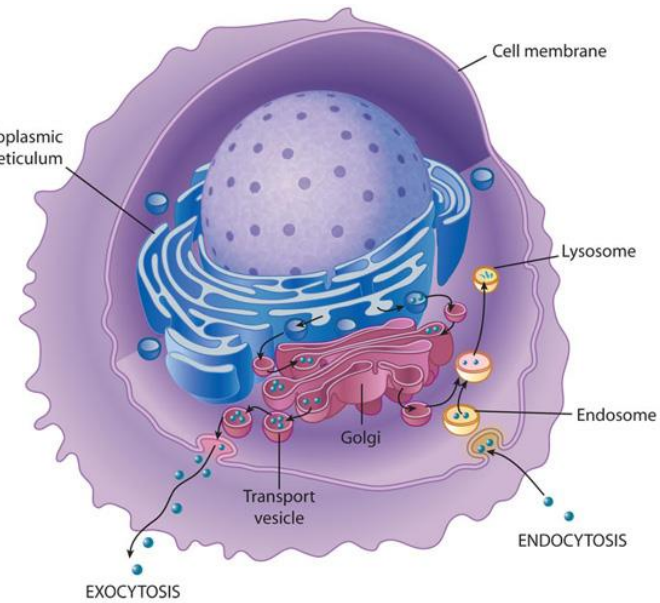
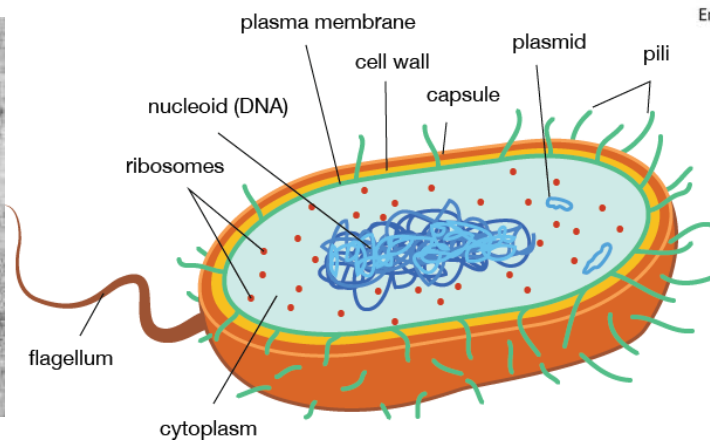
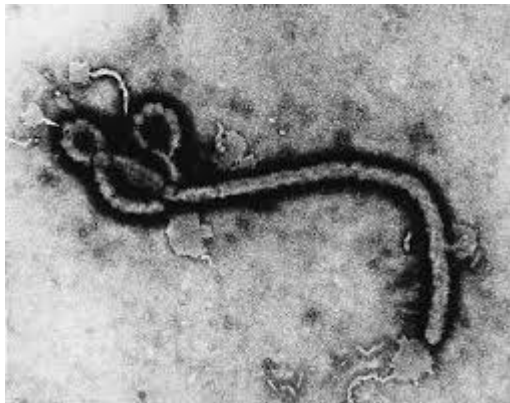
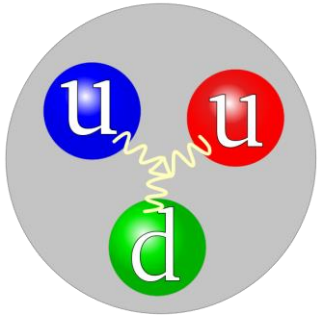


Živi sustav u svemirskom vremenu i prostoru

Od kvarka do stanice



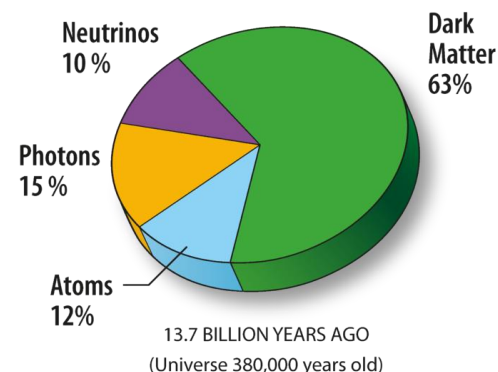
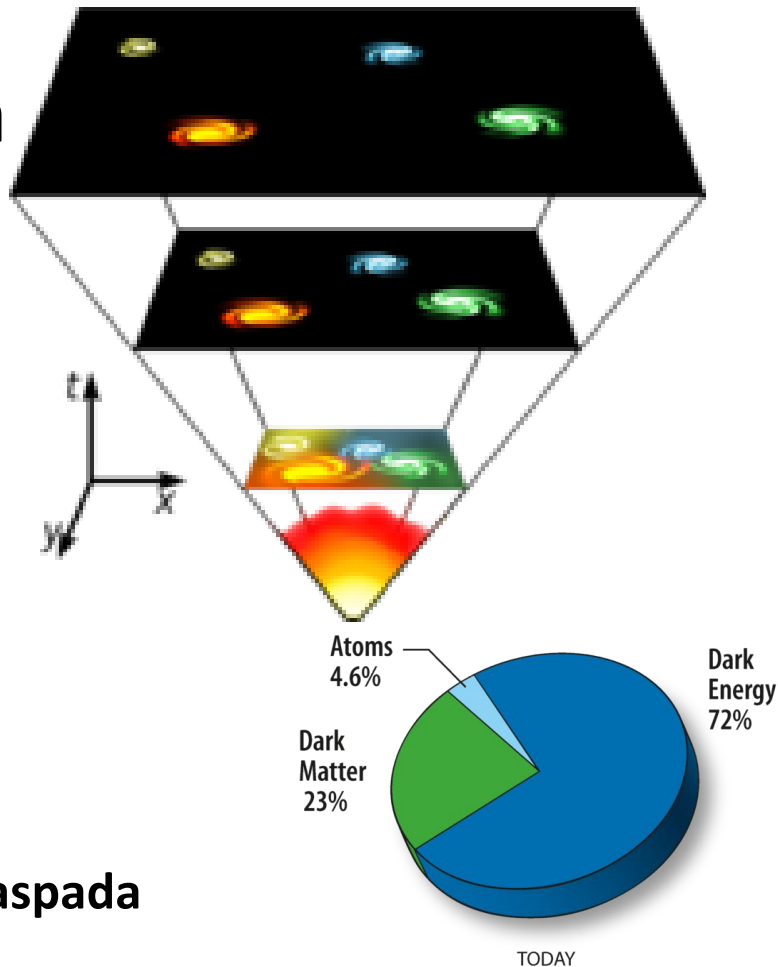
Veliki prasak i starost svemira

Teorija velikog praska: Svemir se počeo širiti iz početnog vrlo gustog i neizmjereno vrućeg stanja.

Starost svemira: 12-15 milijardi godina (13,4 8 najnovije)

Proračuni na temelju:

- starosti kemijskih elemenata (poluvrijeme raspada radionuklida)
- luminoznosti i sastava najstarijih zvjezdanih klastera
- stanja najstarijih bijelih patuljaka
- brzine širenja Svemira



Mliječna staza ili Kumova slama



Tintoretto (1575), Juno odbija doйти Herakla.

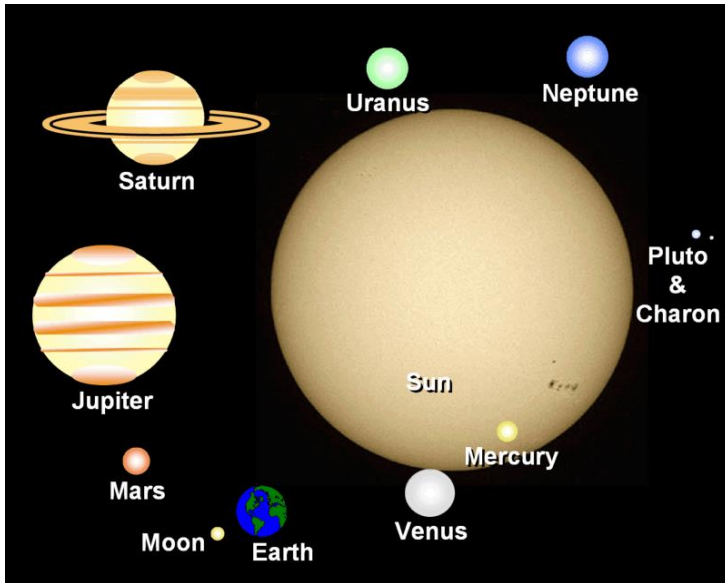
200-400 milijardi zvijezda

Promjer oko 100 000 s.g.

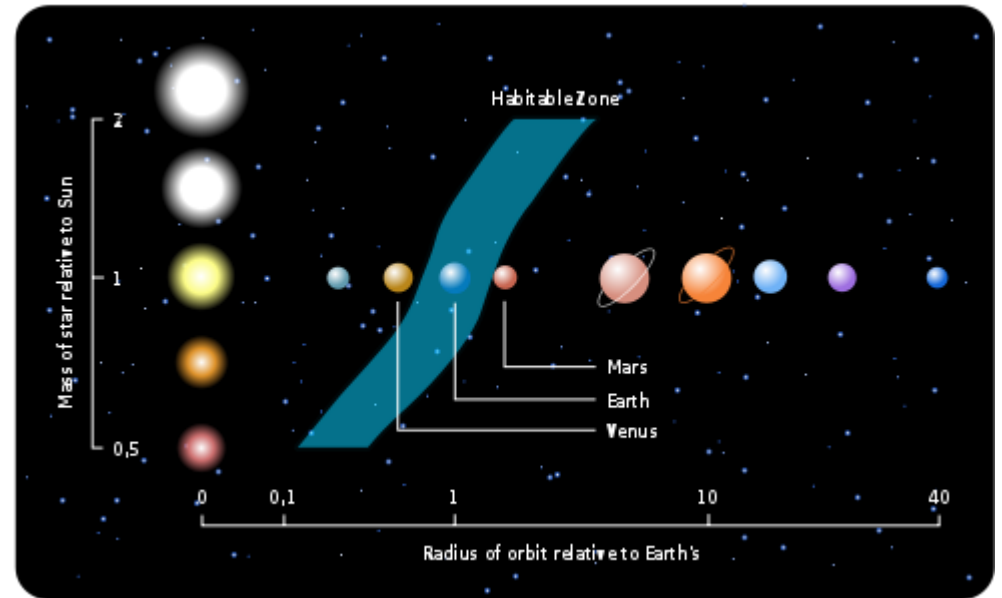


(Jedna od oko 200 milijardi galaksija u poznatom svemiru)

Sunčev sustav



Sunce i njegovih 9 planeta (Pluton opet zadovoljava kriterije planeta)
(10. planet možda je aktualan)



Zona života u kojoj bi se mogao naseliti život

„Kepler” – svemirska promatračnica – 2016. oko 1284 izvansolarnih planeta

Koje su ključne stvari za postojanje života?



Pohrana podataka



Postojanje metabolizma



Umnožavanje podataka



Varijabilnost u nasljeđivanju



wiseGEEK

Homeostaza

Modeli o podrijetlu živih sustava

- Prebiotički uvjeti → monomeri
- Fosfolipidi → lipidni dvosloj, membrana
- Samoumnažajući ribozim → (RNA-svijet)
- Seleksijski pritisak na razini molekula → udruživanje RNA i proteina
- Proteini postaju dominantni biopolimeri, a nukleinske kiseline preuzimaju genetičku funkciju.
- **DNA i PROTEINI definiraju život.**

Kako je nastao život i kako se razvijao?

Početak života u obliku svijeta RNA?

Prvo gen ili prvo metabolizam?

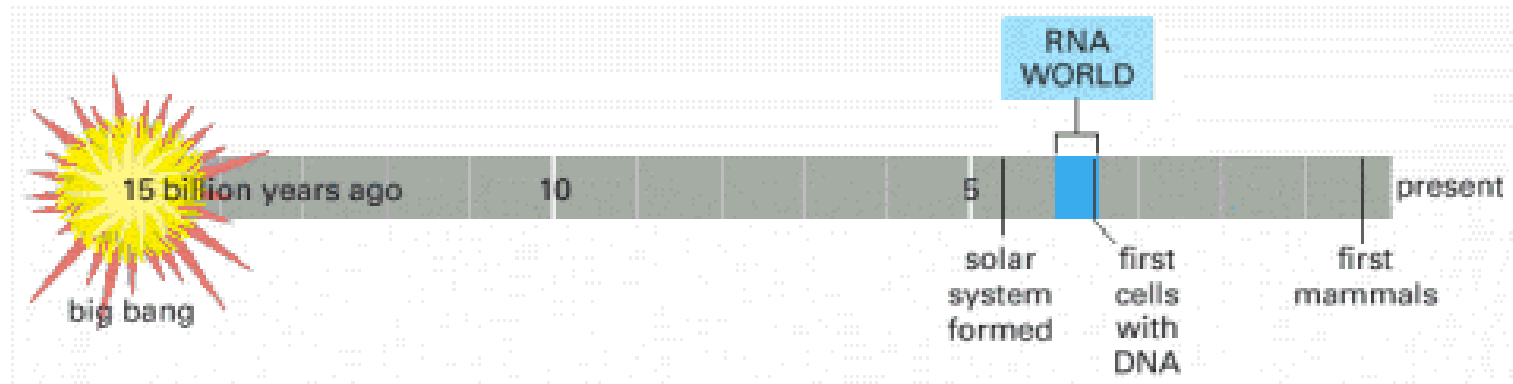
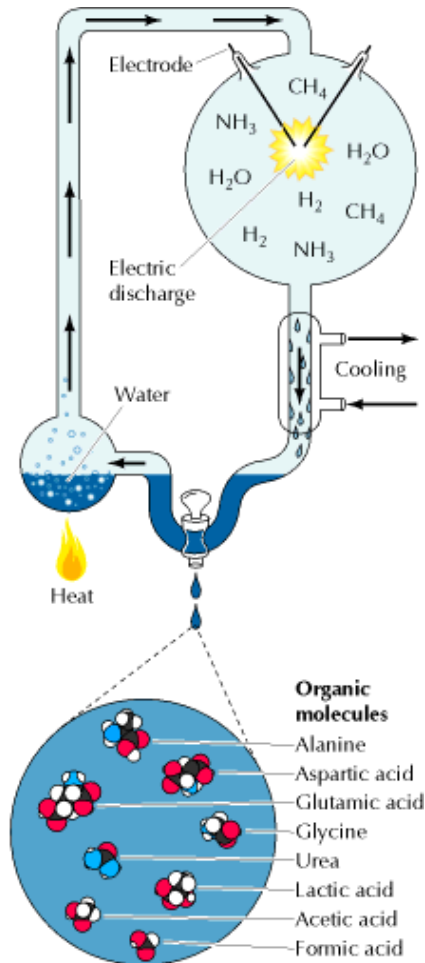


Figure 6-91. 2002 by Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, and Peter Walter.

Svijet monomera

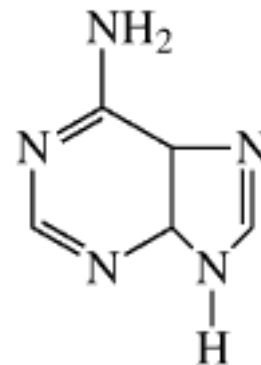
Miller-Urey
pokus
(1953)



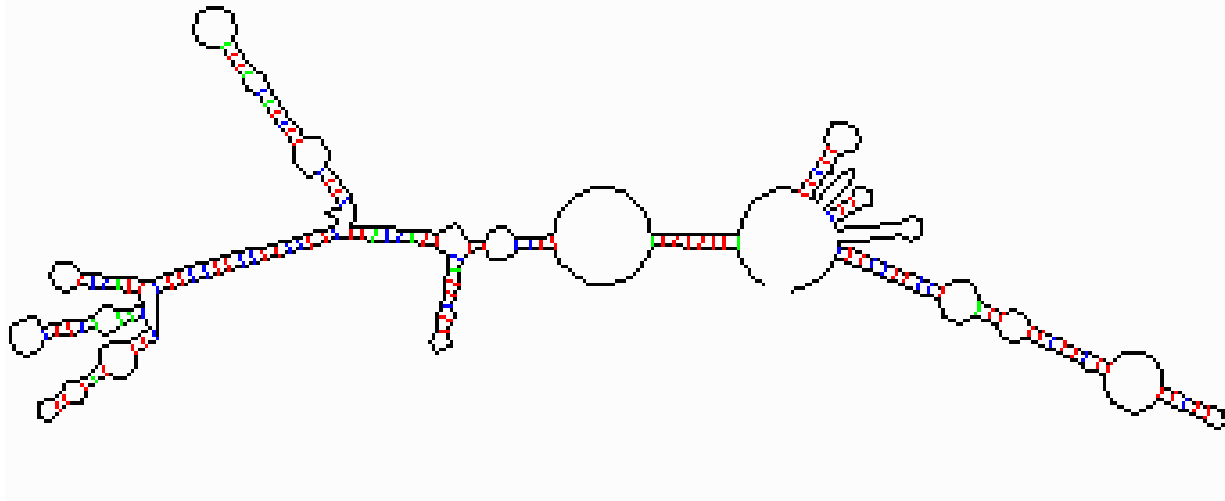
J. Oro pokus (1961)
 $\text{HCN} + \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$



Adenine



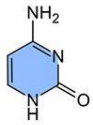
RNA-svijet



- **RNA sadrži informaciju**
- **Djeluje katalitički**
- **Može se umnažati**

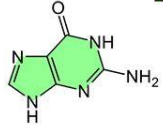
Struktura RNA i DNA

Cytosine



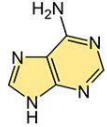
C

Guanine



G

Adenine



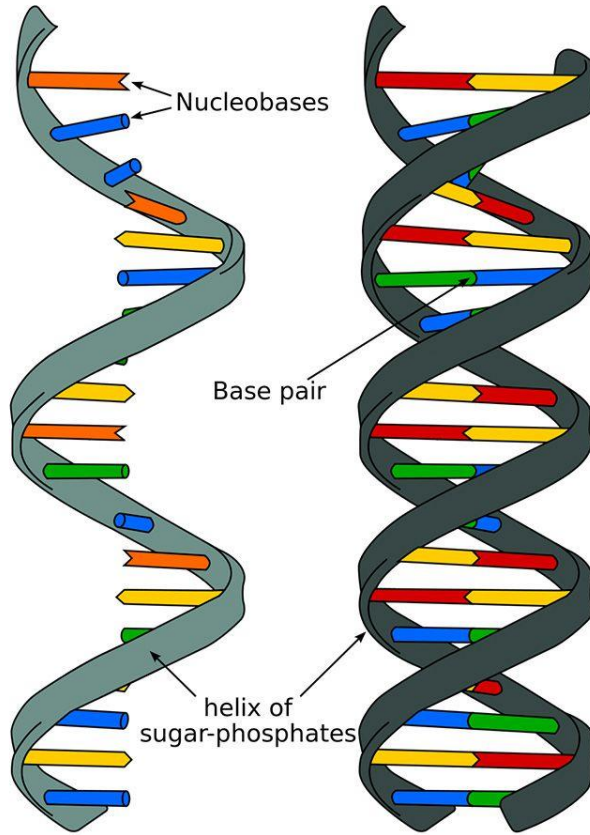
A

Uracil



U

Nucleobases
of RNA



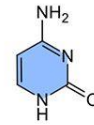
RNA

Ribonucleic acid

DNA

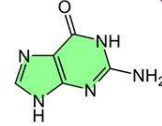
Deoxyribonucleic acid

Cytosine



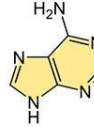
C

Guanine



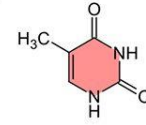
G

Adenine



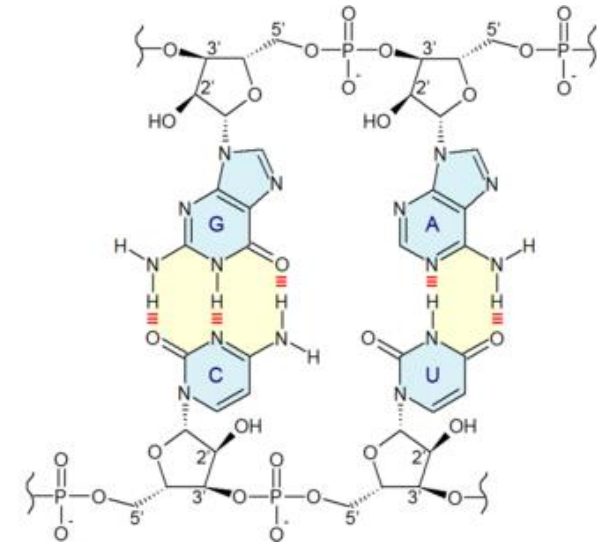
A

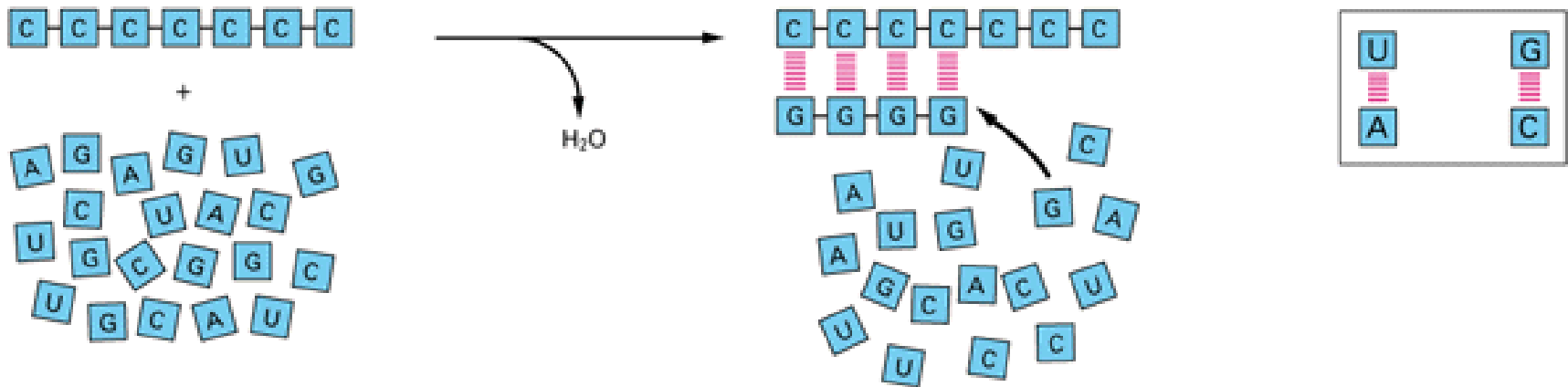
Thymine



T

Nucleobases
of DNA





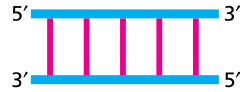
Vodikove veze nastaju lakše između parova C i G te A i U.

Polinukleotid djeluje poput kalupa ili šablone (engl. template) za sintezu komplementarnog polinukleotidnog lanca.

Ili polinukleotidi mogu formirati 3-D strukture



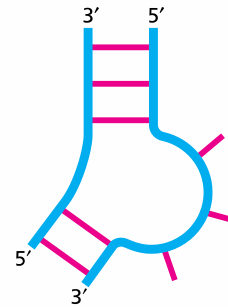
jednolančano



dvolančano



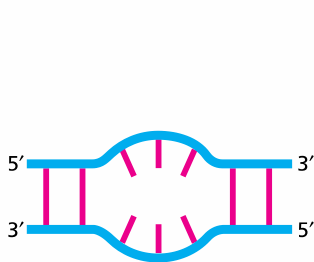
nukleotidno
ispupčenje



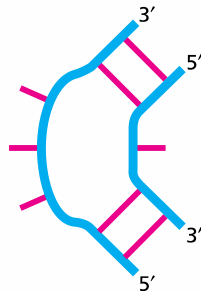
ispupčenje tri
nukleotida



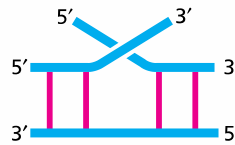
ukosnica



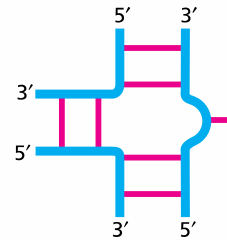
simetrična
unutarnja
petlja



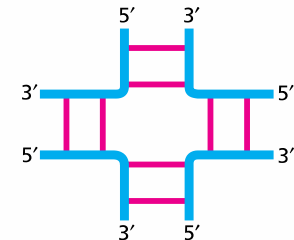
asimetrična
unutarnja
petlja



dvolančano
nepravilno
križanje



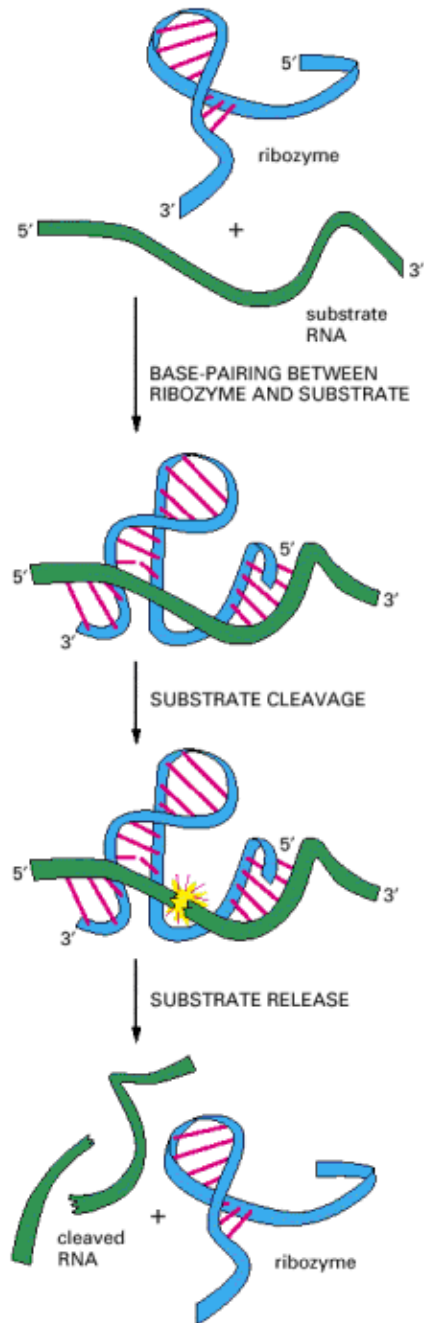
trolančano
križanje



četverolančano
križanje

6-101. Alberts et al. 2008 **Zajednički elementi RNA sekundarne strukture**

Vodikove veze omogućuju sparivanje nukleotida u kompleksnije trodimenzionalne strukture



RNA katalizira cijepanje druge RNA.

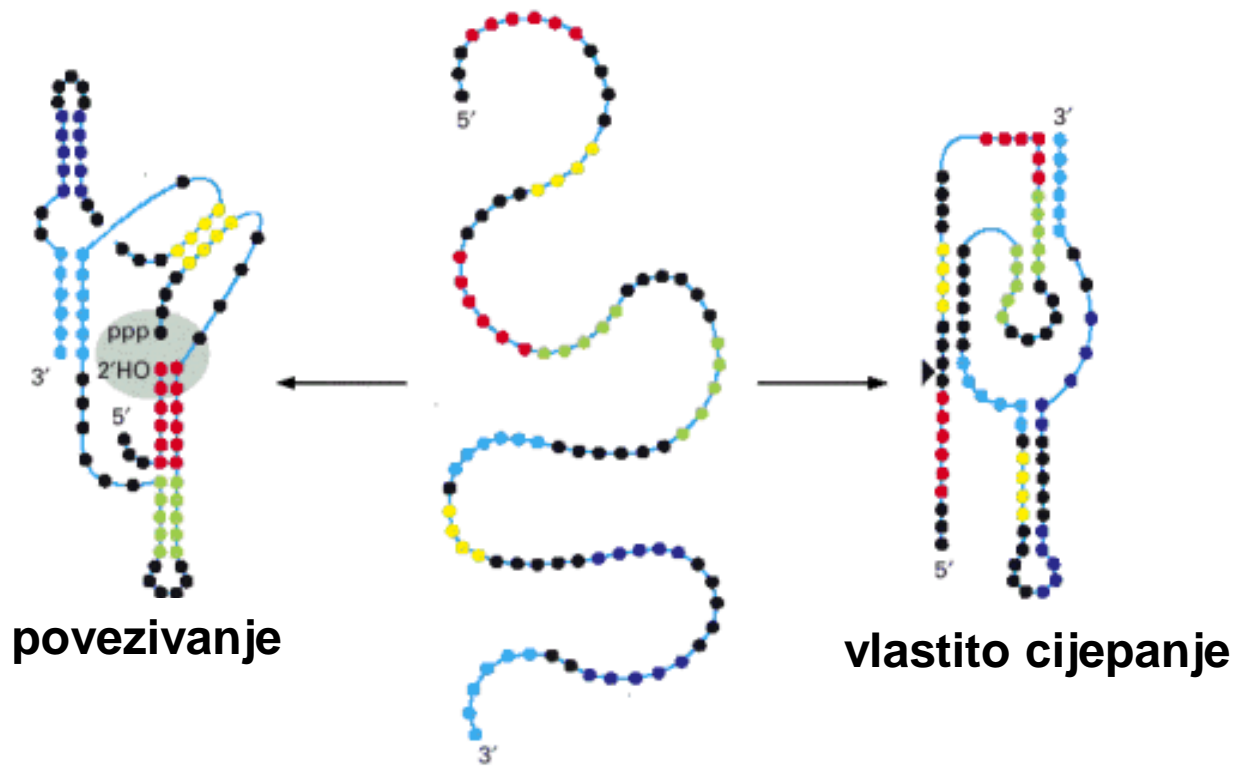
Ribozim, ili katalitička RNA.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1989

Sidney Altman, Thomas R. Cech

Figure 6-96.

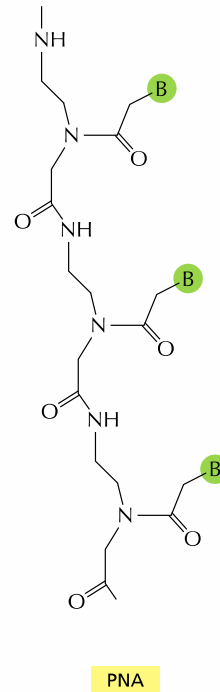
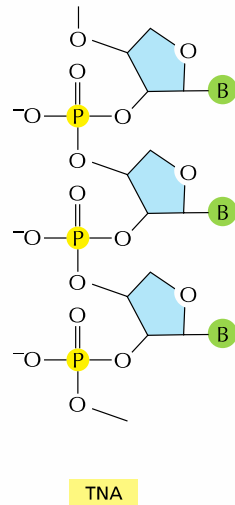
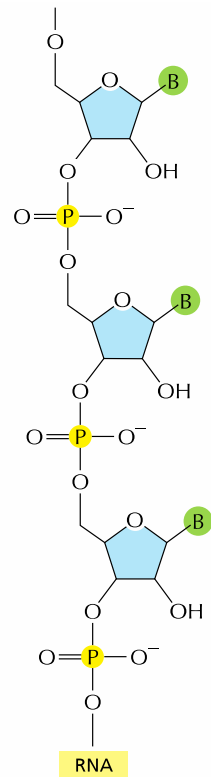
2002 by Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, and Peter Walter.



DOKAZ: RNA od 88 nukleotida sintetizirana u laboratoriju može se presavinuti u dva različita ribozima, onaj lijevo katalizira vlastito povezivanje (ligaza), a onaj desno vlastito cijepanje.

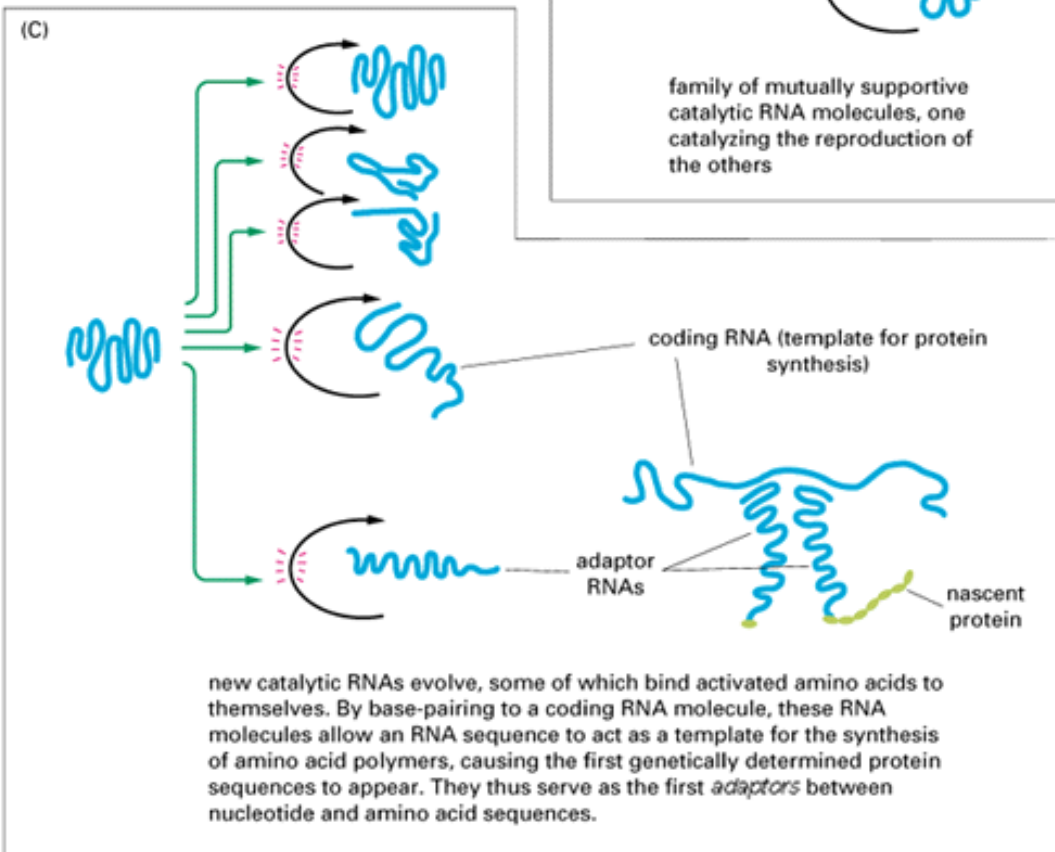
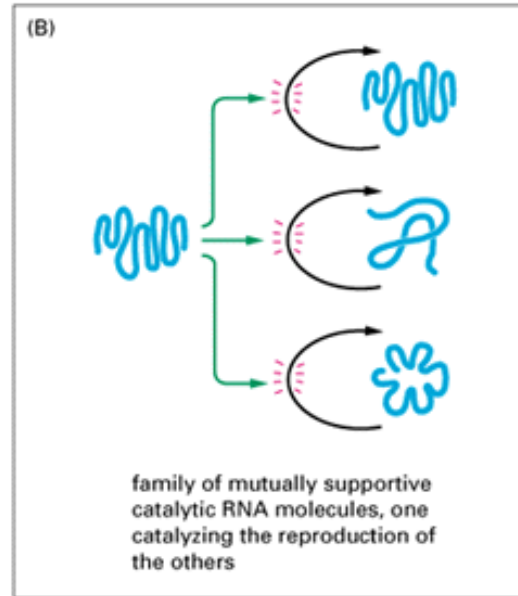
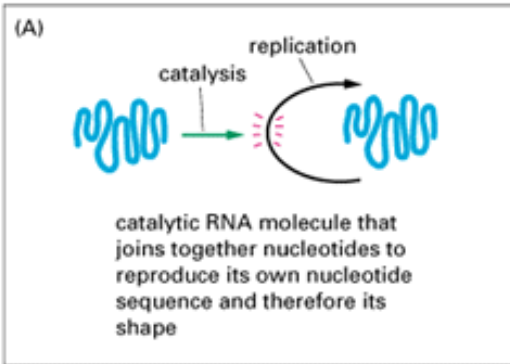
Figure 6-98. An RNA molecule that folds into two different ribozymes. © 2002 by Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, and Peter Walter.

Svijet prije RNA



TNA - threose nucleic acid
PNA - peptide nucleic acid

Figure 6–100 Struktura RNA i dva slična polimera koji mogu pohraniti informacije. 2008 by Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, and Peter Walter.

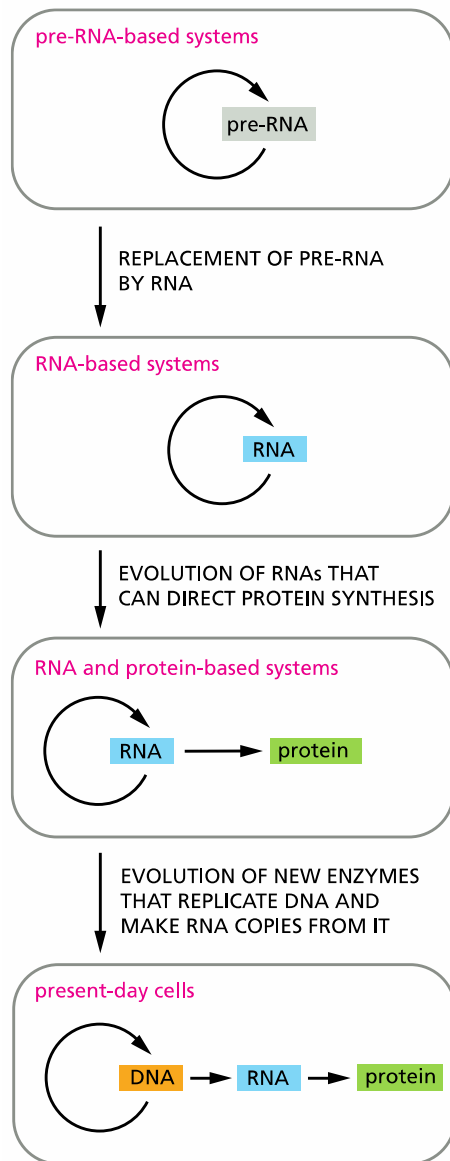


Tri koraka u evoluciji samoumnažajućeg RNA-sustava

(A) RNA katalizira vlastitu reduplikaciju

(B) Jedna RNA katalizira reprodukciju drugih molekula

(C) Novi tip RNA sa svojstvima “adaptera”



Od jednostavnog samo umnažajućeg sustava na temelju pre-RNA do današnjih stanica.

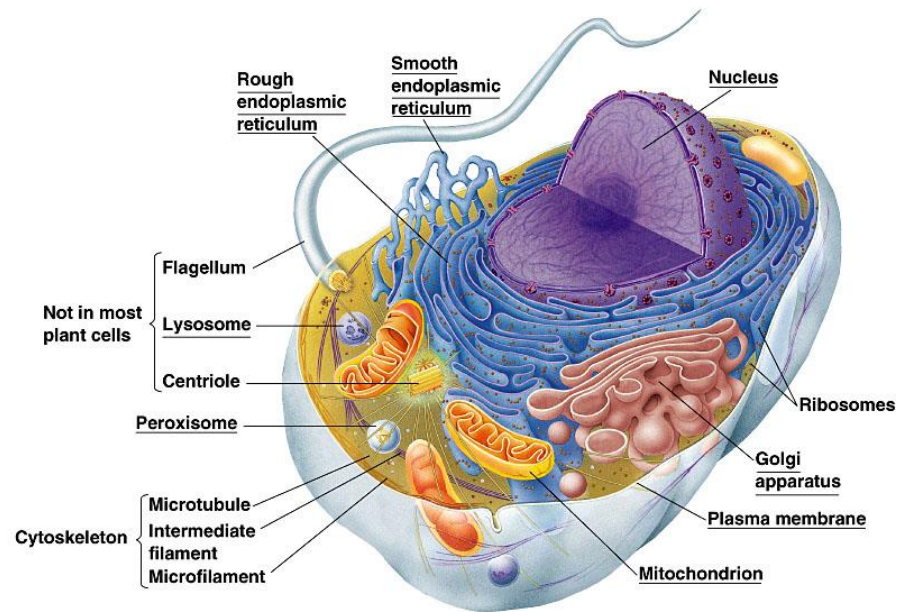
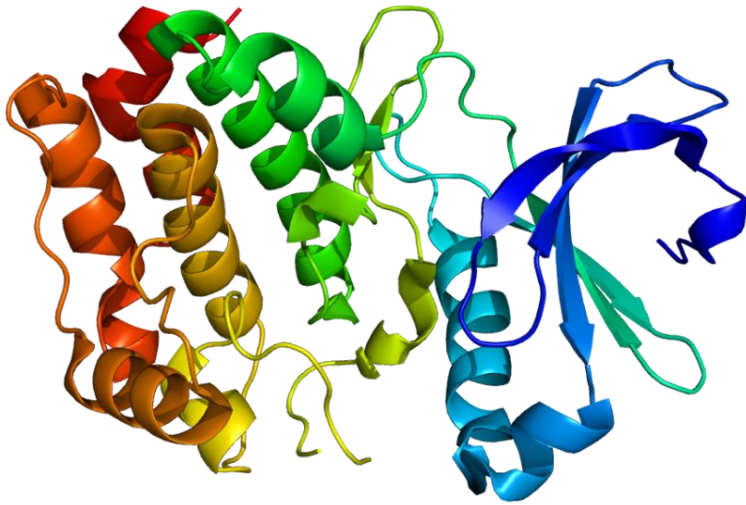
Danas je DNA nasljedna tvar, a RNA je prijenosnik genetičke informacije i katalizator u sintezi proteina.

Prijelaz od RNA do DNA svijeta???

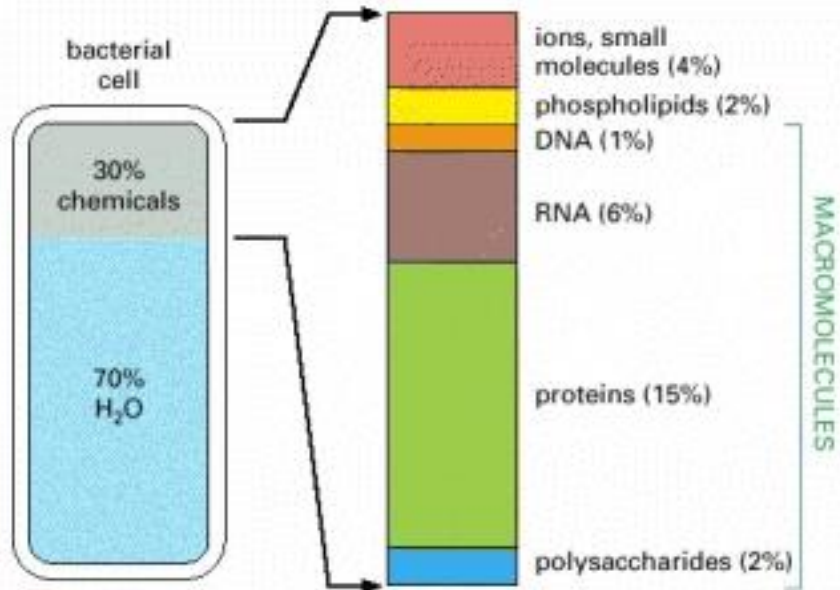


Figure 6-110 The hypothesis that RNA preceded DNA and proteins in evolution.

Kemijski sastav stanice



Temelj biokemijskih reakcija predstavljaju **makromolekule**

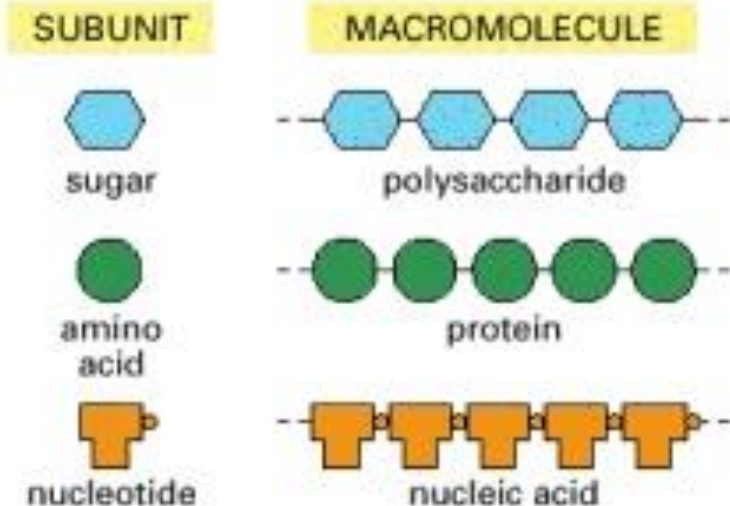


Slika 2-29

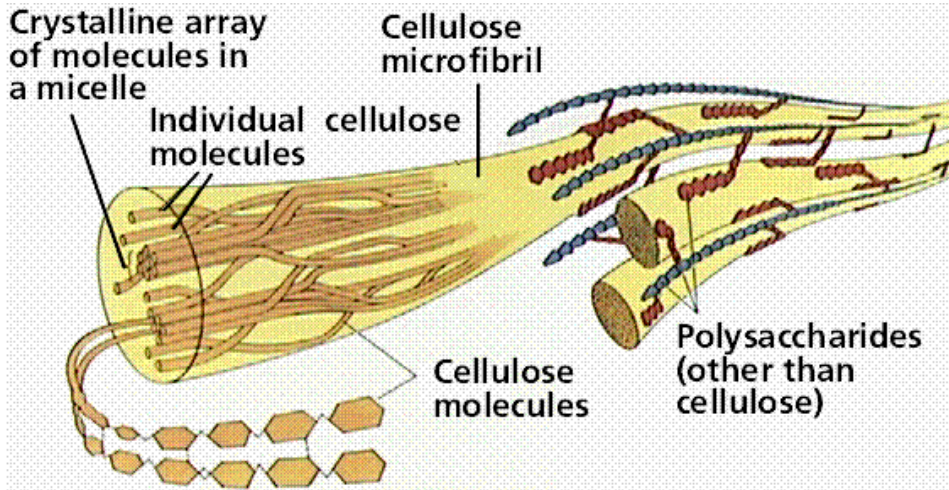
Najzastupljenije su organske makromolekule u živoj stanici

- Osnovne građevne jedinice svake stanice i odgovorne za specifična svojstva svake stanice
- Polimeri kovalentno povezanih malih organskih molekula monomera ili podjedinica) u dugačke lance

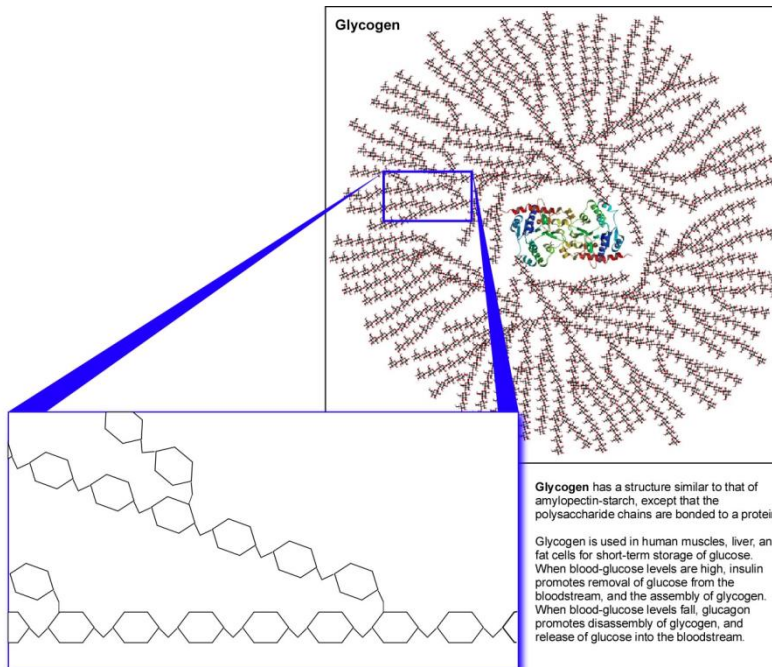
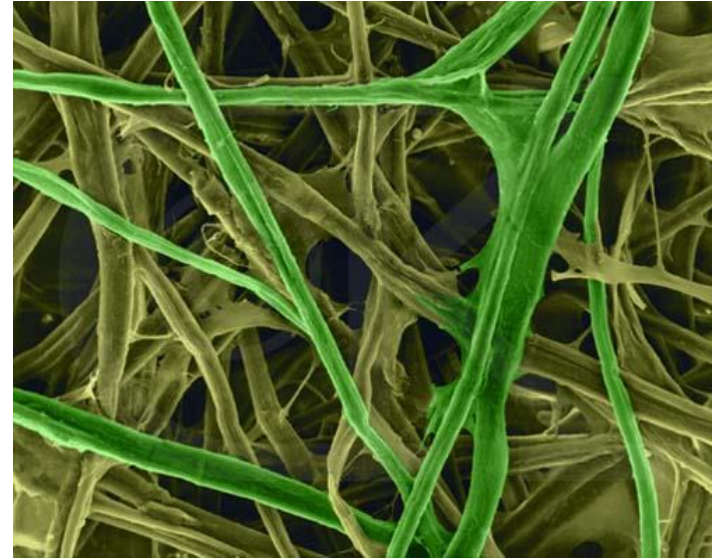
25 % sastava stanice su polimeri



Polimerni ugljikohidrati: struktura i pohranjivanje energije

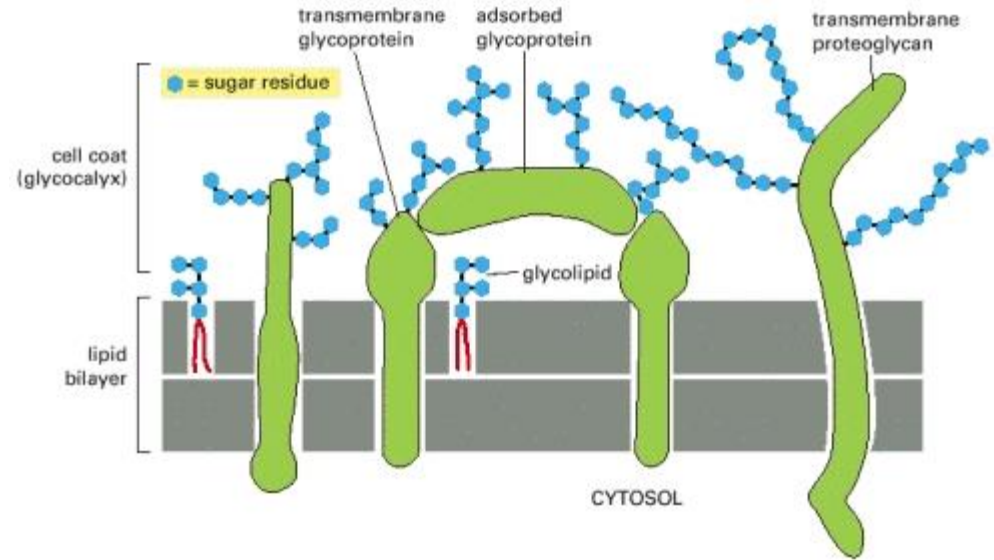
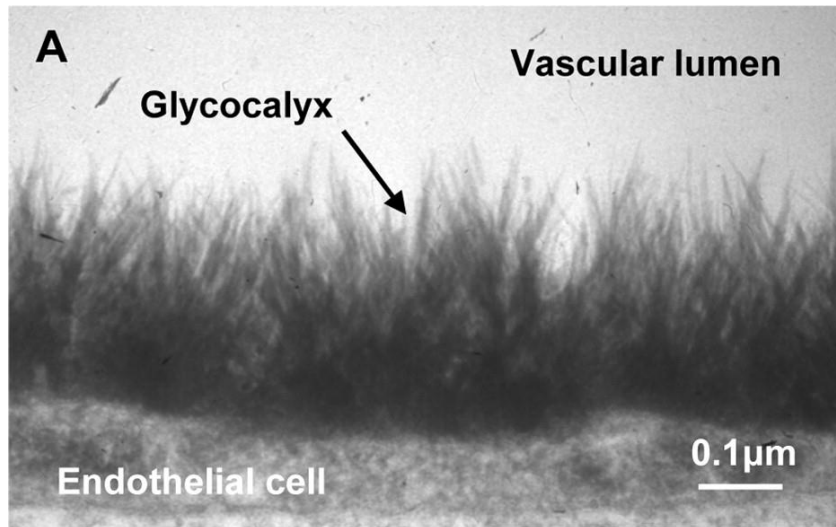


celuloza, www2.estrellamountain.edu



Glikogen,
courses.bio.indiana.edu

Oligomerni ugljikohidrati: prepoznavanje i imunitet



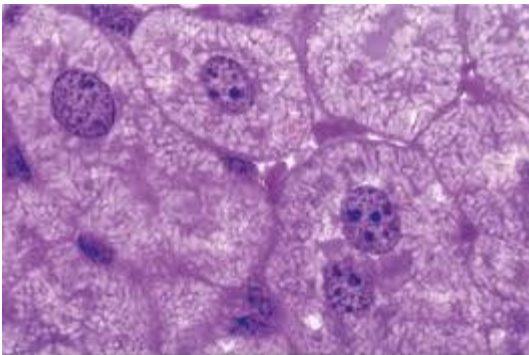
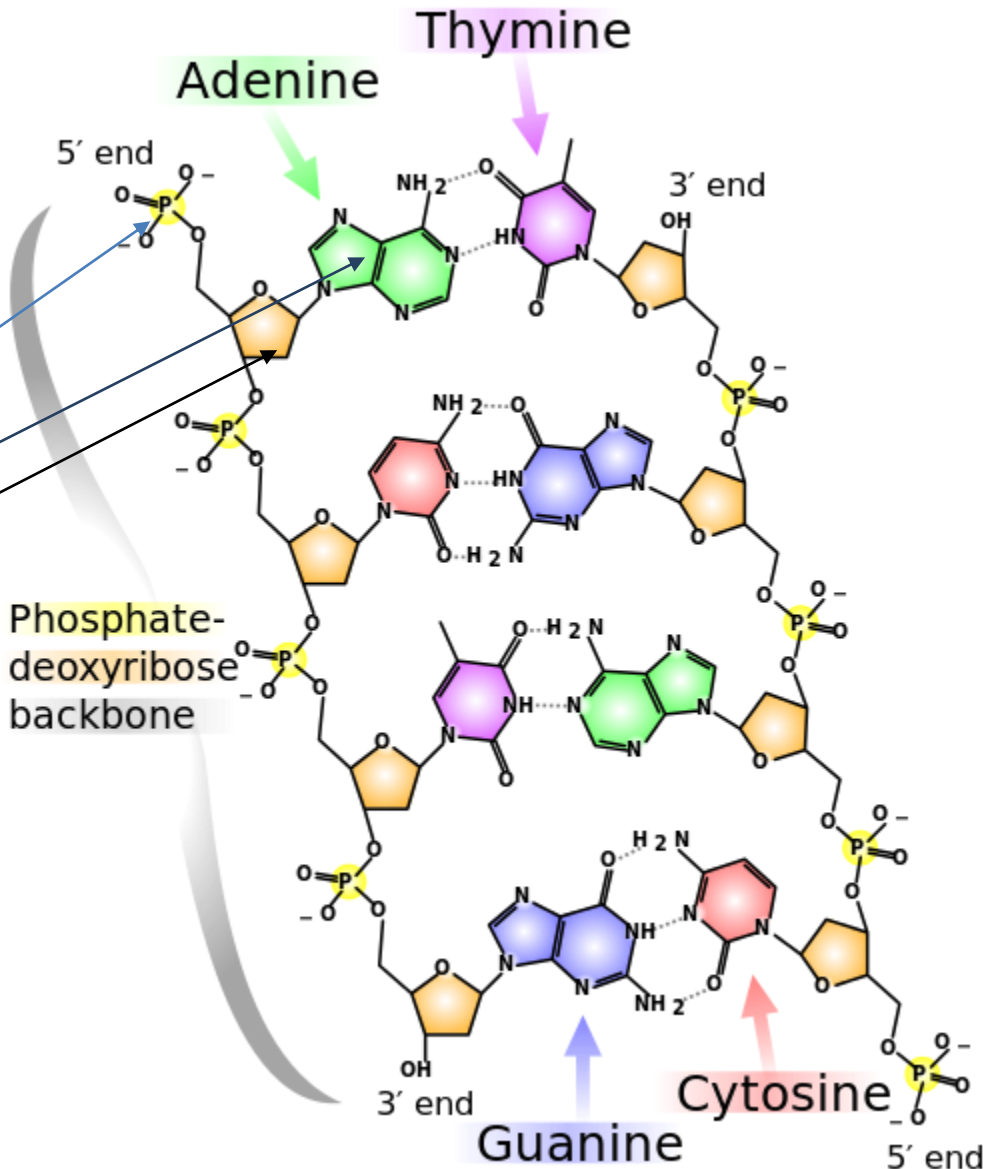
<http://cardiovascres.oxfordjournals.org/content/83/2/388/F3.large.jpg>

Figure 10-45

Simplified diagram of the cell coat (glycocalyx).

Nukleinske kiseline:

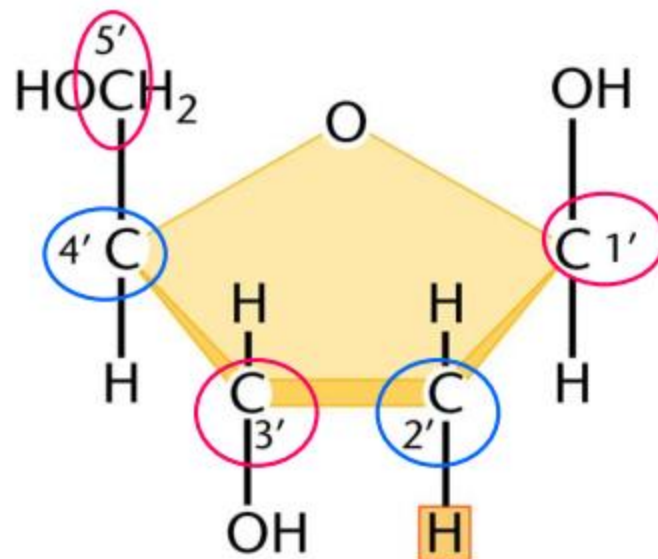
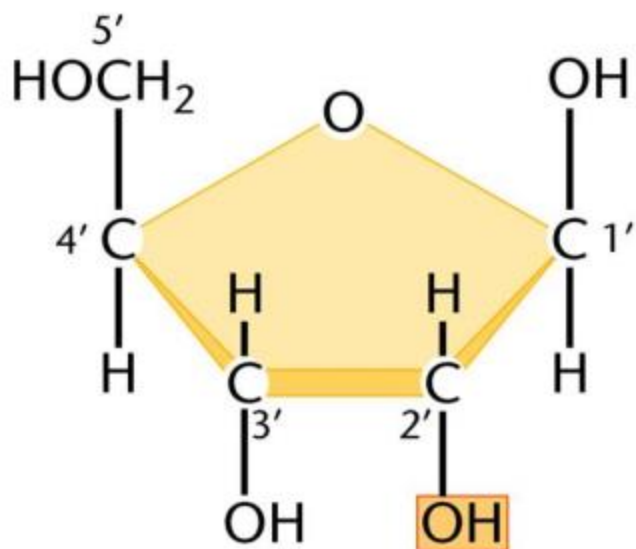
- DNA
 - Čuvanje informacija
- RNA
 - Prijenos informacija
 - Enzimske reakcije
- Nukleotid u DNA:
 - fosfat
 - dušična baza
 - šećer



Struktura nukleotida

1) Šećer (pentoza - 5 ugljikovih atoma)

Riboza ne bi mogla zamjeniti deoksiribožu u DNA jer bi -OH na 2' poziciji onemogućio 3D strukturu.



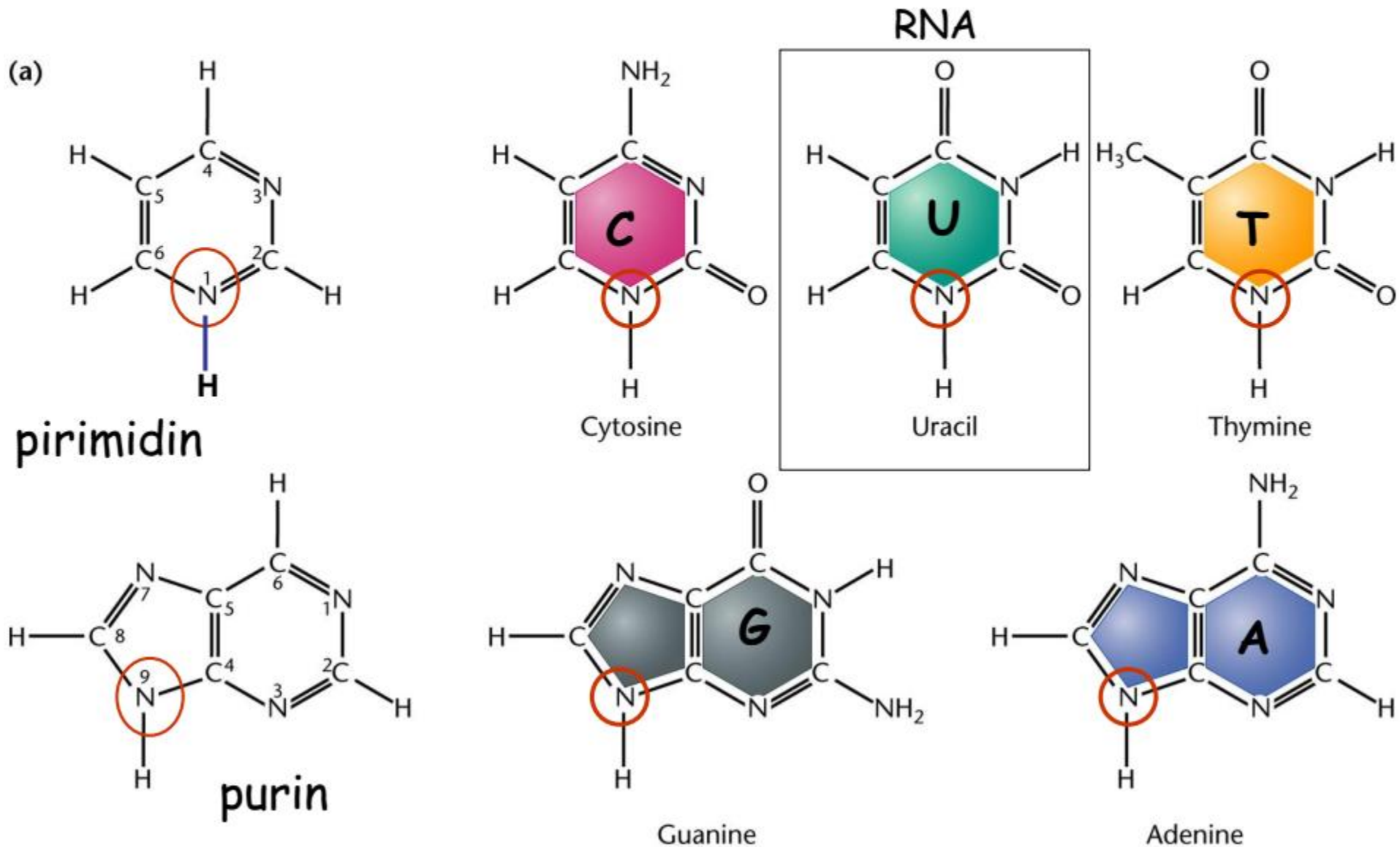
razlika

riboza

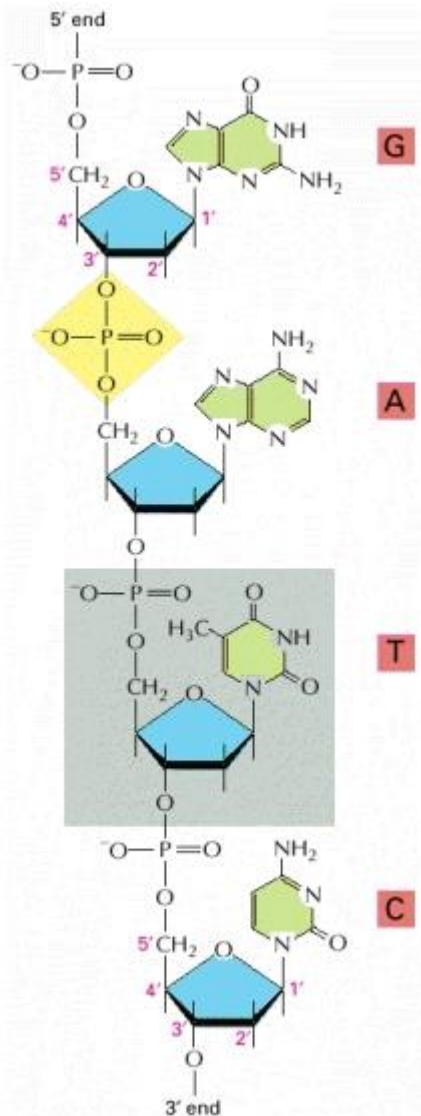
2-deoksiriboza

Struktura nukleotida

2) Dušična baza



Pohrana i prijenos informacija – glavna uloga nukleotida



nukleotidi– građevne jedinice nukleinskih kiselina
Fosfodieterska veza – između fosfatne skupine na šećeru jednog nukleotida i hidroksilne skupine drugog (slijedećeg) nukleotida

Dva tipa nukleinskih kiselina:

- RNA –riboza+ A, G, C i U; pretežno jednolančana
- DNA –deoksiriboza+ A, G, C i T; dvolančanazavojnica

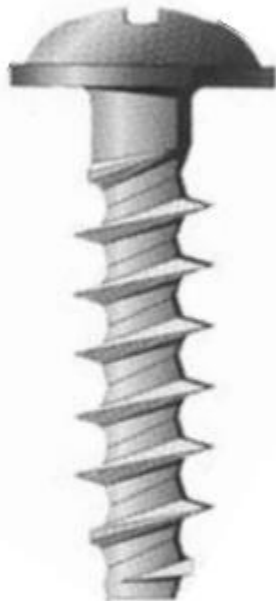
Čitanje DNA započinje s 5' kraja.

Figure 2-28A small part of one chain of a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) molecule



“A-DNA”

“B-DNA”



U prirodi se javlja
desno-zavijena
DNA; smjer
kazaljke na satu,
gledano s vrha

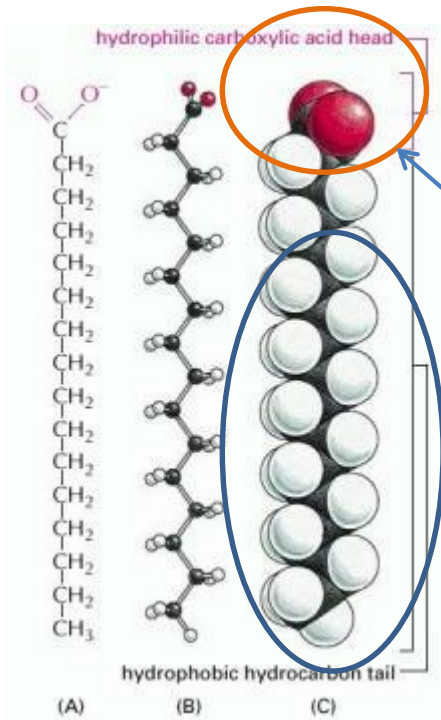


“Z-DNA”

Right-handed double helix

Left-handed double helix

2. Masne kiseline grade membrane i pohrana su energije



Masne kiseline su dugolančane karboksilne kiseline, koje se sastoje od dva kemijski različita dijela: hidrofilne glave i hidrofobnog repa

Hidrofilna glava: COOH skupina, vrlo reaktivna

Hidrofobni rep: 4-28 C atoma, kemijski manje aktivna

- gotovo sve masne kis. u stanici su kovalentno vezane za druge molekule svojim COOH skupinama

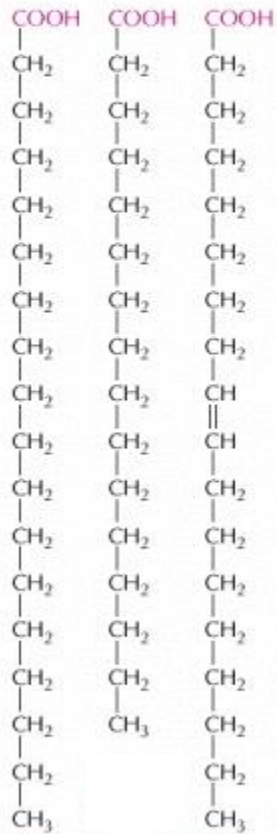
Figure 2-21A palmitinska masna kiselina

Zasićene i nezasićene masne kiseline se razlikuju u konformaciji

Panel 2-5 Fatty Acids and Other Lipids

COMMON FATTY ACIDS

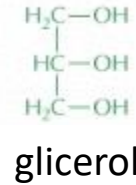
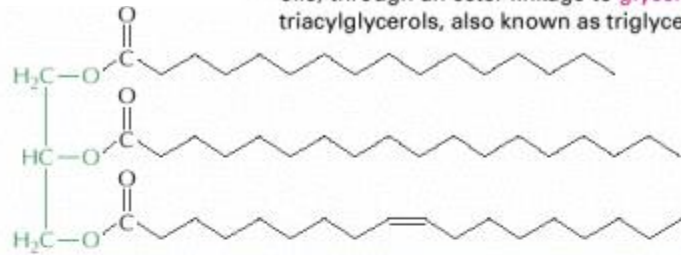
These are carboxylic acids with long hydrocarbon tails.



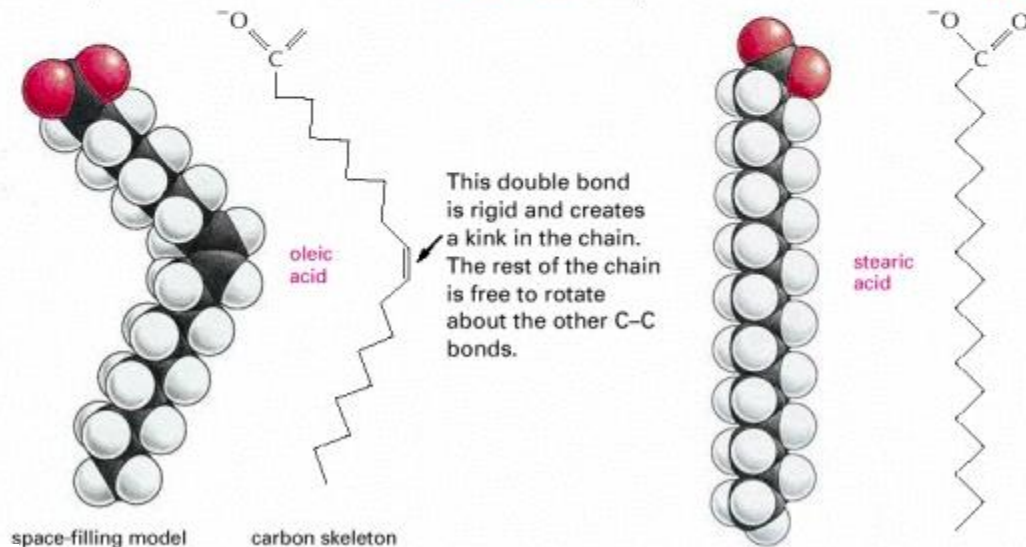
stearinska, palmitinska, oleinska
C18 C16 C18

triacilglicerol

Fatty acids are stored as an energy reserve (fats and oils) through an ester linkage to glycerol to form triacylglycerols, also known as triglycerides.



Hundreds of different kinds of fatty acids exist. Some have one or more double bonds in their hydrocarbon tail and are said to be unsaturated. Fatty acids with no double bonds are saturated.



nezasićena

zasićena

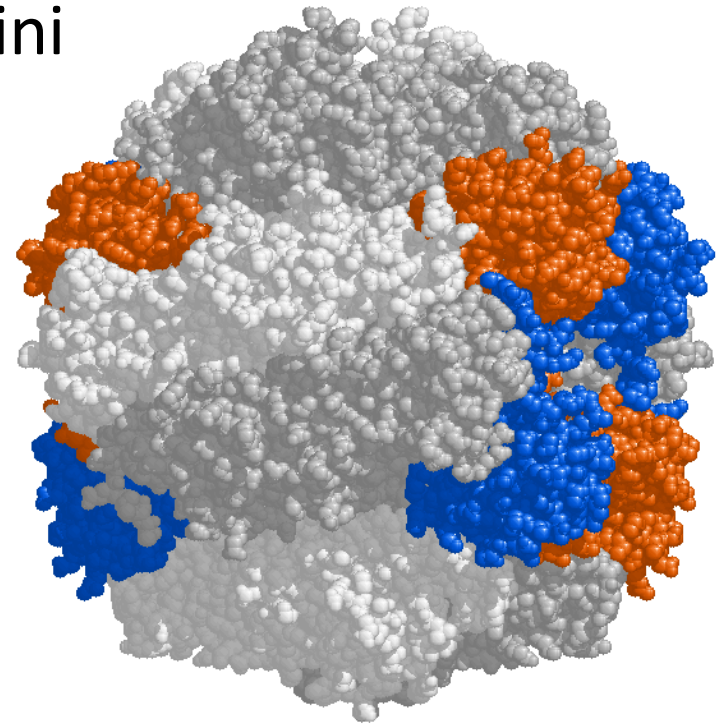
Uloge lipida

- Membrane, rezerva energije
- koncentrirane rezerve hrane u stanici → razgradnjom 1g masti nastaje 6x više energije nego razgradnjom 1g glukoze
- pohranjene u citoplazmi mnogih stanica u obliku kapljica molekula triacilglicerola
- životinjske masti u mesu, maslacu i vrhnju
- biljna ulja (ulje kukuruznih klica i maslinovo ulje)

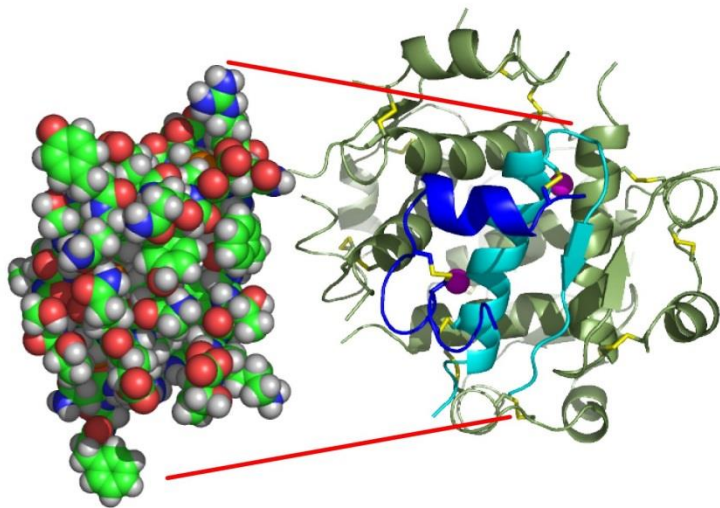


Polimerne aminokiseline - Proteini

- **osobito zastupljeni i raznoliki odgovorni za većinu staničnih aktivnosti**
- Enzimi katalizatori velikog broja kemijskih reakcija
- npr. fiksacija CO_2 za proizvodnju šećera u fotosintezi
- Rubisco (50% biomase)
- Peptidni hormon inzulin

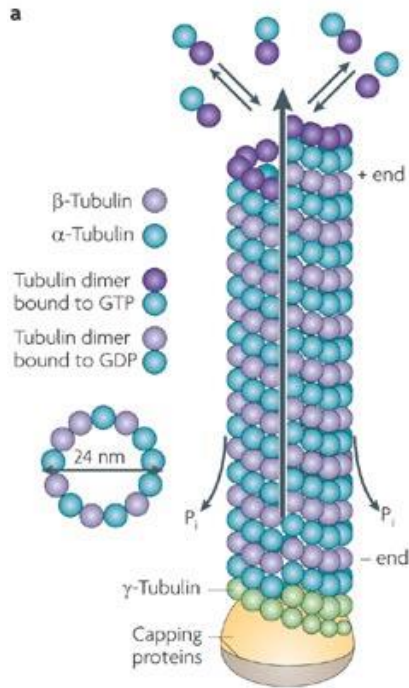


[RuBisCo en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org/RuBisCo)



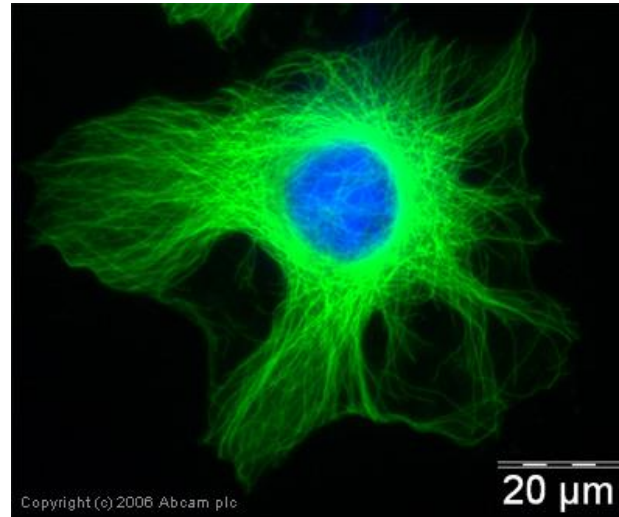
Inzulin, en.wikipedia.org

Proteini održavaju strukturu stanice i DNA molekula

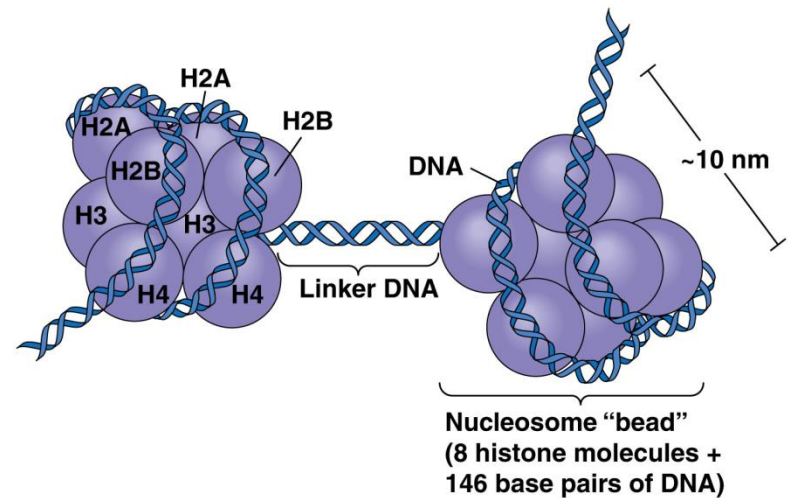


Nature reviews, neurosciences

tubulin



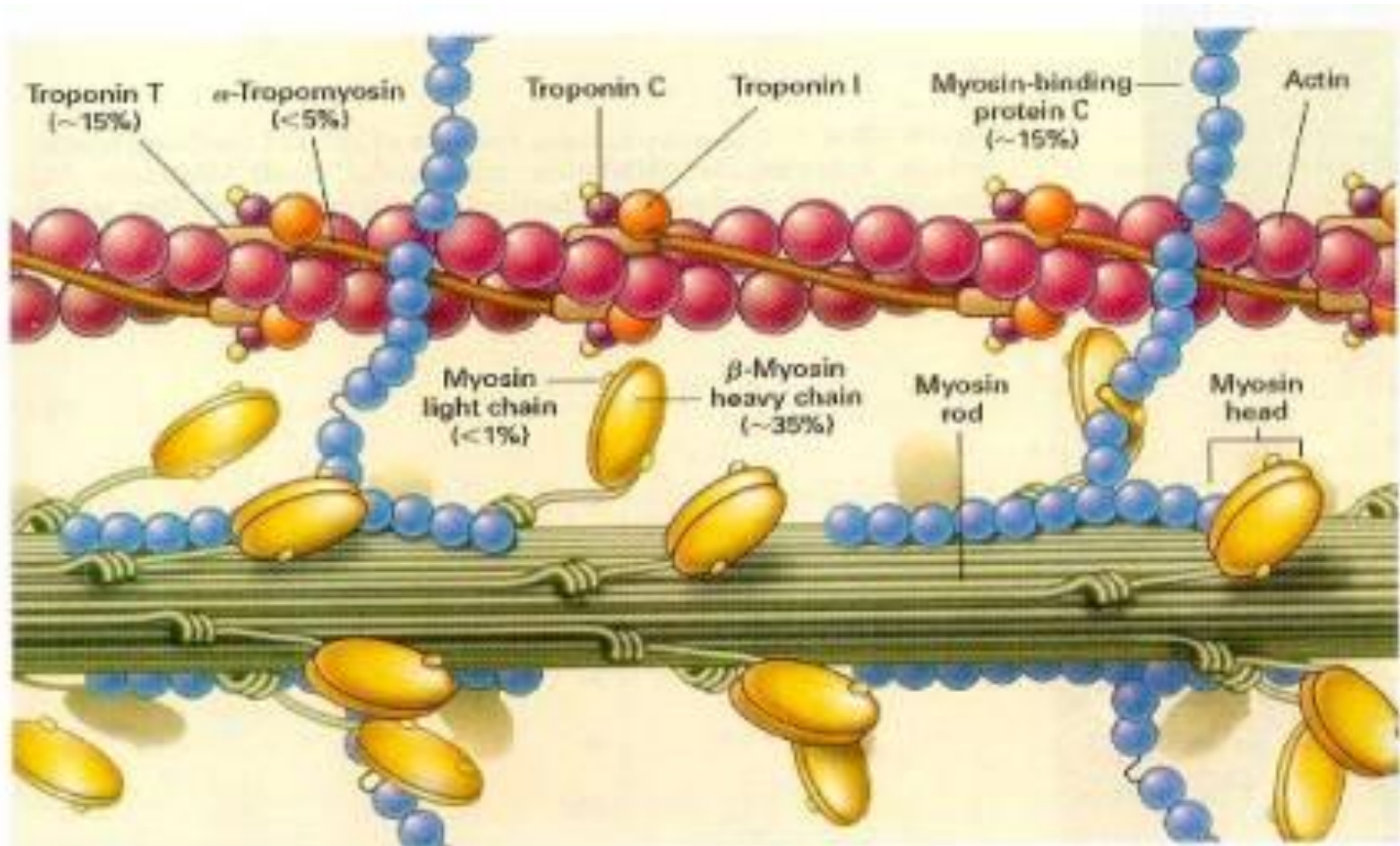
Stanični skelet označen fluorescentnim bojama



histoni

Proteini: Molekularni motori

pokretanje stanica i staničnih struktura, npr. miozin u mišićima



3. Aminokiseline su podjedinice proteina

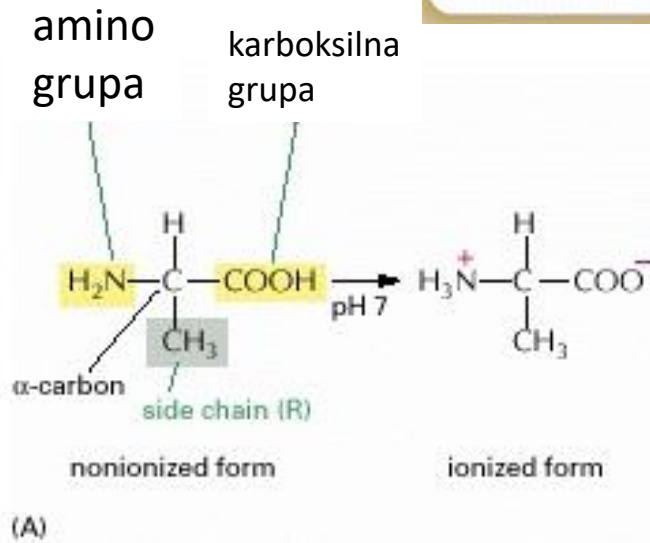
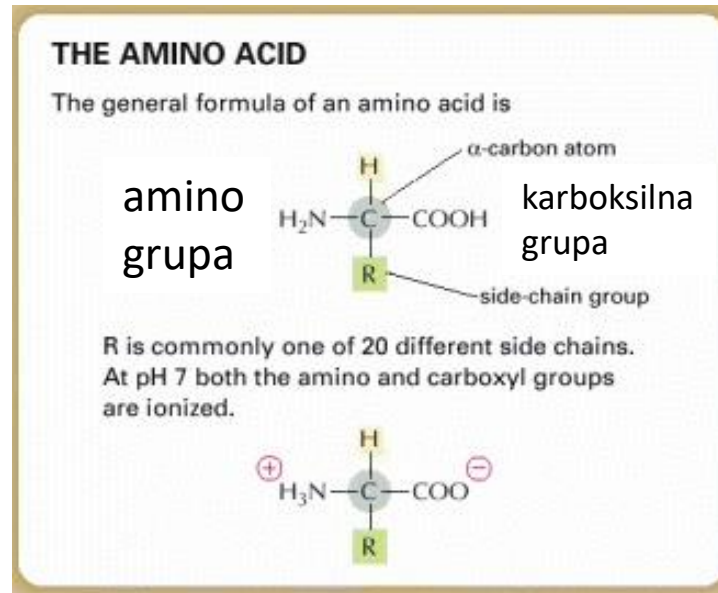
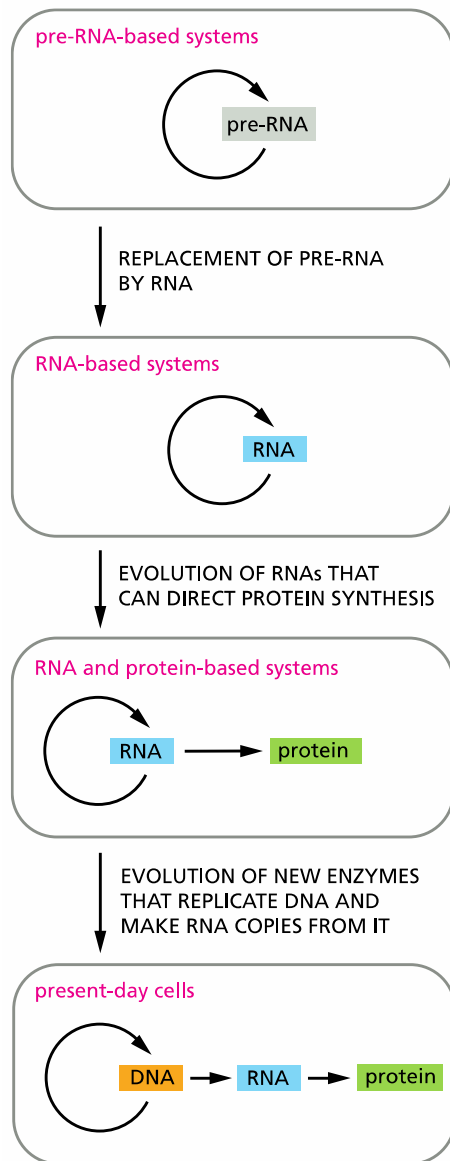


Figure 2-23 aminokiselina alanin



Od jednostavnog samo umnažajućeg sustava na temelju pre-RNA do današnjih stanica.

Danas je DNA nasljedna tvar, a RNA je prijenosnik genetičke informacije i katalizator u sintezi proteina.

Prijelaz od RNA do DNA svijeta???



Figure 6-110 The hypothesis that RNA preceded DNA and proteins in evolution.

PRAKTIKUM: PRVI PLAN

Vježba 1. Mikroskopiranje

Vježba 2. Plan stanične građe i osnovni organizacijski tipovi stanica

Vježba 3. Biomembrane – indirektna opažanja

Vježba 4. Plastidi

Vježba 5. Izolacija kloroplasta. Stanično frakcioniranje i centrifugiranje

Vježba 6. Stanična jezgra – Mitoza

Vježba 7. Endomitoza. Politeni kromosomi i C-mitoza

Vježba 8. Mejoza

Vježba 9. Izolacija jezgara i izdužene niti DNA