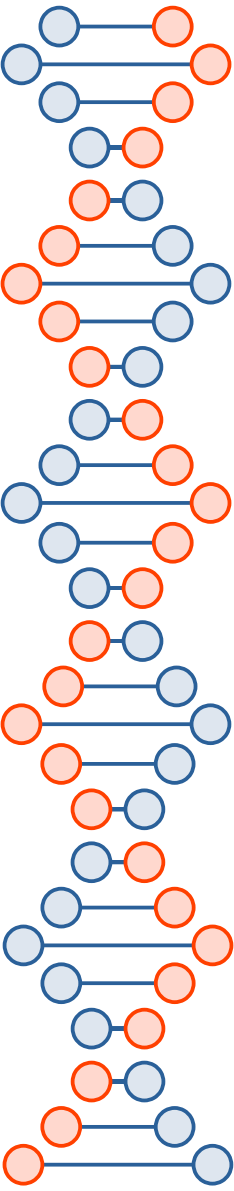


A célula



Historia dun descubrimento

O microscopio??? Finais 1500 ou principios do 1600

Leewenhoek: animálculos

Hooke: células de cortiza

Brown: núcleo

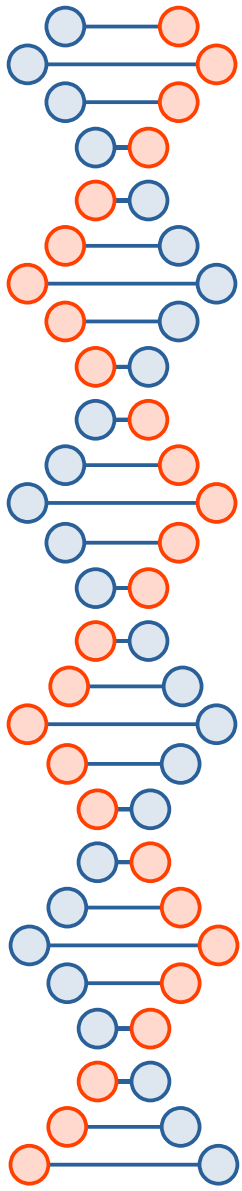
Purkinje: protoplasma, hoxe citoplasma

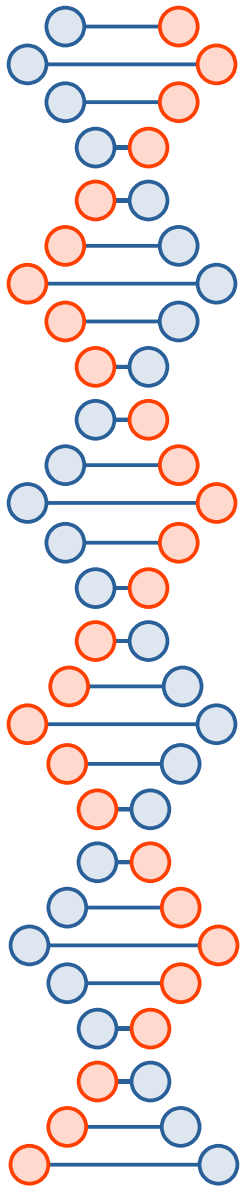
Schleiden e Schwann: botánico e médico

Virchow: toda célula ven doutra

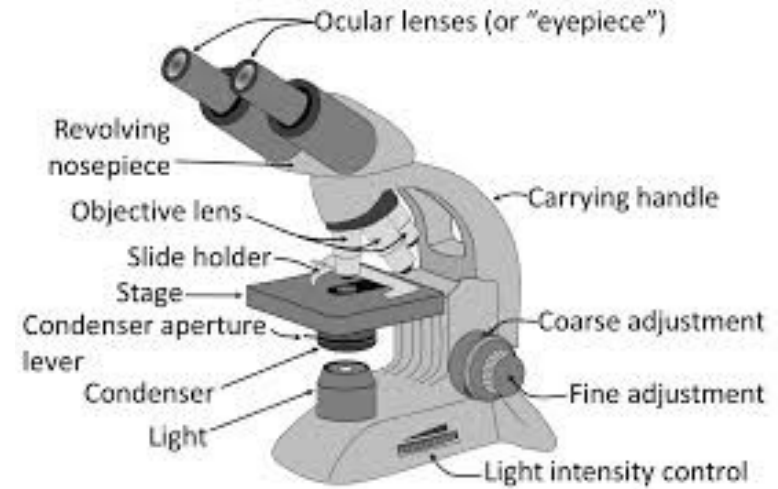
Ramón e Cajal: as neuronas tamén son células

Golgi: tincións





Microscopio



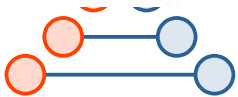


1. Teoría celular

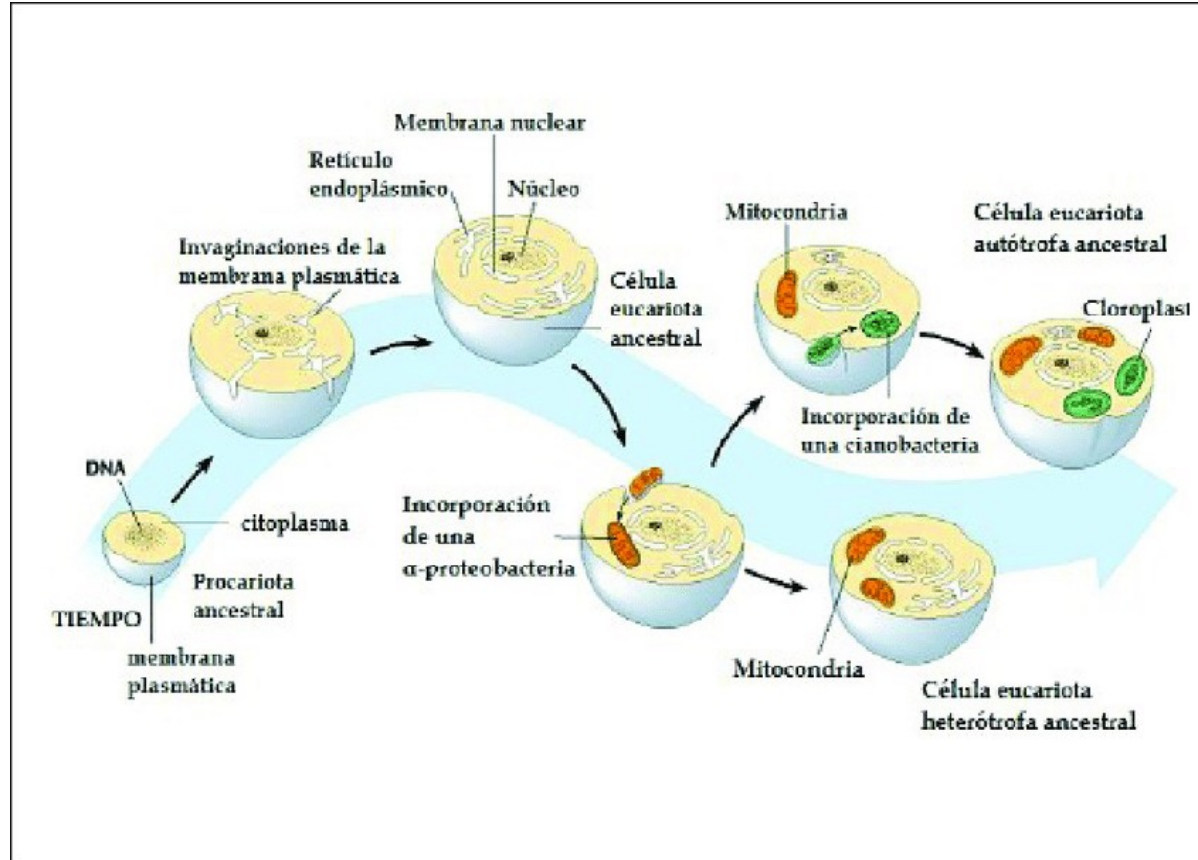


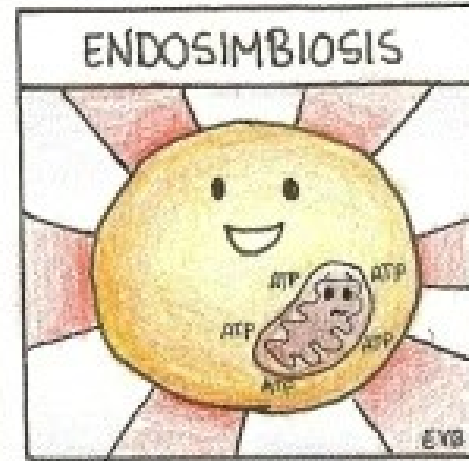
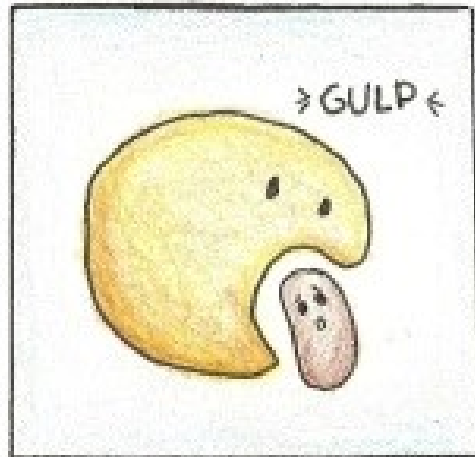
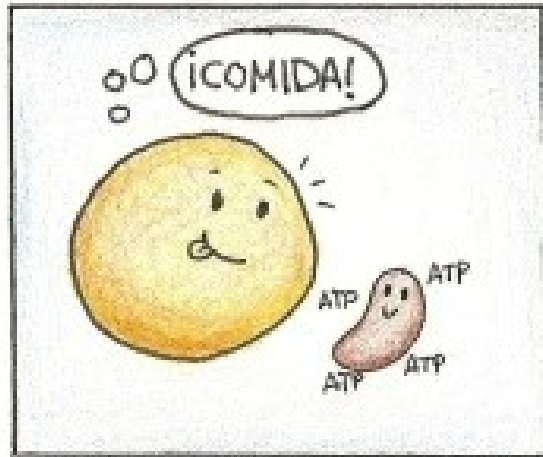
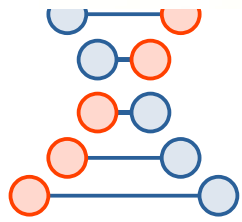
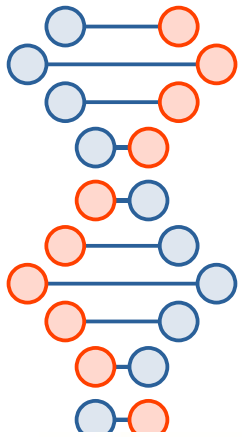
1.2 Postulados de la teoría celular

- La célula es la **unidad estructural** de todos los seres vivos. Es decir, todos los seres vivos están formados por células.
- La célula es la **unidad funcional** de todos los seres vivos. Significa que los procesos metabólicos para la vida ocurren dentro de las células.
- La célula es la **unidad de origen** de todos los seres vivos. Significa que toda célula proviene de otra preexistente.
- La célula es la **unidad genética** de todos los seres vivos. Es decir, cada célula contiene toda la información hereditaria que se transmite a la siguiente generación.



Evolución da célula





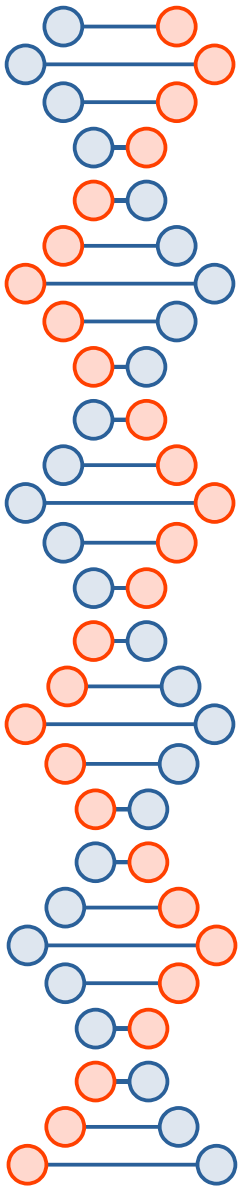
Tipos de células (evolución)

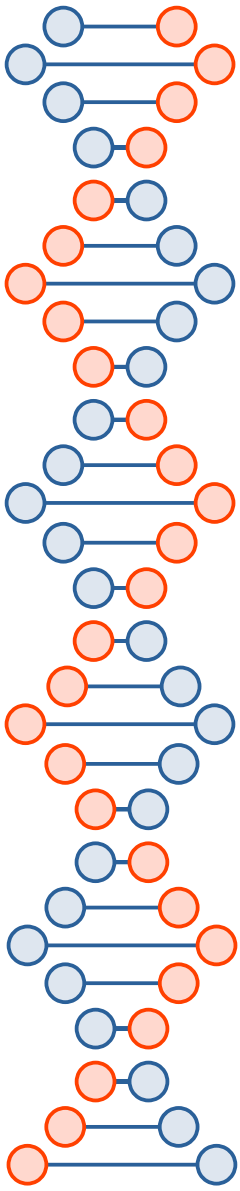
- Procariotas:

- Pequenas
- Sen envoltura nuclear
- Somentes con ribosomas
- Parede de mureína

- Eucariotas:

- Maior tamaño
- Con envoltura nuclear
- Moitos orgánulos
- Parede con celulosa ou sen parede

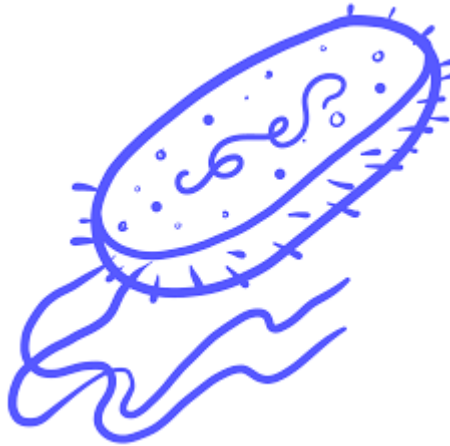




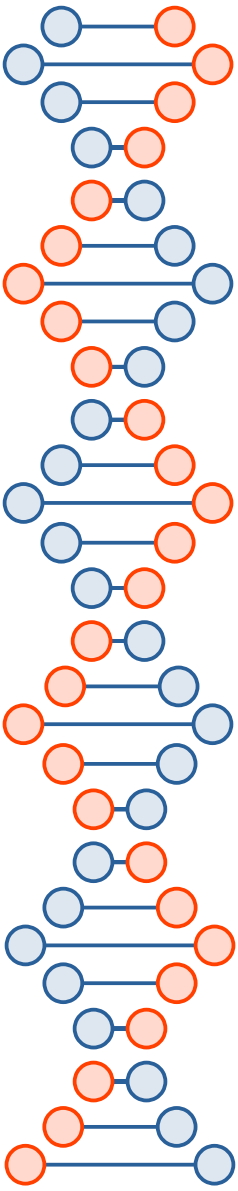
Tipos de células eucariotas

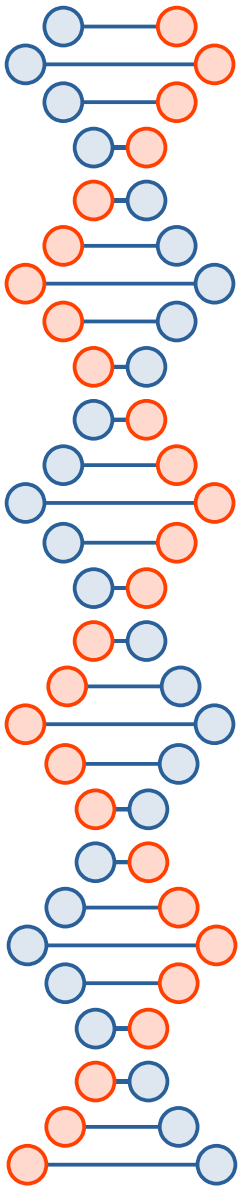
- Animal:
 - Con centriolos
 - Moitas mitocondrias
 - Flaxelos, pseudópodos...
 - Sen parede
 - Moitos e pequenos vacuolos
- Vexetal:
 - Sen centriolos
 - Poucas mitocondrias
 - Sen movemento
 - Con parede
 - Poucos e grandes vacuolos

Procariota: bacteria

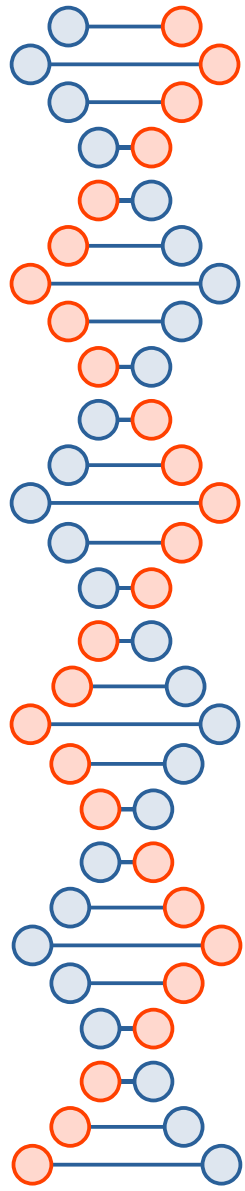


Célula eucariota animal

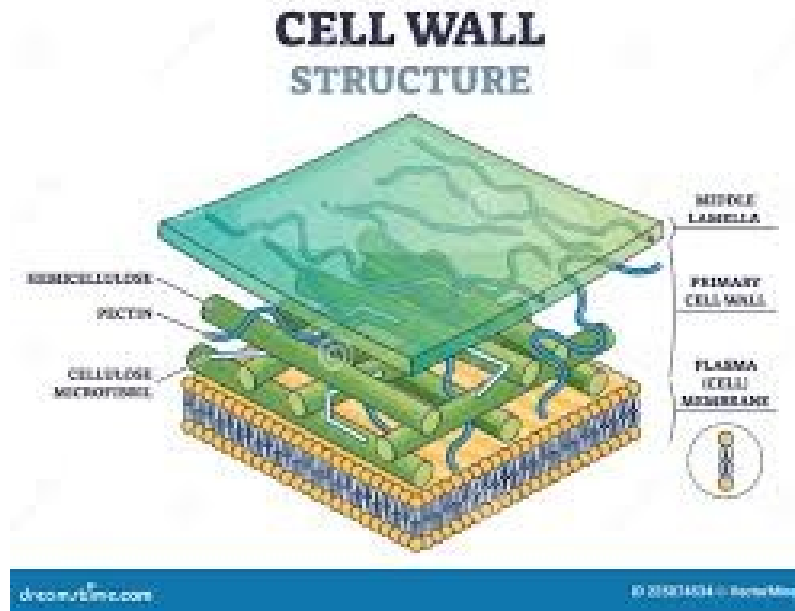




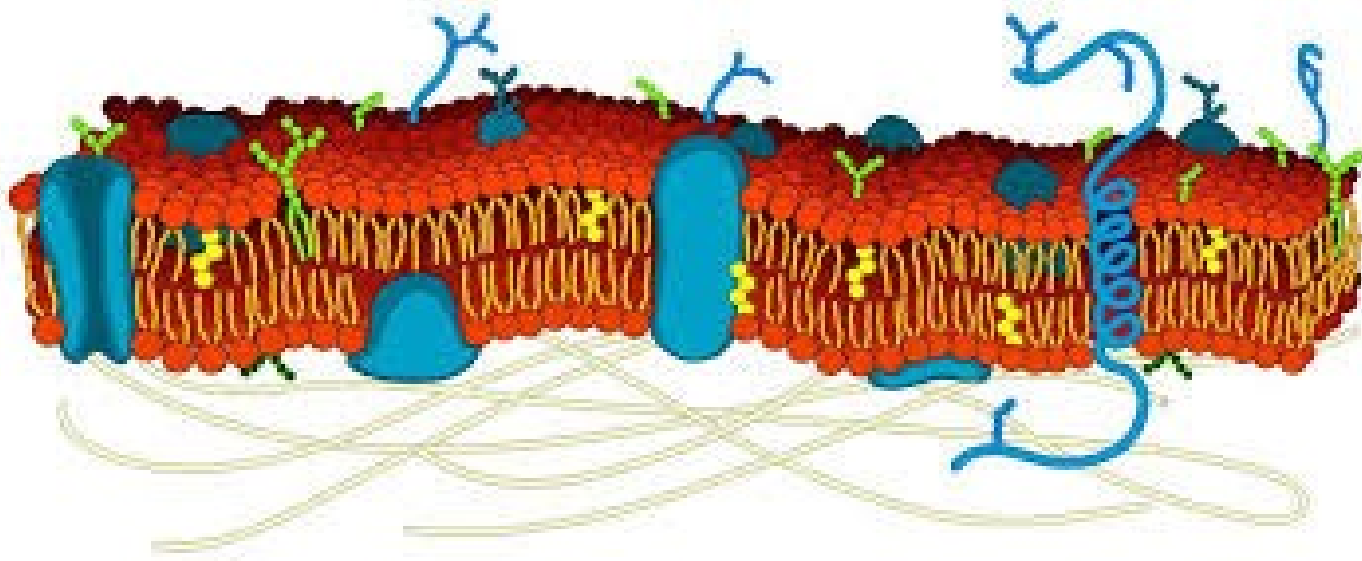
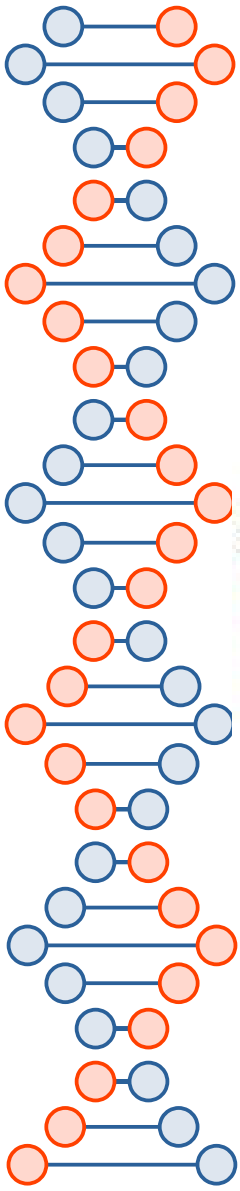
Orgánulo	Función	Tipo de célula
Pared celular		
Membrana citoplasmática		
mitocondrias/ cloroplastos		
vacuolos		
ribosomas		
lisosomas		
Retículo endoplasmático		
Aparello de Golgi		
Núcleo		
Citoplasma		



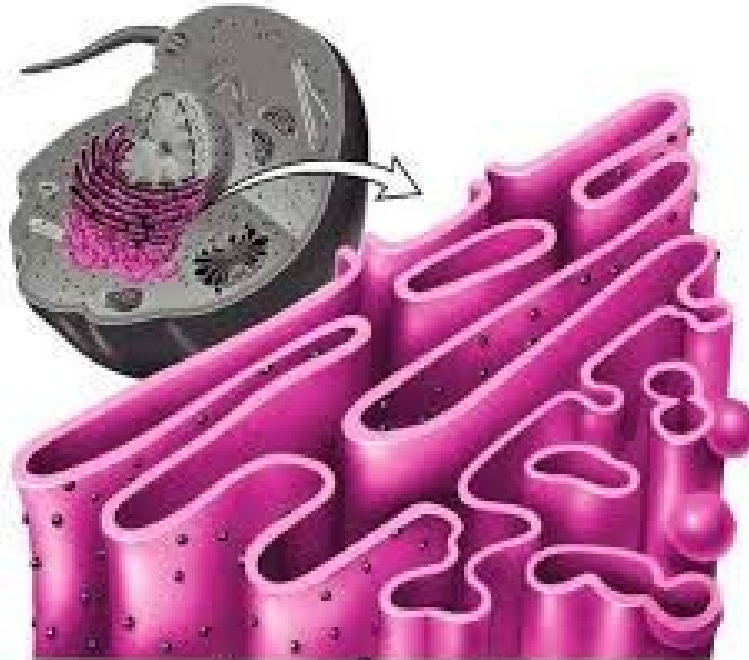
Parede celular

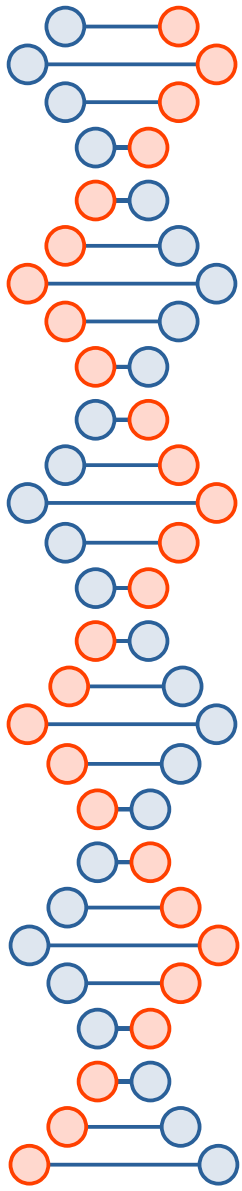


Membrana celular

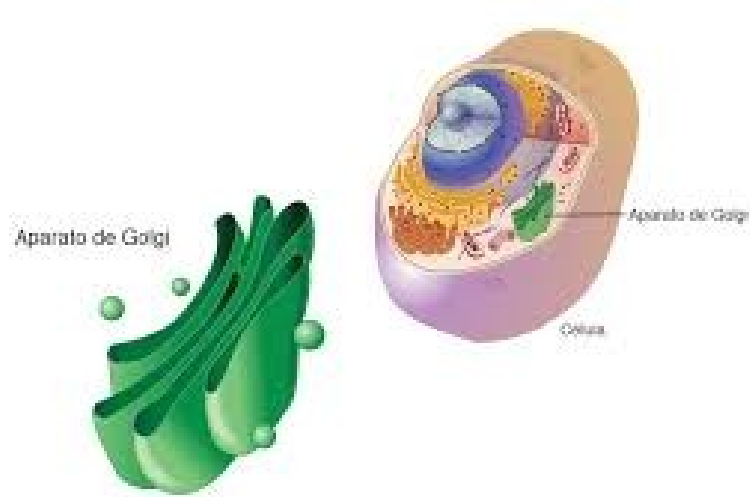


Retículo endoplasmático

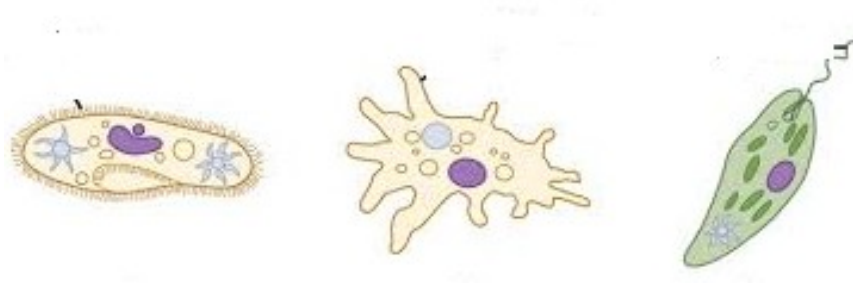


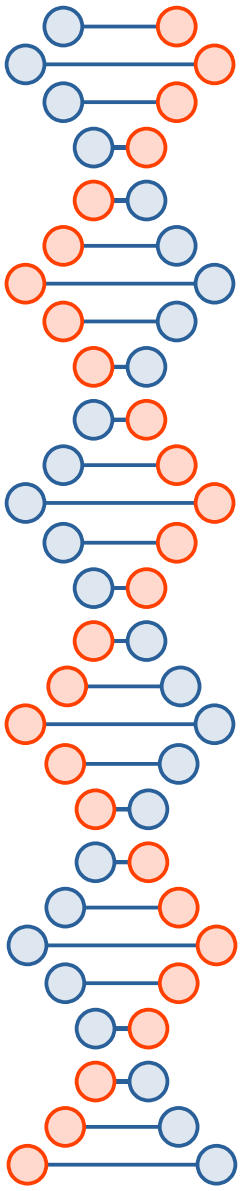


Aparello de Golgi

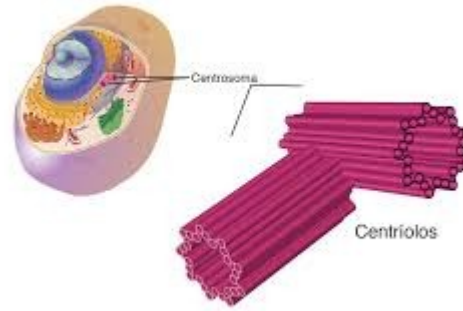


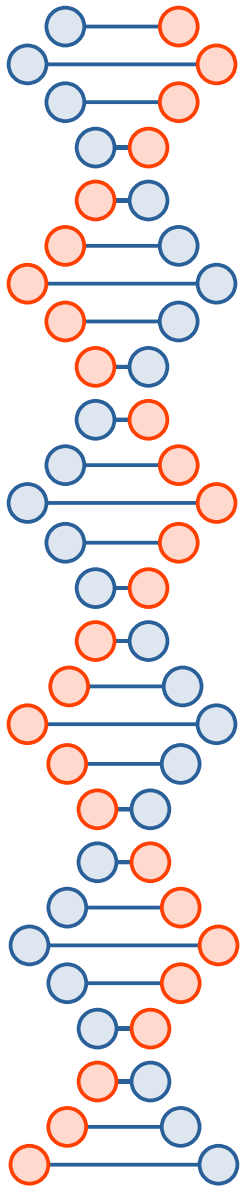
Pseudópodos, cilios, flaxelos



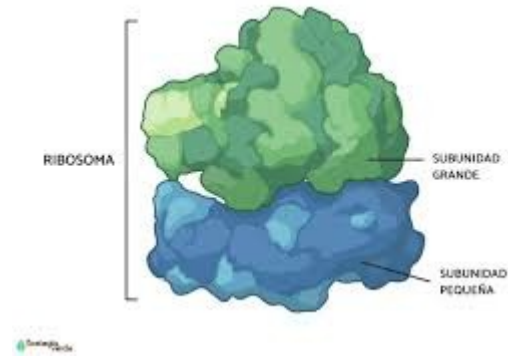


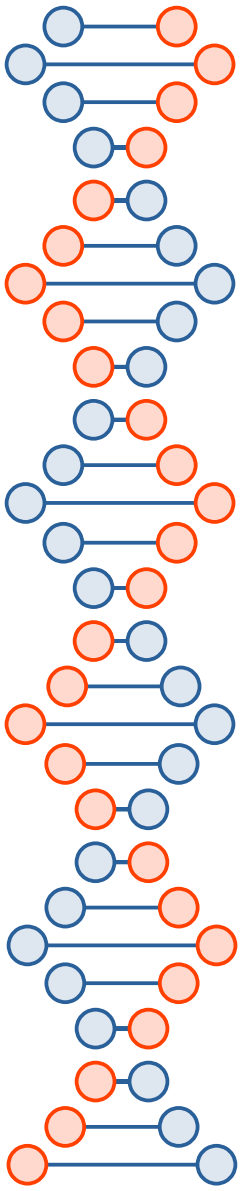
Centriolos





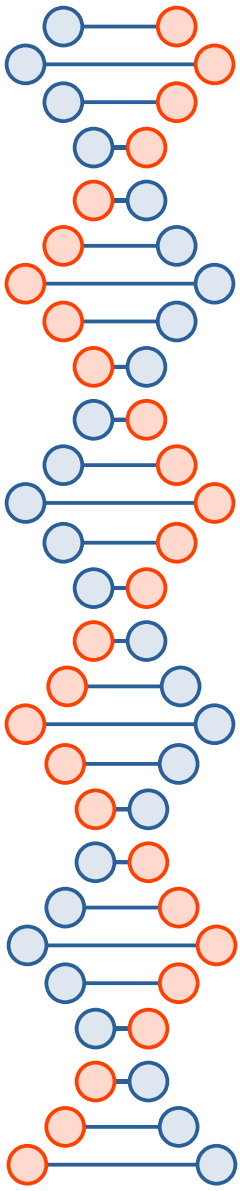
Ribosomas



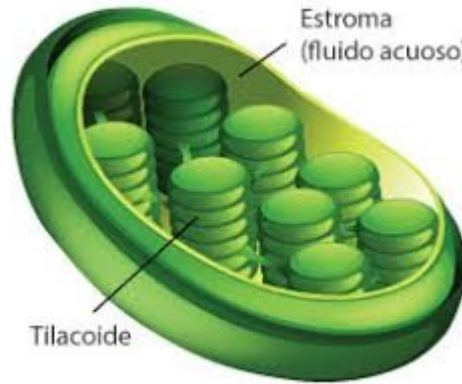


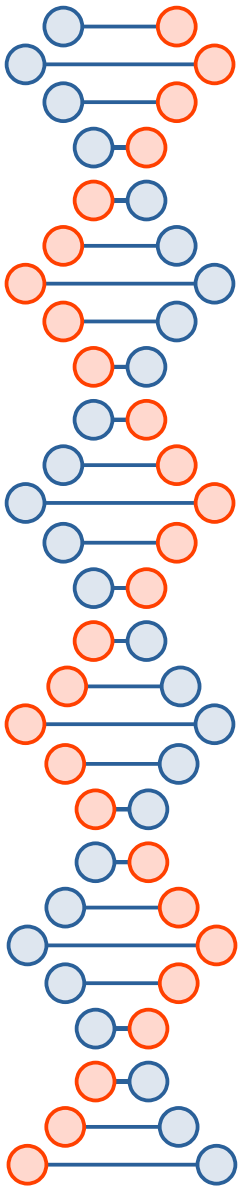
Mitochondria





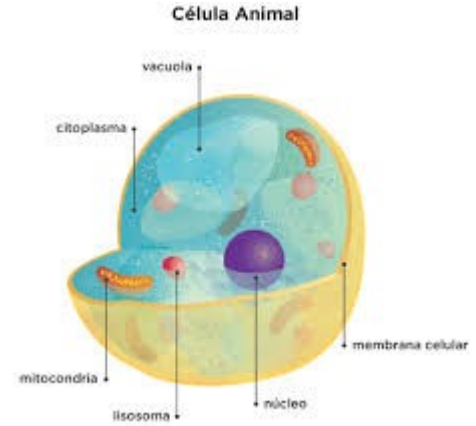
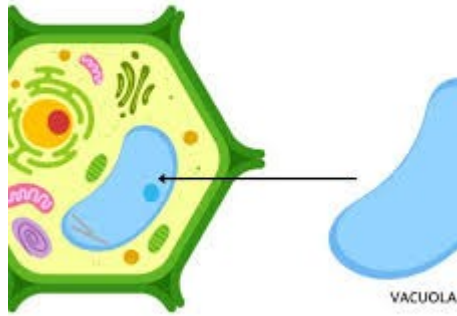
Cloroplasto



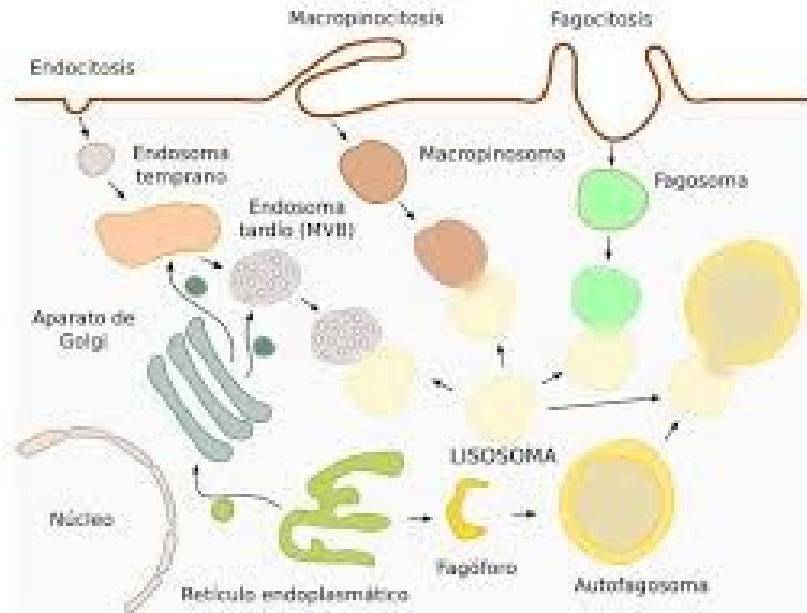


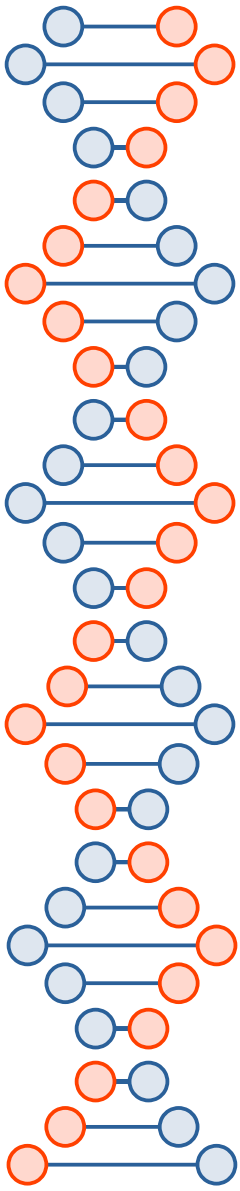
Vacuolos

OLA: QUÉ ES, FUNCIÓN Y ESTRU

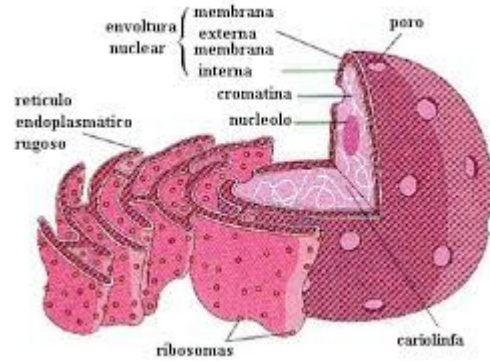


Lisosomas

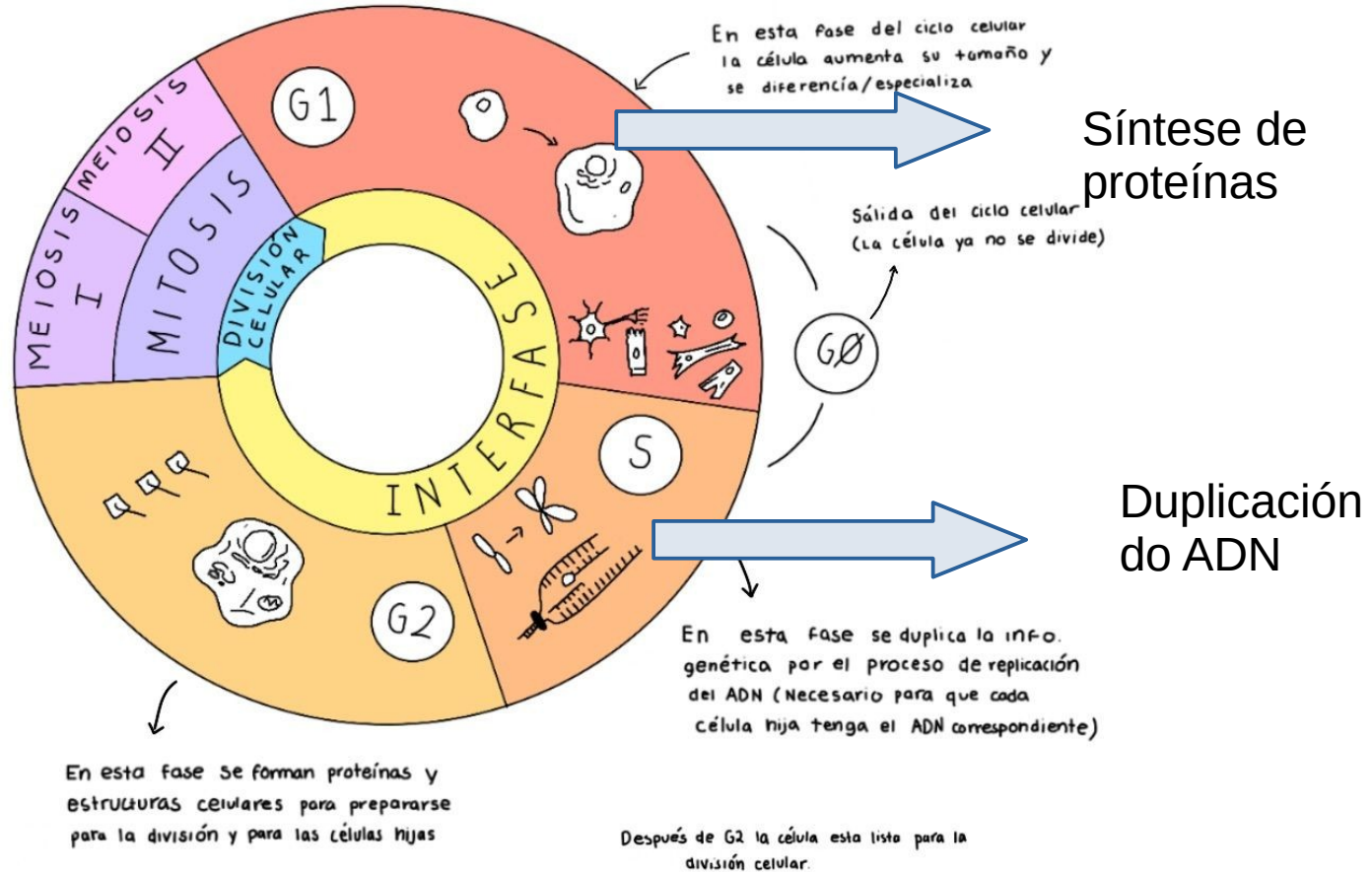




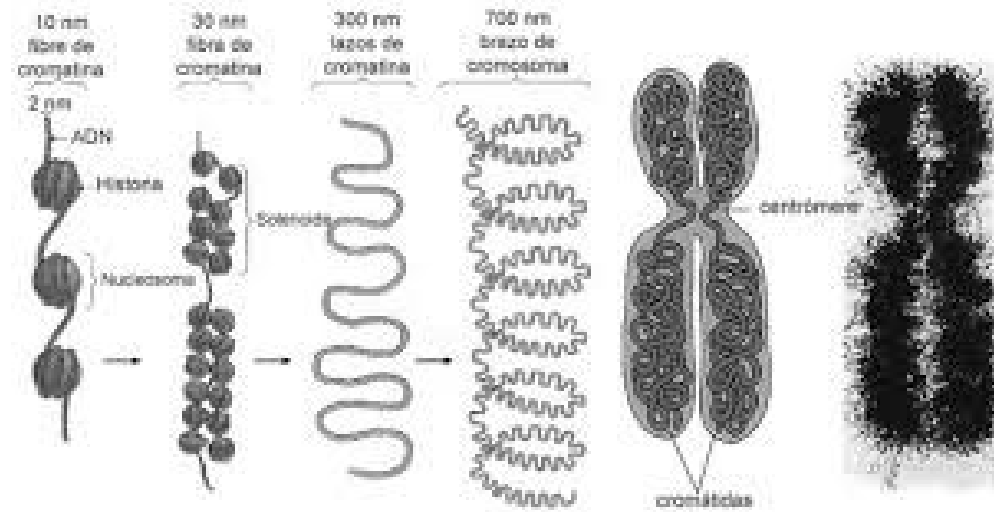
Núcleo

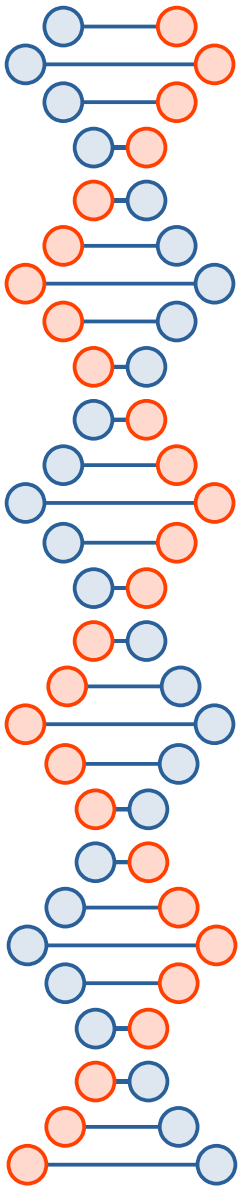


CICLO CELULAR



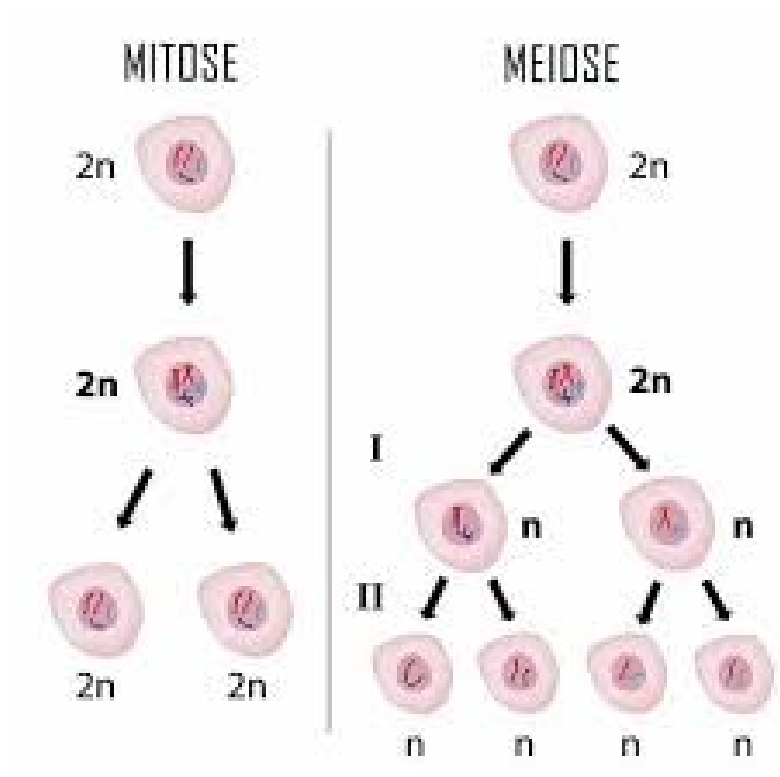
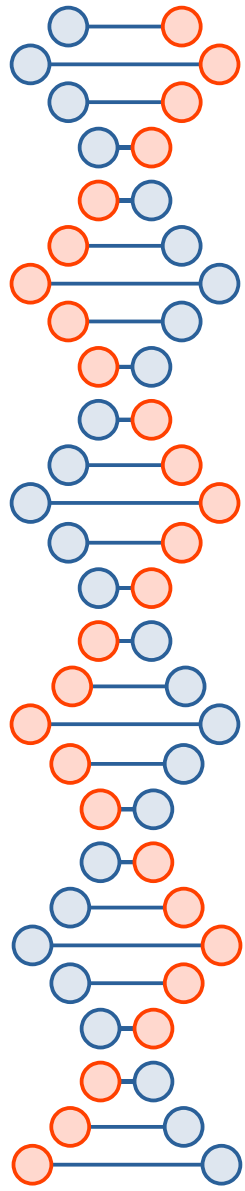
Cromatina/Cromosoma

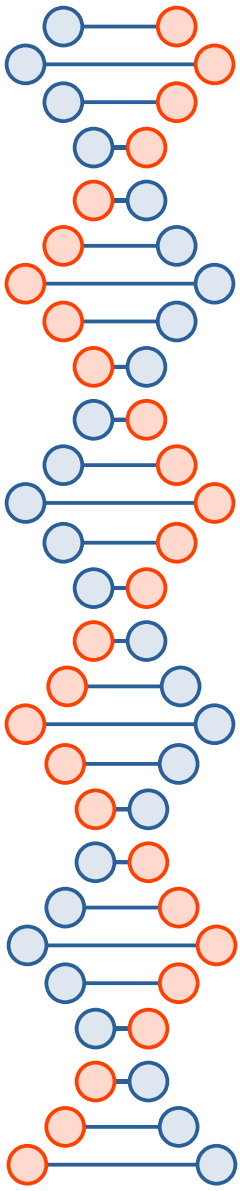




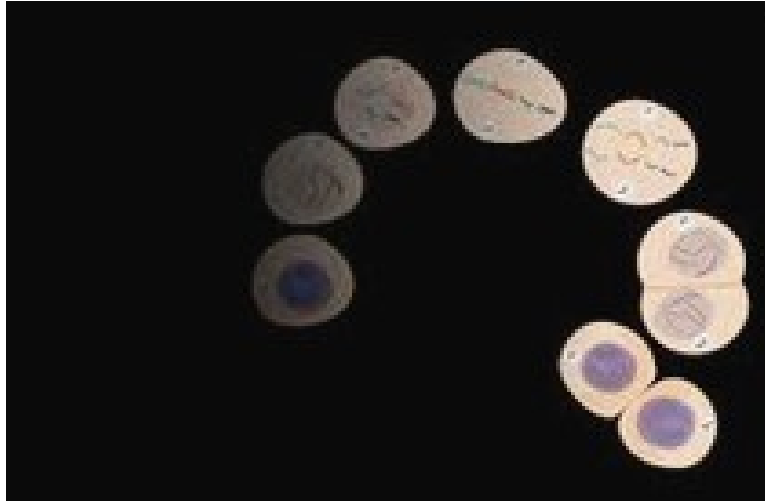
División celular

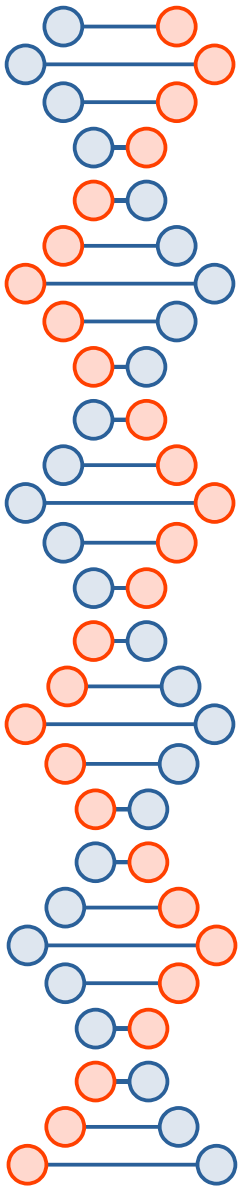
- Mitose:
 - Para que todas as células se poidan reproducir
 - Saen 2 células idénticas
- Meiose:
 - Somentes para formar gametos
 - Son haploides
 - Son 4
 - Todos diferentes
 - Precisan xuntarse con outro gameto





Mitose





Meiose

