

Maternal genes establish gradients from anterior and posterior poles

Gap genes define 4 broad regions in the egg

Pair rule genes define 7 stripes (each stripe is a pair of segments)

Segment polarity genes define 14 stripes (each stripe is a segment)

O padrão embrionário é gradualmente refinado

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uaedzrmBGY>

Cellular blastoderm rate of each region has been determined

Parasegments 1s 1a 7 1o 1d 1r 1d 1a 7

Embryo at 10 hours segments have developed

Anterior part of T2

Posterior part

Segment T2 T3 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8

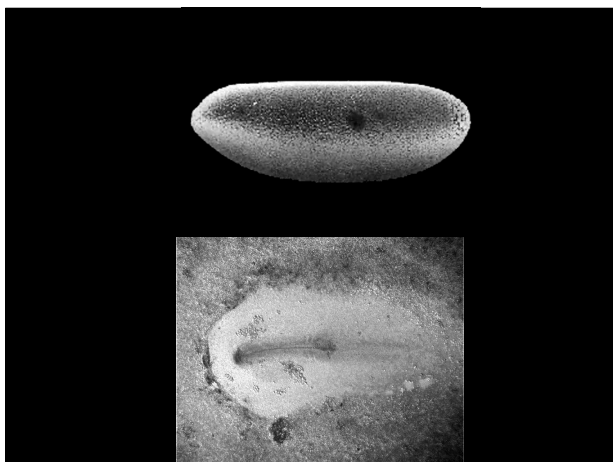
Adult fly has 3 thoracic segments & 8 abdominal segments

1) O corpo do artrópodo é segmentado primeiro molecularmente (PARASEGMENTO), depois anatomicamente (SEGMENTO)

2) Os SEGMENTOS são resultado da fusão da região posterior de um PARASEGMENTO com a região anterior do próximo PARASEGMENTO

Thoracic segments Abdominal segments

<http://genes.atspace.org/Figs/G873.gif>



SOMITOGÊNESE

Pergunta 1: Como é determinado o n. de somitos?

Richardson et al., Development 1998

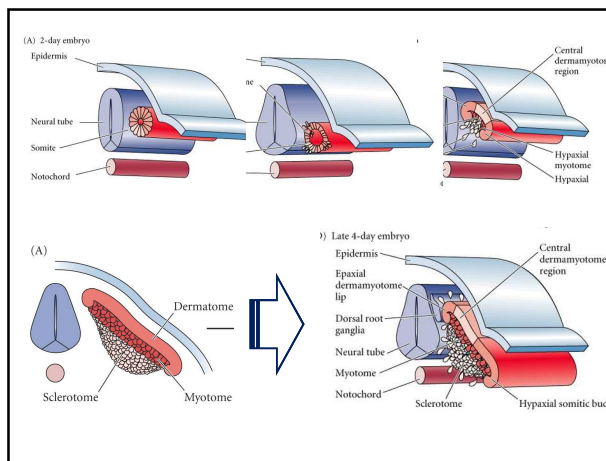
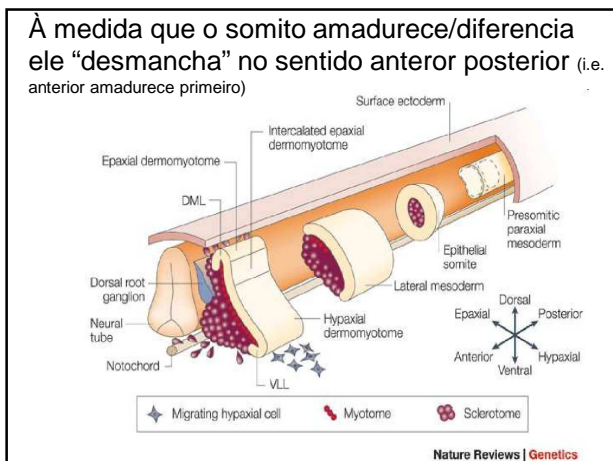
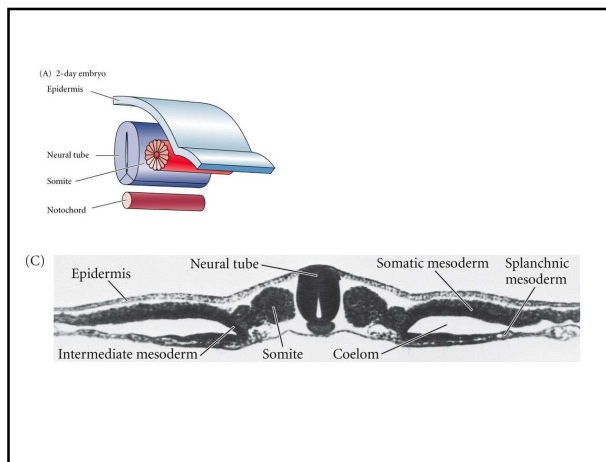
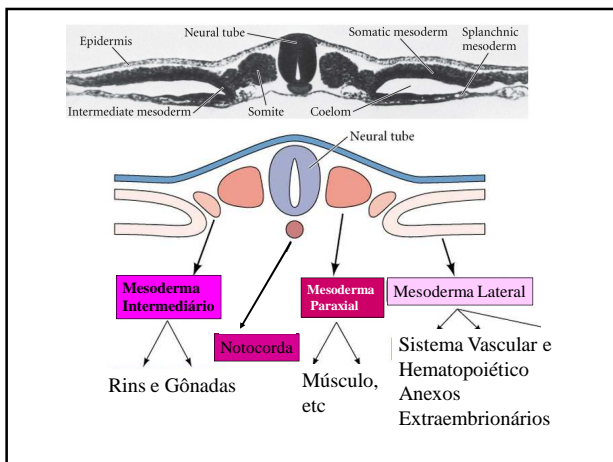
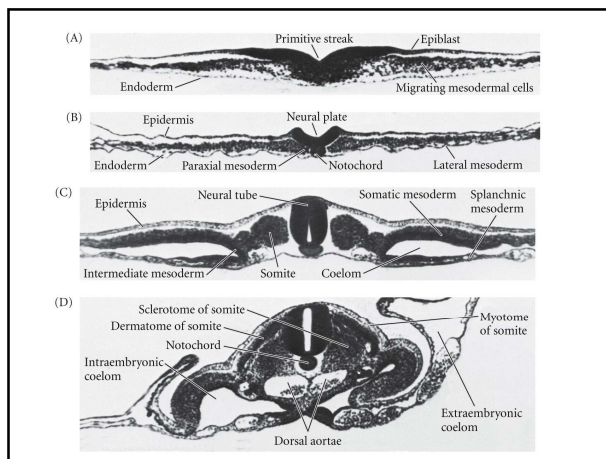
Pergunta 2: Como é determinado onde serão formados os membros?

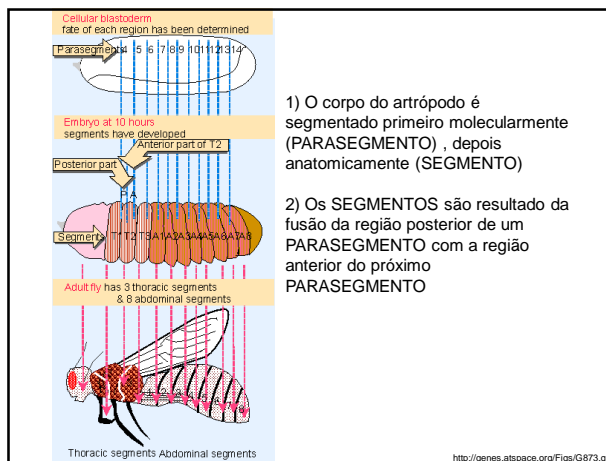
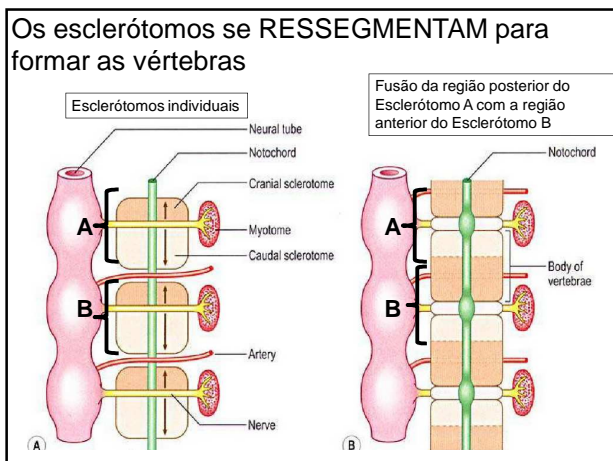
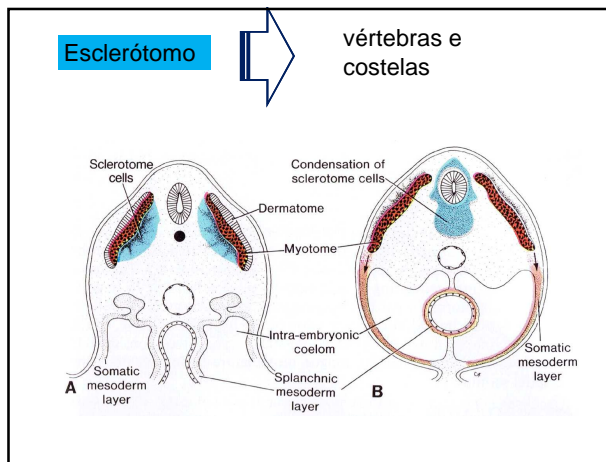
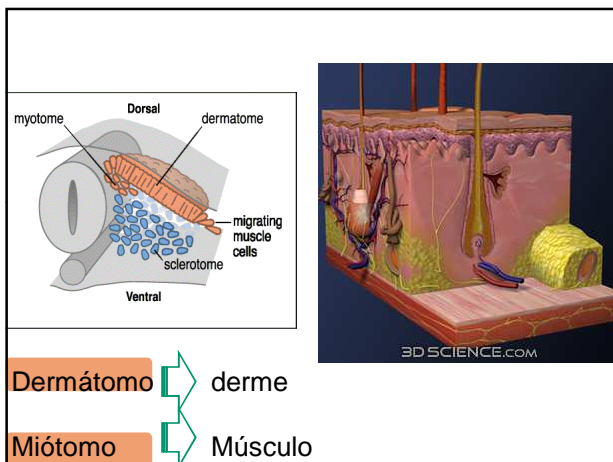
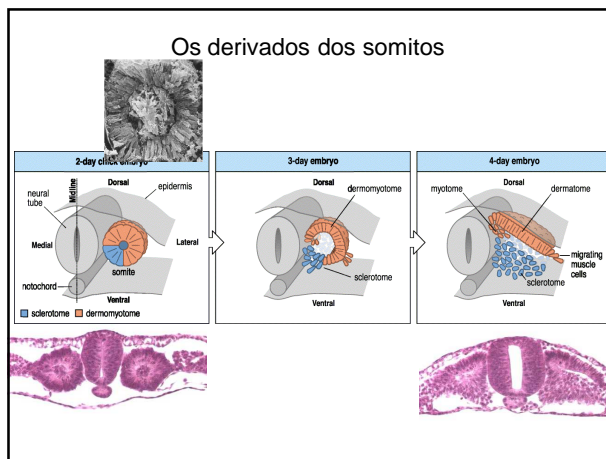
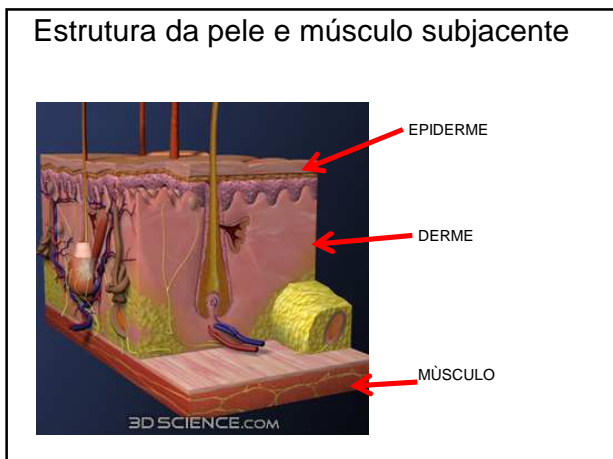
Development 151, 333-340 (1998)
 Printed in Great Britain © The Company of Biologists Limited 1998

Hox genes and the evolution of vertebrate axial morphology

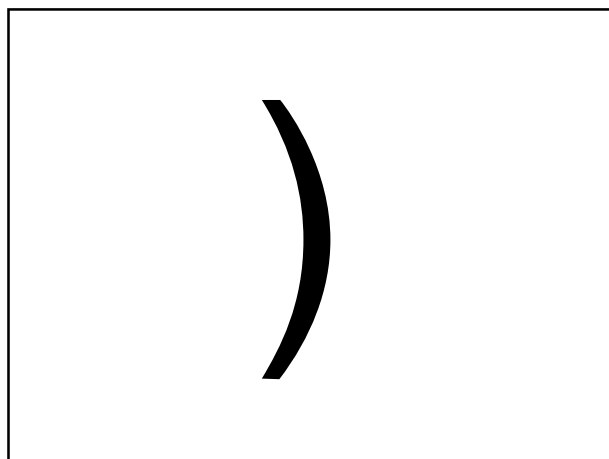
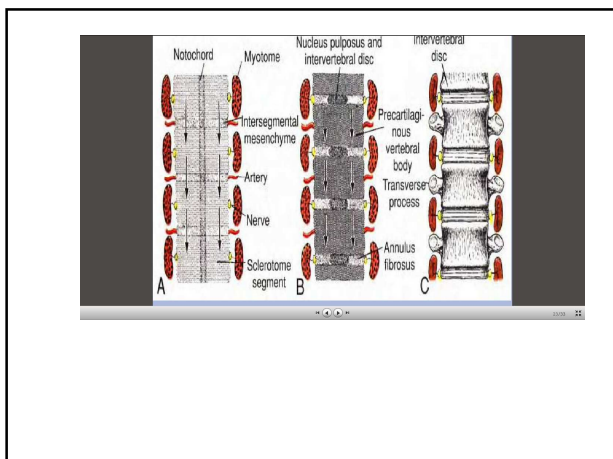
Ann C. Burke, Craig E. Nelson, Bruce A. Morgan* and Cliff Tabin

o que os somitos formarão





- 1) O corpo do artrópodo é segmentado primeiro molecularmente (PARASEGMENTO), depois anatomicamente (SEGMENTO)
- 2) Os SEGMENTOS são resultado da fusão da região posterior de um PARASEGMENTO com a região anterior do próximo PARASEGMENTO



Pergunta 1: Como é determinado o n. de somitos?

A) Como é definido o mesoderma somítico (paraxial)?

B) O que gera a periodicidade da somitogênese

Richardson et al., Development 1998

O mesoderma paraxial não tem sinalização BMP

Development 124, 1975-1984 (1997)

A expressão de noggin na região paraxial inibe BMP, permitindo a somitogênese

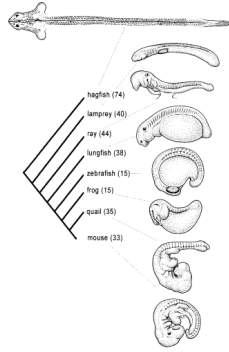
O que acontece se adicionarmos noggin A MAIS do lado direito?

Somitogenesis Controlled by Noggin

Akane Tomerawa¹ and Yoshiko Takahashi¹

Pergunta 1: Como é determinado o n. de somitos?

- A) Como são formados os somitos
- B) O que gera a periodicidade da somitogênese



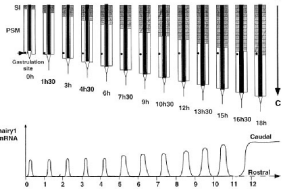
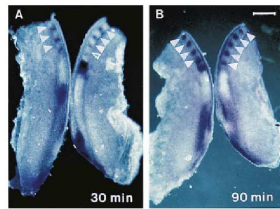
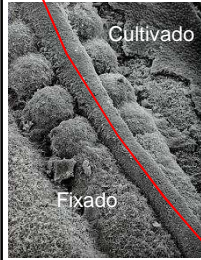
Richardson et al., Development 1998

Os somitos são formados :

- a) De forma periódica
- b) Bilateral
- c) Com identidade anteroposterior
- d) Com identidade axial

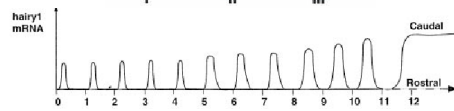
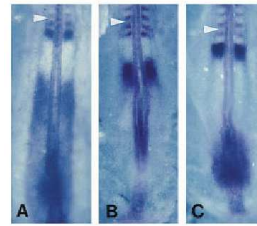


Expressão do Gene hairy (fator de transcrição)

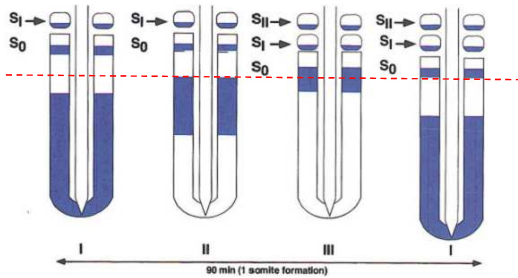


Cell, Vol. 81, 639-644, November 20, 1997.

O gene hairy1 é expresso periodicamente no mesoderma pré-somítico



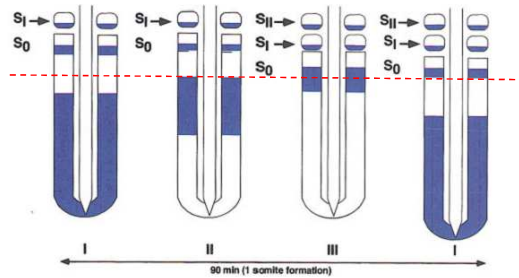
Fase I: células pré-somíticas caudais expressando hairy1
 Fase II: desaparecimento da expressão de hairy1 caudal
 Fase III: formação do somito e restrição da expressão de Hairy a porção posterior do somito a ser formado

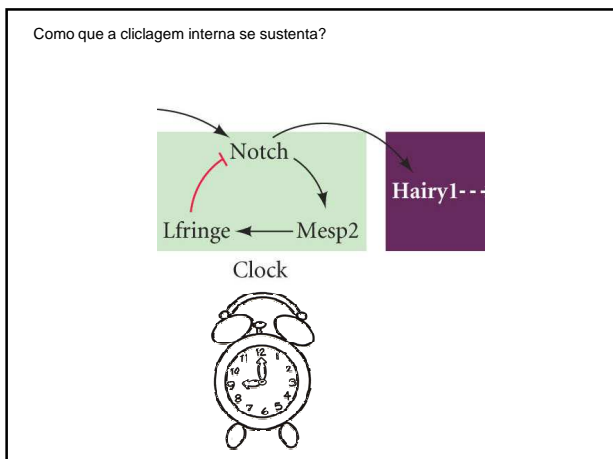


Avian hairy Gene Expression Identifies a Molecular Clock Linked to Vertebrate Segmentation and Somitogenesis

O "relógio" interno serviria para :

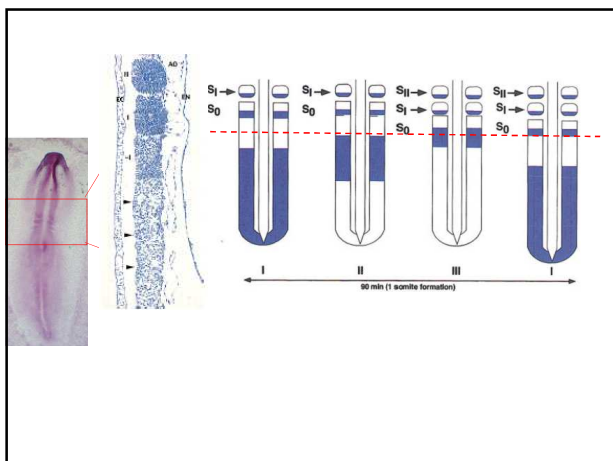
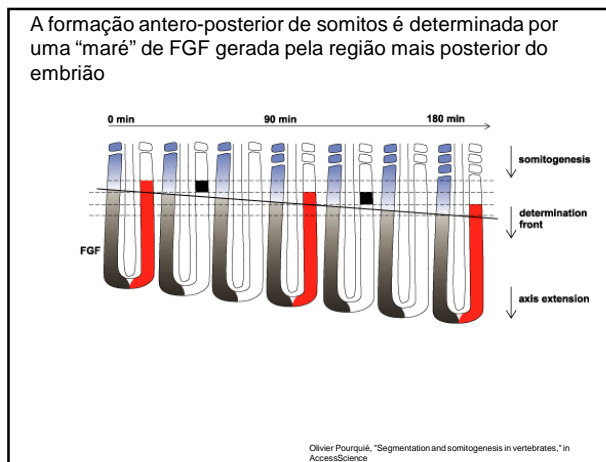
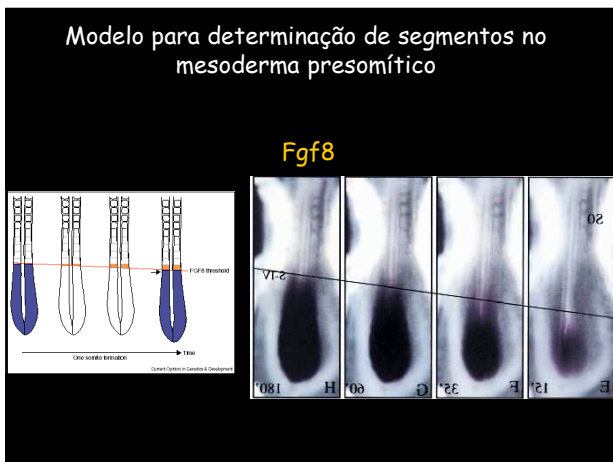
- 1) Definir o grupo de células que farão parte do mesmo somito
- 2) Definir o momento da formação de um somito





Os somitos são formados :

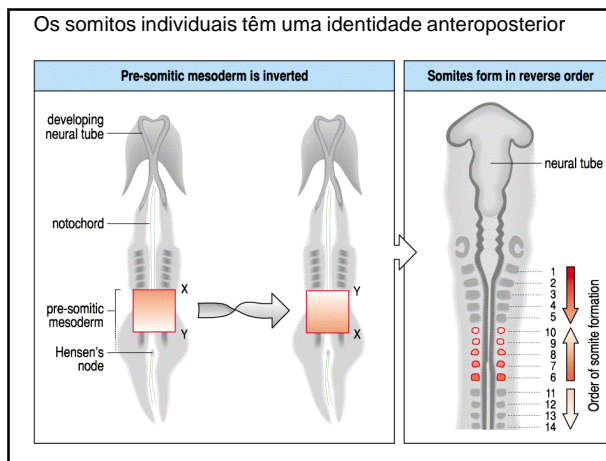
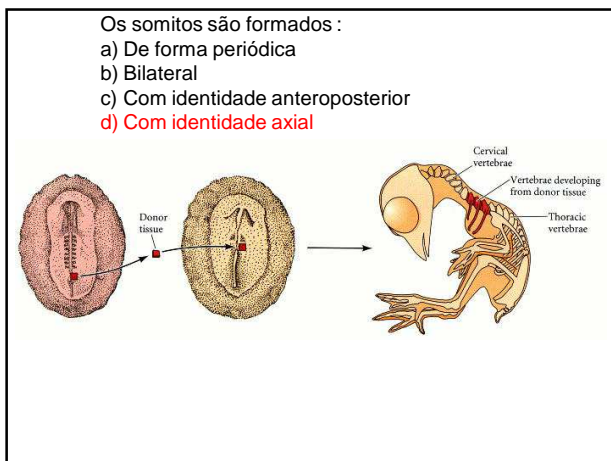
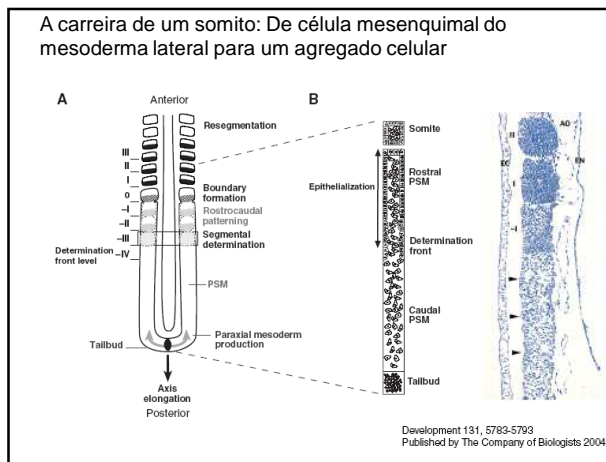
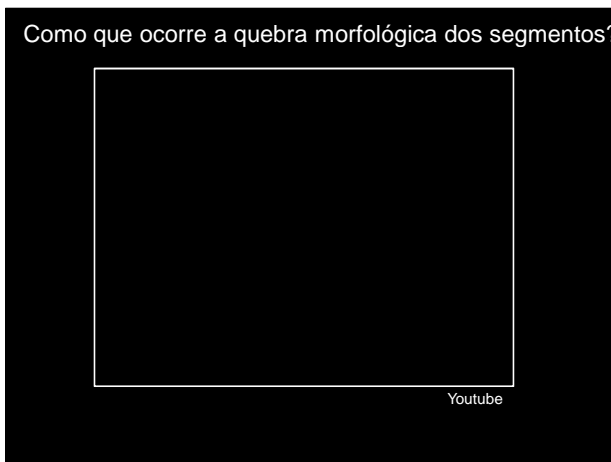
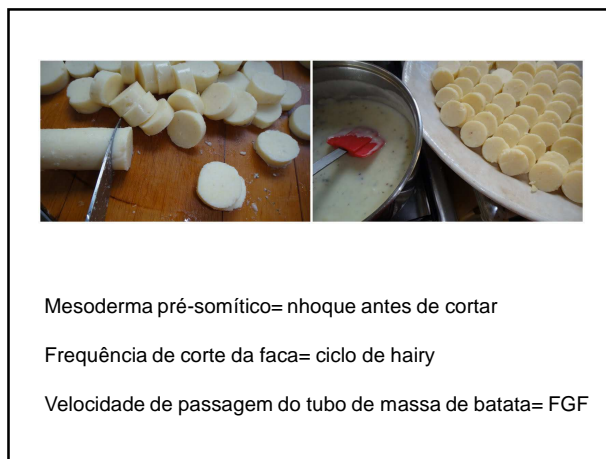
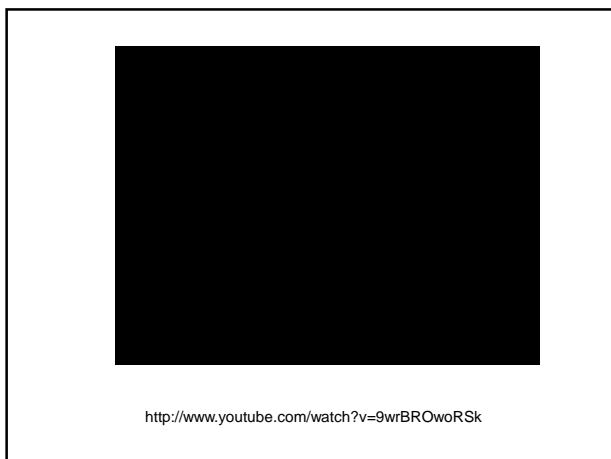
- a) De forma periódica
- b) Bilateral
- c) Com identidade anteroposterior
- d) Com identidade axial



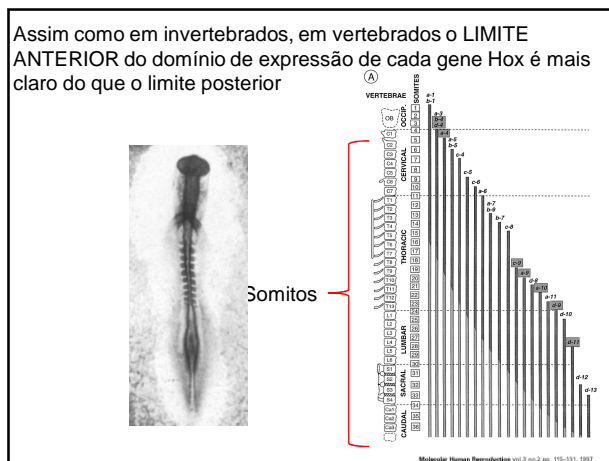
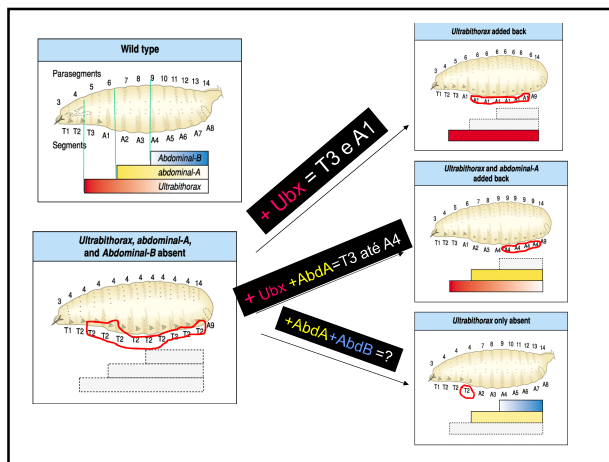
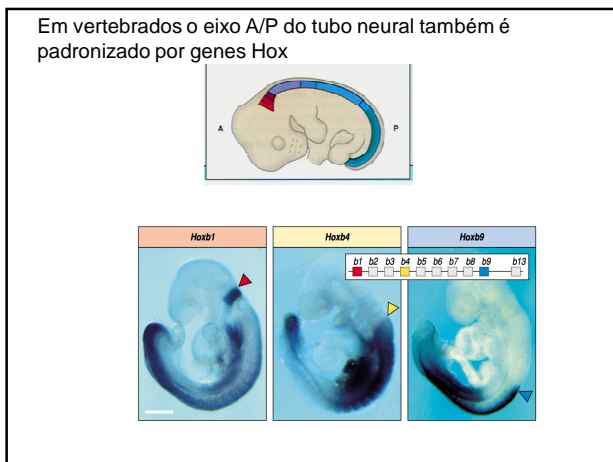
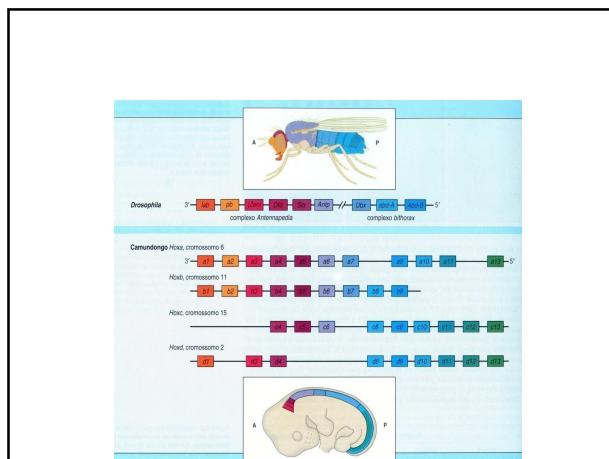
Esquema do modelo Clock-wavefront (Relógio-Maré)

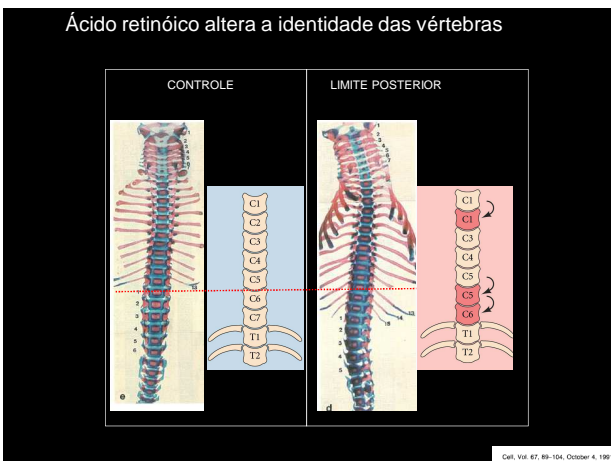
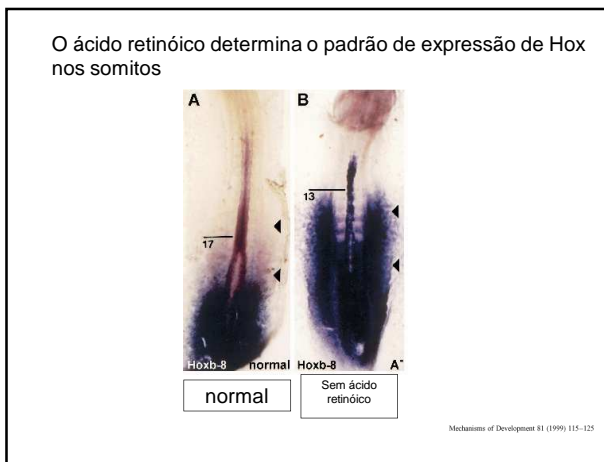
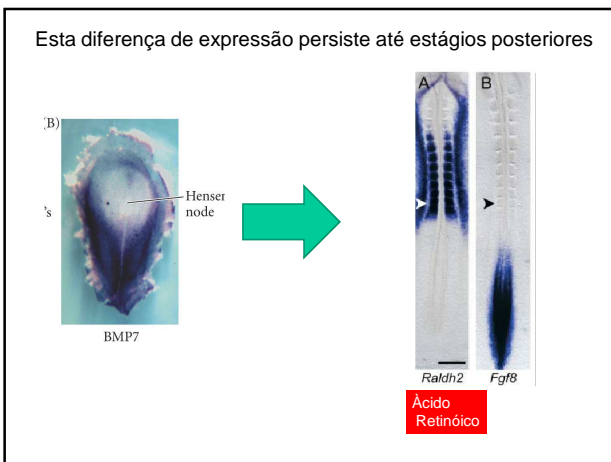
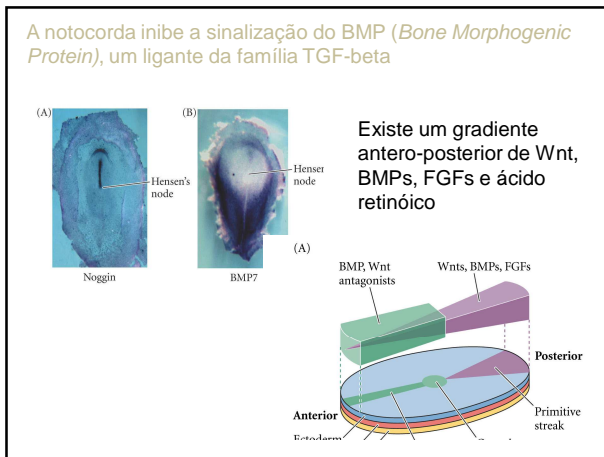
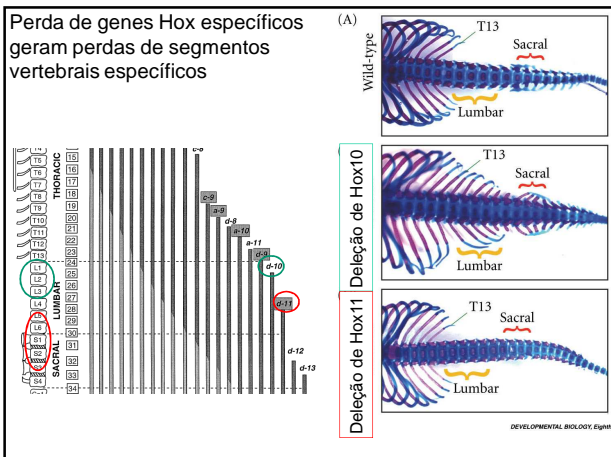
Hairy
FGF

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FRuKxR0T5WQ>



Genes Hox e identidade antero-posterior dos somitos





Pergunta 1: Como é determinado o n. de somitos?

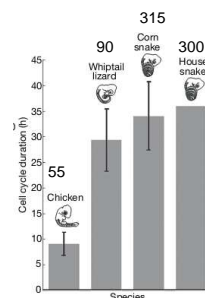
Pergunta 2: Como é determinado onde serão formados os membros?

Que mecanismos poderiam gerar a diferença filogenética nos n. de somitos?

- 1)Ciclo Celular
- 2)Apoptose
- 3)Ciclagem do relógio interno

1) Ciclo Celular

corn snake (*Pantherophis Guttatus*) : 315
 House snake (*Lamprophis Fuliginosus*): 300
 Whiptail Lizard (*Aspidoscelis uniparens*): 90
 zebra-fish (*Danio rerio*): 31
 chicken (*Gallus gallus*): 55
 mouse (*Mus musculus*) 65

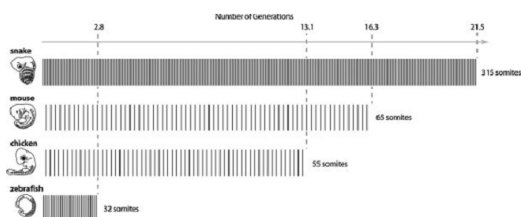


Control of segment number in vertebrate embryos

Clifford T. Donnell, M. Otsuka, Joshua Winkler, David Baumert, Stefan Leutenich & Oliver Rasochova

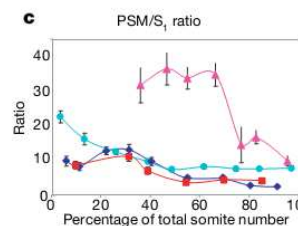
Nature 2008

Tamanho do mesoderma pré-somítico não é proporcional à diferença de n. de somitos

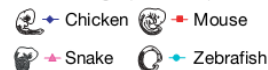


Mas... os somitos de cobra são 3x menores que de galinha ou de camundongo

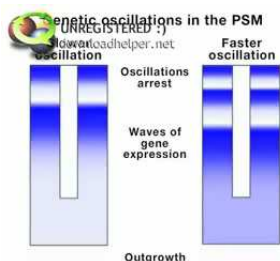
3) Ciclagem do relógio interno



corn snake (*Pantherophis Guttatus*) : 315
 zebra-fish (*Danio rerio*): 31
 chicken (*Gallus gallus*): 55
 mouse (*Mus musculus*) 65

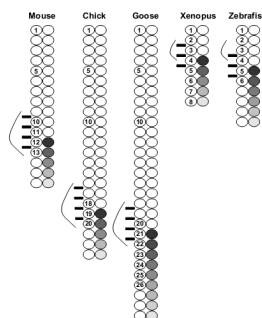


3) Ciclagem do relógio interno



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gwtLL29bf1E>

Pergunta 2: Como é determinado onde serão formados os membros?

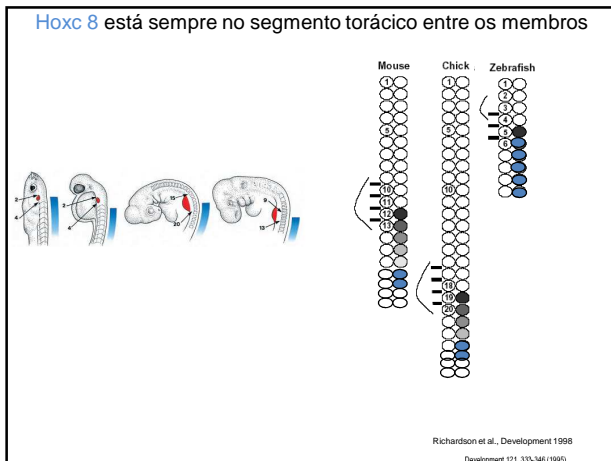


Development 131, 103-106 (1999)

Printed in Great Britain © The Company of Biologists Limited 1999

Hox genes and the evolution of vertebrate axial morphology

Ann C. Burke, Craig E. Nelson, Bruce A. Morgan and Cliff Tabin



HIPÓTESE:

Hoxc8 DETERMINA A REGIÃO DO FLANCO e o Hoxc6 O MEMBRO ANTERIOR

PORQUÊ AS COBRAS NÃO TÊM PERNAS?

h Chick
Cervical Forelimb
Thoracic Flank
Lumbar Hindlimb

Python
T h o r a c i c F l a n k
H i n d l i m b

HOXC8

Hoxc6
Hoxc8

NATURE VOL 391 3 JUNE 1998

No embrião de Booidea, existe rudimentos de membro inferior na região cloacal