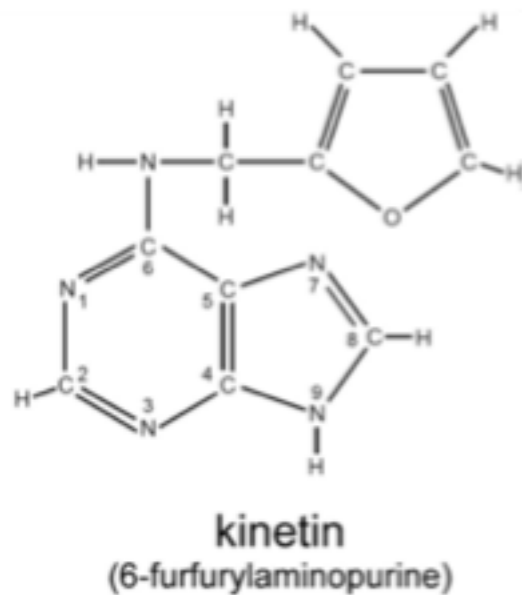
Miller e Skoog determinam em 1965 as relações entre auxina e citocinina que levam a formação de calo, parte aerea e parte radicular.



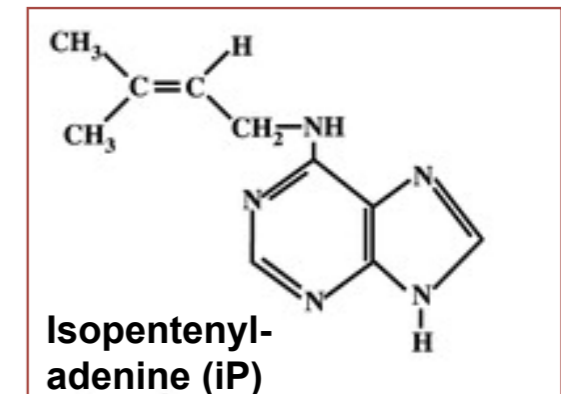
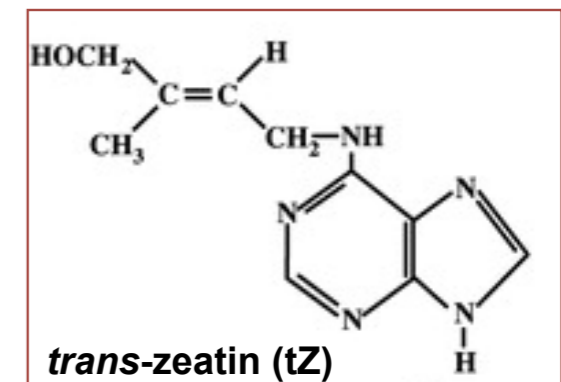
IAA:	2	2	2	2 mg/L
kinetin:	0	0.02	0.2	0.5 mg/L
		Formação de raízes	Formação de calos	Formação de parte aerea

Citocinina

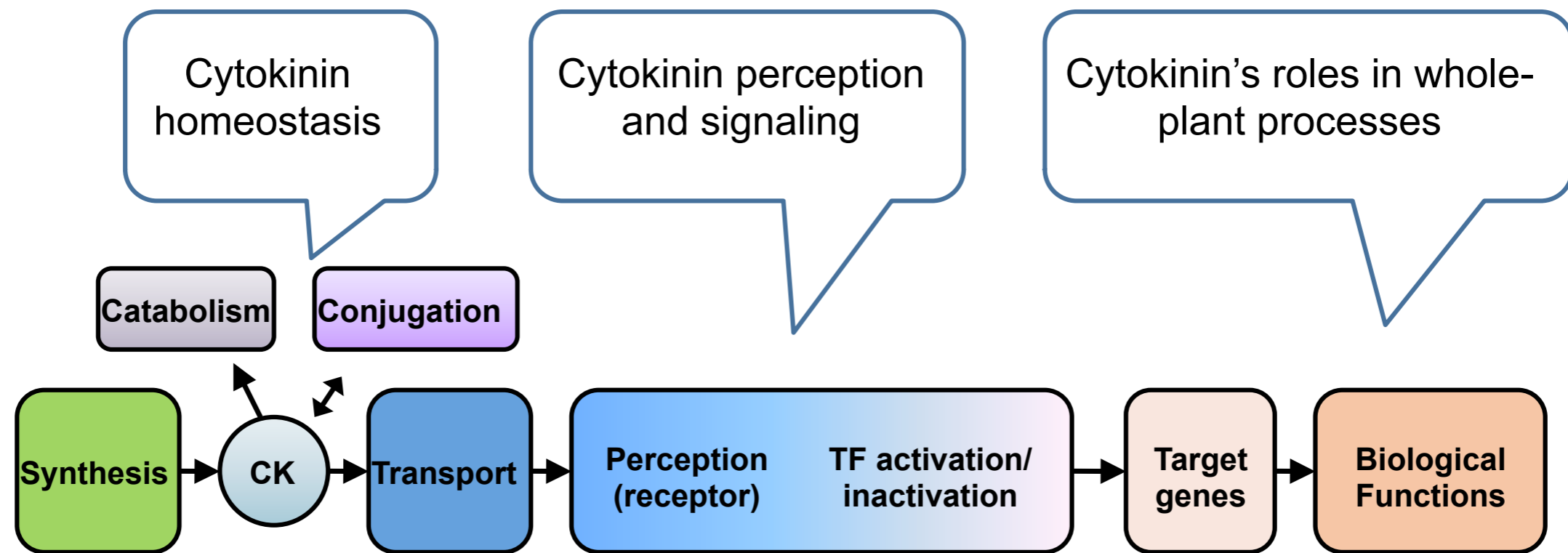
Cytokinin was discovered through efforts to identify compounds that increase the growth of plant cells in culture



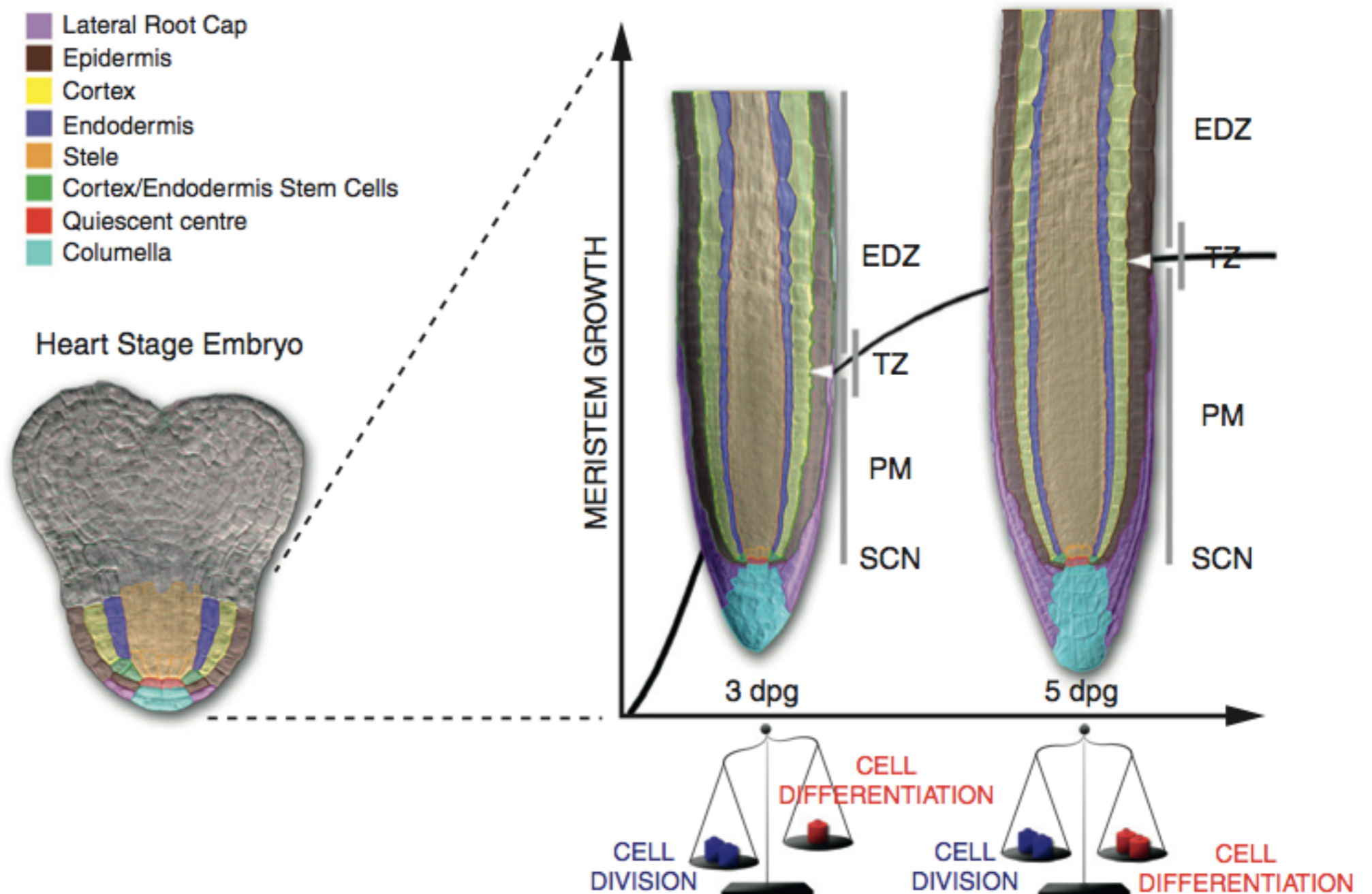
Cytokinins are N⁶-substituted adenine-related compounds. *Trans*-zeatin and isopentenyl-adenine are the most active and abundant CKs



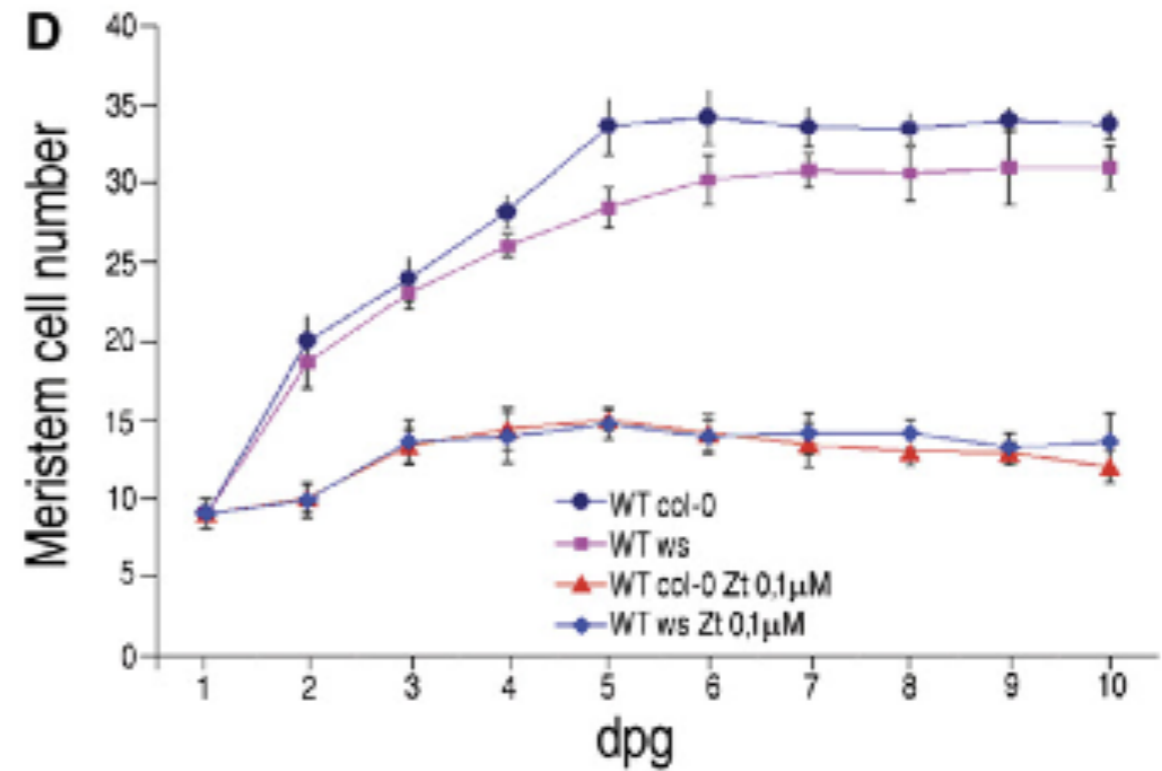
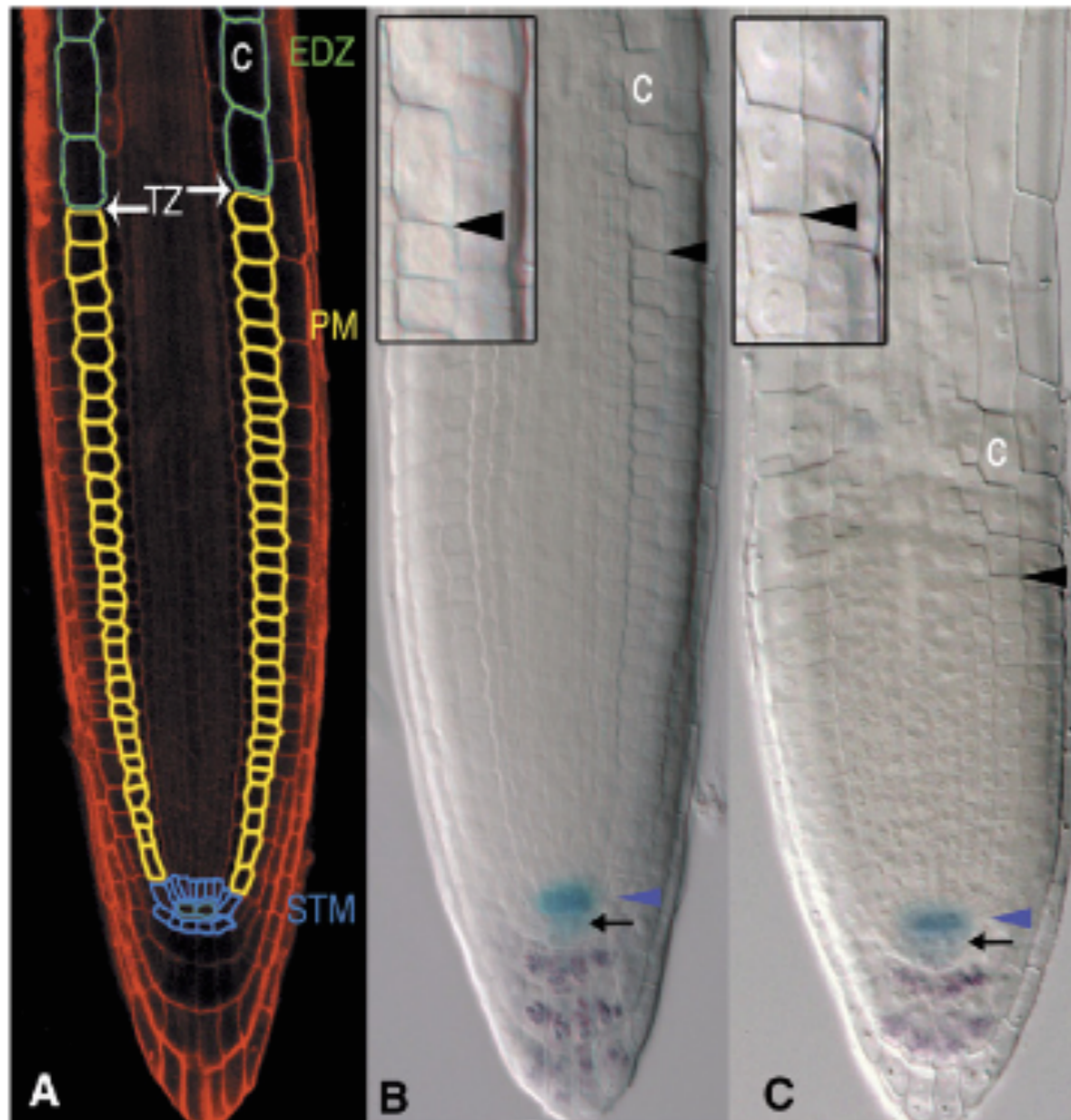
Citocinina via de transdução do sinal



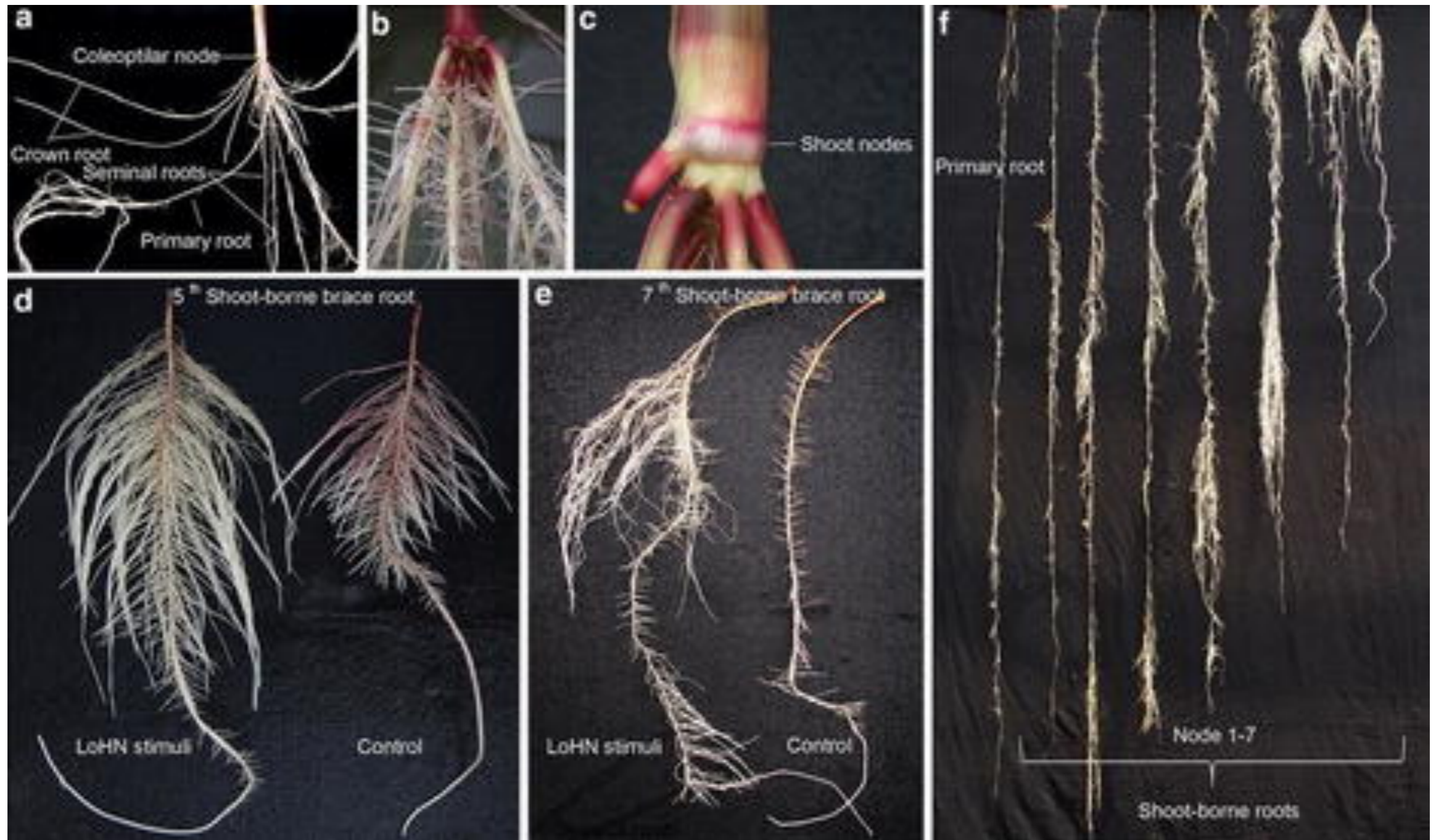
Desenvolvimento radicular - taxa de crescimento



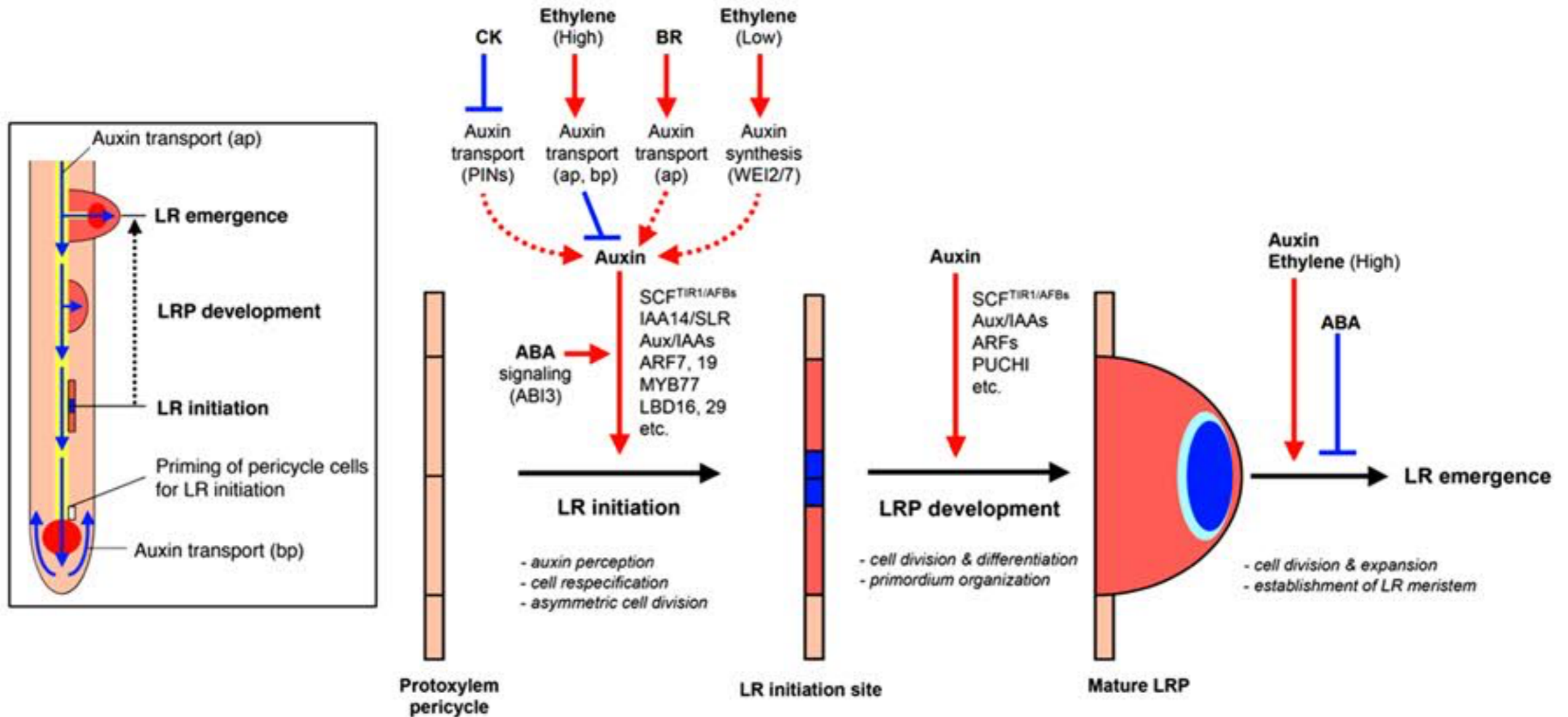
Citocininas no controle do tamanho



A plasticidade fenotípica da raiz em função do



Os hormônios que regulam a formação de



Raízes Laterais

Raízes laterais se formam a partir de células do periciclo

Estágios I e II, células fundadoras começam a se dividir.

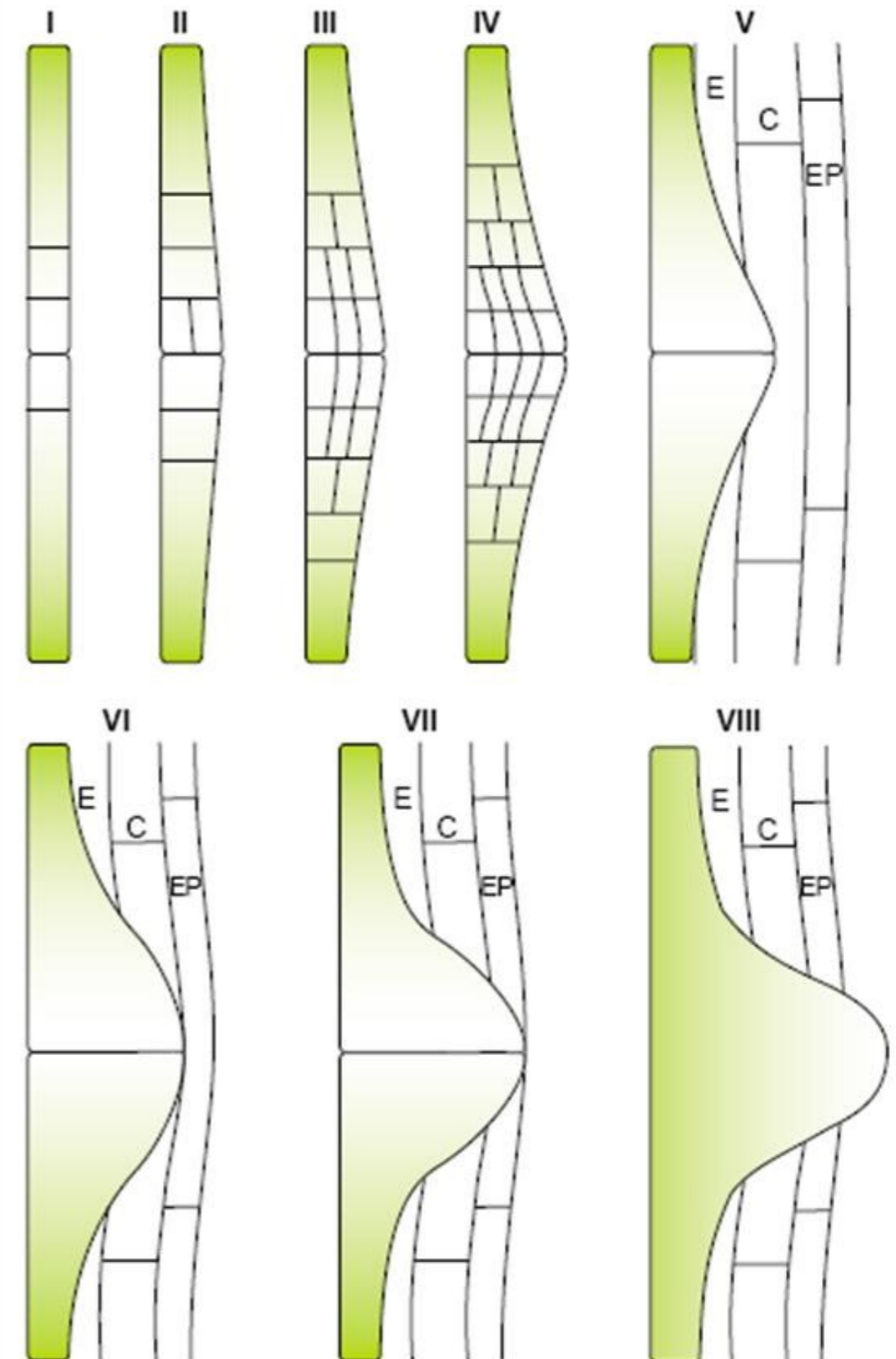
Estágios III e IV

> divisões periclinais e anticlinais

> aumentam o tamanho e a dimensão do primórdio

Estágios VI e VII

> similaridade com meristema radicular



Epiderme, cortex, endoderme, periciclo e

Resumindo

O desenvolvimento é uma mistura de eventos predeterminados geneticamente em que o ambiente e os hormônios direcionam a diferenciação, divisão e formação de padrões de crescimento especializados. O ambiente é percebido pela planta a nível molecular, transmitindo sinais moleculares que interagem com os hormônios e regulam o crescimento da planta em função dos estímulos externos. Pode-se portanto regular o desenvolvimento da planta através de estímulos ambientais ou hormonais, o que pode direcionar os recursos energéticos de uma planta para a maior produtividade.