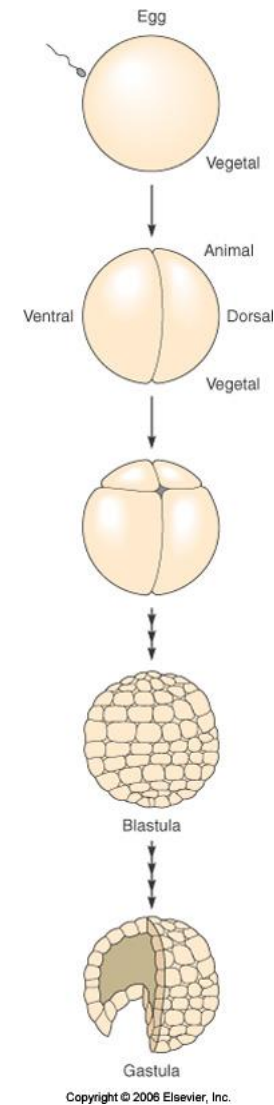
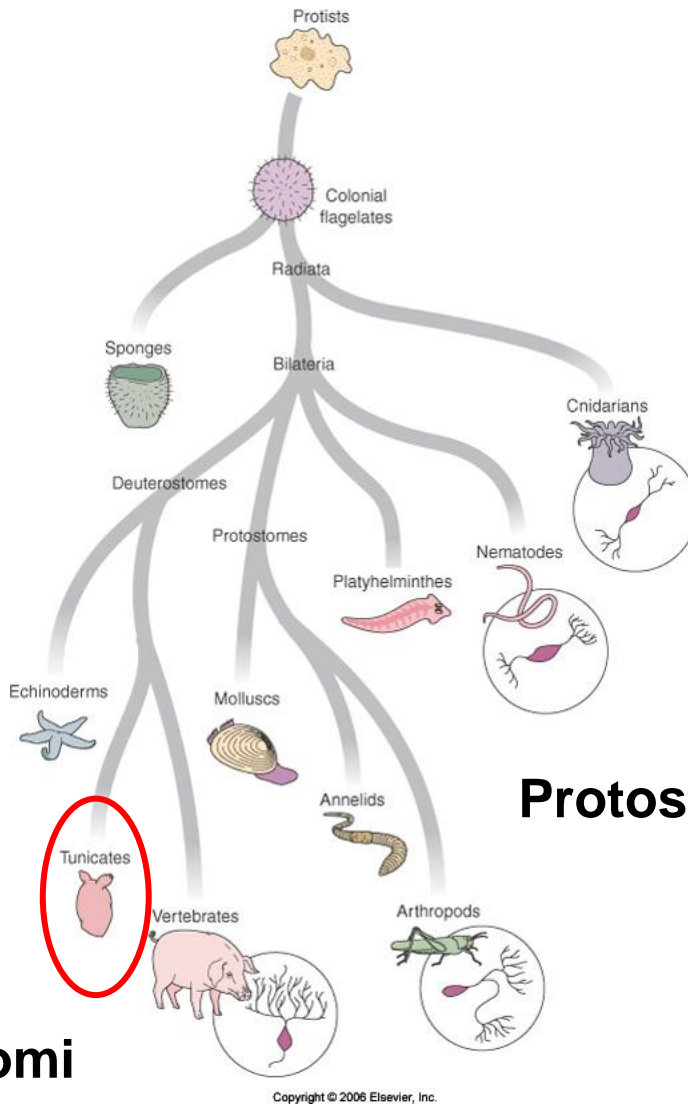


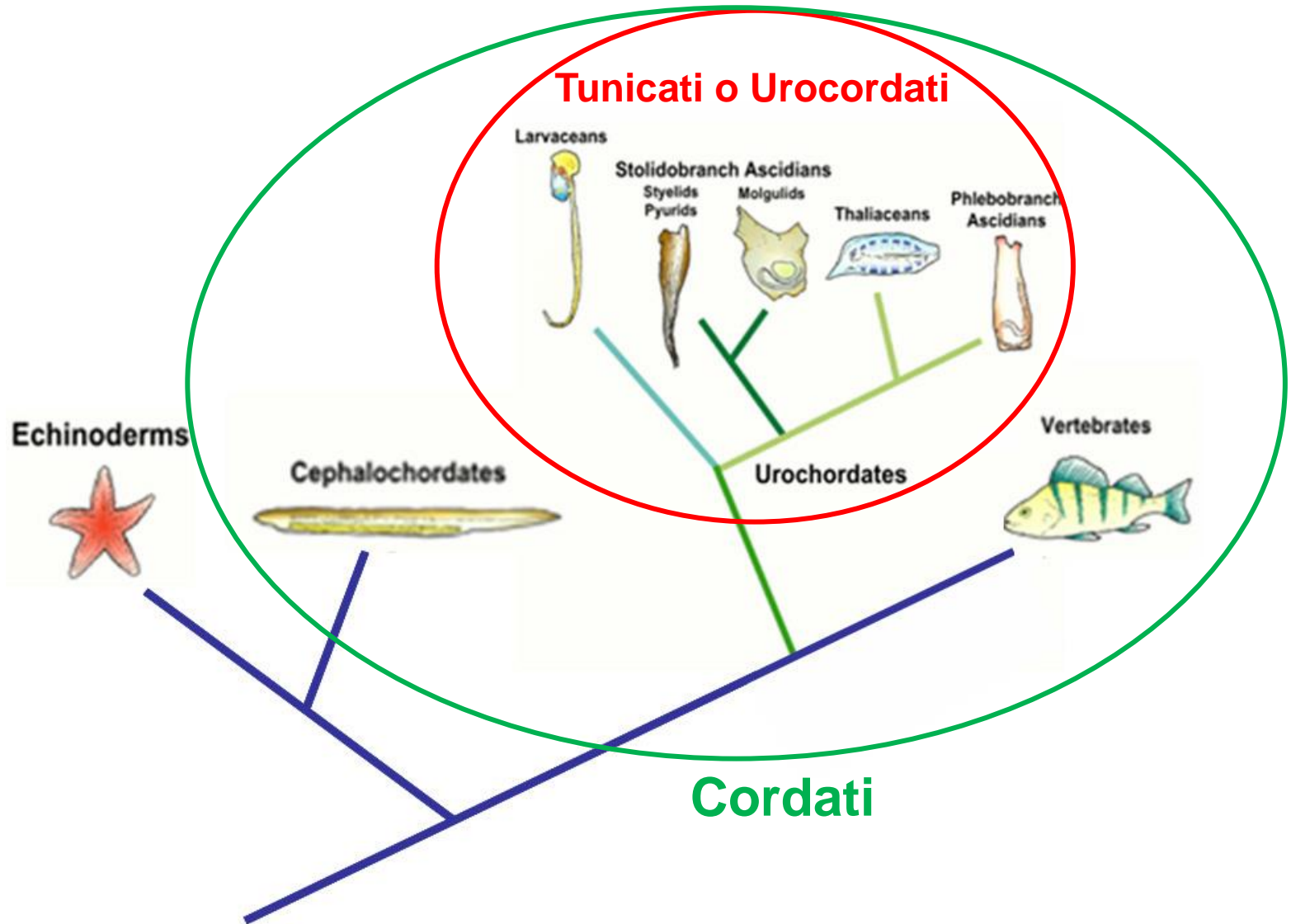
# SVILUPPO PRECOCE E FILOGENESI DEI METAZOI



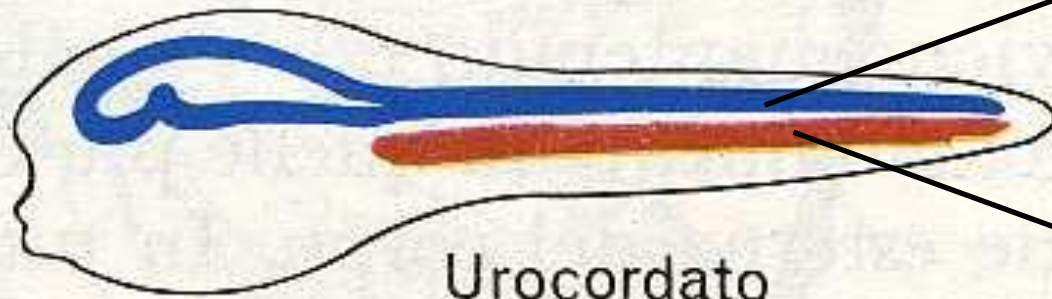
**Deuterostomi**

**Protostomi: nel canale alimentare si forma prima la bocca**  
**Deuterostomi: nel canale alimentare la bocca si forma per ultima**

# I TUNICATI RAPPRESENTANO IL SISTER GROUP DEI VERTEBRATI



**Tubo neurale**



Urocordato  
(larva di ascidia)

**Notocorda**



Cefalocordato (anfiosso)



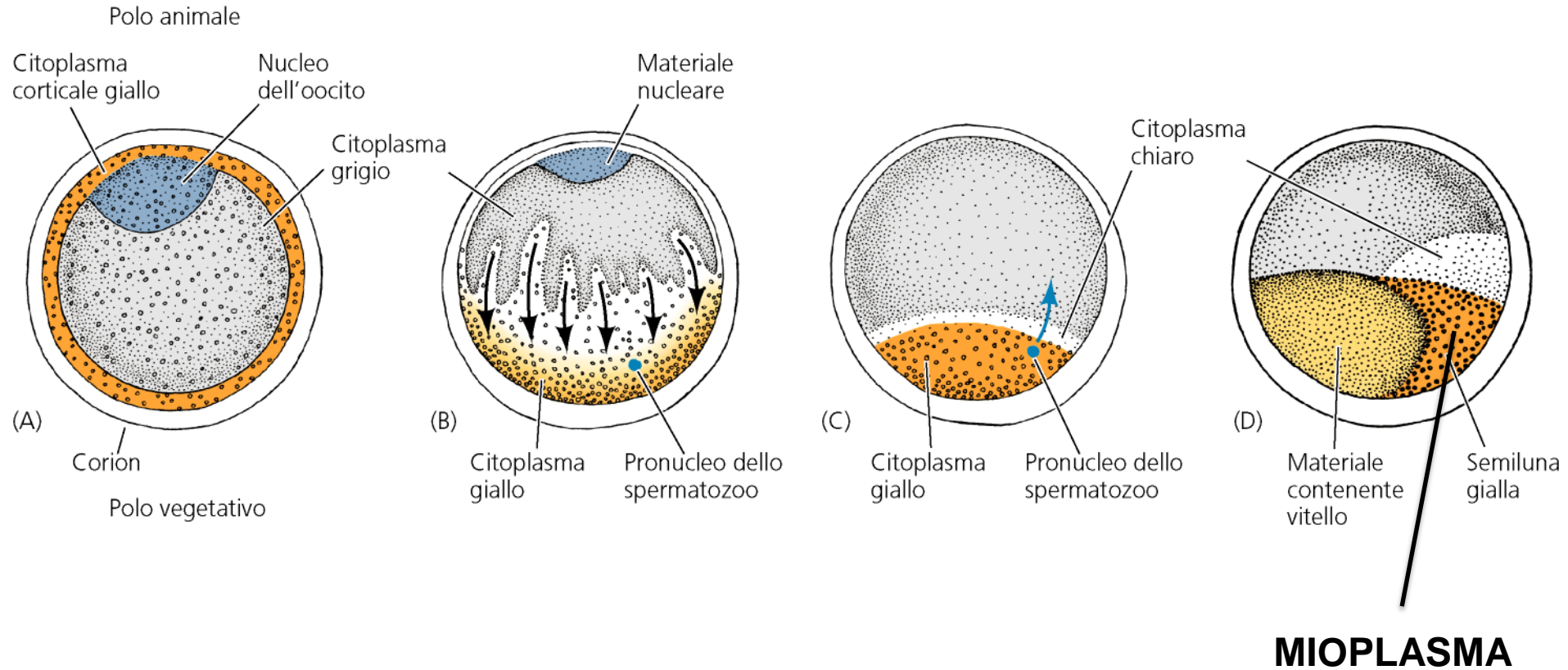
Vertebrato (pesce)

**ASCIDIE: sviluppo indiretto con stadio larvale e metamorfosi nella forma adulta**  
**LO STADIO LARVALE PRESENTA OMOLOGIE STRUTTURALI CON GLI STADI EMBRIONALI NEI VERTEBRATI**



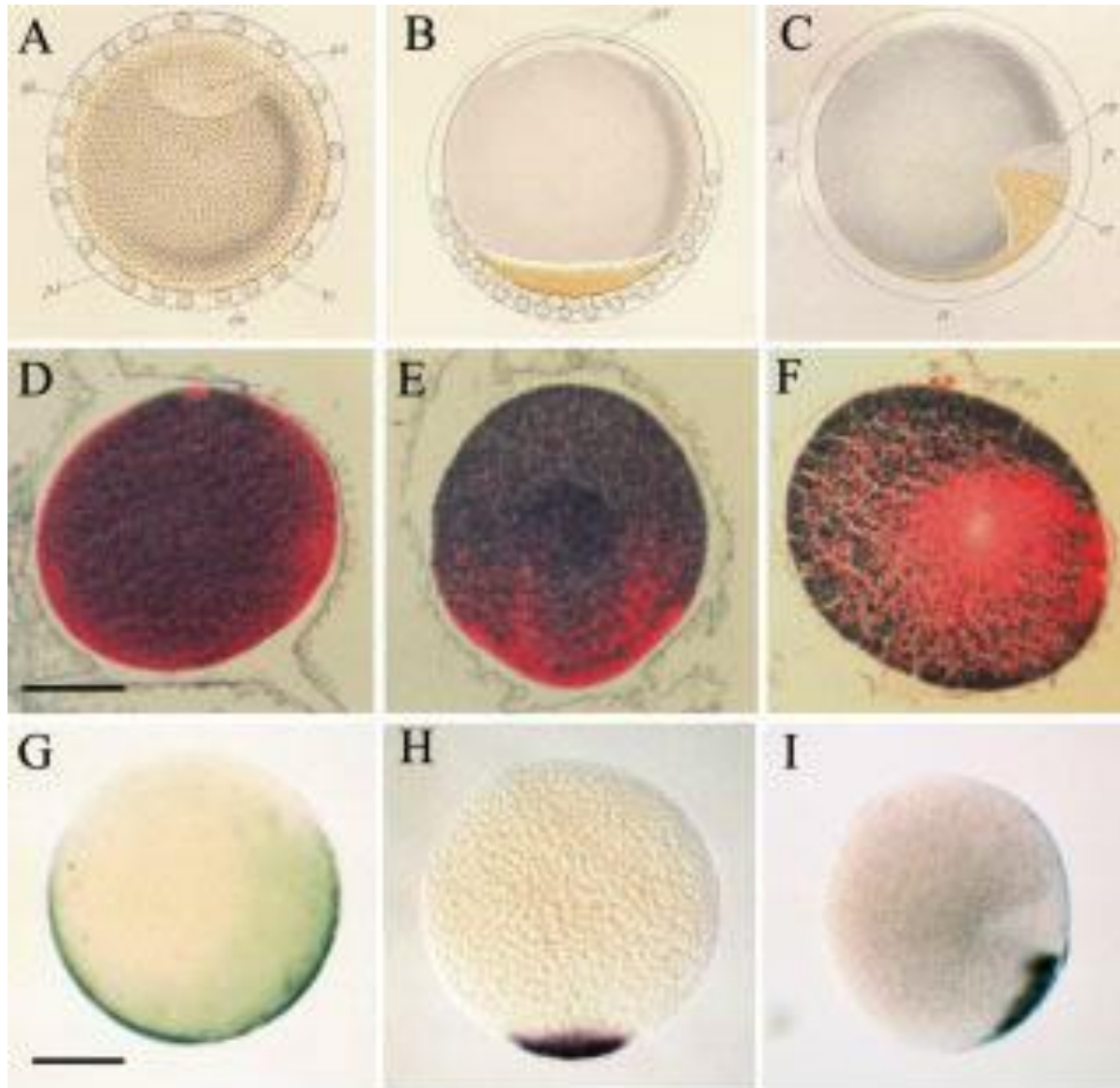


# SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI IN EMBRIONI DI ASCIDIE



**DOPO LA FECONDAZIONE SI VERIFICANO COMPLESSI RIARRANGIAMENTI DEI MATERIALI CITOPLOSMATICI**

# LA SEGREGAZIONE DEL MIOPLASMA SI SVOLGE IN TRE FASI



# LA SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI E' MEDIATA DAL CITOSCHELETRO

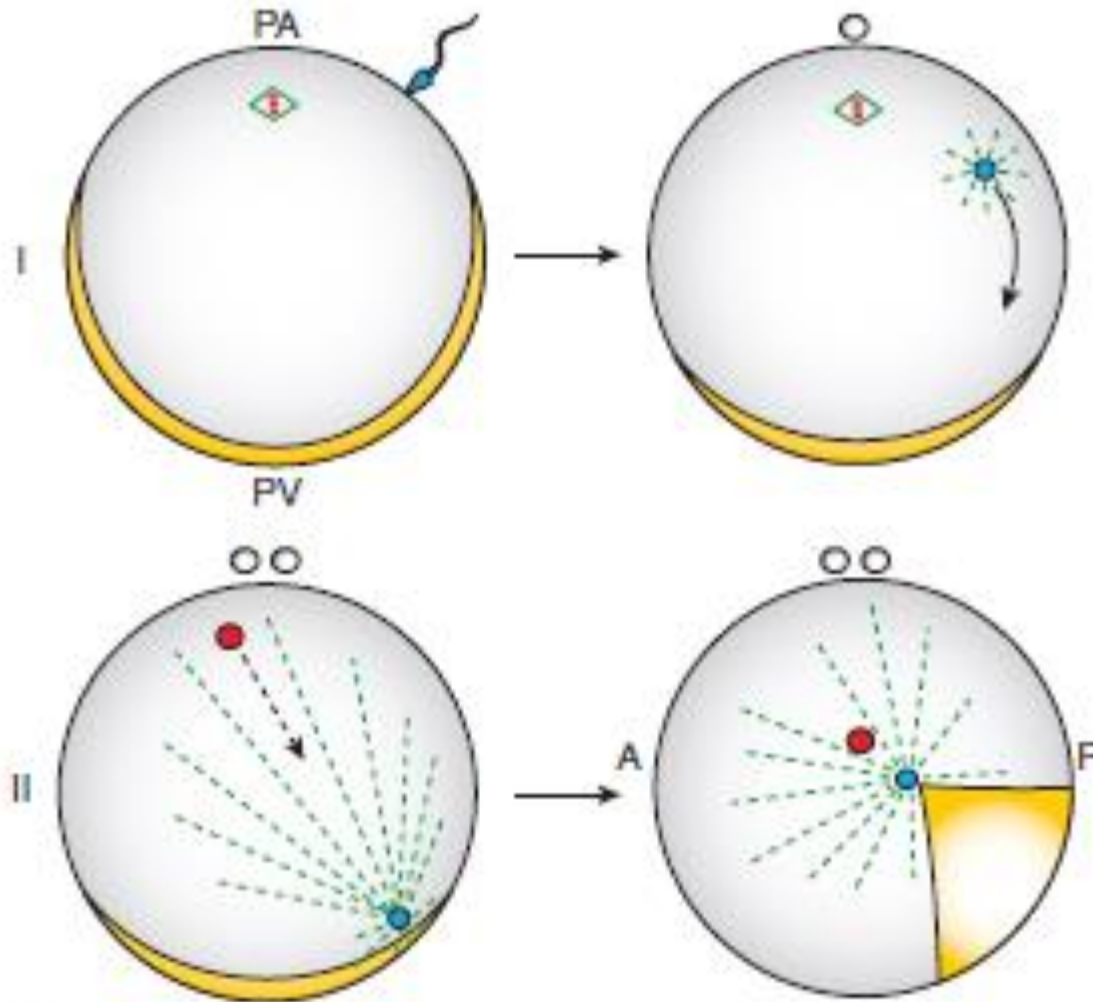
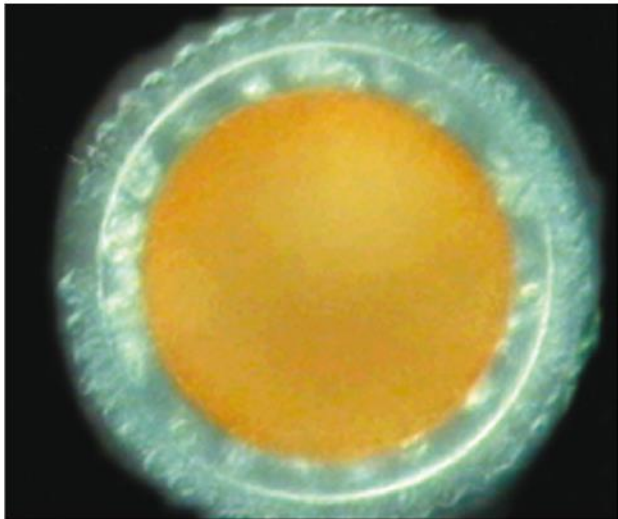
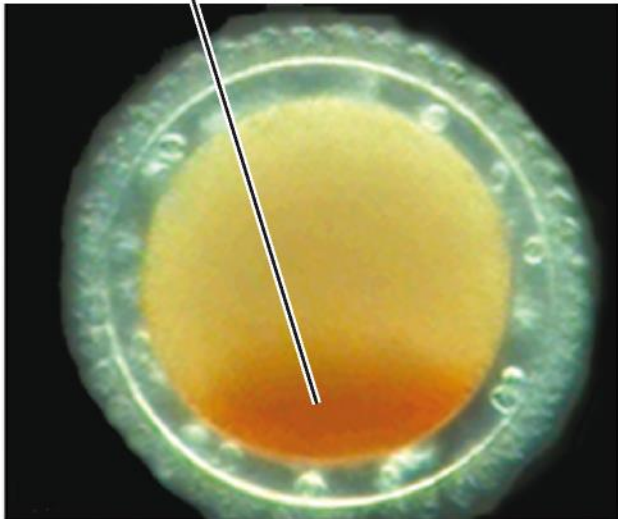


Figura 1

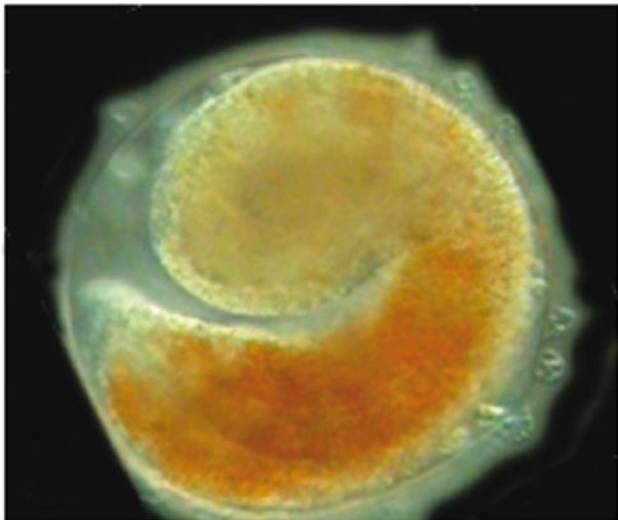
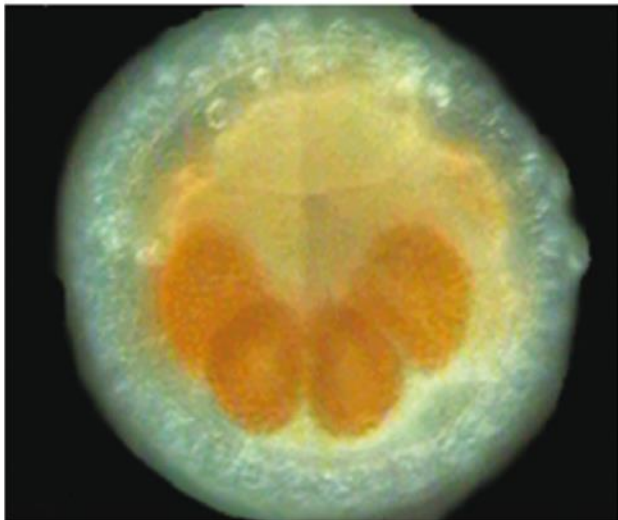
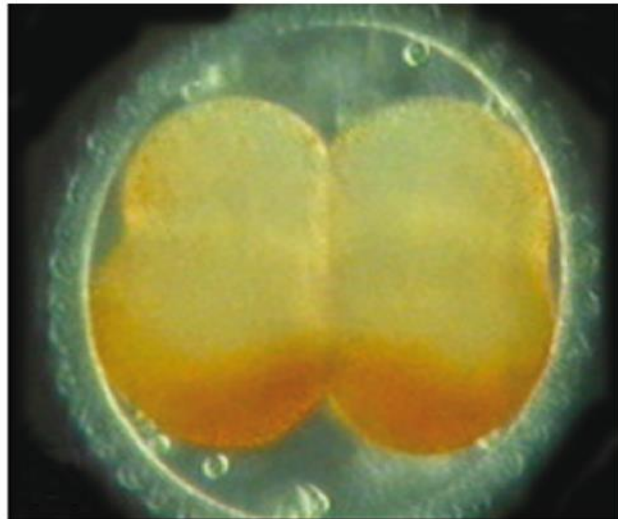
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

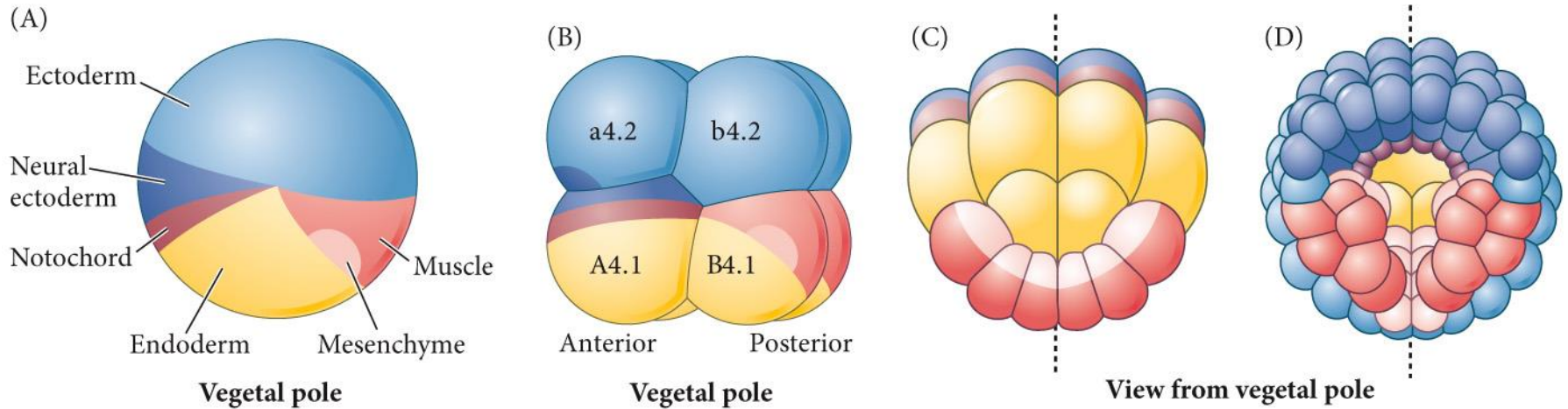
(E)

(F)

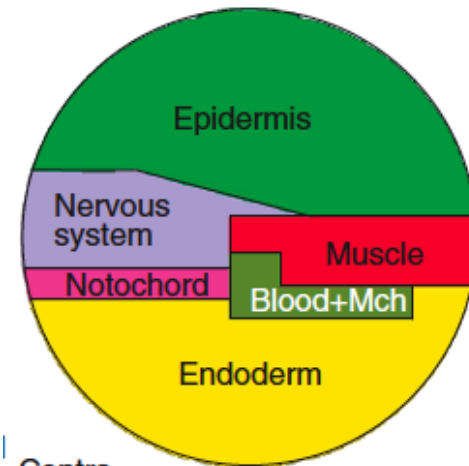


# MAPPA DEI TERRITORI PRESUNTIVI NELLO ZIGOTE DI ASCIDIA:

- 1) le regioni presuntive dell'ectoderma, mesoderma ed endoderma sono disposte lungo l'asse animale vegetativo;
- 2) le regioni presuntive del cordomesoderma e del neuroectoderma si trovano associate sullo stesso lato dell'embrione



Ascidian fate map



Allo stadio di 8 cellule diversi destini differenziativi sono segregati in blastomeri diversi. La segregazione dei destini viene ulteriormente rifinita nel corso delle divisioni cellulari.

# SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA BILATERALE

LA SEGMENTAZIONE PRODUCE BLASTOMERI DI GRANDEZZA DIVERSA MEDIANTE DIVISIONI ASIMMETRICHE (BLASTOMERI PIU' PICCOLI AL POLO POSTERIORE).

LE DIVISIONI ASIMMETRICHE PROVOCANO LA SEGREGAZIONE DI DIVERSE REGIONI CITOPLASMATICHE IN CELLULE DIVERSE.

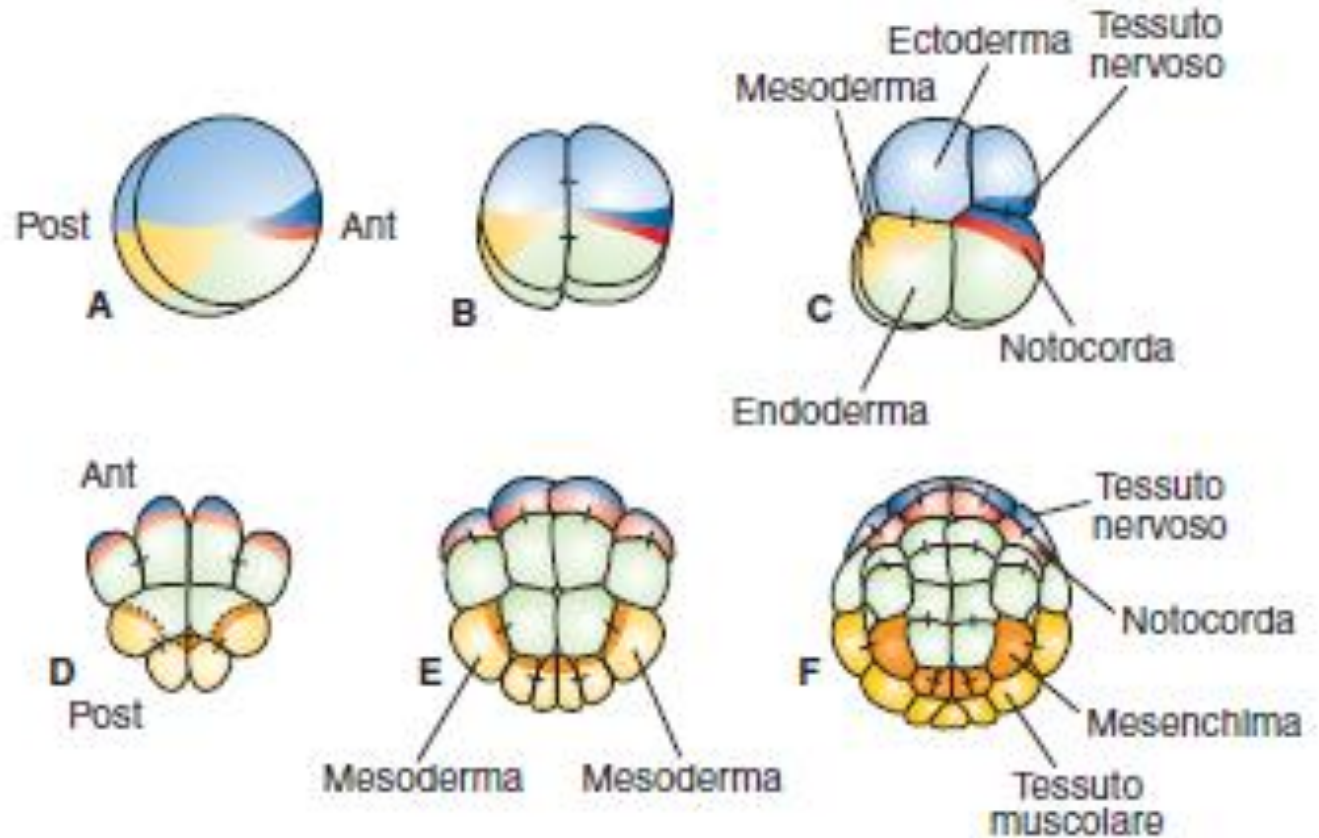


Figura 3

# IL CENTROSOME-ATTRACTING BODY PROMUOVE DIVISIONI INEGUALI

**A. 10 min**



**B. 30 min**



**C. 40 min**



**D. 65 min**



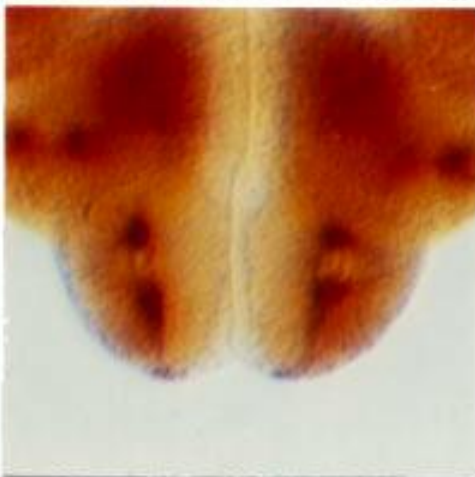
**E. 75 min**

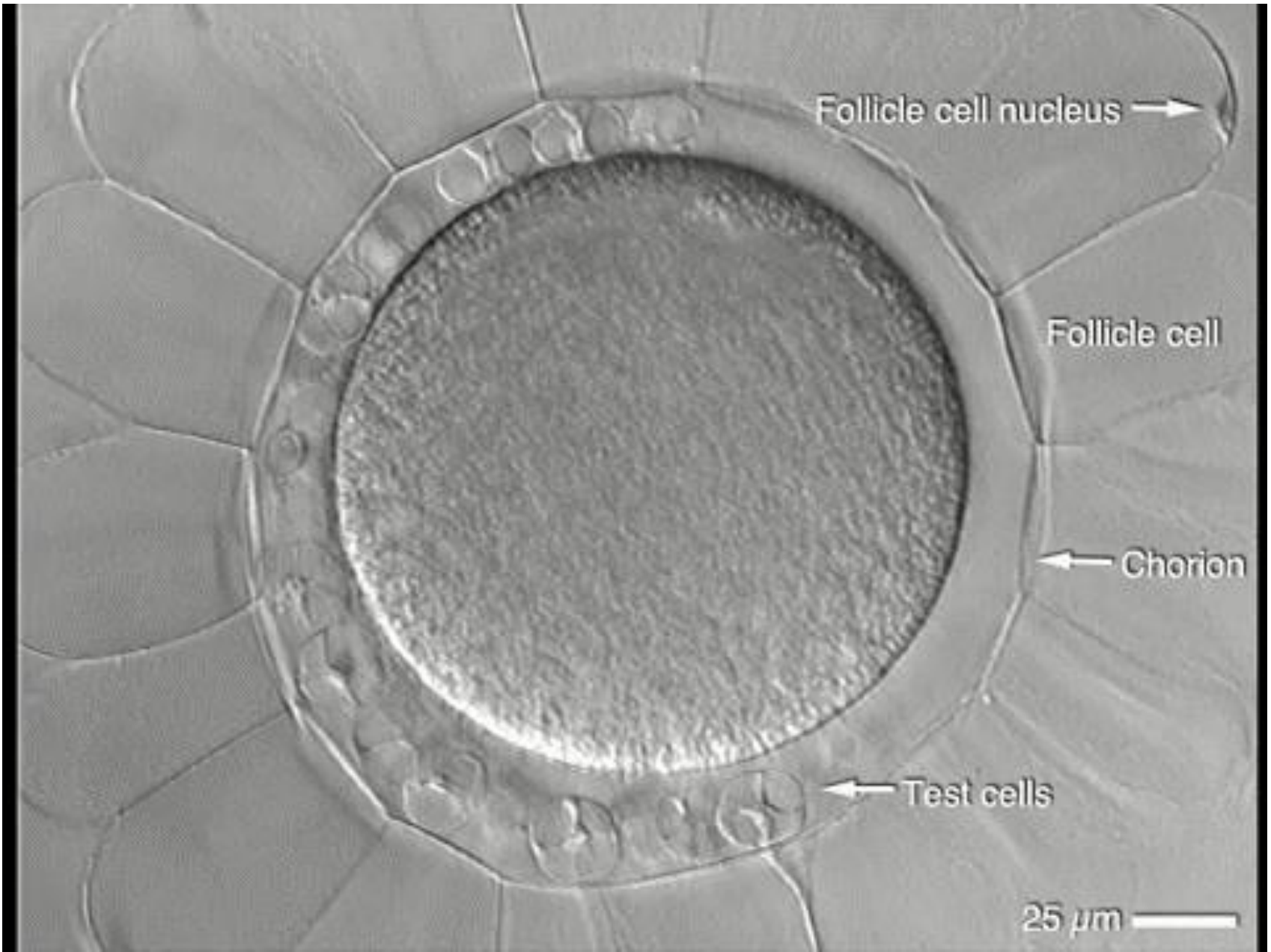


**F. Extracted**



**G. Immunostained**



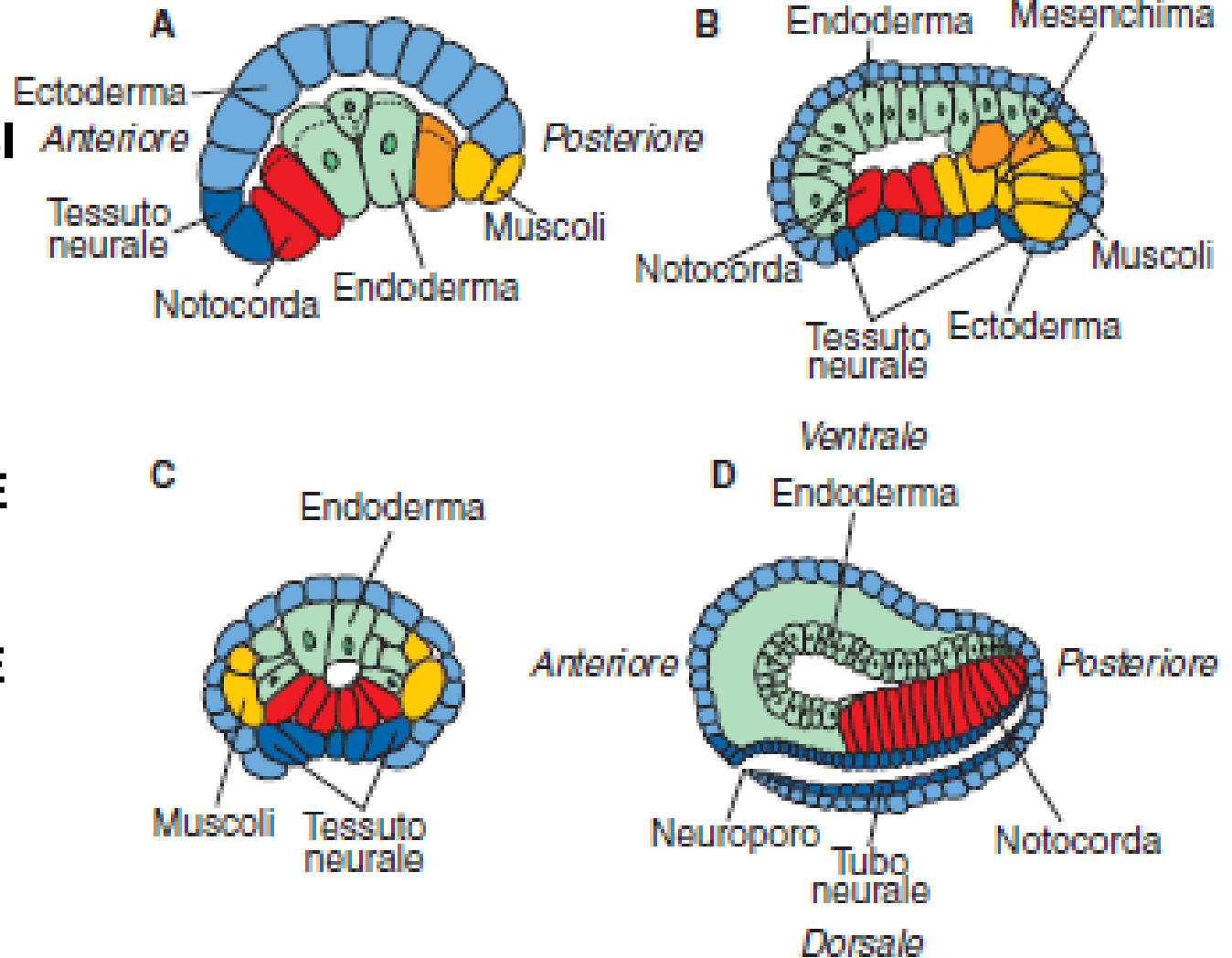




# GASTRULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE

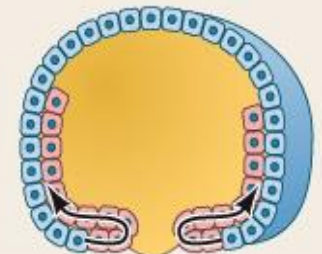
LE CELLULE  
ENDODERMICHE SI  
INTERNALIZZANO  
PER  
INVAGINAZIONE,  
QUELLE  
MESODERMICHE  
PER INVOLUZIONE

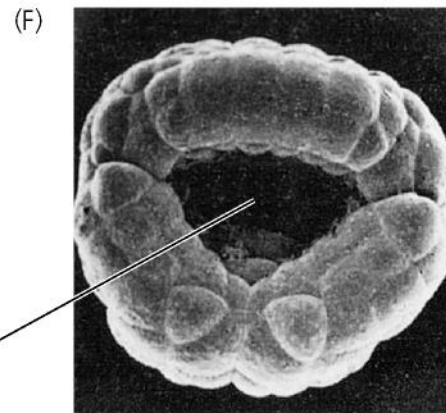
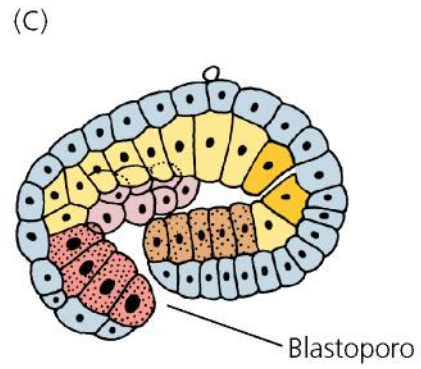
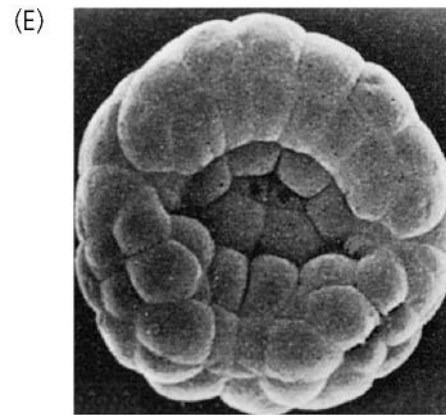
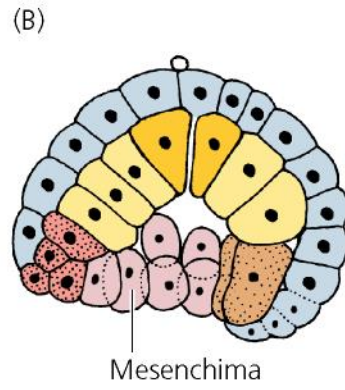
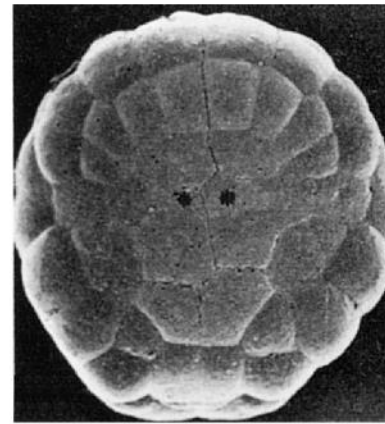
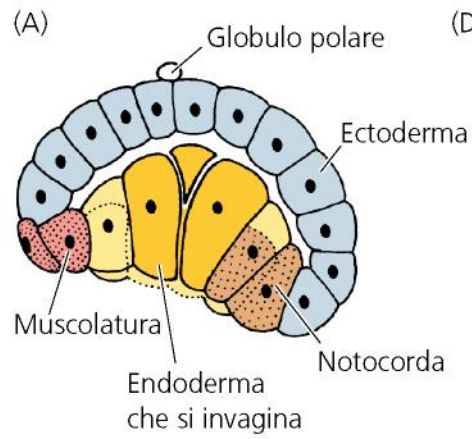
NEURULAZIONE  
NELLE ASCIDIE

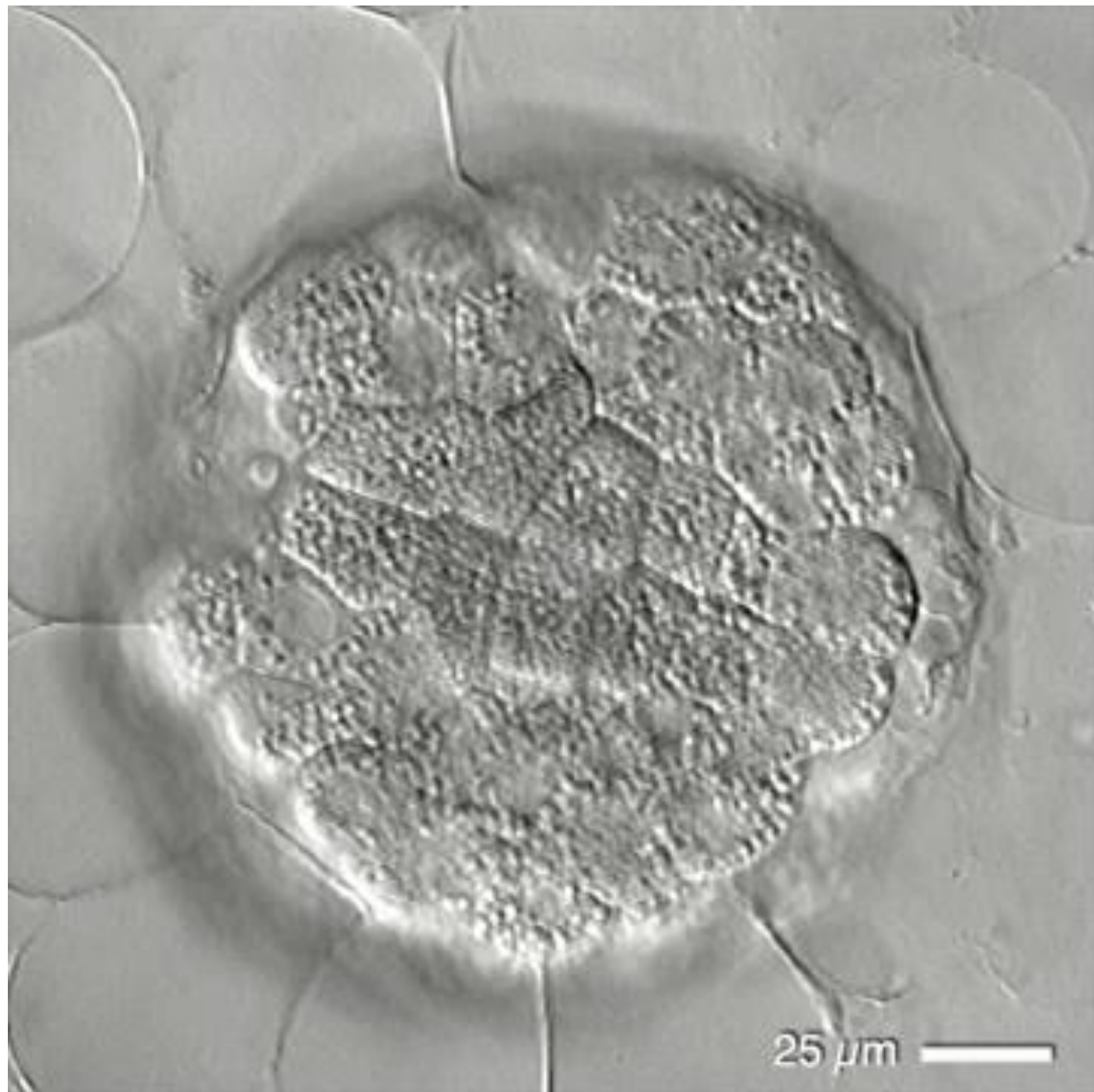


Involution

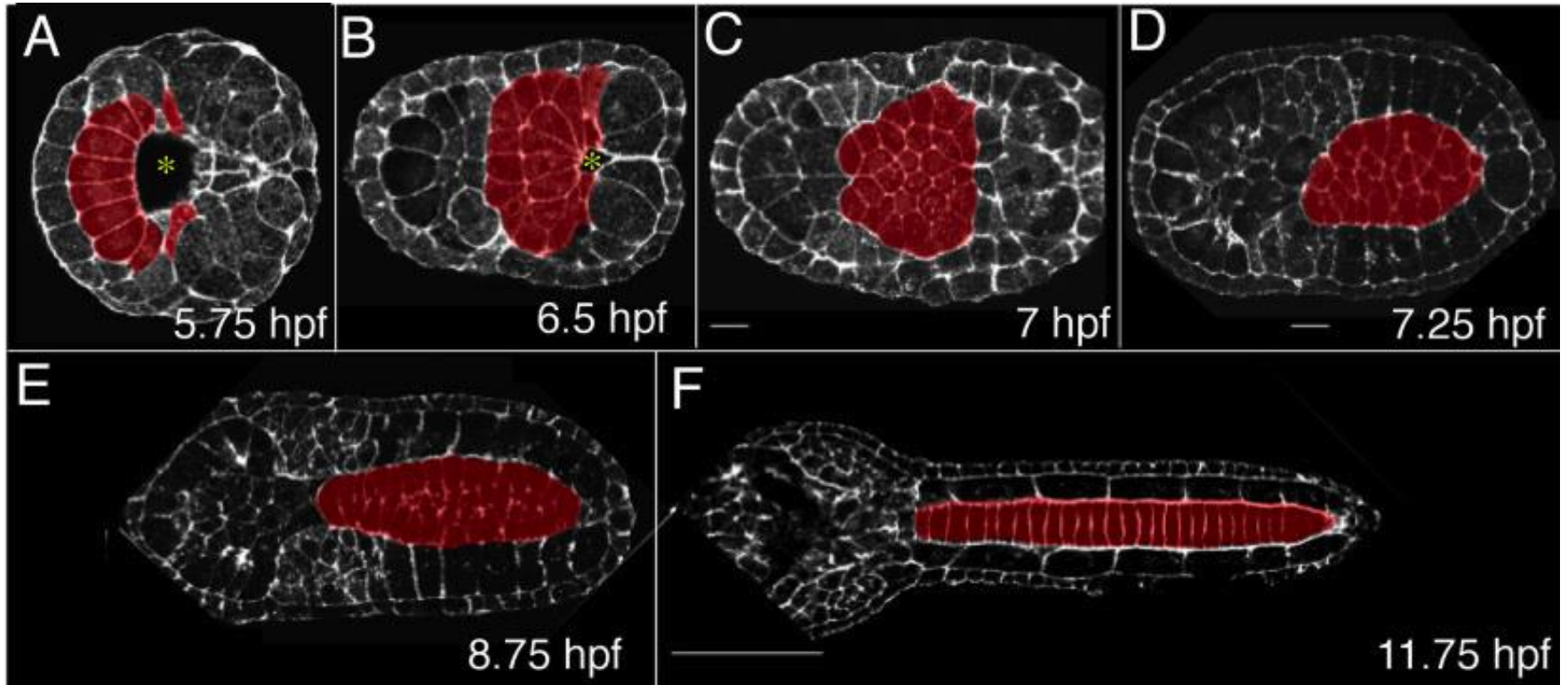
Inward movement of an expanding outer layer so that it spreads over the internal surface of the remaining external cells.





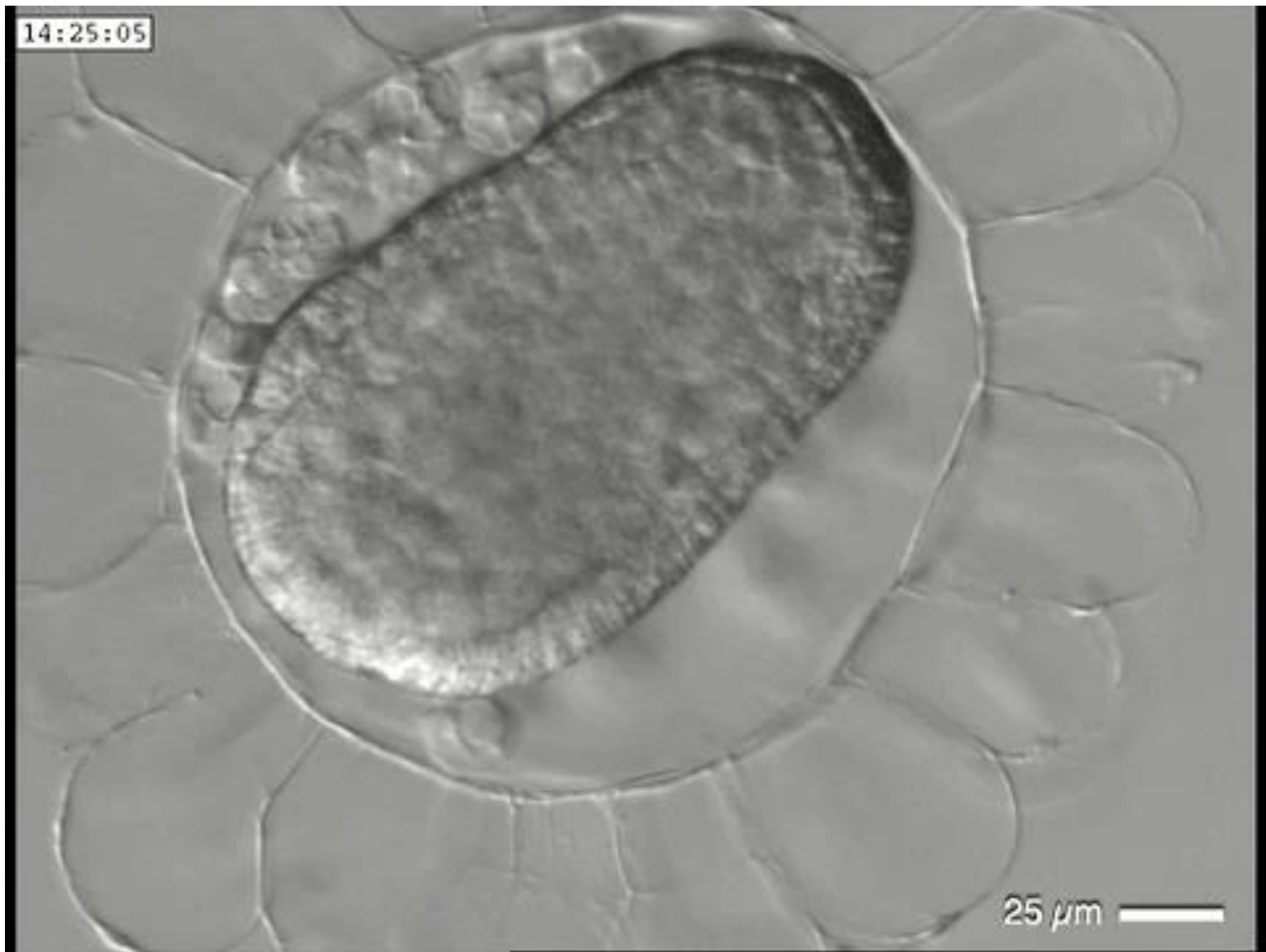



# ESTENSIONE ANTERO-POSTERIORE DELLA NOTOCORDA PER MOVIMENTI DI ESTENSIONE CONVERGENTE



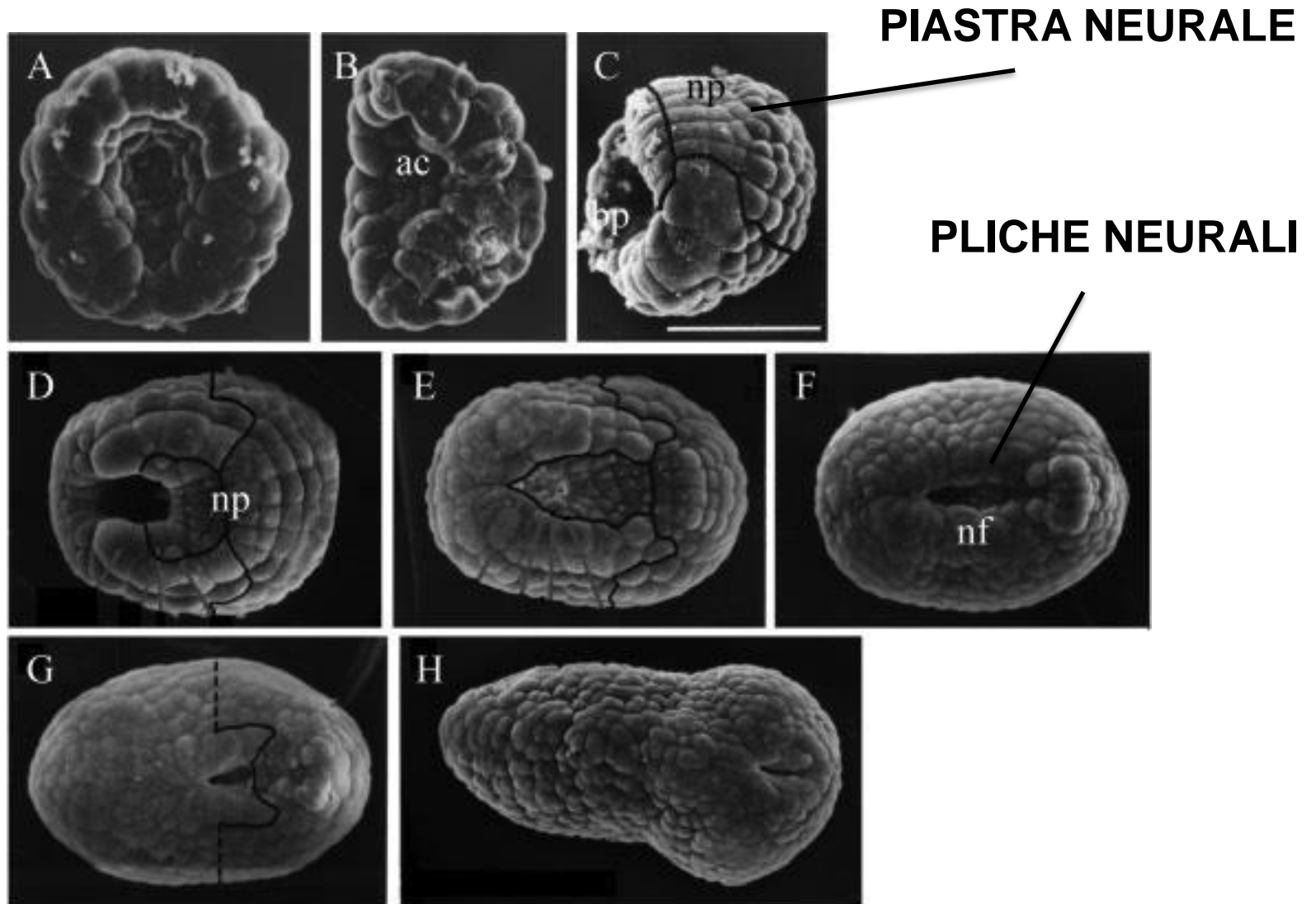


14:25:05



25  $\mu\text{m}$  

# NEURULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE



# L'ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLO STADIO LARVALE DELLE ASCIDIE PRESENTA OMOLOGIE STRUTTURALI CON GLI STADI EMBRIONALI NEI VERTEBRATI

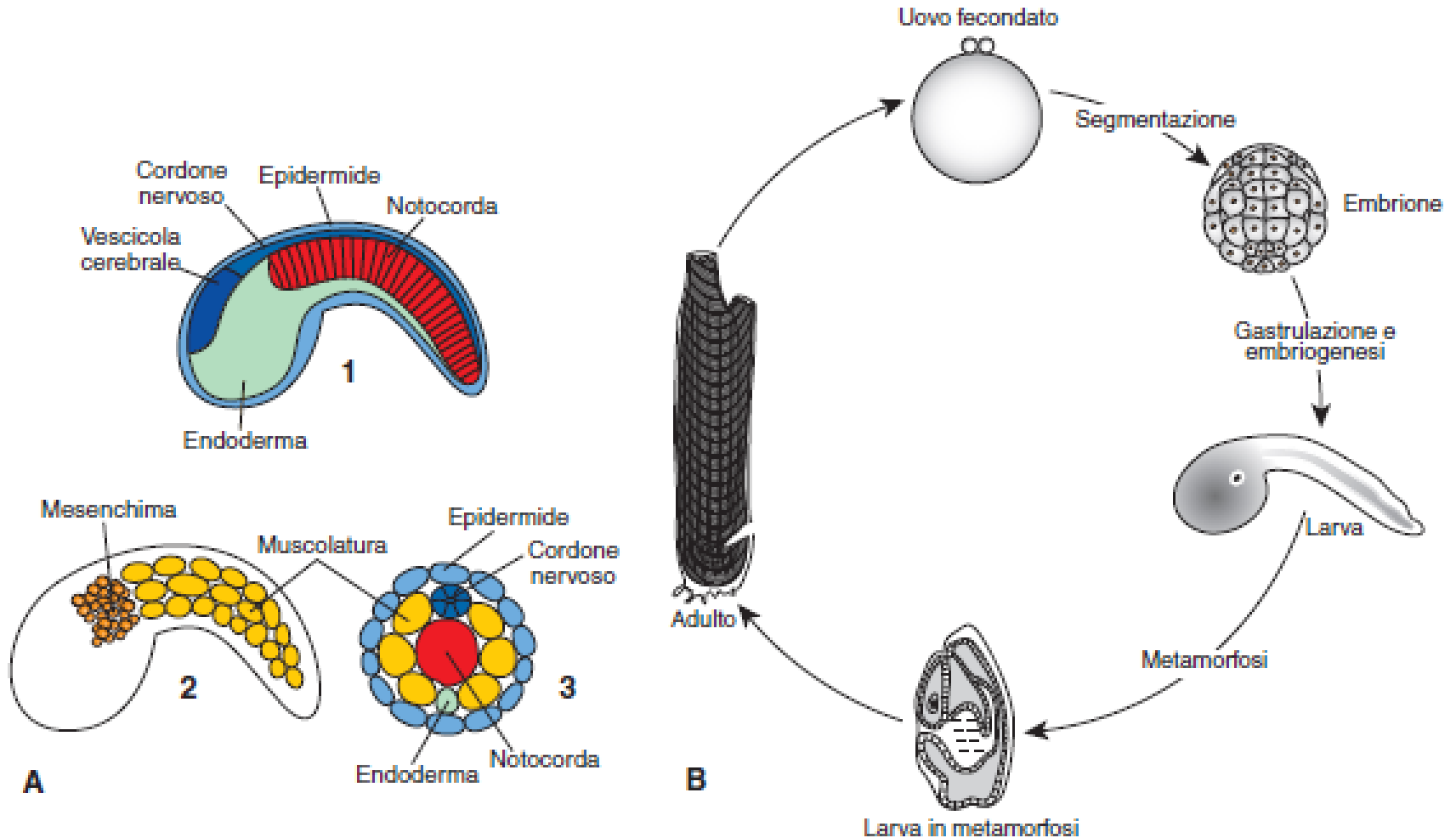
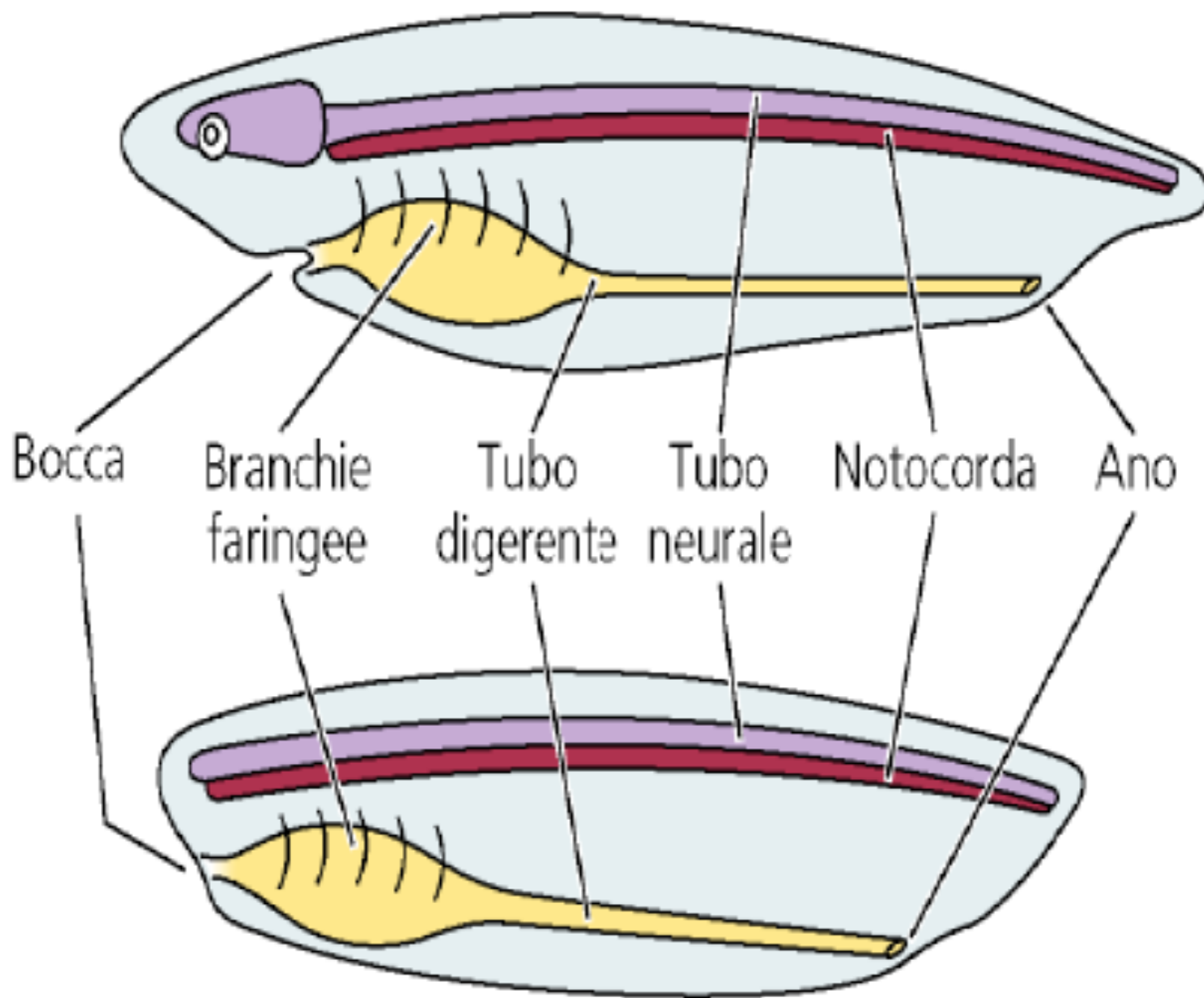


Figura 5

# Vertebrato



# Anfiosso