



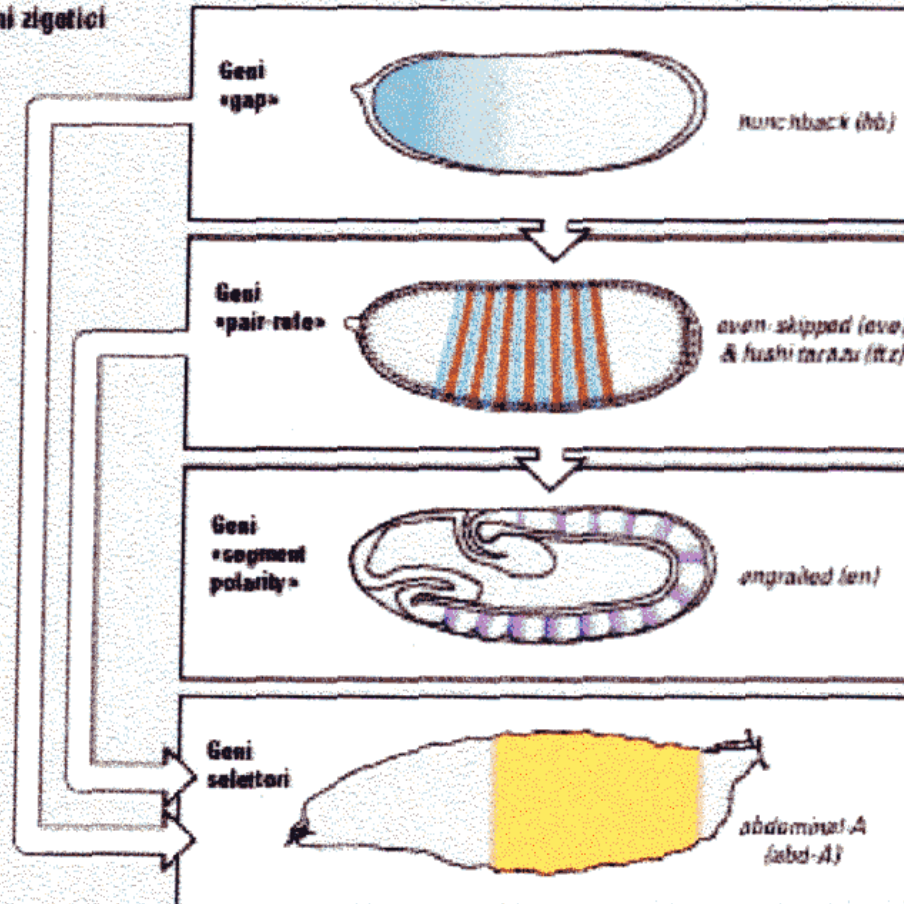
Asse Antero-posteriore

GENI ZIGOTICI

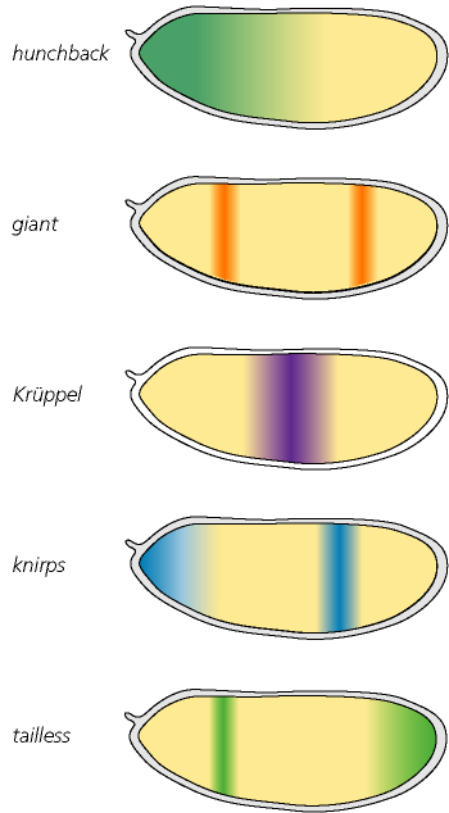
Geni materni

Classe di geni	Esempi di attività genica regionalizzata	Nome dell'esempio
		<i>bicoid (bcd)</i>

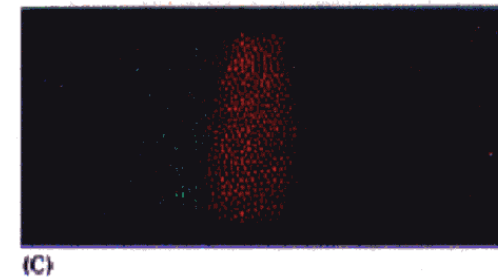
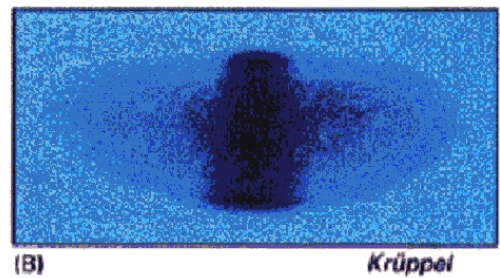
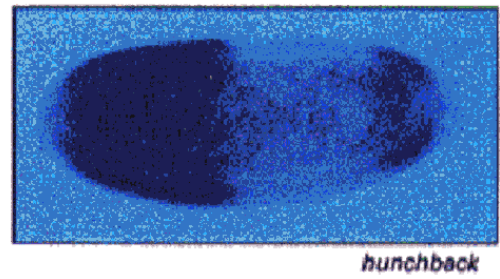
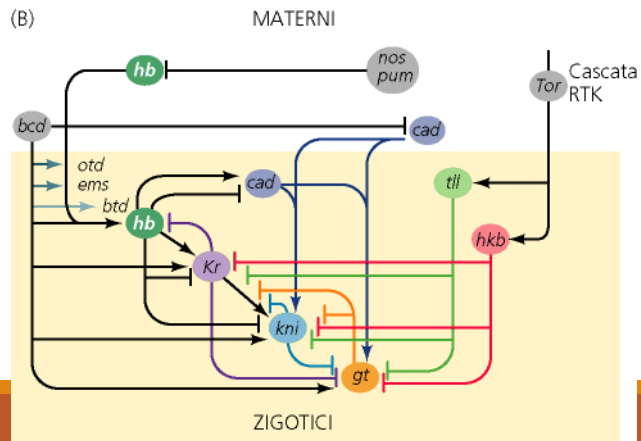
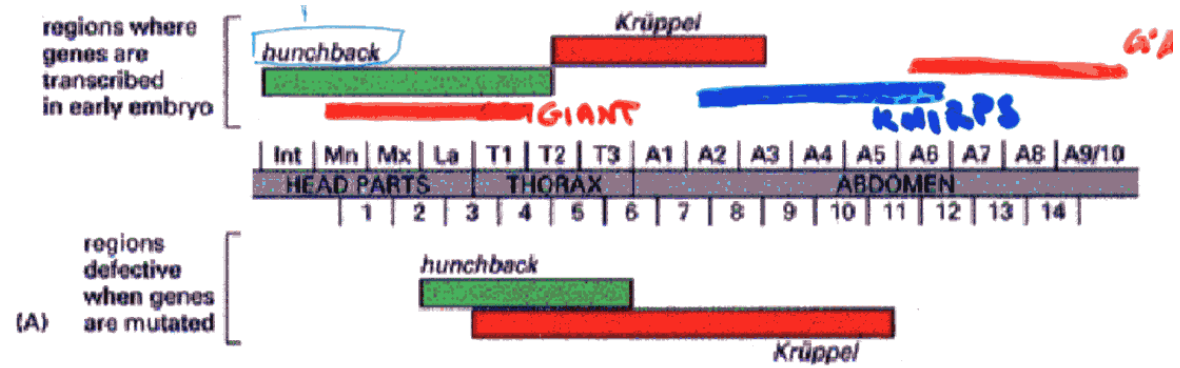
Geni zigoici



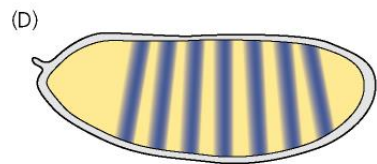
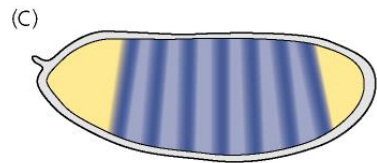
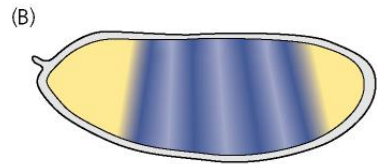
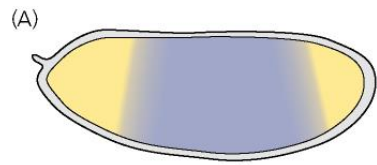
(A) Espressione dei geni gap



Geni GAP



Geni pair-rule



1 2 3 4 5 6 7

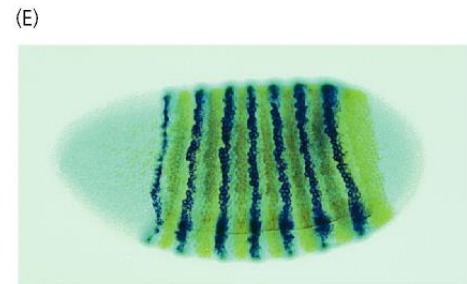
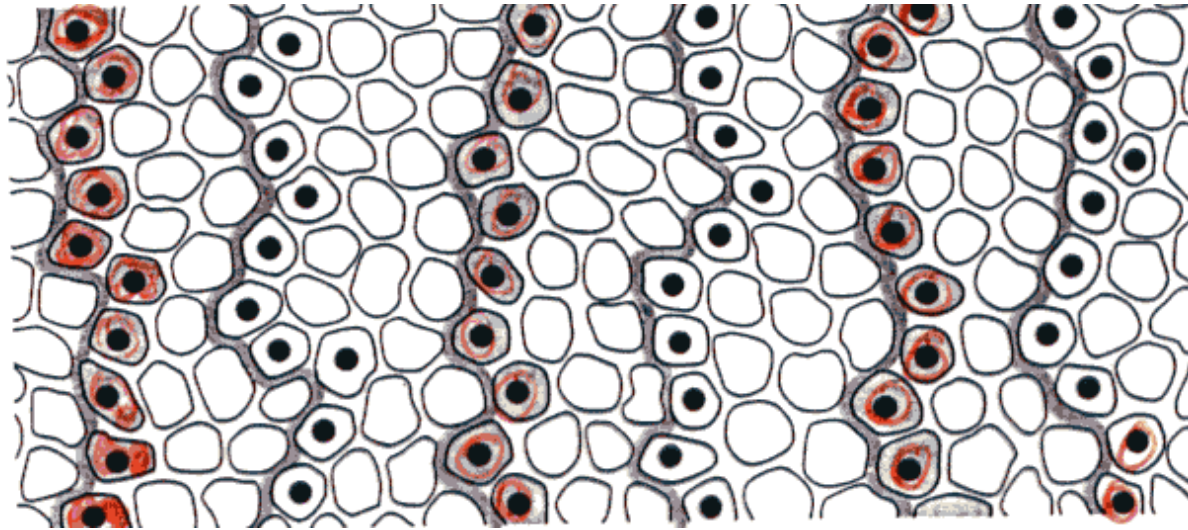


Tabella 9.2 Principali geni che regolano il piano di formazione dei segmenti in *Drosophila*

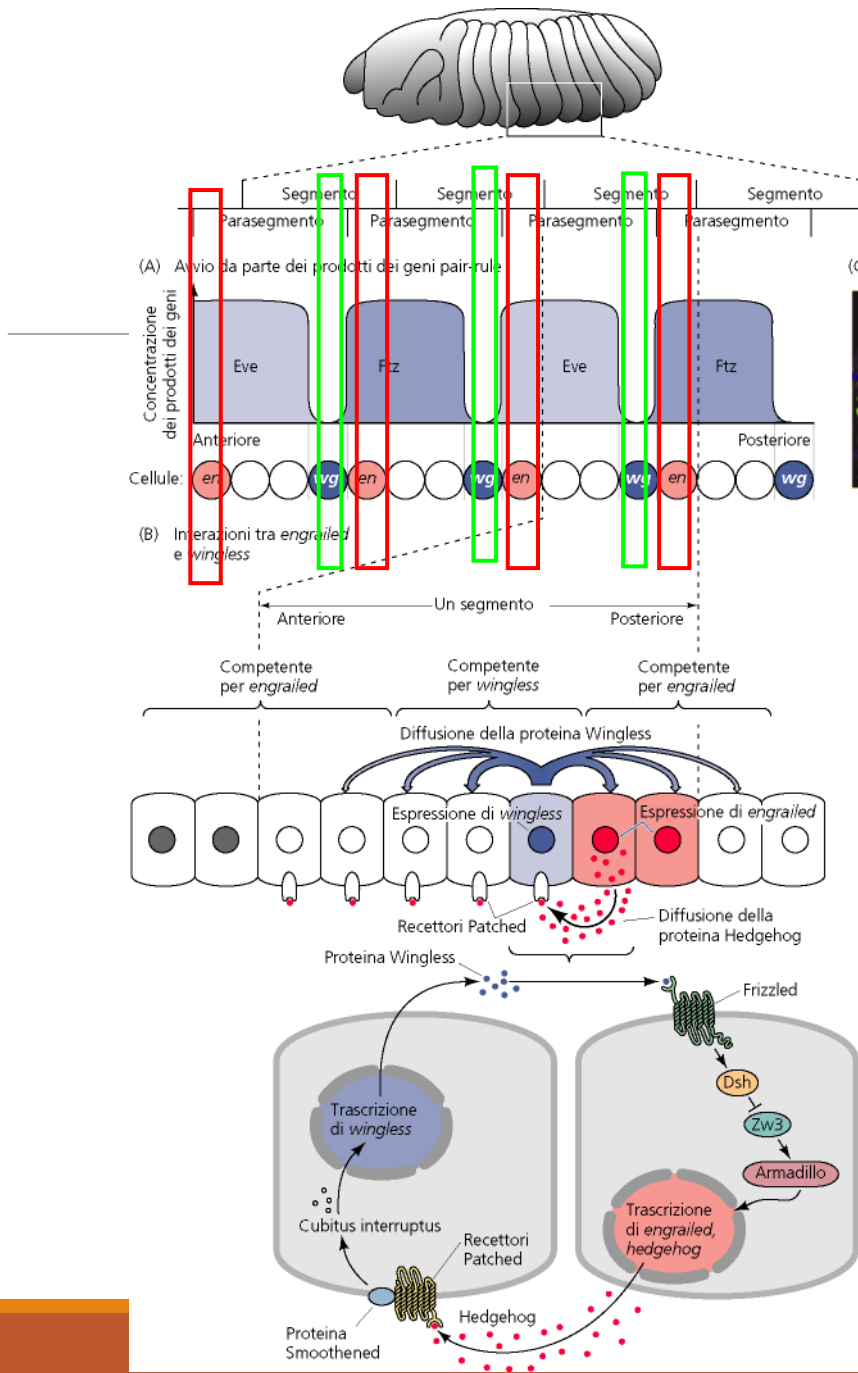
Categoria	Nome del gene
Geni gap	<i>Krüppel (Kr)</i> <i>knirps (kni)</i> <i>hunchback (hb)</i> <i>giant (gt)</i> <i>tailless (tll)</i> <i>huckebein (hkb)</i> <i>buttonhead (btd)</i> <i>empty spiracles (ems)</i> <i>orthodenticle (otd)</i>
Geni pair-rule primari	<i>hairy (h)</i> <i>even-skipped (eve)</i> <i>runt (run)</i>
Geni pair-rule secondari	<i>fushi tarazu (ftz)</i> <i>odd-paired (opa)</i> <i>odd-skipped (odd)</i> <i>sloppy-paired (slp)</i> <i>paired (prd)</i>
Geni segment polarity	<i>engrailed (en)</i> <i>wingless (wg)</i> <i>cubitus interruptusD (ciD)</i> <i>hedgehog (hh)</i> <i>fused (fu)</i> <i>armadillo (arm)</i> <i>patched (ptc)</i> <i>gooseberry (gsb)</i> <i>pangolin (pan)</i>

Geni segment polarity

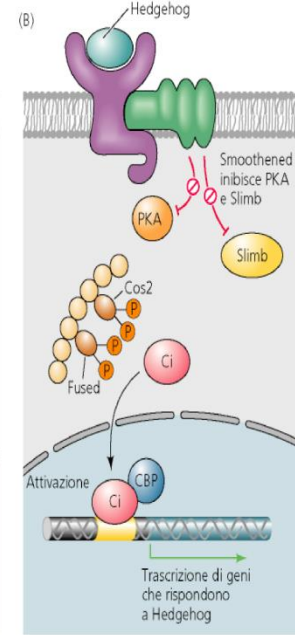
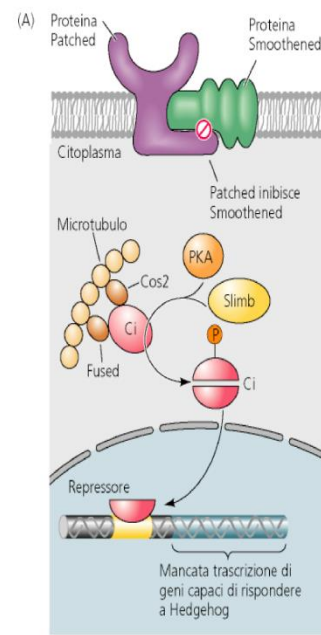
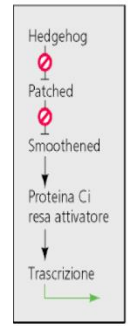
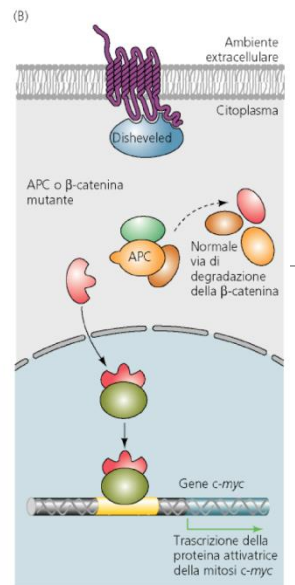
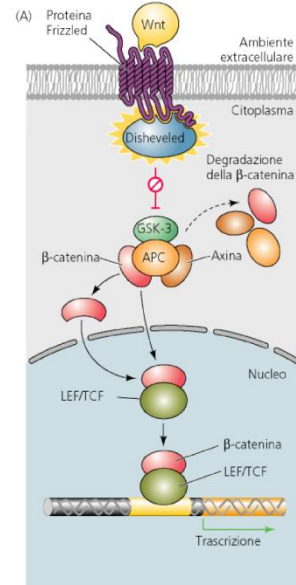
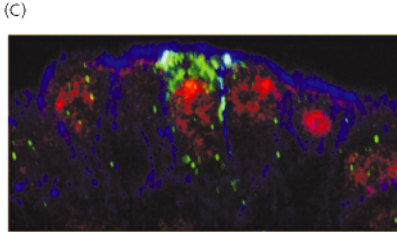


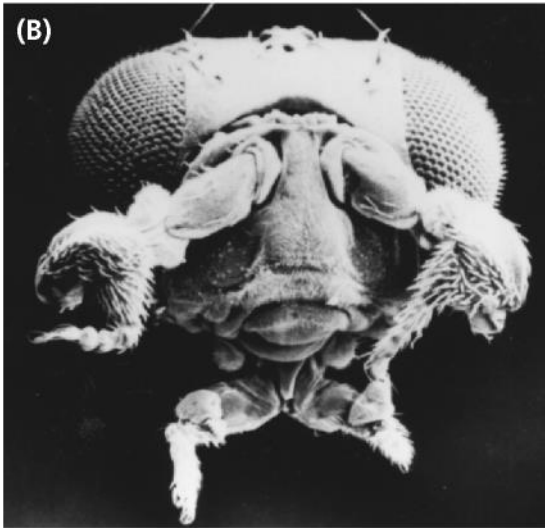
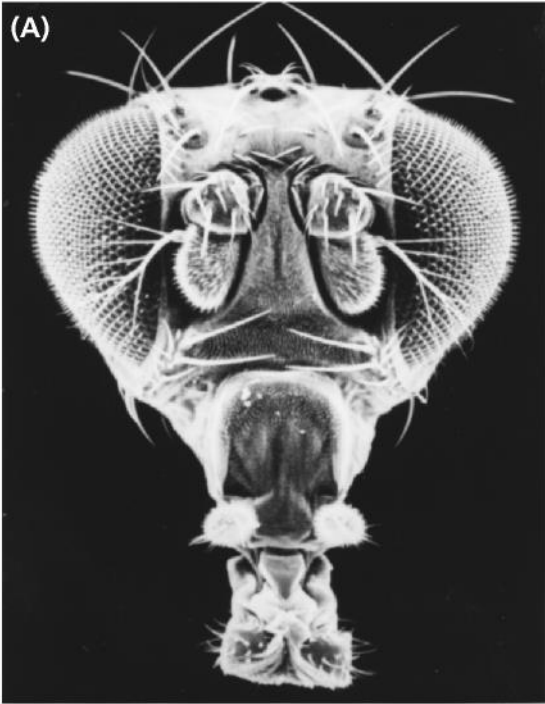
*Even skipped e
fushi tarazu*
controllano
l'espressione di
engrailed

I geni della pol segm.
definiscono il confine
tra i parasegmenti



Engrailed Wingless



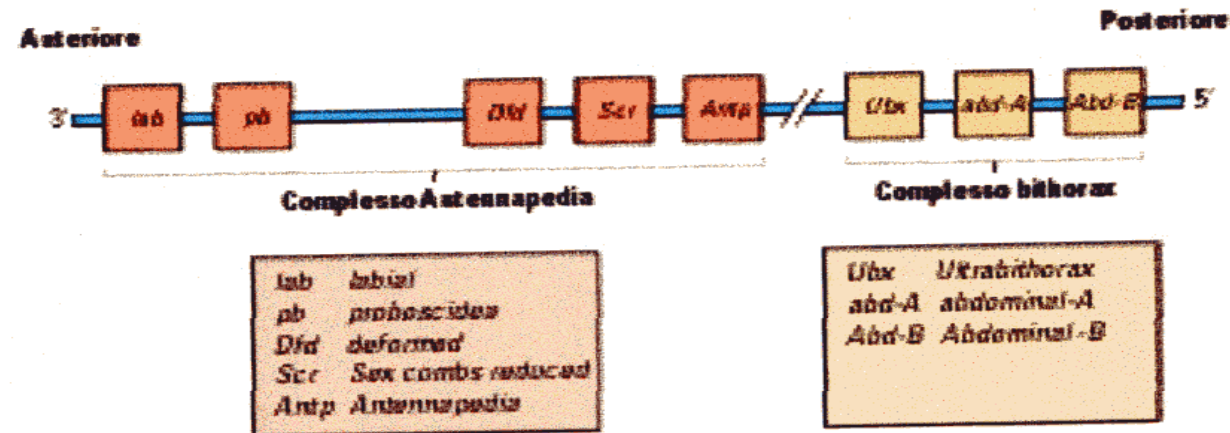


Mutazioni omeotiche



Omeotici propriamente detti

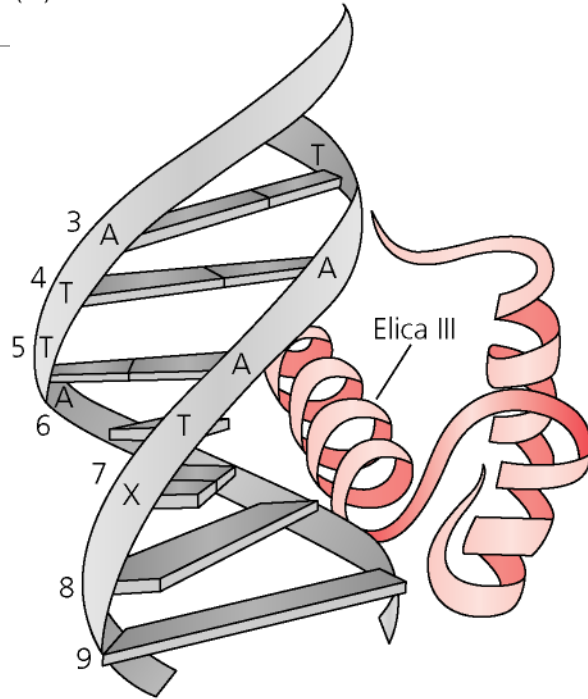
Complesso Hom-C



Cluster genico espresso sul cromosoma 2 di *Drosophila*

Fattori di trascrizione omeodominio

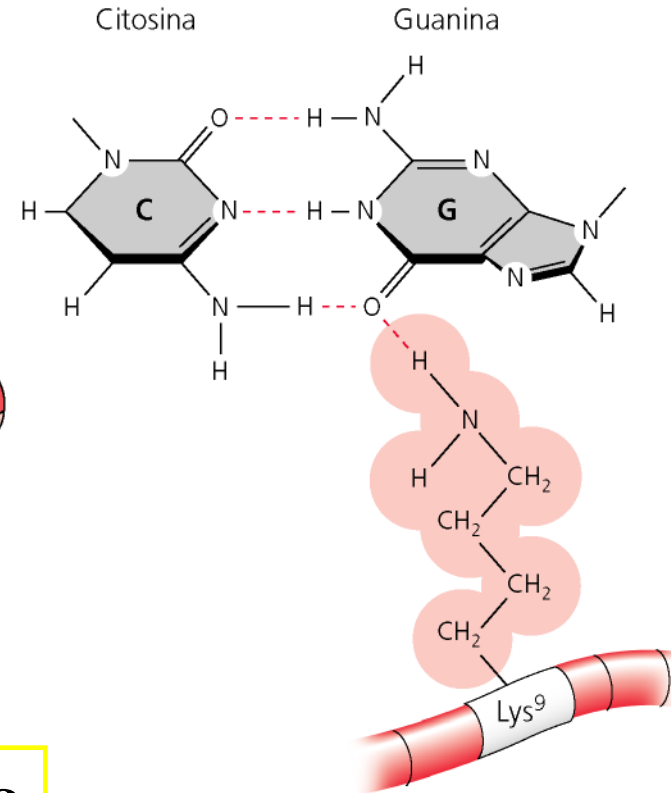
(A)



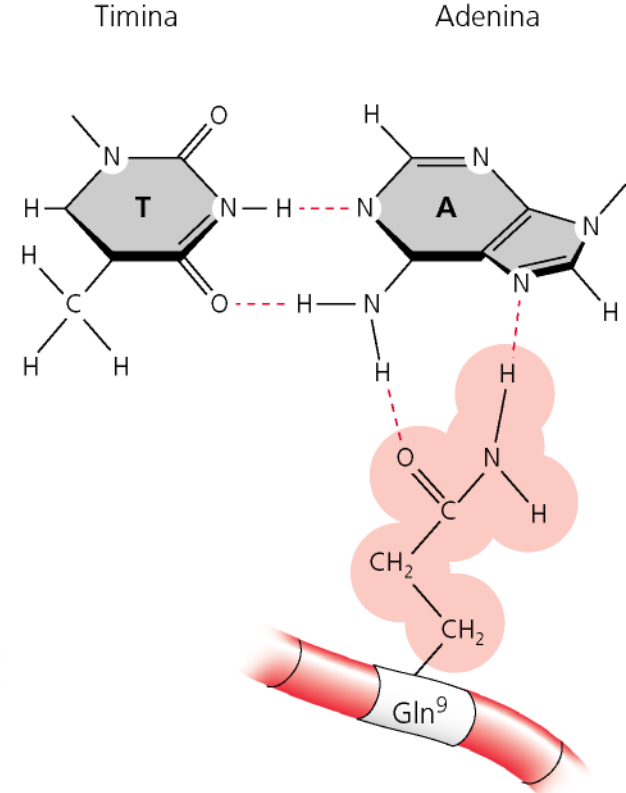
Omeodominio di 60 aa

(B)

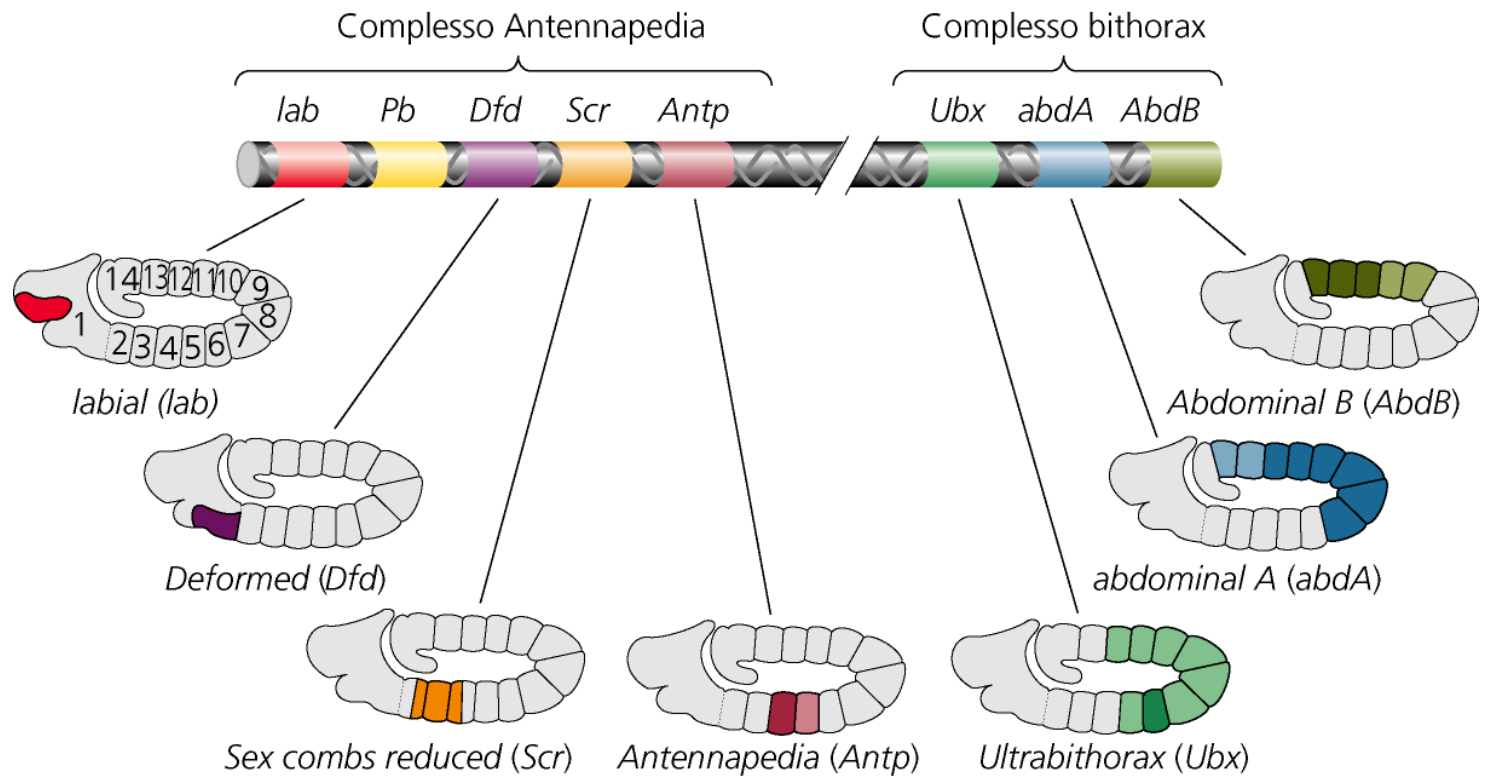
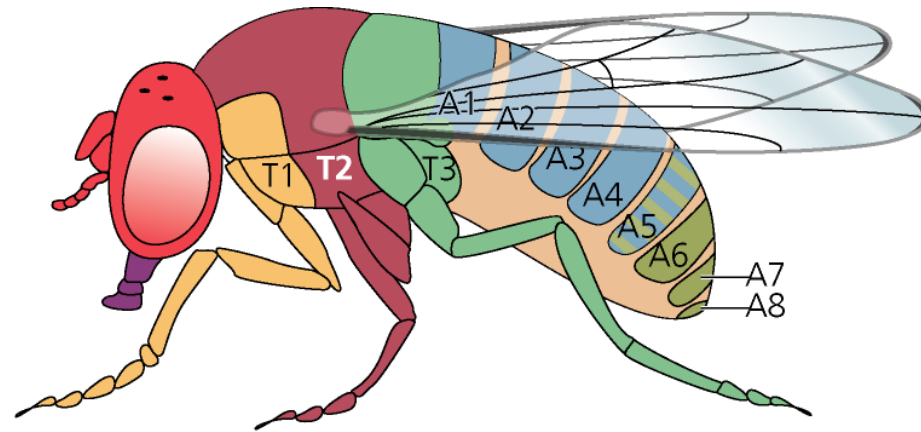
Sito Bicoid, coppia di basi 7



Sito Antp, coppia di basi 7



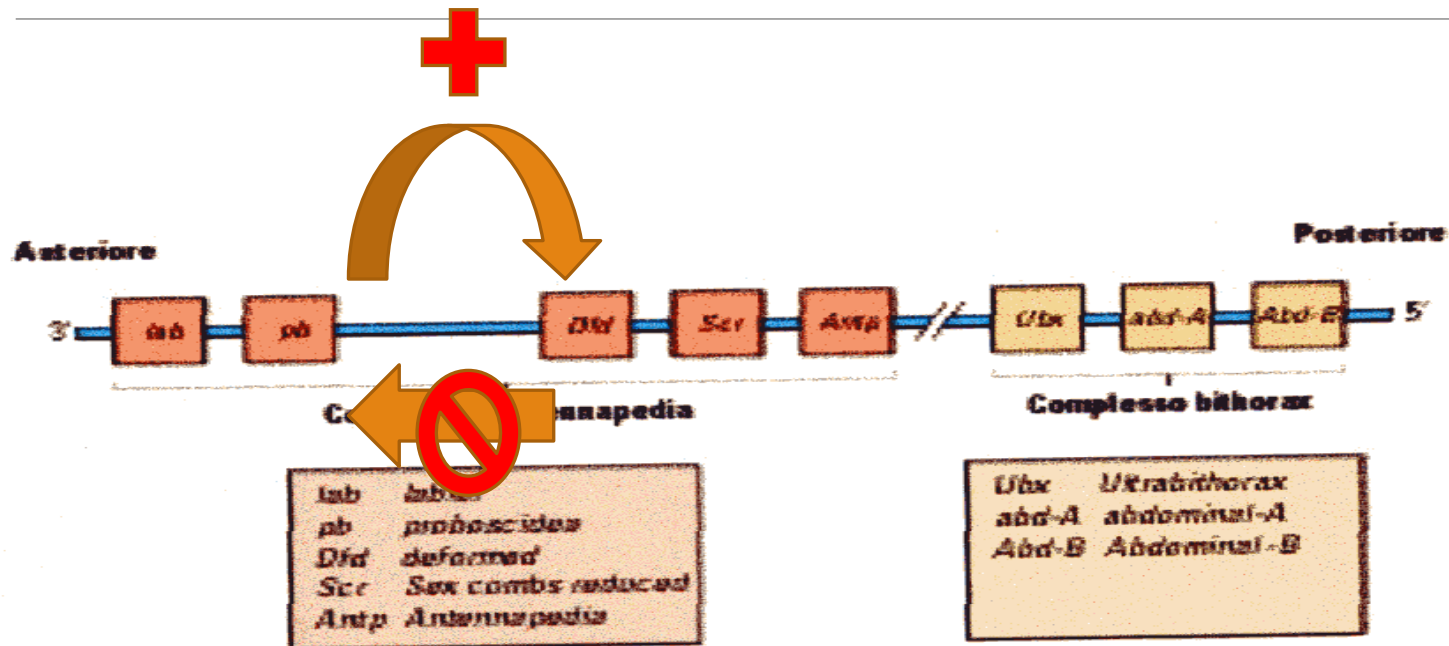
HtH



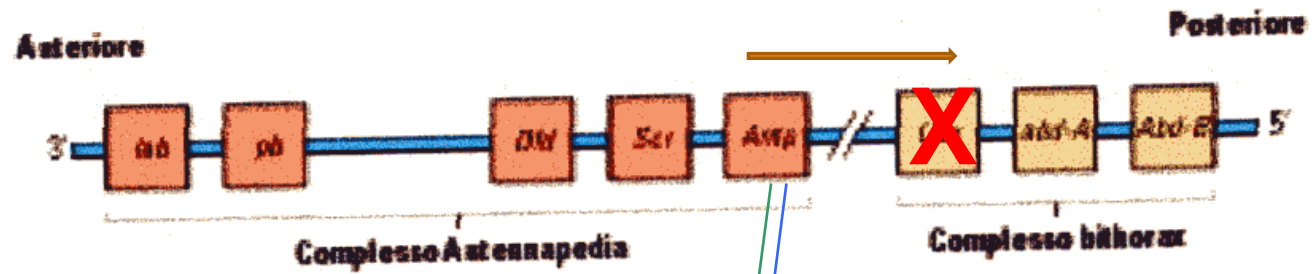
1. Co-linearità spazio-temporale; 2. identità del segmento

Omeotici propriamente detti

Complesso Hom-C

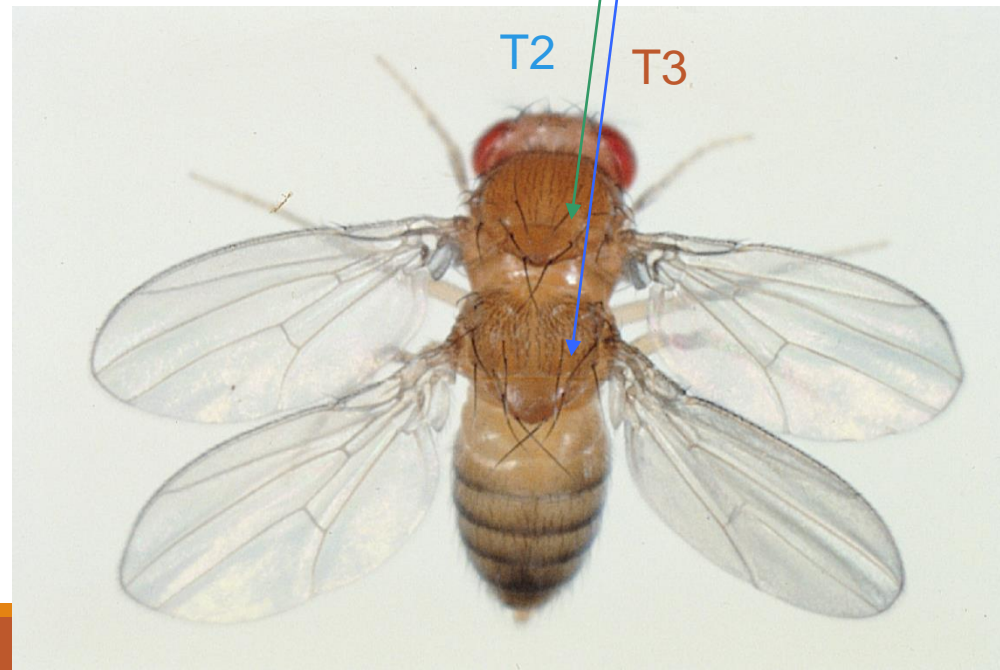


Regolazione positiva dal 3' al 5'
Regolazione negativa dal 5'al 3'



lab	labial
pb	proboscidea
Dfd	deformed
Scr	Sex combs reduced
Antp	Antennapedia

Ubx	Ultrabithorax
abd-A	abdominal-A
Abd-B	Abdominal-B



Geni omeotici



Proteine omeotiche



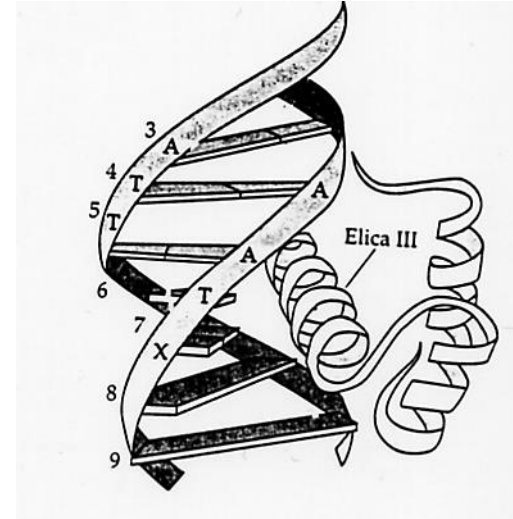
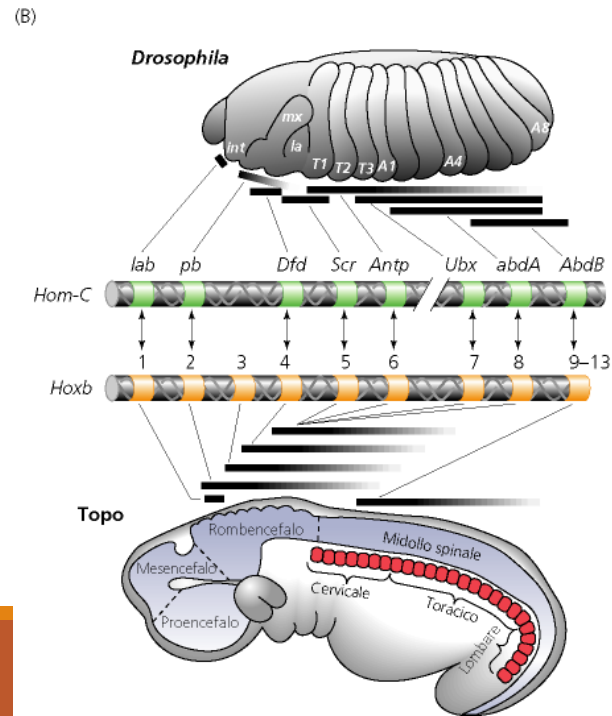
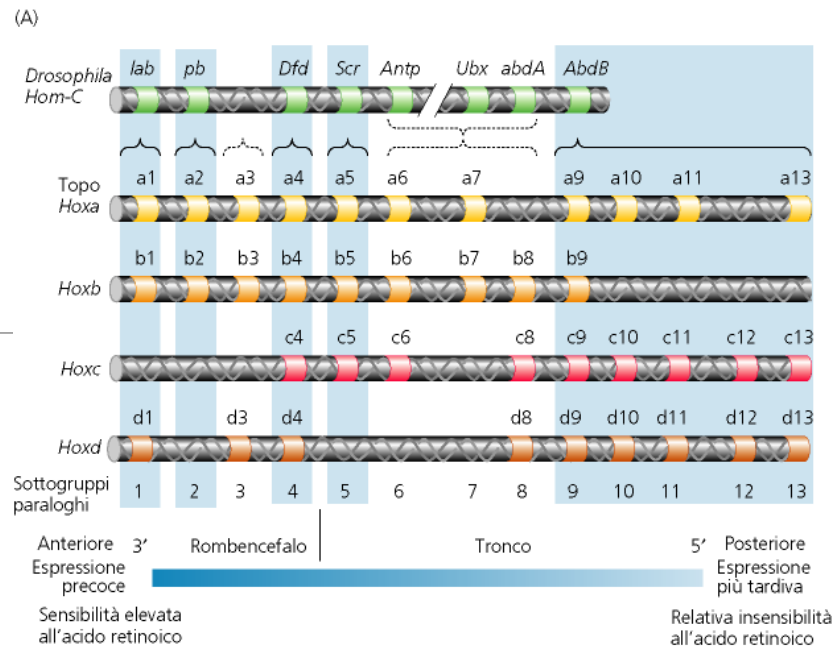
Geni realizzatori

I principali geni coinvolti nella specificazione del «pattern» nell'embrione precoce di *Drosophila*

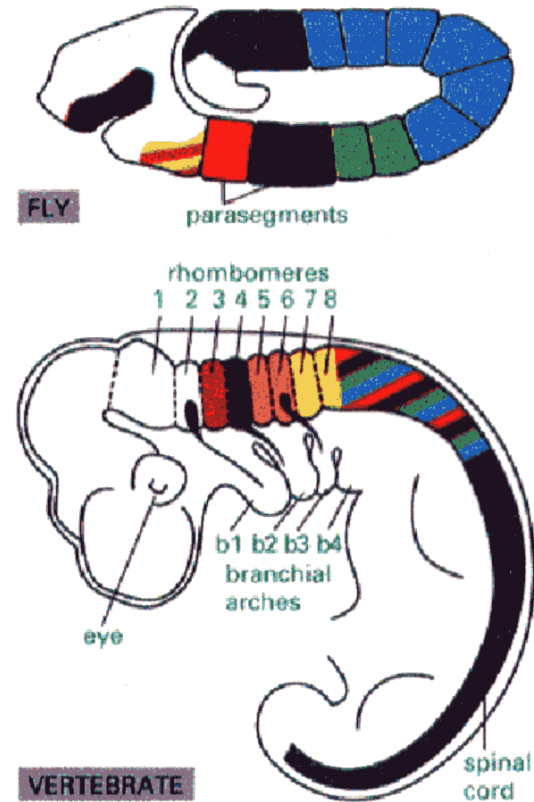
	Gene	Materno/ zigotico	Natura della proteina	Fattore di trascrizione (T), recettore (R), proteina segnale (S)	Funzione (dove nota)
Sistema antero-posteriore	<i>bicoid</i>	M	Omeodominio	T	Morfogeno, attiva <i>hunchback</i> zigotico altri geni «gap»
	<i>hunchback</i>	M	Dita di zinco	T	Morfogeno, attiva i geni «gap»
	<i>nanos</i>	M			Inattiva mRNA/proteina di <i>hunchback</i> materno; coinvolto nella formazione d gradiente della proteina <i>hunchback</i> materna
	<i>gurken</i>	M	Proteina secreta della famiglia TGF- α	S	Specifica l'asse dell'ocita
	<i>exuperantia</i>	M			Localizzazione di mRNA materni (ad esempio <i>bicoid</i>)
	<i>oskar</i>	M			Specificazione del plasma germinale
Sistema terminale	<i>torso</i>	M	Recettore tirosina chinasi	R	L'attivazione specifica le regioni term
	<i>torso-like</i>	M		S	Ligando della proteina torso
Geni «gap»	<i>hunchback</i>	Z	Dita di zinco	T	} Localizzano l'espressione dei geni « rule»
	<i>Krüppel</i>	Z	Dita di zinco	T	
	<i>knirps</i>	Z	Dita di zinco	T	
	<i>giant</i>	Z	Cerniera di leucine	T	
	<i>tailless</i>	Z	Dita di zinco	T	
Geni «pair-rule»	<i>even-skipped</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	Delimita i parasegmenti dispari
	<i>fushi tarazu</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	Delimita i parasegmenti pari
	<i>hairy</i>	Z	«Helix-loop-helix»	T	
Geni della polarità segmentale	<i>engrailed</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	Definisce la regione anteriore del parasegmento e la posteriore del segmento
	<i>hedgehog</i>	Z	Secreta o di membrana	S	
	<i>wingless</i>	Z	Secreta	S	
	<i>gooseberry</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	
	<i>patched</i>	Z	Di membrana	R	
	<i>smoothened</i>	Z	Di membrana	R	
Geni selettori Complesso bithorax	<i>Ultrabithorax</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	} L'attività combinatoria dà identità ai parasegmenti 5÷13
	<i>abdominal-A</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	
	<i>Abdominal-B</i>	Z	Omeodominio	T	

Geni Hox

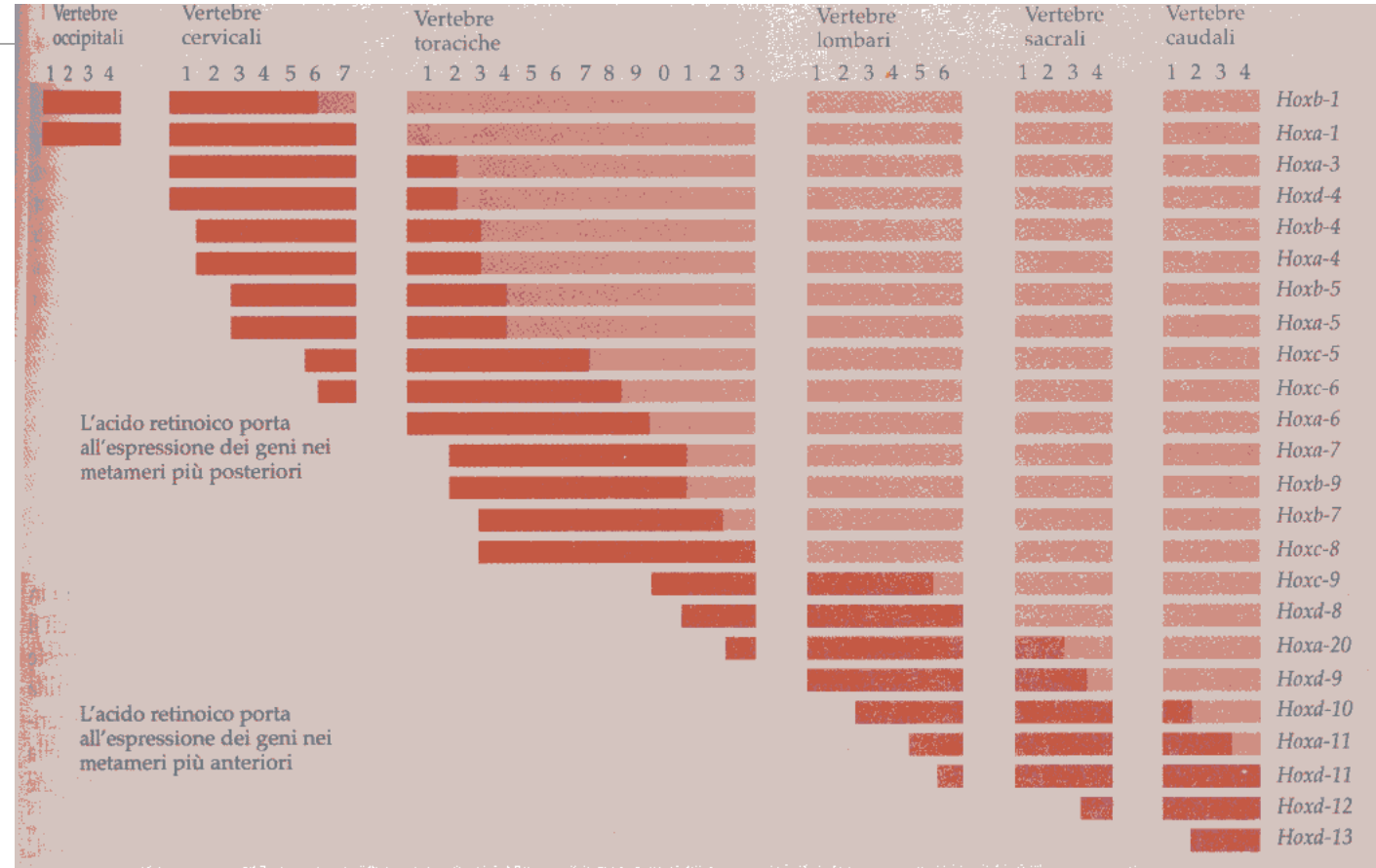
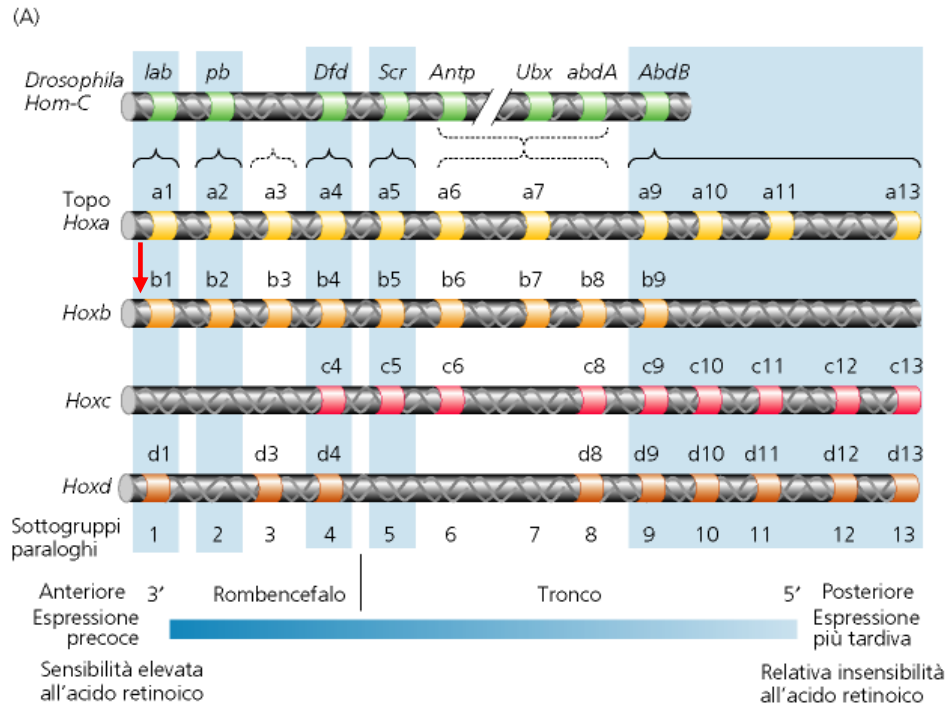
Amplificazione del cluster



Geni omeotici nei mammiferi

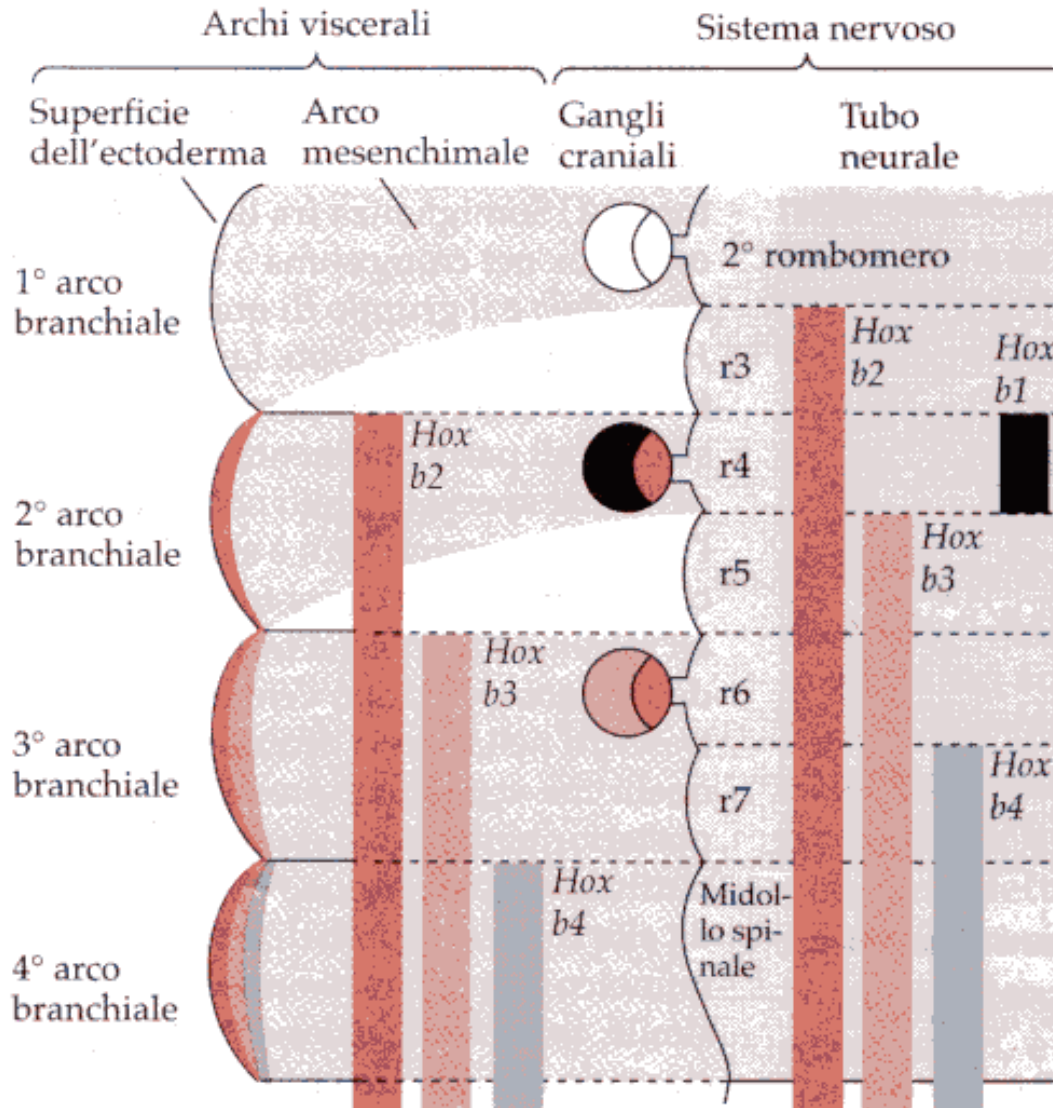


Come si esprimono i geni Hox



Regolazione positiva intra-cluster e inter-cluster

(A)



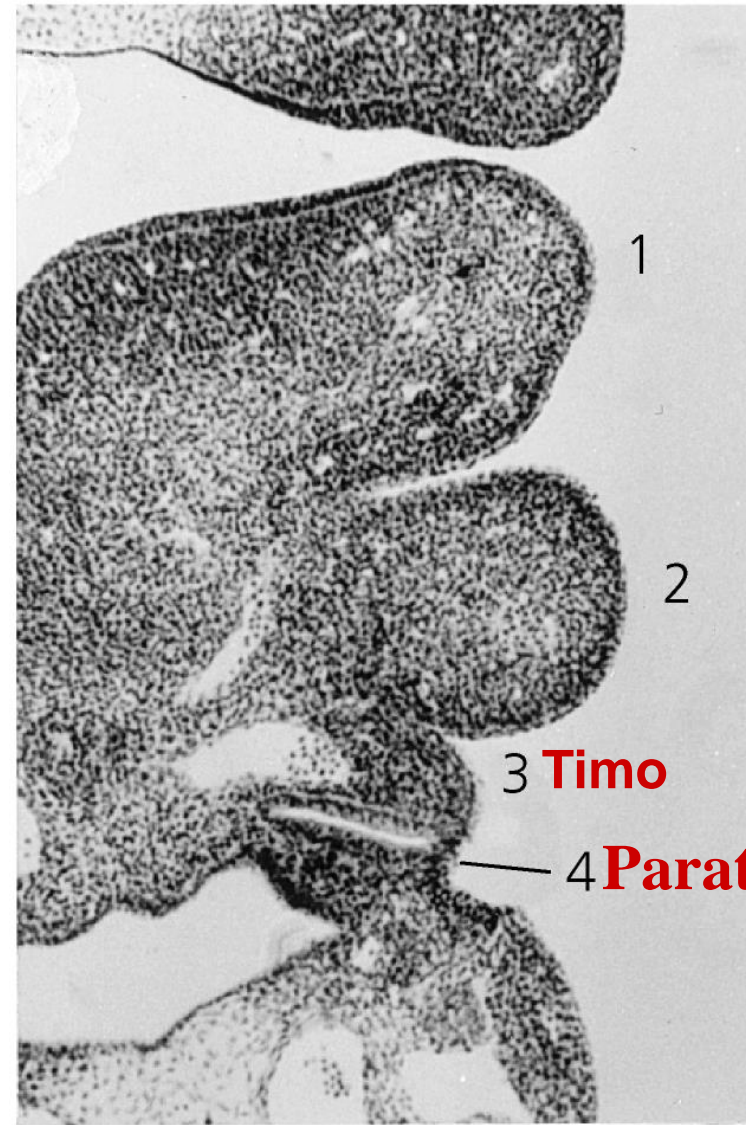
Dove sono espressi????

1. Notocorda
2. Somiti
3. Tubo neurale
4. Creste neurali

Mutazioni omeotiche



Hoxa-3^{-/-}

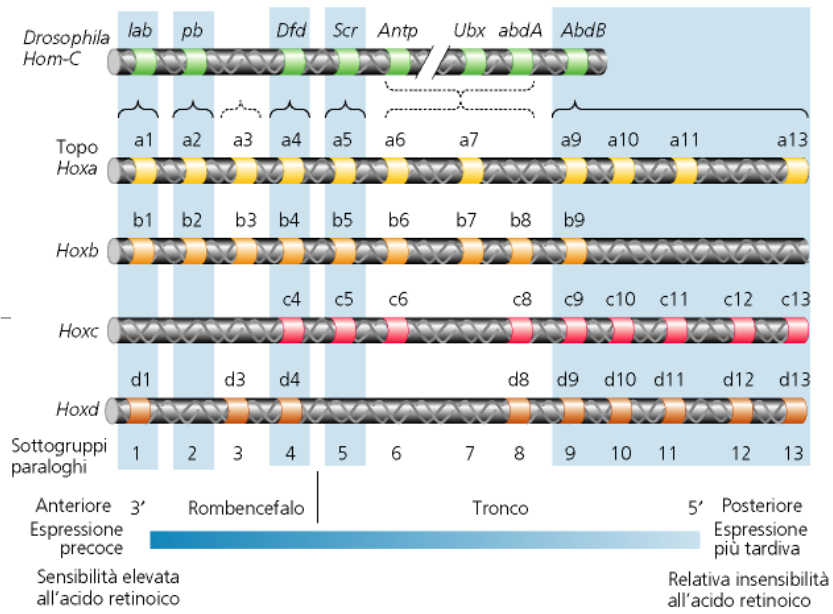


Hoxa-3^{+/-}



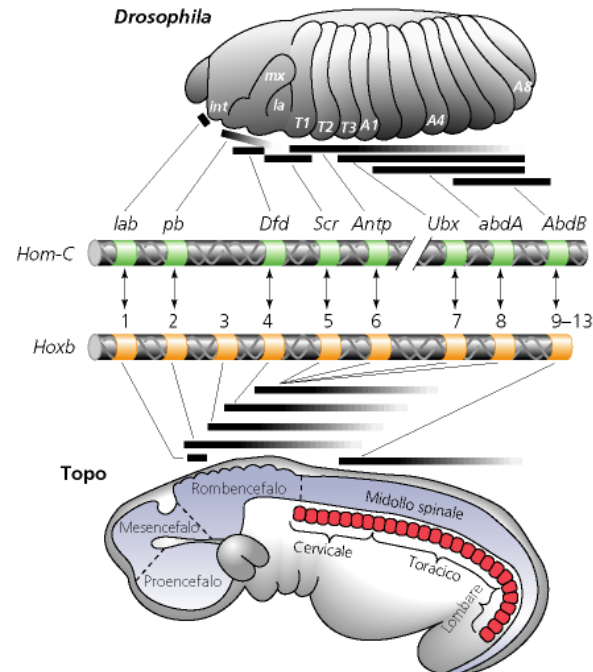
**Espressione di Hox C8 nella
1a vertebra lombare forma
costole**

(A)

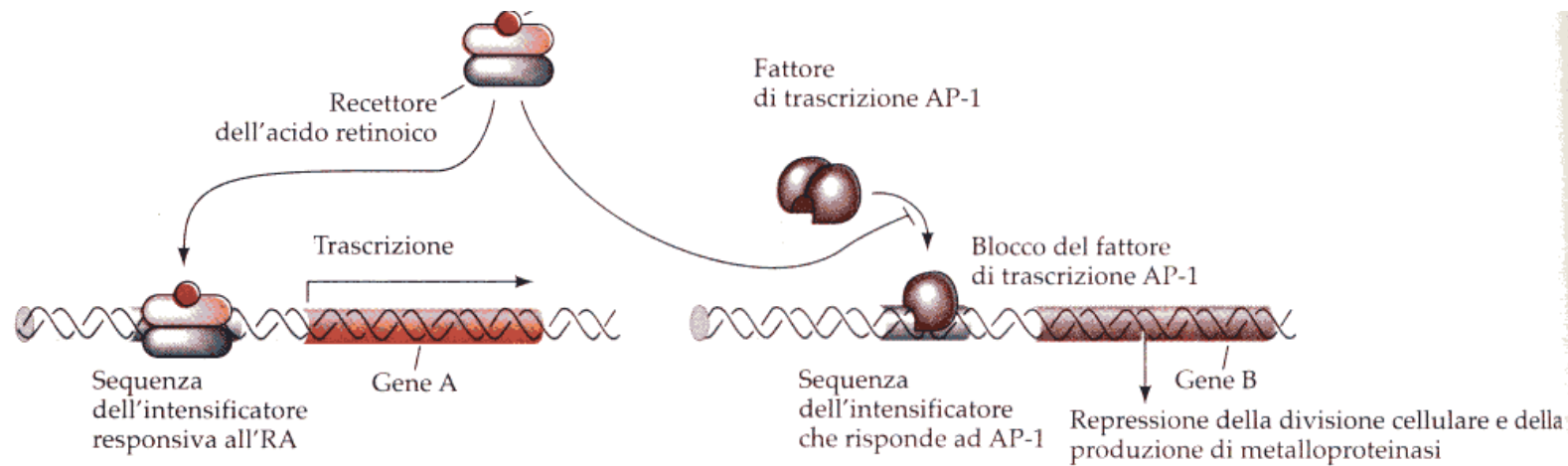


Come viene regolata l'espressione dei geni HOX?

(B)

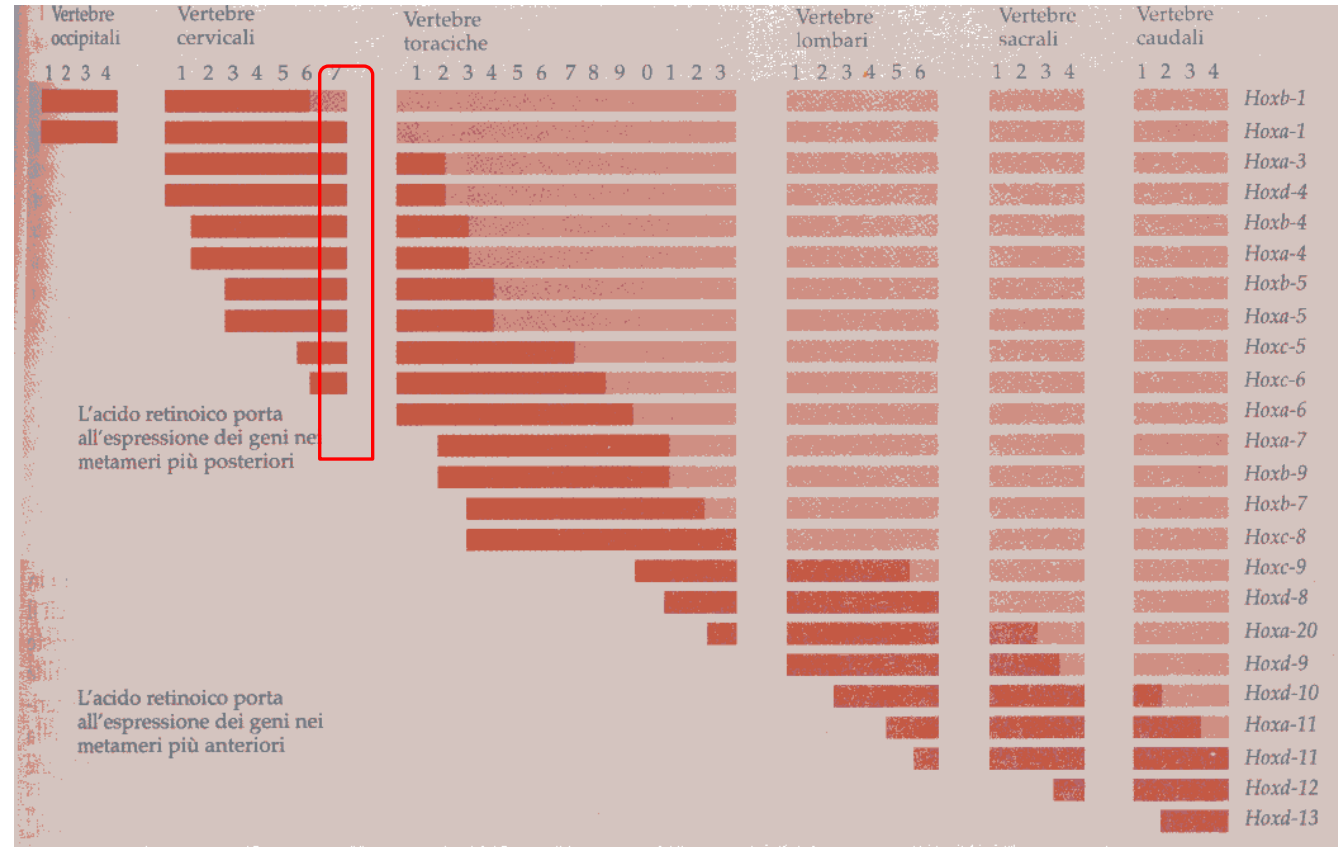


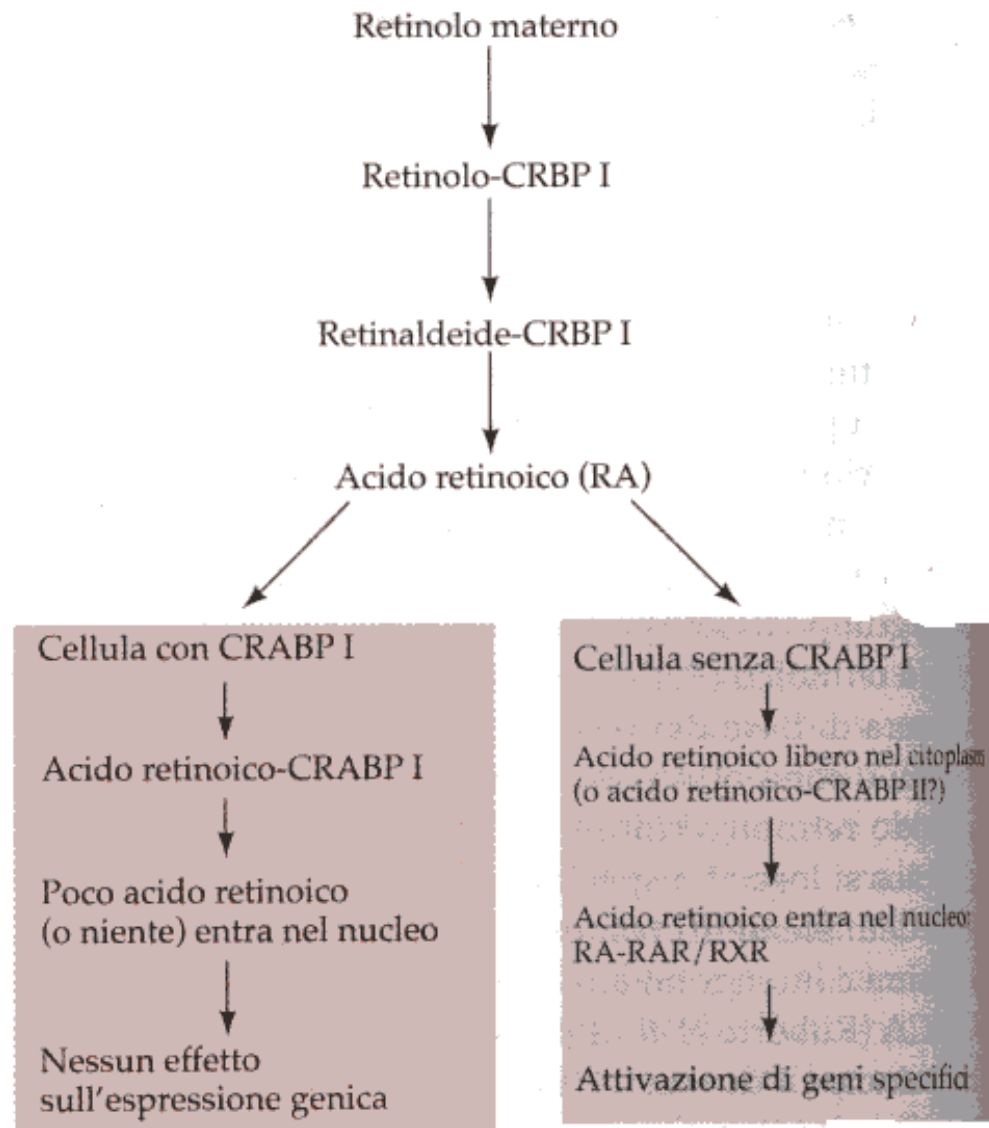
Acido retinoico regola l'espressione dei geni HOX



1. Prodotto dal nodo di Hensen
2. Si forma un gradiente molecolare lungo l'asse A-P

Gradiente Antero.posteriore di acido retinoico





La concentrazione dell'acido retinoico è finemente regolata dal livello di espressione intracellulare di RAR/RXR e CRABP

Tabella 17.1 Alcuni agenti ritenuti responsabili di disorganizzazione nello sviluppo fetale umano^a

FARMACI E SOSTANZE CHIMICHE

Acido retinoico (Isotretionina, Accutane)

Acido valproico

Alcol

Aminoglicosidi (Gentamicina)

Aminopterina

Agenti antitiroidei (PTU)

Bromuro

Fumo di sigaretta

Cocaina

Cortisone

Dietilstilbestrolo

Difenilidantoina

Eroina

Piombo

Metilmercurio

Penicillamina

Streptomicina

Tetraciclina

Talidomide

Trimetadione

Varfarina

RADIAZIONI IONIZZANTI

(RAGGI X)

IPOTERMIA

AGENTI INFETTIVI

Citomegalovirus

Herpes simplex

Parvovirus

Rosolia

Toxoplasma gondii (toxoplasmosi)

Treponema pallidum (sifilide)

Virus coxsackie

PATOLOGIE METABOLICHE

DELLA MADRE

Diabete

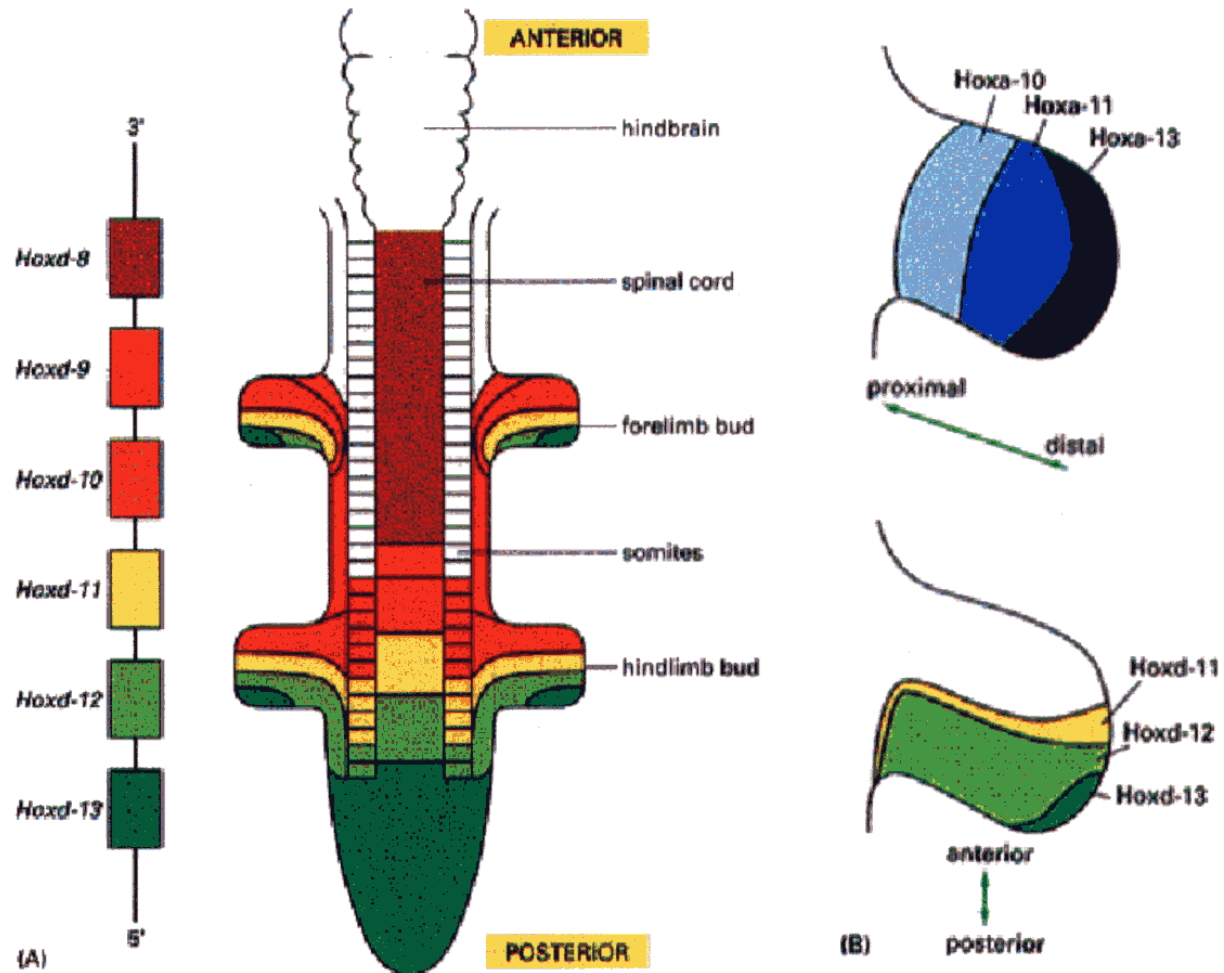
Deficit dietetici, malnutrizione

Fenilchetonuria

Patologie autoimmuni (inclusa incompatibilità Rh)

Agenti Teratogeni

Geni Hox nella formazione dell'arto



La regione della testa non esprime geni HOX

FIGURA 6.10
I geni EMX e OTX nella regionalizzazione del cervello embrionale

