

# ECOTOXICOLOGIA

## AULA PRÁTICA 9

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The chromosome and DNA are both made of DNA. The chromosome is made of DNA and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

Chemically, DNA consists of a backbone of sugar's and phosphate groups. The backbone is made of a double helix structure. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

Within cells, DNA is organized into very structured labeled chromosomes. These chromosomes are replicated before cells divide. In a prokaryotic cell, the DNA is organized into a single circular chromosome. In a eukaryotic cell, the DNA is organized into multiple linear chromosomes. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

The first published reports of A-DNA were in 1937 by Watson and Crick. They were based on X-ray diffraction data from Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

The B-DNA form is the most common under the standard conditions. It has a right-handed helix. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

The Z-DNA form is a left-handed helix. It is a zig-zag structure. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

DNA exists in three major conformations that include A-DNA, B-DNA, and Z-DNA. A-DNA, although it is the most common, is only observed at high concentrations. The DNA is made of a double helix structure. The chromosome is made of a double helix structure and proteins. The DNA is made of a double helix structure.

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## PLANEAMENTO DAS AULAS

AULA 1 (02.03) – INÍCIO DOS TESTES DE ECOTOXICOLOGIA

AULA 2 (09.03) – EFEITOS DO BEZAFIBRATO NA GERMINAÇÃO DOS ORGANISMOS TESTE (TAXAS DE INIBIÇÃO E CONSTANTES DE INIBIÇÃO IC50)

AULA 3 (16.03) – MARCADORES BIOFÍSICOS DE TOXICIDADE I

AULA 4 (23.03) – MARCADORES BIOFÍSICOS DE TOXICIDADE II

AULA 5 (06.04) – ANÁLISE ESTATÍSTICA MULTIVARIADA E ÍNDICES FOTOQUÍMICOS (TEÓRICO-PRÁTICA)

AULA 5 (13.04) - MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE I – PIGMENTOS VEGETAIS

AULA 6 (20.04) – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE II – PIGMENTOS VEGETAIS II

AULA 7 (27.04) - MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE III – DANO MEMBRANAR

AULA 8 (04.05) – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE IV – DANO

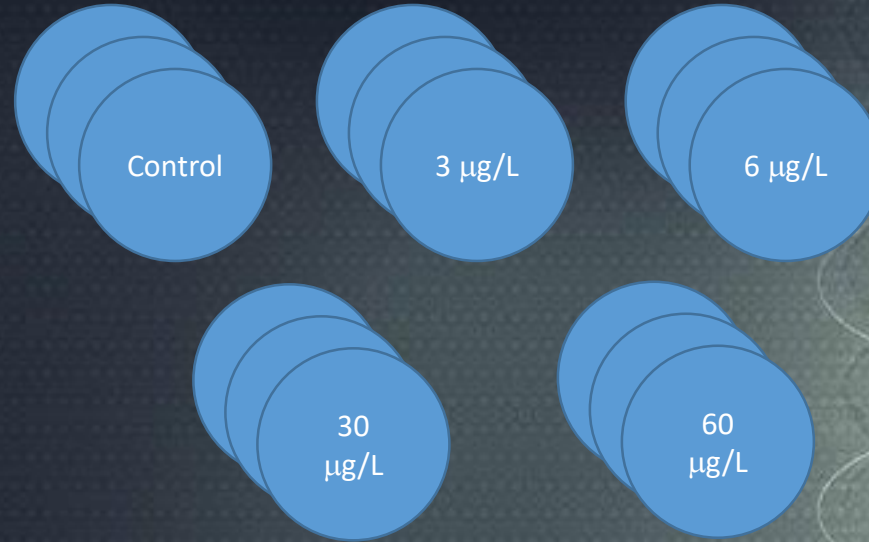
## MEMBRANAR

AULA 9 (11.05) - TÉCNICAS DE EXTRAÇÃO E ANÁLISE DE METAIS PESADOS

AULA 10 (18.05) - NANOTOXICOLOGIA

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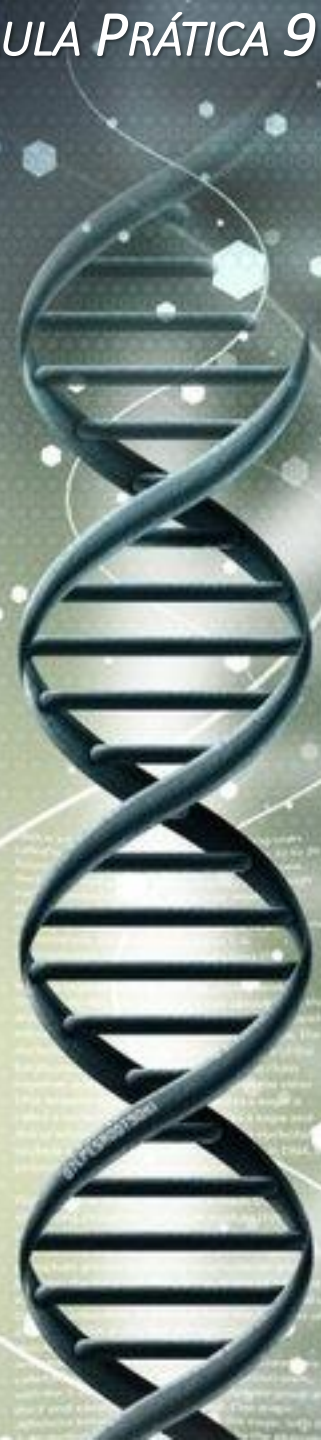
DELINEAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL



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Chemically, DNA consists of two complementary strands of opposite polarity. The strands are composed of sugar and phosphate groups. The two strands are held together by hydrogen bonds. The base pairing rules are: Adenine (A) pairs with Thymine (T), and Guanine (G) pairs with Cytosine (C). The sequence of these base pairs is the genetic code. The strands are antiparallel, meaning one runs in the 5' to 3' direction and the other in the 3' to 5' direction. The strands are also twisted around each other, forming a double helix. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, and flexible structure. It is the blueprint for life, containing the instructions for building and maintaining an organism. The DNA molecule is the most important molecule in the cell, and it is the most stable. It is the most abundant molecule in the cell, and it is the most complex. It is the most important molecule in the cell, and it is the most stable. It is the most abundant molecule in the cell, and it is the most complex.

When cells divide, DNA is replicated. The replication process is called DNA replication. It is a semi-conservative process, meaning that each new DNA molecule consists of one original strand and one newly synthesized strand. The replication process is controlled by a complex of enzymes. The replication process is a highly accurate process, and it is the most important process in the cell. It is the most important process in the cell, and it is the most stable. It is the most abundant molecule in the cell, and it is the most complex.

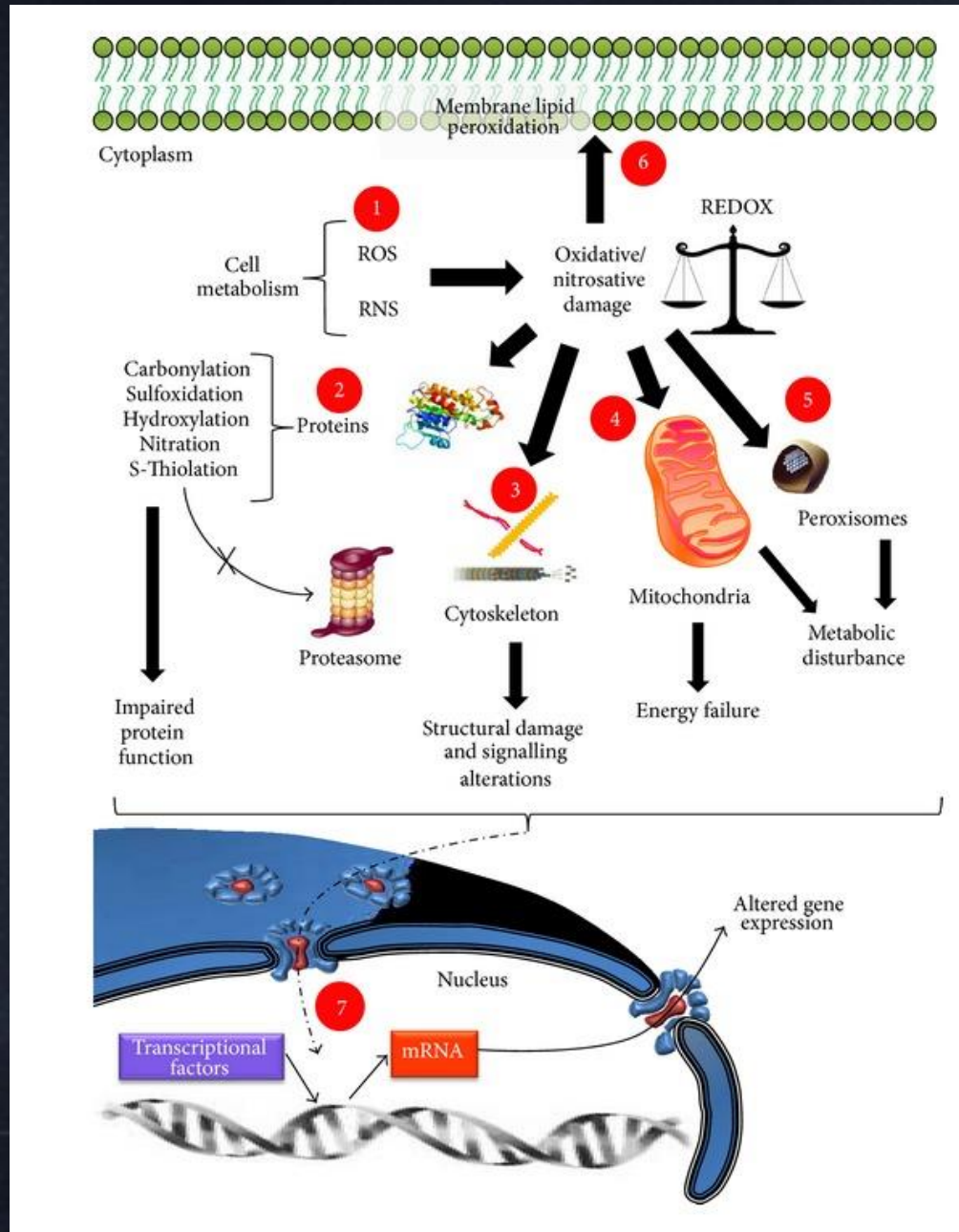


## LIPID PEROXIDATION

- Homogenizar o material vegetal numa proporção de 1 mL de solução TBA/TCA por cada 100 mg de amostra.
- Colocar o extracto a incubar durante 30 min a 95 °C.
- Ler a absorvância a 532 nm e 600 nm e aplicar a equação ( $\epsilon$  [MDA] = 155 mM<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>):

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

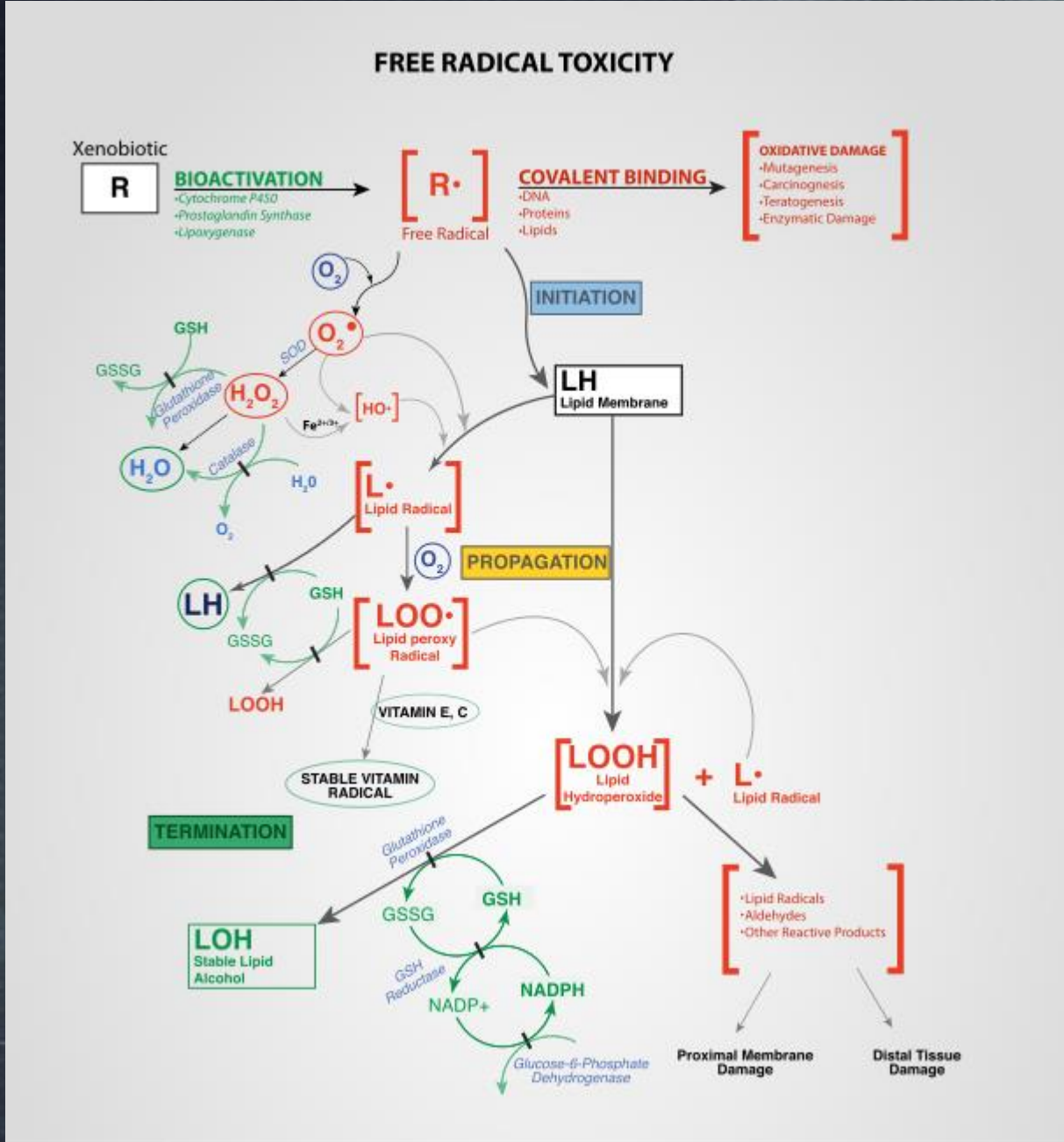
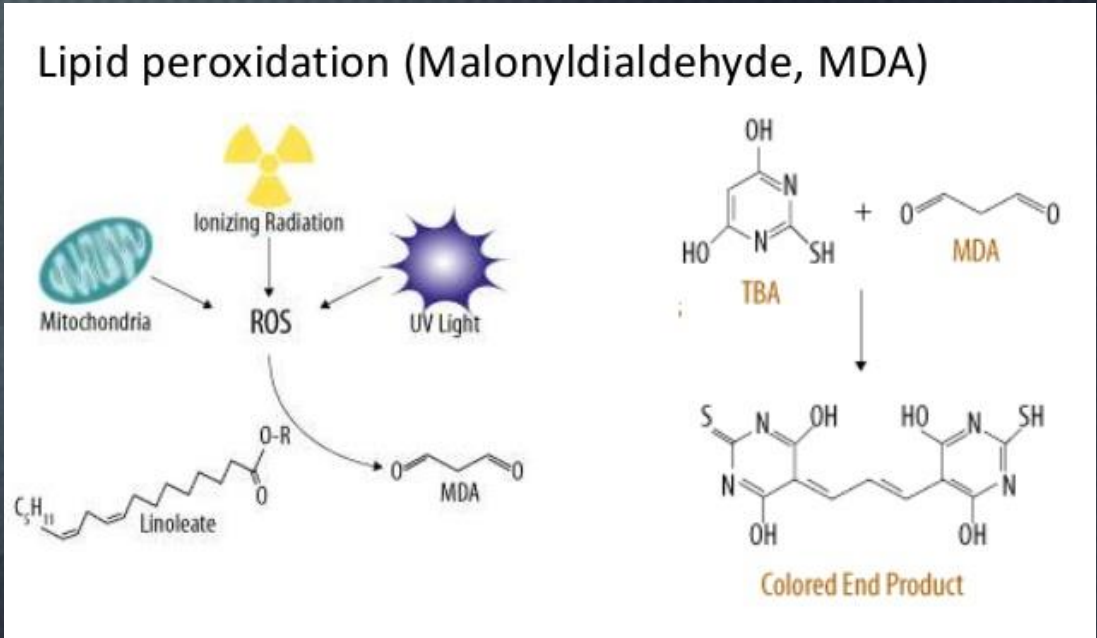
LIPID PEROXIDATION



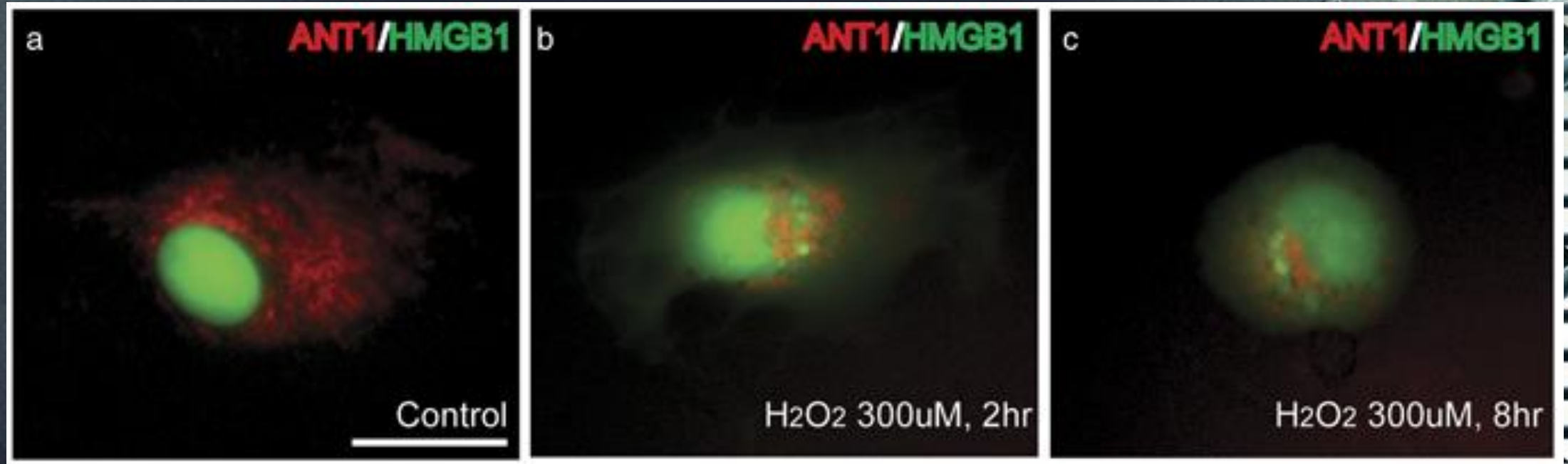
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LIPID PEROXIDATION



LIPID PEROXIDATION



simple and called nucleosomes. The DNA is organized into loops of nucleosomes and these loops are organized into higher order structures. These two strands are always together and are therefore called double-stranded DNA. The sequence of these four types of nucleotide bases, A, T, C, and G, that encodes information. This information is used to synthesize proteins using the genetic code. The process of copying the genetic information is called DNA replication. The process of copying stretches of DNA over the original DNA is a process called transcription.

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Within cells, DNA is organized into loops called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide. In a process called DNA replication, eukaryotic organisms undergo DNA replication and produce two identical copies of their DNA. In prokaryotes and some of their DNA is organized into loops and some of their DNA is organized into loops and some of their DNA is organized into loops.

LIPID PEROXIDATION/TBARS METHOD

