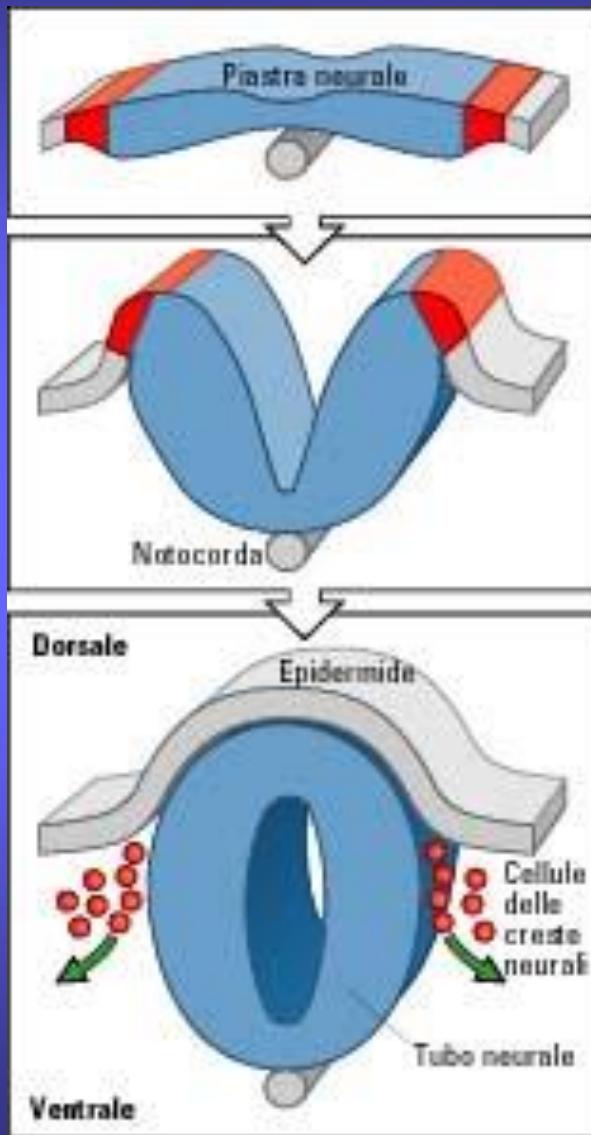


Specificazione delle Creste Neurali

Origine delle cellule delle creste neurali



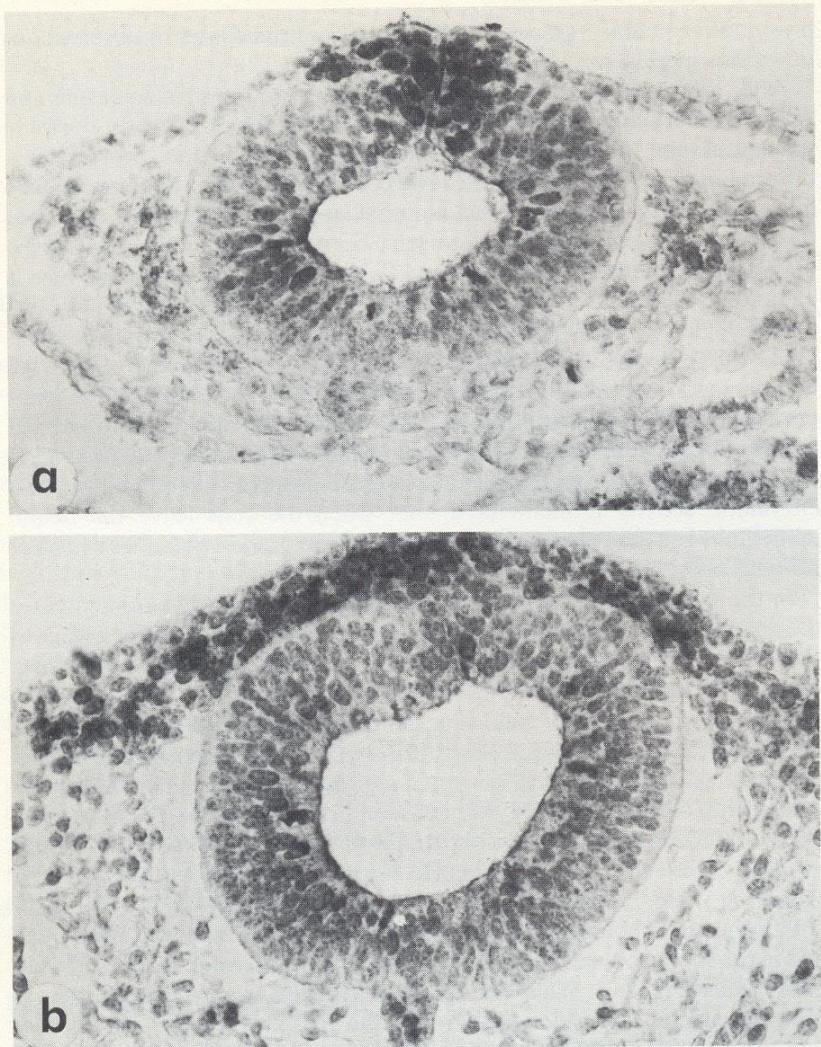
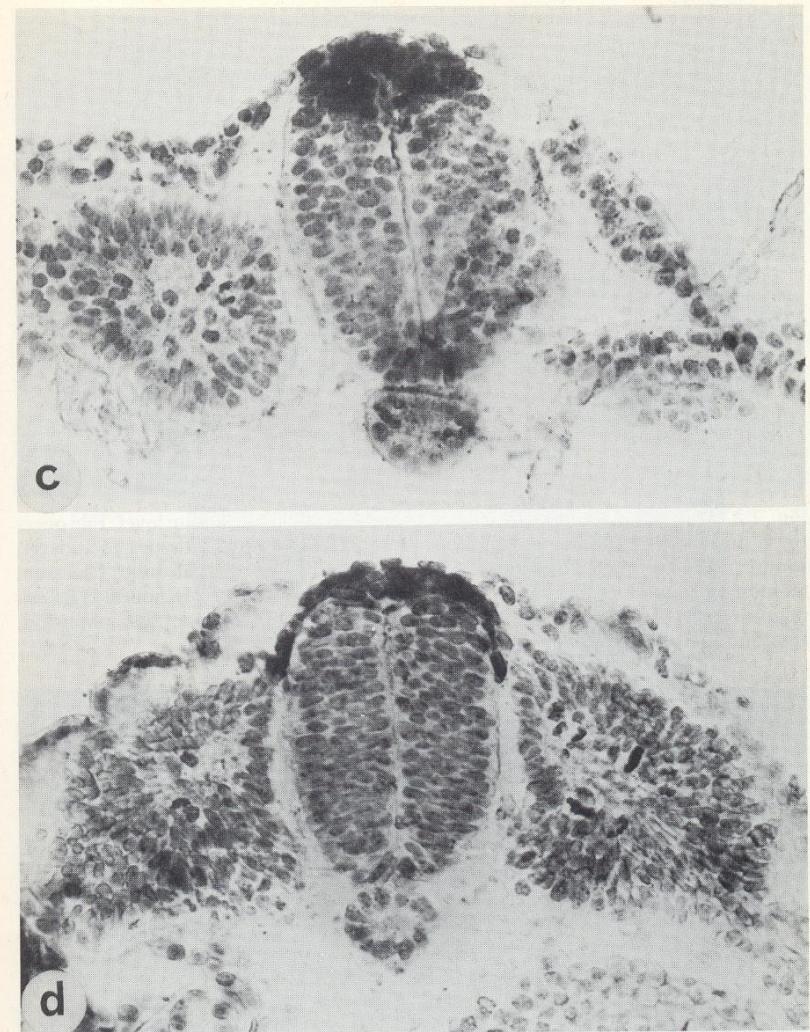
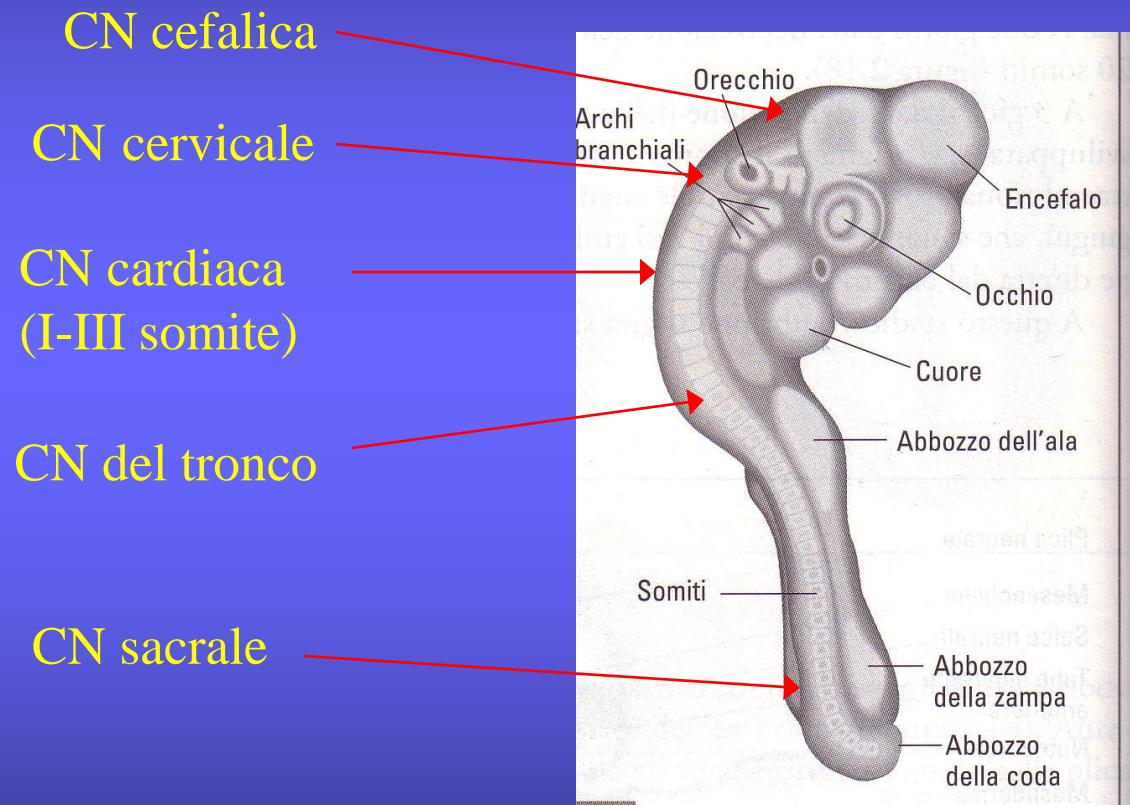


Fig. 2.1. The neural crest cells during (a) and after (b) closure of the neural tube at the mesencephalic level; at the trunk level, in (c) the crest is not yet individualized; in (d) crest cells are in the process of migration. Method of Karnovsky and Roots (1964) and action of iso-OMPA, an inhibitor of non-specific cholinesterases. ($\times 240$)



Classificazione sulla base della localizzazione della cresta neurale lungo l'asse antero-posteriore



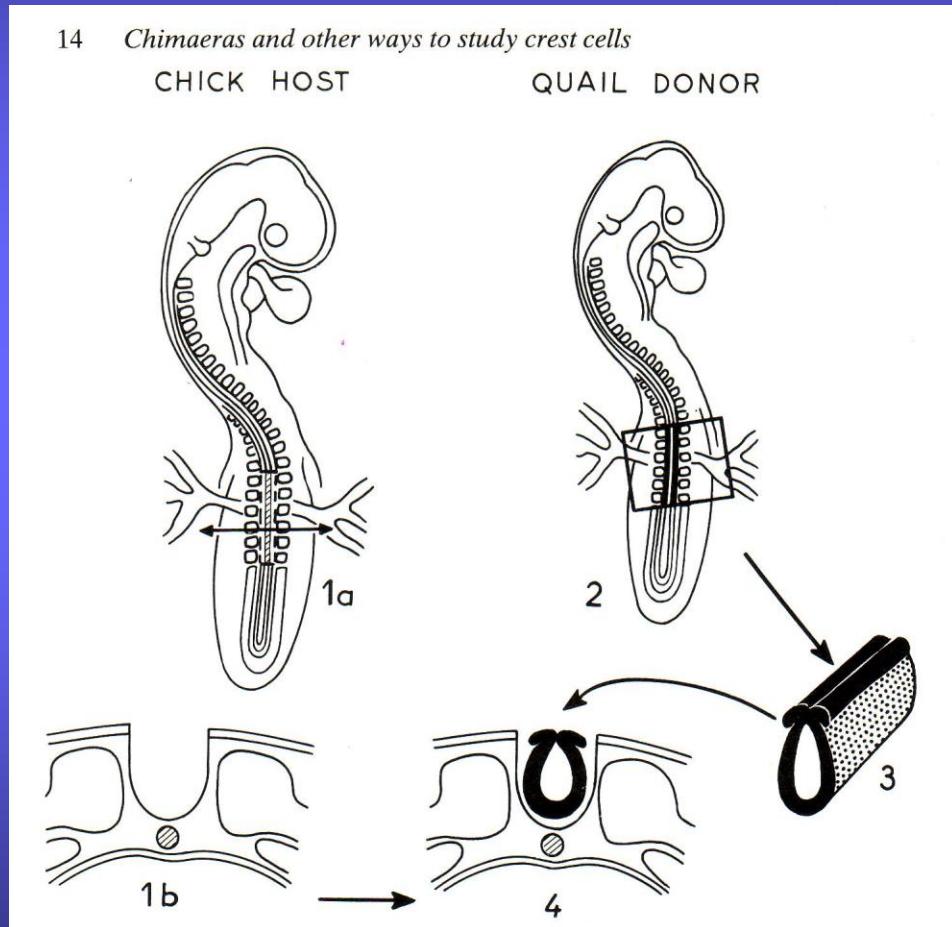
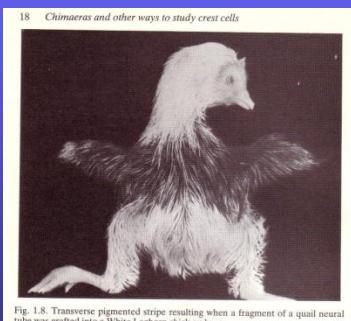
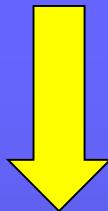
Come studiare le cellule della cresta neurale

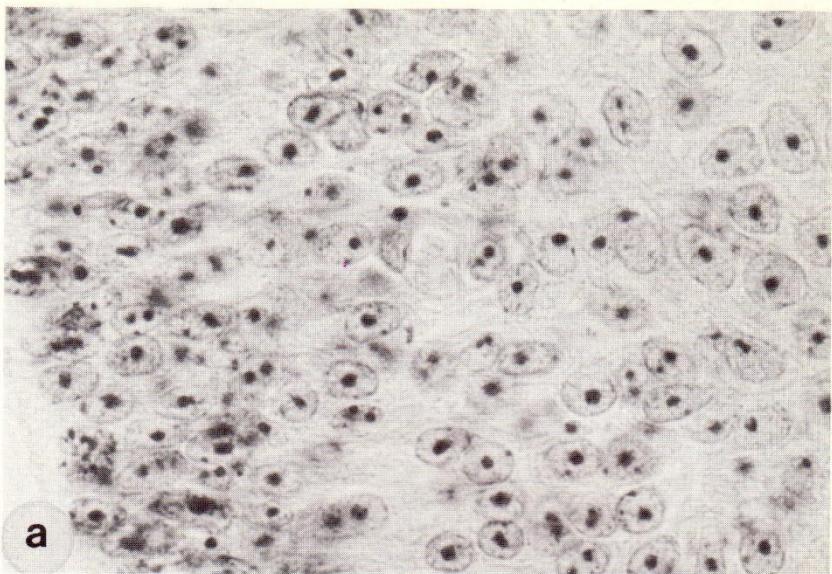
- Trapianti di cresta neurale sottoposte precedentemente a incorporazione di timidina triziata
- Asportazioni di regioni della cresta neurale

Gli ibridi quaglia-pollo

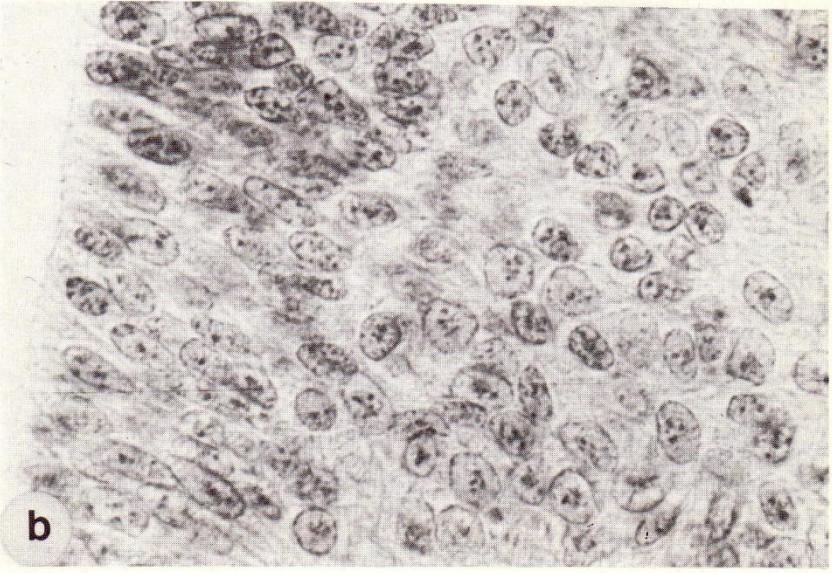


N. Le Douarin (1968)

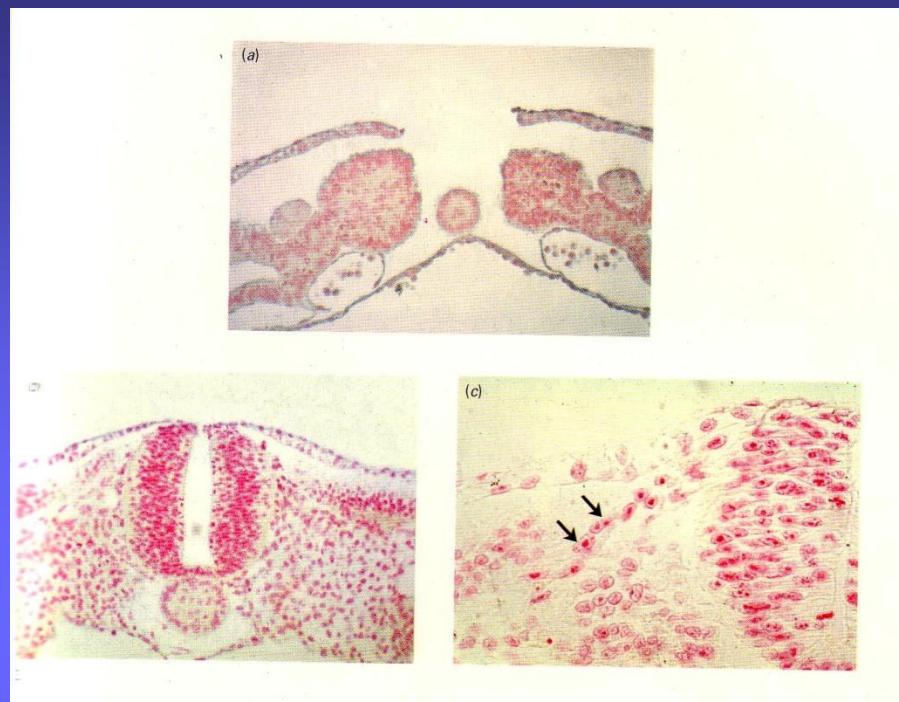




a



b

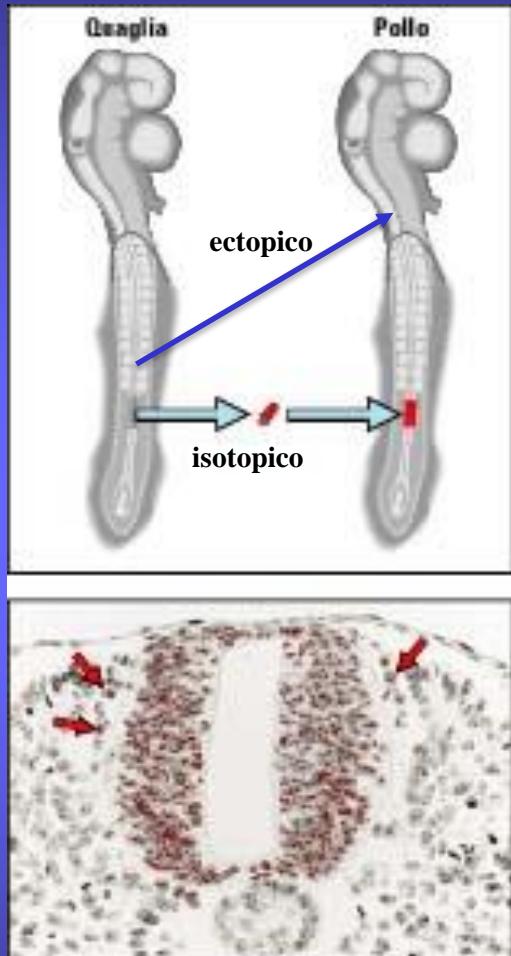


(a)

(b)

(c)

Colorazione Feulgen



1. Trapianti in regioni isotopiche
(dimostrano una correlazione tra il sito di inizio della migrazione e il tipo di derivato)
2. Trapianti in regioni ectopiche
(es. cresta neurale cervicale al posto della cresta neurale del tronco)
(dimostrano che le cellule di cresta neurale non sono già determinate all'inizio della migrazione)

CN cefalica → Mesoderma e cartilagini della testa

CN cervicale → Gangli parasimpatici

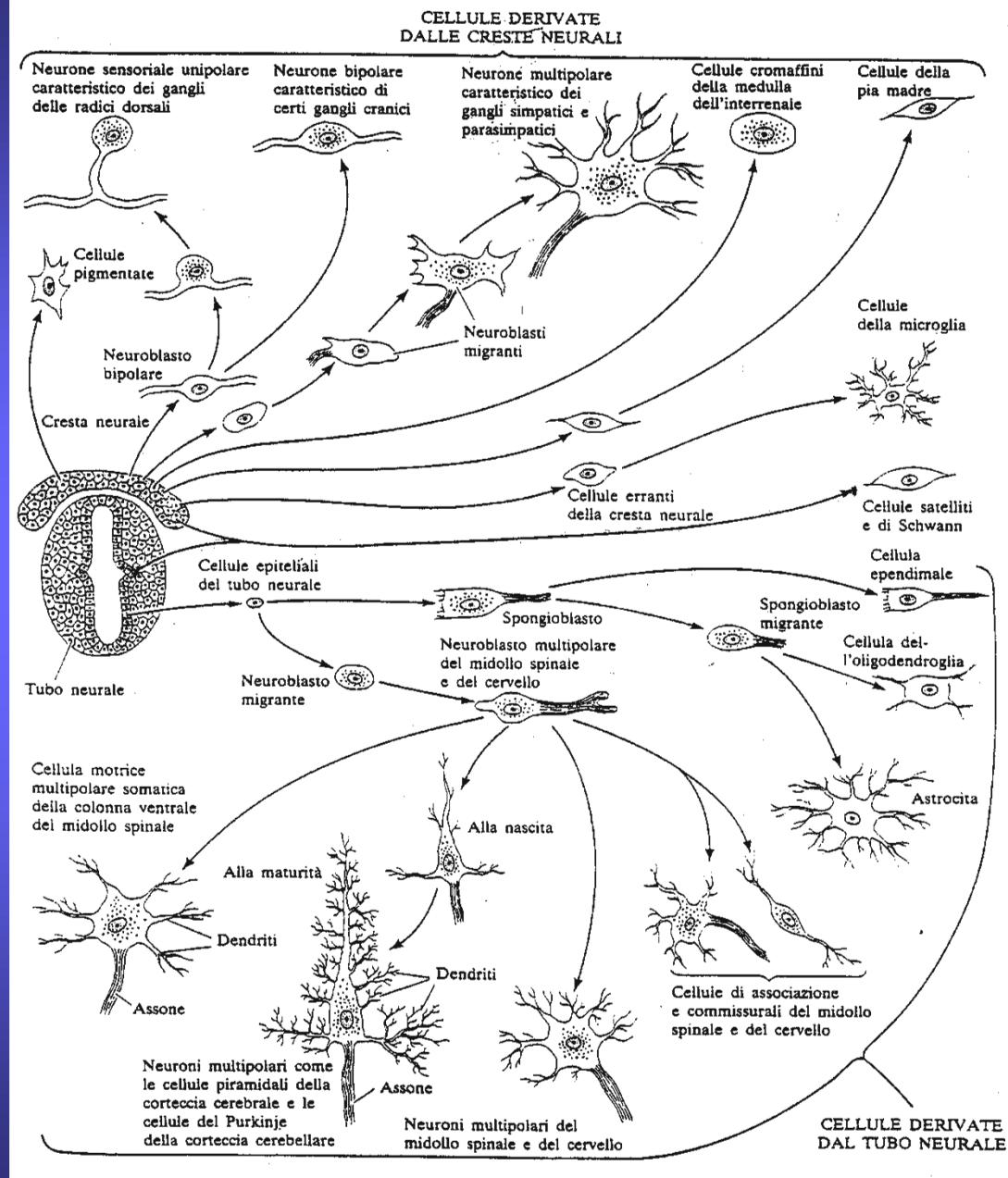
CN cardiaca (I-III somite) → Derivati muscolari e connettivali delle grandi arterie

CN del tronco → Gangli simpatici e spinali

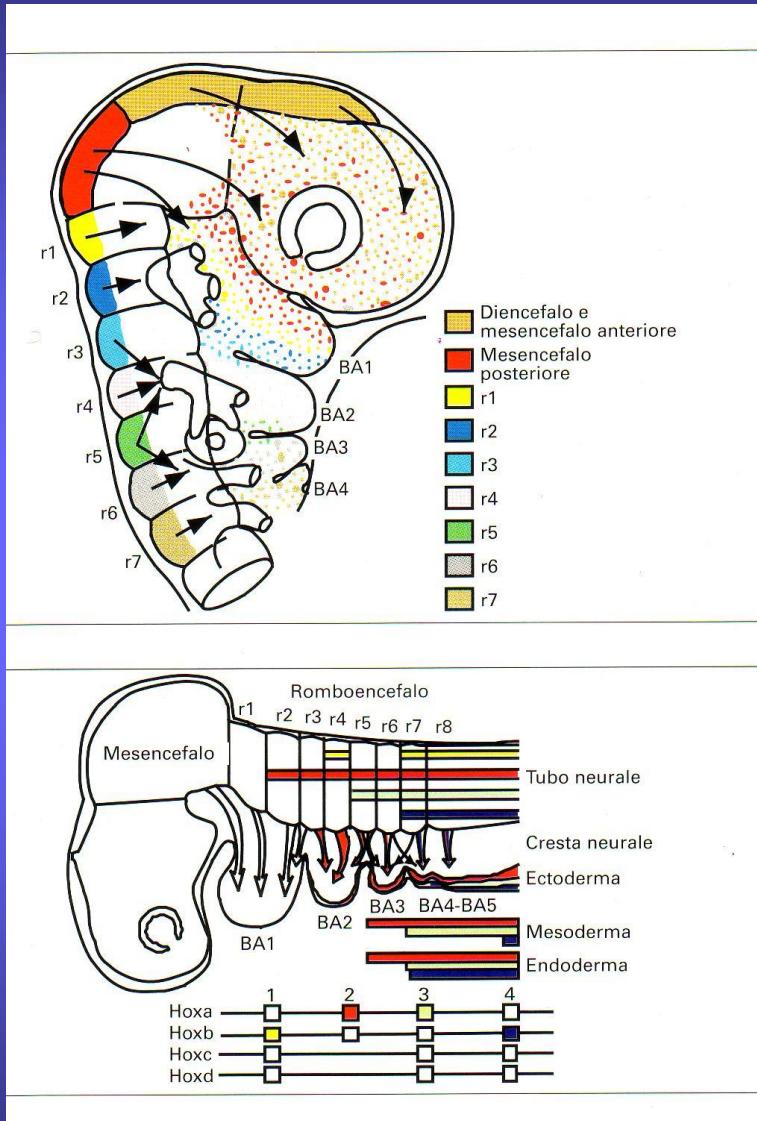
CN sacrale → Gangli parasimpatici e gangli enterici

I derivati cellulari delle creste neurali

- Sistema nervoso periferico:
 - gangli spinali
 - gangli simpatici
 - gangli parasimpatici
 - Cellule di Schwann
 - Cellule pigmentate: melanociti
- Derivati endocrini:
 - midollare del surrene
- Derivati mesenchimali:
 - cartilagine ed ossa della faccia
- Derivati connettivali:
 - connettivo e muscolatura delle arterie
 - endotelio e stroma corneale

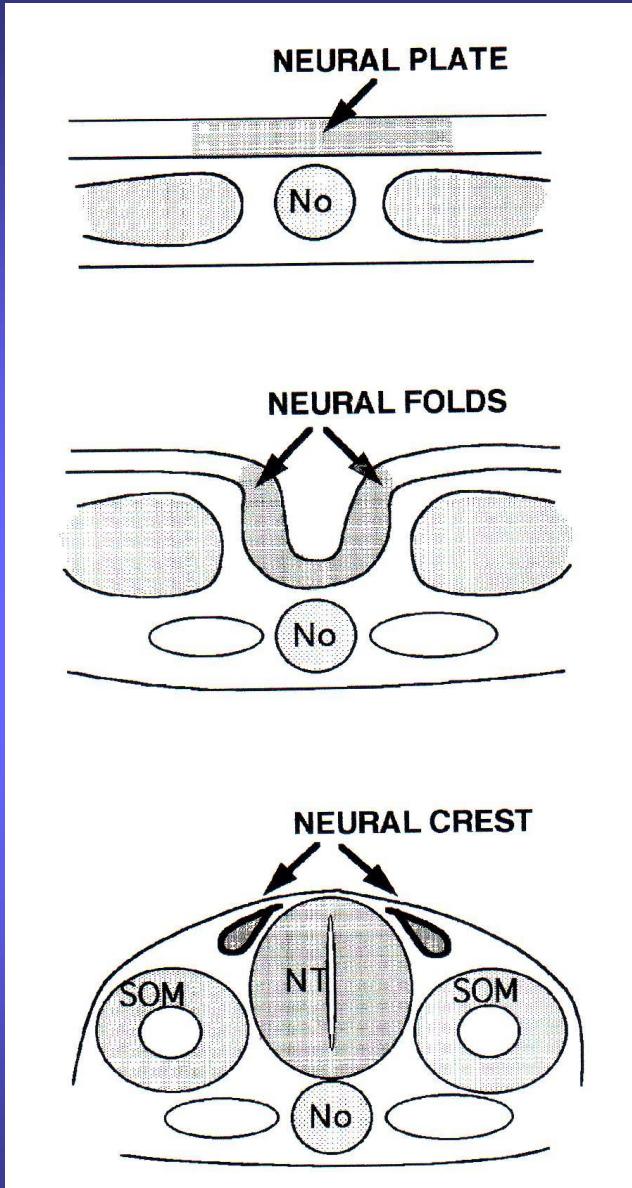


Cresta neurale cefalica



Derivati:

1. mesenchima della testa,
2. neuroni e nervi cranici,
3. connettivo di timo, tiroide e paratiroide
4. cartilagine della mandibola e dell'orecchio interno



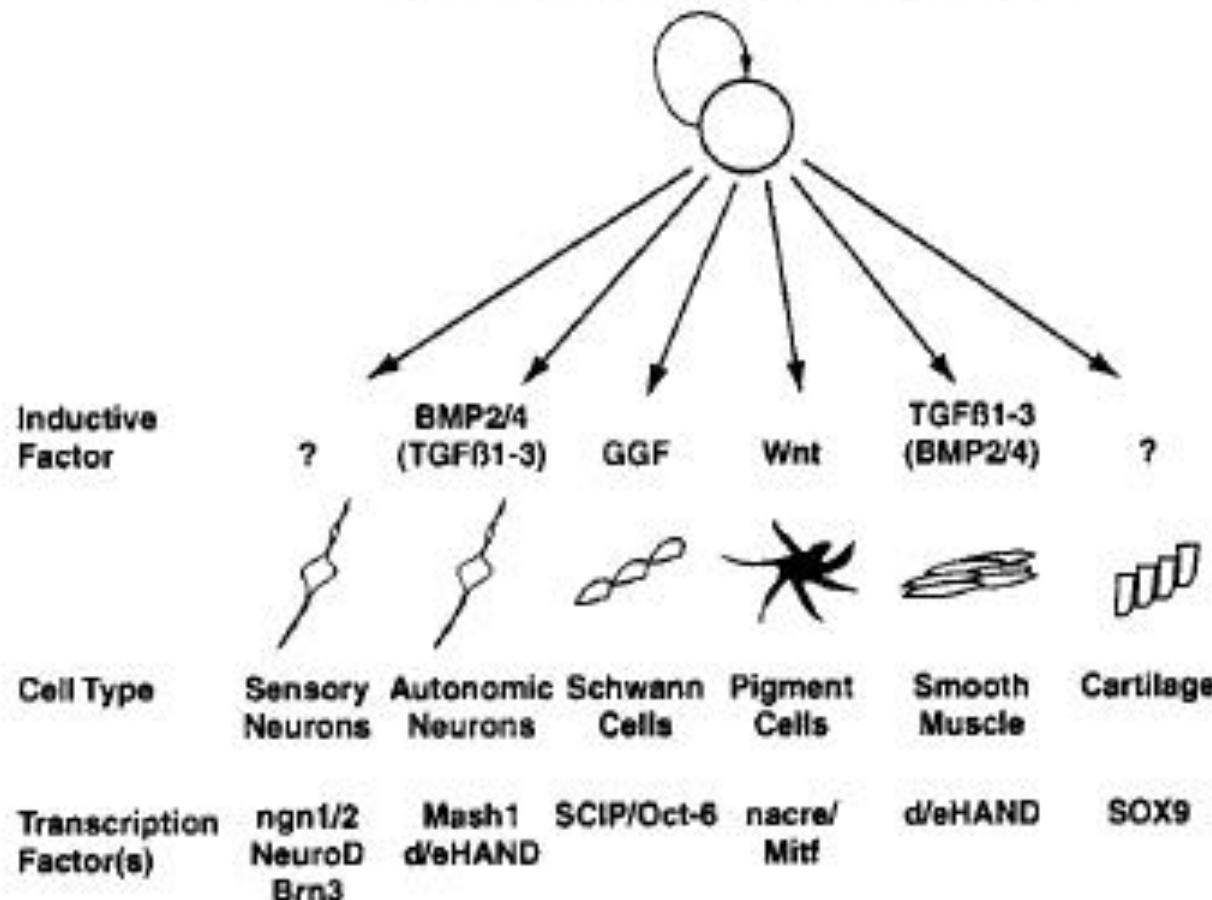
Le cellule delle creste neurali vengono ad originarsi dagli stessi precursori del tubo neurale ?

I progenitori della NC vengono determinati e segregati alla chiusura del tubo neurale, benchè il territorio di cresta cominci ad essere definito ancor prima della neurulazione.

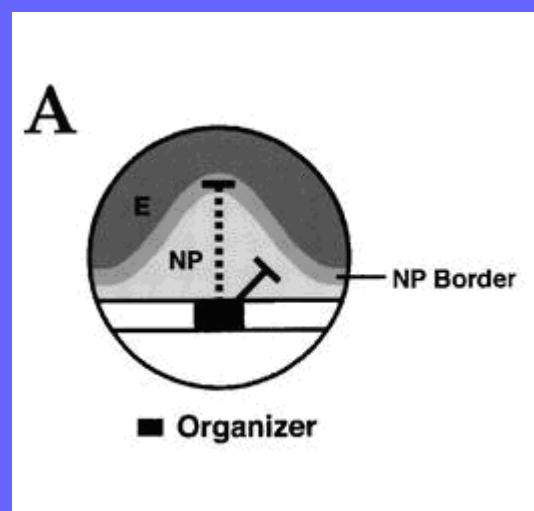
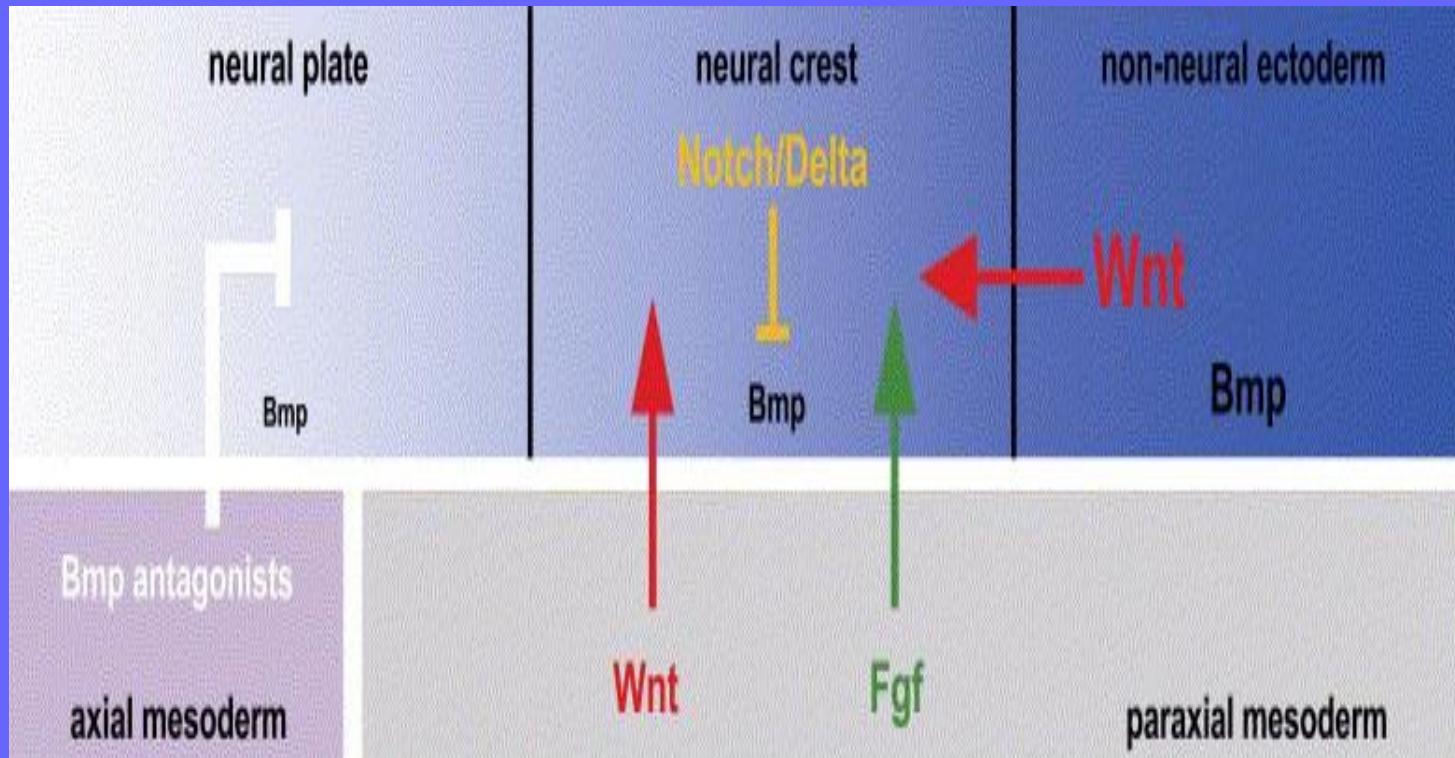
Ectoderma



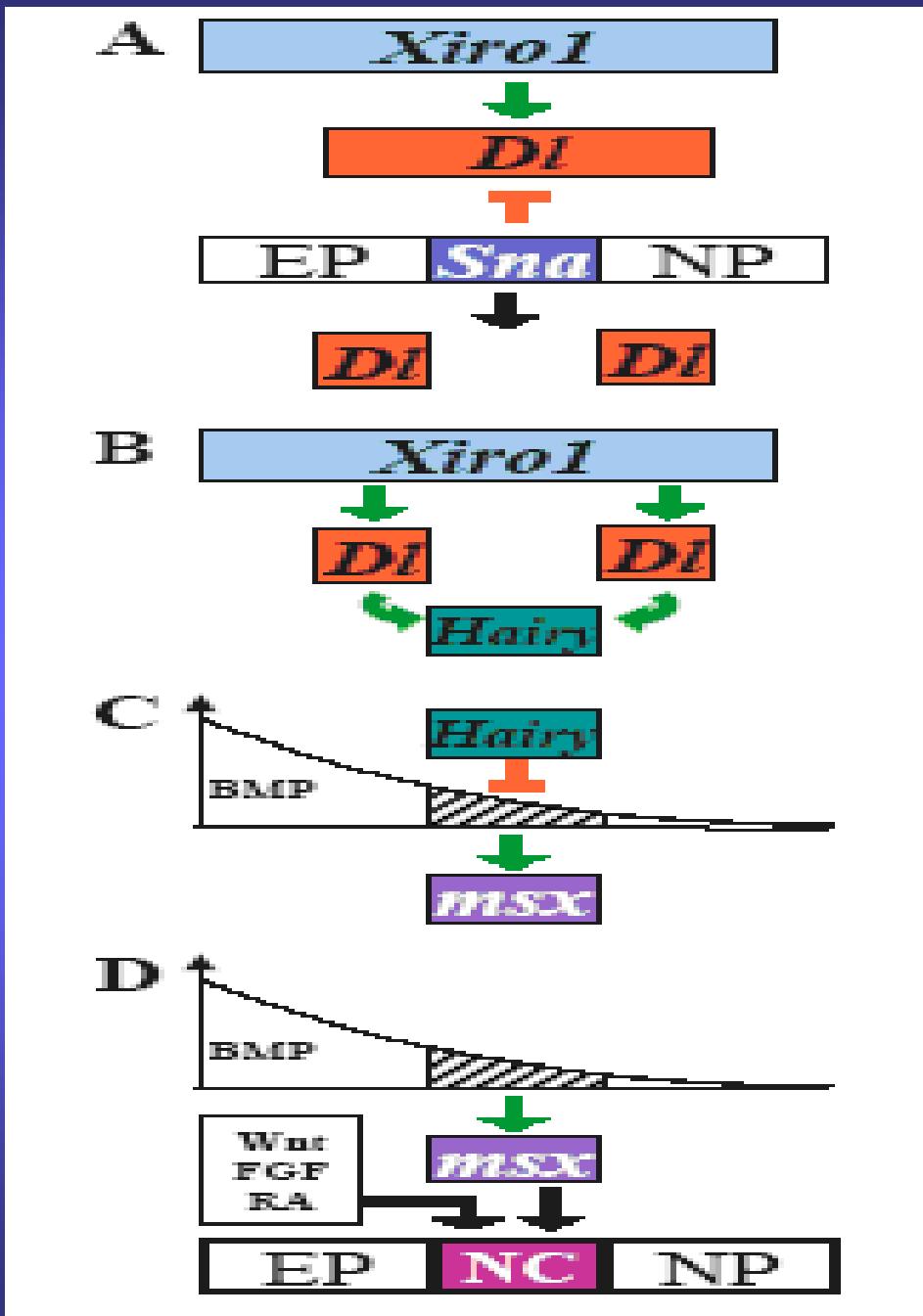
Multipotent Neural Crest Progenitor



- **Quali sono i fattori che determinano la NC ?**
- La placca neurale e l'epidermide sono responsabili della determinazione delle cellule della NC
- I fattori coinvolti sono BMP e WNT



I segnali che agiscono a livello del territorio di cresta.

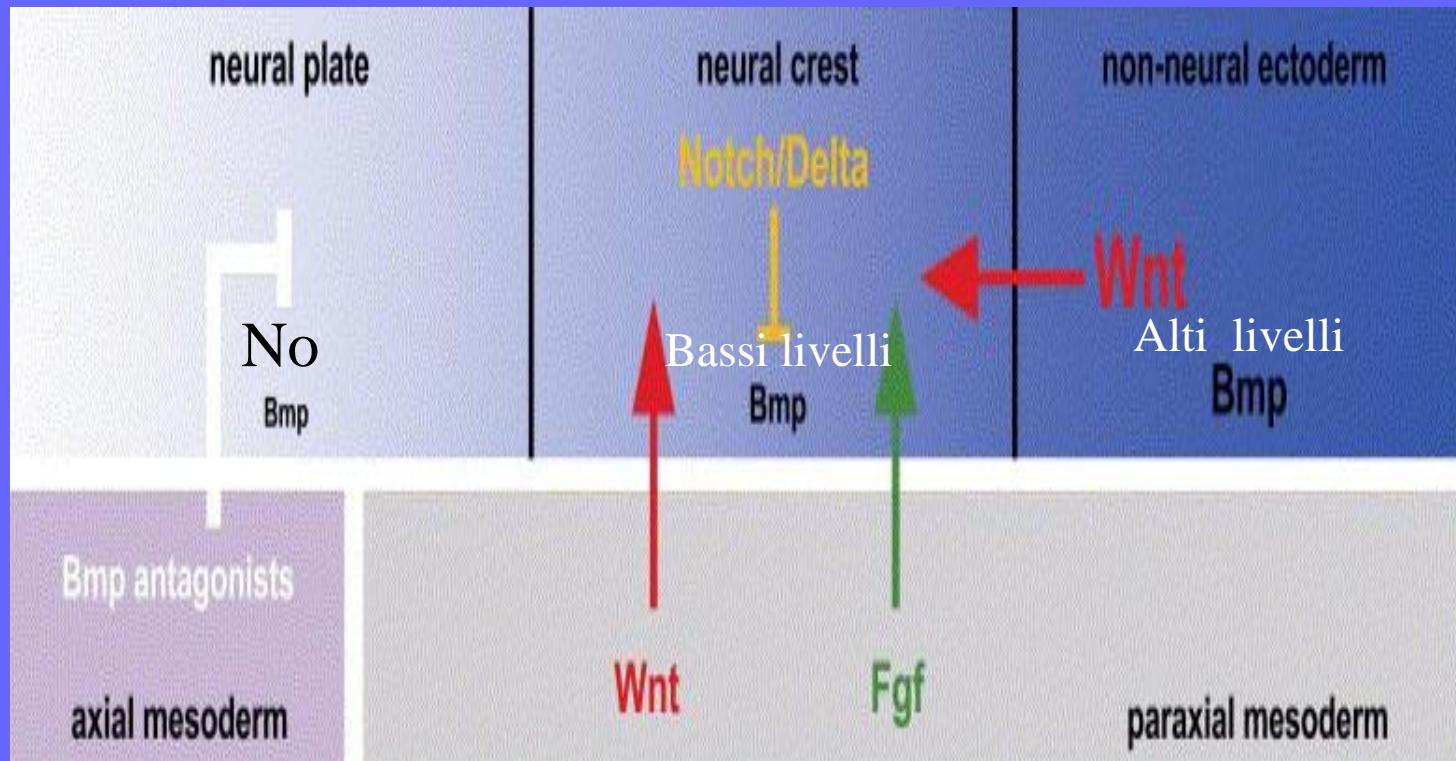


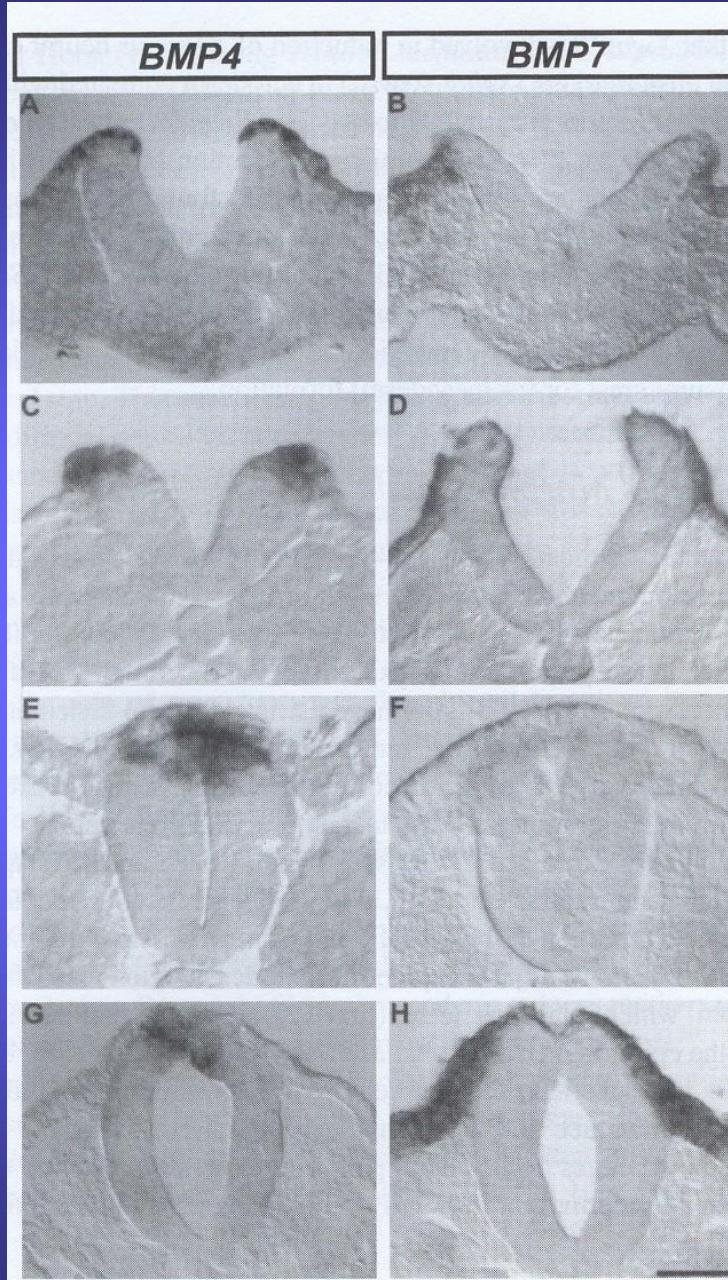
Gastrula iniziale

Gastrula tardiva

La cascata Delta-Notch
e la inibizione di BMP

Mayer et al, 2004

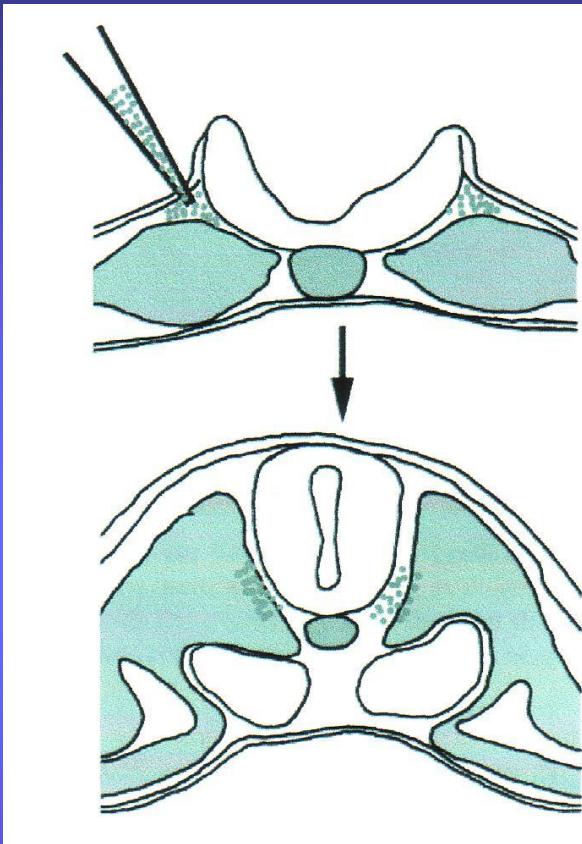




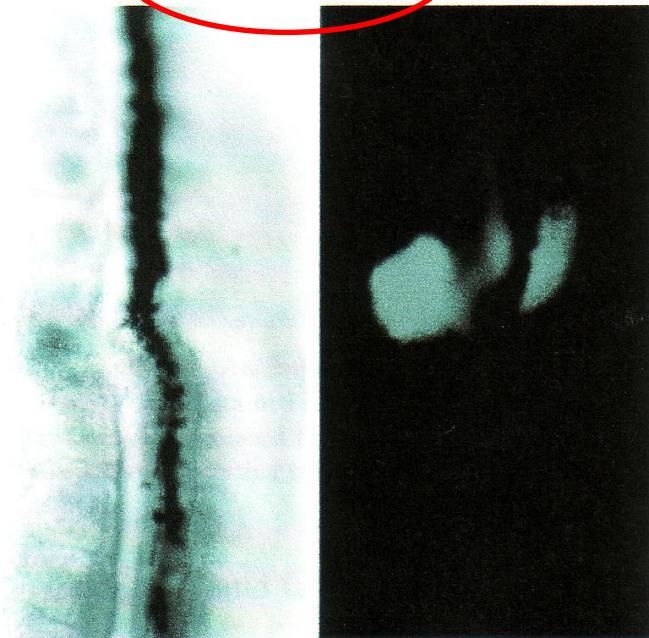
BMP4 è uno dei responsabili della formazione dei progenitori NC

L'azione di BMP è tempo dipendente:

1. Fase precoce: BMP indipendente
2. Fase intermedia: BMP dipendente
3. Fase tardiva: BMP indipendente

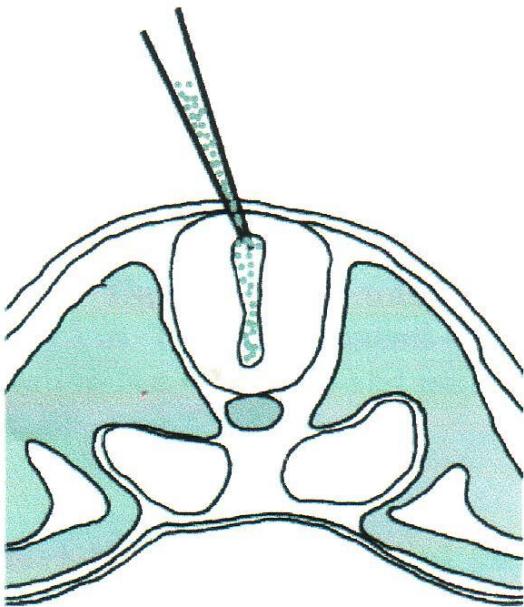


Noggin cell injection- open neural plate
Slug expression

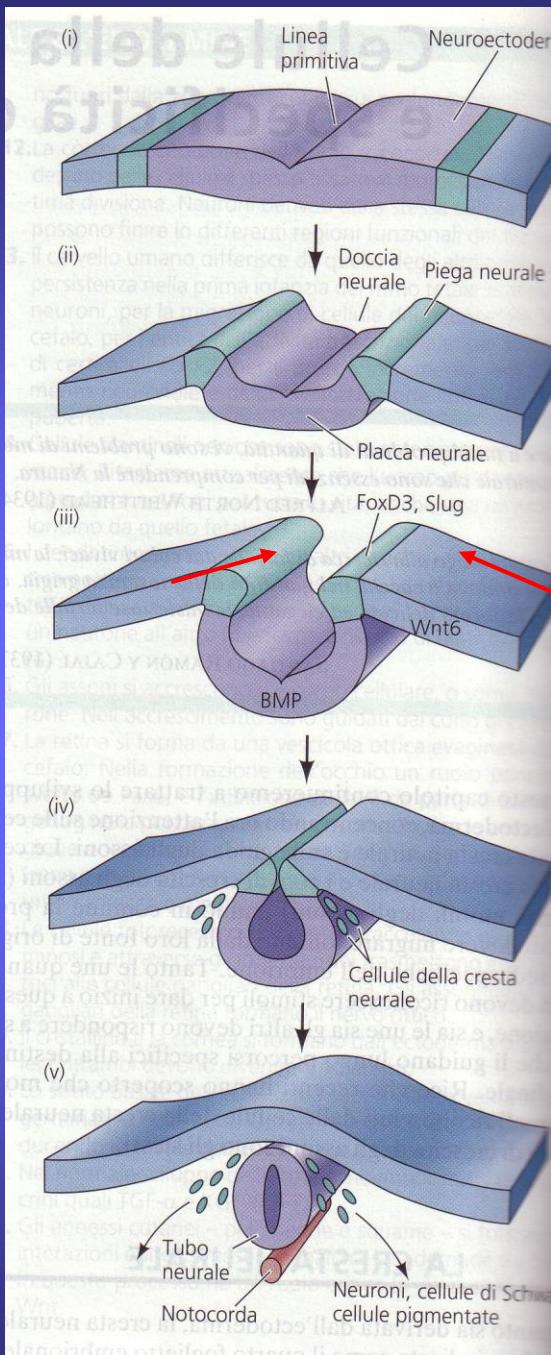


L'iniezione di cellule producenti noggin quando il NT è aperto non impedisce la formazione della NC

**Noggin cell injection- closed neural tube
Slug expression**



Quando le cellule producenti noggin vengono iniettate nel tubo neurale chiuso, si inibisce la formazione della NC



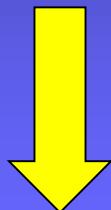
WNT prodotto a livello dell'epidermide collabora alla determinazione delle cellule della NC

Dove bassi livelli di BMP si incontrano con il segnale WNT, lì si forma la NC



Marcatori di cresta
FOXD3 e Slug

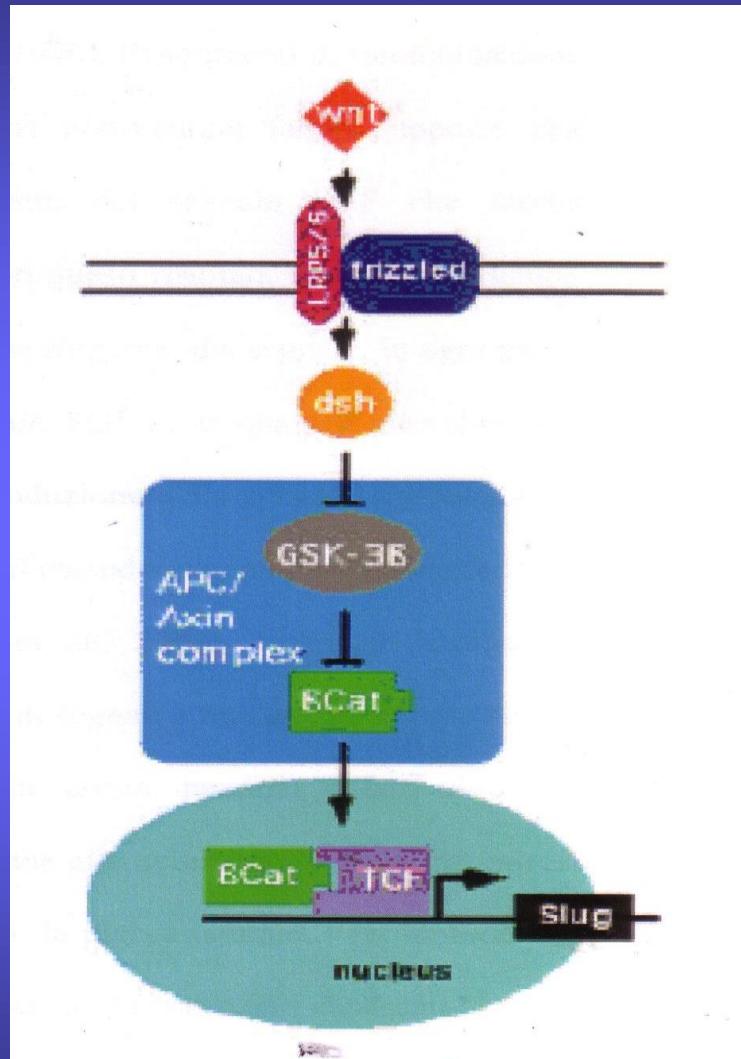
In risposta ai segnali BMP e WNT viene acceso il gene **FoxD3** nella zona della cresta neurale

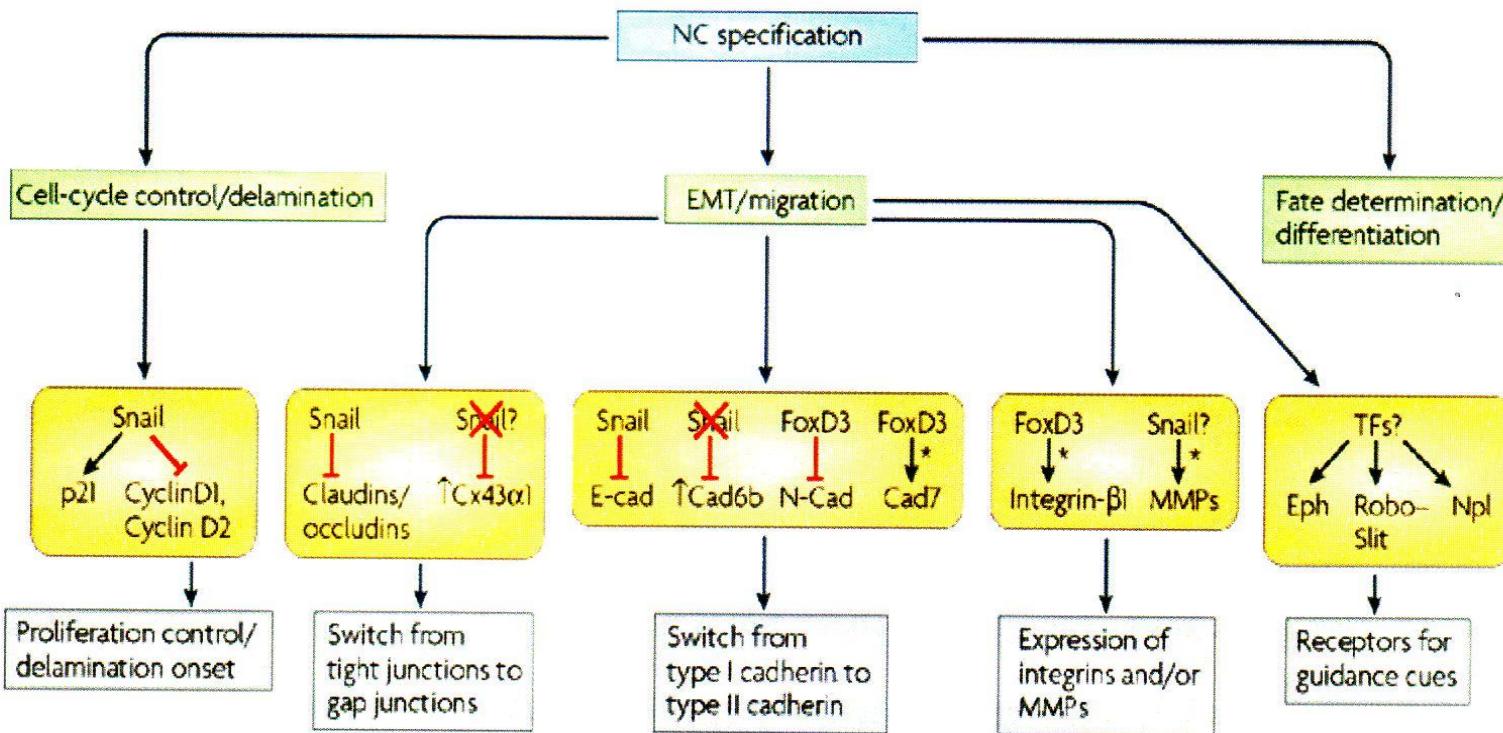


Segue l'accensione di **Slug** che impedisce le proprietà mesenchimali alle cellule della NC.

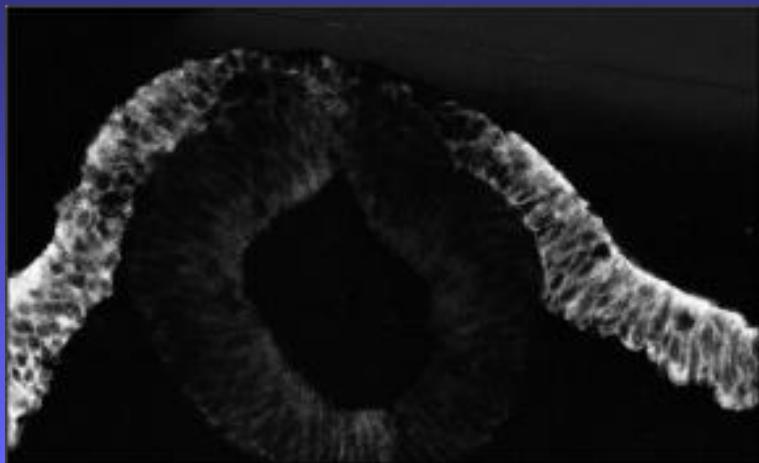
Slug è una fattore di trascrizione a dita di zinco che reprime l'espressione di alcuni geni (es. causa la inibizione dell'espressione delle N-caderine).

La cascata WNT e Beta catenina regolano l'accensione di Slug



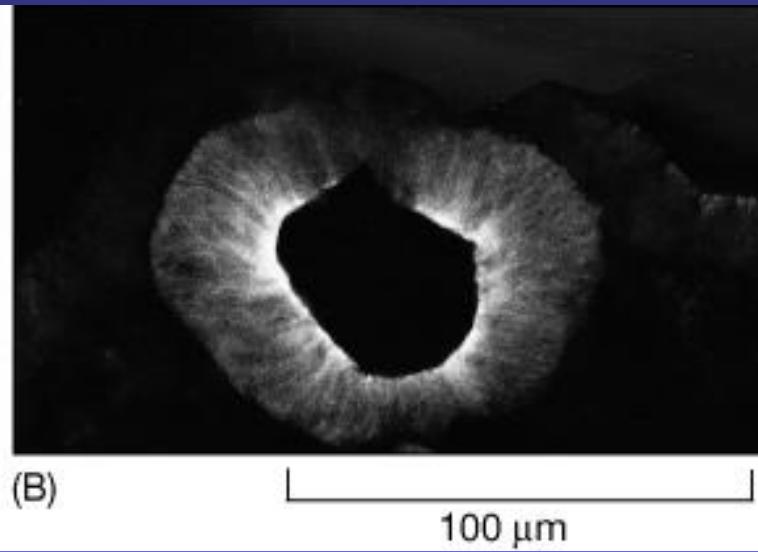


E-caderina



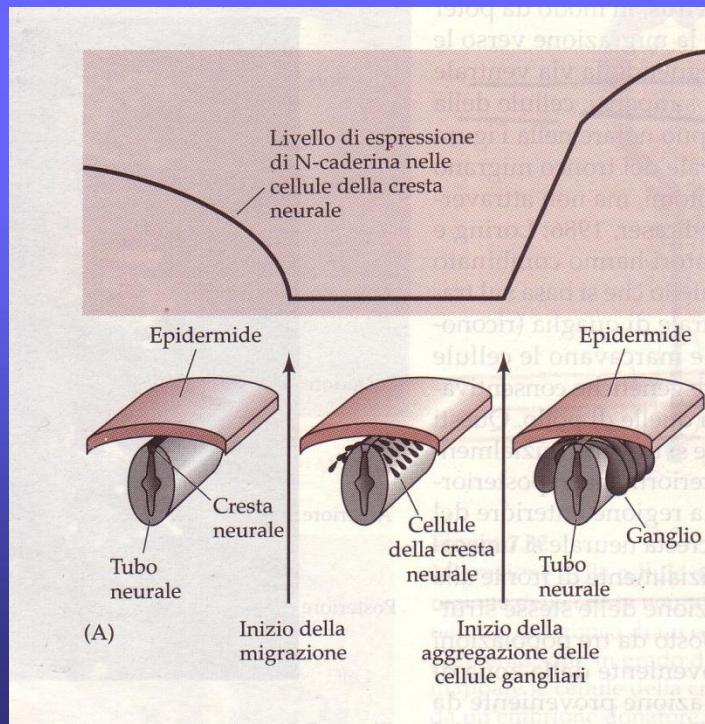
(A)

N-Caderine



(B)

100 μm



- Ruolo della matrice extracellulare
- Substrati permissivi: fibronectina, laminina, collagene, alcuni proteoglicani
- Espressione di integrine specifiche (es. $\beta 1$)

26 *Migration of neural crest cells*

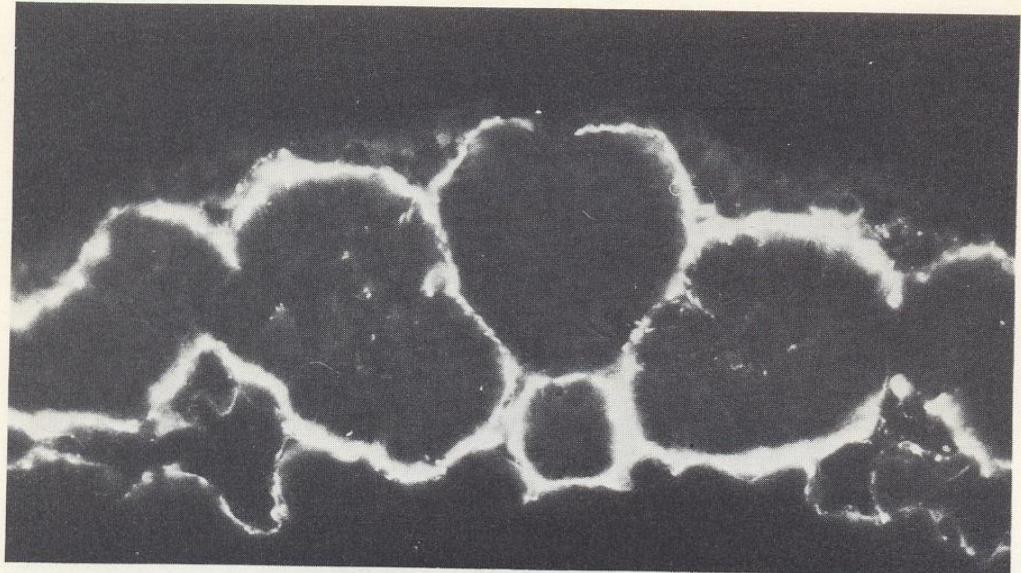


Fig. 2.2. Transverse section of a 15-somite embryo at the last somite level. Fibronectin is present as a basement membrane component of all the tissues (ectoderm, somite, neural tube, notochord and endoderm). The neural tube basement membrane is not completed on its dorsal aspect. Note: Just before neural crest cell migration no space is available in the fibronectin-rich presumptive pathways. Immunofluorescence staining of fibronectin. ($\times 260$)

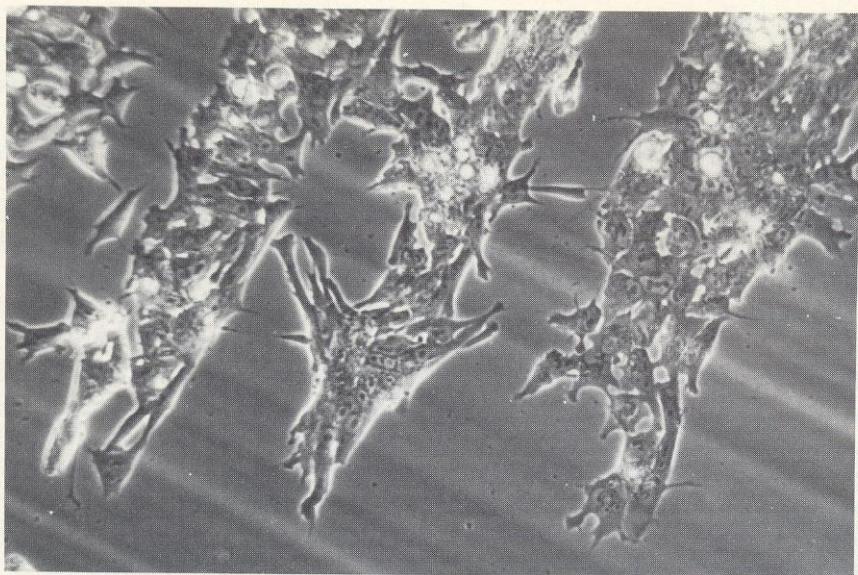
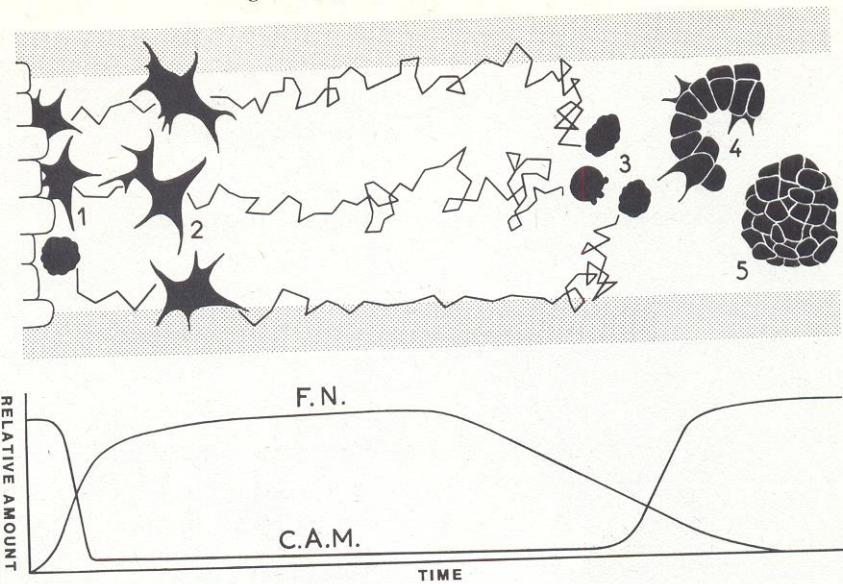


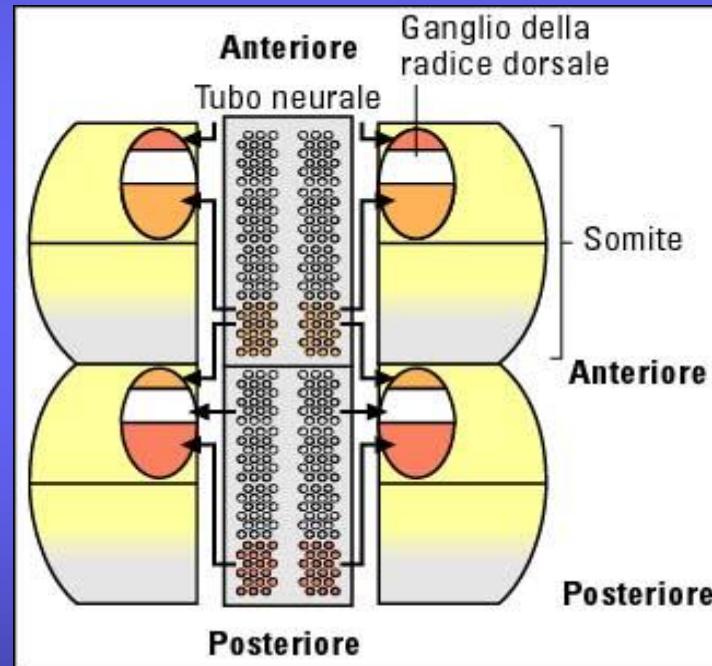
Fig. 2.18. *In vitro* culture of neural crest cells on a fibronectin substratum. Neural crest cells migrate as a quasi-confluent layer following very precisely the pathways containing fibronectin. (From Rovasio *et al.*, 1982.) ($\times 170$)

Migratory properties and invasiveness of crest cells

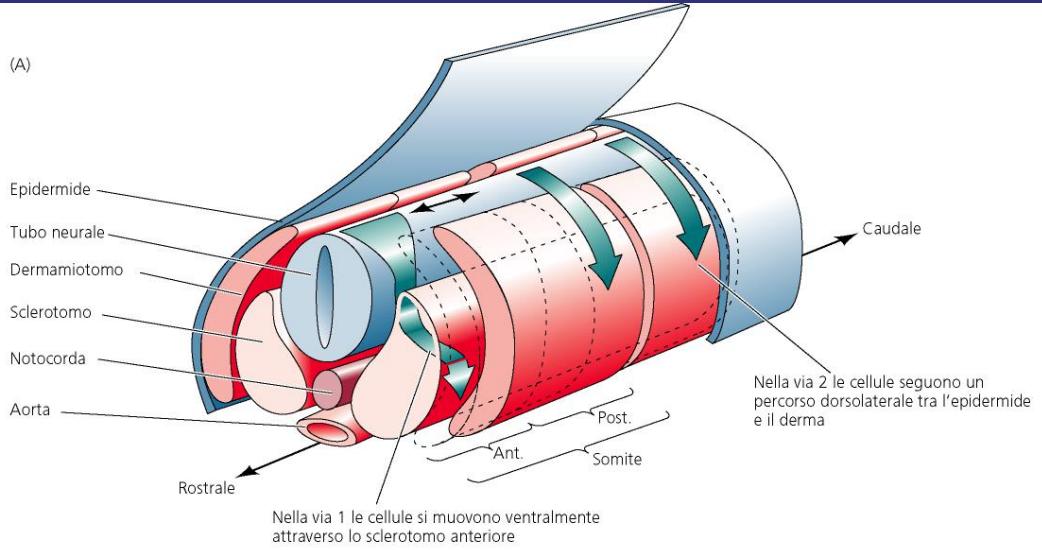
49



- Molecole inibitorie: alcuni proteoglicani, efrine, T-caderine



(A)



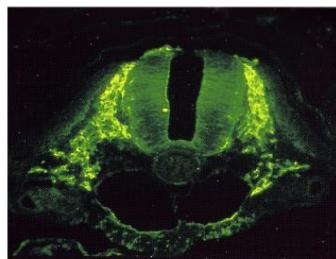
(B)



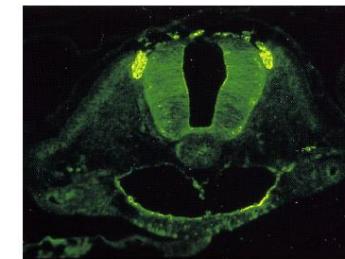
Parte anteriore
dello sclerotomo
del somite

Tubo
neurale

Parte posteriore
dello sclerotomo
del somite



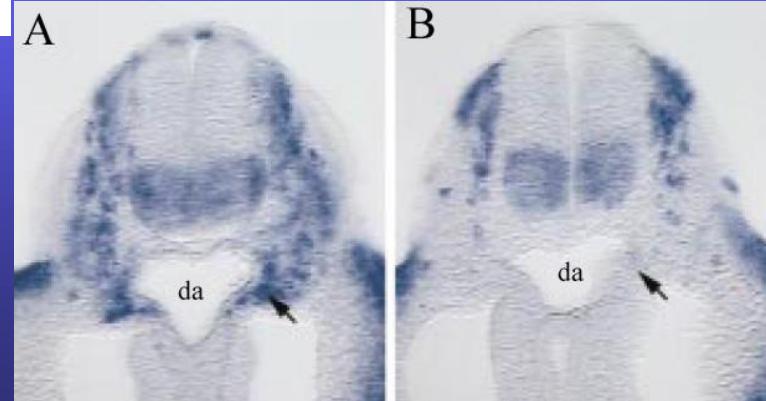
(C) Parte anteriore: ampia migrazione



(D) Parte posteriore: nessuna migrazione

Il segnale di neuregulina media la
migrazione delle cellule della NC

WT



erbB2^{-/-}

Vie di migrazione

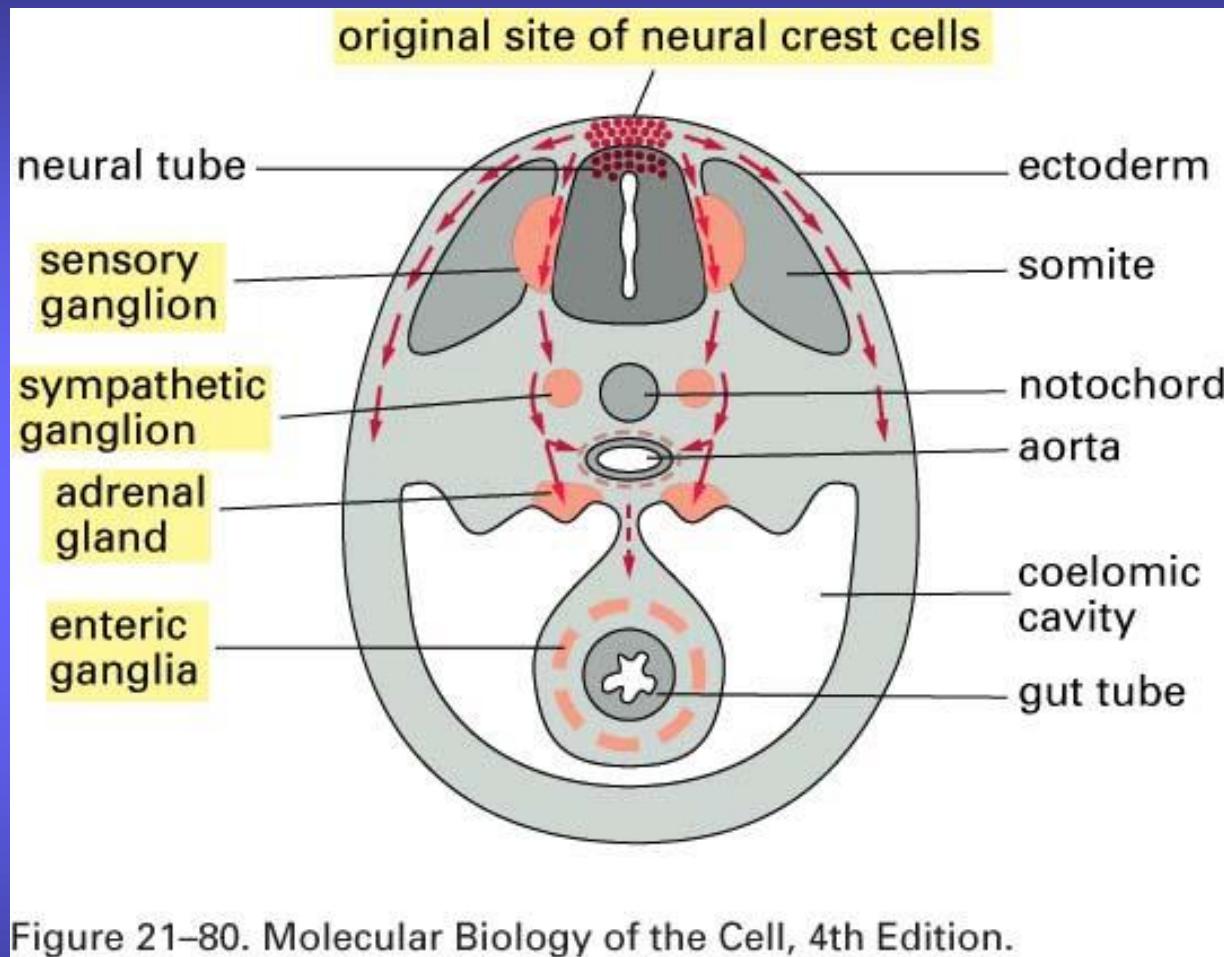
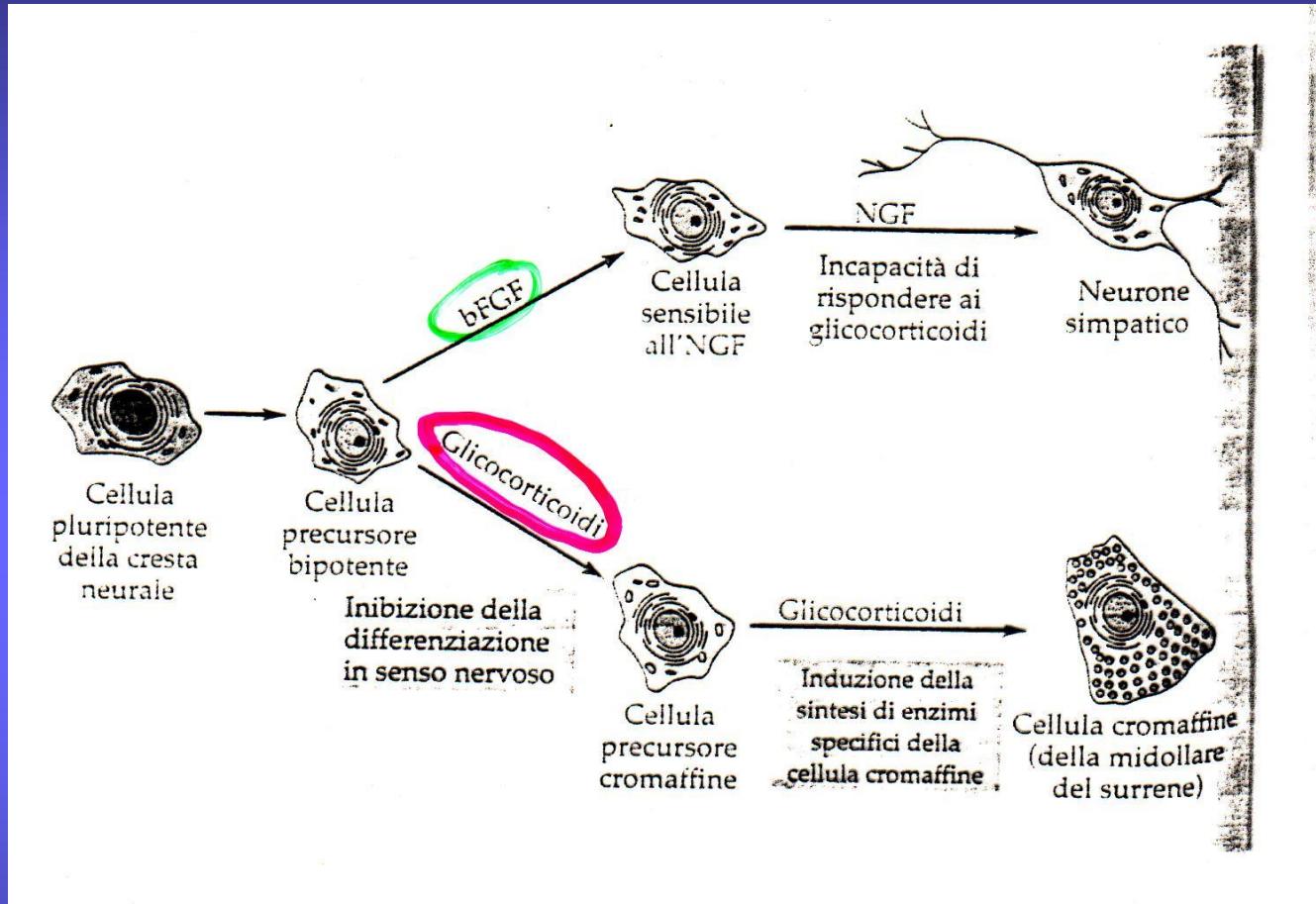


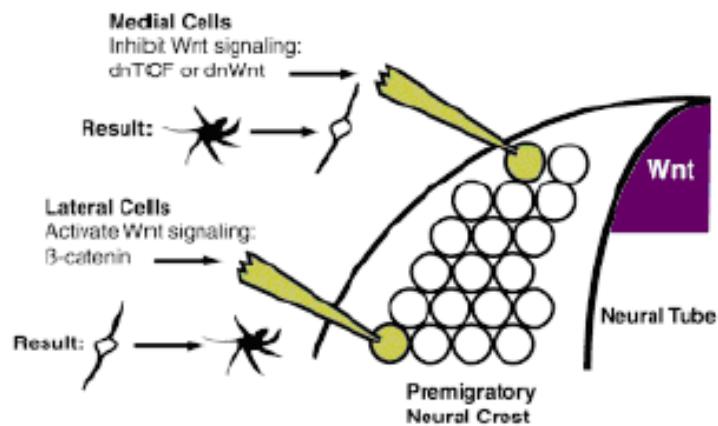
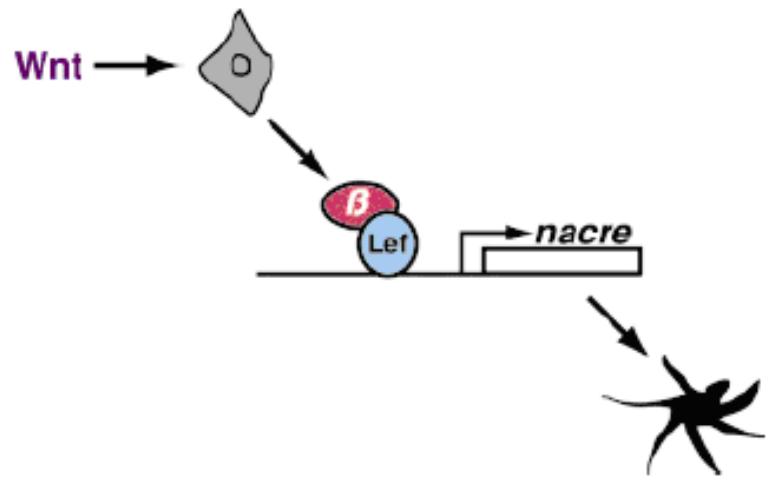
Figure 21–80. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

Dorso laterale
Latero ventrale

DETERMINAZIONE FINALE

1. Segnali locali provenienti dal tubo neurale e dalla notocorda
2. Fattori di crescita rilasciati e depositati sulla matrice extracellulare



A**B**

Il segnale WNT e beta-catenina
è importante per la determinazione
della via di melanocita

Prima ondata migratoria: neuroni
Seconda ondata migratoria: melanocita