



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

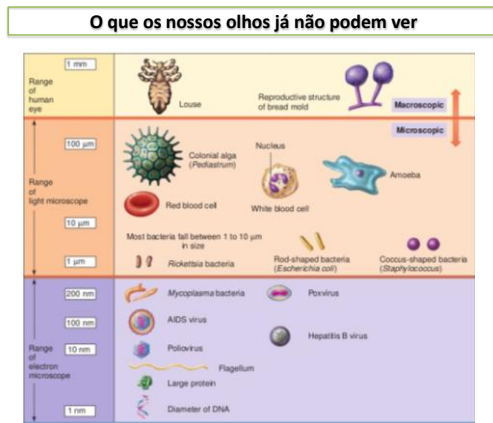
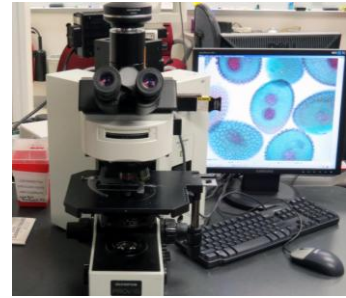


Curso: Engenharia Ambiental

Métodos de Estudo da Célula Biomoléculas: Estrutura e Função

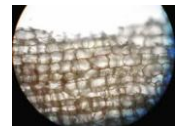
Prof: Tatiane da Franca Silva
tatianedafranca@usp.br

Como as células são estudadas?



Microscópio

❖ Robert Hooke (1665): Termo Célula

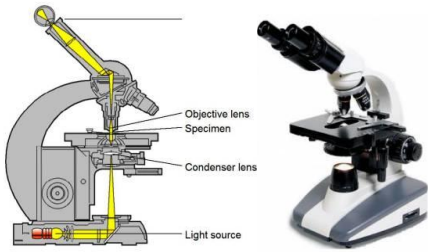


❖ Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1673): Desenvolvimento do Microscópio



Microscópio Óptico

❖ Mais simples. Morfologia celular



Colônia de Microalgas



100µm



1µm
Richettsia
bactéria

Microscópio de Fluorescência

❖ Localização de moléculas específicas
❖ Fluoróforo

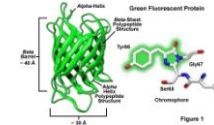


Figure 1

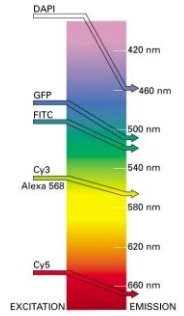
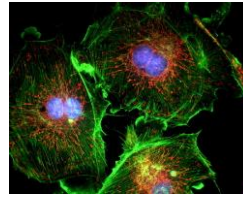
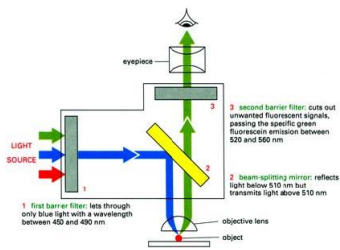


Figure 9-13. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4t

Microscópio de Fluorescência



(a) Conventional fluorescence microscopy

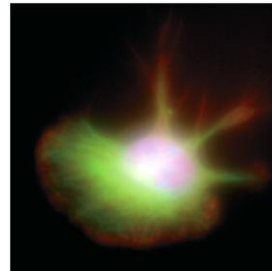


Figure 9-16a. Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition © 2008 W. H. Freeman and Company

(b) Confocal fluorescence microscopy

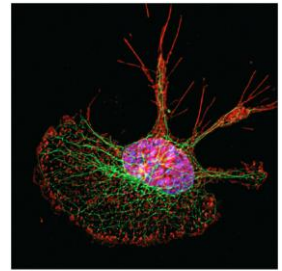
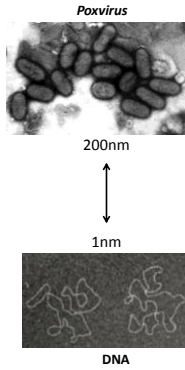


Figure 9-16b. Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition © 2008 W. H. Freeman and Company



Microscópio Eletrônico de Transmissão

- ❖ Maior resolução
- ❖ Utiliza feixe de elétrons ao invés da Luz



Microscópio Eletrônico de Transmissão

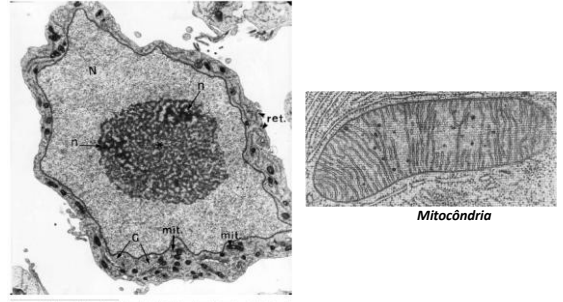
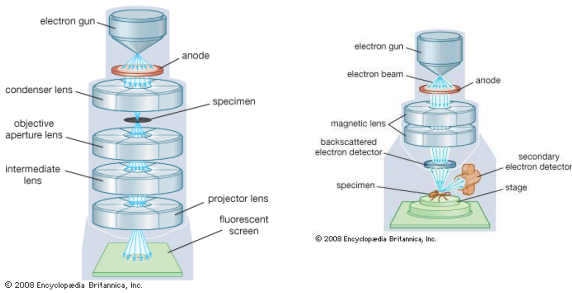
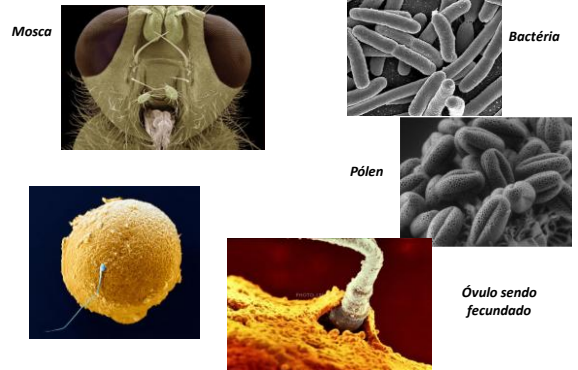


Figura 1 (X 10.000) - Hemócito (hialnócito) retirado da hemolinfa de B.

- ❖ Maior resolução
- ❖ Utiliza feixe de elétrons ao invés da Luz



Microscópio Eletrônico de Varredura



Biomoléculas: Estrutura e Função

Carboidratos e Lipídeos

Química da Célula

❖ Principais átomos : H, C, O e N

❖ Moléculas

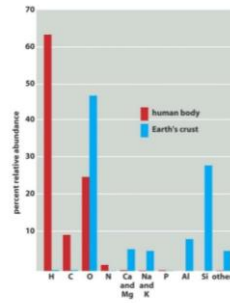
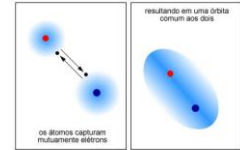
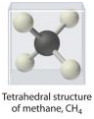


Figure 2-3 Molecular Biology of the Cell (© Garland Science 2008)



LIGAÇÃO COVALENTE

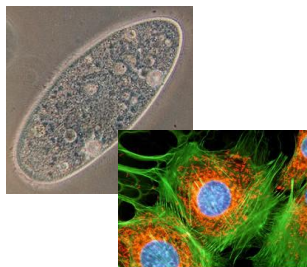


Química da Célula

❖ As combinações de átomos mais frequentes: grupo Metil (-CH₃), Hidroxil (-OH), Carboxil (-COOH) e Amino (-NH₂)

❖ Moléculas orgânicas:

- Carboidratos
- Ácidos graxos
- Aminoácidos
- Nucleotídeos

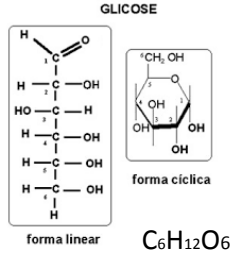
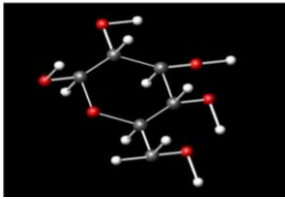


Carboidratos



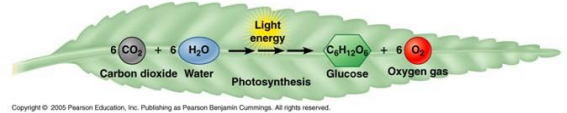
Carboidratos

• "Carbono hidratado" **C(H₂O)**



Carboidratos

❖ Produzidos na Fotossíntese



Carboidratos

❖ Funções na Célula:

✓ Fonte de energia

✓ Estrutural

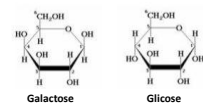
✓ Reserva Energética

✓ Oxidação : Libera Energia, CO₂ e H₂O

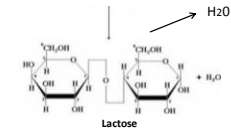


Classificação – número de monômeros

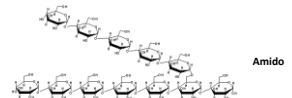
Monossacarídeo



Dissacarídeo



Polissacarídeo

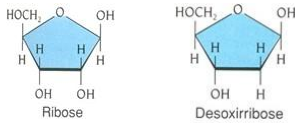


Monossacarídeo

- ❖ Solúveis em água
- ❖ Nome é dado pelo número de carbonos mais a terminação "ose"

Prefixo (número de carbonos)	Sufixo (ose)	Fórmula geral
3	Triose	$C_3H_6O_3$
4	Tetrose	$C_4H_8O_4$
5	Pentose	$C_5H_{10}O_5$
6	Hexose	$C_6H_{12}O_6$
7	Heptose	$C_7H_{14}O_7$

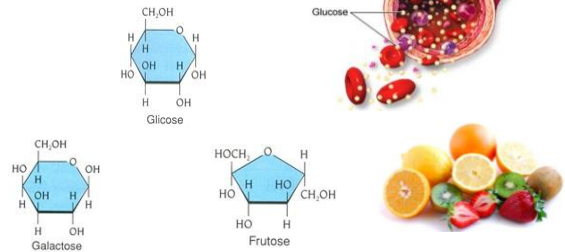
Pentoses



- ❖ **Função:** Estrutural, participam da constituição dos ácidos nucleicos

Mais frequentes na célula

Hexoses

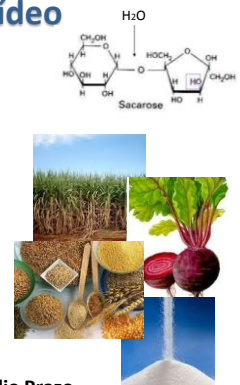


- ❖ **Função:** Aproveitados diretamente como Fonte de Energia

Dissacarídeo

- ❖ Solúveis em água

Carboidrato	Monossacarídeo constituinte
Sacarose	glicose + frutose
Lactose	glicose + galactose
Maltose	glicose + glicose



- ❖ **Função:** Fonte de Energia a Médio Prazo.

Importância econômica – Sacarose

❖ **Indústria Alimentícia**

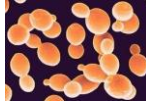


Açúcar



Cana-de-açúcar

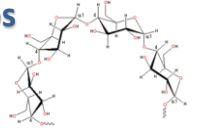
❖ **Produção de Etanol**



S. cerevisiae



Polissacarídeos



- ❖ São Polímeros. Solúveis e Insolúveis em água
- ❖ Cadeias longas (~200 a ~ 7000 monômeros)

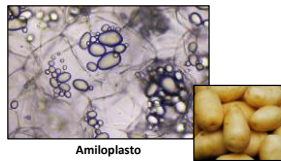
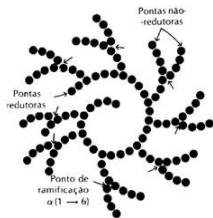
❖ **Função: Armazenamento de Energia e Estrutural.**



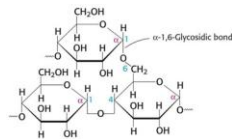
Carboidrato	Monossacarídeo Constituinte
Amido	Glicose
Glicogênio	Glicose
Celulose	Glicose
Quitina	N- acetil glucosamina

Reserva Energética – Vegetal

Amido: resíduos de Glicose com ligações α 1,4 e α 1,6.

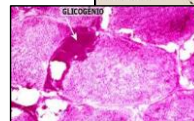
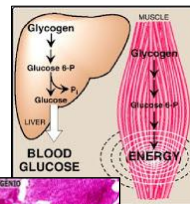


Amyloplasto

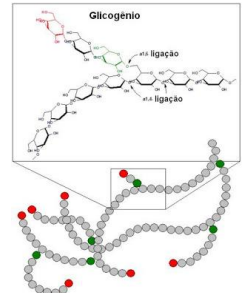


Reserva Energética – Animais e Fungos

Glicogênio: resíduos de Glicose ligações α 1,4 e α 1,6 (>)



Fibras musculares



Estrutural – Parede Vegetal

Celulose : resíduo de Glicose ligações β 1,4

The diagram illustrates the structure of cellulose. It starts with a plant cell wall showing layers of cellulose microfibrils. A magnified view shows individual microfibrils composed of cellulose chains. A detailed chemical structure shows a linear chain of glucose units connected by β -1,4 glycosidic bonds. Labels include 'Parede celular', 'Microfibrila', 'Microfibrilas', and 'cadeia de glicose'.

✓Outros Polissacarídeos da Parede Vegetal : Hemicelulose e Pectina

Importância Econômica – Celulose

❖Indústria de Papel



❖ Produção de Etanol de Segunda geração

This block contains two photographs. The first shows a machine cutting biomass into small pieces. The second shows a tray of orange yeast cells, labeled *S. cerevisiae*.

Polissacarídeos de Glicose: Celulose, Amido e Glicogênio

The diagram compares three polysaccharides: Cellulose (linear chain), Amido (amylose, branched chain), and Glicogênio (highly branched chain). Below the diagram are three images: a tree (representing cellulose), a tiger (representing glycogen), and a mushroom (representing amylose).

Estrutural – Insetos e Parede de Fungos

Quitina: Parede Celular de Fungos e Exoesqueleto de insetos

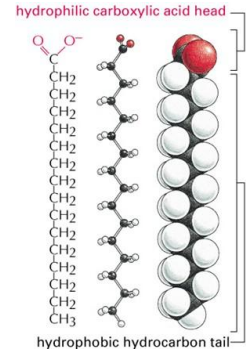
This block features the chemical structure of chitin, a polymer of N-acetylglucosamine units. The structure shows the repeating unit with labels for 'Glicosamina' and 'Grupo N-acetil'. Accompanying images show a grasshopper (labeled 'Egarrs') and several mushrooms (labeled 'mushrooms').

Lipídeos

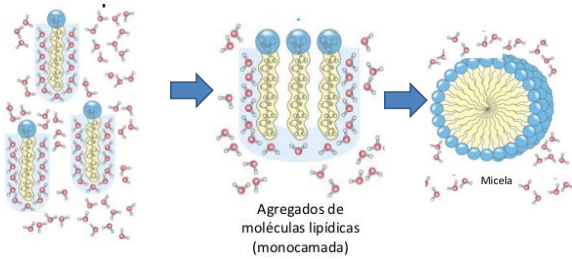


Ácidos Graxos

- ☐ Ácido carboxílico (Hidrofílico)
- ☐ Longa cadeia de hidrocarboneto (Hidrofóbica)



Ácidos Graxos: Comportamento em Meio Aquoso



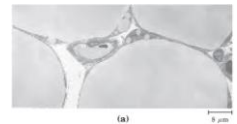
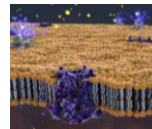
Lipídeos

- ❖ Características gerais :
 - ☐ Insolúveis em água;
 - ☐ Solúveis em solventes orgânicos;



- ❖ Função na célula :

- ☐ Estrutural
- ☐ Energética



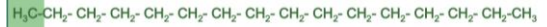
Lipídeos: Importância Econômica

- ❑ Indústria de Alimentos
- ❑ Farmacêutica
- ❑ Biocombustível



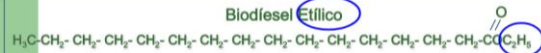
DIESEL X BIODIESEL

Diesel: n-Hexadecano

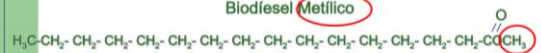


Biodiesel – Éster Etilico ou Metílico

Biodiesel Etilico

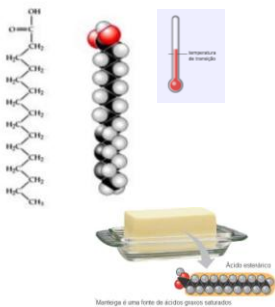


Biodiesel Metílico



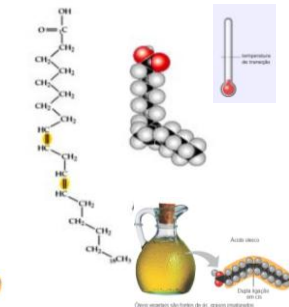
❑ Saturados

Menos solúvel
Maior ponto de fusão

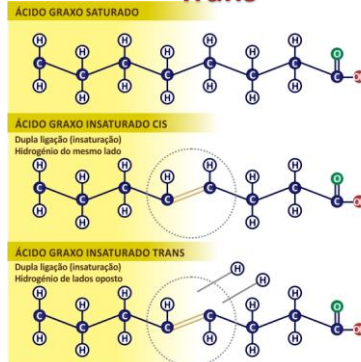


❑ Insaturados (ligações duplas)

Mais solúvel
Menor ponto de fusão



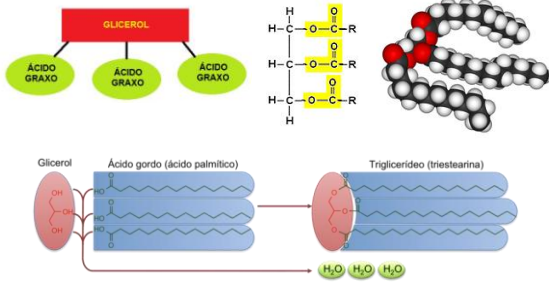
Ácidos Graxos Insaturados: Cis e Trans



Triglicerídeos: Fonte de Energia

❖ 1 molécula de Glicerol conectado 3 ácidos Graxos

❖ Essencialmente Insolúvel

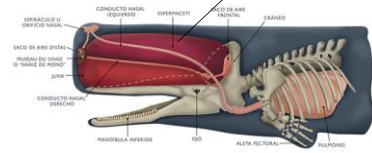


Outras funções dos Triglicerídeos

❖ Facilita o mergulho da baleia Cachalote

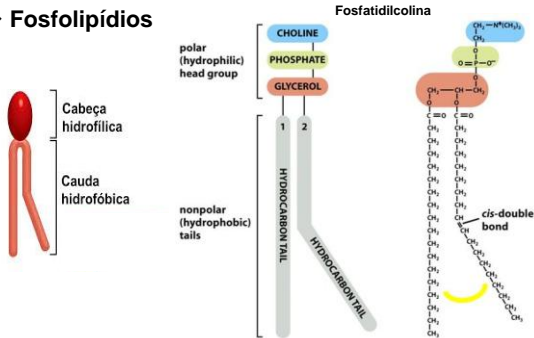


Até 3.600 kg de óleo



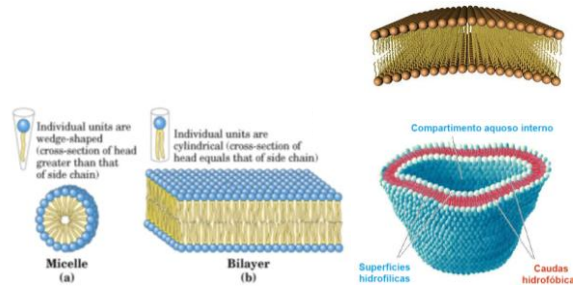
Lipídeos nas Membranas

❖ Fosfolipídios



Lipídeos nas Membranas

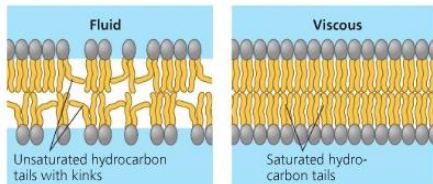
❖ Importante no surgimento das membranas



Ácidos Graxos Insaturados: Cis e Trans

✓ Insaturações nos Ácidos Graxos alteram a fluidez da membrana

✓ Vegetal X Animal



(b) Membrane fluidity. Unsaturated hydrocarbon tails of phospholipids have kinks that keep the molecules from packing together, enhancing membrane fluidity.

Importância econômica

❖ **Biodiesel** -a partir de óleos vegetais ou gordura animal



Microalga- Vantagens:

✓ Alto teor de óleo por peso seco (~80%)

✓ Não compete por alimentos

✓ Fácil cultivo

