

Ectoderma e suoi derivati

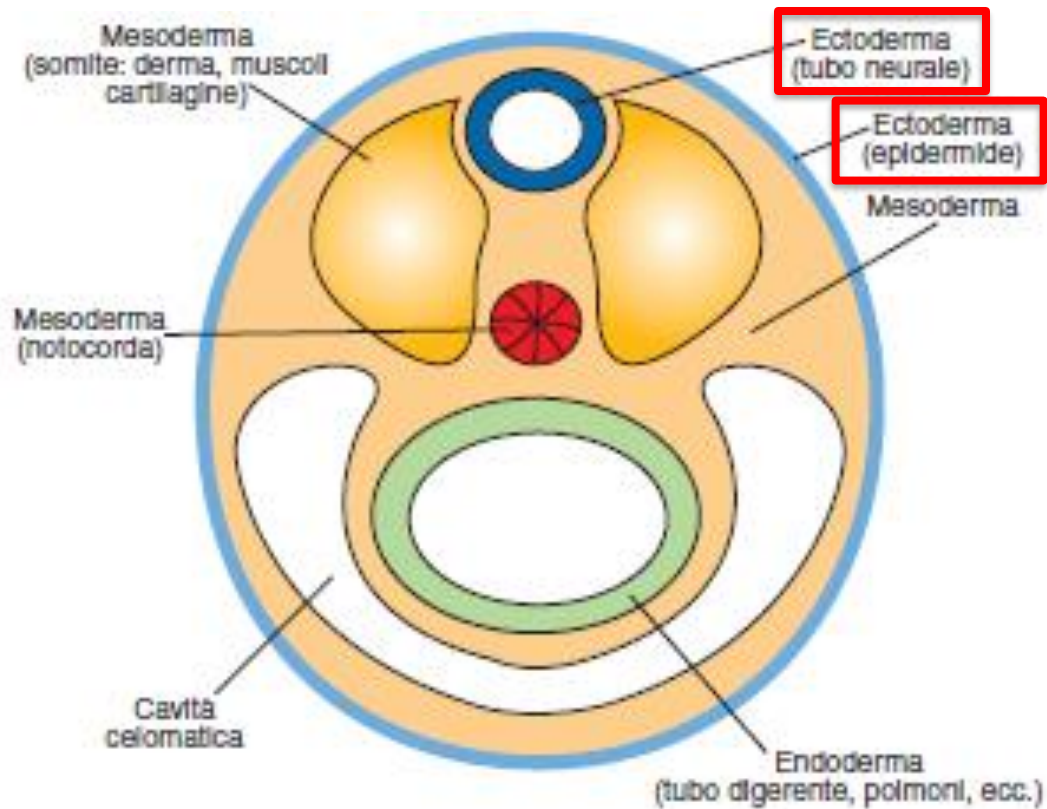
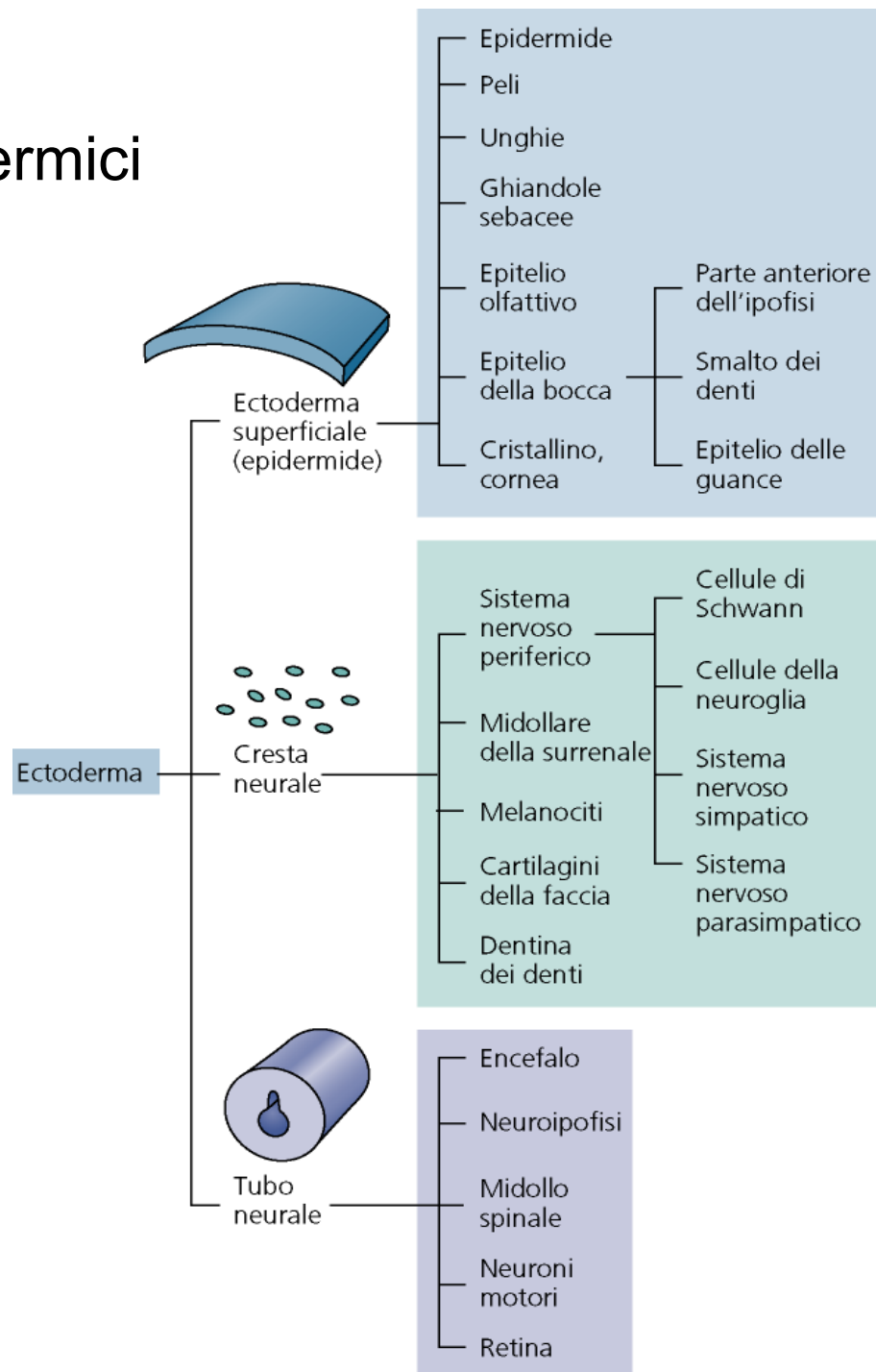
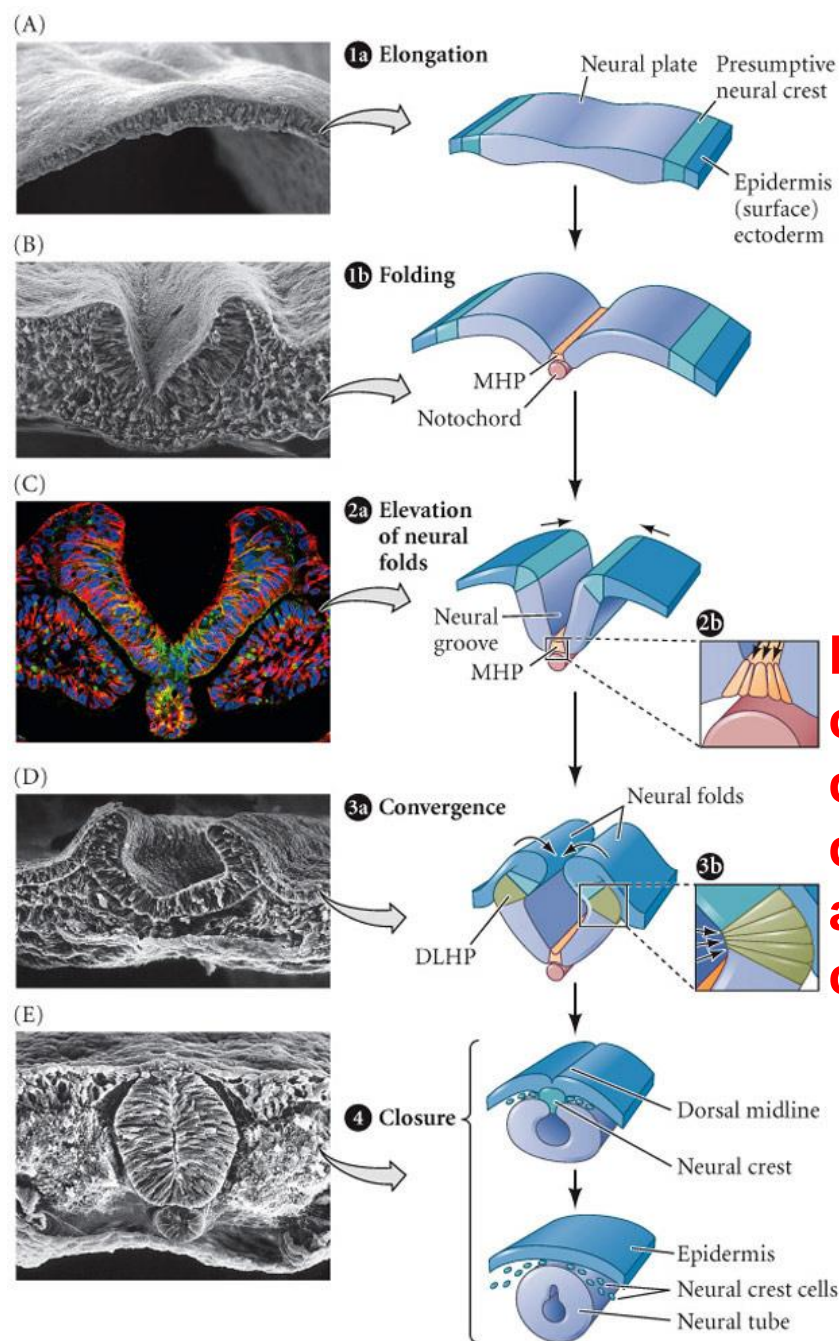


Figura 10

Derivati ectodermici





NEURULAZIONE PRIMARIA

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

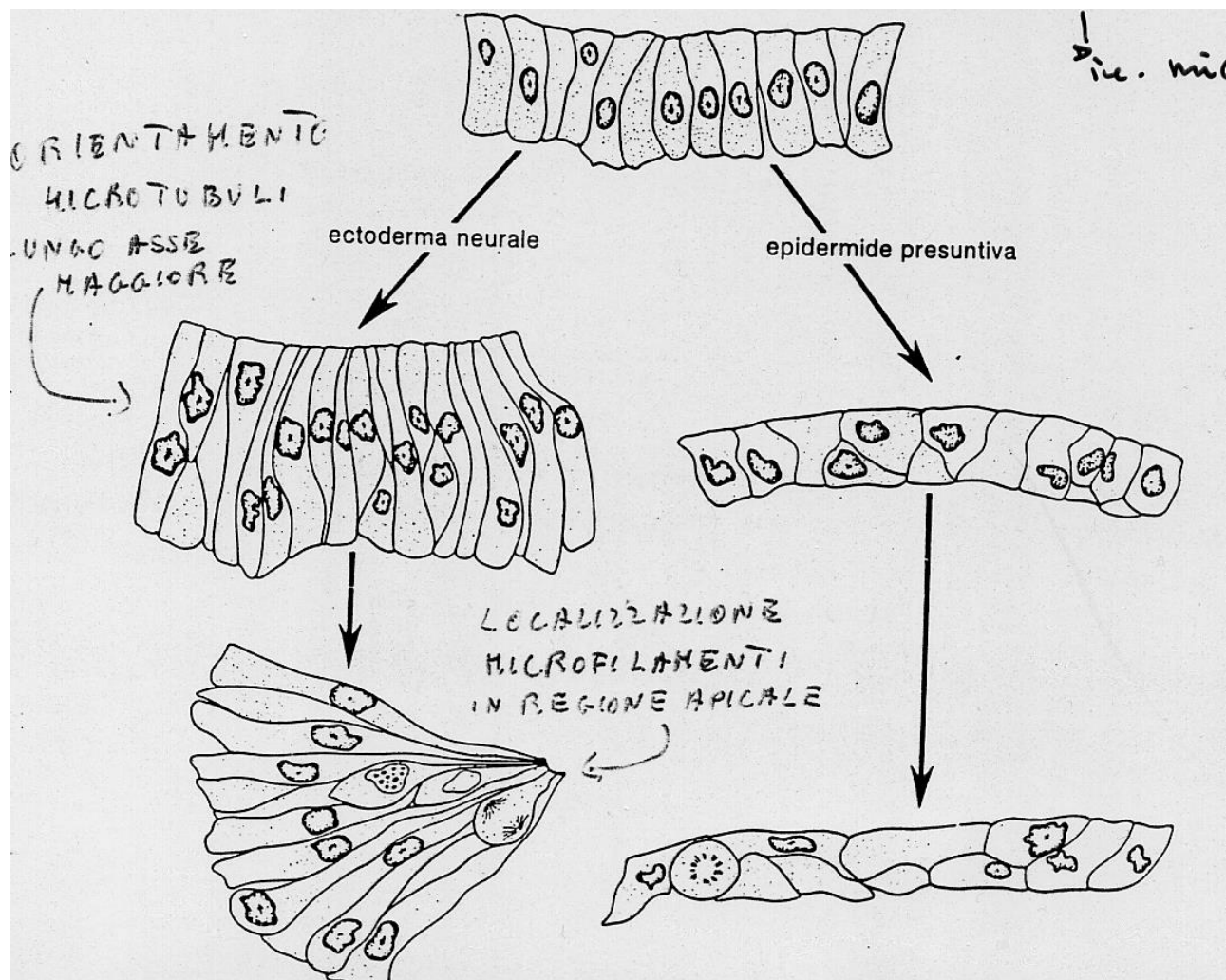
Avviene in quattro fasi: formazione della **doccia neurale** (1), sollevamento delle **pliche neurali** (2), **convergenza** delle pliche (3), **fusione** delle pliche e **distacco** del tubo neurale (4).

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



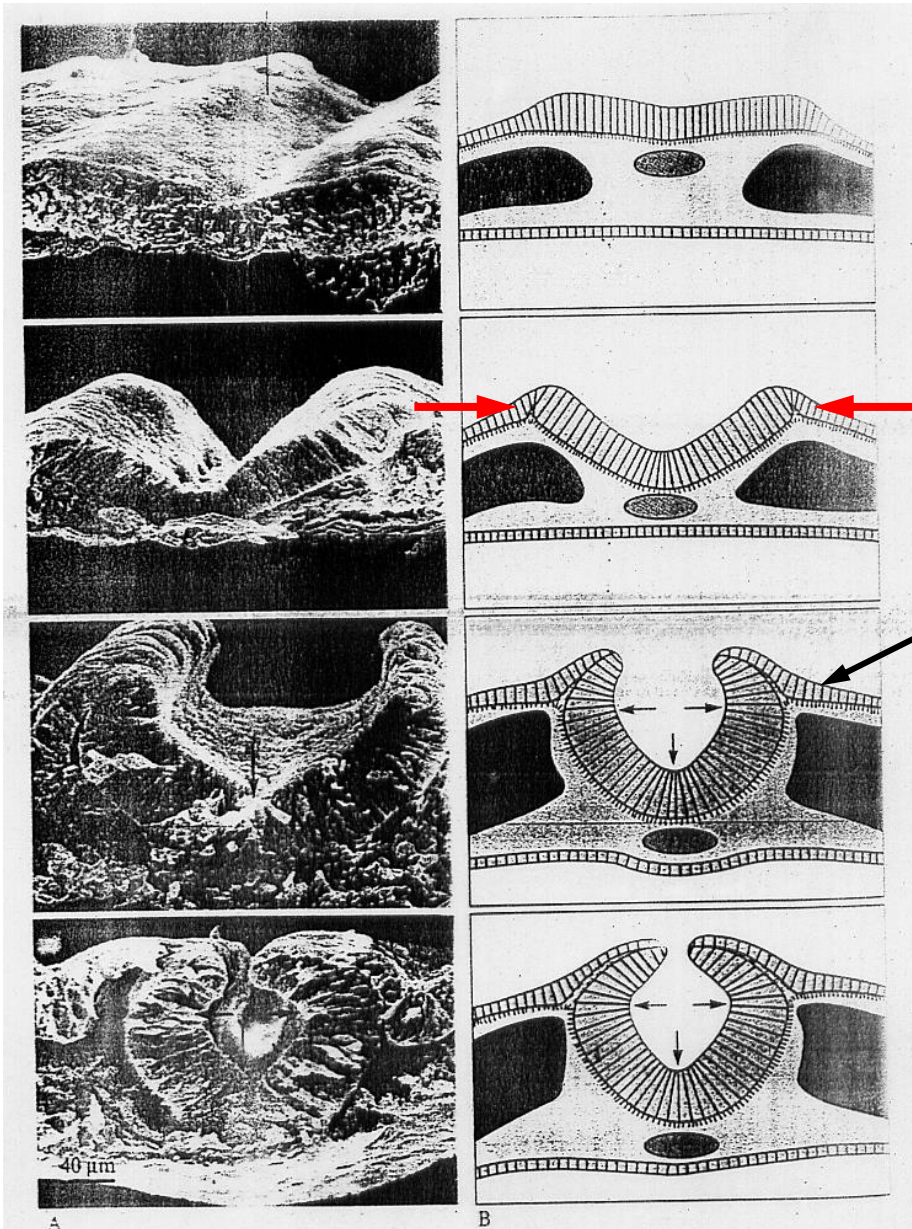
Forze intrinseche: modificazioni del citoscheletro → Polimerizzazione dei microtubuli
 Costrizione di un anello apicale di microfilamenti actina

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)



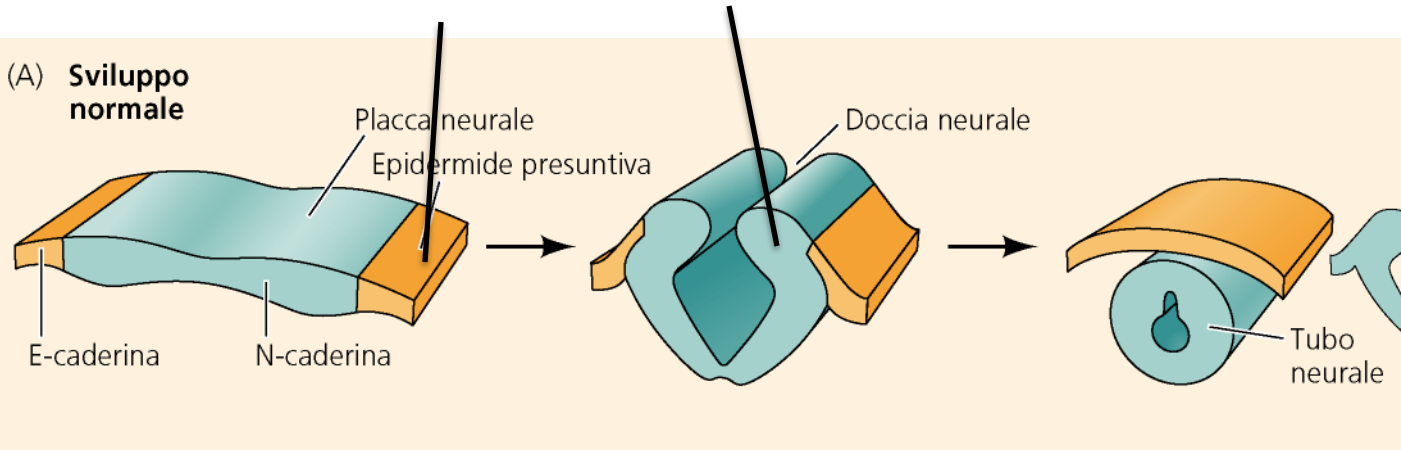
Il **distacco** del tubo neurale dall'ectoderma superficiale è mediato da modificazioni nell'espressione di molecole di adesione.

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

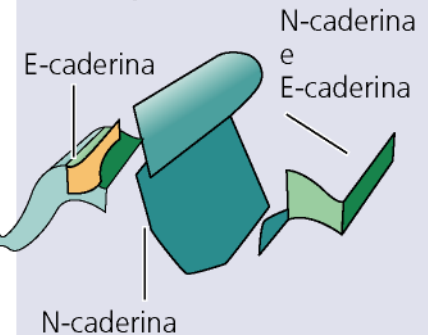
E-Caderina

N-Caderina

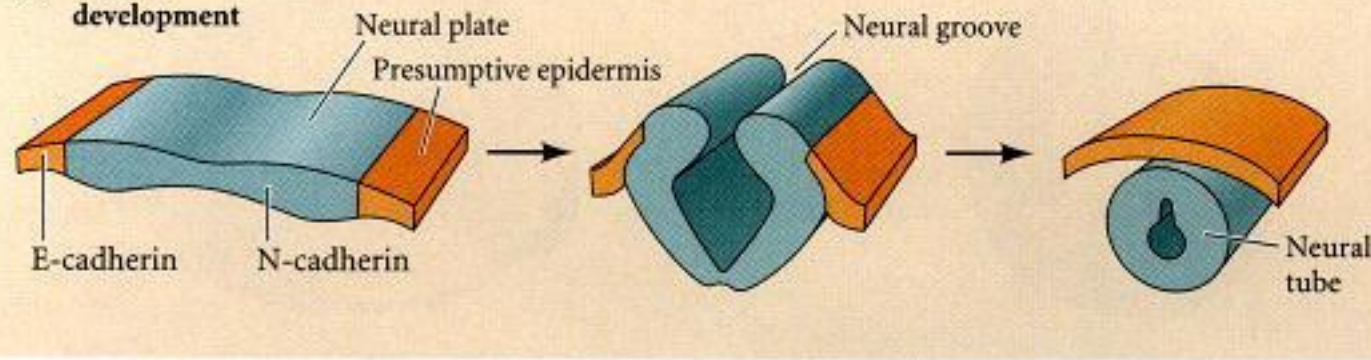
(A) Sviluppo normale



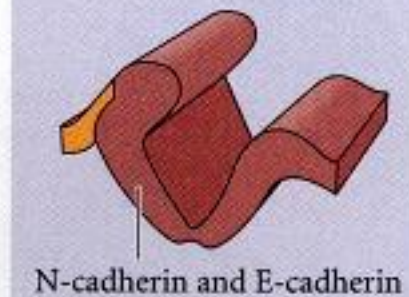
(B) Esperimento

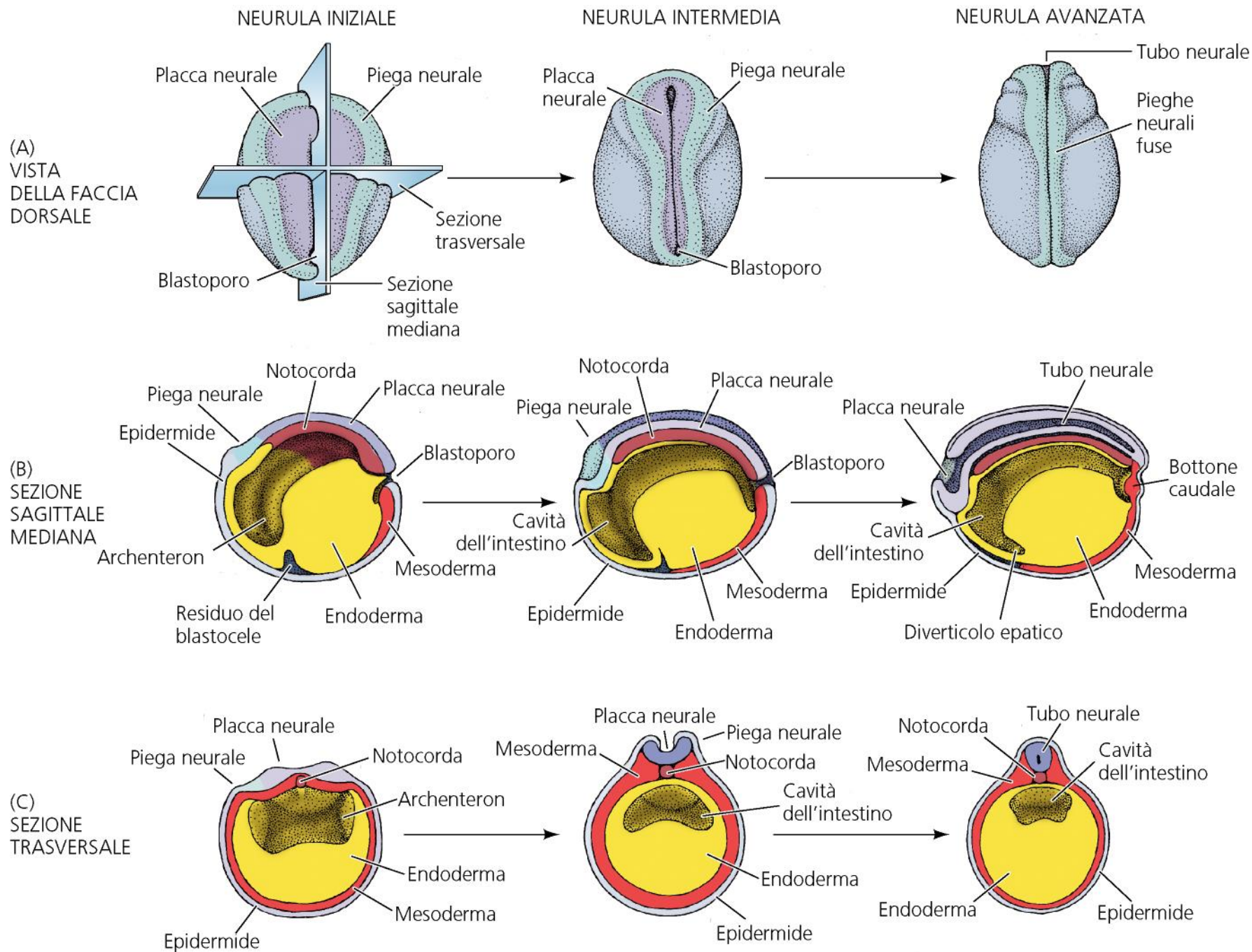


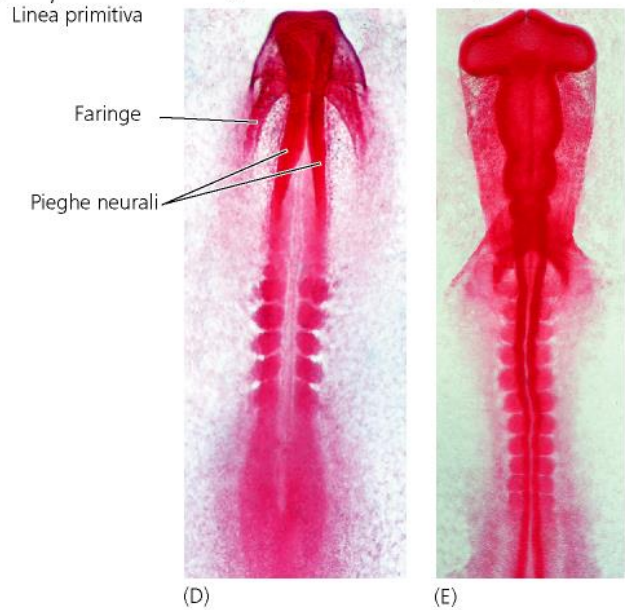
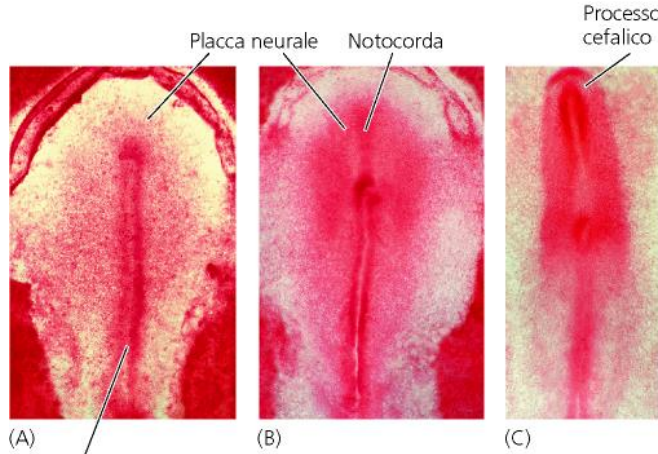
(A) Normal development



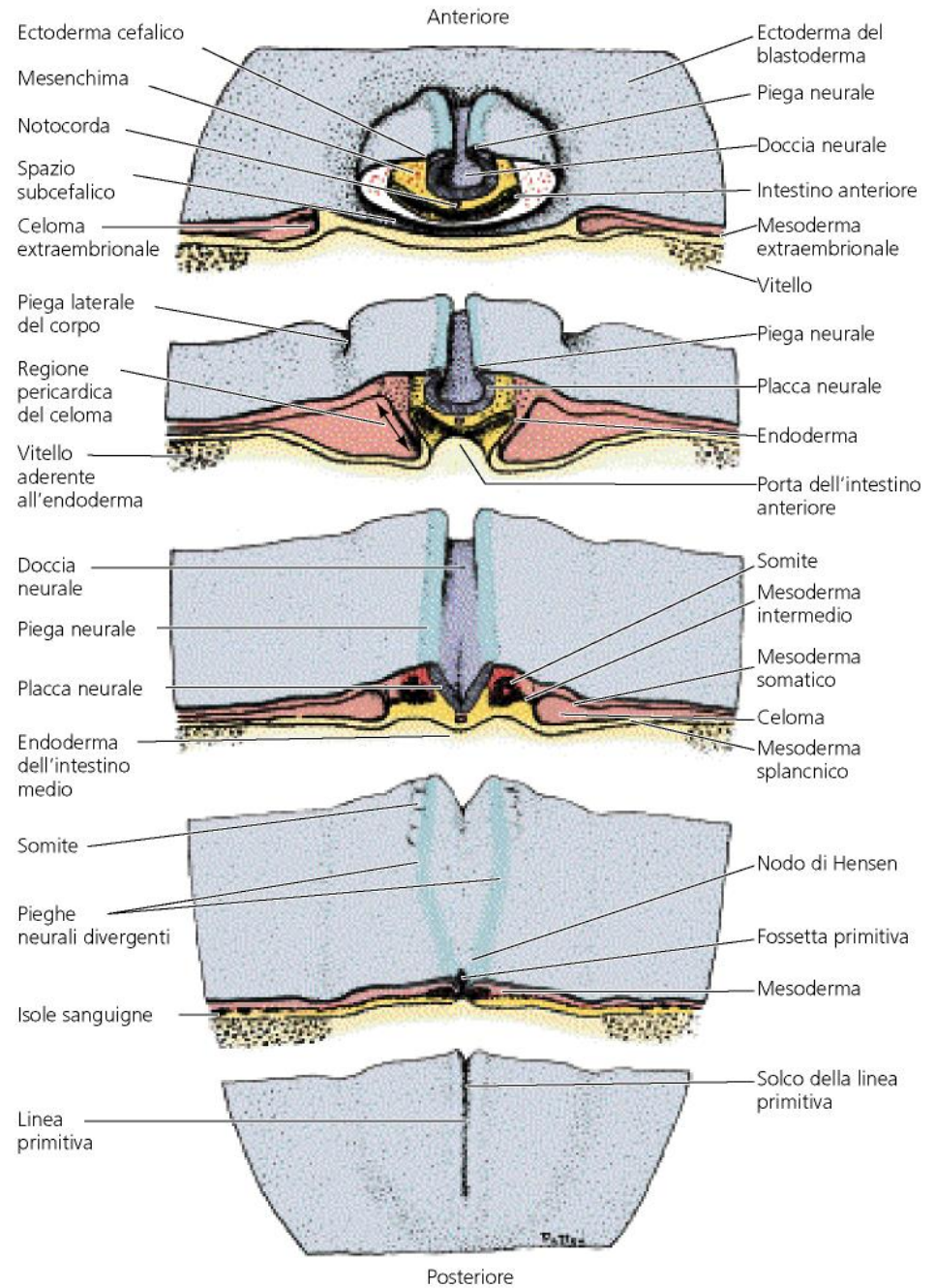
(B) Experimental

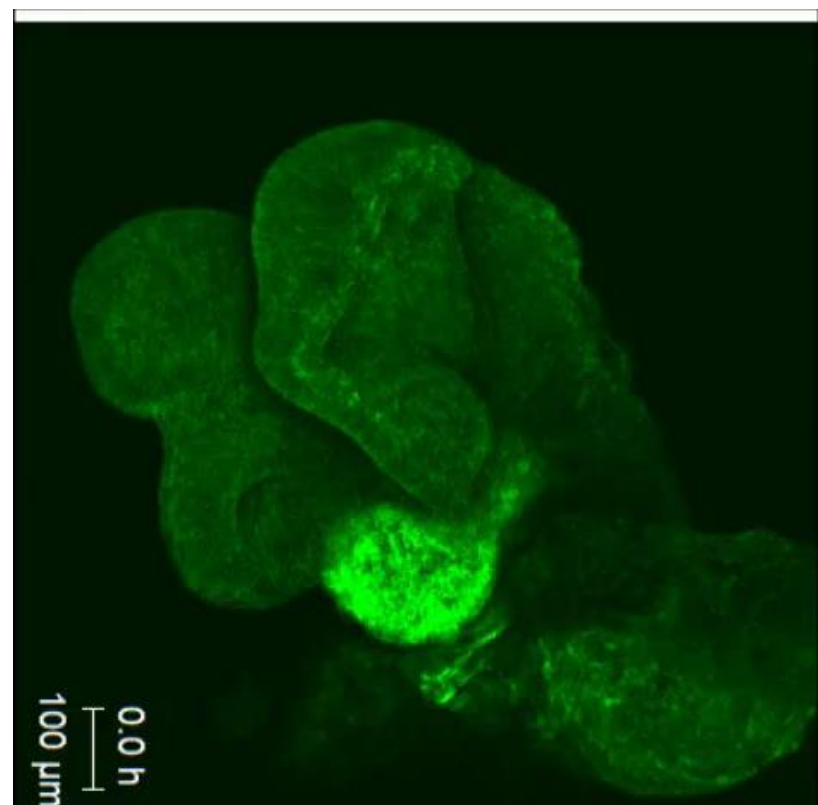
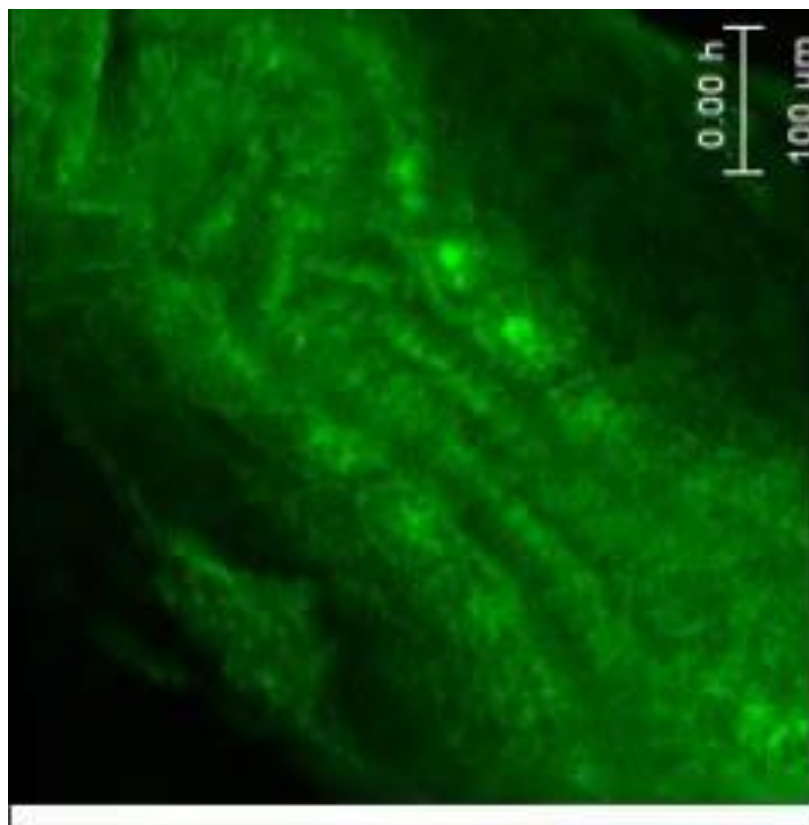
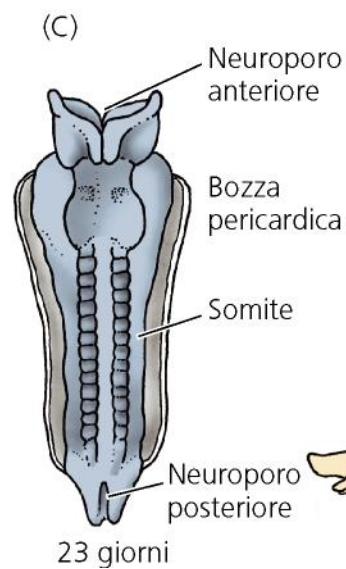
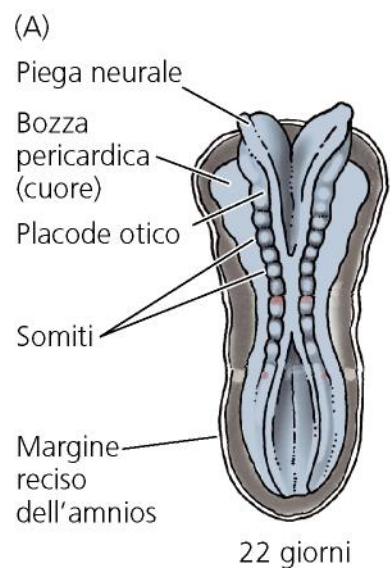






(F)

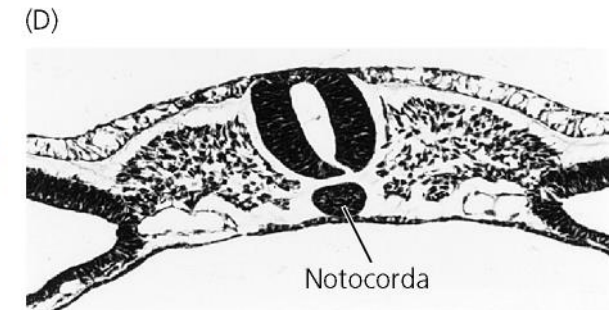
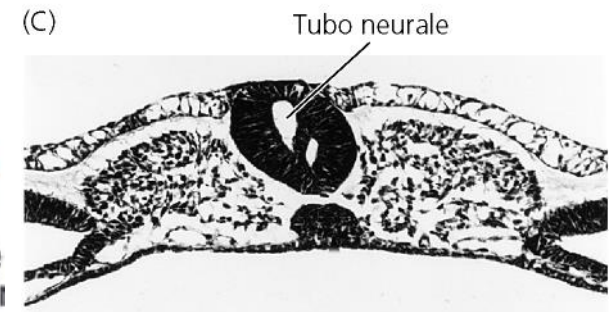
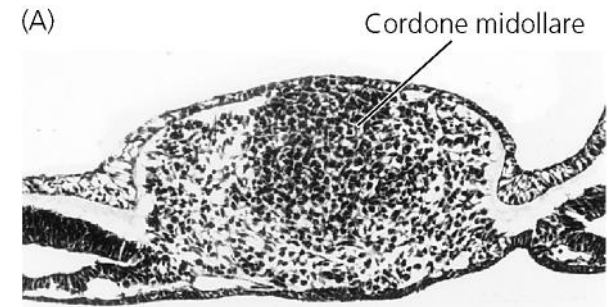
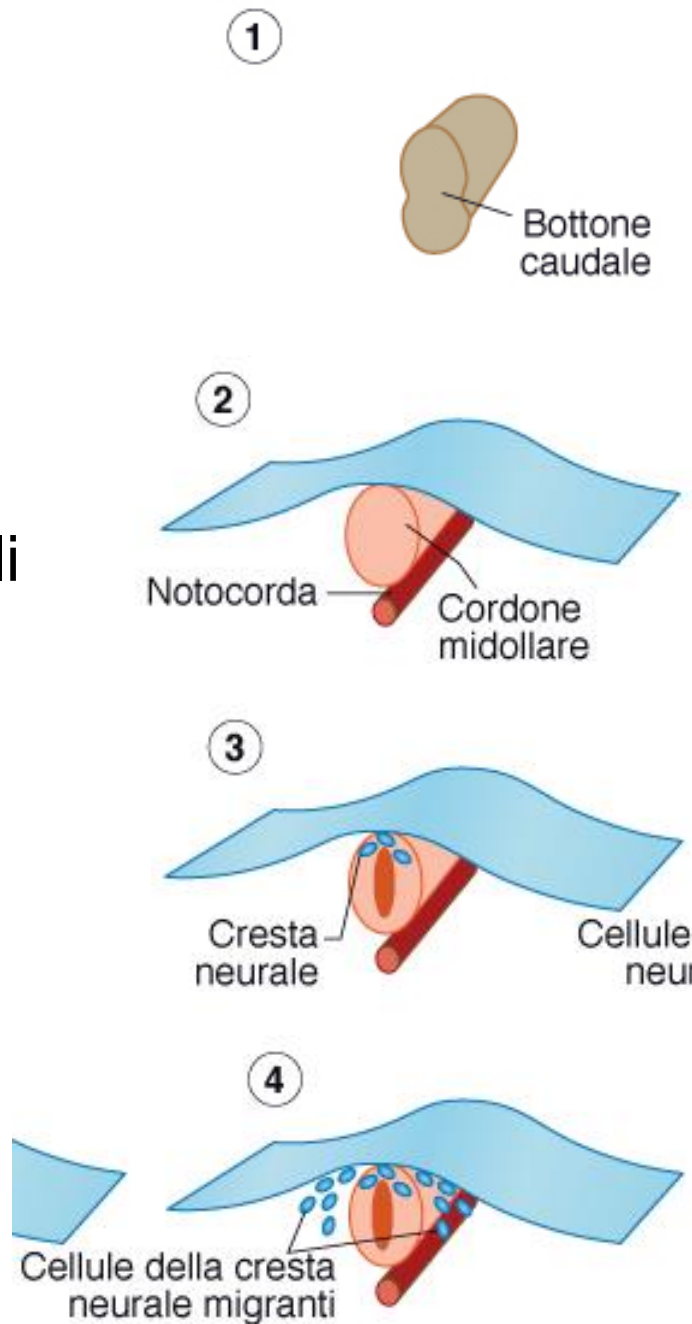


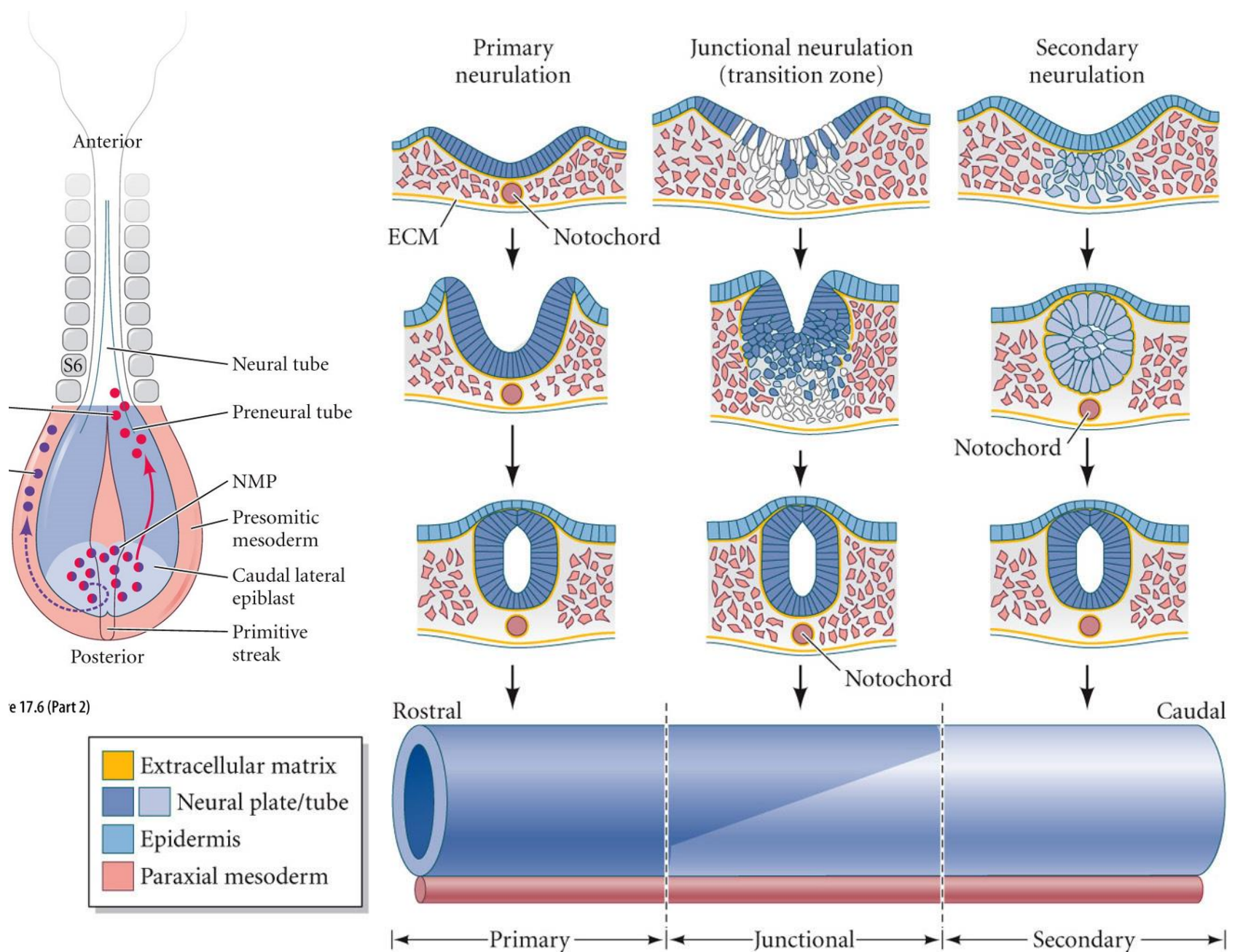


NEURULAZIONE SECONDARIA

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

E' 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

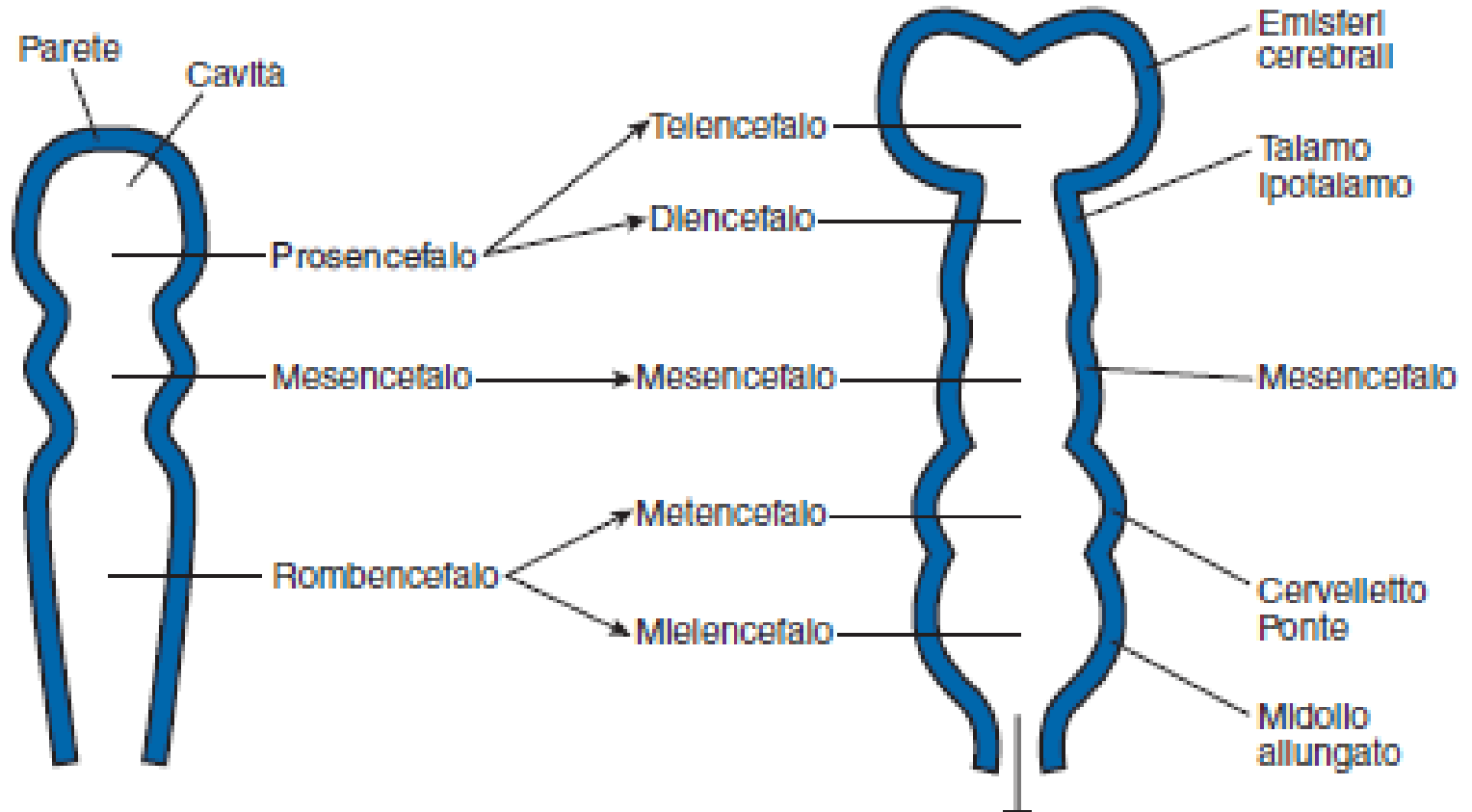


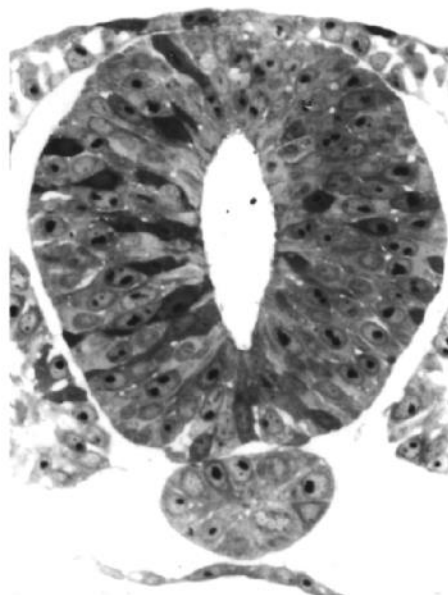
Figura 9

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)

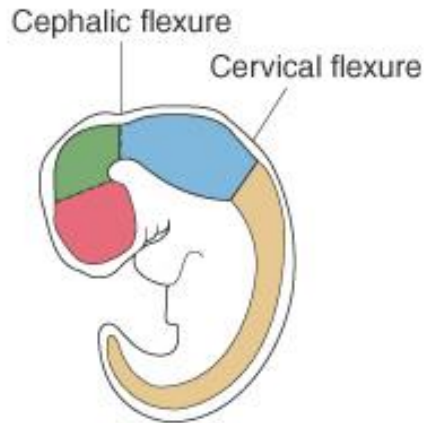


(C)

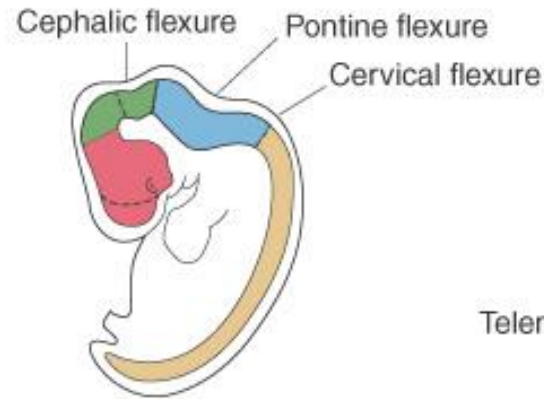


REGIONALIZZAZIONE ANTERO-POSTERIORE DEL SISTEMA NERVOSO

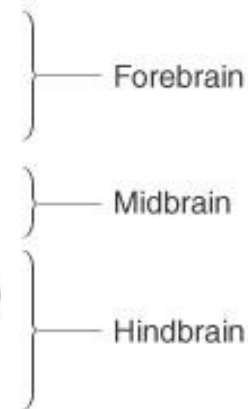
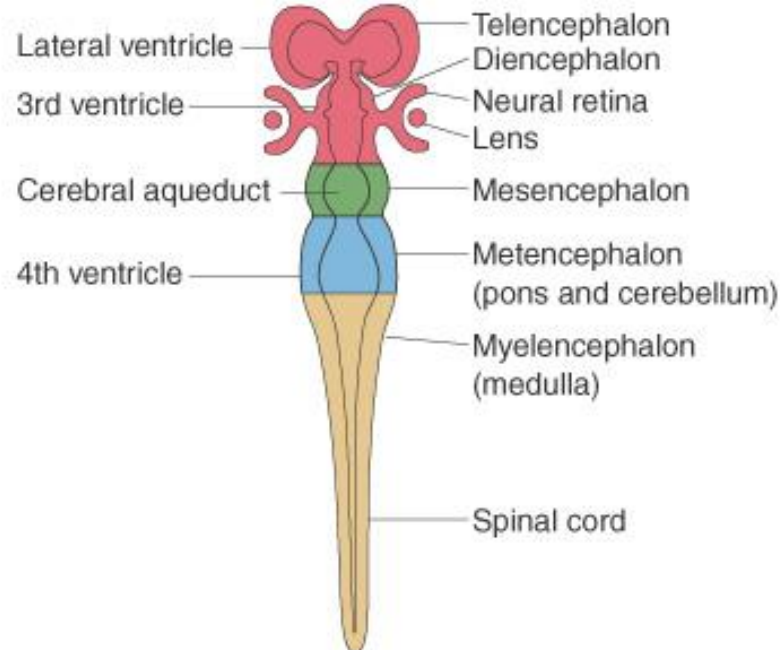
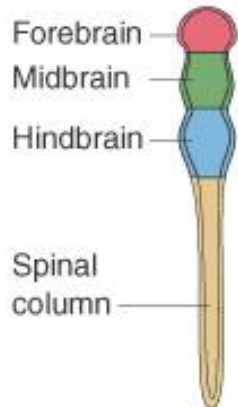
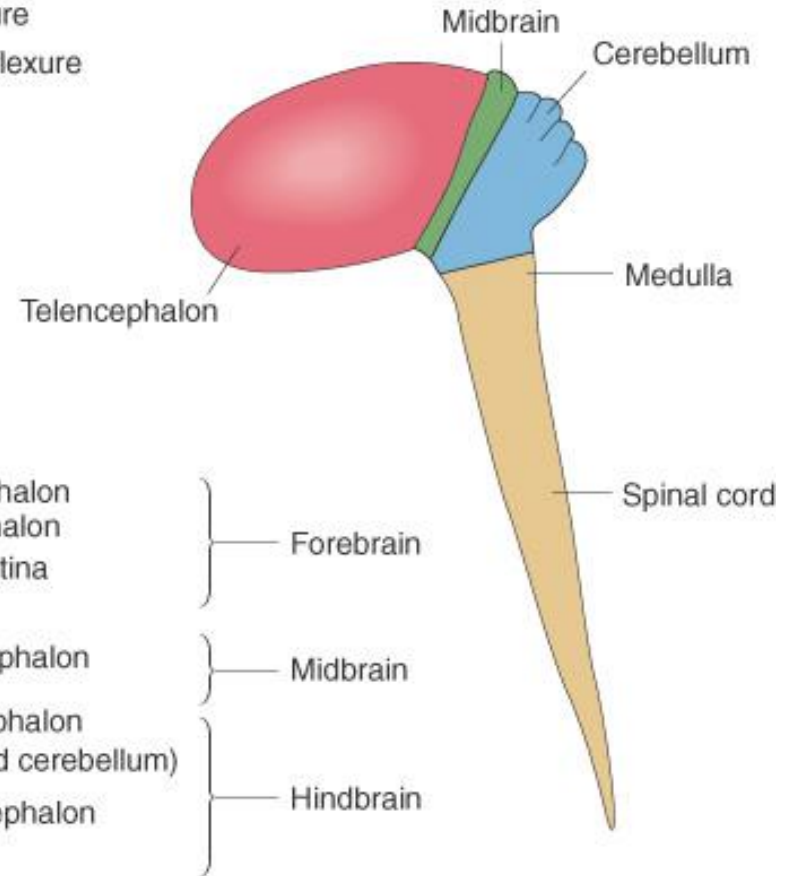
A



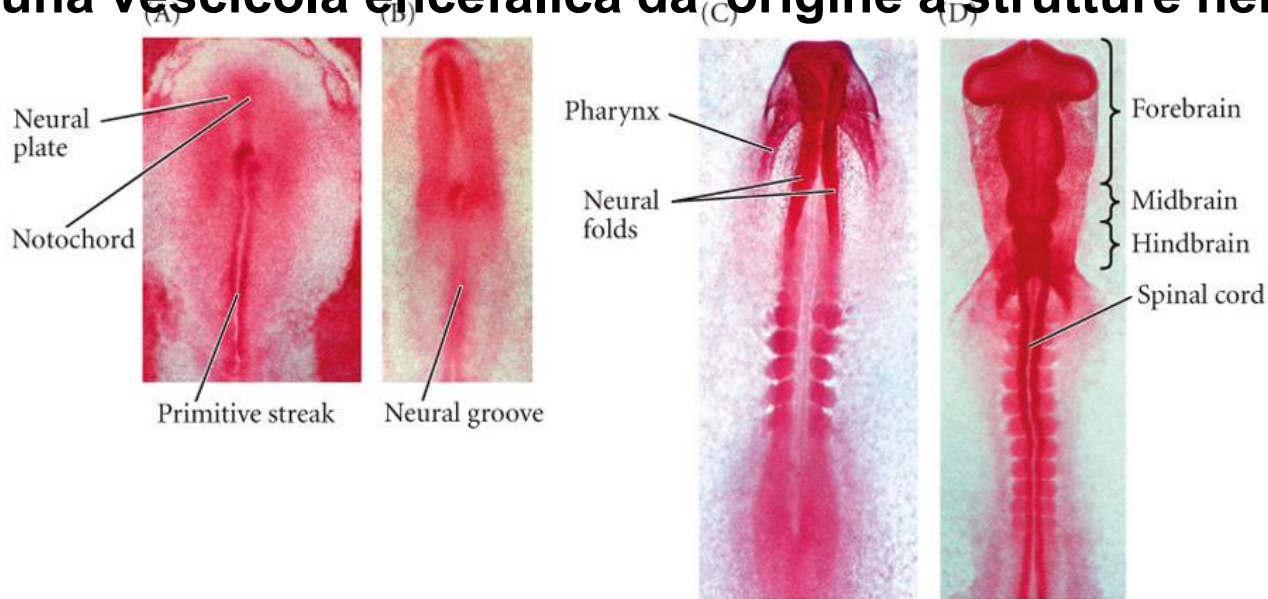
B



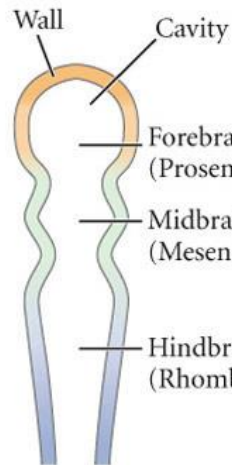
C Adult brain



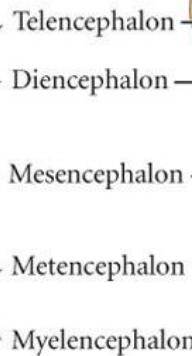
Ciascuna vescicola encefalica da' origine a strutture nervose specifiche



(E)
Primary vesicles



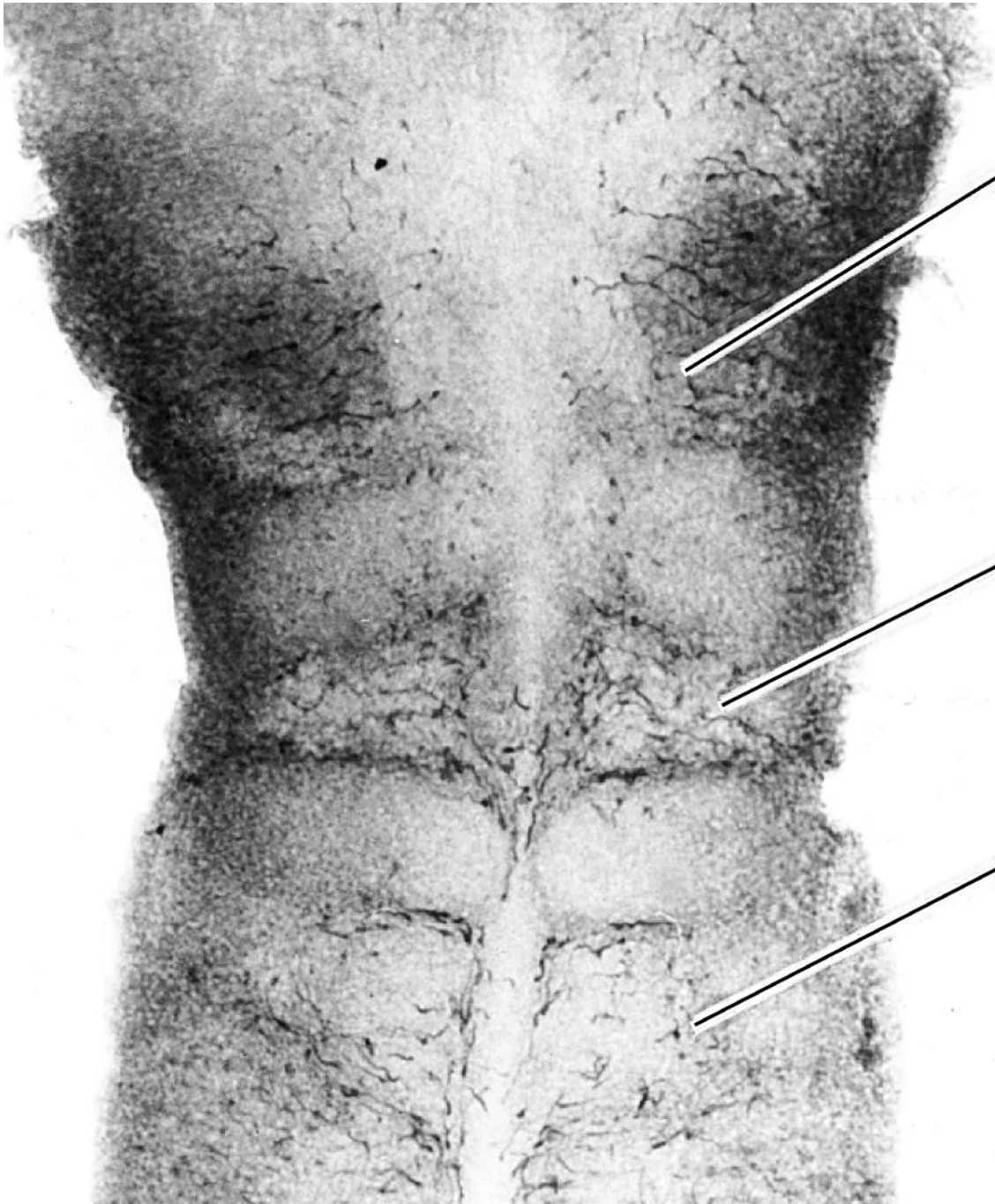
Secondary vesicles



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



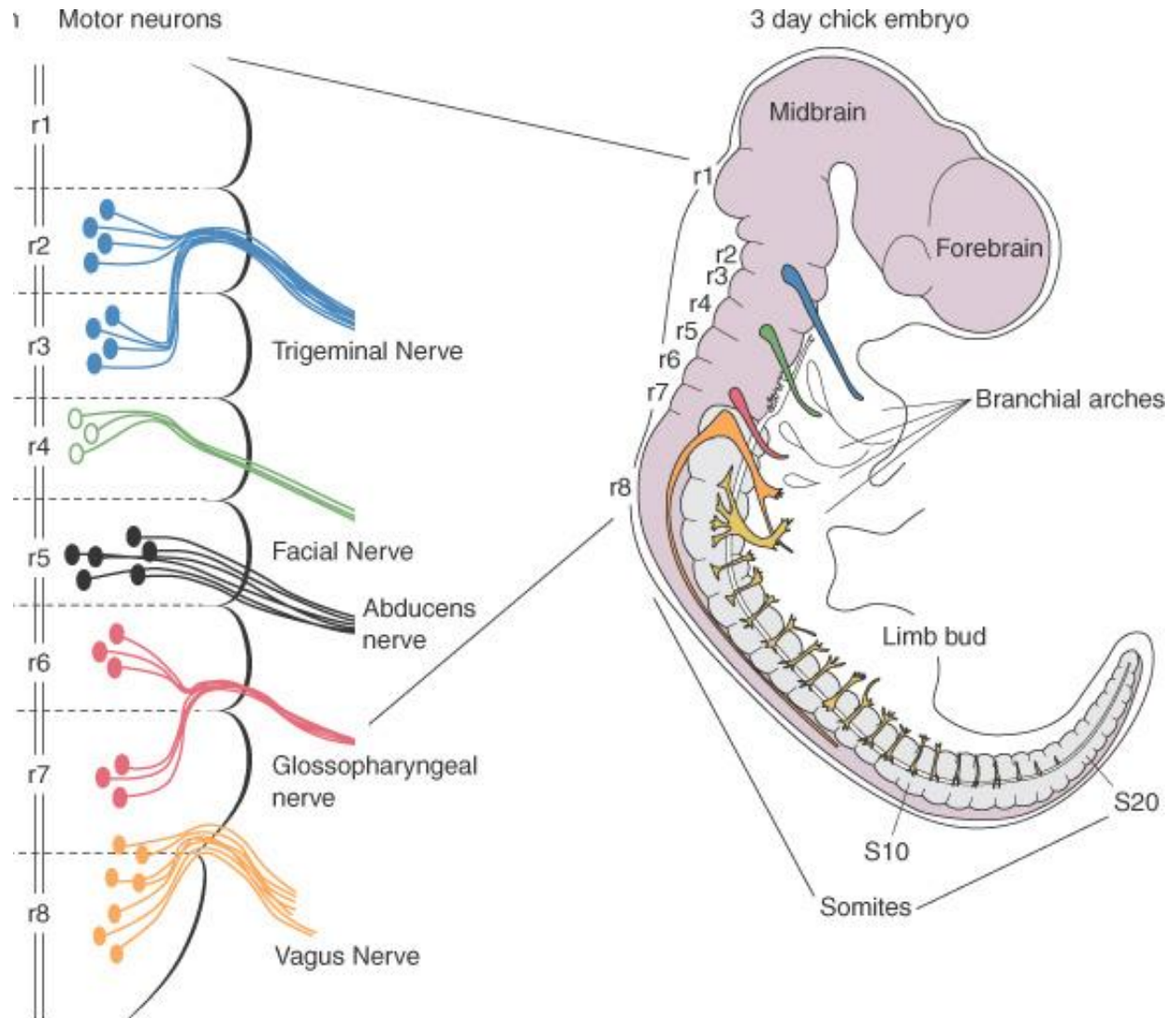
A black and white micrograph of a vertebral column, showing a series of repeating segments. Three specific segments are highlighted with lines pointing to labels on the right. The segments are separated by darker, more textured regions. The overall structure is elongated and slightly curved.

Rombomero 2

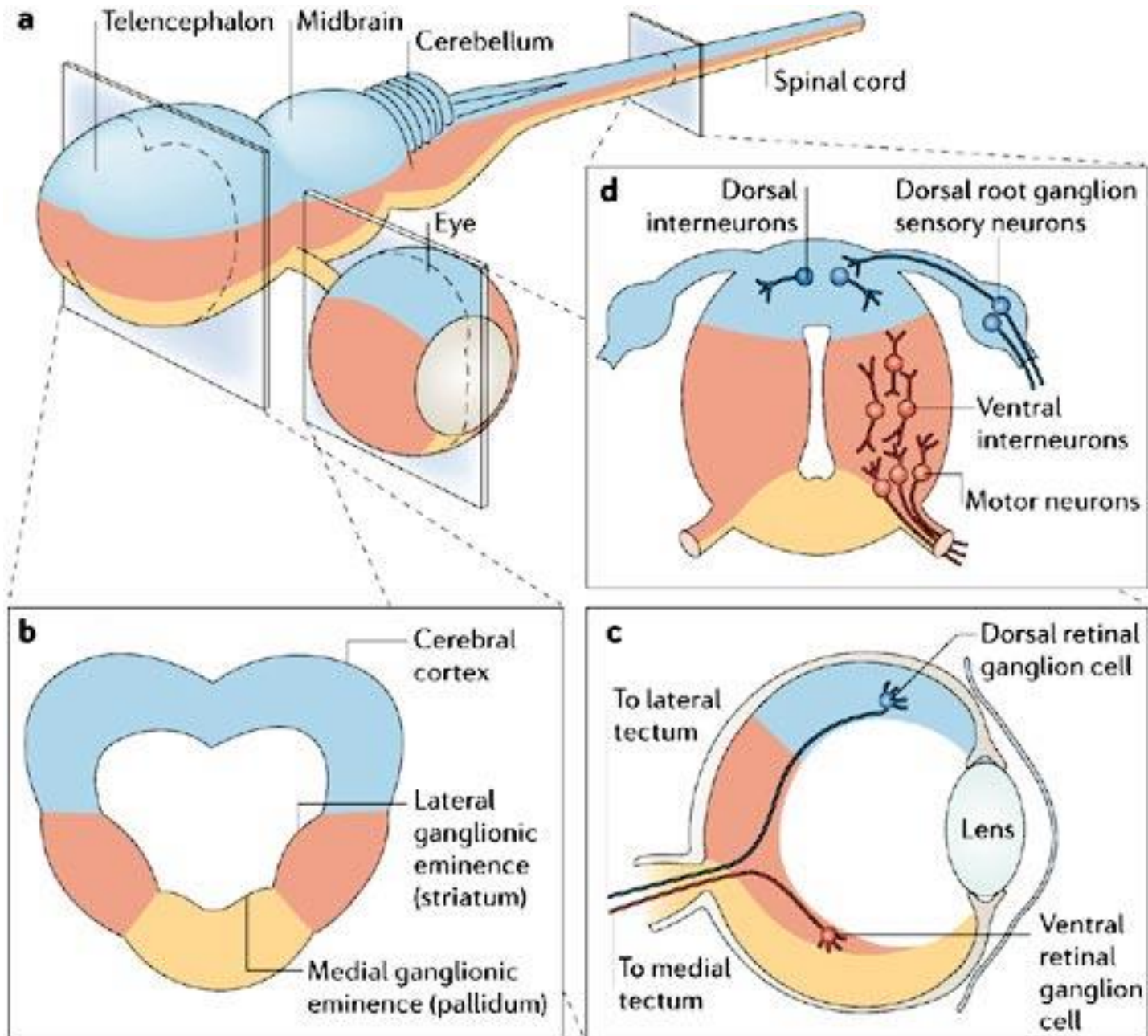
Rombomero 4

Rombomero 6

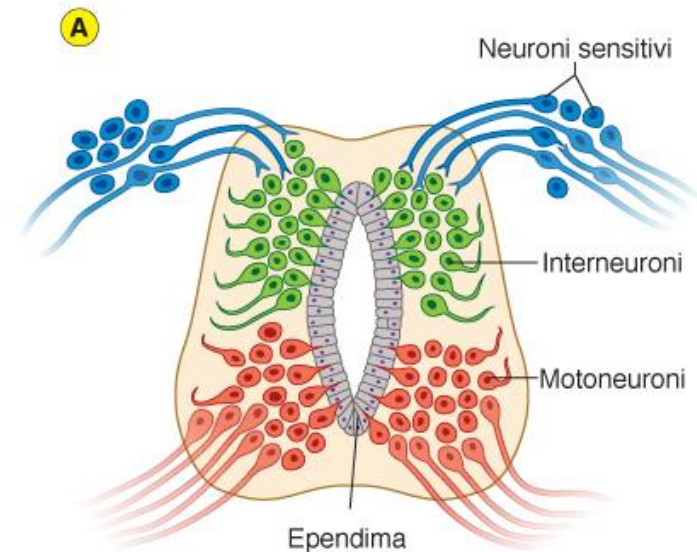
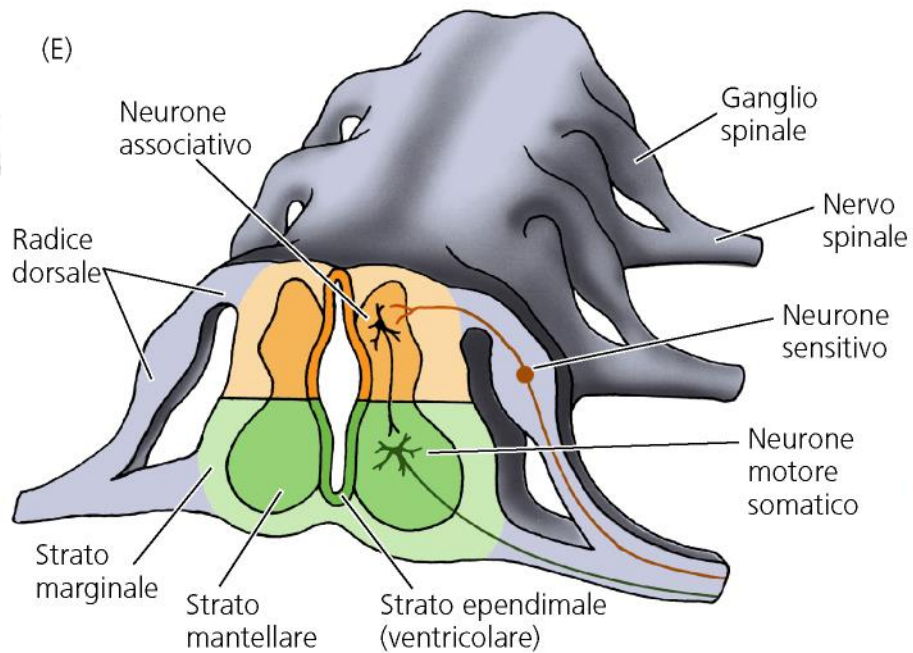
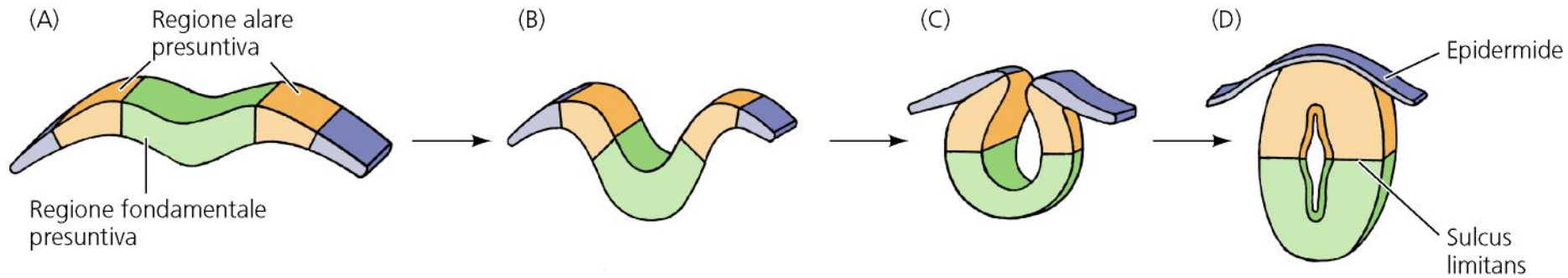
ORGANIZZAZIONE SEGMENTALE DEL ROMBOENCEFALO



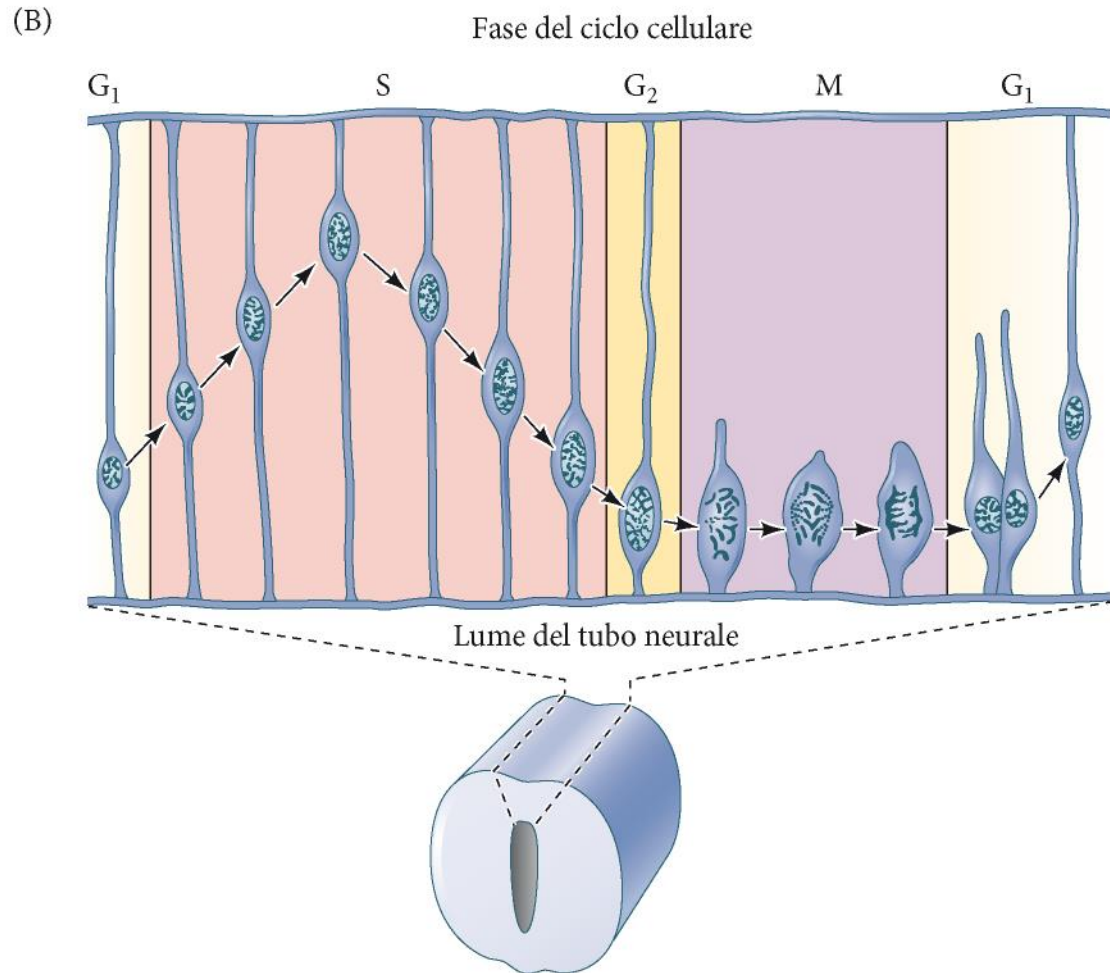
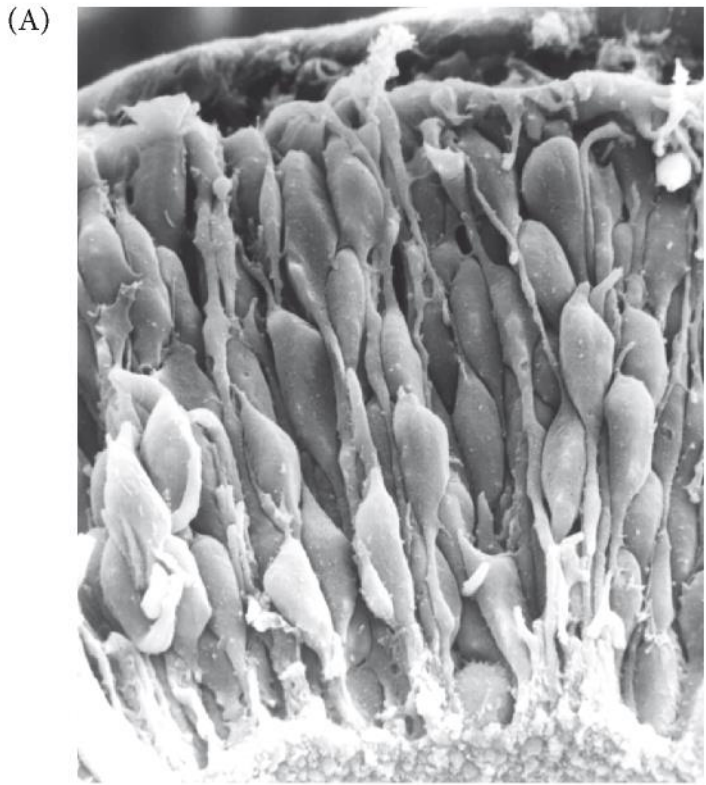
ORGANIZZAZIONE DORSO-VENTRALE DEL SISTEMA NERVOSO



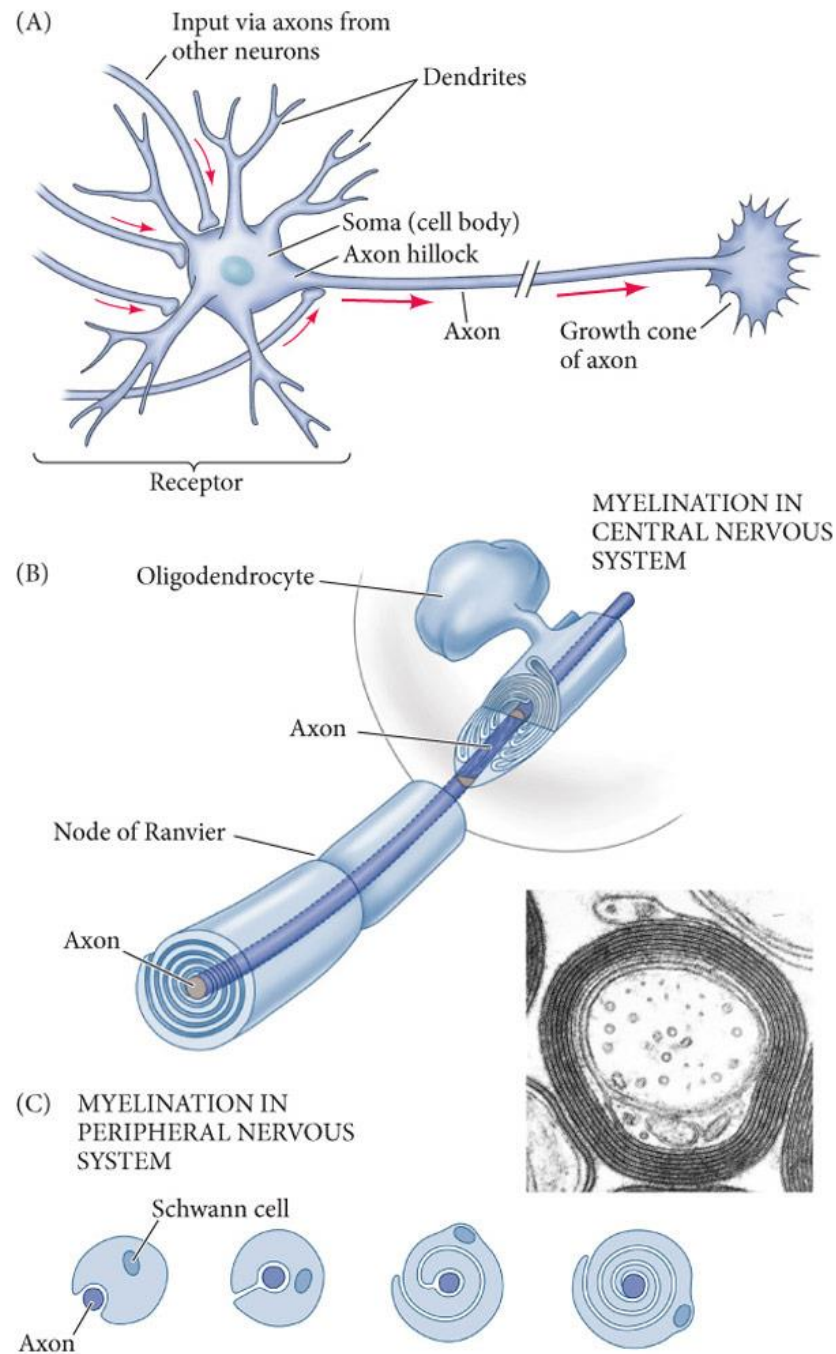
ORGANIZZAZIONE DORSO-VENTRALE DEL MIDOLLO SPINALE



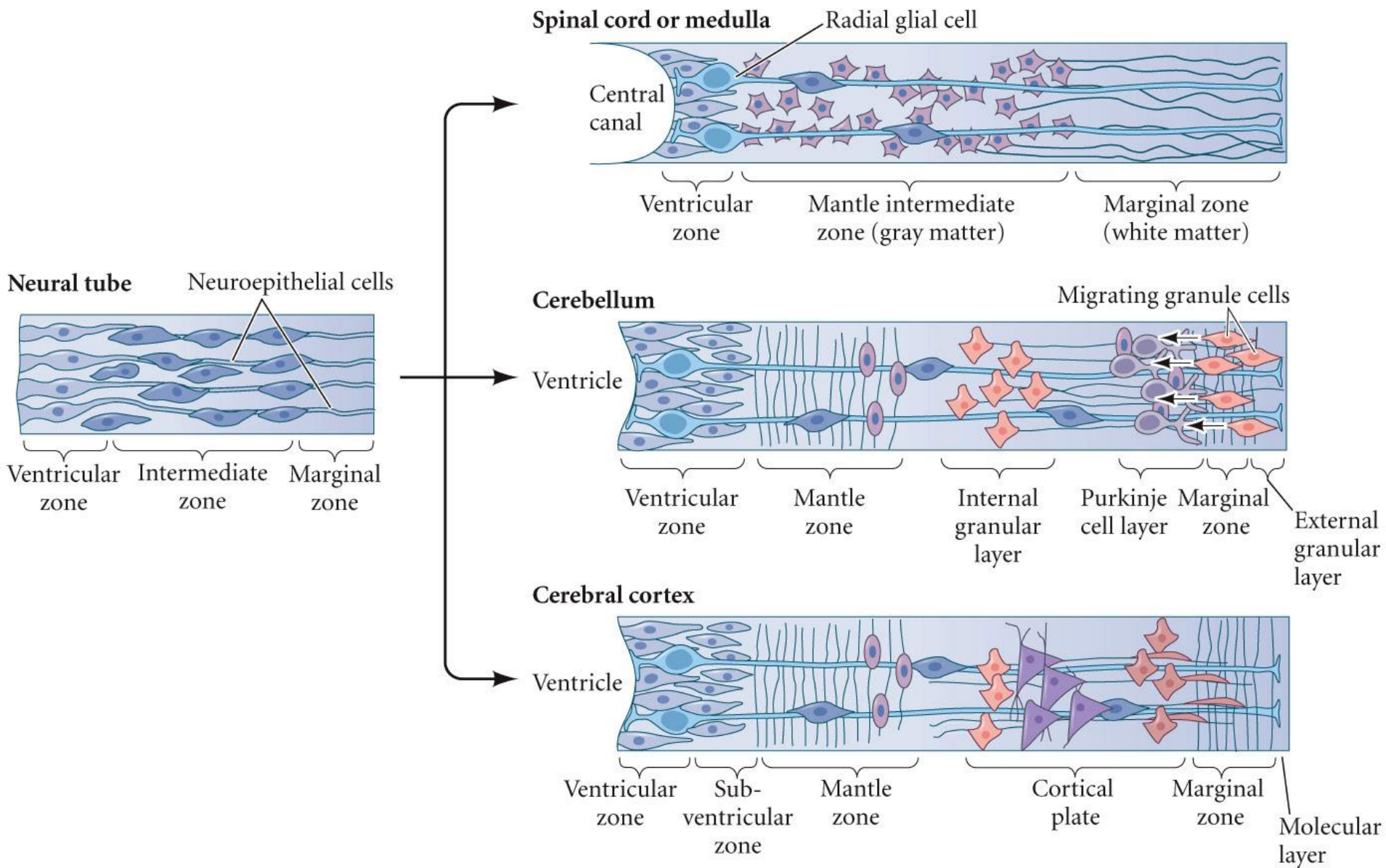
Le pareti del tubo neurale sono costituite da un **epitelio pseudo-stratificato**. Le cellule neuroepiteliali sono dotate di un processo apicale e di un processo basale che attraversano tutta la parete del tubo. I nuclei si trovano ad altezze diverse in base alla fase del ciclo cellulare delle cellule.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





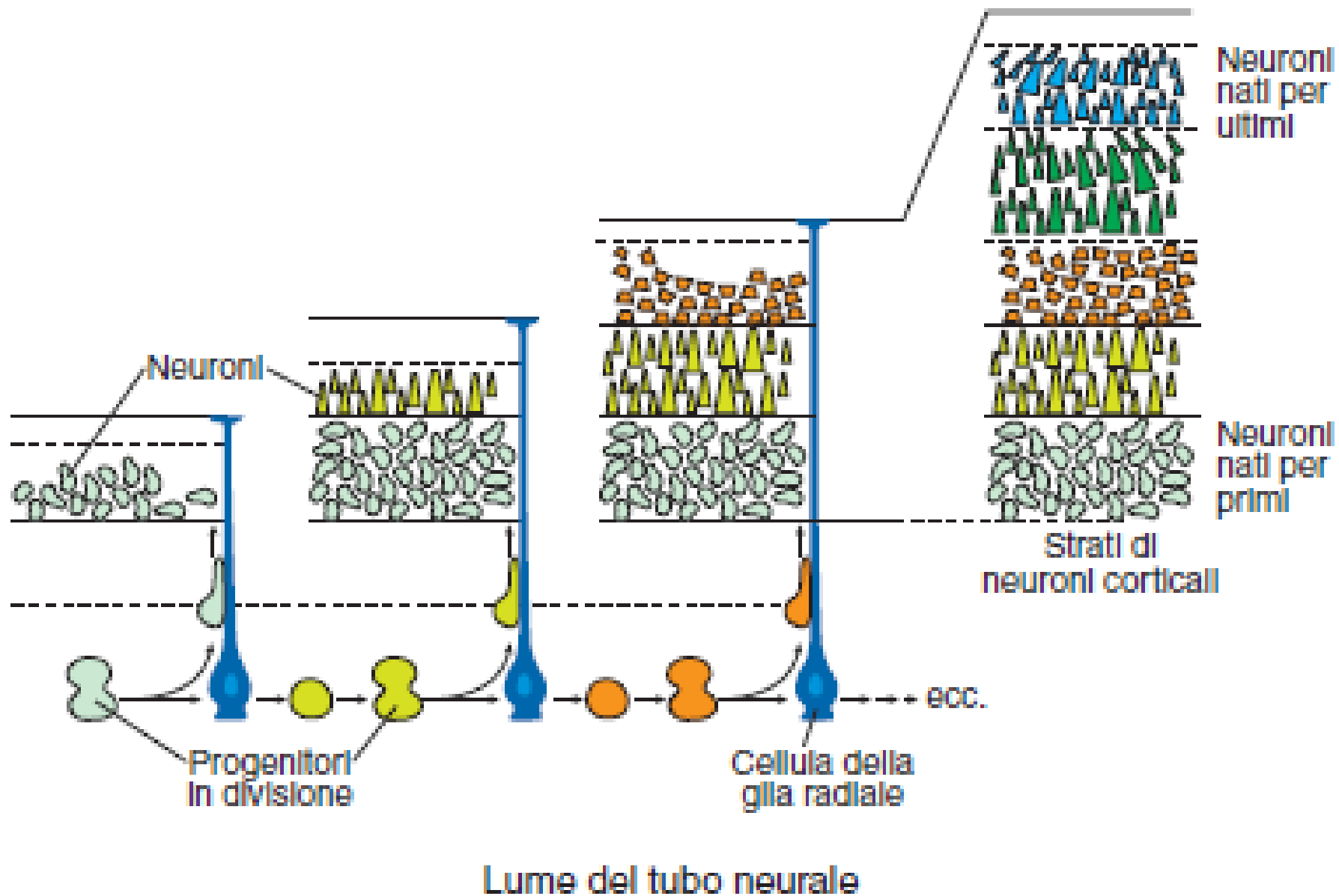


DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 14.2

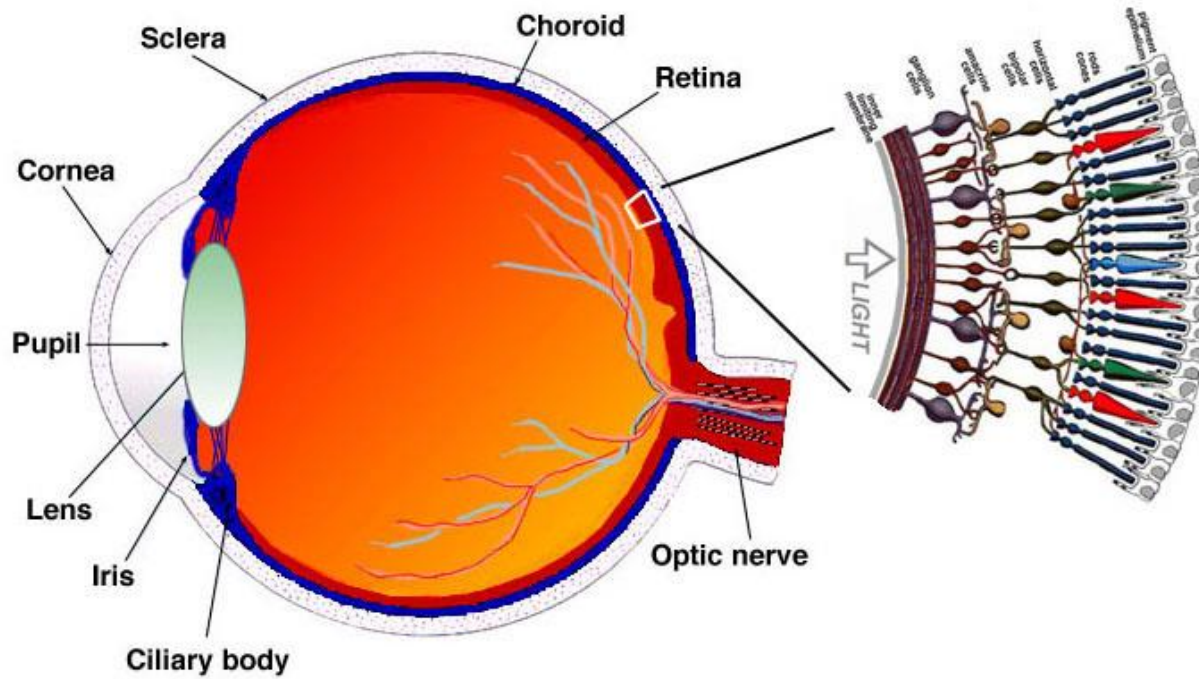


DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 14.3

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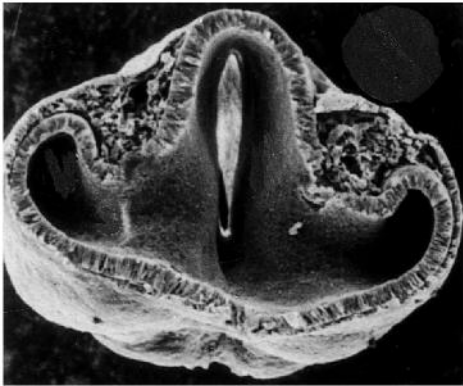


STRUTTURA ANATOMICA DELL'OCCHIO UMANO

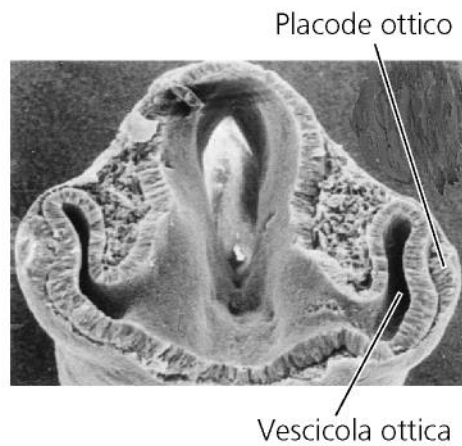


SVILUPPO DELL'OCCHIO

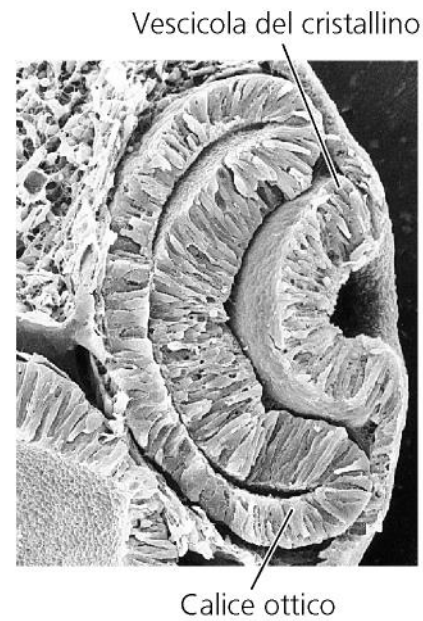
(A) Embrione di 4 mm



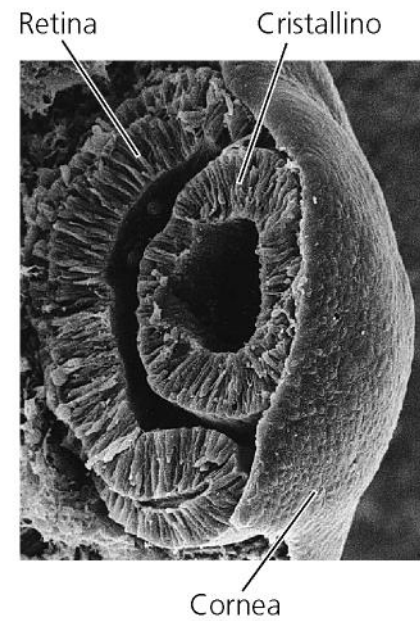
(B) Embrione di 4,5 mm



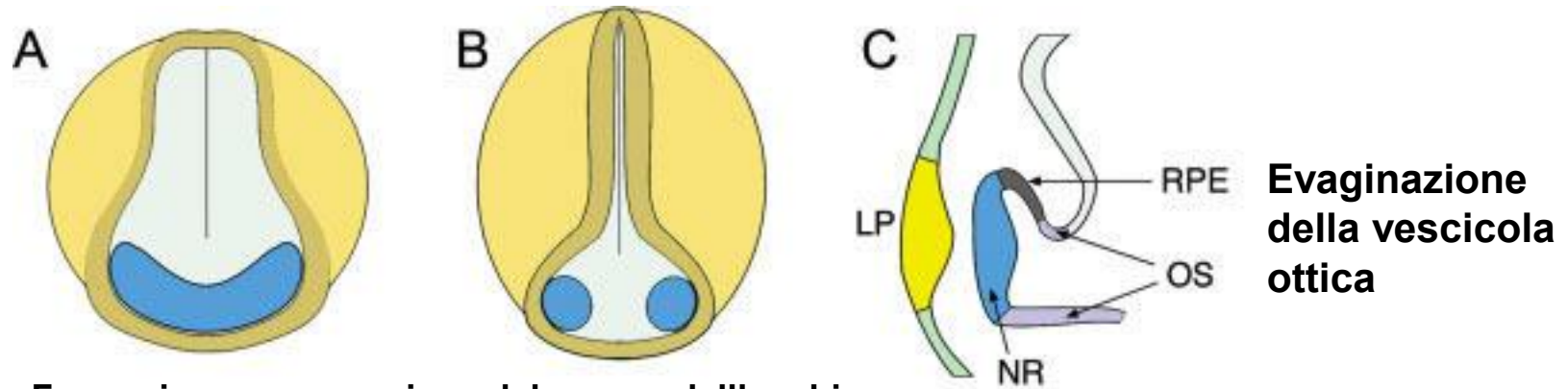
(C) Embrione di 5 mm



(D) Embrione di 7 mm

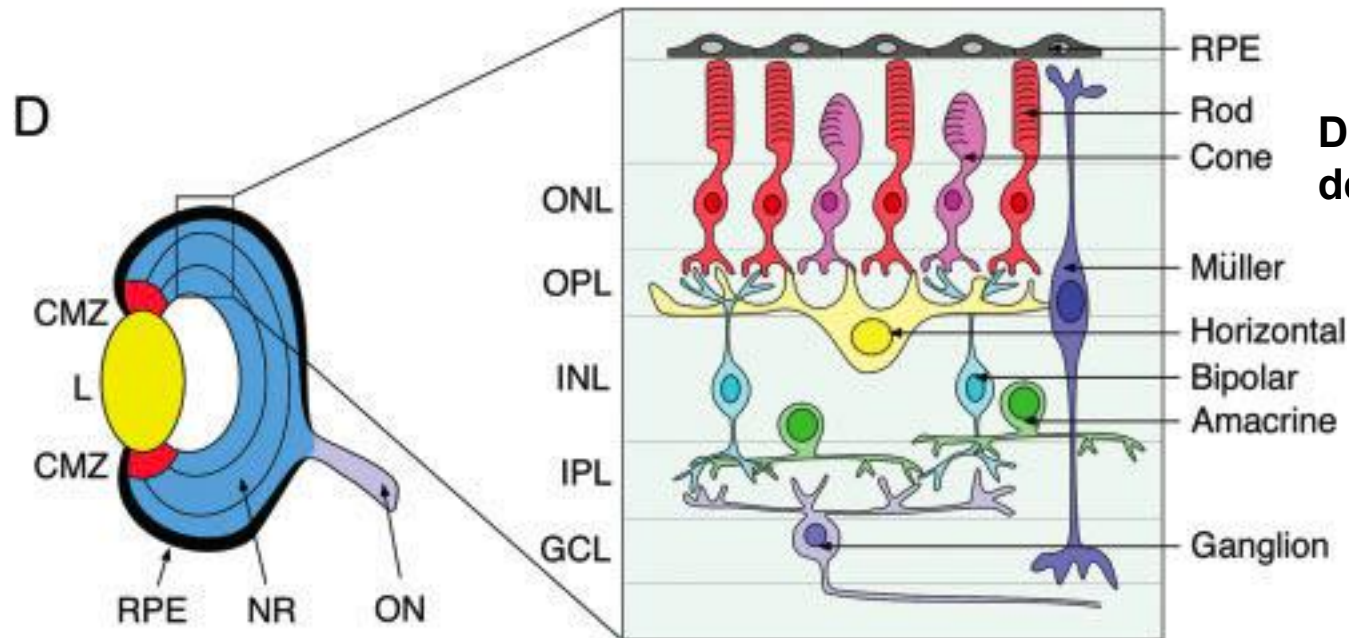


TAPPE FONDAMENTALI NELLO SVILUPPO DELL'OCCHIO



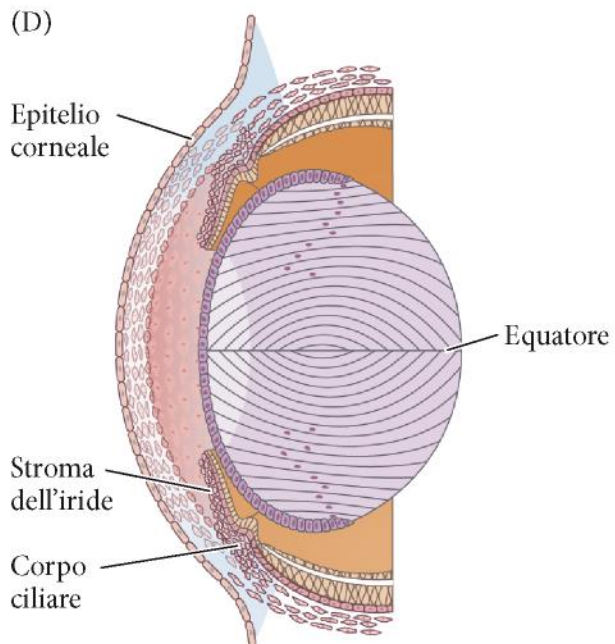
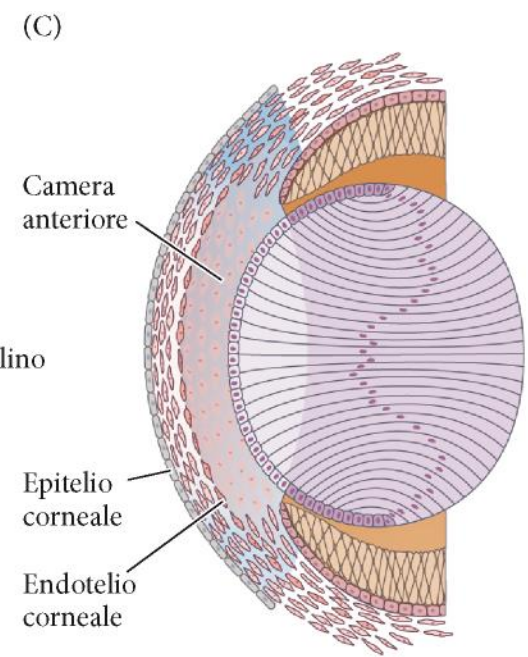
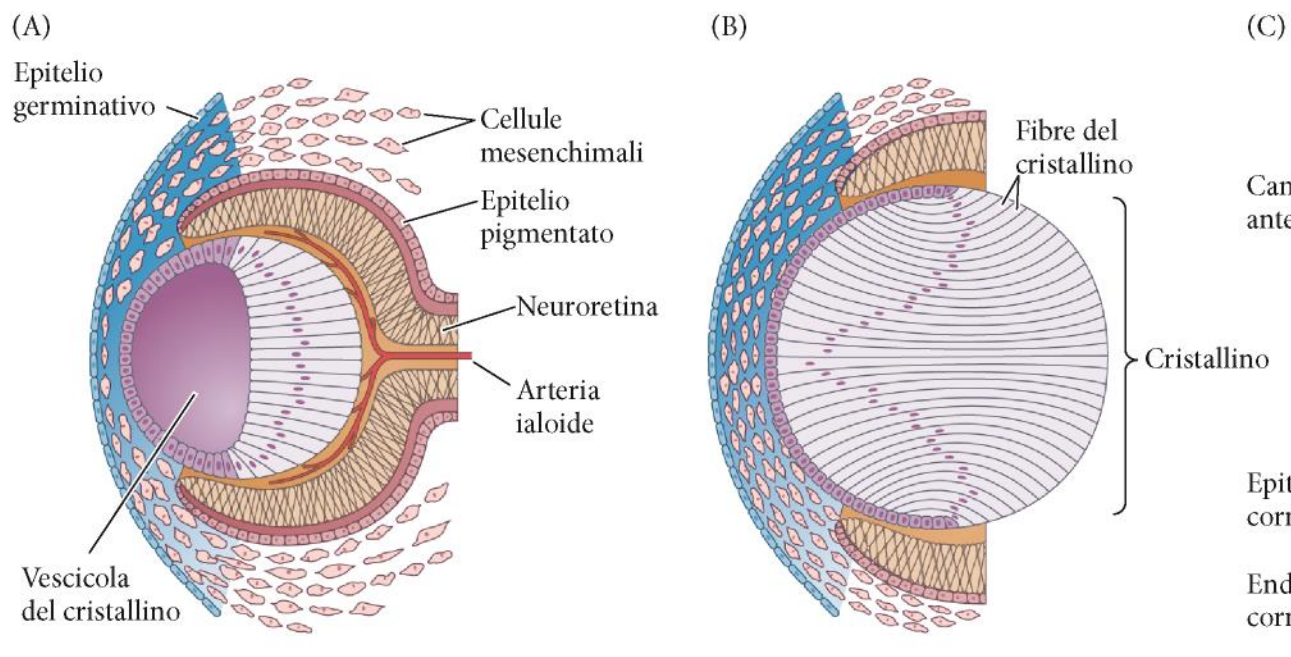
**Evaginazione
della vescicola
ottica**

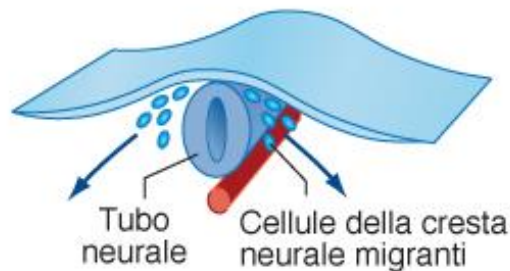
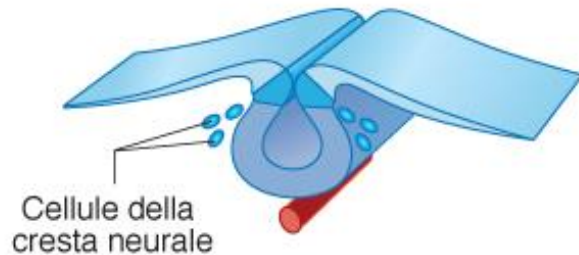
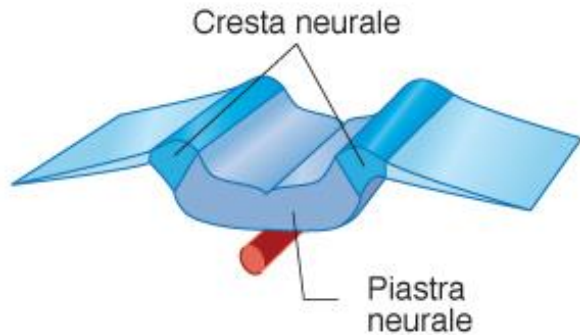
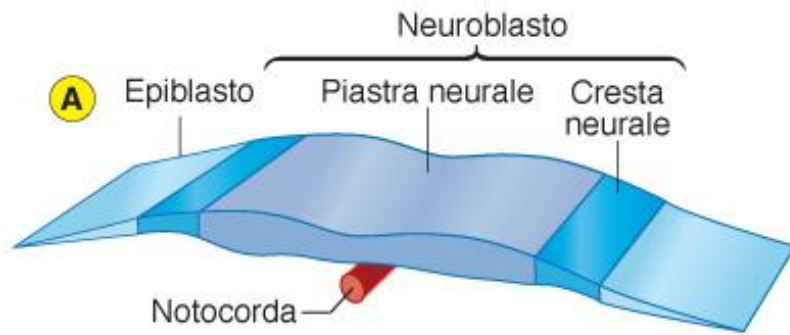
Formazione e separazione del campo dell'occhio



**Differenziamento
della retina**

Invaginazione della coppa ottica

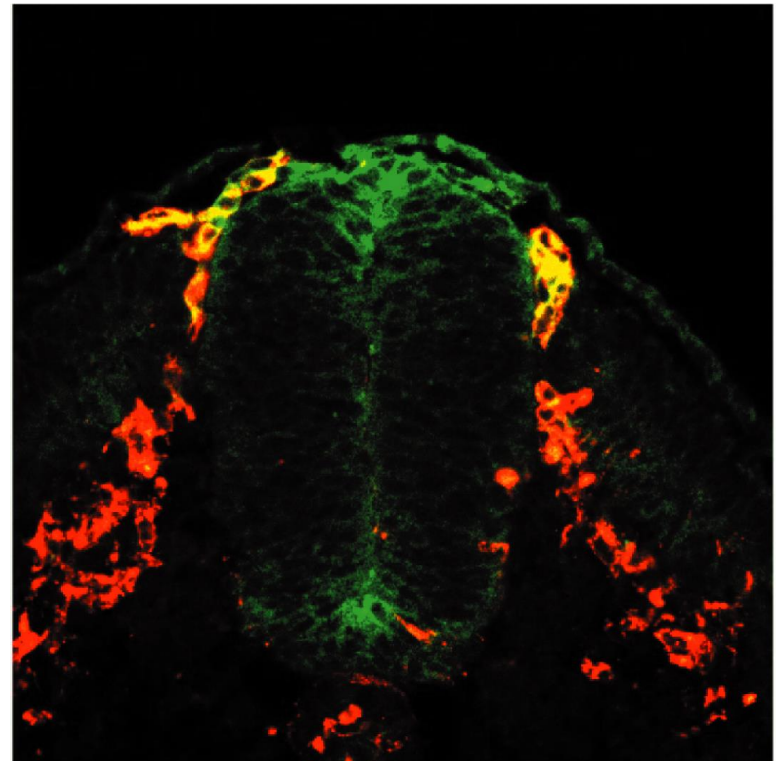




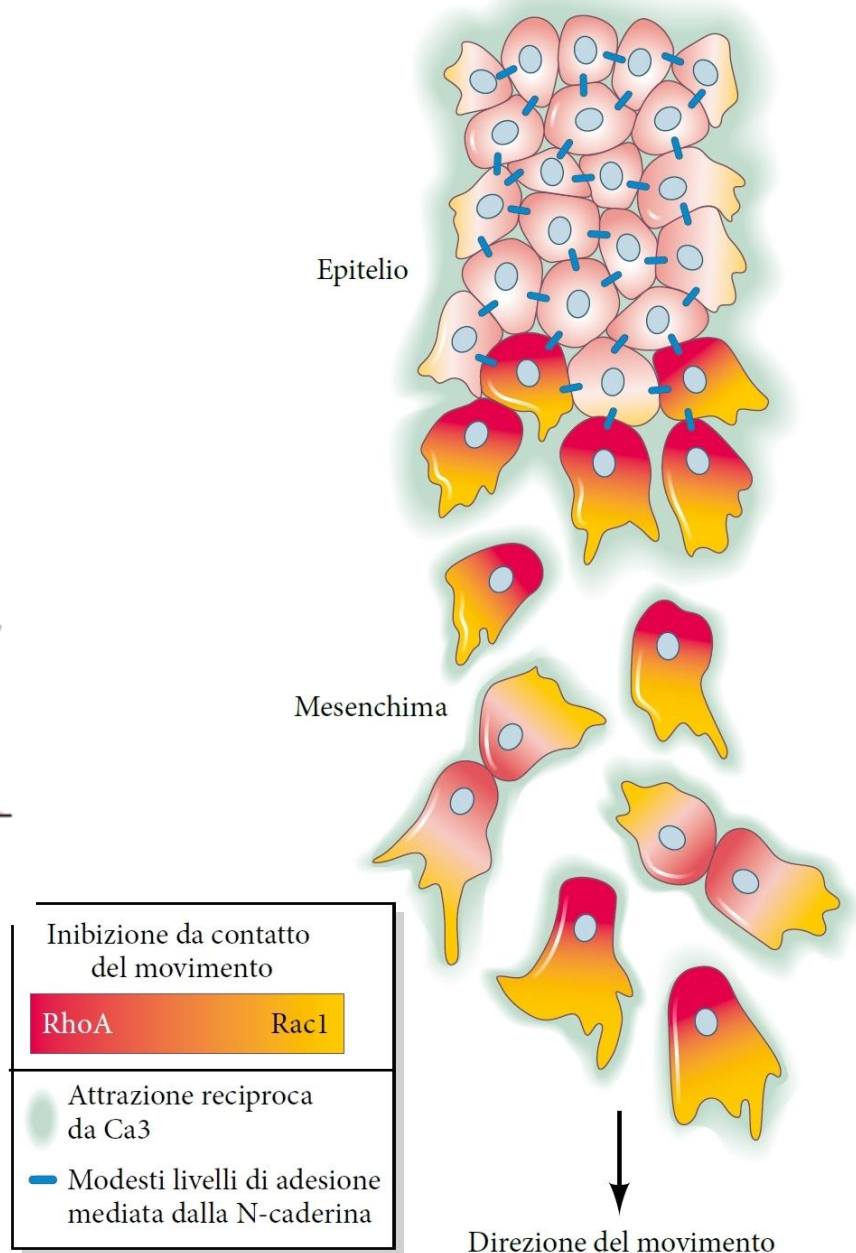
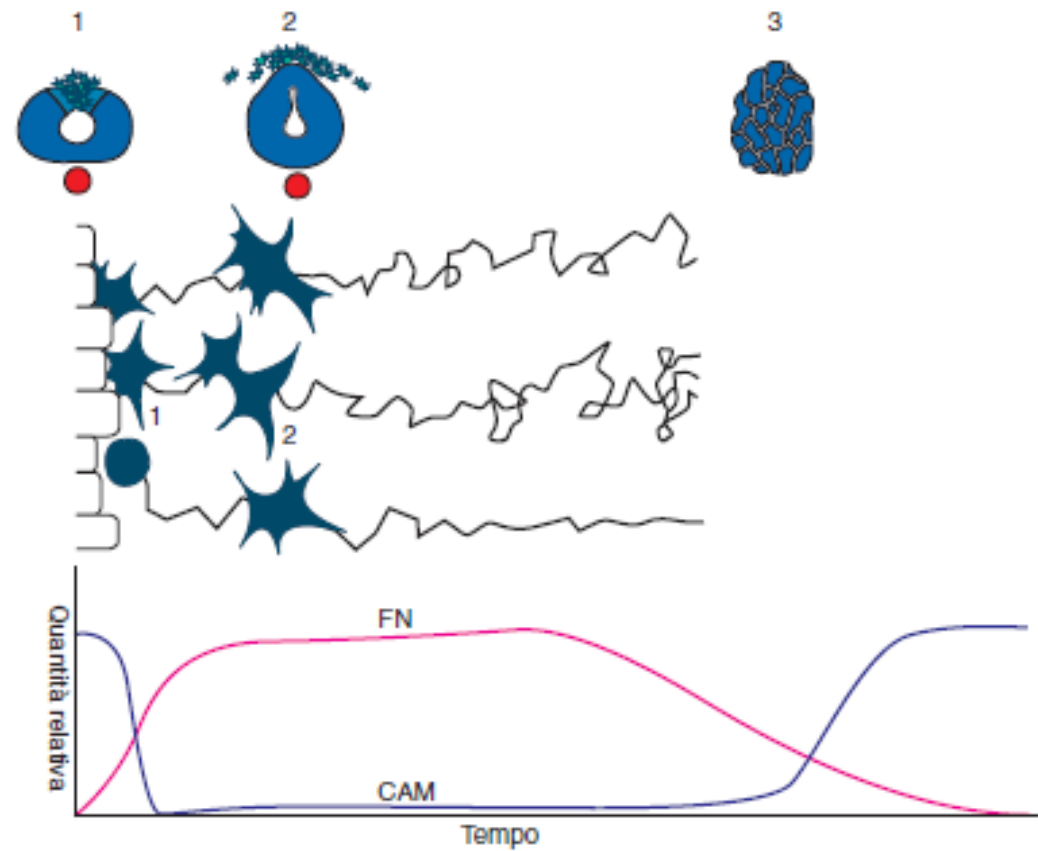
Cellule delle CRESTE NEURALI

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 midollare del surrene Cellule secernenti calcitonina
Tegumento	Melanociti
Scheletro craniofacciale	Condroblasti ed osteoblasti
Derivati connettivali	Connettivo di timo, tiroide e paratiroide
Papille dentarie	Odontoblasti
Connettivo e muscolatura 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

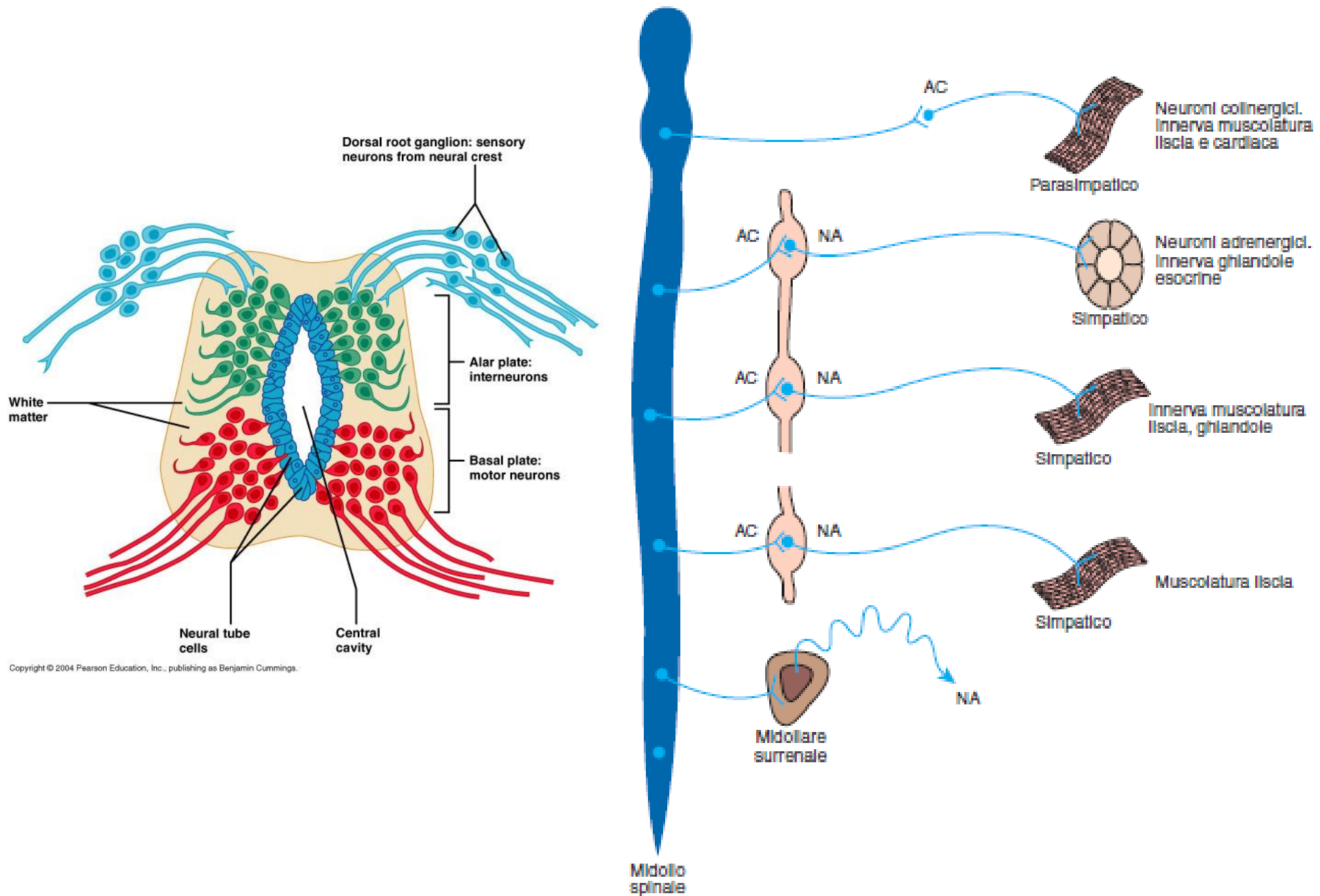
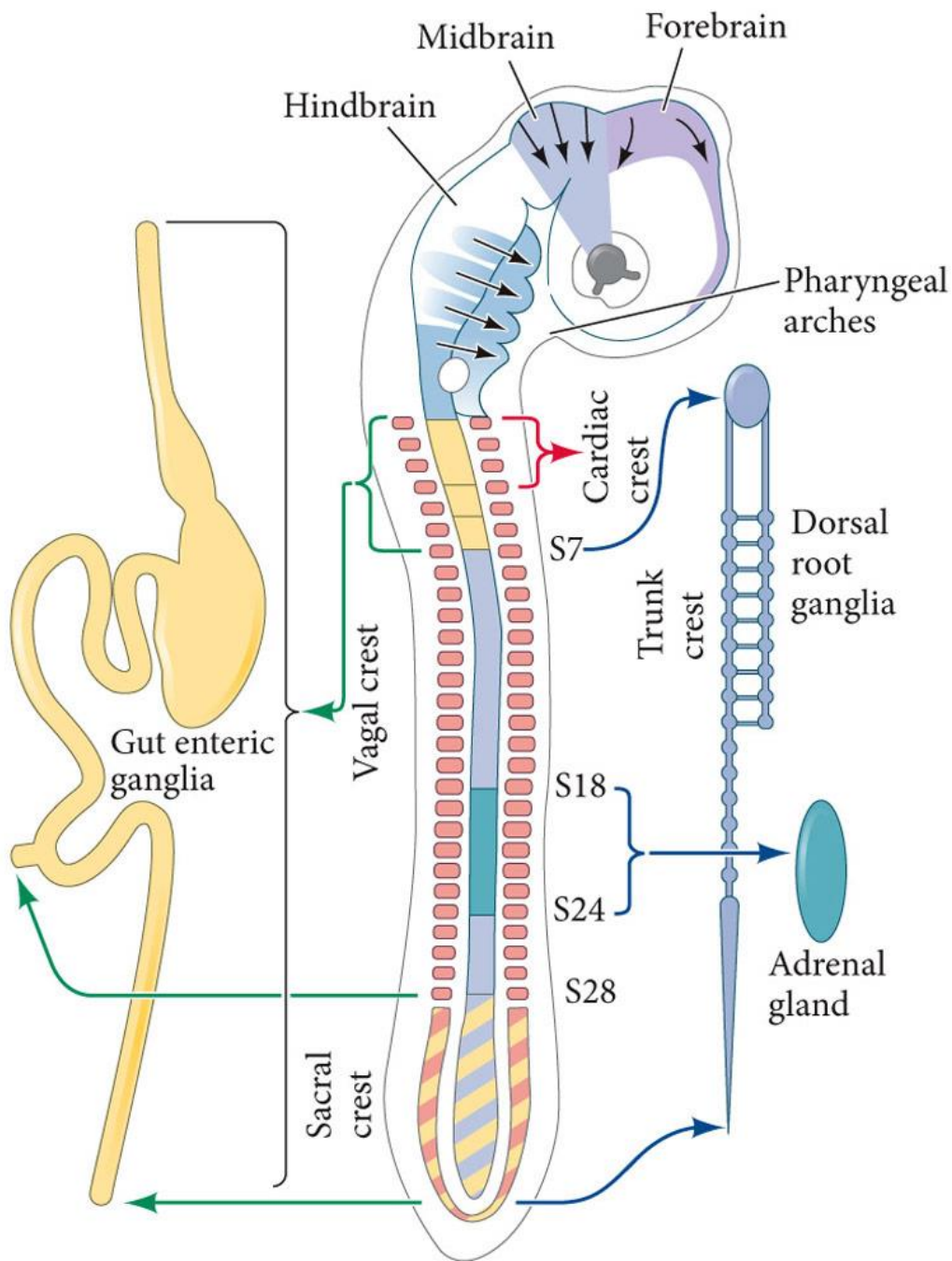


Figura 1



Cresta cefalica – mesenchima craniofacciale, gangli dei nervi cranici

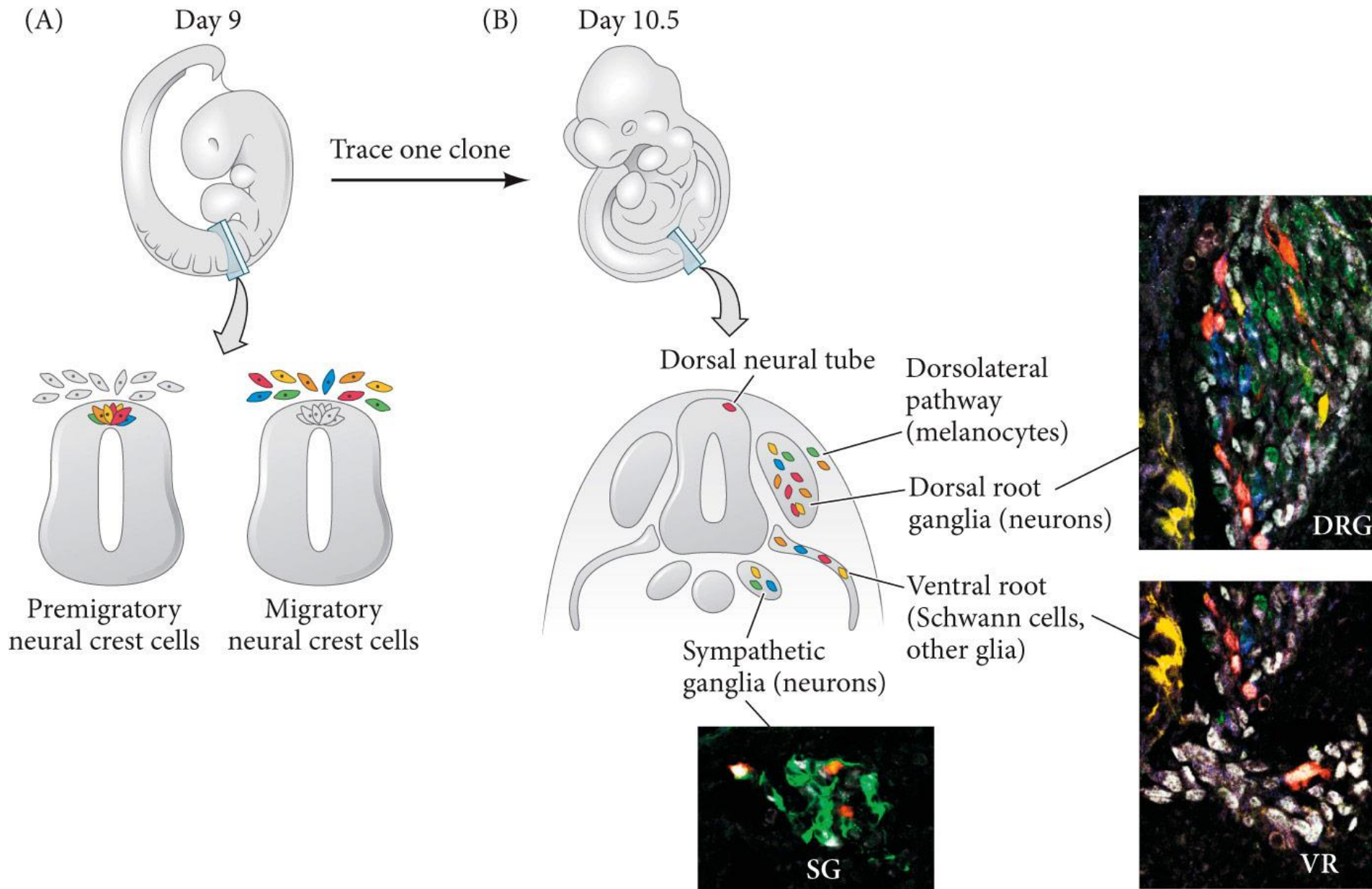
Cresta vagale – gangli parasimpatici

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

Cresta del tronco – melanociti, gangli simpatici e spinali

Cresta sacrale – gangli parasimpatici

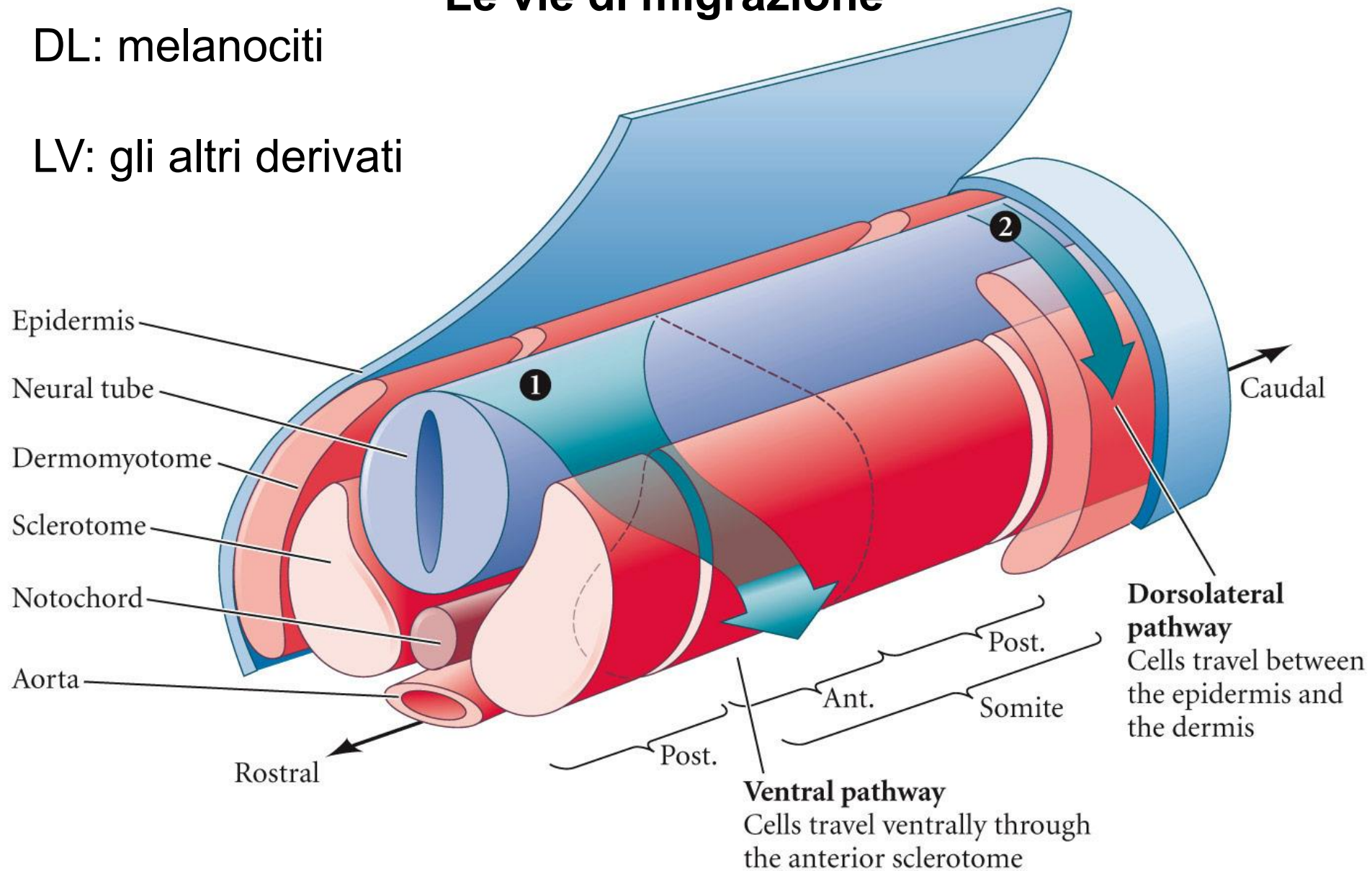
MULTIPOTENZA DELLE CELLULE DELLE CRESTE NEURALI



Le vie di migrazione

DL: melanociti

LV: gli altri derivati



Le vie di migrazione ^A

Via dorso-laterale (2):
melanociti

Via latero-ventrale (1):
gli altri derivati

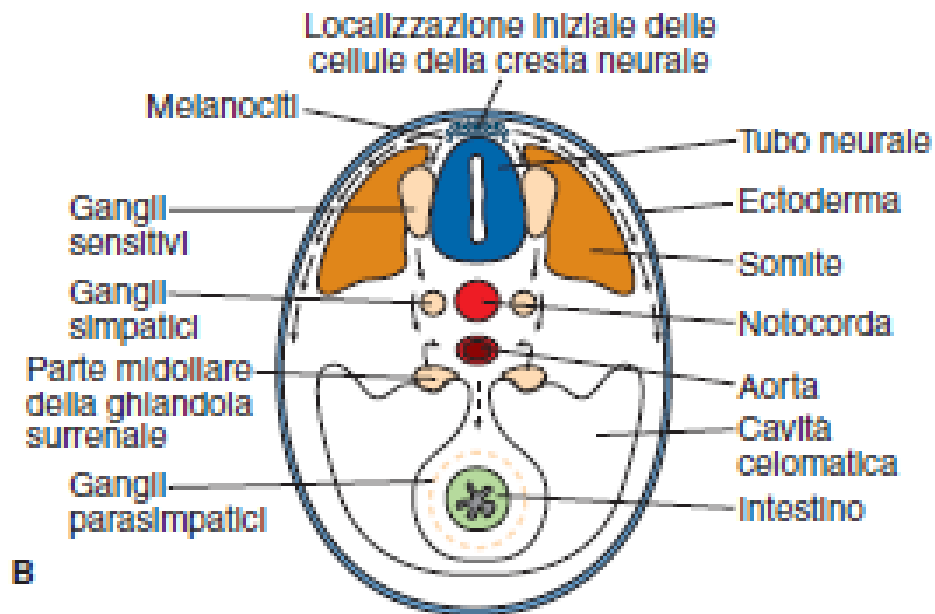
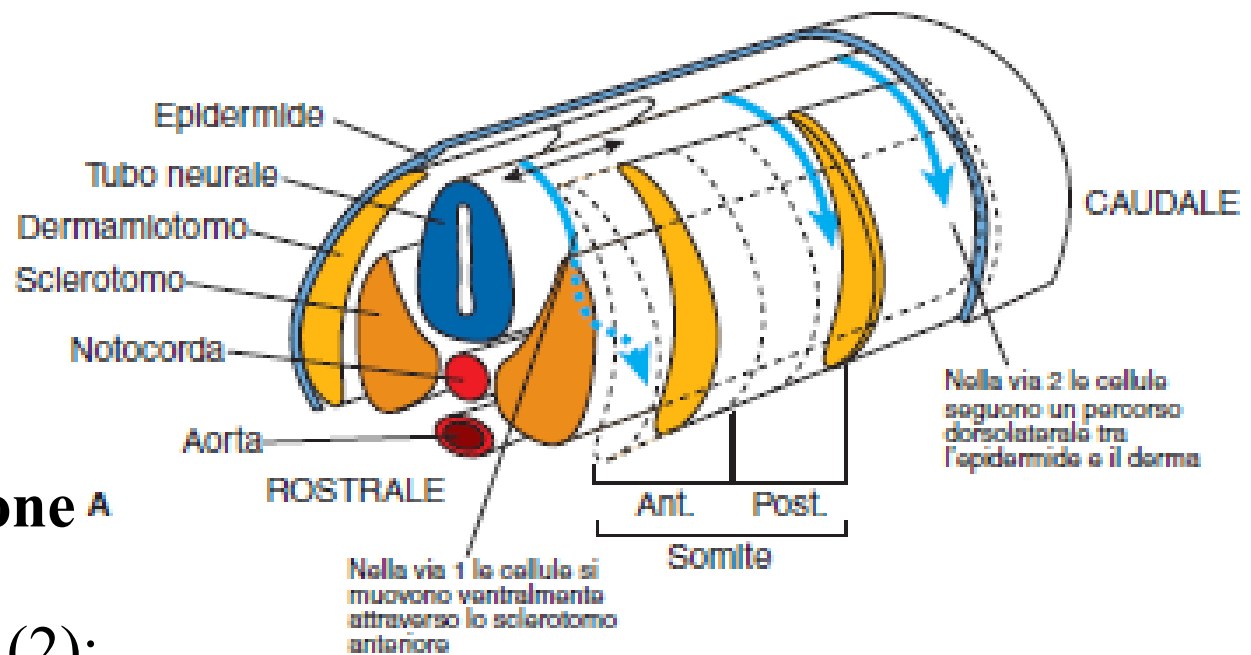


Figura 14