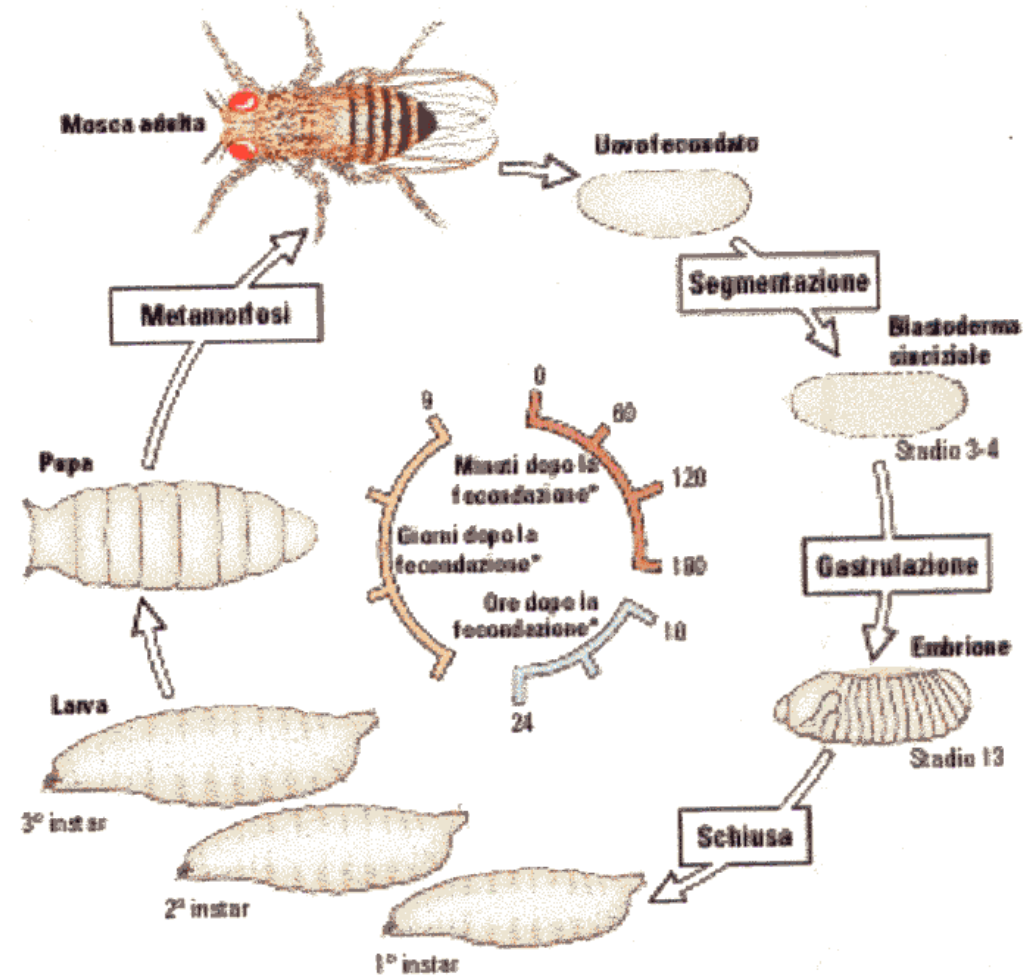
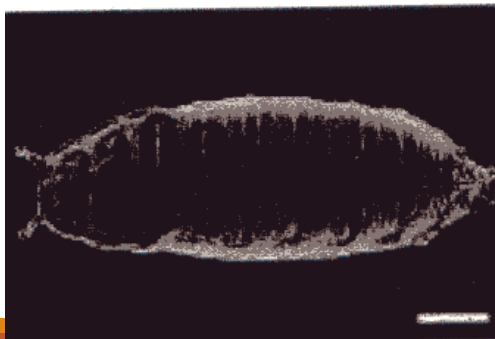
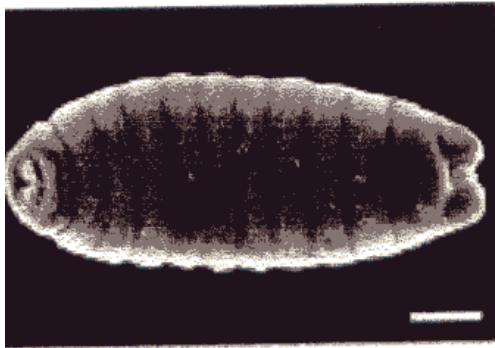
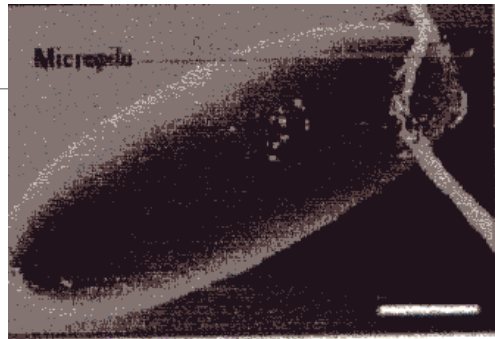




Drosophila (I)

SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE E DETERMINAZIONE DEGLI ASSI CORPOREI

Il modello *Drosophila*



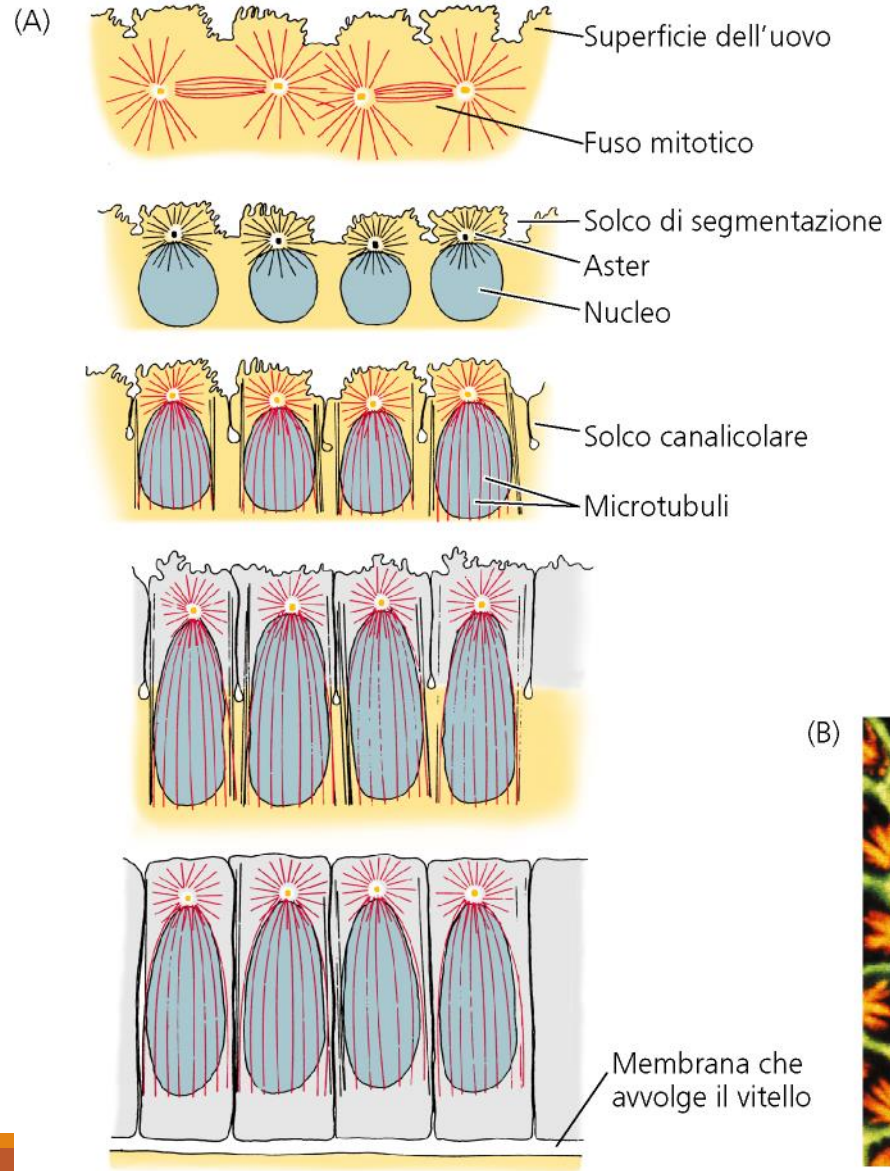
* Incubazione a 25 °C

Segmentazione meroblastica superficiale

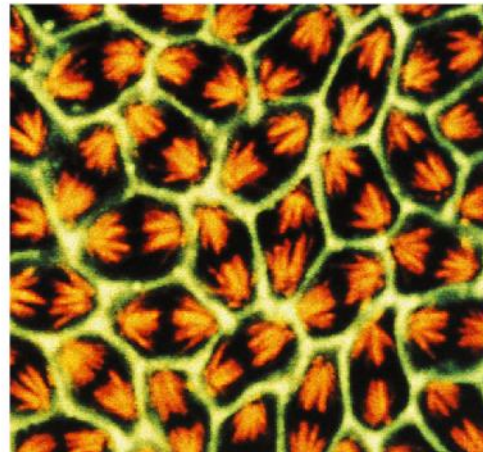
Uovo centrolecitico



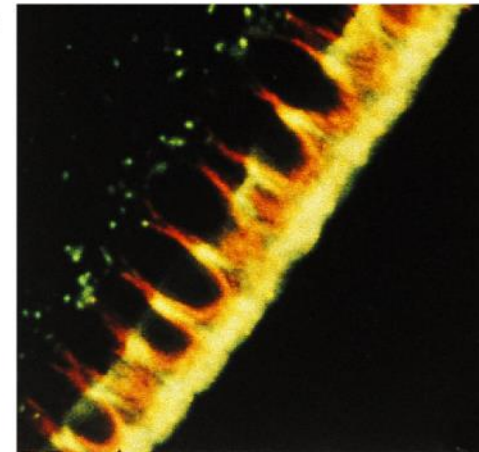
Blastoderma cellulare

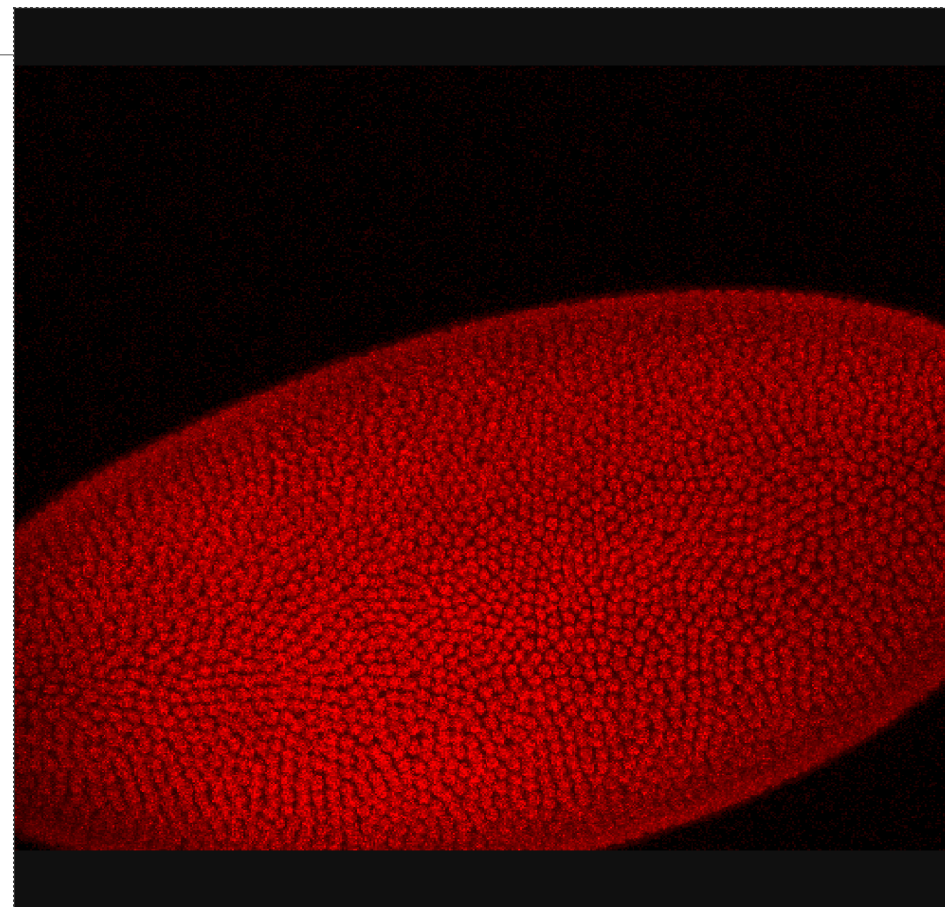
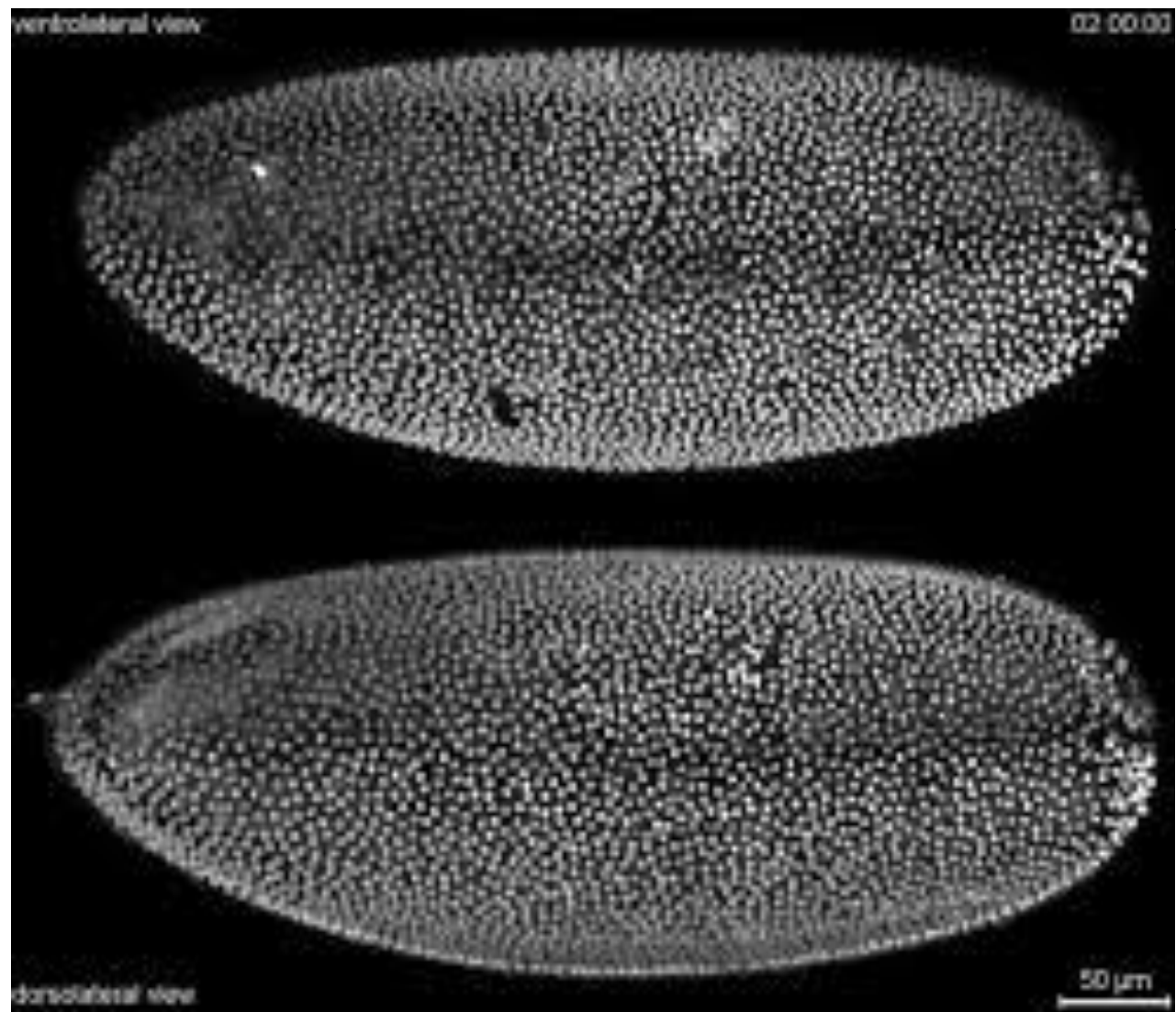


(B)



(C)

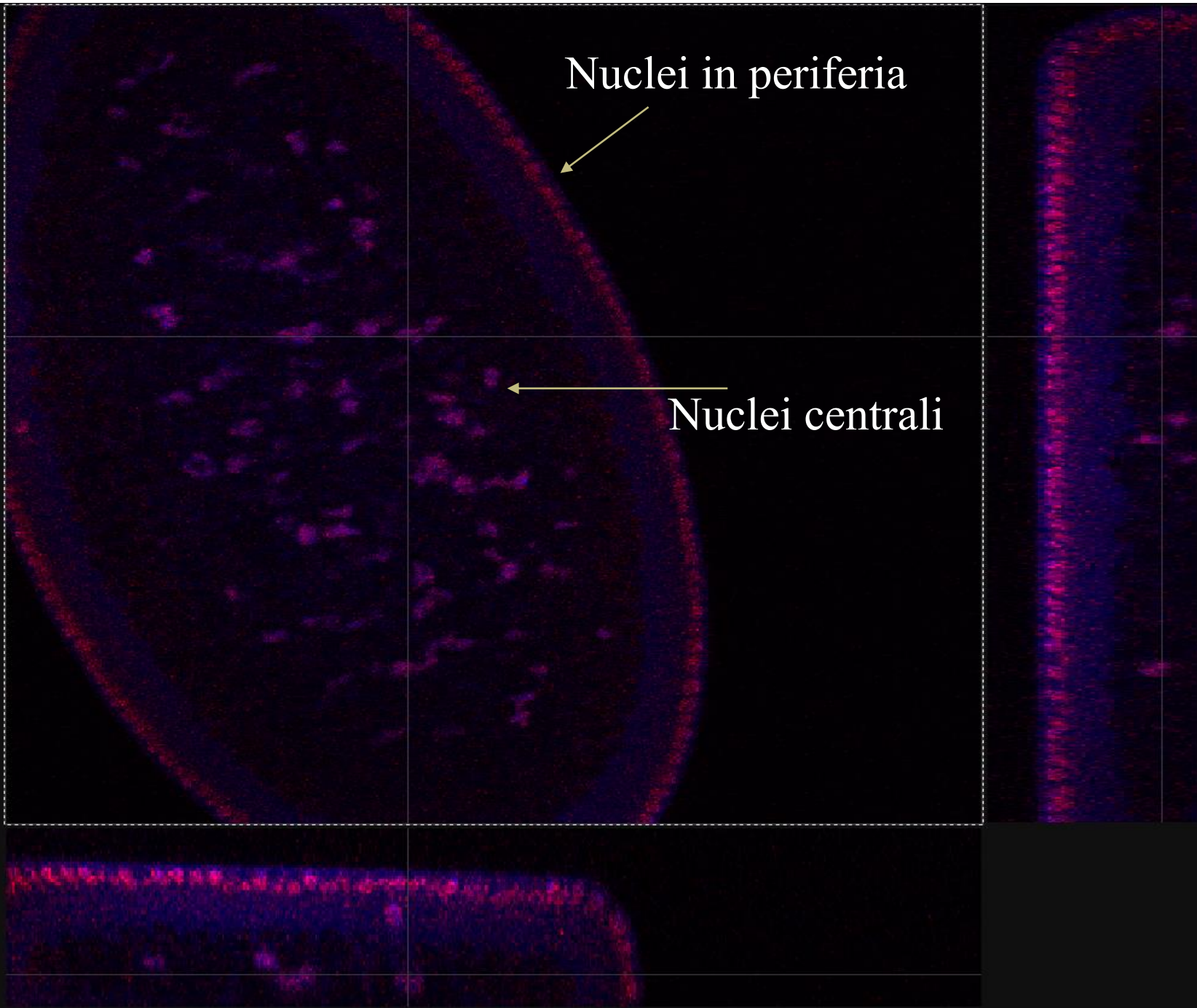
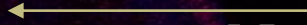




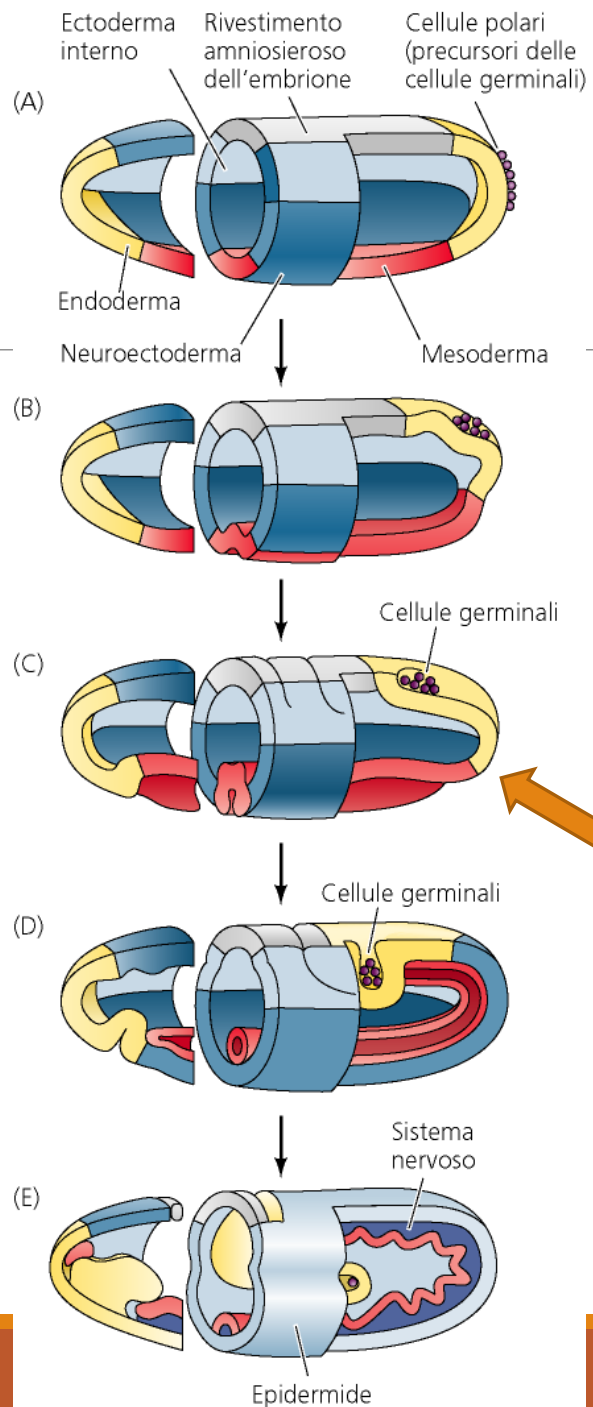
Nuclei in periferia



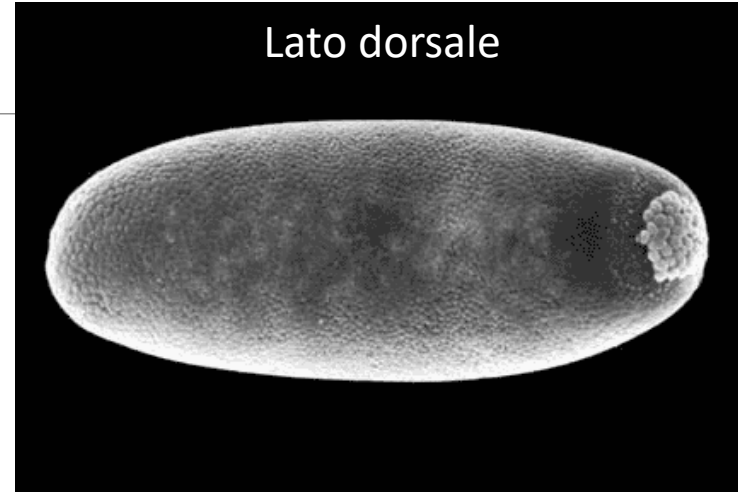
Nuclei centrali



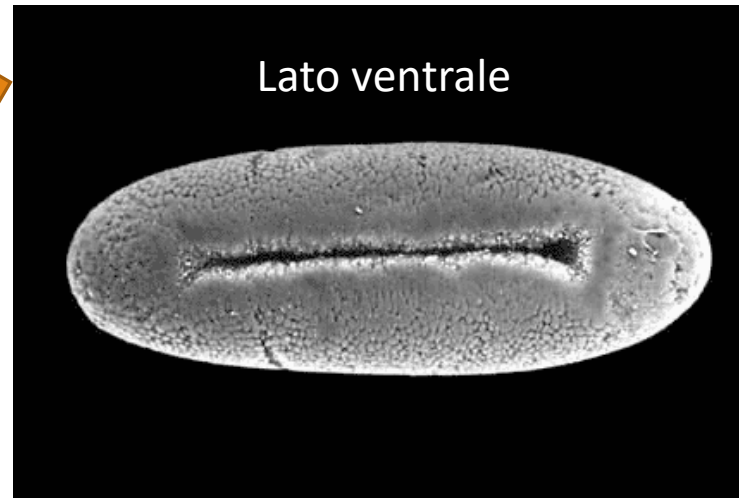
Territori presuntivi e Gastrulazione



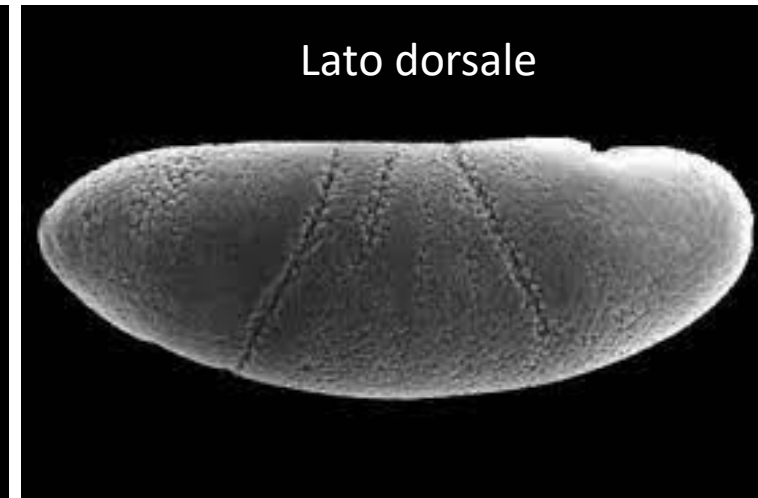
Lato dorsale

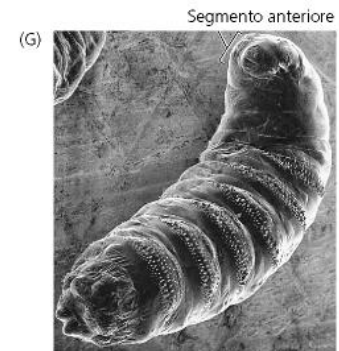
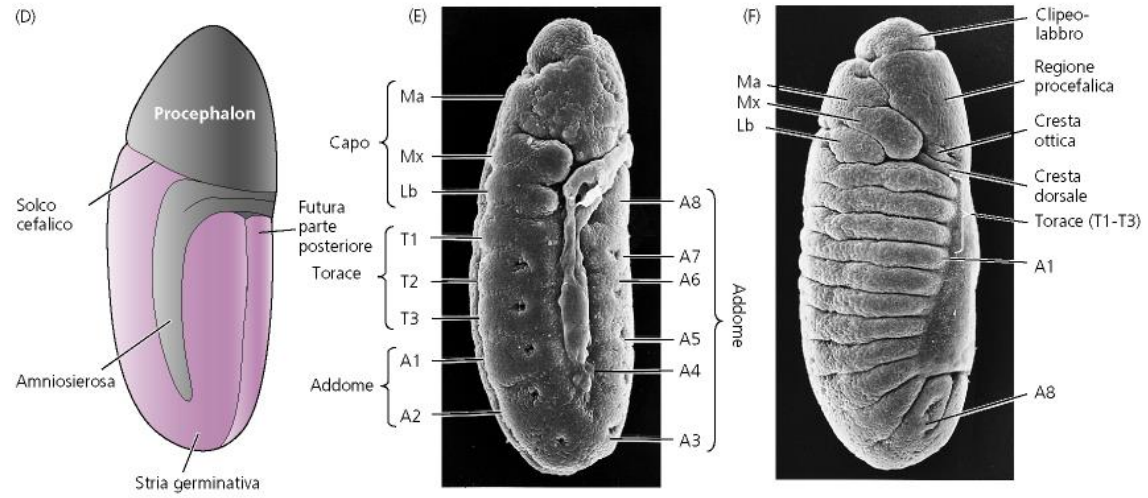
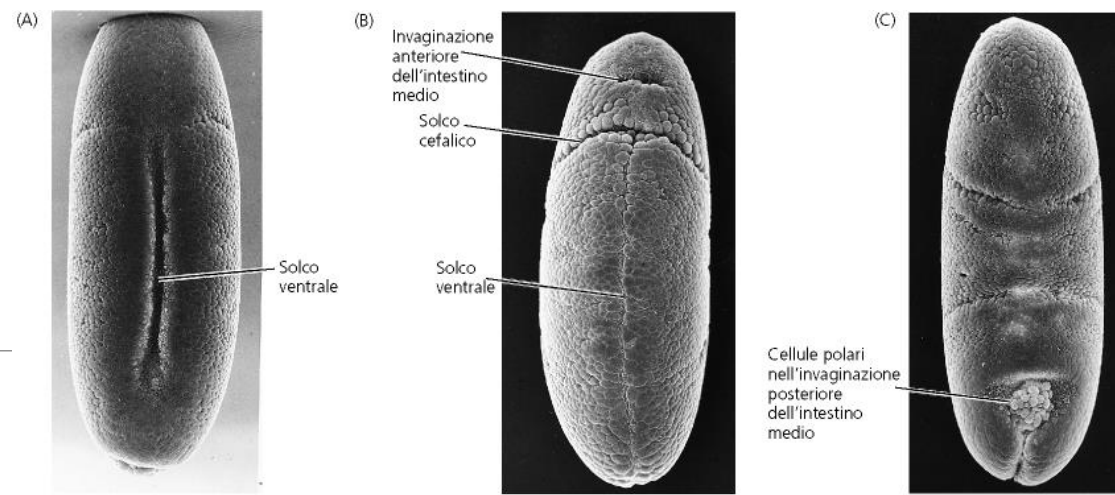


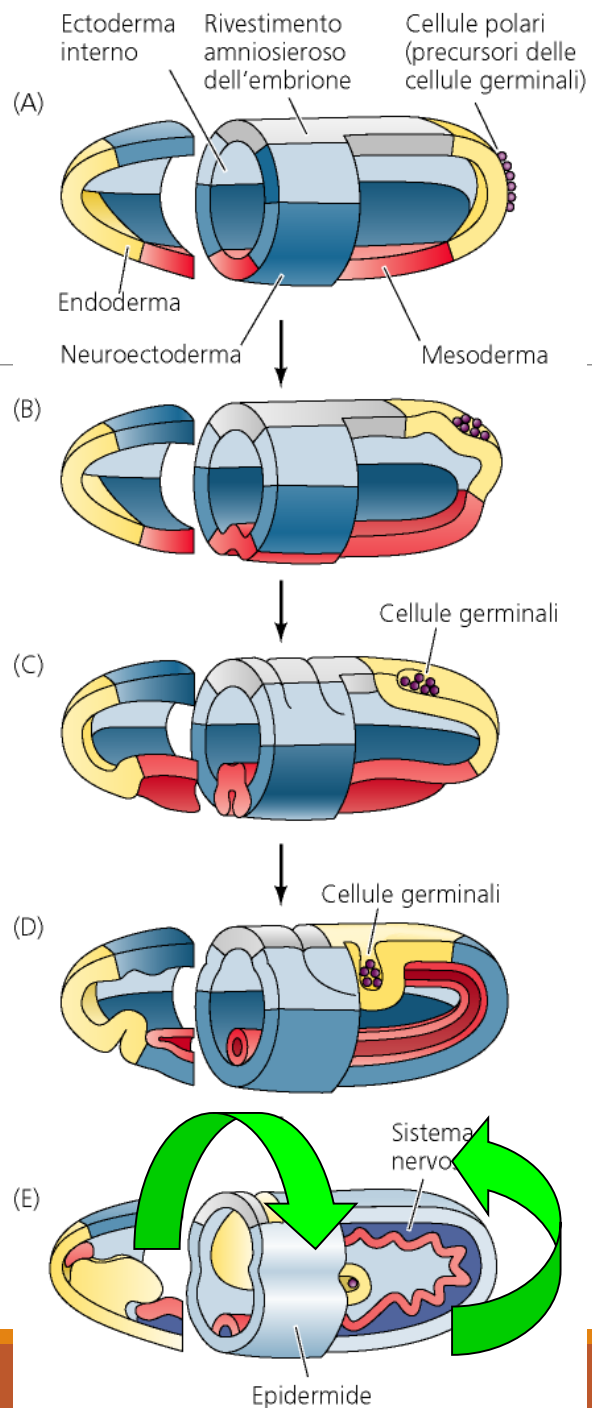
Lato ventrale



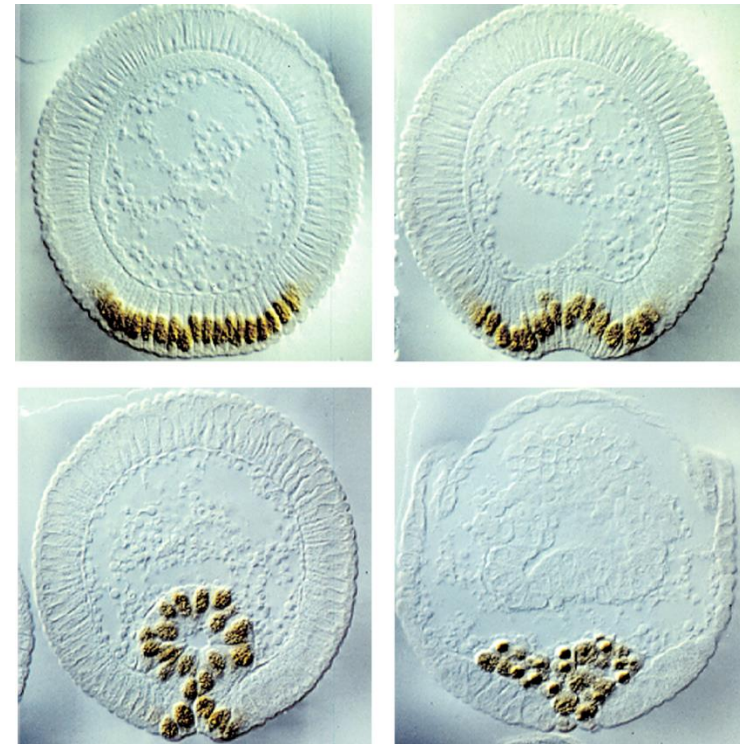
Lato dorsale



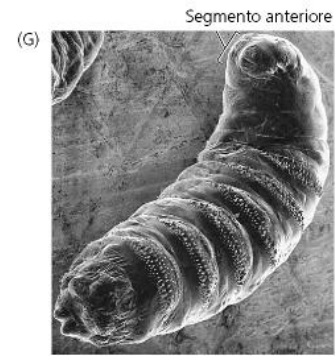
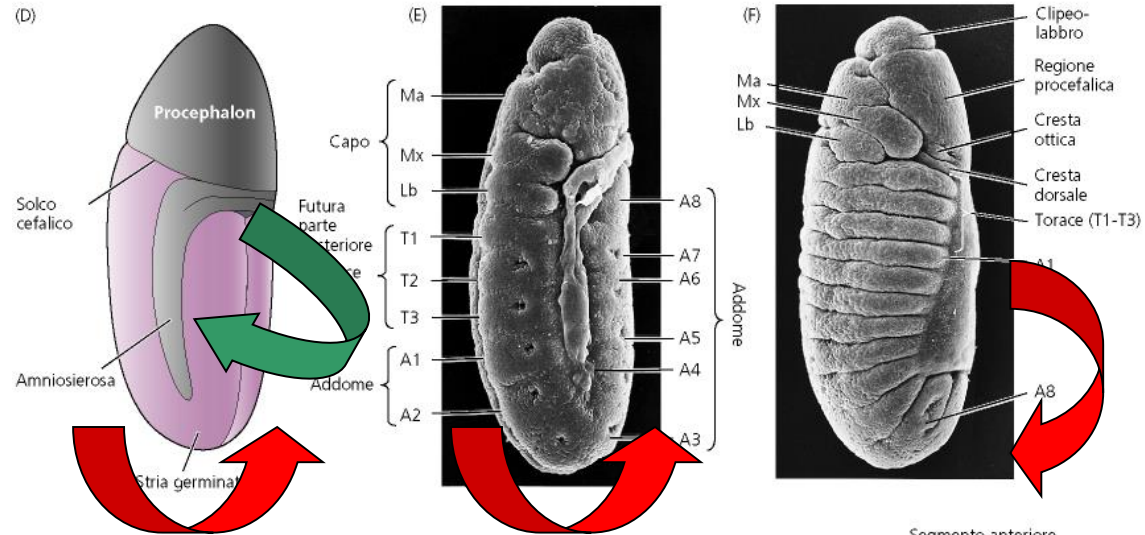
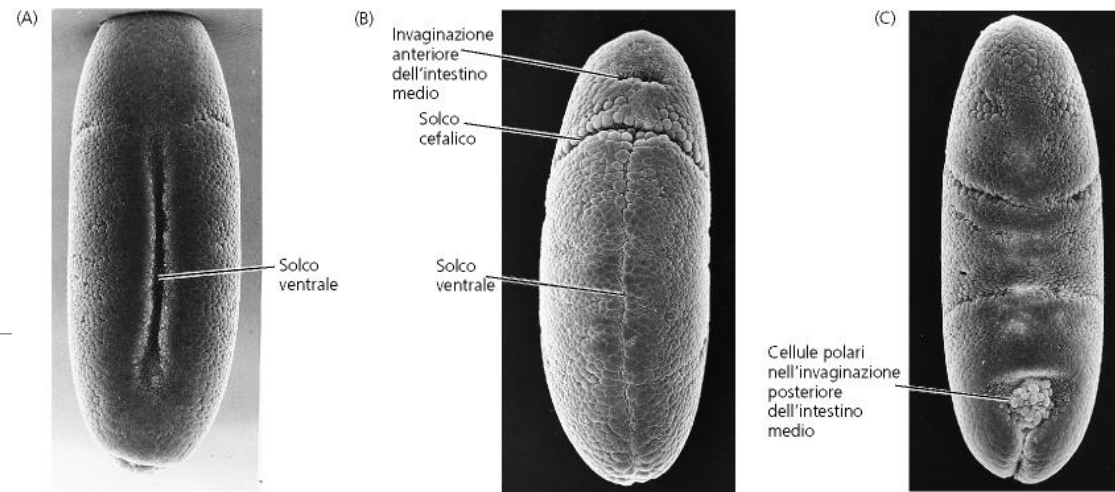




Gastrulazione



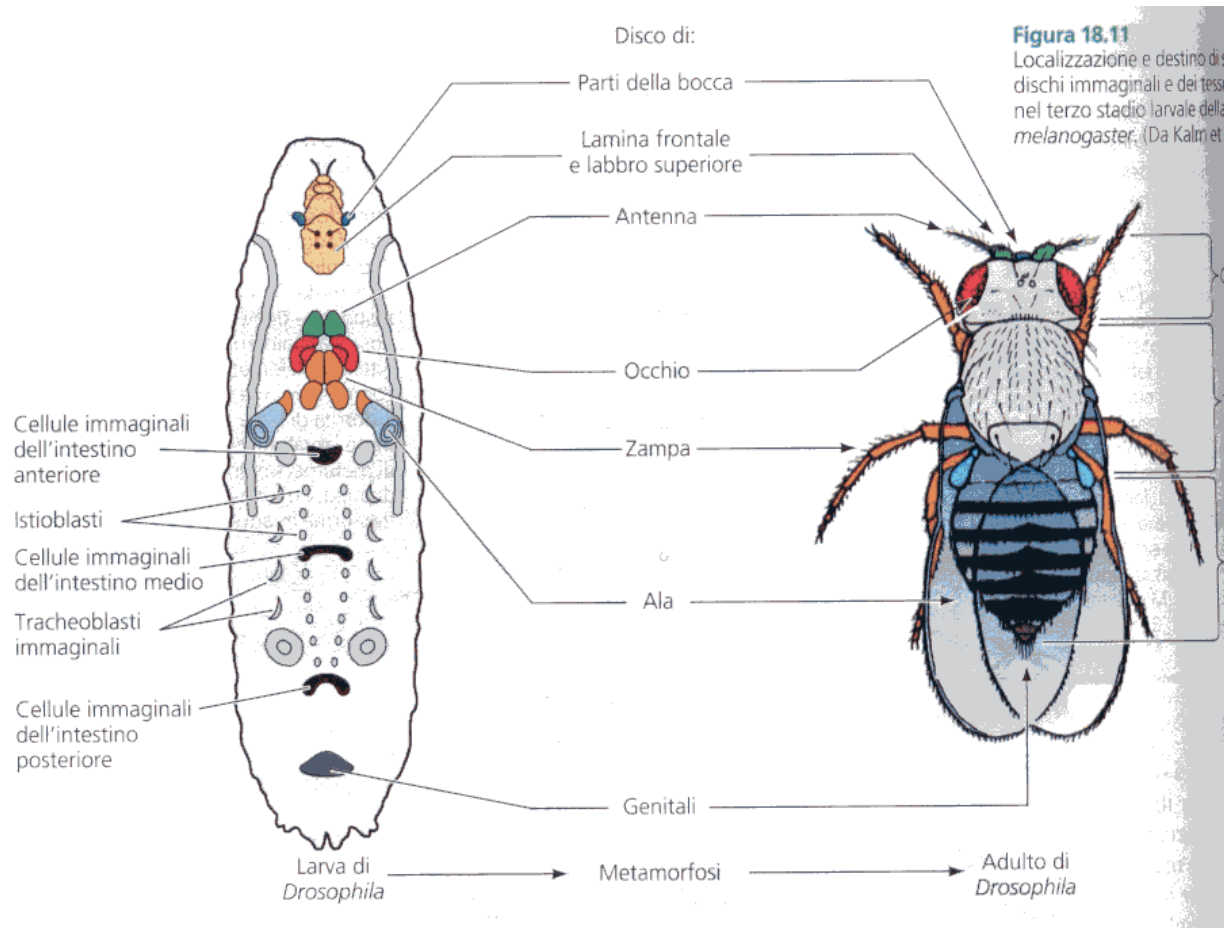
Ingresso materiale mesodermico dal lato ventrale



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h9RfeU5u85k>

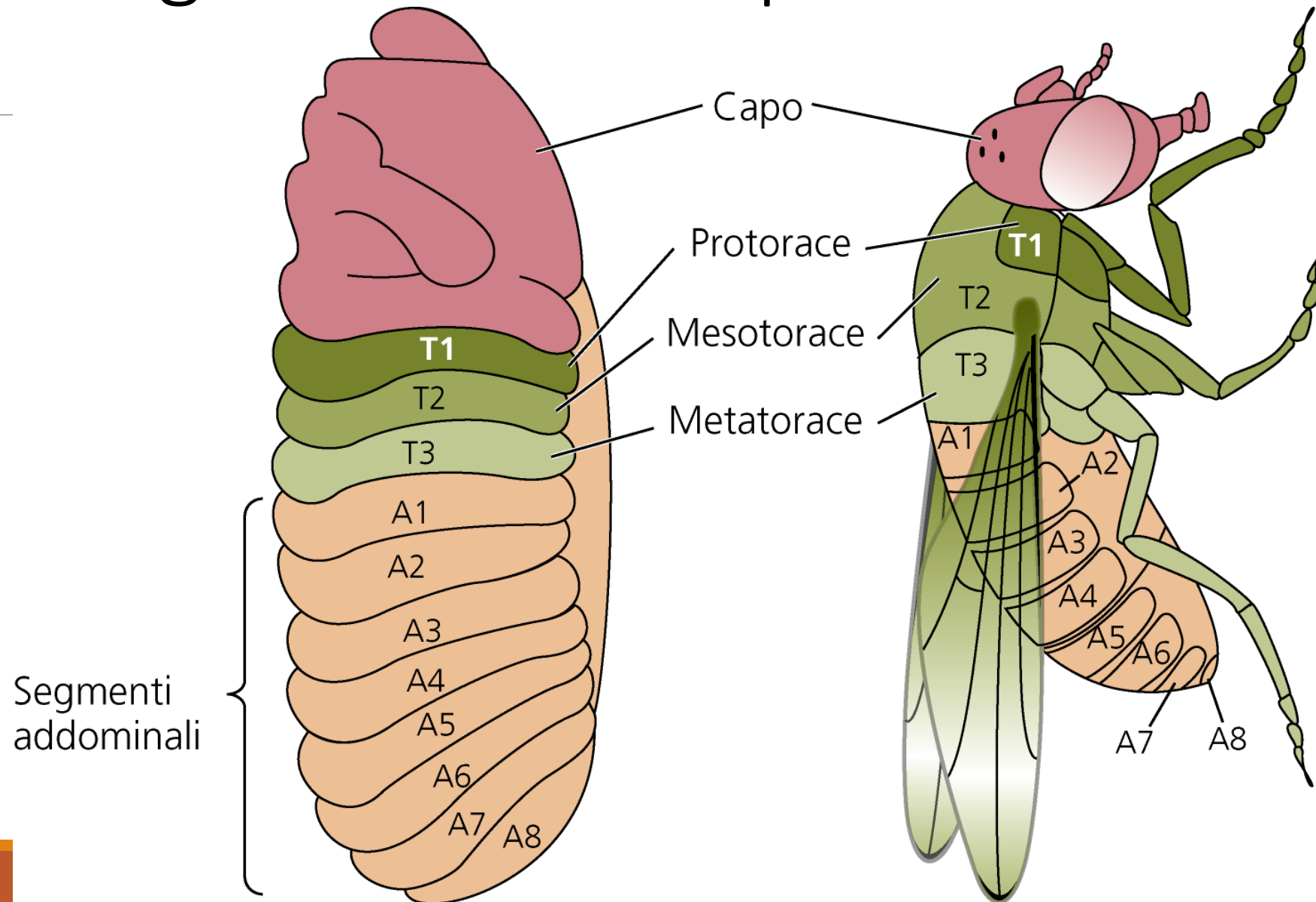
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h9RfeU5u85k>

Dischi immaginali

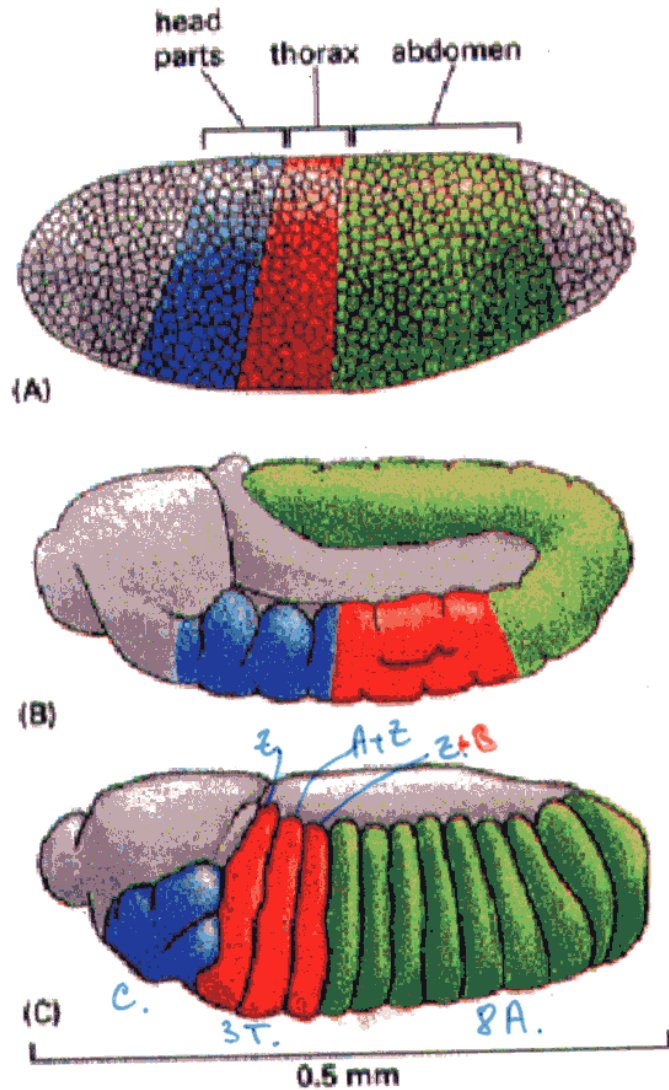


Cellule determinate durante l'embriogenesi in grado di differenziare nell'adulto dopo stimolo con ectisone (ormone della metamorfosi)

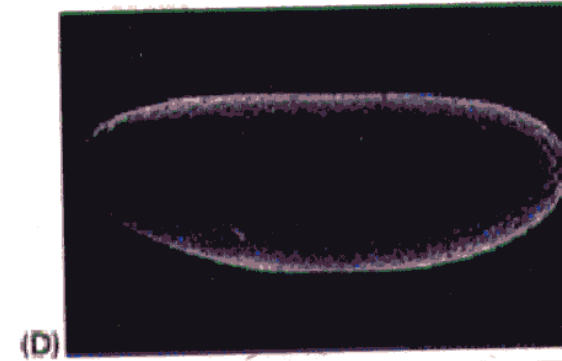
Segmenti di Drosophila



Determinazione della Polarità degli assi



2 hours



5-8 hours



10 hours

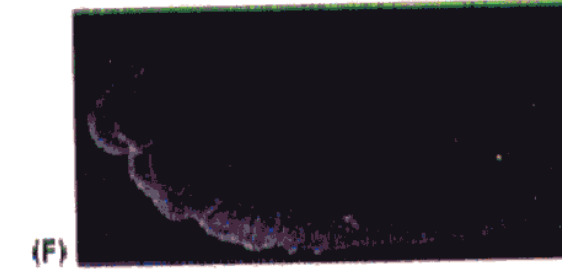


Tabella 3.3 Le modalità della specificazione dei tipi cellulari e loro caratteristiche

I. Specificazione autonoma

Caratteristica di molti invertebrati.

Specificazione per acquisizione differenziale di certe molecole citoplasmatiche presenti nell'uovo.

Segmentazioni invarianti producono le stesse linee in ciascun embrione della specie. Il destino dei blastomeri è generalmente fisso.

La specificazione dei tipi cellulari precede qualunque migrazione di cellule embrionali su larga scala.

Produce uno sviluppo «a mosaico»: le cellule non possono modificare il loro destino se viene perduto un blastomero.

II. Specificazione condizionata

Caratteristica di tutti i vertebrati e di alcuni invertebrati.

Specificazione mediante interazioni tra cellule. Sono importanti le relative posizioni.

Segmentazioni variabili producono l'assegnazione alle cellule di un destino non fisso.

Massivi riordinamenti e migrazioni cellulari precedono o accompagnano la specificazione.

Capacità di sviluppo «regolativo»: permette alle cellule di acquisire funzioni differenti.

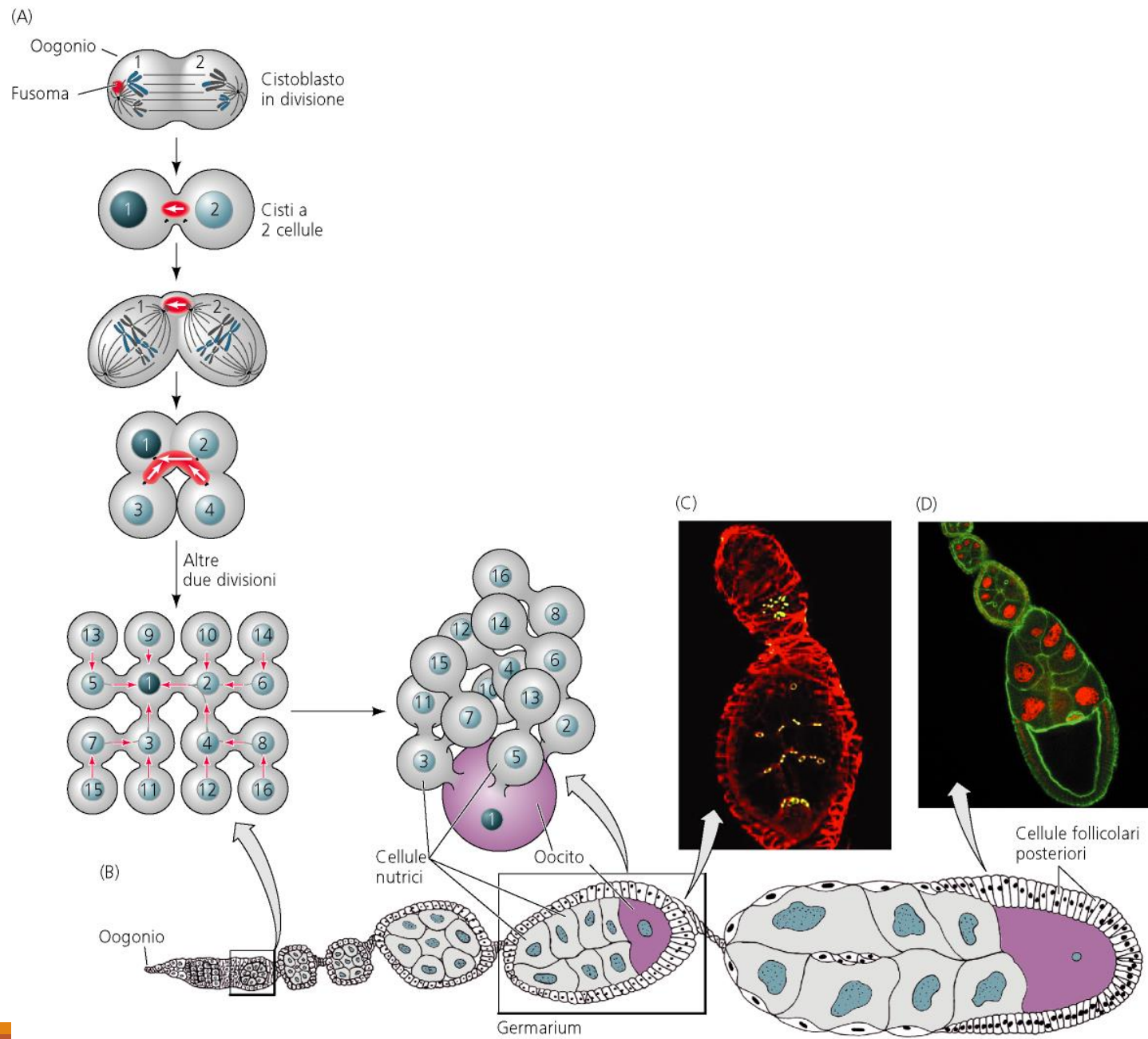
III. Specificazione sinciziale

Caratteristica di molte classi di insetti.

Specificazione di regioni del corpo mediante interazioni di regioni del citoplasma prima che avvenga la suddivisione del blastoderma in cellule.

Una segmentazione variabile produce destini cellulari non rigidi per particolari nuclei.

Dopo la suddivisione in cellule, si osserva molto spesso una specificazione condizionata.

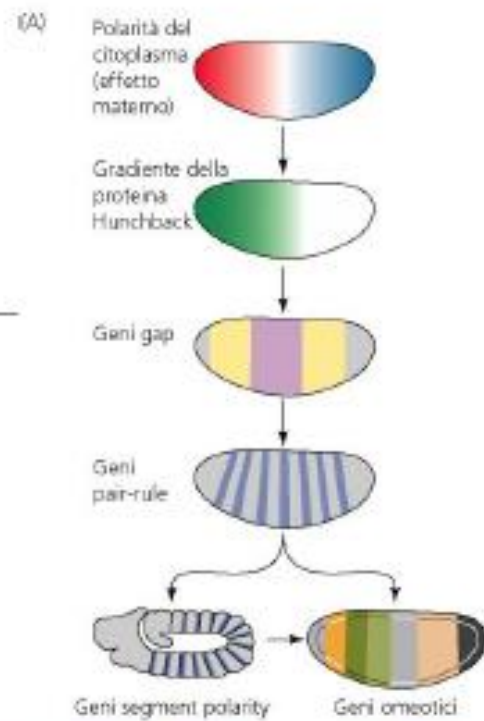


Le cellule nutrici sono produttrici di molti dei trascritti che vengono accumulati dentro l'oocita dell'insetto

Questi trascritti vengono trasferiti nell'oocita attraverso i ponti citoplasmatici e differenzialmente accumulati nel citoplasma ovulare

Mutanti di Drosophila

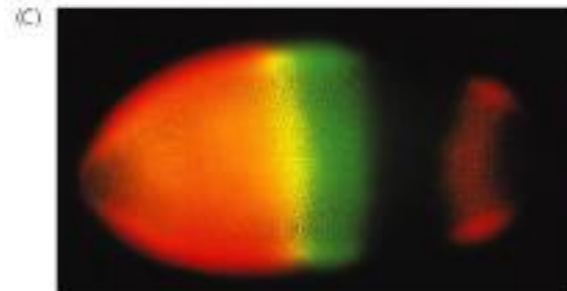




Il premio Nobel nel 1995 Lewis, Nusslein-Volhard e Wieschaus, per aver chiarito identificato in *Drosophila* i geni in grado di chiarire i processi biologici alla base dello sviluppo.



- Geni di origine materna (mRNA accumulati nell'uovo)



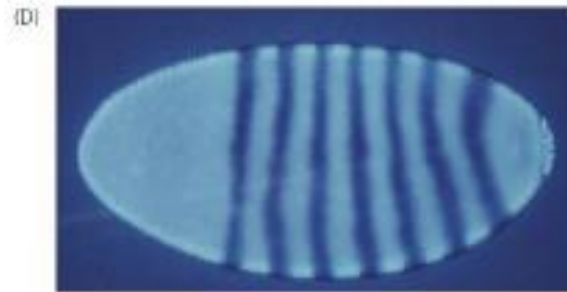
- Geni zigotici
- Geni per la segmentazione:

– Gap

– Pair rule

– Segment polarity

- Geni per l'identità del



segmento corporeo (Omeotici)



Determinazione della polarità dell'uovo (distribuzione asimmetrica di mRNA di origine materna)

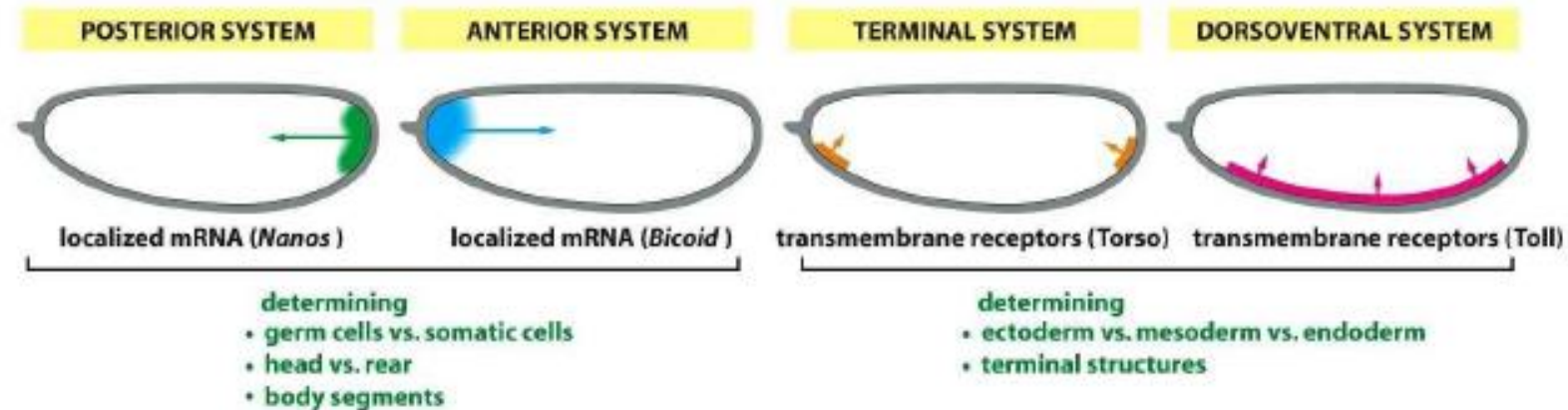
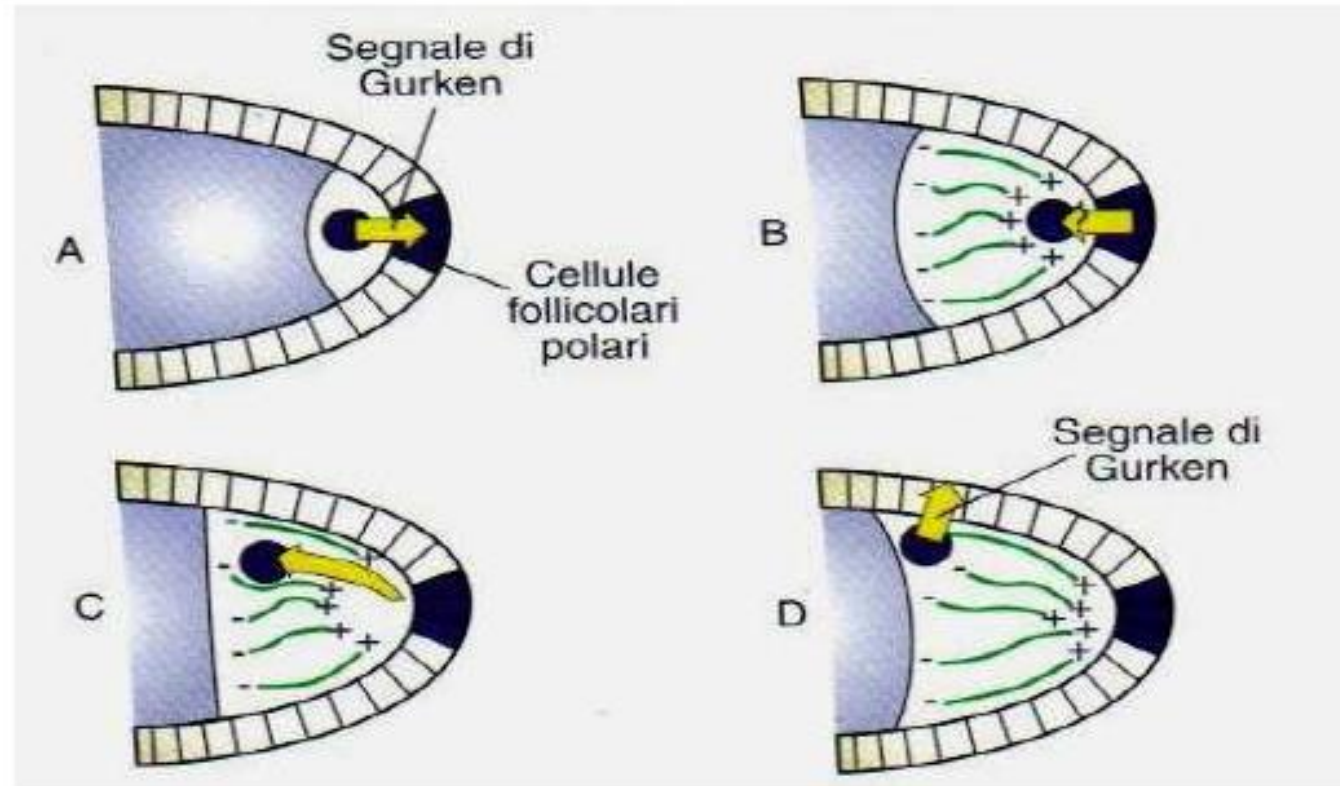


Figure 22-32 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

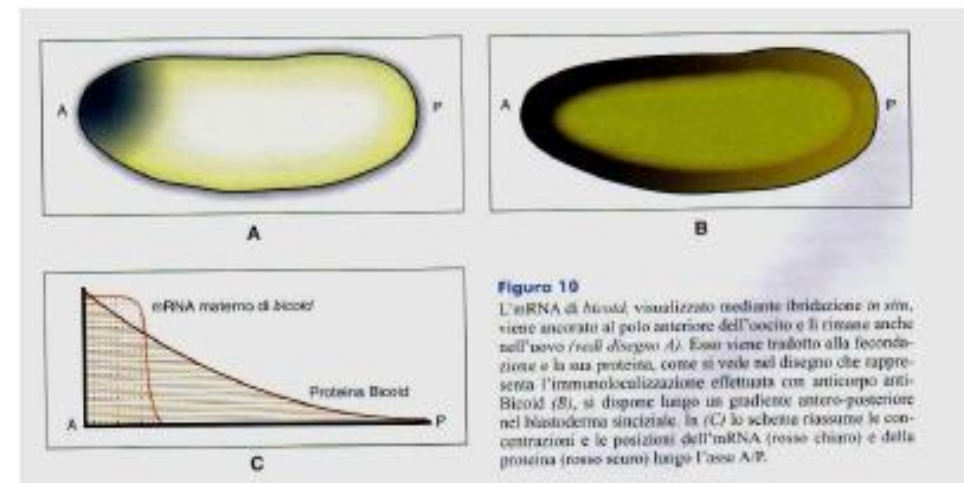
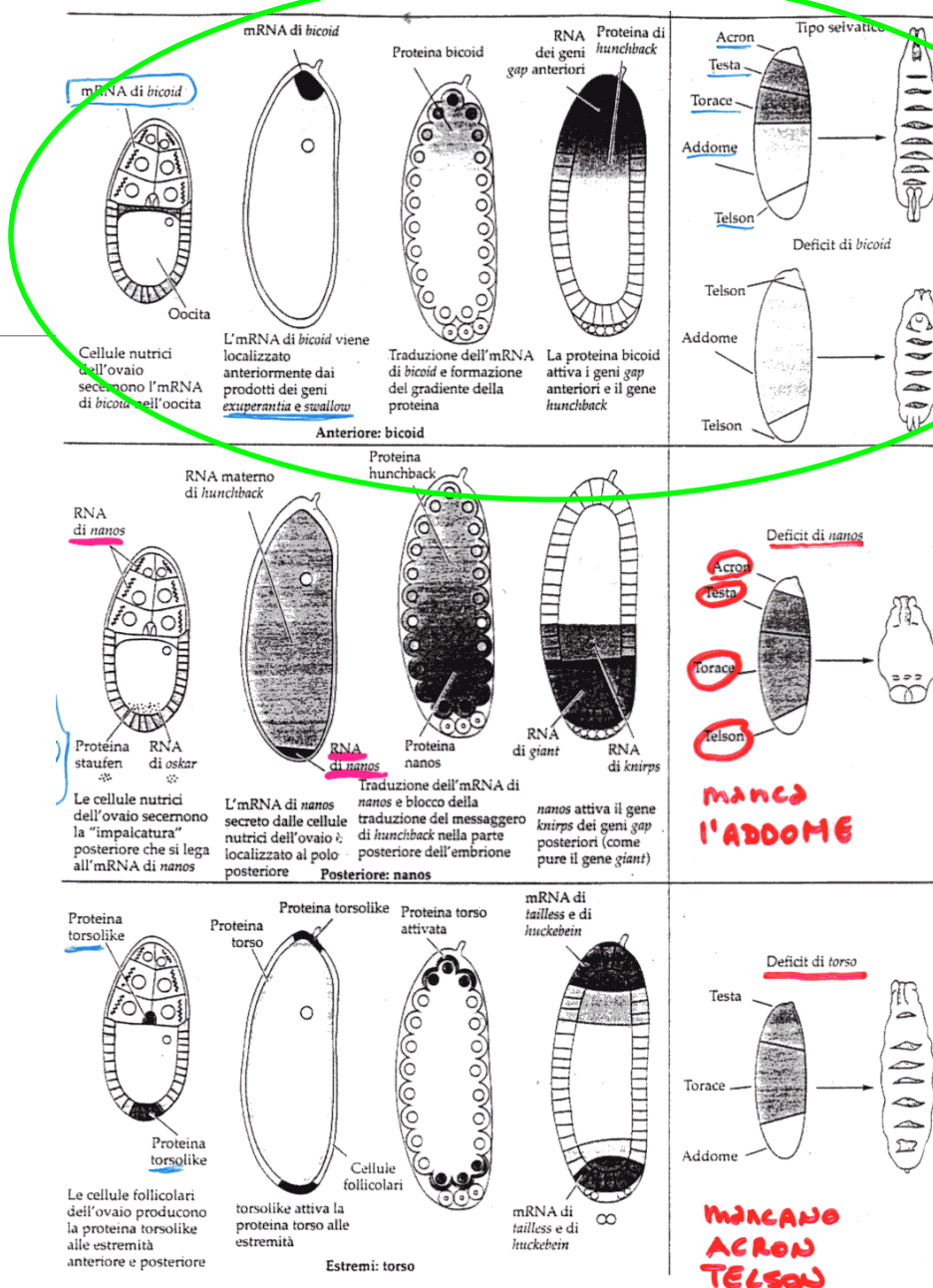
Compartimentalizzazione di mRNA nell'oocita

- Ruolo dei microtubuli
- Chinesina (da - a +)
- Dineina (da + a -)
- Nucleo (posizione posteriore poi dorsale)
- Gurken induce destino delle cellule follicolari prima posteriori e poi dorsali

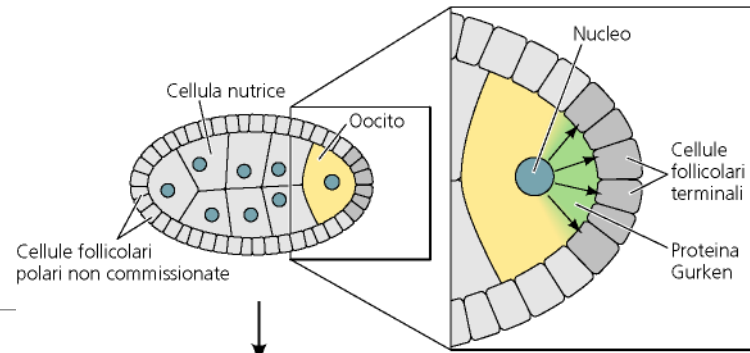


Geni ad effetto materno

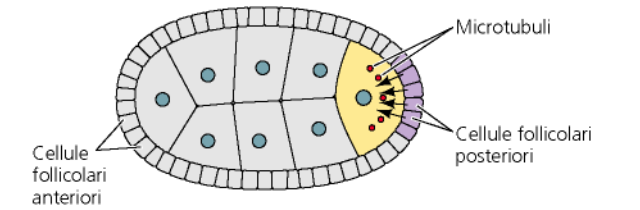
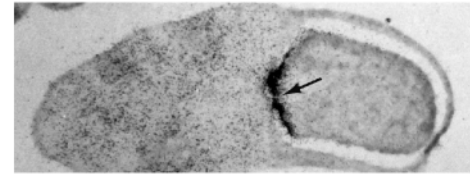
Bicoid



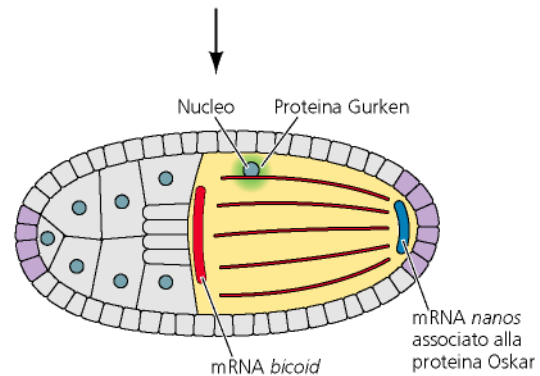
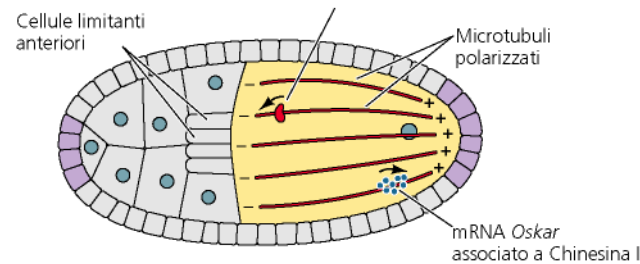
(A)



(B)



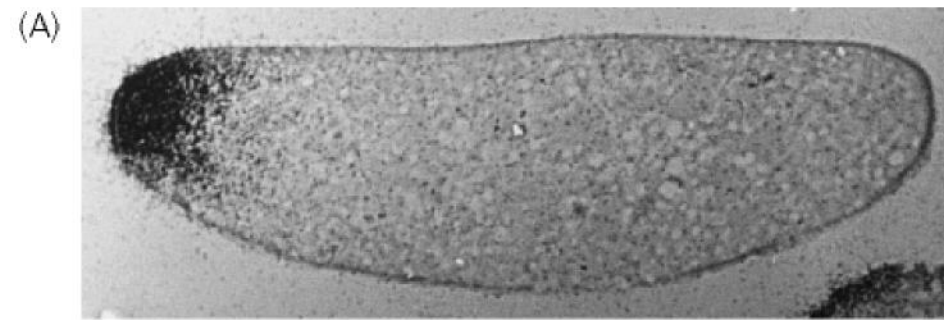
mRNA *bicoid* associato a Exuperantia e dineina



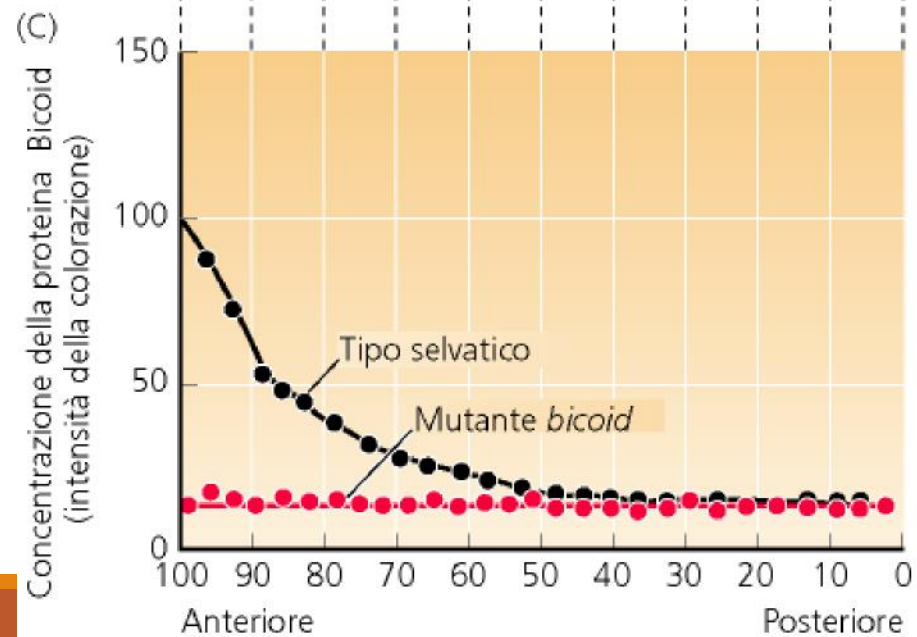
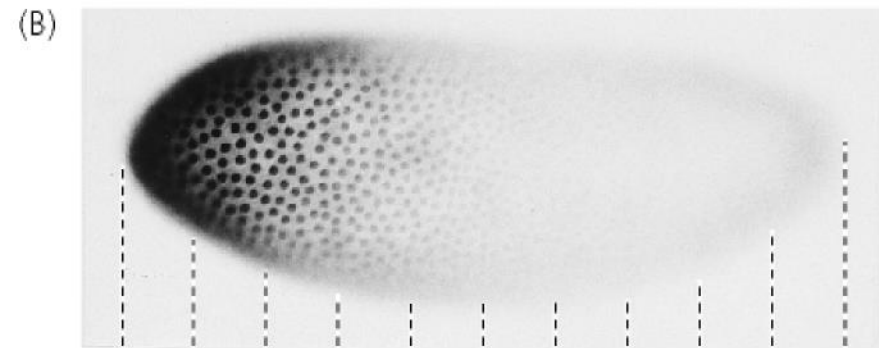
Exuperantia carica Bicoid su dineina favorendo il trasporto in posizione anteriore

Swallow ancora bicoid anteriormente

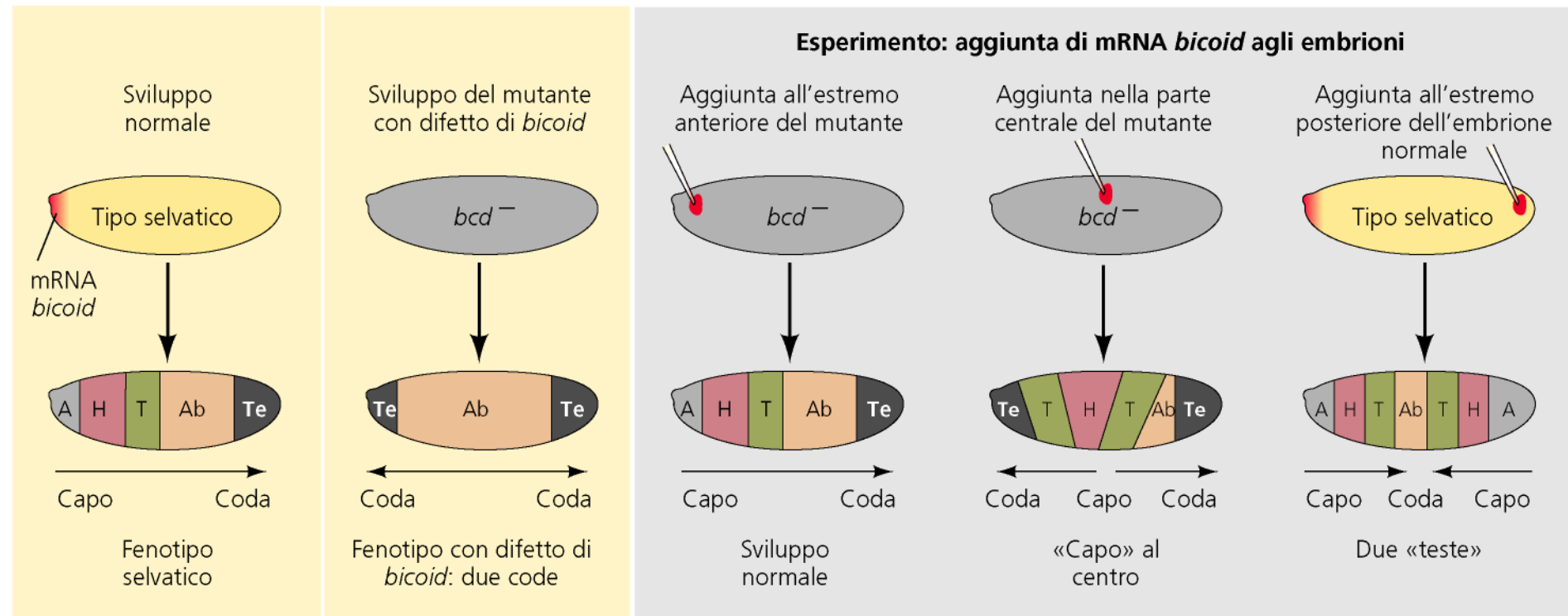
mRNA Bicoid



Proteina Bicoid

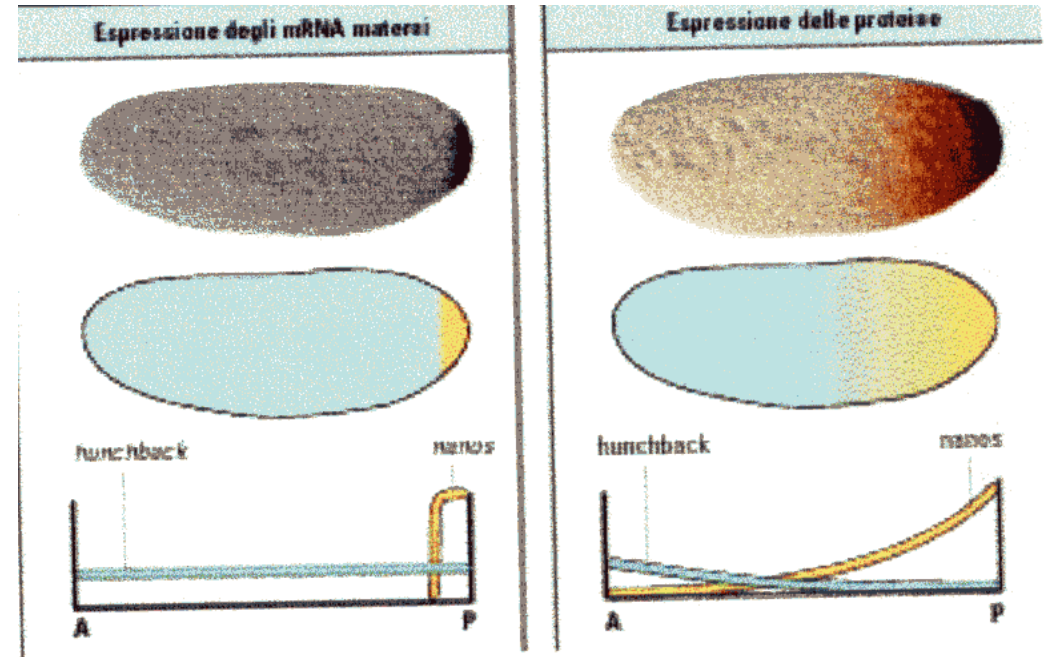
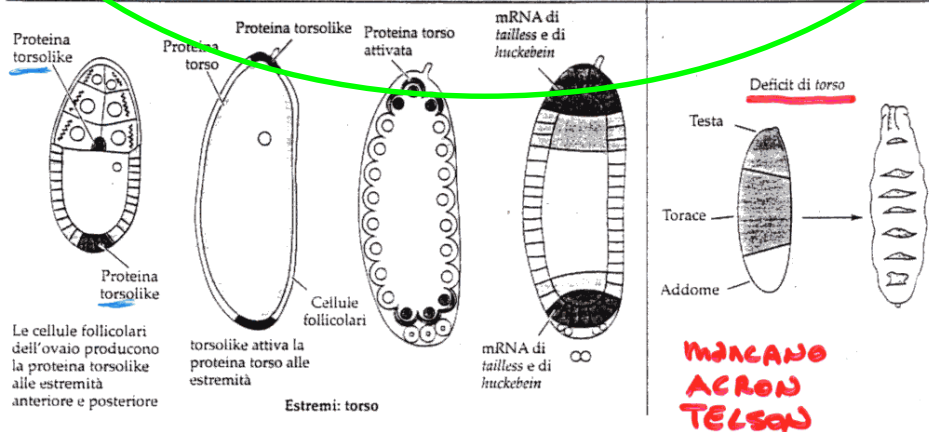
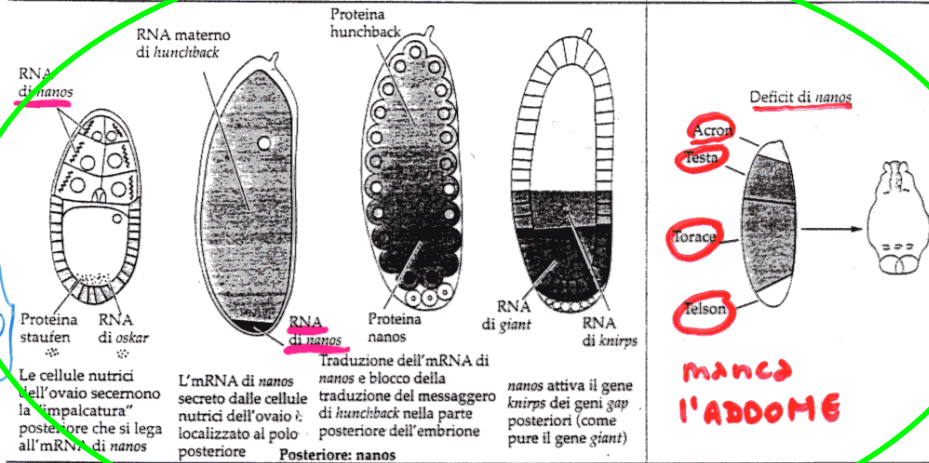
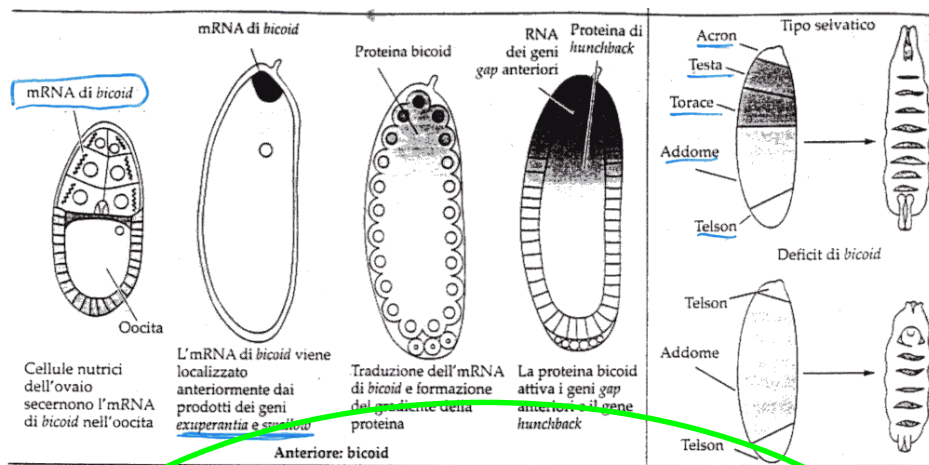


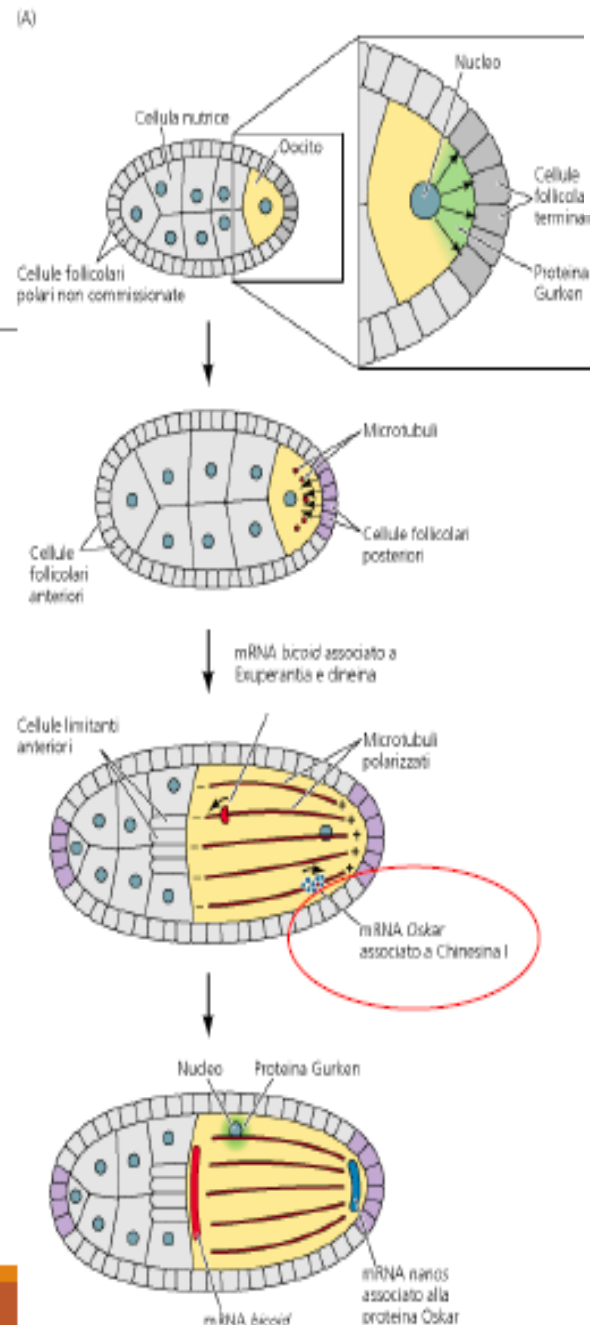
Bicoid regola espressione di regioni anteriori: testa e torace



A Acron H Capo T Torace Ab Addome Te Telson

Nanos

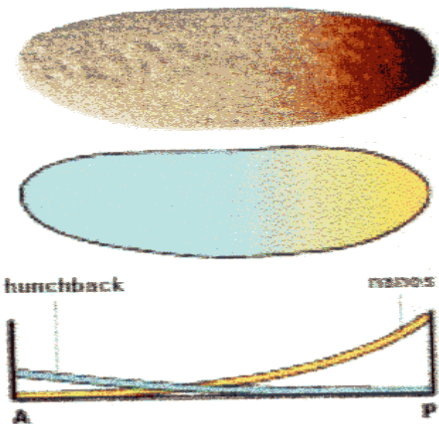


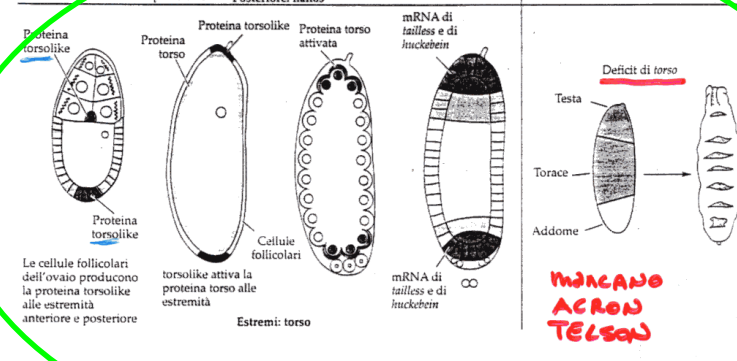
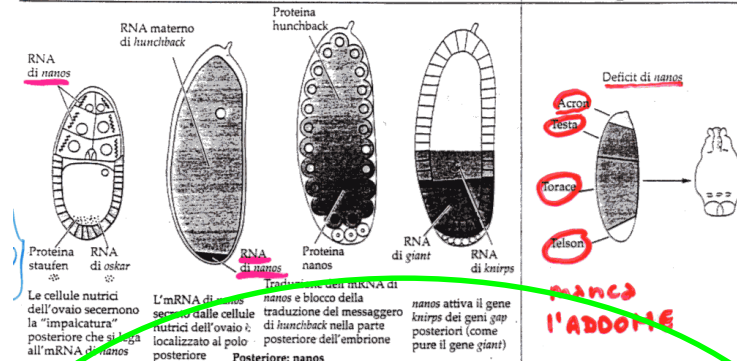
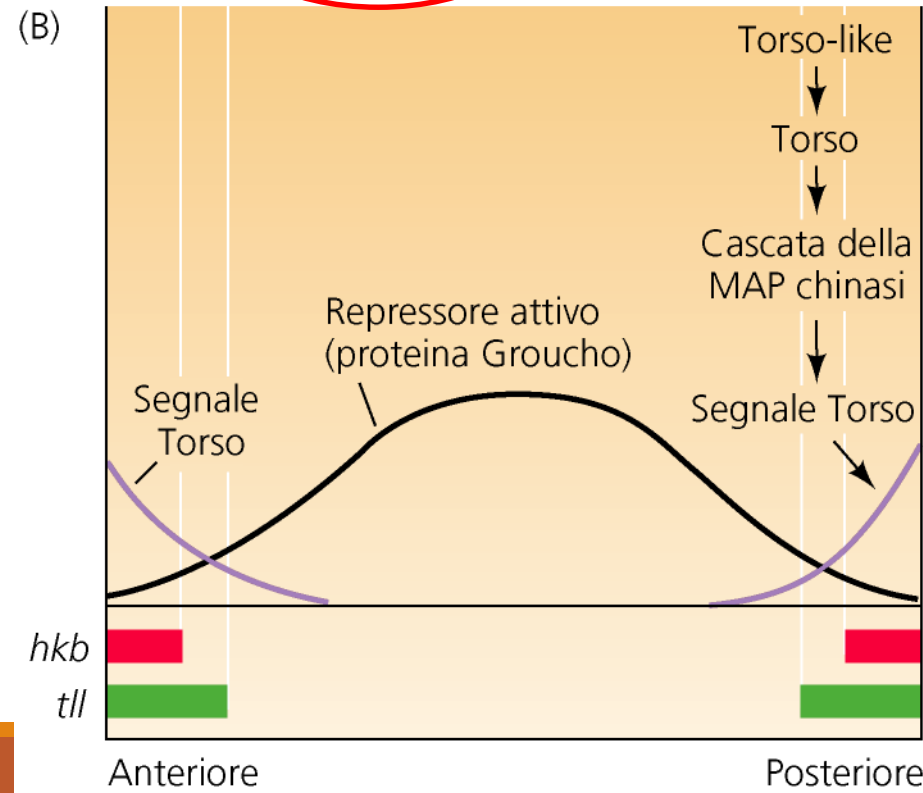
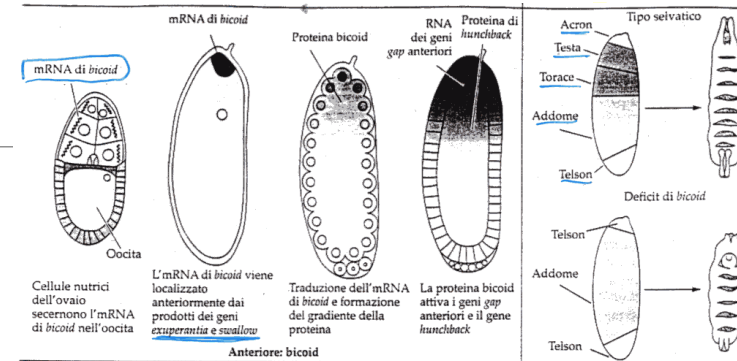
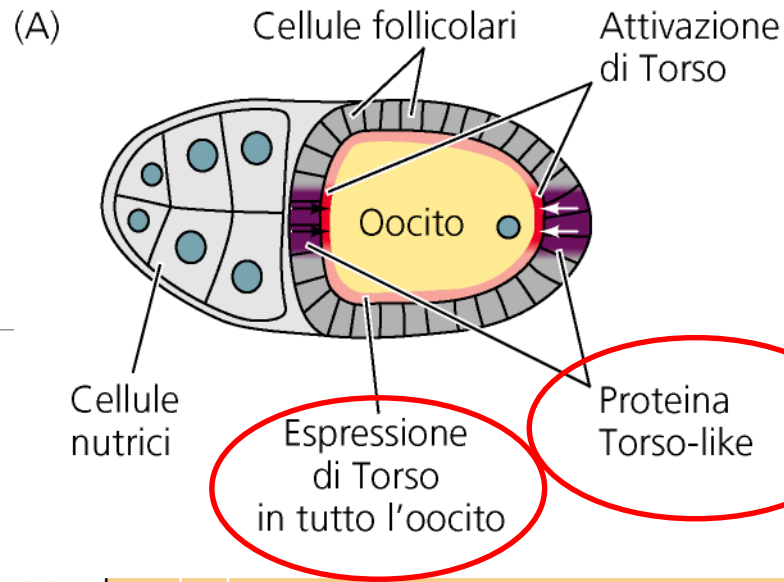


**OSKAR ancora Nanos
alla chinesina che lo
trasporta posteriormente**

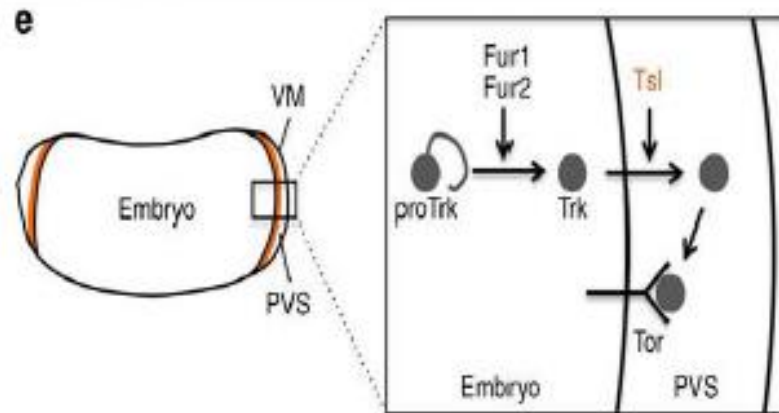
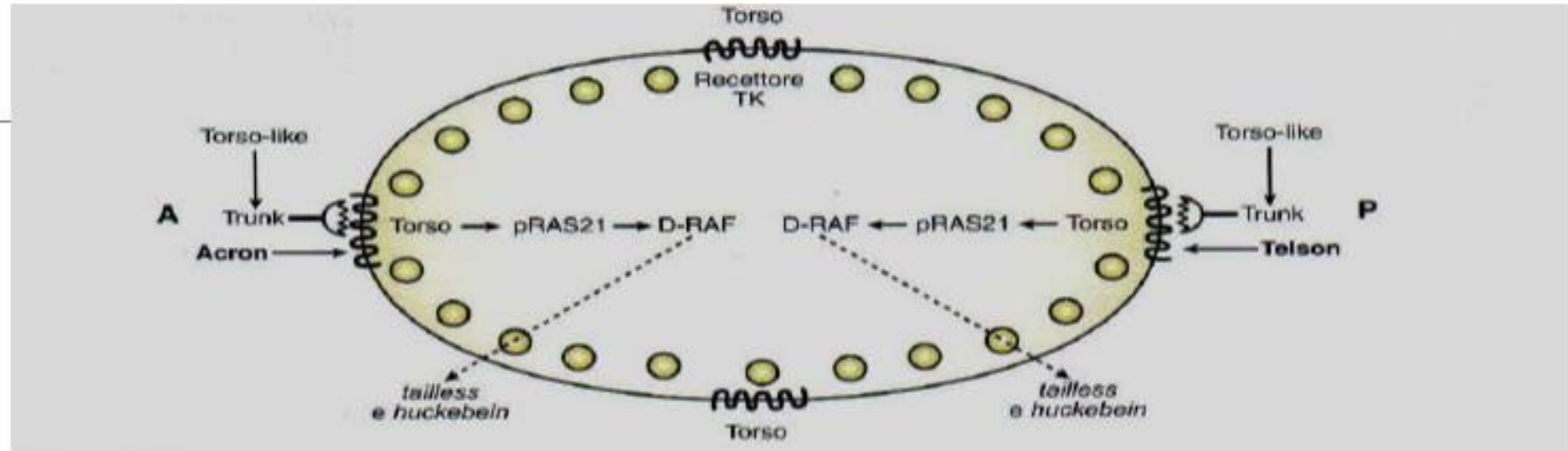
**Nella parte posteriore
Nanos viene legato da un
complesso proteico
(tudor, cappuccino, spire,
vasa) che lo blocca nella
regione posteriore**

Espressione delle proteine



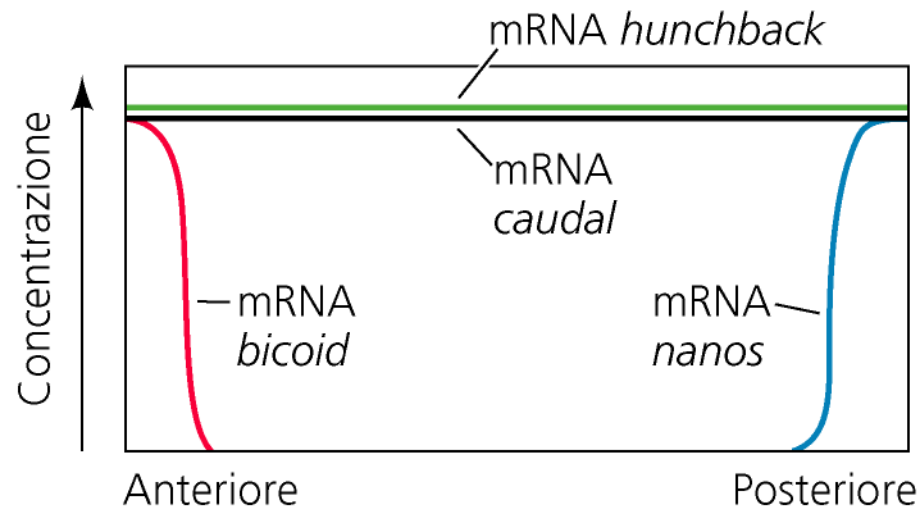


I geni Terminali

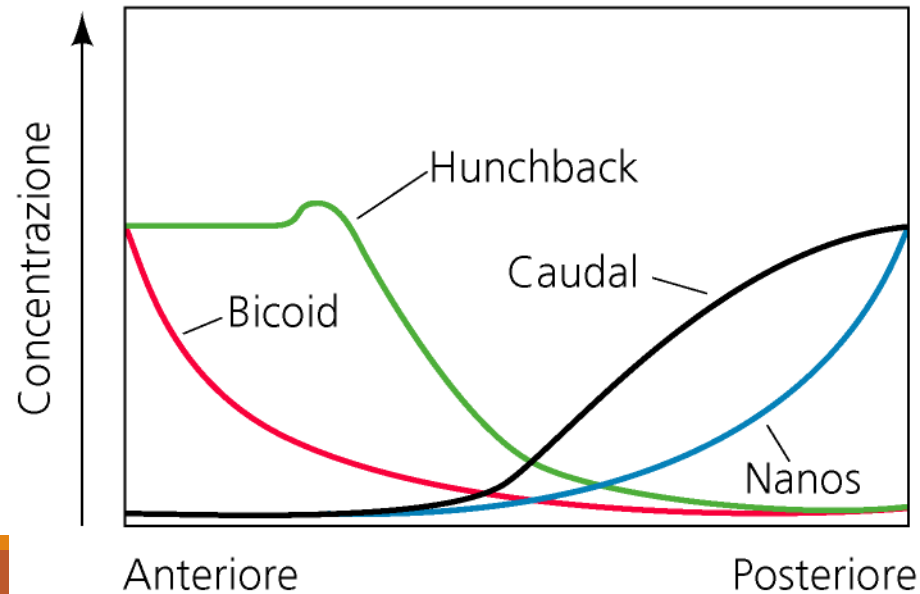


Torso --- recettore su membrana dell'ovocita
Torso-likeregola rilascio di **Trunk** ligando di Torso
 Trunk rilasciato nello spazio perivitellino dopo taglio proteolitico mediato dalle proteasi Furine

(A) mRNA dell'oocito



(B) Proteine dell'embrione all'inizio della segmentazione



(C)

ANTERIORE

mRNA *bicoid*

Cortex,
Grauzone,
Staufen

Proteina Bicoid

mRNA *caudal*

Proteina Caudal

Hunchback e caudal di
origine materna

POSTERIORE

mRNA *nanos*

Oskar

Proteina
Nanos

mRNA
hunchback

Pumilio
p55

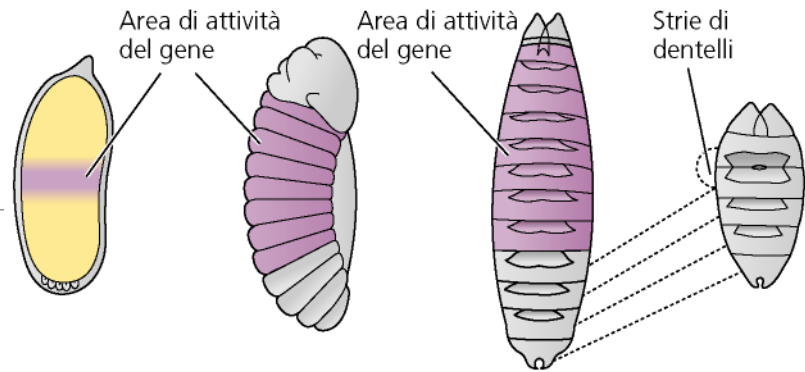
Proteina
Hunchback

Embrione
in stadio iniziale
(normale)

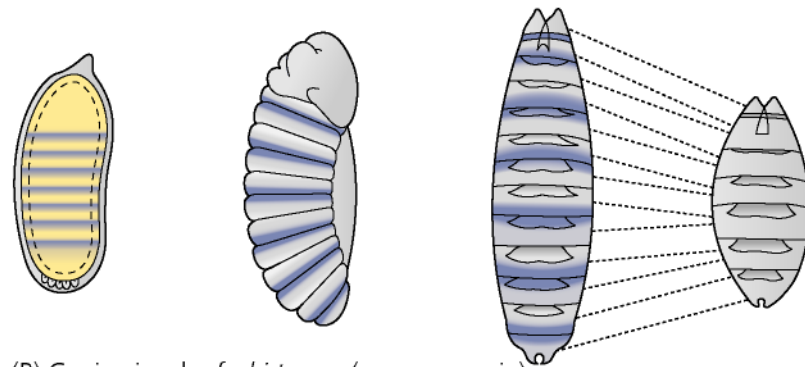
Embrione
in stadio avanzato
(normale)

Larva
(normale)

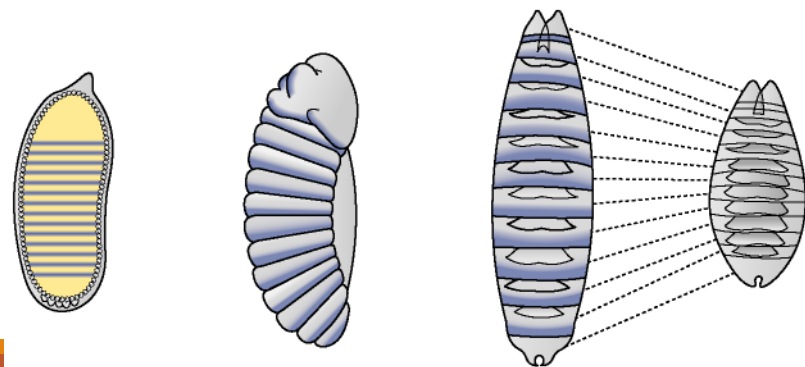
Larva
(mutante
letale)



(A) Geni gap: *Krüppel* (come esempio)



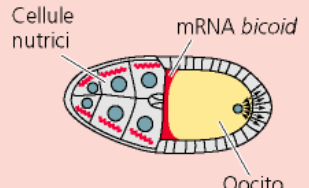
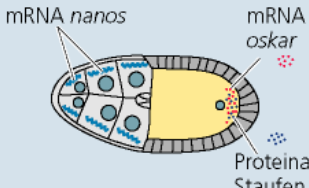
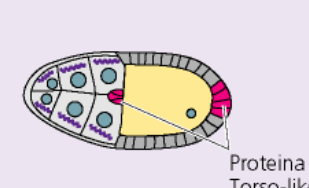
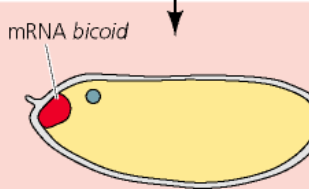
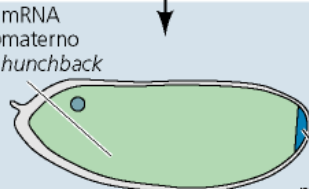
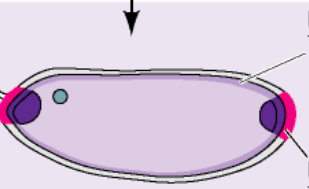
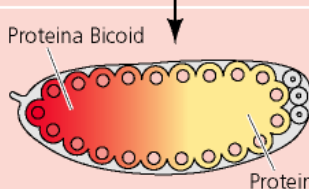
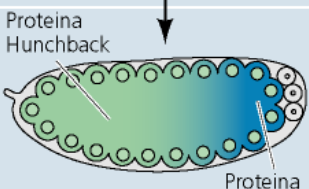
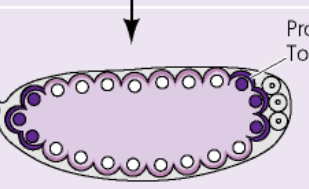
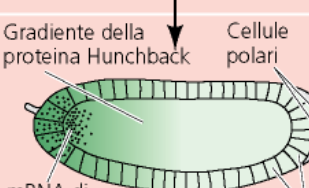
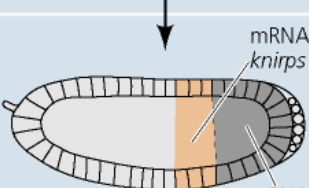
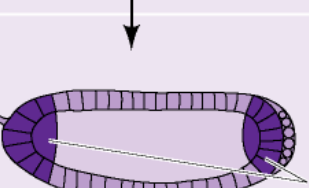
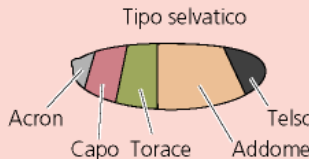
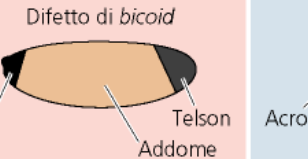
(B) Geni pair-rule: *fushi tarazu* (come esempio)



(C) Geni segment polarity: *engrailed* (come esempio)

Geni zigotici

1. GAP
2. Pair-rule
3. Segment polarity
4. Geni omeotici

STADIO	ANTERIORE: BICOID	POSTERIORE: NANOS	TERMINALE: TORSO
A metà dell'oogenesi	 Cellule nutrici mRNA <i>bicoid</i> Oocito Le cellule nutrici dell'ovario secernono mRNA <i>bicoid</i> nell'oocito; il nucleo dell'oocito interagisce con le cellule follicolari posteriori	 mRNA <i>nanos</i> mRNA <i>oskar</i> Proteina Staufén Le cellule nutrici dell'ovario secernono un'"impalcatura" posteriore per legare l'mRNA <i>nanos</i>	 Proteina Torso-like Le cellule follicolari dell'ovario producono la proteina Torso-like alle estremità anteriore e posteriore
Oogenesi completata	 mRNA <i>bicoid</i> L'mRNA <i>bicoid</i> è localizzato maternamente nella parte anteriore dai prodotti di <i>exuperantia</i> e <i>swallow</i>; il nucleo migra nella regione anteriore dorsale	 mRNA <i>hunchback</i> mRNA <i>nanos</i> L'mRNA <i>nanos</i> secreto dalle cellule nutrici dell'ovario si localizza nel polo posteriore	 Proteina Torso Alle estremità Torso-like attiva Torso Proteina Torso-like
Blastoderma sinciziale	 Proteina Bicoid Proteina Caudal L'mRNA <i>bicoid</i> è tradotto e forma il gradiente proteico; reprime la traduzione dell'mRNA <i>caudal</i>	 Proteina Hunchback Proteina Nanos L'mRNA <i>nanos</i> è tradotto; blocca la traduzione del messaggio <i>hunchback</i> nella parte posteriore dell'embrione	 Proteina Torso attivata
Blastoderma cellulare	 Gradiente della proteina Hunchback Cellule polari La proteina Bicoid attiva geni gap anteriori quali <i>orthodenticle</i>, <i>buttonhead</i>, <i>hunchback</i> mRNA di geni gap anteriori Cellule dell'embrione	 mRNA <i>knirps</i> mRNA <i>giant</i> <i>nanos</i> attiva geni gap posteriori (quali <i>knirps</i>, <i>giant</i>)	 mRNA <i>tailless</i> e <i>huckebein</i> Torso attiva geni gap terminali
Specificazione regionale	Tipo selvatico  Acron Capo Torace Addome Telson Difetto di <i>bicoid</i>  Telson Addome	Difetto di <i>nanos</i>  Acron Capo Torace Telson	Difetto di <i>torso</i>  Capo Torace Addome
Fenotipo esterno		