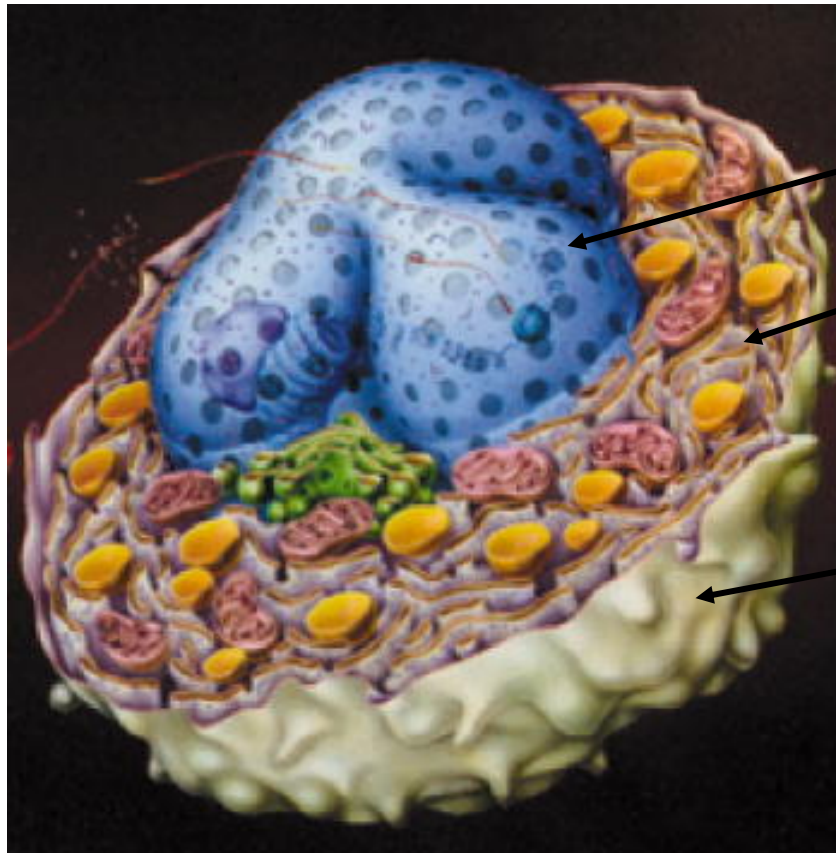


JUNÇÕES CELULARES ADESÕES CELULARES E A MATRIZ EXTRACELULAR

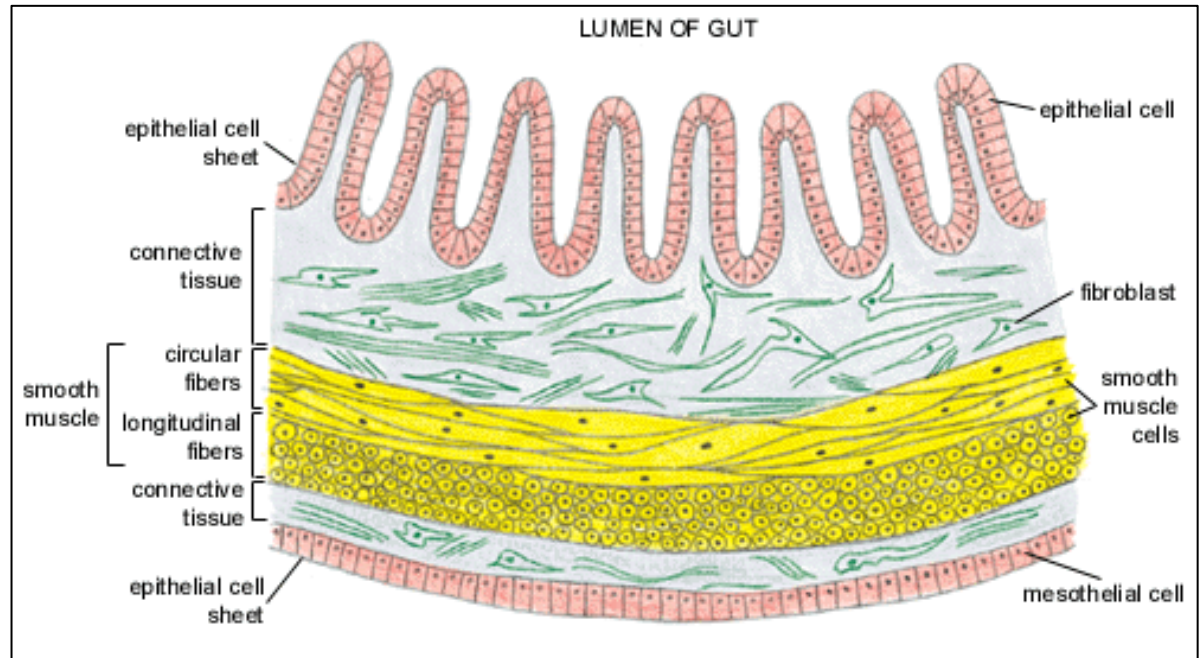
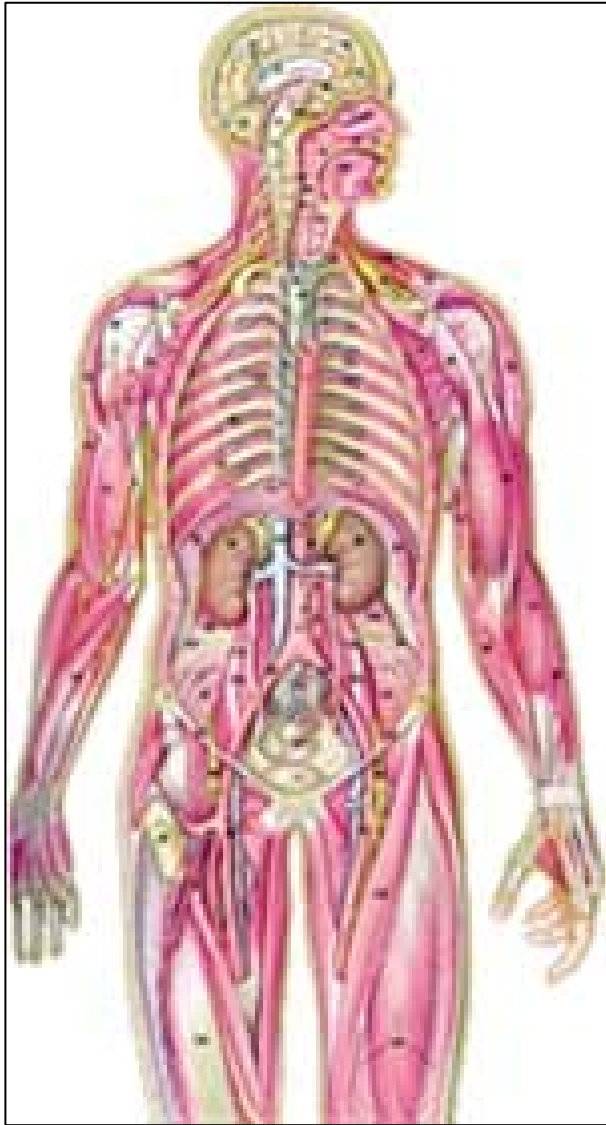


Núcleo

Meio aquoso

Membrana plasmática

ORGANISMOS, CÉLULAS E TECIDOS



PRINCIPAIS TIPOS DE
TECIDOS NOS
VERTEBRADOS

NERVOSO

MUSCULAR

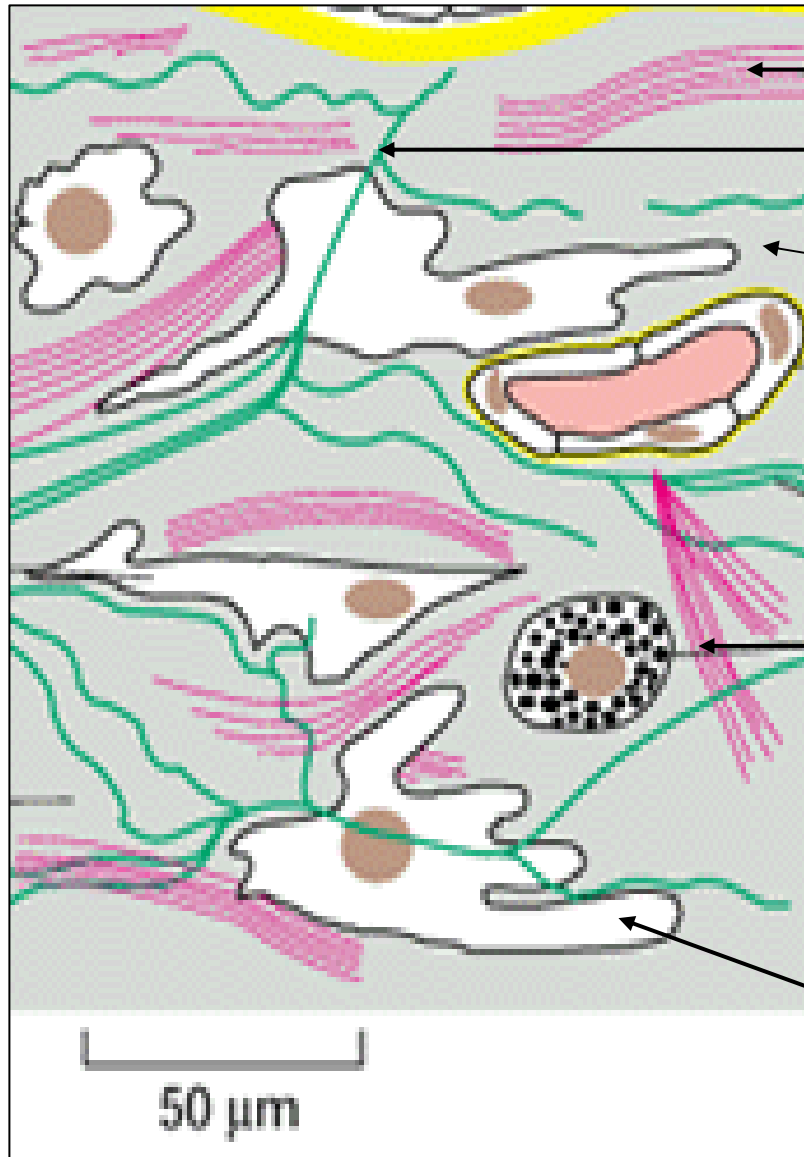
SANGUÍNEO

LINFÓIDE

EPITELIAL

CONJUNTIVO

TECIDO CONJUNTIVO



colágeno

elastina

proteoglicanas e
glicoproteínas

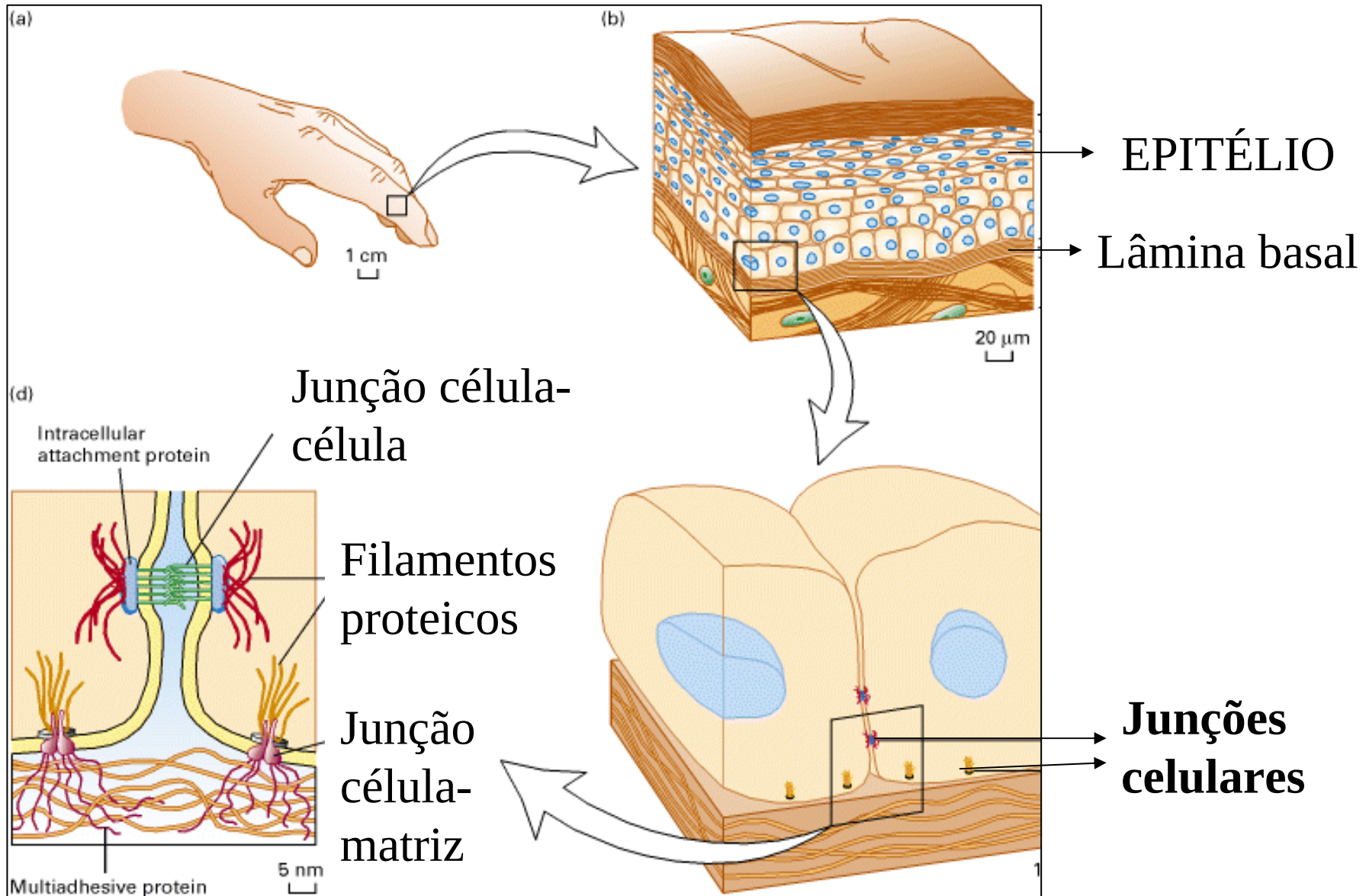
**Matriz
Extracelular**

Mastócito (célula migratória)

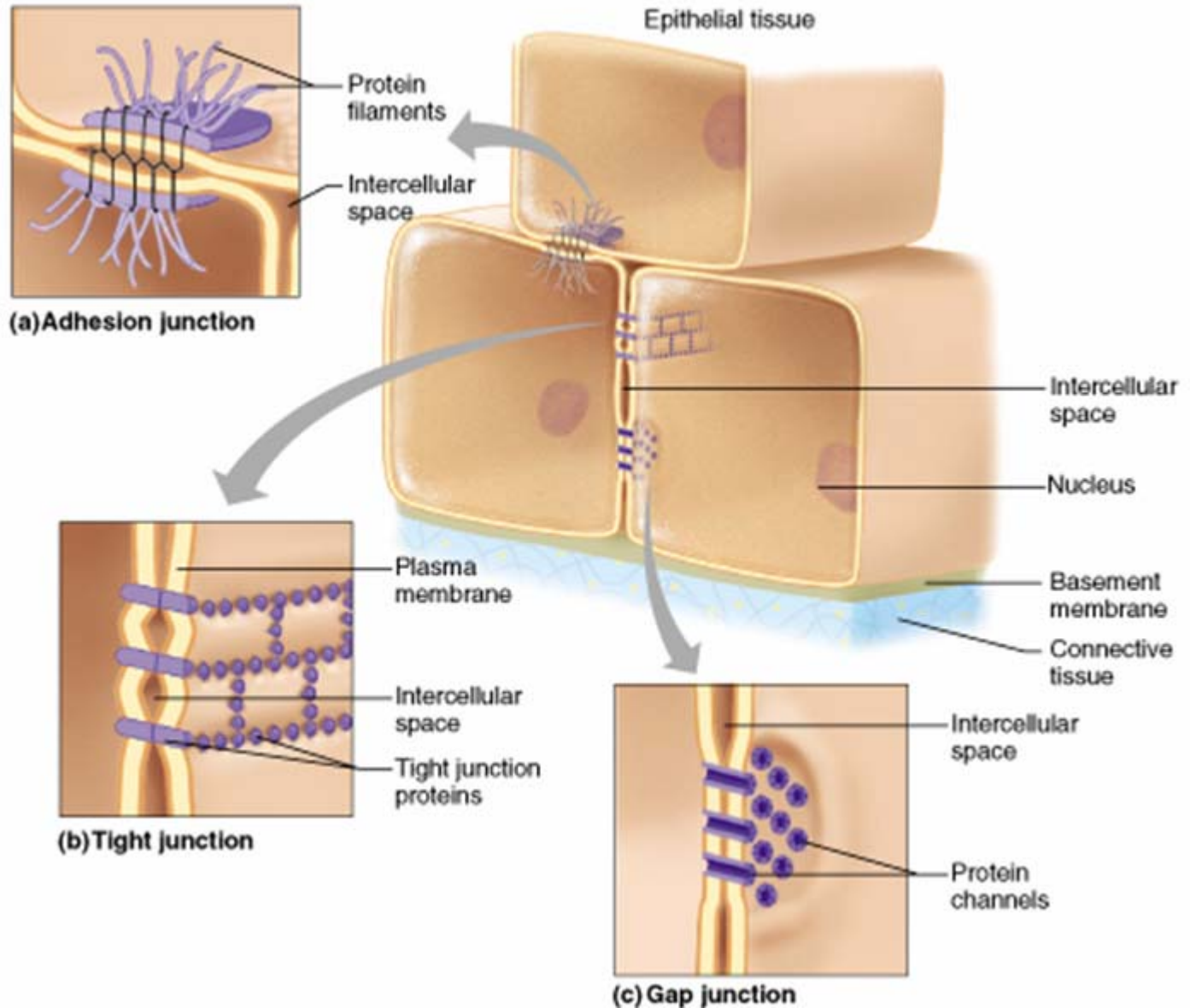
fibroblasto

50 μm

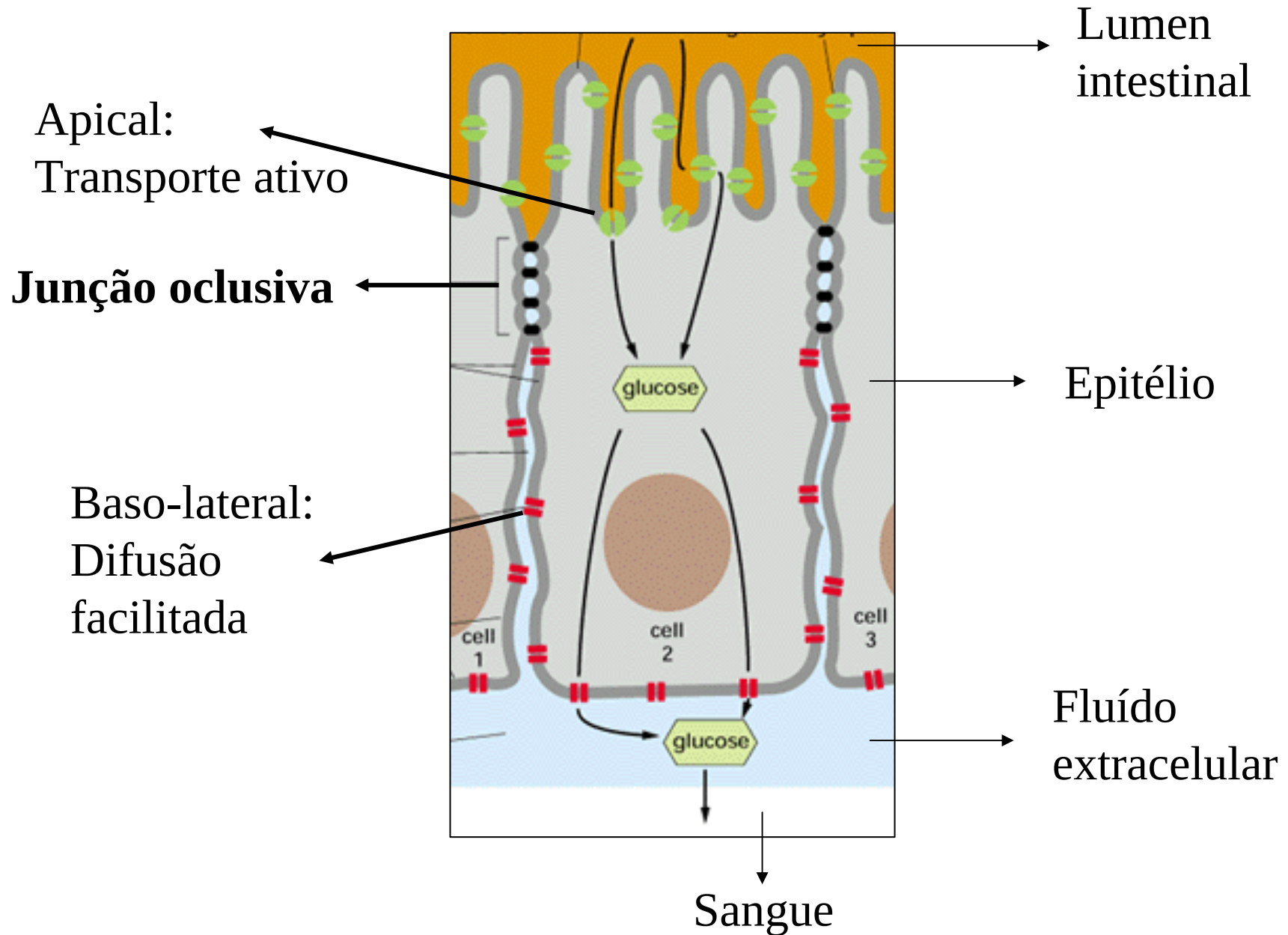
TECIDO EPITELIAL



JUNÇÕES CELULARES

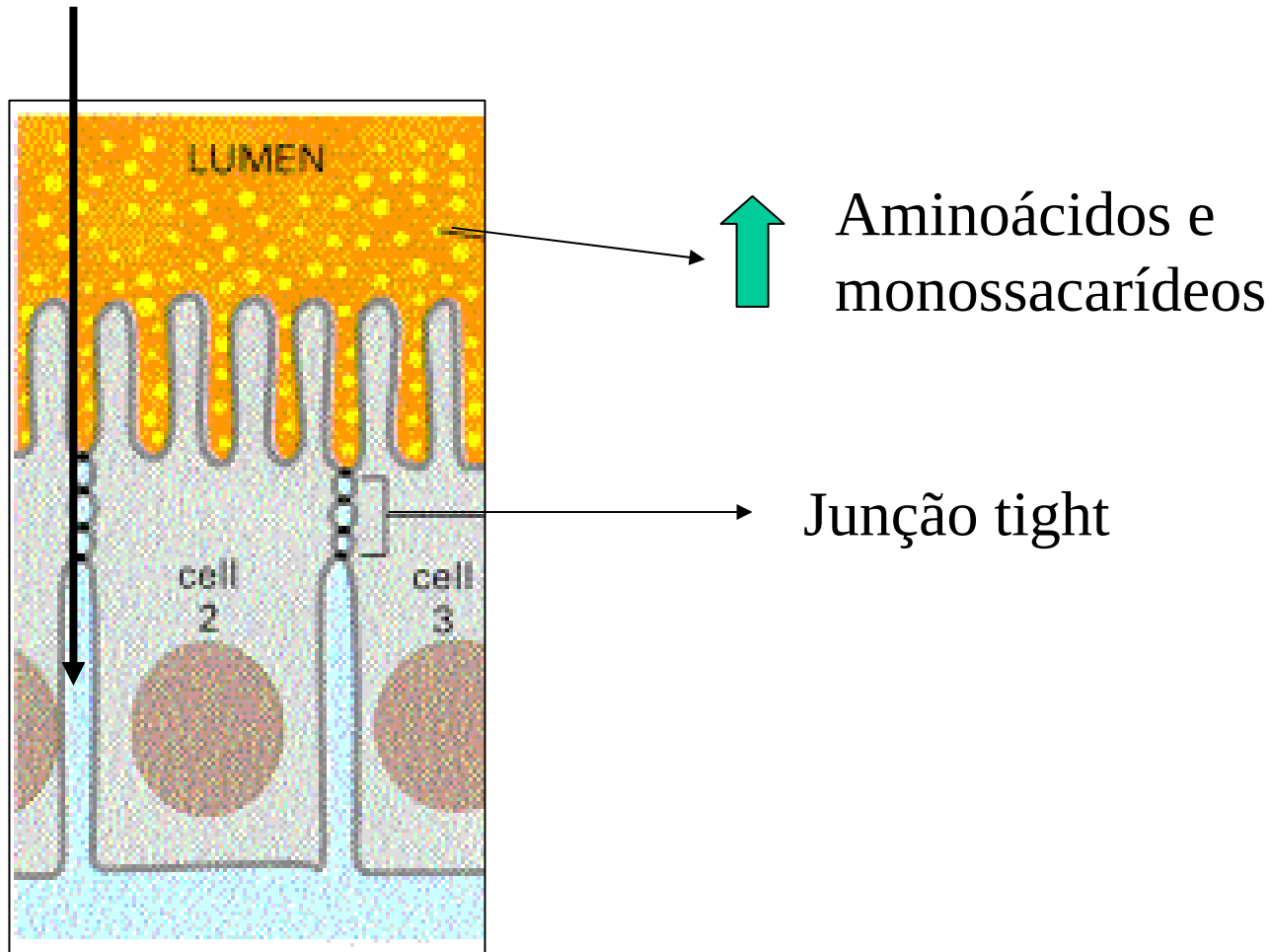


JUNÇÃO OCLUSIVA (TIGHT JUNCTION)



PERMEABILIDADE CONTROLÁVEL

Transporte passivo paracelular

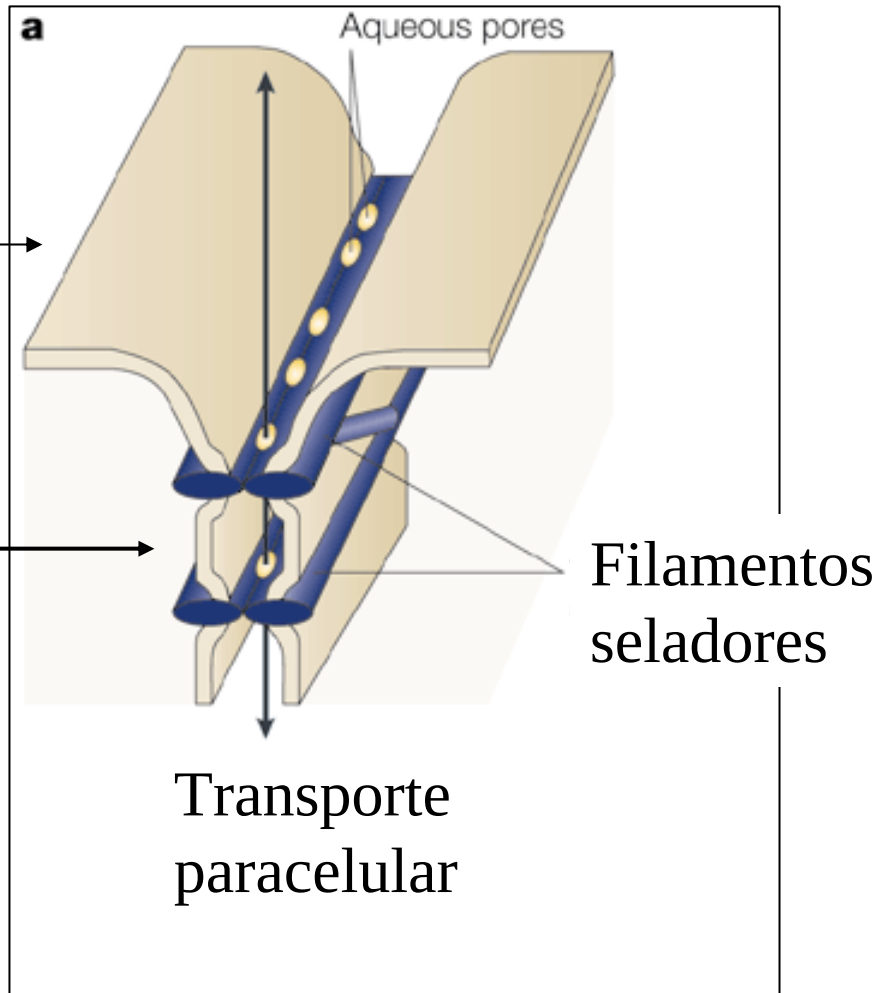


Formada por uma rede de filamentos seladores

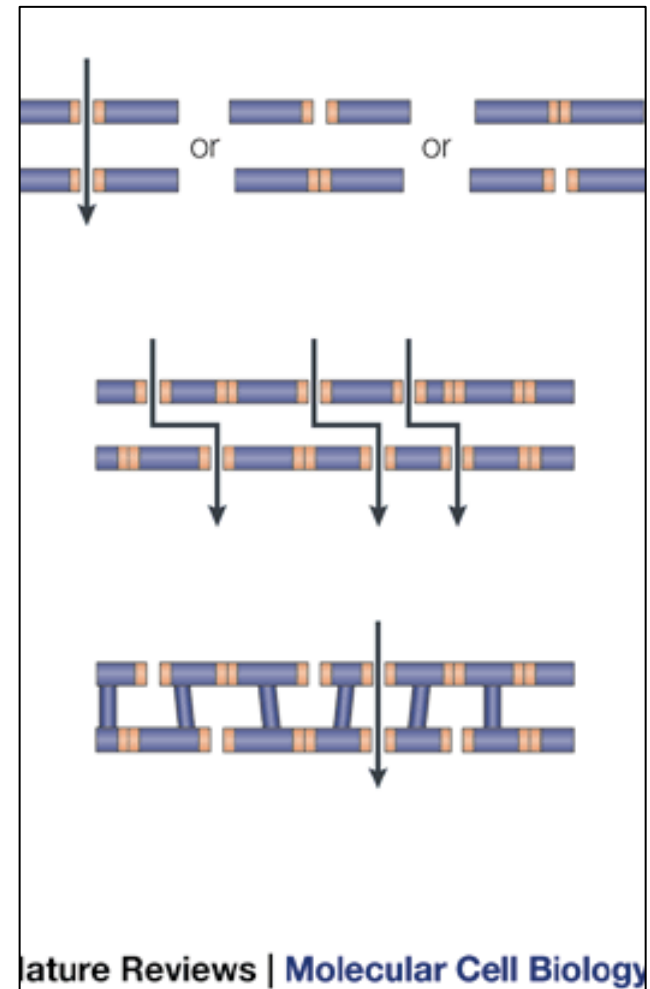
Superfície
apical

Tight
junction

Transporte
paracelular

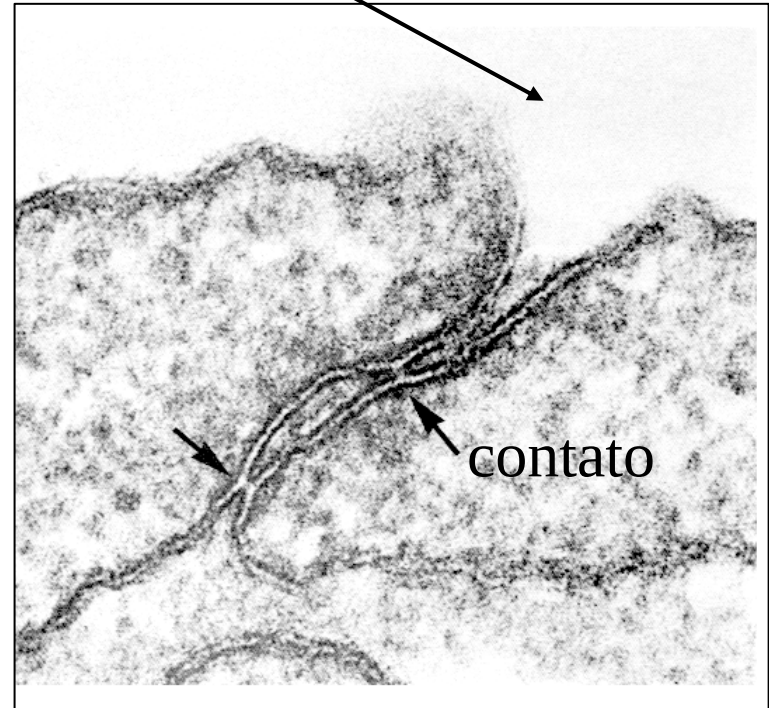
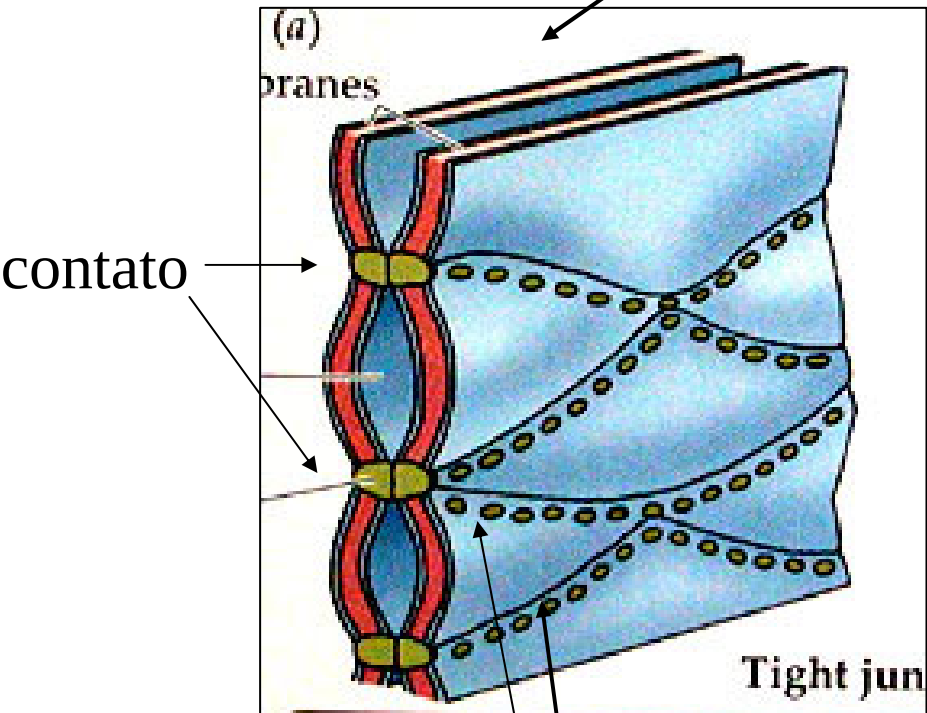


Poros
aquosos



Superfície apical

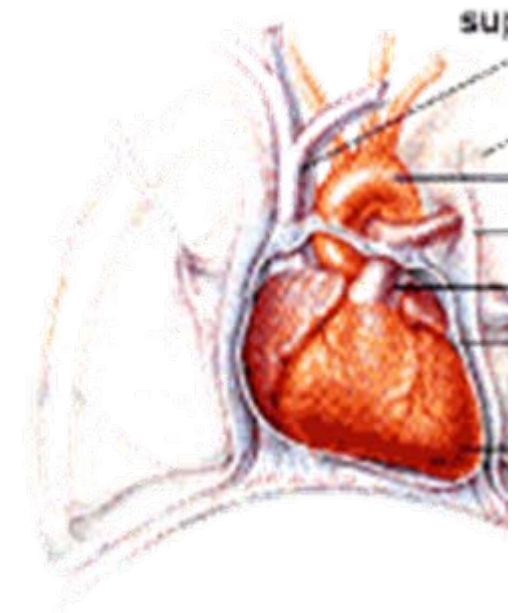
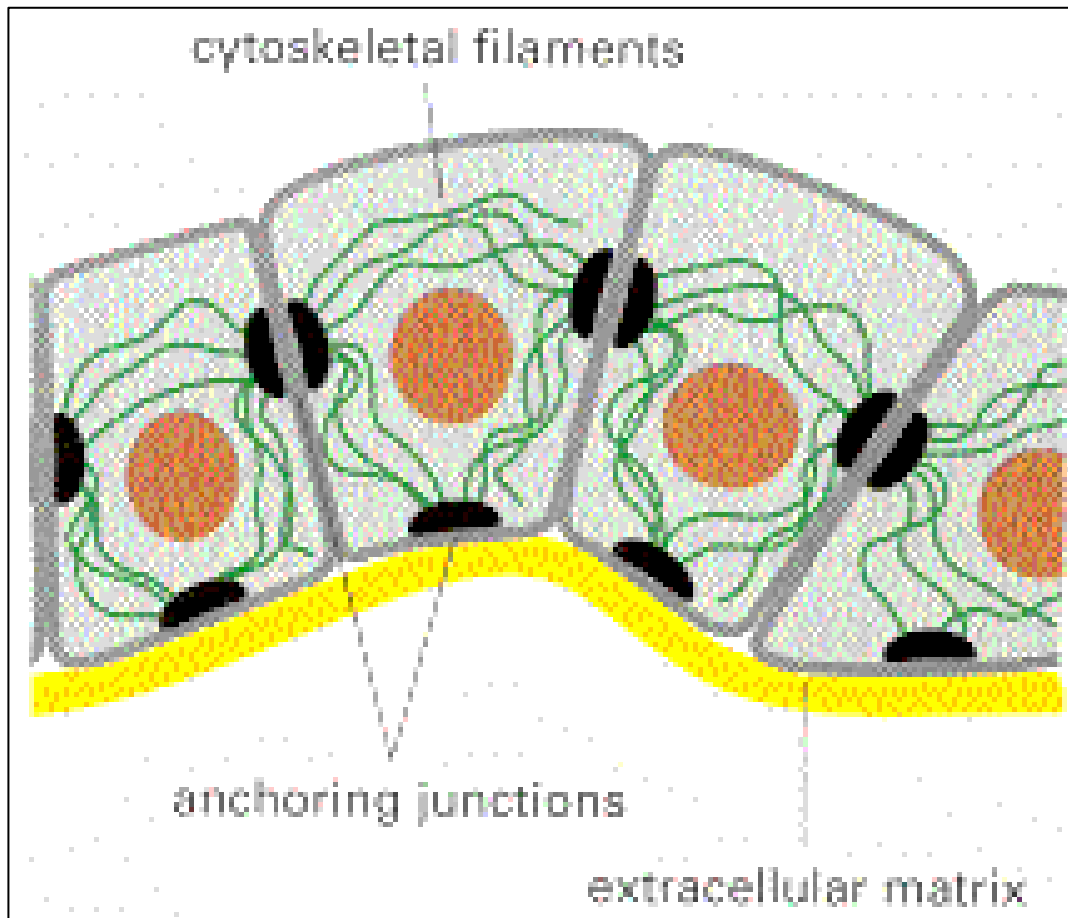
MET



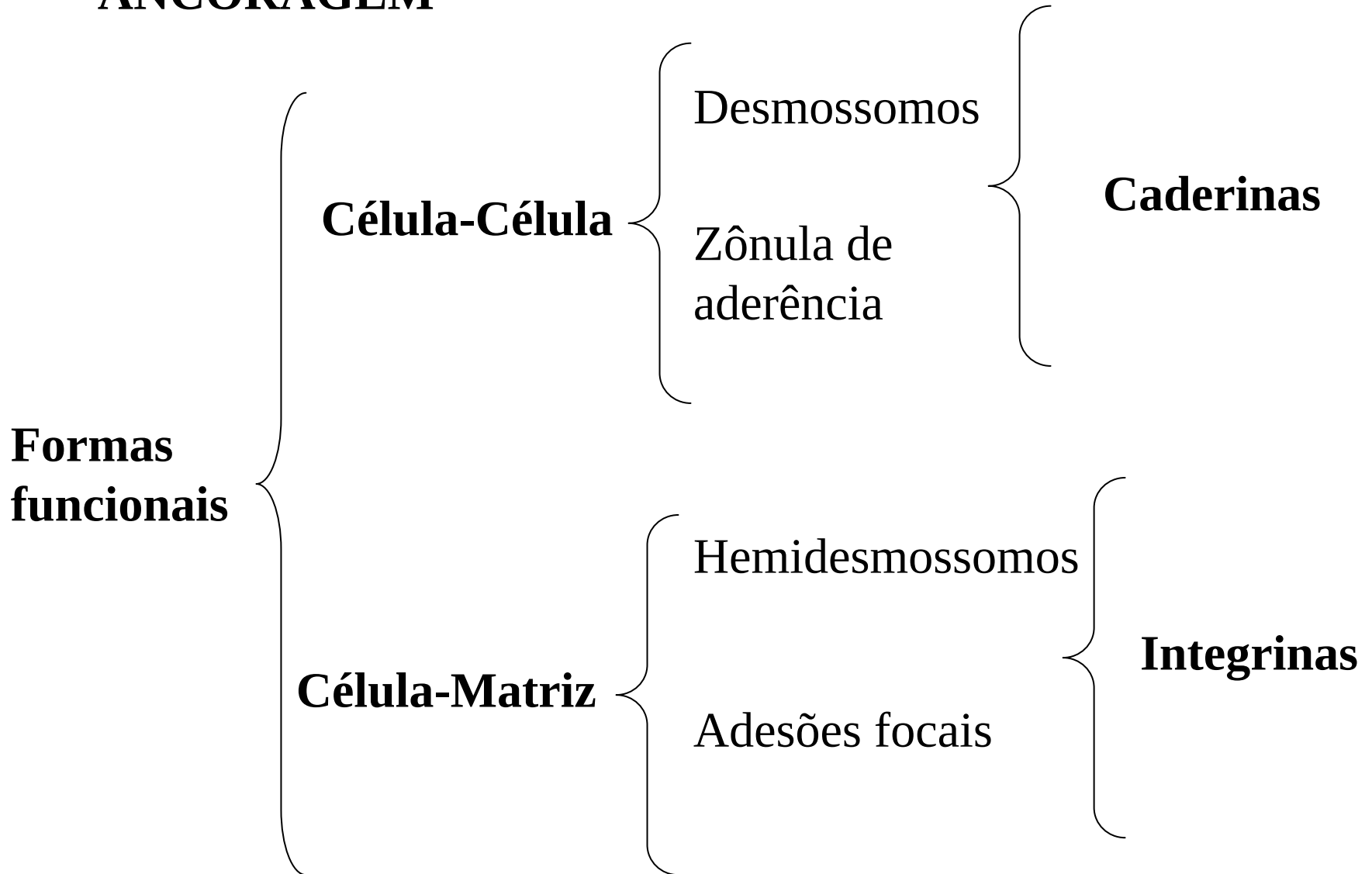
Filamentos seladores

JUNÇÕES DE ANCORAGEM

Unem as células e distribuem as trações

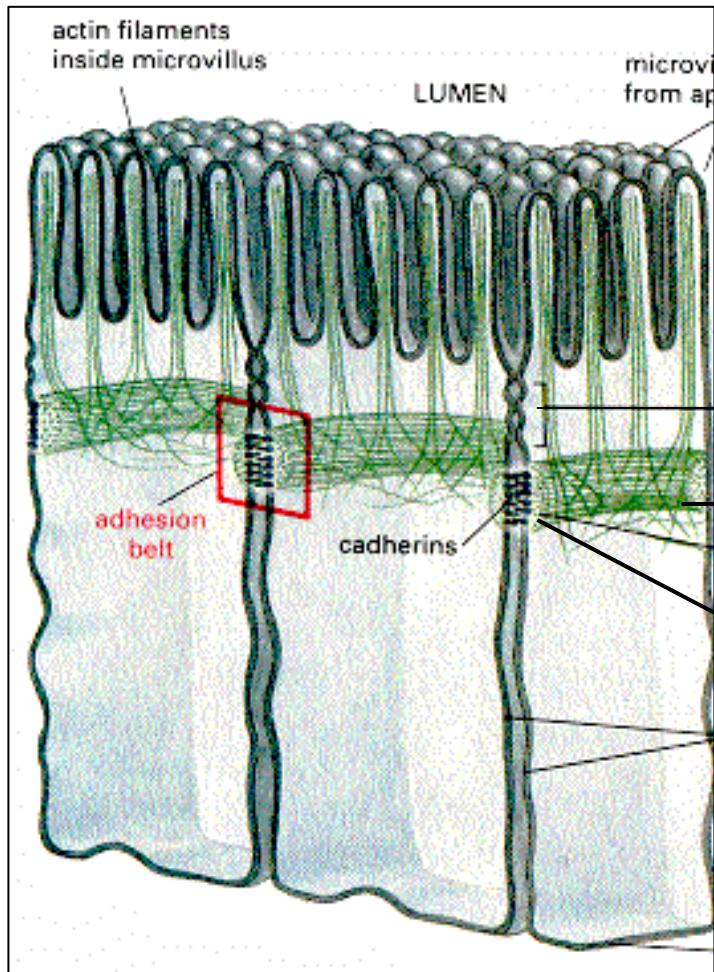


JUNÇÕES DE ANCORAGEM



CÉLULA- CÉLULA

1-) ZÔNULA DE ADERÊNCIA

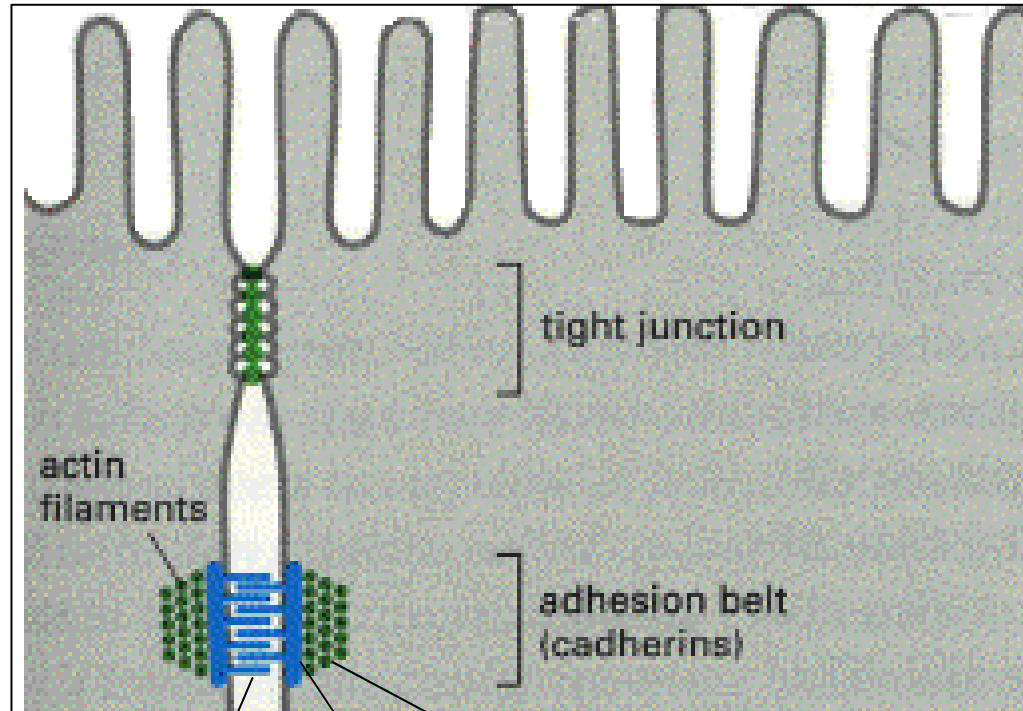


Junção tight

Filamentos de actina

Zônula de aderência

Zônula de adesão: Composta por três tipos de proteínas



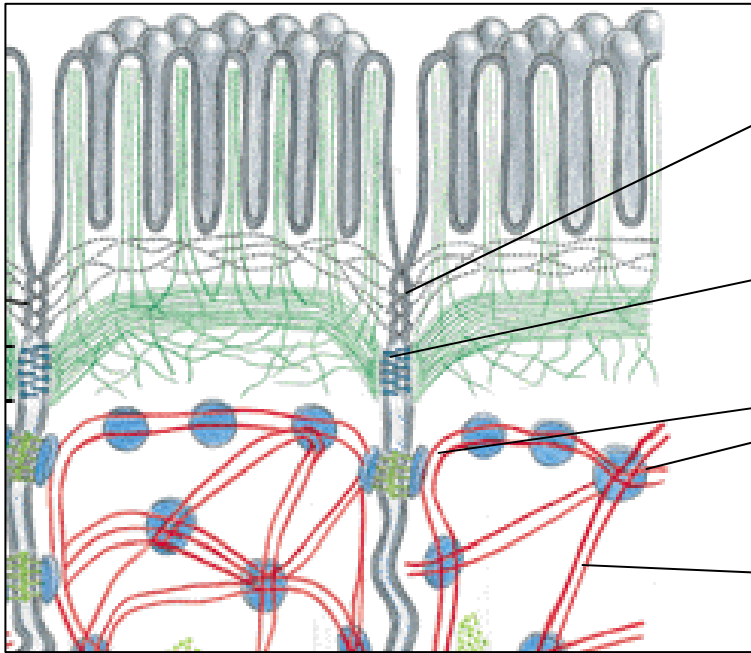
Proteínas de adesão
transmembrana.
Caderinas clássicas

Feixe contrátil de
filamentos de actina

Proteínas de ancoragem:
Vinculina e talina.

CÉLULA- CÉLULA

2-) DESMOSSOMO



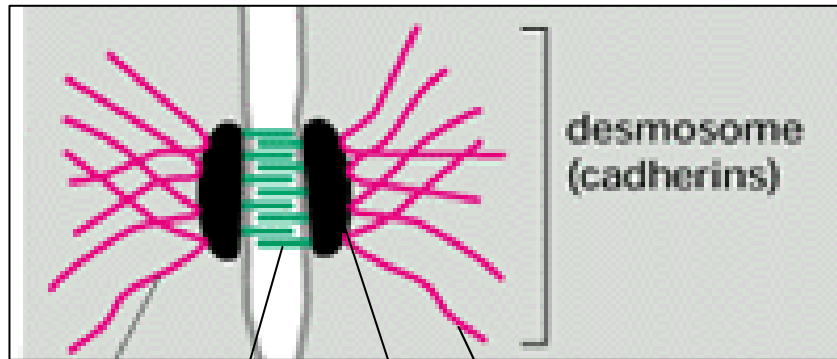
Zônula oclusiva

Zônula de aderência

desmossomos

Filamentos intermediários

DESMOSSOMO: Composição protéica

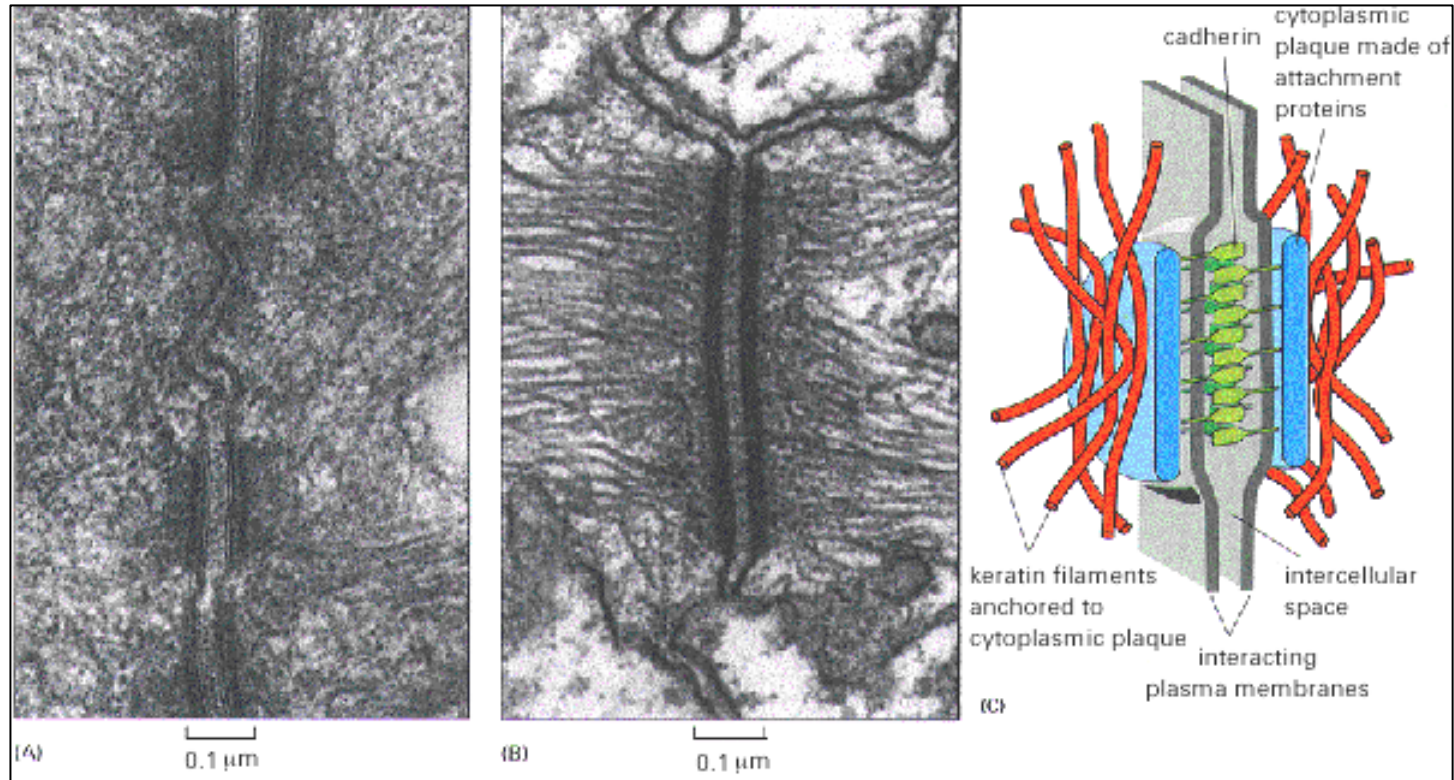


Caderinas.
Desmocolina e
desmogleína

Filamentos intermediários

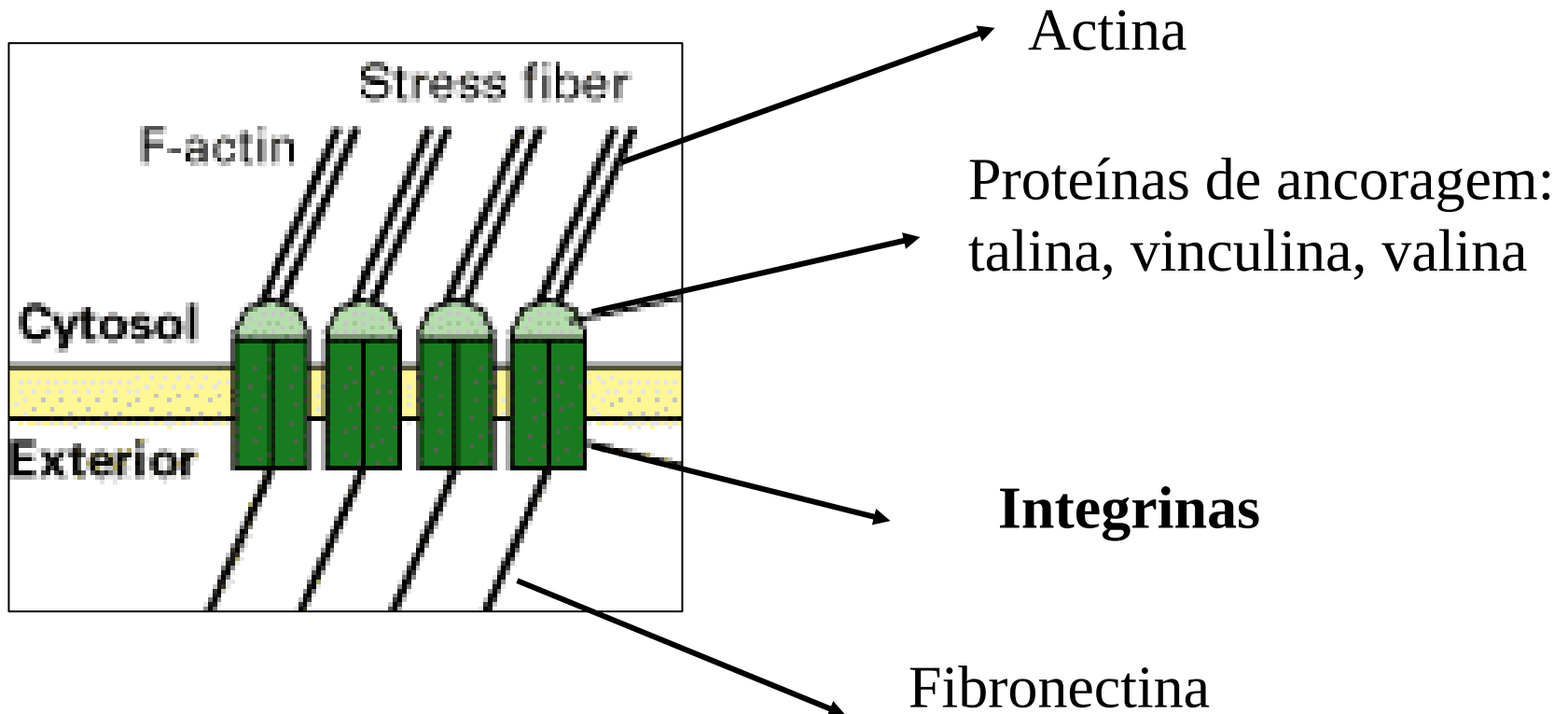
Placa. Proteínas de ancoragem:
Desmoplaquina e desmocolina

DESMOSSOMO: MET

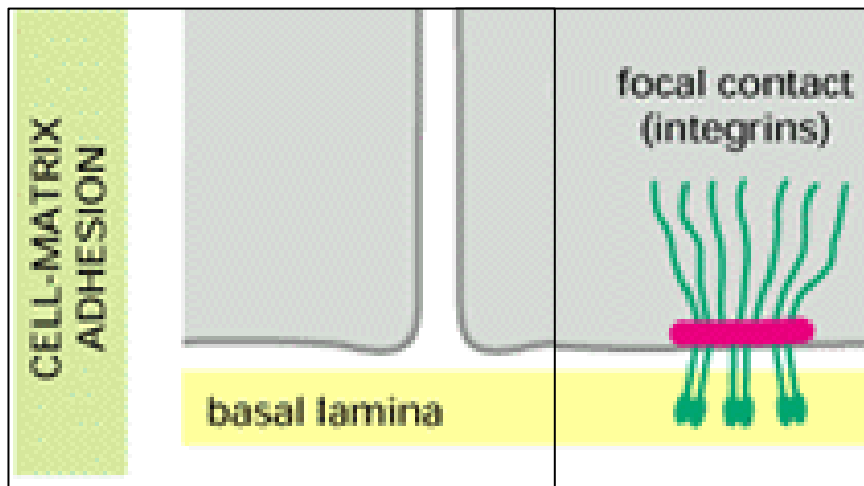


JUNÇÕES DE ANCORAGEM CÉLULA- MATRIZ FORMADAS POR INTEGRINAS

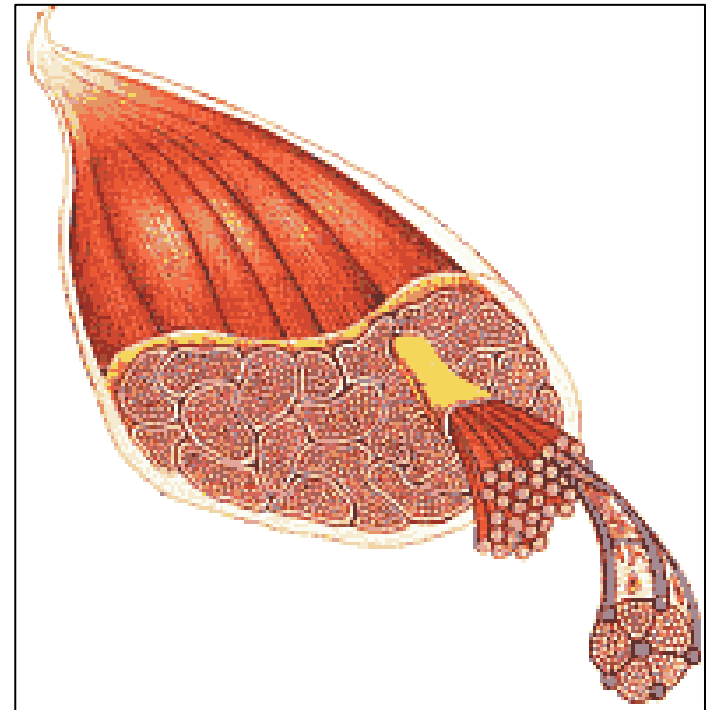
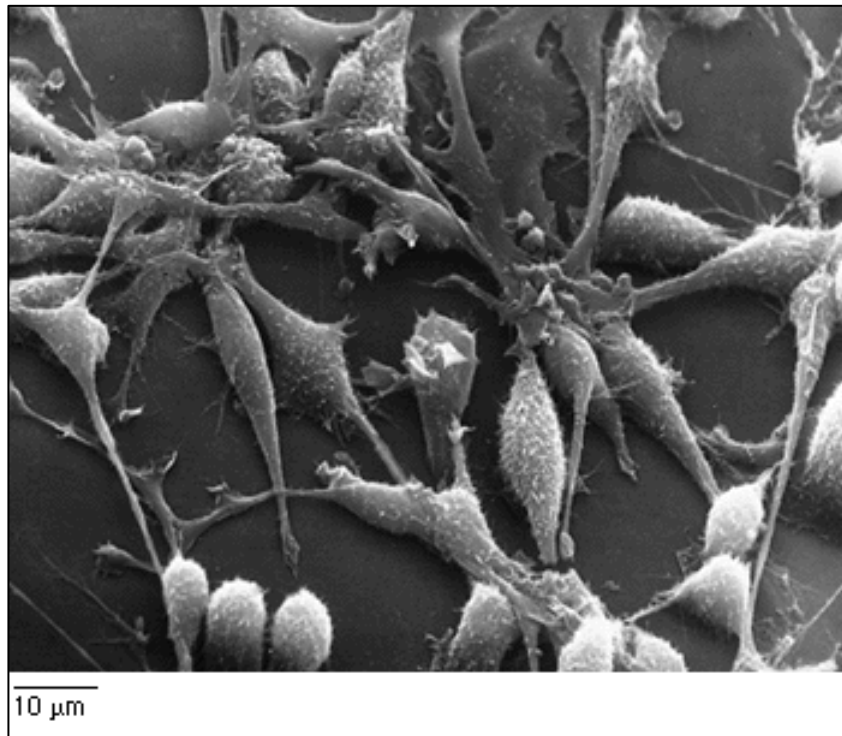
1-) ADESÕES FOCAIS



ADESÕES FOCAIS

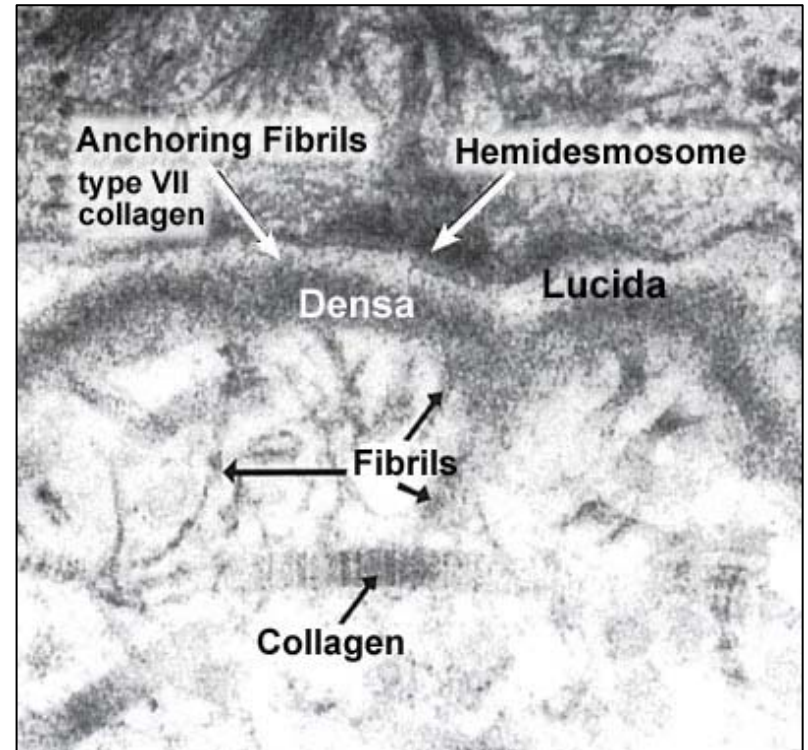
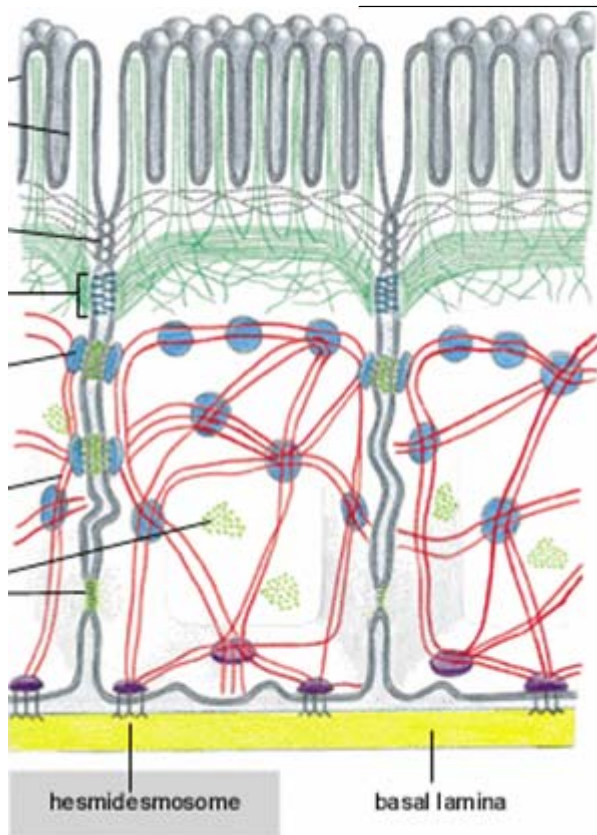


ADESÕES FOCAIS

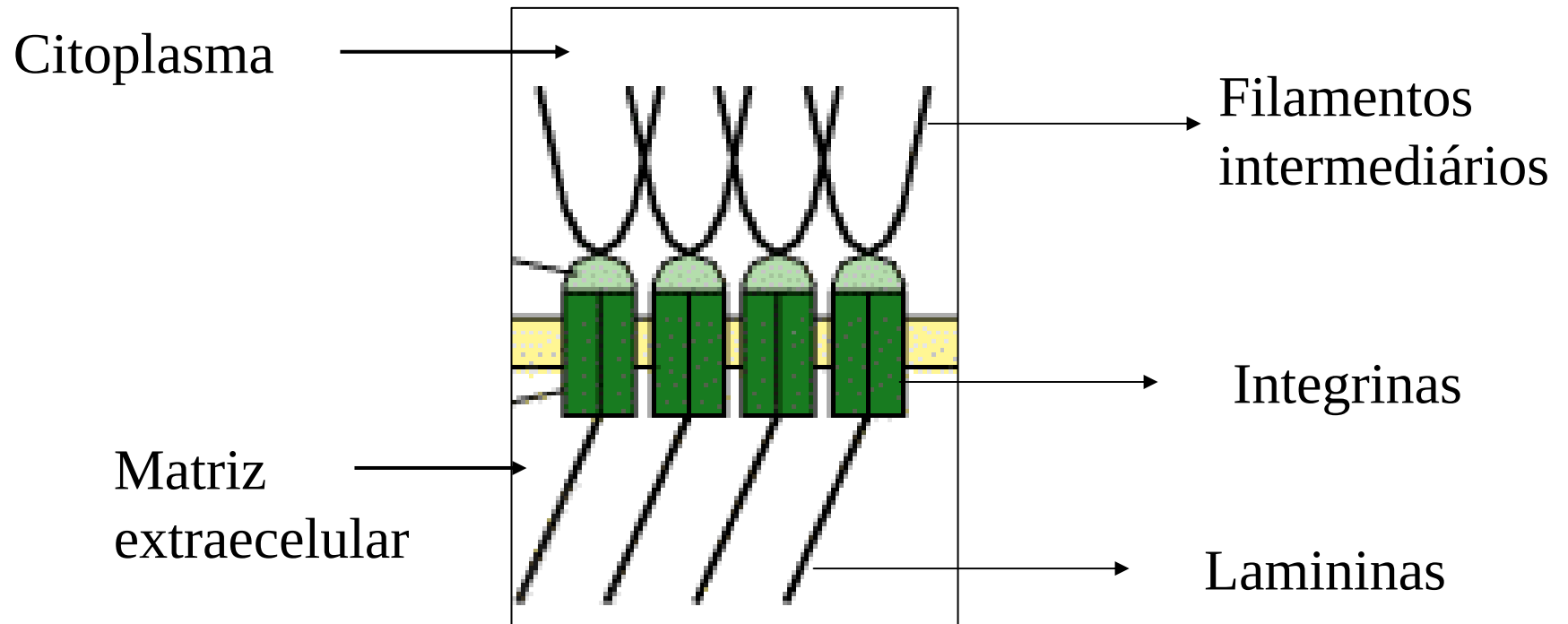


JUNÇÕES DE ANCORAGEM CÉLULA- MATRIZ FORMADAS POR INTEGRINAS

2-) HEMIDESMOSSOMOS

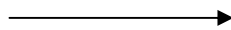


2-) HEMIDESMOSSOMOS

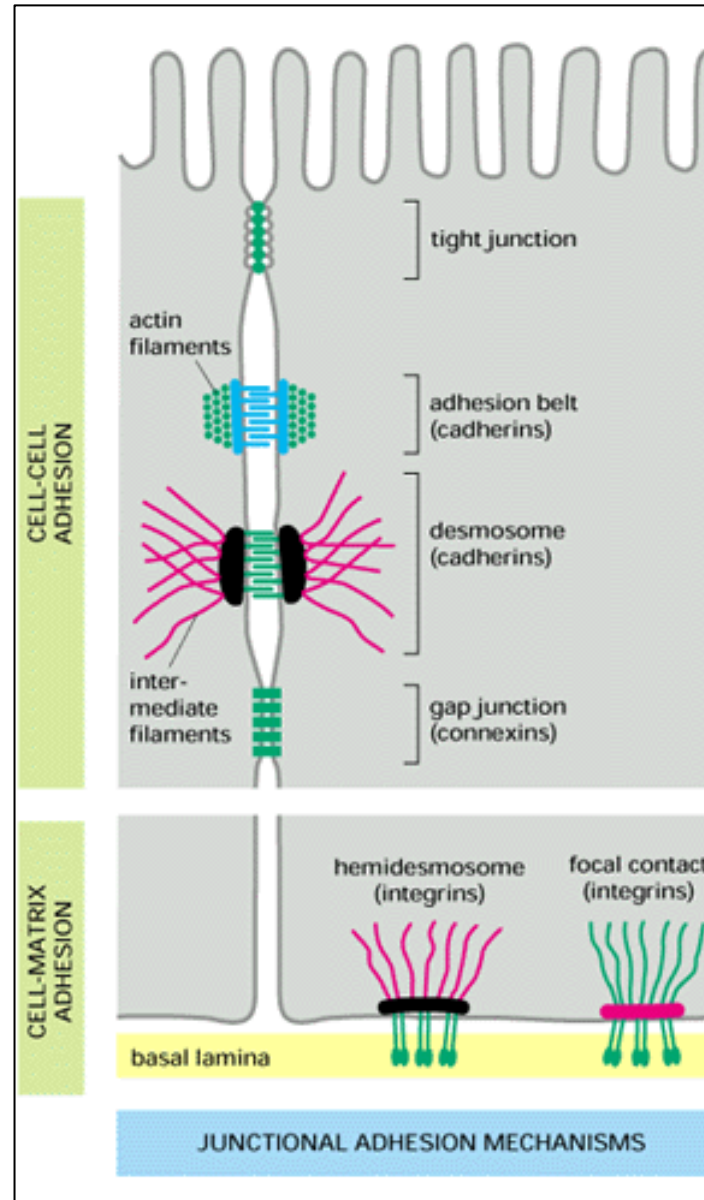
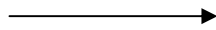


Terminologia

Caderinas



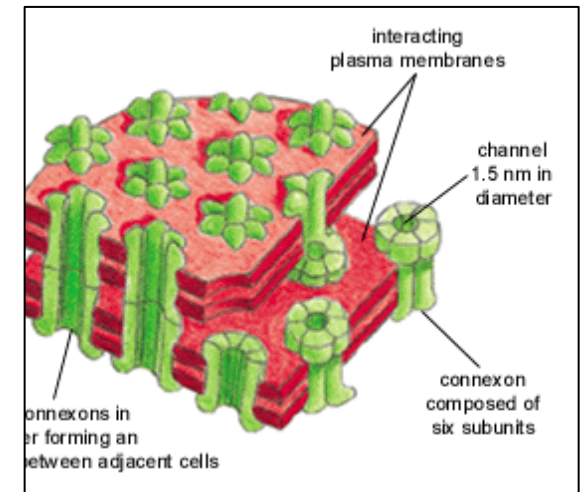
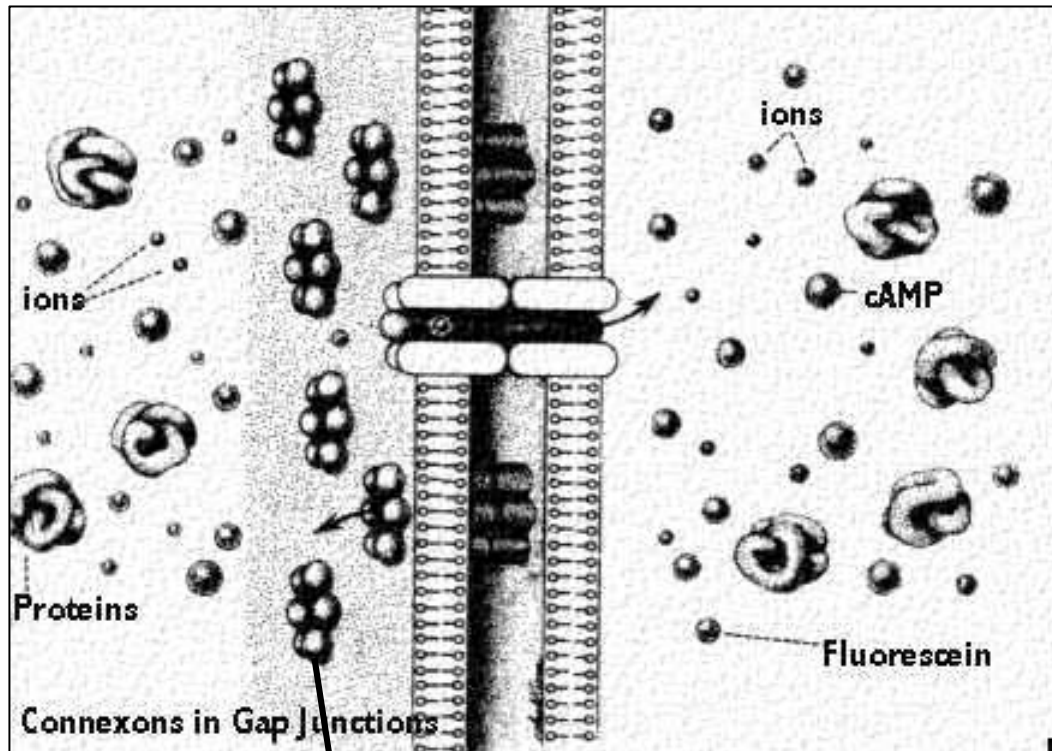
Integrinas



Complexo
juncional

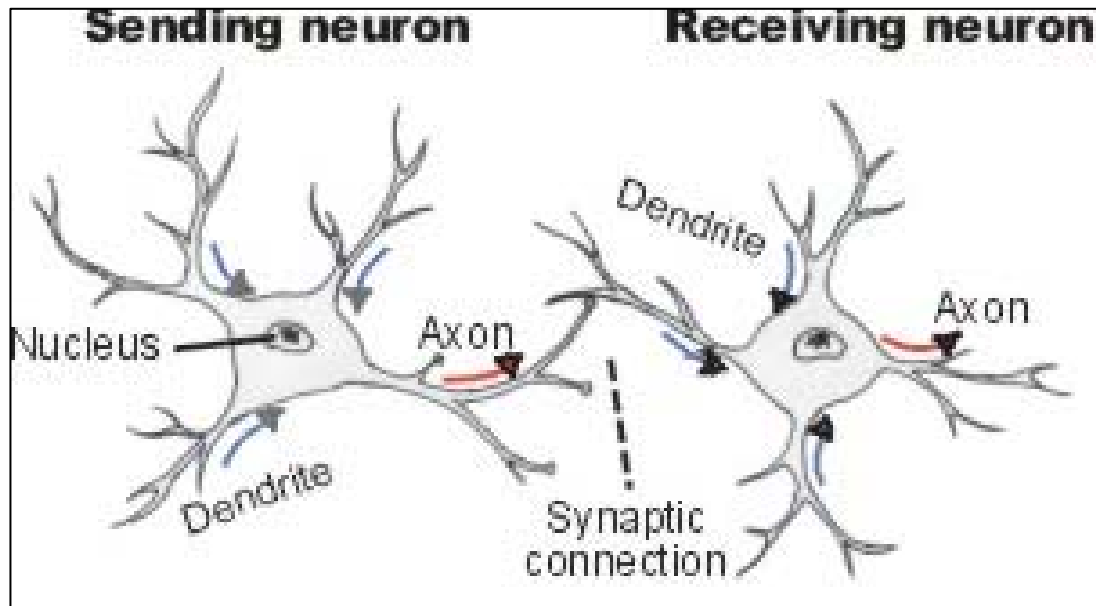
JUNÇÕES COMUNICANTES (GAP JUNCTIONS). Compartilhamentode pequenas moléculas

2nm



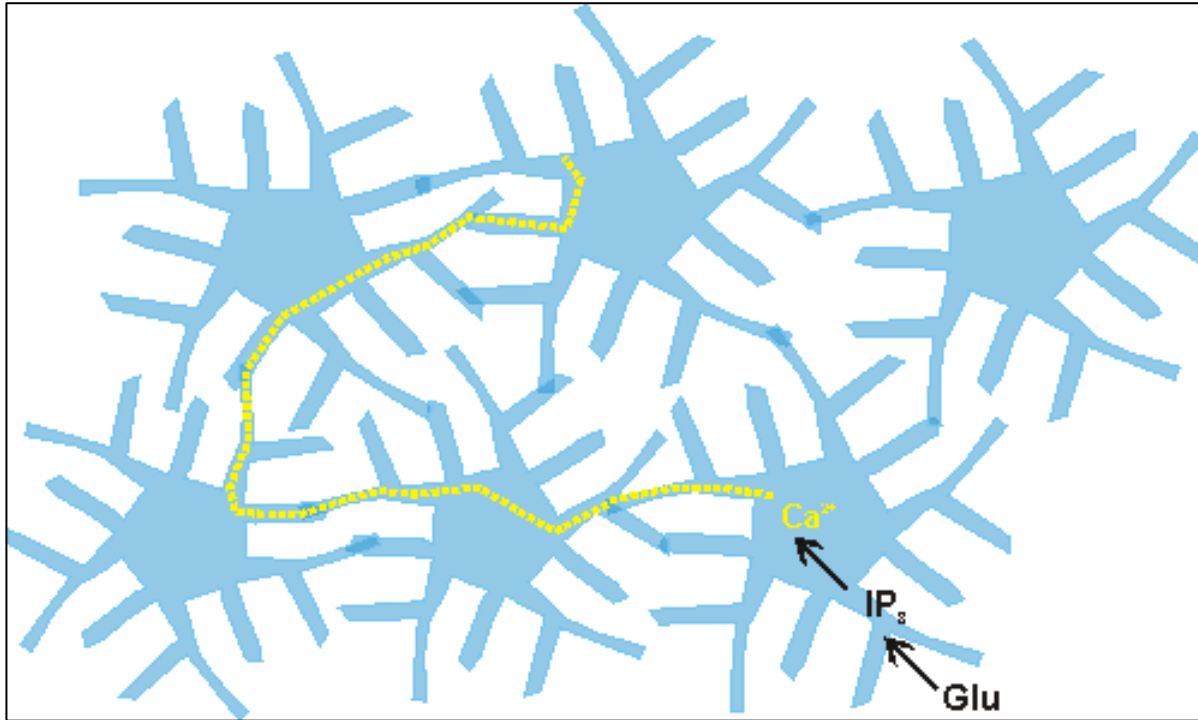
Canais

Células excitáveis: Sinapses elétricas

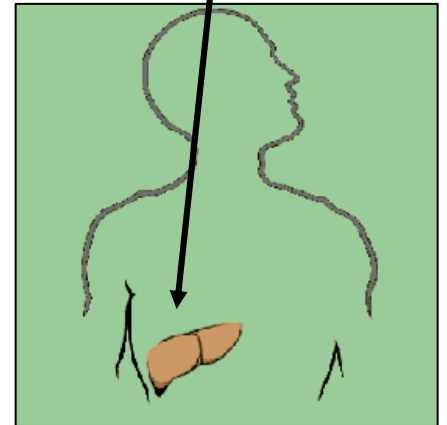


Células não excitáveis

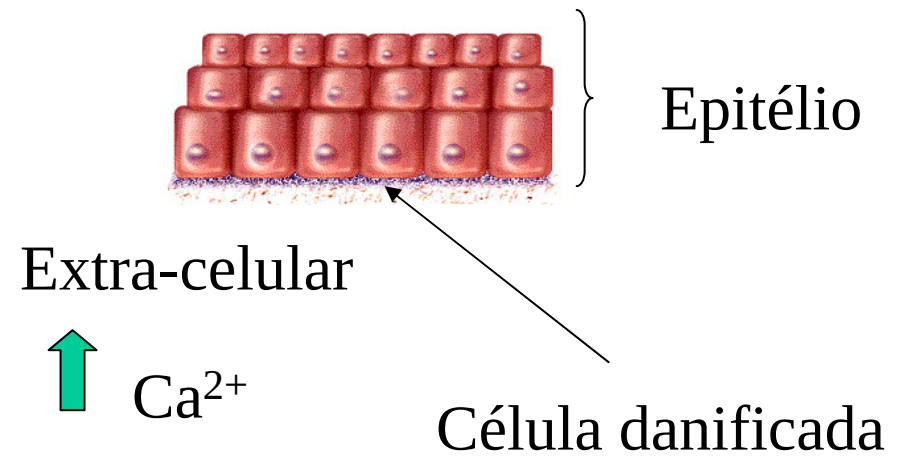
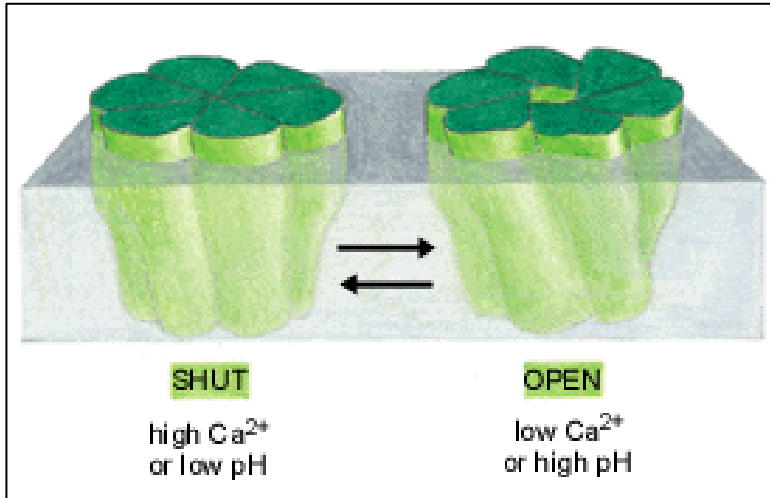
Acoplamento



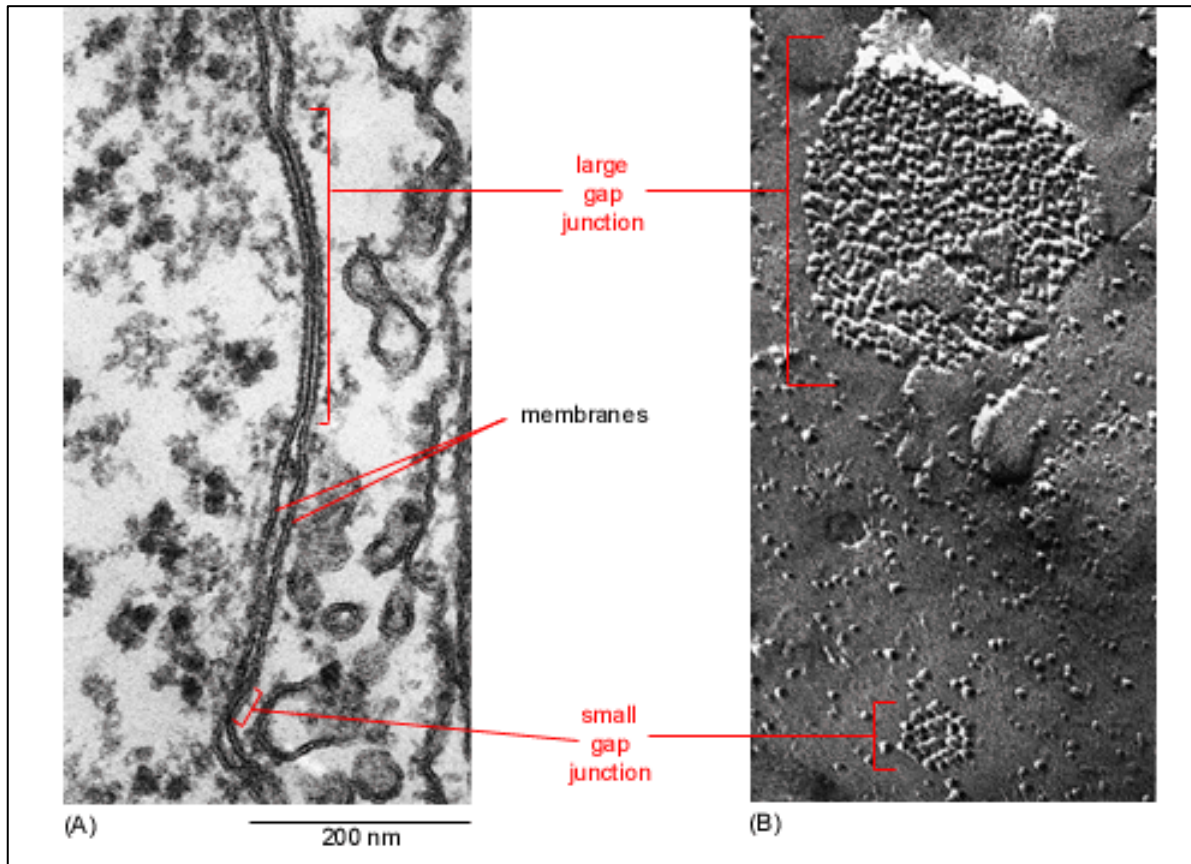
Noradrenalina.
Nervos simpáticos



Permeabilidade controlada

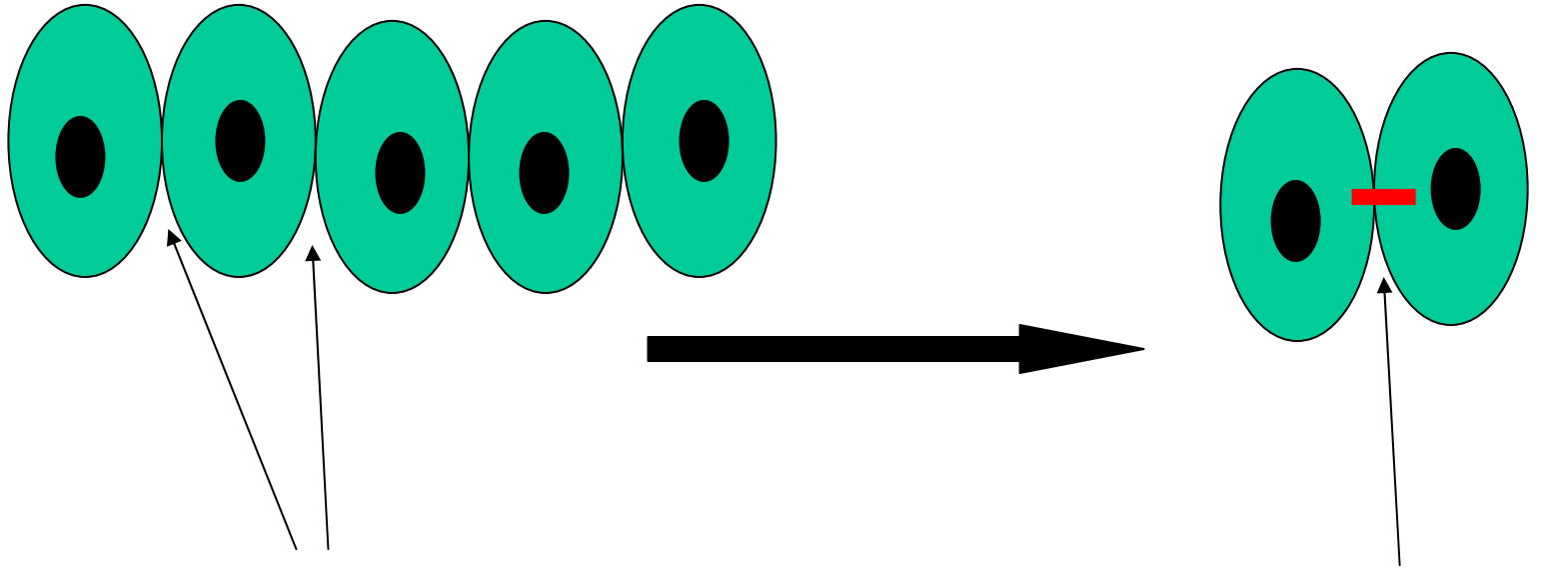


GAP JUNCTIONS MET



ADESÃO CELULAR

Precede a formação de junções celulares

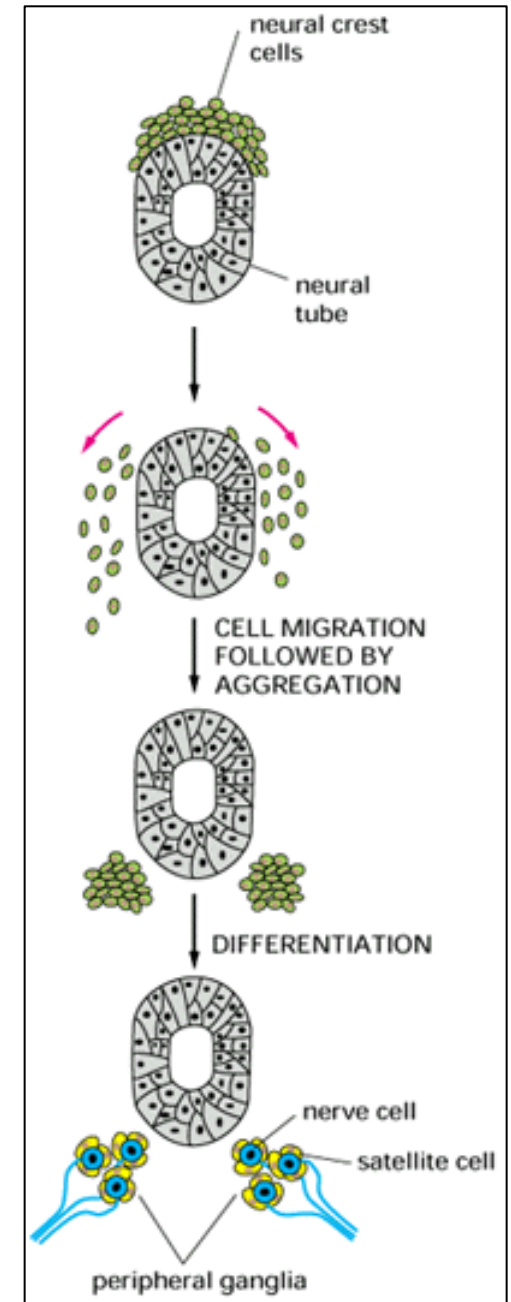
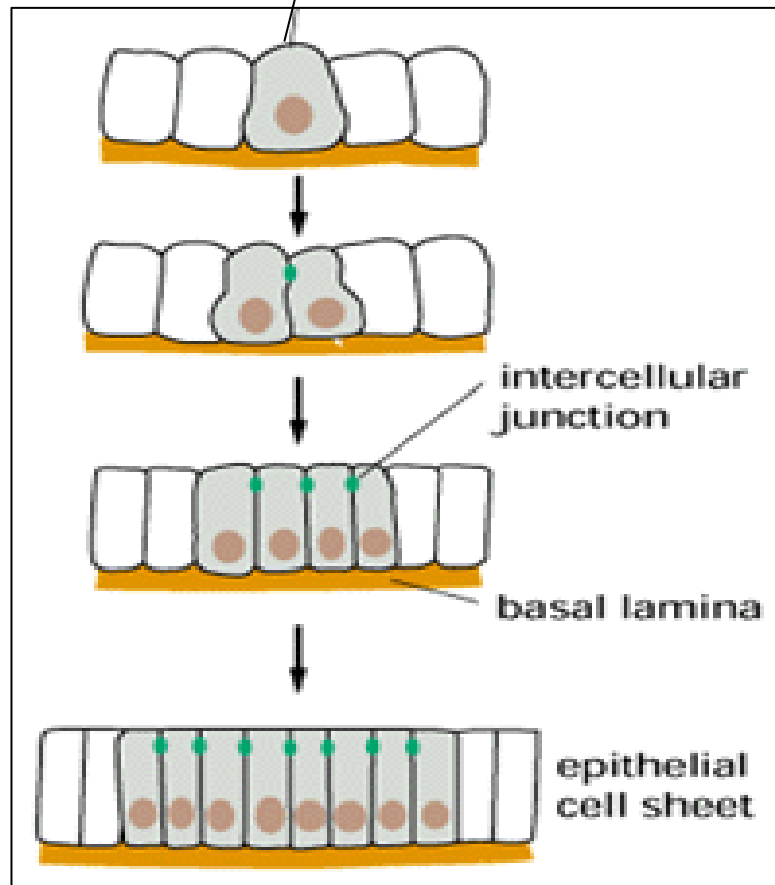


Adesão sem
formação de junção
celular

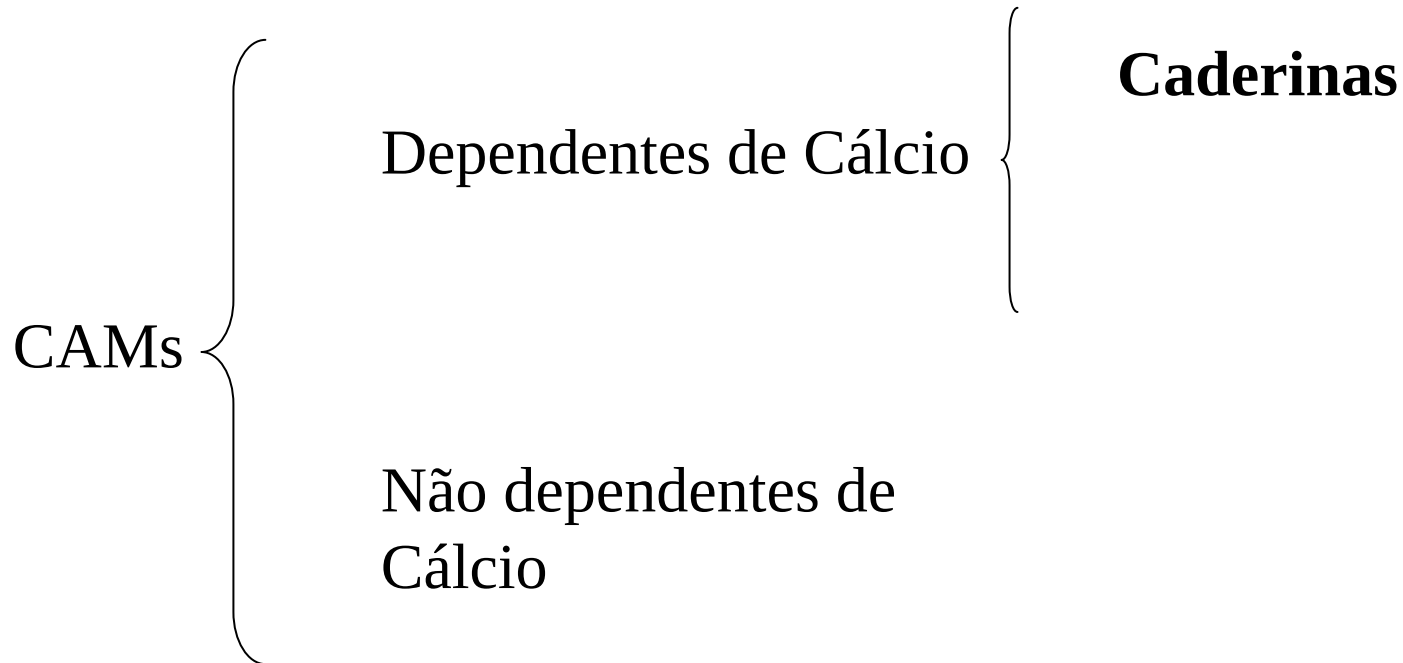
Junção celular

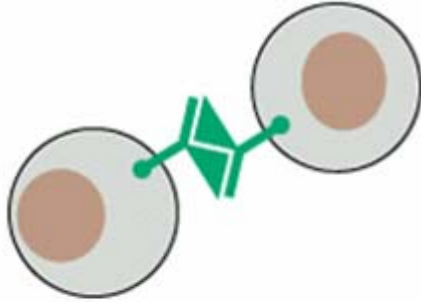
FORMAÇÃO DE TECIDOS

Célula precursora

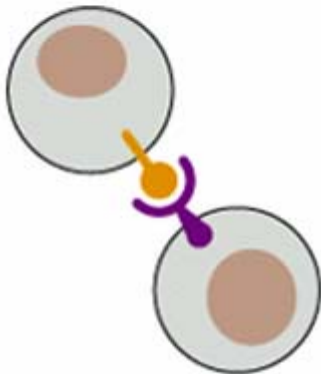


ADESÃO CELULAR É MEDIADA POR CAMs. Célula-célula ou Célula-matriz

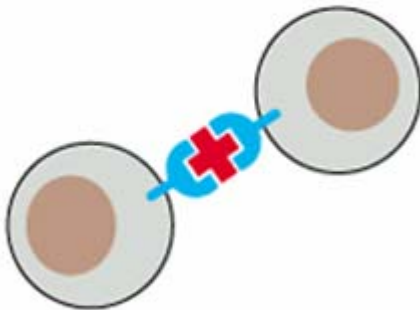




HOMOPHILIC BINDING



HETEROPHILIC BINDING



BINDING THROUGH
AN EXTRACELLULAR
LINKER MOLECULE

Caderinas são glicoproteínas transmembrana.

Saccharides and Cell Adhesion

