

# Ectoderma e suoi derivati

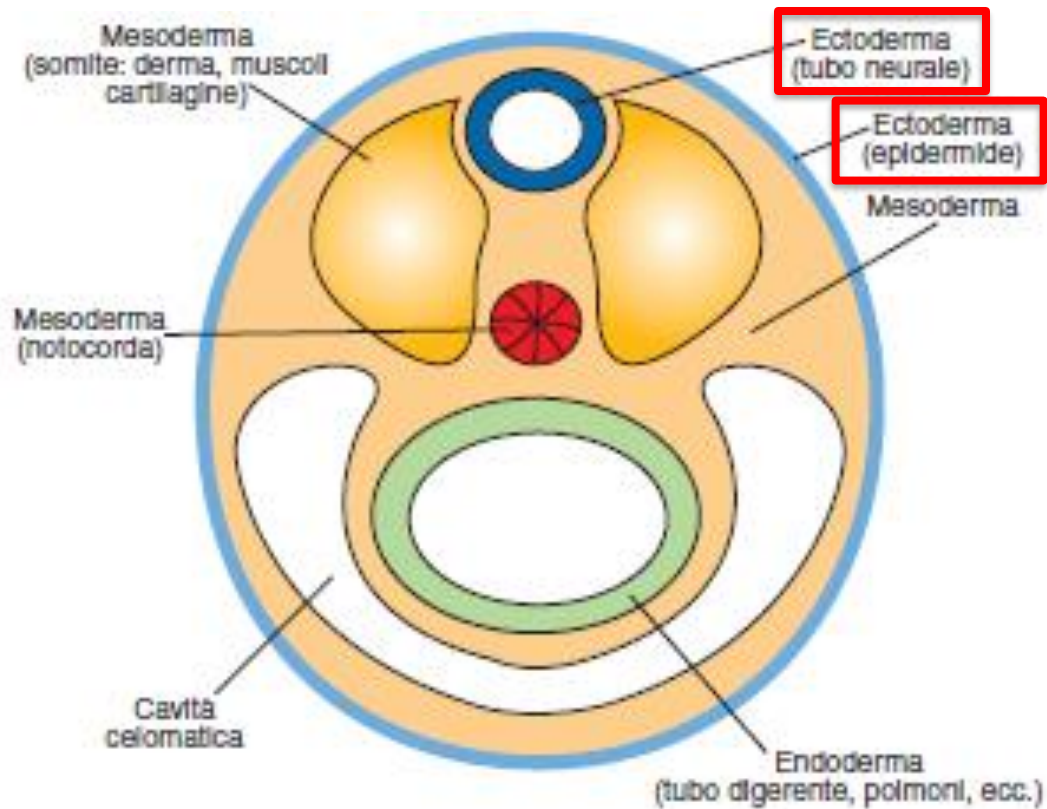
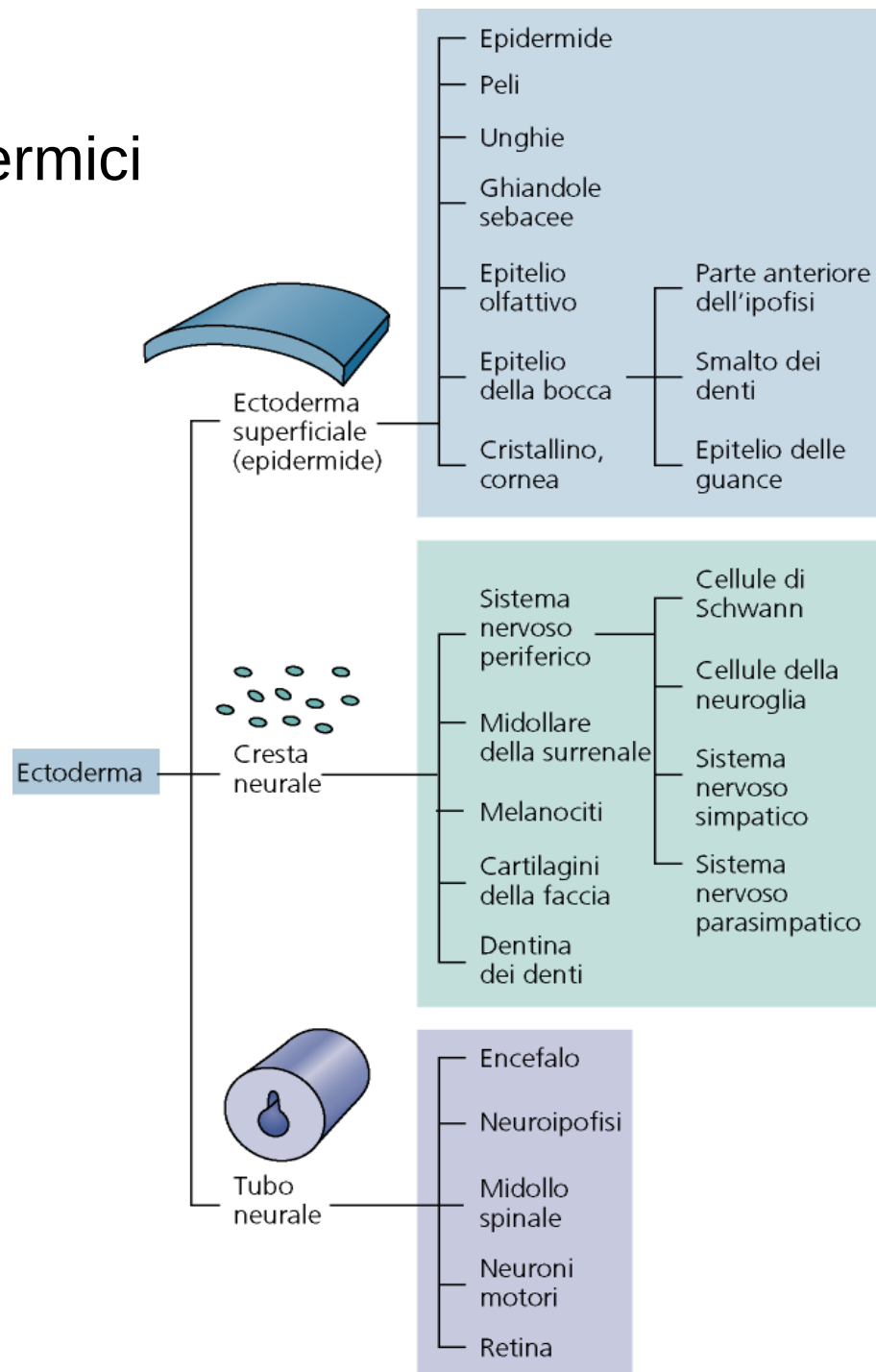
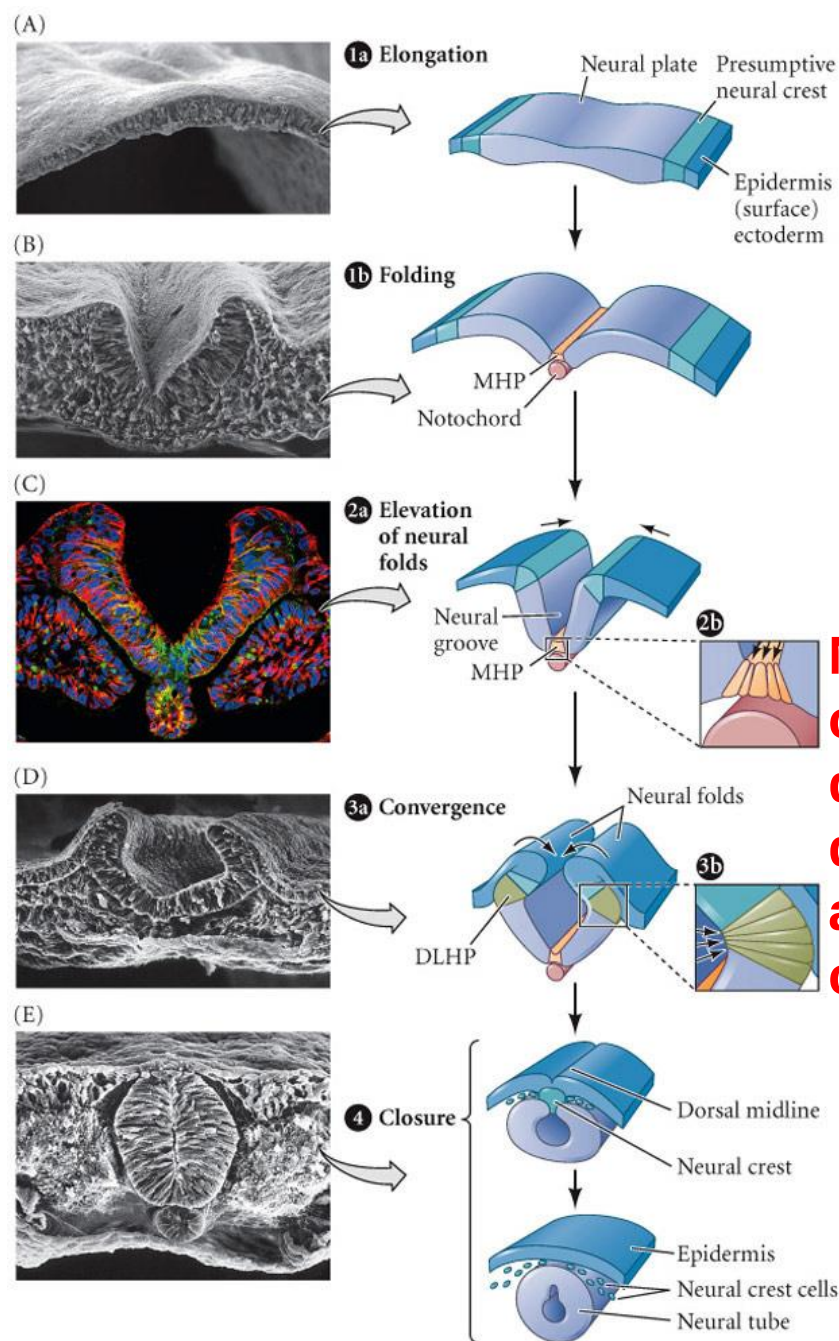


Figura 10

# Derivati ectodermici





# NEURULAZIONE PRIMARIA

Le cellule della piastra neurale si invaginano e si staccano dall'ectoderma superficiale formando un tubo cavo.

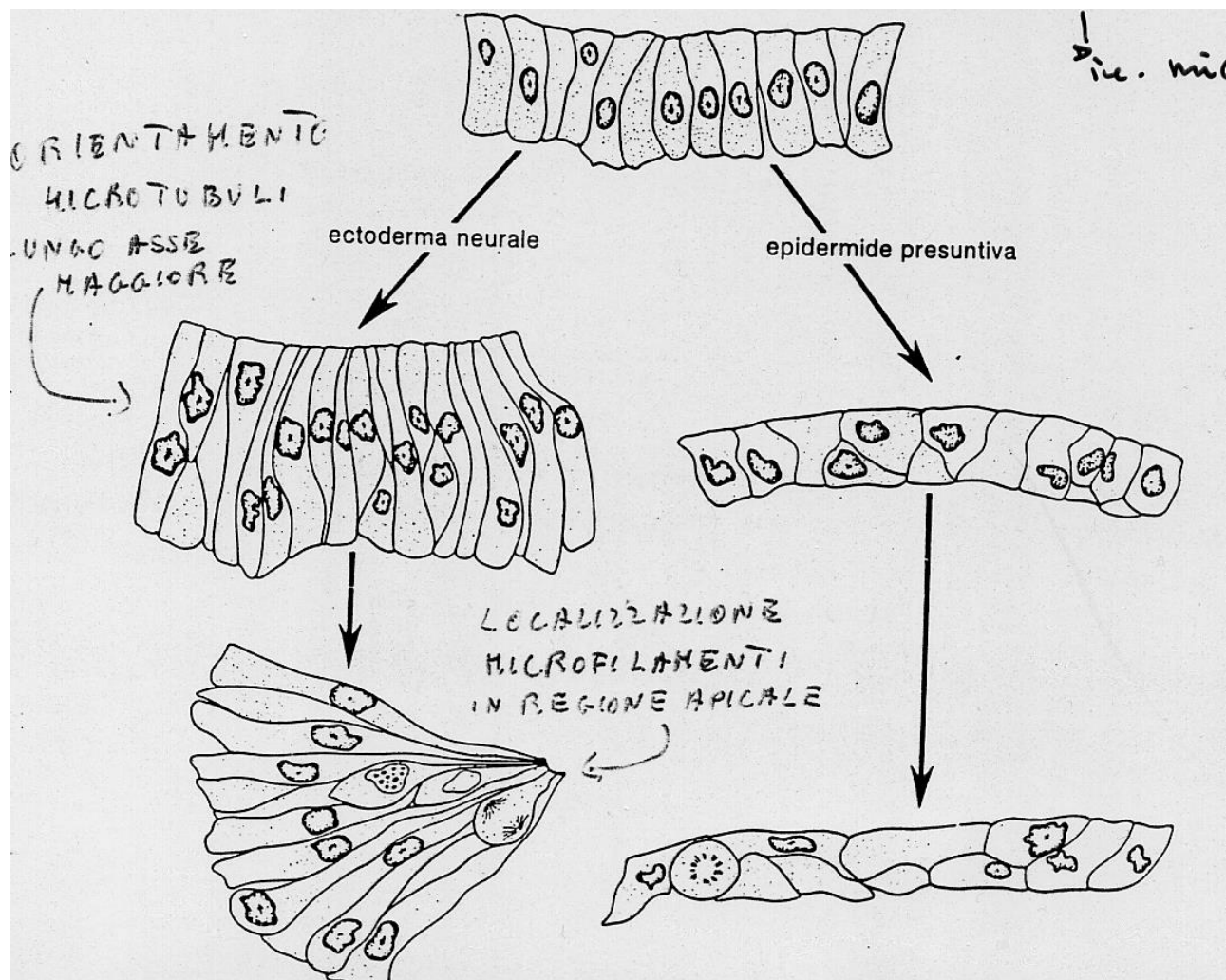
Avviene in quattro fasi: formazione della **doccia neurale** (1), sollevamento delle **pliche neurali** (2), **convergenza** delle pliche (3), **fusione** delle pliche e **distacco** del tubo neurale (4).

**Notare i cambiamenti di forma delle cellule al livello dei cardini!**

Il ripiegamento della piastra neurale avviene mediante formazione di **cardini** in cui il neuroectoderma contatta i tessuti circostanti che inducono cambiamenti morfologici cellulari e tissutali.

- **Cardine mediale**: contatto neuroectoderma-notocorda
- **Cardini dorso-laterali**: contatti neuroectoderma-epidermide

I cardini agiscono come perni che dirigono i movimenti di rotazione del tessuto



Polimerizzazione dei microtubuli

Costrizione di un anello apicale di microfilamenti actina

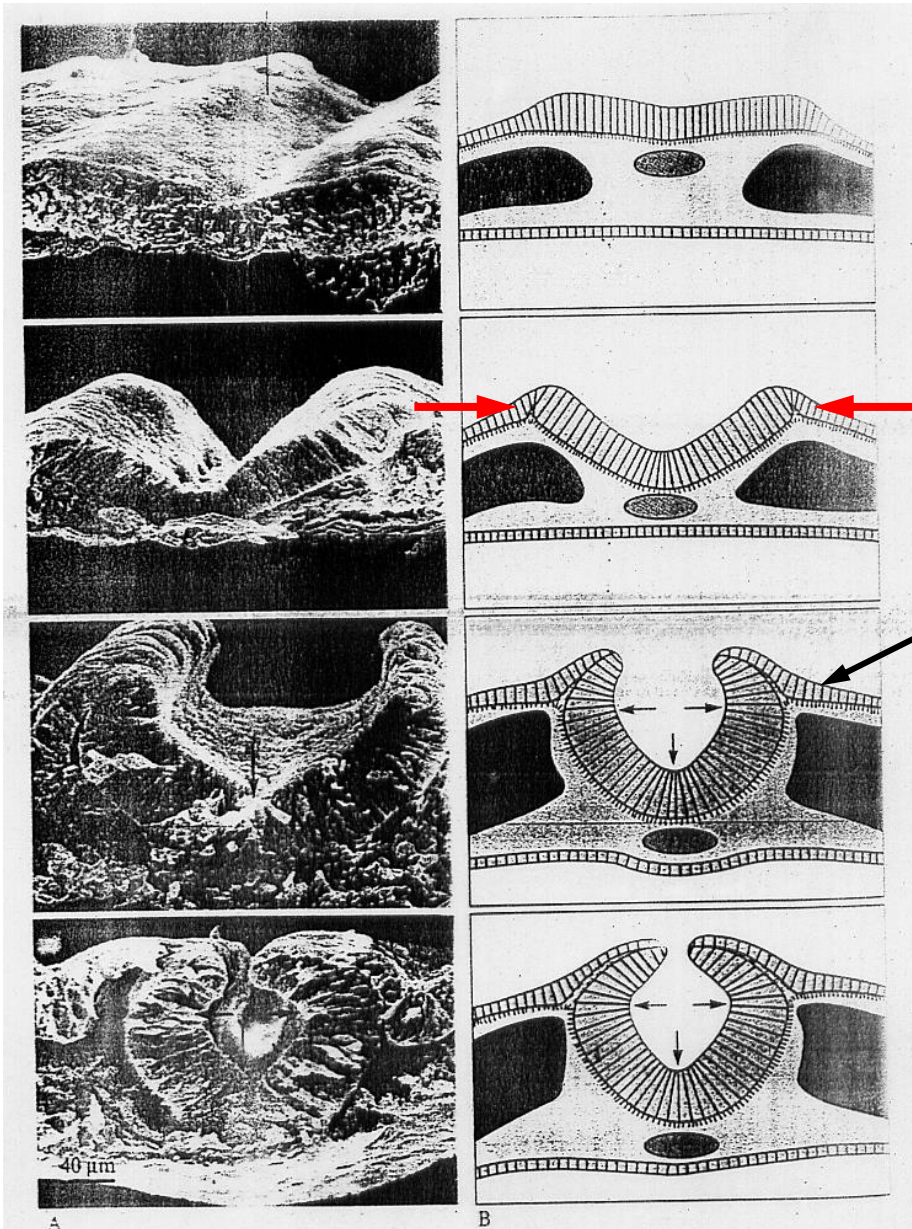
**Forze intrinseche:** modificazioni del citoscheletro →

Le cellule dei cardini si allungano e assumono una **forma a cuneo**, inducendo una curvatura nel tessuto in modo simile al movimento di invaginazione nella gastrulazione

### **Forze estrinseche:**

Spinta dell'ectoderma non neurale  
porta all'avvicinamento delle pliche  
verso la linea mediana

Ectoderma non neurale (epidermide)



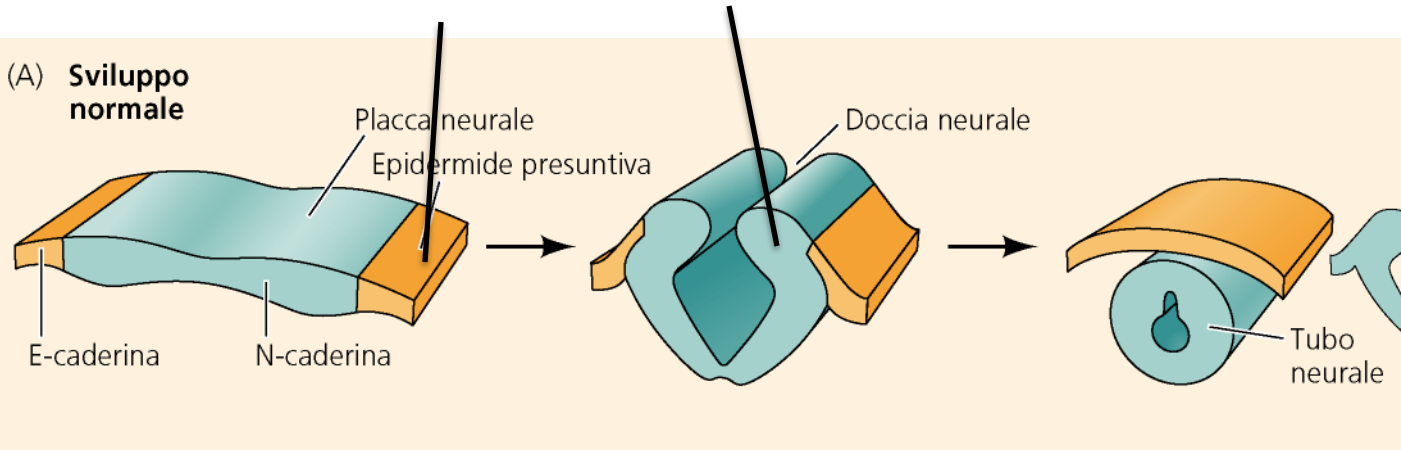
Il **distacco** del tubo neurale dall'ectoderma superficiale è mediato da modificazioni nell'espressione di molecole di adesione.

Le cellule del tubo neurale sostituiscono **caderina E** con **caderina N**, quelle dell'epidermide continuano a presentare caderina E.

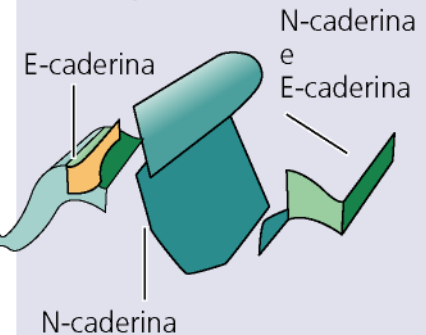
**E-Caderina**

**N-Caderina**

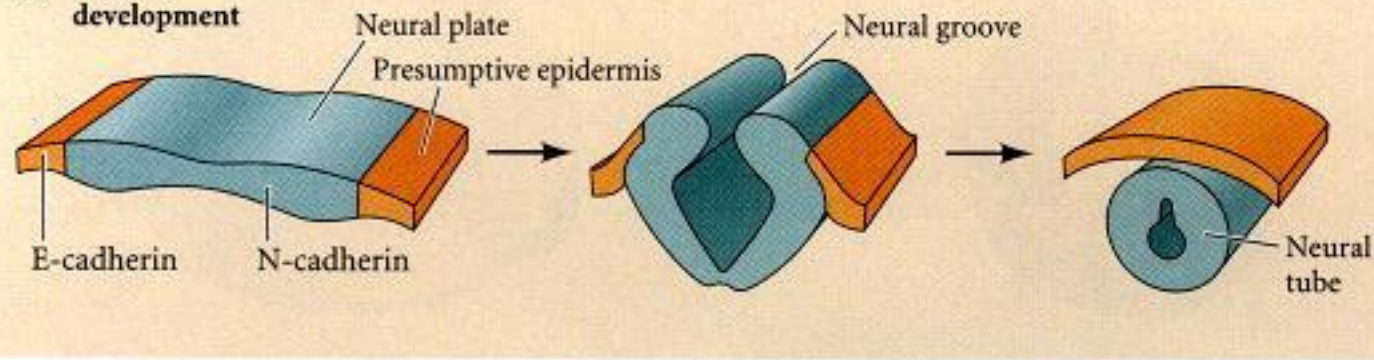
(A) Sviluppo normale



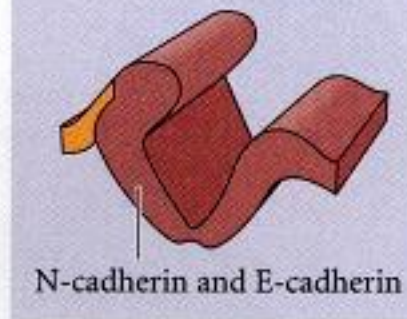
(B) Esperimento

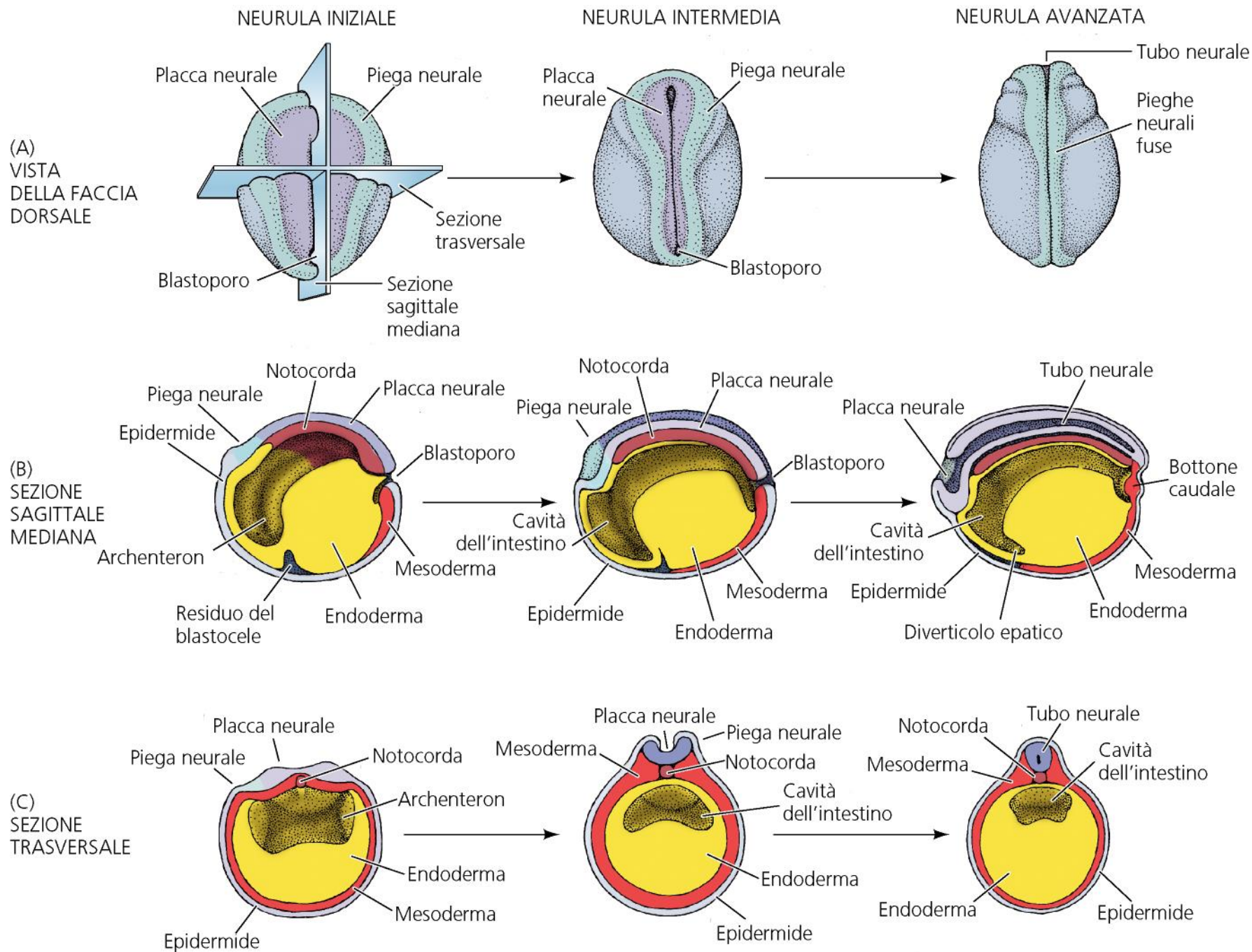


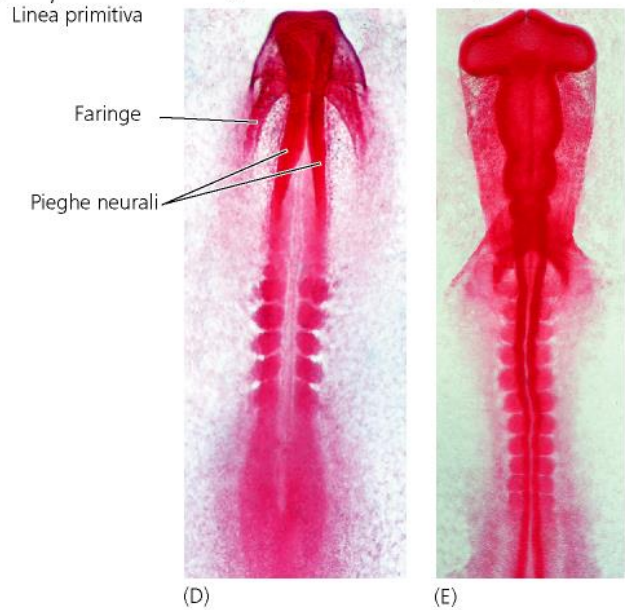
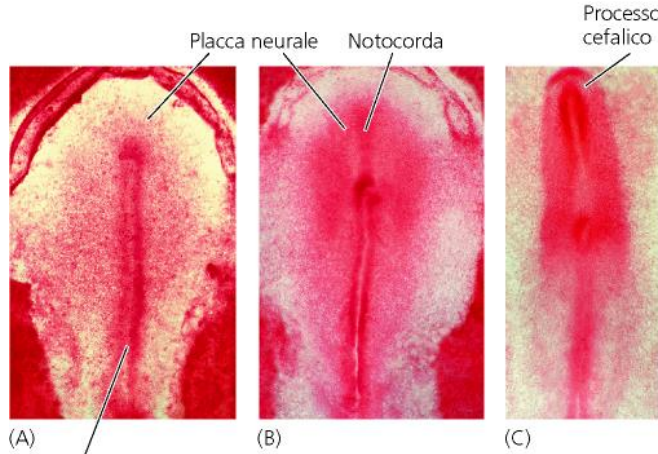
(A) Normal development



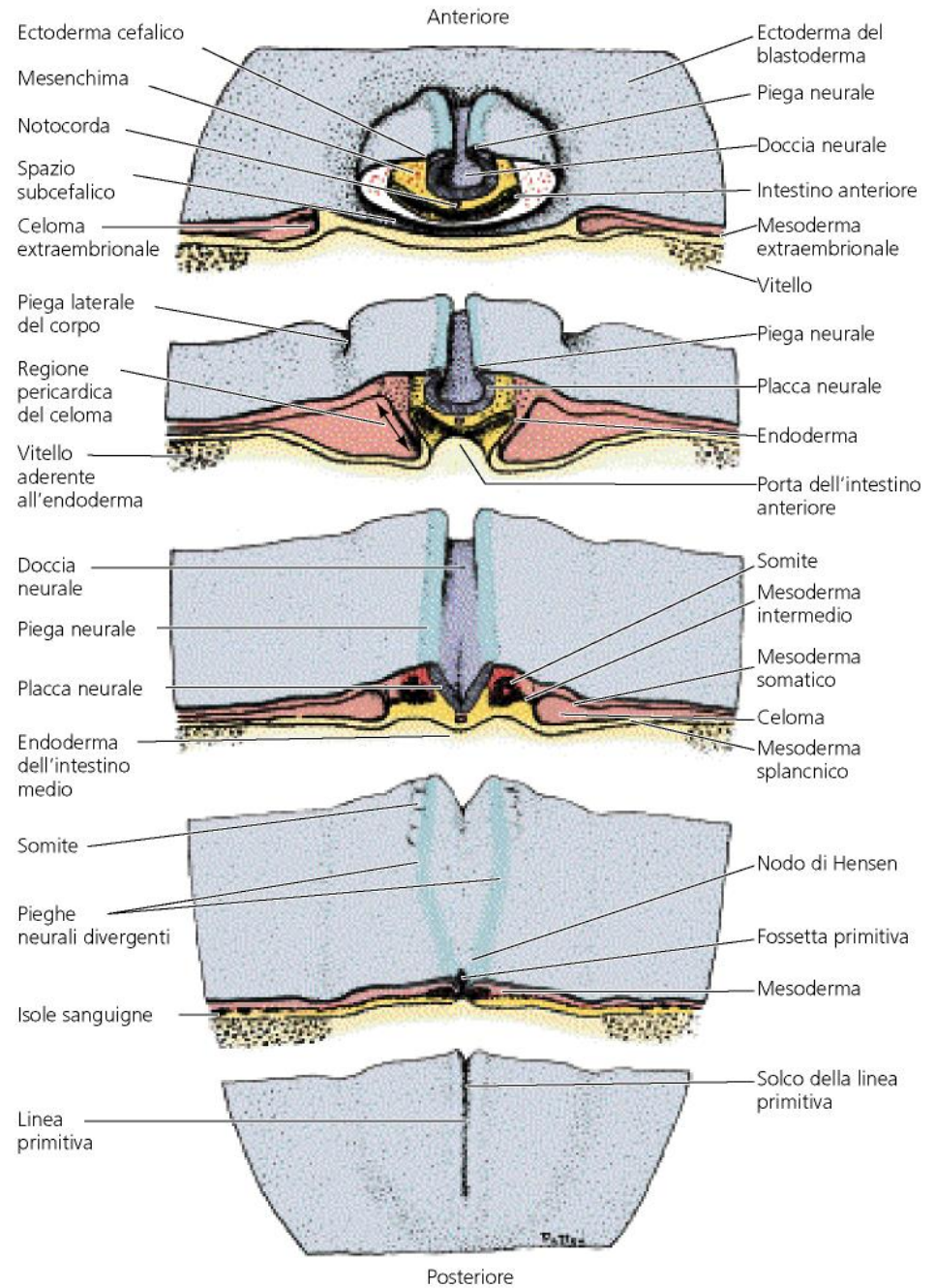
(B) Experimental

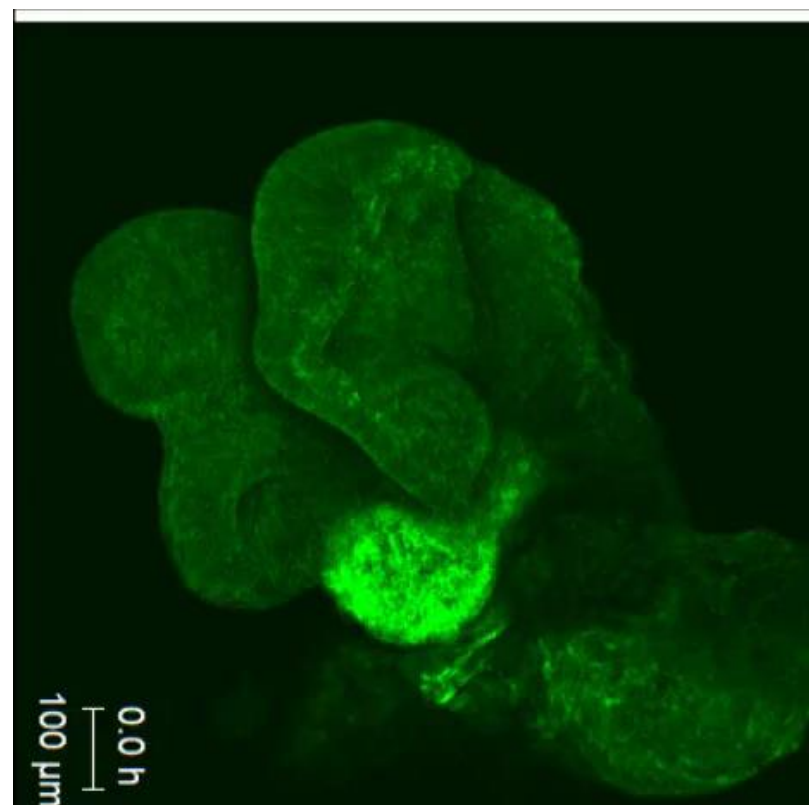
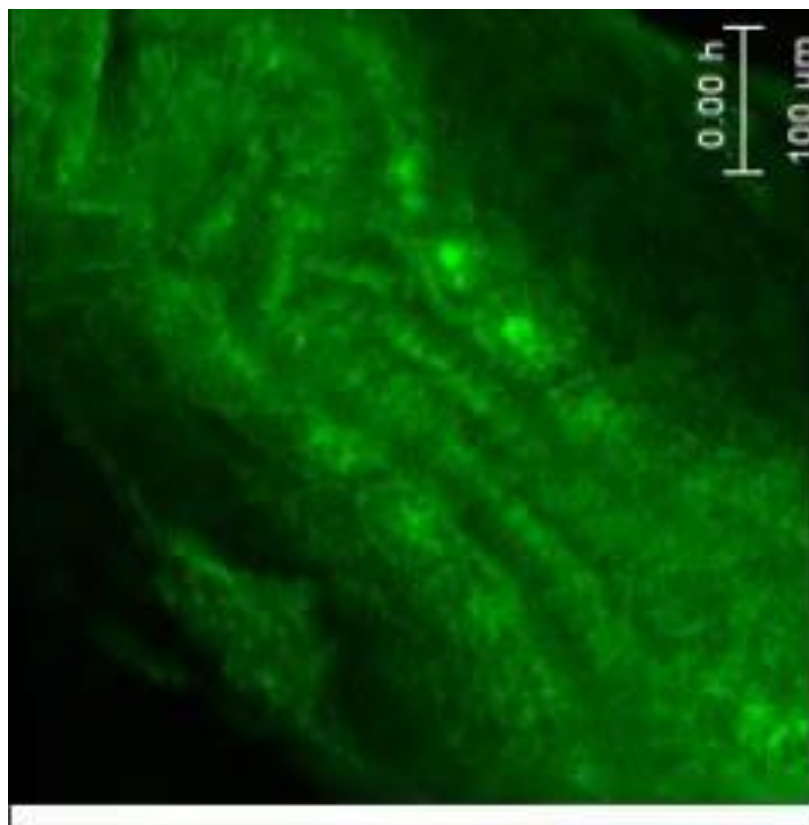
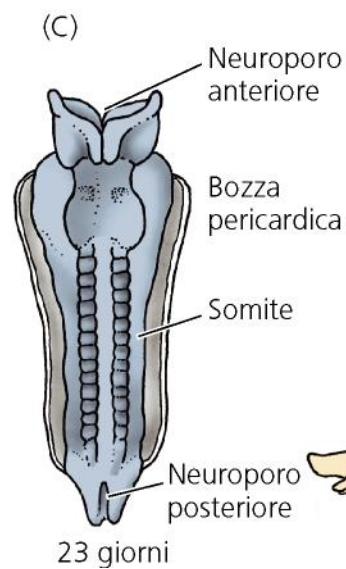
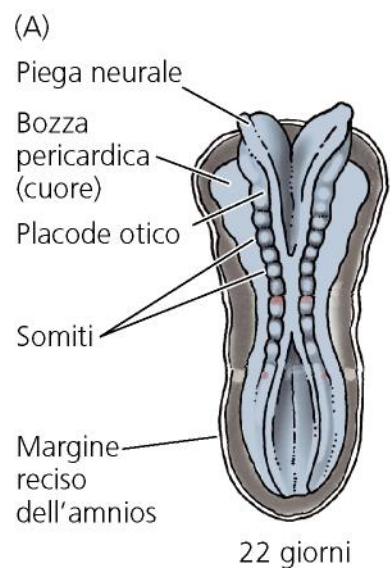






(F)

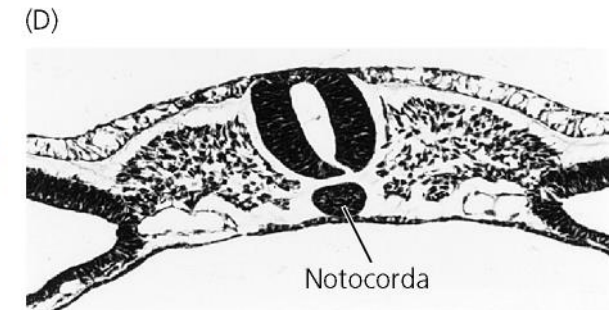
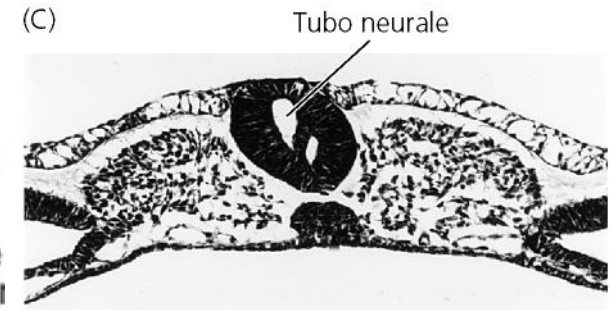
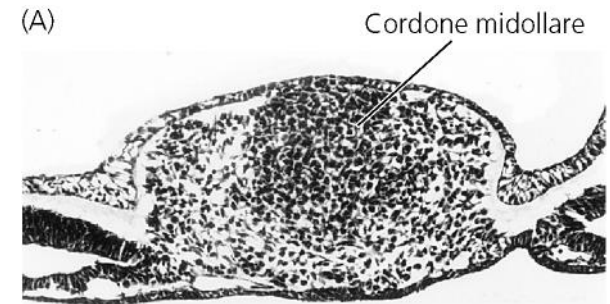
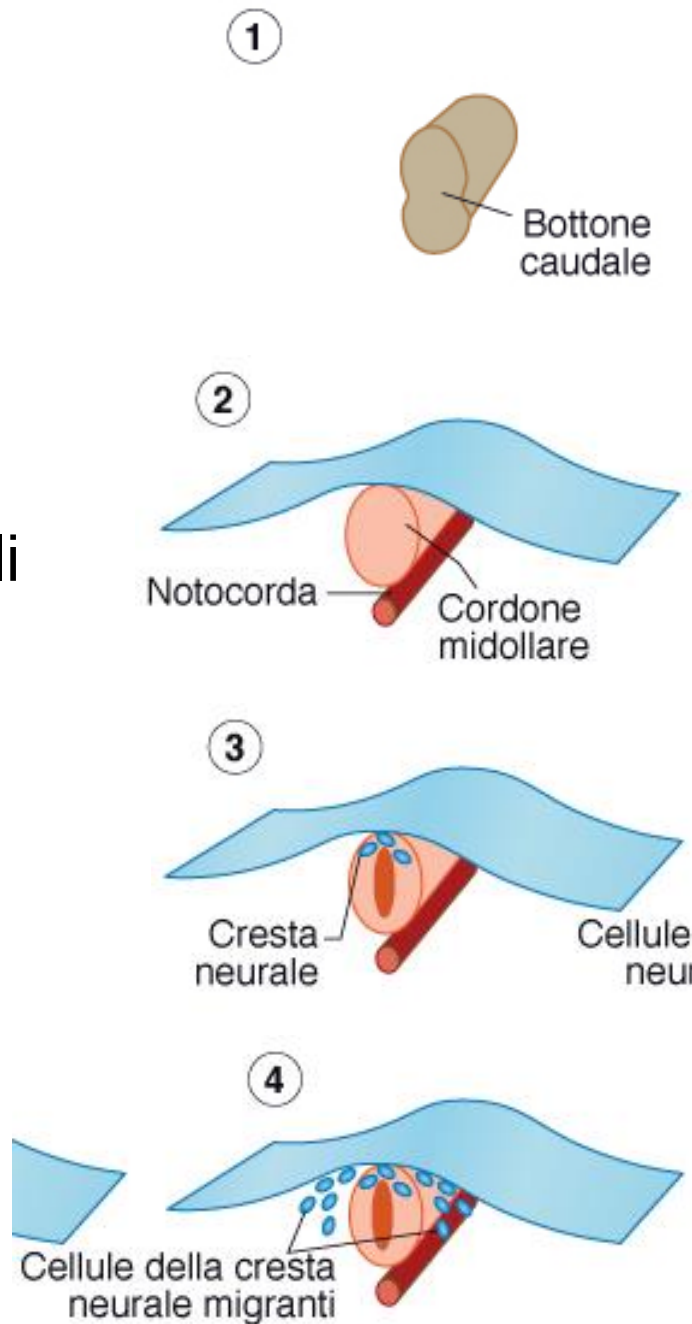


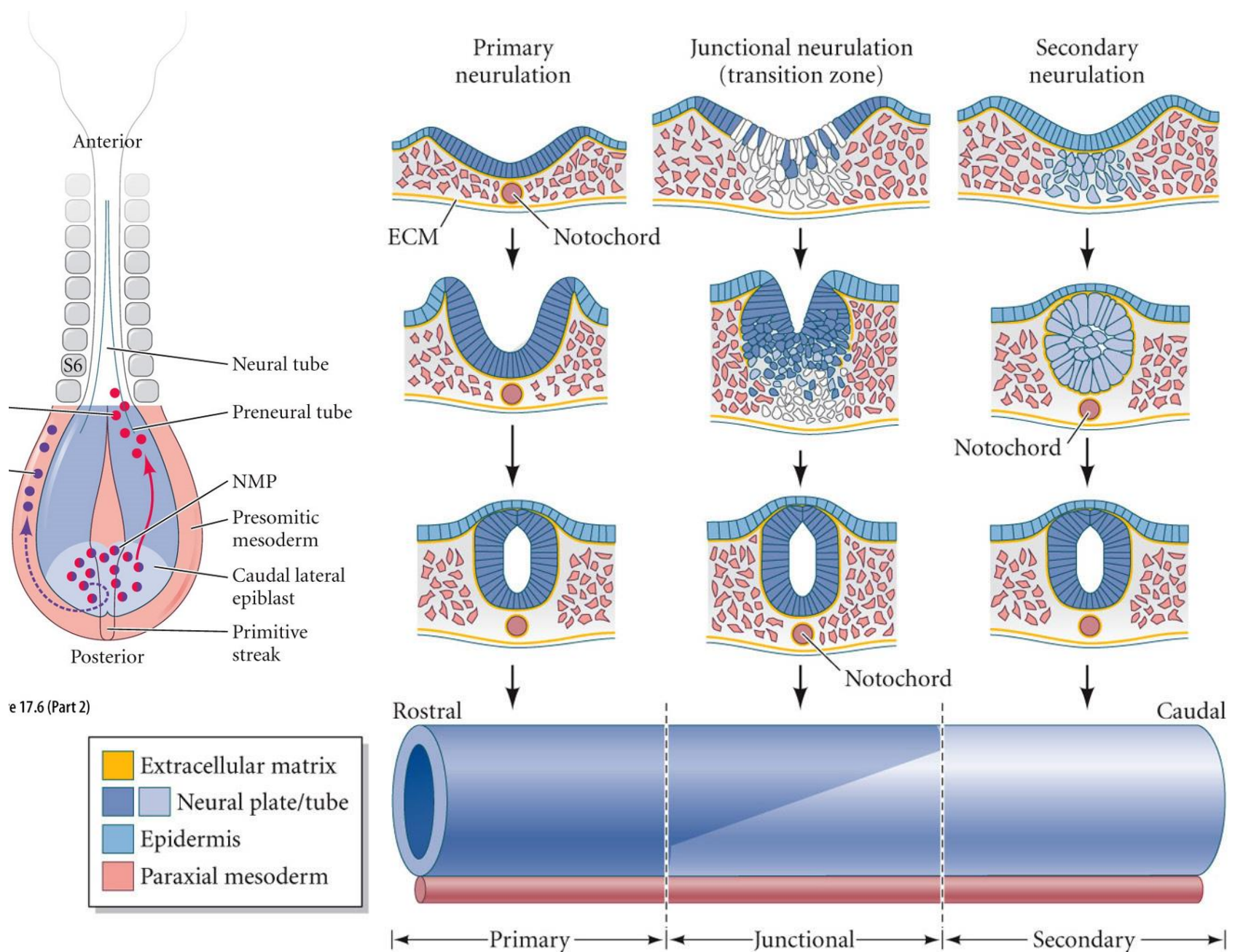


# NEURULAZIONE SECONDARIA

Si verifica nelle regioni **caudali** dei vertebrati, ma è assente nei cefalocordati e negli urocordati.

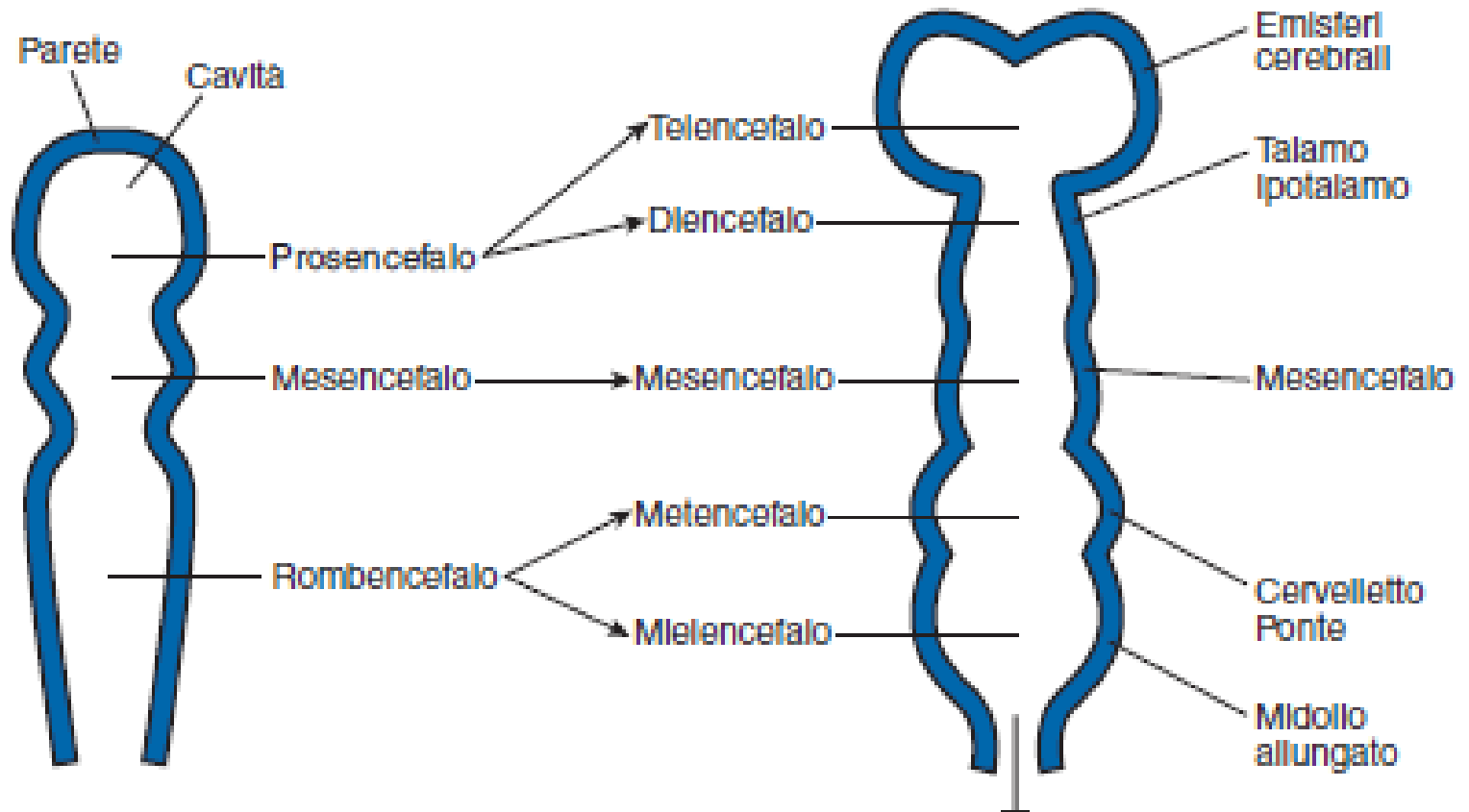
È caratterizzata dall'**aggregazione, epitelizzazione e successiva cavitazione** di un cordone di cellule mesenchimatiche che si originano nel bottone caudale.





e 17.6 (Part 2)

# FORMAZIONE DELLE VESCICOLE ENCEFALICHE



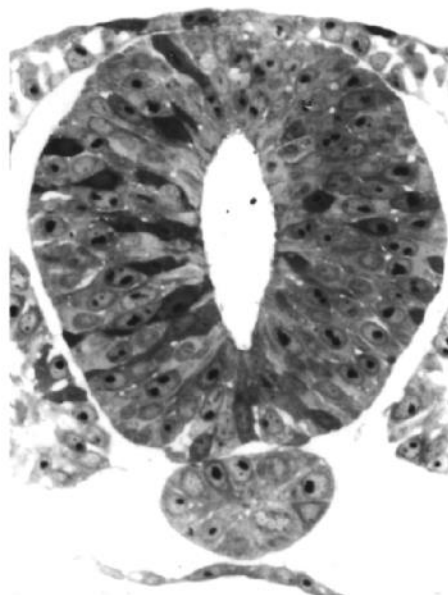
**Figura 9**

**L'aumento del volume cerebrale e la formazione delle vescicole encefaliche sono dovuti alla pressione esercitata dai fluidi interni al tubo neurale**

(A)



(B)



(D)

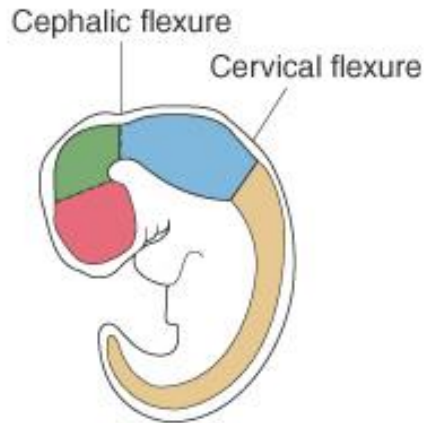


(C)

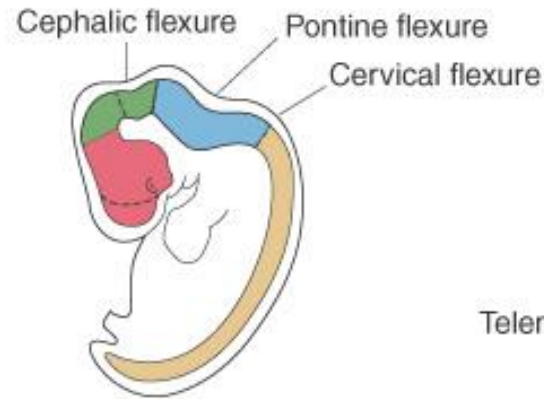


# REGIONALIZZAZIONE ANTERO-POSTERIORE DEL SISTEMA NERVOSO

**A**

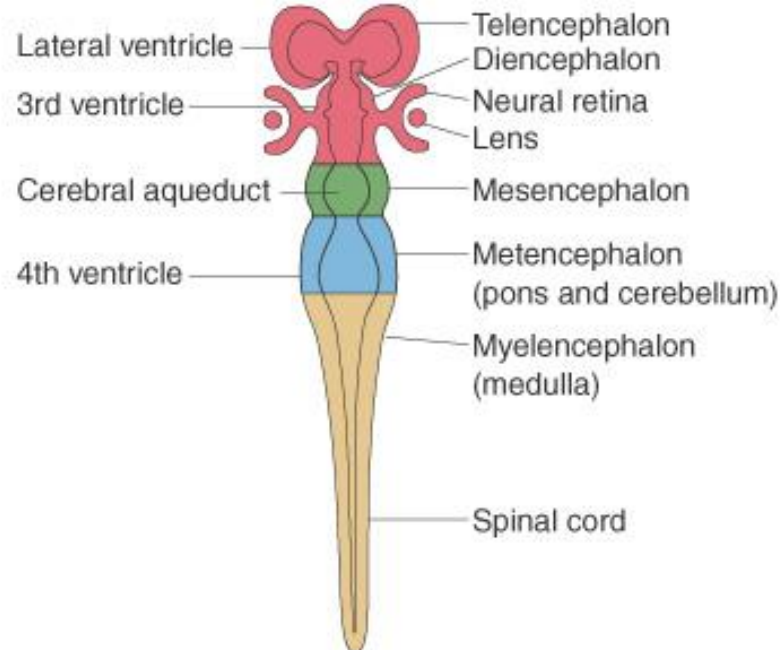
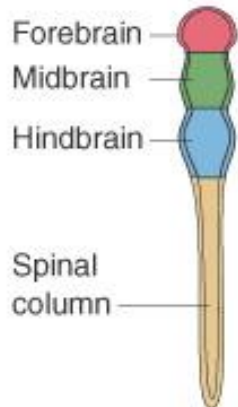
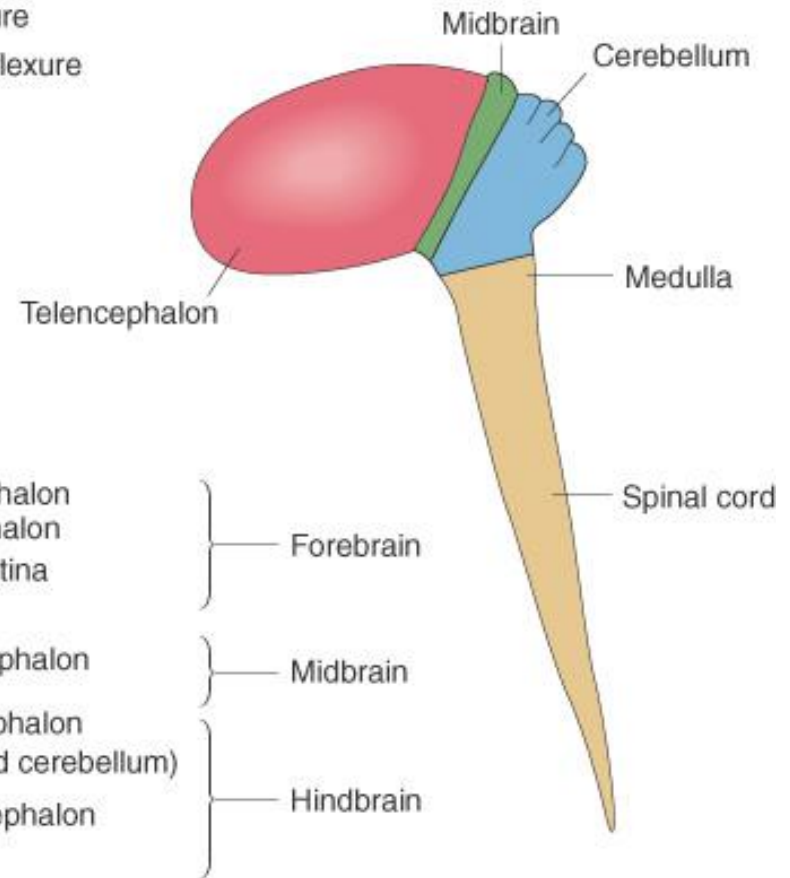


**B**

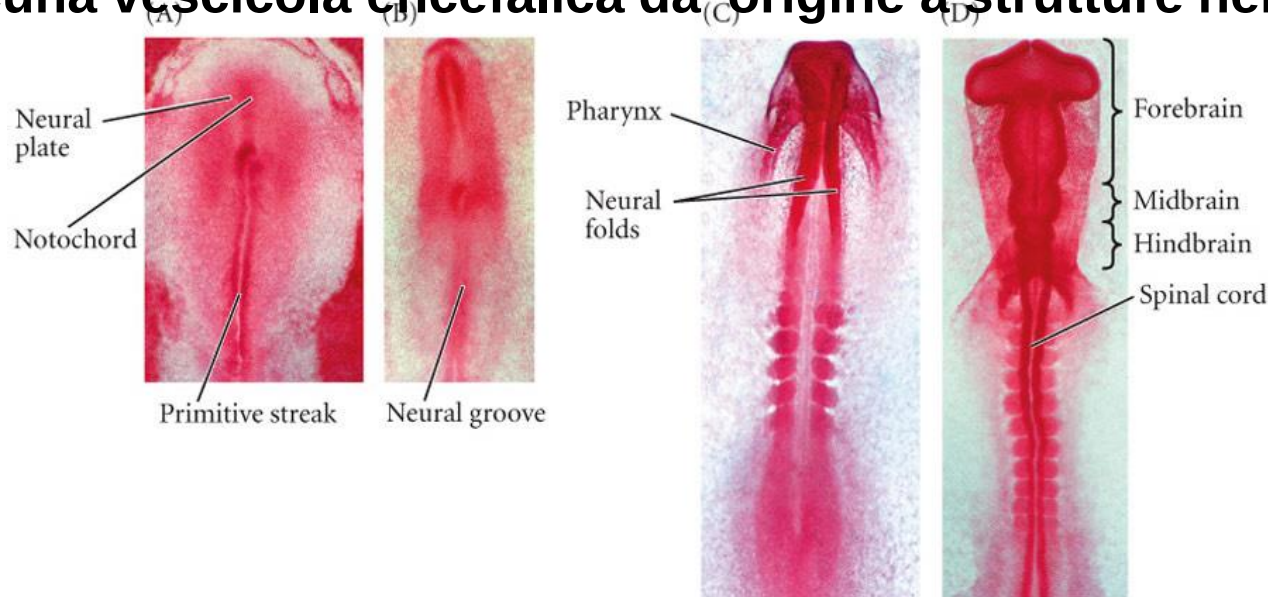


**C**

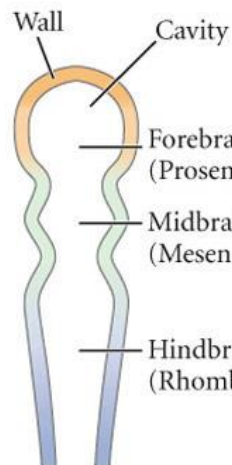
Adult brain



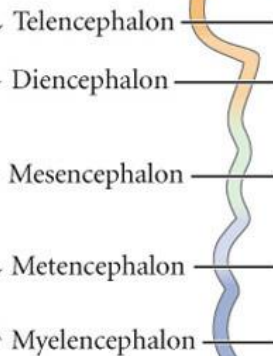
# Ciascuna vescicola encefalica da' origine a strutture nervose specifiche



(E) **Primary vesicles**



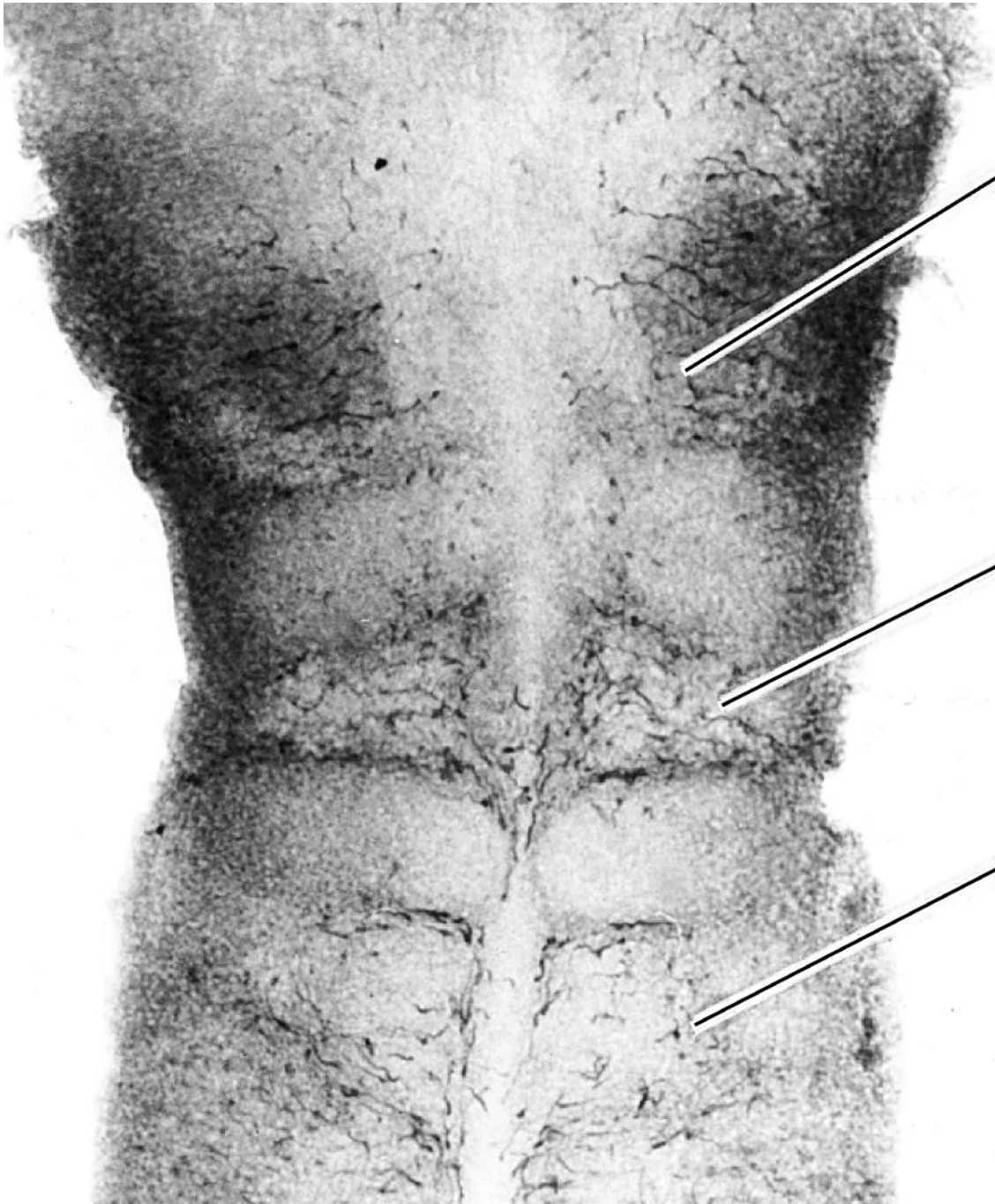
**Secondary vesicles**



Spinal cord

**Adult derivatives**

|                 |                                                                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Olfactory lobes | – Smell                                                                    |
| Hippocampus     | – Memory storage                                                           |
| Cerebrum        | – Association (“intelligence”)                                             |
| Optic vesicle   | – Vision (retina)                                                          |
| Epithalamus     | – Pineal gland                                                             |
| Thalamus        | – Relay center for optic and auditory neurons                              |
| Hypothalamus    | – Temperature, sleep, and breathing regulation                             |
| Midbrain        | – Temperature regulation, motor control, motivation, and emotional control |
| Cerebellum      | – Coordination of complex muscular movements                               |
| Pons            | – Fiber tracts between cerebrum and cerebellum                             |
| Medulla         | – Reflex center of involuntary activities                                  |



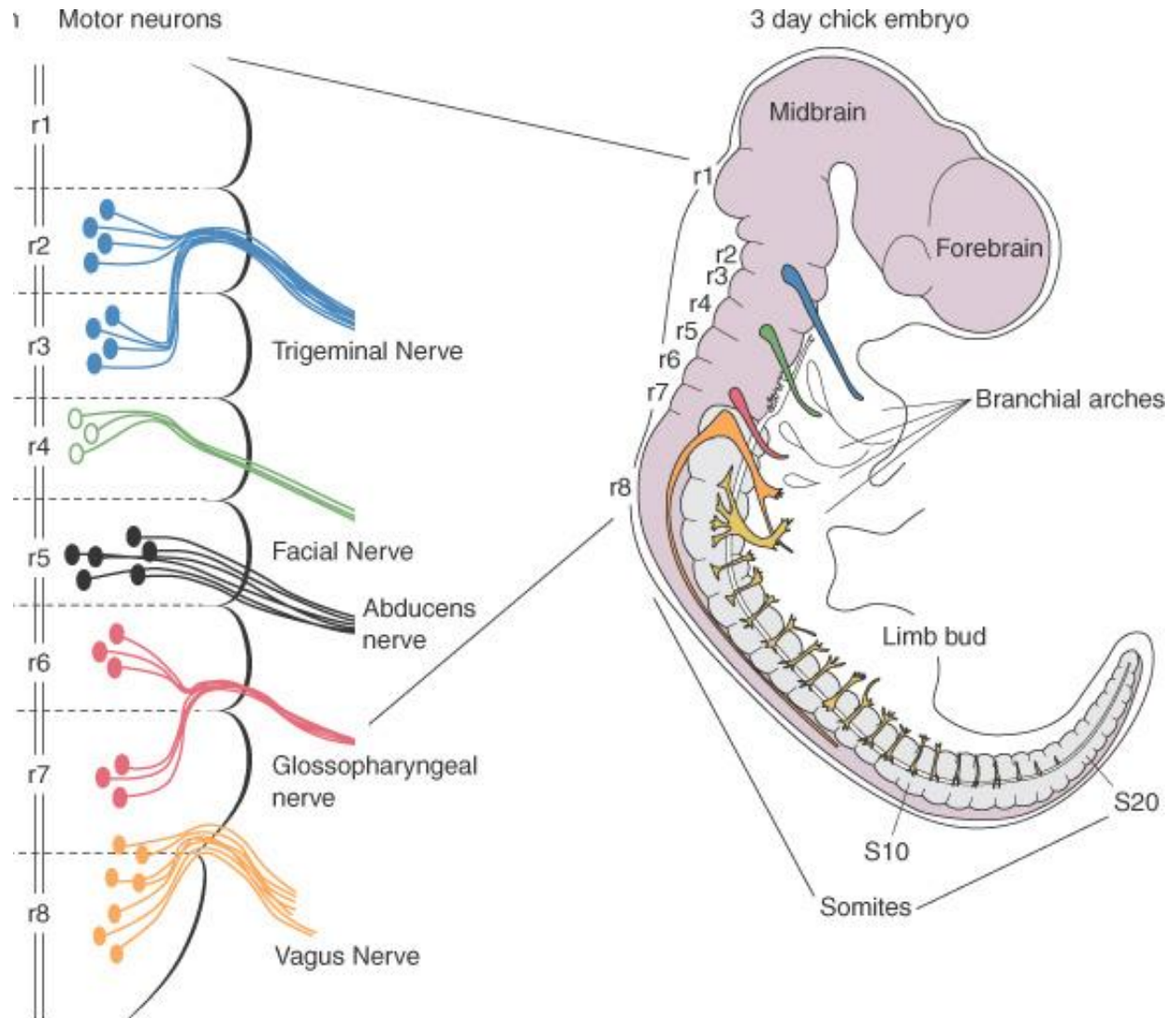
A black and white micrograph of a vertebral column, likely from a zebrafish embryo, showing the segmented structure of the vertebrae. Three specific segments are highlighted with lines pointing to labels on the right. The segments are arranged vertically, with the top one being the largest and the bottom one being the smallest. The texture of the vertebrae is rough and fibrous.

Rombomero 2

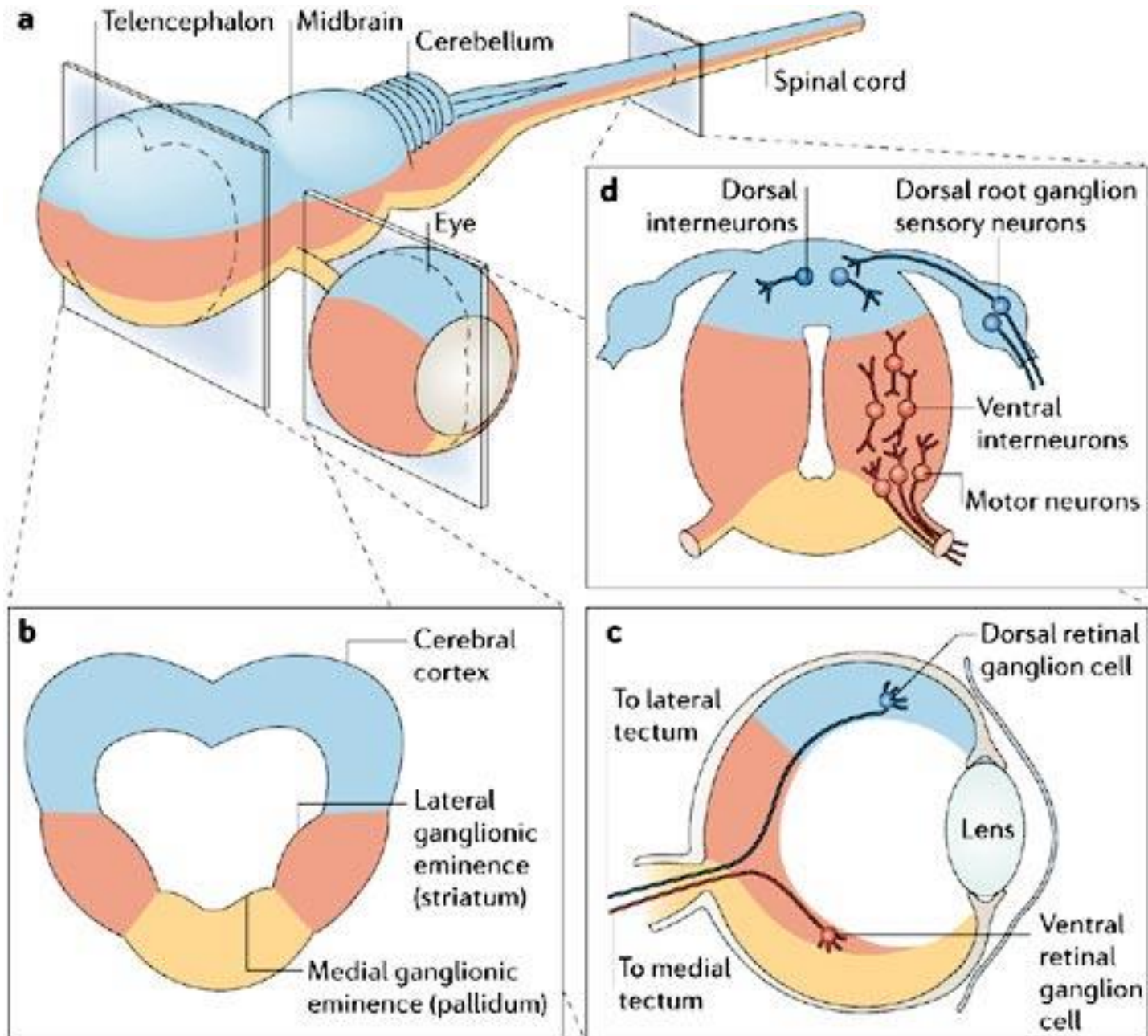
Rombomero 4

Rombomero 6

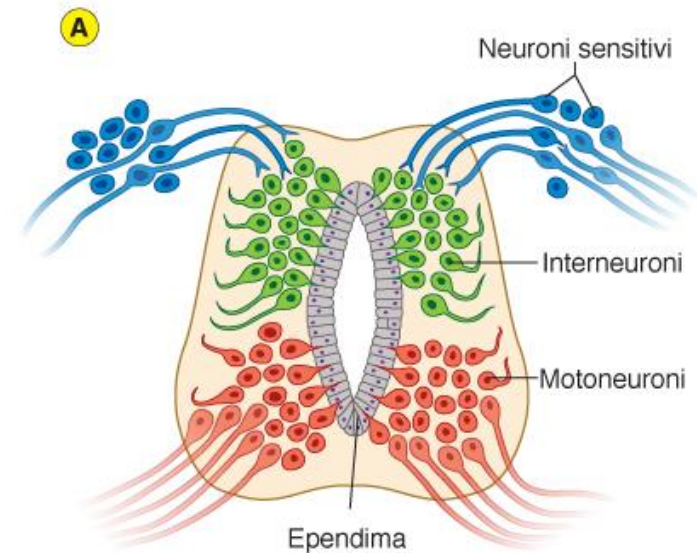
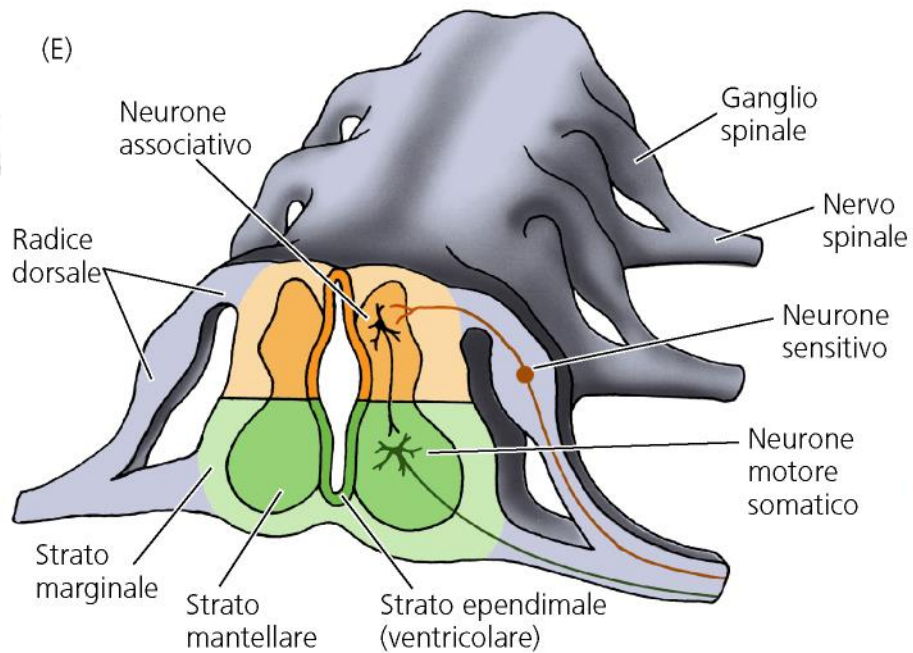
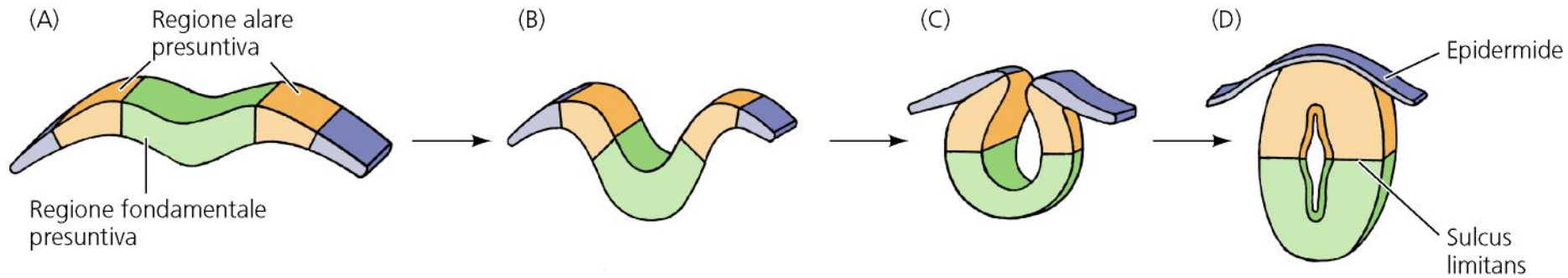
# ORGANIZZAZIONE SEGMENTALE DEL ROMBOENCEFALO



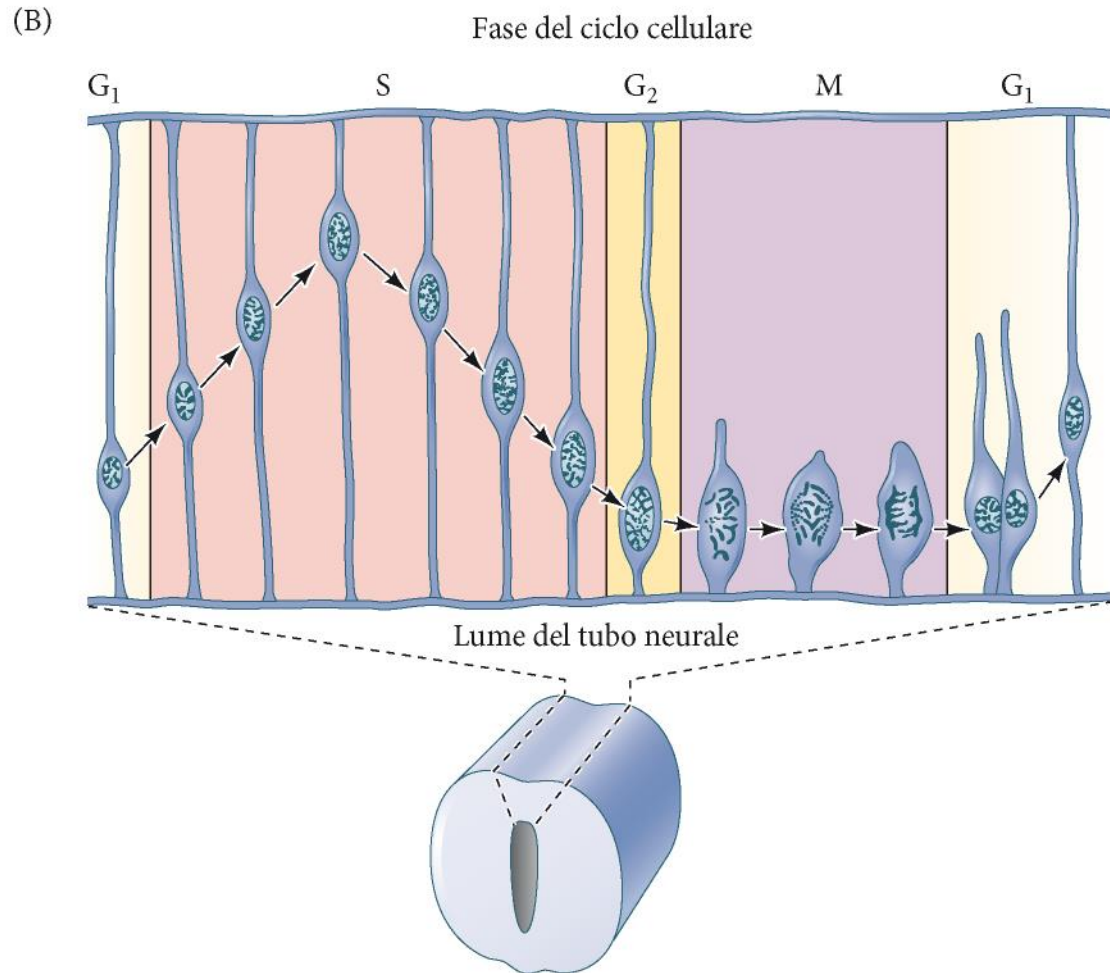
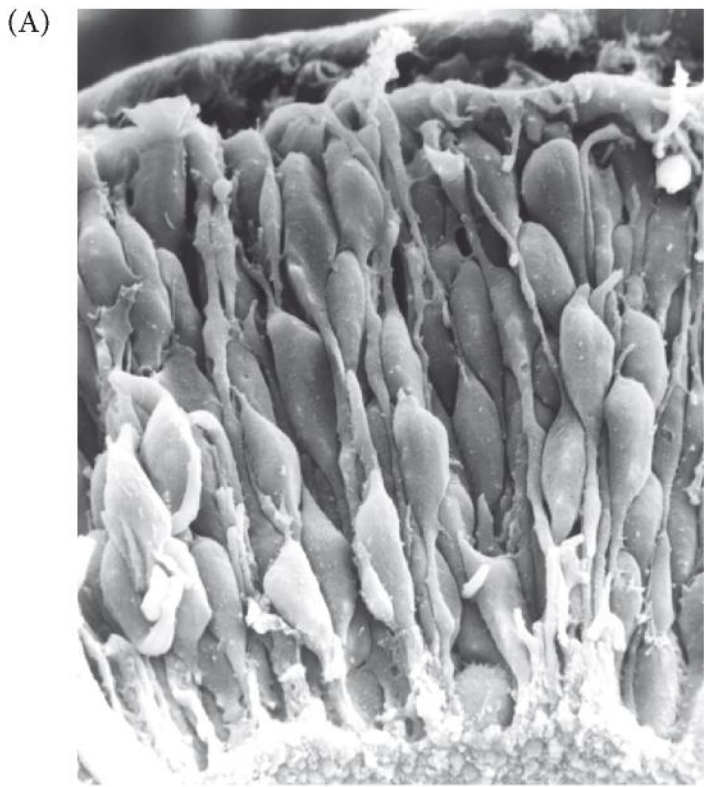
# ORGANIZZAZIONE DORSO-VENTRALE DEL SISTEMA NERVOSO



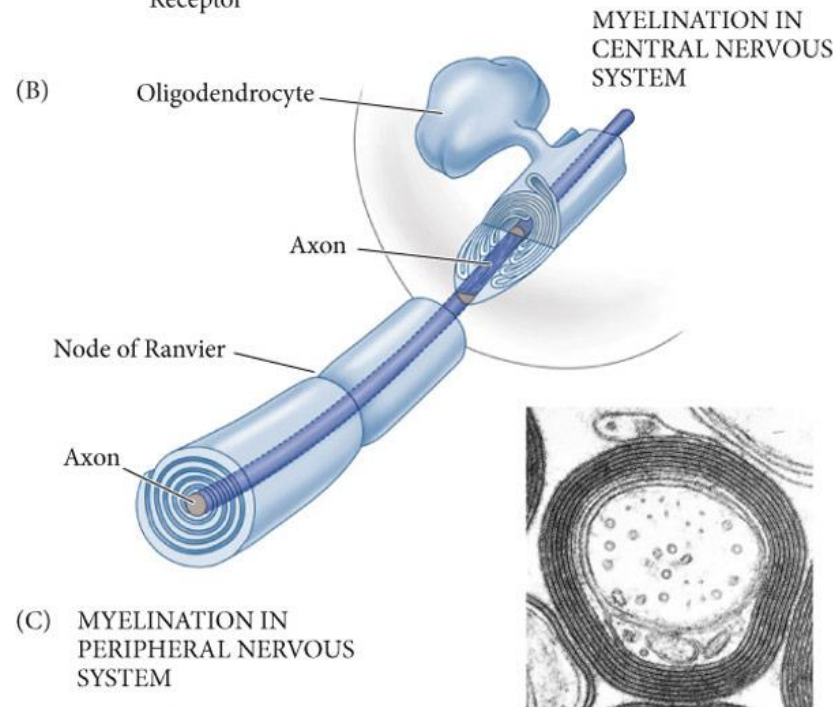
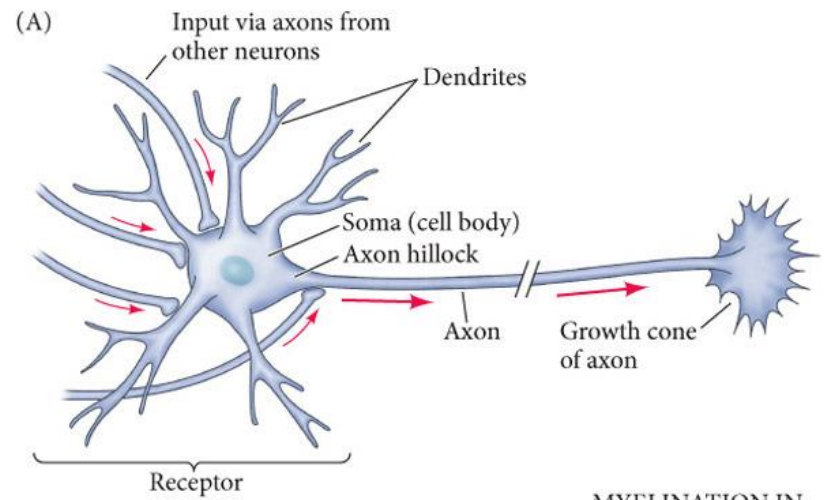
# ORGANIZZAZIONE DORSO-VENTRALE DEL MIDOLLO SPINALE



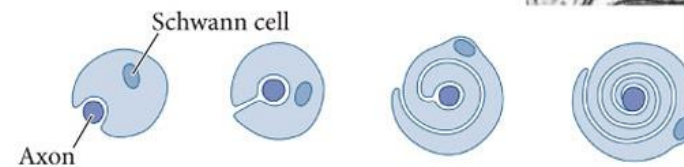
Le pareti del tubo neurale sono costituite da un **epitelio pseudo-stratificato**. Le cellule neuroepiteliali sono dotate di un processo apicale e di un processo basale che attraversano tutta la parete del tubo. I nuclei si trovano ad altezze diverse in base alla fase del ciclo cellulare delle cellule. La mitosi si svolge in posizione apicale (vicino al lume), la fase S in posizione basale.

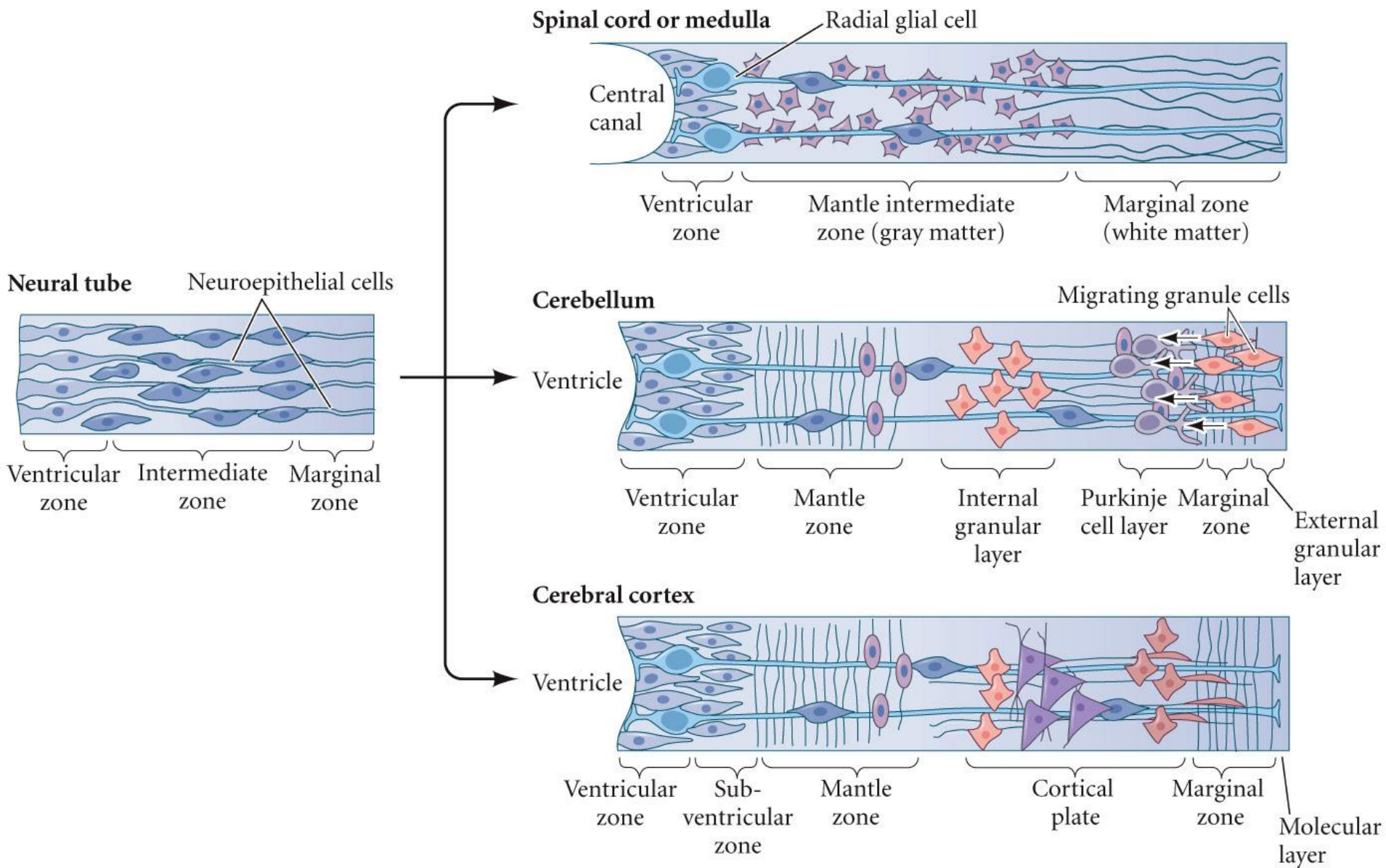




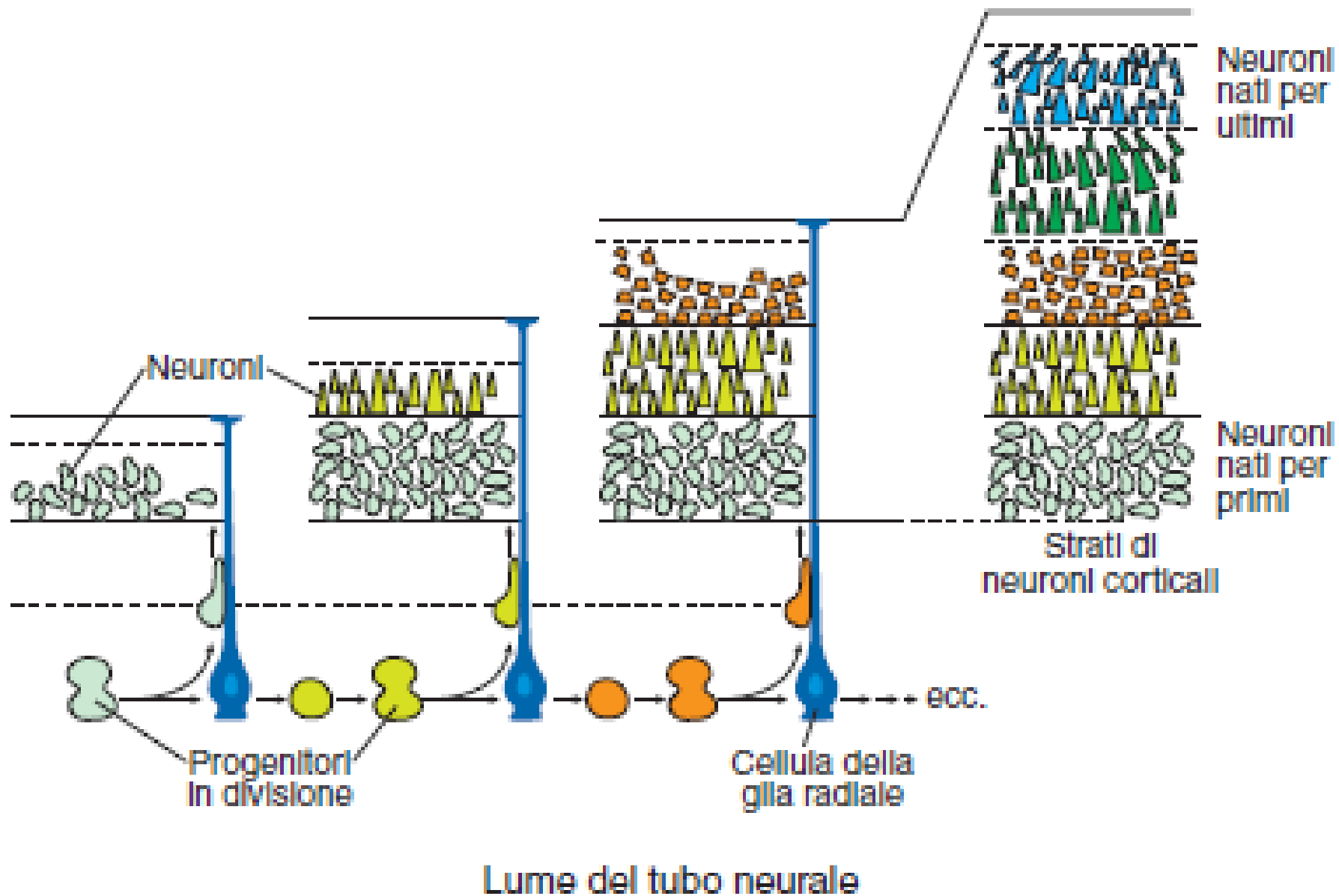


(C) MYELINATION IN PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

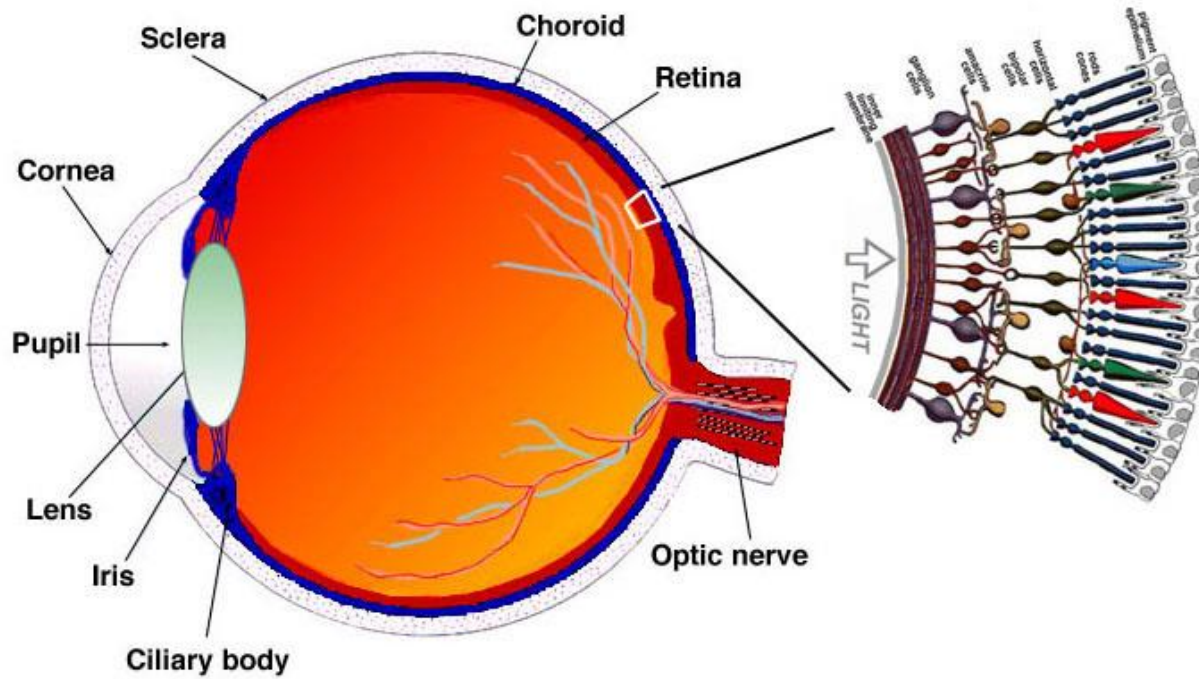




*DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e*, Figure 14.3

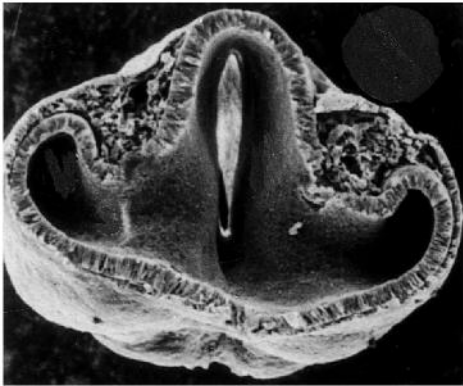


# STRUTTURA ANATOMICA DELL'OCCHIO UMANO

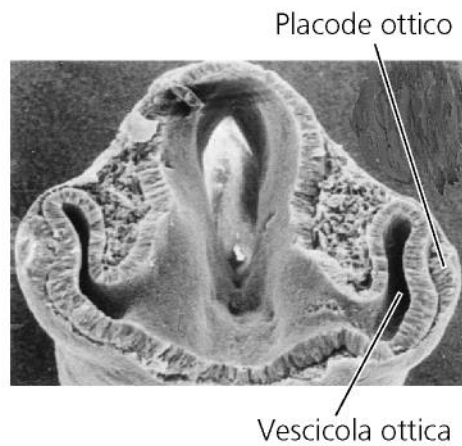


# SVILUPPO DELL'OCCHIO

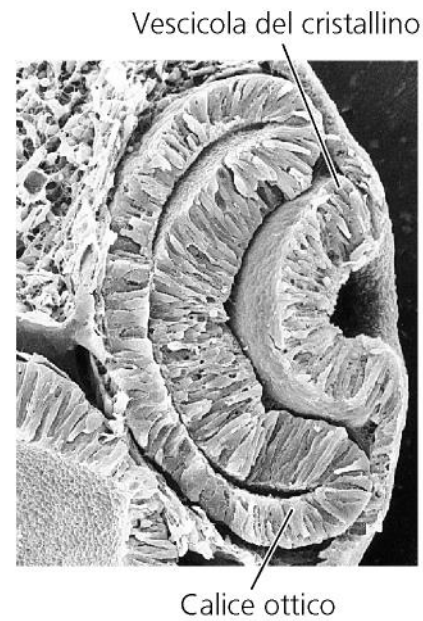
(A) Embrione di 4 mm



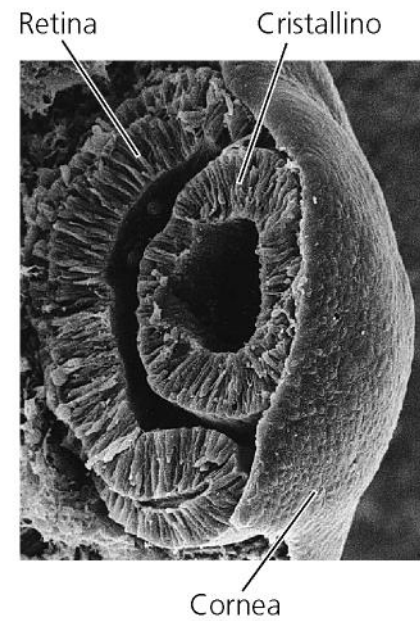
(B) Embrione di 4,5 mm



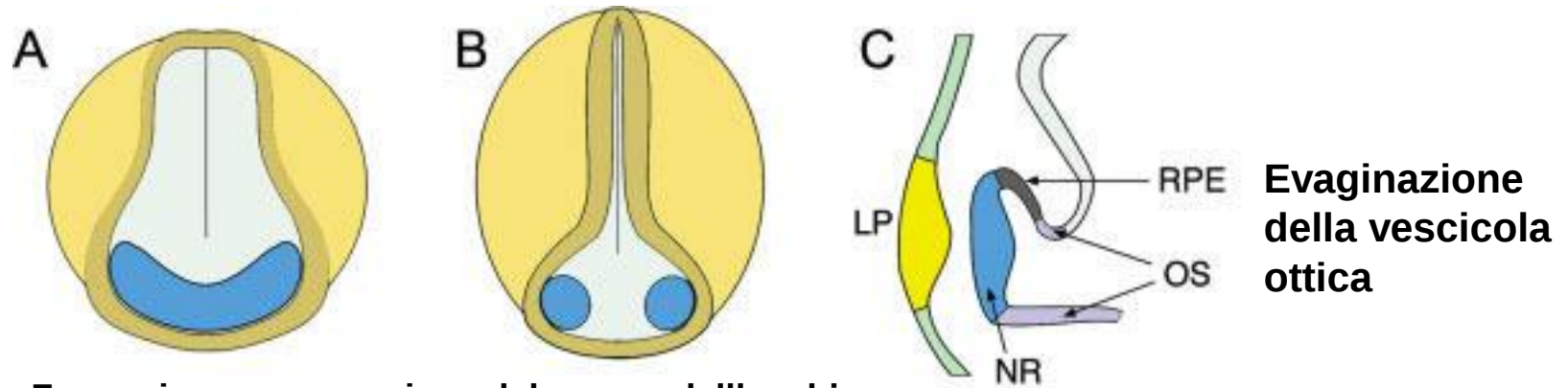
(C) Embrione di 5 mm



(D) Embrione di 7 mm

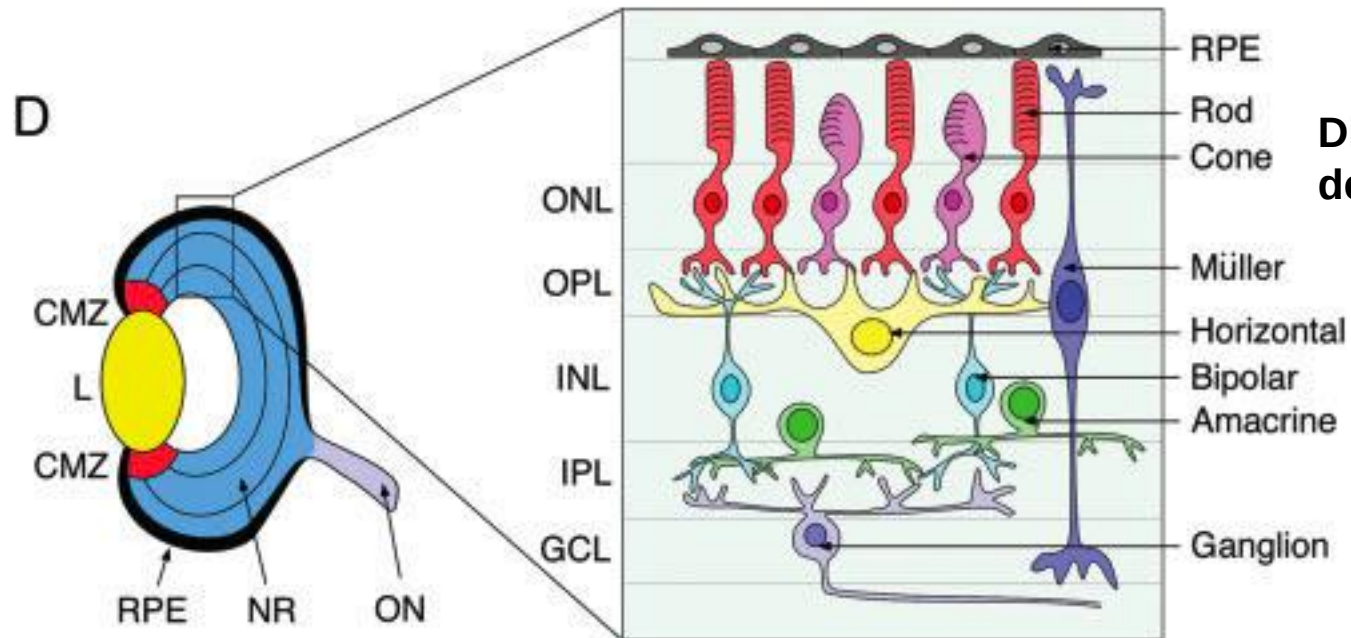


# TAPPE FONDAMENTALI NELLO SVILUPPO DELL'OCCHIO



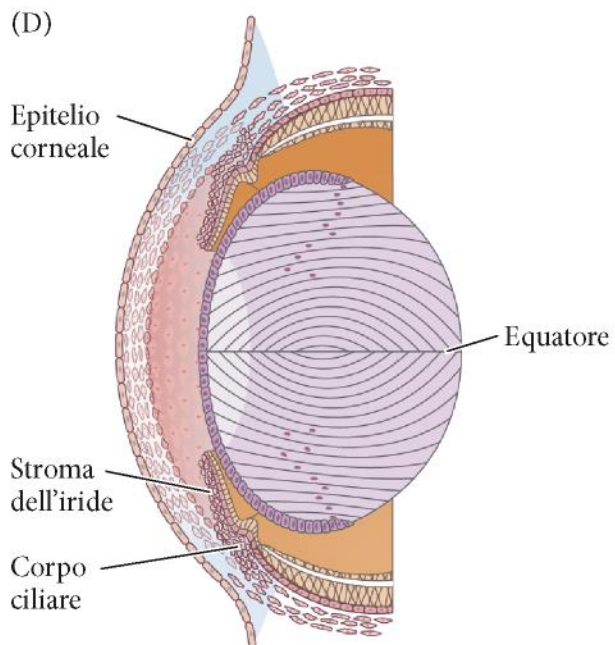
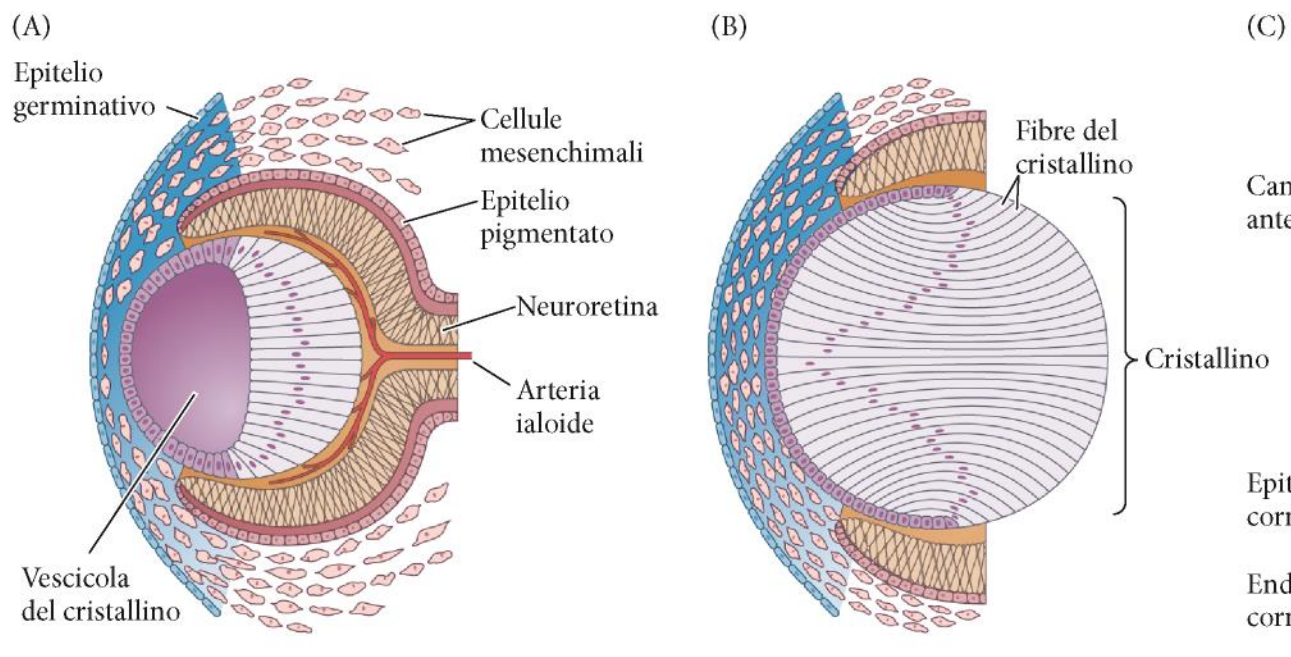
Evaginazione  
della vescicola  
ottica

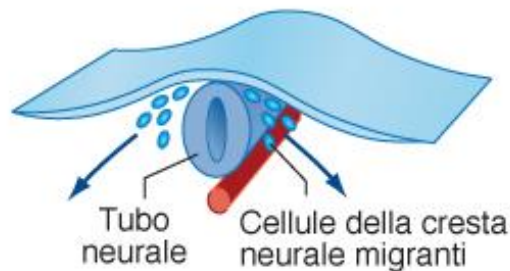
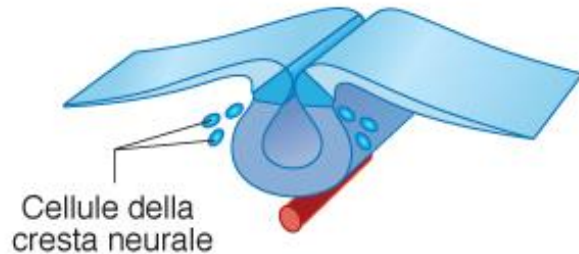
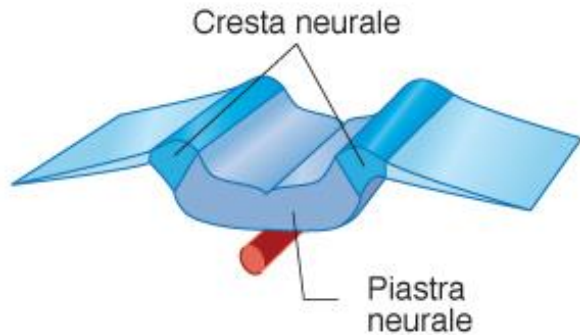
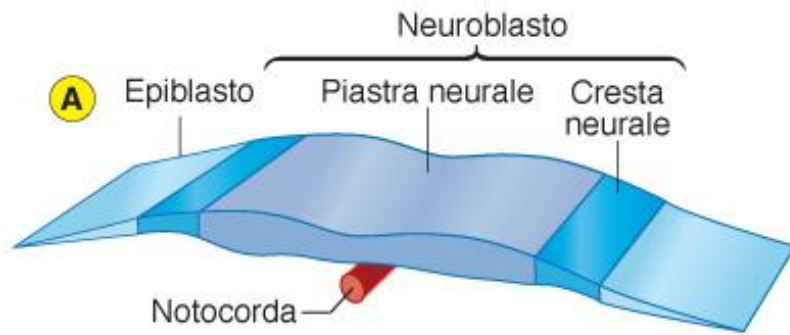
Formazione e separazione del campo dell'occhio



Differenziamento  
della retina

Invaginazione della coppa ottica

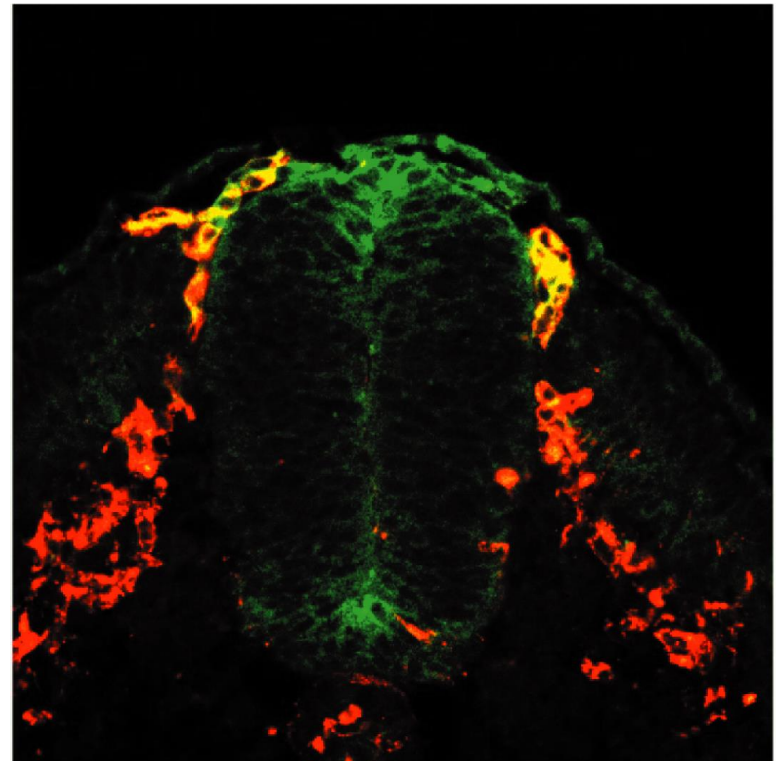




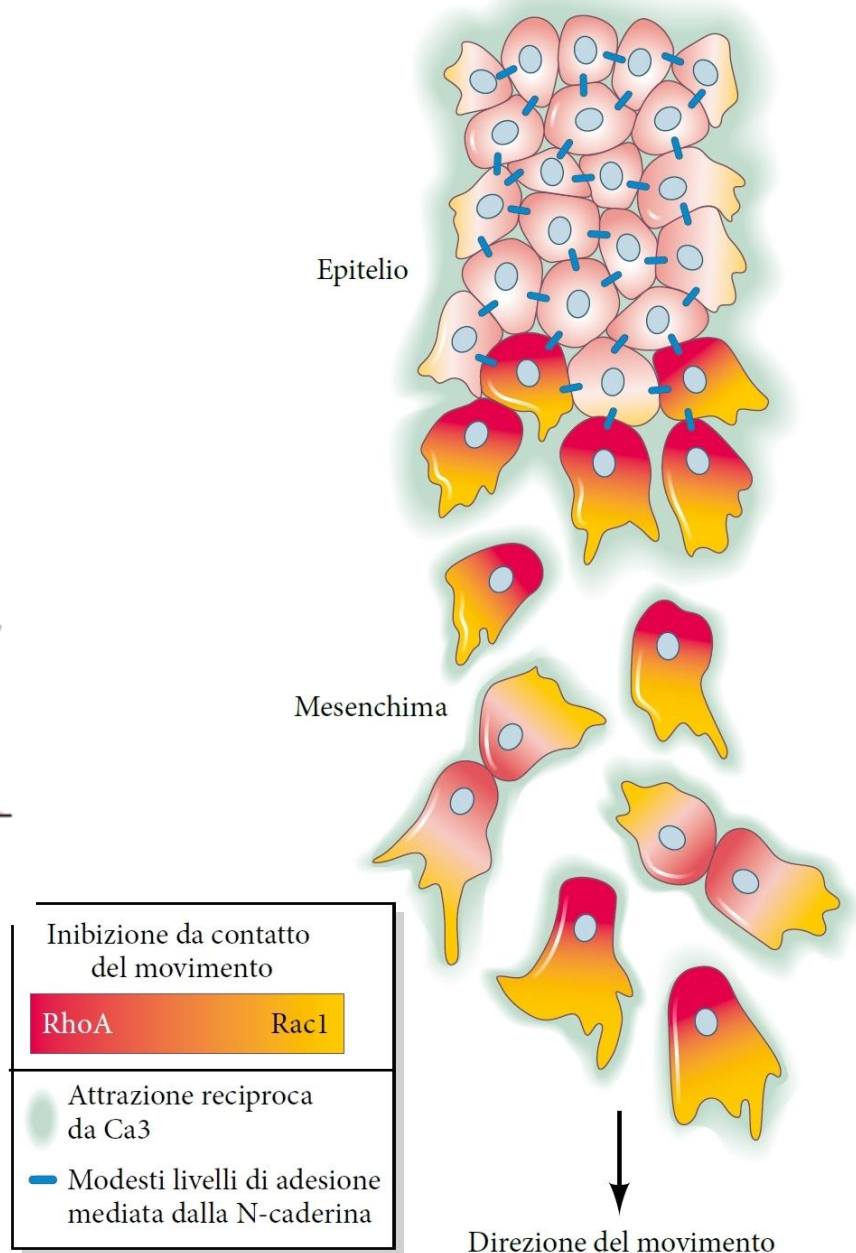
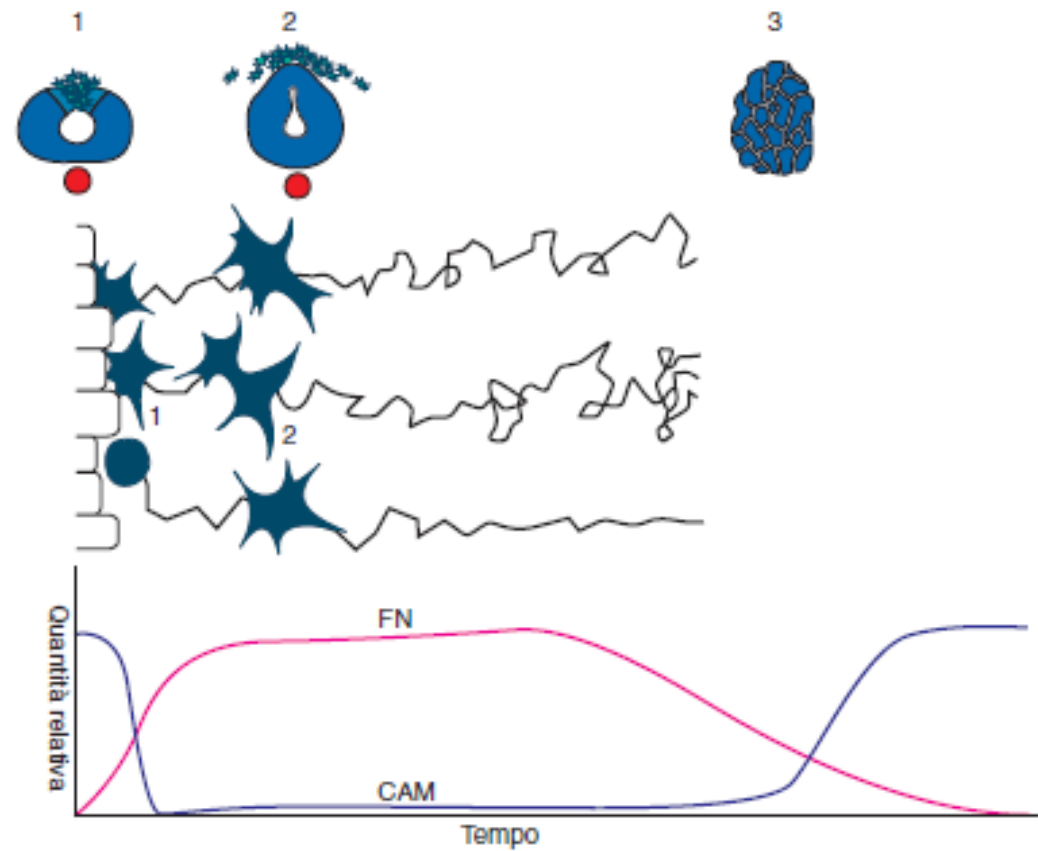
## Cellule delle CRESTE NEURALI

Si formano nella parte più dorsale del tubo neurale.

Dopo la chiusura del tubo, effettuano **transizione epitelio-mesenchimatica** e migrano, differenziandosi in vario modo a seconda delle posizioni raggiunte.



**La migrazione delle creste neurali e' modulata da cambiamenti nell'espressione di molecole di adesione, da segnali chemiotattici, dalla matrice extra-cellulare e da interazioni fra le cellule delle creste**



# I derivati cellulari delle creste neurali

**TABELLA 1**

## Principali derivati della cresta neurale

|                                               |                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gangli spinali                                | Neuroni sensoriali peptidergici                                                     |
| Gangli simpatici                              | Neuroni adrenergici,                                                                |
| Gangli parasimpatici                          | Neuroni colinergici                                                                 |
| Cellule gliali                                | Satelliti e cellule di Schwann                                                      |
| Strutture endocrine                           | Cellule cromaffini della<br>midollare del surrene<br>Cellule secernenti calcitonina |
| Tegumento                                     | Melanociti                                                                          |
| Scheletro craniofacciale                      | Condroblasti ed osteoblasti                                                         |
| Derivati connettivali                         | Connettivo di timo, tiroide<br>e paratiroide                                        |
| Papille dentarie                              | Odontoblasti                                                                        |
| Connettivo e muscolatura<br>di grandi arterie |                                                                                     |

- Sistema nervoso periferico:  
gangli spinali  
gangli simpatici  
gangli parasimpatici  
Cellule di Schwann
- Cellule pigmentate:  
melanociti
- Derivati endocrini:  
midollare del surrene
- Derivati mesenchimali:  
cartilagine ed ossa della  
faccia
- Derivati connettivali:  
connettivo e muscolatura  
delle arterie  
connettivo della cornea

# SISTEMA NERVOSO PERIFERICO

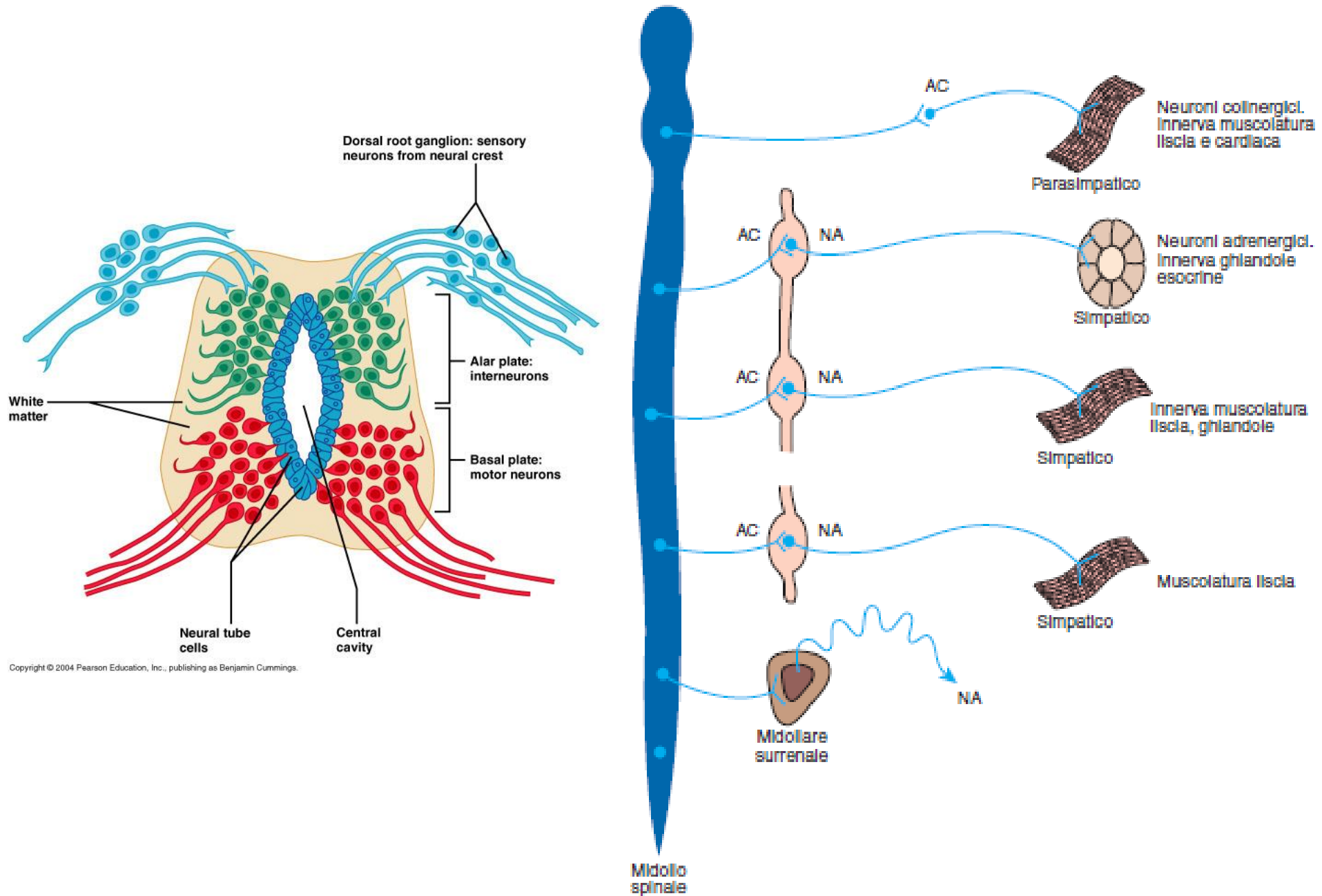
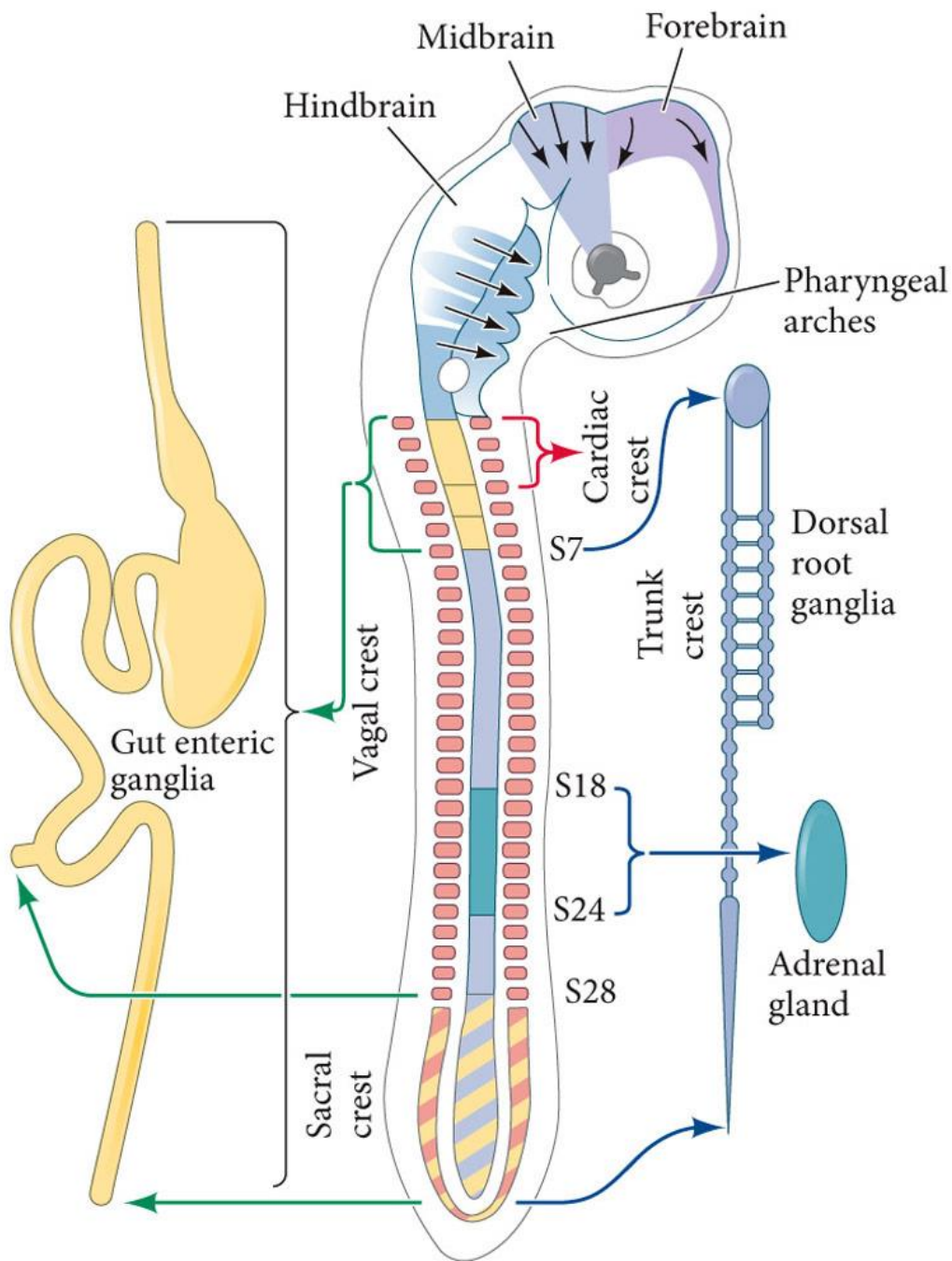


Figura 1



**Cresta cefalica – mesenchima craniofacciale, gangli dei nervi cranici**

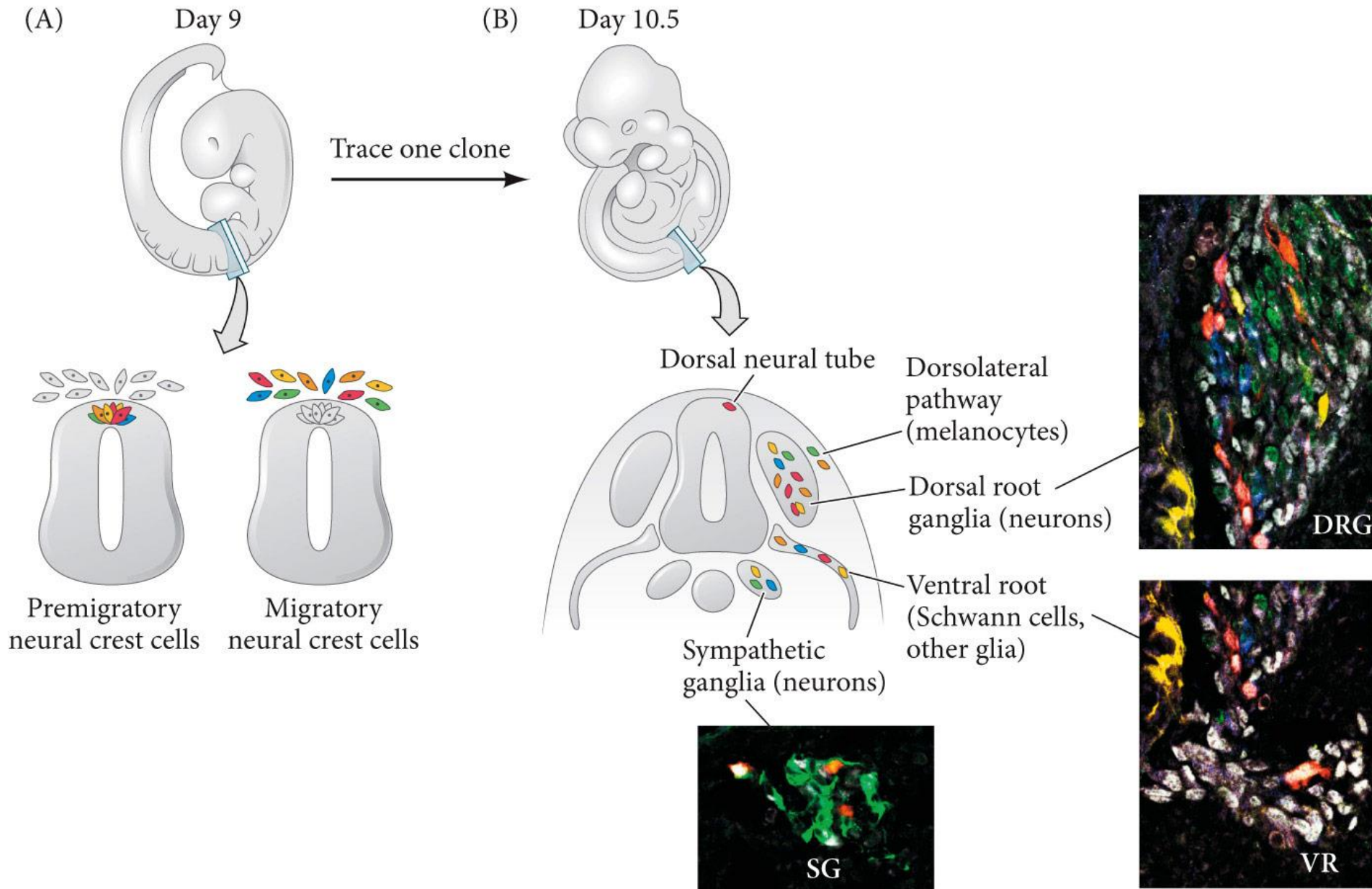
**Cresta vagale – gangli parasimpatici**

**Cresta cardiaca – melanociti, tessuto muscolo-connettivale delle grandi arterie**

**Cresta del tronco – melanociti, gangli simpatici e spinali**

**Cresta sacrale – gangli parasimpatici**

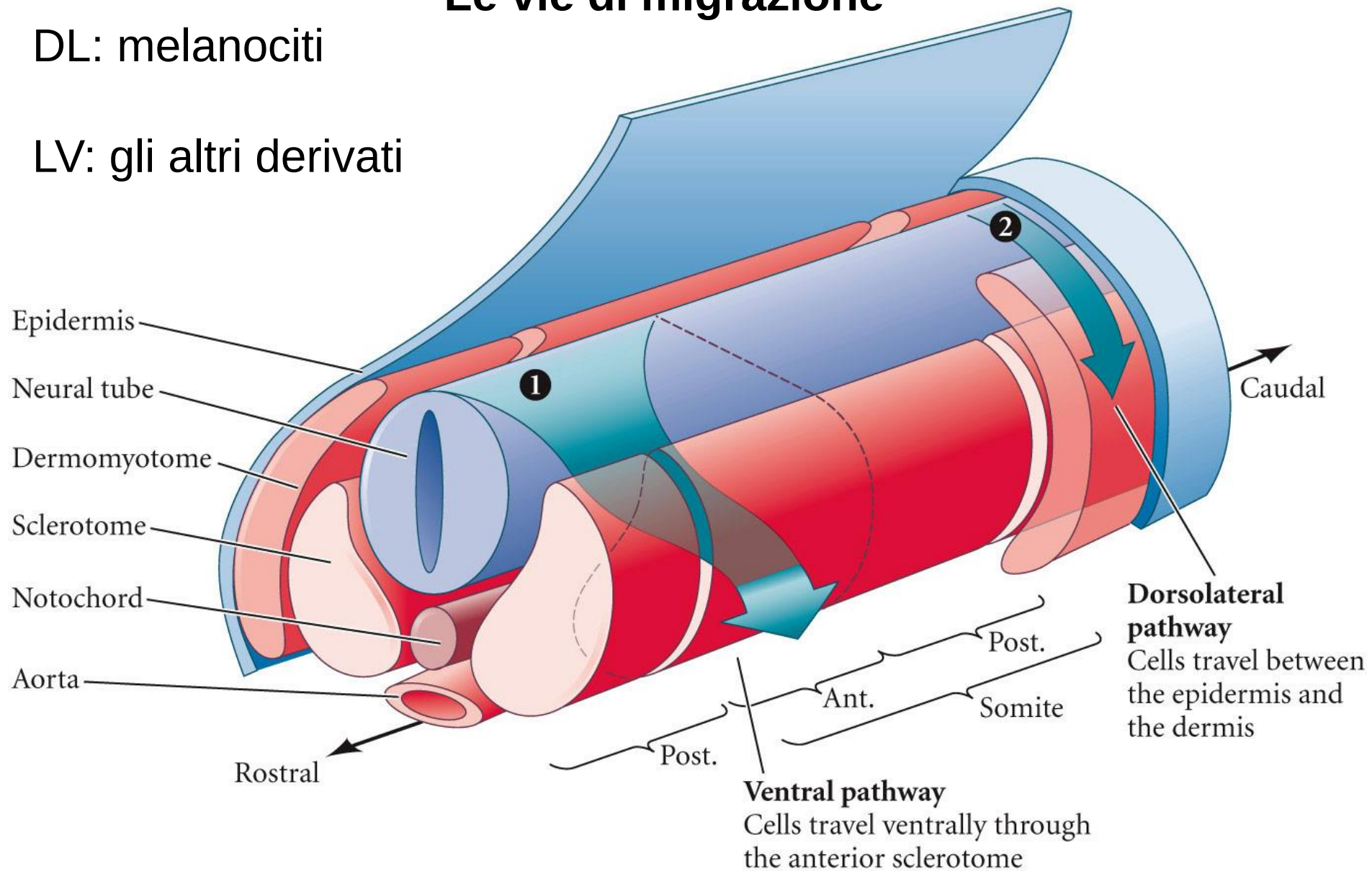
# MULTIPOTENZA DELLE CELLULE DELLE CRESTE NEURALI



# Le vie di migrazione

DL: melanociti

LV: gli altri derivati



## Le vie di migrazione <sup>A</sup>

Via dorso-laterale (2):  
melanociti

Via latero-ventrale (1):  
gli altri derivati

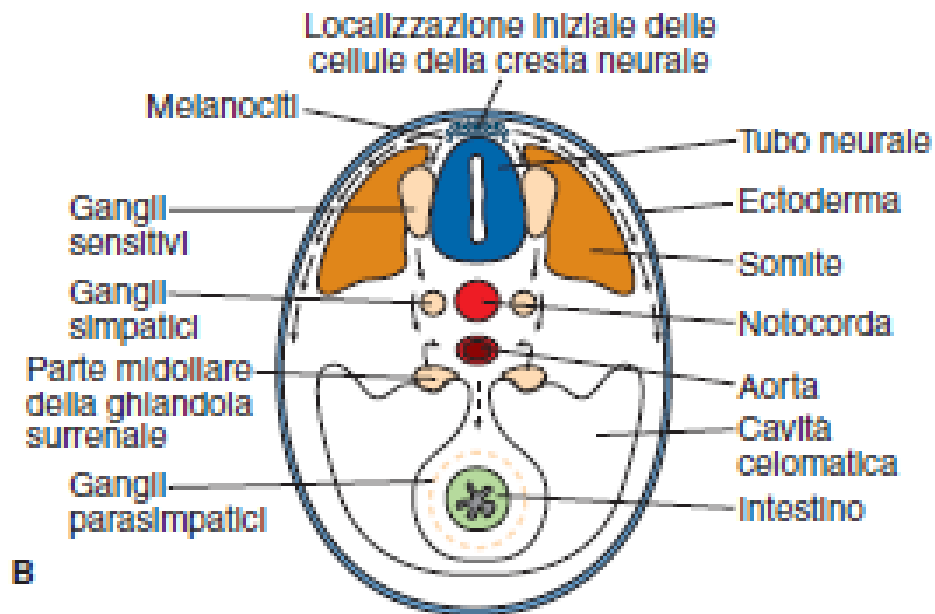
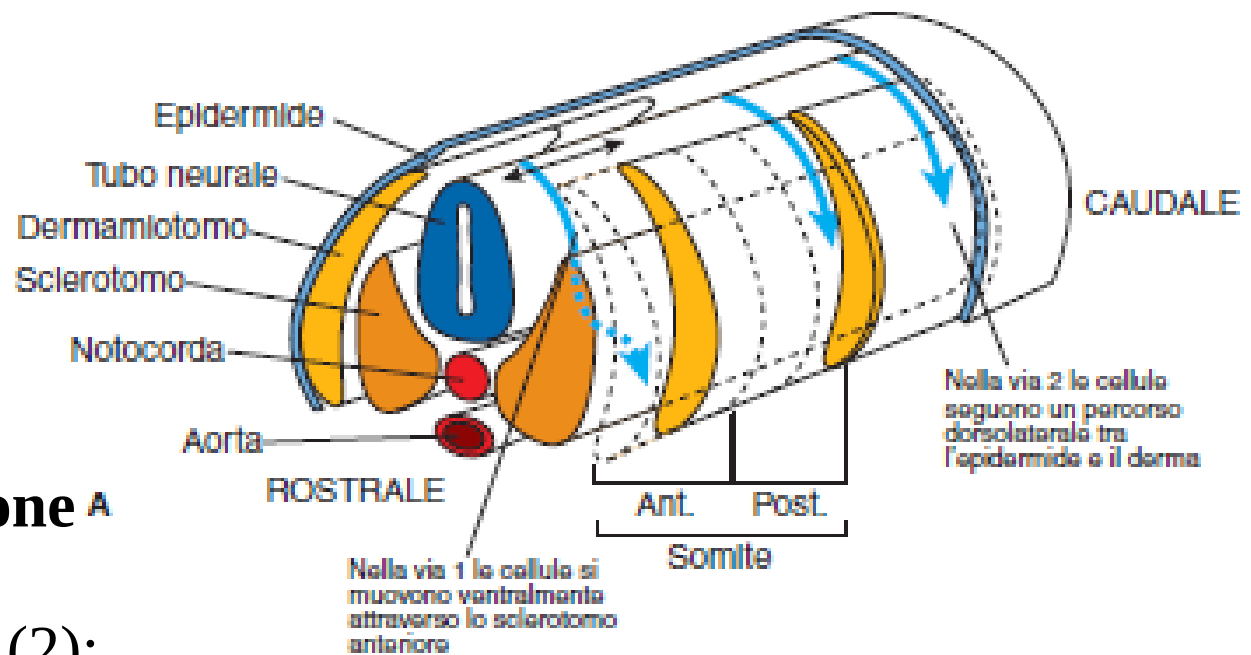


Figura 14