

ECOTOXICOLOGIA

AULA PRÁTICA 2

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The presence of a DNA double helix structure is a characteristic feature of all living organisms. The DNA molecule is composed of two antiparallel sugar-phosphate backbones, with nitrogenous bases attached to the sugar molecules. The bases of one strand are paired with the bases of the other strand via hydrogen bonds, forming the rungs of the DNA ladder. The sequence of these bases determines the genetic information. The DNA molecule is packaged into chromosomes, which are visible under a light microscope. The DNA molecule is the primary source of genetic information, and its structure is essential for the storage and transmission of genetic information.

Chemically, DNA consists of a backbone of deoxyribose sugar and phosphate groups, with nitrogenous bases attached to the sugar molecules. The bases are divided into purines (Adenine, Guanine) and pyrimidines (Thymine, Cytosine). The sequence of these bases determines the genetic information. The DNA molecule is packaged into chromosomes, which are visible under a light microscope. The DNA molecule is the primary source of genetic information, and its structure is essential for the storage and transmission of genetic information.

Within cells, DNA is organized into very specific structures. These structures are called chromosomes, which are visible under a light microscope. The DNA molecule is packaged into chromosomes, which are visible under a light microscope. The DNA molecule is the primary source of genetic information, and its structure is essential for the storage and transmission of genetic information.

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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

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

AULA 10 (18.05) - NANOTOXICOLOGIA

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INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (IC50)

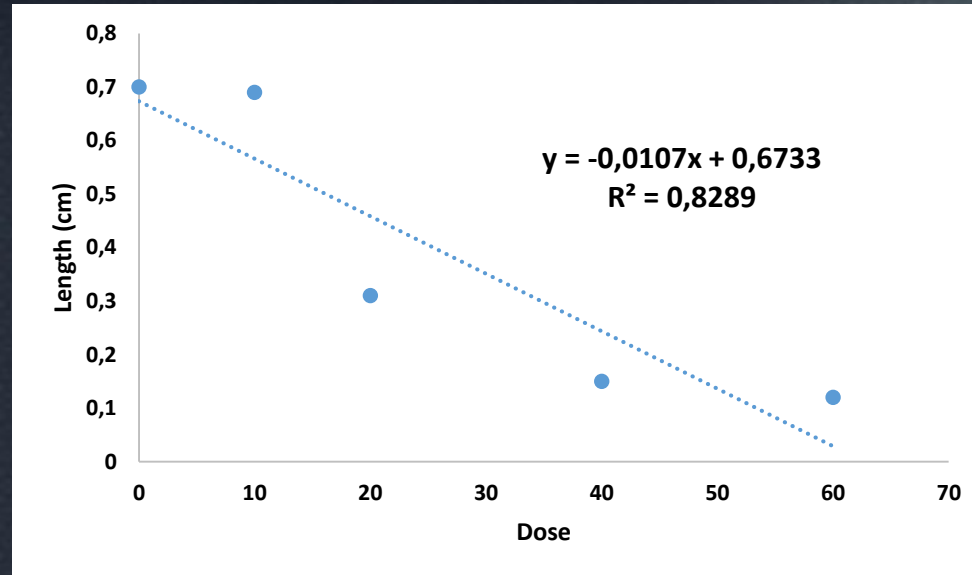
THE HALF MAXIMAL INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (IC50) VALUE DETERMINATION: THE HALF MAXIMAL INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION IS A MEASURE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMPOUND IN INHIBITING BIOCHEMICAL PROCESSES AND BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS.

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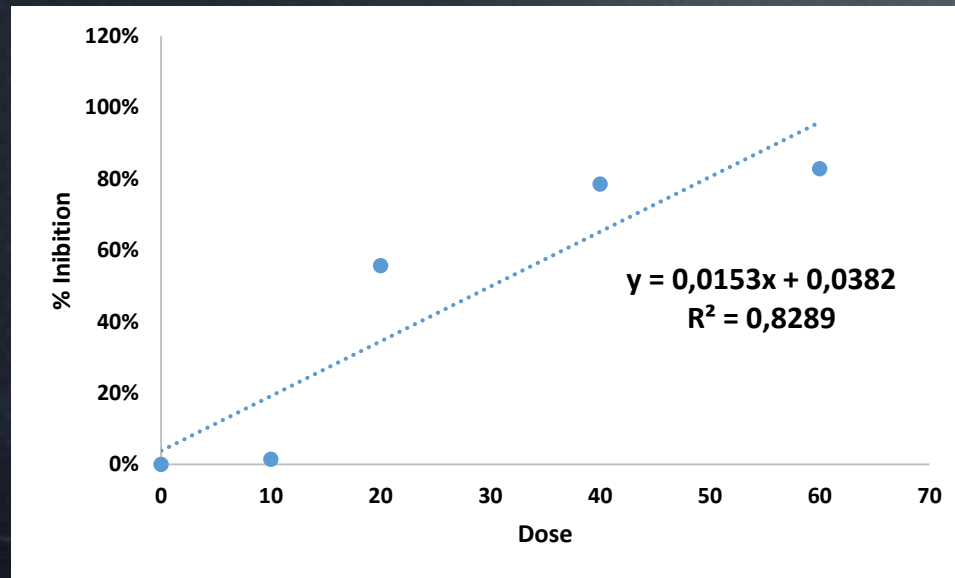
INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (IC50)

Dose	Length (cm)
0	0,7
10	0,69
20	0,31
40	0,15
60	0,12



INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (IC50)

Dose	Length (cm)	% Inibition
0	0,7	0%
10	0,69	1%
20	0,31	56%
40	0,15	79%
60	0,12	83%

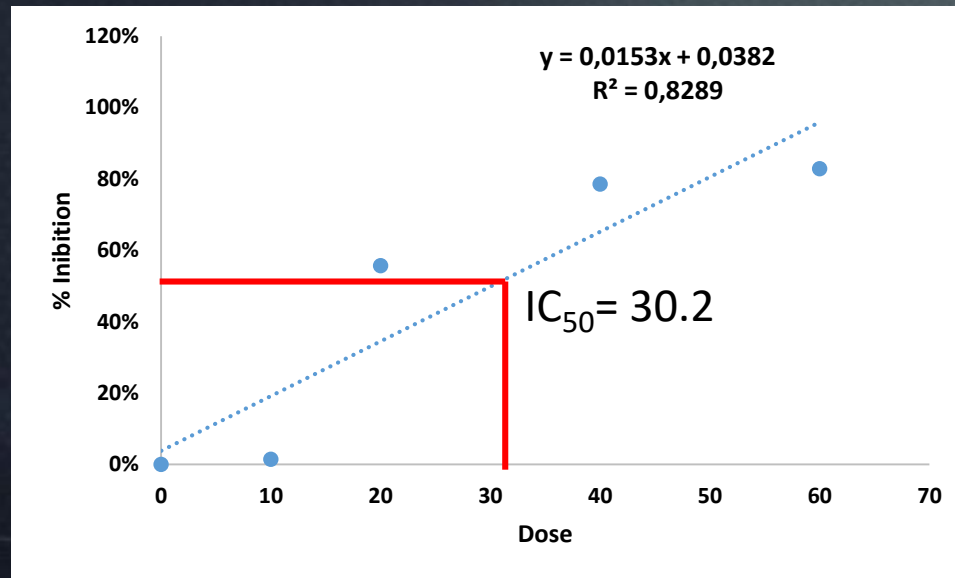


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INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (IC50)

Dose	Length (cm)	% Inibition
0	0,7	0%
10	0,69	1%
20	0,31	56%
40	0,15	79%
60	0,12	83%



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HALF MAXIMAL EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION (EC50)

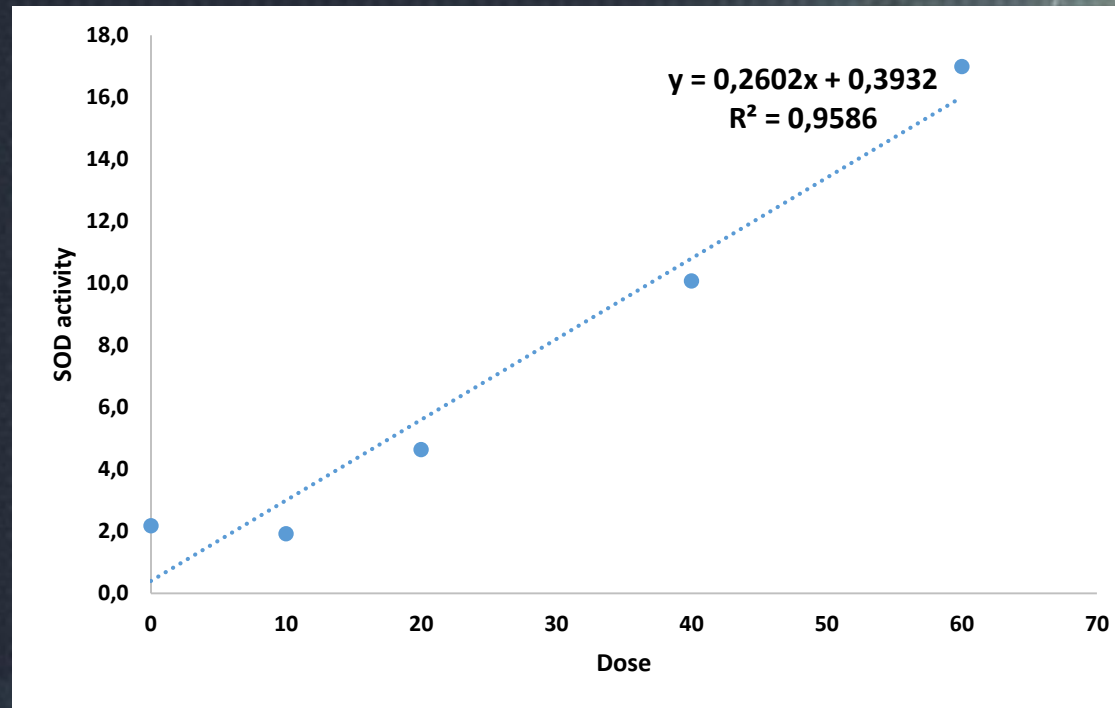
HALF MAXIMAL EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION (EC50) REFERS TO THE CONCENTRATION OF A DRUG, ANTIBODY OR TOXICANT WHICH INDUCES A RESPONSE HALFWAY BETWEEN THE BASELINE AND MAXIMUM AFTER A SPECIFIED EXPOSURE TIME.

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HALF MAXIMAL EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION EC_{50}

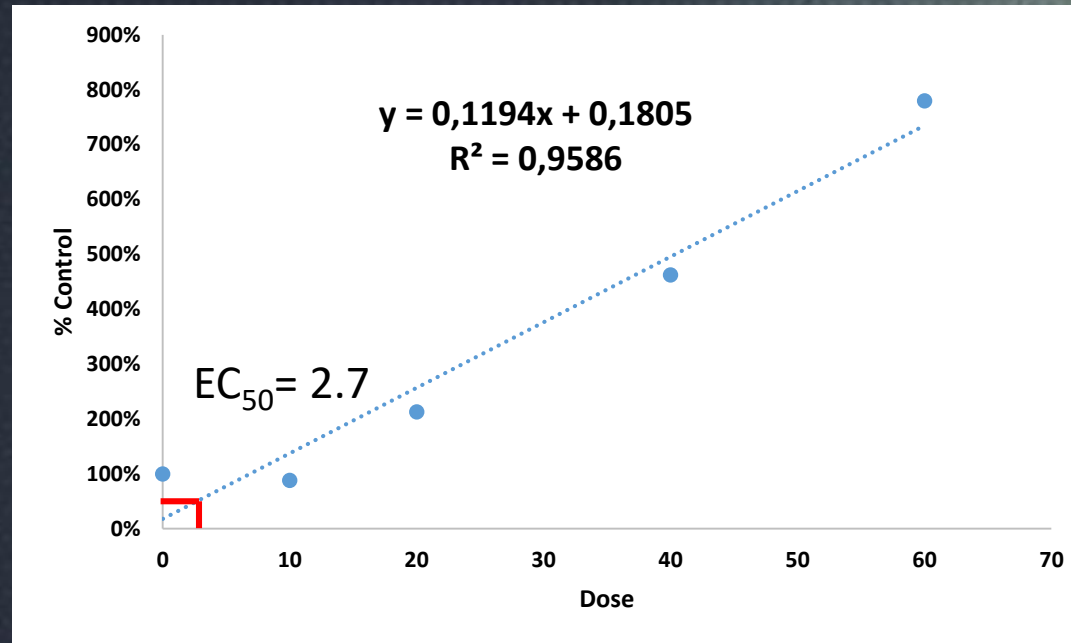
Dose	SOD activity
0	2,2
10	1,9
20	4,6
40	10,1
60	17,0



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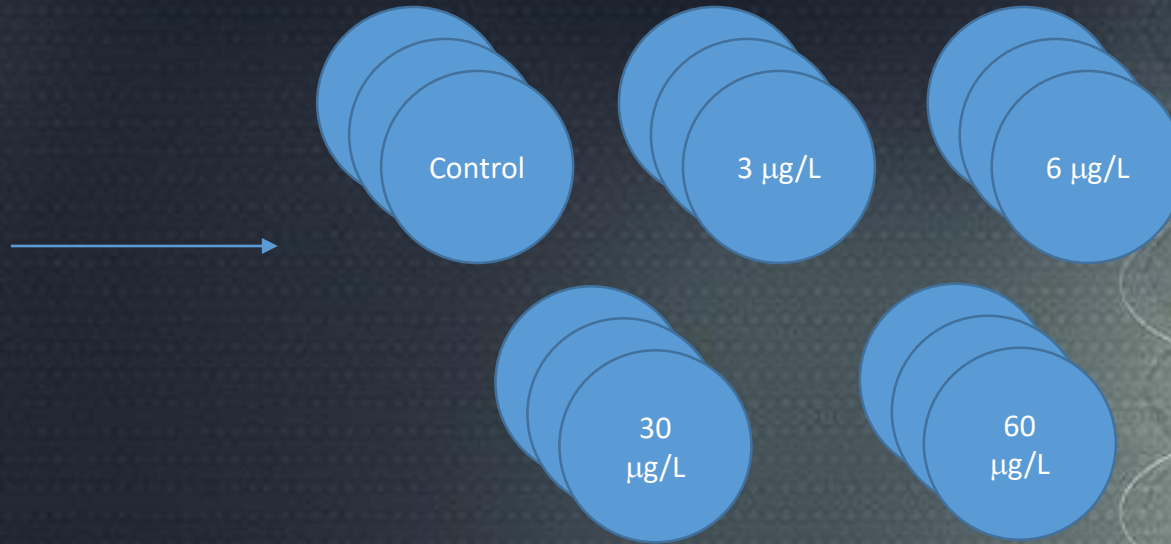
TAXAS DE INIBIÇÃO E CONSTANTES DE INIBIÇÃO EC_{50}

Dose	SOD activity	% Control
0	2,2	100%
10	1,9	88%
20	4,6	213%
40	10,1	462%
60	17,0	780%



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DELINEAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL



Chemically, DNA consists of two complementary strands of opposite polarity. The strands are made of sugars and phosphate groups. The two strands are held together by hydrogen bonds. Each base on one strand is paired with a complementary base on the other strand. The sequence of these base pairs is the genetic code. The sequence of these base pairs is the genetic code. The sequence of these base pairs is the genetic code.

When cells, DNA is organized into long molecules called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cell division. In a process called replication, eukaryotic organisms use both DNA strands as templates. They produce two new DNA molecules, each with one old and one new strand. This process is called semi-conservative replication.

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