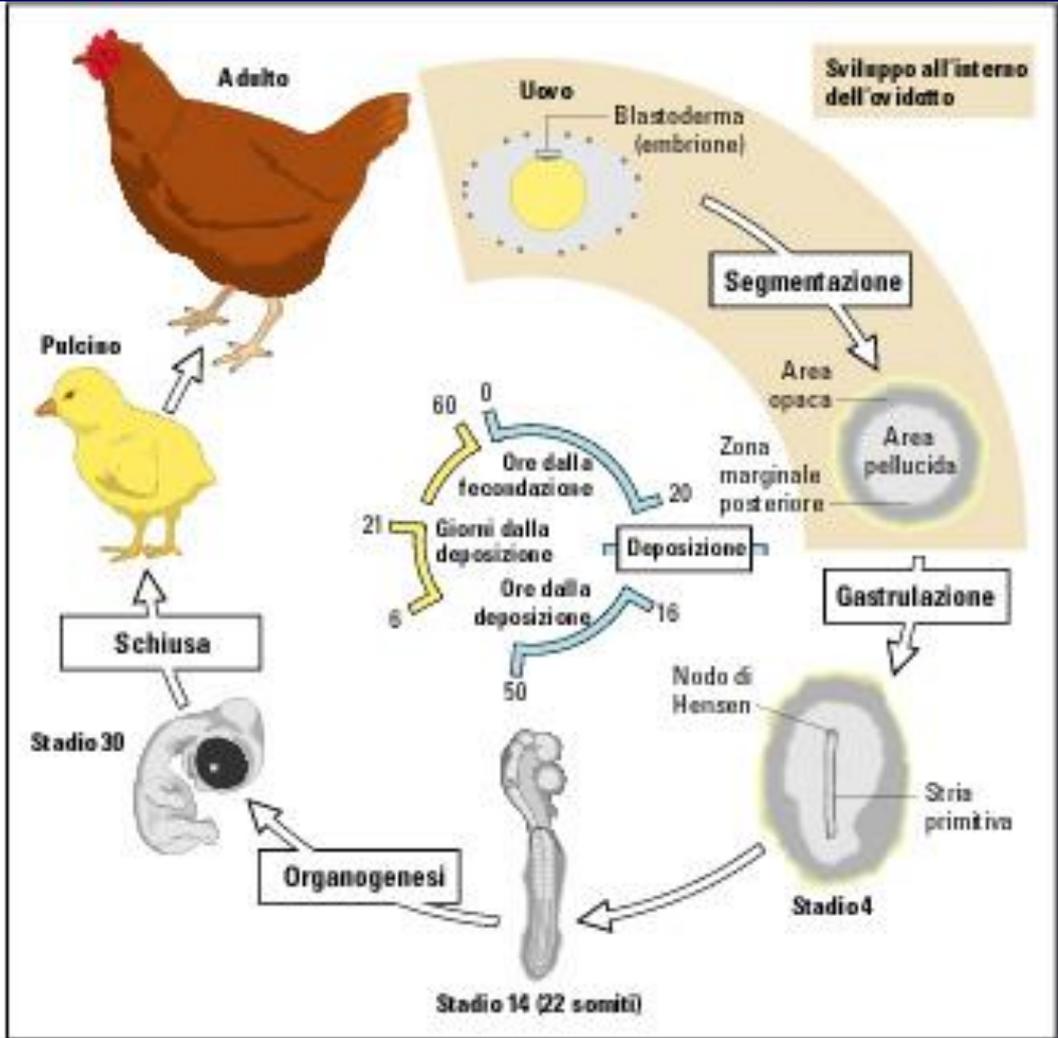
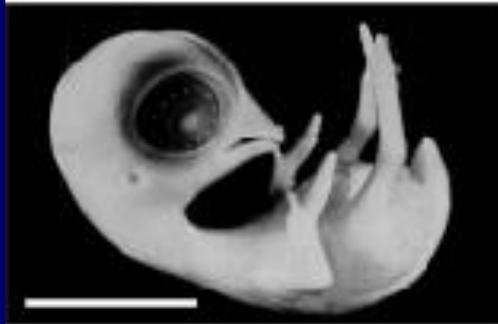
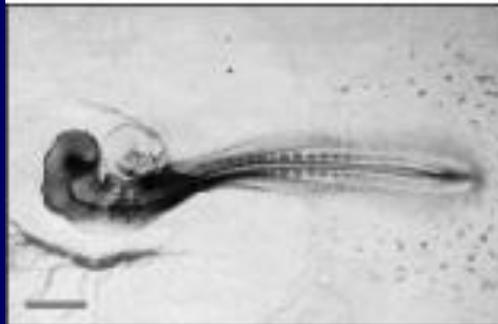
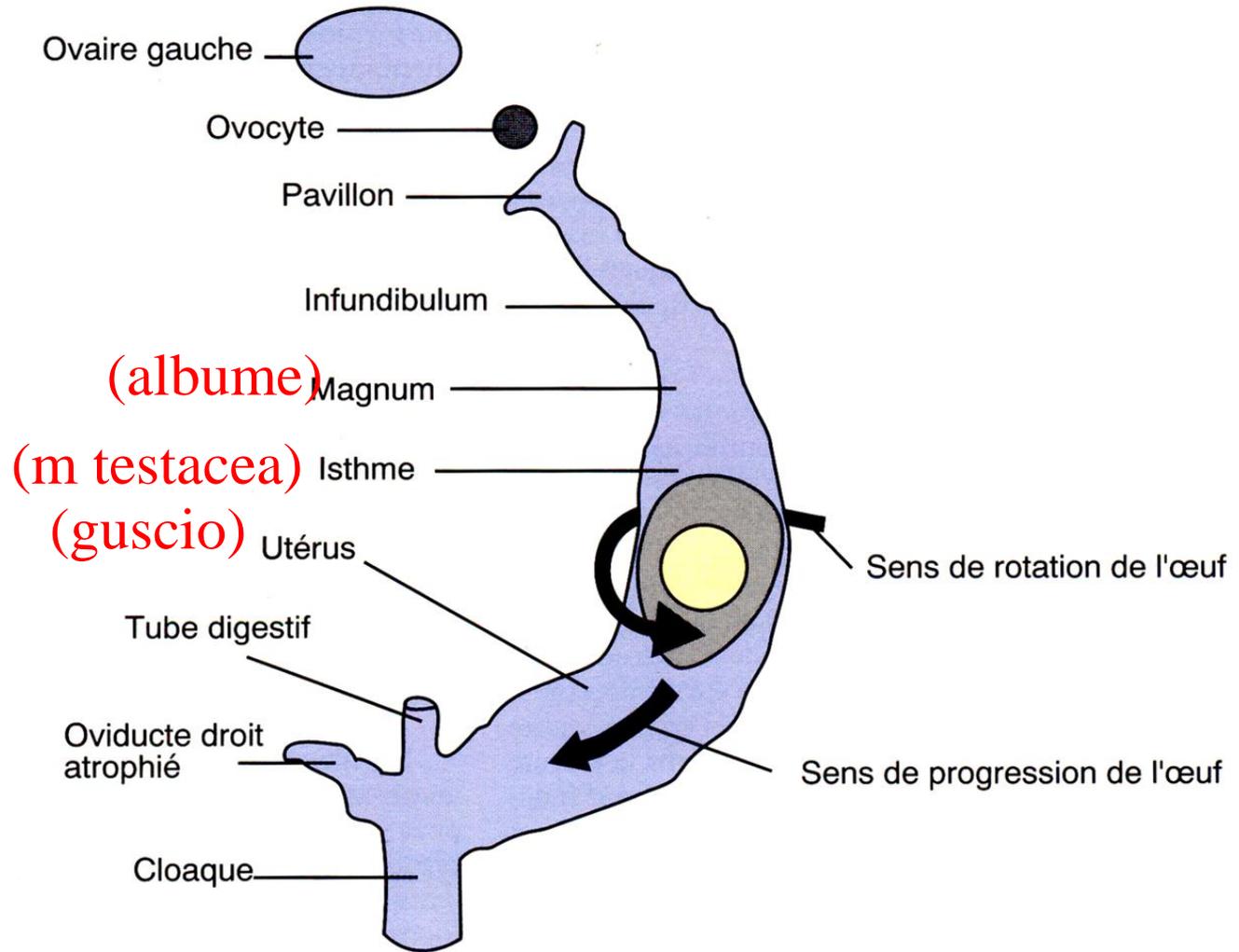


Sviluppo Uccelli

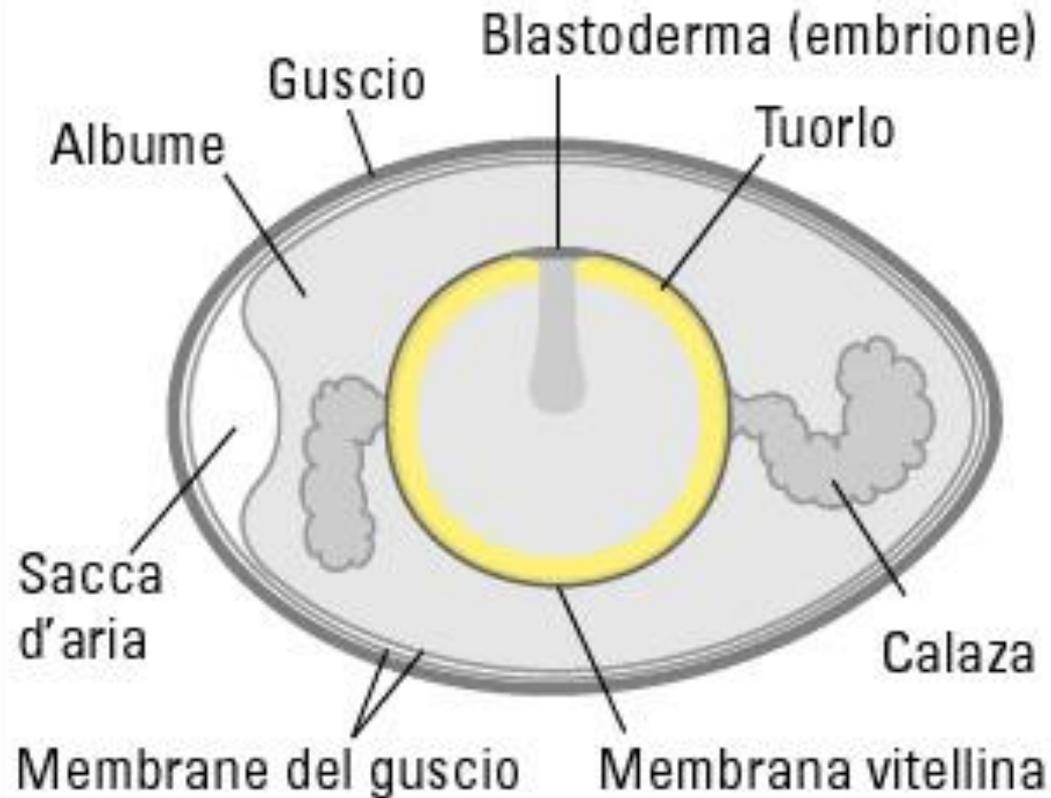


Sviluppo diretto

Transit dans le tractus génital maternel

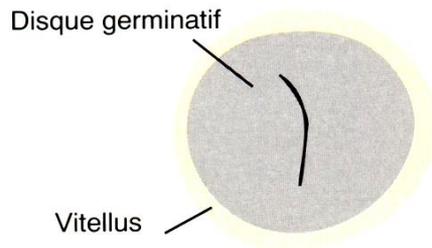


Struttura dell'uovo di pollo fecondato al momento della deposizione

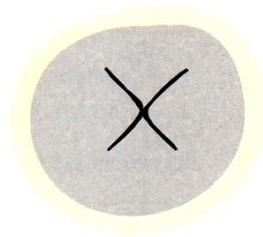


Uovo telolecitico

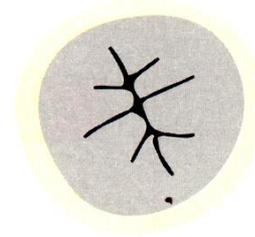
Segmentazione meroblastica discoidale



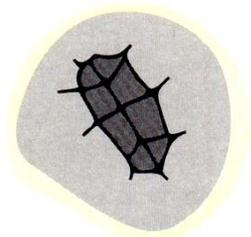
Stade 2 cellules



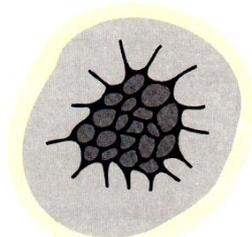
Stade 4 cellules



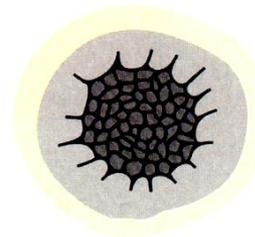
Stade 8 cellules



Stade 16 cellules

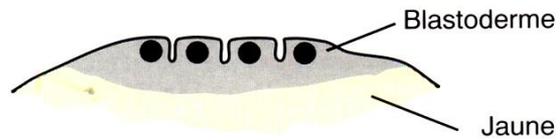


Stade 32 cellules



Jeune morula

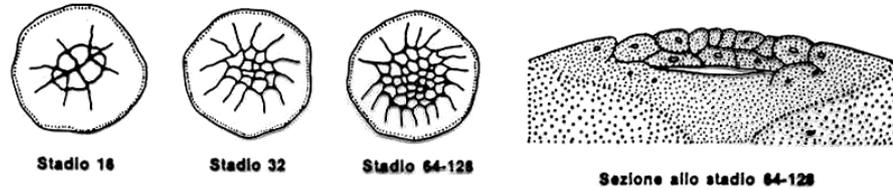
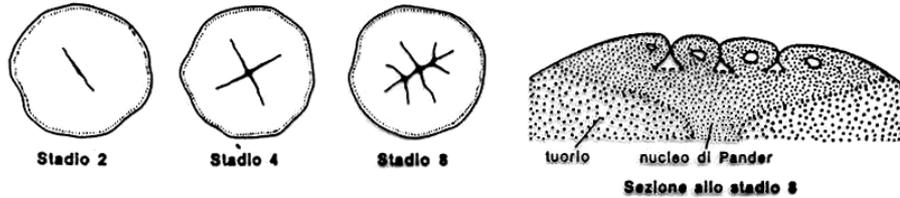
b) Observations en coupe du disque germinatif



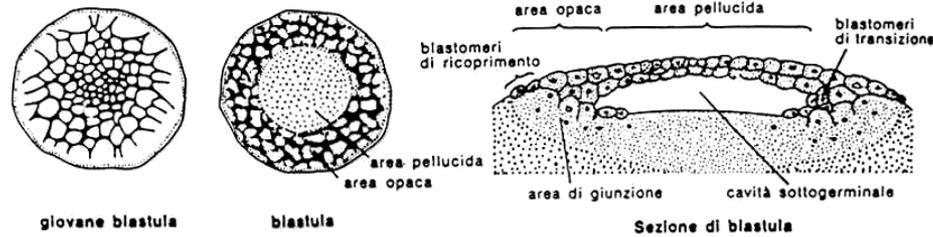
Stade 8 cellules



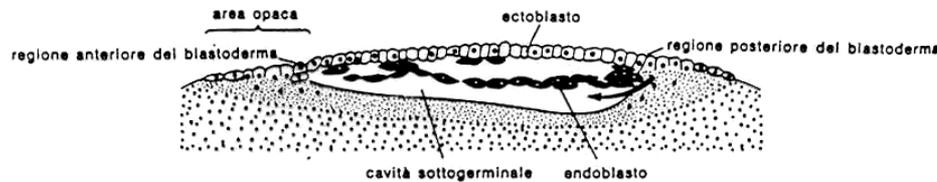
Stade 128 cellules



I. SEGMENTAZIONE



II. BLASTULA

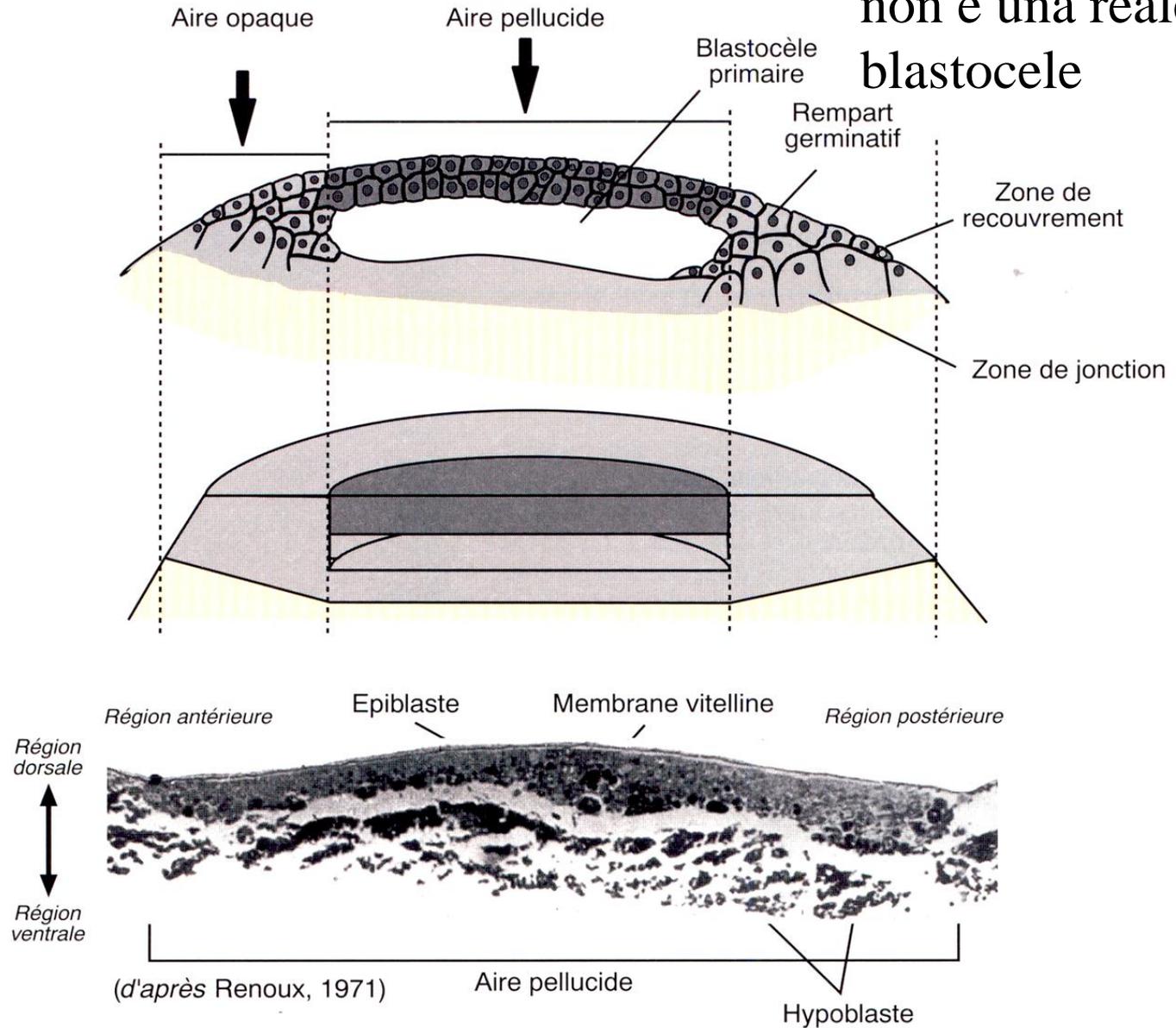


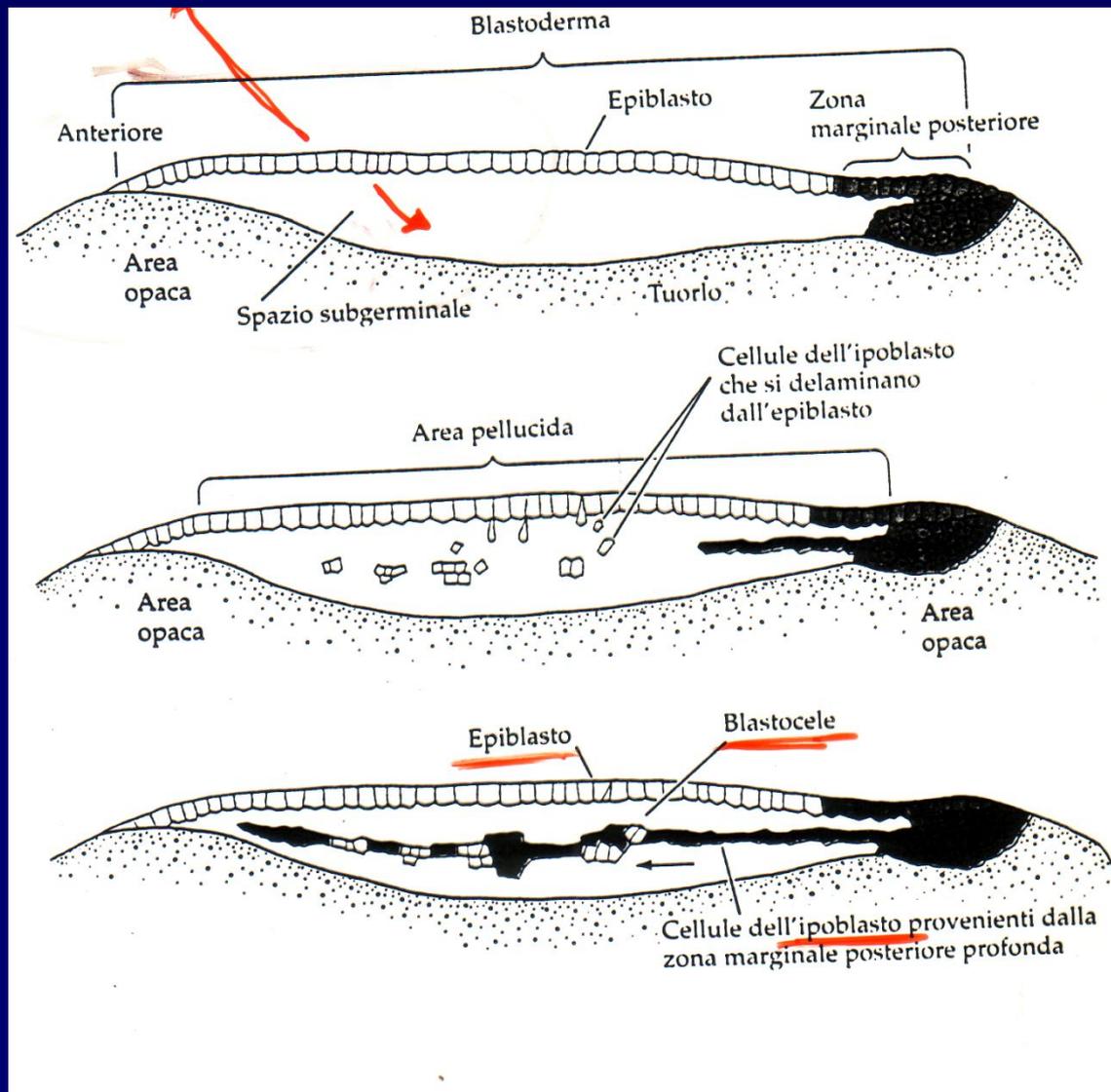
III. FORMAZIONE DELL'ENDOBlasto

Sviluppo dell'uovo di pollo. I - Segmentazione; la regione della cicatrice è rappresentata in visione dall'alto e in sezione. II - Blastula; compare la differenza fra area opaca e area pellucida. III - Sezione al momento della ovideposizione; la freccia indica il movimento delle cellule che vanno a costituire lo strato endoblastico.

Formazione di
cavità
subgerminale

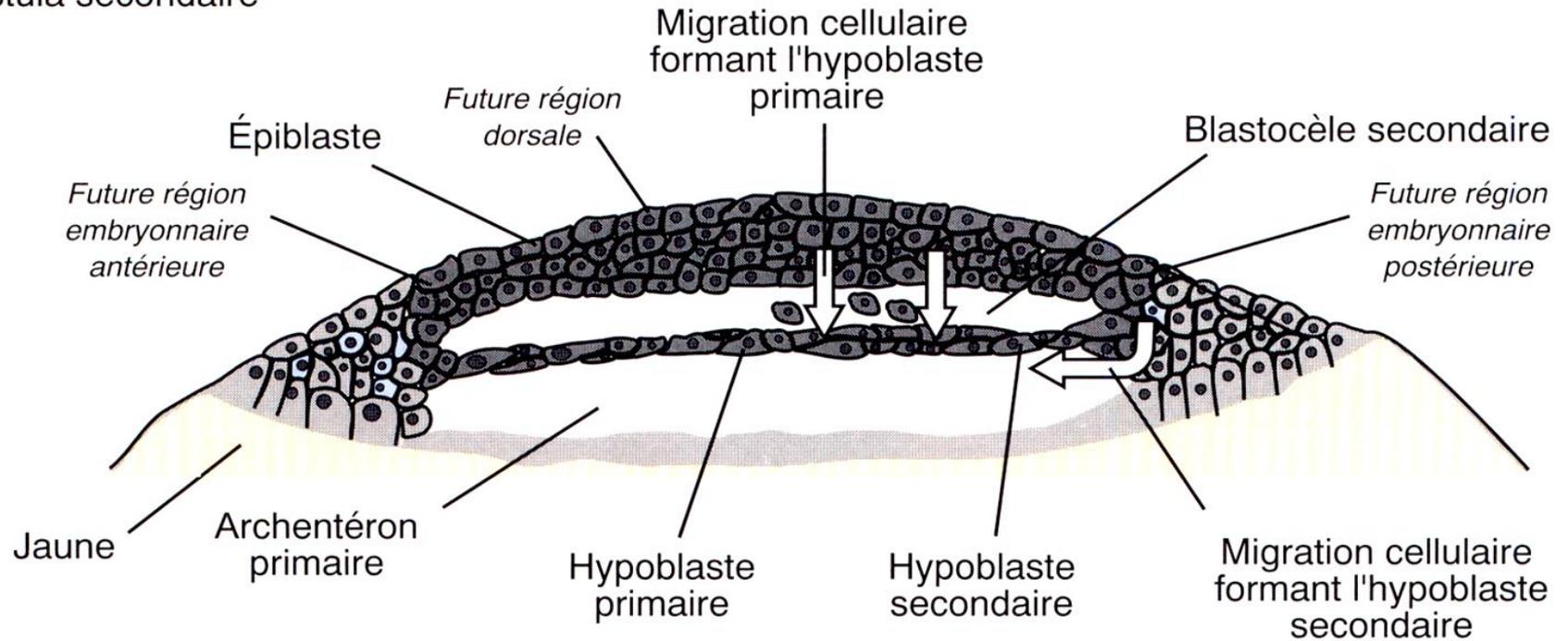
non è una reale blastocèle





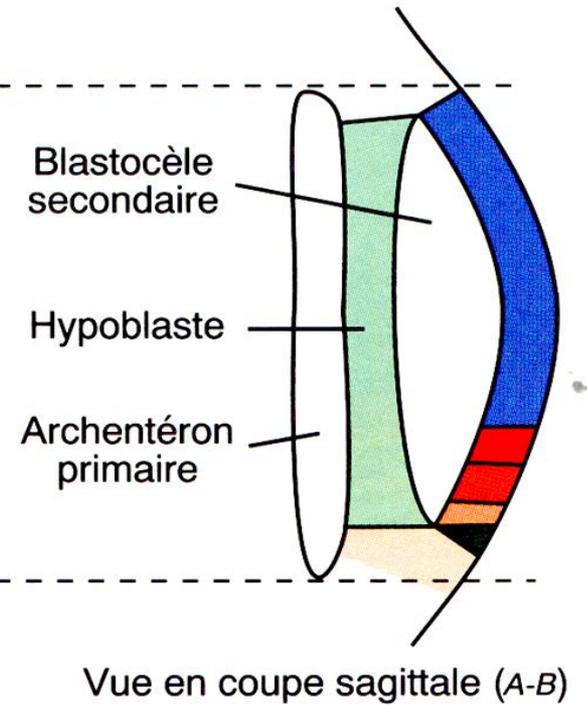
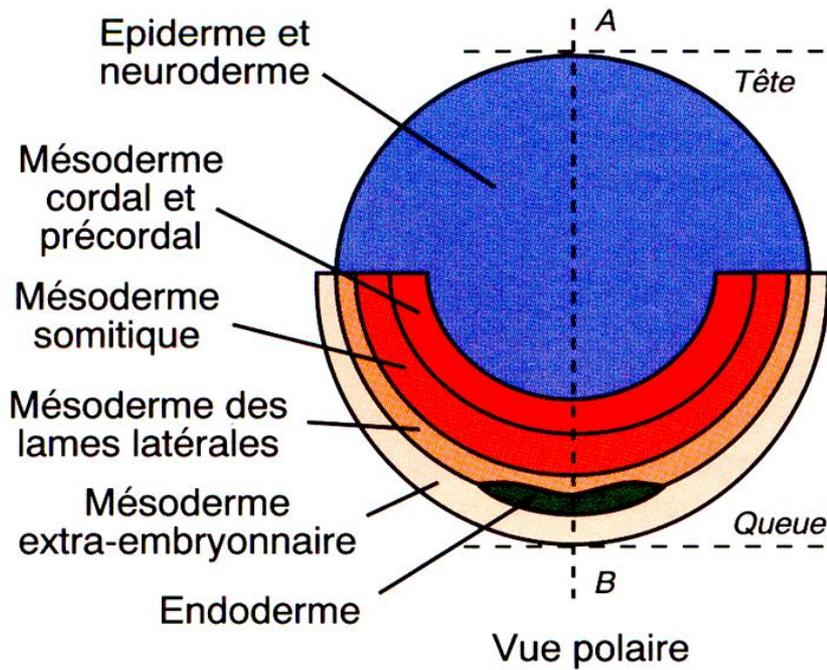
Ipoblasto: 1. migrazione di cellule dell'epiblasto (isole di poli-invasione), 2. migrazione di cellule della zona marginale posteriore

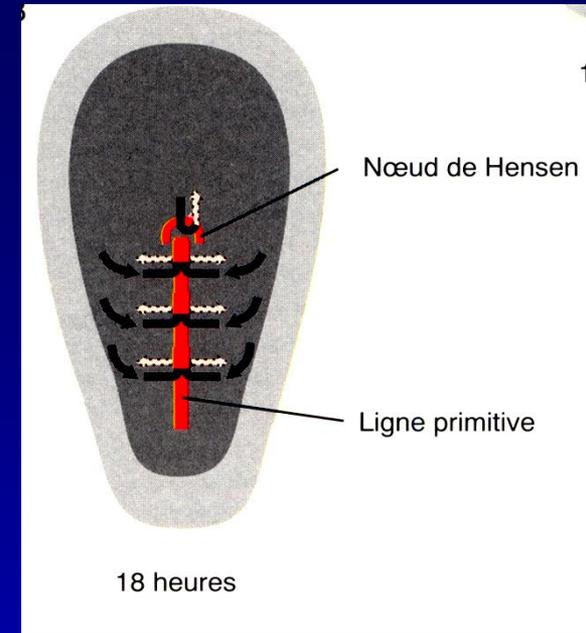
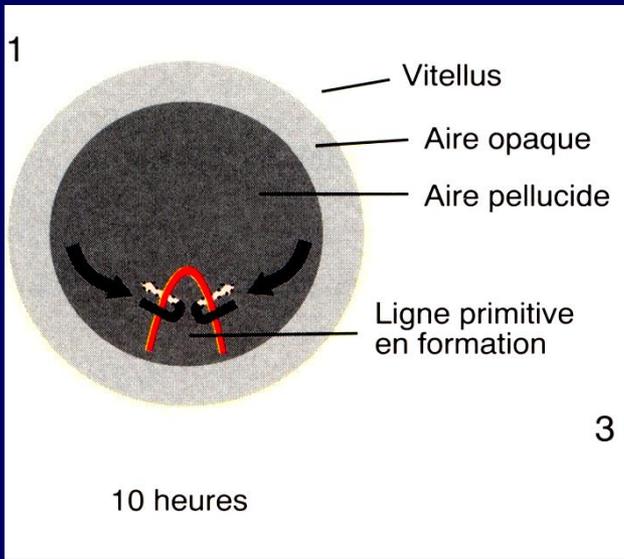
Blastula secondaire



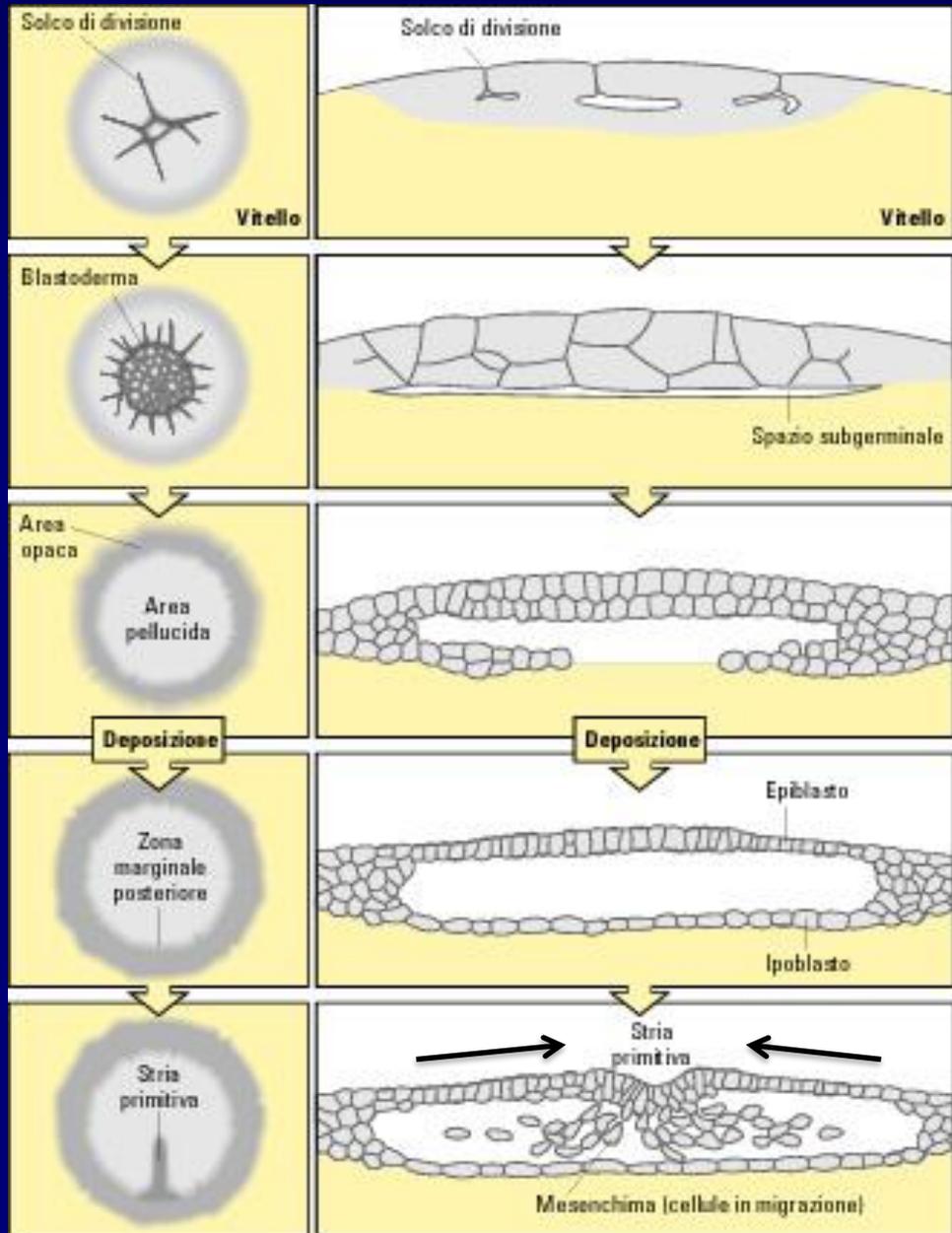
Epiblasto: forma embrione e alcune membrane extraembrionali
Ipoblasto: forma solo membrane extraembrionali

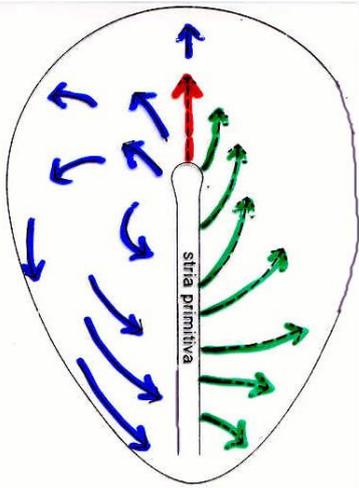
Carte des territoires présomptifs au niveau de l'épiblaste





Gastrulation: convergenza, immigrazione di cellule singole, divergenza



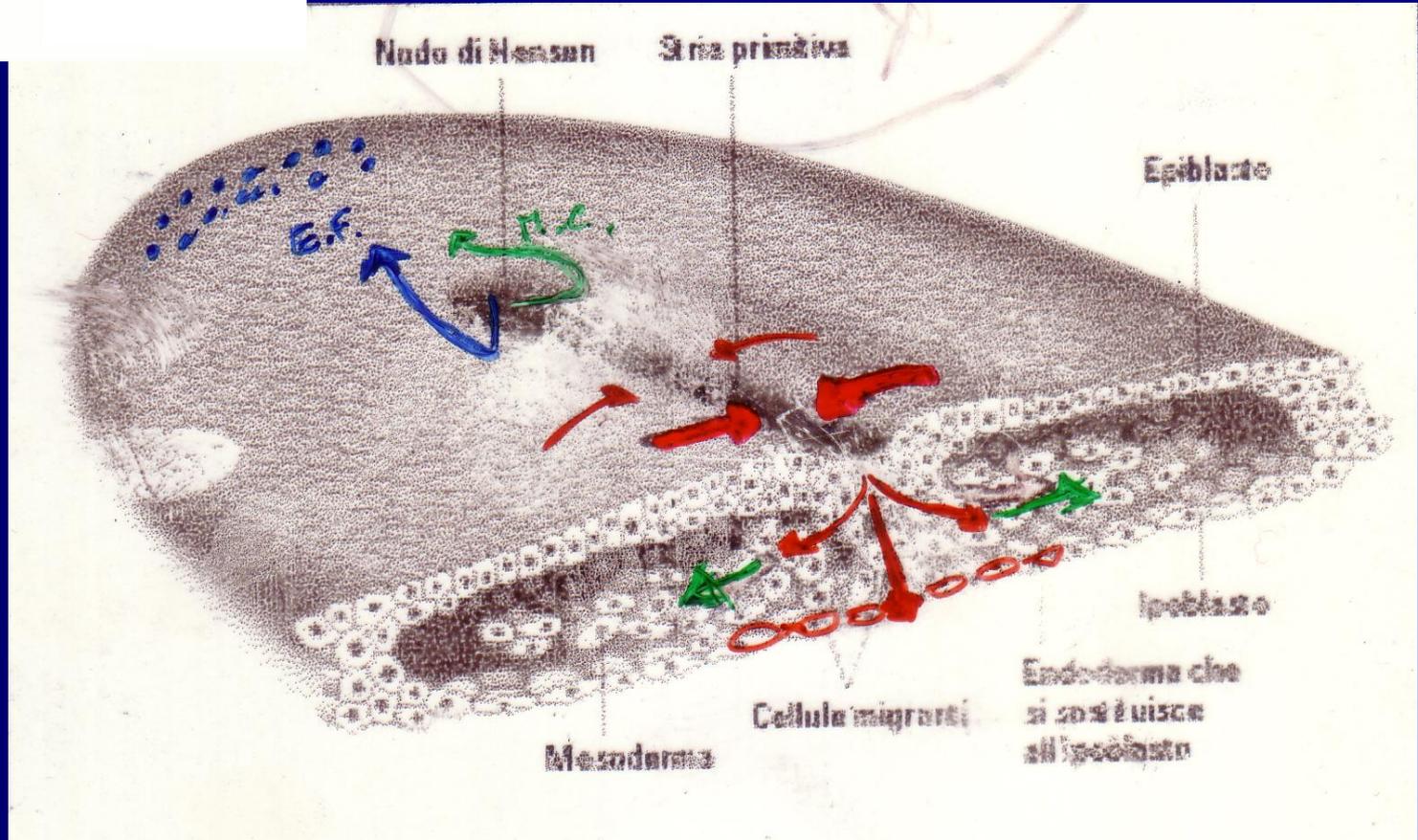


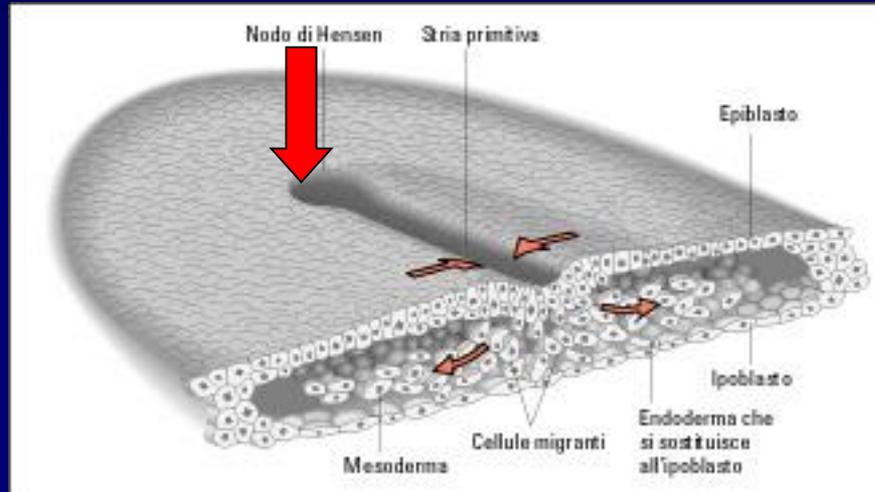
epiblasto

cellule migranti

Stria primitiva= blastoporo

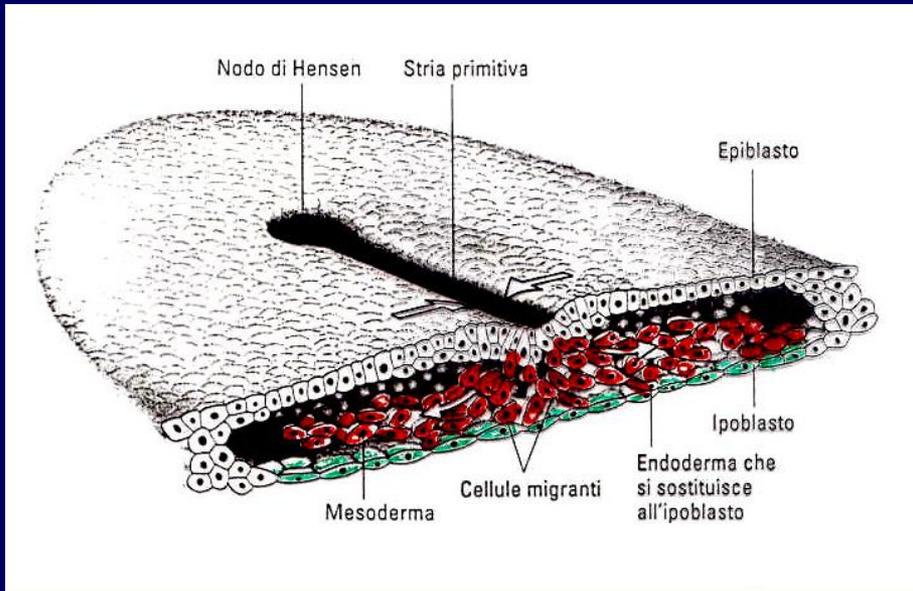
Nodo di Hensen= labbro dorsale blastoporo





Cellule che migrano attraverso la stria formano: cellule mesodermiche (extraembrionale, mesoderma latero ventrale), endoderma (extraembrionale ed embrionale).

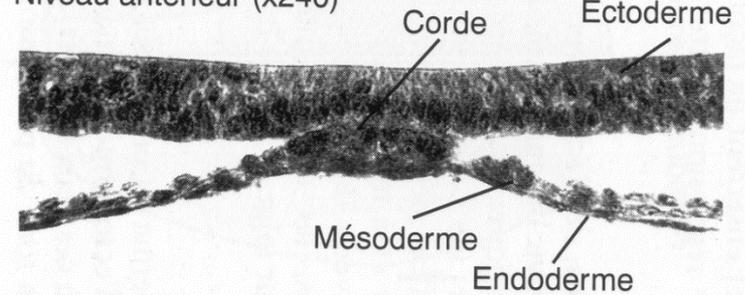
Cellule che entrano attraverso il nodo di Hensen formano endoderma faringeo, mesoderma cefalico, mesoderma dorsale parassiale e assiale (somiti e notocorda)



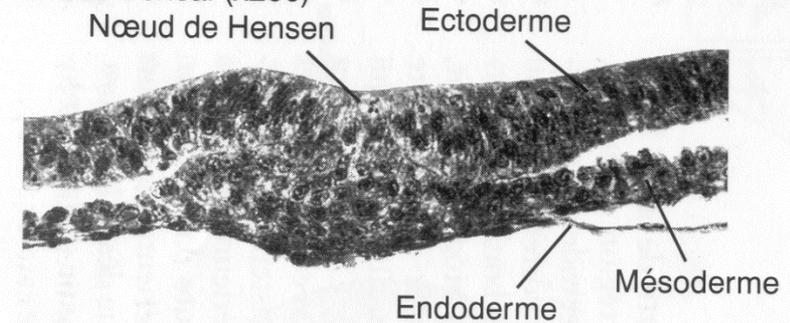
L'ingresso del mesoderma e dell'endoderma nella gastrulazione dell'embrione di pollo. La gastrulazione inizia con la formazione della stria primitiva, una regione di cellule proliferanti e migranti che si allunga dalla zona marginale posteriore. Le future cellule mesodermiche ed endodermiche migrano all'interno del blastoderma attraverso la stria primitiva. Durante la gastrulazione la stria primitiva si estende all'incirca fino al centro della zona pellucida (vedi figura 2.12). Alla sua estremità anteriore si forma un aggregato di cellule detto nodo di Hensen. Mentre la stria primitiva si allunga, le cellule dell'epiblasto si muovono verso di essa (freccie), la attraversano e poi, una volta al di sotto della superficie, migrano nuovamente verso i bordi esterni per dare origine internamente al mesoderma e all'endoderma; quest'ultimo rimpiazza l'ipoblasto.

a) Microphotographies de coupes transversales

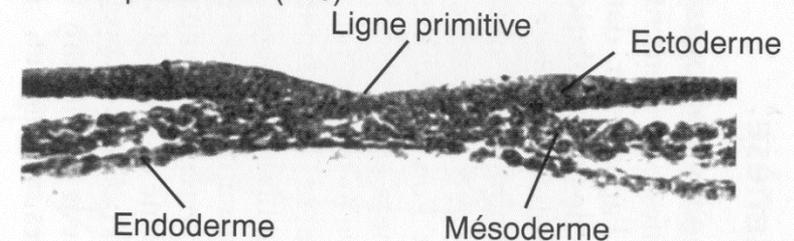
Niveau antérieur (x240)

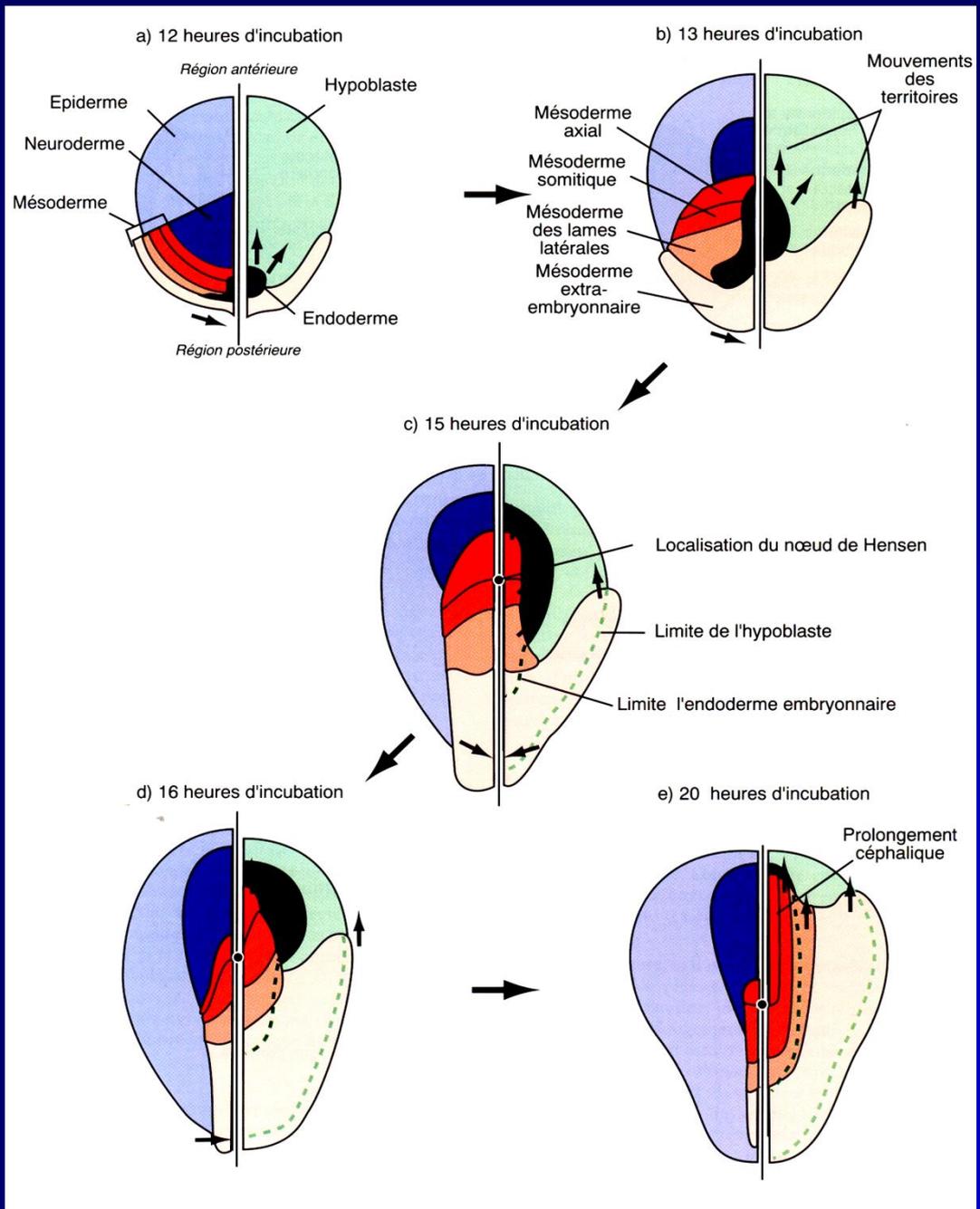


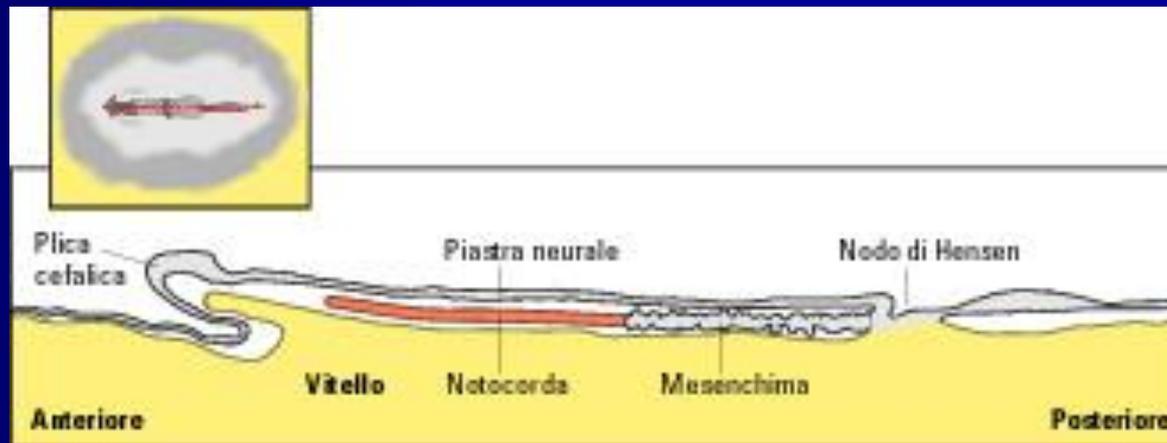
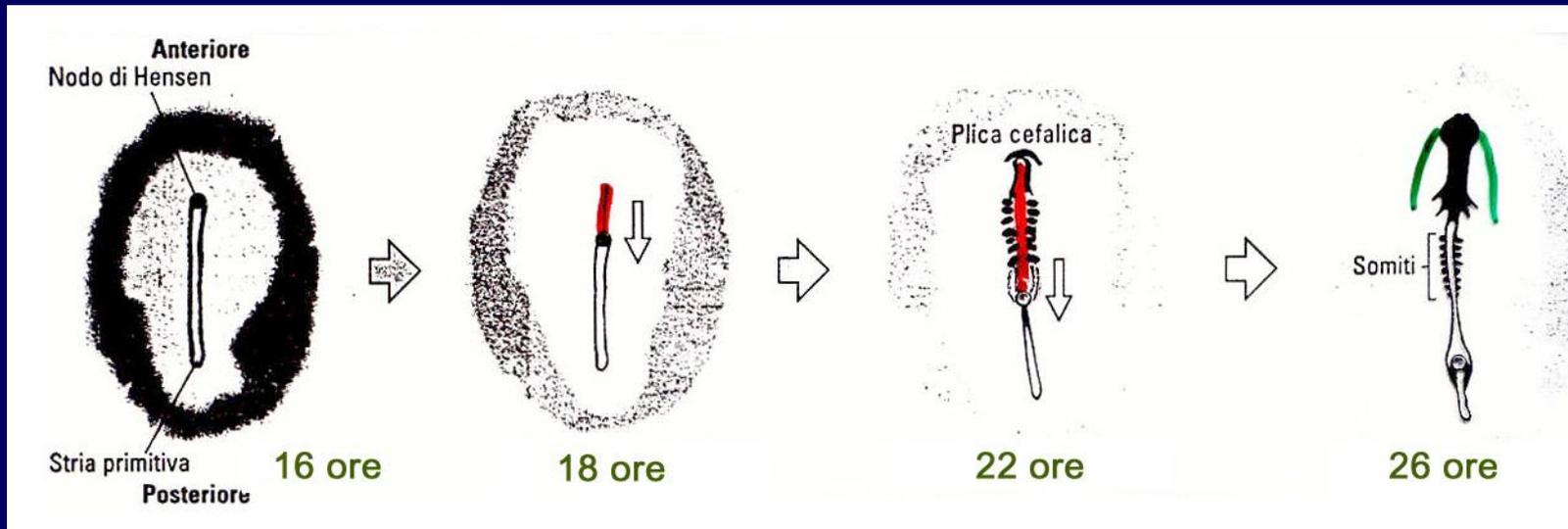
Niveau troncal (x200)



Niveau postérieur (x40)

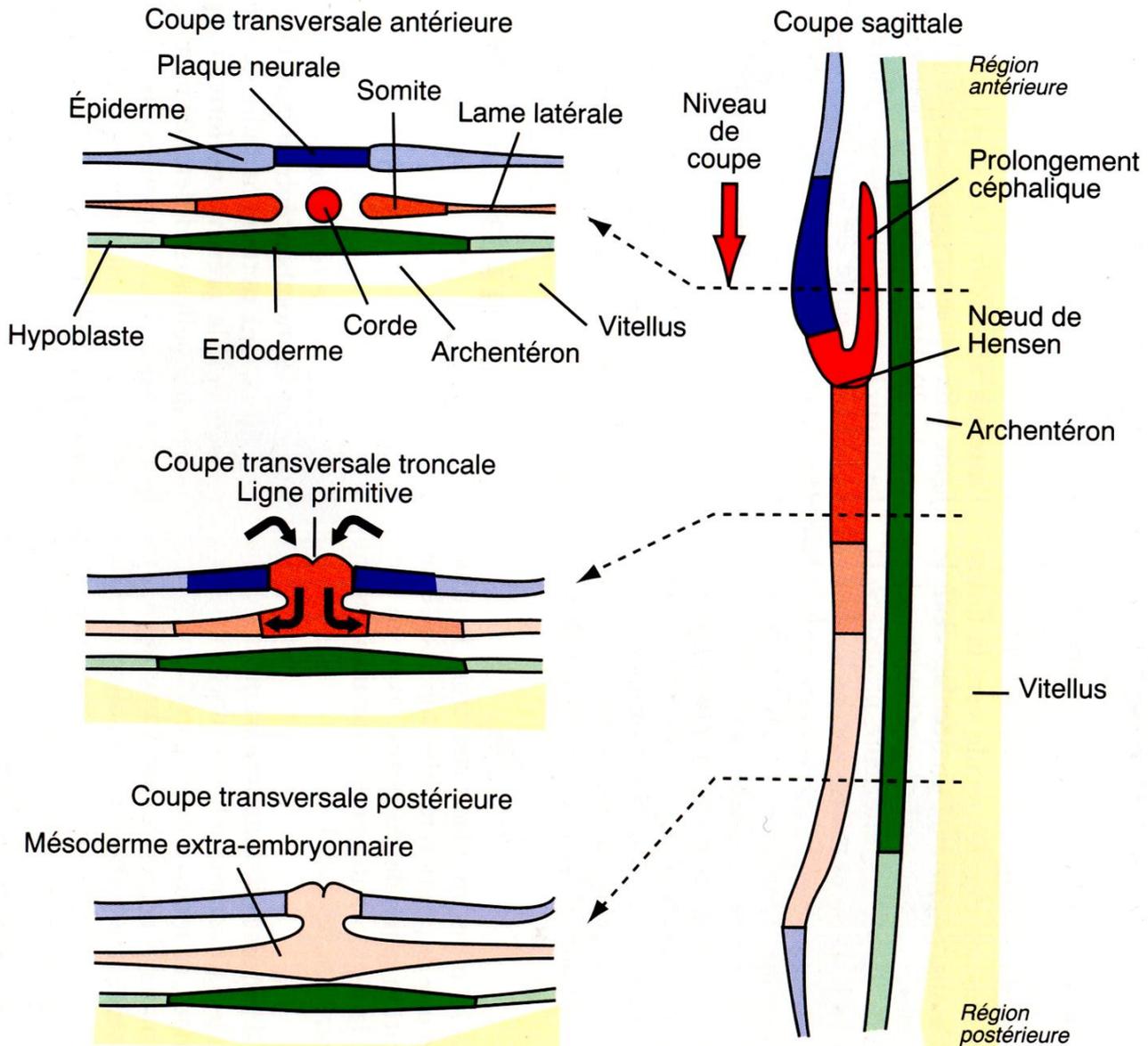


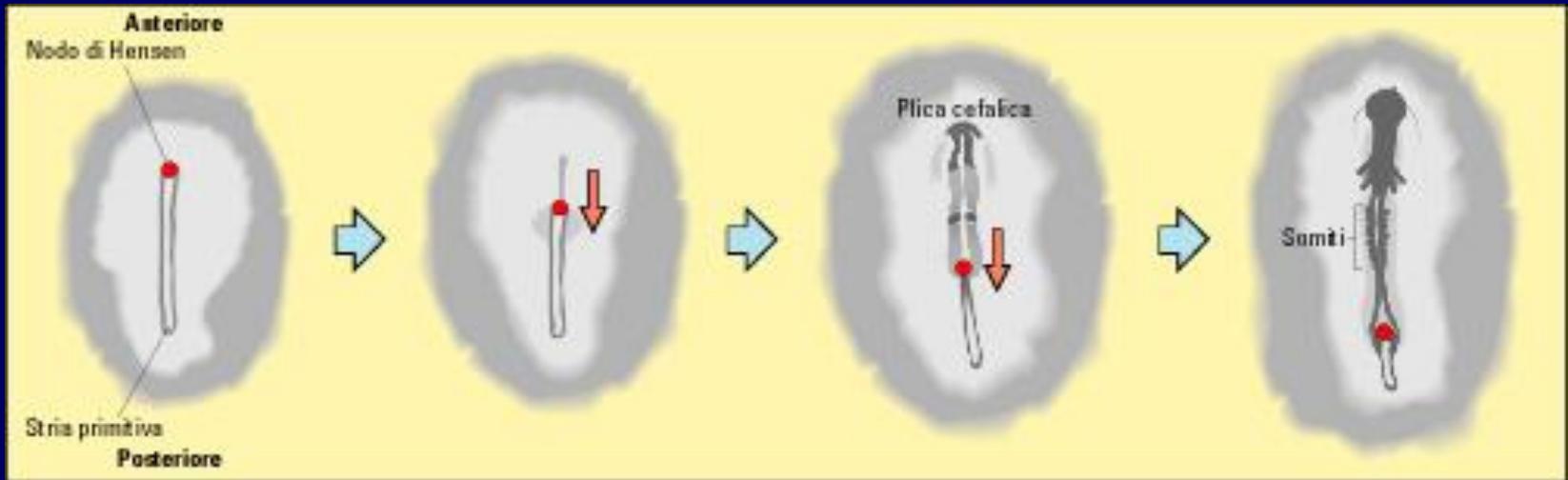




Alla regressione del nodo di Hensen, si ha la deposizione del materiale del cordomesoderma

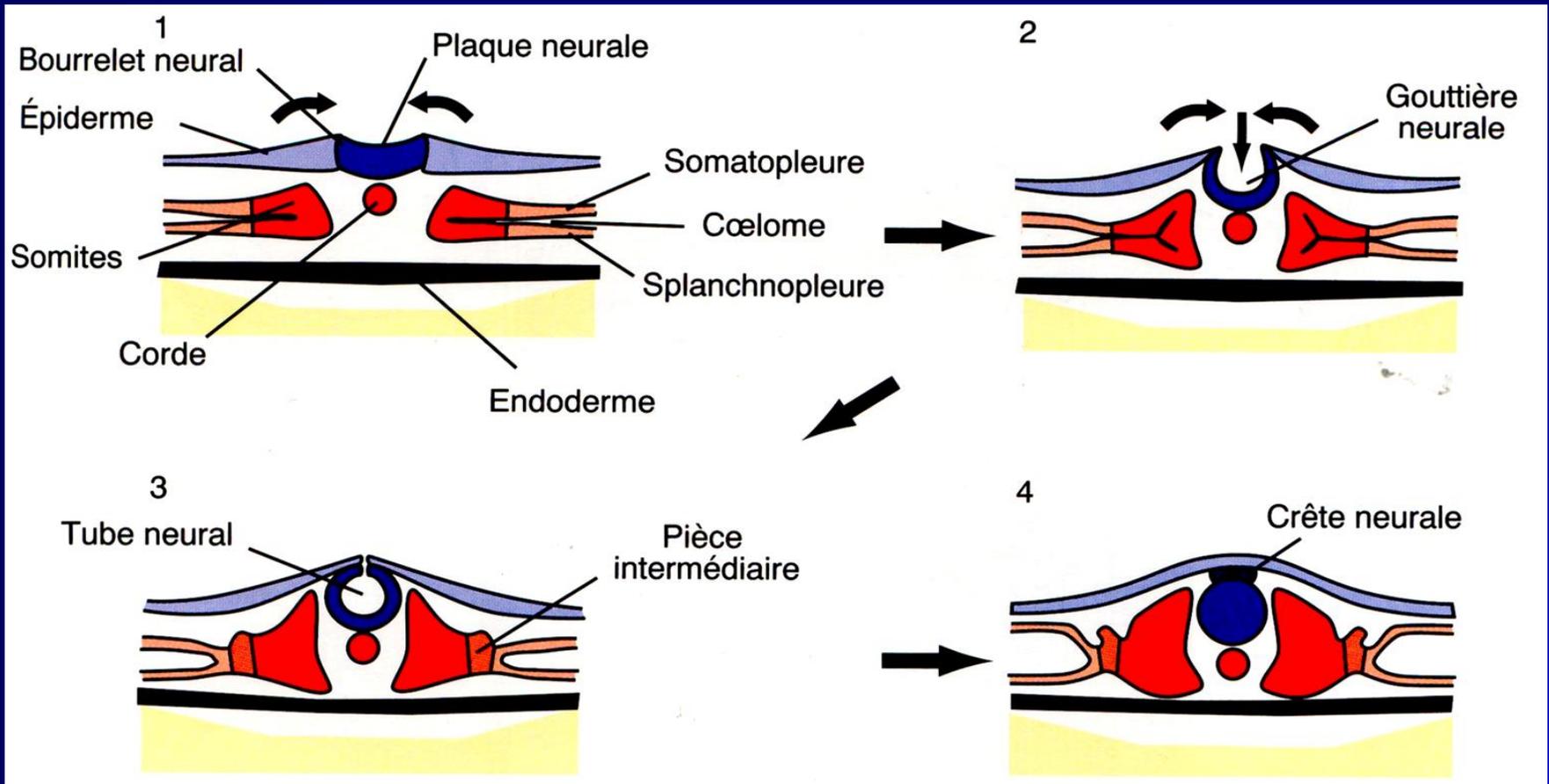
b) Coupes d'un embryon à 18 heures d'incubation

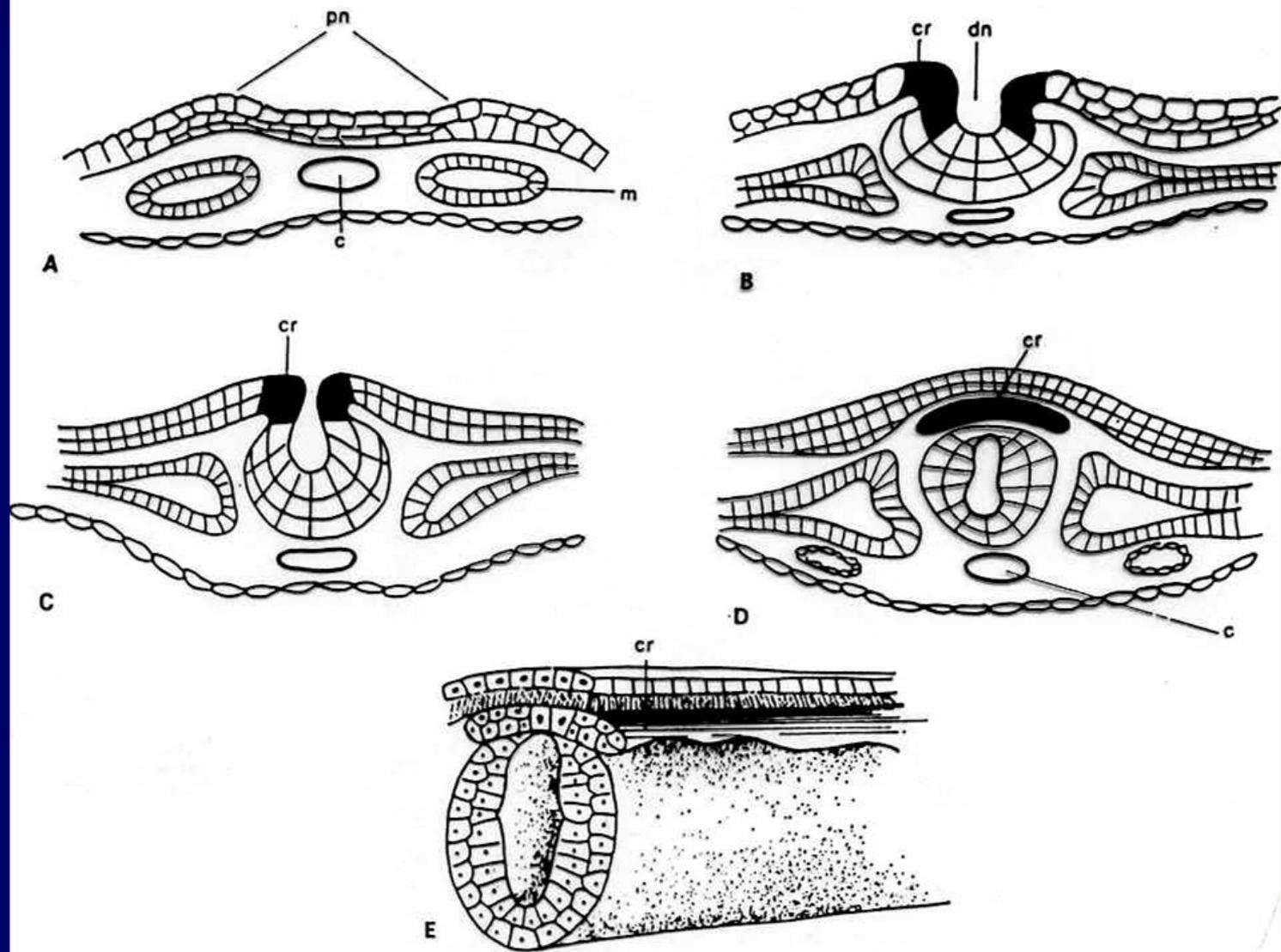




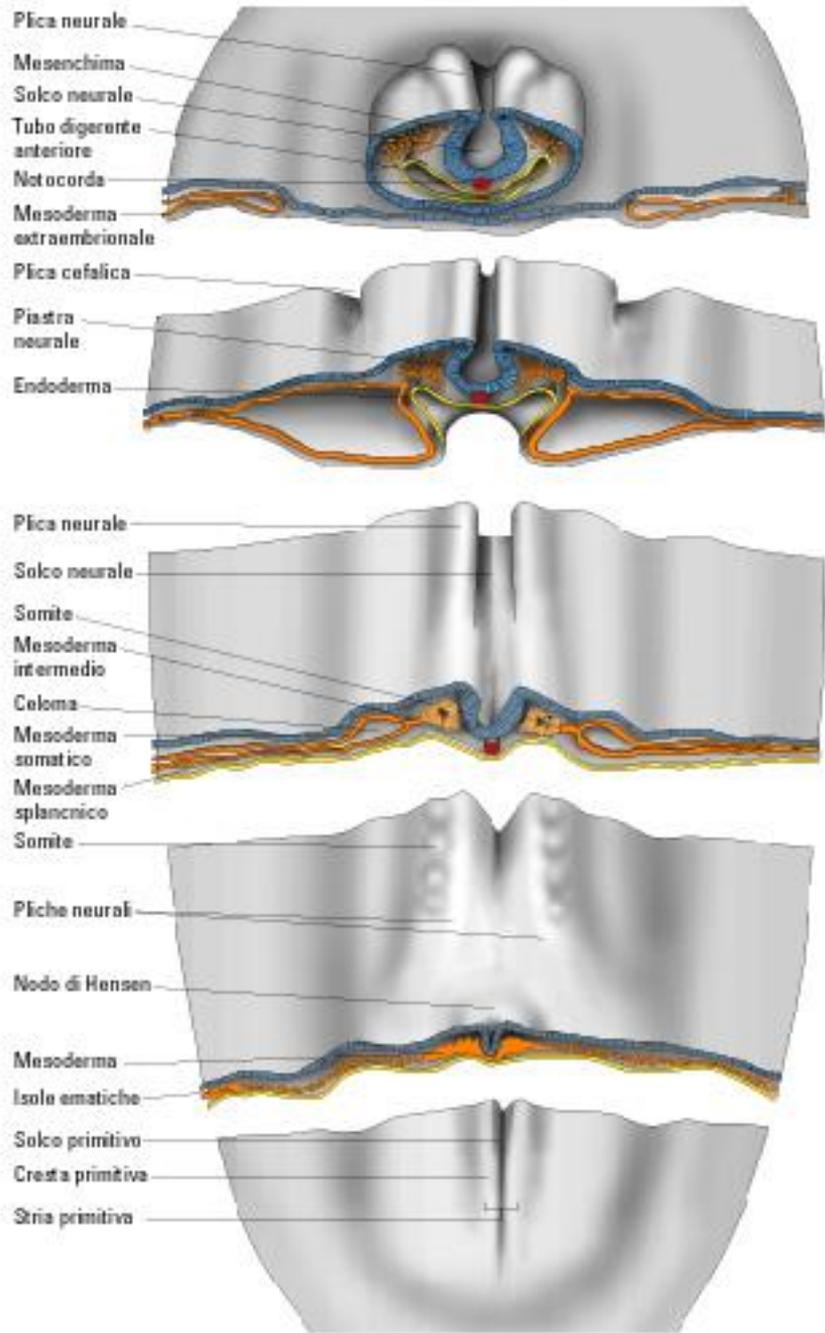
La regressione del nodo di Hensen indica la fine del processo di gastrulazione e l'inizio della neurulazione

Neurulation



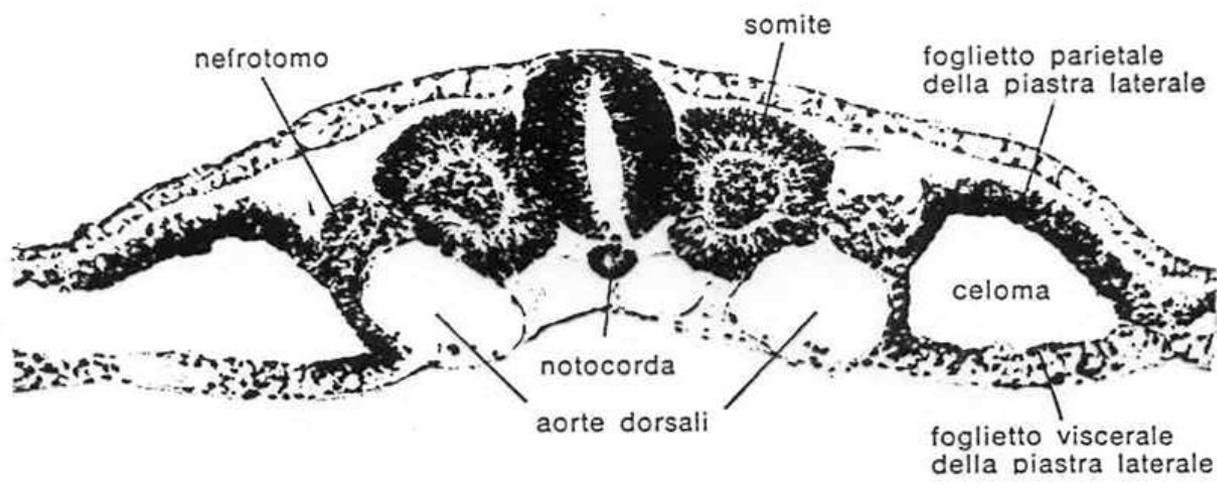
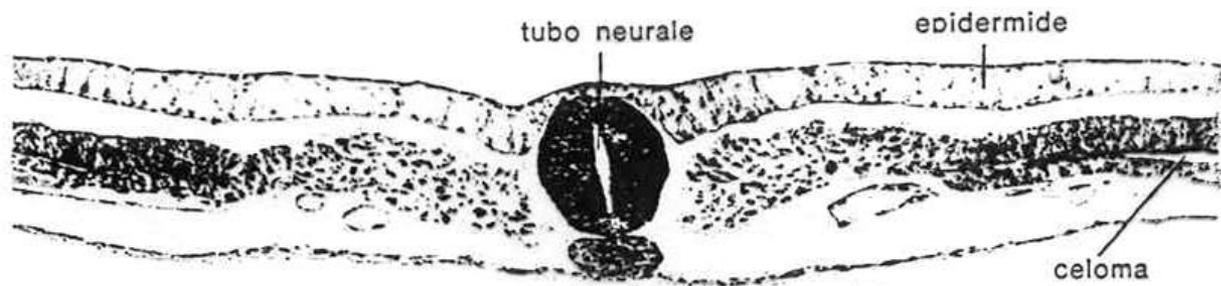
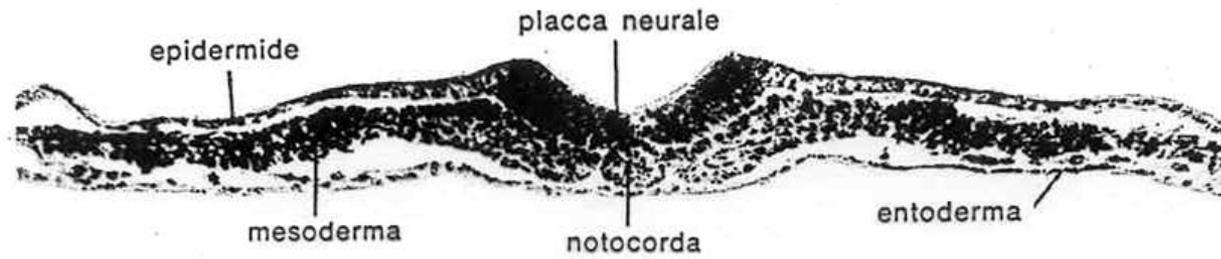


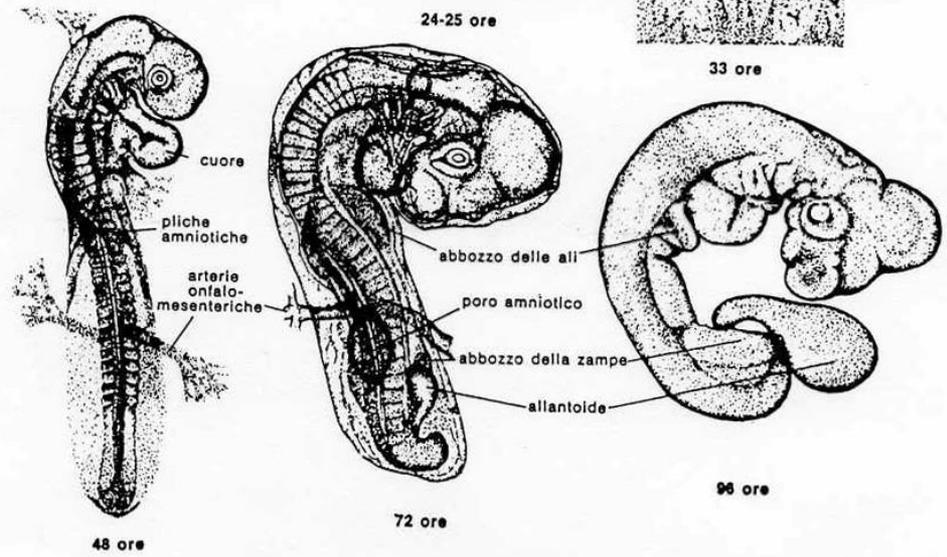
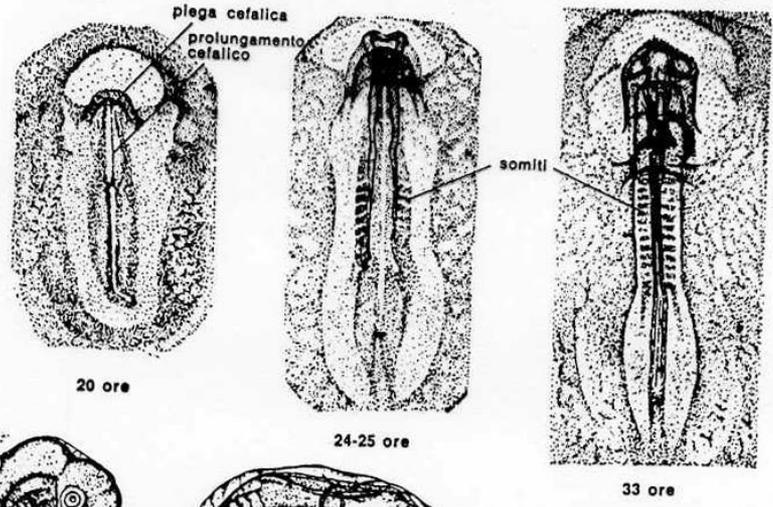
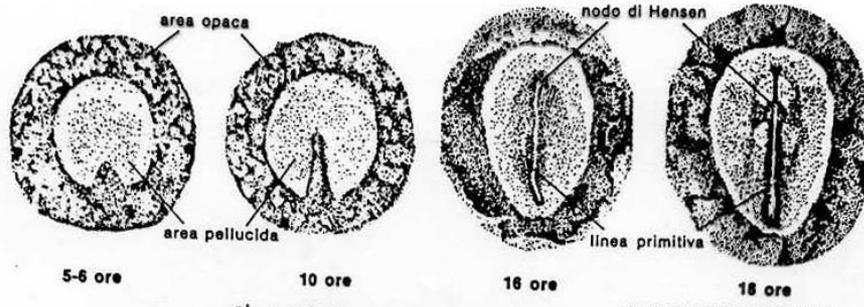
Formazione del tubo e delle creste neurali. c, corda; cr, creste neurali; dn, doccia neurale; m, mesoblasto; pn, piastra neurale.



Asincronia di sviluppo lungo l'asse antero-posteriore

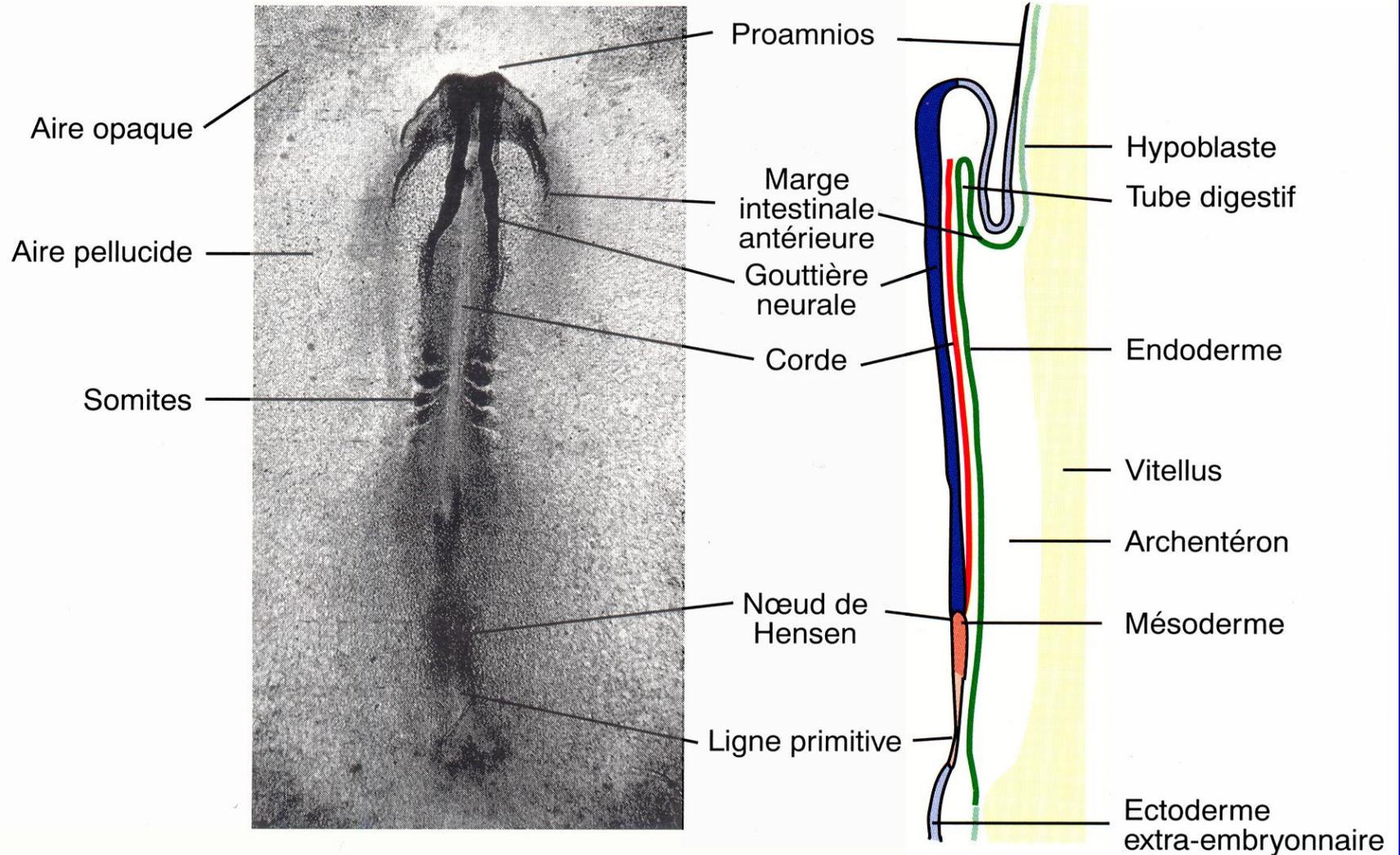


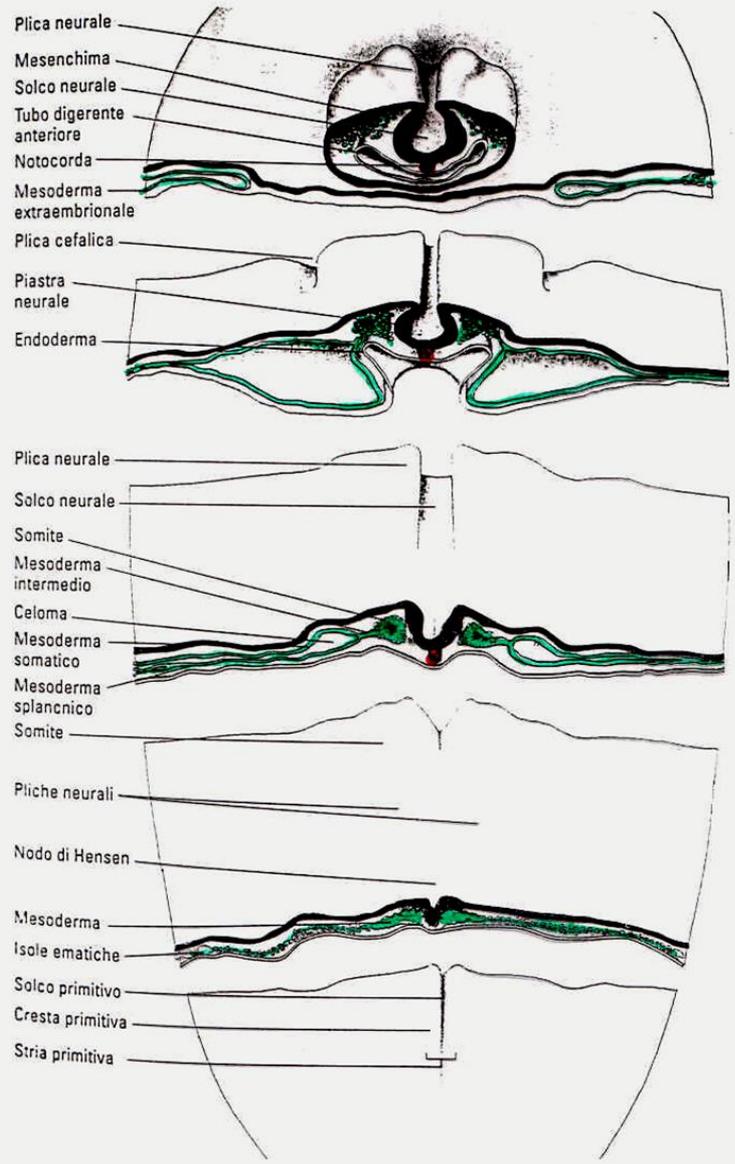




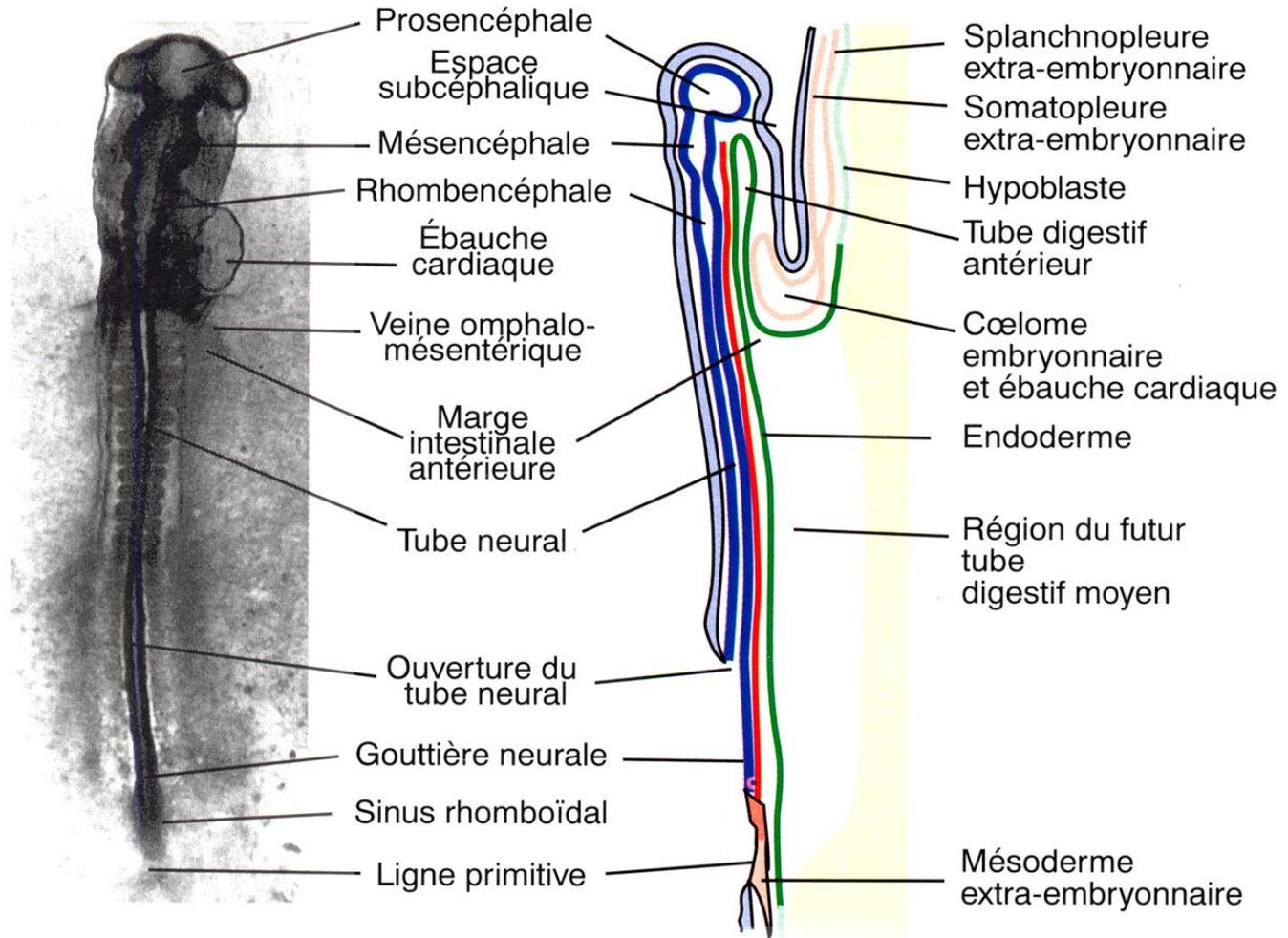
Principali stadi di sviluppo dell'uovo di pollo nei primi giorni di incubazione. Nello stadio a 96 ore l'embrione è stato liberato dall'amnios.

Stade 24 heures (taille de l'embryon : environ 3,5 mm)

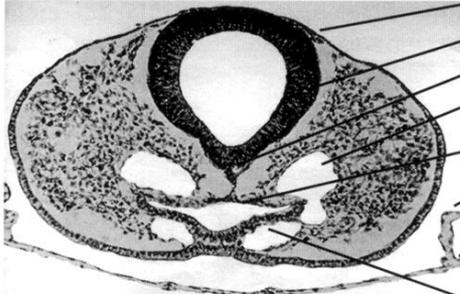




Stade 33 heures (taille de l'embryon : environ 5 mm)



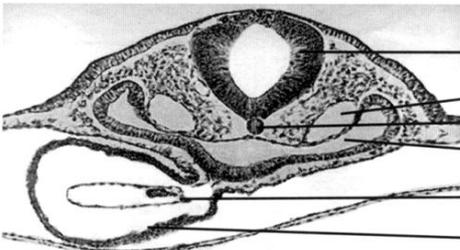
A



Coupe au niveau des arcs aortiques

- Crête neurale
- Mésencéphale
- Corde
- Aorte dorsale paire
- Tube digestif
- Somatopleure
- Cœlome extra-embryonnaire
- Splanchnopleure
- Arc aortique I

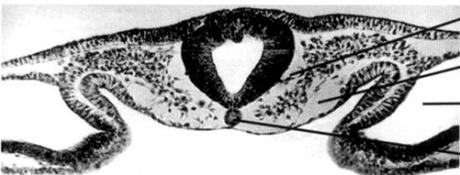
B



Coupe au niveau du cœur

- Rhombencéphale
- Aorte dorsale
- Corde
- Pharynx
- Endocarde
- Myocarde

C



Coupe au niveau de la marge intestinale antérieure

- Veine cardinale postérieure
- Aorte dorsale
- Cœlome extra-embryonnaire
- Corde

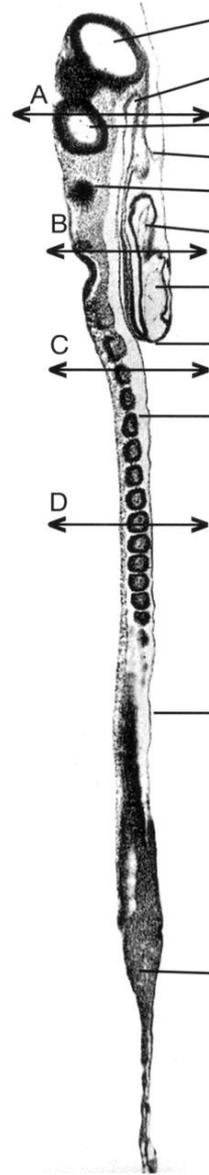
D



Coupe au niveau du futur intestin moyen

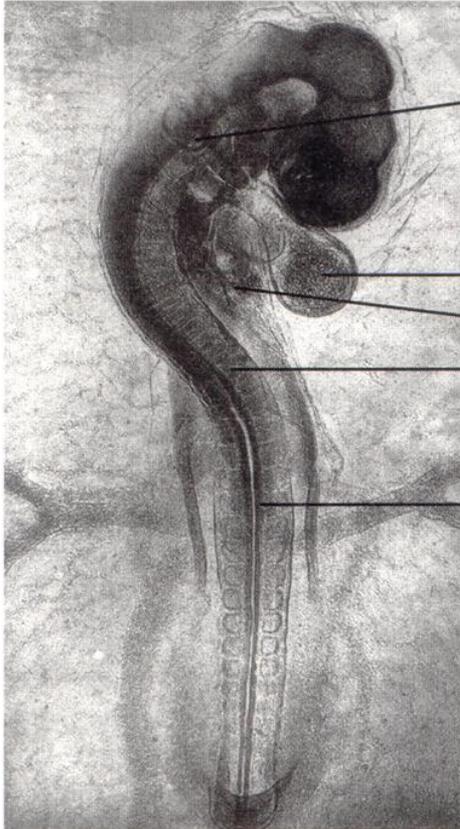
- Somites
- Cœlome embryonnaire
- Endoderme

Coupe parasagittale (x45)

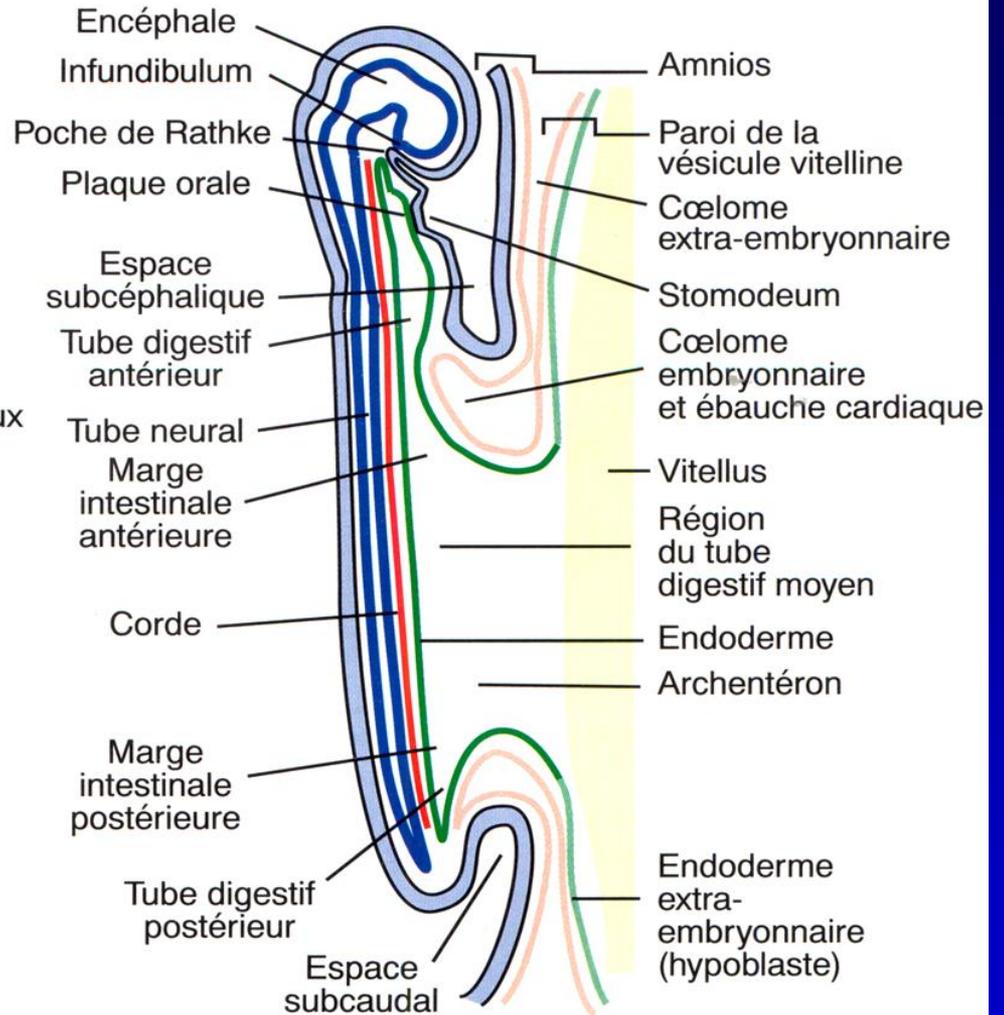


- Prosencéphale
- Tube digestif antérieur
- Mésencéphale
- Aorte ventrale
- Rhombencéphale
- Bulbe artériel
- Ventricule
- Marge intestinale antérieure
- Somites
- Endoderme
- Ligne primitive

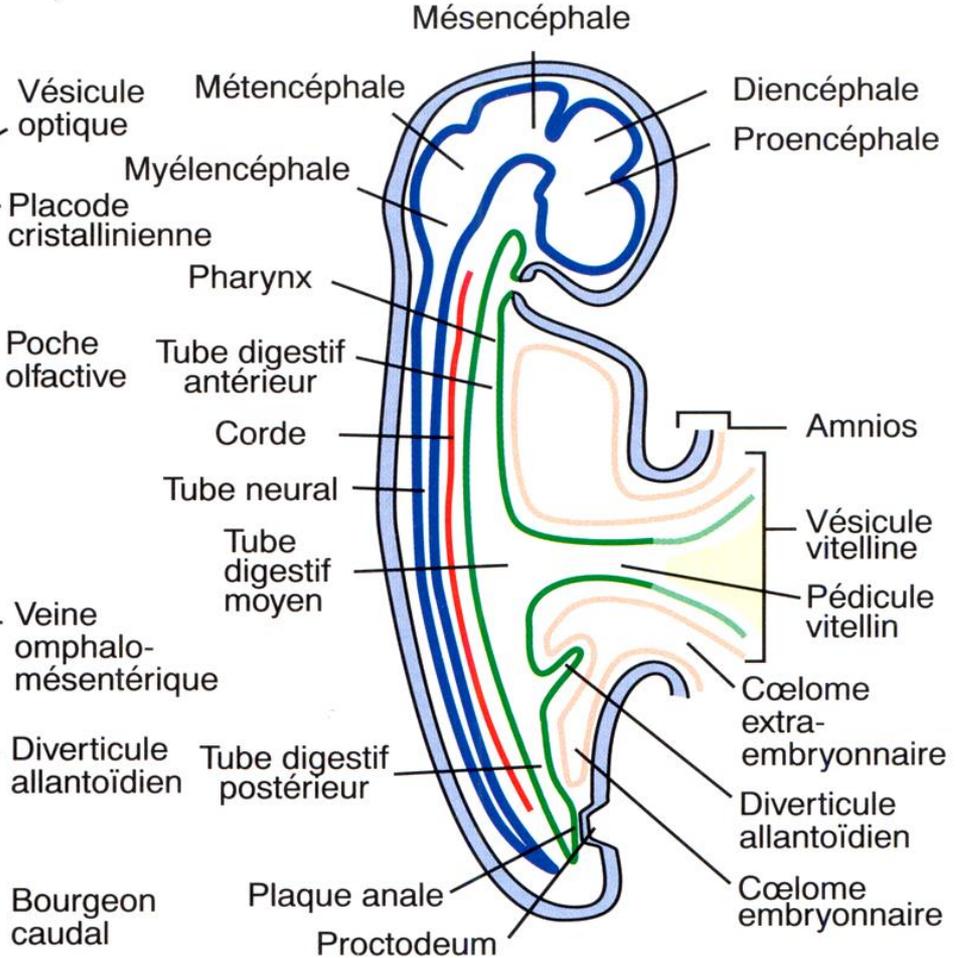
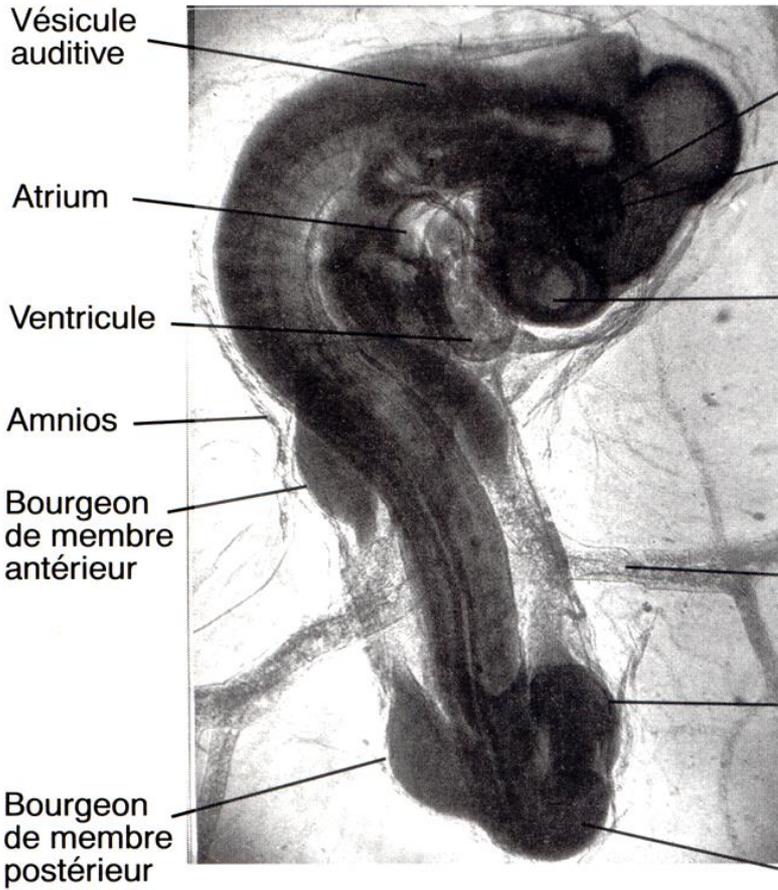
Stade 48 heures (taille de l'embryon : 6,5 mm)



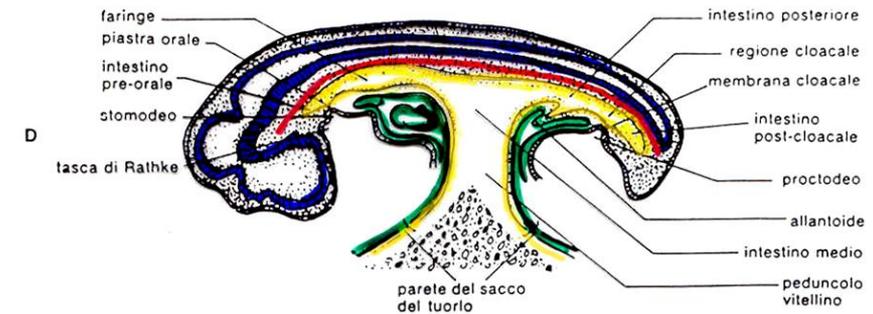
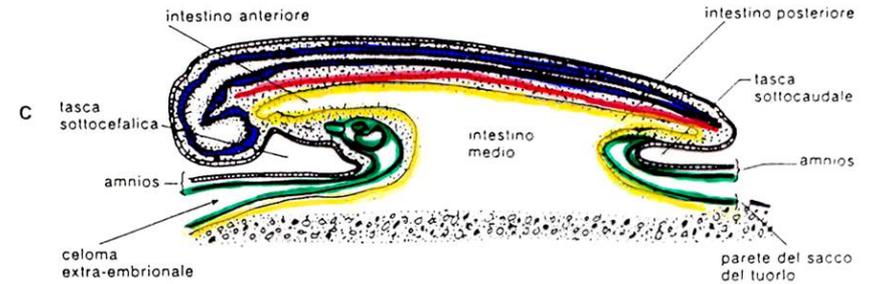
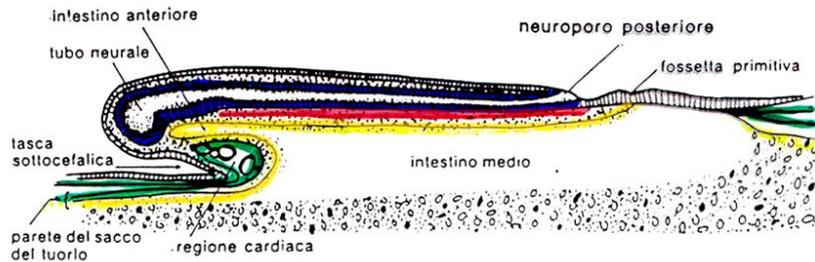
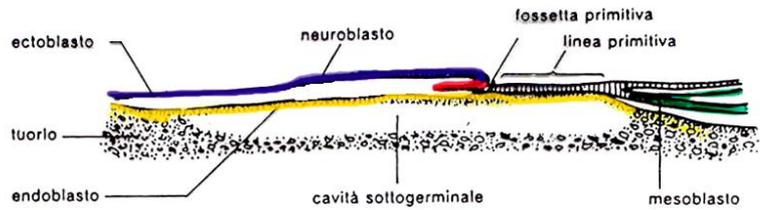
Vésicule auditive
 Ventricule
 Sinus veineux
 Somites
 Tube neural



Stade 72 heures (taille de l'embryon : environ 6,6 mm)

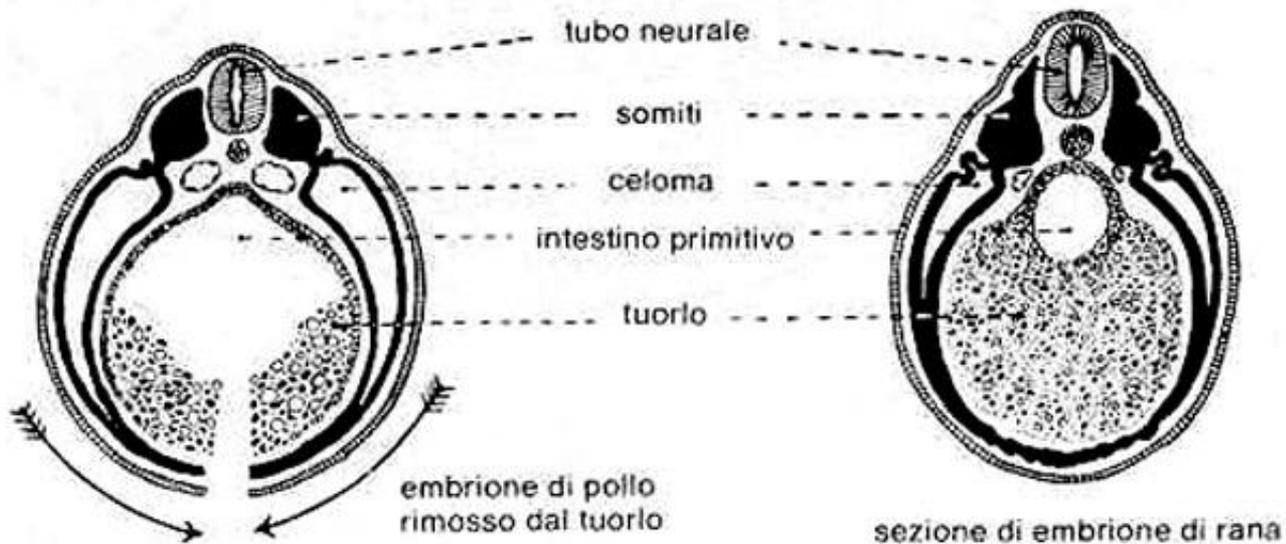
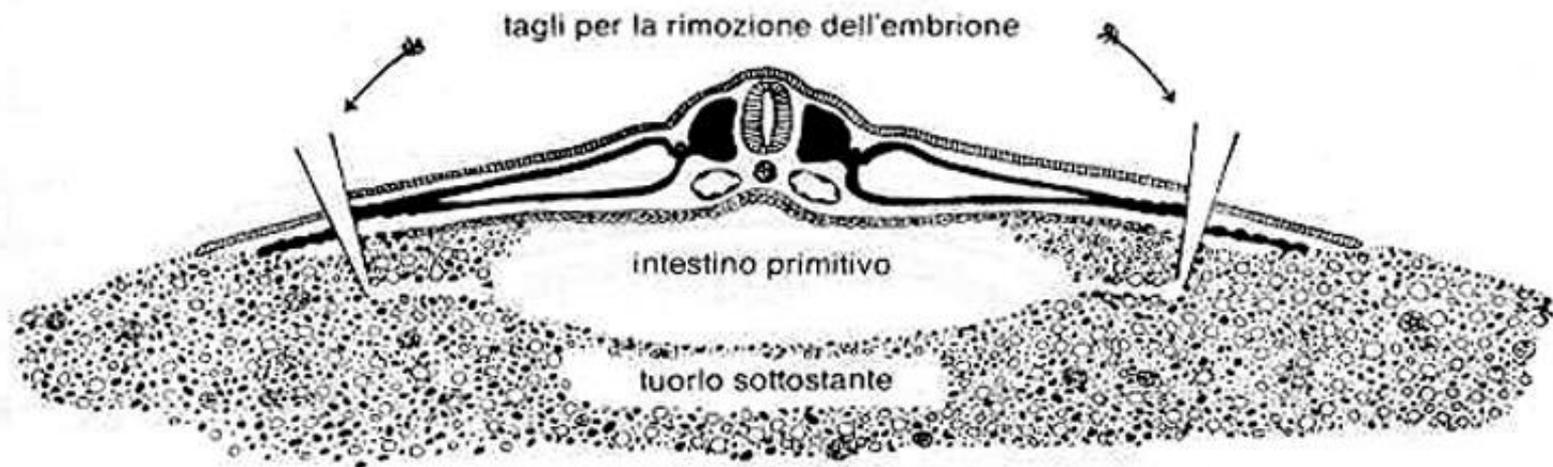




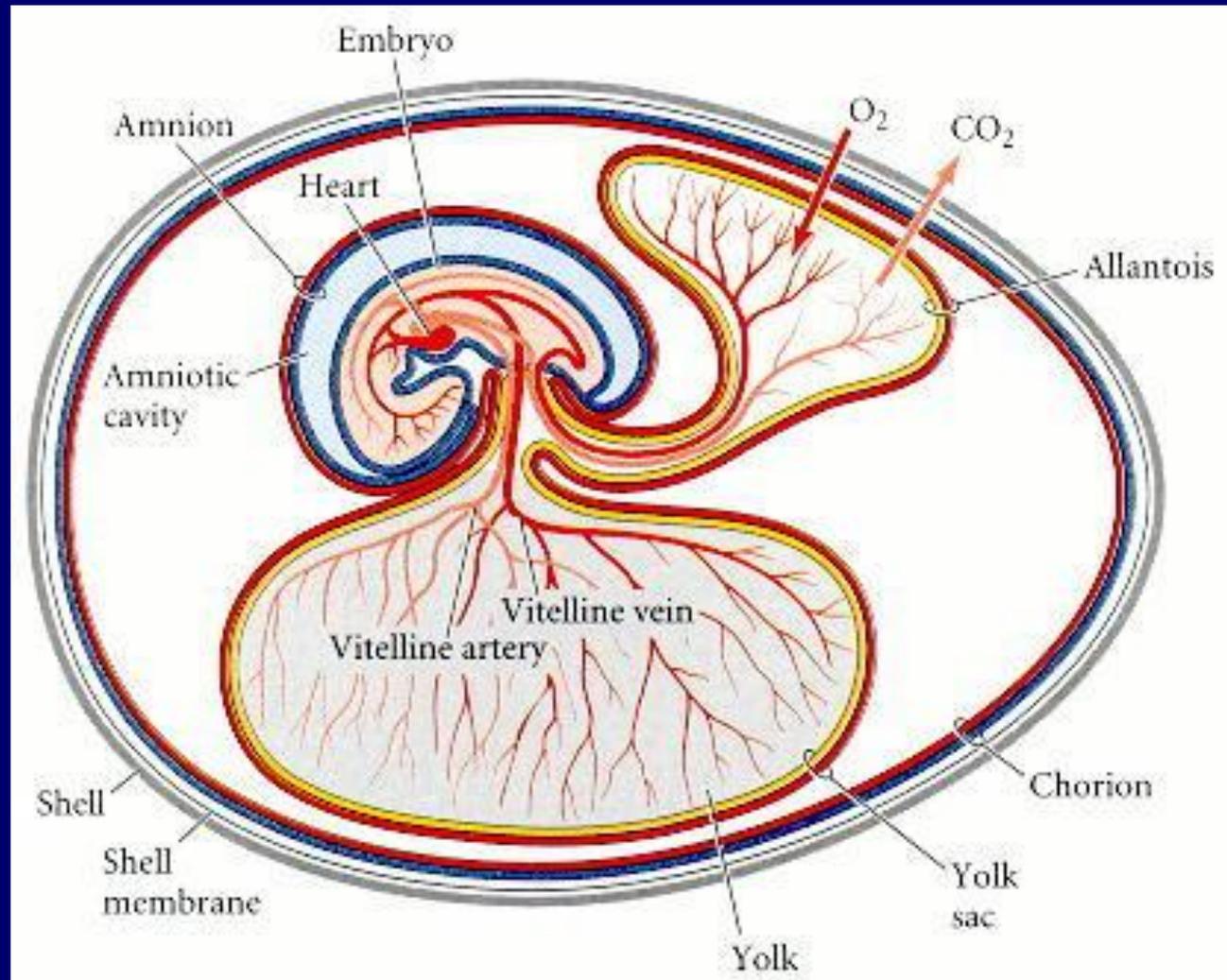


Schema di sezioni longitudinali che mostra il sollevamento dell'embrione di pollo e la formazione dell'intestino. Non è rappresentata la torsione dell'embrione.

A, embrione alla fine del primo giorno di incubazione. B, fine del secondo giorno: si è formato l'intestino anteriore. C, embrione a circa 2 giorni e mezzo: è riconoscibile l'intestino anteriore, l'intestino medio e l'intestino posteriore. D, embrione a circa 3 giorni e mezzo: il progressivo sollevamento dell'embrione ha portato alla formazione del peduncolo vitellino (da Patten).



Annessi embrionali



Ectoderma extraembrionale+somatopleura

Corion: protezione, scambi gassosi

Amnios: riserva idrica per embrione

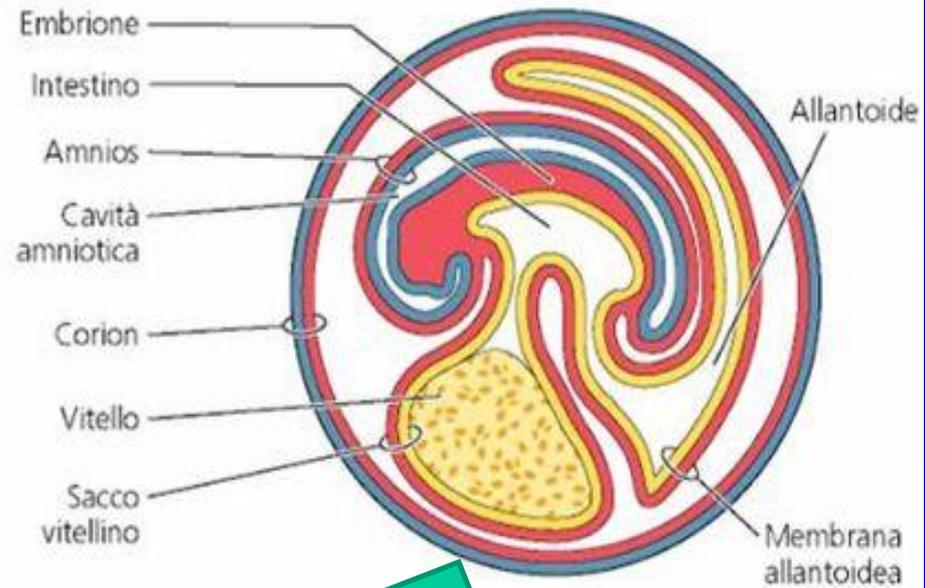
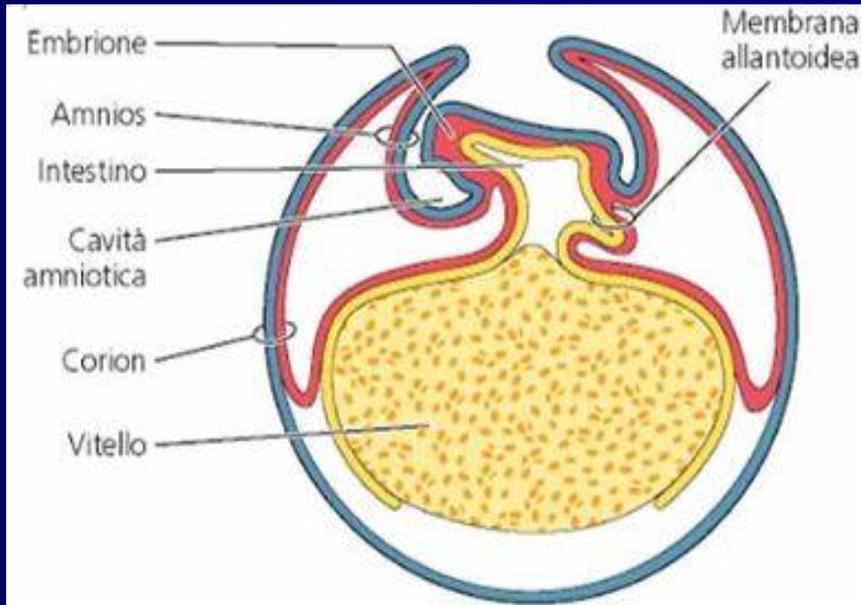
Endoderma extraembrionale (ipoblasto)+
splancnopleura extraembrinae

Allantoide: scarti metabolici, respirazione

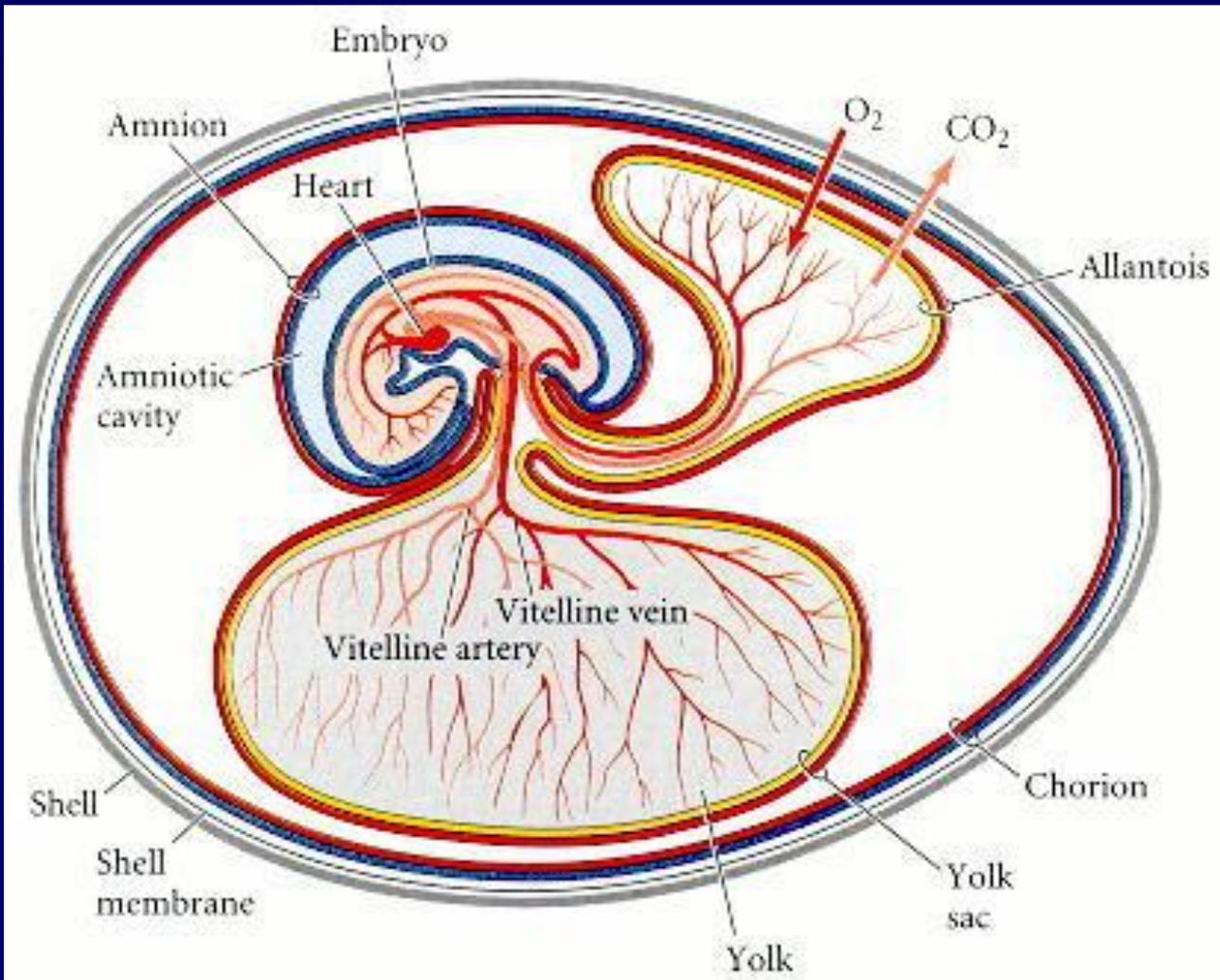
Sacco del tuorlo; nutrimento

Amniogenesi per pliche

formazione di amnios e corion



Formazione sacco del
tuorlo e allantoide



Membrana corion-allantoidea:

1. facilita gli scambi gassosi
2. favorisce riassorbimento del carbonato di calcio dal guscio per ossificazione dello scheletro