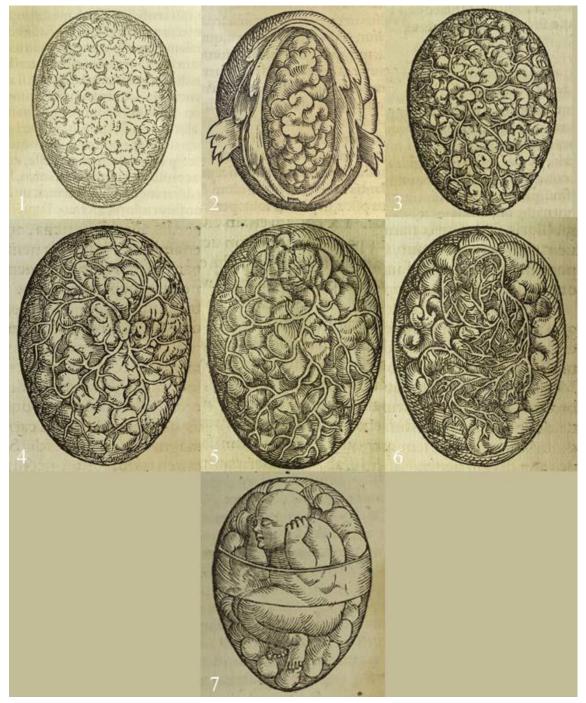


# **Epigenesis**

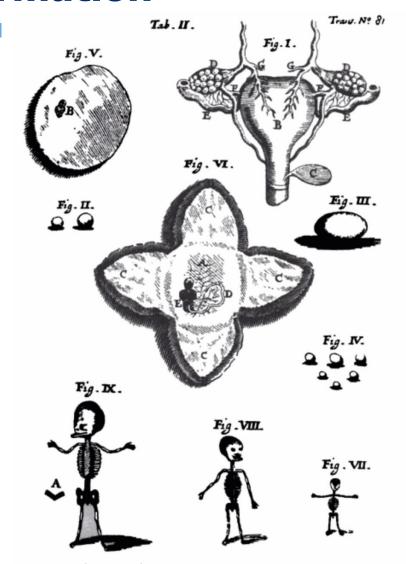


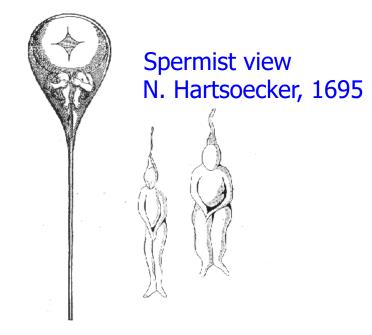


http://www.hps.cam.ac.uk/visibleembryos/s1\_3.html www.iep.utm.edu

### **Preformation**

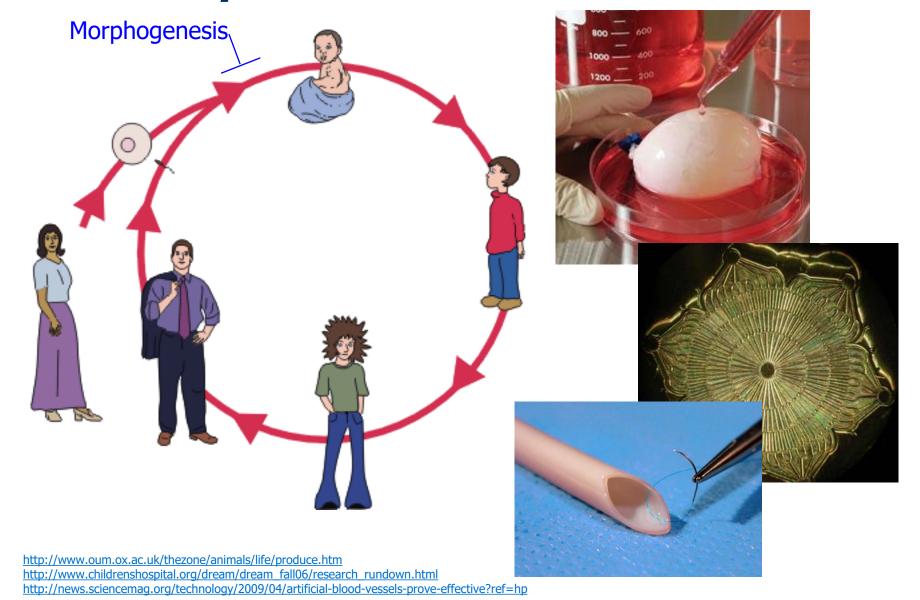
### Ovist View Theodore Kerckring, late 1600s







# **The Human Lifecycle**

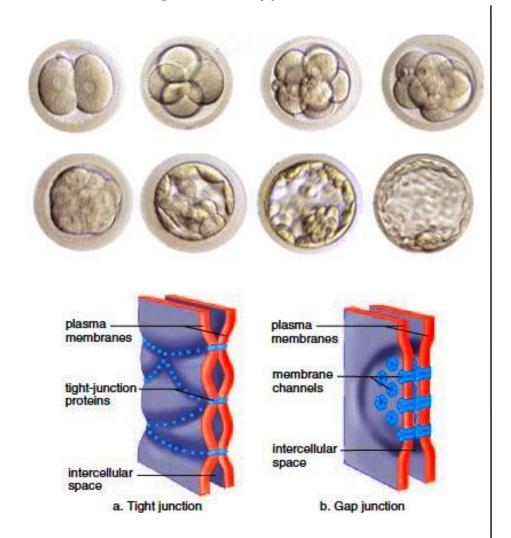


Before implantation Degenerating Inner cell zona mass pellucida Blastocyst cavity Blastocyst Trophoblast (a) Zygote (b) 4-cell st (fertilized egg) 2 days (e) Implanting blastocyst (b) 4-cell stage -(c) Morula. (d) Early blastocyst 4 days 3 days 6 days Sperm Fertilization (a) (sperm meets egg) Uterine tube -Ovary Oocyte (egg) Uterus -**ZYGOTE** Ovulation Endometrium -BLASTOMERE Cavity of HOLOBLASTIC CLEAVAGE uterus Copyright @ 2001 Benjamin Cummings, an imprint of Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.

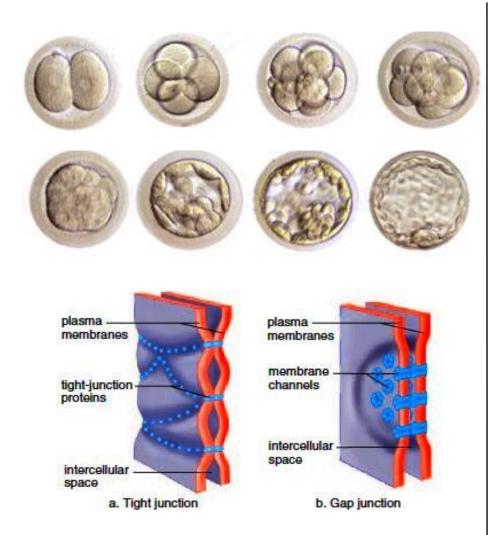
www.theglobaledition.com

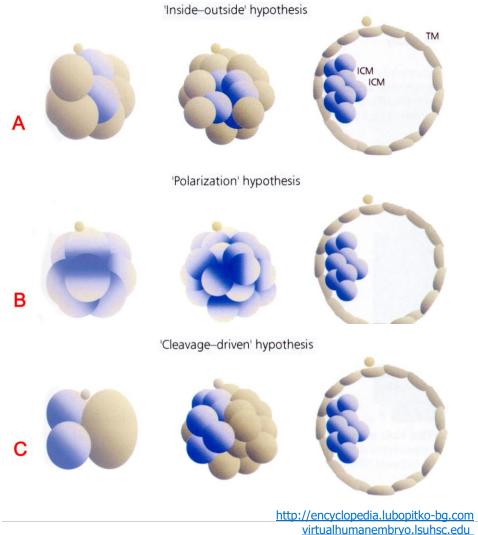
5

### Cell designation hypothesis



### Cell designation hypothesis

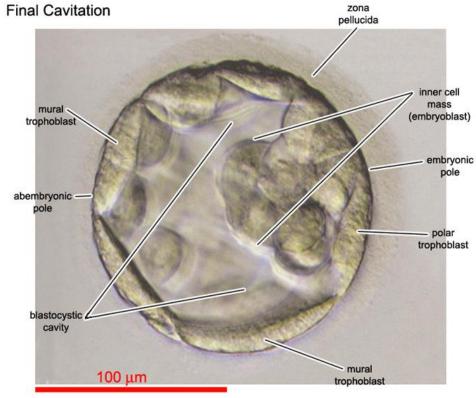




Cell designation hypothesis



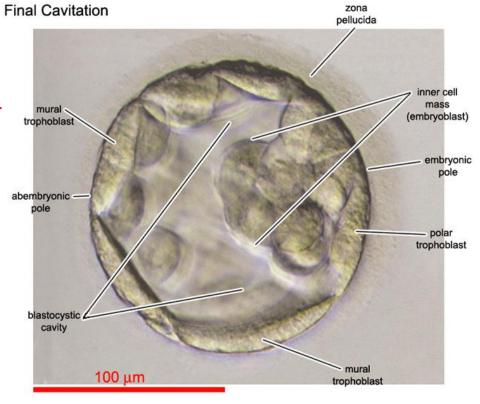
MORULA BLASTOCOEL BLASTOCYST TROPHOBLAST INNER CELL MASS



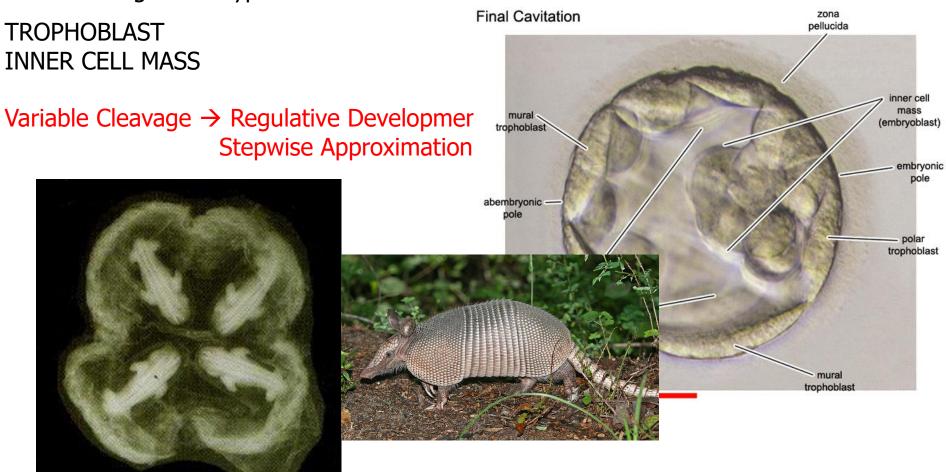
Cell designation hypothesis

TROPHOBLAST INNER CELL MASS

Variable Cleavage → Regulative Developmer Stepwise Approximation

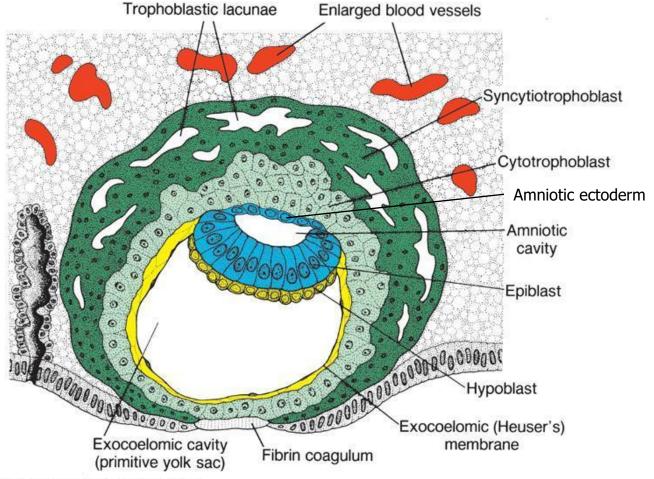


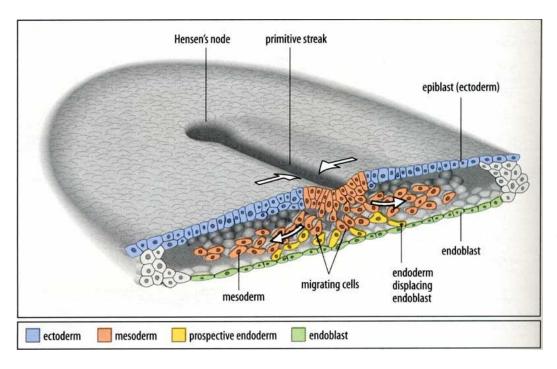
Cell designation hypothesis

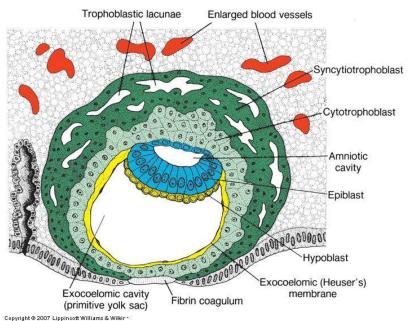


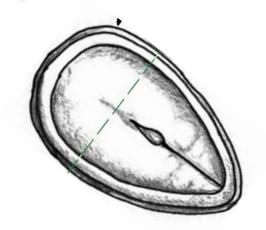
Development of germ layers

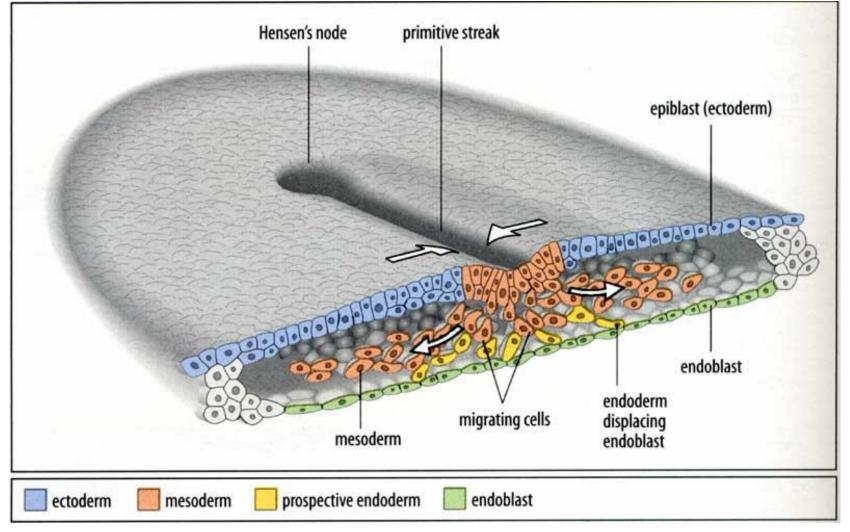
GASTRULATION
DELAMINATION
HYPOBLAST
YOLK SAC
AMNIOTIC ECTODERM
EMBRYONIC EPIBLAST

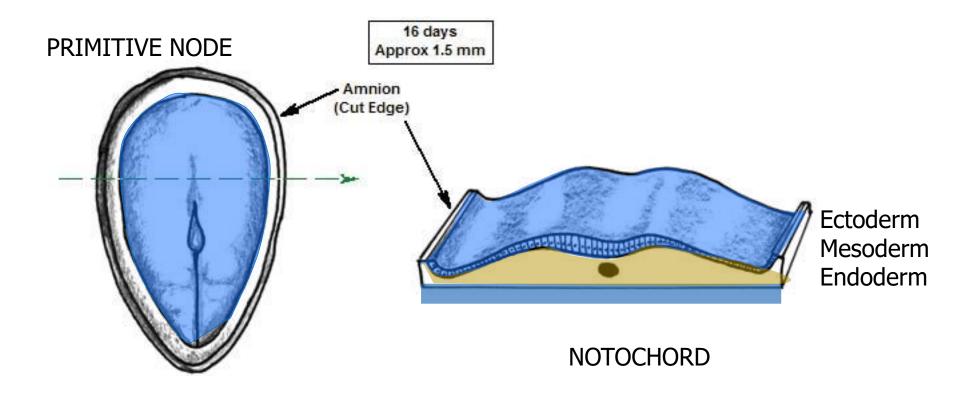


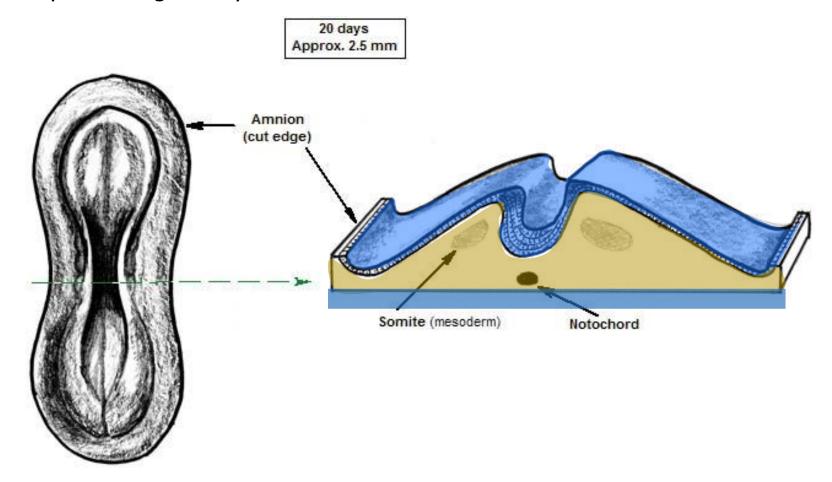


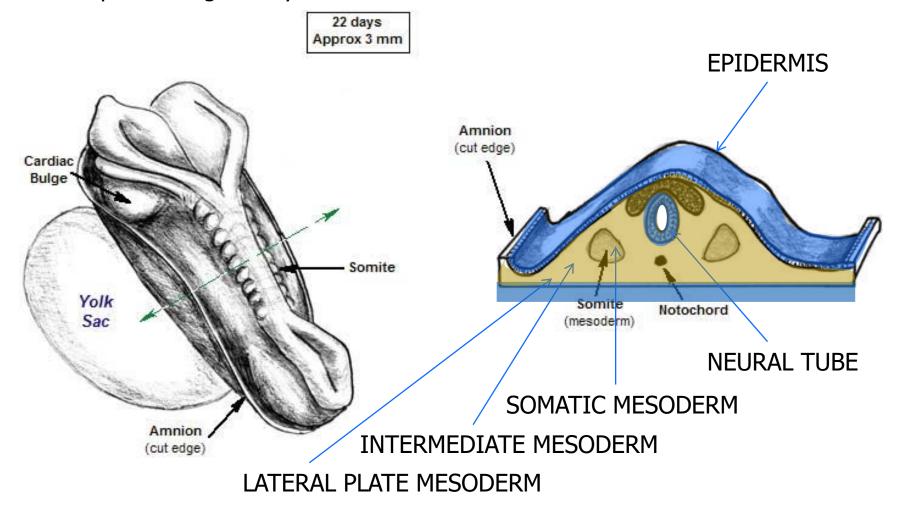


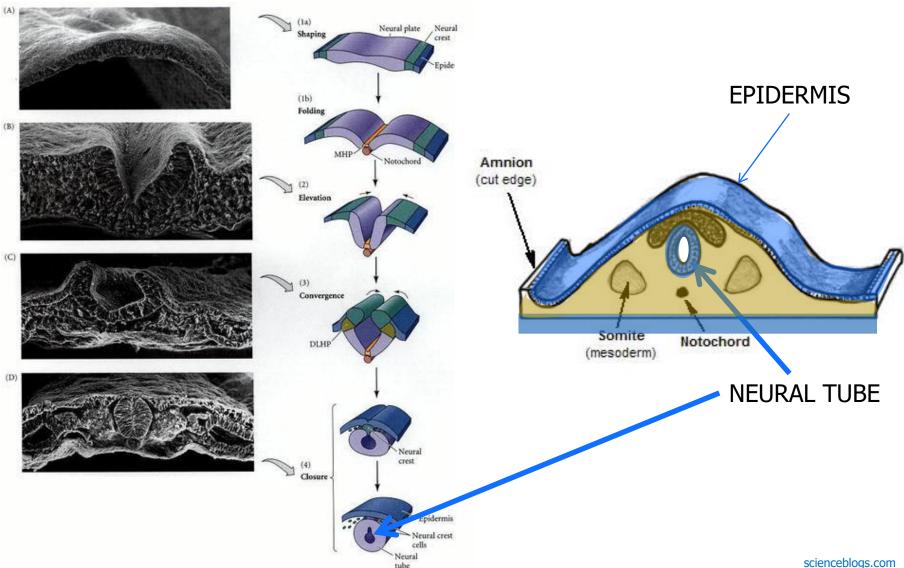


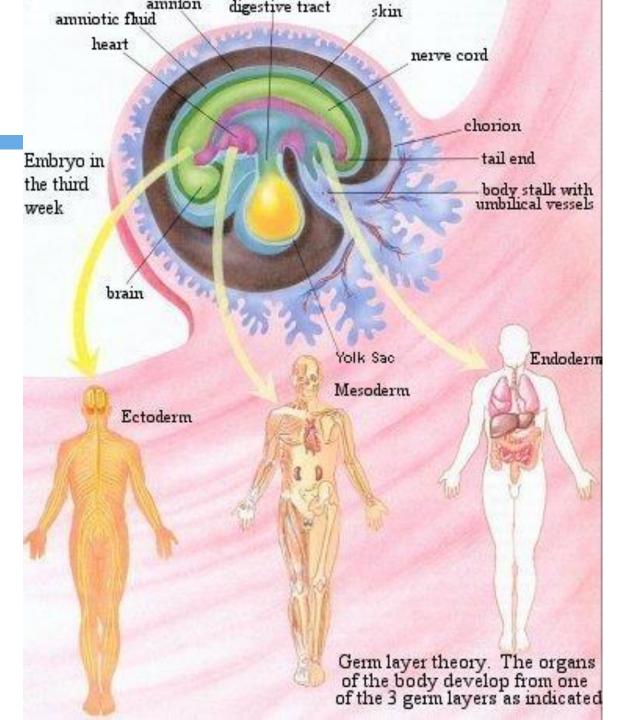












### **Ectoderm (outer layers)**

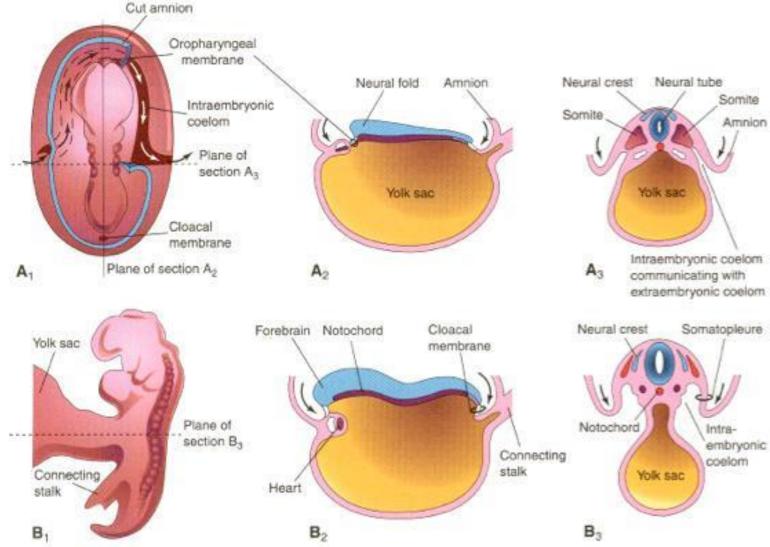
skin, nervous system, pigment cells

### **Mesoderm (middle layer)**

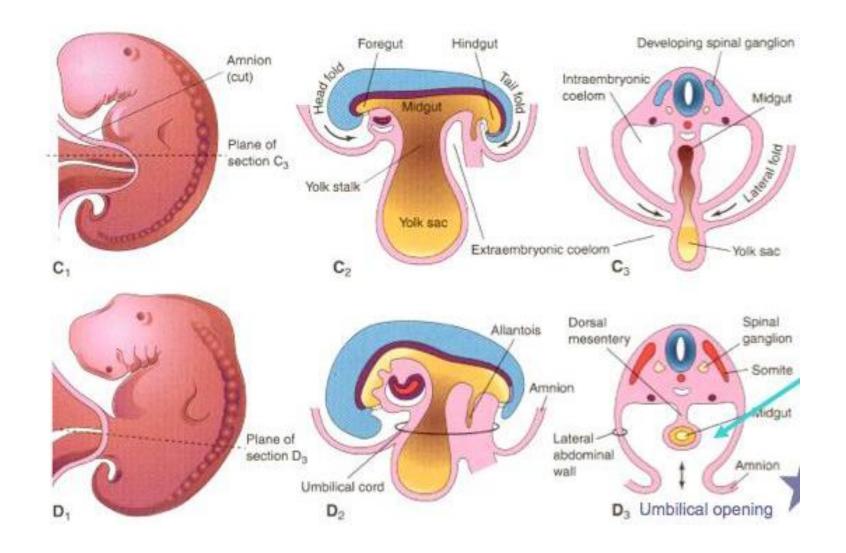
skeleton, muscle, kidney, heart, blood

### **Endoderm (inner layer)**

gut, liver, lungs, thyroid



# **Control of Development**



# Stages of development in vertebrates (1)

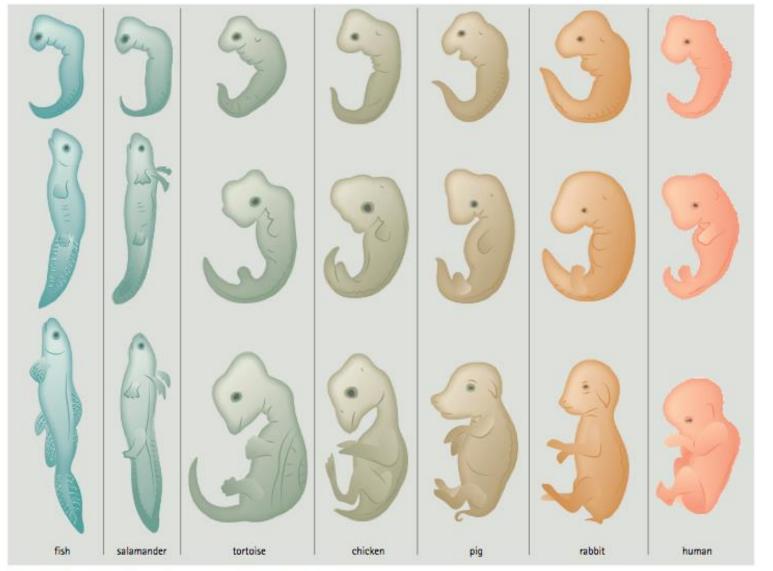
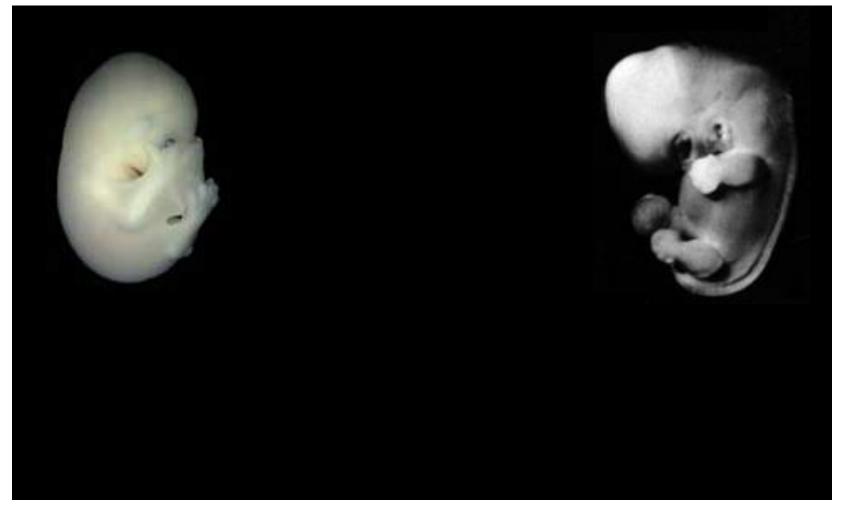
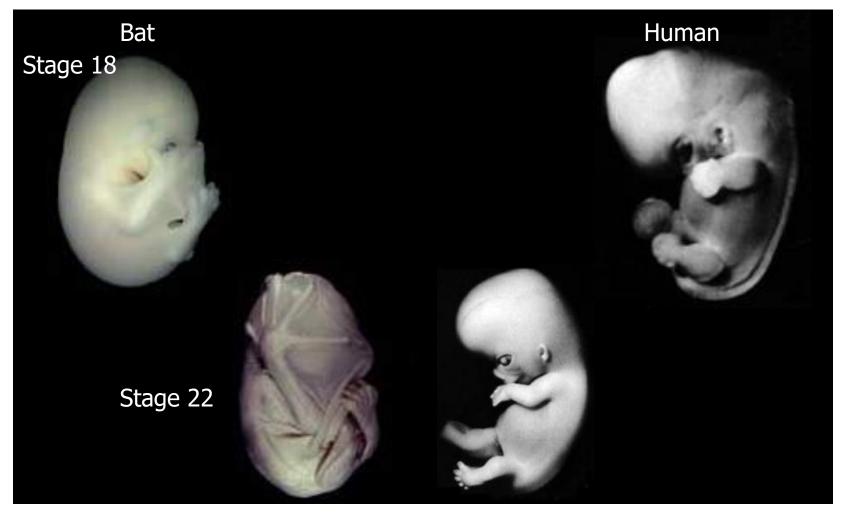


Figure 6.2.6 Stages in the embryonic development of vertebrates

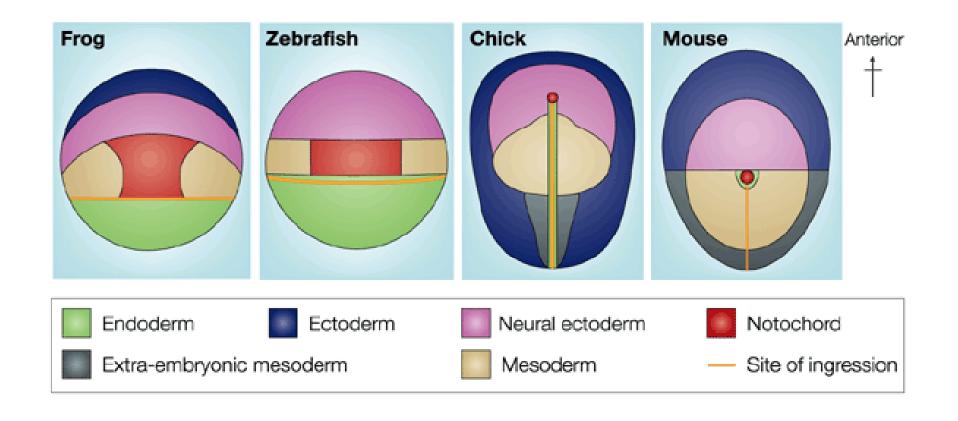
# Stages of development in vertebrates (2)



# Stages of development in vertebrates (3)

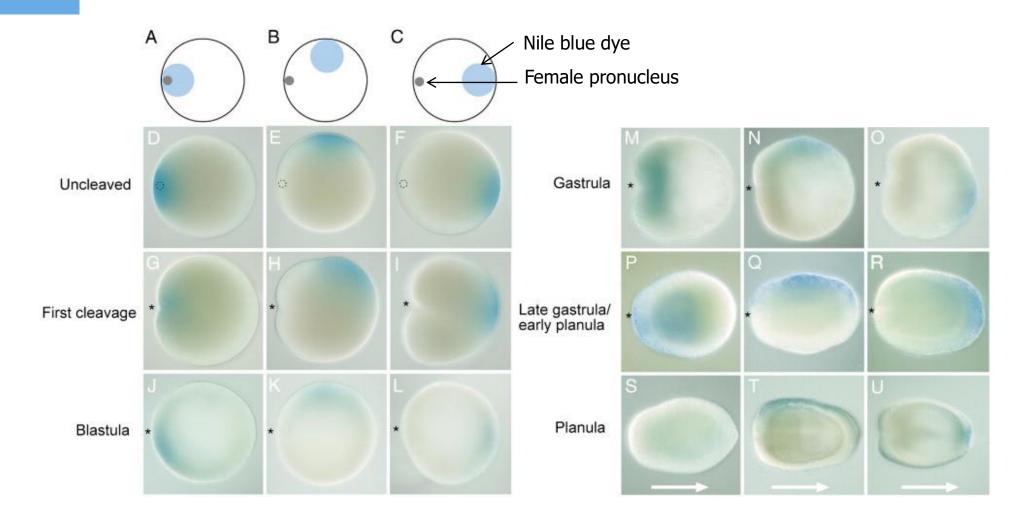


# Fate Mapping (1)



Nature Reviews | Neuroscience

# Fate Mapping (2)



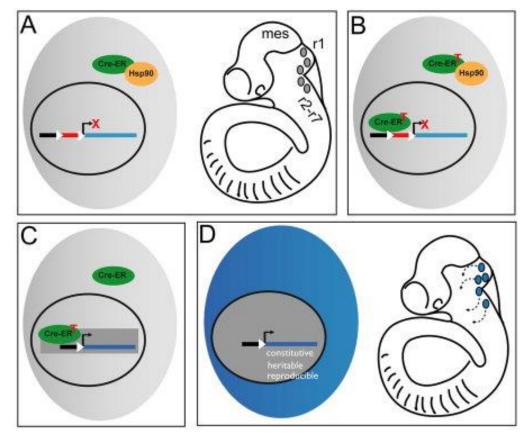
Lee et al. 2007

# Fate Mapping (3)

# Genetic Inducible Fate Mapping

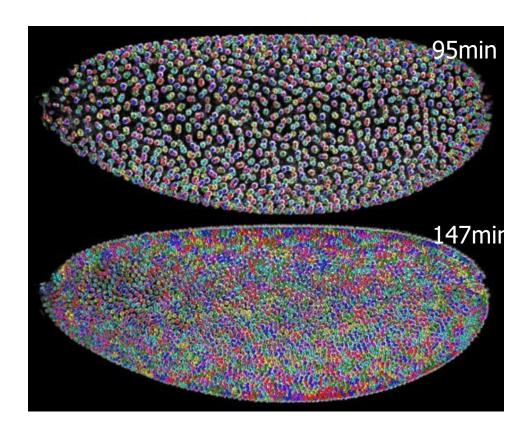
### **Cre-lox system**

Genetic inducible fate mapping (GIFM)



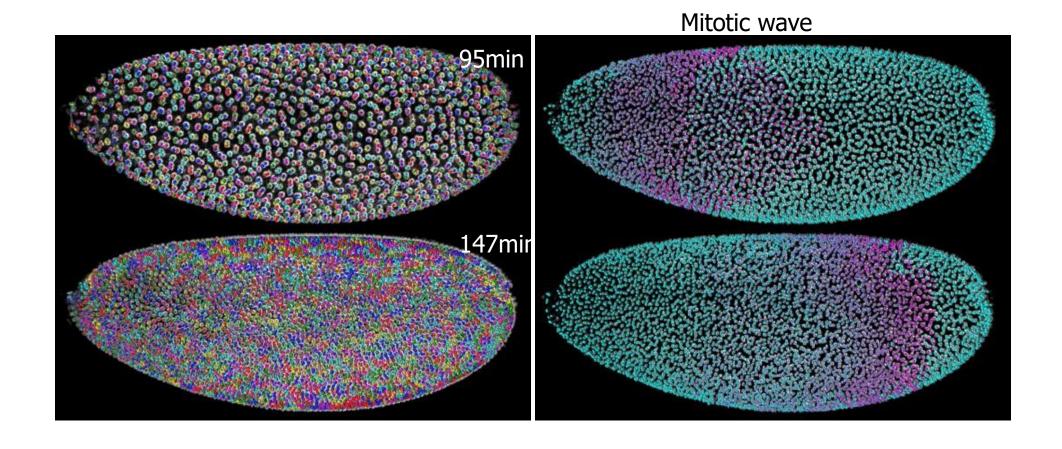
Joyner and Zervas, 2006 https://research.brown.edu/myresearch/Mark\_Zervas

# Fate Mapping (4)



http://janelia.org/lab/keller-lab

# Fate Mapping (5)



http://janelia.org/lab/keller-lab

### **Cell Potency**

### **TOTIPOTENT**

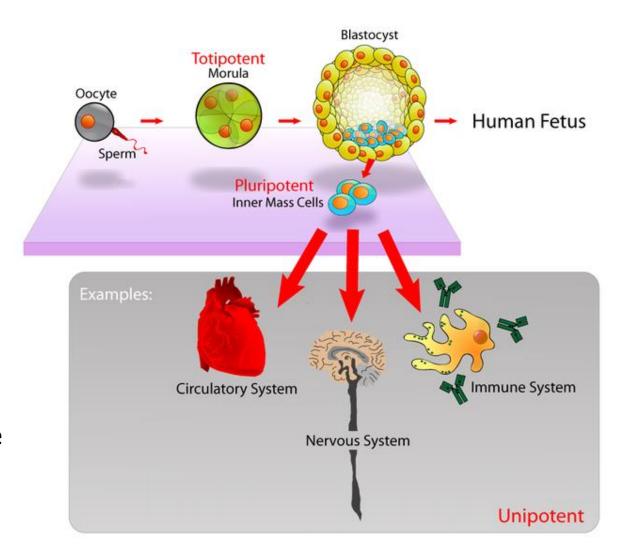
A cell that can produce a whole organism

### **PLURIPOTENT**

A cell that can have more than one fate

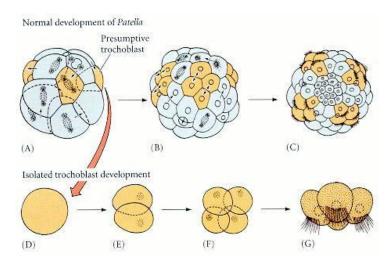
### **UNIPOTENT**

A cell that has only one fate



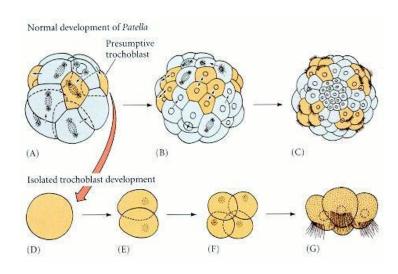
### **Cell Specification**

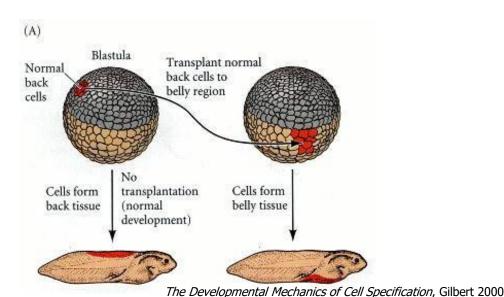
 Autonomous Specification – all specification signals are contained within the cells cytoplasm



### **Cell Specification (cont)**

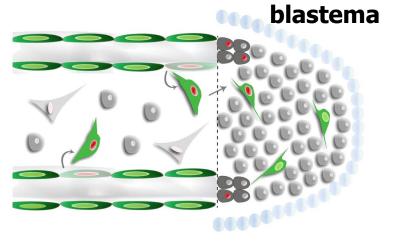
- Autonomous Specification all specification signals are contained within the cells cytoplasm
- Conditional Specification specification depends on interactions with the environment and other cells





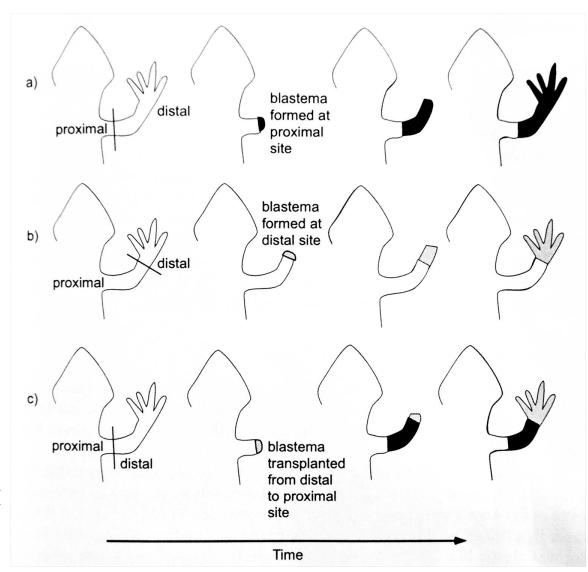
# Positional cell fate control and limb regeneration







# Positional cell fate control and limb regeneration (cont)

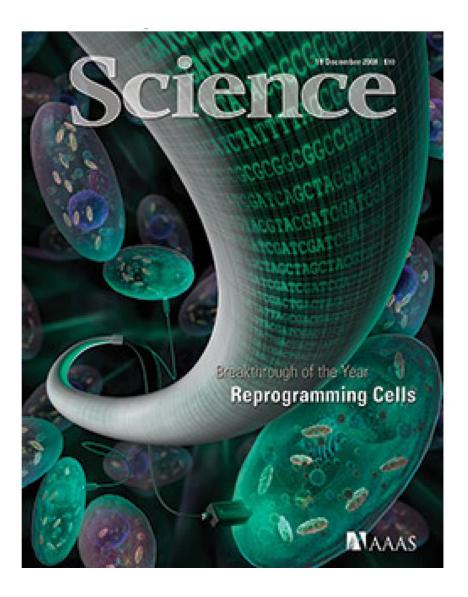


http://www.newscientist.com/gal lery/regeneration/2 Tissue Engineering, Saltzman



# **Genomic Equivalence**

every cell has the same genes



### **Review of Part 1**

Early transformation in the embryo Cleavage and Folding Germ layers

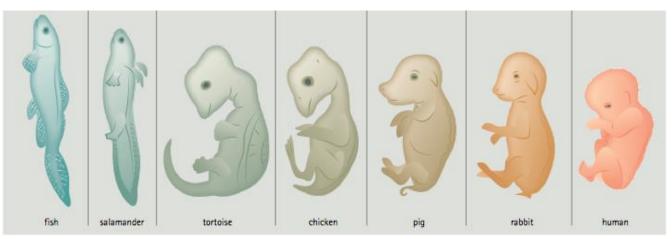


Amnion (cut edge)

Somite (mesoderm) Notochord

20 days Approx. 2.5 mm

Cell Fate Mapping Cell Potency Cell Specification



### **Next Lecture**

Morphogenesis Part 2: Mechanisms of Development

