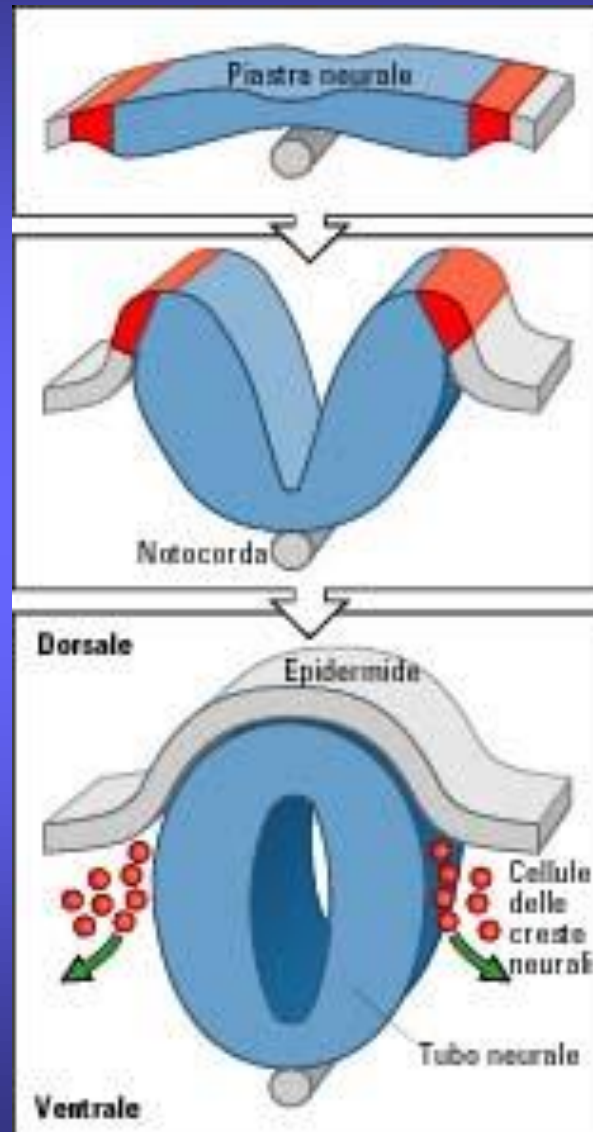


Specificazione delle Creste Neurali

Origine delle cellule delle creste neurali



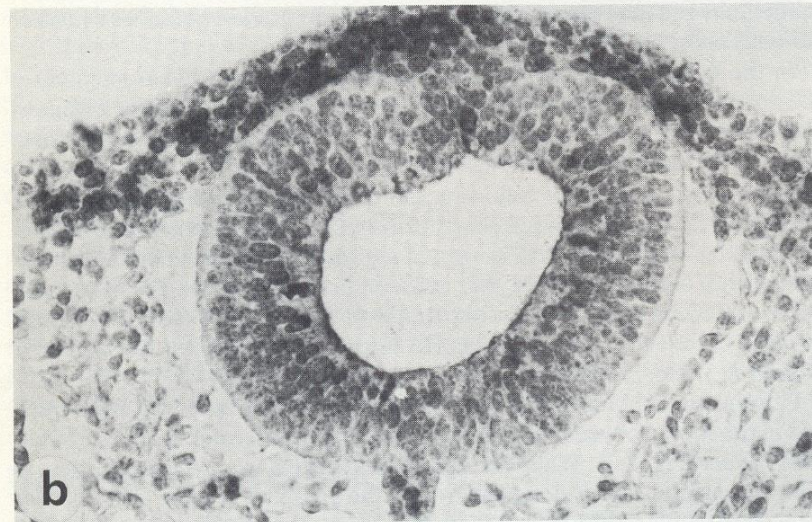
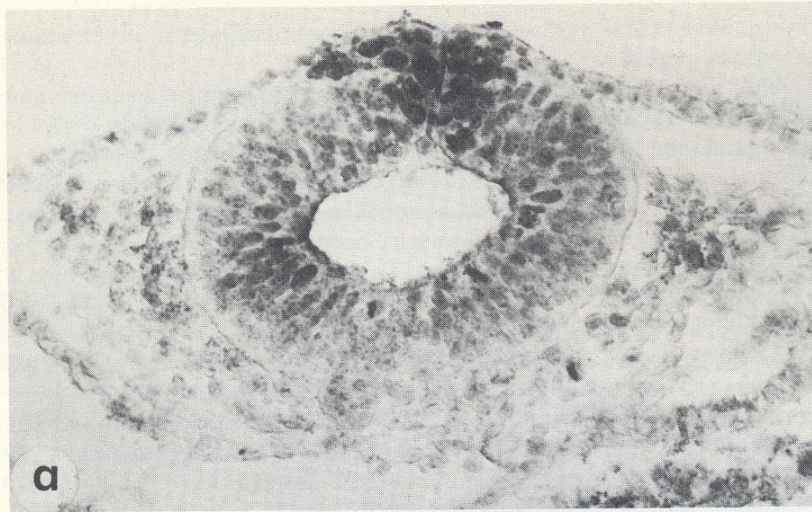
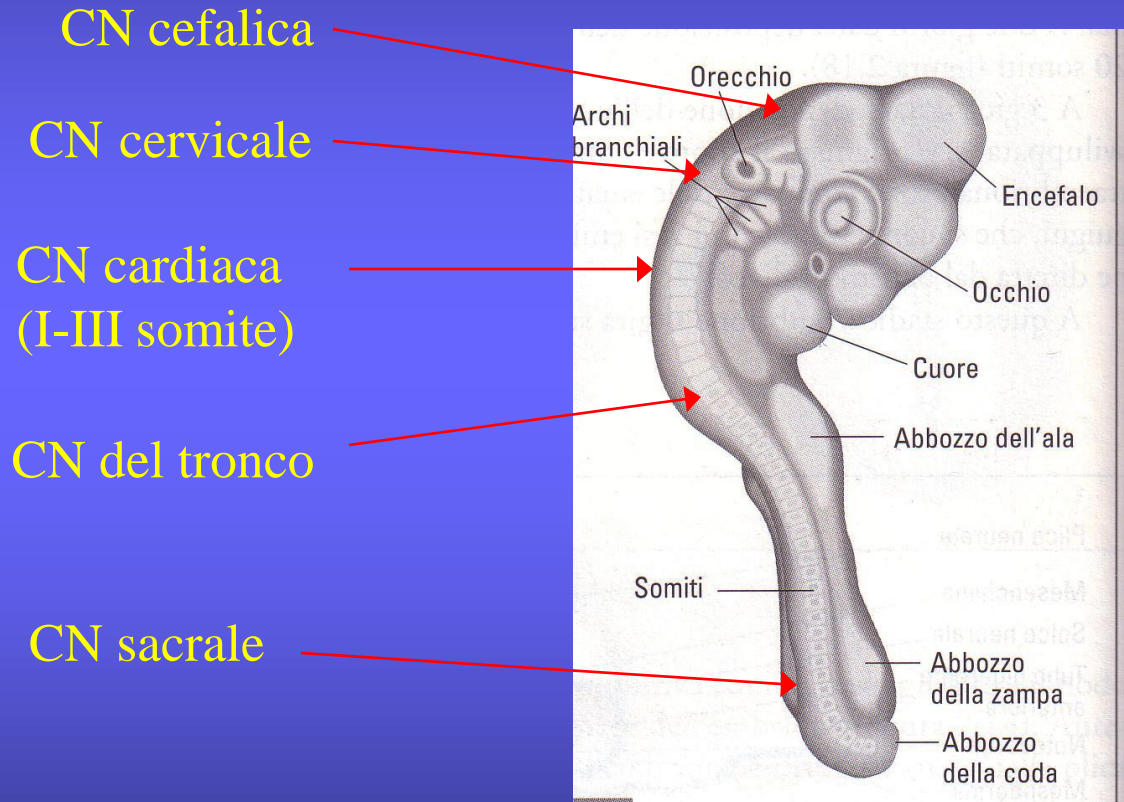


Fig. 2.1. The neural crest cells during (a) and after (b) closure of the neural tube at the mesencephalic level; at the trunk level, in (c) the crest is not yet individualized; in (d) crest cells are in the process of migration. Method of Karnovsky and Roots (1964) and action of iso-OMPA, an inhibitor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



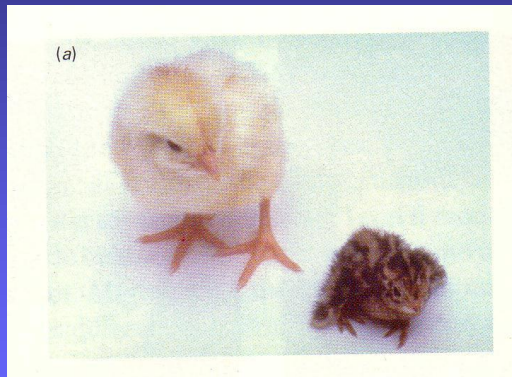
Classificazione sulla base della localizzazione della cresta neurale lungo l'asse antero-posteriore



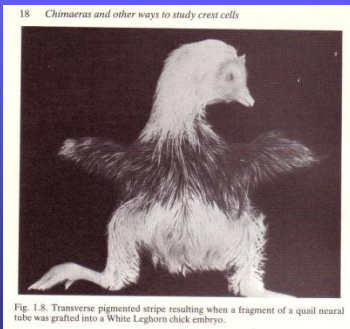
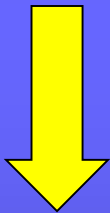
Come studiare le cellule della cresta neurale

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

Gli ibridi quaglia-pollo



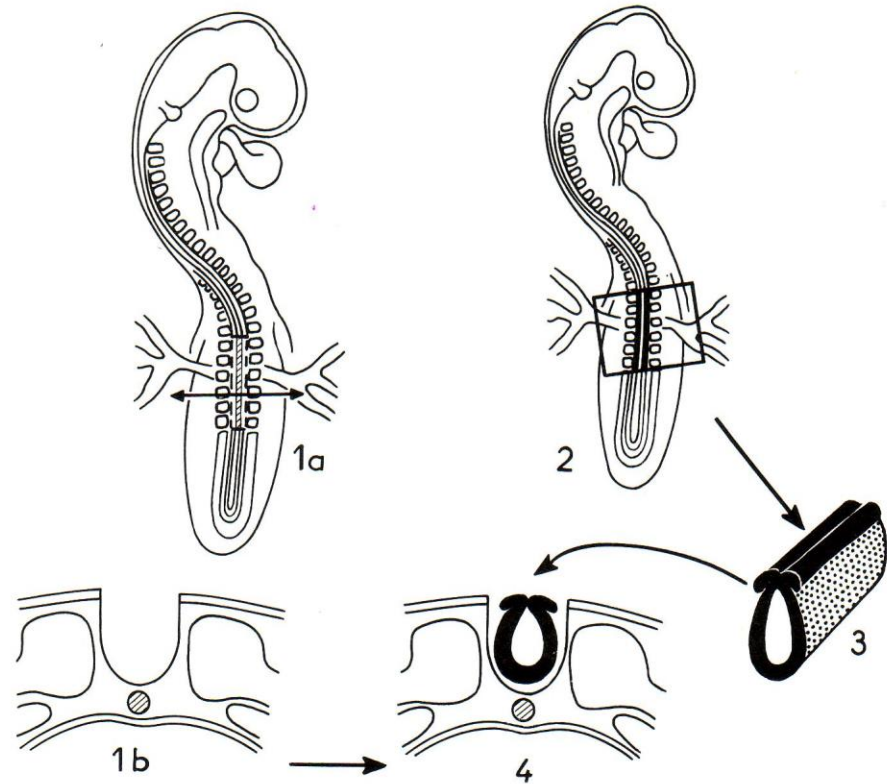
N. Le Douarin (1968)

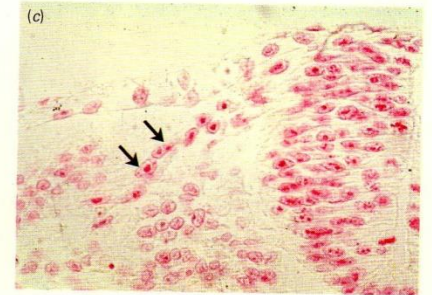
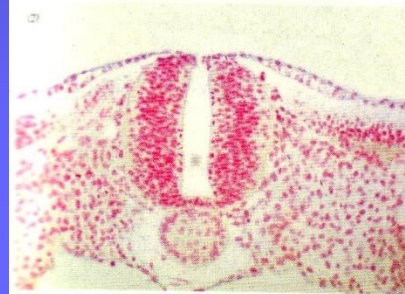
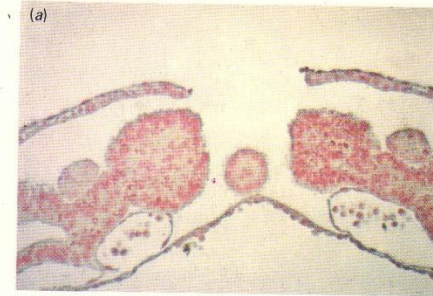
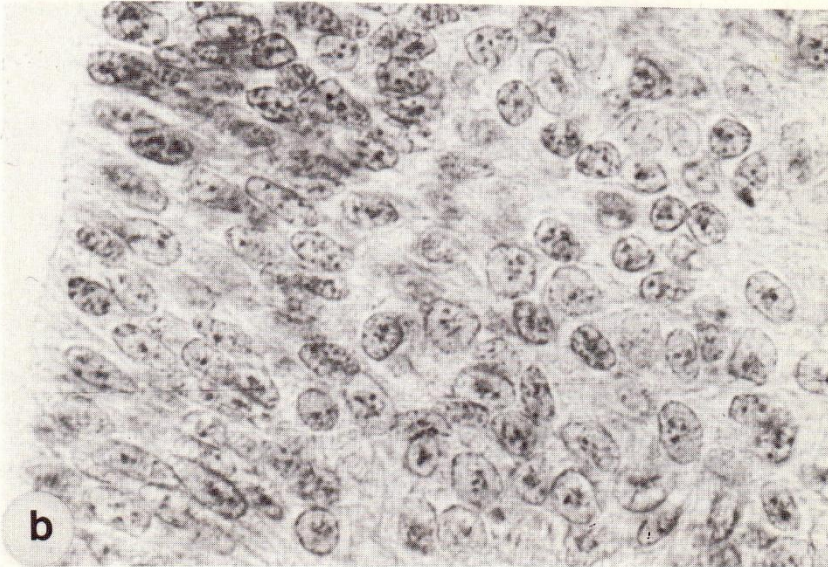
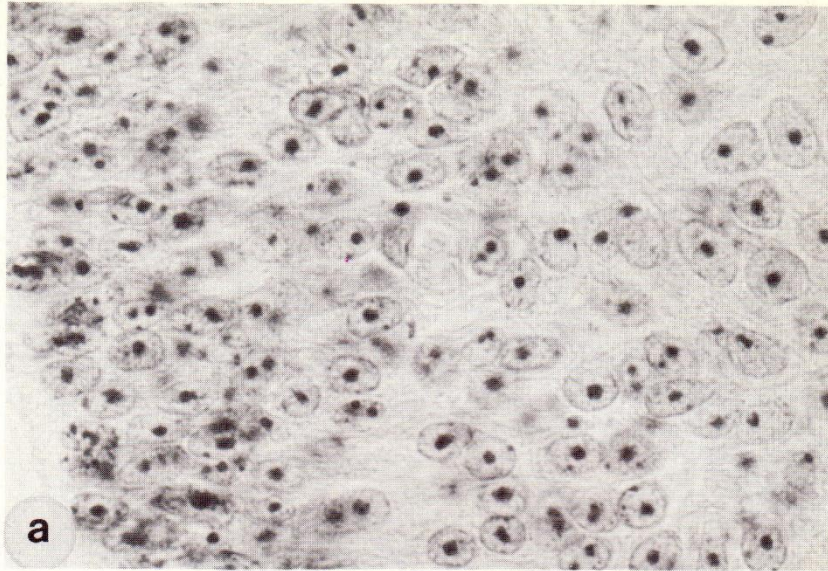


14 *Chimaeras and other ways to study crest cells*

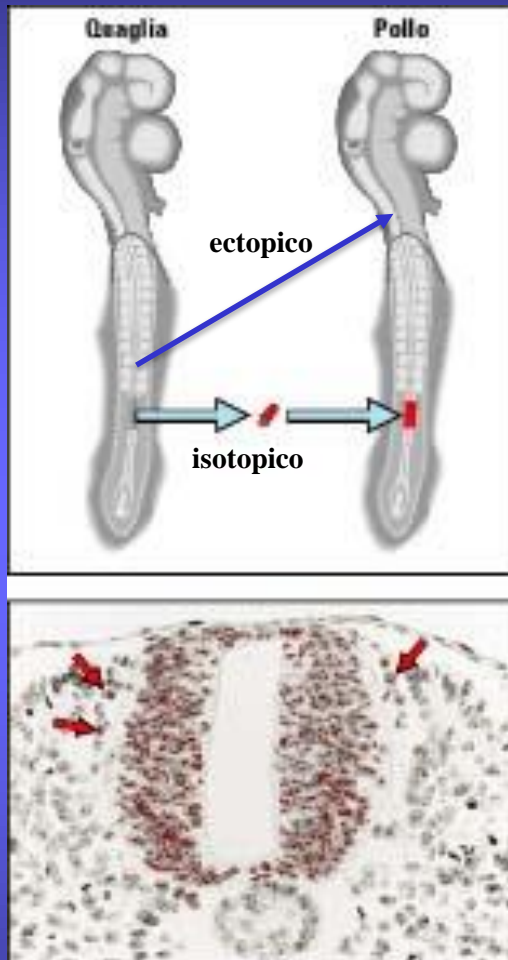
CHICK HOST

QUAIL DONOR





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

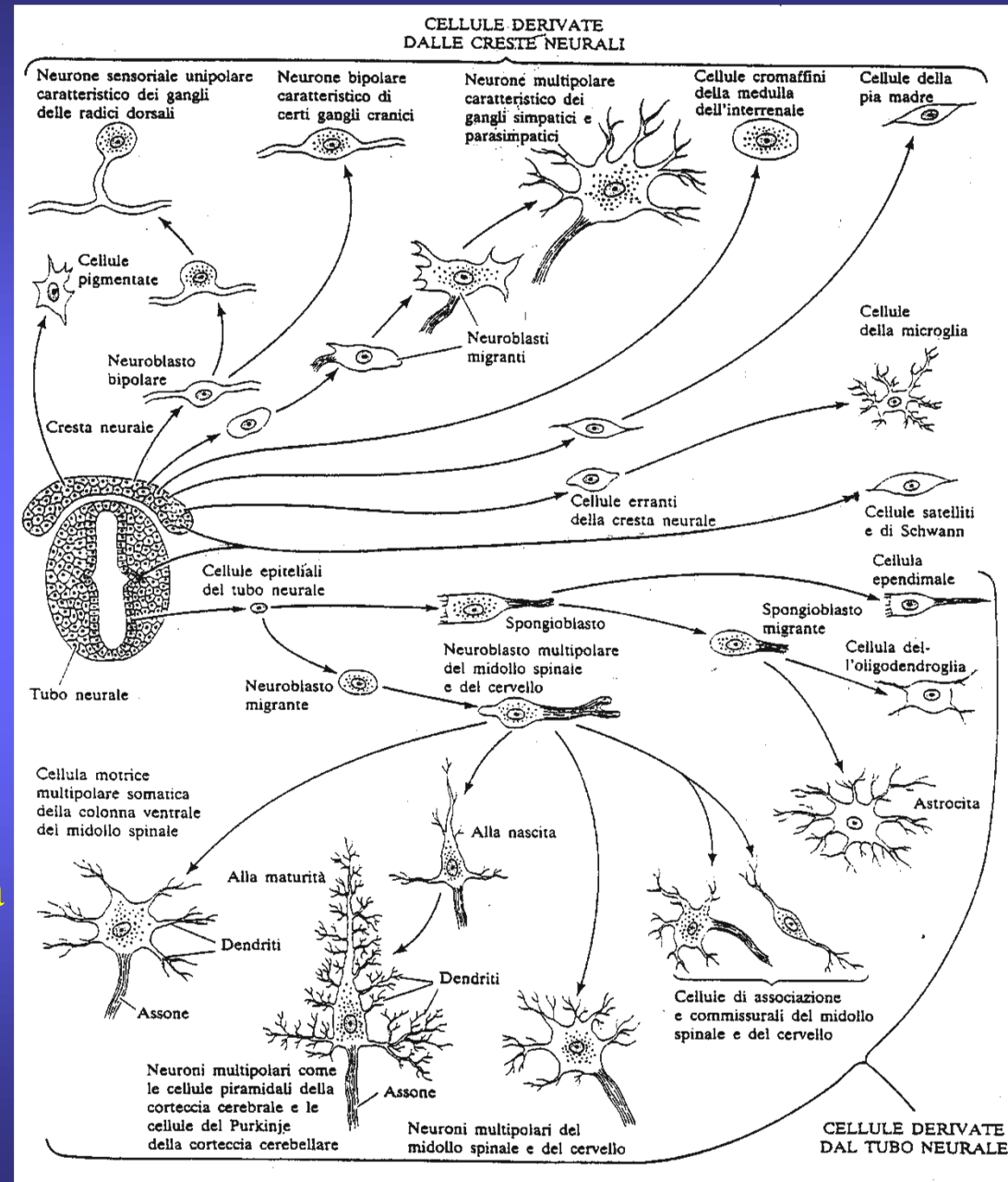
CN cardiaca —————> Derivati muscolari e connettivali
(I-III somite) delle grandi arterie

CN del tronco —————> Gangli simpatici e spinali

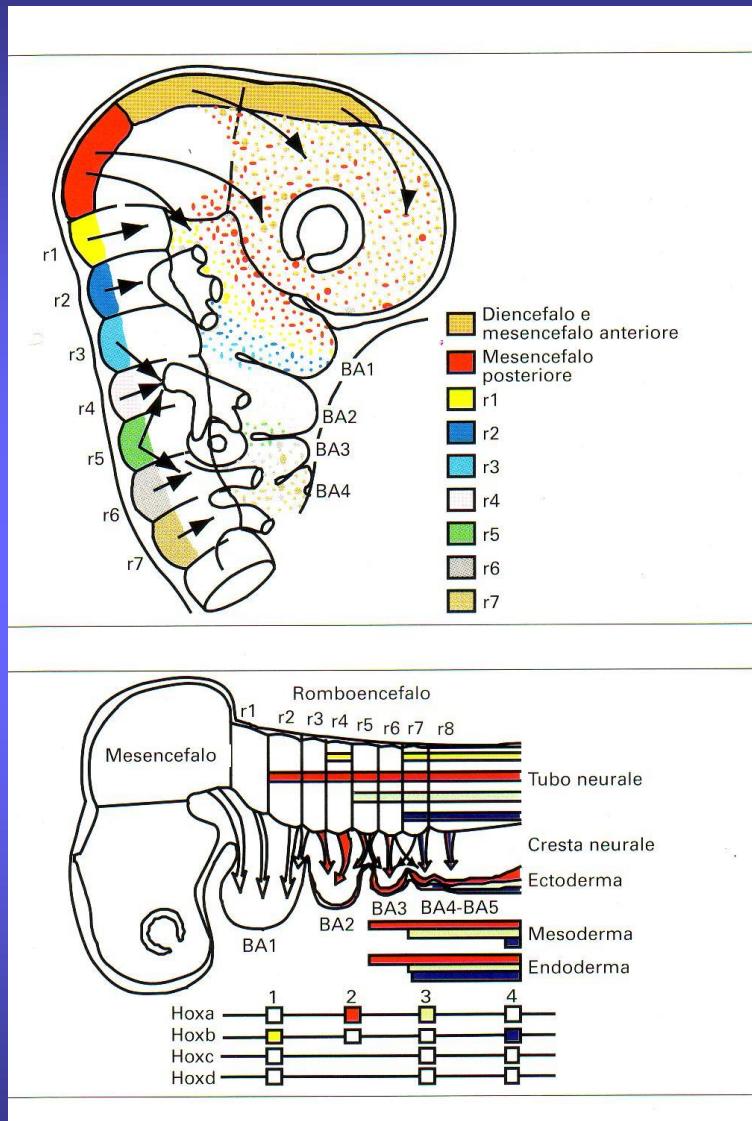
CN sacrale —————> Gangli parasimpatici e gangli enterici

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

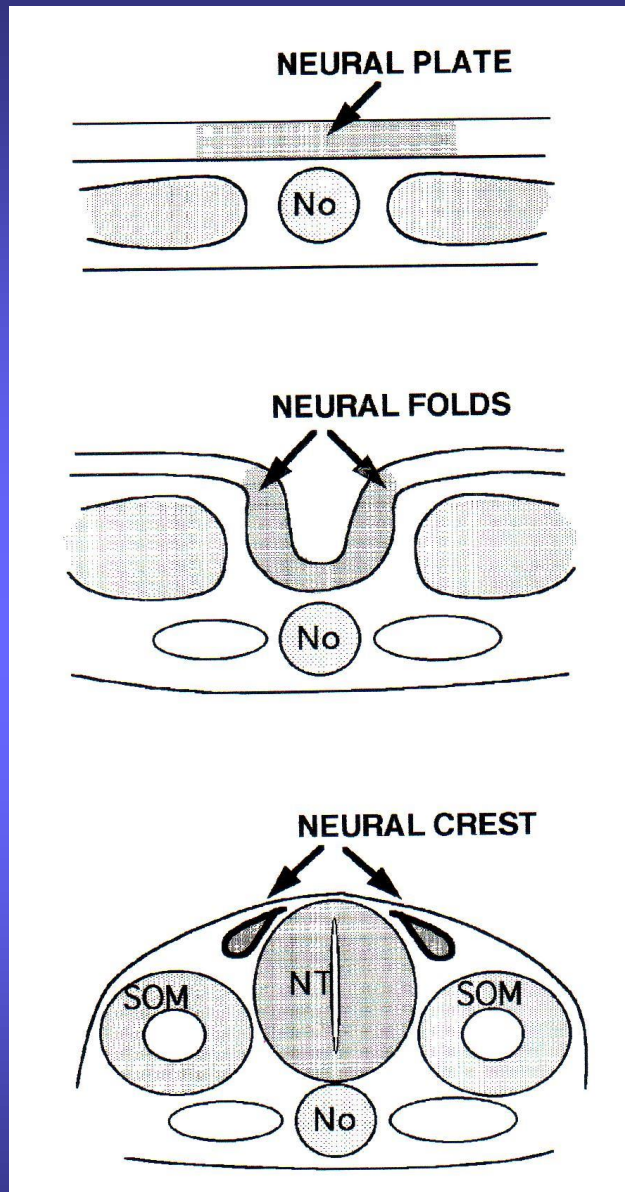


Cresta neurale cefalica



Derivati:

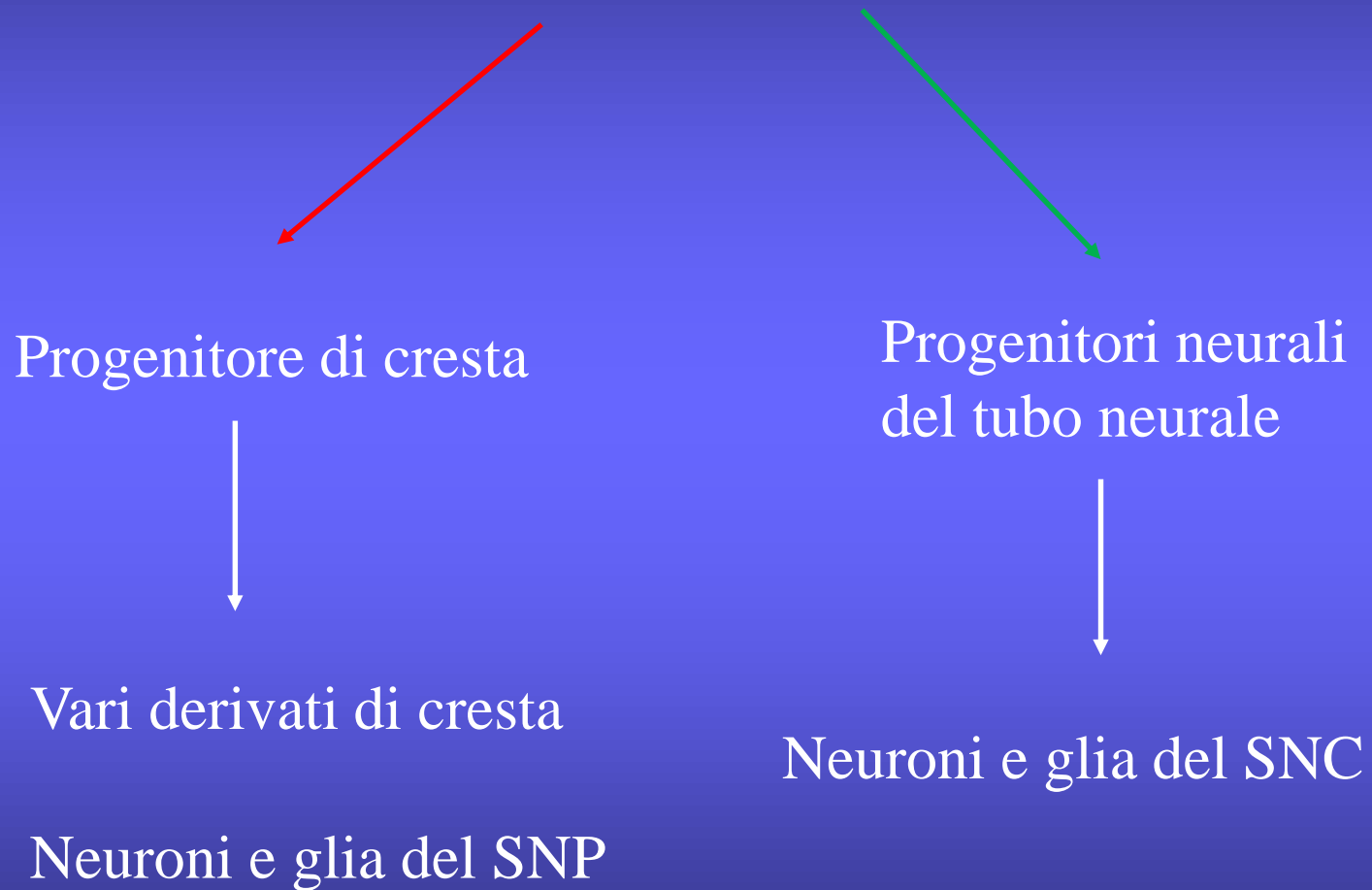
1. mesenchima della testa,
2. neuroni e nervi cranici,
3. connettivo di timo, tiroide e paratiroide
4. cartilagine della mandibola e dell'orecchio interno



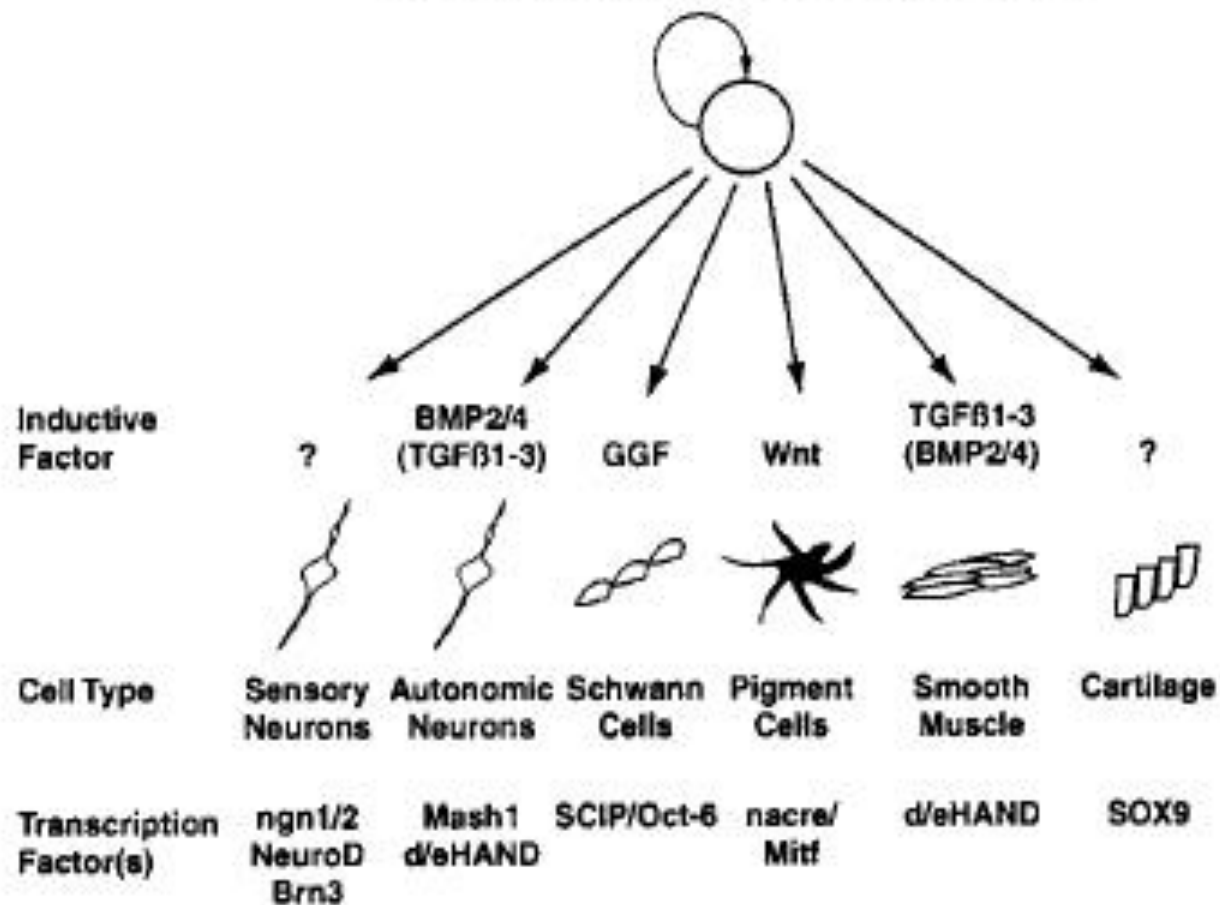
Le cellule delle creste neurali vengono ad originarsi dagli stessi precursori del tubo neurale ?

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.

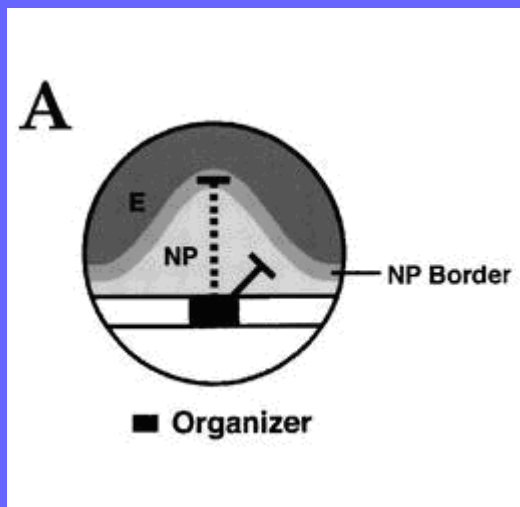
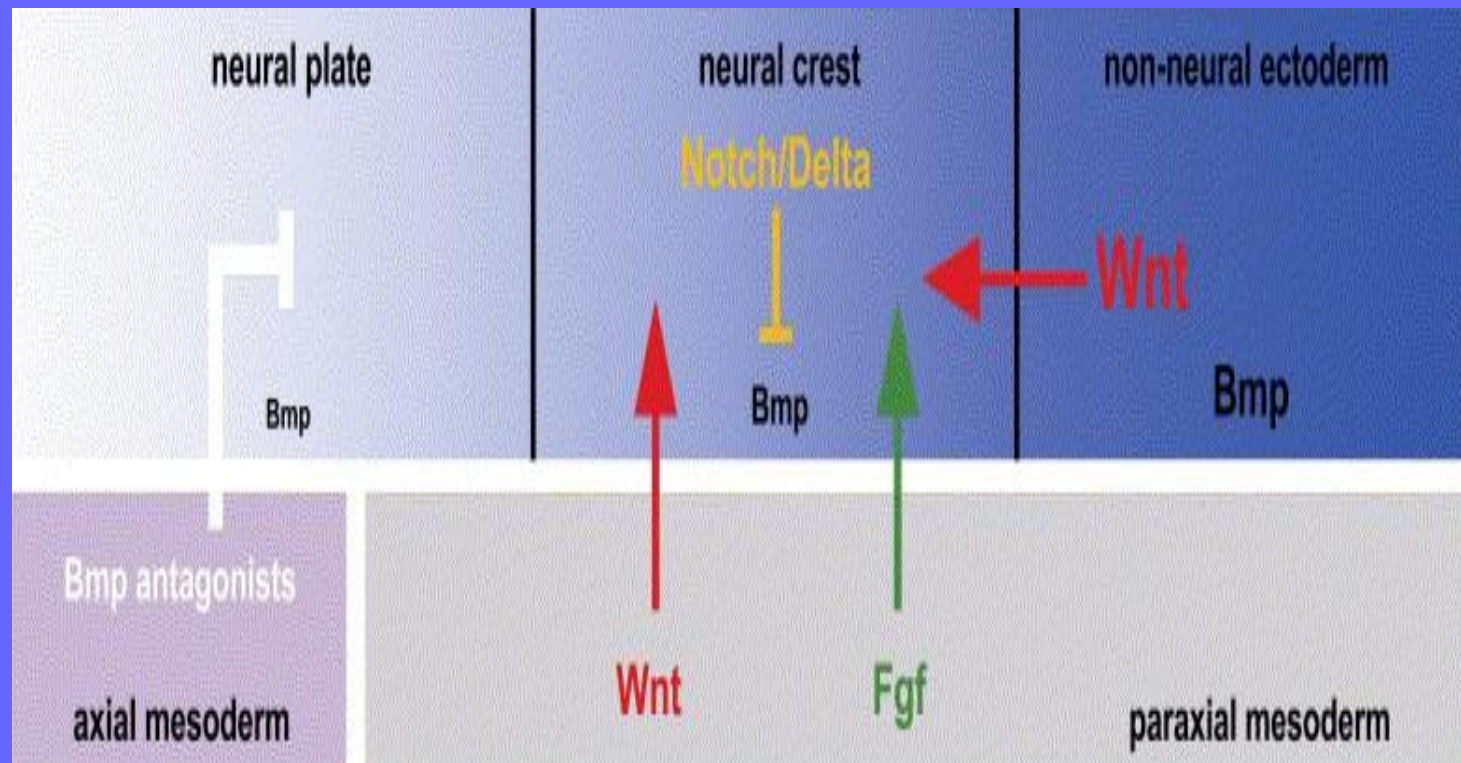
Ectoderma



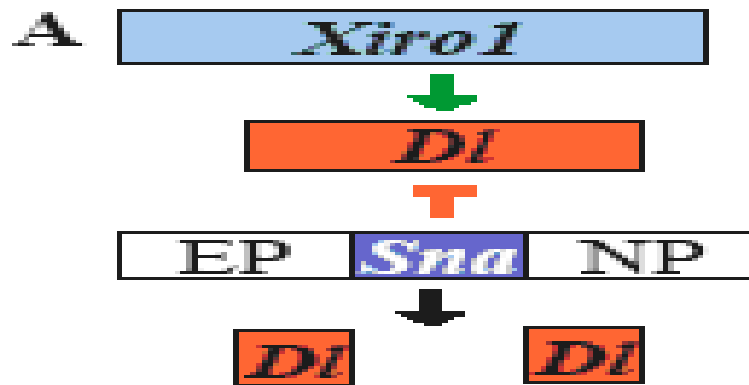
Multipotent Neural Crest Progenitor



- 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



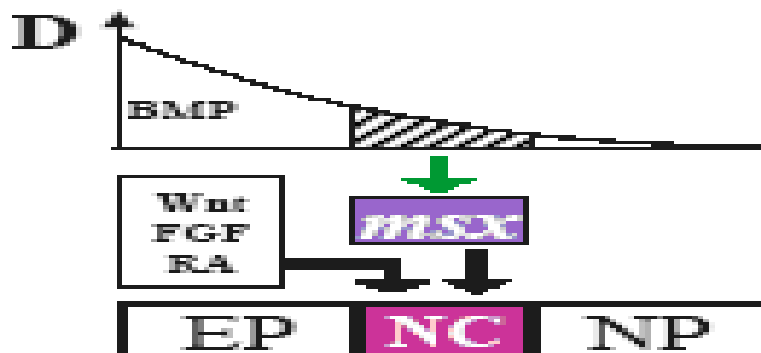
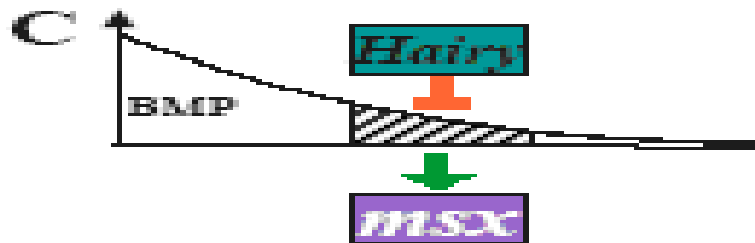
I segnali che agiscono a livello del territorio di cresta.



Gastrula iniziale

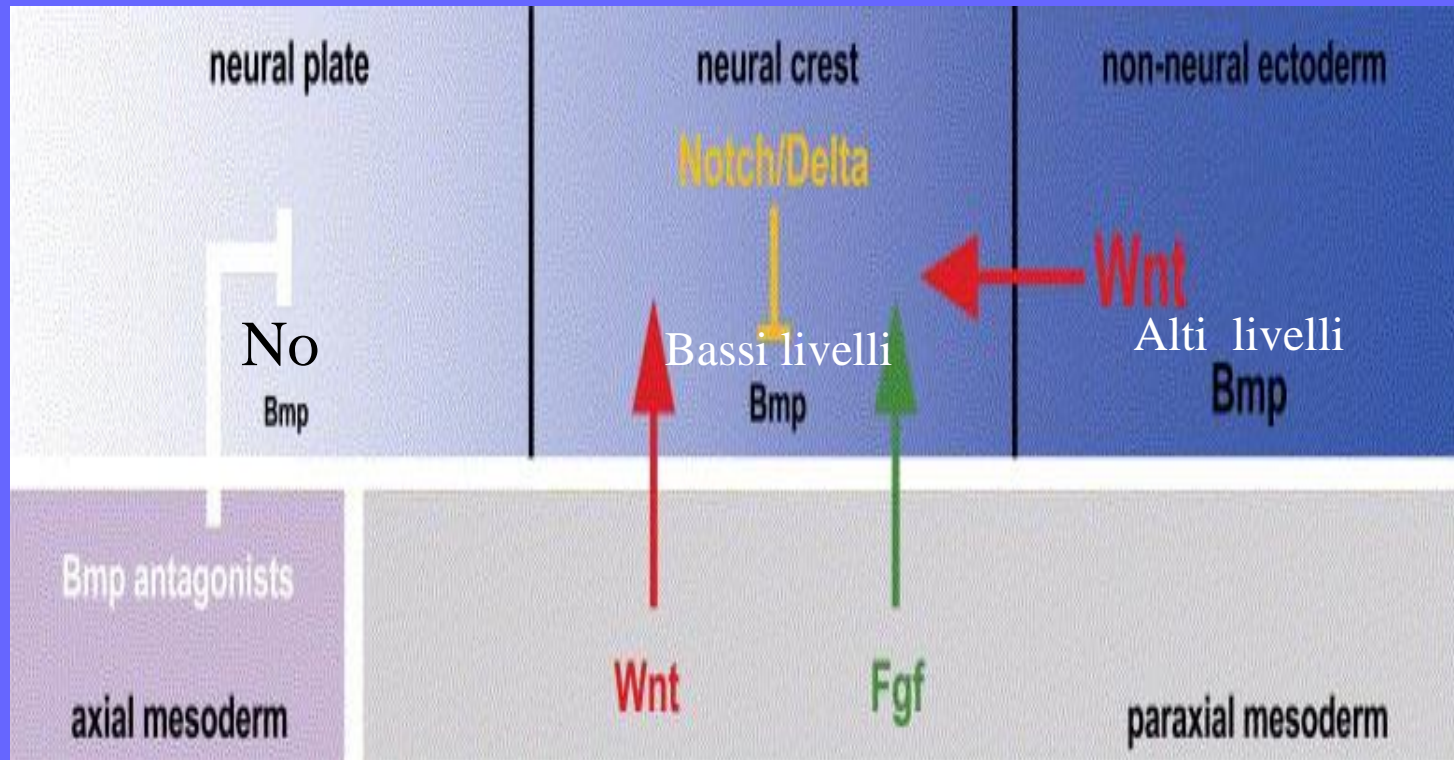


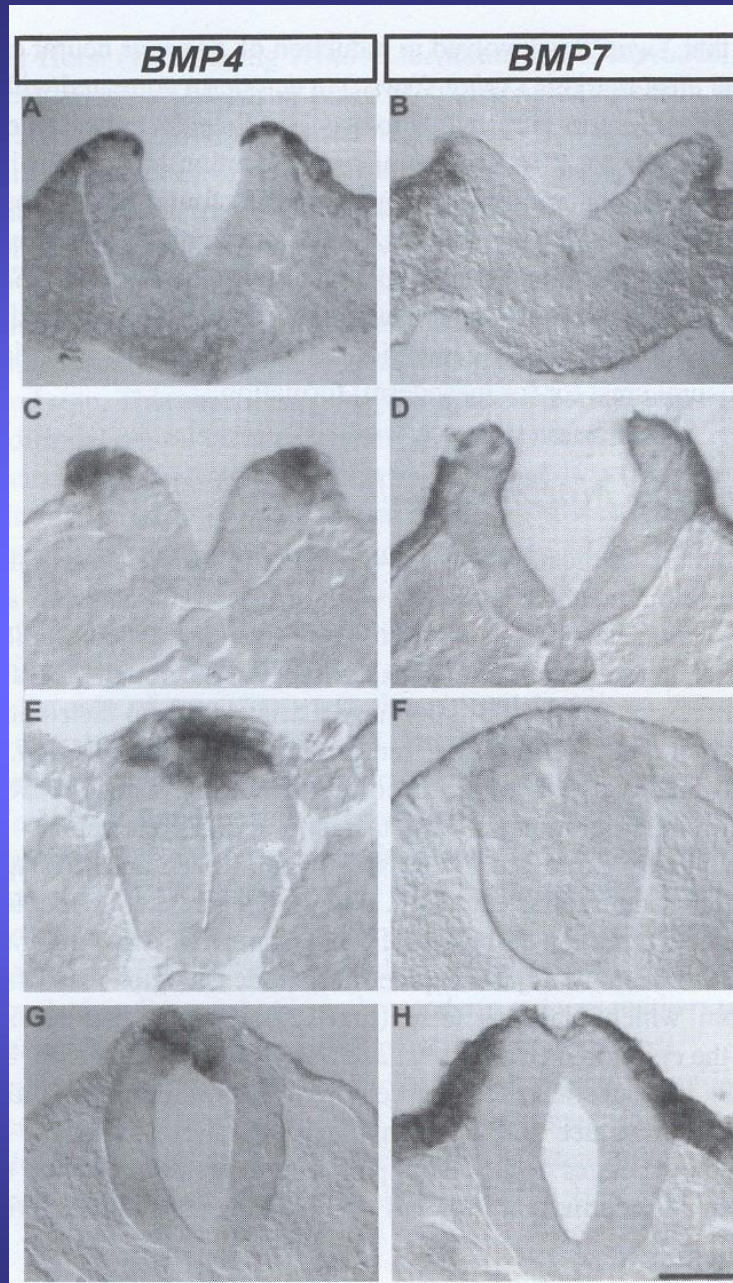
Gastrula tardiva



La cascata Delta-Notch
e la inibizione di BMP

Mayer et al, 2004

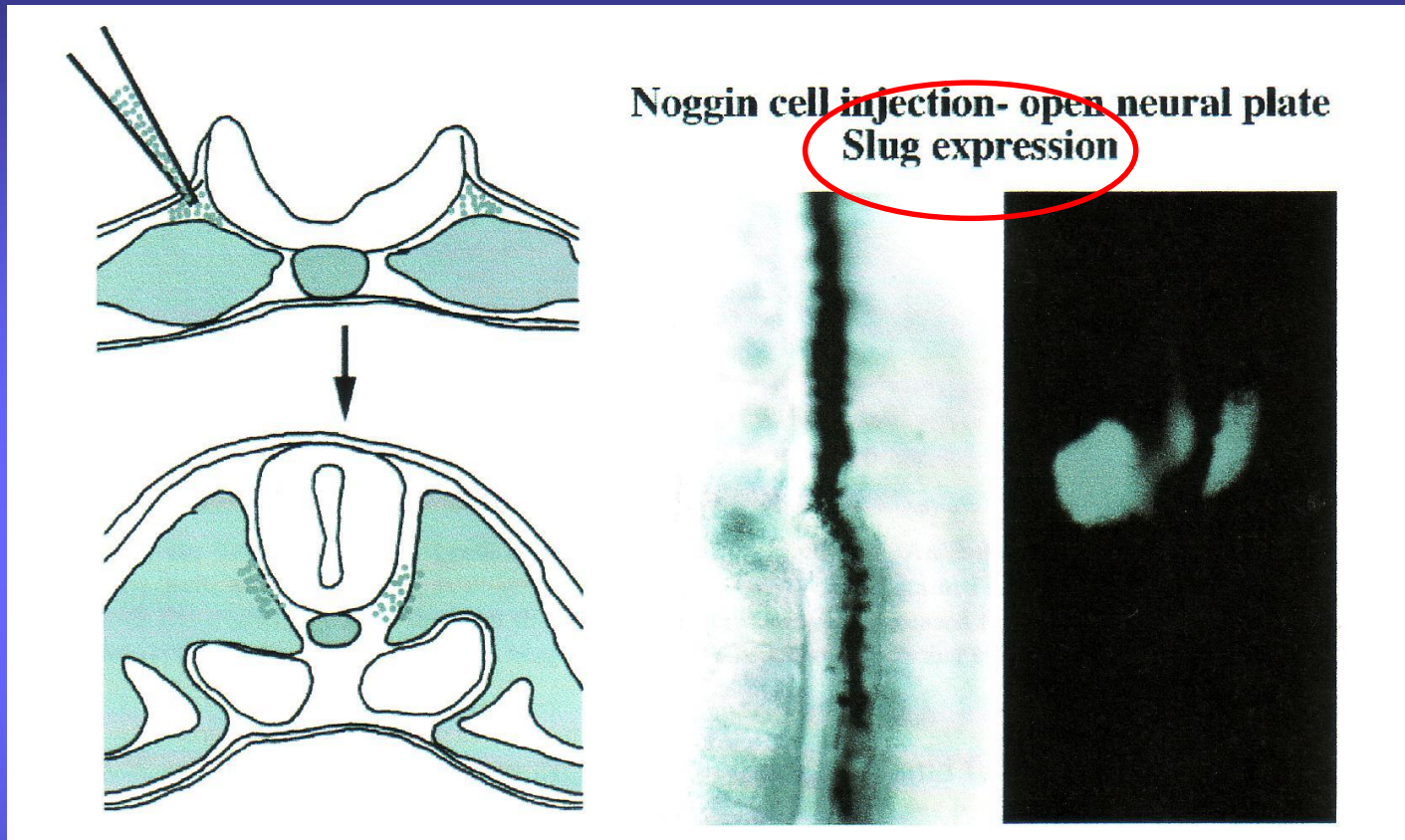




BMP4 è uno dei responsabili della formazione dei progenitori NC

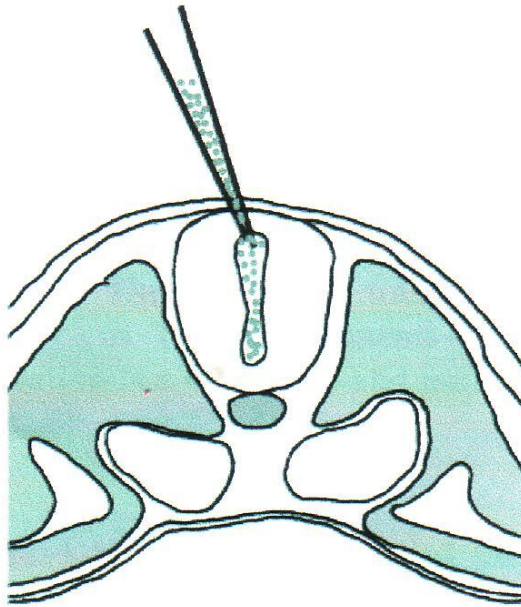
L'azione di BMP è tempo dipendente:

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

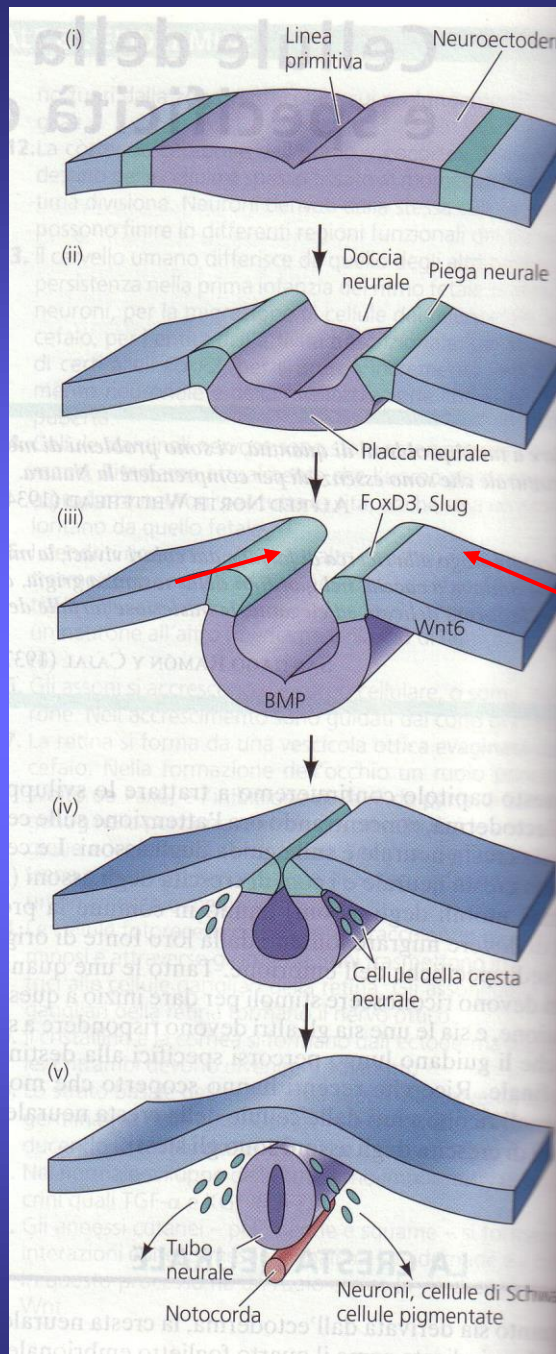


L'iniezione di cellule producenti noggin quando il NT è aperto non impedisce la formazione della NC

**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

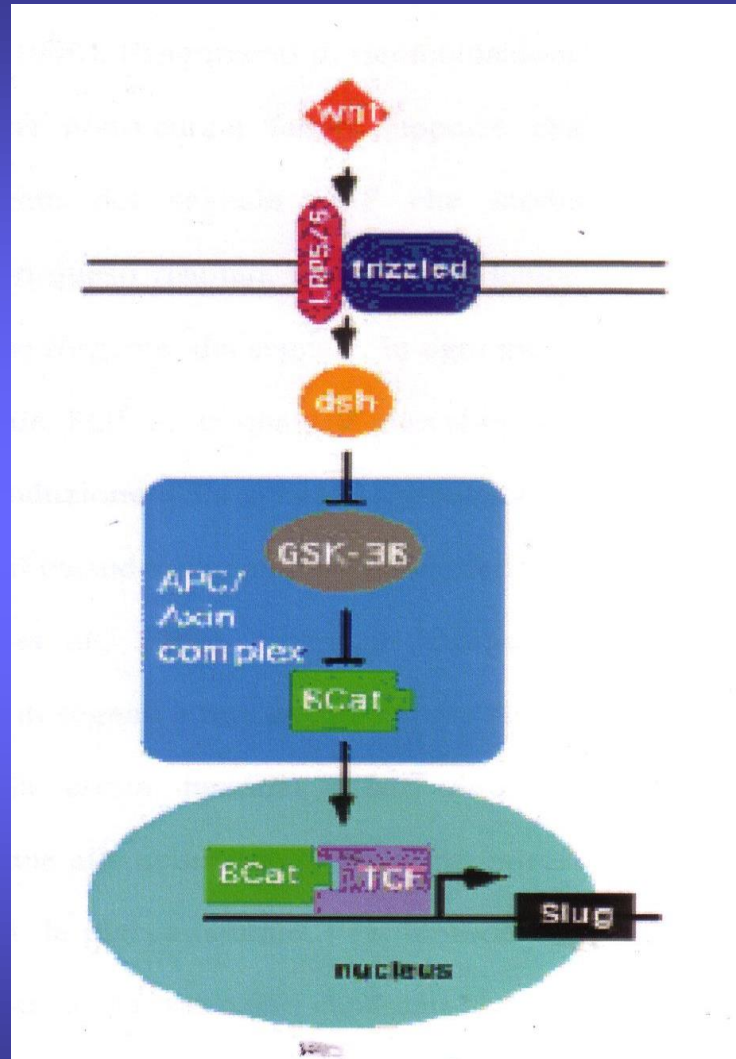
In risposta ai segnali BMP e WNT viene acceso il gene **FoxD3** nella zona della cresta neurale

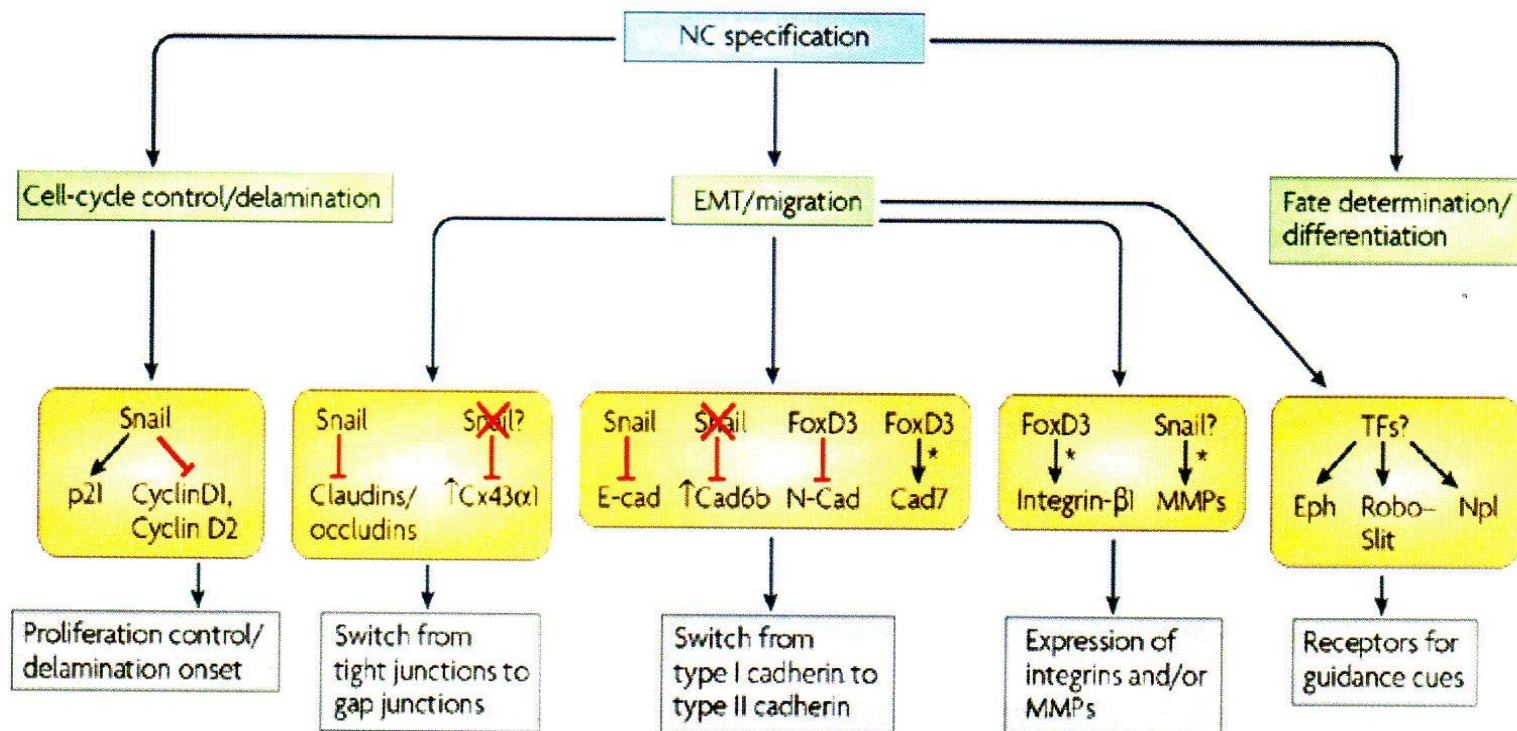


Segue l'accensione di **Slug** che impartisce le proprietà mesenchimali alle cellule della NC.

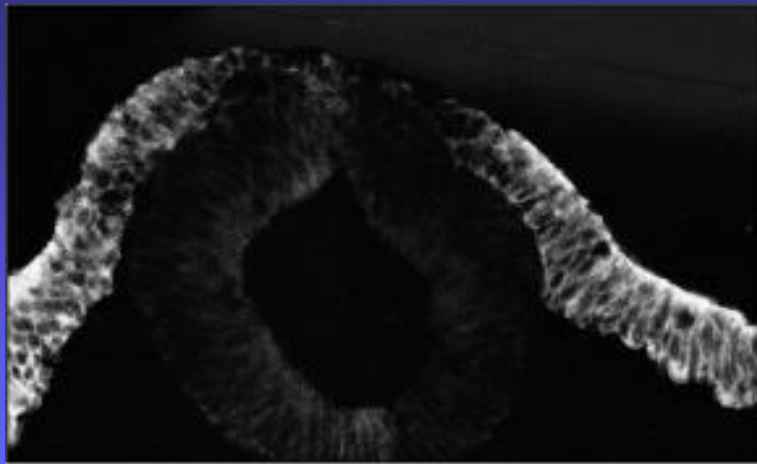
Slug è un fattore di trascrizione a dita di zinco che reprime l'espressione di alcuni geni (es. causa la inibizione dell'espressione delle N-caderine).

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



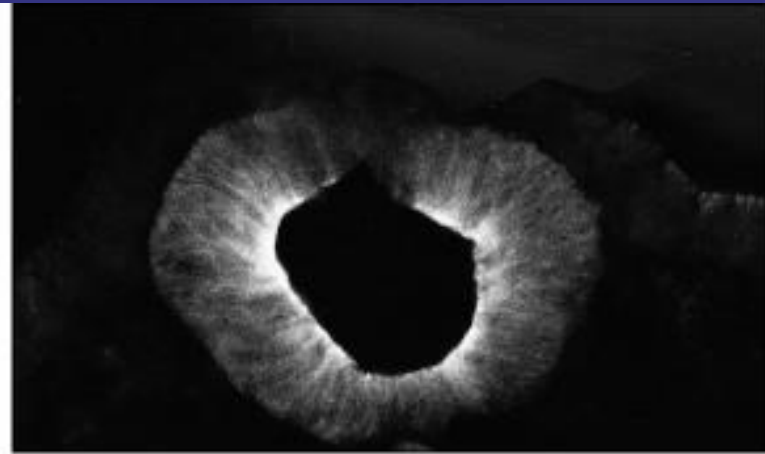


E-caderina



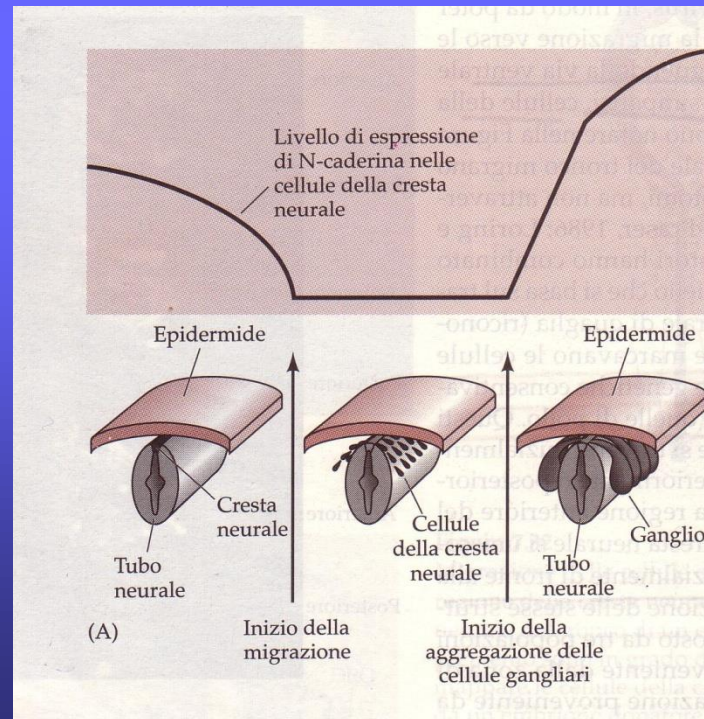
(A)

N-Caderine



(B)

100 μ m



- Ruolo della matrice extracellulare

- Substrati permissivi: fibronectina, laminina, collagene, alcuni proteoglicani

- Espressione di integrine
- specifiche (es. $\beta 1$)

26 *Migration of neural crest cells*

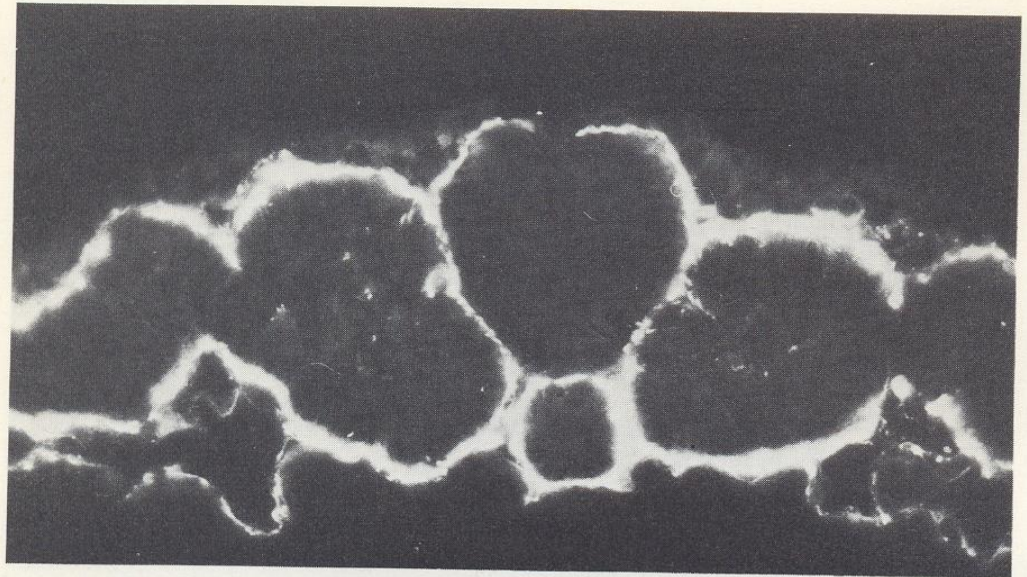


Fig. 2.2. Transverse section of a 15-somite embryo at the last somite level. Fibronectin is present as a basement membrane component of all the tissues (ectoderm, somite, neural tube, notochord and endoderm). The neural tube basement membrane is not completed on its dorsal aspect. *Note*: Just before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

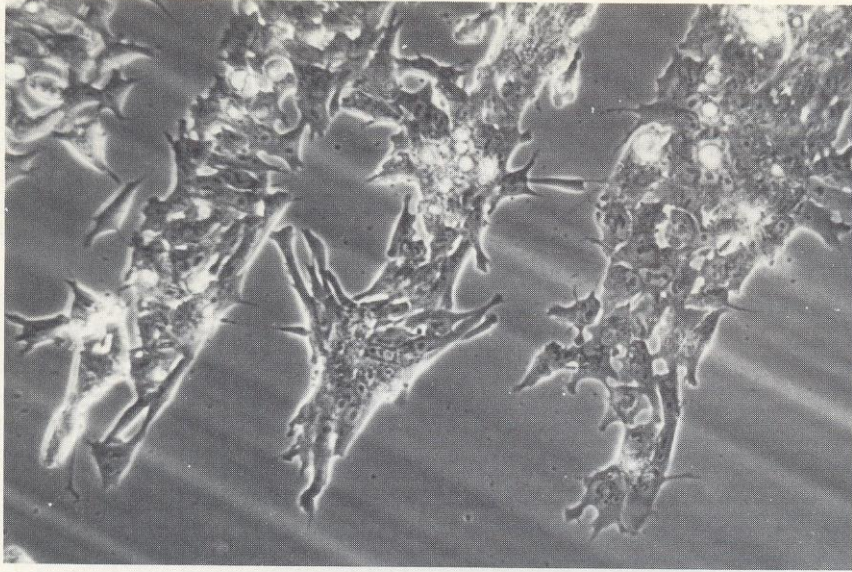
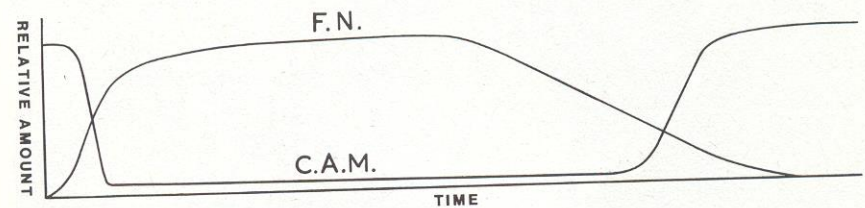
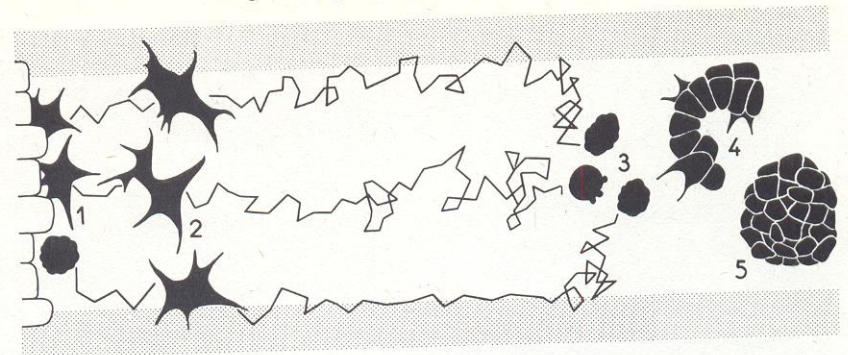
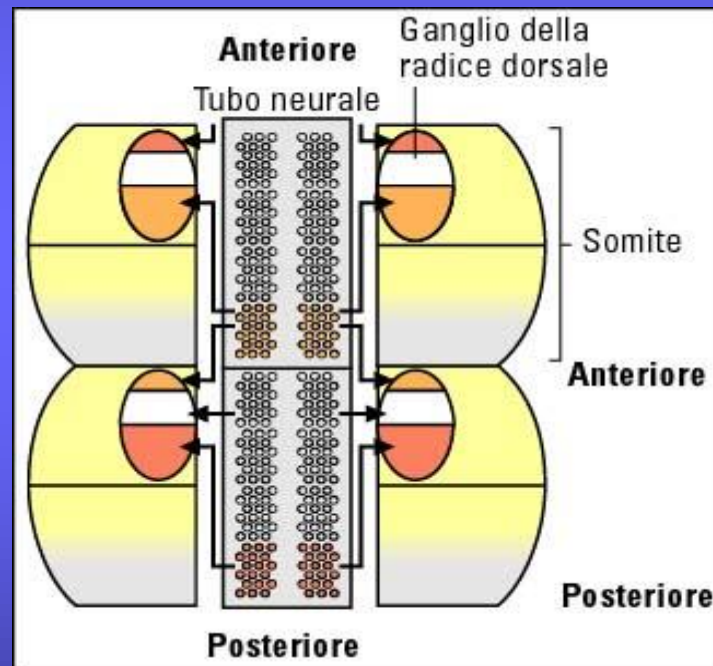
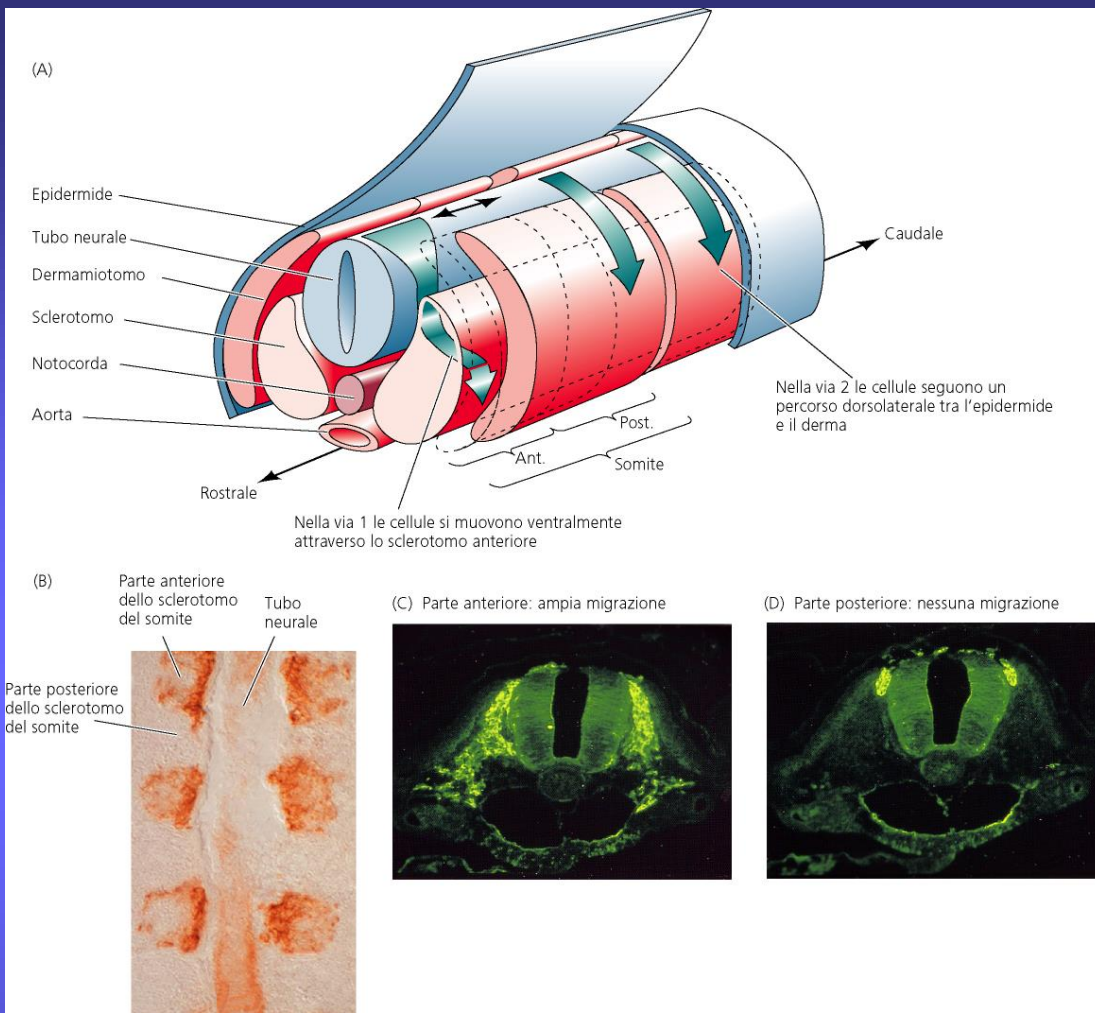


Fig. 2.18. *In vitro* culture of neural crest cells on a fibronectin substratum. Neural crest cells migrate as a quasi-confluent layer following very precisely the pathways containing fibronectin. (From Rovasio *et al.*, 1982.) ($\times 170$)



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

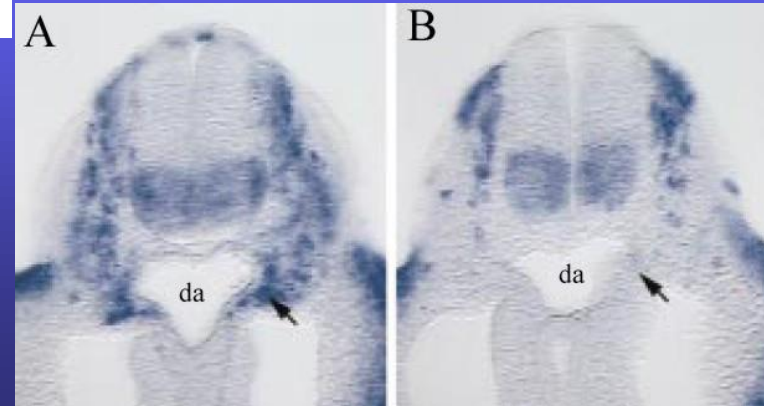




Il segnale di neuregulina media la migrazione delle cellule della NC

WT

erbB2^{-/-}



Vie di migrazione

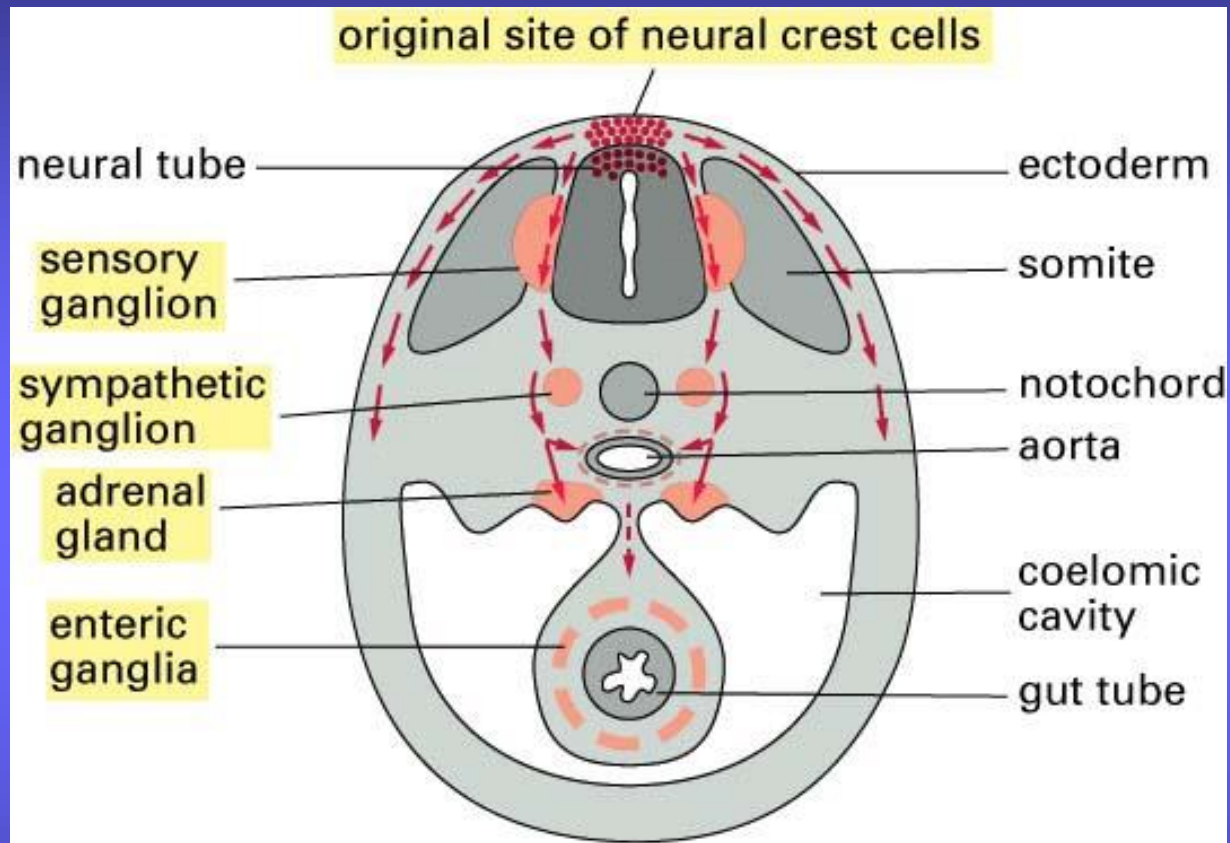
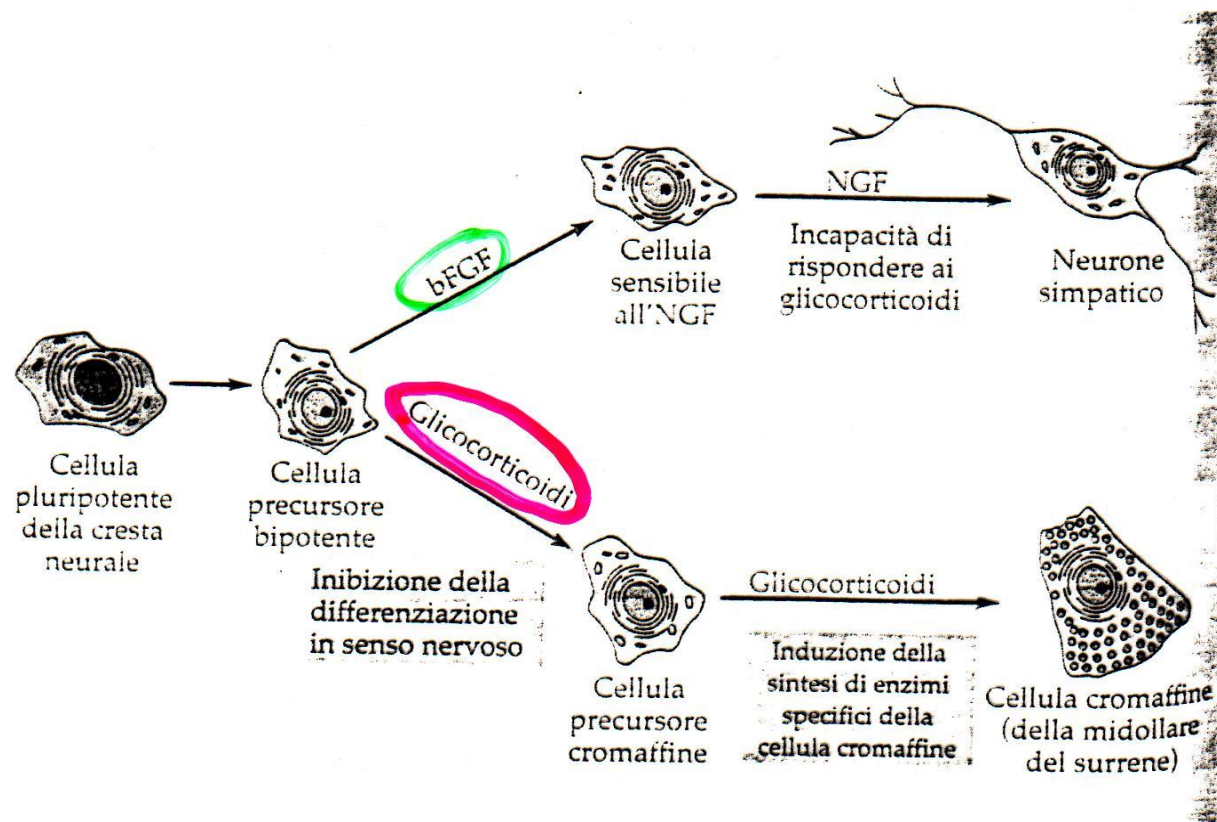


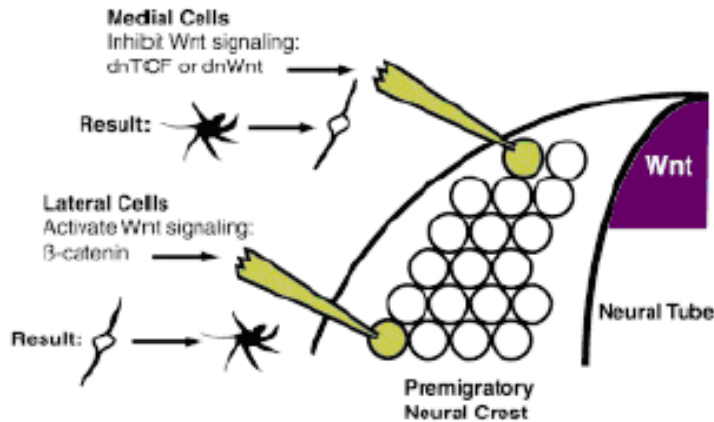
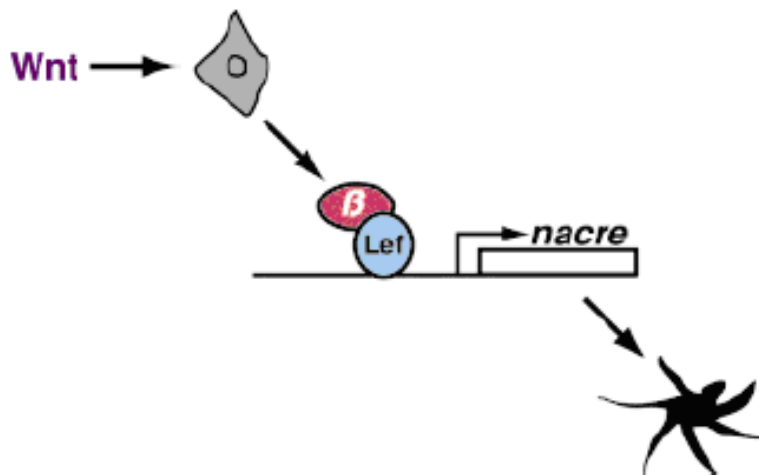
Figure 21–80. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 4th Edition.

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