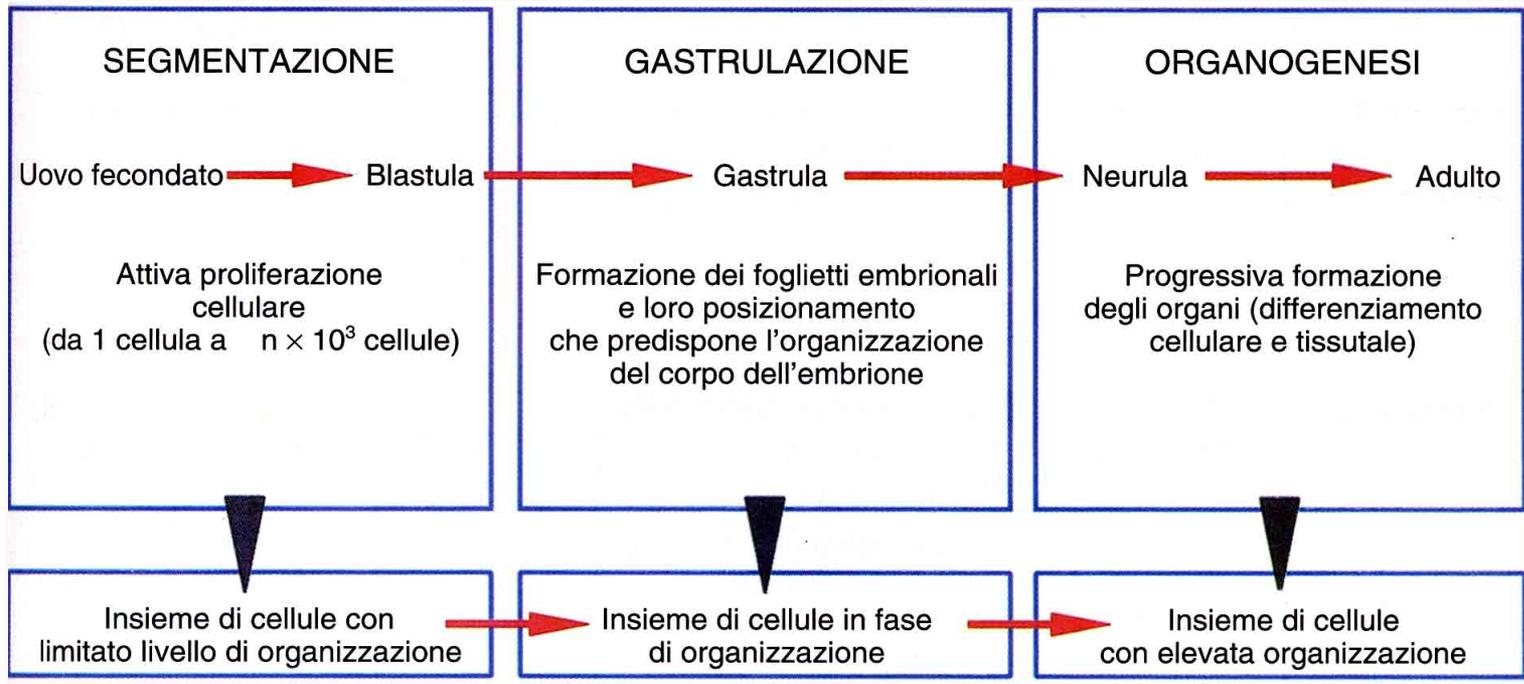


SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE

Prevede processi quali:



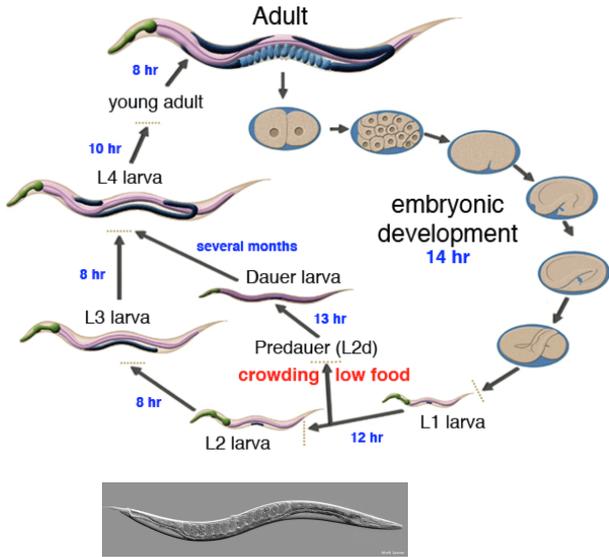
...ed è regolato dall'azione di:

Geni materni → Geni "Master" regolatori → Geni esecutori

SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE

Modelli sperimentali

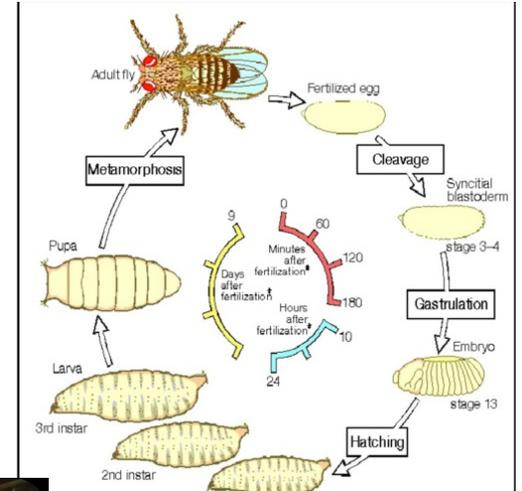
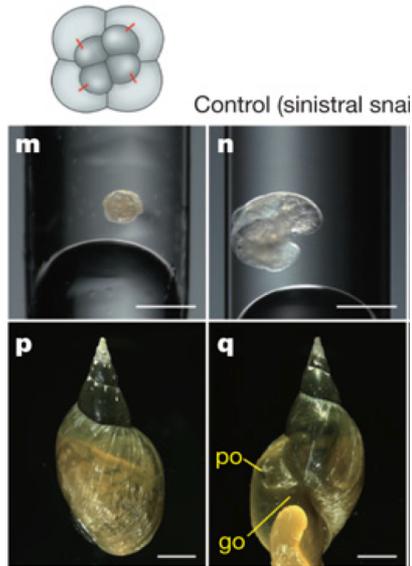
Invertebrati



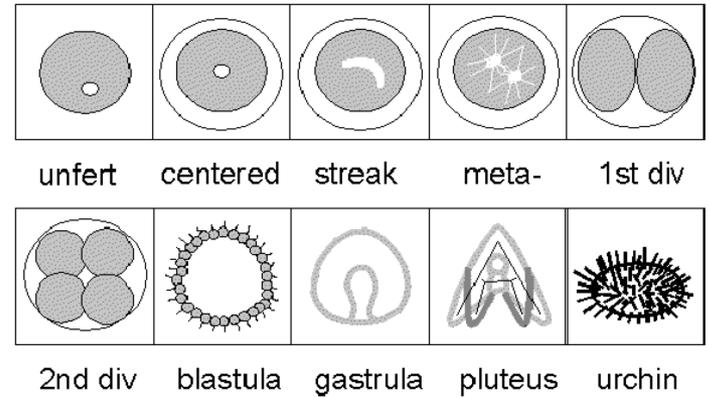
Chaenorabditis elegans



Gasteropodi



Drosophila melanogaster



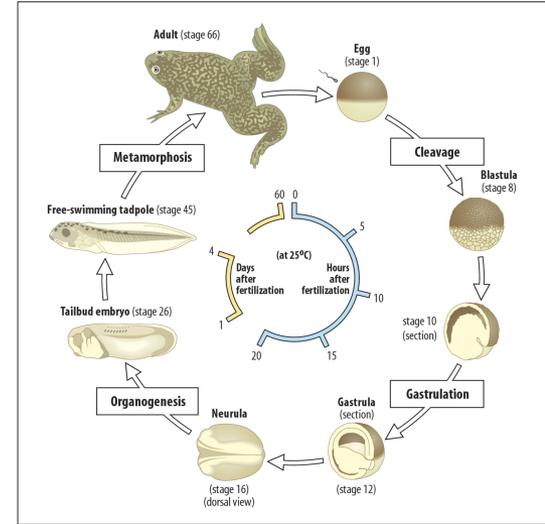
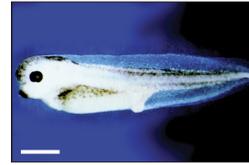
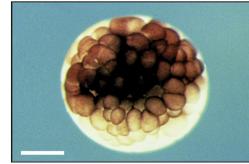
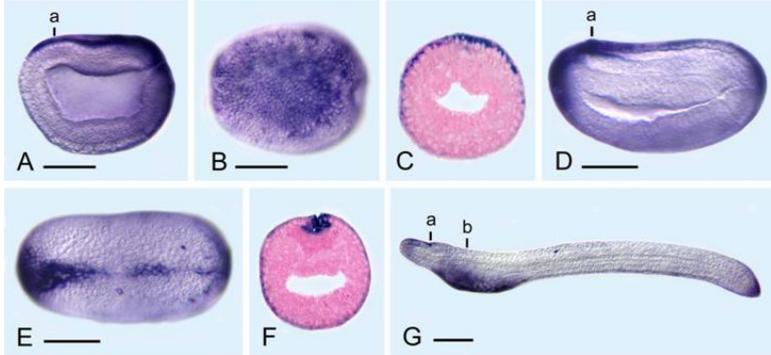
Riccio di mare

SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE

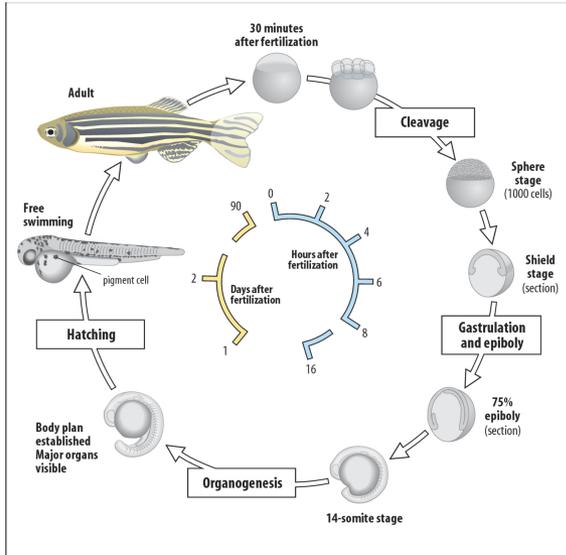
Modelli sperimentali



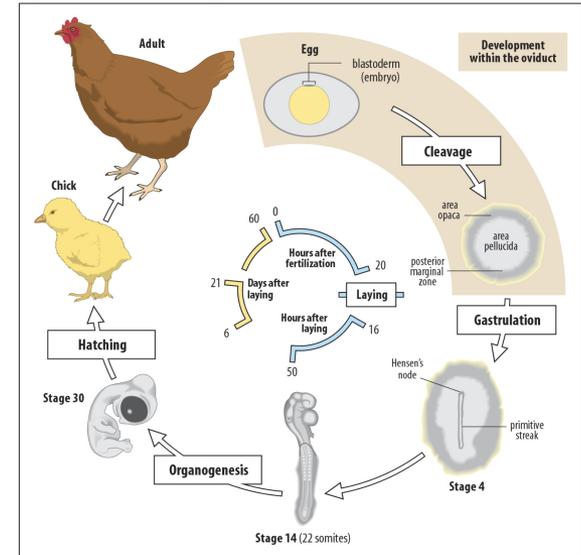
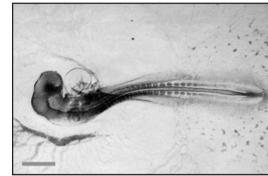
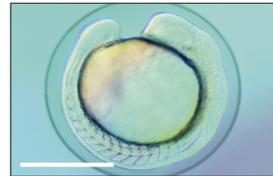
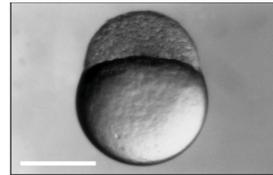
Anfiosso



Anfibi (Xenopus laevis)



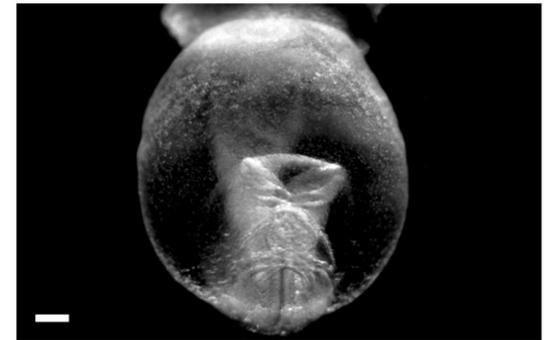
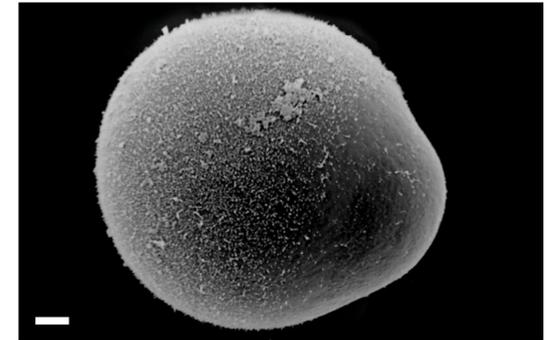
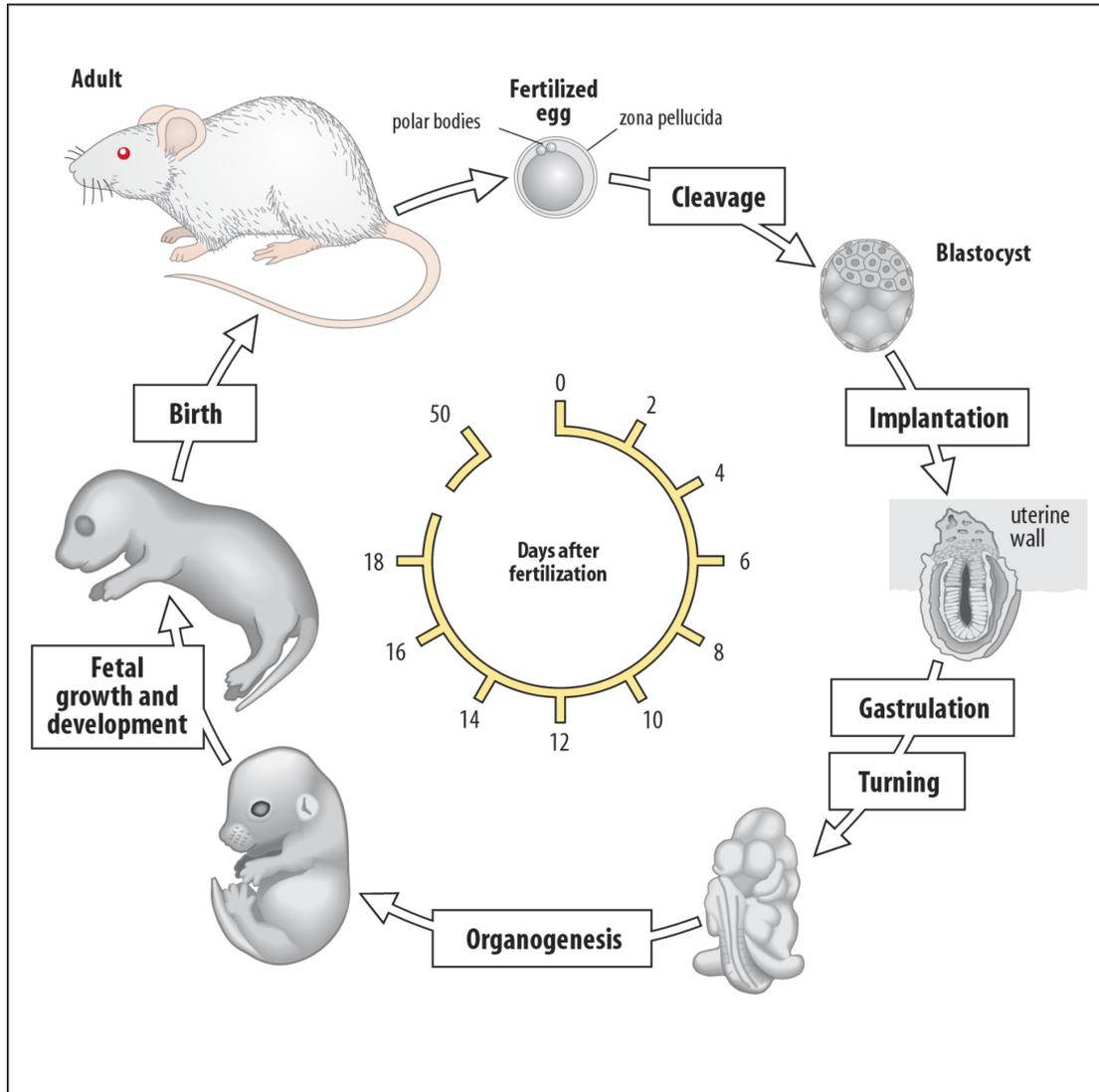
Pesci (zebrafish)



Uccelli (e rettili) (Gallus gallus)

SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE

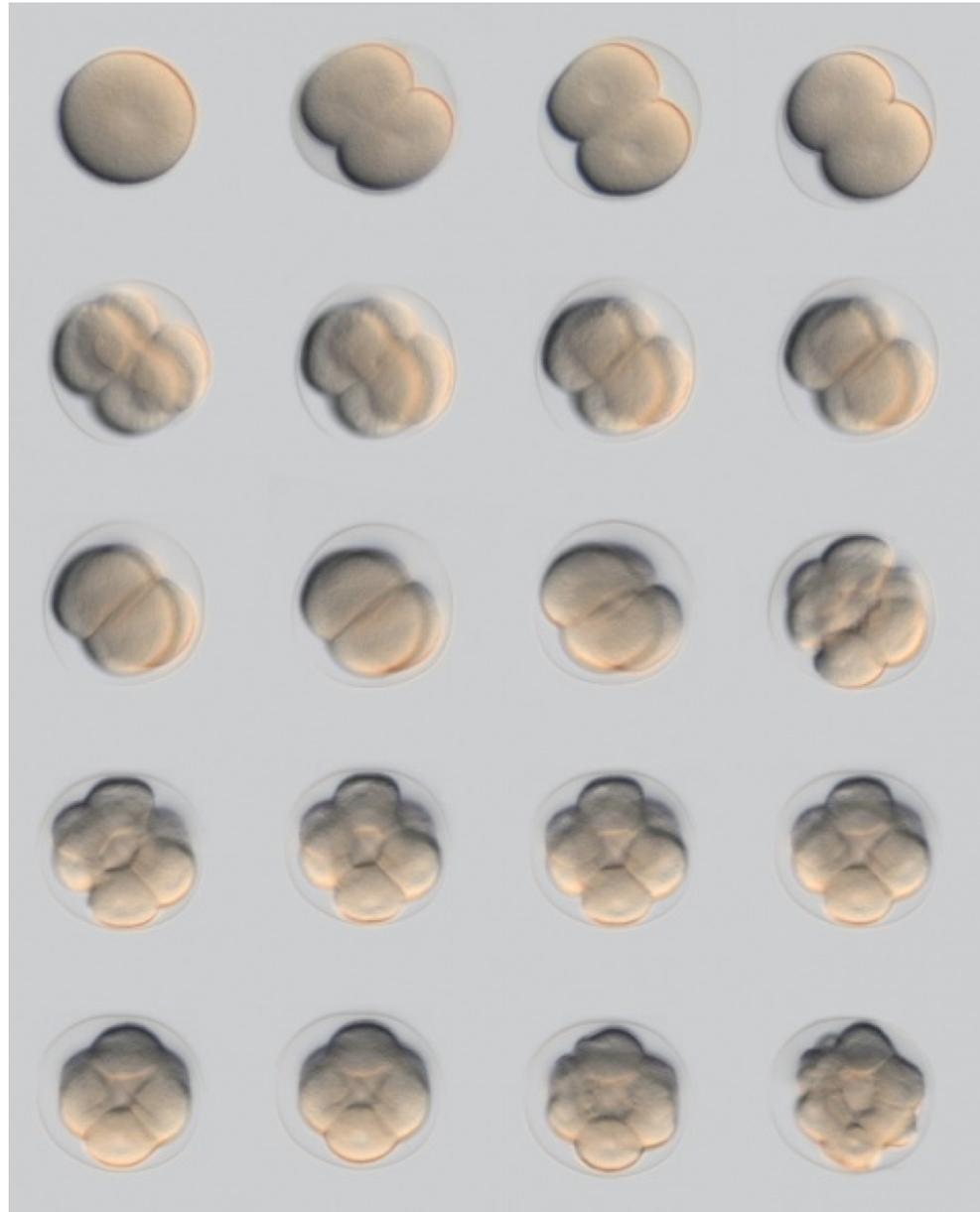
Modelli sperimentali



Mammiferi placentati (Mus musculus)

LA SEGMENTAZIONE

La segmentazione (in inglese CLEAVAGE) comporta la pluricellularità dello zigote. Le cellule che si originano vengono dette *blastomeri* e derivano da mitosi particolari in cui manca la fase di accrescimento, per cui esse diventano progressivamente più piccole fino a ristabilire un rapporto nucleo-citoplasmatico tipico delle specie, rapporto che nell'uovo è fortemente spostato a favore del citoplasma



What is cleavage?

Cleavage is a rapid series of mitotic divisions that occur just after fertilization.

There are two critical reasons why cleavage is so important:

- 1. Generation of a large number of cells that can undergo differentiation and gastrulation to form organs.**
- 2. Increase in the nucleus / cytoplasmic ratio. Eggs need a lot of cytoplasm to support embryogenesis. It is difficult or impossible for one nucleus to support a huge cytoplasm, and oocytes are one of the largest cells that exist. One small nucleus just cannot transcribe enough RNA to meet the needs of the huge cytoplasm.**

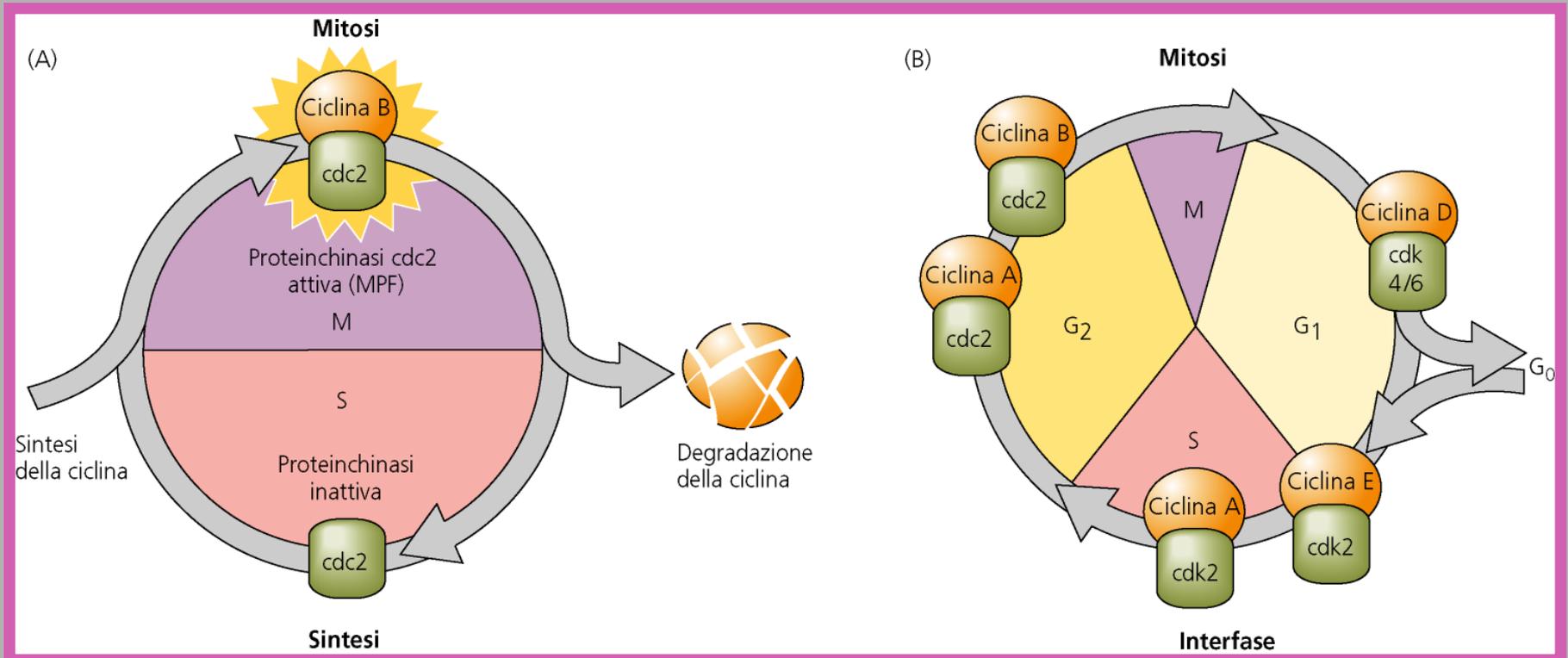
A larger nucleus to cytoplasmic ratio is optimal for cell function. Cell division occurs rapidly after fertilization to correct this problem.

Cleavage differs from normal mitoses in 2 respects

1. **Blastomeres do not grow in size between successive cell divisions** as they do in most cells. This leads to a rapid increase in the nucleus / cytoplasmic ratio. Cells undergoing cleavage have mainly S and M phases of the cell cycle (little or no G1 or G2).
2. **Cleavage occurs very rapidly**, and mitosis and cytokinesis in each round of cell division are complete within an hour. Typical somatic cells divide much more slowly (several hours to days) and even the fastest cancer cells divide much slower than occurs in a zygote during cleavage.

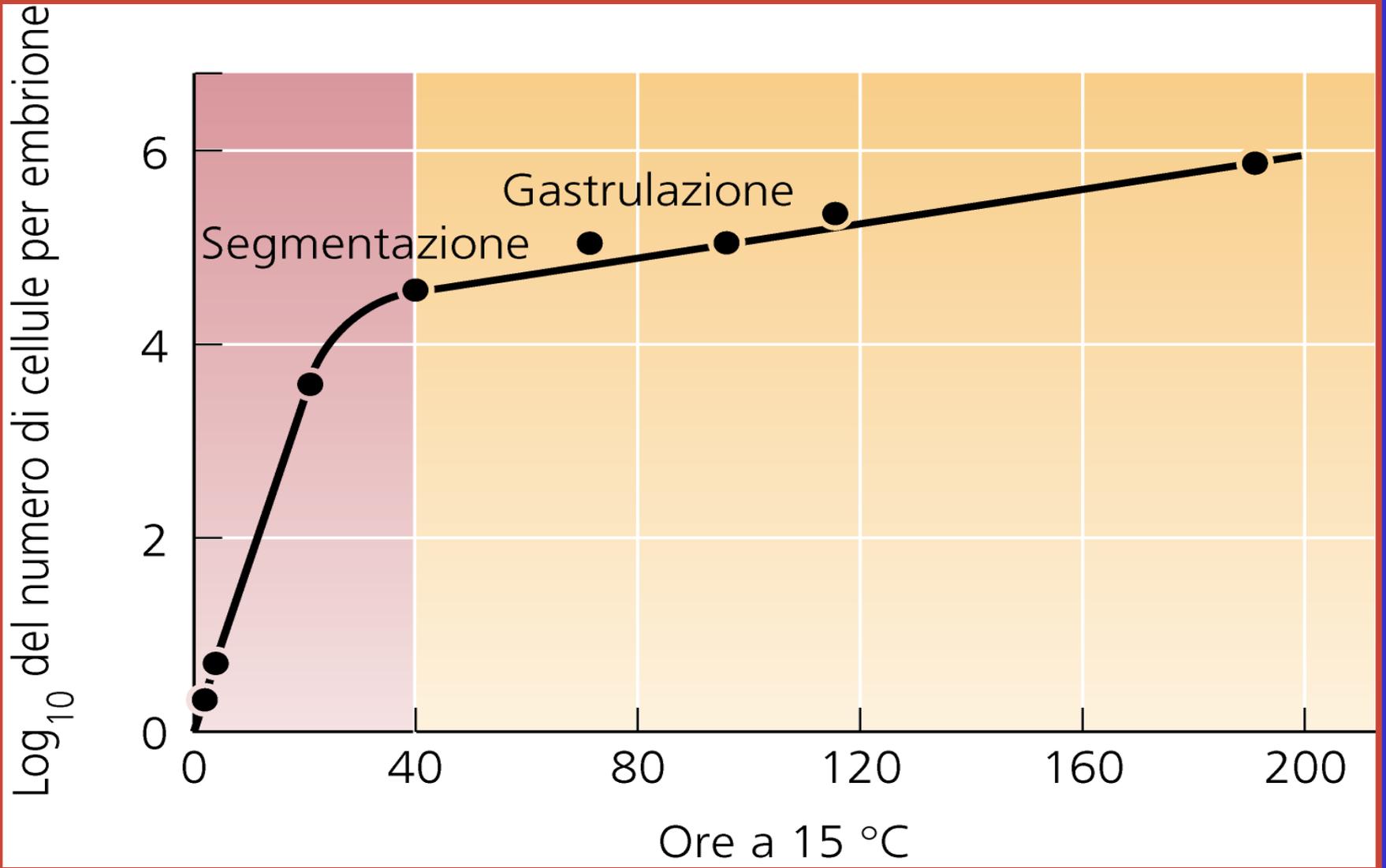
Cleavage differs in different types of eggs. The presence of large amounts of yolk alters the cleavage pattern, leading to incomplete cleavage that characterizes birds and reptiles.

Ciclo cellulare durante la segmentazione: confronto tra il ciclo nei blastomeri e nelle cellule somatiche



Nei blastomeri (a sinistra) mancano le fasi G₁ e G₂. La sintesi della ciclina determina la fase M, la sua degradazione l'ingresso in fase S

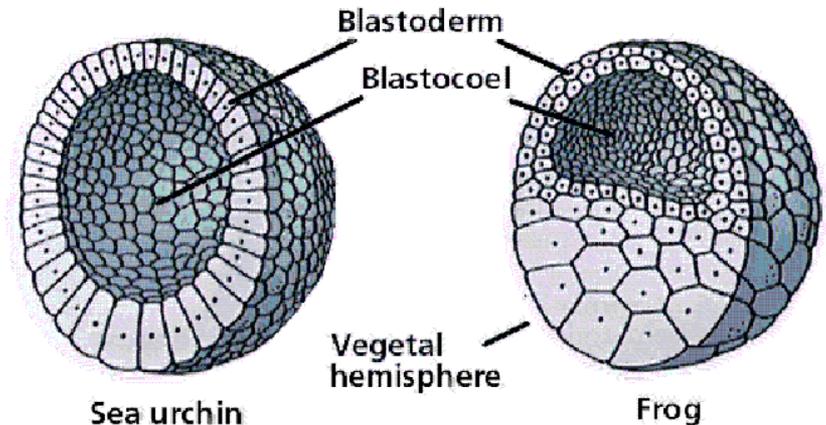
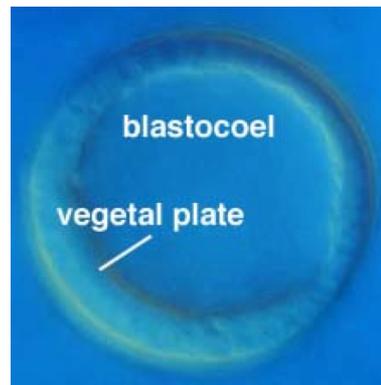
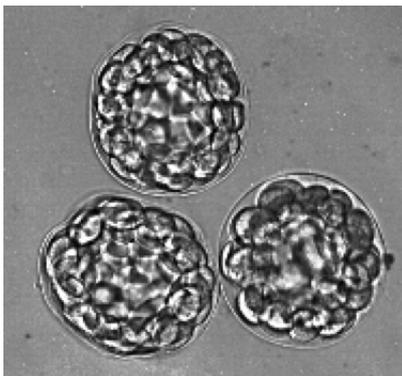
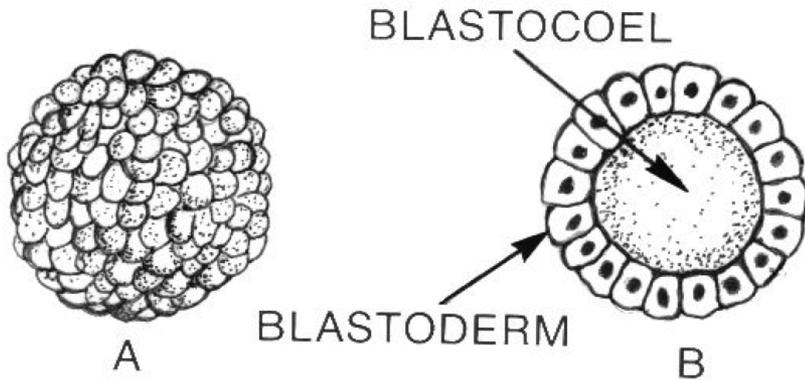
Ritmo di formazione dei blastomeri



Ritmo di formazione dei blastomeri

Le mitosi si susseguono rapidamente: nella rana si raggiungono 37000 cellule in 40 ore; in drosofila ogni 9-10 minuti avviene una mitosi e si ottengono 50000 cellule in 12 ore. Con gli stadi finali della segmentazione (*Transizione di medioblastula*) il ritmo di divisioni diminuisce ed esse diventano asincrone, i blastomeri diventano mobili e spesso formano protuberanze.

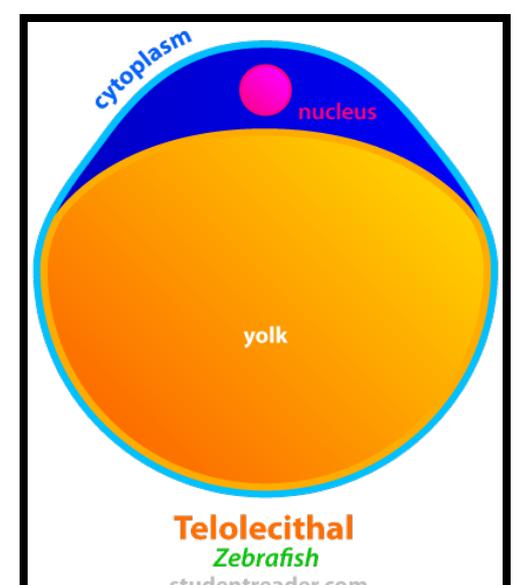
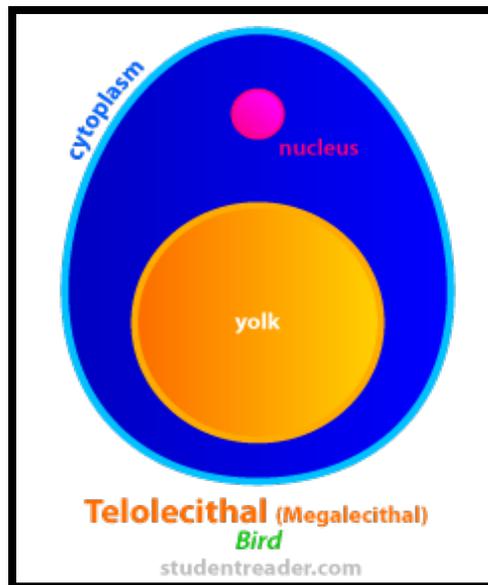
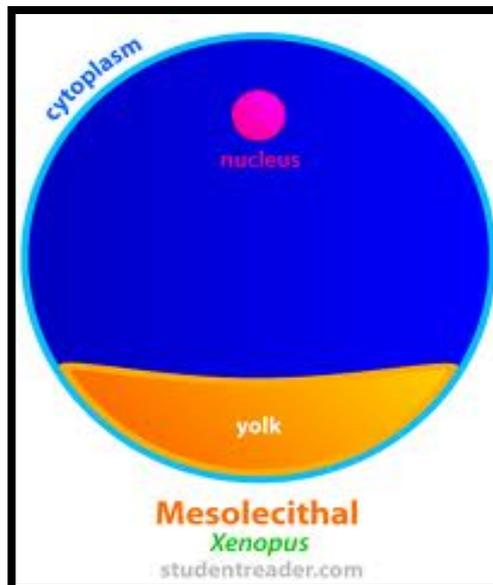
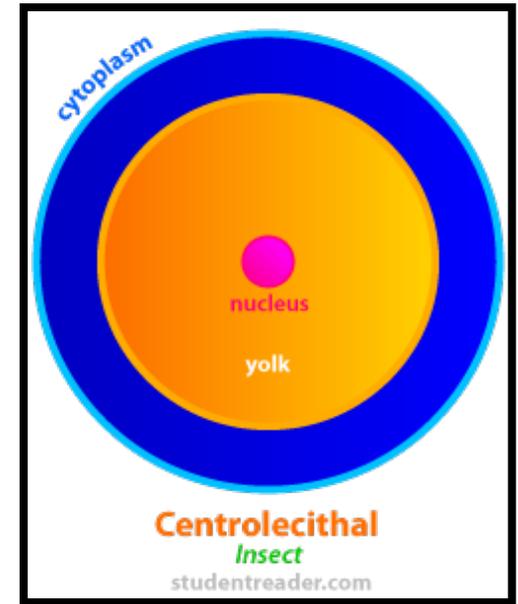
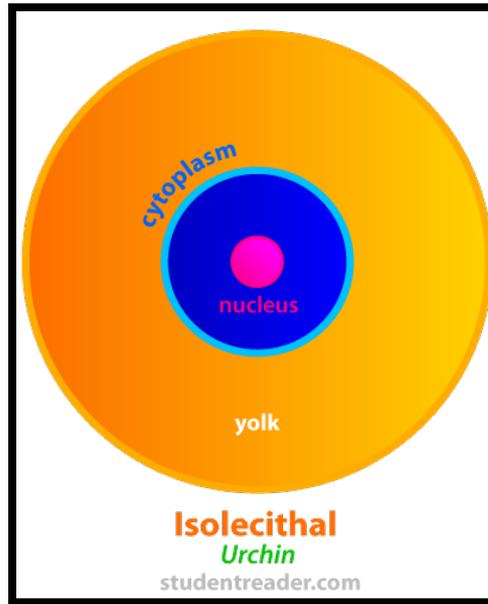
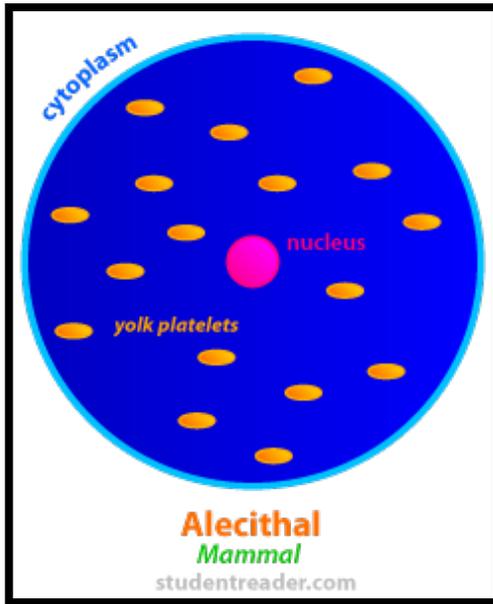
Alla fine della segmentazione si raggiunge lo stadio di blastula, che può presentare una cavità piena di liquido, il *blastocoele*.



Eggs are classified by how much yolk is present

1. **Alecithal eggs** (a = without) little or none amount of yolk (placental mammals have alecithal eggs).
2. **Isolecithal eggs** (iso = equal) have a small amount of yolk that is equally distributed in the cytoplasm (sea urchins have isolecithal eggs).
3. **Mesolecithal eggs** (meso = middle) have a moderate amount of yolk, and the yolk is present mainly in the vegetal hemisphere (amphibians have mesolecithal eggs).
4. **Telolecithal eggs** (telo = end) have a large amount of yolk that fills the cytoplasm, except for a small area near the animal pole (fish, reptiles, and birds).
5. **Centrolecithal eggs** have a lot of yolk that is concentrated within the center of the cell (insects and arthropods).

Eggs are classified by how much yolk is present

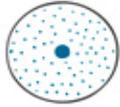


The pattern of cleavage of the zygote depends upon the pattern of yolk distribution

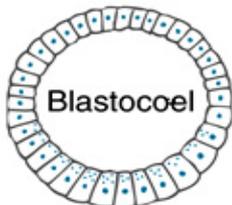
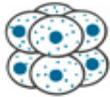
1. **Holoblastic cleavage**: occurs in alecithal, isolecithal e mesolecithal eggs (mammals, sea urchins). The entire egg is cleaved during each division. Two types:
 - a. **Equal Holoblastic** (mammals, amphioxus)
 - b. **Unequal Holoblastic** (sea urchins, frogs)
1. **Meroblastic cleavage** occurs when eggs have a lot of yolk. The egg does not divide completely at each division. Two types:
 - a. **Discoidal cleavage** is limited to a small disc of cytoplasm at the animal pole. All of the yolk filled cytoplasm fails to cleave (characteristic of telolecithal eggs such as birds).
 - b. **Superficial cleavage** is limited to a thin surface area of cytoplasm that covers the entire egg. The inside of the egg that is filled with yolk fails to cleave (centrolecithal eggs such as insects).

Typical cleavage patterns of isolecithal, mesolecithal, telolecithal and centrolecithal eggs

Isolecithal egg

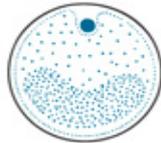


Holoblastic cleavage

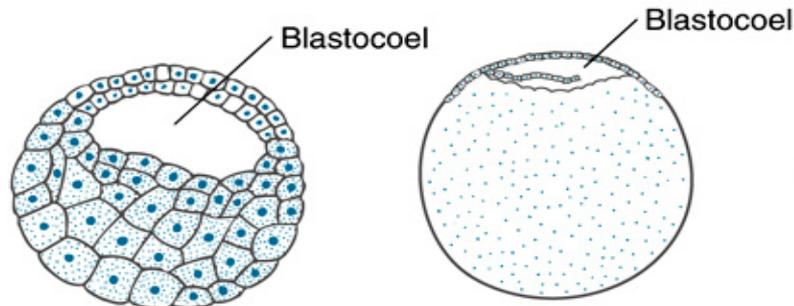
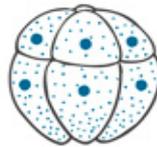


Sea urchin

Mesolecithal egg

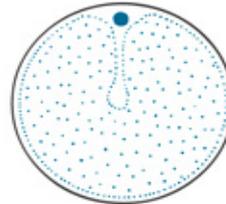


Holoblastic cleavage

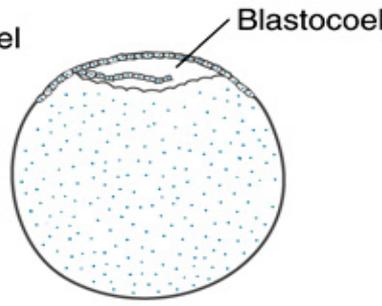
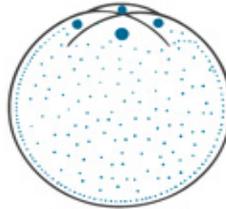


Frog

Telolecithal egg

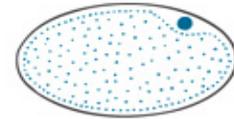


Discoidal cleavage

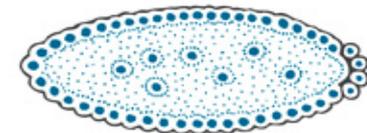
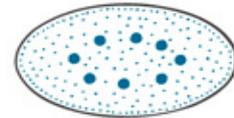


Bird

Centrolecithal egg



Superficial cleavage

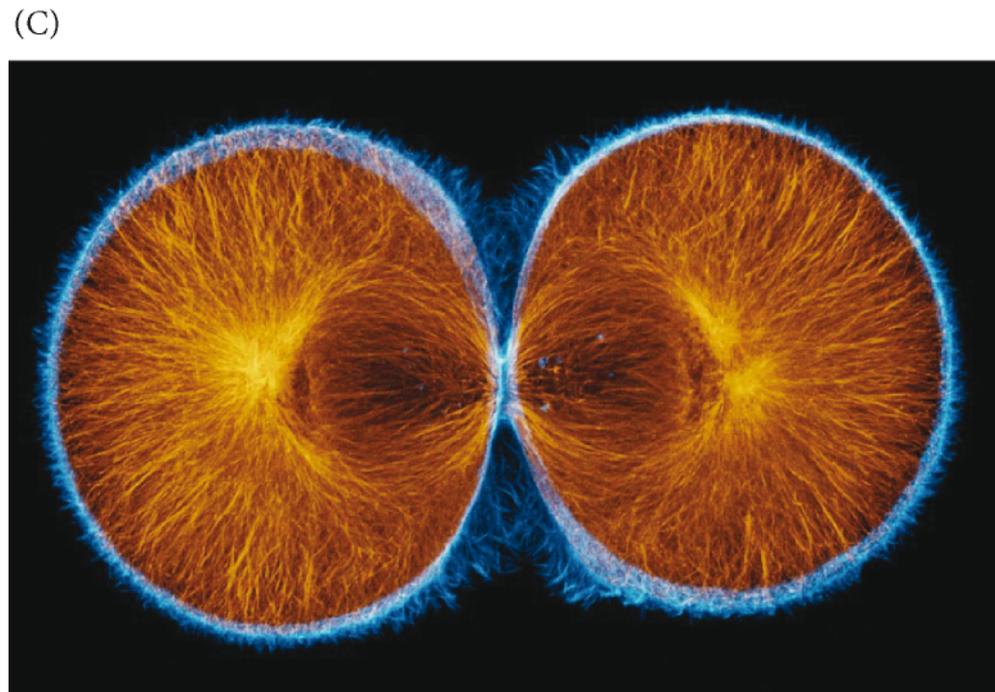
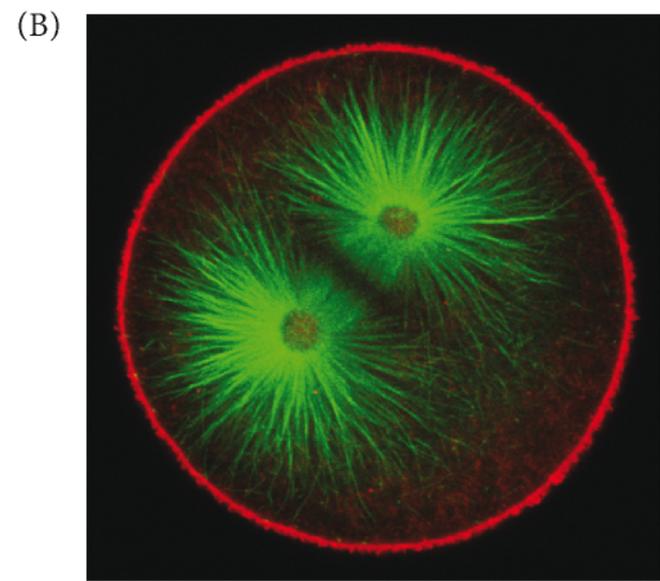
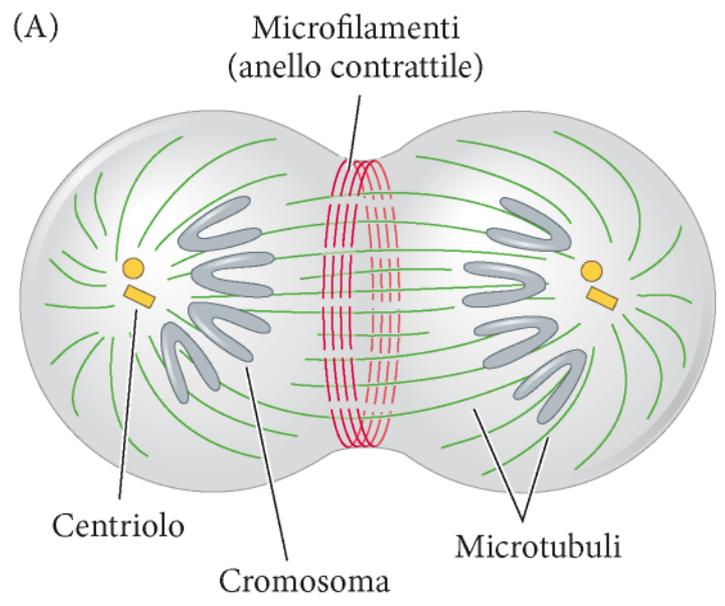


Insect

Typical cleavage patterns of isolecithal, mesolecithal, telolecithal and centrolecithal eggs

Tabella 5.1 Tipi di uova, modalità di segmentazione e modelli rappresentativi

Tipo di uovo	Tipo di segmentazione	Modello di segmentazione	Forma blastula	Gruppo animale
Isolecitico (poco vitello uniformemente distribuito)	Oloblastica (l'uovo si divide totalmente)	Radiale, bilaterale, spirale, rotazionale	Sferica (un singolo strato di blastomeri delimita il blastocele)	Echinodermi, cefalocordati, ascidie, molluschi, anellidi, mammiferi euteri
Mesolecitico (moderata quantità di vitello, più abbondante nell'emisfero vegetativo)	Oloblastica	Radiale	Sferica (più strati di blastomeri delimitano il blastocele eccentrico)	Anfibi e alcuni pesci
Telolecitico (l'uovo è quasi totalmente ripieno di vitello, tranne al polo animale in corrispondenza del blastodisco)	Meroblastica (l'uovo non si segmenta totalmente)	Discoidale (i blastomeri formano un disco che poggia sul vitello insegmentato)	Disco cellulare (formato da epiblasto e ipoblasto, separati da un blastocele)	Molti pesci, uccelli e rettili
Centrolecitico (il vitello è concentrato al centro dell'uovo)	Meroblastica	Superficiale (i blastomeri si formano sulla superficie dell'uovo)	Ovoidale (i blastomeri formano un singolo strato, detto blastoderma, che circonda il vitello)	Insetti e altri artropodi



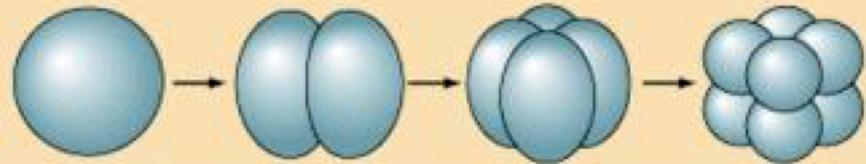
La segmentazione è influenzata dalla presenza del vitello che rallenta od ostacola la formazione del solco di divisione

**Quindi in base al tipo di uovo vi sono due grosse modalità di segmentazione:
TOTALE o OLOBLASTICA - PARZIALE o MEROBLASTICA**

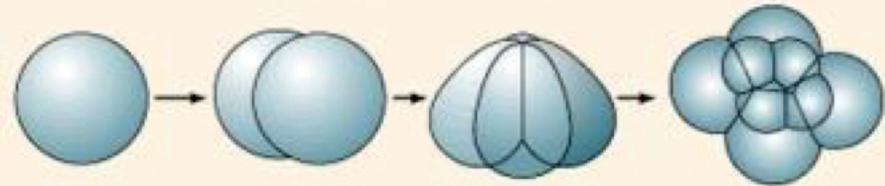
I. HOLOBLASTIC

A. Isolecithal

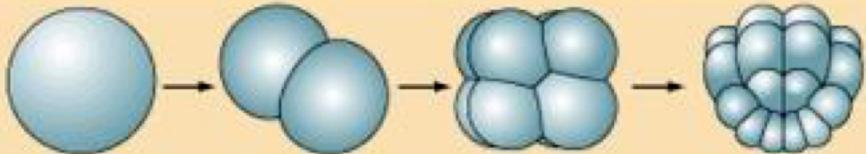
1. Radial
Echinoderms, amphioxus



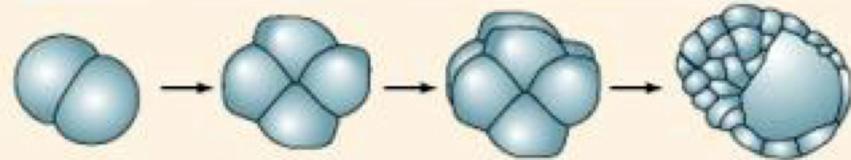
2. Spiral
Annelids, molluscs,
flatworms



3. Bilateral
Tunicates

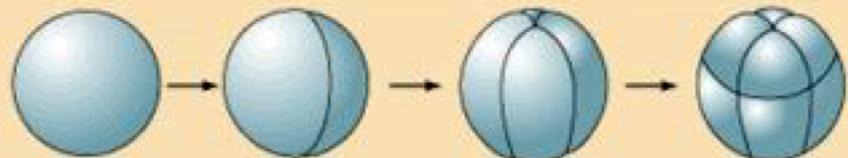


4. Rotational
Mammals, nematodes



B. Mesolecithal

Radial
Amphibians



SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA RADIALE

Con blastomeri uguali

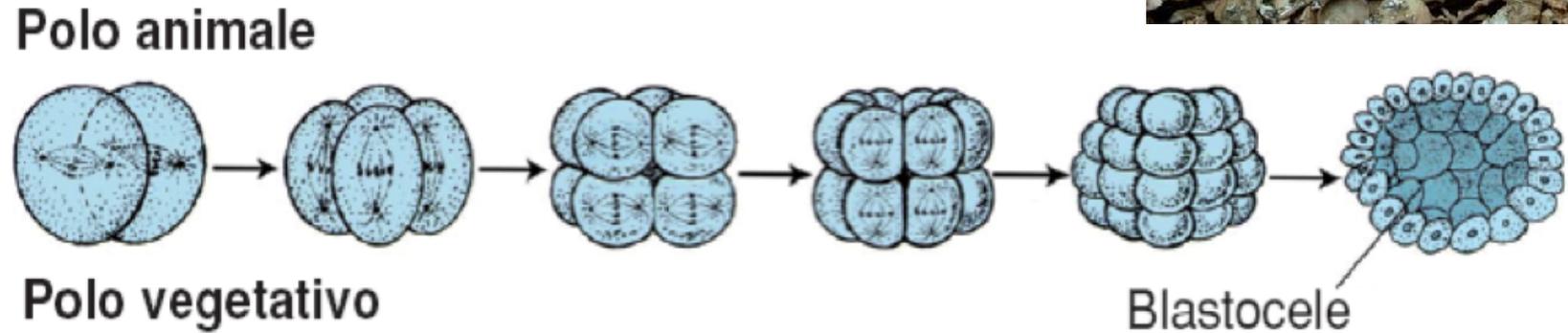
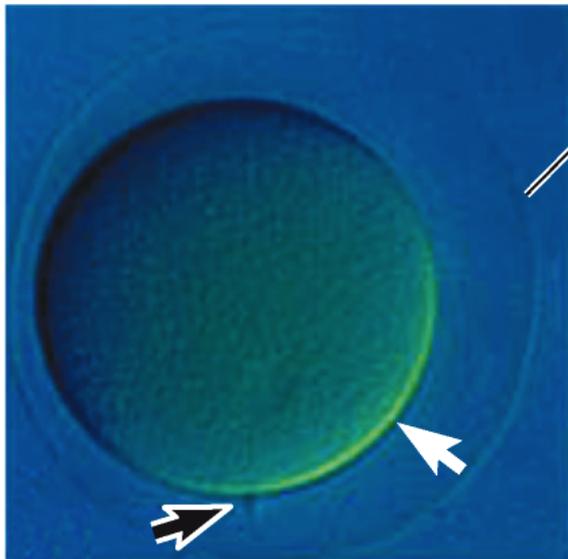
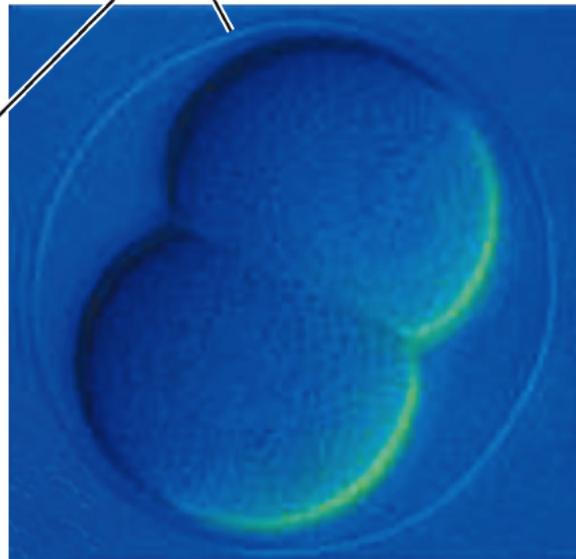


Figura 5.5 Segmentazione oloblastica radiale di uovo di an-
fiosso dallo stadio a due blastomeri sino allo stadio di blastu-
la. La blastula è vista in sezione saggitale dal polo animale al
polo vegetativo. Nella figura non sono indicate le semilune.

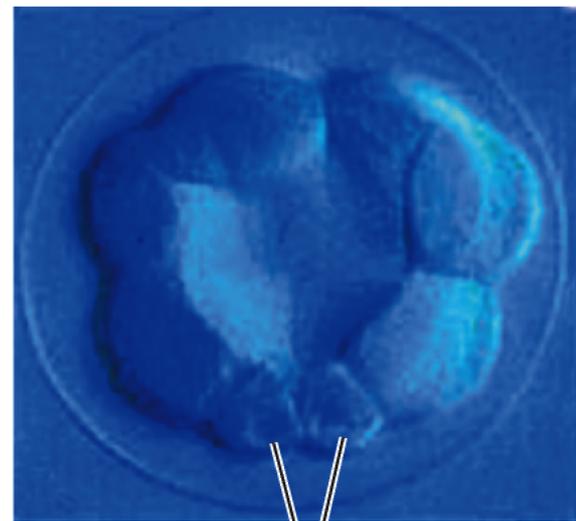
(A)



(B)

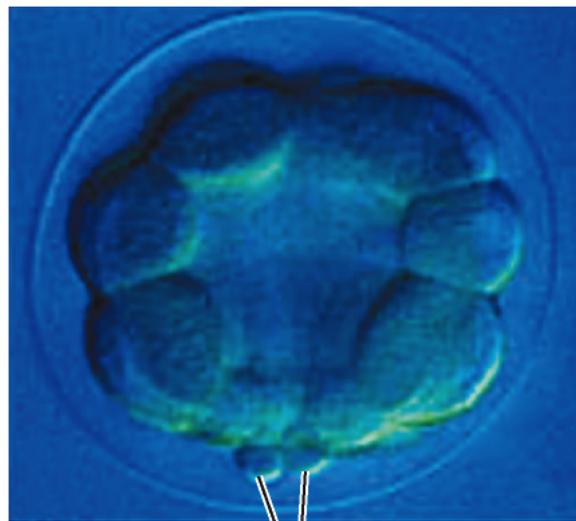


(C)



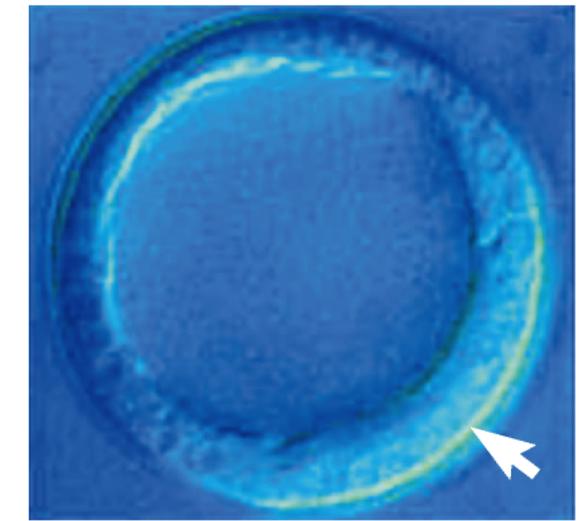
(D)

Micromeri



(E)

Micromeri



(F)

Membrana di fecondazione



SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA RADIALE

Con blastomeri uguali solo nelle prime 3 divisioni

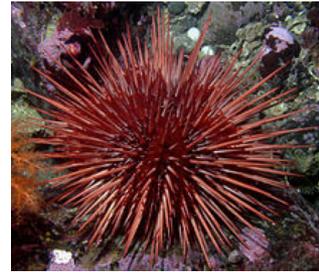
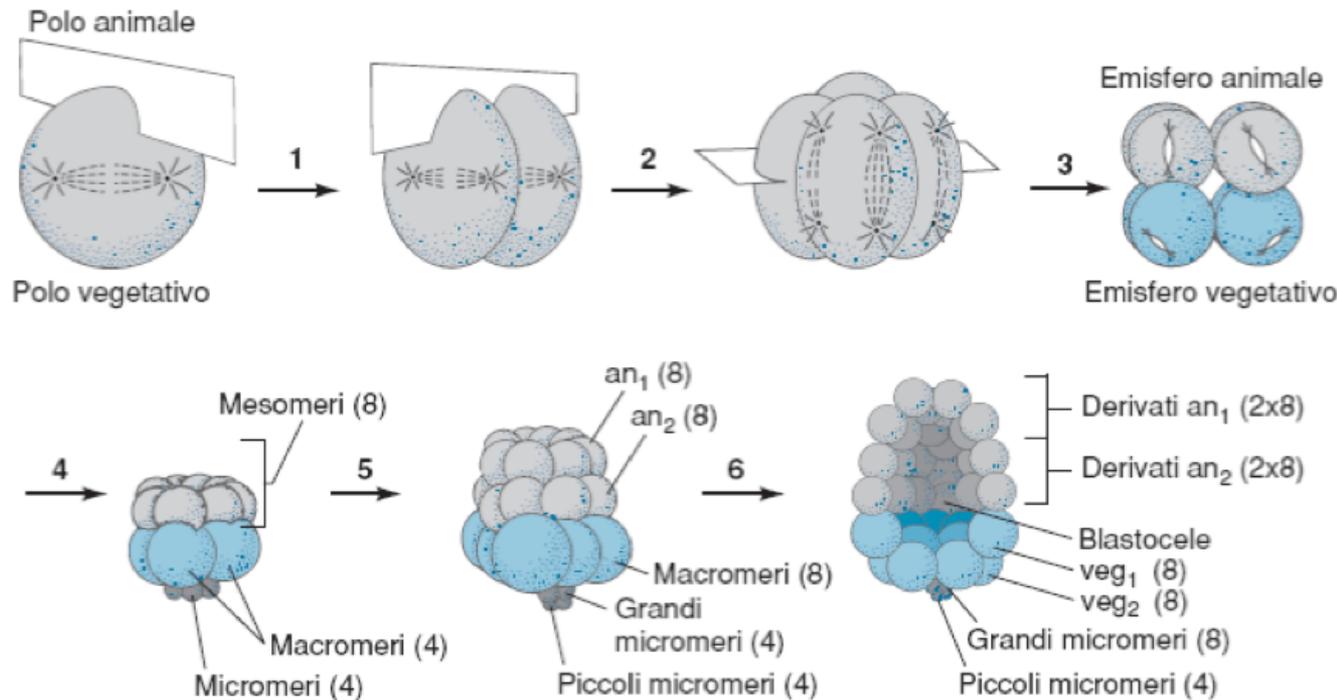
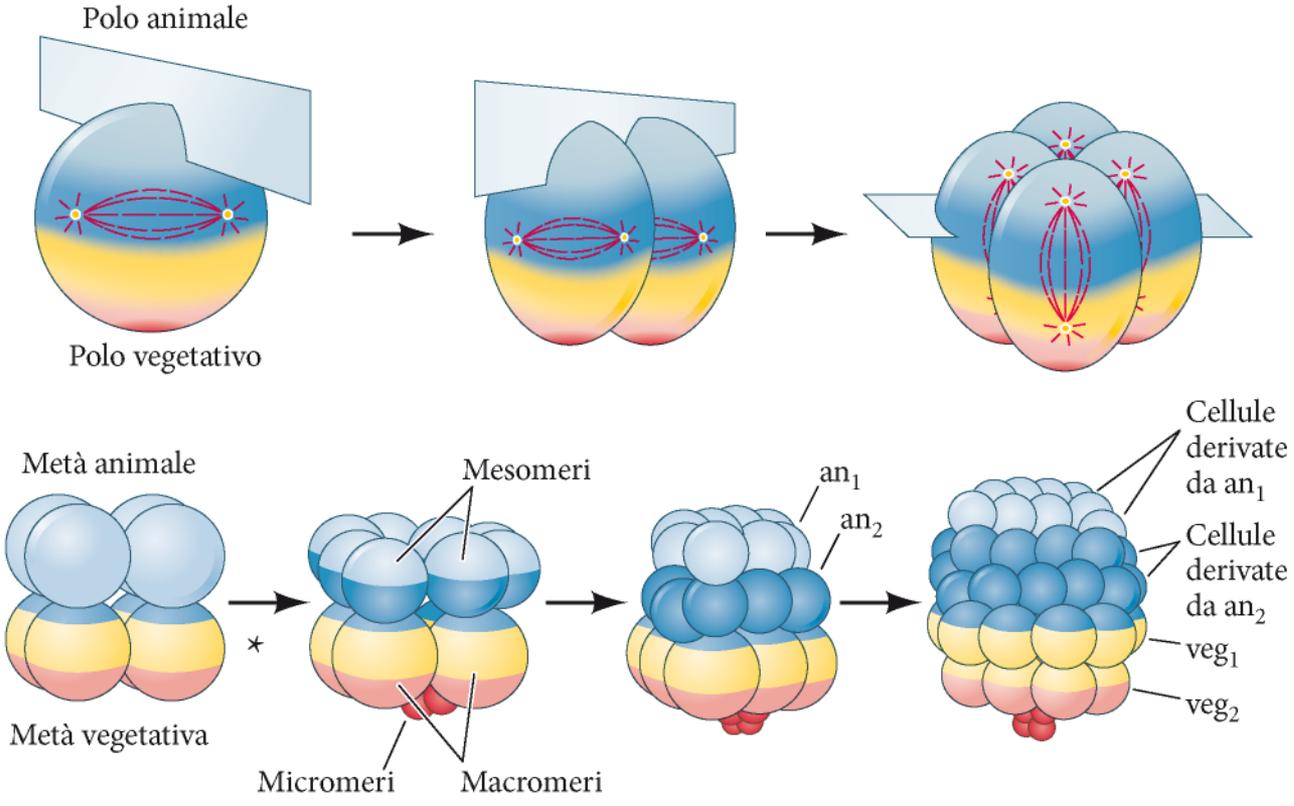
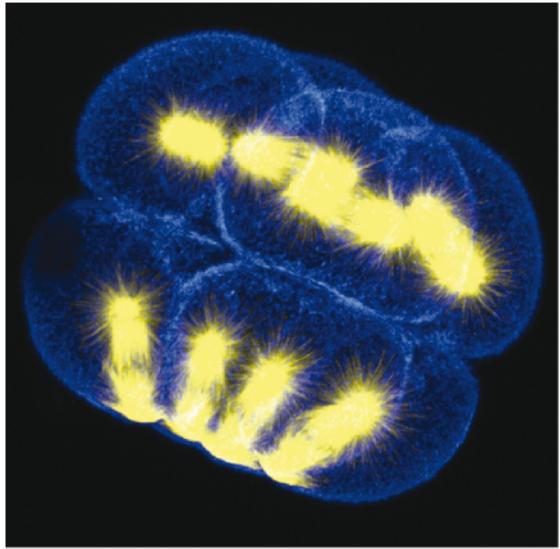


Figura 5.4 Segmentazione dell'uovo di riccio di mare. Il primo e il secondo piano di segmentazione sono meridiani e passano attraverso l'asse animale-vegetativo. Il terzo piano di divisione è equatoriale e perpendicolare all'asse animale-vegetativo. Con la quarta divisione di segmentazione i blastomeri animali si dividono in modo uguale secondo un piano meridiano formando otto mesomeri mentre i blastomeri vegetativi si dividono in modo diseguale formando quattro macromeri e quattro micromeri al polo vegetativo. Con la quinta divisione di segmentazione si formano due file animali (an₁ e an₂) di otto mesomeri ciascuna, una fila di blastomeri vegetativi di otto macromeri, quattro grandi micromeri e quattro piccoli micromeri. Alla sesta divisione di segmentazione l'embrione è mostrato in sezione polo animale /polo vegetativo. Si evidenzia il blastocele, in posizione centrale; inoltre nell'emisfero animale si riscontrano due file di mesomeri di otto cellule ciascuna (an₁) che sormontano altre due file di mesomeri di otto cellule ciascuna (an₂); nell'emisfero vitellino vi sono due file di macromeri (veg₁ e veg₂) di otto cellule ciascuna, otto grandi micromeri e infine, all'estremo polo vitellino, 4 piccoli micromeri. Questi ultimi non si dividono durante la sesta divisione di segmentazione.

(A)

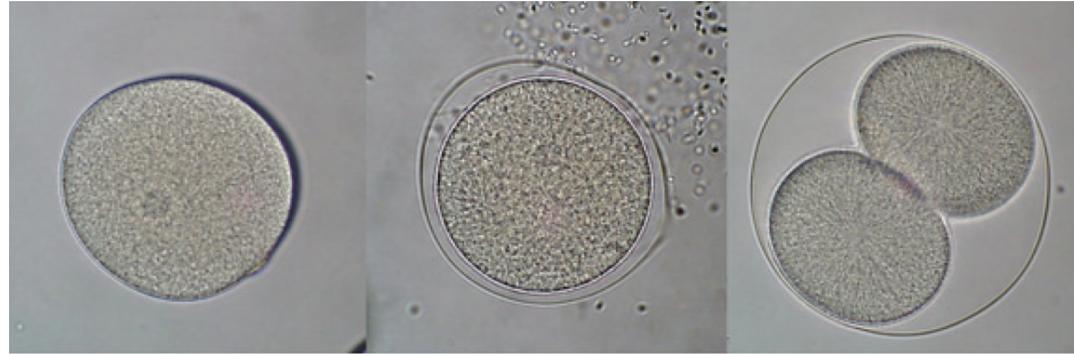
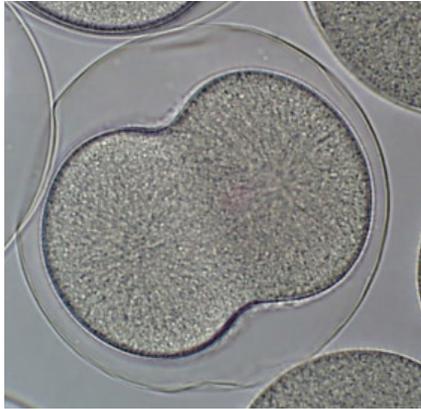


(B)



SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA RADIALE

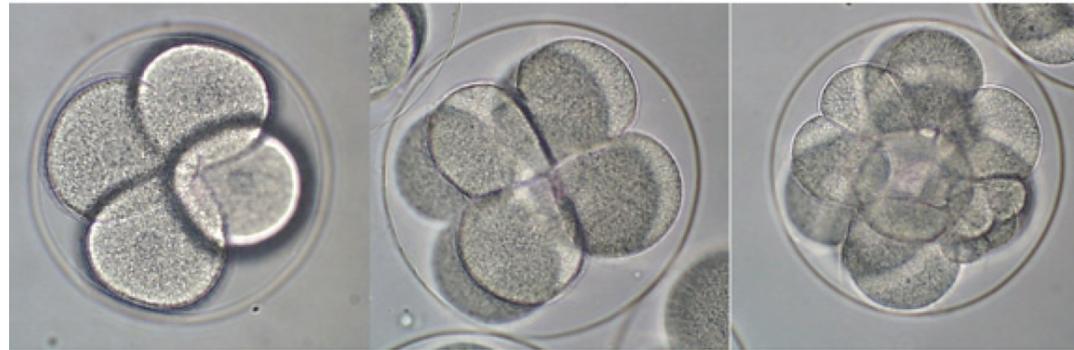
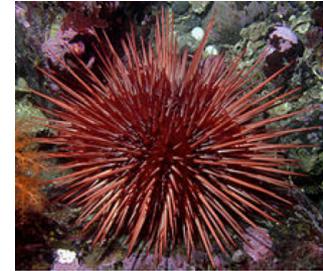
In riccio di mare



egg

zygote

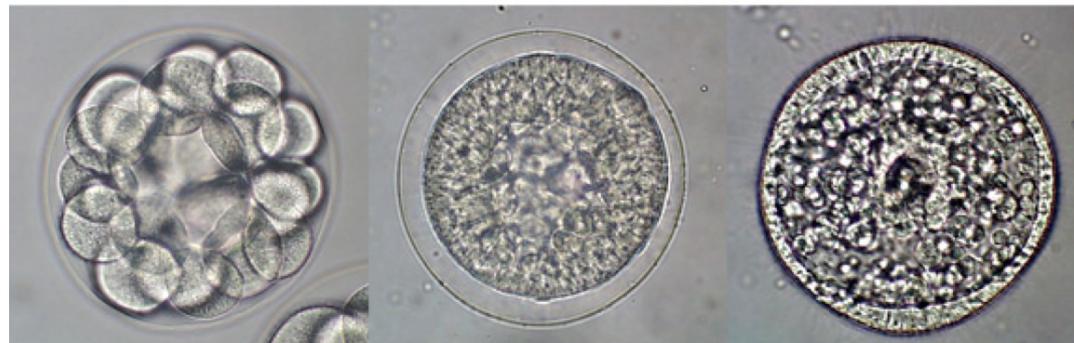
2-cell



4-cell

8-cell

16-cell



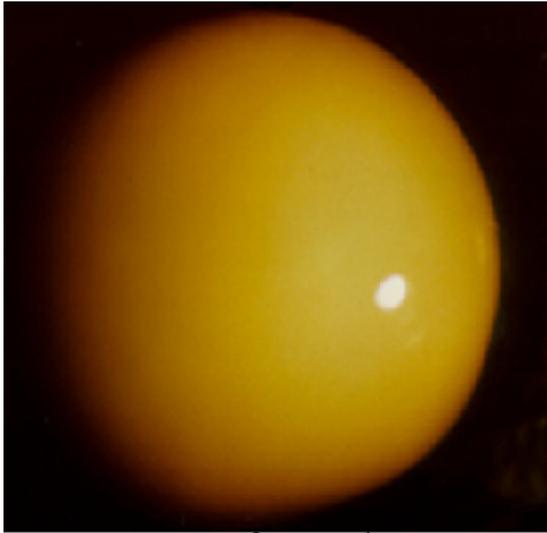
32-cell

early blastula

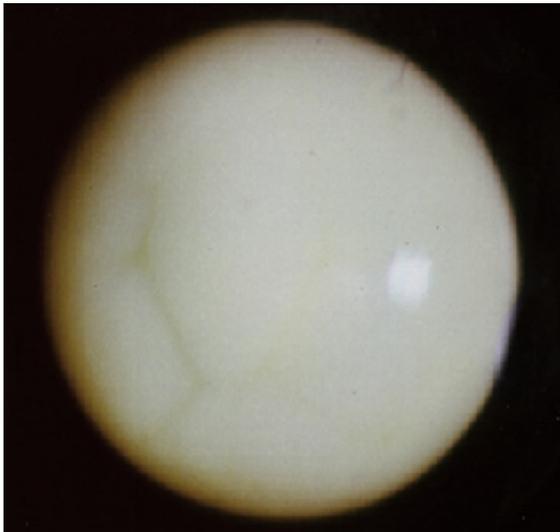
hatched blastula

SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA RADIALE

In Anfibio



Uovo fecondato
(1 giorno)



Primo solco di divisione
(1 giorno)

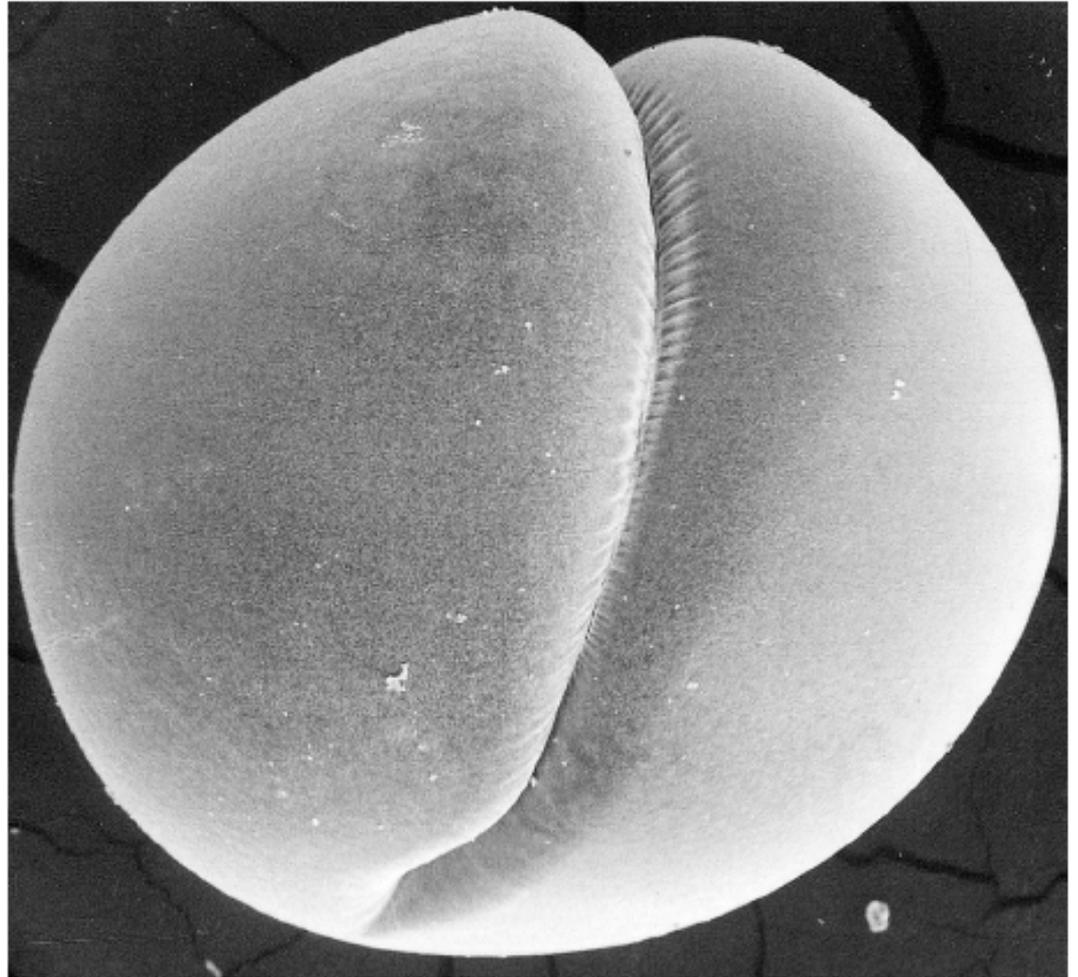
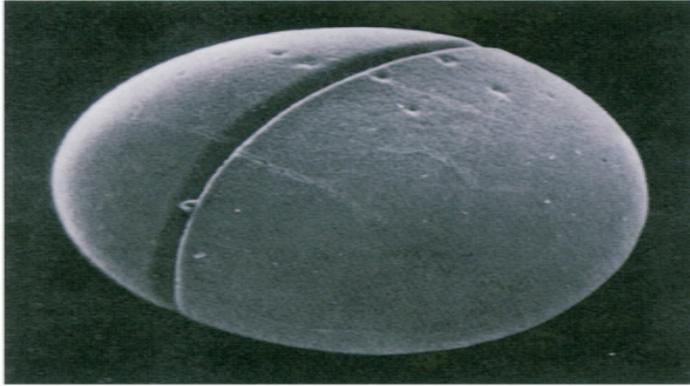
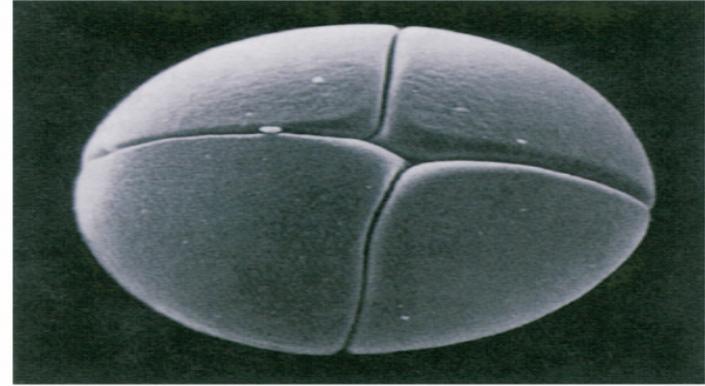


Figura 5.1 Embrione di rana durante la prima divisione di segmentazione visto al microscopio elettronico a scansione. Il

Fig. 8.2: *Microfotografie di embrioni di Xenopus in corso di segmentazione (gli embrioni sono privi di strato gelatinoso e di membrana di fecondazione, x 50)*



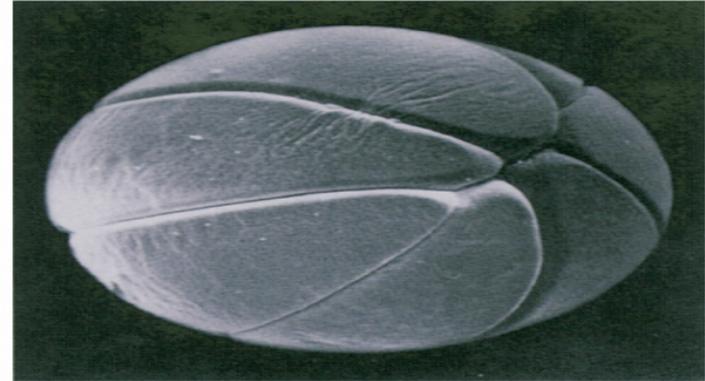
Stadio a 2 cellule



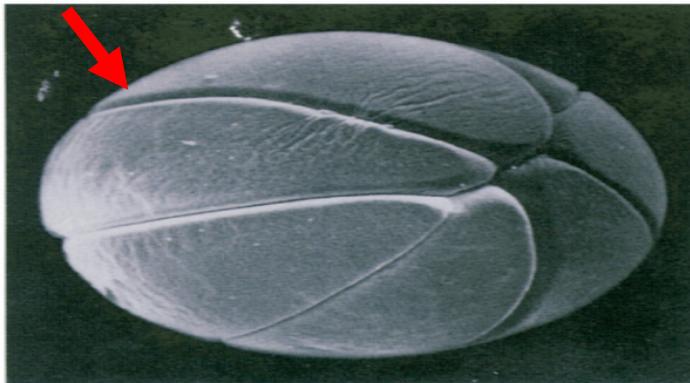
Stadio a 4 cellule



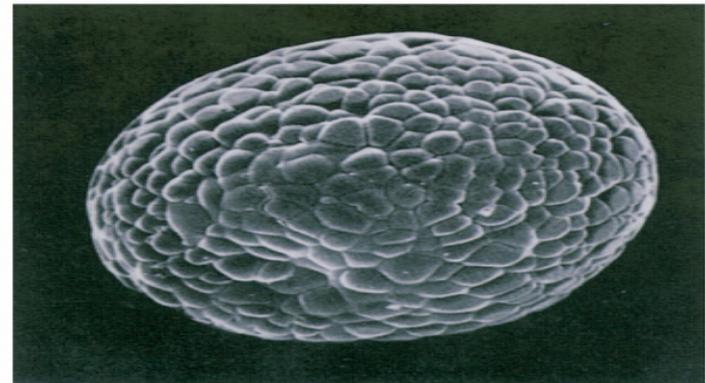
Stadio a 16 cellule, visione dal polo animale



Stadio a 16 cellule, visione dal polo vegetativo



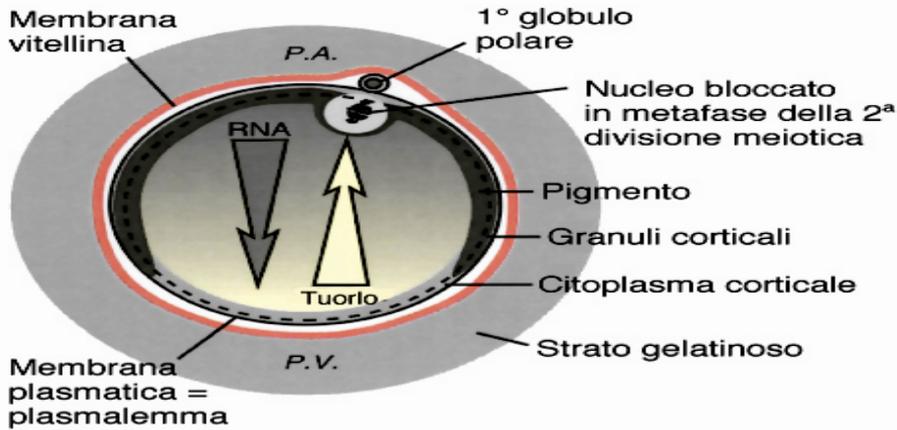
Stadio a 32 cellule in formazione



Blastula tardiva, visione dal polo animale

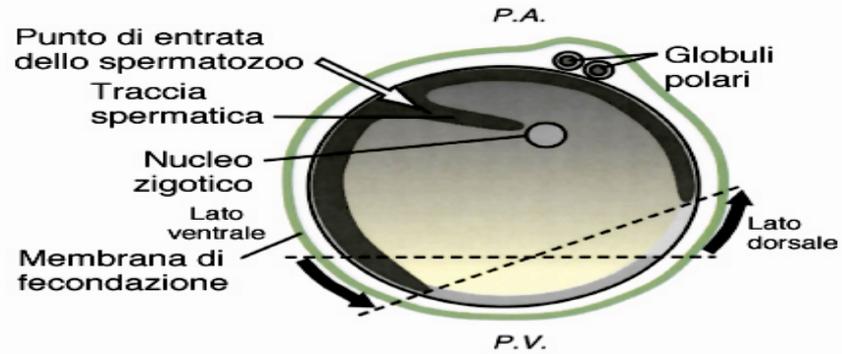
Fig. 8.1: L'uovo e le prime tappe della segmentazione

a) L'uovo maturo non fecondato



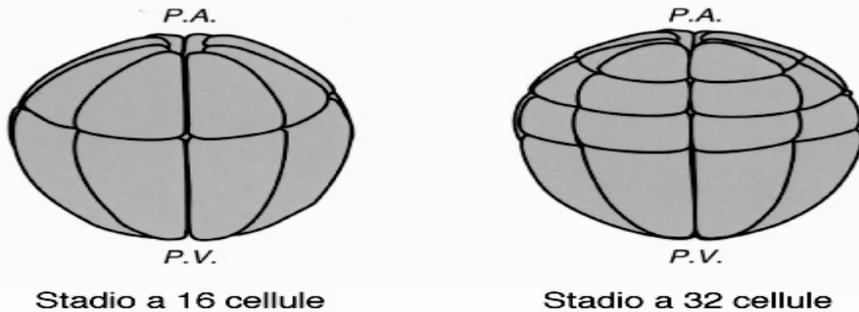
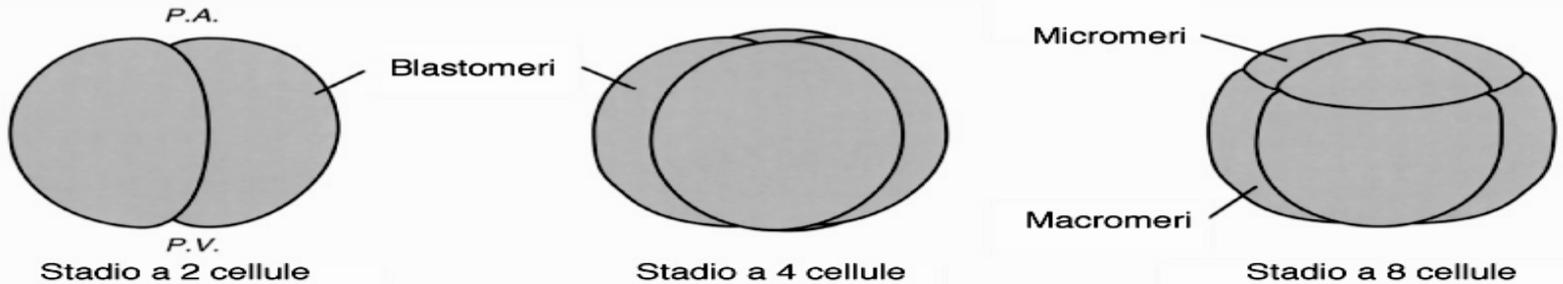
b) Rotazione di simmetrizzazione

(l'uovo è rappresentato senza strato gelatinoso)

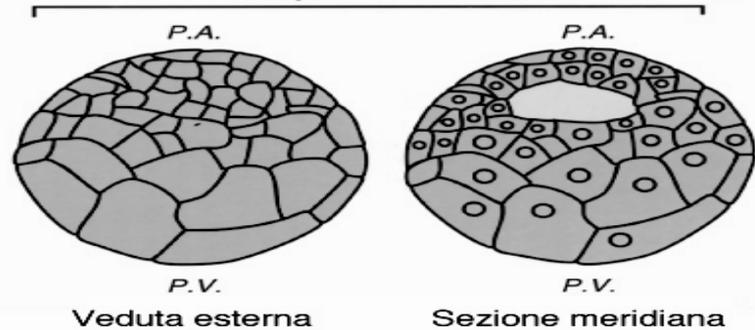


c) La segmentazione vista dall'esterno

(lo strato gelatinoso, la membrana di fecondazione e i globuli polari non sono rappresentati)



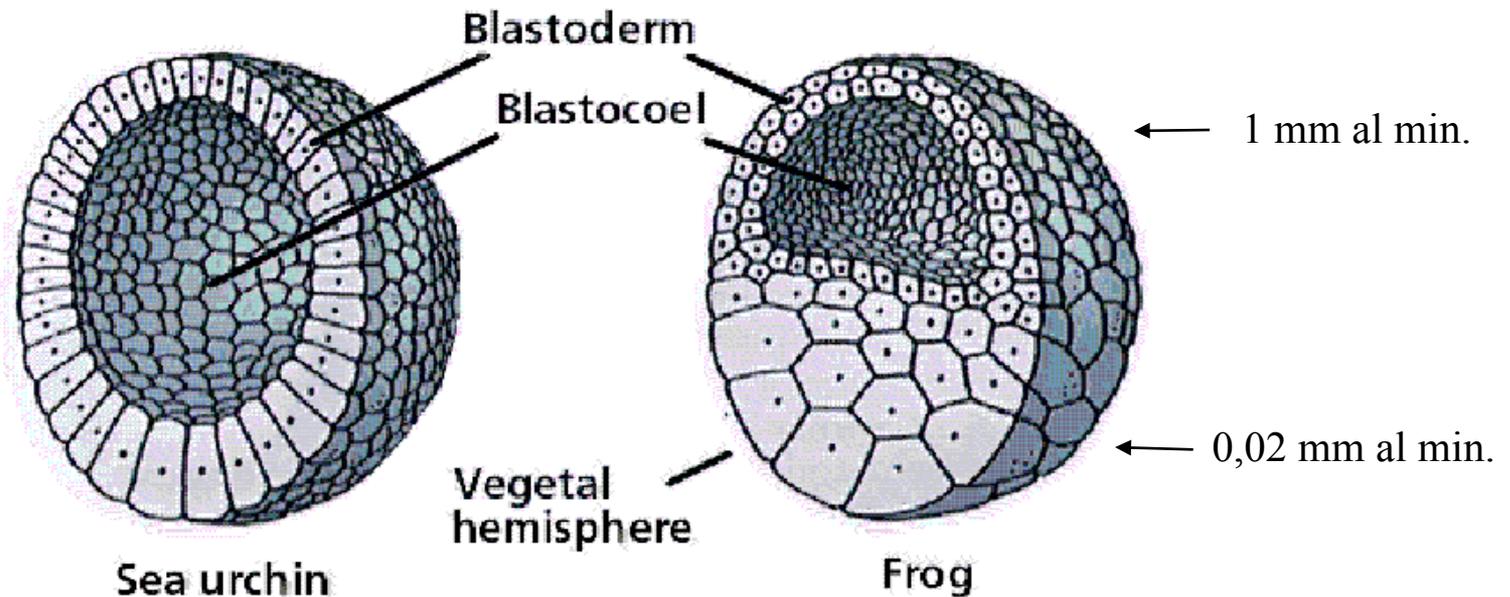
d) Blastula



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=EQkYEHr8a8s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EQkYEHr8a8s)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch
?v=IjyemX7C_8U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IjyemX7C_8U)

Blastula di riccio di mare e rana



Blastula: 128 blastomeri

Unico strato di cellule:

Sulla superficie liberi dei singoli blastomeri si sviluppano numerose ciglia che consentono alla blastula di ruotare all'interno della membrana di fecondazione.

I blastomeri localizzati al polo vegetativo iniziano a ispessirsi e danno luogo alla piastra vegetativa

I blastomeri localizzati al polo animale secernono un enzima di schiusa che digerisce la membrana di fecondazione.

La blastula ciliata e' priva di involucri e puo' nuotare liberamente

Anfibi

Negli anfibi la blastula e' formata da epitelio pluristratificato, lo strato esterno e' polarizzato.

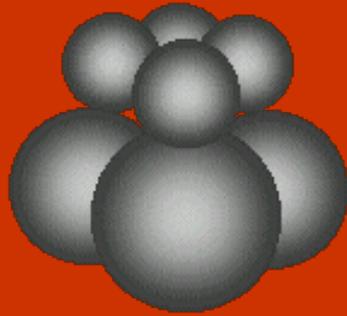
- Le cellule piu esterne del polo animale presentano giunzioni strette che impediscono il passaggio di sostanze all'interno, e desmosomi protezione e resistenza alle tensioni esterne
- Le cellule interne contigue formano giunzioni serrate per la comunicazione tra i blastomeri
- EP caderina come molecola di adesione .Se blocchiamo la traduzione di questa proteina si riduce l'adesione si oblitera il blastocele

Funzione del blastocele:

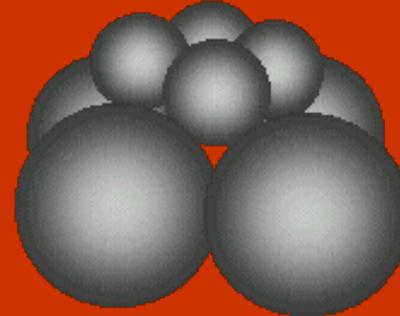
- Consente la migrazione durante la gastrulazione
- Impedisce alle cellule del polo vegetative (futuro endoderma) di prendere contatto con quelle dell'emisfero animale (ectoderma, epidermide e tessuto nervoso)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R1x4iBL-02s>

Primi piani di segmentazione radiale e spirale



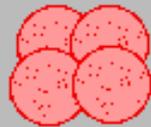
Radial Cleavage



Spiral Cleavage

Radial Cleavage

Four-cell embryo



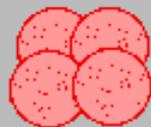
8-cell embryo (2 cells,
hidden behind, can't be seen)



Cell division has occurred so that
the cells are aligned directly over
each other

Spiral Cleavage

Four-cell embryo



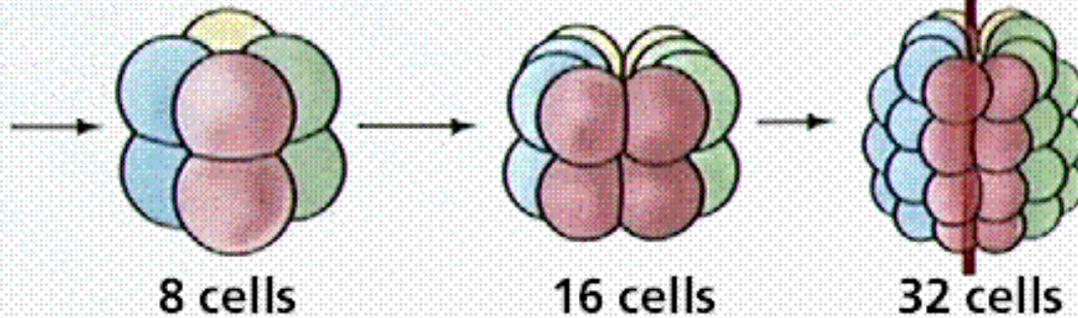
8-cell embryo (2 cells,
hidden behind, can't be seen)



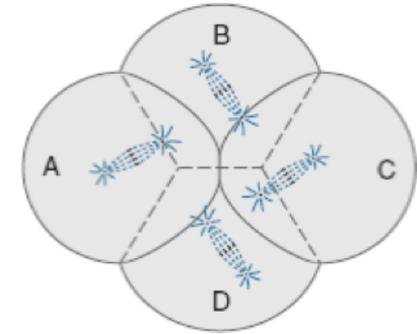
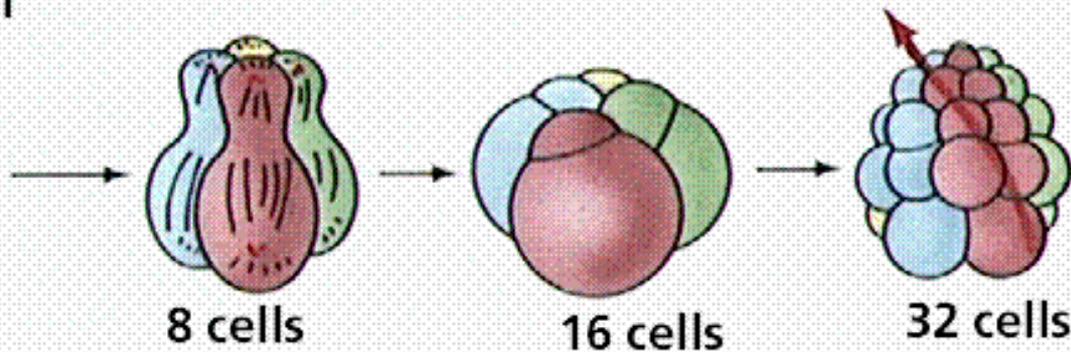
Cell division has occurred so that
the cells are NOT aligned directly
over each other, but rather are
aligned at an angle.

Segmentazione radiale e spirale

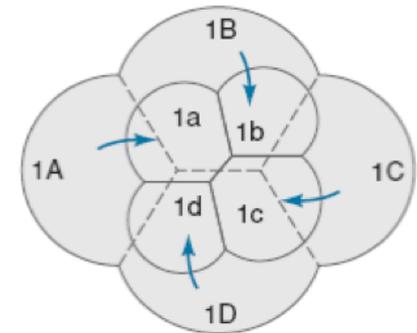
Radial



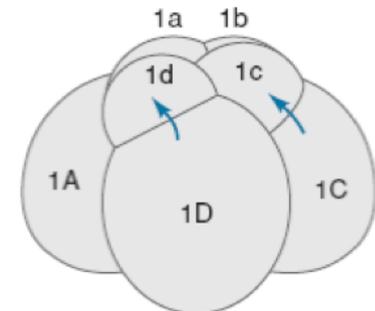
Spiral



(a)

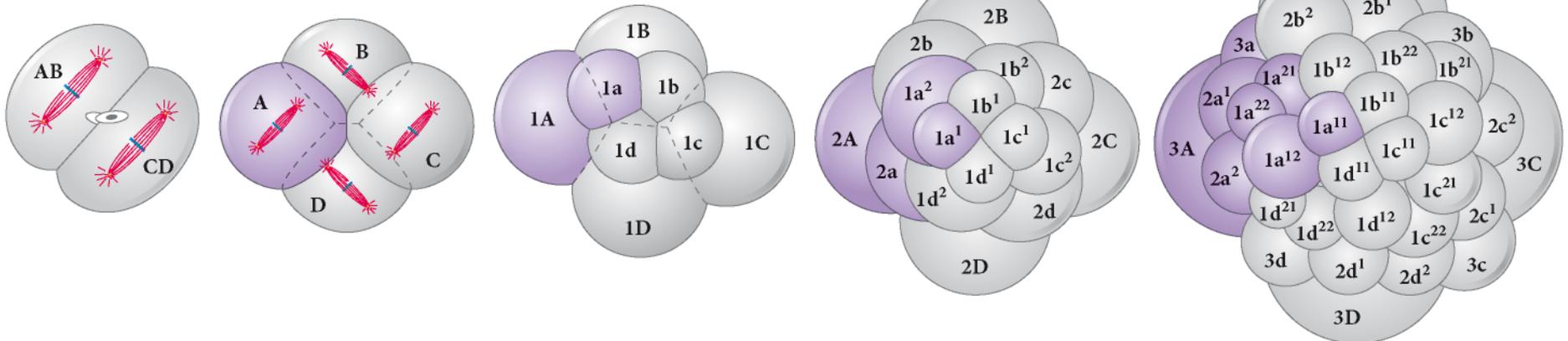


(b)

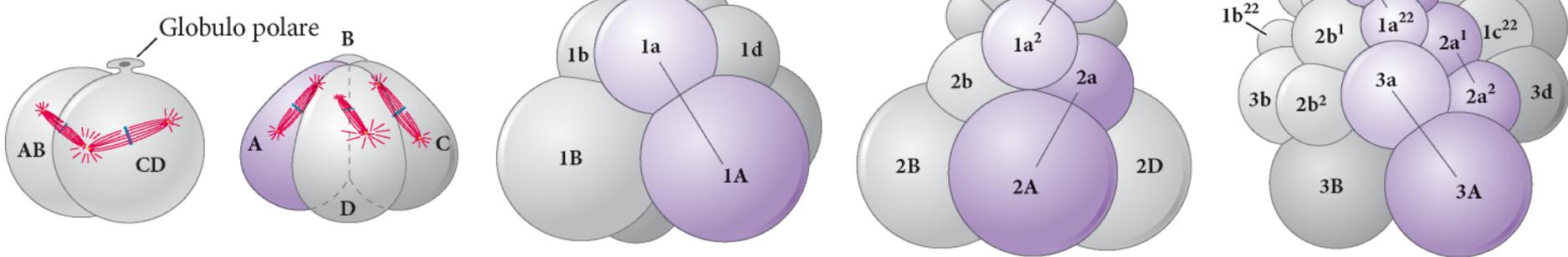


(c)

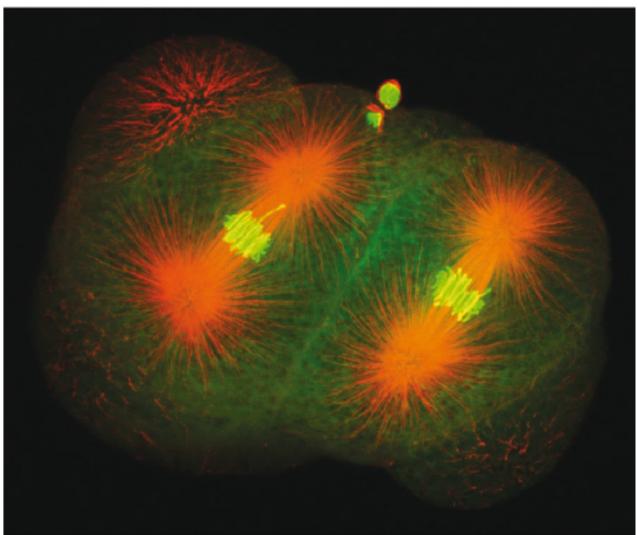
(A) Visione dal polo animale



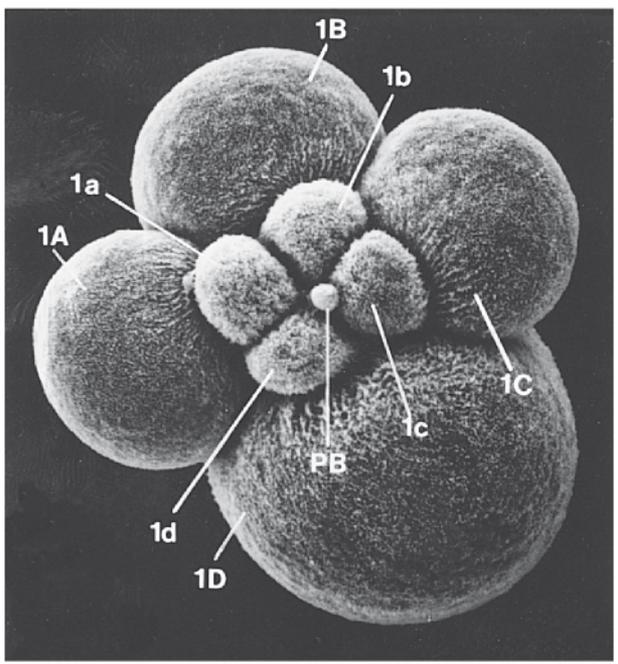
(B) Visione laterale



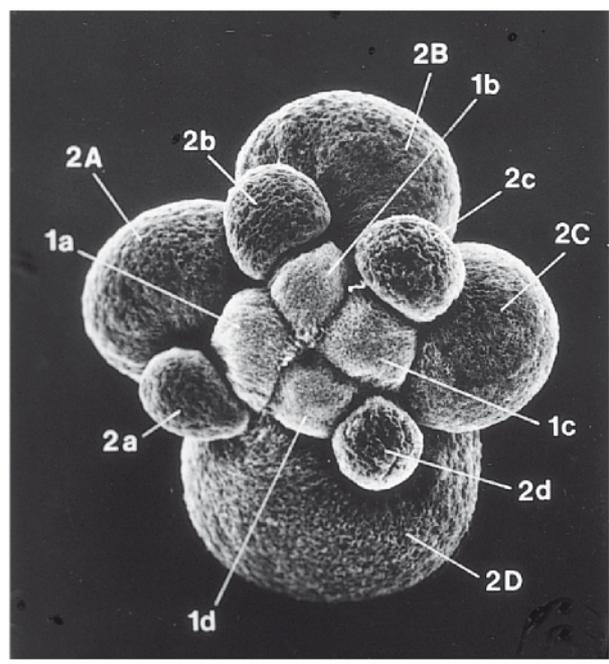
(A)



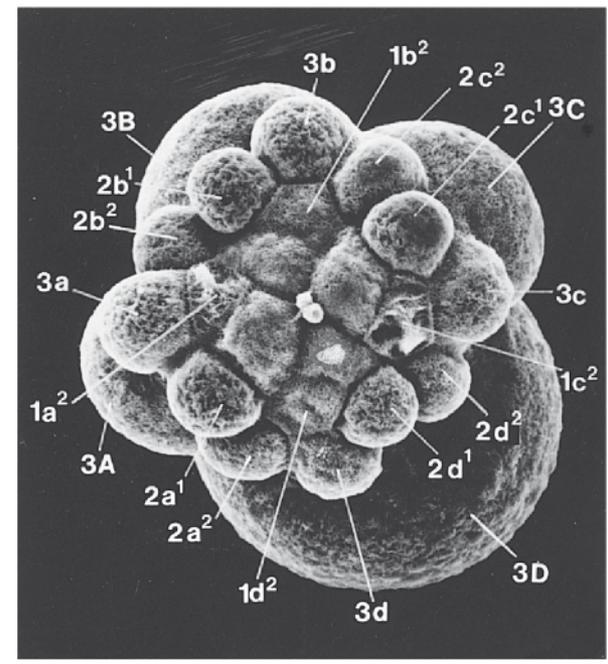
(B)



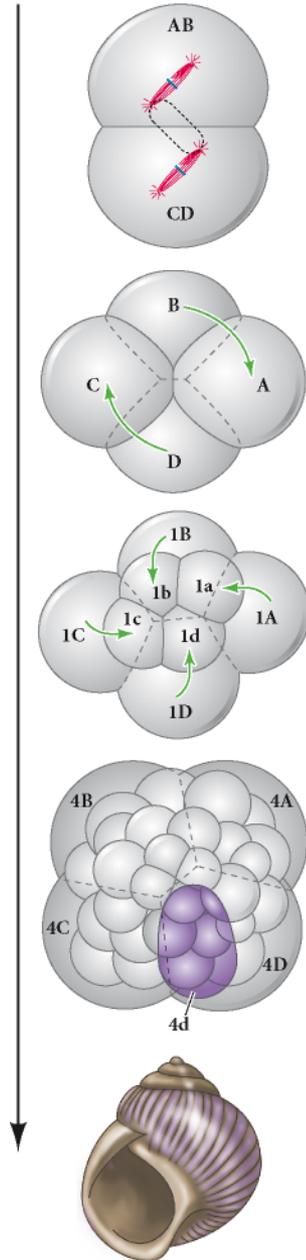
(C)



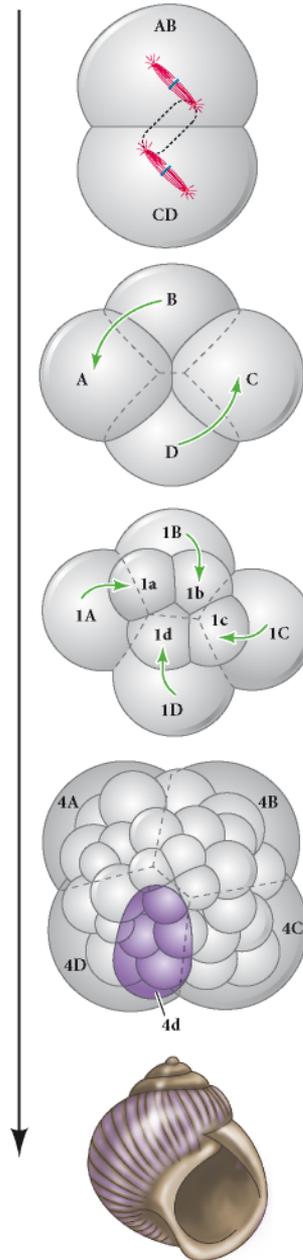
(D)



(A) Avvolgimento sinistrorso della conchiglia



(B) Avvolgimento destrorso della conchiglia



Segmentazione spirale

I piani segmentazione sono diretti obliquamente all'asse animale-vegetativo : I blastomeri sono disposti in modo obliquo. Mancanza di blastocoele → **Stereoblastula**

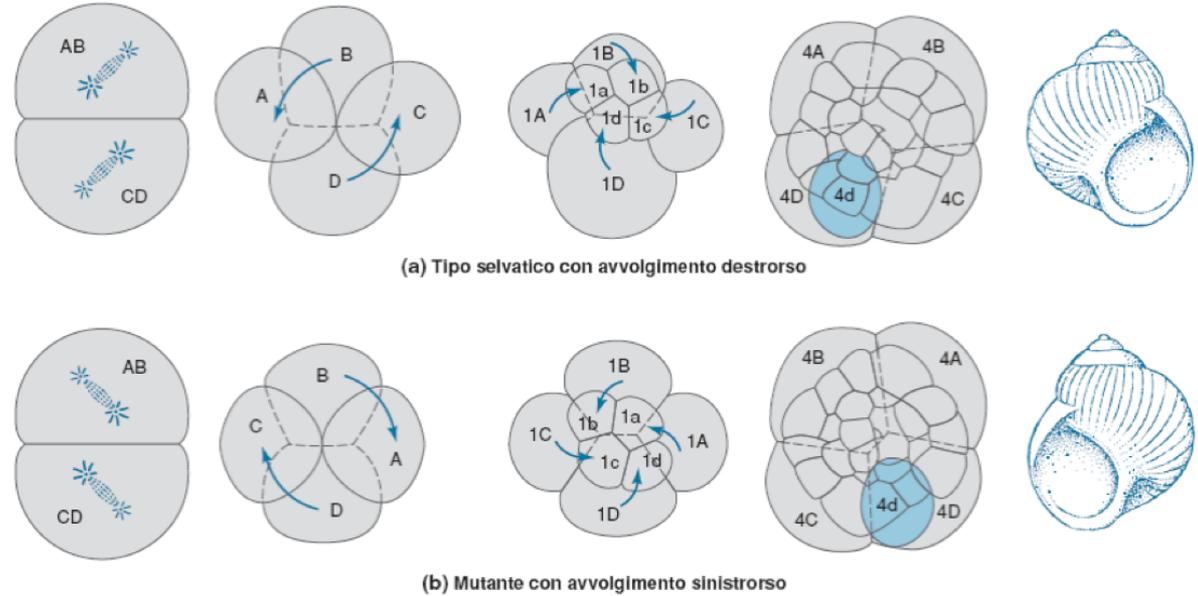
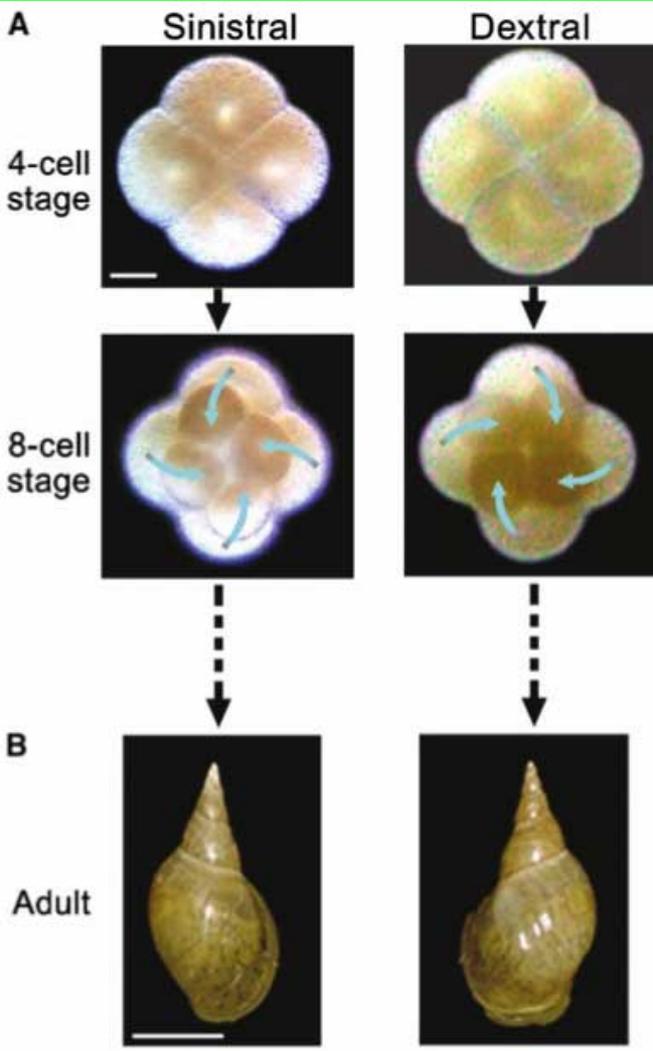


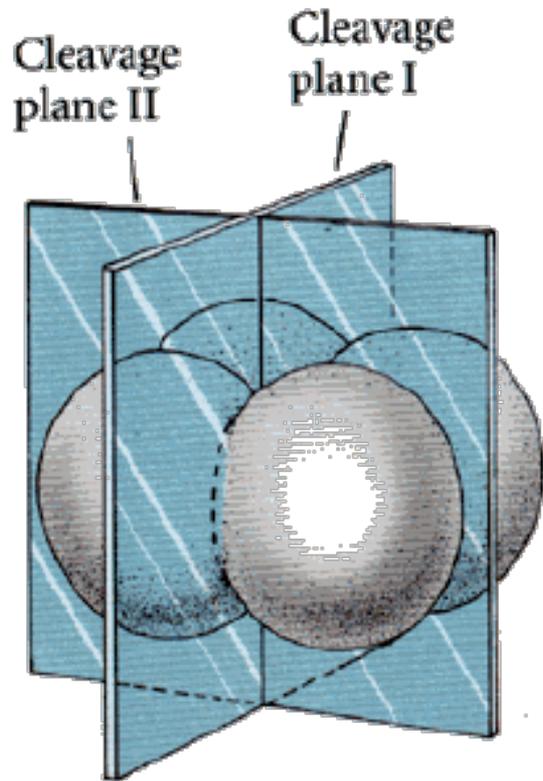
Figura 5.31 Controllo genetico del tipo di segmentazione embrionale e avvolgimento della conchiglia nella chiocciola *Lymnaea peregra*. (a) A destra l'avvolgimento destrorso della conchiglia tipico della maggior parte degli individui. (b) Allele mutato che determina l'avvolgimento sinistrorso della conchiglia. La direzione dell'avvolgimento della conchiglia dipende dalla posizione del blastomero 4d, indicato in scuro, responsabile della formazione della ghiandola della conchiglia. L'origine dell'avvolgimento destrorso o sinistrorso si può fare risalire all'orientamento del fuso mitotico nella seconda divisione di segmentazione. Le chioccioline con avvolgimento destrorso e sinistrorso si sviluppano come immagini speculari le une delle altre. La segmentazione destrorsa dipende dall'attività di un singolo gene durante l'ovogenesi.

Durante la quarta segmentazione l'orientamento del fuso si sposta di 90 gradi.

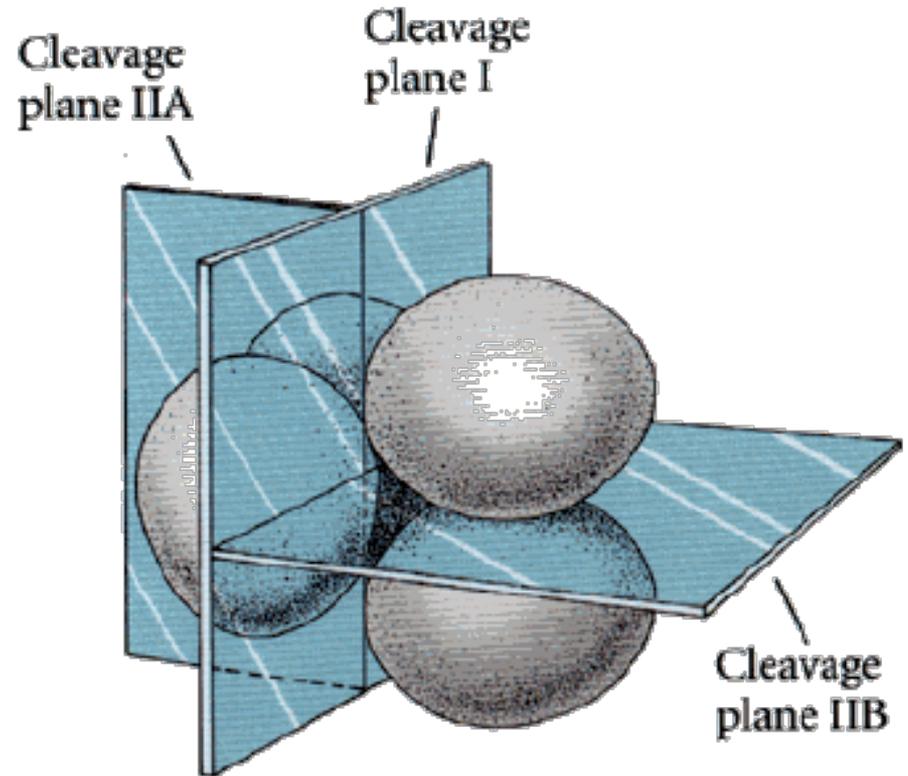
Dai primi 4 micromeri derivano le strutture del capo, dal secondo quartetto la stotocisti, organo dell'equilibrio, nei gasteropi la conchiglia

Segmentazione totale rotazionale (Mammiferi)

Piani di taglio iniziali

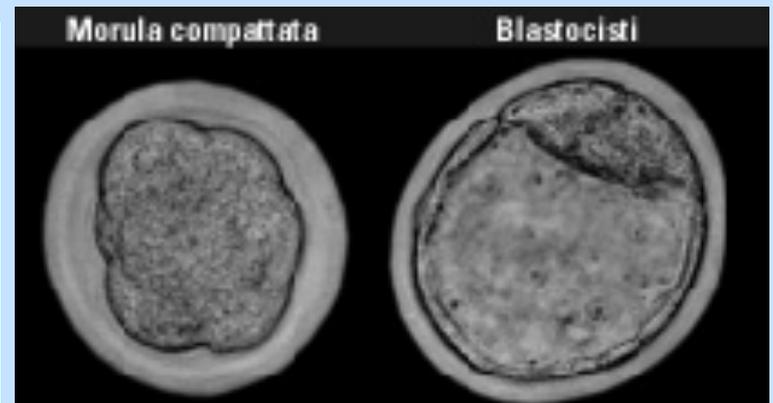
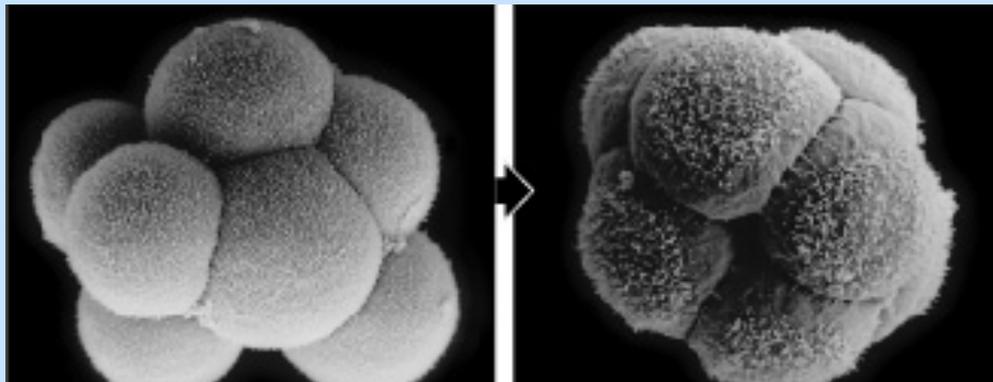
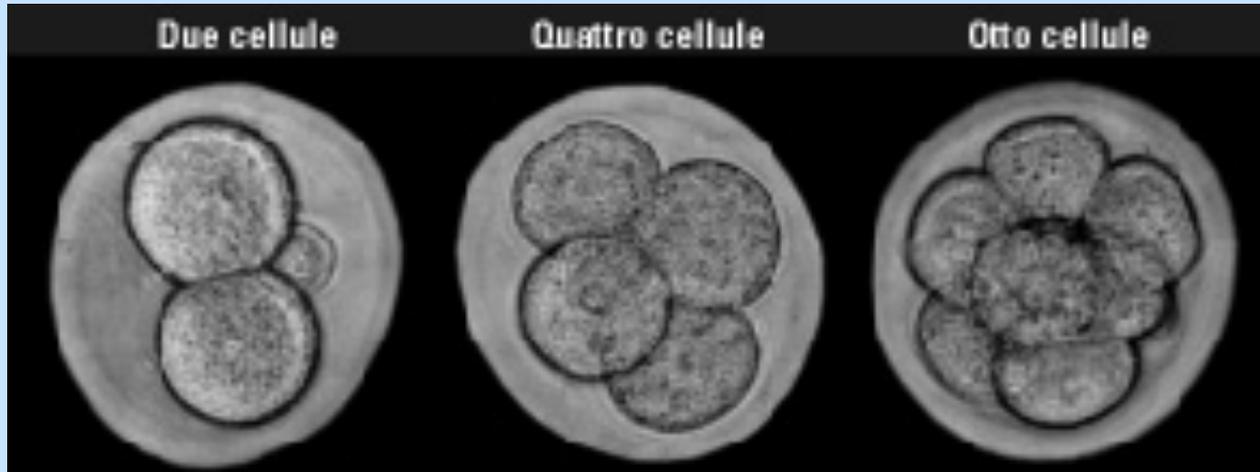
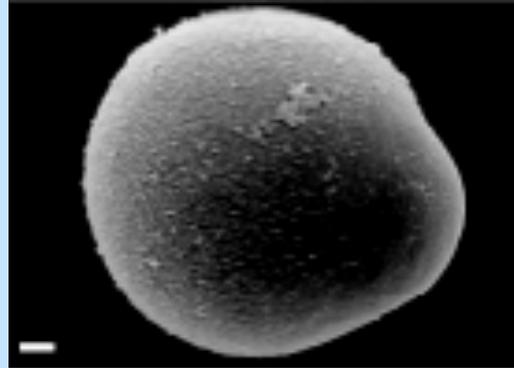


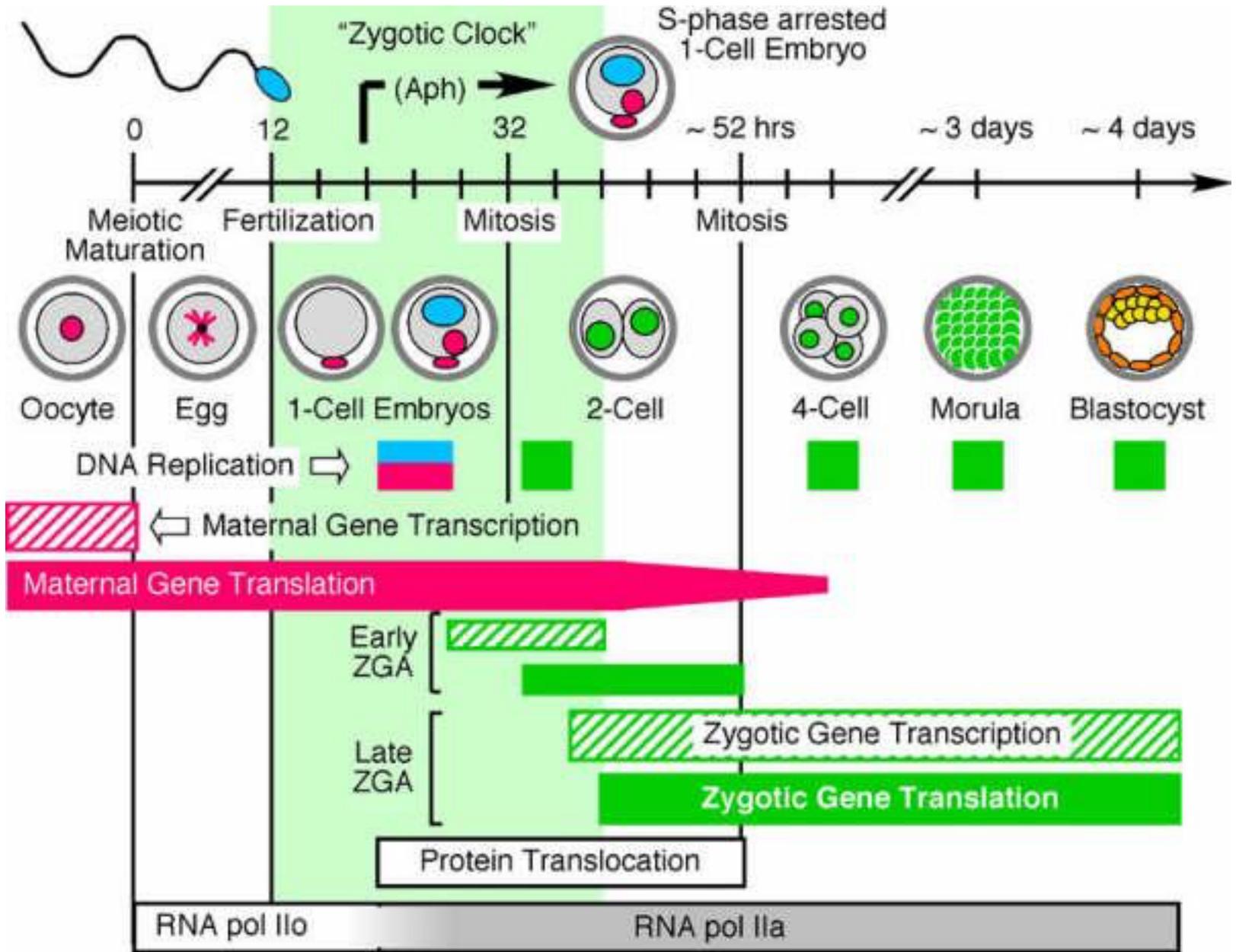
(A) ECHINODERM
AND AMPHIBIAN

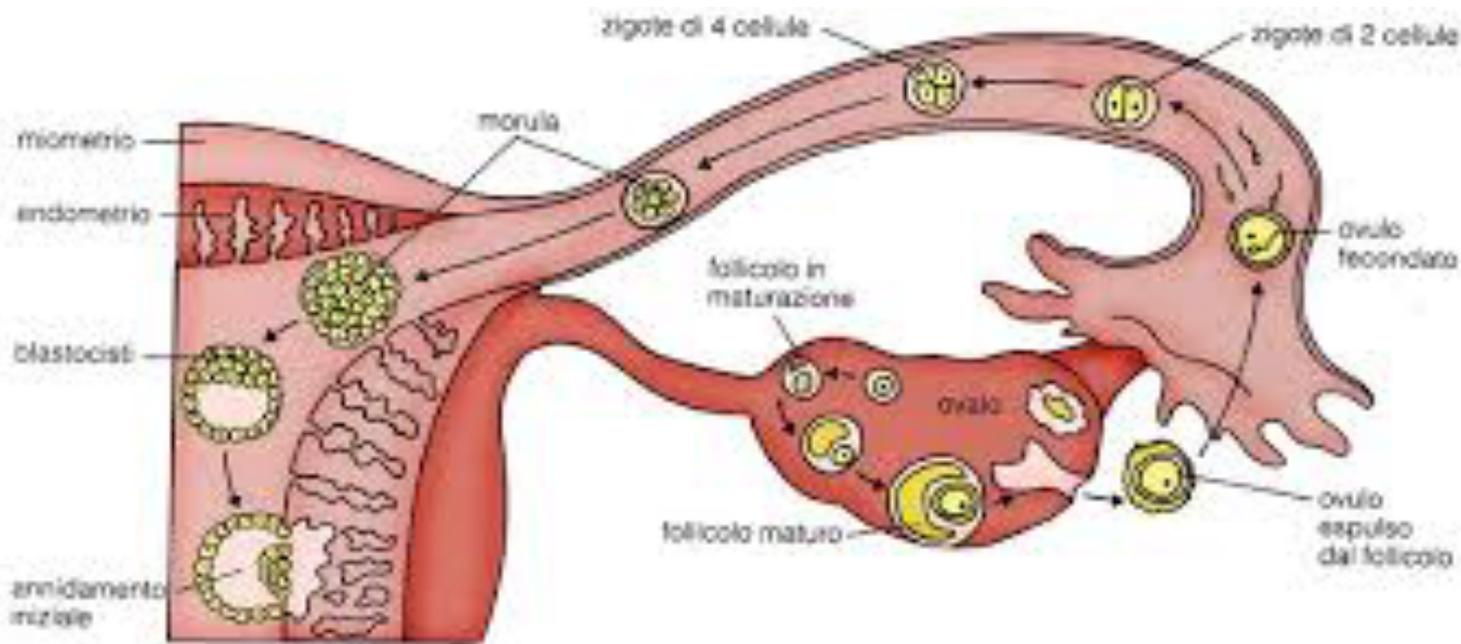


(B) MAMMAL

Segmentazione totale rotazionale (mammiferi)

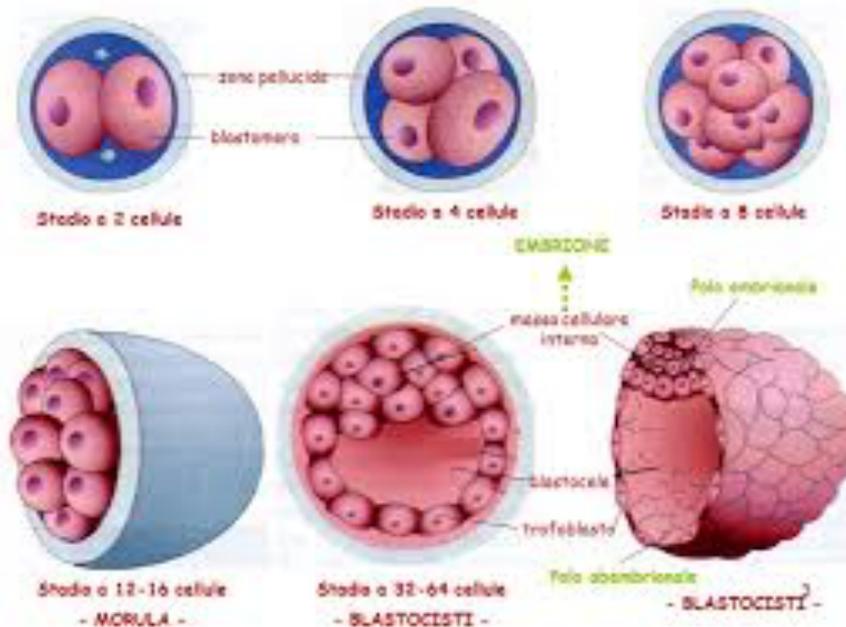
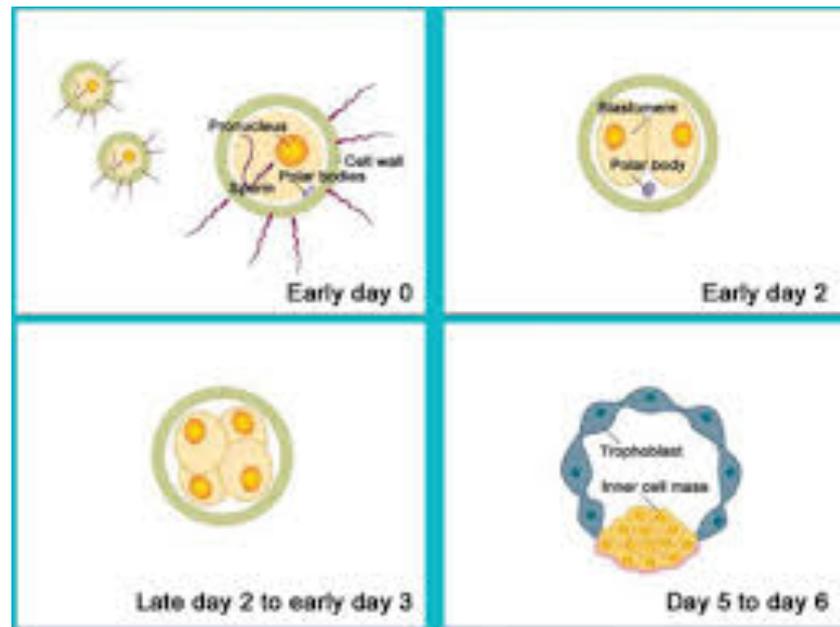


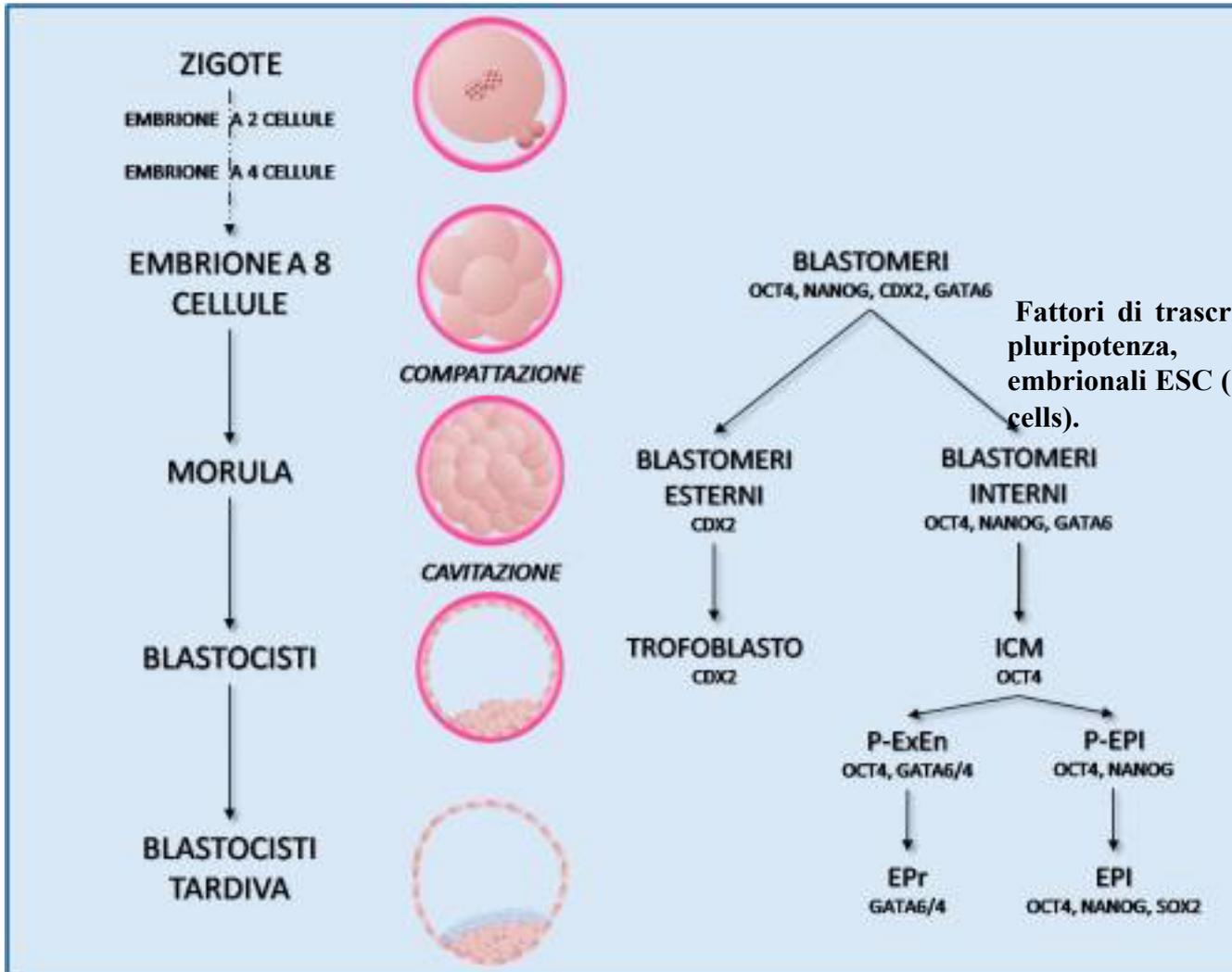


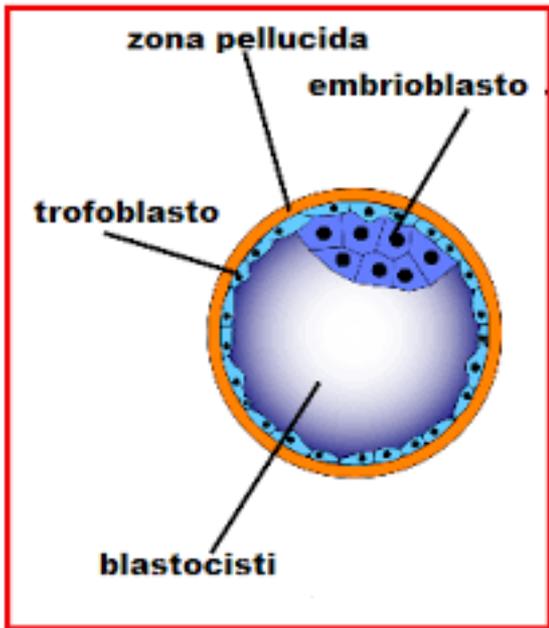


I blastomeri esterni tramite endocitosi attraverso le superfici esterne, iniziano a prelevare fluido dalla cavità uterina e riversarla in cavità che si sono formate tra i blastomeri, queste si fondono e formano la cavità della blastocisti.

Blastocisti 32-64 blastomeri.

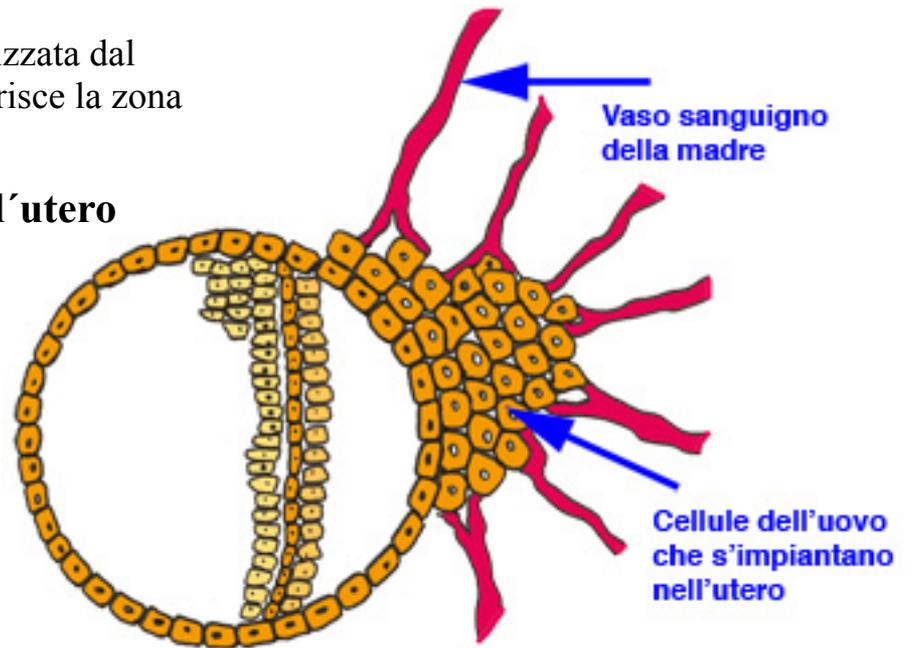




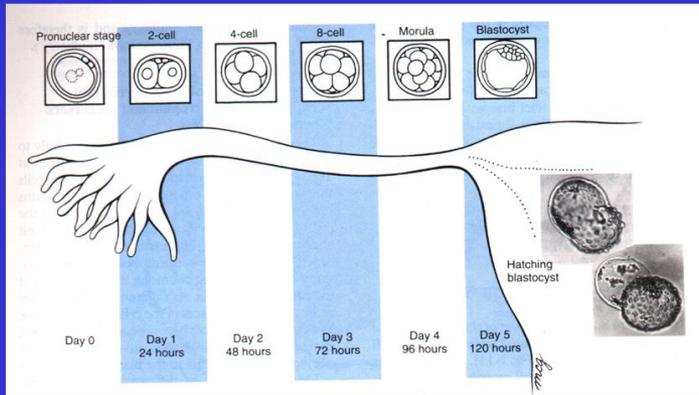


Stripsina: sintetizzata dal trofoblasto digerisce la zona pellucida

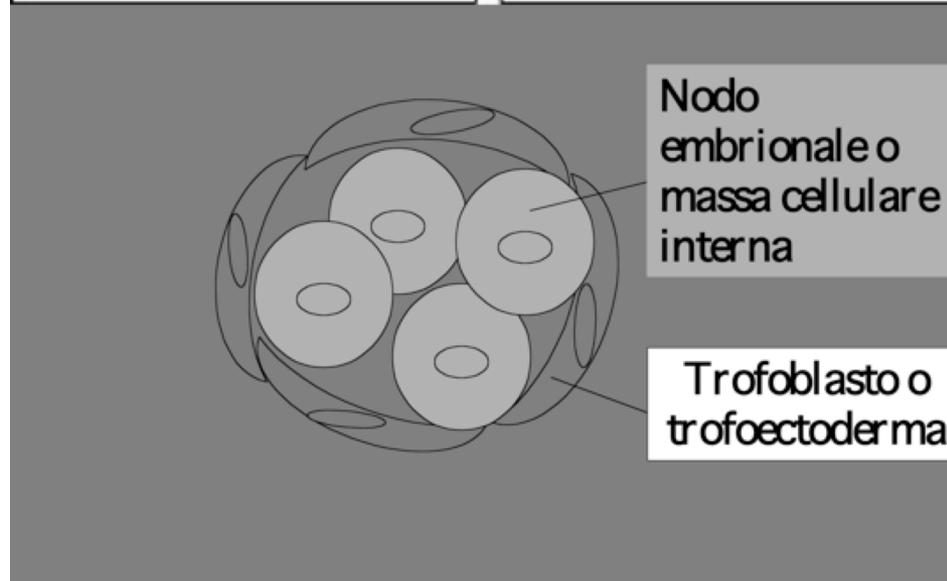
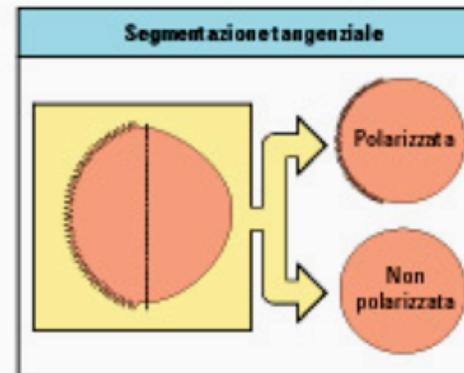
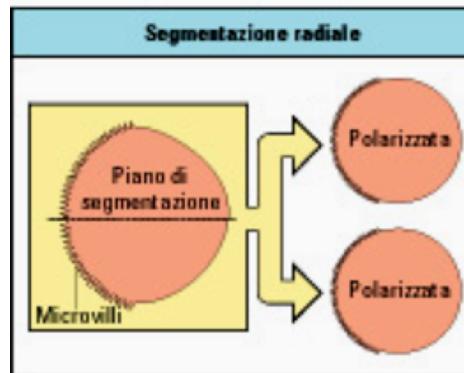
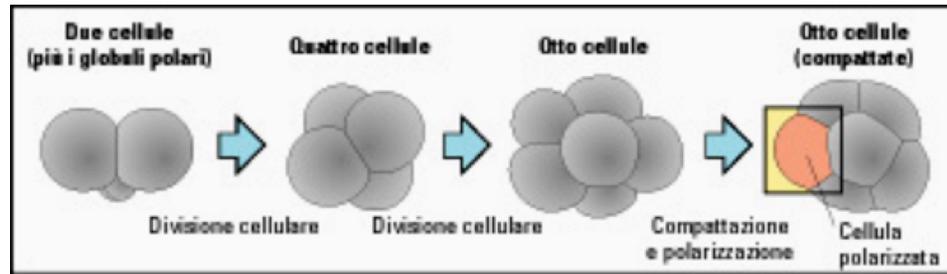
Impianto nell'utero



PRIMA SETTIMANA

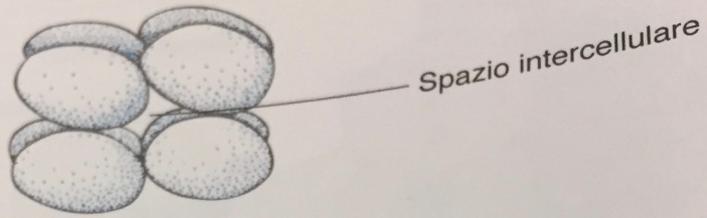


Schema segmentazione mammiferi

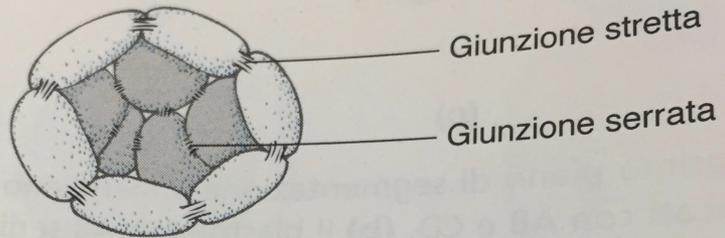


Embrione ed annessi embrionali

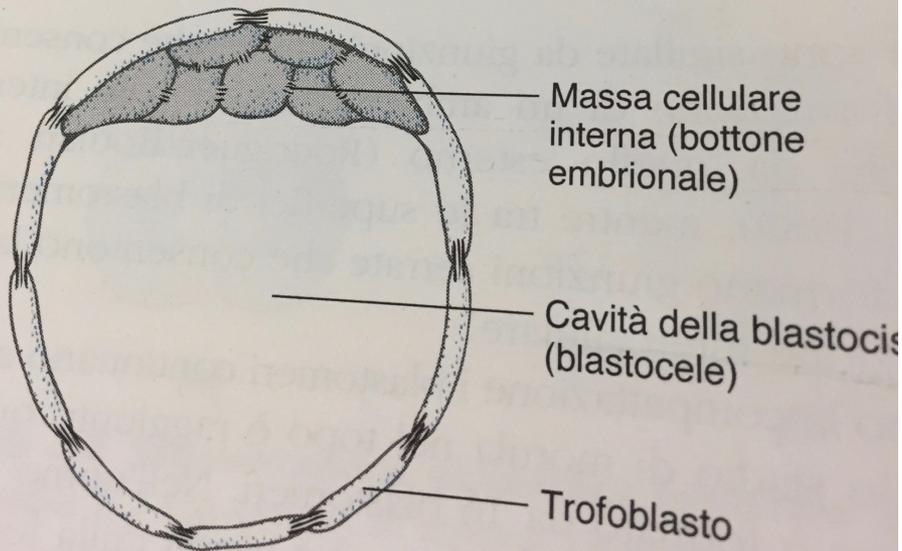
Partecipano alla formazione della placenta



(a) Stadio a 8 blastomeri

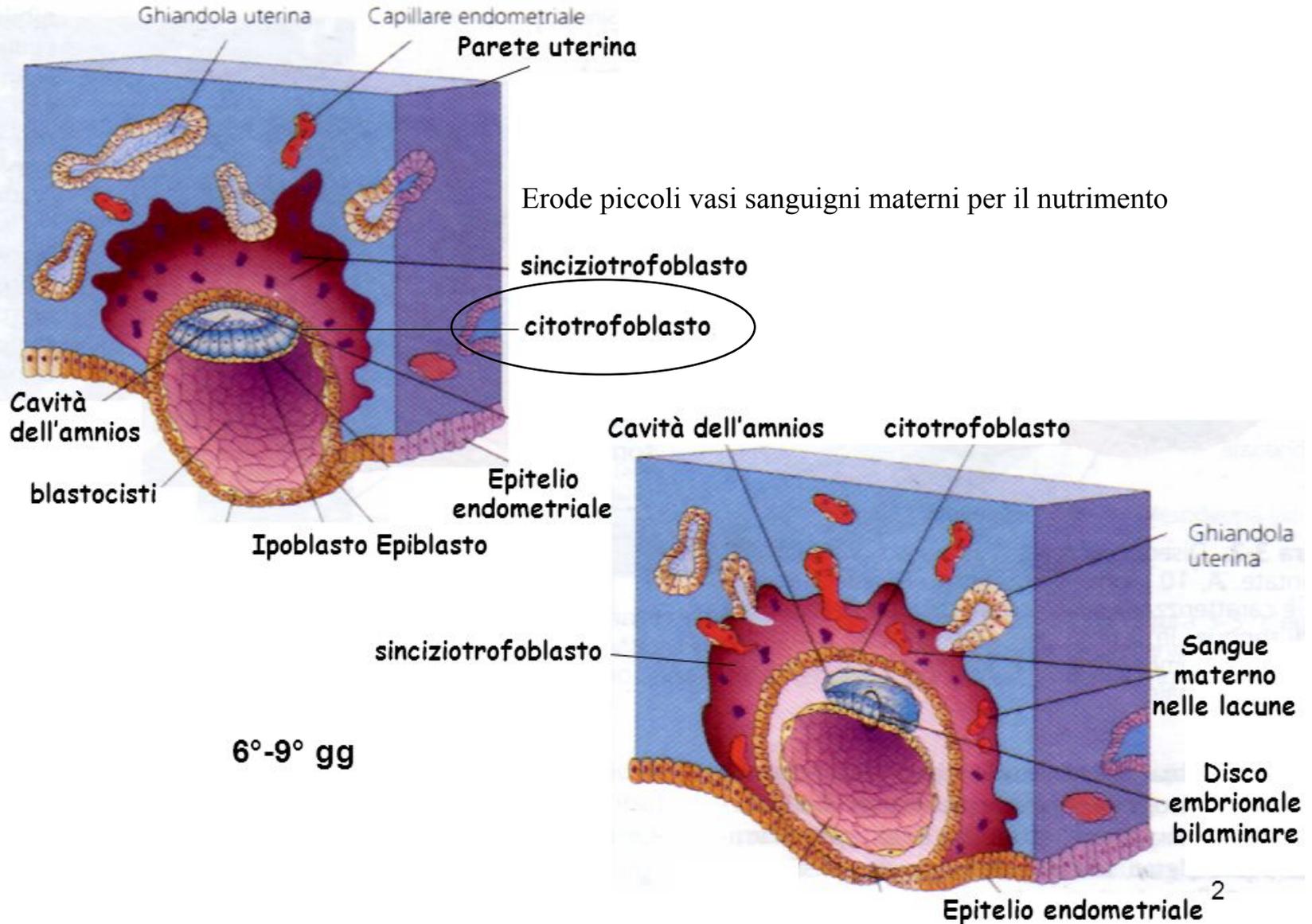


(b) Stadio a 16 blastomeri



(c) Stadio a 32-64 blastomeri

Annidamento della blastocisti nell'utero



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UgT5rUQ9EmQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PedajVADLGw>

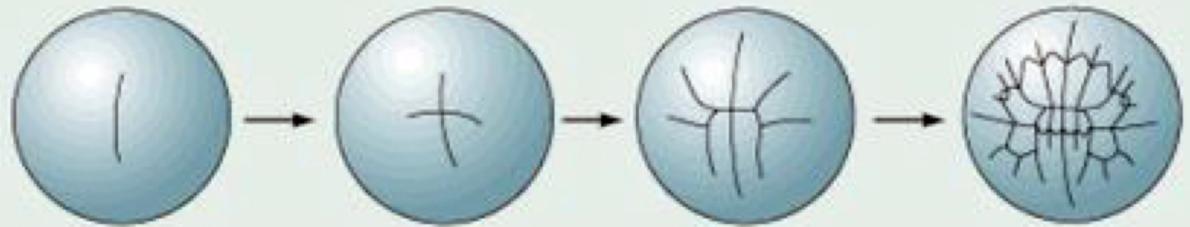
La segmentazione è influenzata dalla presenza del vitello che rallenta od ostacola la formazione del solco di divisione

**Quindi in base al tipo di uovo vi sono due grosse modalità di segmentazione:
TOTALE o OLOBLASTICA - PARZIALE o MEROBLASTICA**

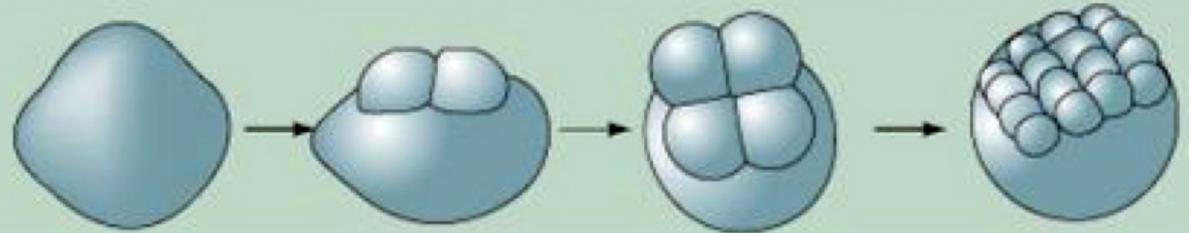
II. MEROBLASTIC

A. Telolecithal

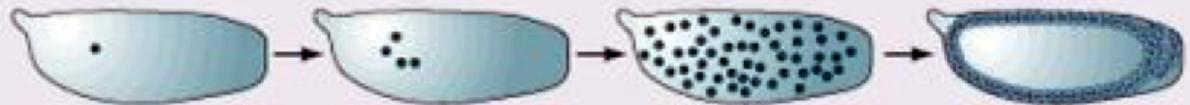
1. Bilateral
Cephalopod molluscs



2. Discoidal
Fish, reptiles, birds



- ### B. Centrolecithal
- Superficial
Most insects



Segmentazione parziale discoidale

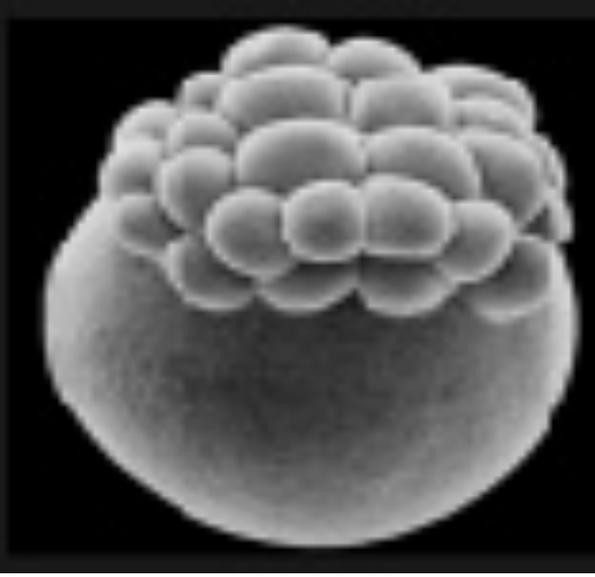
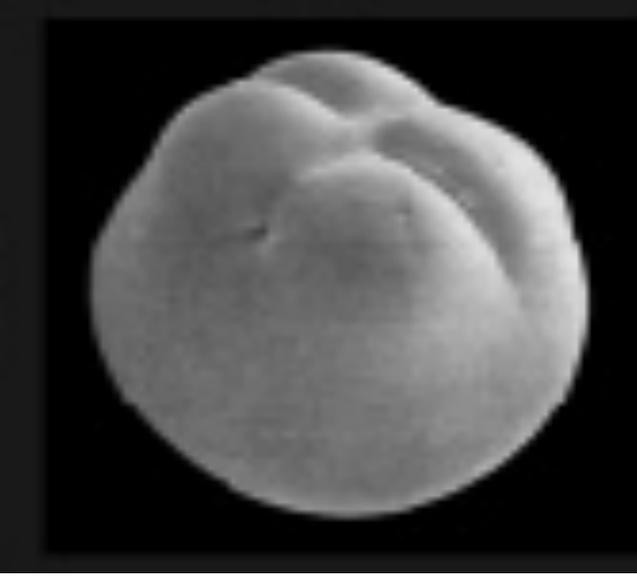
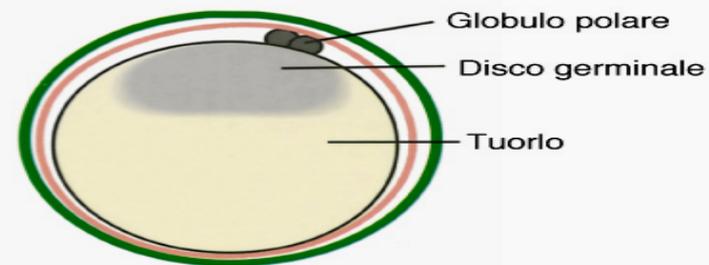


Fig. 7.1: Prime tappe della segmentazione

a) L'uovo prima e dopo la fecondazione



Uovo fecondato (in sezione meridiana)

b) La segmentazione: primi stadi (vedute laterali esterne)

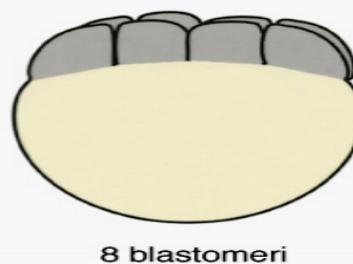
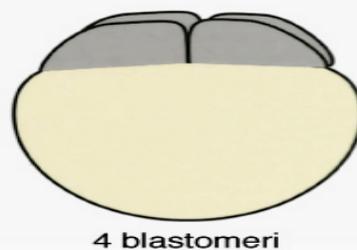
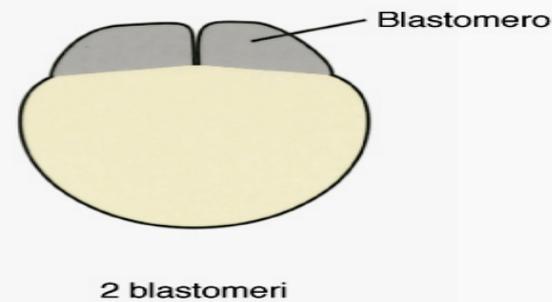
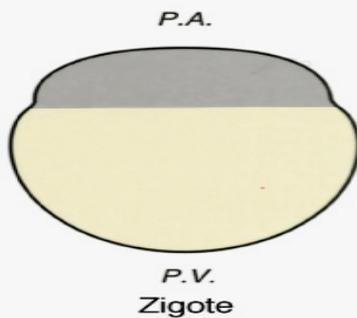
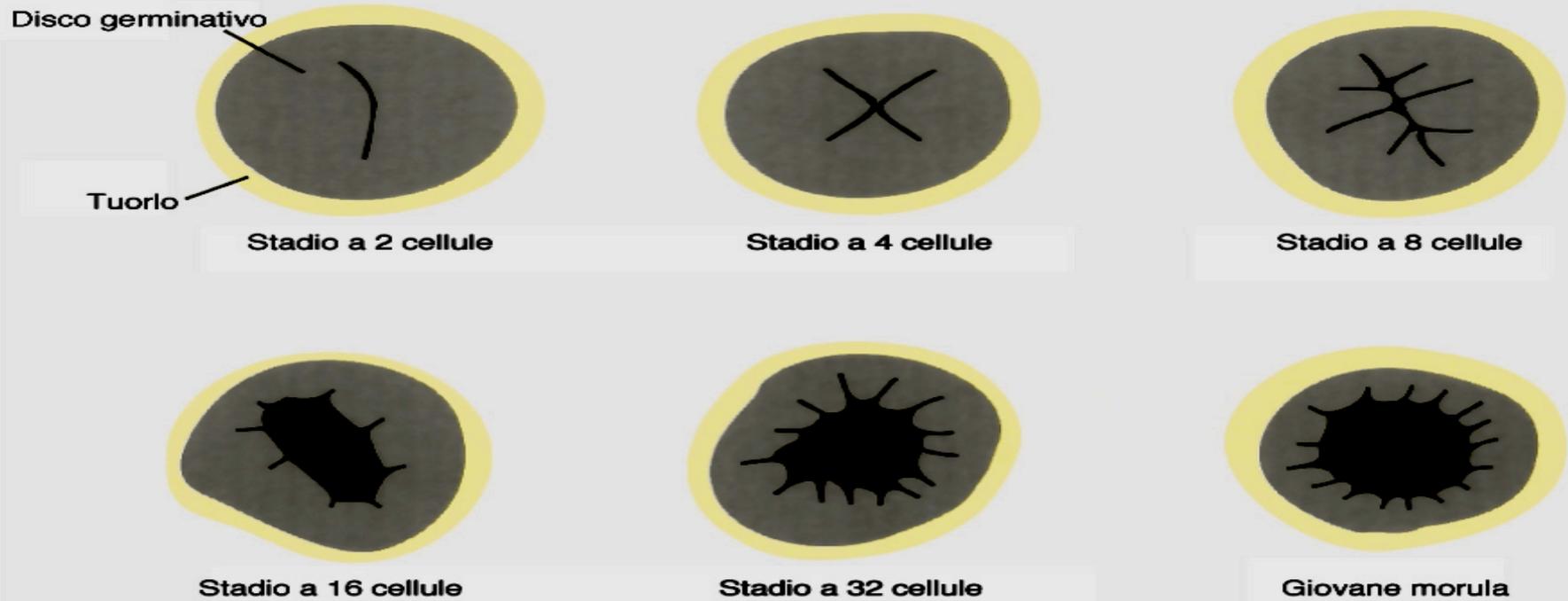
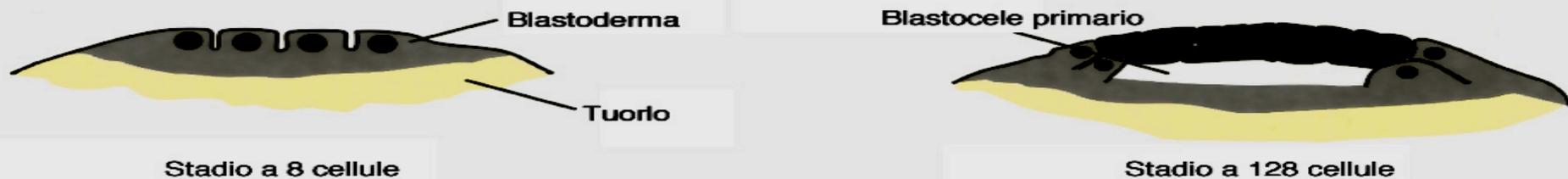


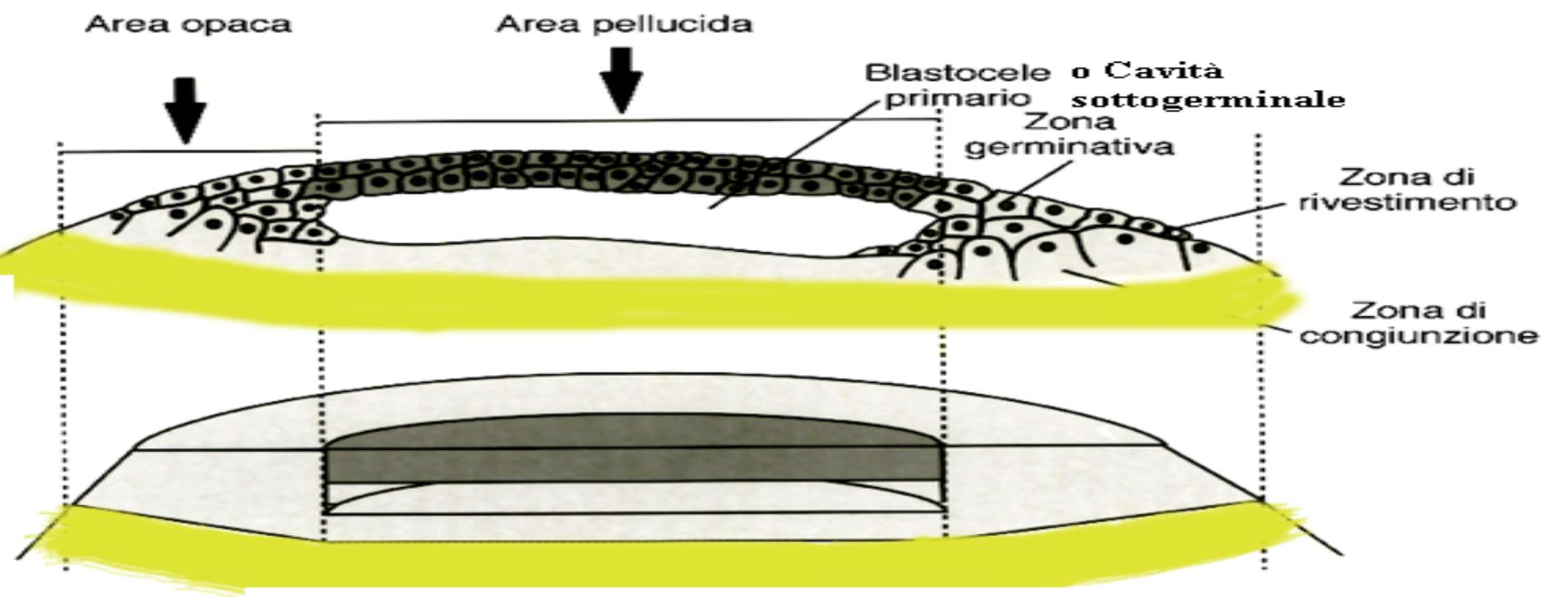
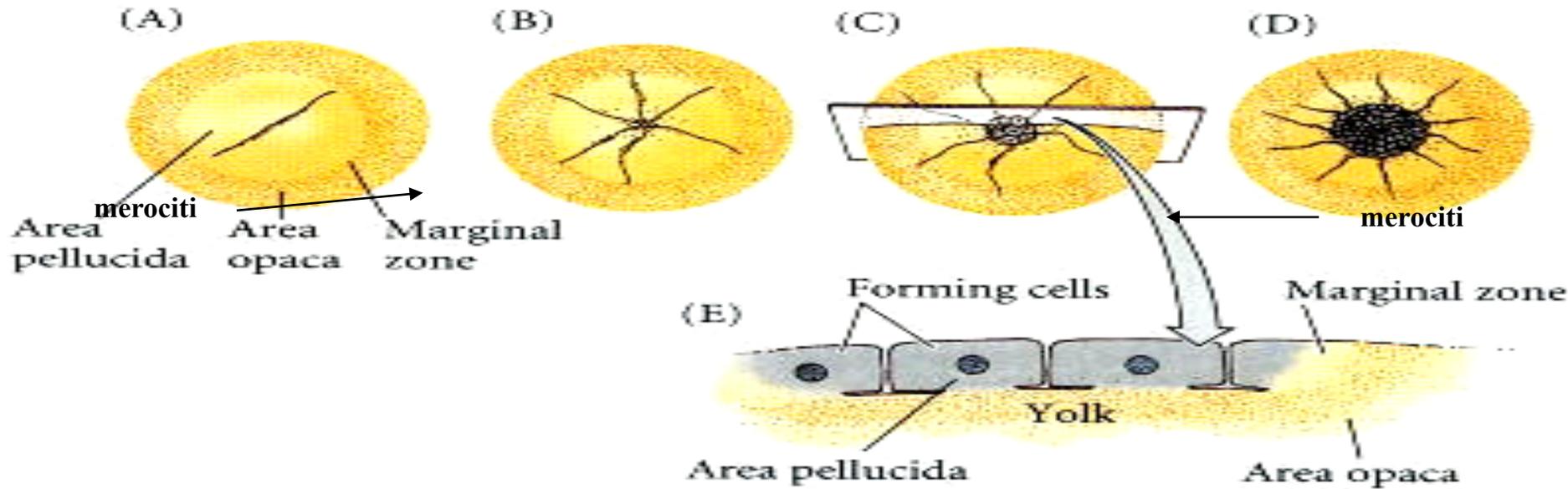
Fig. 9.2: La segmentazione

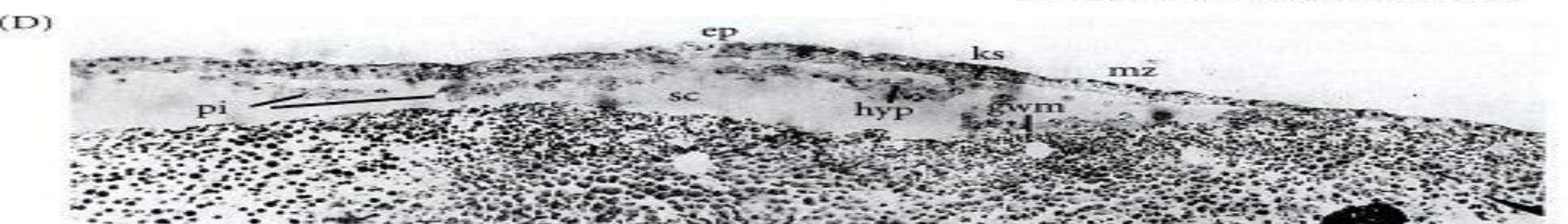
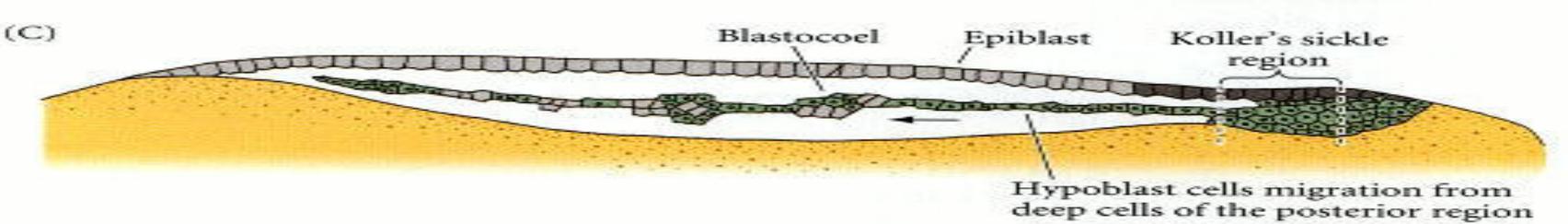
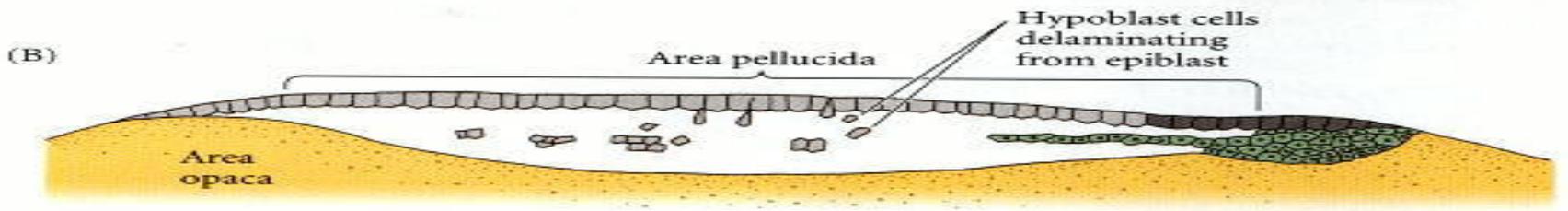
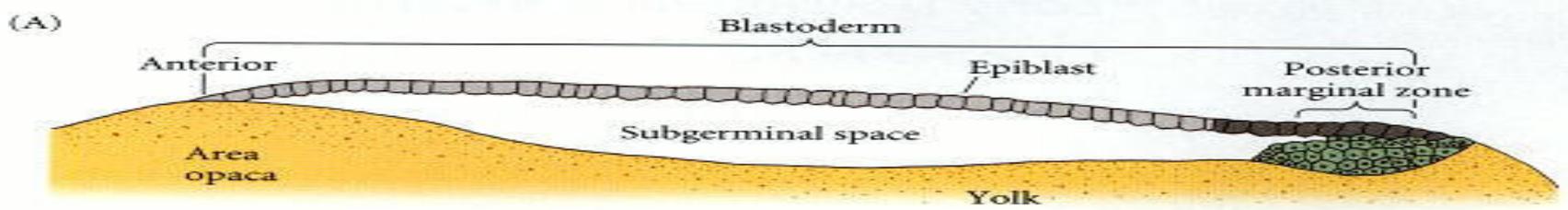
a) Osservazione ed evoluzione in una veduta polare del disco germinativo



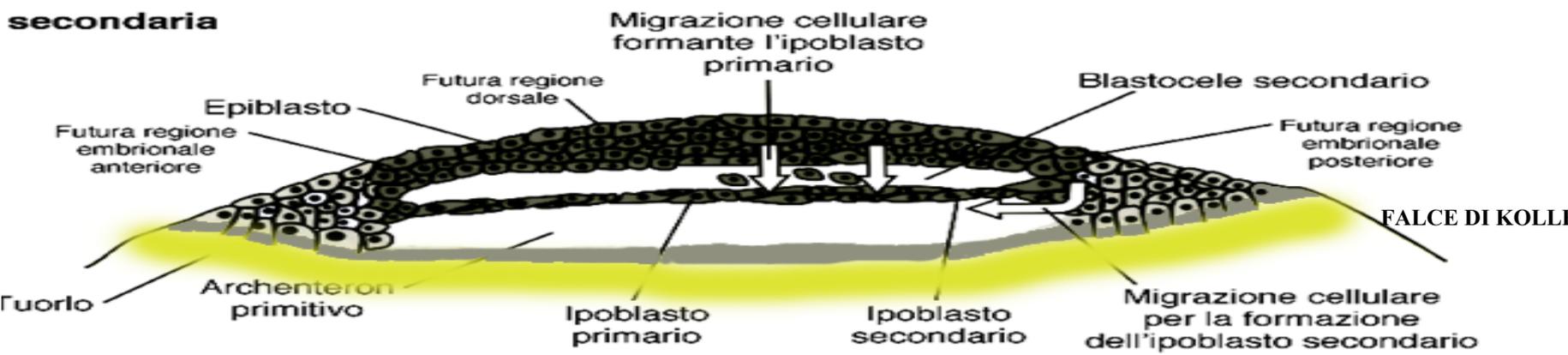
b) Osservazioni in sezione del disco germinativo







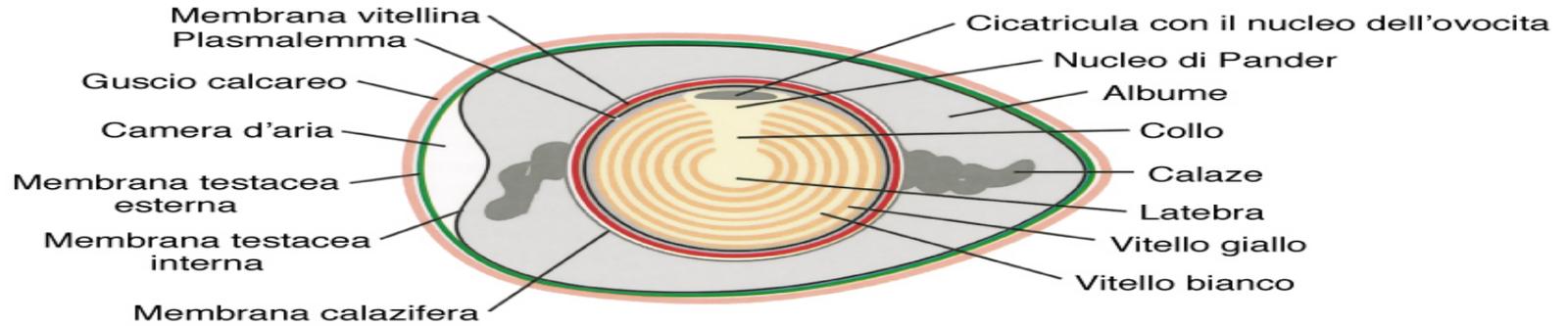
secondaria



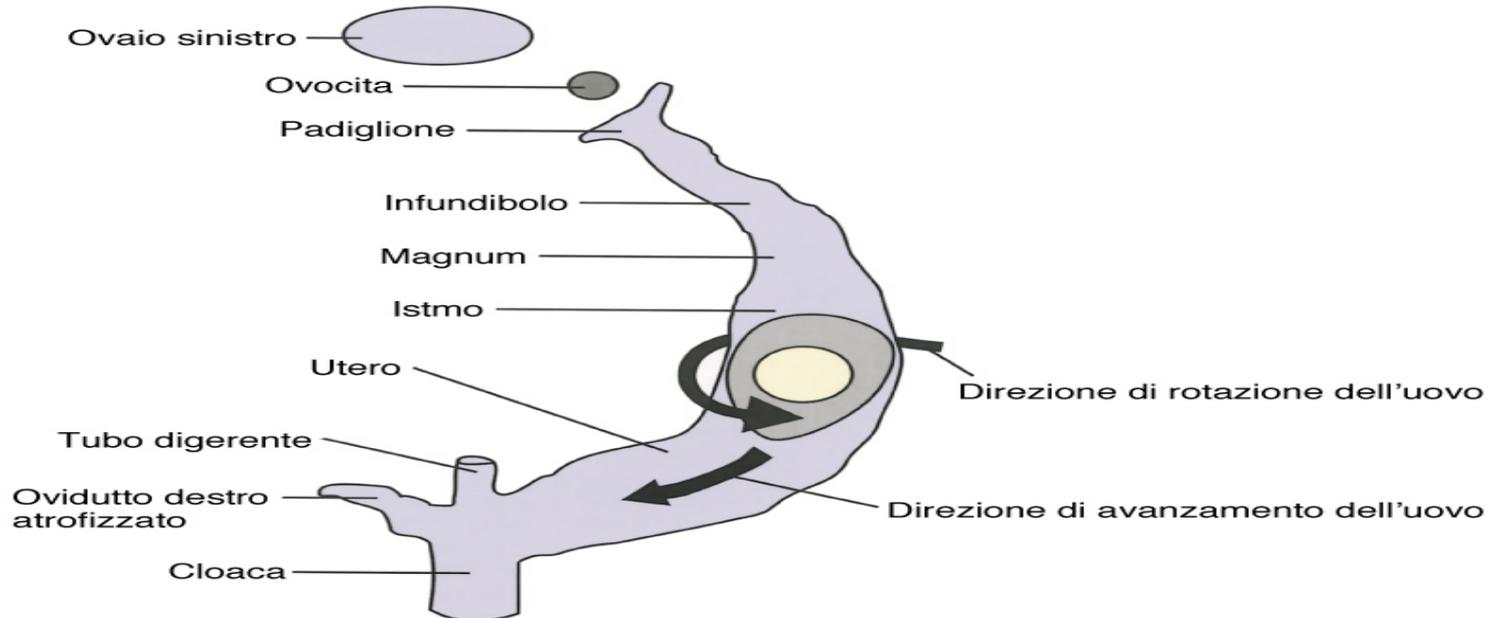
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Ah-gT0hTto>

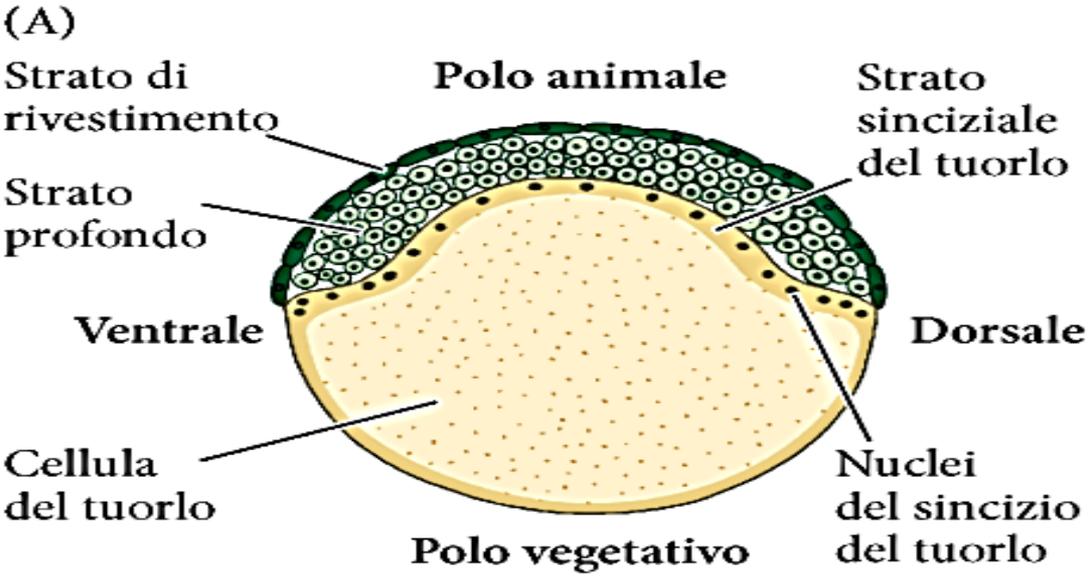
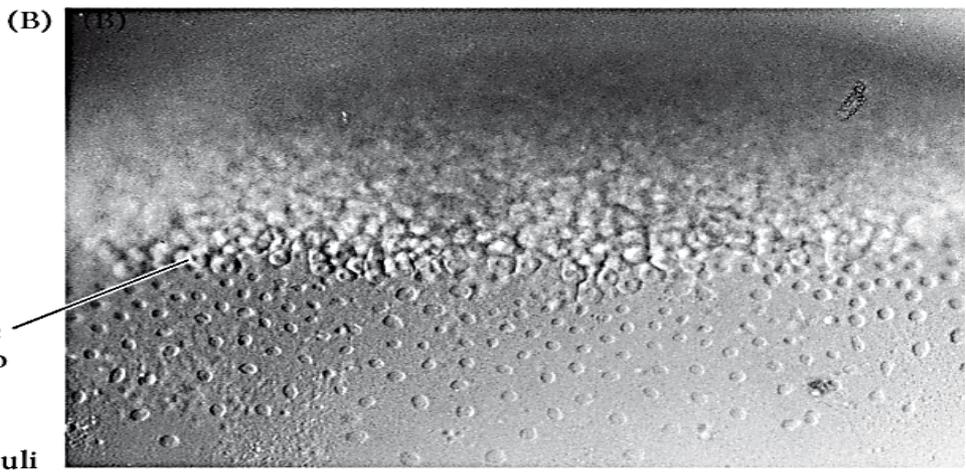
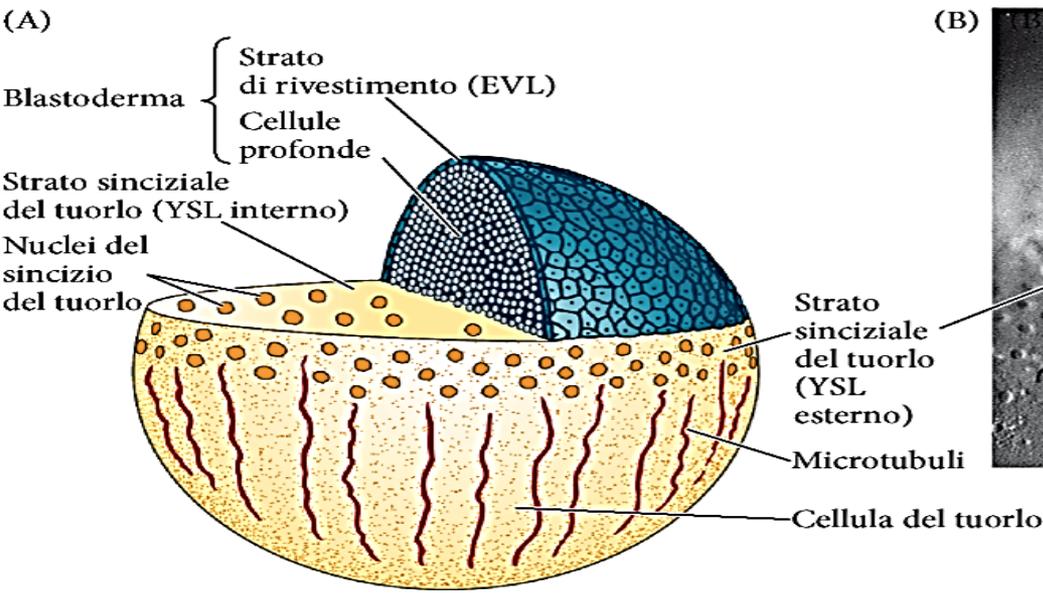
Fig. 9.1: *Organizzazione dell'uovo e transito nel tratto genitale materno*

a) Organizzazione dell'uovo

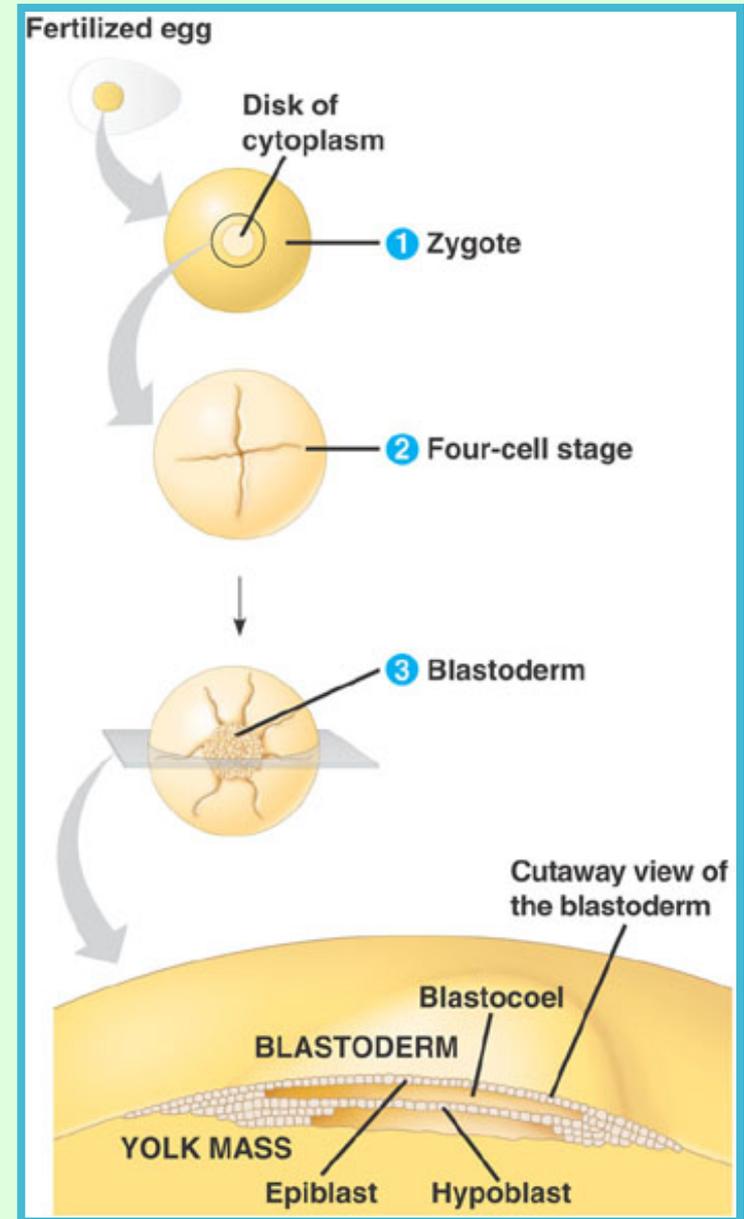
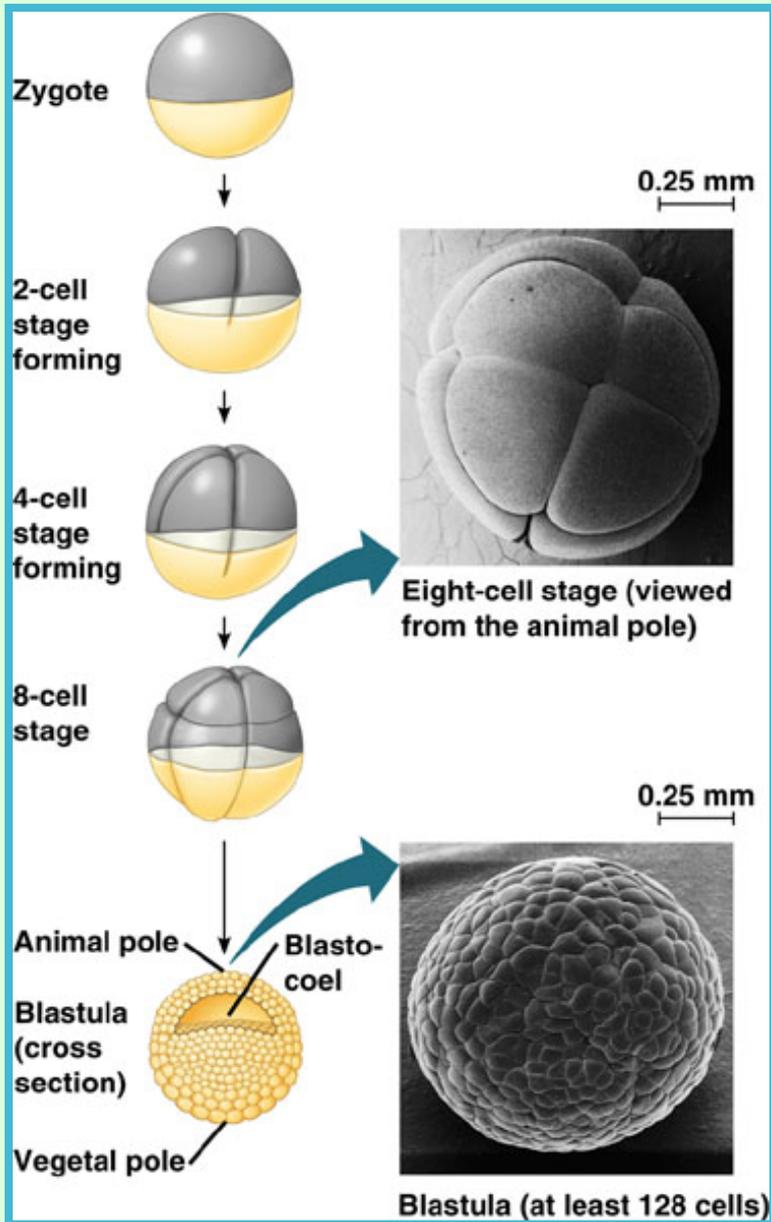


b) Transito nel tratto genitale materno





Segmentazione in Anfibi e in Uccelli

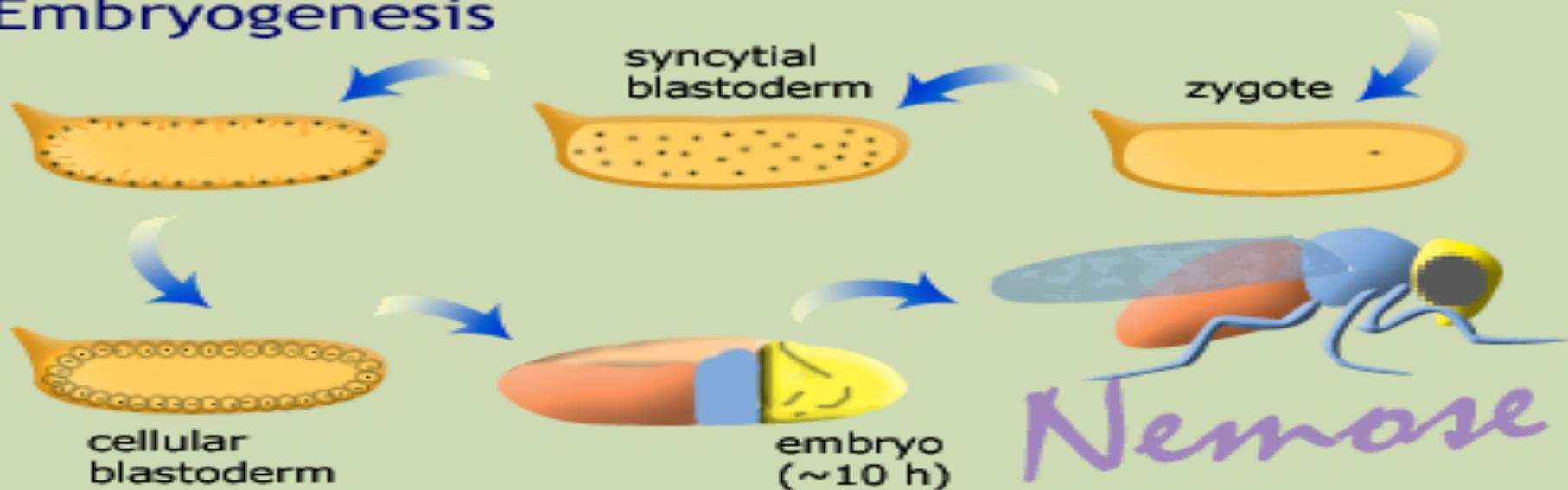


Drosophila melanogaster development

Oogenesis



Embryogenesis



Segmentazione parziale superficiale

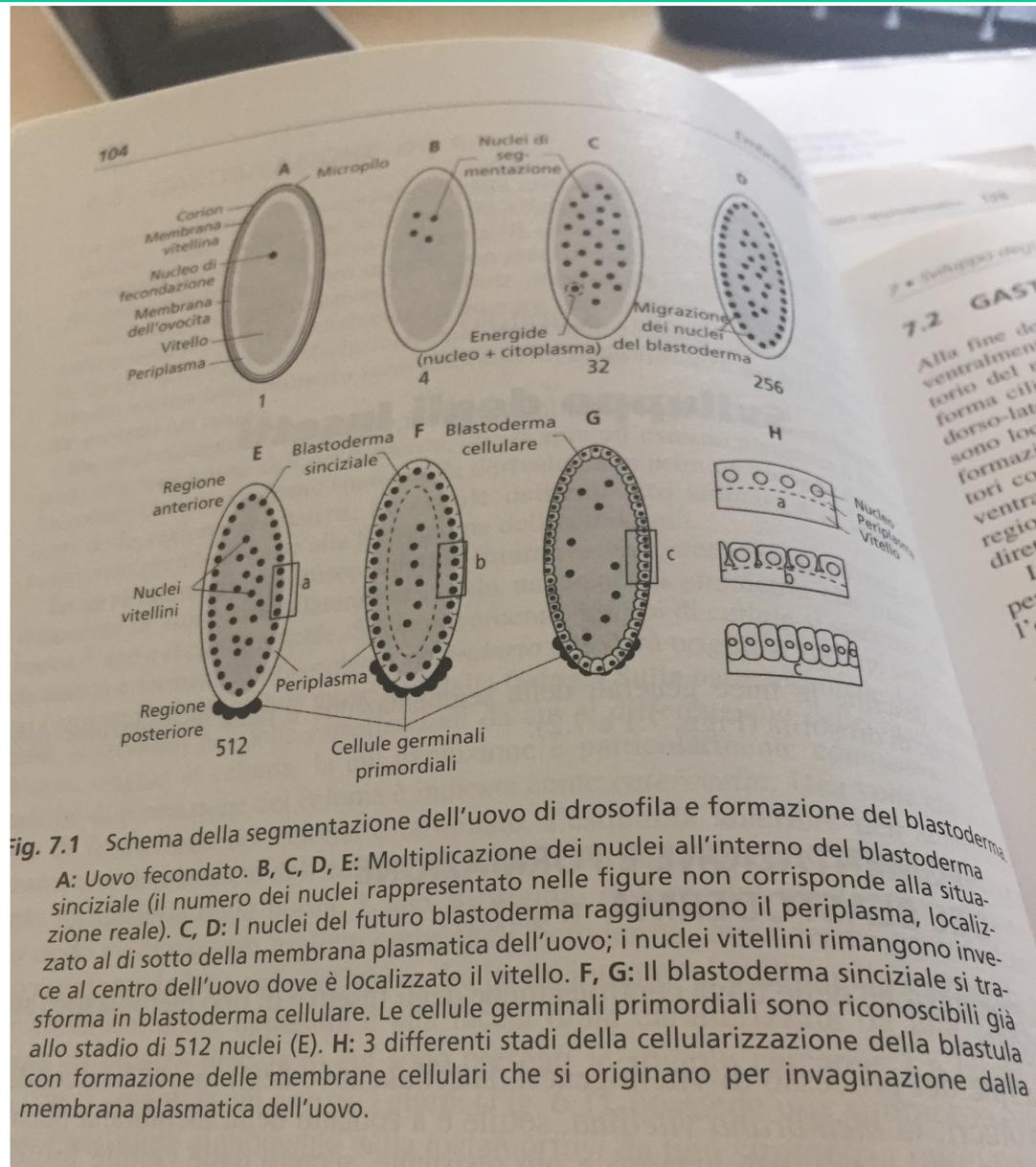


Fig. 7.1 Schema della segmentazione dell'uovo di drosofila e formazione del blastoderma. **A:** Uovo fecondato. **B, C, D, E:** Moltiplicazione dei nuclei all'interno del blastoderma sinciziale (il numero dei nuclei rappresentato nelle figure non corrisponde alla situazione reale). **C, D:** I nuclei del futuro blastoderma raggiungono il periplasma, localizzato al di sotto della membrana plasmatica dell'uovo; i nuclei vitellini rimangono invece al centro dell'uovo dove è localizzato il vitello. **F, G:** Il blastoderma sinciziale si trasforma in blastoderma cellulare. Le cellule germinali primordiali sono riconoscibili già allo stadio di 512 nuclei (**E**). **H:** 3 differenti stadi della cellularizzazione della blastula con formazione delle membrane cellulari che si originano per invaginazione dalla membrana plasmatica dell'uovo.

Segmentazione parziale superficiale

