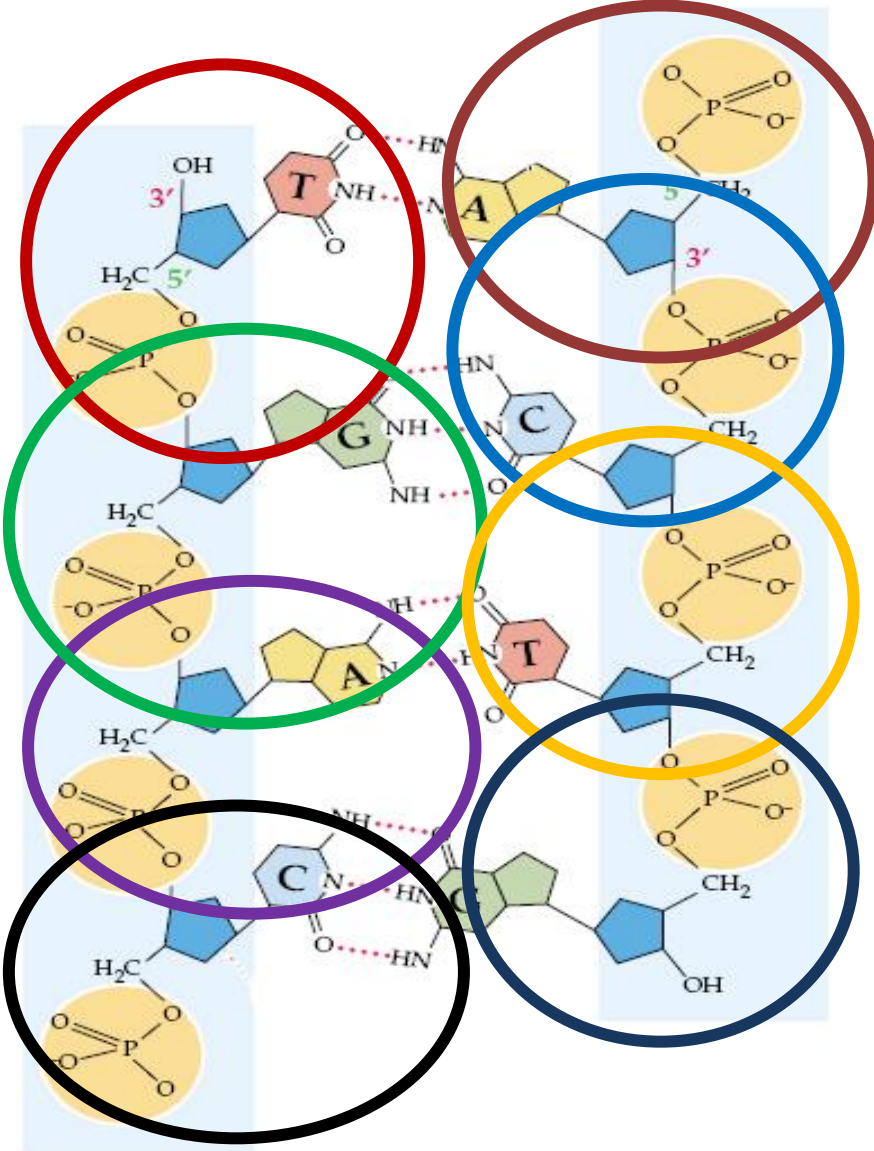


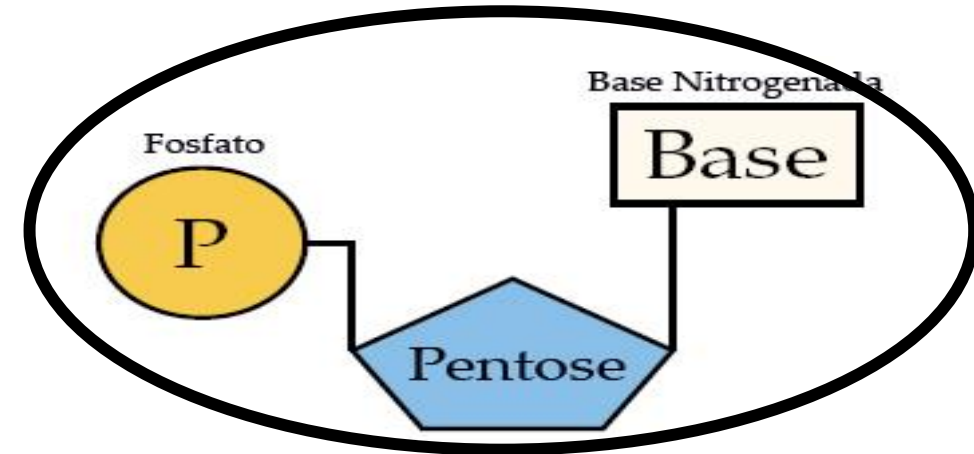
REPLICAÇÃO e TRANSCRIÇÃO

Prof. Hare
BIOLOGIA

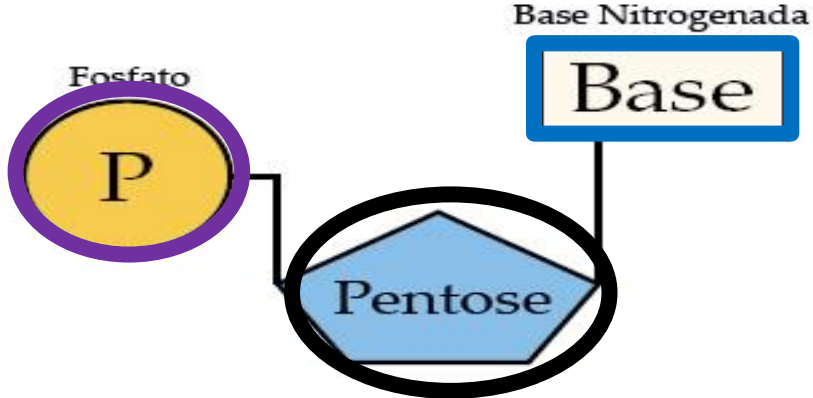
ÁCIDO NUCLEICO



FORMADO POR NUCLEOTÍDEOS



POLINUCLEOTÍDEOS



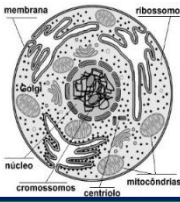


TRANSCRIÇÃO

TRADUÇÃO

DUPLICAÇÃO
(AUTODUPICAÇÃO/REPLICAÇÃO)

DNA x RNA

| | DNA | RNA |
|---|--|---|
| FUNÇÃO | INFORMAÇÃO GENÉTICA | SÍNTESE PROTEÍCA |
| LOCALIZAÇÃO  CÉLULA EUCAR. NA INTÉRFASE | NÚCLEO MITOCÔNDRIA CLOROPLASTO | NÚCLEO MITOCÔNDRIA CLOROPLASTO HIALOPLASMA RIBOSSOMO RER |
| PENTOSE | DESOXIRRIBOSE | RIBOSE |
| BASE NITROGENADA | CITOSINA C GUANINA G ADENINA A TIMINA T | CITOSINA C GUANINA G ADENINA A URACILA U |
| ESTRUTURA | DUPLA FITA HELICOIDAL | FITA SIMPLES |

BASES NITROGENADAS

DNA

C ≡ **G**

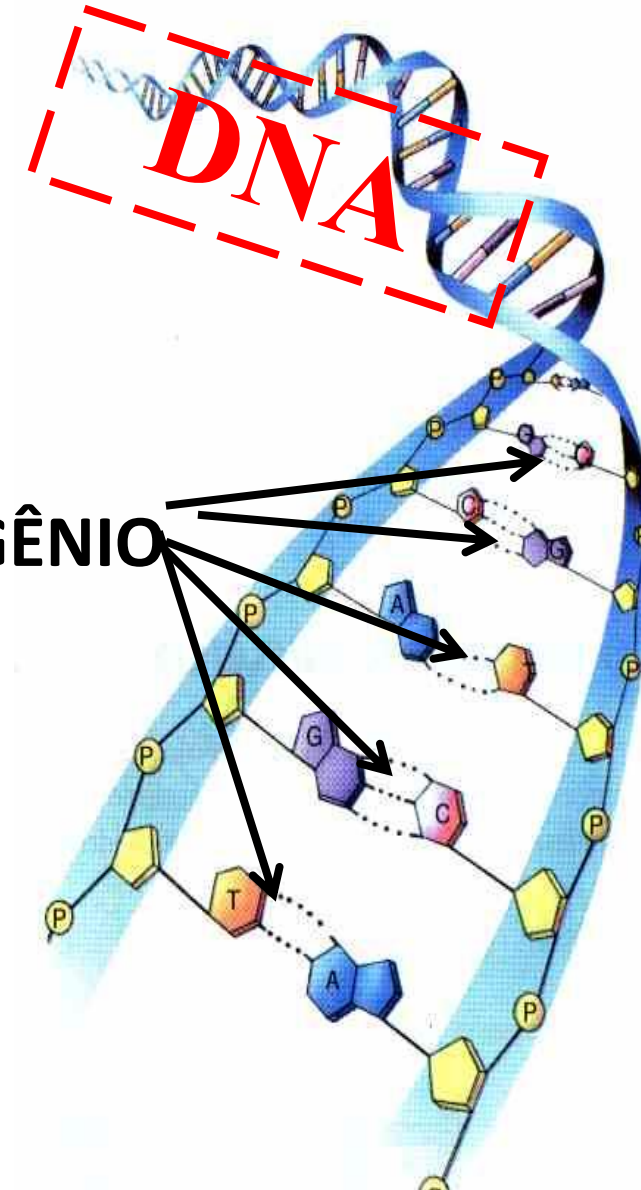
A = **T**

PONTES DE HIDROGÊNIO

RNA

C ≡ **G**

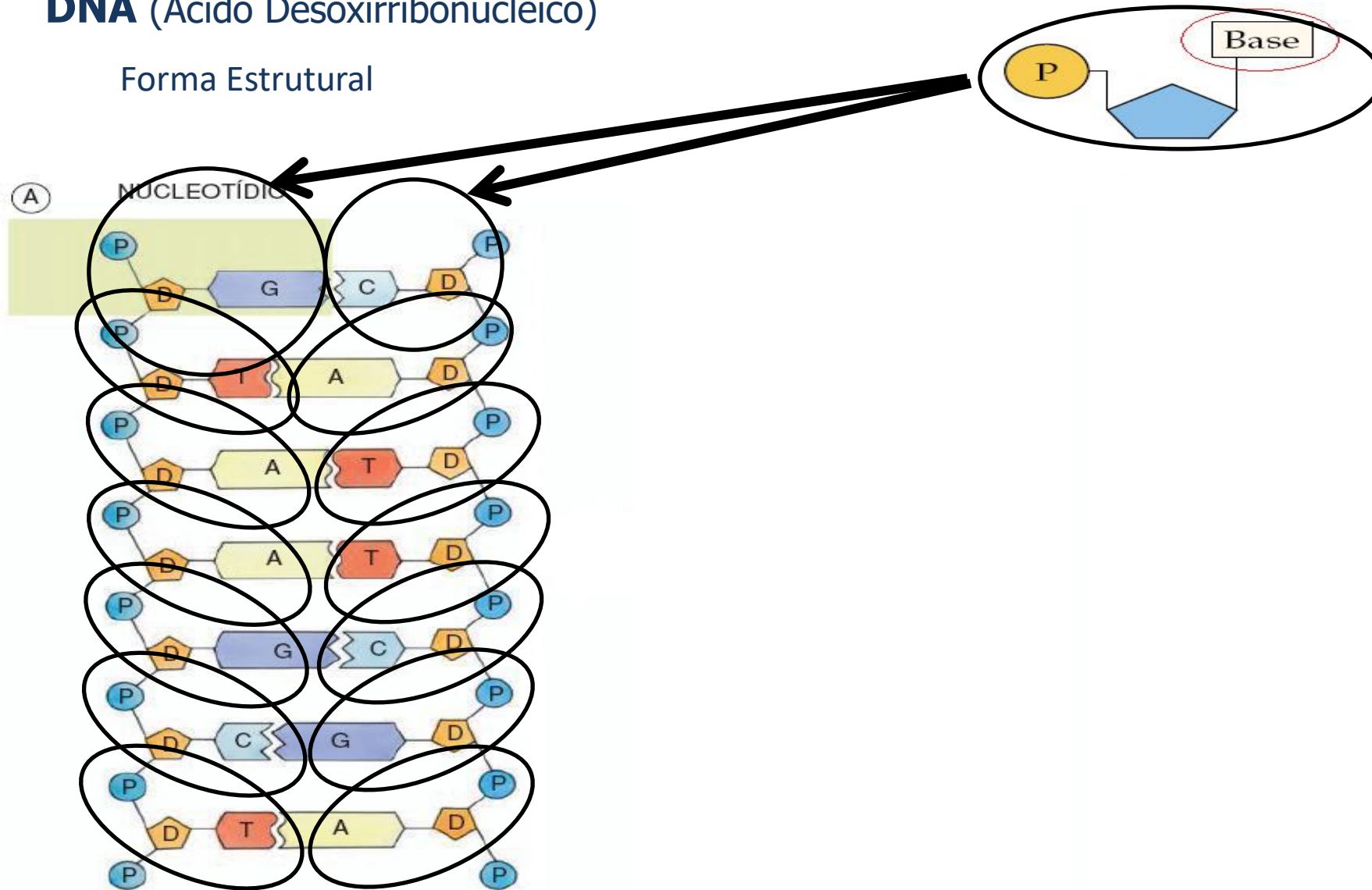
A = **U**



DNA

DNA (Acido Desoxirribonucléico)

Forma Estrutural



BASES NITROGENADAS

DNA

C ≡ G

A = T

RNA

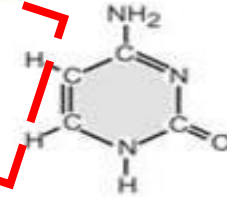
C ≡ G

A = U

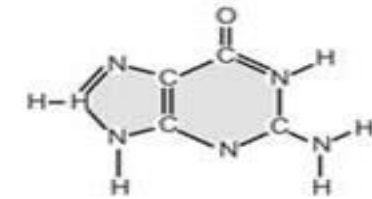
RNA



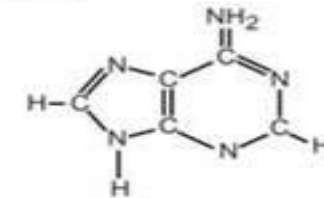
C Cytosine



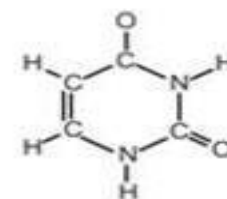
G Guanine



A Adenine



U Uracil

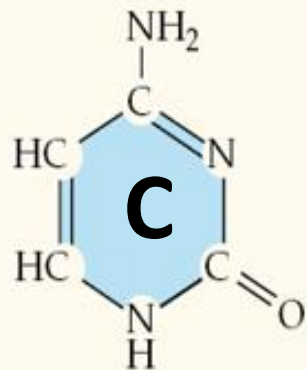


replaces Thymine in RNA

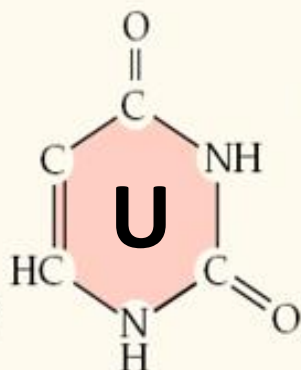
BASES NITROGENADAS

CLASSIFICAÇÃO

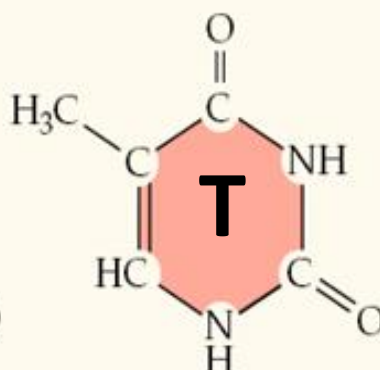
Bases Pirimídicas



Cytosine (C)

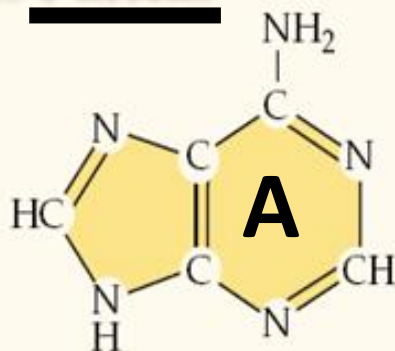


Uracil (U)

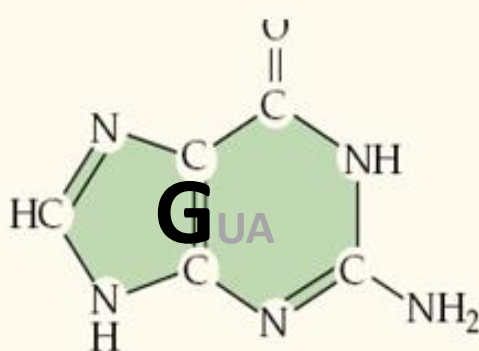


Thymine (T)

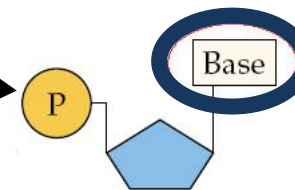
Bases Púricas



Adenine (A)



Guanine (G)



Bases Pirimídicas

Contém apenas 1 anel na estrutura molecular

Bases Púricas

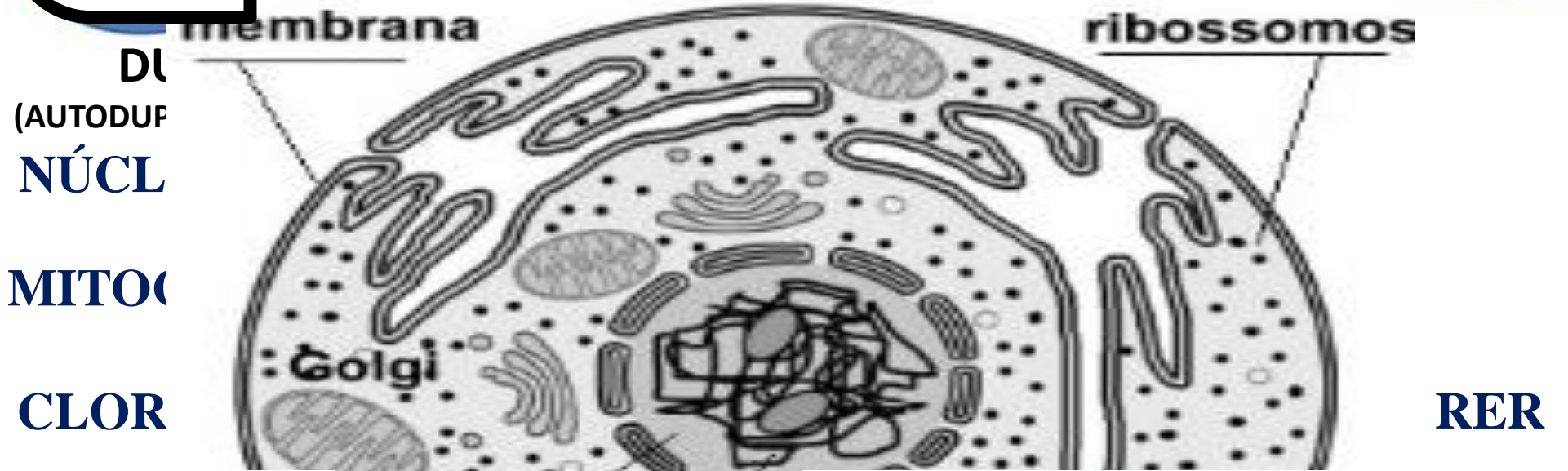
Contém 2 anéis na estrutura molecular

LOCAL DE OCORRÊNCIA



RIBOSSOMOS

DNA → RNA → Prot.



DI
(AUTODUP
NÚCL
MITOC
CLOR



ETAPAS

DUPLICAÇÃO

(DNA → DNA)

TRANSCRIÇÃO

(DNA → RNA)

TRADUÇÃO

(RNA → PROT)

DUPLICAÇÃO

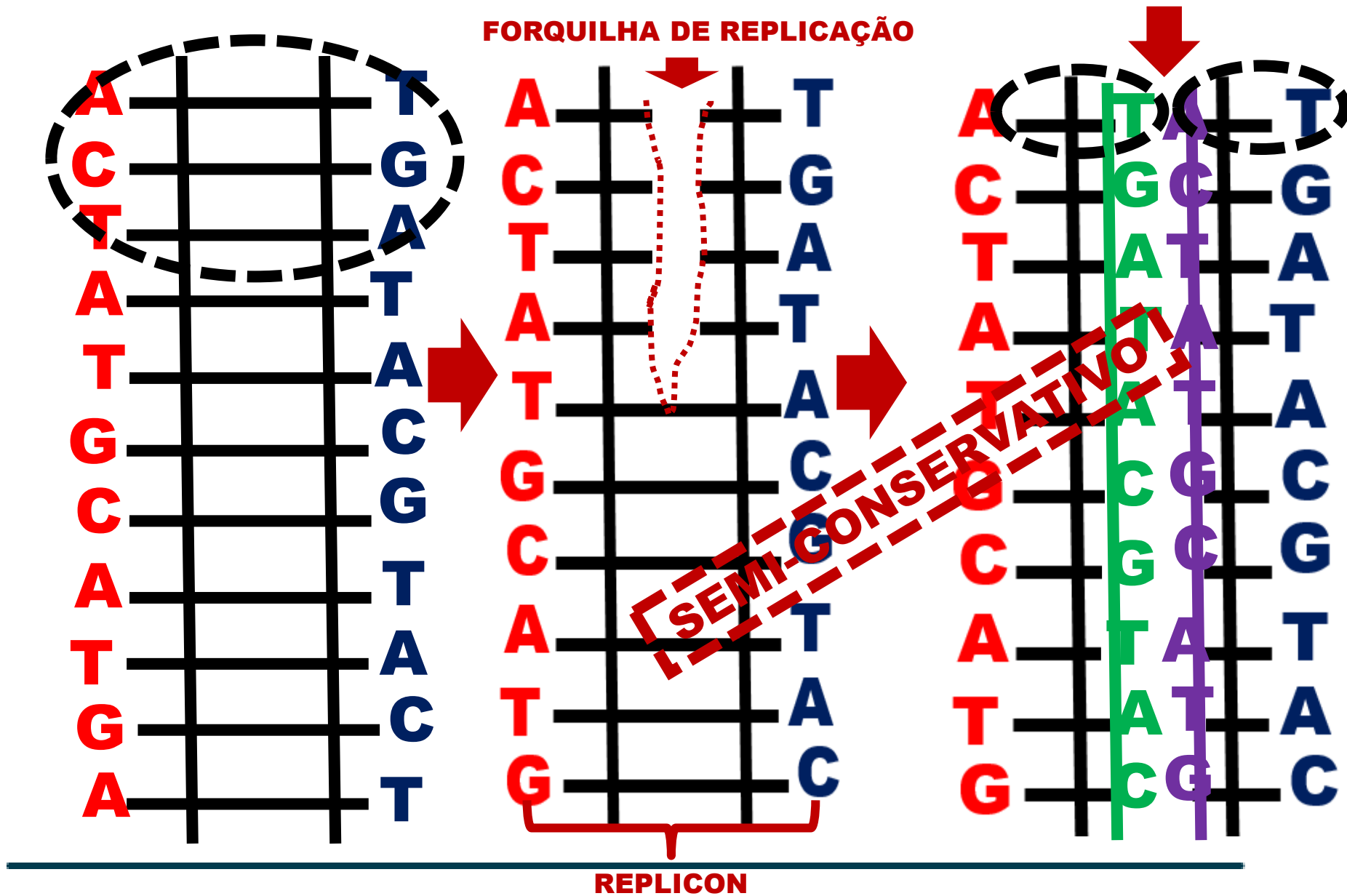
(REPLICAÇÃO)

(DNA → DNA)



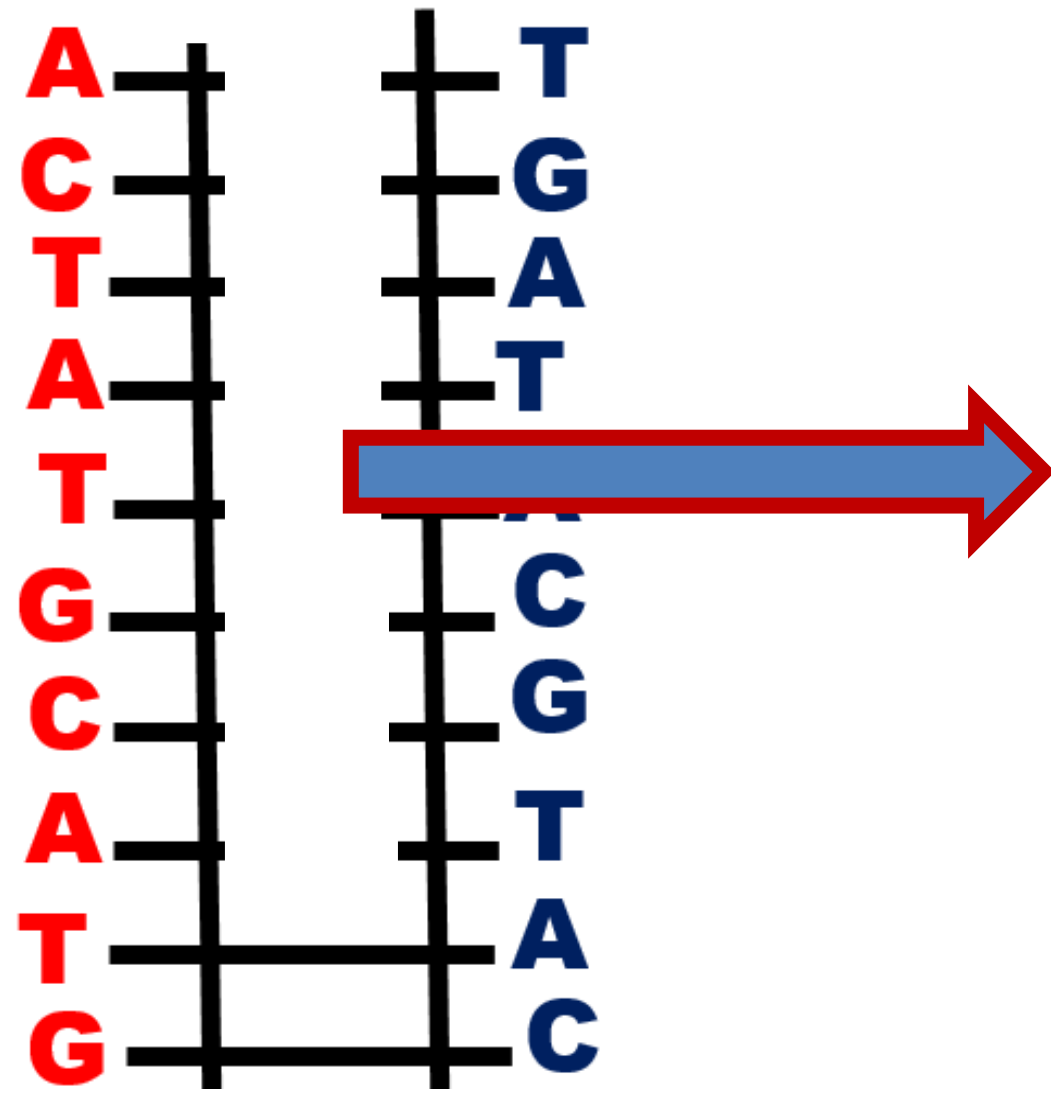
DUPLICAÇÃO

(REPLICAÇÃO)



TRANSCRIÇÃO

(DNA → RNA)



RNA_m

