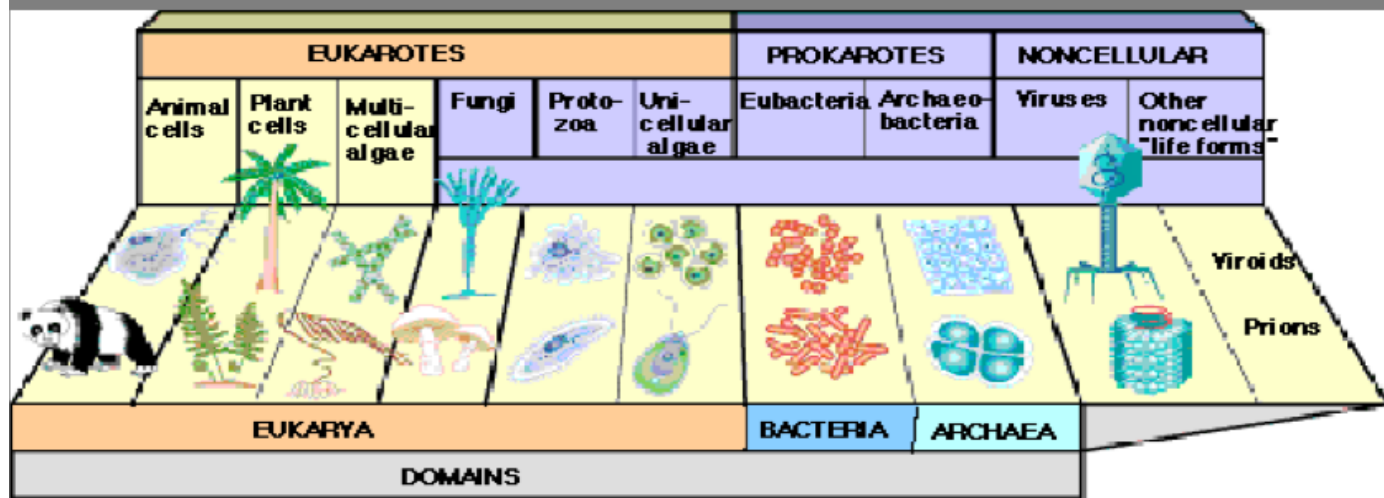


UNIDAD I. Introducción a la biología celular y molecular

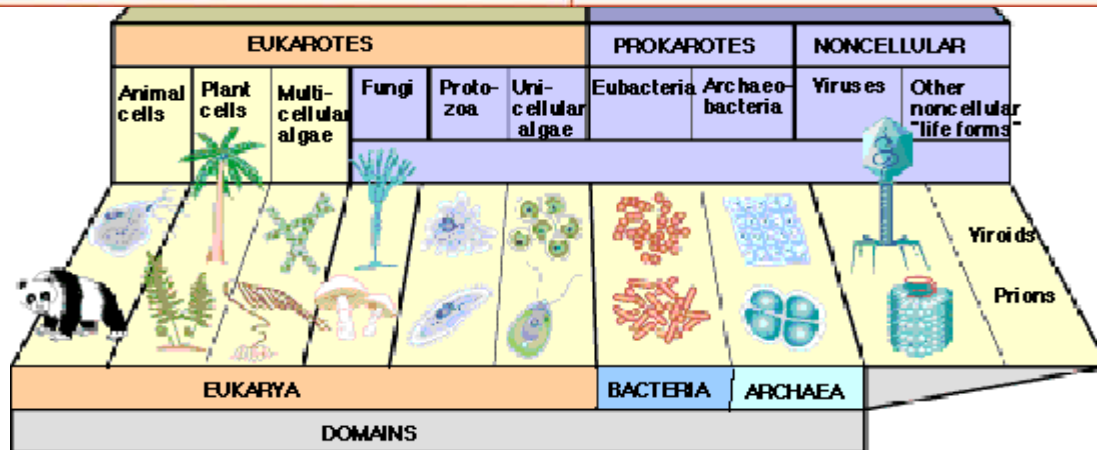
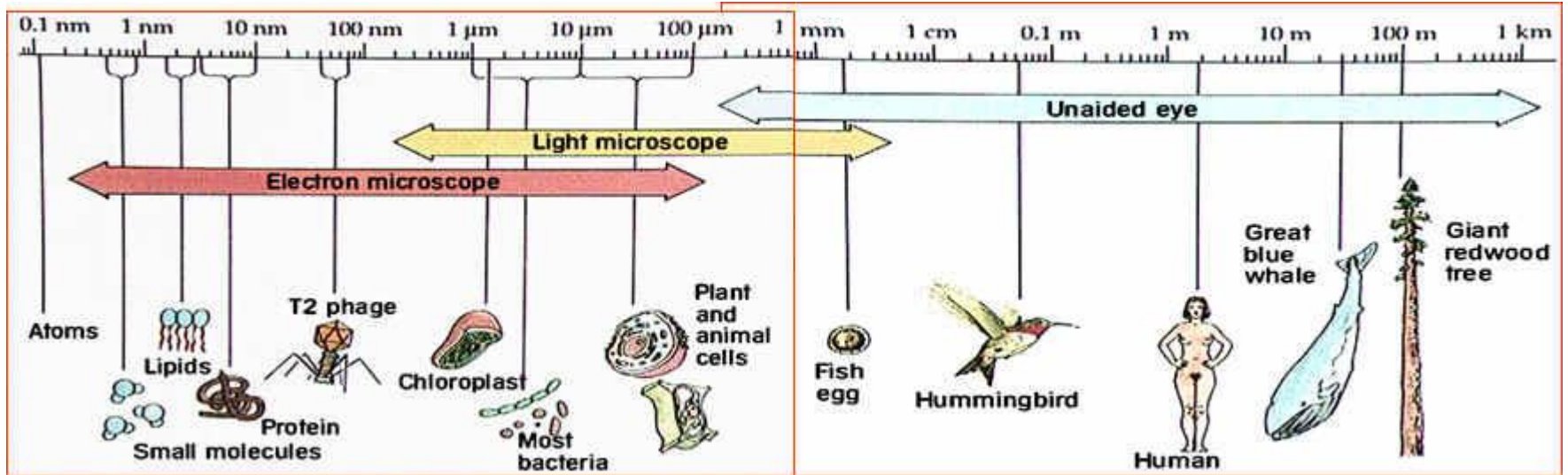
Árbol filogenético de la vida

Vida

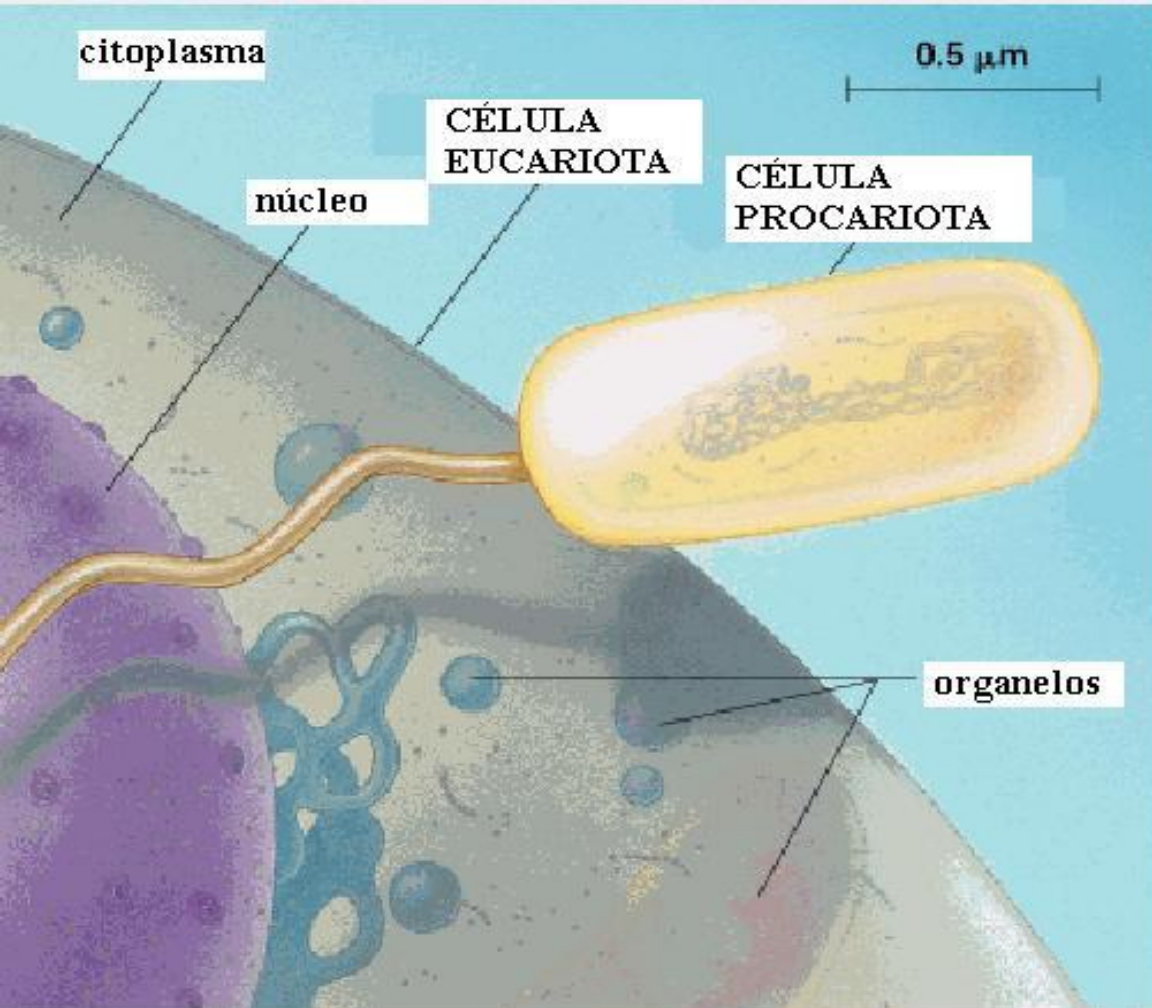
- VIDA: estado caracterizado por la manifestación metabólica, dependiente de la información genética heredable de un individuo, que le permite captar y utilizar energía para su sostenimiento, crecimiento y reproducción.



Tamaño de las células



Tamaños



Oscillatoria (a cyanobacterium)
8 x 50 μm



Bacillus megaterium
1.5 x 4 μm



Escherichia coli
1 x 3 μm



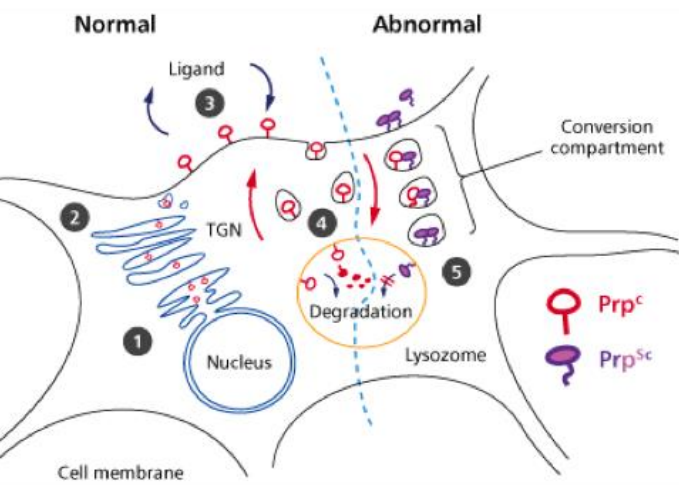
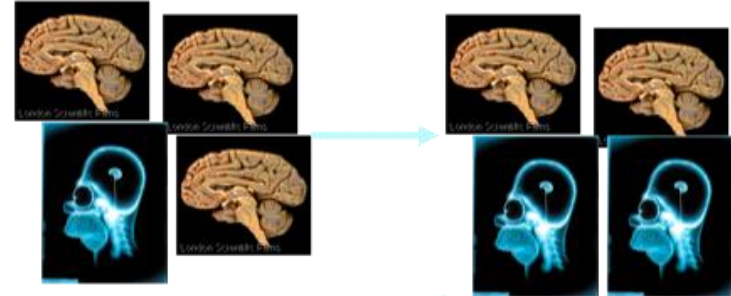
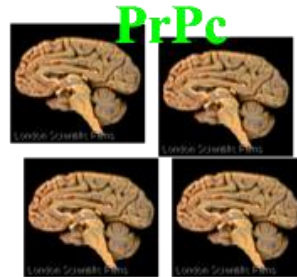
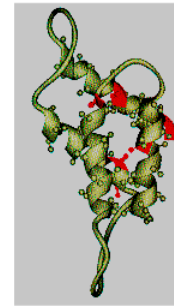
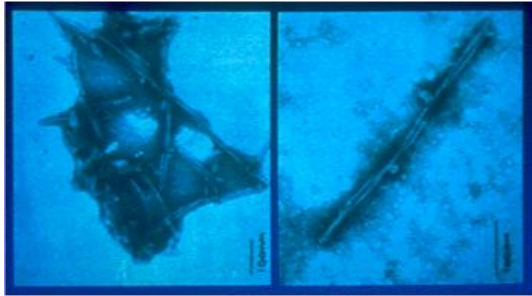
Streptococcus pneumoniae
0.8 μm diameter



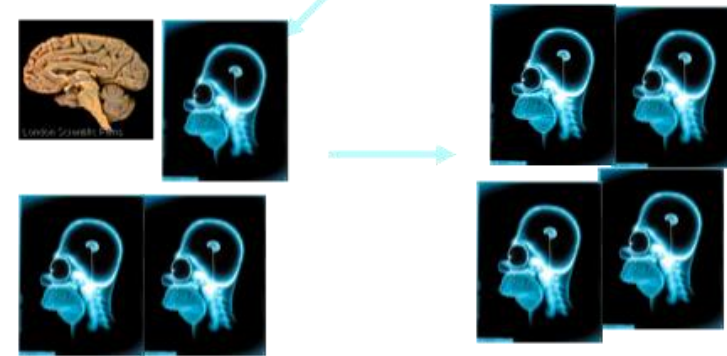
Haemophilus influenzae
0.25 x 1.2 μm



PRIONES

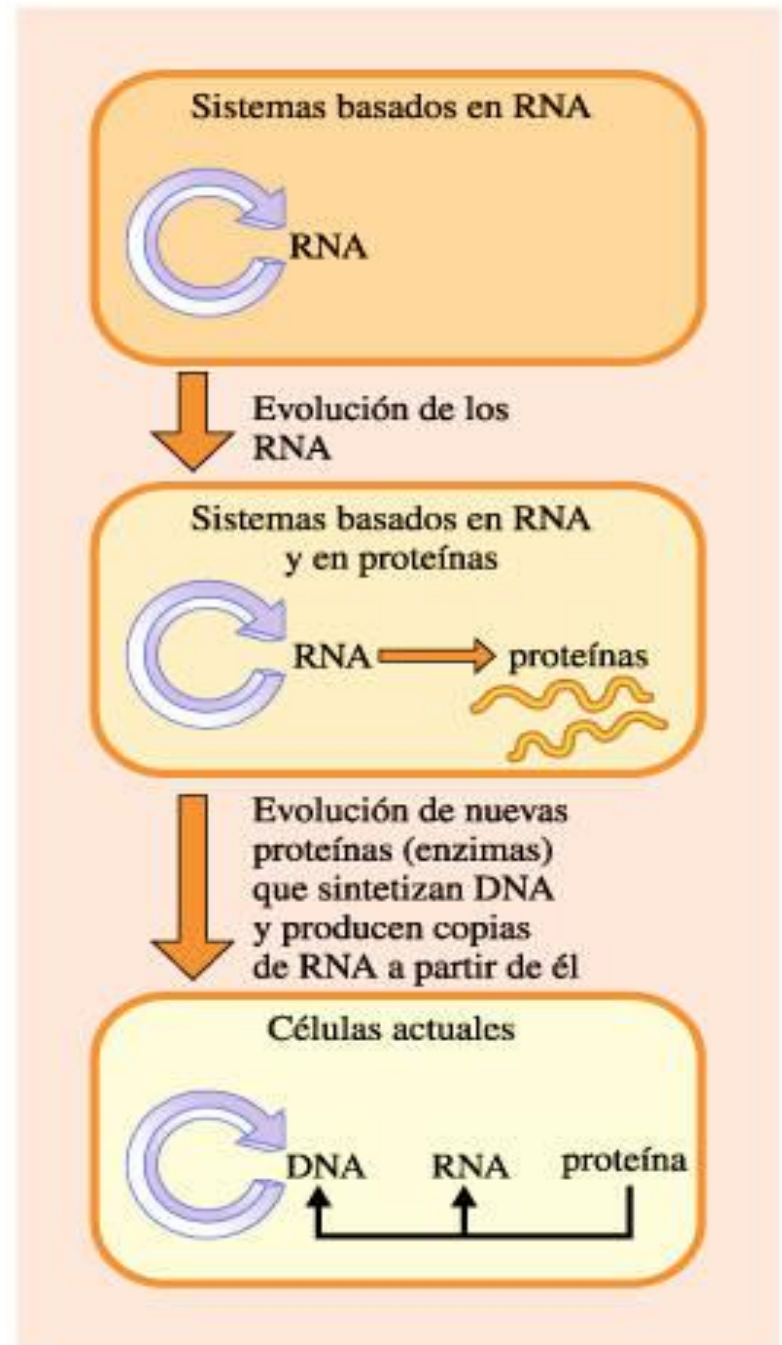


X

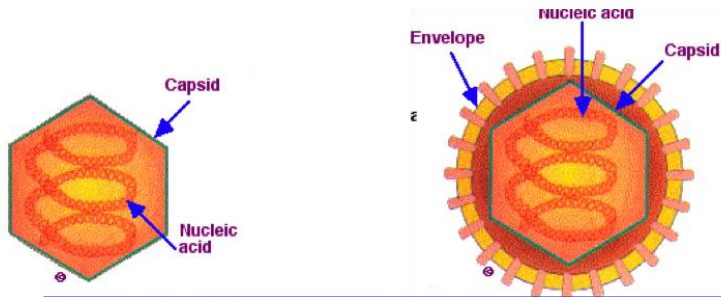


PrPsc

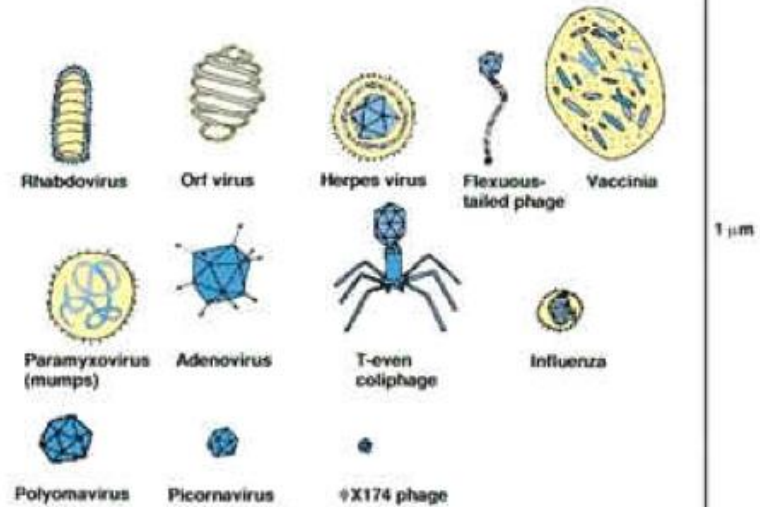
Sistemas celulares



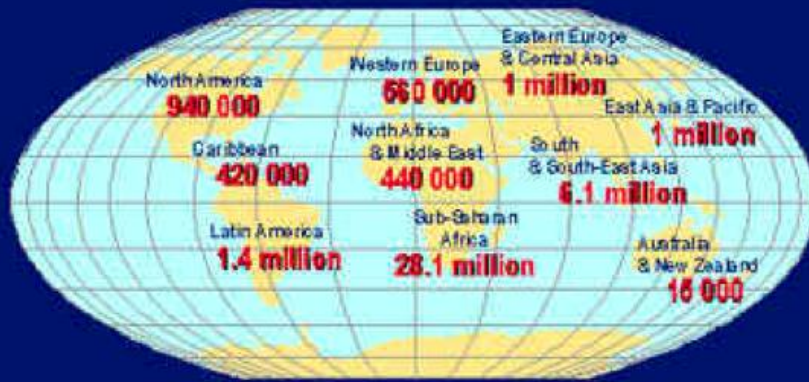
VIRUS



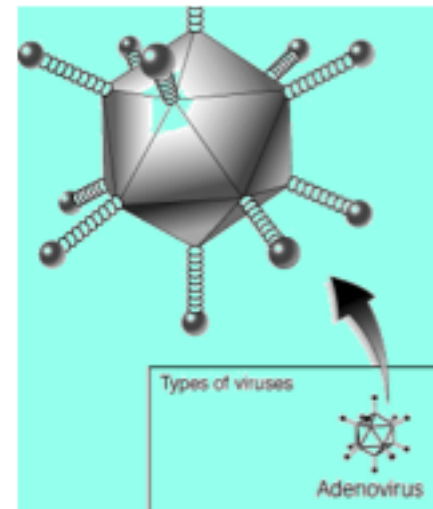
Morphology of Selected Viruses



Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS as of end 2001

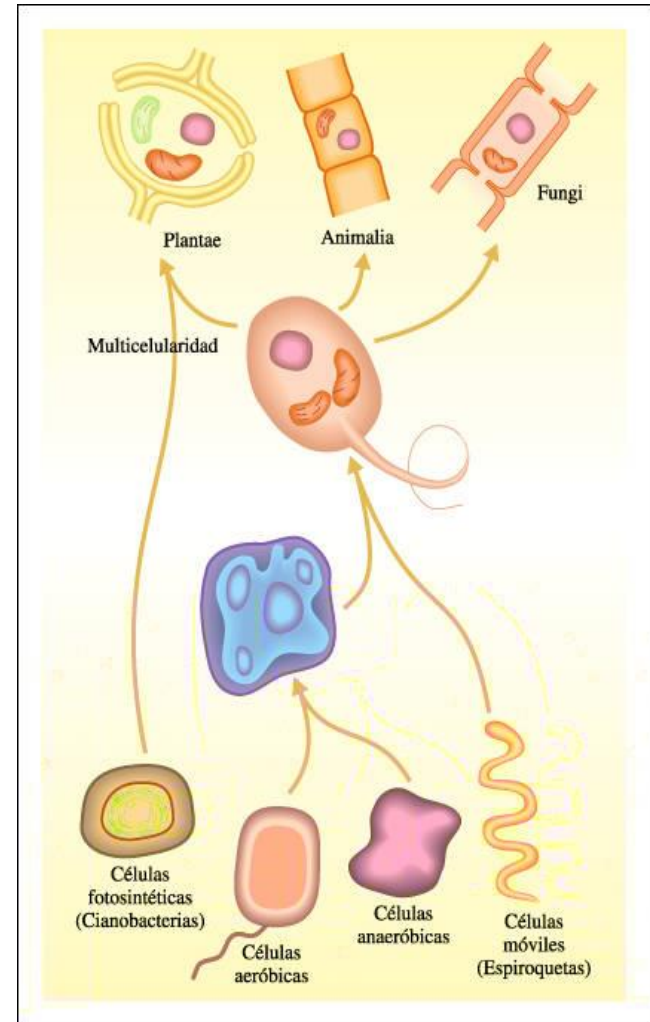


Total: 40 million



Evolución

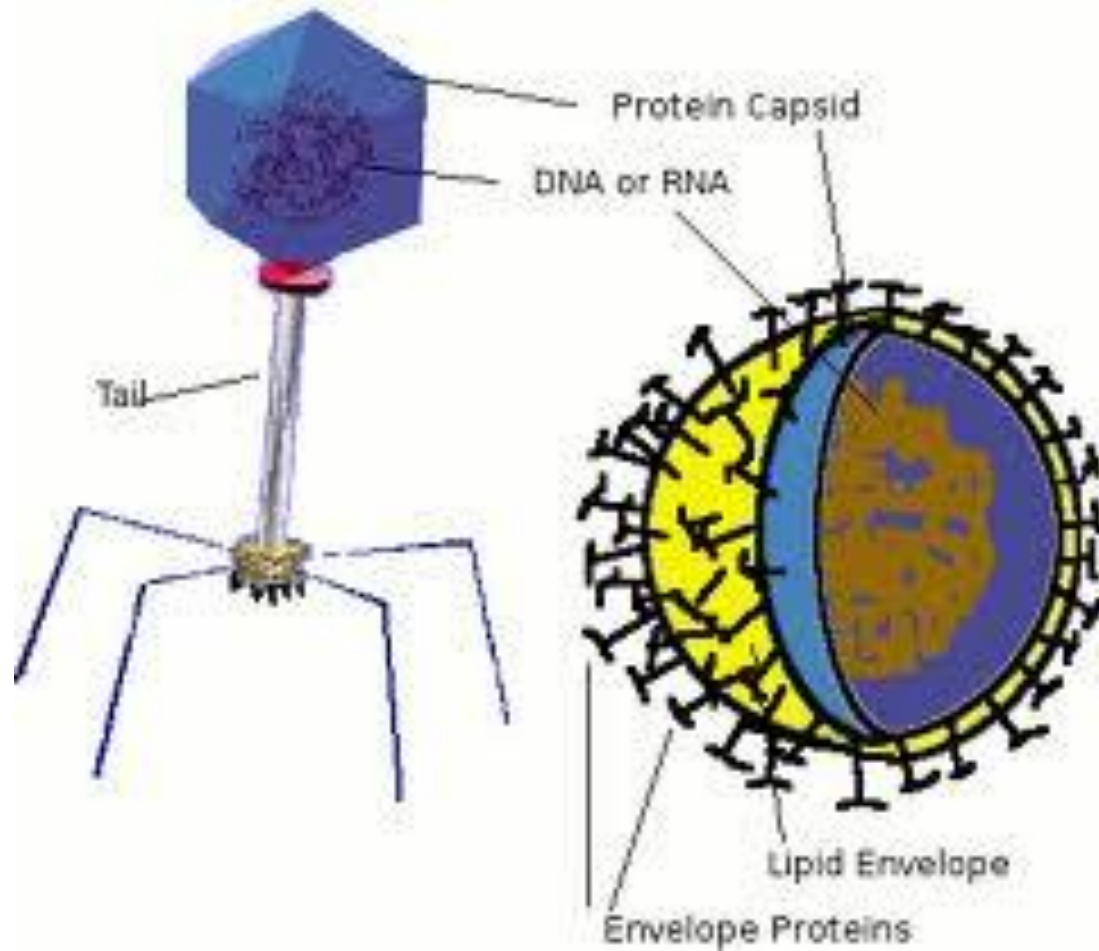
| Dominios | Reinos (Segun Wittaker- 1969, modificado por Margulis: dos dominios y 5 reinos (1988-1996)) | Tipo celular |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| Arquea | Monera | Protista |
| Bacterias | | |
| Eucarias | Protista Fungi (reinos) Animales Plantas | Eucariota |



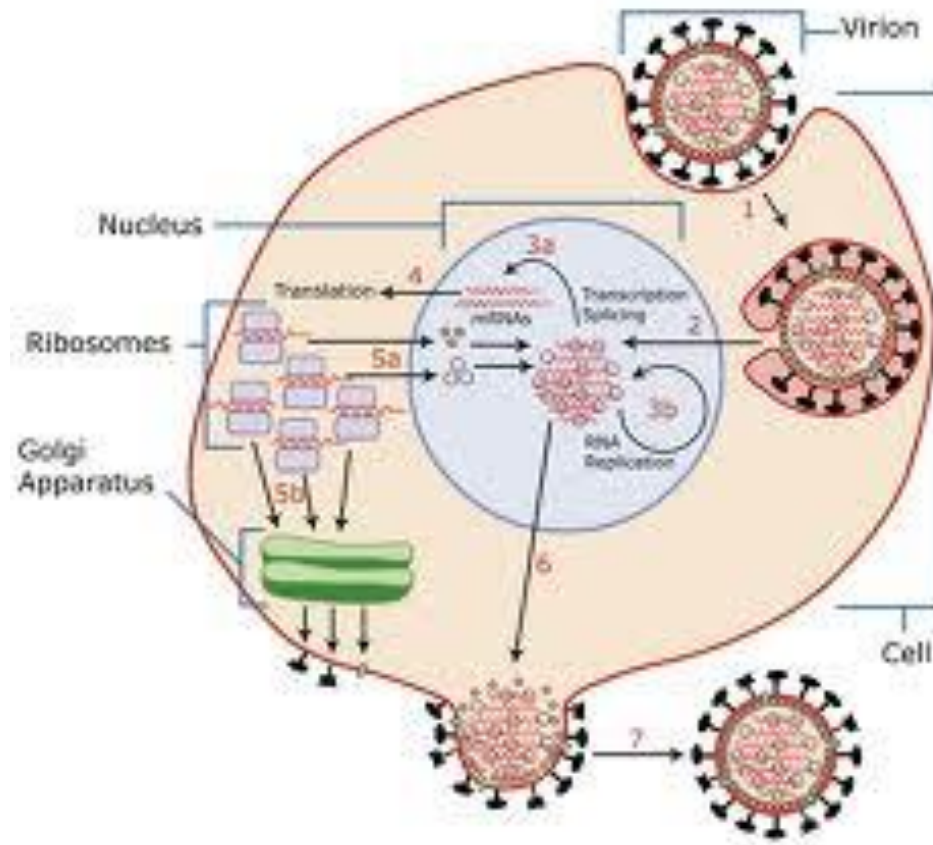
¿Evolución?



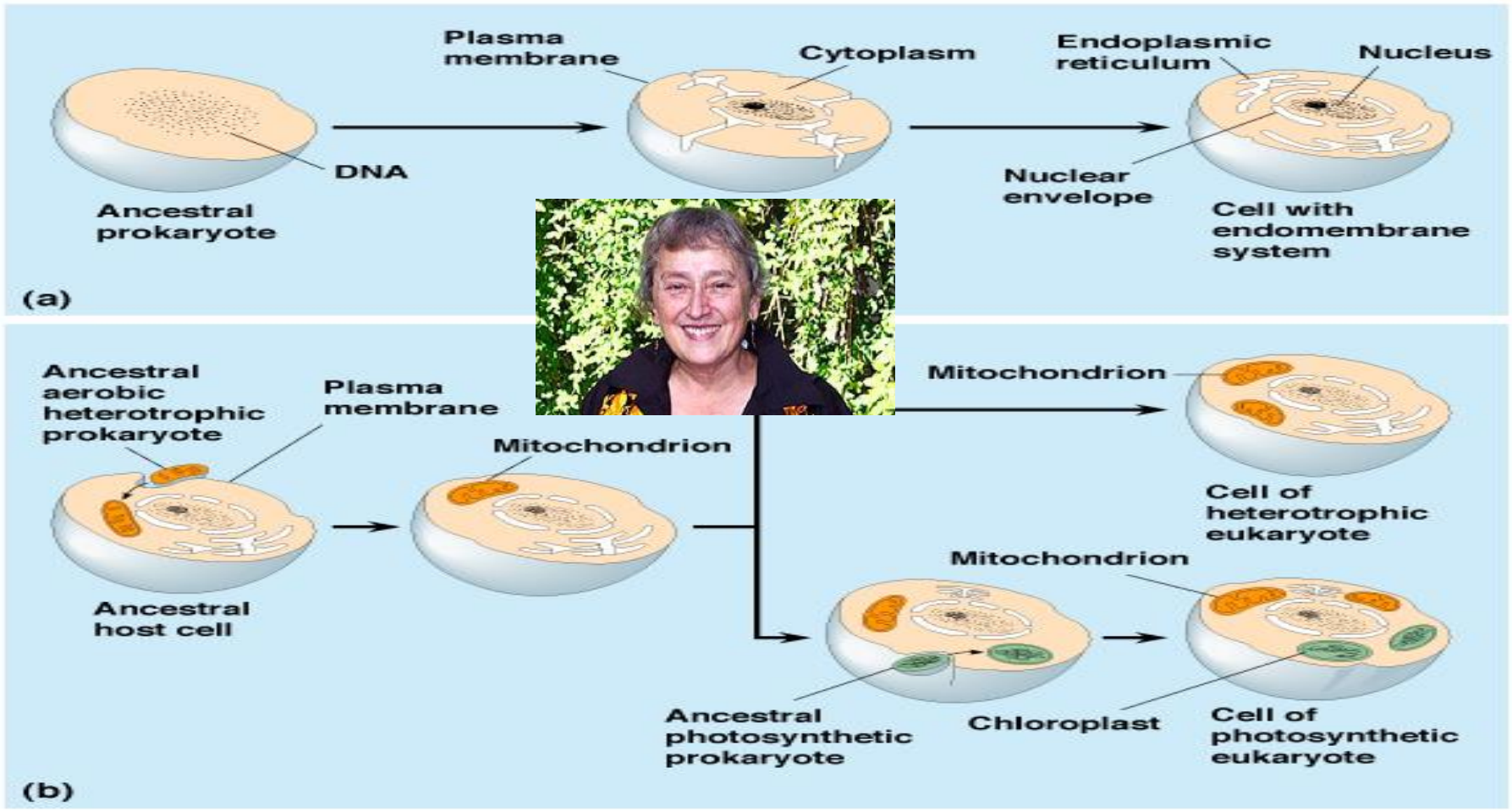
virus



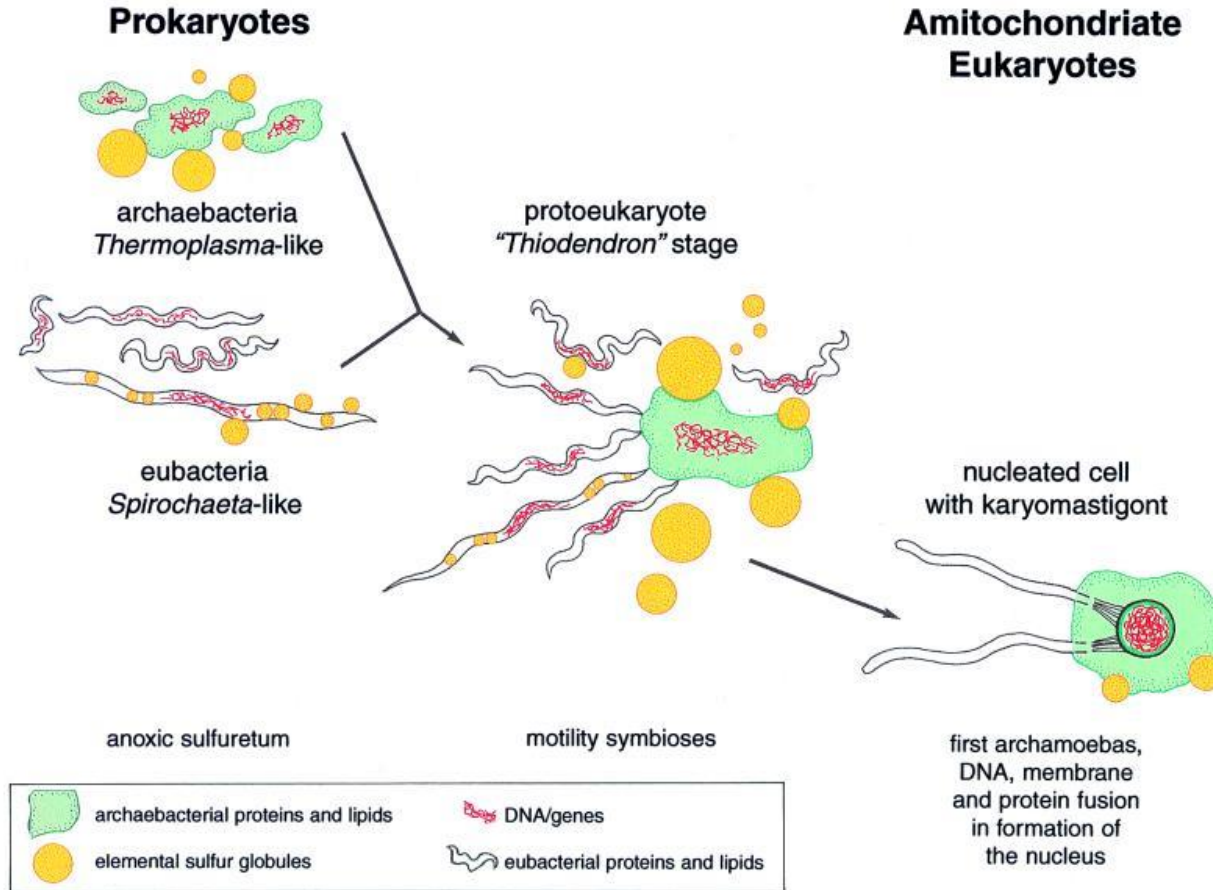
Fusión - endocitosis



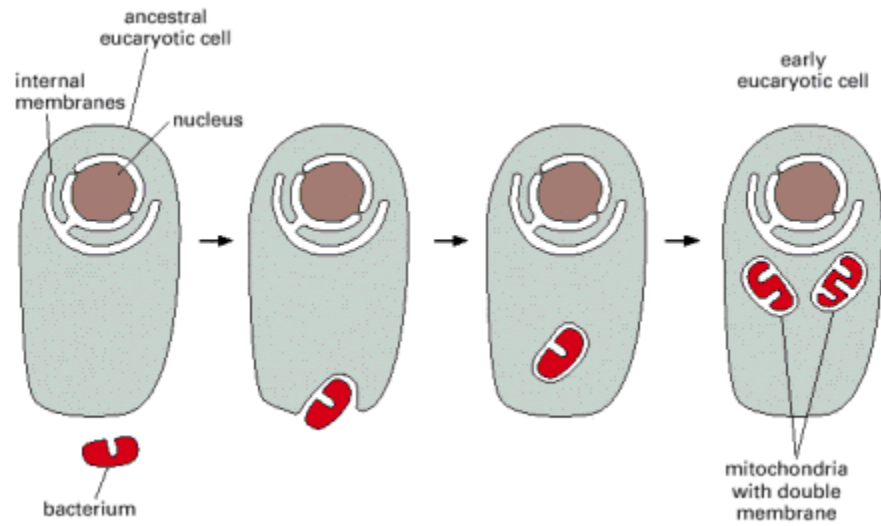
Endosymbiosis- Simbiogénesis



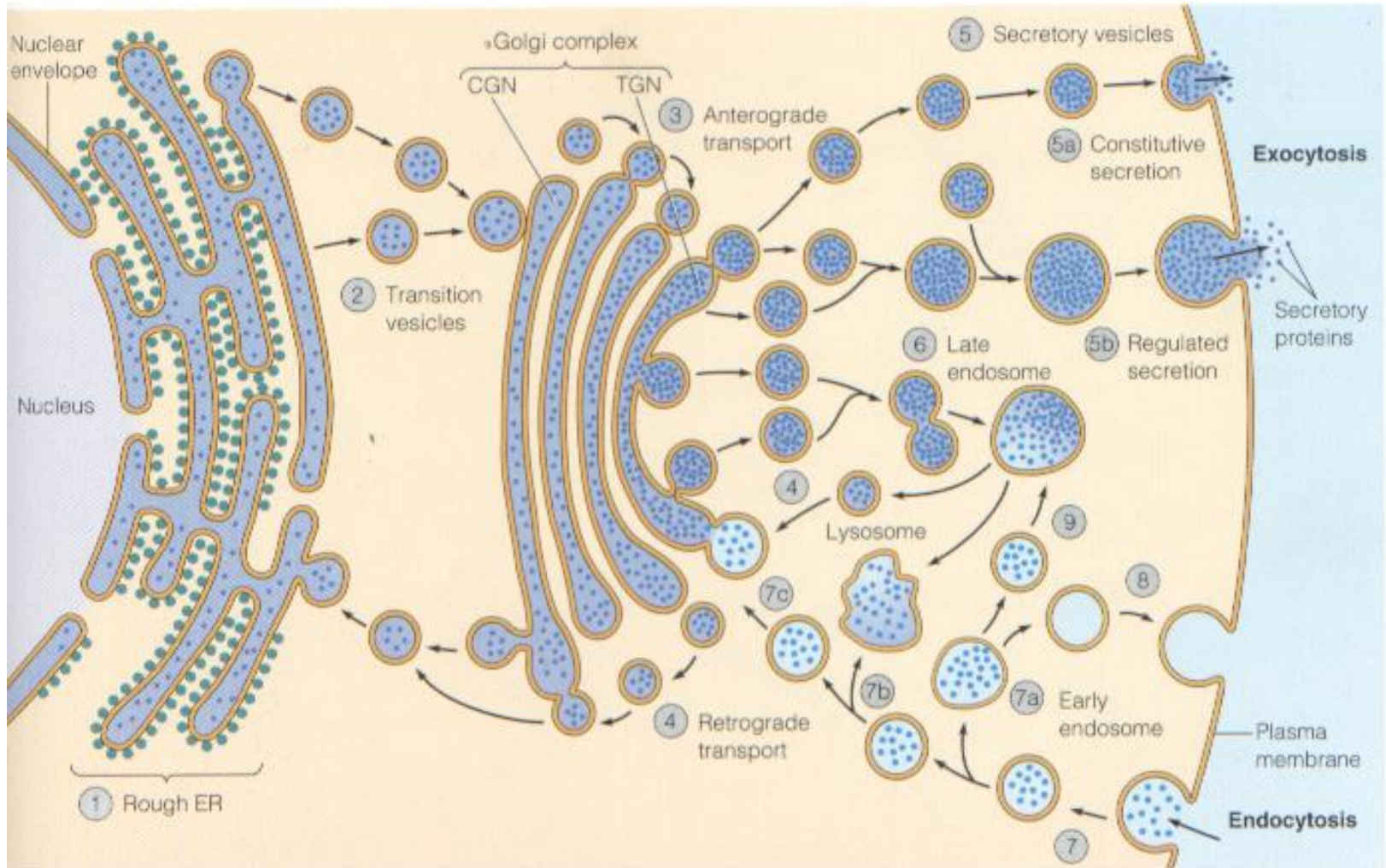
Cariomastigonte



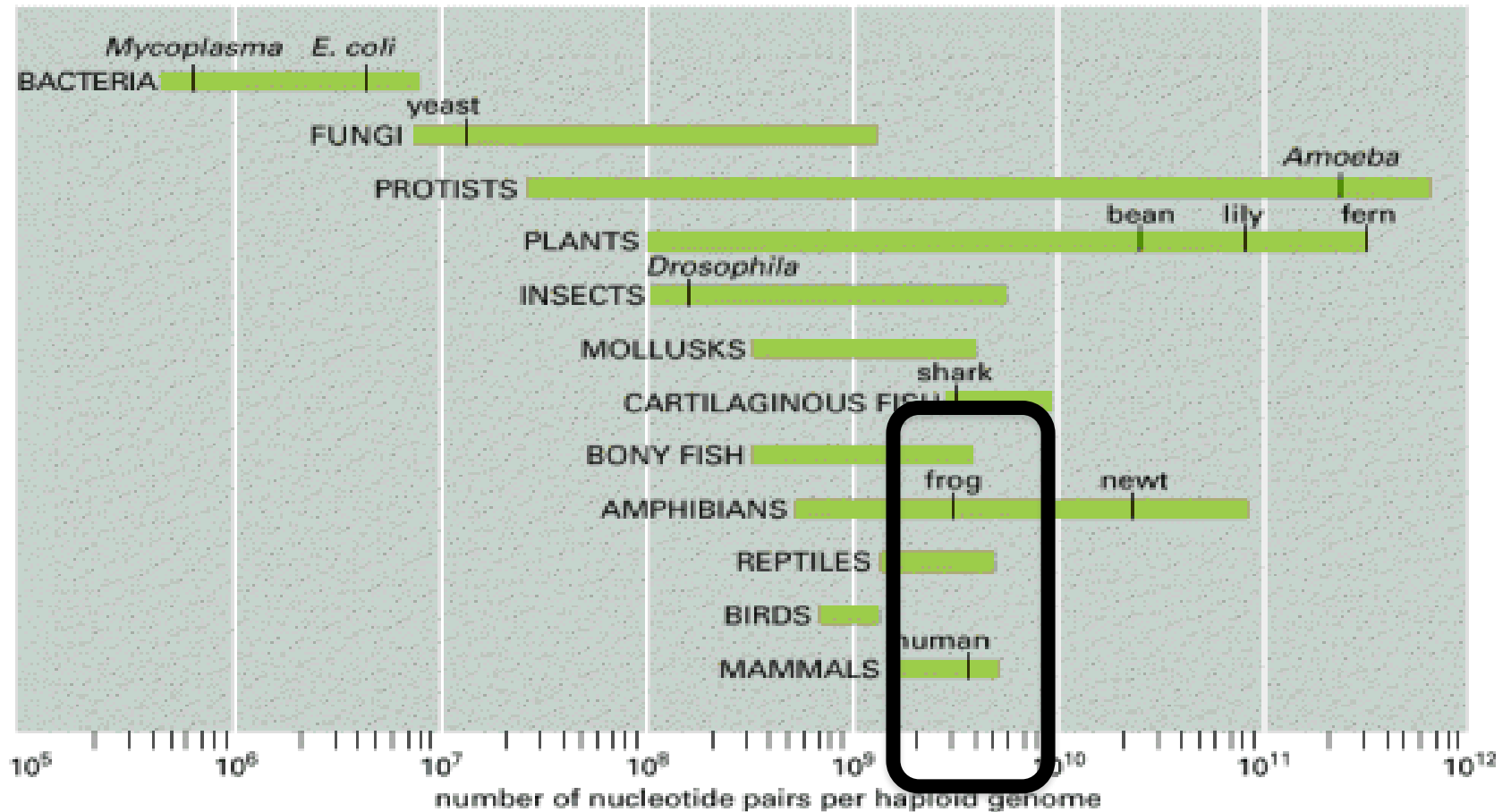
Endosymbiosis



Endogenesis

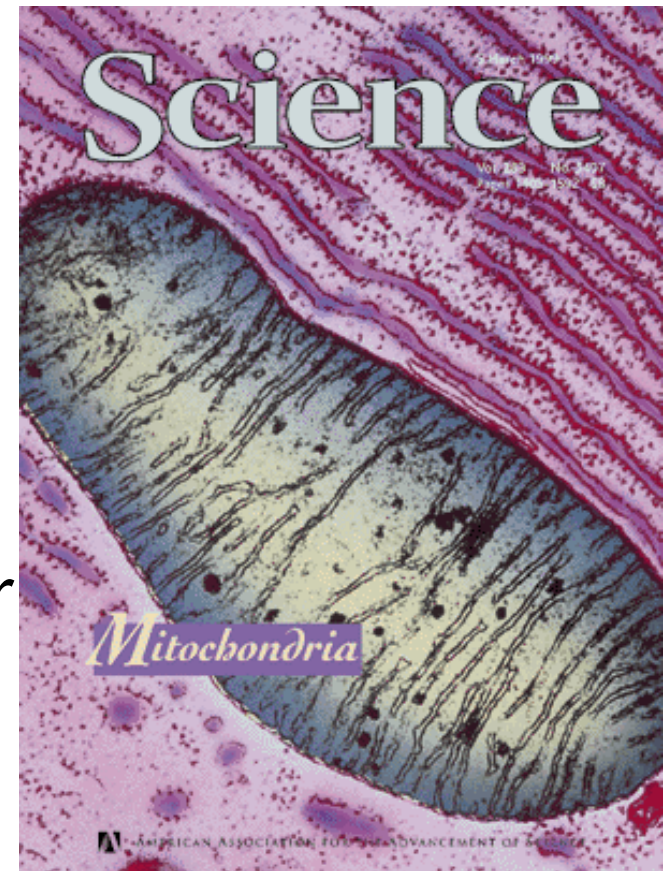


Tamaño del genoma



Las mitocondrias

- *Las mitocondrias y los cloroplastos son indispensables*
- *Tienen su propio genoma circular y sin histónas*



THE TREE OF LIFE

You are here!

