

Drosophila (I)

DETERMINAZIONE ASSI CORPOREI



Il modello *Drosophila*

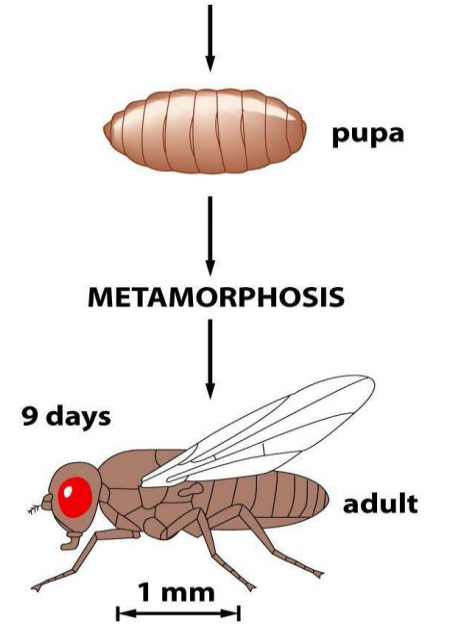
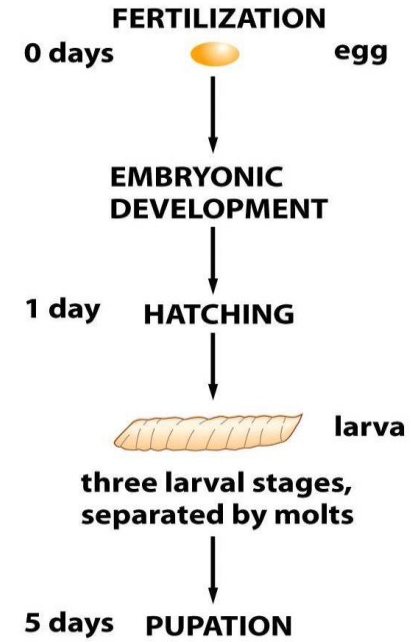
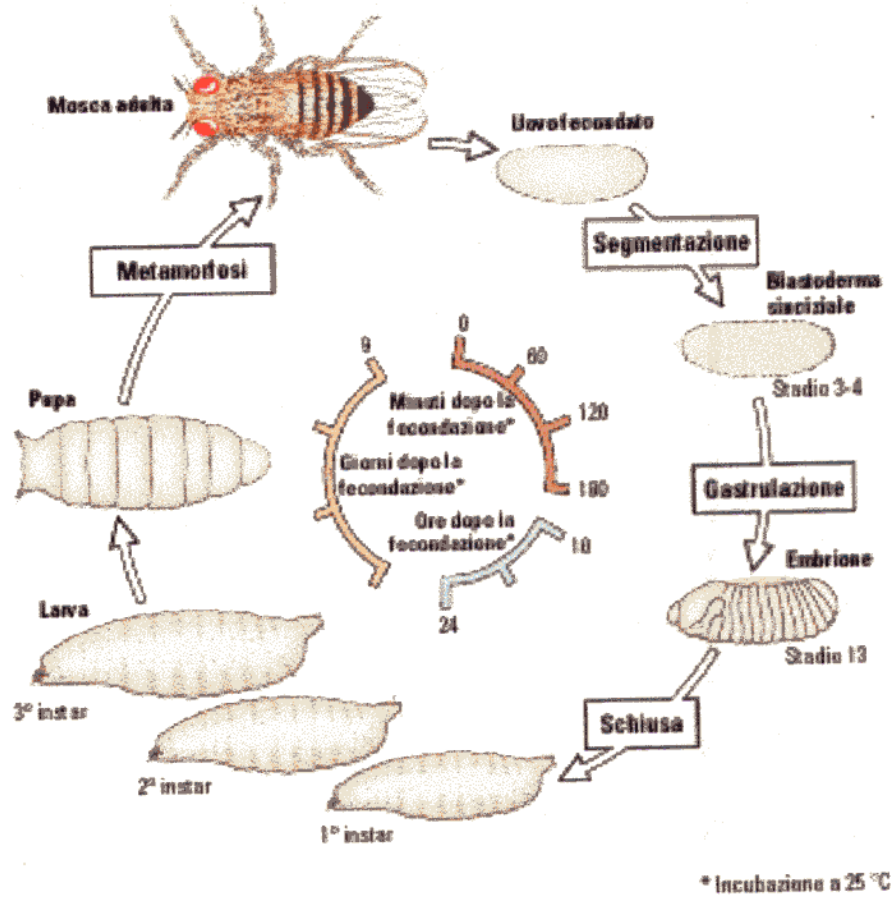
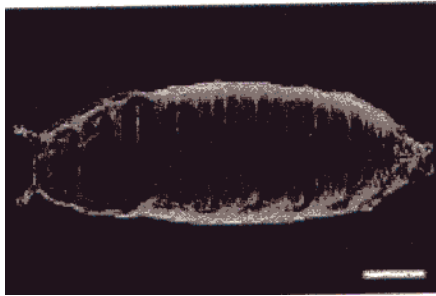
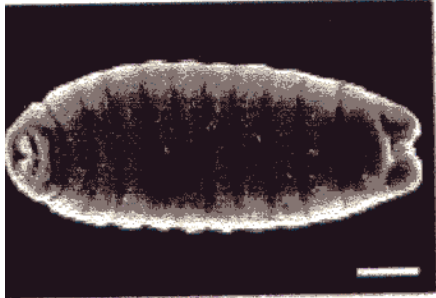


Figure 22-25 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

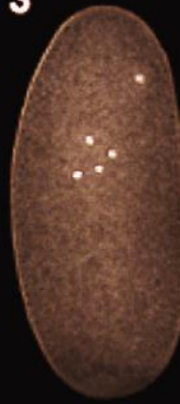
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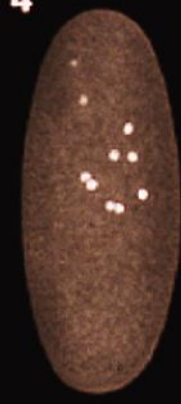
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3



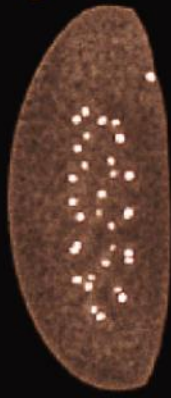
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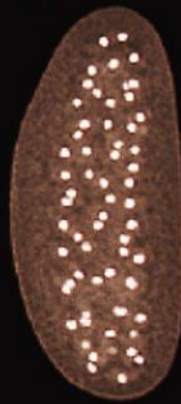
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6



7



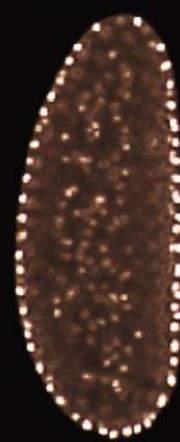
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9



10



11



12



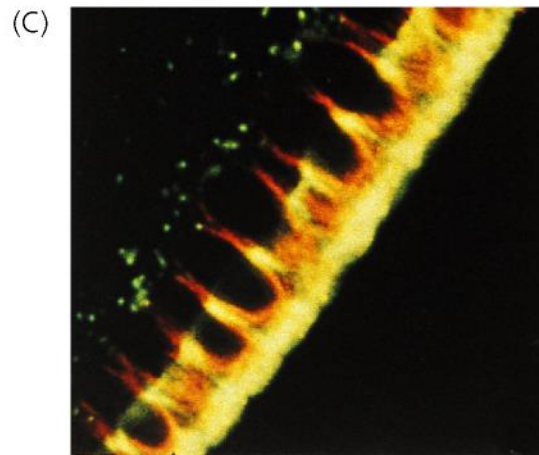
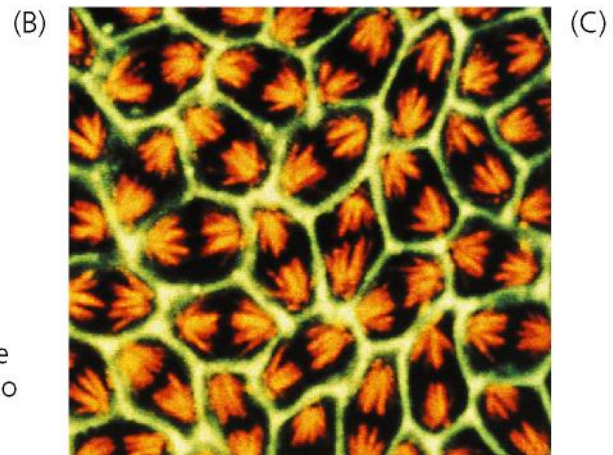
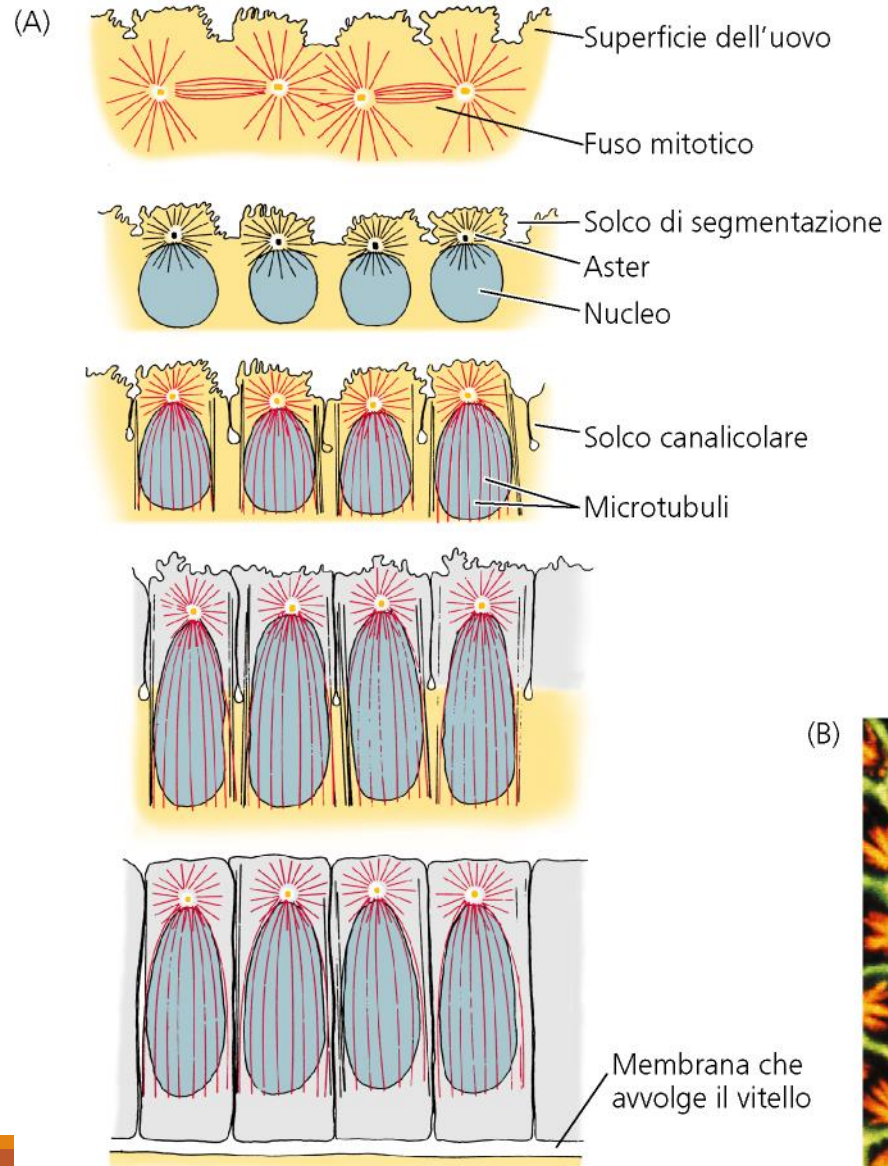
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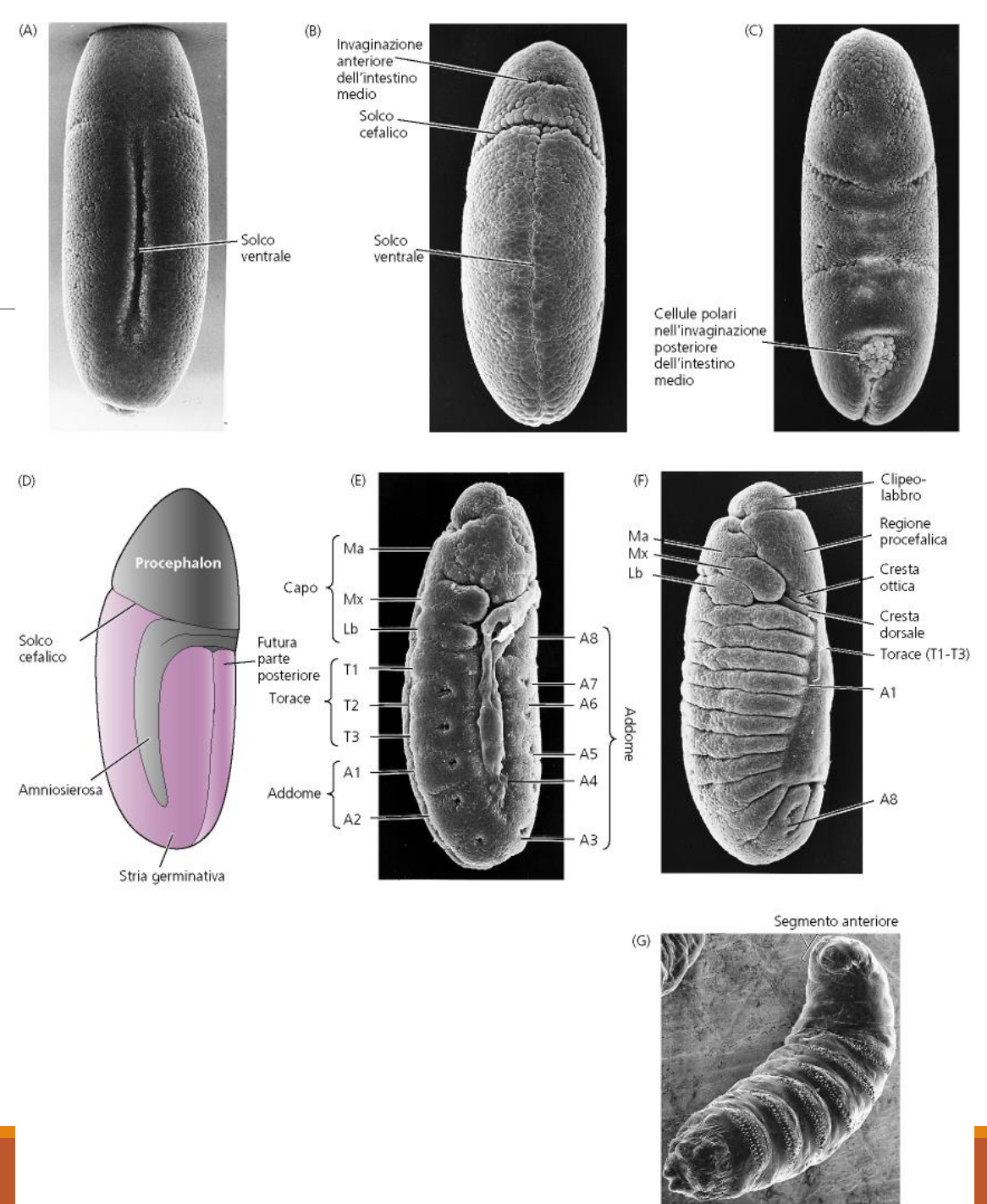
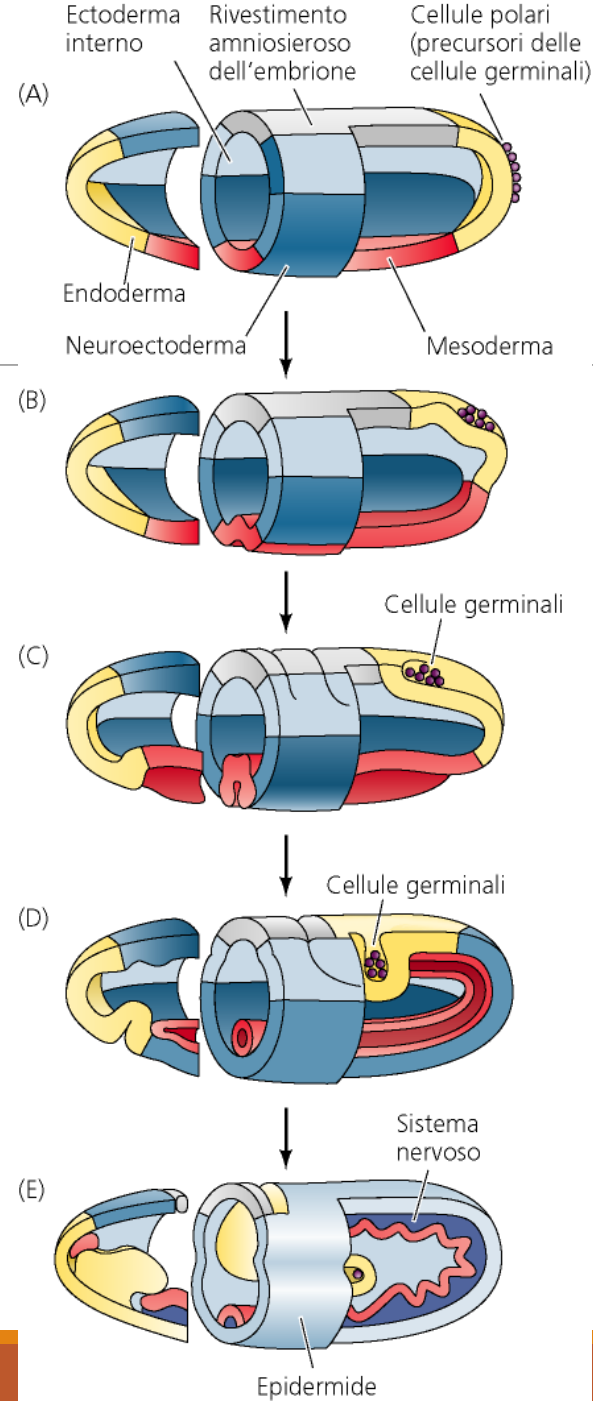
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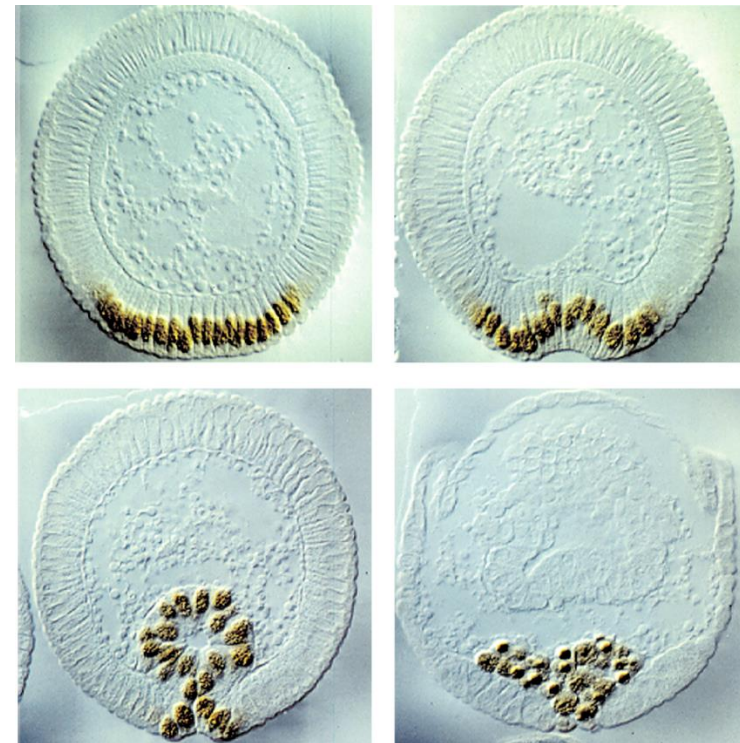
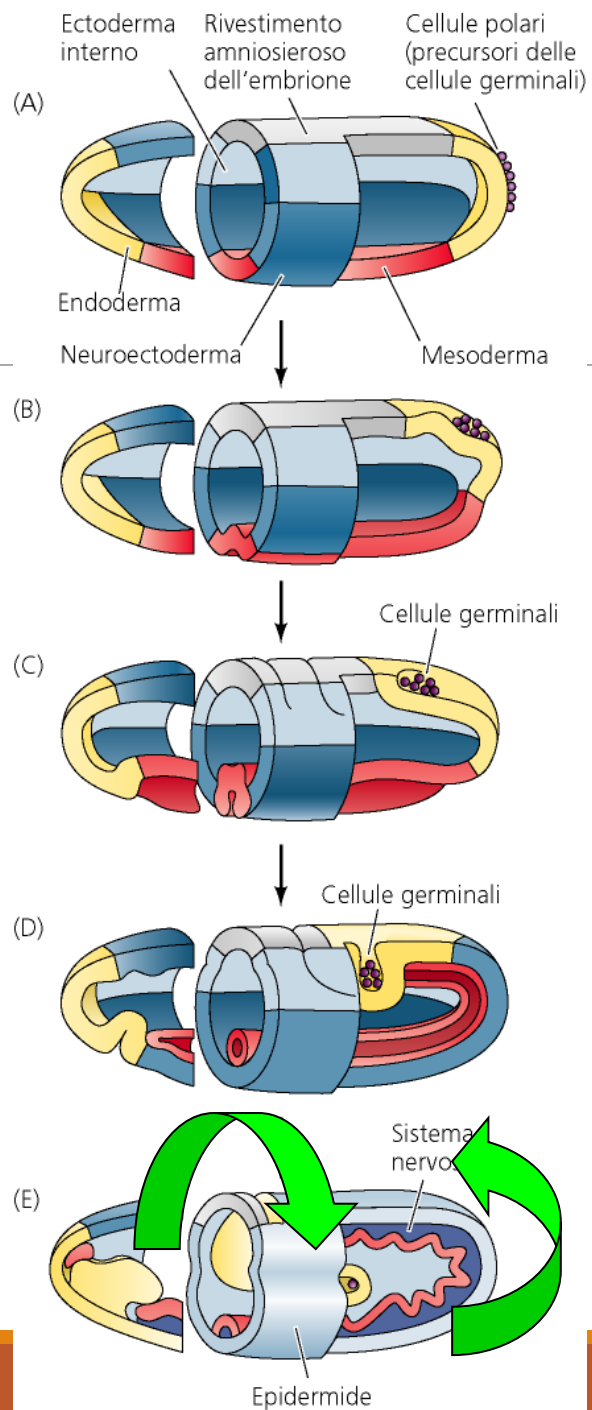
Blastoderma cellulare

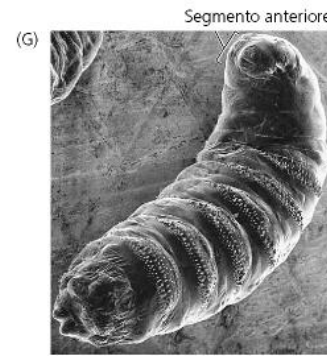
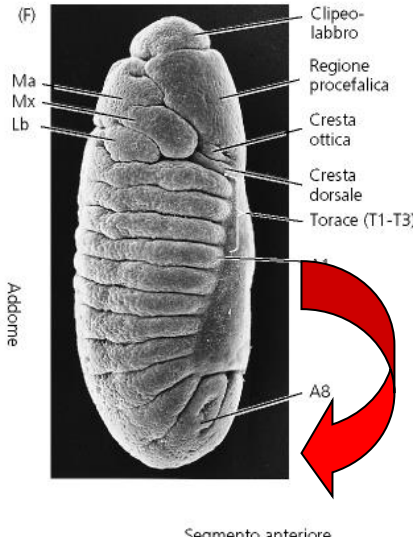
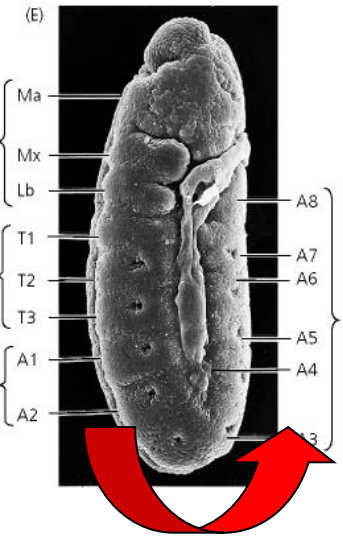
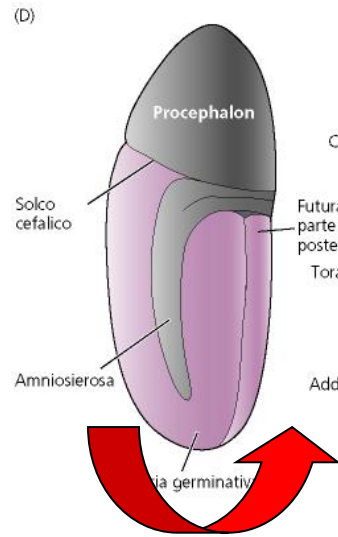
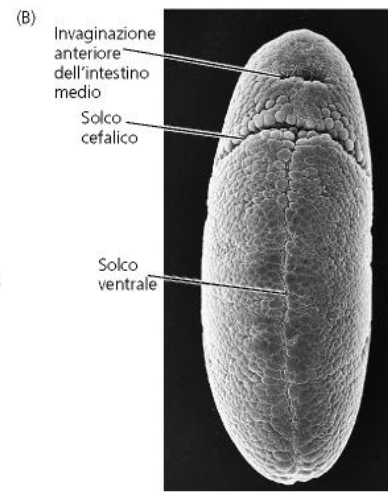
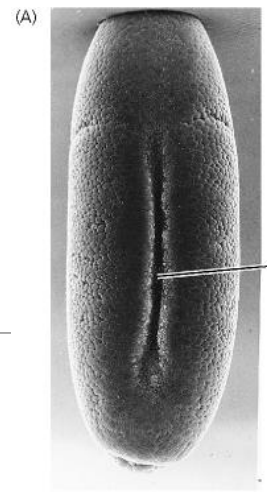
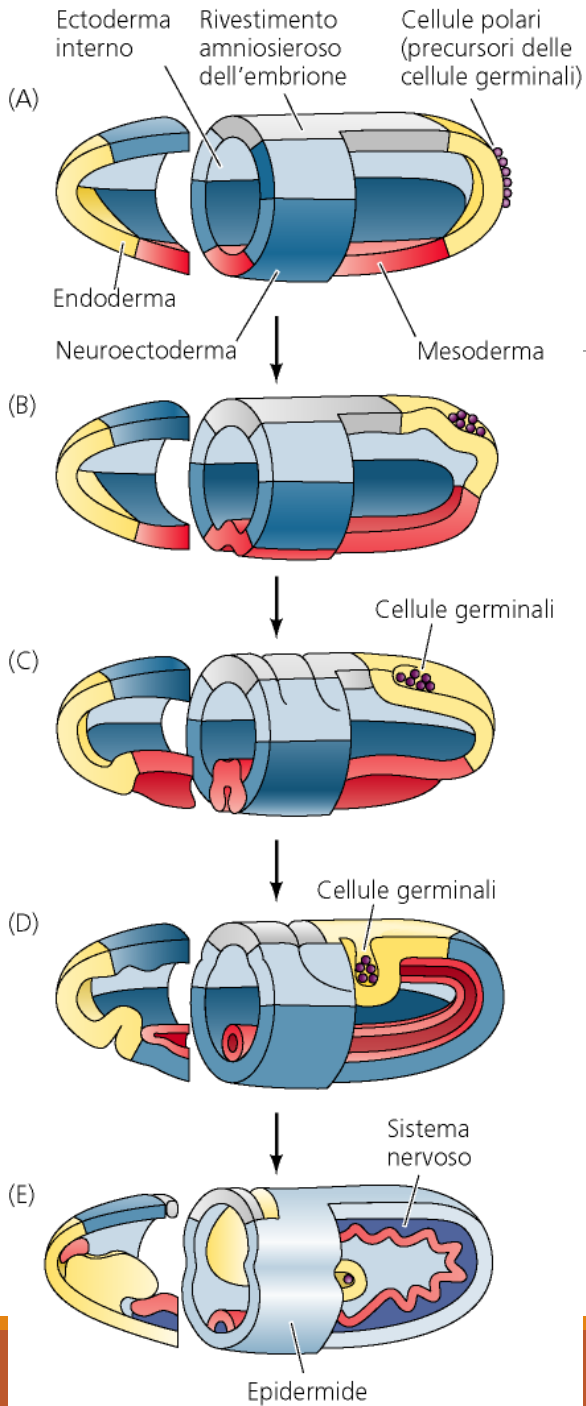


Territori presuntivi e Gastrulazione



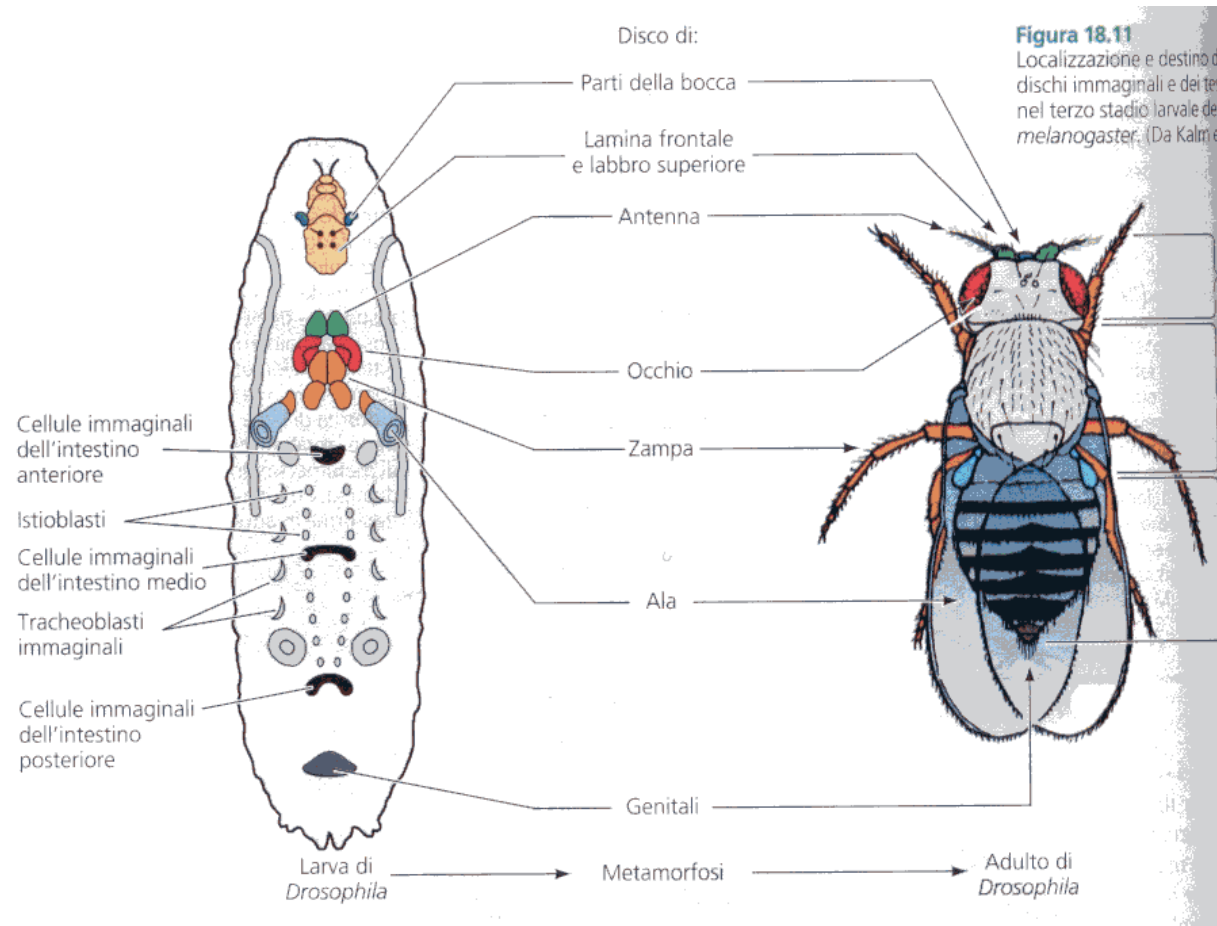
Gastrulazione





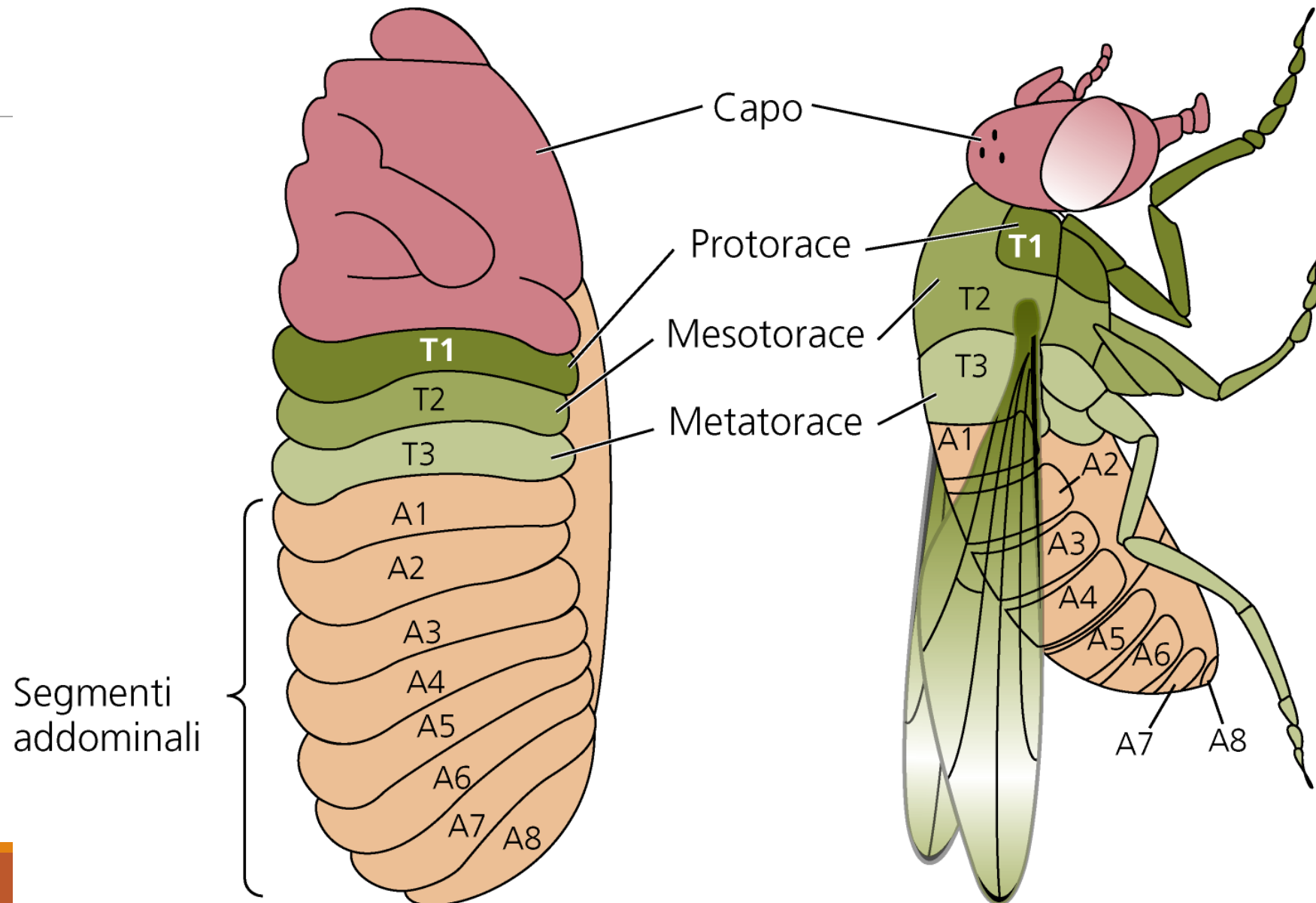
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h9RfeU5u85k>

Dischi immaginali

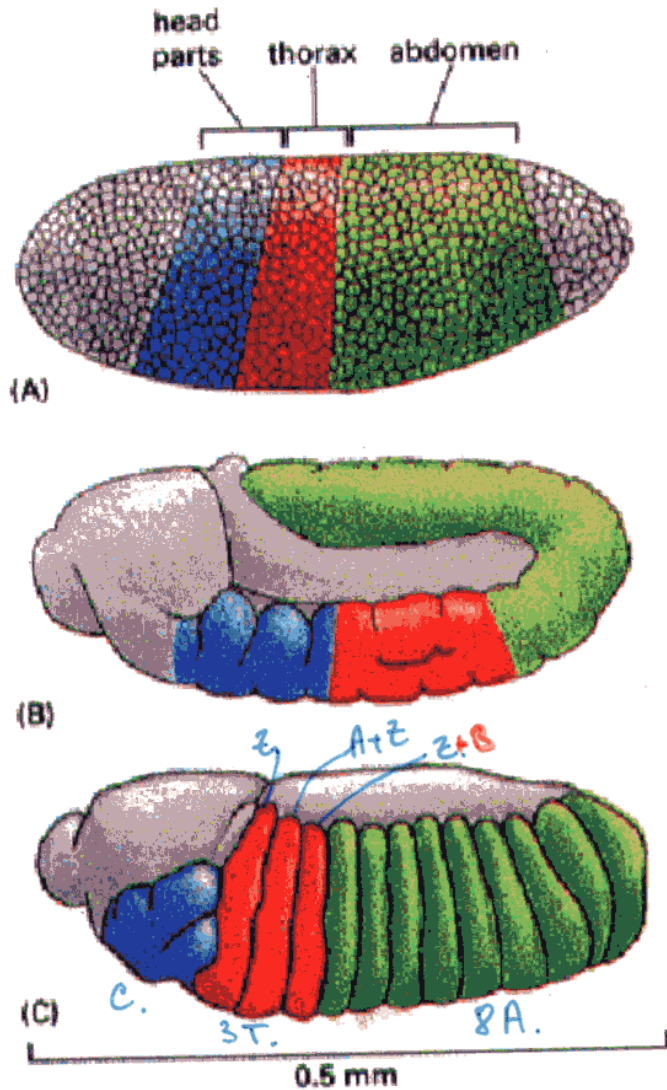


Cellule determinate durante l'embriogenesi in grado di differenziare nell'adulto dopo stimolo con ectisone (ormone della metamorfosi)

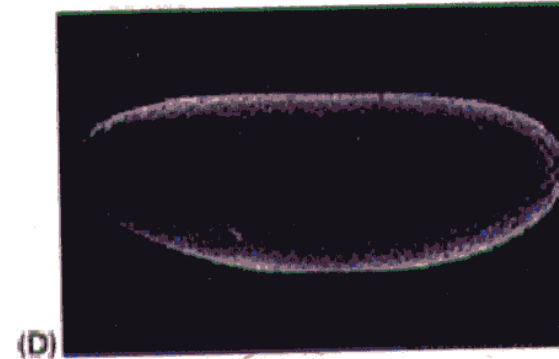
Segmenti di Drosophila



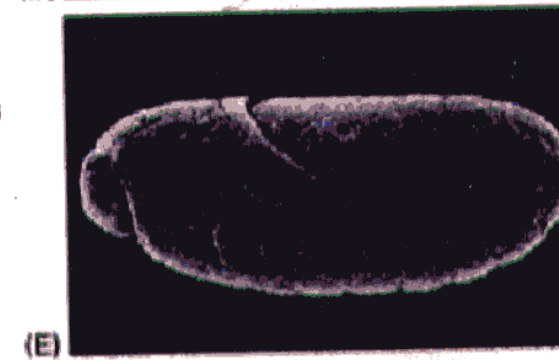
Determinazione della Polarità degli assi



2 hours



5-8 hours



10 hours

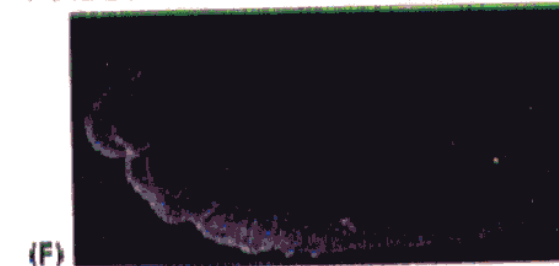


Tabella 3.3 Le modalità della specificazione dei tipi cellulari e loro caratteristiche

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

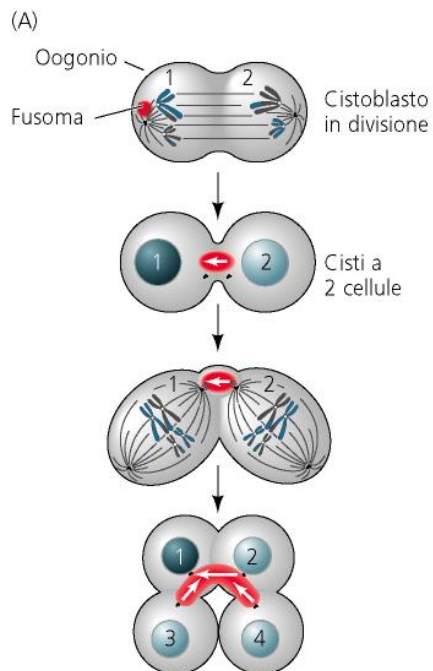
Caratteristica di molte classi di insetti.

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

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

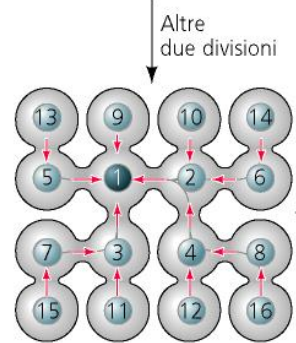
Dopo la suddivisione in cellule, si osserva molto spesso una specificazione condizionata.

L'ovogenesi meroistica e il ruolo delle cellule nutrici



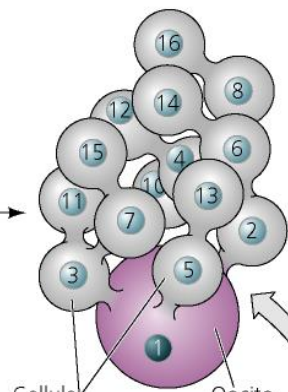
Le cellule nutrici sono produttrici di molti dei trascritti che vengono accumulati dentro l'oocita dell'insetto

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



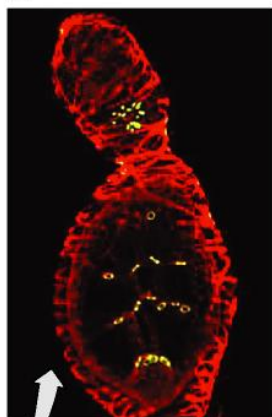
(B)

Oogonio



Germarium

(C)



(D)

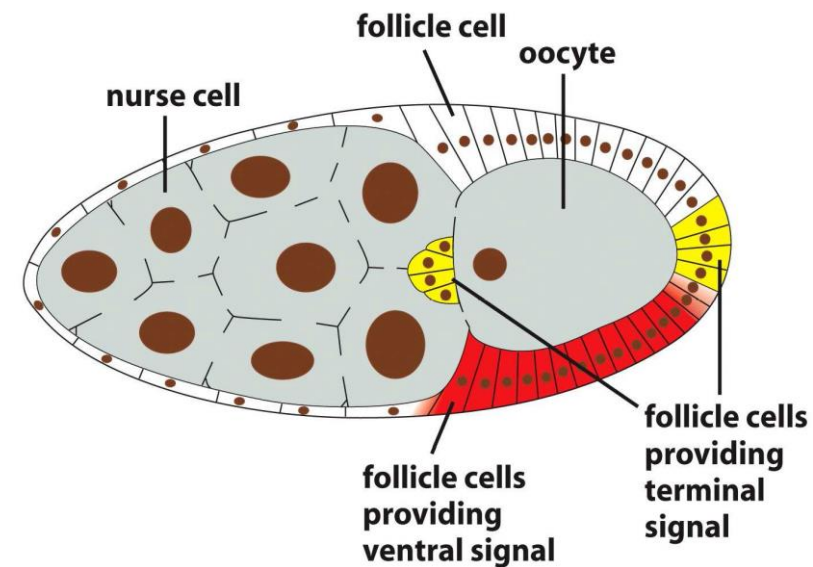
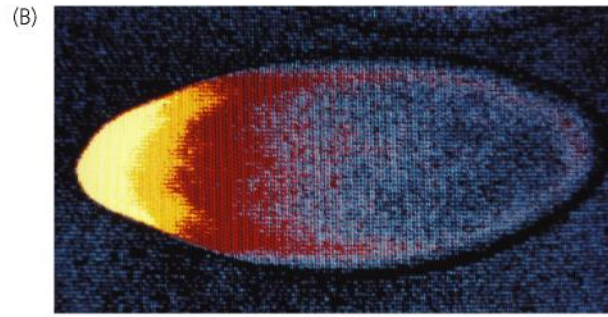
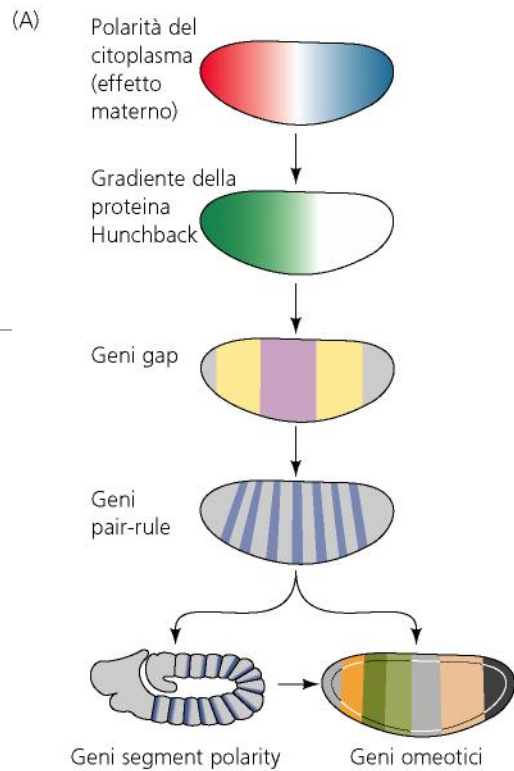


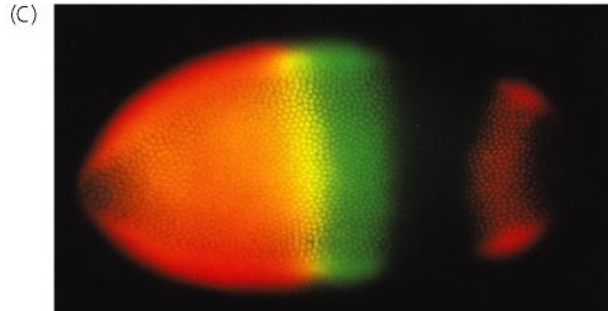
Figure 22-31 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

Mutanti di Drosophila

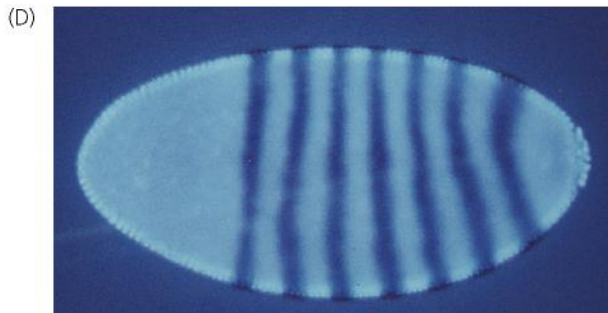




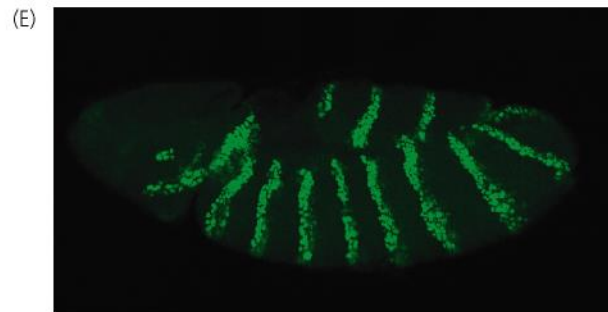
- Geni di origine materna (mRNA accumulati nell'uovo)



- 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 materno)

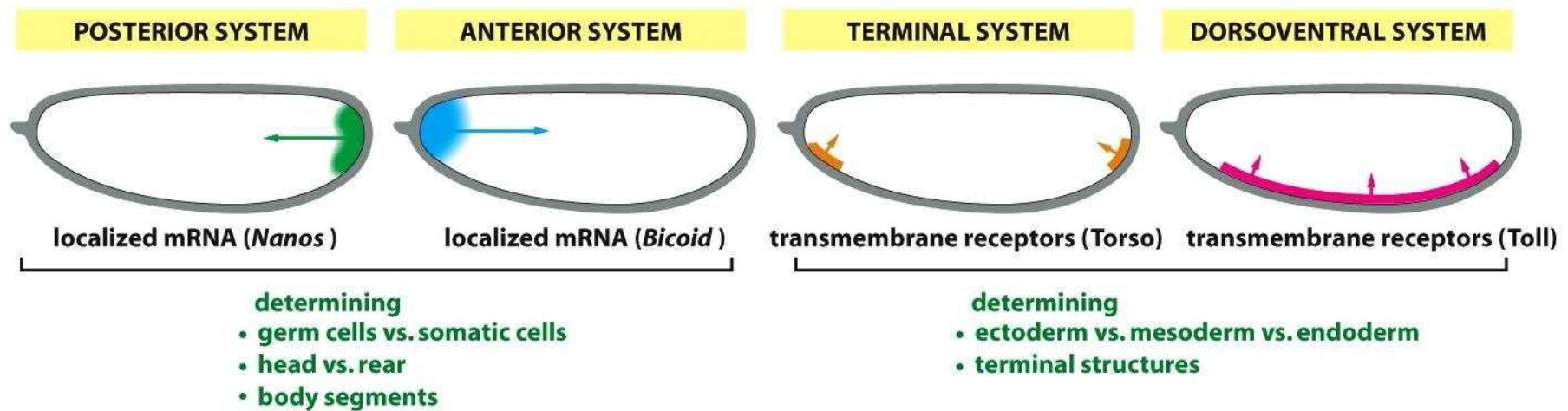



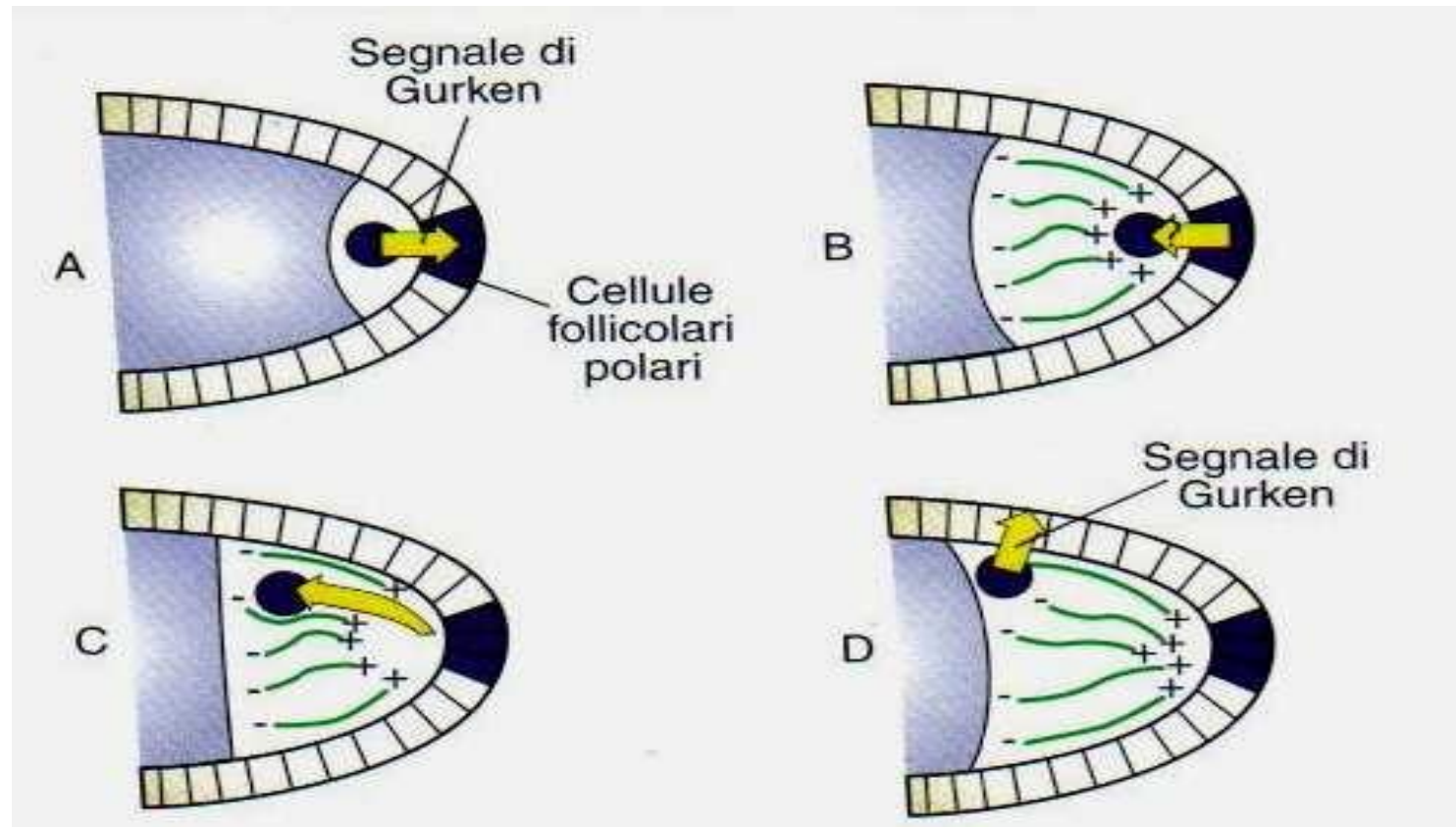


Figure 22-32 Molecular Biology of the Cell 5/e (© Garland Science 2008)

Compartimentalizzazione di mRNA nell'oocita

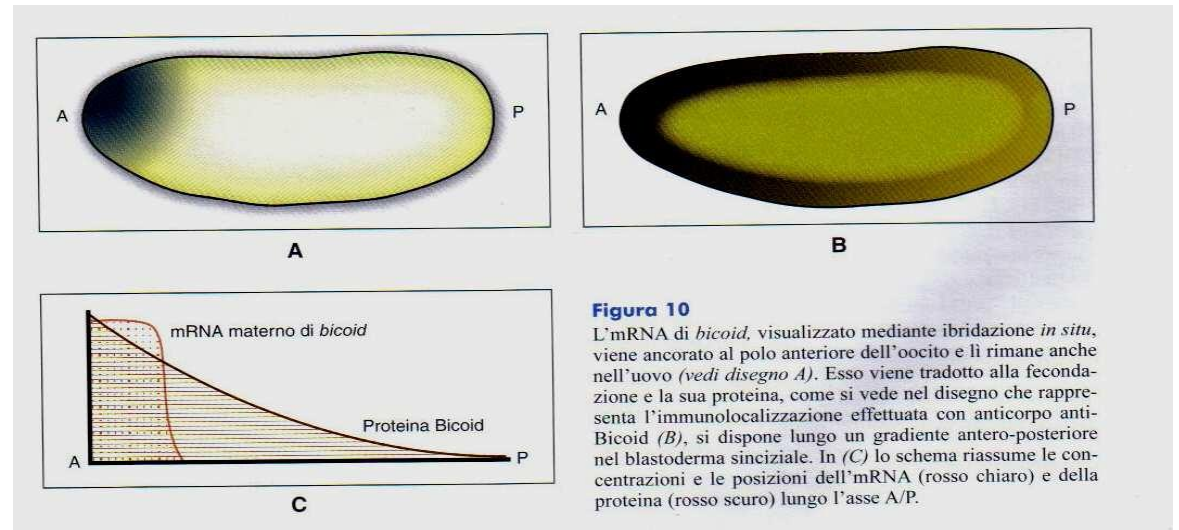
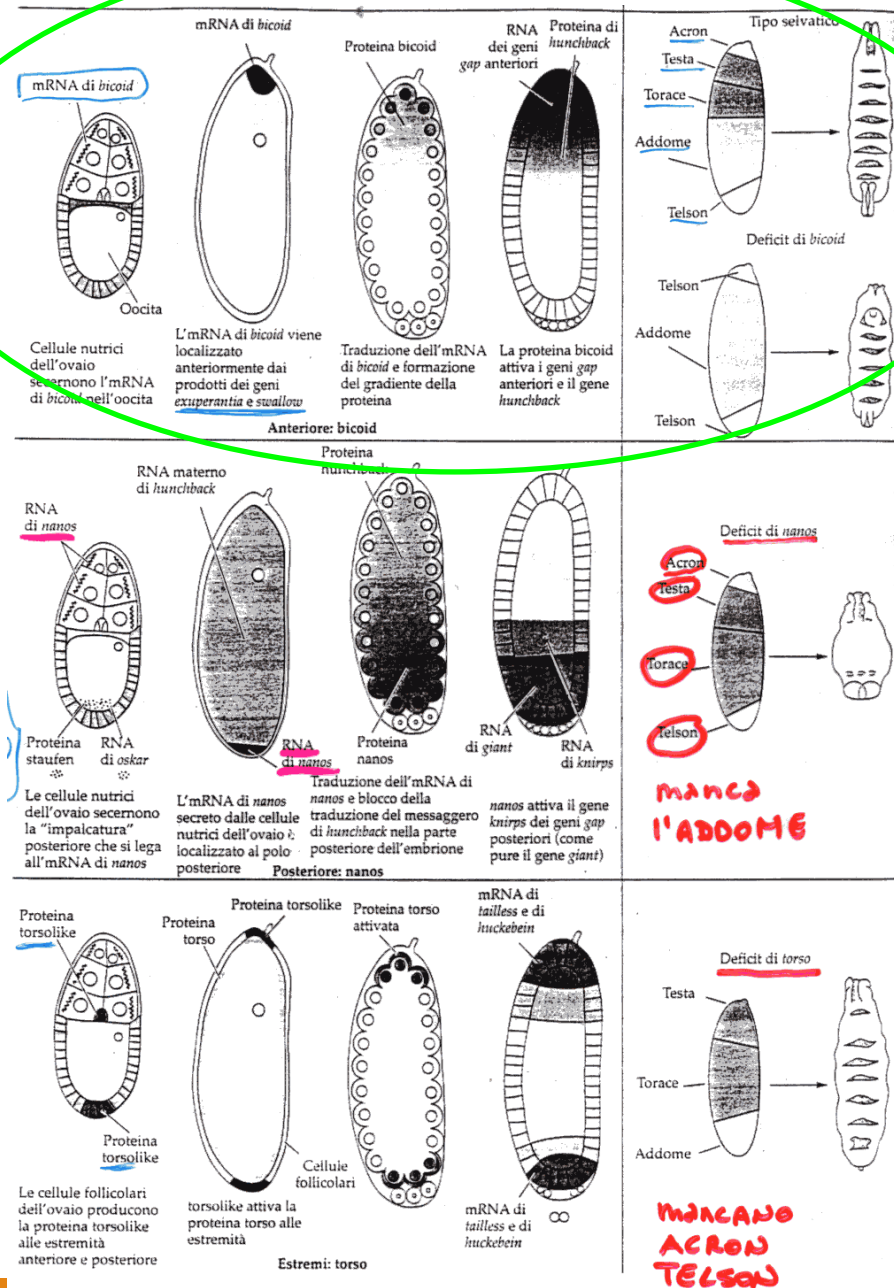
- Ruolo dei microtubuli
- Chinesina  post
- Dineina  ant
- Nucleo  ant

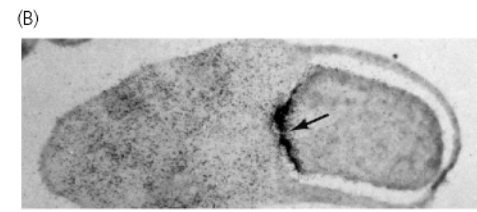
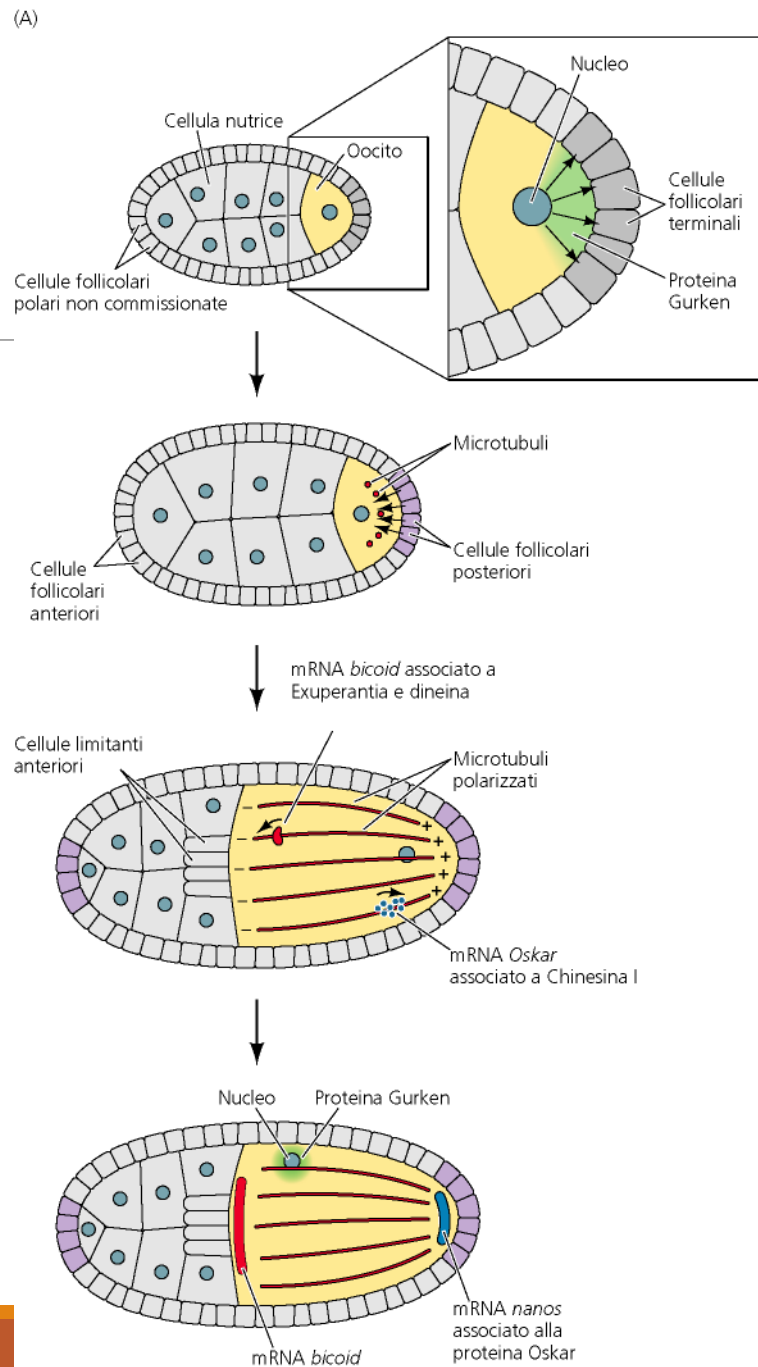
- Gurken induce destino delle cellule follicolari



Geni ad effetto materno

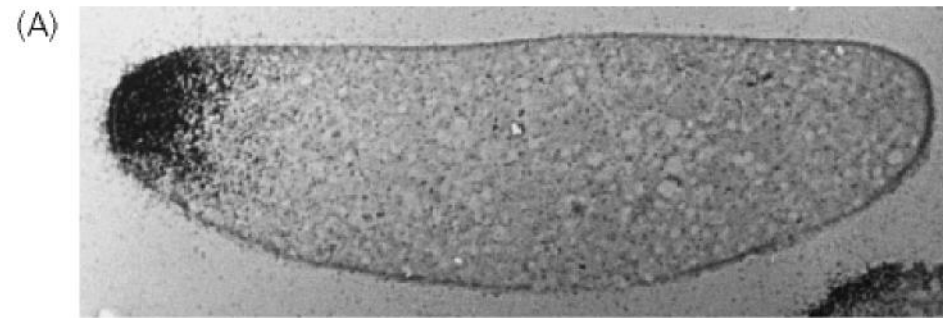
Bicoid



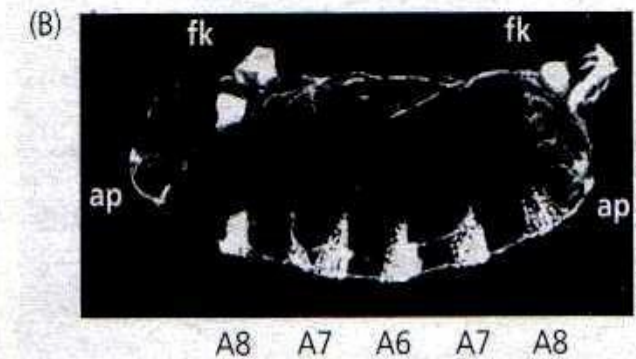
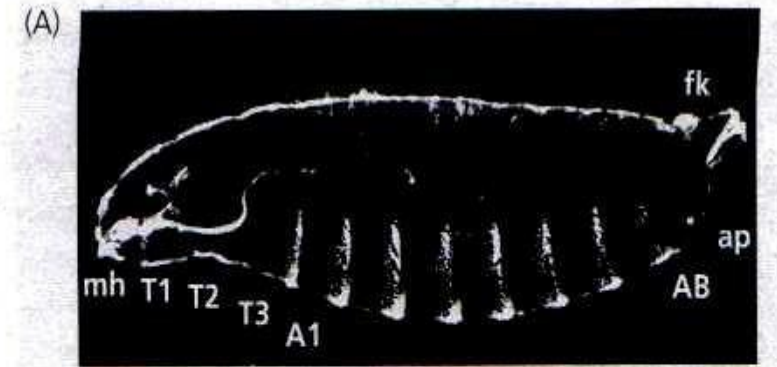
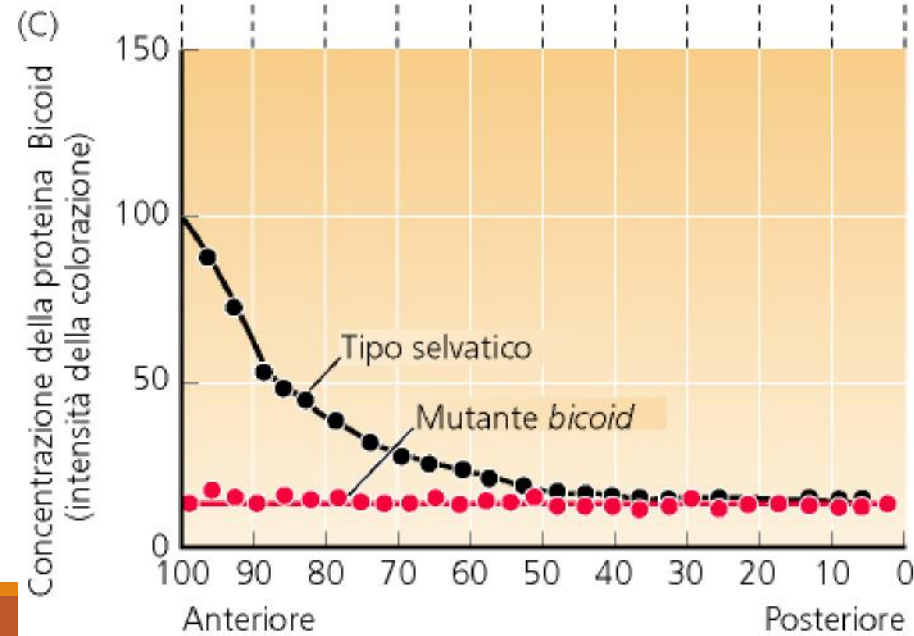
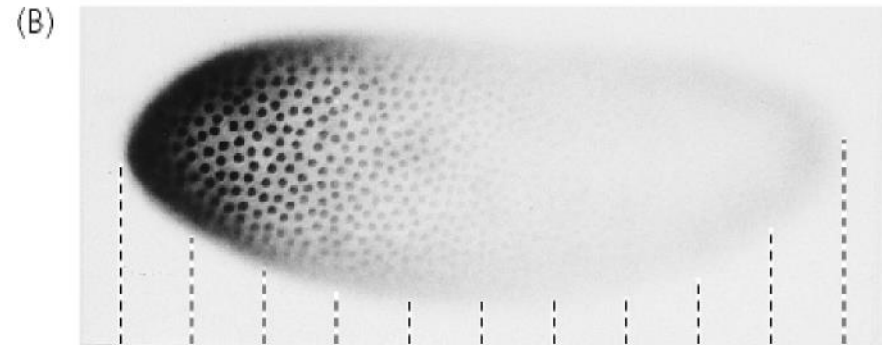


**Exuperantia trasporta bicoid
anteriromente legandosi alla
dineina, swallow, ancora
bicoid anteriormente**

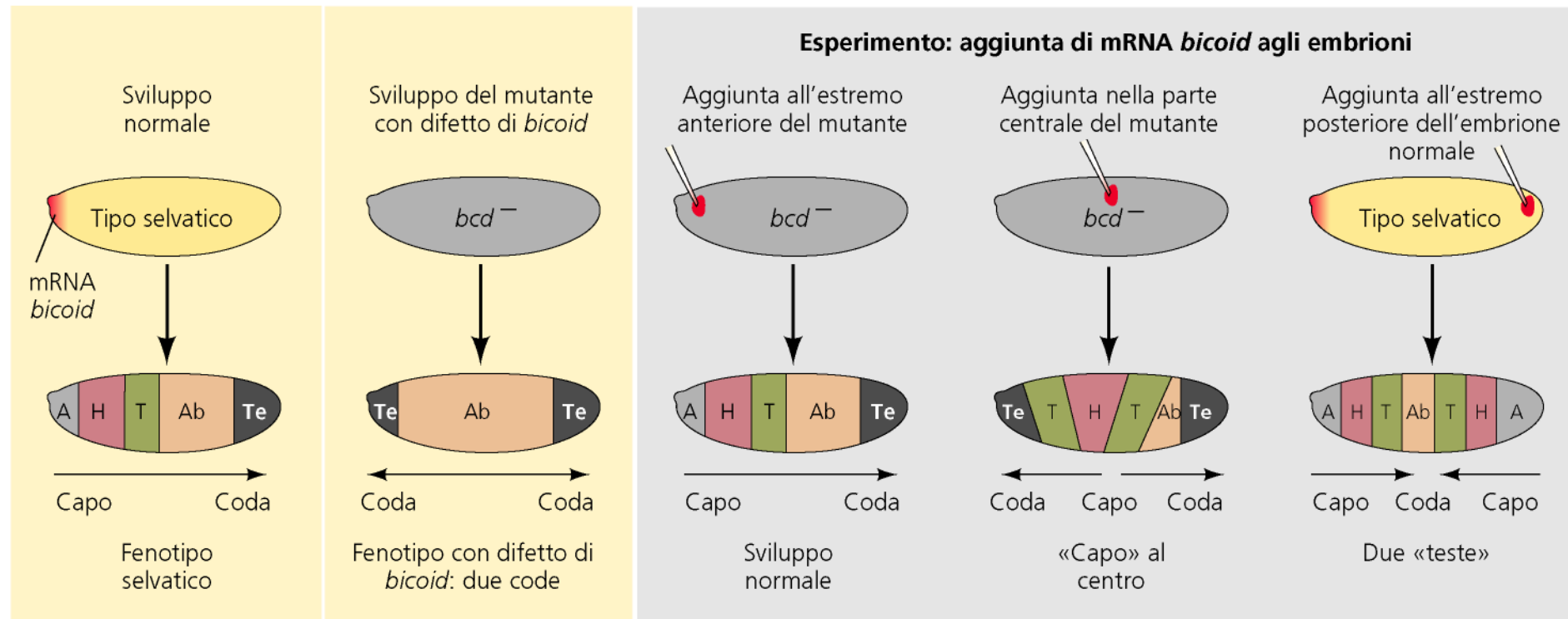
mRNA Bicoid



Proteina Bicoid

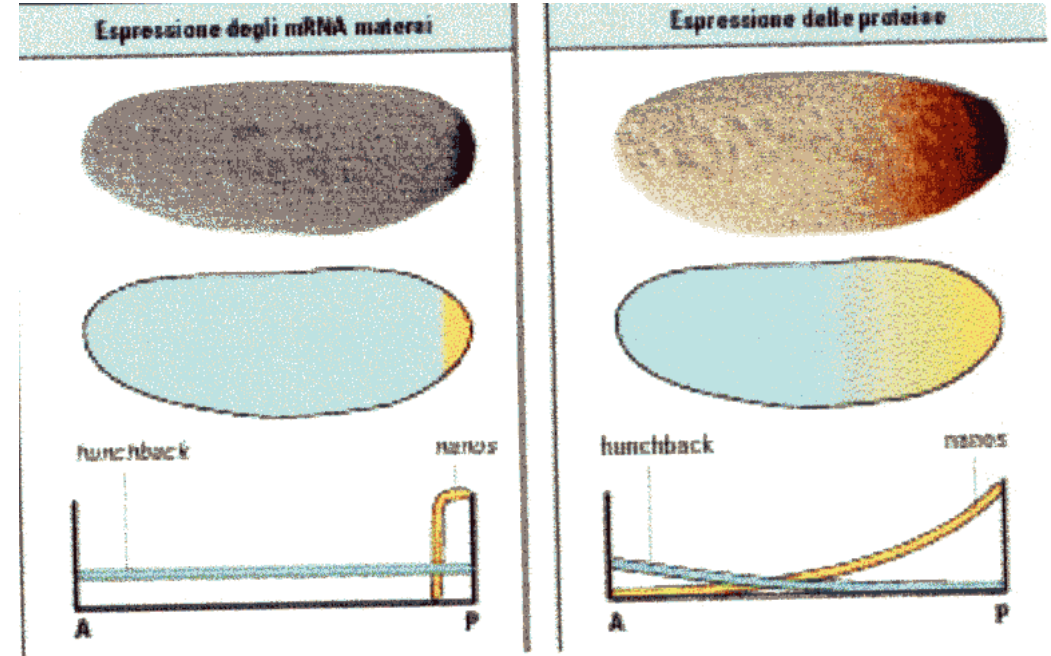
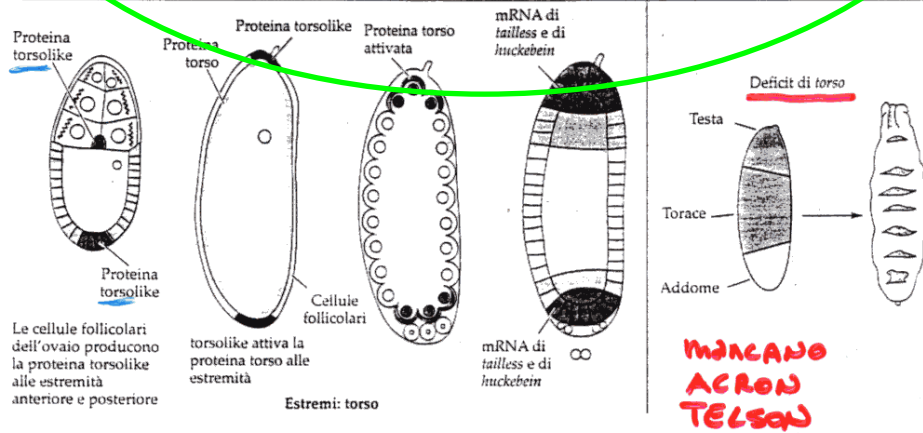
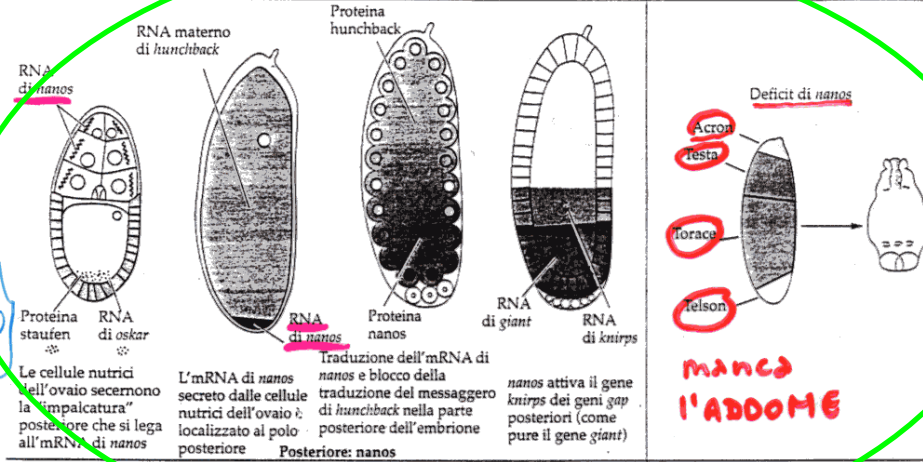
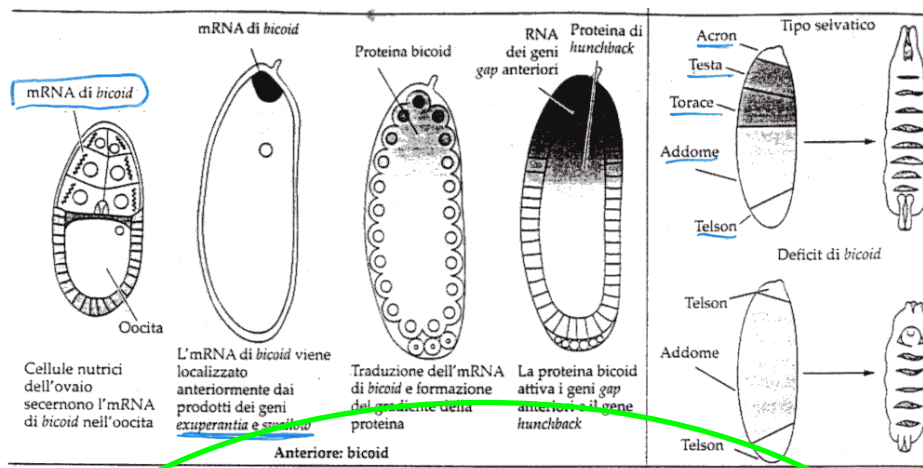


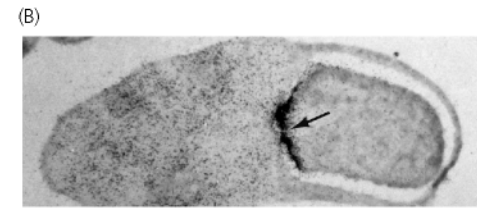
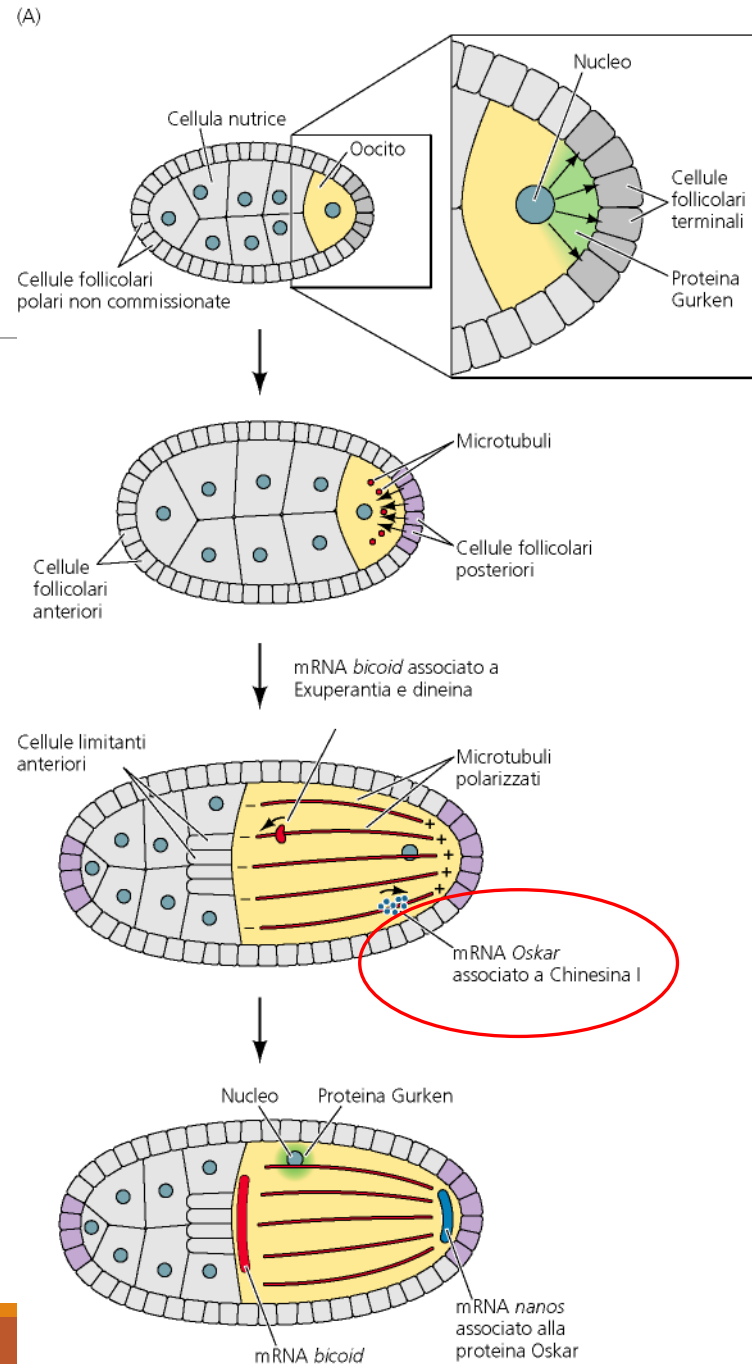
Bicoid regola espressione di regioni anteriori: testa e torace



A Acron H Capo T Torace Ab Addome Te Telson

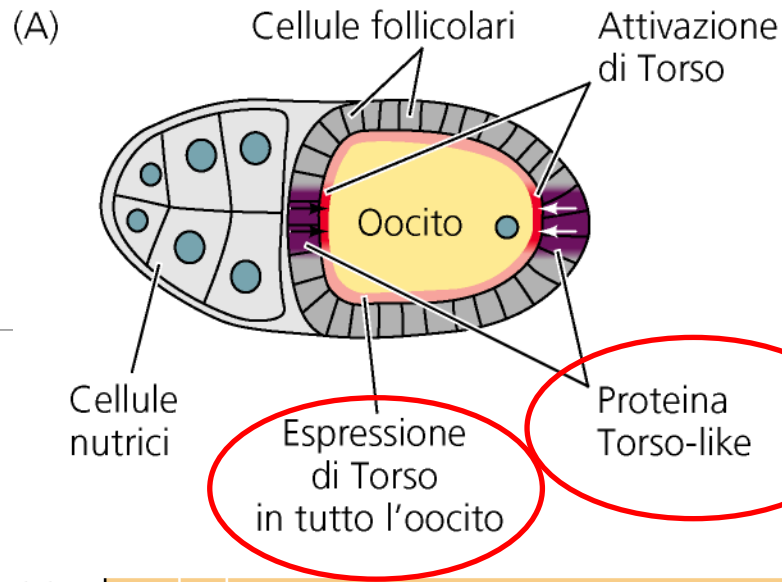
Nanos



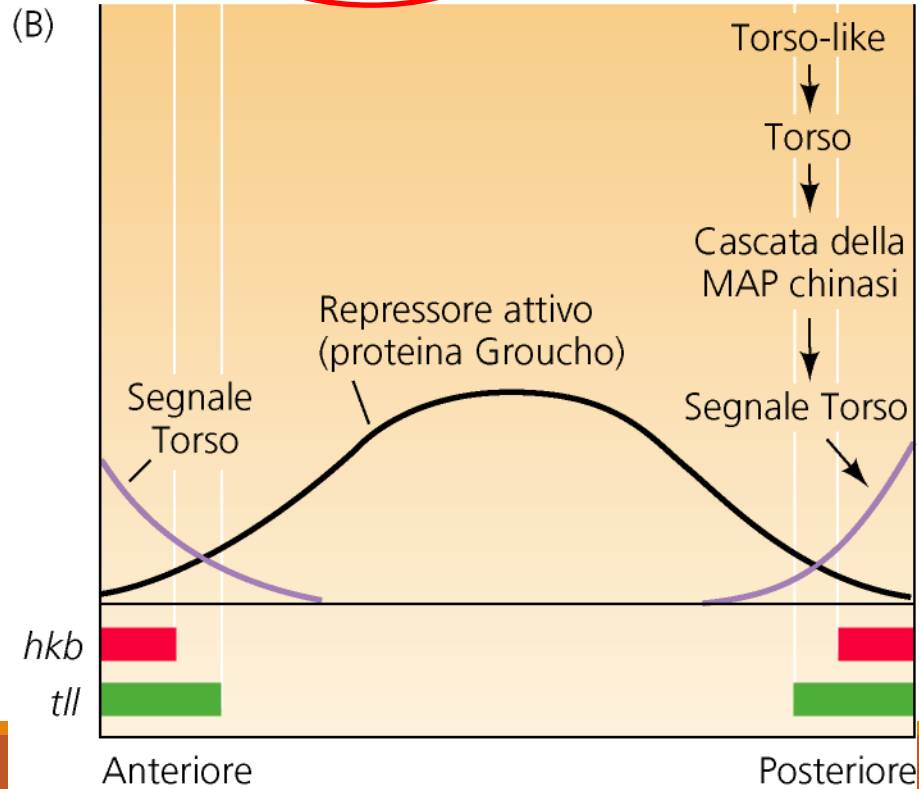
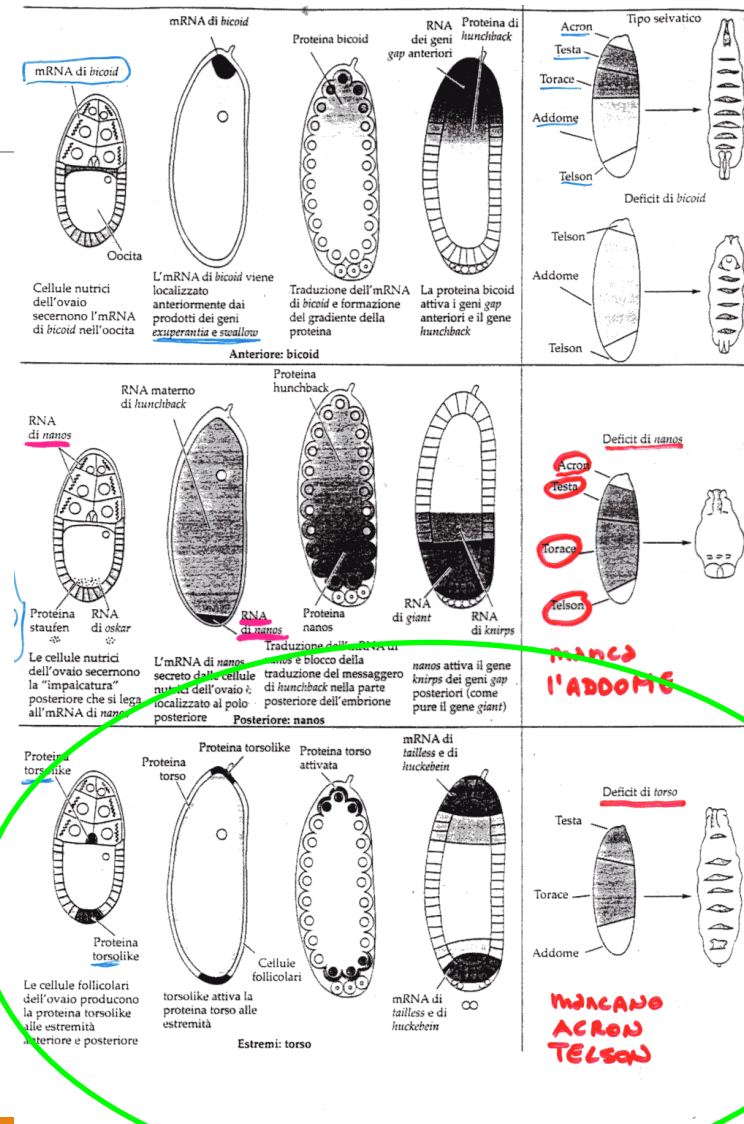


**OSKAR ancora Nanos
alla chinesina che lo
trasporta posteriormente**

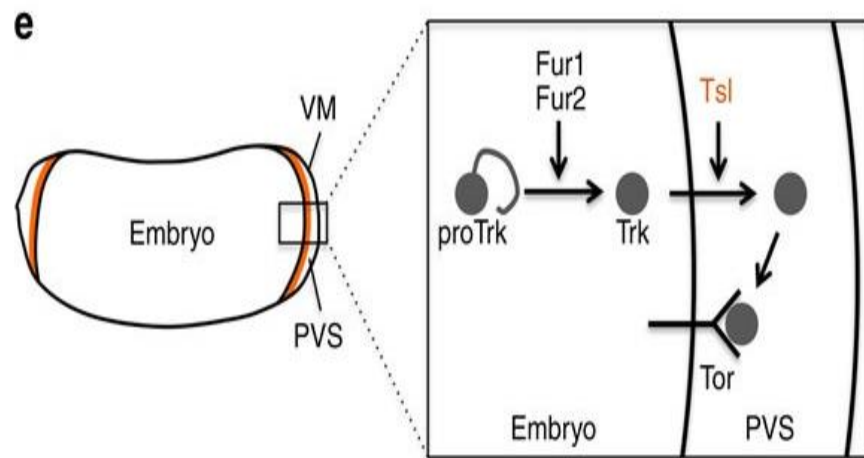
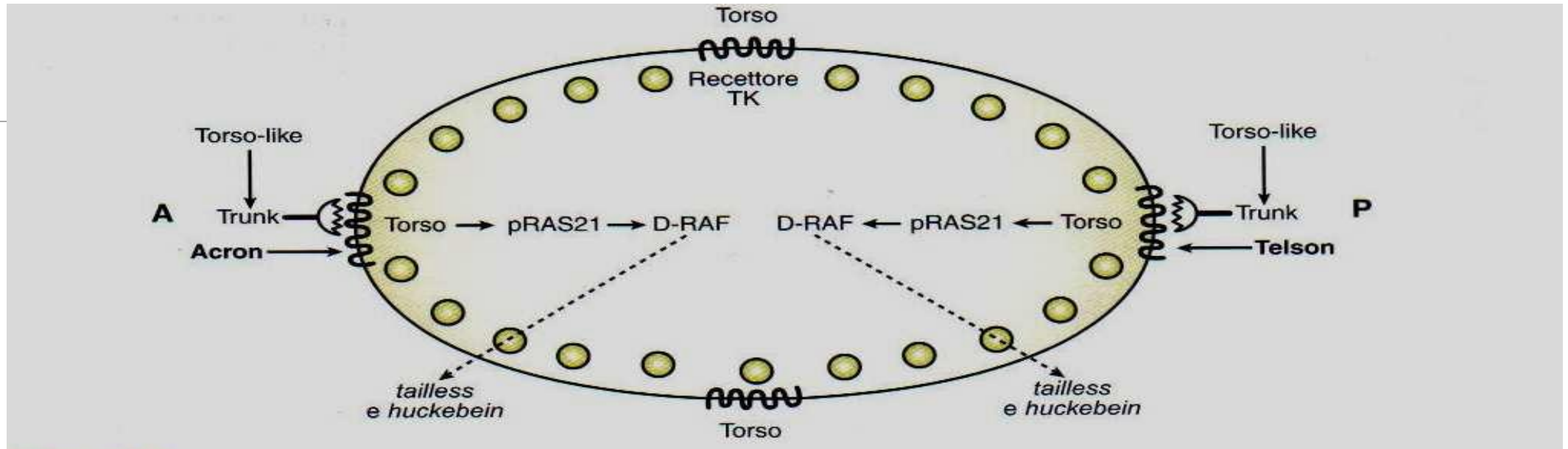
**Nella parte posteriore
Nanos viene legato da un
complesso proteico
(tudor, cappucino, spire,
vasa) che lo blocca nella
regione posteriore**



I geni terminali

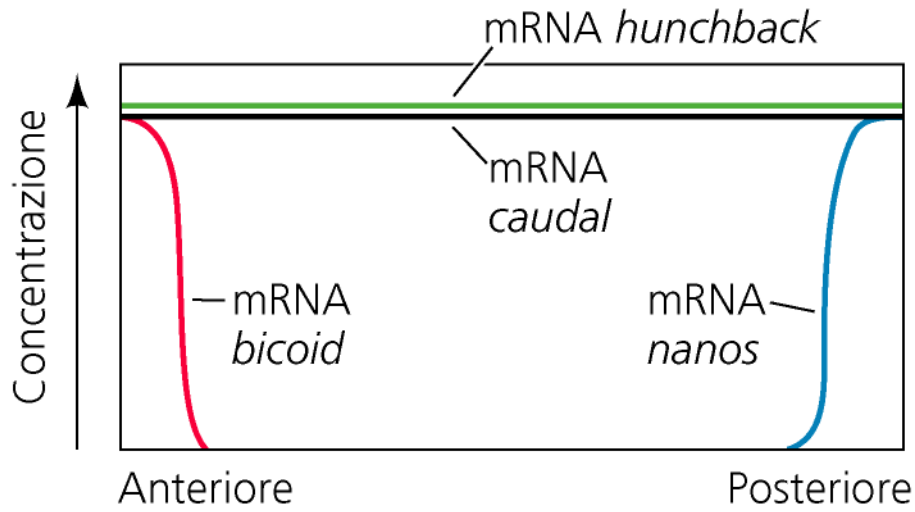


I geni Terminali

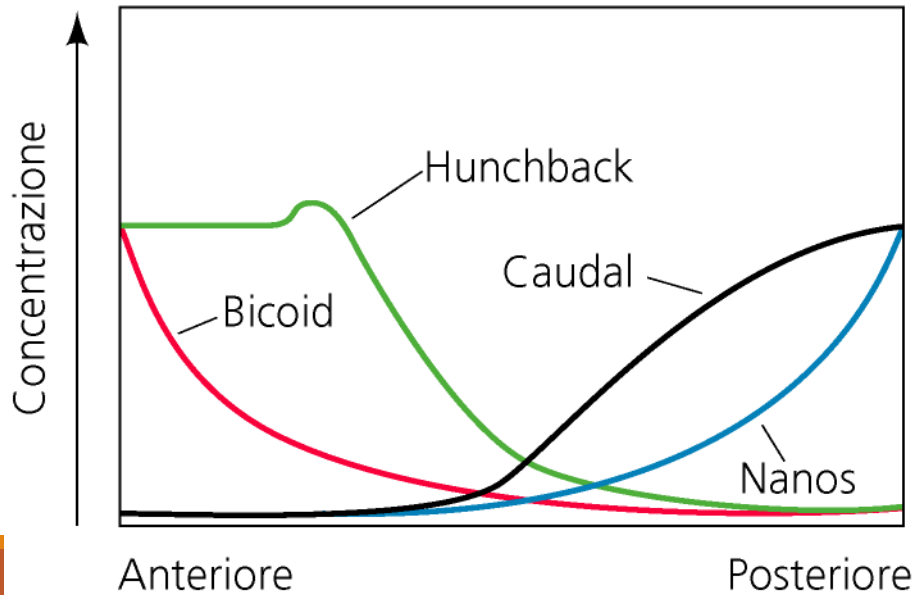


Torso---recettore su membrana dell'ovocita
Torso-likeregola rilascio di **Trunk** ligando di Torso
 Trunk nello spazio perivitellino deve essere attivato da taglio proteolitico mediato dalle proteasi Furine

(A) mRNA dell'occito

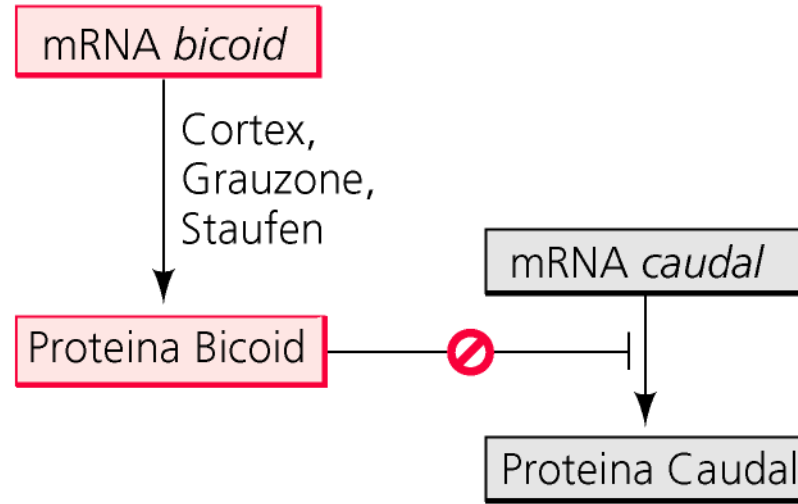


(B) Proteine dell'embrione all'inizio della segmentazione



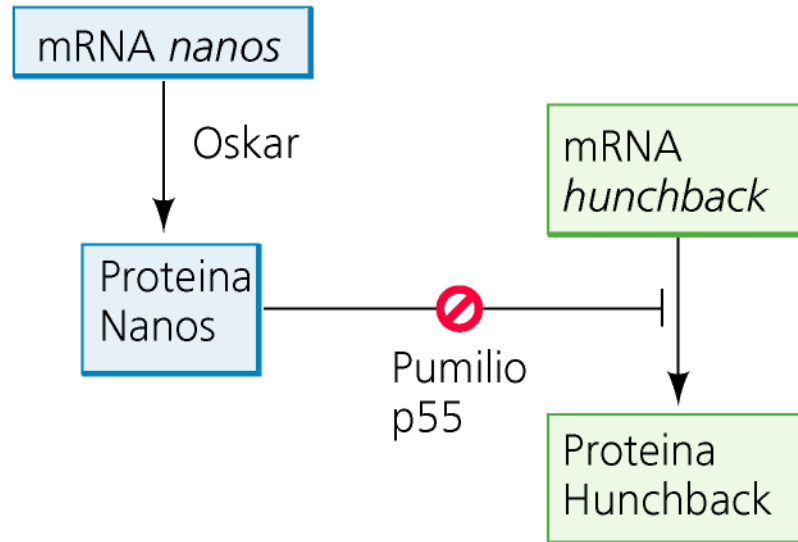
(C)

ANTERIORE

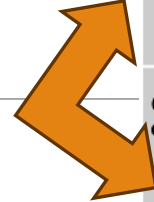


Hunchback e caudal di origine materna

POSTERIORE



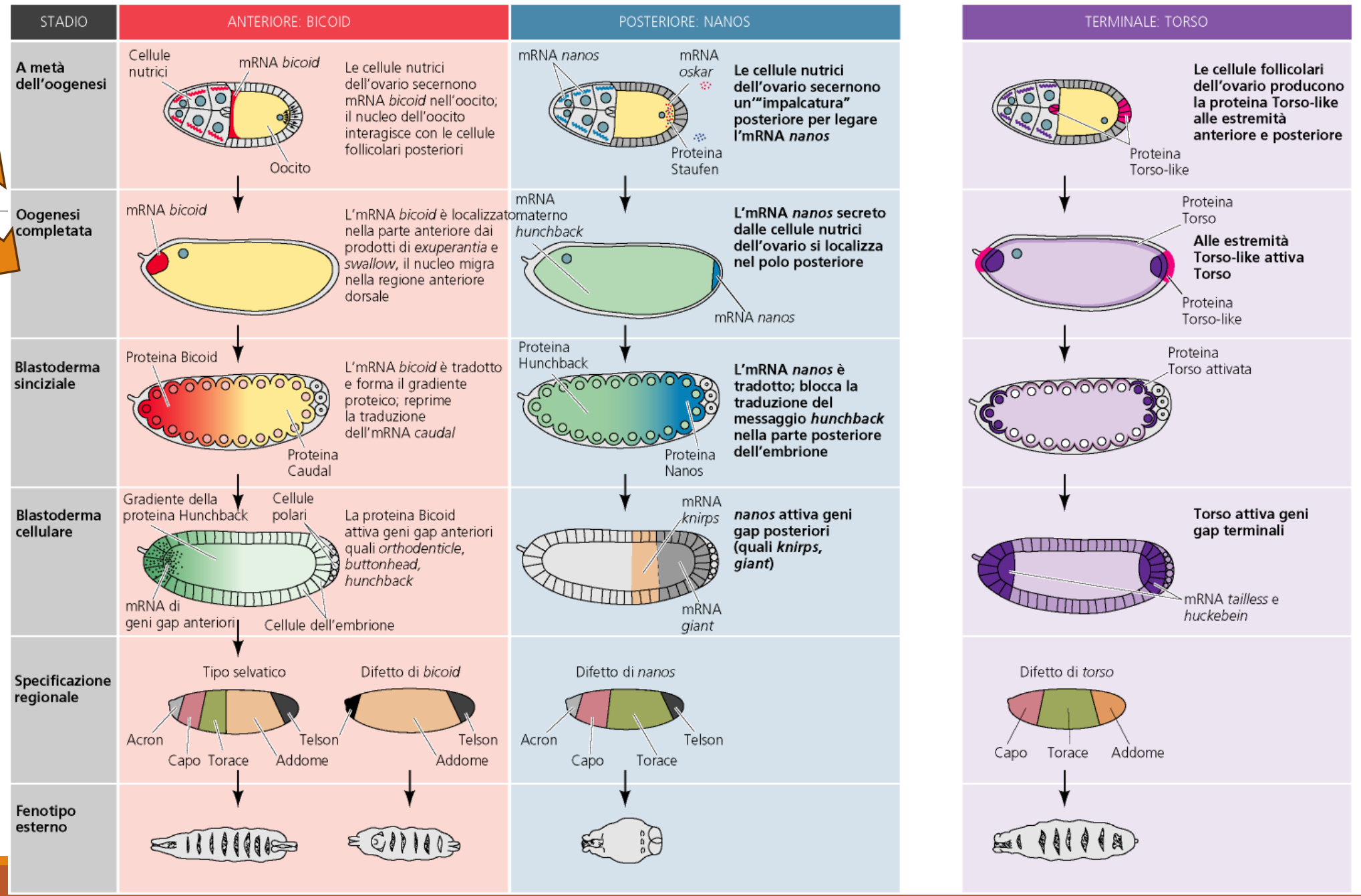
Ovogenesi



Geni materni

Segmentazione

Geni zigotici

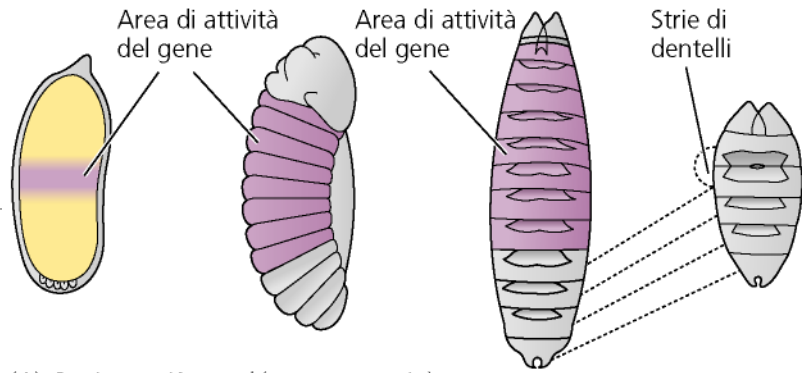


Embrione
in stadio iniziale
(normale)

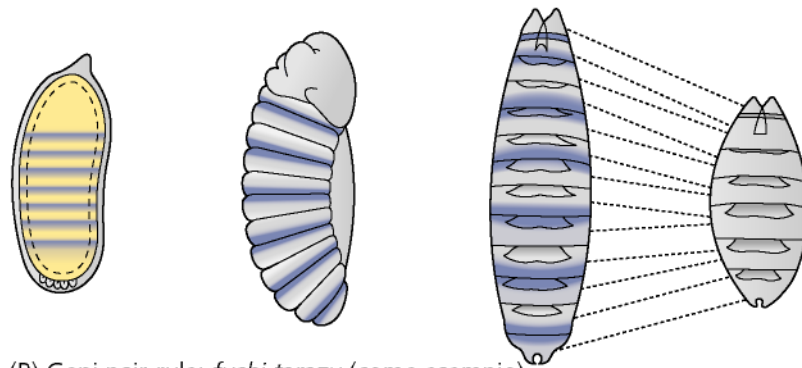
Embrione
in stadio avanzato
(normale)

Larva
(normale)

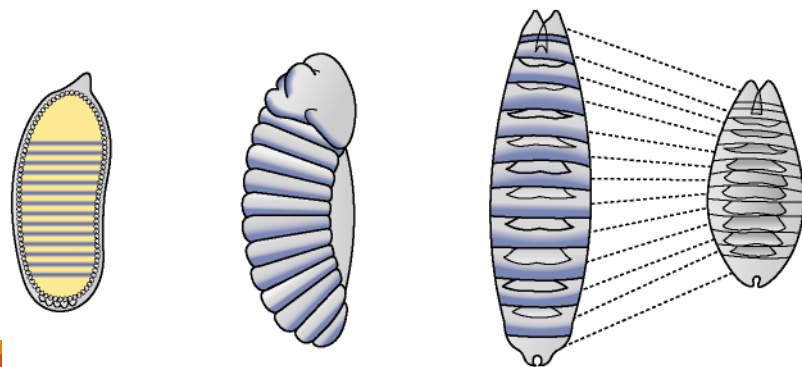
Larva
(mutante
letale)



(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. Omeotici