



Tipo	Periódico
Título	Quantity - but not diversity - of secreted peptides and proteins increases with age in the tree frog <i>Pithecopus nordestinus</i>
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Programa/Curso (s)	Programa de Pós-Graduação Stricto Sensu em Ciências da Saúde
DOI	10.1590/1678-9199-JVATITD-2020-0105
Assunto (palavras chaves)	Peptides; Peptidomics; Proteins; Proteomics; <i>Pithecopus nordestinus</i> ; Tree frog
Idioma	Inglês
Fonte	Título do periódico: JVAT ISSN: 1678-9199 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: v. 27, p. 1, 2021.
Data da publicação	28/01/21
Formato da produção	Impressa ou digital
Resumo	Amphibians inhabit the terrestrial environment, a conquest achieved after several evolutionary steps, which were still insufficient to make them completely independent of the aquatic environment. These processes gave rise to many morphological and physiological changes, making their skin (and cutaneous secretion) rich in bioactive molecules. Among the tree frogs, the secretion is composed mainly of peptides; but alkaloids, proteins and steroids can also be found depending on the species. The most known class of biologically active molecules is the antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) that act against bacteria, fungi and protozoans. Although these molecules are well-studied among the hylids, AMPs ontogeny remains unknown. Therefore, we performed peptidomic and proteomic analyses of <i>Pithecopus nordestinus</i> (formerly <i>Phyllomedusa nordestina</i>) in order to evaluate the peptide content in post-metamorphosed juveniles and adult individuals.
Fomento	-