

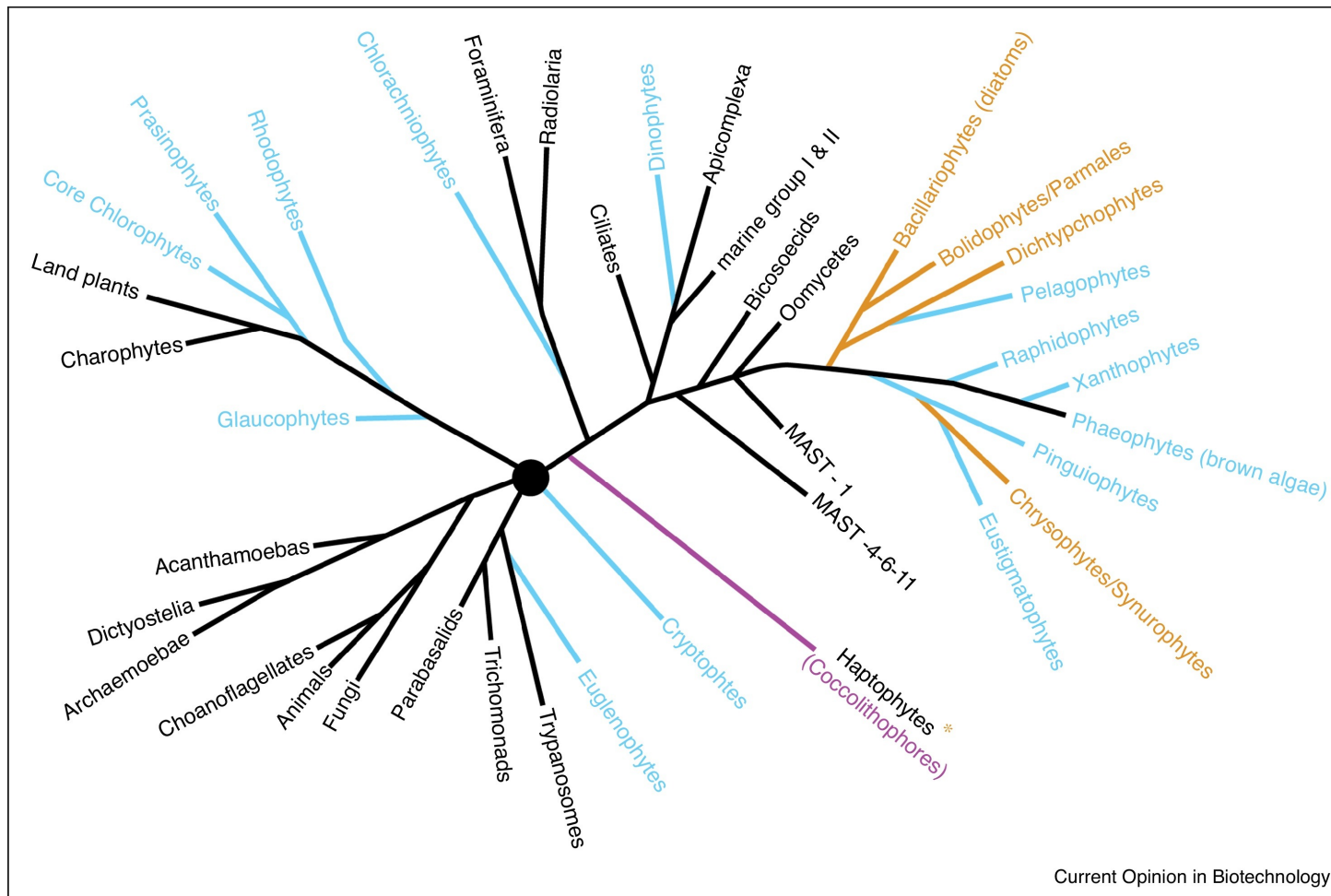
IOUSP - Curso de Graduação em Oceanografia

Disciplina IOB0169 – Oceanografia Biológica III

14/3/2024

Microplâncton eucarioto: morfologia e função
ecológica dos grupos dominantes

Relações filogenéticas entre o fitoplâncton (colorido) e outros eucariotos (preto) da biosfera



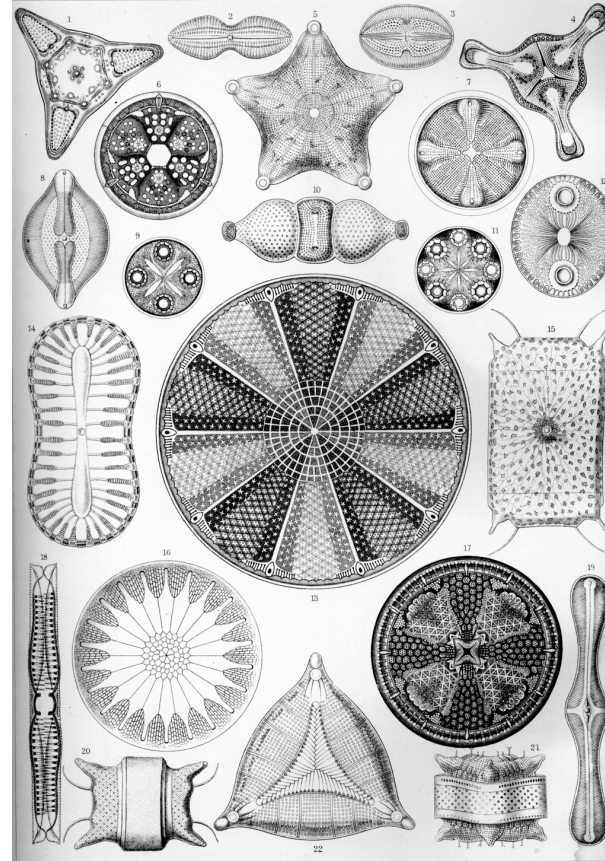
Skeffington & Scheffel, 2018

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copbio.2017.07.013>

Diatomácea

Diatomáceas - Classe Bacillariophyceae

Diatomáceas são reconhecidas em coleções planctônicas desde o século XIX



fonte: Ernst Haeckel 1870 →

Das hidden flora (a flora “escondida”)

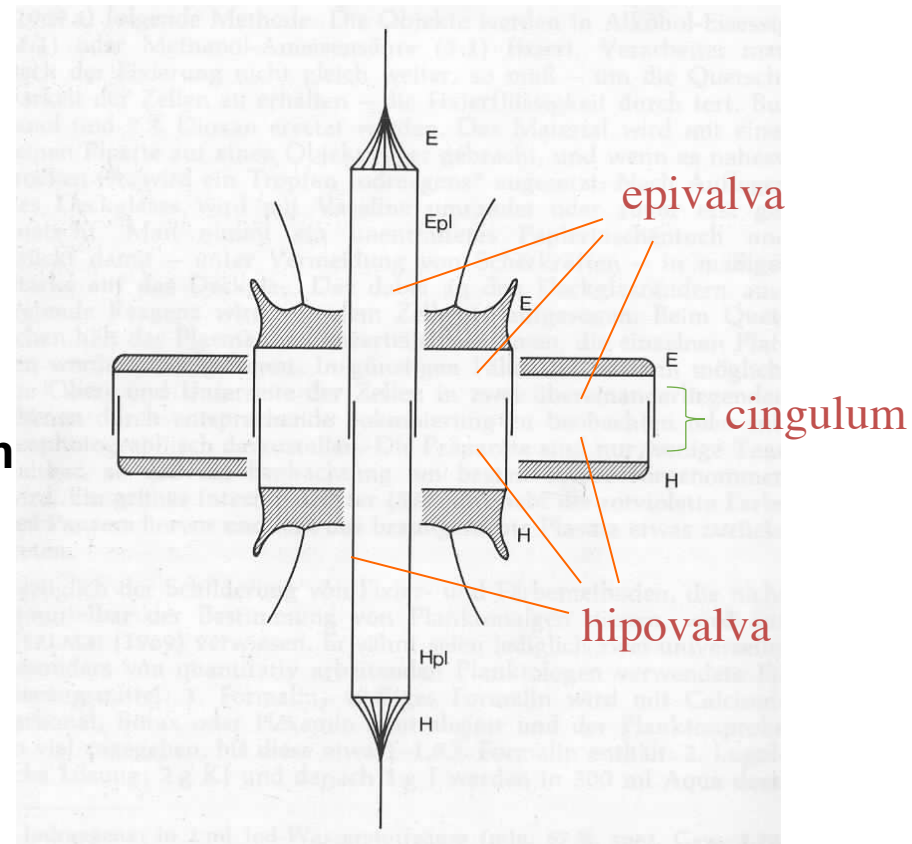
Presume-se que existam atualmente entre 30-100 spp de diatomáceas com tamanhos entre 5 μm – 5 mm

Organização da frústula

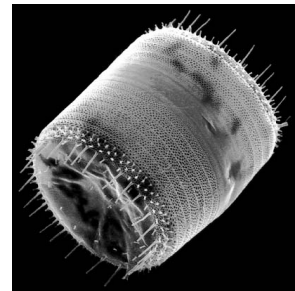
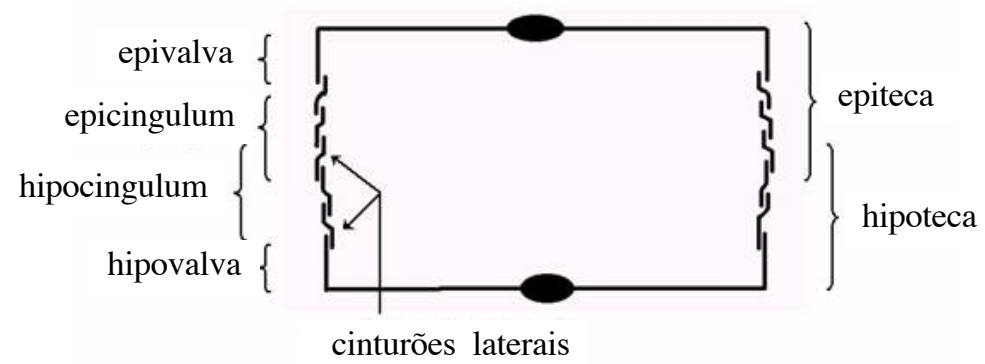
2 valvas: **epivalva e hipovalva**

...e junções laterais chamada
cingulum: epi- e hipocingulum

Tamanho → 2 e 200 µm.



Nomenclatura geral da frústula



VTS_01_2.VOB
22:00s

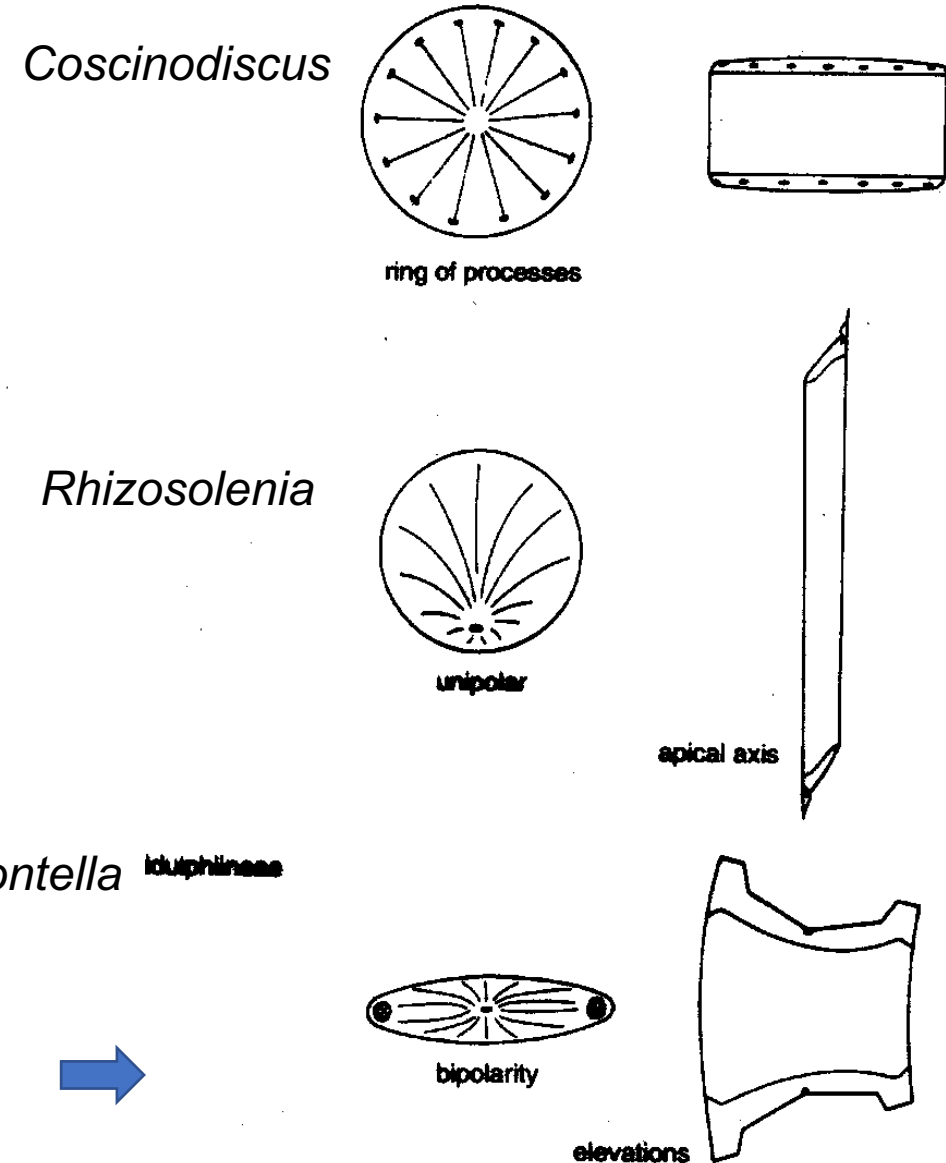
A taxonomia se baseia na forma da frústula

(i) Cêntricas

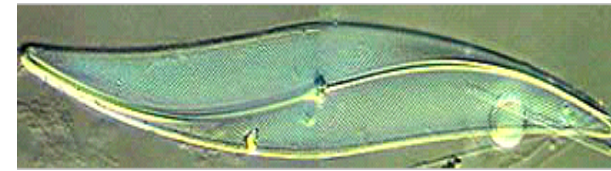
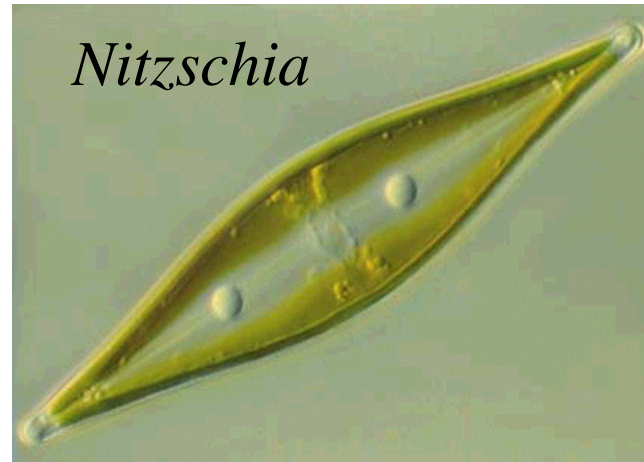
Frústulas cilíndricas Valvas com simetria radial de 3 tipos:

- arranjo radial dos poros - generos *Coscinodiscus*, *Thalassiosira*
- arranjos concêntricos em torno de 1, 2, 3 ou mais pontos - gêneros *Rhizosolenia*, *Odontella*

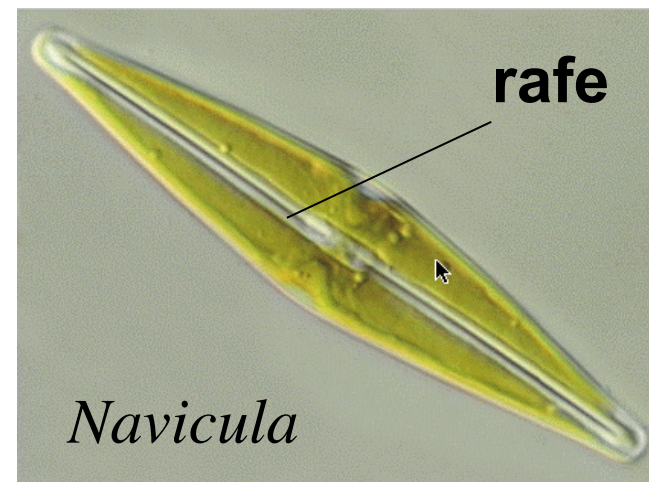
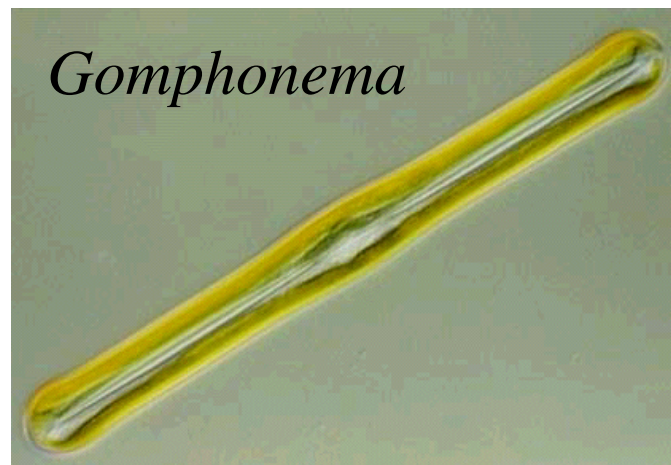
São as mais comuns no plâncton com cerca de 1500 espécies



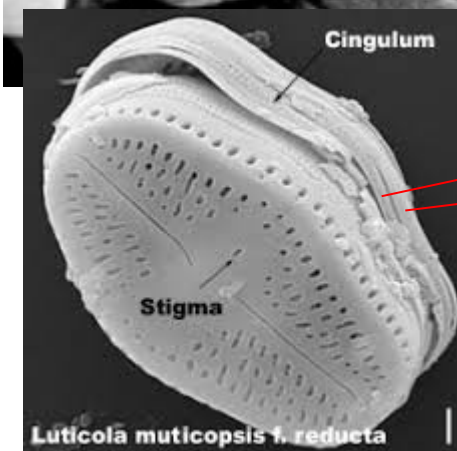
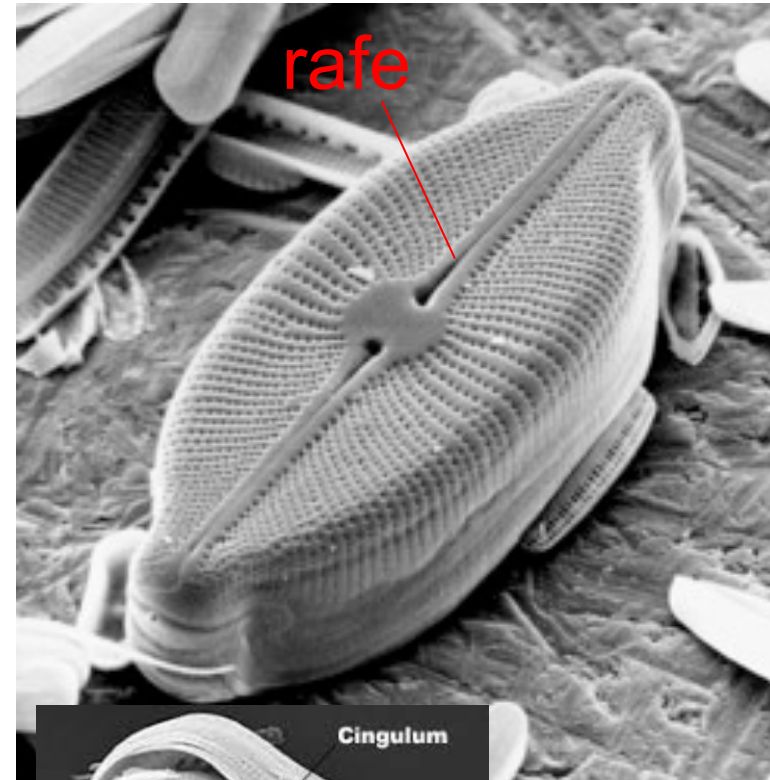
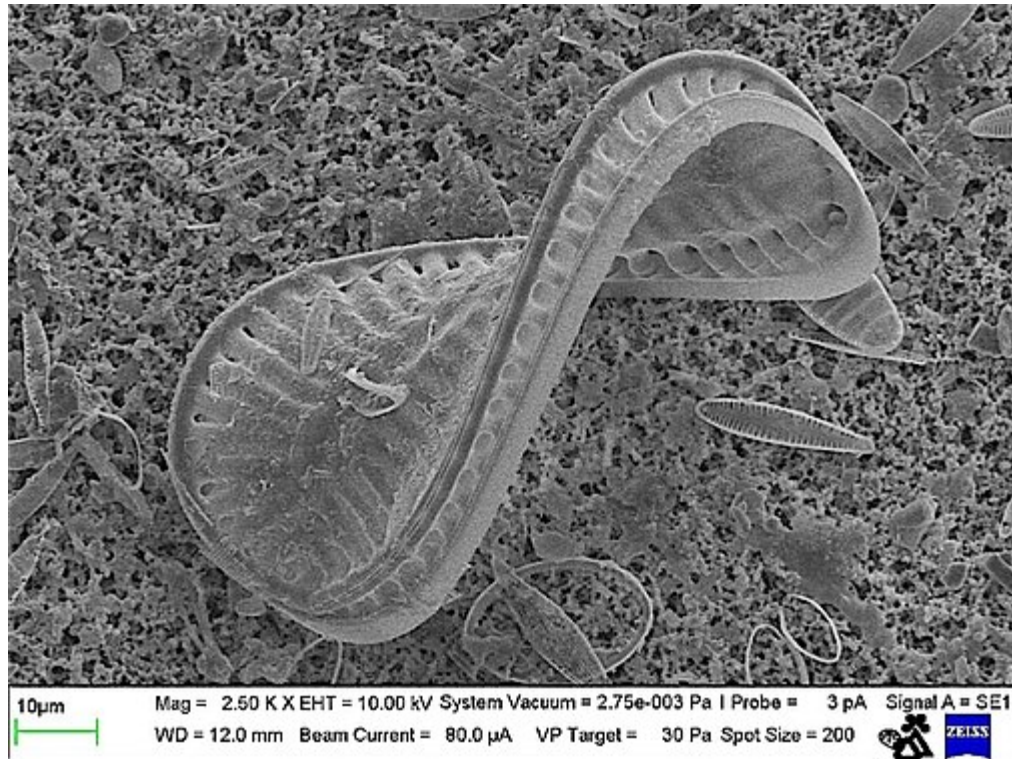
Penadas - frústulas alongadas e valvas com simetria bilateral
(geralmente bentônicas)



Pleurosigma/Gyrosigma



Penadas - frústulas alongadas e valvas com simetria bilateral (geralmente bentônicas)

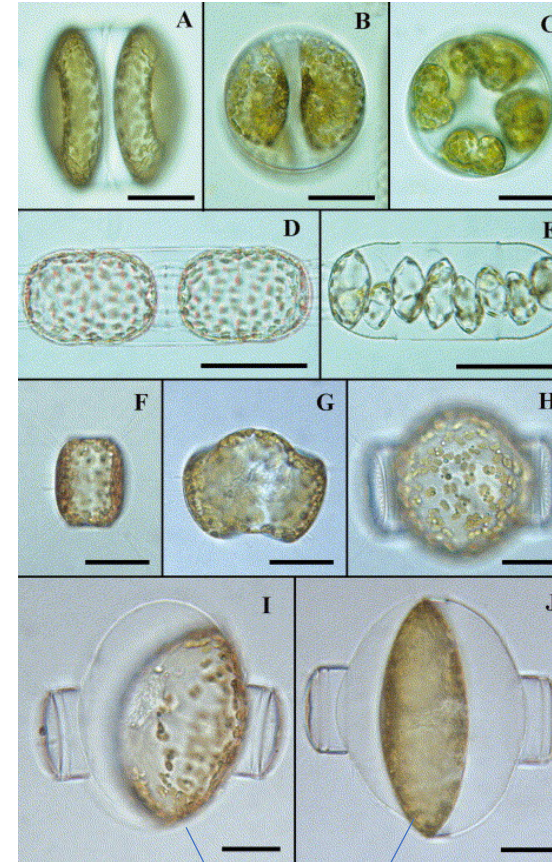
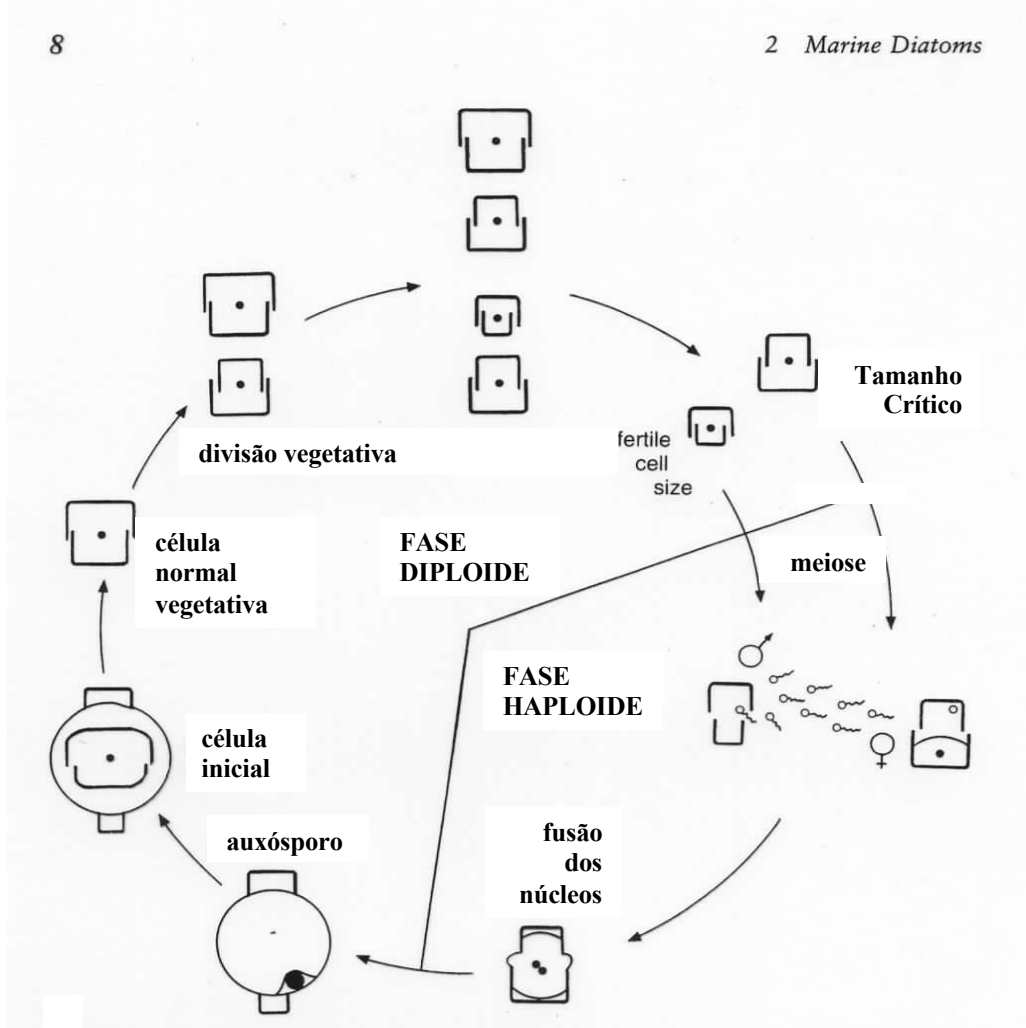


Bandas intercalares



VTS_01_2.VOB
20:15s

Ciclo de vida com reprodução assexuada e sexuada
 Tamanho Mínimo Crítico $\approx 25\%$ do tamanho original



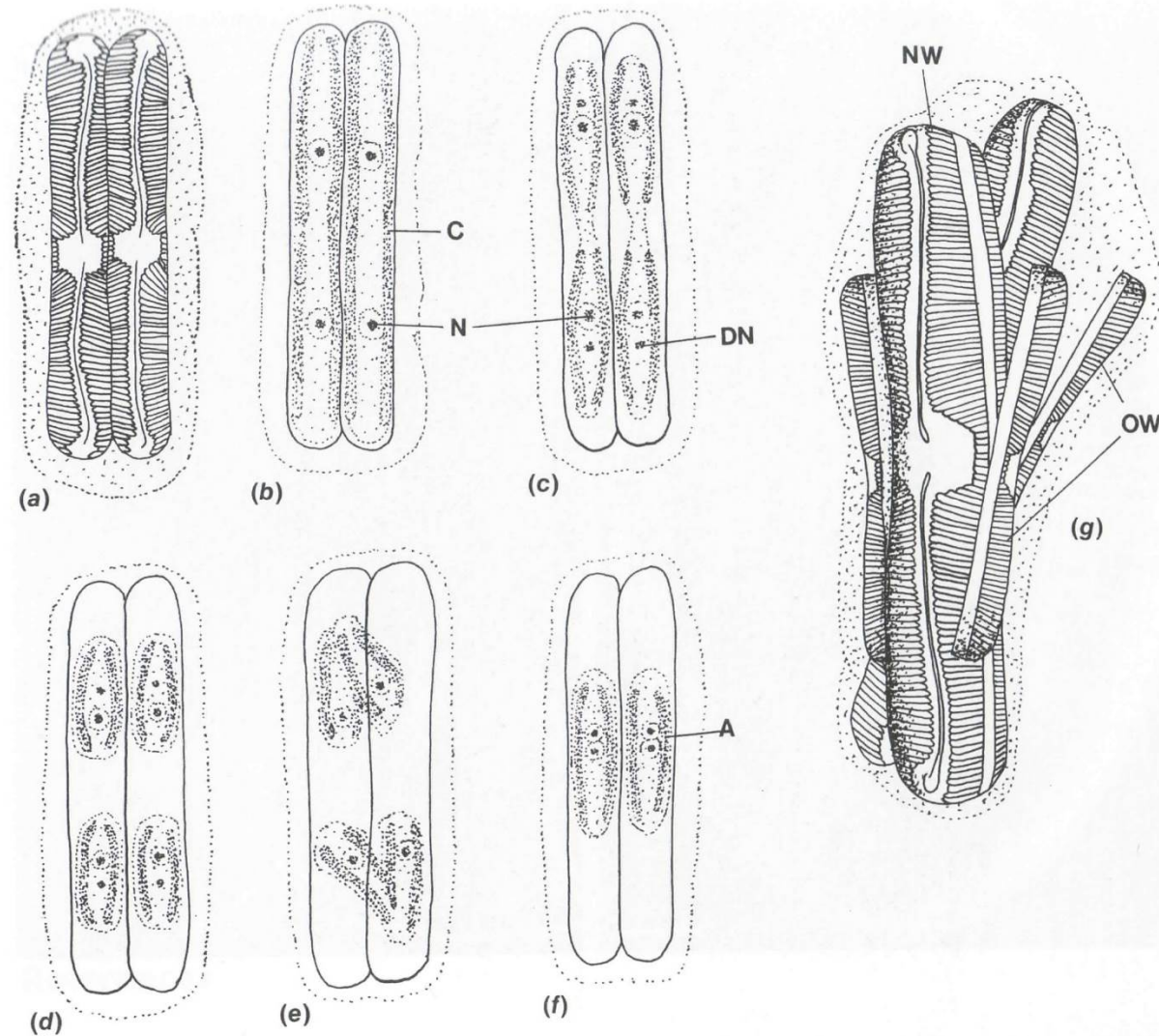
Auxósporos



VTS_01_2.VOB
26:08s

Reprodução sexual de uma diatomácea cêntrica (oogamia)

Reprodução sexuada das diatomáceas penadas: isogamia

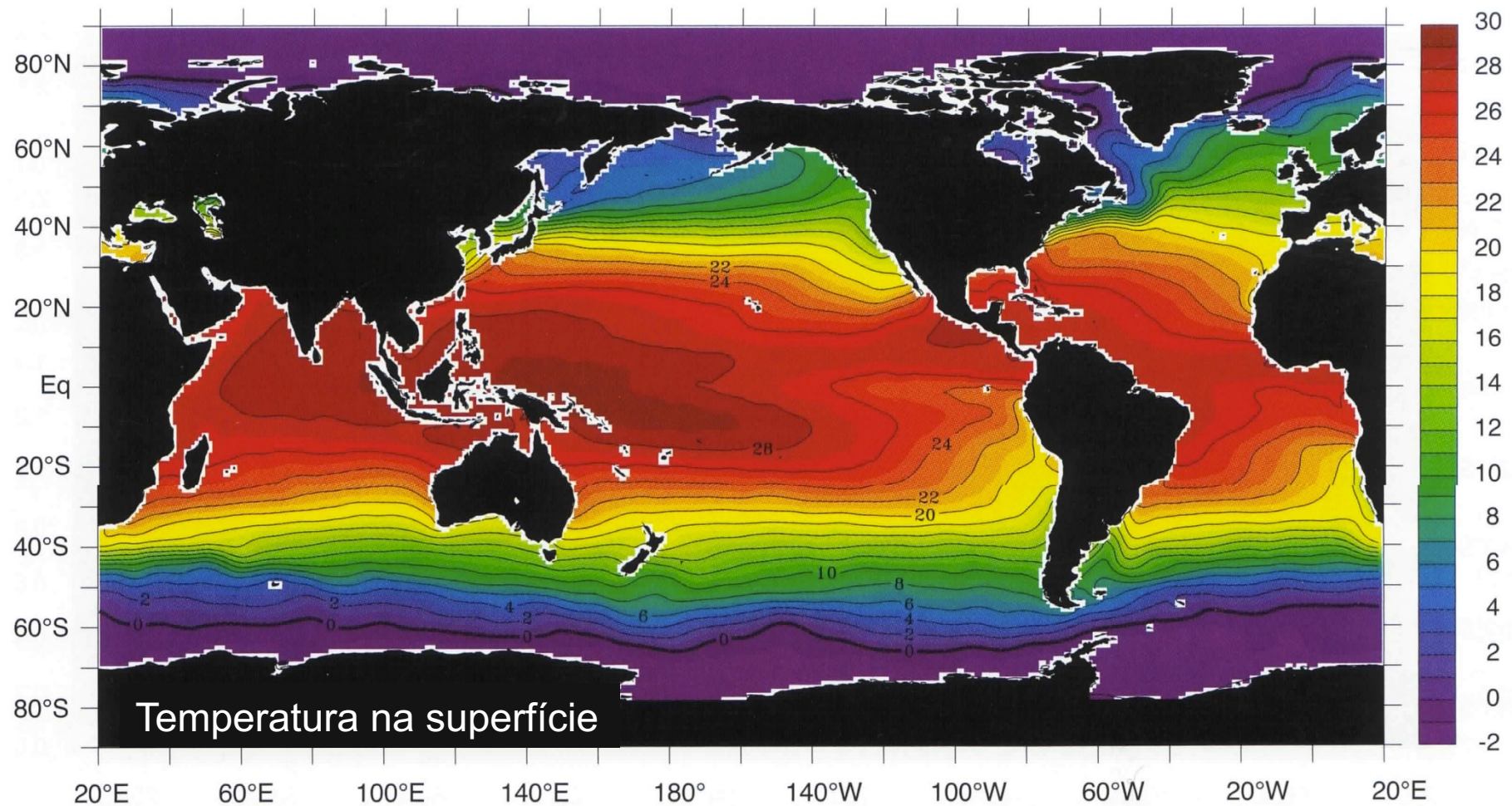


Onde dominam as diatomáceas ?

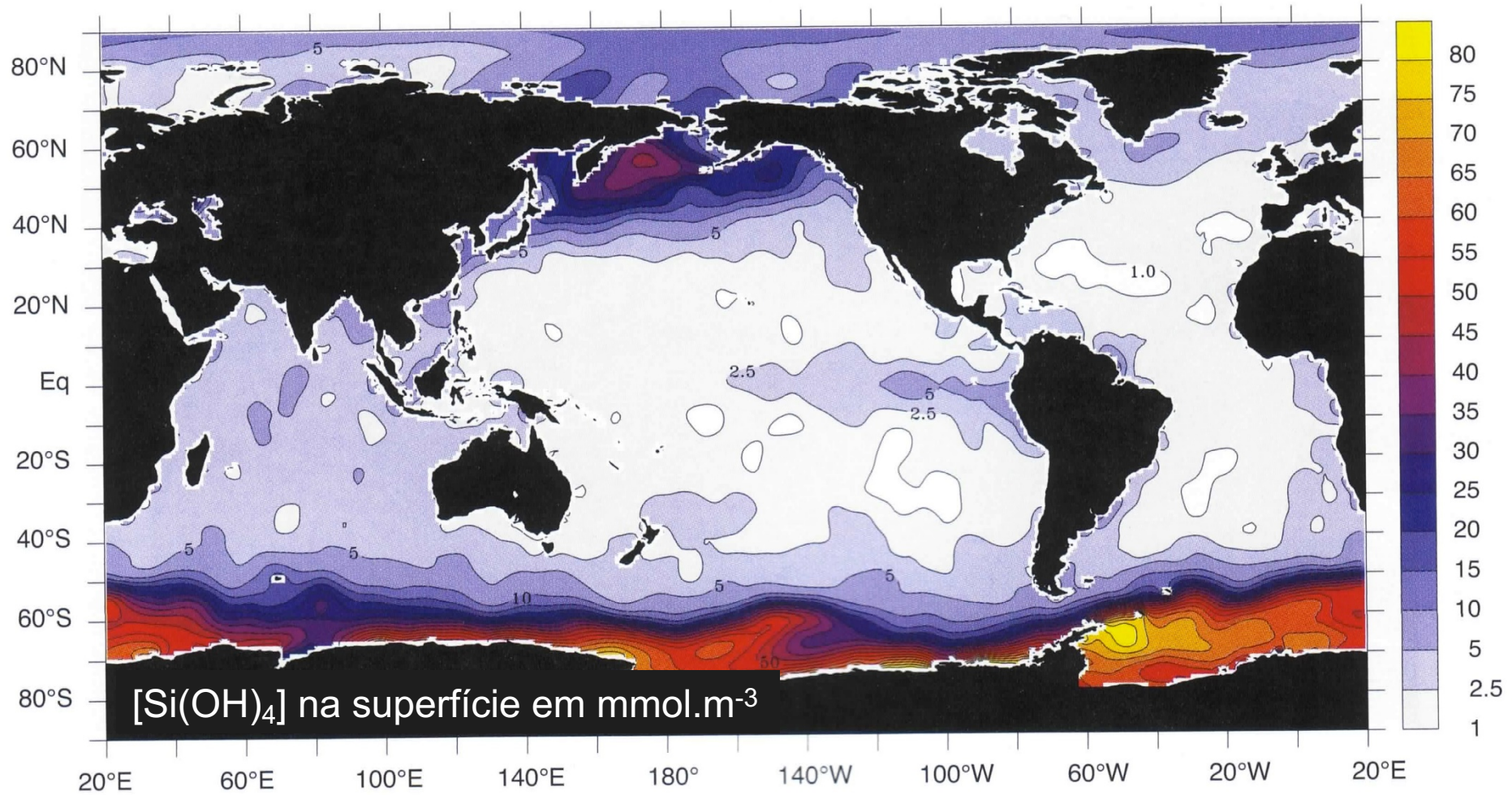
..onde tem mais nutrientes - “Produção Nova”
Contribuem com 40% da Produção Oceanica

- > plataformas continentais
 - > zonas de ressurgência
- > zonas costeiras estuarinas
 - > frentes oceânicas
 - > regiões polares

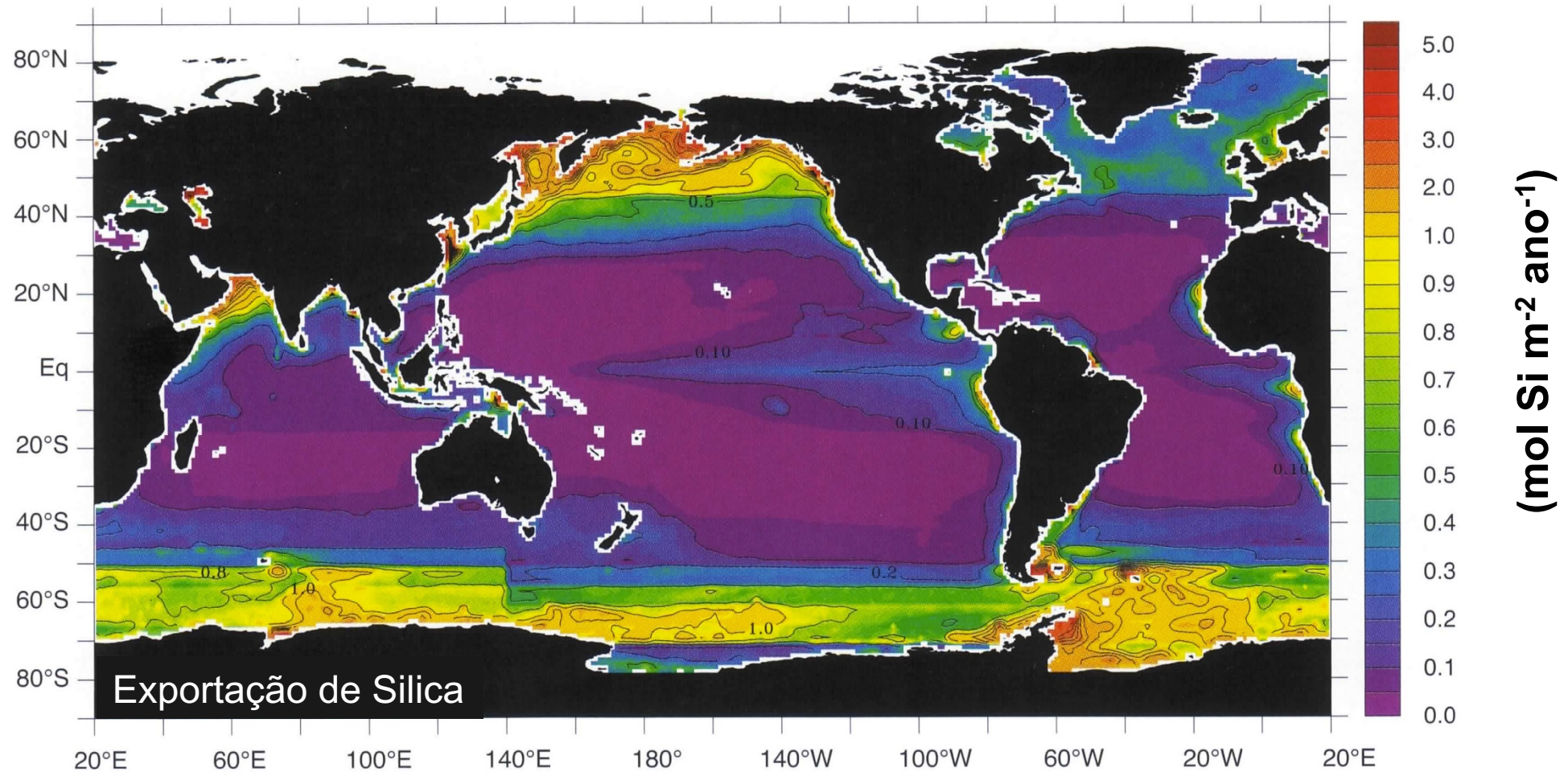
Diatomáceas dominam em águas frias ricas em nutrientes



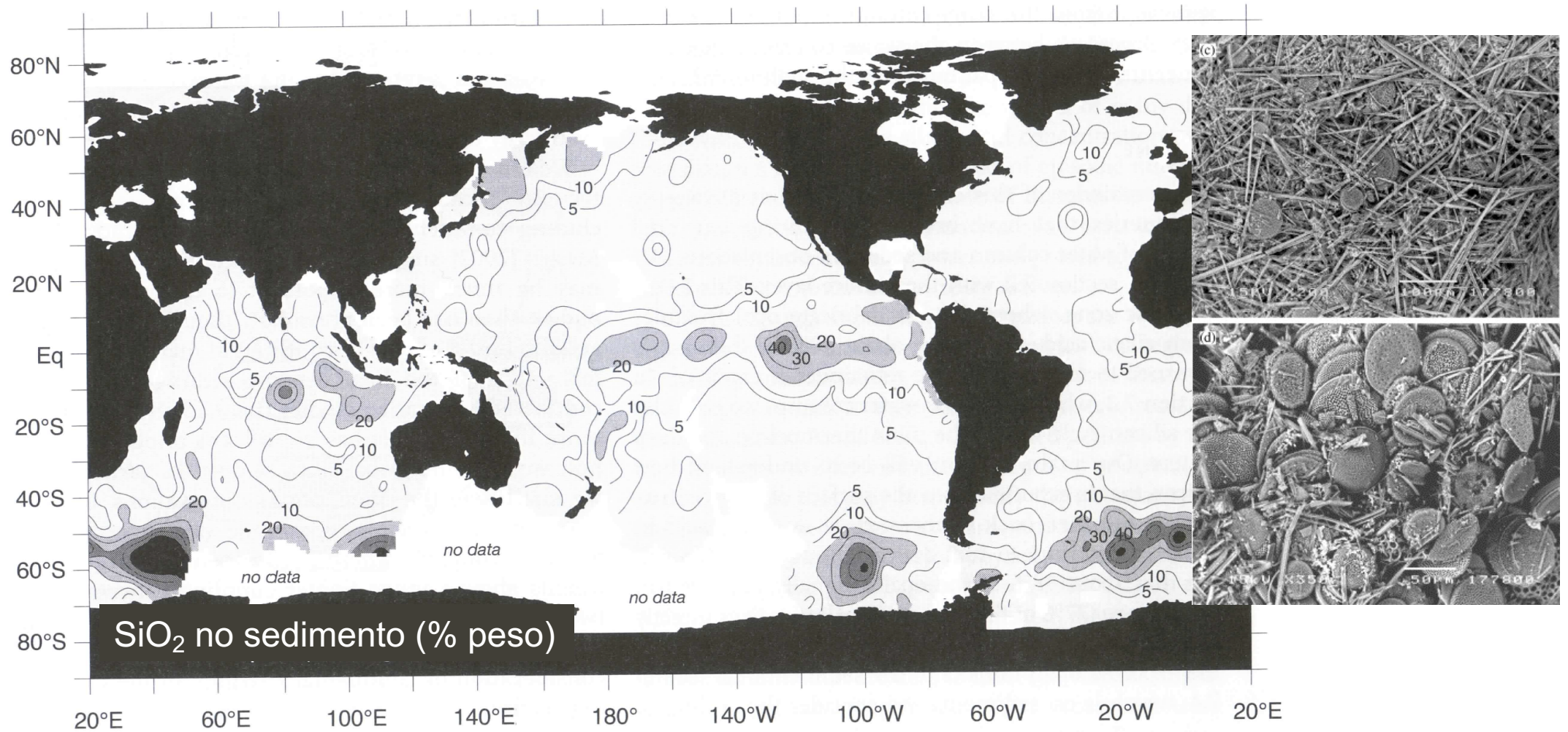
Papel das diatomáceas nos ciclos biogeoquímicos do Silício



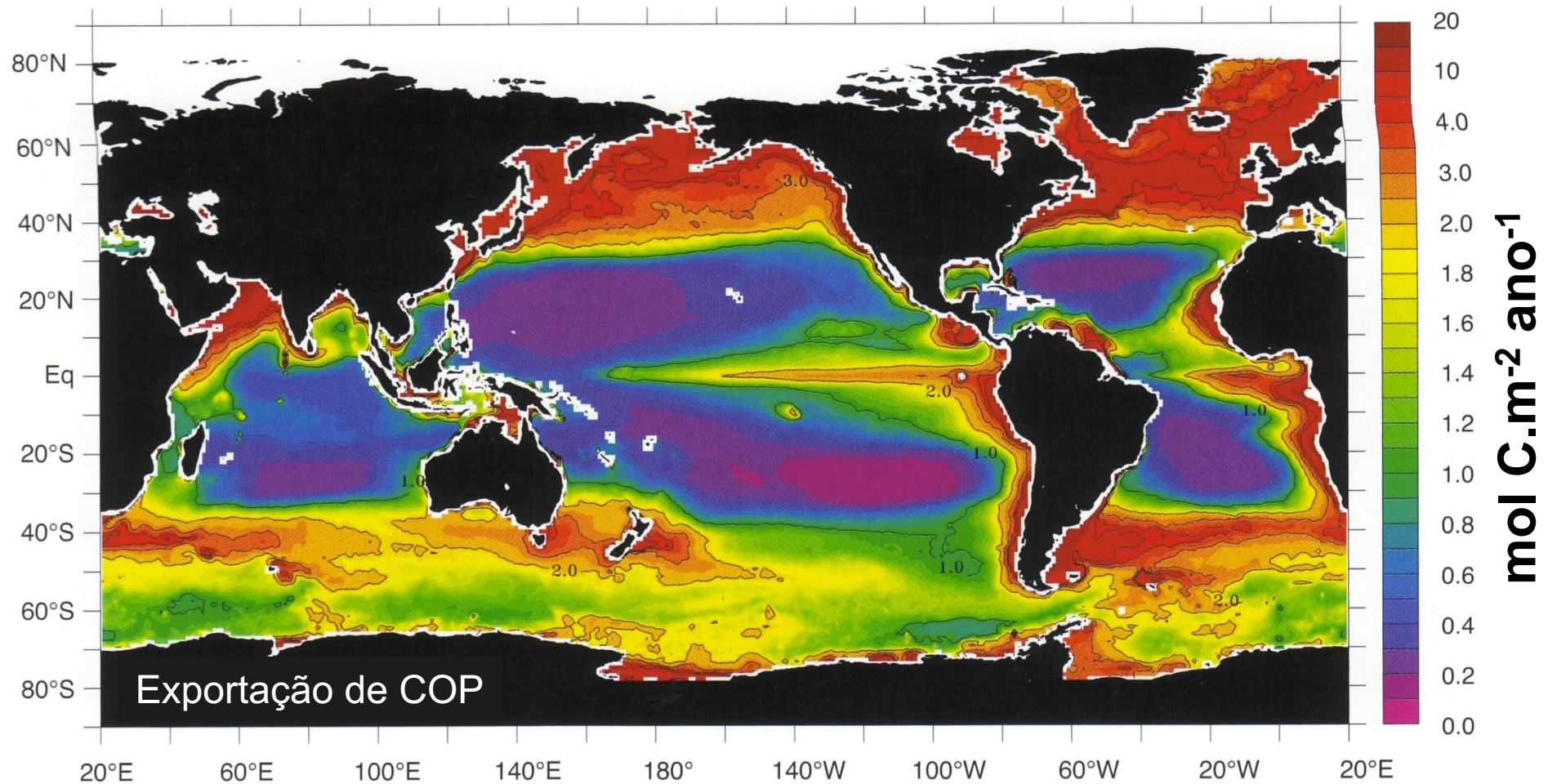
Papel das diatomáceas nos ciclos biogeoquímicos do Silício



Papel das diatomáceas nos ciclos biogeoquímicos do Carbono e do Silício

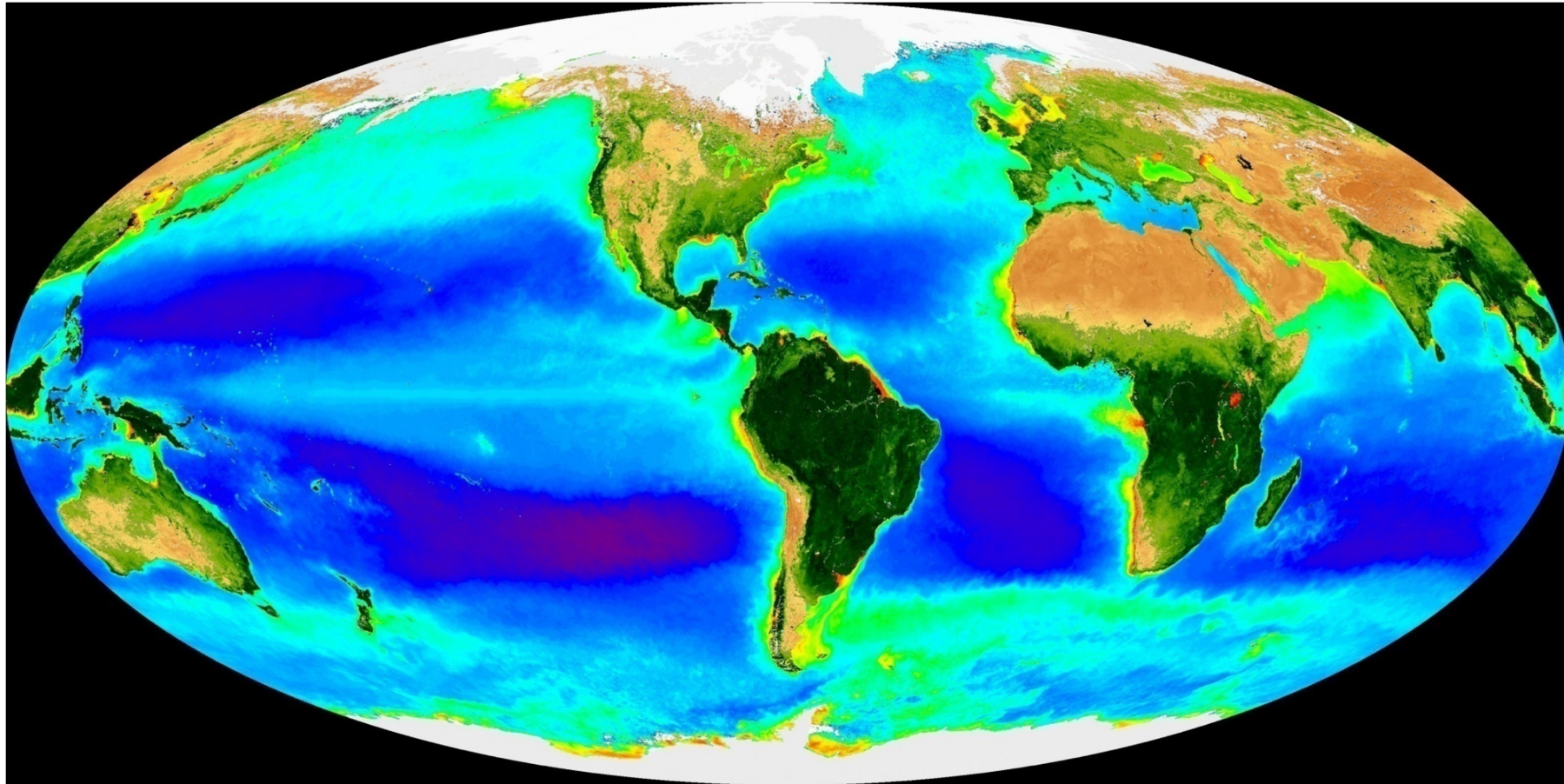


Papel das diatomáceas nos ciclos biogeoquímicos do Carbono



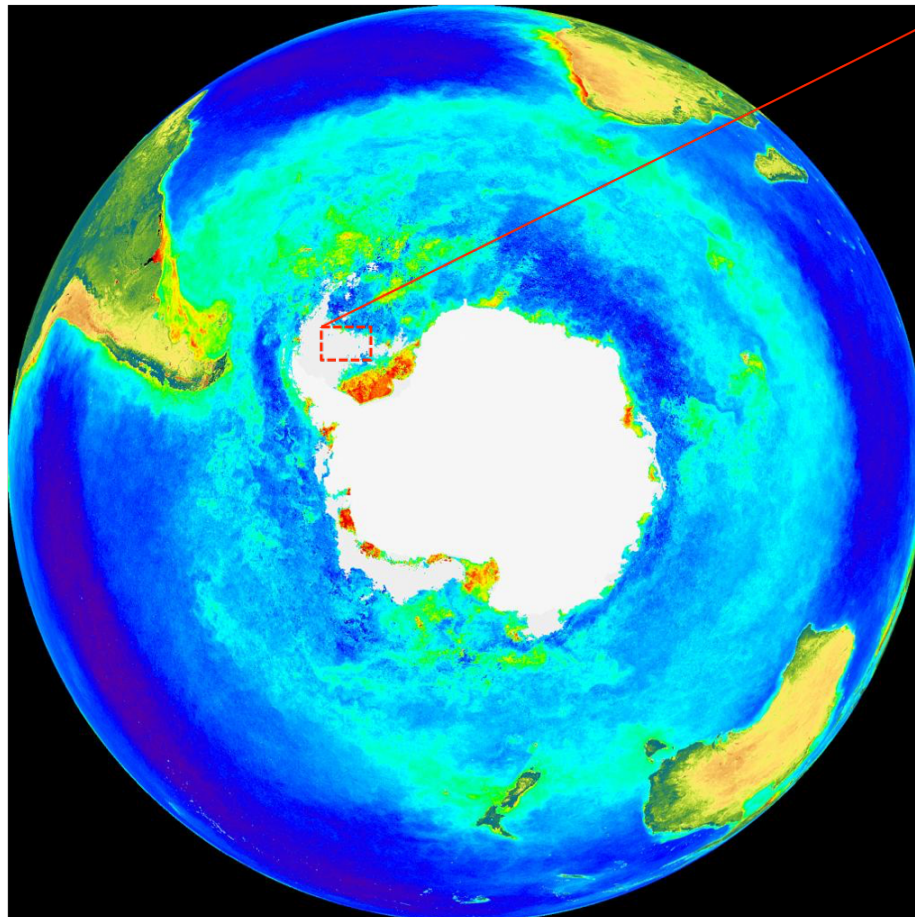
Diatomáceas dominam nos ecossistemas polares

Ártico
degêlo de
verão

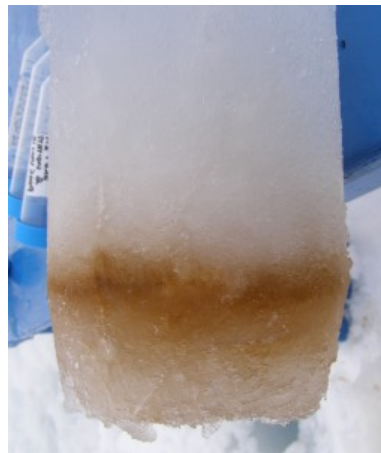
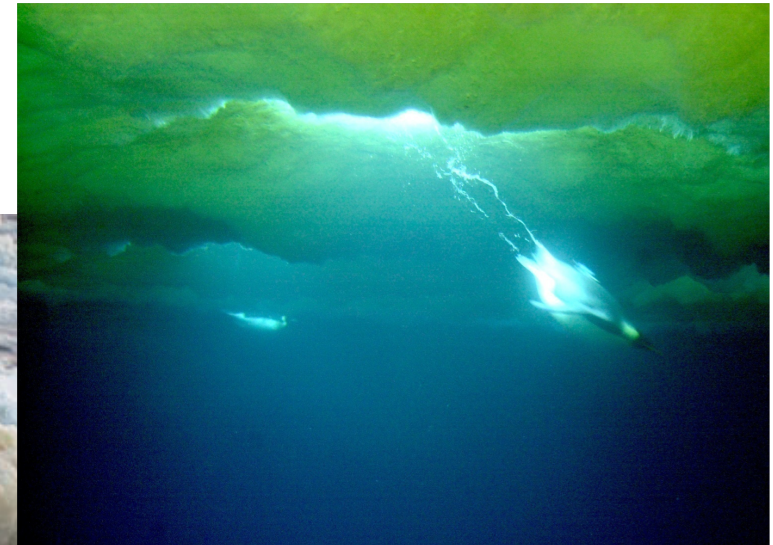


Antártico
degêlo de verão
16 milhões de
Km²

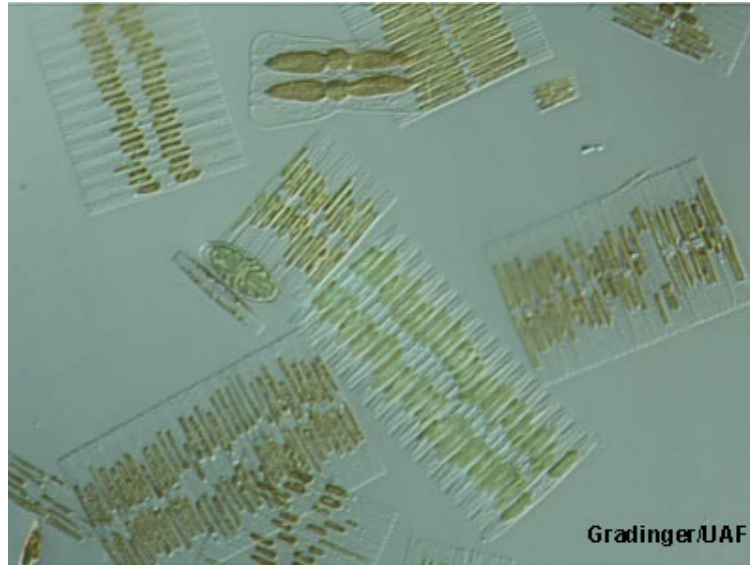
Antártica - O “cinturão verde”



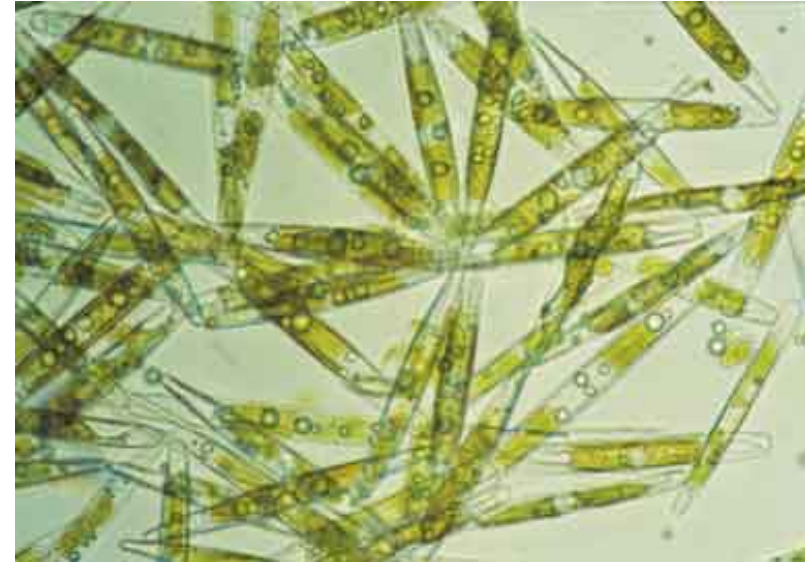
Diatomáceas do gelo (comunidade “epôntica”)



Diatomáceas do gelo (comunidade “epôntica”)

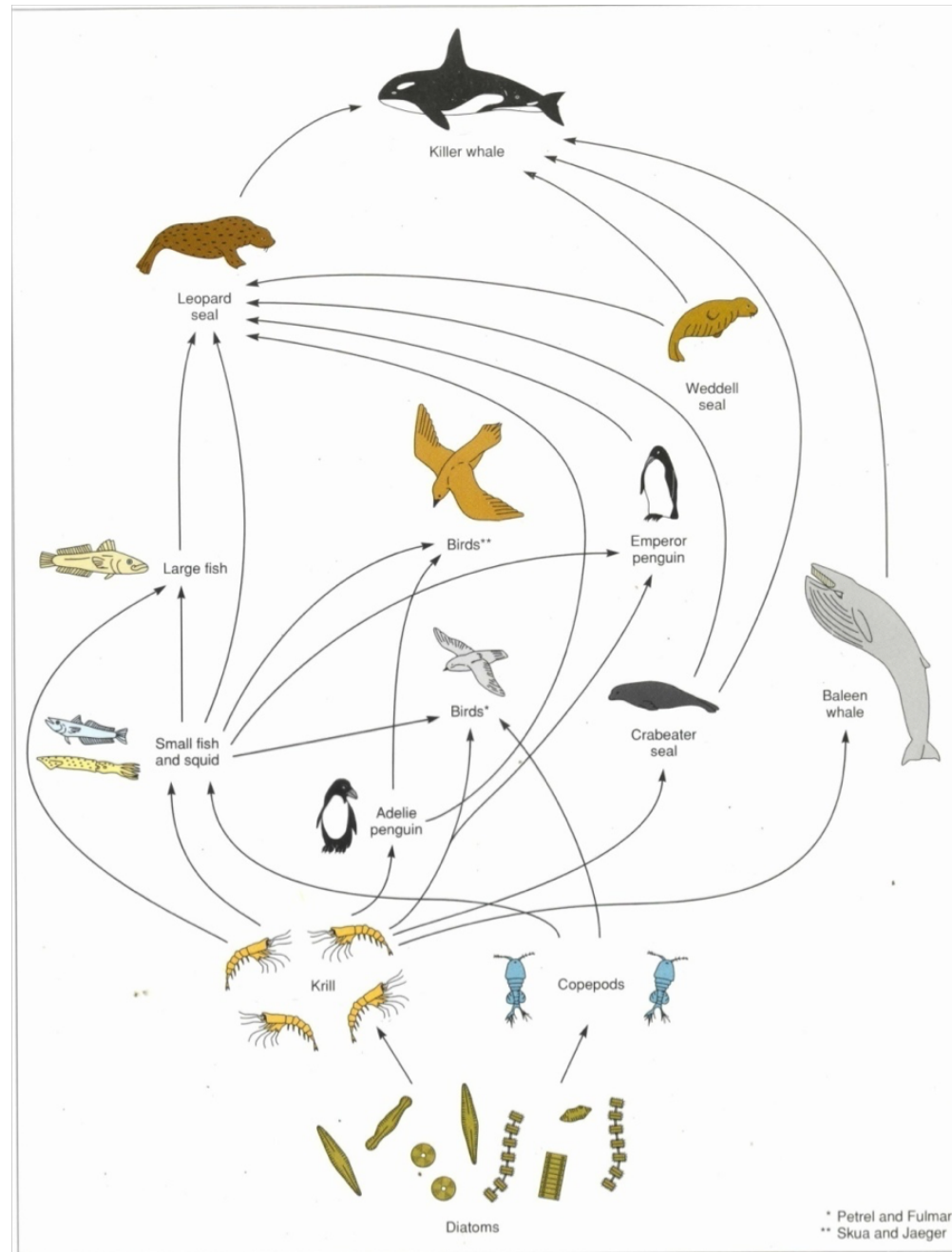


Fragilariopsis oceanica (Ártico)

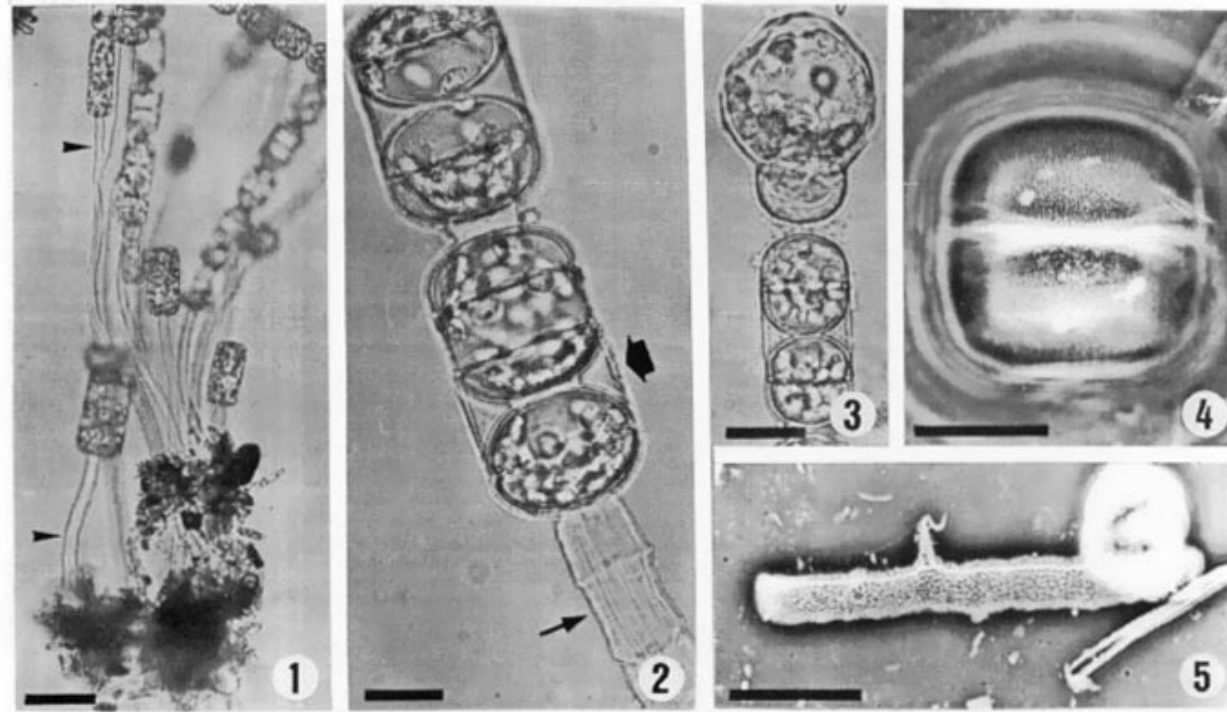


Nitzschia stellata (Antártico)

Teia alimentar polar
depende das diatomáceas
do gelo



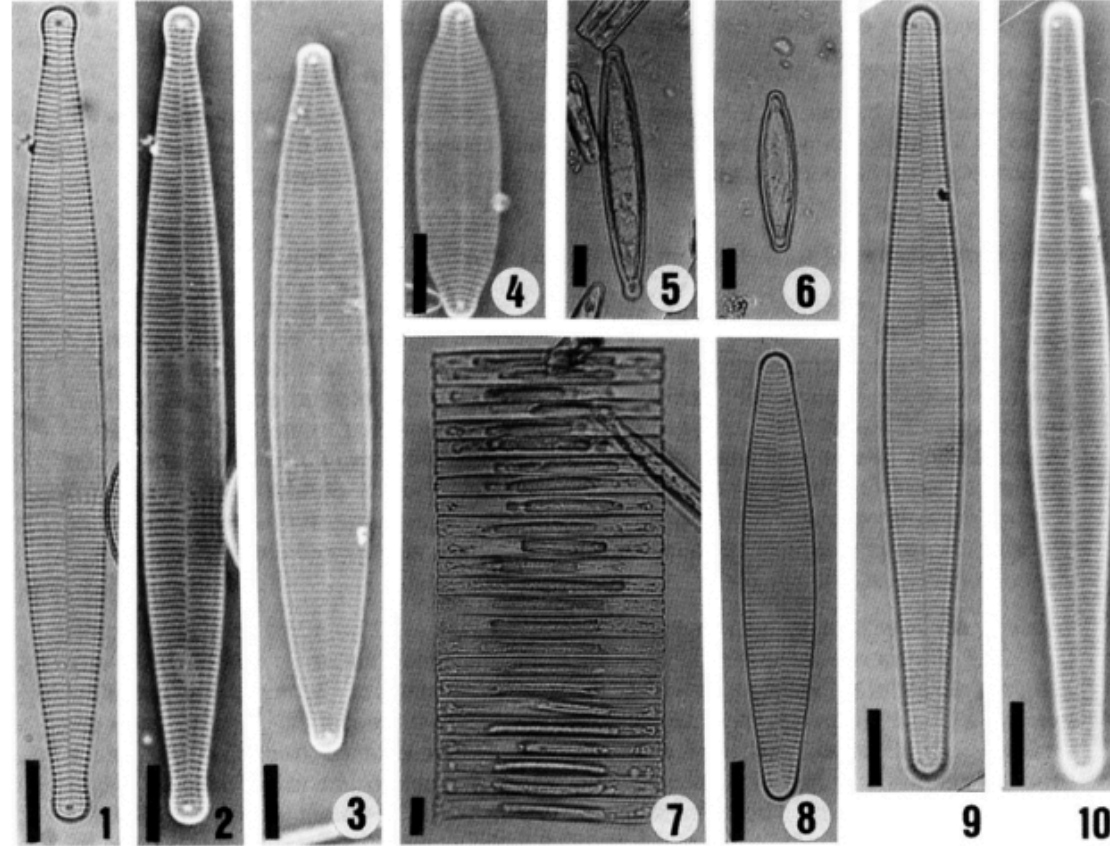
Melosira brandinii



Fernandes & Mosimann 2021

<https://doi.org/10.1590/S1413-77392001000100001>

Brandinia mosimanniae

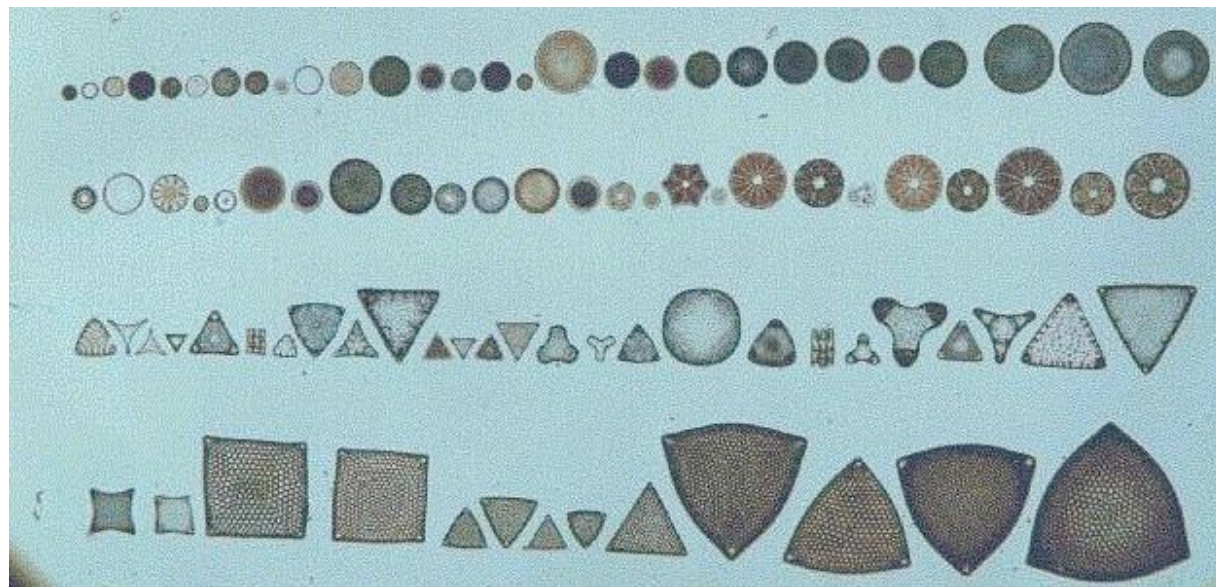


Figs 1–6. *Brandinia mosimanniae*, LM. **Figs 1–4.** Valve views of cleaned material. Note parallel opposite striae and the two rimoportulae at the apices. **Figs 5, 6.** Preserved material, valve views. **Figs 7–10.** *Fragilaria striatula*, LM. **Fig. 7.** Preserved material, girdle view of cells. Note large chloroplasts. **Figs 8–10.** Valve views. Note absence of expanded hyaline area in the central region. Scale bars = 10 μm .

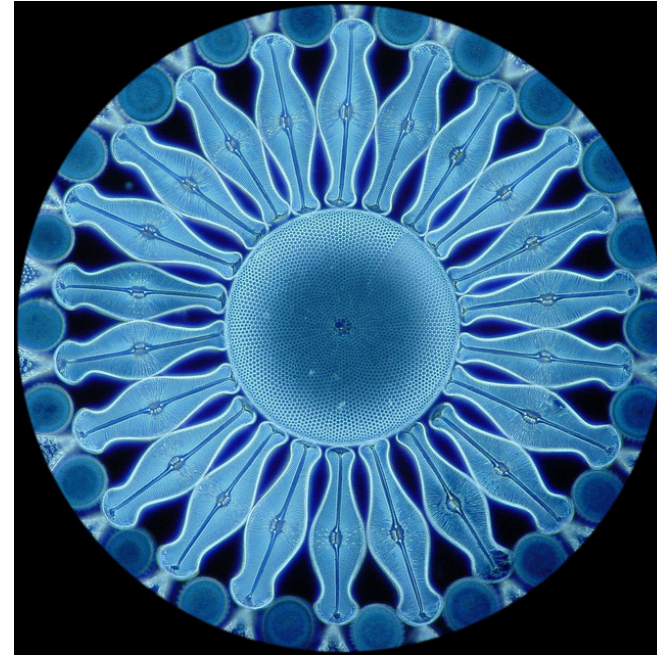
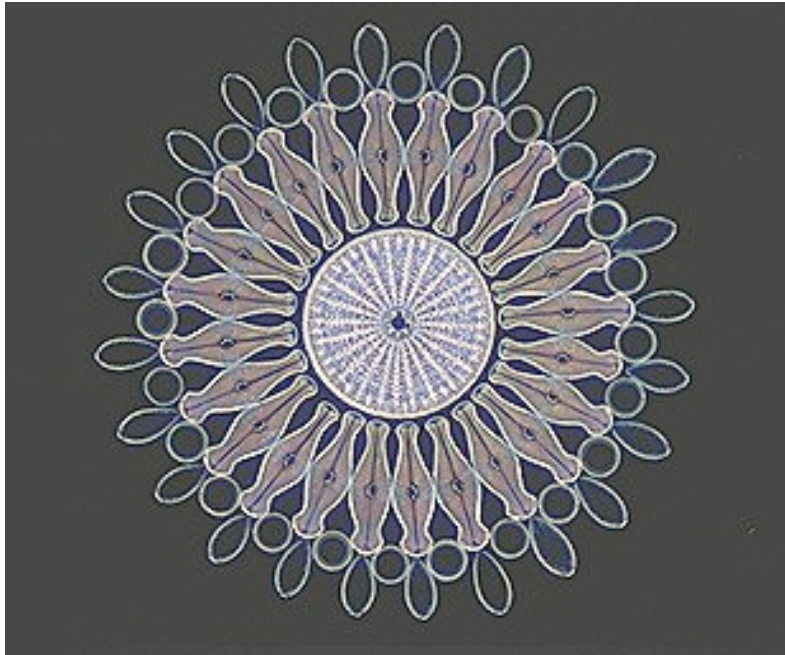
[Fernandes et al. 2007](#)

[10.1080/0269249X.2007.9705694](https://doi.org/10.1080/0269249X.2007.9705694)

Coleccionadores de diatomáceas



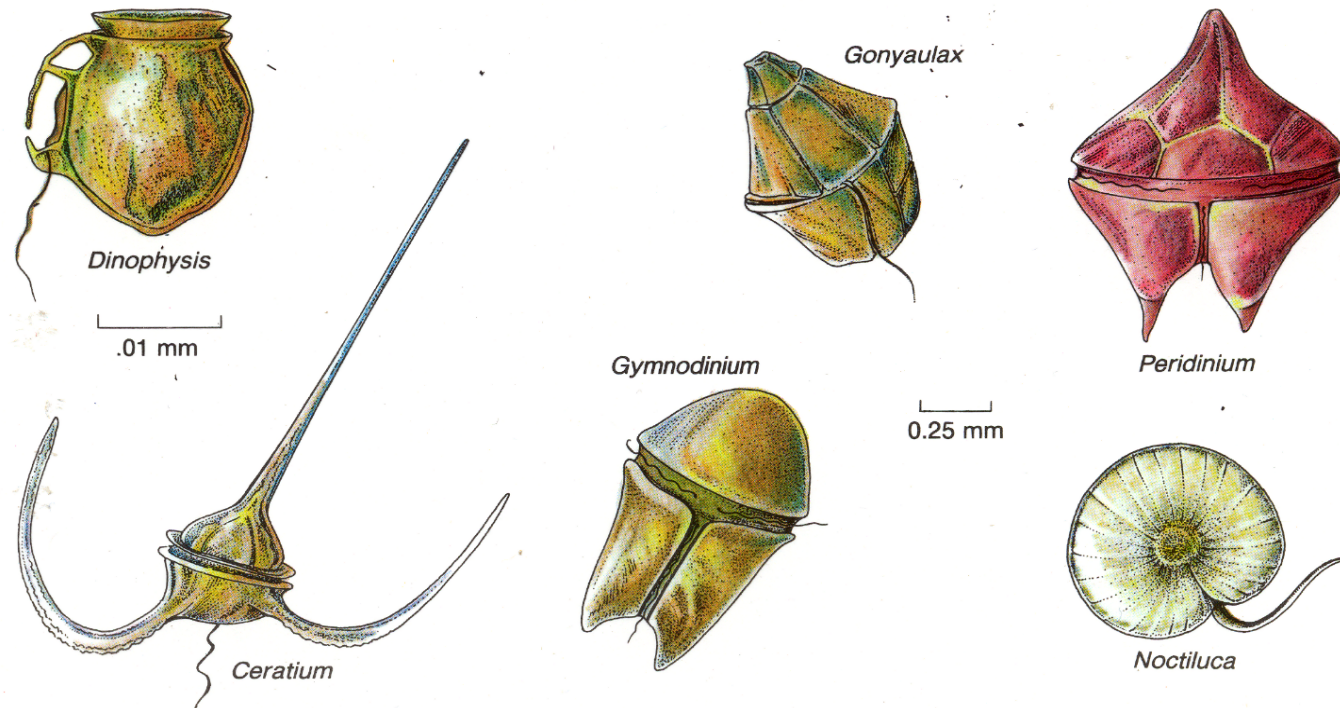
arte microscópica



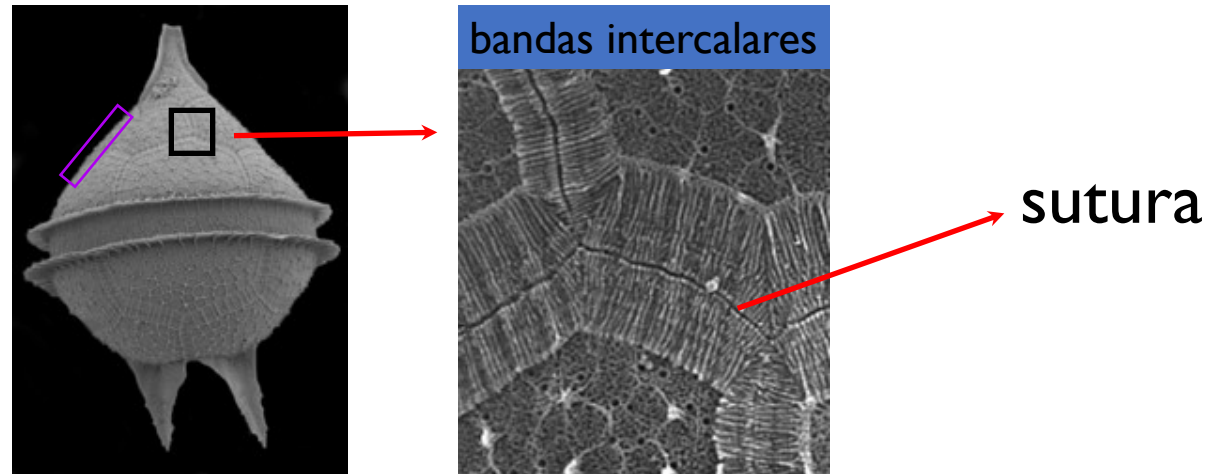
Dinoflagelados

Dinoflagelados

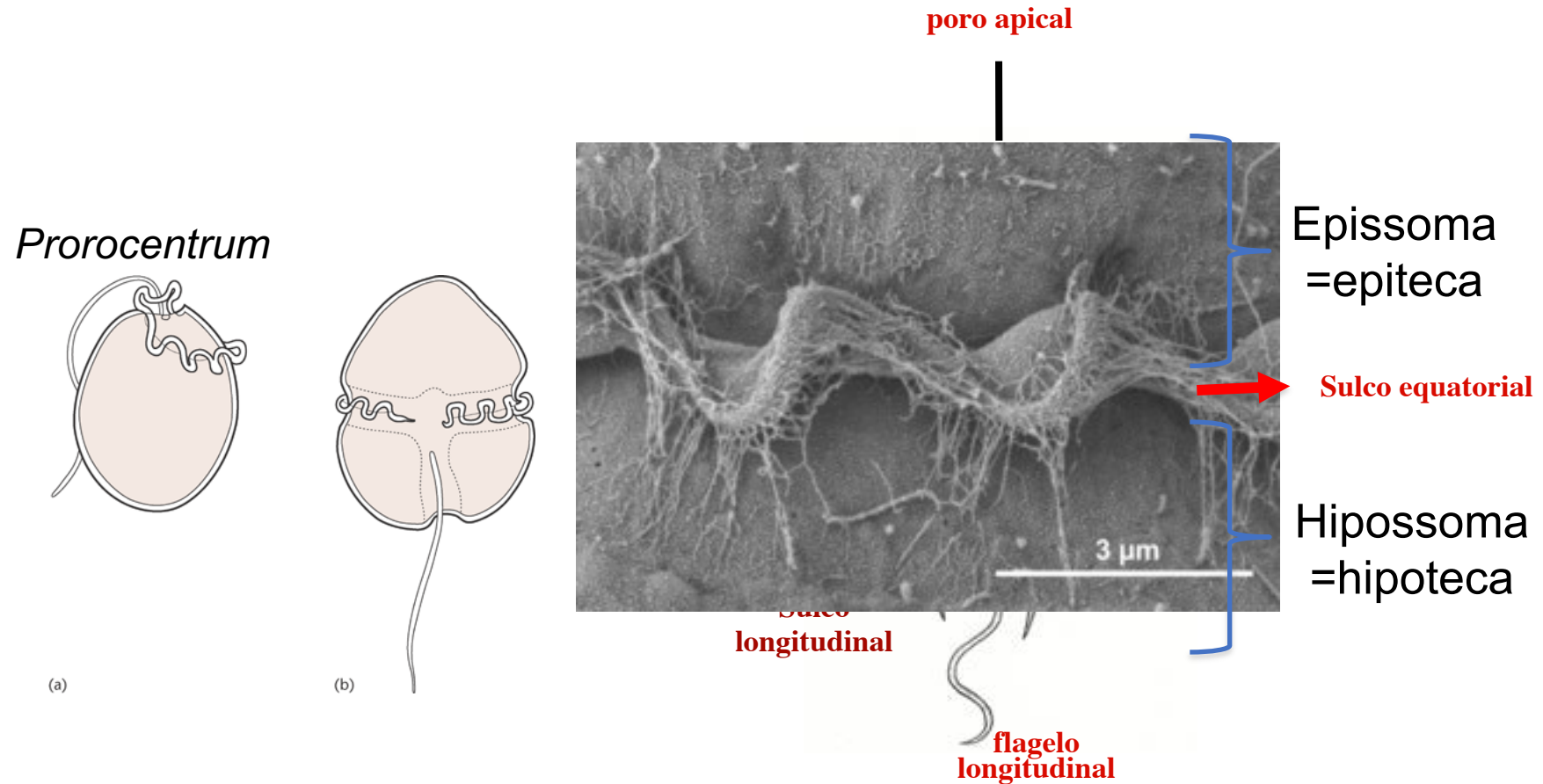
- Cerca de 8000 spp (2400 identificadas)
- Células biflageladas com 5 a 200 μm
- Nutrição diversificada além da fotossíntese (50% autótrofos)
- Fósseis são raros (cistos de resistencia)
- *Dinokaryon* – estrutura e metabolism nuclear diferenciado



Parede celular (*anfiesma*) formada por placas celulósicas ornamentadas com poros, projeções e espinhos.



Nomenclatura básica dos componentes celulares dos dinoflagelados



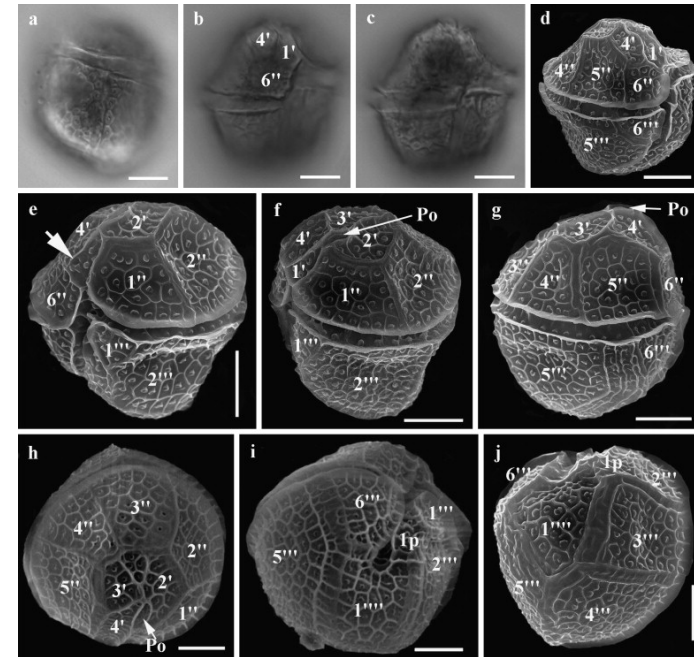
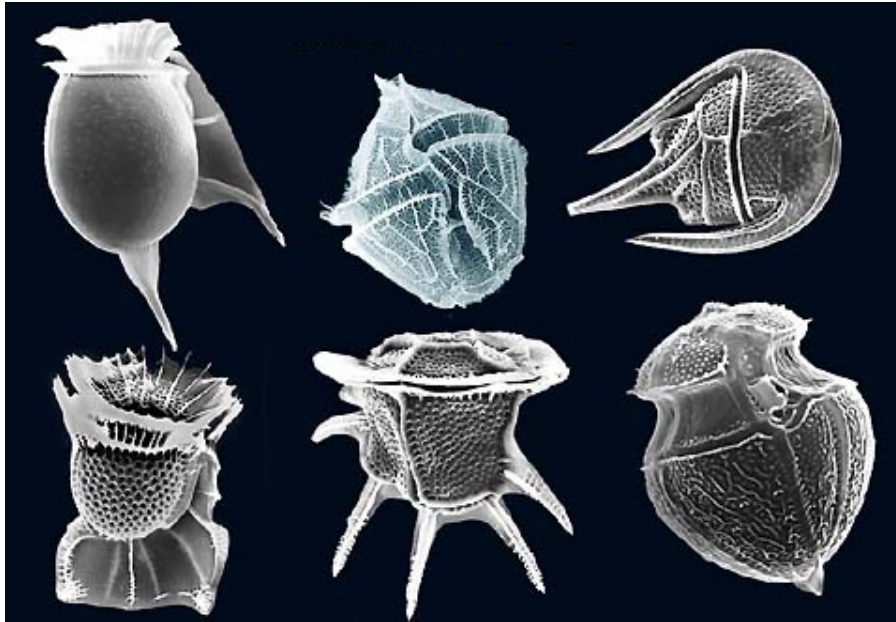
[Protoperidinum sp](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8lXusmvqq2E#action=share) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8lXusmvqq2E#action=share>

[Goniaulax sinifera](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CADQiT_0UYw) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CADQiT_0UYw

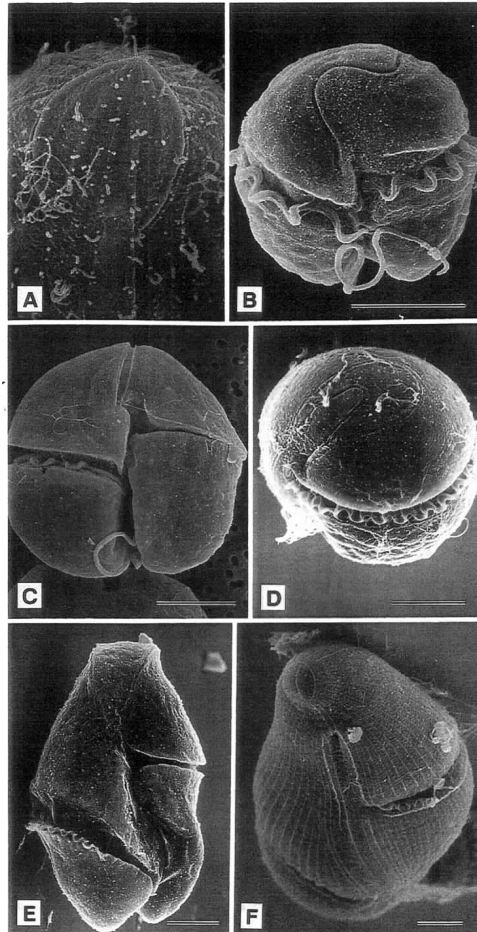
Os dinoflagelados tem dois tipos morfológicos

Tecados - carapaça com placas de celulose espessas

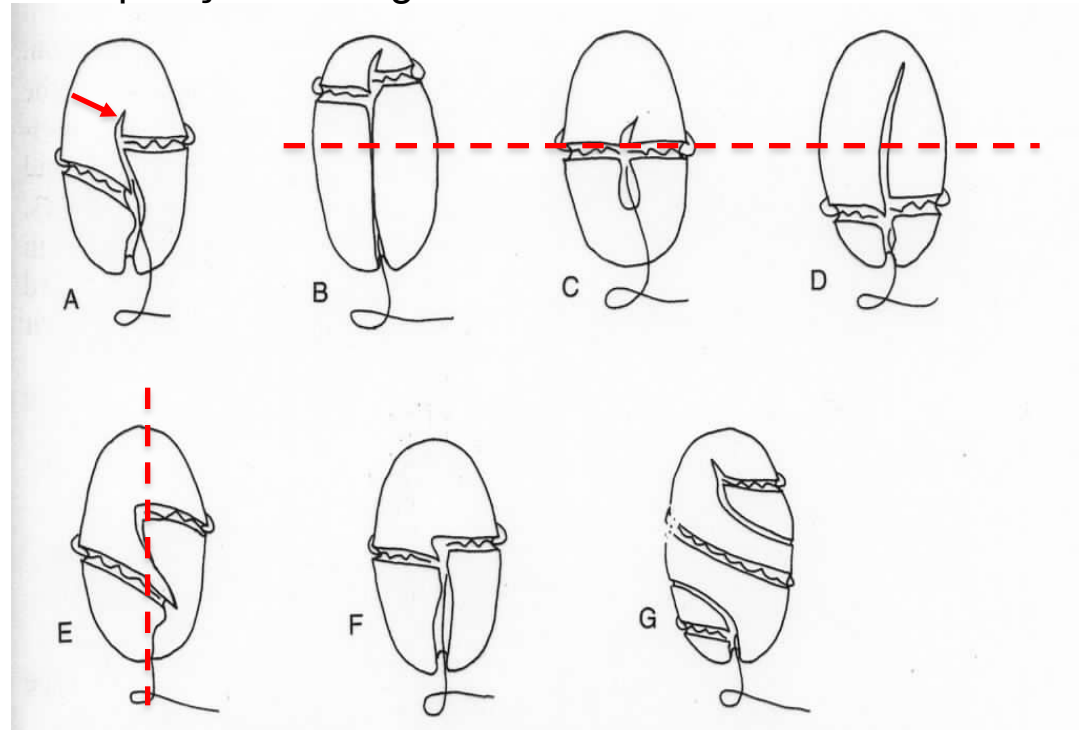
A organização das placas serve na identificação taxonômica



Atecados - placas de celulose ausentes ou finas



A disposição do cingulum é a base da taxonomia



- A) deslocado com intrusão sulcal na epiteca B) pré-mediano C) mediano D) pós-mediano E) *overhang*
F) deslocado sem intrusão sulcal G) torcido

Dinoflagelados são **mesocariotos** (?)

Organização nuclear exclusiva porquê.....

- ...têm mais DNA do que nos demais eucariotos
- ...12–400 cromossomos permanentemente condensados
- ...no gênero *Prorocentrum* a síntese de DNA é contínua como nos procariontes e não apenas durante a divisão celular



Mais detalhes sobre a evolução do metabolismo nuclear dos dinoflagelados em <file:///C:/Users/Arsenal%20Airsoft/Downloads/microorganisms-07-00245.pdf>

Ciclo de vida de um dinoflagelado

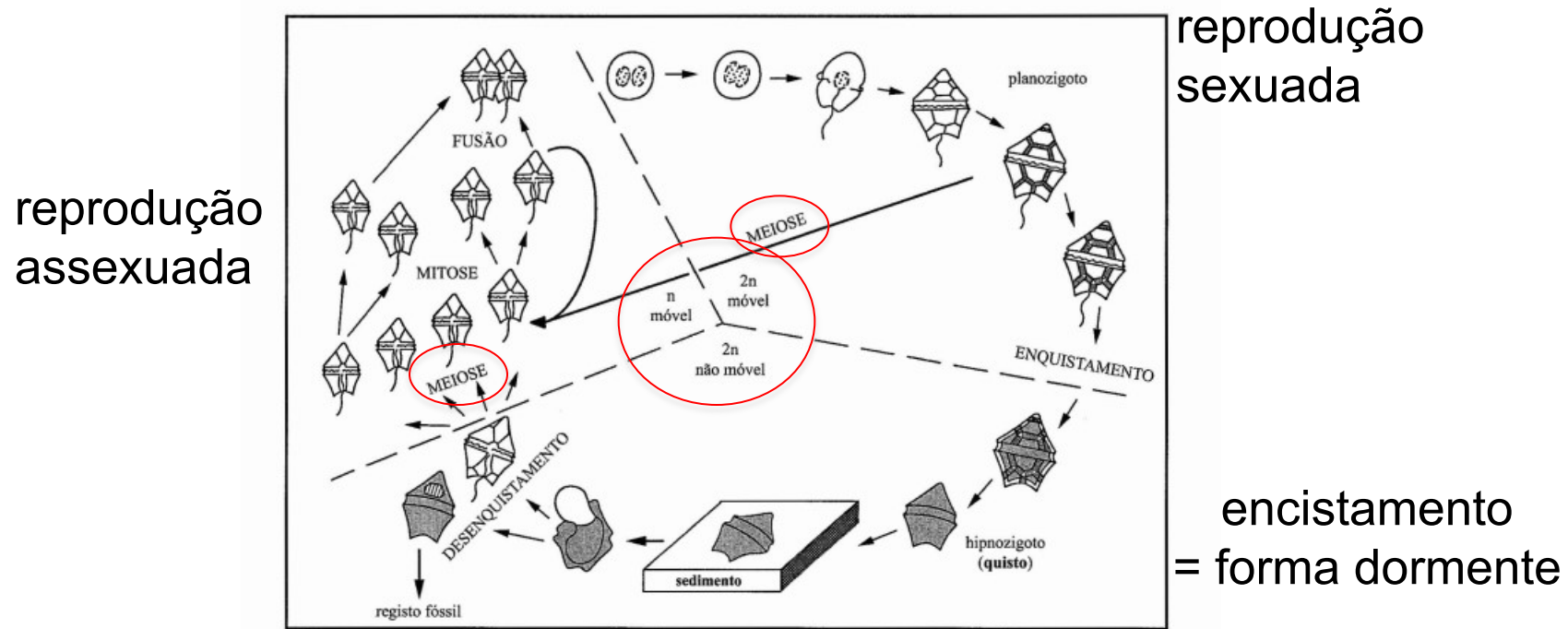


Figura 3 – Ciclo biológico completo dos dinoflagelados. Inclui reprodução assexuada, sexuada e formação do quisto (modificado de Evitt, 1985 in Fensome *et al.*, 1996).

Referencia complementar: Nogueira Jr *et al.*, in press (p46-48)

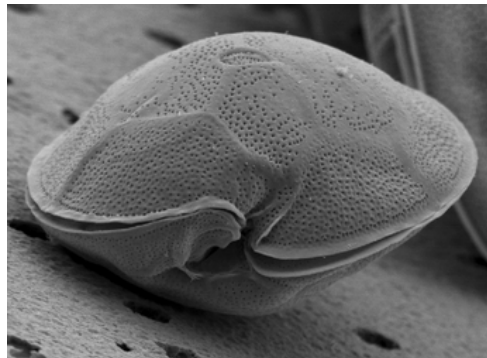
Importância Ambiental dos dinoflagelados
Produção de toxinas e formação de “marés vermelhas”



[Maré vermelha https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnbtVFvZcqA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnbtVFvZcqA)

Toxinas mais comuns produzidas por dinoflagelados

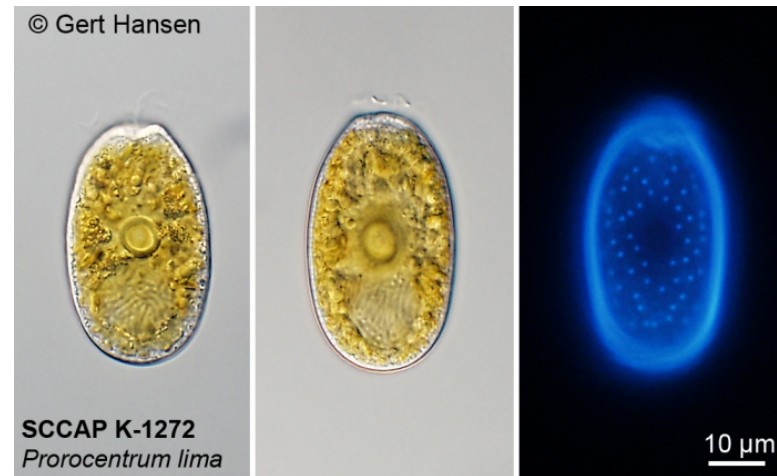
Ciguatera - se acumula em peixes recifais de regiões tropicais (náuseas, vômitos, diarreia e dor abdominal, dor de dente) e as neurológicas (parestesias, sabor metálico na boca, tremor, salivação, visão turva, sensibilidade táctil)



Gambierdiscus toxicus

Toxinas mais comuns produzidas por dinoflagelados

Ácido okadaico - diarreia após consumo de mariscos em regiões temperadas



Prorocentrum lima

Toxinas mais comuns produzidas por dinoflagelados

Gonyaulax, [Alexandrium](#), [Gymnodinium](#), *Pyrodinium*



Saxitoxina - neurotoxina 1.000 x mais potente do que o gás sarin e 100.000 x mais potente do que a cocaína*

* Kao C.Y. & Nishiyama A. 1965. Actions of saxitoxin on peripheral neuromuscular systems. J Physiology 180, pp50-66 (<https://physoc.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1113/jphysiol.1965.sp007688>)

O gênero *Simbiodinium* - simbiose com corais (as “zooxantelas”)

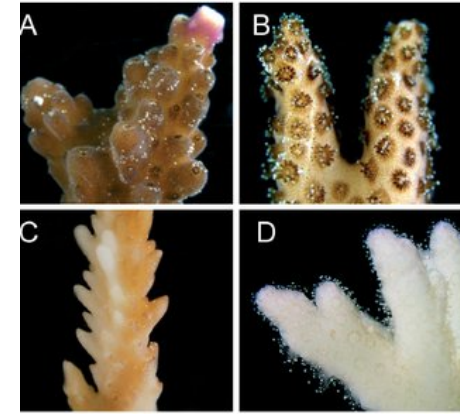
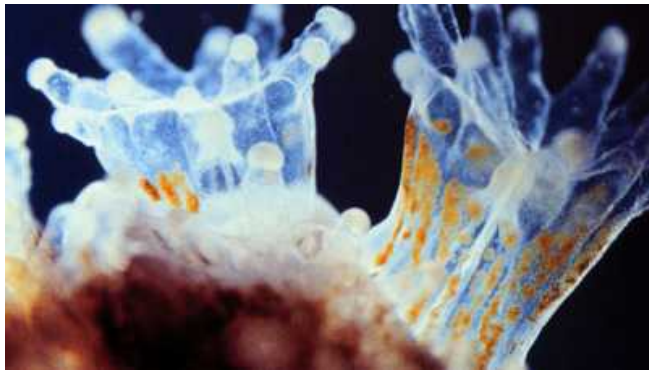
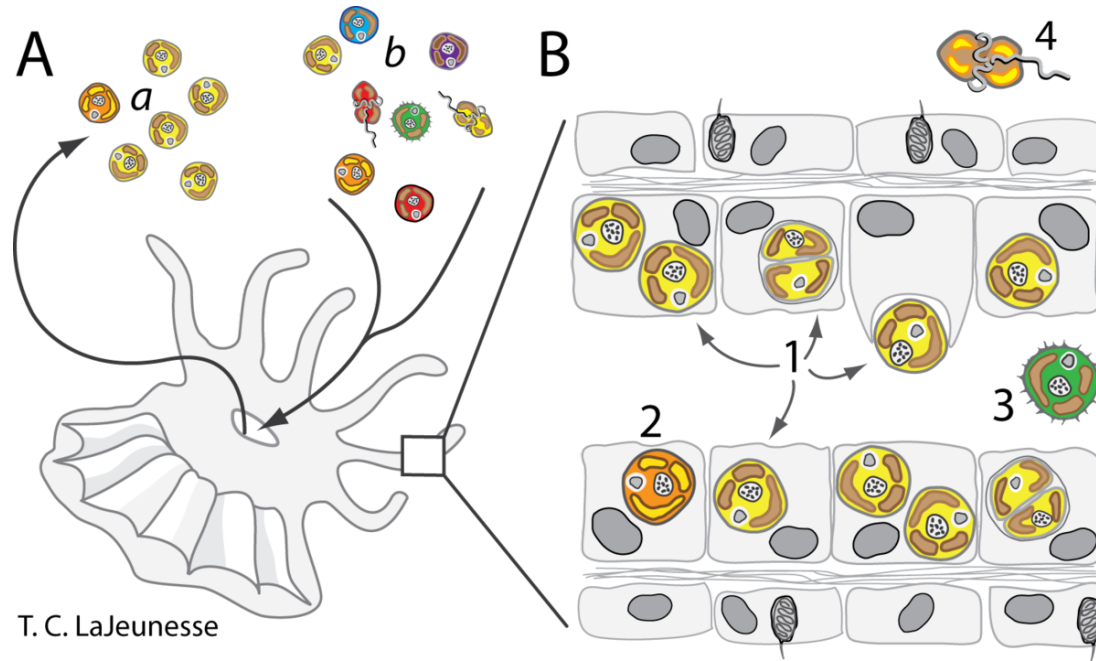


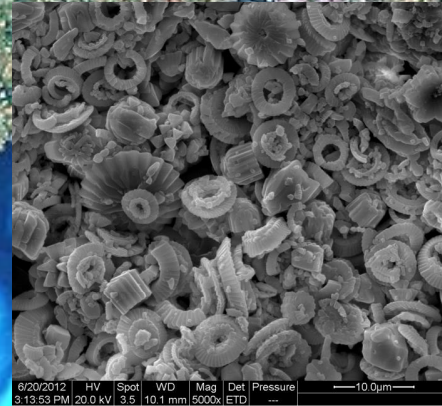
Fig. 4. *Acropora valida* and *Pocillopora damicornis*. Images of normally pig-



VTS_01_3.VOB
07:25s

Cocolitoforideos
“corais” planctônicos

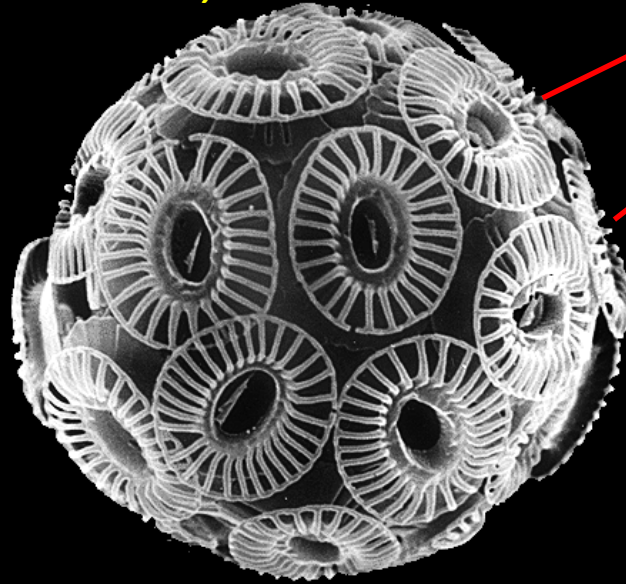
Cocolitoforídeos -
importância
climática
(albedo)



?

Cocolitoforídeos - fitoplâncton calcáreo

Emiliana huxleyi

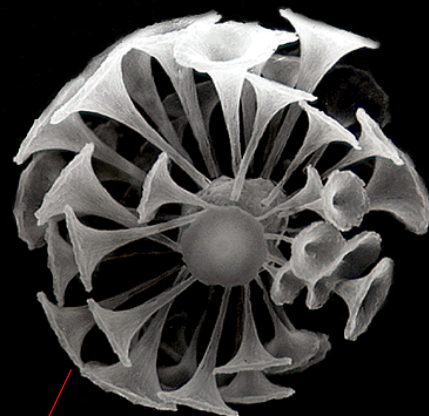


cocólitos
de CaCO_3

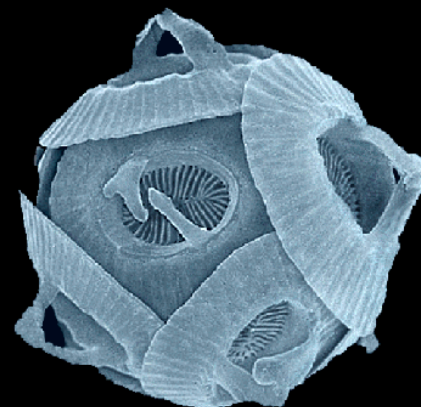
Cocolitoforídeos - fitoplâncton calcáreooc



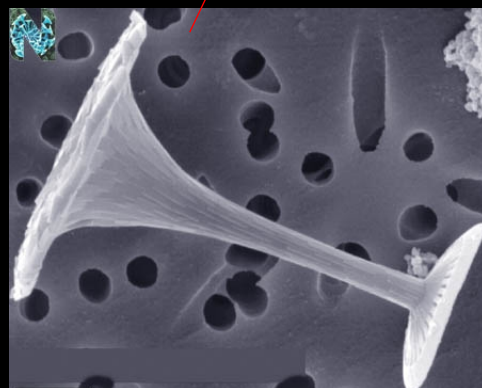
Umbellosphaera sp



Discosphaera tubifera

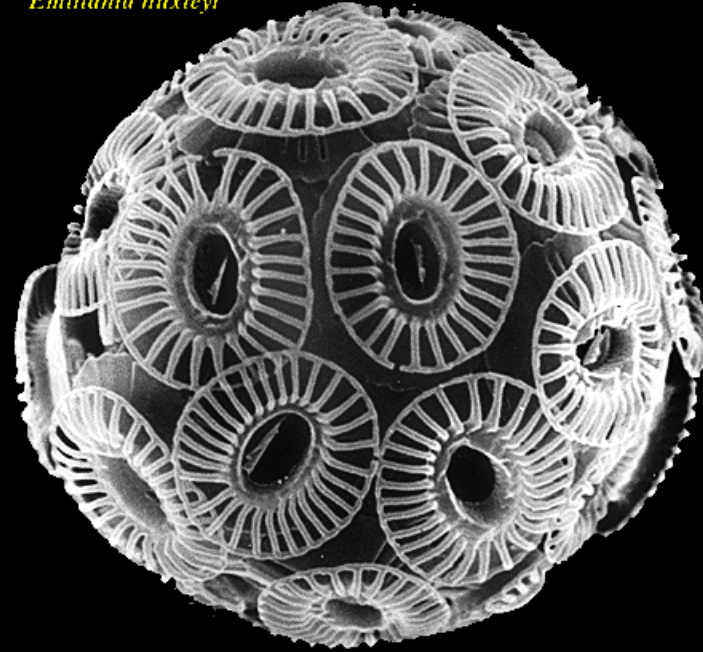


Gephyrocapsa sp



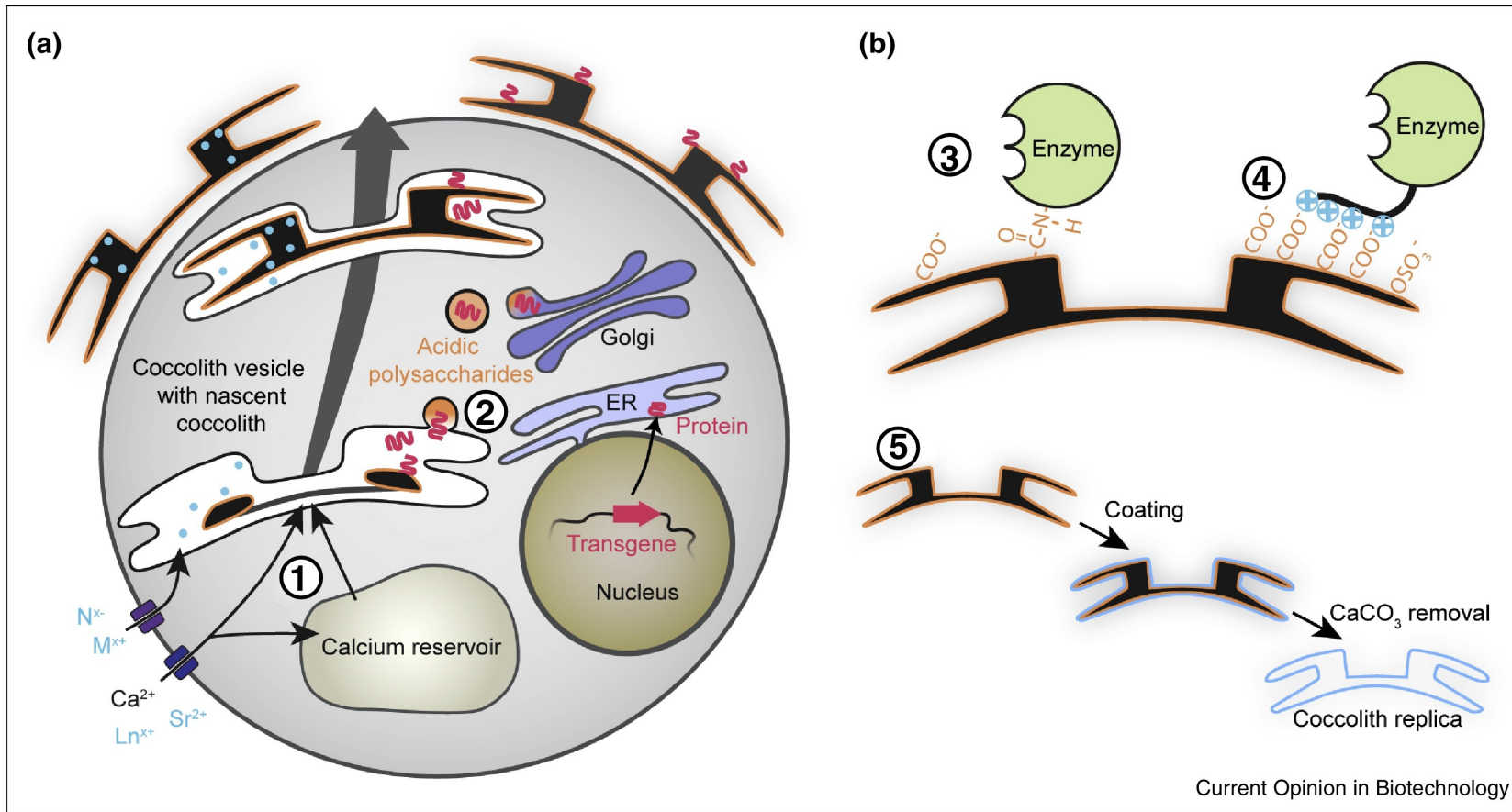
Emiliana huxleyi – a espécie mais cosmopolita

Emiliana huxleyi



- Distribuição global
- Alta capacidade de calcificação - produz 1 cocólito por hora
- Alta razão S/V - $19\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$
- Duas fases do ciclo reprodutivo - diploides calcificadas e haplóides biflagelados

Etapas bioquímicas da formação intracelular de um cocólito



VTS_01_3.VOB
03:22s

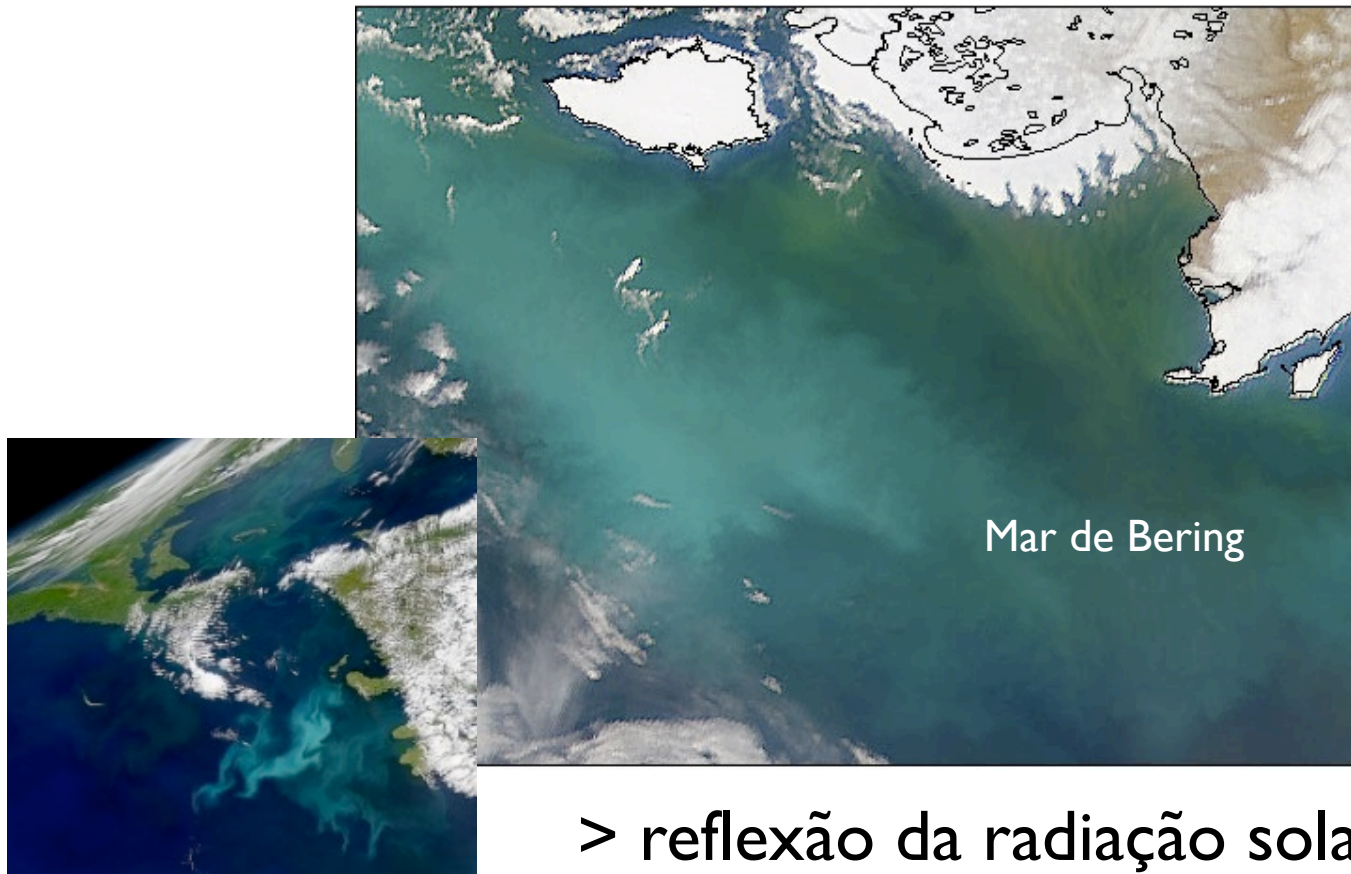
(1) Absorção dos elementos químicos do meio, incluindo Ca^{++}

(2) Manipulação genética permite a incorporação de proteínas nos cocólitos (p.ex. [enzymes](#))

Skeffington & Scheffel, 2018

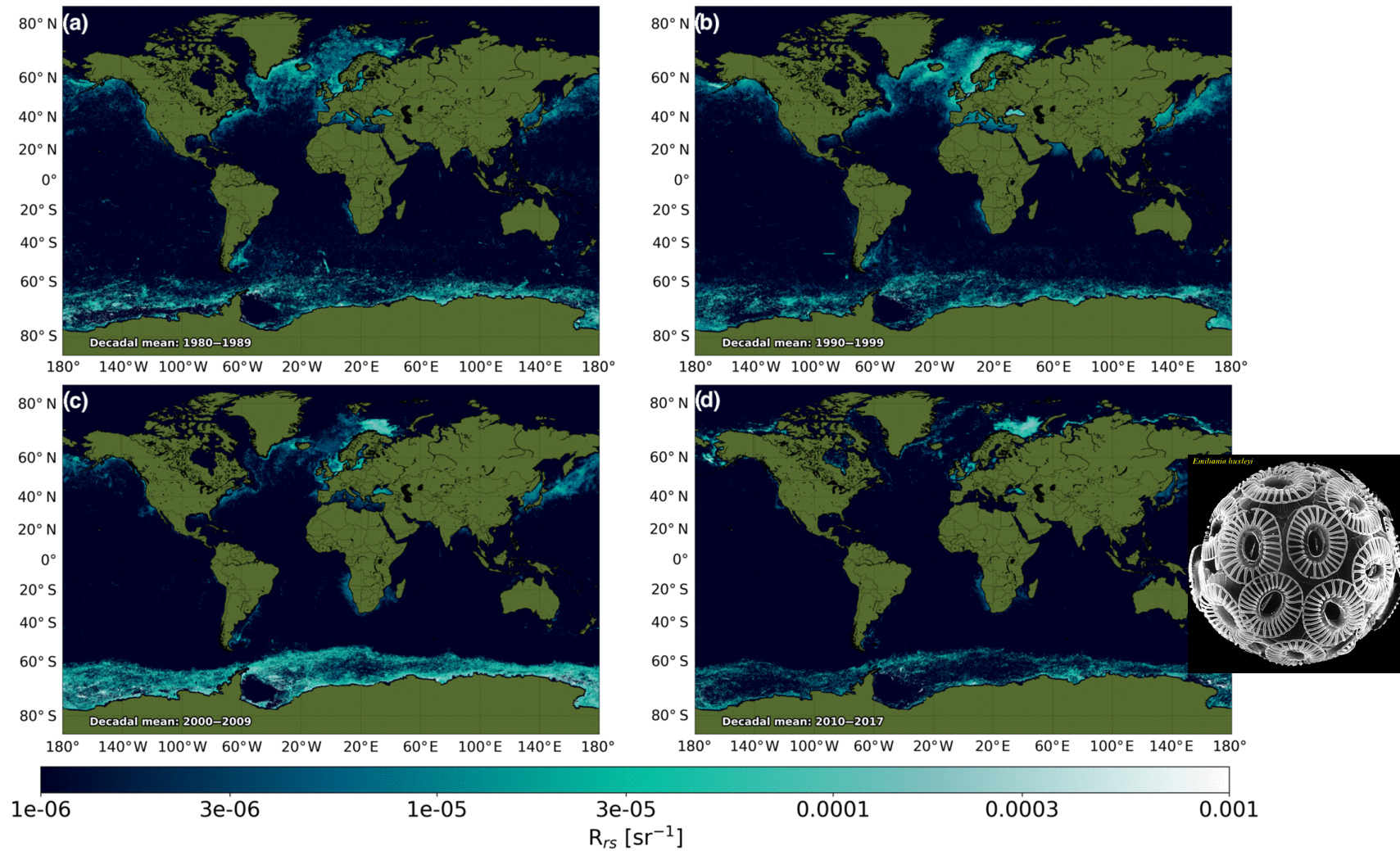
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copbio.2017.07.013>

Cocolitoforídeos - importância climática



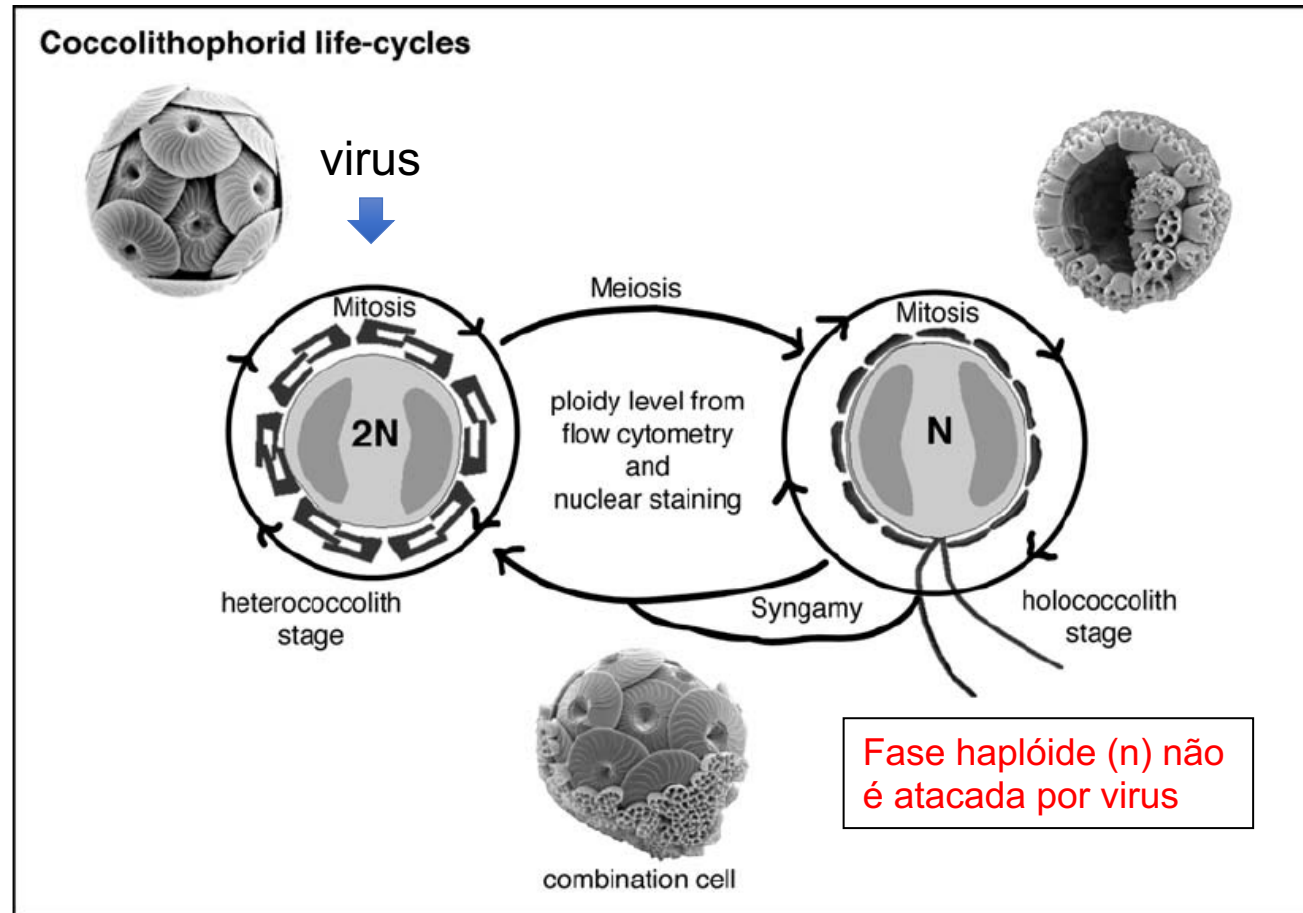
- > reflexão da radiação solar
- > sedimentação de CaCO_3

Variação decadal dos blooms de cocolitoforídeos nos oceanos



(fonte: imagem Landsat 24 de julho de 1999 - Noruega)

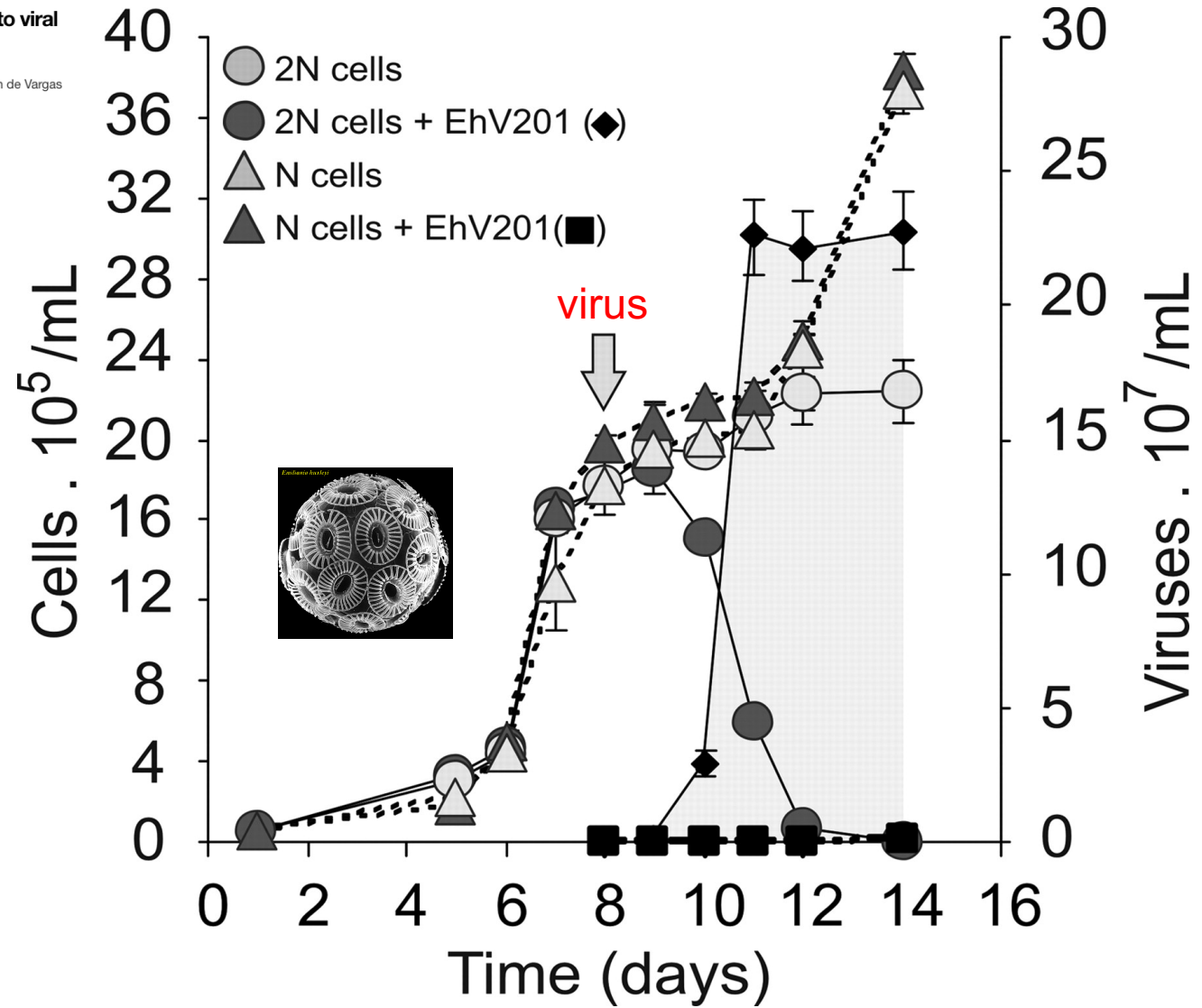
Ciclo de vida de um coccolitofóideos (diplobionte)



The “Cheshire Cat” escape strategy of the
coccolithophore *Emiliania huxleyi* in response to viral
infection

Miguel Frada, Ian Probert, Michael J. Allen, William H. Wilson, and Colomán de Vargas
[+ See all authors and affiliations](#)

PNAS October 14, 2008 105 (41) 15944-15949; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0807707105>

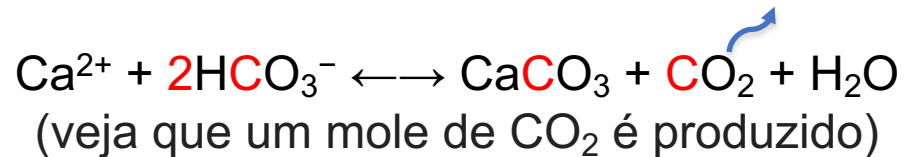


Fonte Frada et al 2008 - <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0807707105>

Impacto ambiental dos blooms de cocolitoforídeos

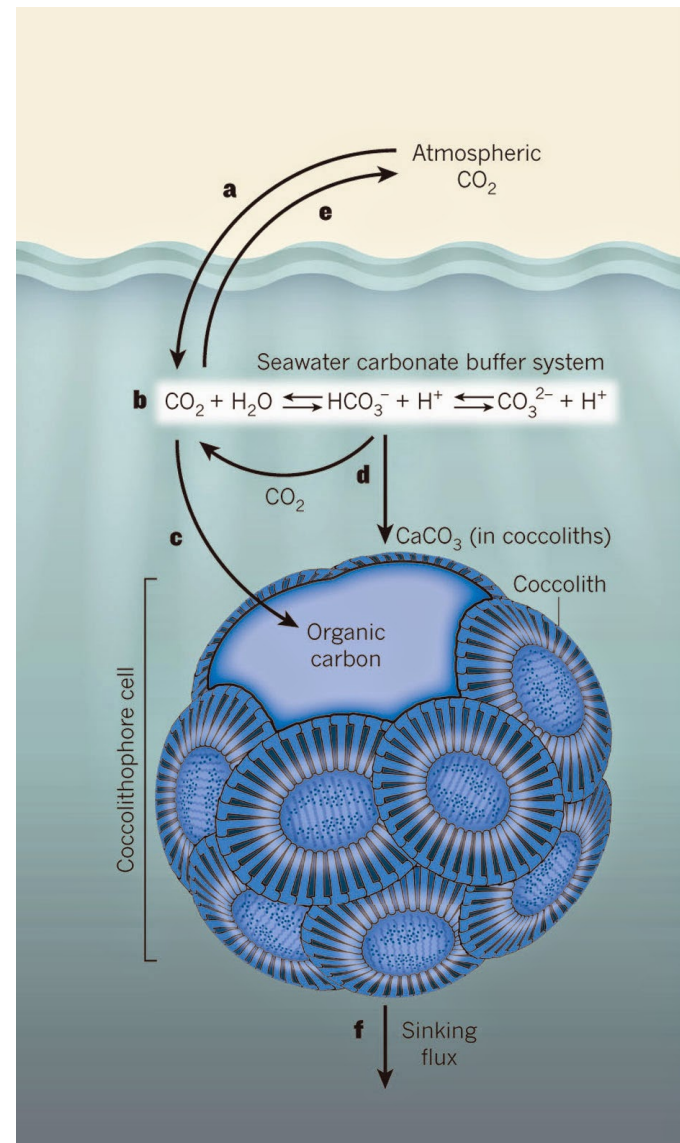
→ Ciclo do Carbono → efeito de curto e de longo prazo

A fixação de CaCO_3 requer a absorção de Ca e CO_2 (sob a forma de Bicarbonato) através da reação

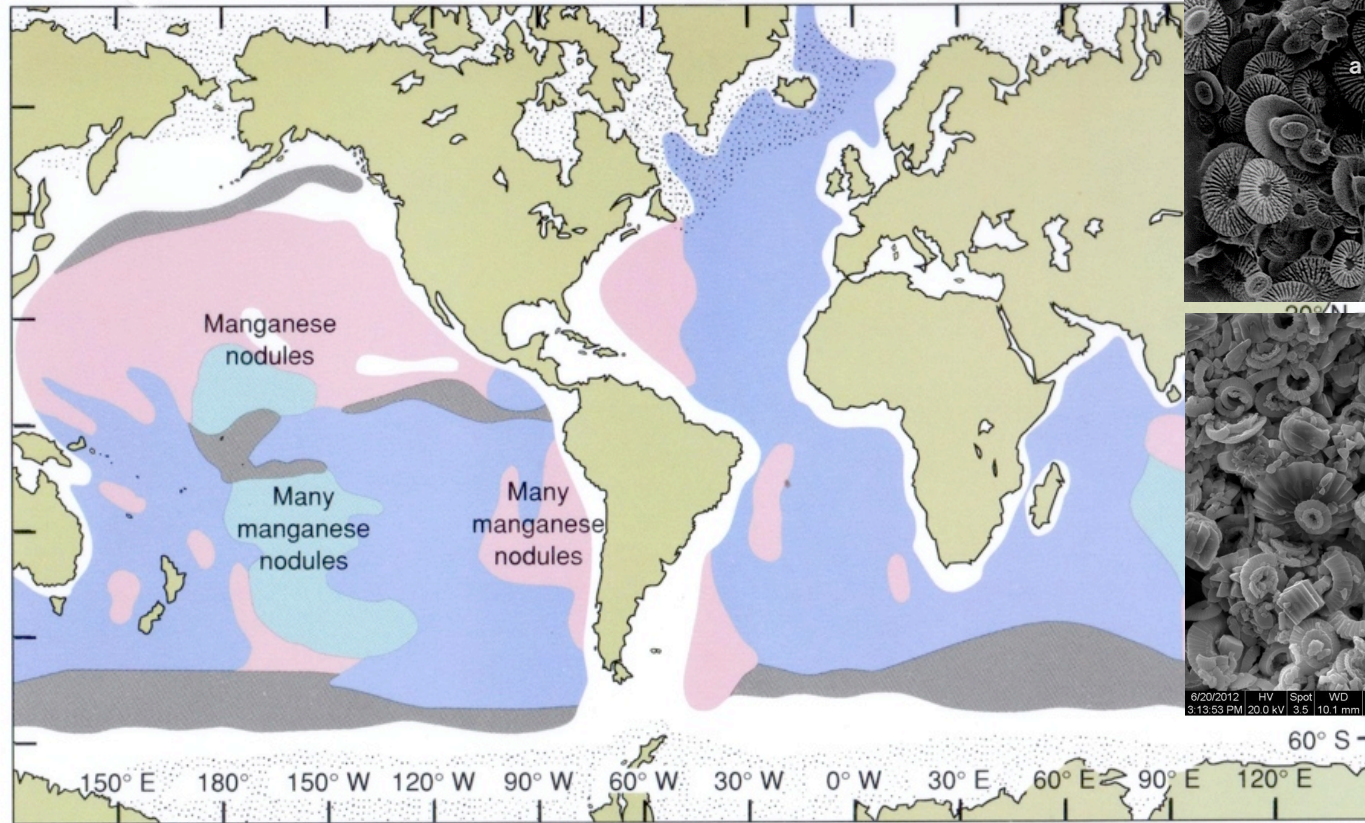


Por essa reação eles aumentam ou reduzem o efeito estufa?

Na calcificação 2 átomos de **C** são absorvidos e um deles eventualmente sedimenta. Esse é o processo de retirada de C atmosférico a longo prazo.



Composição mineral do assoalho oceânico



White box: Terrigenous sediment

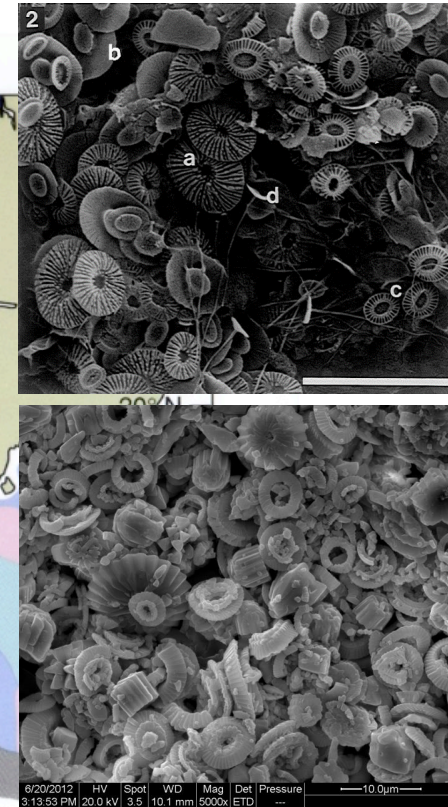
Blue box: Calcareous ooze

Pink box: Red clay

Light blue box: Hydrogenous sediment

Grey box: Siliceous ooze

Stippled box: Ice rafted sediments

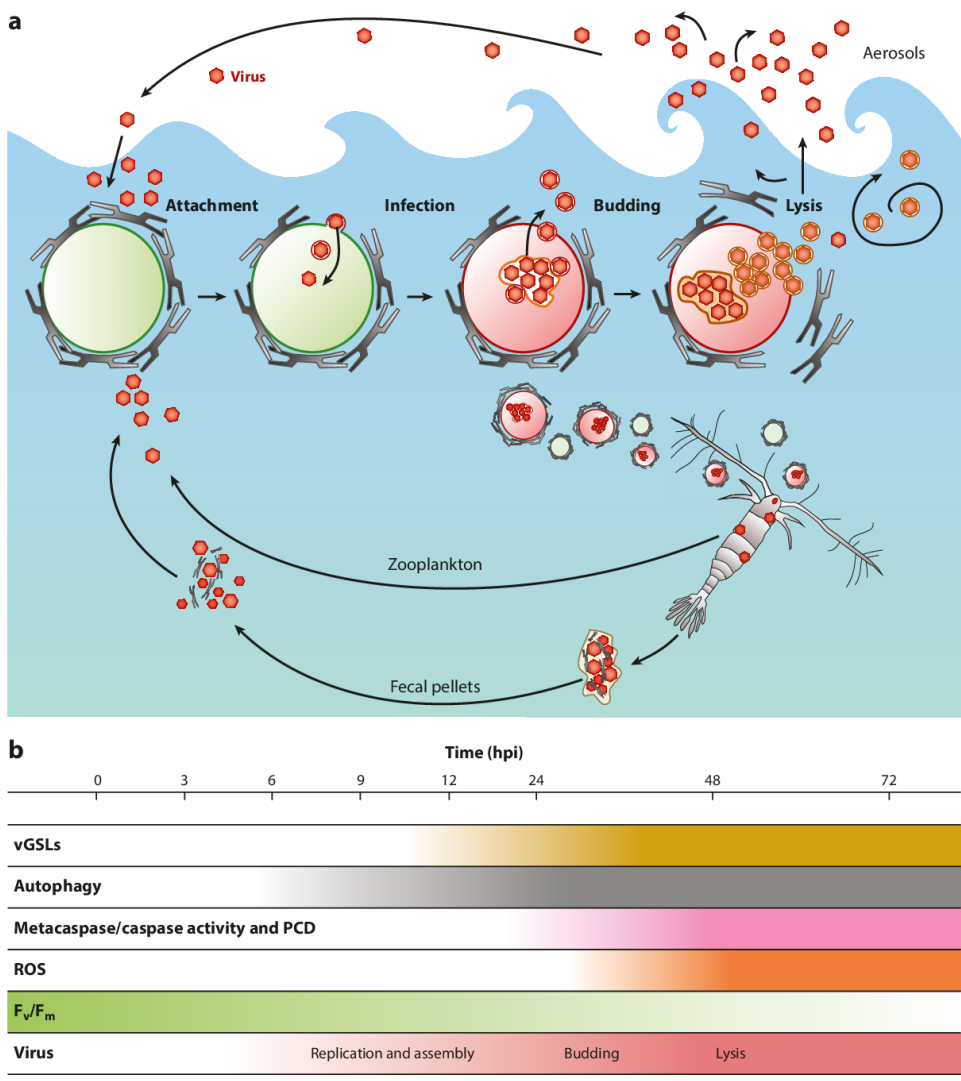


24 Sediment Classification
Figure 3.20

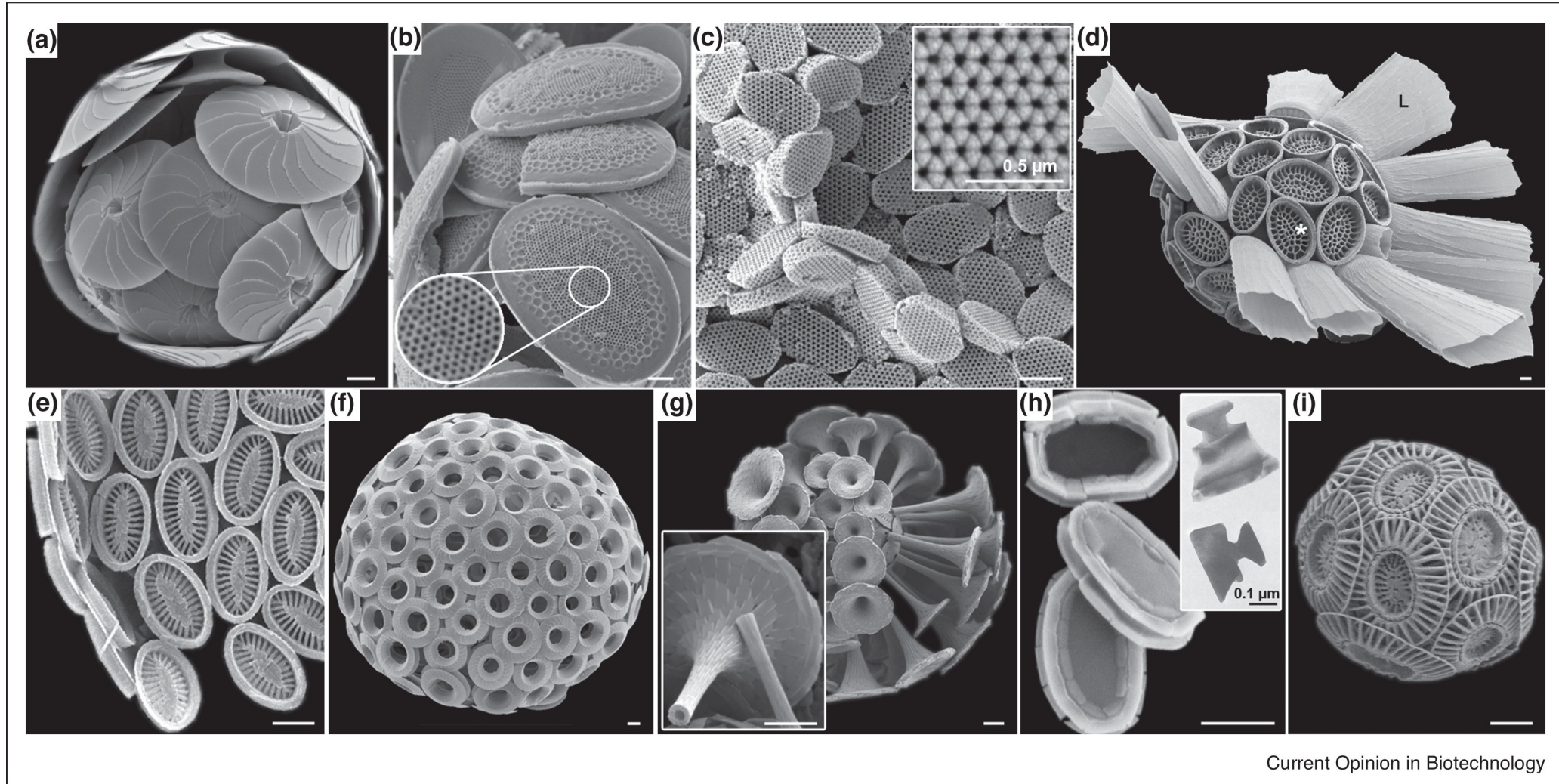
Alyn C. Duxbury and Alison B. Duxbury, *Introduction to the World's Oceans, 5e.*, Copyright © 1997, Times Mirror Higher Education Group, Inc., Dubuque, Iowa. All Rights Reserved.

Cocolitoforídeos são produtores de Dimetil Sulfeto (aerossóis) que é liberado na atmosfera durante os ataques por vírus

Annu. Rev. Mar. Sci. 2017.9:283-310. Downloaded from www.annualreviews.org by taylor@uncw.edu on 01/19/17. For personal use only.



Alta diversidade de cocólitos



Current Opinion in Biotechnology

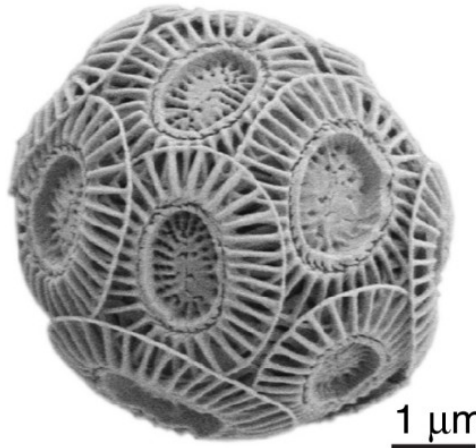
Skeffington & Scheffel, 2018

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copbio.2017.07.013>

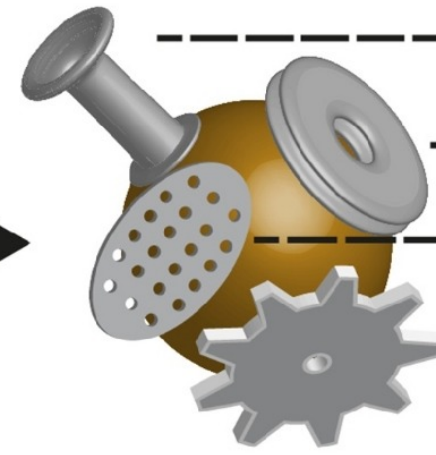
(a) *Calcidiscus leptoporus* subsp. *leptoporus*, (b) *Pontosphaera japonica*, (c) *Calyptrolithophora papilifera*, (d) *Scyphosphaera porosa*, (e) *Michaelsarsia elegans*, (f) *Umbilicosphaera sibogae*, (g) *Discosphaera tubifera*, (h) *Pleurochrysis carterae*, and (i) *Emiliana huxleyi*.

O potencial nanotecnológico dos cocólitos

Algal cell with wild type coccoliths



Cell with morphology-tailored coccoliths



Application in:

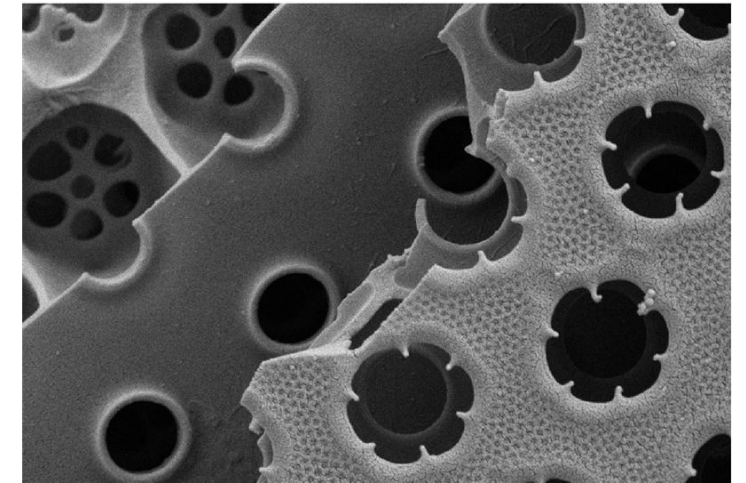
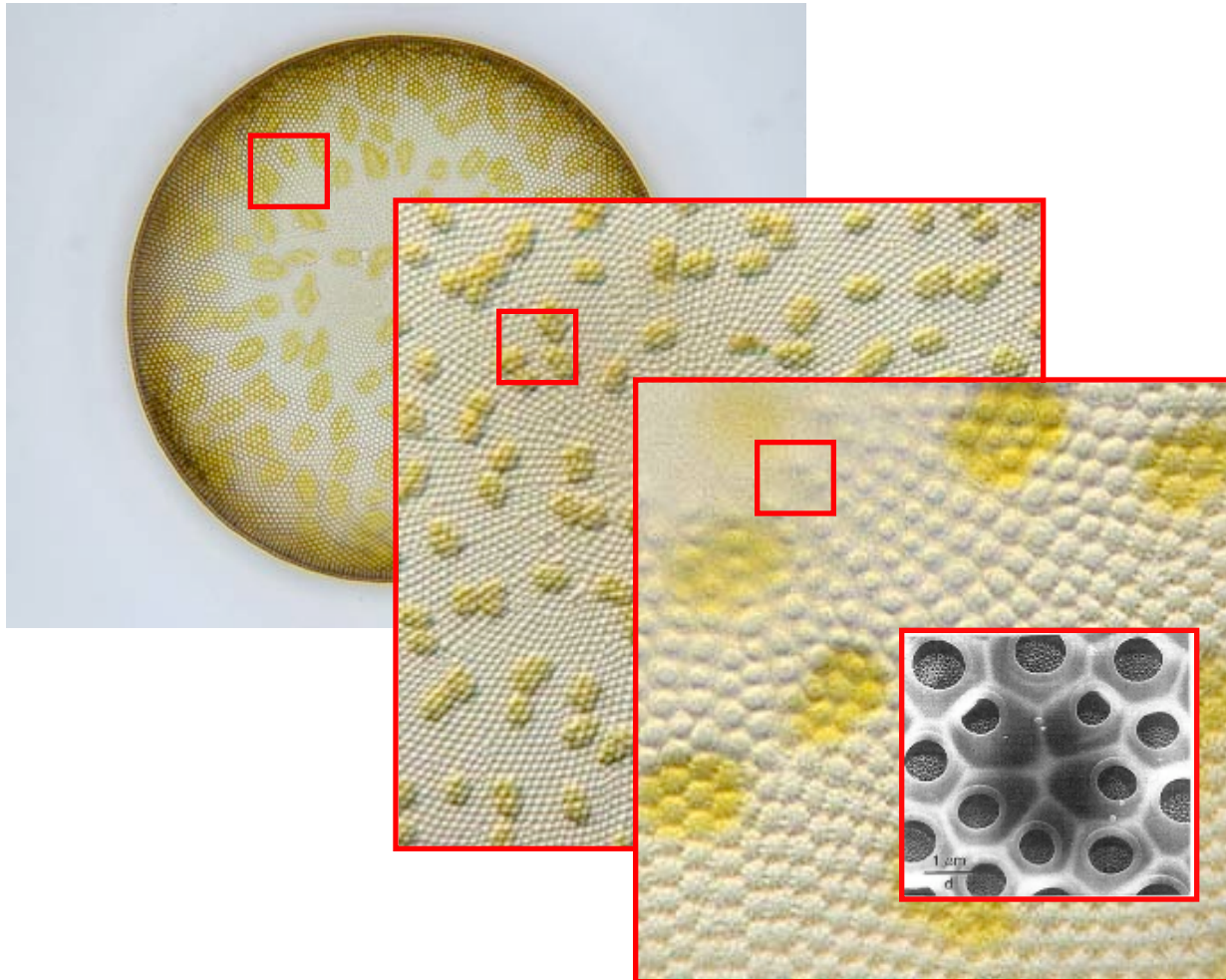
- Microfluidics
- Microfiltration
- Optics
- Micromachines

questões

- 10) Descreva as principais características morfológicas das diatomáceas
- 11) Descreva a forma básica de um dinoflagelado e dê exemplos da importância ecológica e ambiental de alguns gêneros
- 12) Descreva as características morfológicas dos coccolitoforídeos e como eles contribuem com a estabilidade do clima global?

Estrutura de poros da frústula de *Coscinodiscus waile*

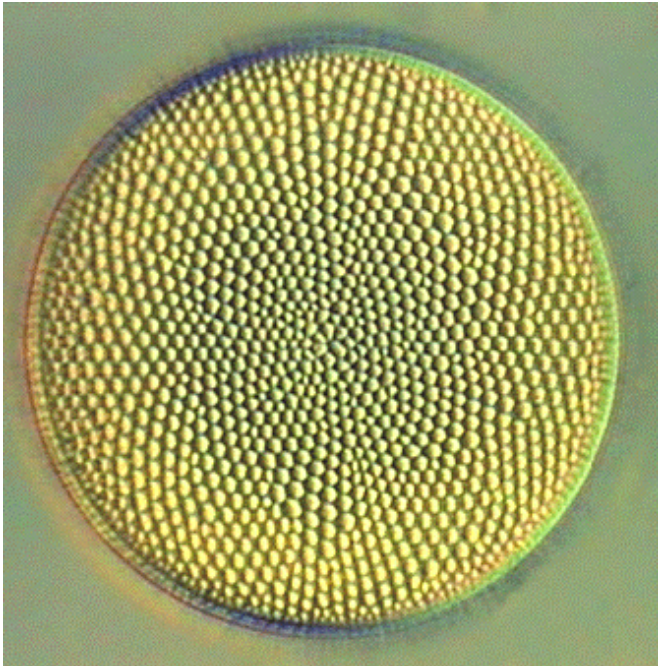
Eficiência na captação de luz



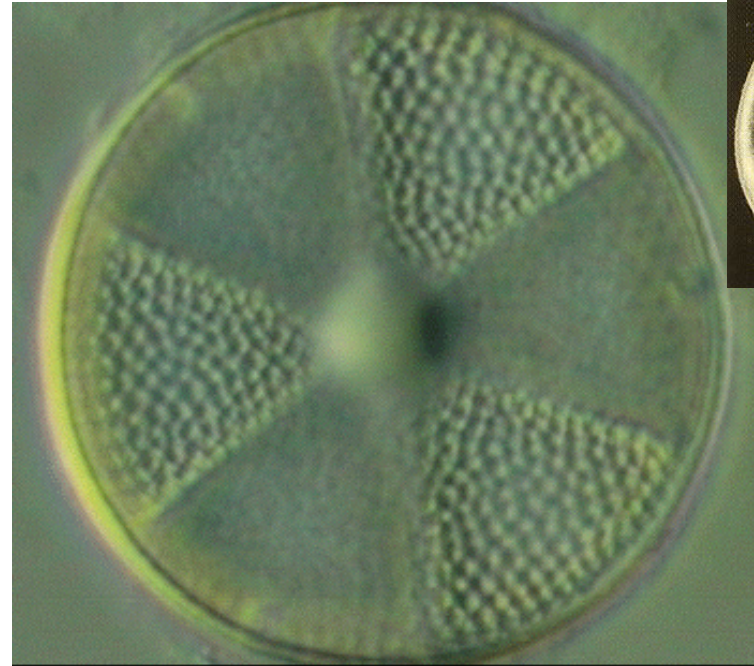
A Bright Future -- With Algae: Diatoms as Templates for Tomorrow's Solar Cells, ScienceDaily (July 17, 2012)

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/07/120717100117.htm>

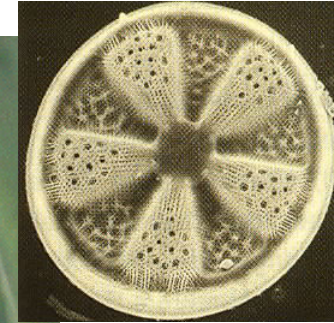
Exemplos de gêneros com arranjo radial



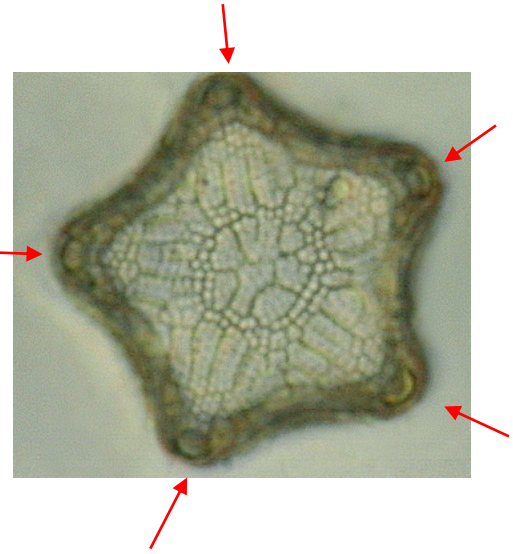
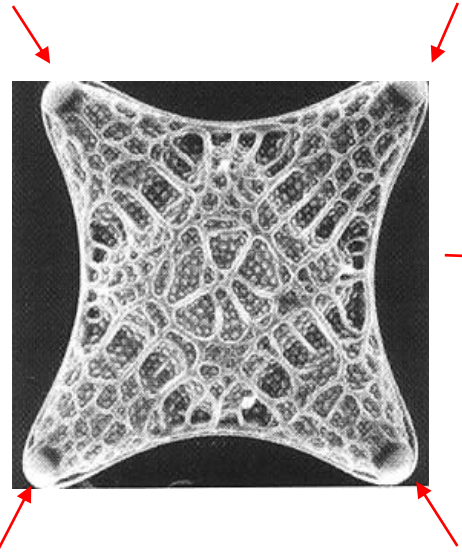
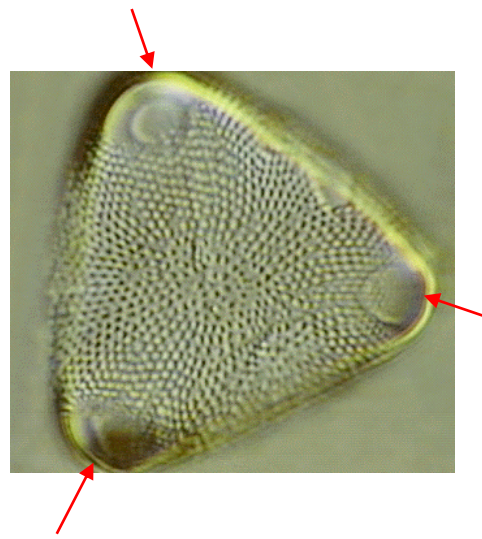
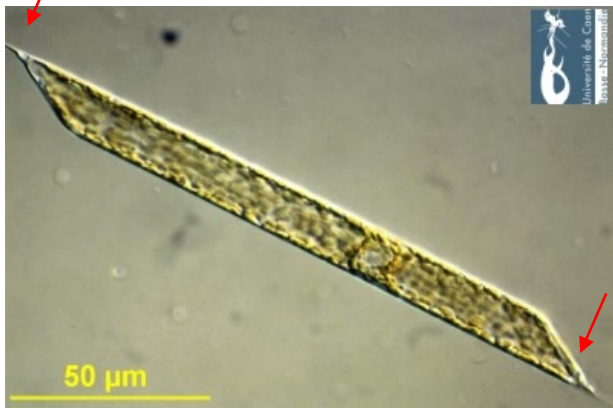
Coscinodiscus



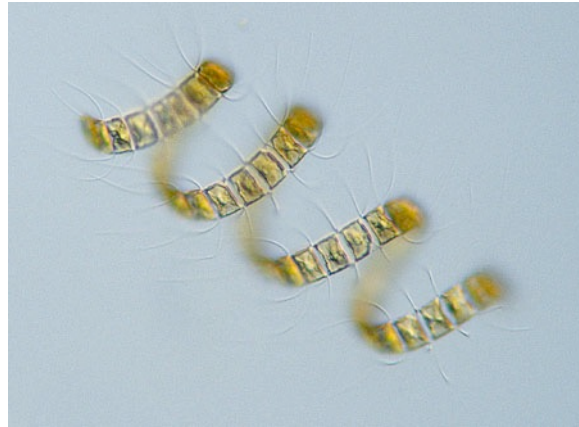
Asteromphalus



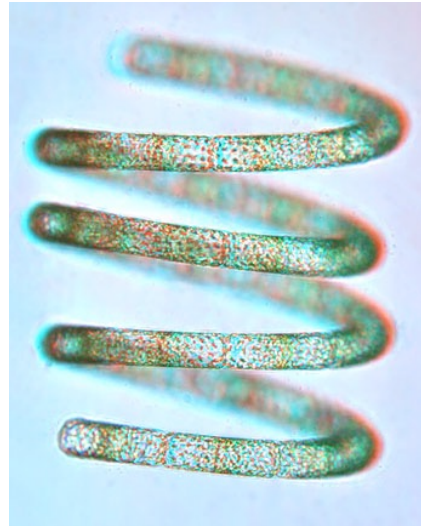
Exemplos de arranjos concêntricos



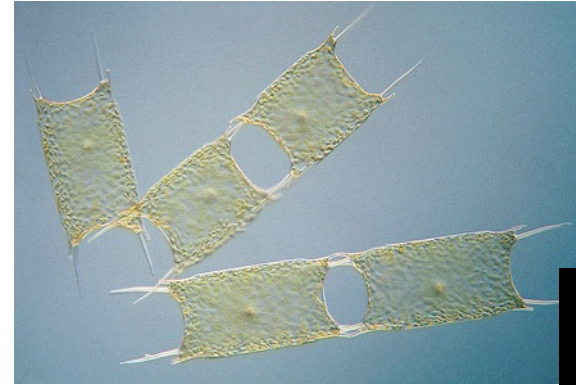
Diatomáceas cêntricas: isoladas e coloniais



Chaetoceros curvisetus



Rhizosolenia stolterfotii



Odontella sinensis

