

ECOTOXICOLOGIA

AULA TP 7

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PLANEAMENTO DAS AULAS

AULA 1 – INTRODUÇÃO AOS TESTES DE ECOTOXICOLOGIA. BIOMARCADORES E DELINEAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL

AULA 2 – EFEITOS DO GLIFOSATO NO CRESCIMENTO DOS ORGANISMOS TESTE (TAXAS DE INIBIÇÃO E CONSTANTES DE INIBIÇÃO IC50). MARCADORES BIOFÍSICOS DE TOXICIDADE I

AULA 3 – MARCADORES BIOFÍSICOS DE TOXICIDADE II

AULA 4 – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE I – PIGMENTOS VEGETAIS

AULA 5 – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE II – PIGMENTOS VEGETAIS II

AULA 6 - MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE III – DANO MEMBRANAR

AULA 7 – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE IV – DANO MEMBRANAR E ÁCIDOS GORDOS

AULA 8 - MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE III – SOD

AULA 9 – TÉCNICAS DE EXTRAÇÃO E ANÁLISE DE METAIS PESADOS

AULA 10 - NANOTOXICOLOGIA

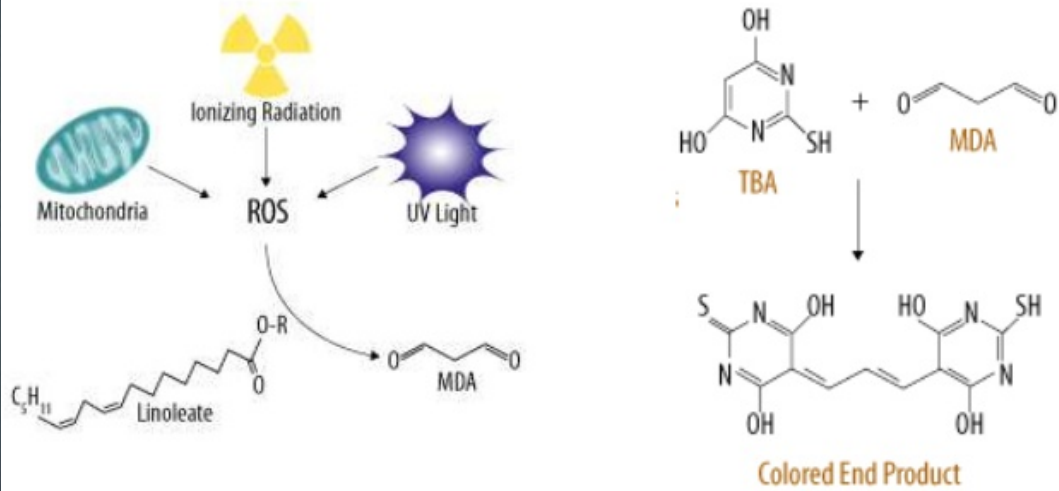
PEROXIDAÇÃO LÍPIDICA

- Homogenizar o material vegetal numa proporção de 1 mL de solução TBA/TCA a cada amostra de *pellet*.
 - TBA 0.5 %
 - TCA 20%
- Colocar o extrato a incubar durante 30 min a 95 °C.
- Ler a absorvância a 532 nm e 600 nm e aplicar a equação (ϵ [MDA] = 155 mM⁻¹ cm⁻¹):

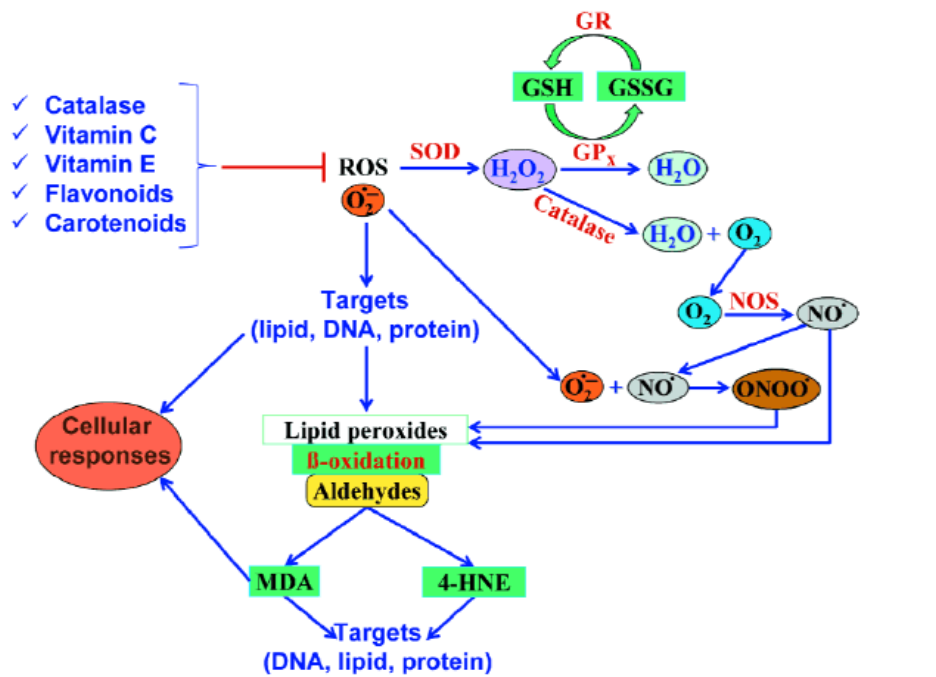
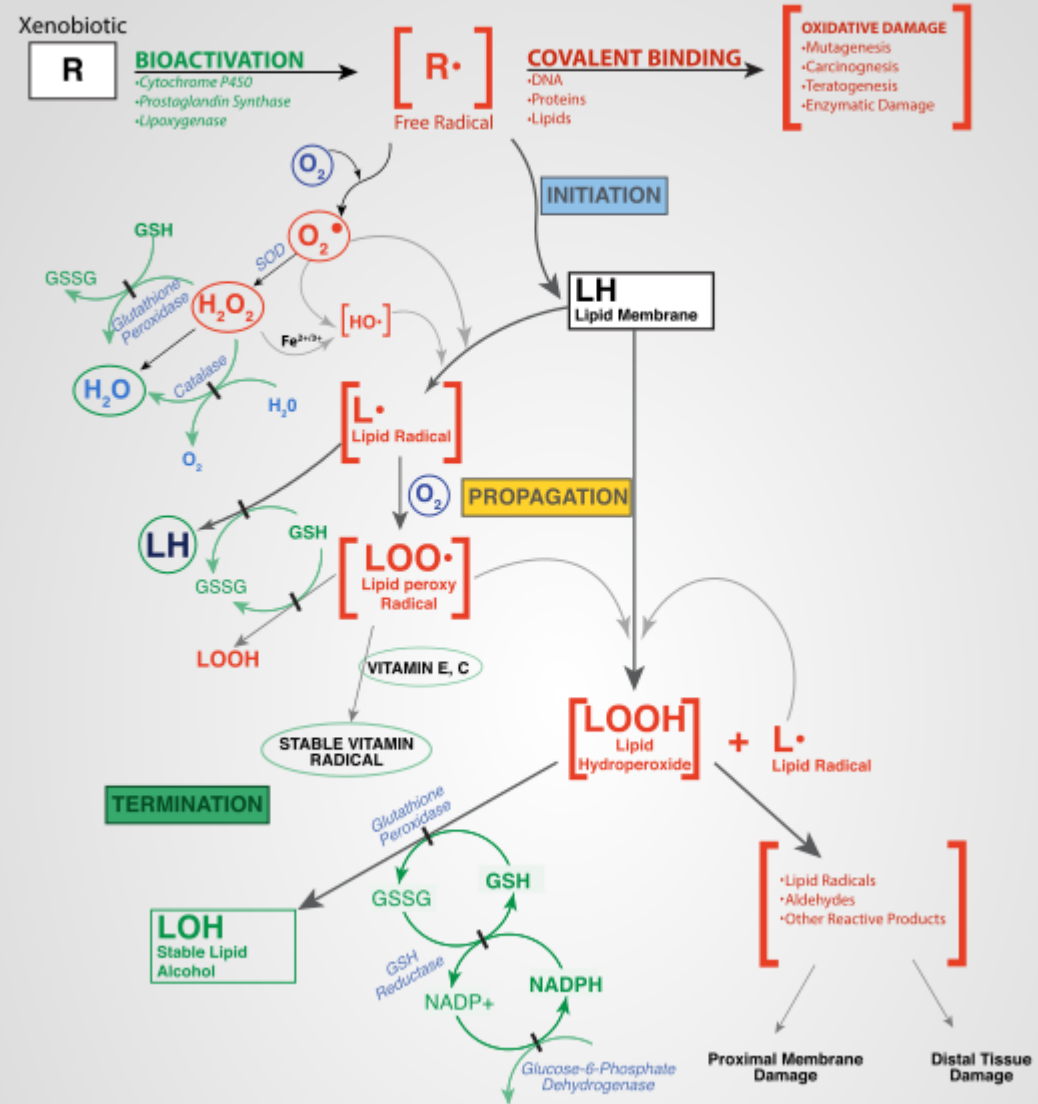
$$A_{532 \text{ nm}} - A_{600 \text{ nm}} = [\text{MDA}] \text{mM} \times \epsilon \text{MDA}$$

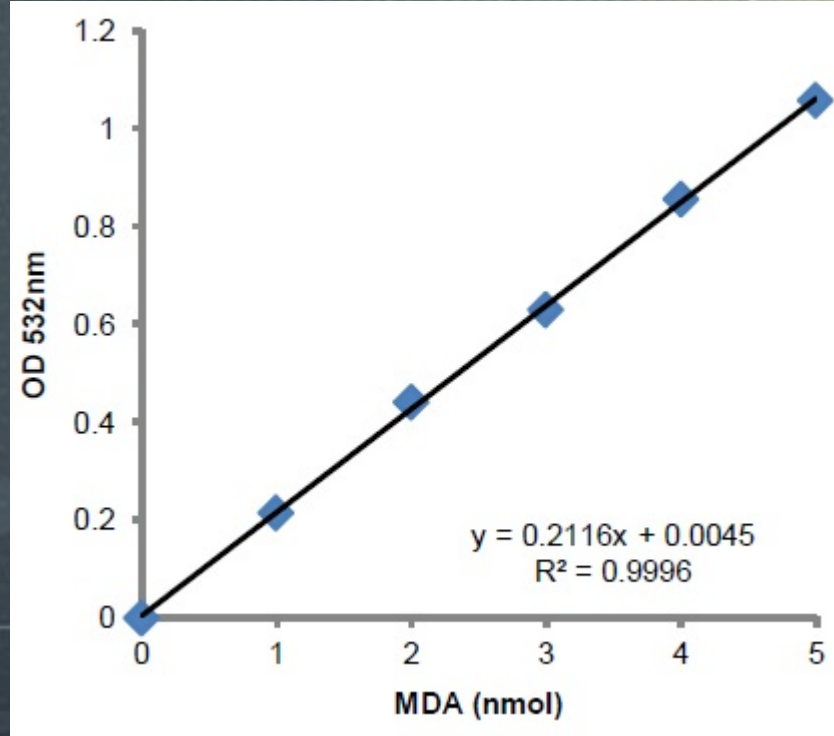
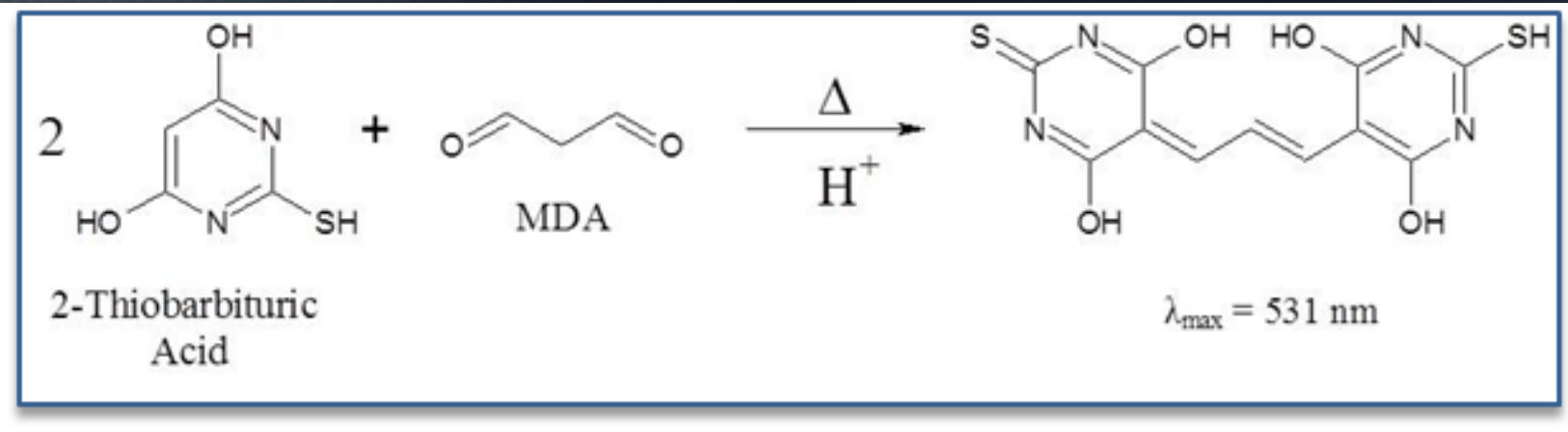
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Lipid peroxidation (Malonyldialdehyde, MDA)



FREE RADICAL TOXICITY





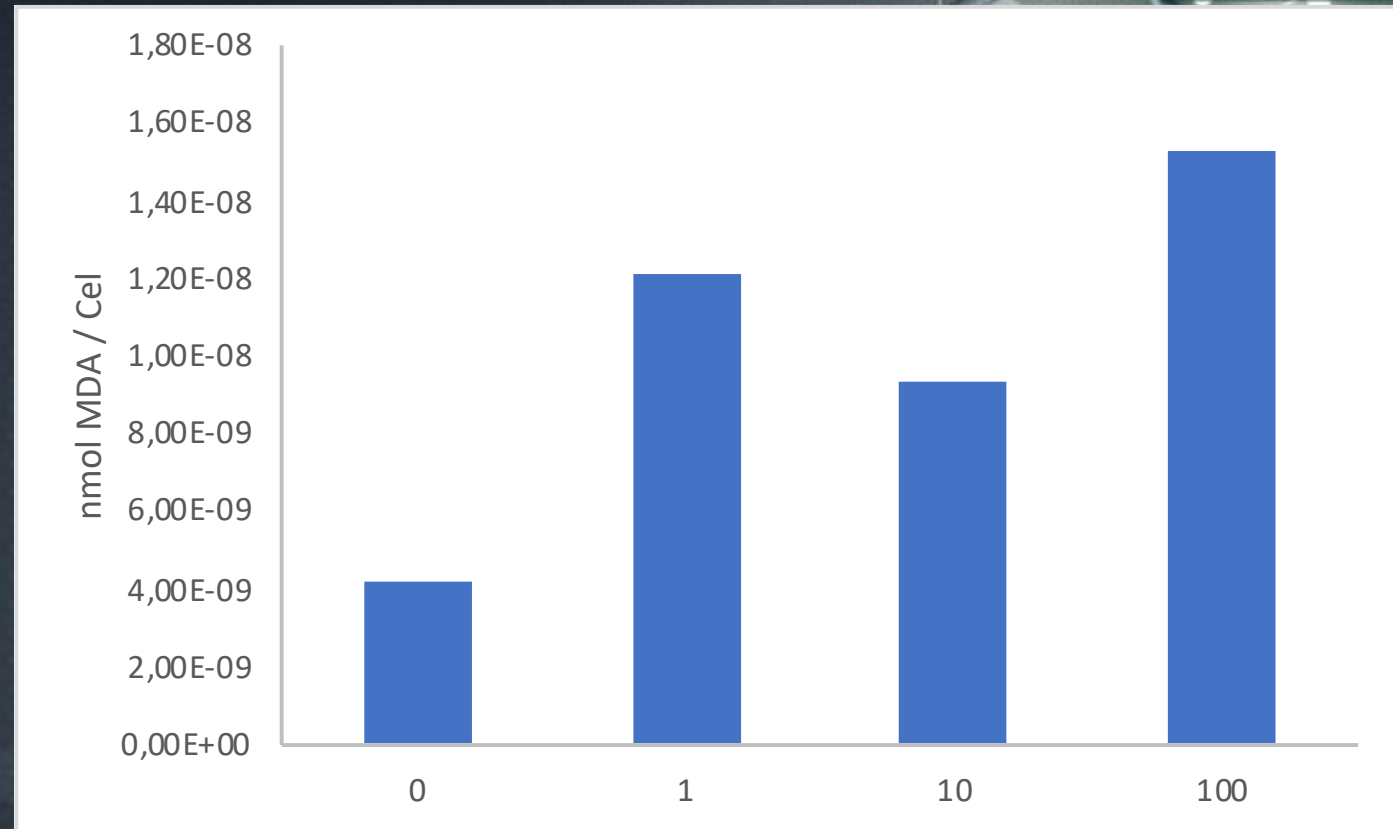
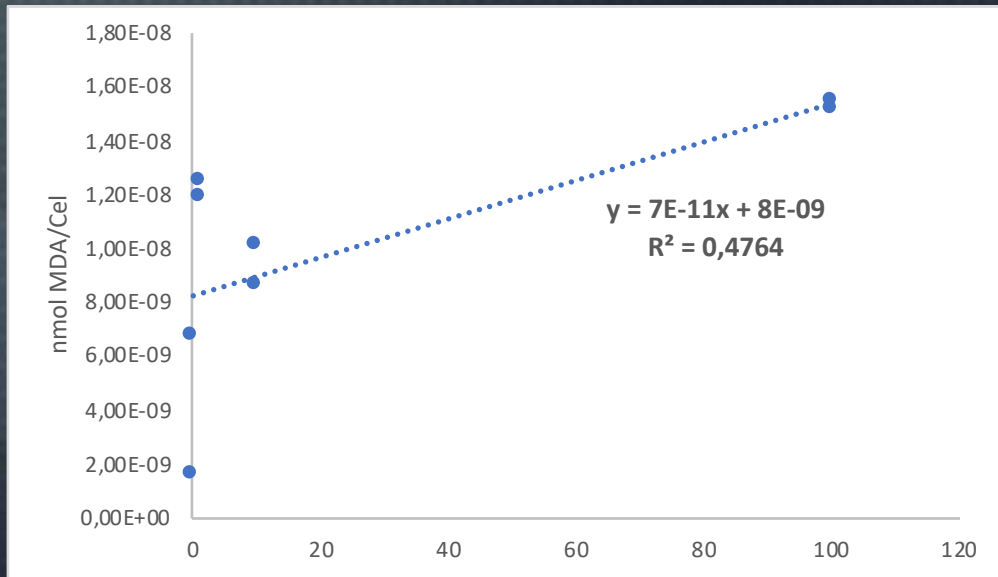


[Glif] ug/L	Nº Cel / mL	Volume Pellet (mL)	Cell Pellet	Abs 532nm	Abs 600 nm	532 - 600	V extrac (mL)	[MDA] mM	[MDA] uM	umol MDA	nmol MDA	nmol MDA/Cel	Average
0	4681650	30	140449500	0,41	0,27	0,15	1,00	9,42E-04	0,94	9,42E-04	0,94	6,71E-09	4,16E-09
0	4681650	30	140449500	0,29	0,26	0,04	1,00	2,26E-04	0,23	2,26E-04	0,23	1,61E-09	
1	3718101	30	111543030	0,49	0,28	0,22	1,00	1,39E-03	1,39	1,39E-03	1,39	1,24E-08	1,21E-08
1	3718101	30	111543030	0,51	0,30	0,21	1,00	1,32E-03	1,32	1,32E-03	1,32	1,19E-08	
10	4081575	30	122447250	0,42	0,26	0,16	1,00	1,05E-03	1,05	1,05E-03	1,05	8,59E-09	9,33E-09
10	4081575	30	122447250	0,48	0,29	0,19	1,00	1,23E-03	1,23	1,23E-03	1,23	1,01E-08	
100	2888283	30	86648490	0,49	0,29	0,20	1,00	1,31E-03	1,31	1,31E-03	1,31	1,51E-08	1,53E-08
100	2888283	30	86648490	0,50	0,29	0,21	1,00	1,34E-03	1,34	1,34E-03	1,34	1,54E-08	

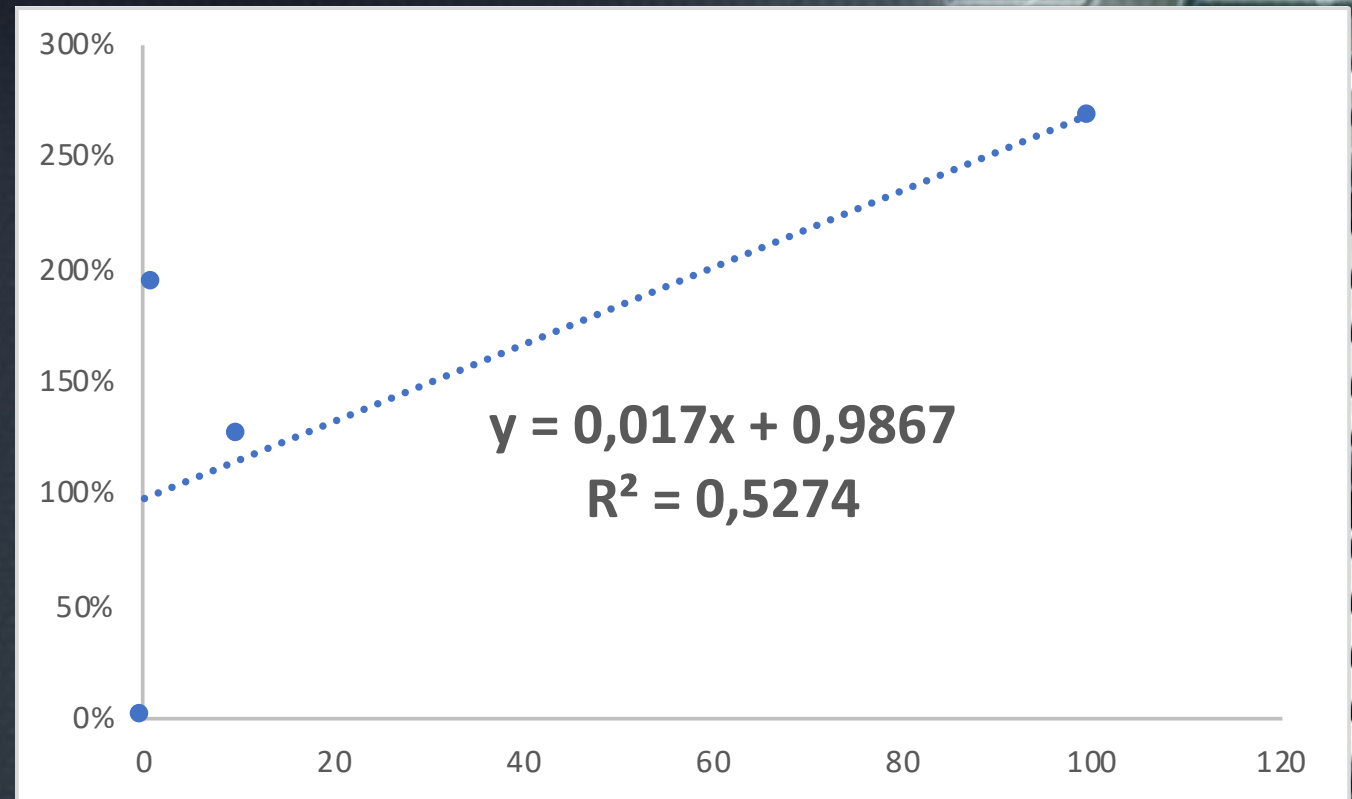


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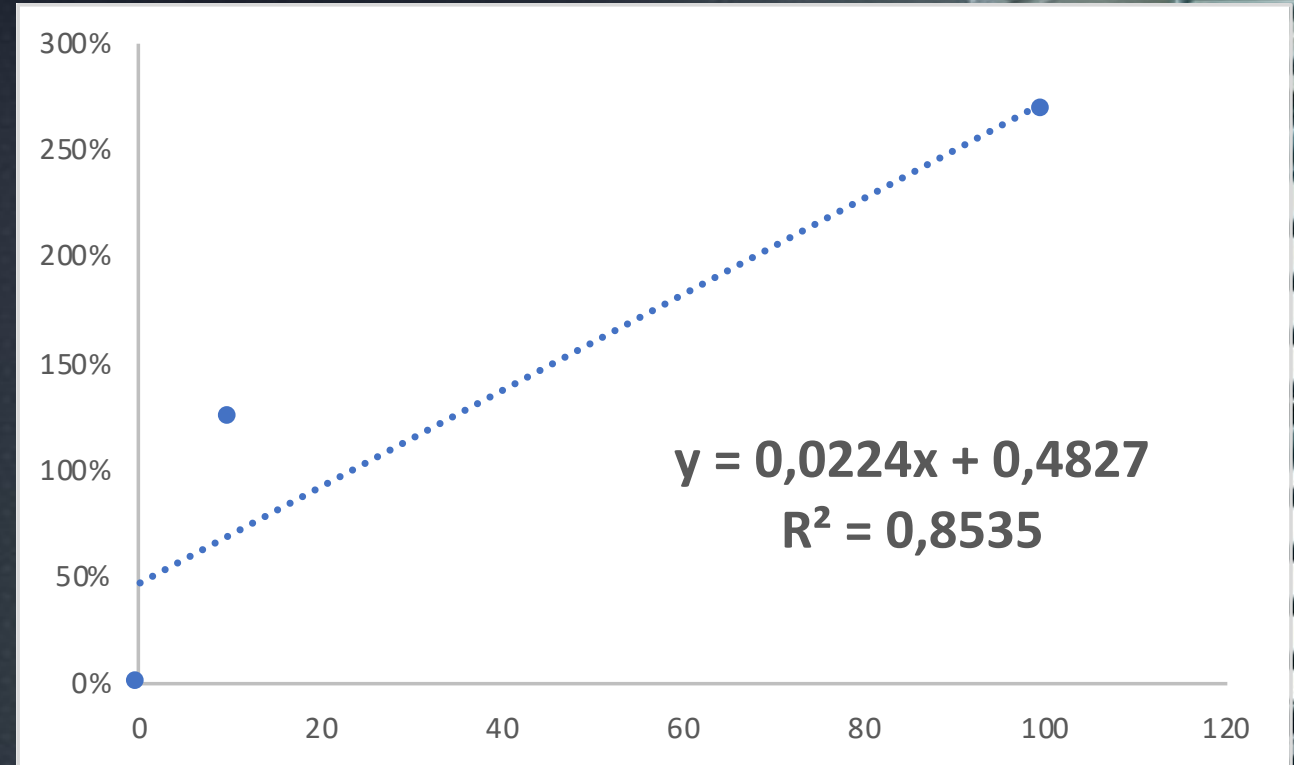
...instructions...
 ...genetic information...
 ...DNA...
 ...protein...
 ...cell...
 ...DNA...
 ...protein...
 ...cell...
 ...DNA...
 ...protein...
 ...cell...



[Glif] ug/L	nmol MDA/Cel	% Effect
0	4,15716E-09	0%
1	1,21463E-08	192%
10	9,32594E-09	124%
100	1,52637E-08	267%



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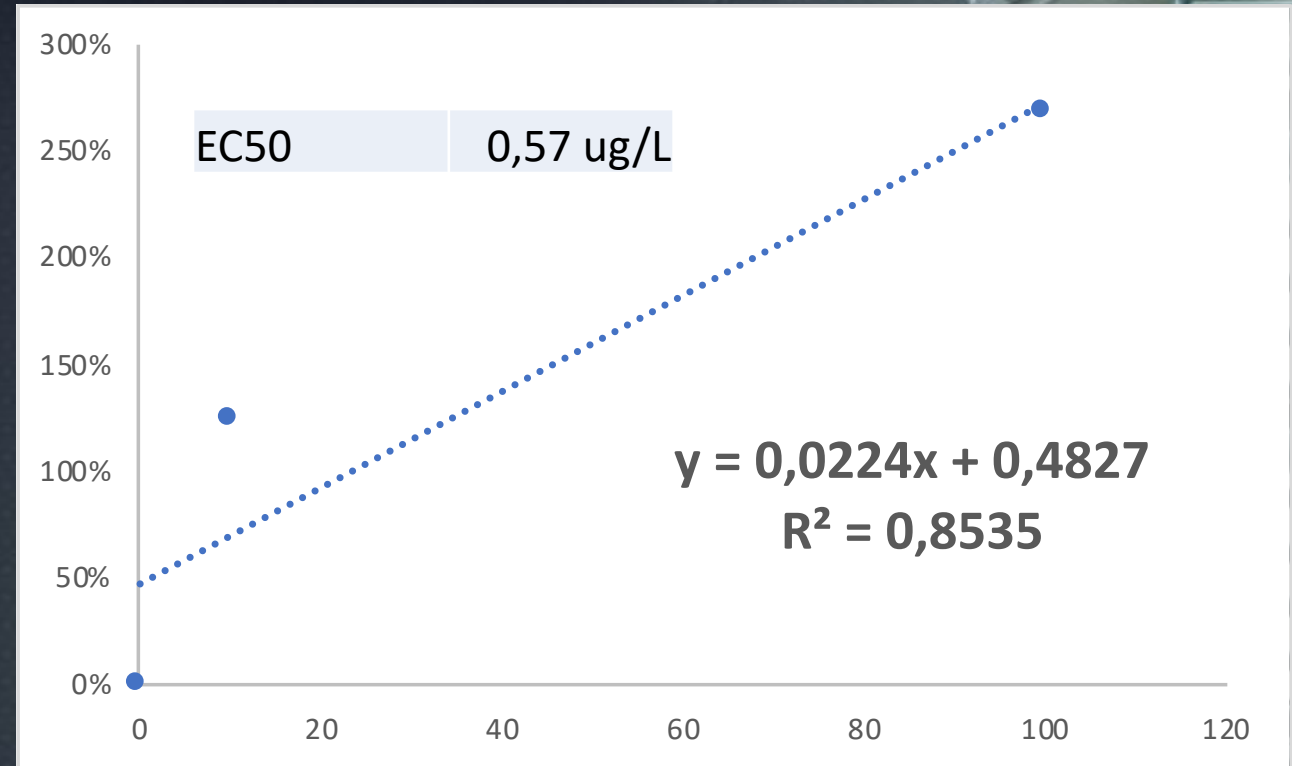


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other and as therefore and gene. Attached across a
 target is one of four types of bases, called nucleic acids. It is
 the sequence of these four bases, called nucleic acids, that
 provides information. This information is used to synthesize
 using the genetic code. In prokaryotes, the sequence of the
 genetic code is written directly. The sequence of the genetic
 code is written in DNA and the sequence of the genetic code
 is a process called transcription.

When cells, DNA is organized into very short
 called chromosomes. These chromosomes are
 duplicated before cells divide. In a process called cell
 replication, eukaryotic organisms produce genetic
 code, and produce other most of their DNA inside the
 cell nucleus and some of their DNA is organized into
 mitochondria or chloroplasts. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61] [62] [63] [64] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [76] [77] [78] [79] [80] [81] [82] [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [93] [94] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100]

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other and as therefore and gene. Attached to a target is one of four types of amino acid, which, in a specific sequence of three base pairs, is the code for a particular amino acid. This information is used by the genetic code to synthesize proteins. The process of copying this information into the cellular code is called transcription.

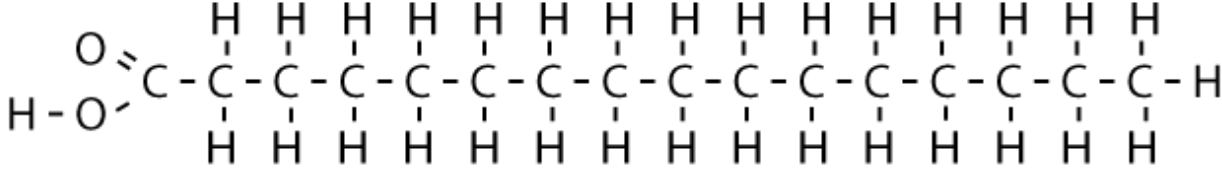
Within cells, DNA is organized into long molecules called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide. In a process called cell replication, eukaryotic organisms produce many copies of their DNA. In prokaryotes, such as bacteria, the DNA is organized into a single circular chromosome. In eukaryotes, the DNA is organized into multiple chromosomes.

	IC50 (ug/L)
Crescimento	142,6
Phi_Pav	4945
Area	120,9
ABS	121,7
ET	117,782
TR	137,057
DI	127,5
Chl a	68,47
Diadinoxantina	121,71
Carotenoides	357,07
Chl a/c	62,42
TBARS (EC50)	0,57

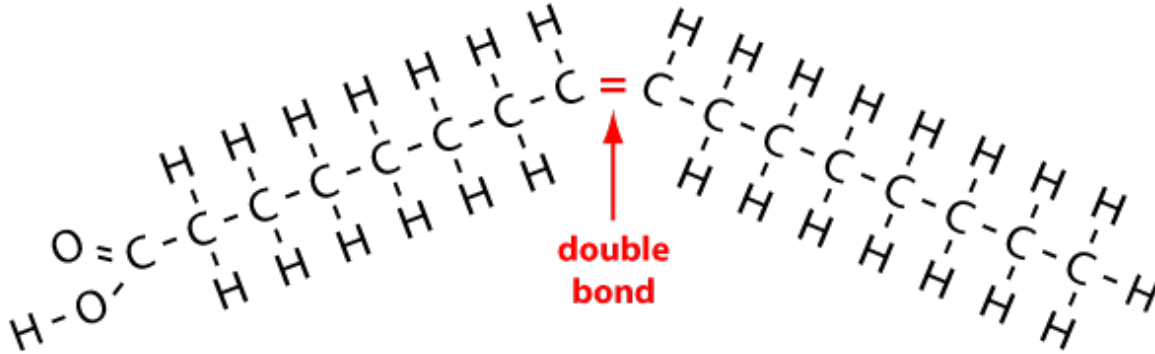
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saturated fatty acid



unsaturated fatty acid



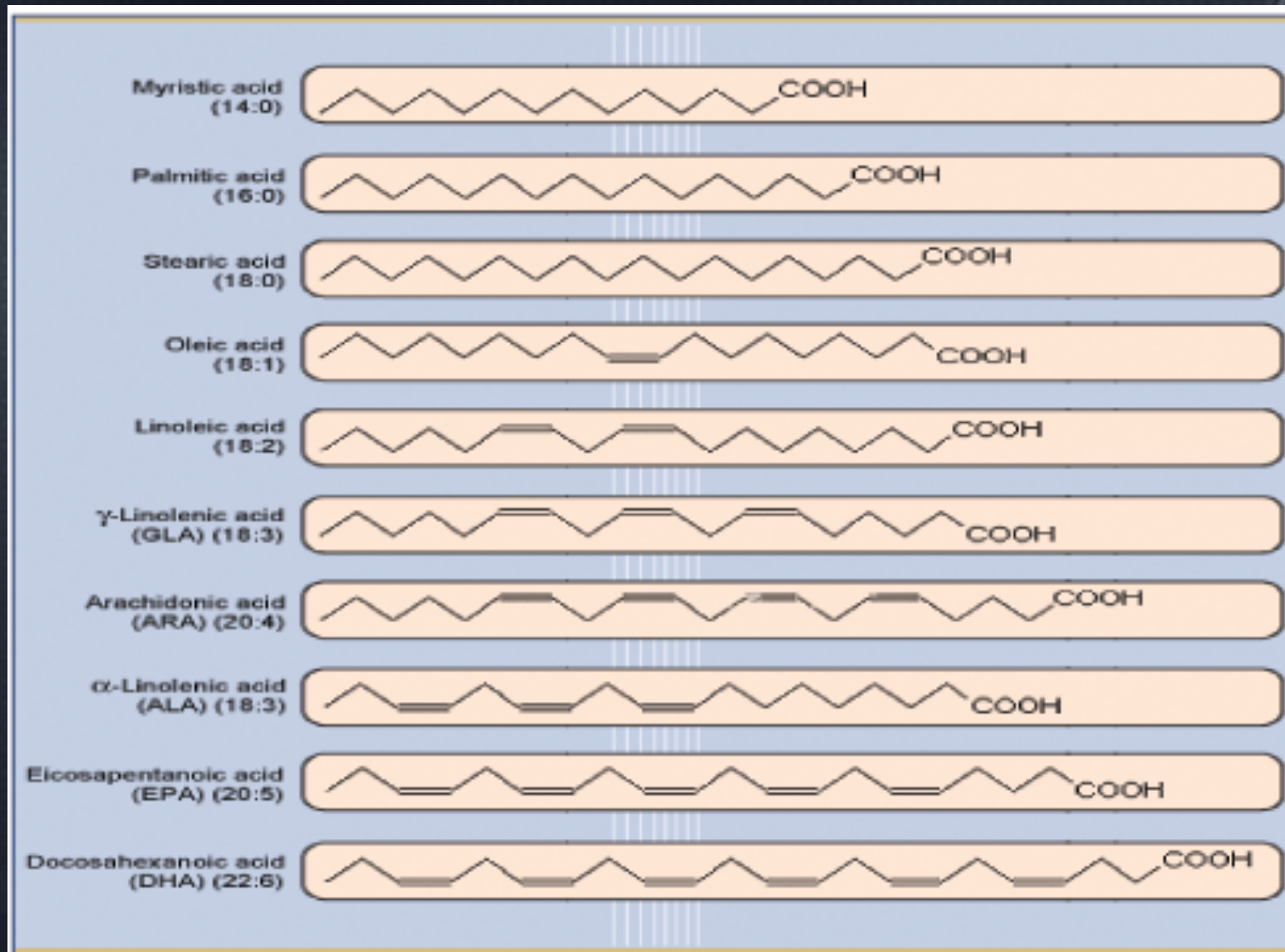
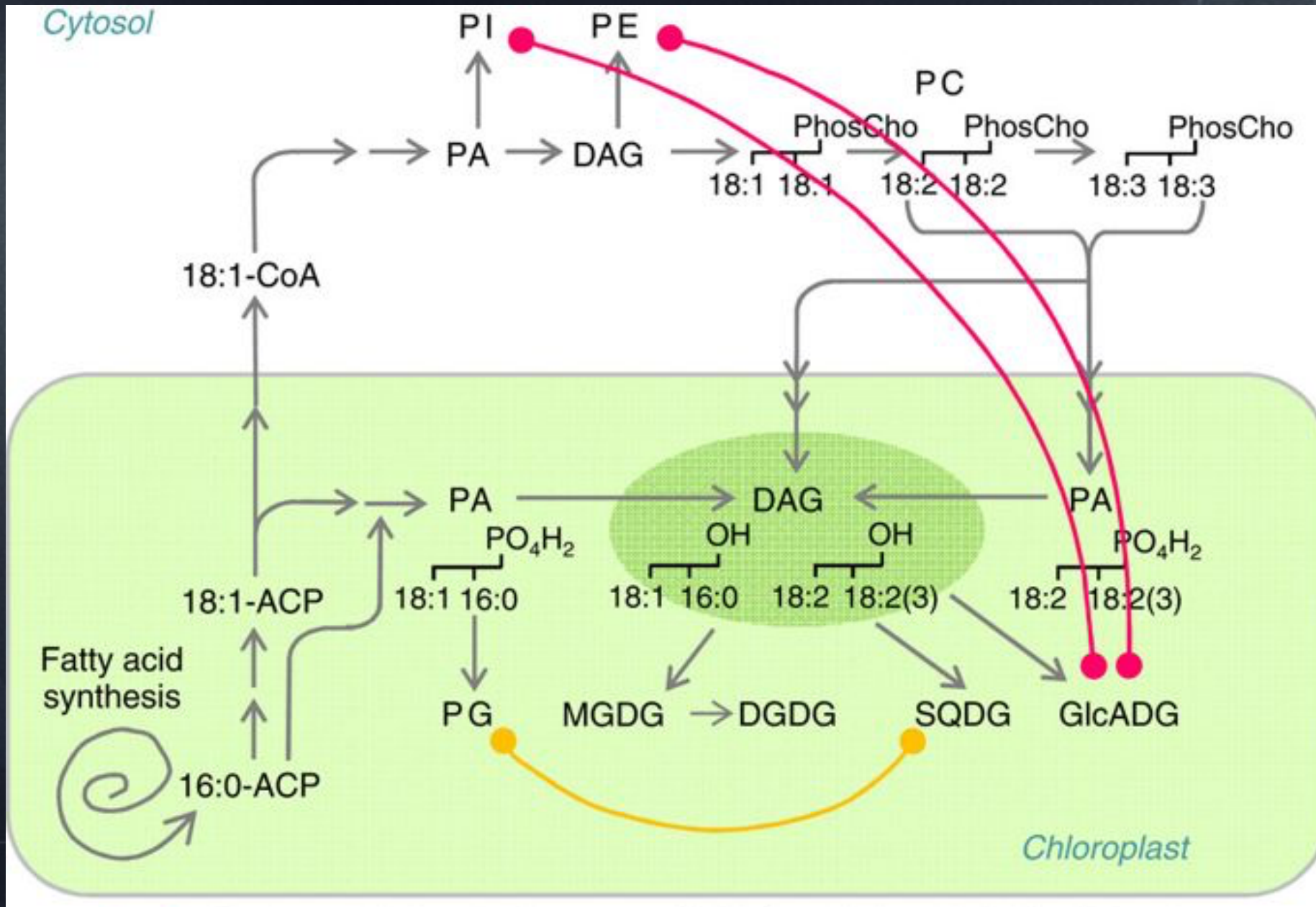
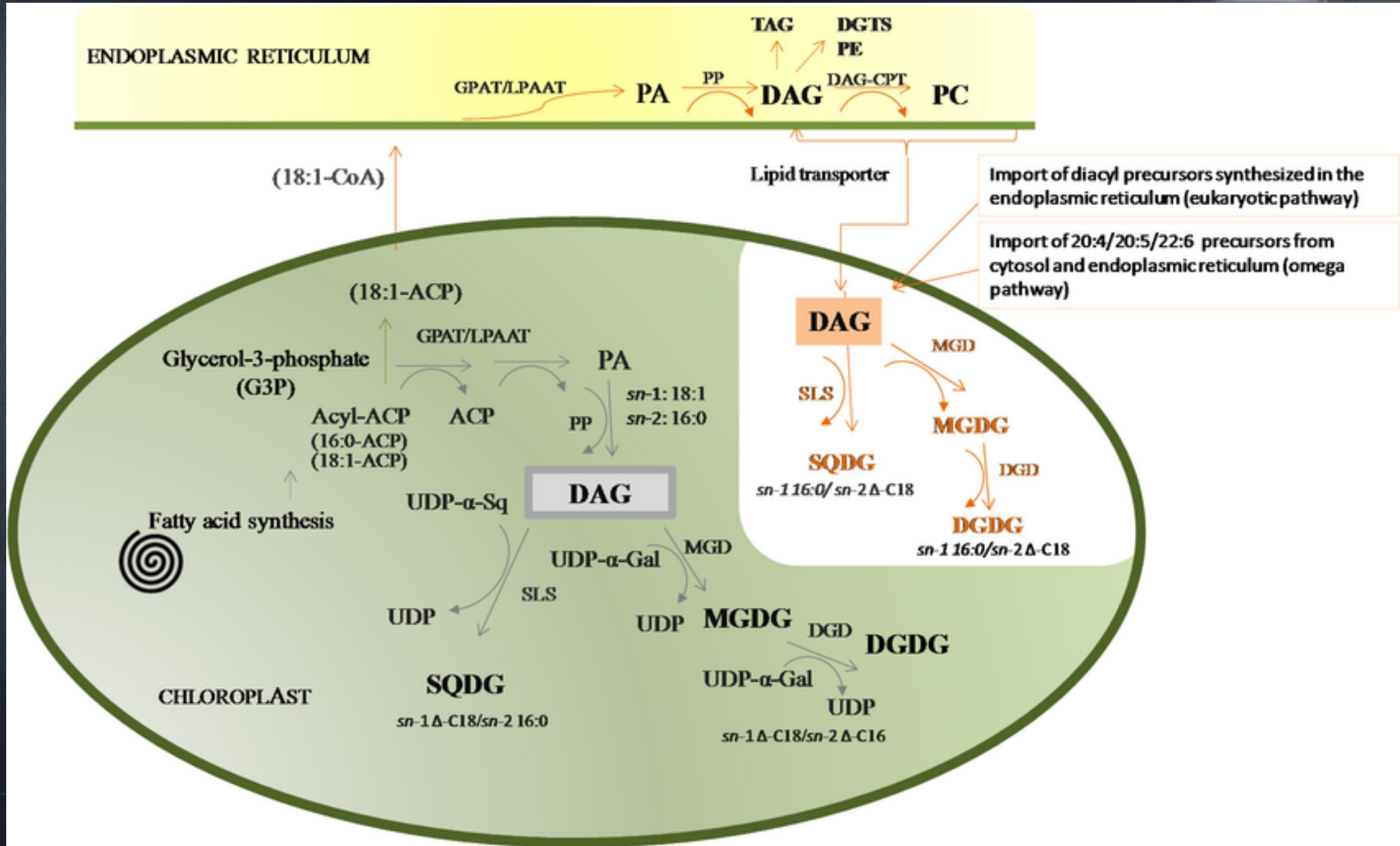
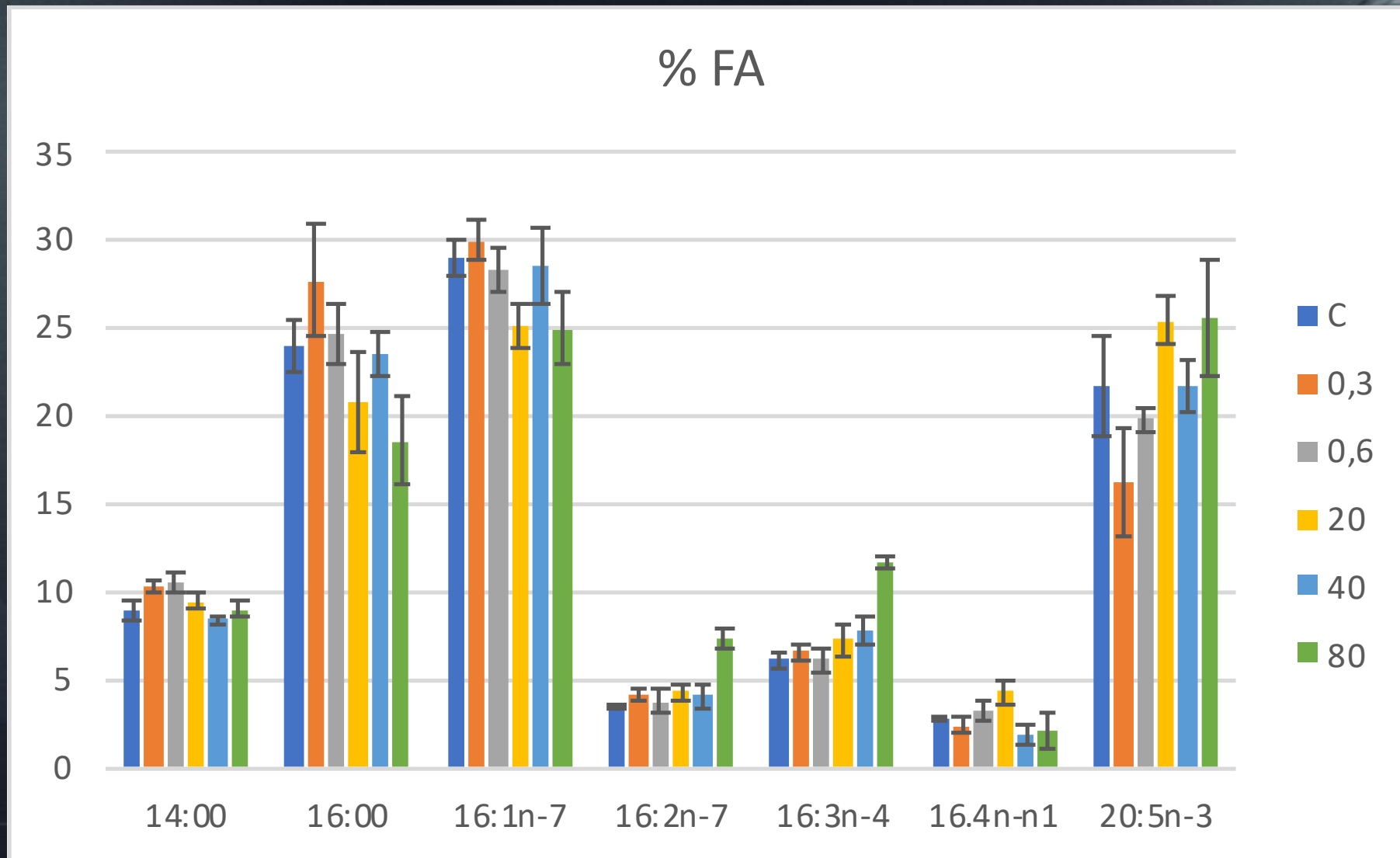


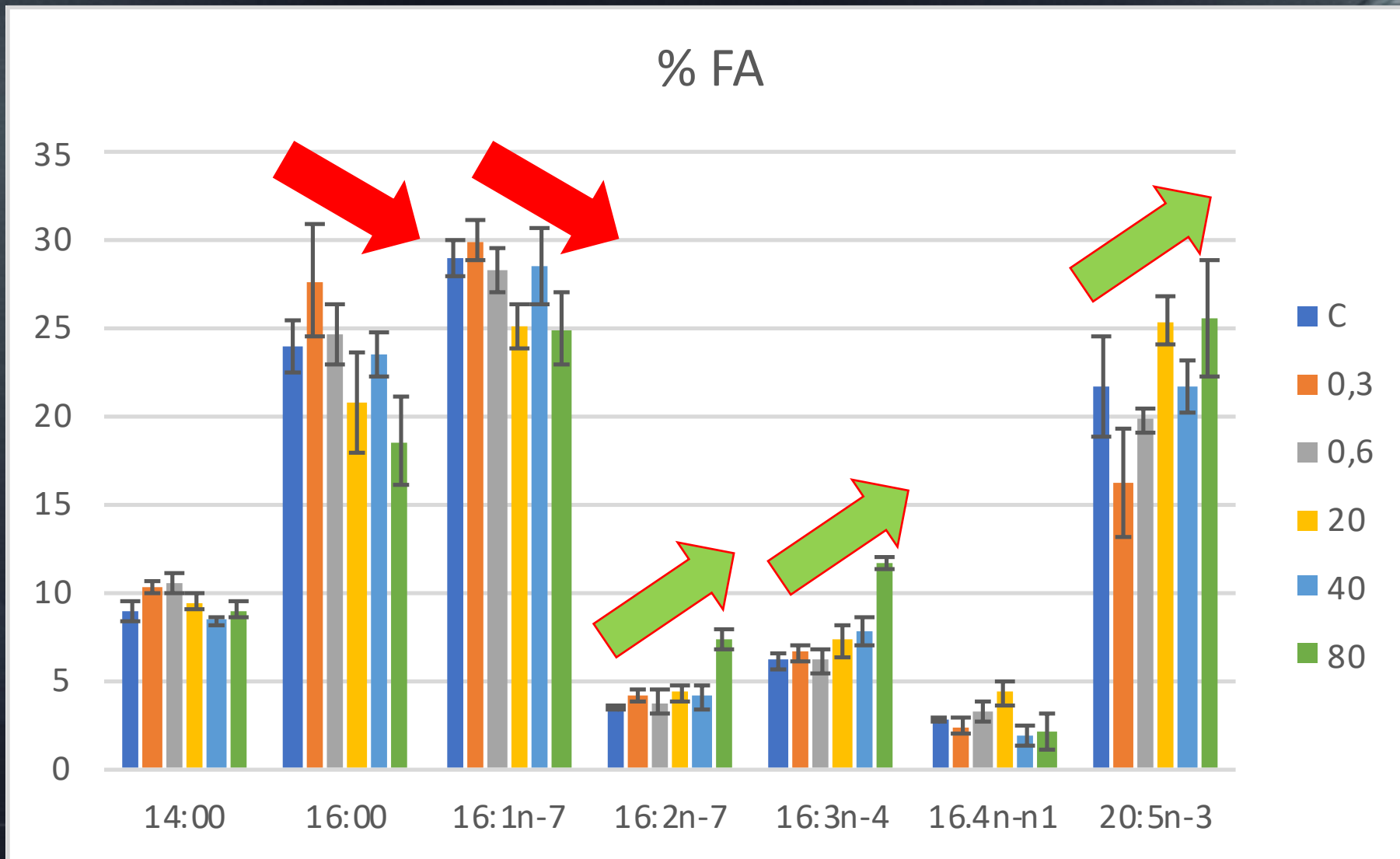
Figure 1 - Structural formulas of the saturated, monounsaturated, and polyunsaturated fatty acids also showing the methylene interrupted sequence of the polyunsaturated acids.

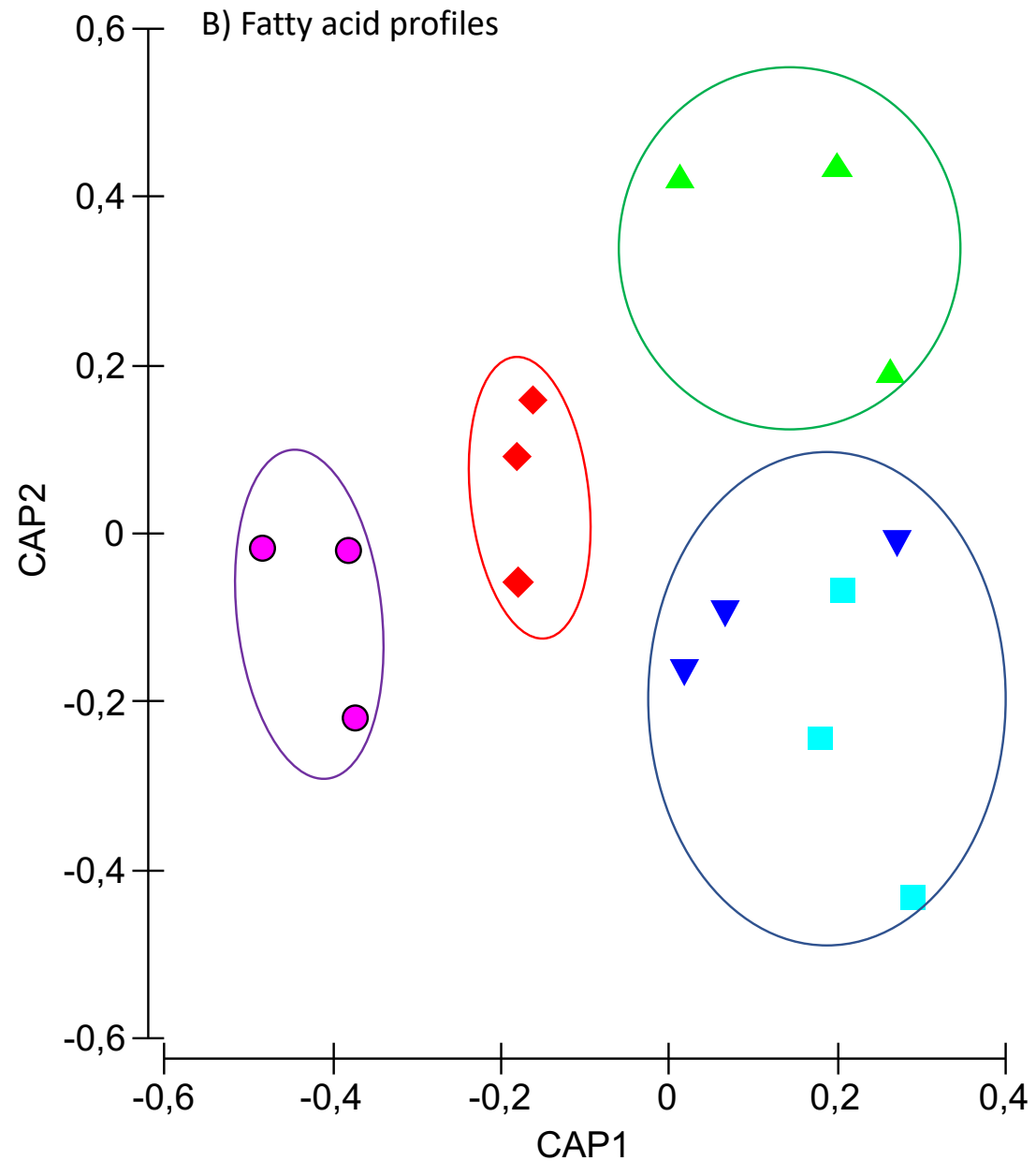
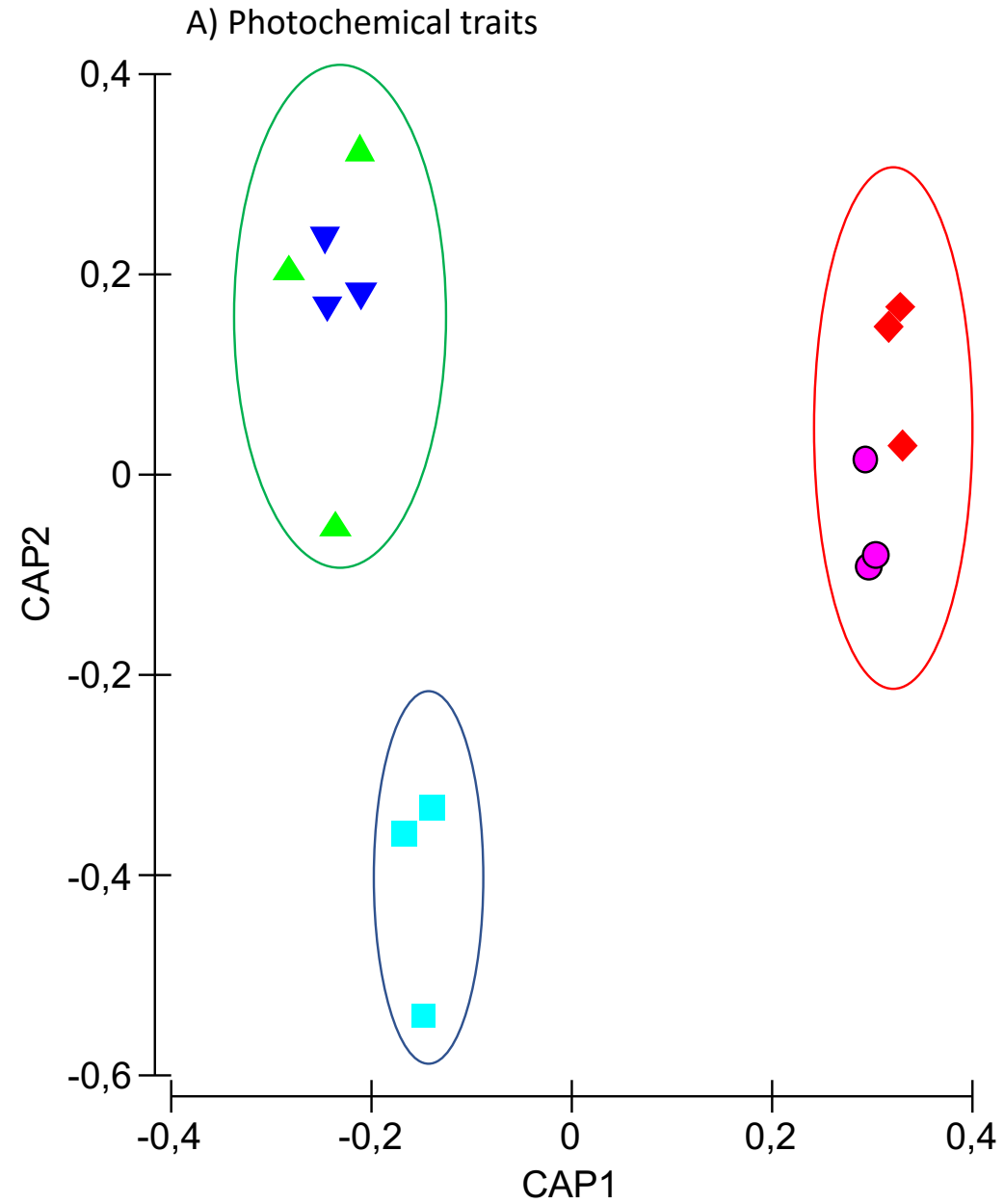












Bezaifibrate

- ▲ 0 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
- ▼ 3 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
- 6 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
- ◆ 30 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
- 60 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$

