

Núcleo e divisão celular

Estrutura do núcleo celular

Estudo dos cromossomos

Idiogramas/ alterações de cariótipo

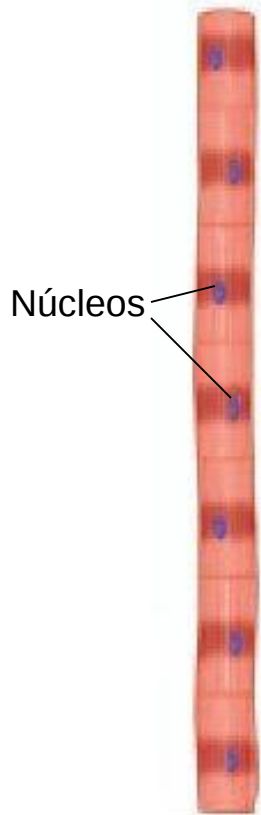
O ciclo celular

Mitose

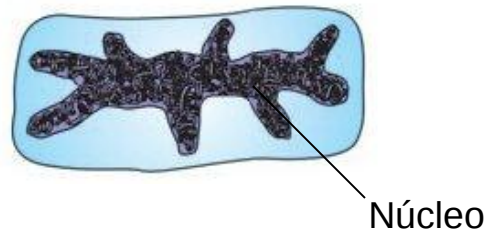
Meiose

TIPOS DE NÚCLEO

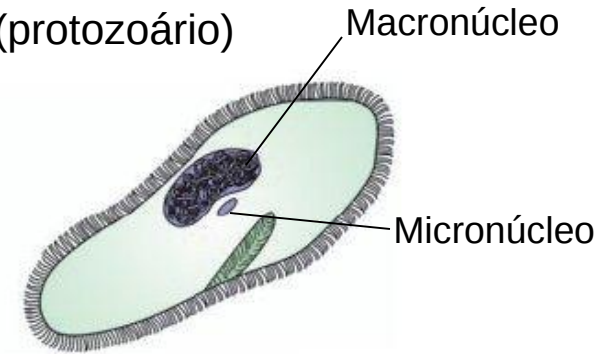
Fibra Muscular
Estriada Humana



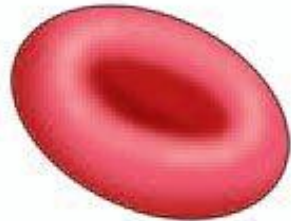
Célula da glândula da
seda da mariposa



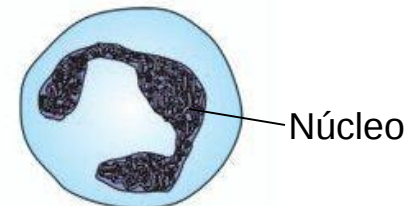
Paramécio
(protozoário)



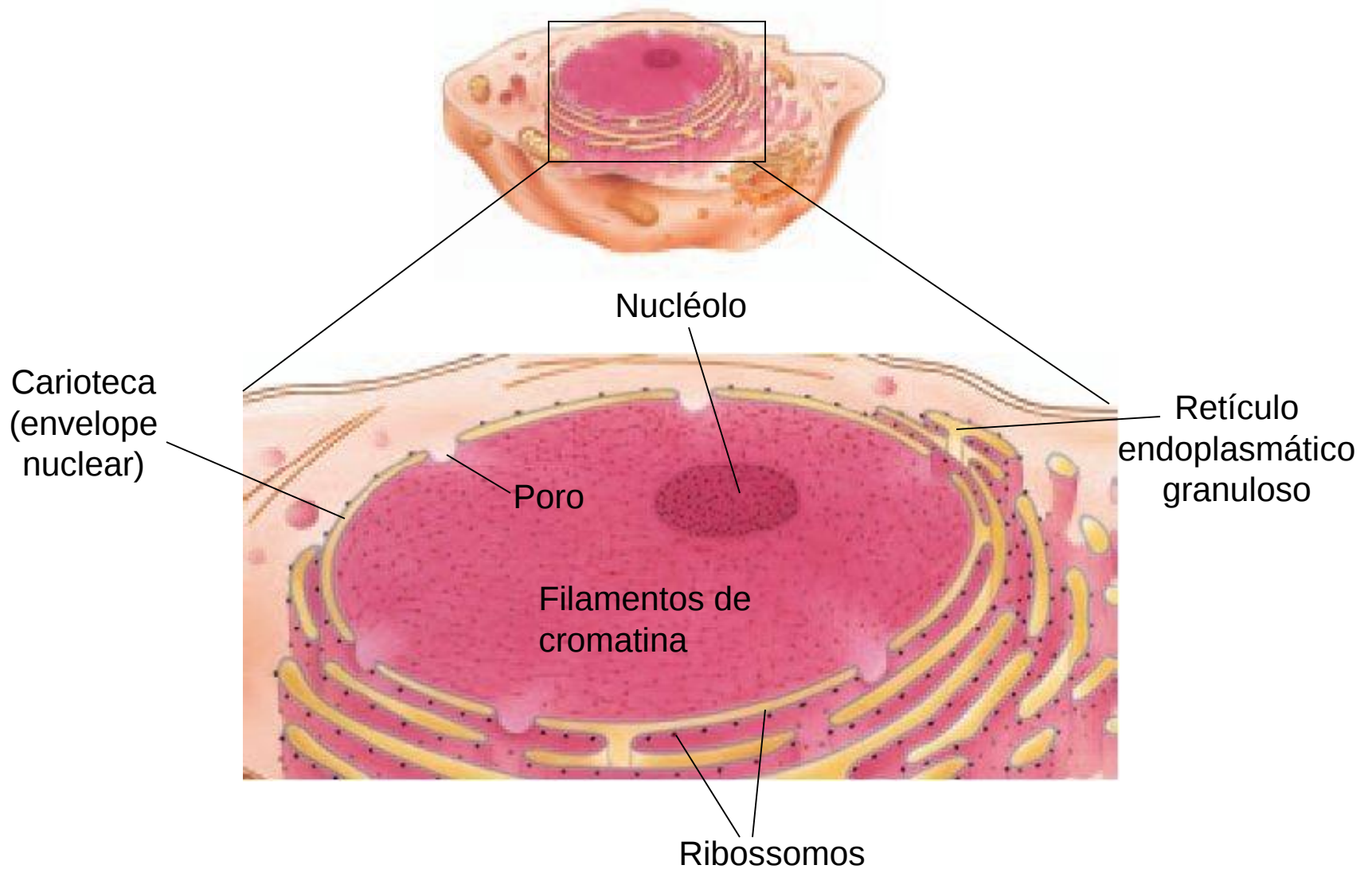
Hemácia
Humana



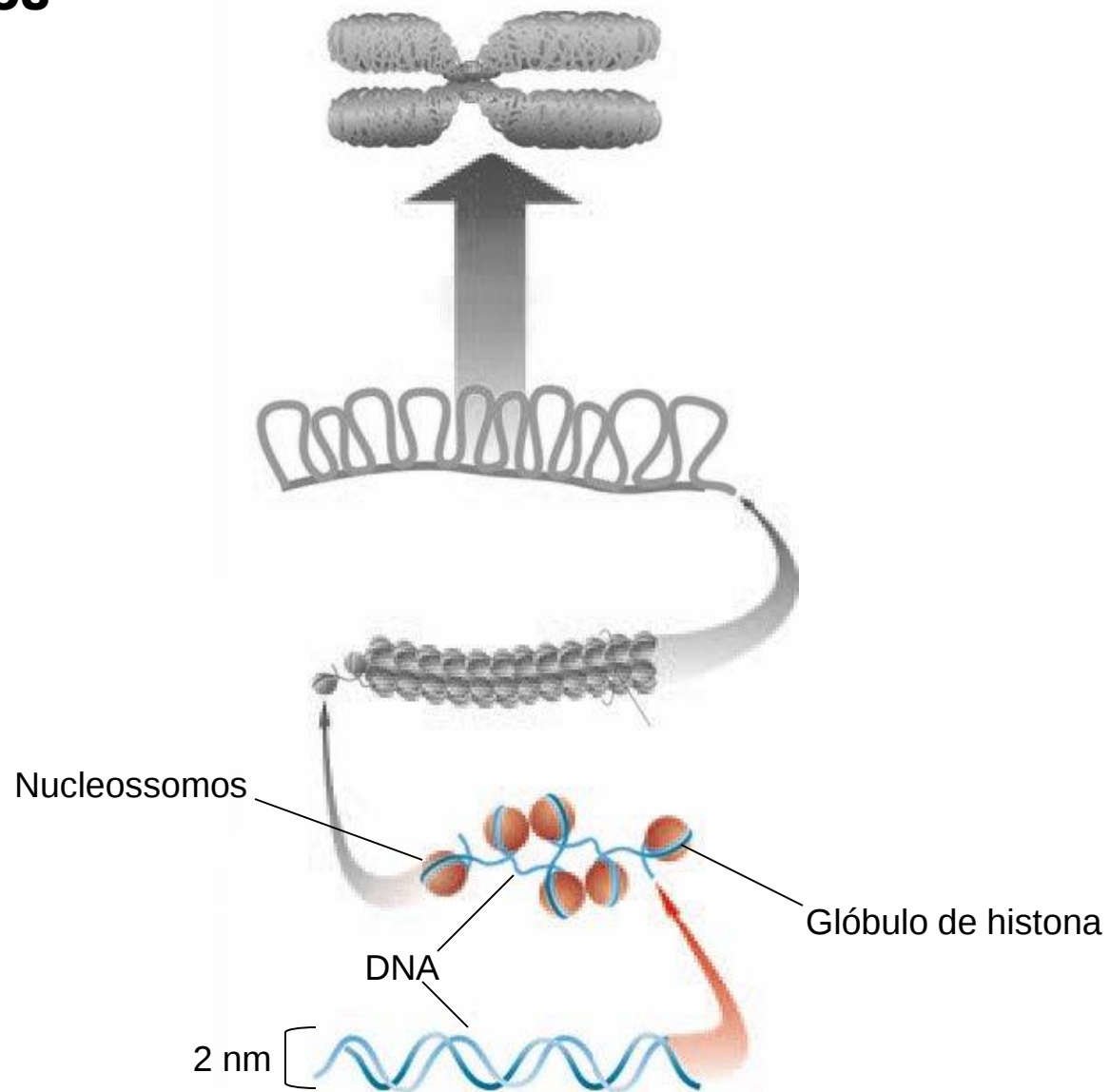
Fibra Muscular
Estriada Humana



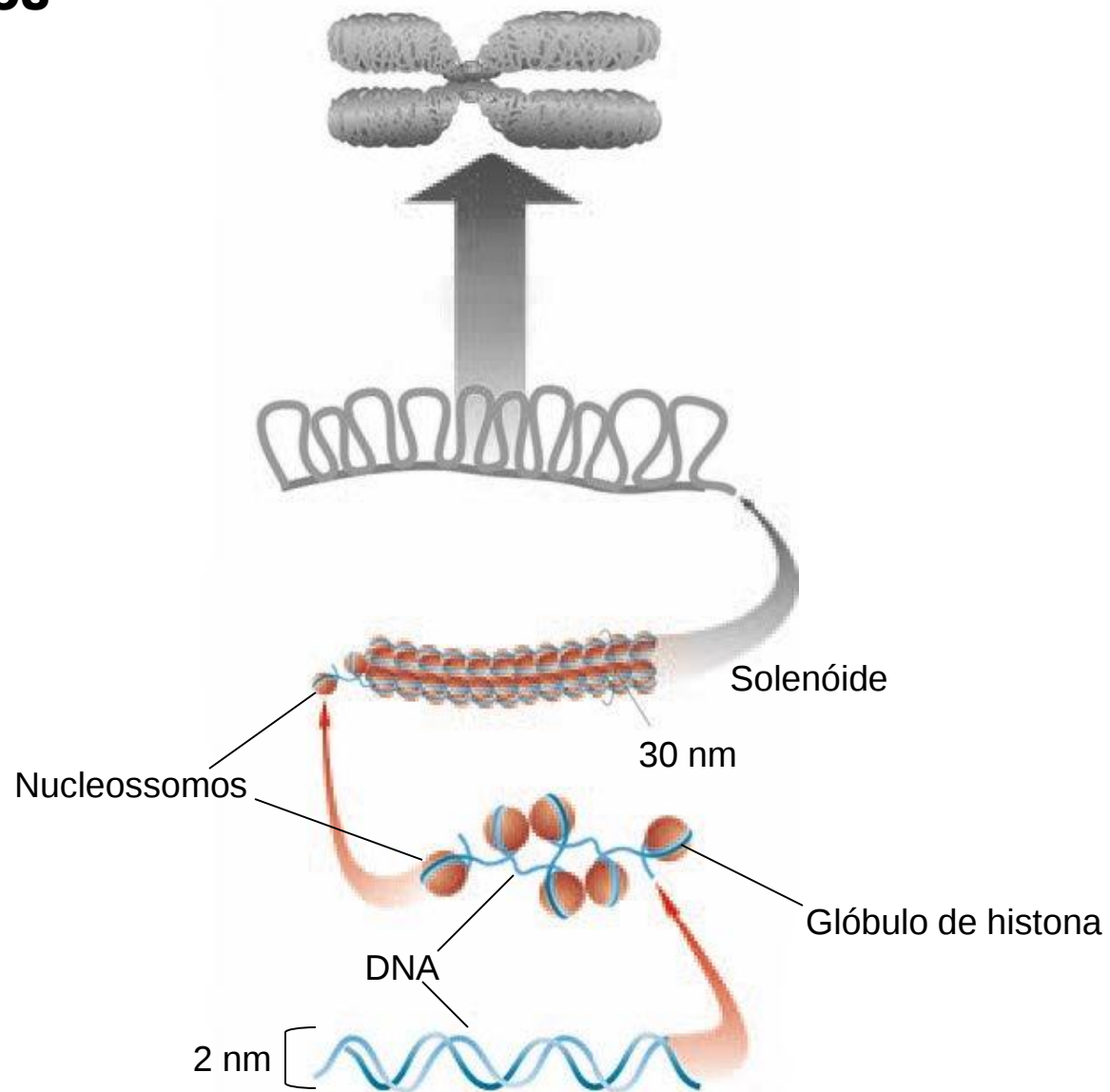
COMPONENTES DO NÚCLEO



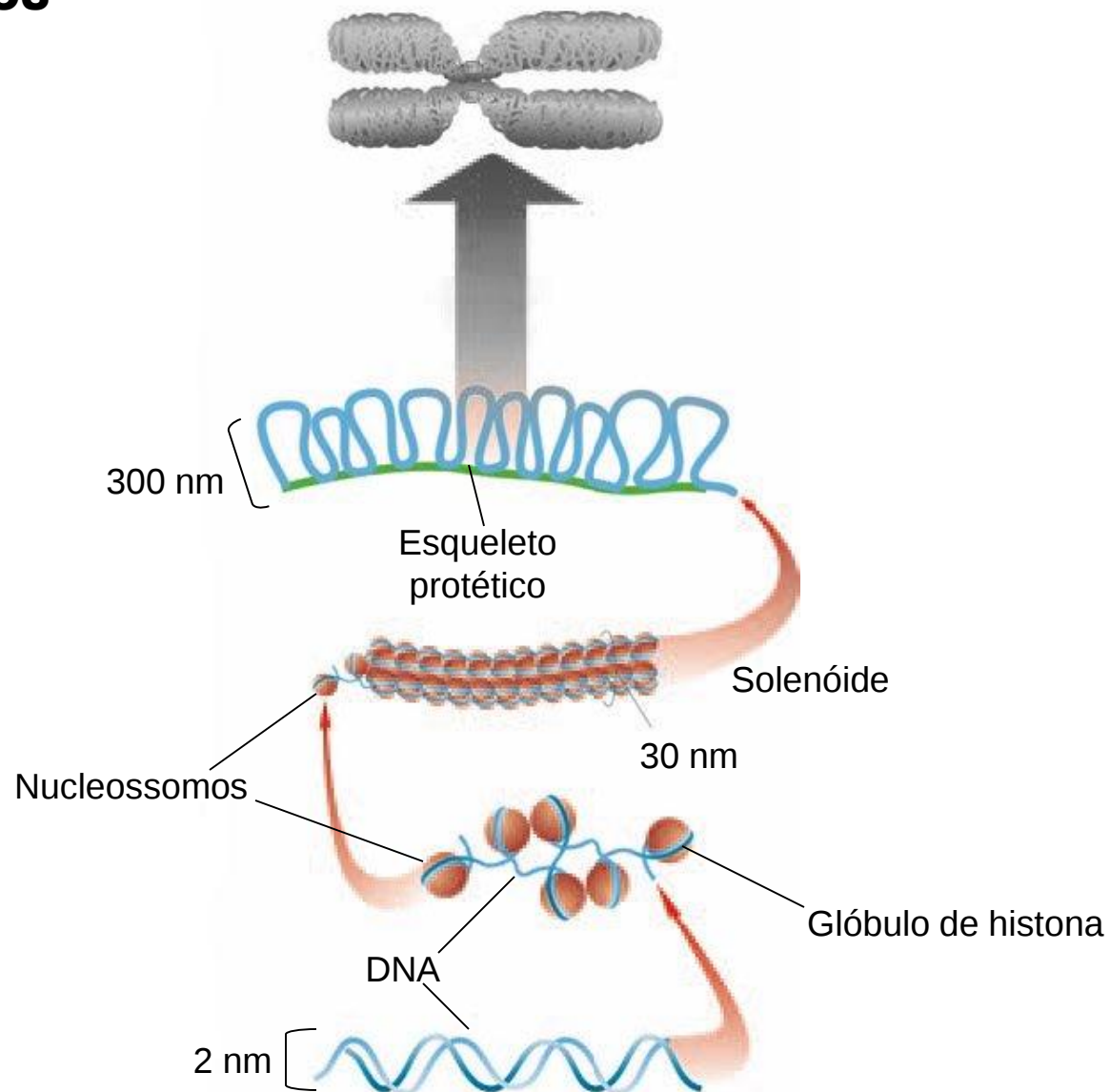
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



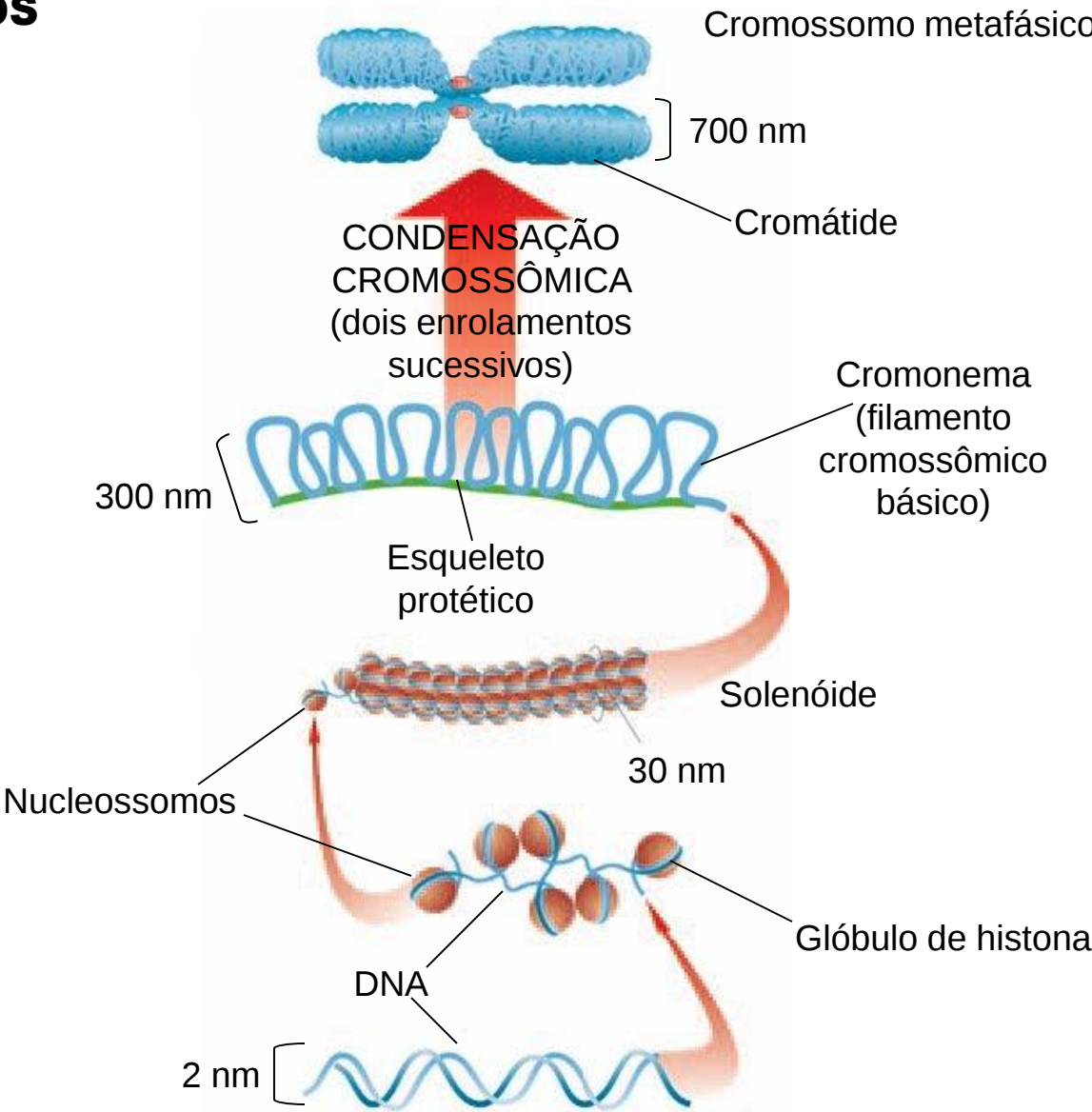
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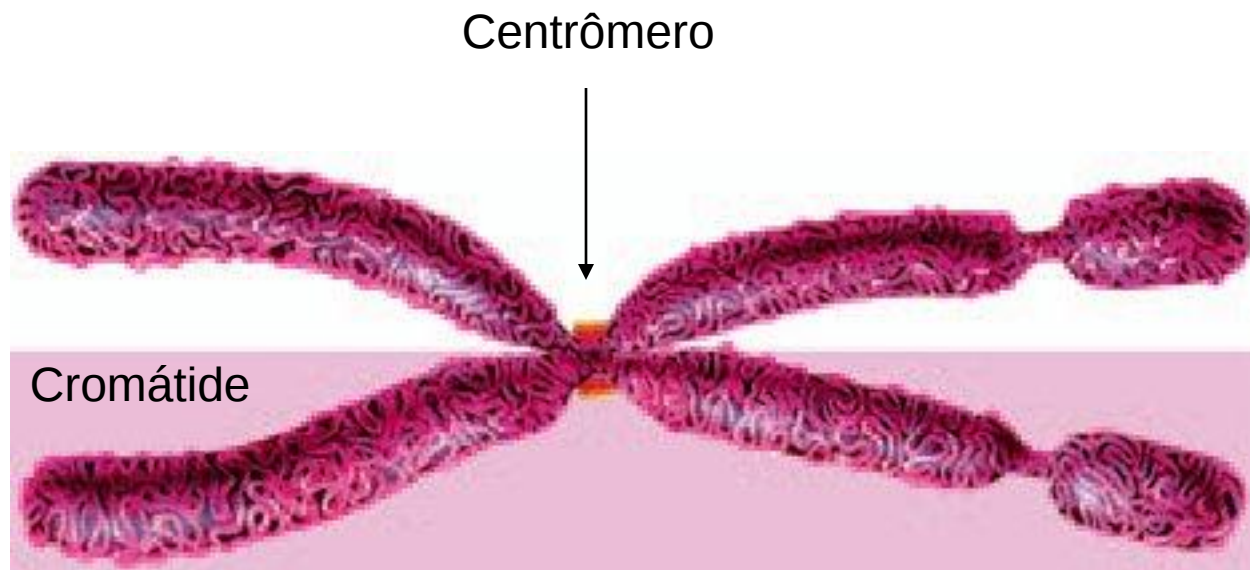
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



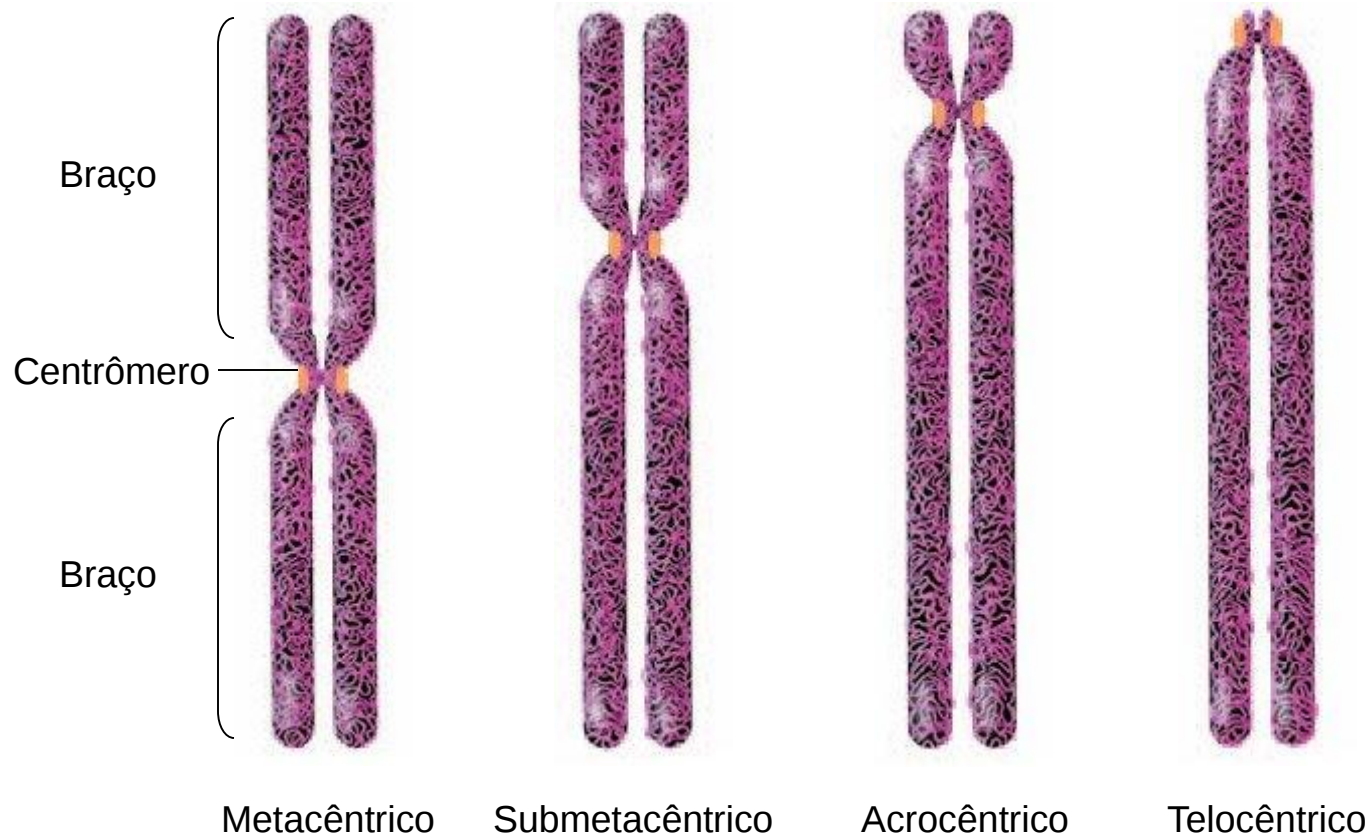
ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS



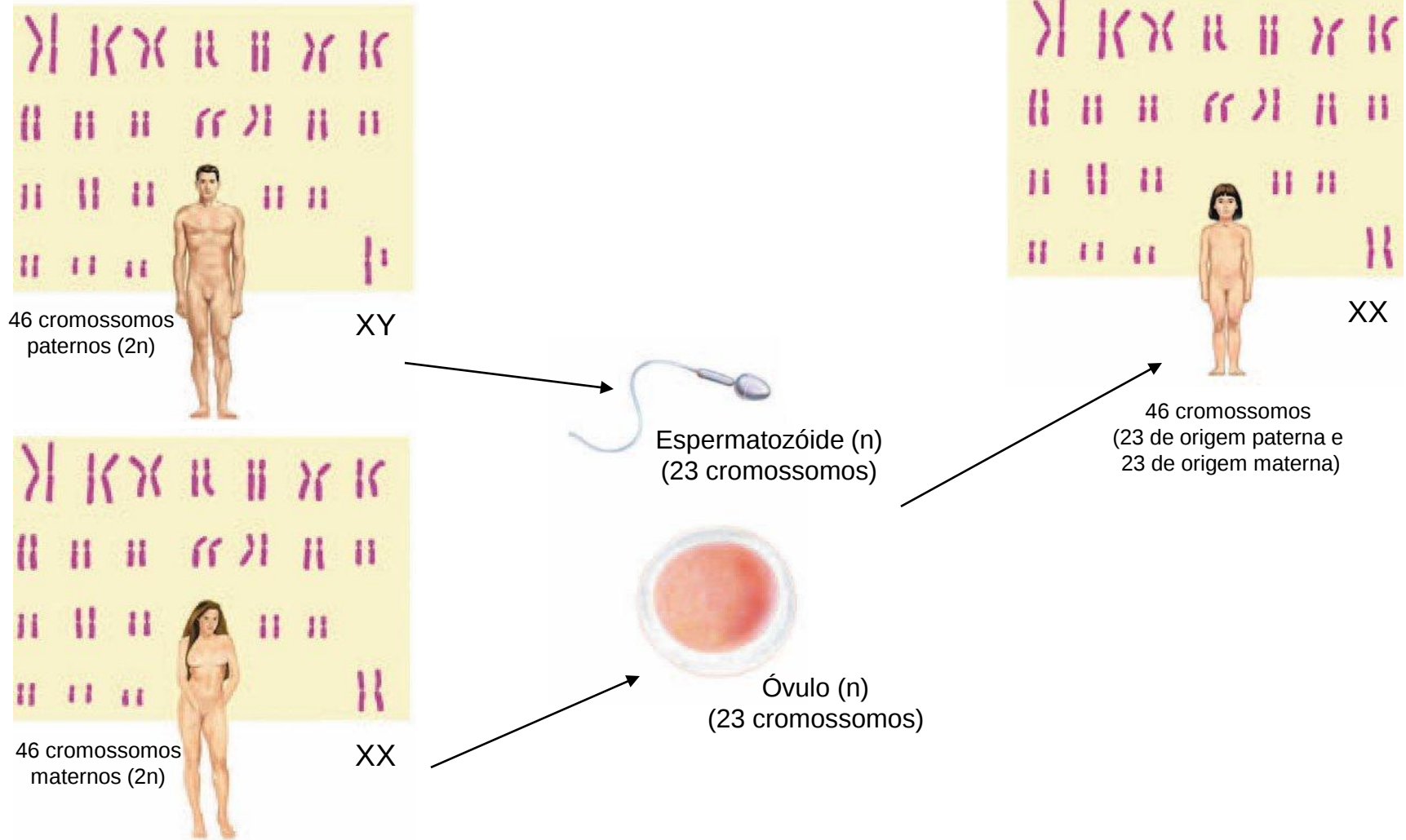
CROMOSSOMO CONDENSADO



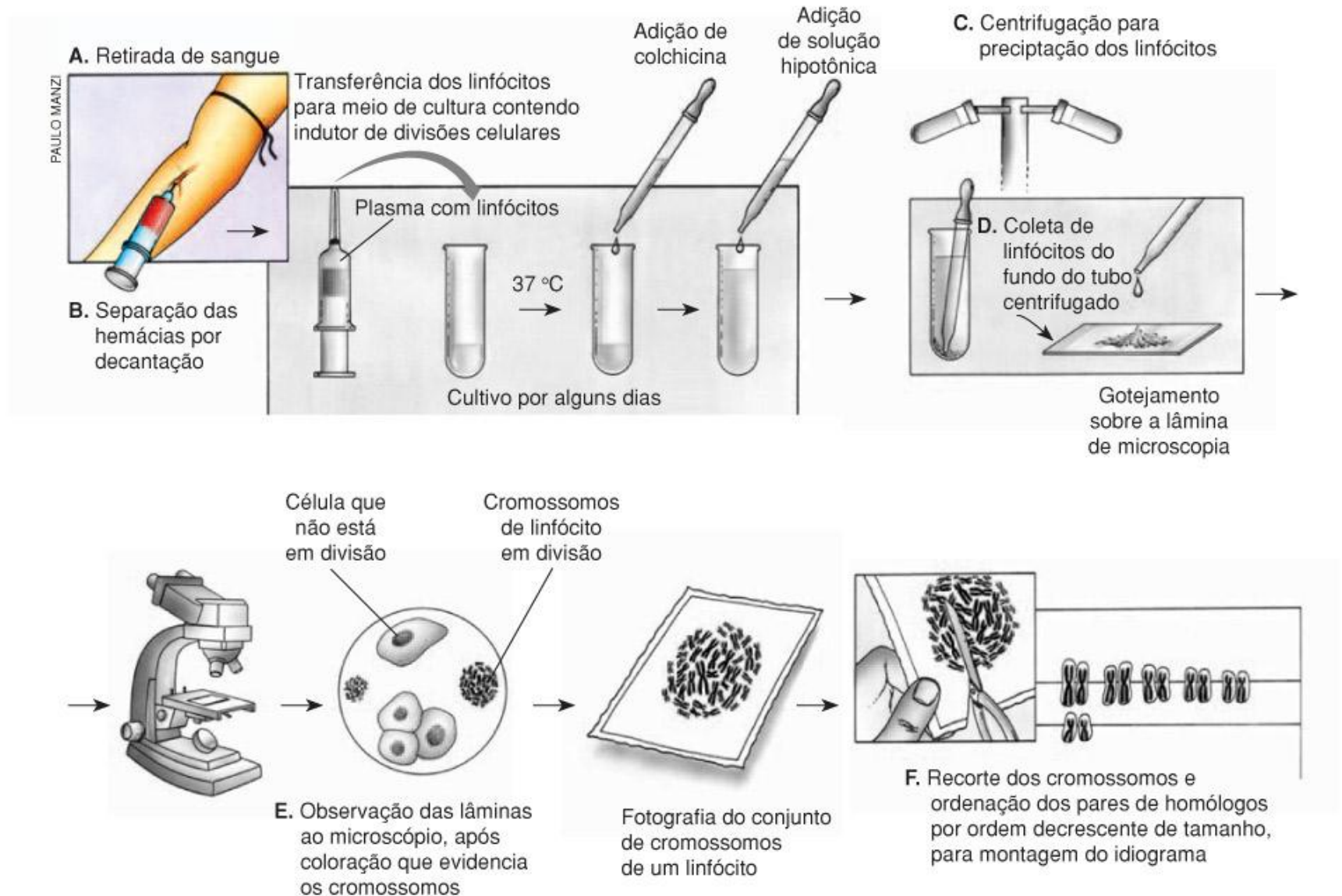
TIPOS DE CROMOSSOMO



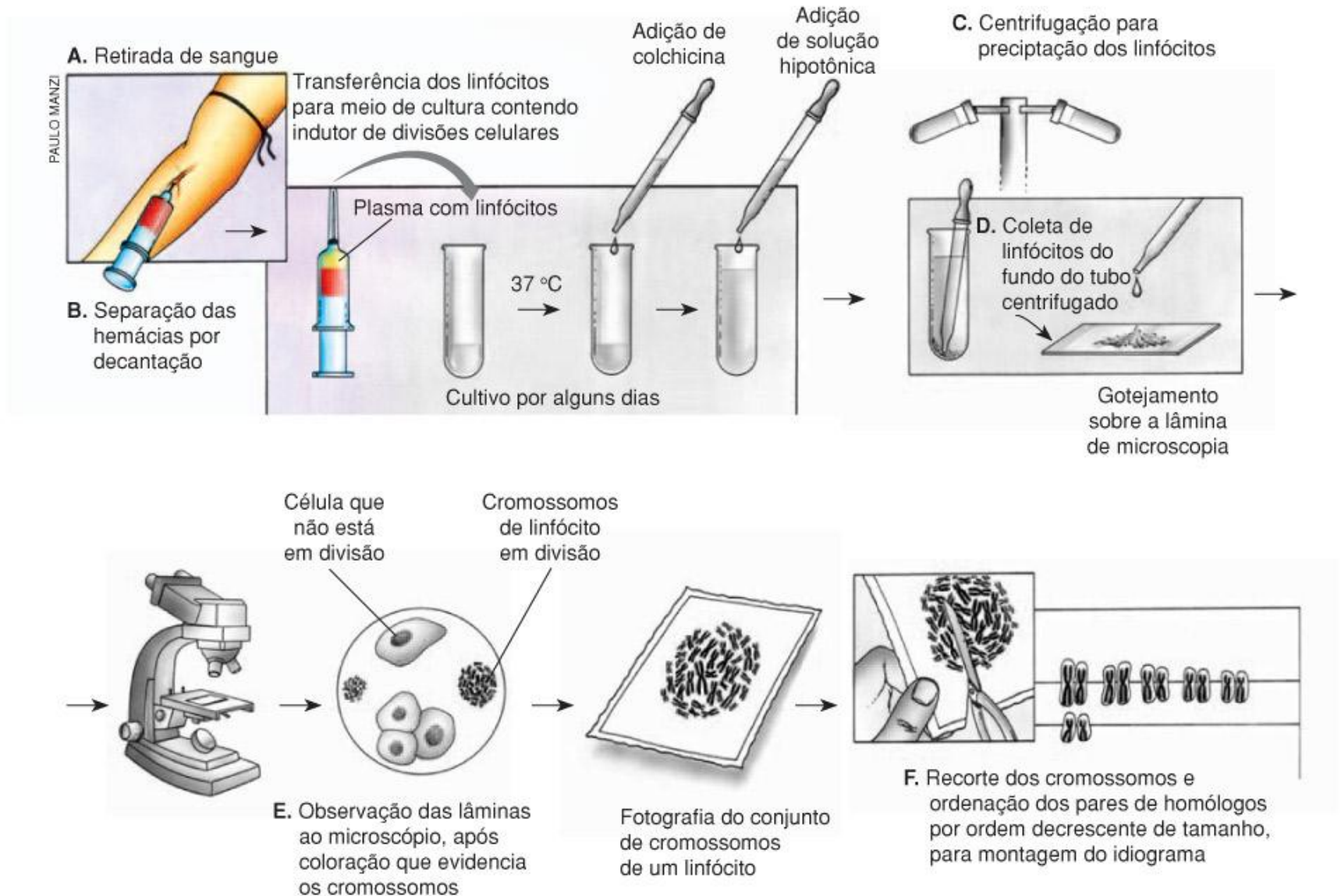
HERANÇA



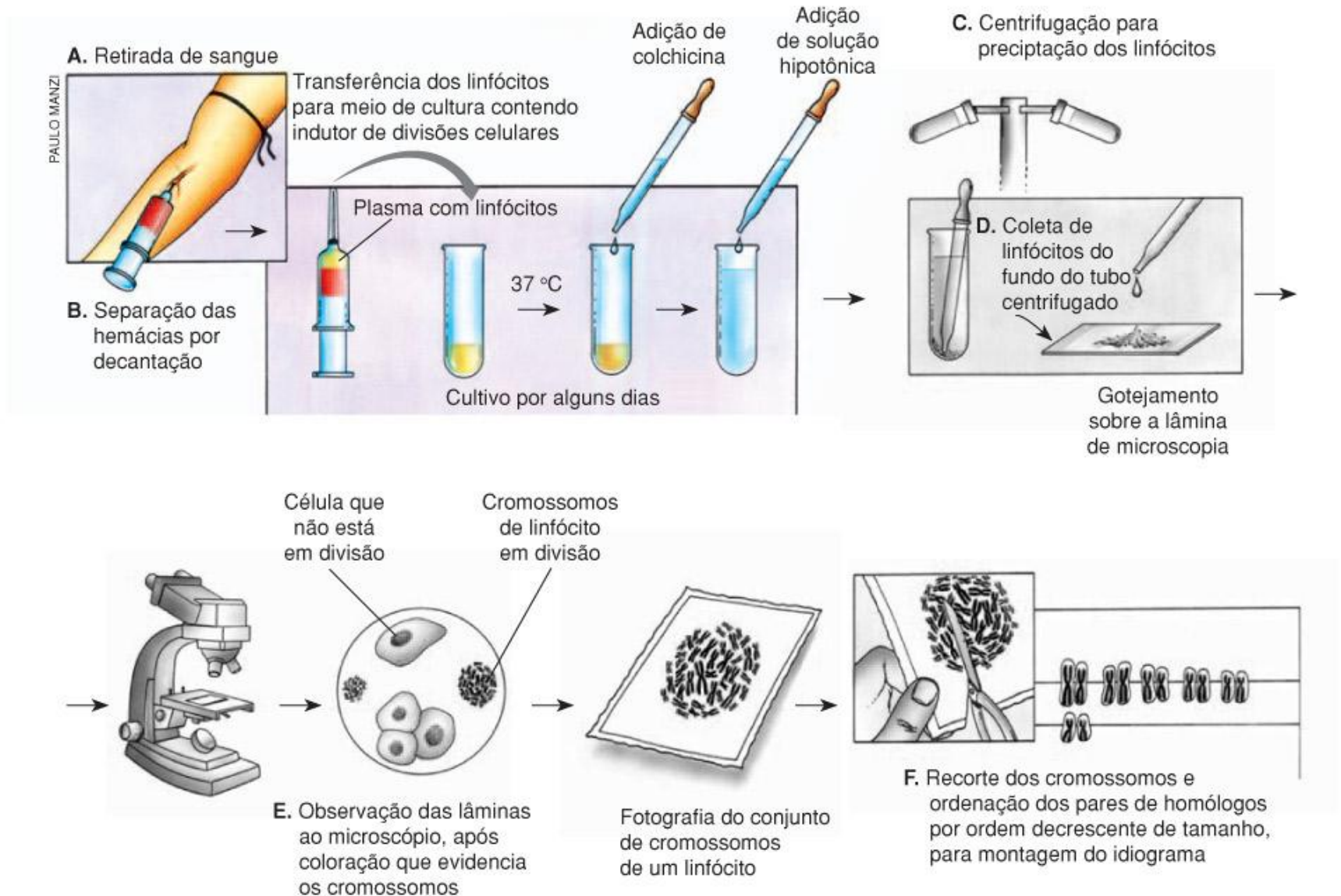
PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



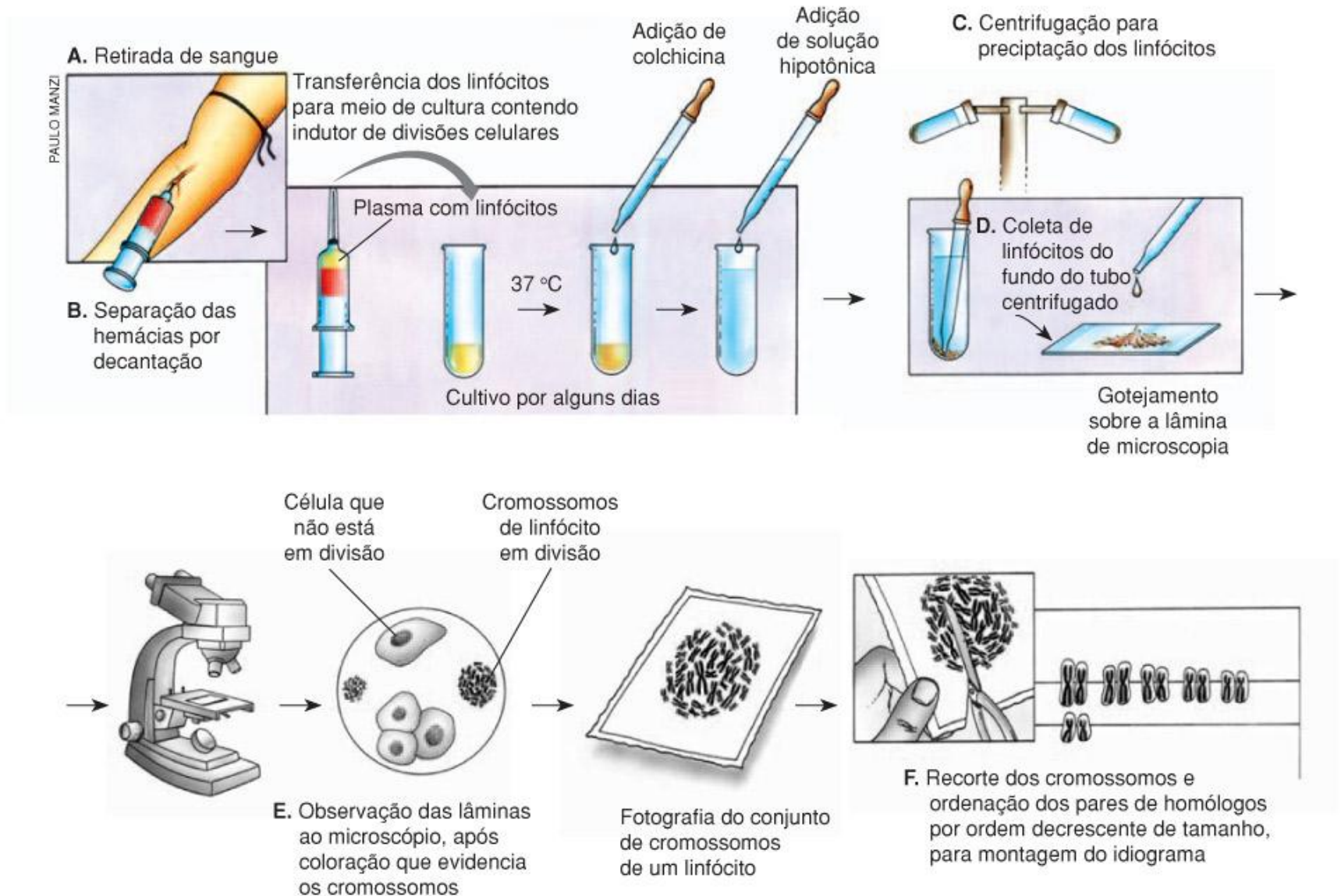
PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



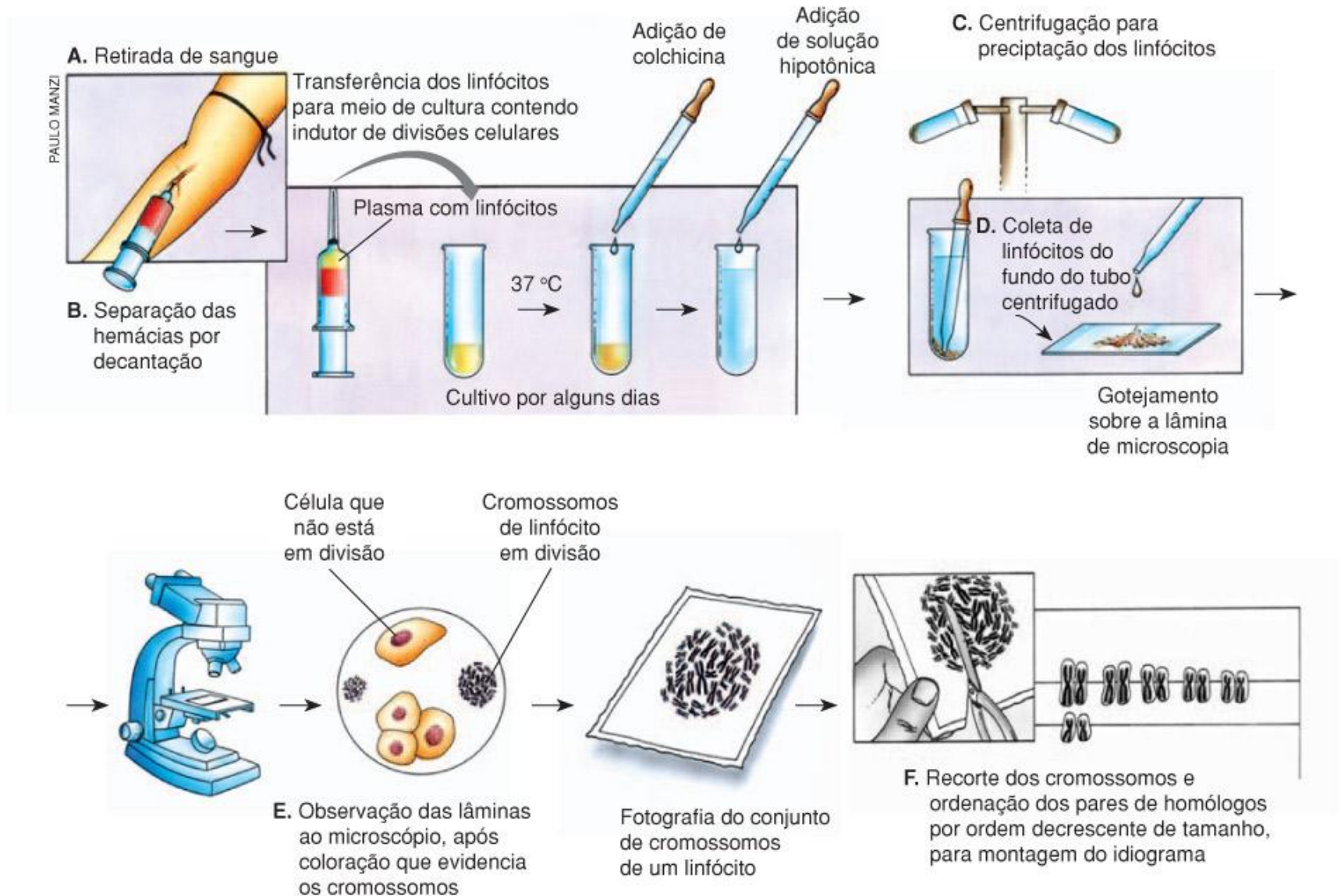
PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



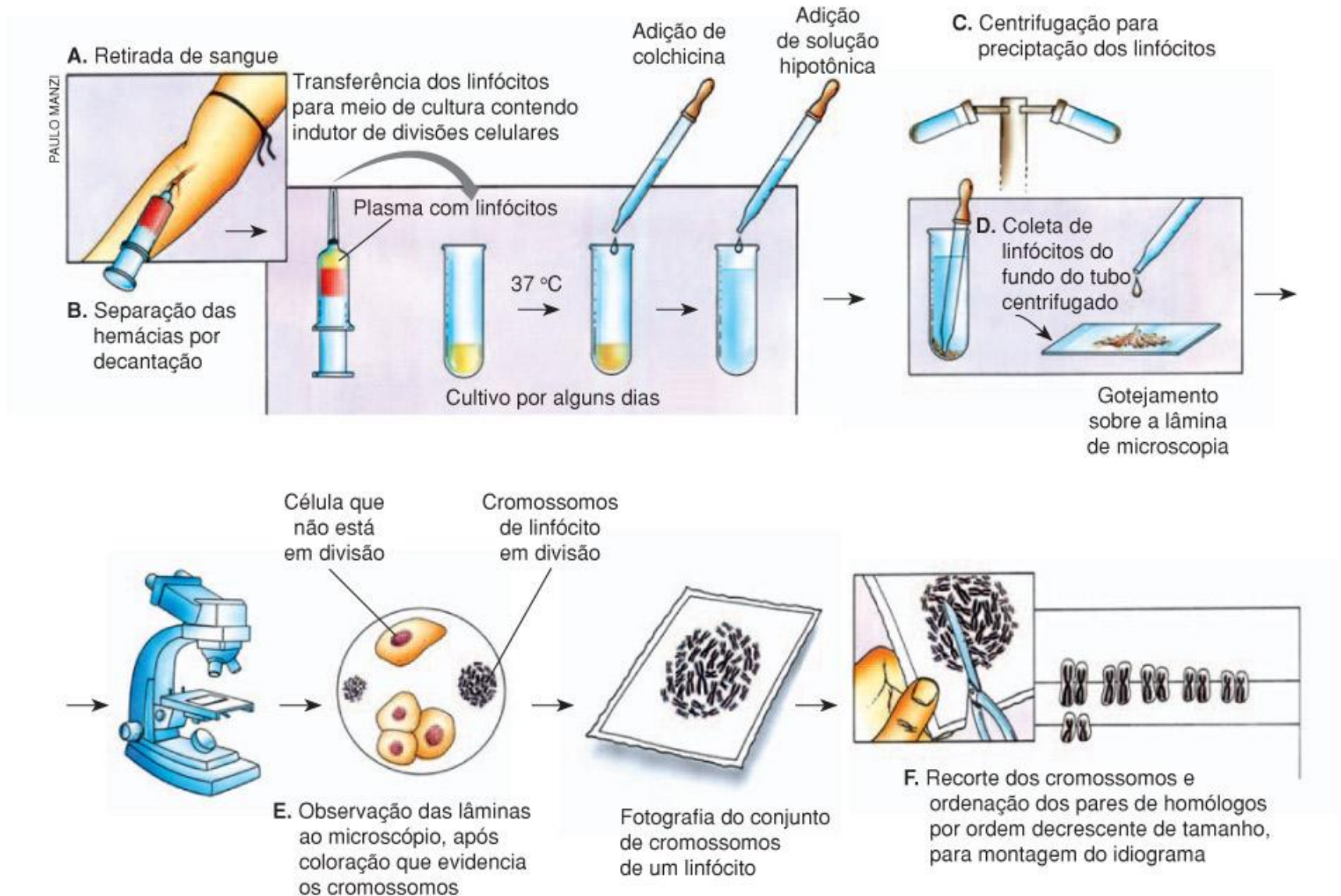
PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



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PREPARAÇÃO DE UM IDIOGRAMA HUMANO



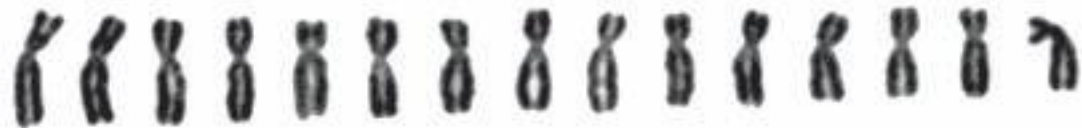
SÌNDROME DE DOWN



Grupo A



Grupo B



Grupo C + X



Grupo D



Grupo E



Grupo F



Grupo G

Y

SÌNDROME DE TURNER



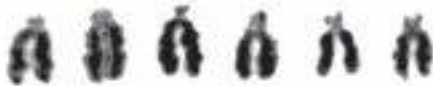
Grupo A



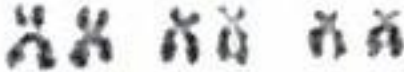
Grupo B



Grupo C + X



Grupo D



Grupo E



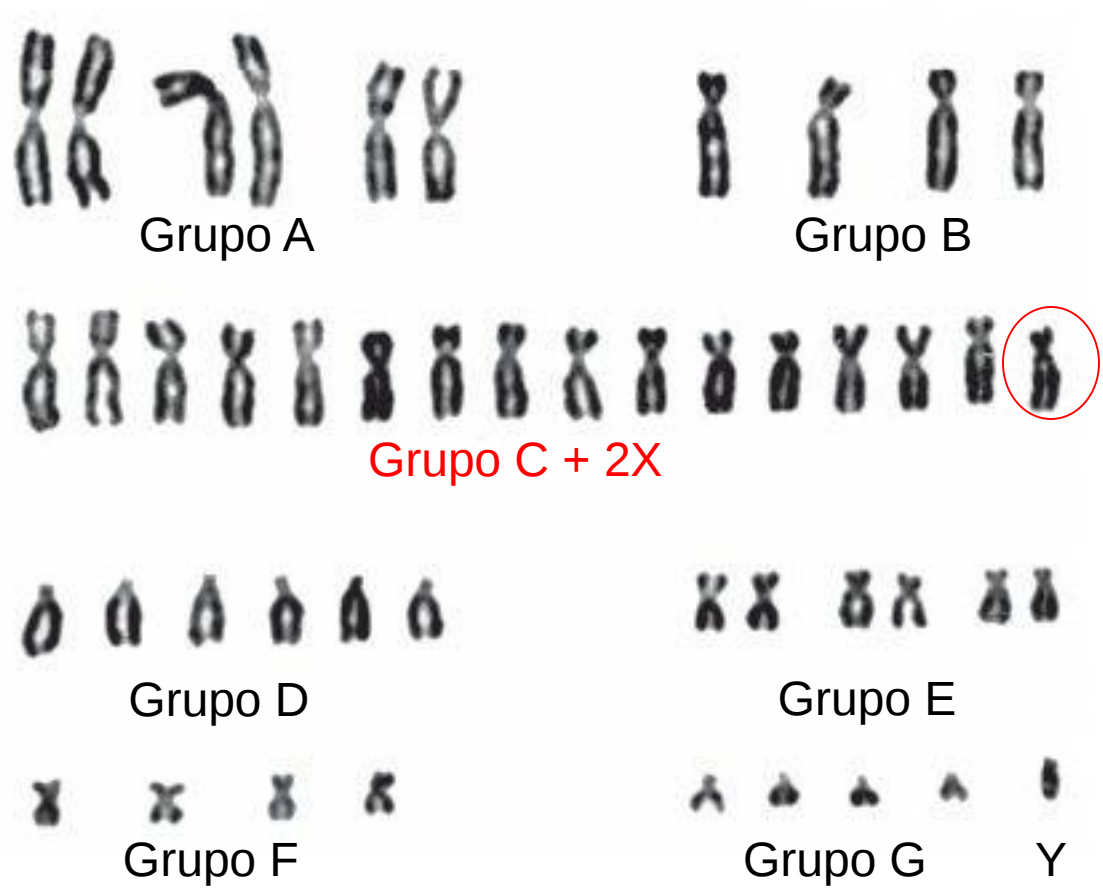
Grupo F



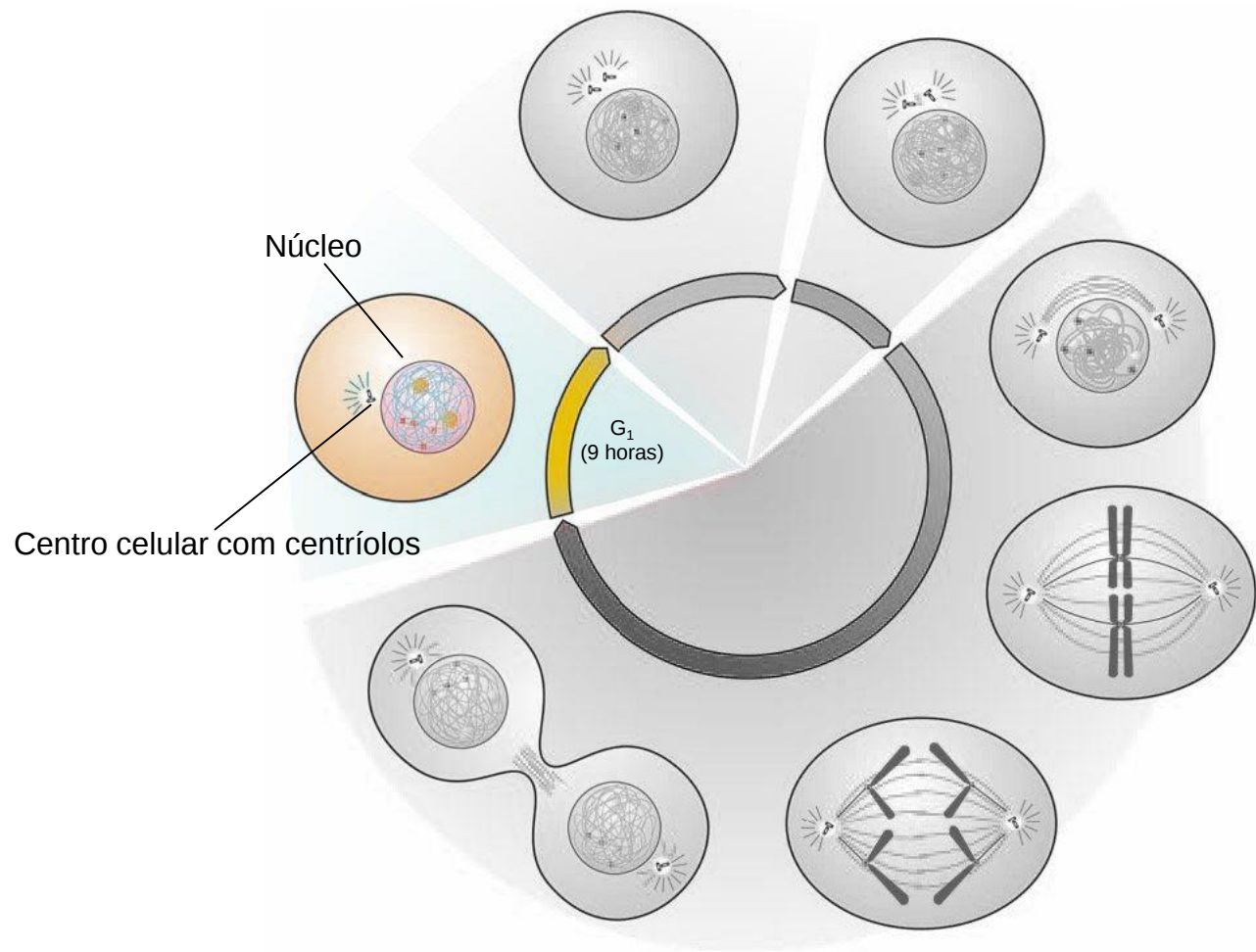
Grupo G



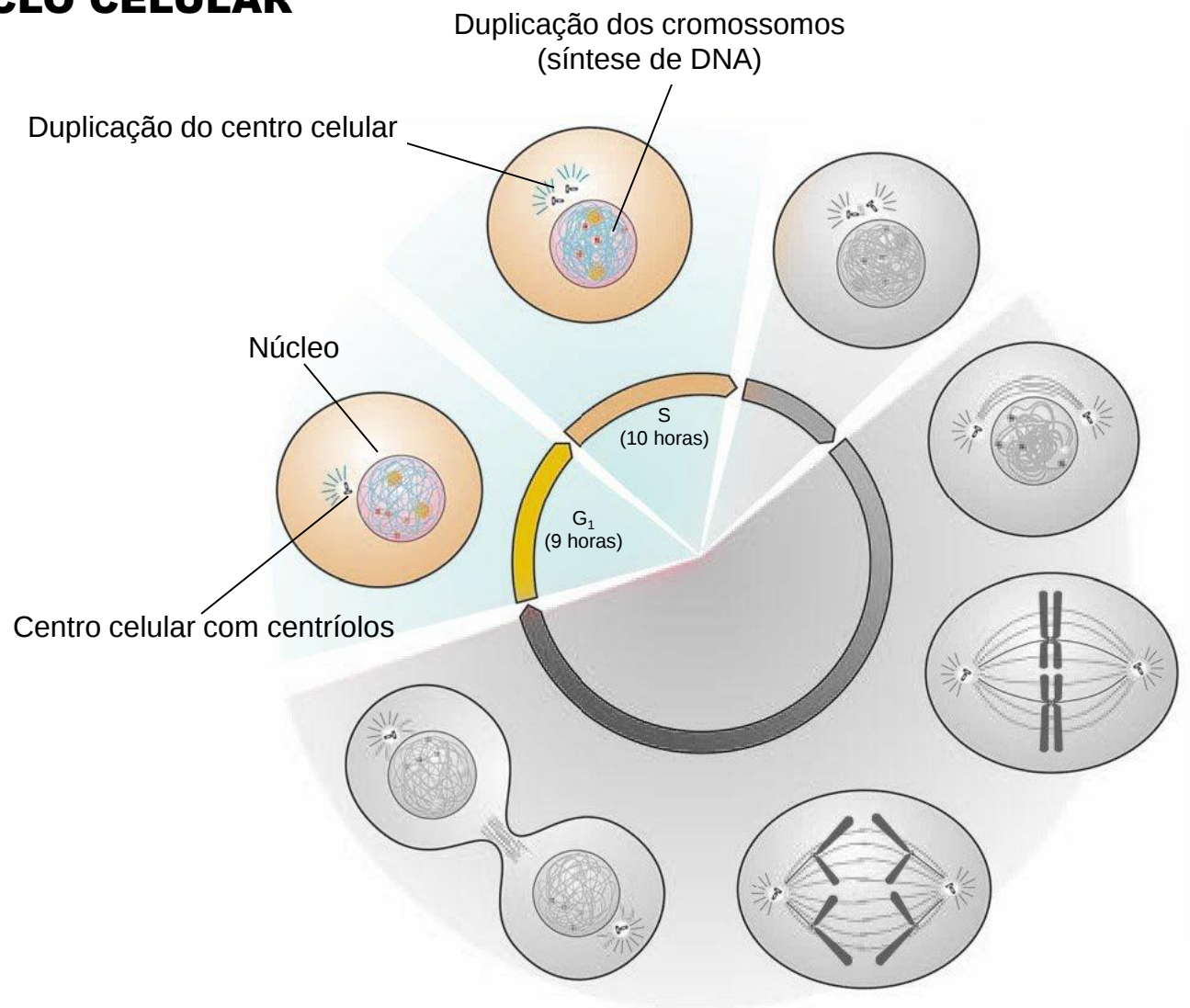
SÌNDROME DE KLINEFELTER



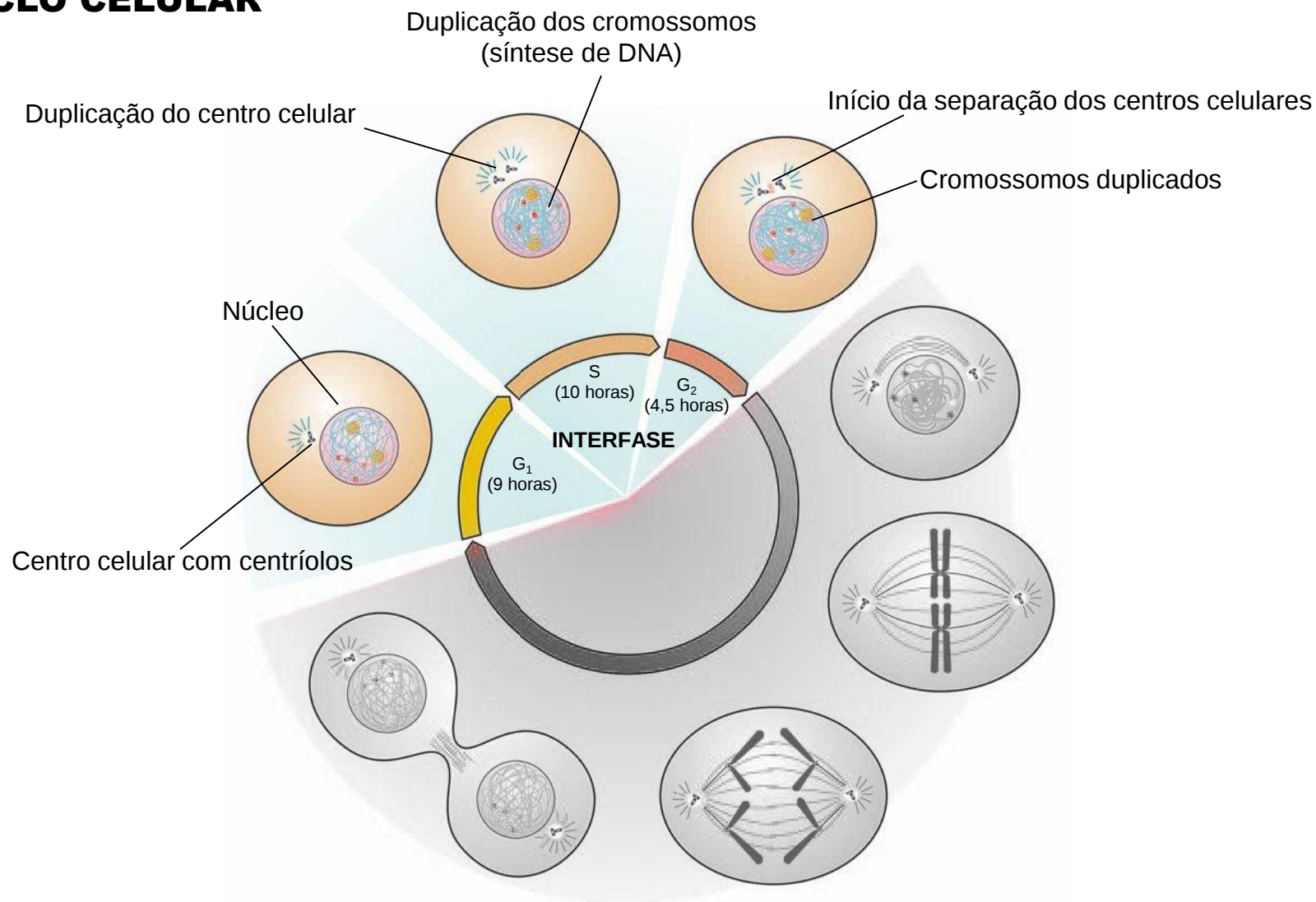
O CICLO CELULAR



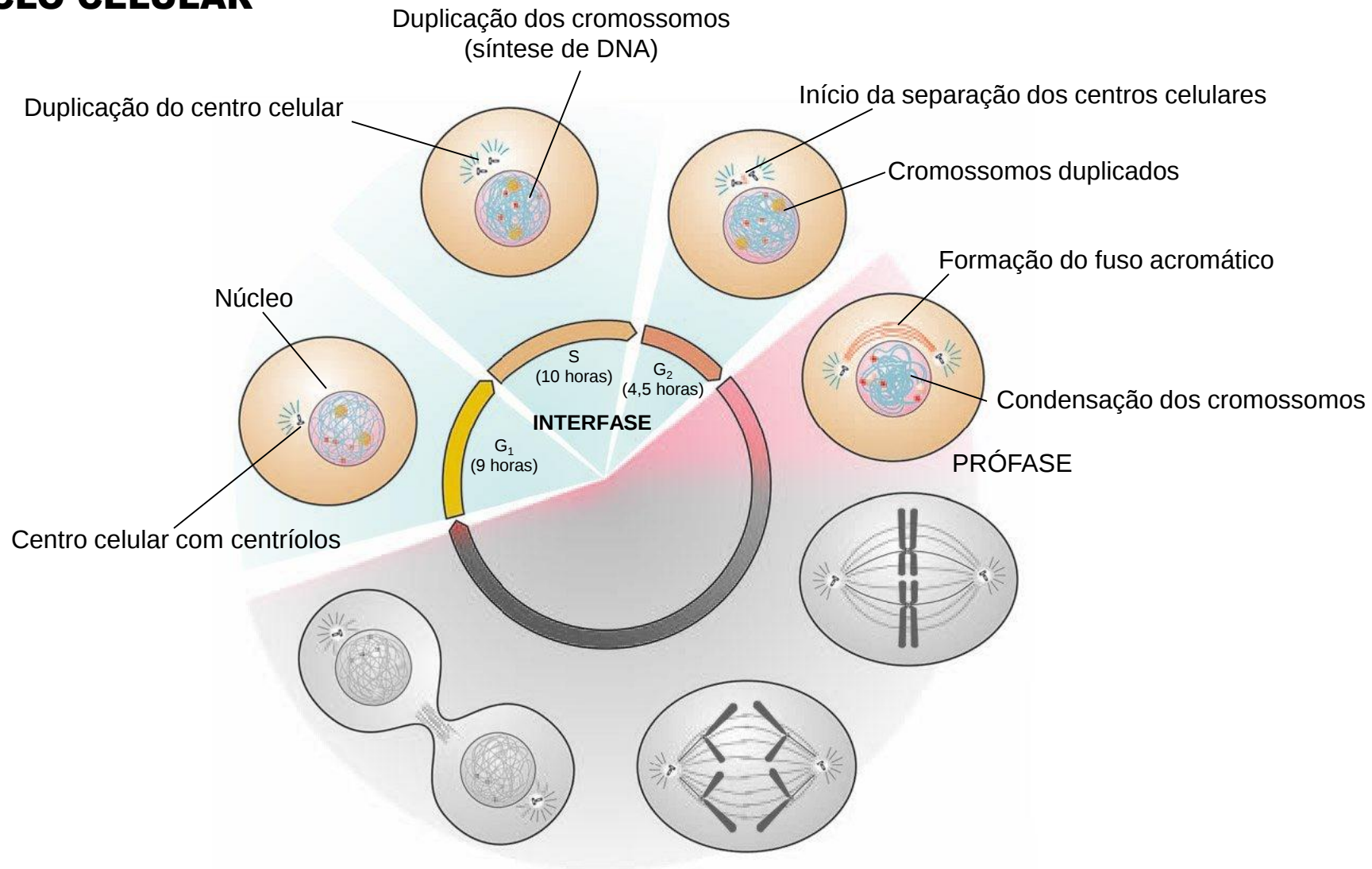
O CICLO CELULAR



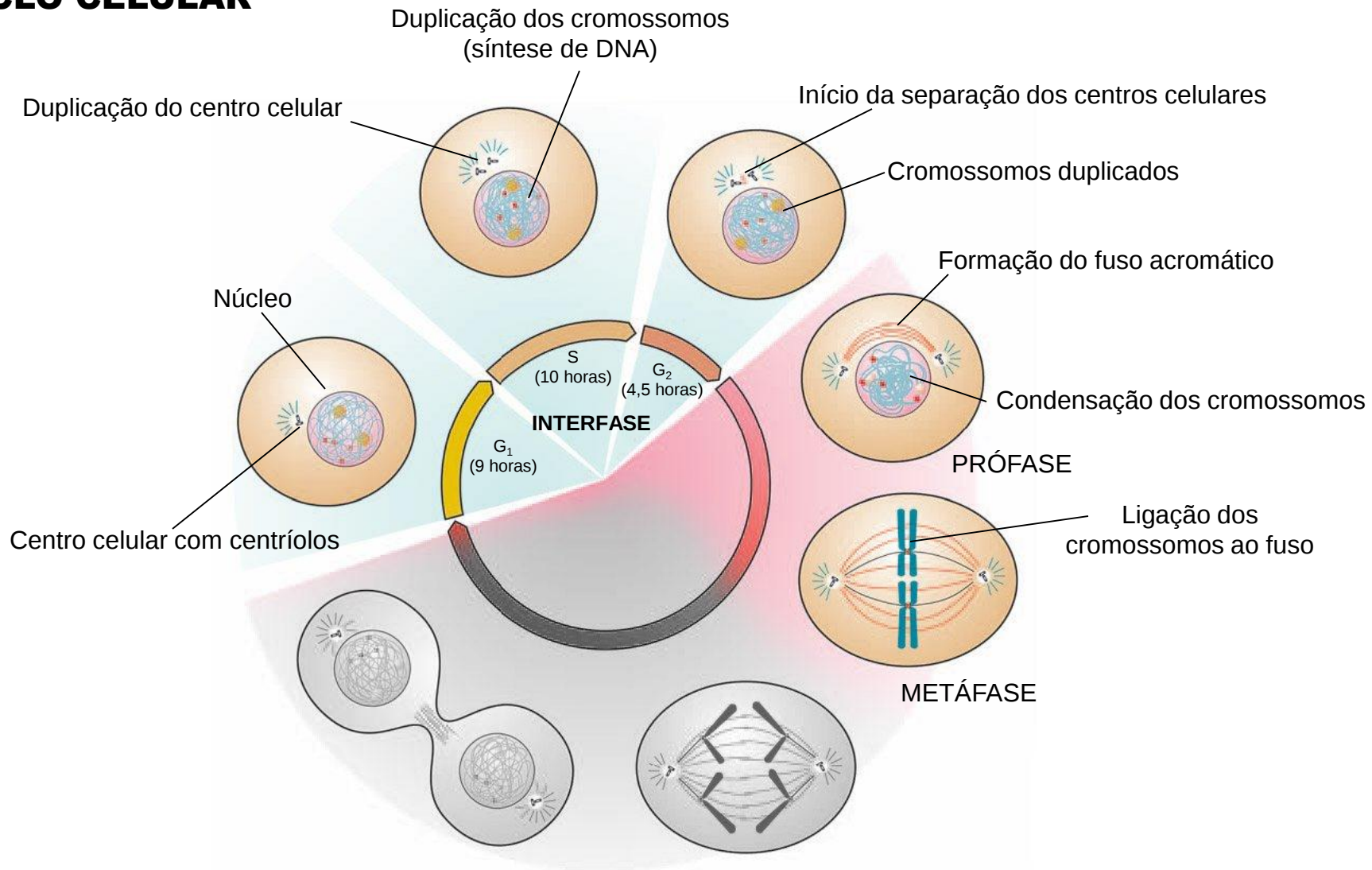
O CICLO CELULAR



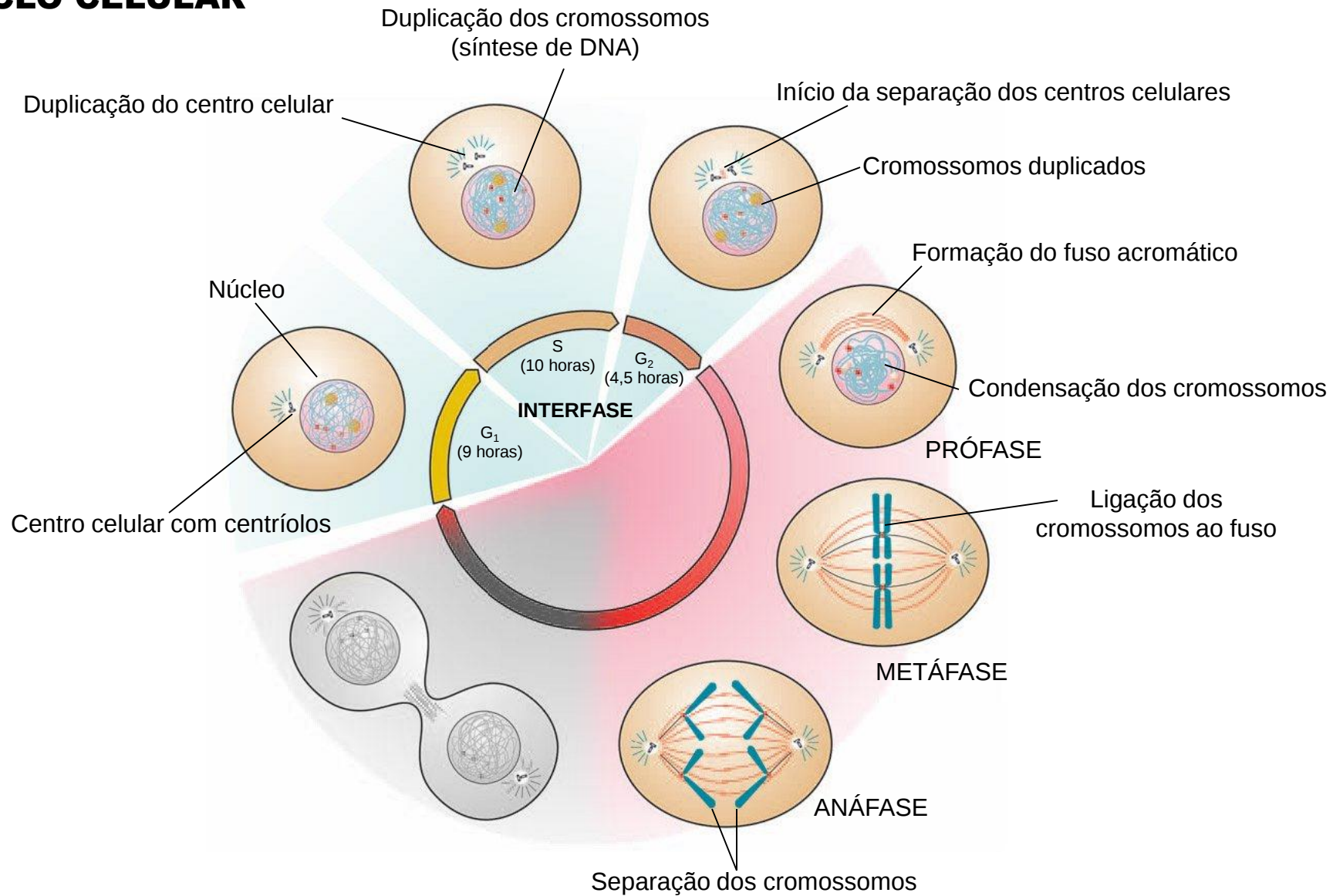
O CICLO CELULAR



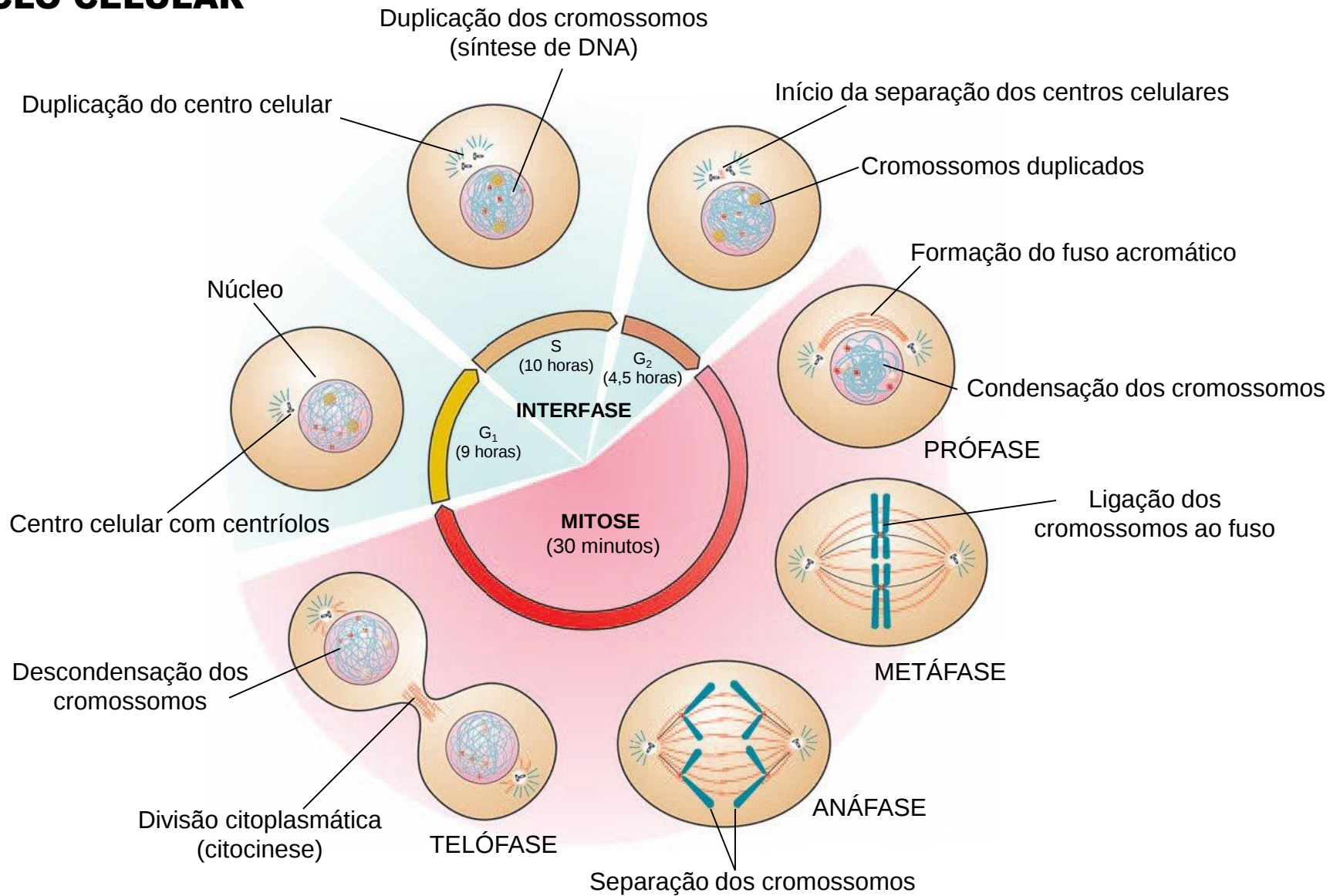
O CICLO CELULAR



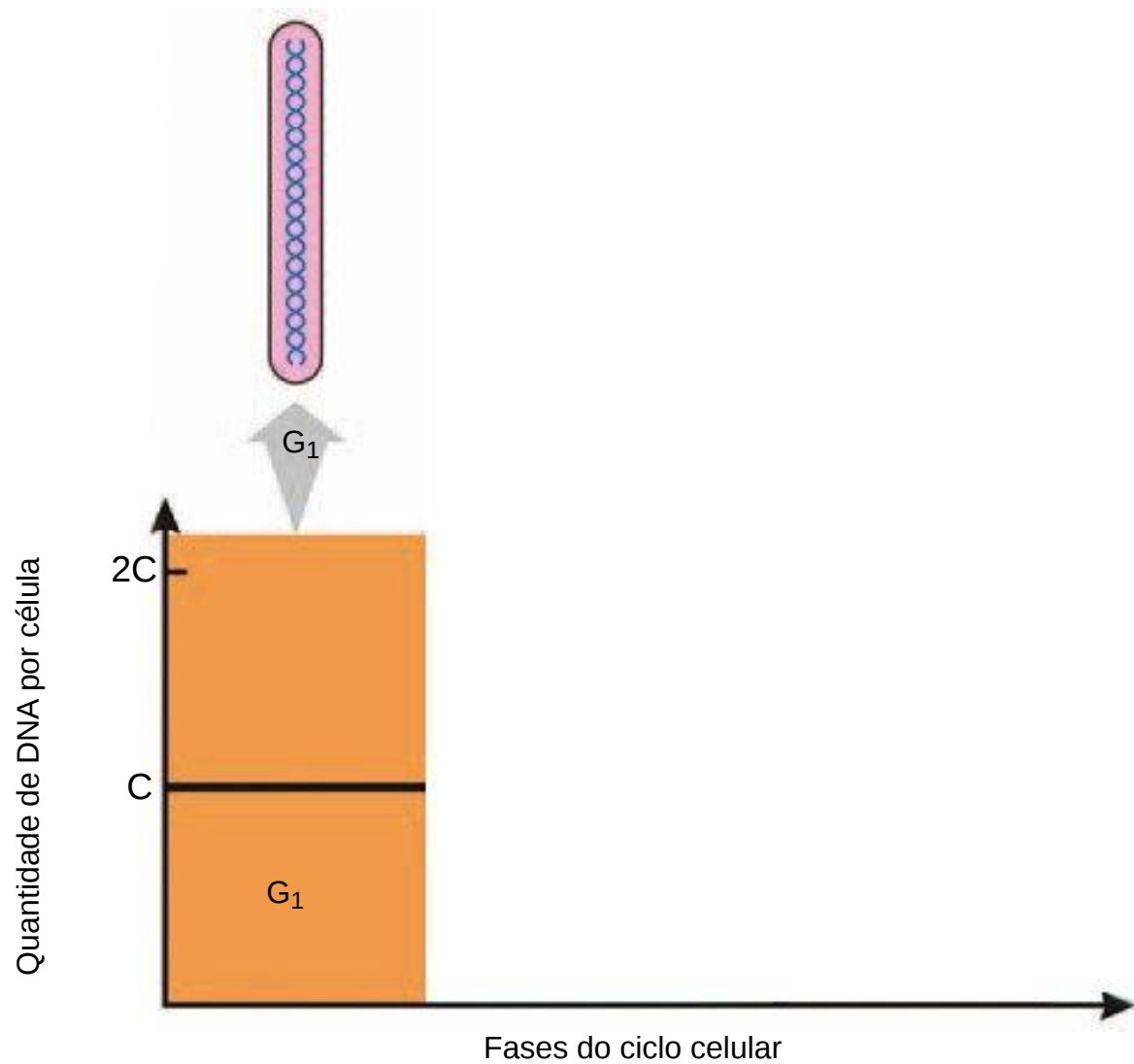
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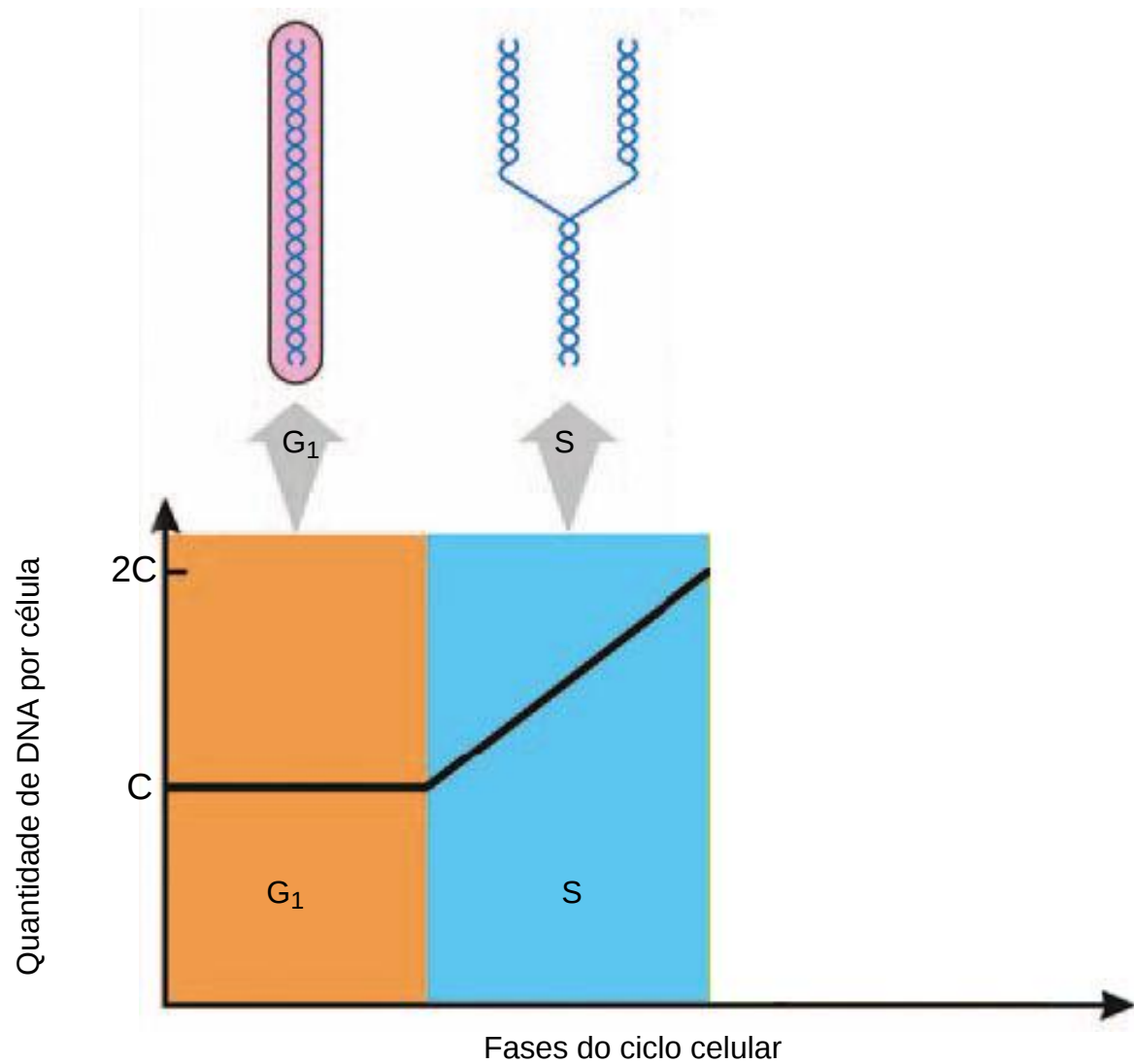
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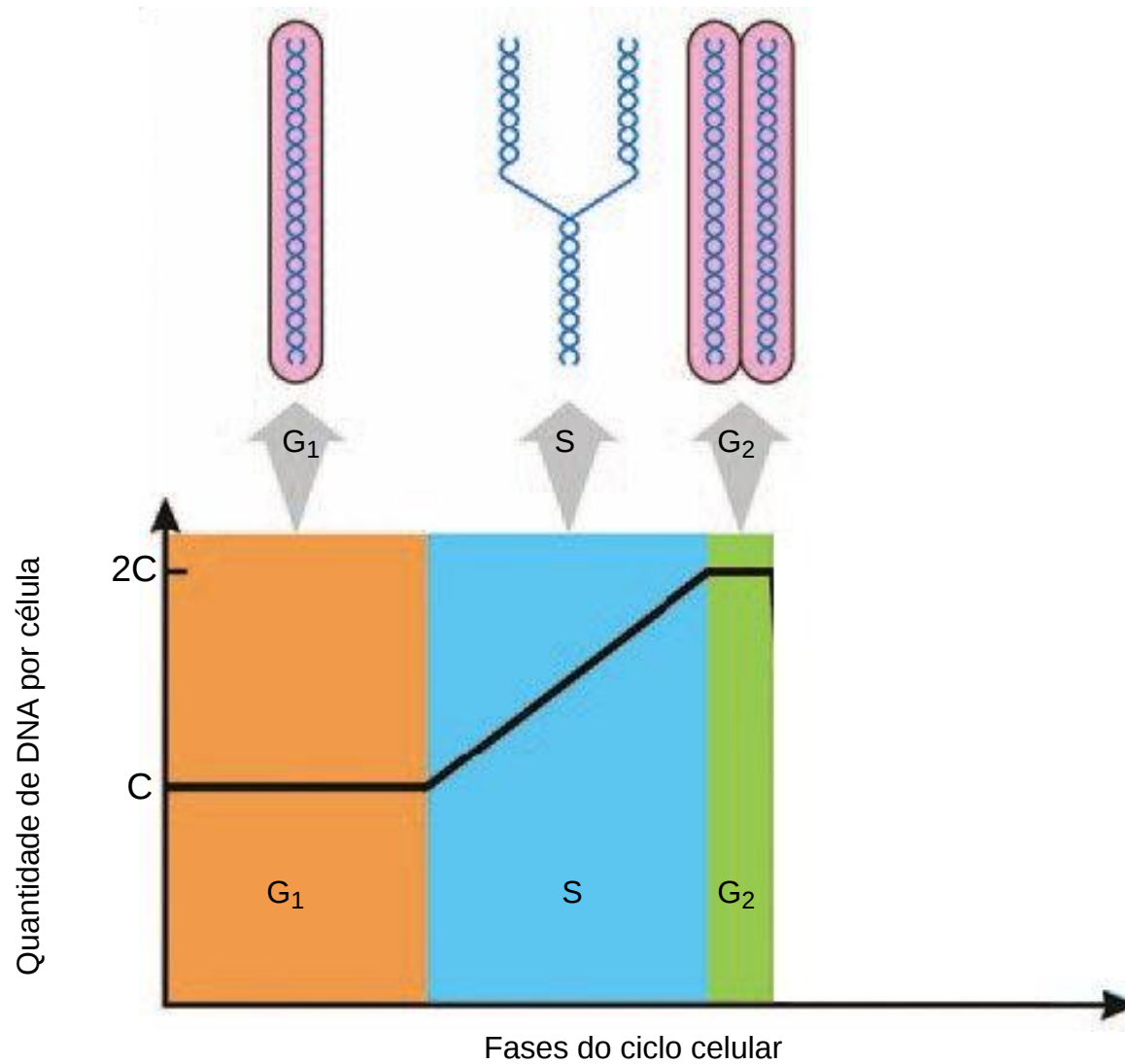
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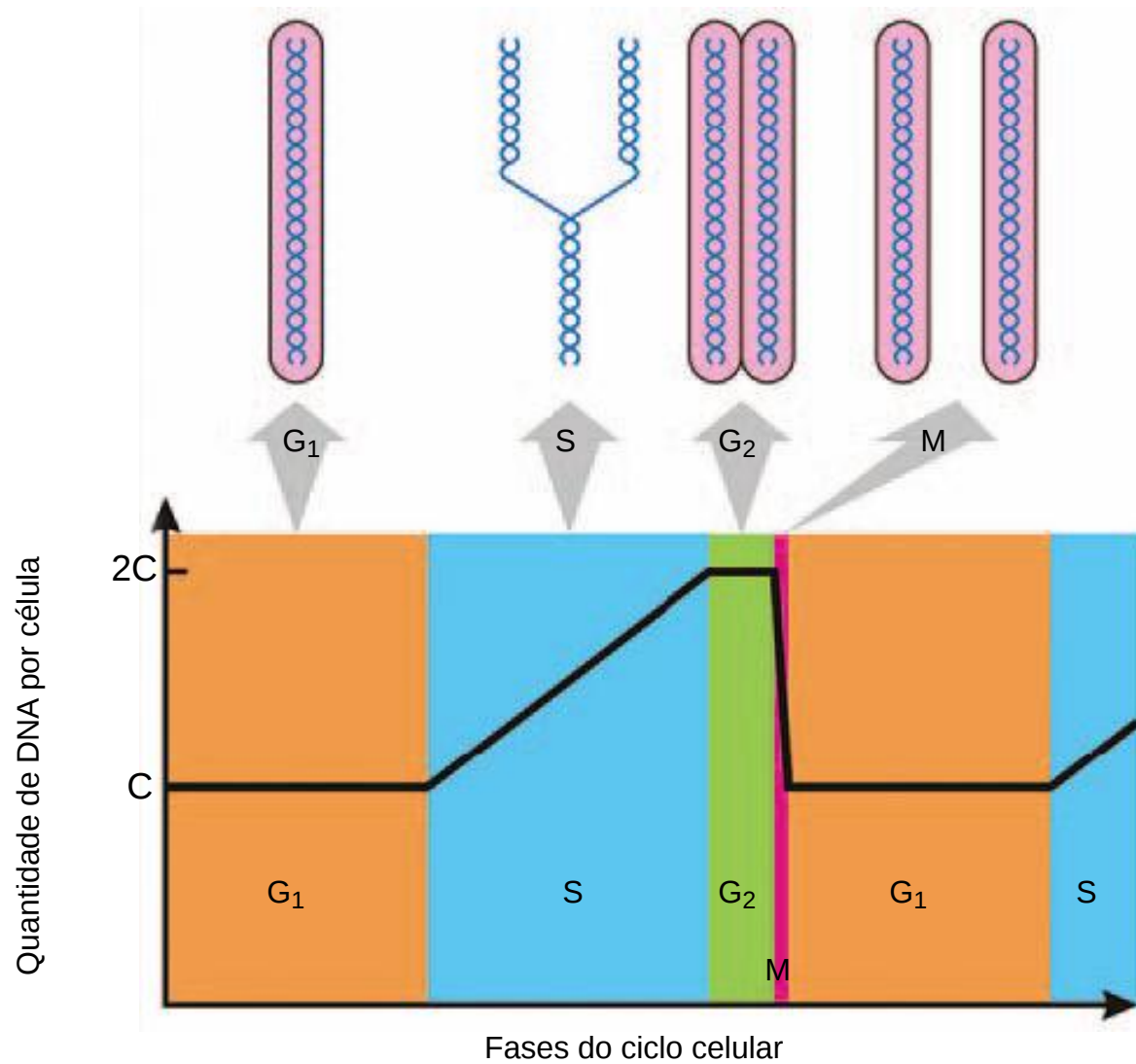
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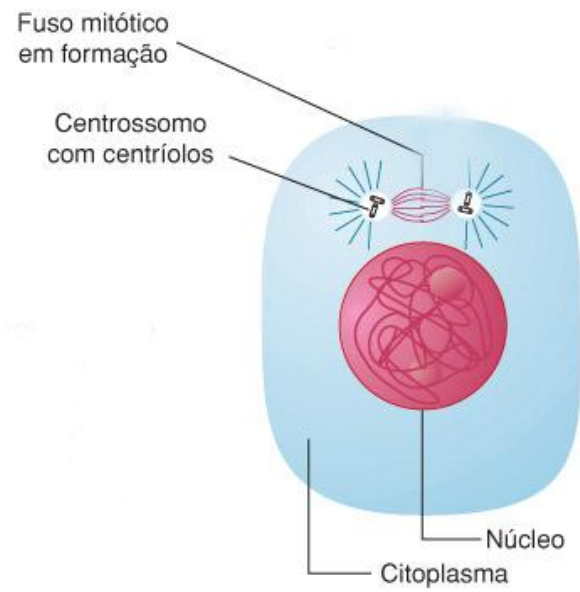
O CICLO CELULAR



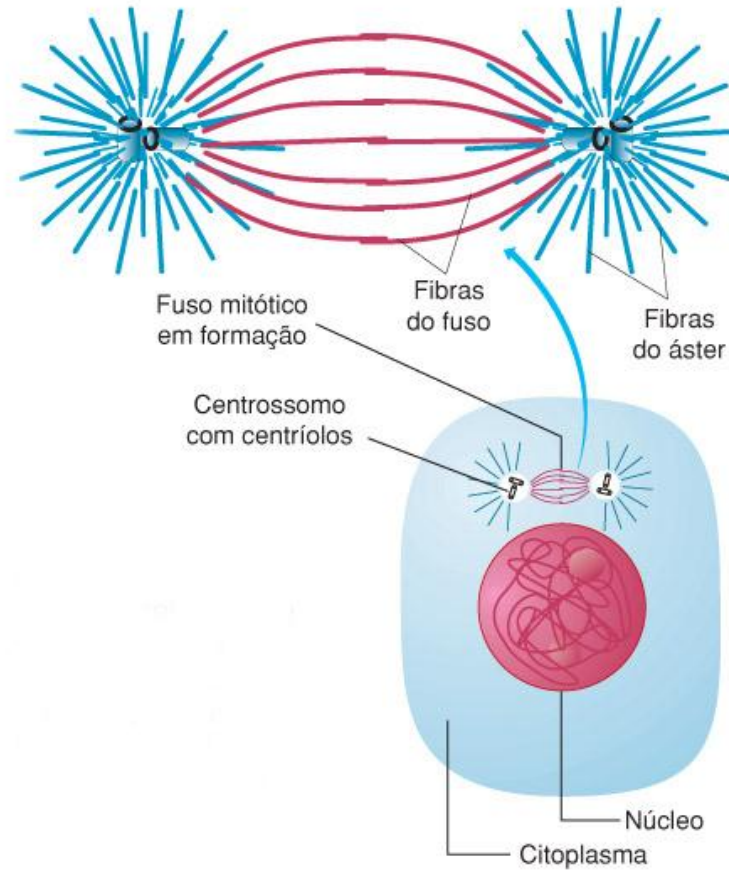
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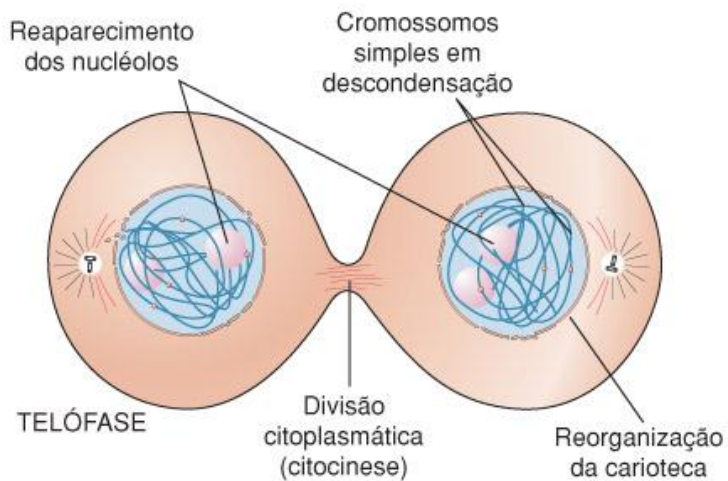
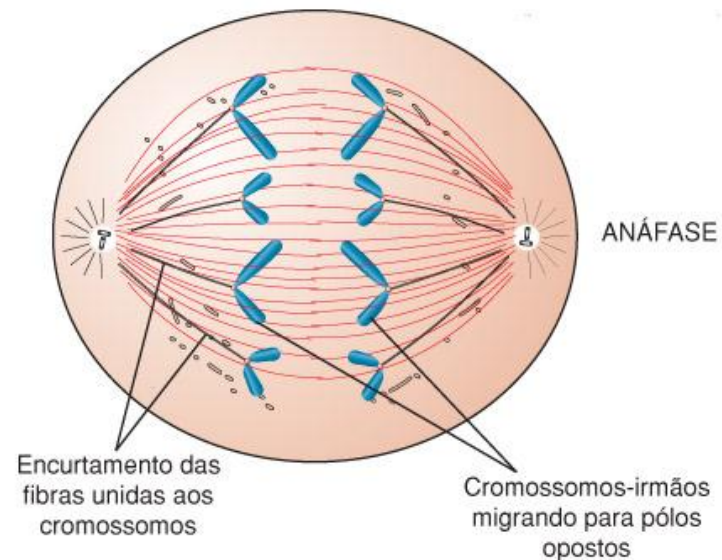
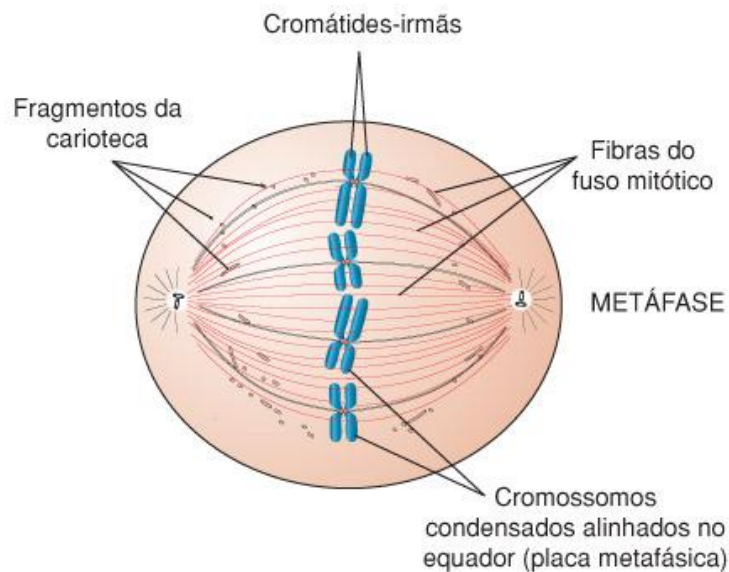
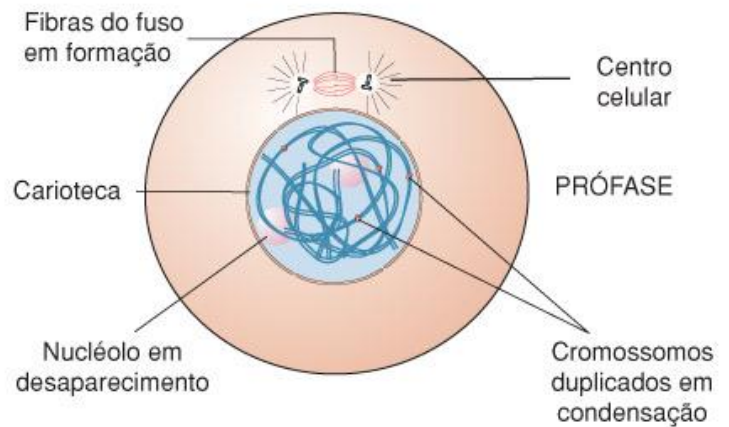
PRÓFASE



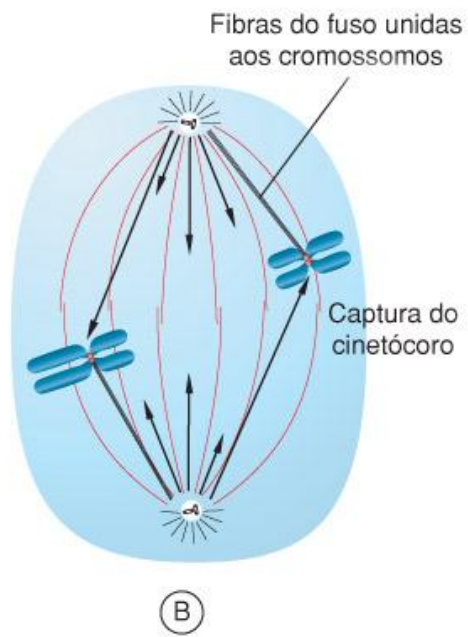
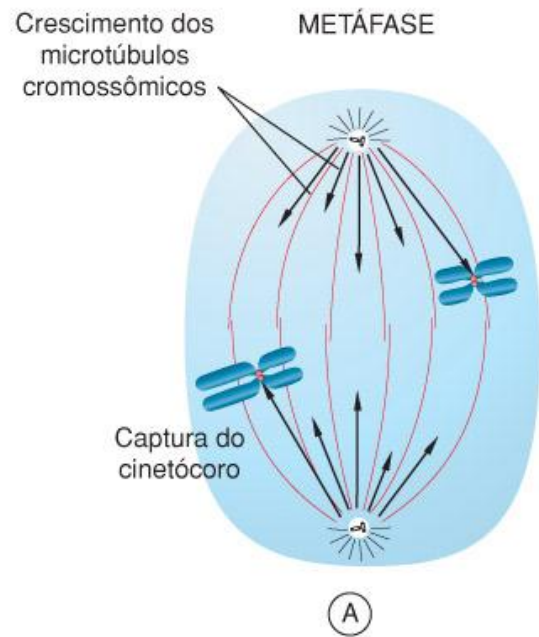
PRÓFASE



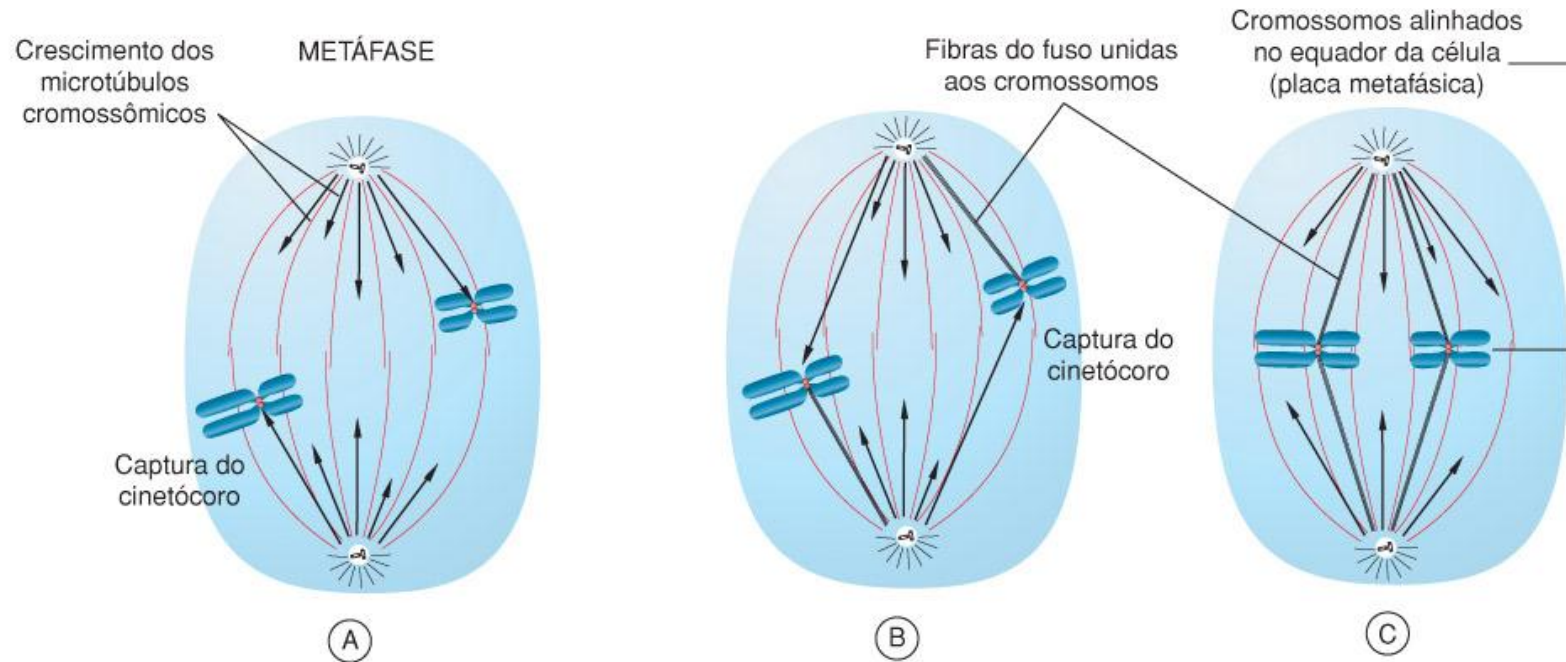
AS FASES DA MITOSE



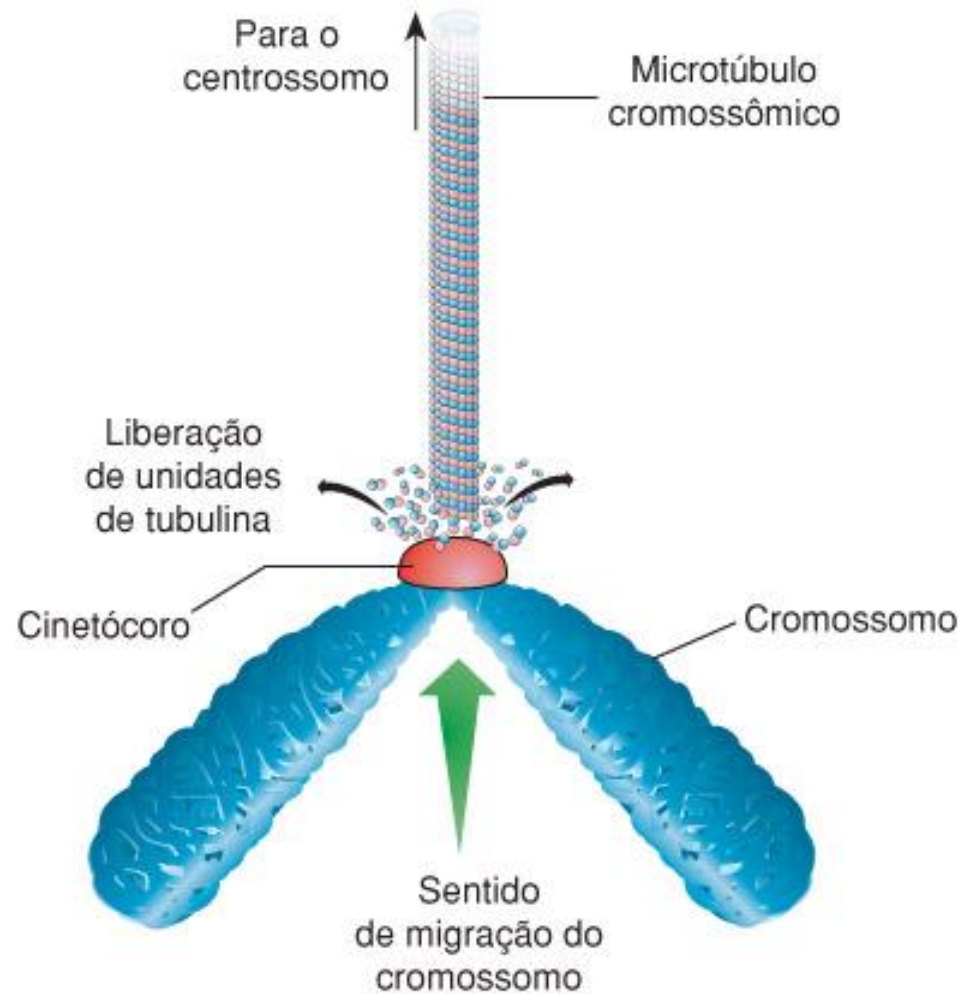
FORMAÇÃO DA PLACA METAFÁSICA



FORMAÇÃO DA PLACA METAFÁSICA

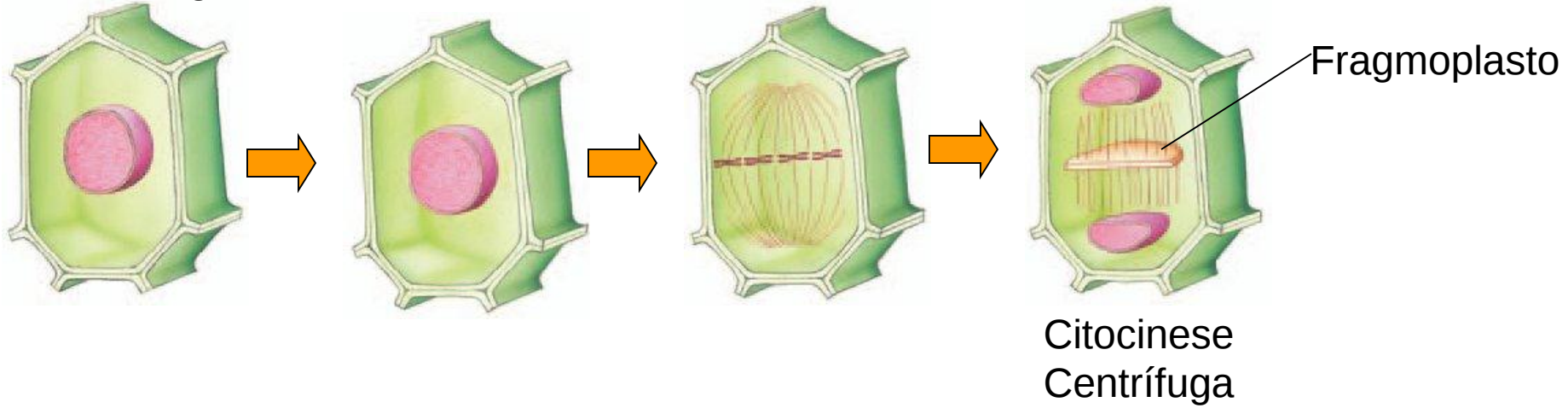


ENCURTAMENTO DOS MICROTÚBULOS E MIGRAÇÃO DOS CROMOSSOMOS

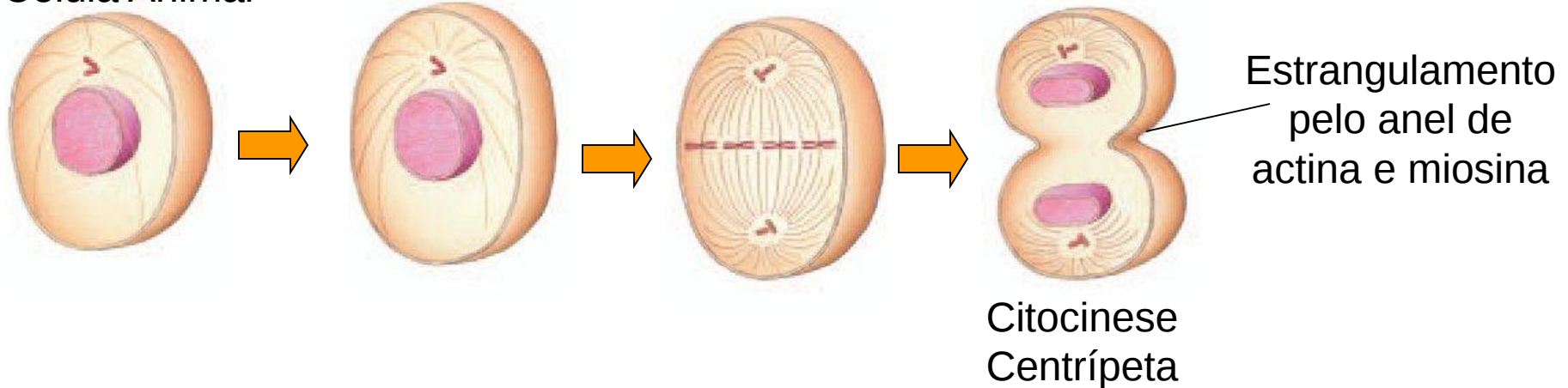


CITOCINESES

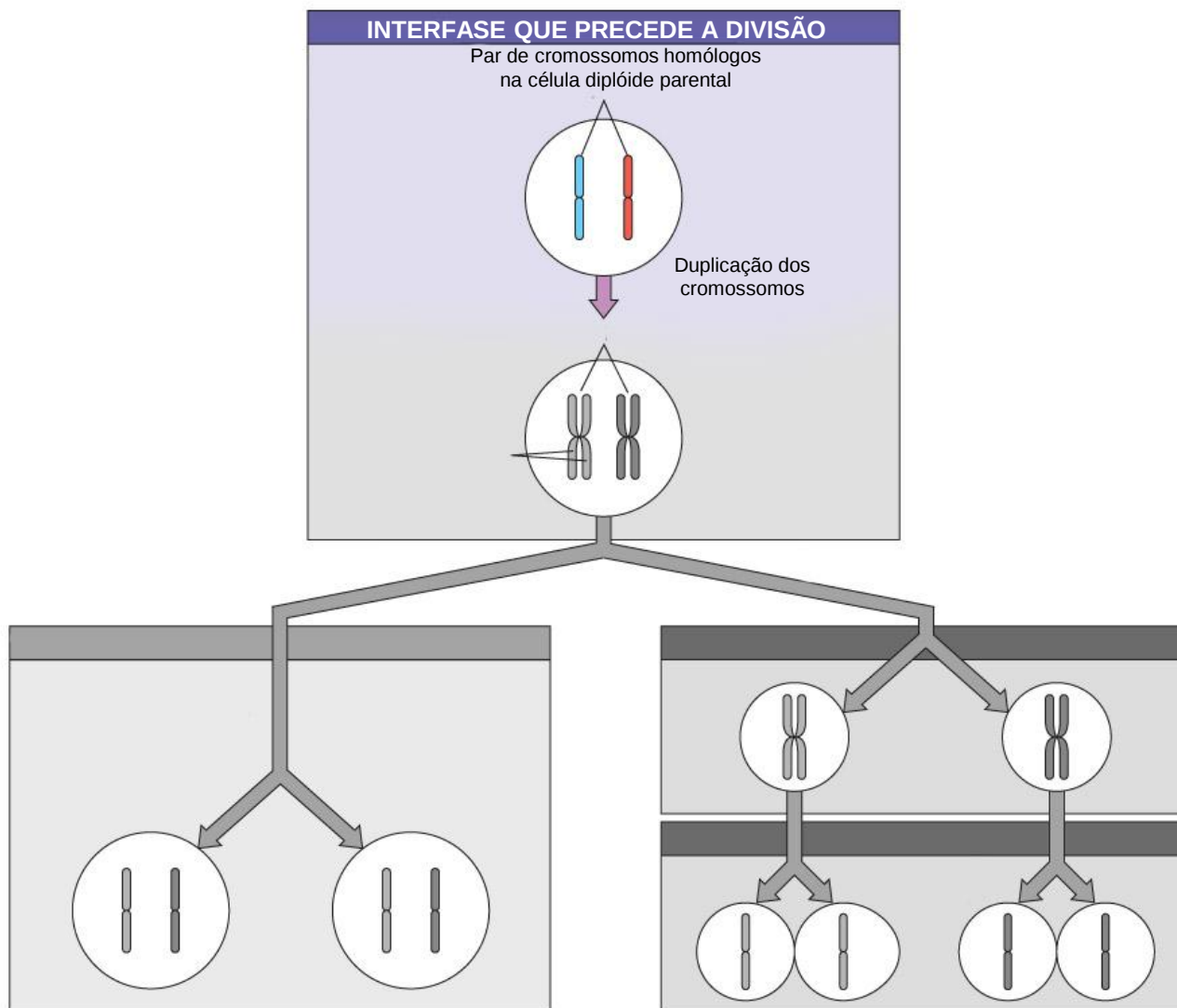
Célula Vegetal



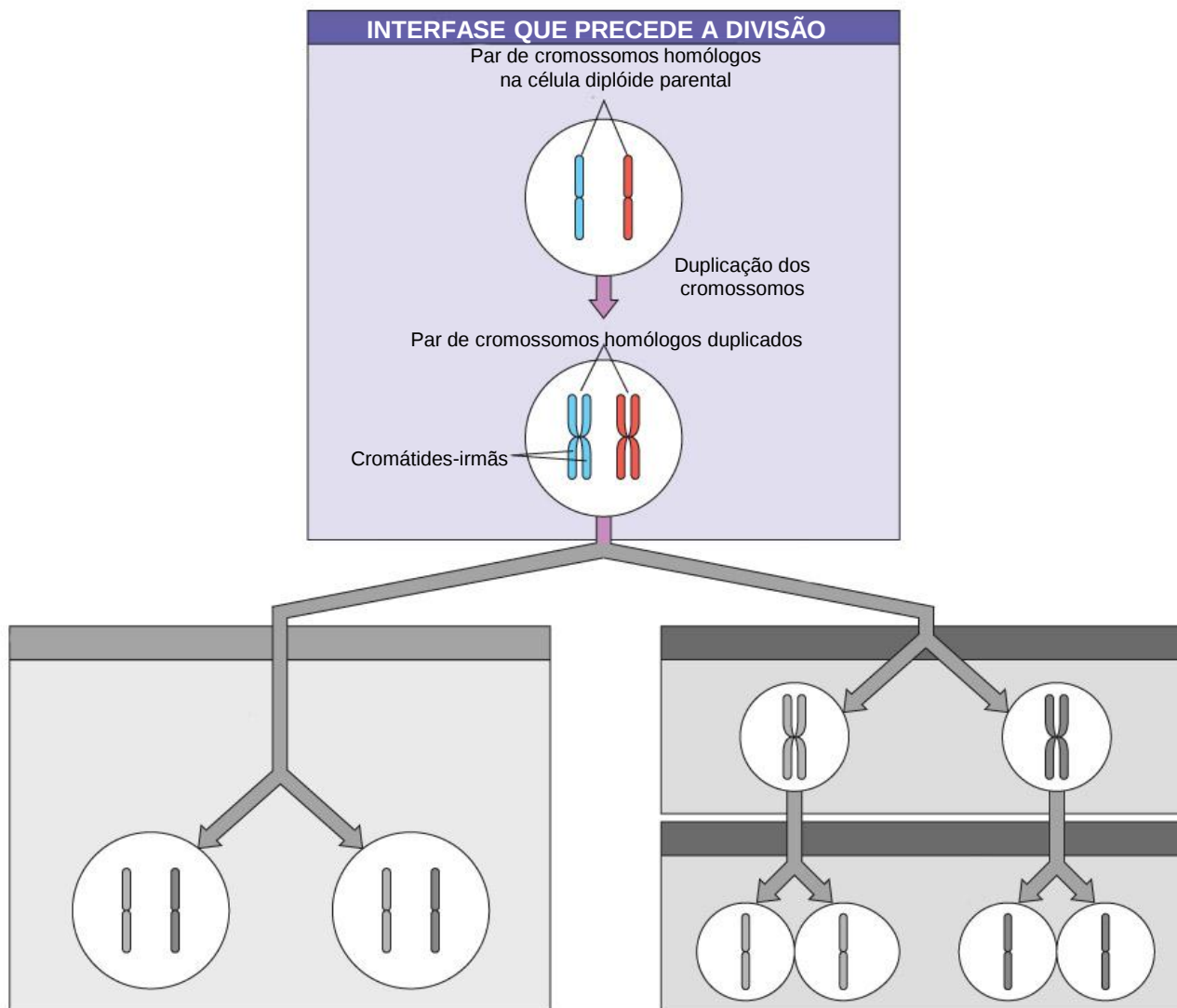
Célula Animal



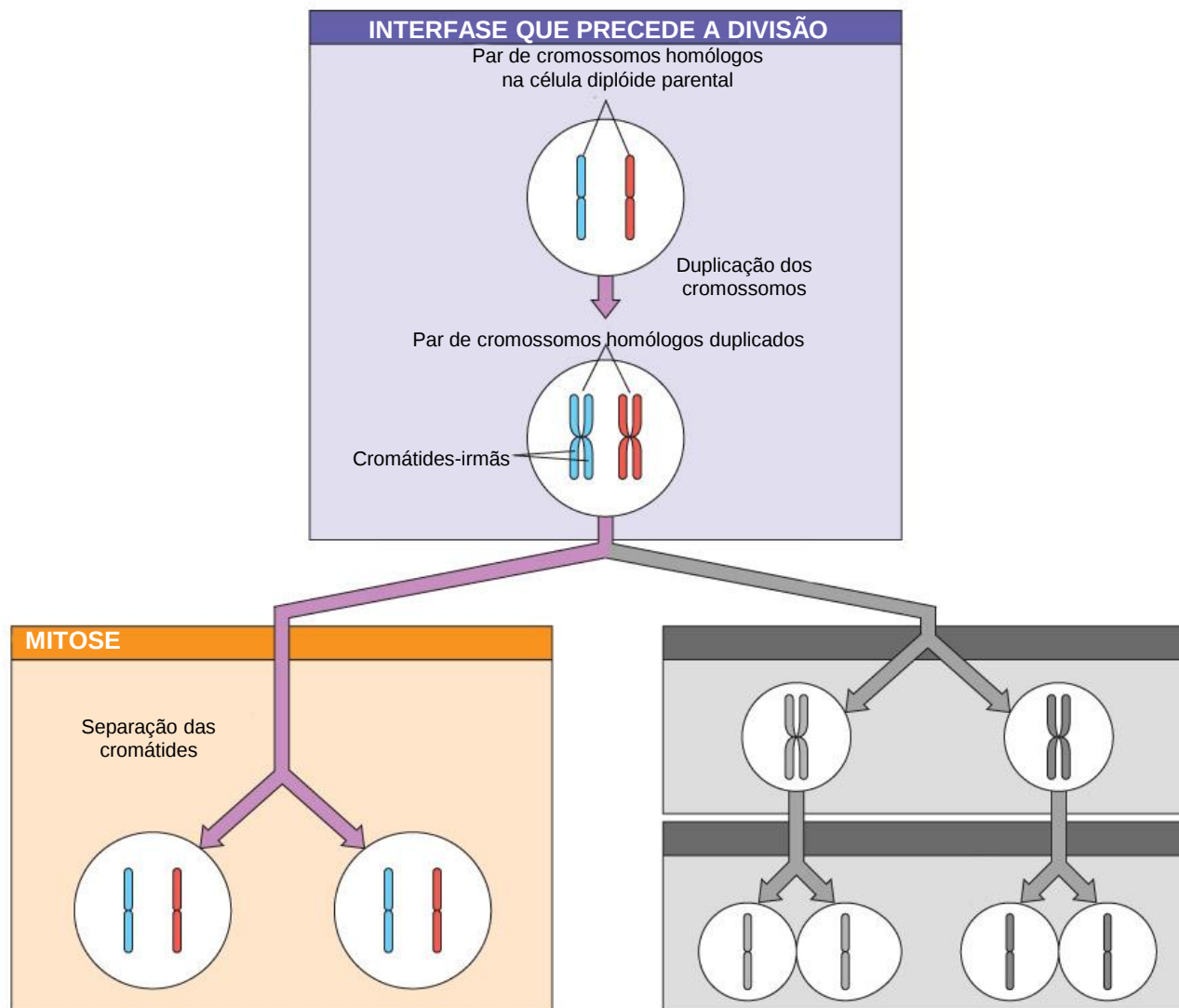
MITOSE E MEIOSE



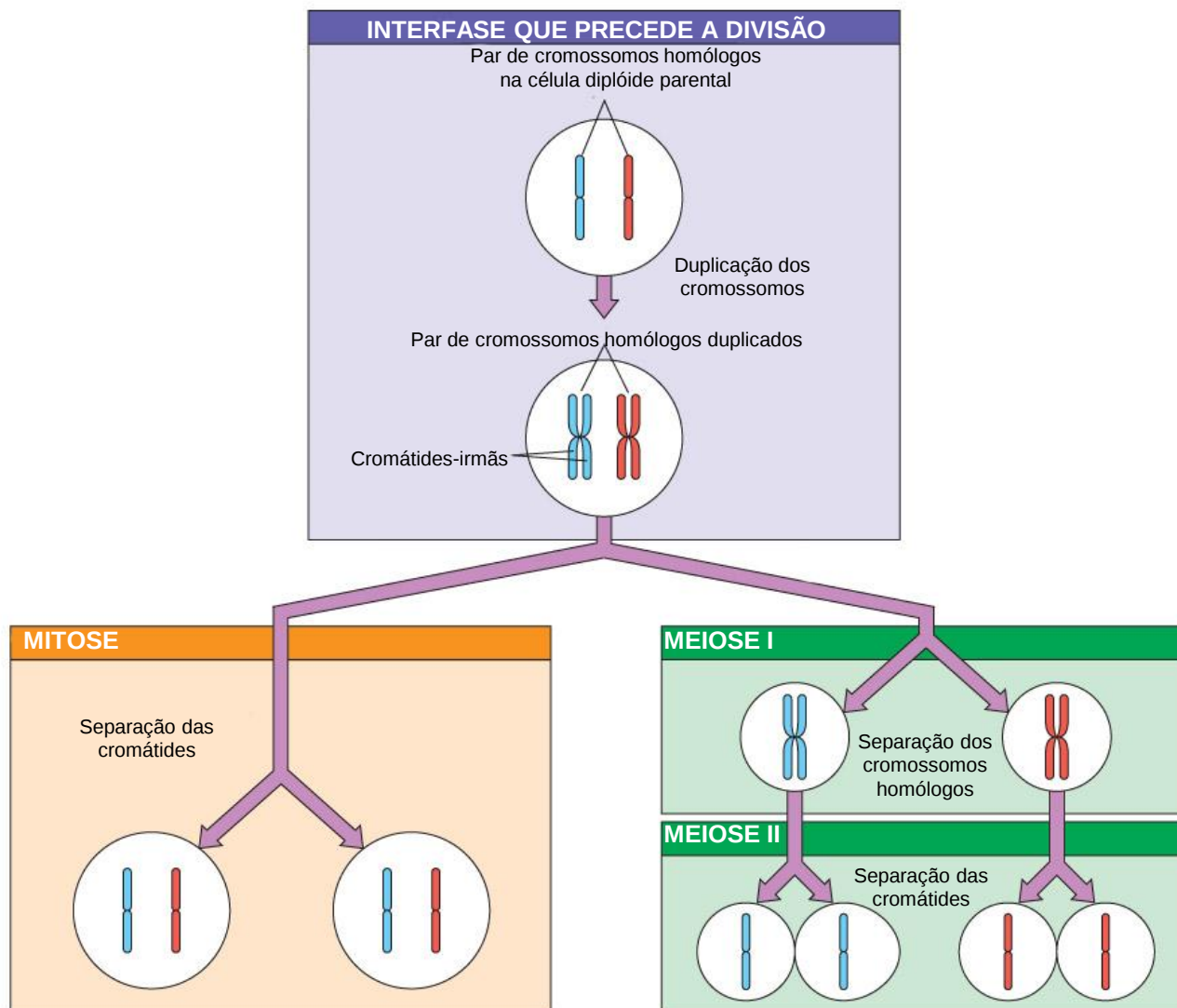
MITOSE E MEIOSE



MITOSE E MEIOSE

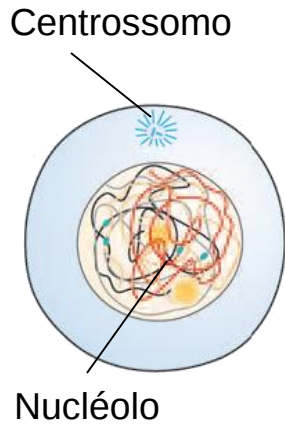


MITOSE E MEIOSE

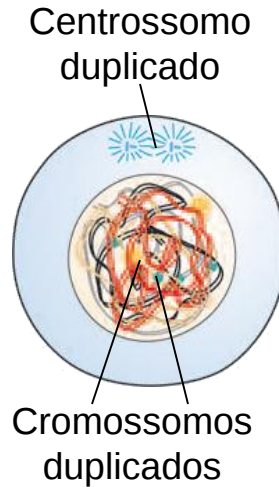


FASES DA MEIOSE

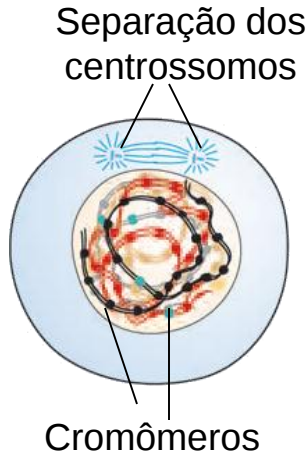
Intérfase (G₁)



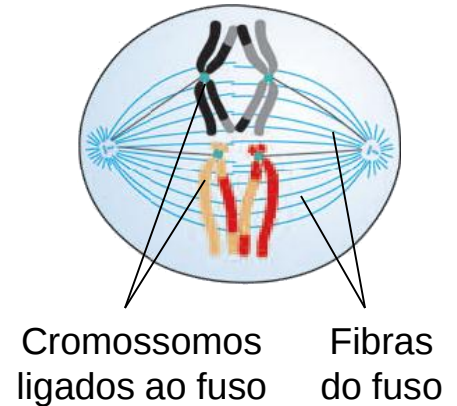
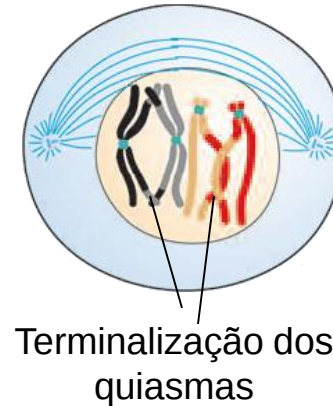
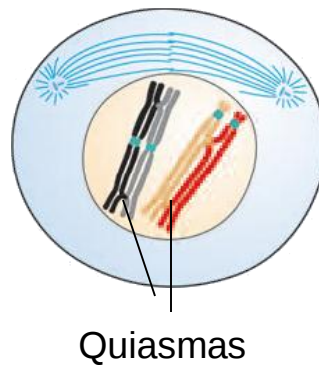
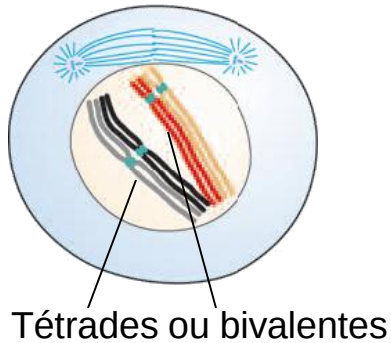
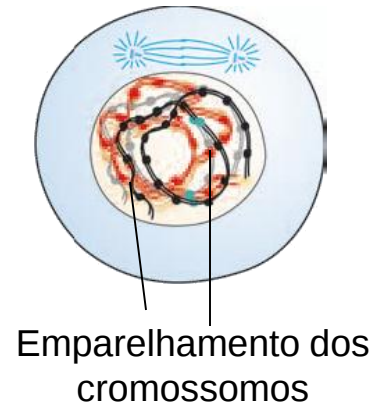
Intérfase (G₂)



Prófase I (leptóteno)



Prófase I (zigóteno)



Prófase I (paquíteno)

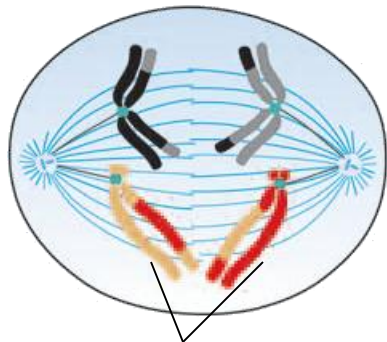
Prófase I (diplóteno)

Prófase I (diacinese)

Metáfase I

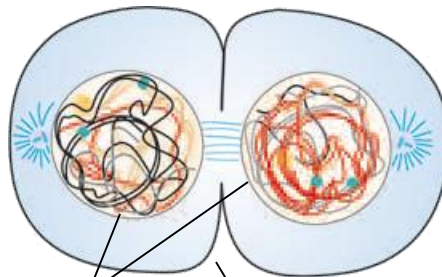
FASES DA MEIOSE

Anáfase I



Separação de cromossomos homólogos duplicados

Telófase I

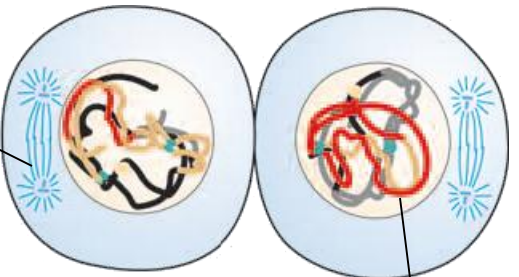


Novos núcleos

Divisão citoplasmática (citocinese)

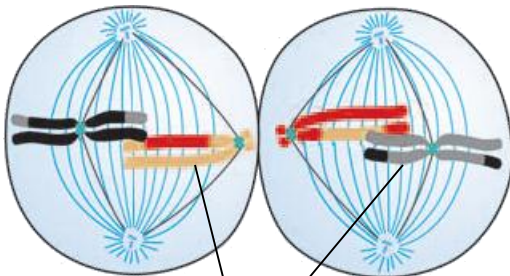
Prófase II

Duplicação e separação dos centríolos



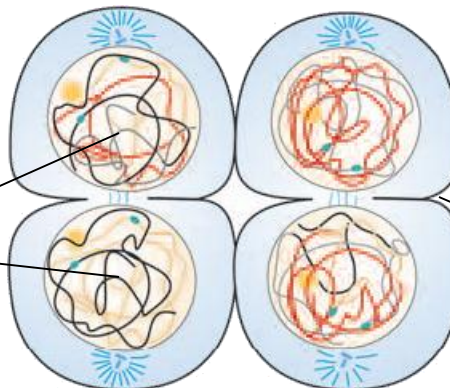
Condensação dos cromossomos

Metáfase II



Cromossomos ligados ao fuso

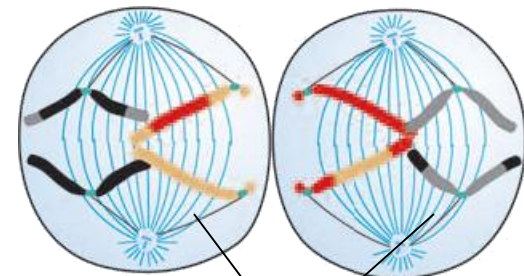
Telófase I



Novos núcleos (haplóides)

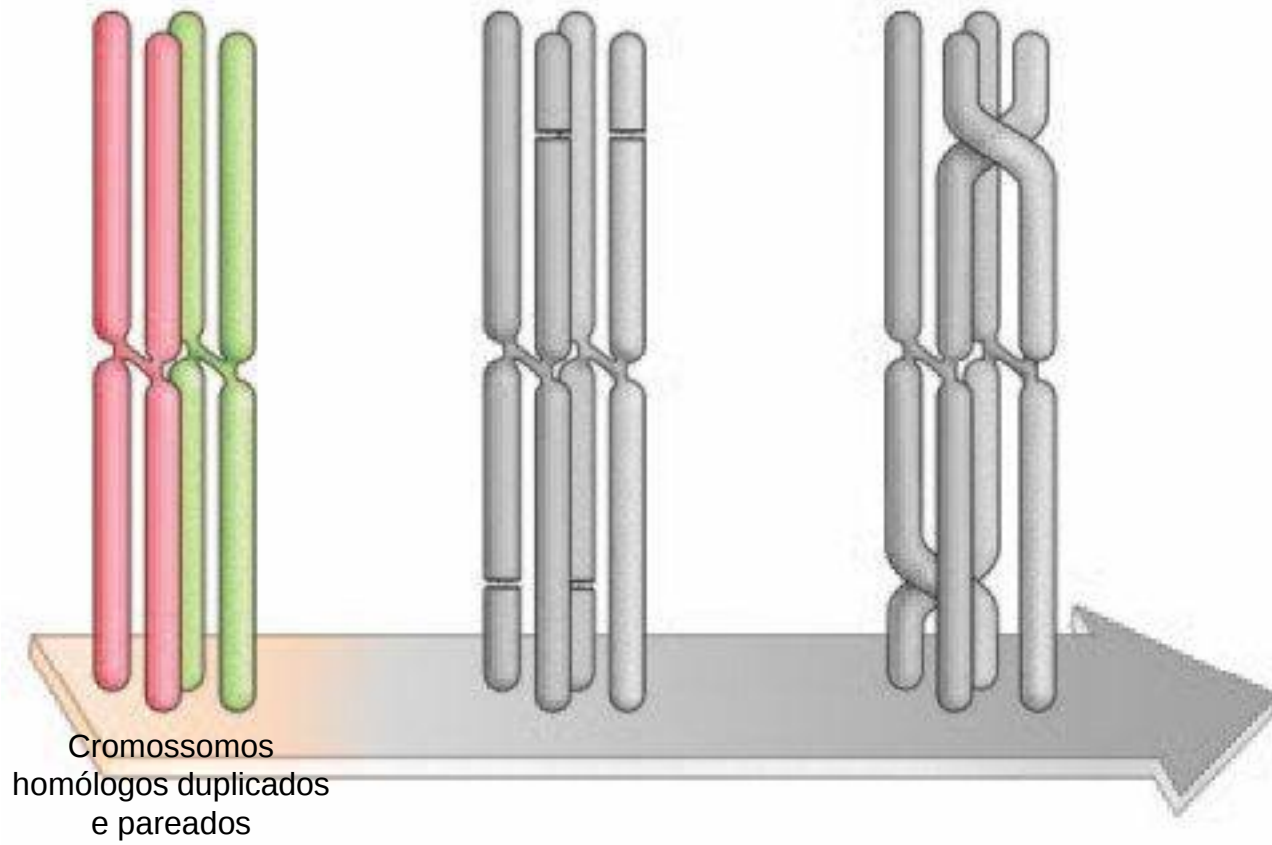
Divisão citoplasmática (citocinese)

Anáfase I

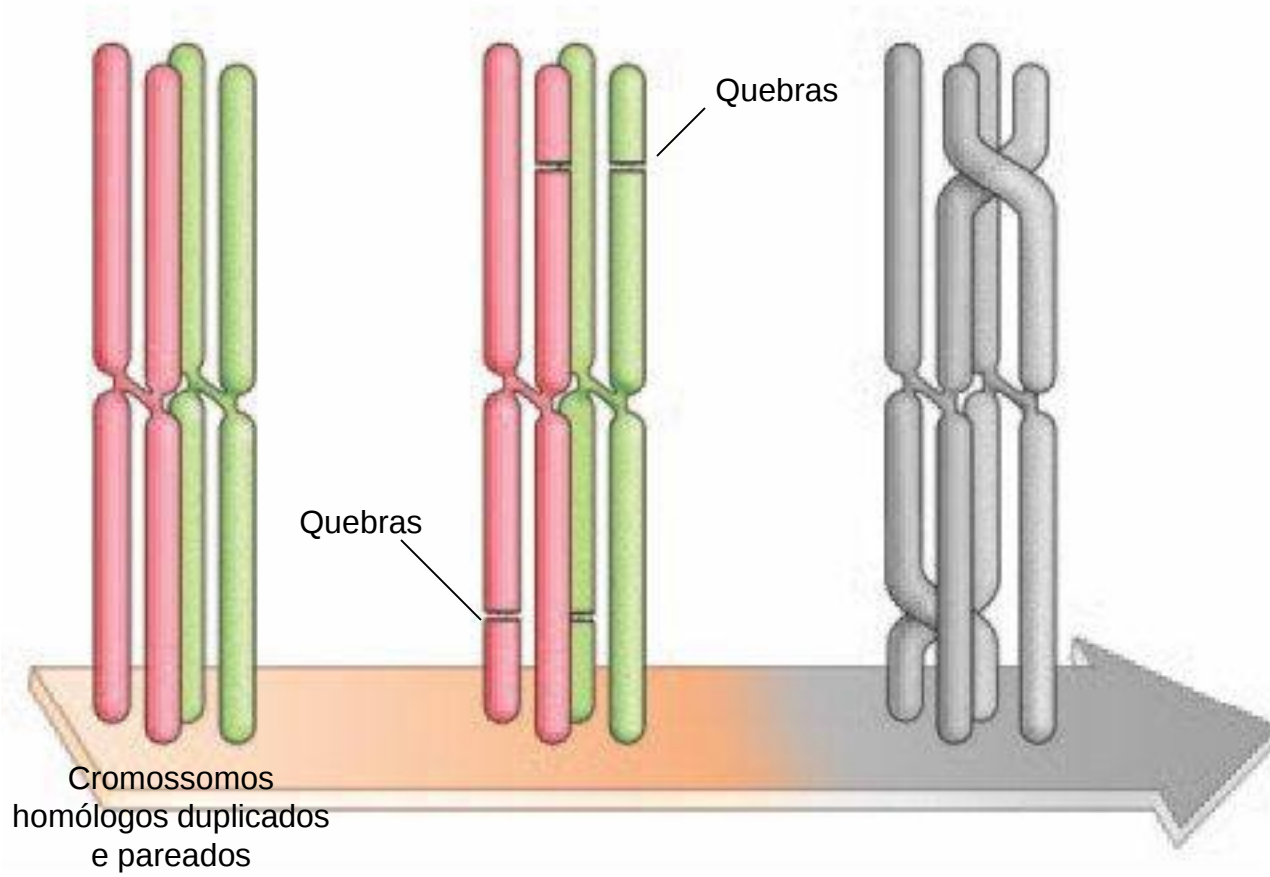


Separação de cromossomos-irmãos

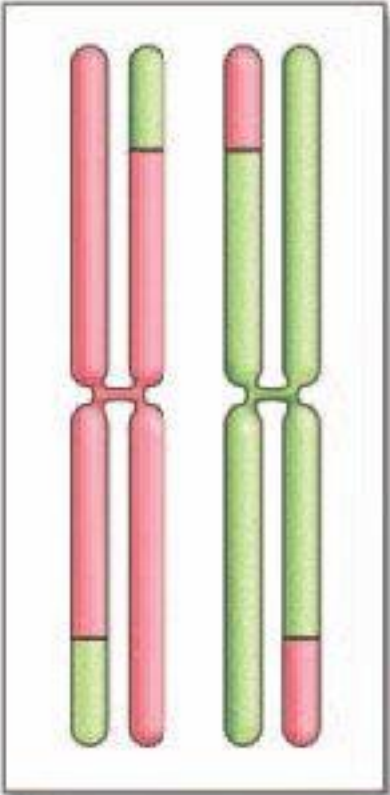
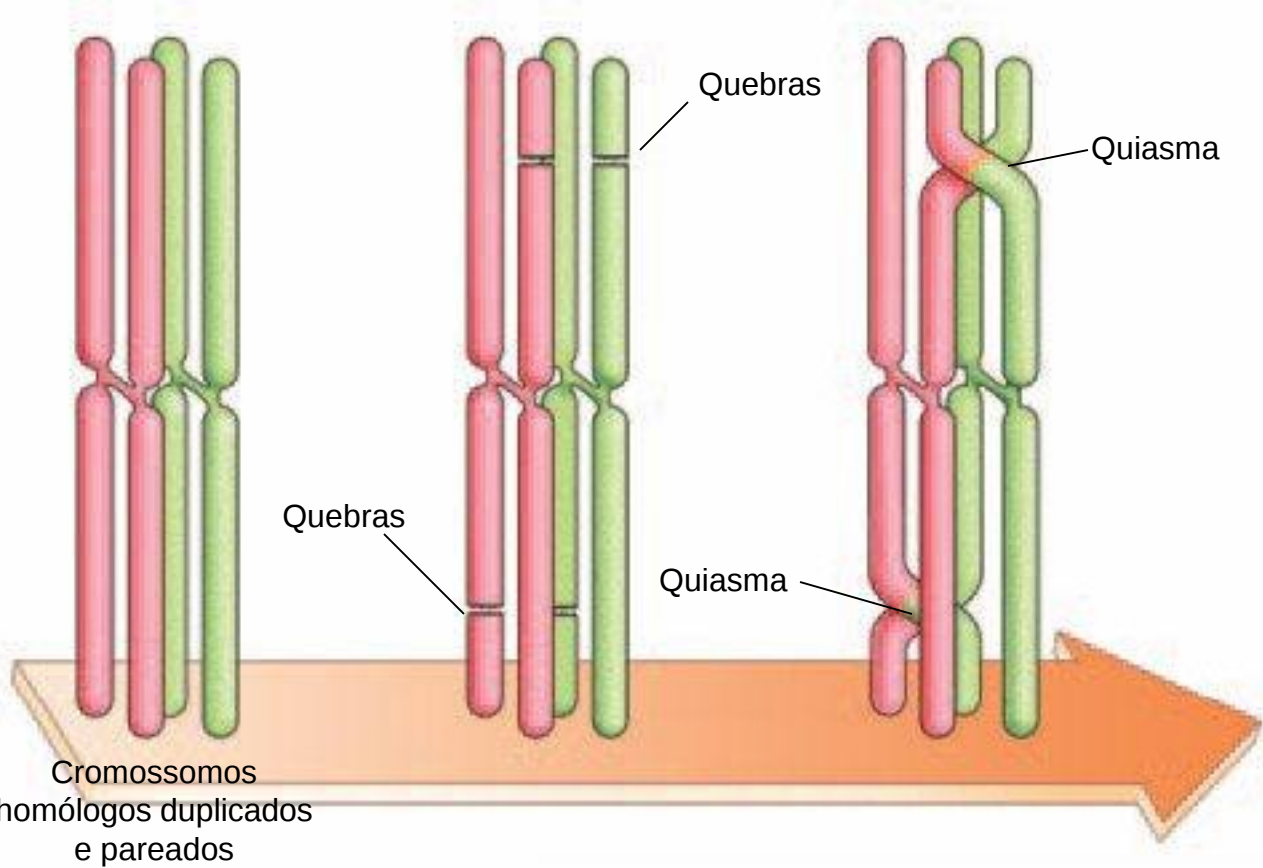
PERMUTAÇÃO



PERMUTAÇÃO

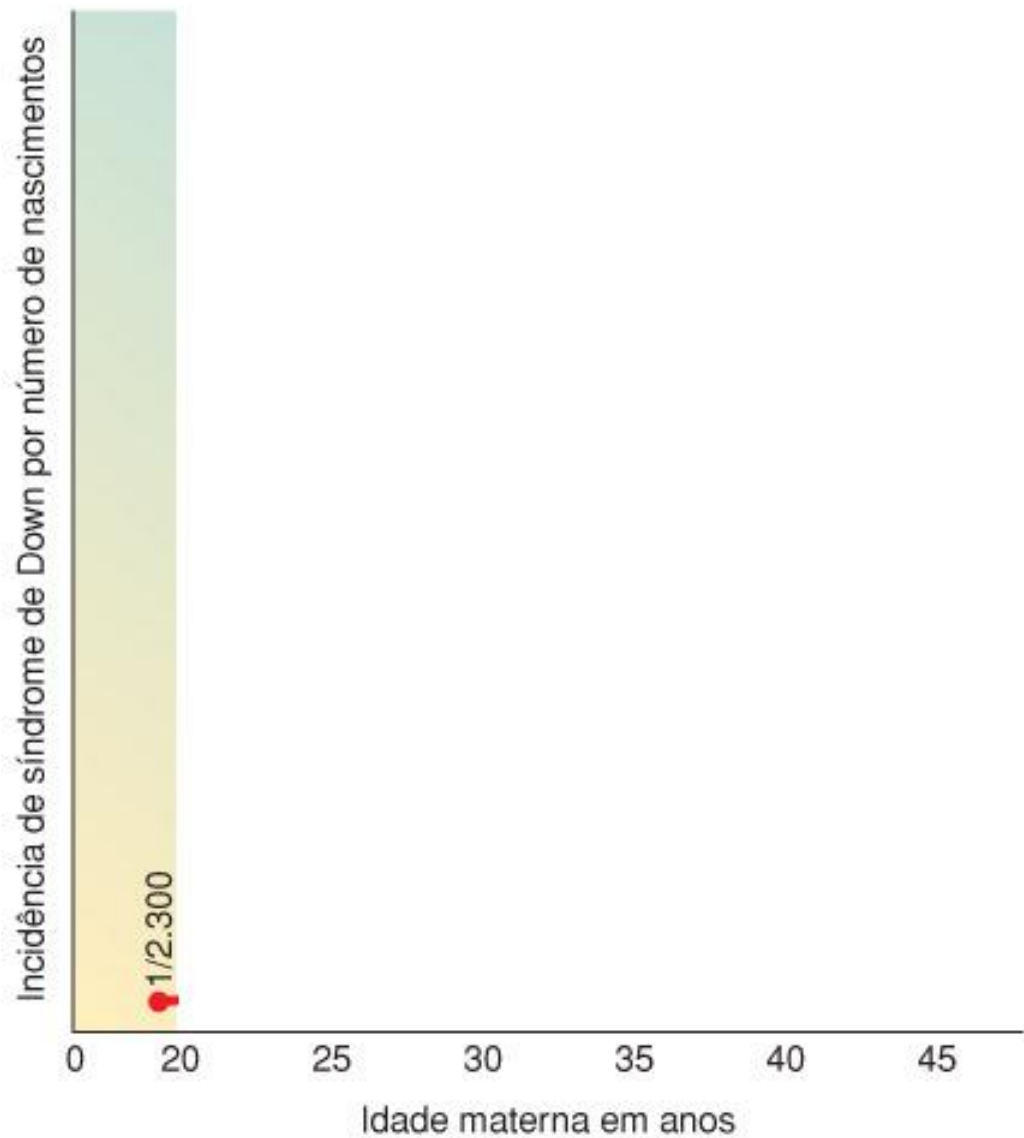


PERMUTAÇÃO

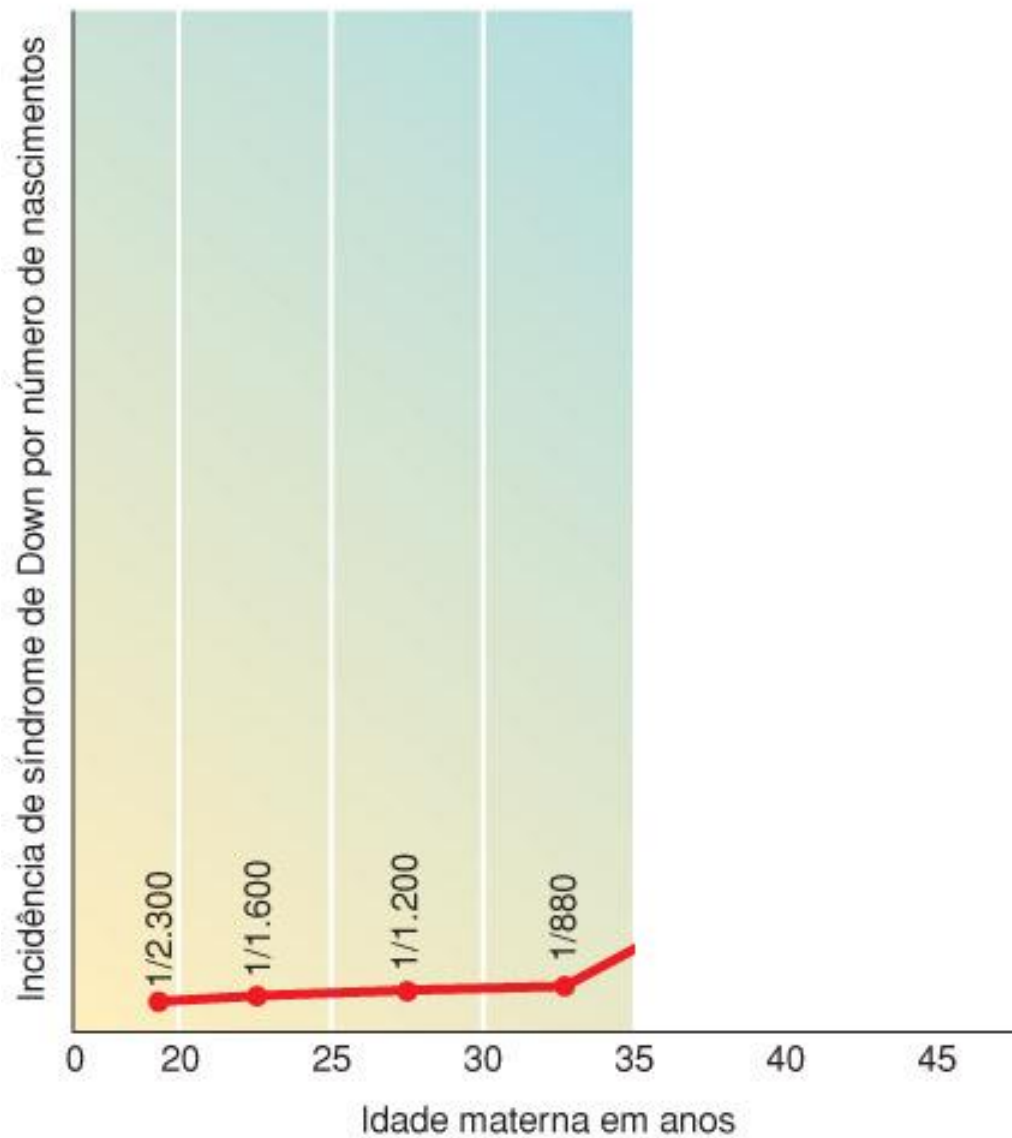


Resultado das permutações

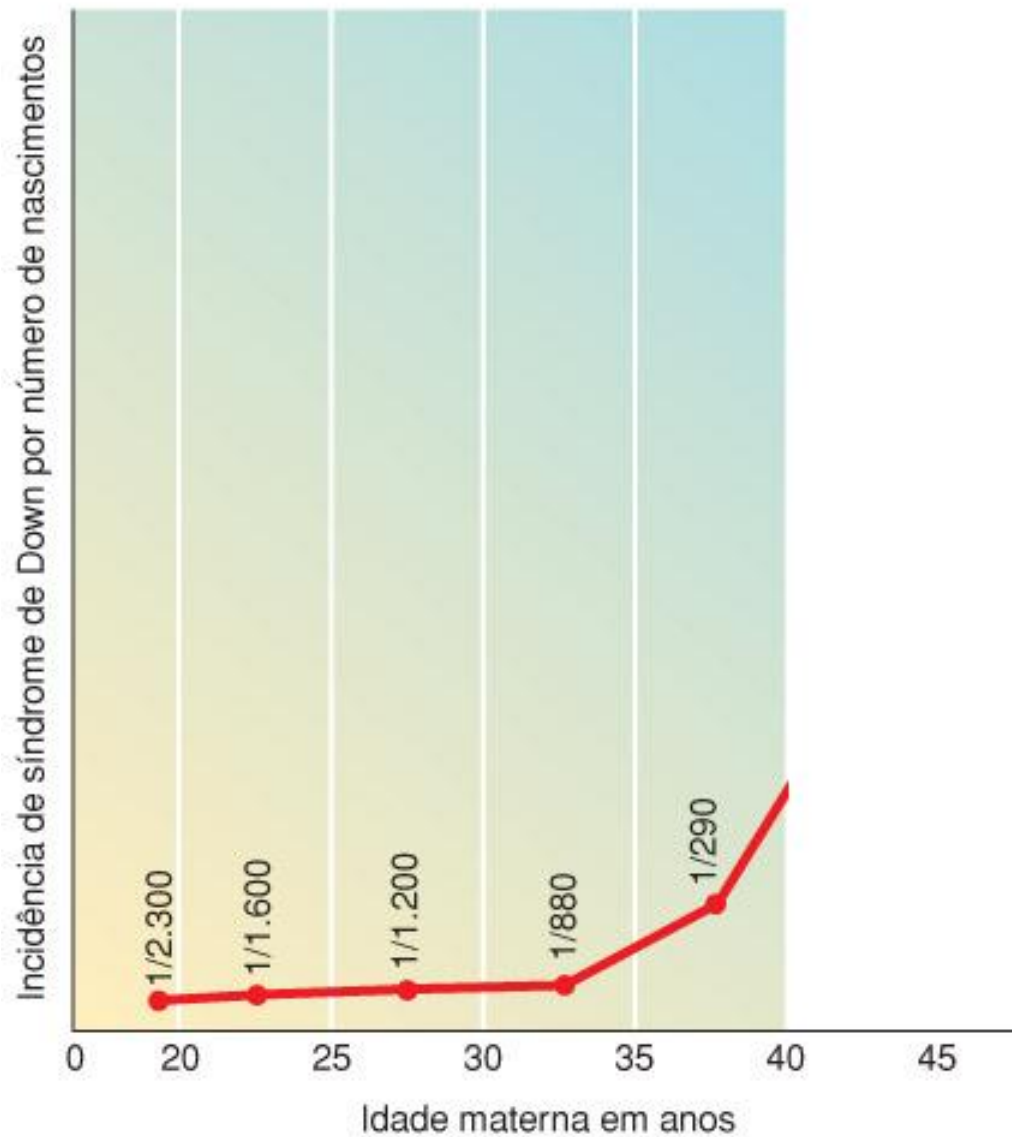
IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



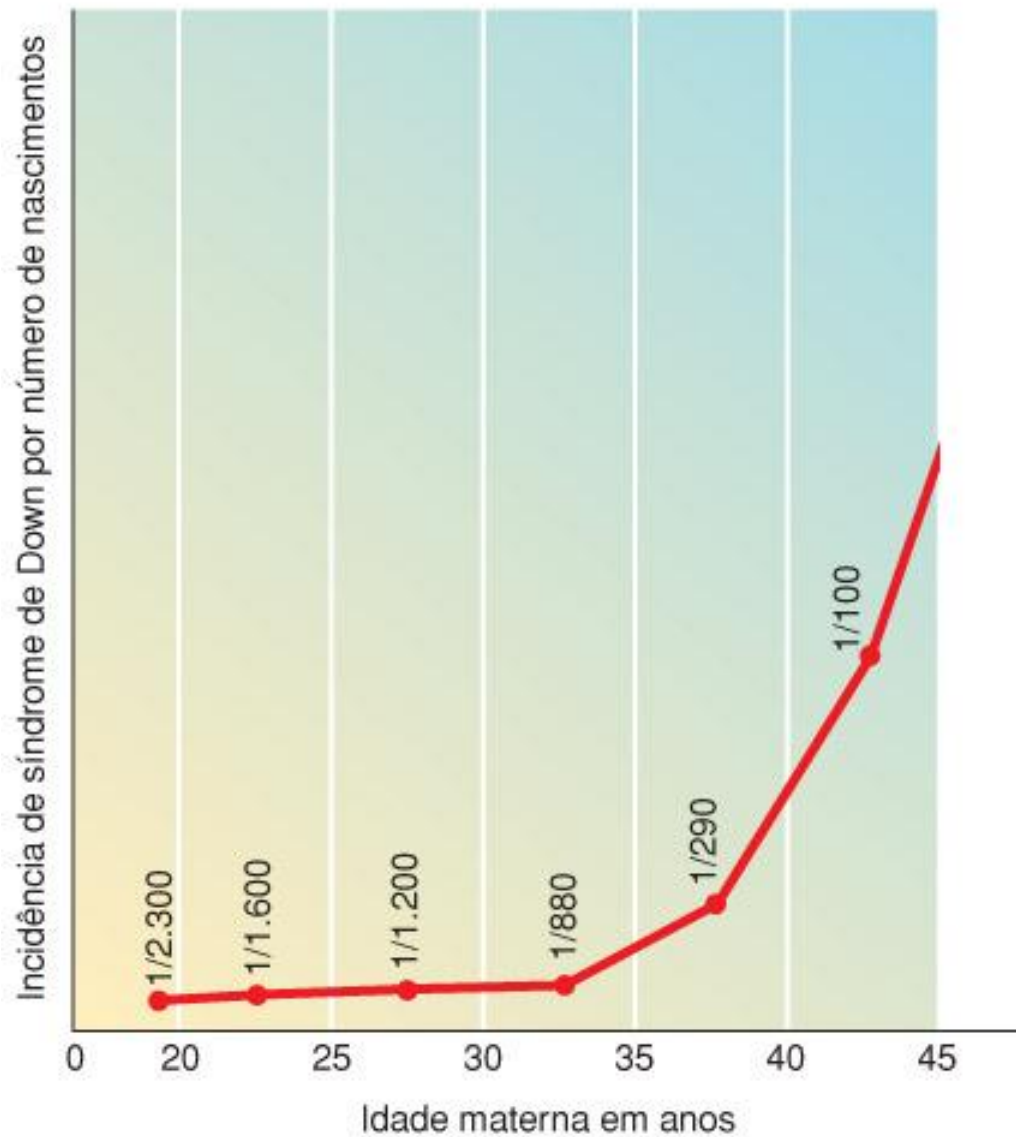
IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN



IDADE MATERNA E SÍNDROME DE DOWN

