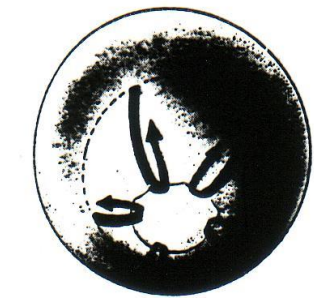


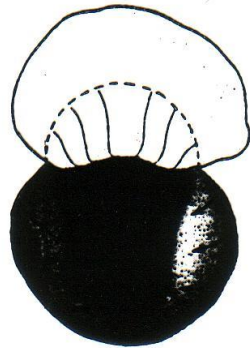
# Le induzioni embrionali: Induzione primaria

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

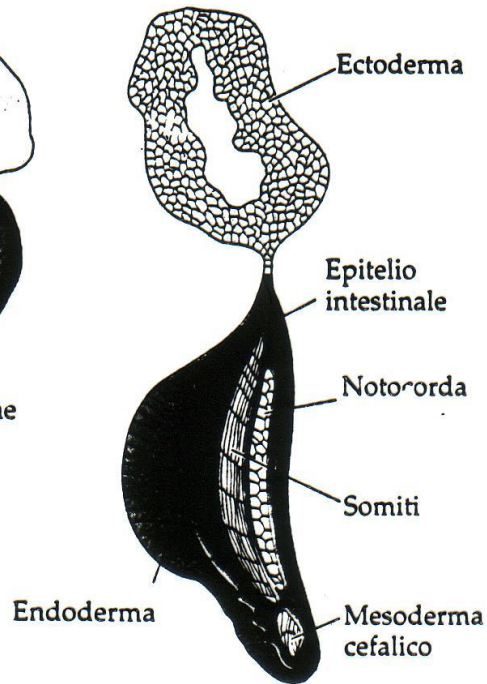
# Esogastrule: Holtfreter



(A) Gastrulazione normale



(B) Esogastrulazione



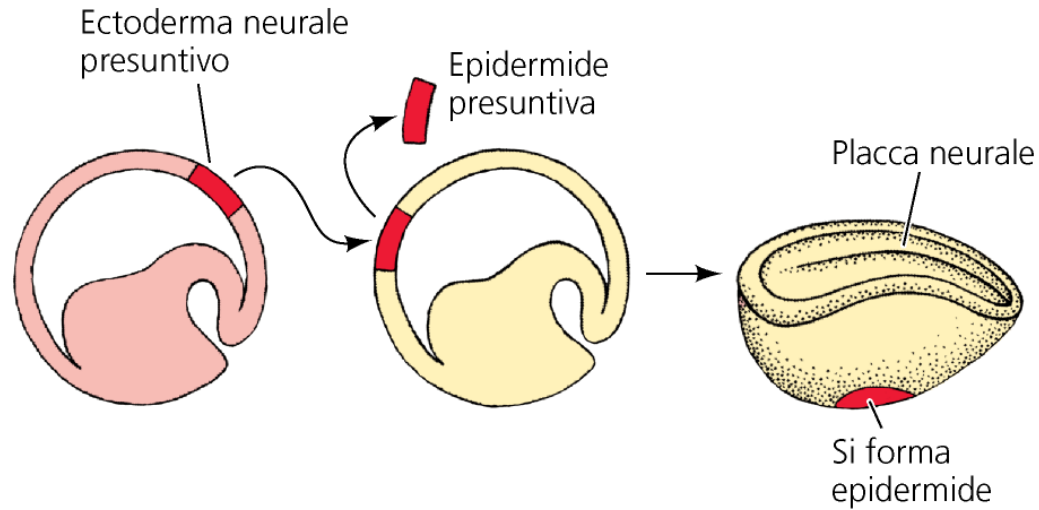
(C) Differenziazione in esogastrulazione

**Figura 16.35**

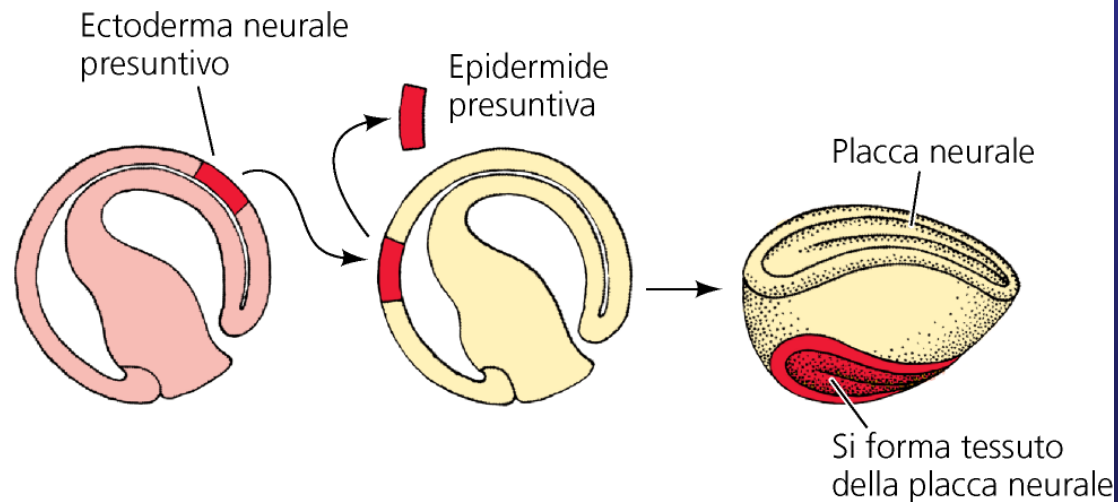
Esogastrulazione. (A) Nella gastrulazione normale, il mesoderma si involge sotto l'ectoderma. Tuttavia, quando l'embrione di anfibio viene posto in una soluzione salina ipertonica, il mesoderma subisce esogastrulazione (B), estroflettendosi all'esterno dell'ectoderma, anziché involgersi nell'embrione.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

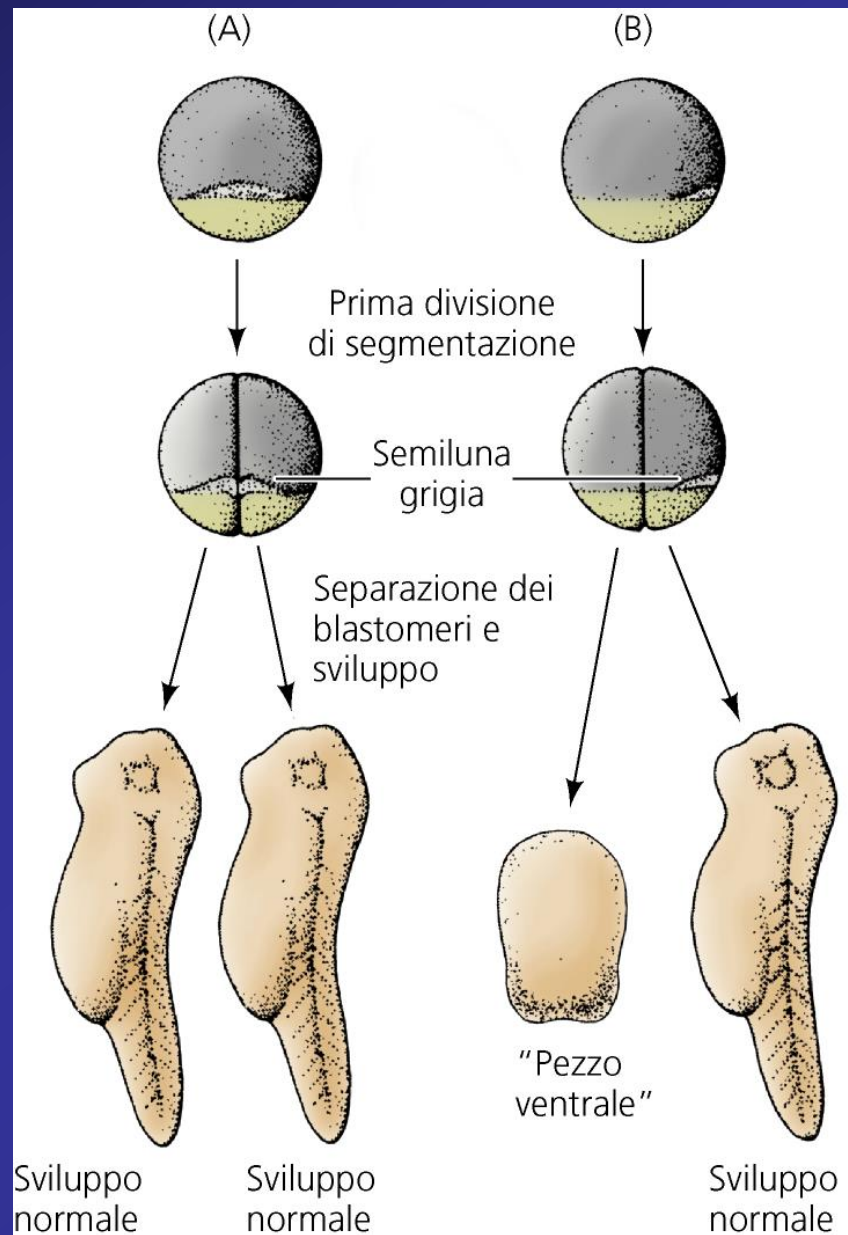
# Trapianti tissutali: Spemann

(A) TRAPIANTO IN GASTRULE INIZIALI

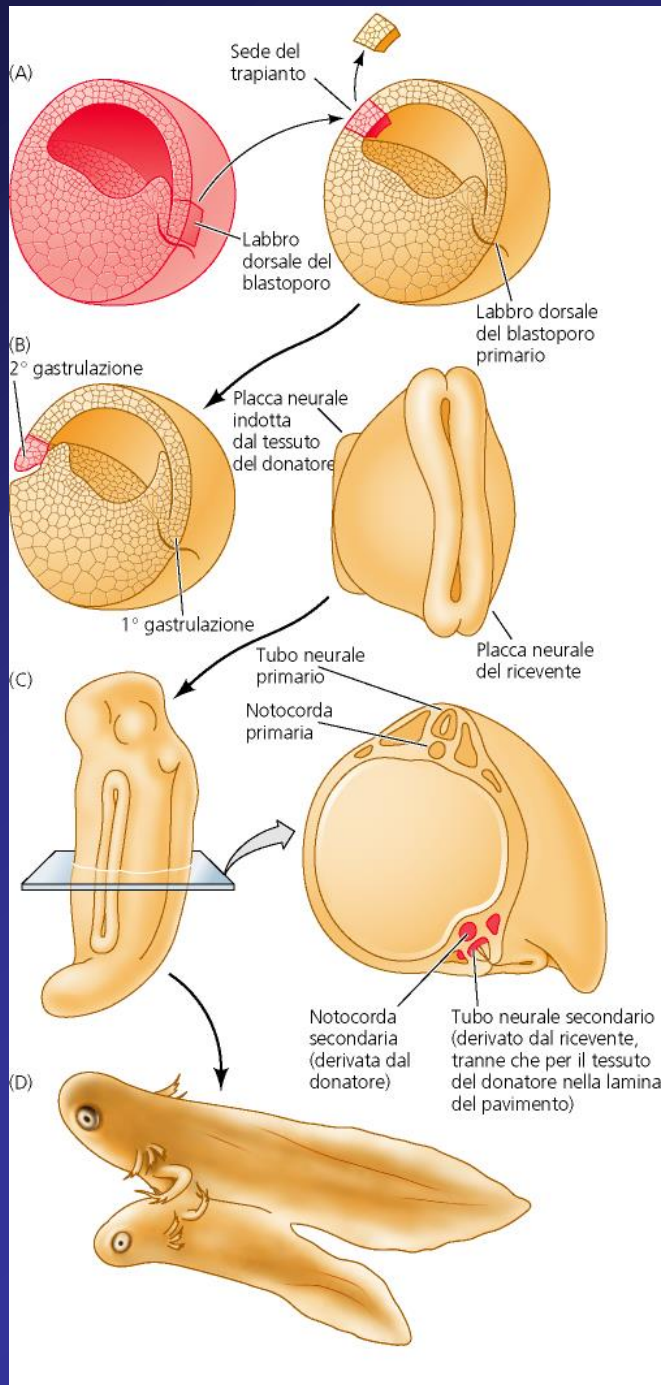


(B) TRAPIANTO IN GASTRULE AVANZATE



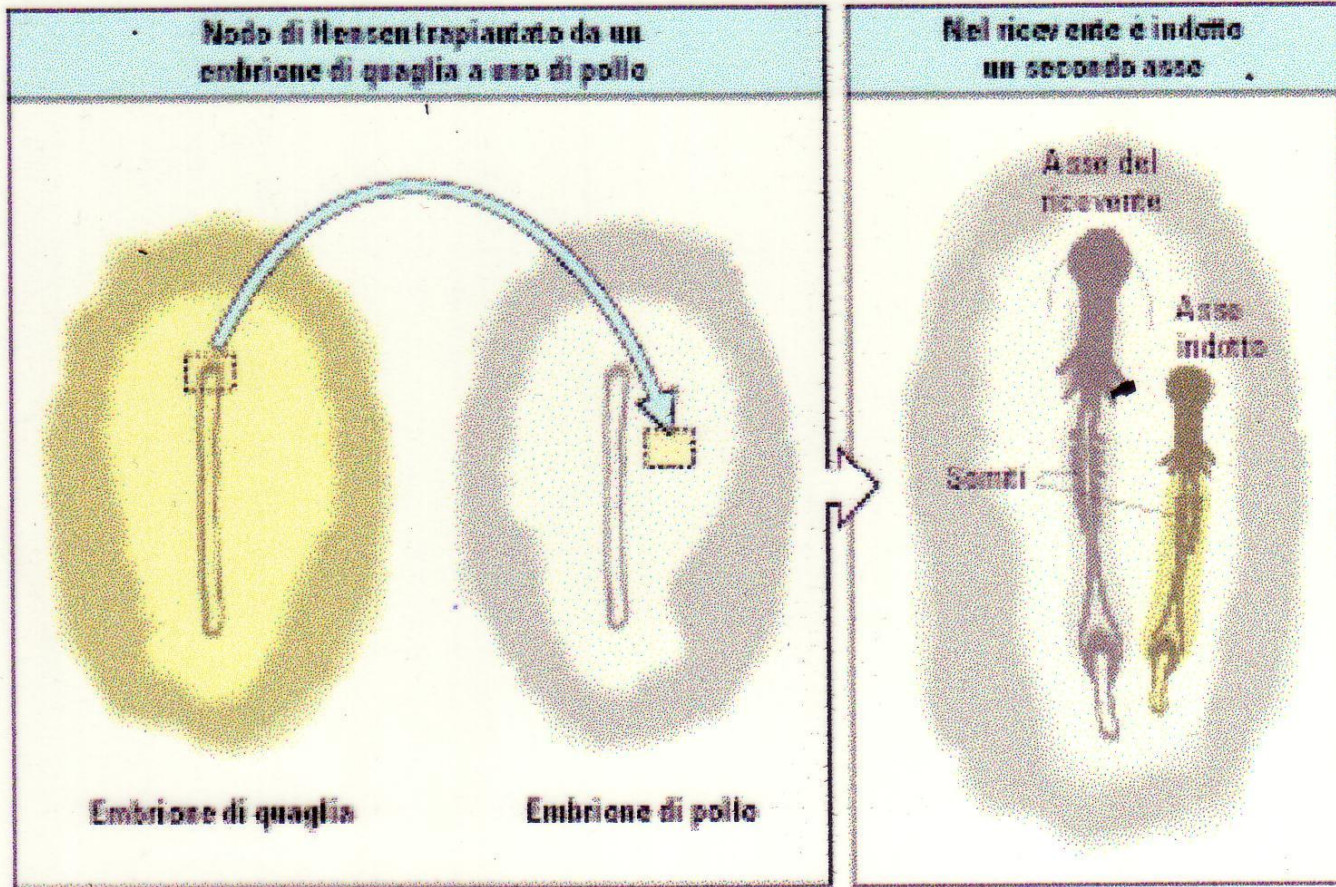


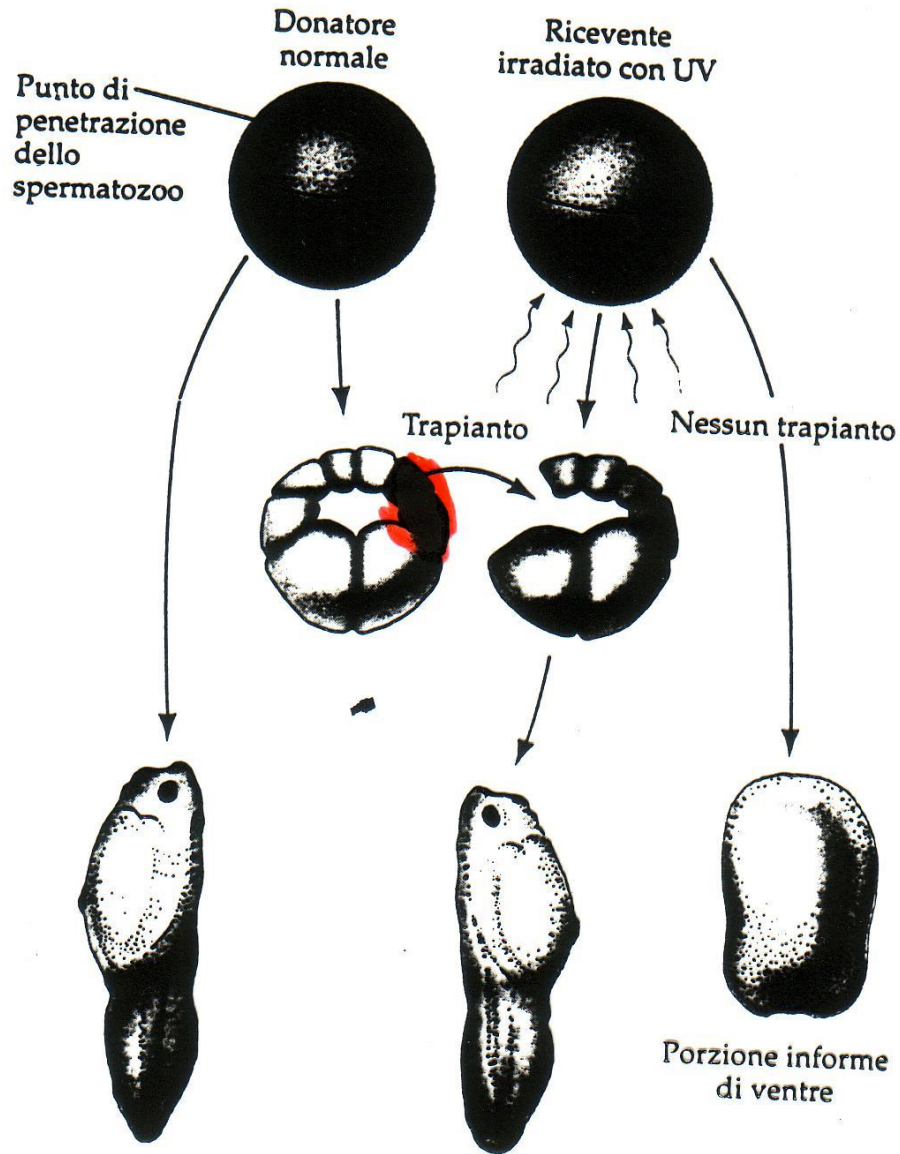
# L'Organizzatore primario: Trapianto del labbro dorsale del blastoporo





# Trapianto del labbro dorsale del blastoporo in Uccelli





Labbro dorsale del blastoporo=  
Organizzatore primario

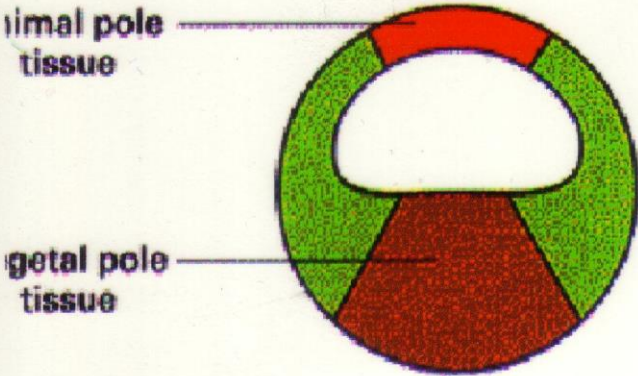
Regione in grado di  
condizionare lo  
Sviluppo dell'embrione

E' una regione autospecificata?



# Esperimenti di Nieuwkoop

experimental environment of animal pole tissue



in normal embryo



ectodermal tissue  
and a little  
mesodermal tissue



cultured in isolation



ectodermal tissue  
only



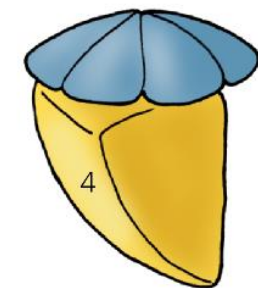
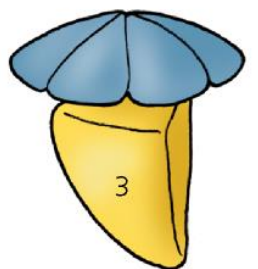
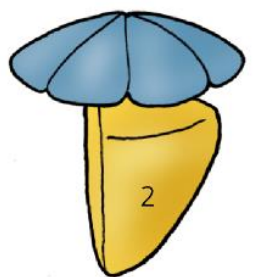
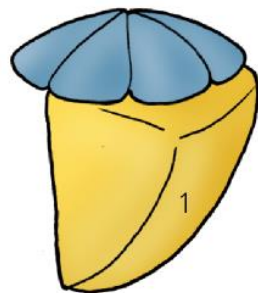
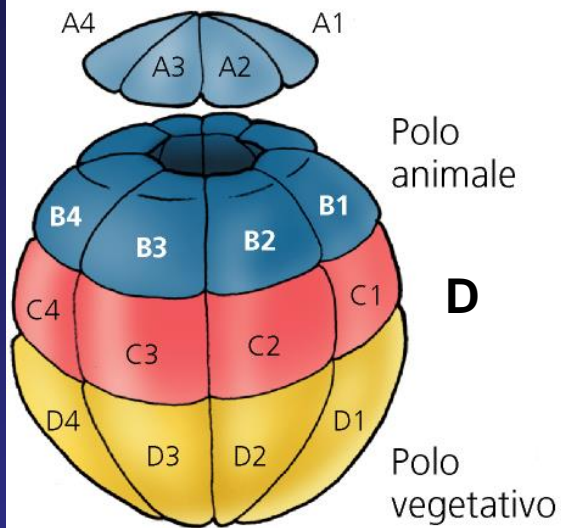
cultured in combination  
with vegetal pole tissue



mainly mesodermal  
tissue

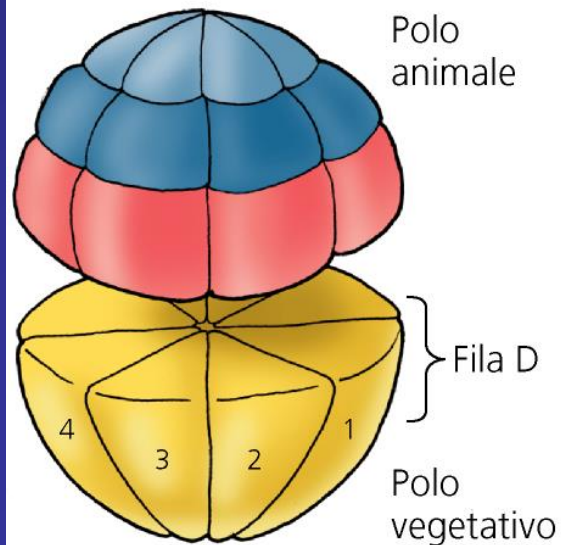
fate of animal pole tissue

V

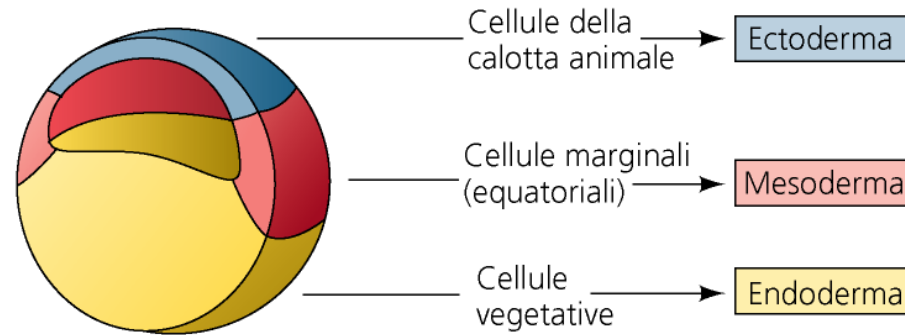


Percentuale di tutte le induzioni

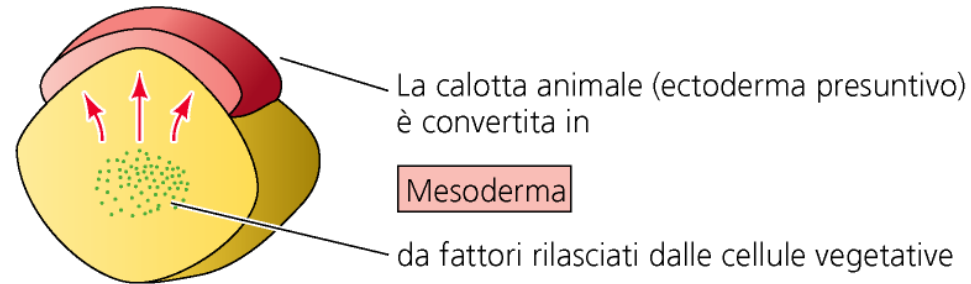
Dorsale	Intermedio	Ventrale
77	23	0
11	61	28
5	45	50
16	42	42



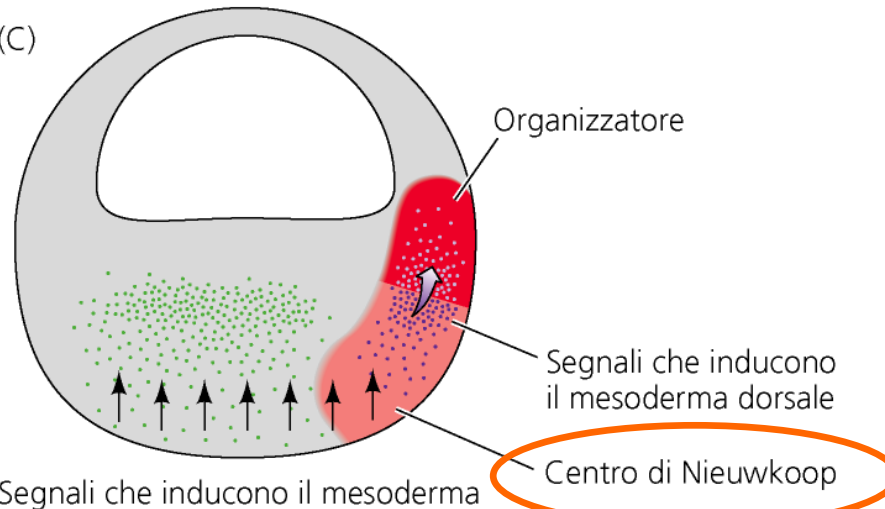
(A) Frammenti di blastula sezionata danno origine in coltura a tessuti differenti:



(B) Frammenti animali e vegetativi danno origine a mesoderma

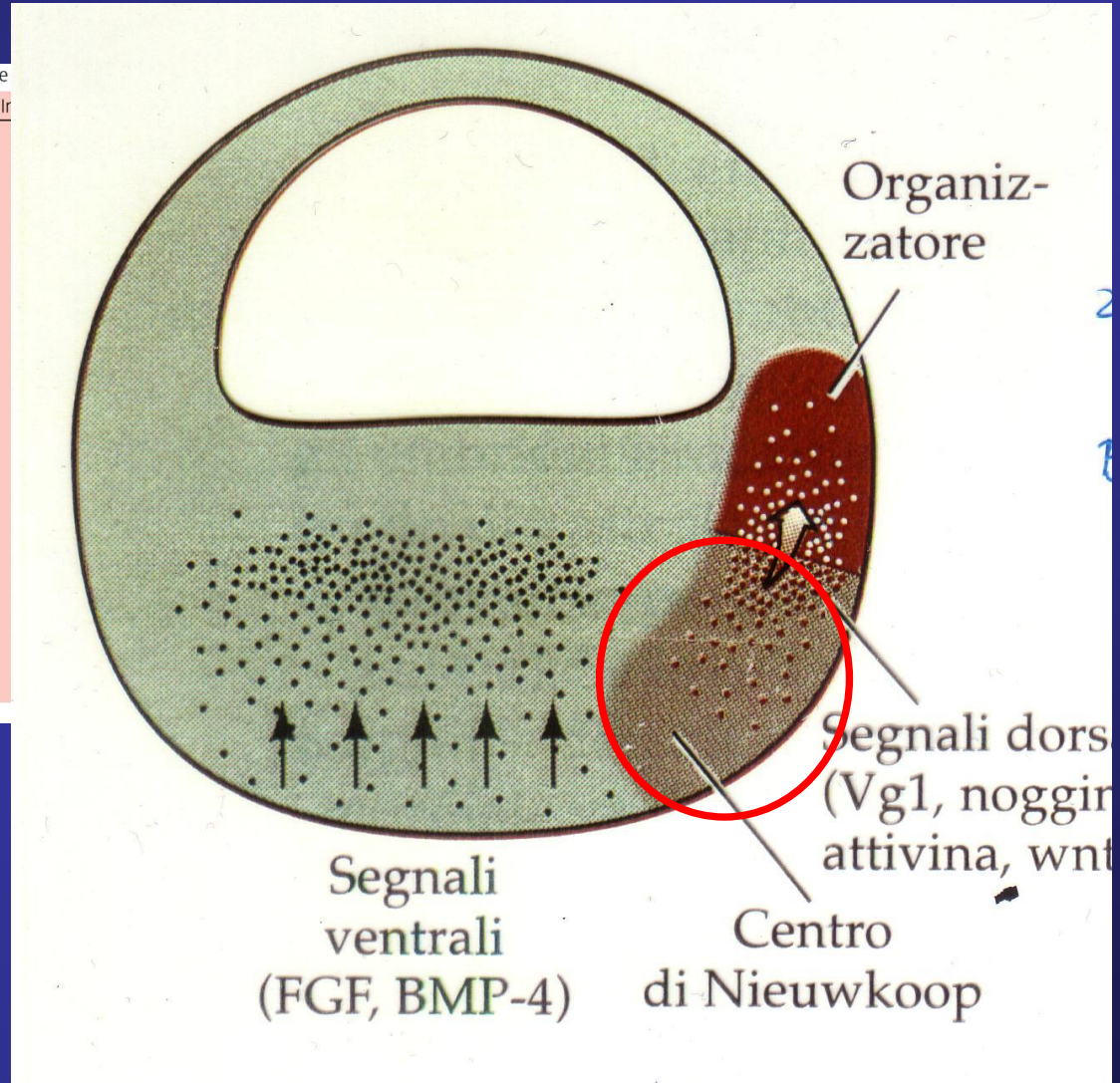
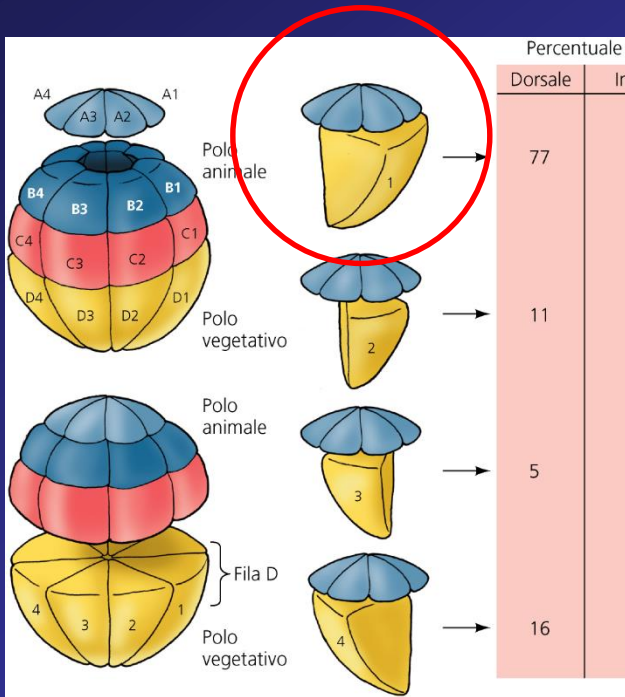


(C)





# Induzione del Mesoderma Dorsale





Fattori materni

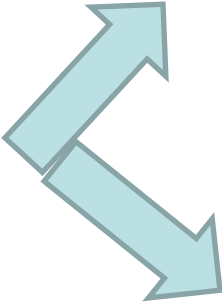
VG-1 →

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

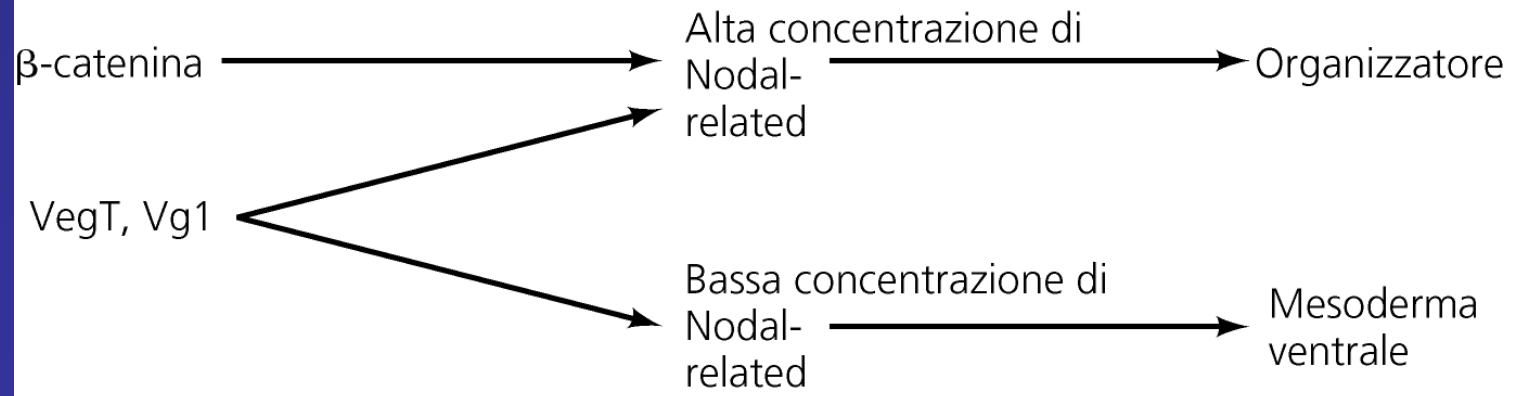
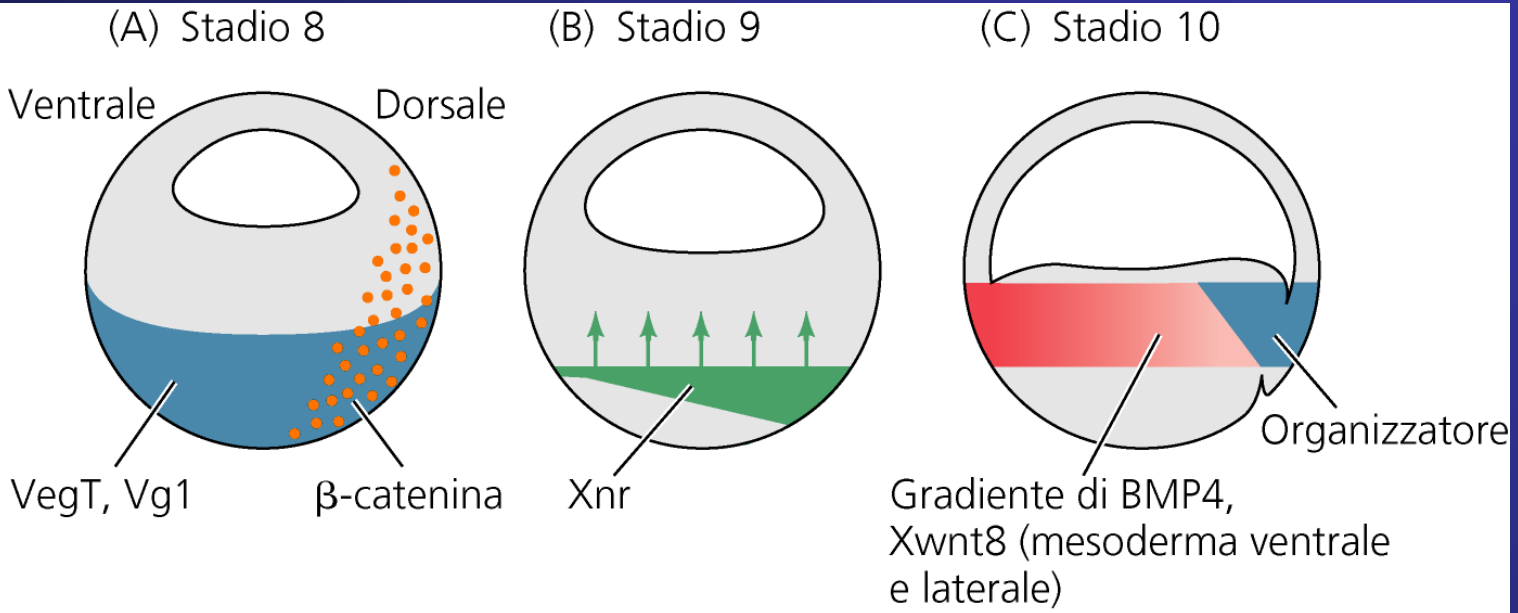
Induce l'espressione del gene Brachury (acceso nel mesoderma)

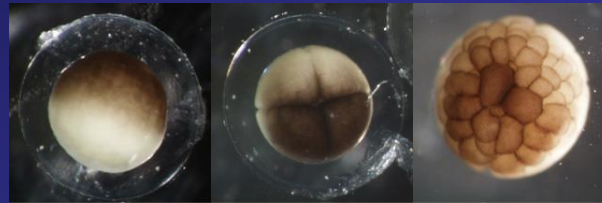
importante per la formazione di mesoderma, ma non determinante per la formazione di mesoderma dorsale

Tgf-B

Proteine Nodal related (Derriere) : induce il gene xbra e ad alta dose goosecoid

Fattori zigotici

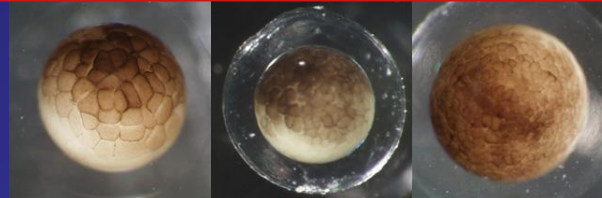




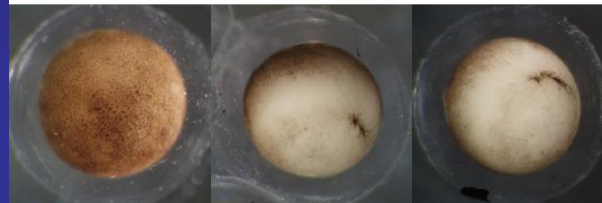
Stage 1

Stage 4 (8 cells)

Stage 7 (Morula)



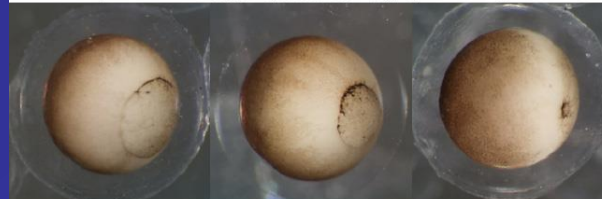
Stage 8 (Blastula)



Stage 9

Stage 10 (Gastrulation begins)

Stage 10+



Stage 11 (Gastrula)

Stage 11

Stage 12



Stage 15 (Neurula)

Stage 24 (dorsal)

Stage 24 (lateral)



Stage 32

Stage 36

Stage 40

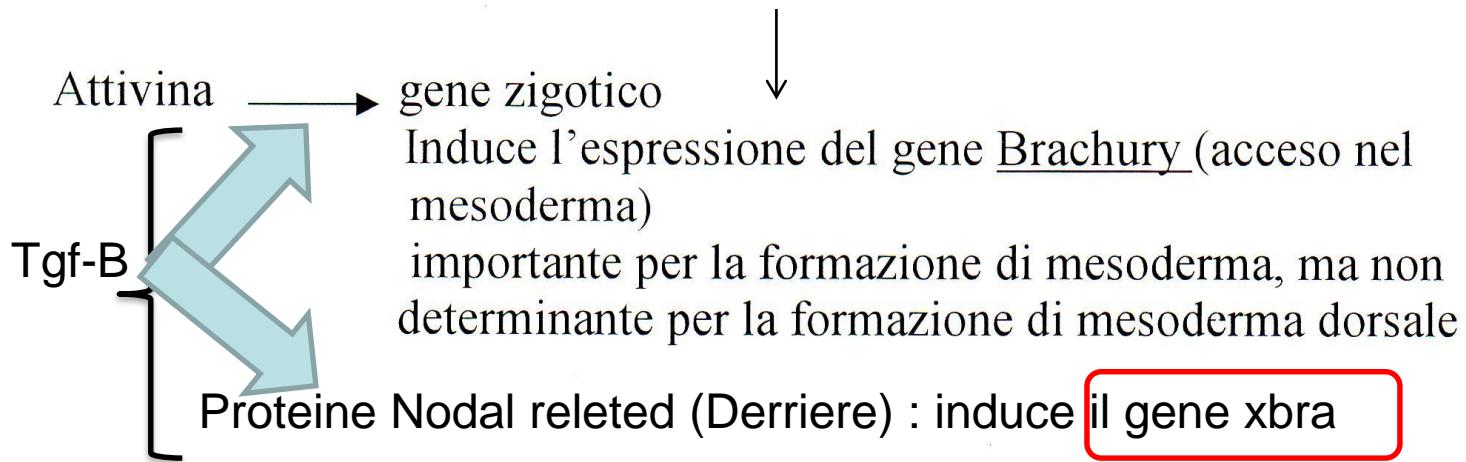
VG-1 → mRNA di origine materna

Prodotto in forma inattiva e ubiquitariamente presente dopo Fecondazione

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

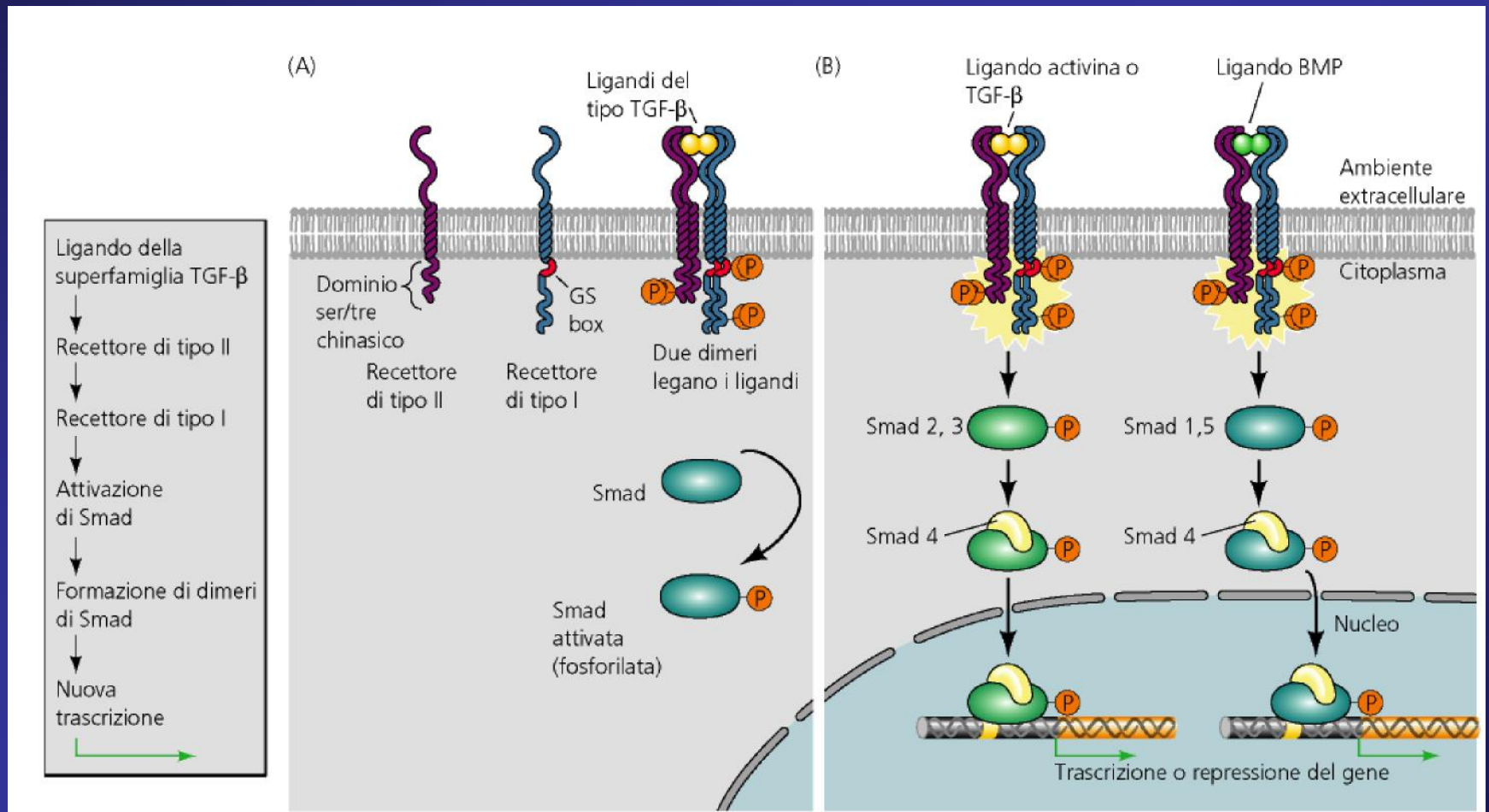
Iniziatore del centro di Newkoop

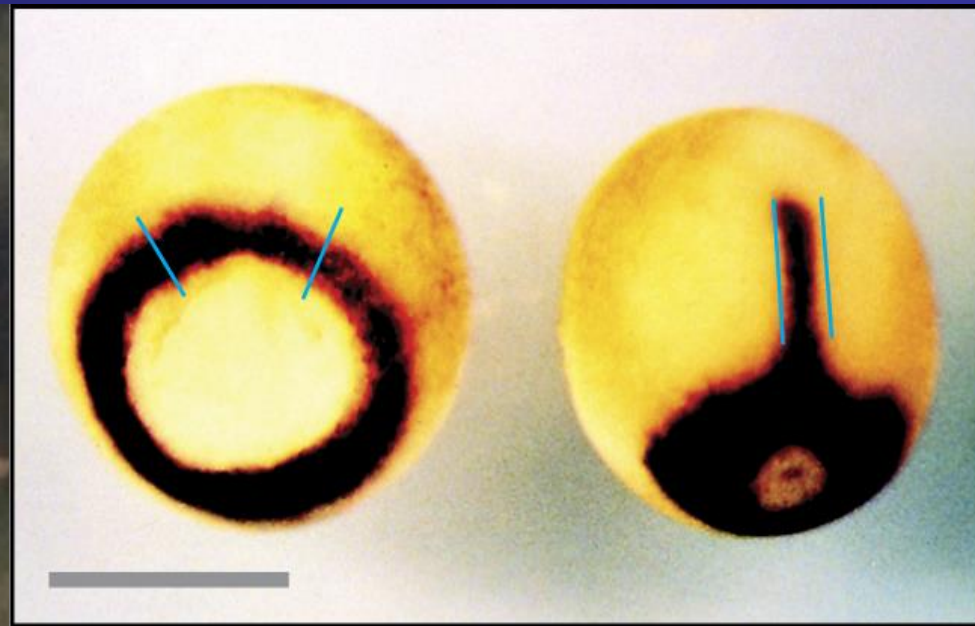
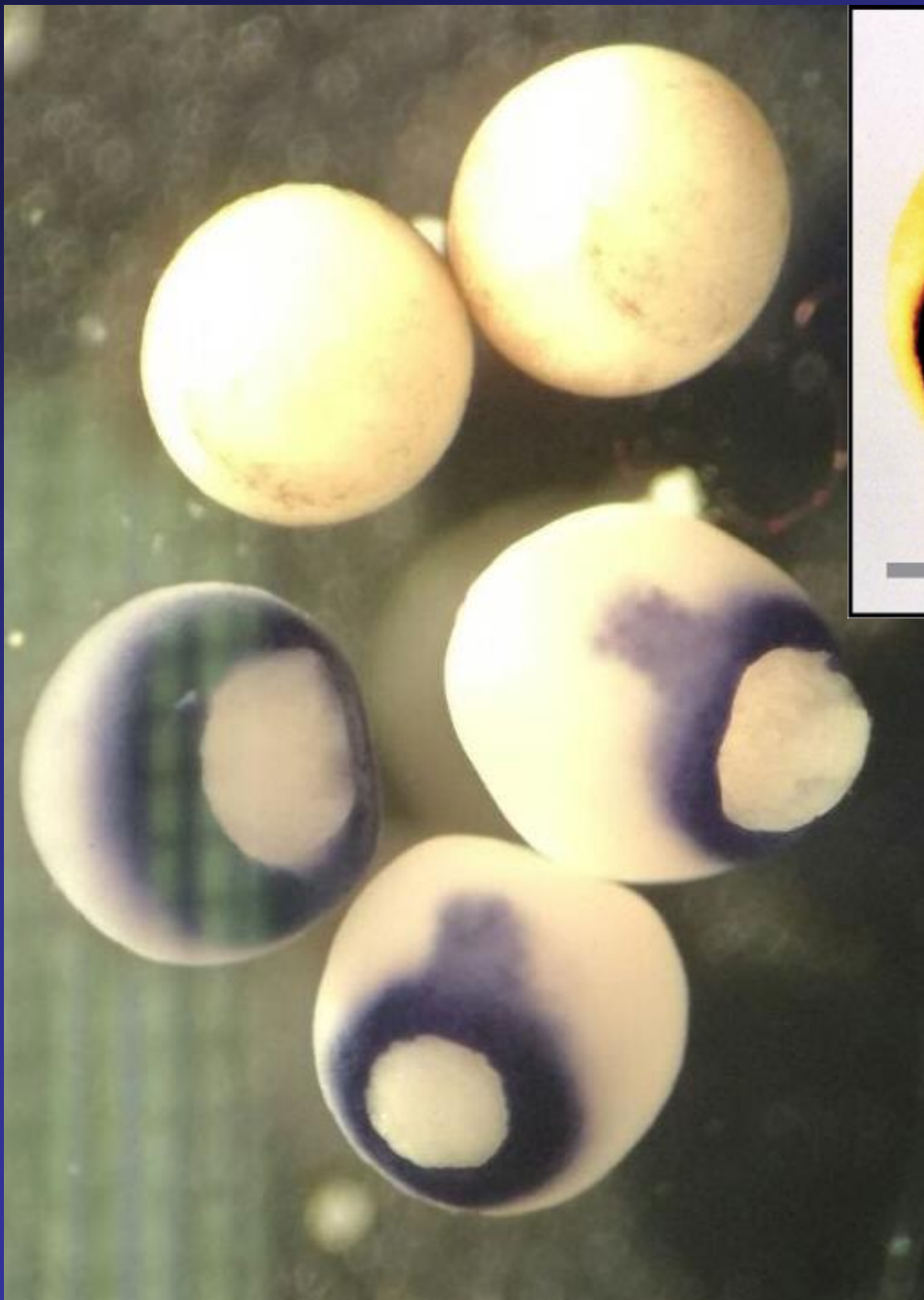
Veg-T: fattore di trascrizione che si localizza nell'endoderma





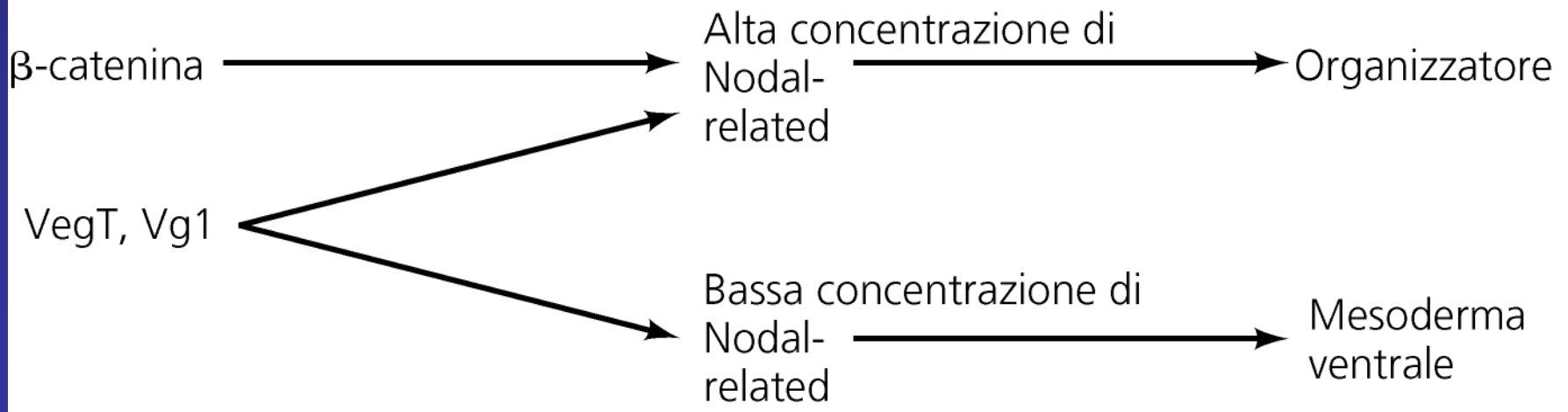
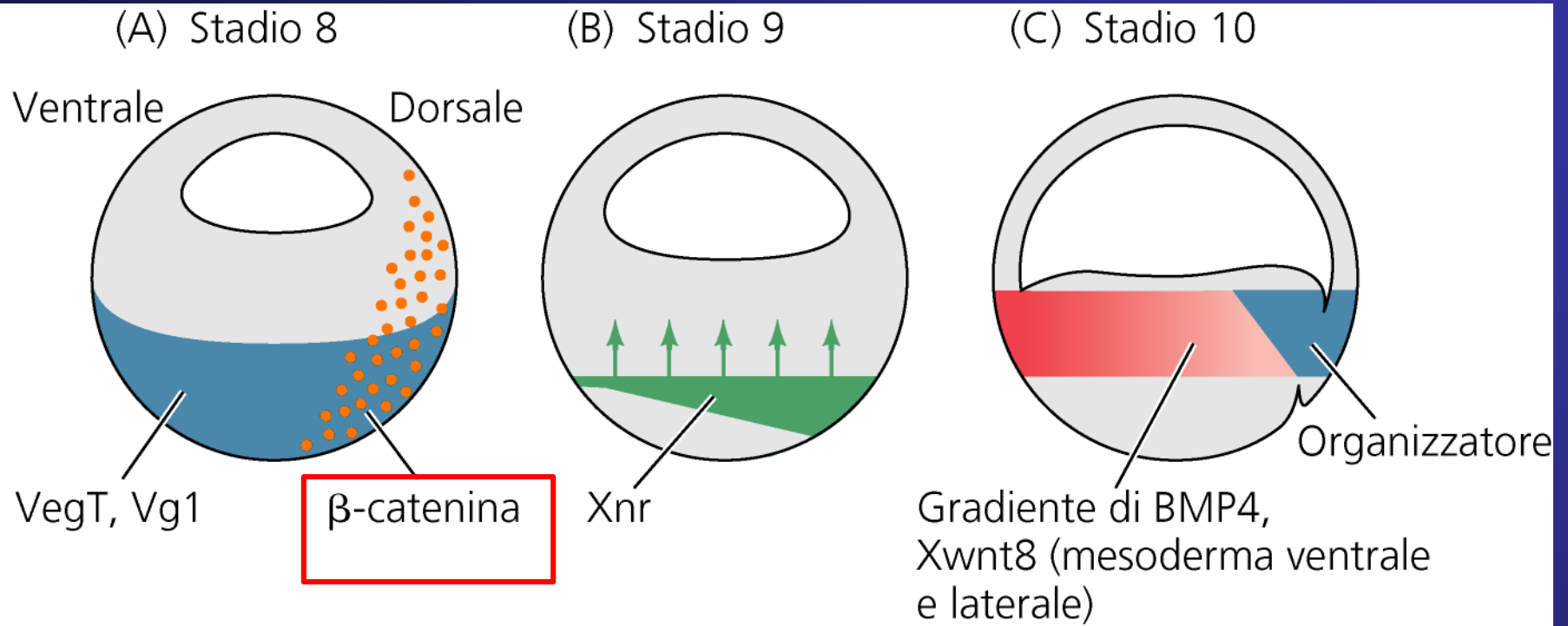
# Vg1, Activina e Nodal sono fattori Tgf $\beta$

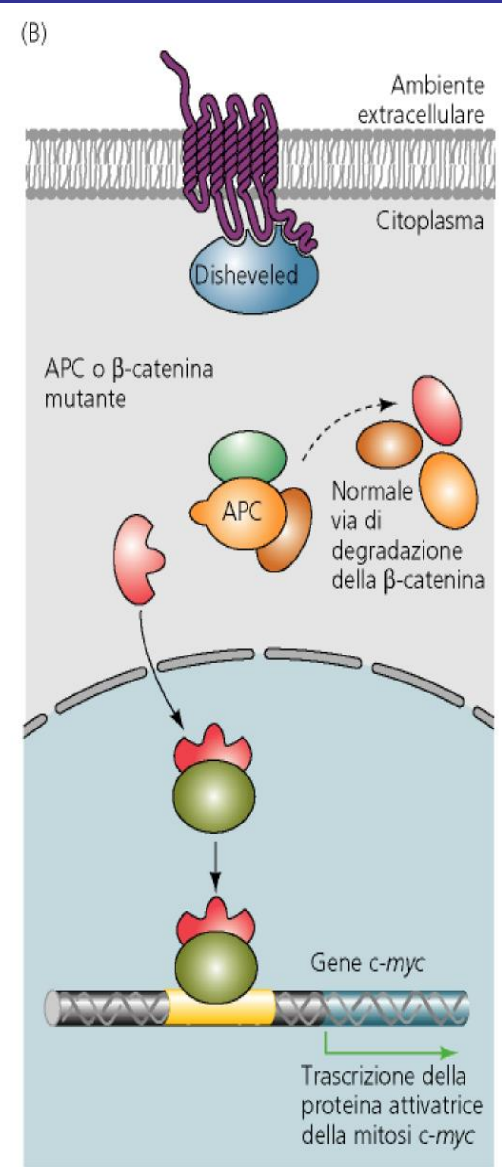
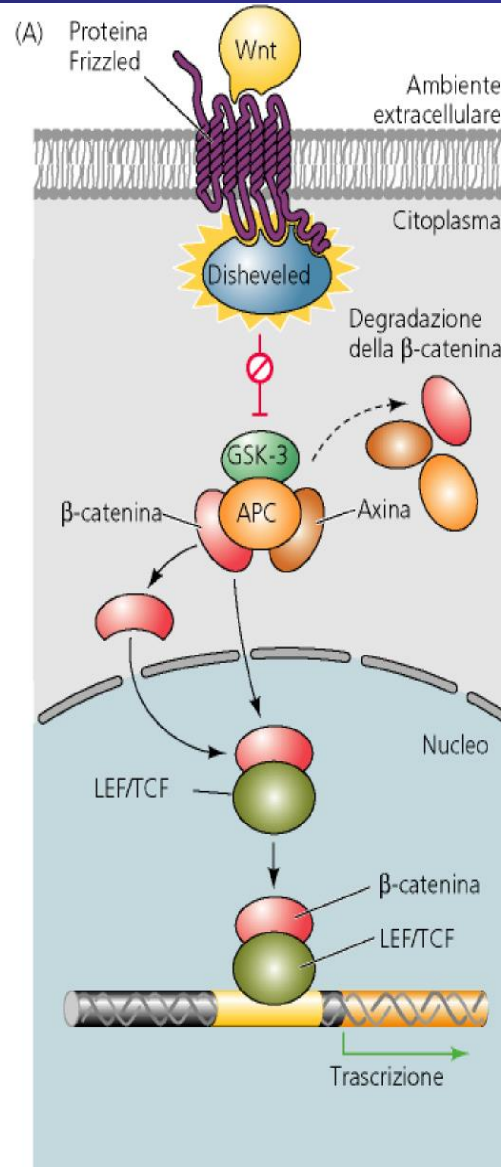
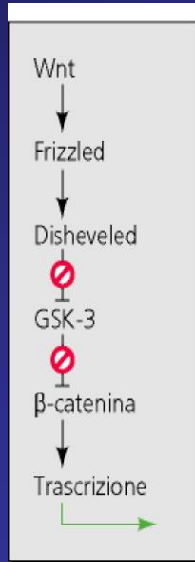
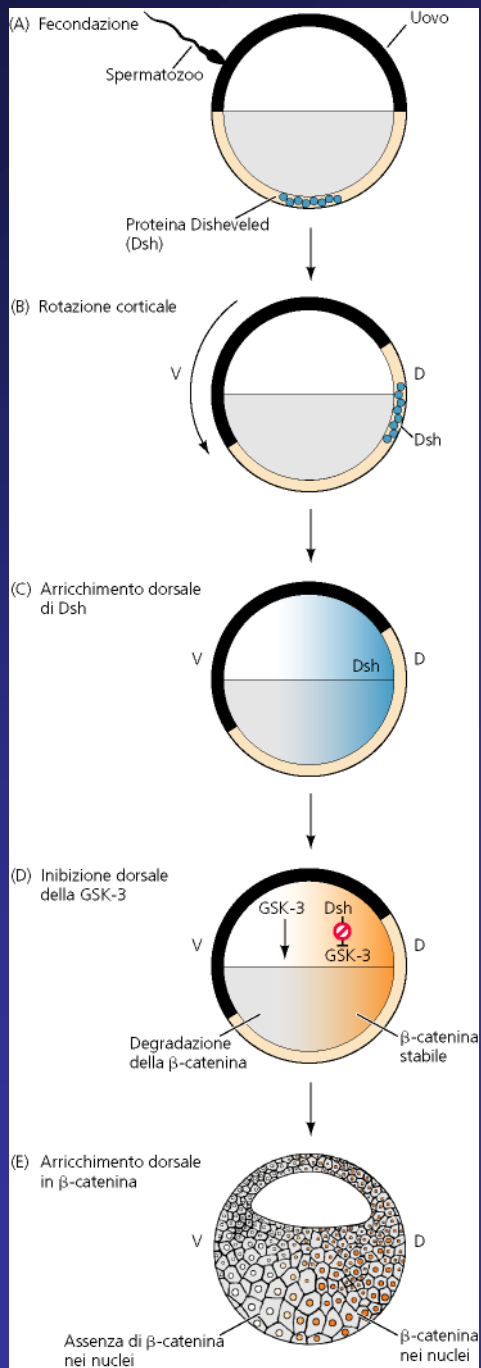




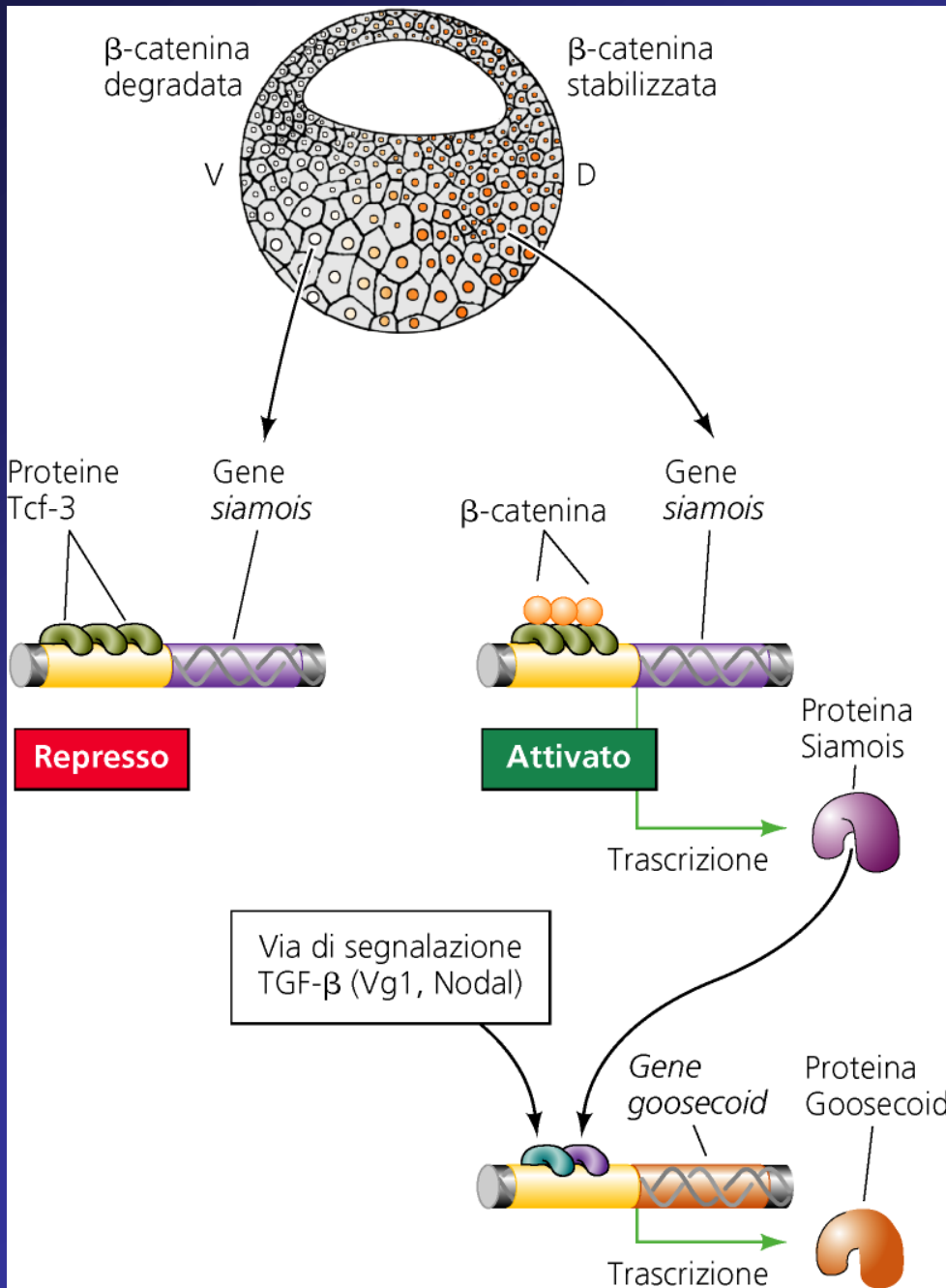
Gene xbra= brachury

marcatura di tutta l'area mesodermica



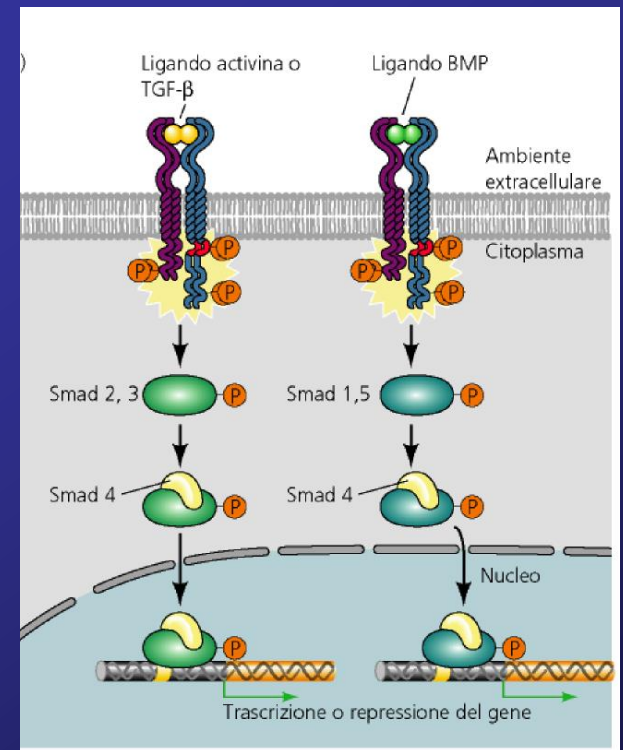




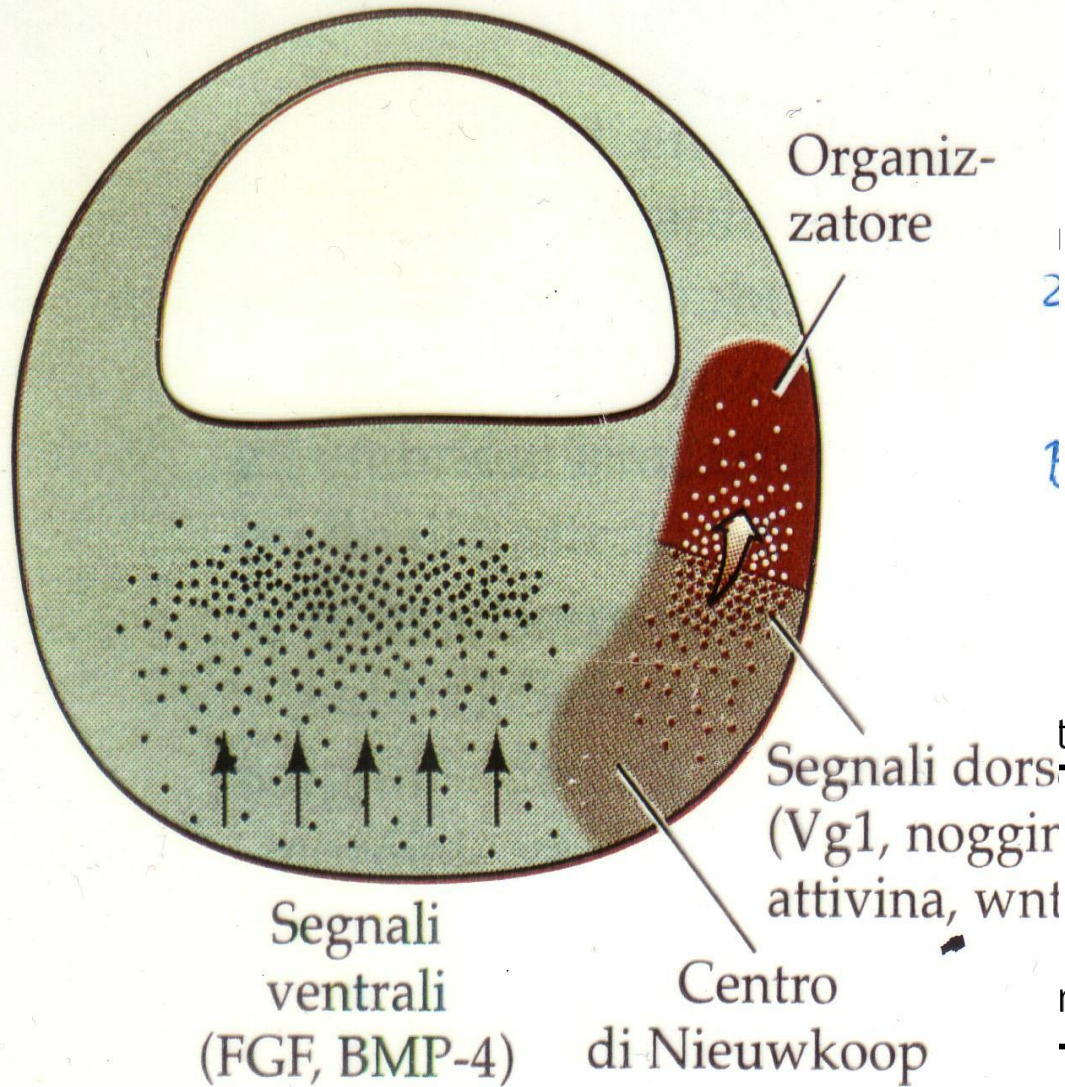


Vg1 e Beta-catenina inducono l'espressione di *goosecoid*, gene omeotico specificamente espresso nel mesoderma dorsale

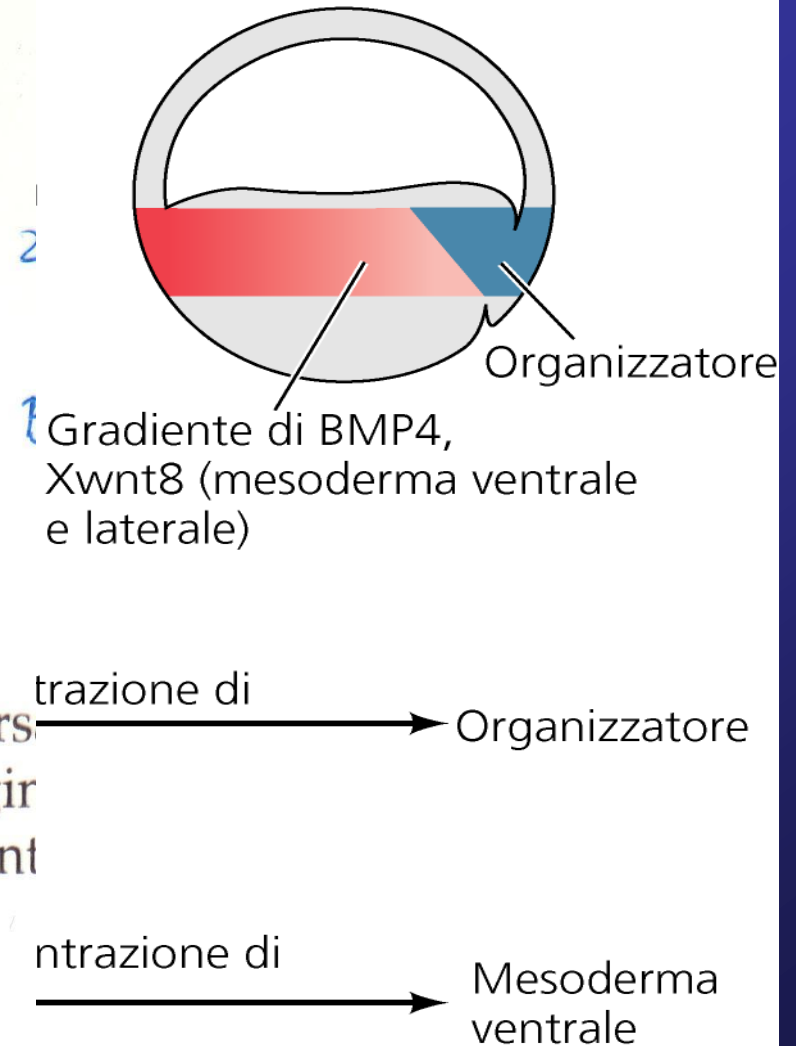
Goosecoid= gene omeotico specifico della regione di mesoderma dorsale

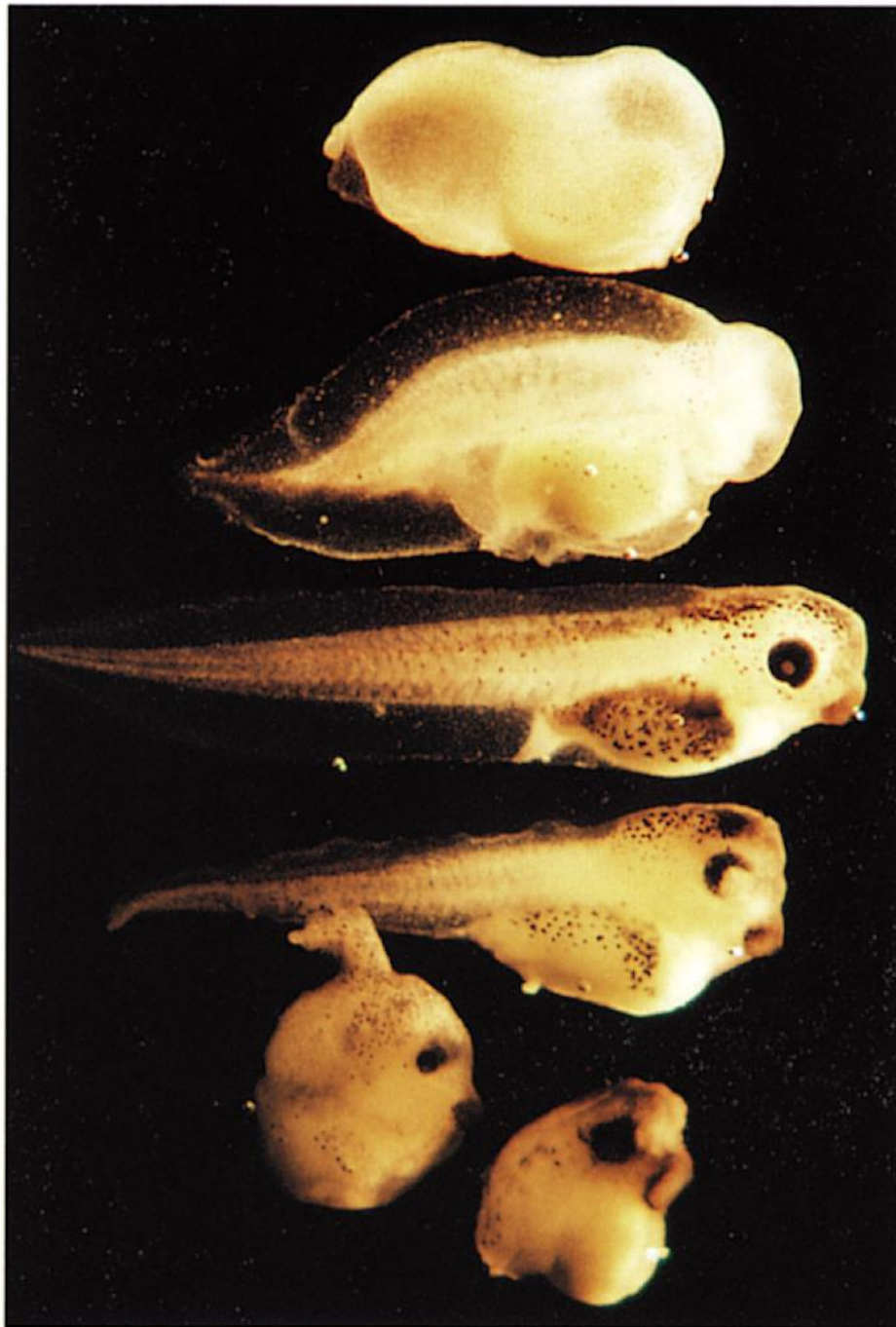


# Organizzatore produce Noggin



(C) Stadio 10





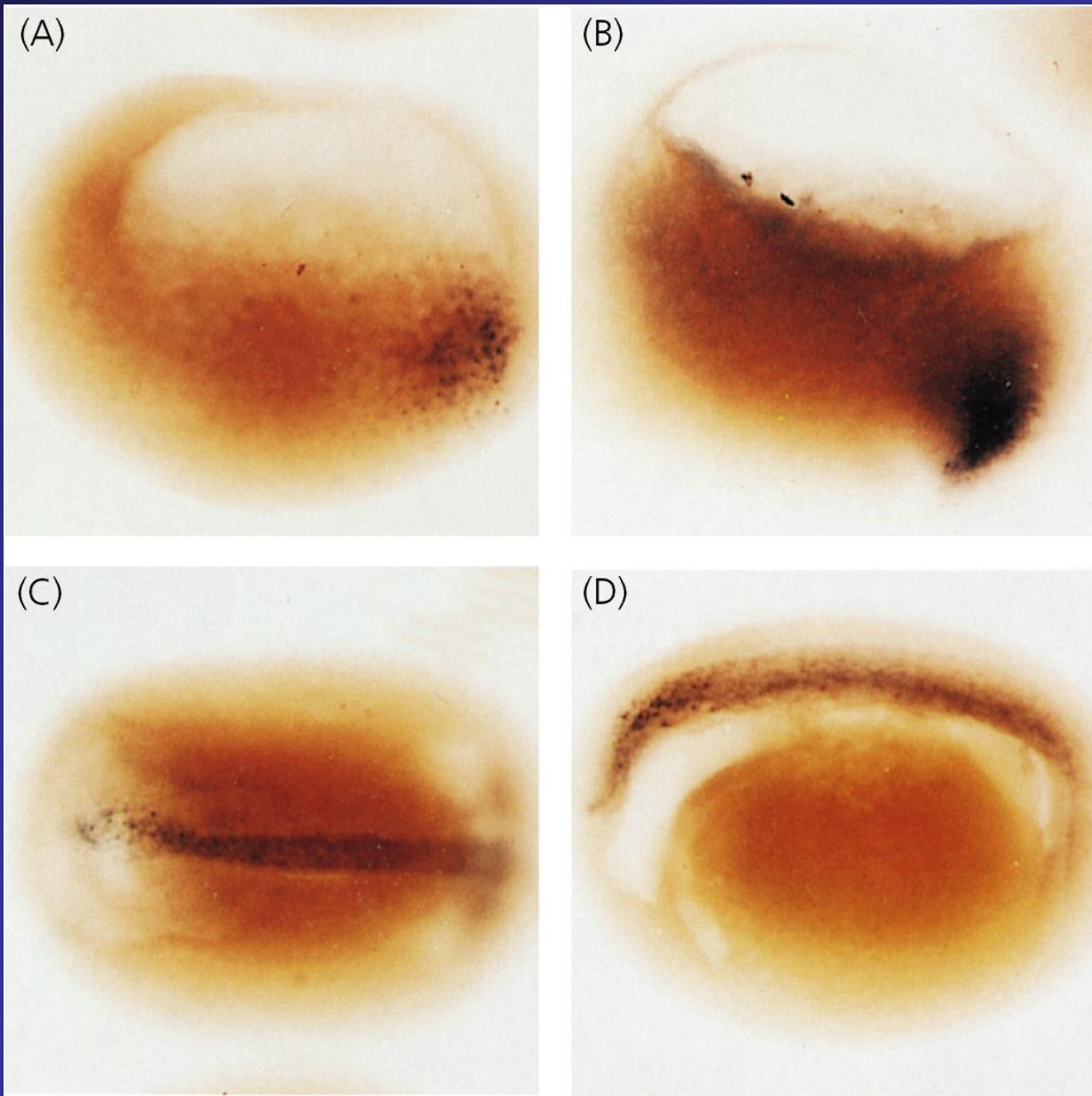
All'aumentare di noggin,  
si formano strutture dorsali  
anteriori.

Noggin



Competitore del fattore BMP4

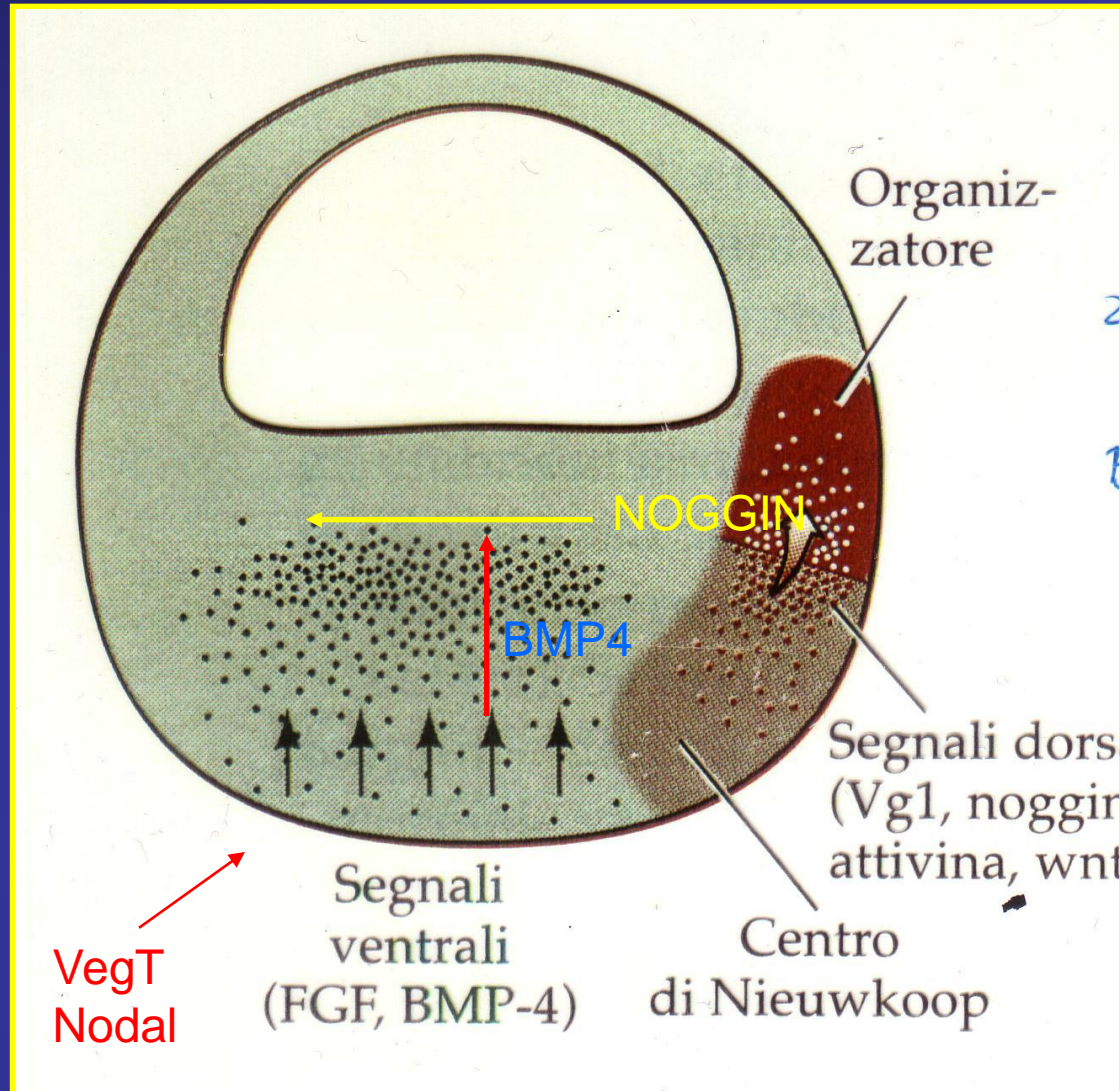




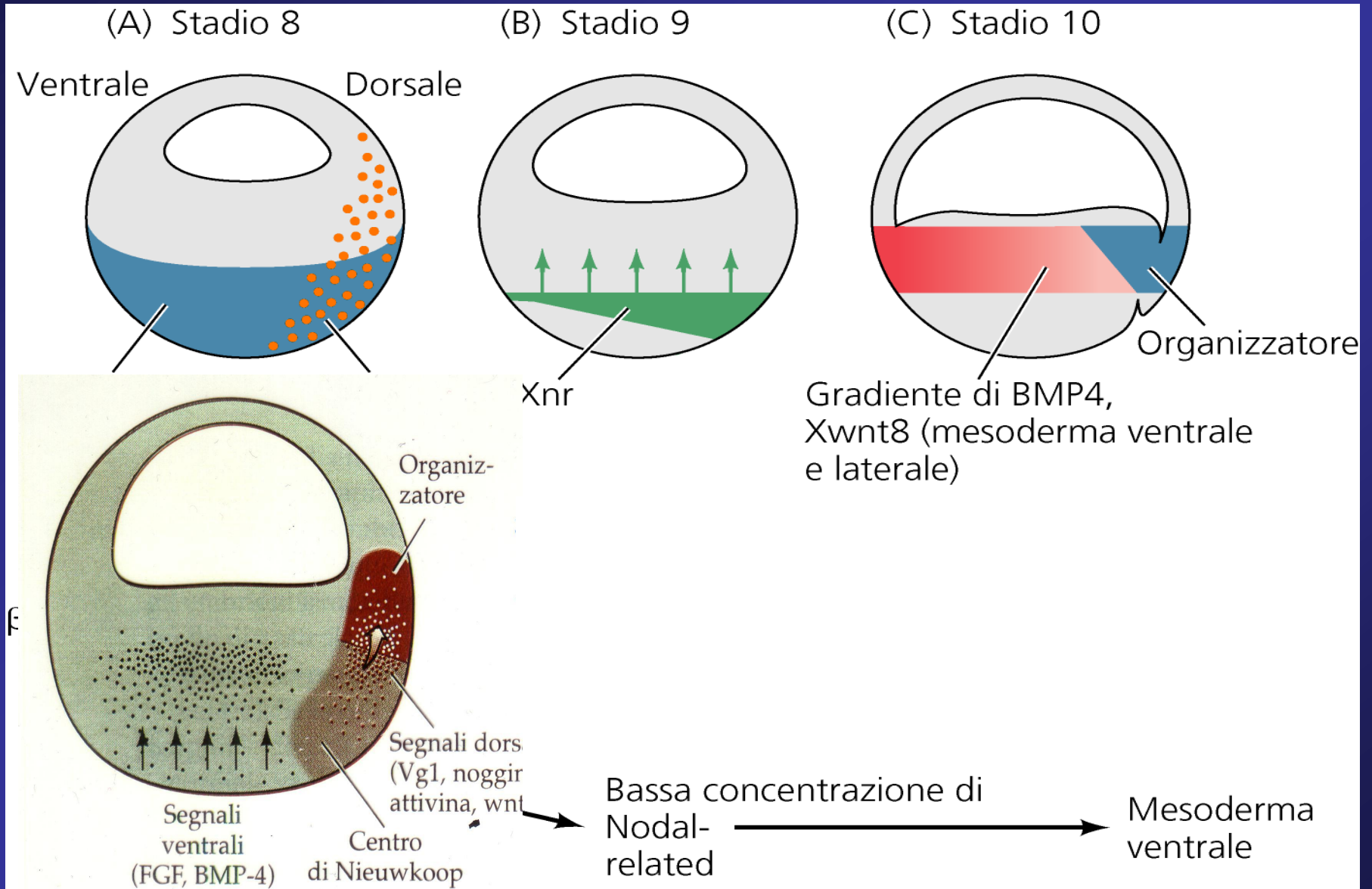
Espressione di Noggin



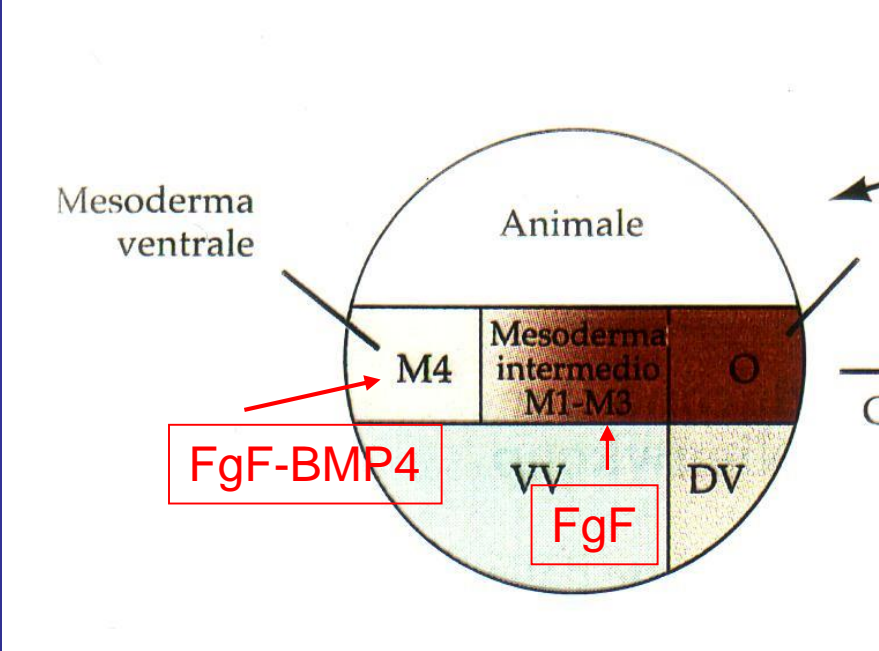
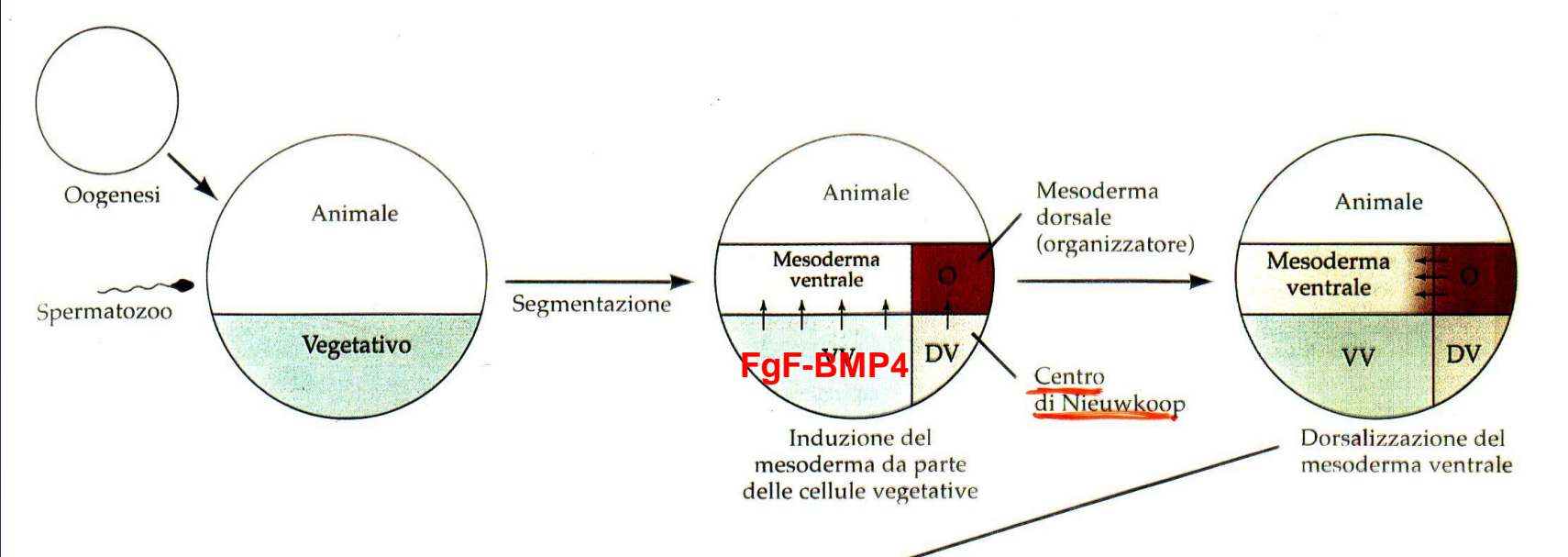
# Induzione del Mesoderma Ventrale



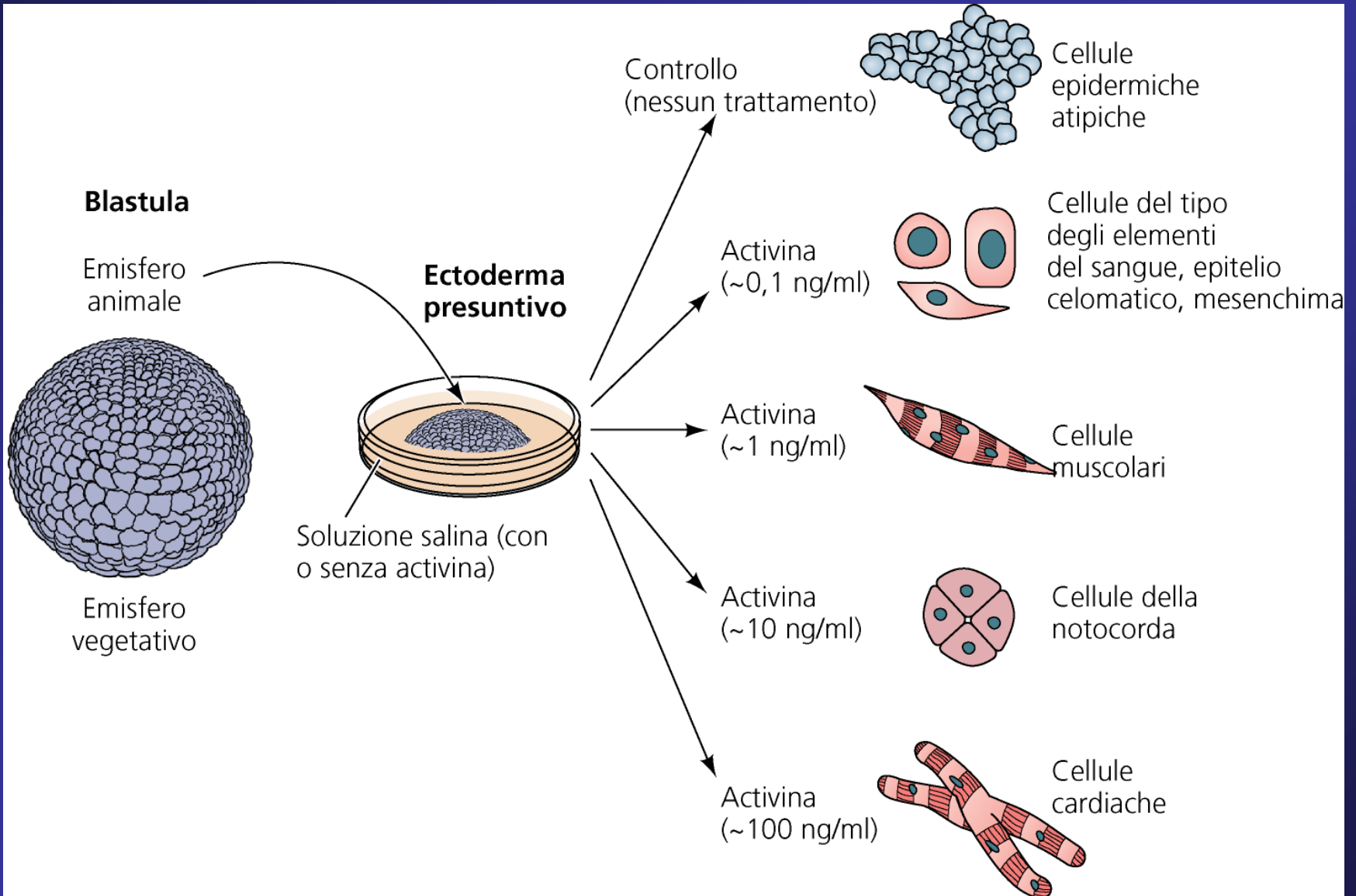
# Noggin interferisce con BMP4



# Mesoderma intermedio



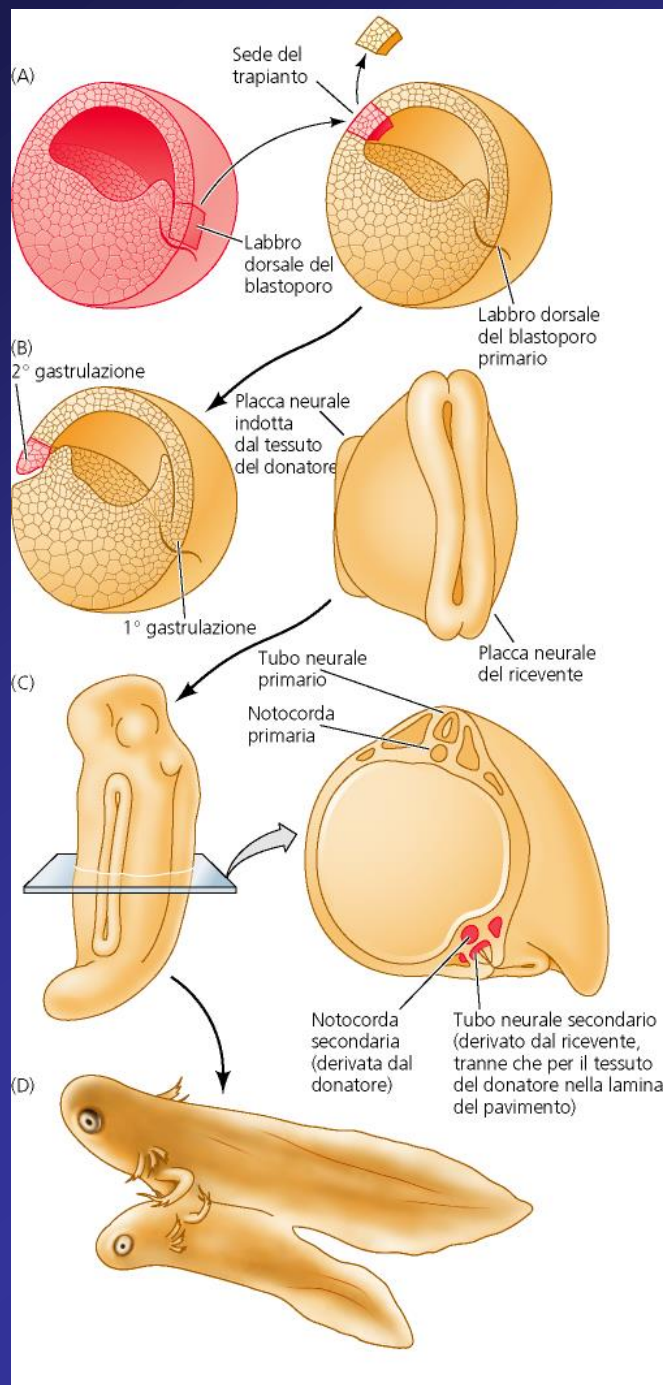
La formazione dell'area mesodermica latero-ventrale è dipendente anche dai gradienti di fattori TGF Beta, tra cui activina e Proteine Nodal





- L'induzione dell'area mesodermica è il primo evento di induzione embrionale fino ad ora identificato in un embrione (stadio di blastula)
- L'endoderma rappresenta il tessuto inducente e tutta la fascia di tessuto subequatoriale è il tessuto competente

# L'Organizzatore primario



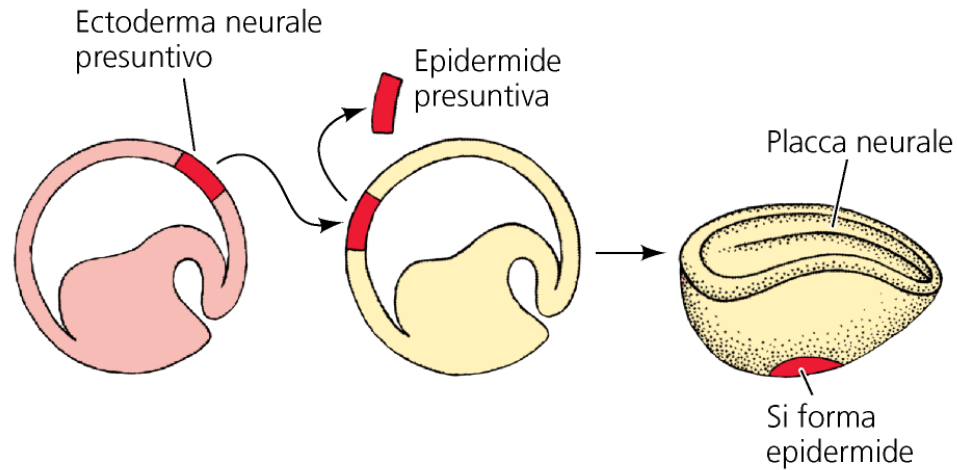
Il labbro dorsale del blastoporo quindi si forma per induzione embrionale non è autospecificato.

Tuttavia fattori materni localizzati nell'area vegetativa dorsale sono responsabili della sua induzione

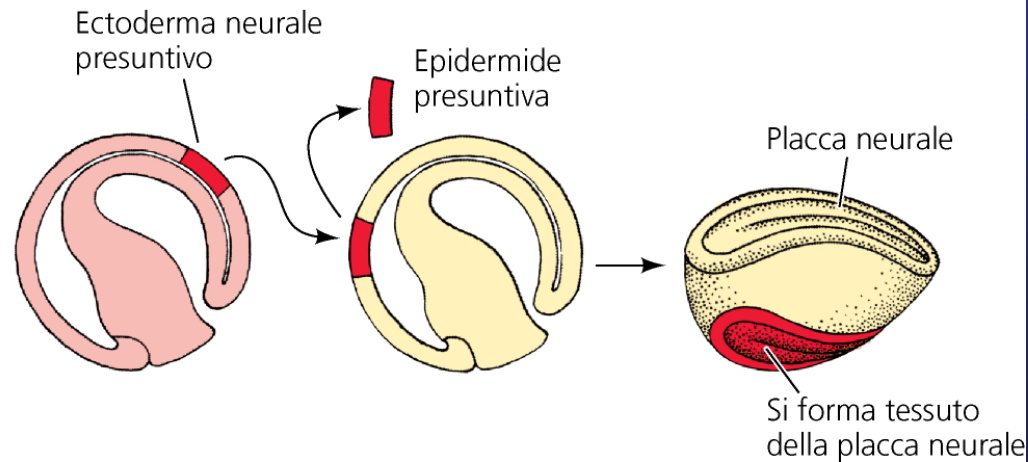
Una volta indotta, l'area mesodermica dorsale acquisisce la proprietà di organizzatore esplicando a sua volta azioni inducenti sulle aree adiacenti

# L'induzione Neurale

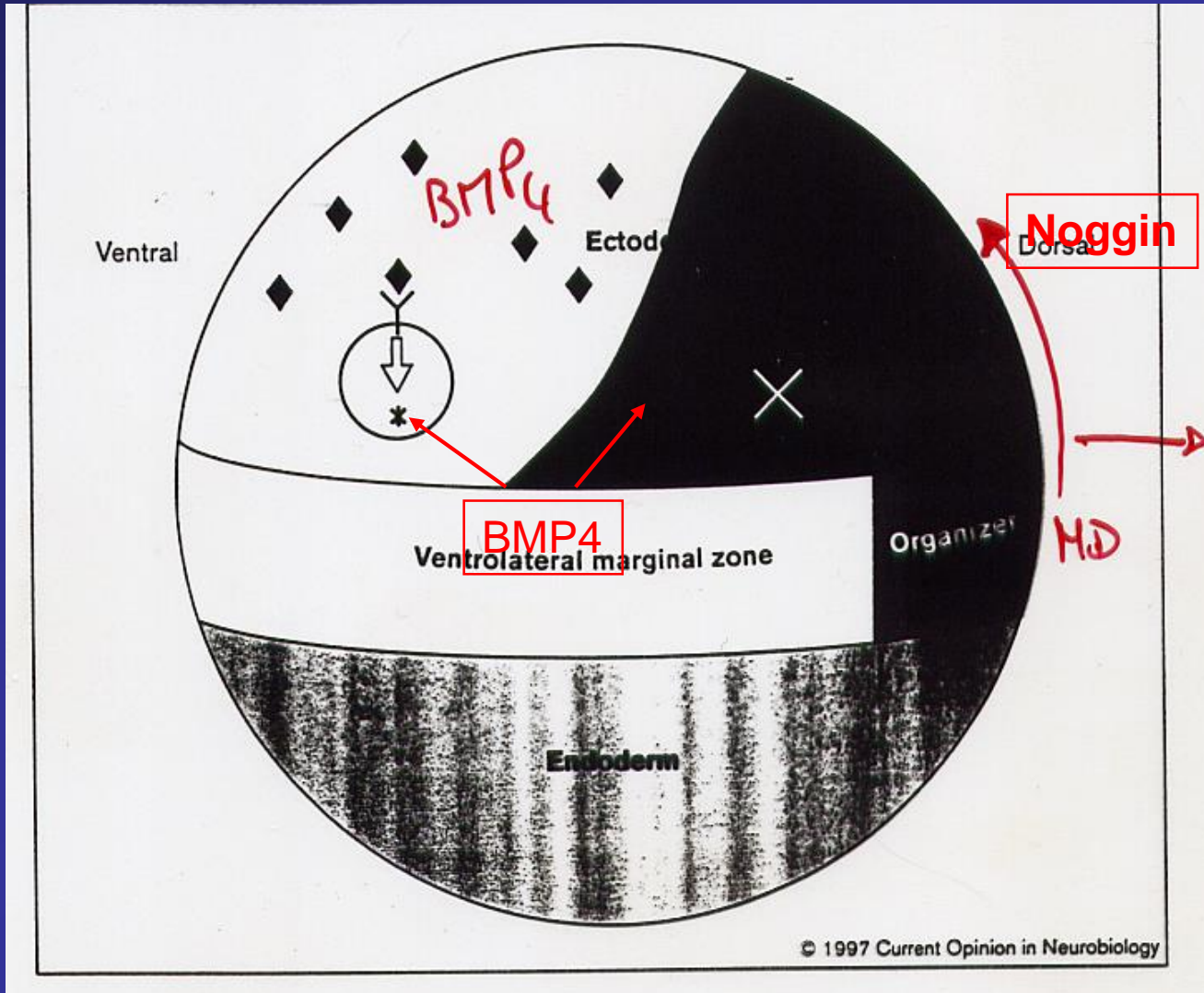
(A) TRAPIANTO IN GASTRULE INIZIALI



(B) TRAPIANTO IN GASTRULE AVANZATE

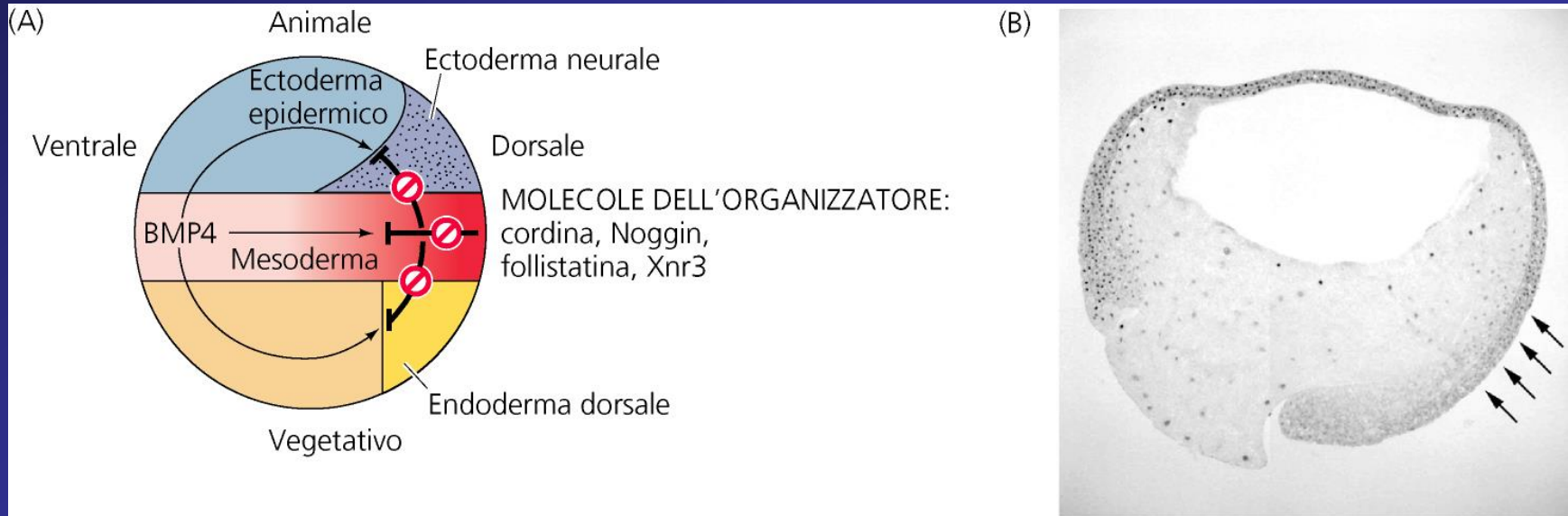


L'area ectodermica produce BMP4 e questo fattore è responsabile della scelta verso epidermide, non verso sistema nervoso

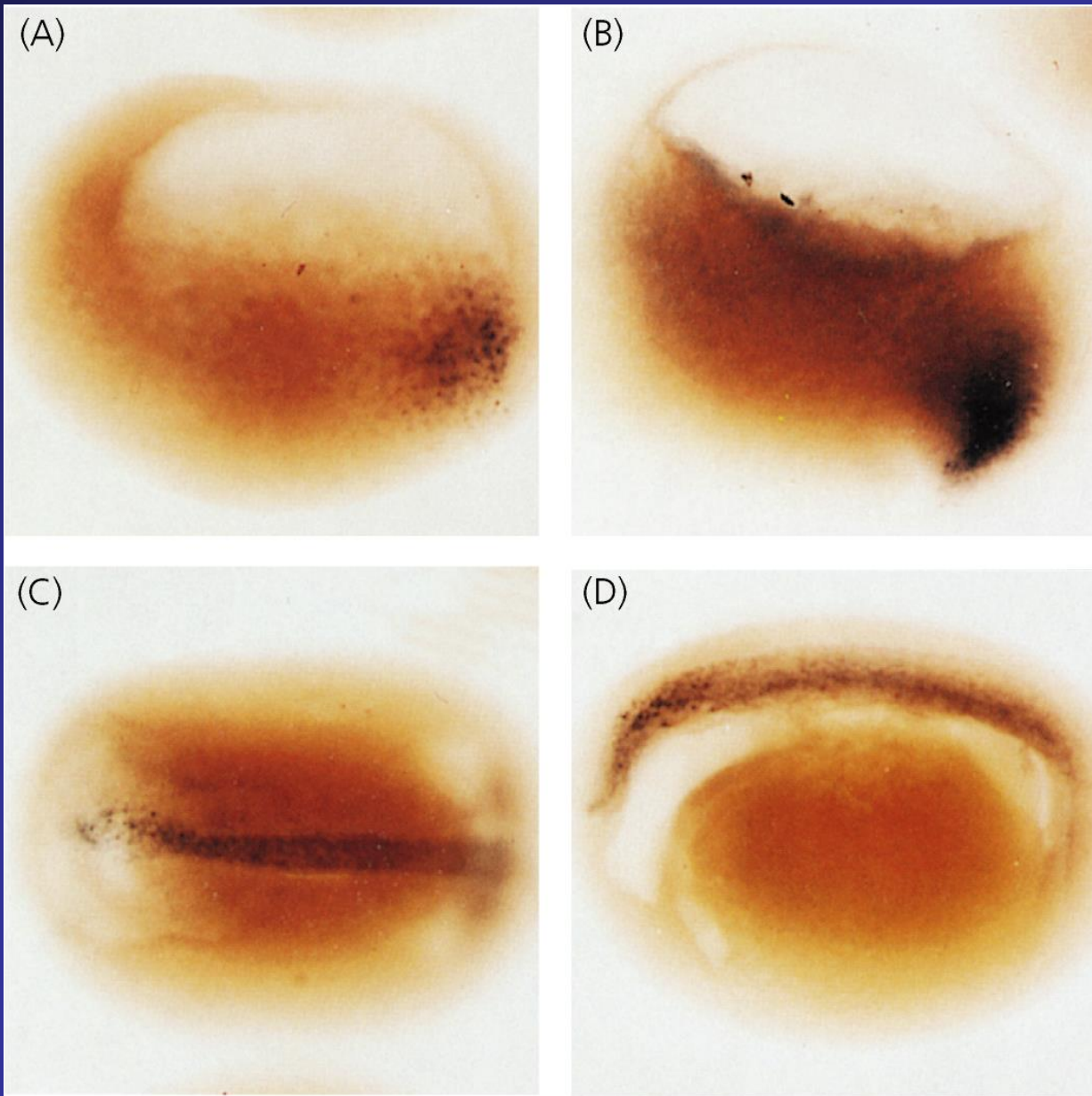




Noggin diffonde tangenzialmente oltre che dorso-ventralmente, interferendo con BMP4 sia a livello dell'ectoderma che dell'endoderma dorsale e del mesoderma latero-ventrale

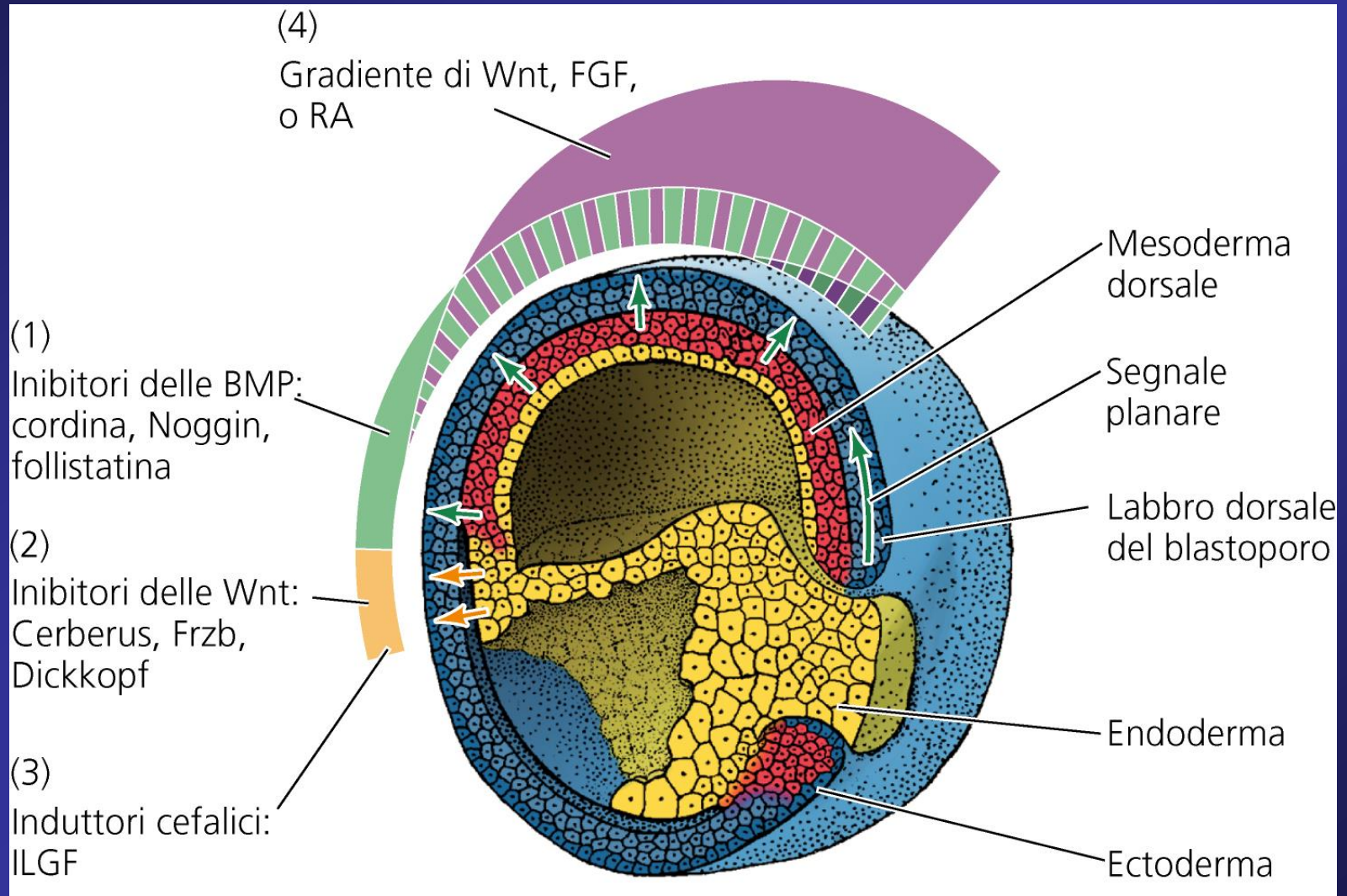


La funzione di organizzatore da parte del labbro dorsale del blastoporo è Noggin dipendente

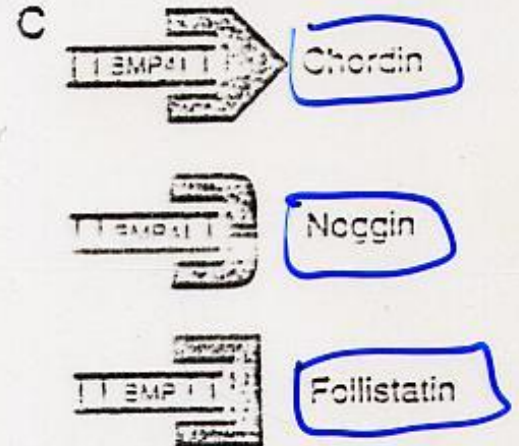
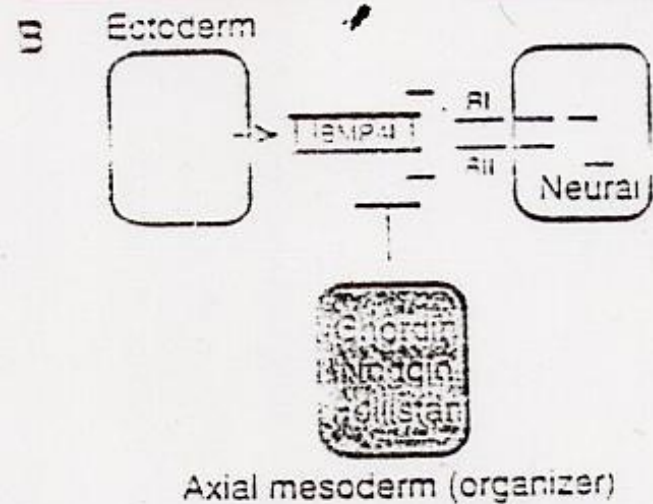
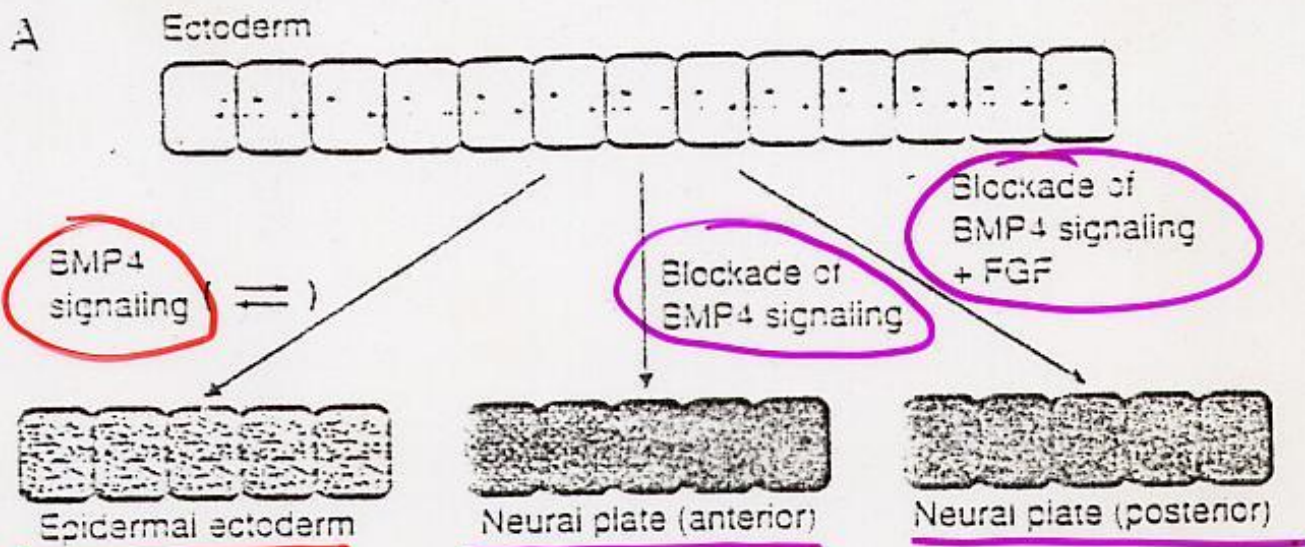


Espressione di Noggin

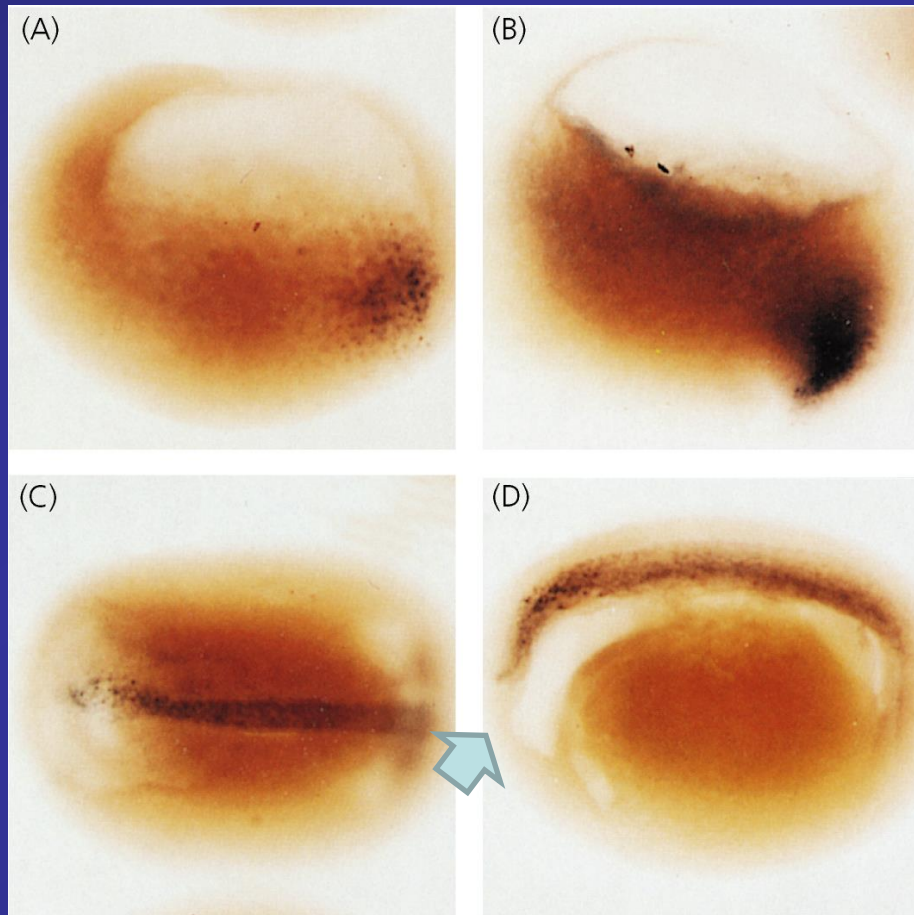
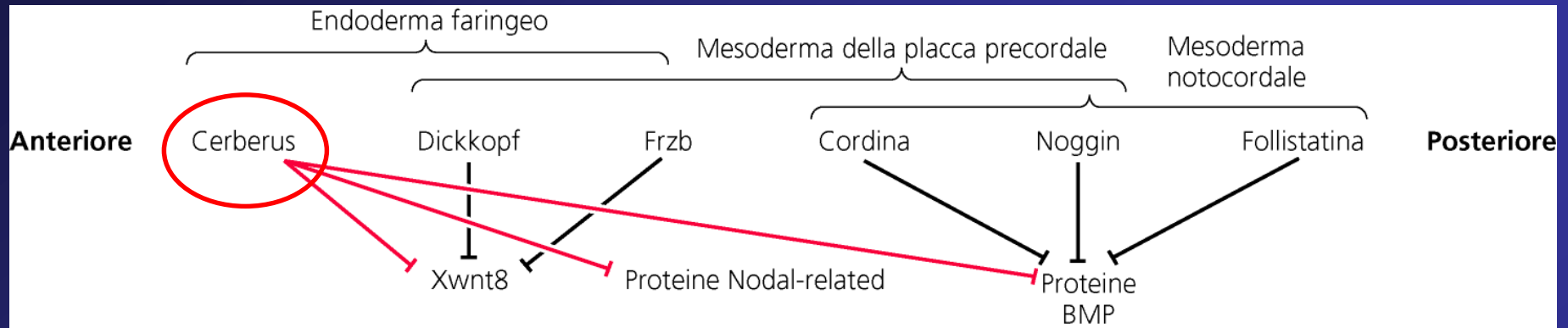
Segnali tangenziali e verticali vengono trasmessi all'ectoderma in modo da preservare il destino verso sistema nervoso



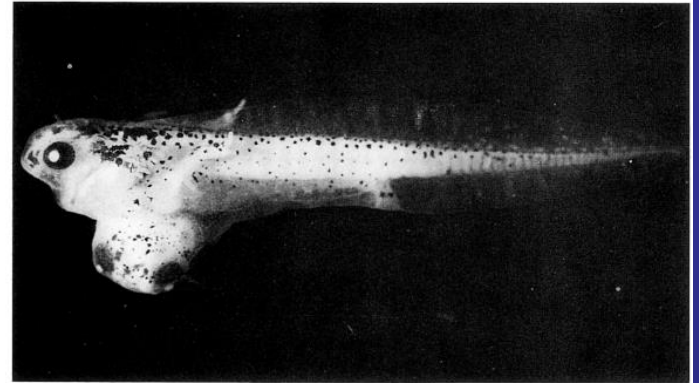
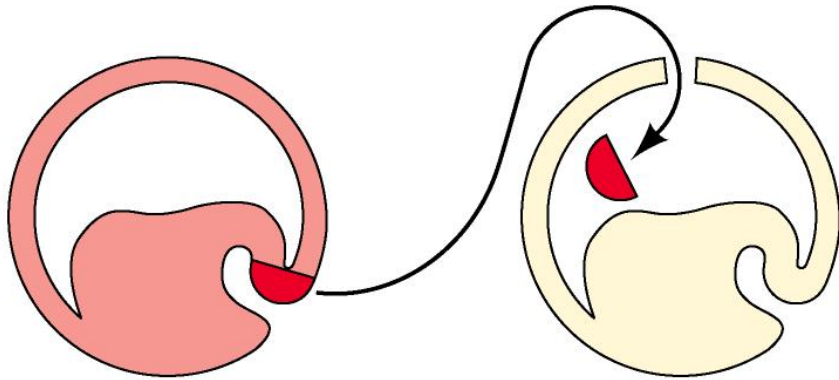




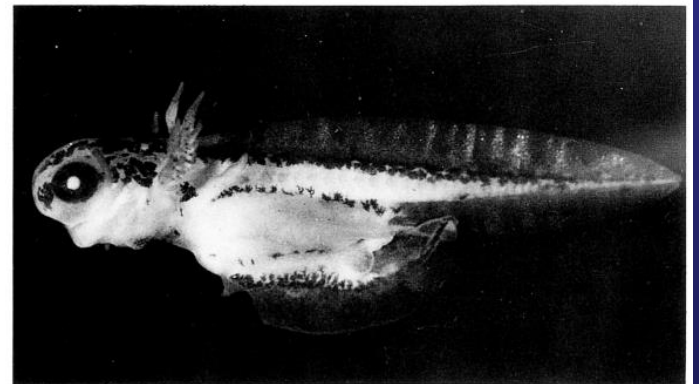
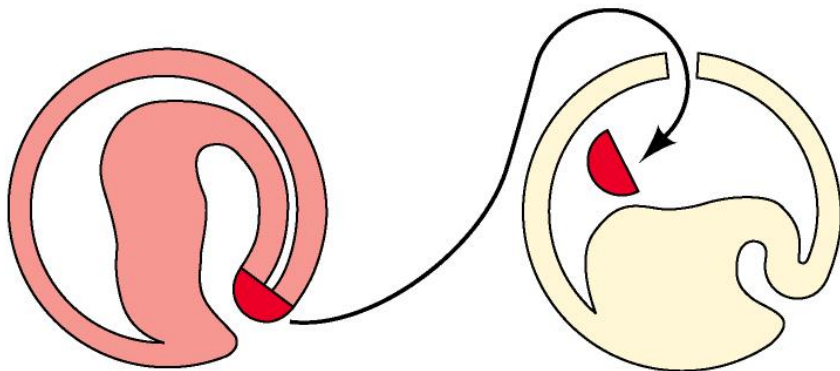




(A) Trapianto del labbro dorsale di gastrula in stadio iniziale



(B) Trapianto del labbro dorsale di gastrula in stadio avanzato

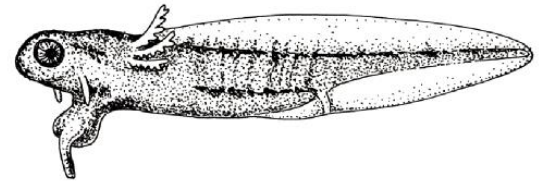


(A)

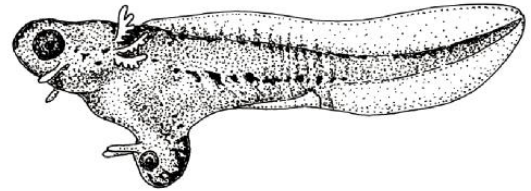
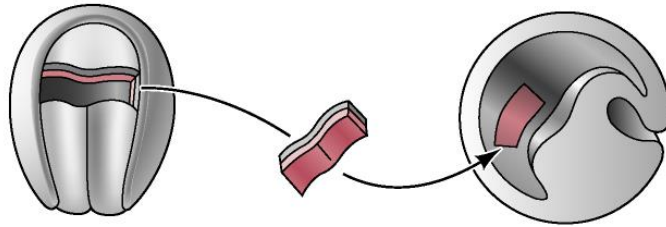


Parte del tetto  
dell'archenteron trapiantata  
in una gastrula iniziale

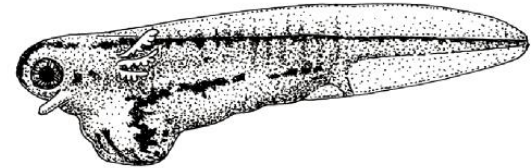
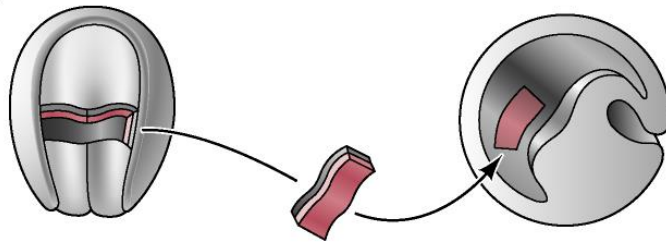
Animale  
risultante



(B)



(C)



(D)

