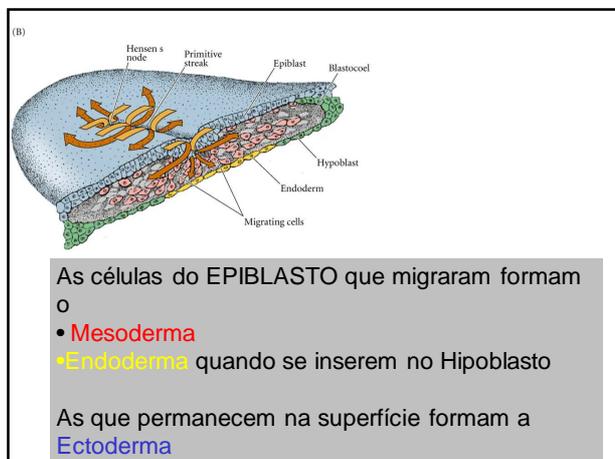
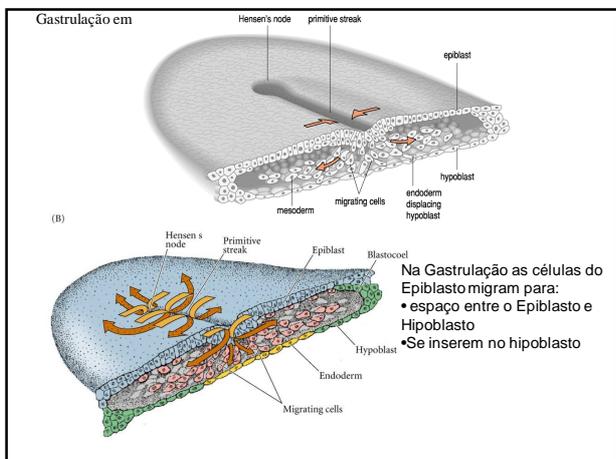
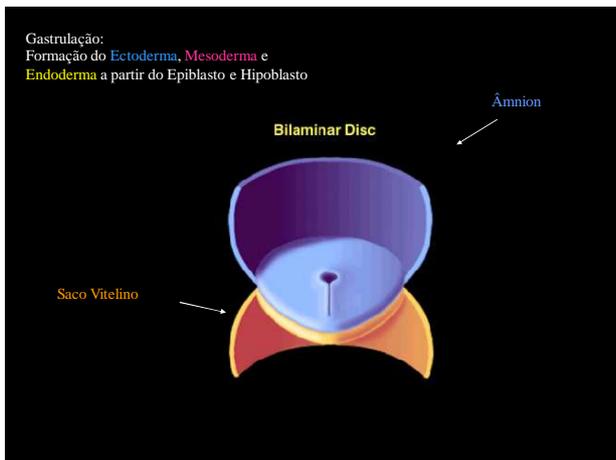
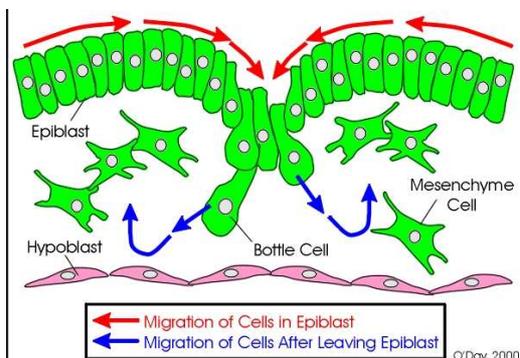


It is not birth, marriage or death, but gastrulation, which is truly the most important time in your life
Lewis Wolpert (1986)

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

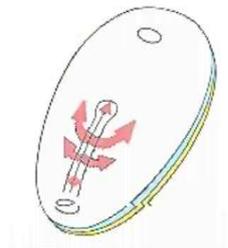


MIGRAÇÃO DAS CÉLULAS DO MESODERMA



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

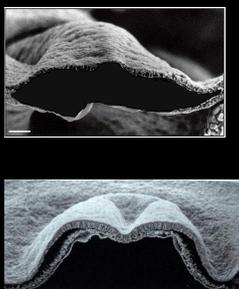
As células do futuro mesoderma preenchem o espaço entre o EPI e HIPOblasto EXCETO na Membrana Bucofaríngea Membrana Cloacal



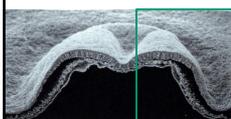
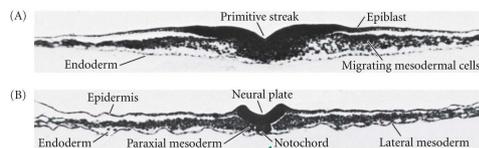
ATENÇÃO!
 Não há formação de mesoderma na região cloacal (posterior) e na placa precordial (anterior).

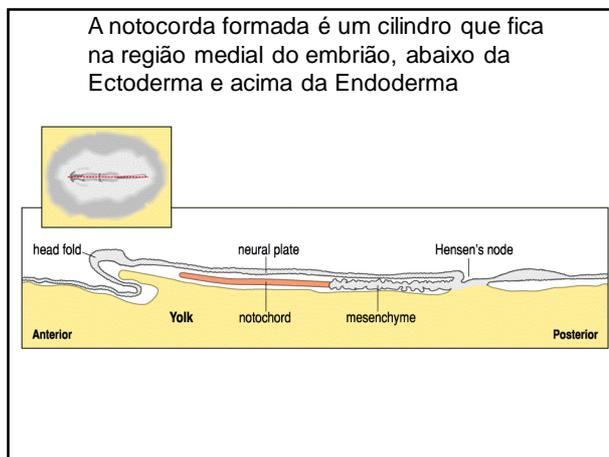
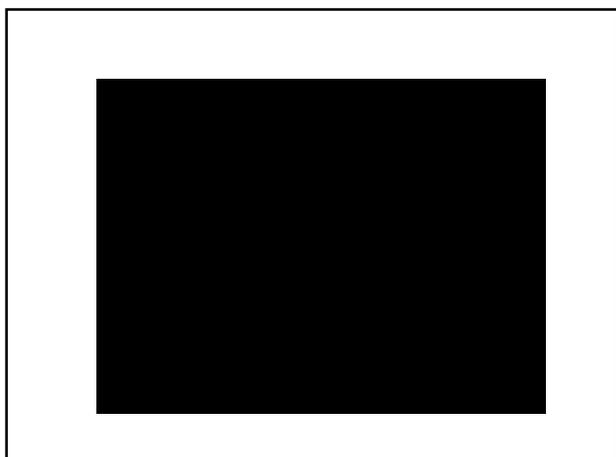
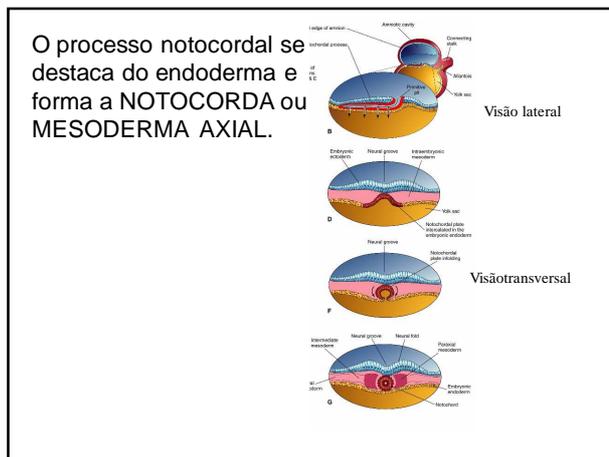
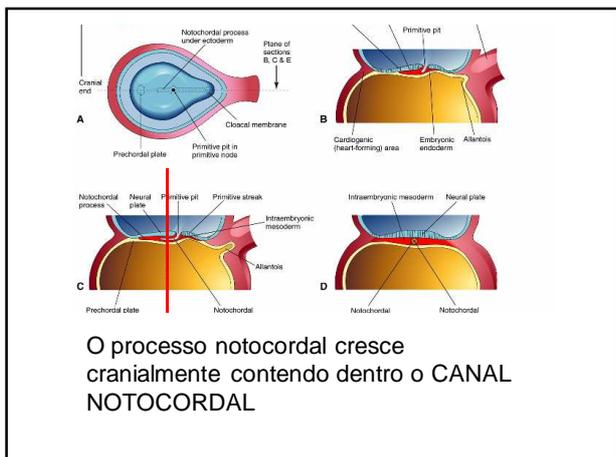
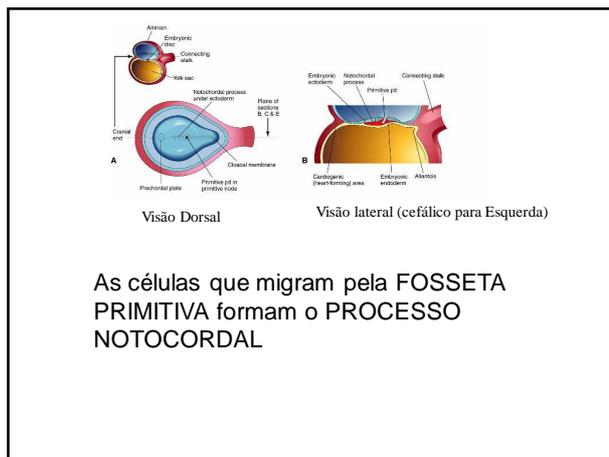
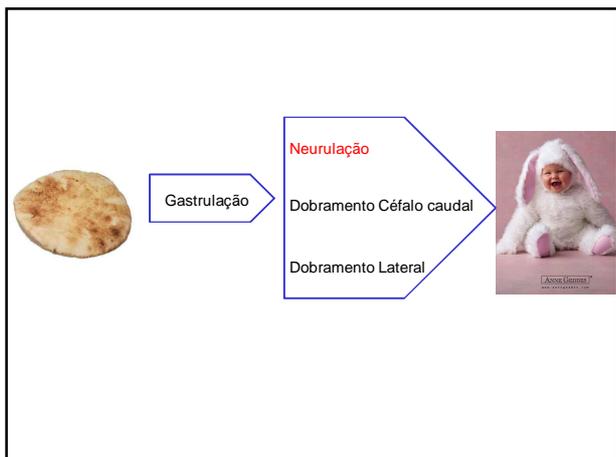
A placa precordial irá formar a MEMBRANA BUCOFARÍNGEA.

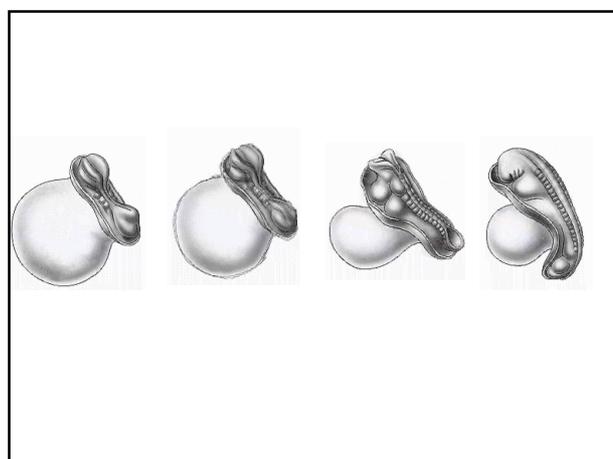
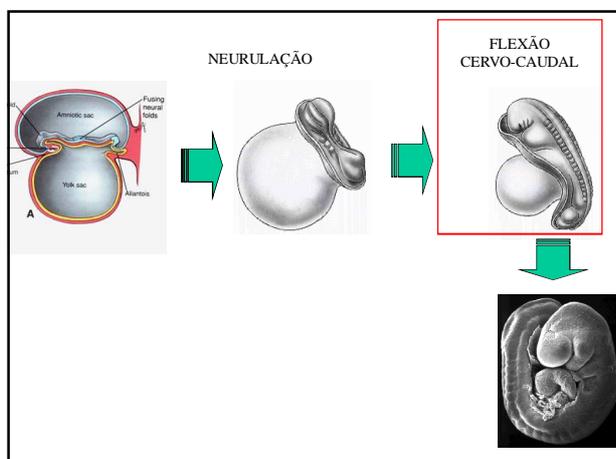
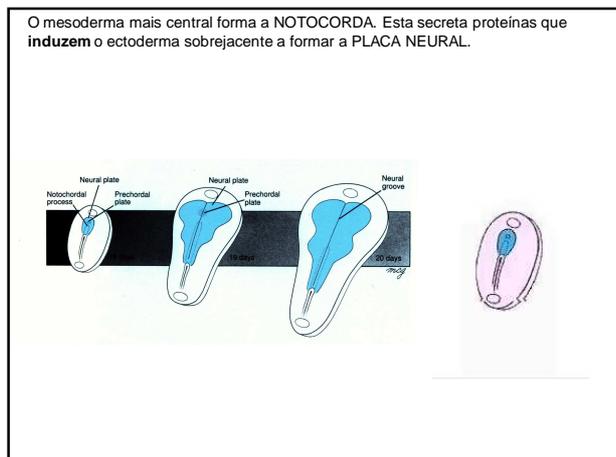
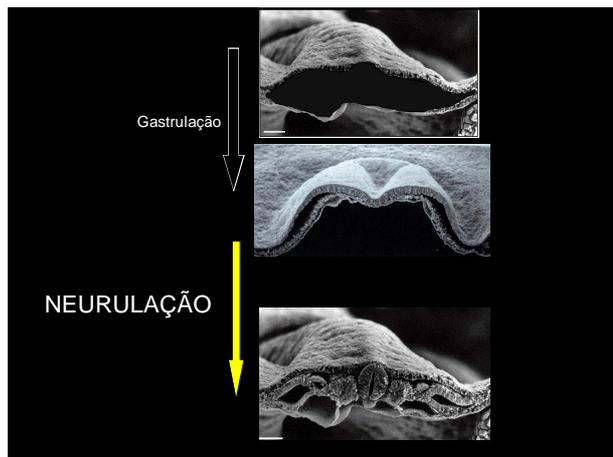
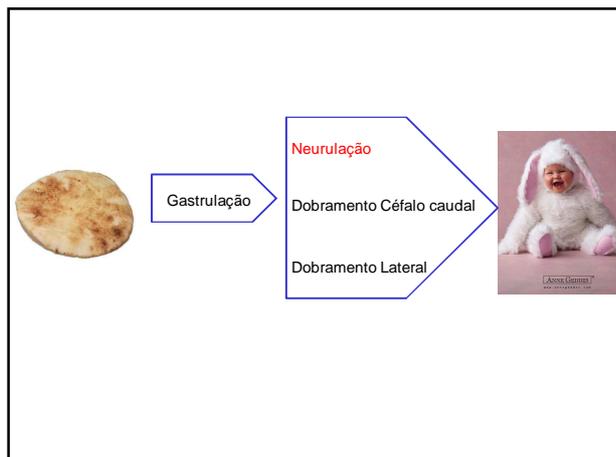
Gastrulação

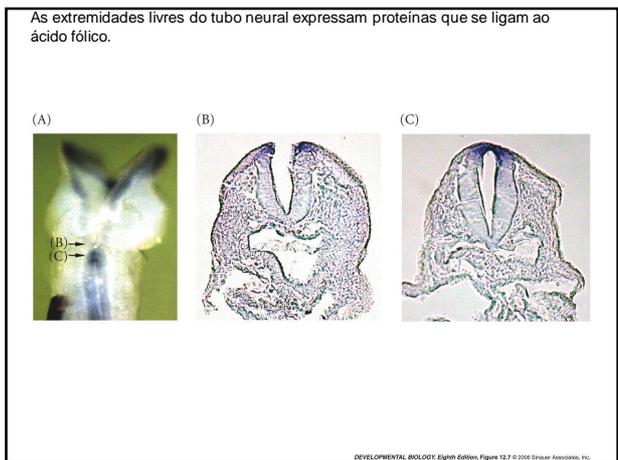
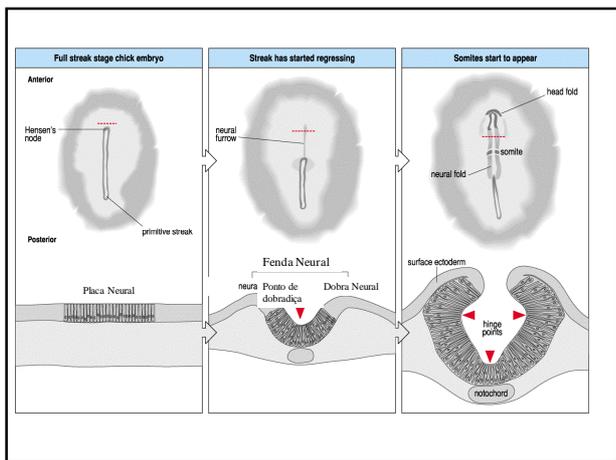
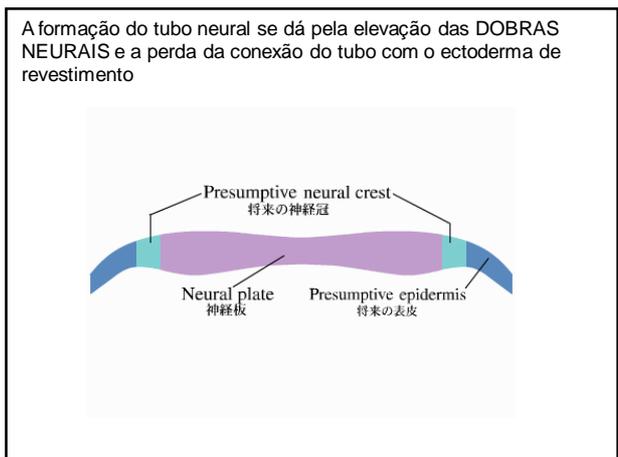
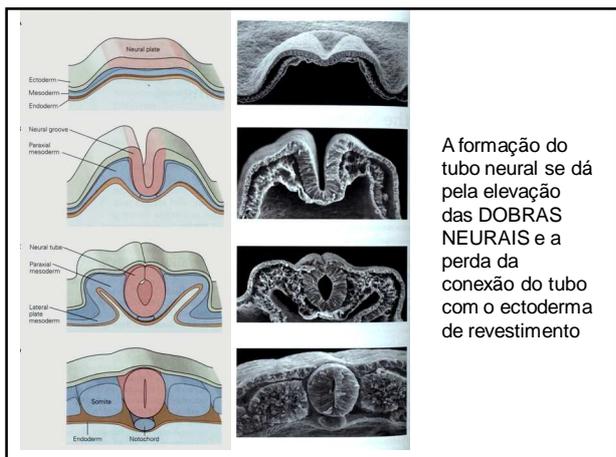


A gastrulação gera do EPIBLASTO os três folhetos germinativos: Ectoderma, Mesoderma e Endoderma. O HIPOBLASTO forma tecidos extraembrionários

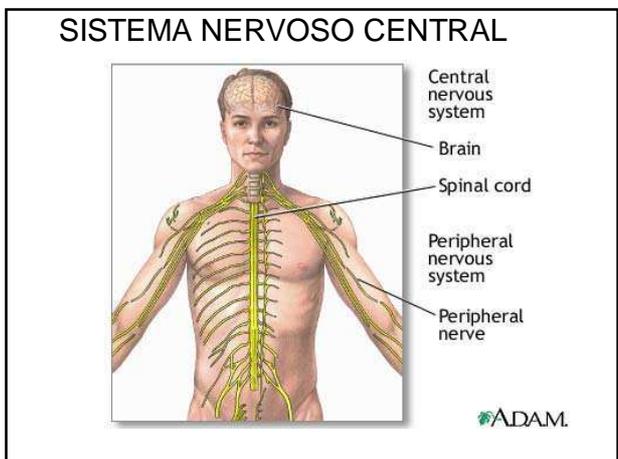


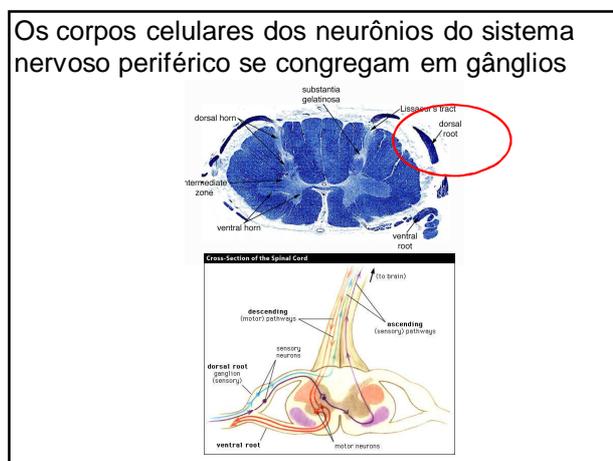
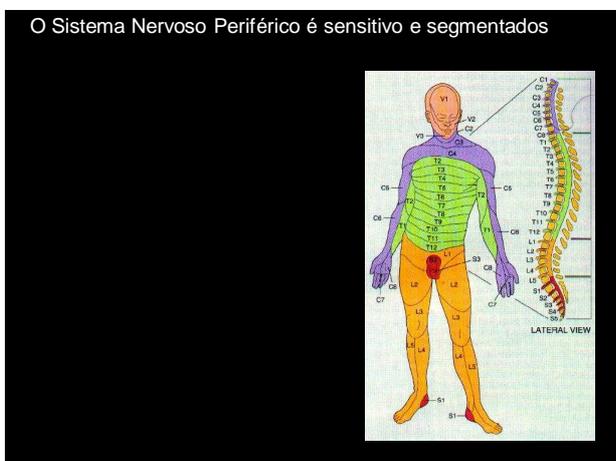
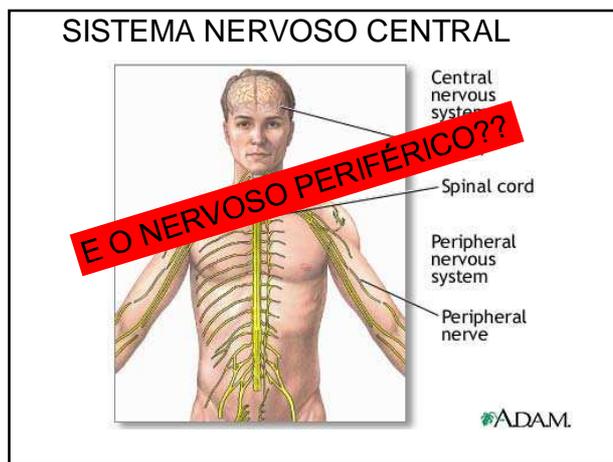
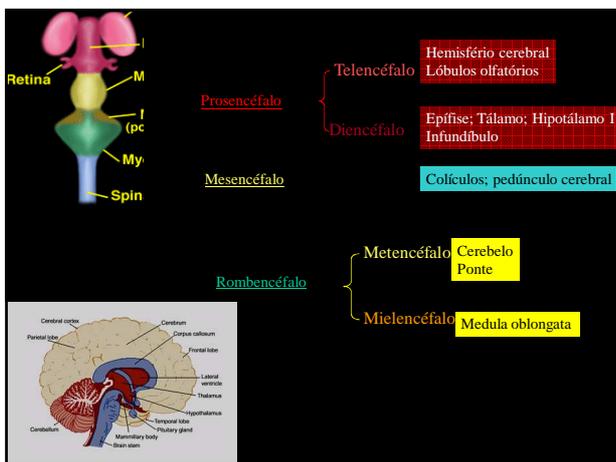
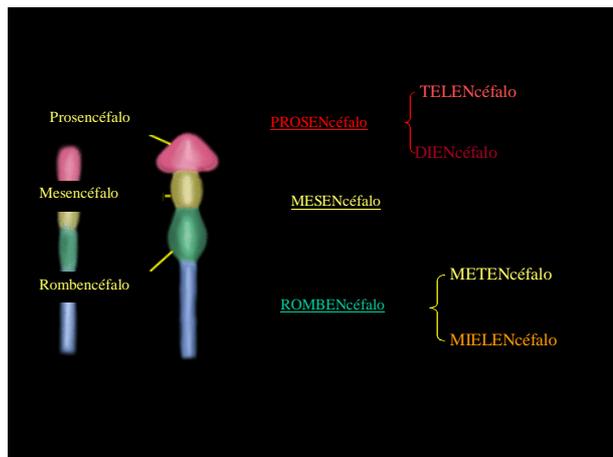
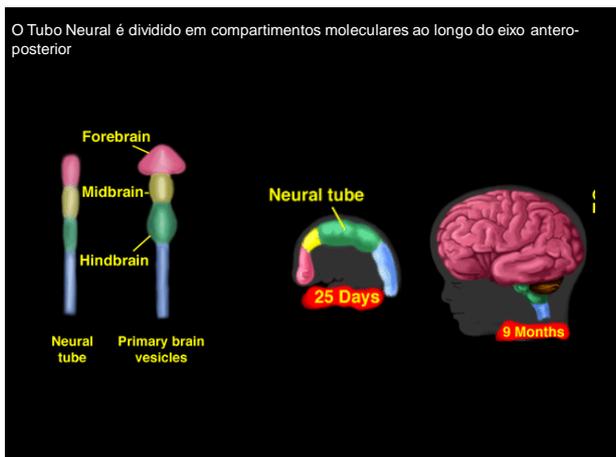


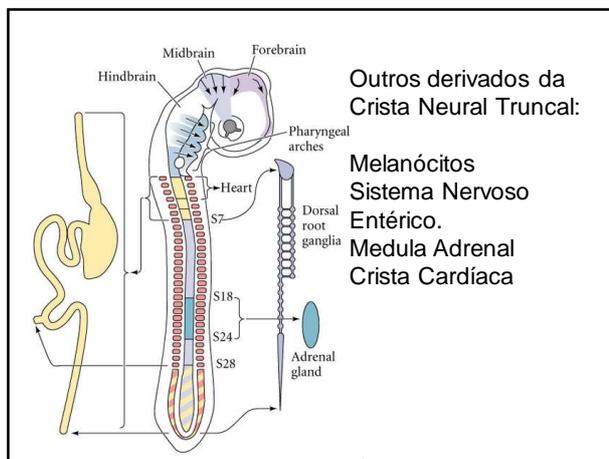
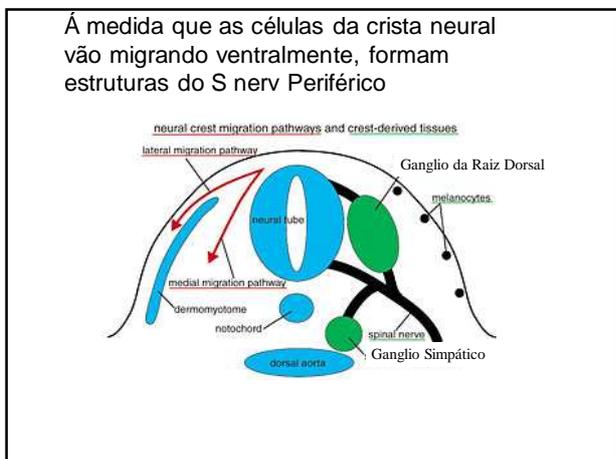
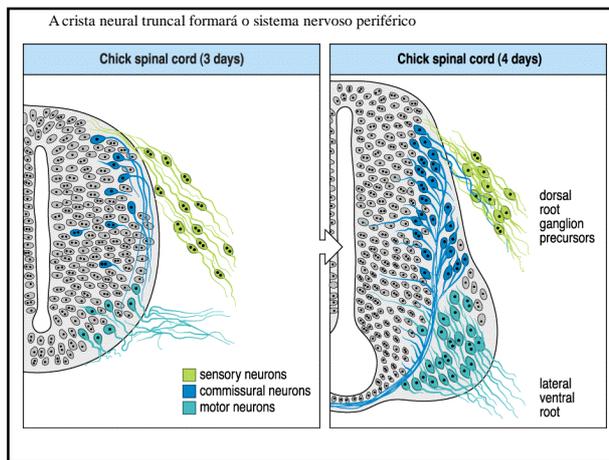
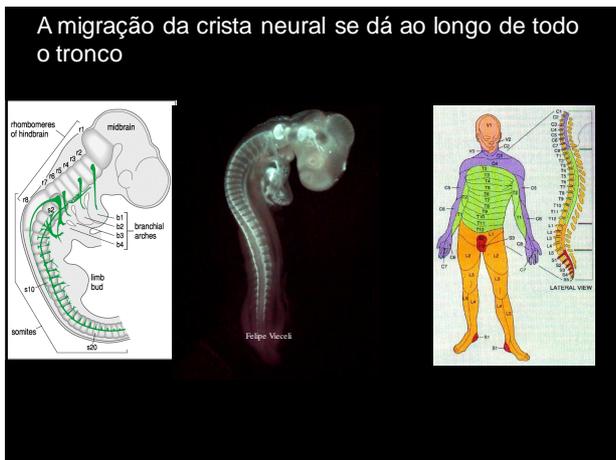
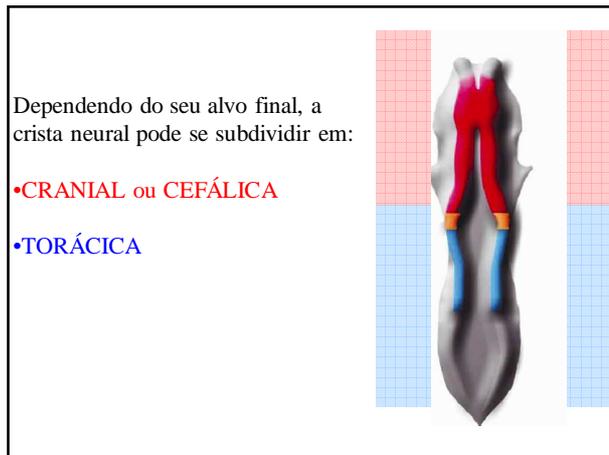
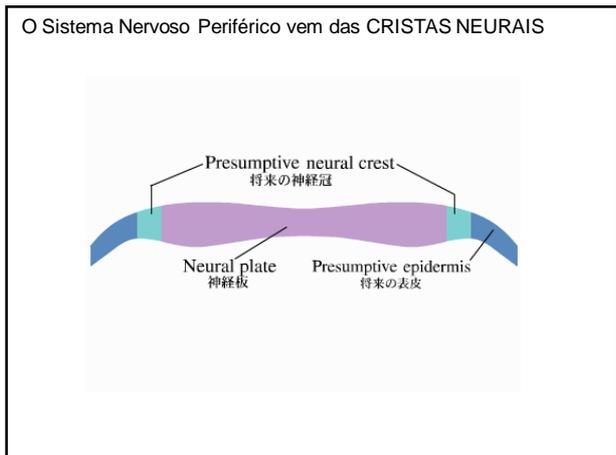




O QUE SURGIRÁ DO TUBO NEURAL?







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 promínências 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/ugrad/biomedical/calpage/sproject/rob/week4.html>

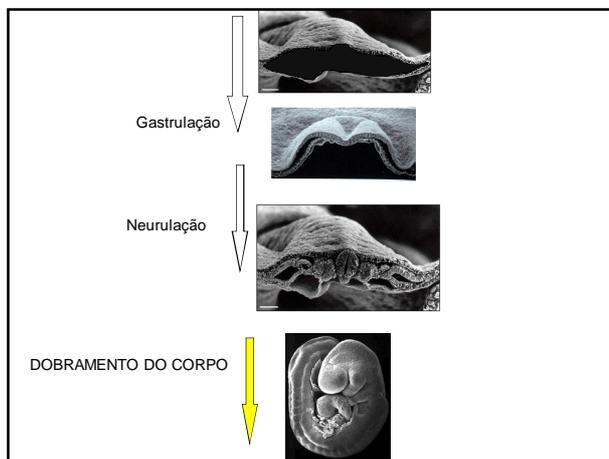
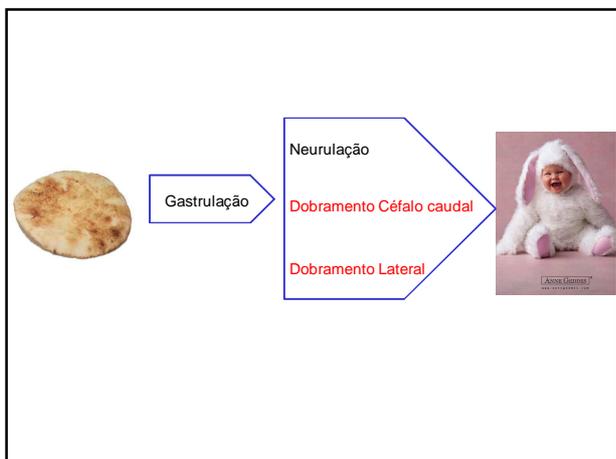
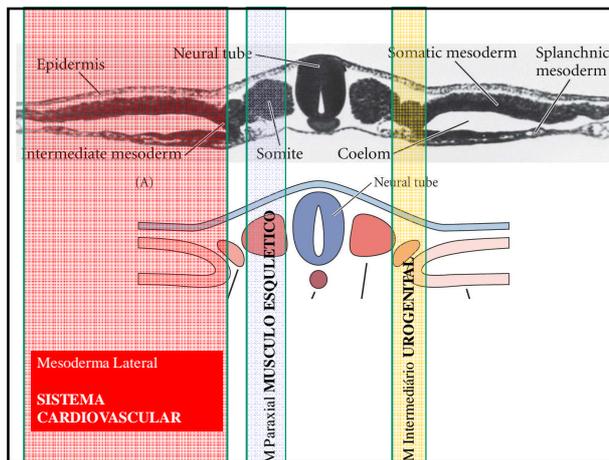
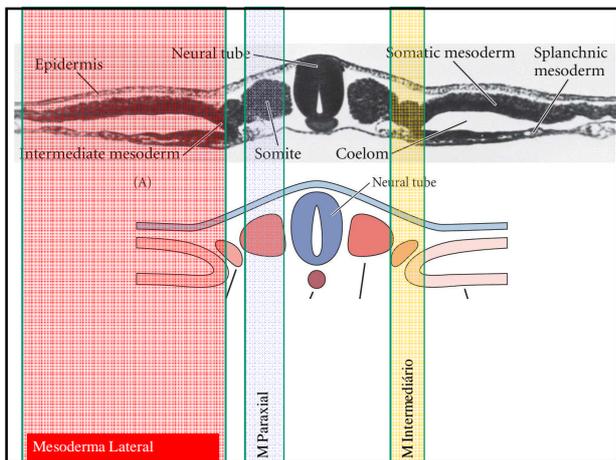
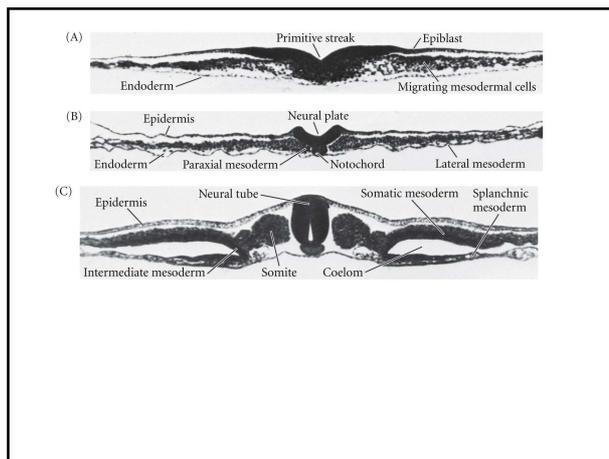
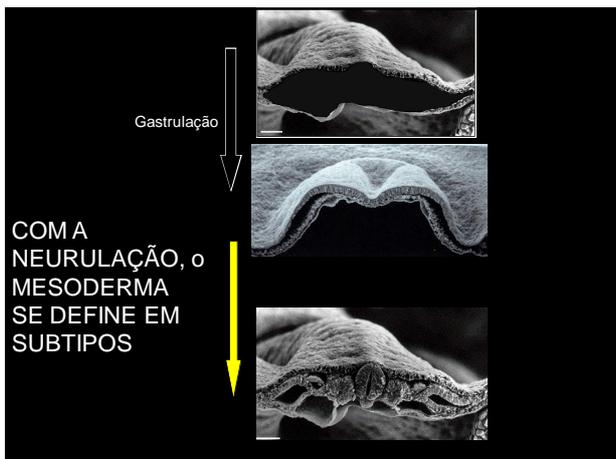
A morfogênese dos arcos branquiais originam a estrutura cranio-facial

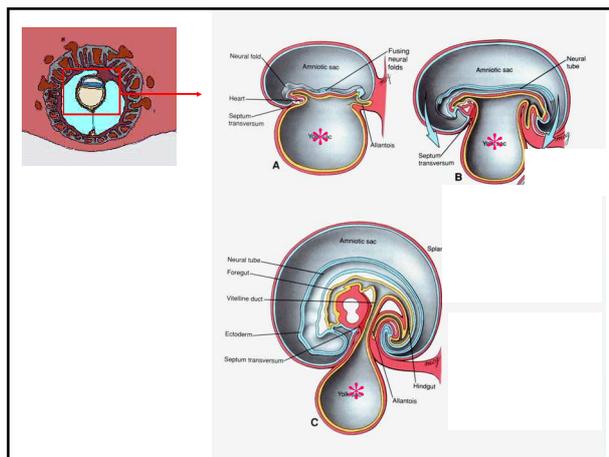
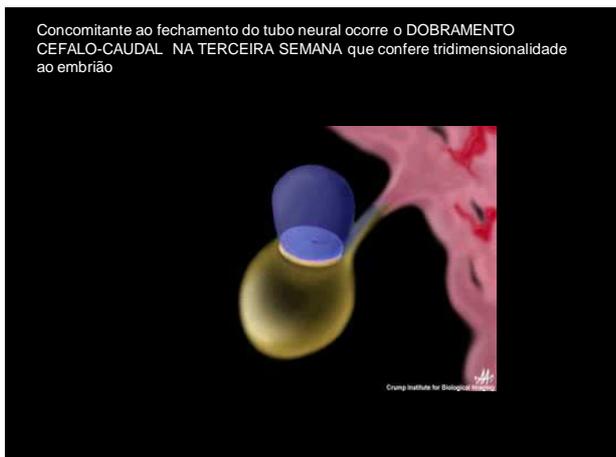
Saliência Nasal Medial+ Lateral

Fosseta Nasal

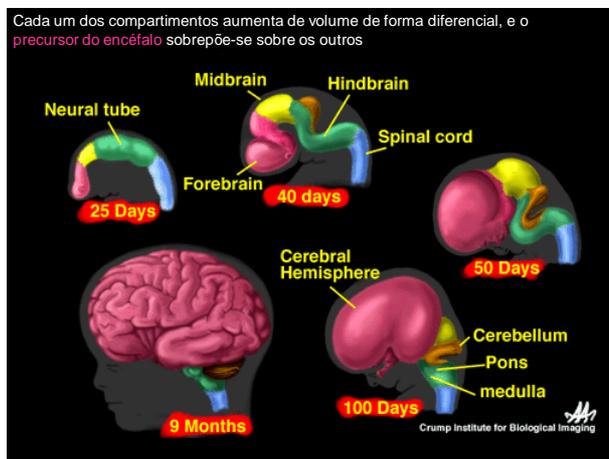
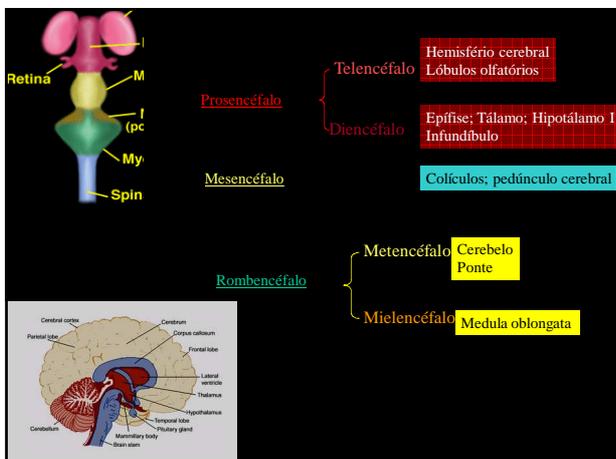
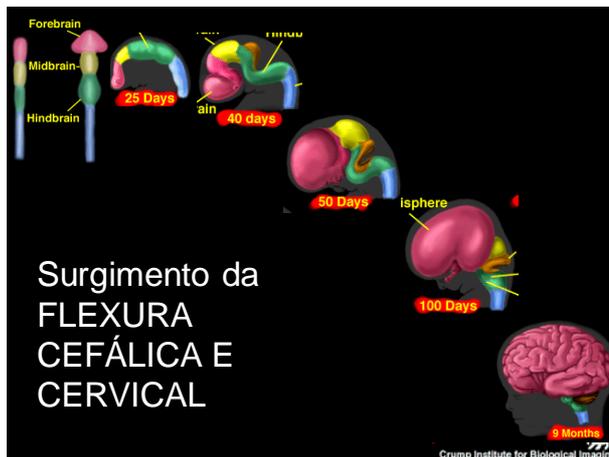
S.Nasal Medial+ P. Maxilar

1º Arco

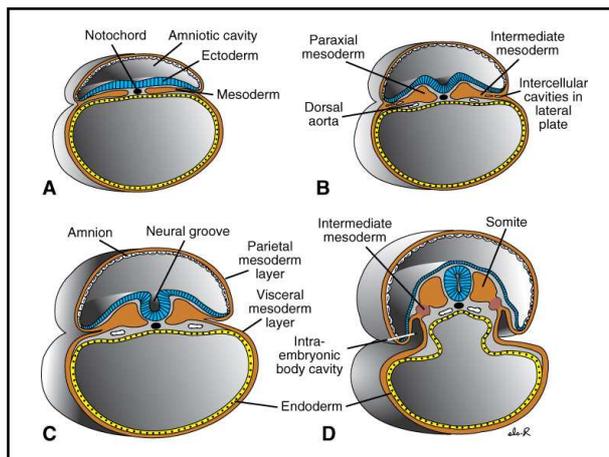




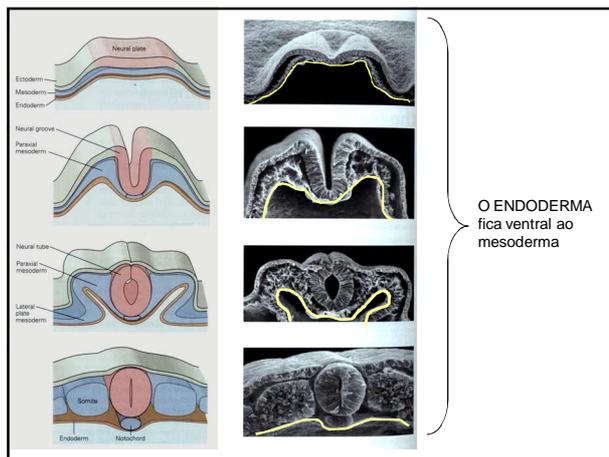
O QUE ACONTECE NO INTERIOR DO EMBRIÃO?



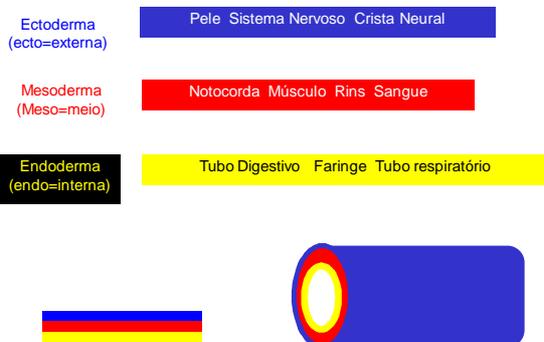
1. DEFINIÇÃO DO TUBO DIGESTÓRIO PRIMITIVO A PARTIR DO **ENDODERMA**



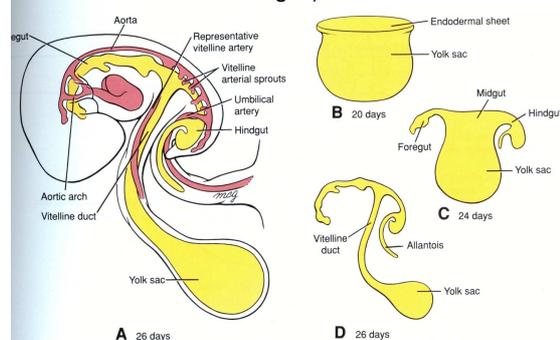
O DOBRAMENTO LATERAL também confere tridimensionalidade ao embrião

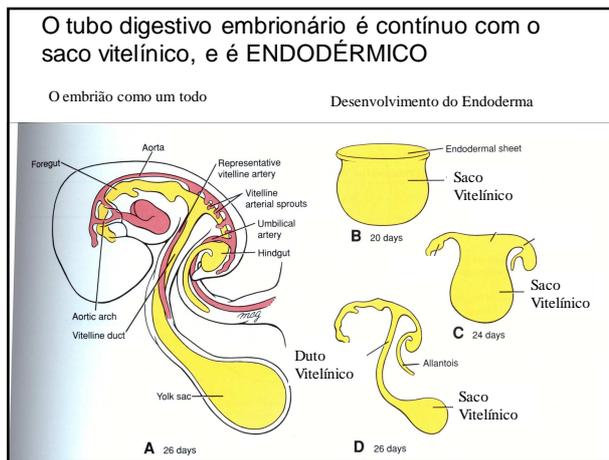
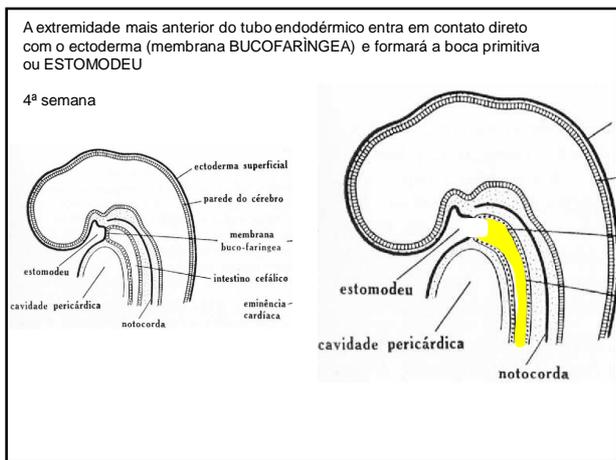
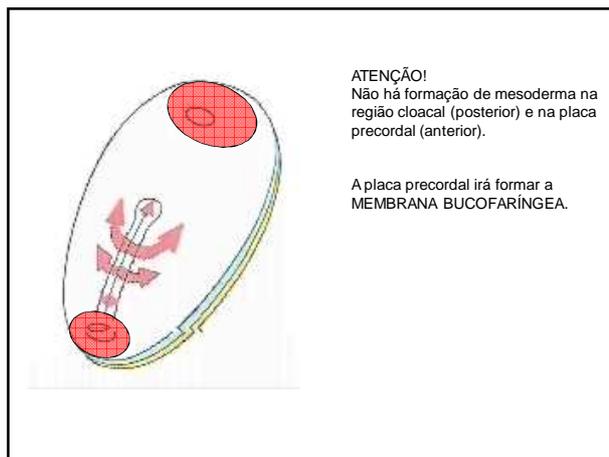
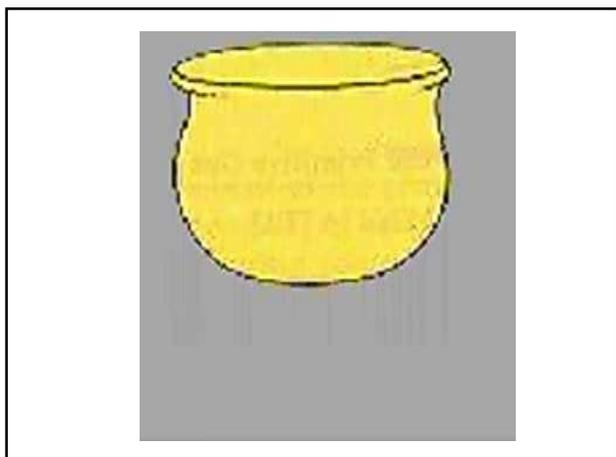


Folhetos embrionários



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

