

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

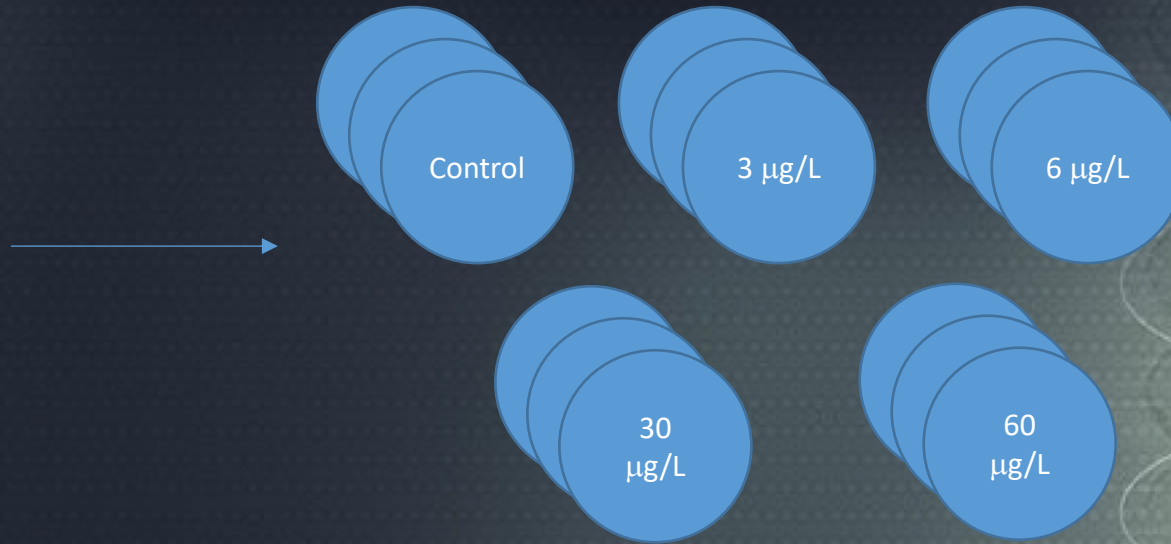
AULA 8 (04.05) – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE IV

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

AULA 10 (18.05) - NANOTOXICOLOGIA

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DELINEAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL



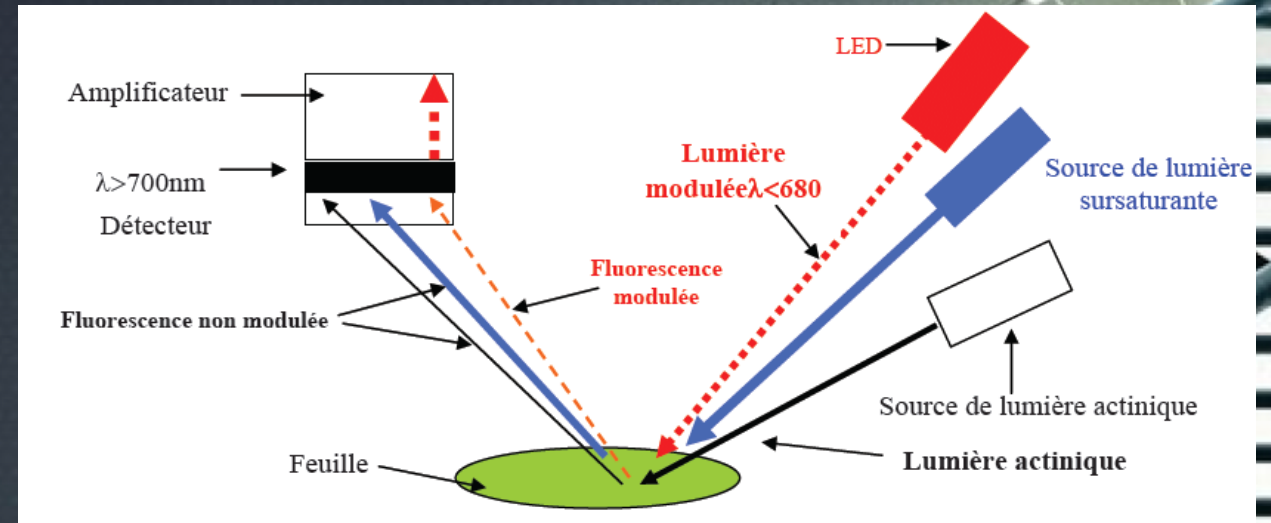
Chemically, DNA consists of two complementary strands of simple units called nucleotides, which are made of sugar and phosphate groups. The two strands are joined together and are therefore not free to move independently. These two strands run diagonally opposite to each other and are therefore anti-parallel. Attached to each sugar is one of four types of nitrogenous bases, which is the sequence of these bases that provides the code for genetic information. This information is passed on using the genetic code, which is the language of the geneticists within genetic. The code is used for copying the two strands of DNA into the original DNA strand, a process called transcription.

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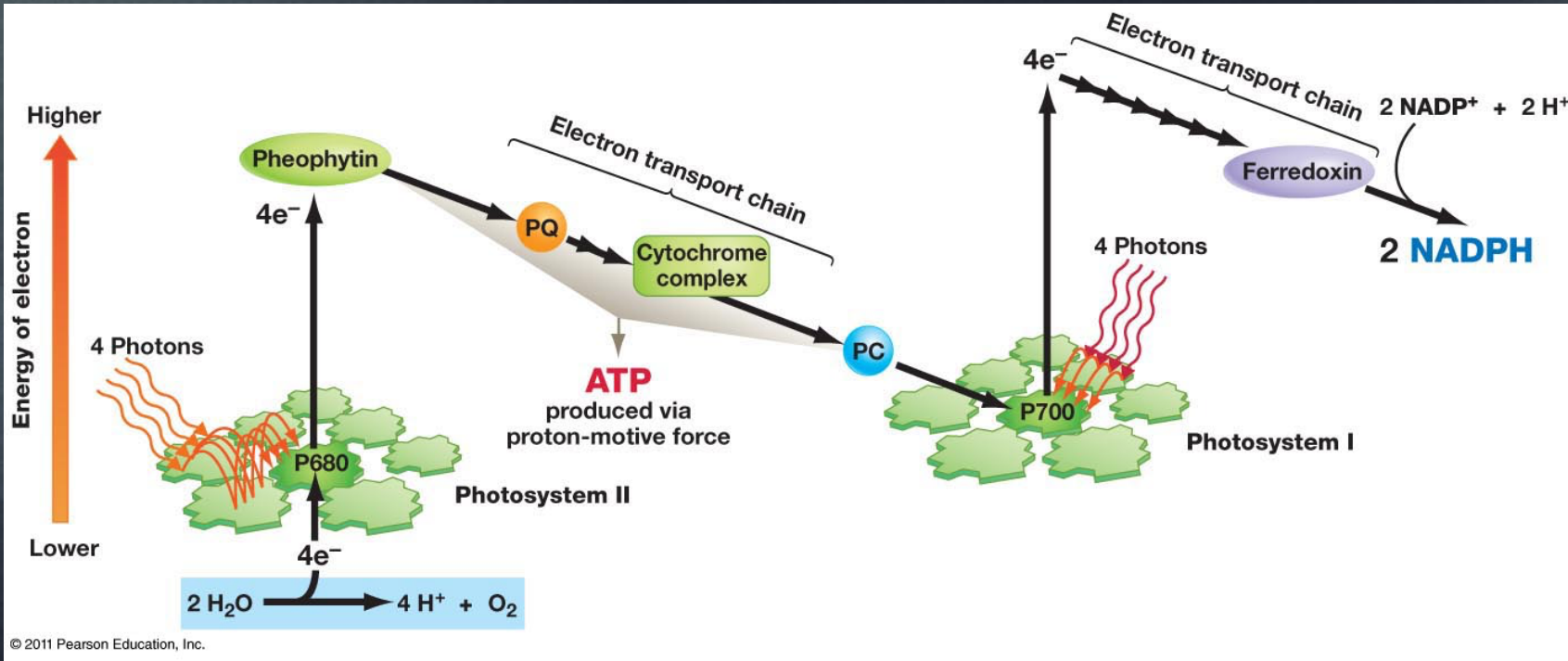
Within cells, DNA is organized into long structures called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide in a process called cell replication. Eukaryotic organisms (animals, plants, fungi, and protists) store most of their DNA inside the cell nucleus and some of their DNA is organized, with mitochondria or chloroplasts, in organelles that are inherited from an ancestor other than the cell and

PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATED (PAM) FLUOROMETRY

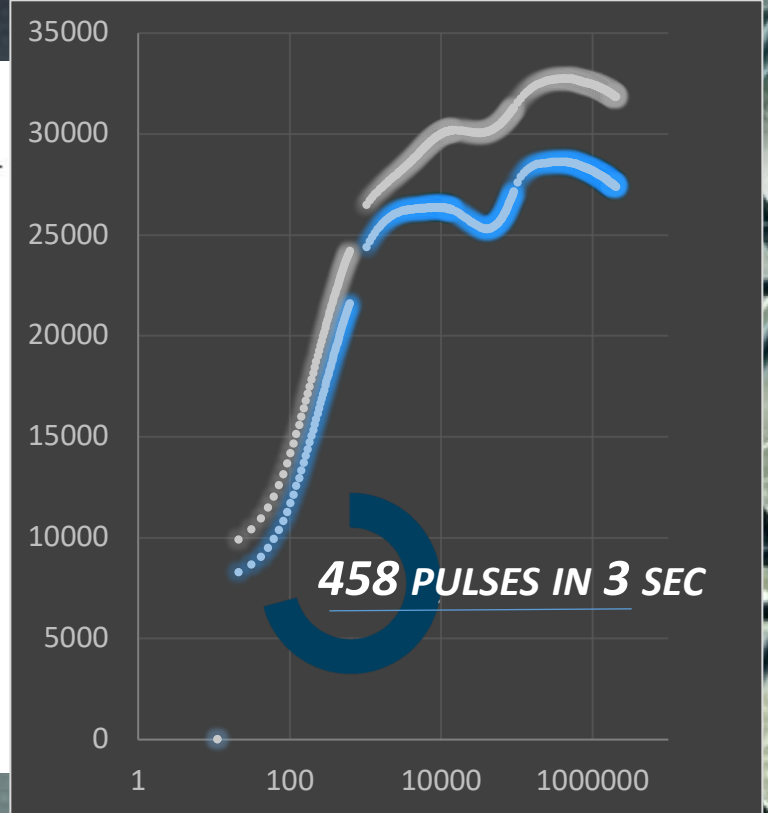


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PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATED (PAM) FLUOROMETRY



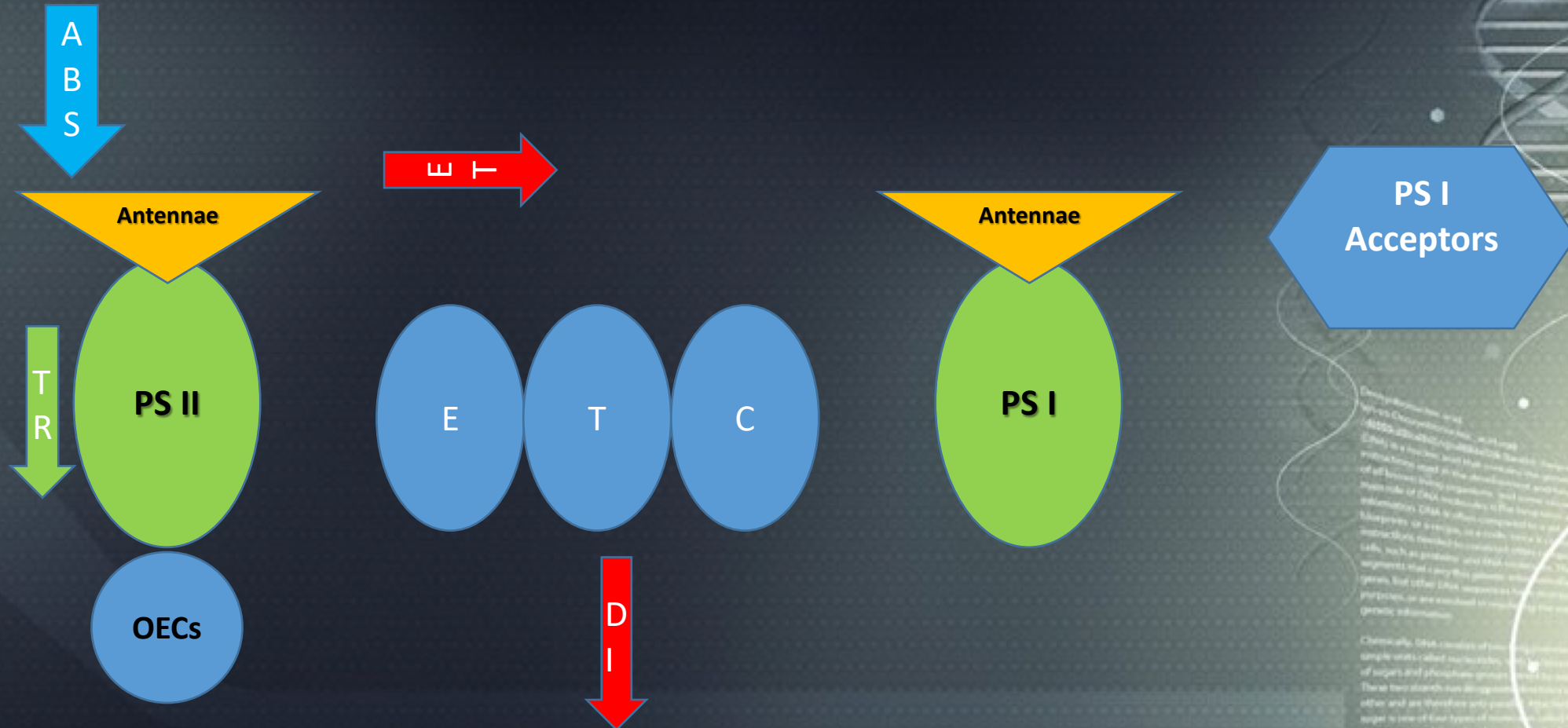
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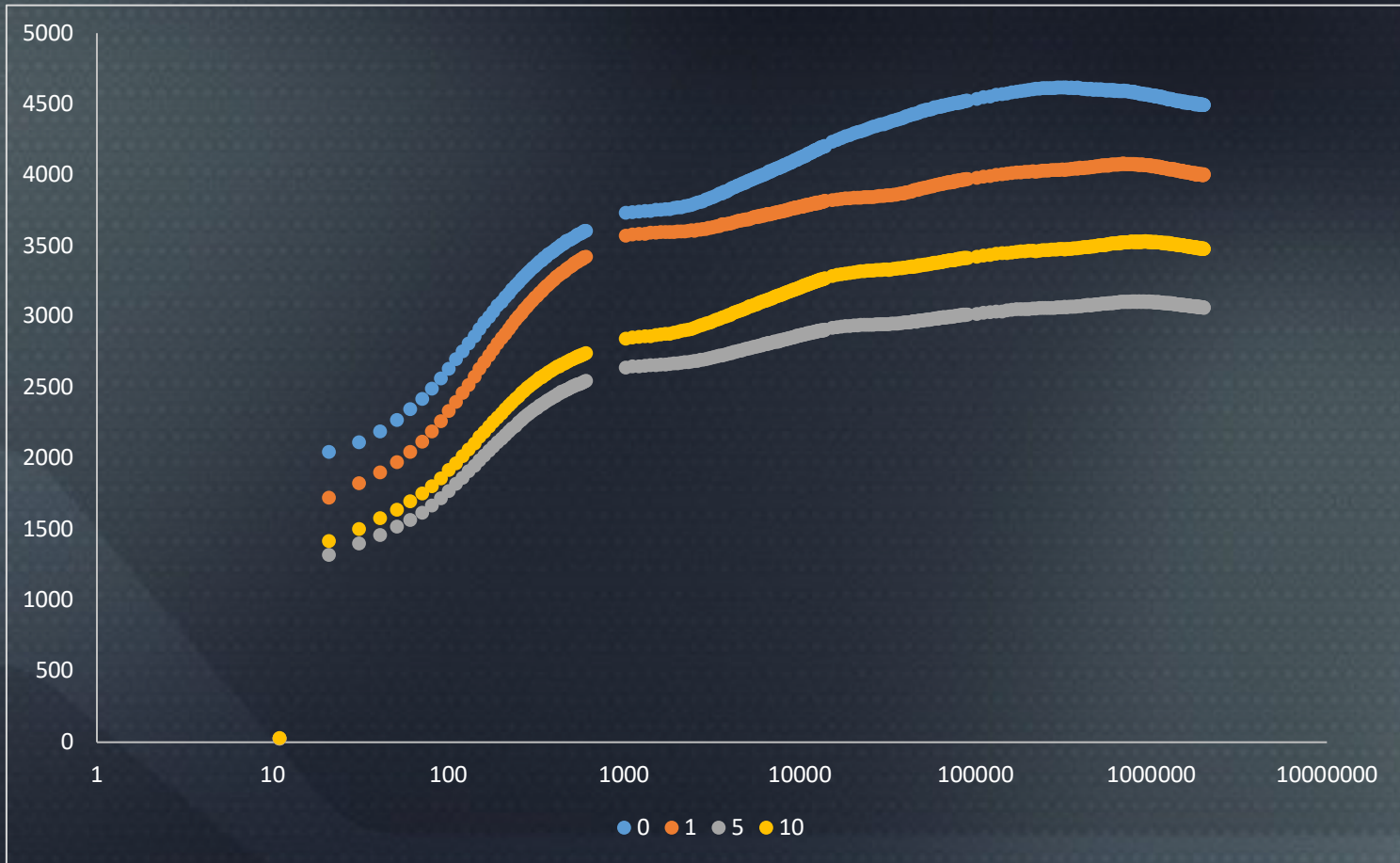
The sequence of these base pairs...
 Multiple information...
 using the genetic code...
 the protein...
 copying...
 a protein called...
 Water...
 called...
 duplicated...
 implications...
 fungi...
 cell...
 mitochondria...

PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATED (PAM) FLUOROMETRY



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PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATED (PAM) FLUOROMETRY



Chemically, DNA consists of long polymers of simple units called nucleotides, which are made of sugar's and phosphate groups. The two strands of a DNA molecule are held together by hydrogen bonds between their bases. In a double-stranded DNA molecule, the bases of one strand are paired with those of the other strand. The sequence of these bases is the genetic information that provides instructions for building proteins and other molecules. This information is passed on to the next generation of cells through the process of DNA replication.

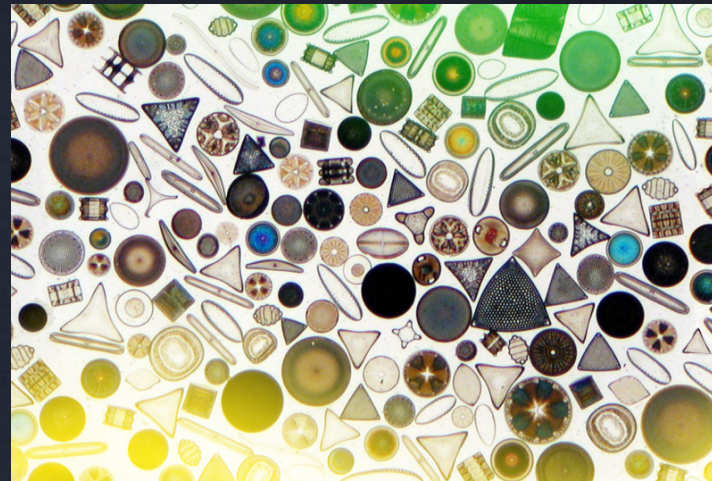
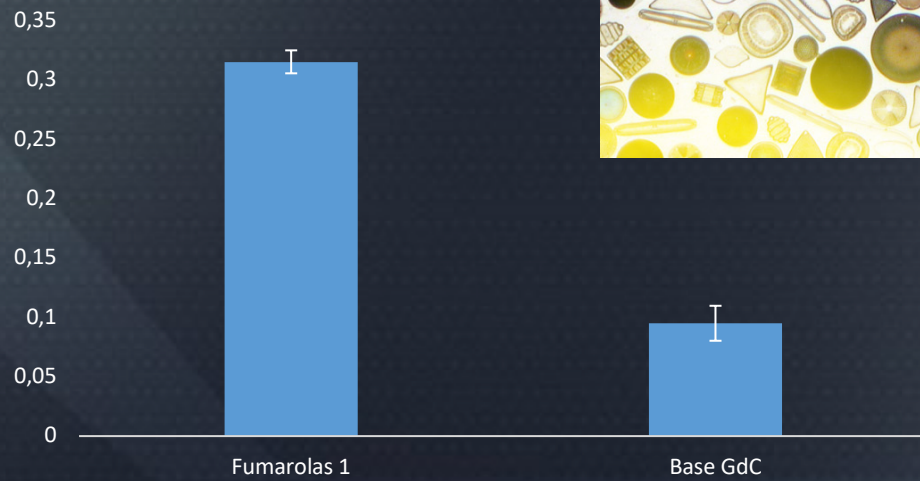
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Within cells, DNA is organized into long structures called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide in a process called DNA replication. Eukaryotic organisms (animals, plants, fungi, and protists) store most of their DNA inside the cell nucleus and some of their DNA is stored in organelles called mitochondria (chloroplasts in plants). Certain DNA molecules, called plasmids, are found in bacteria and some fungi.

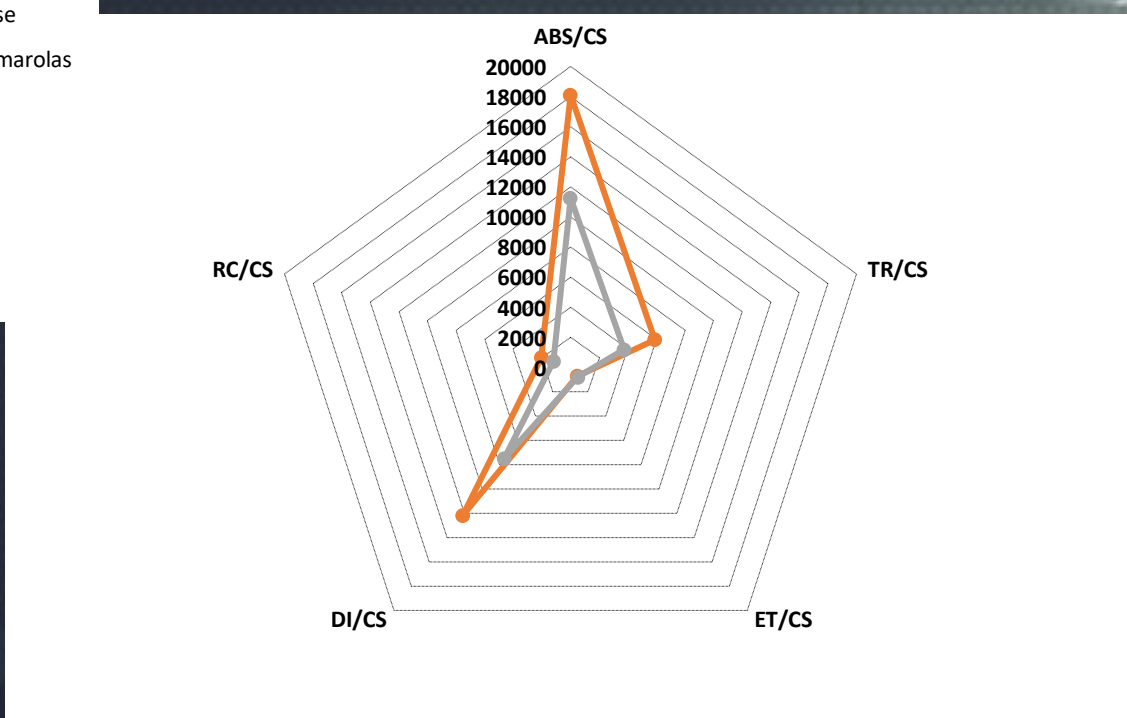
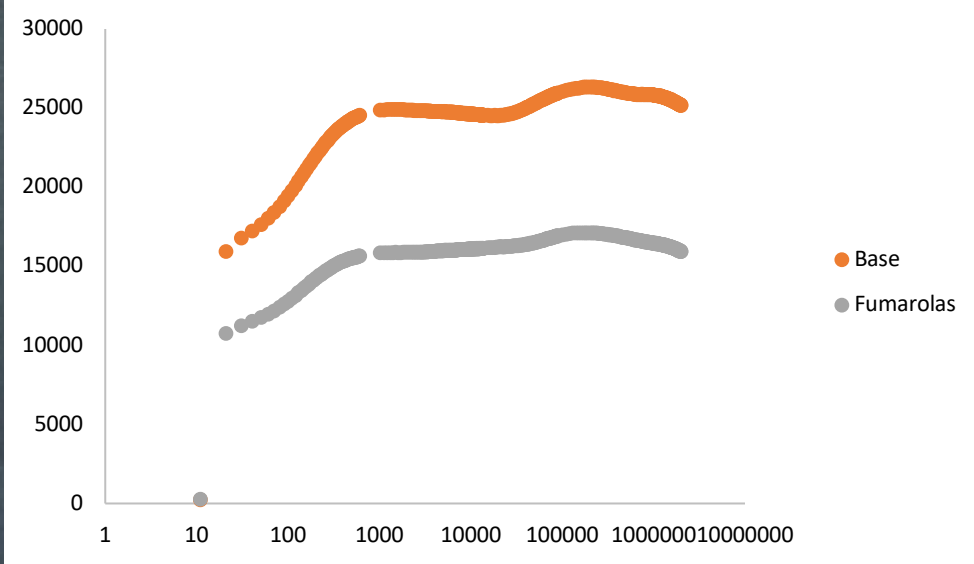
PROJECT HG-PLANKTARTIC

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PROJECT HG-PLANKTARTIC

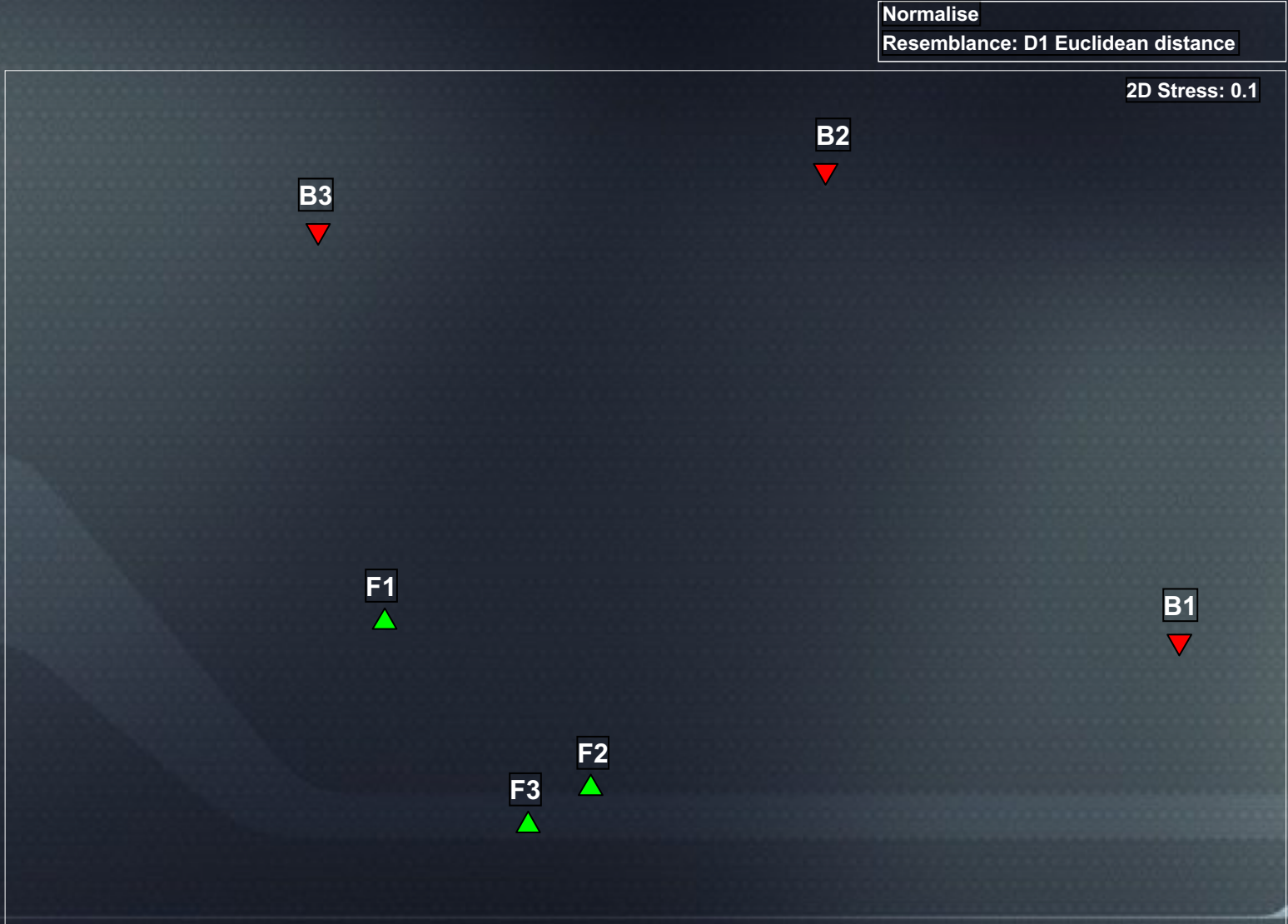


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Using this approach, we can identify the genetic code within proteins. This code is used for copying these bits of DNA into the messenger RNA, a process called transcription.

Within cells, DNA is organized into long molecules called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide, in a process called DNA replication. Eukaryotic organisms, animals, plants, fungi, and protists store most of their DNA inside the cell nucleus and some of their DNA is organized into mitochondria or chloroplasts. [1]

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CHL A PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATED FLUOROMETRY (PAM)

1. DARK-ADAPT THE SAMPLES FOR AT LEAST 15 MIN.
2. CLIP A DE-ATTACHED LEAF IN THE PAM CLIP.
3. SELECT OJIP TEST IN THE SOFTWARE.
4. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PULSE PRESS OJIP TEST AGAIN.
5. PLACE THE LEAF IN AN IDENTIFIED MICRO TUBE A FREEZE IT.
6. REPEAT 5 REPLICATES PER TREATMENT.
7. SAVE THE FILE ACCORDING TO THE TREATMENT (Ex.:
BRASSICA_BEZAFIBRATE30_OJIP)

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