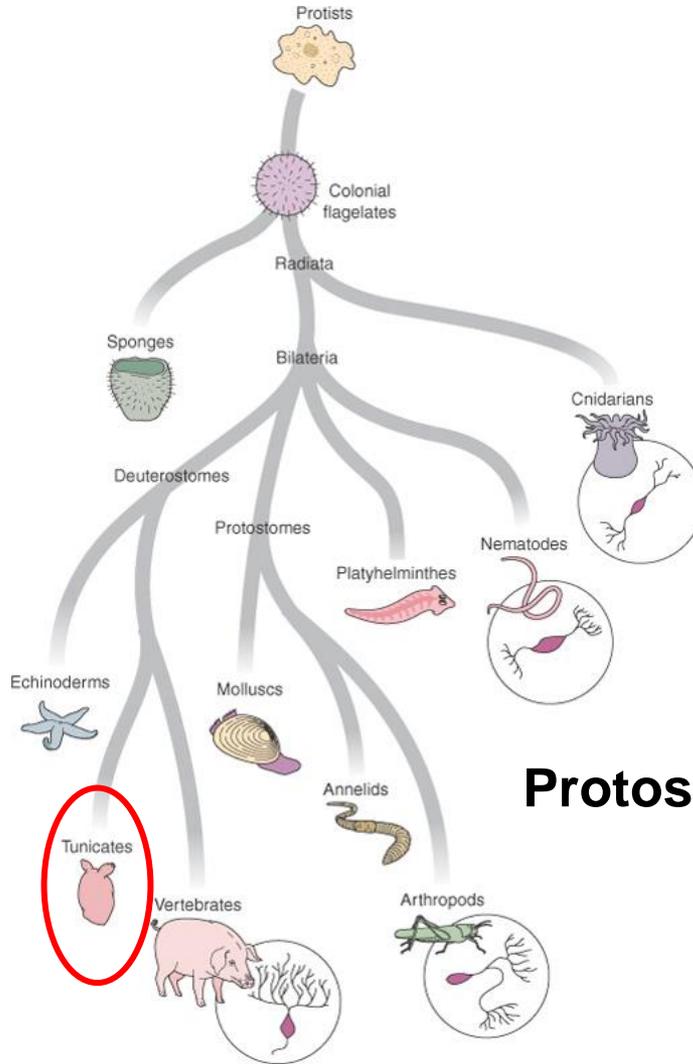
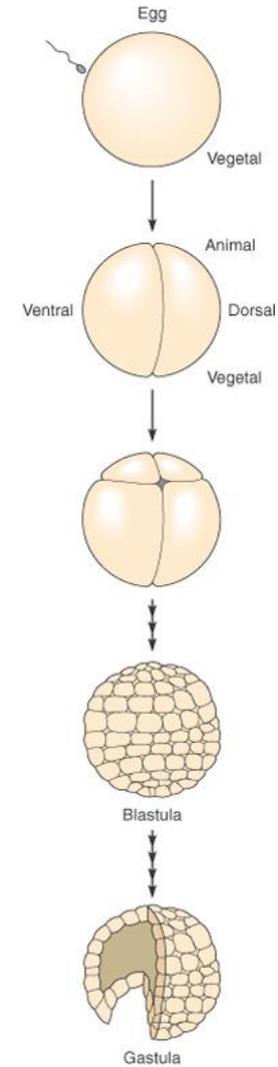


# SVILUPPO PRECOCE E FILOGENESI DEI METAZOI



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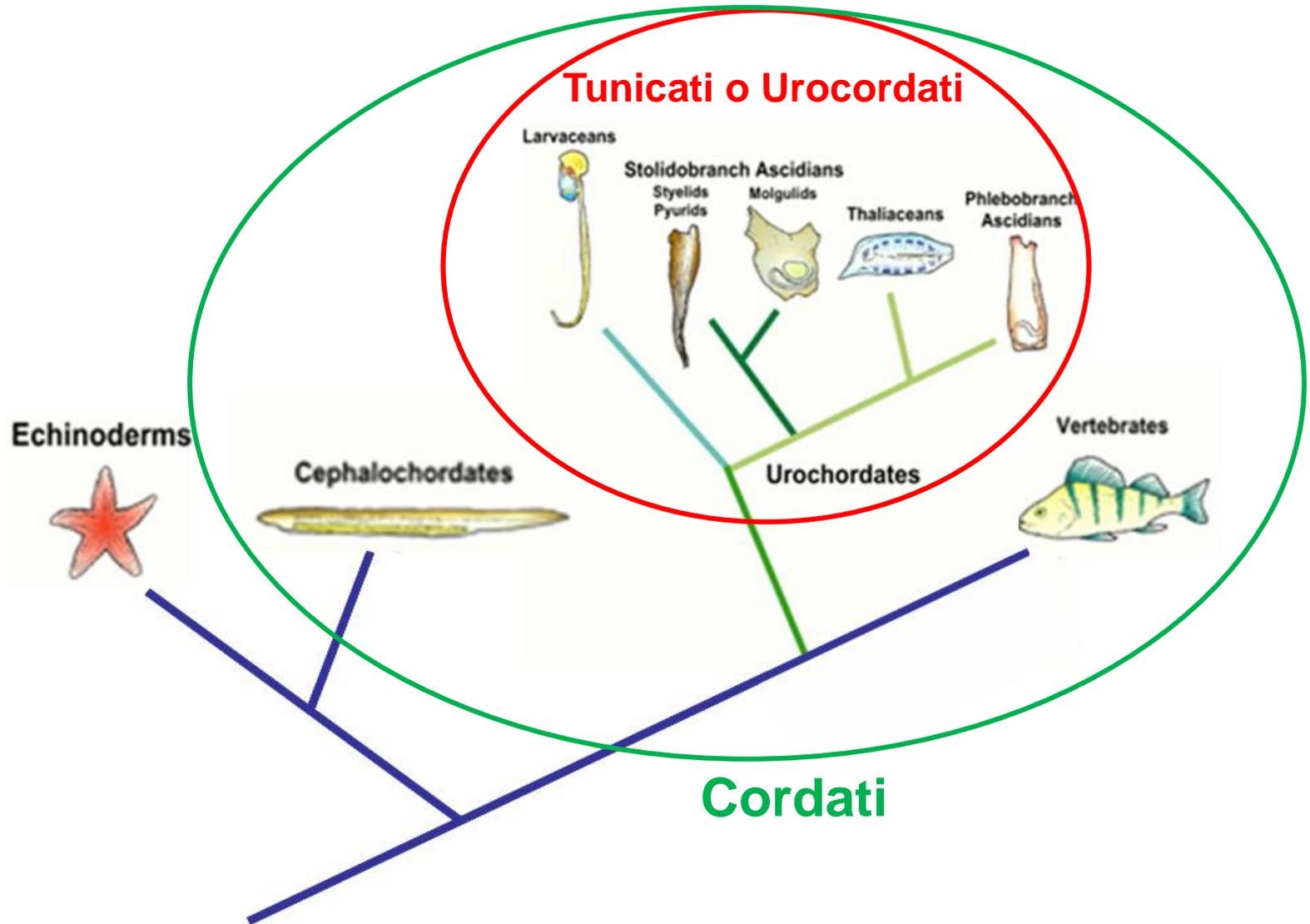


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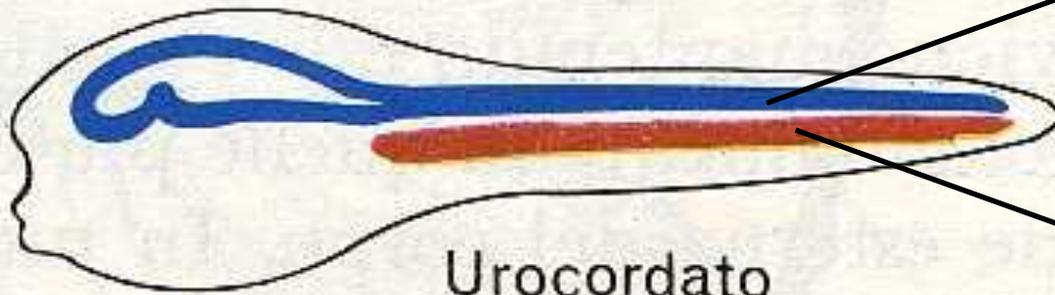
## Protostomi

## Deuterostomi

# I TUNICATI RAPPRESENTANO IL SISTER GROUP DEI VERTEBRATI



**Tubo neurale**



Urocordato  
(larva di ascidia)

**Notocorda**



Cefalocordato (anfiosso)



Vertebrato (pesce)

# Classificazione dei Cordati

Tunicati (Urocordati): corda limitata alla regione caudale della larva (es. ascidie)



Cefalocordati: corda persistente ed estesa lungo tutto il corpo (es. anfiosso)



la corda dorsale è presente solo nell'embrione, poi si trasforma in dischi intervertebrali.

Vertebrati:

Agnati



Ciclostomi



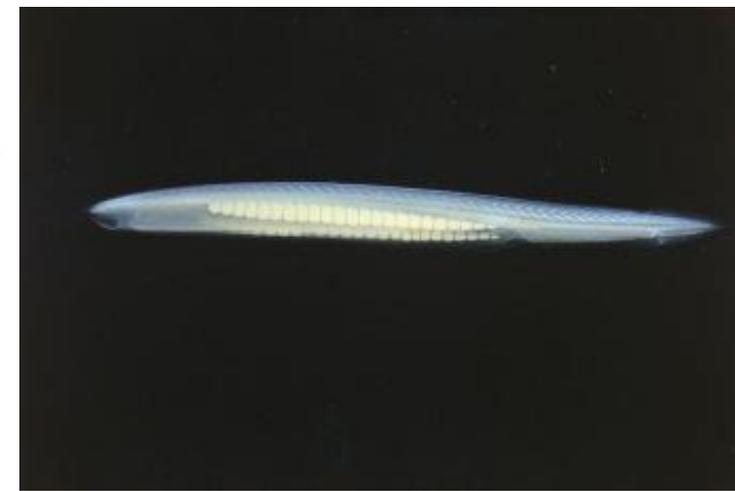
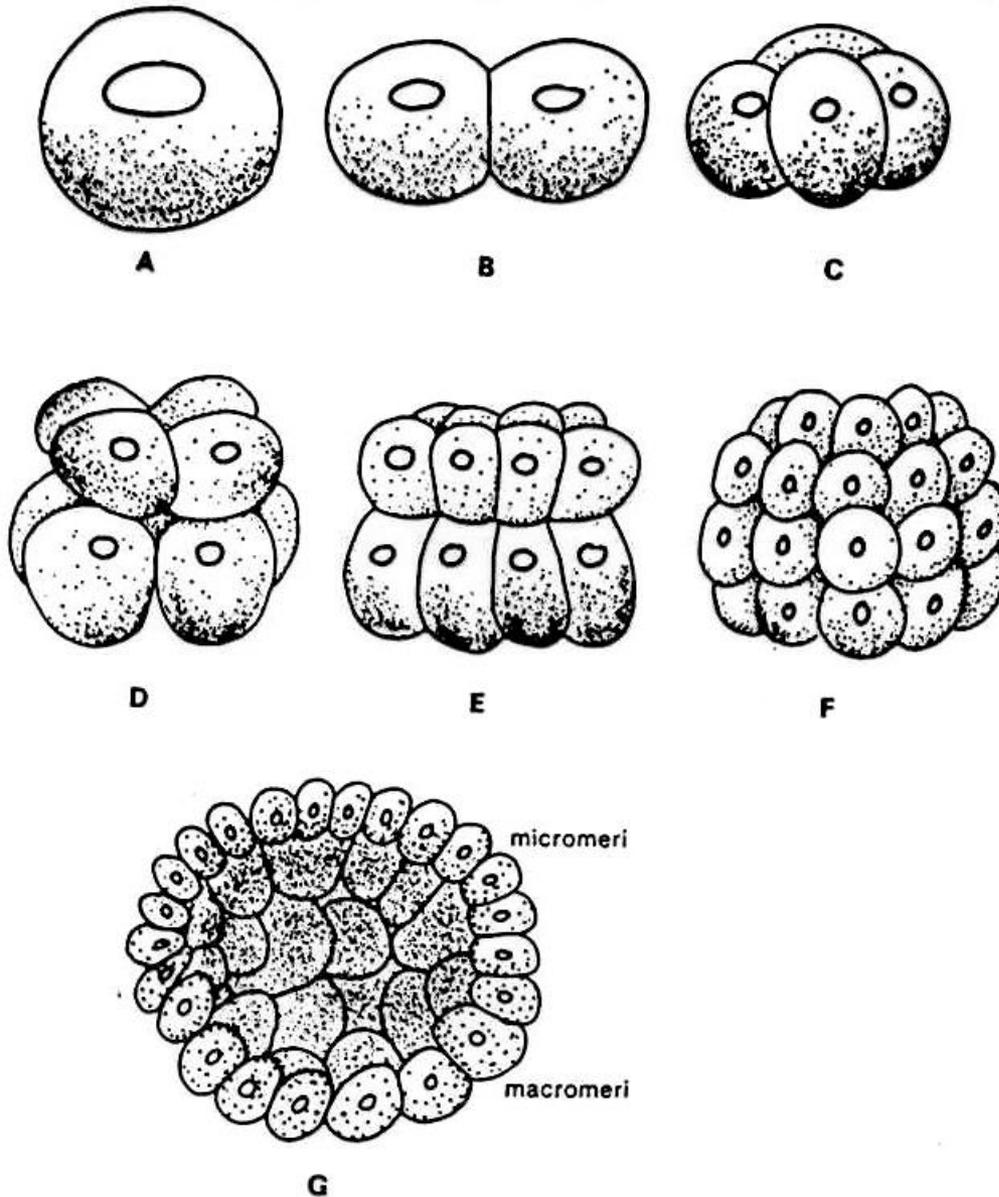
Gnatostomi



Pesci, Anfibi, Rettili, Uccelli  
Mammiferi



# Sviluppo Anfiosso



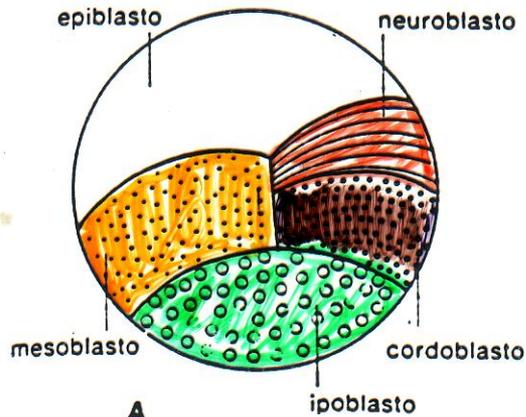
**Fecondazione allo stadio di oocita secondario**

**Uovo oligolecitico con nucleo spostato verso il polo animale**

**Segmentazione Oloblastica Radiale (Subuguale)**

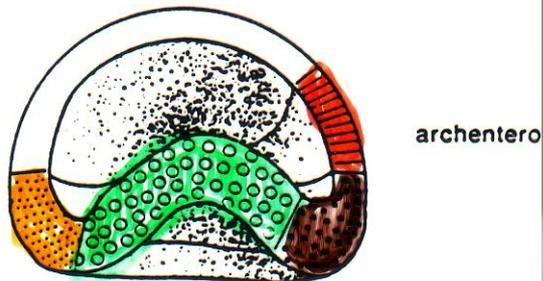
# Mappa dei territori presuntivi allo stadio di blastula

SVILUPPO DELL'ANFIOSSO

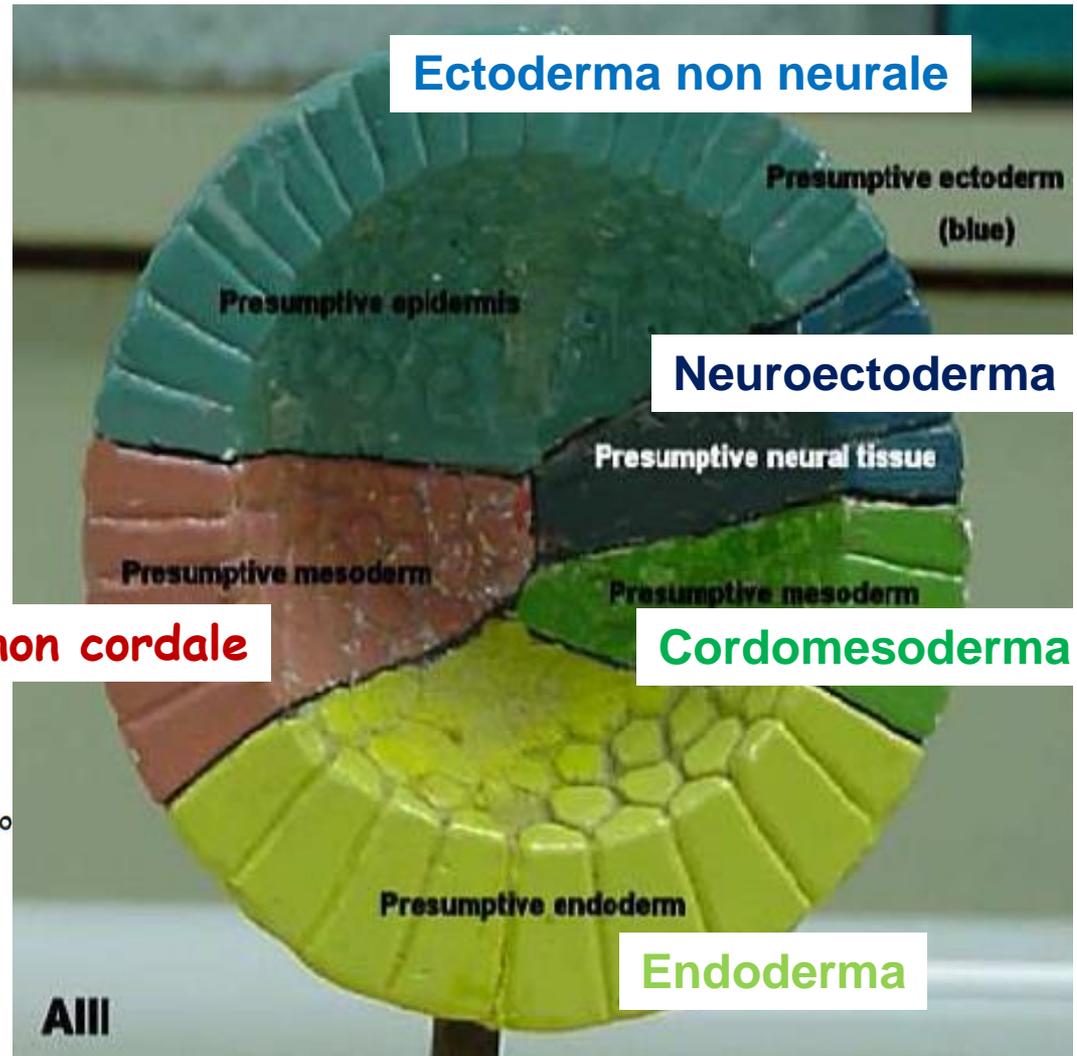


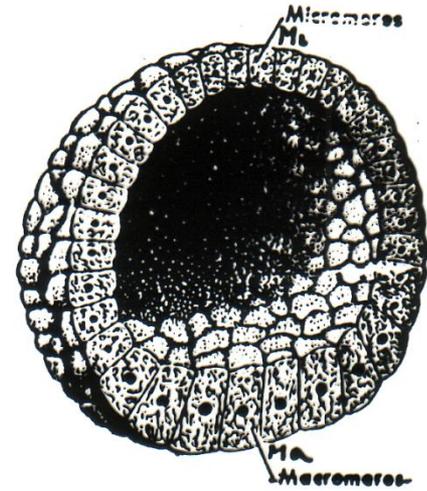
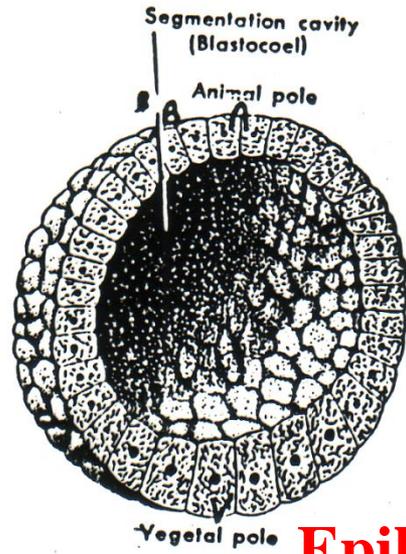
A

Mesoderma non cordale

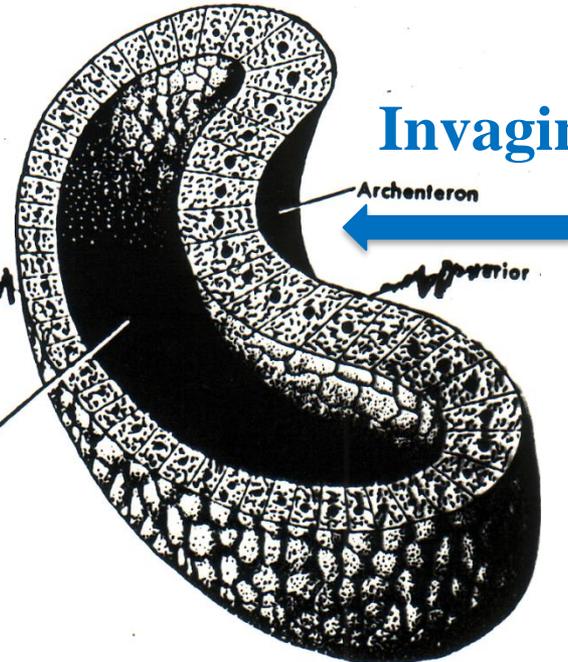
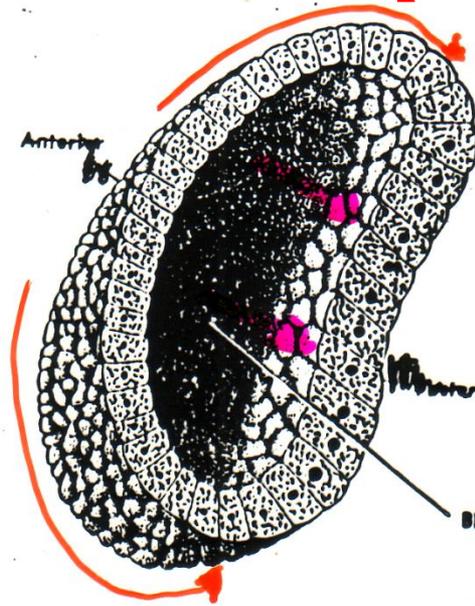


C

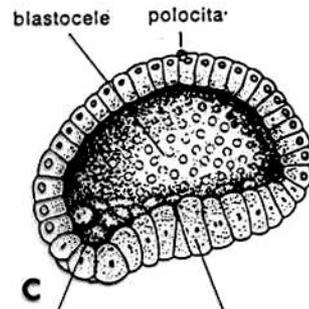
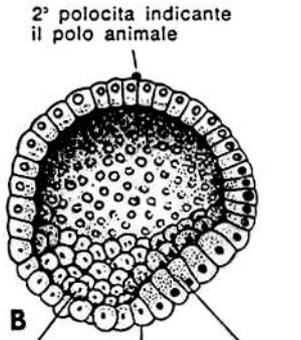
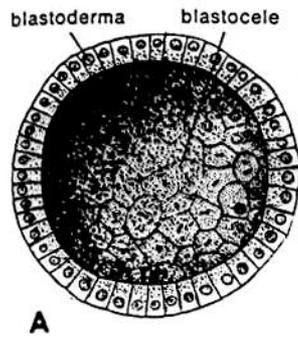




**Epibolia**



**Invaginazione**



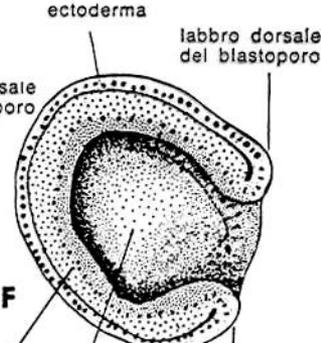
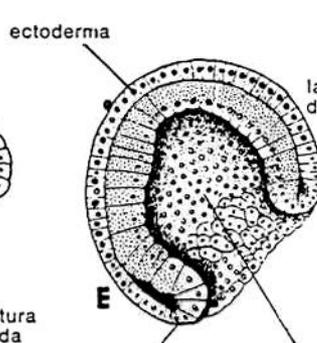
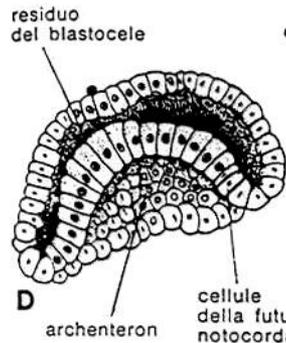
**A**

**B**

**C**

Cellule della semiluna mesodermica polo vegetativo entoderma presuntivo

cellule della semiluna mesodermica entoderma presuntivo



**D**

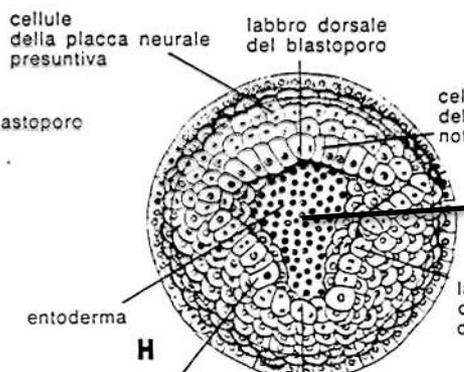
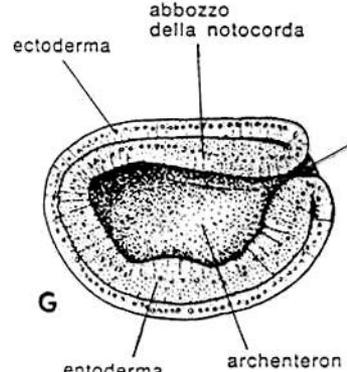
**E**

**F**

archenteron cellule della futura notocorda

labbro ventrale del blastoporo archenteron

labbro ventrale del blastoporo archenteron



**G**

**H**

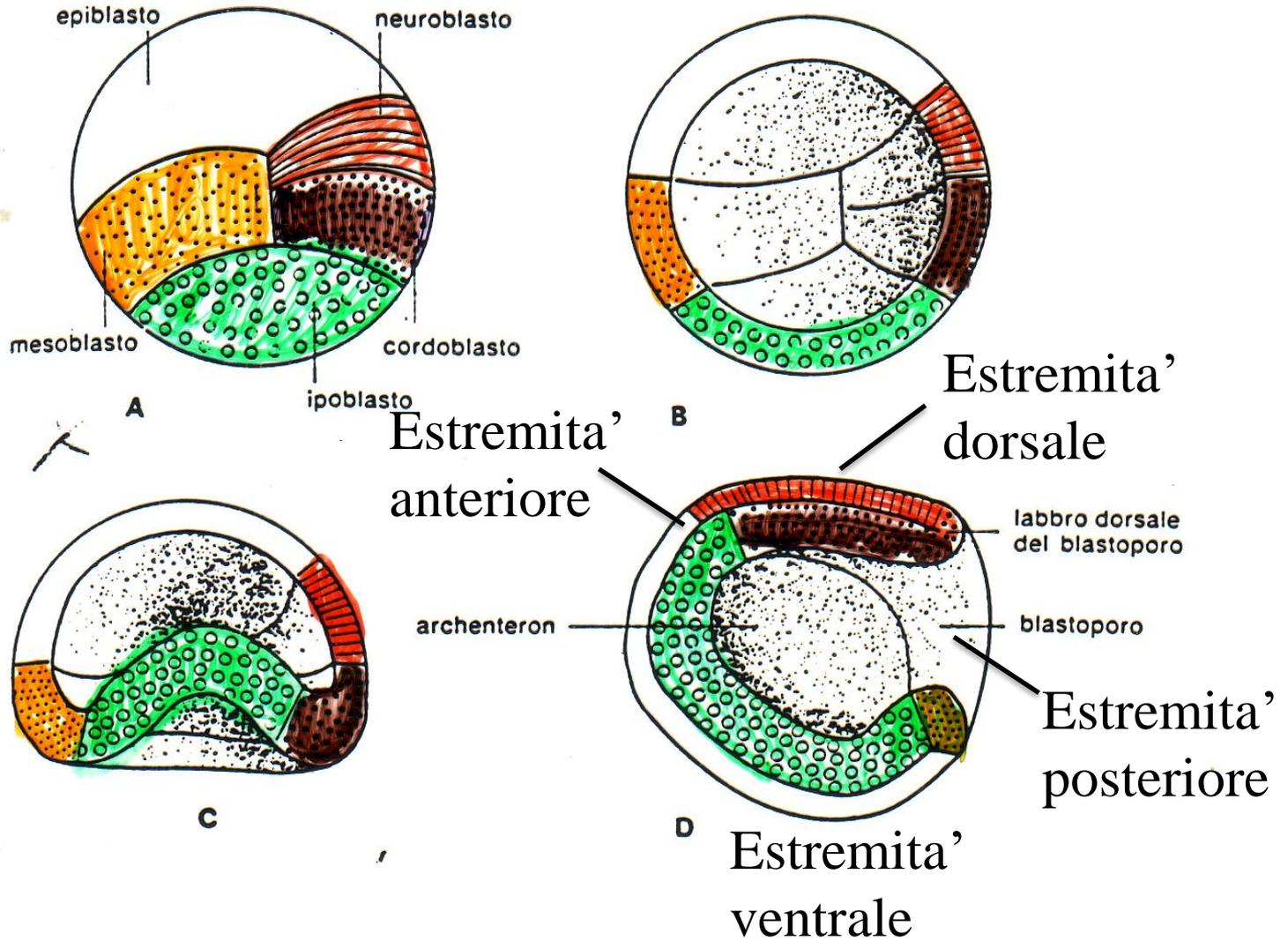
entoderma archenteron

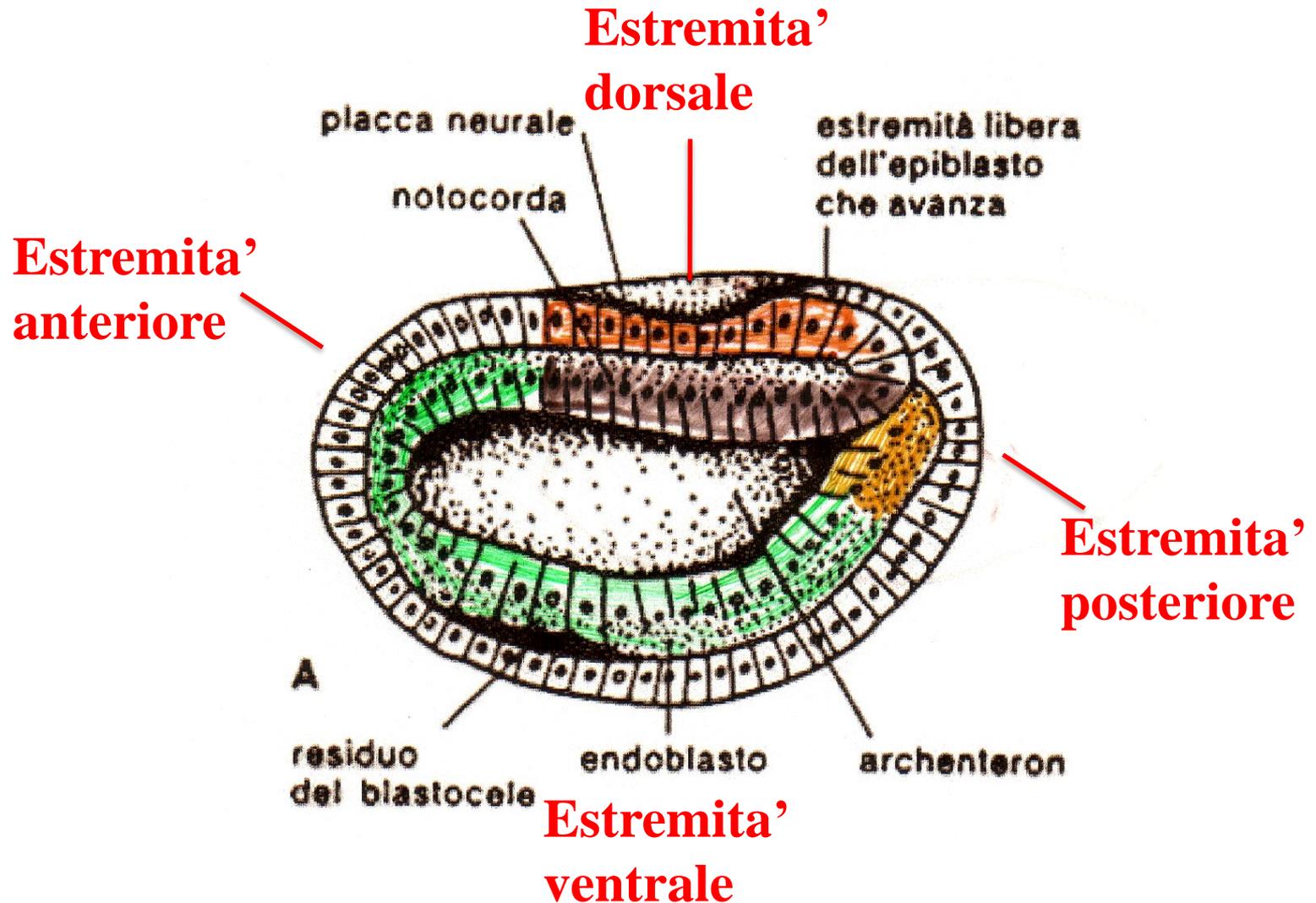
entoderma cellule mesodermiche labbro ventrale del blastoporo labbro dorsale del blastoporo cellule della futura notocorda labbro laterale destro del blastoporo

# BLASTOPORO

# Polarita' antero-posteriore e dorso-ventrale nell'embrione di anfirosso allo stadio di gastrula

SVILUPPO DELL'ANFIOSSO



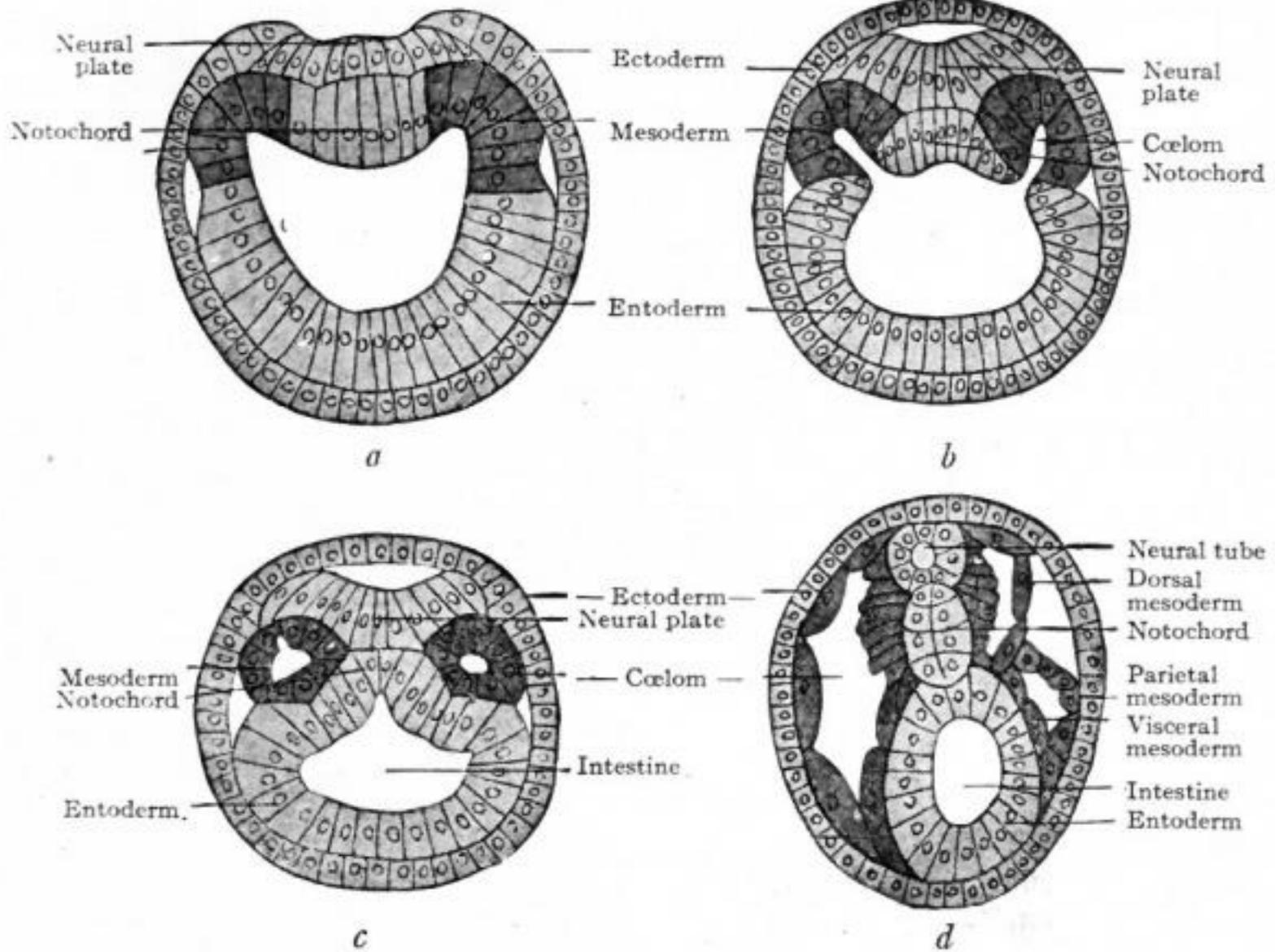


Embrione di-dermico (composto da due strati tissutali)

Il mesoblasto costituisce inizialmente il tetto dell'archenteron ed e' continuo con l'endoblasto

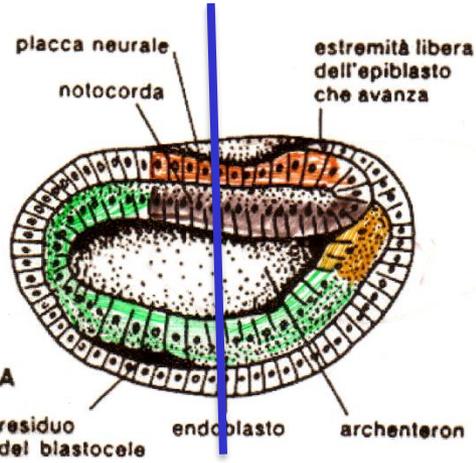
# Organogenesi

- Ectoderma: Rivestimento esterno, sistema nervoso centrale (tubo neurale)
- Mesoderma: notocorda, muscolatura, apparato circolatorio, apparato riproduttore ed escretore
- Endoderma: sistema digerente e respiratorio



Formazione del mesoblasto per evaginazione e formazione delle vescicole celomatiche

# Neurulazione

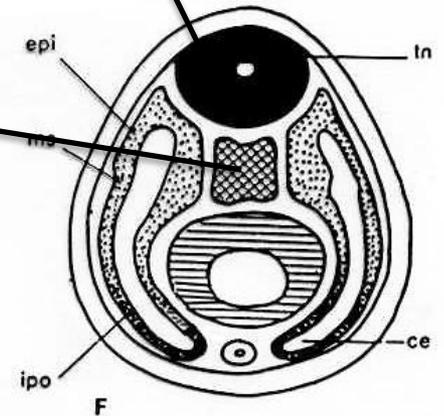
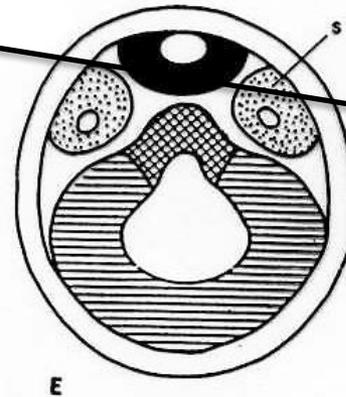
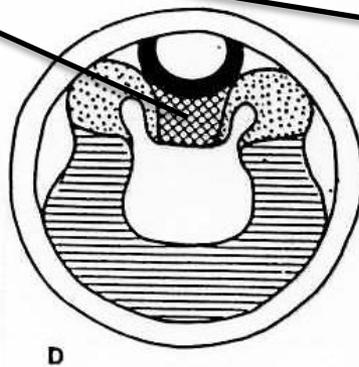
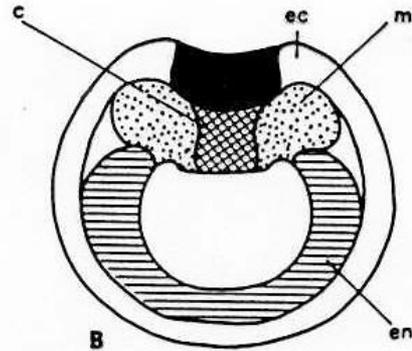
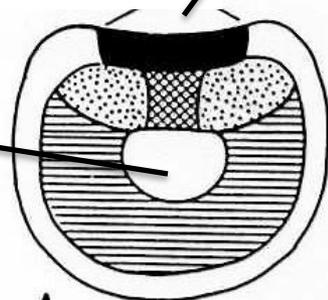


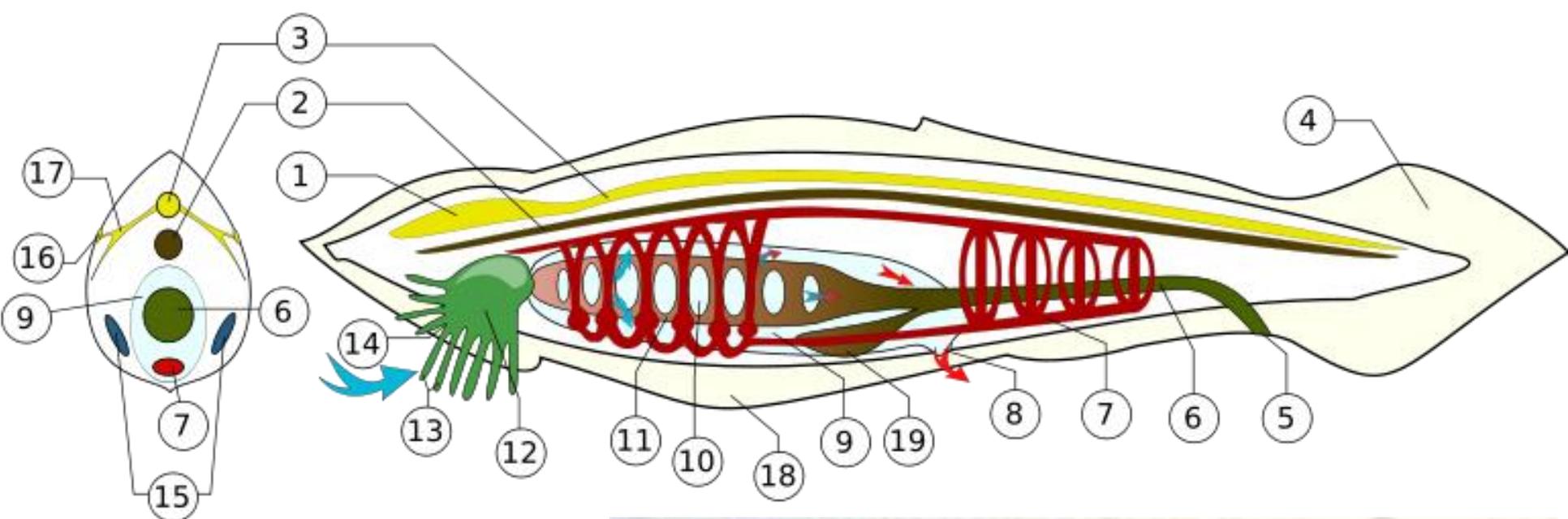
**Placca neurale**

**Tubo neurale**

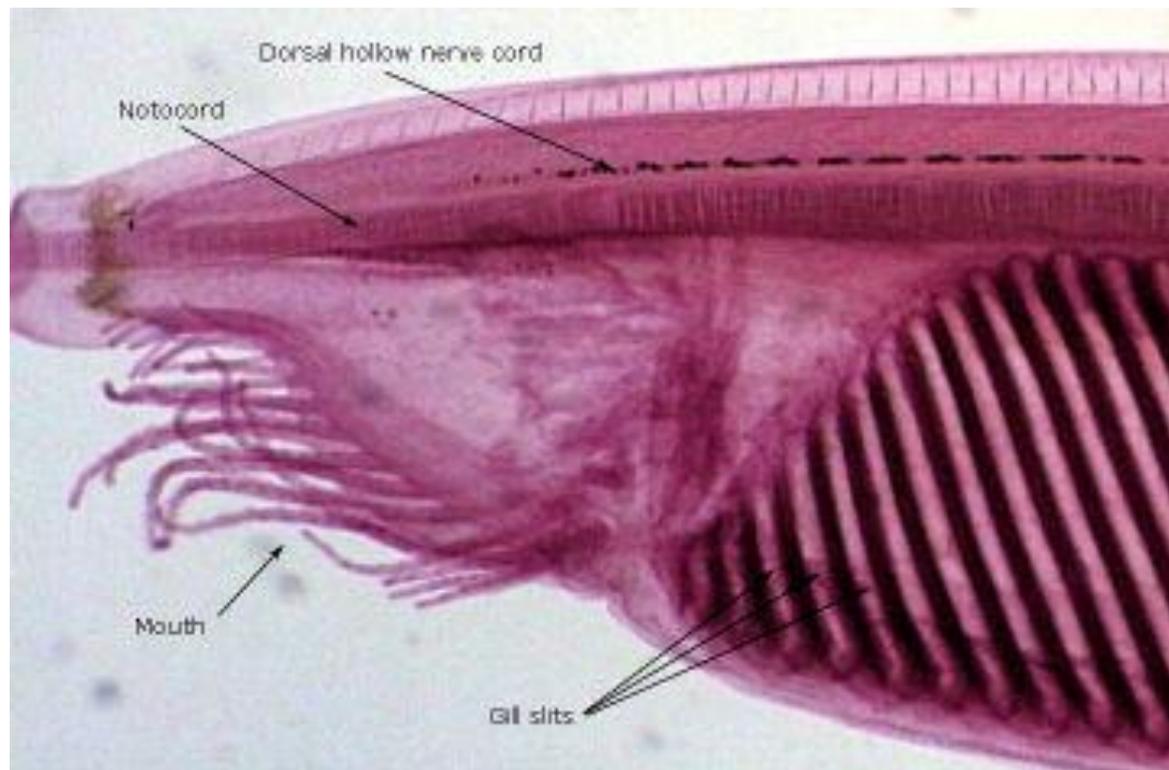
**Archenteron**

**Notocorda**

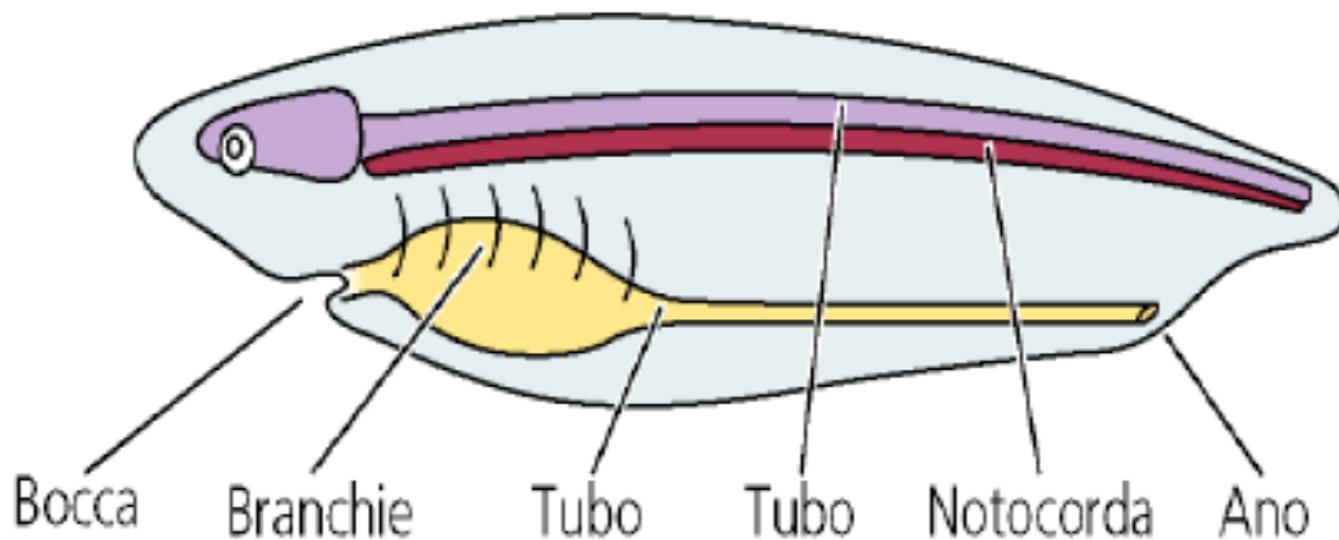




1 cervello sottile · 2 notocorda  
 (abbozzo di colonna vertebrale) ·  
 3 nervo dorsale · 4 coda post-  
 anale · 5 ano · 6 canale del cibo ·  
 7 sistema circolatorio · 8 pori  
 addominali · 9 lacuna  
 soprafarinea · 10 branchie · 11  
 faringe · 12 cirri buccali · 13  
 mimosa · 14 bocca · 15 gonadi  
 (ovarie/testicoli) · 16 sensori per  
 la luce · 17 nervi · 18 piega  
 addominale · 19 abbozzo di fegato



# Vertebrato



Bocca

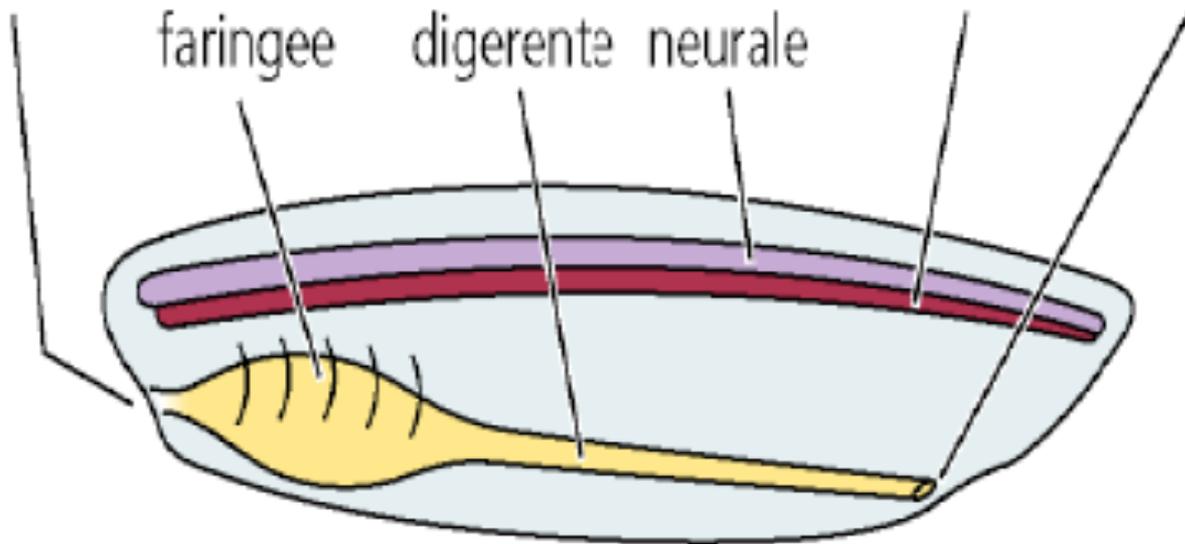
Branchie  
faringee

Tubo  
digerente

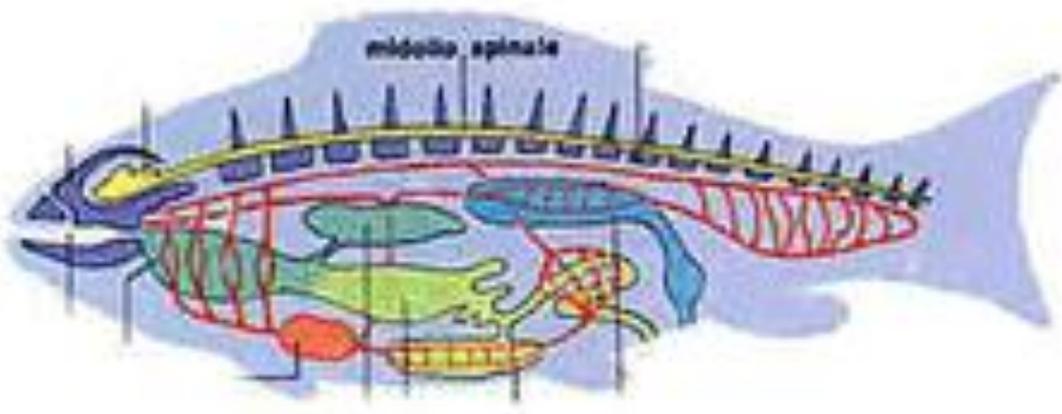
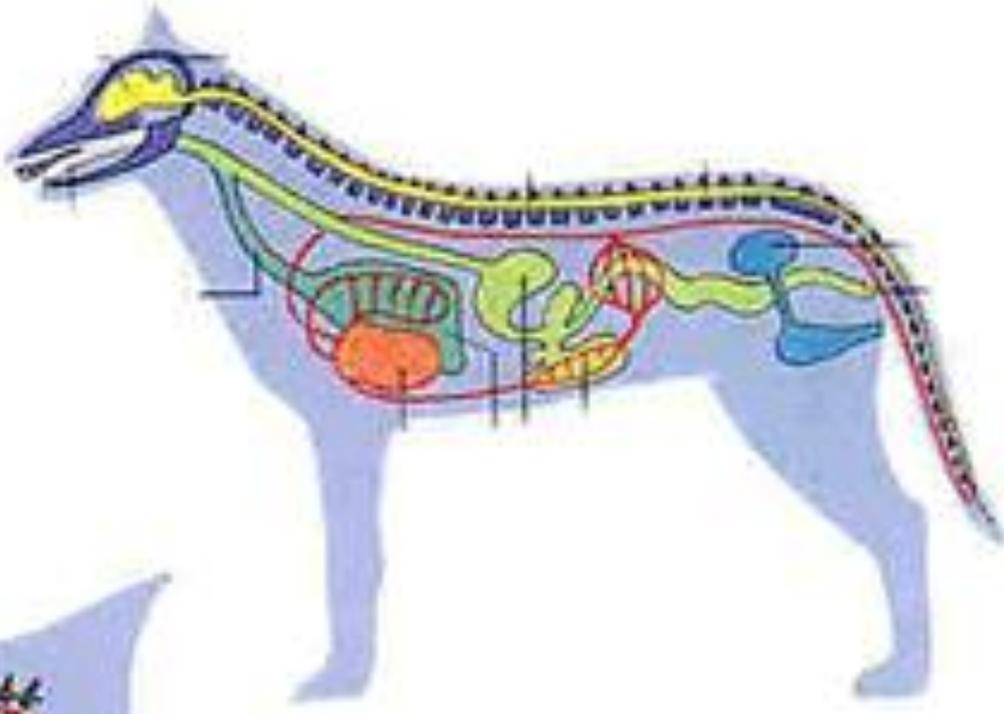
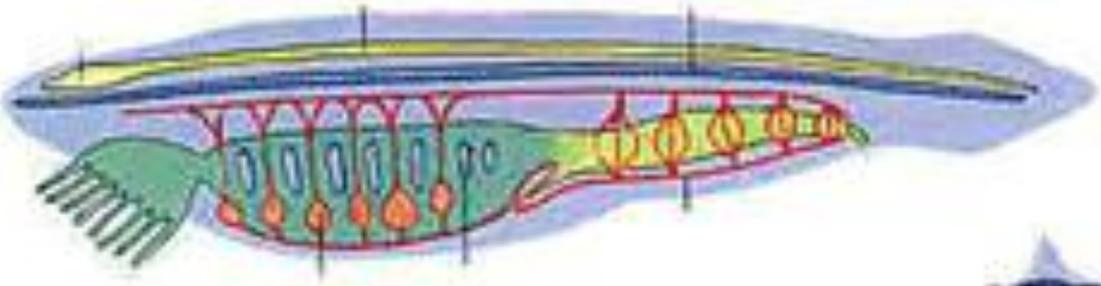
Tubo  
neurale

Notocorda

Ano



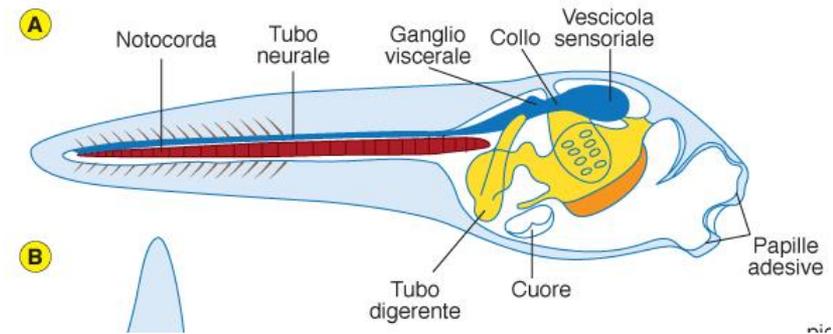
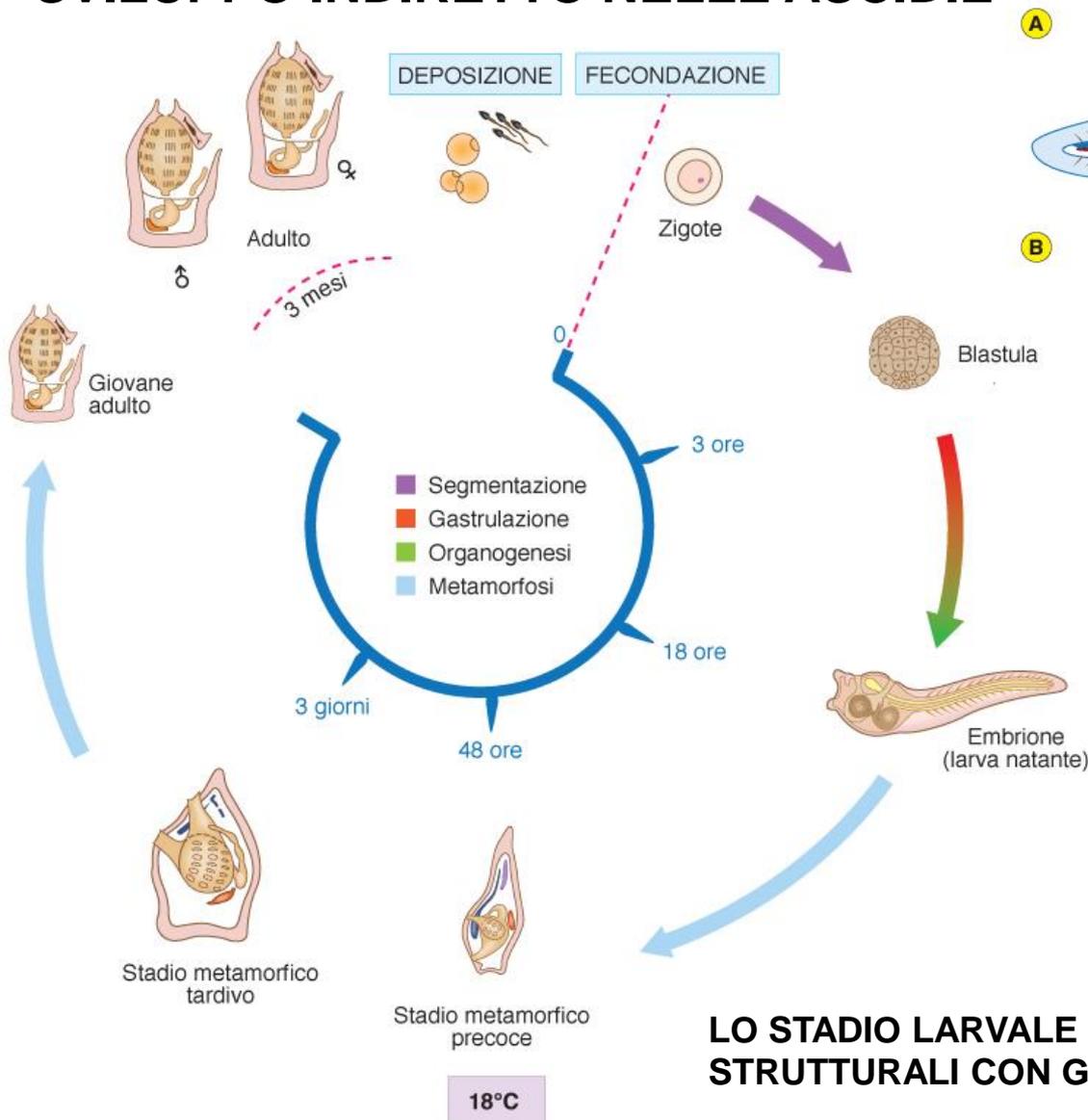
# Anfiosso



# Sviluppo delle Ascidie

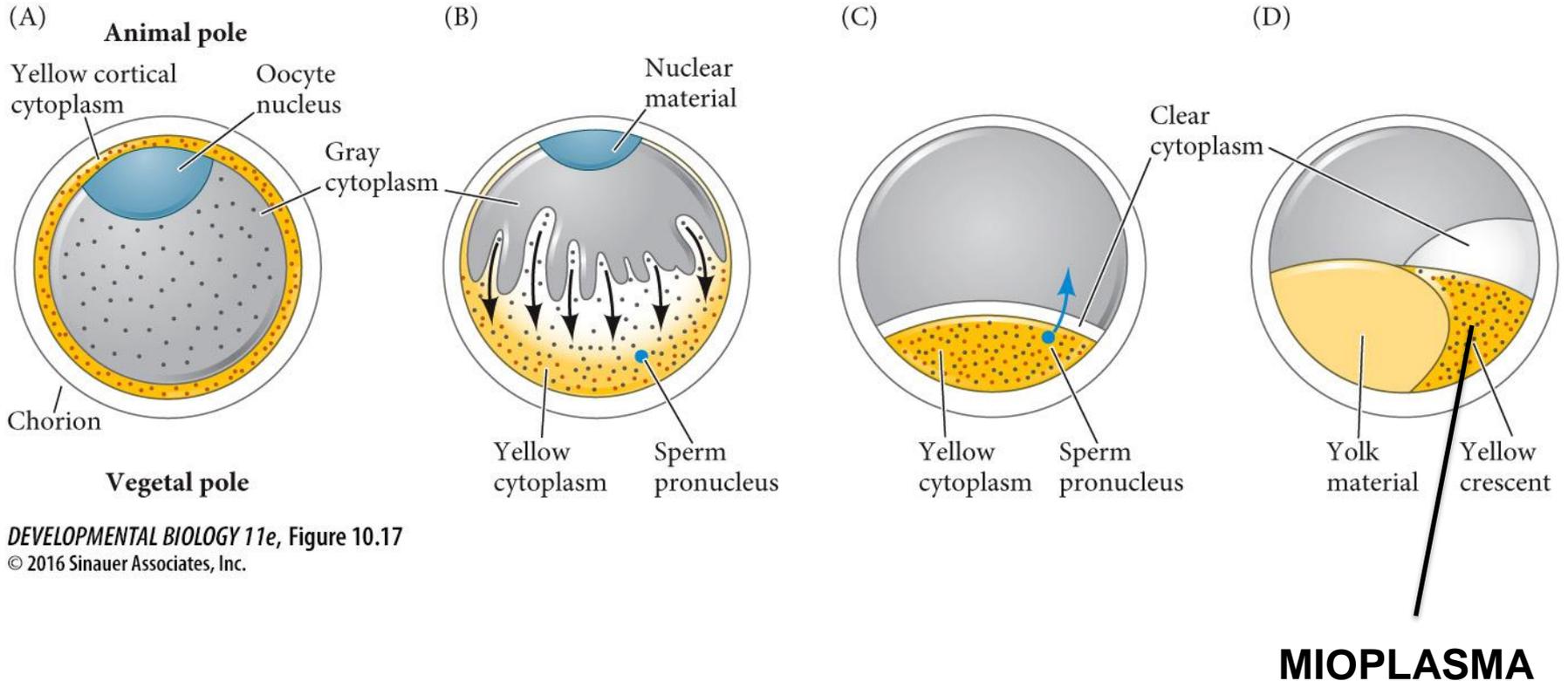


# SVILUPPO INDIRETTO NELLE ASCIDIE



**LO STADIO LARVALE NELLE ASCIDIE PRESENTA OMOLOGIE STRUTTURALI CON GLI STADI EMBRIONALI NEI VERTEBRATI**

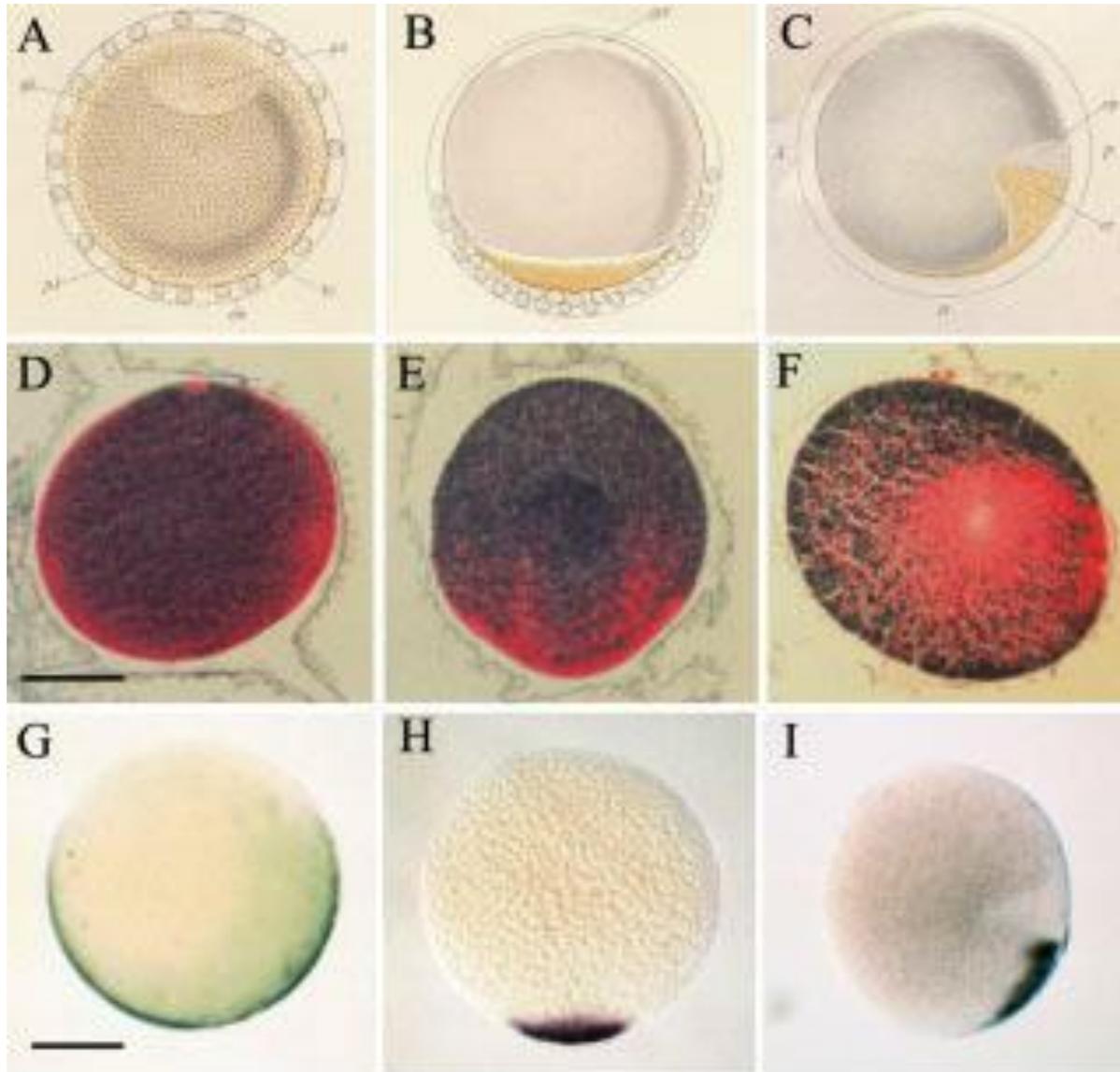
# SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI IN EMBRIONI DI ASCIDIE



*DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e*, Figure 10.17  
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**DOPO LA FECONDAZIONE SI VERIFICANO COMPLESSI RIARRANGIAMENTI DEI MATERIALI CITOPLASMATICI**

# LA SEGREGAZIONE DEL MIOPLASMA SI SVOLGE IN TRE FASI



# LA SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI E' MEDIATA DAL CITOSCHELETRO

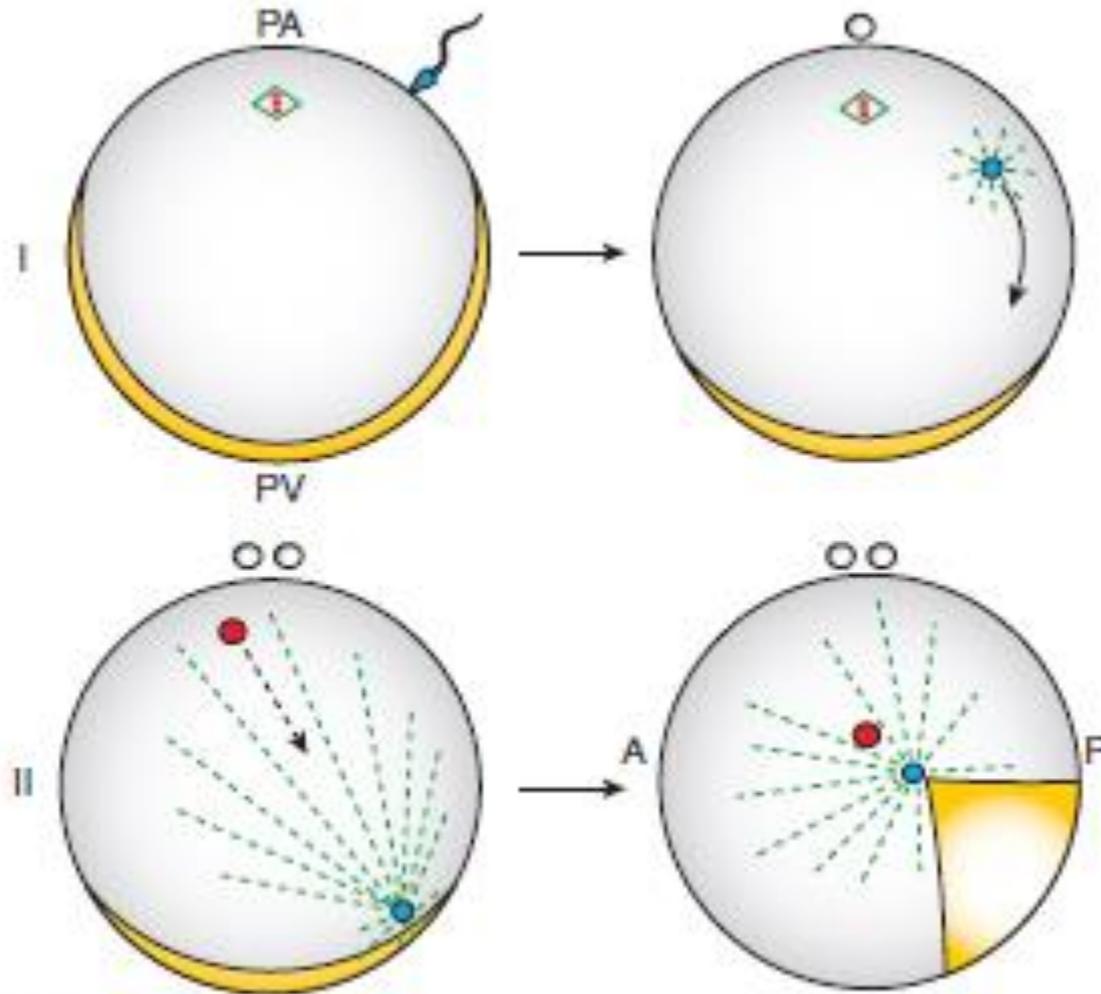
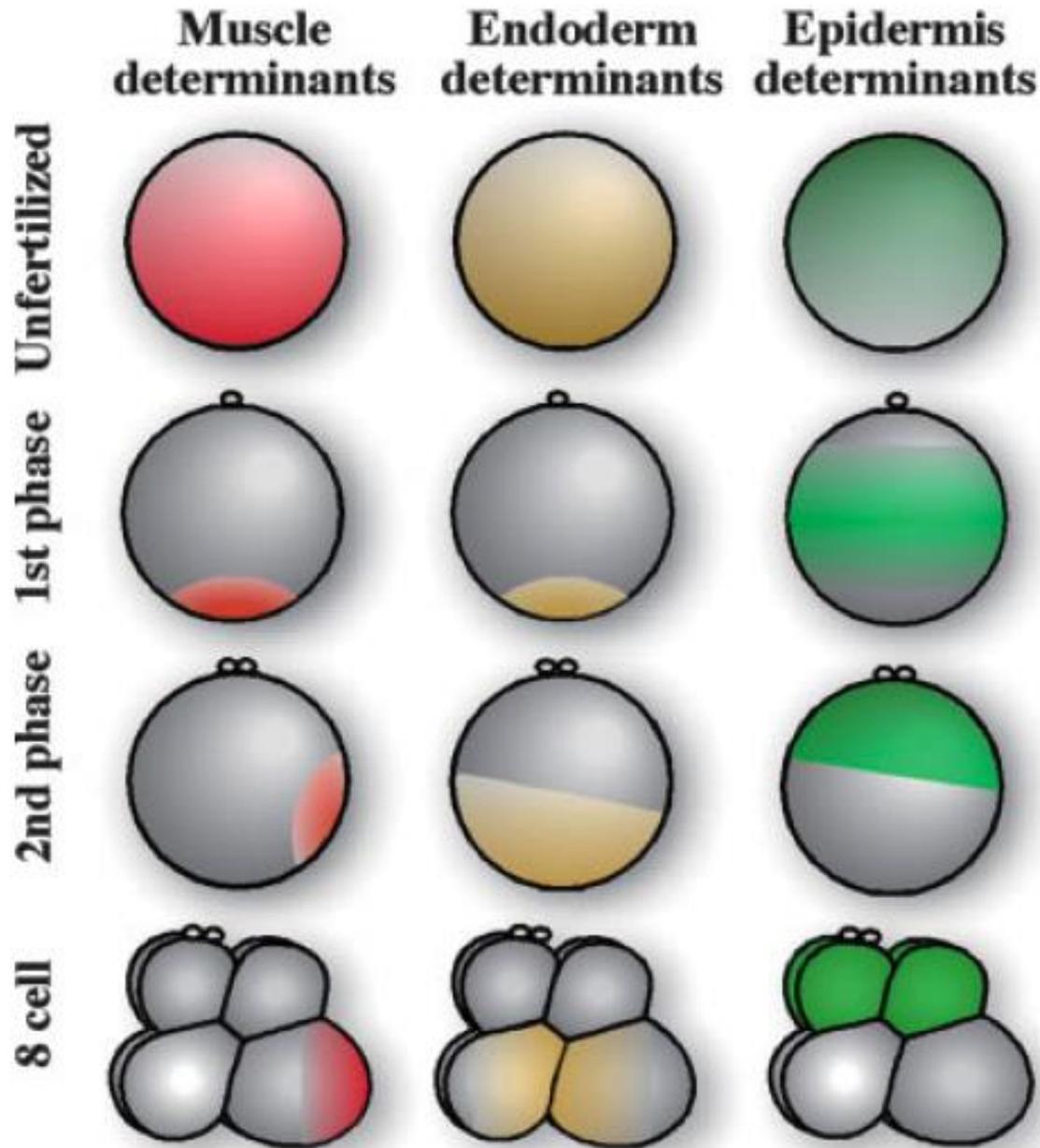
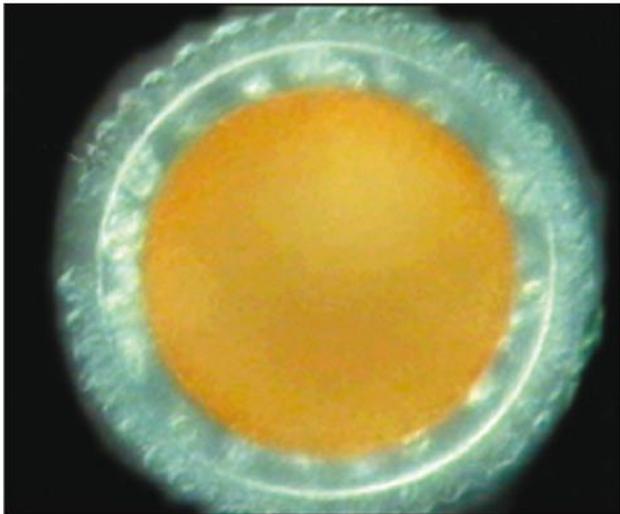


Figura 1

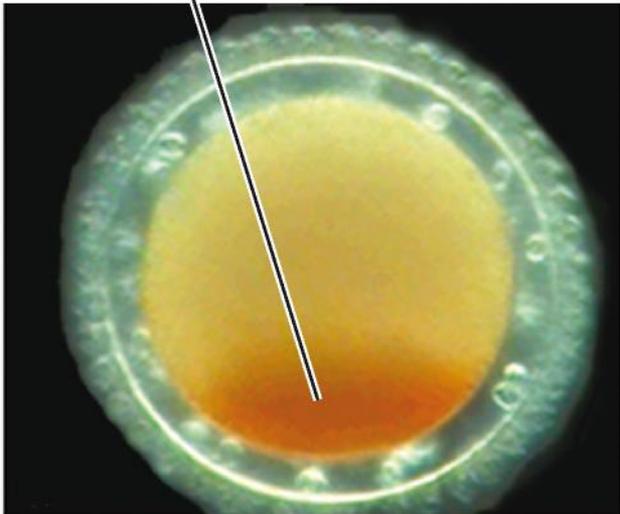
# LA SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI COMPORTA LA DIVERSA DISTRIBUZIONE DI DETERMINANTI MATERNI DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO



(A)

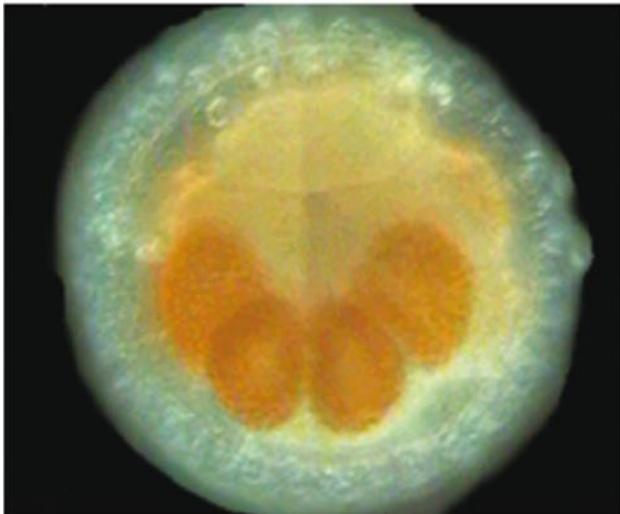
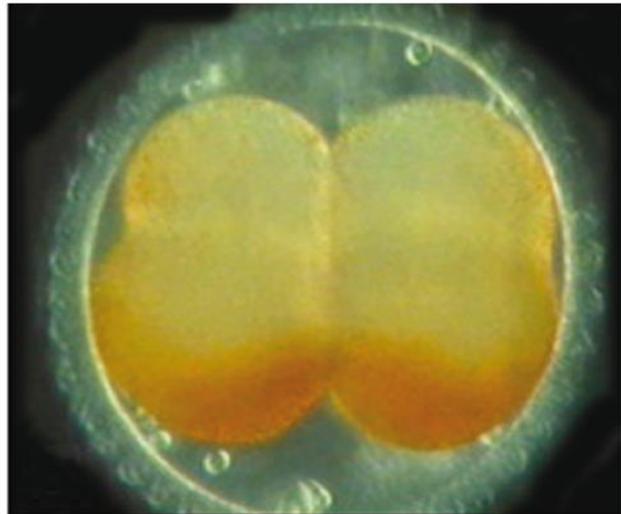


(B)

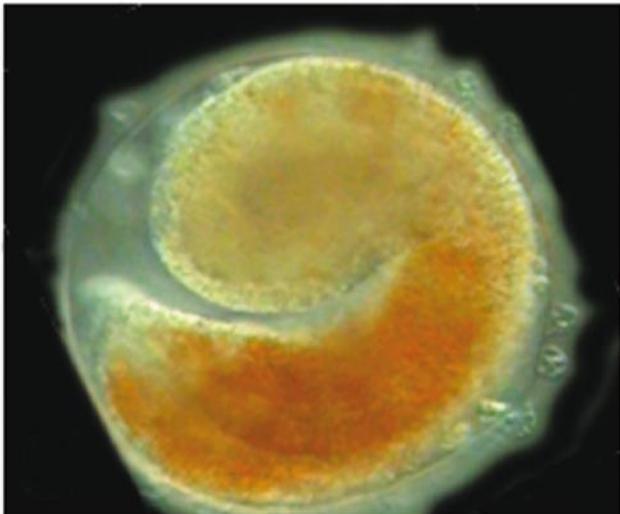


Semiluna gialla

(C)



(D)



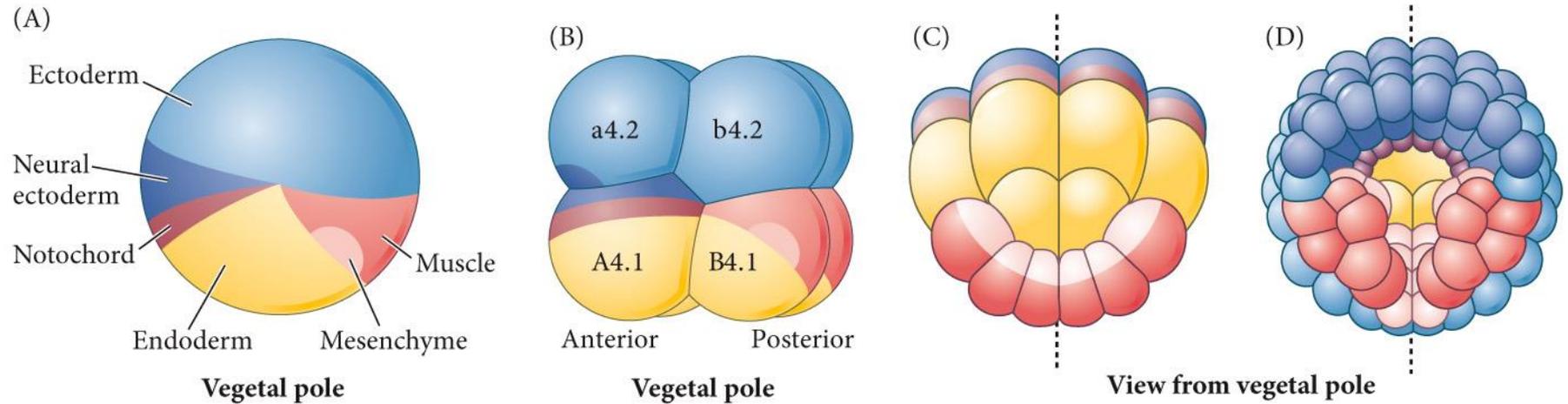
(E)



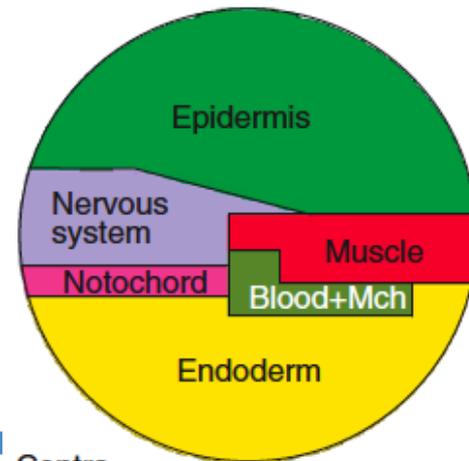
(F)

# 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



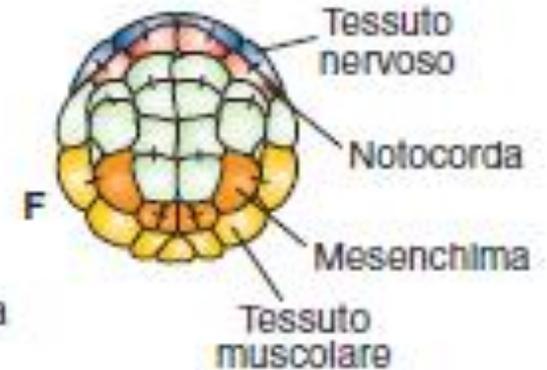
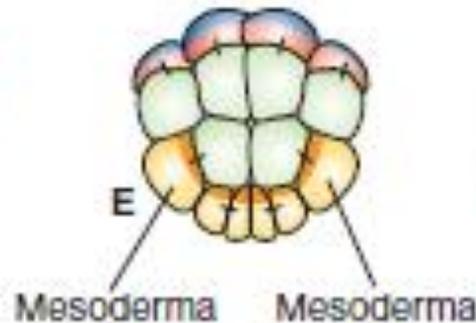
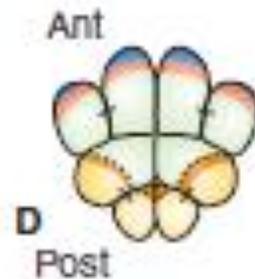
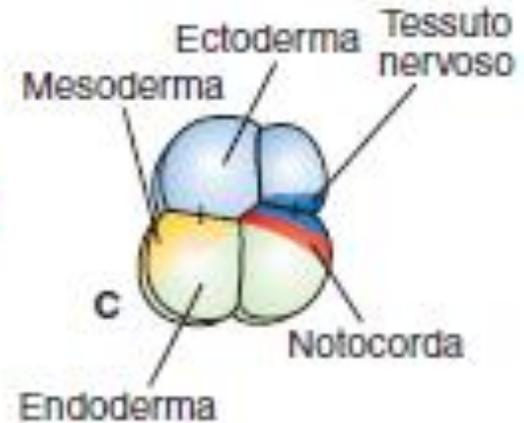
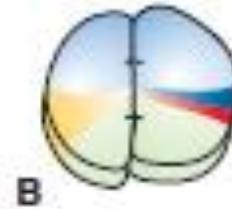
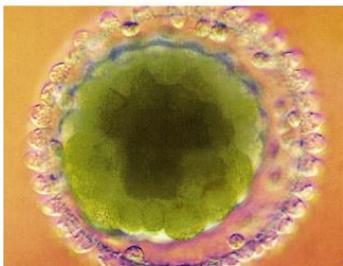
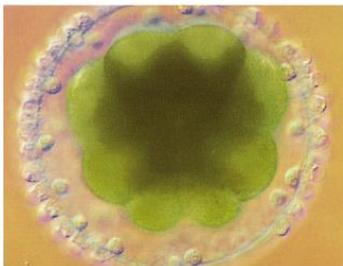
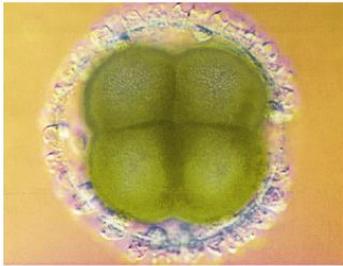
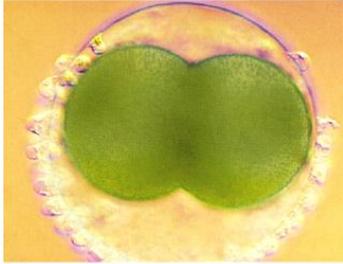
Ascidian fate map



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.

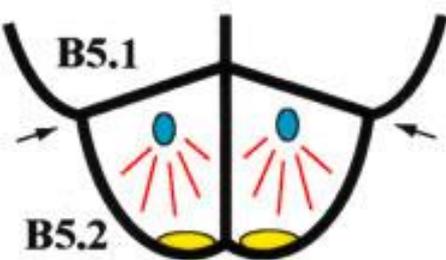
# SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA BILATERALE

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.



# IL CENTROSOME-ATTRACTING BODY PROMUOVE DIVISIONI INEGUALI

**A. 10 min**



**B. 30 min**



**C. 40 min**



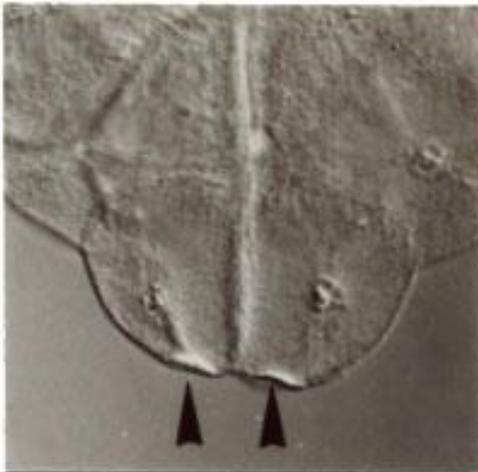
**D. 65 min**



**E. 75 min**

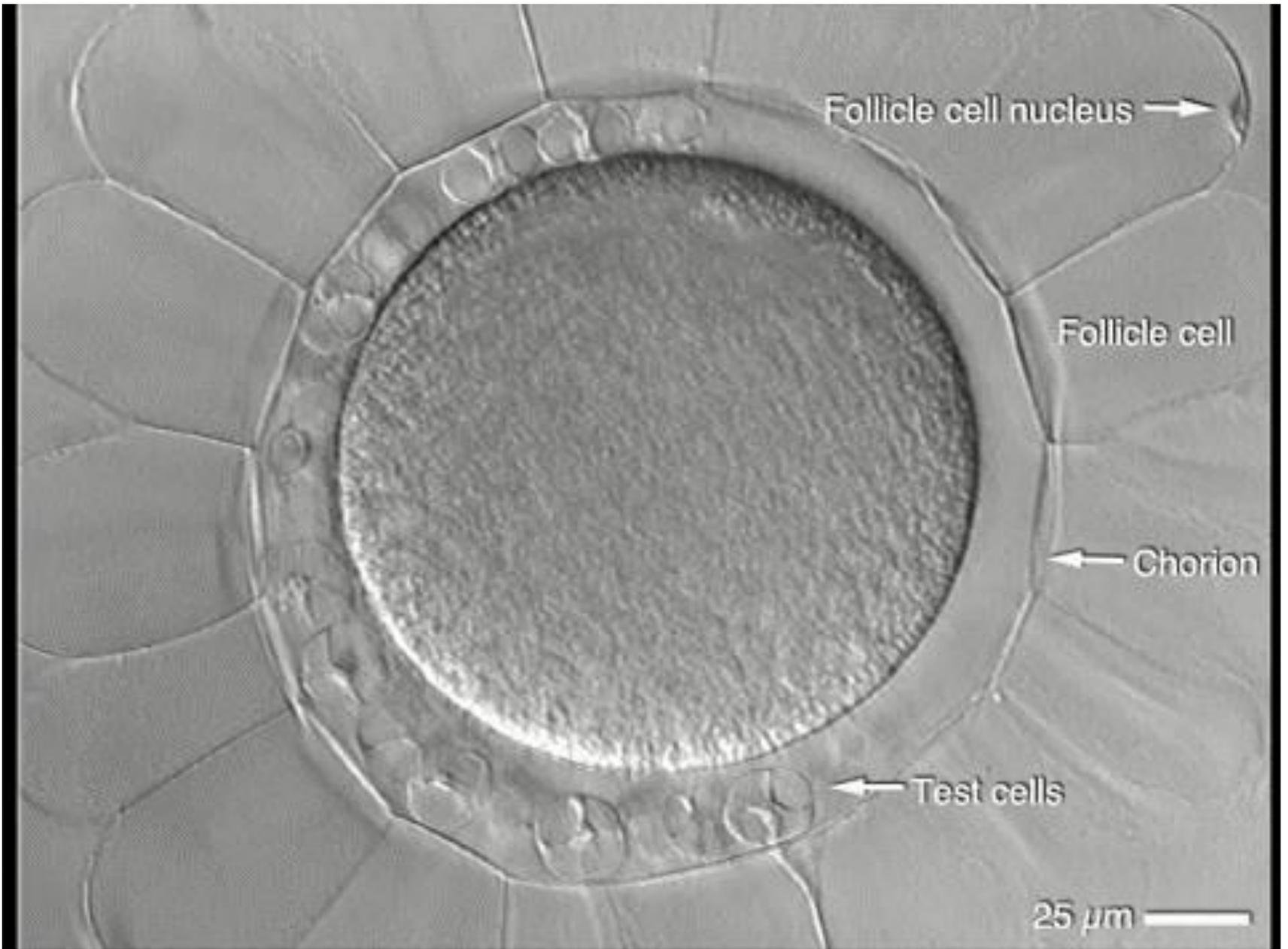


**F. Extracted**



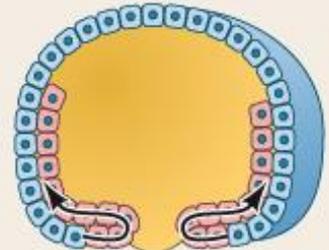
**G. Immunostained**





Involution

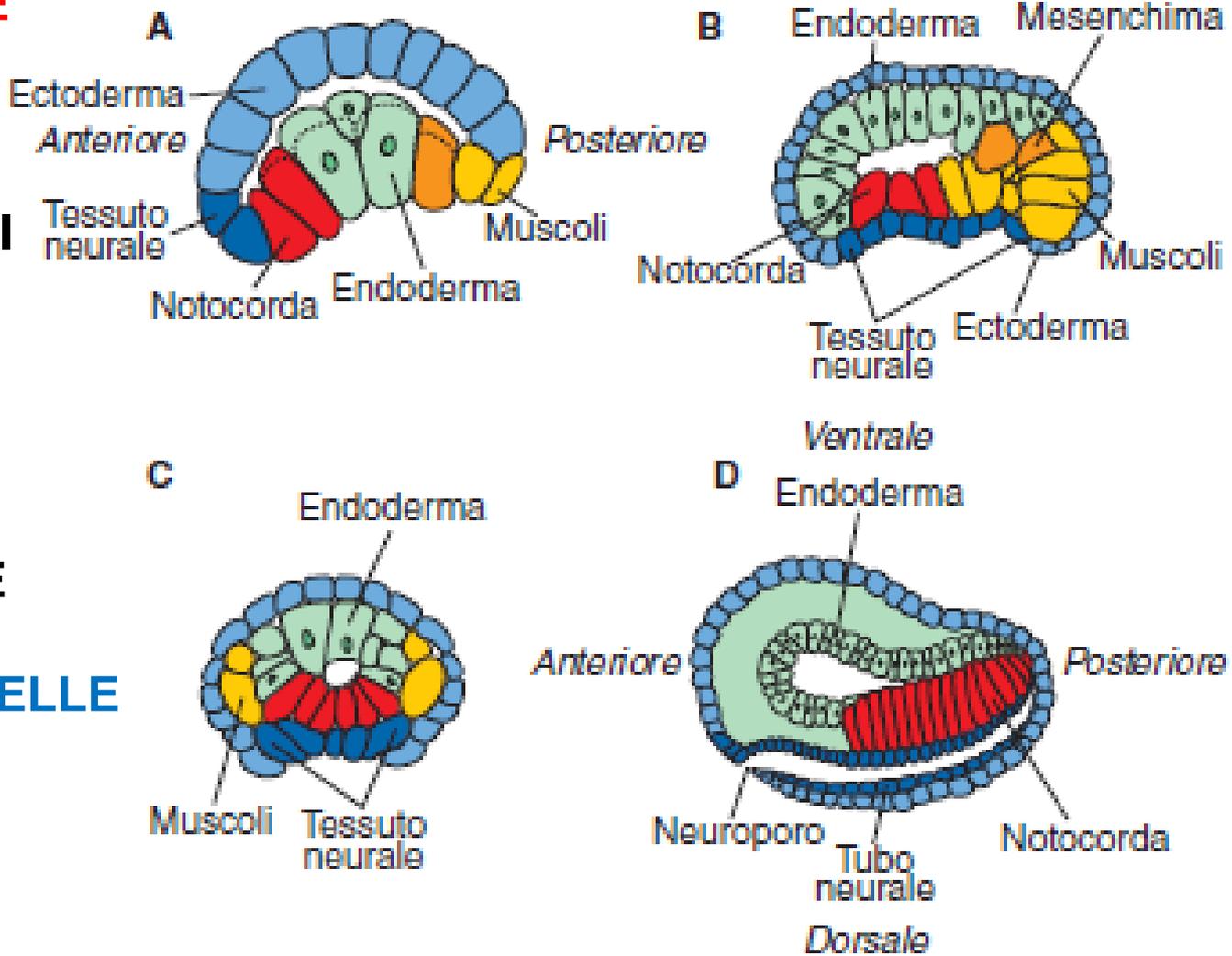
Inward movement of an expanding outer layer so that it spreads over the internal surface of the remaining external cells.

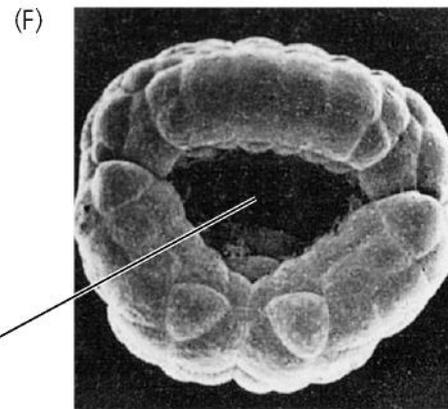
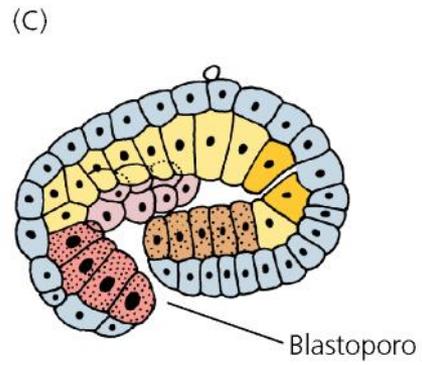
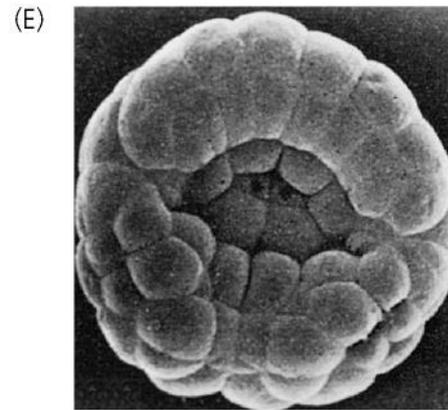
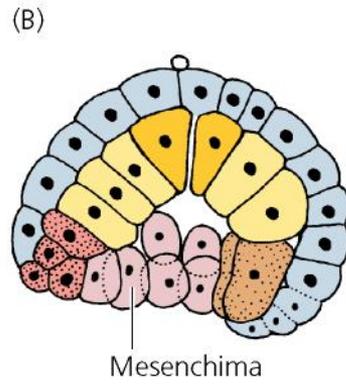
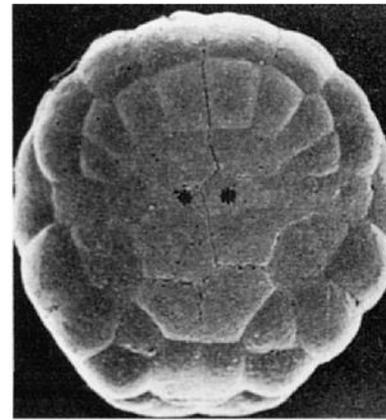
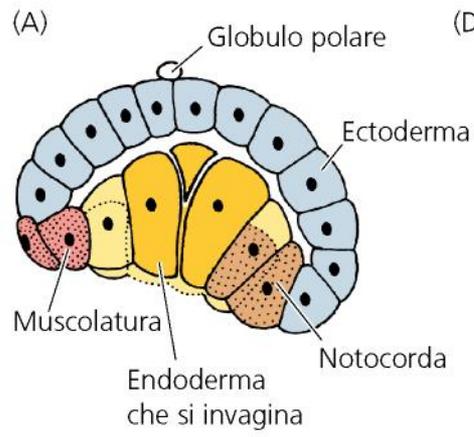


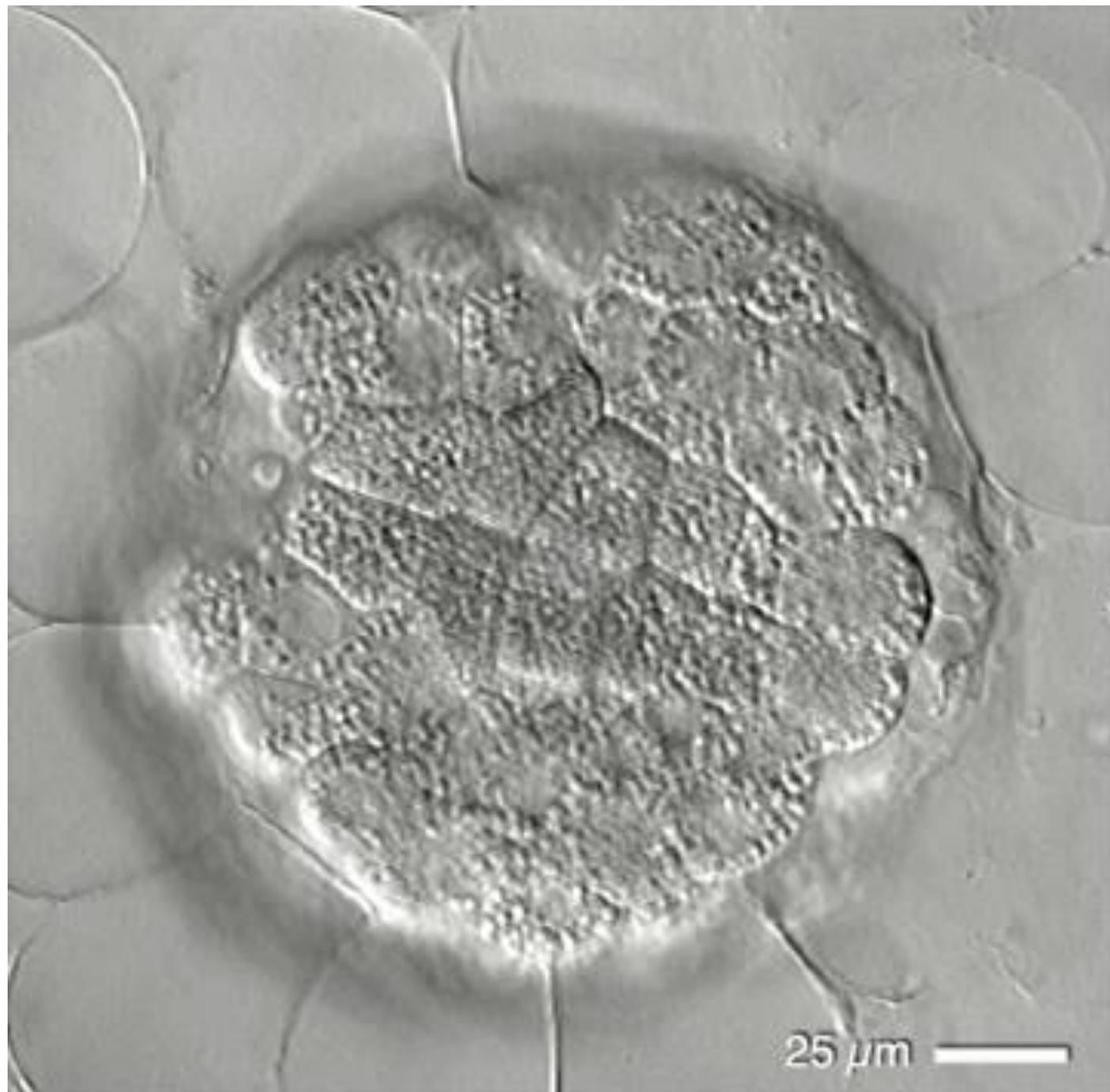
# GASTRULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE

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

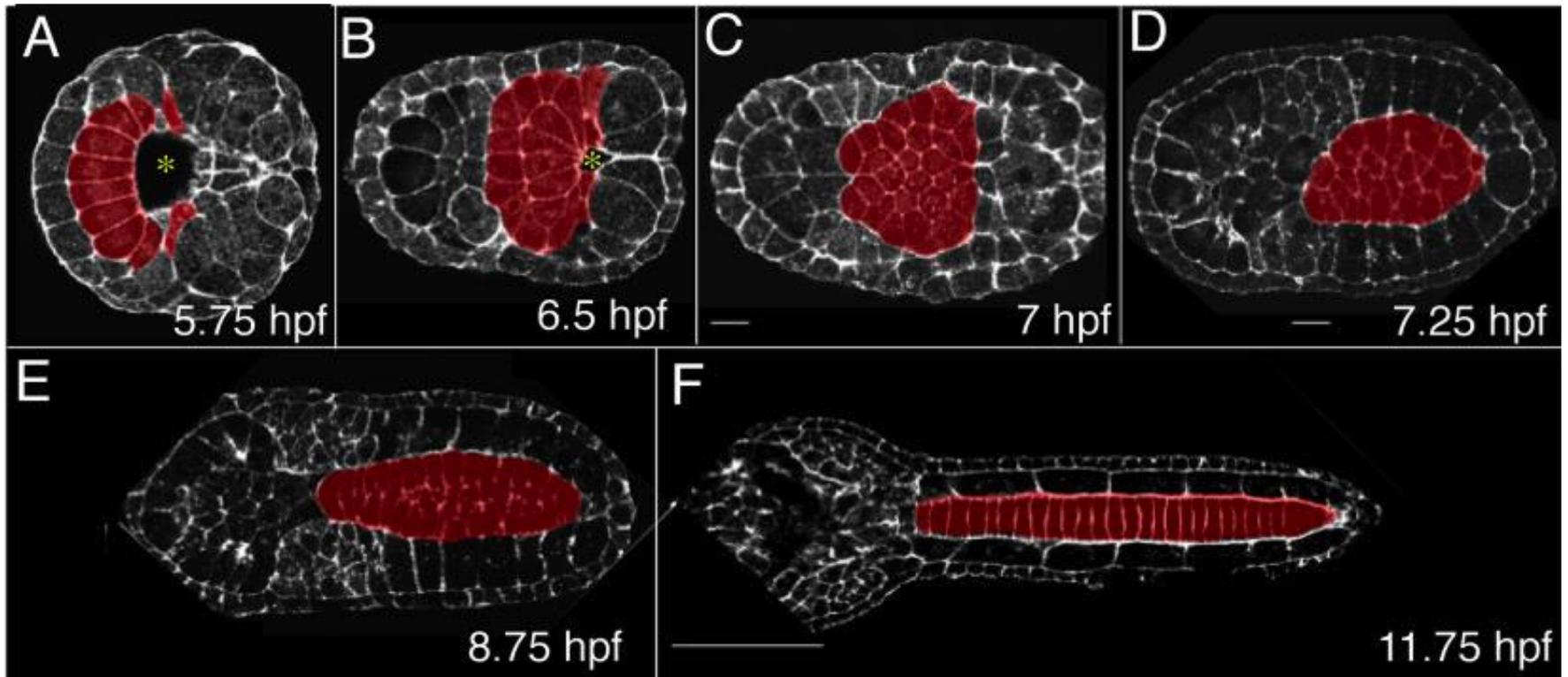
# NEURULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE



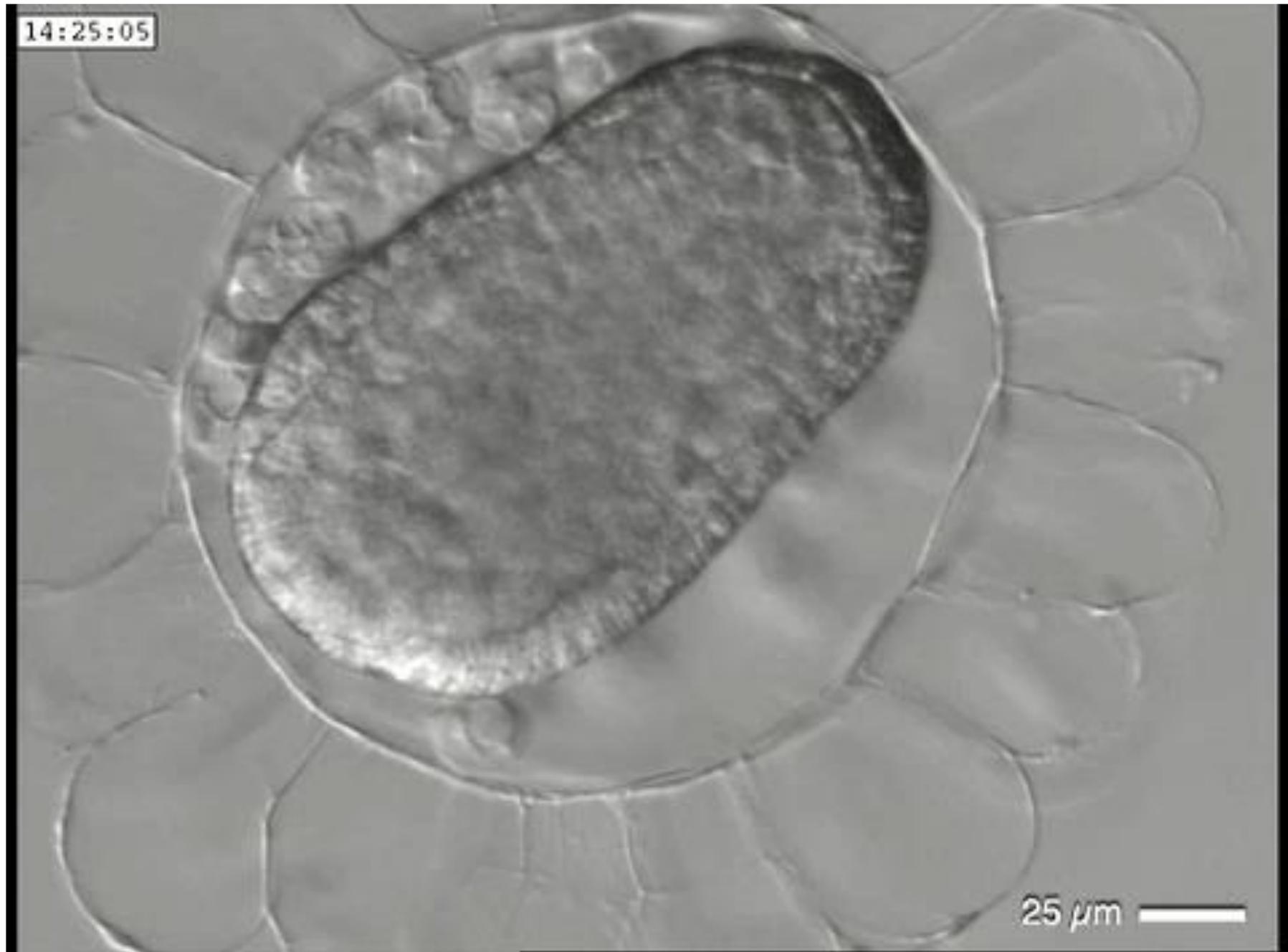




# ESTENSIONE ANTERO-POSTERIORE DELLA NOTOCORDA PER MOVIMENTI DI ESTENSIONE CONVERGENTE

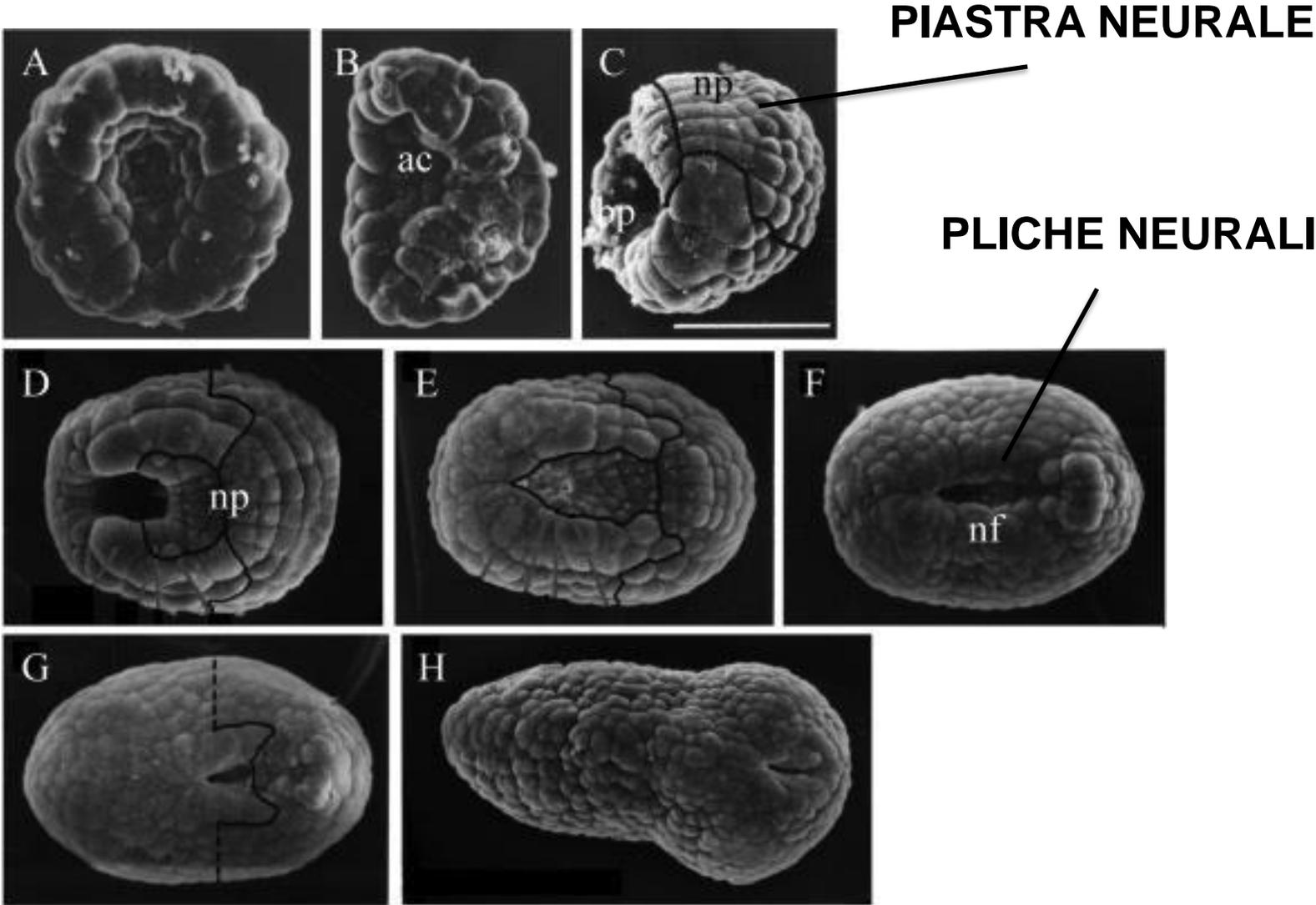


14:25:05



25  $\mu\text{m}$  

# NEURULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE



# L'ORGANIZZAZIONE DORSO-VENTRALE NELLO STADIO LARVALE DELLE ASCIDIE PRESENTA OMOLOGIE STRUTTURALI CON GLI STADI EMBRIONALI NEI VERTEBRATI

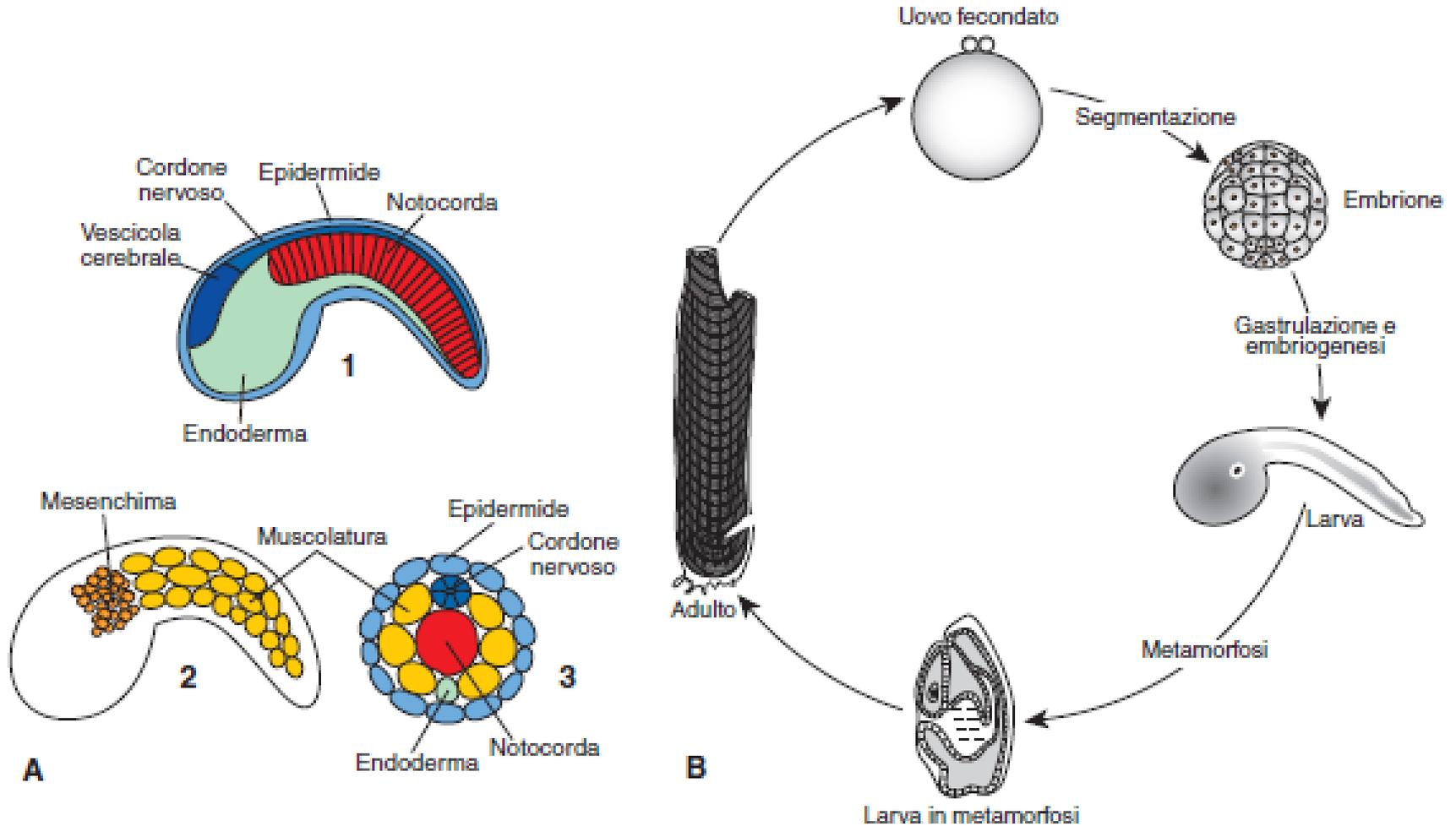


Figura 5

