

Genética I:  
BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR

AULA 4 - HISTÓRICO E  
ESTRUTURA DO DNA

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Centro de Ciências Biológicas  
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

**GREGOR MENDEL**  
1866

**O que fez Mendel para  
contribuir para a  
Ciência?**



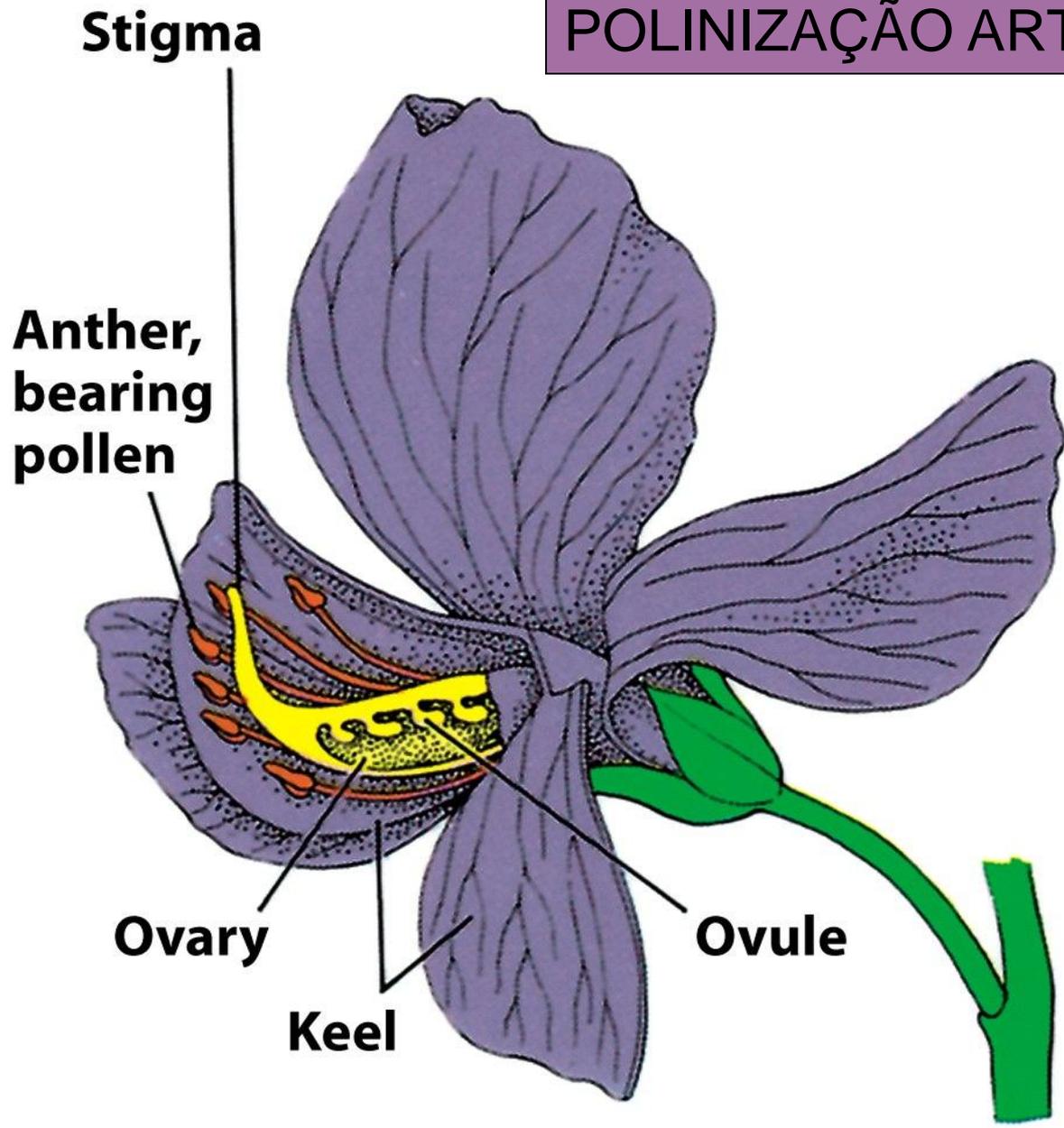


**Ciência experimental**

jardim do monastério



# POLINIZAÇÃO ARTIFICIAL



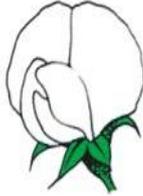
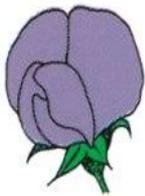
# CARACTERÍSTICAS TESTADAS



**Round or wrinkled ripe seeds**



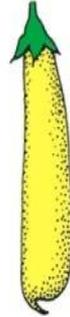
**Yellow or green seed interiors**



**Purple or white petals**



**Inflated or pinched ripe pods**



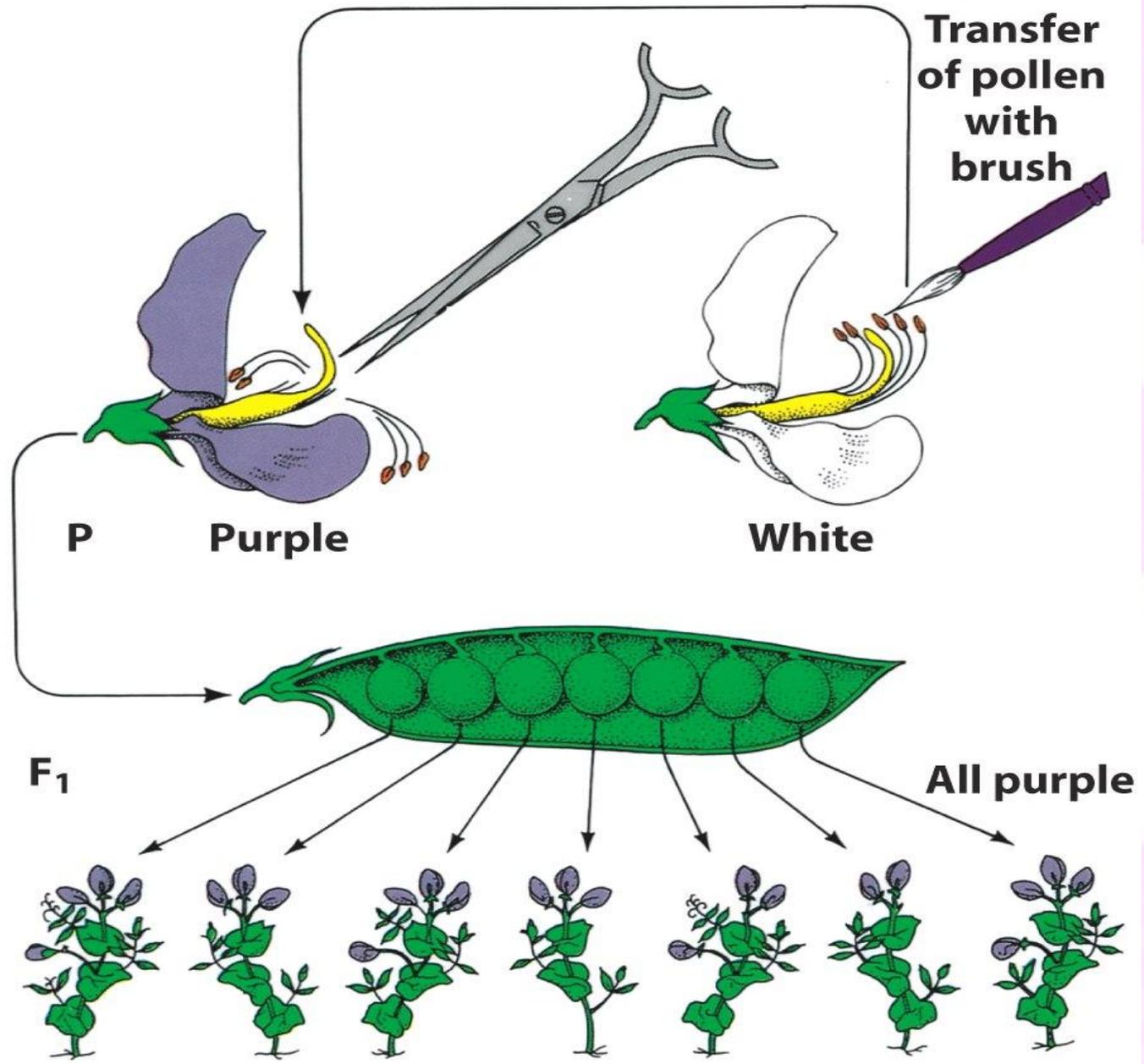
**Green or yellow unripe pods**

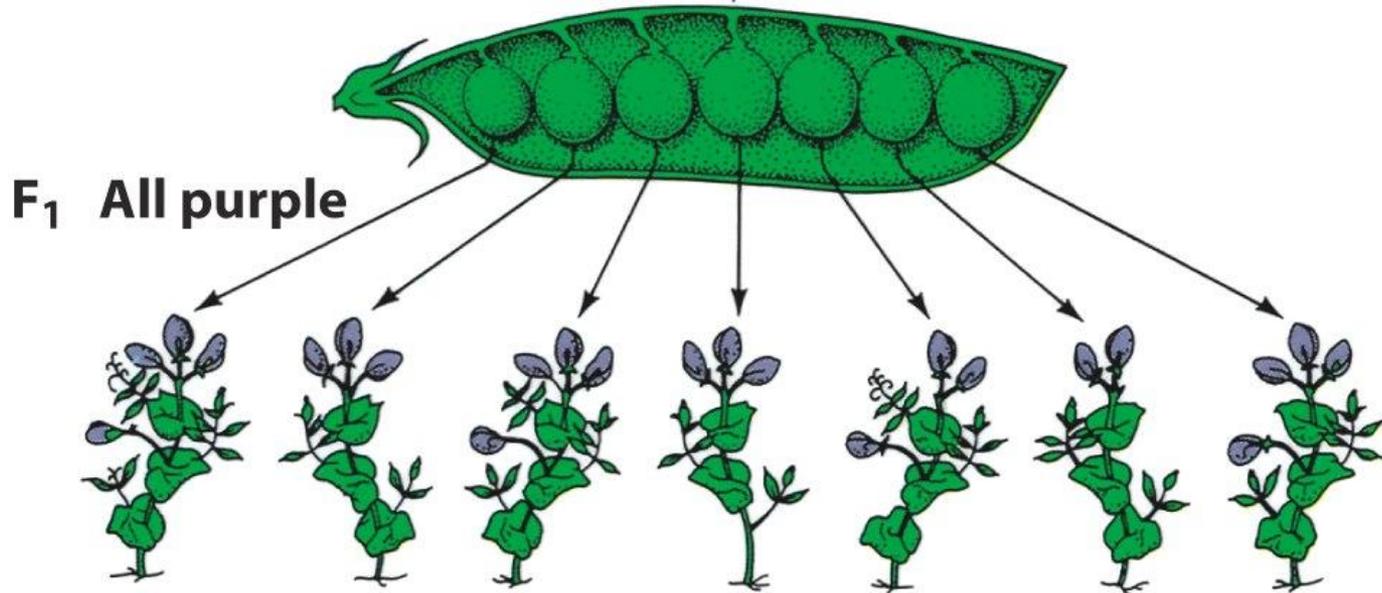
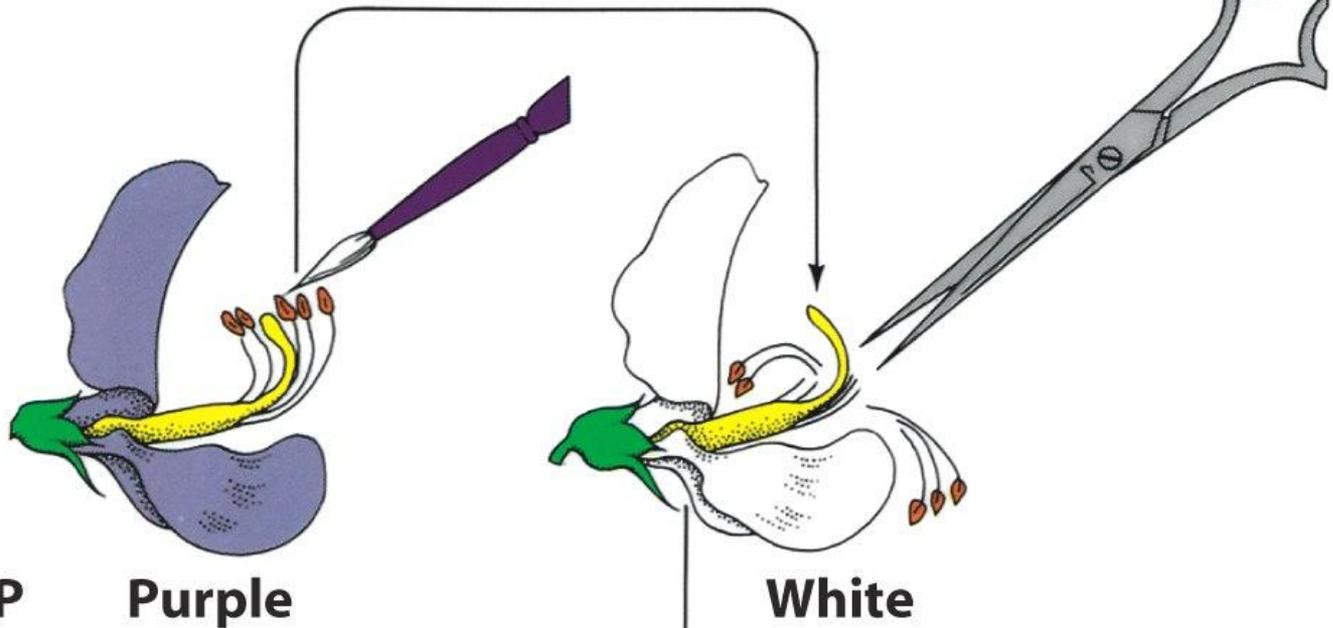


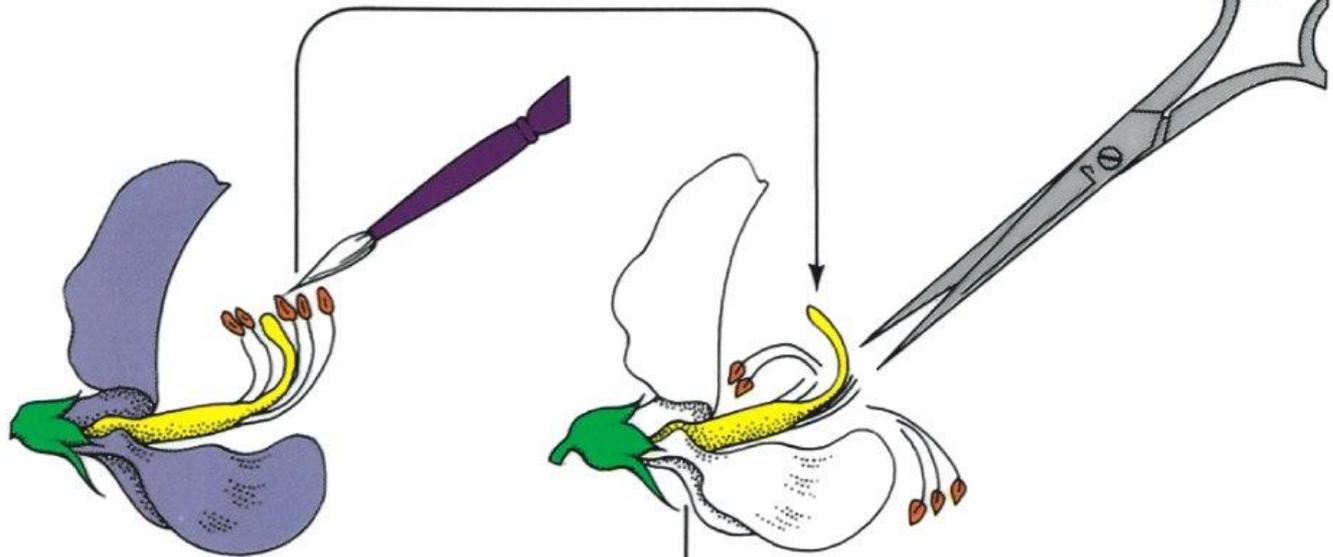
**Axial or terminal flowers**



**Long or short stems**

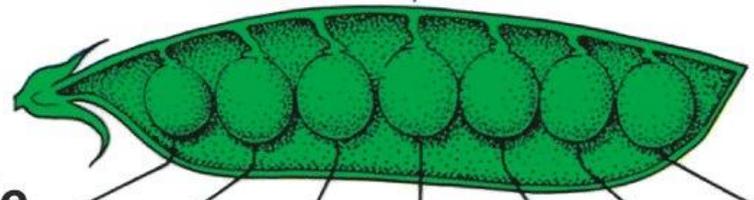






**P Purple**

**White**



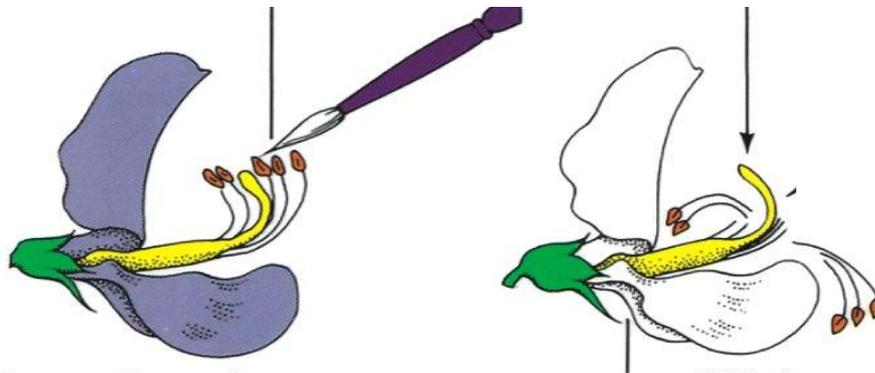
**F<sub>1</sub> All purple**



# RESULTADO DE F1 X F1 = F2

Proporção de F2 :

3 púrpuras : 1 branca



**Fatores que determinam as características não se misturam, são mantidos como *bits* discretos de informação hereditária, imutáveis durante gerações.**

A que se refere o mendelismo?

transmissão das características hereditárias

Enunciado da 1ª. lei de Mendel:

**Durante a gametogênese os fatores que determinam as características biológicas segregam-se, indo para gametas diferentes e voltam a se encontrar após a fecundação.**

GREGOR MENDEL  
1866



# PROPORÇÕES MENDELIANAS

Compatíveis com a distribuição binomial

$$(p + q)^2 = p^2 + 2pq + q^2$$

# PROPORÇÕES MENDELIANAS

Compatíveis com a distribuição binomial

$$(p + q)^2 = p^2 + 2pq + q^2$$

	p	q
p	$p^2$	pq
q	pq	$q^2$

Características com Herança mendeliana-  
MONOHIBRIDISMO ou MONOFATORIAL



**EXPANSÃO DO MENDELISMO, A  
PARTIR DE 1900**

# Características com Herança Mendeliana – MONOFATORIAL - acondroplasia





*Miescher*

## **Friedrich Miescher- 1869**

Descoberta da “nucleína” =

Ácido desoxirribonucleico (DNA)

<http://www.cefeteq.br/dna/historia/biomiescher.htm>

# QUAL A NATUREZA DO MATERIAL HEREDITÁRIO?



**Frederick Griffith**  
1928

Experimentos com  
*Streptococcus pneumoniae*

**Transformação bacteriana**

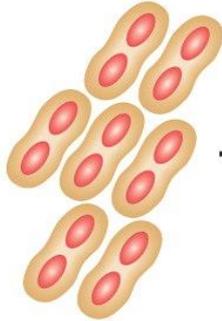


Mouse lives

(a)

Experimento de transformação de GRIFFITH:  
com **pneumococos de cepa lisa (S)**, virulenta e  
com **cepa rugoso (R)**, não-virulenta.

(a)



S strain live cells



Mouse dies

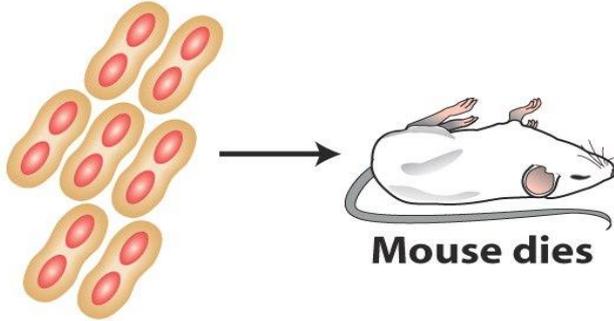


Mouse lives

(a)

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(a)

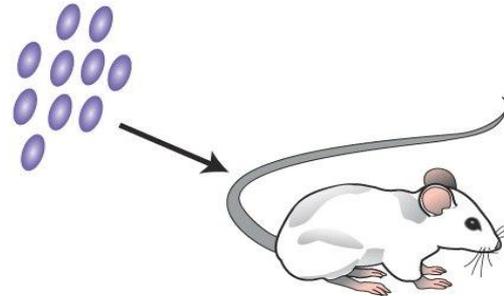


S strain live cells

Mouse dies

(b)

R strain



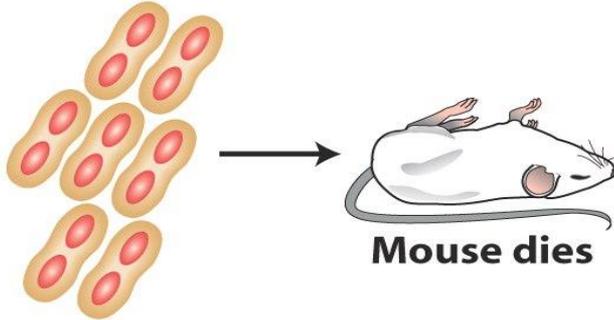
Mouse lives



Mouse lives

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(a)

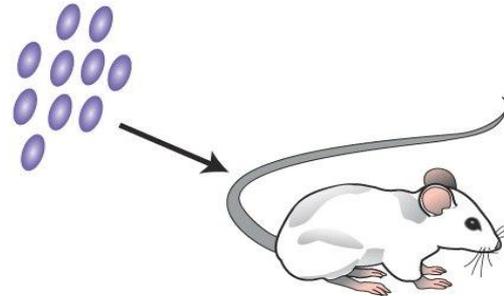


S strain live cells

Mouse dies

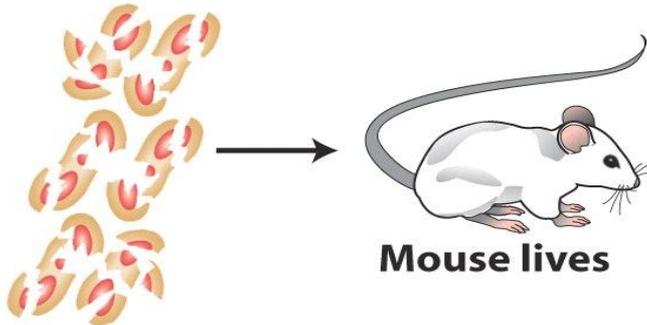
(b)

R strain



Mouse lives

(c)



S strain  
heat-killed

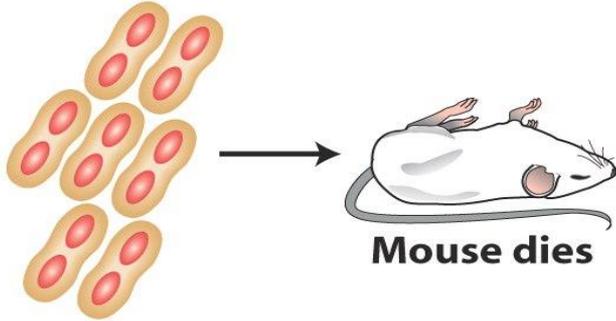
Mouse lives



Mouse lives

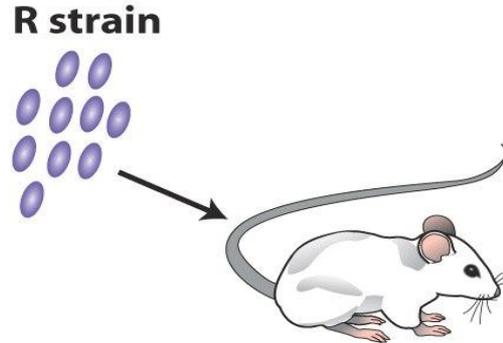
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(a)



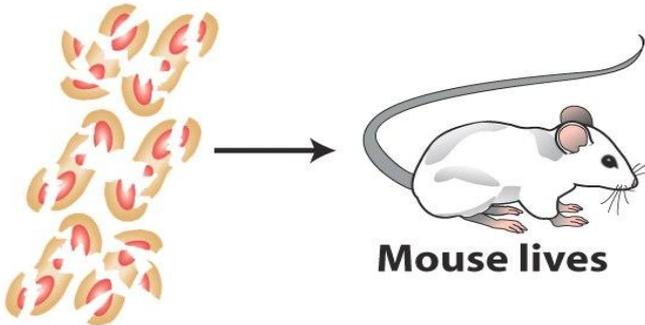
S strain live cells

(b)



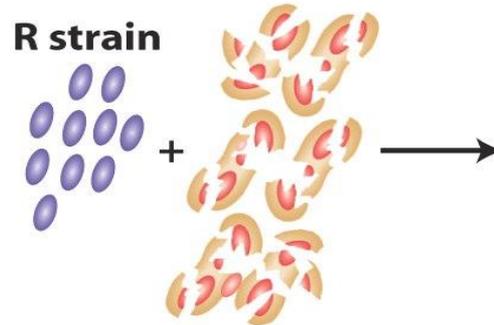
Mouse lives

(c)



S strain heat-killed

(d)



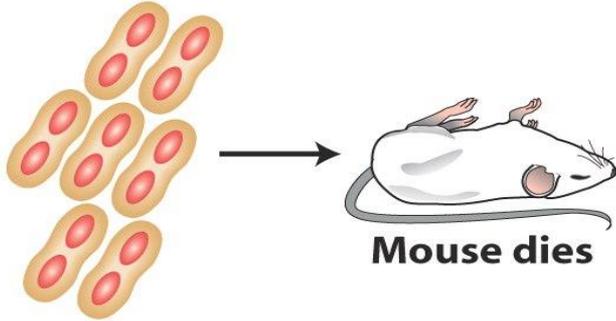
S strain heat-killed



Mouse lives

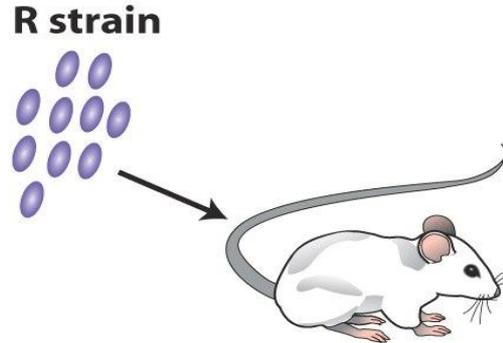
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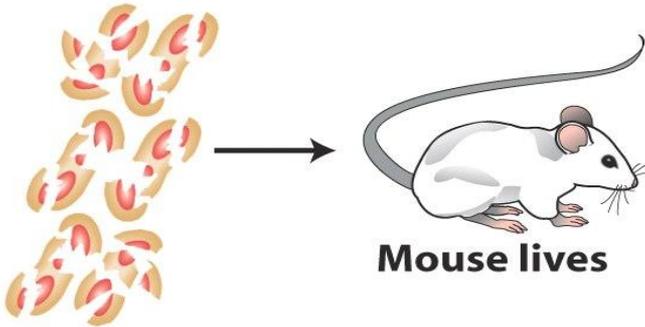
S strain live cells

(b)



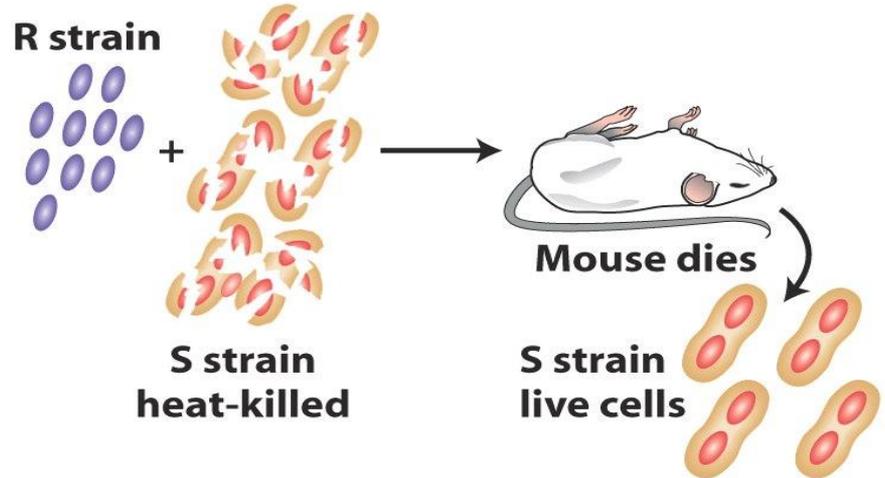
Mouse lives

(c)



S strain  
heat-killed

(d)



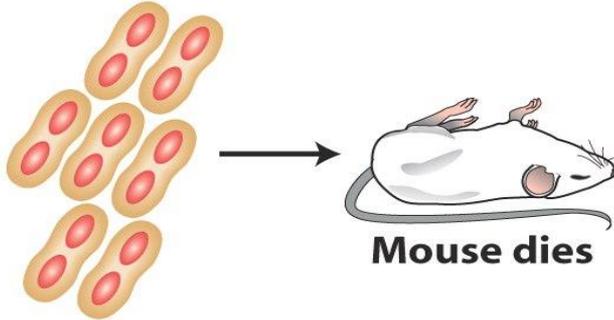
S strain  
live cells



Mouse lives

Experimento de transformação de GRIFFITH:  
com **pneumococos de cepa lisa (S)**, virulenta e  
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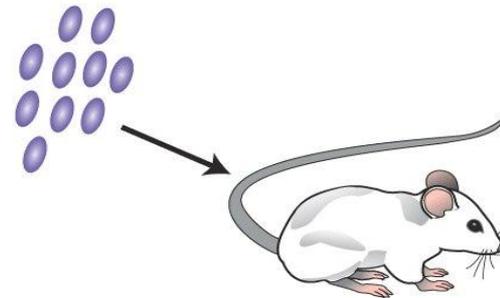
(a)



S strain live cells

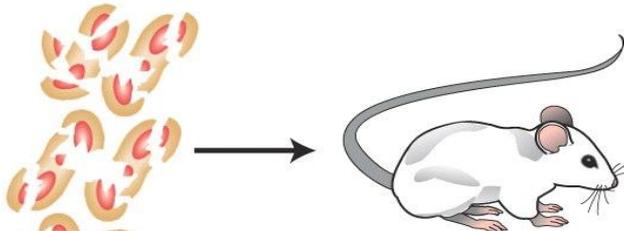
(b)

R strain



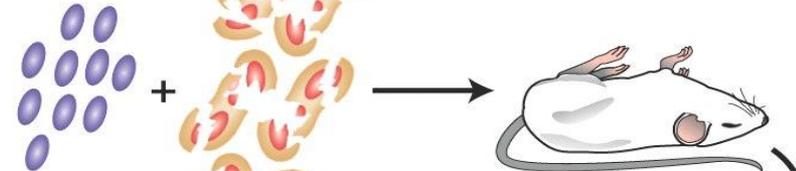
Mouse lives

(c)



(d)

R strain



**FIGURA :** Bactérias do tipo S mortas pelo calor, ou bactérias vivas do tipo R não matam os camundongos, mas a injeção simultânea de ambas pode matar os camundongos tão eficientemente quanto células do tipo S vivas.



# **CONCLUSÃO:**

Nas células mortas está presente um elemento capaz de modificar as células vivas:

**PRINCÍPIO TRANSFORMANTE**



**Oswald Avery**  
**1944**

**Oswald Avery e cols. 1944**

publicaram que haviam purificado  
natureza química  
do princípio transformante

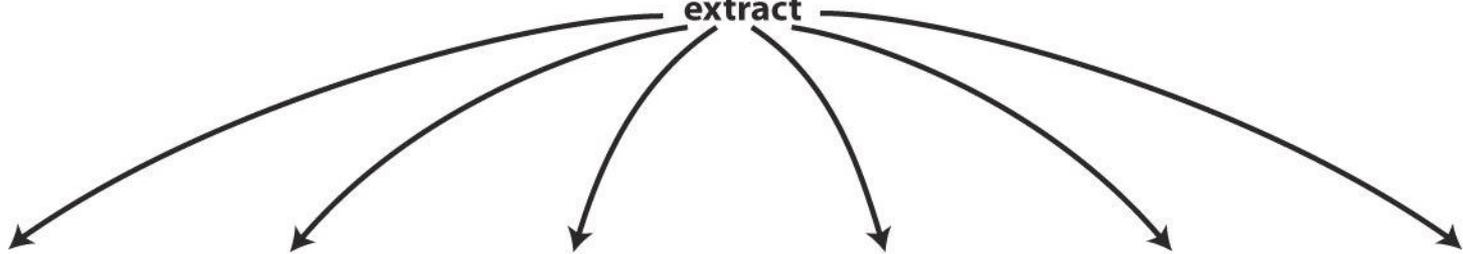
**Colaboradores = McLeod e McCarty**  
**(Instituto Rockefeller )**

**Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )**



**S strain  
extract**

Repetiram o  
experimento...



# Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )



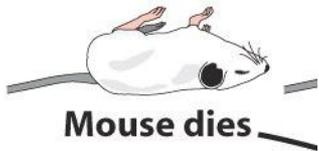
S strain  
extract

Repetiram o  
experimento...

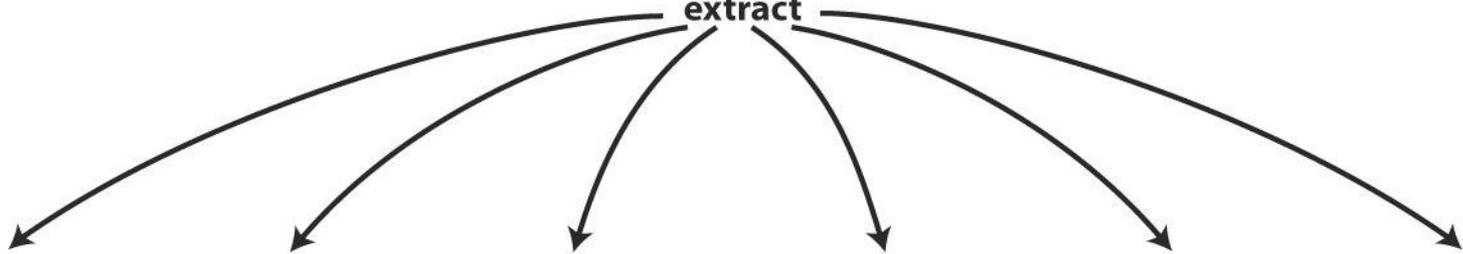
No components  
destroyed



R strain



Mouse dies

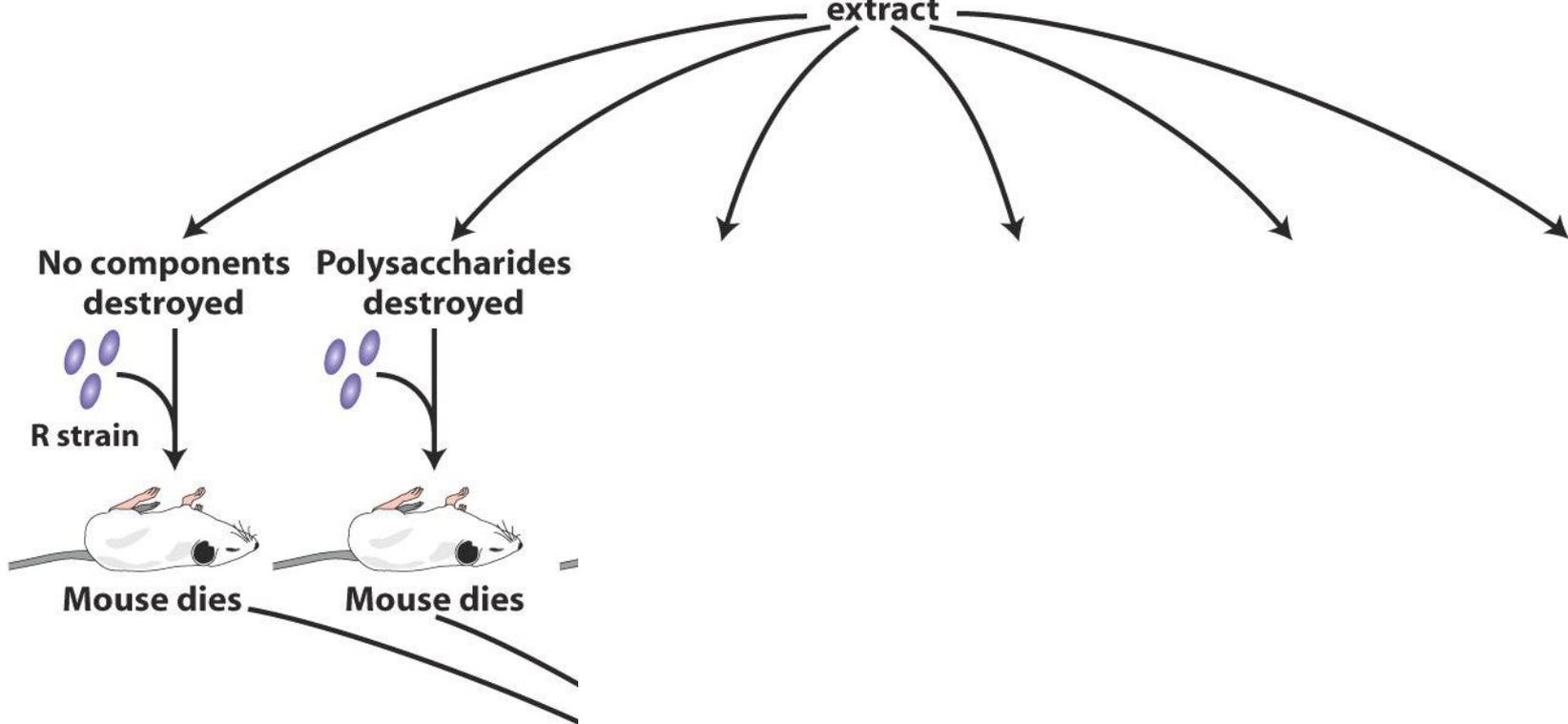


# Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )



S strain extract

Repetiram o experimento, mas...

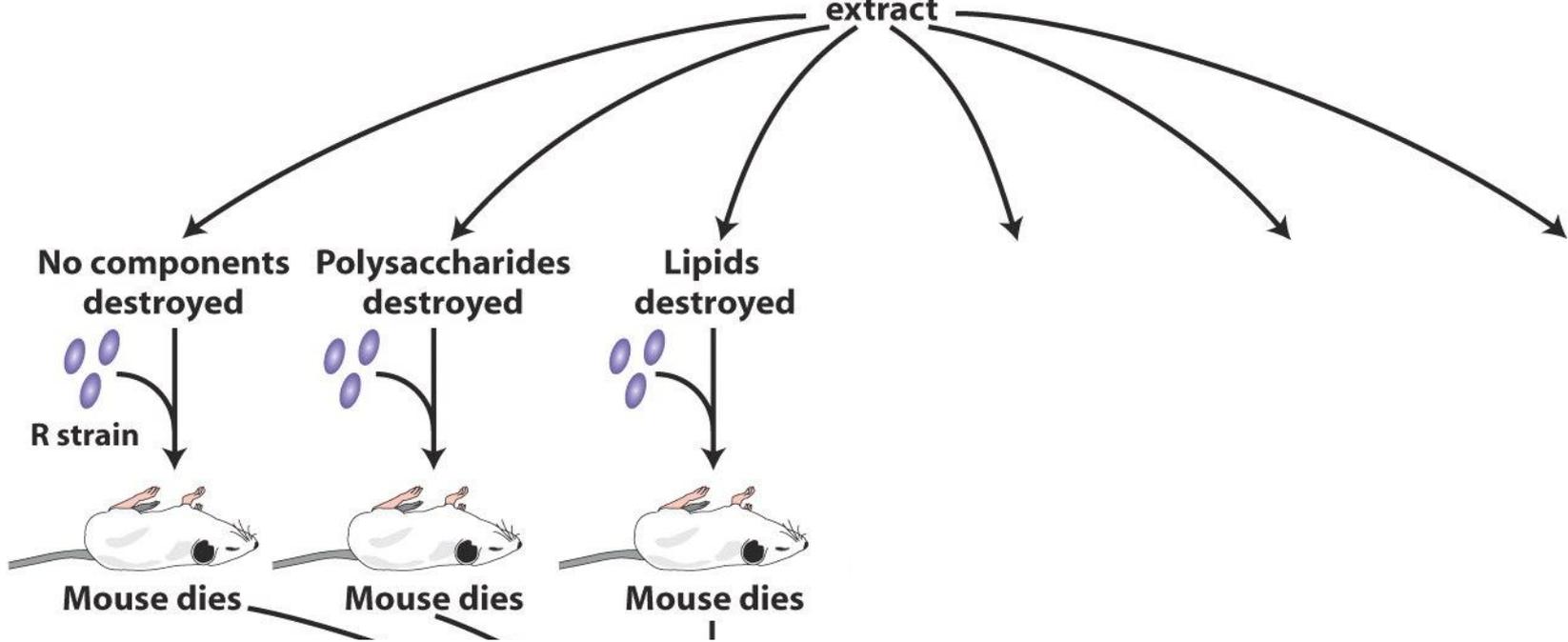


# Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )



S strain extract

Repetiram o experimento, mas...

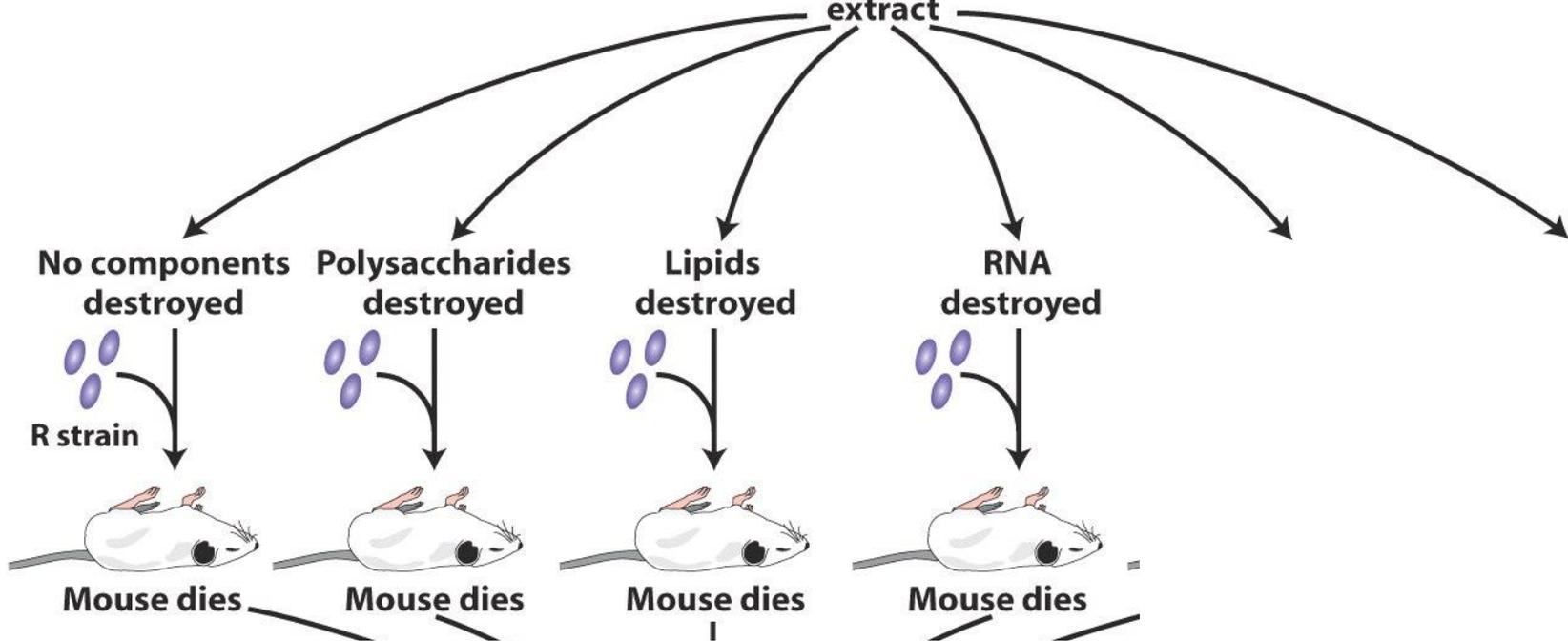


# Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )



S strain extract

Repetiram o experimento, mas...

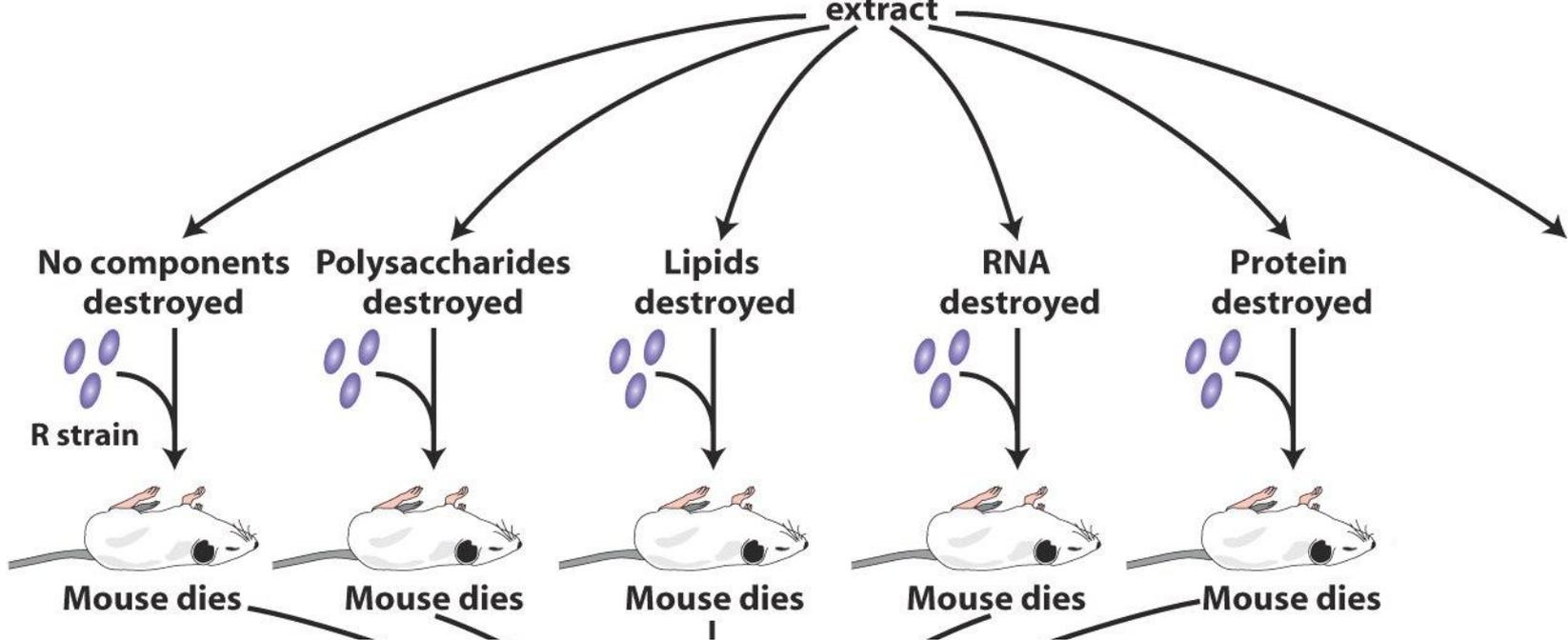


# Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )



S strain extract

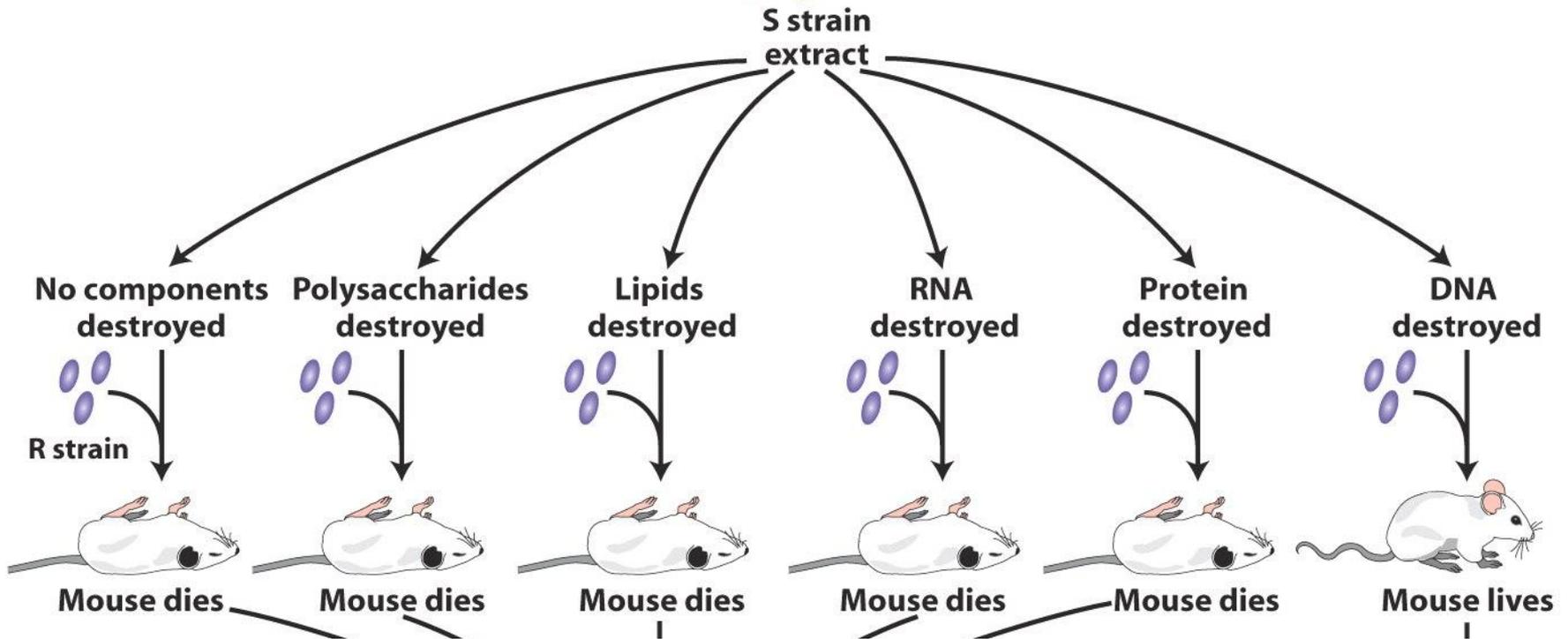
Repetiram o experimento, mas...



**Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )**



Repetiram o experimento, mas...

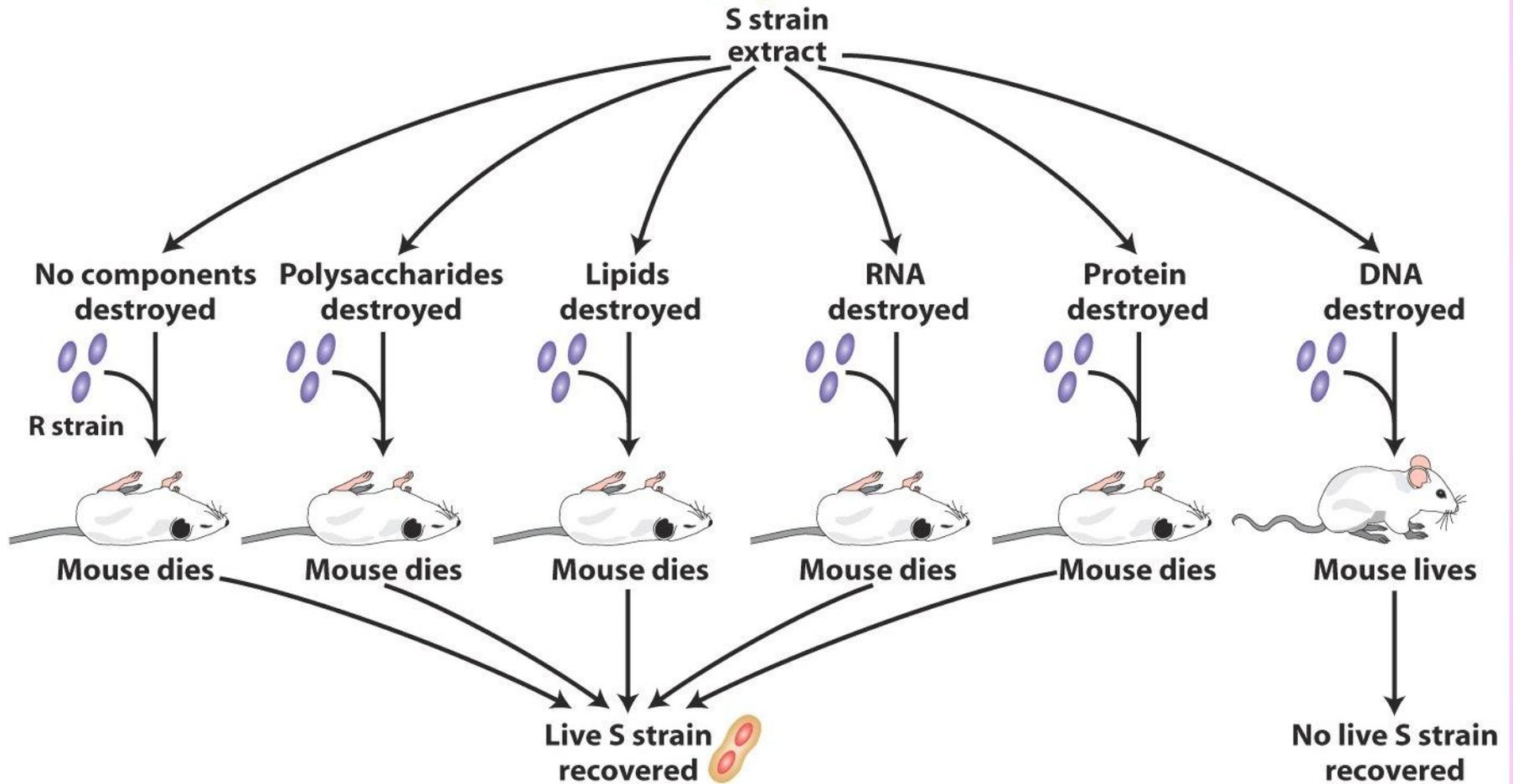


**QUAL A CONCLUSÃO ?**

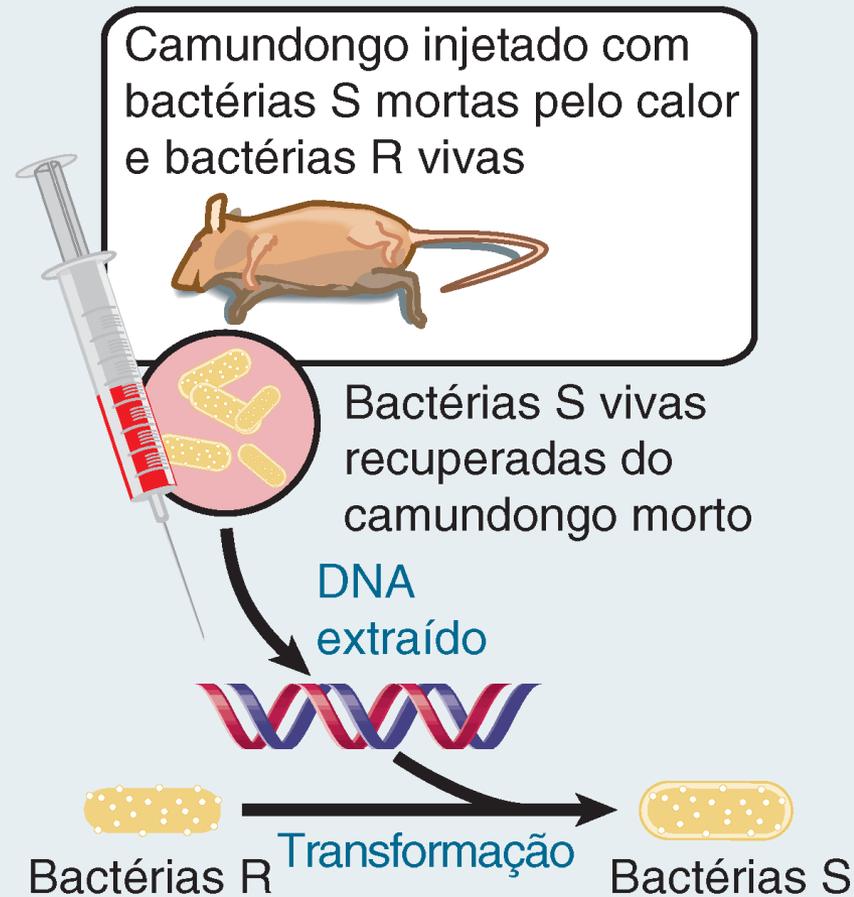
# Avery, McLeod e McCarty (Instituto Rockefeller )



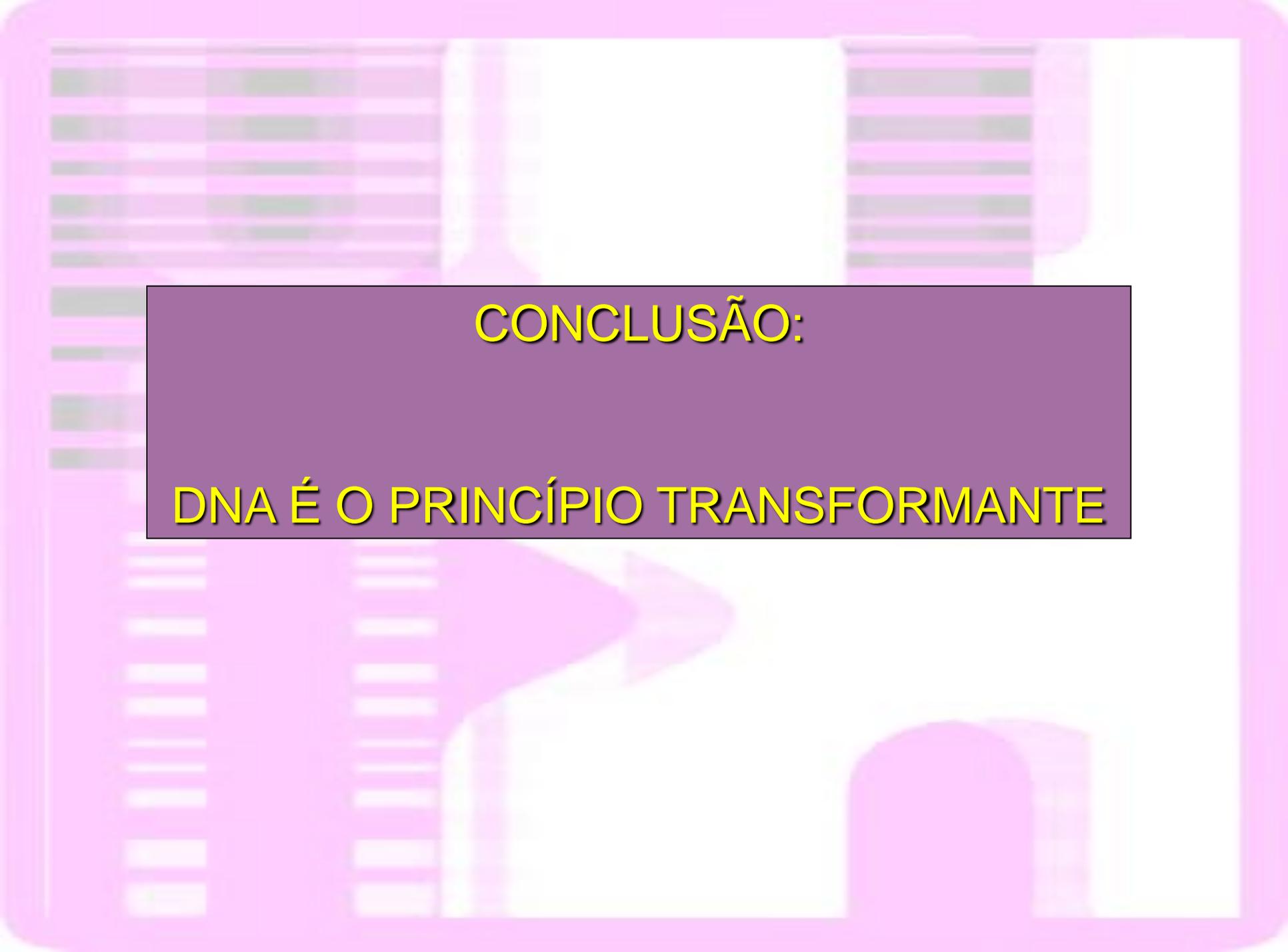
Repetiram o experimento, mas...



## O princípio transformante é o DNA



**FIGURA** O DNA das bactérias do tipo S pode transformar as bactérias do tipo R em bactérias do mesmo tipo S.



CONCLUSÃO:

DNA É O PRINCÍPIO TRANSFORMANTE

# Enquanto isso...

- Dúvida continuava....
- Será que uma molécula mais simples que a proteína conseguiria armazenar tanta informação genética?
- DNA não parecia ser tão “inteligente” ...

Hershey e Chase- 1952

Experimento com isótopos radioativos P e S

**PROTEÍNAS** contém aminoácidos, que contém enxofre – S

**Ácidos Nucléicos** contém nucleotídeos que contém fósforo - P

**Pesquisa para a próxima aula:**  
**Experimento de Hershey - Chase**

CONCLUSÃO:

DNA é o material hereditário

## **Biologia Molecular e Bioquímica**

- **núcleo composto de DNA e proteínas**
- **DNA material hereditário**
- **molécula polimérica-nucleotídeos/monômeros**
- **proporcionalidade das bases A/T e C/G**

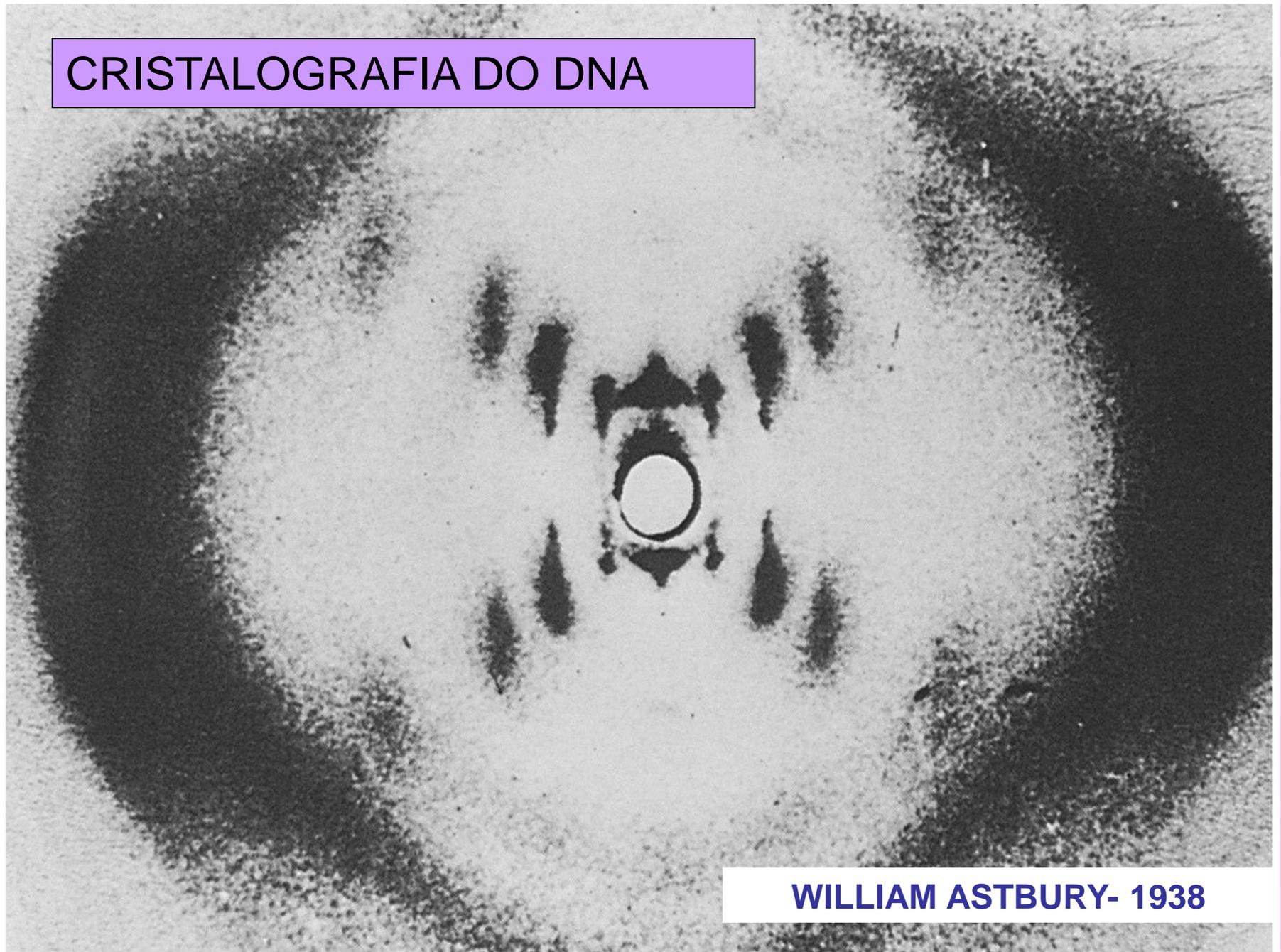
## **Microbiologia**

- **material genético é universal**
- **fagos -genoma próprio**
- **DNA é o princípio transformante**
- **recombinação em bactérias**

**1- Qual a estrutura do DNA?**

**2- Qual a natureza do código genético**

# CRISTALOGRAFIA DO DNA



**WILLIAM ASTBURY- 1938**

## **LEVENE (1931): determinação da composição química dos ácidos nucleicos**

Componentes básicos:

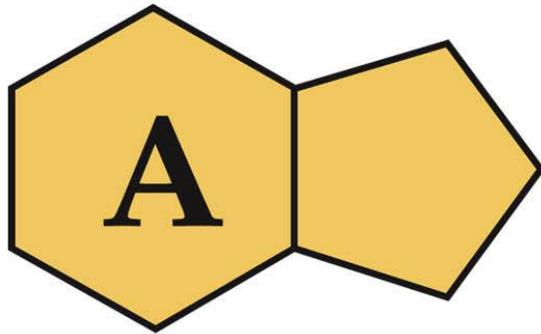
Bases nitrogenadas

Açúcar

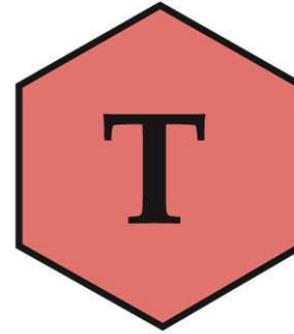
Fosfato

Estabeleceu a diferença química entre o DNA e RNA

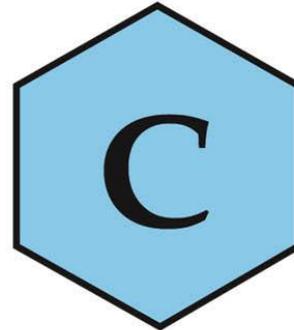
# Relação quantitativa entre as bases do DNA



=



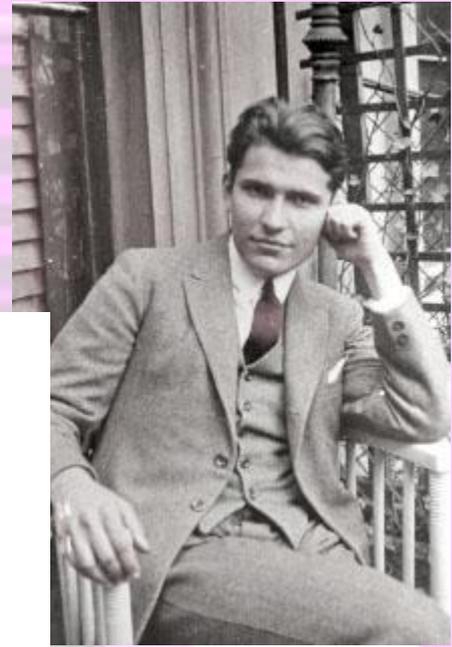
=



Purines

=

Pyrimidines



ERWIN  
CHARGAFF

**Table 7-1** Molar Properties of Bases\* in DNAs from Various Sources

Organism	Tissue	Adenine	Thymine	Guanine	Cytosine	$\frac{A + T}{G + C}$
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (K12)	—	26.0	23.9	24.9	25.2	1.00
<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	—	29.8	31.6	20.5	18.0	1.59
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	—	15.1	14.6	34.9	35.4	0.42
Yeast	—	31.3	32.9	18.7	17.1	1.79
<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> (sea urchin)	Sperm	32.8	32.1	17.7	18.4	1.85
Herring	Sperm	27.8	27.5	22.2	22.6	1.23
Rat	Bone marrow	28.6	28.4	21.4	21.5	1.33
Human	Thymus	30.9	29.4	19.9	19.8	1.52
Human	Liver	30.3	30.3	19.5	19.9	1.53
Human	Sperm	30.7	31.2	19.3	18.8	1.62

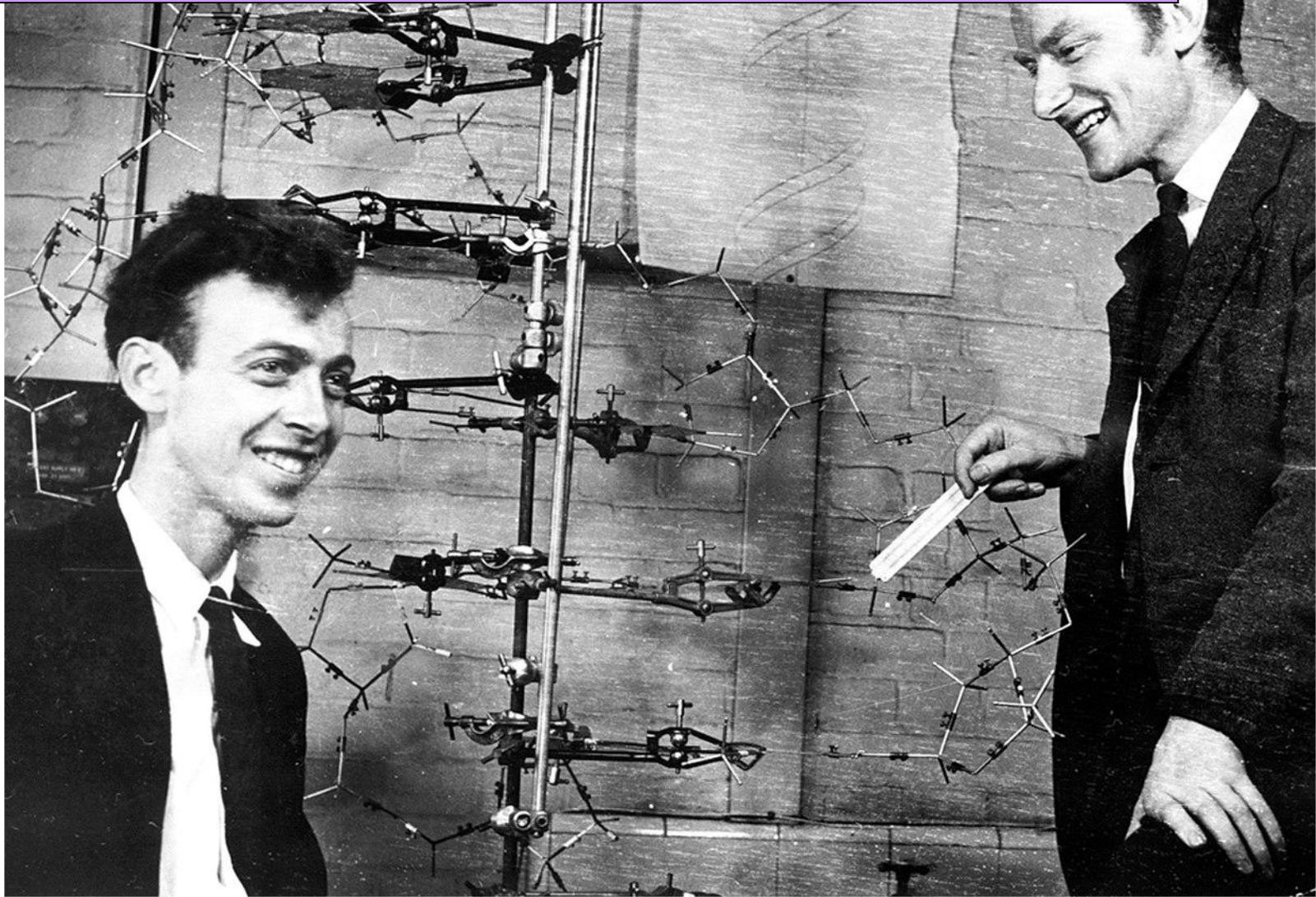
\*Defined as moles of nitrogenous constituents per 100 g-atoms phosphate in hydrolysate.

Source: E. Chargaff and J. Davidson, eds., *The Nucleic Acids*. Academic Press, 1955.



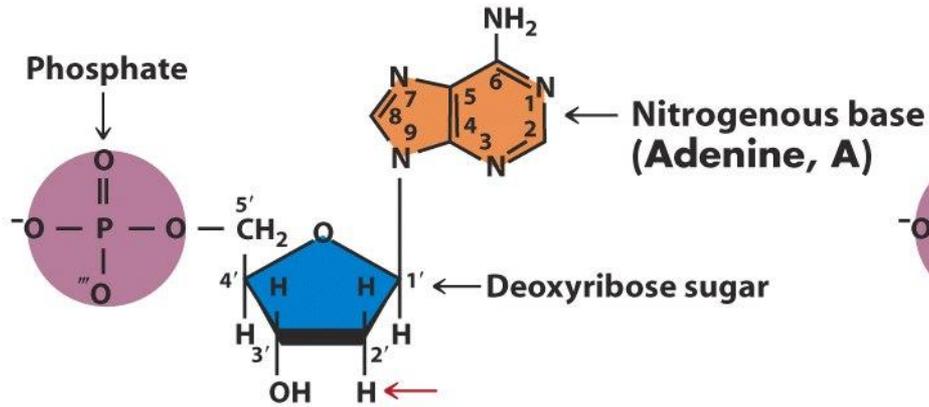
**Rosalyn Franklin – determinação das medidas cristalográficas**

# Watson & Crick, 1953- modelo da estrutura molecular do DNA

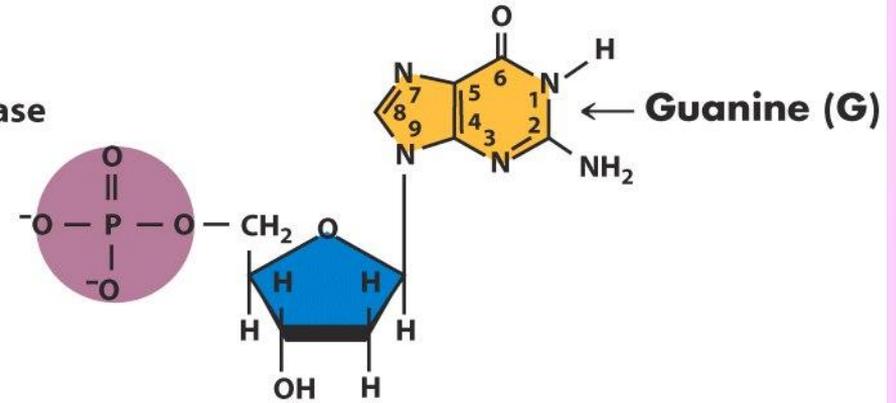


# NUCLEOTÍDEOS- MONÔMEROS

## Purine nucleotides

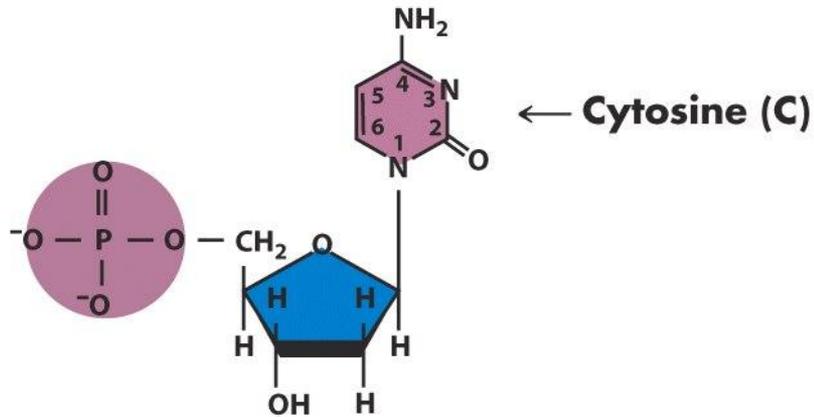


Deoxyadenosine 5'-monophosphate (dAMP)

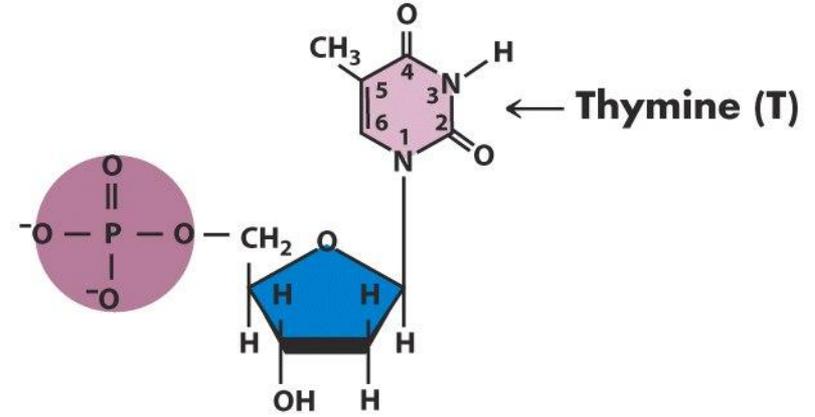


Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate (dGMP)

## Pyrimidine nucleotides

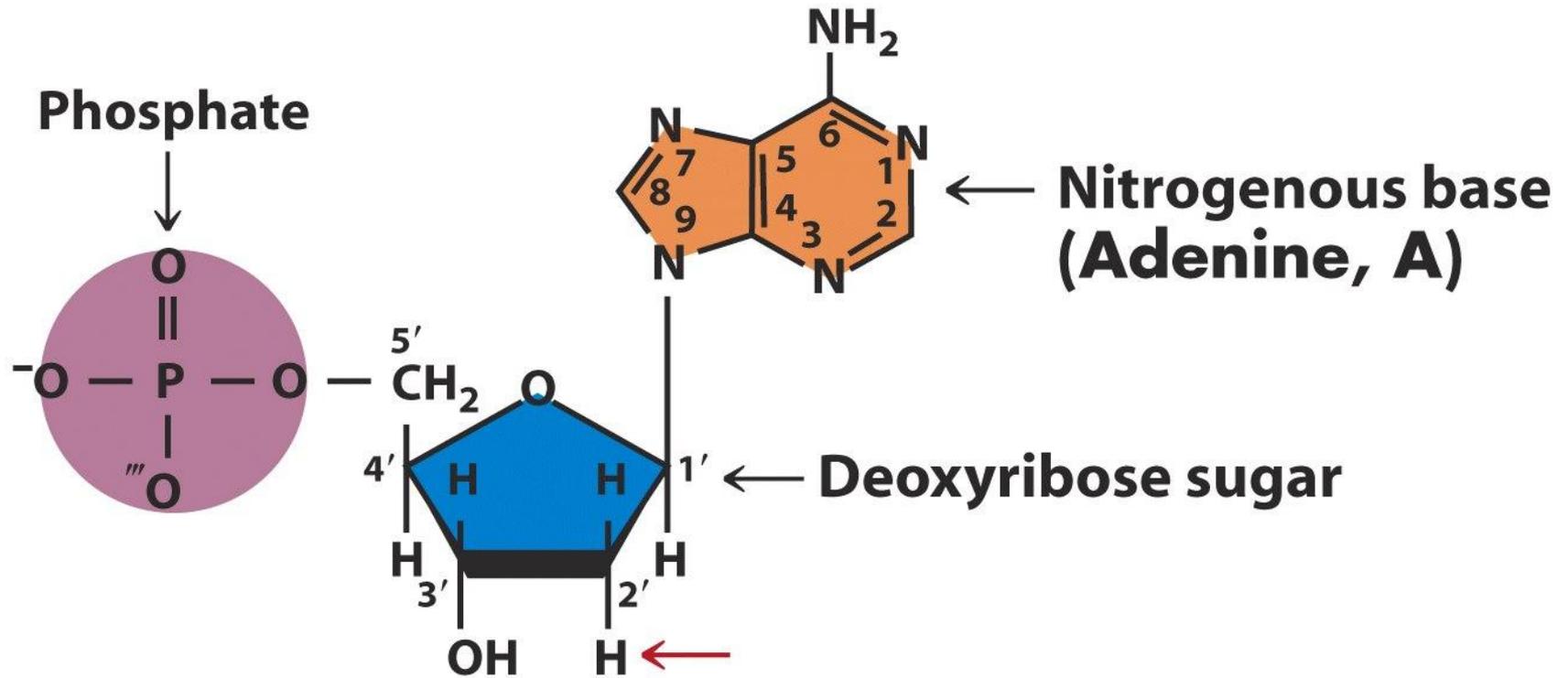


Deoxycytidine 5'-monophosphate (dCMP)



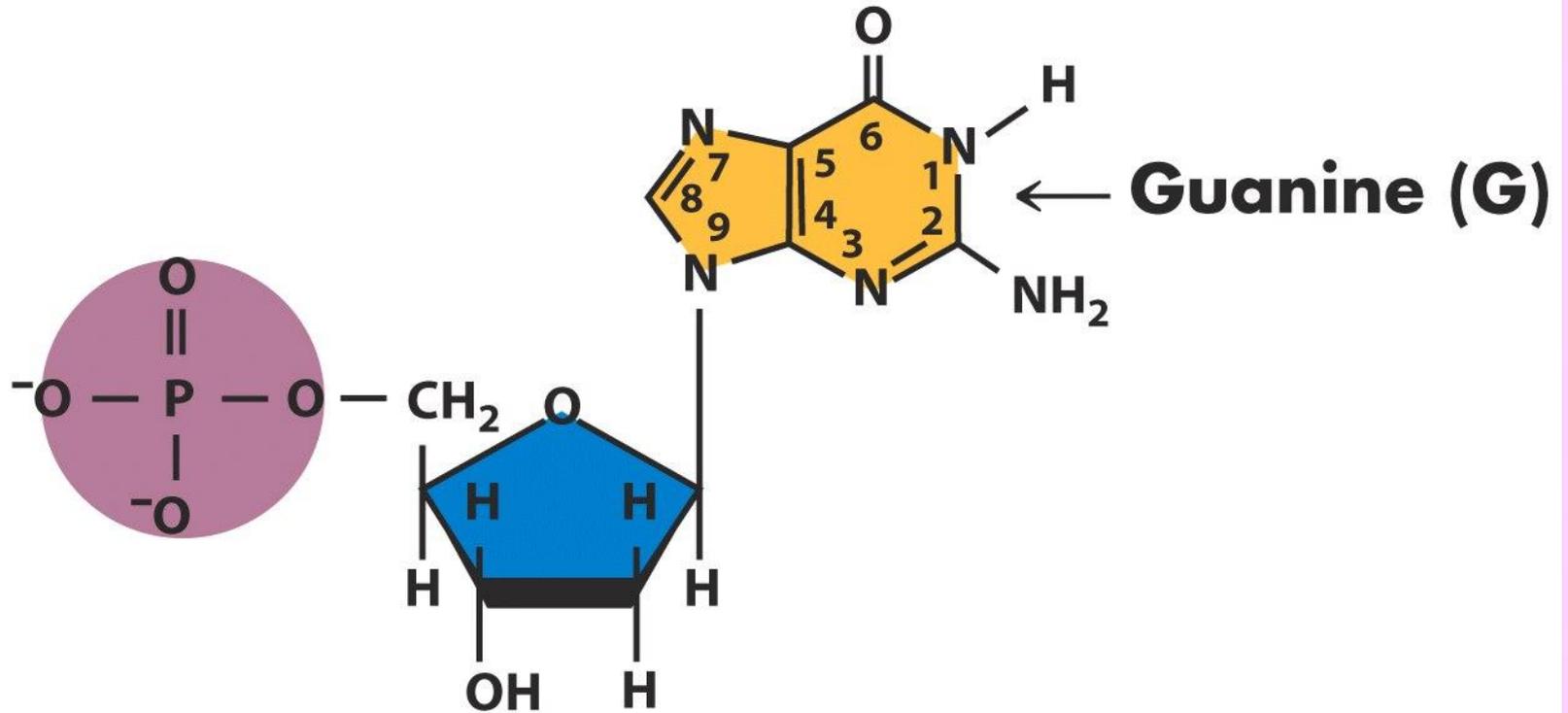
Deoxythymidine 5'-monophosphate (dTMP)

# Purine nucleotides



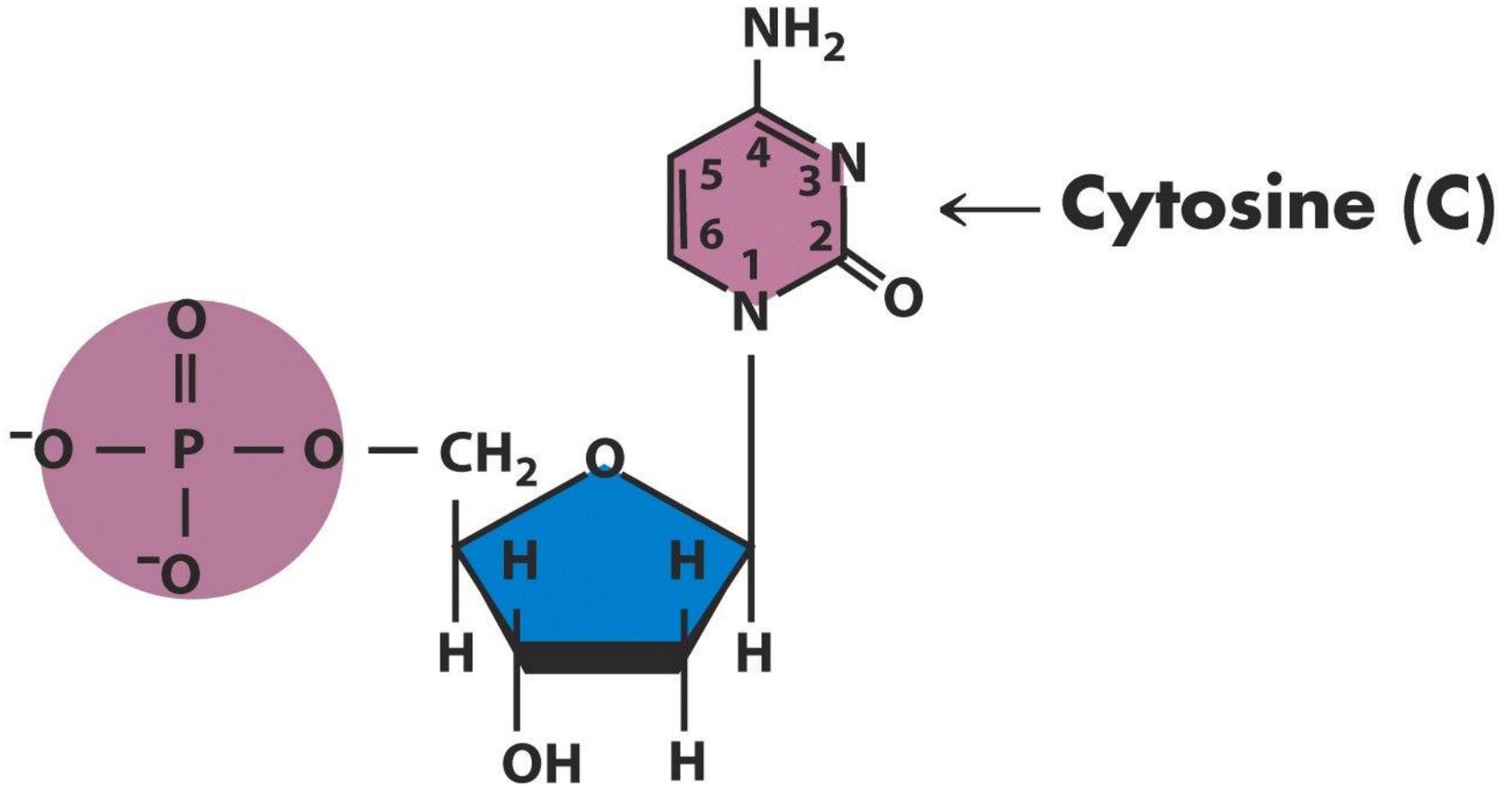
Deoxyadenosine 5'-monophosphate (dAMP)

# Purine nucleotides



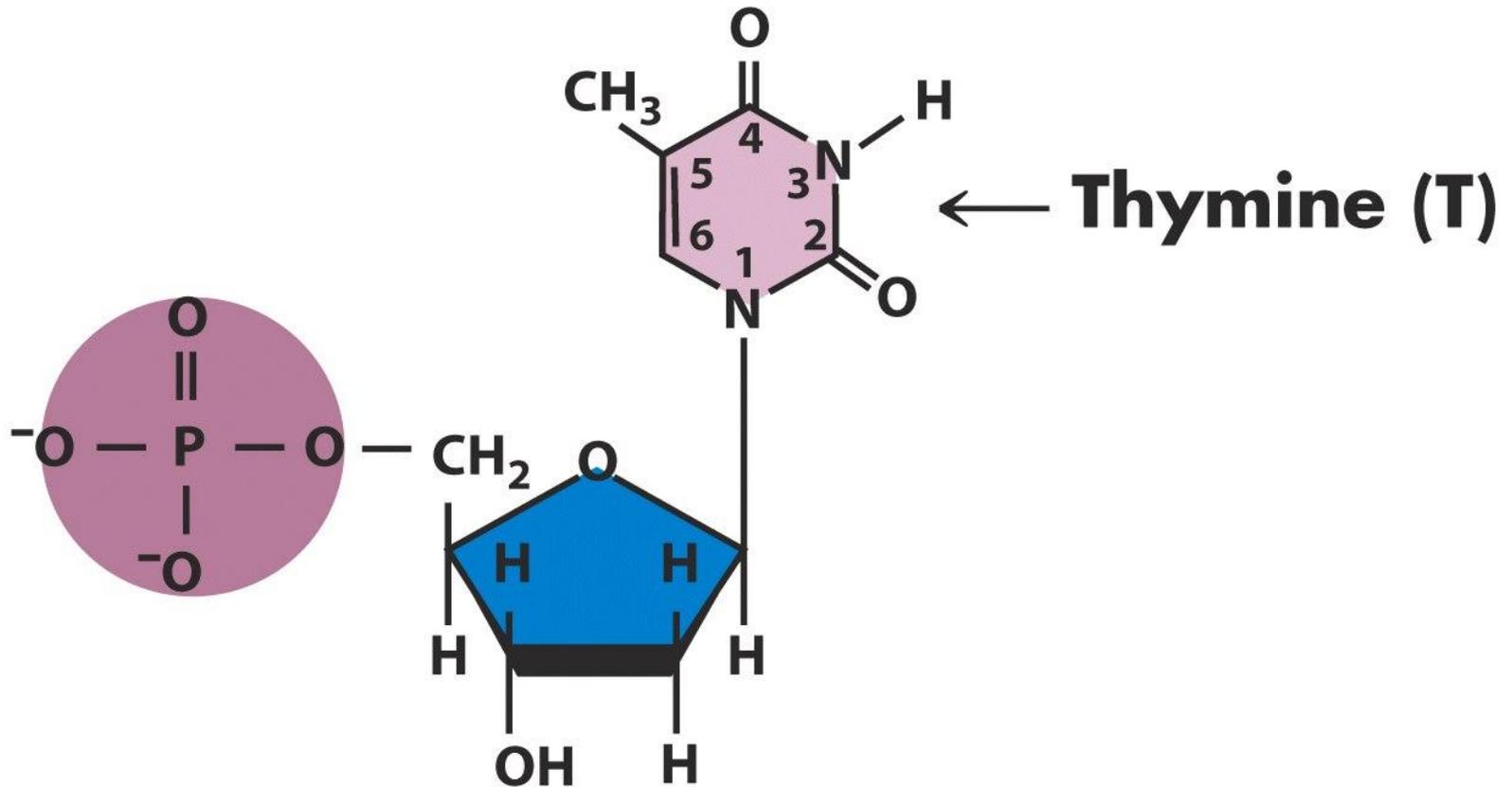
Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate (dGMP)

# Pyrimidine nucleotides



**Deoxycytidine 5'-monophosphate (dCMP)**

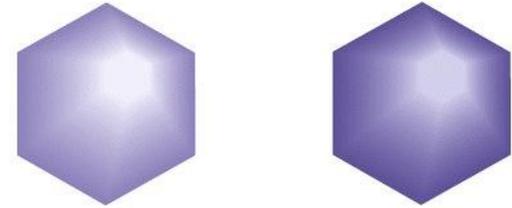
# Pyrimidine nucleotides



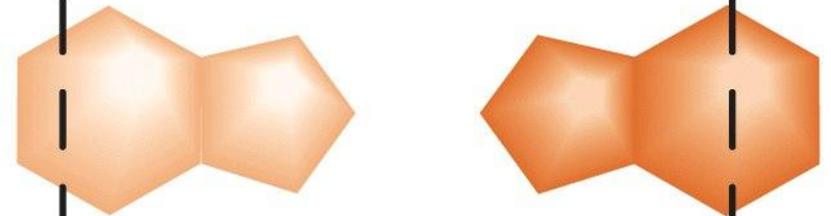
**Deoxythymidine 5'-monophosphate (dTMP)**

**DISTÂNCIA ENTRE AS CADEIAS= 20 ANGSTONS**

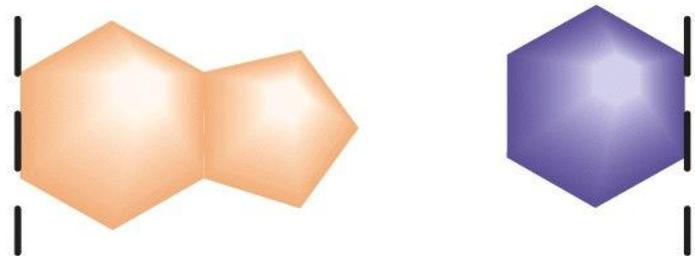
**Pyrimidine + pyrimidine: DNA too thin**



**Purine + purine: DNA too thick**



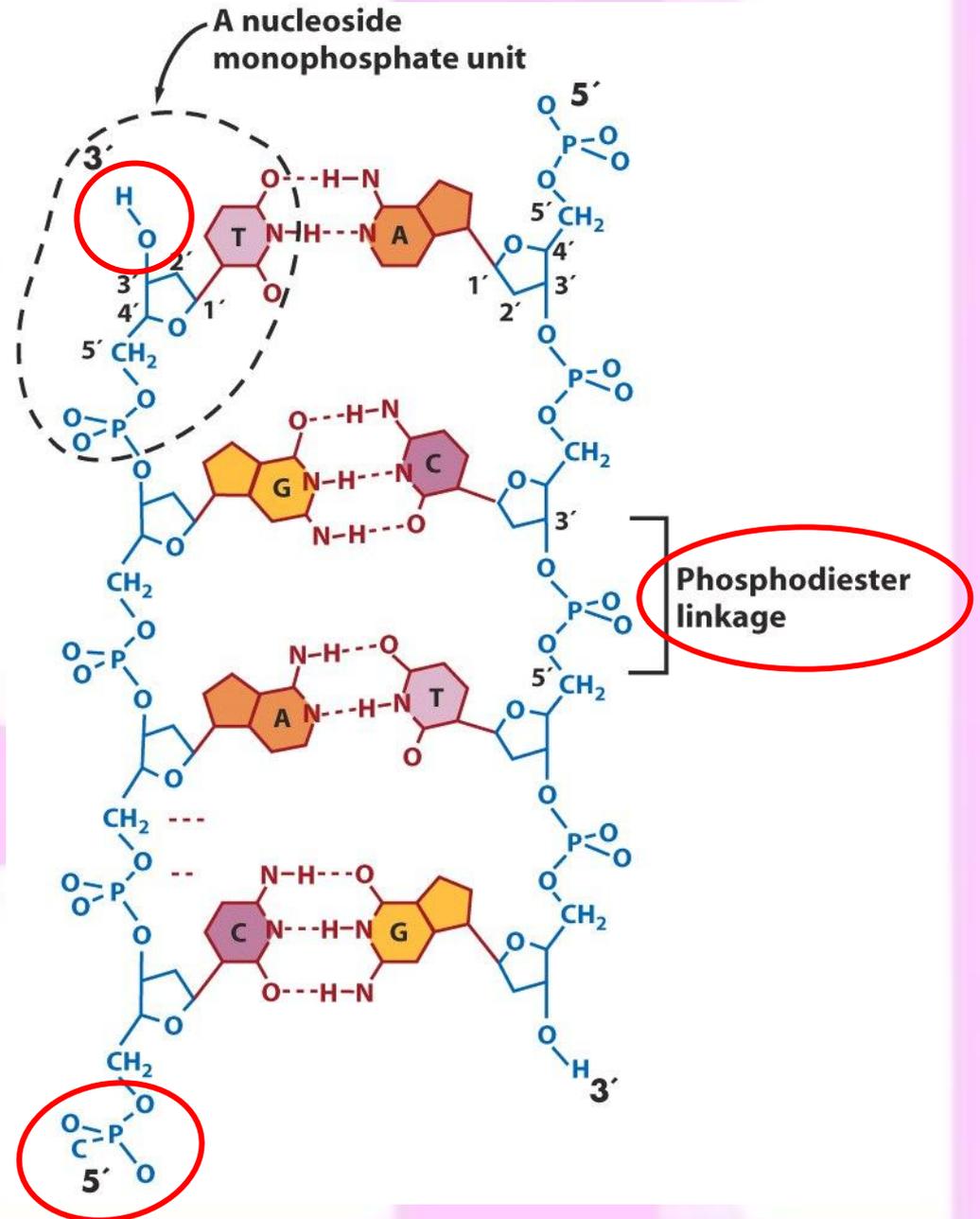
**Purine + pyrimidine: thickness compatible with X-ray data**



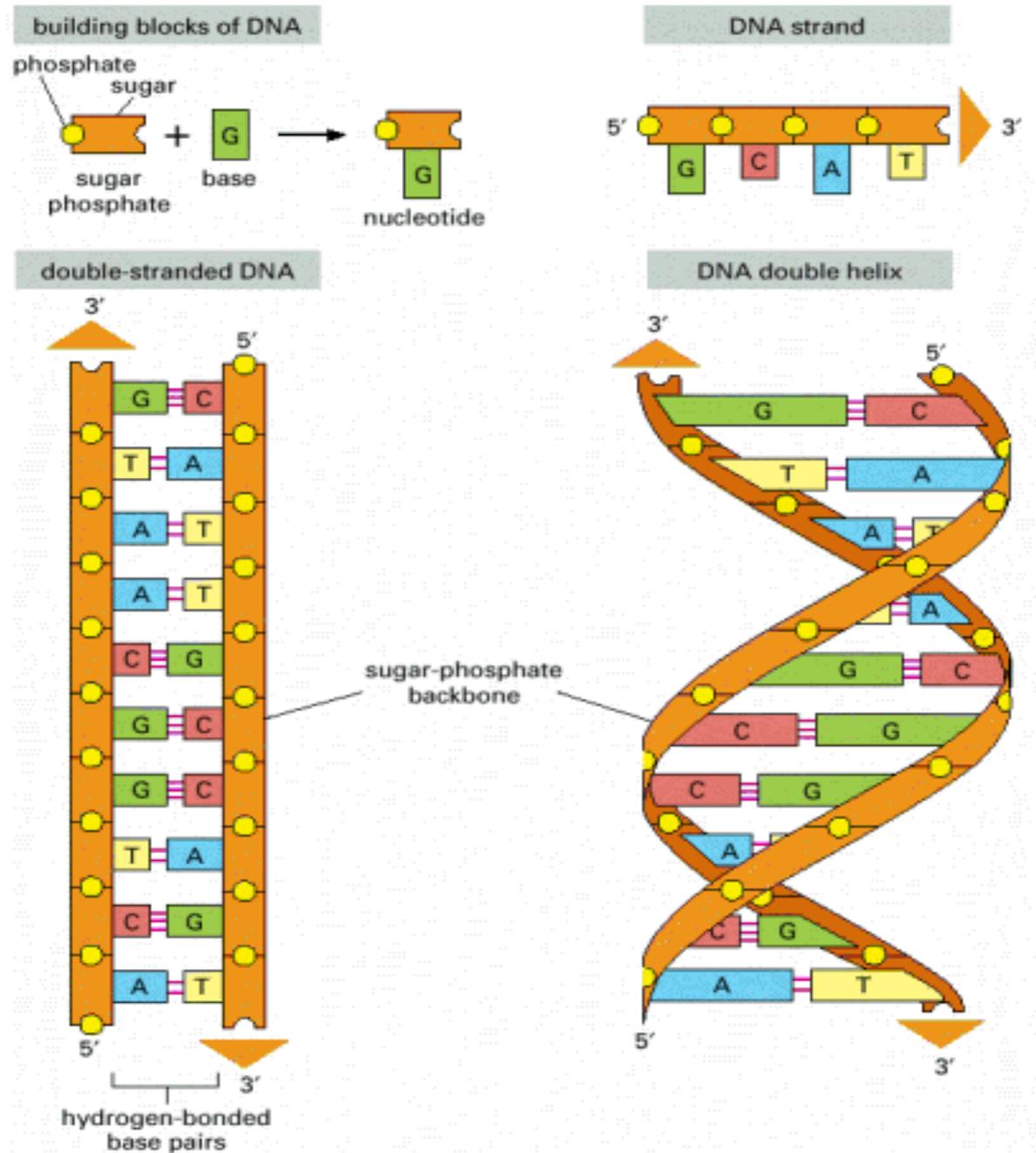
Ligação fosfodiéster entre os nucleotídeos

Fosfato- extremidade 5'

Grupo OH- extremidade 3'

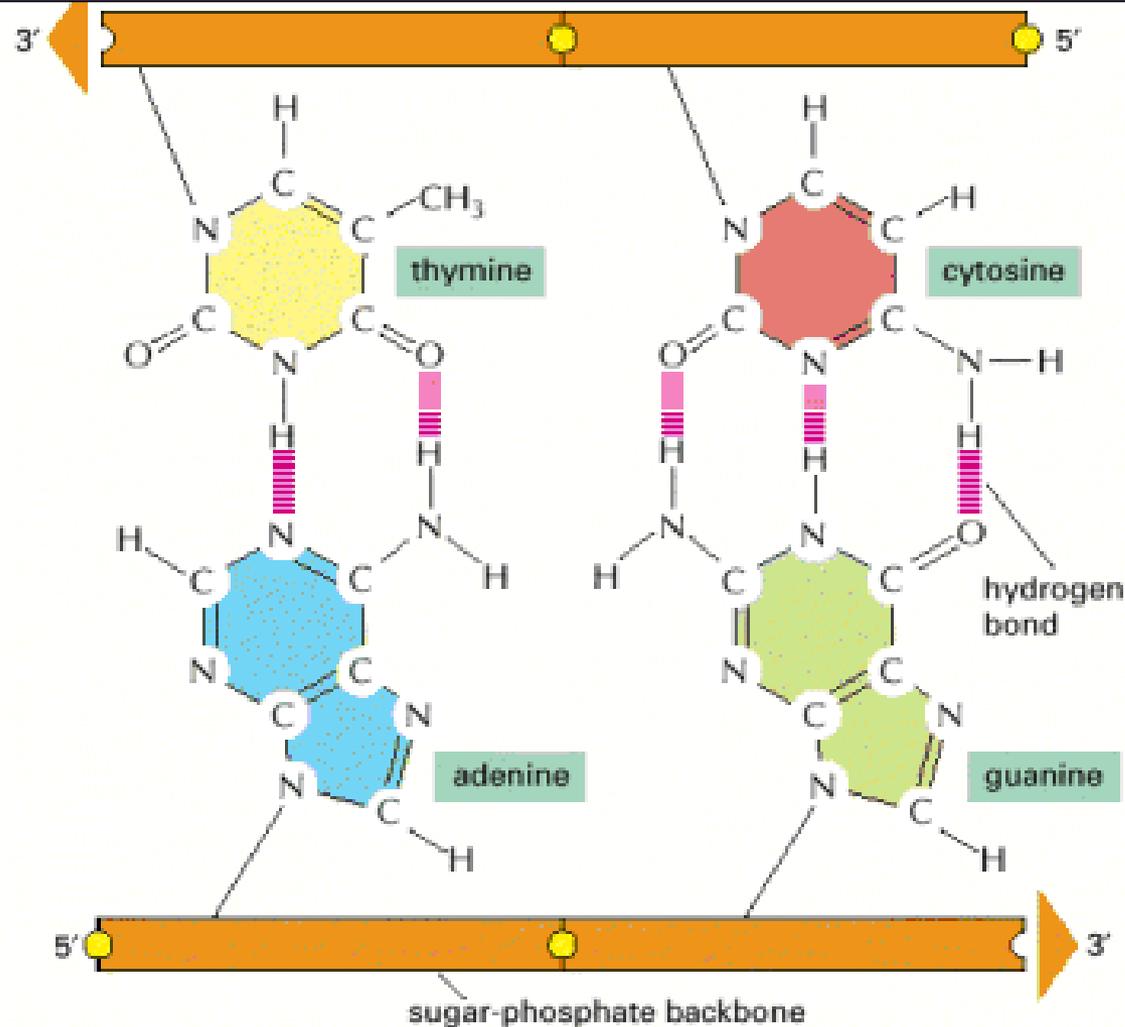


# Cadeias antiparalelas



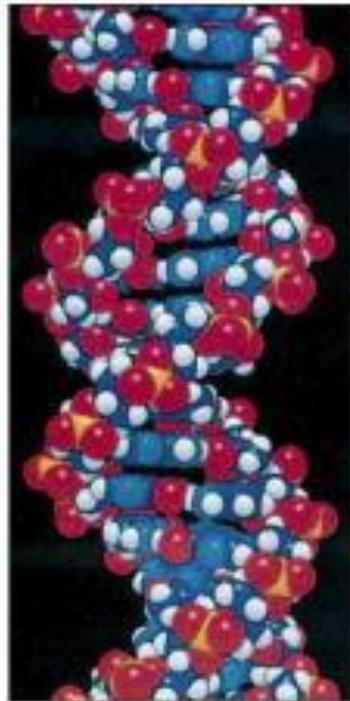
# PAREAMENTO DE BASES ENTRE AS DUAS CADEIAS

## Ligação por pontes de hidrogênio

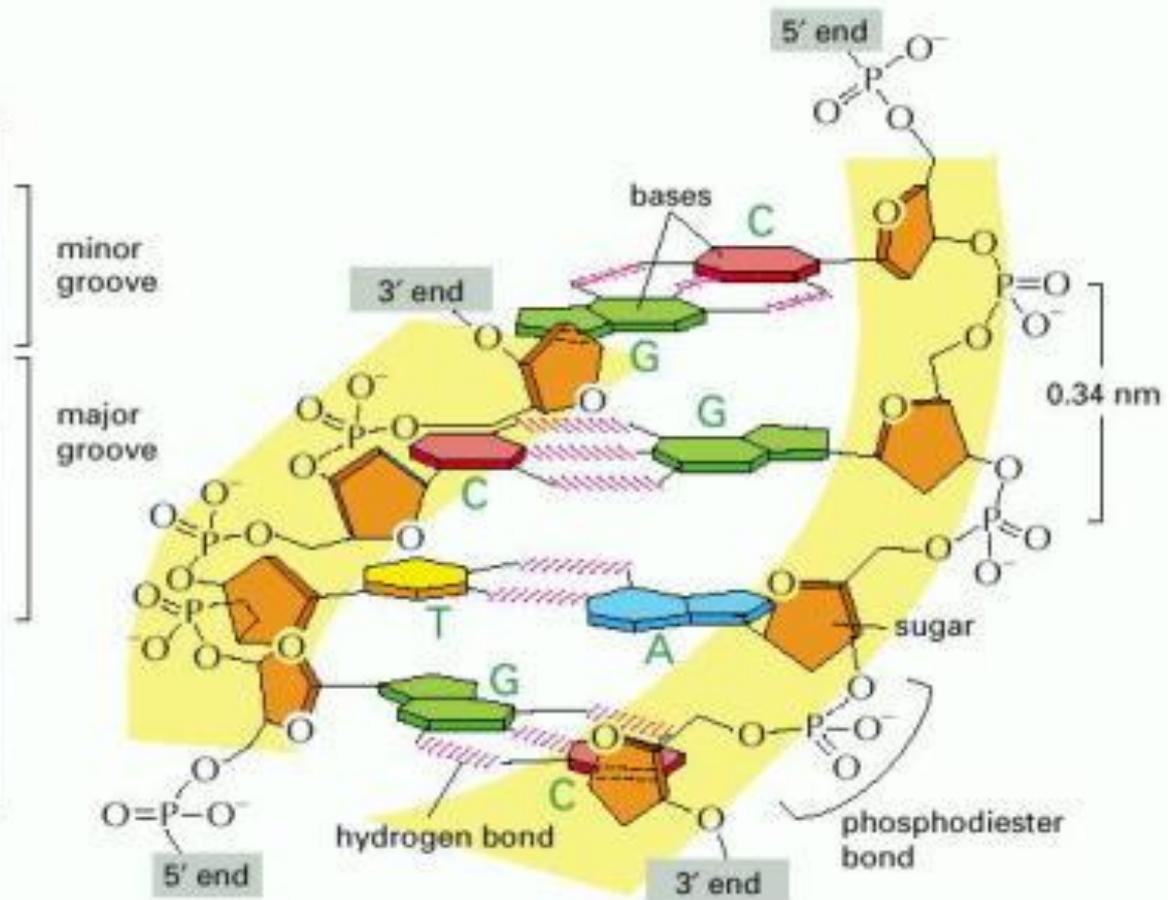


Cada volta 34 Angstroms

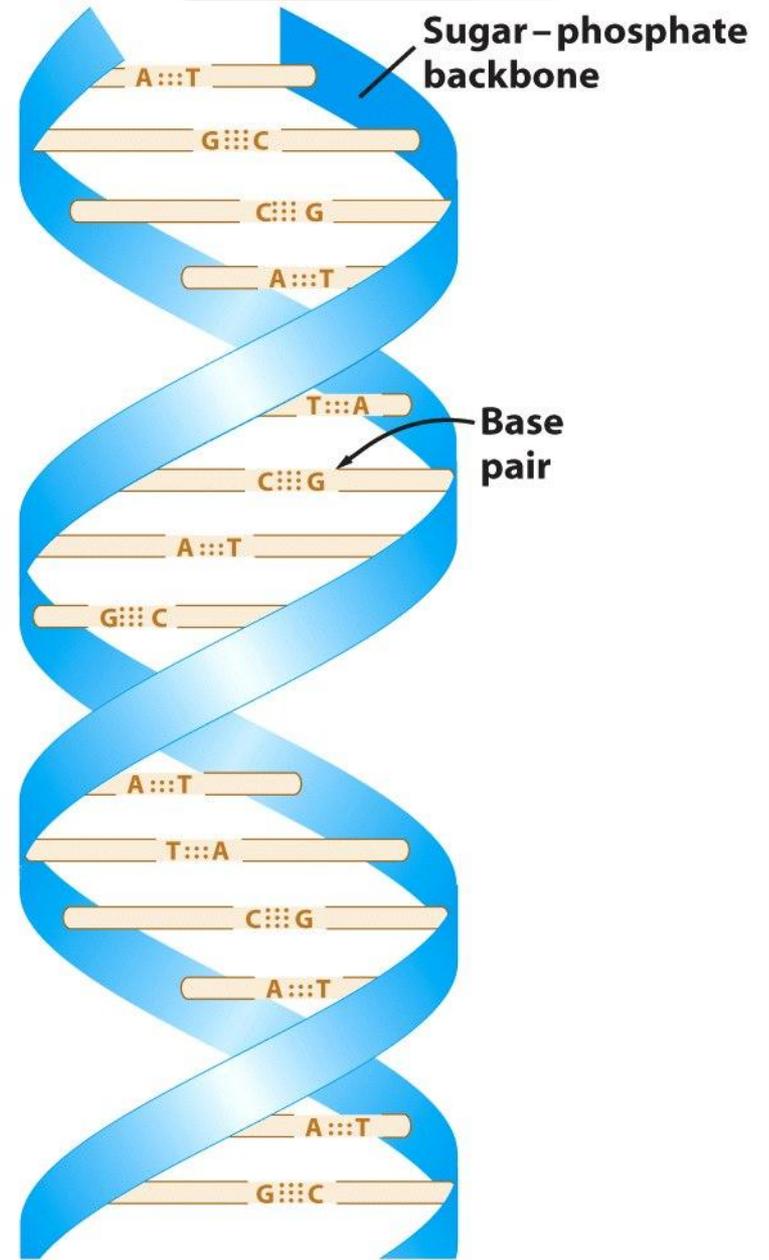
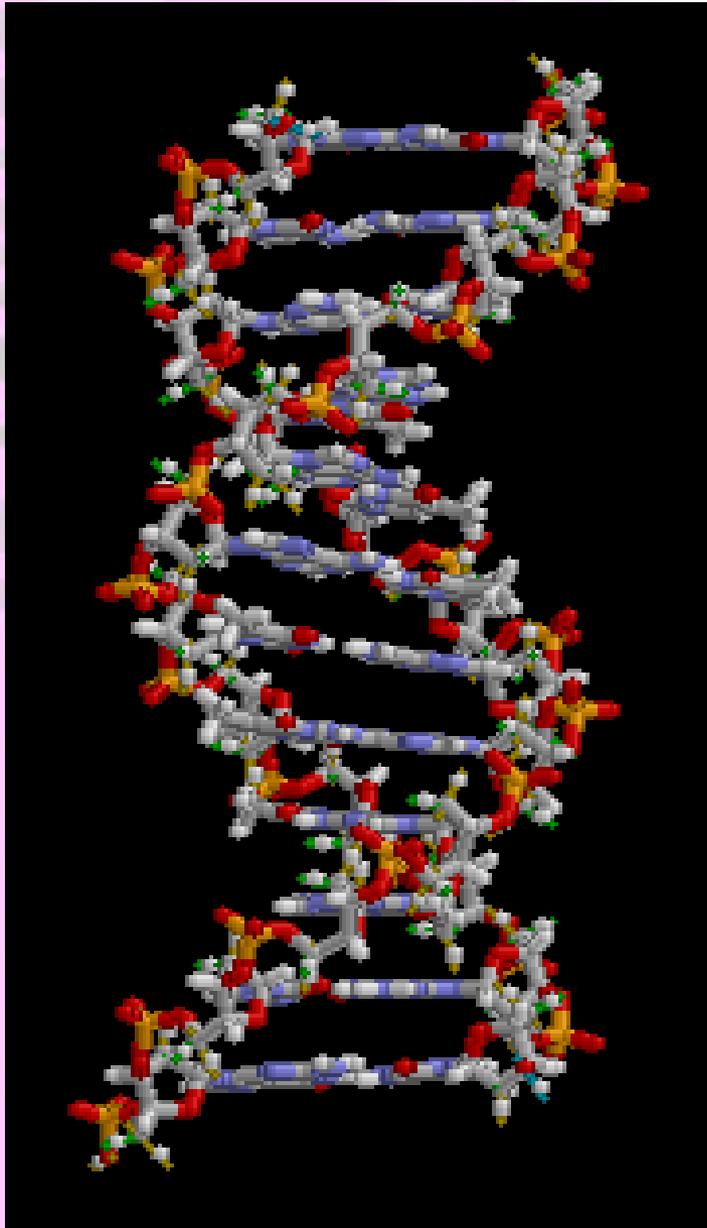
10 pares de bases

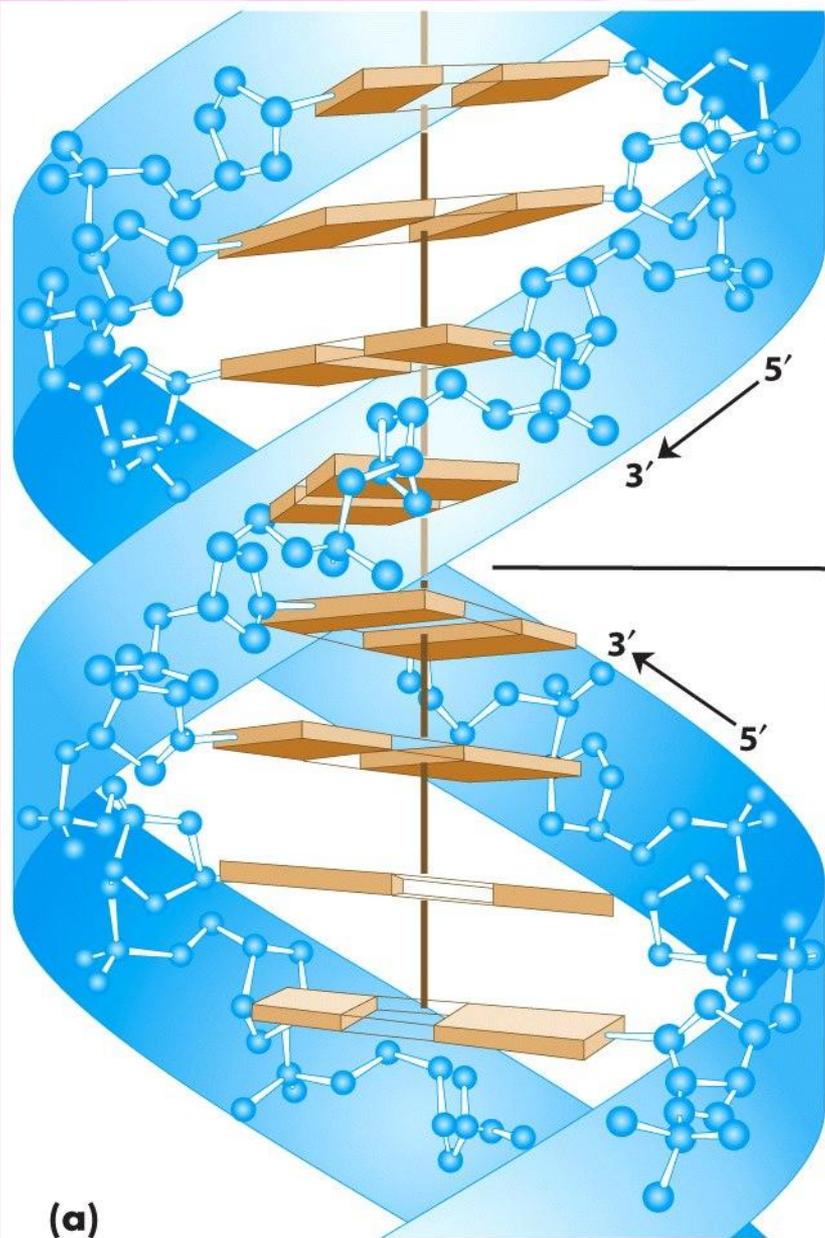


(A)



(B)





(a)

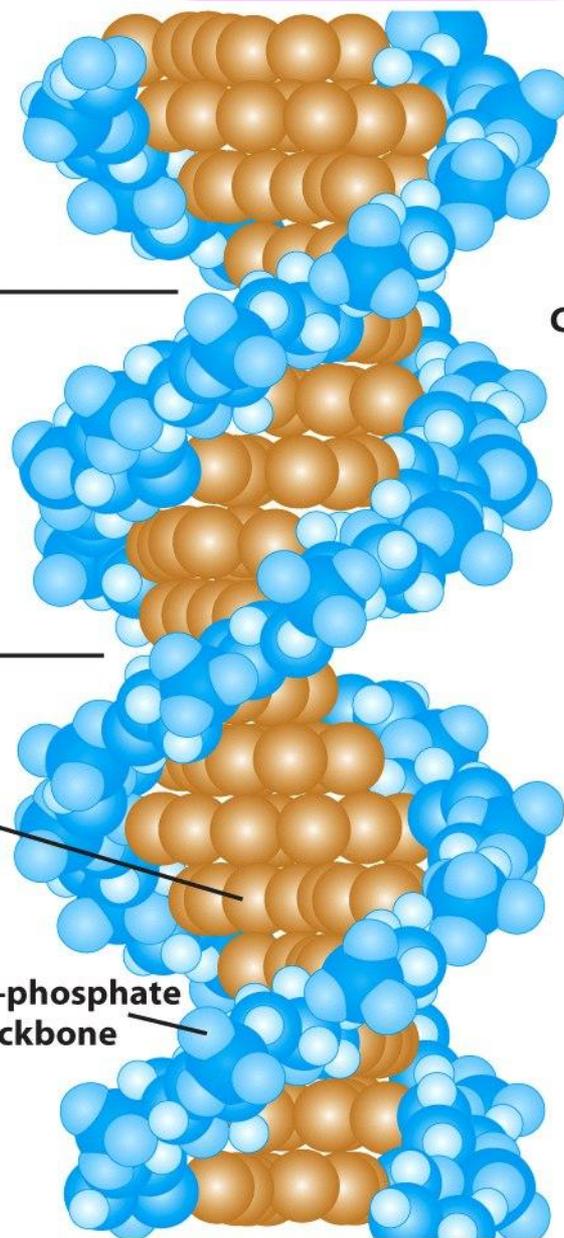
Major groove

Minor groove

Base pairs

Sugar-phosphate backbone

(b)



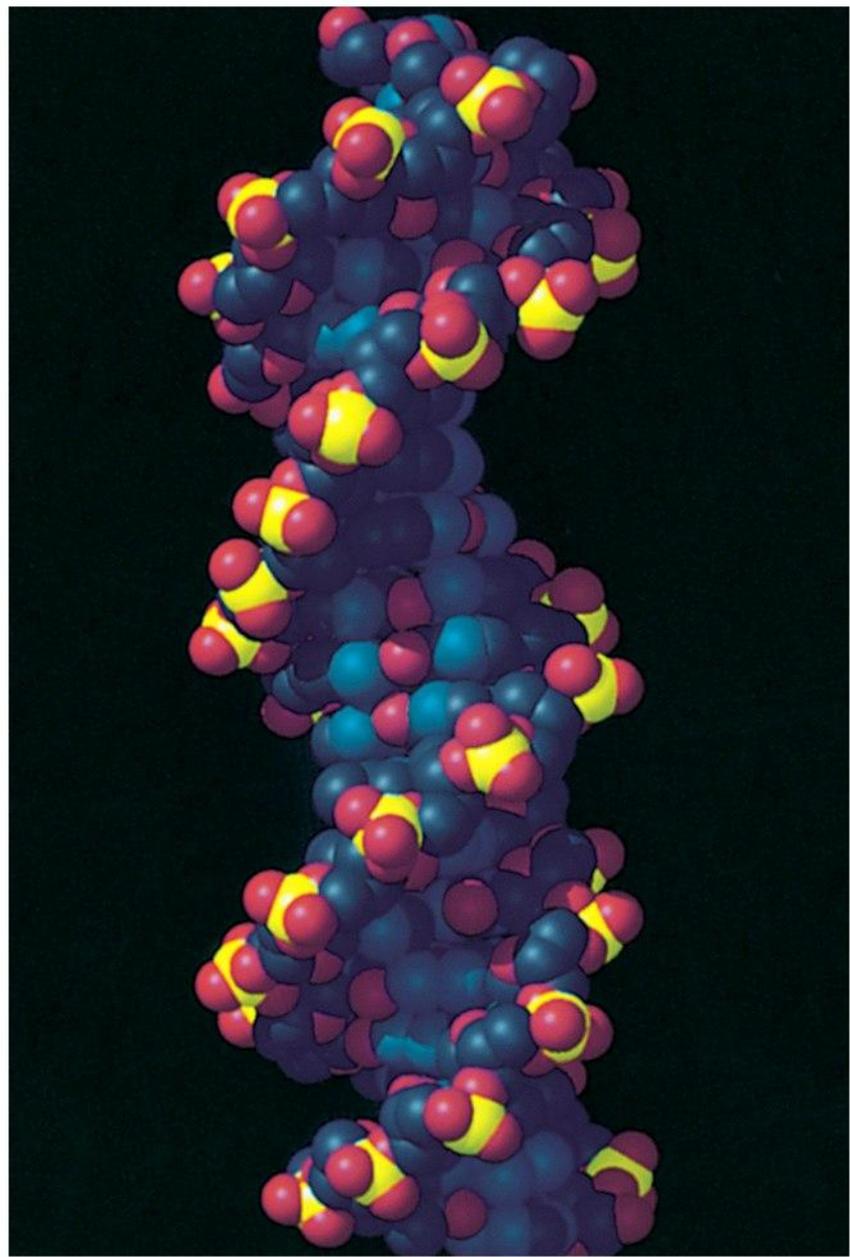
H

O

C in phosphate ester chain

P

C and N in bases





<http://biomodel.uah.es/model1j/dna/inicio.htm>

## Os genomas apresentam uma grande variação de tamanho

Genoma	Número de genes	Pares de bases
<b>Organismos</b>		
Plantas	<50.000	<10 <sup>11</sup>
Mamíferos	30.000	~3 x 10 <sup>9</sup>
Vermes	14.000	~10 <sup>8</sup>
Moscas	12.000	1,6 x 10 <sup>8</sup>
Fungos	6.000	1,3 x 10 <sup>7</sup>
Bactérias	2-4.000	<10 <sup>7</sup>
Micoplasmas	500	<10 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Vírus de fdDNA</b>		
Varíola	<300	187.000
Papovavírus (SV40)	~6	5.226
Fago T4	~200	165.000
<b>Vírus de fsDNA</b>		
Parvovírus	5	5.000
Fago φX174	11	5.387
<b>Vírus de fdRNA</b>		
Reovírus	22	23.000
<b>Vírus de fsRNA</b>		
Coronavírus	7	20.000
Influenza	12	13.500
TMV	4	6.400
Fago MS2	4	3.569
STNV	1	1.300
<b>Viróides</b>		
RNA PSTV	0	359

# AULA PRÁTICA – MODELO ESTRUTURAL DO DNA

## **I- MATERIAL:** peças plásticas representando:

- Bases nitrogenadas – em quatro diferentes cores, representando Adenina, Guanina, Timina e Citosina.
- Açúcar e fosfato – 1 peça de uma única cor (a escolher, cor do grupo)
- Ligação de pontes de hidrogênio – peças transparentes representando duas ou três ligações.

## **II - PROCEDIMENTO:**

- 1-Realizar uma legenda, relacionado as peças plásticas, conforme cor e forma, à sua representação na molécula.
- 2- Ligar as peças manualmente, de acordo com o modelo proposto por Watson e Crick.
- 3- Fazer um esquema da ligação das partes dos nucleotídeos, indicando o que representa cada uma e um esquema da molécula do DNA. Fotografar o resultado final.

## **AULA PRÁTICA – MODELO ESTRUTURAL DO DNA**

- Realizar um relatório, não esquecendo de colocar bibliografia consultada.