

Aula 01 -Ciclo de Vida e Célula Vegetal

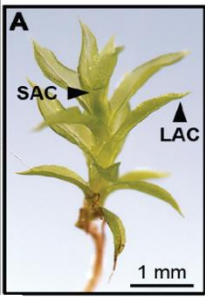
Fases do ciclo de vida

1) Diplóide ($2n$) ou esporofítica

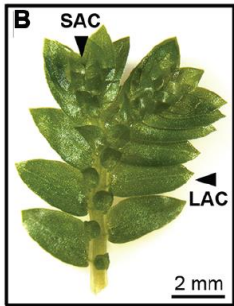
→ MEIOSE

2) Haplóide (n) ou gametofítica

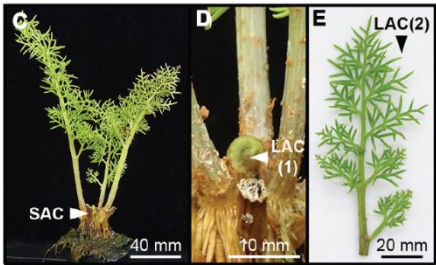




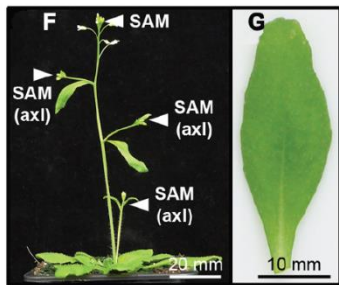
Physcomitrella
(Moss)



Selaginella
(Lycophyte)



Ceratopteris
(Monilophyte)



Arabidopsis
(Angiosperm)

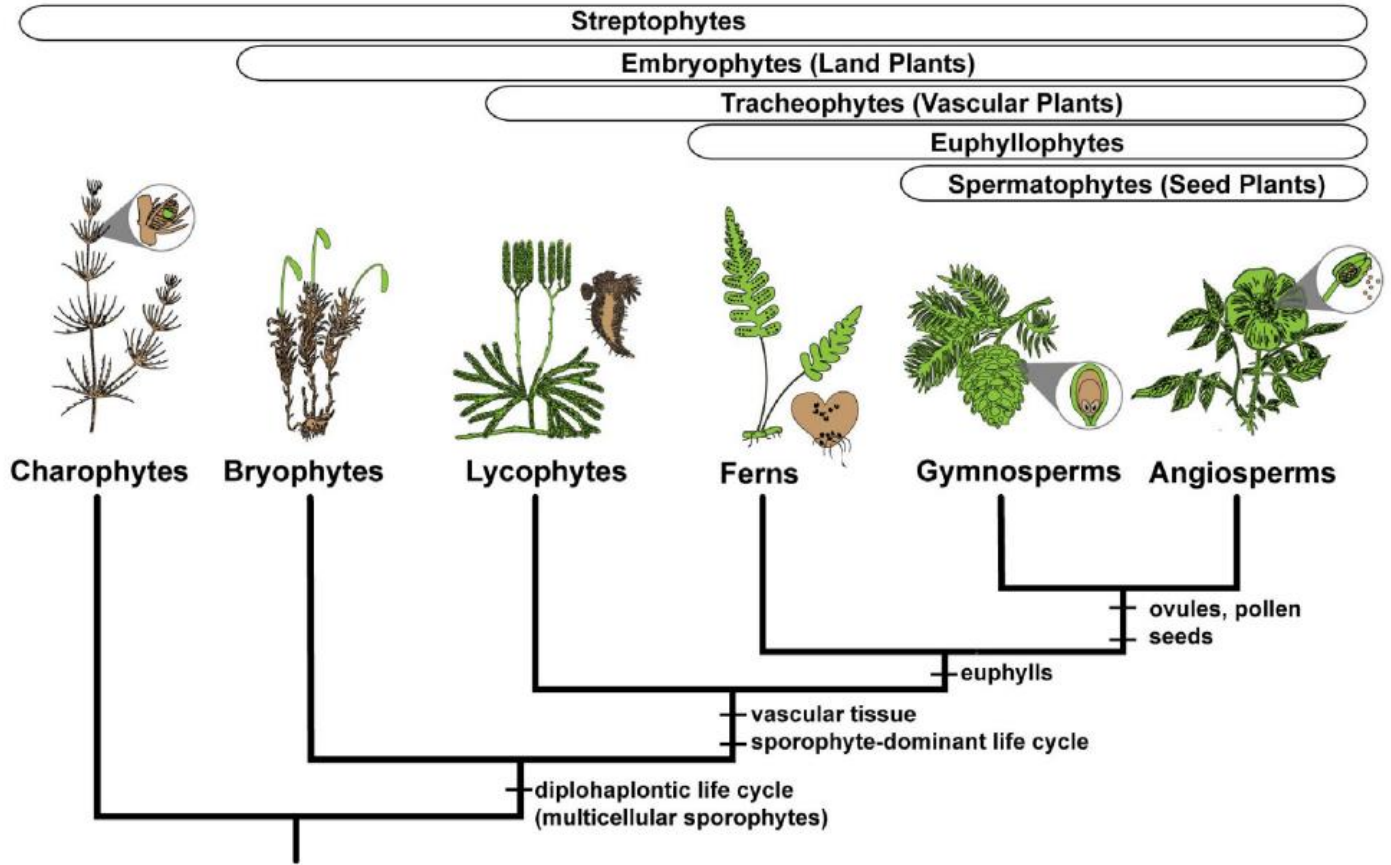
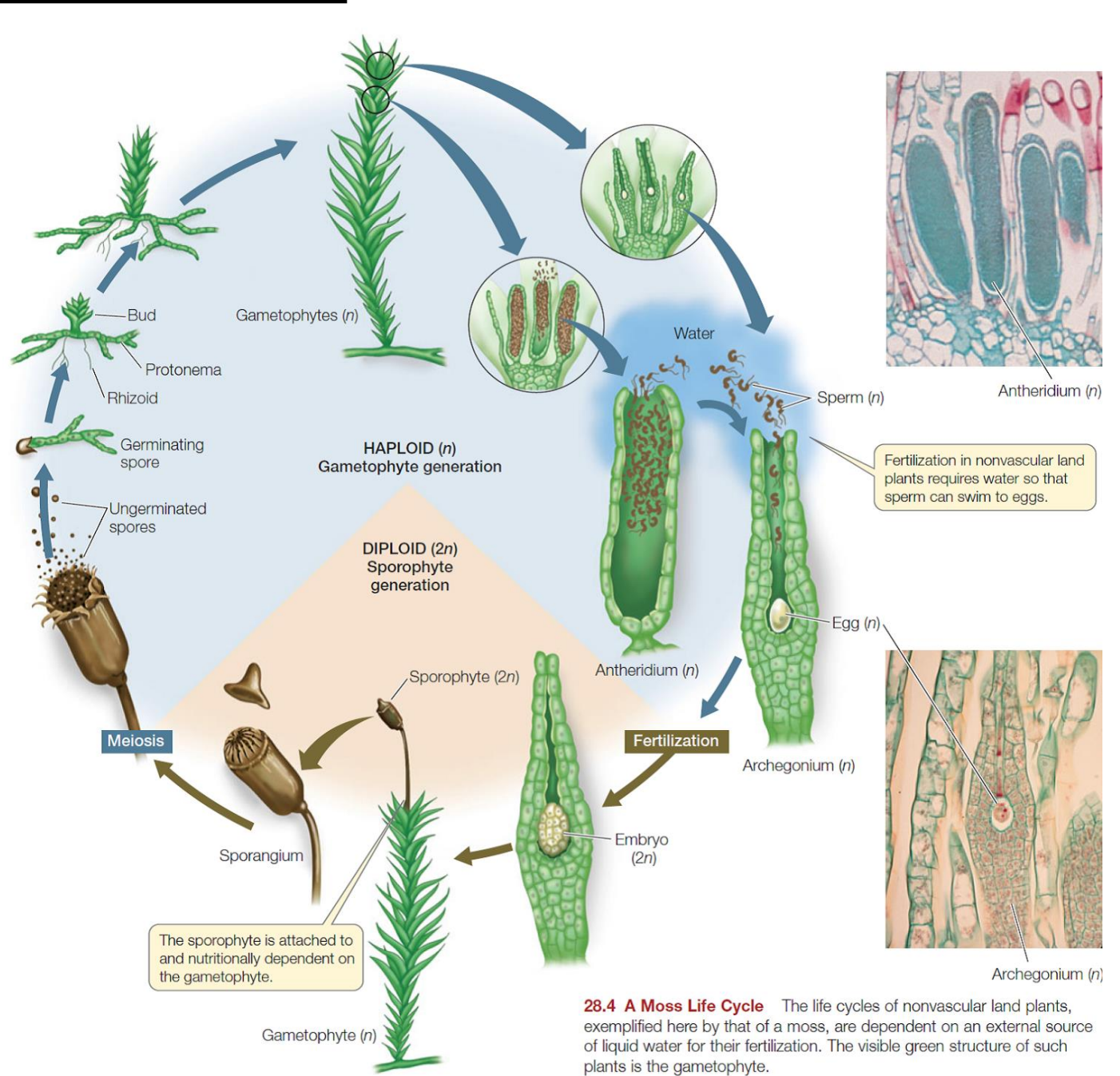


FIGURE 2 | Simplified phylogeny of the major clades of streptophyte plants, illustrating the gametophyte (colored brown) and sporophyte (colored green) phases for exemplar lineages. Charophyte algae have a multicellular gametophyte and a single celled sporophyte. All embryophytes, or land plants, have multicellular gametophytes and multicellular sporophytes. Synapomorphies are shown for the major clades.

Sigel *et al.* (2018)

CICLO DE VIDA DOS MUSGOS



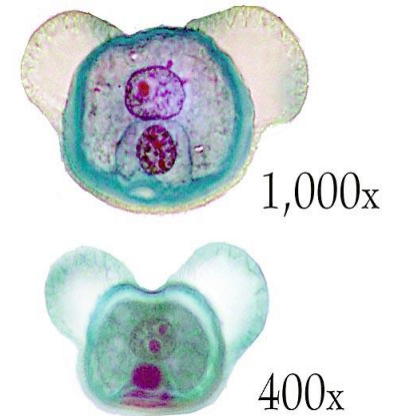
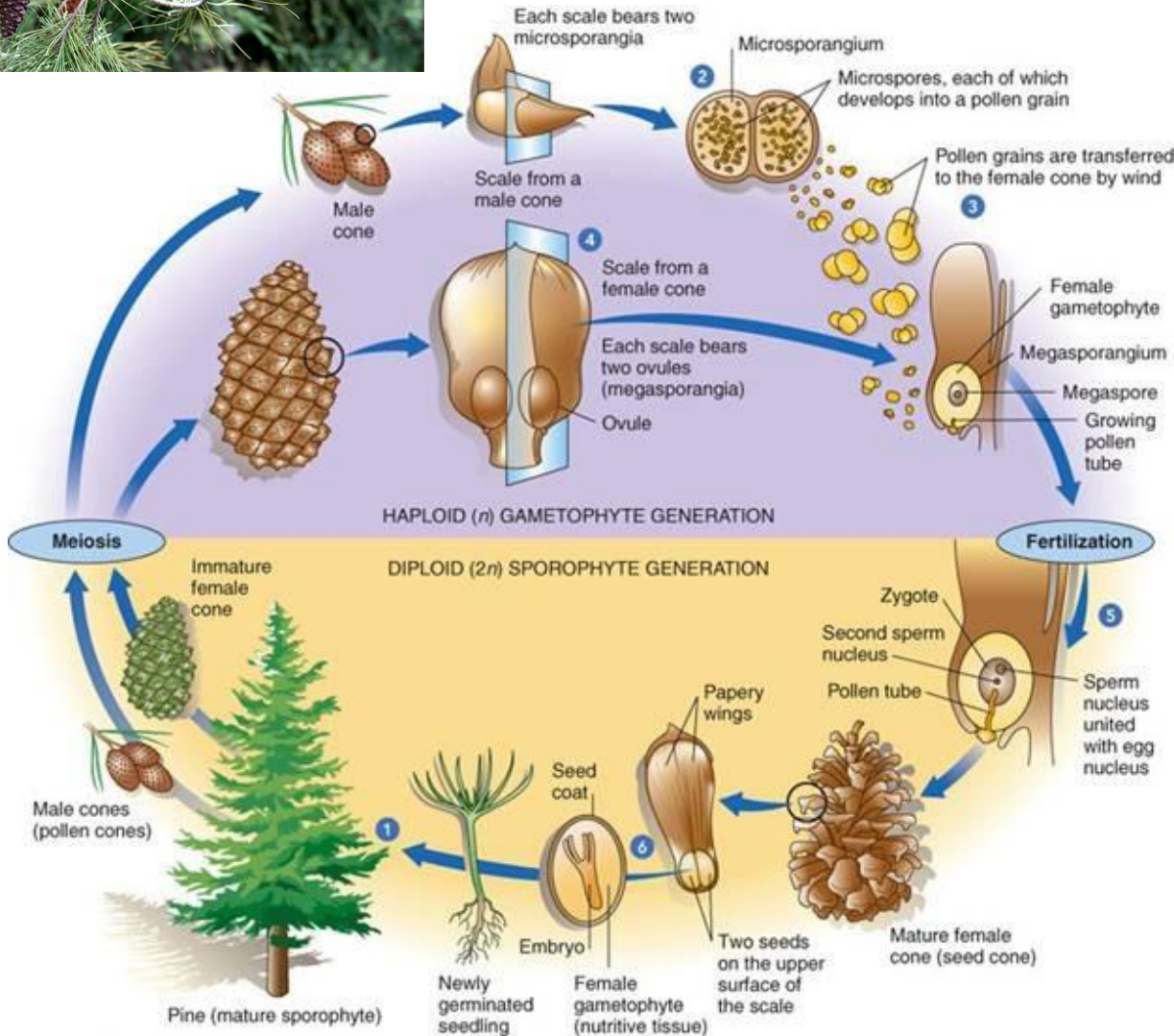
28.4 A Moss Life Cycle The life cycles of nonvascular land plants, exemplified here by that of a moss, are dependent on an external source of liquid water for their fertilization. The visible green structure of such plants is the gametophyte.

CICLO DE VIDA DAS SAMAMBAIAS

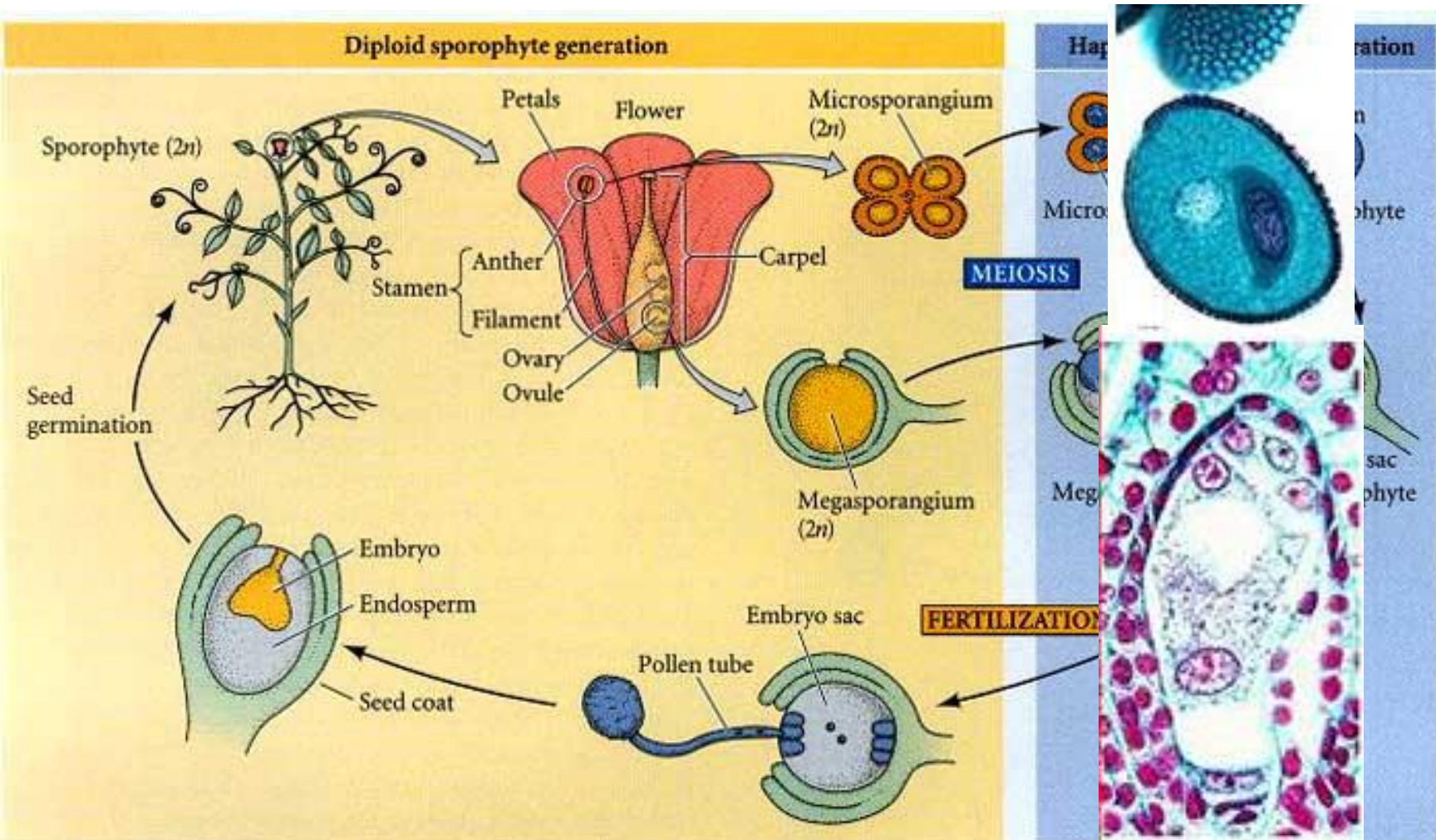


- Fase haplóide
- Fase diplóide

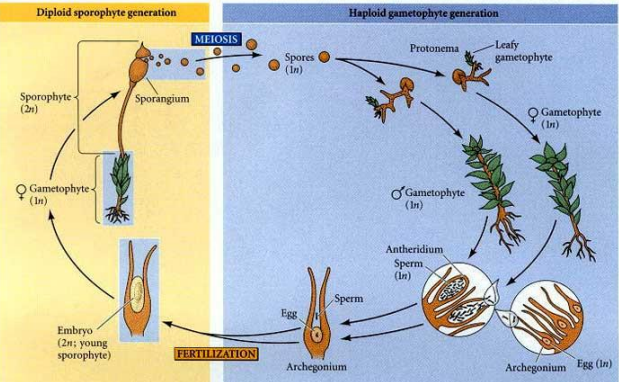
CICLO DE VIDA DAS GIMNOSPERMAS



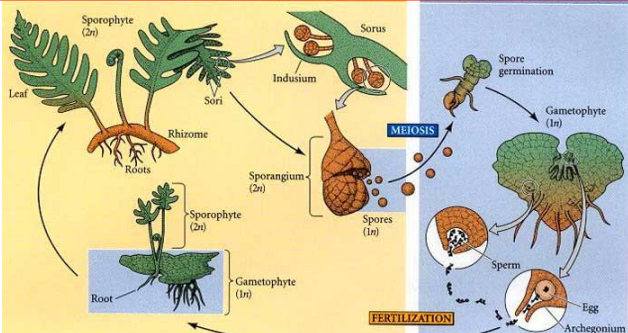
CICLO DE VIDA DAS ANGIOSPERMAS



musgos

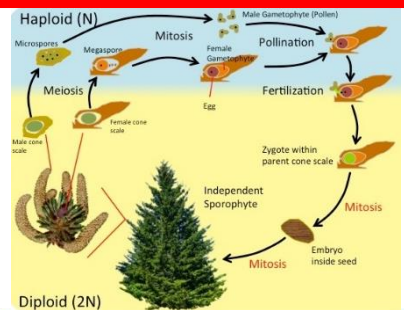


samambaias



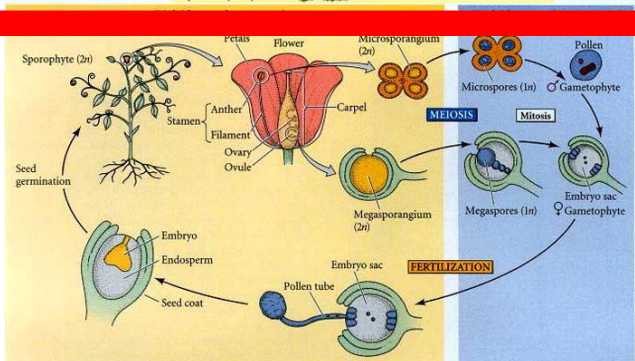
Fase diplóide mais duradoura em relação à fase haplóide

gimnospermas



Gametófito fica retido no esporófito. Surgimento das sementes - **Espermatófitas**

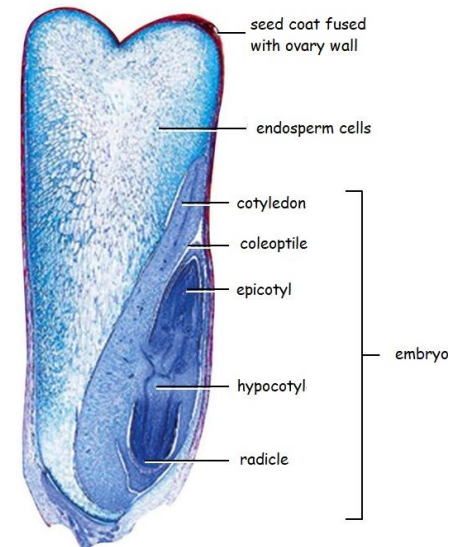
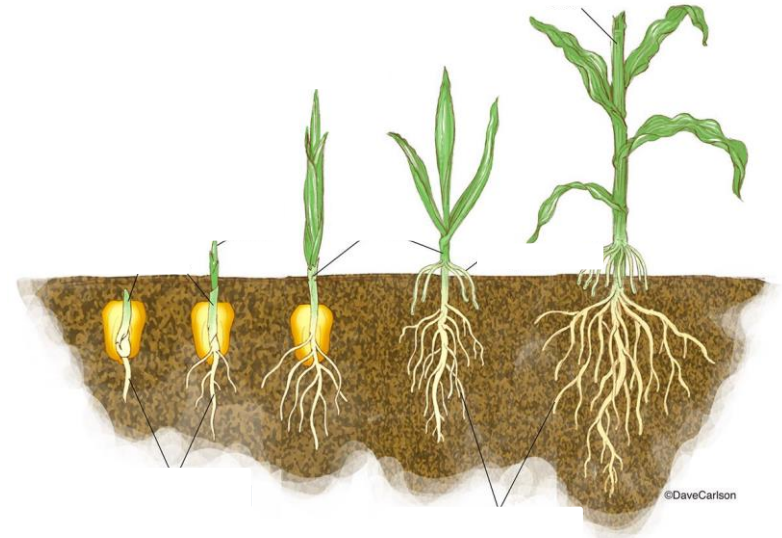
angiospermas



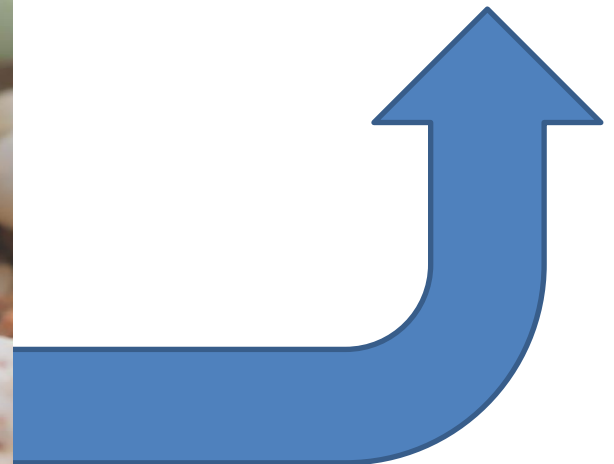
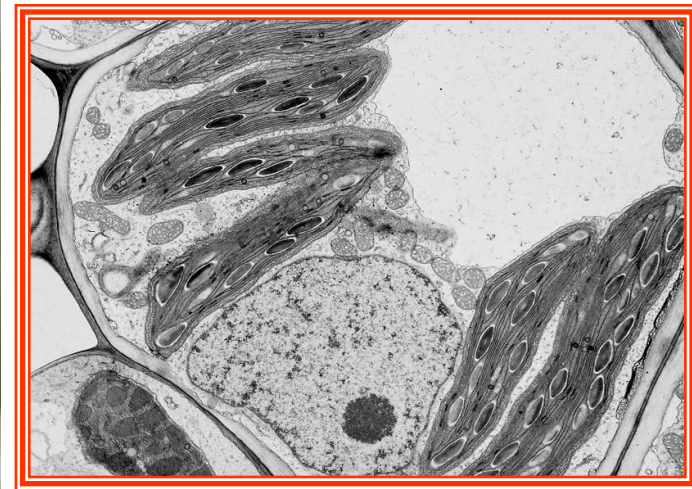
Sementes protegidas pelo fruto. **Angiospermas**

O que estudaremos em Forma e Função do Desenvolvimento?

A partir do esporófito de uma angiosperma.....

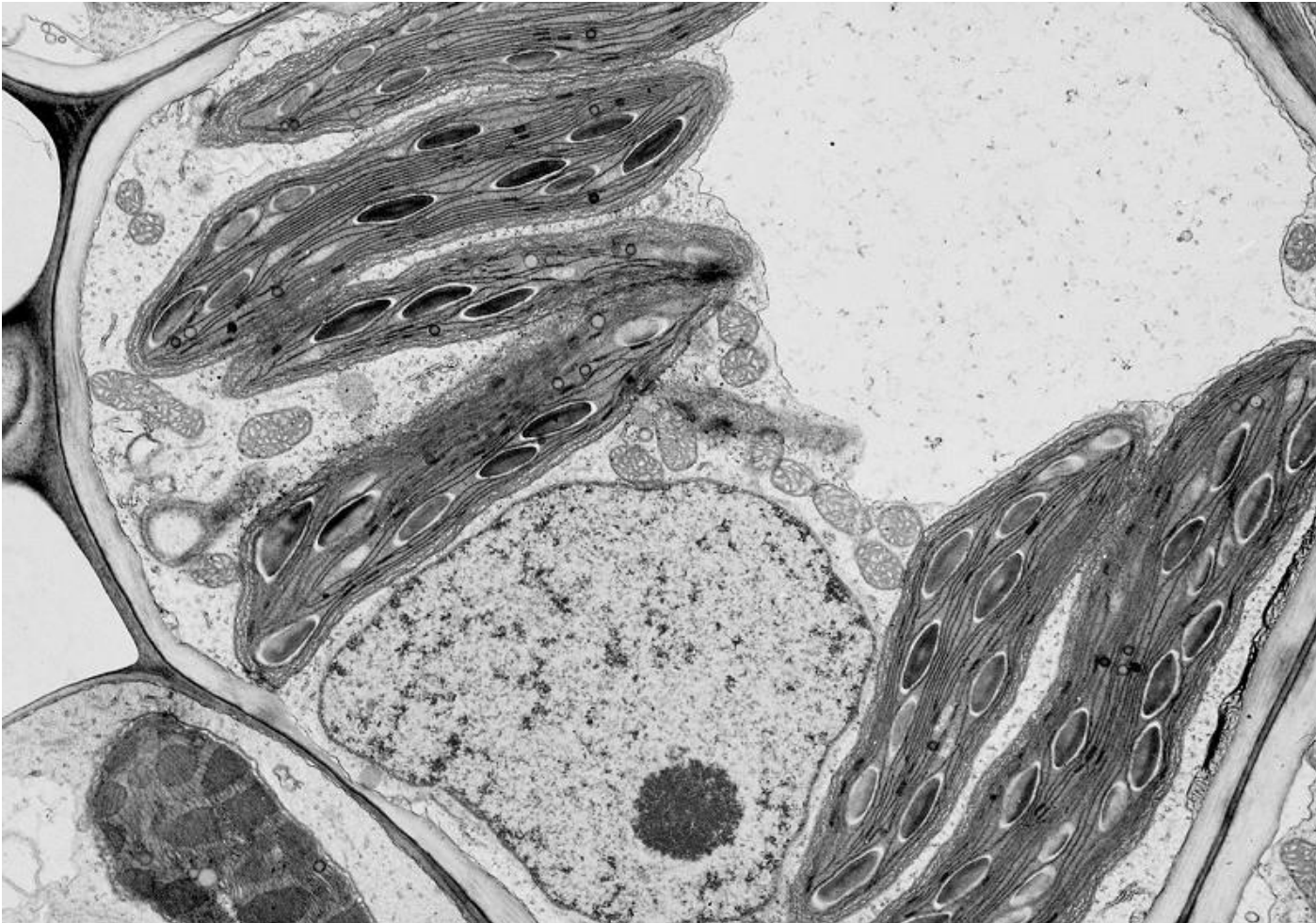


UM INDIVÍDUO MULTICELULAR.....



Célula vegetal

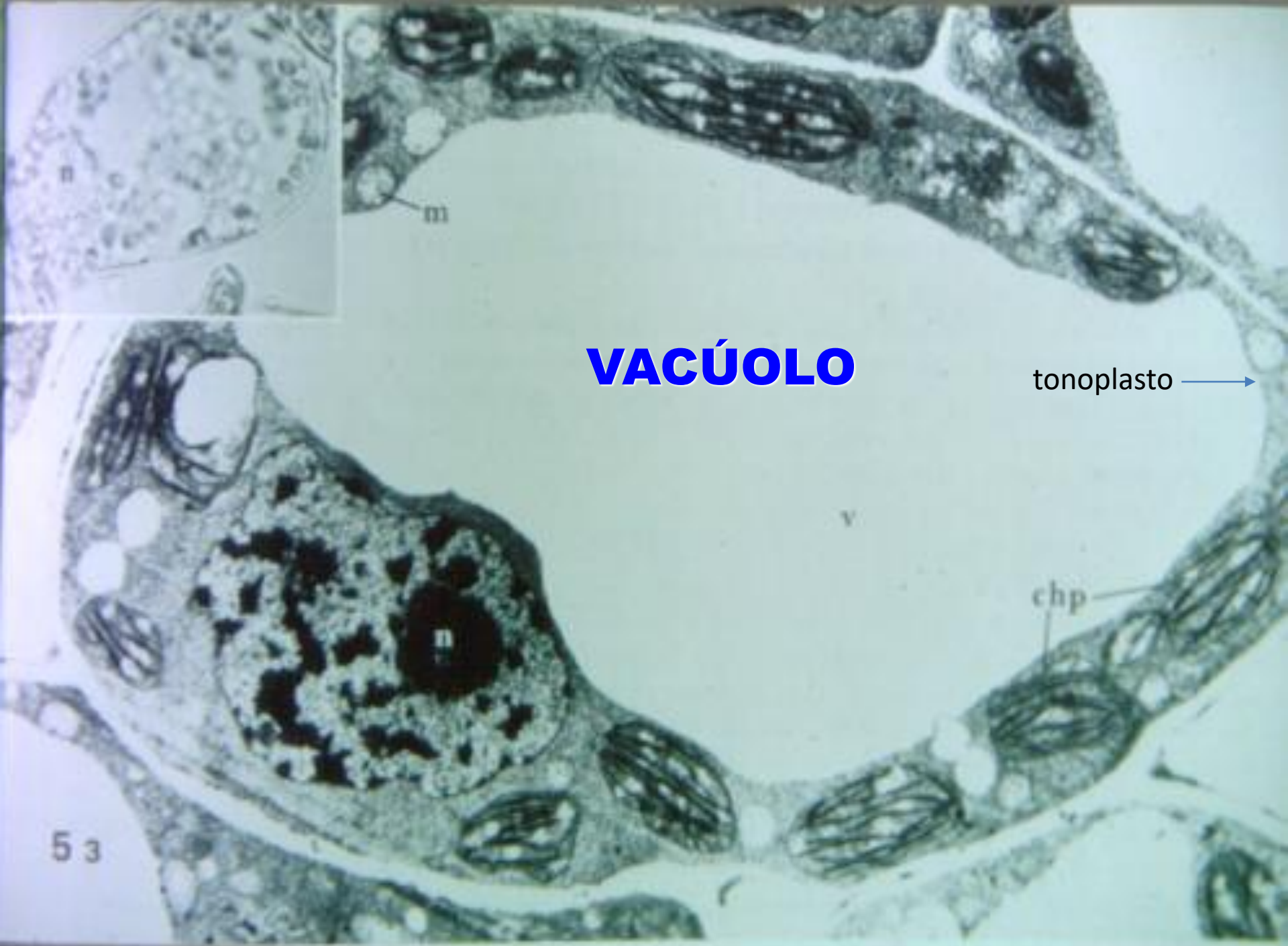
Organização eucariótica
Presença de envoltório nuclear



Componentes da célula vegetal que diferem da célula animal

1. **Vacúolo:** componente protoplasmático formado por um sistema único de membrana (tonoplasto)
2. **Plastos ou plastídios:** componente protoplasmático formado por um sistema duplo de membrana, desempenhando diferentes funções
3. **Parede celular:** estrutura não protoplasmática, localizada externamente a membrana plasmática

*Protoplasto: unidade do protoplasma localizada internamente à parede celular



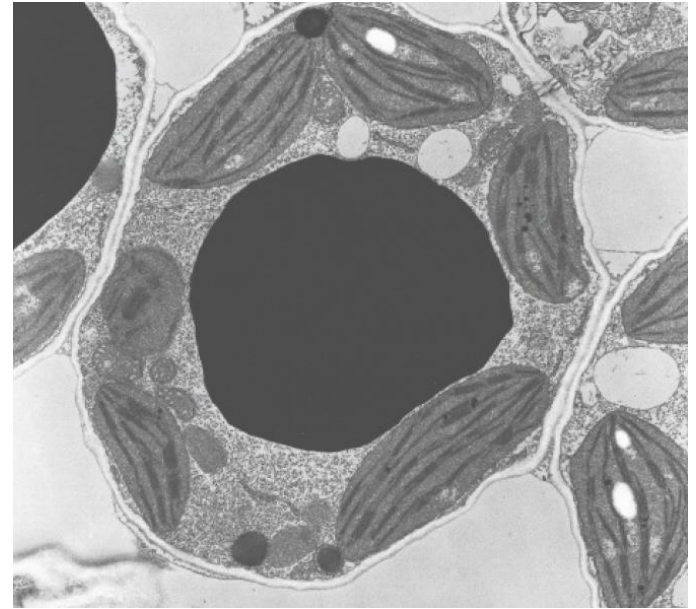
VACÚOLO

tonoplasto →

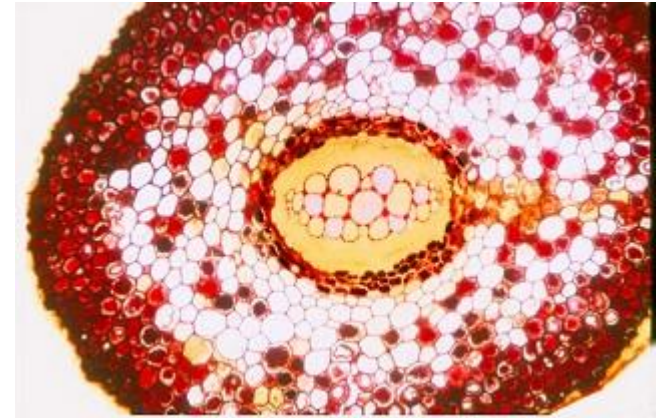
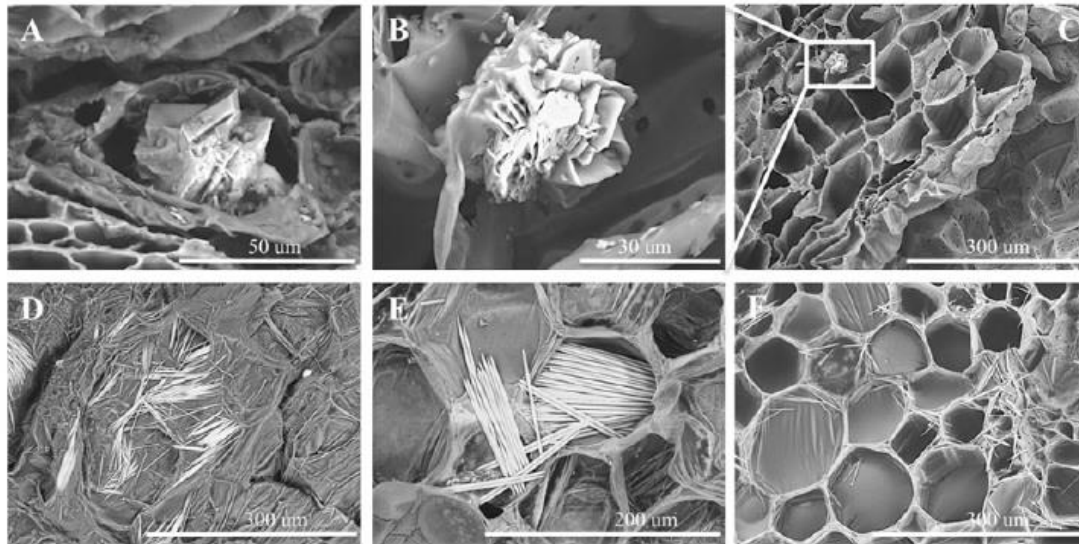
Cristais



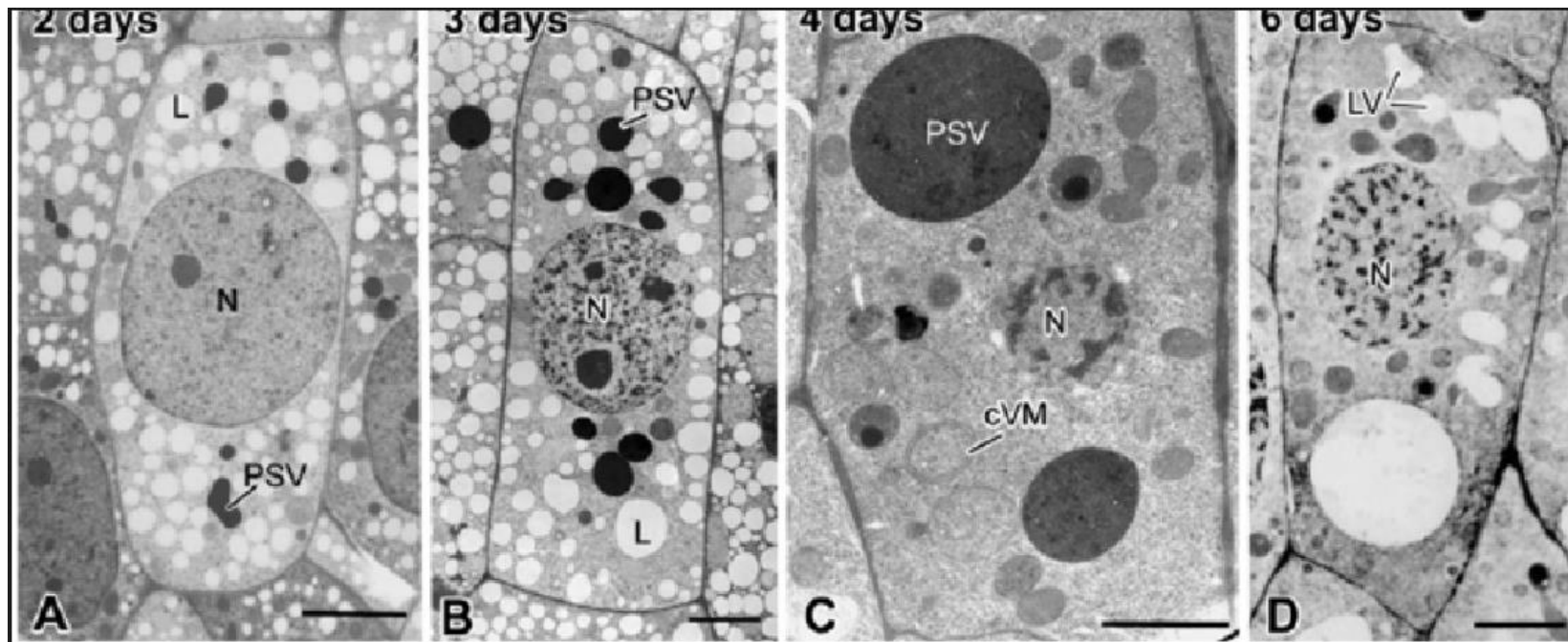
Vacúolo contendo tanino (composto fenólico)



www.microscopy-uk.org.uk



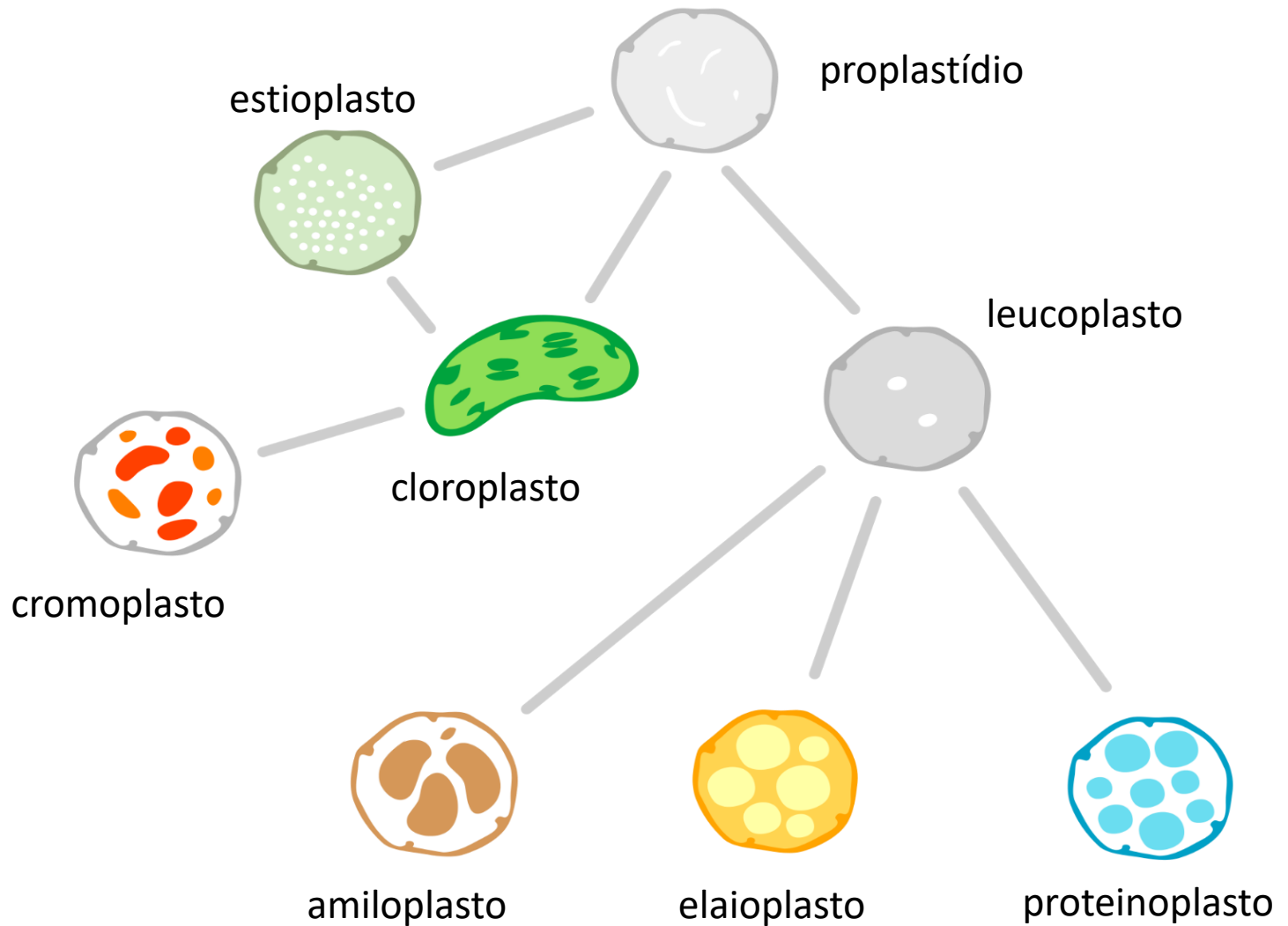
Maier (2014)



Zheng & Staehelin (2011)

- Células meristemáticas, em geral, apresentam numerosos e pequenos vacúolos. A medida que a célula se diferencia, o vacúolo tende a ser maior e em menor número

PLASTÍDIOS: organela com sistema duplo de membrana

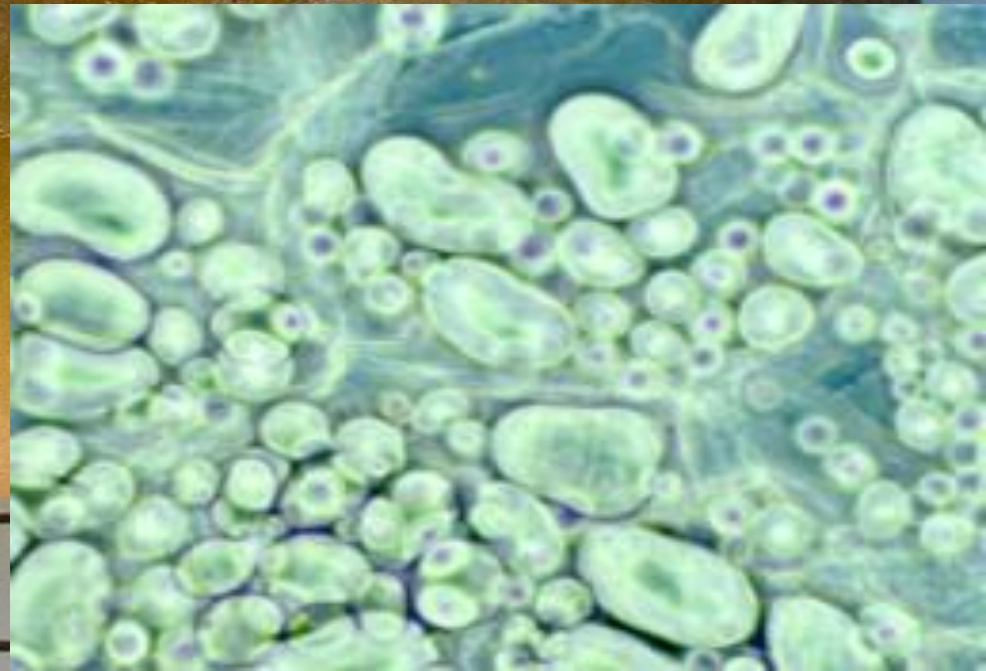


Leucoplastos

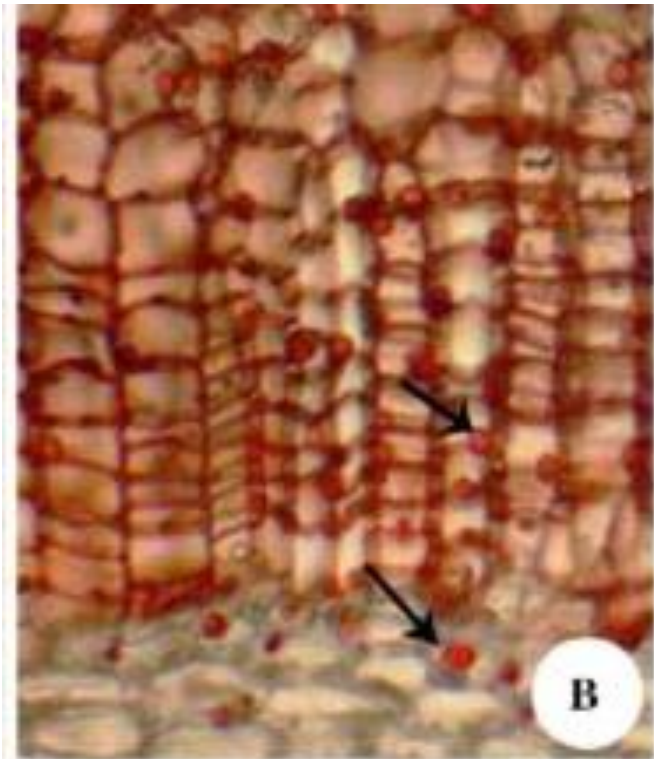
Amiloplastos – reserva amido

Elaioplastos – reserva substância lipídica

Proteinoplastos - proteína

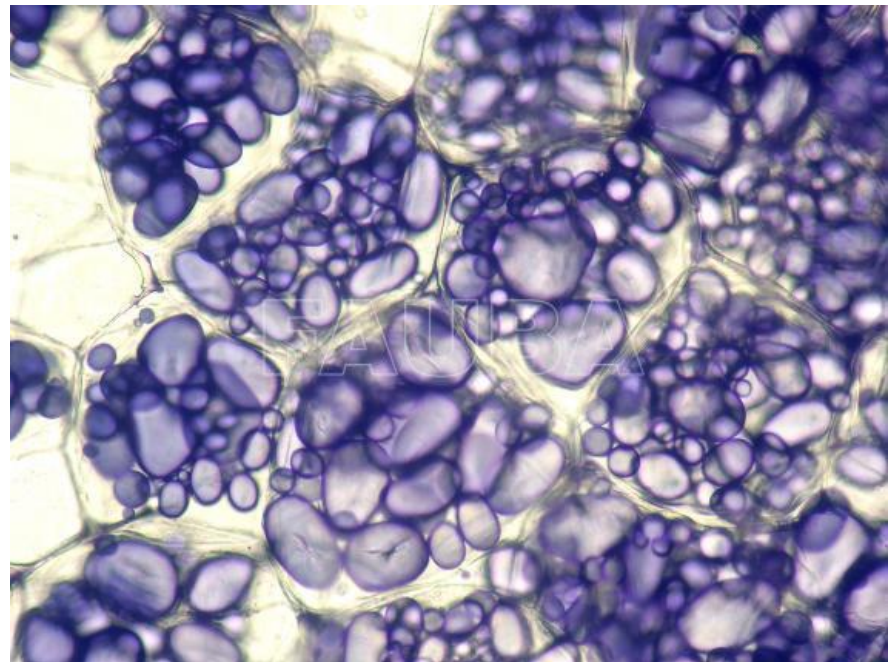


Elaioplasto: armazena substância lipídicas



Teste histoquímico com Sudan IV

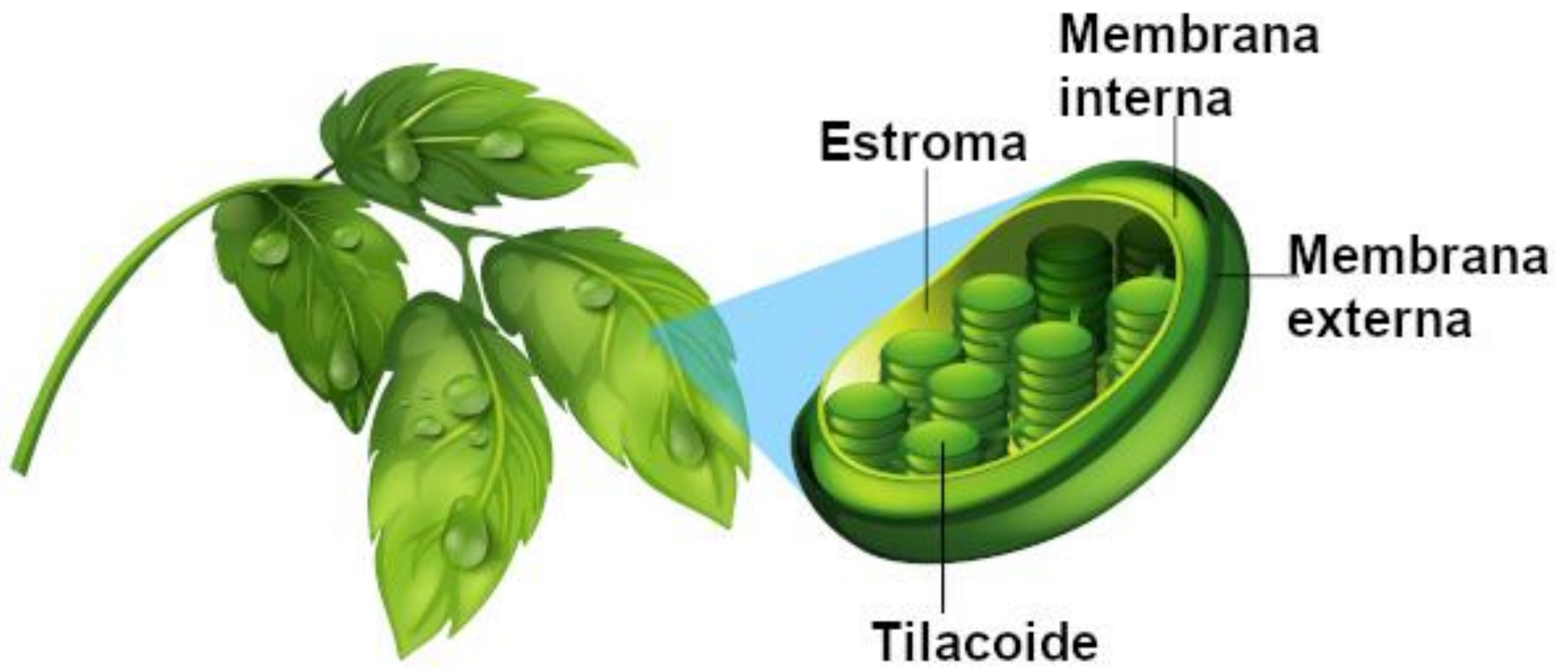
Amiloplastos: armazena grãos de amido



Teste histoquímico
com cloreto de zinco iodado



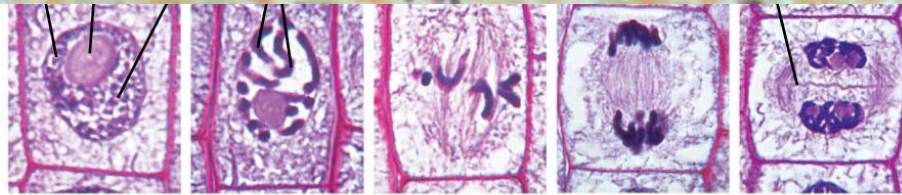
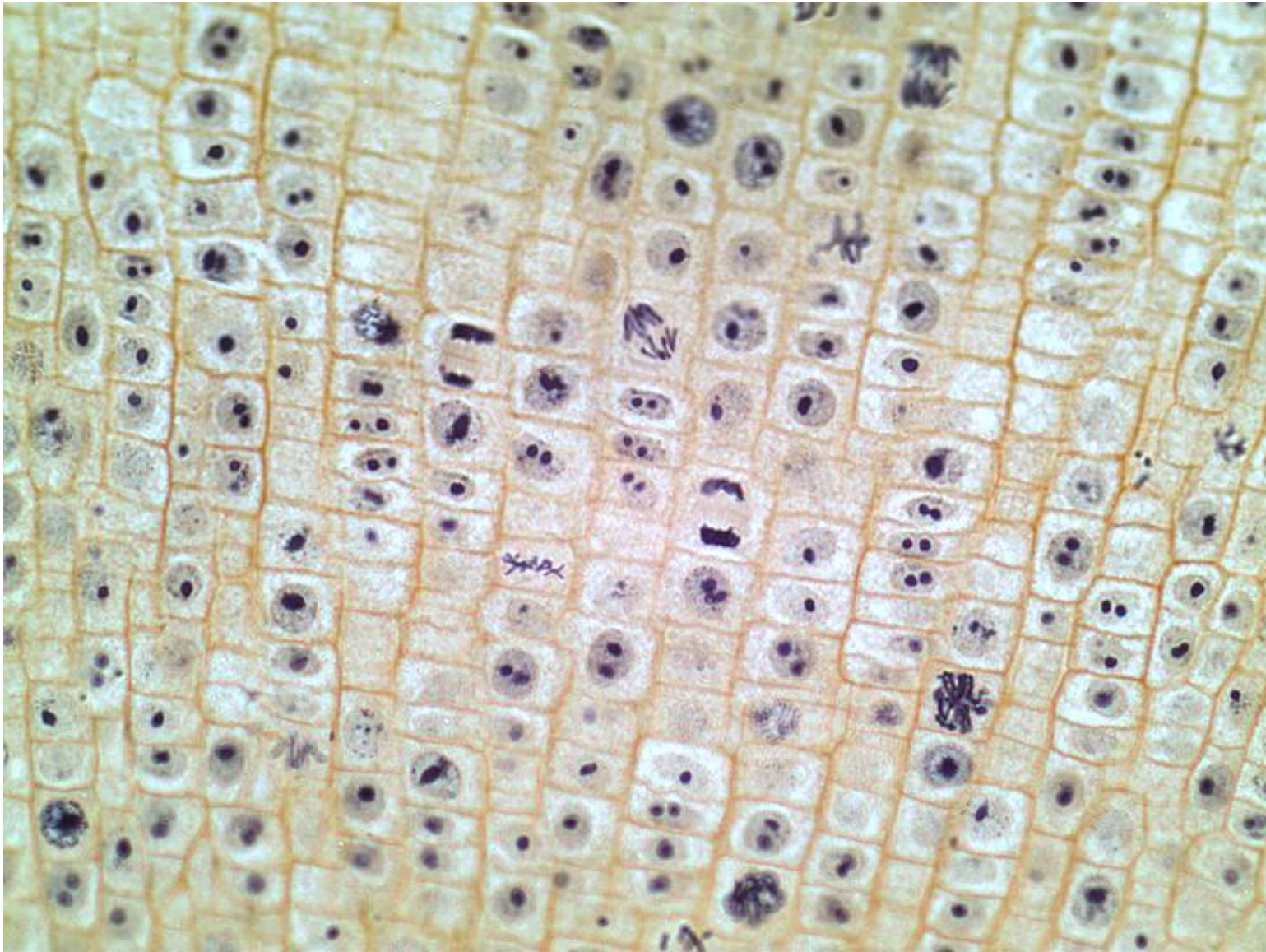
Cloroplastos: plastos que armazenam clorofila



UM INDIVÍDUO MULTICELULAR.....DIVISÃO CELULAR!



Secção longitudinal do ápice radicular da cebola



1 Prophase

2 Prometaphase

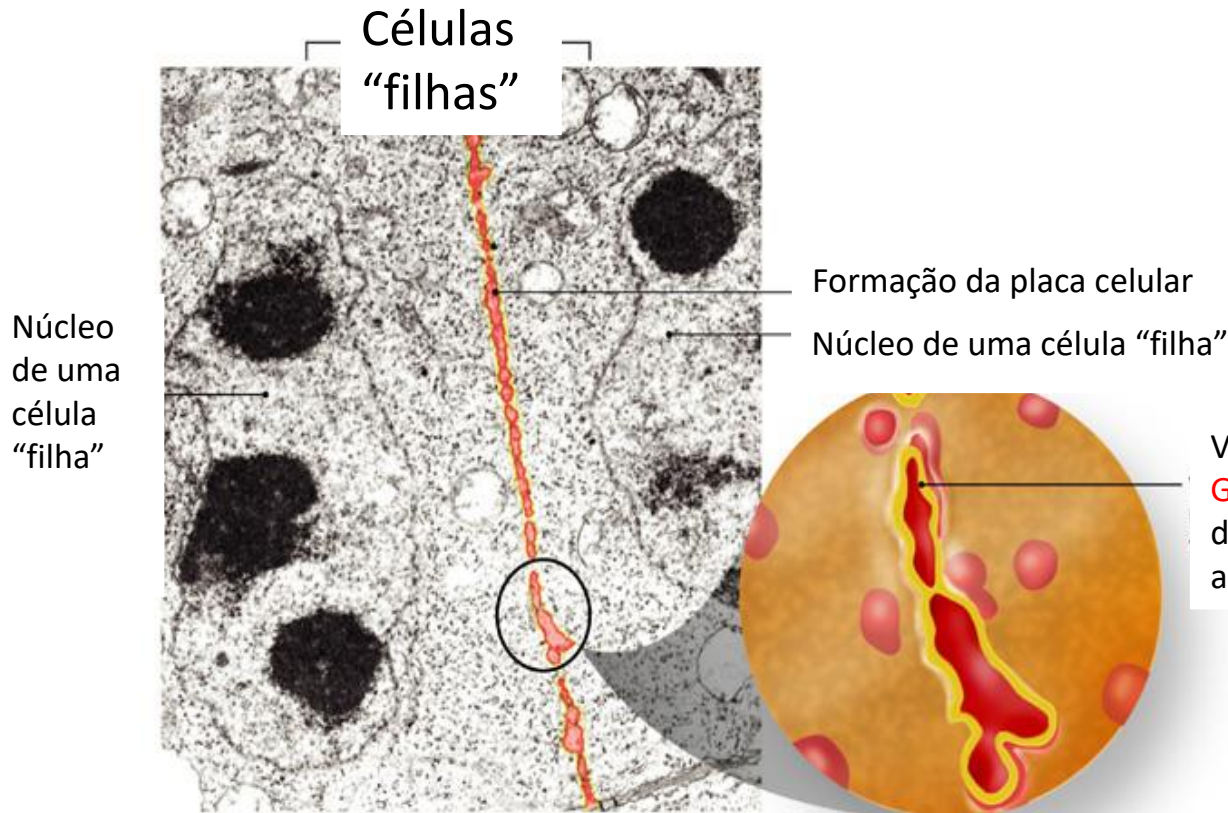
3 Metaphase

4 Anaphase

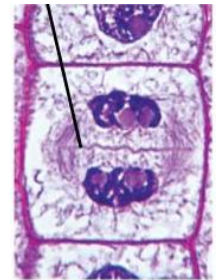
5 Telophase

Novas paredes primárias são formadas durante a citocinese com a formação da placa celular

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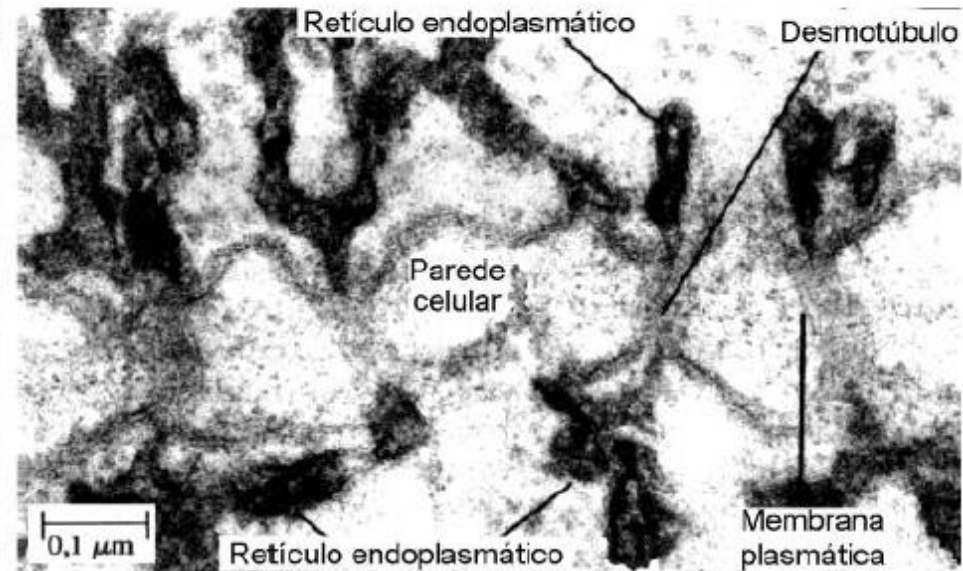
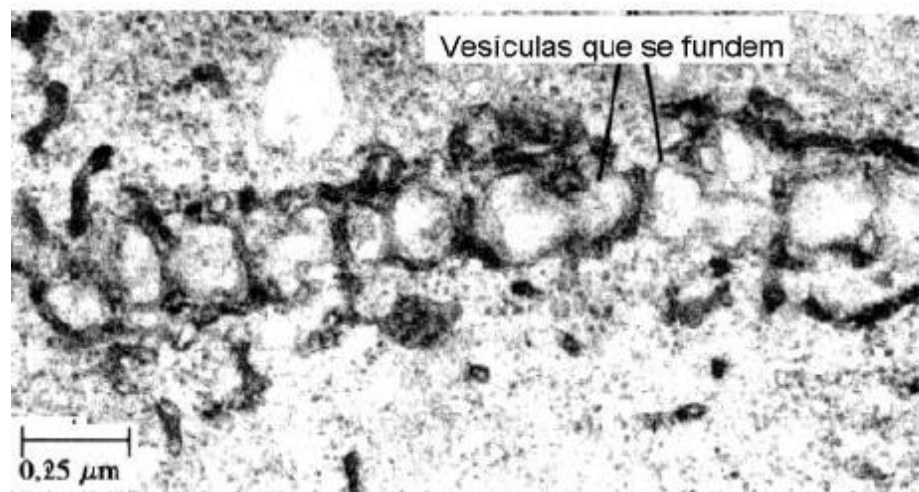
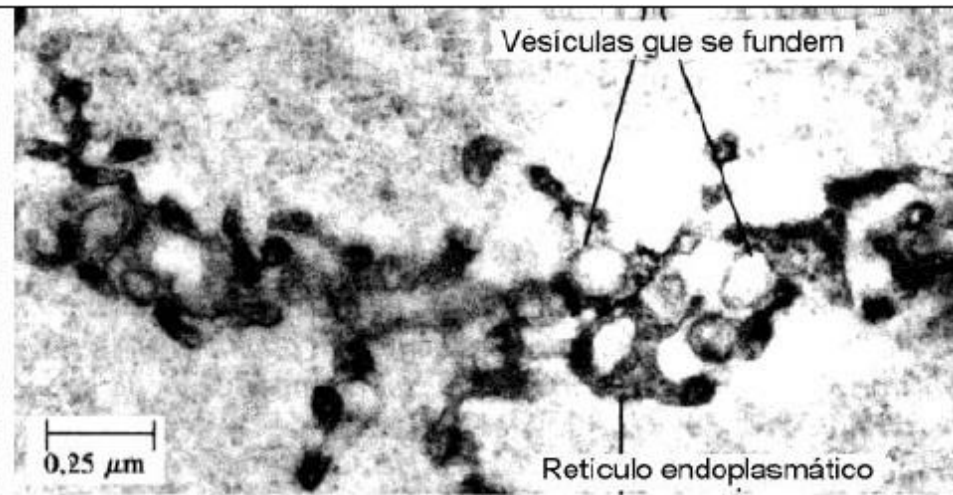
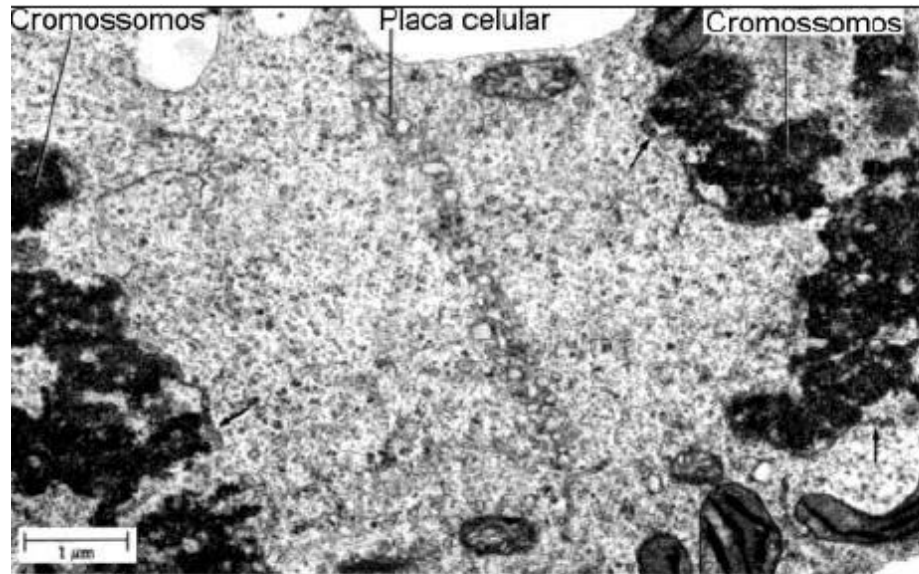


Placa celular



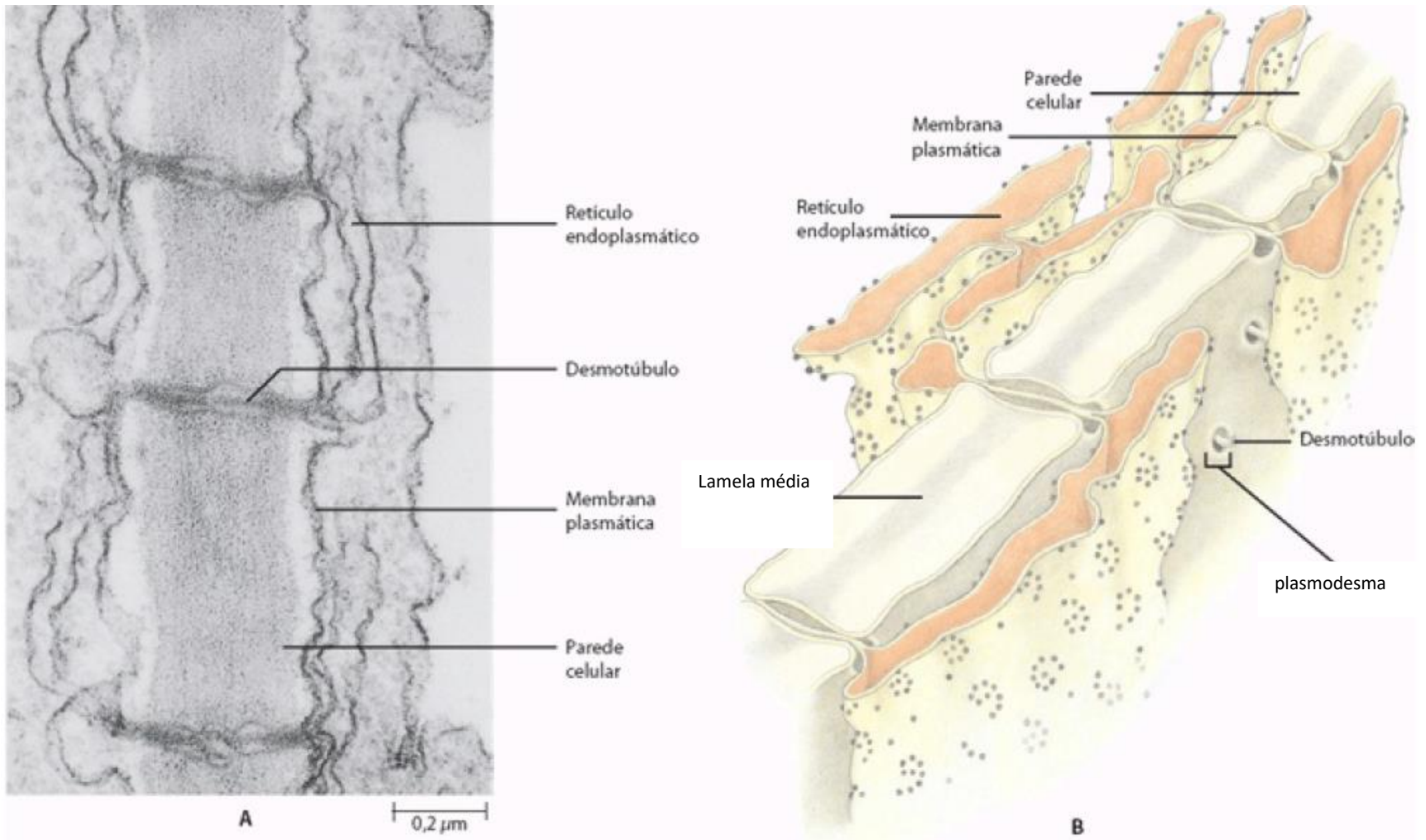
Vesículas do **complexo de Golgi**, contendo componentes de membrana que irão formar a placa celular

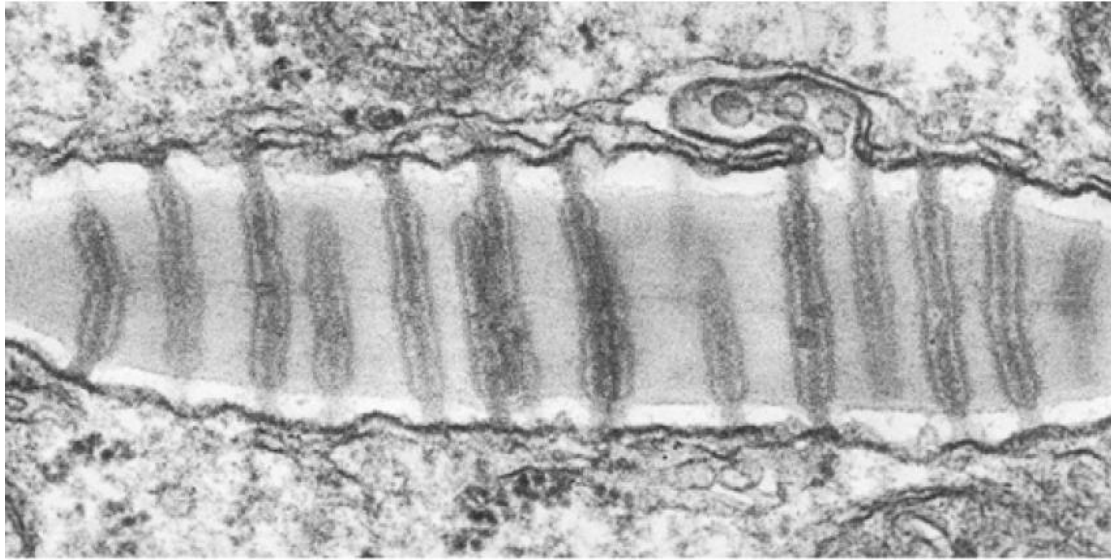
Microscopia eletrônica de transmissão



Plasmodesma: comunicação citoplasmática

Plasmodesma constituído pela membrana plasmática, manga citoplasmática (canal citoplasmático ao redor do desmotúbulo) e desmotúbulo

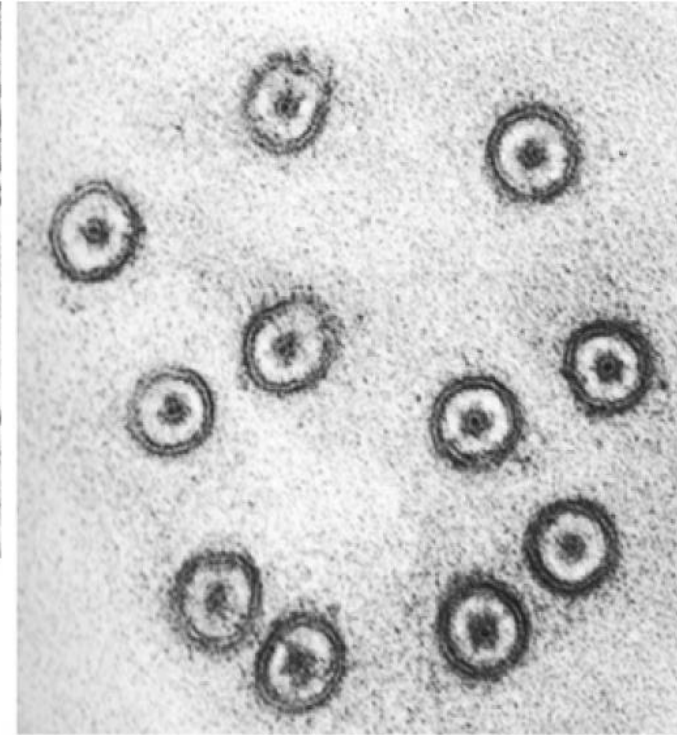




A

200 nm

Campo primário da pontoação visto a partir do microscópio eletrônico de transmissão. Vista lateral entre duas células.

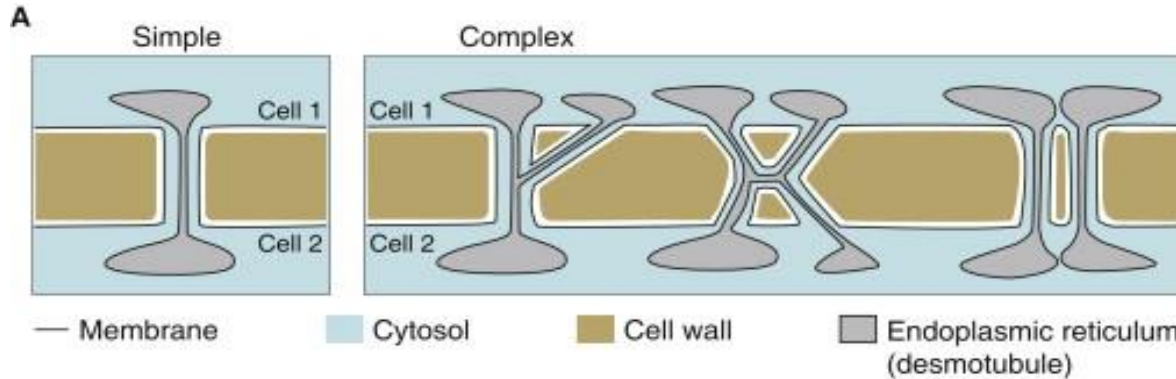


B

100 nm

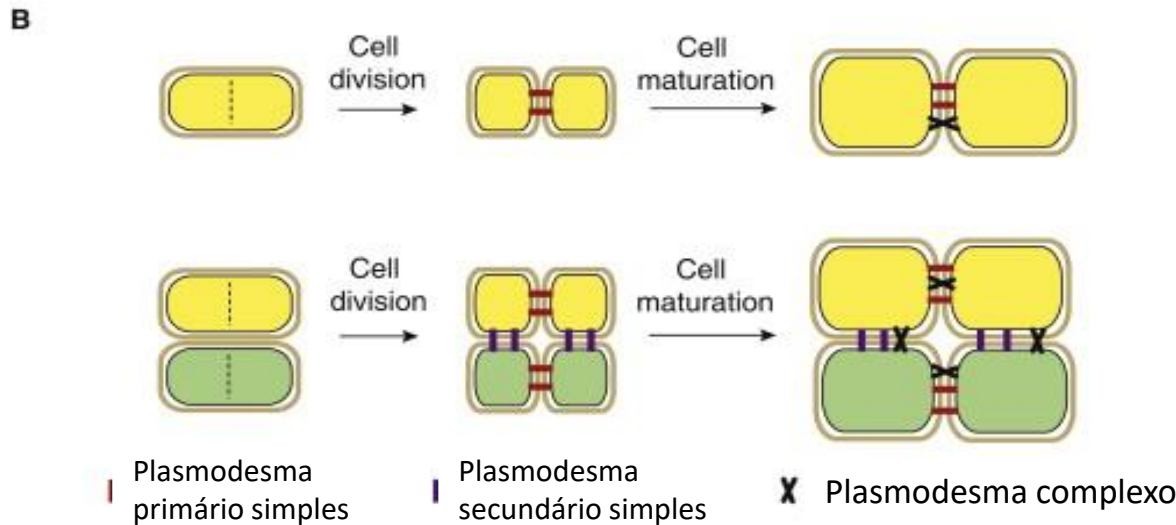
Vista frontal mostrando plasmodesmas

Plasmodesmas: simples e complexo / primários e secundários



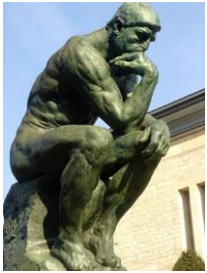
Plasmodesma simples: não ramificado

Plasmodesma complexo: ramificado

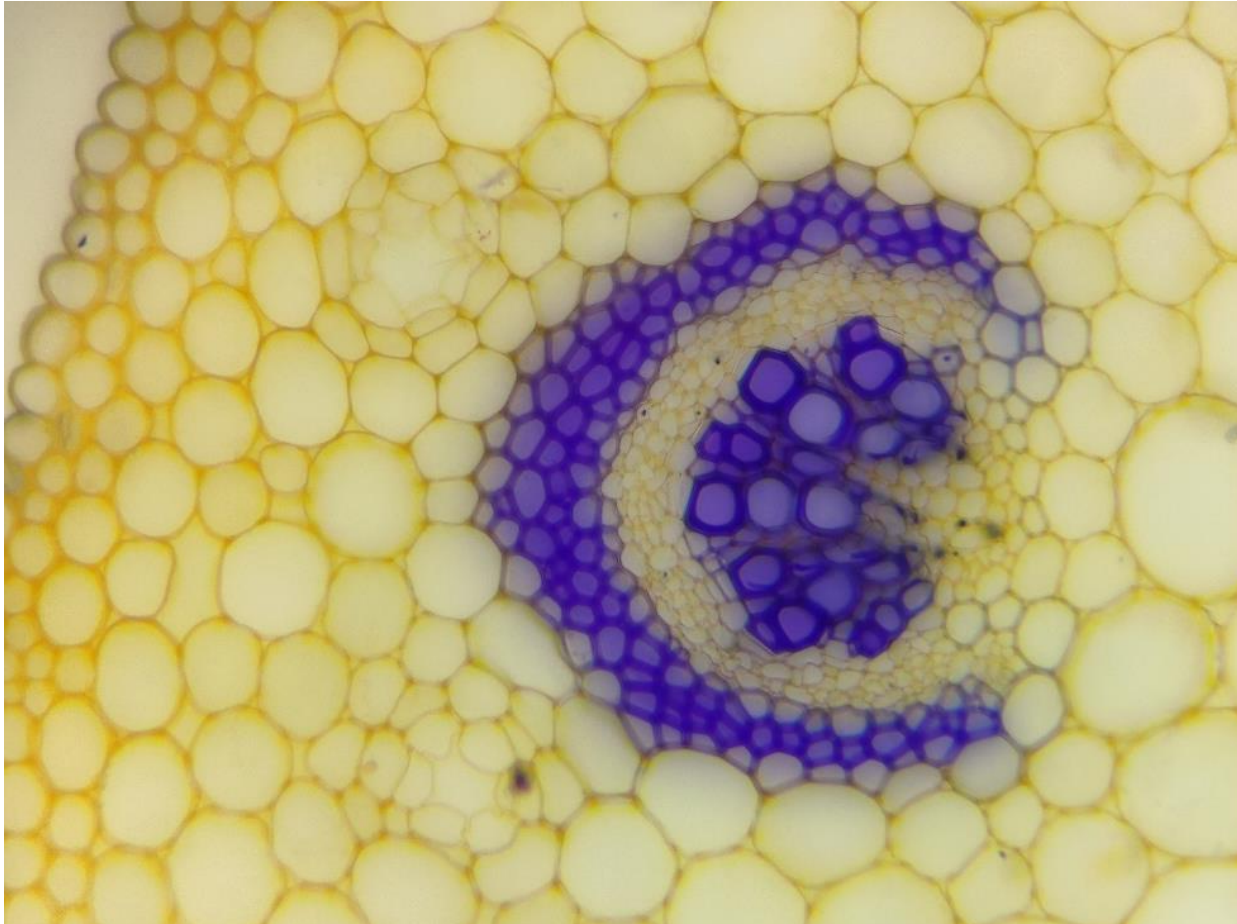


Plasmodesma primário: formado durante a divisão celular

Plasmodesma secundário: formado independente da divisão celular (não são células "filhas")



Todas as células são iguais?

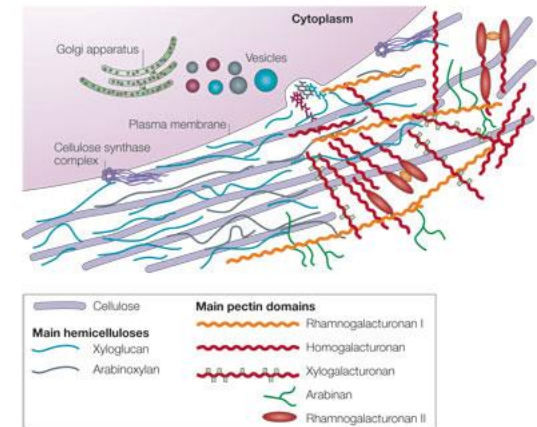


Secção transversal de um caule

Parede celular

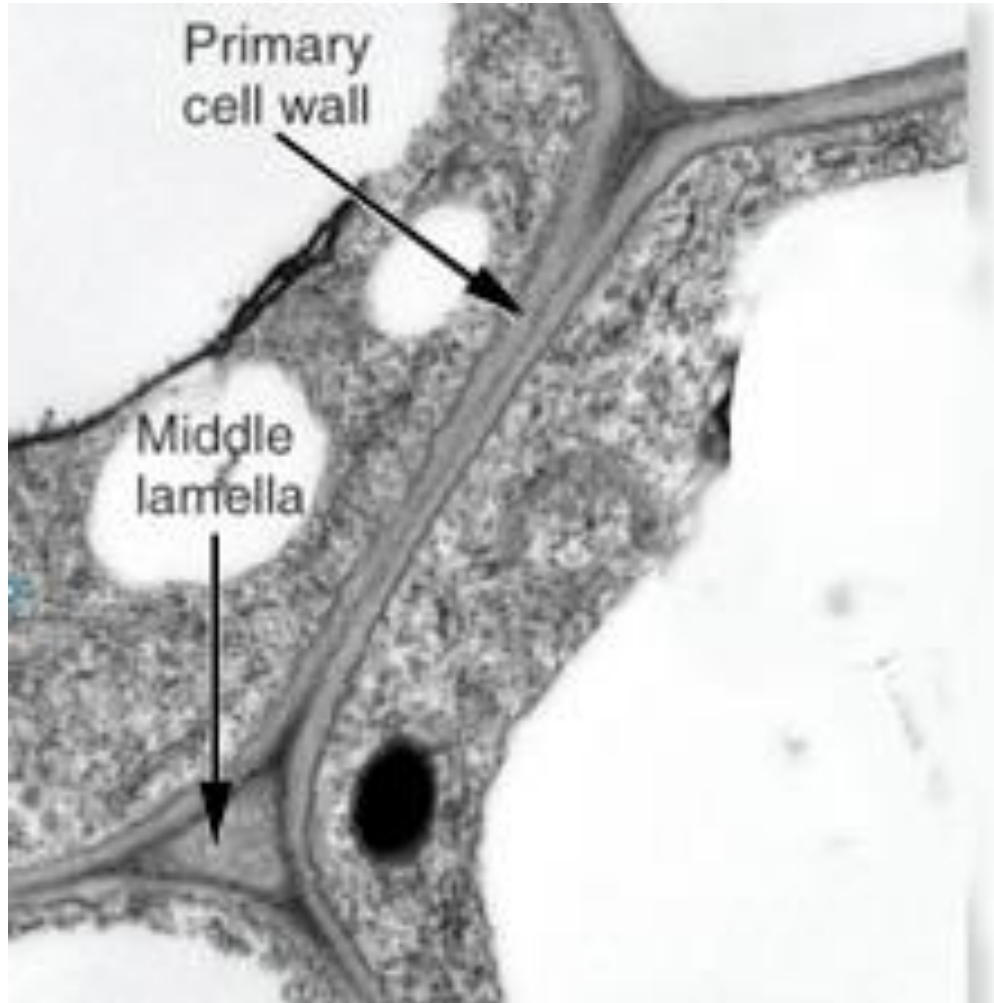
Constituição: polissacarídeos, proteínas, compostos fenólicos (ex. lignina) e, em alguns tipos celulares, lipídeos.

Polissacarídeos: celulose, pectina e hemicelulose.



Parede primária

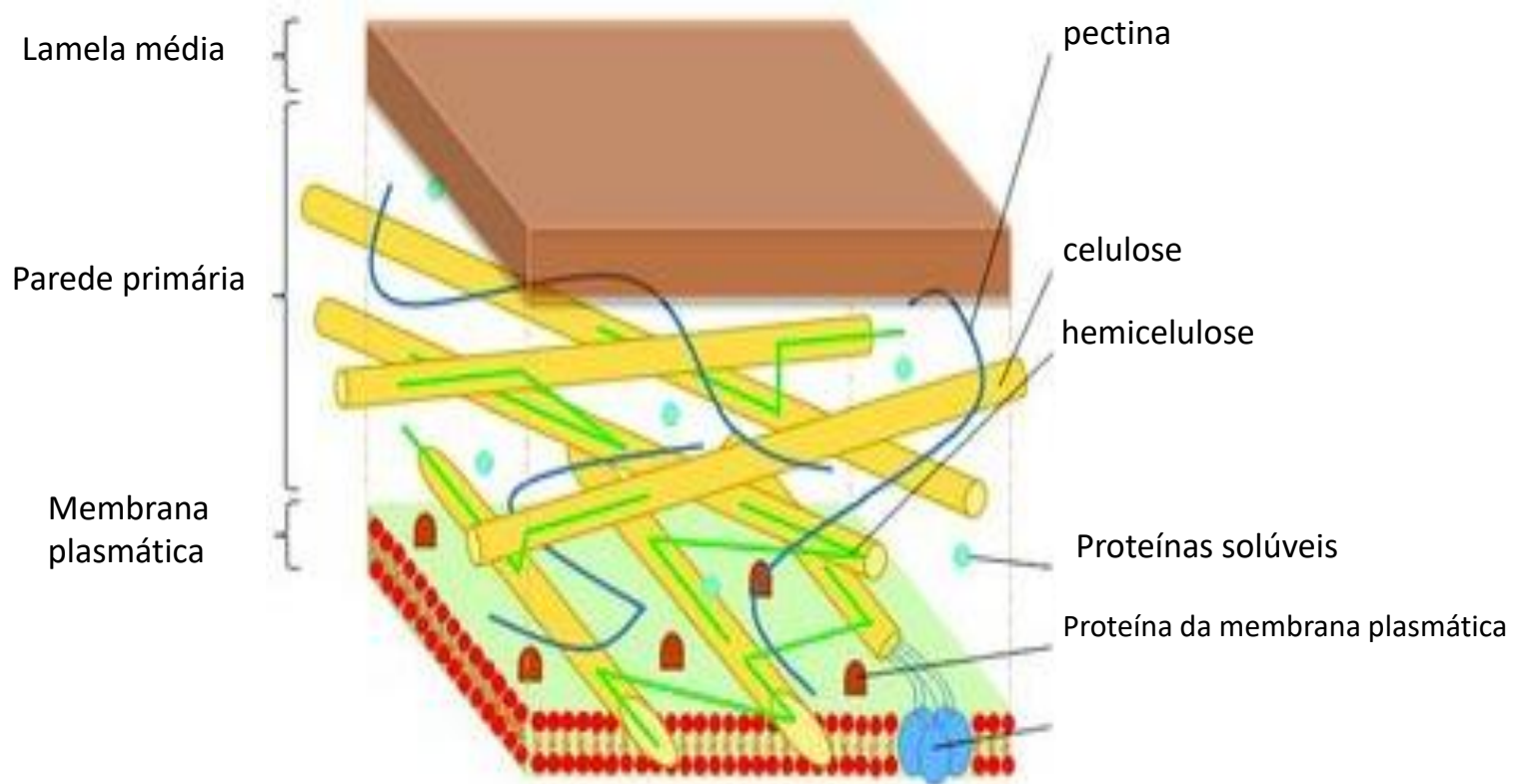
- * Permite crescimento
- * Polissacarídeos e proteínas



Parede primária

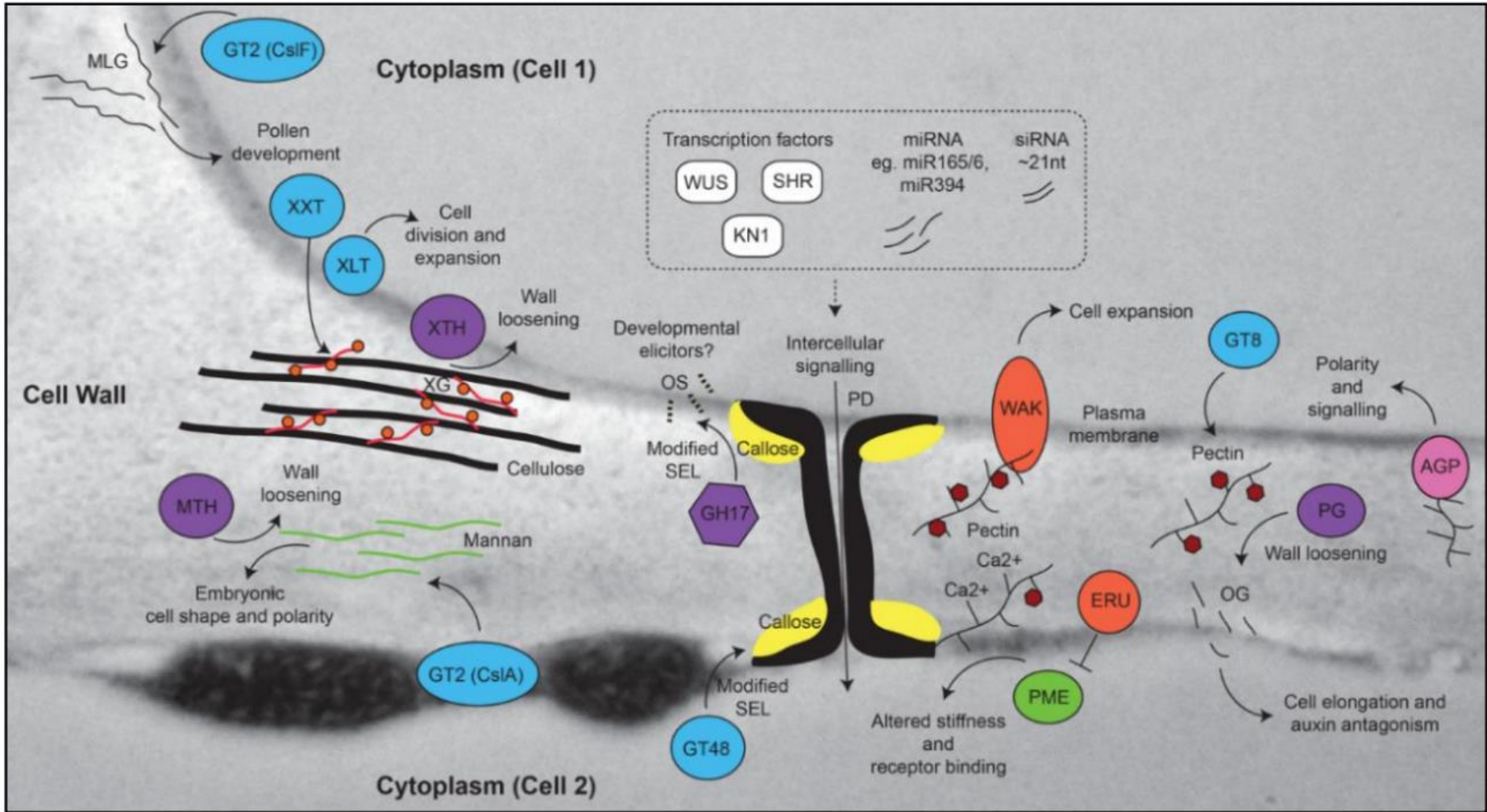
➤ *Constituição*

microfibrilas de celulose imersas em uma matriz de polissacarídeos não celulósicos



Loix et al. (2017) - Modificado

Componentes da parede celular envolvidos em processos de crescimento, desenvolvimento e diferenciação



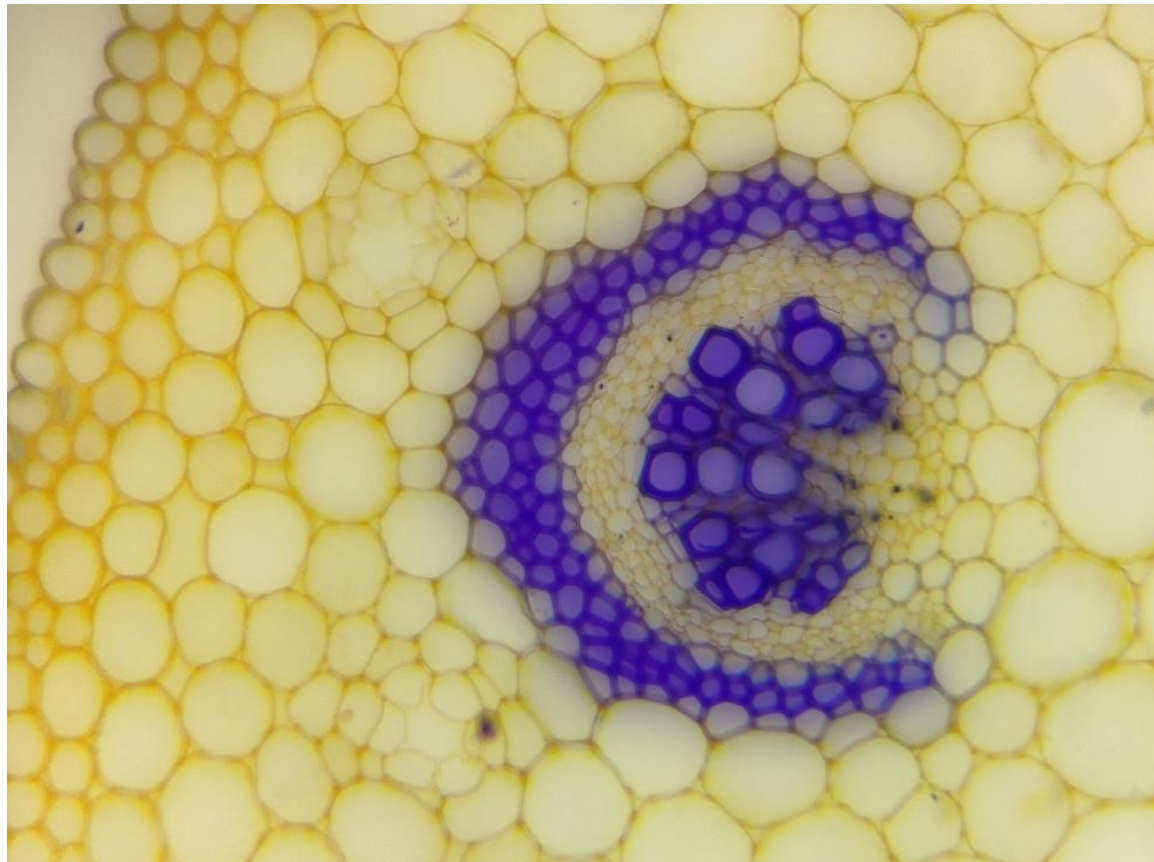


Algumas células apresentam uma segunda parede celular

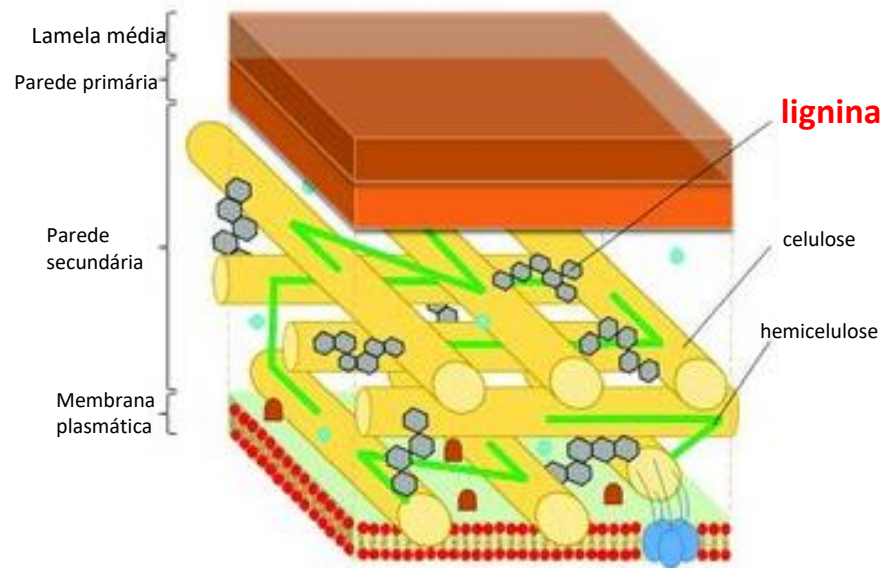
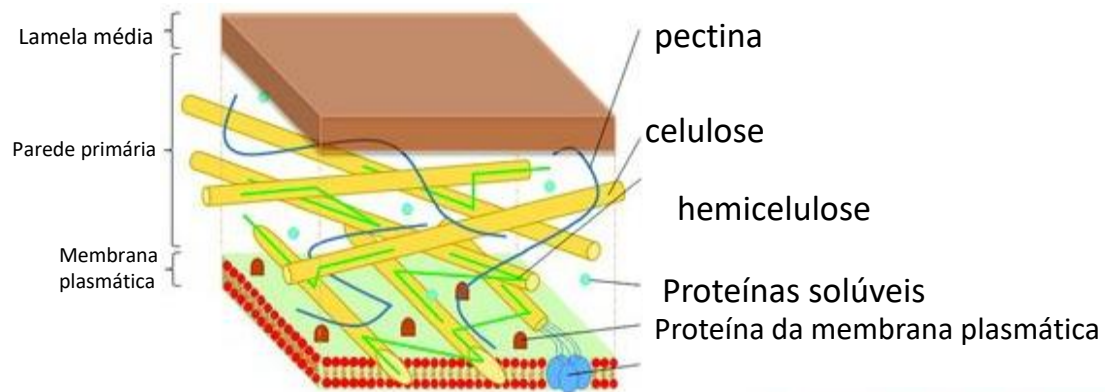
Parede secundária

Formada após crescimento da célula.

Polissacarídeos e polifenóis (ex. lignina)

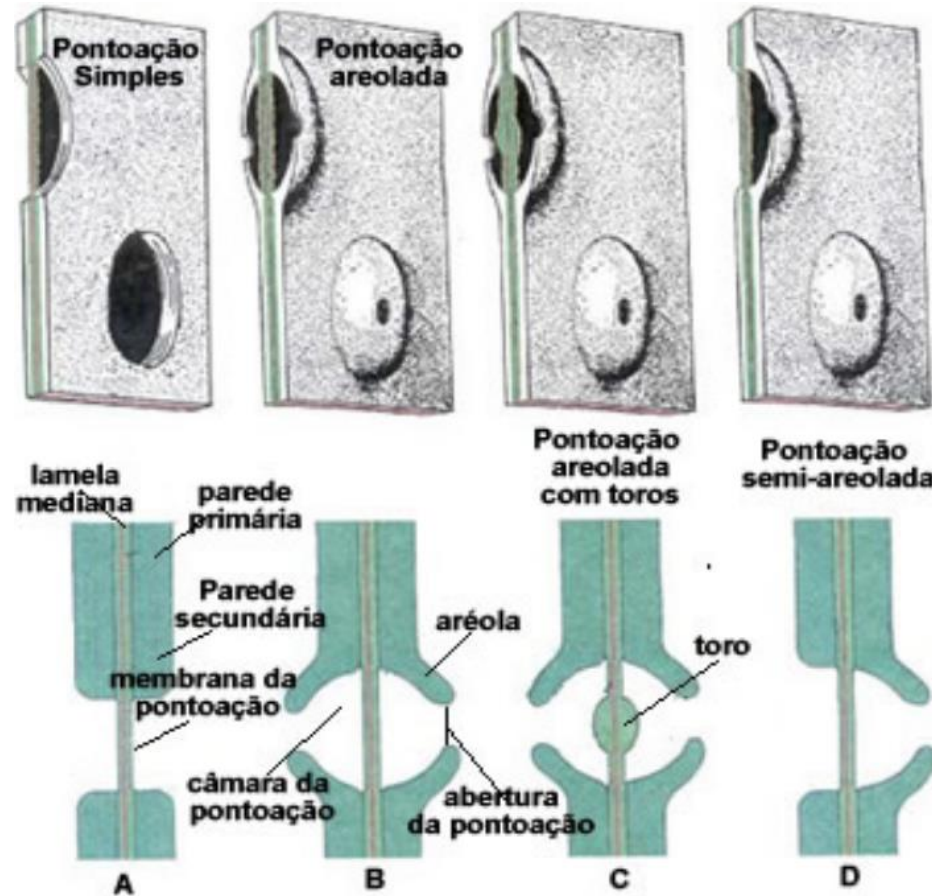


Parede primária e secundária



Loix et al. (2017) - Modificado

Pontoação: comunicação a partir de uma célula com parede primária e parede secundária

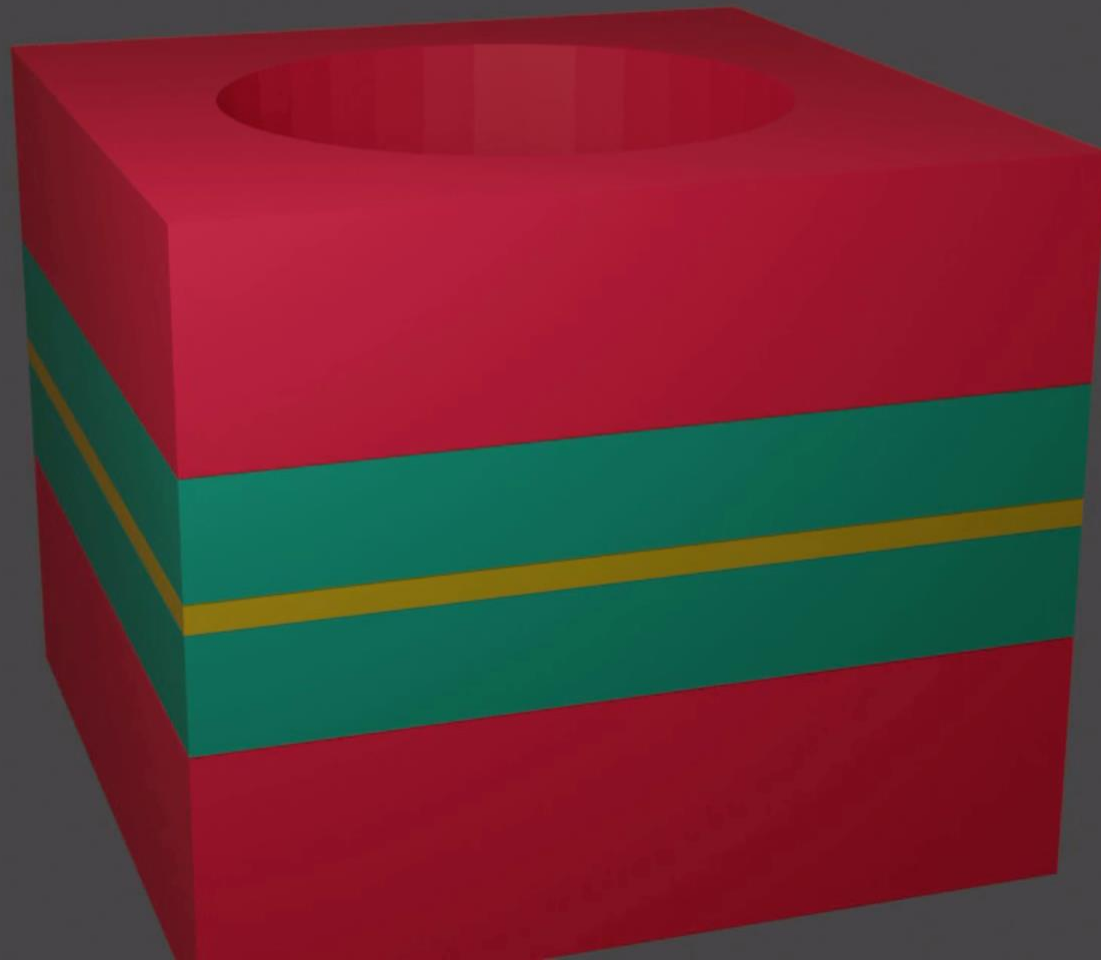


Tipos de pontoações:

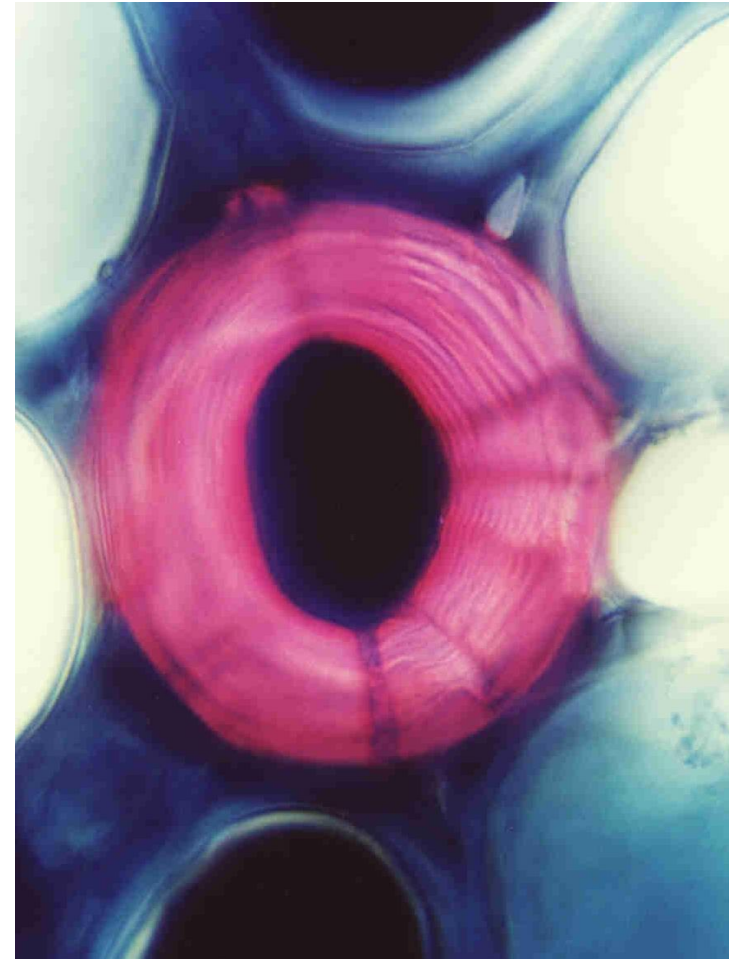
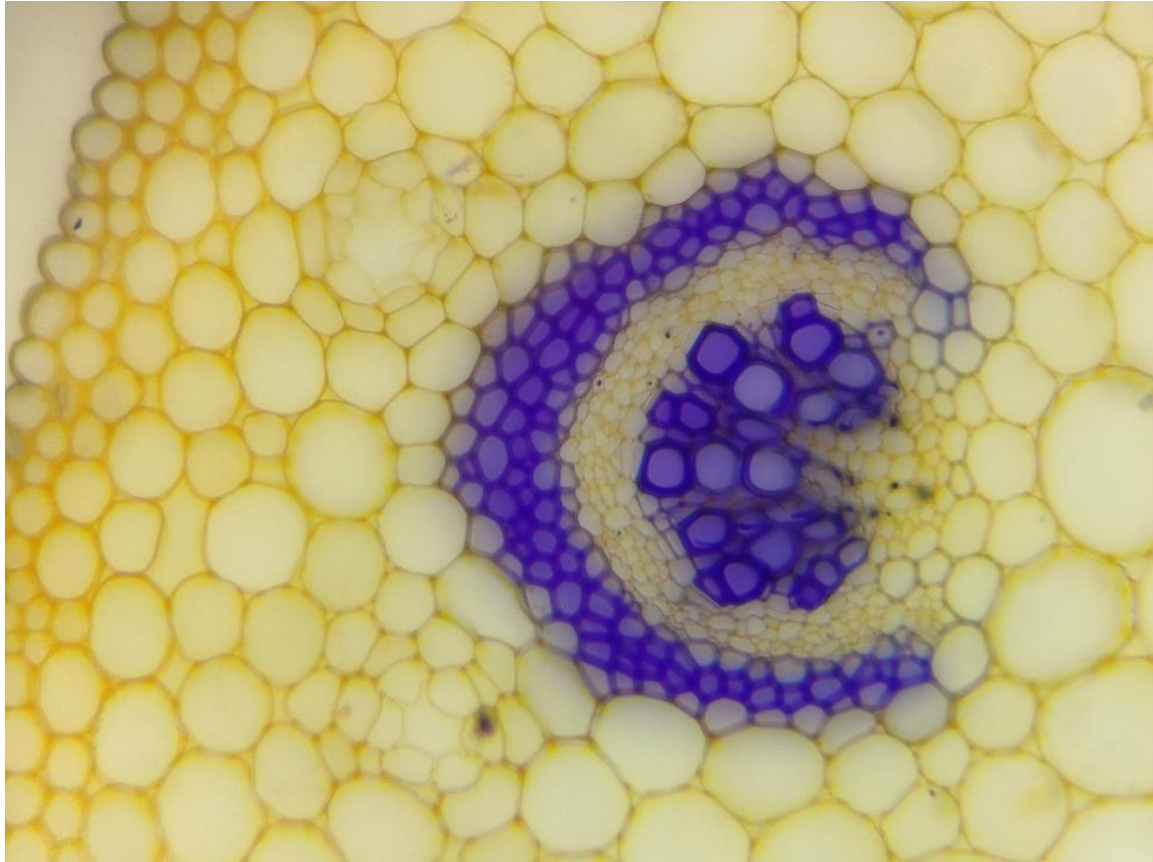
1. Simples
2. Areolada
3. Mista (semi-areolada)

Pontoação: comunicação a partir de uma célula com parede primária e parede secundária

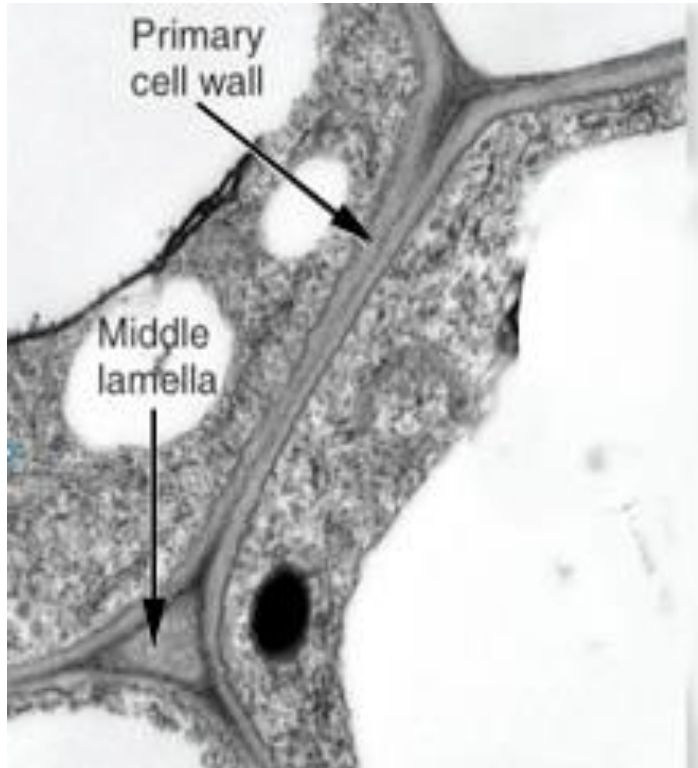
<https://eaulas.usp.br/portal/video.action?idItem=33206&idVideoVersion=76153>



Comunicações celulares

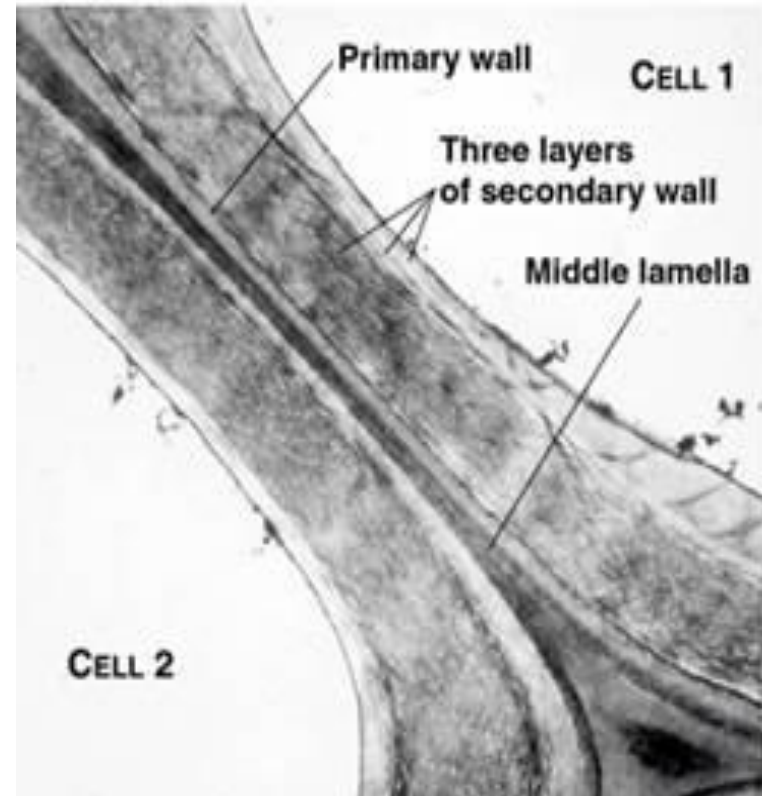


Duas células apenas com parede primária



Comunicação citoplasmática: por meio dos **campos primários de pontuação**

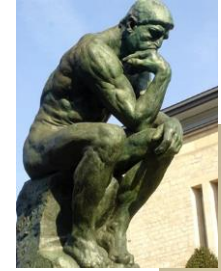
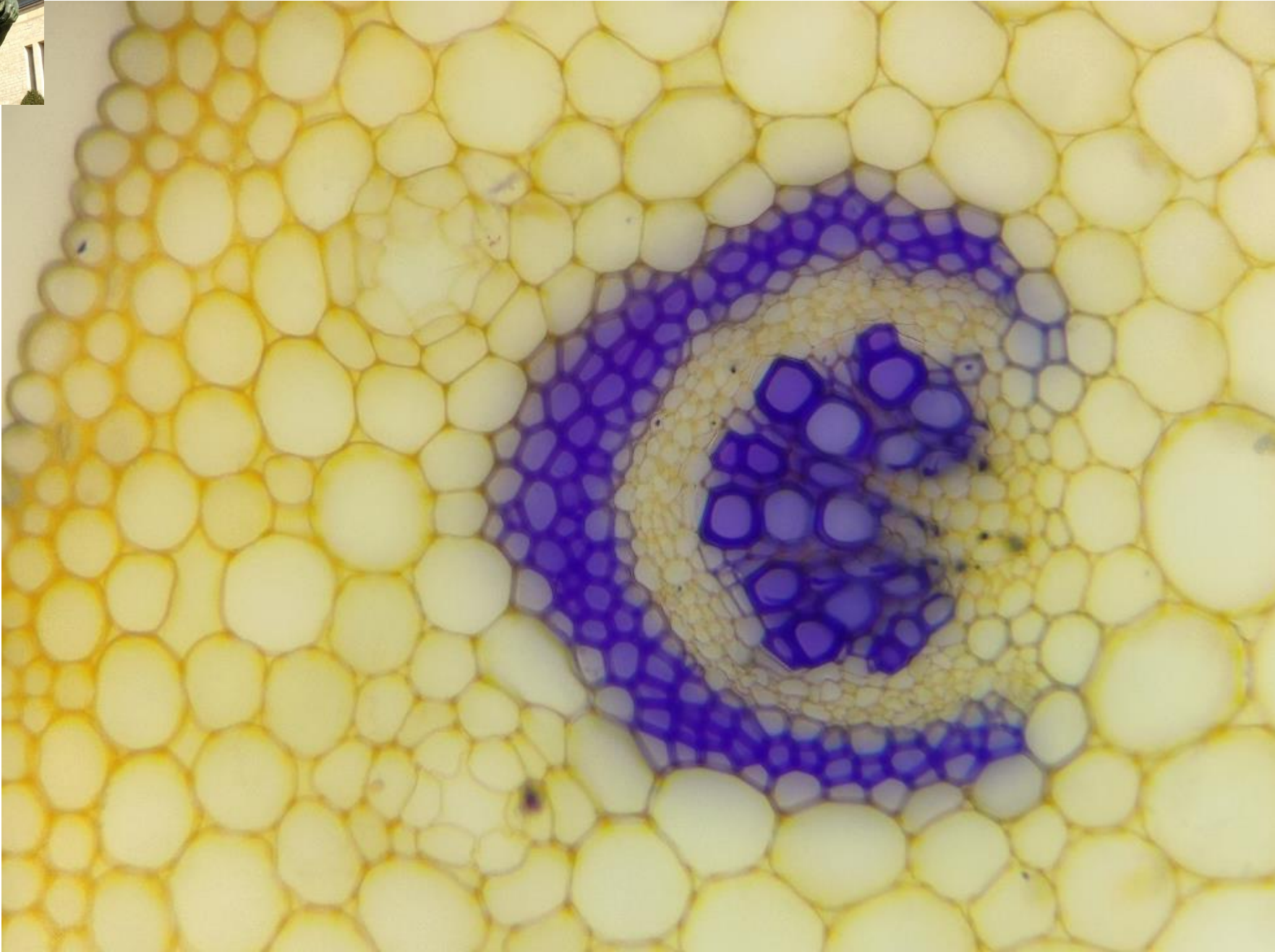
Duas células com parede primária e parede secundária

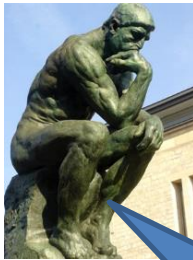


Comunicação citoplasmática: por meio das **pontuações**

Secção transversal de um caule.

Considerando que o laranja reage em células com apenas parede primária e o violeta com células contendo parede primária e secundária, o que você espera encontrar como estruturas de comunicação protoplasmática nos diferentes tecidos?





Comunicação entre duas células com parede primária e entre células com parede secundária e primária

Aula prática!!!

