

ECOTOXICOLOGIA

AULA PRÁTICA 7

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The structure and function of DNA are closely related. The structure of DNA is a double helix, which is a twisted ladder. The two strands of DNA are made of sugar and phosphate groups, and are connected by nitrogenous bases. The bases are adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine. The sequence of bases in DNA determines the genetic code, which is used to synthesize proteins.

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Within cells, DNA is organized into very compact structures called chromosomes. These chromosomes are made of DNA and proteins. The DNA is wrapped around proteins called histones, which form a nucleosome. The nucleosomes are then packed together to form a chromosome.

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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

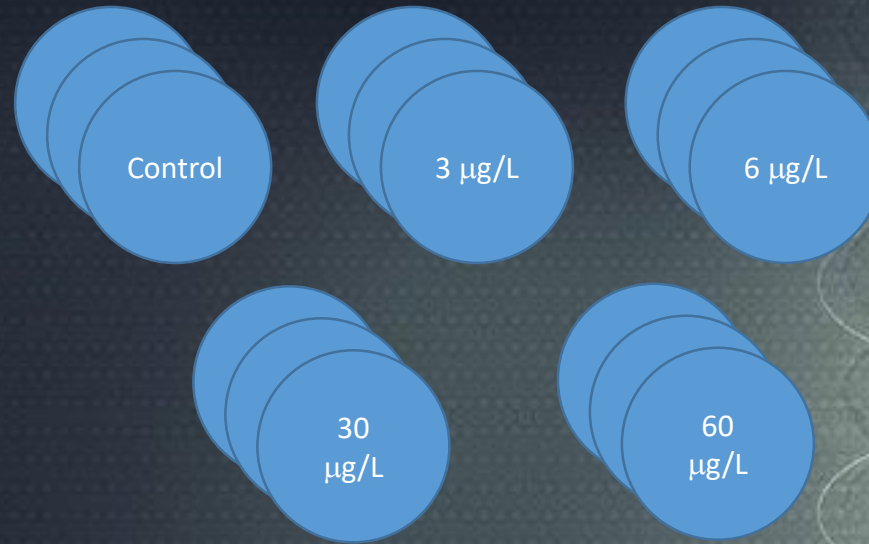
AULA 8 (04.05) – MARCADORES BIOQUÍMICOS DE TOXICIDADE IV

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

AULA 10 (18.05) - NANOTOXICOLOGIA

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DELINEAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL



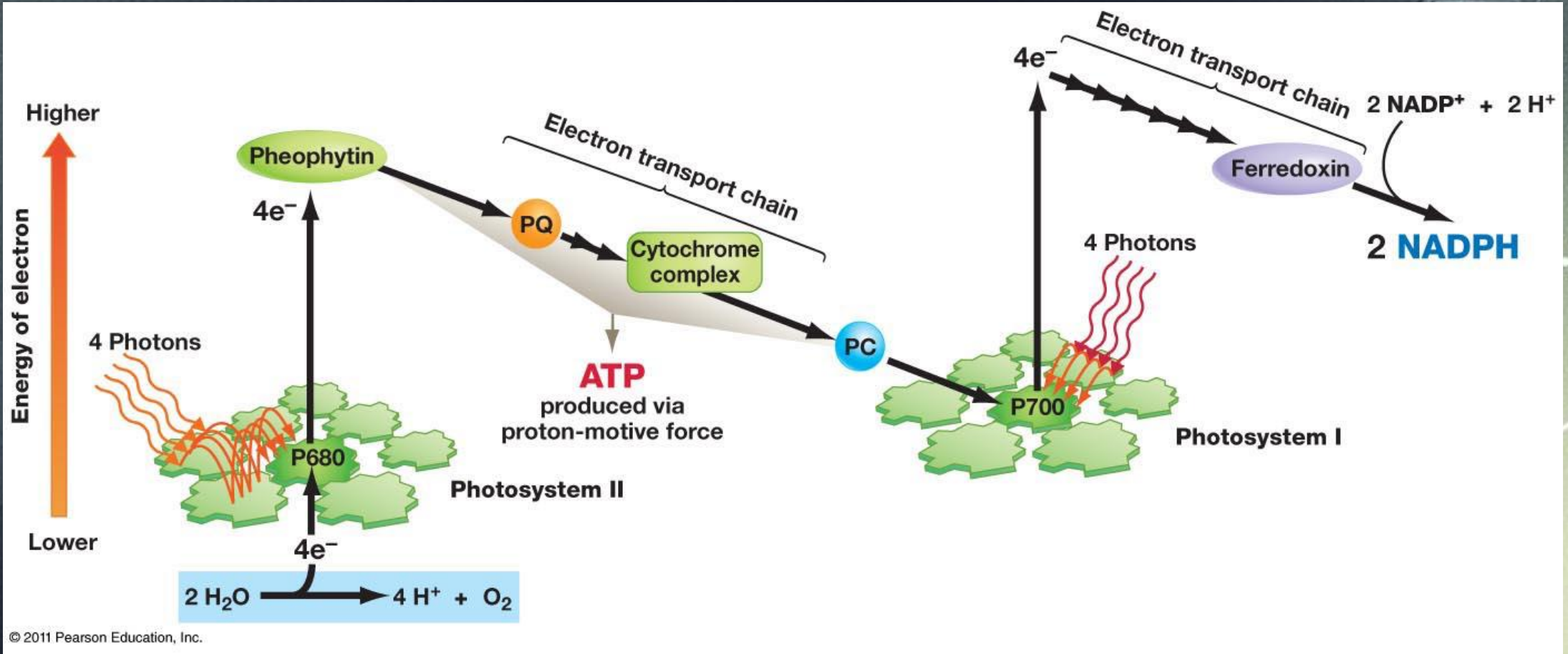
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Chemically, DNA consists of two complementary strands of deoxyribose sugar-phosphate backbone. The two strands are antiparallel to each other and are therefore attached to each other at regular intervals by hydrogen bonds. The sequence of these base pairs is the genetic code that encodes information. This information is used to synthesize proteins and other molecules. The process of copying the genetic code is called transcription. The resulting mRNA is then translated into a protein called translation.

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 two DNA templates and produce three more of their DNA inside the cell nucleus and some of their DNA organelles, such as mitochondria or chloroplasts. Each chromosome is made up of a single molecule of DNA and associated proteins.



PLANT PIGMENTS



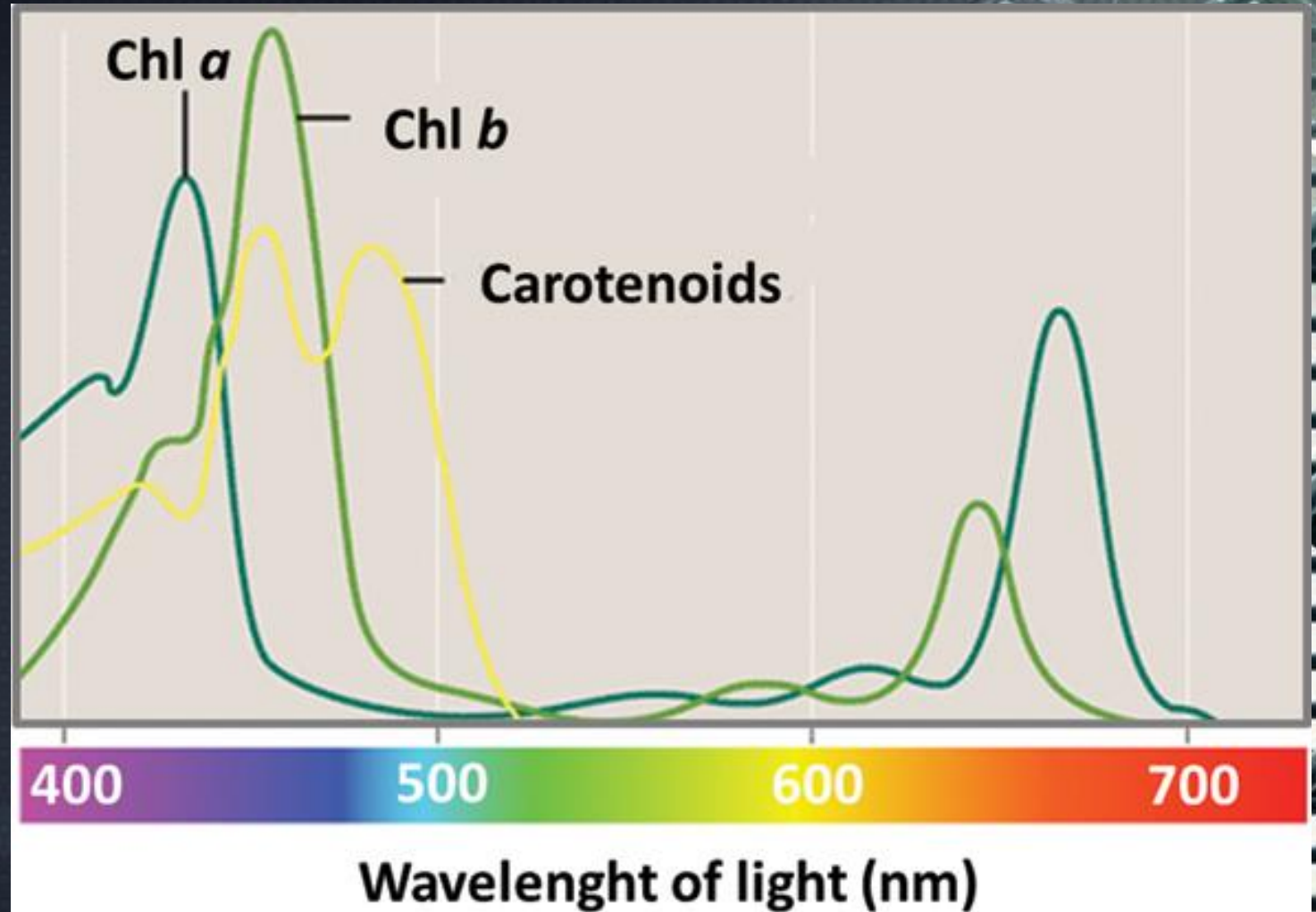
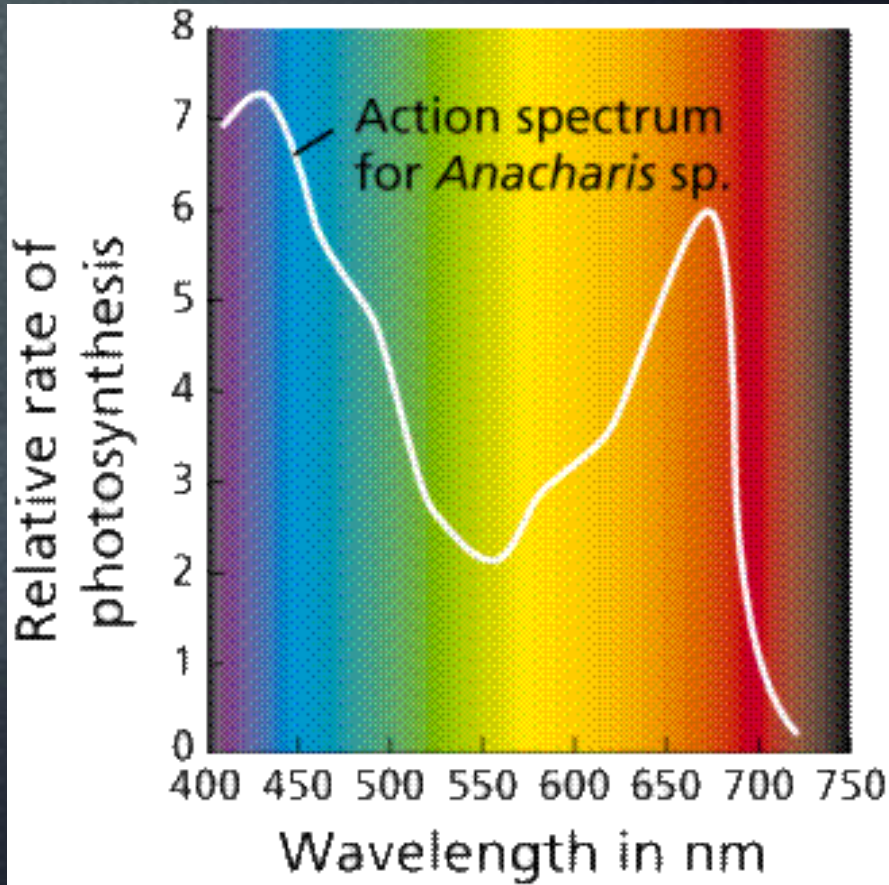
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the sequence of these base pairs is the genetic code that encodes information. This information is used to synthesize proteins. The process of copying this information is called transcription. In eukaryotic cells, DNA is organized into long molecules called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide. In a process called replication, eukaryotic organisms produce two copies of their DNA. Some of these DNA molecules are used to make RNA molecules, which are then used to synthesize proteins. This process is called translation.



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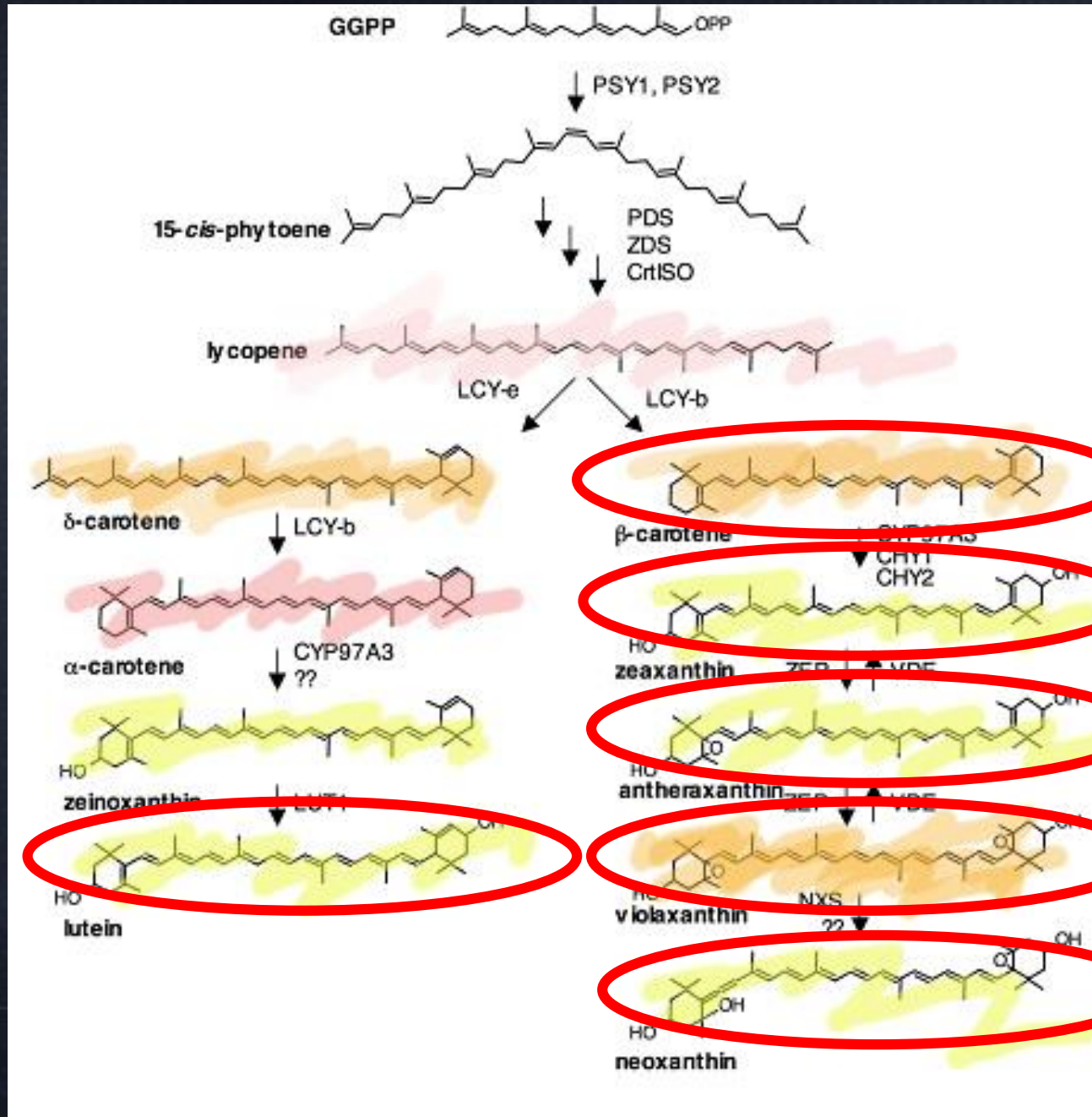


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copying instructions of Chl a and the structure of DNA, is a process called transcription.

Within cells, DNA is organized into very distinct regions 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, with mitochondria or chloroplasts, in organelles that are thought to have originated from bacteria.

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Trichromatic method ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)

$$\text{Chl } a = 12.25 \times A_{663.2} - 279 \times A_{646.8}$$

$$\text{Chl } b = 21.5 \times A_{646.8} - 5.1 \times A_{663.2}$$

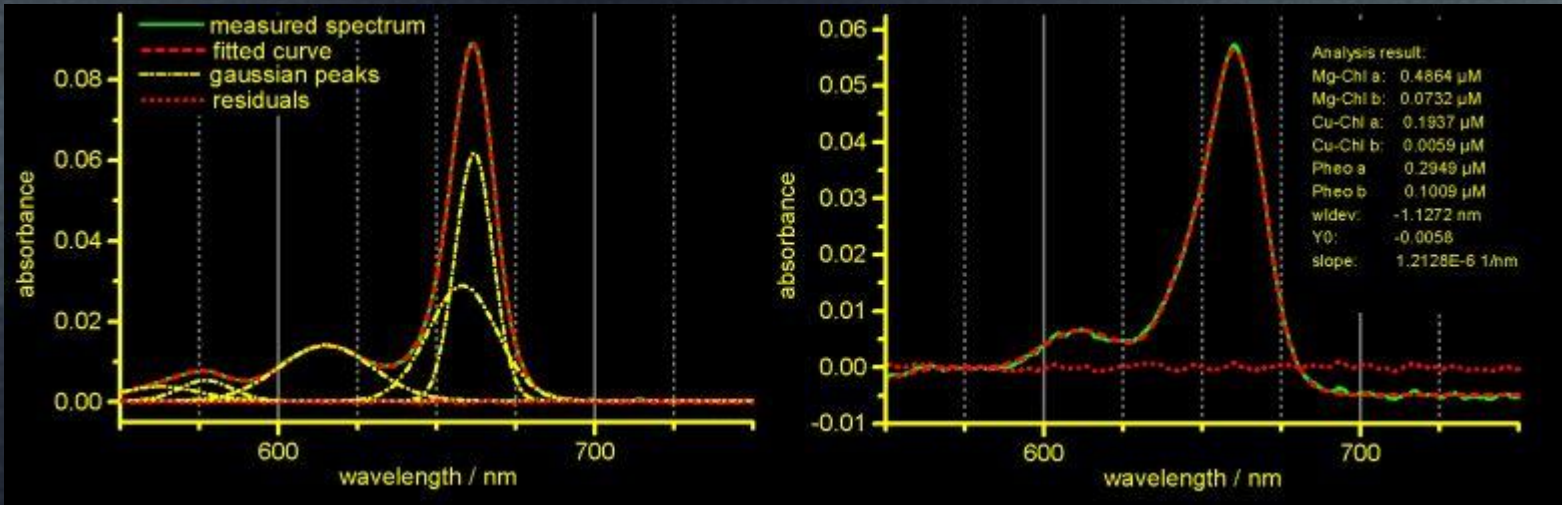
$$C_{x+c} = (1000 \times A_{470} - 1.82 \times C_a - 85.02 \times C_b) / 198$$

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Gauss Peak Spectra Integration

A sample spectrum is then fitted by a linear combination of these "Gauss peak spectra" including an automatic correction of wavelength inaccuracy, baseline instability, sample turbidity, and effects of temperature/water content.



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