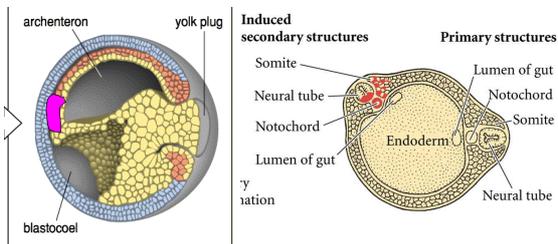


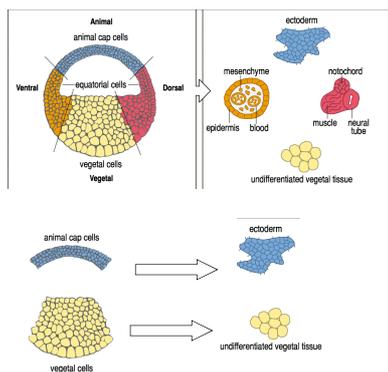
Após a gastrulação, as células do Organizador irão formar a notocorda



QUAL É A RELAÇÃO ENTRE

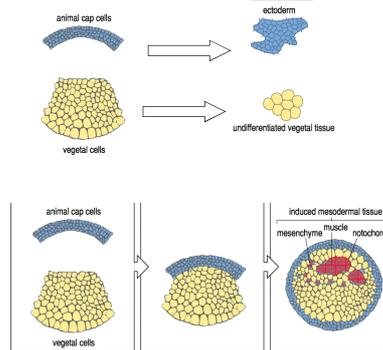
O CRESCENTE CINZA, BETA-CATENINA E O **MESODERMA DORSAL**???!?

Como é formado o MESODERMA?

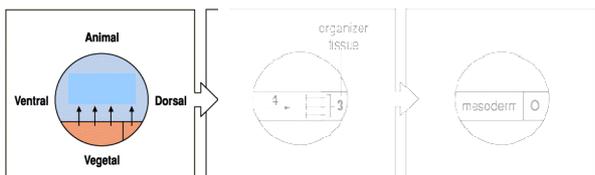


Nieuwkoop, anos 70

O pólo vegetal contém elementos que induzem o mesoderma mesmo antes da transcrição zigótica.



Hipótese: Existem fatores no pólo vegetal que induzem o Mesoderma

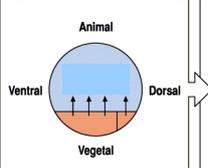


Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do Organizador deve ter as seguintes propriedades:

1. Expressão na região dorsal
2. Capaz de causar duplicação axial
3. Capaz de compensar pelo efeito do UV
4. Ser de origem materna

Hipótese: Existem fatores no pólo vegetal que induzem o Mesoderma

Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter a seguintes propriedades:



?

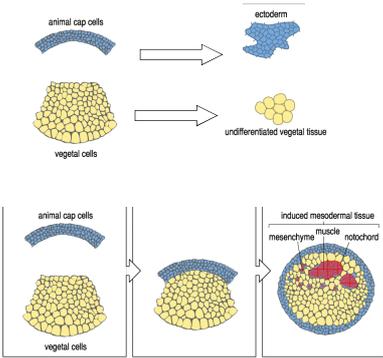
Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter a seguintes propriedades:

1. Propriedade Molecular?
2. Expressão Espacial?
3. Expressão Temporal?

Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter a seguintes propriedades:

1. Capaz de induzir MESODERMA
2. Expresso no pólo vegetal
3. Ser de origem materna

Teste para indução de Mesoderma



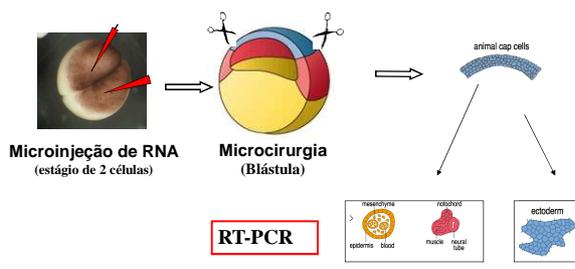
Teste para indução de Mesoderma

Explantos de ectoderma

Microinjeção de RNA (estágio de 2 células) → Microcirurgia (Blástula)

animal cap cells

RT-PCR



RNA de VegT → Ectoderma

RT-PCR

Genes de Mesoderma

Xbra	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]
Xwnt8	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]
Gsc	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]
EF-1α	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]	[band]

Mesoderma

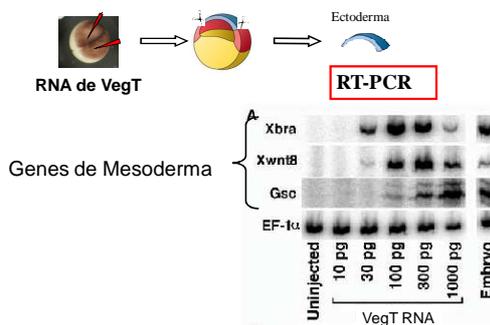
Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter as seguintes propriedades:

1. **Capaz de induzir MESODERMA**

- 2. Expresso no pólo vegetal
- 3. Ser de origem materna

Membros da família
 FGF (ex. eFGF, bFGF)
 TGF-beta (Xnr1, Xnr2, Vg1, VegT)

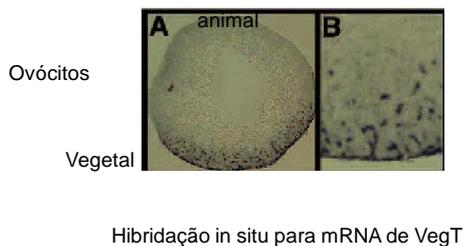
O VegT é um candidato a fator endógeno indutor do mesoderma ?



Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter as seguintes propriedades:

- 1. **Capaz de induzir MESODERMA**
- 2. **Expresso no pólo vegetal**
- 3. **Ser de origem materna**

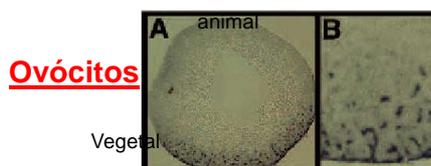
O VegT é um candidato a fator endógeno indutor do mesoderma ?



Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter as seguintes propriedades:

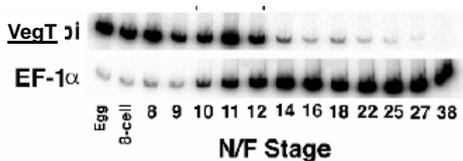
- 1. **Capaz de induzir MESODERMA**
- 2. **Expresso no pólo vegetal**
- 3. **Ser de origem materna**

O VegT é um candidato a fator endógeno indutor do mesoderma ?



O VegT é um candidato a fator endógeno indutor do mesoderma

Ele é expresso maternalmente



Um gene candidato a indutor endógeno do MESODERMA deve ter as seguintes propriedades:

- 1. Capaz de induzir MESODERMA
- 2. Expresso no pólo vegetal
- 3. Ser de origem materna

O método de antígeno em oócitos para interferir com genes maternos



Normal

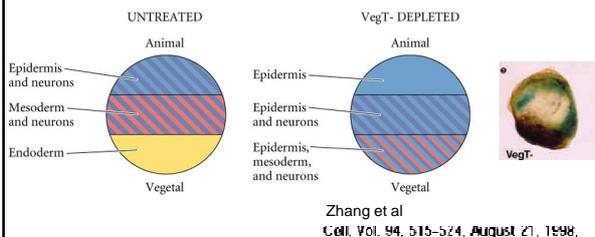


Sem VegT materno (tratado com antisense)

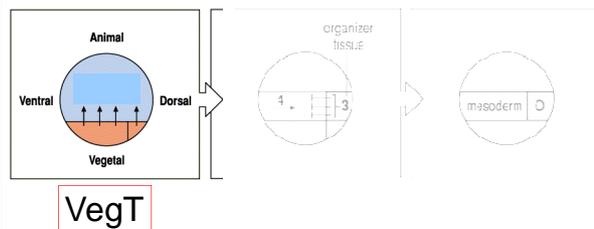


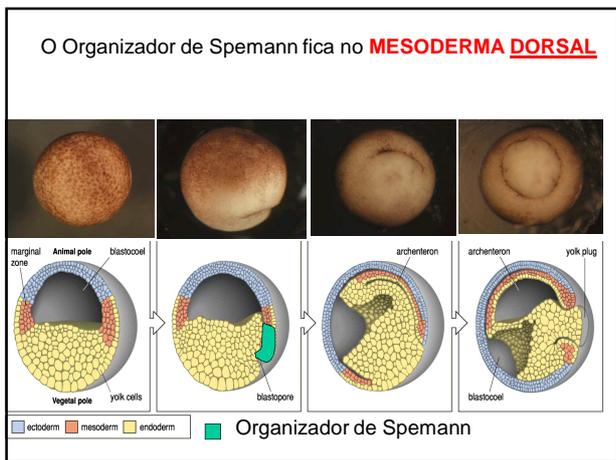
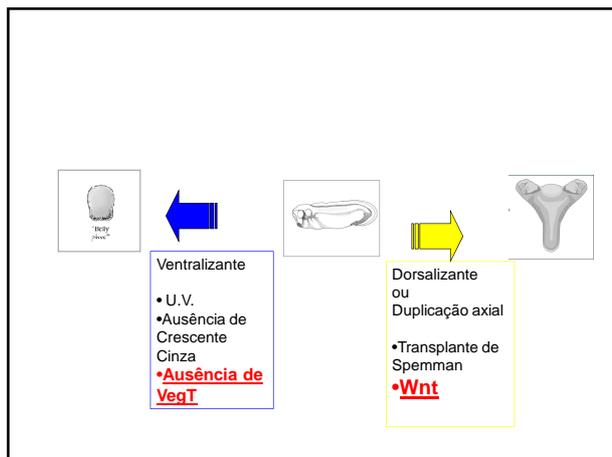
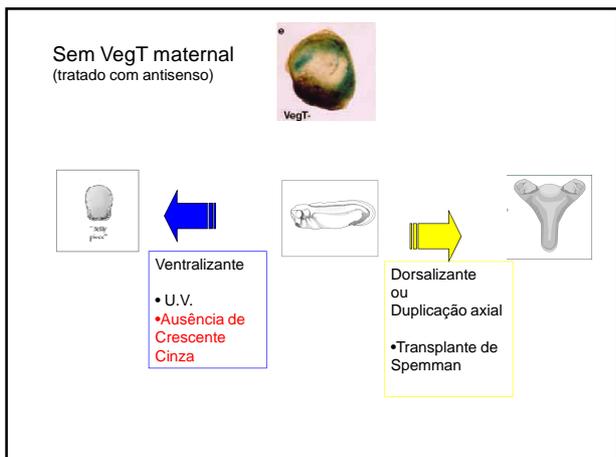
Kofron et al. Development 126, 5759-5770 (1999)

A depleção de VegT materno altera a disposição dos folhetos embrionários, eliminando quase completamente o Mesoderma



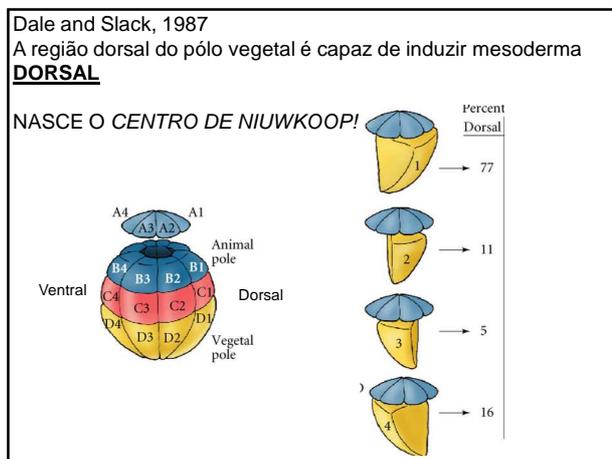
Hipótese: Existem fatores no pólo vegetal que induzem o Mesoderma



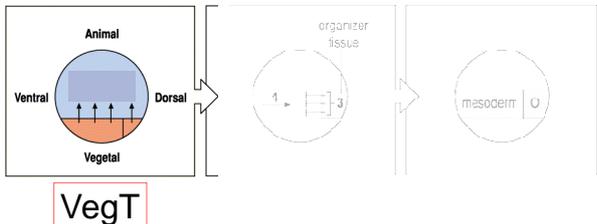


Experimentos Clássicos

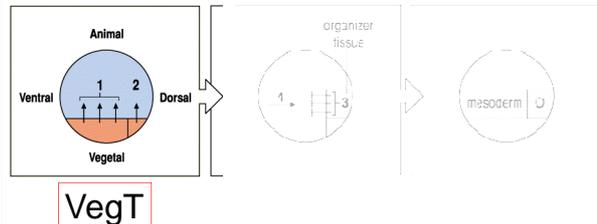
• Centro de Nieuwkoop



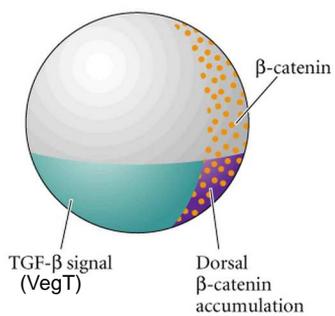
Hipótese: Existem fatores no pólo vegetal que induzem o Mesoderma



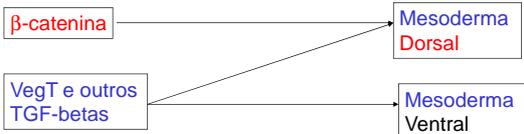
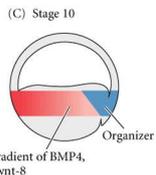
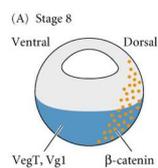
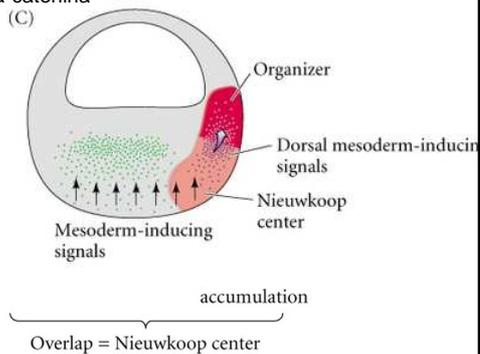
Hipótese: Existem fatores no pólo vegetal DORSAL que induzem o Mesoderma DORSAL



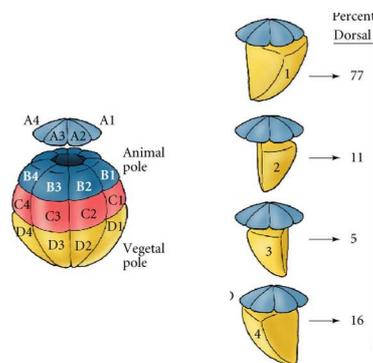
Que elemento materno está na região dorsal ?

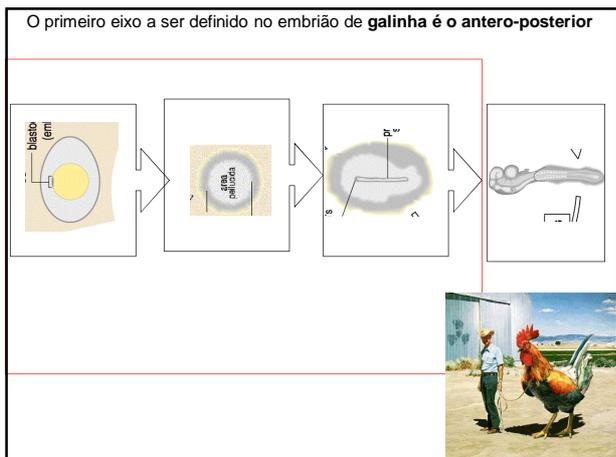


O Centro de Nieuwkoop é formado pela sobreposição de VegT e Beta-catenina

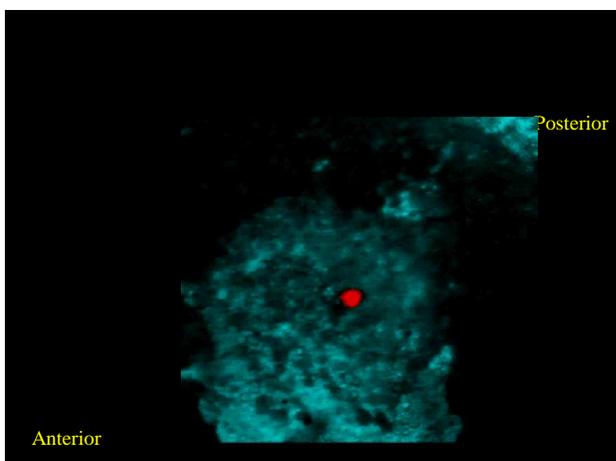


Mas VegT e beta-catenina são fatores de transcrição!!!



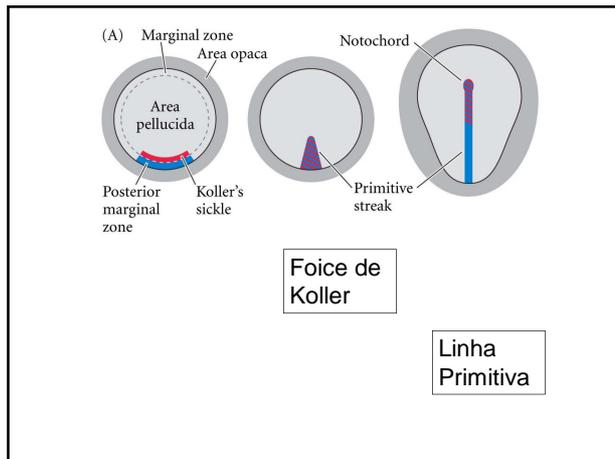


ONDE se inicia a gastrulação em *Gallus gallus*?

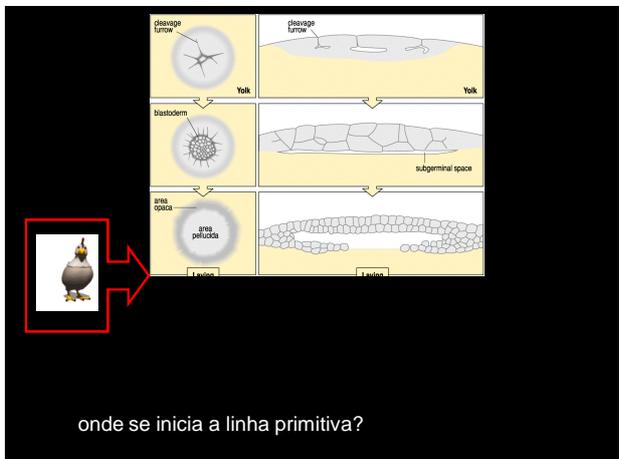
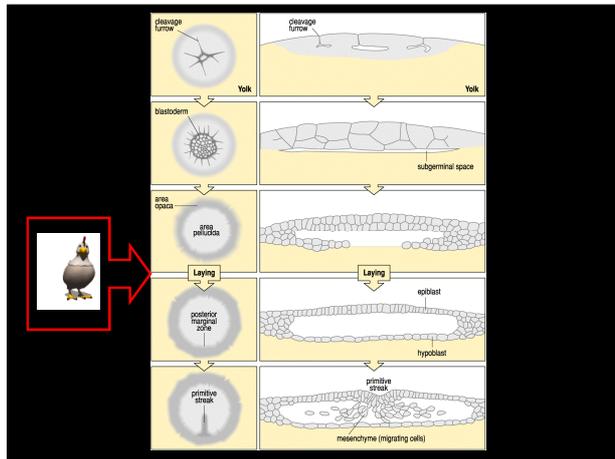


A LINHA PRIMITIVA surge de uma região logo anterior a um crescente (Foice de Koller) que define a PMZ (Zona Marginal Posterior)

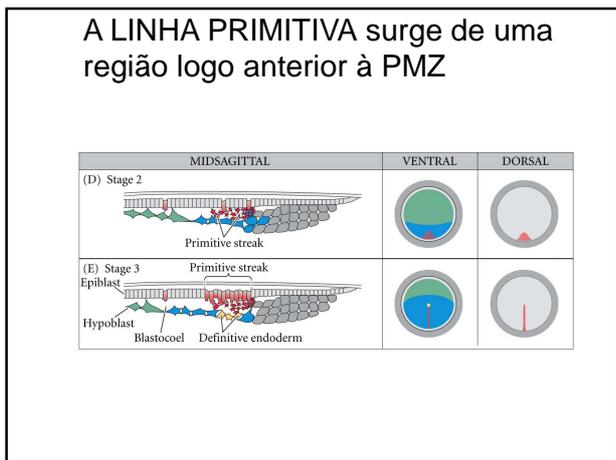
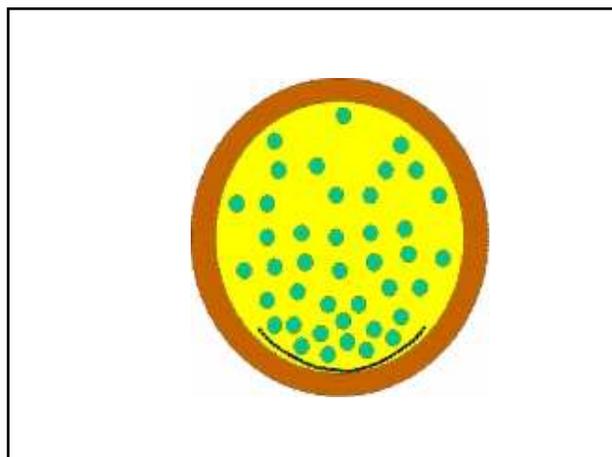
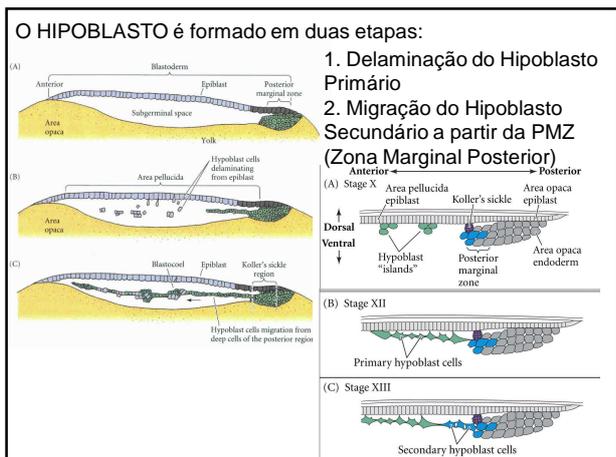
Timelapse: Formation of the Primitive Streak and Early Neural Tube



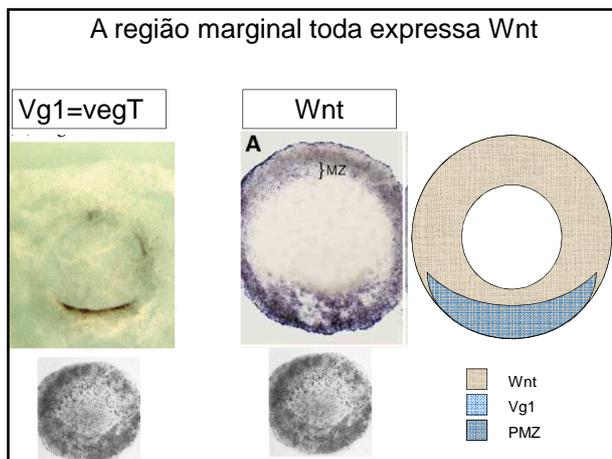
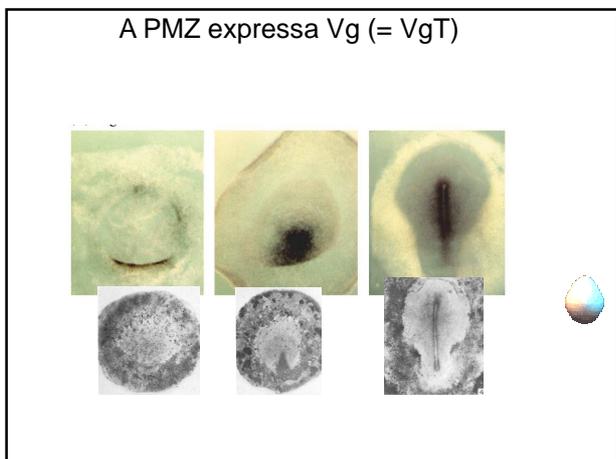
O QUE é Zona Marginal Posterior (PMZ)?



As células que ingressam pela linha primitiva têm dois destinos:
 Espaço entre **Epi e Hipoblasto**
 Deslocam e substituem o Hipoblasto secundário, formando o endoderma definitivo



O QUE DEFINE ONDE SERÁ FORMADO a zona marginal POSTERIOR?



No *Xenopus*, a sobreposição da via de Wnt + VegT forma o Centro de Nieuwkoop
 Na ave, a sobreposição de Wnt + Vg1 definem o Foice de Koller na PMZ

The diagram shows the Nieuwkoop center in *Xenopus* as a region where Wnt and VegT signaling overlap. In the chick, the Koller's sickle is formed by the overlap of Wnt and Vg1 signaling. Labels include: Organizer, Dorsal mesoderm-inducing signals, Nieuwkoop center, Mesoderm-inducing signals, (A) Marginal zone, Area opaca, Area pellucida, Posterior marginal zone, Koller's sickle, Notochord, and Primitive streak.

Development 128, 2915-2927 (2001)
 Printed in Great Britain © The Company of Biologists Limited 2001
 DEV/3224

Interactions between Wnt and Vg1 signalling pathways initiate primitive streak formation in the chick embryo.

Isaac Skromne* and Claudio D. Stern†,§

The diagram shows the chick embryo with labels: (A) Marginal zone, Area opaca, Area pellucida, Posterior marginal zone, Koller's sickle, Notochord, and Primitive streak. Below, a signaling pathway diagram shows: Foice de Koller, Vg1, and Wnt leading to the Linha Primitiva.

Skromne and Stern, Development 2001 Aug;128(15):2915-27.

sapo

Nieuwkoop

β-catenina → siamois → Mesoderma Dorsal (Org)

VegT e outros TGF-betas → Xnr-1 → Mesoderma Ventral

ave

Foice de Koller

Vg1 → Linha Primitiva (nó de Hensen)

Wnt/beta-catenina → Linha Primitiva (nó de Hensen)

1. Após a gastrulação, as células do Organizador irão formar a notocorda

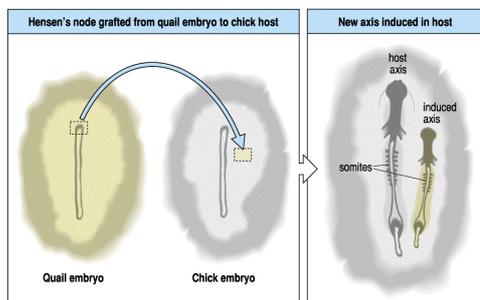
The diagram shows the blastocoel, archenteron, and yolk plug. It distinguishes between induced secondary structures (Somite, Neural tube, Notochord, Lumen of gut) and primary structures (Lumen of gut, Somite, Neural tube, Endoderm).

1. Após a gastrulação, as células do Nó de Hensen (marcadas em verde) irão formar a notocorda

Fluorescence microscopy images showing Hensen's node at 0h, 30h, and 55h. A 6h inset shows a magnified view of the node. The node is marked in green and forms the notochord.

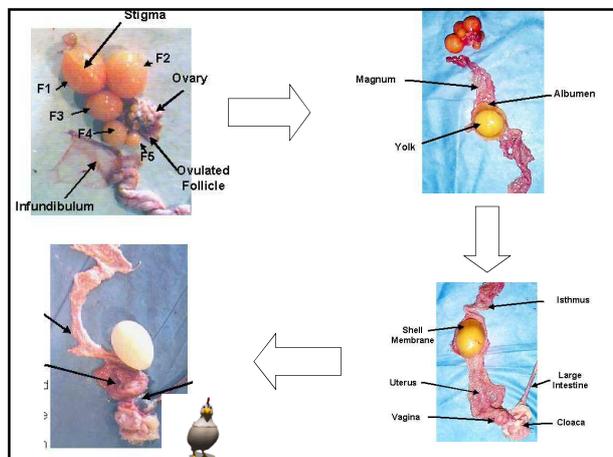
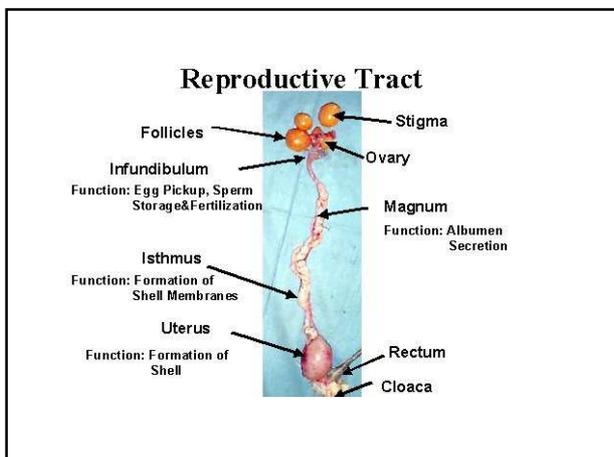
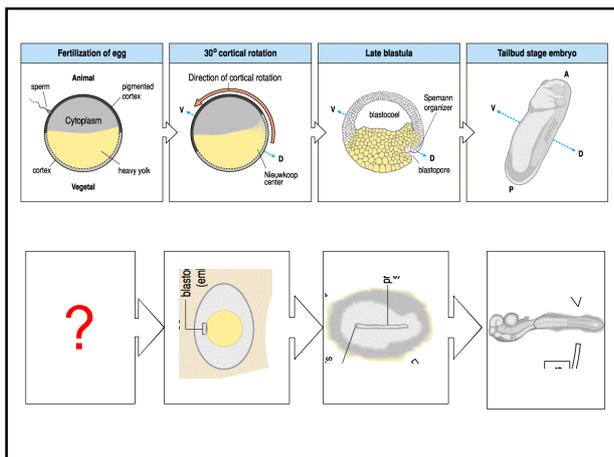
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY Eighth Edition, Figure 11.20 © 2005 Sinauer Associates, Inc.

2.O transplante do nó de Hensen também duplica eixos

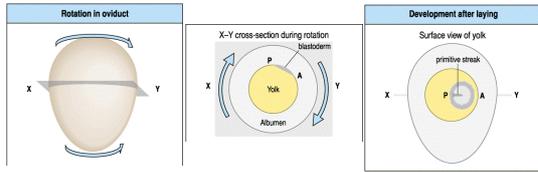


Wolpert, Biologia do Desenvolvimento

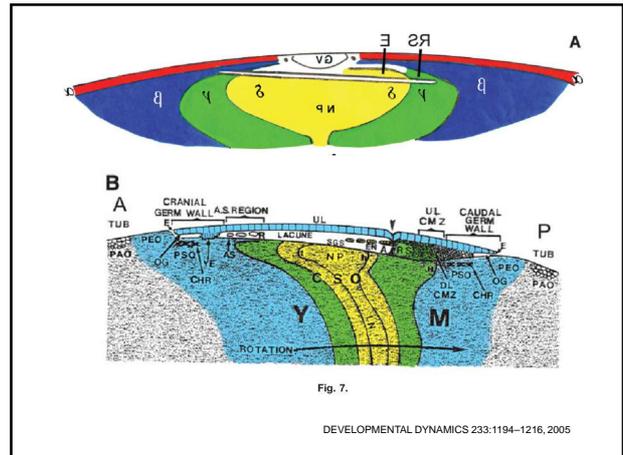
O QUE DEFINE ONDE acumulará Veg1/VgT?



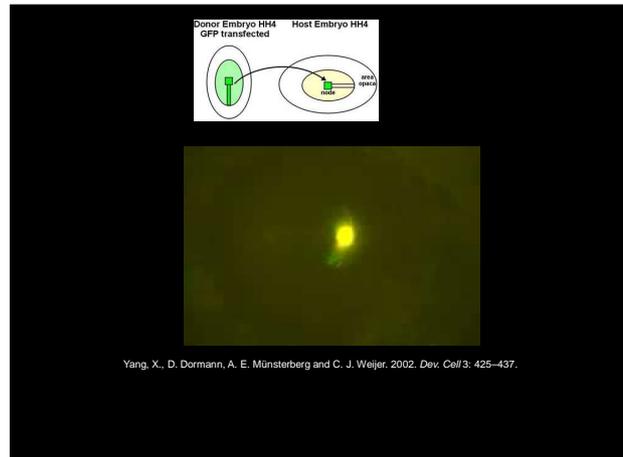
O eixo antero-posterior é determinado *no oviduto* durante o rolamento da gema



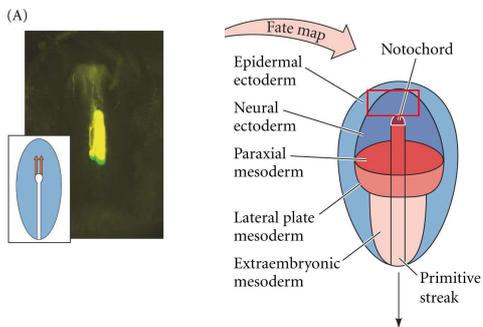
Mas, será que o ponto de entrada do espermatozóide determina a direção do rolamento???



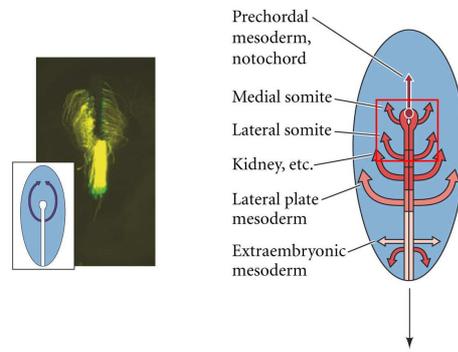
O eixo ANTERO-POSTERIOR é mantido?

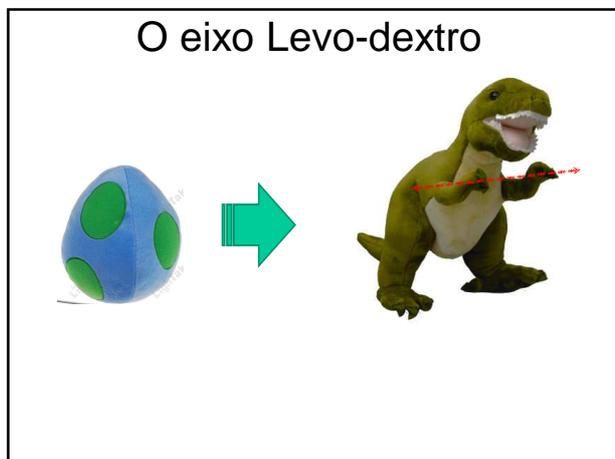
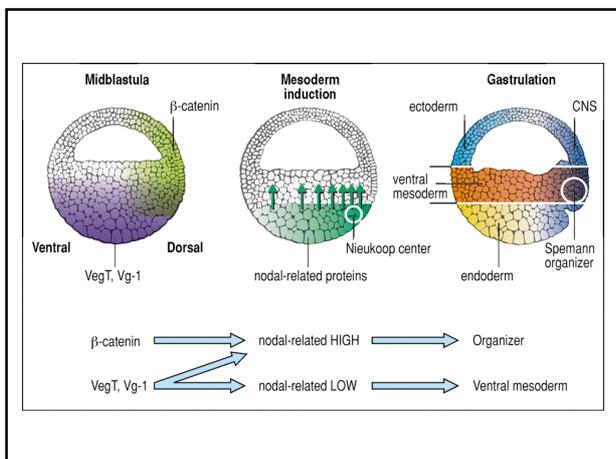
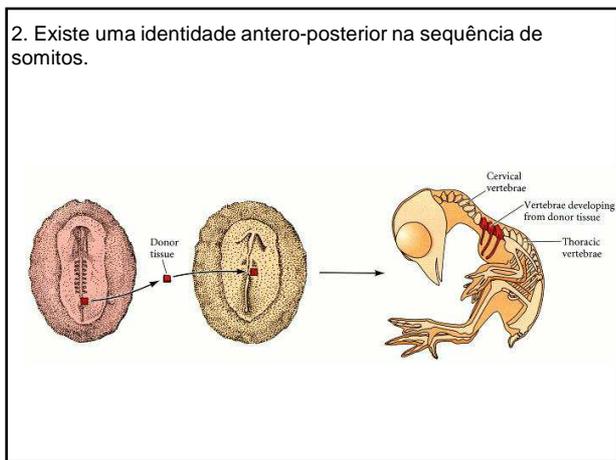
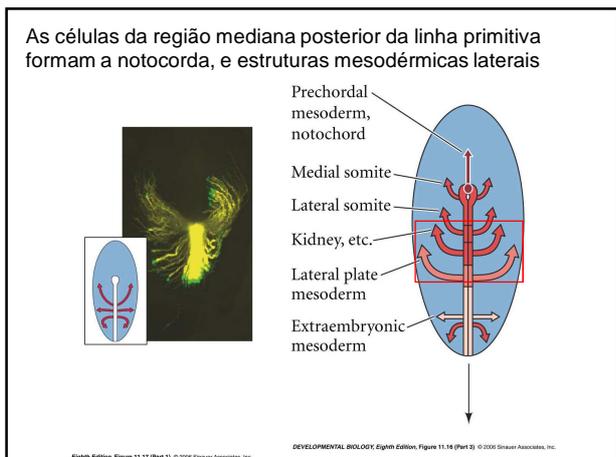


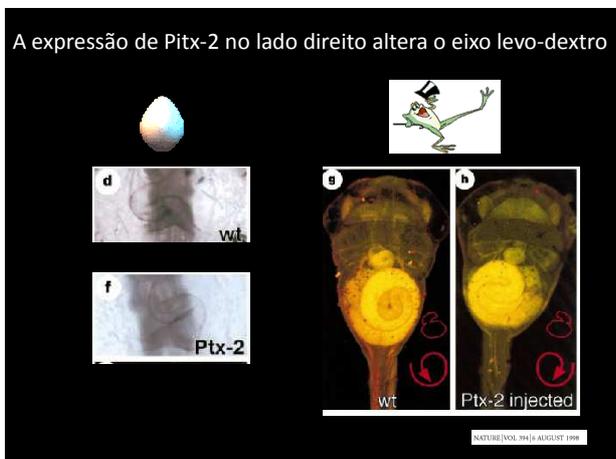
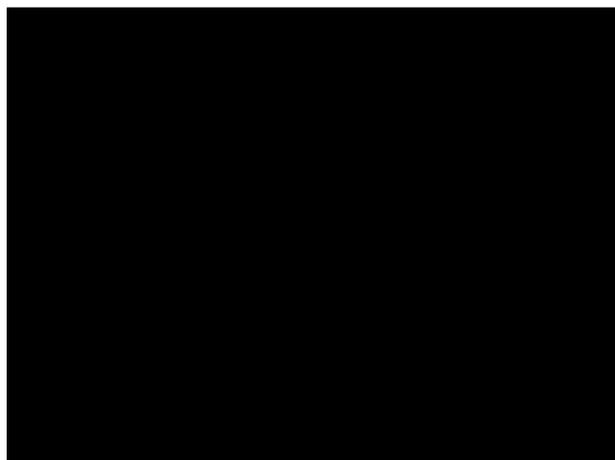
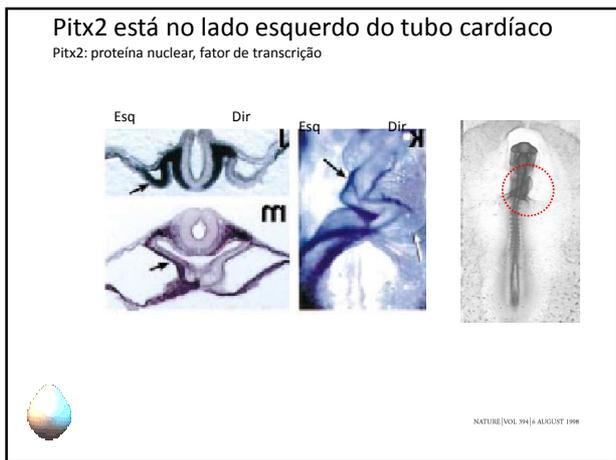
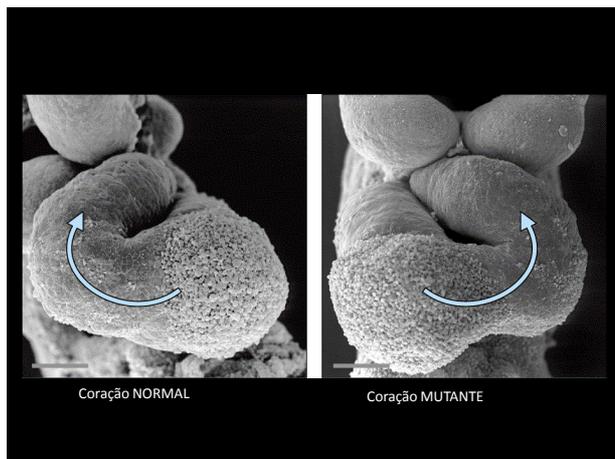
As células da região mais anterior da linha primitiva formam o endoderma anterior e o mesoderma pré-cordal



As células da região mediana da linha primitiva formam a notocorda, e estruturas mesodérmicas laterais







A proteína nuclear Snail é expressa do lado direito apenas
 Snail: fator de transcrição

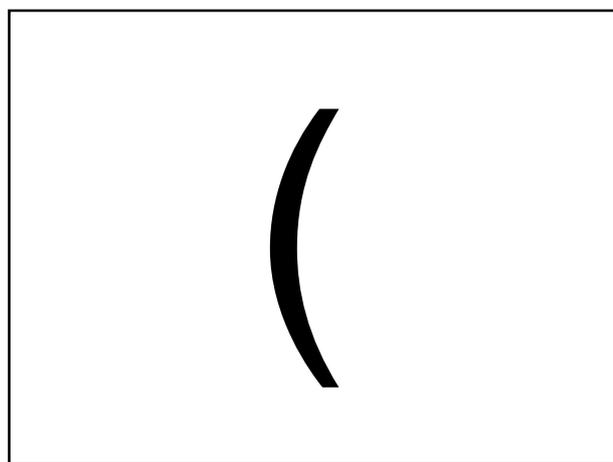
SCIENCE • VOL. 275 • 28 FEBRUARY 1997

DETERMINAÇÃO DO EIXO LEVO-DEXTRO EM Gallus

Esquerda Direita
 Pitx2 Snail
 HH 10

Antes de Pitx-2, o Nodal é expresso exclusivamente
 no lado ESQUERDO
 Nodal: proteína secretada

HH8-
 Schlangé et al 2002



Development 127, 1173-1183 (2000)
 Printed in Great Britain © The Company of Biologists Limited 2000
 DEV18442

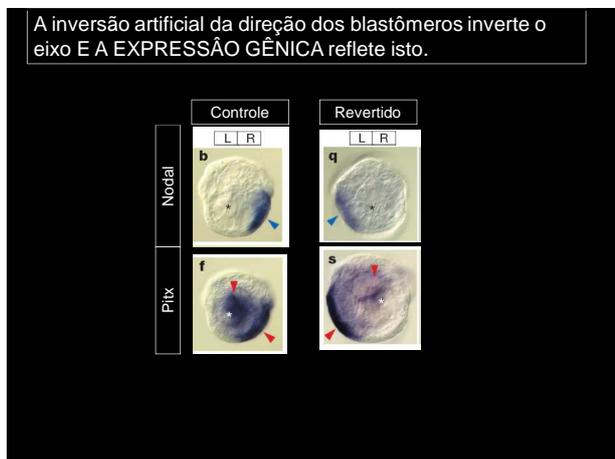
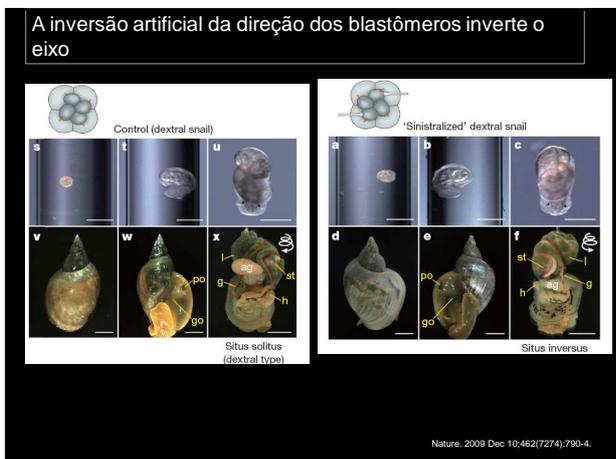
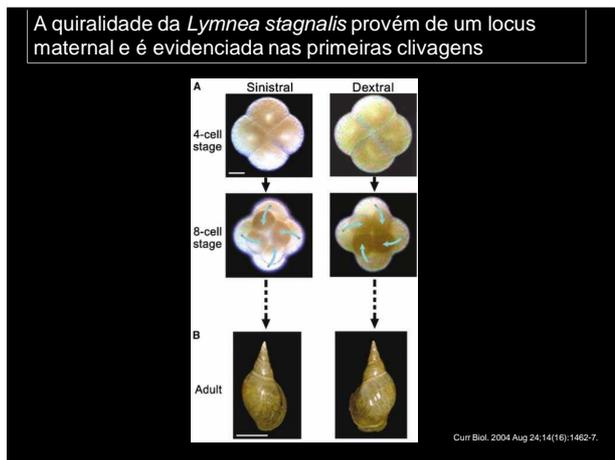
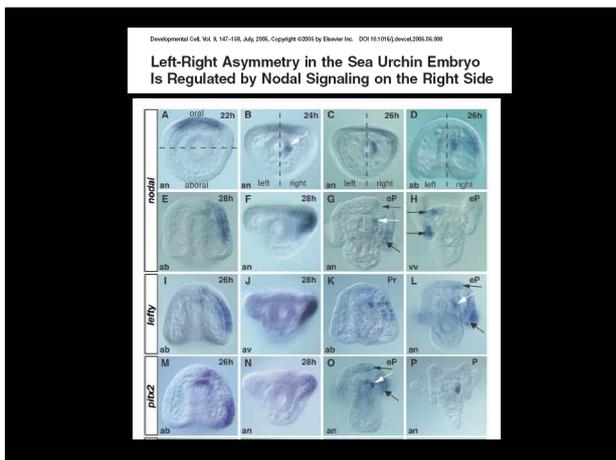
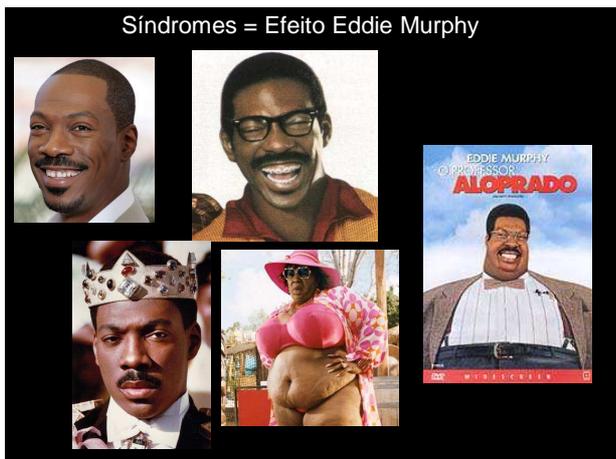
Endodermal Nodal-related signals and mesoderm induction in *Xenopus*

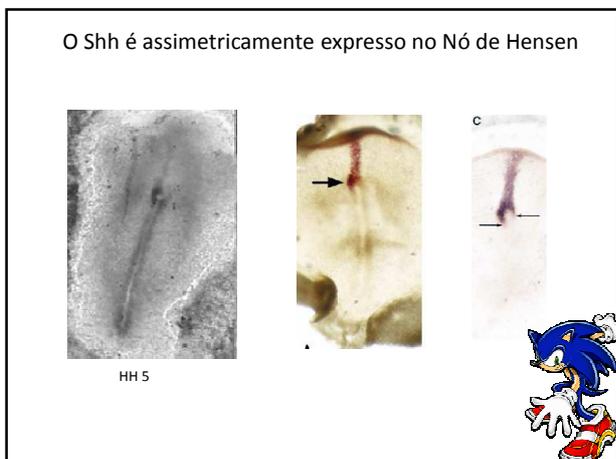
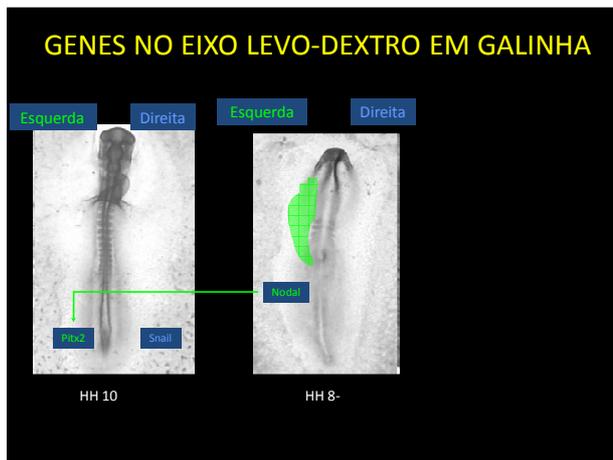
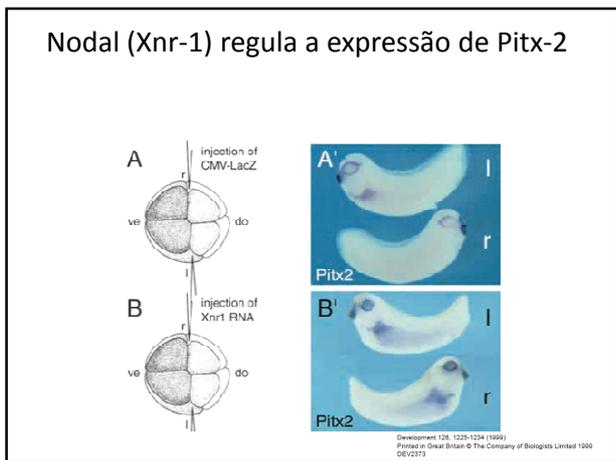
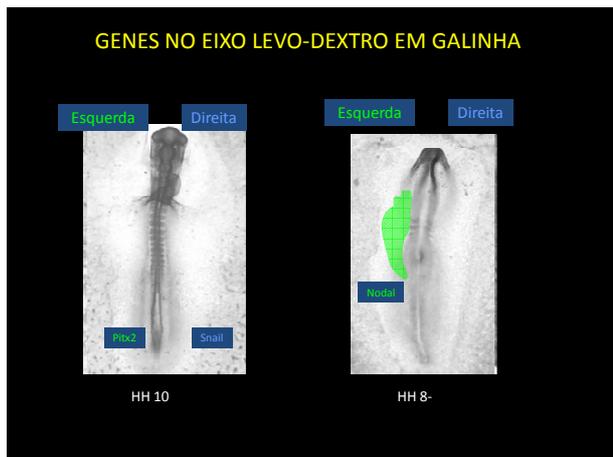
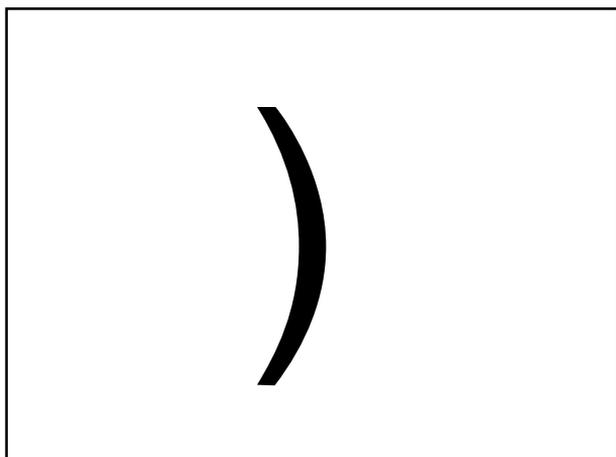
Eric Aglus^{1,2}, Michael Oelgeschläger¹, Oliver Wessely, Caroline Kemp and E. M. De Robertis¹

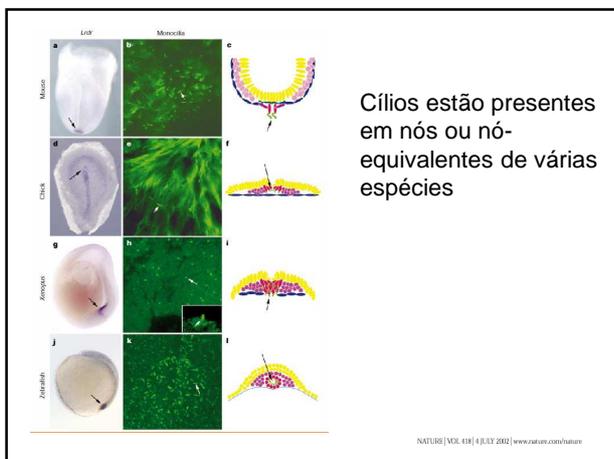
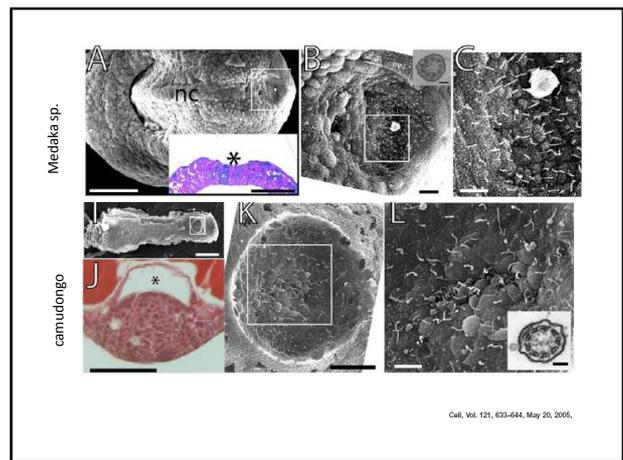
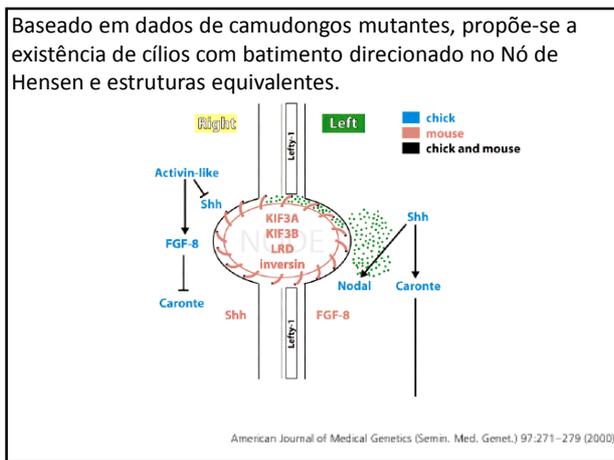
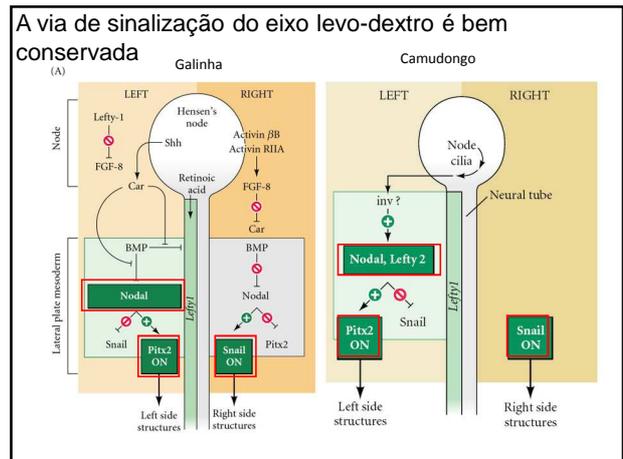
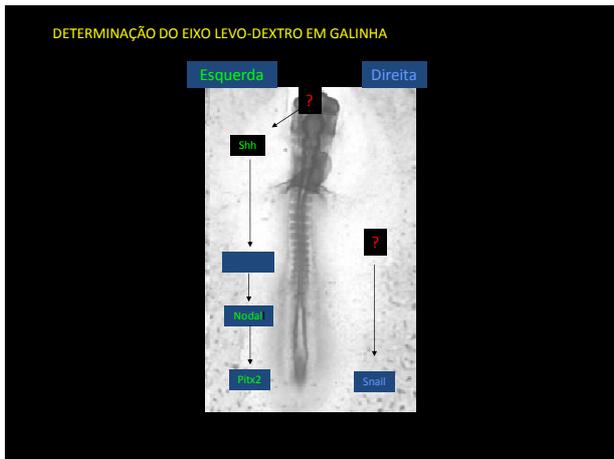
A 6 7 8 9 10 10½ 11 12 13 14 17 stage
 gsc
 siamois
 Xnr 1
 Xnr 2
 Xnr 3
 Xnr 4
 ODC

A assimetria de expressão de Nodal (=Xnr-1 em *Xenopus*) é conservada evolutivamente

Direita Esquerda
 Xenopus
 Direita Esquerda
 Anfiixo
 Intestino primitivo Endodermo
 Neuroporo Placa neural Notoorda



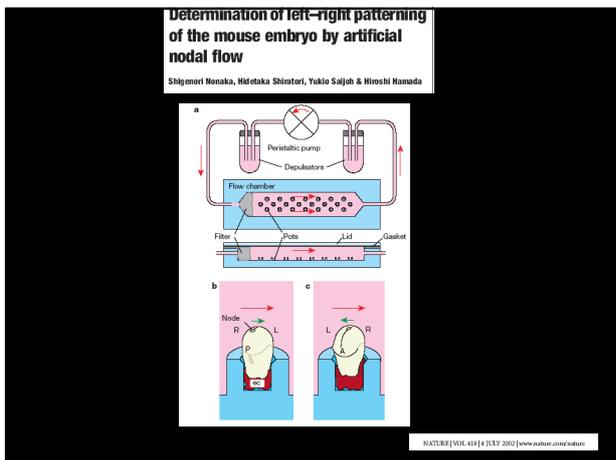
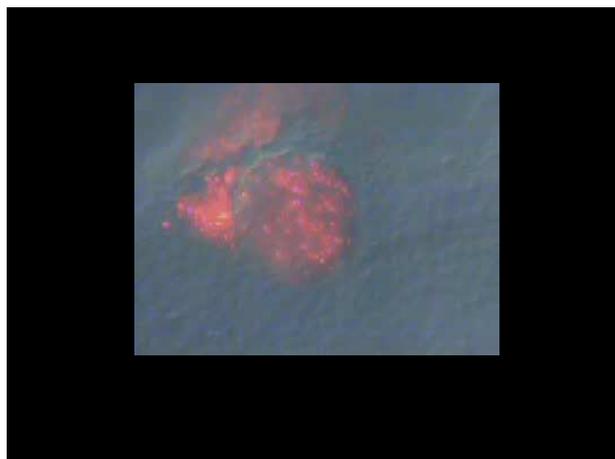
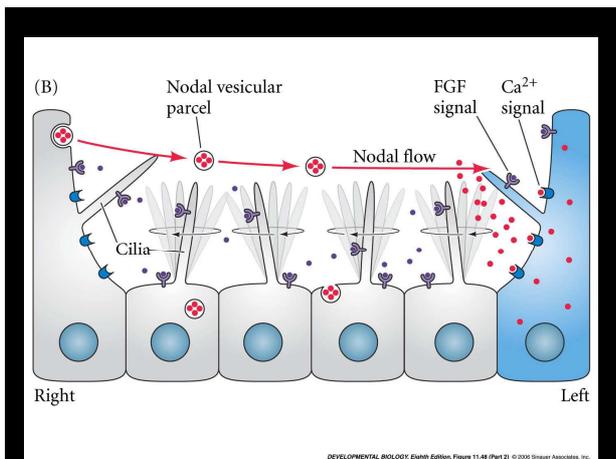




A presença dos cílios precede o aparecimento do primeiro gene assimétrico

Table 1 Nodal cilia features in different vertebrate classes			
	Onset of <i>Ldr</i> mRNA expression	Appearance of nodal cilia	Earliest conserved asymmetric gene expression
Mouse	Gastrula, 7.5 d.p.f.	Gastrula, 7.5 d.p.f.	<i>Nodal</i> , 8.25 d.p.f., 3-5 somites
Chick	Gastrula, HH4 -	Gastrula, HH4 -	<i>Nodal</i> , HH7+, 0-2 somites
Xenopus	Stage-11 gastrula	Stage-14 neurula	<i>Xnr-1</i> (<i>Nodal</i>), stage-17 neurula
Zebrafish	80% epiboly gastrula	Four somites	<i>Cyclops</i> (<i>Nodal</i>), 20 somites

*Asymmetric gene expression of *Sox1c* (*hedgehog*) at the node occurs at HH5 (gastrulation) before *Nodal* expression, but seems to be unique to the chick embryo. d.p.f., days post-fertilization.



O que determina a direccionalidade dos cílios?

