

Miguel Mota (1922-2016) : agrónomo, cientista, professor, cidadão, oeirense e aviador



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Uma homenagem no centenário do nascimento.

Templo da Poesia, Parque dos Poetas, Oeiras, 15 de Abril de 2023

Programa

14,30: Receção aos participantes

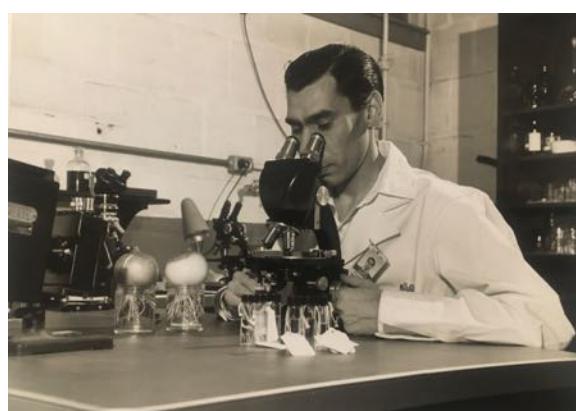
15,00: “Miguel Mota, uma vida de cientista e cidadão”; apresentação de Manuel Mota (filho)

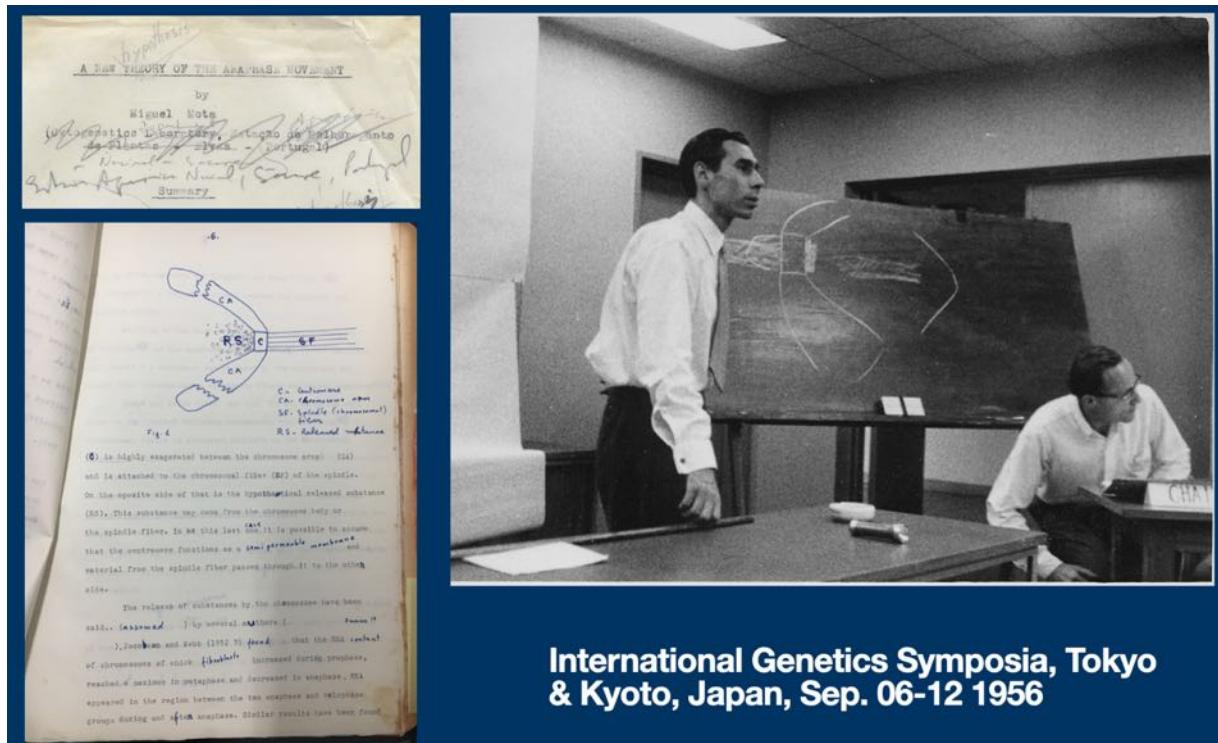
16,00: Apresentação de alguns curtos filmes da atividade científica de Miguel Mota

16,30: Testemunhos de colegas e amigos

17,30: Carcavelos de Honra

18,30: Final da homenagem





The distribution of cellular matter during meiosis

A. LONGWELL and M. MOTA

For certain kinds of cytological work, interference microscopy has important advantages: not only does it make visible some parts of the cell that cannot be differentiated by staining, but it makes possible the measurement of the relative densities of parts of the cellular structure. This article describes a survey that has been made, using the interference microscope, of the distribution of matter in the cell during the process of meiotic division.

The relatively recent introduction of the interference microscope enables a new approach to be made to biological problems of long standing, as it makes possible the study of the distribution of dry matter in the cell during division. Whereas morphology in the past has been concerned with the linear dimensions, it is now possible to say something about the weight of the various commonly

known arrangements of mass during cell division. A knowledge of the arrangement of mass during division is especially valuable in understanding the origin and formation of the mitotic spindle, which plays an important part in the separation of the chromosomes and their movement to the poles of the cell. Study of this spindle is difficult, because it cannot be stained with any of the dyes commonly used; moreover, under ordinary microscopic conditions, it is difficult to see its shape, and even, sometimes, whether or not it is present. However, D. Mazia and K. Dan have beautifully demonstrated the existence of the anaphatic spindle as a separate entity [1] and have learnt something of its chemical composition [1].

The fibrous nature of the spindle has long been noted, and W. J. Schmidt showed, by means of a polarizing microscope, that the spindle shows a positive birefringence along its longitudinal axis, and must therefore be composed of orientated particles [2]; this has been confirmed by S. Inoué [3]. Of the more recent tools, the phase-contrast microscope gave relatively little new information concerning the spindle. However, it demonstrated, especially in living cells, the shape of the space occupied by the spindle by showing the mitochondria arranged around it. J. M. Mitchell and M. M. Swann and R. R. Rustad, have applied the interference microscope to a study of the spindle apparatus [4, 5].

Small differences in the dry mass of parts of

individual cells show up, under the interference microscope, as differences in colour when white light is used, and as differences in intensity when monochromatic light is used. This is a consequence of the relationship between the concentrations of the solids in the cell and the phase changes undergone by the light that passes through the object [6]. The two-beam interference microscope transforms the intensity-phase-changes into intensity or colour differences, which are caused by an interference effect between two beams, one that has not passed through the object, and another that has passed through the object and has been modified by it. The phase difference between the two interfering beams can be varied, enabling one to measure the difference between the optical path through the object and that through the mounting medium. By varying the phase difference between the two beams it is possible to choose the type of contrast, of colour or intensity, best suited for a study of the particular detail being observed. The colour or intensity of a cell with a given phase as seen in the interference microscope depends on the difference between the product of the refractive index and thickness of that region on the one hand, and that of the mounting medium on the other. Appearance of the cell and contrast within the cell can be greatly altered by varying the refractive index of the mounting medium, so as to show maximum or minimum detail in either the nucleus or the cytoplasm. This is due to the fact that the reference beam, passing outside the object, is changed when the refractive index of the medium is altered. By changing the refractive index to that of any particular region within the cell, this cellular detail can be made to disappear. By changing the refractive index stepwise, an excellent differentiation of internal structure can be obtained.

100

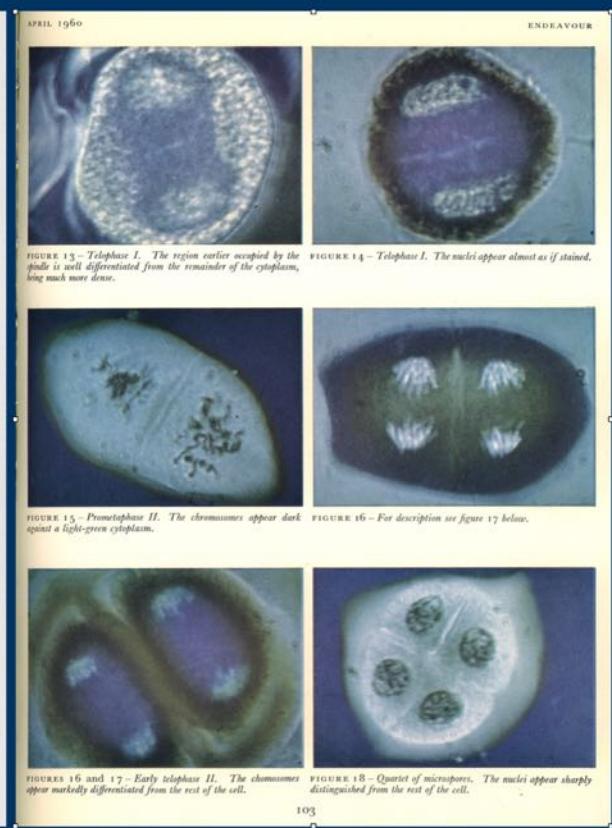


FIGURE 13.—Telophase I. The region earlier occupied by the spindle is well differentiated from the remainder of the cytoplasm, being much more dense.

FIGURE 15.—Prometaphase II. The chromosomes appear dark against a light-green cytoplasm.

FIGURES 16 and 17.—Early telophase II. The chromosomes appear markedly differentiated from the rest of the cell.

FIGURE 14.—Telophase I. The nuclei appear almost as if stained, being much more dense.

FIGURE 16.—For description see figure 17 below.

FIGURE 18.—Quartet of microspores. The nuclei appear sharply distinguished from the rest of the cell.

MIGUEL EUGÉNIO GALVÃO DE MELO E MOTA
Engenheiro Agrónomo

MENDEL

O FUNDADOR DA GENÉTICA



LIVRARIA PORTUGAL
LISBOA

MIGUEL EUGÉNIO GALVÃO DE MELO E MOTA
Engenheiro Agrónomo

UMA GUERRA ENTRE AS PLANTAS

NOVELA DE DIVULGAÇÃO AGRÍCOLA



LISBOA
1954

ESTAÇÃO AGRONÓMICA NACIONAL
DEPARTAMENTO DE GENÉTICA

O NUCLÉOLO E A HETEROCROMATINA
NOS NÚCLEOS DE SERTOLI

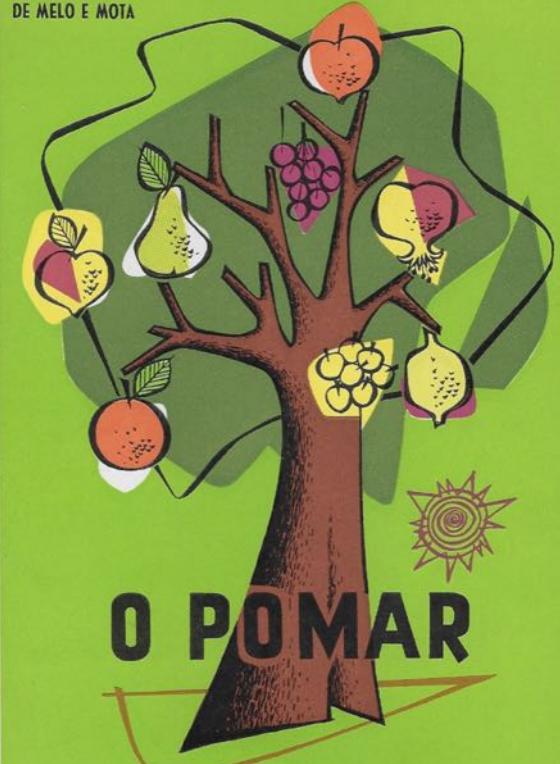
POR

MIGUEL EUGÉNIO GALVÃO DE MELO E MOTA

DISSERTAÇÃO APRESENTADA AO CONCURSO
PARA INVESTIGADOR EM GENÉTICA

1969

EUGÉNIO GALVÃO
DE MELO E MOTA



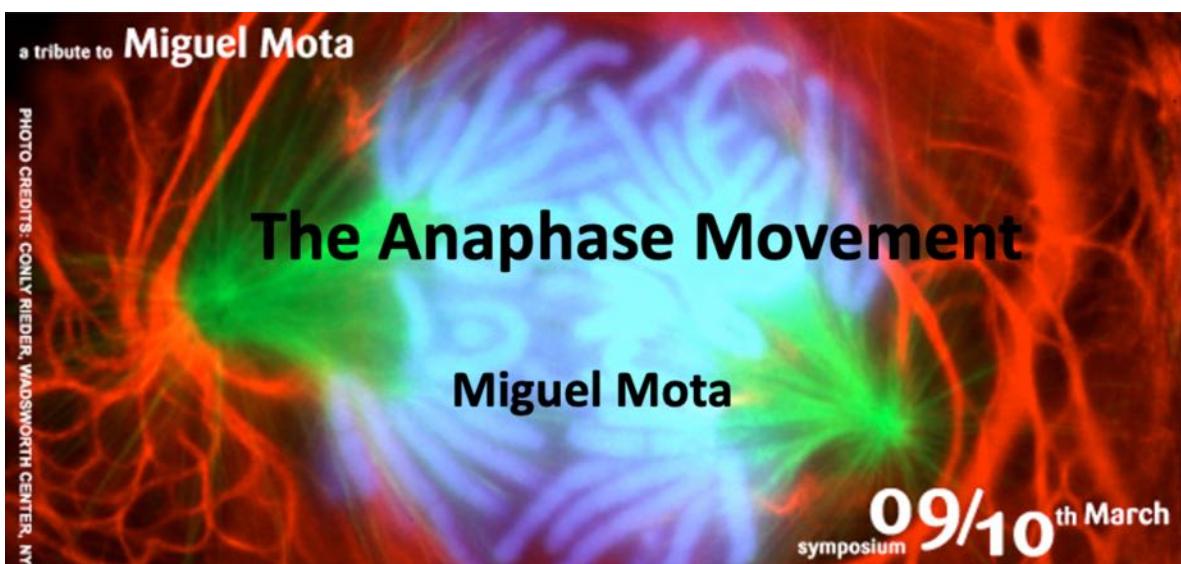
COLECCÃO EDUCATIVA • SÉRIE N • N.º 11



JORNADAS DE GENÉTICA
1965

D. Victória Pires - A. Quintanilha - M. Mota

Sanchez-Monge - Gimenez-Martin





Royal Microscopical Society

Established 1839 Incorporated by Royal Charter 1866
Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

Life Fellowship

Date 1 FEBRUARY 1975, Oxford

Dr M Mota
Estação Agronómica Nacional
Oeiras
PORTUGAL

Dear Dr Mota

On behalf of the Council, we are pleased to inform you that you were this day elected a Life Fellow of The Royal Microscopical Society, and that you are now entitled to all the privileges appertaining thereto.

Yours faithfully,

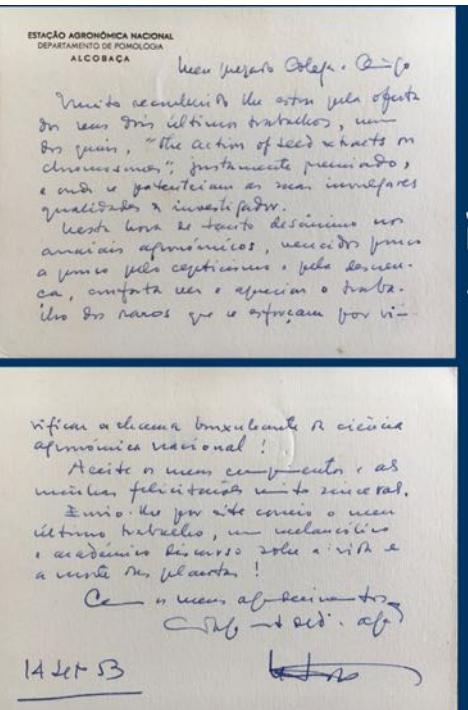


President
 Administrator

Sociedad Española de Microscopía Electrónica

En la Asamblea General celebrada
en CULLERA el día 4
de NOVIEMBRE de 1972 se
acordó otorgar el DIPLOMA de
SOCIO DE HONOR al INGENIERO
MIGUEL MOTA

El Presidente,



SUBERICULTURA

J. VIEIRA NATIVIDADE
Esquadrão agrícola e Esquadrão silvícola
ESTADO DE SANTOS - BRASIL

MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA, PESCA E ALIMENTAÇÃO
DIREÇÃO-GERAL DAS FLORESTAS
LISBOA

CENTRO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS
E DE FOMENTO DA INDUSTRIALIZAÇÃO
ALCOBACA

Muito caro Miguel Mota

De todos os que me foi dado ler, a vocês
confio os Audecias de Vieira, foram o seu trabalho.
Vou e o Dr. como Amigo Quintavalle o seu
amigo Körber, a meu ver, a maior figura
da ciência e ciências humanas da fisionomia
de Portugal.

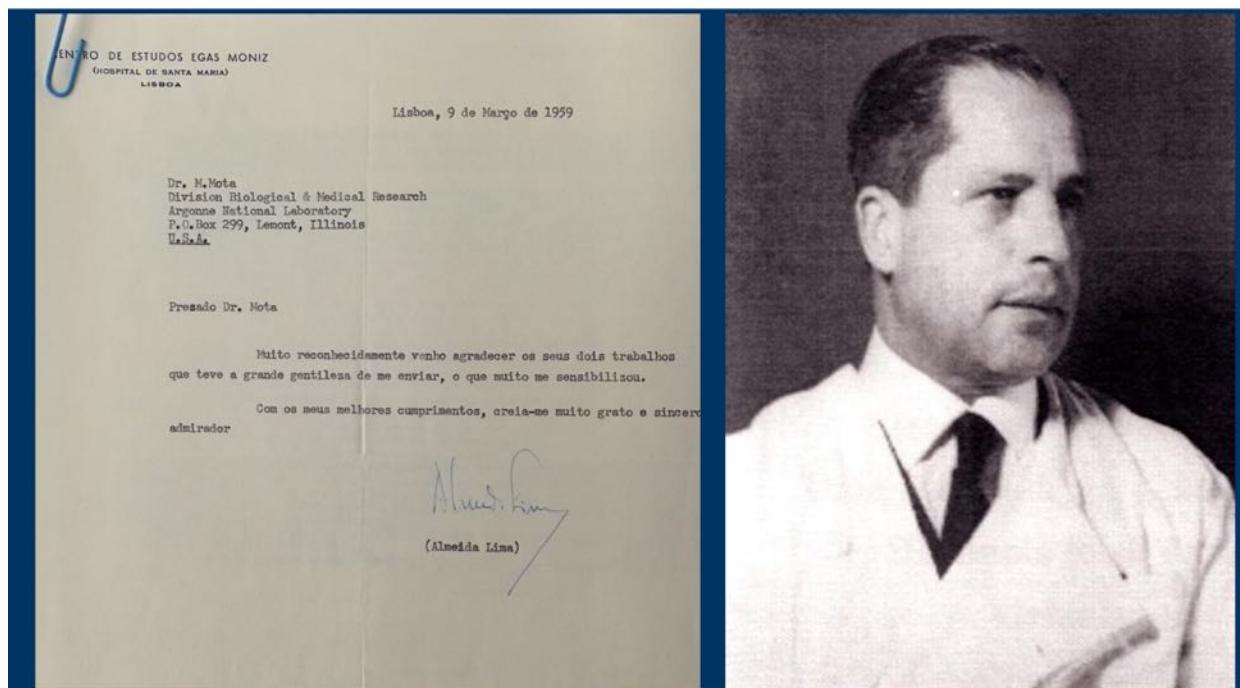
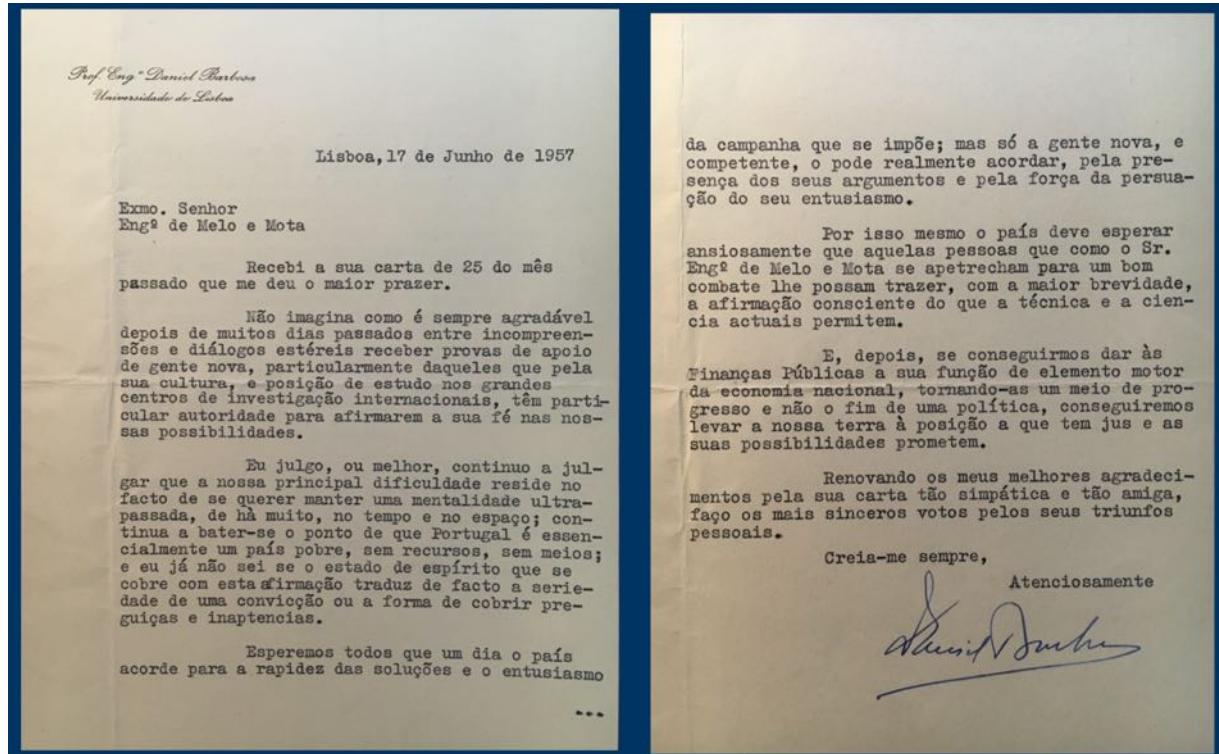
Conquistou o seu Amigo realizou numerosos
perfeitos serviços na vida e na obra de Vieira -
lhe, e numerosos e concretos que trouxe
ao esclarecimento do problema dos
florestais. A grande admiração
que arrebatou não justifica a elogio, é

transpôs esse seu valoroso e admirável
serviço pelo autor que quisera a fecundidade
e o sucesso de sua obra seja
conquistada e adquirida por todos.

O seu apreço é o maior
testemunho de suas qualidades.

Atentamente abraçado

alberto
7 - abr. 67



Manuel Urbano Almeida Lima [1903-1985] : fundador da Neurocirurgia em Portugal

Salentino de Científico
(M. Mota)

- 176 - Filogenia - IPO, de Mitose
- 176 - Mitose, - TV, de Mitose
- 176 - Suação agita, - TV, de Mitose
- 176 - Transmissão de Praga. Mit.
- 3/1/77 - Mitose, - IPO, da Vida da célula vegetal
- 3/1/77 - Mitose
- 5/1/77 - Suação
- 31/1/77 - Transm.
Re Reino
M. MOTA
- 20/4/77 - Filogenia (-celular) da Mente
1/1/77 -

12/6/77 - Transmissão do 3º Científico, "Meiose. A transformação celular em "saúda"

OS CROMOSOMAS

Hoy vamos a continuar a hablar de célebres e de algunos aspectos particulares de grande importancia.

Nas propriedades citadas a
MITOSE, ou seja, o complexo processo de
a célula muda para dividir exatamente ao
meio o conjunto das suas características, de
forma a dar 2 conjuntos iguais a cada
uma das células filhas. E vimos o

todo em esses casos, se considera-se dividir e arquivar para os lados de céula, separando-se as duas entidades rigorosamente iguais.

Vamos hojo ver alguma coisa sobre os cronossonas, tentando saber como são constituídos.



Miguel Mota

Conceito de Democracia

Oeiras
2002





Morreu o cientista Miguel Mota, pioneiro da divisão celular - PÚBLICO

26/03/2018 18:59

P

Morreu o cientista Miguel Mota, pioneiro da divisão celular

LUSA 26/03/2016 - 18:28

As descobertas do investigador datam dos anos 50, mas só foram validadas 30 anos mais tarde



Miguel Mota, em 2009 NFACTOS/FERNANDO VELUDO

O investigador e cientista Miguel Mota, conhecido pela sua teoria sobre divisão celular, descoberta que fez na década de 50 mas só validada 30 anos depois, morreu na quinta-feira, aos 90 anos de idade.

A informação foi divulgada este sábado pelo filho, Manuel Mota: "No passado dia 24 de Março faleceu o professor Miguel Mota, agrônomo e cientista ilustre, doutor *honoris causa* pela Universidade de Évora e pioneiro da Genética e da Biologia Celular em Portugal".

<https://www.publico.pt/ciencia/noticia/morreu-o-cientista-miguel-mota-pioneiro-da-divisao-celular-1727272>

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