



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



Curso: Engenharia Ambiental

# Biologia - 2022

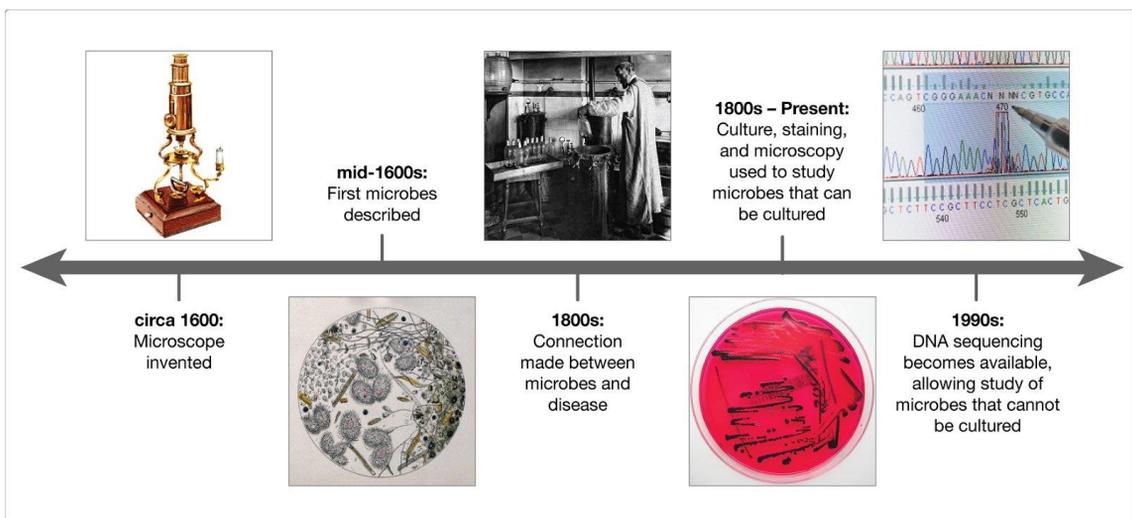
(LOT2045)

Prof: Tatiane da Franca Silva

[tatianedafranca@usp.br](mailto:tatianedafranca@usp.br)

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## *Como estudar as células?*

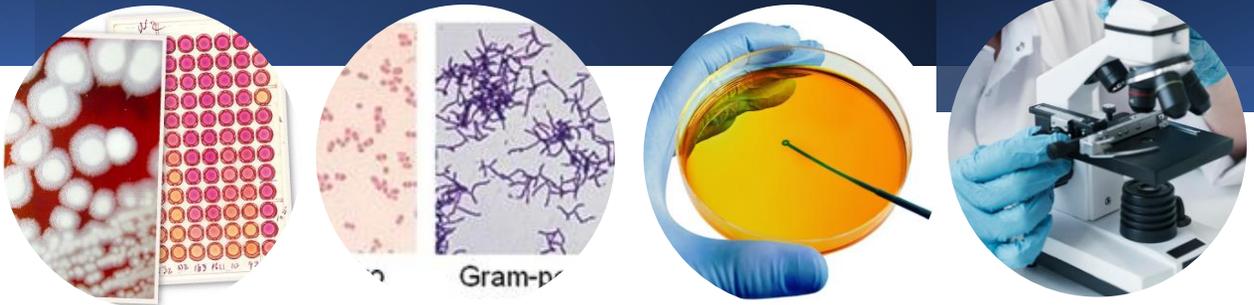


2

<https://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/cells/scale/>

3

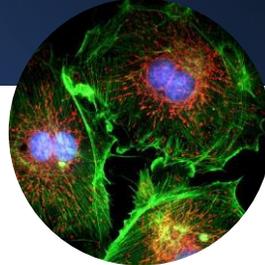
## *Técnicas tradicionais*



- Caracterização morfológica e Bioquímica
- Isolamento e Cultivo
- Microscopia

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## Técnicas Moleculares



- Estudos com o RNA ribossomal (16S e 18S)
- Identificação de Espécies – DNA Barcode
- Moléculas marcadoras

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## Ciência da Metagenômica

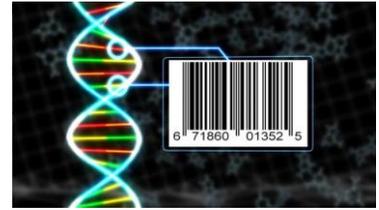


- Estudo dos microrganismos e suas comunidades no contexto de seu habitat natural.
- Mais de 10.000 genomas microbianos podem ser sequenciados em um único experimento.

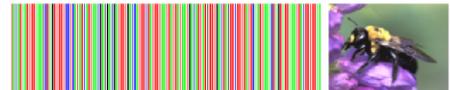
6

## DNA *barcoding*

❖ Proposta: Uma maneira simples de identificar espécies pelo DNA

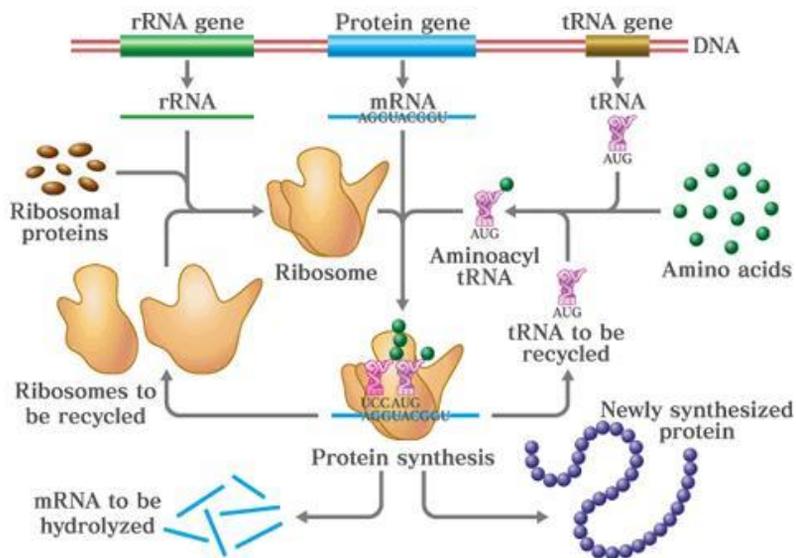


❖ Região do DNA curtas e padronizadas para identificar espécies de plantas, animais, fungos e microrganismos



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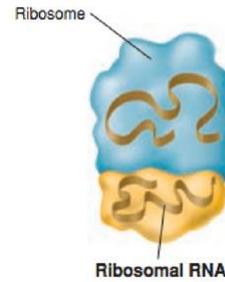
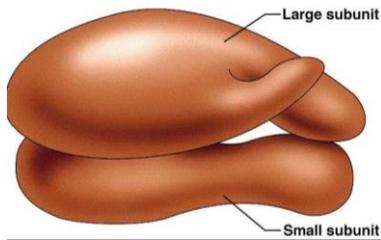
## Principais tipos de RNAs na célula



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## Filogenia Molecular- Gene do RNA ribossomal

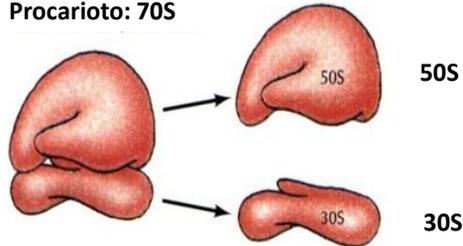
**Ribossomo = Proteína + rRNA**



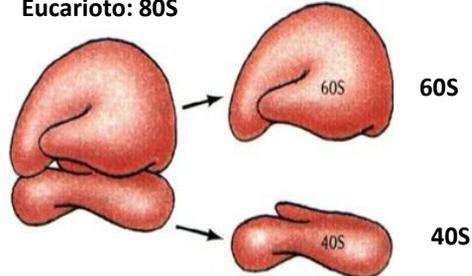
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## Ribossomo Procarioto X Eucarioto

**Procarioto: 70S**



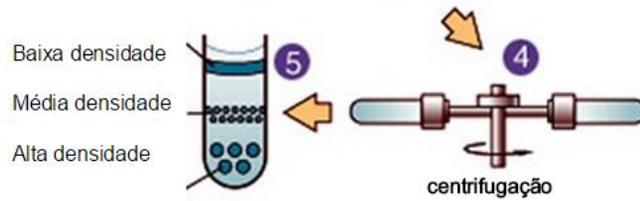
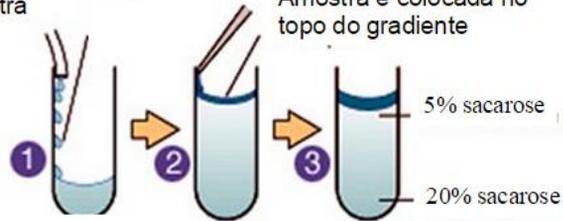
**Eucarioto: 80S**



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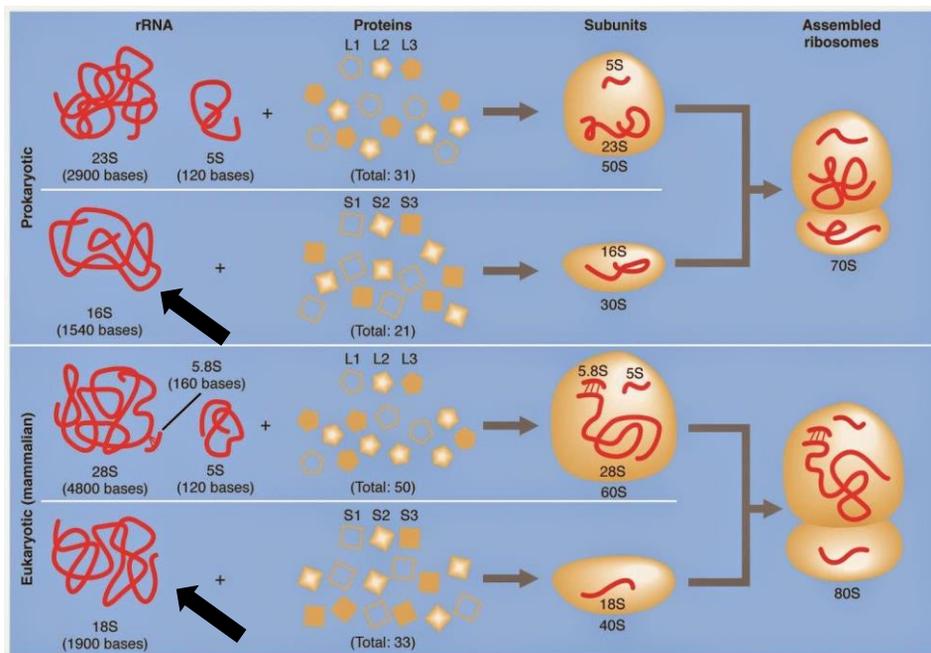
## Valor S

Soluções de sacarose com densidades diferentes são colocadas no tubo, uma sobre a outra



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## As Frações do Ribossomo



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**Análise do gene do RNA ribossomal**

- ❖ Ferramenta para análise de diversidade
- ❖ Identificação de espécies, sem cultivo
- ❖ Exemplos:

**Oceanic 18S rDNA sequences from picoplankton reveal unsuspected eukaryotic diversity**

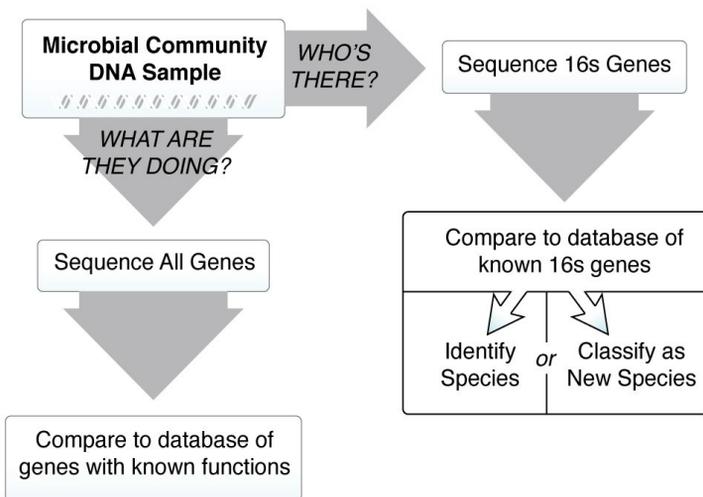
Seung Yeo Moon-van der Staay<sup>†</sup>, Rupert De Wachter<sup>‡</sup> & Daniel Vault<sup>†\*</sup>

**Metagenomic and Small-Subunit rRNA Analyses Reveal the Genetic Diversity of Bacteria, Archaea, Fungi, and Viruses in Soil<sup>¶</sup>**

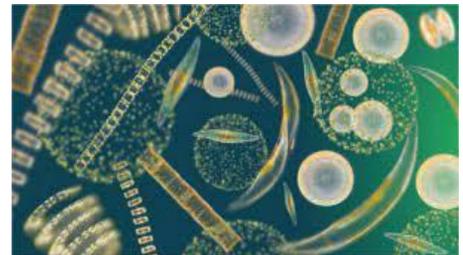
Noah Fierer,<sup>1,2\*</sup> Mya Breitbart,<sup>3</sup> James Nulton,<sup>4</sup> Peter Salamon,<sup>4</sup> Catherine Lozupone,<sup>5</sup> Ryan Jones,<sup>1</sup> Michael Robeson,<sup>1</sup> Robert A. Edwards,<sup>6,7</sup> Ben Felts,<sup>4</sup> Steve Rayhawk,<sup>4</sup> Rob Knight,<sup>8</sup> Forest Rohwer,<sup>6,7</sup> and Robert B. Jackson<sup>9,10</sup>

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**Metagenômica e RNA Ribossomal**



Collecting sea water samples from the Sargasso Sea for the whole genome shotgun sequencing of microbial populations. (Photo supplied by The Center for the Advancement of Genomics.)



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## Moore Microbial Genome Sequencing Project Selected Microbes Throughout the World's Oceans

**Microbes Nominated by  
Leading Ocean Microbial  
Biologists**

**NE U.S. Coastal Waters**  
Cyanobacteria: Microcoleus chthonoplastes  
Cyanobacteria: Synechococcus sp.  
Nitrospira: Nitrospira marina  
Proteobacteria: Arcobacter sp.  
Proteobacteria: Vario spirillum  
Proteobacteria: Vibrio splendidus

**North Atlantic**  
Proteobacteria: Oligobacter sp.  
Proteobacteria: Sphingomonas sp.  
Proteobacteria: Listonella vestitorum  
Proteobacteria: Photobacterium sp.

**SE U.S. Coastal Waters**  
Chloroflexi: Dehalobium sp.  
Proteobacteria: Roseobacter sp.  
Proteobacteria: Roseovarius sp.  
Proteobacteria: Sagittula stellata  
Proteobacteria: Sulfobacter sp.

**Mid-Atlantic**  
Archaea: Pyrolobus sp.  
Archaea: Thermococcus sp.  
Cyanobacteria: Prochlorococcus sp.  
Cyanobacteria: Synechococcus sp.  
Proteobacteria: Centinibacter sp.  
Proteobacteria: Sulfobacter sp.

**NW Atlantic**  
Proteobacteria: Erythrocyclus sp.

**Bermuda BATS Station**  
Proteobacteria: Parvularcula bermudensis  
Proteobacteria: Fulvamarina pelagi  
Proteobacteria: Oceanicola granulosus  
Proteobacteria: Oceanicola batsensis  
Proteobacteria: not yet visually described  
Proteobacteria: Roseovarius sp.  
Proteobacteria: Oceanisaurus alexandri  
Proteobacteria: Erythrocyclus berakii  
Bacteroidetes: Crocobacter alberticus  
Bacteroidetes: Robiginisaurus bifurcata  
Actinobacteria: Janibacter sp.

**Caribbean Sea**  
Proteobacteria: Roseovarius rubrinhibens  
Cyanobacteria: Gloeotheca sp.

**Gulf of Mexico**  
Cyanobacteria: Synechococcus sp.  
Cyanobacteria: Synechococcus sp.  
Firmicutes: Bacillus sp.  
Firmicutes: Bacillus sp.  
Proteobacteria: Vibrionaceae sp.

**Western Tropical Atlantic**  
Proteobacteria: Nitrosococcus oceanii  
Nitrospira: Nitrospira gracilis  
Cyanobacteria: Trichodesmium thiebautii

**Eastern Tropical Atlantic**  
Proteobacteria: Nitrobacter sp.  
Cyanobacteria: Synechococcus sp.

[www.moore.org/microgenome/worldmap.asp](http://www.moore.org/microgenome/worldmap.asp)

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☰ **veja**
Venezuela Reforma da Previdência Revista Newsletter Palav

Ciência

## Código de barras da vida acelera identificação das espécies

Nos próximos quatro anos, 10% da biodiversidade brasileira será catalogada com ajuda da técnica conhecida como DNA barcoding

Por **Tatiana Gerasimenko**  
© 6 maio 2016, 17h05 - Publicado em 17 jul 2011, 14h13

Análise de DNA ajudou a revelar uma nova espécie de Tetragonopterus, peixe que vive no rio Jan (Divulgação/VEJA)

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## Adulteração : É carne de Baleia ou não é?



### As justificativas do Japão para liberar a caça de baleias após 30 anos de proibição

Andreas Ilmer  
Da BBC News

© 7 setembro 2018

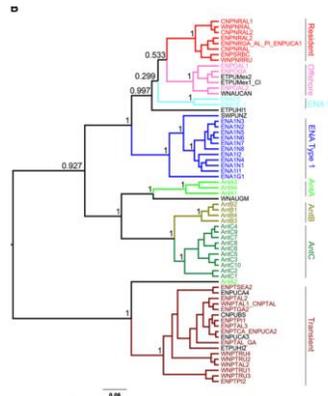
f t e Compartilhar

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### Research

## Complete mitochondrial genome phylogeographic analysis of killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) indicates multiple species

Phillip A. Morin,<sup>1,2,8</sup> Frederick I. Archer,<sup>1</sup> Andrew D. Foote,<sup>3,4</sup> Julia Vilstrup,<sup>3</sup> Eric E. Allen,<sup>2</sup> Paul Wade,<sup>5</sup> John Durban,<sup>5</sup> Kim Parsons,<sup>5</sup> Robert Pitman,<sup>1</sup> Lewyn Li,<sup>6</sup> Pascal Bouffard,<sup>6</sup> Sandra C. Abel Nielsen,<sup>3</sup> Morten Rasmussen,<sup>3</sup> Eske Willerslev,<sup>3</sup> M. Thomas P. Gilbert,<sup>3</sup> and Timothy Harkins<sup>7</sup>



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Kate Stoeckle e  
Louisa Strauss  
Trinity School, NYC



Figure 19B Katie Stoeckle (left) and Louisa Strauss uncover mislabeled fish in Manhattan.

Sold as:  
White (Albacore) Tuna  
\$8.50/lb wholesale

DNA ID:  
Mozambique Tilapia  
\$1.70/lb wholesale



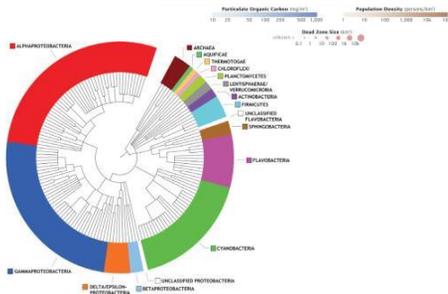
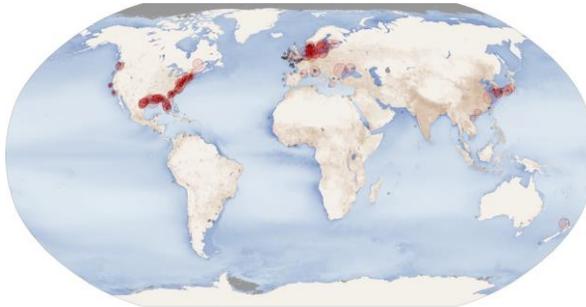
Photo FishBase M Bariche



Photo FishBase B Gratwicke

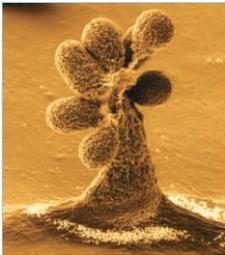
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## Projeto de Sequenciamento de Genomas Microbiano nos Oceanos

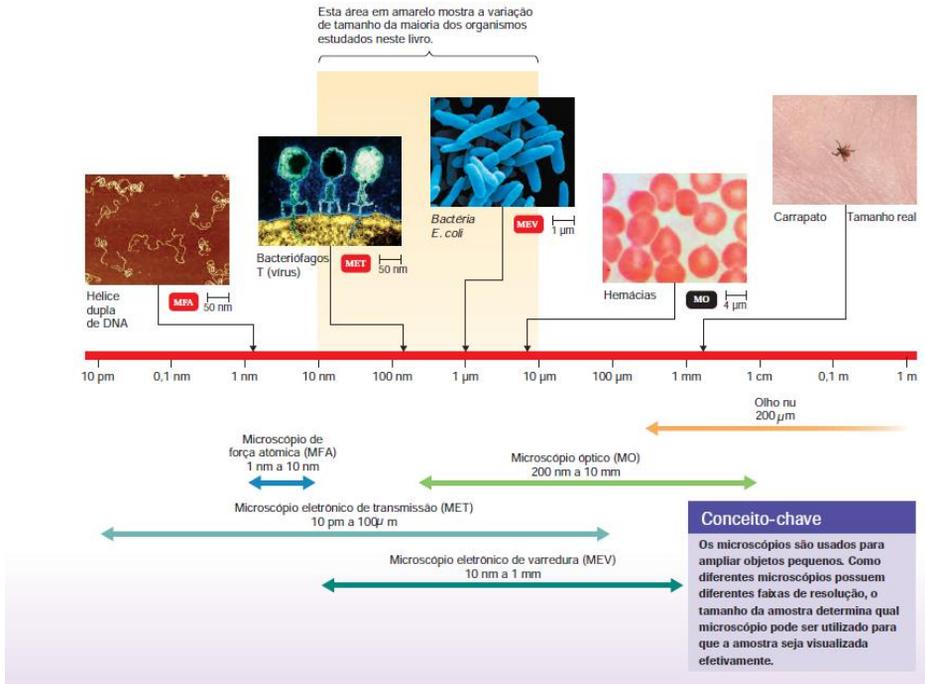


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# Microscopia



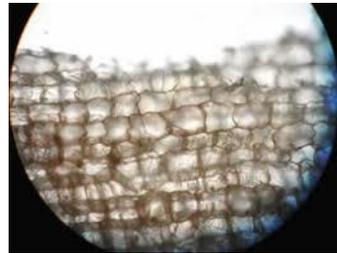
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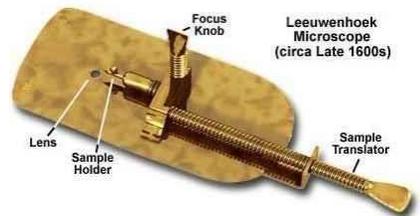
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# Microscópio

## ❖ Robert Hooke (1665): Termo Célula



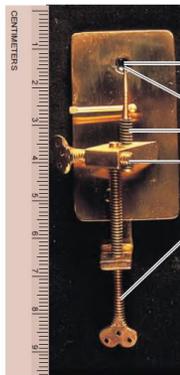
## ❖ Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1673): Desenvolvimento do Microscópio



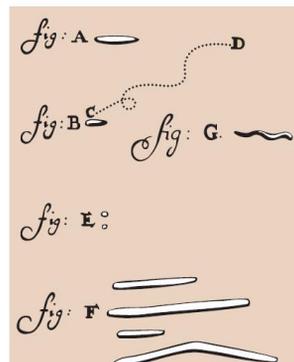
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(a) Van Leeuwenhoek utilizando seu microscópio



(b) Réplica de um microscópio

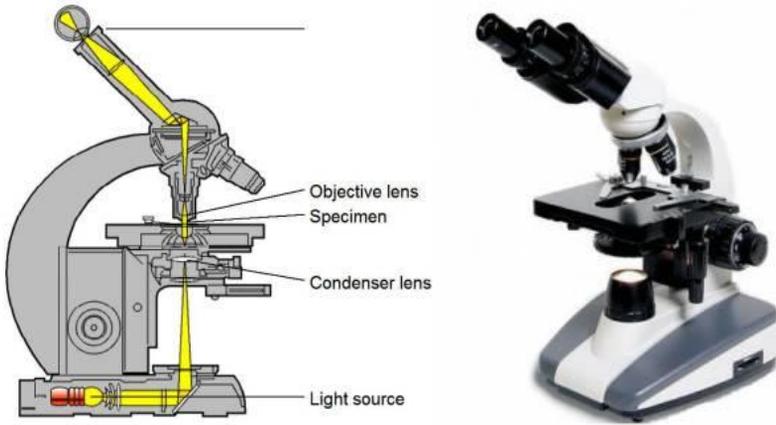


**Figura 1.2** Observações microscópicas de Anton van Leeuwenhoek. (a) Ao segurar seu microscópio próximo a uma fonte de luz, van Leeuwenhoek conseguiu observar organismos vivos que eram muito pequenos para serem vistos a olho nu. (b) A amostra foi colocada na extremidade de um ponto ajustável e vista do outro lado através de lentes finas, quase esféricas. A maior ampliação possível com esse microscópio foi de cerca de 300x (vezes). (c) Alguns dos desenhos de bactérias de van Leeuwenhoek, feitos em 1683. As letras representam várias formas de bactérias. C-D representa a trajetória do movimento observado por ele.

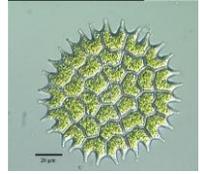
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# Microscópio Óptico

❖ Mais simples. Morfologia celular



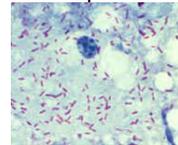
**Colônia de Microalgas**



100µm



1µm



**Rickettsia  
bactéria**

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# Microscópio de Fluorescência

❖ Localização de moléculas específicas

❖ Fluoróforo

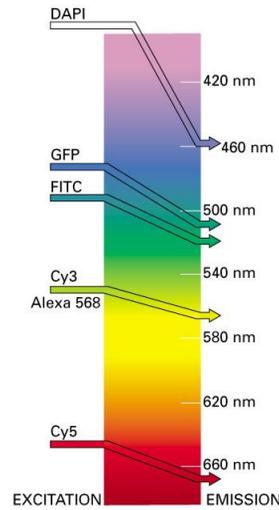
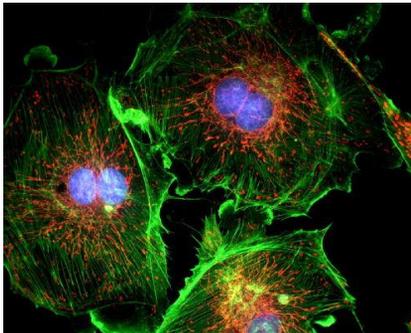
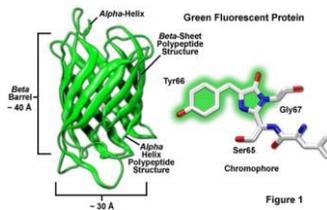
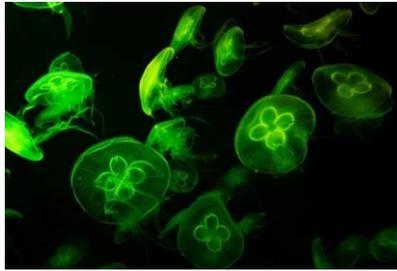


Figure 9-13. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4t

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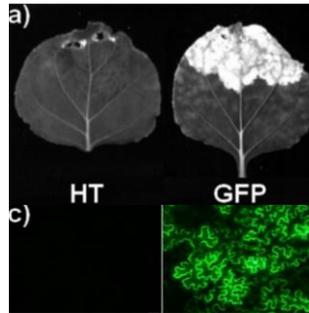
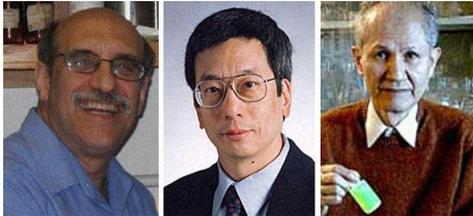
## GFP - Green Fluorescent Protein



*Aequorea Victoria*

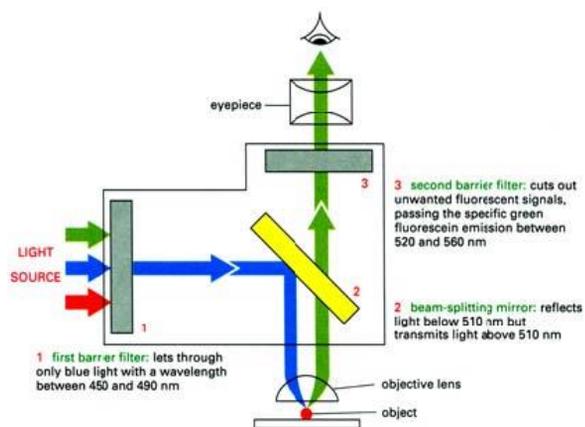


❖ Prêmio Nobel, 1964.



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## Microscópio de Fluorescência



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(a) Conventional fluorescence microscopy

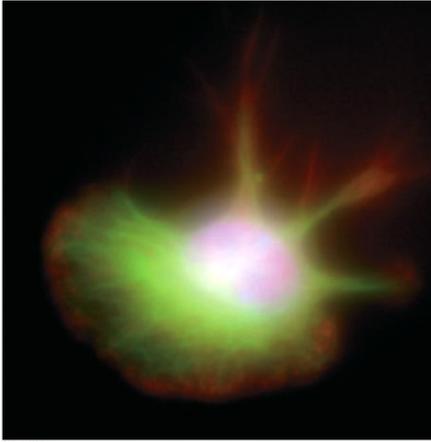
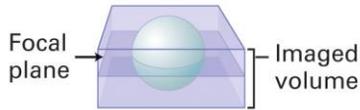


Figure 9-19a  
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition  
© 2008 W. H. Freeman and Company



(b) Confocal fluorescence microscopy

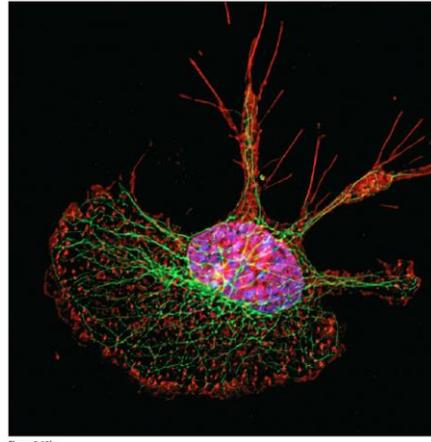
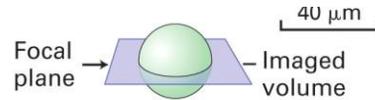


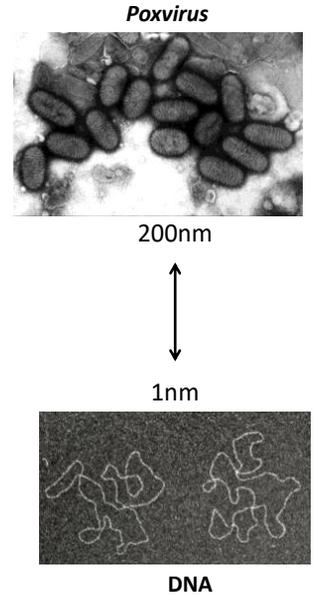
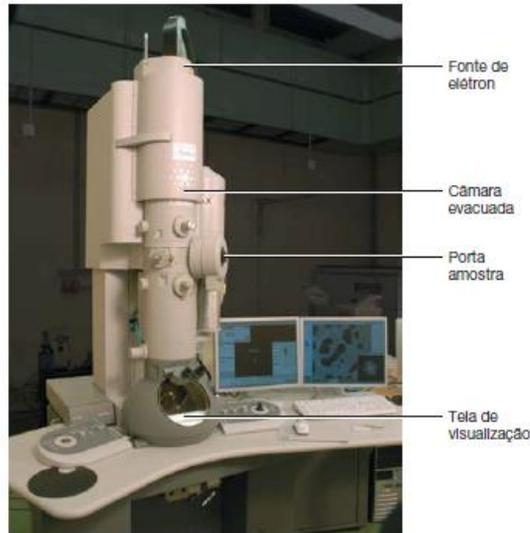
Figure 9-19b  
Molecular Cell Biology, Sixth Edition  
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## Microscópio Eletrônico de Transmissão

- ❖ Maior resolução
- ❖ Utiliza feixe de elétrons
- ❖ Comprimentos de onda menores que a Luz.

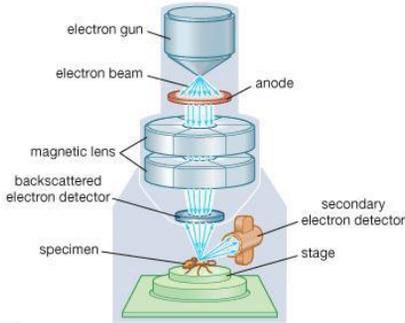


**Figura 2.9** Microscópio eletrônico. Este instrumento abrange as funções de microscópio eletrônico de transmissão e de varredura.

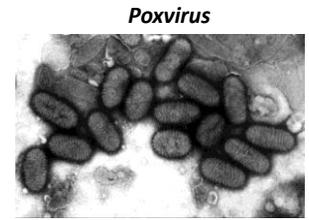
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## Microscópio Eletrônico de Transmissão

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



© 2008 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



200nm

1nm



DNA

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## Microscópio Eletrônico de Transmissão

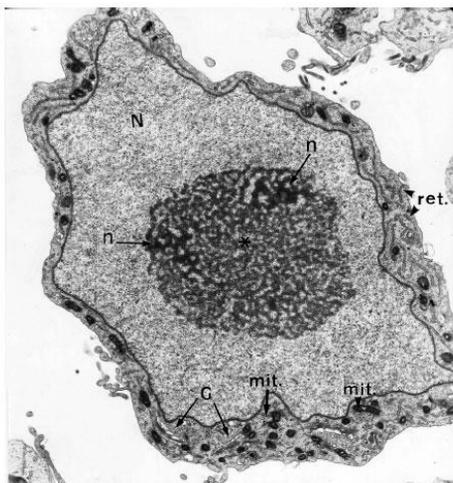
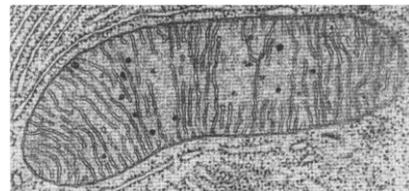


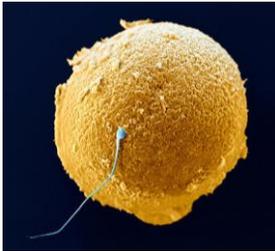
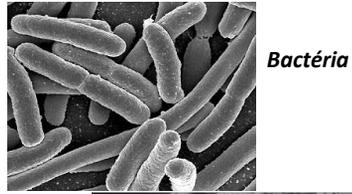
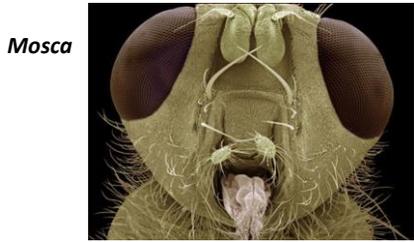
Figura 1 (X 19.000) - Hemócito (hialinócito) retirado da hemolinfeta de B.



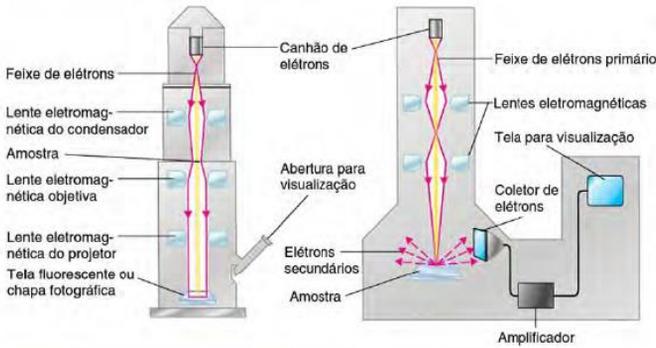
Mitocôndria

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# Microscópio Eletrônico de Varredura



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**Figura 3.10 Microscopia eletrônica de transmissão e de varredura.** As ilustrações mostram as trajetórias dos feixes de elétrons usados para criar imagens das amostras. As fotografias mostram um *Paramecium* visto com ambos os tipos de microscópios eletrônicos. Embora as micrografias eletrônicas normalmente sejam pretas e brancas, neste livro essas e outras micrografias eletrônicas foram coloridas artificialmente para dar ênfase.



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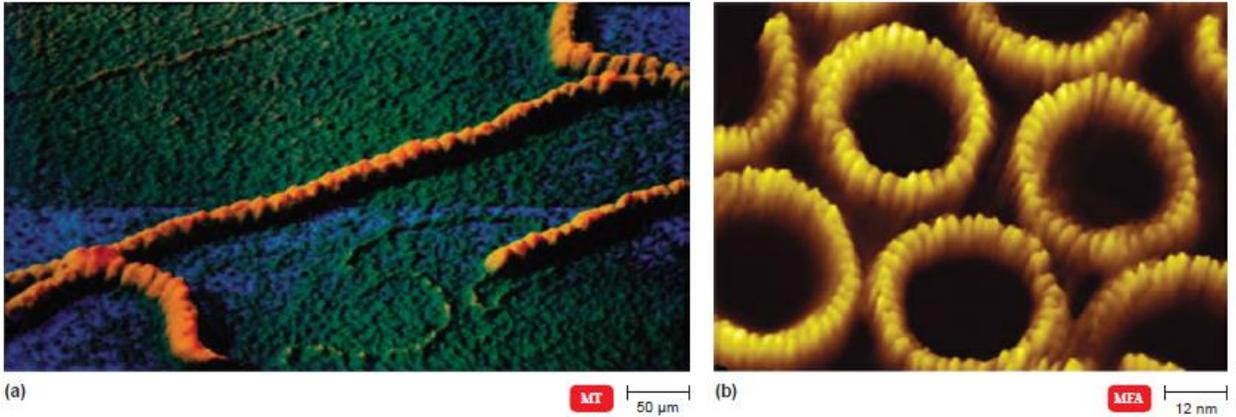


Figura Outros tipos de Microscópios

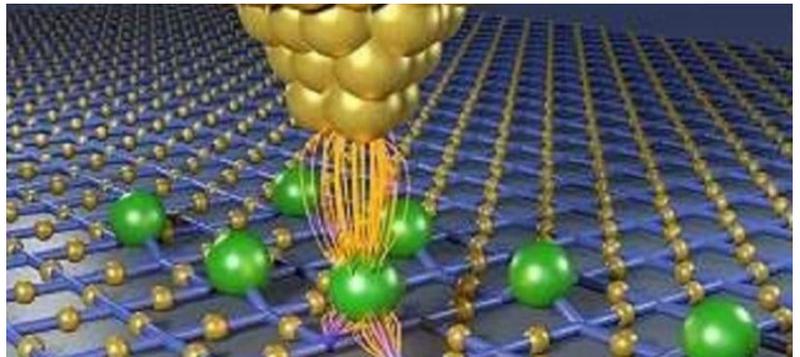
- Força Atômica
- Tunelamento

Utilizam diferentes tipos de sondas para examinar a superfície da amostra

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- Microscopia de tunelamento



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