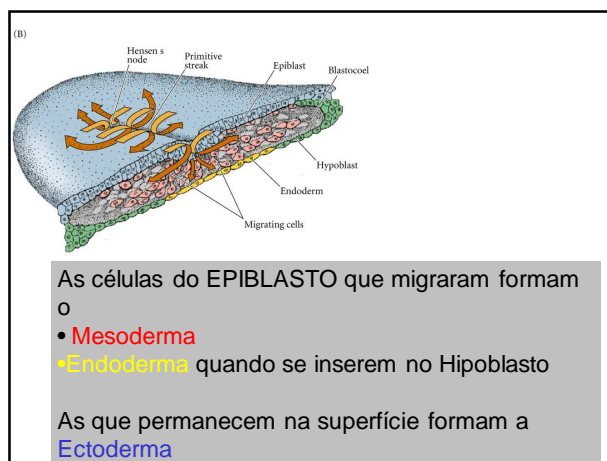
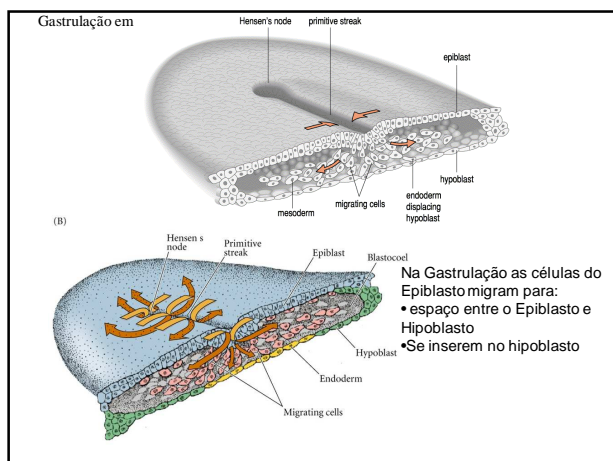
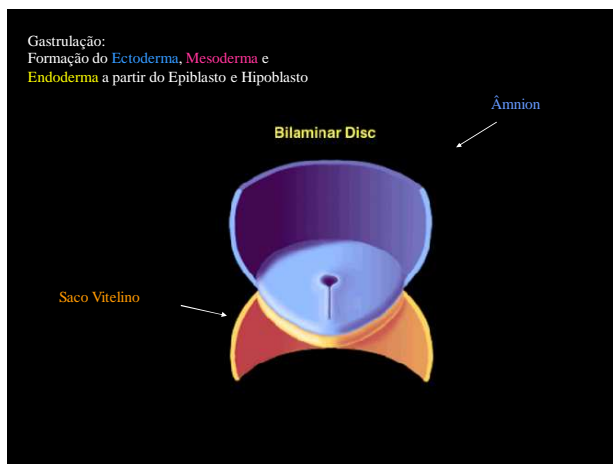
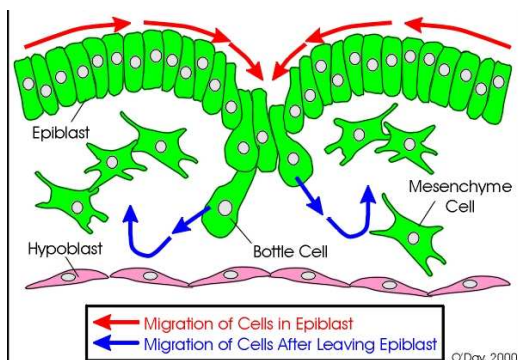


It is not birth, marriage or death, but gastrulation, which is truly the most important time in your life
Lewis Wolpert (1986)

O evento mais importante da sua vida não é o seu nascimento, seu casamento, sequer a sua morte. É a Gastrulação



A GASTRULAÇÃO se dá por DELAMINAÇÃO de células do Epiblasto na FOSSETA PRIMITIVA e na LINHA PRIMITIVA

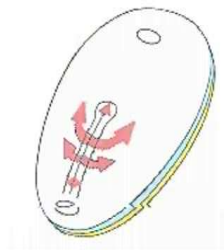


MIGRAÇÃO DAS CÉLULAS DO MESODERMA



Yang, X., D. Dormann, A. E. Münsterberg and C. J. Weijer. 2002. *Dev. Cell* 3: 425-437.

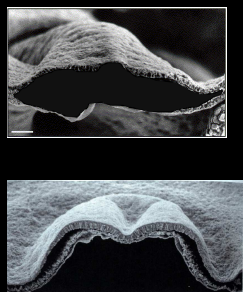
As células do futuro mesoderma preenchem o espaço entre o EPI e HIPOblasto EXCETO na Membrana Bucofaríngea Membrana Cloacal



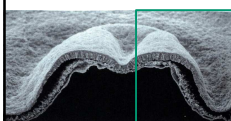
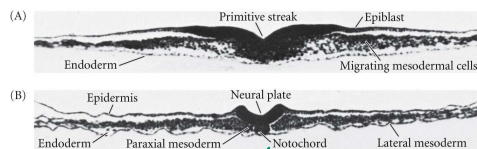
ATENÇÃO!
 Não há formação de mesoderma na região cloacal (posterior) e na placa precordial (anterior).

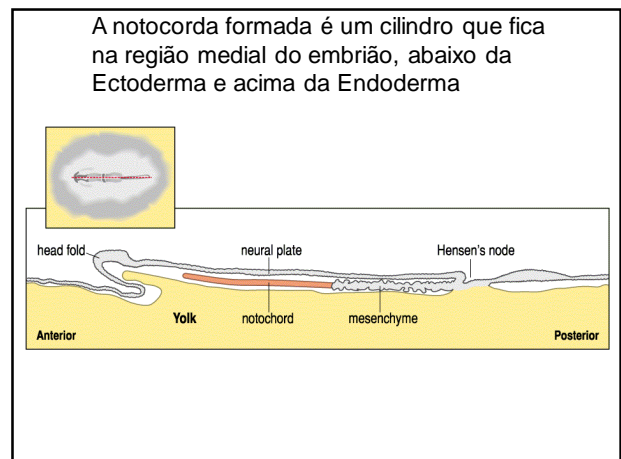
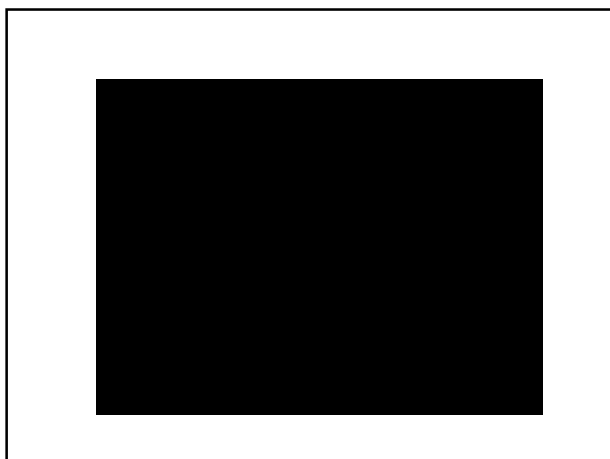
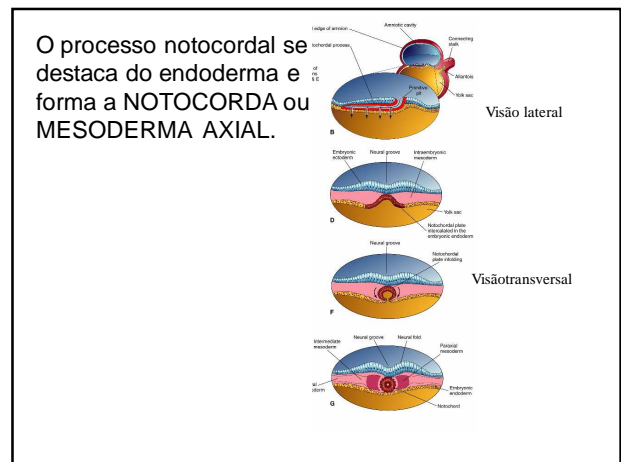
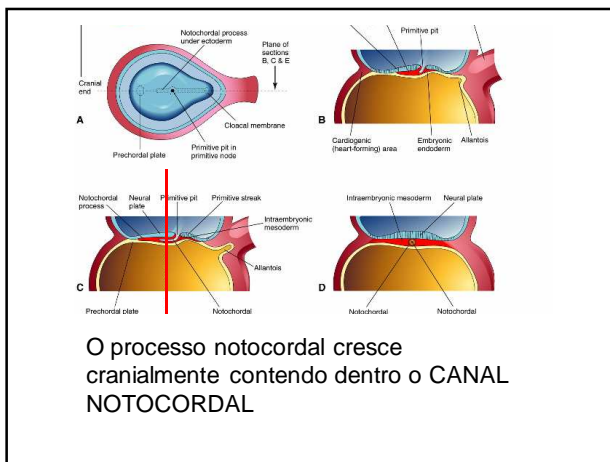
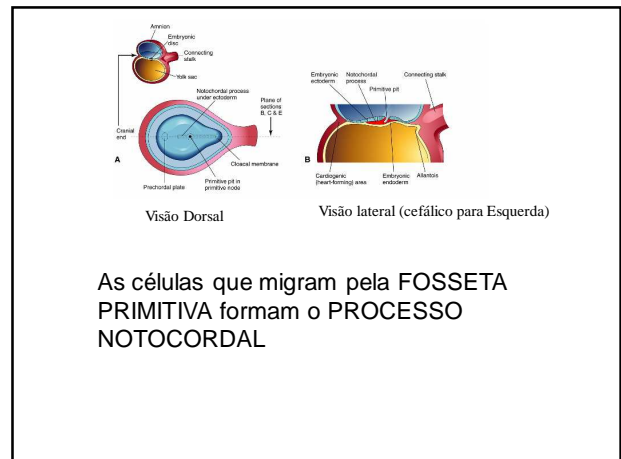
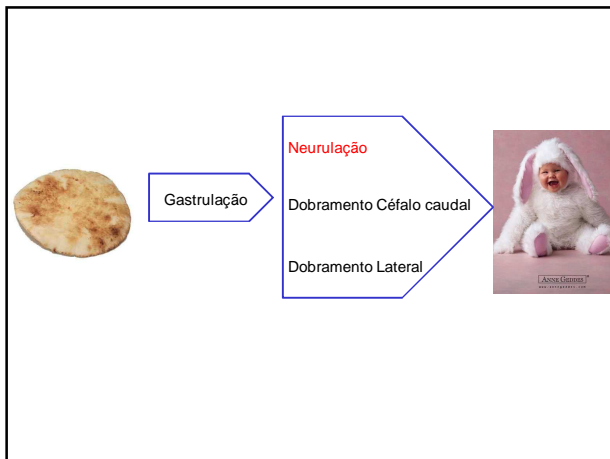
A placa precordial irá formar a MEMBRANA BUCOFARÍNGEA.

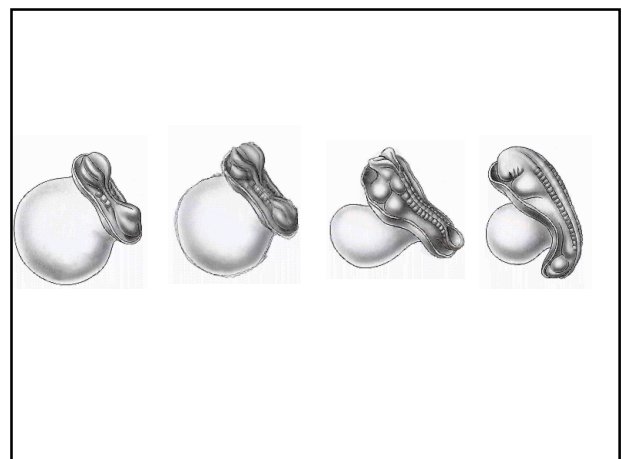
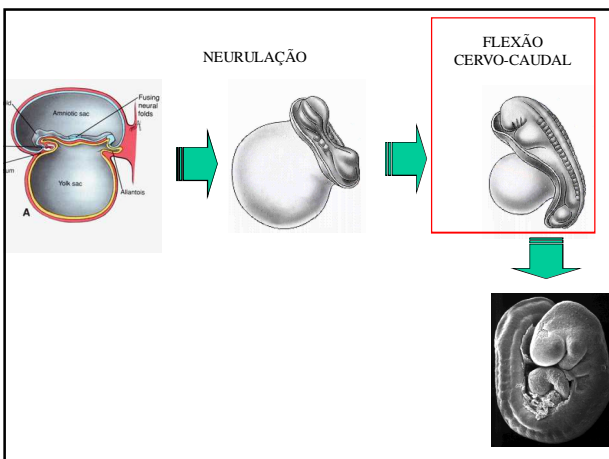
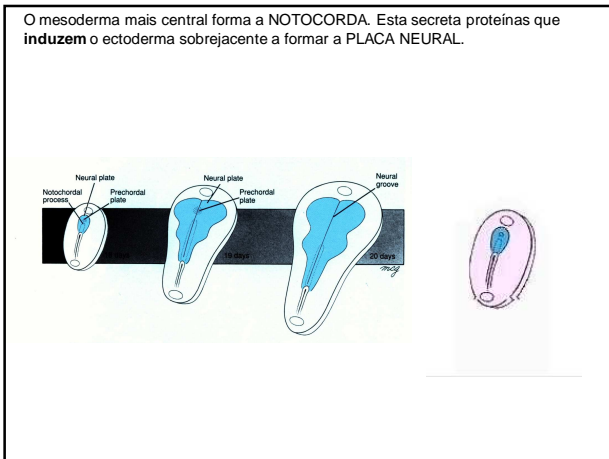
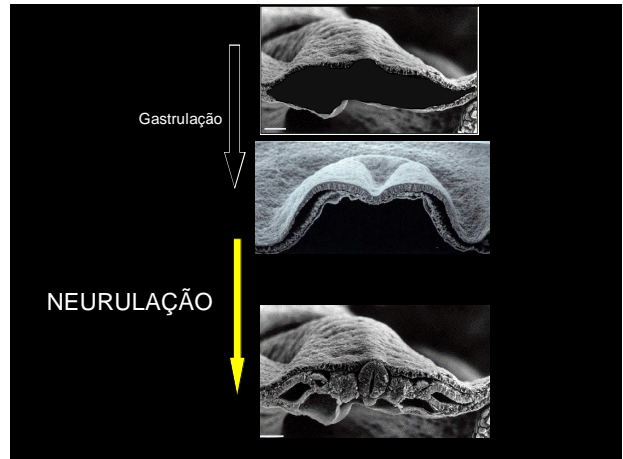
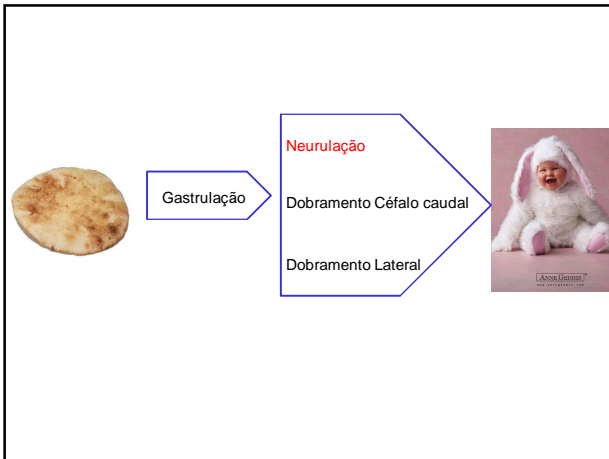
Gastrulação

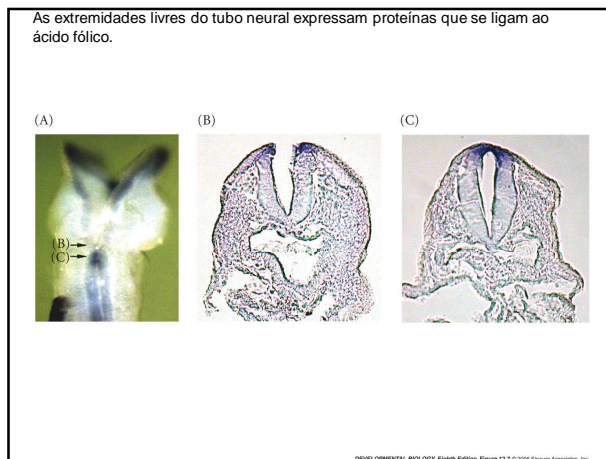
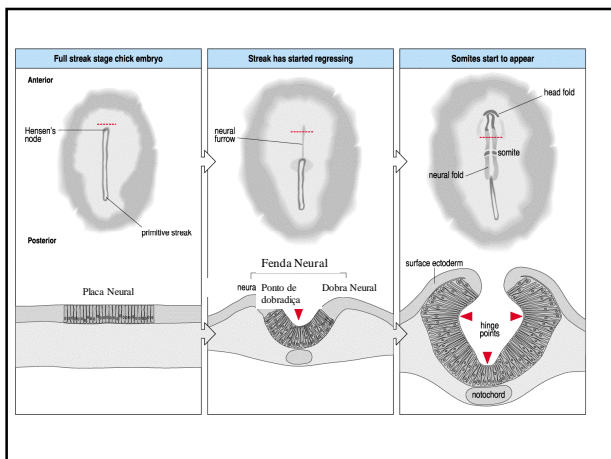
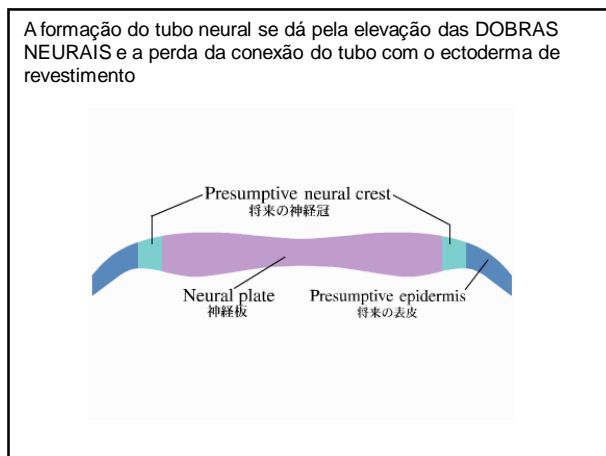
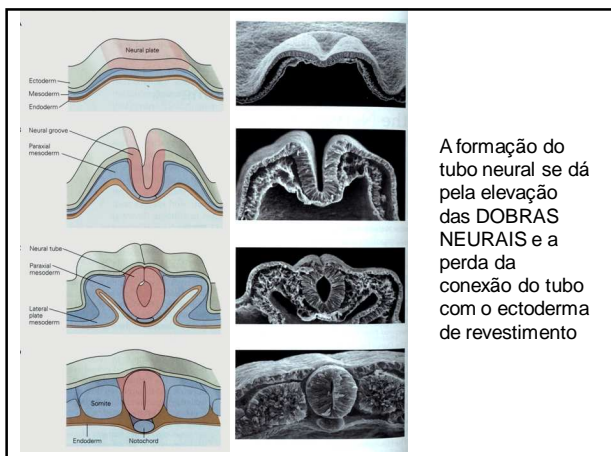


A gastrulação gera do EPIBLASTO os três folhetos germinativos: Ectoderma, Mesoderma e Endoderma. O HIPOBLASTO forma tecidos extraembrionários

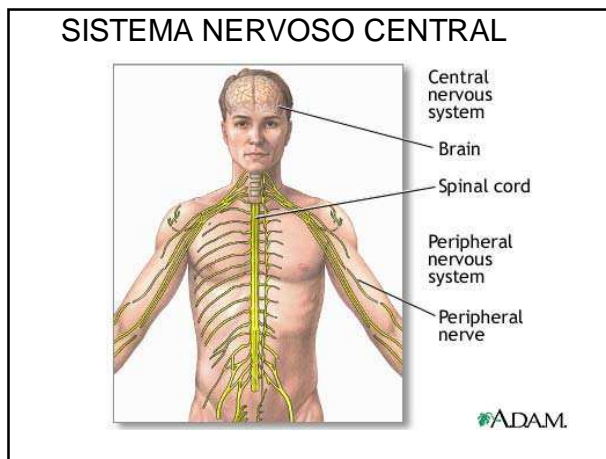


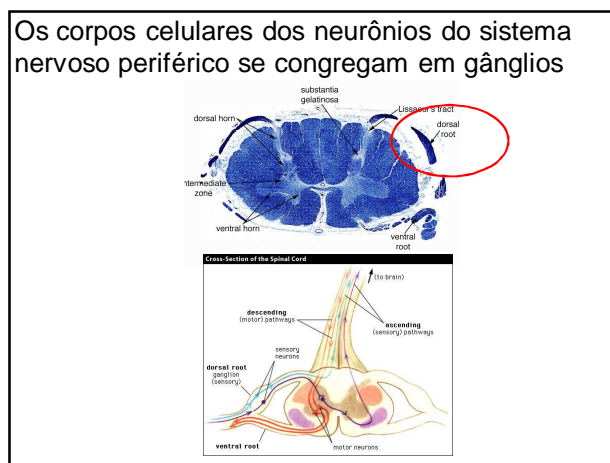
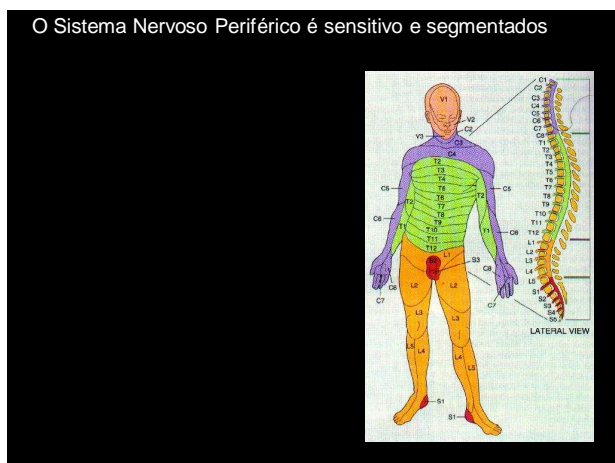
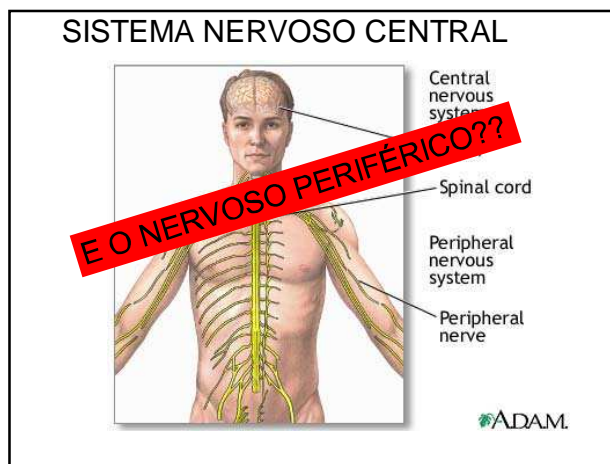
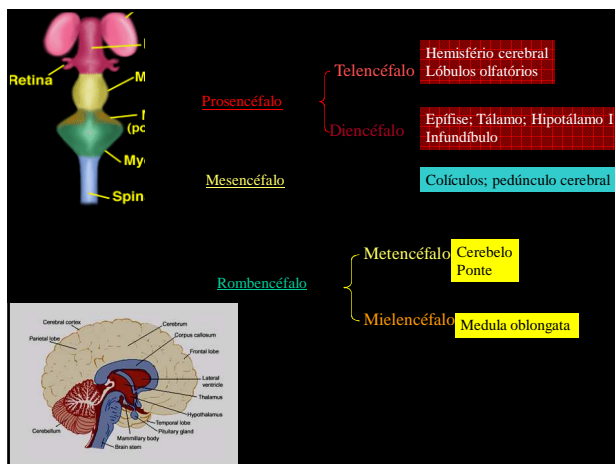
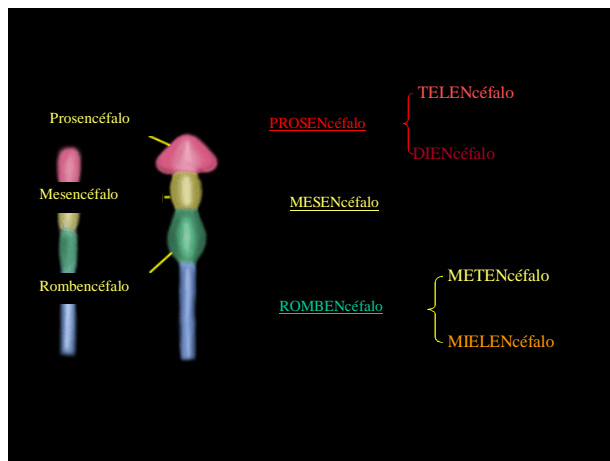
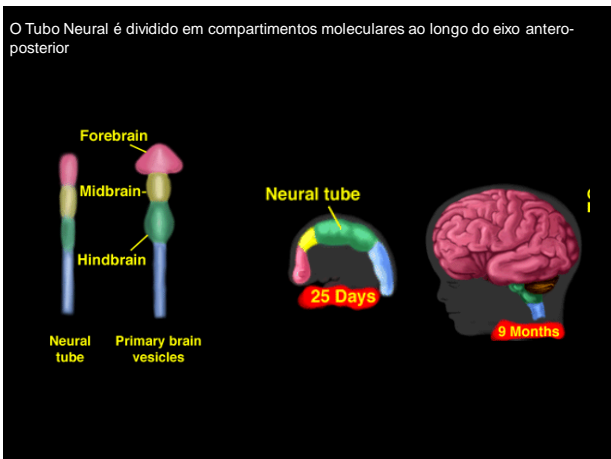


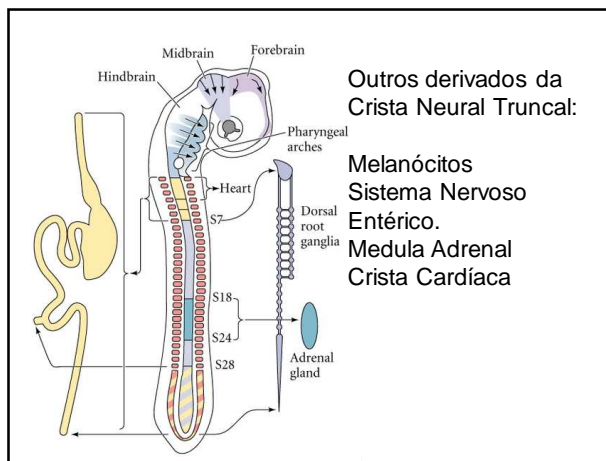
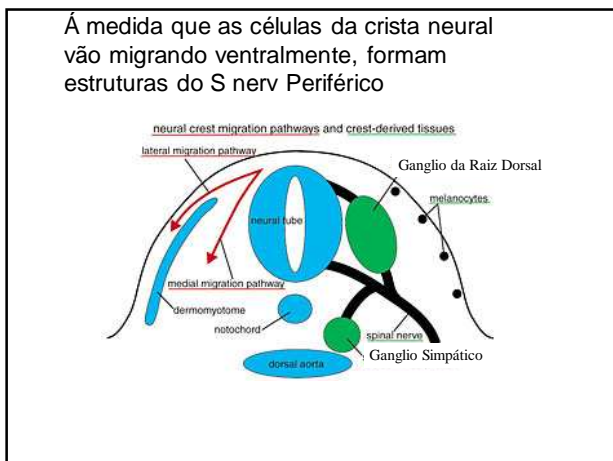
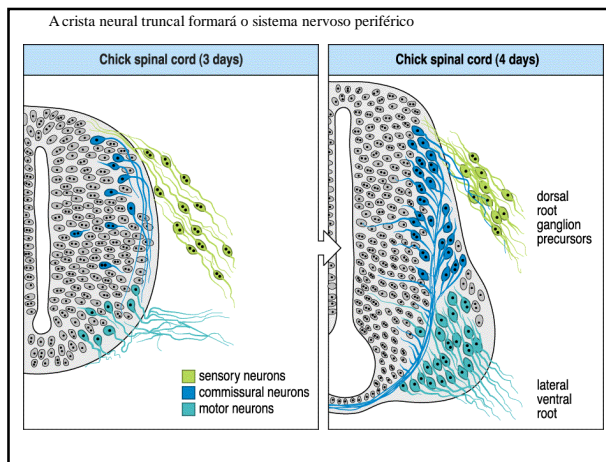
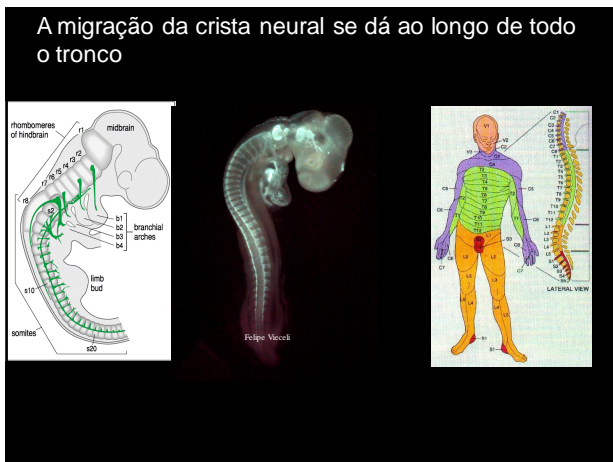
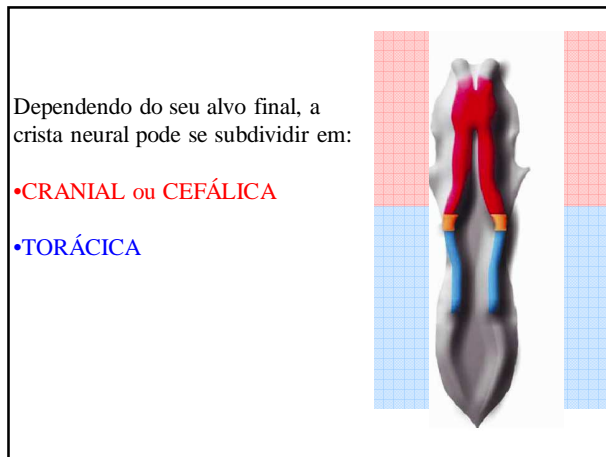
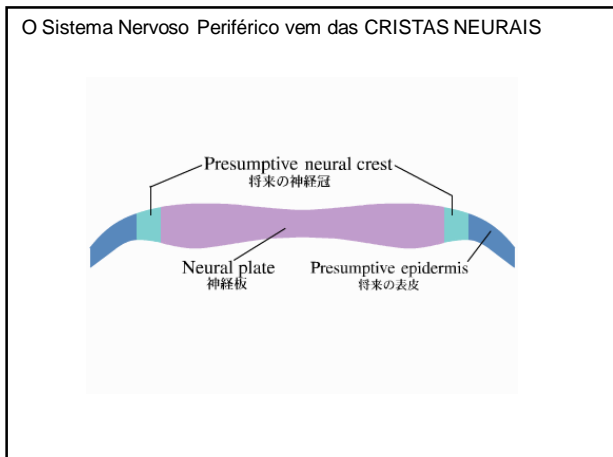




O QUE SURGIRÁ DO TUBO NEURAL?

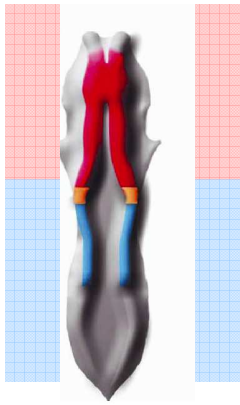




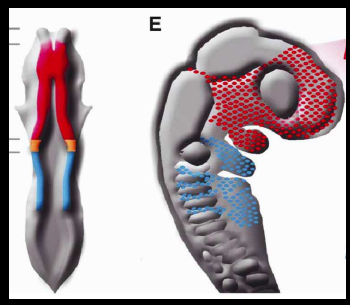


Dependendo do seu alvo final, a crista neural pode se subdividir em:

- CRANIAL ou CEFÁLICA
- TORÁCICA



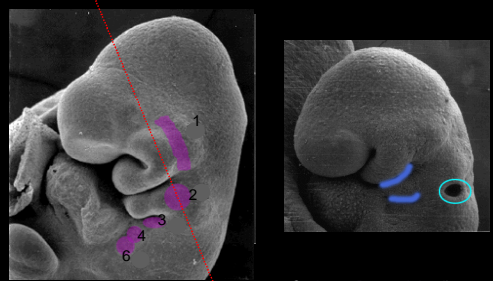
As cristas neurais cefálicas migram para os arcos branquiais e prominências faciais



Crista Neural ANTES da migração (vista dorsal do tubo neural)

Crista Neural APÓS migração (vista lateral da cabeça)

O embrião visto de lado



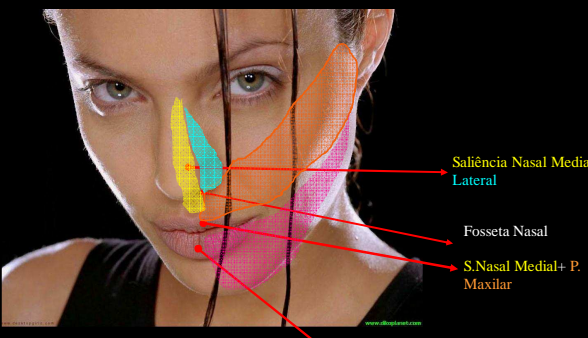
Os Arcos Branquiais são separados por Fendas

A morfogênese dos arcos branquiais originam a estrutura cranio-facial



<http://www.biomed2.man.ac.uk/u/grad/biomedical/calpage/sproject/rob/week4.html>

A morfogênese dos arcos branquiais originam a estrutura cranio-facial

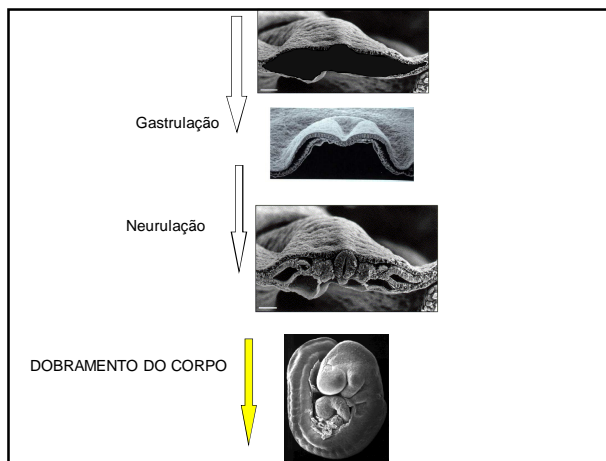
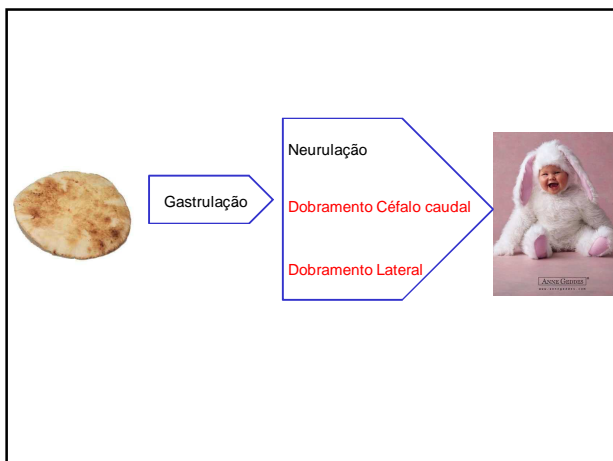
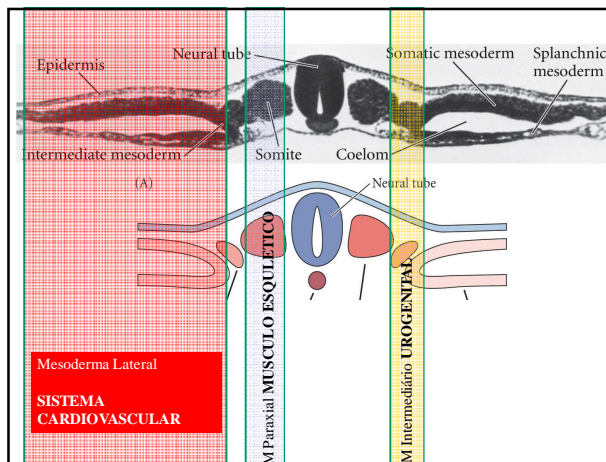
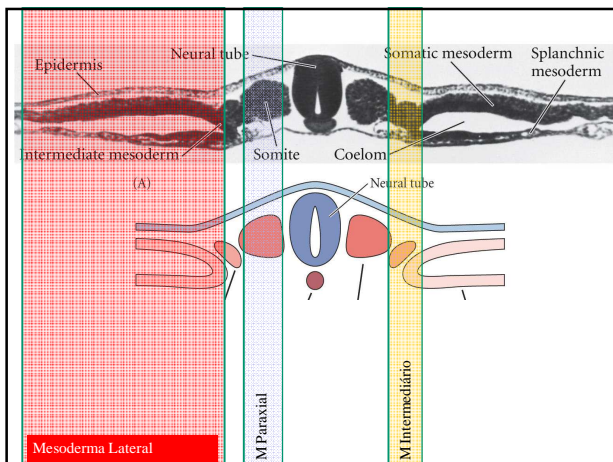
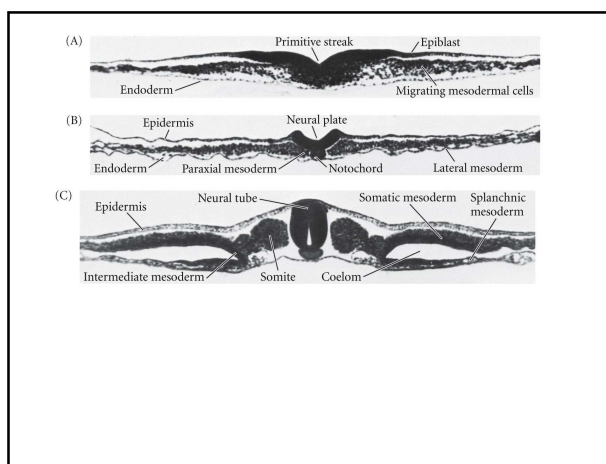
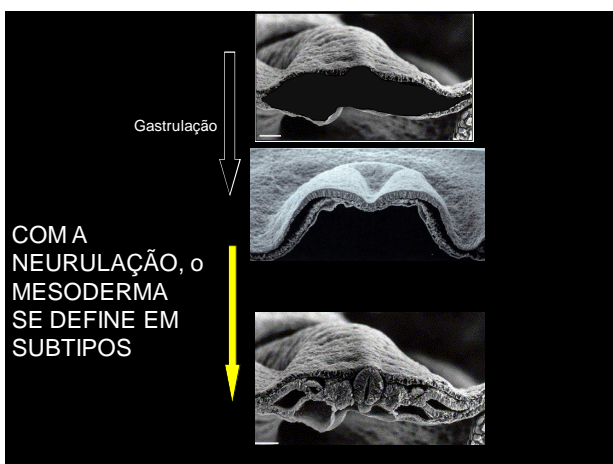



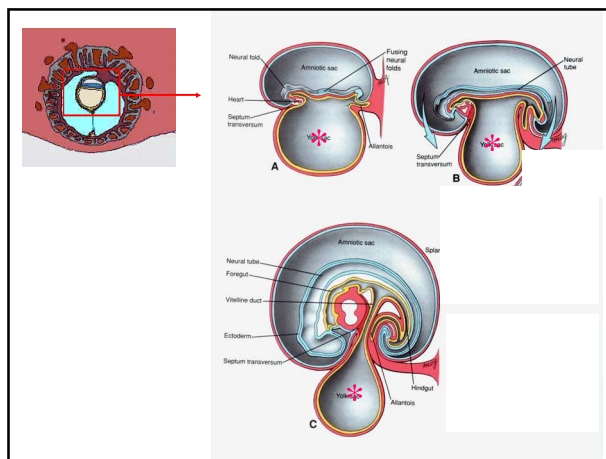
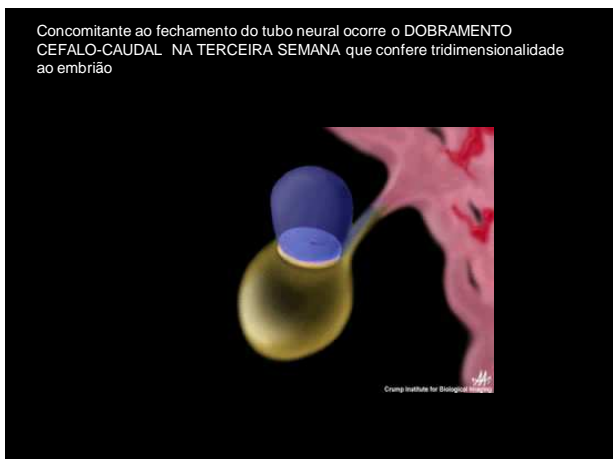
Saliência Nasal Medial+ Lateral

Fosseta Nasal

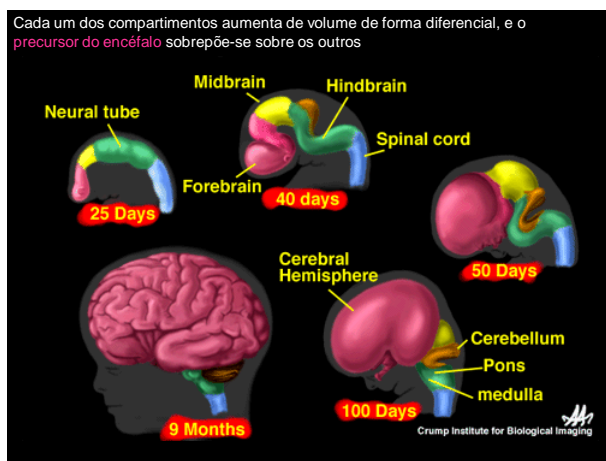
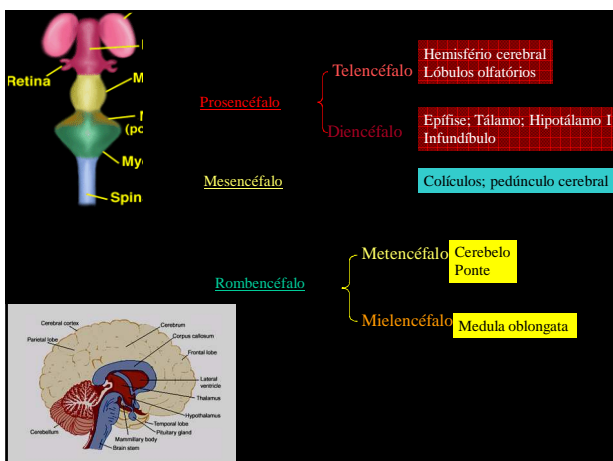
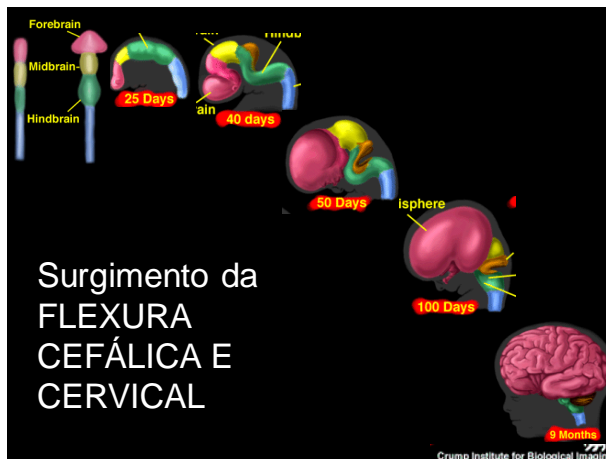
S.Nasal Medial+ P. Maxilar

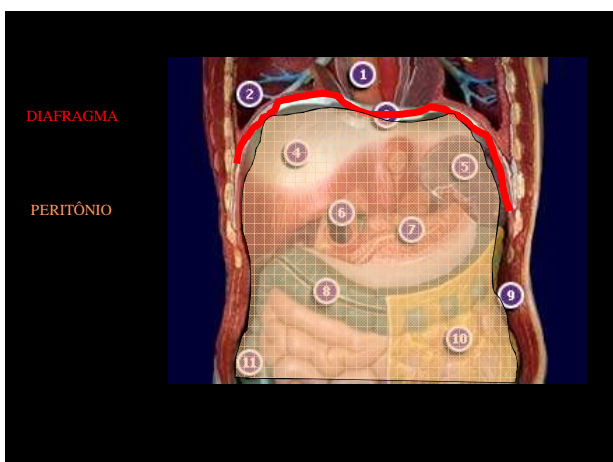
1º Arco





O QUE ACONTECE NO INTERIOR DO EMBRIÃO?

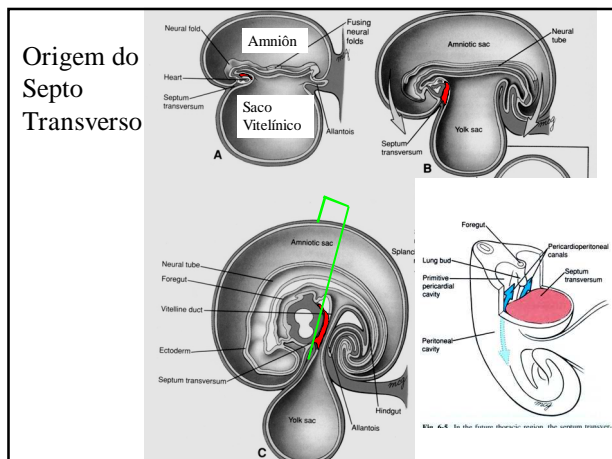
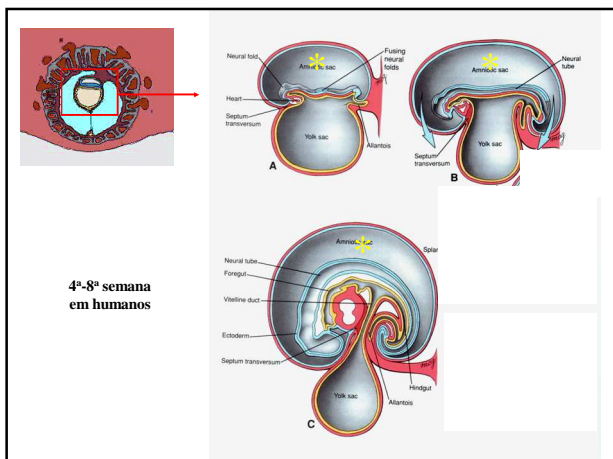




O DIAFRAGMA DERIVA DO SEPTO TRANSVERSO

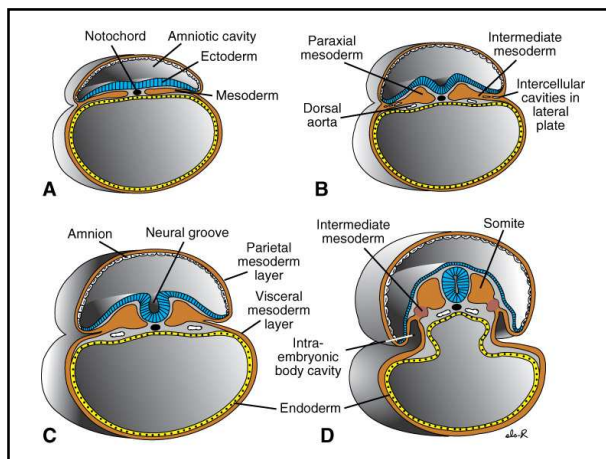
•A cavidade abdominal no embrião é delimitada anteriormente pelo SEPTO TRANSVERSO e separa a câmara cardíaca do duto vitelínico

•O SEPTO TRANSVERSO tem origem MESODÉRMICA

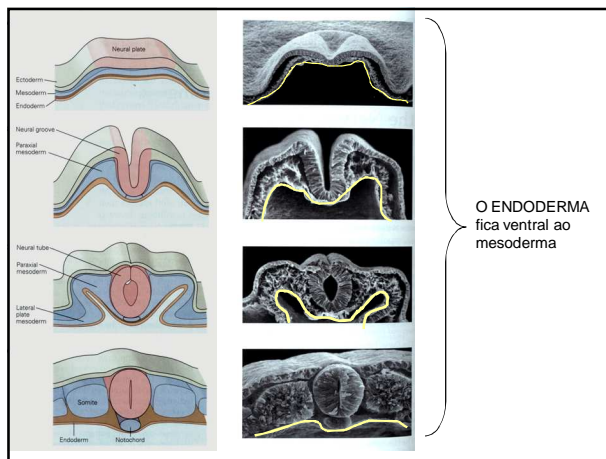
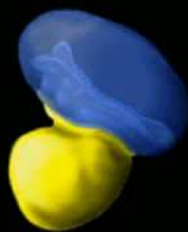


O QUE ACONTECE NO INTERIOR DO EMBRIÃO?

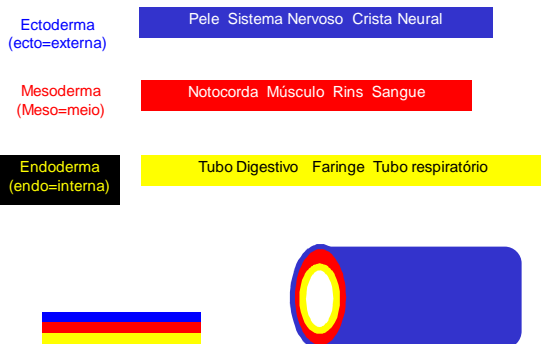
1. DEFINIÇÃO DO TUBO DIGESTÓRIO PRIMITIVO A PARTIR DO ENDODERMA



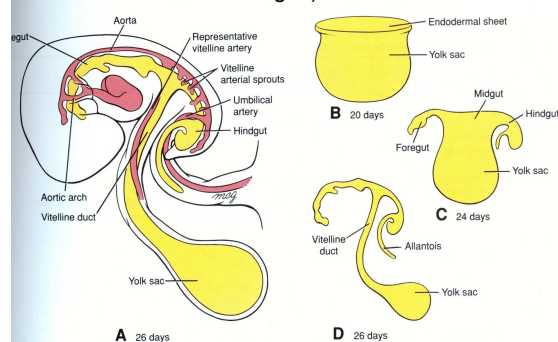
O DOBRAMENTO LATERAL também confere tridimensionalidade ao embrião

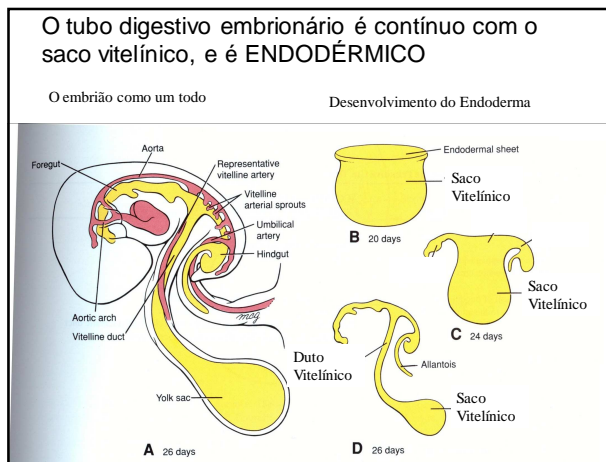
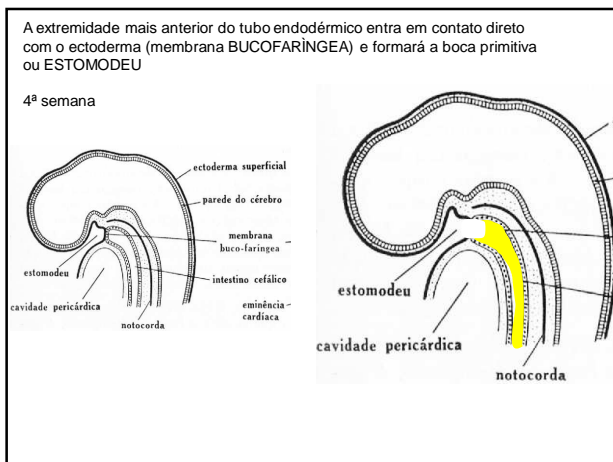
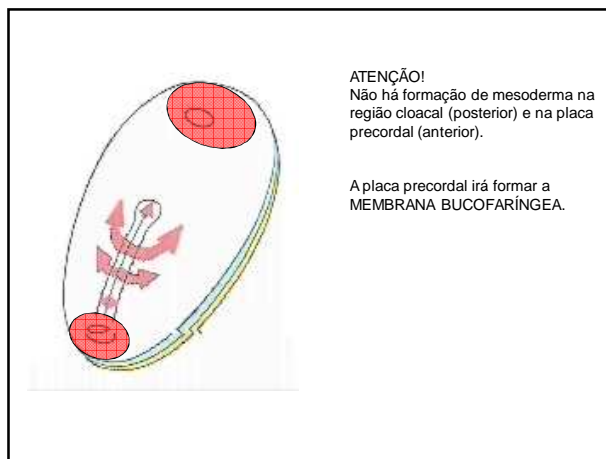
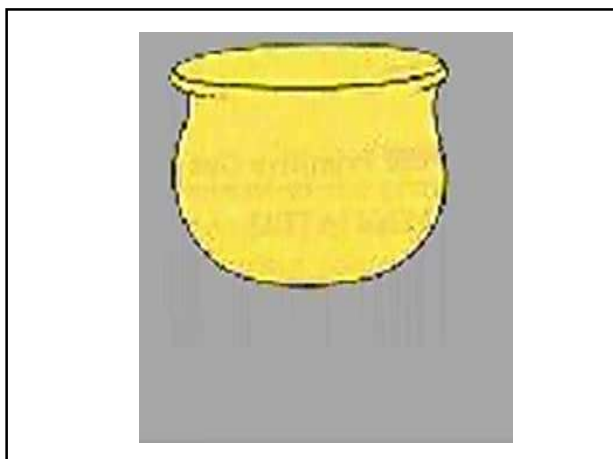


Folhetos embrionários

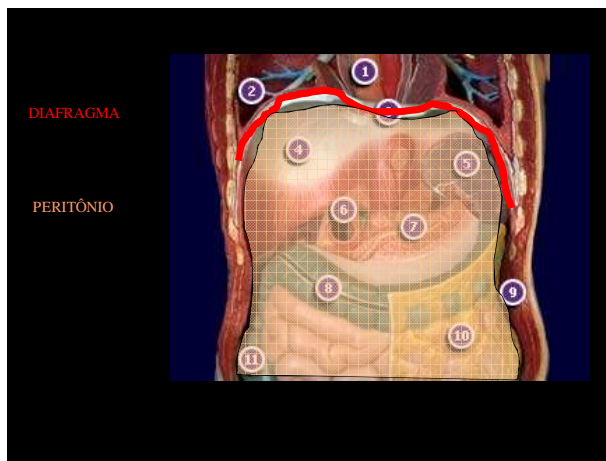


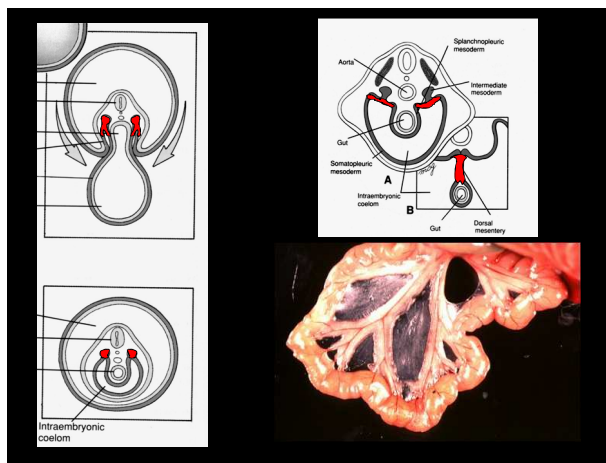
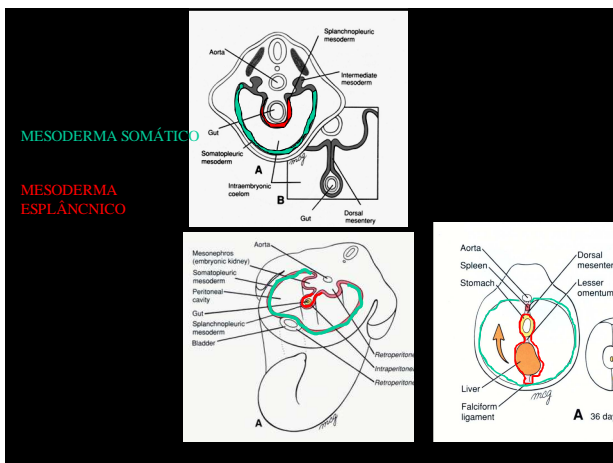
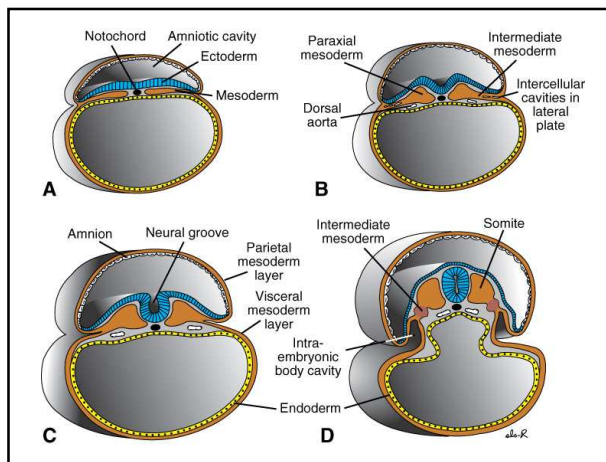
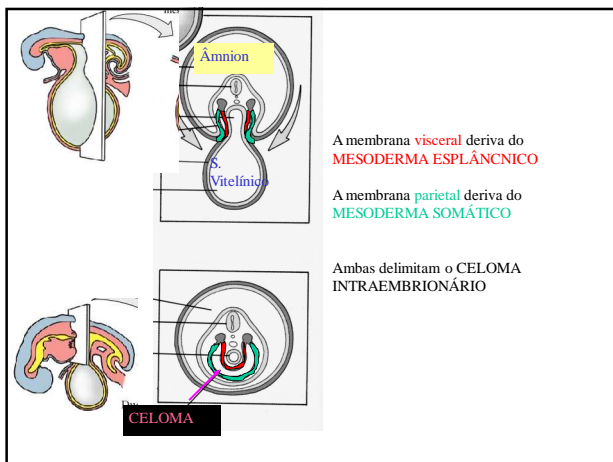
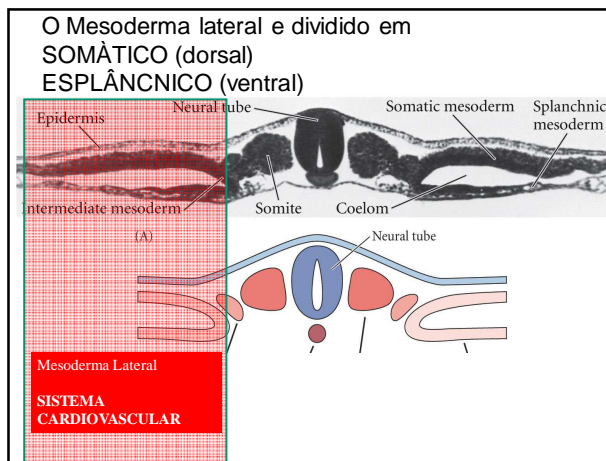
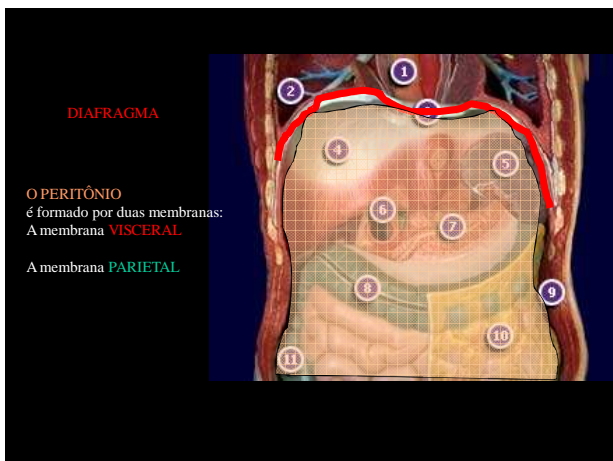
O começo do tubo endodérmico embrionário é a BOCA e o fim o ÂNUS. Neste estágio, ambos são FECHADOS (tubo com extremidades cegas)





2. SURGIMENTO DA MEMBRANA PERITONEAL A PARTIR DO MESODERMA LATERAL





MESENTÉRIO DORSAL

• Os órgãos abdominais estão suspensos pelo **MESENTÉRIO DORSAL**

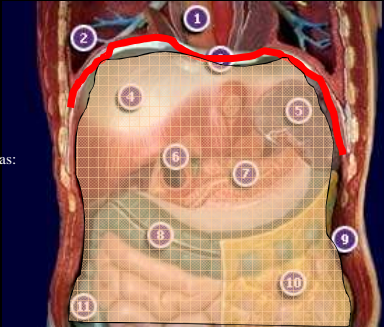
• O **MESENTÉRIO DORSAL** origina da fusão das paredes do celoma

• O **MESENTÉRIO DORSAL** tem origem **MESODÉRMICA**

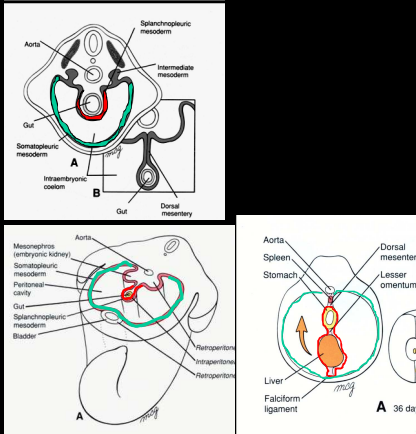


DIAFRAGMA

O **PERITÔNIO** é formado por duas membranas:
A membrana **VISCERAL**
A membrana **PARIETAL**



O MESODERMA INTERMEDIÁRIO, que dá origem ao sistema urogenital fical RETROPERITONEAL



<http://tinyurl.com/MedUSP>

LABORATÓRIO DE EMBRIOLOGIA MOLECULAR DE VERTEBRADOS
Departamento de Biologia Celular e do Desenvolvimento - USP

Linhas de pesquisa	Modelagem do cristalino	Caracterização de proteínas da família Scavenger
Pesquisas em andamento		
Atas de Criação		
	Embryonic GFP	
	Embryonic GFP	
	Dorsal GFP	
	Mesoderm GFP	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal and Somatopleuric Origin in Fetus	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	
	Embryonic GFP - Dorsal Origin	

PALESTRAS (de acordo com o laboratório)

A embriogênese, ou desenvolvimento, pode ser definida como um processo em que uma célula (ou uma população de células) se diferencia para formar um organismo multicelular. Durante o desenvolvimento, a célula perde progressivamente a sua pluripotencialidade e o desenvolvimento resulta em um destino fixo. A compreensão de como a identidade do tecido é determinada por fatores iniciais é uma questão fundamental da embriologia.

O objetivo da pesquisa no nosso laboratório é determinar, em nível molecular, os mecanismos que regulam o desenvolvimento do sistema mesoderm. Para cada tipo de tecido, usamos como modelo experimental o embrião de galinha. Este modelo clássico da embriologia apresenta vários vantagens técnicas, nos permitindo observar e manipular geneticamente eventos embriológicos variados.

No momento, os projetos no laboratório são:

- Modelagem do Cristalino
- Caracterização de proteínas de famílias Scavenger (Projeto FAPESP/2005/0644-5)