

Biologia dello Sviluppo e Filogenesi Animale

Docente: Palma Simoniello

Tel. studio 0815476603

palma.simoniello@uniparthenope.it

**Ricevimento: Martedì, Mercoledì e Giovedì
previo appuntamento via e-mail o telefonico**

Libri di testo consigliati

Biologia dello sviluppo-Andreuccetti et al., McGraw-Hill

Biologia dello sviluppo-Gilbert, Zanichelli

Biologia dello sviluppo-Le Moigne & Foucier, EdiSes

Fondamenti di Biologia dello sviluppo-Slack, Zanichelli

Anatomia comparata dei vertebrati-Liem et al., EdiSES

**Manuale di Anatomia comparata-Giavini e Menegola,
EdiSES**

Diversità animale-Cleveland et al., McGraw-Hill

Anatomia comparata –Stingo et al., EdiErmes.

Biologia dello sviluppo: La **biologia dello sviluppo** è lo studio dei meccanismi (molecolari e fisiologici) che controllano le varie fasi embrionali e la formazione di cellule, tessuti differenziati e organi che portano alla **nascita di un nuovo organismo (Ontogenesi)**

Filogenesi: studio dei meccanismi alla base della grande diversità degli organismi viventi (Evoluzione)

L'ontogenesi riassume la filogenesi.

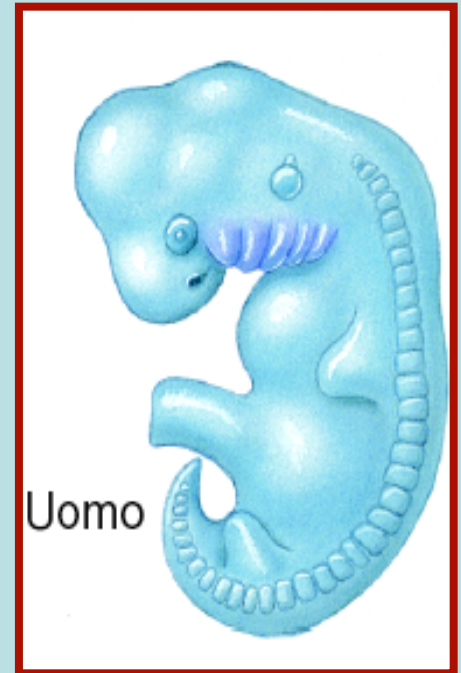
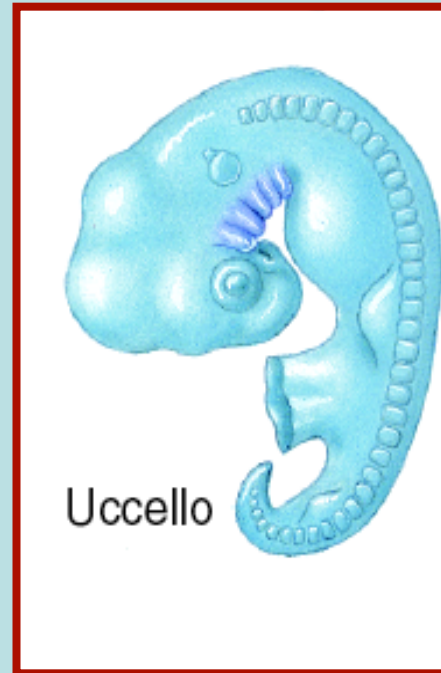
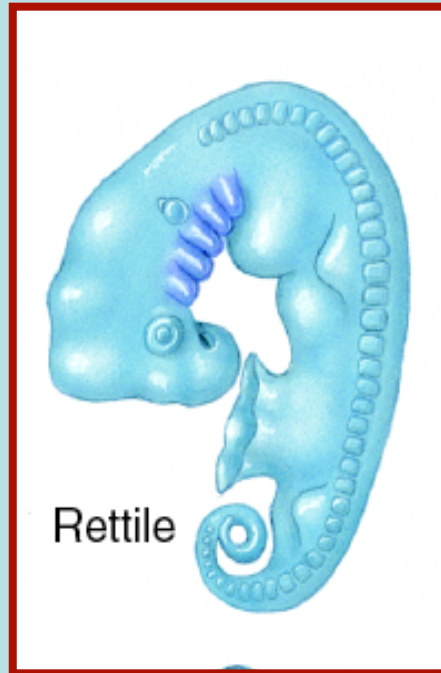
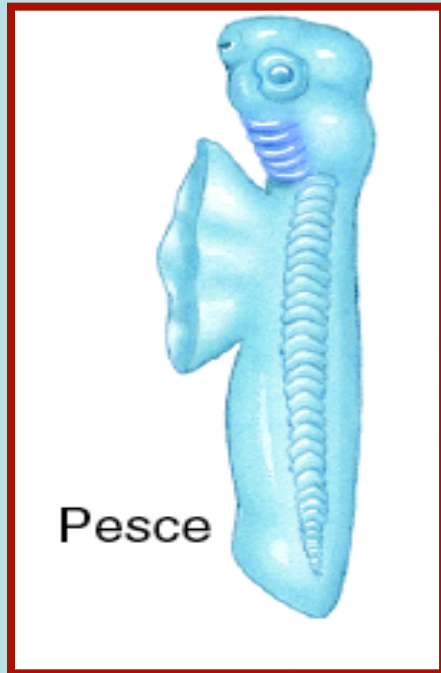
"I established the opposite view, that this history of the embryo (ontogeny) must be completed by a second, equally valuable, and closely connected branch of thought - the history of race (phylogeny). Both of these branches of evolutionary science, are, in my opinion, in the closest causal connection; this arises from the reciprocal action of the laws of heredity and adaptation... 'ontogenesis is a brief and rapid recapitulation of phylogenesis, determined by the physiological functions of heredity (generation) and adaptation (maintenance)" (Haeckel, E. 1899)

«legge biogenetica fondamentale»,

secondo la quale l'ontogenesi, cioè lo sviluppo individuale degli embrioni, è una ricapitolazione abbreviata e incompleta della filogenesi, cioè dello sviluppo evolutivo della specie.

Ad esempio, nell'embrione di pollo vi è uno stadio in cui si forma una sorta di appendice caudale, che in seguito si riassorbe, mentre compaiono gli abbozzi degli arti; ciò sembra seguire la sequenza evolutiva dei vertebrati, in cui dapprima comparvero animali che si muovevano grazie a movimenti caudali (pesci) e poi comparvero i primi tetrapodi (gli anfibi), capaci di spostarsi con vere e proprie zampe.

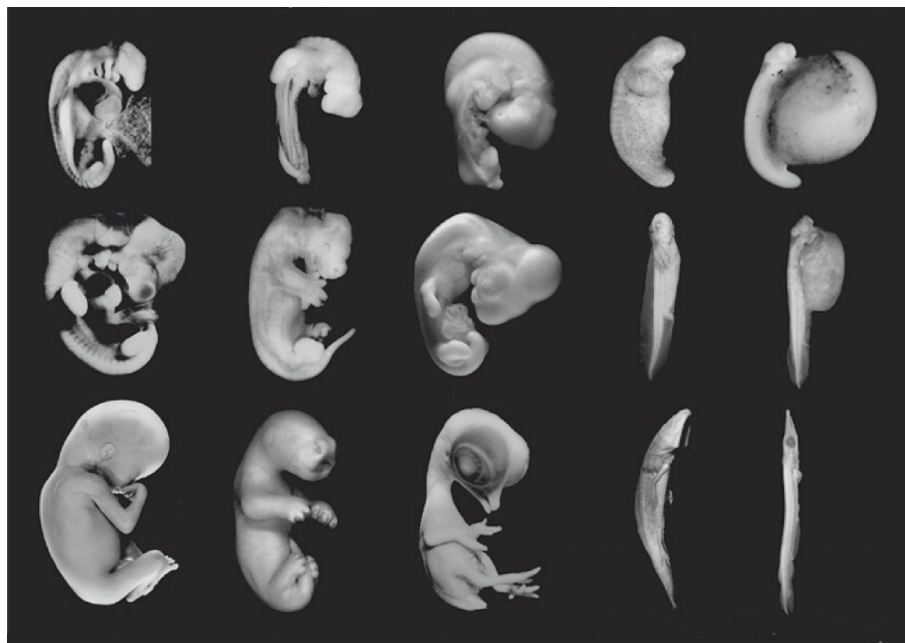
Stadio filotipico: similitudine tra gli embrioni dei vertebrati



**Notare la similitudine fra gli embrioni di alcuni gruppi di vertebrati.
Tutti gli embrioni allo stadio filotipico hanno la coda, le tasche
branchiali e piccole pinne come appendici pari.**

Von Baer: vertebrate embryos are very similar, sharing various structures. As they develop, they diverge

Darwin: community of embryonic structure reveals community of embryonic descent; comparison of embryonic forms help in establishing evolutionary relationships



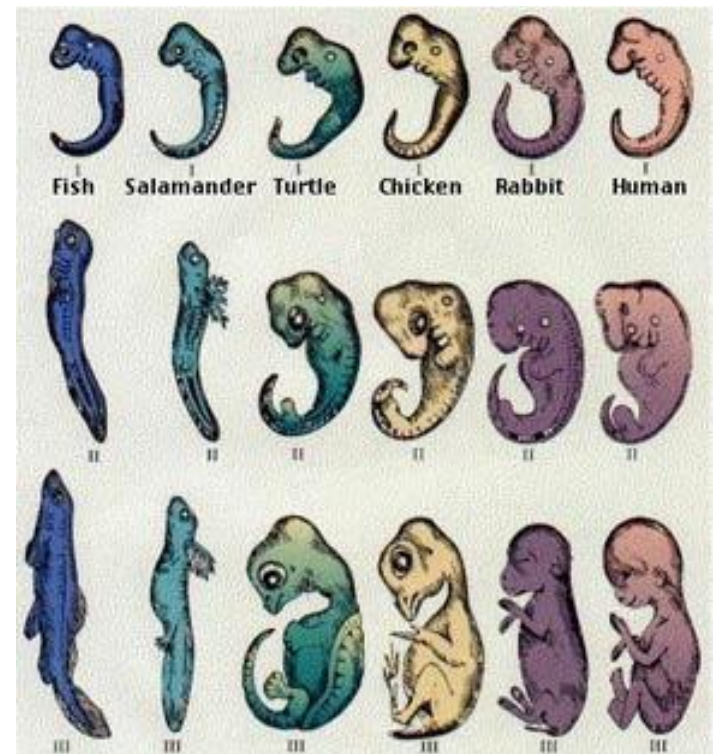
Uomo

Opossum

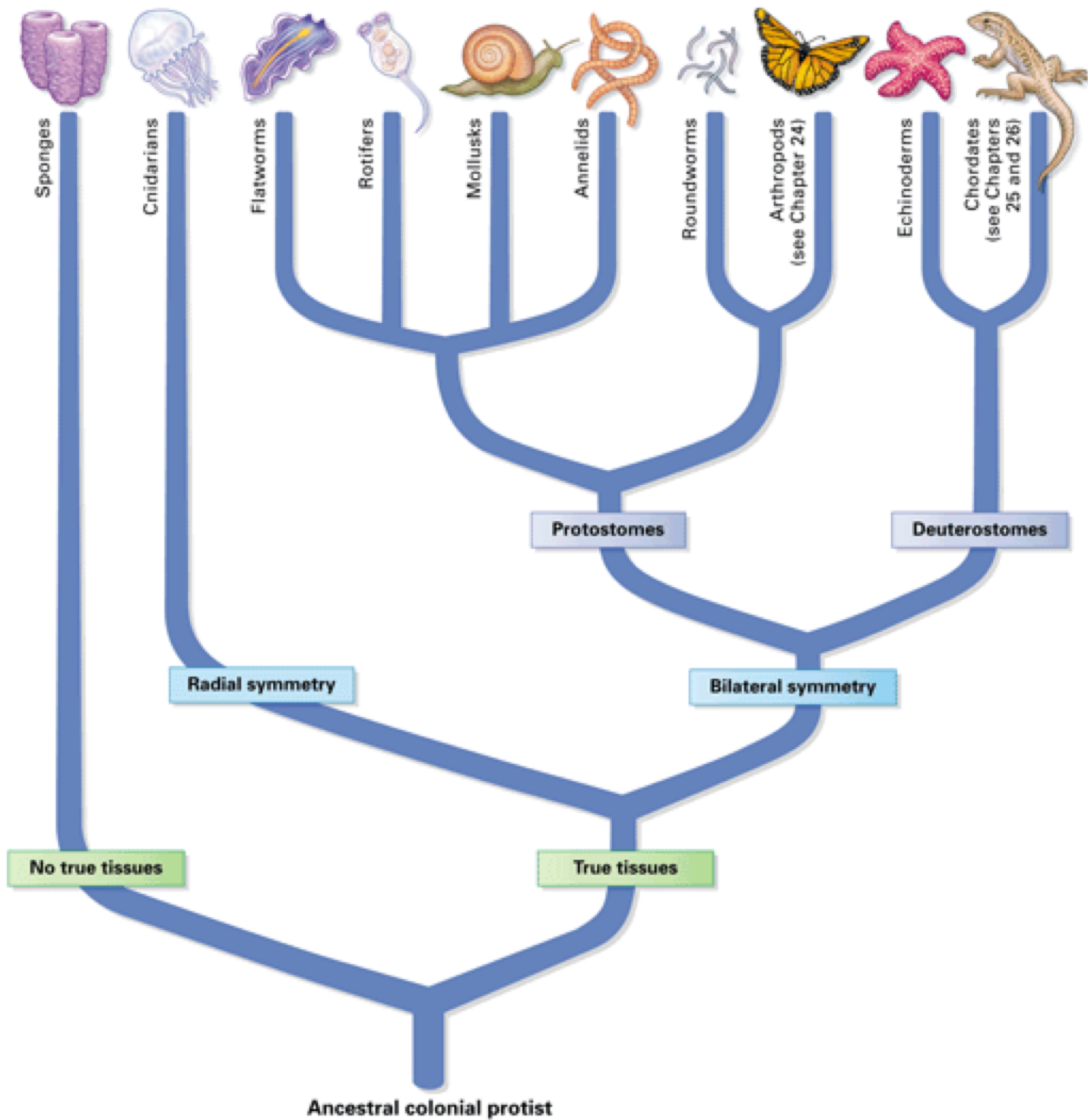
Pollo

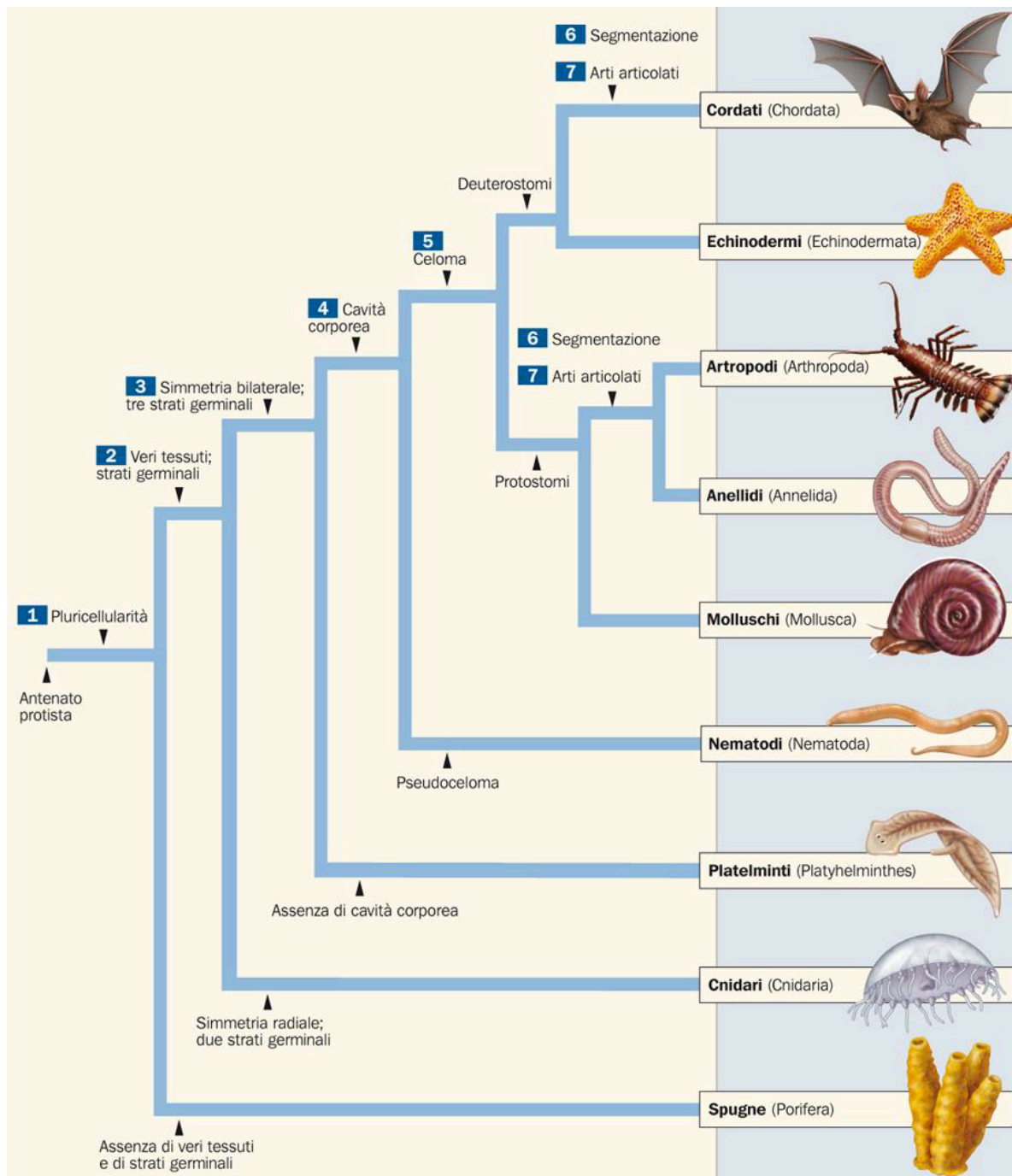
Salamandra
(axolotl)

Pesce
(aguglia)

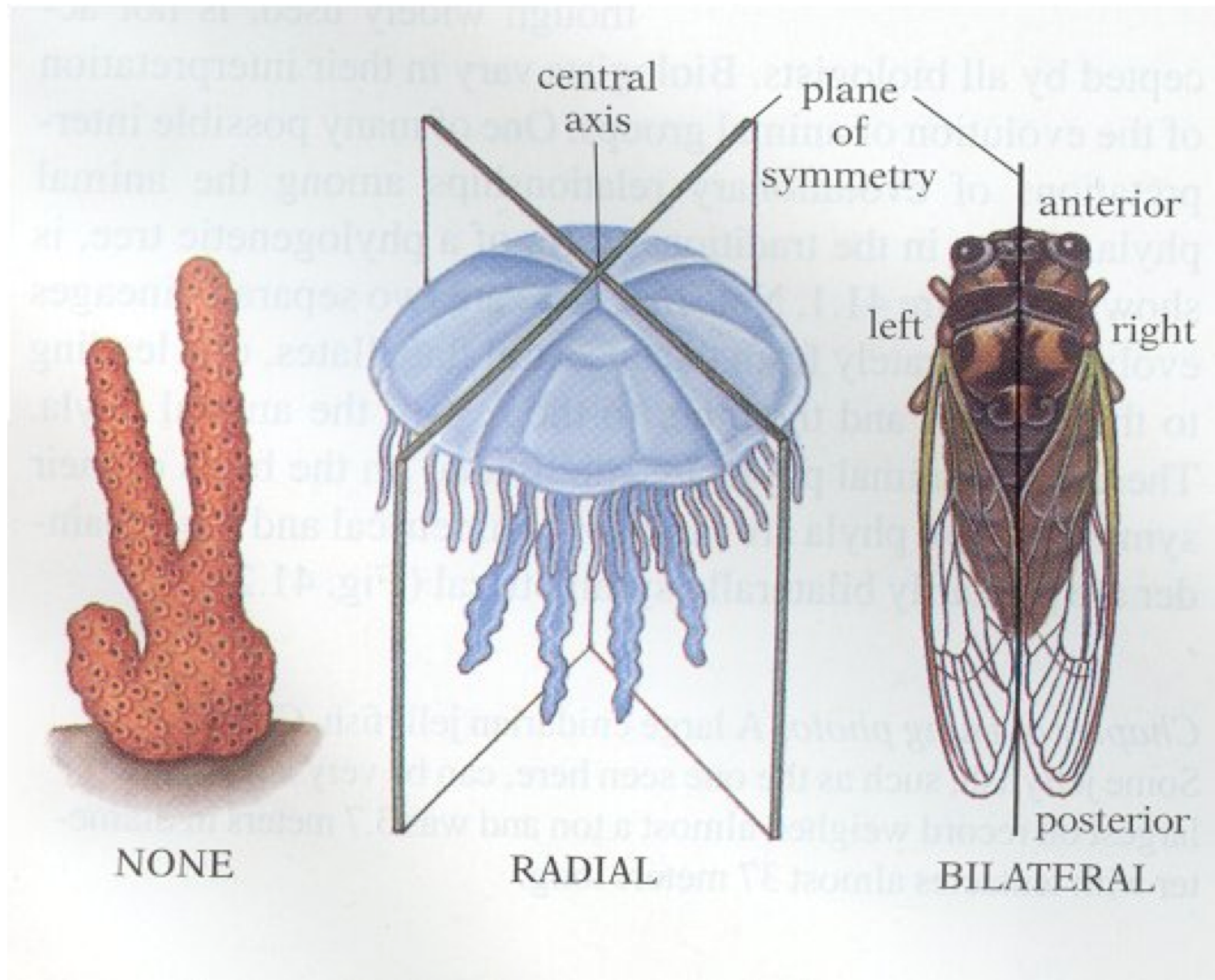


Tree of Animal Life





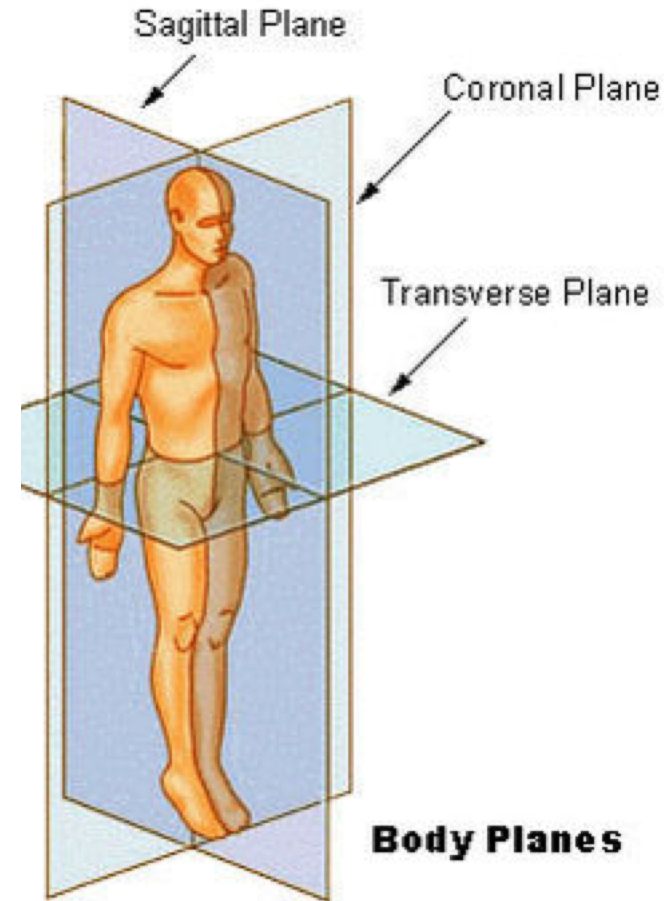
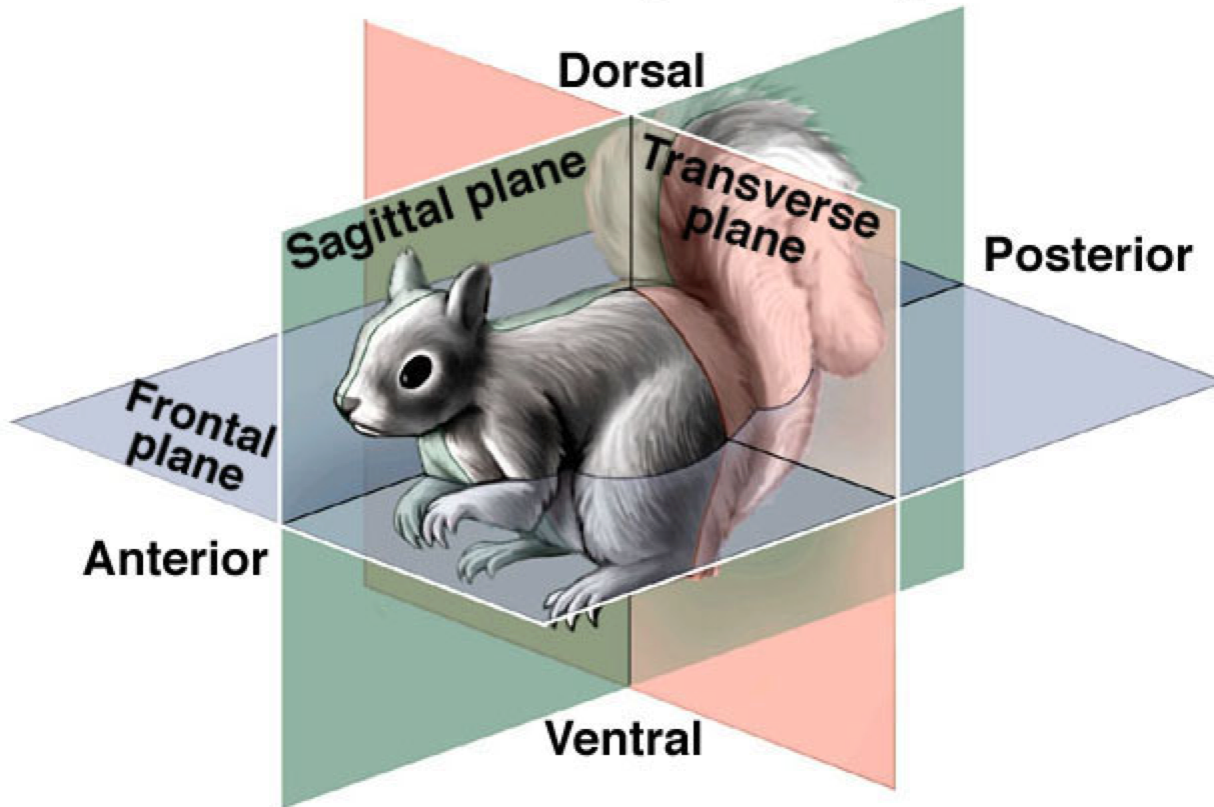
La Simmetria del corpo animale



Assi di Simmetria

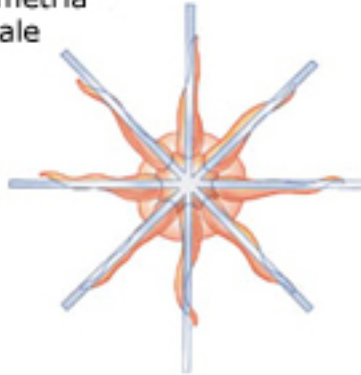
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Bilateral Symmetry

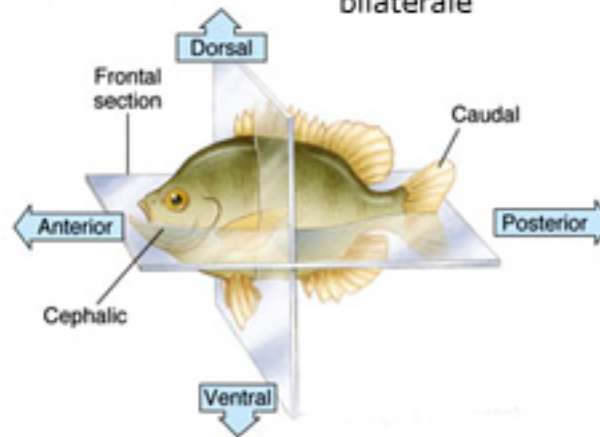


Assi di Simmetria

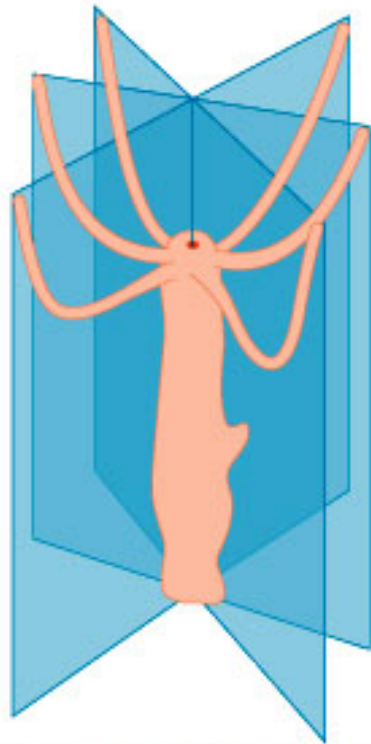
simmetria
radiale



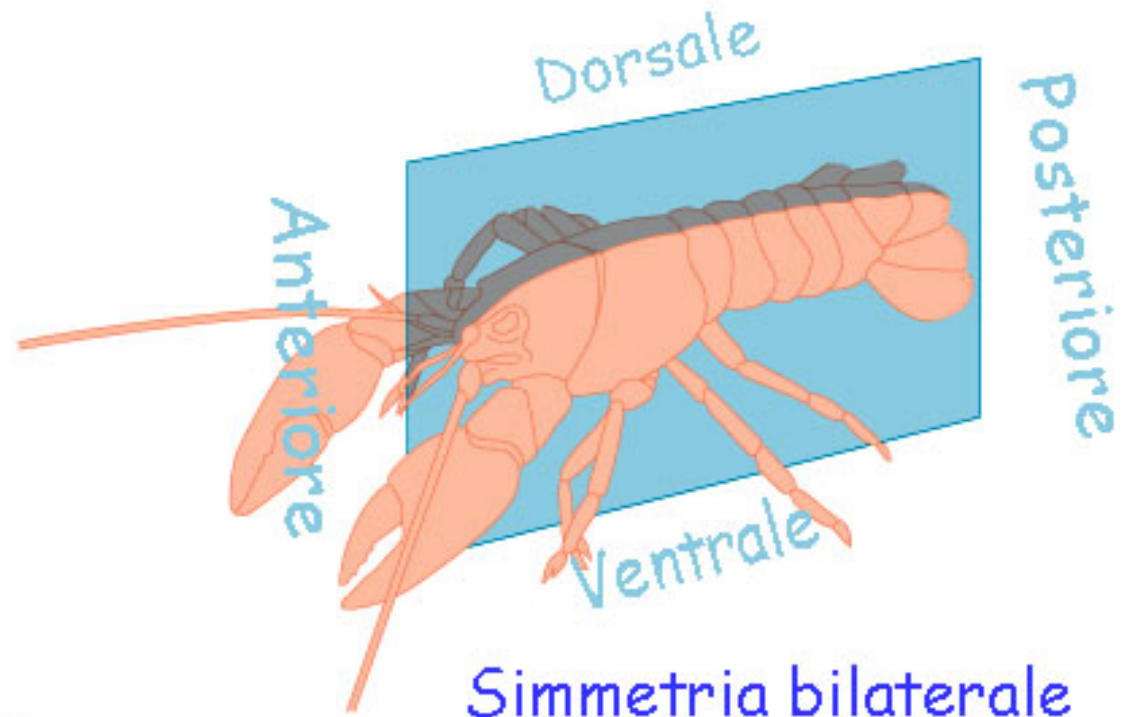
simmetria
bilaterale



Assi di Simmetria

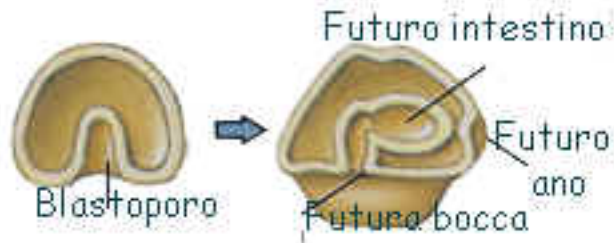


Simmetria radiale

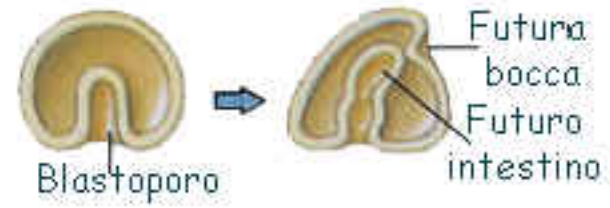


Simmetria bilaterale

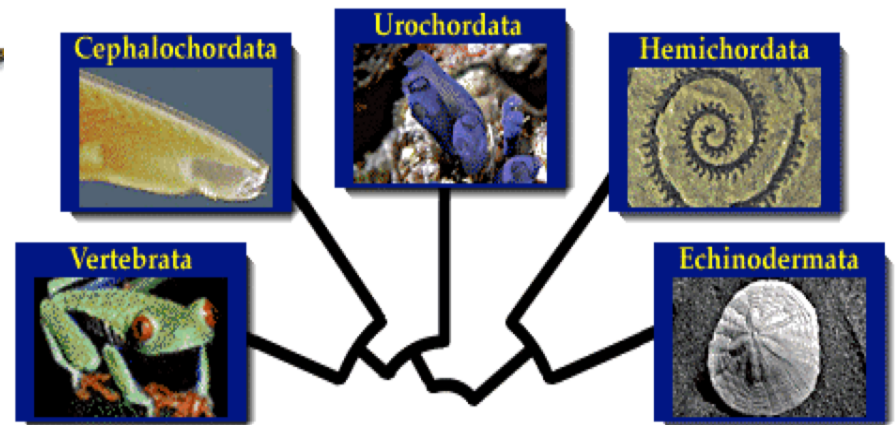
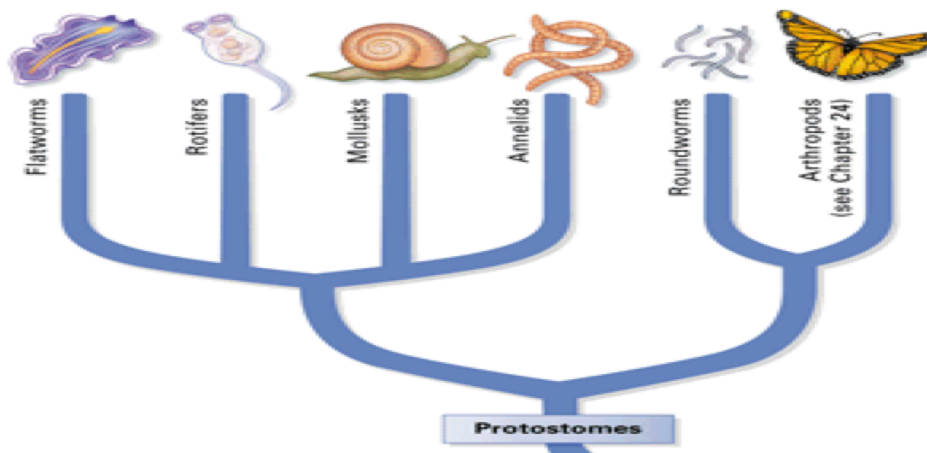
Protostomi



Deuterostomi



PROTOSTOME	DEUTEROSTOME
1 Blastopore becomes mouth, anus forms secondarily	1 Blastopore becomes anus, mouth forms secondarily
<p>Blastopore → Mouth, Future Anus, Future Intestine</p>	<p>Blastopore → Future Intestine, Future Mouth</p>



Il celoma

è la presenza di una cavità corporea.

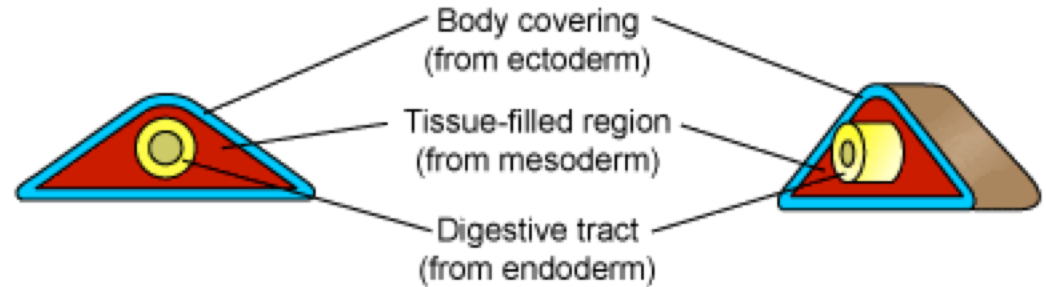
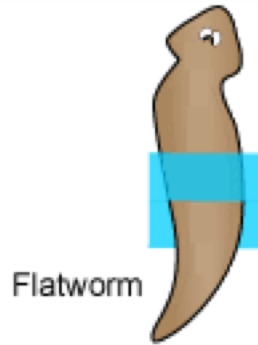
Acelomati : gli animali che ne sono privi, come i platelminti.

Pseudocelomati: I nematodi possiedono una cavità corporea non completamente rivestita di mesoderma.

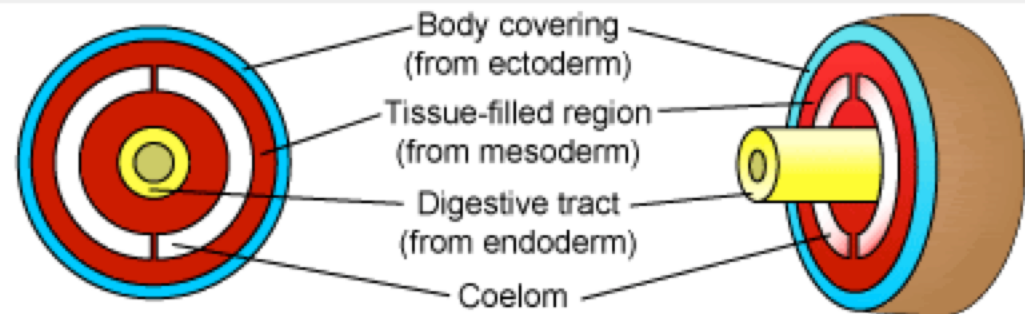
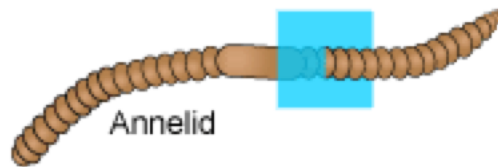
Celomati: gruppi dotati di un vero celoma, cioè una cavità posta tra il canale alimentare e la parete corporea che si origina da un'escavazione nel mesoderma.

La cavità celomatica

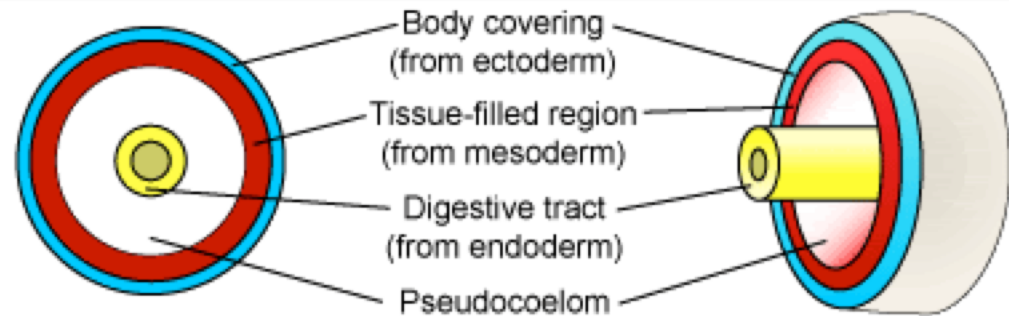
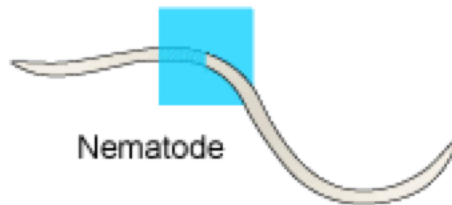
Acoelomate



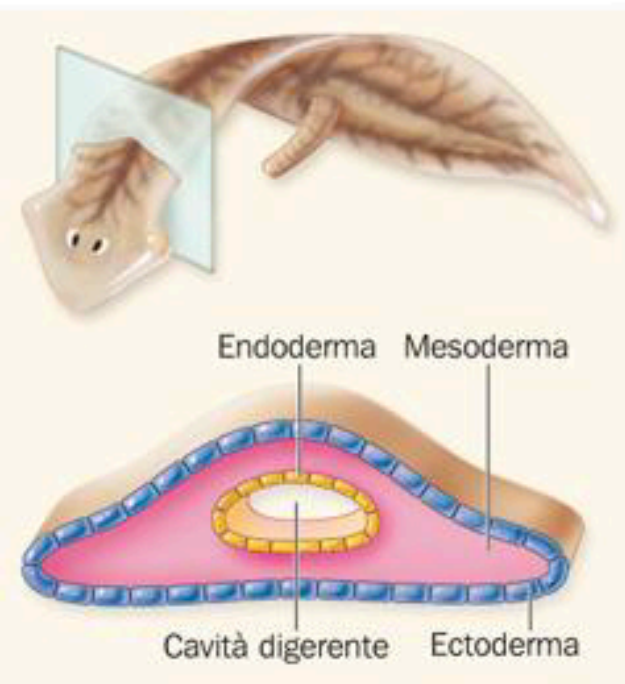
Coelomate



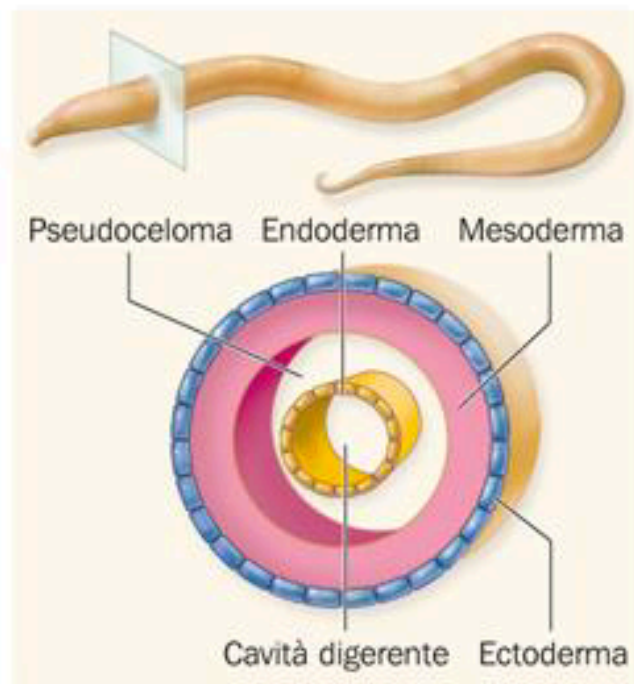
Pseudocoelomate



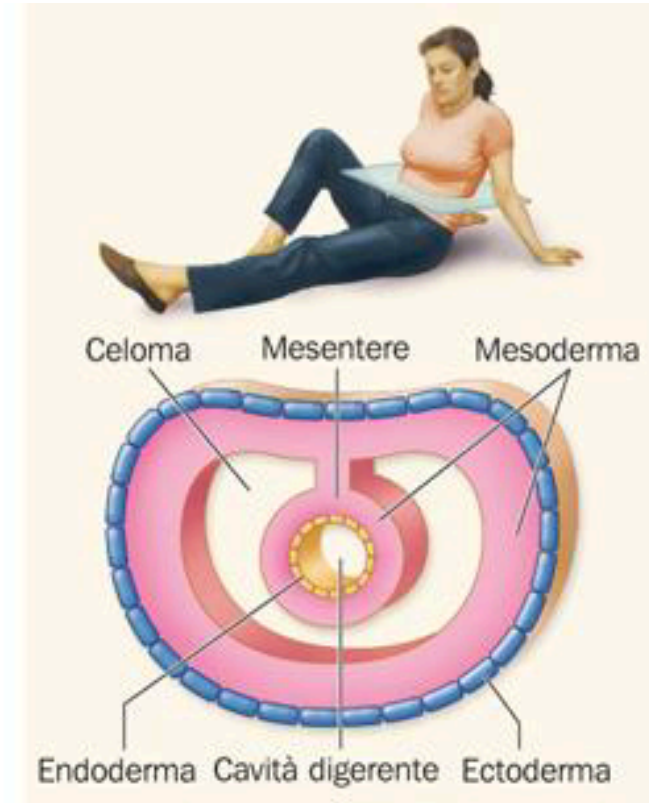
La cavità celomatica



Acelomati (platelminti o vermi piatti)



Pseudocelomati (nematodi o vermi cilindrici)



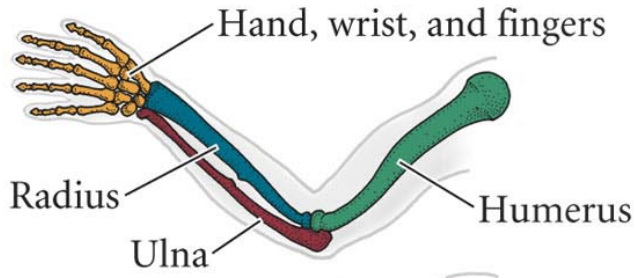
Celomati (molluschi, anellidi, artropodi, echinodermi, cordati)

Vantaggi del celoma

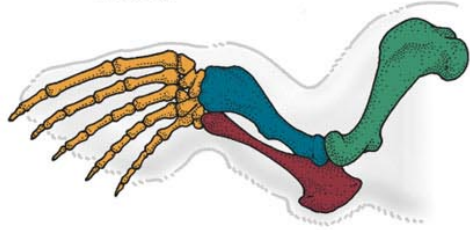
- i *movimenti* del corpo sono più liberi;
- l'ampio spazio permette lo *sviluppo di organi* e sistemi di organi complessi;
- il fluido celomatico *protegge* gli organi interni dai danni meccanici e dalle escursioni termiche;
- la cavità funge da *deposito e trasporto* di sostanze nel corpo;
- negli animali privi di scheletro fornisce *sostegno idrostatico*.

Omologie e analogie strutturali

Human arm



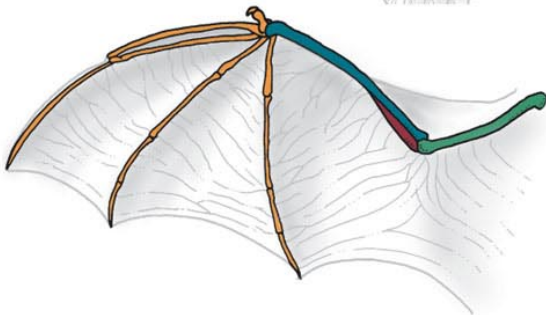
Seal limb



Bird wing

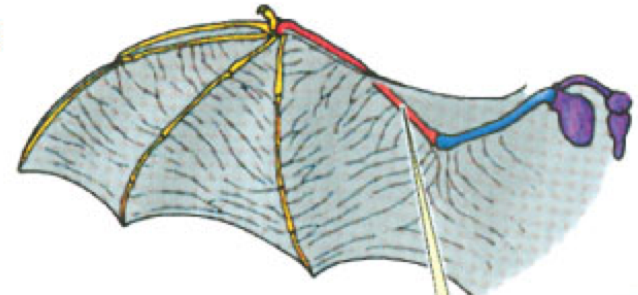


Bat wing



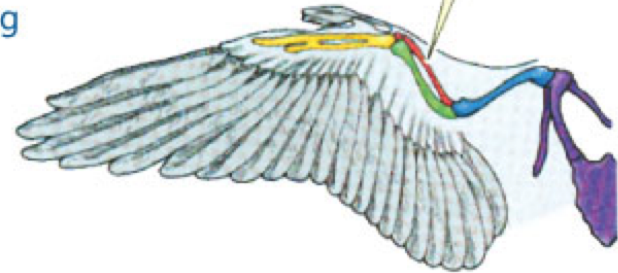
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, Seventh

Bat wing



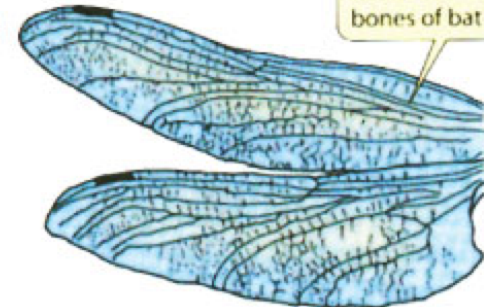
Bones shown in the same color are homologous.

Bird wing

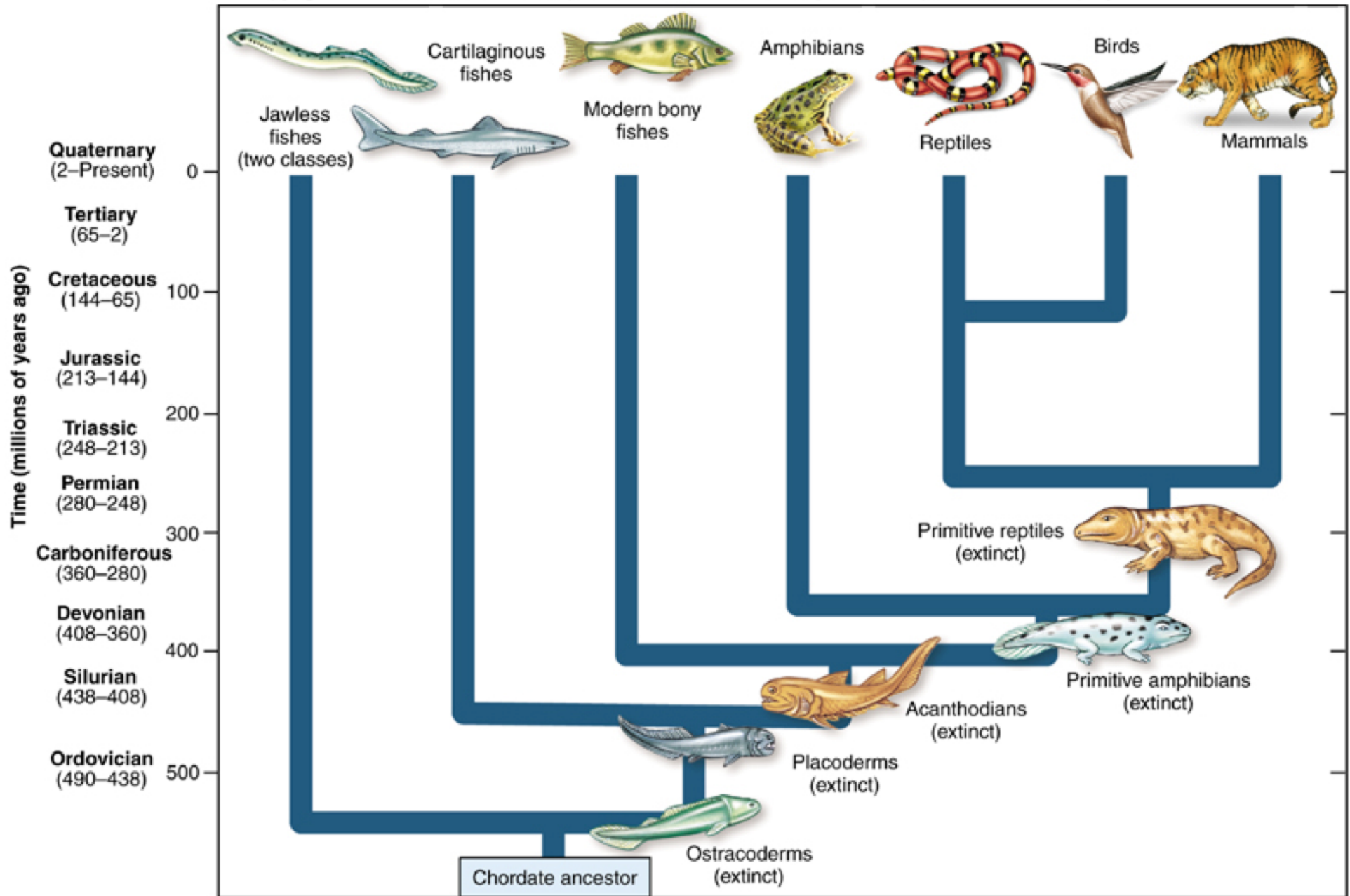


The supports for insect wings are not homologous with the bones of bat and bird wings.

Insect wing



I Vertebrati



Ogni animale ha acquisito, attraverso l'evoluzione, le strutture anatomiche che gli permettono di vivere adeguatamente in un determinato contesto ambientale

La Scienza inizia con la meraviglia :

“Grazie alla capacità di meravigliarsi, la gente ha cominciato a filosofeggiare e la meraviglia si conferma come inizio della conoscenza”. (**Aristotele** , Metafisica, 350 a. C.)



L'osservazione dello sviluppo dell'embrione di pollo nel suo periodo di incubazione, che dura tre settimane, spinse il filosofo a questa affermazione. L'esperienza fu straordinaria poiché si vede che da una sottile striscia di cellule si origina un uccello intero.

- ❖ **Ha lo scopo di portare a termine due obiettivi:**
 - L'origine alla diversità e all'ordine cellulare
 - La continuità della vita da una generazione all'altra

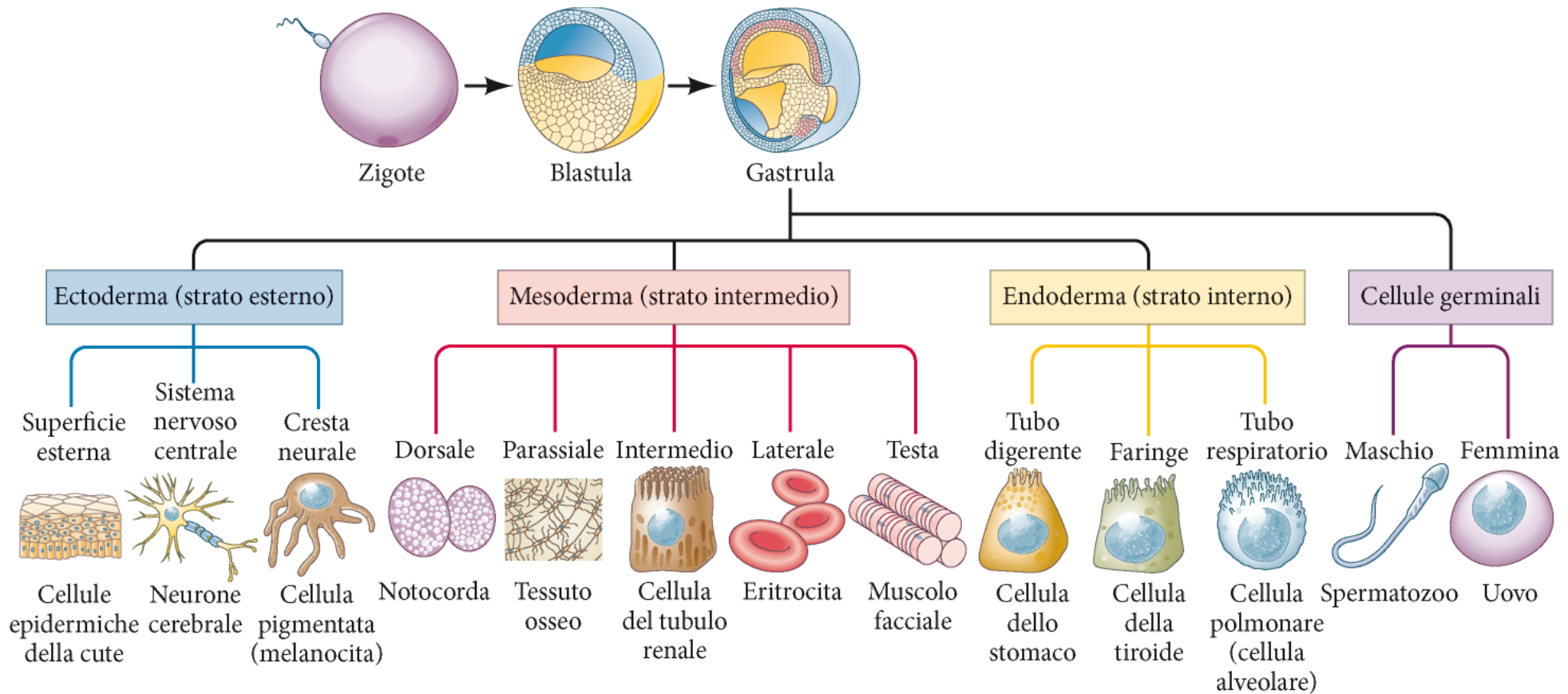
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- Differenziamento
- Morfogenesi
- Crescita
- Riproduzione
- Evoluzione
- Integrazione ambientale

Differenziamento

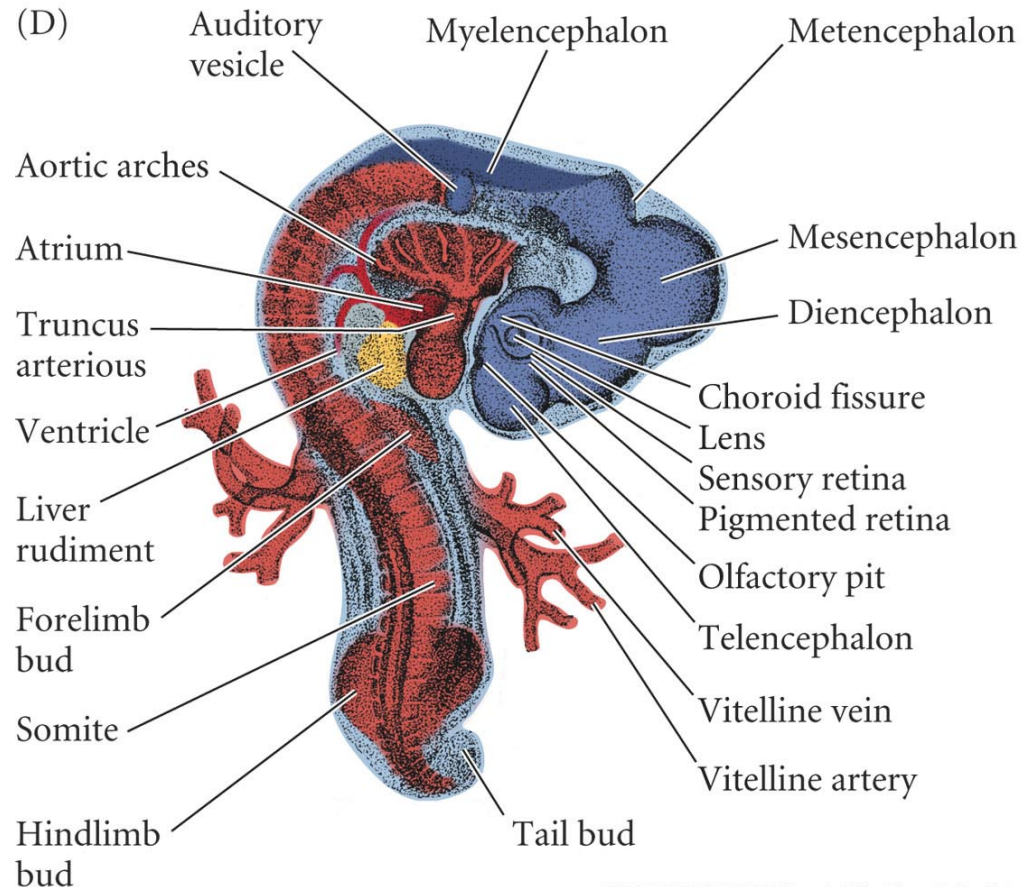
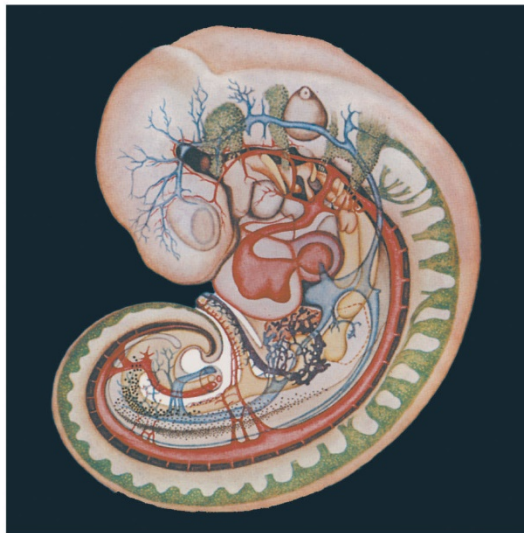


- come sia possibile che da una stessa informazione genetica si possano avere tipi cellulari diversi, per forma e funzione



Morfogenesi

- In che modo le cellule riescono a formare strutture complesse e ordinate come gli organi e i tessuti



Accrescimento:

- regolazione della divisione cellulare

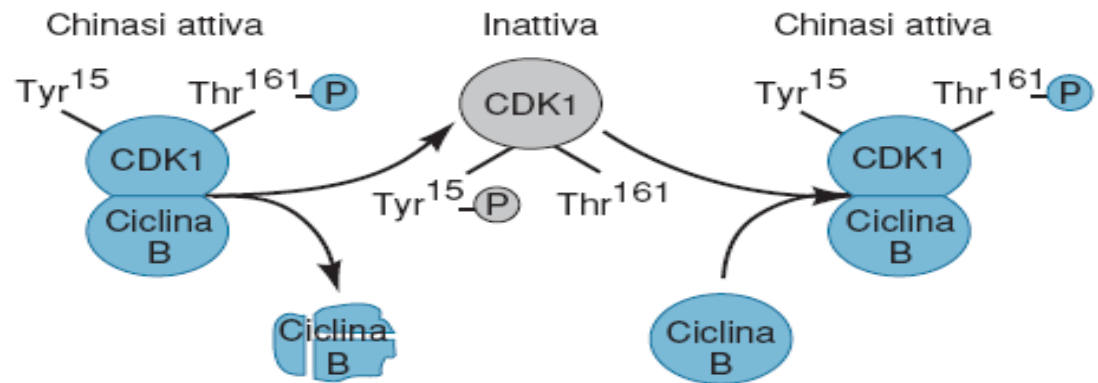
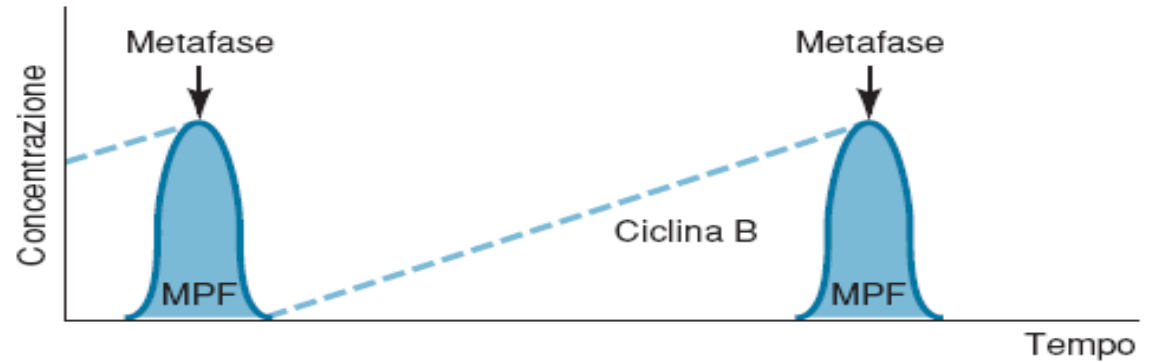
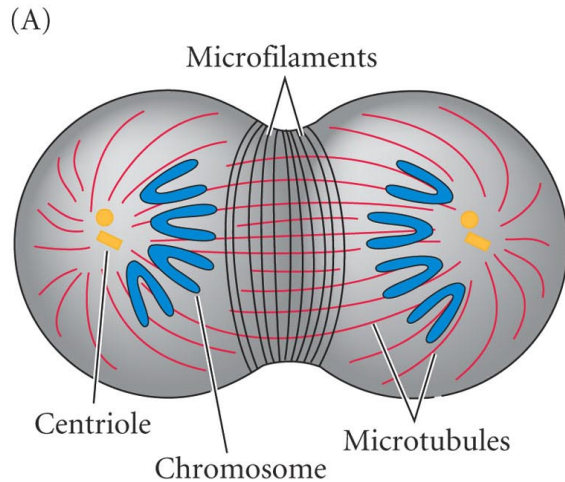
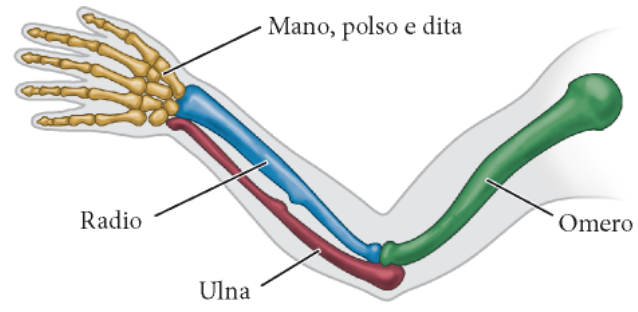
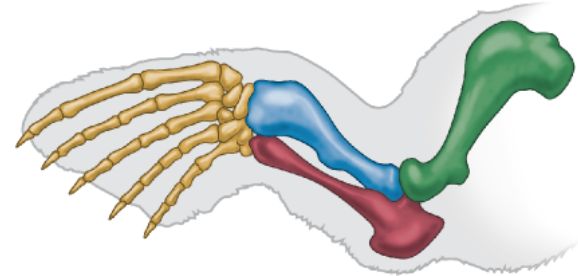


Figura 2.15 Attivazione e degradazione del fattore che promuove la mitosi (MPF) durante il ciclo cellulare. In alto, è evidente come l'attività dell'MPF sia massima durante la metafase, mentre è praticamente inesistente durante le altre fasi del ciclo cellulare. In basso sono schematizzati la composizione dell'MPF e i processi di fosforilazione e defosforilazione (descritti nel testo) dei suoi due costituenti, ovvero CDK1 e la ciclina B, che rendono attivo e inattivo l'MPF.

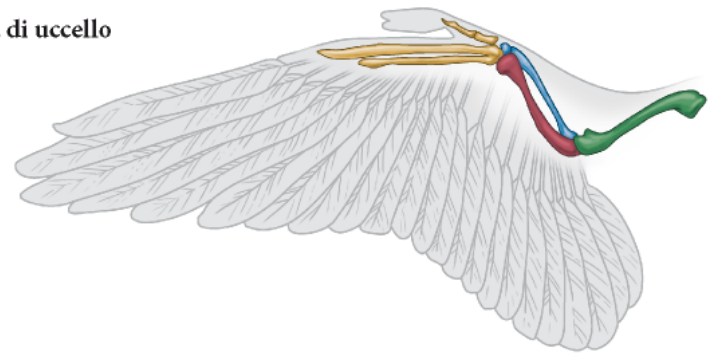
Braccio umano



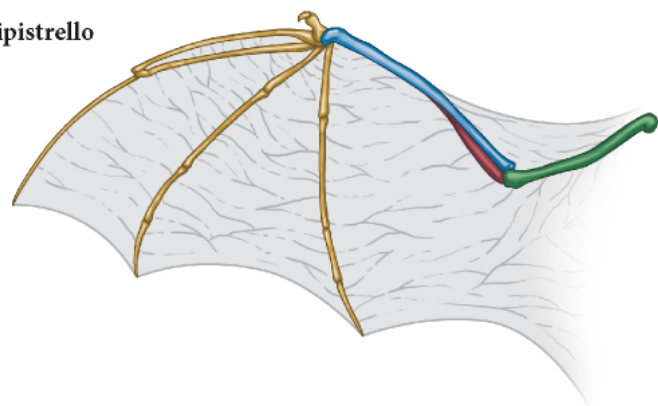
Pinna di foca

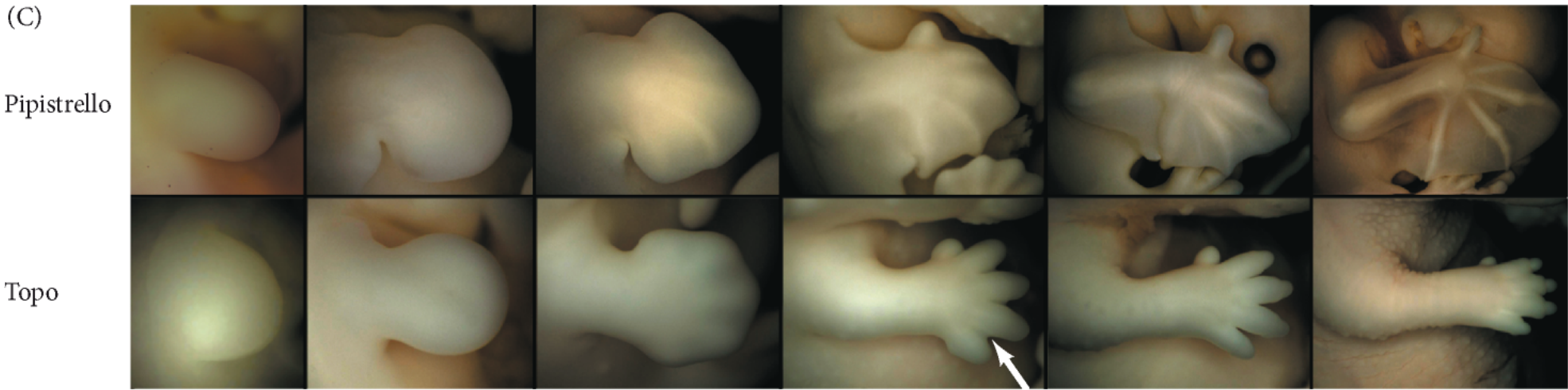
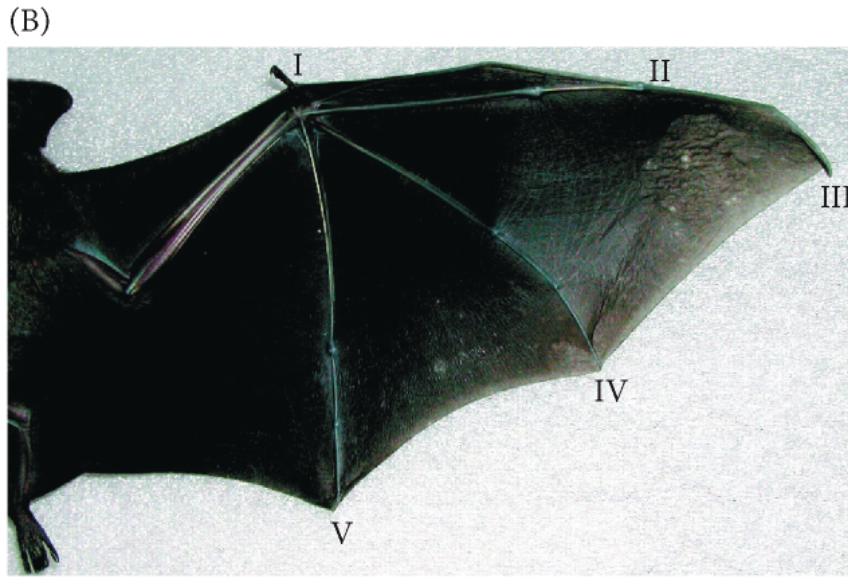
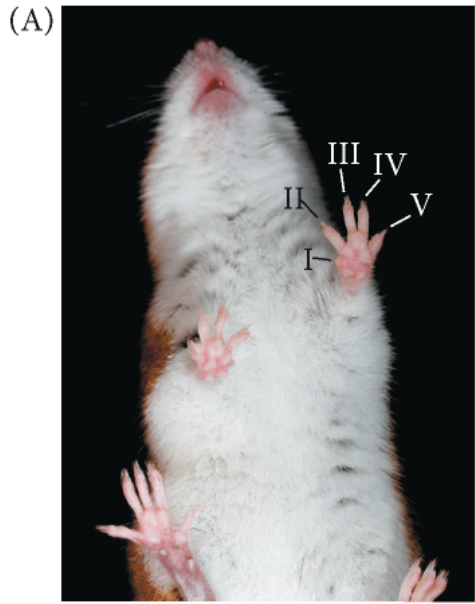


Ala di uccello



Ala di pipistrello





Le zampe corte sono il risultato dell'interruzione prematura dei precursori della cartilagine
Mutazioni a livello dei geni FGF (Fibroblast growth factor)

(A)



(B)

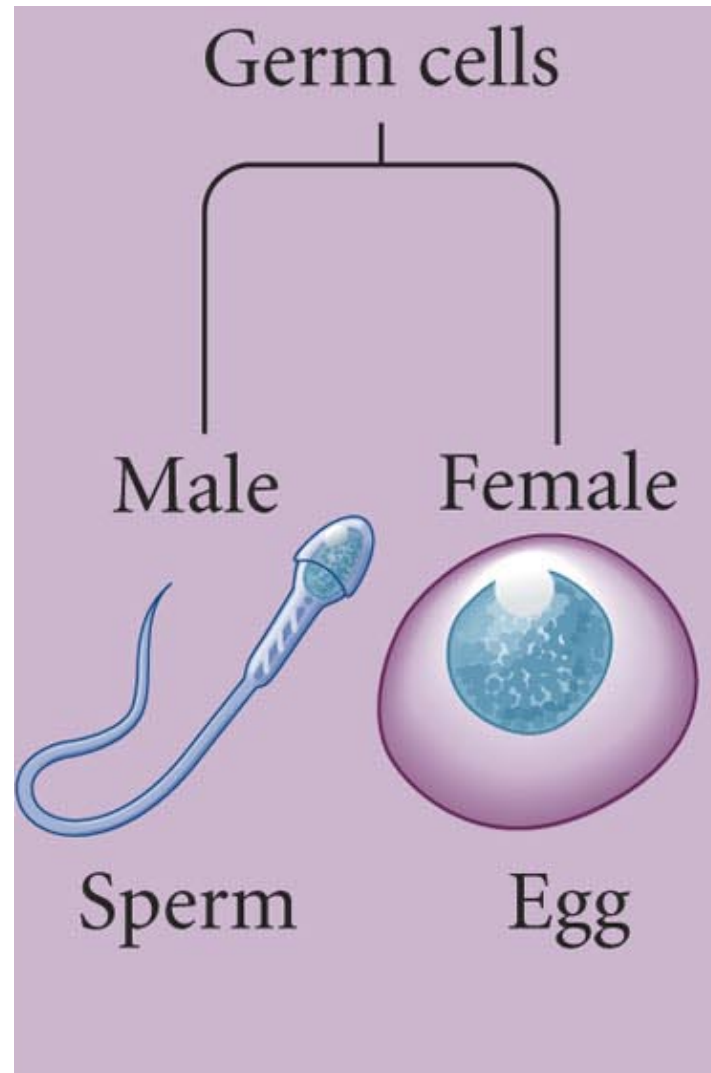


Copia addizionale di Fgf4 : le cellule della cartilagine sono indotte ad interrompere le loro divisioni molto più precocemente ed iniziare il differenziamento.

Pelo lungo, gene Fgf5 troncato: altera il ciclo del follicolo pilifero

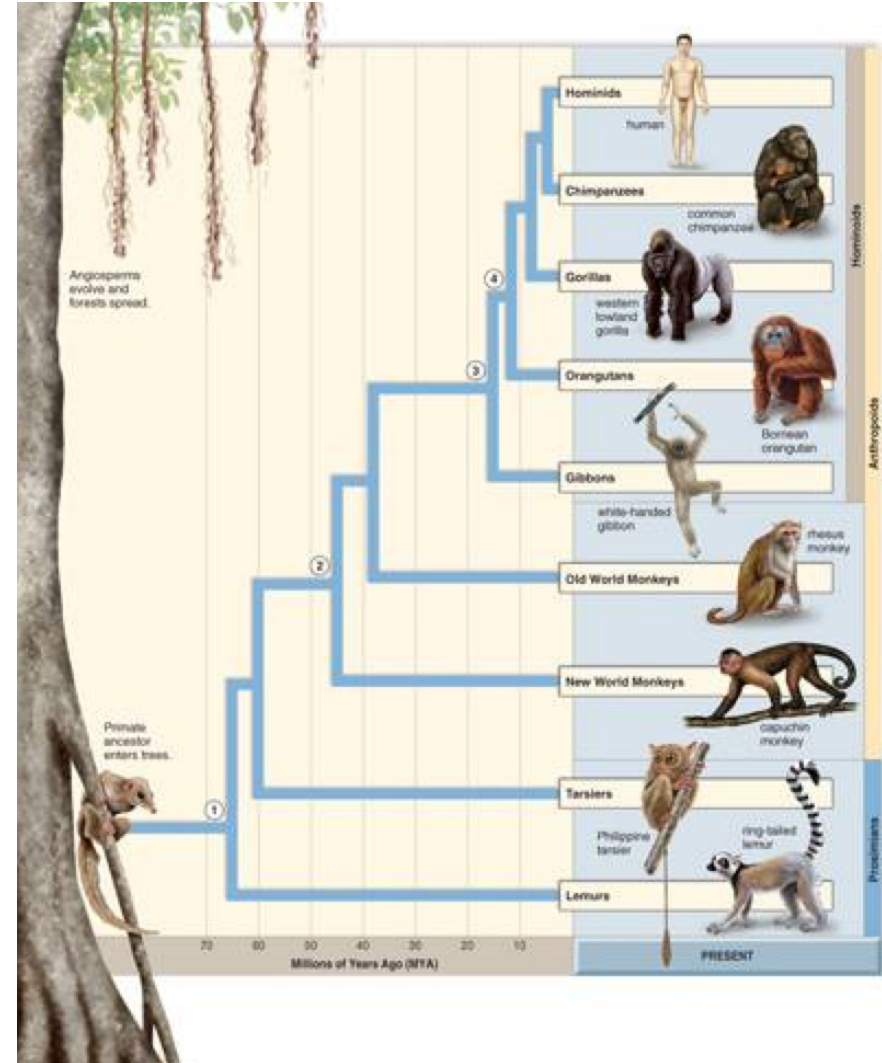
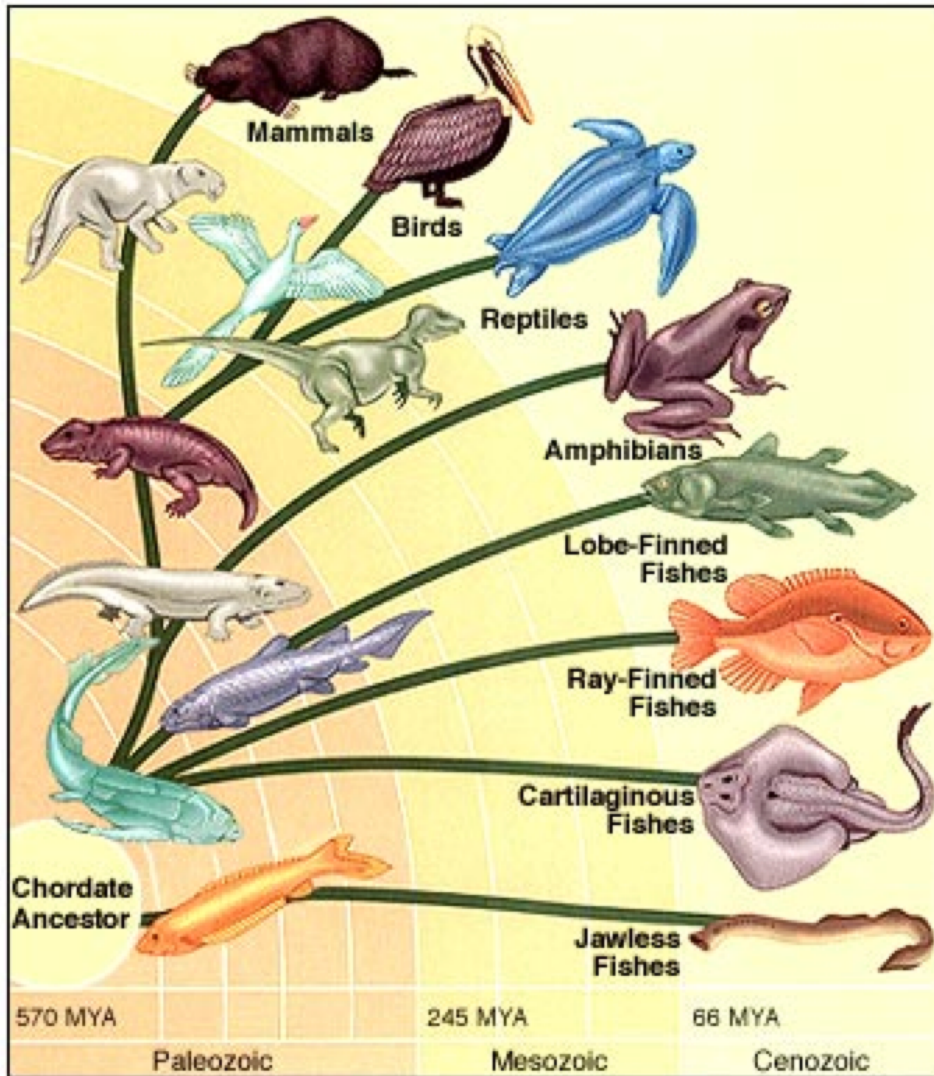
Riproduzione

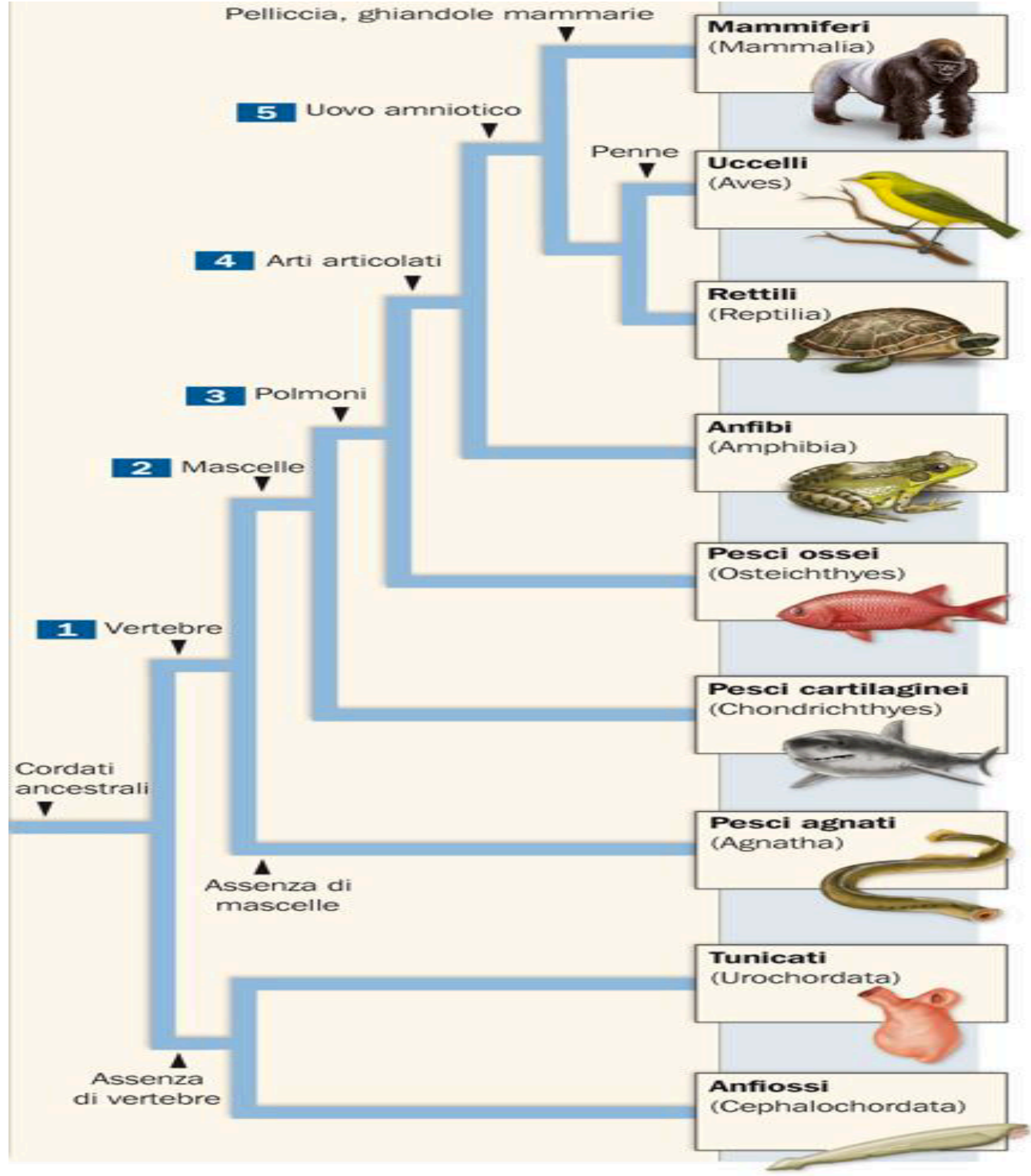
- Riproduzione: why and how is the germ line so special: come si formano le cellule della linea germinale, le uniche in grado di dare vita ad un nuovo organismo



Biologia dello Sviluppo

- Evoluzione: how do changes in development create new body forms: origine di nuove specie





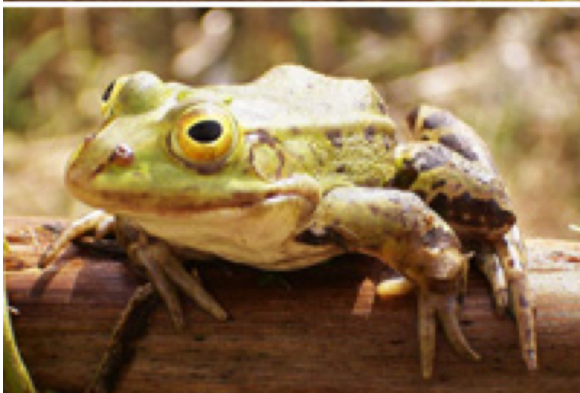
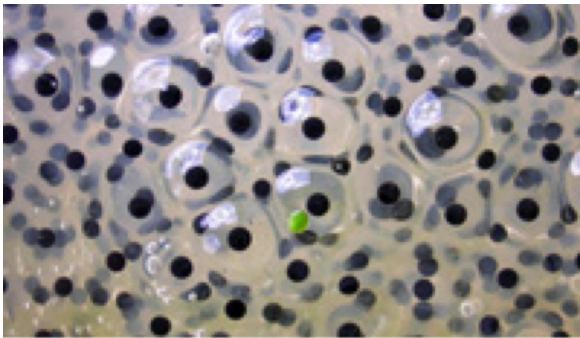
Biologia dello Sviluppo

- **Integrazione ambientale : how does the environment influence development**

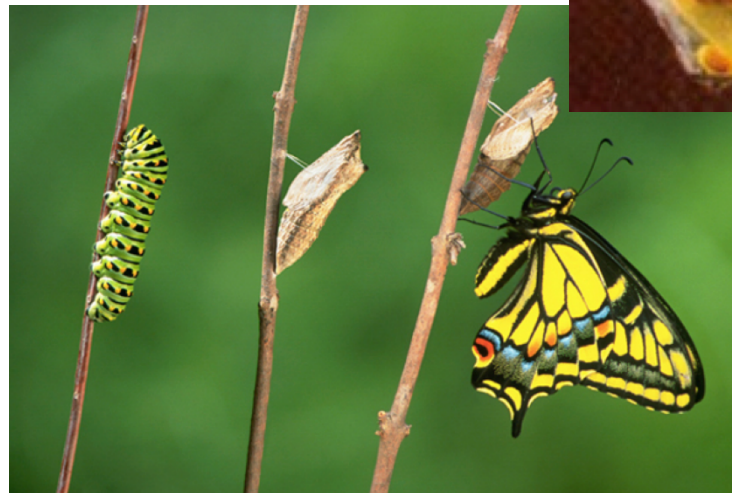
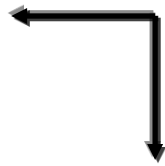
Temperatura sulla determinazione del sesso nei rettili

Biologia dello Sviluppo

- 1) Gametogenesi: formazione di uova e spermatozoi
- 2) Embriogenesi: Segmentazione, Gastrulazione e Organogenesi
- 3) Sviluppo post-embrionale: diretto o indiretto (metamorfosi).



Indiretto

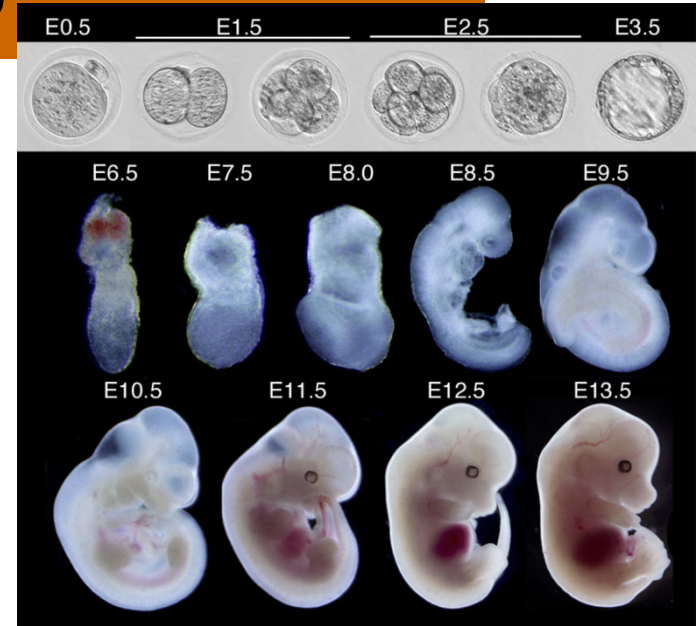


Diretto

Biologia dello Sviluppo

Metodi di studio:

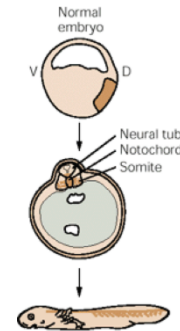
Embriologia descrittiva: osservazioni macro- e microscopiche delle varie fasi dello sviluppo.



Embriologia sperimentale: Manipolazioni delle cellule embrionali

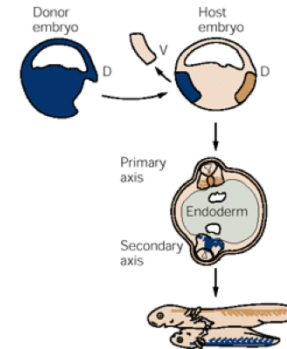
A Organizer grafts induce a twinned axis

The organizer region generates axial mesoderm during normal development

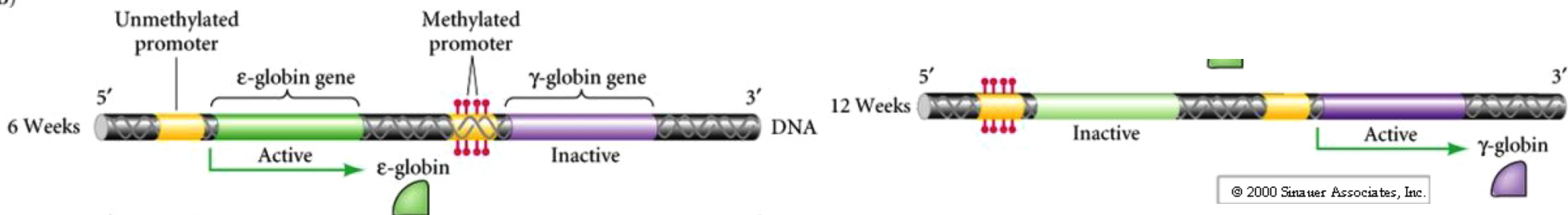


B Frog embryo with twinned axis

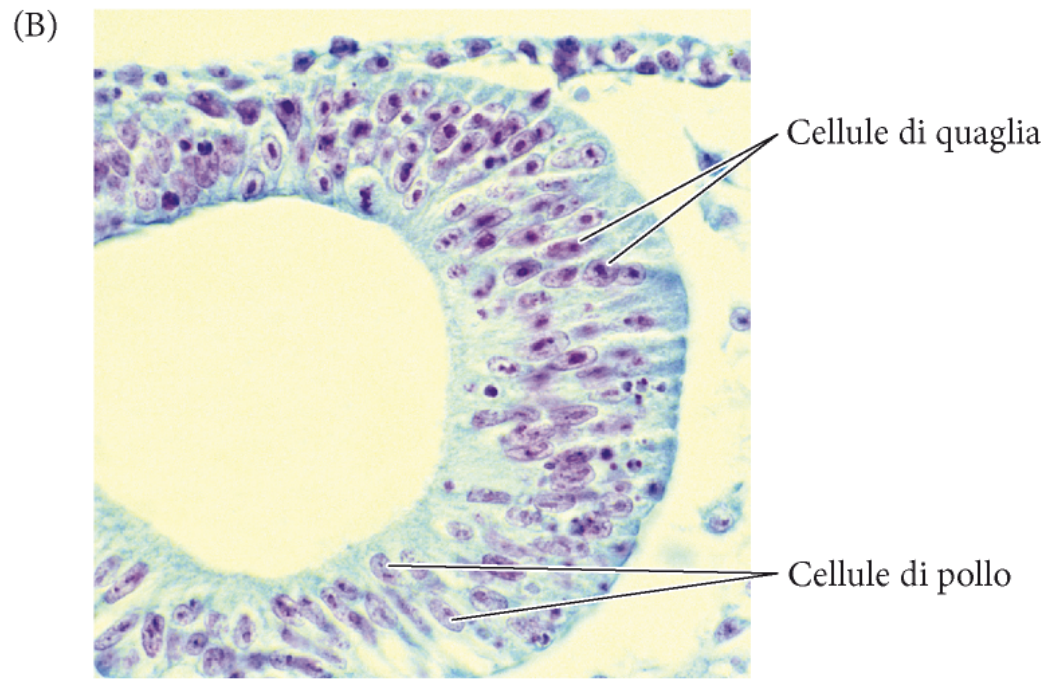
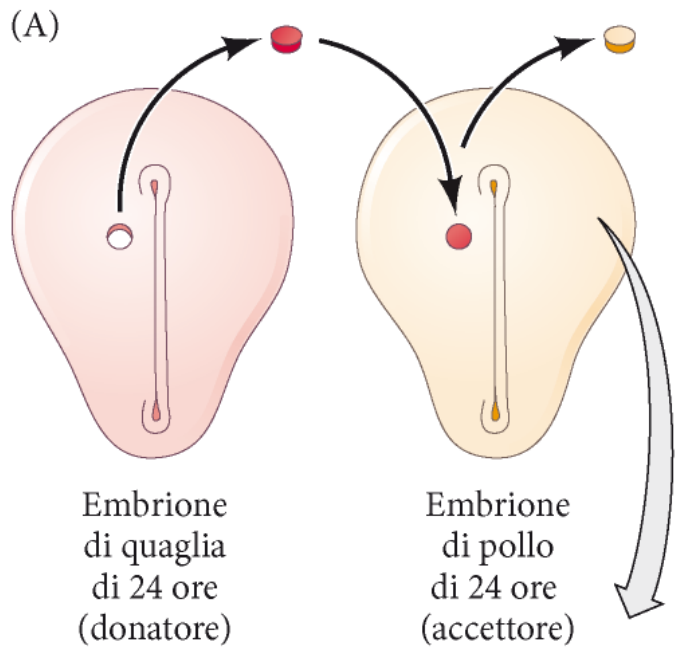
Grafted organizer region induces a secondary axis in host



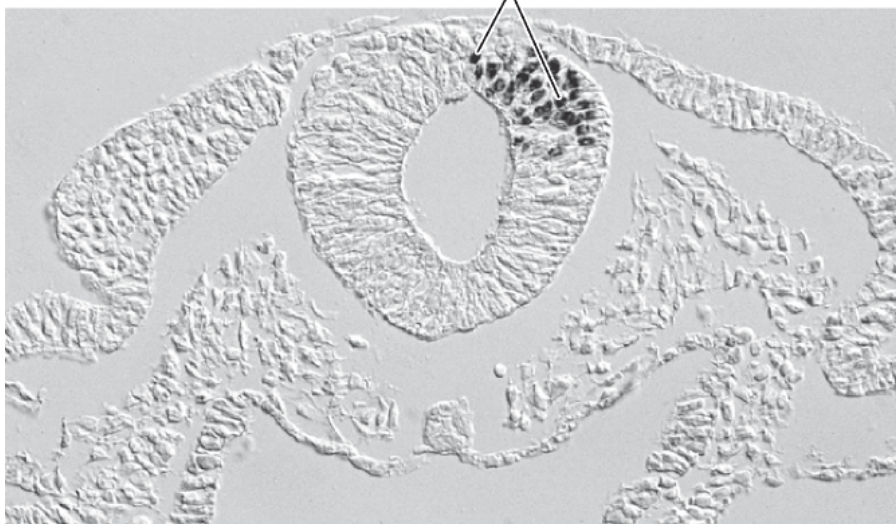
Genetica: regolazione dell'espressione genica



Genetic markers as cell lineage tracers

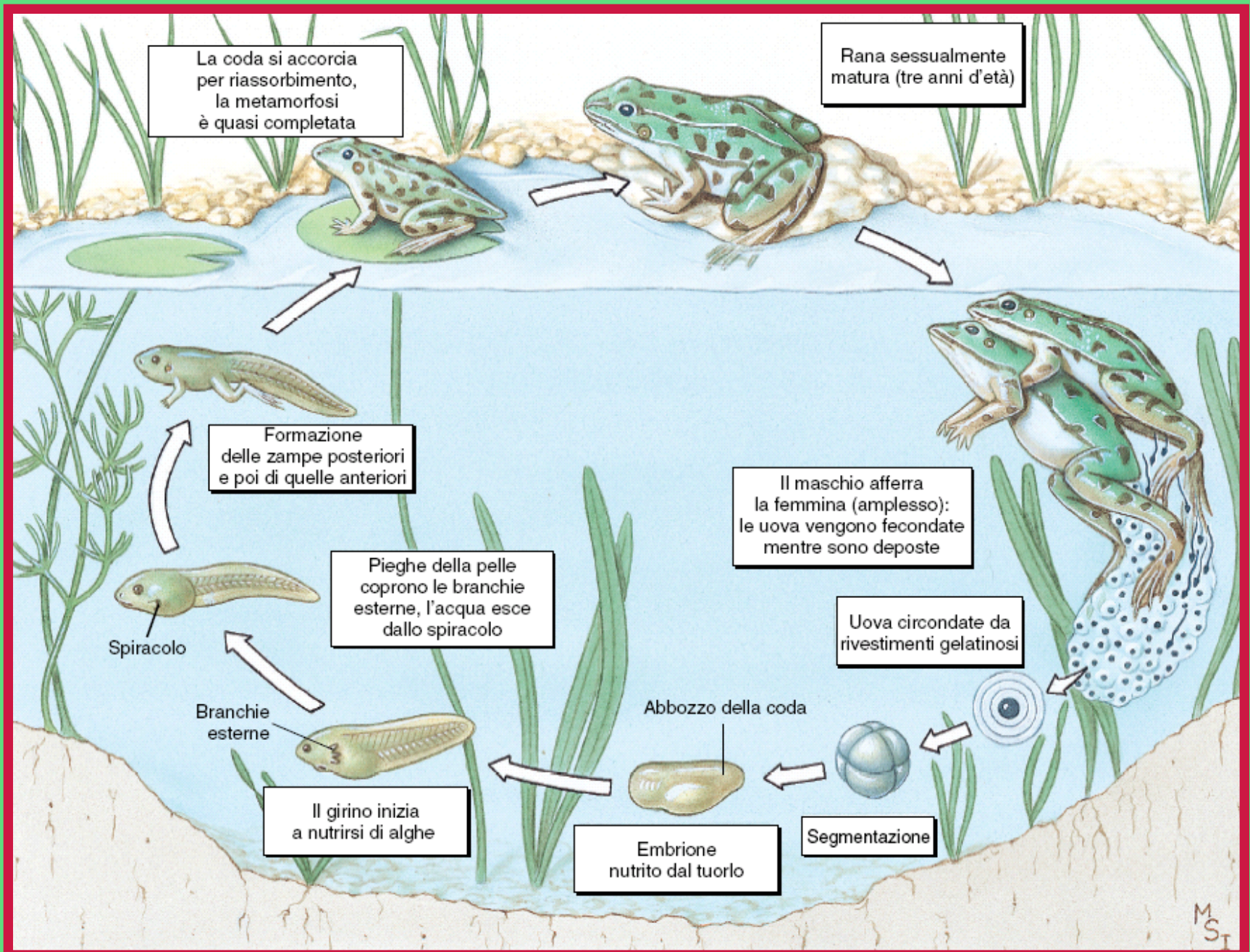


Cellule di quaglia

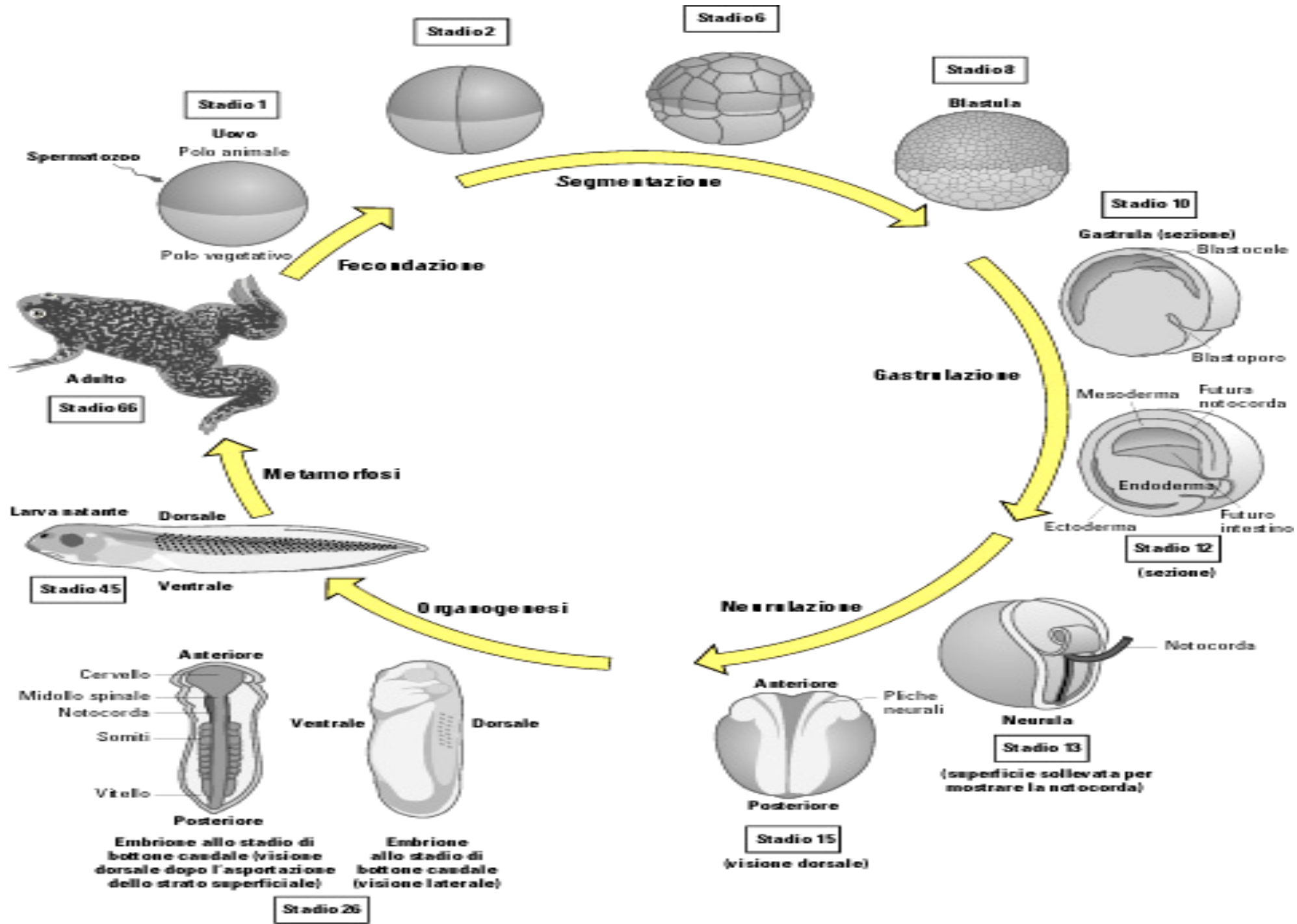


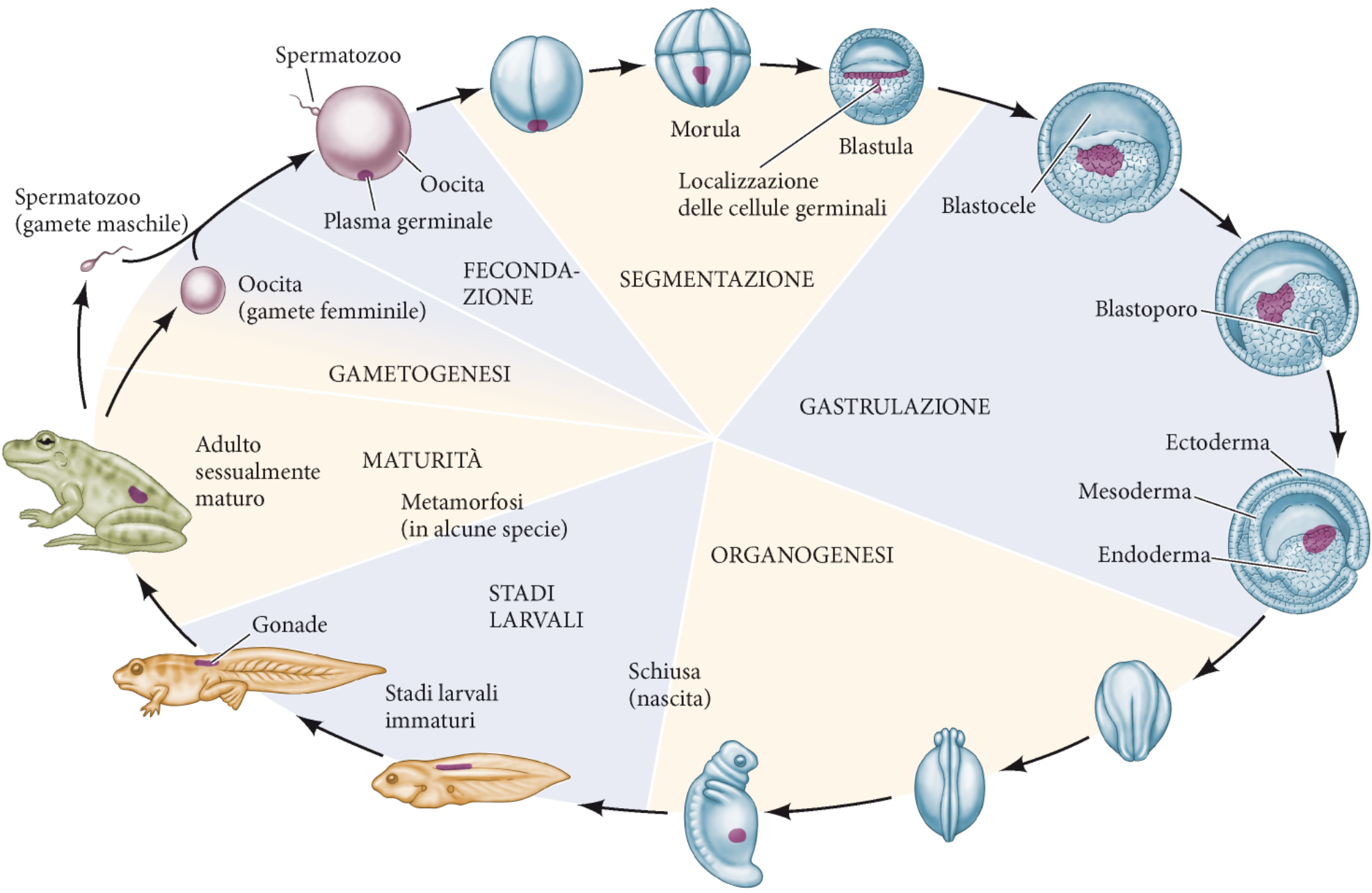
Embrione di pollo con una zona di cellule di quaglia nel tubo neurale

Ciclo vitale della rana



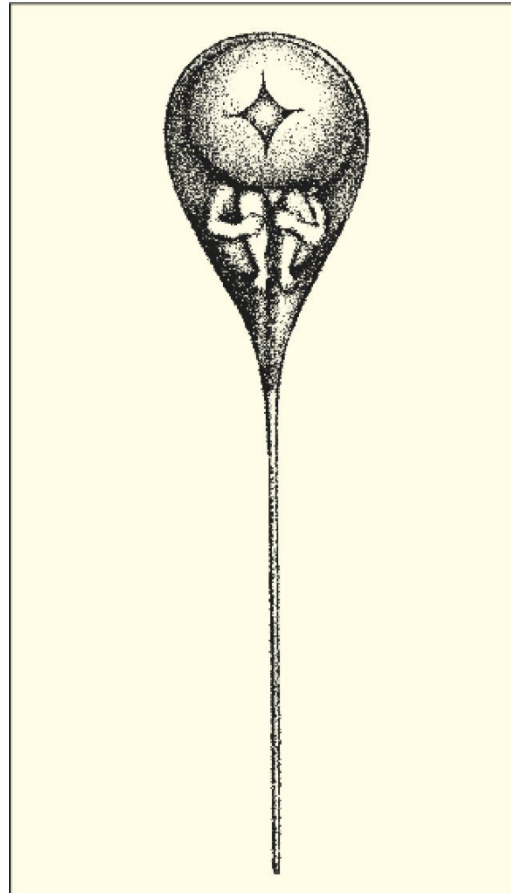
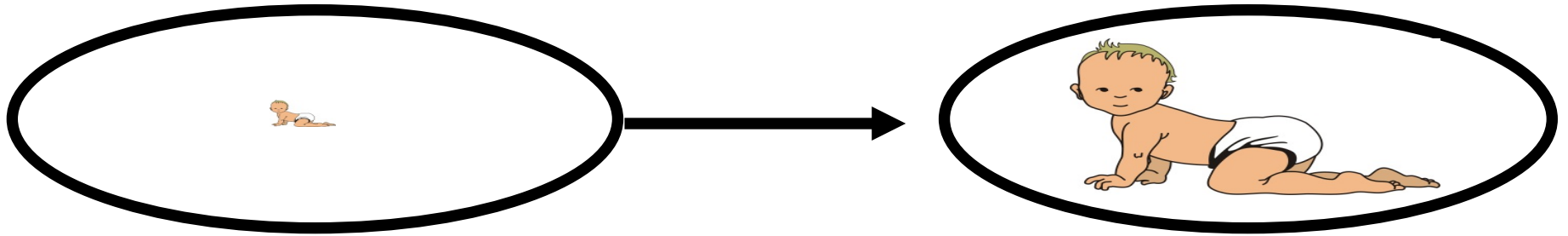
Le principali tappe dello sviluppo





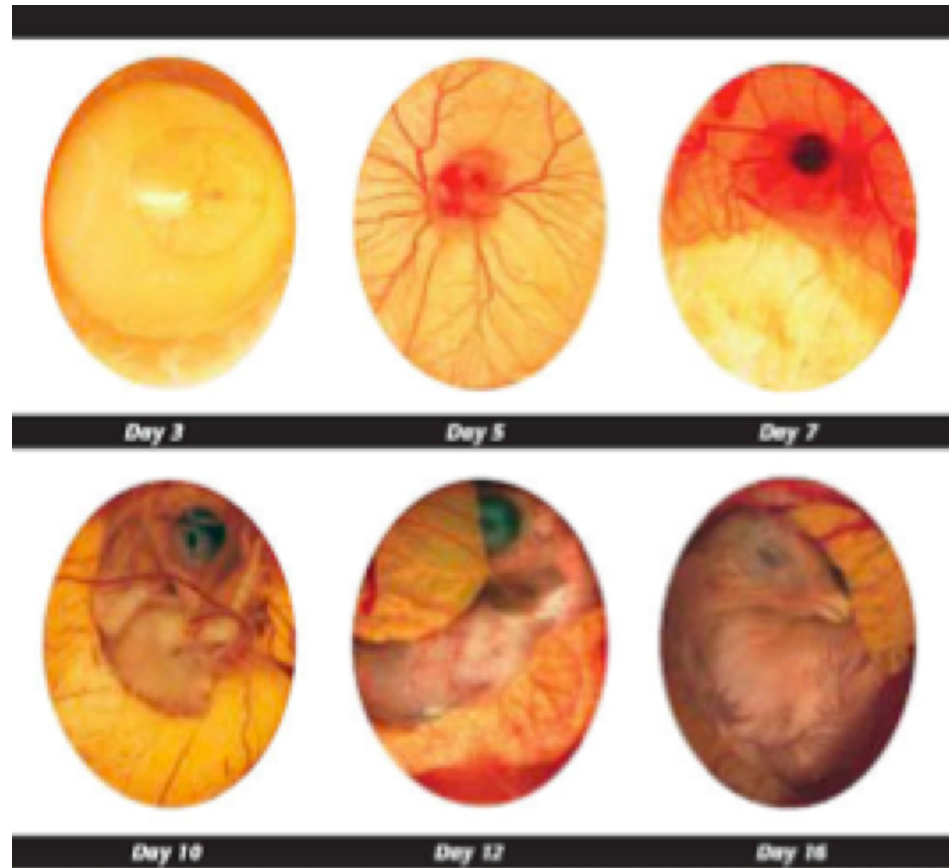
Preformismo o epigenesi?

Preformismo



Preformismo o epigenesi?

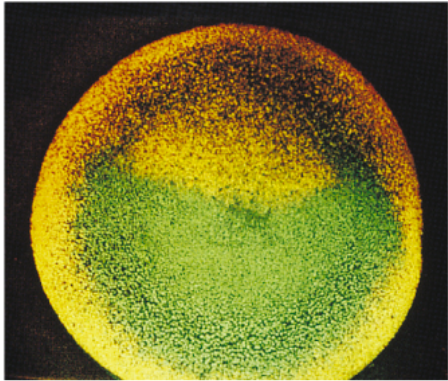
Epigenesi



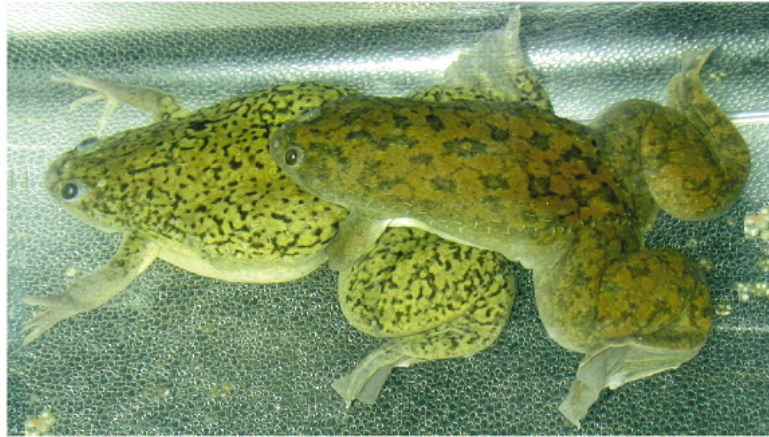
Preformismo o epigenesi?

- In 1672, Marcello Malpighi published the first microscopic account of chick development.
- Debate: epigenesis X preformation
 - Epigenesis: organs of the embryo are formed from scratch
 - Preformation: organs of the embryo are already present in miniature form
- In 1767, Kaspar Wolff proclaimed that he believed in the truth of epigenesis after working with chick embryos and seeing the heart and blood vessels to develop.
- The end of preformationism did not come until 1820s with Christian Pander, Karl Ernst von Baer, and Heinrich Rathke.

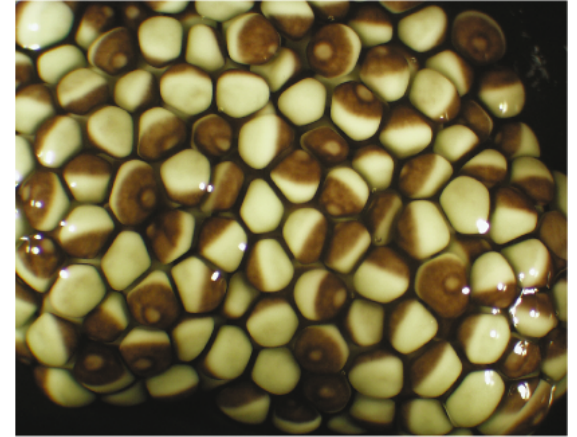
(A)



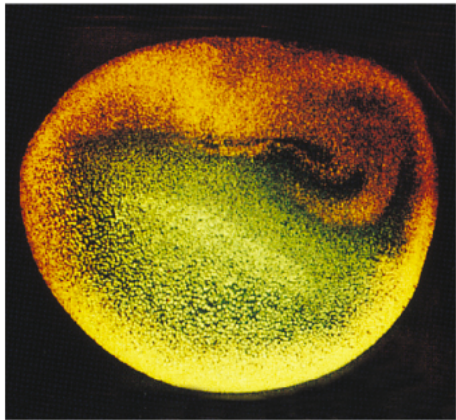
(B)



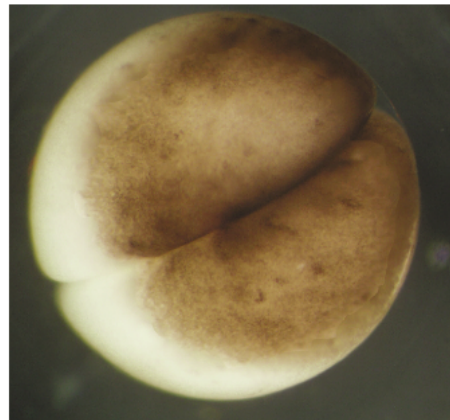
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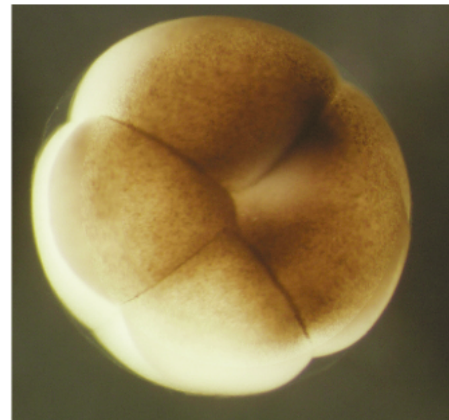
(D)



(E)



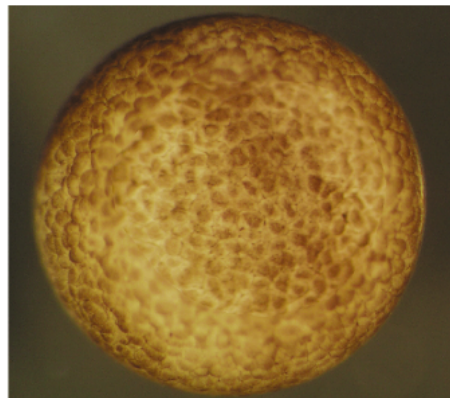
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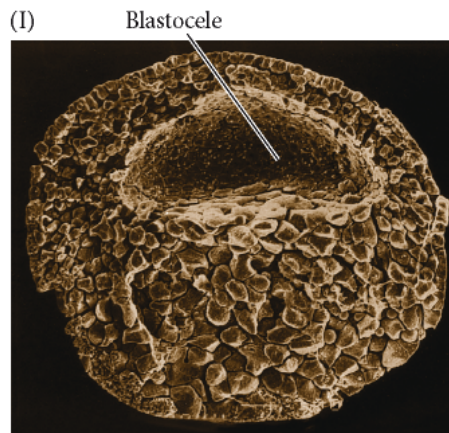
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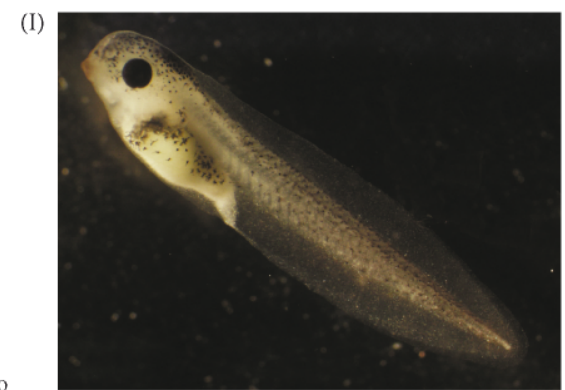
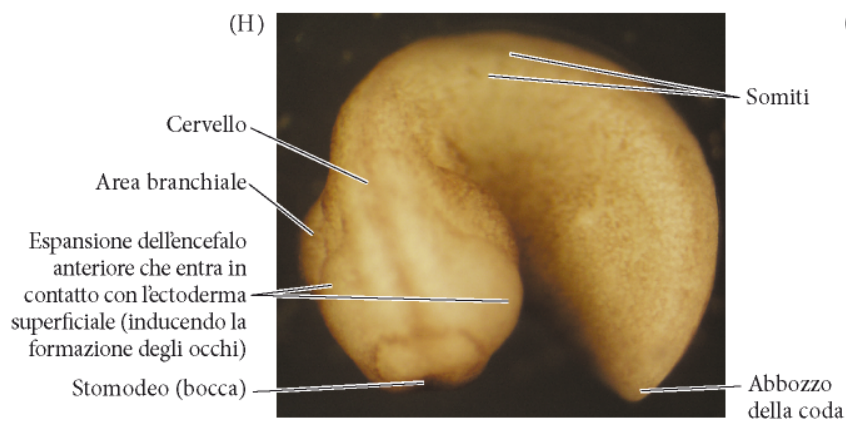
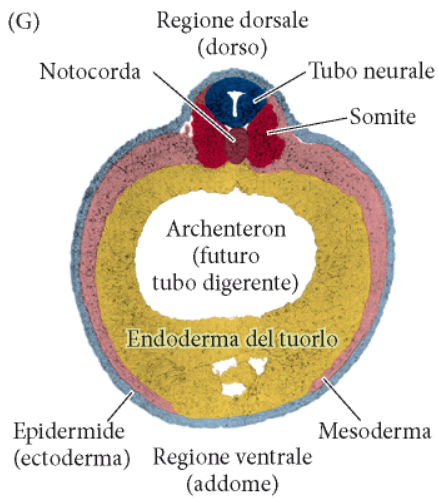
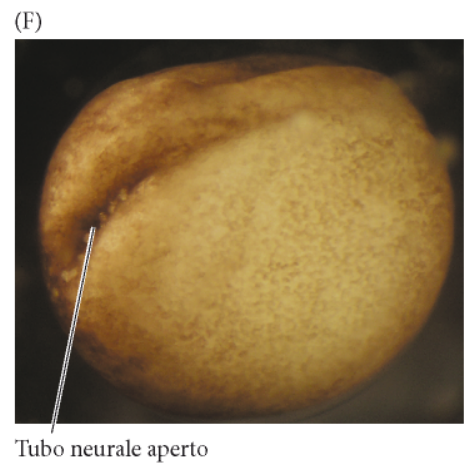
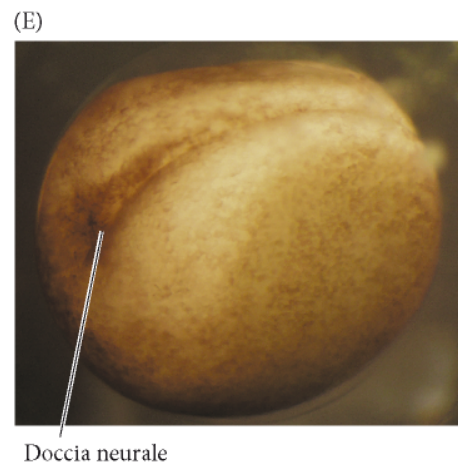
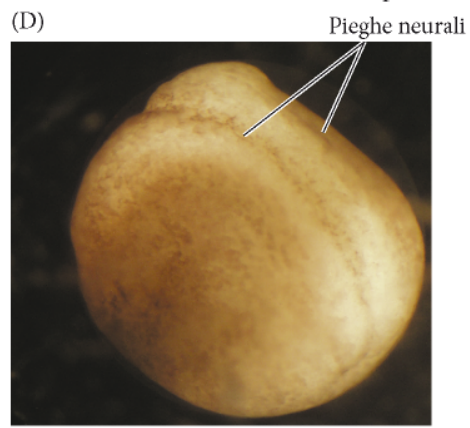
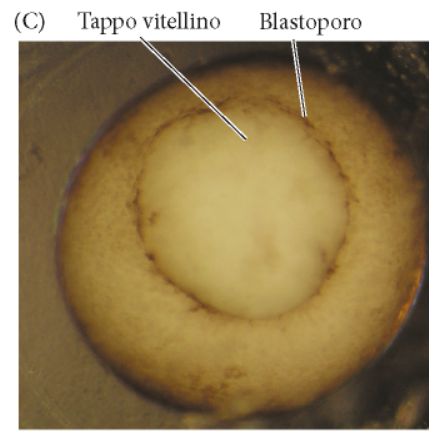
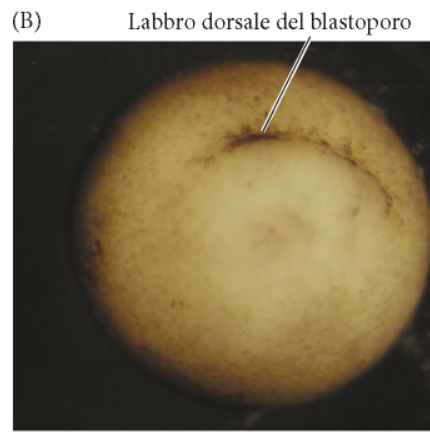
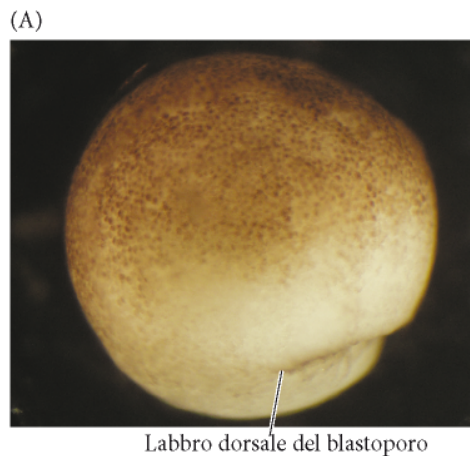


(H)



(I)

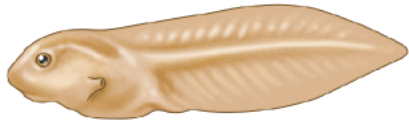




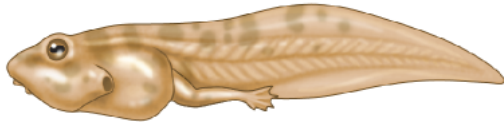
(A)



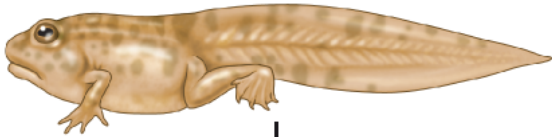
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)

