

Núcleo e divisão celular

Estrutura do núcleo celular

Estudo dos cromossomos

Idiogramas/ alterações de cariótipo

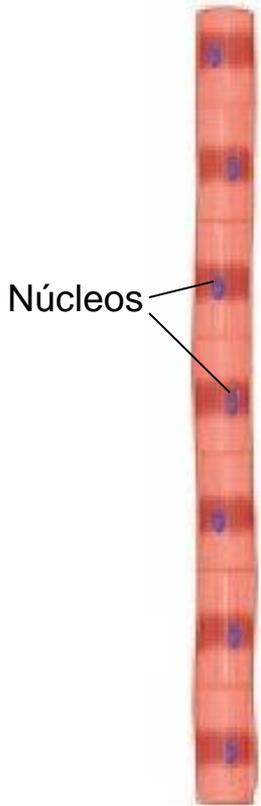
O ciclo celular

Mitose

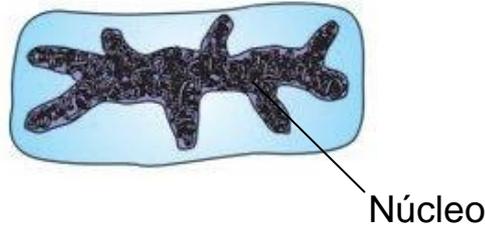
Meiose

TIPOS DE NÚCLEO

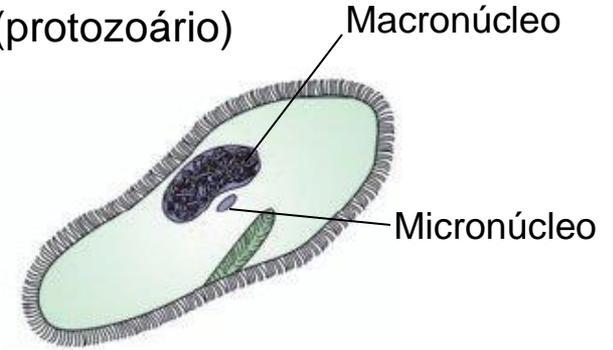
Fibra Muscular Estriada Humana



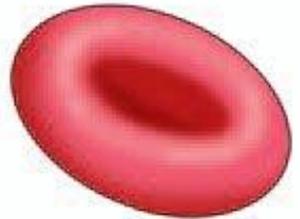
Célula da glândula da seda da mariposa



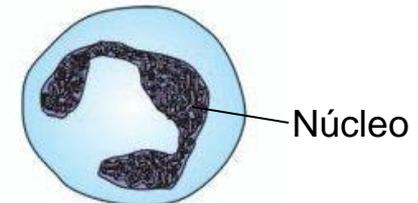
Paramécio (protozoário)



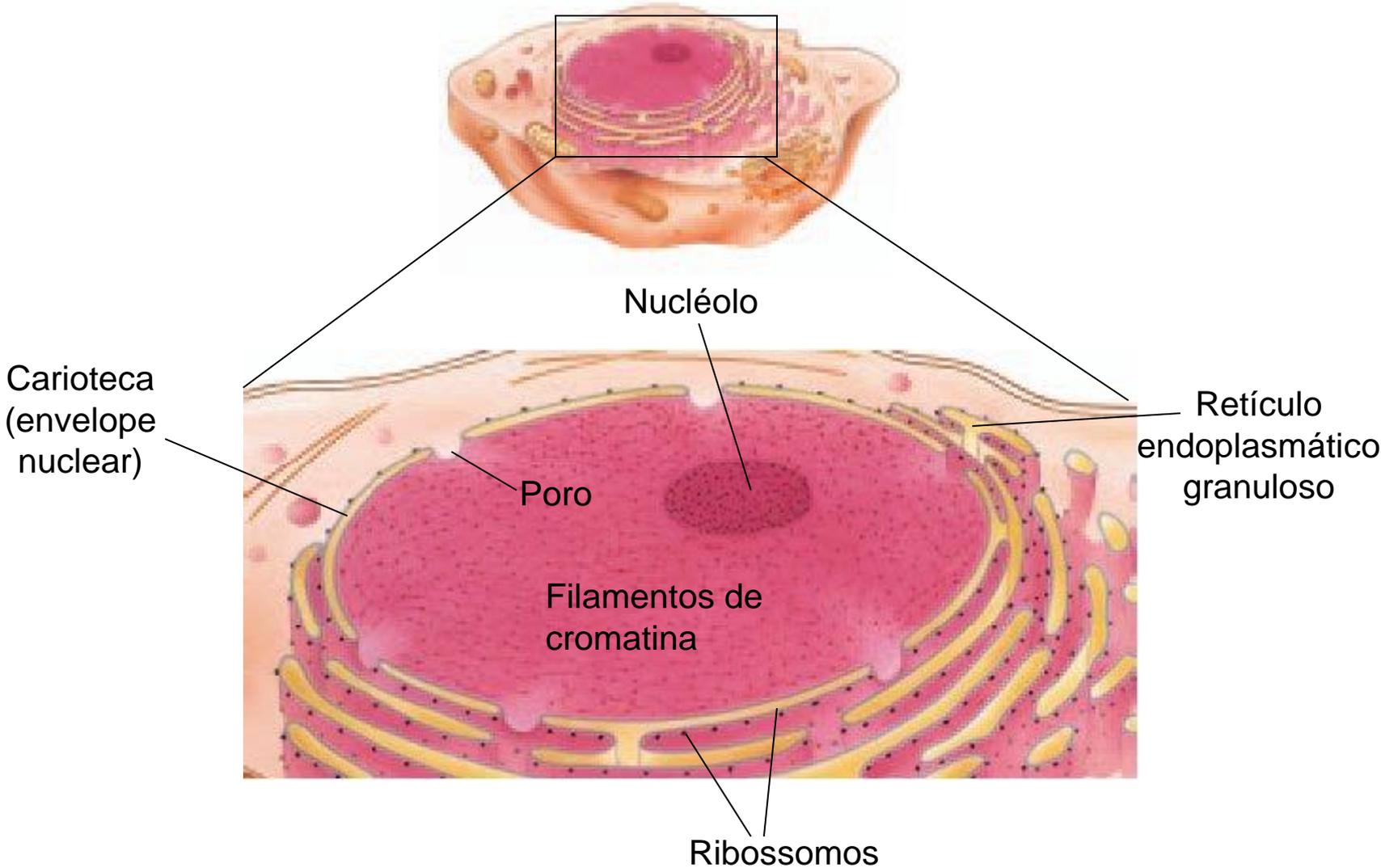
Hemácia Humana



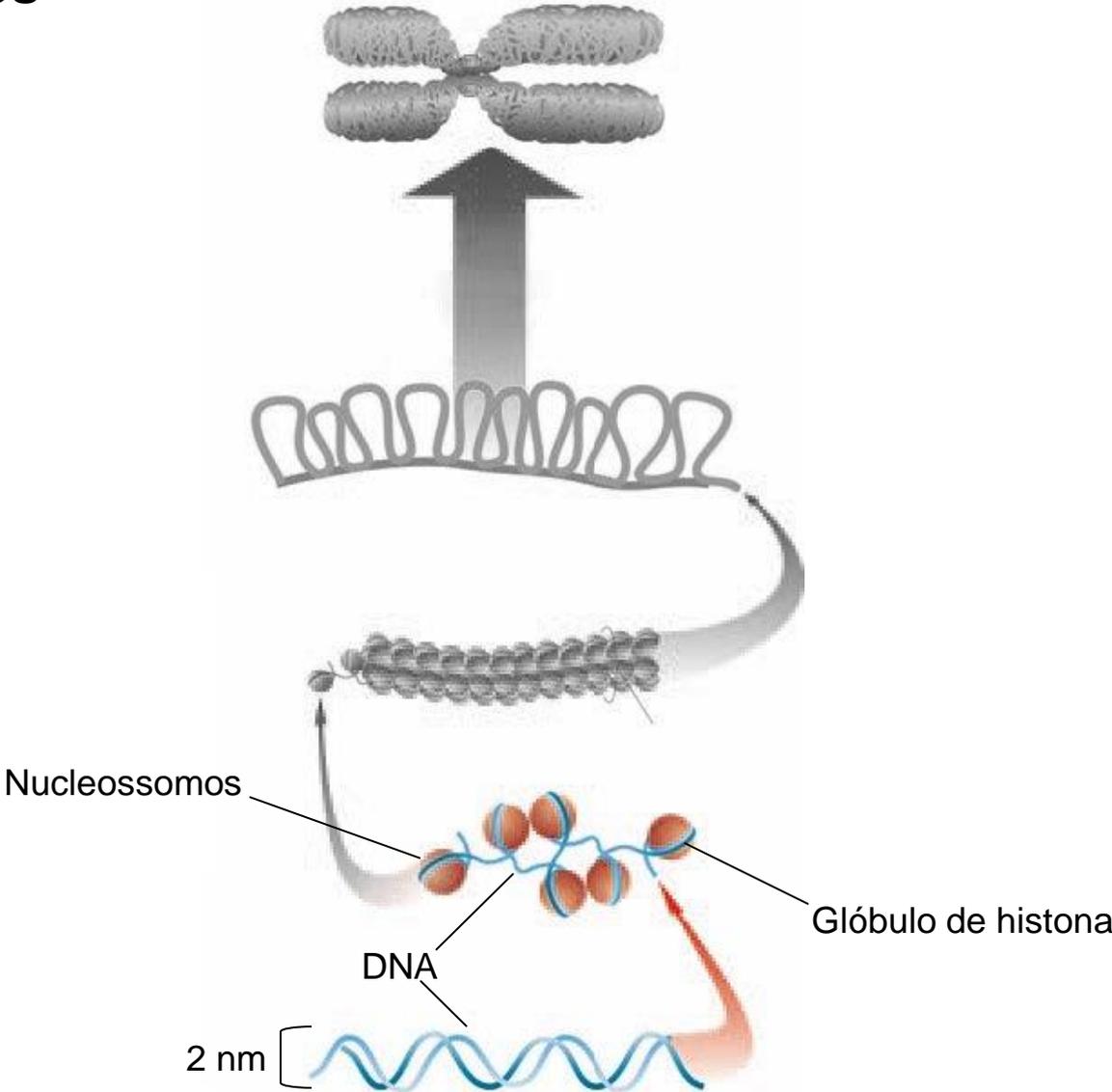
Fibra Muscular Estriada Humana



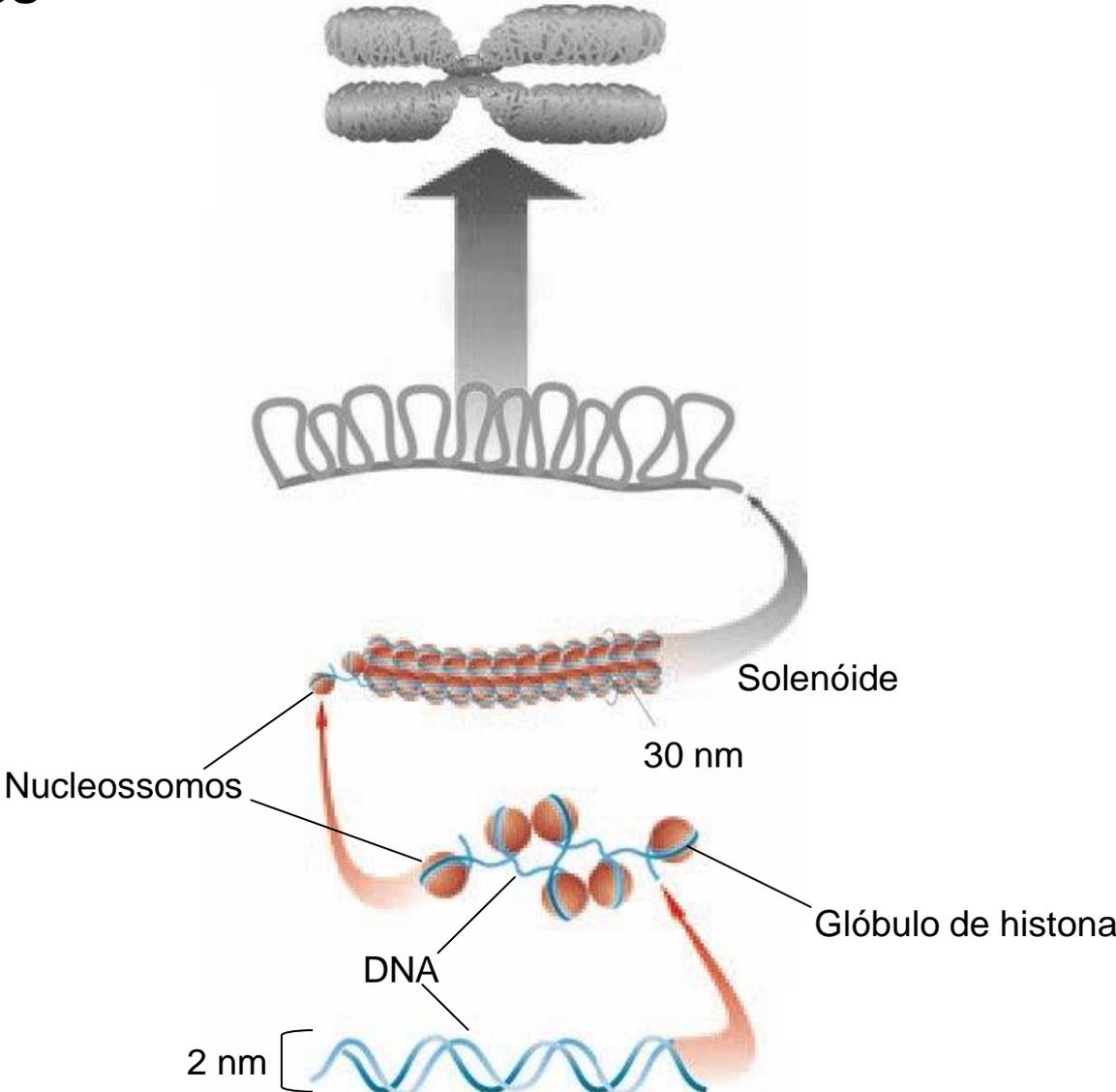
COMPONENTES DO NÚCLEO



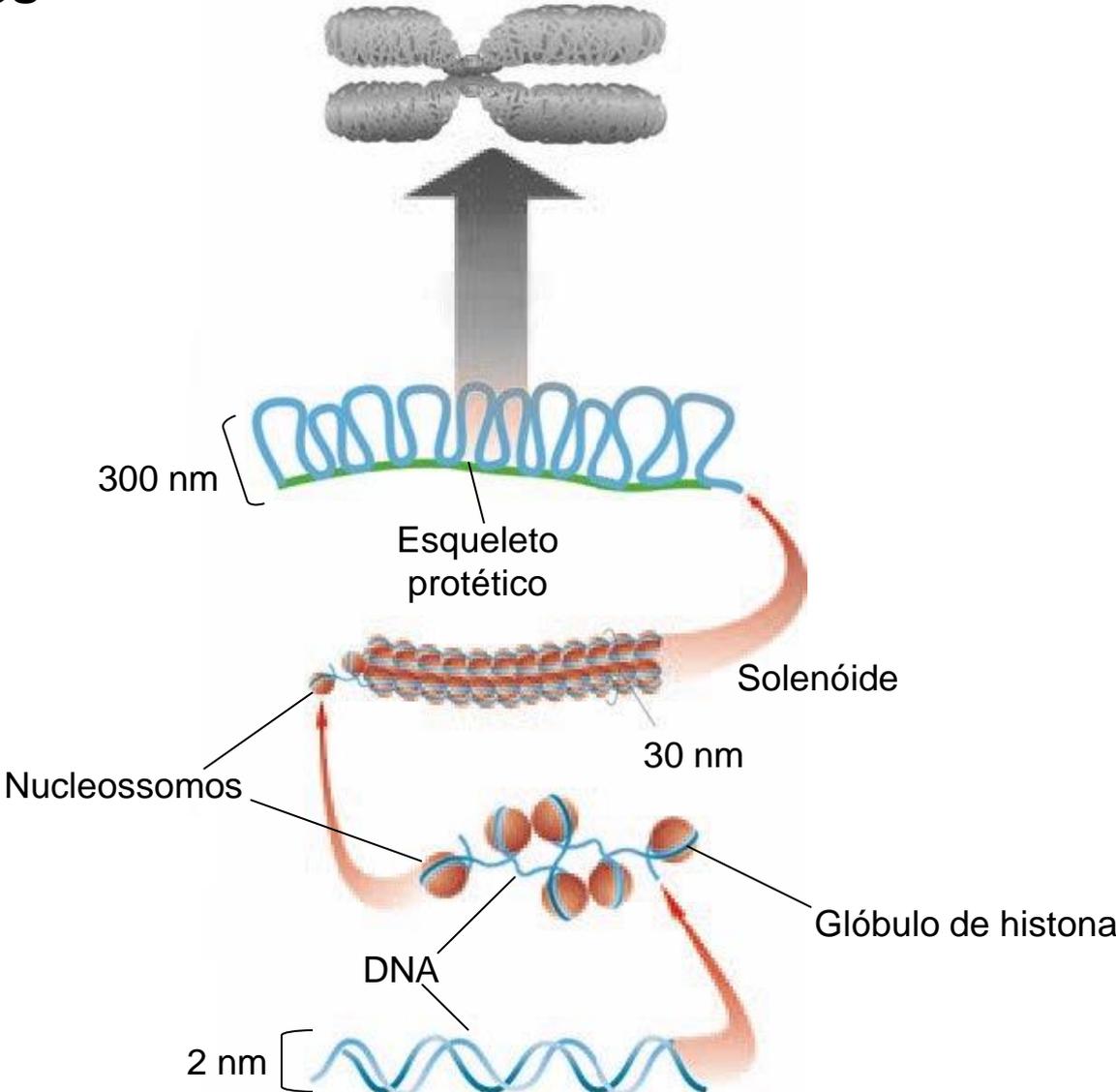
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



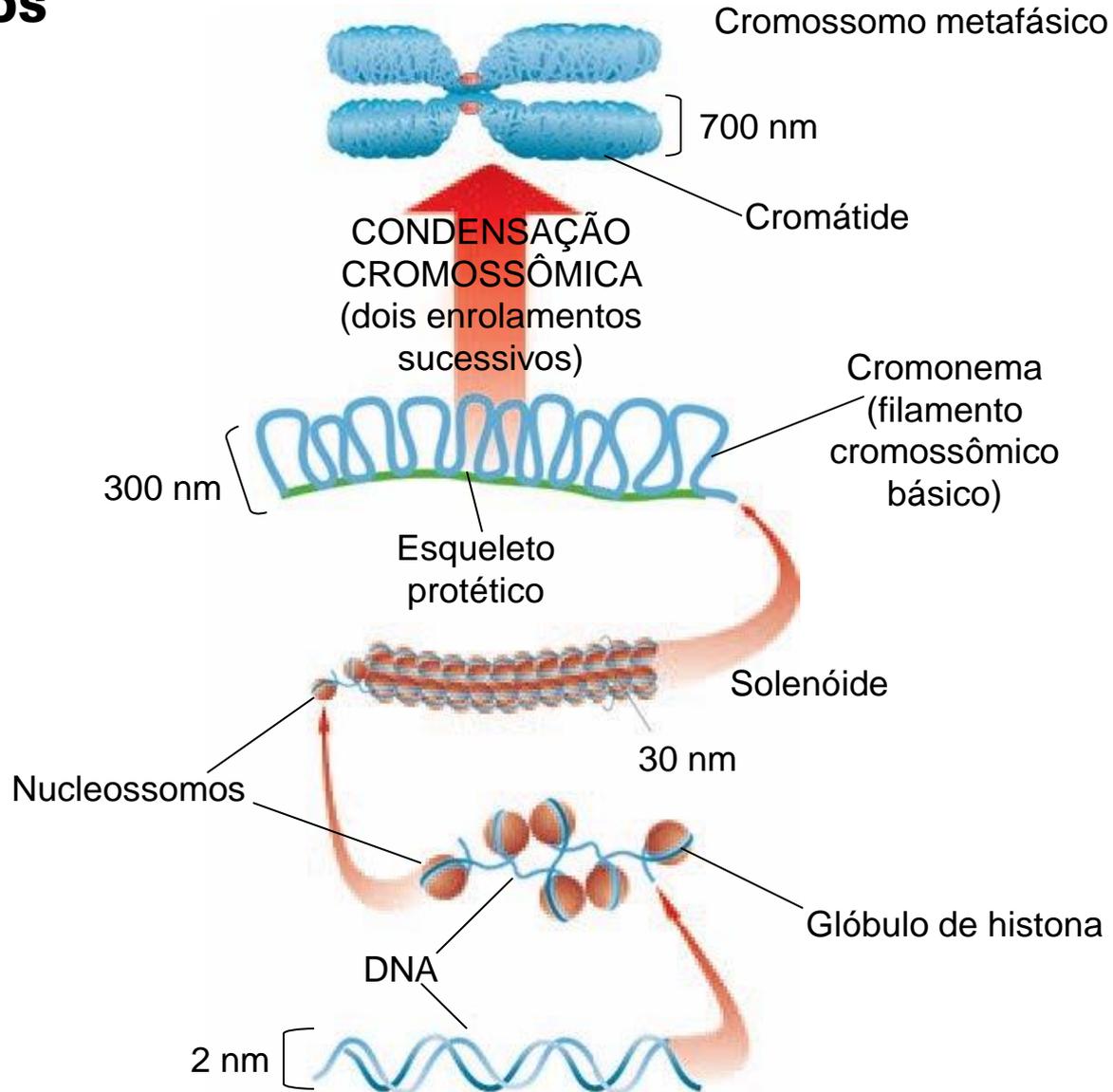
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



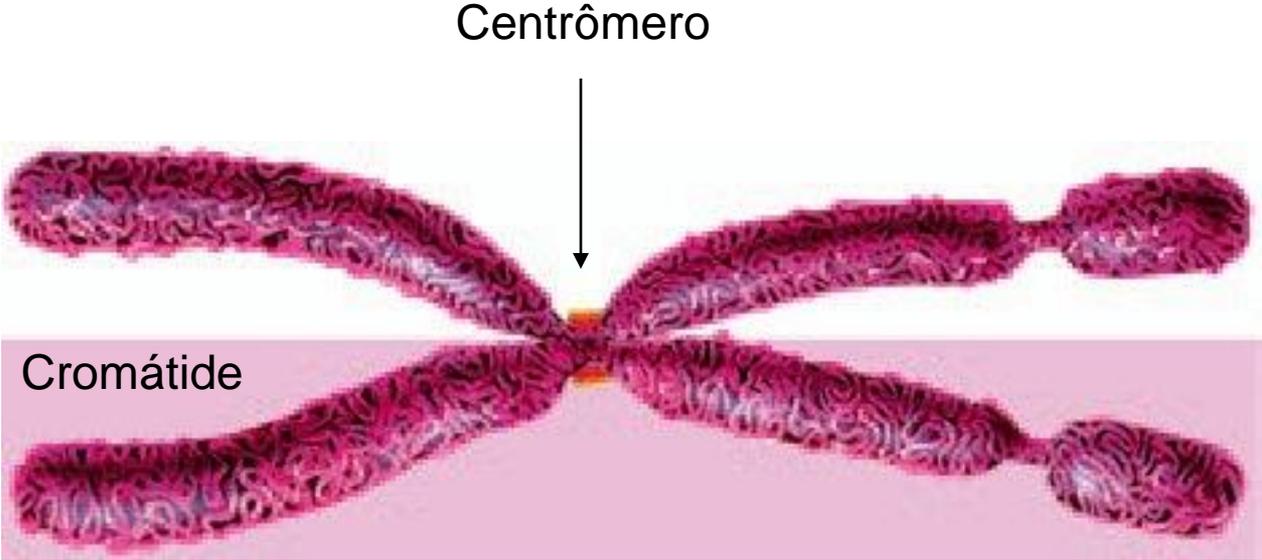
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



CROMOSSOMO CONDENSADO



TIPOS DE CROMOSSOMO



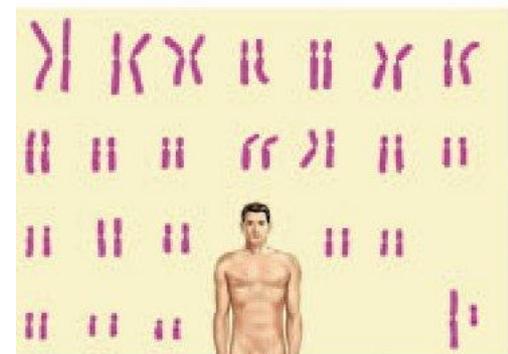
Metacêntrico

Submetacêntrico

Acrocêntrico

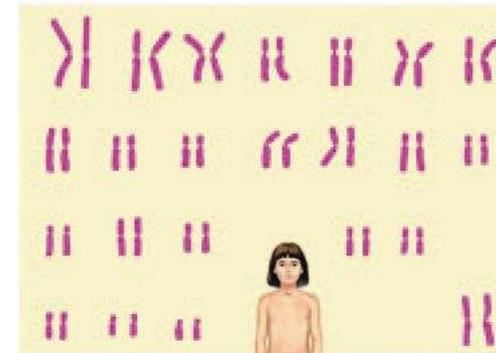
Telocêntrico

HERANÇA



46 cromossomos paternos (2n)

XY



46 cromossomos (23 de origem paterna e 23 de origem materna)

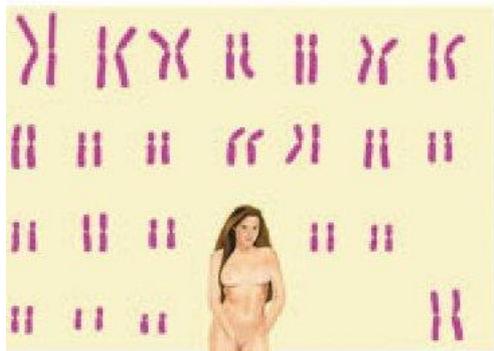
XX



Espermatozóide (n)
(23 cromossomos)



Óvulo (n)
(23 cromossomos)

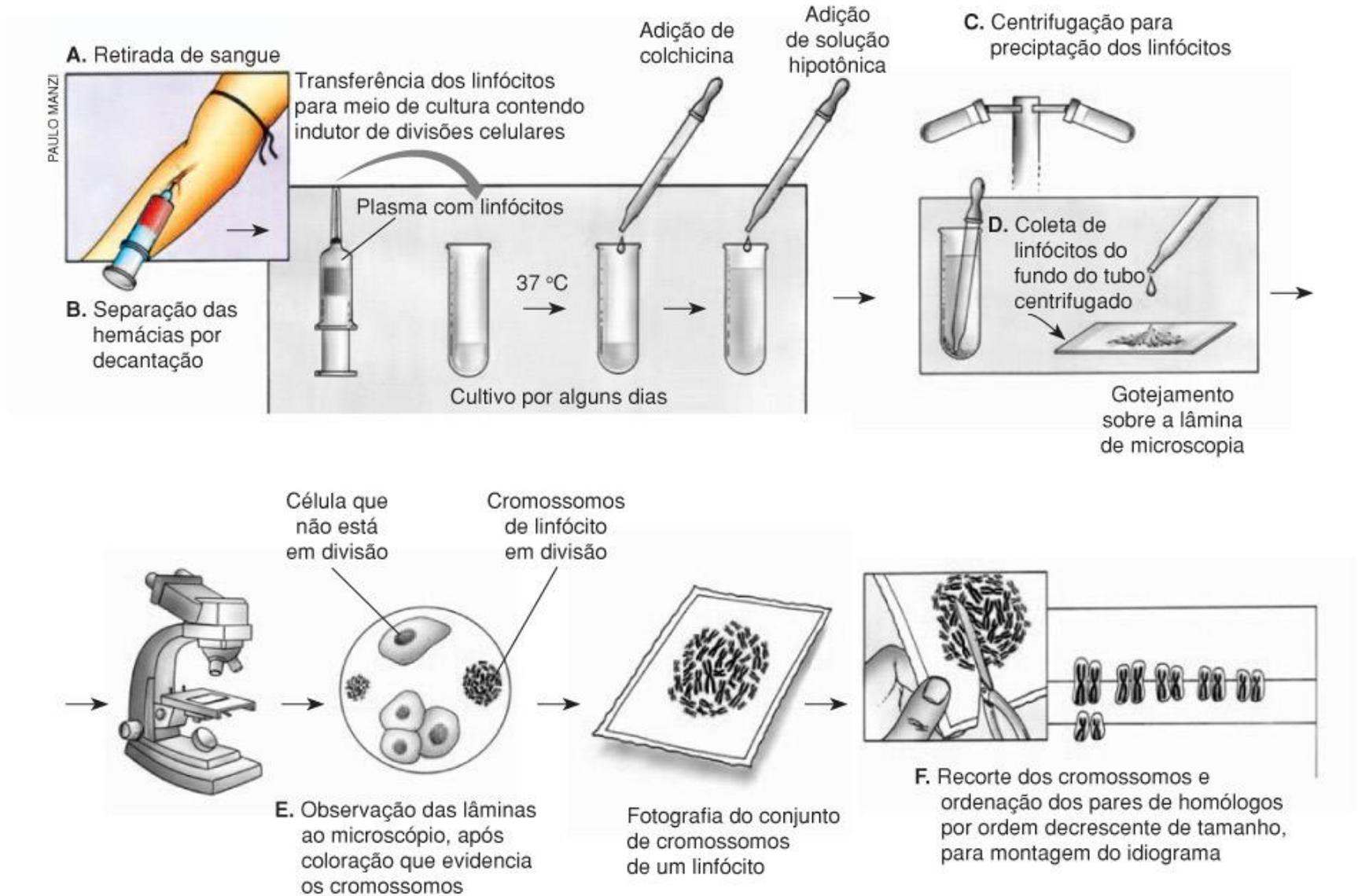


46 cromossomos maternos (2n)

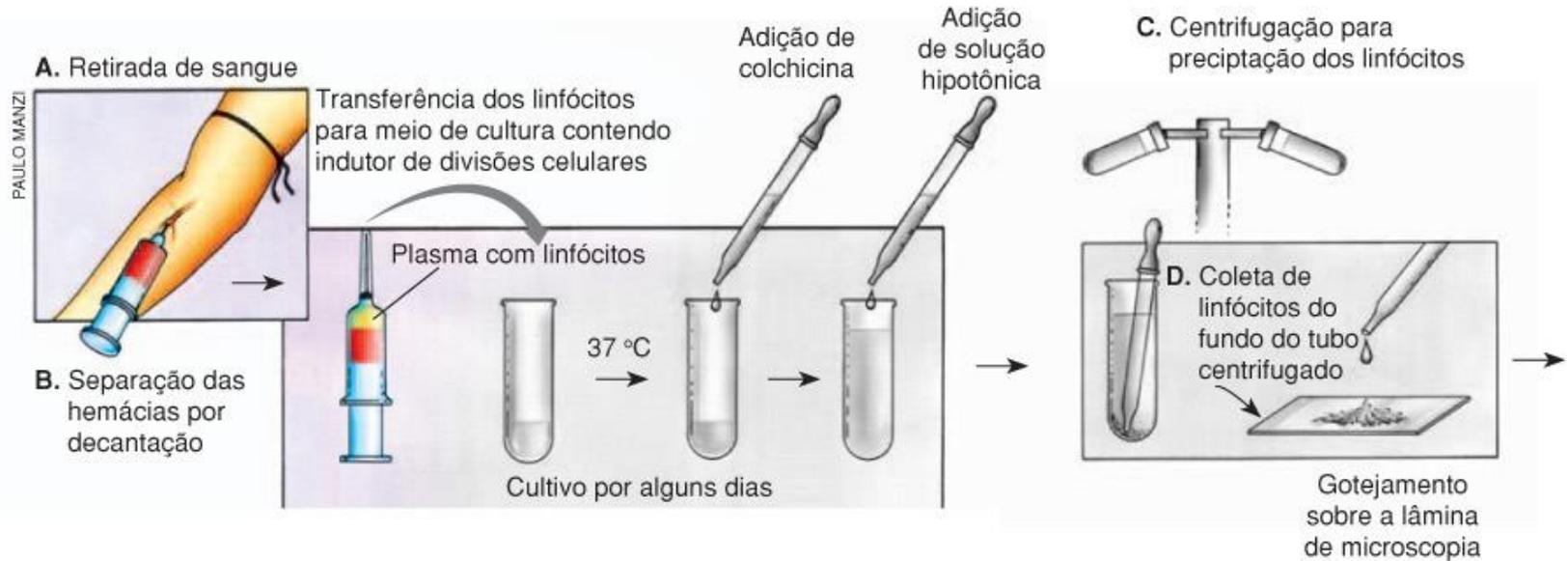
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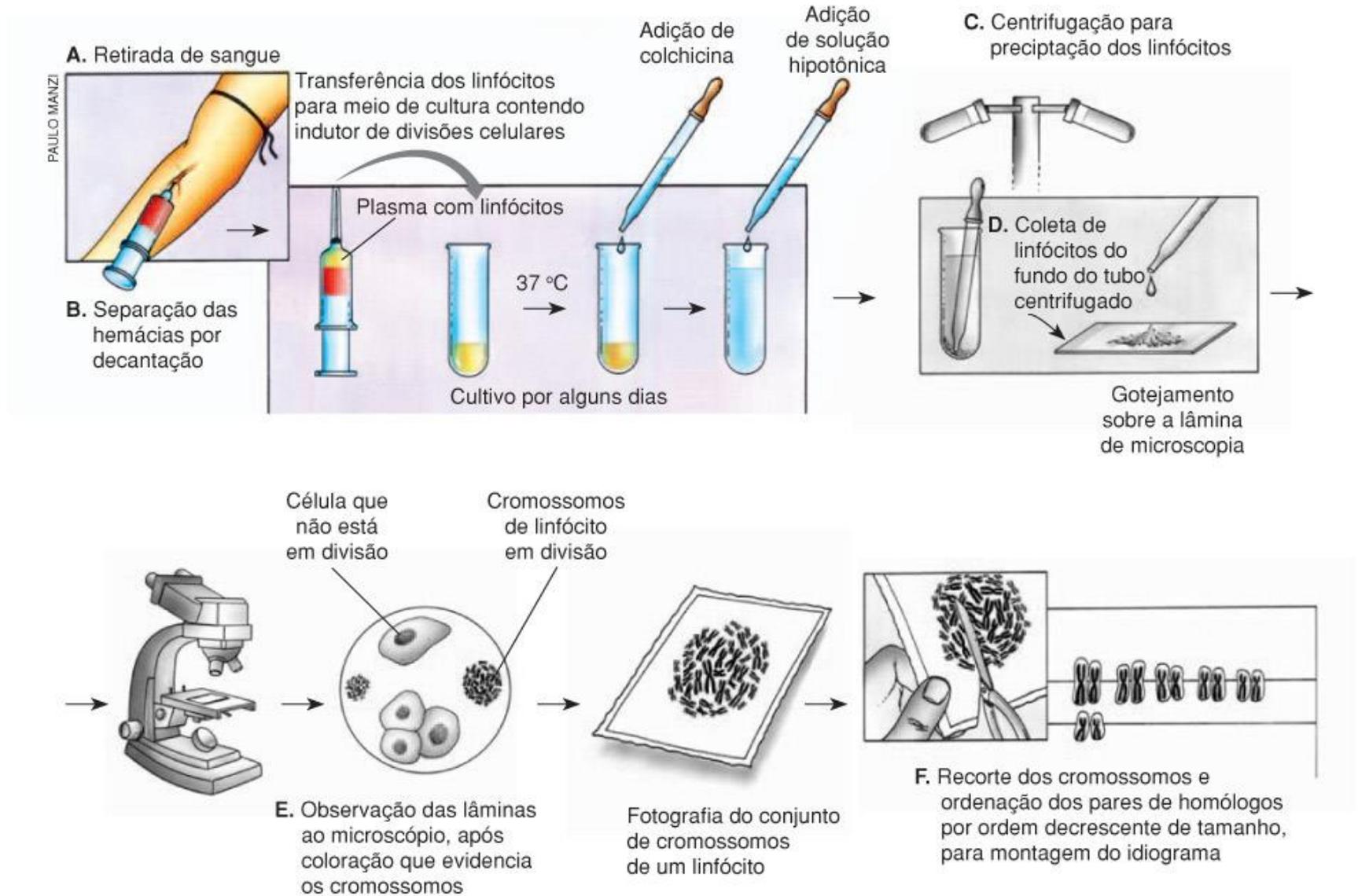
PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



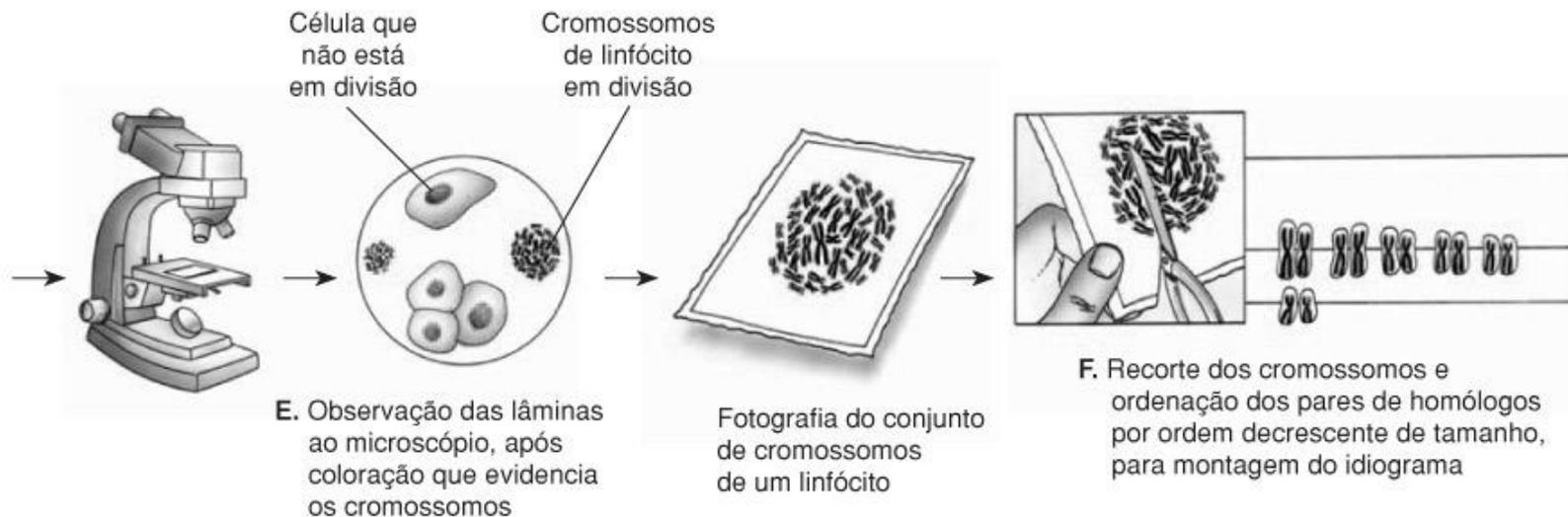
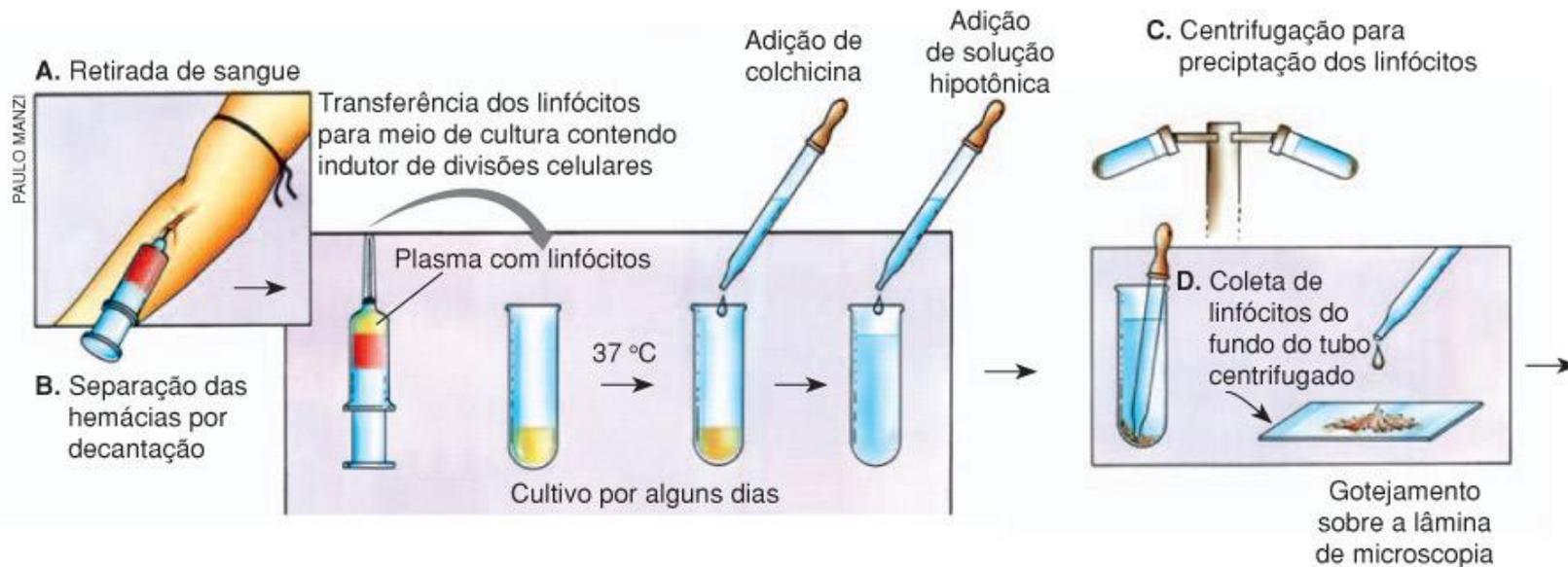
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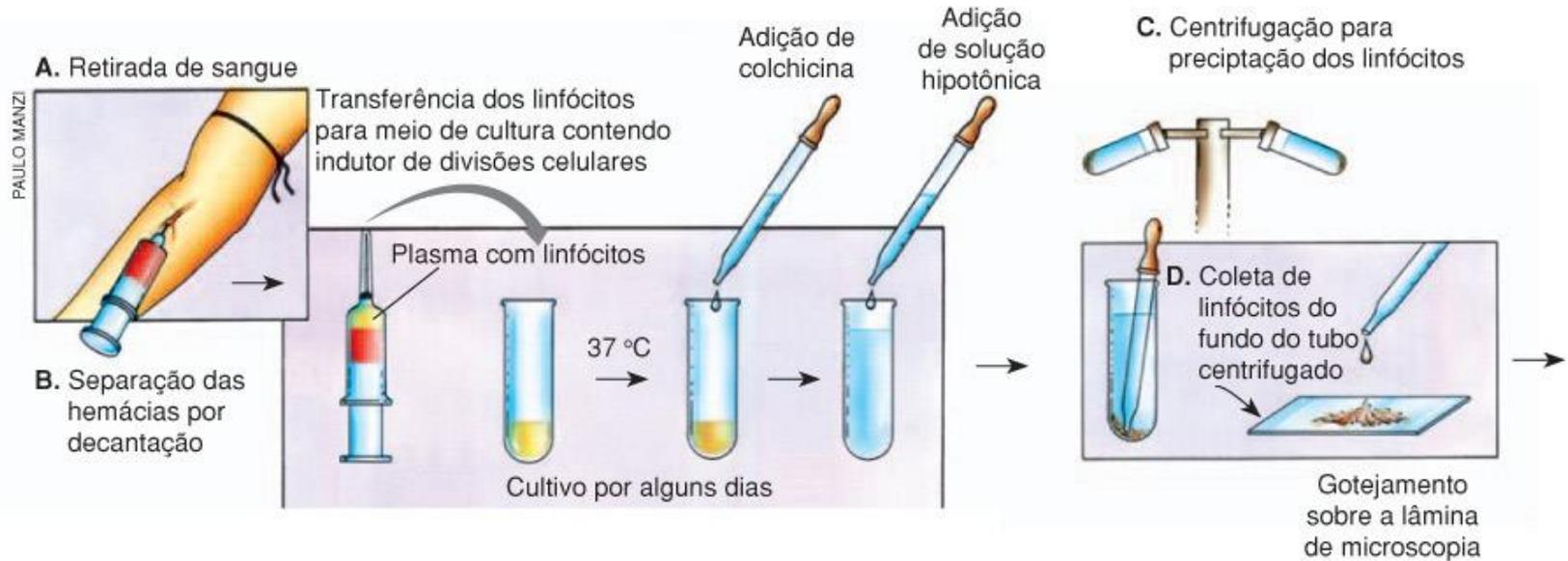
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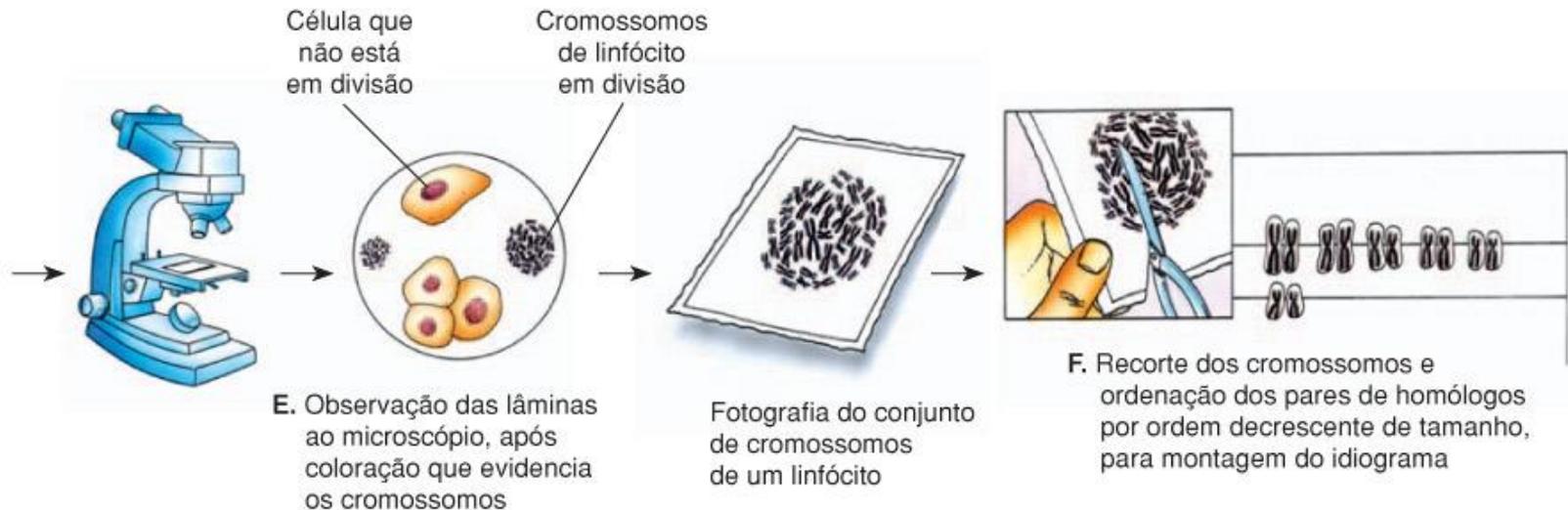
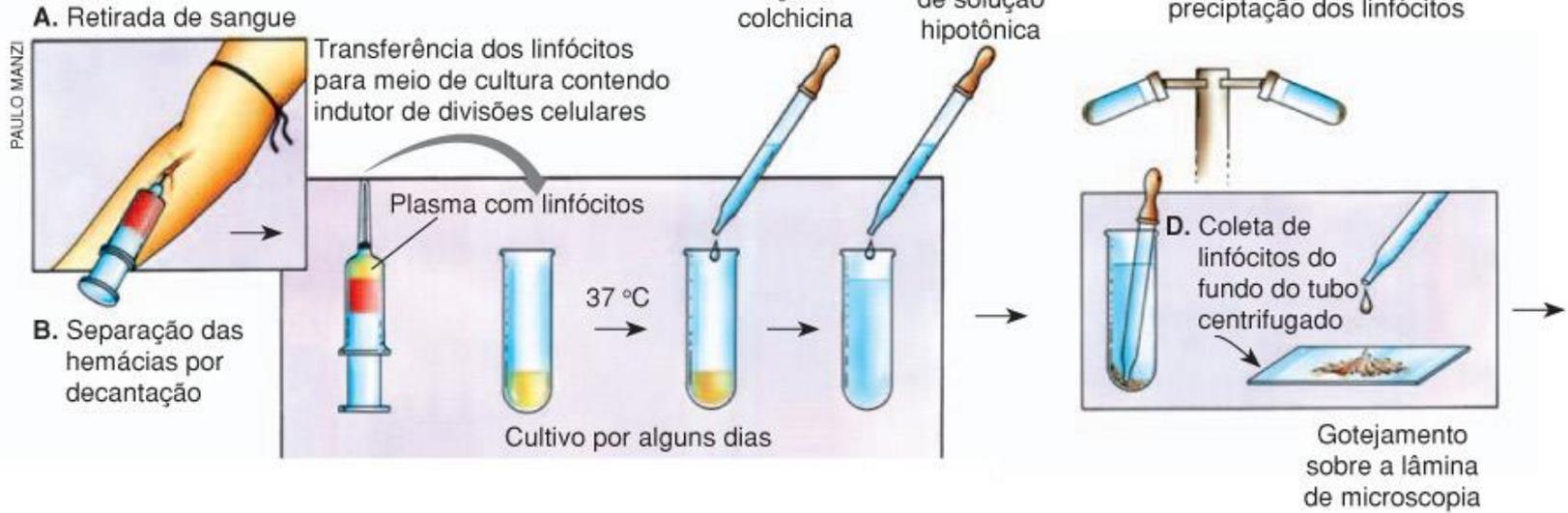
PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



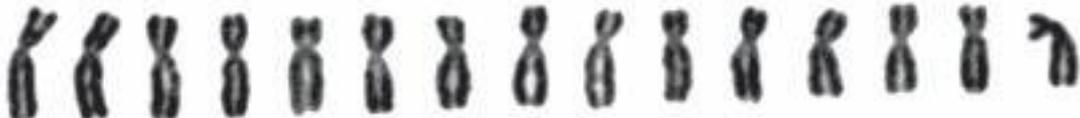
SÌNDROME DE DOWN



Grupo A



Grupo B



Grupo C + X



Grupo D



Grupo E



Grupo F



Grupo G Y

SÌNDROME DE TURNER



Grupo A



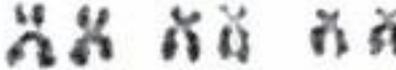
Grupo B



Grupo C + X



Grupo D



Grupo E



Grupo F

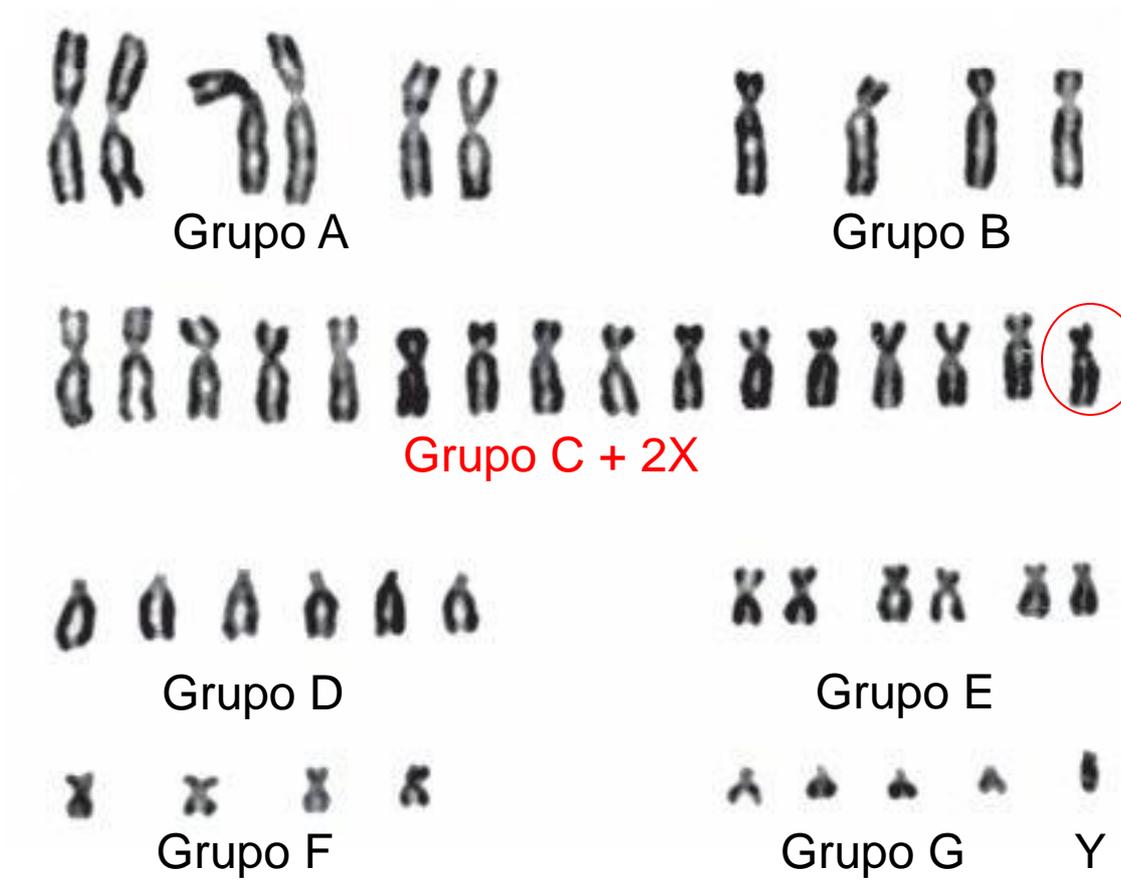


Grupo G

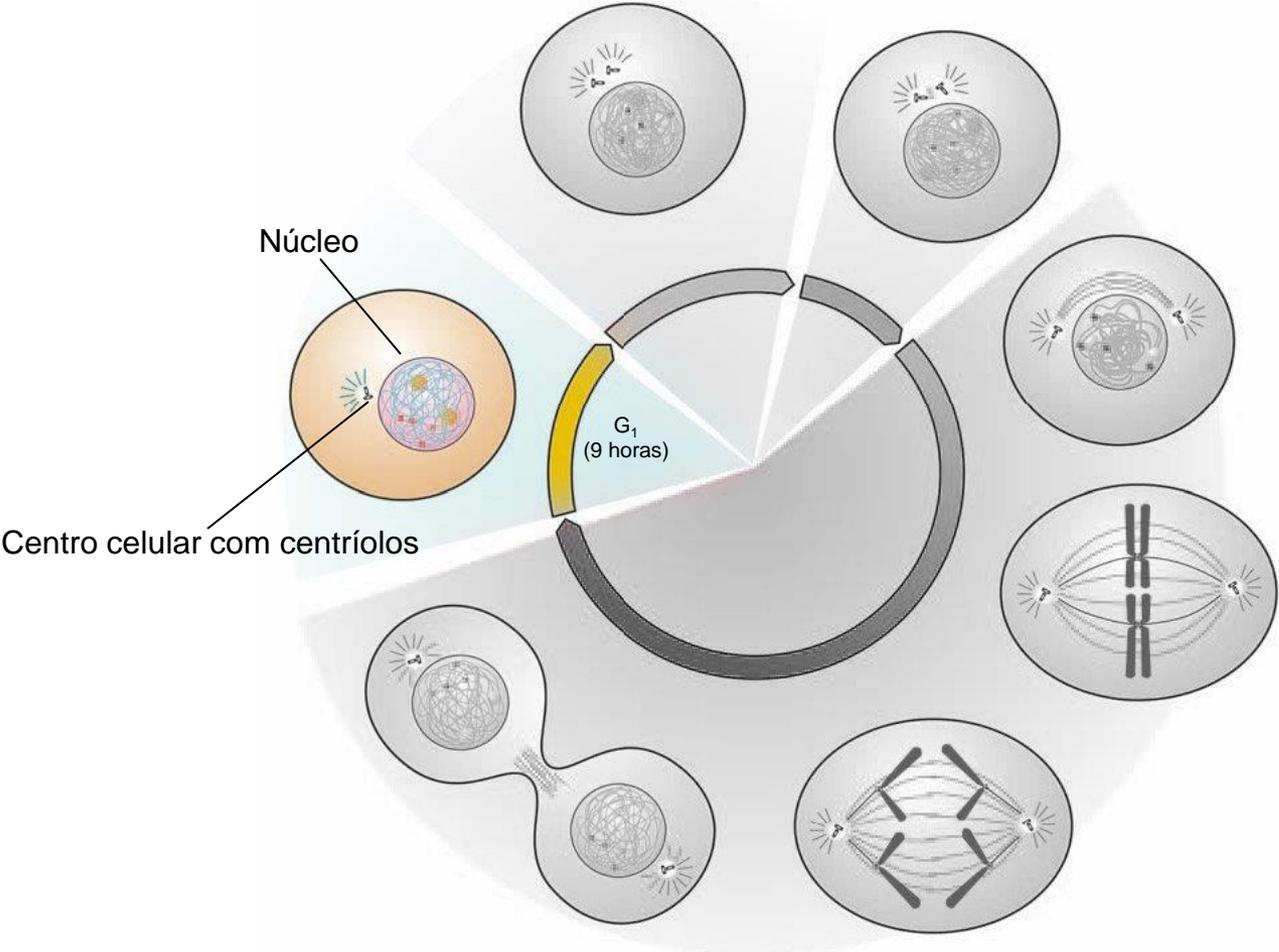


Y

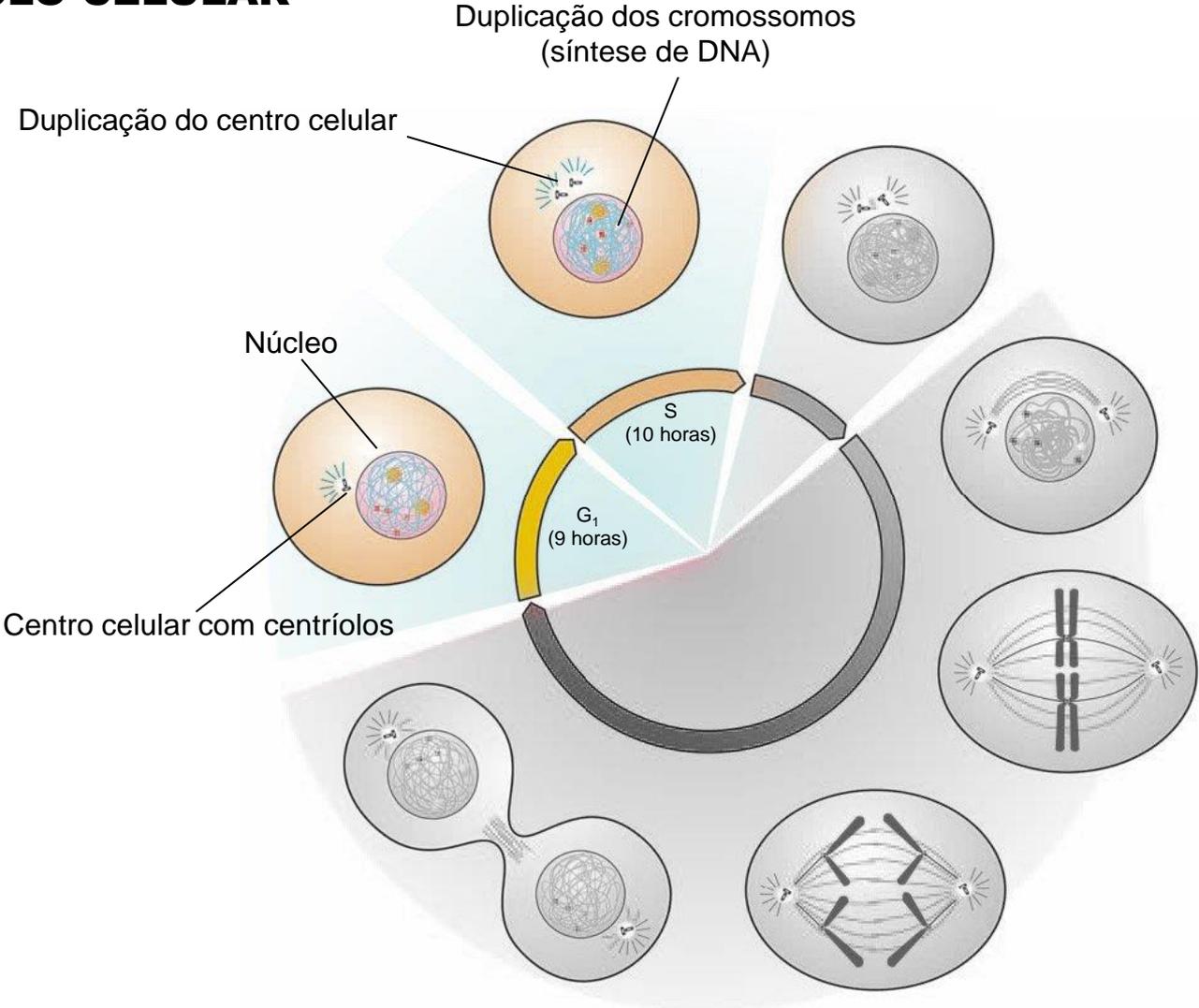
SÌNDROME DE KLINEFELTER



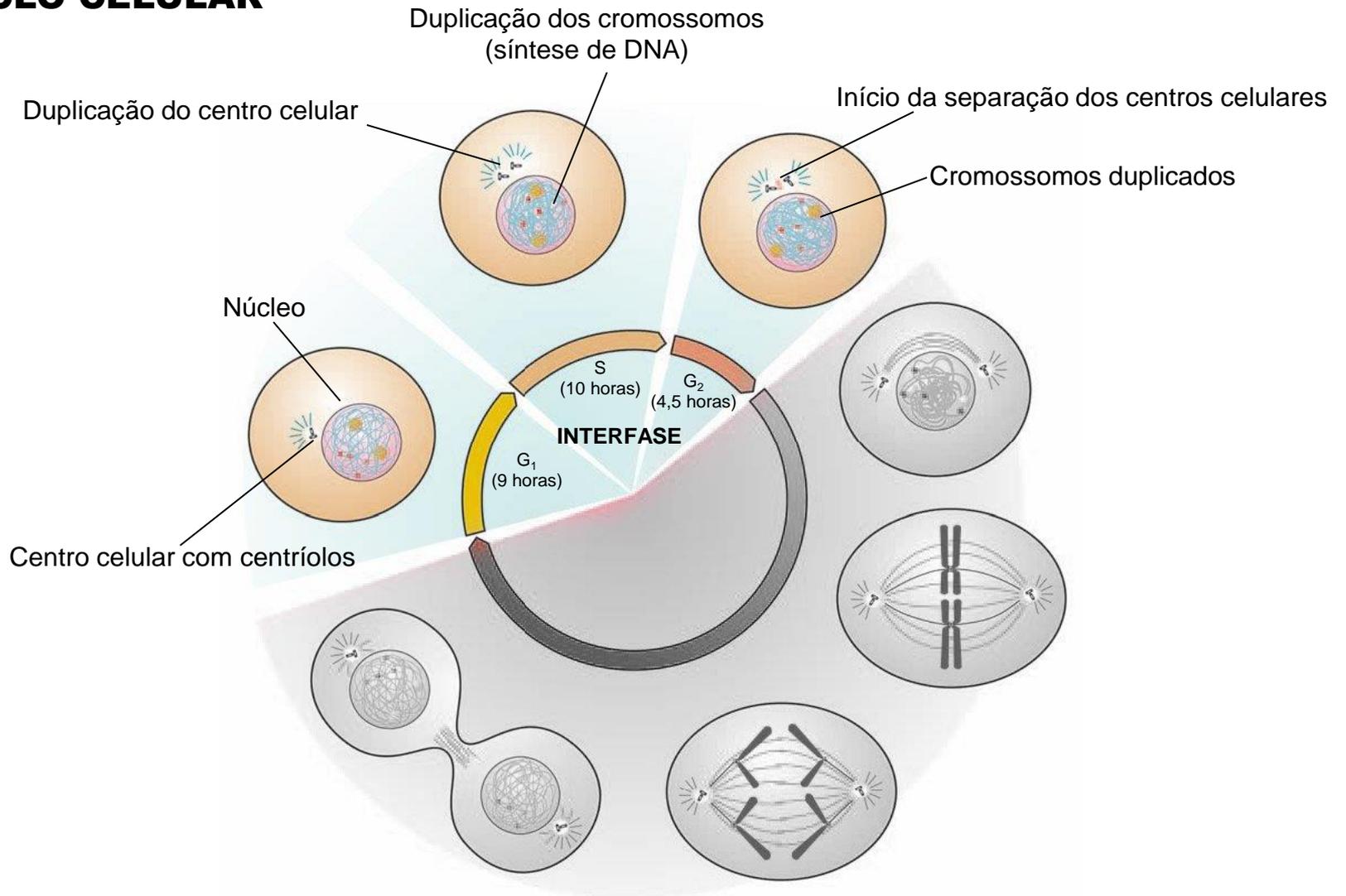
O CICLO CELULAR



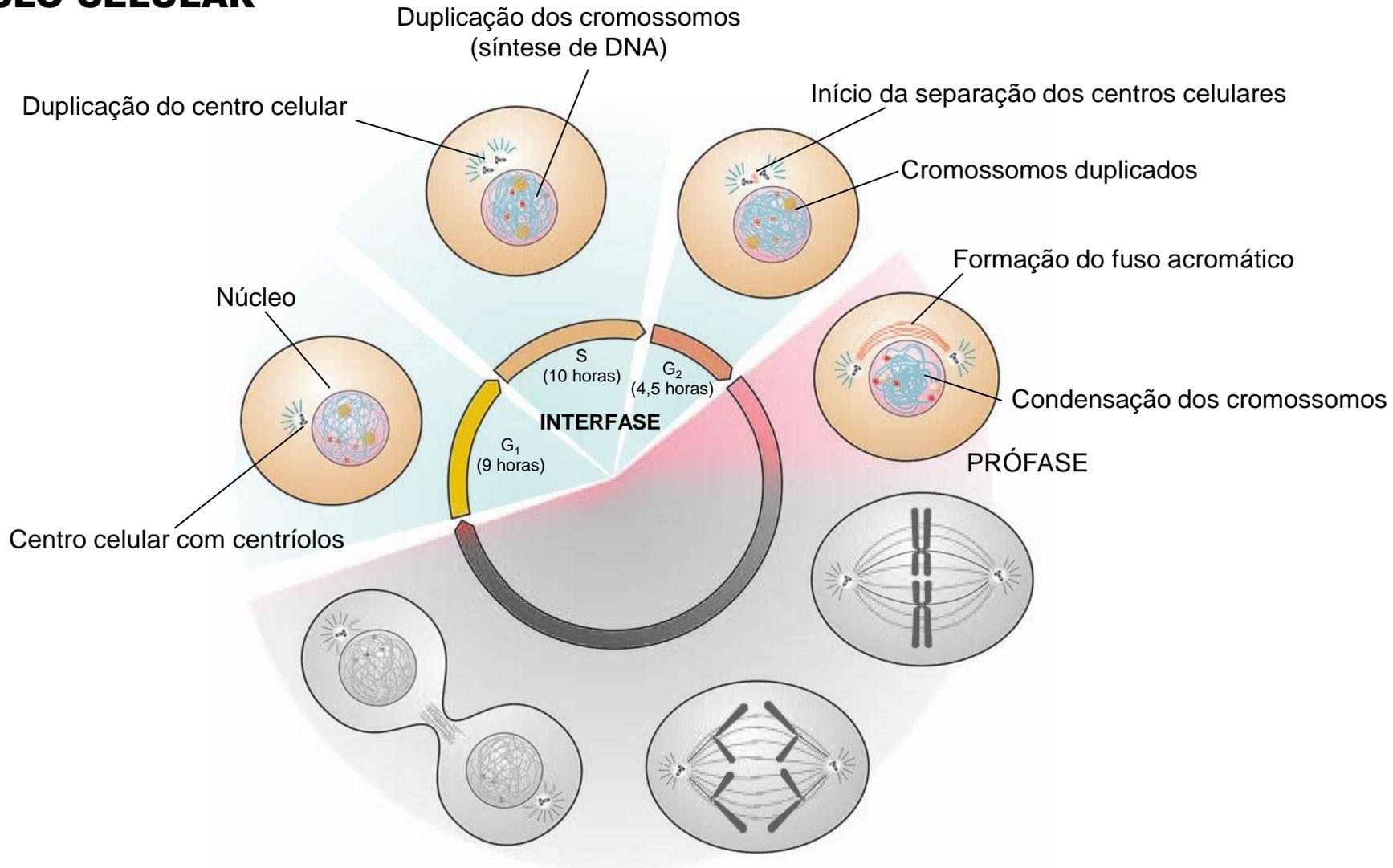
O CICLO CELULAR



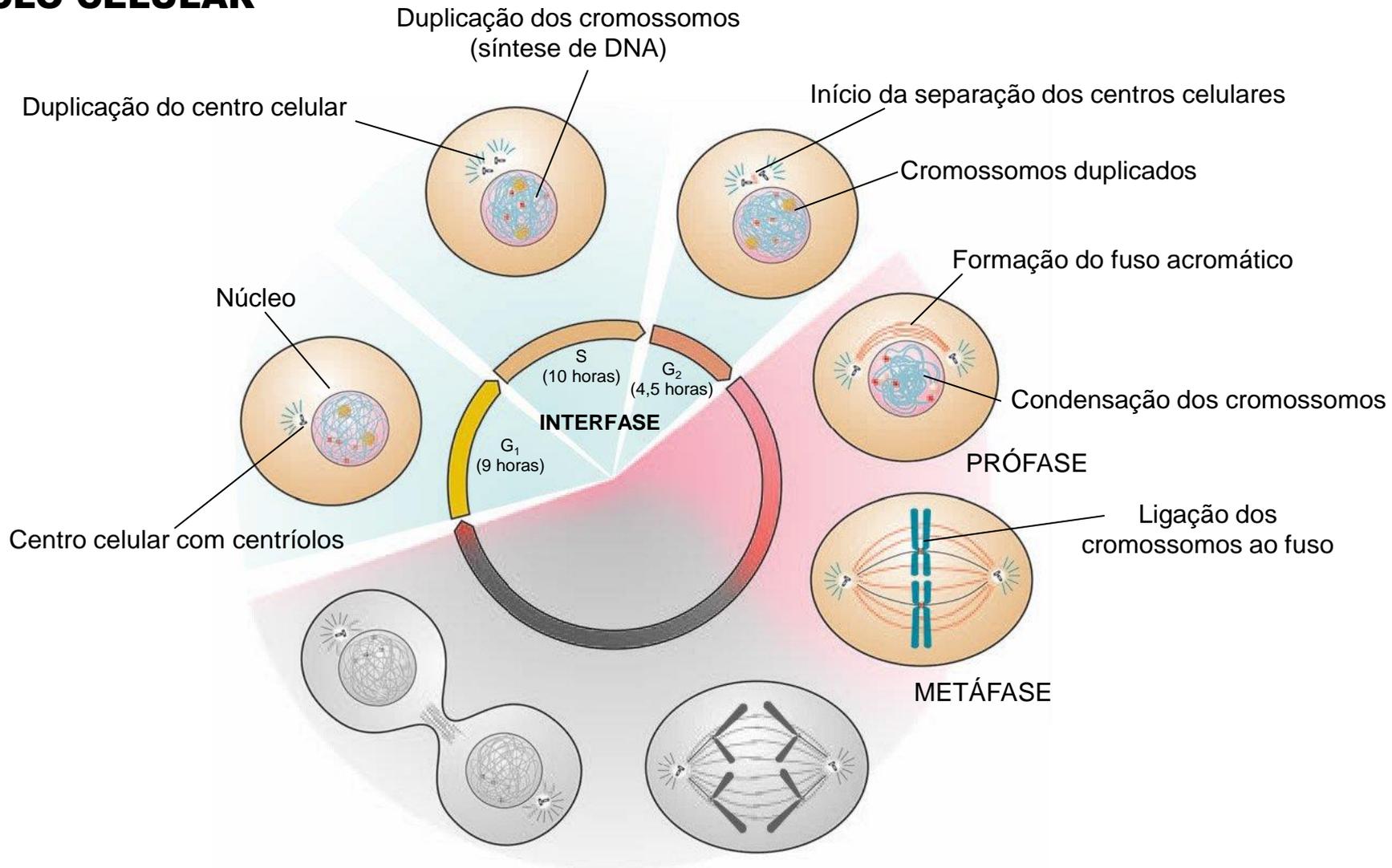
O CICLO CELULAR



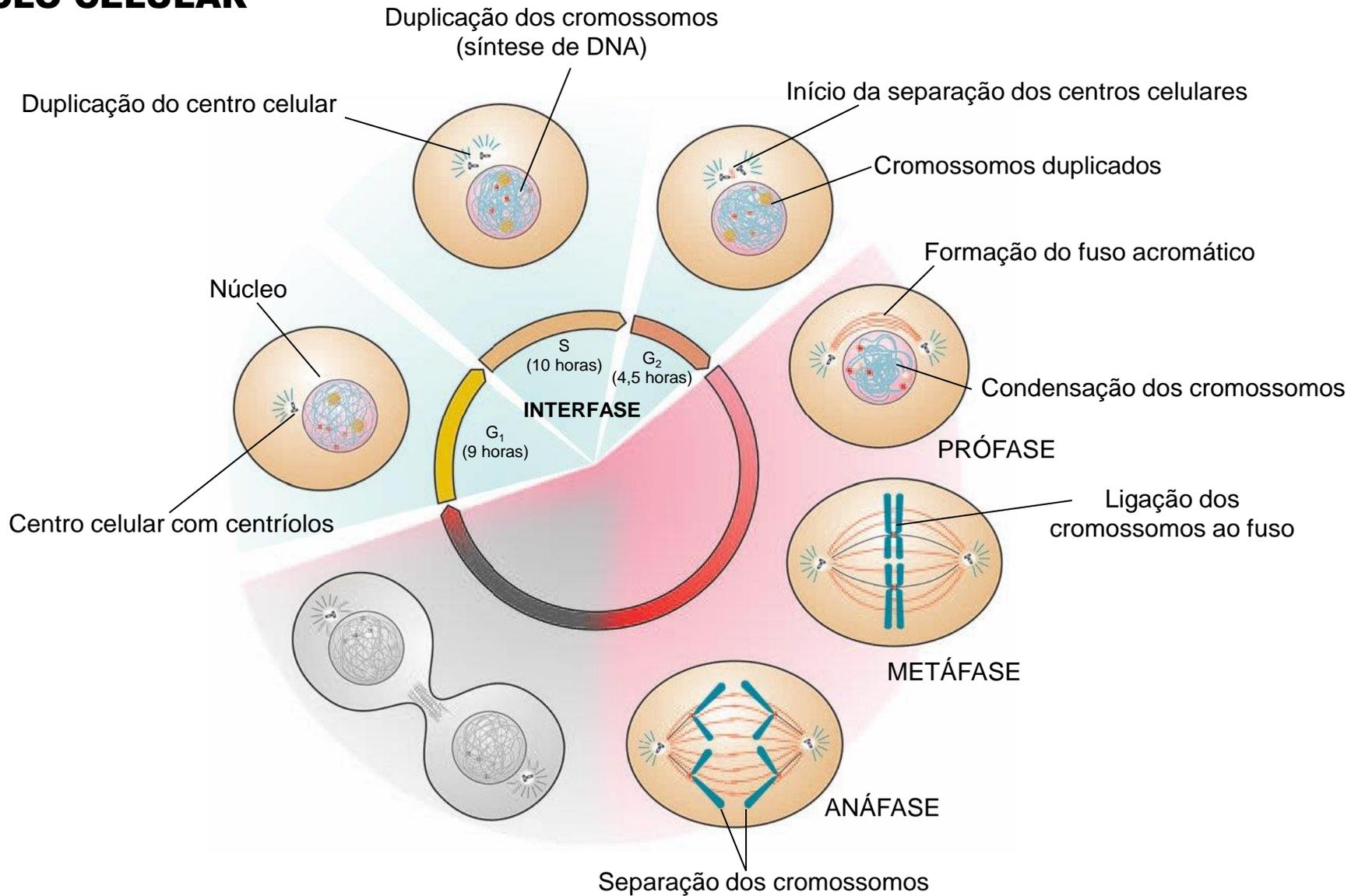
O CICLO CELULAR



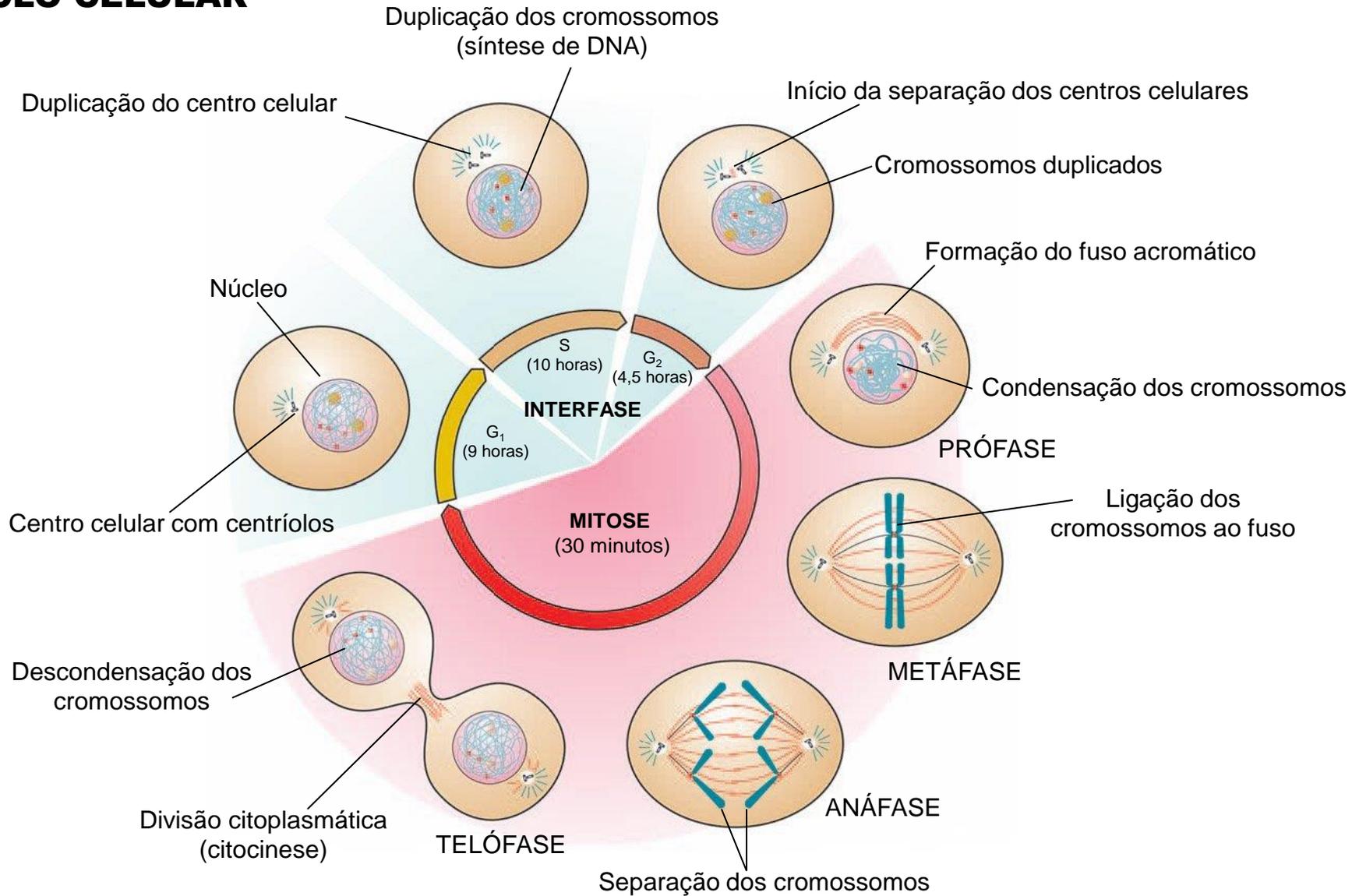
O CICLO CELULAR



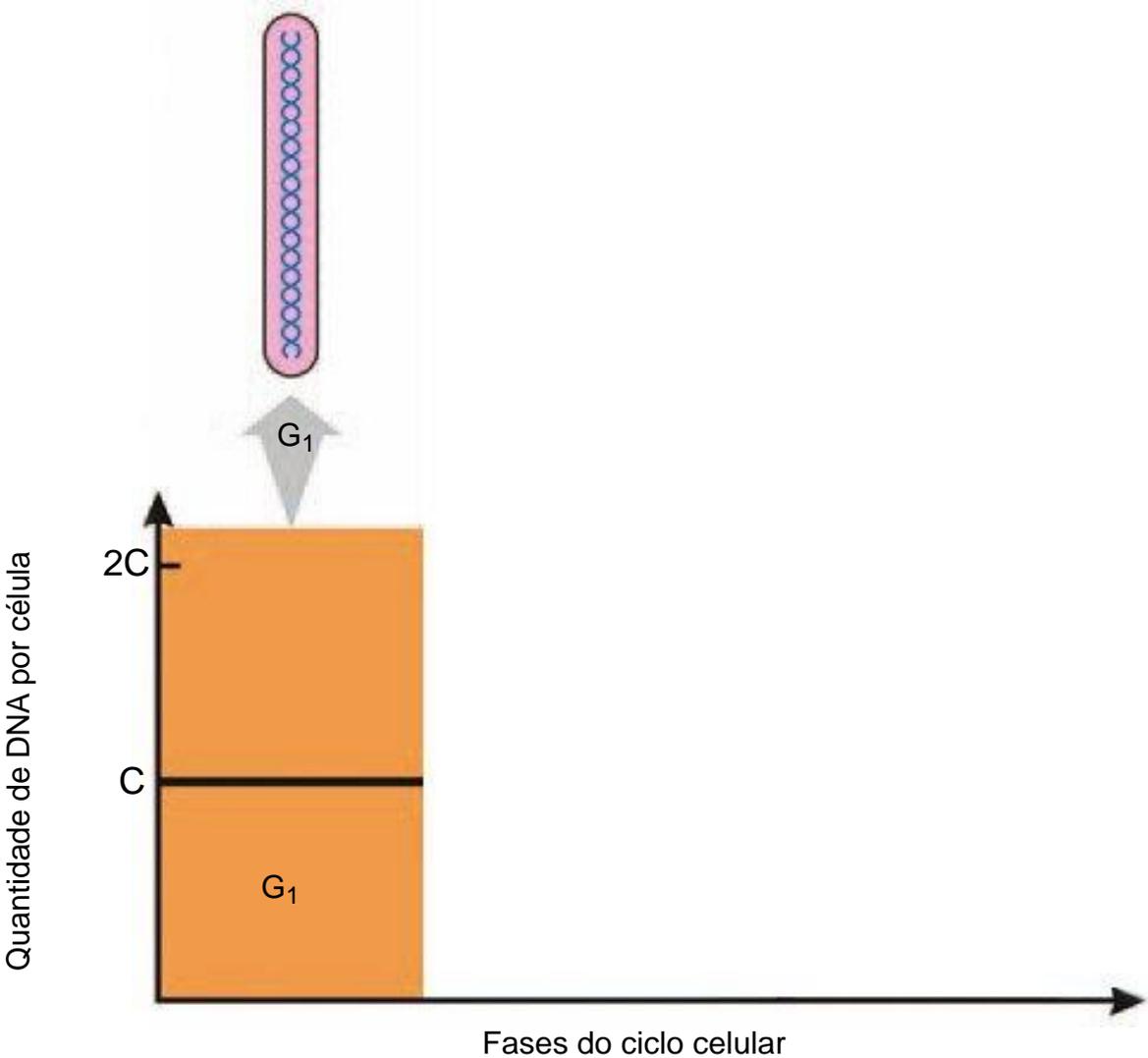
O CICLO CELULAR



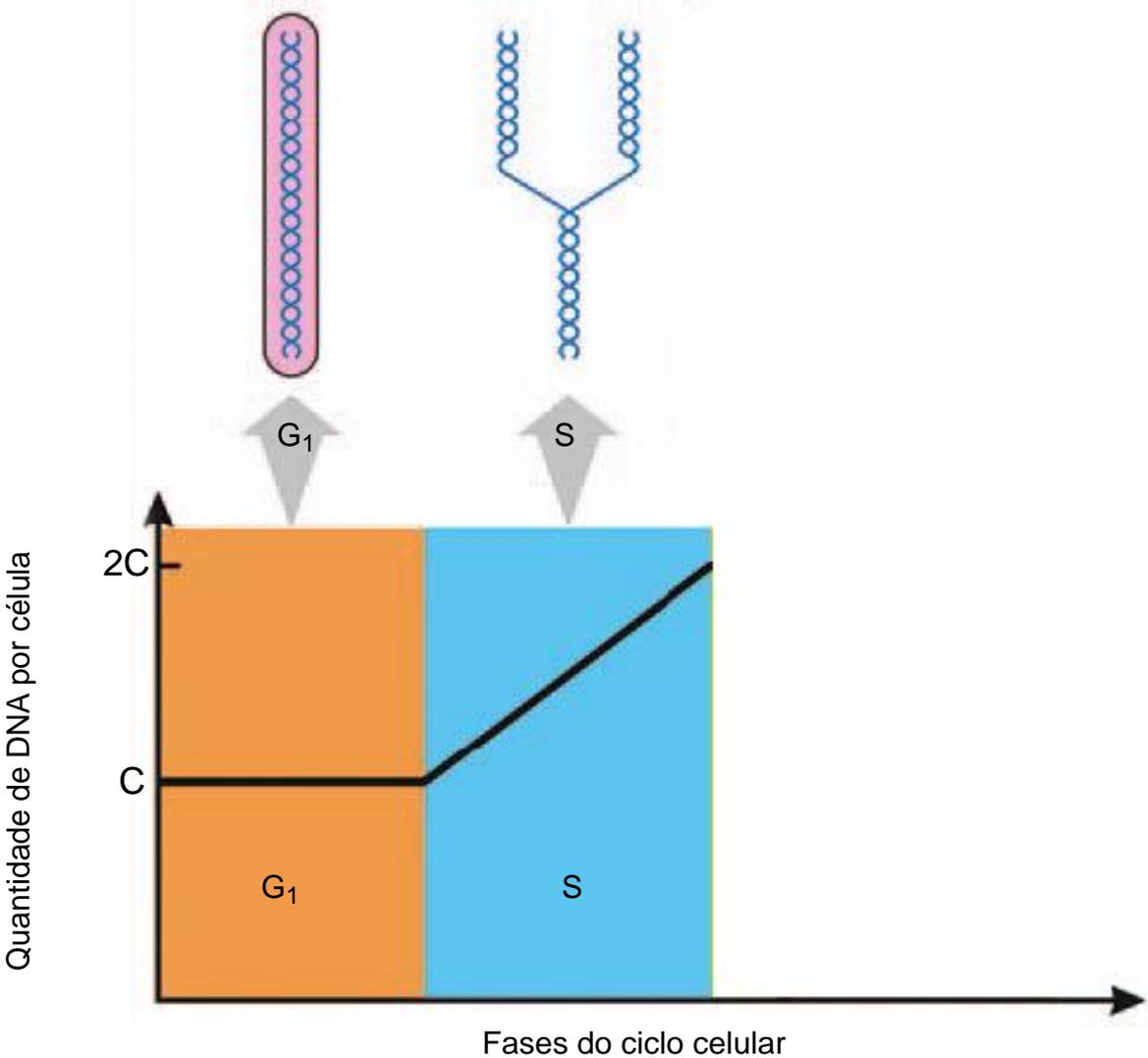
O CICLO CELULAR



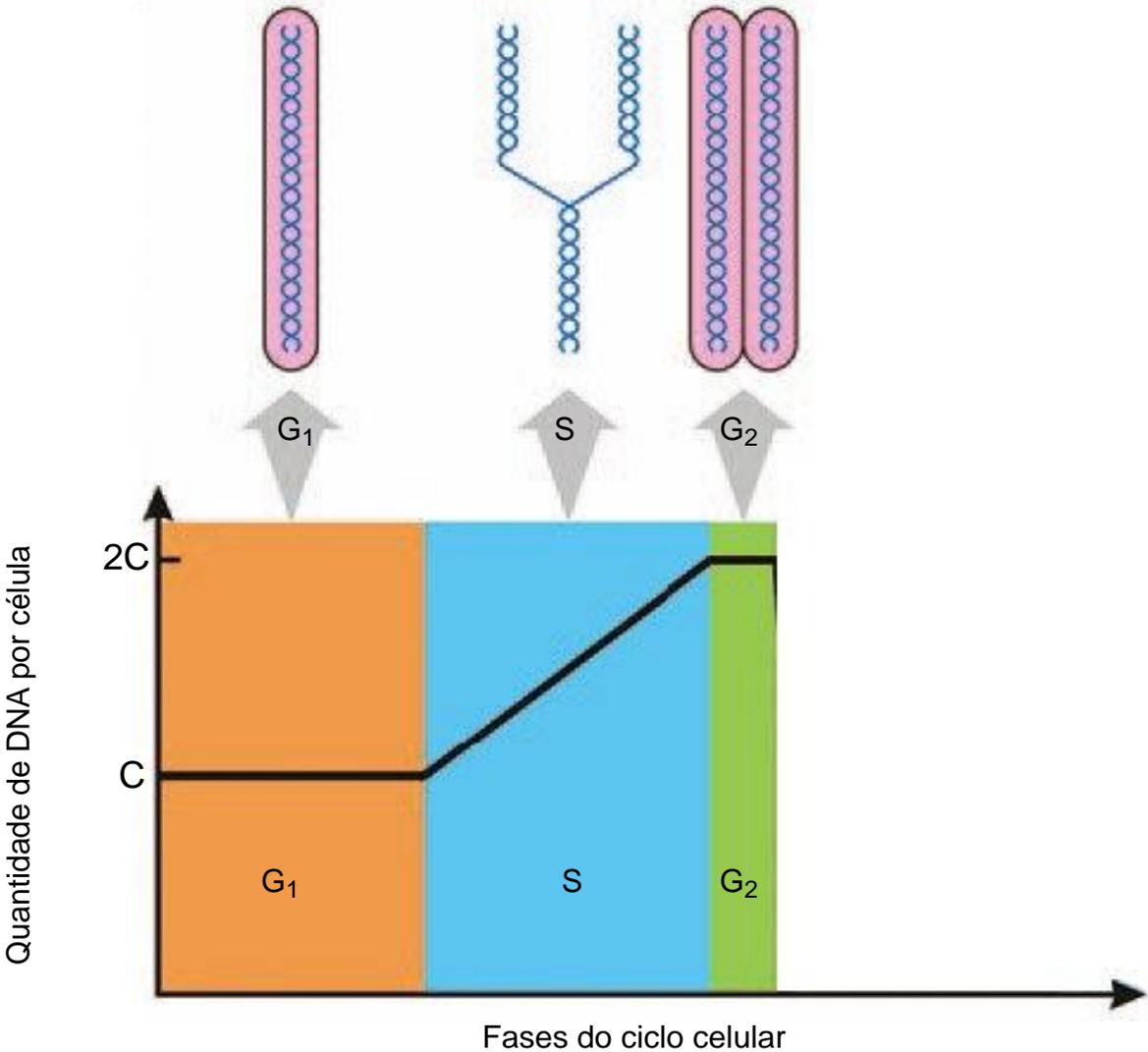
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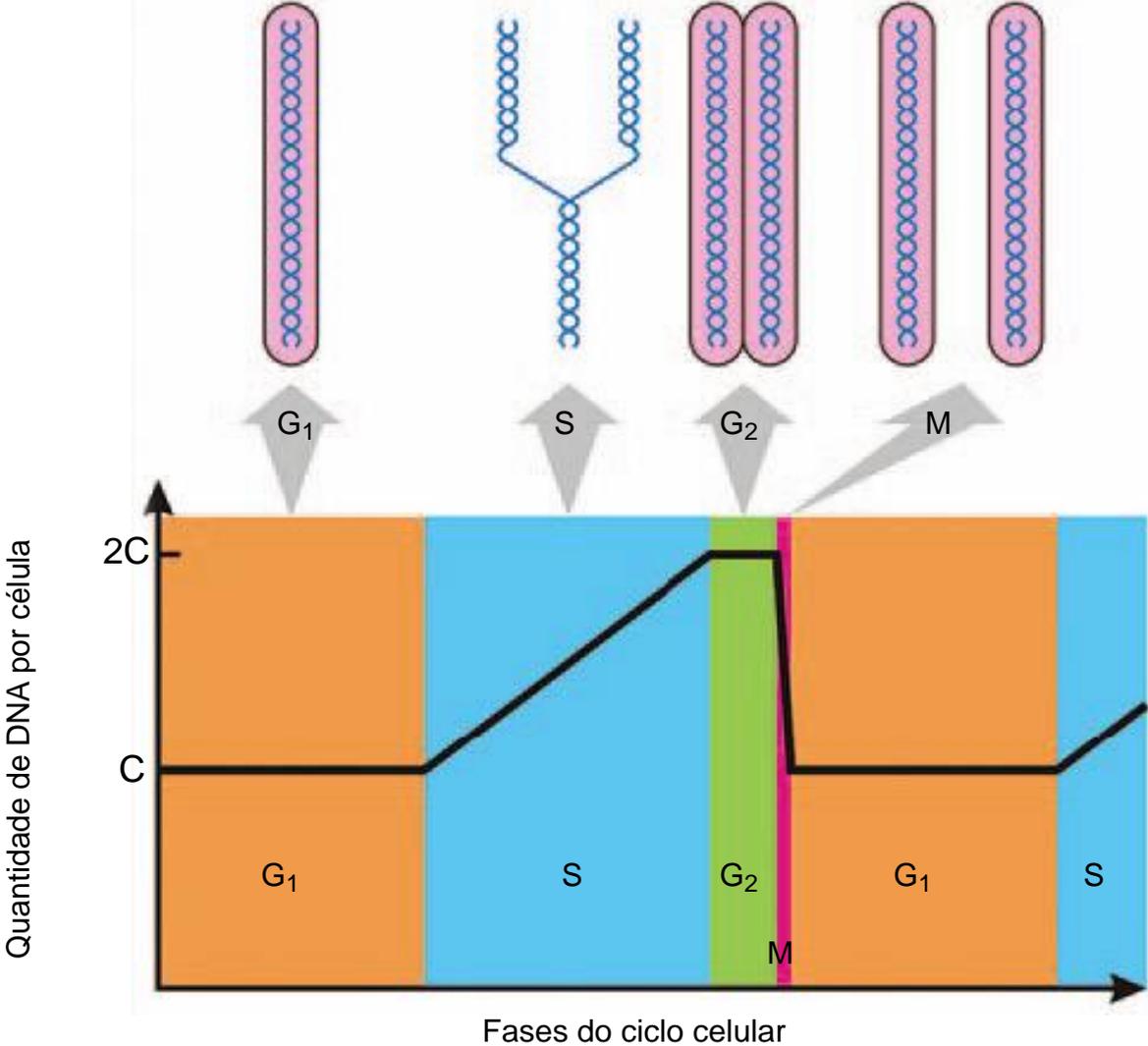
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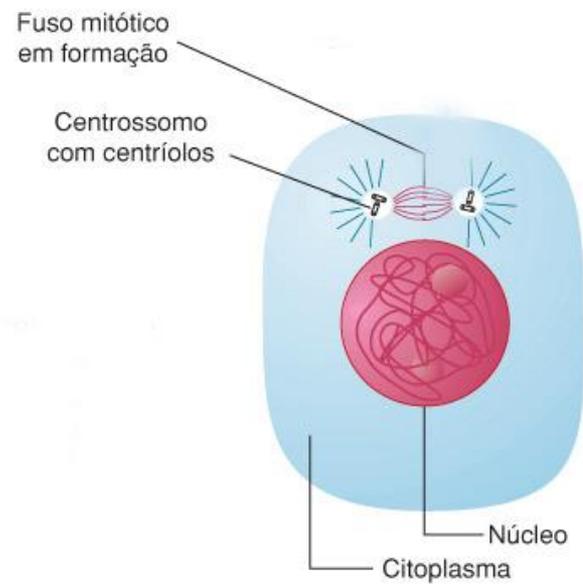
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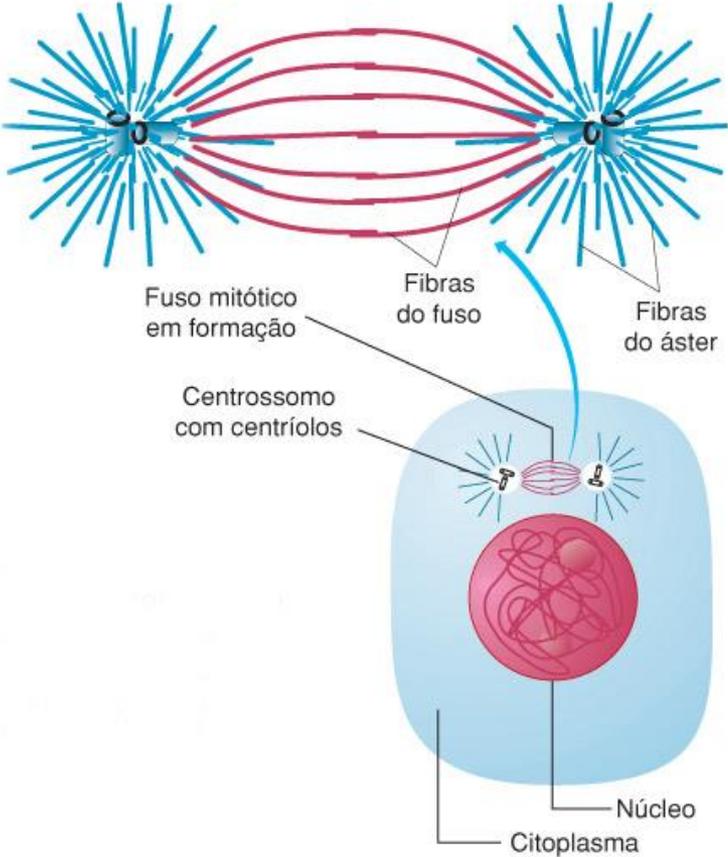
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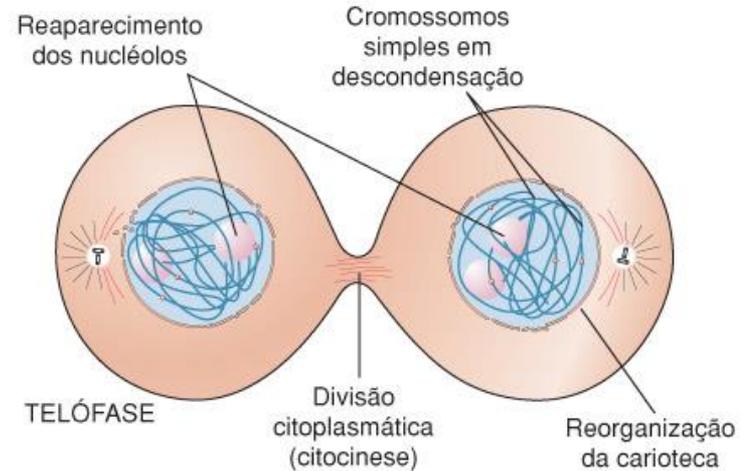
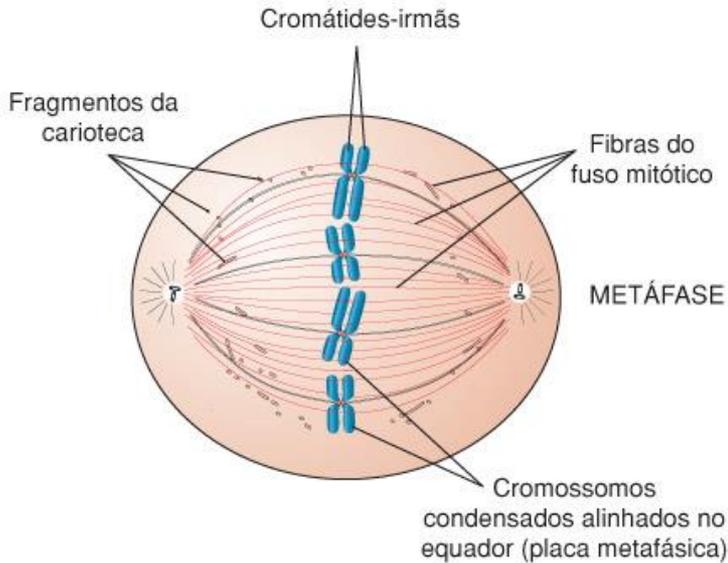
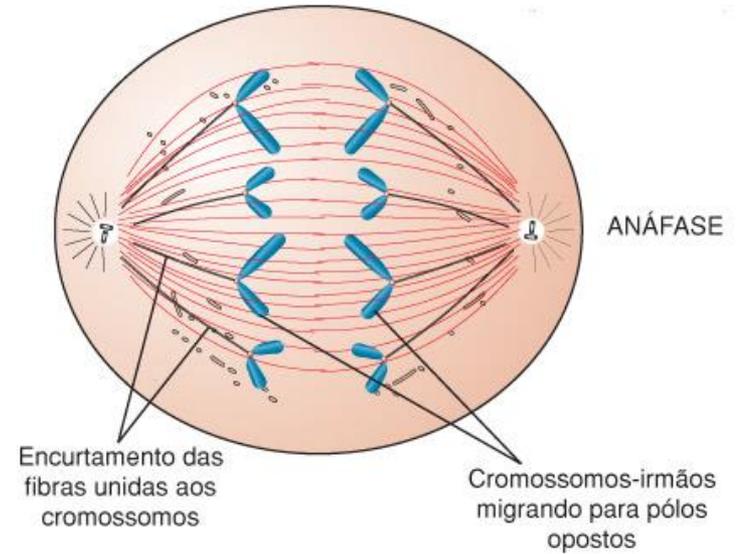
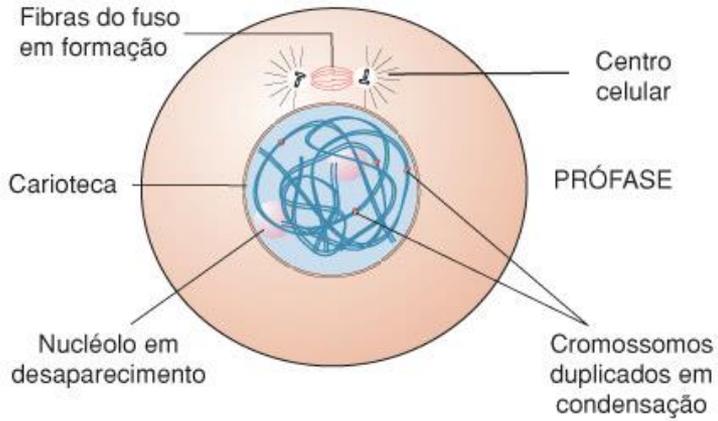
PRÓFASE



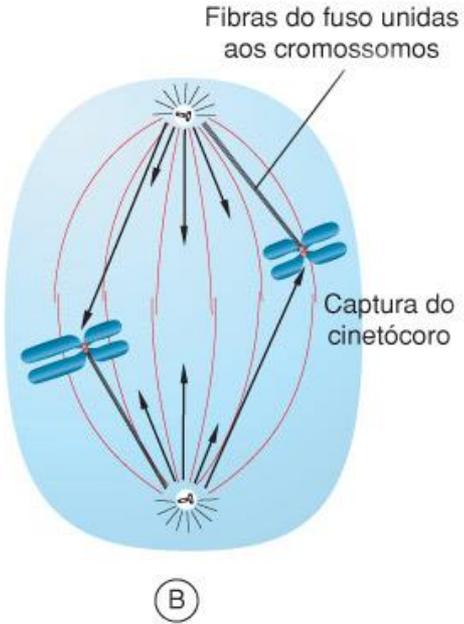
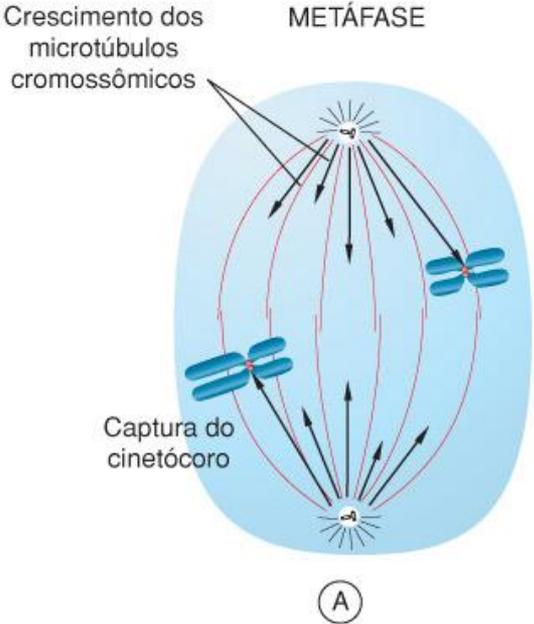
PRÓFASE



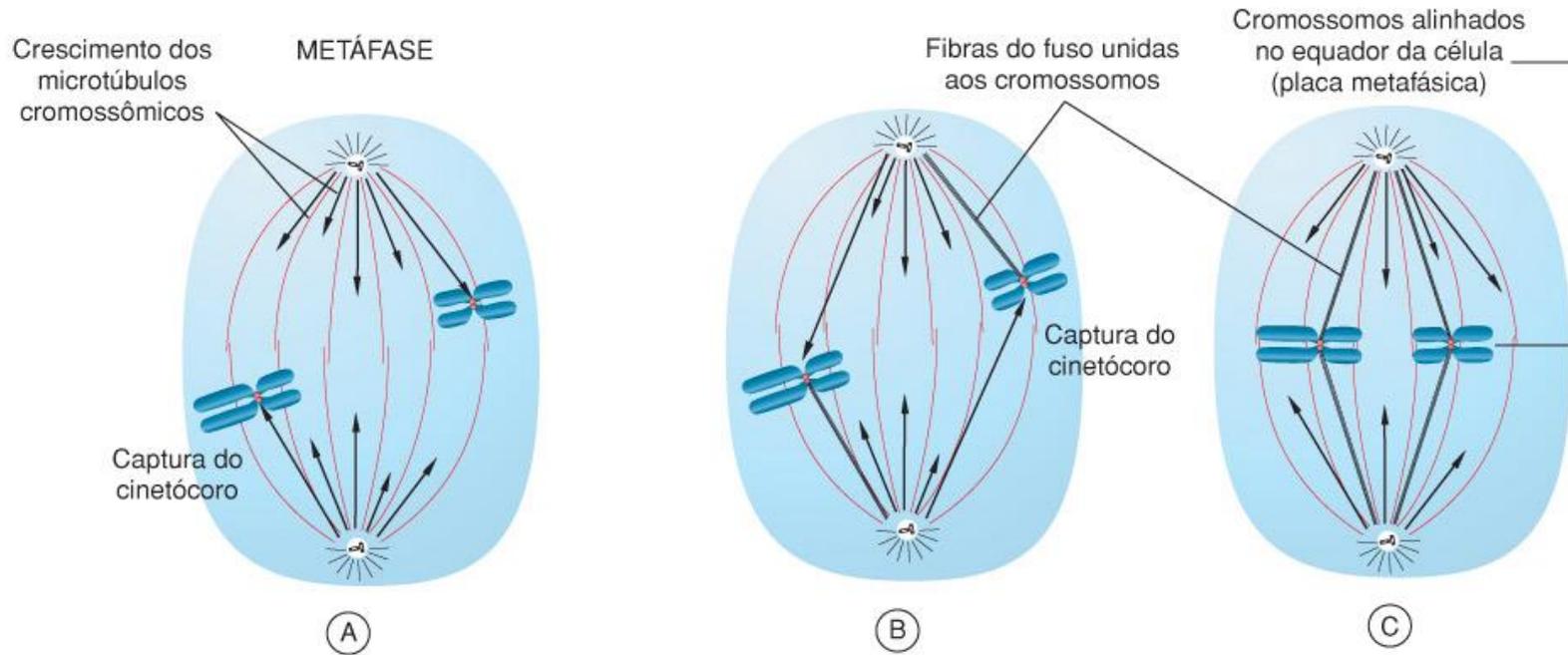
AS FASES DA MITOSE



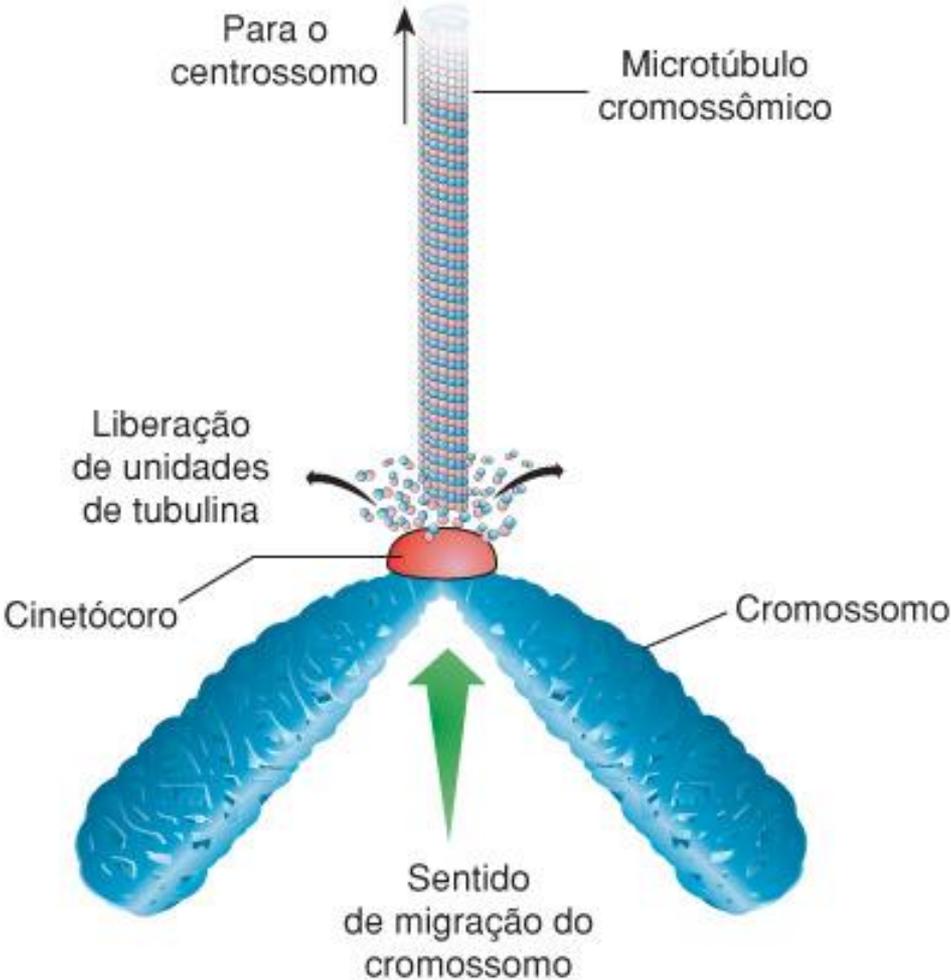
FORMAÇÃO DA PLACA METAFÁSICA



FORMAÇÃO DA PLACA METAFÁSICA

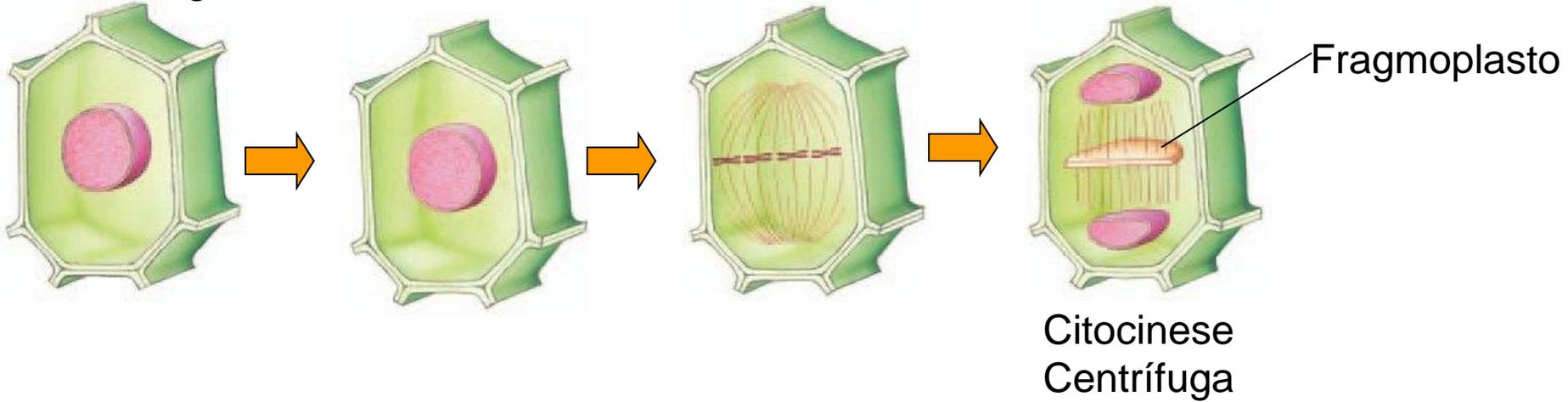


ENCURTAMENTO DOS MICROTÚBULOS E MIGRAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS

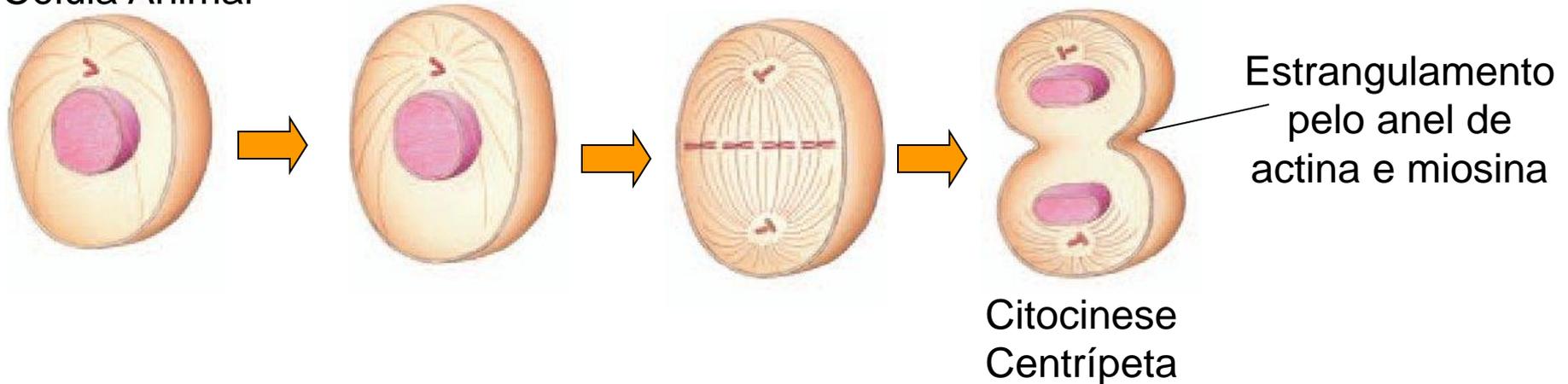


CITOCINESES

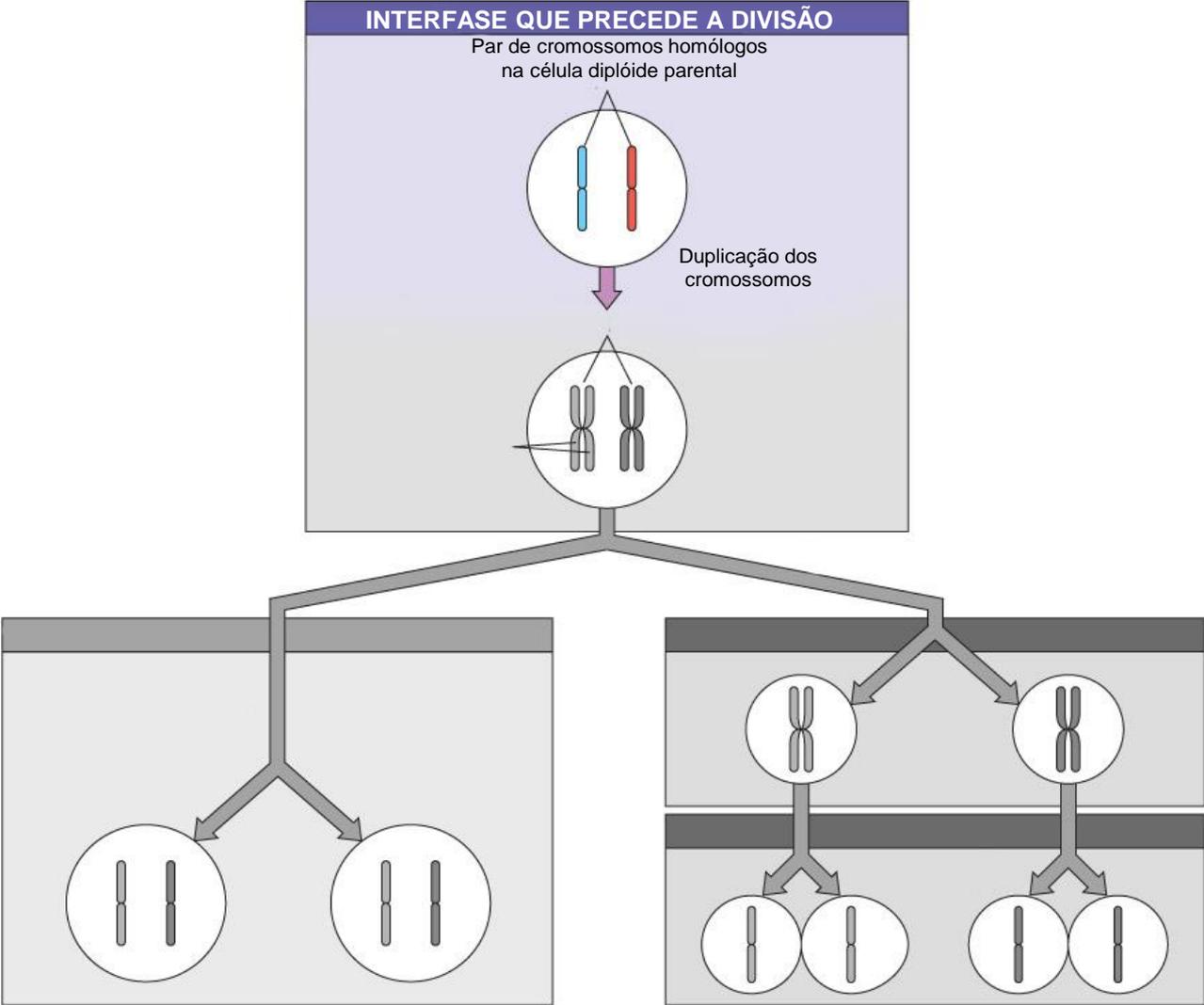
Célula Vegetal



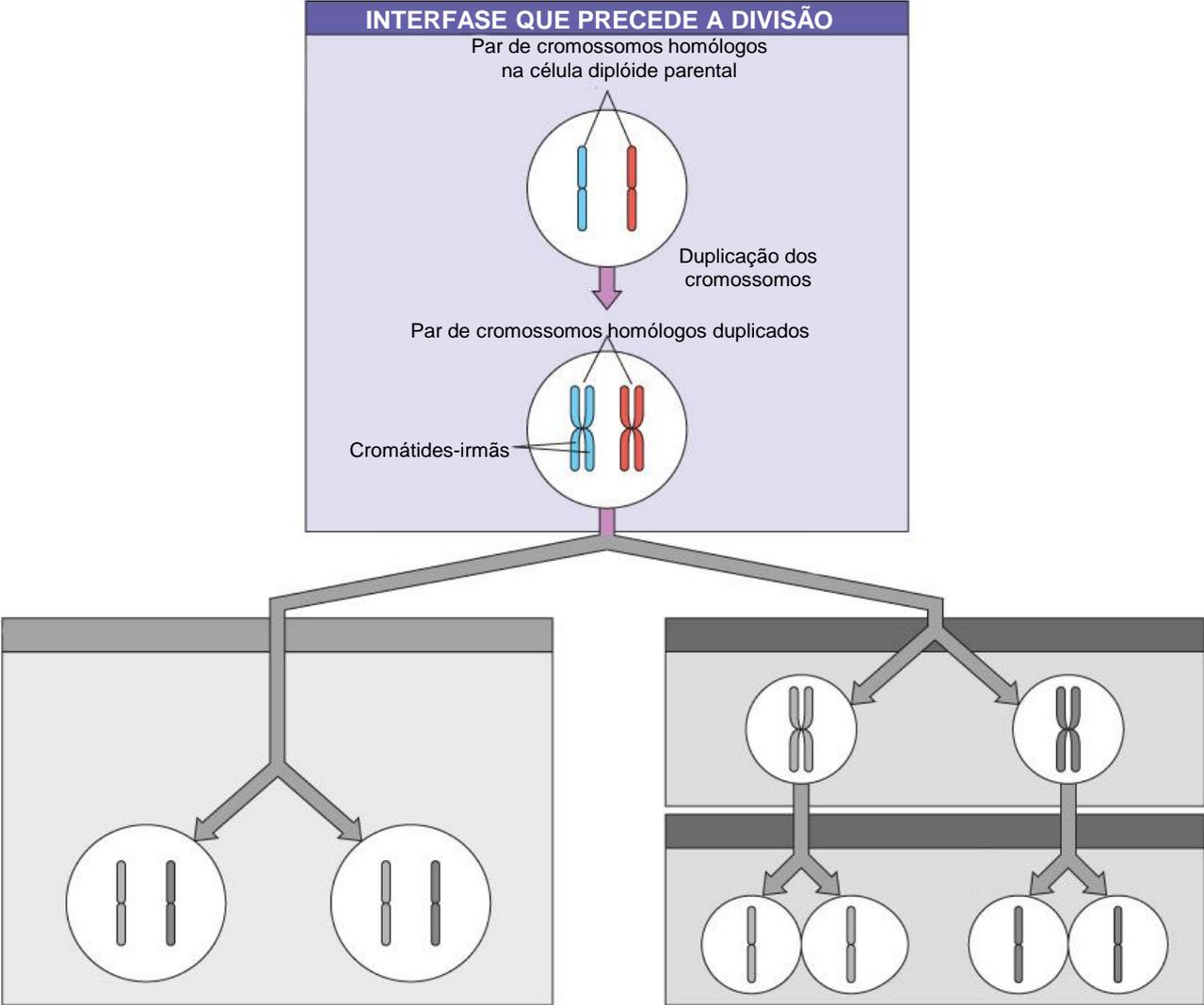
Célula Animal



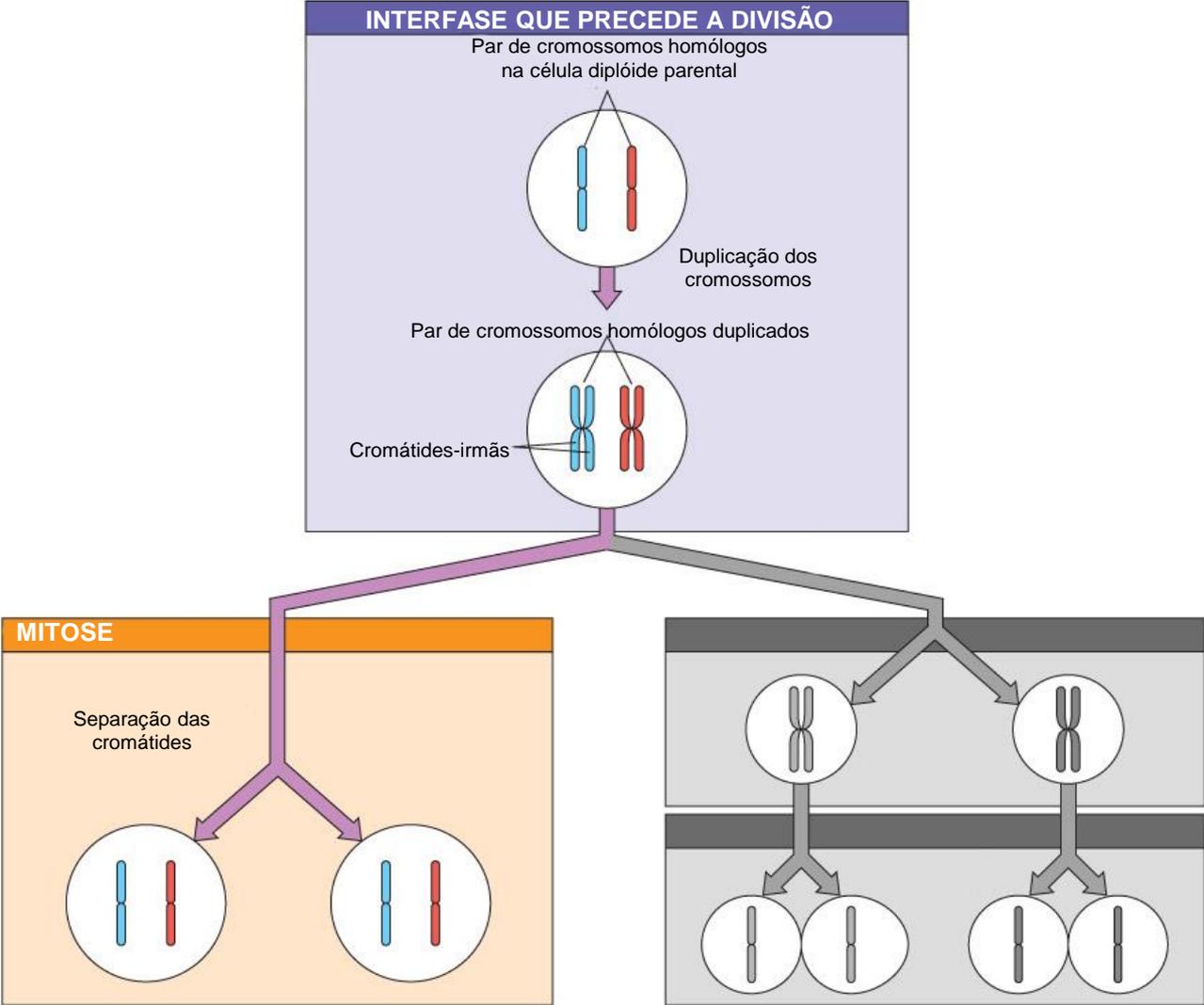
MITOSE E MEIOSE



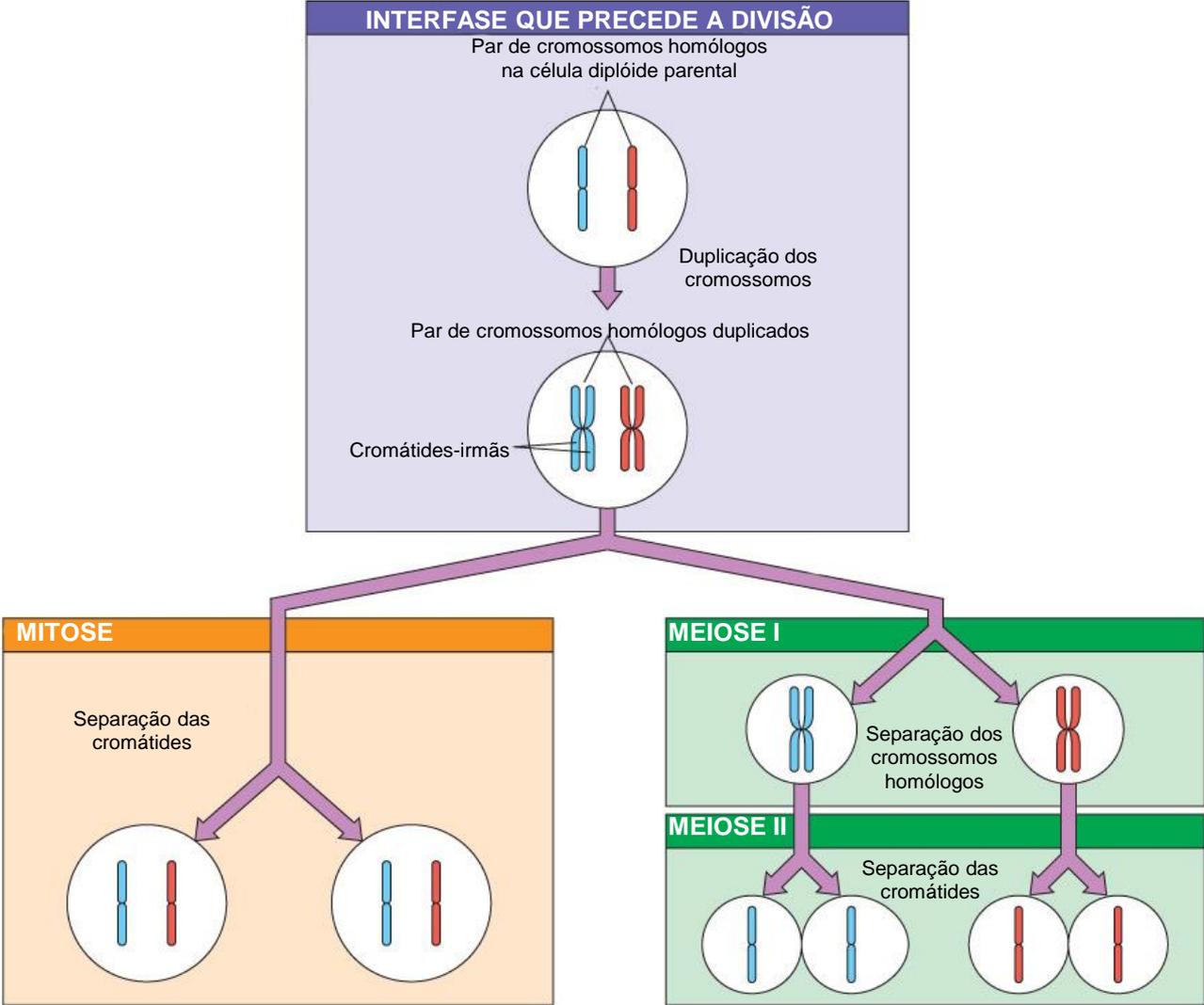
MITOSE E MEIOSE



MITOSE E MEIOSE

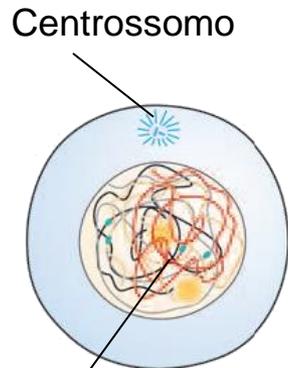


MITOSE E MEIOSE



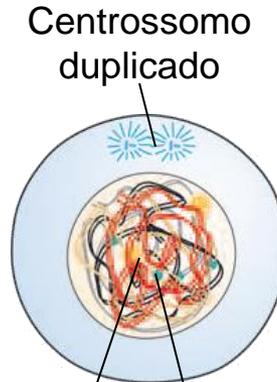
FASES DA MEIOSE

Intérfase (G_1)



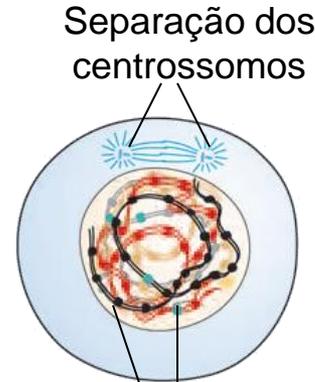
Nucléolo

Intérfase (G_2)



Cromossomos duplicados

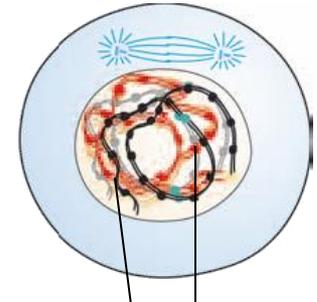
Prófase I (leptóteno)



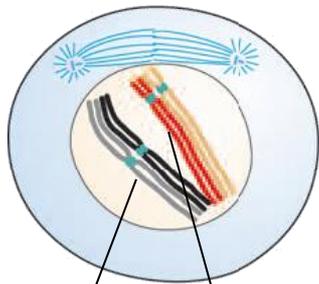
Separação dos centrosossomos

Cromômeros

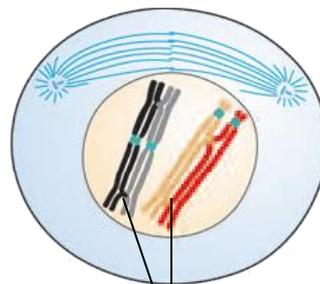
Prófase I (zigóteno)



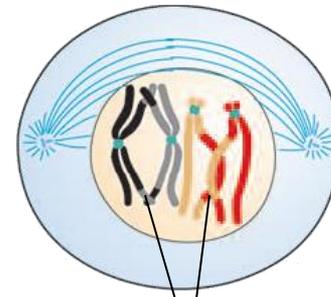
Emparelhamento dos cromossomos



Tétrades ou bivalentes



Quiasmas

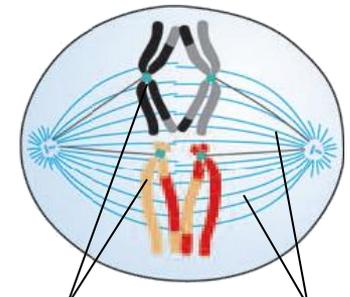


Terminalização dos quiasmas

Prófase I (paquíteno)

Prófase I (diplóteno)

Prófase I (diacinese)

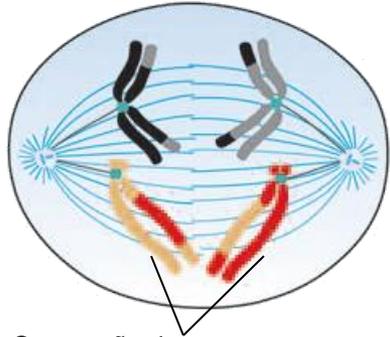


Cromossomos ligados ao fuso
Fibras do fuso

Metáfase I

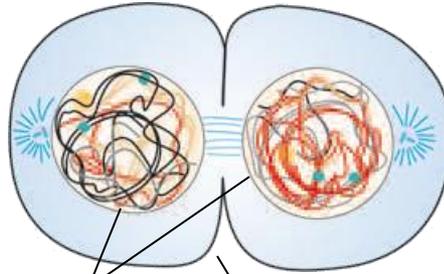
FASES DA MEIOSE

Anáfase I



Separação de cromossomos homólogos duplicados

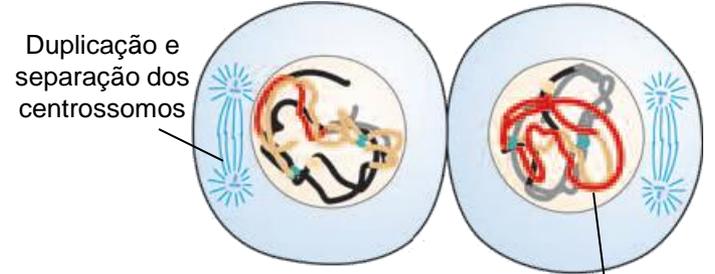
Telófase I



Novos núcleos

Divisão citoplasmática (citocinese)

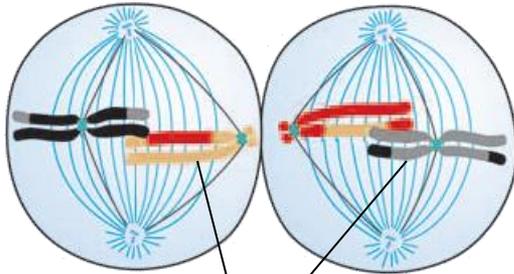
Prófase II



Duplicação e separação dos centrosossomos

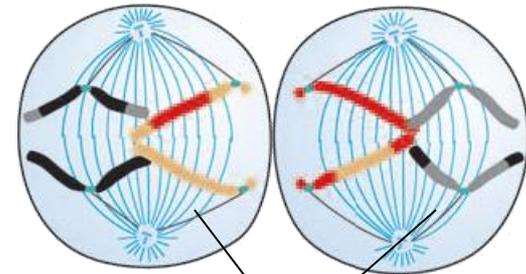
Condensação dos cromossomos

Metáfase II



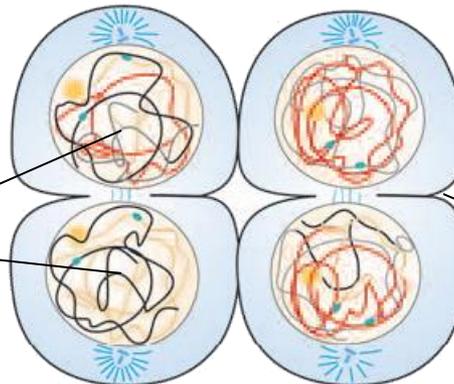
Cromossomos ligados ao fuso

Anáfase I



Separação de cromossomos-irmãos

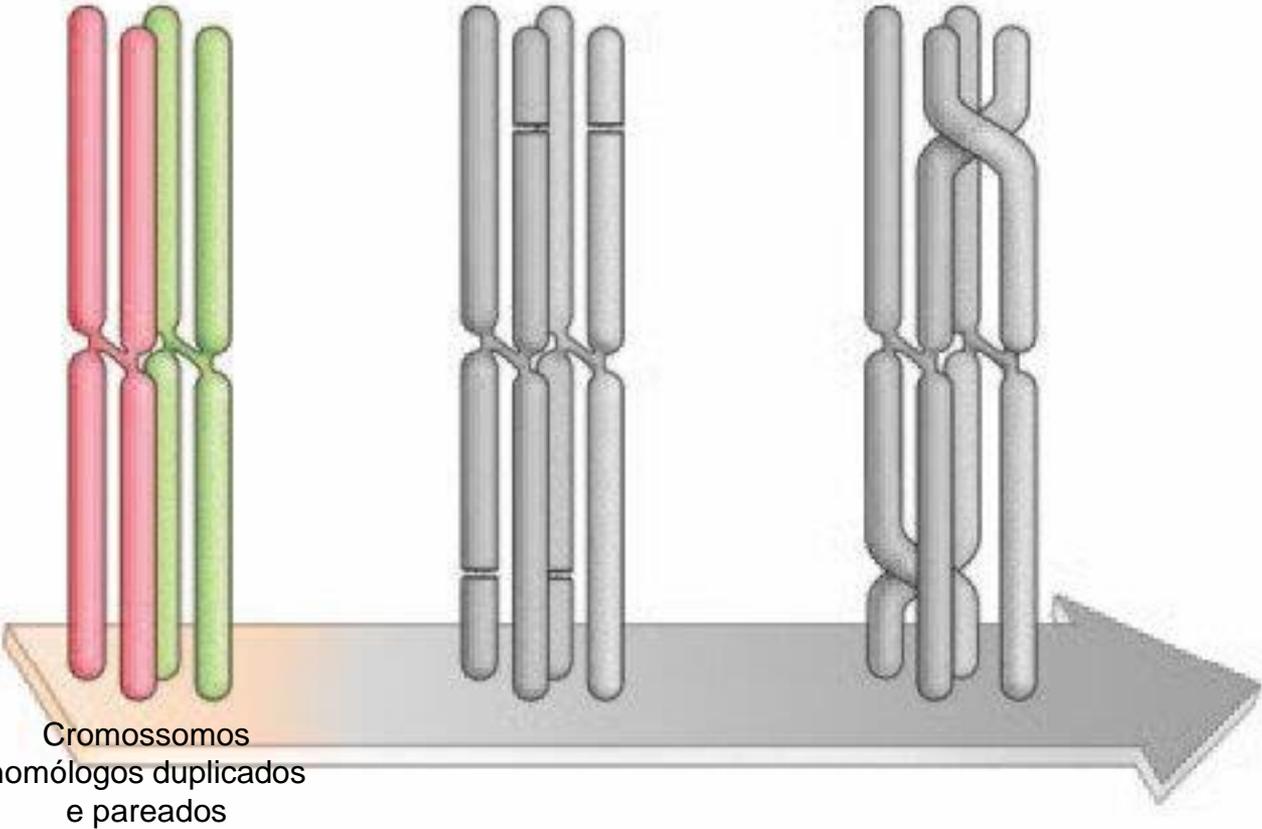
Telófase I



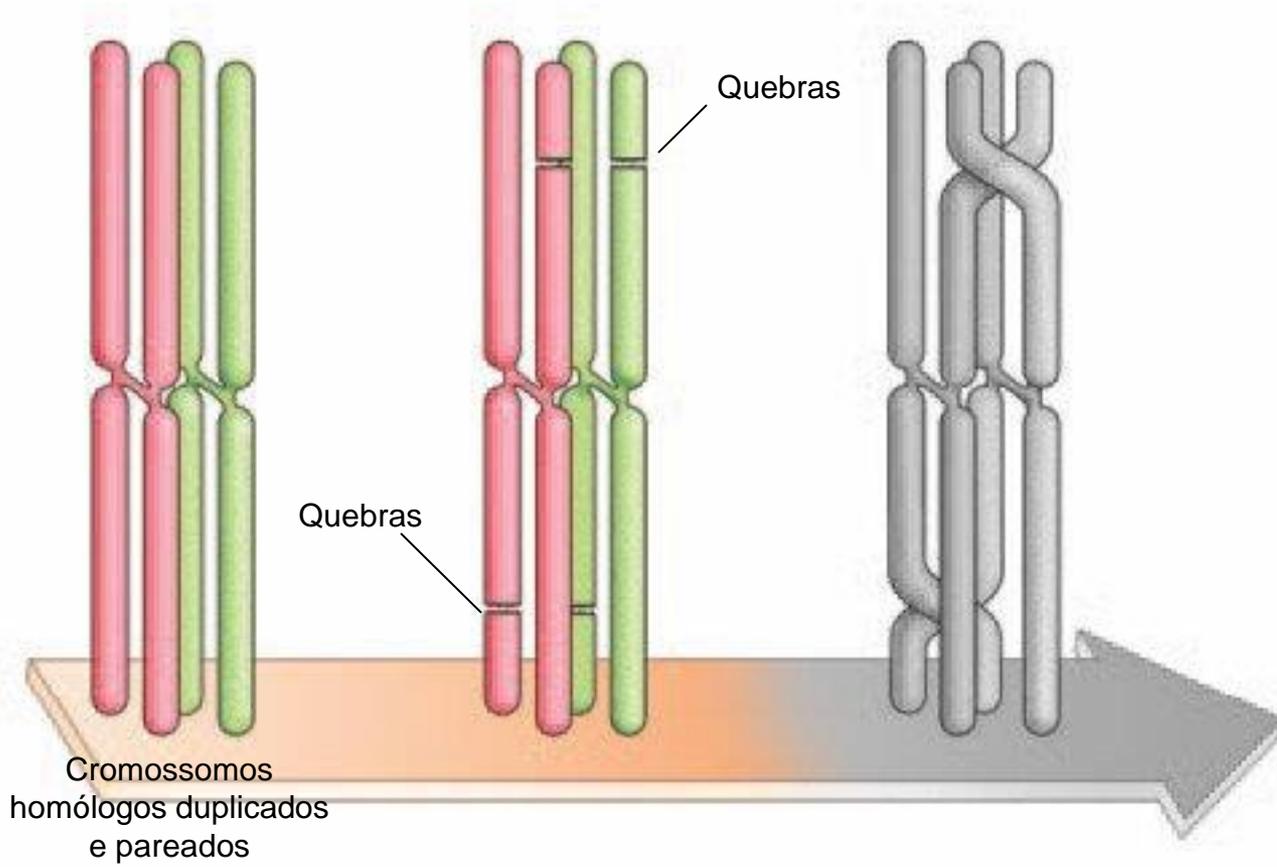
Novos núcleos (haplóides)

Divisão citoplasmática (citocinese)

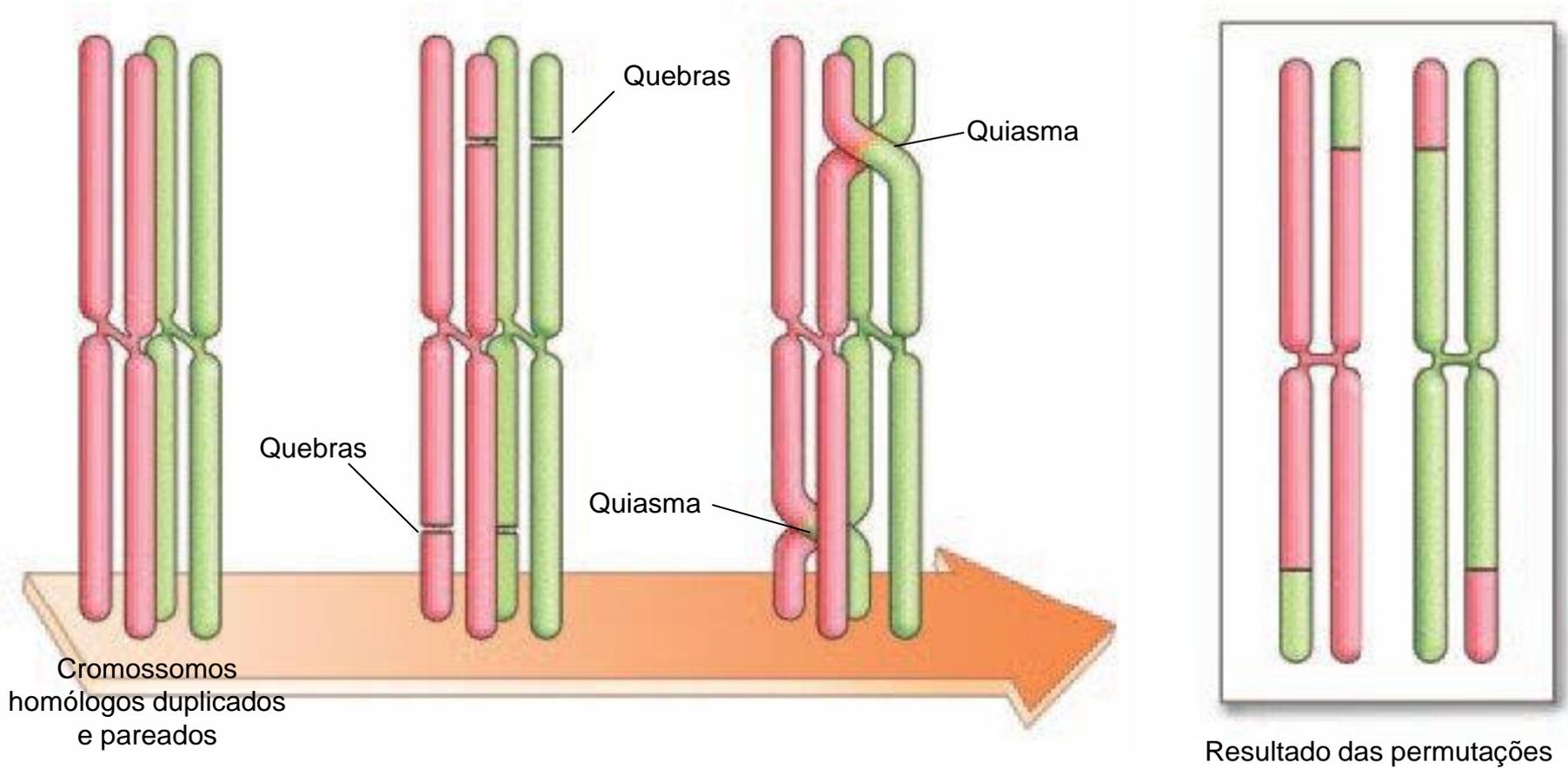
PERMUTAÇÃO



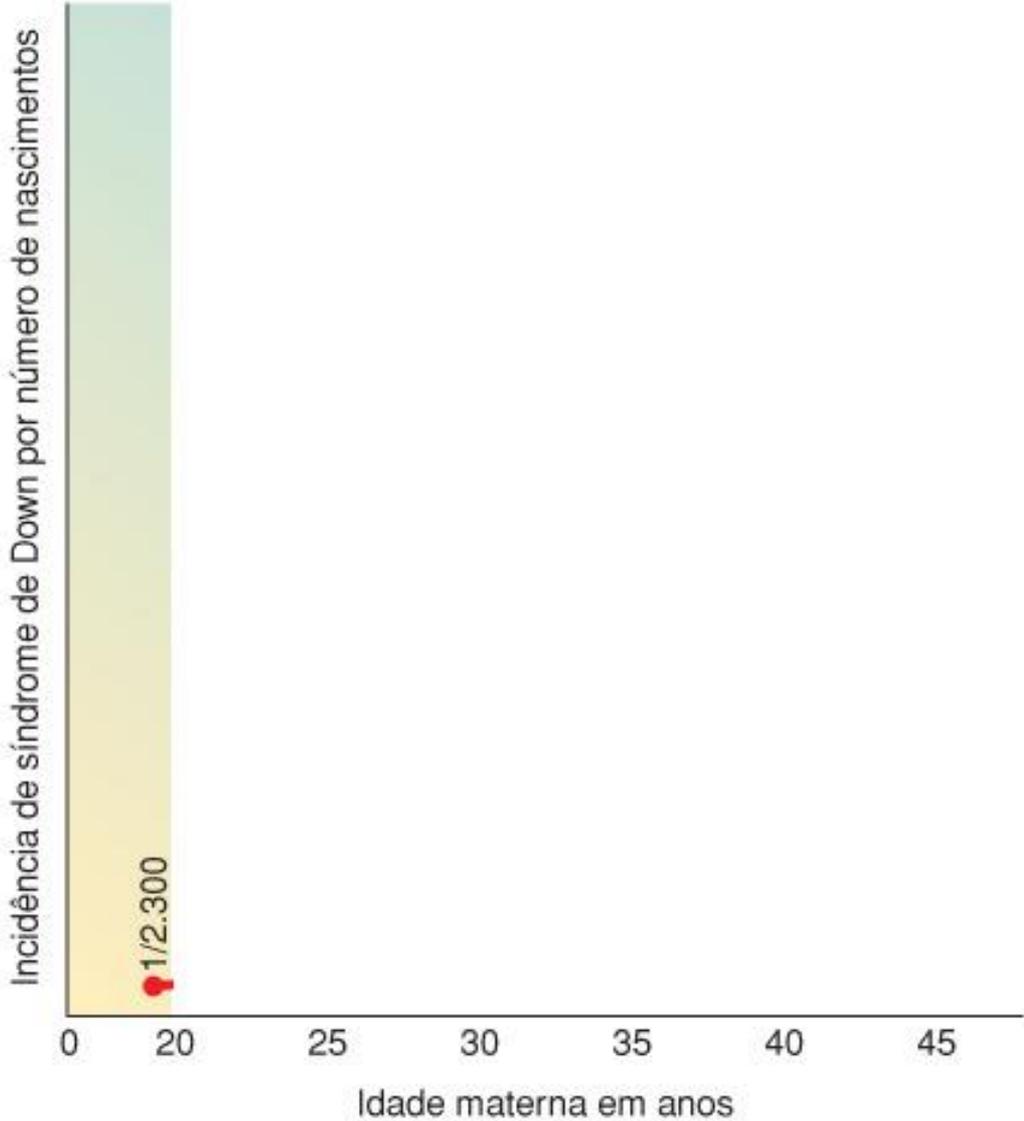
PERMUTAÇÃO



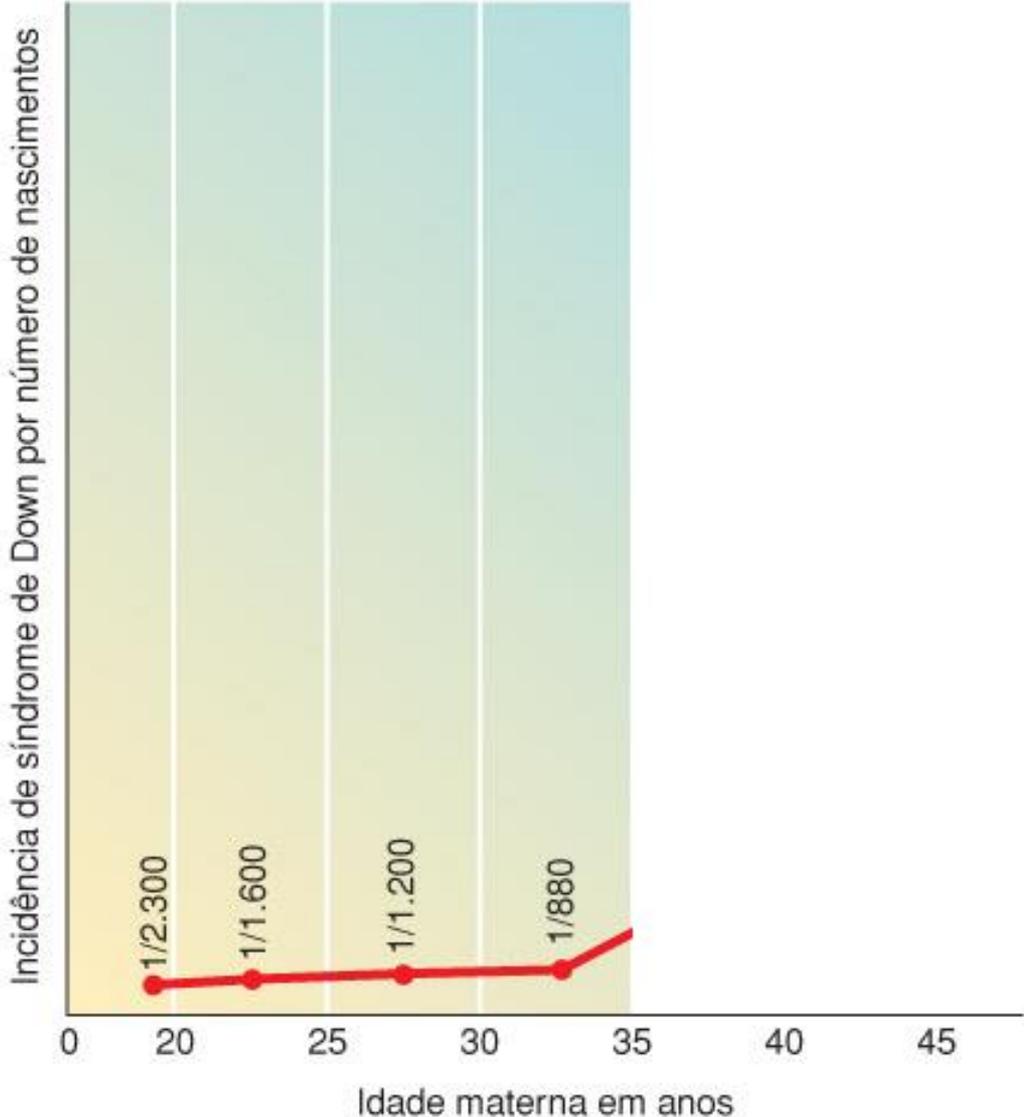
PERMUTAÇÃO



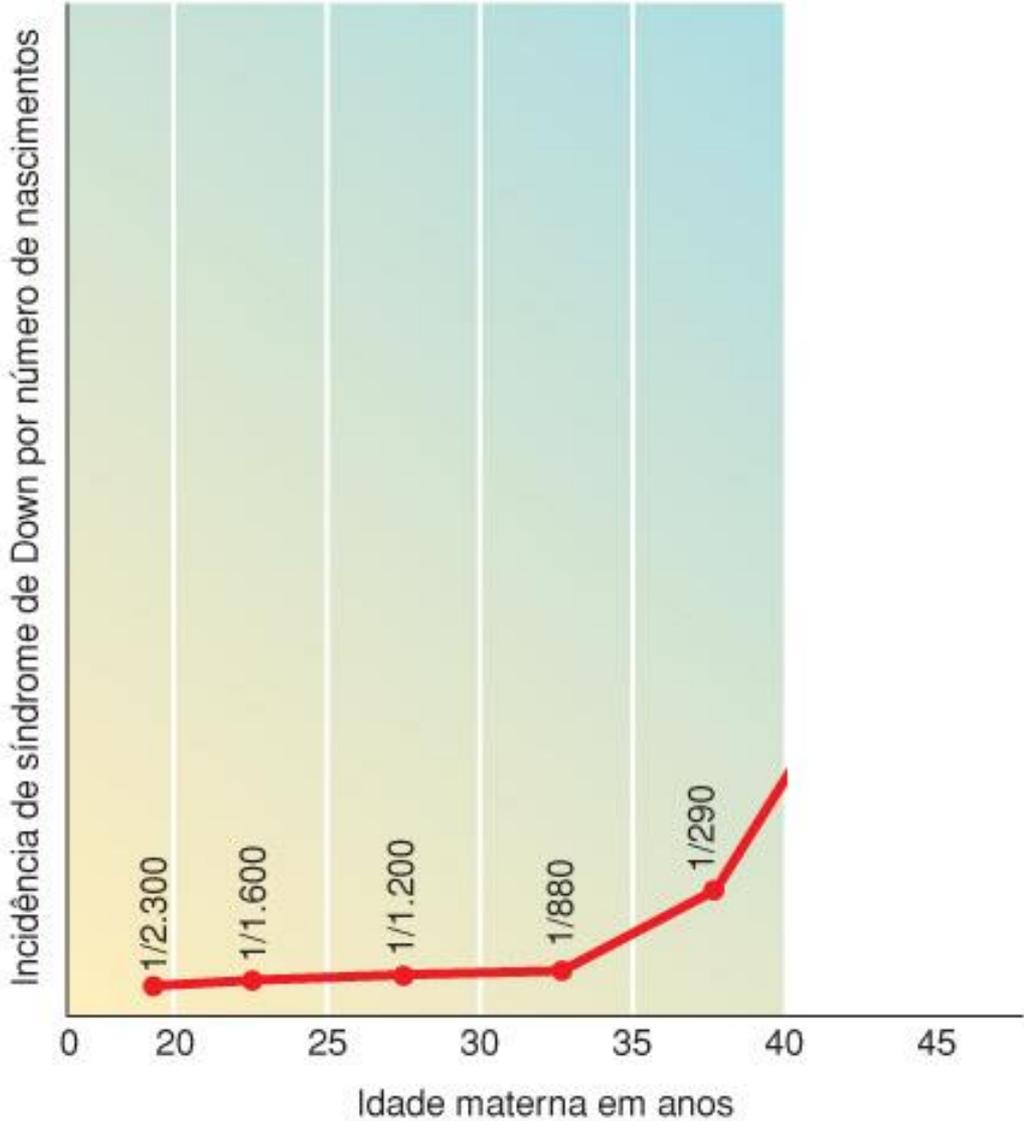
IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



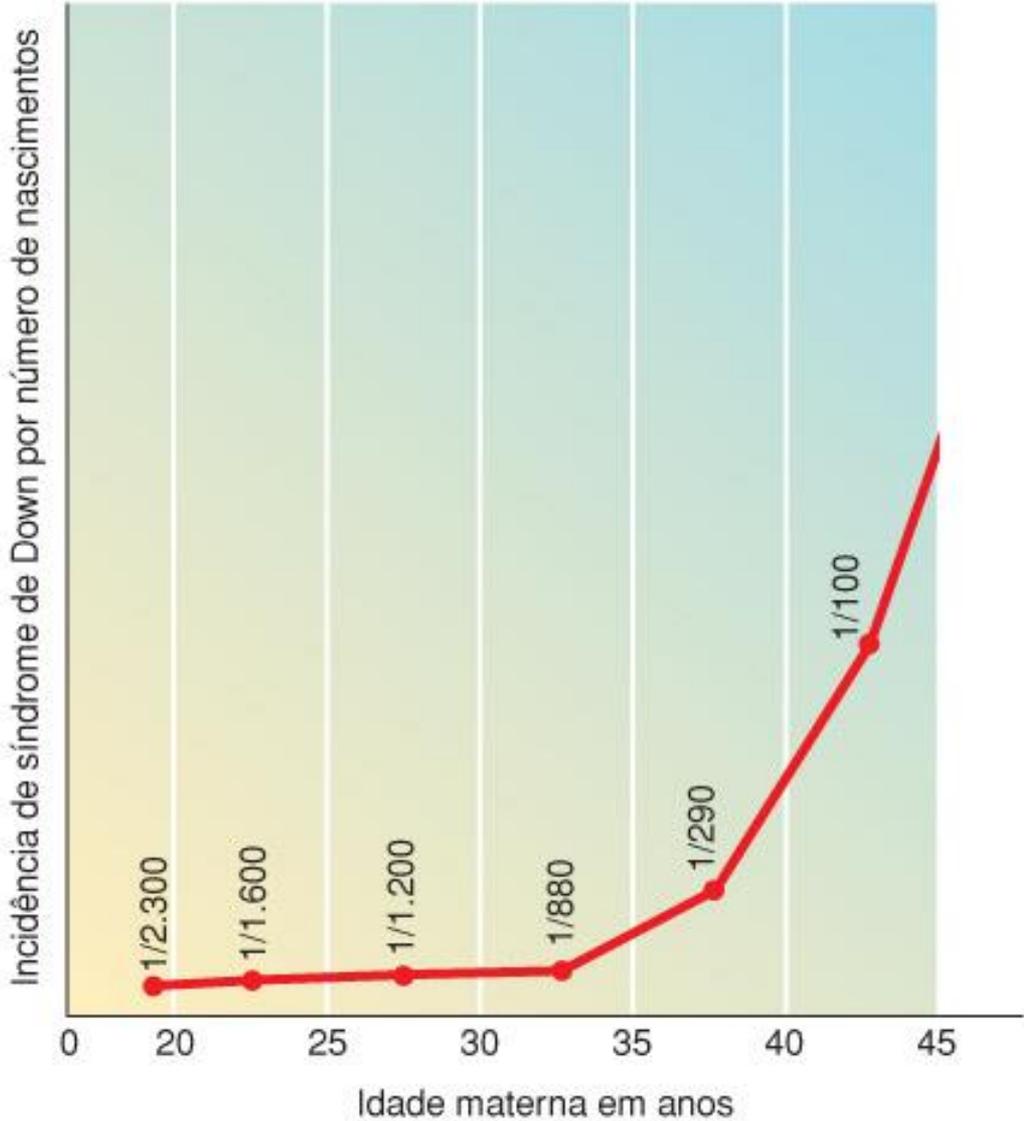
IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN

