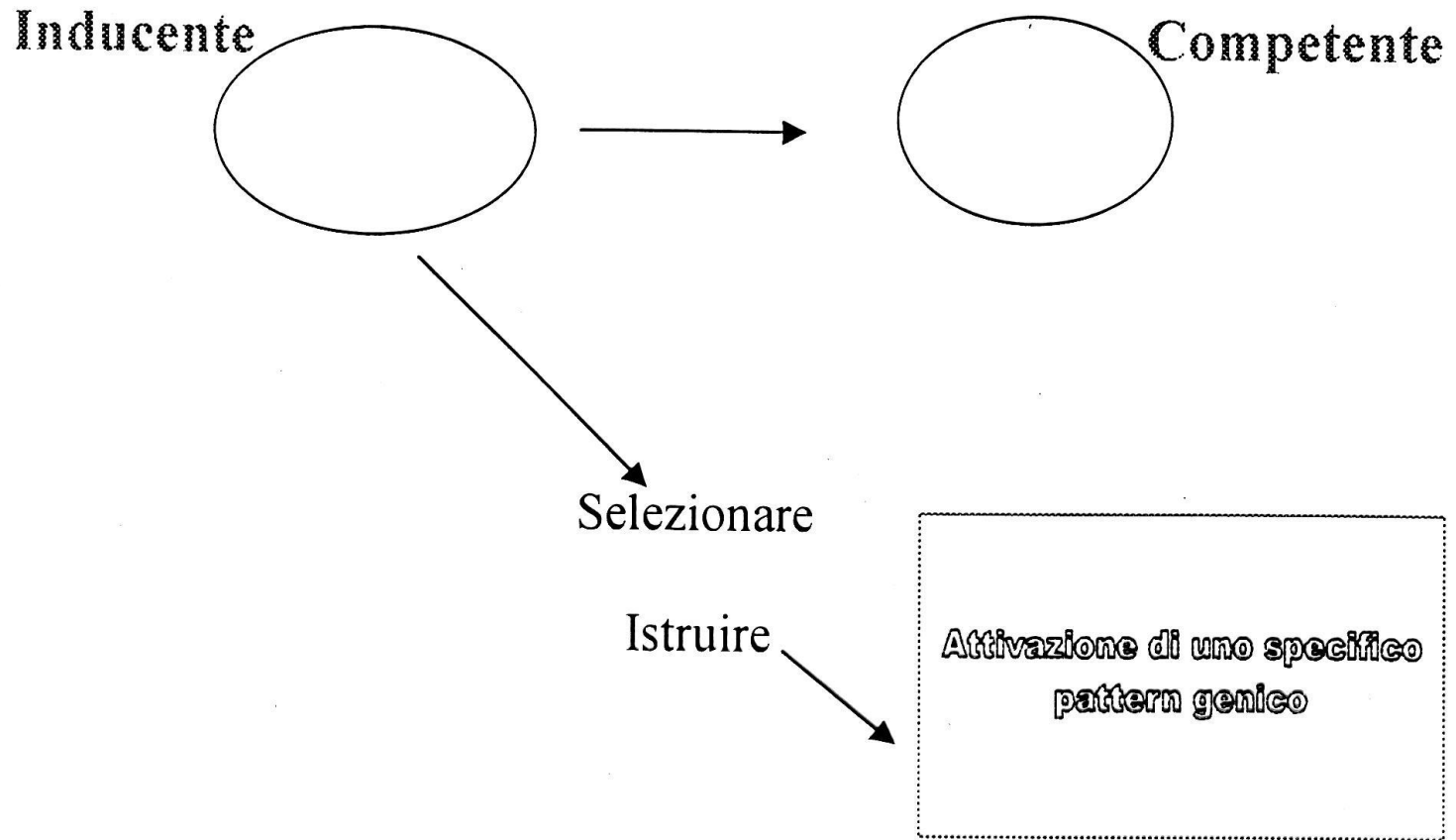


Specificazione condizionata

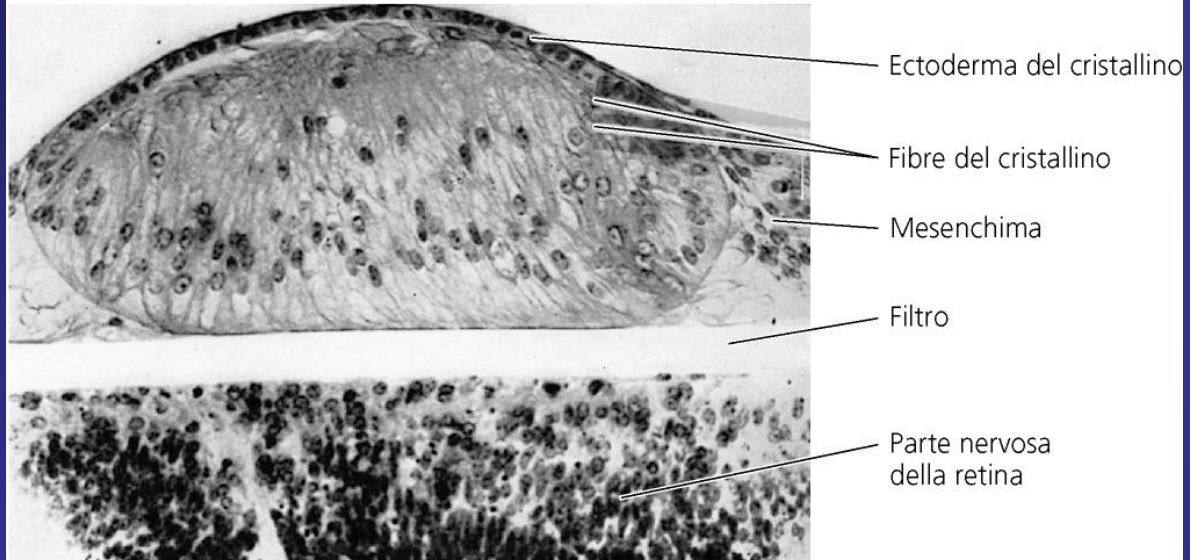


Induzione embrionale

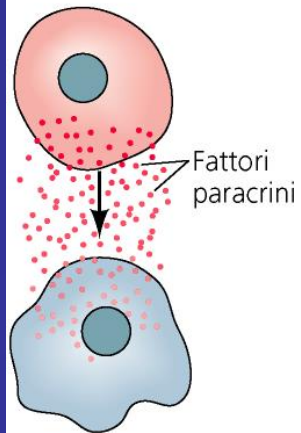
# L'Induzione



(A)

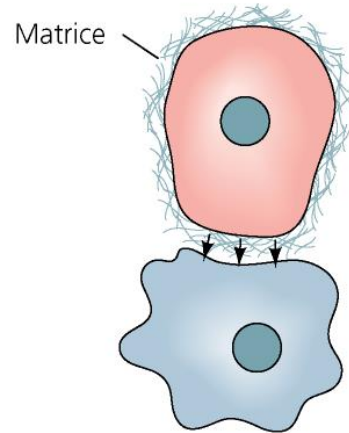


(B)



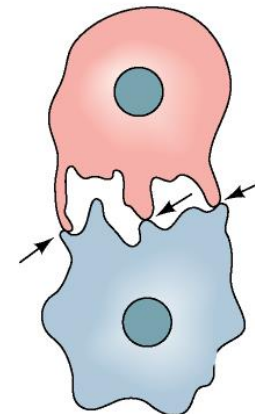
Diffusione di induttori da una cellula a un'altra

(C)



La matrice di una cellula induce modificazioni in un'altra cellula

(D)

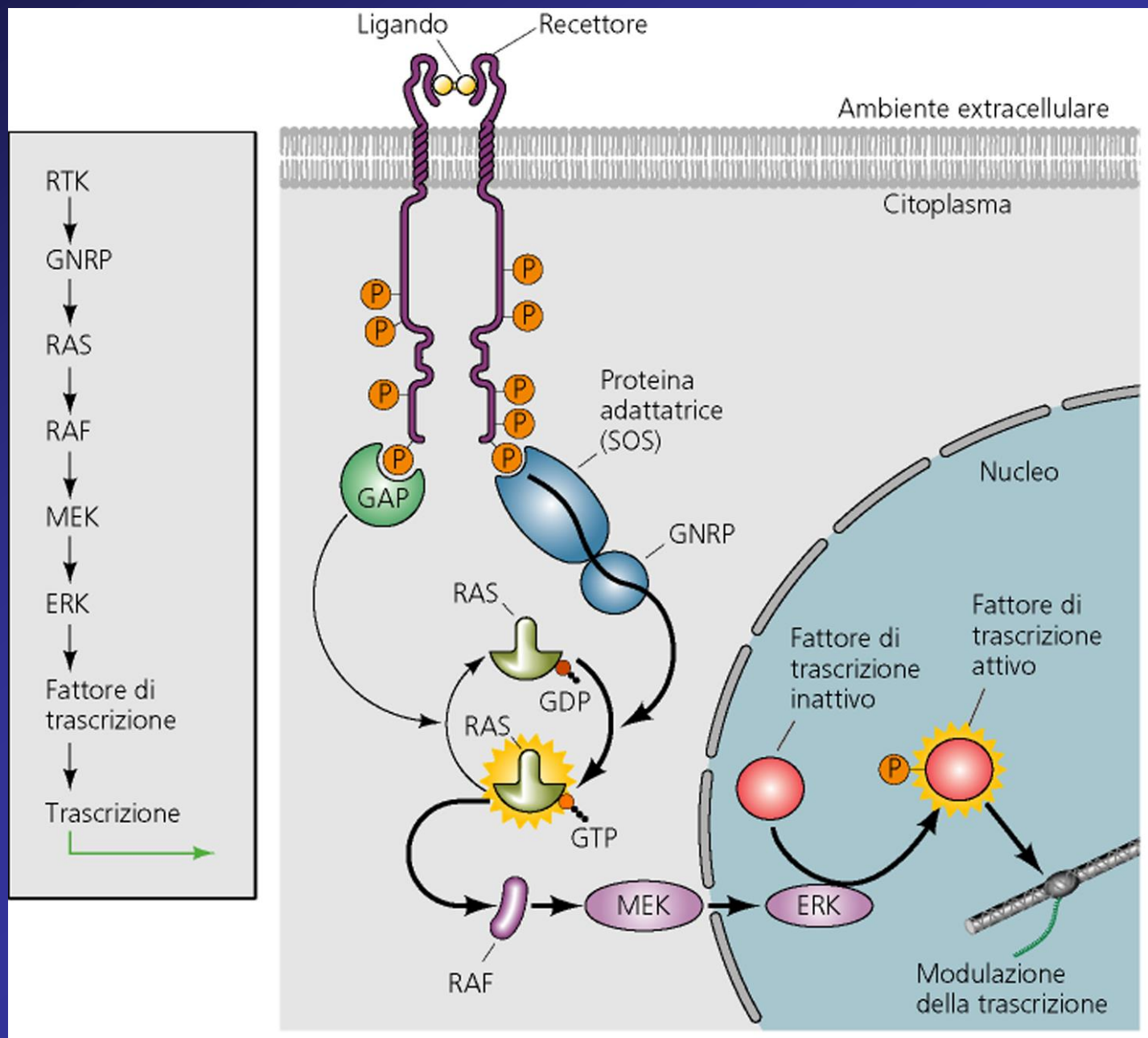


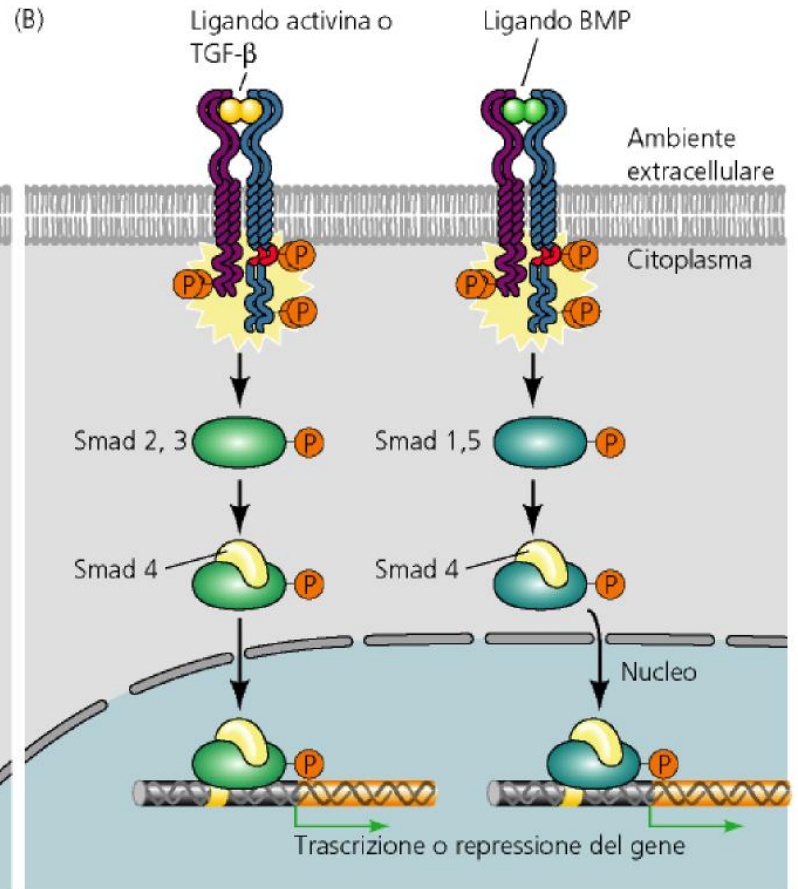
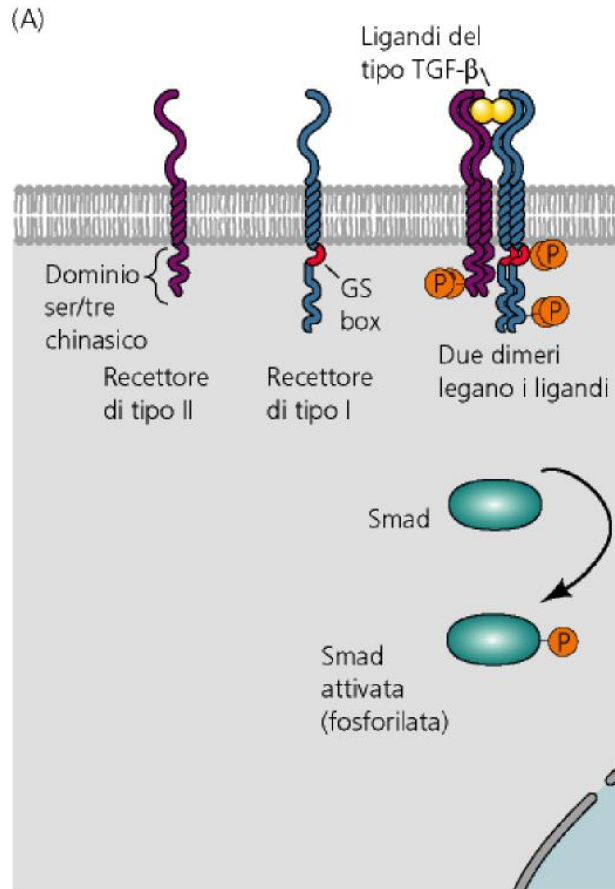
Contatto (frecce) tra due cellule, di cui una induce l'altra

# Induzioni a breve distanza: meccanismo paracrino

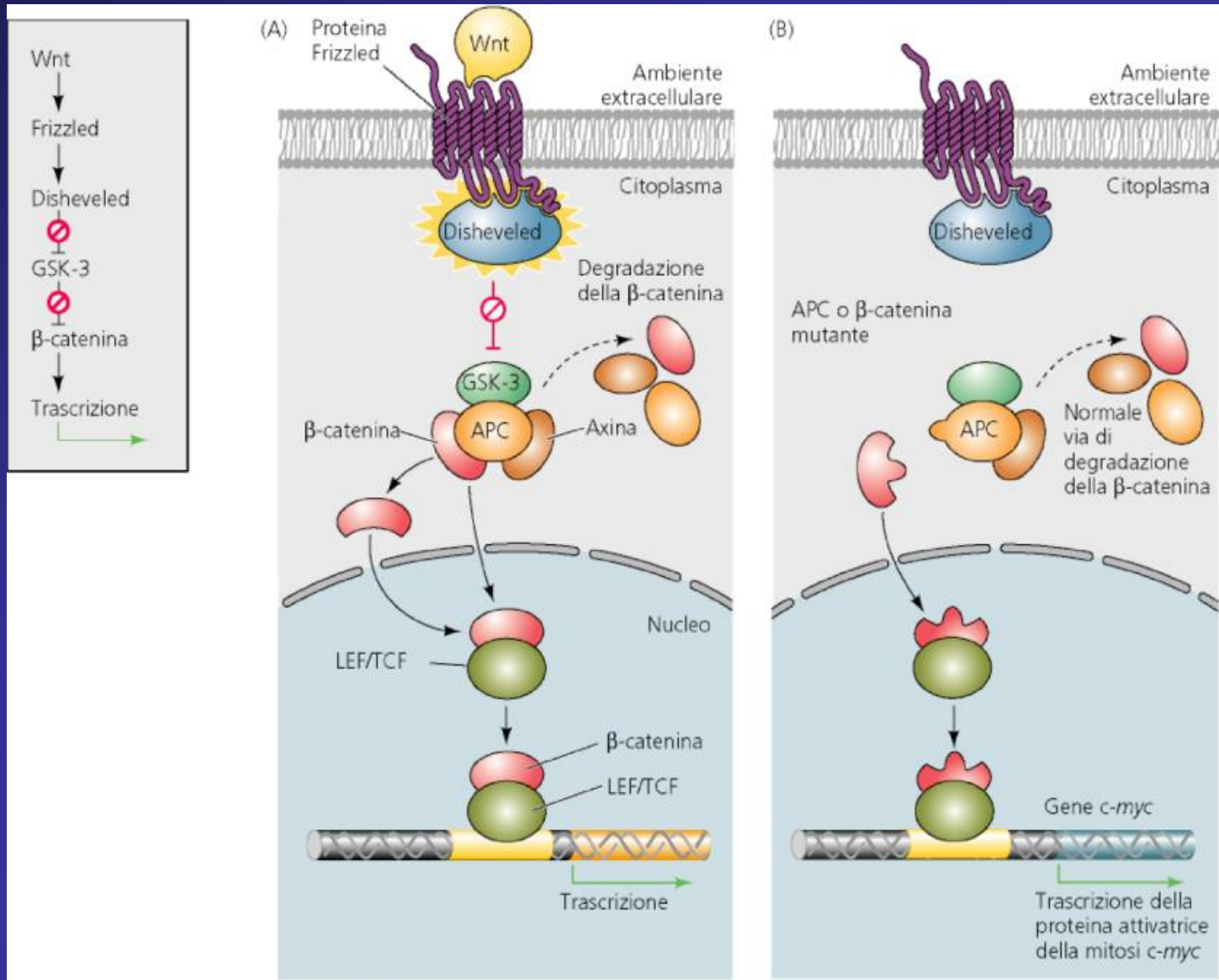
## Fattori solubili

- Famiglia dei fattori di crescita
- Ormoni

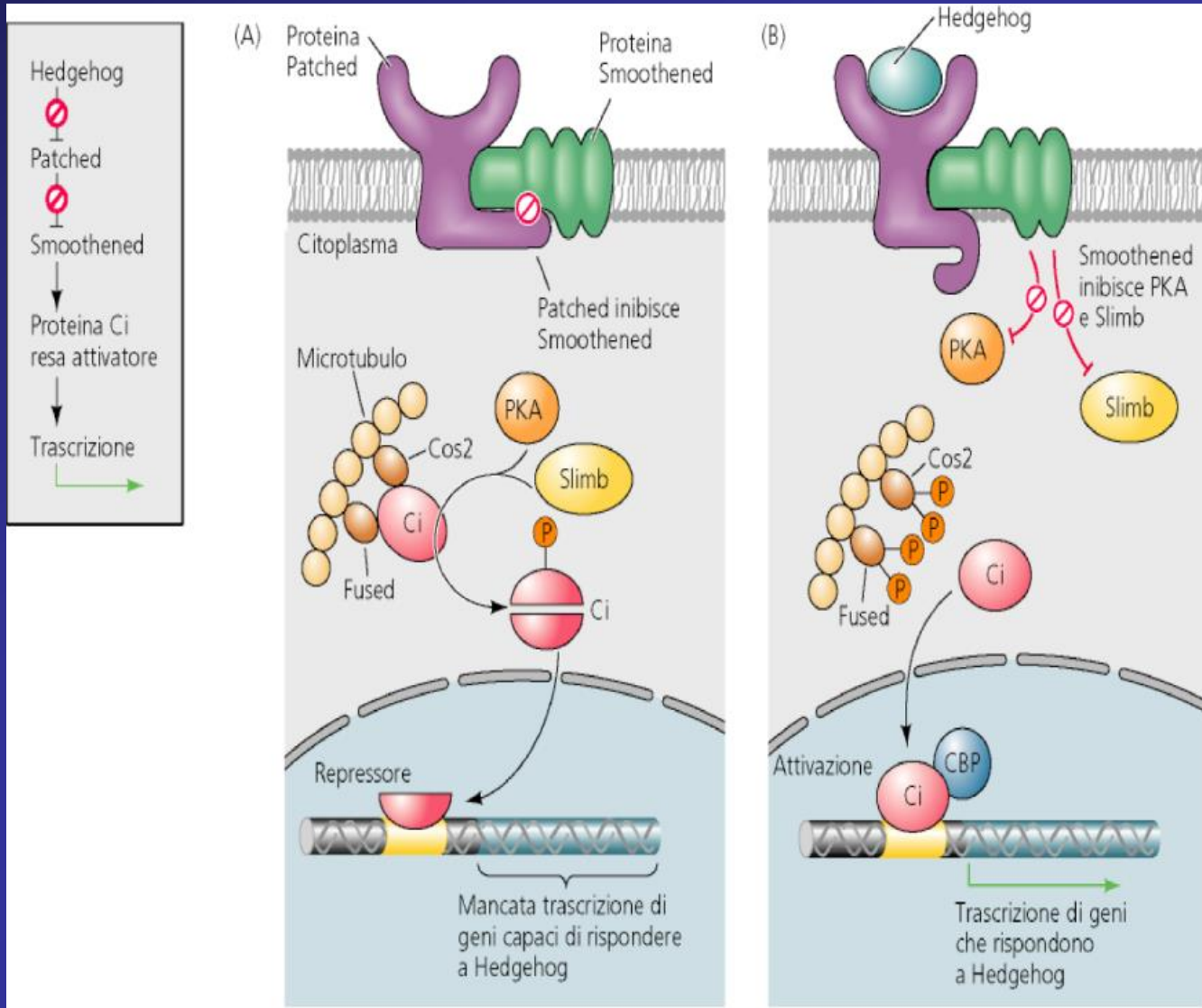




# Segnali paracrini: WNT



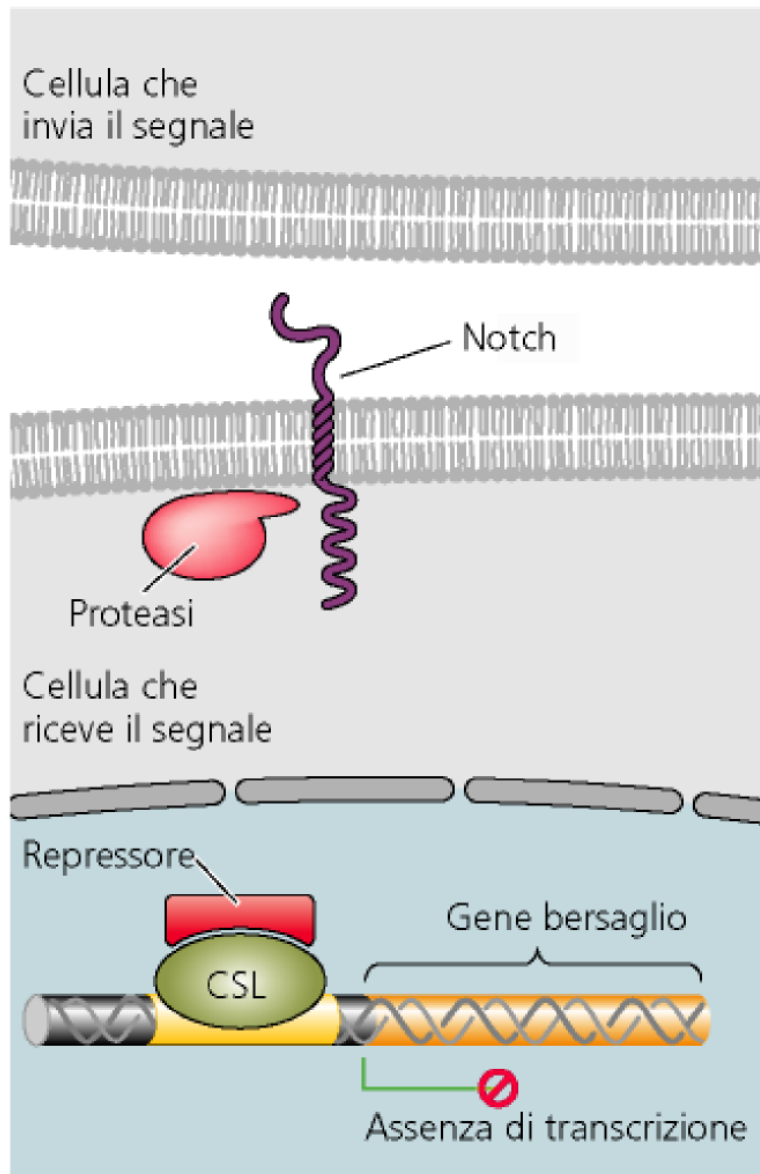
# Segnali paracrini: Hedgehog



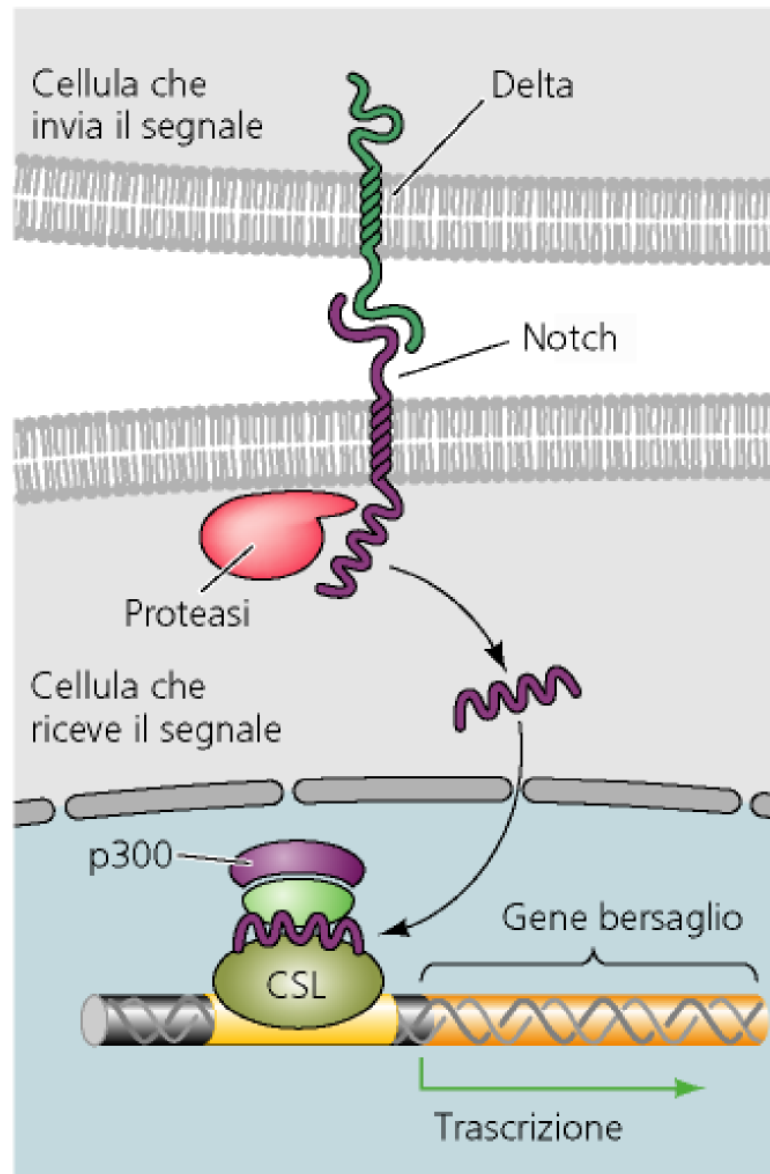


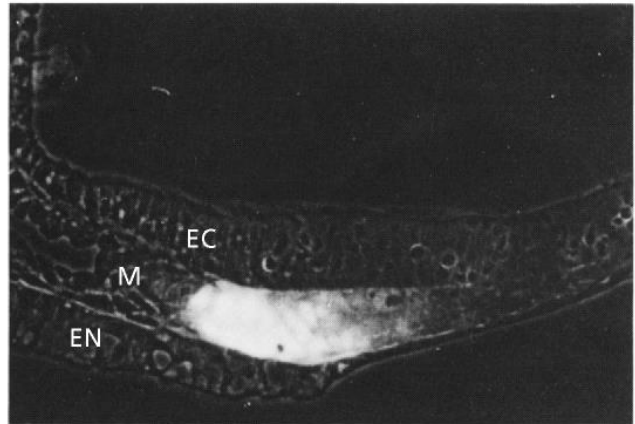
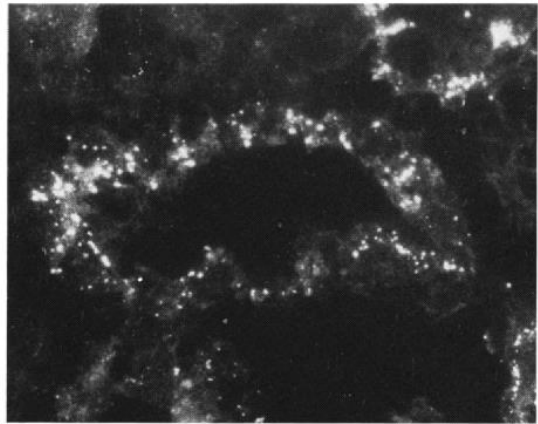
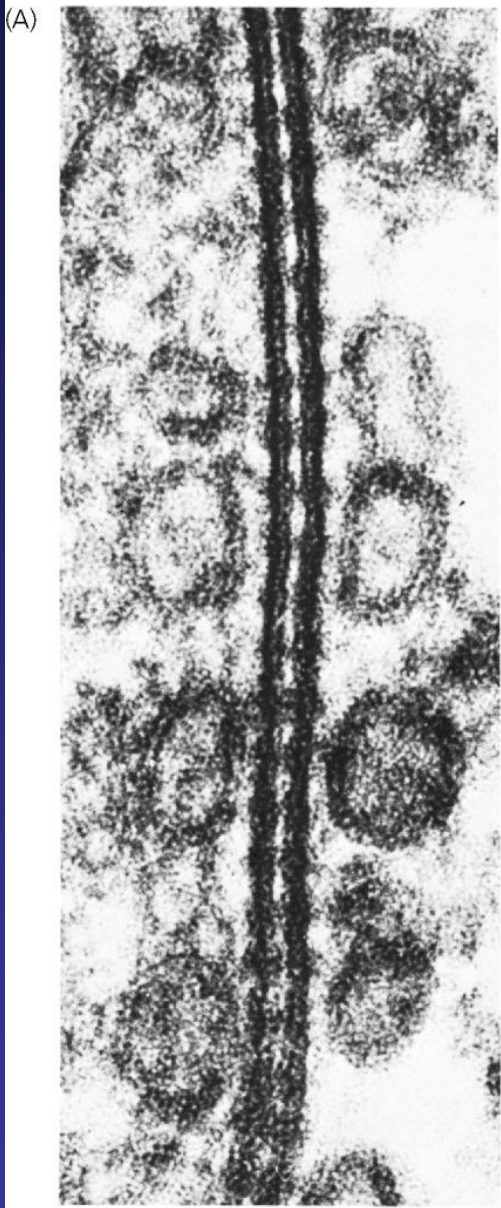
- Interazioni cellula-cellula
- Interazione cellula-matrice
- Giunzioni comunicanti

(A)



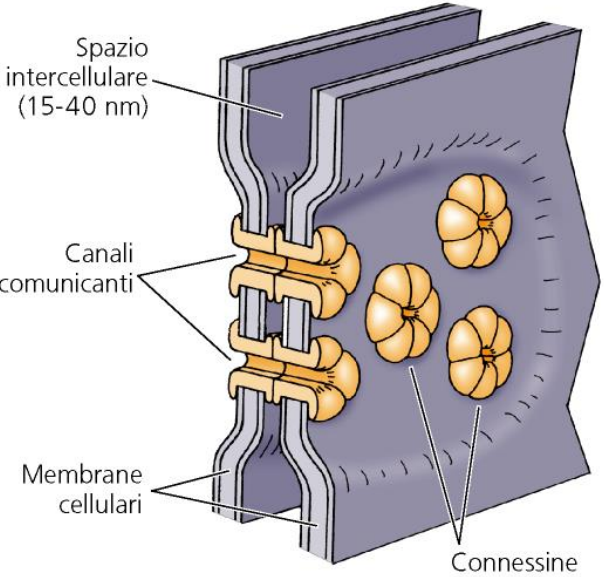
(B)





(B)

(C)



(D)

Cellula progenitrice  
di un neurone simpatico

Recettore di FGF

Cellula responsiva a FGF, ma non a NGF

FGF

Il legame di FGF stimola  
la sintesi del recettore per NGF

Neurone primitivo

Recettore  
di NGF

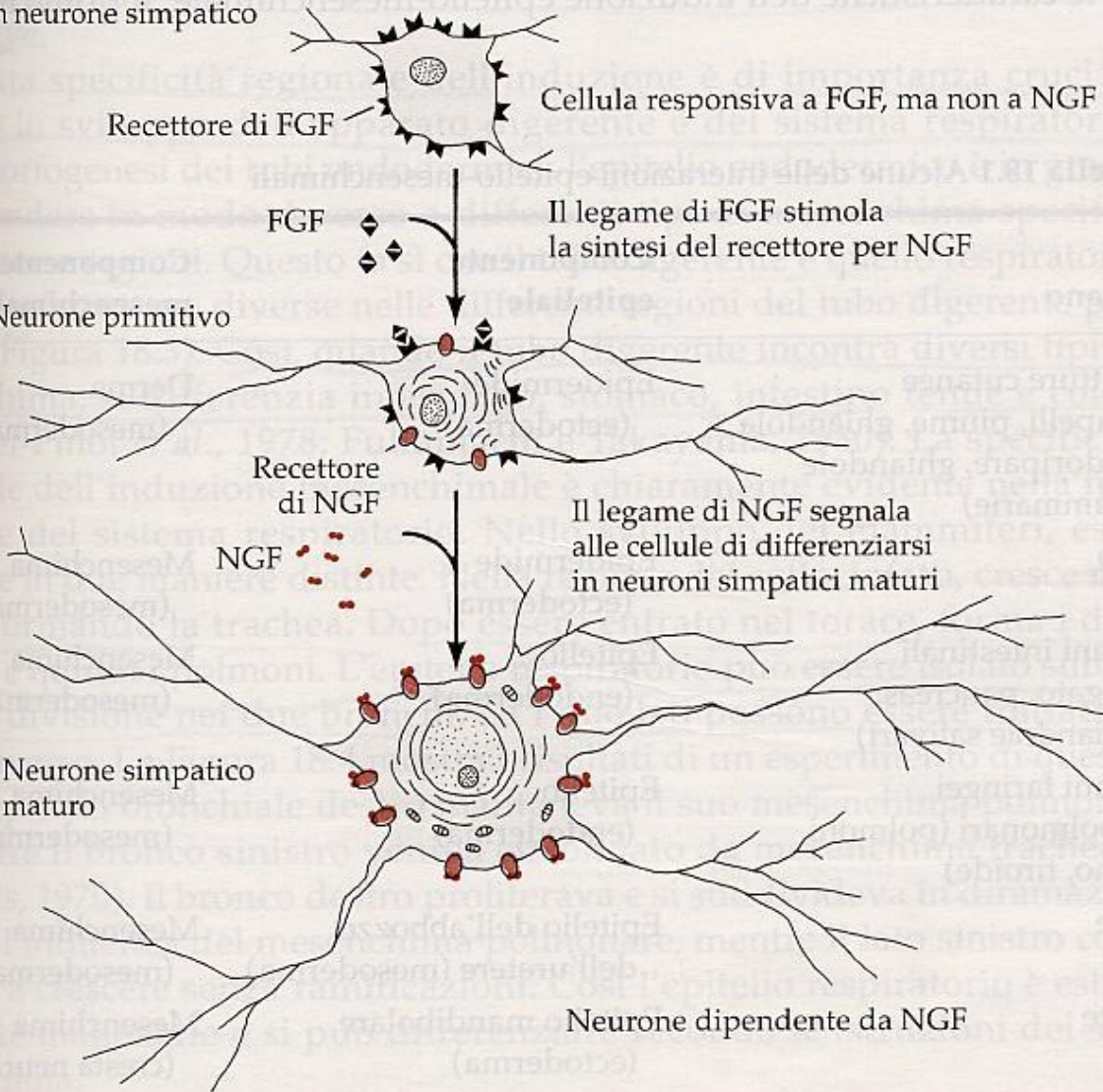
NGF

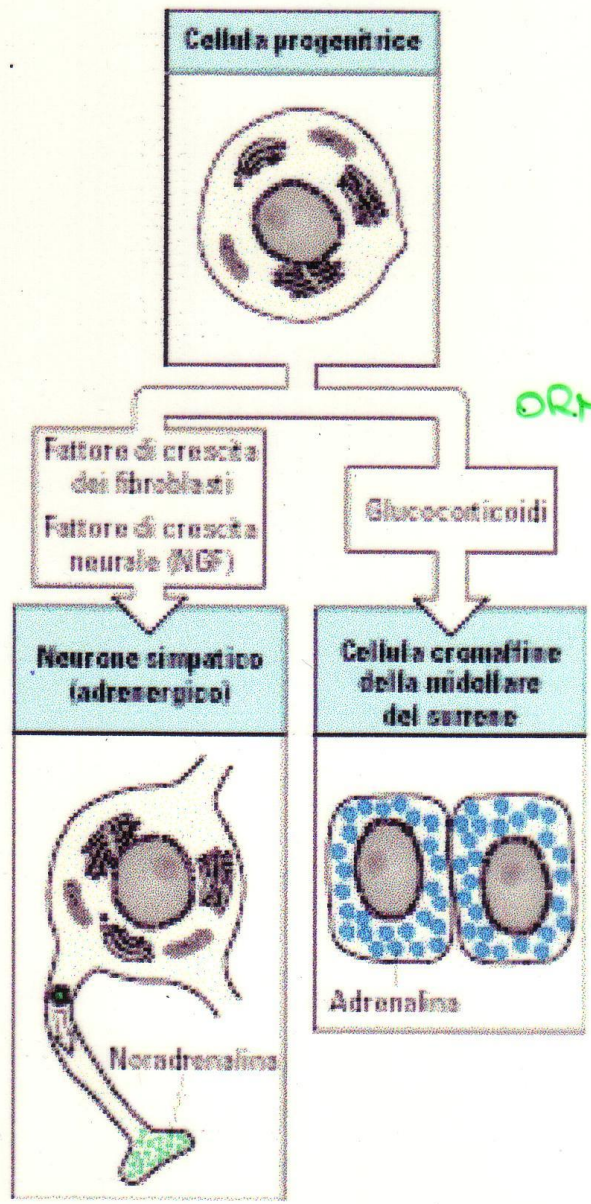
Il legame di NGF segnala  
alle cellule di differenziarsi  
in neuroni simpatici maturi

Neurone simpatico  
maturo

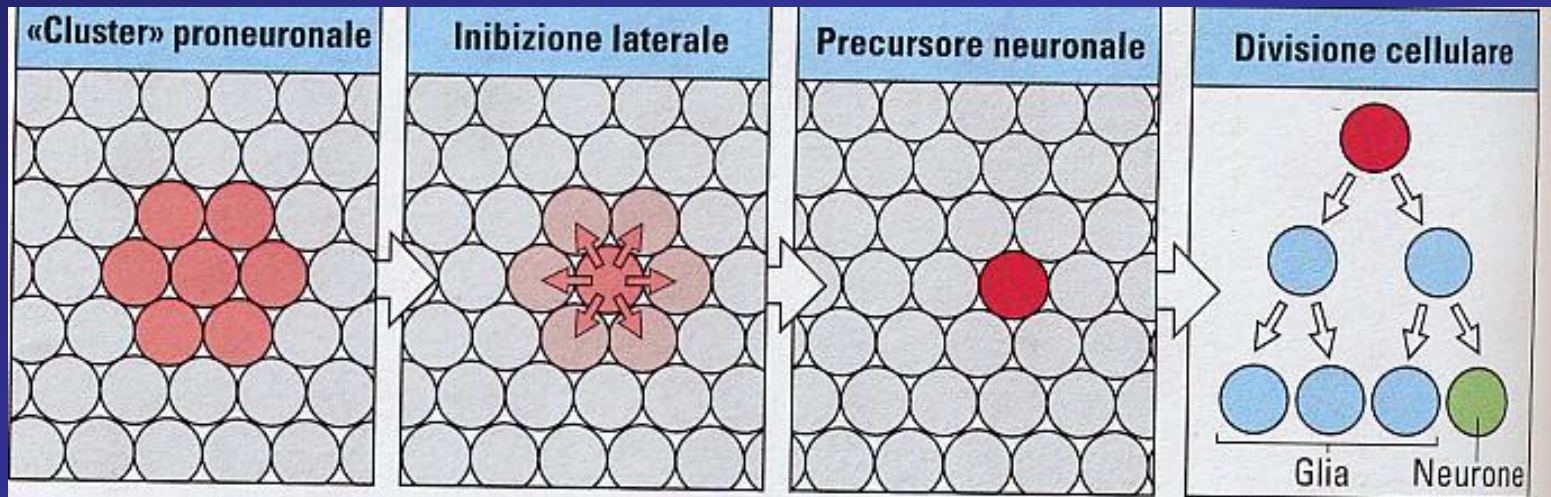
Neurone dipendente da NGF

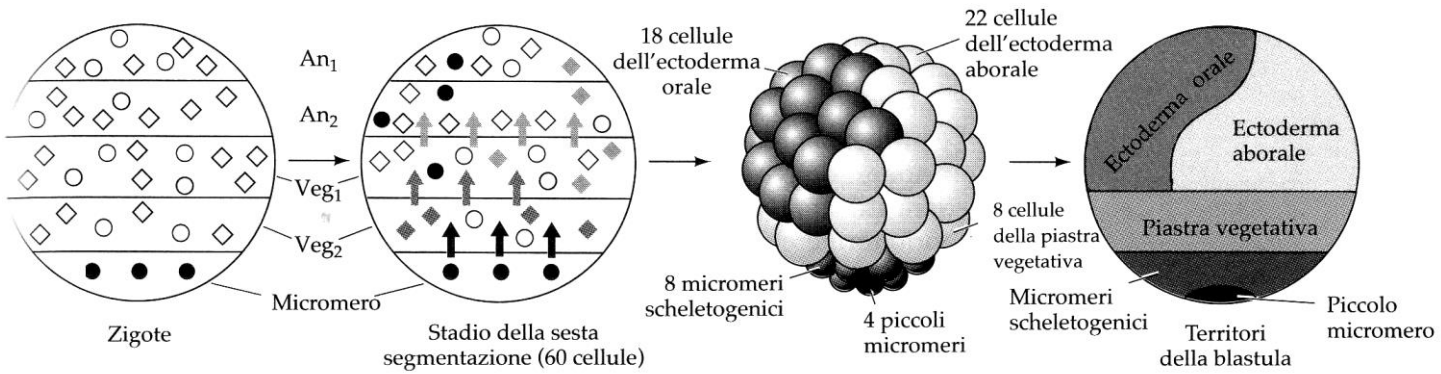
**COMPETENZA**



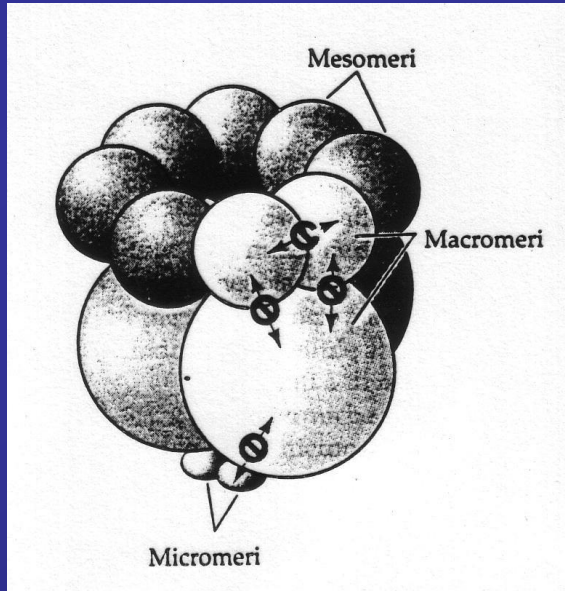


# Induzioni negative





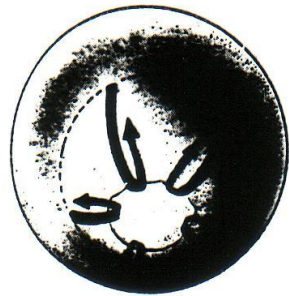
Inattivo	Attivo	
○	●	Ectoderma orale
◇	◆	Ectoderma aborale
◇	◆	Piastra vegetativa
○	●	Micromero



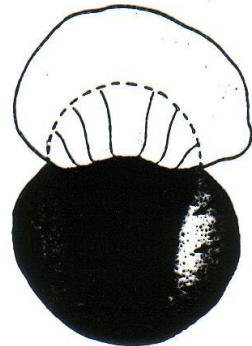
# Le induzioni embrionali



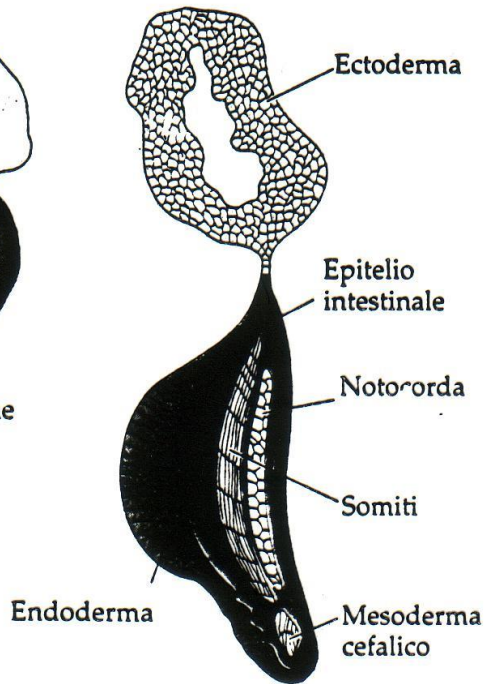
- Induzione primaria (ind. Mesoderma, sistema nervoso)
- Induzione secondaria: interazione epitelio-mesenchima (organogenesi)



(A) Gastrulazione normale



(B) Esogastrulazione

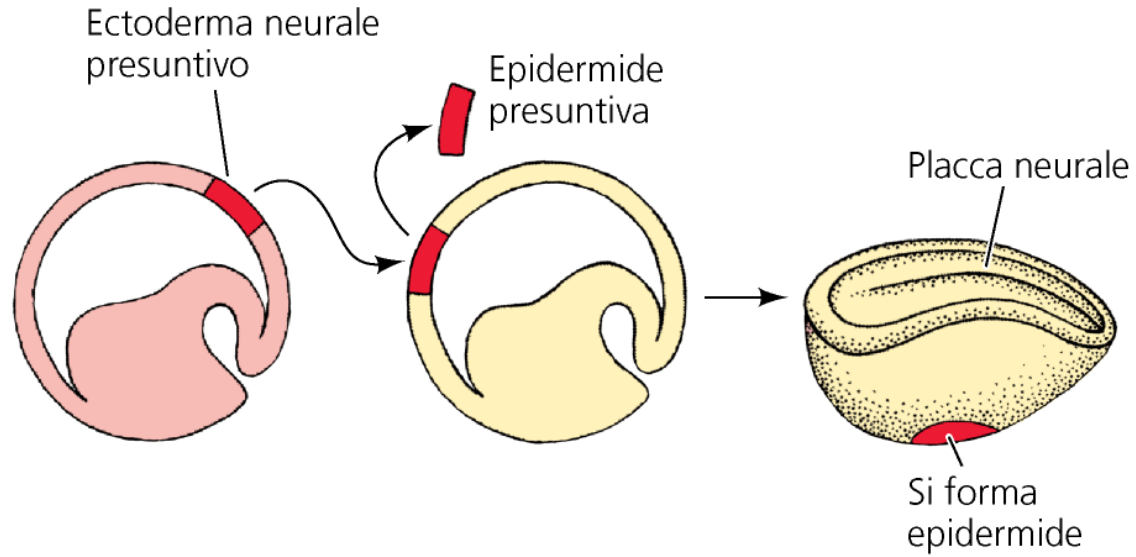


(C) Differenziazione in esogastrulazione

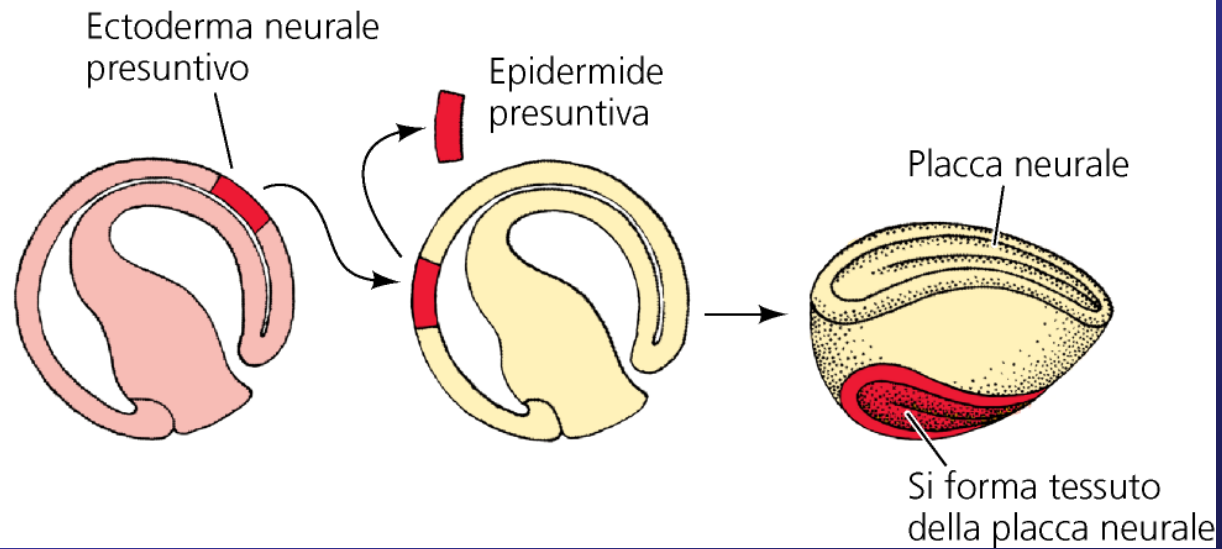
**Figura 16.35**

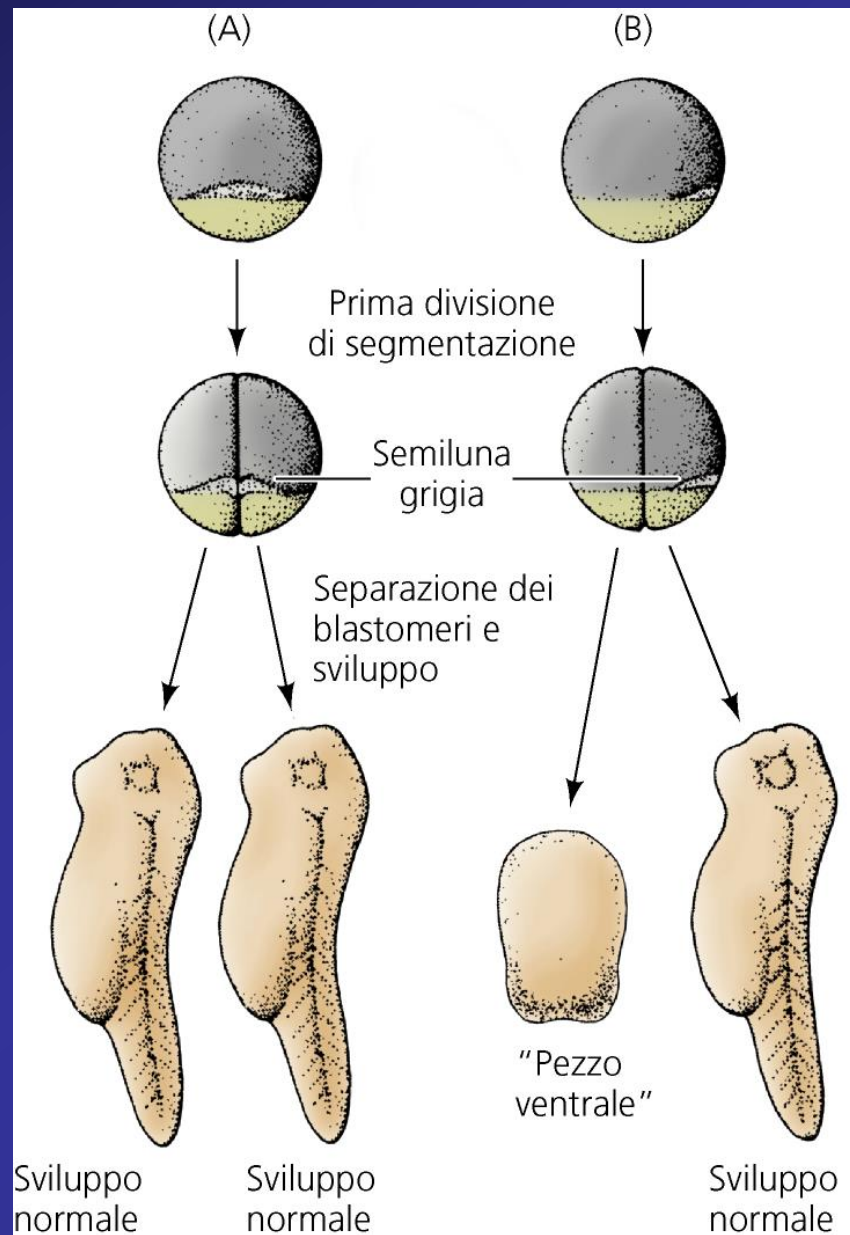
Esogastrulazione. (A) Nella gastrulazione normale, il mesoderma si involge sotto l'ectoderma. Tuttavia, quando l'embrione di anfibio viene posto in una soluzione salina ipertonica, il mesoderma subisce esogastrulazione (B), estroflettendosi all'esterno dell'ectoderma, anziché involversi nell'embrione. (C) L'ectoderma in queste esogastrulazioni non forma tessuto neurale. (Da Holtfreter e Hamburger, 1955.)

(A) TRAPIANTO IN GASTRULE INIZIALI

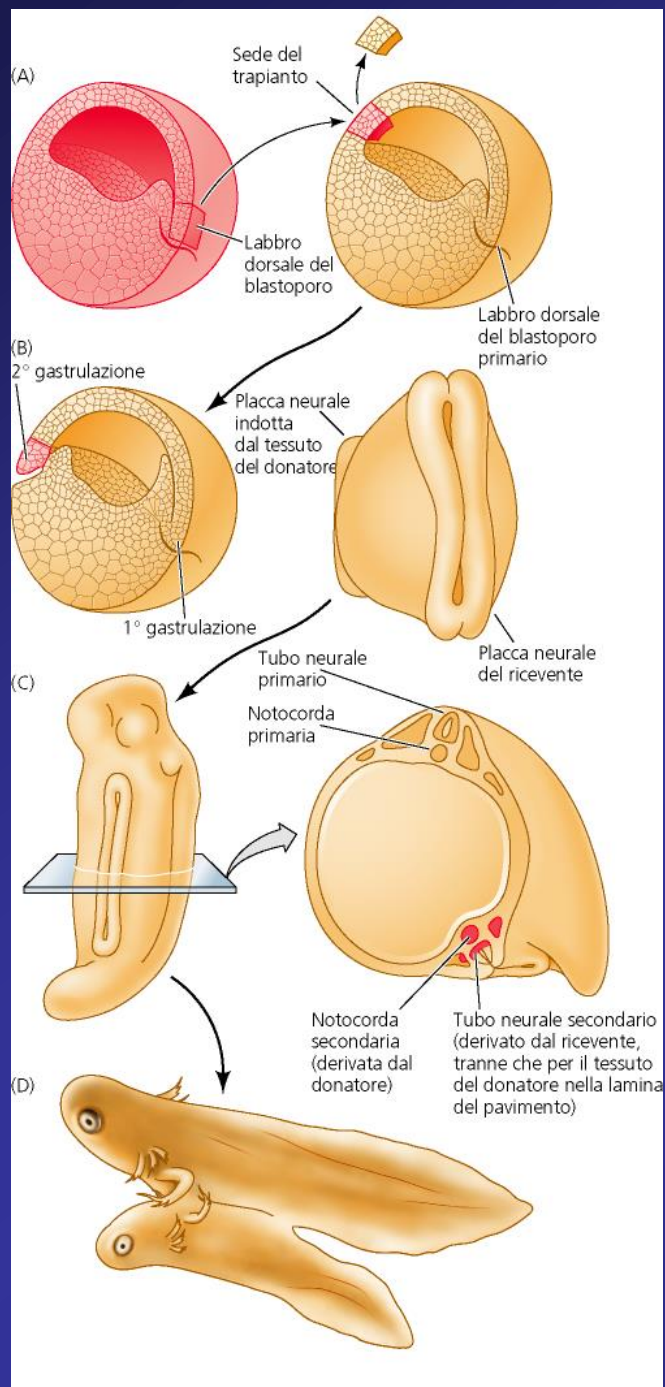


(B) TRAPIANTO IN GASTRULE AVANZATE

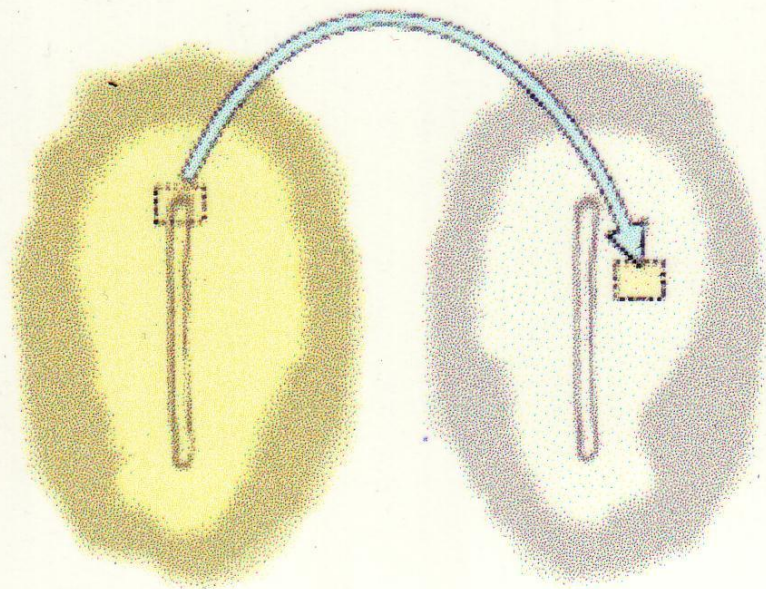




# L'Organizzatore primario



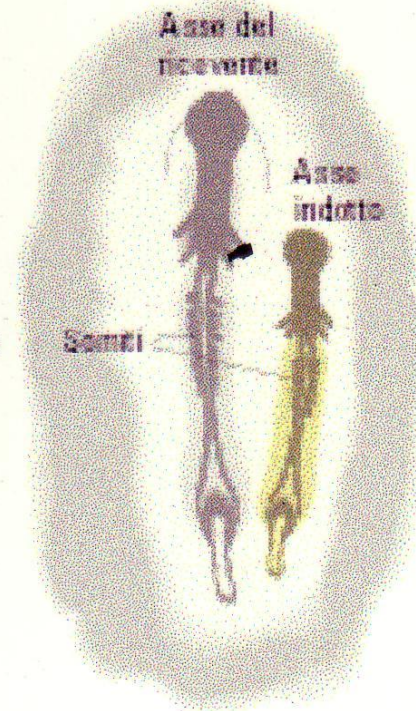
**Node di Hensen trapiantato da un  
embrione di quaglia a uno di pollo**



**Embrione di quaglia**

**Embrione di pollo**

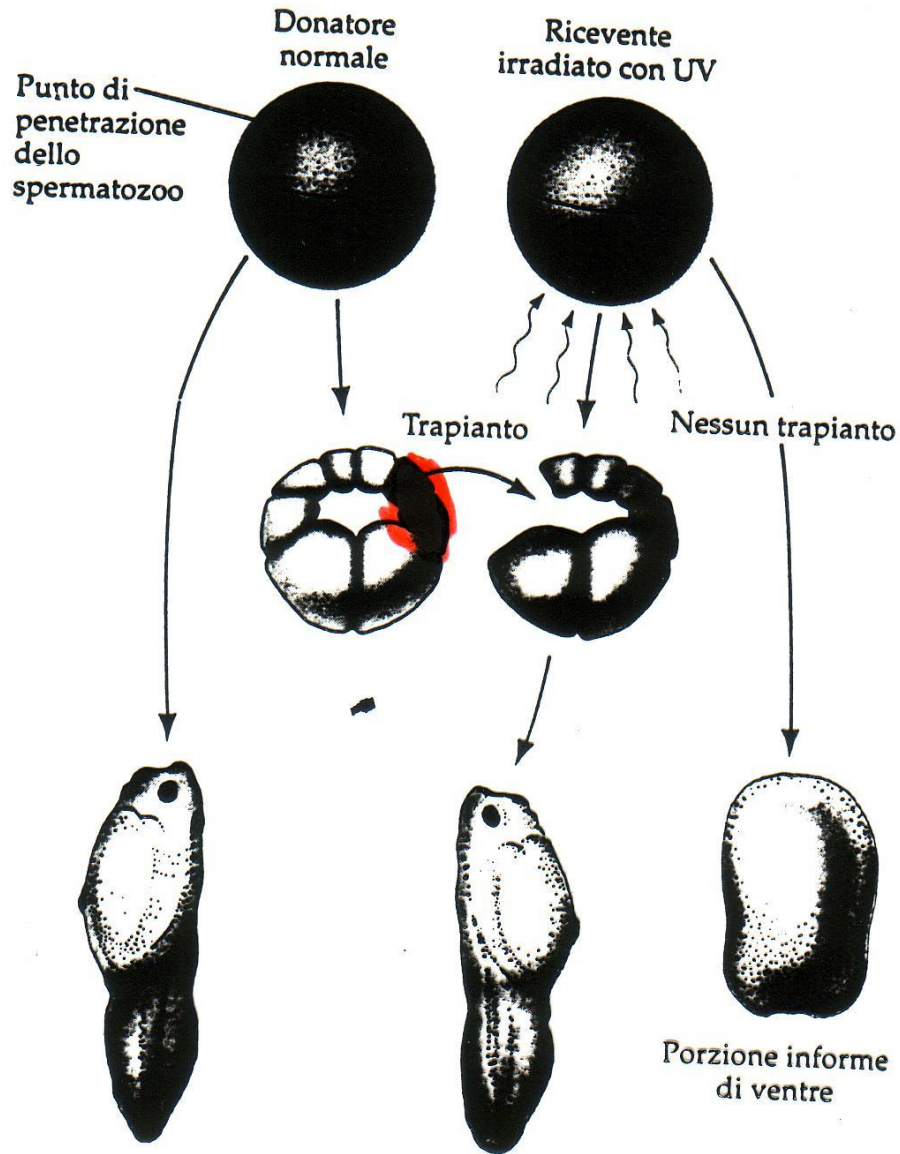
**Nel ricevente è indotto  
un secondo asse**



**Asse del  
ricevente**

**Asse  
indotto**

**Somiti**

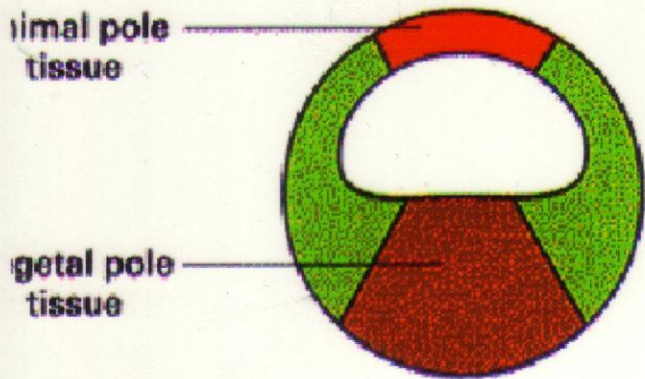


Labbro dorsale del blastoporo= Organizzatore primario

Regione in grado di condizionare lo Sviluppo dell'embrione

E' una regione autospecificata?

experimental environment of animal pole tissue



in normal embryo

ectodermal tissue  
and a little  
mesodermal tissue



cultured in isolation

ectodermal tissue  
only



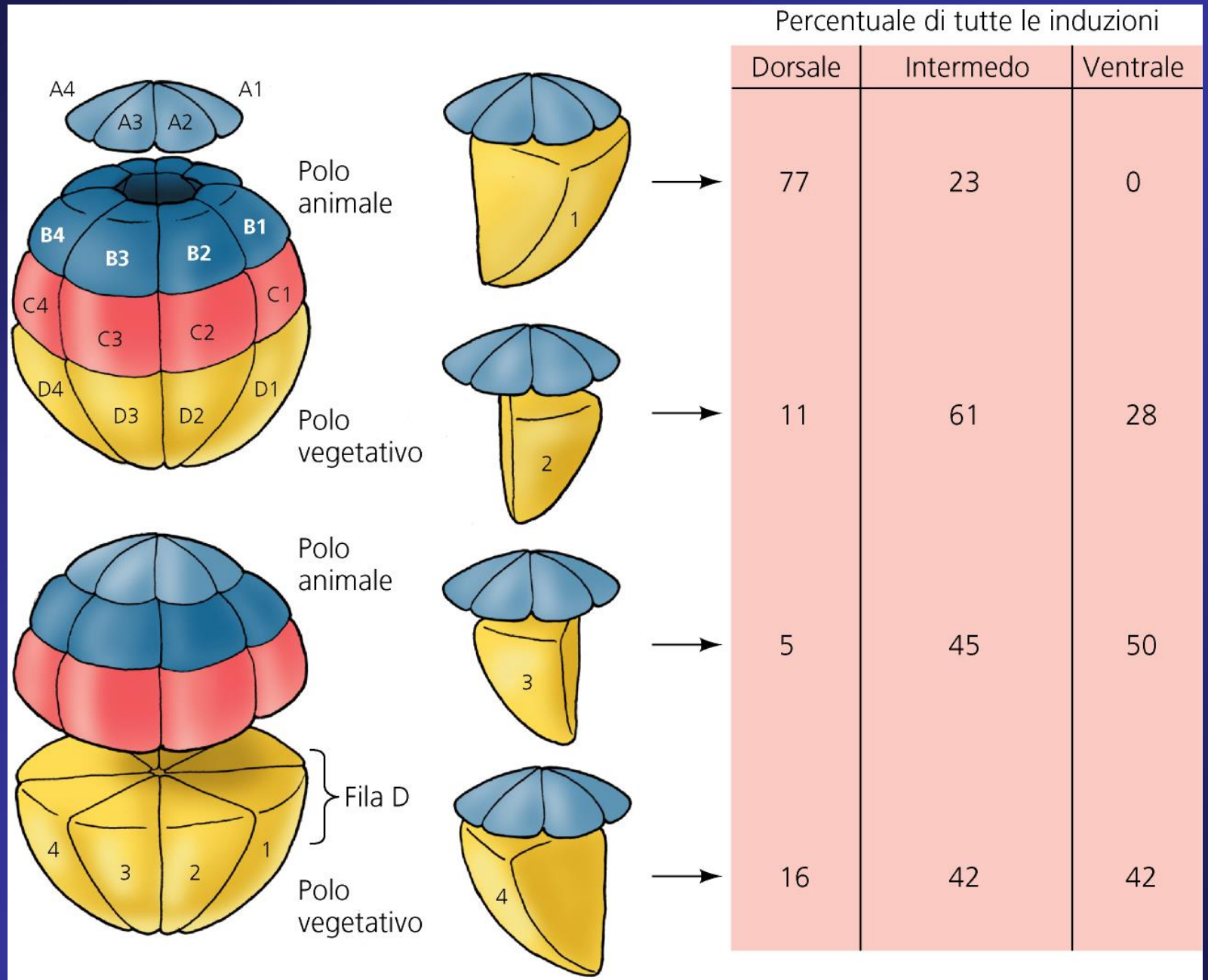
*centro di  
Nieuwkoop*

cultured in combination  
with vegetal pole tissue

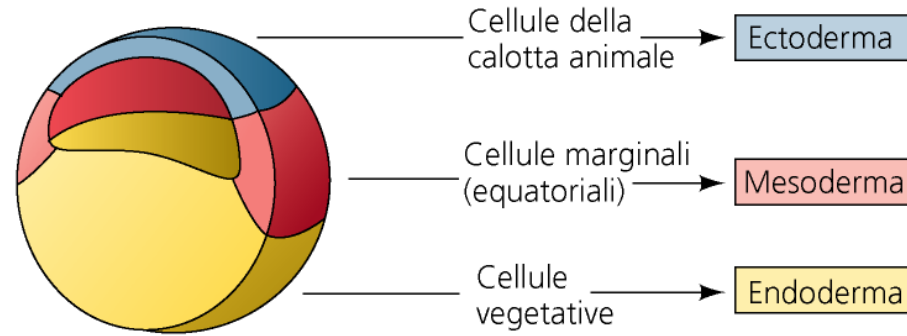
mainly mesodermal  
tissue

fate of animal pole tissue

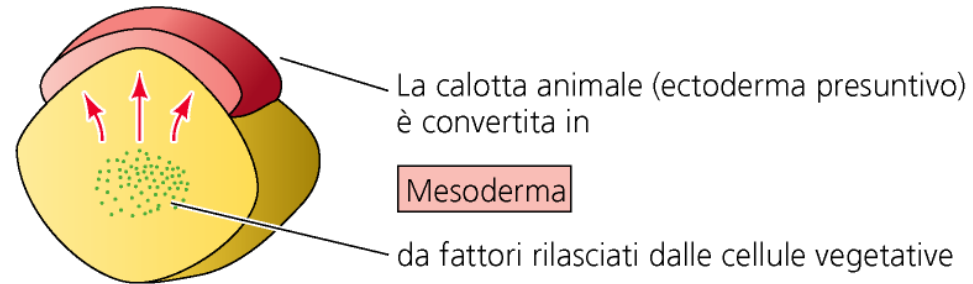




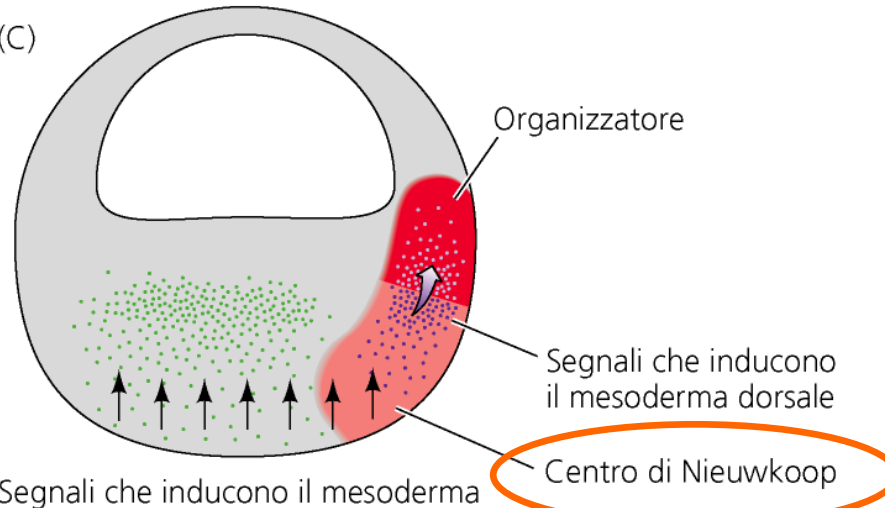
(A) Frammenti di blastula sezionata danno origine in coltura a tessuti differenti:



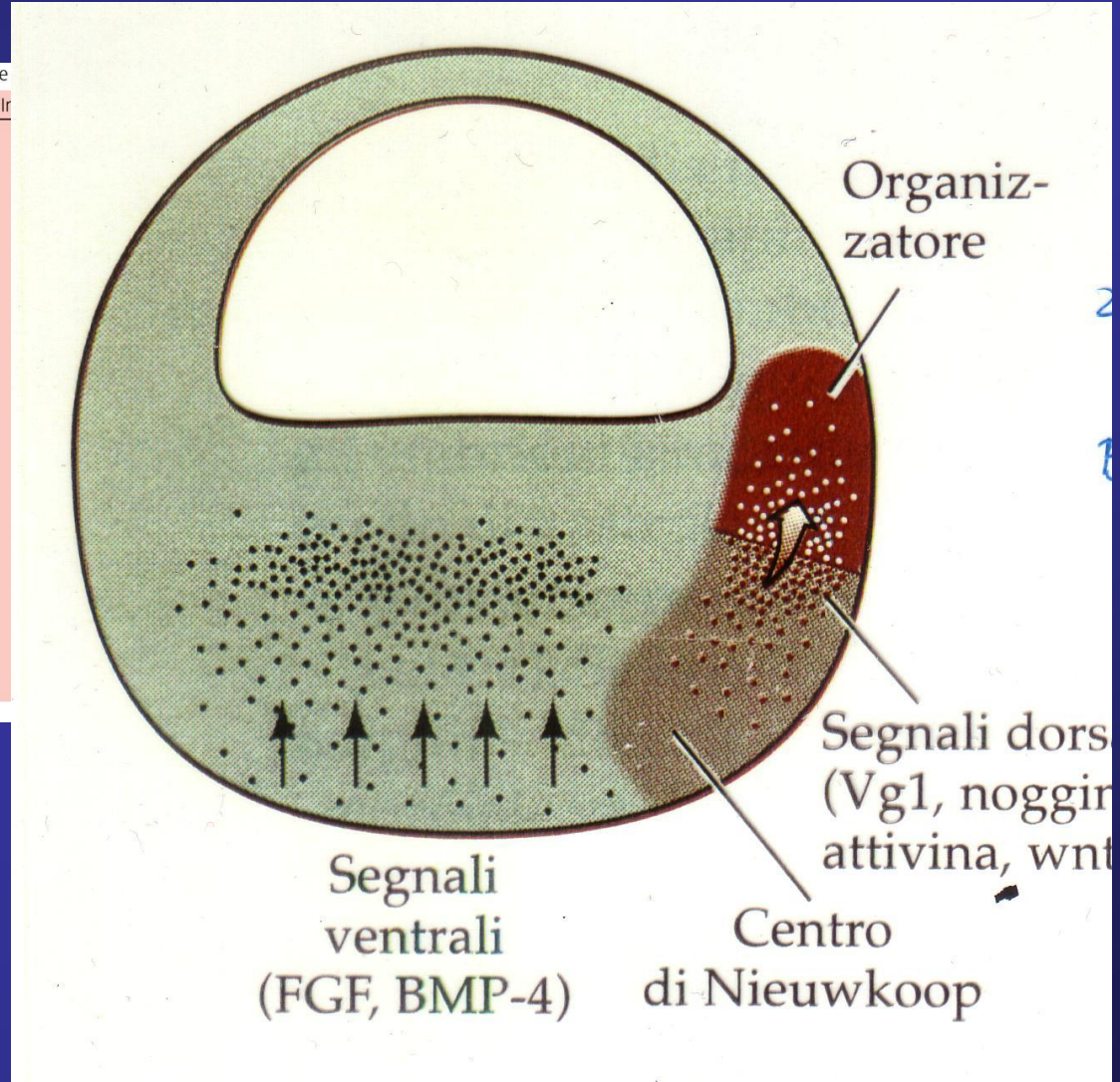
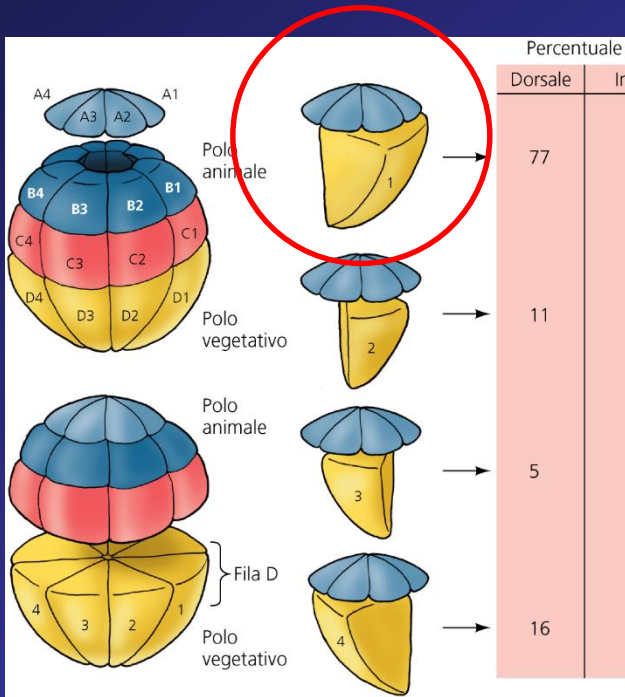
(B) Frammenti animali e vegetativi danno origine a mesoderma



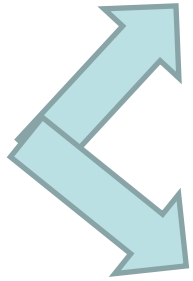
(C)



# Induzione del Mesoderma Dorsale



VG-1 →



mRNA di origine materna

Prodotto in forma inattiva e ubiquitariamente presente dopo Fecondazione

Forma attiva prodotta dopo taglio proteolitico (successivamente alla rotazione corticale)

Iniziatore del centro di Newkoop

Veg-T: fattore di trascrizione che si localizza nell'endoderma



Attivina →

gene zigotico

Induce l'espressione del gene Brachury (acceso nel mesoderma)

Tgf-B



importante per la formazione di mesoderma, ma non determinante per la formazione di mesoderma dorsale

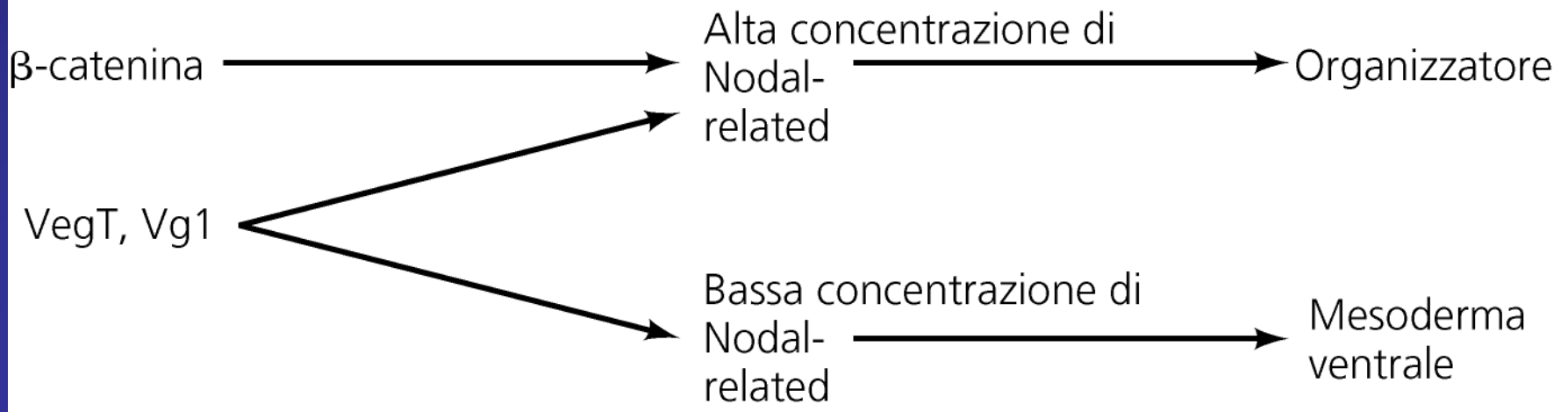
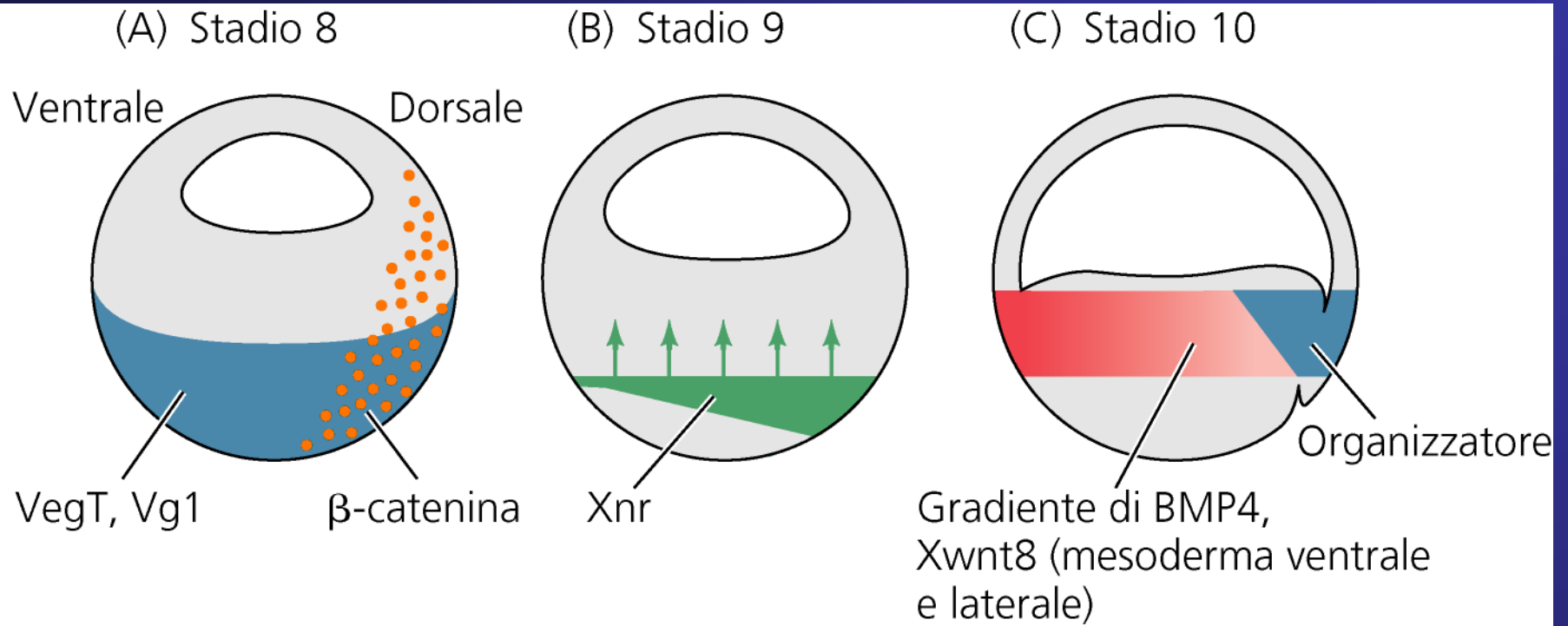
Proteine Nodal related (Derriere) : induce il gene xbra

Noggin →

gene zigotico

Determinante per la dorsalizzazione dell'embrione

Prodotta dallo stesso Organizzatore primario



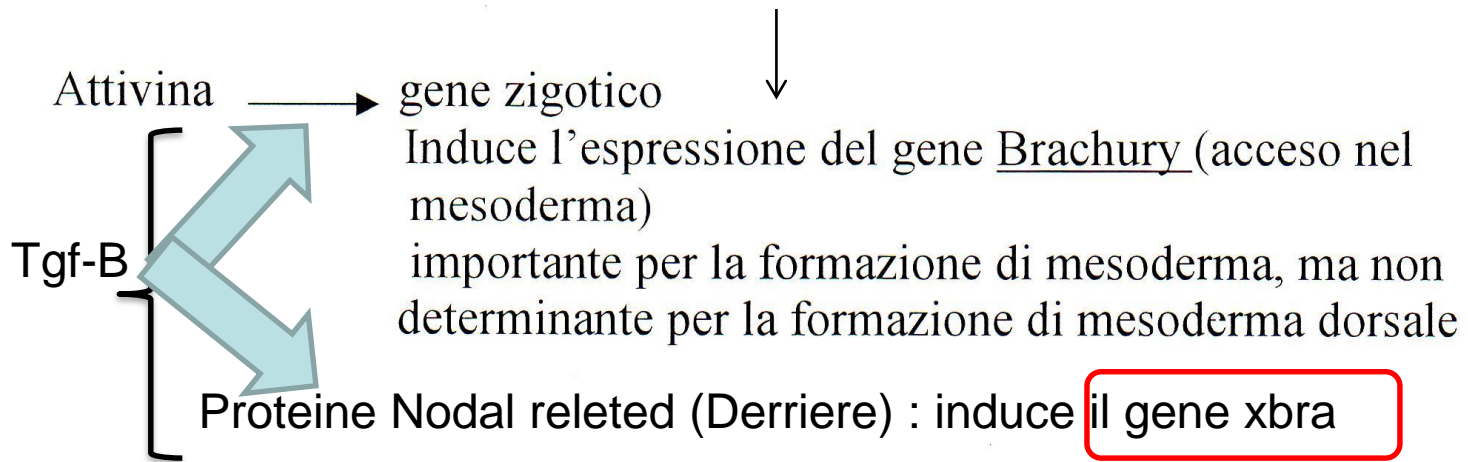
VG-1 → mRNA di origine materna

Prodotto in forma inattiva e ubiquitariamente presente dopo Fecondazione

Forma attiva prodotta dopo taglio proteolitico (successivamente alla rotazione corticale)

Iniziatore del centro di Newkoop

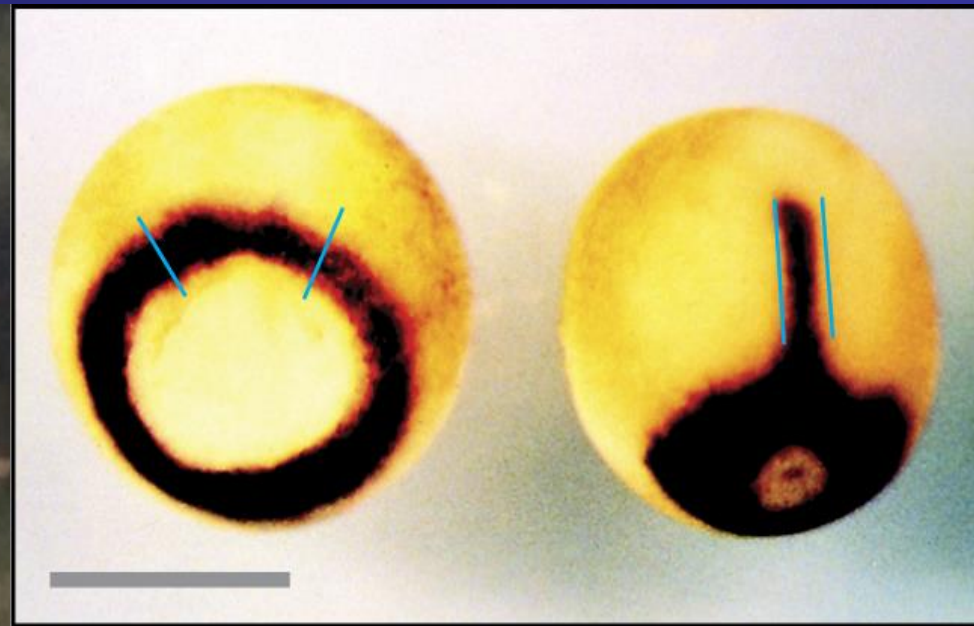
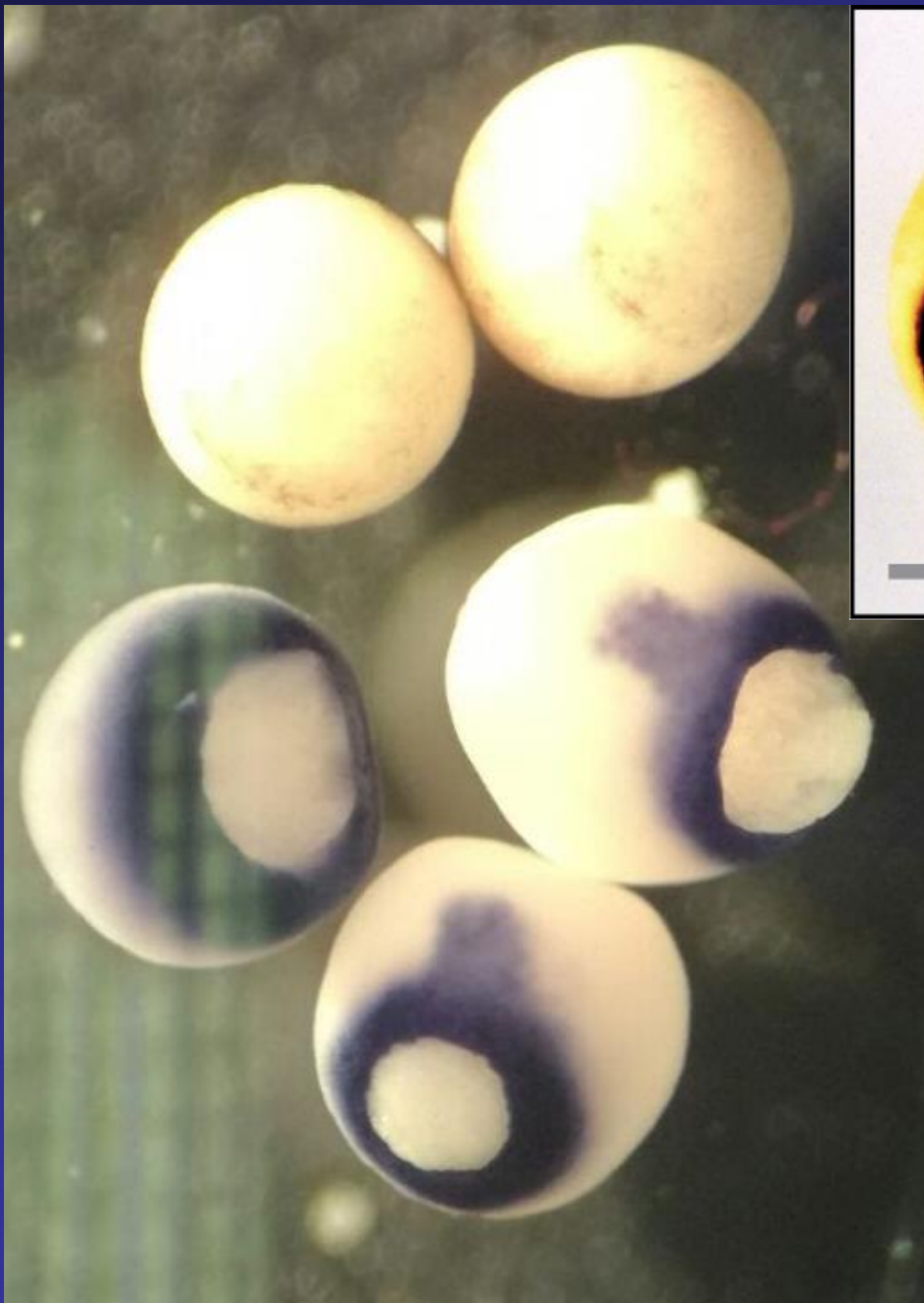
Veg-T: fattore di trascrizione che si localizza nell'endoderma



Noggin → gene zigotico

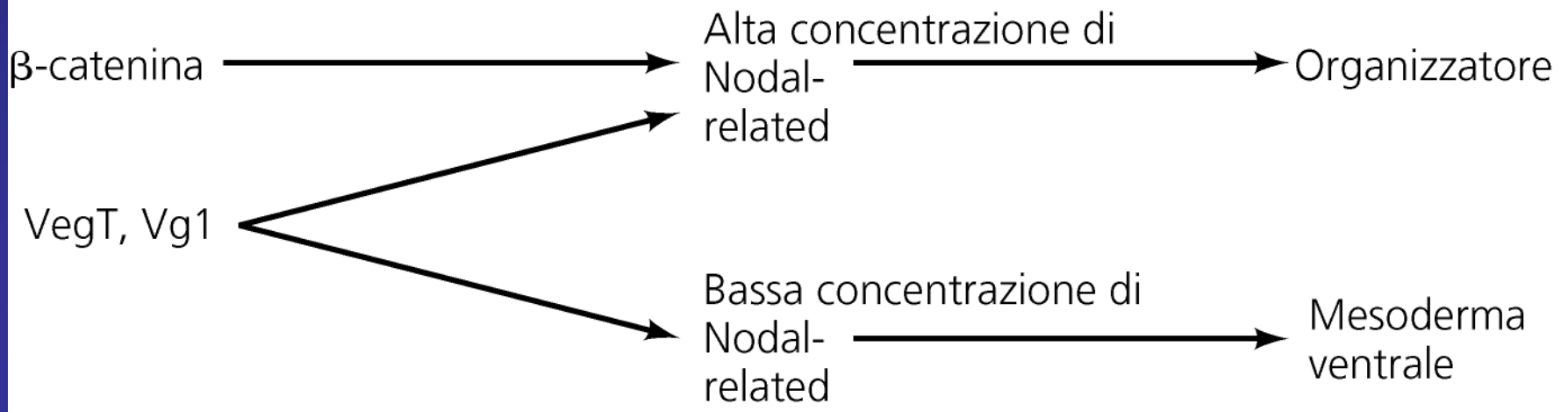
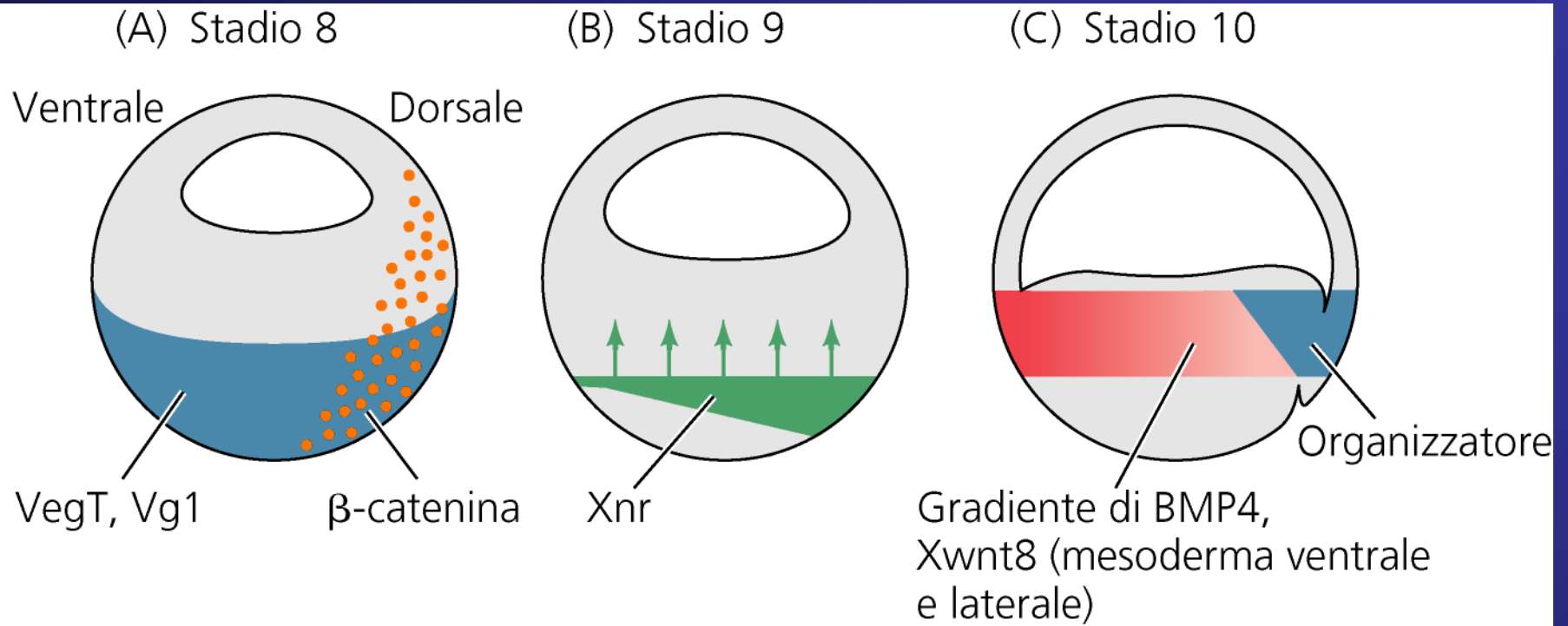
Determinante per la dorsalizzazione dell'embrione

Prodotta dallo stesso Organizzatore primario

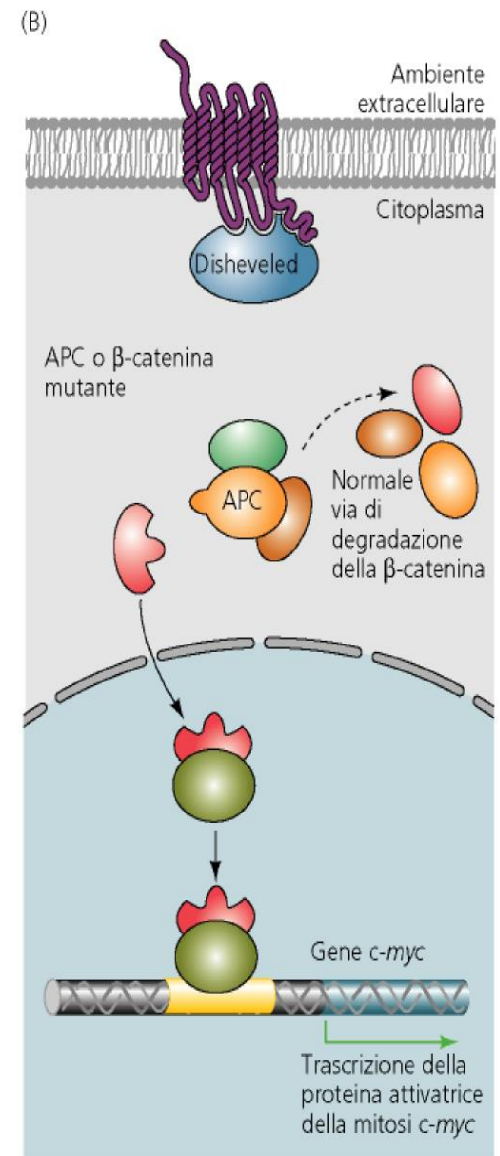
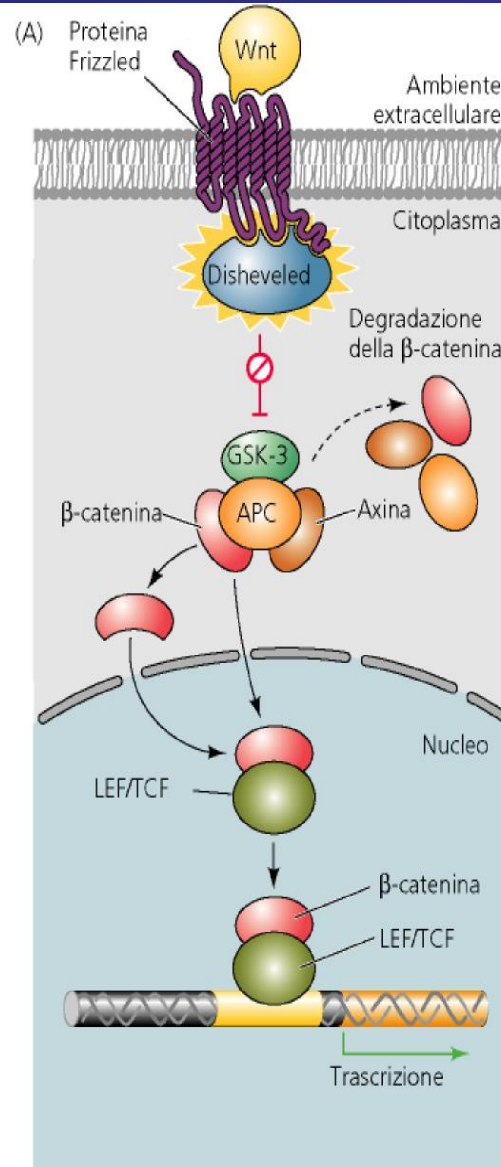
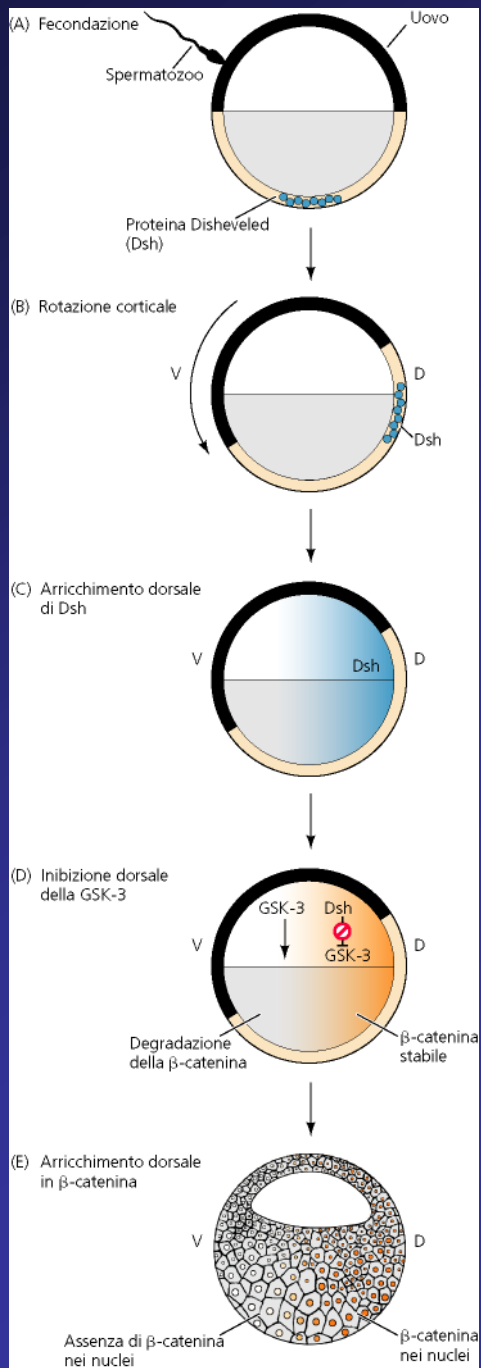


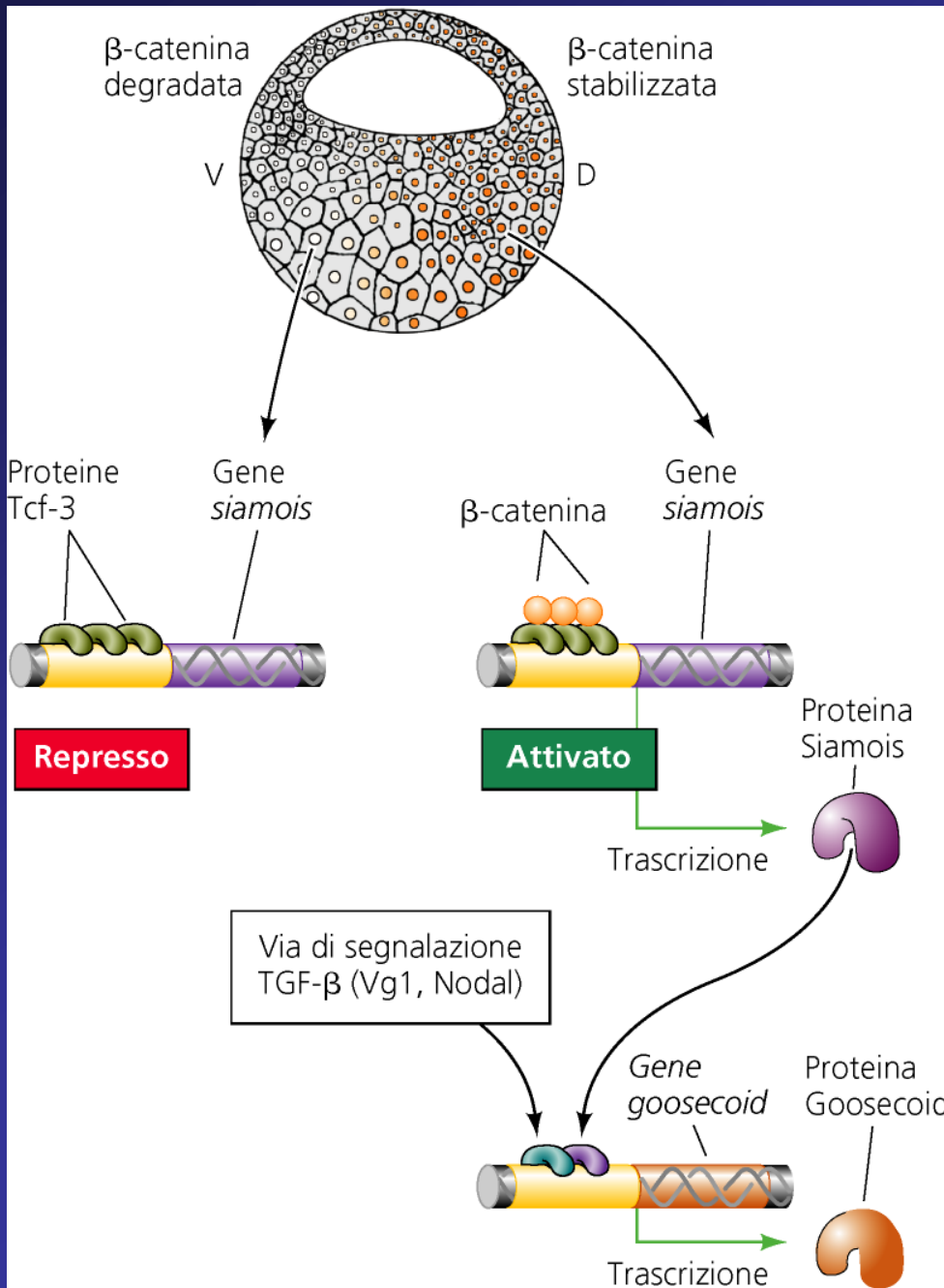
Gene xbra= brachury

marcatura di tutta l'area mesodermica





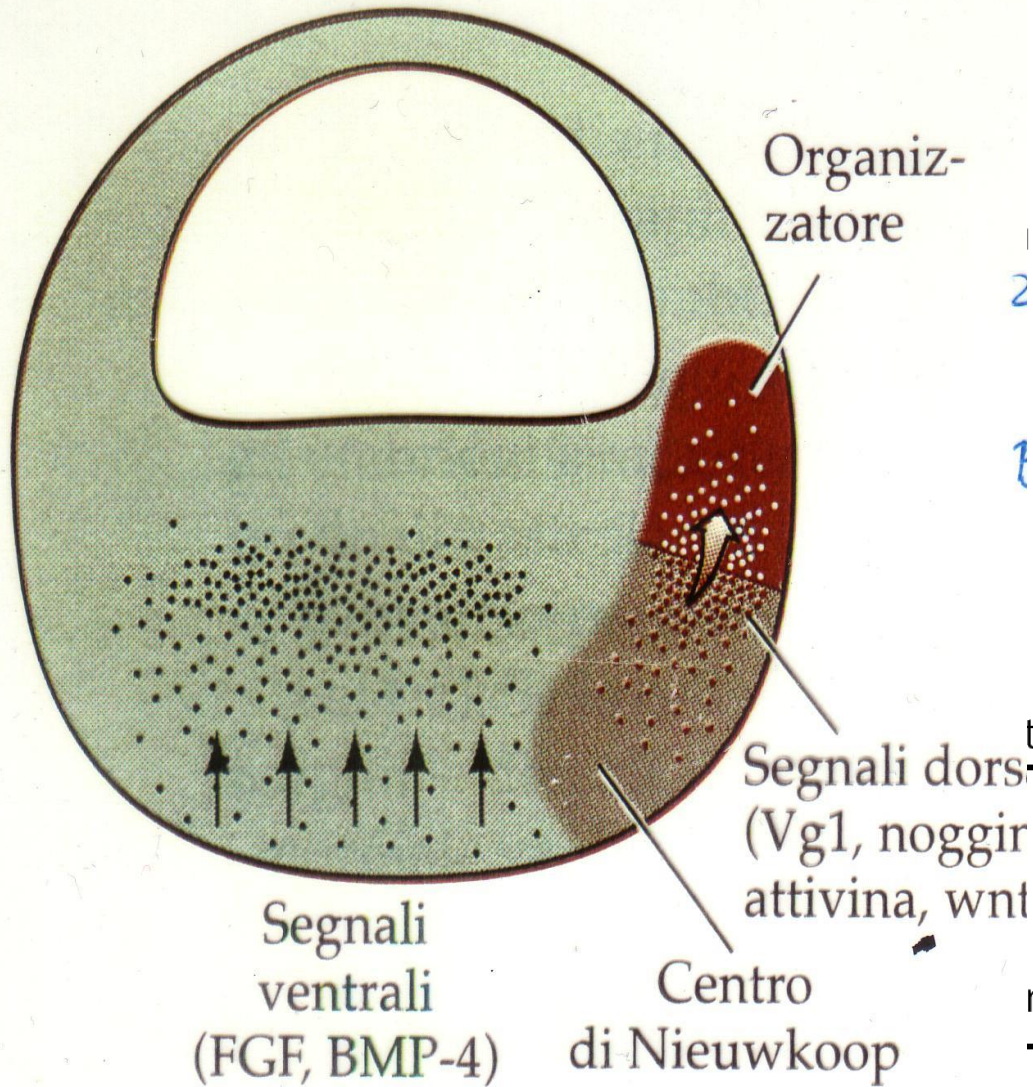




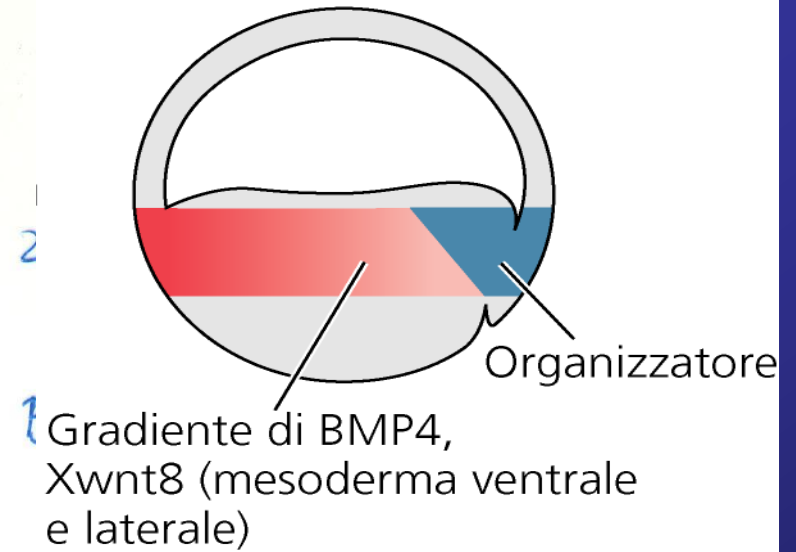
Vg1 e Beta-catenina inducono l'espressione di *goosecoid*, gene omeotico specificamente espresso nel mesoderma dorsale

Goosecoid= gene omeotico specifico della regione di mesoderma dorsale

# Mesoderma latero-ventrale: la via BMP4

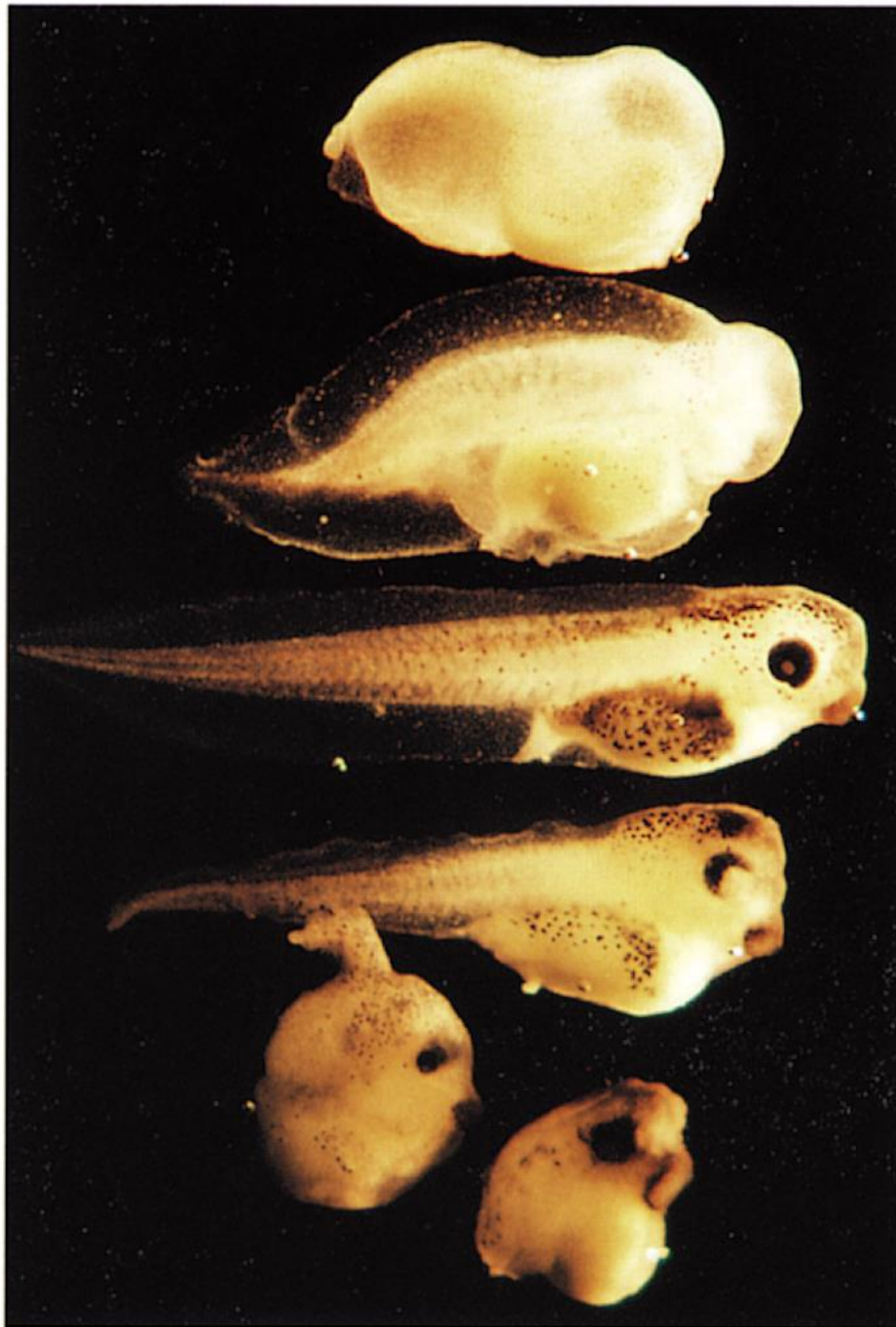


(C) Stadio 10



trazione di → Organizzatore

trazione di → Mesoderma ventrale



All'aumentare di noggin,  
si formano strutture dorsali  
anteriori.

Noggin



Competitore del fattore BMP4

