



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

### Biologia e Genetica

1920-1-I0101D001-I0101D002M

---

#### Aims

The student must achieve the knowledge of the histological and anatomical bases essential for the study and understanding of the human physiology and pathology. He must also know: the structure and function of cellular components and molecular mechanisms; the chromosomal disorders; the concepts and methods of transmission of hereditary characteristics and of pathogenic mechanisms "non-traditional"; the qualitative and quantitative knowledge of biological phenomena.

#### Contents

The course aims to describe the organization of the human body; to explain how are cells and tissues organized to form organs and systems; to underline the functional correlations of micro- and macroscopic anatomy. It also aims to transmit the knowledge of the structure and function of the various components of eukaryotic cells, the molecular mechanisms involved in cell replication, the molecular mechanisms involved in gene expression; the chromosomal disorders and transmission pattern in Mendelian monogenic diseases as well as the basis for the qualitative and quantitative knowledge of biological phenomena for a correct application of therapies.

#### Detailed program

BIOLOGY AND GENETICS: General Biology - Key features of living matter: the cell as a structural and functional unit; classification of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. Characteristics of the various components of the cell: cell membrane, its formation and characteristics; transmembrane transport and endocytosis; structure and function of the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi apparatus; structure and function of mitochondria and lysosomes; cytoskeleton, intermediate filaments microfilaments, microtubules; structure of nuclear membrane. DNA replication: the various protein components that are involved in DNA replication; the processes that take place at the level of

the filament and filament delayed of replicative senescence fork. The genome organization in prokaryotes and eukaryotes: in the eukaryotic organisms, the genetic information is divided among multiple DNA molecules (chromosomes); the problem of compaction of DNA in the nucleus of eukaryotic cells; the information contained in DNA is divided into discrete units (genes) that specify the individual macromolecules structure RNA or proteins). Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. The main types of RNA present in cells; differences compared to DNA: the mechanism of synthesis of RNA (transcription); the problem of deciphering the genetic code: general characteristics and biological implications. The mechanism of protein synthesis: the strategy of polymerization of amino acids: amino acid recognition by the messenger RNA and the source of the energy necessary for the formation of peptide bonds; the biological role and structure of ribosomes; the different stages of the translation process. The cell cycle and metabolic events that characterize its phases: control the progression along the cell cycle; consequences of mutations affecting genes for different proteins involved. Cell reproduction and agencies: mitosis as maintenance of genetic information. Meiosis and the crossing-over in the process of genetic variability. The gene mutation at the cellular level: the effects of mutations on the gene product. Communication between cells in the multicellular organisms: notes on exchanging chemical signals with autocrine and paracrine: overview of general mechanisms of signal transduction within cells.

## **Prerequisites**

## **Teaching form**

Lectures and interactive learning teaching.

## **Textbook and teaching resource**

BIOLOGY – Chieffi G., Dolfini S., Malcovati M., Pierantoni R., Poli M., Tenchini M.L. *Biologia e Genetica* (2013) Edises - IV ed.

## **Semester**

1 Year - 1 Semester

## **Assessment method**

Written examination: multiple choice and open ended questions.

## **Office hours**

On appointment

---

