

IL DNA

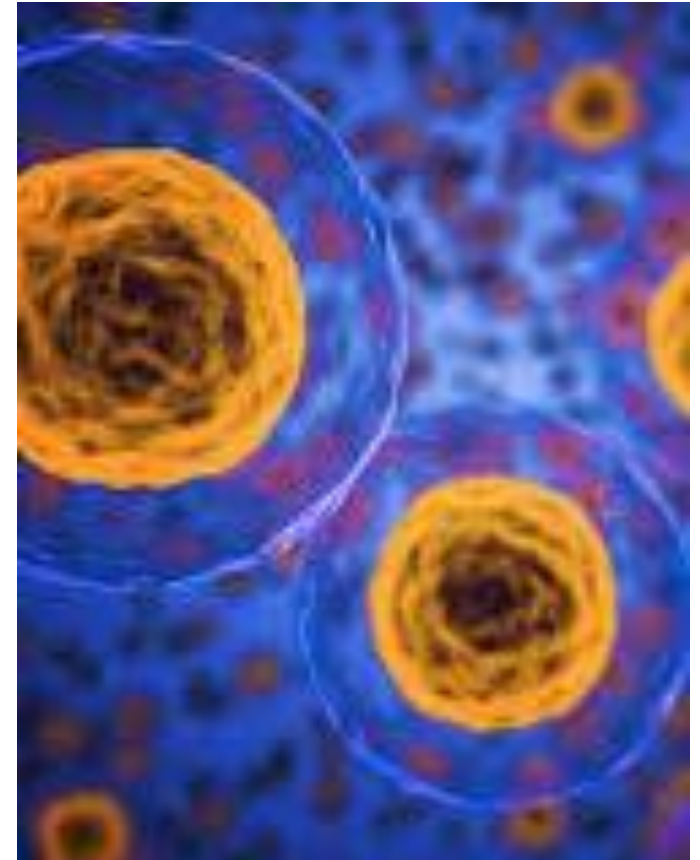


A cura di: Prof. Canio Loguercio

LA CELLULA

**LA CELLULA E'
L'UNITA' BASE DEGLI
ESSERI VIVENTI**

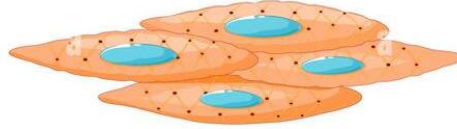
***Esattamente come
l'Atomo è l'unità base della
Materia,
la Cellula è l'unità base
della Vita***



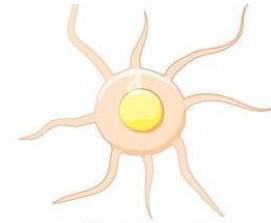
FORMA DELLE CELLULE



Red blood cells



Muscle cells



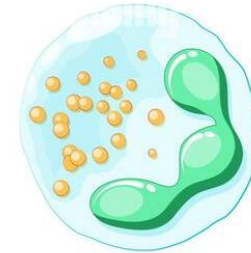
Osteocyte



Sperm
cel



Adipocyte



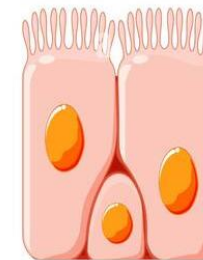
White blood cell



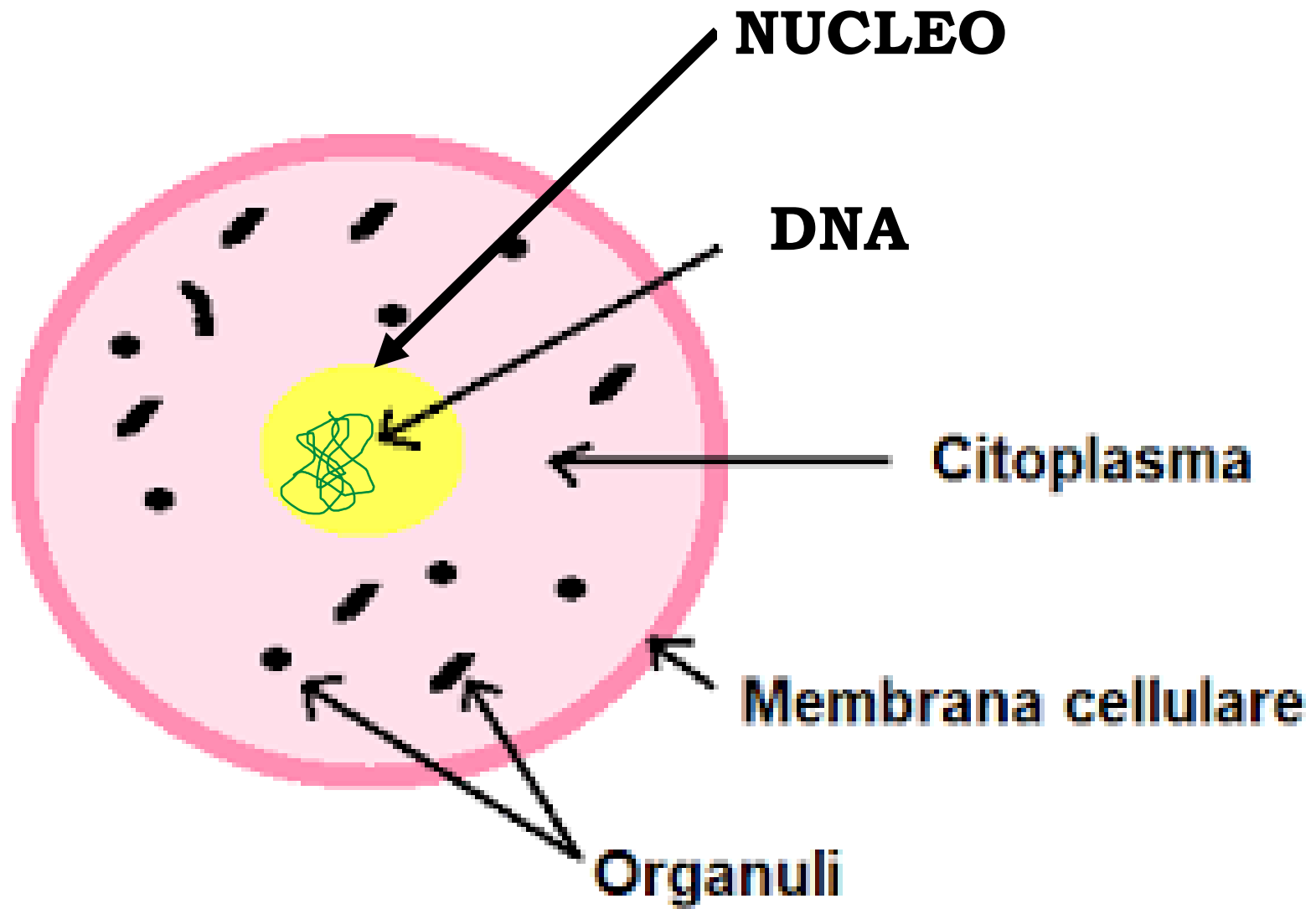
Neuron



Photoreceptor cell



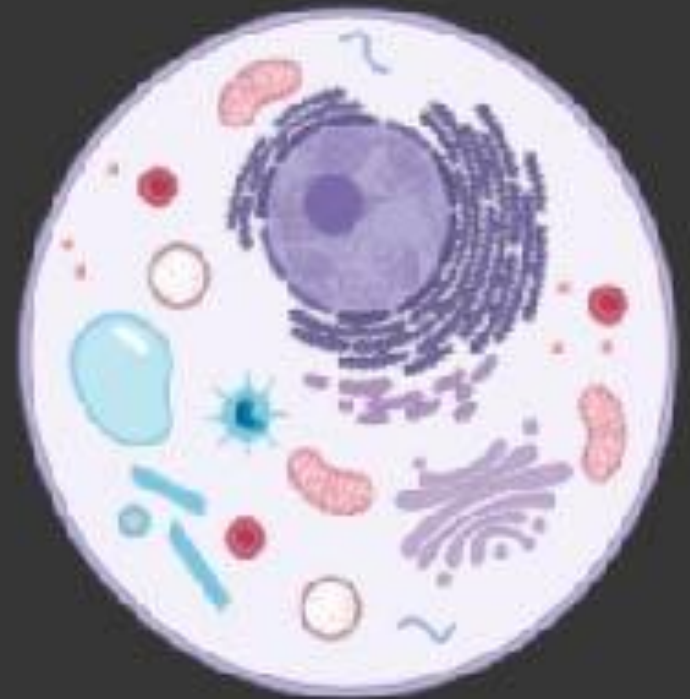
Enterocytes

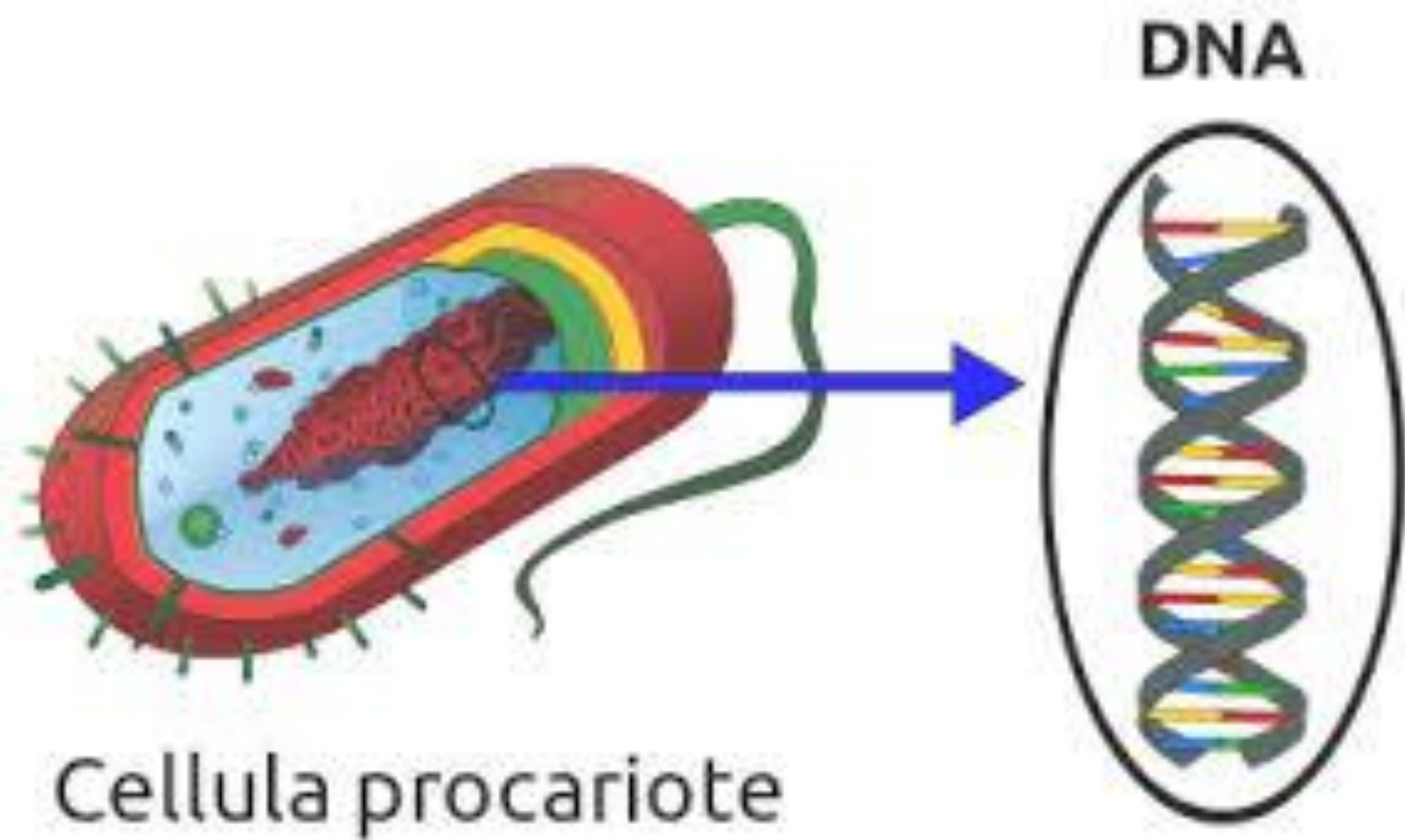


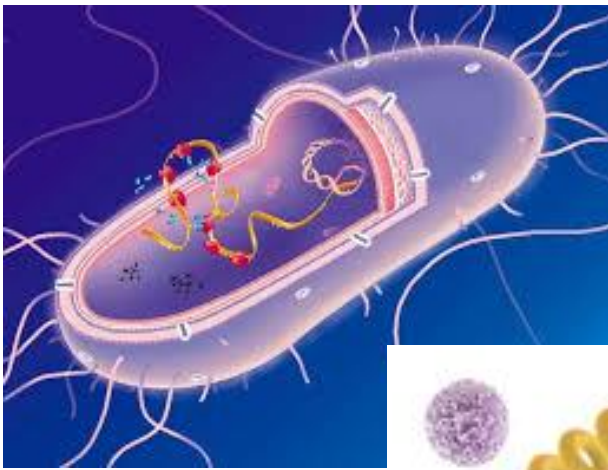
PROCARIOTI

EUCARIOTI

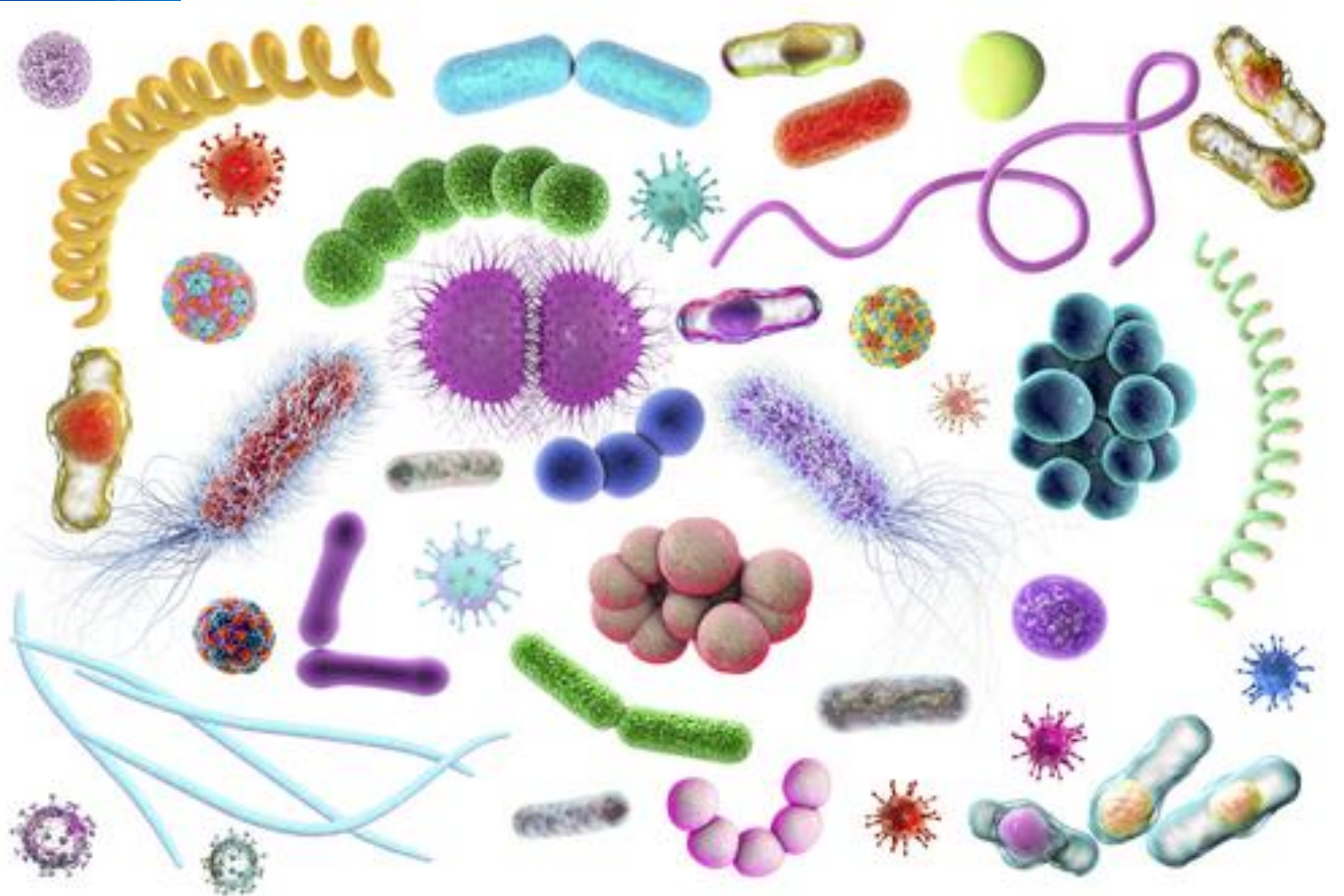
VS



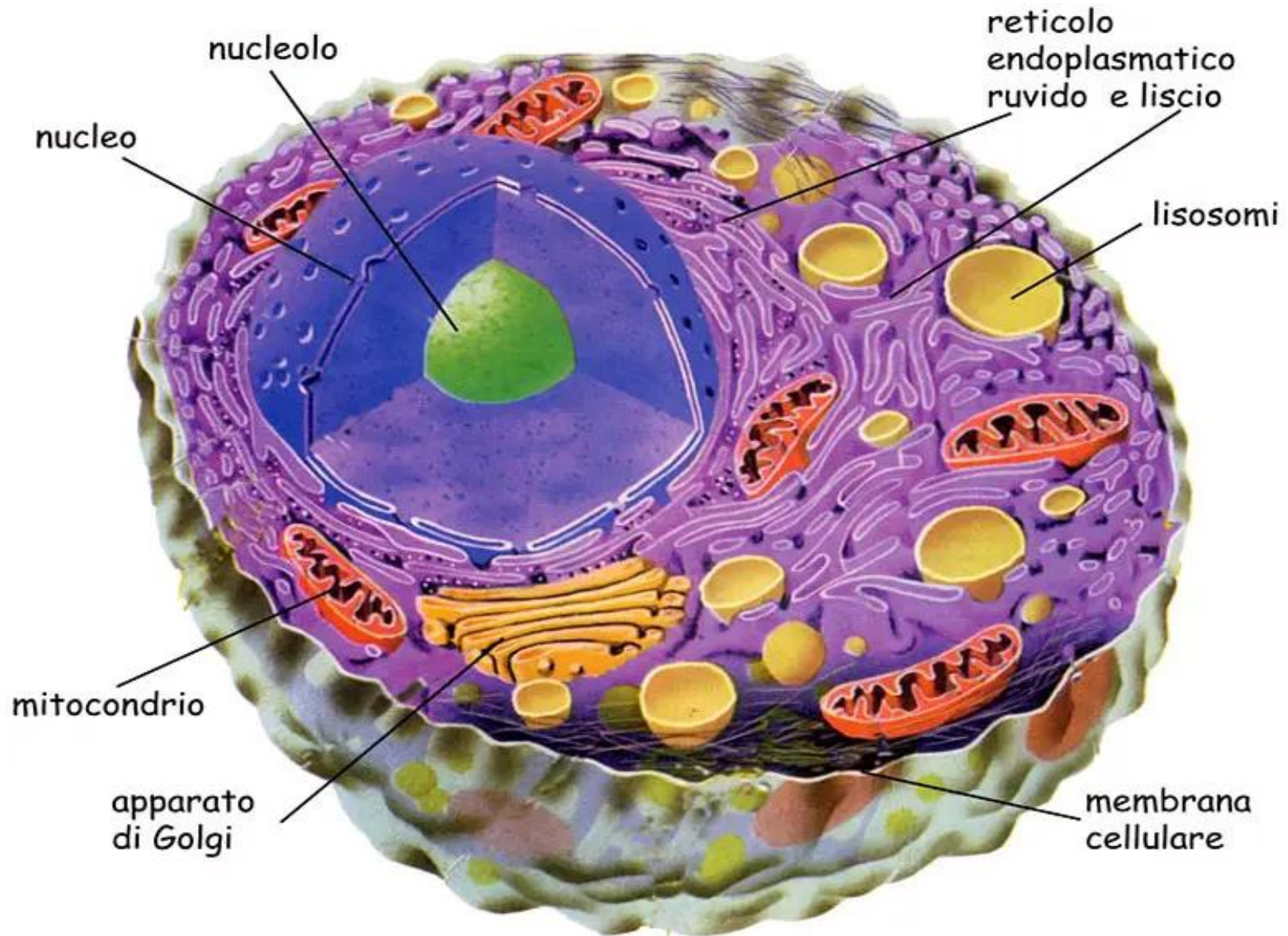




I PROCARIOTI



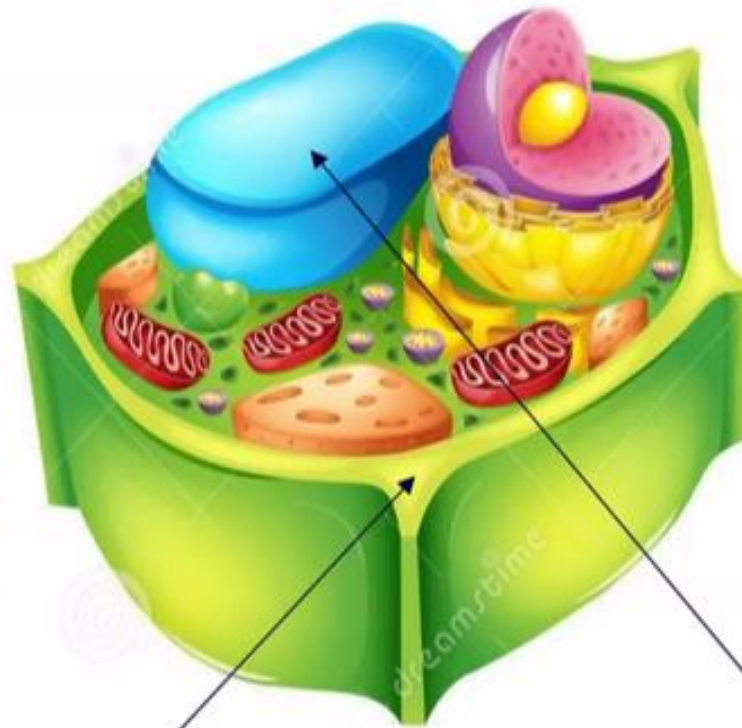
CELLULA EUCARIOTE



Cellula animale



Cellula vegetale

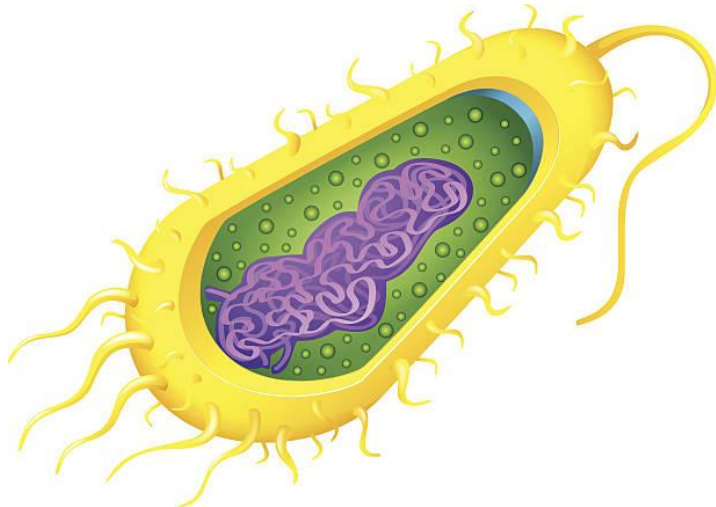


VACUOLO

PARETE CELLULARE RIGIDA

LA CELLULA

PROCARIOTE
(DNA DISPERSO NEL
CITOPLASMA)

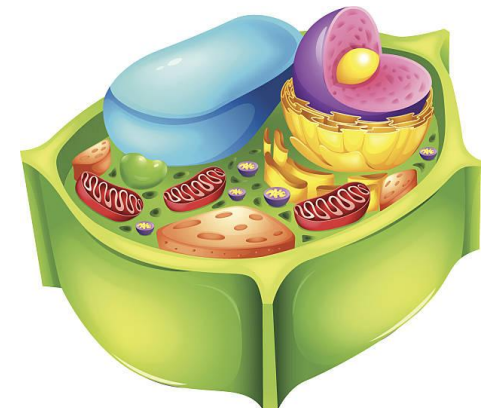


EUCARIOTE
(DNA RACCHIUSO NEL
NUCLEO)

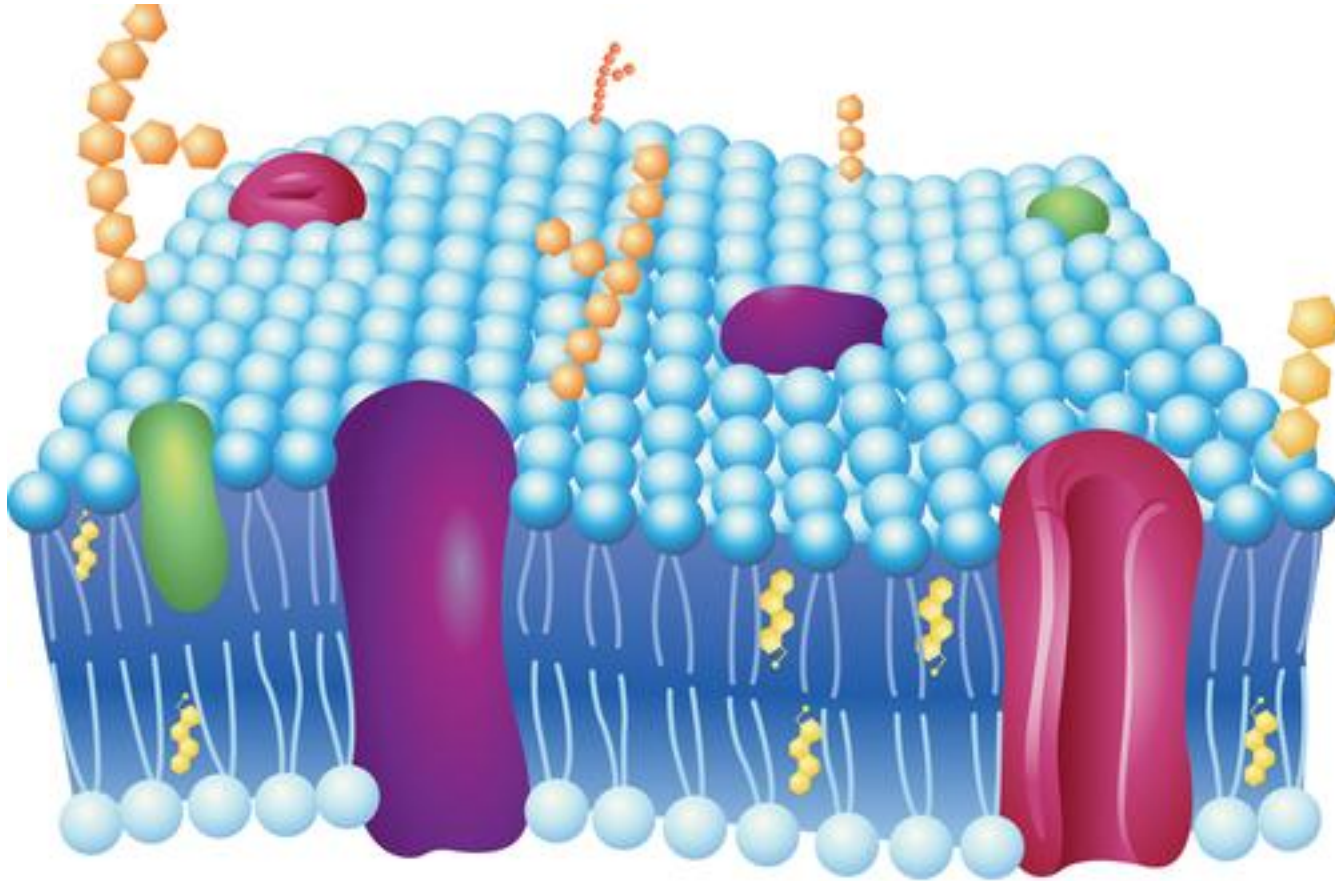
ANIMALI



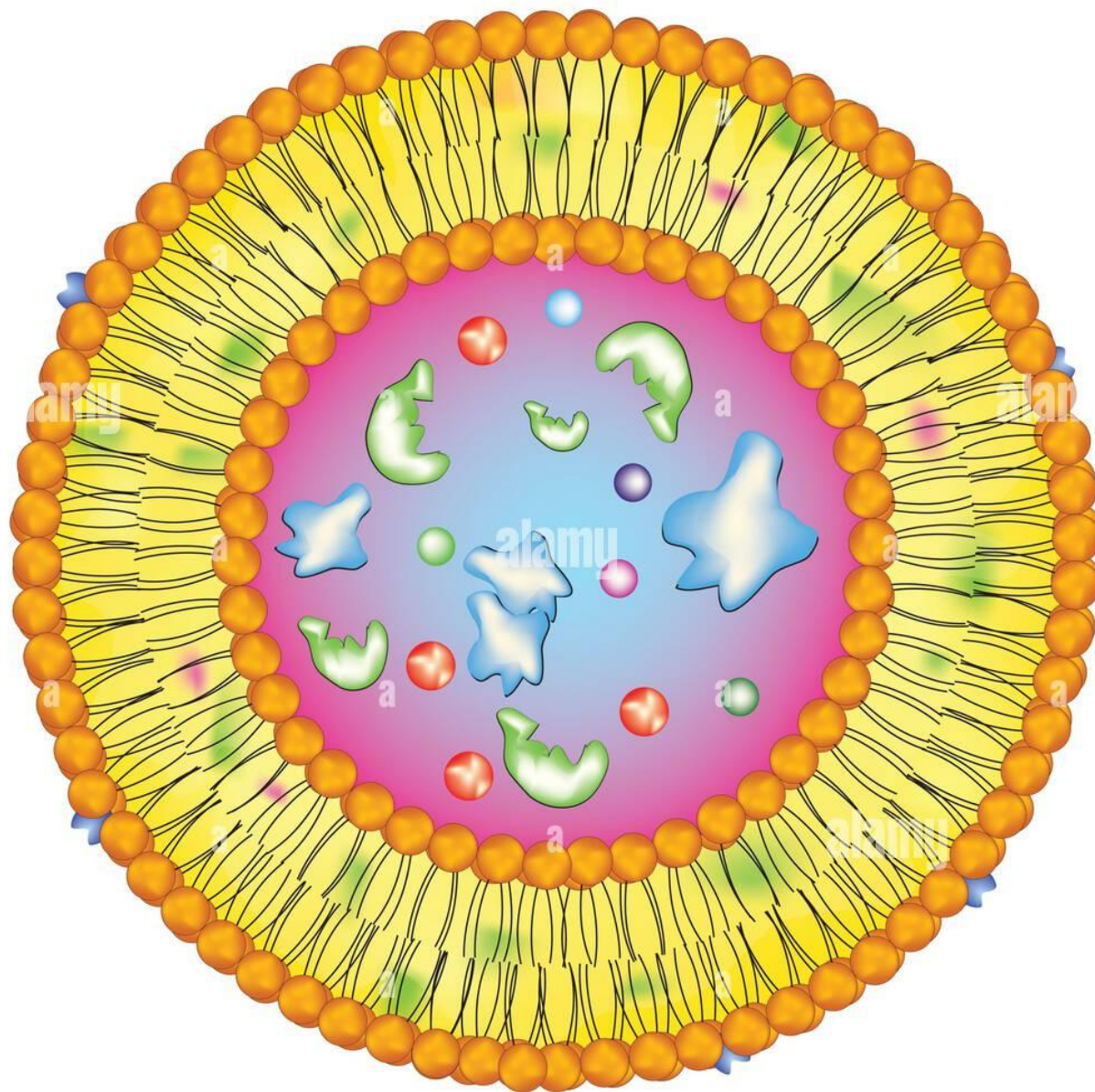
VEGETALI



LA MEMBRANA CELLULARE

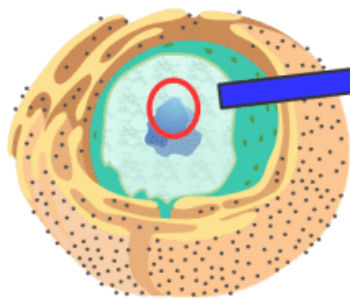
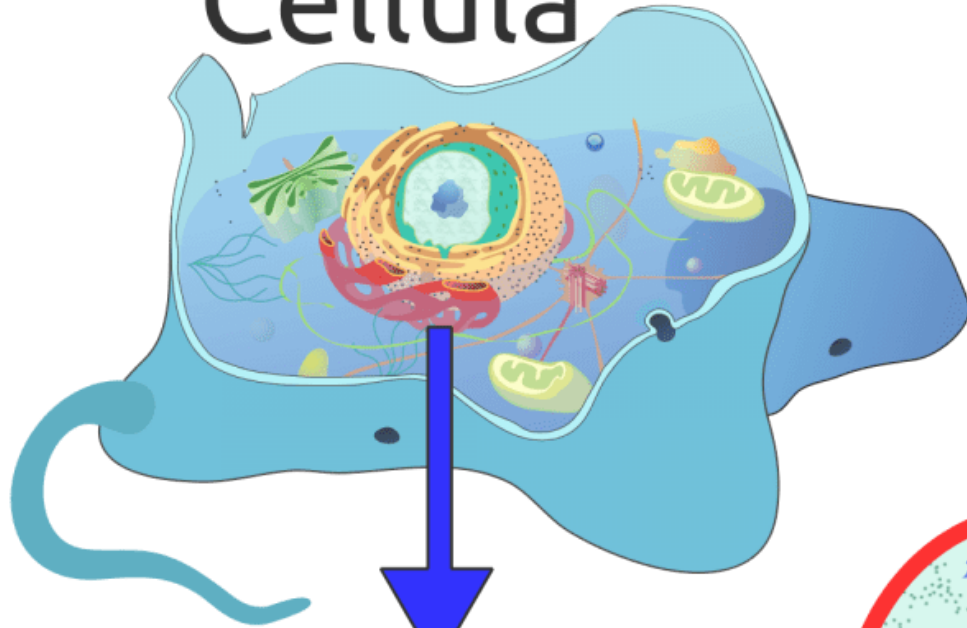


**LA MEMBRANA CELLULARE E'
COSTITUITA DA UN DOPPIO STRATO DI
FOSFOLIPIDI CIOE' GRASSI!**

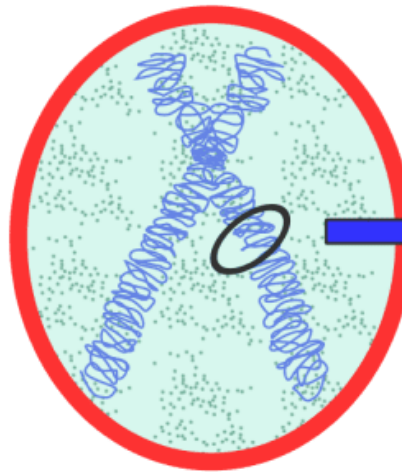


Cellula

DNA



Nucleo



Cromosoma



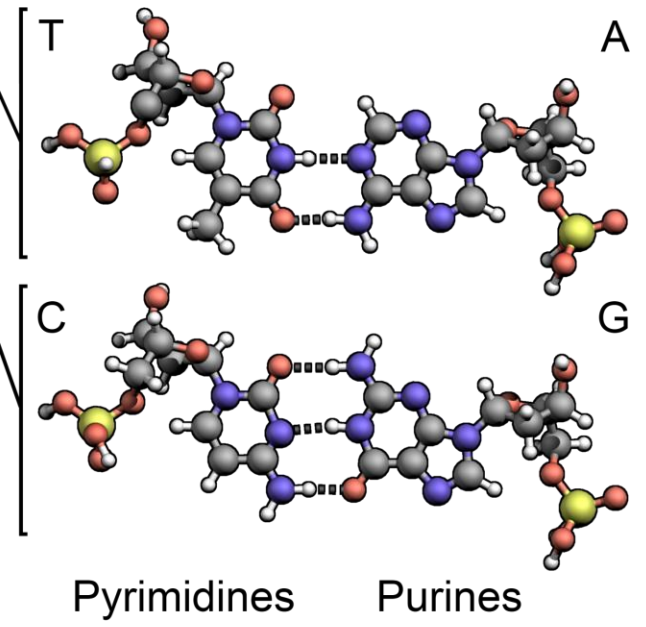


DNA
Acido Deossiribonucleico

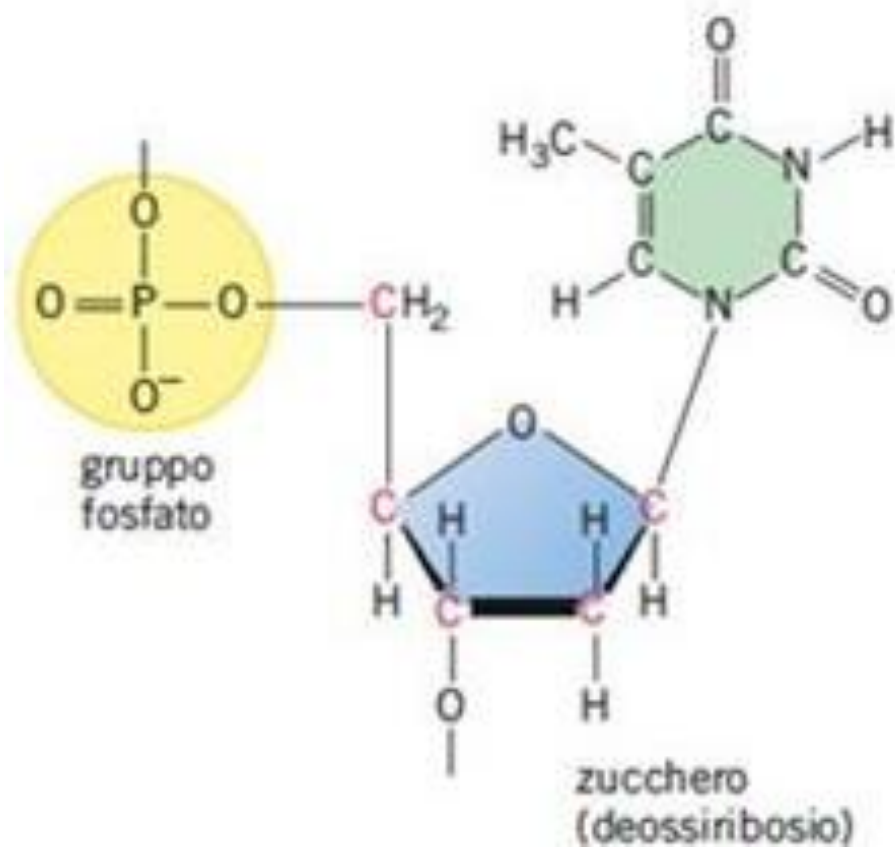
Minor groove

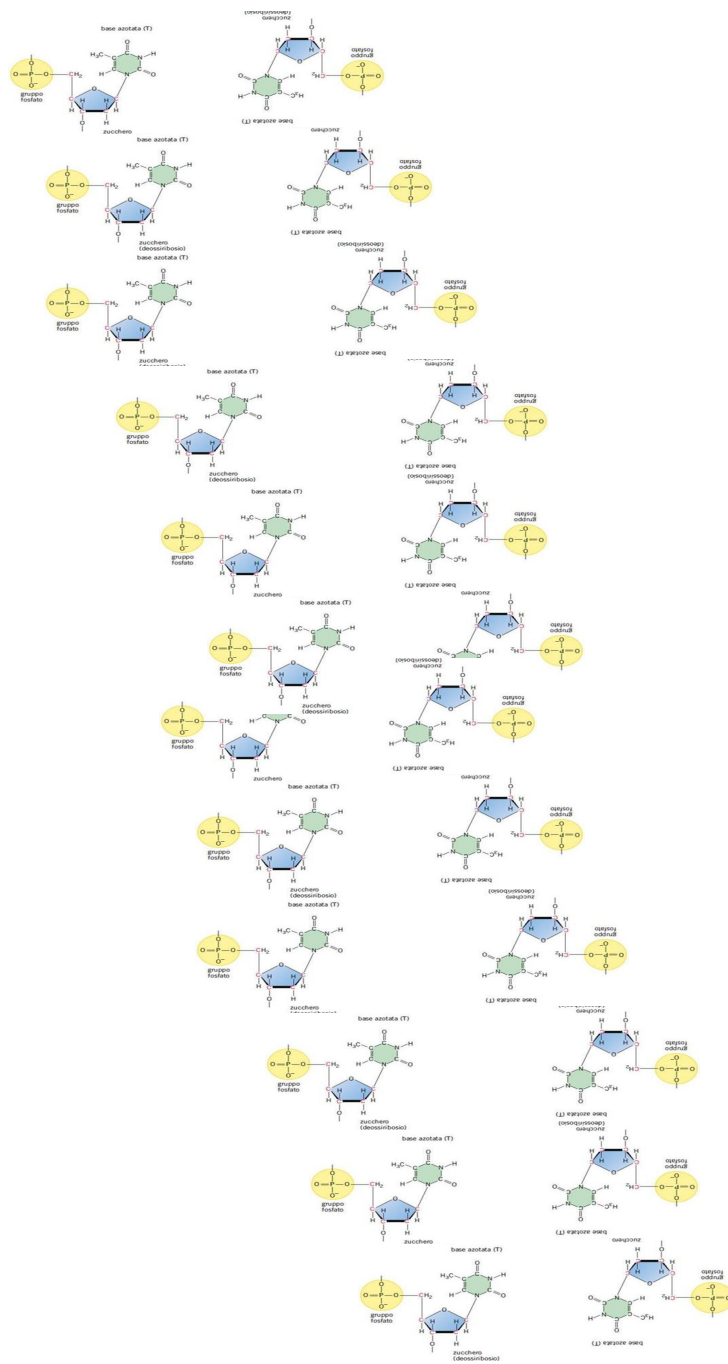
Major groove

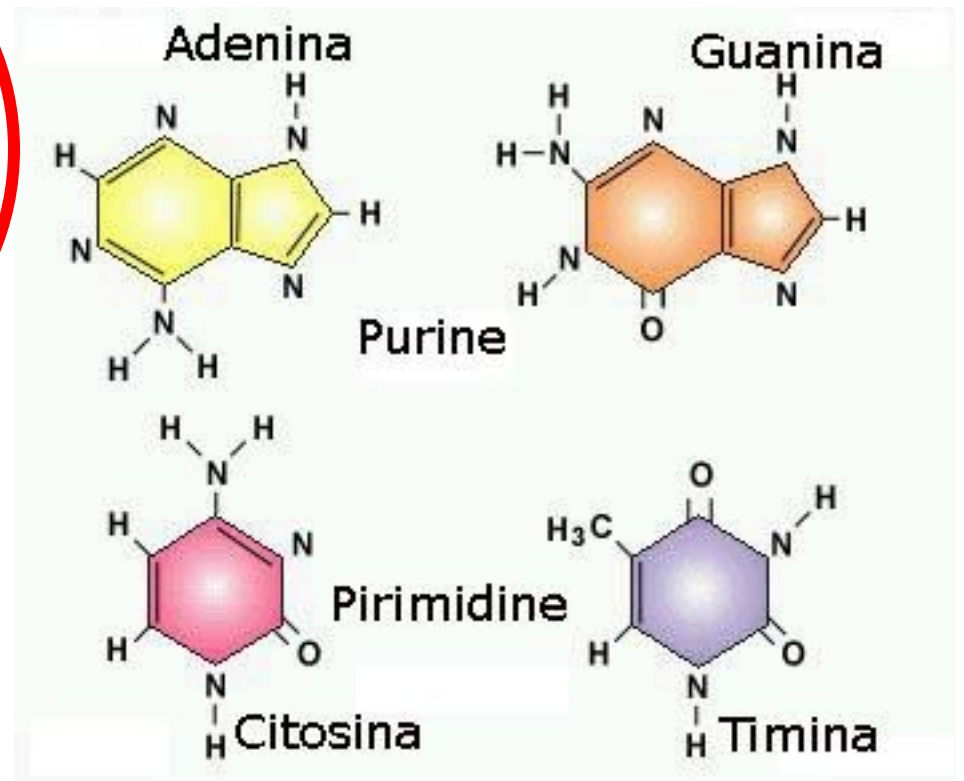
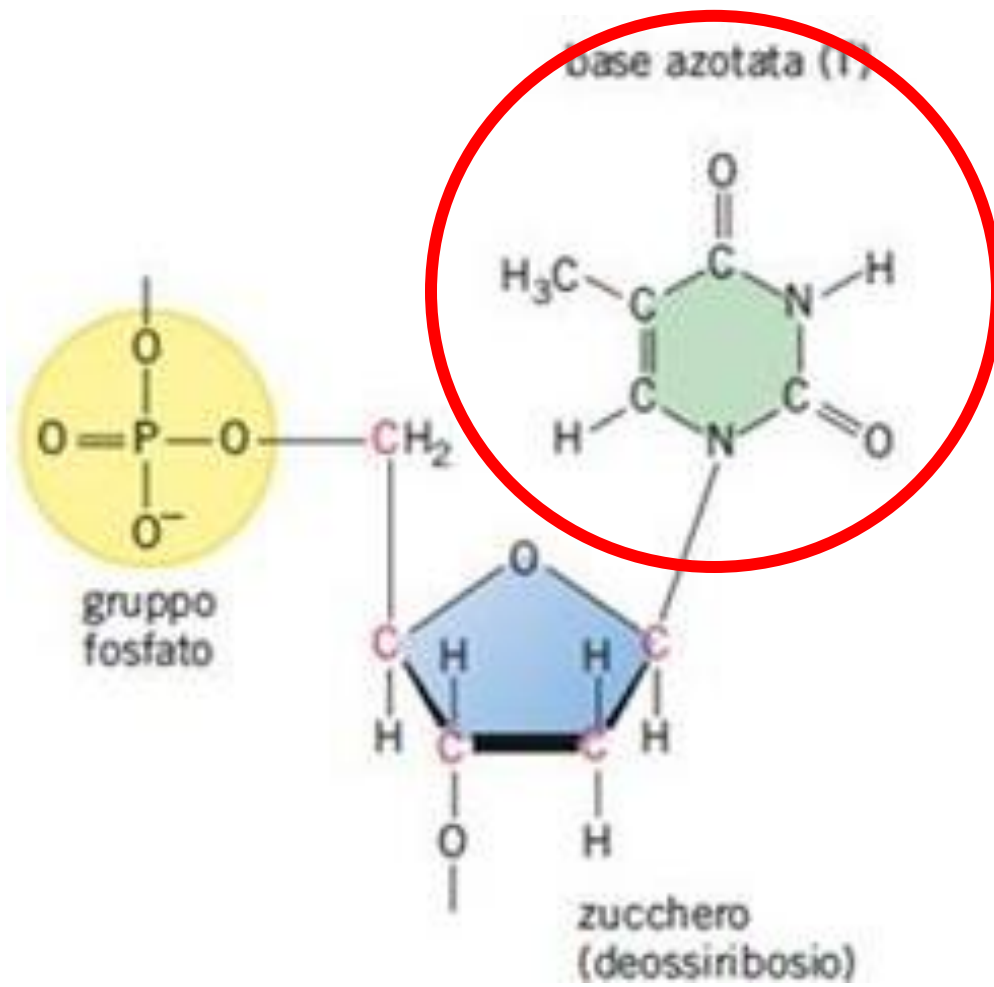
- Hydrogen
- Oxygen
- Nitrogen
- Carbon
- Phosphorus

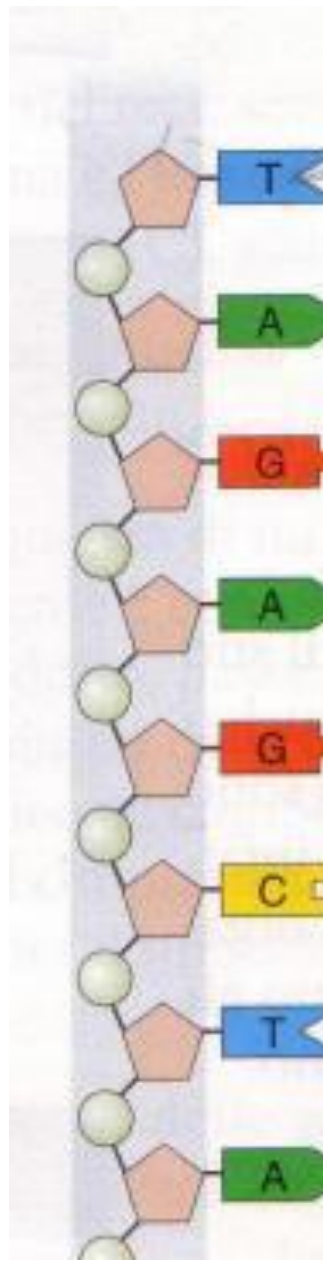


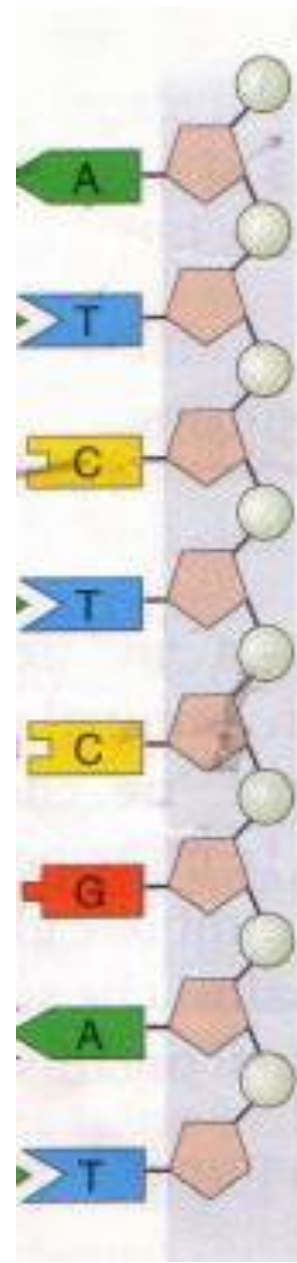
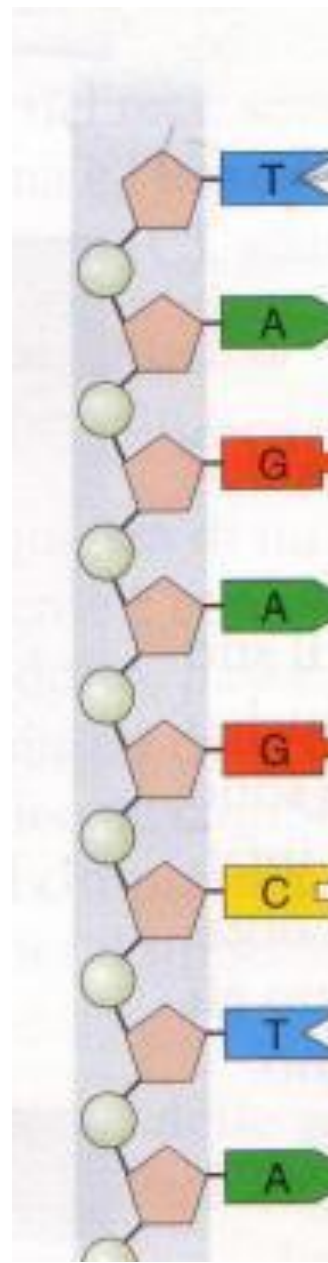
base azotata (T)











T

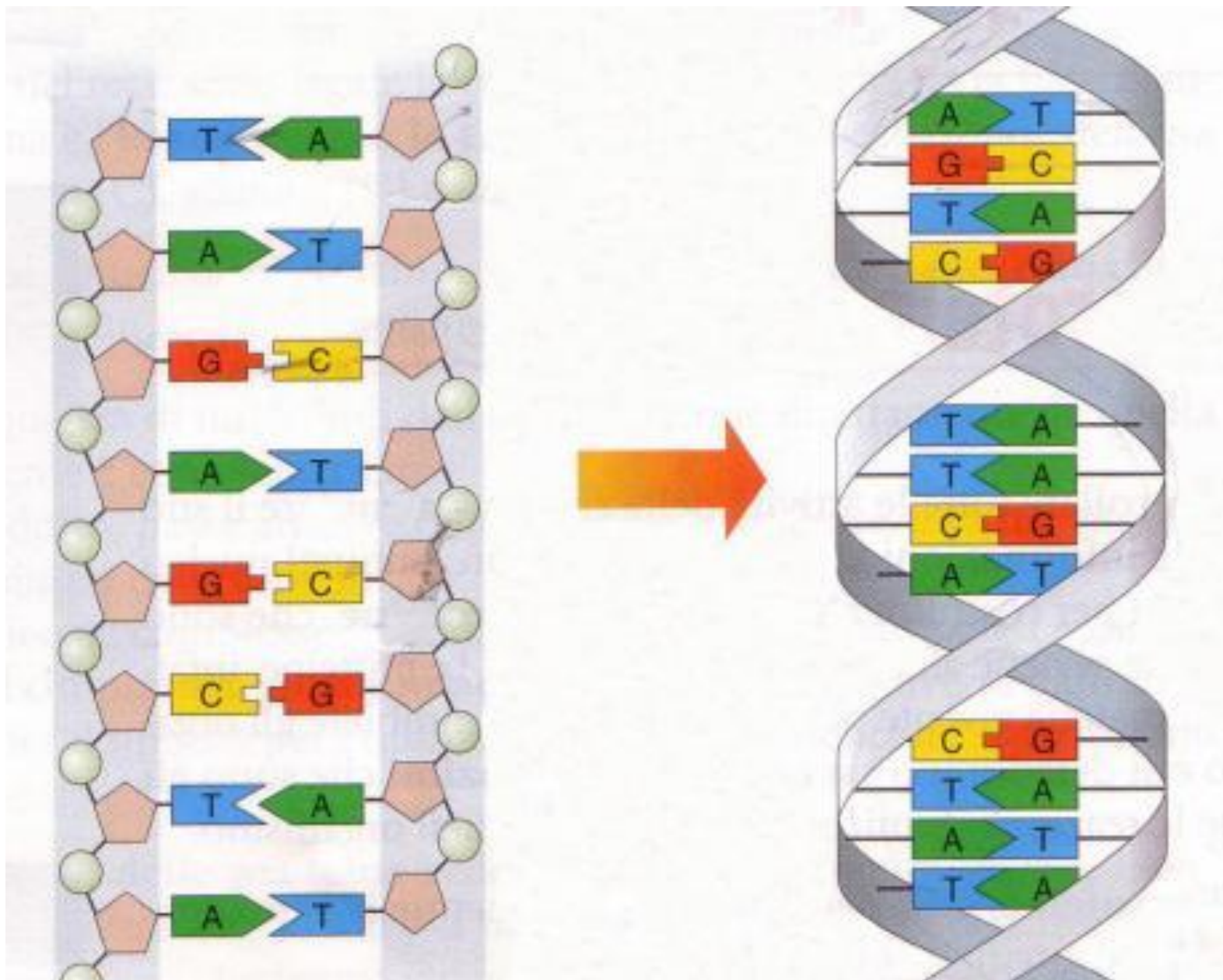
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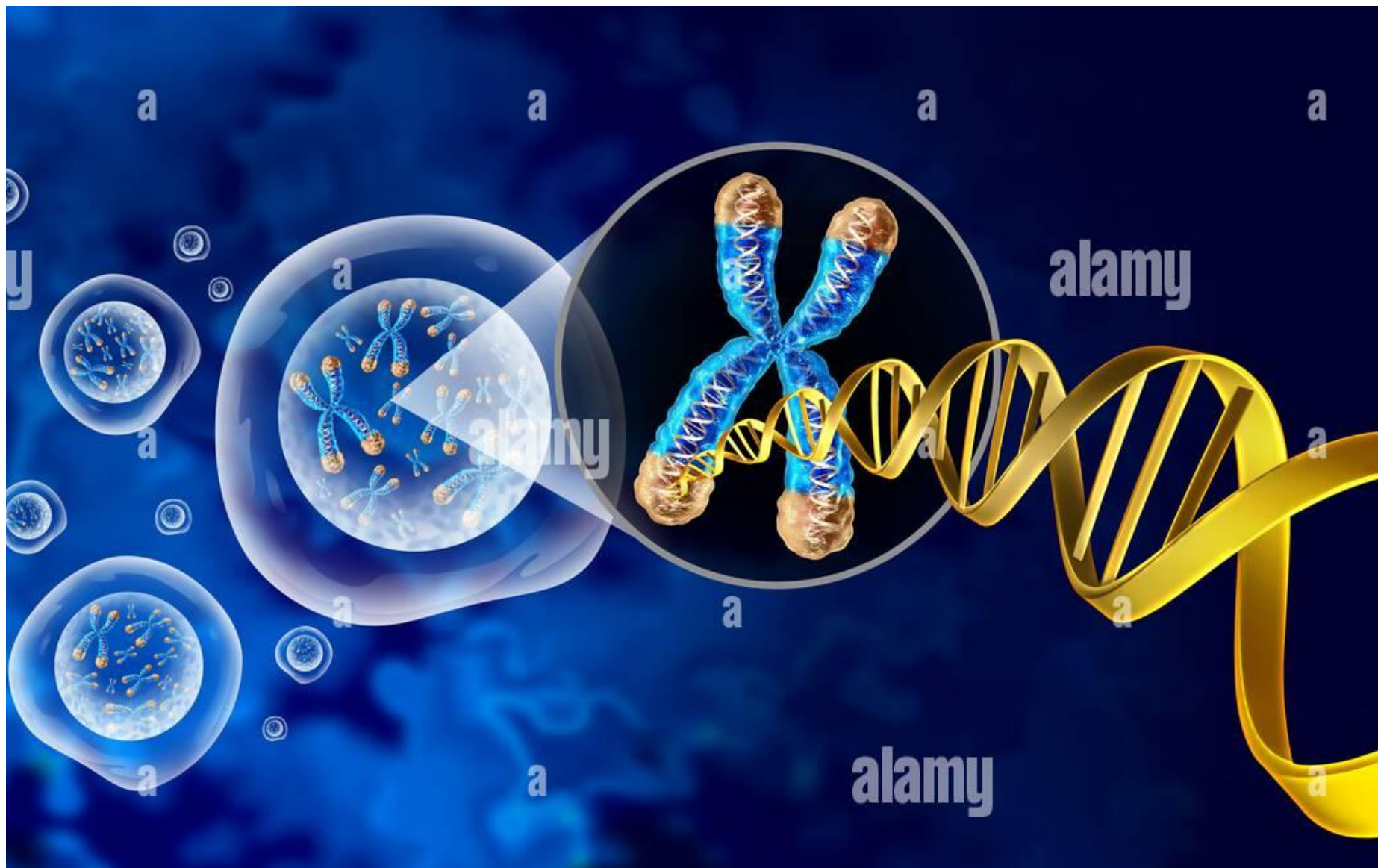
A

C

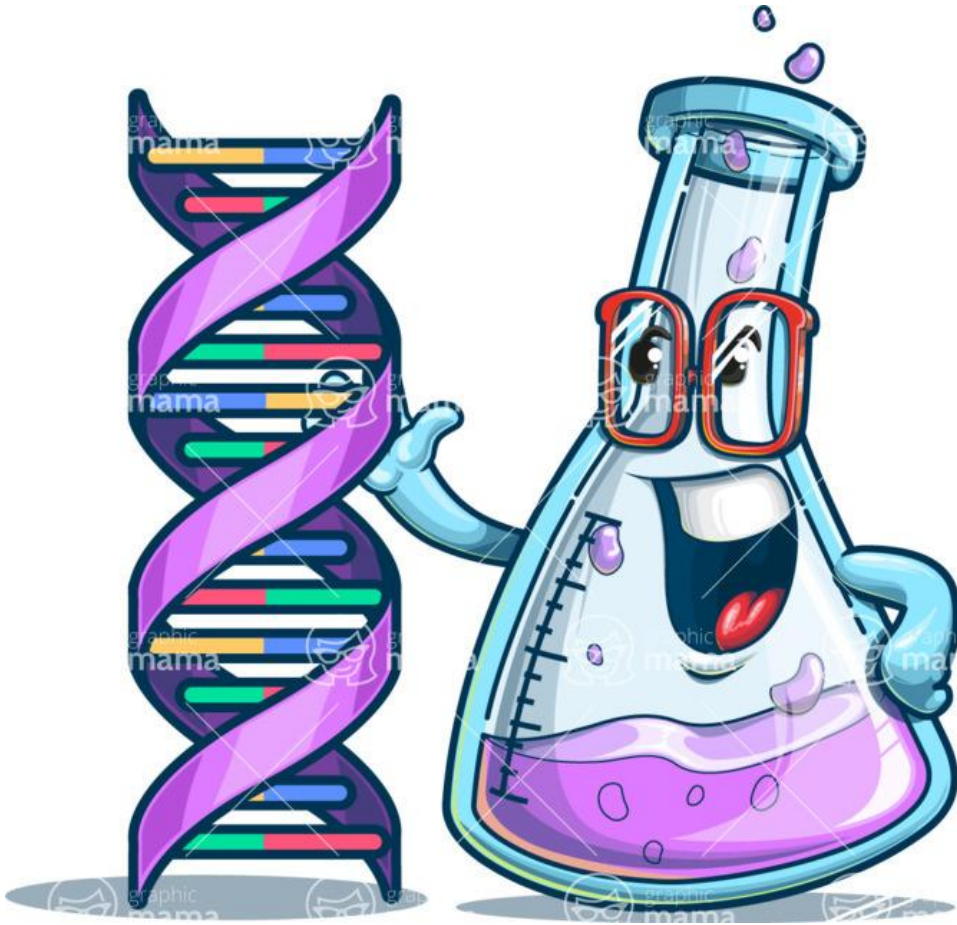
+

G





LABORATORIO



**ESTRAZIONE DI
UN FILAMENTO
DI DNA DALLA
BANANA**

MATERIALI

1 BANANA

NaCl (Sale da cucina)

C₂H₆O (Alcool Etilico)

H₂O (Acqua)

Sapone per Piatti

Bicchieri

Forchette

Cucchiaini

Imbuto

Colino

Stuzzicadenti lunghi

Carta da Cucina

PROCEDIMENTO

1. PRENDERE MEZZA BANANA E RIDURLA IN POLTIGLIA IN UNA CIOTOLA;
2. IN UN BICCHIERE MESCOLORE ACQUA, SALE (UN CUCCHIAINO E MEZZO) E DETERSIVO PER I PIATTI;
3. VERSARE 25 ml (CIRCA 7/8 CUCCHIAINI) DI SOLUZIONE IN UN ALTRO BICCHIERE;
4. VERSARE I 25 ml DI SOLUZIONE NELLA PAPPETTA DI BANANA E MESCOLORE;
5. FILTRARE IL COMPOSTO OTTENUTO IN UN ALTRO BICCHIERE UTILIZZANDO L'IMBUTO E IL COLINO;
6. DOPO IL FILTRAGGIO VERSARE LENTAMENTE E INCLINANDO IL BICCHIERE L'ALCOOL ETILICO FINO AL DOPPIO DELLA QUANTITA' DELLA SOLUZIONE;
7. SUL FONDO SI PUO' QUINDI OSSERVARE UN PRECIPITATO FILAMENTOSO BIANCASTRO CHE RAPPRESENTA IL FILAMENTO DEL DNA DELLA BANANA.

GRAZIE

