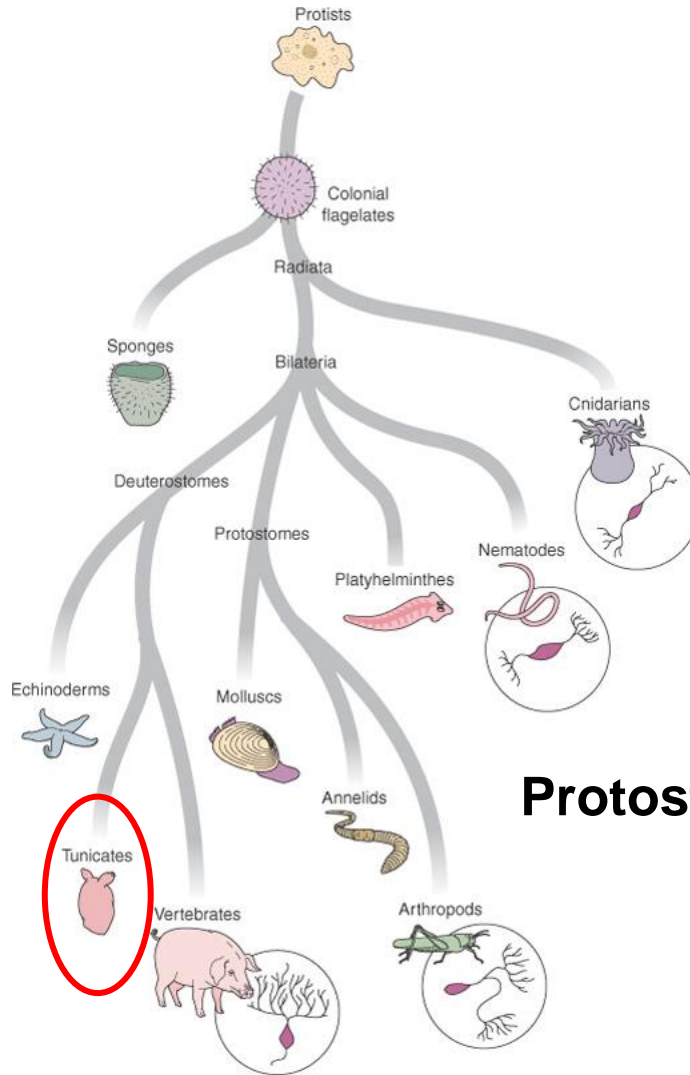
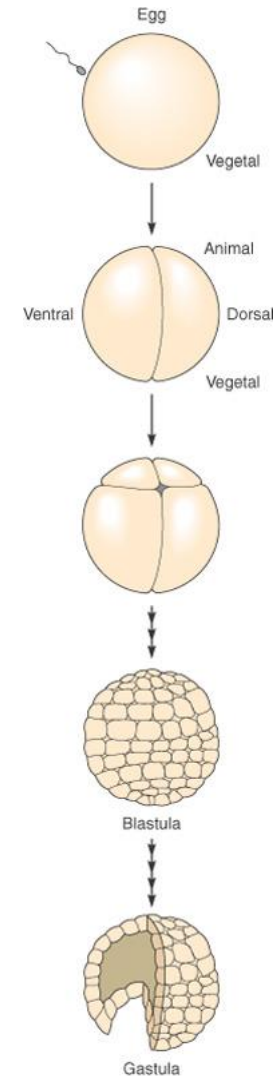


SVILUPPO PRECOCE E FILOGENESI DEI METAZOI



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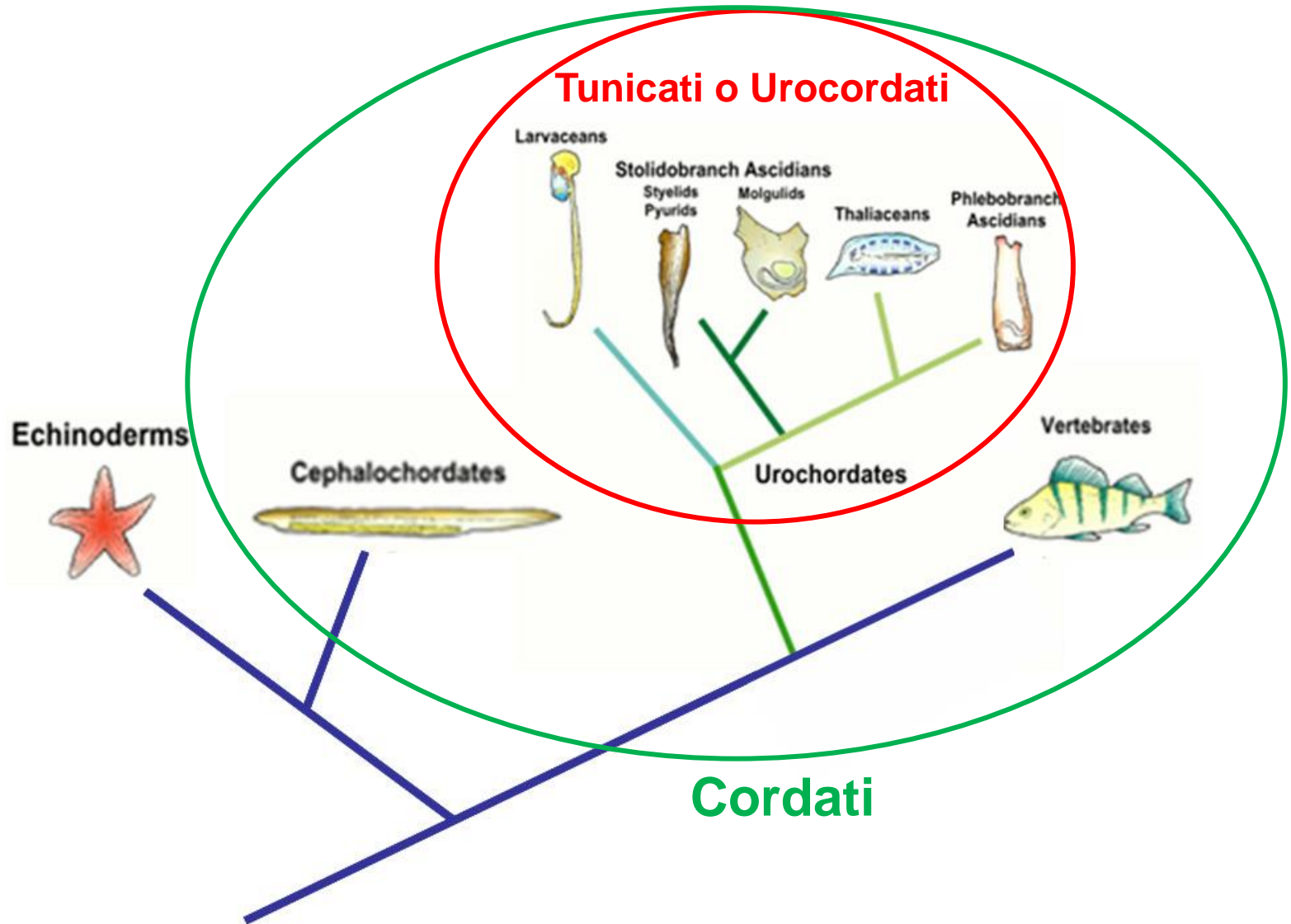
Deuterostomi



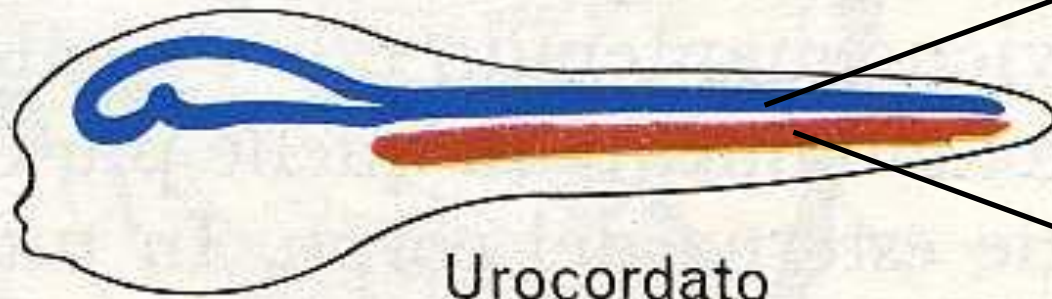
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Protostomi

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



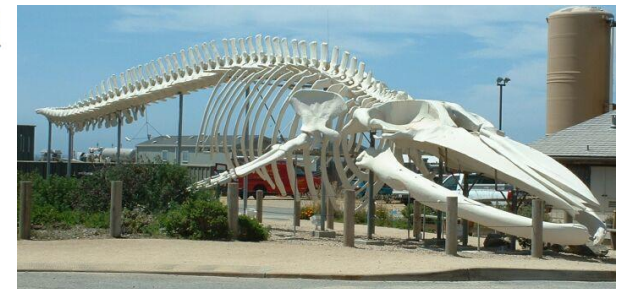
Ciclostomi



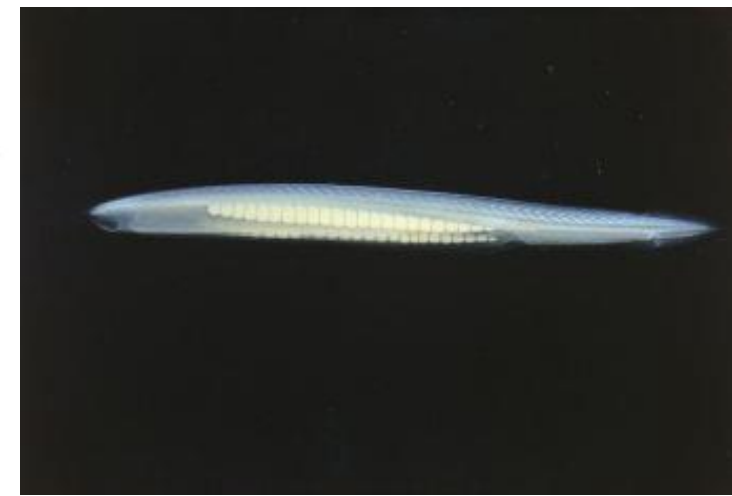
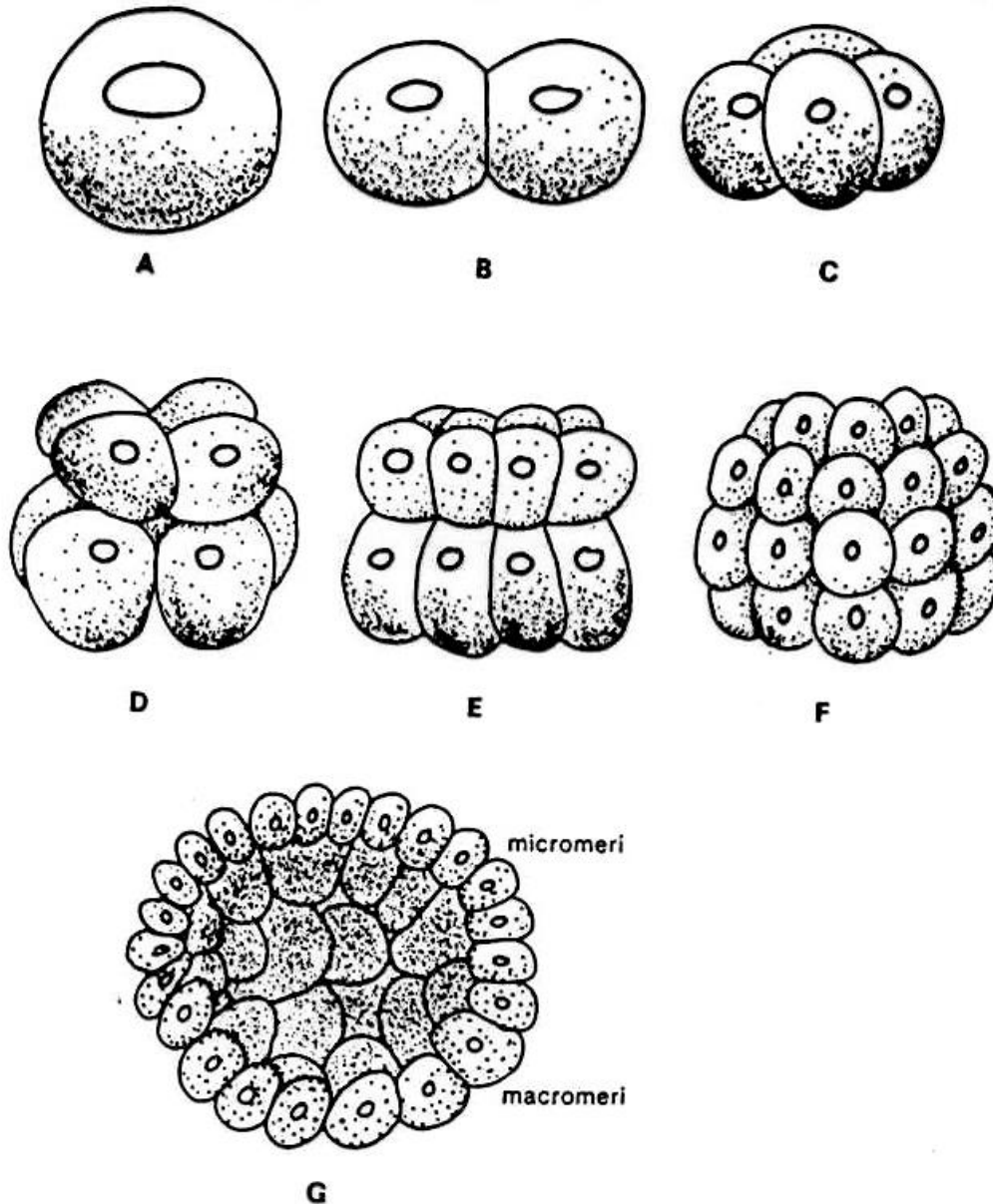
Gnatostomi



Pesci, Anfibi, Rettili, Uccelli
Mammiferi



Sviluppo Anfiosso



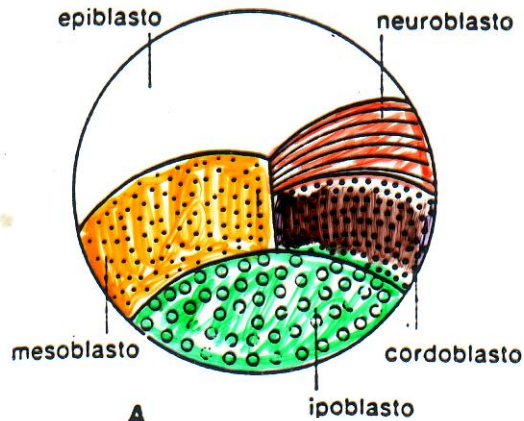
Fecondazione allo stadio di oocita secondario

Uovo oligolecitico con nucleo spostato verso il polo animale

Segmentazione Oloblastica Radiale (Subuguale)

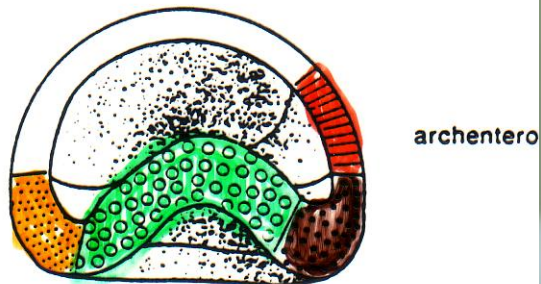
Mappa dei territori presuntivi allo stadio di blastula

SVILUPPO DELL'ANFIOSSO

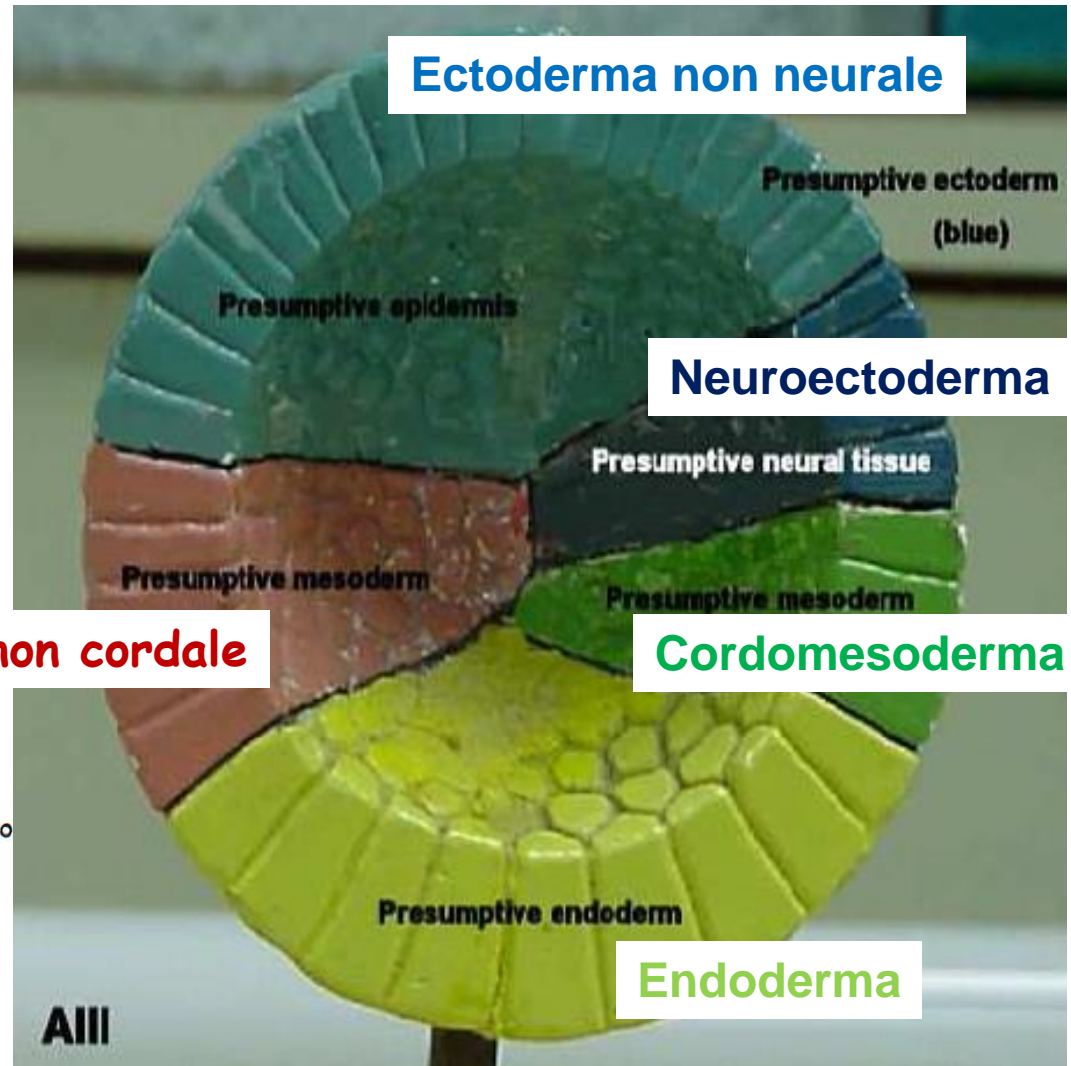


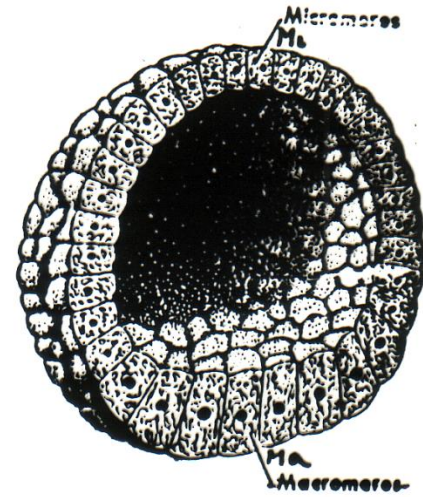
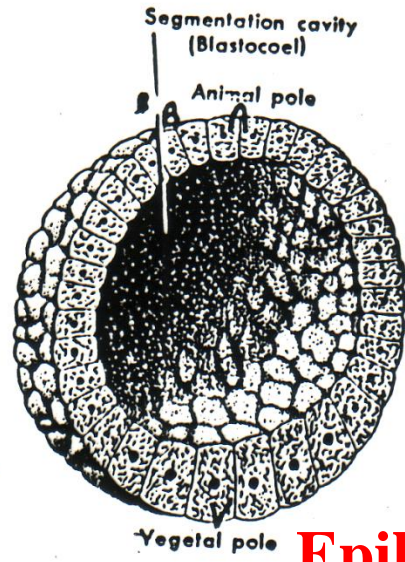
A

Mesoderma non cordale

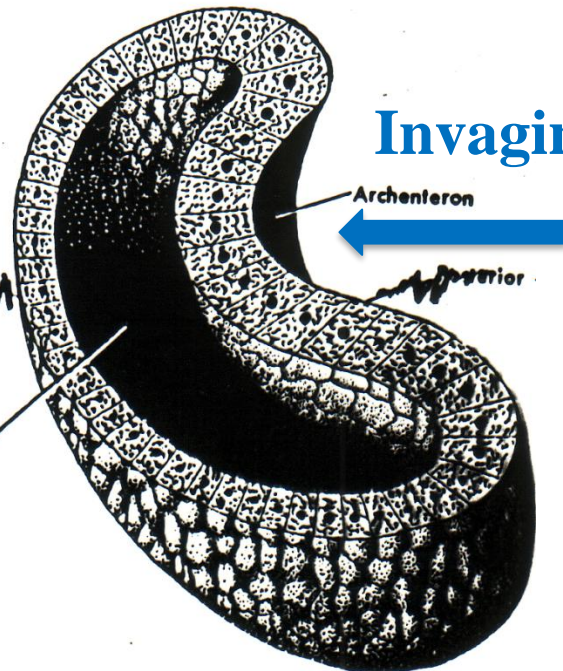
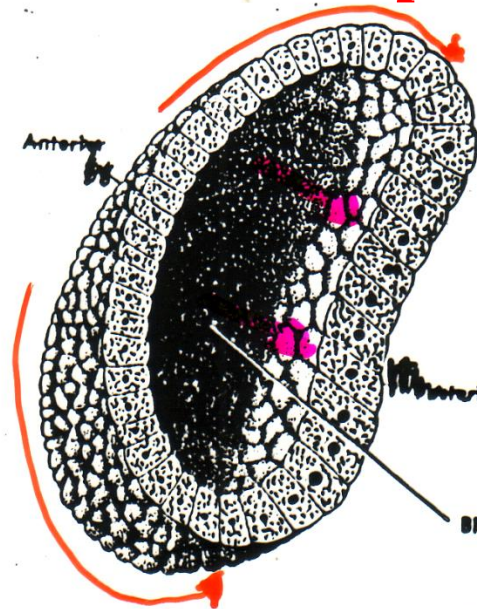


C

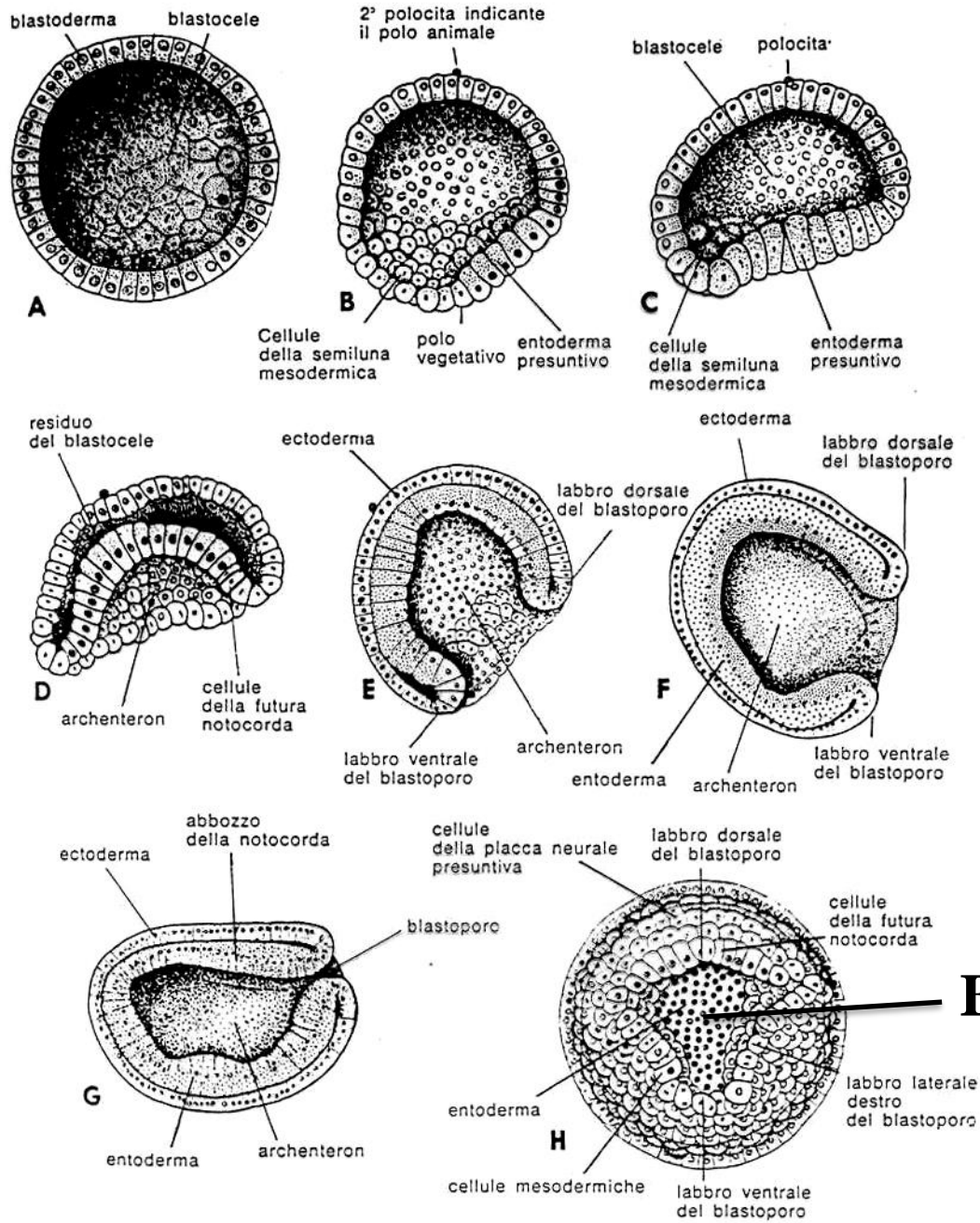




Epibolia



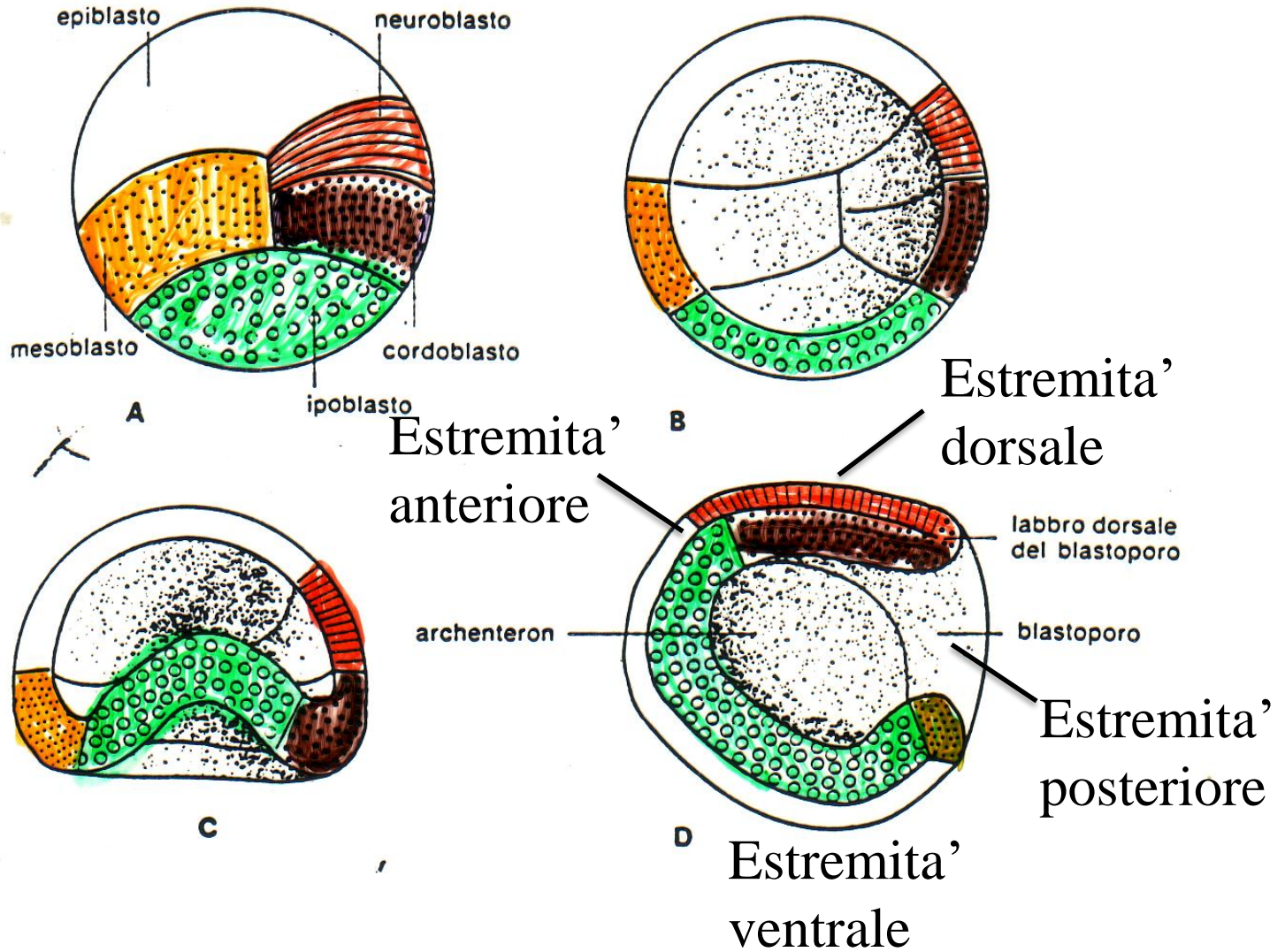
Invaginazione

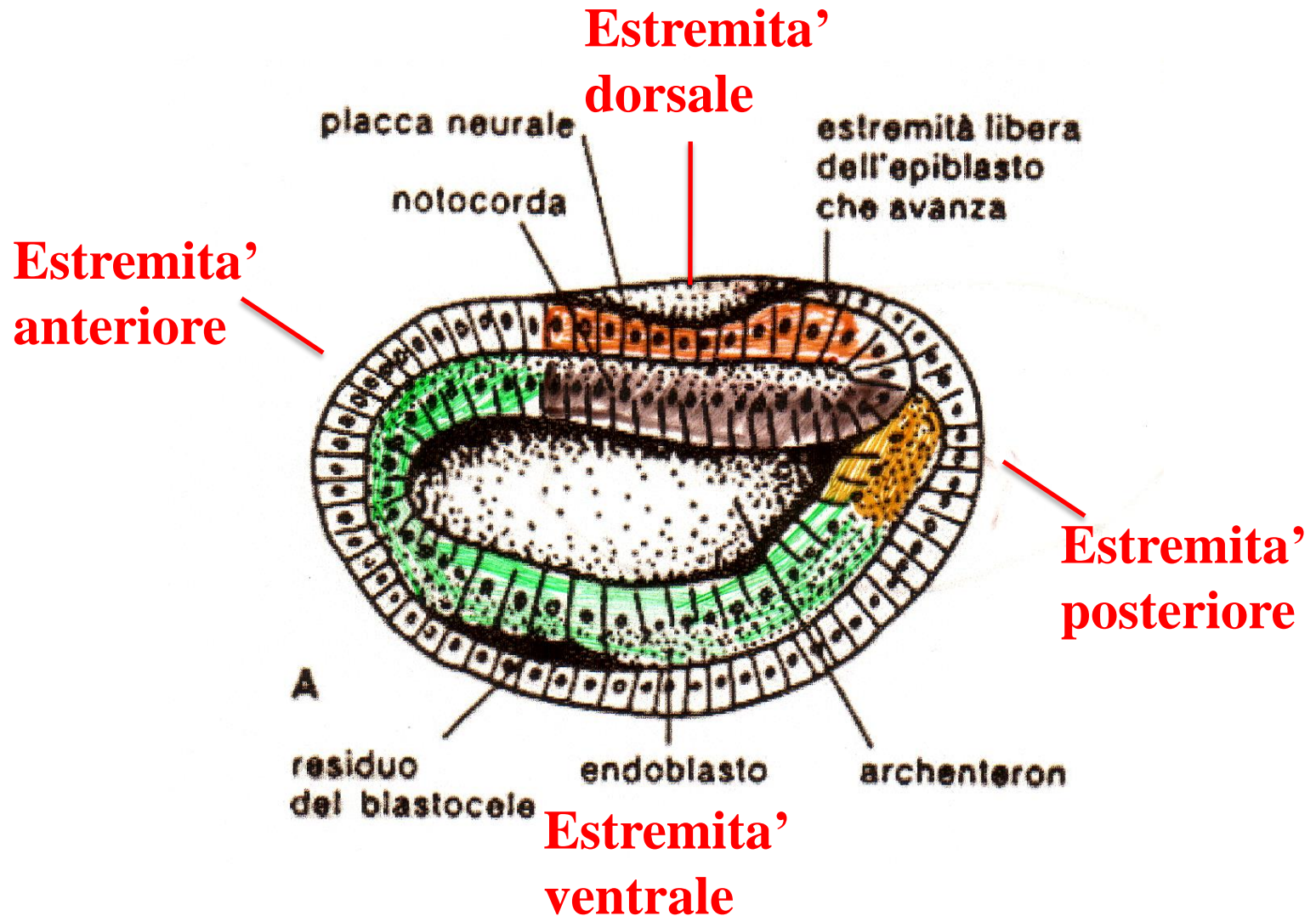


BLASTOPORO

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

SVILUPPO DELL'ANFIOSSO



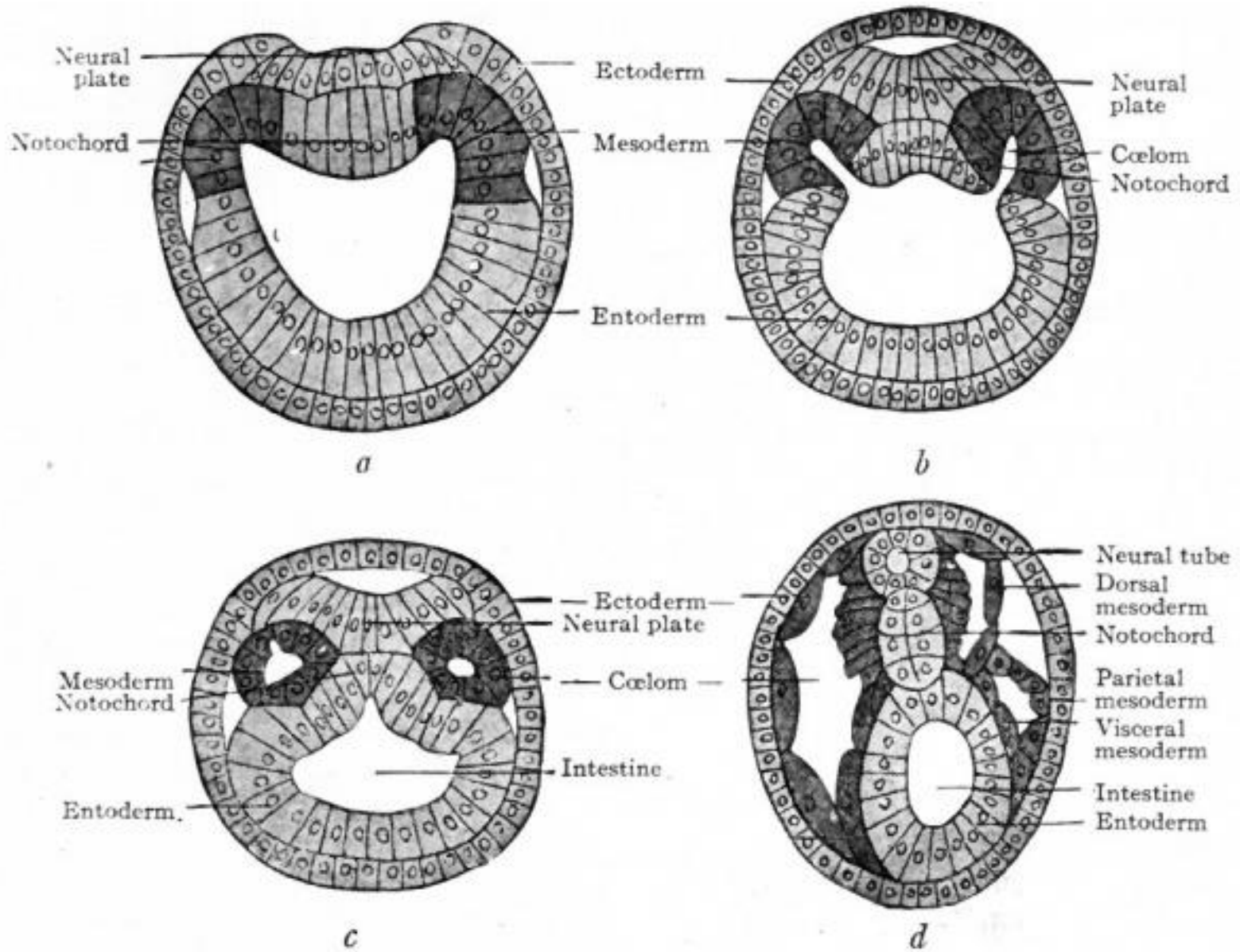


Embrione di-dermico (composto da due strati tissutali)

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

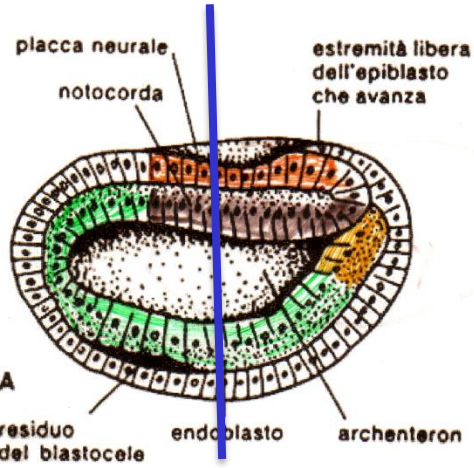
Organogenesi

- 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

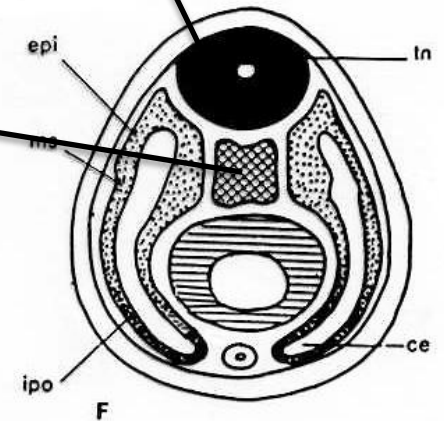
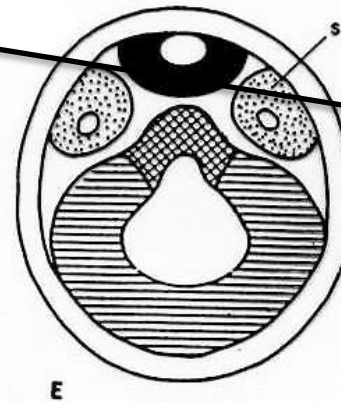
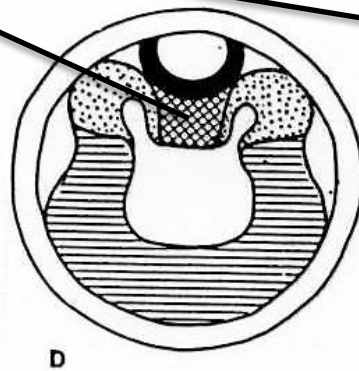
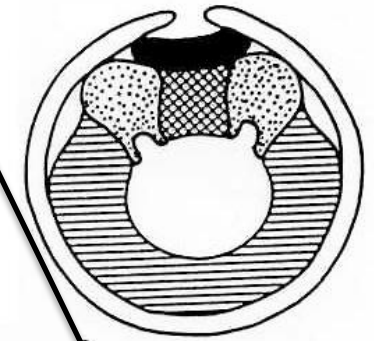
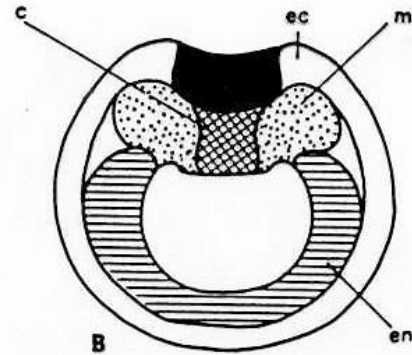
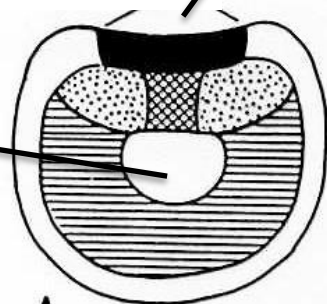


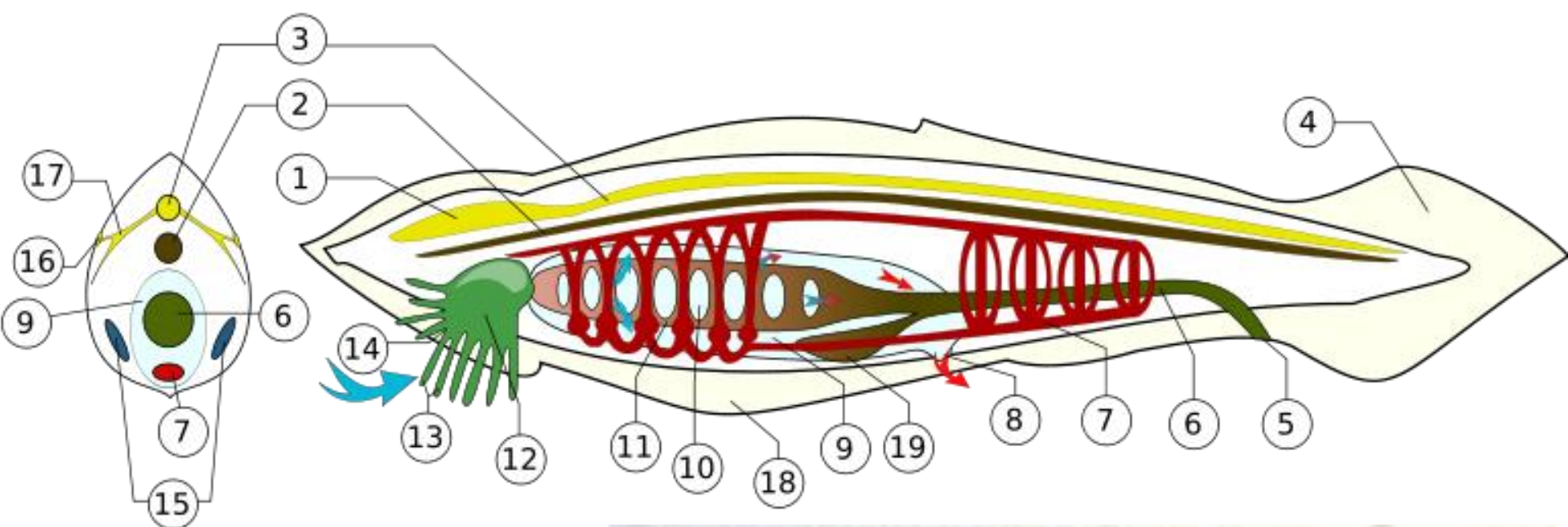
Placca neurale

Tubo neurale

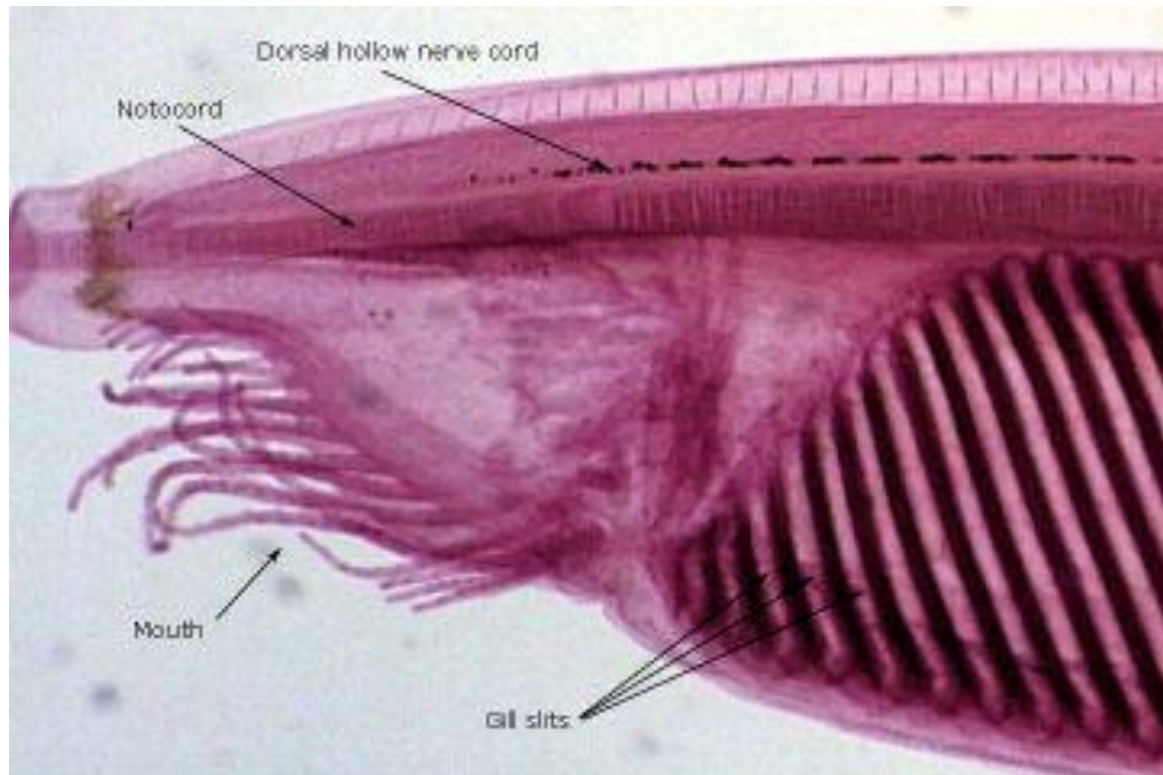
Archenteron

Notocorda

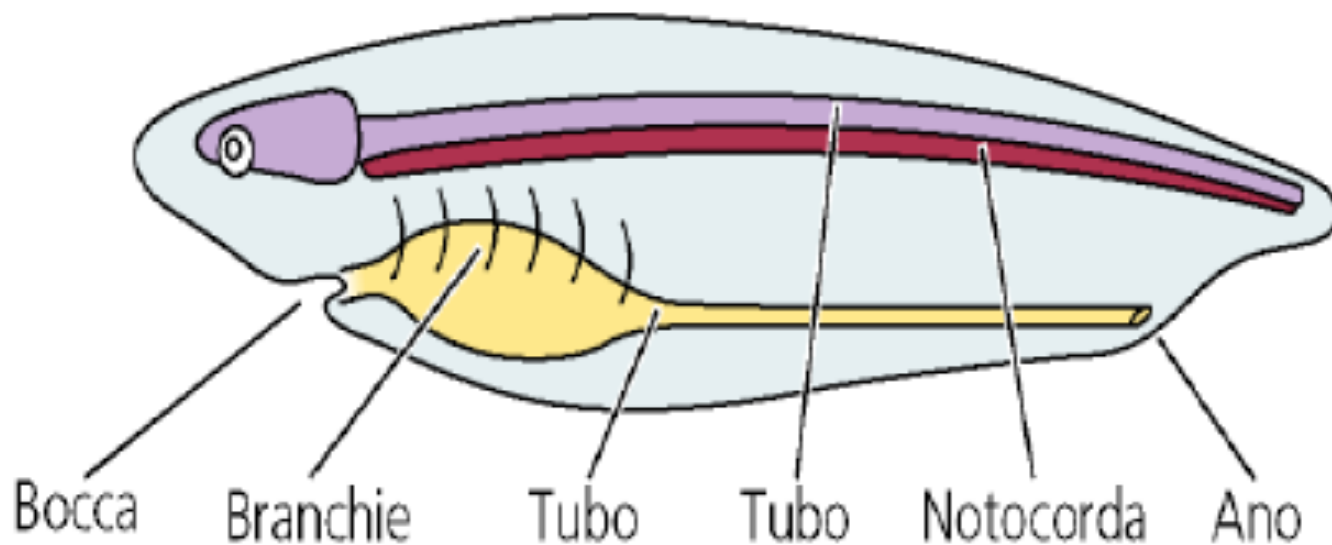




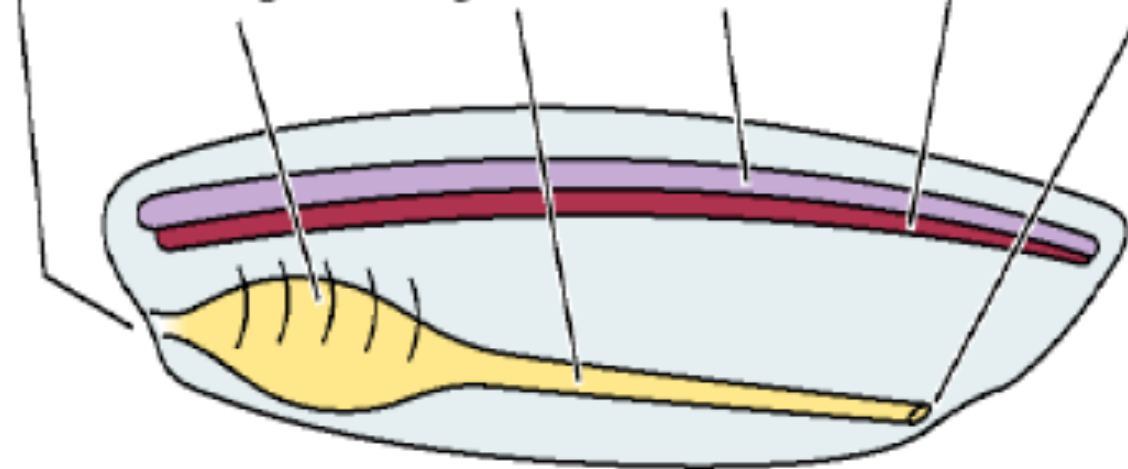
1 cervello sottile · 2 notocorda (abbozzo di colonna vertebrale) · 3 nervo dorsale · 4 coda post-anale · 5 ano · 6 canale del cibo · 7 sistema circolatorio · 8 pori addominali · 9 lacuna soprafaringea · 10 branchie · 11 faringe · 12 cirri buccali · 13 mimosa · 14 bocca · 15 gonadi (ovarie/testicoli)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



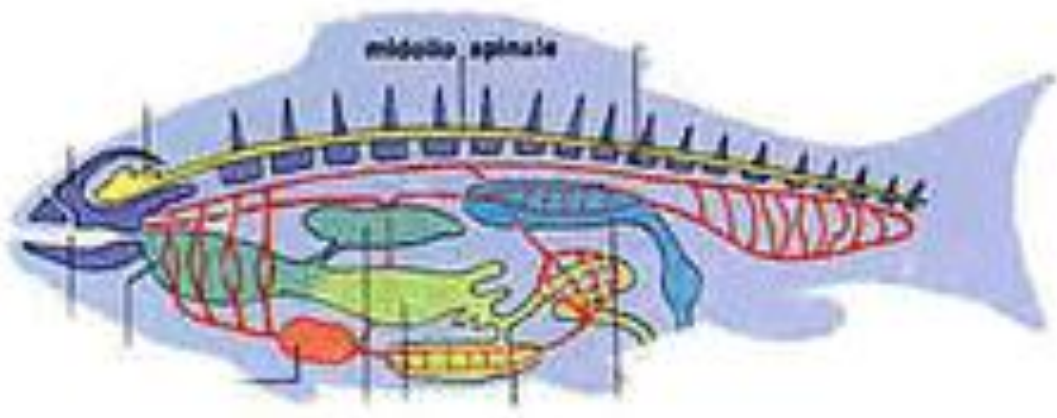
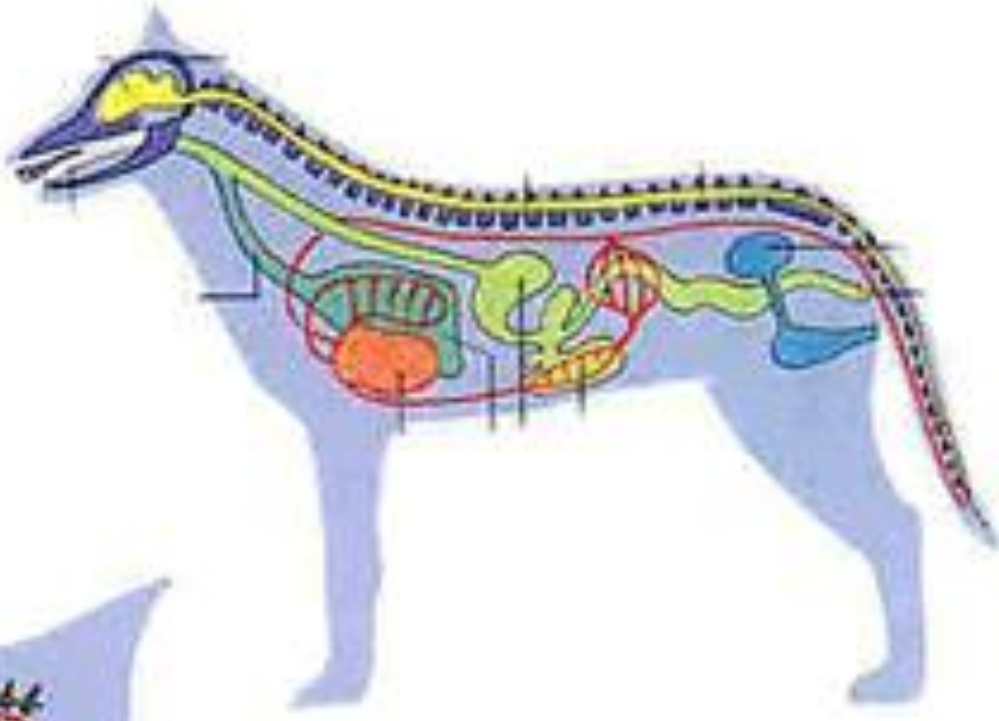
Vertebrato



Bocca Branchie Tubo Tubo Notocorda Ano
faringee digerente neurale



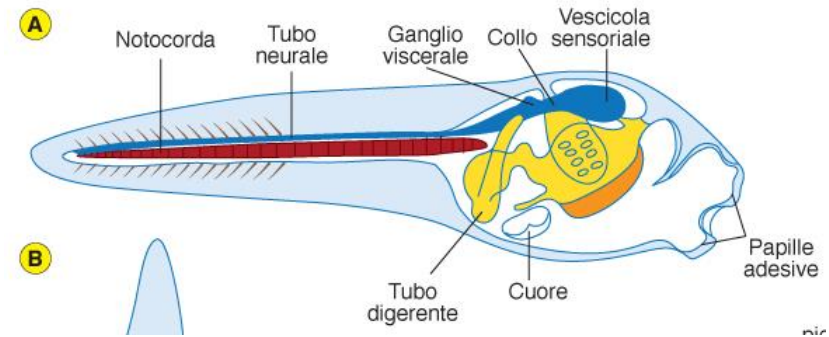
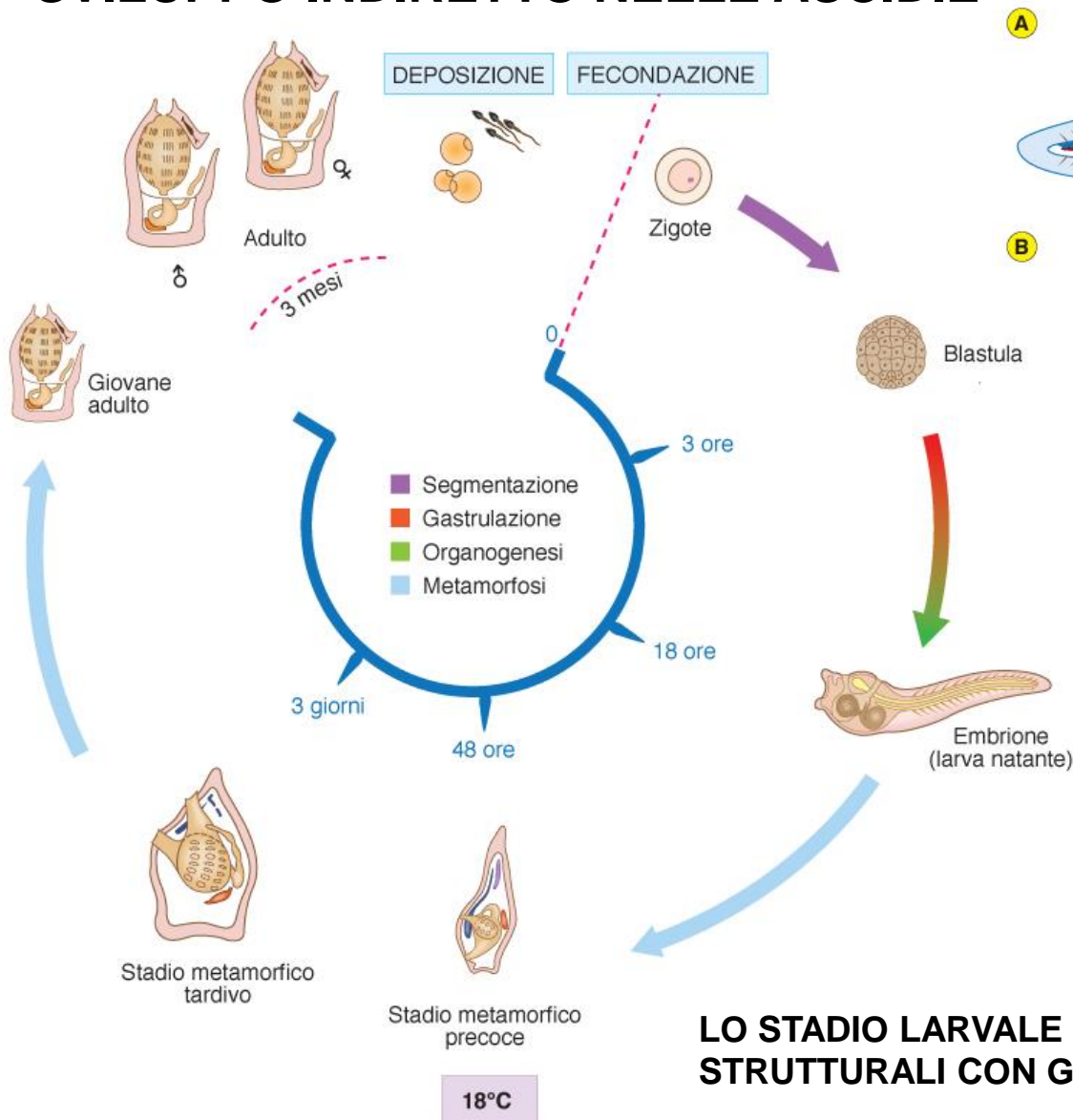
Anfiosso



Sviluppo delle Ascidie

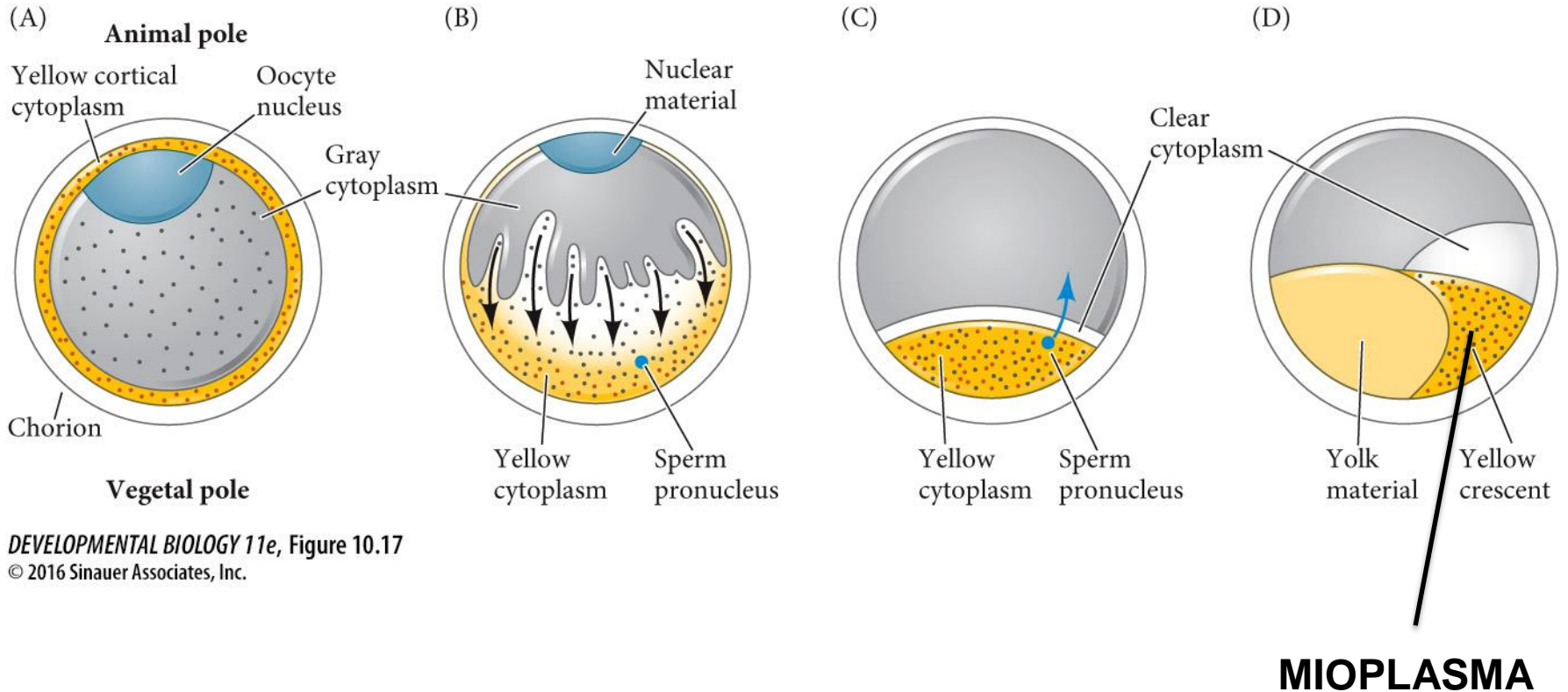


SVILUPPO INDIRETTO NELLE ASCIDIE



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

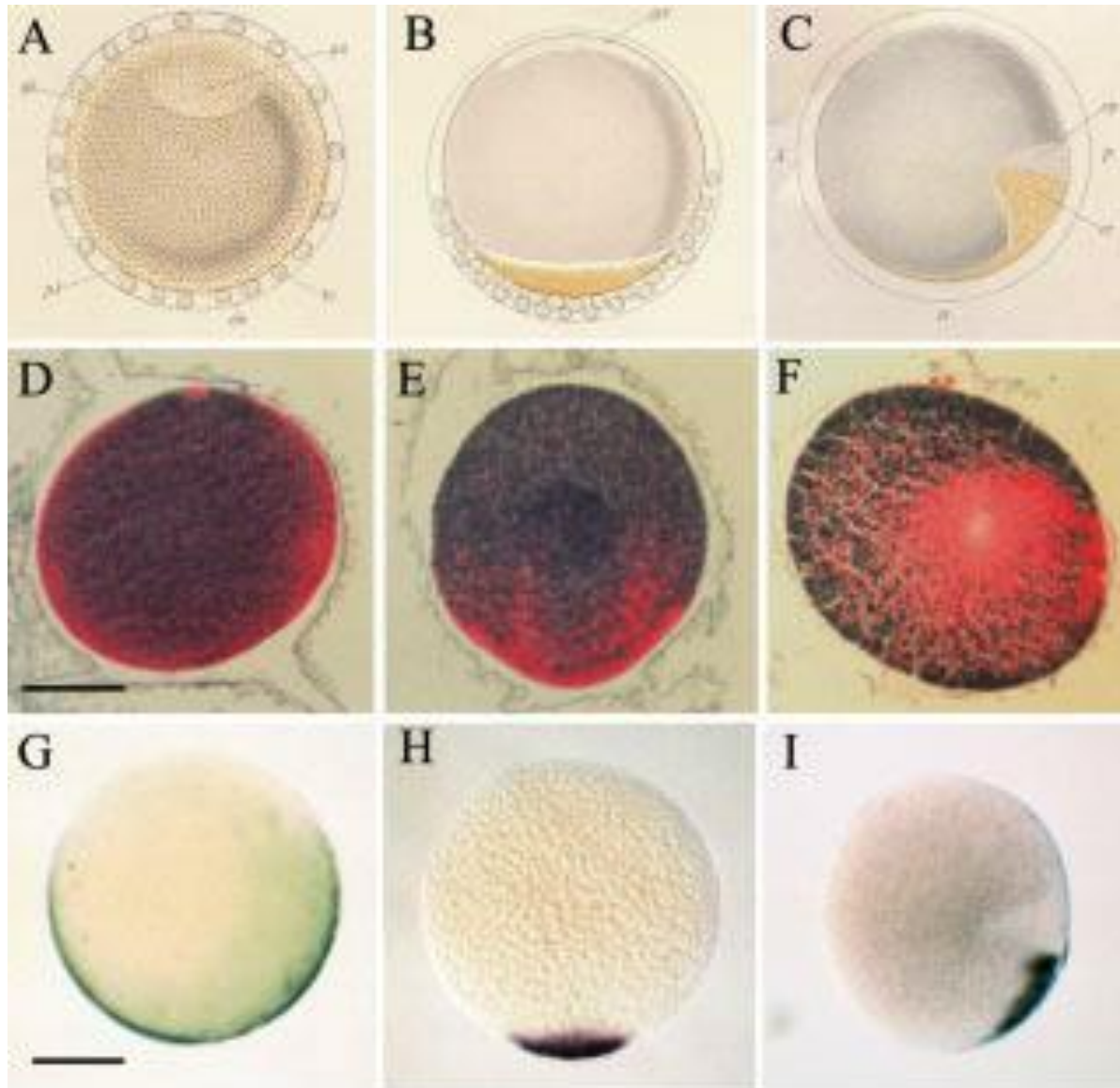
SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI IN EMBRIONI DI ASCIDIE



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

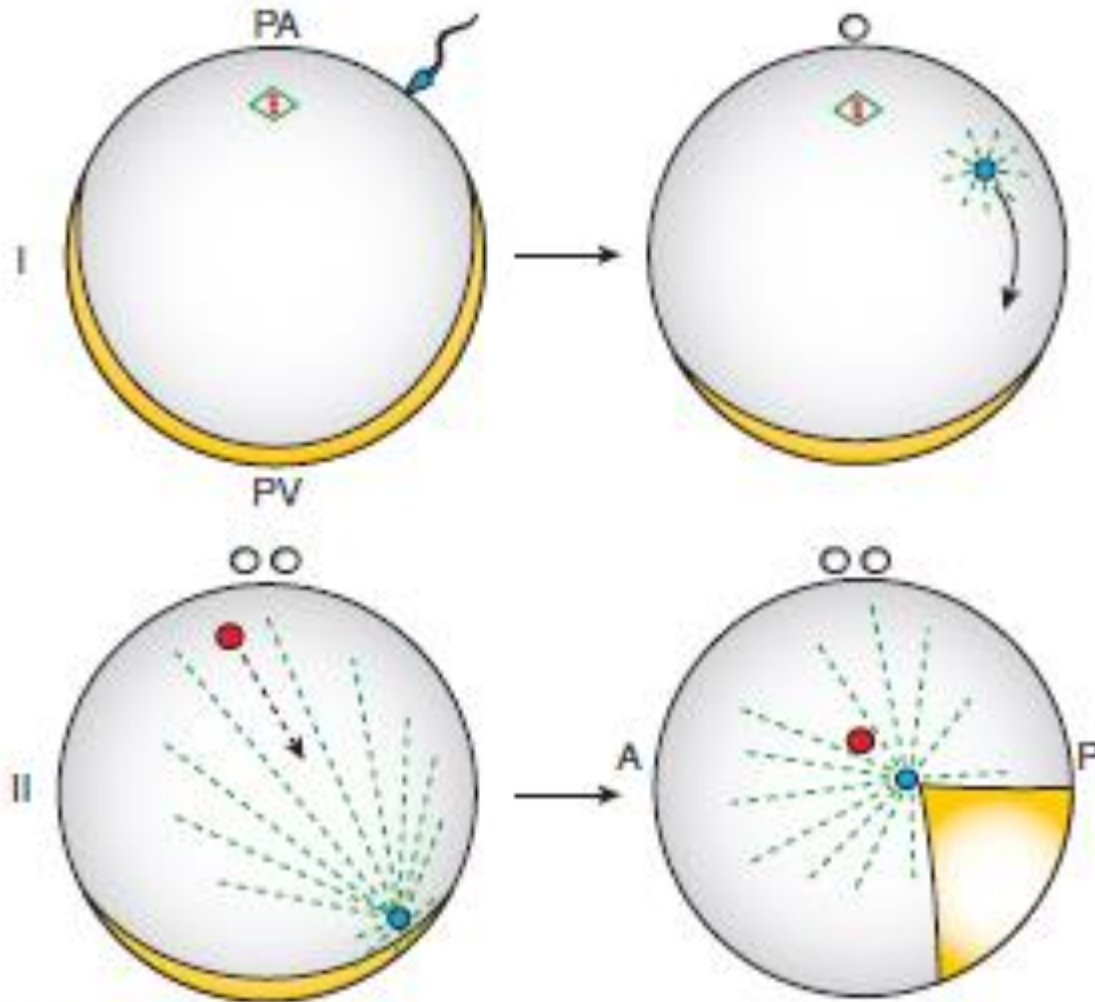
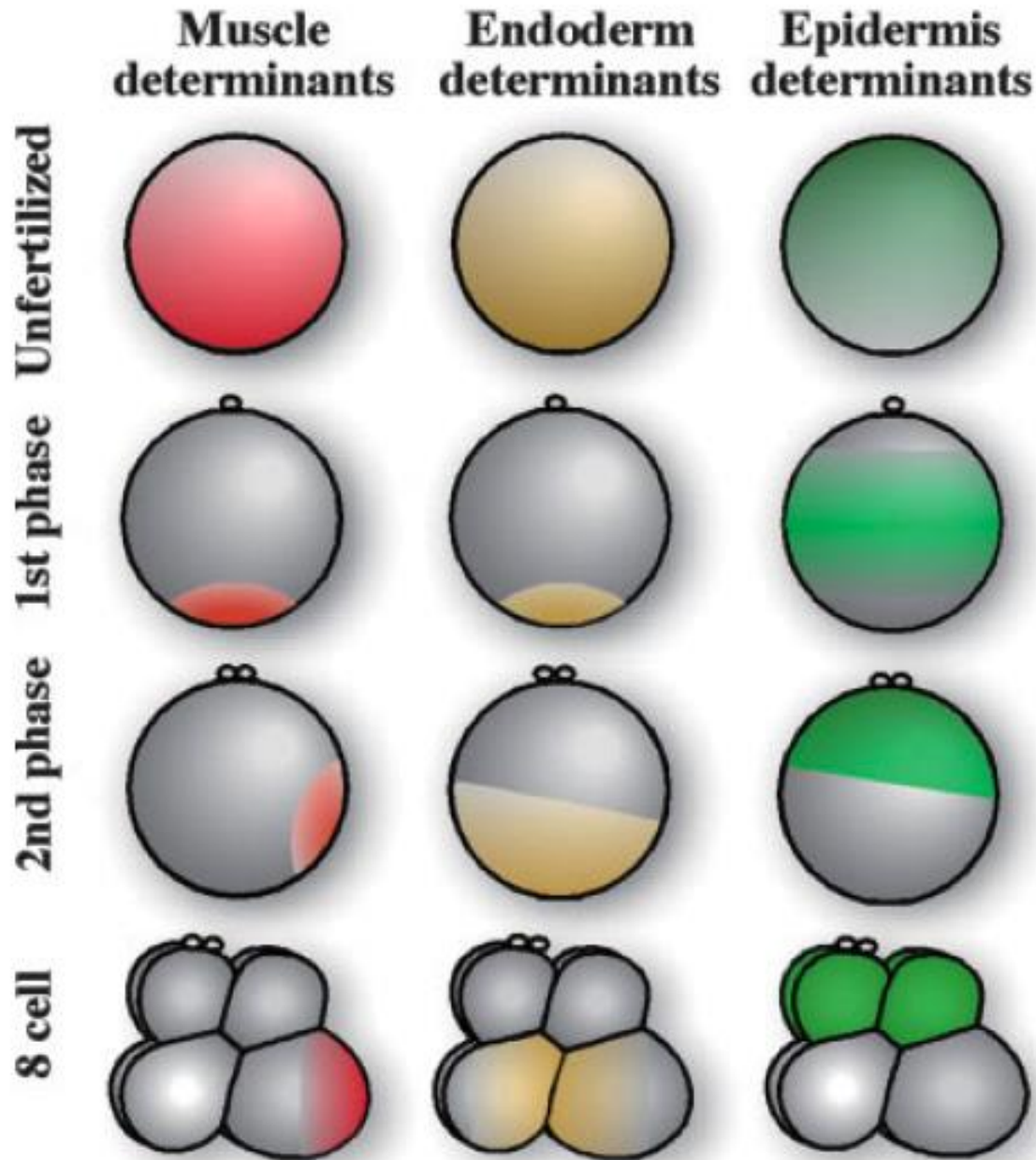
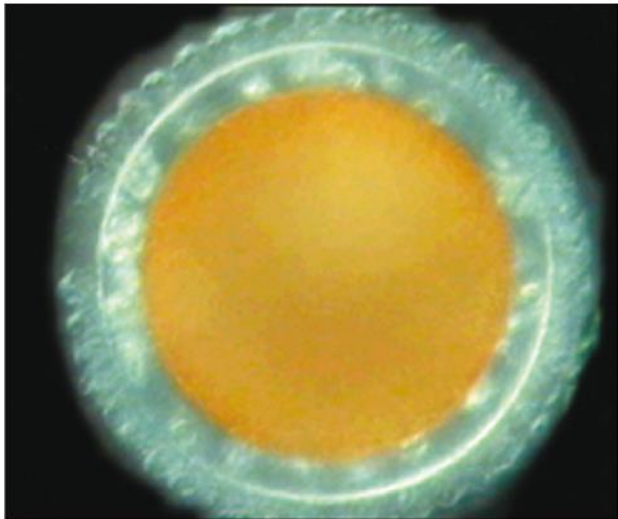


Figura 1

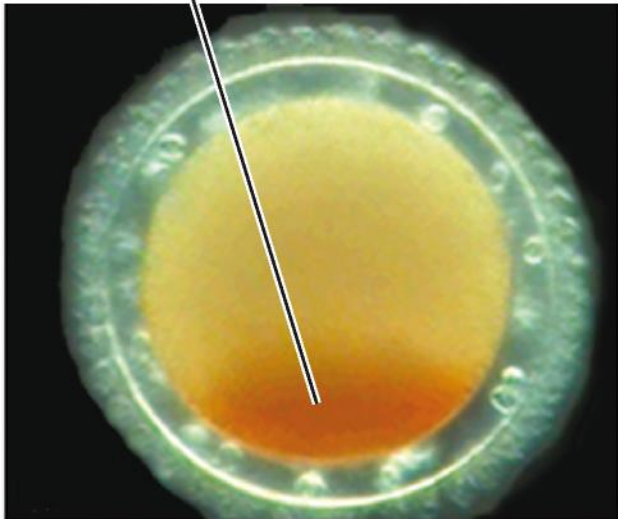
LA SEGREGAZIONE DEGLI OOPLASMI COMPORTA LA DIVERSA DISTRIBUZIONE DI DETERMINANTI MATERNI DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO



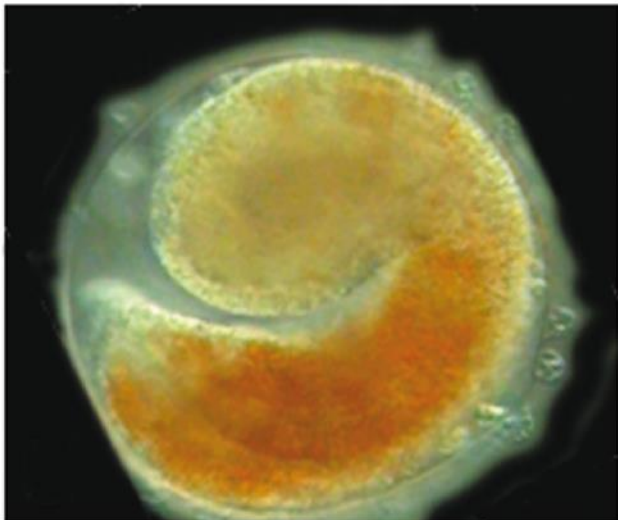
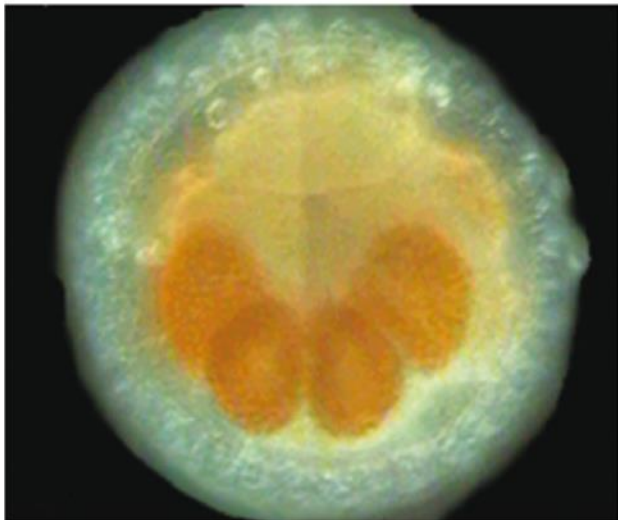
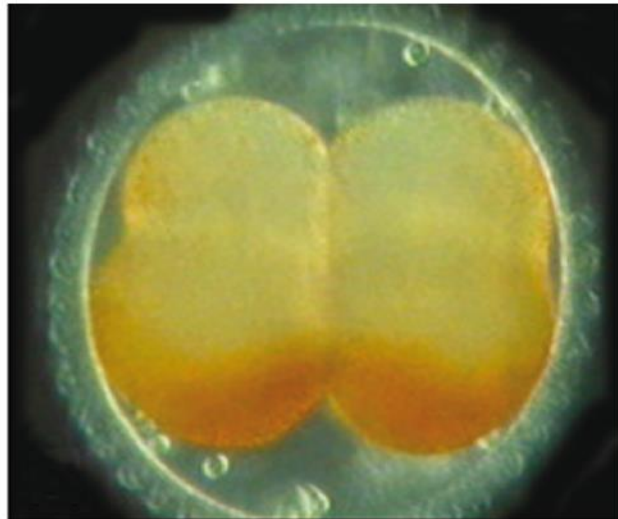
(A)



(B)



(C)



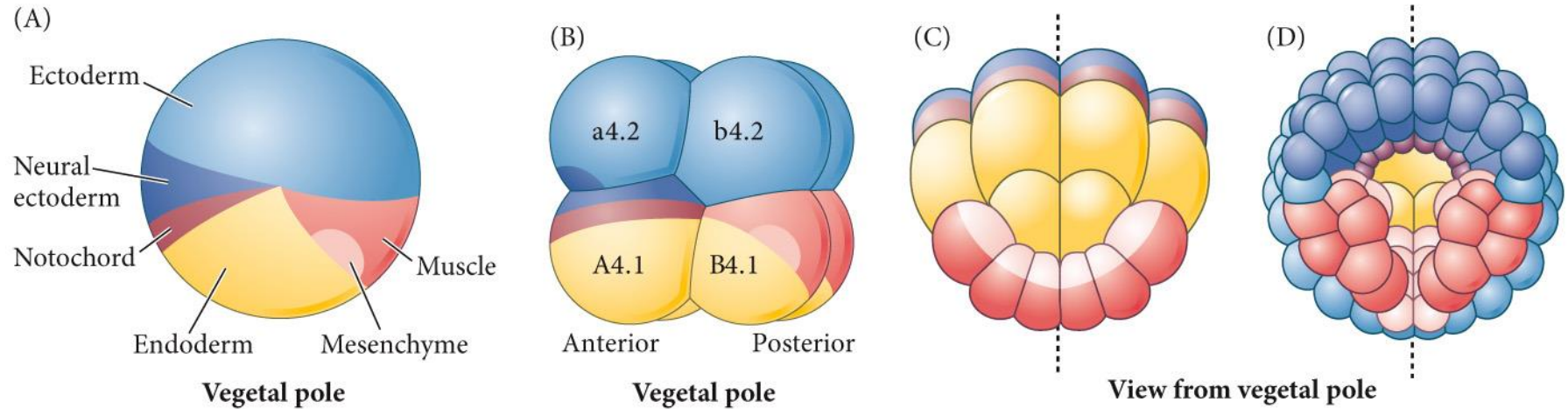
(D)

(E)

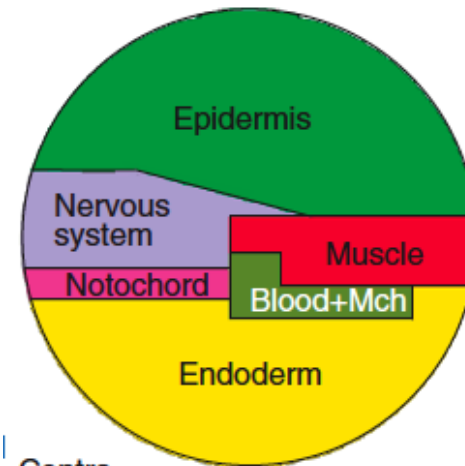
(F)

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

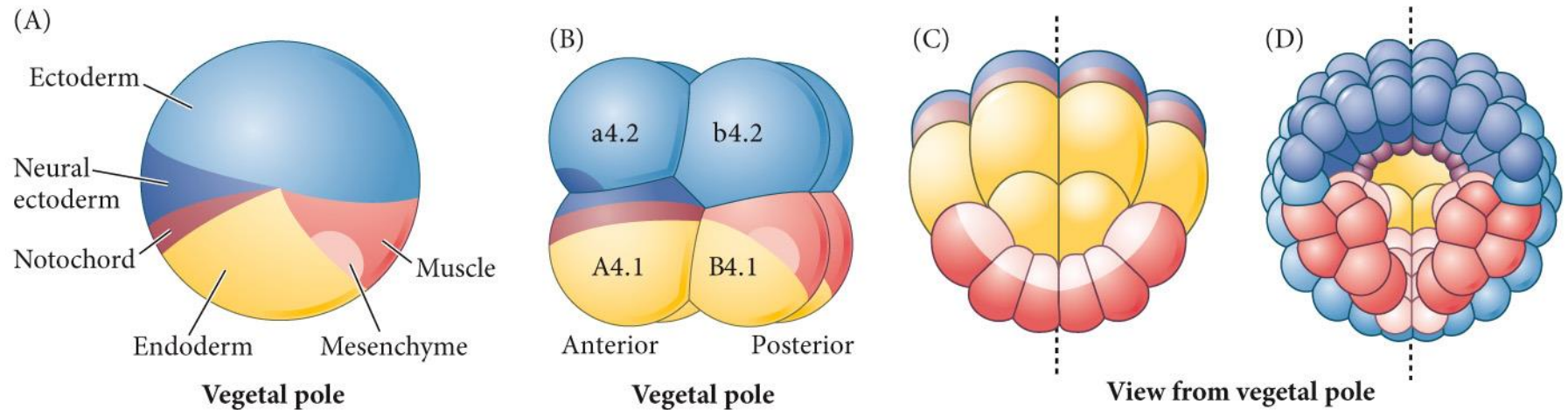


Contra-notochord side

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.

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



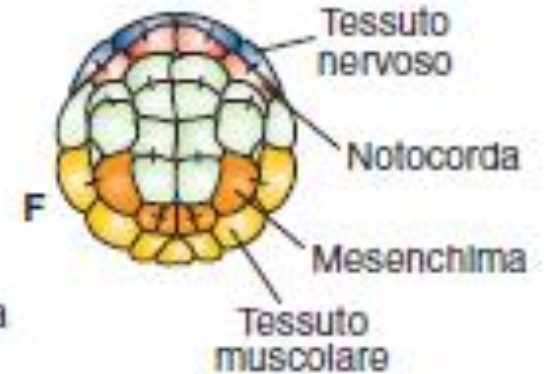
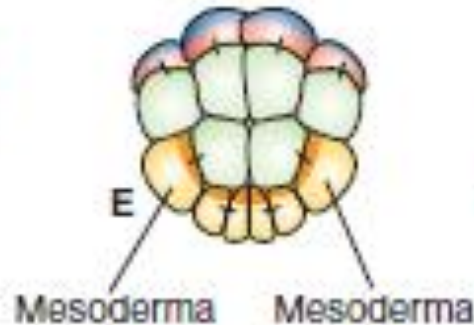
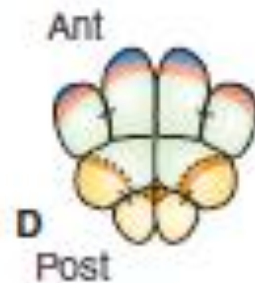
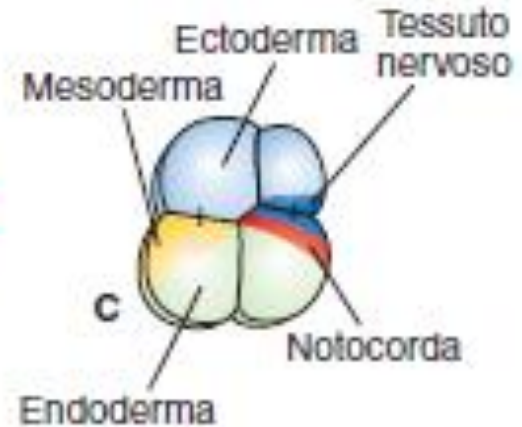
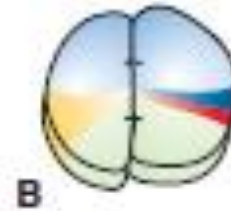
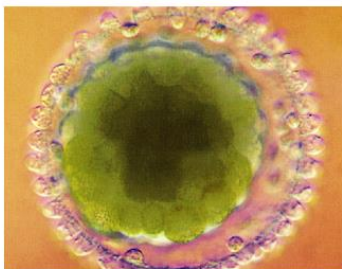
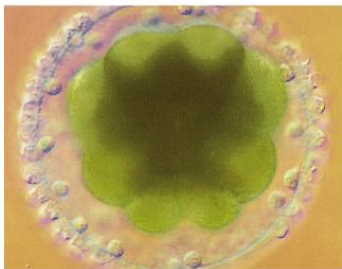
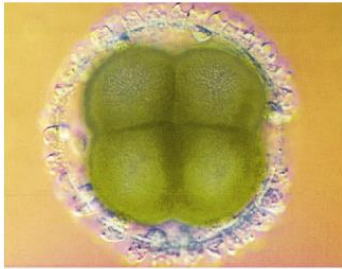
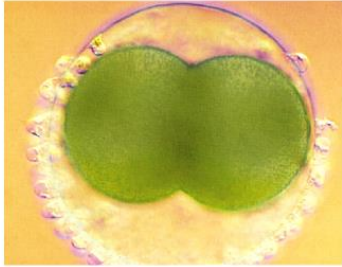
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 10.16

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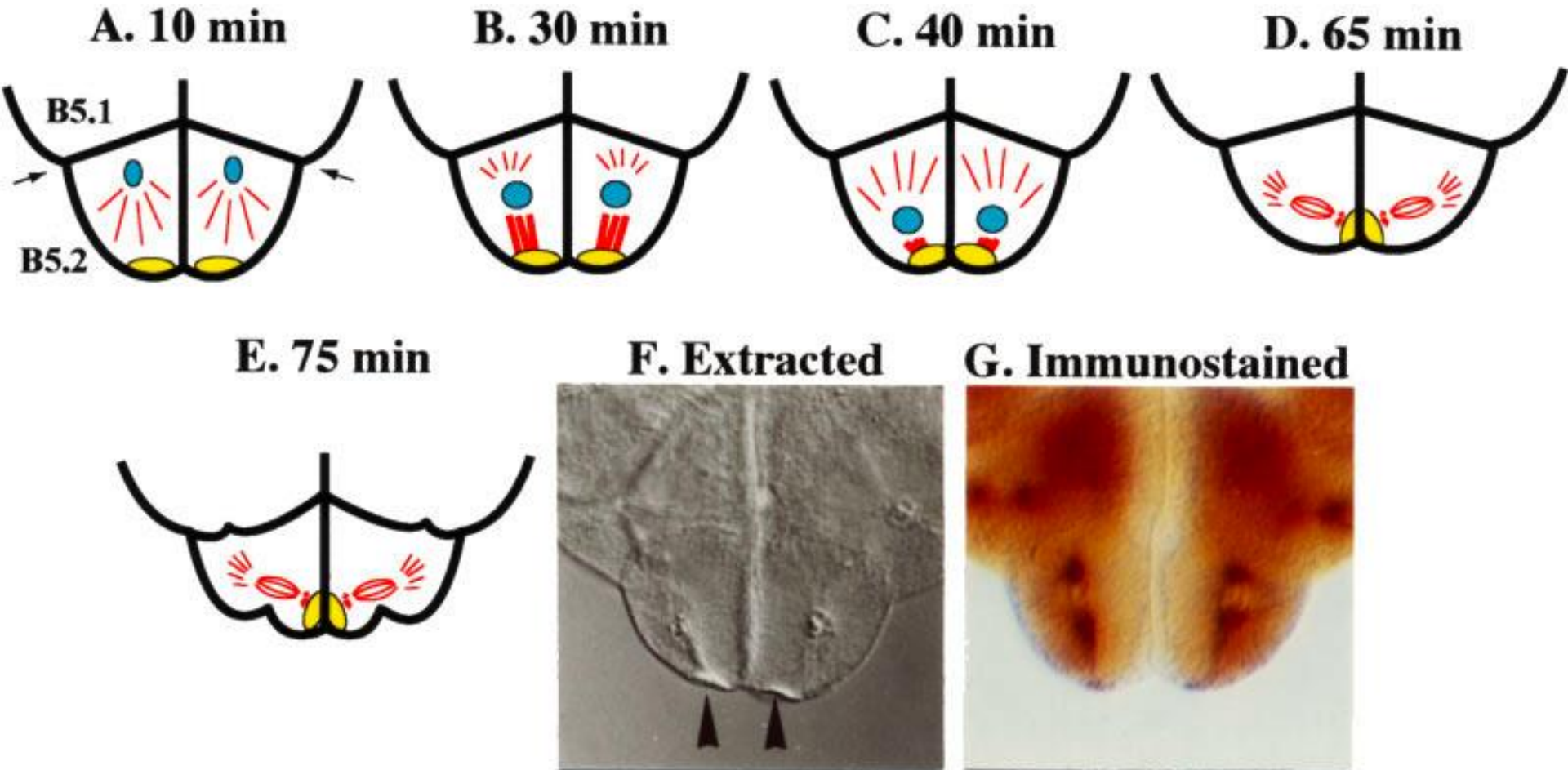
Allo stadio di 8 cellule diversi destini differenziativi sono segregati in blastomeri diversi. La segregazione dei destini viene ulteriormente rifinita nel corso delle divisioni cellulari.

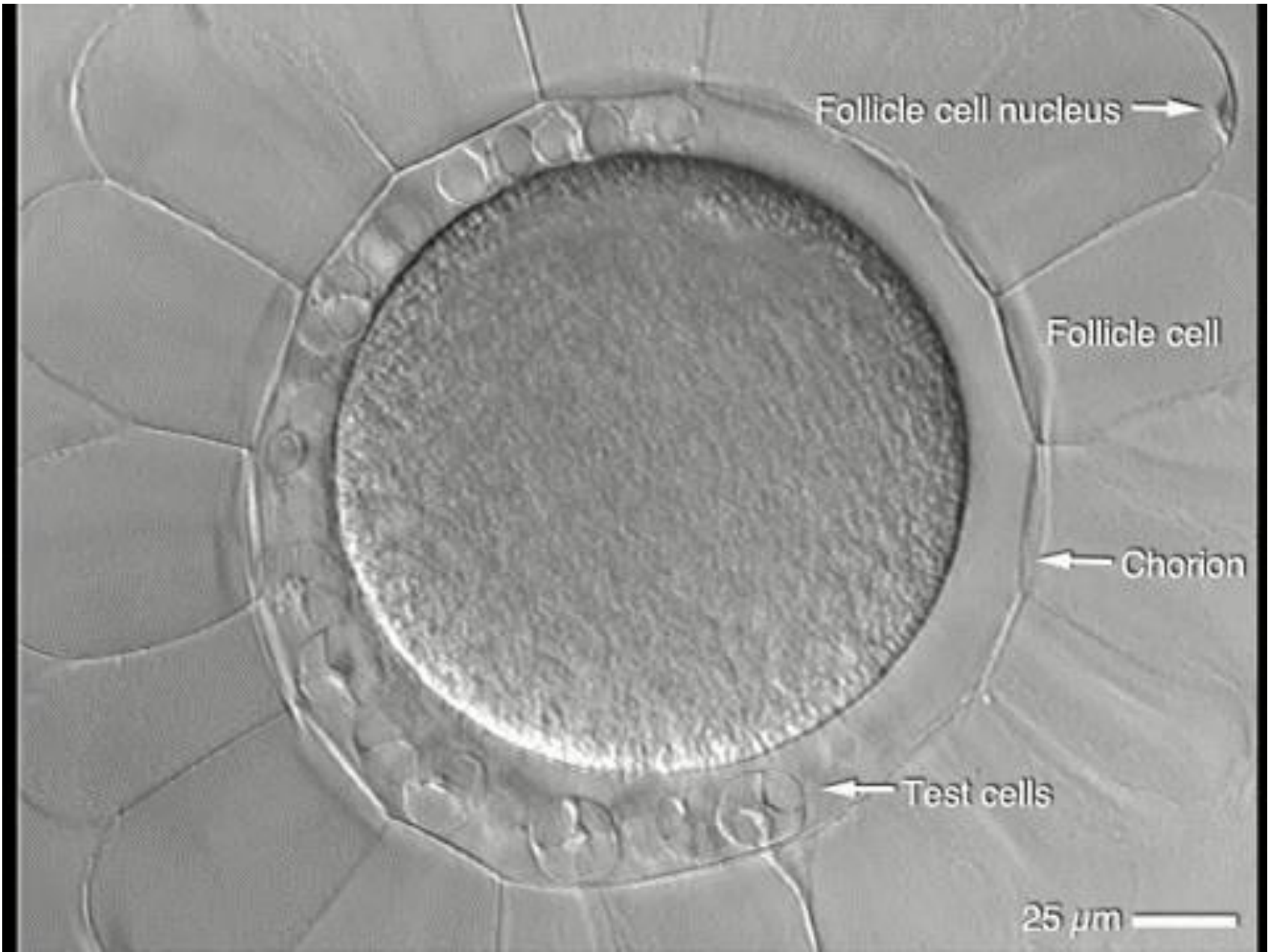
SEGMENTAZIONE OLOBLASTICA BILATERALE

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.



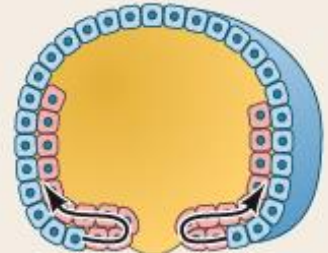
IL CENTROSOME-ATTRACTING BODY PROMUOVE DIVISIONI INEGUALI





Involution

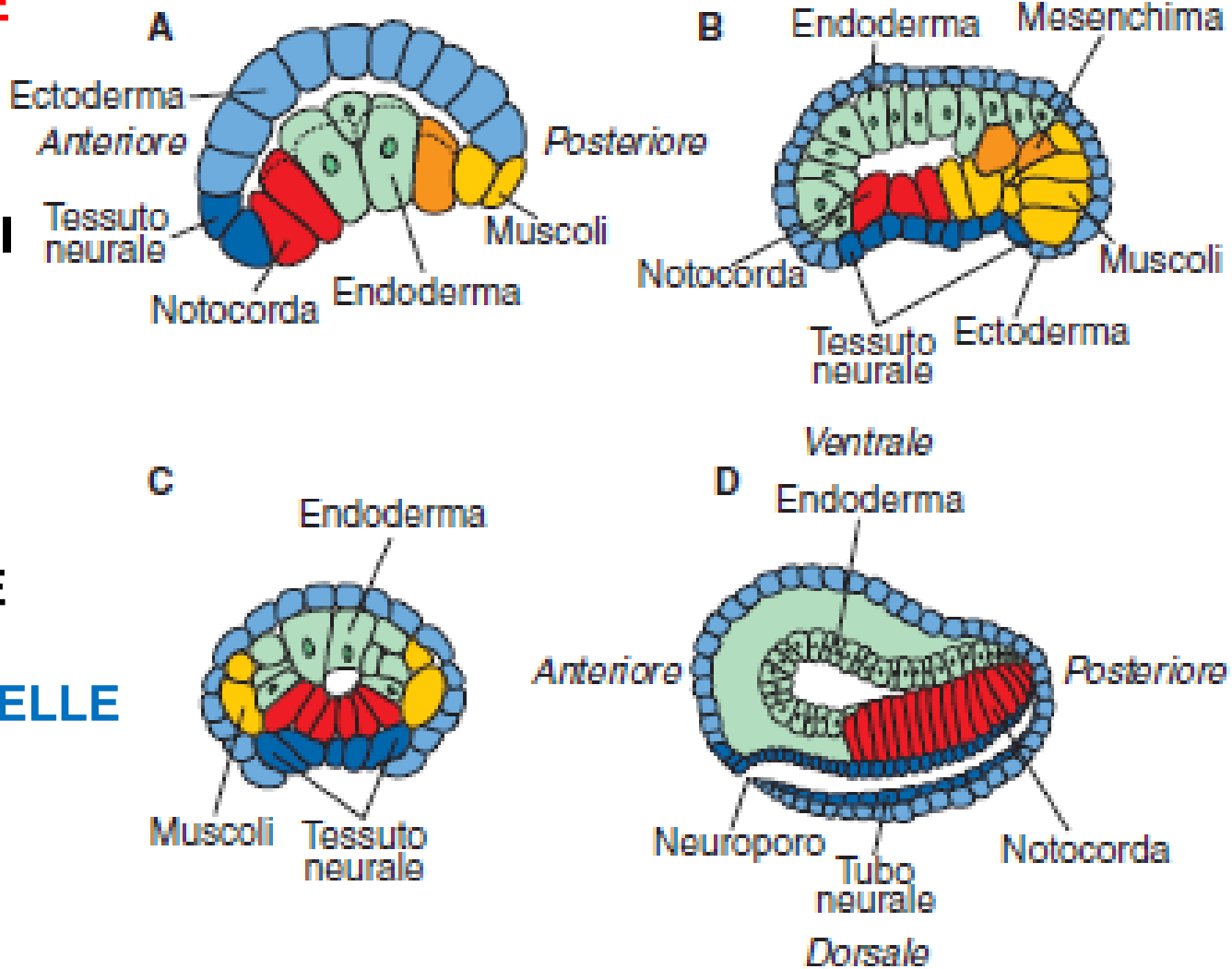
Inward movement of an expanding outer layer so that it spreads over the internal surface of the remaining external cells.

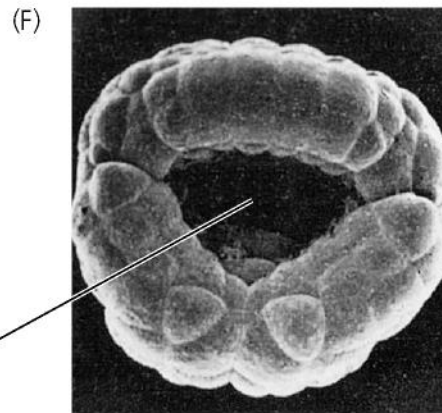
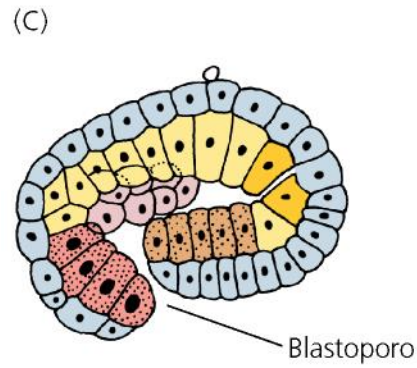
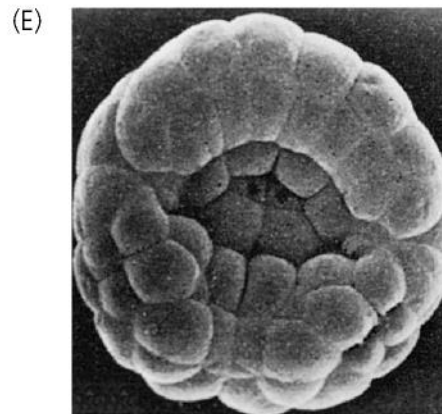
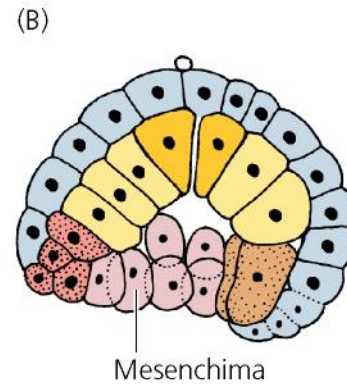
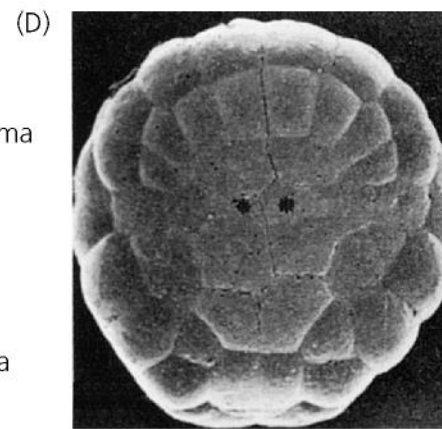
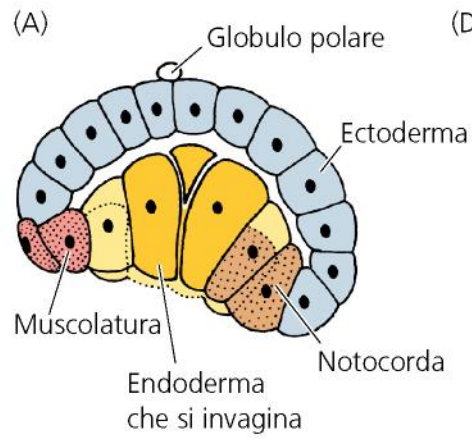


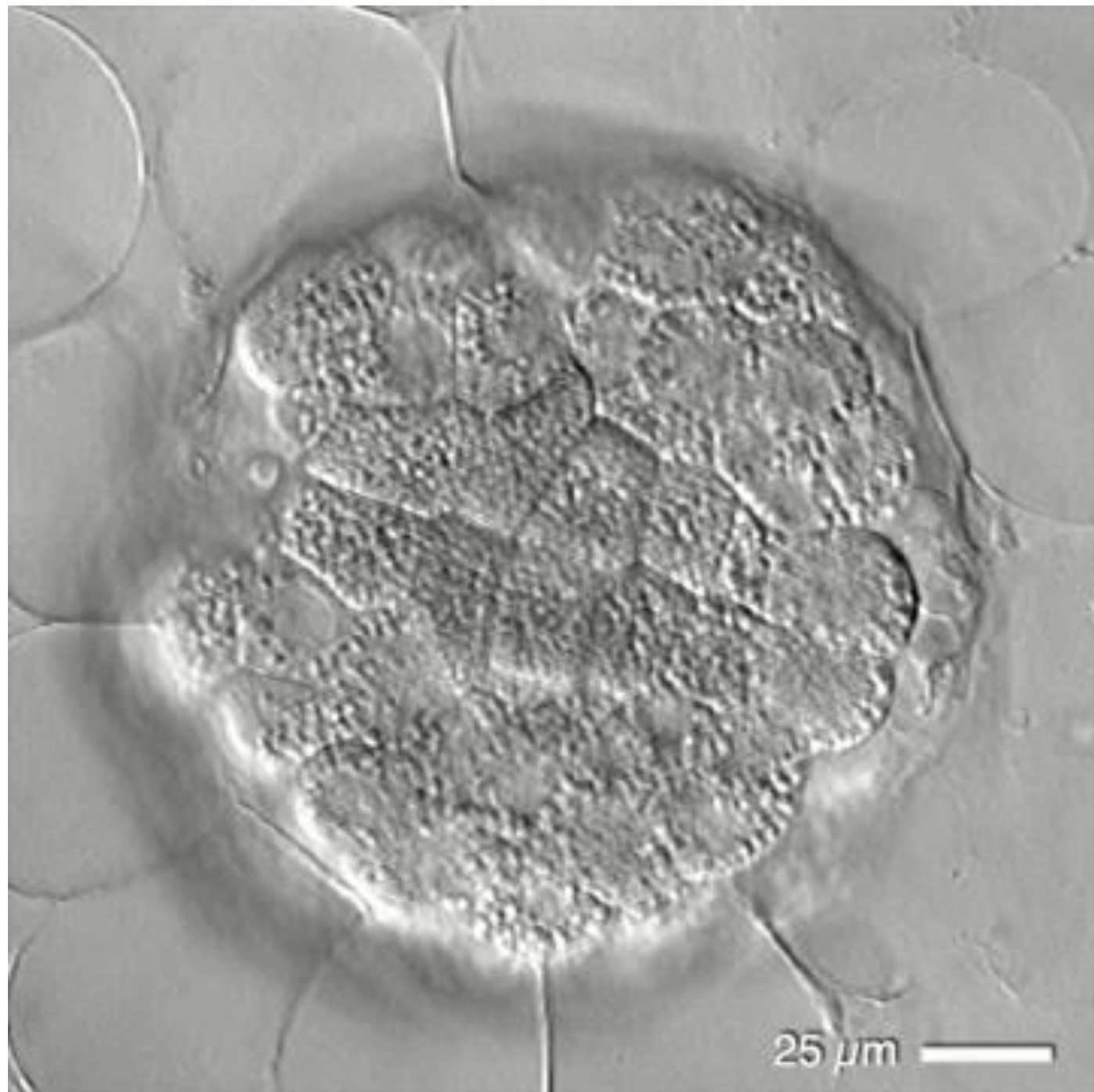
GASTRULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE

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

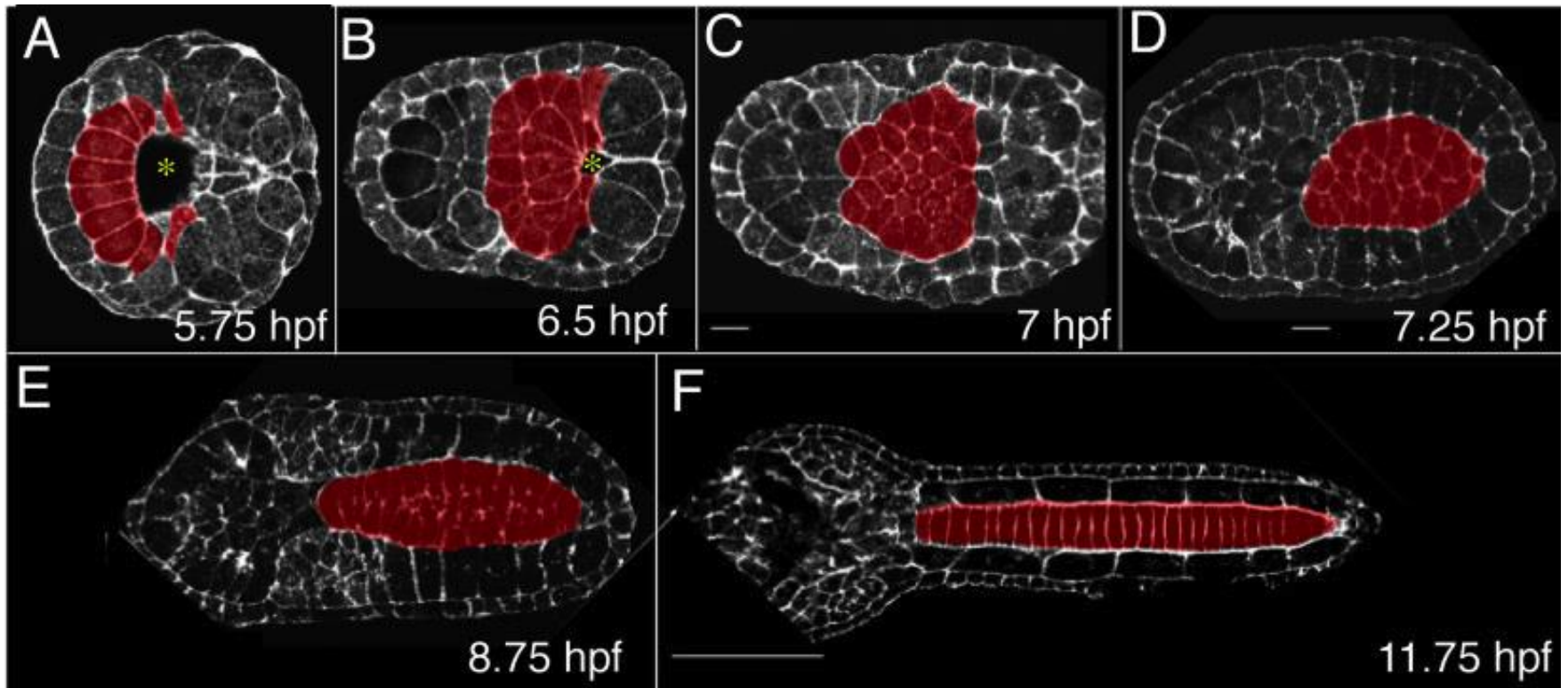
NEURULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE



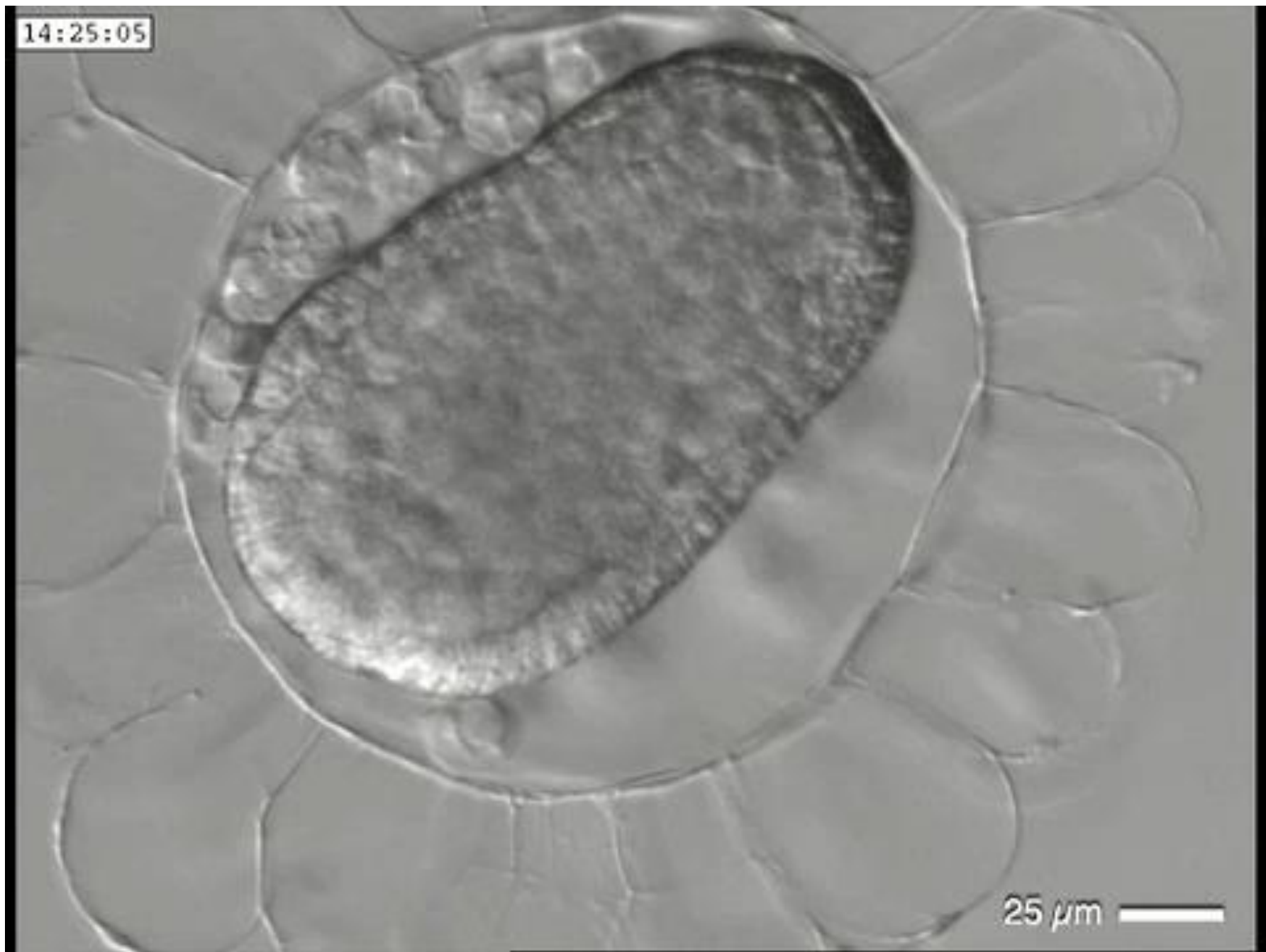





ESTENSIONE ANTERO-POSTERIORE DELLA NOTOCORDA PER MOVIMENTI DI ESTENSIONE CONVERGENTE

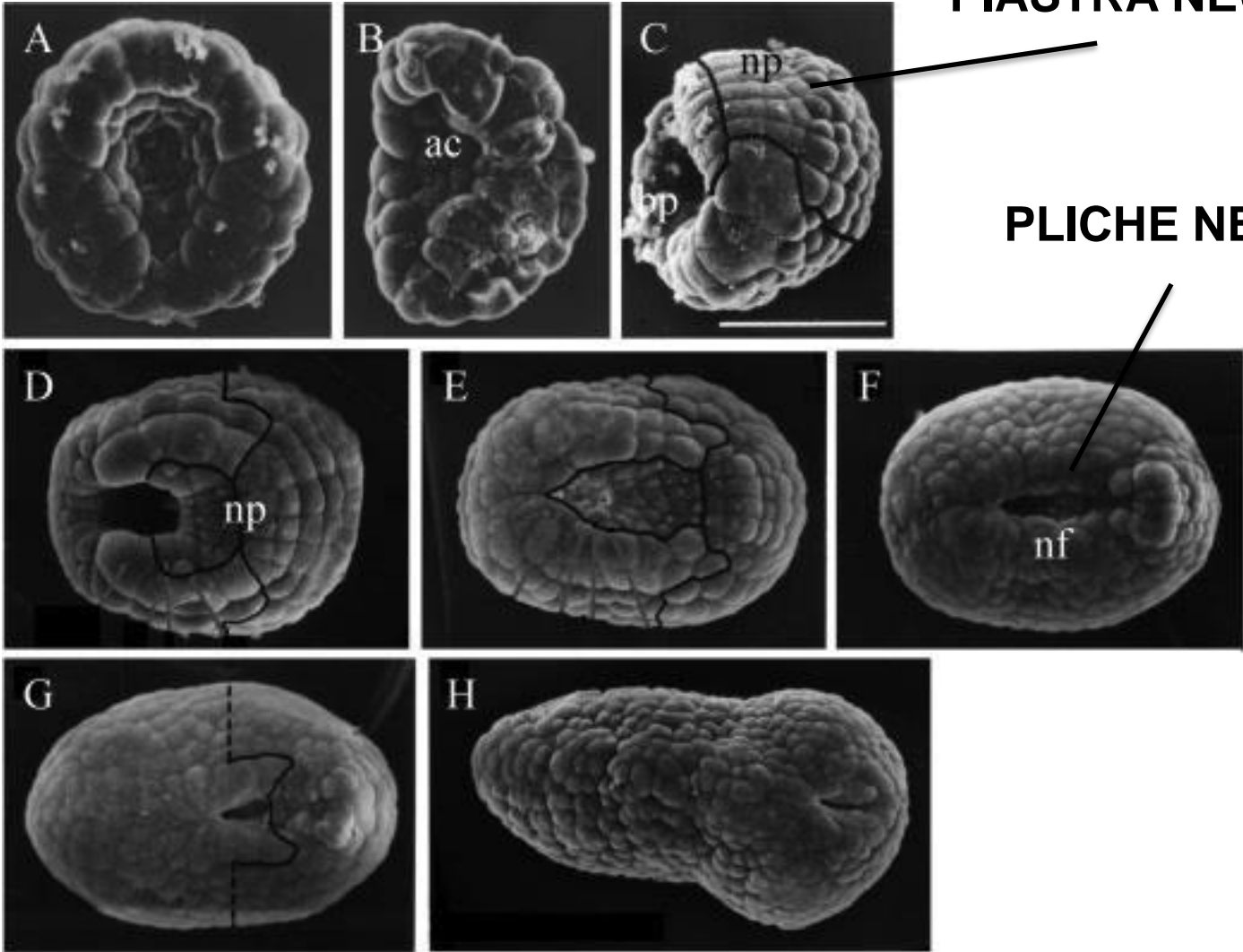


14:25:05



25 μm 

NEURULAZIONE NELLE ASCIDIE



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

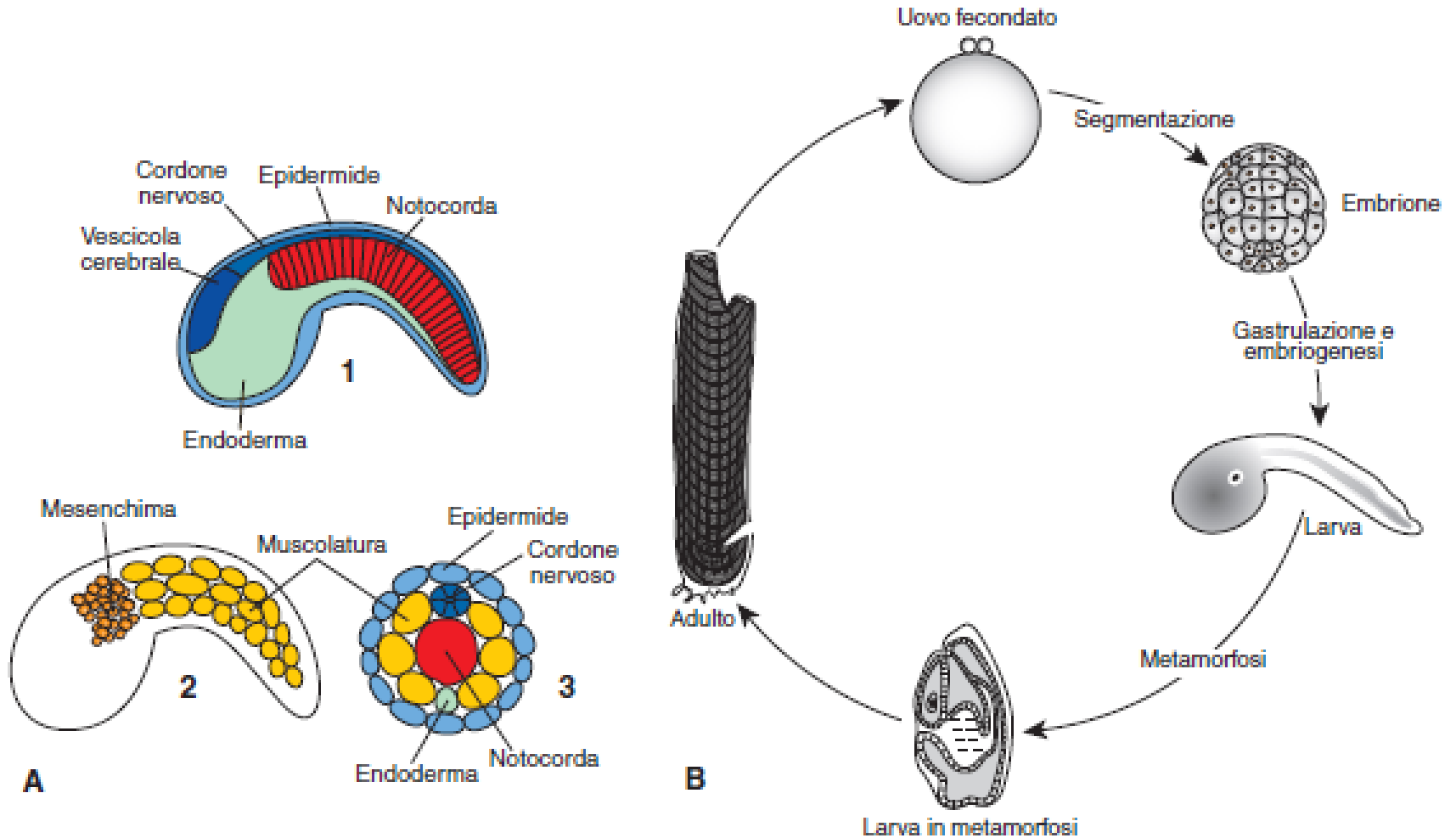


Figura 5

