

DINOPHYTA

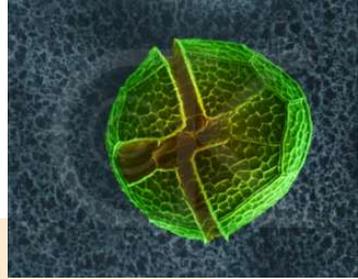
REINO CHROMISTA

Super Phylum ALVEOLATA

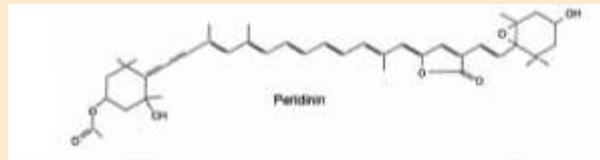
6.000 especies, Triasico (250MA)



CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES



- Unicelulares, móviles, simbioses y parásitos
- Marinos (90%)
dulceacuícolas, estuarios zonas cercana a las costas
- Autótrofos, heterótrofos, heterótrofos facultativos
- Pigmentos: clorofila a y c
xantofilas: **peridina** formando un complejo con Clorofila (**4:1**)



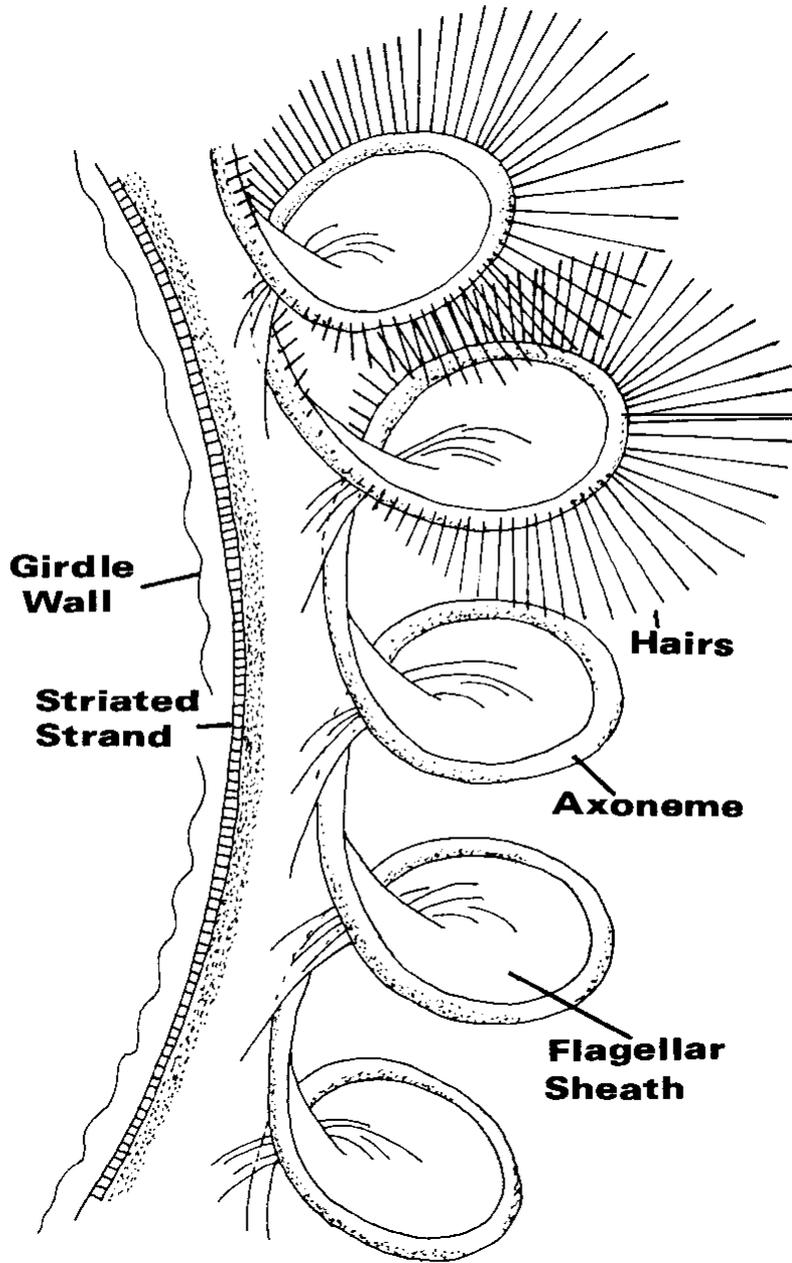
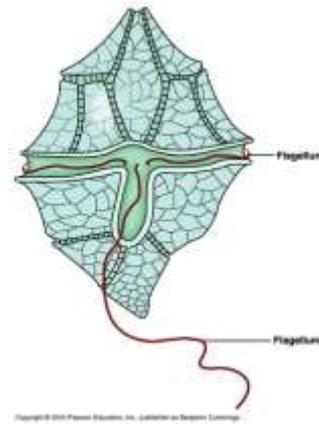
- Sustancia de reserva: almidón en el citoplasma

- Dinocarion: cromosomas condensados en interfase, sin nucleosomas pocas histonas, Gran cantidad de ADN 3.8 pg a 250 pg



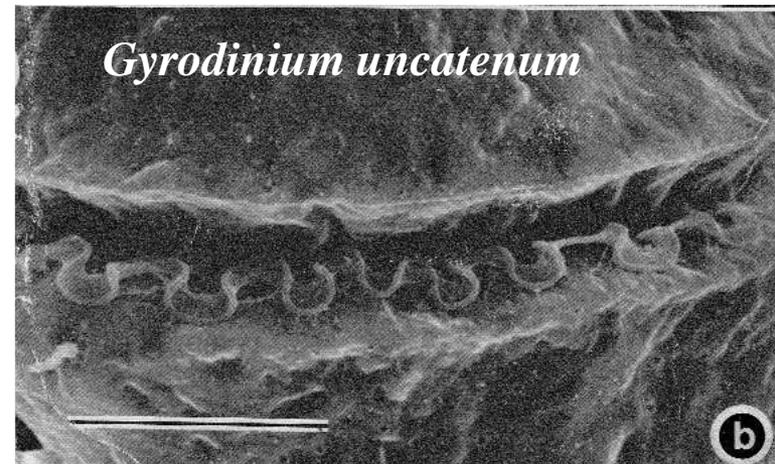
- Cloroplastos con tres membranas con o sin Pirenoide, pocos genes
- Presentan dos flagelos distintos
- Presencia de púsula
- Desnudos o con teca intracelular de celulosa
- Hay organismos tóxicos y bioluminiscentes

ESTRUCTURA DEL FLAGELO transversal



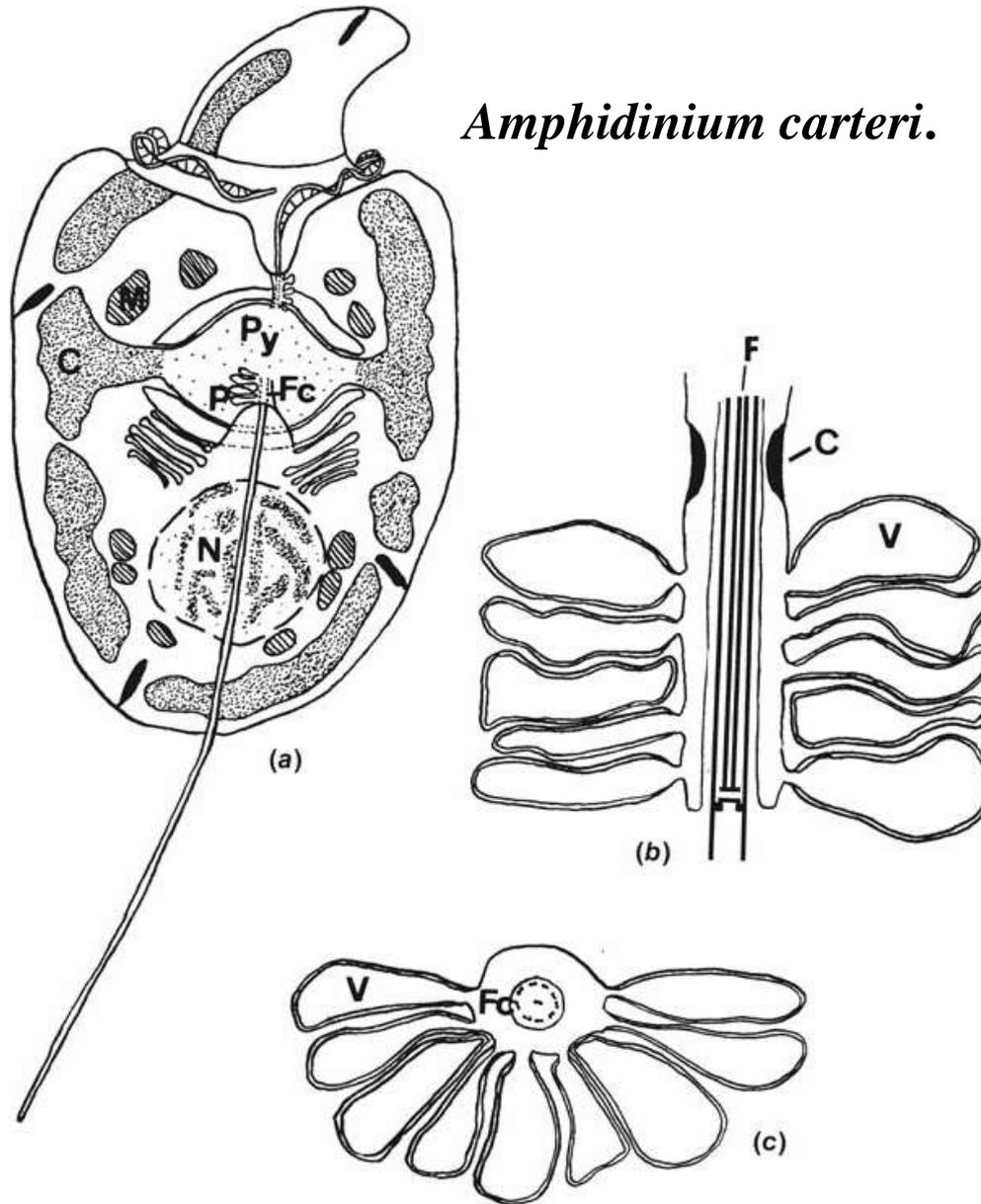
→ axonema

200 to 500 $\mu\text{m/s}$

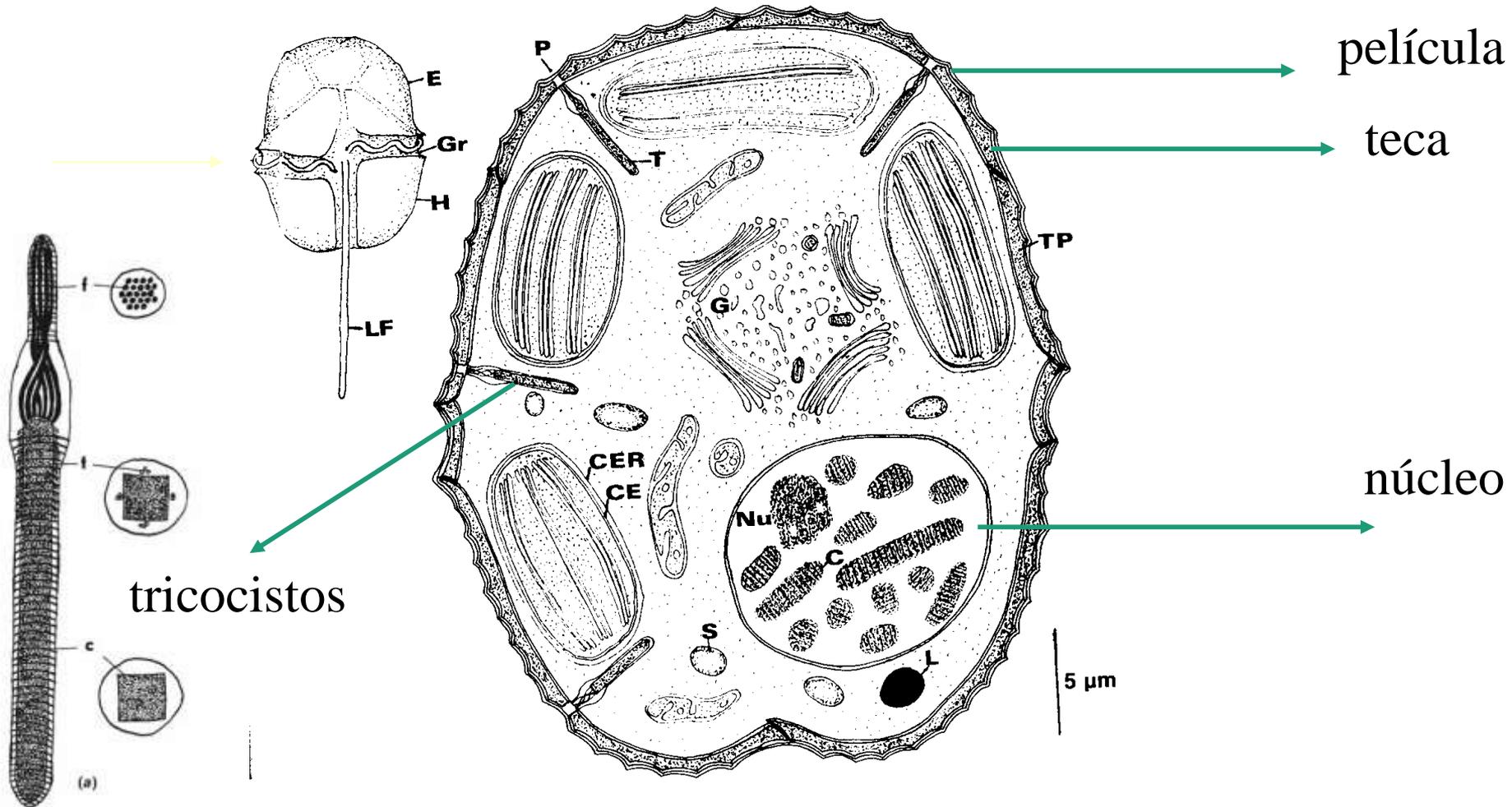


PÚSULA

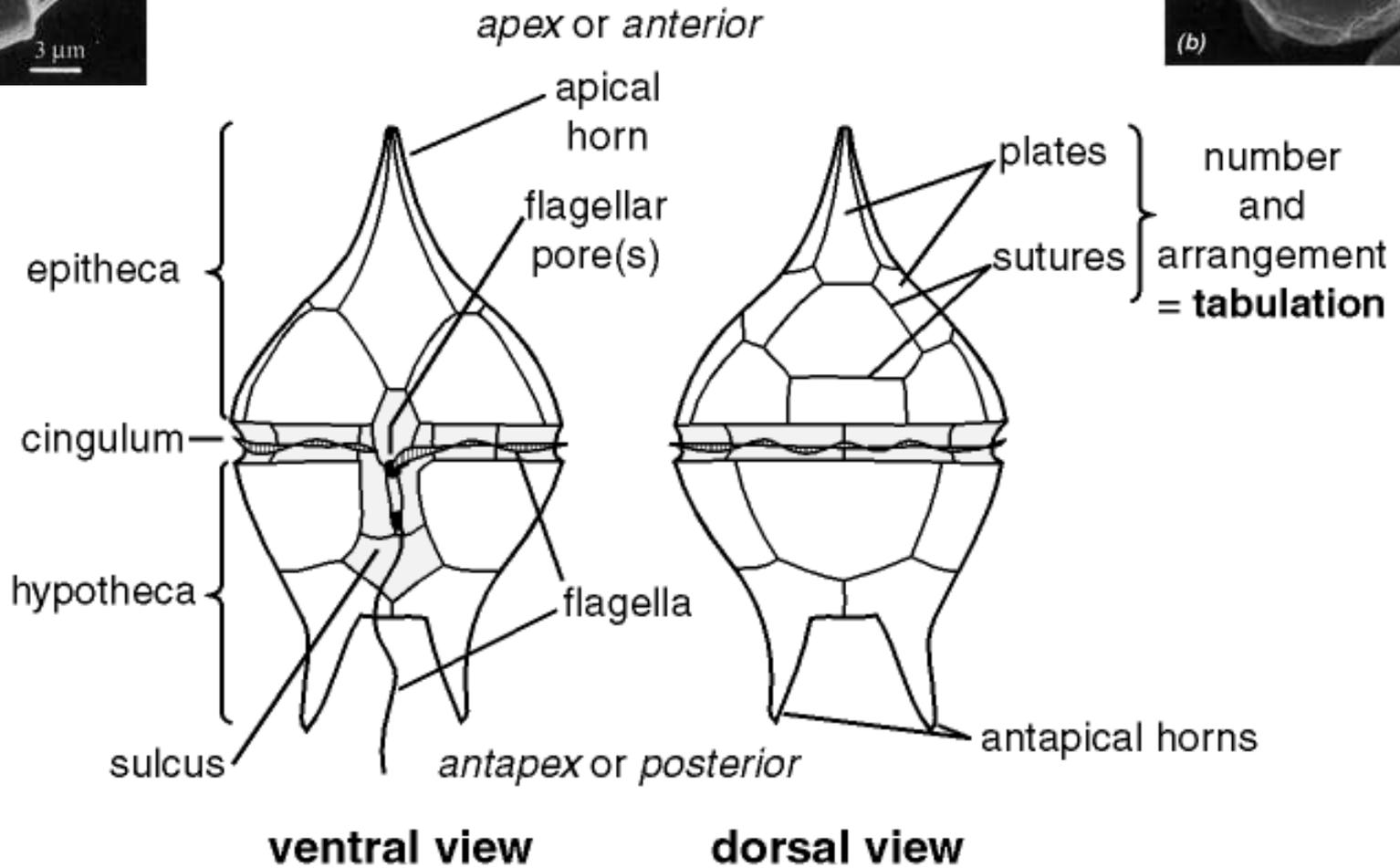
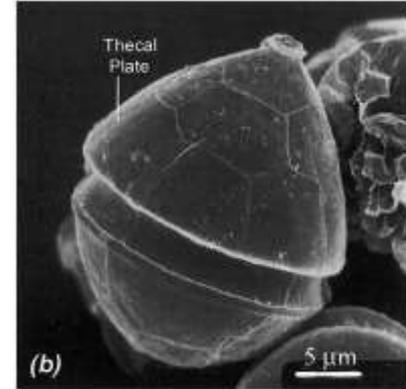
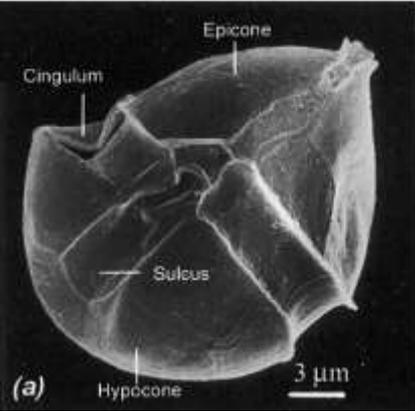
Amphidinium carteri.



Características celulares



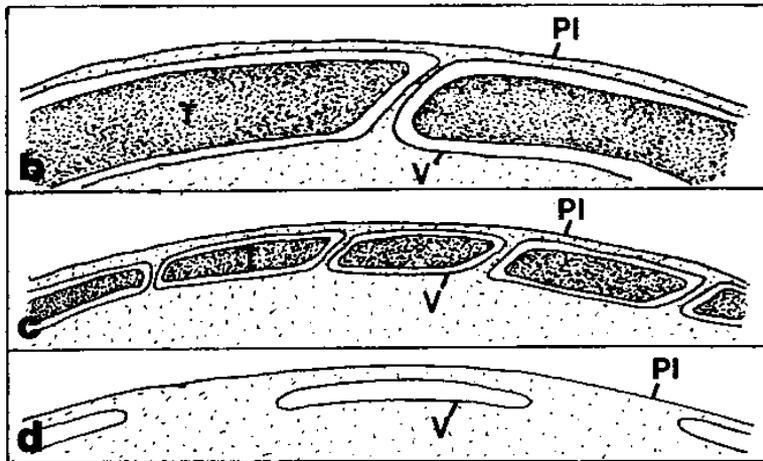
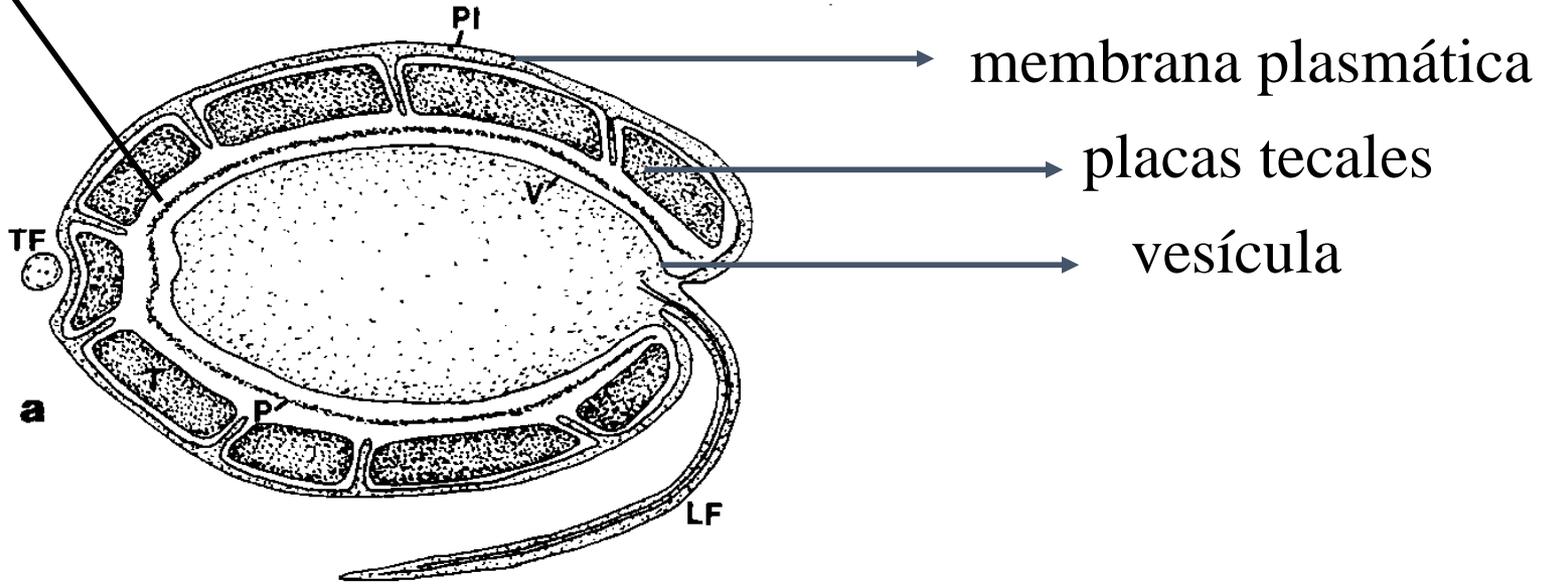
ESTRUCTURA DE LA CÉLULA



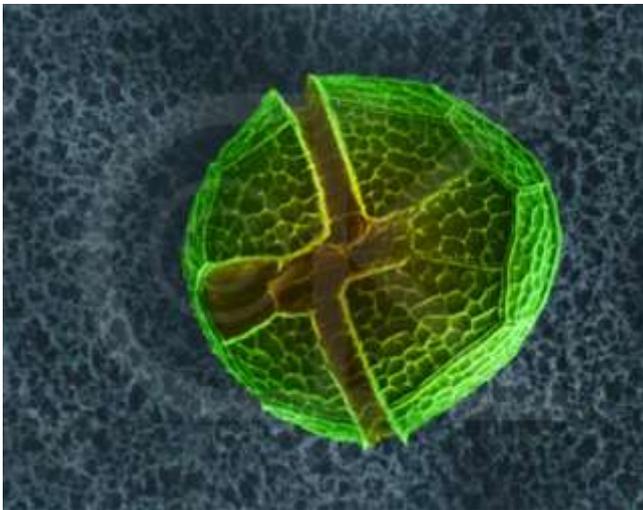
PARED

Diferentes arreglos del Amfiesma

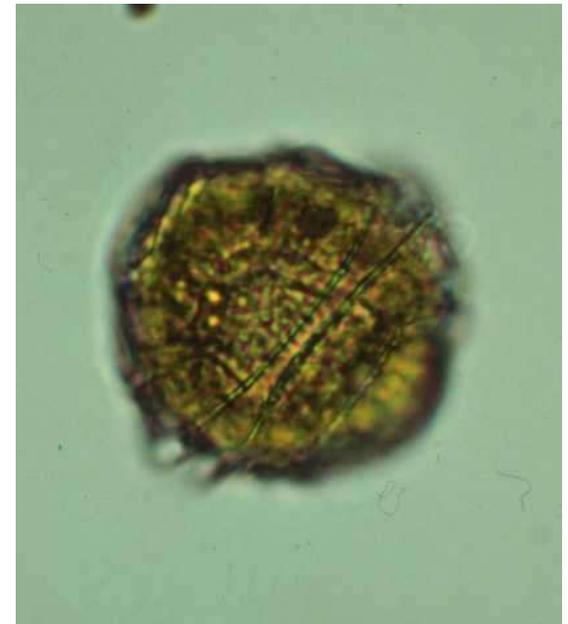
película

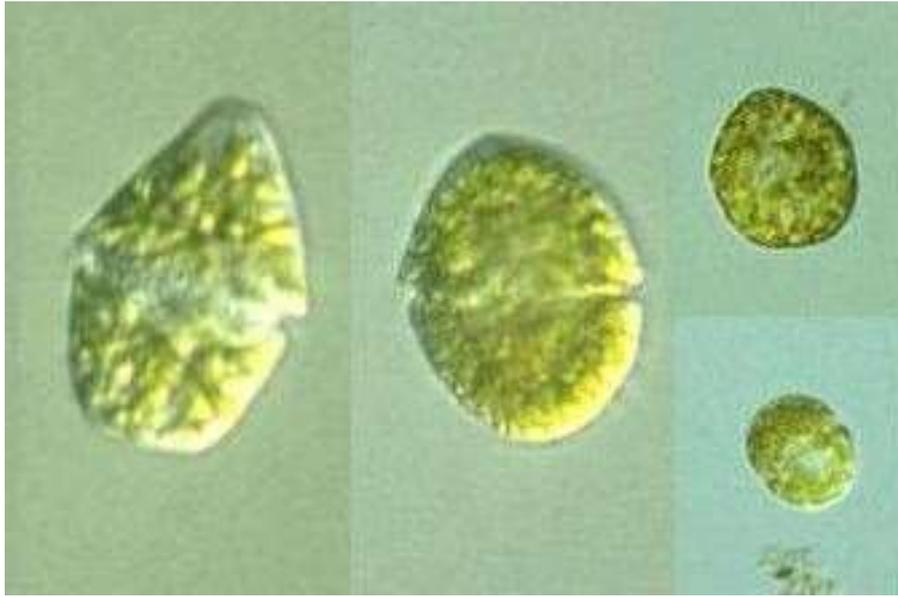


Ceratium

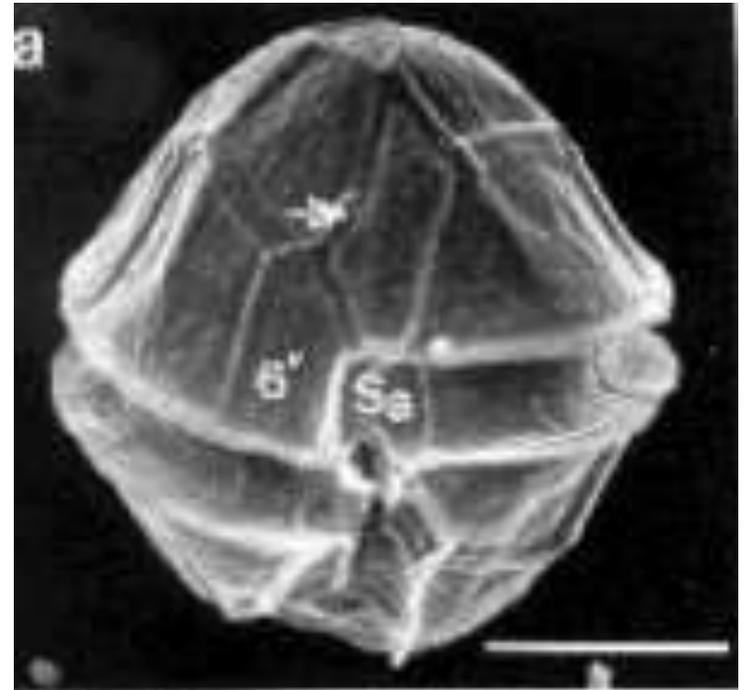
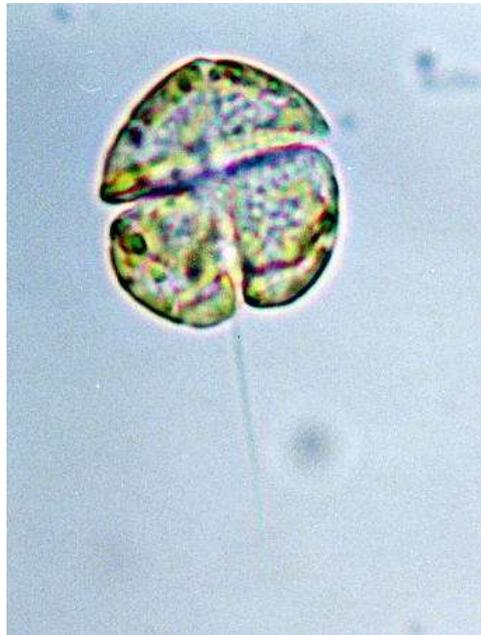


Peridinium

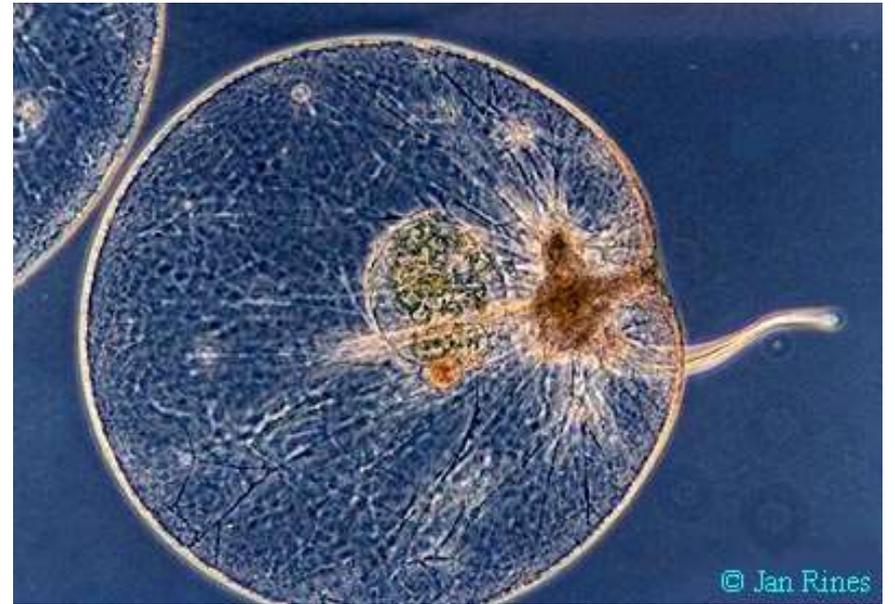




Gymnodinium

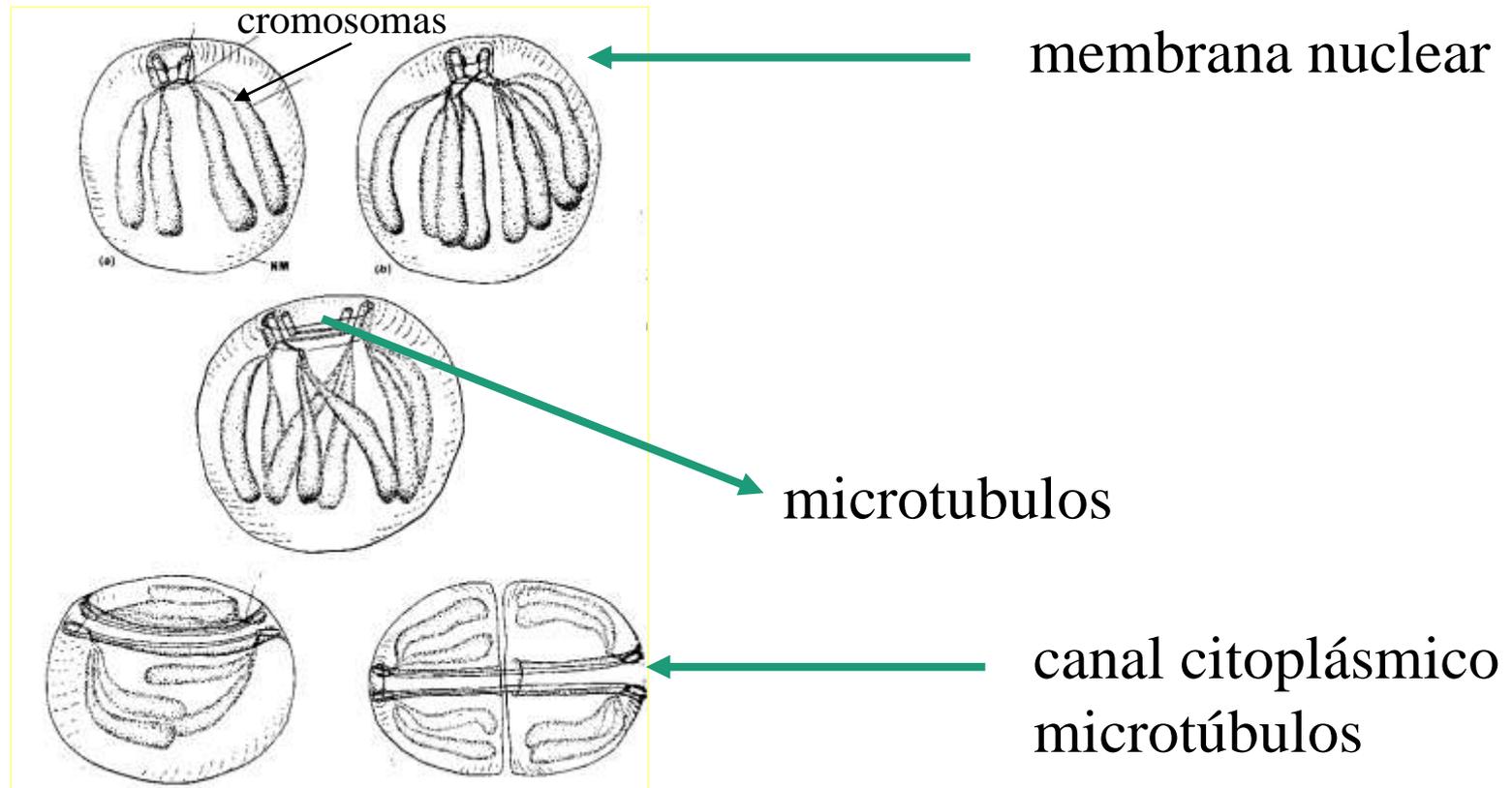


Noctiluca



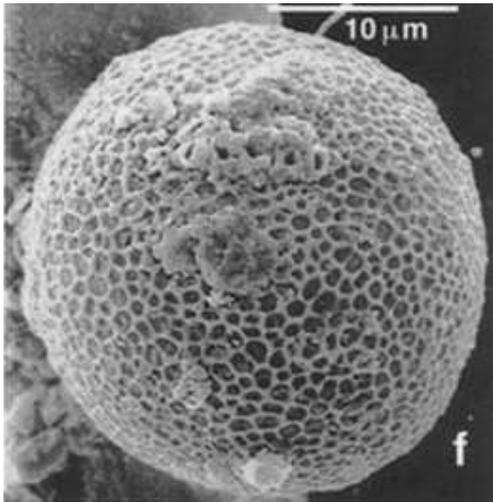
CICLO DE VIDA

- Reproducción asexual y sexual
- Mitosis con persistencia de la membrana nuclear
- Cromosomas unidos a la membrana nuclear

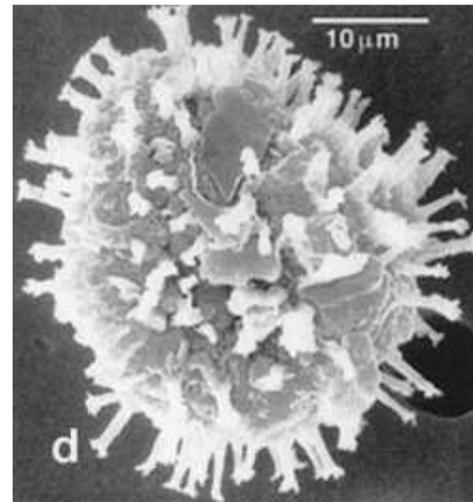


➤ Varios estadios con formación de **quistes de resistencia**
(Hipnosporas)

- paredes muy resistentes (dinosporina: sust. parecida a esporopolenina)
 - reemplazamiento de la teca por pared amorfa
 - aparición de gotas lipídicas
 - reducción y/o desaparición de cloroplastos
 - citoplasma microgranular
- estado natural en el ciclo o favorecidos por condiciones ambientales

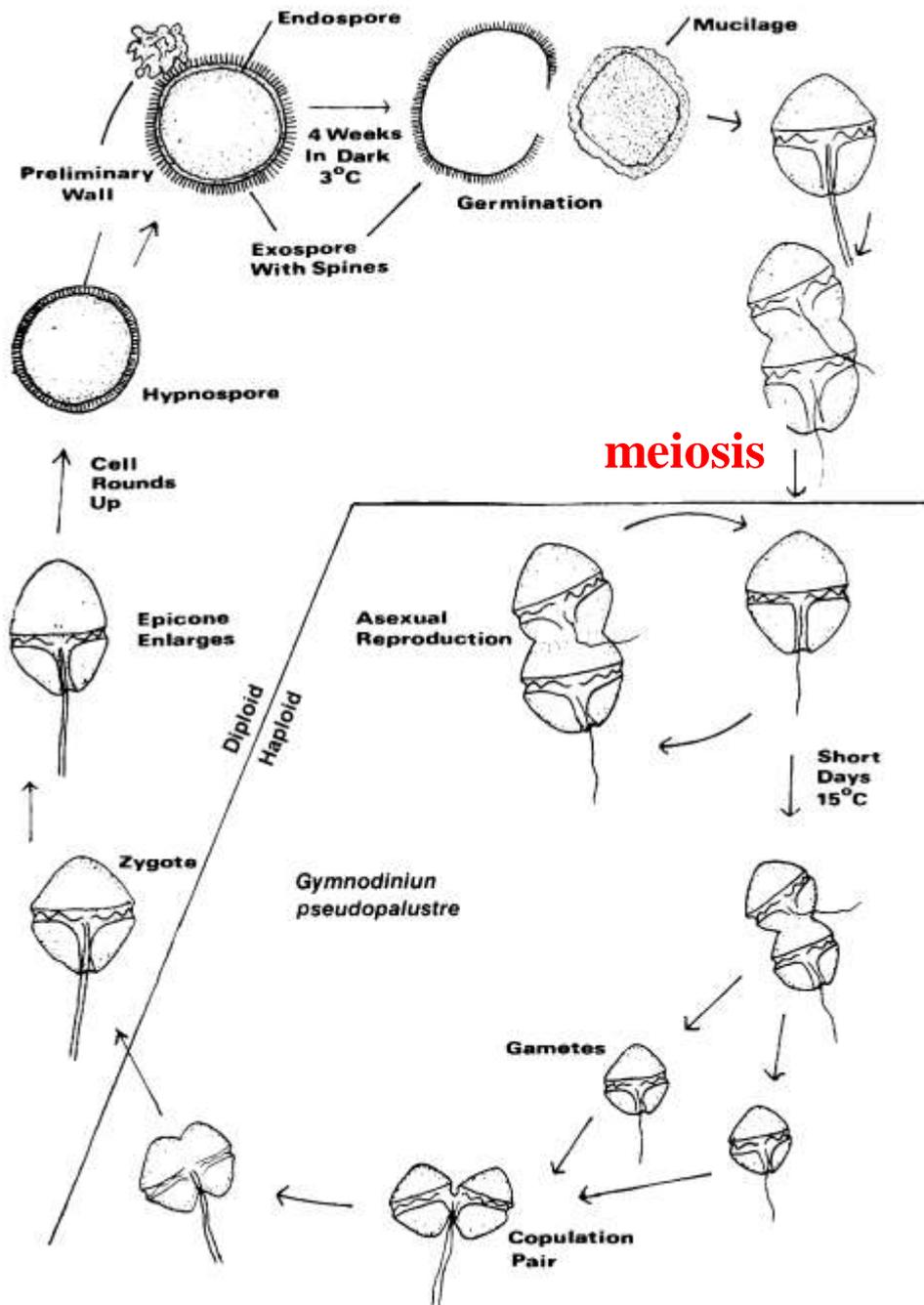


*Gymnodinium
catenatum*



Gonyaulax grindleyi

FASE
DIPLOIDE



CICLO DE
VIDA

*Gymnodinium
pseudopalustre*

FASE
HAPLOIDE

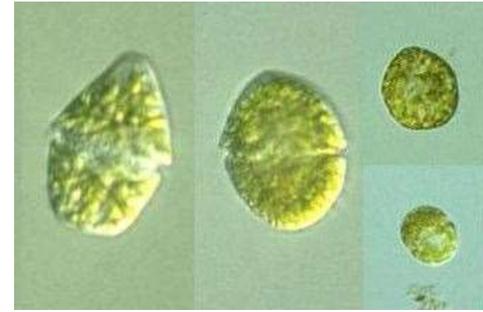
Mareas rojas

- Aumento repentino del número de individuos



**Especies que causan
las mareas rojas:
40 spp. marinas**

Gymnodinium



Pfiesteria piscicida

Protogonyaulax tamarensis

Ptichodiscus brevis

Karenia brevis golfo de mexico brevitoxina

Causas:

- aumento en la temperatura superficial del agua
- aumento en el contenido de nutrientes
- disminución de la salinidad
- mares calmos

Importancia:

- **producción de sustancias tóxicas (poliketidos)**
- **neurotóxicas, parálisis**
- **afecta aves, peces y mamíferos (pueden producir la muerte)**
- **se concentran en valvos**
- **tóxicas para el hombre: irritación nariz, ojos, respiratoria, diarreas, parálisis, pérdida de memoria**

Karenia brevis

Golfo de Mexico Florida,
Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas

Brevetoxina

Toxinas solubles en lípidos neurotóxicas y hemolíticas
Aumenta el influjo de sodio a la célula

Alexandrium catanella, Alexandrium fundyense

Golfo de Maine

Gymnodinium

Pyrodinium

Saxitoxina

1 a 4 mg/kg DL50 en humanos

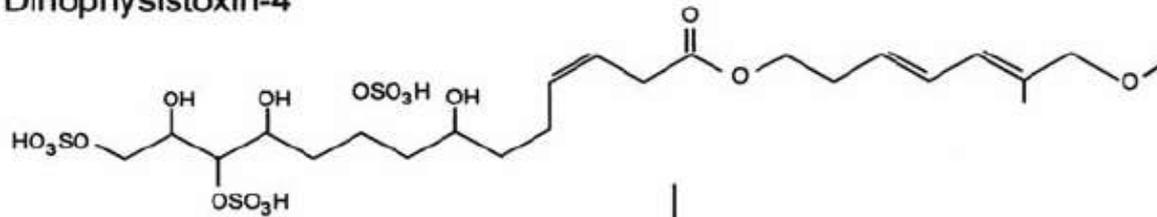
Parálisis, paro respiratorio, problemas cardiovasculares y muerte

Bloquea canales de sodio

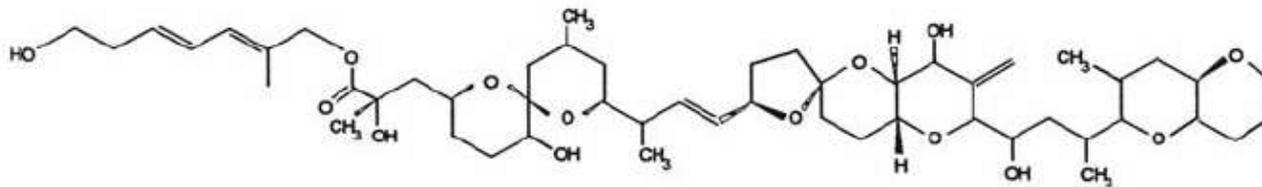
Porocentrum

Acido okadaico

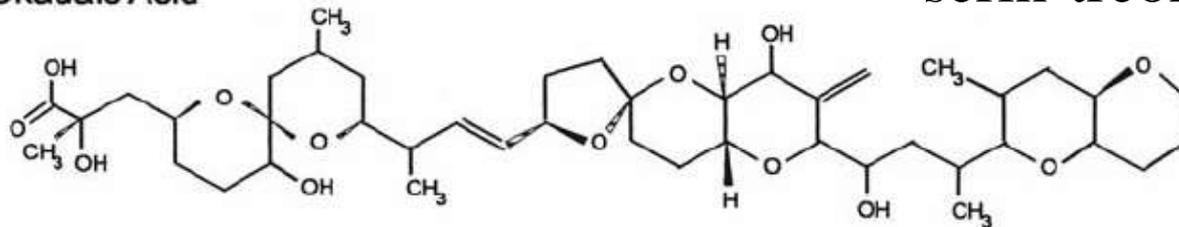
Dinophysistoxin-4



Okadaic Acid Diol Ester



Okadaic Acid

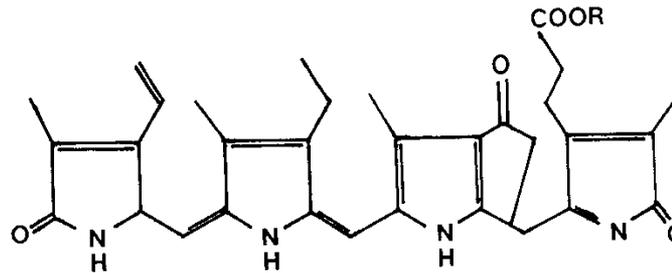
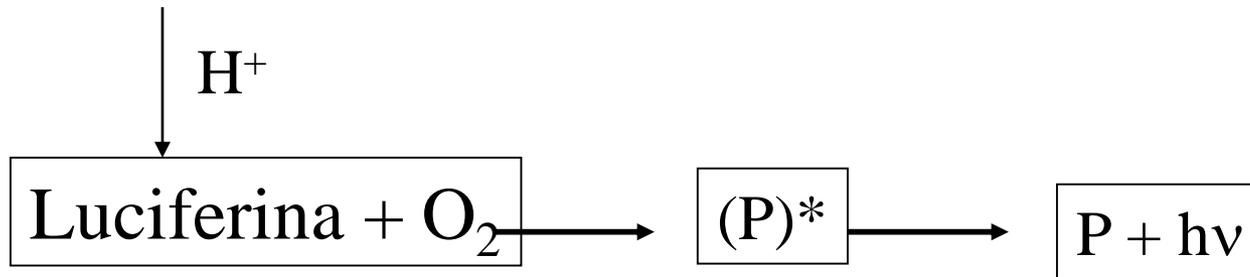


Inhibidor de las
serin-treonin fosfatasas

Bioluminiscencia

Emisión de luz azul (474nm)
en flashes de 0.1seg

LBP — luciferina



Noctiluca
Dissodinium
Pyrocystis

Anemonas

Simbiontes

Corales

Symbiodinium

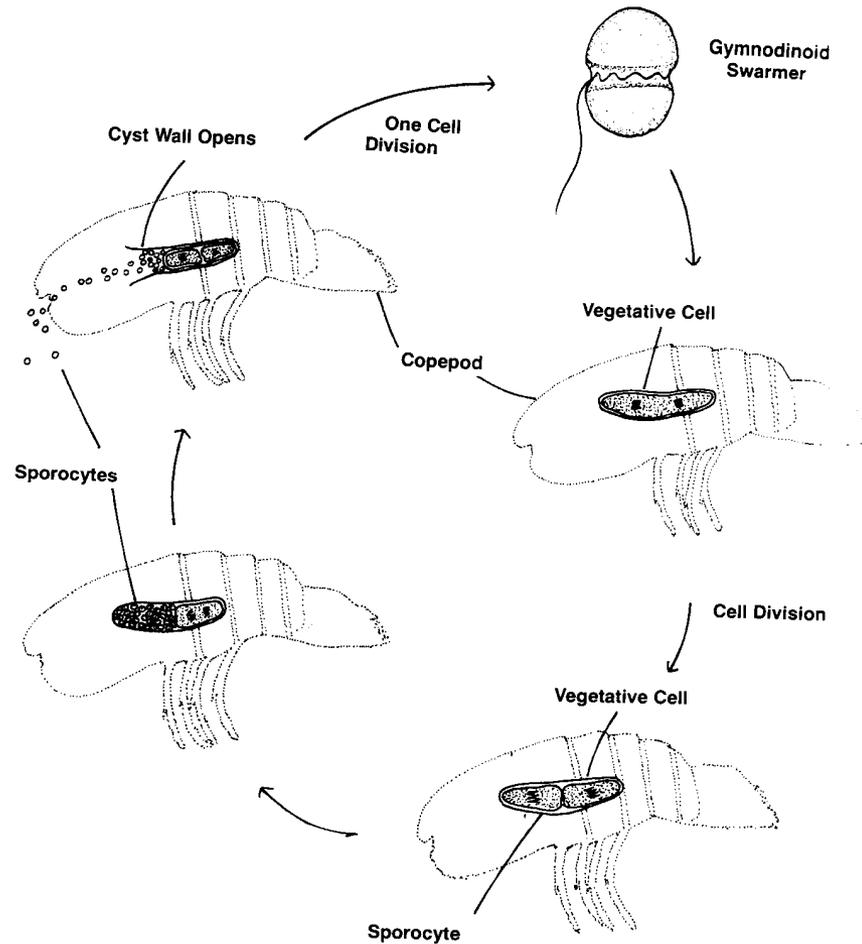


Fig. 1 From left to right: isolated *Symbiodinium* cells (scale: 10 μm); coral polyps pigmented due to dense (10^6 cells per cm^2) endosymbiotic *Symbiodinium* populations (scale: 1 mm); shallow coral reef comprising various symbiotic invertebrates (scale: 10 cm); coral reef visible from outer space (scale: 100 km). Adapted from Howells (2011); photographs by E.J. Howells with the exception of satellite image by NASA.

DINOPHYTAS HETERÓTROFAS

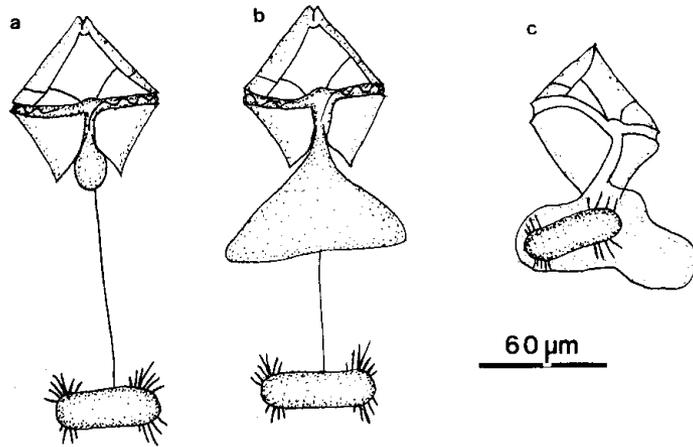
PARÁSITOS (Copéodos)

Blastodinium



Dissodinium pseudolunula

Protoperidinium conicum



Noctiluca

