

Estrutura do DNA e RNA

Prof. Suellen



Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), defendia que as doenças eram causadas por **MICROORGANISMOS!!!**

Em 1953, **James Watson** (1928) e **Francis Crick** (1916-2004) apresentaram um modelo para a **ESTRUTURA do DNA**.



-100 anos - Avanço científico !!!



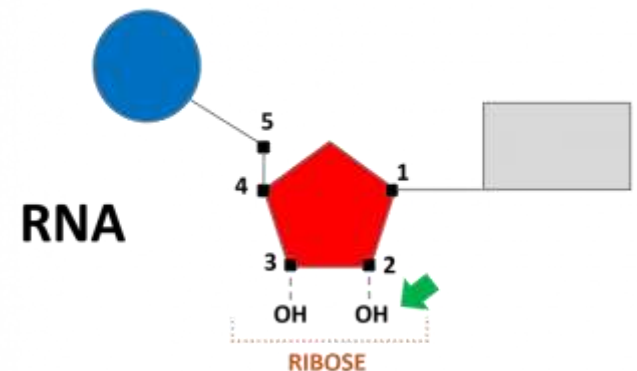
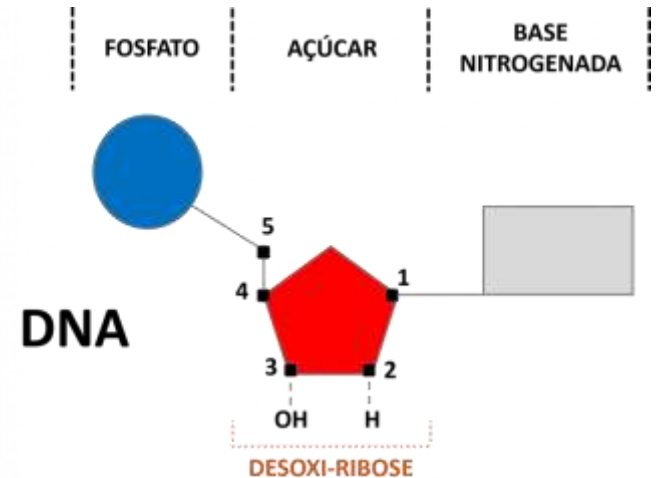
Estudar e manipular o DNA de bactérias e vírus para uso na Medicina!!

Ácidos Nucleicos (DNA, RNA)

Função: Armazenar e transmitir a informação genética!

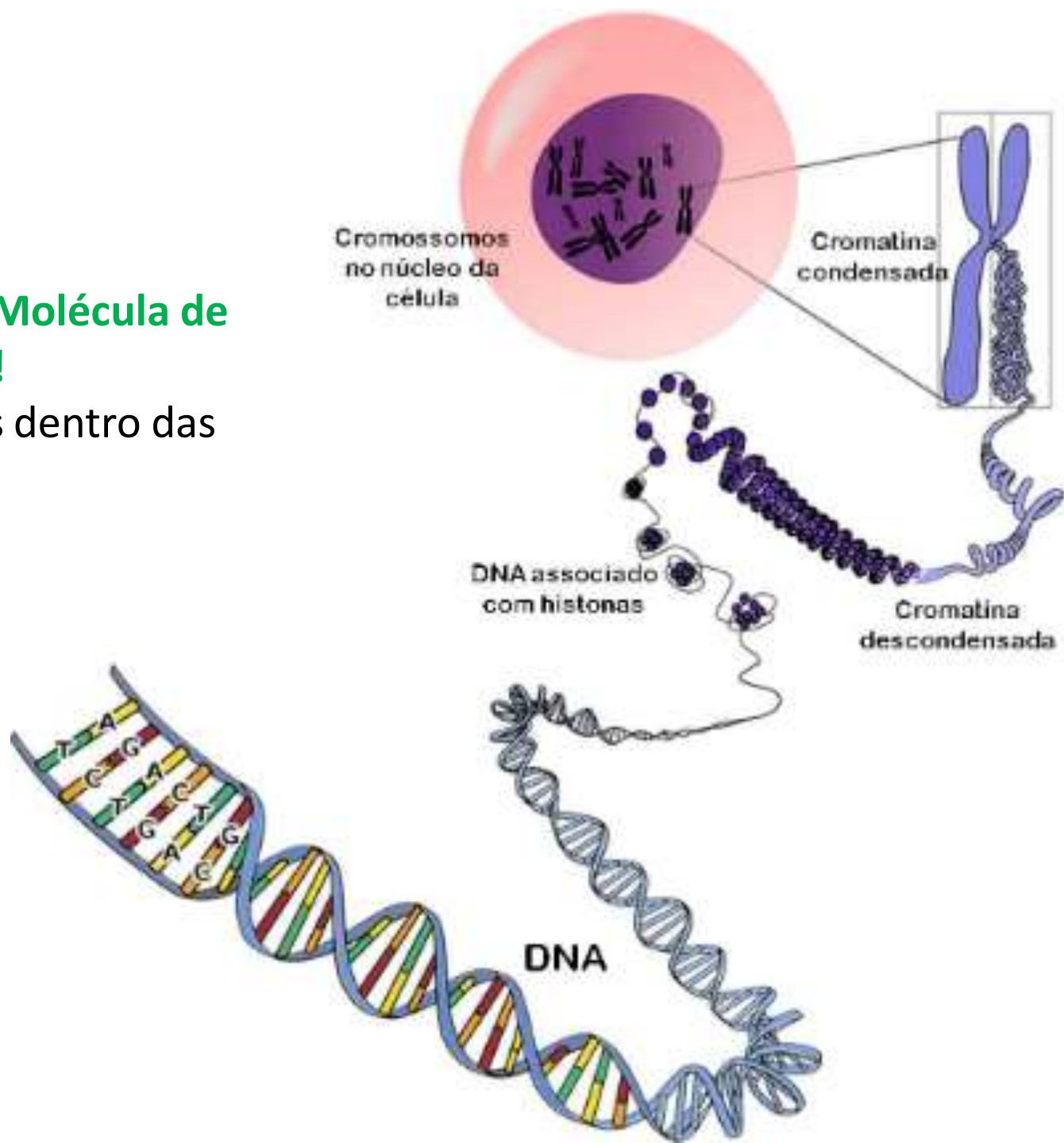
-**DNA**: Ácido **D**esoxirribonucleico

-**RNA**: Ácido **R**ibonucleico



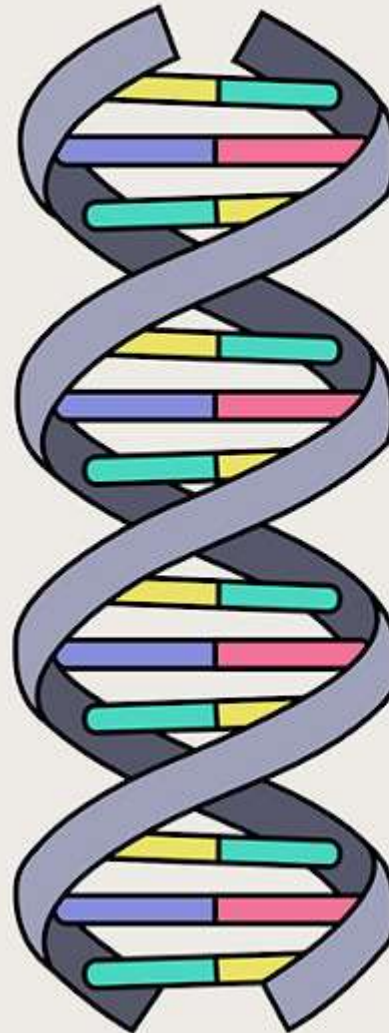
Cromossomo – 1 Molécula de DNA condensado!

- 46 cromossomos dentro das células!!

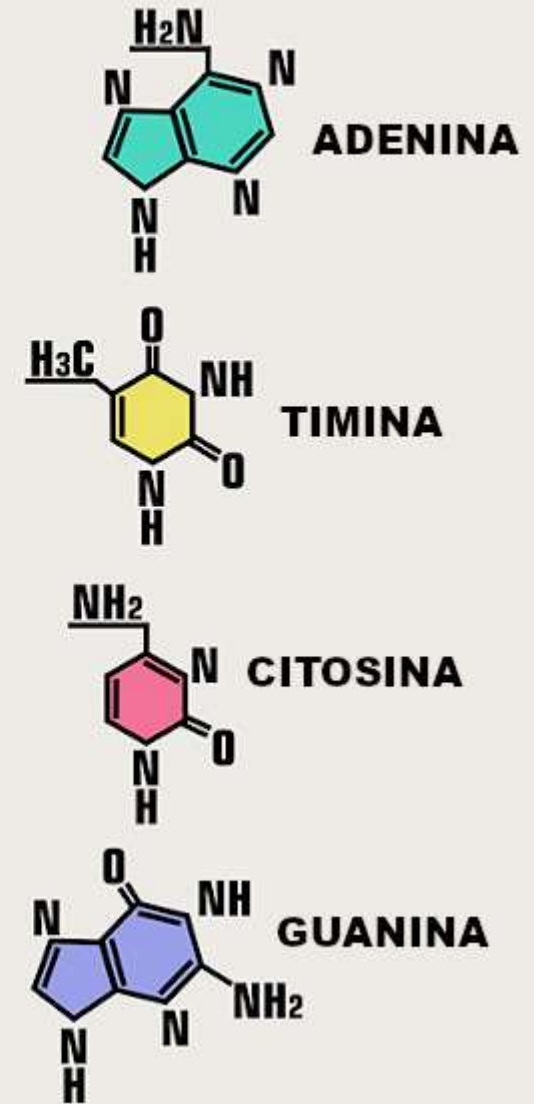


O DNA

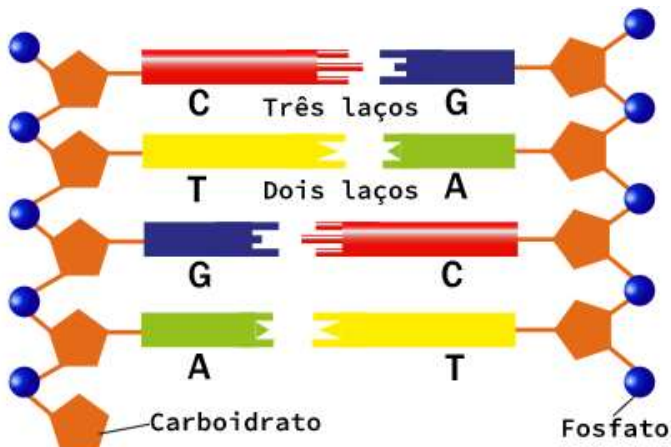
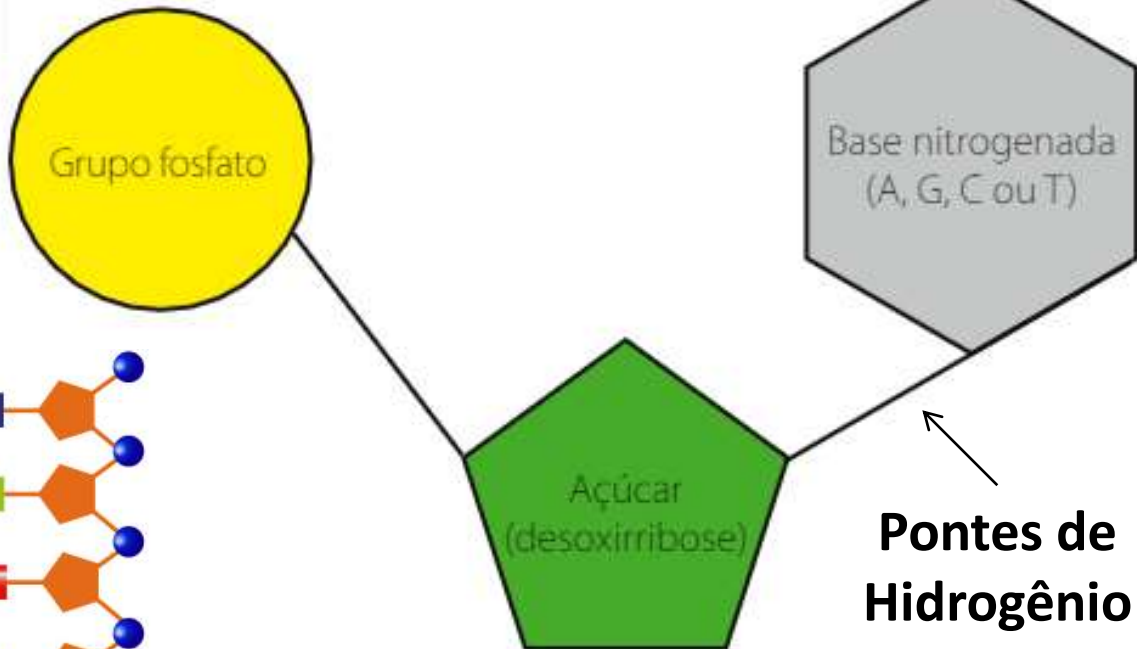
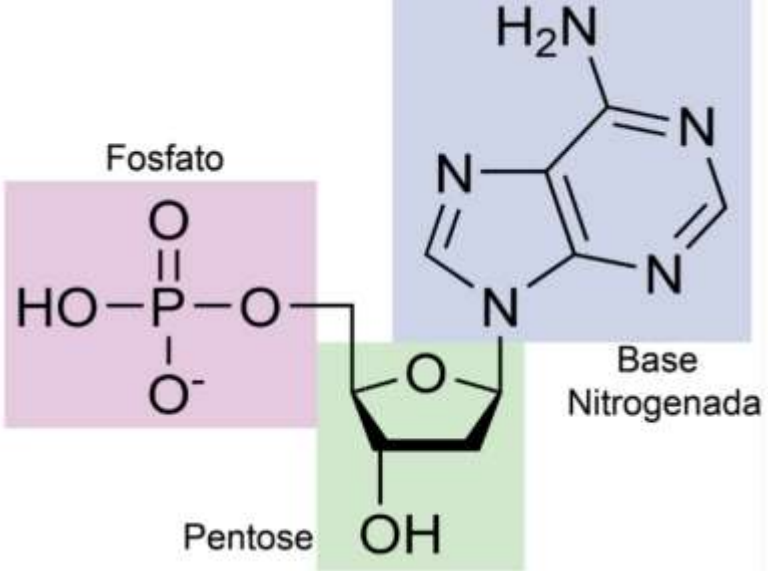
- Estrutura “dupla-hélice”
- Nucleotídeos



DNA



ção do Nucleotídeo

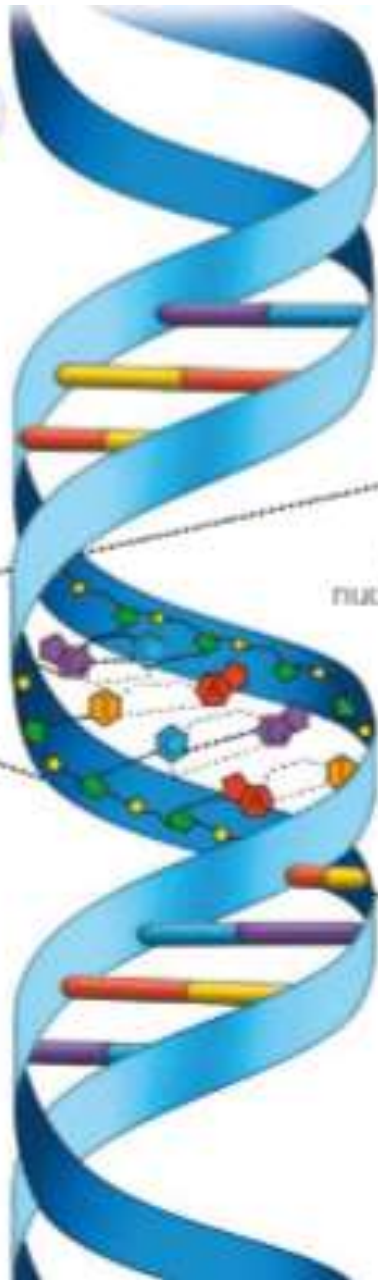


Estrutura do DNA

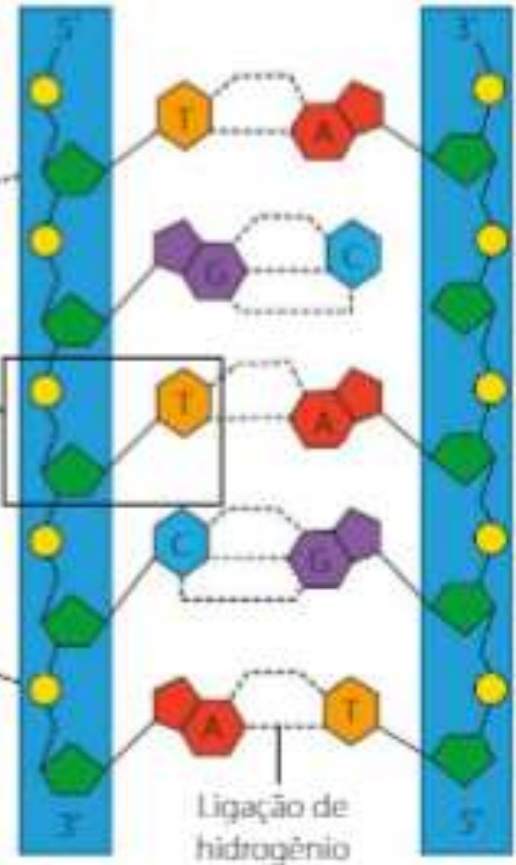
A



B



C

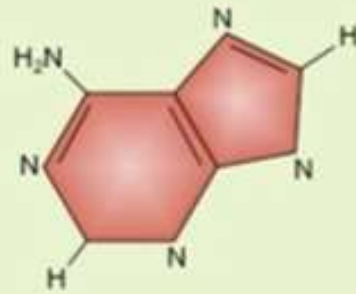


Classificação das bases nitrogenadas

Bases Nitrogenadas

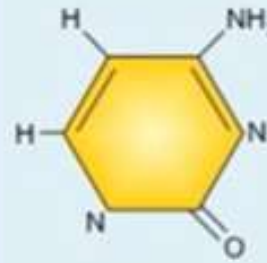


Guanina (G)



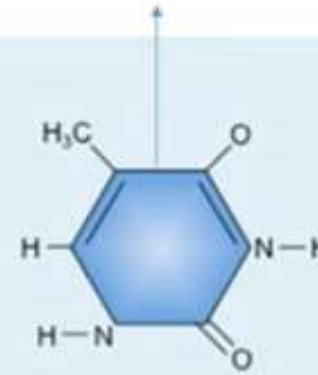
Adenina (A)

PURINAS



Citosina (C)

Somente no DNA



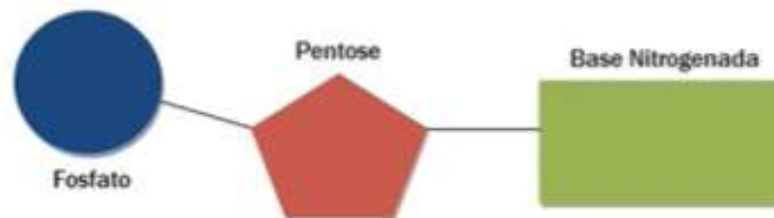
Timina (T)

Somente no RNA



Uracila (U)

PIRIMIDINAS



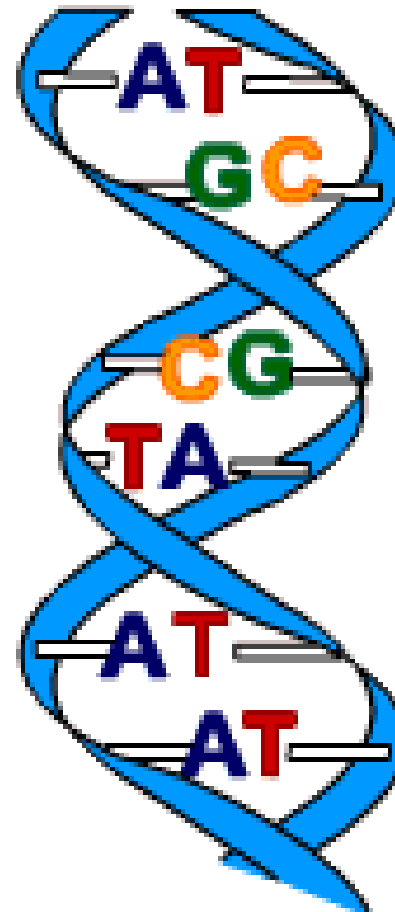
Atenção!!!

A sequência de bases nitrogenadas em uma fita de DNA é:

TIMINA \longleftrightarrow ADENINA

CITOSINA \longleftrightarrow GUANINA

Regra de Chargaff

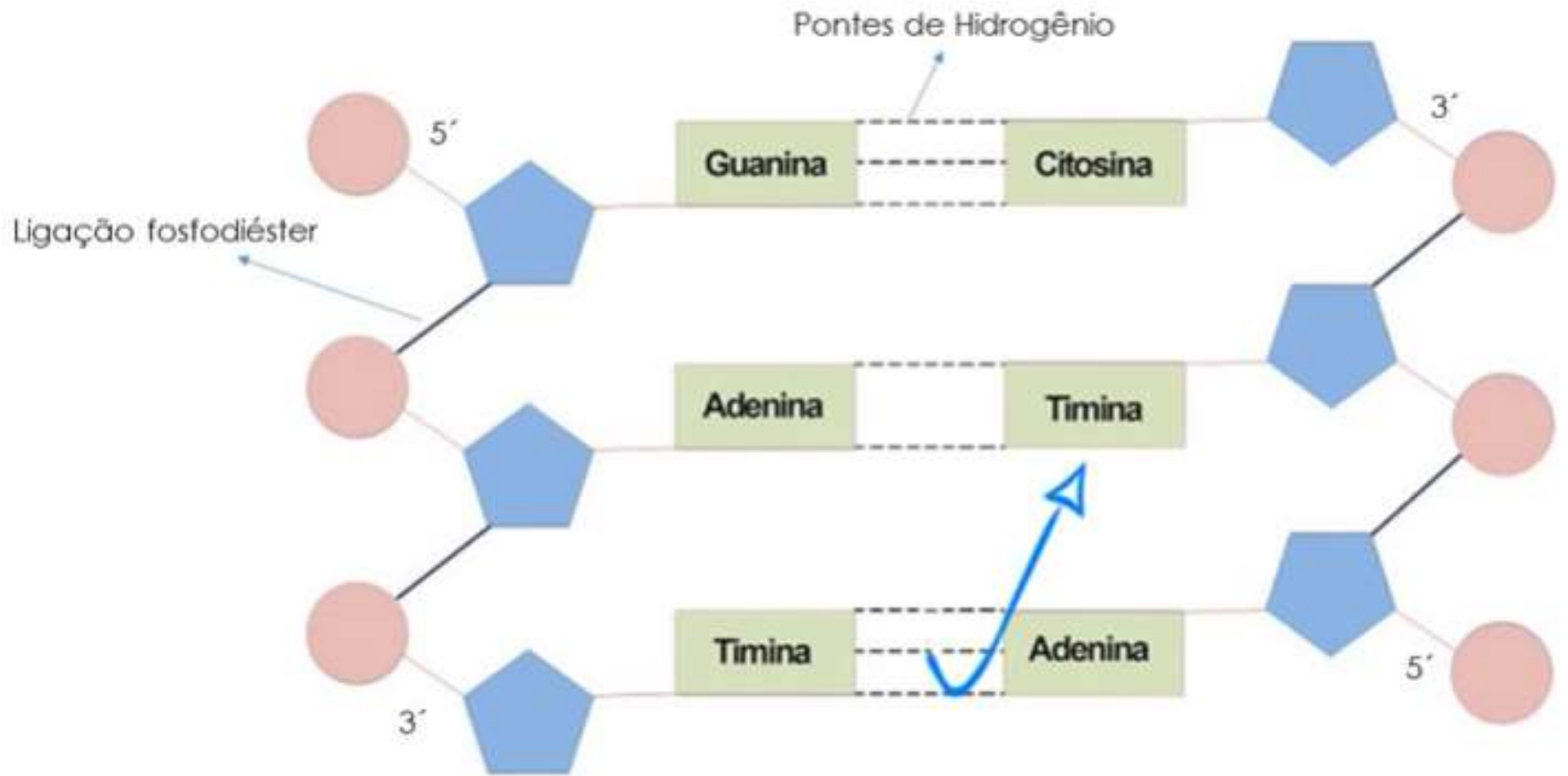


A Adenina

T Timina

C Citosina

G Guanina



Purina liga com pirimidina

Fitas Antiparalelas

O DNA carrega as informações genéticas dos seres vivos!



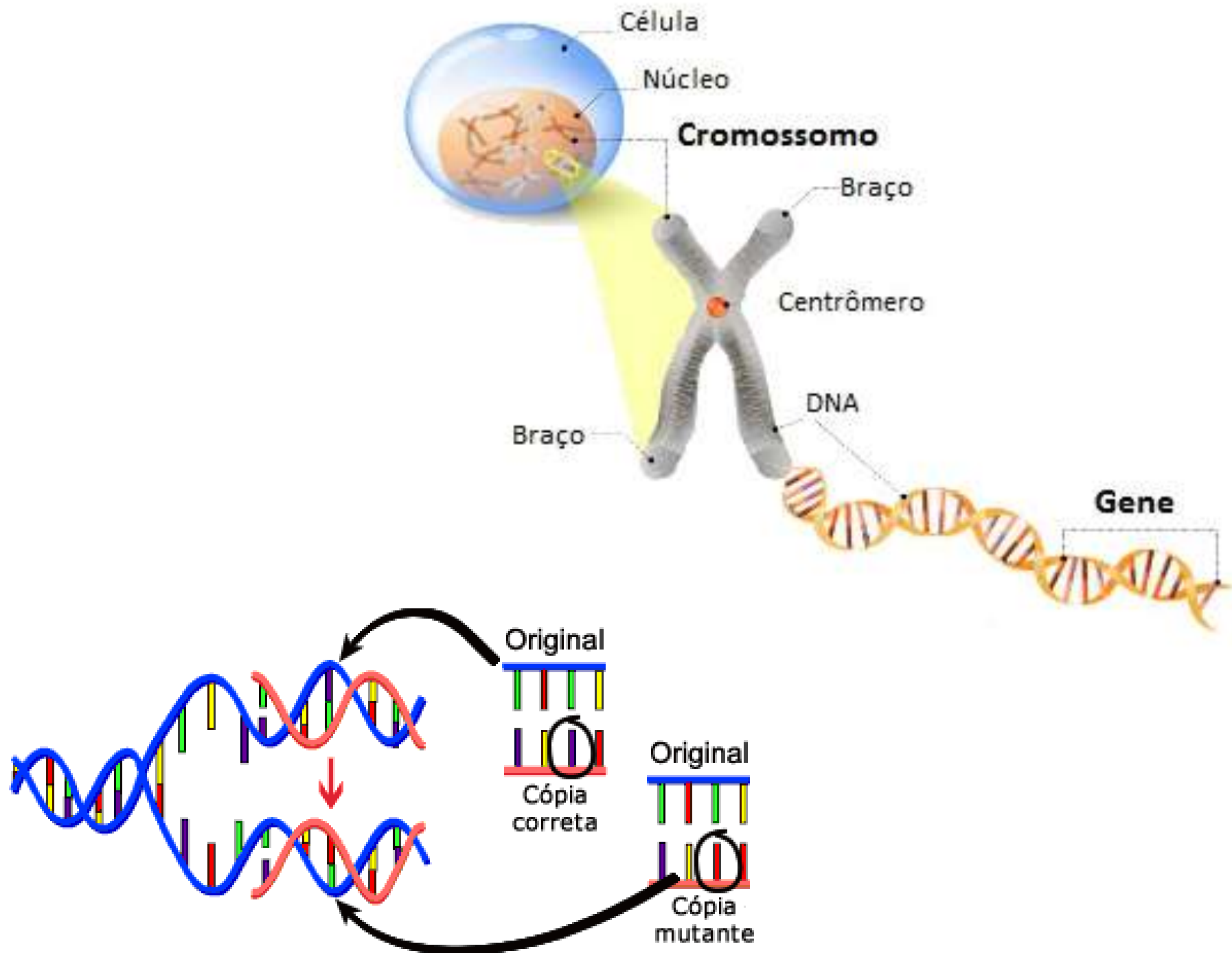
Expressar as características.

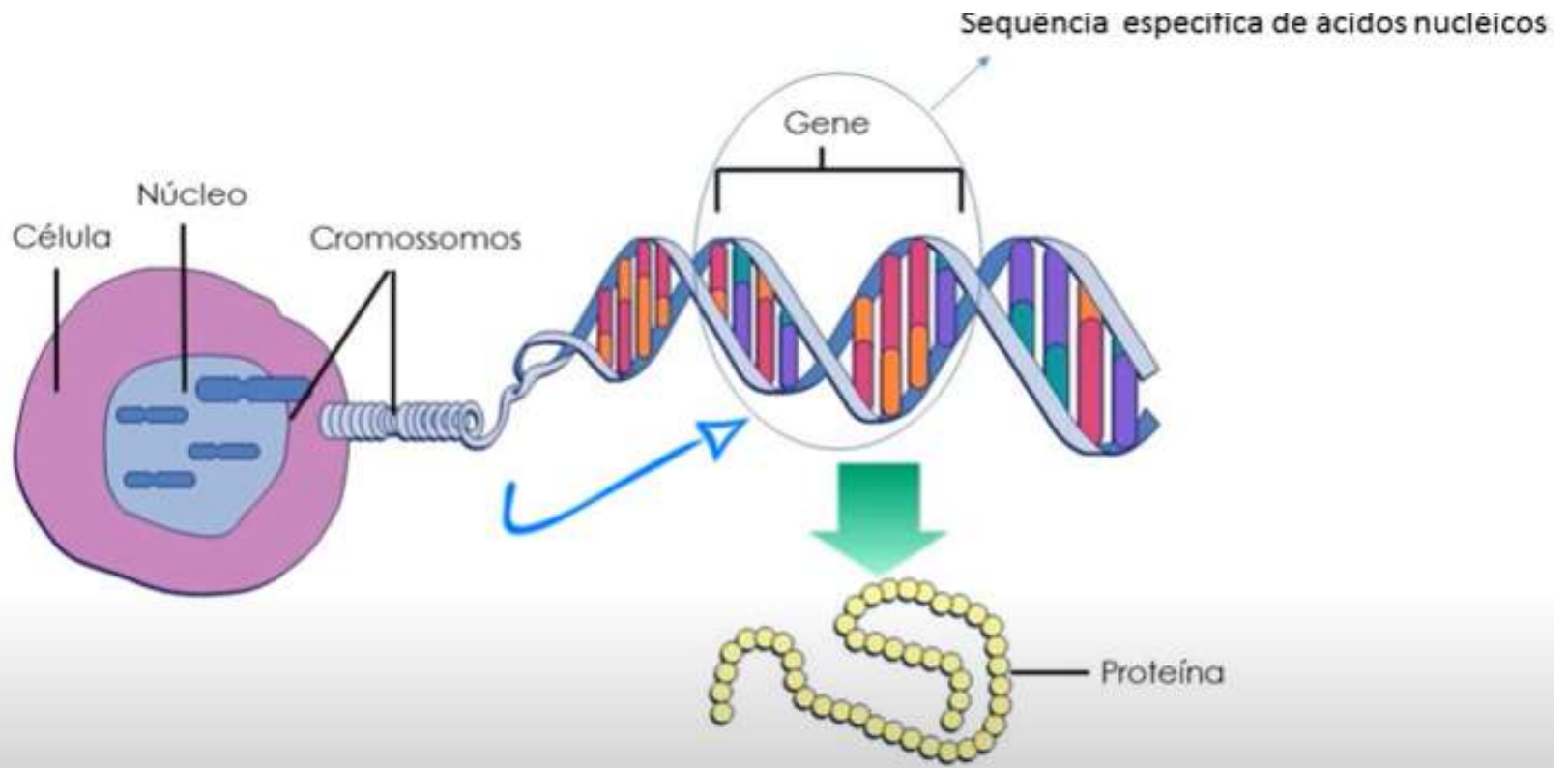


Gregor Mendel (1822-1884) em 1866



Características são hereditárias



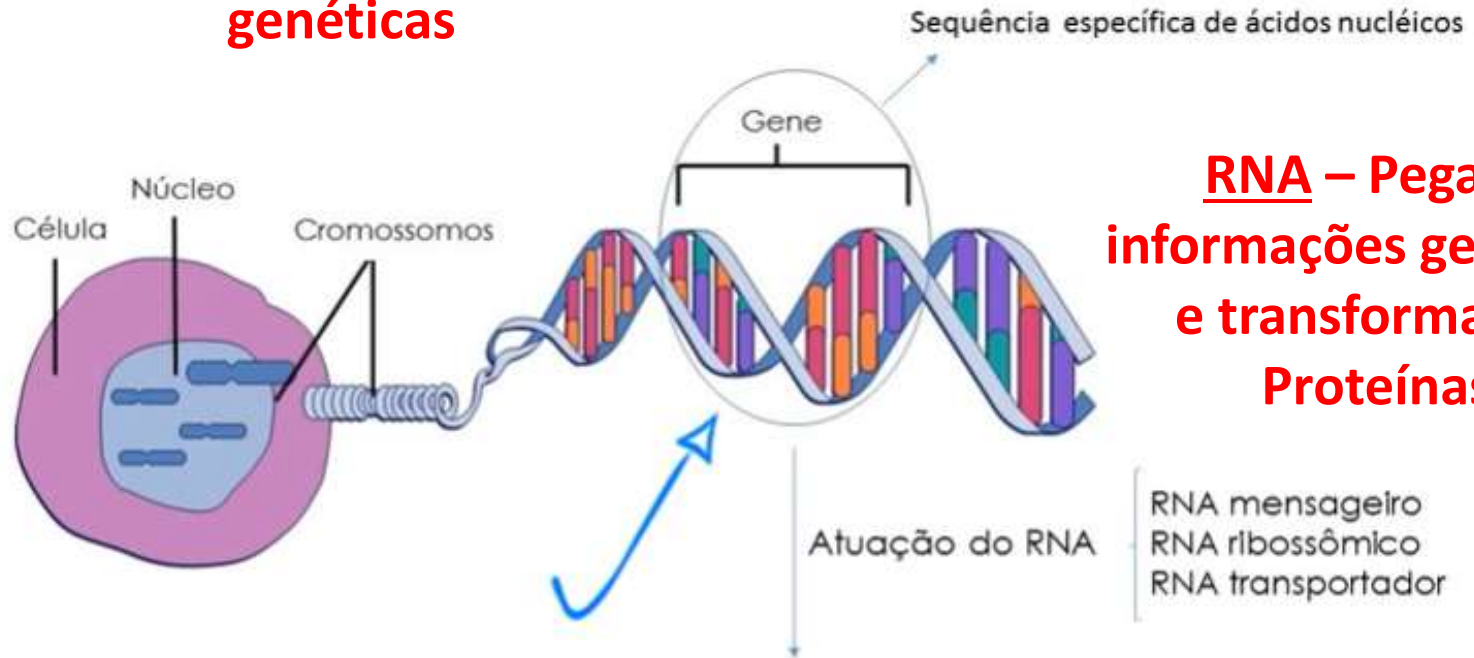


GENE

É uma porção do DNA que guarda informação para a síntese de uma proteína

RNA

DNA - Armazenar as Informações genéticas



RNA – Pega as informações genéticas e transforma em Proteínas

GENE

É uma porção do DNA que guarda informação para a síntese de uma proteína

Síntese Protéica



Bases Nitrogenadas

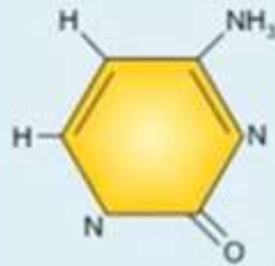


Guanina (G)



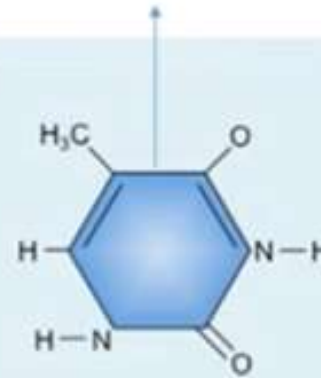
Adenina (A)

PURINAS



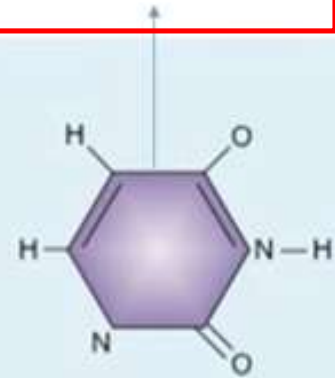
Citosina (C)

Somente no DNA



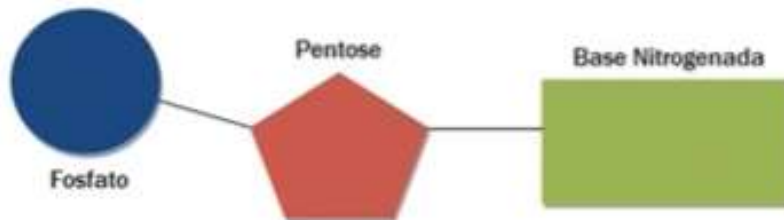
Timina (T)

Somente no RNA



Uracila (U)

PIRIMIDINAS

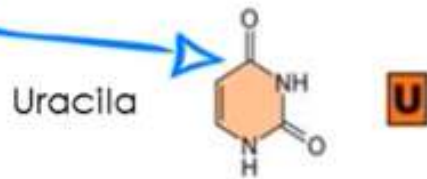
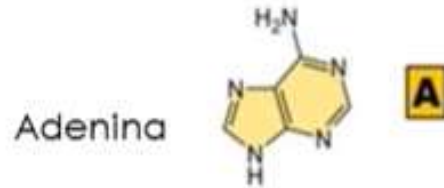
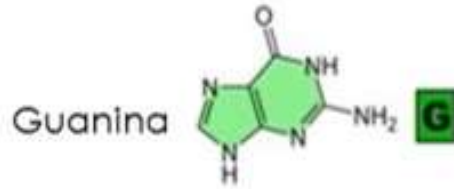
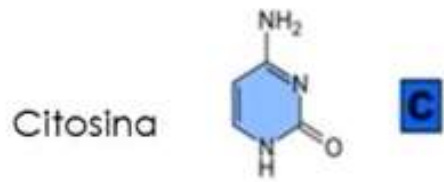


Ribose

Nucleotídeo

FORMAÇÃO DO RNA

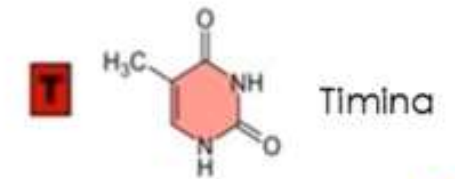
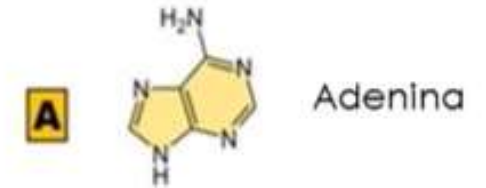
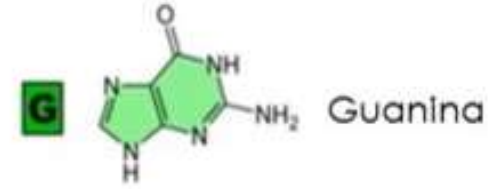
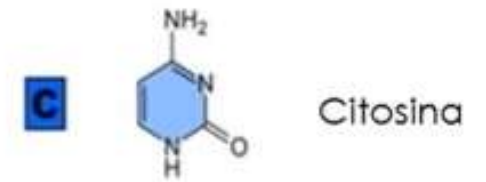




Fita Simples



Fita Dupla



Existem 3 tipos de RNA:

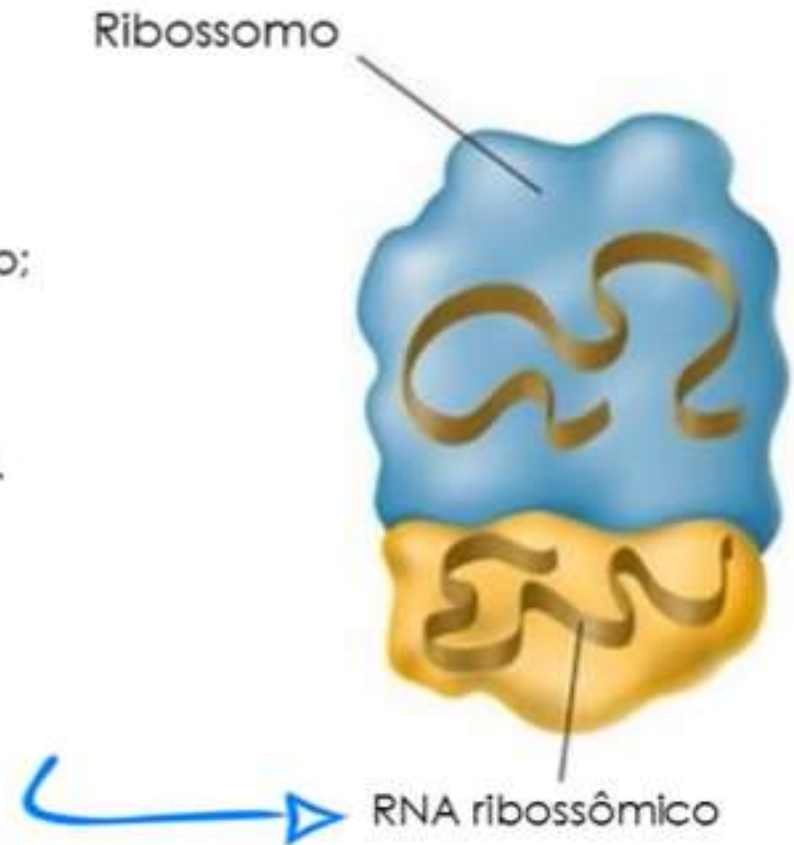
RNA Mensageiro

RNA Transportador

RNA Ribossômico

RNA RIBOSSÔMICO - RNAr

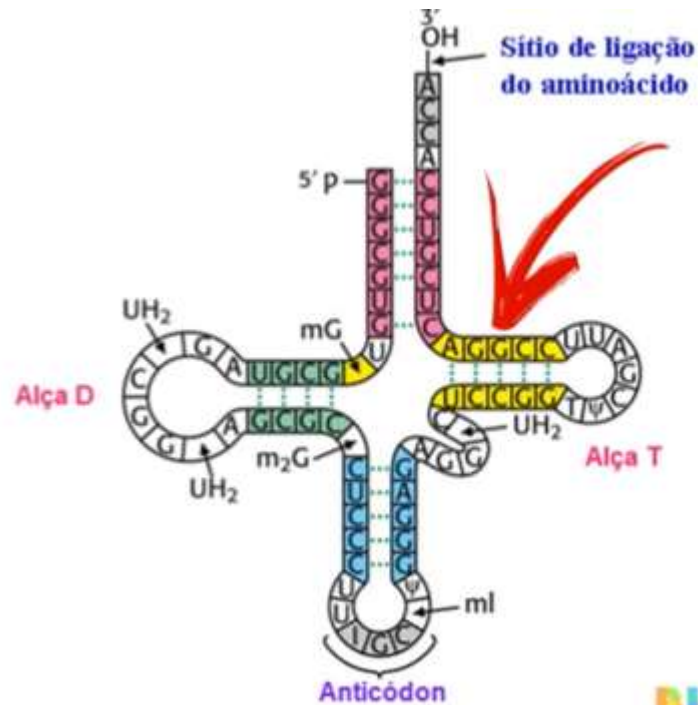
- Localizado dentro do nucléolo!!
- RNA associado a proteínas: Forma o Ribossomo;
- RNA mais abundante na célula;
- Estrutura responsável pela síntese de proteínas.



RNA m = RNAr \longrightarrow **PROTEÍNAS!!**

RNA transportador - RNA_t

- RNA associado a aminoácidos;
- Carregam os AA para a formação da proteína;
- Dobra em si mesmo (forma de trevo);



COMO INTERAGEM?

