

XX-XI Ideias Contemporâneas do desenvolvimento

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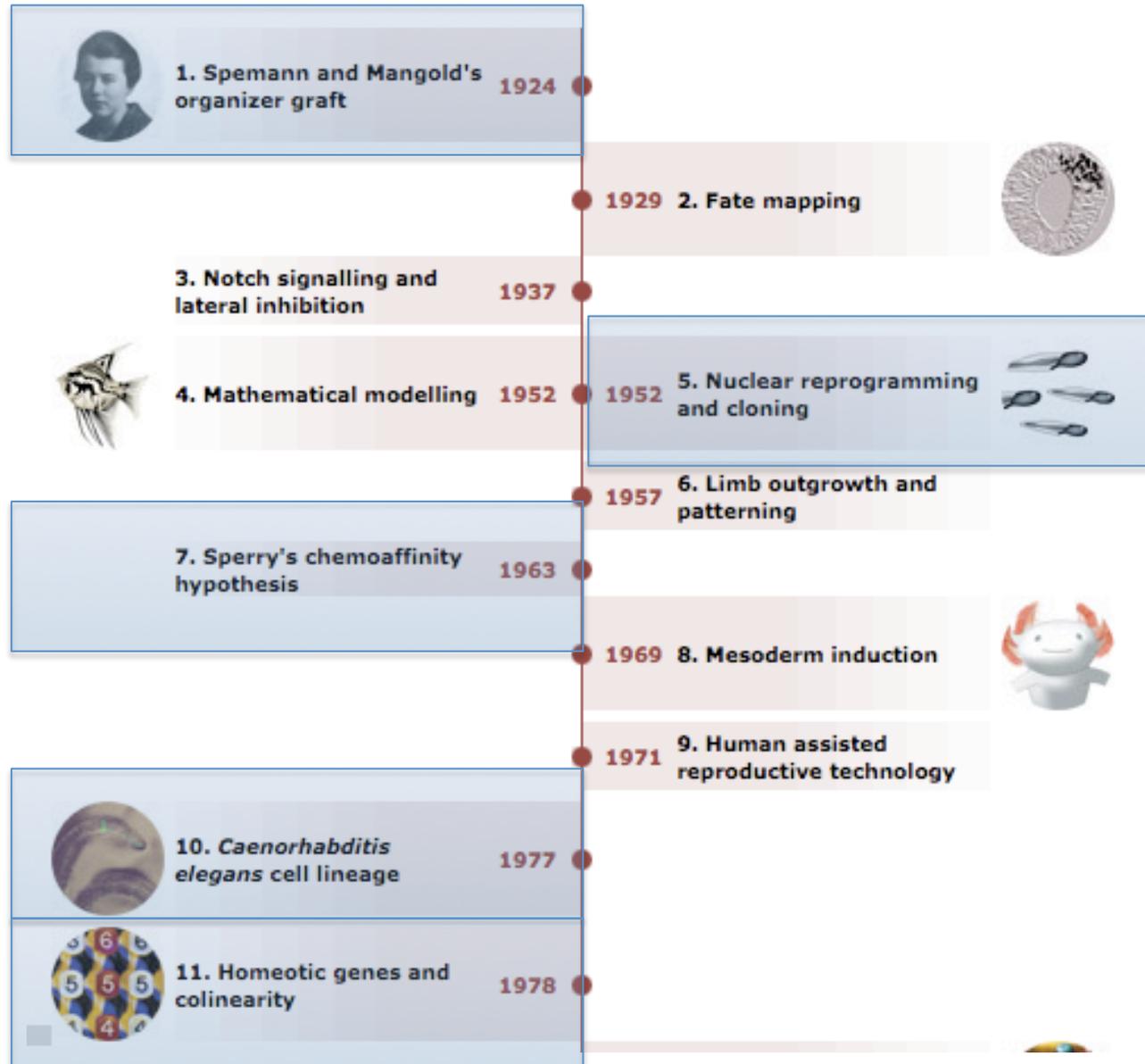
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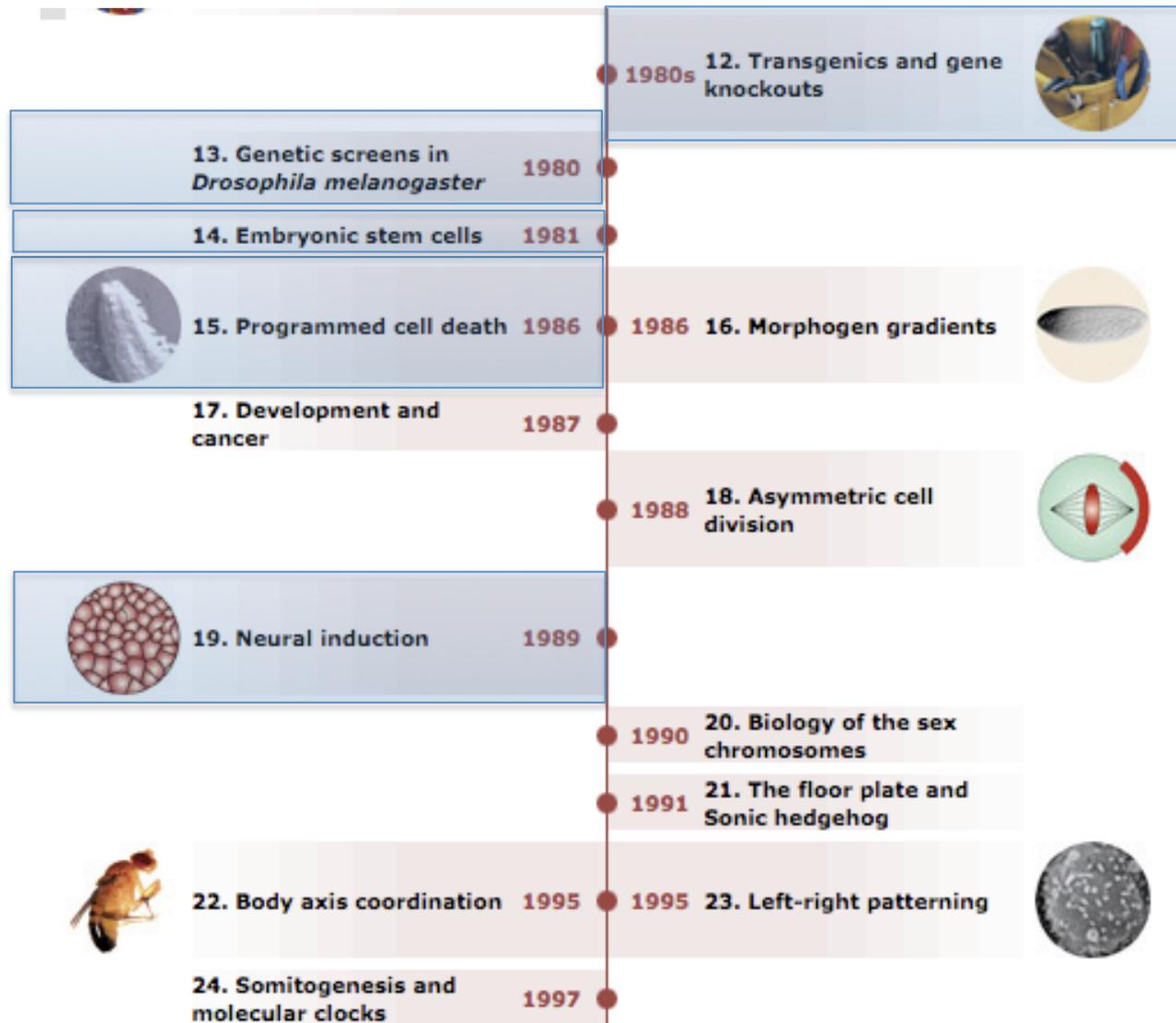
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Impacto da biologia do desenvolvimento na ciência do século XX

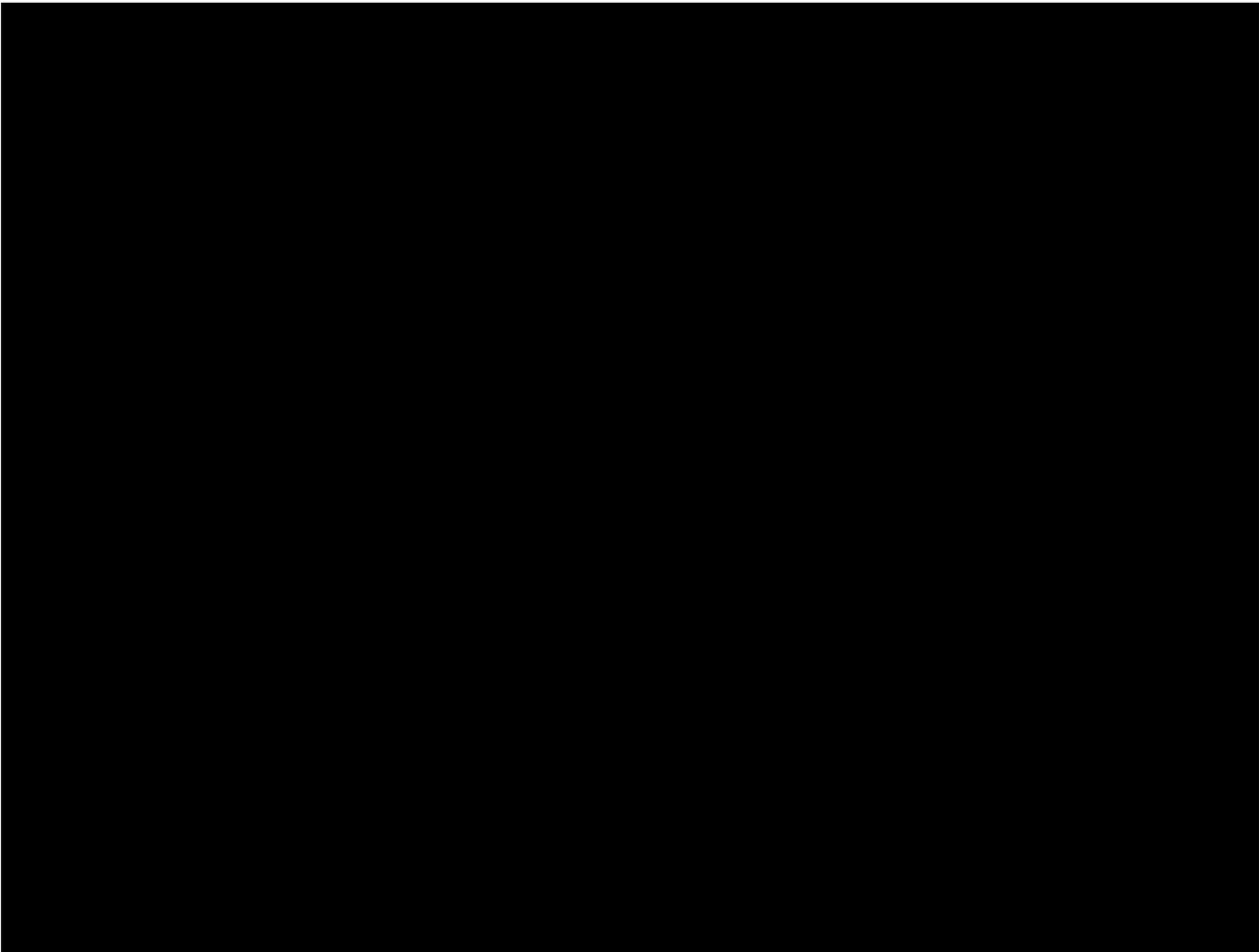


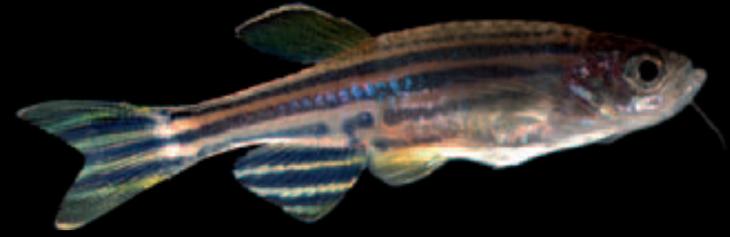
Impacto da biologia do desenvolvimento na ciência do século XX



1997-2016 Nobels em áreas de pesquisa relacionadas à biologia do desenvolvimento

- 2001 Tim Hunt & Paul M. Nurse
 - pela descoberta de reguladores fundamentais do ciclo celular
- 2002 Sydney Brenner, H. Robert Horvitz, and John E. Sulston
 - pelas descobertas sobre “regulação gênica do desenvolvimento de órgãos e morte celular programada.”
- 2006 Andrew Z. Fire & Craig C. Mello
 - pela descoberta do RNA de interferência - silenciamento gênico por RNA dupla-fita
- 2007 Mario R. Capecchi, Martin J. Evans, and Oliver Smithies
 - pelas descobertas dos princípios para introdução de modificações específicas em genes de camundongos usando células tronco embrionárias
- 2010 Robert G. Edwards
 - pelo desenvolvimento de fertilização in vitro
- 2012 John Gurdon & Shinya Yamanaka
 - pela descoberta que células maduras podem ser reprogramadas para serem pluripotentes
- 2014 John O’Keefe, May-Britt Moser, and Edvard I. Moser
 - pelas descobertas de células que constituem um sistema de posicionamento no cérebro
- 2015 Tomas Lindahl, Paul Modrich, Aziz Sancar
 - por estudos mecanísticos de repar de DNA
- 2016 Yoshinori Ohsumi
 - pelas descobertas de mecanismos de autofagia





CELULAS TRONCO REGENERAÇÃO EM ANIMAIS

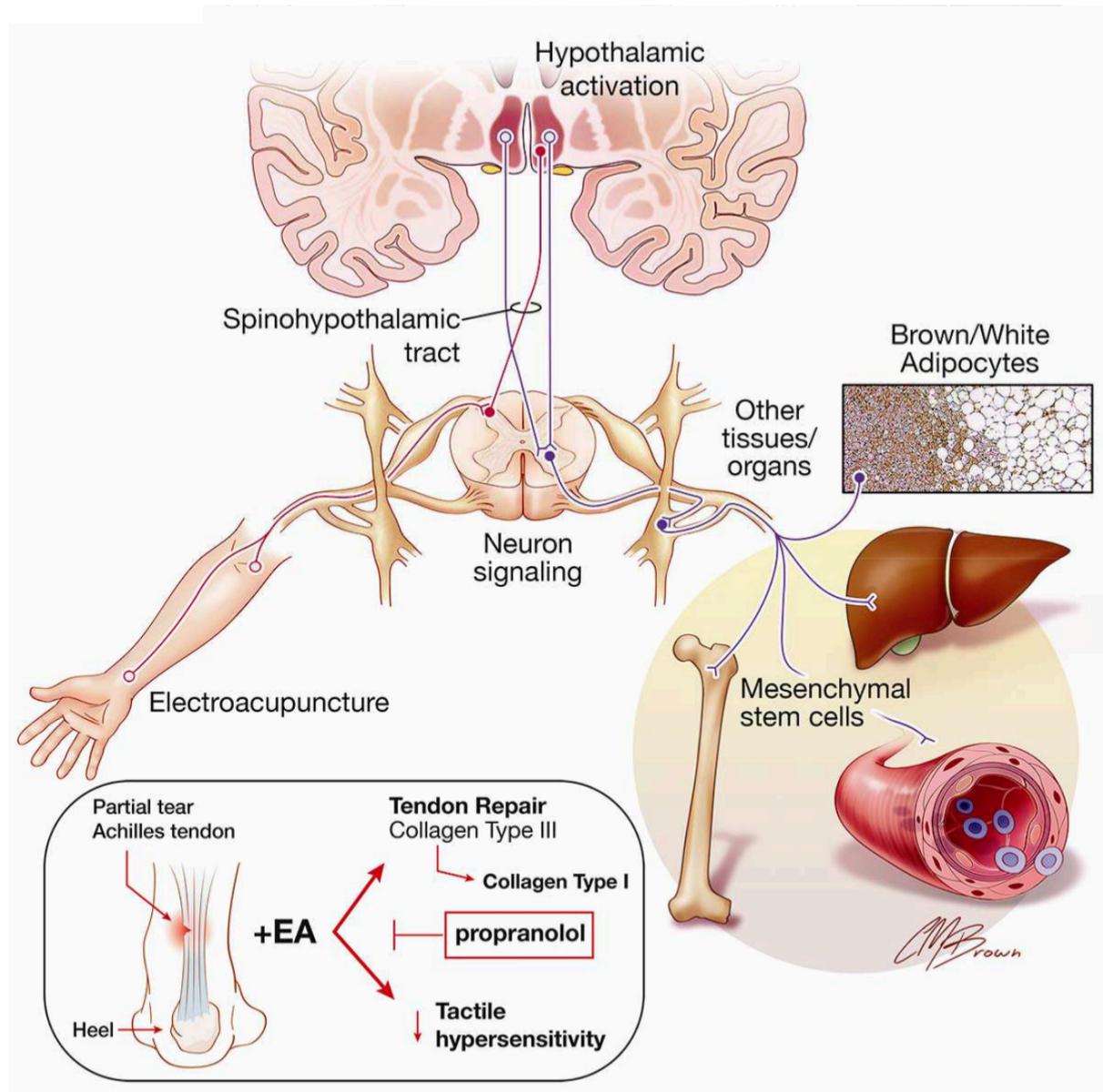


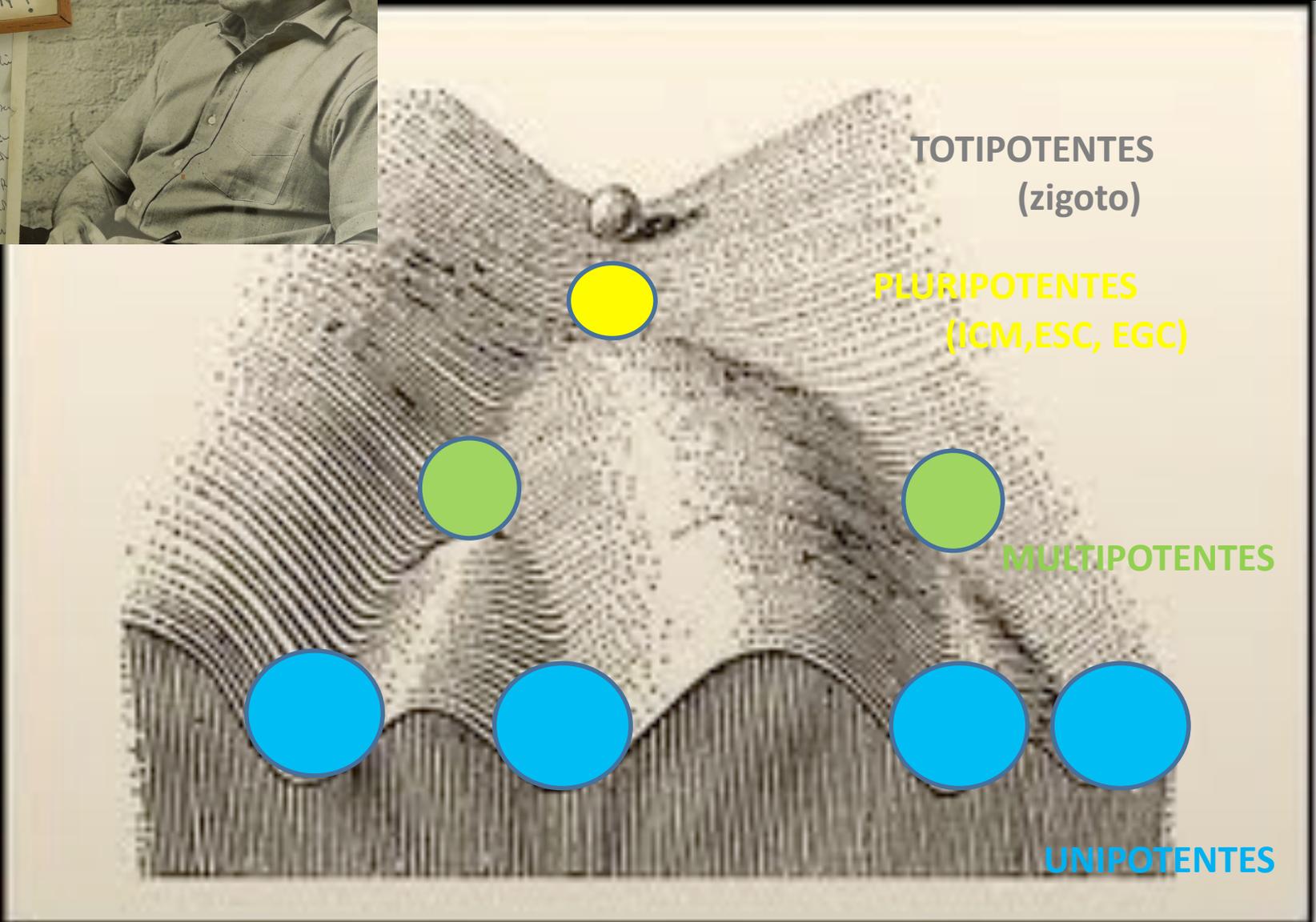
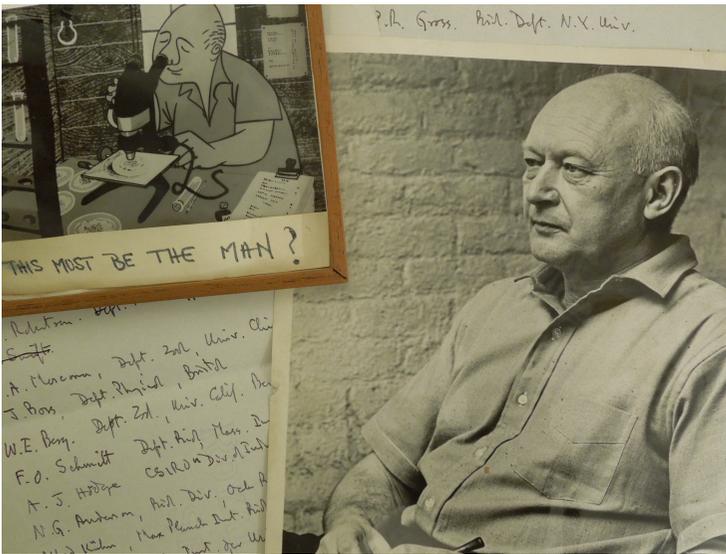
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

Electroacupuncture Promotes CNS-Dependent Release of Mesenchymal Stem Cells

TATIANA E. SALAZAR^{A,C,D*}, MATTHEW R. RICHARDSON^{B*}, ELENI BELI^C, MATTHEW S. RIPSCH^E, JOHN GEORGE^D, YOUNGSOOK KIM^E, YAQIAN DUAN^C, LENI MOLDOVAN^C, YUANQING YAN^A, ASHAY BHATWADEKAR^C, VAISHNAVI JADHAV^C, JARED A. SMITH^E, SUSAN MCGORRAY^F, ALICIA L. BERTONE^G, DMITRI O. TRAKTUEV^{H,I}, KEITH L. MARCH^{H,I}, LUIS M. COLON-PEREZ^J, KEITH AVIN^K, EMILY SIMS^L, JULIE A. MUND^{B,L}, JAMIE CASE^{B,L,M,N}, SHAOLIN DENG^O, MIN SU KIM^P, BRUCE MCDAVITT^Q, MICHAEL E. BOULTON^C, JEFFREY THINSCHMIDT^R, SERGIO LI CALZI^C, STEPHANIE D. FITZ^K, ROBYN K. FUCHS^K, STUART J. WARDEN^K, TODD MCKINLEY^S, ANANTHA SHEKHAR^T, MARCELO FEBO^J, PHILLIP L. JOHNSON^U, LUNG JI CHANG^V, ZHANGUO GAO^W, MIKHAIL G. KOLONIN^W, SONG LAI^X, JINFENG MA^X, XINZHONG DONG^Y, FLETCHER A. WHITE^{ET}, HUIHENG XIE^{Z†}, MERVIN C. YODER^{B,L†*} AND MARIA B. GRANT^{C†*}.

Key words. Mesenchymal stem cells • Adult stem cells • Nervous system • Neurones



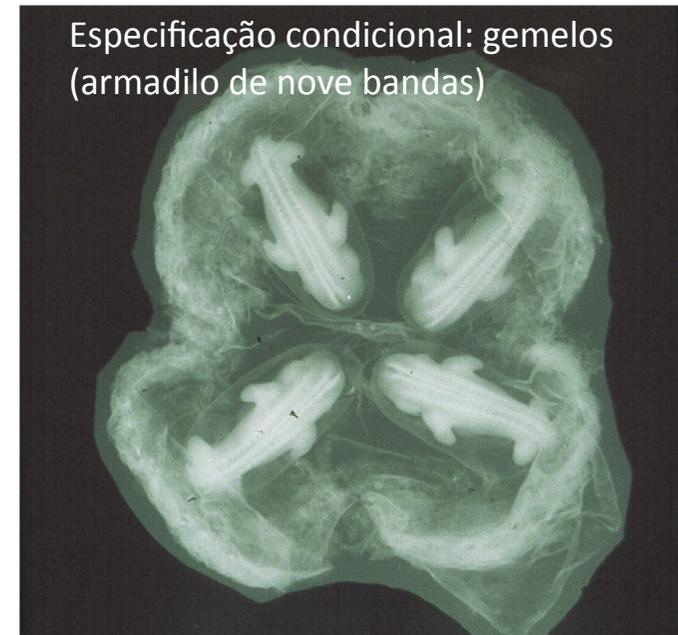


Paisagem epigenética de Waddington (Waddington's Epigenetic Landscape - Creode)

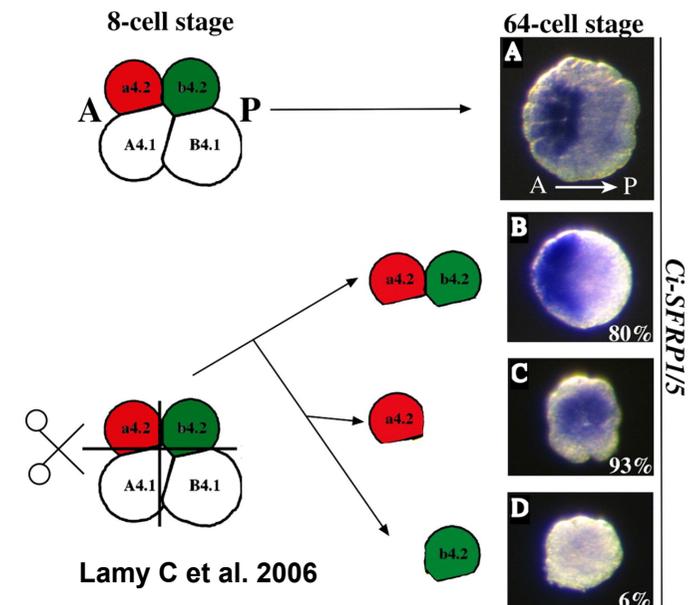
Especificação dos linhagens celulares por determinantes

1. Especificação condicional

- Especificação regulativa (!!!!)



2. Especificação autónoma



Especificação dos linhagens celulares por determinantes

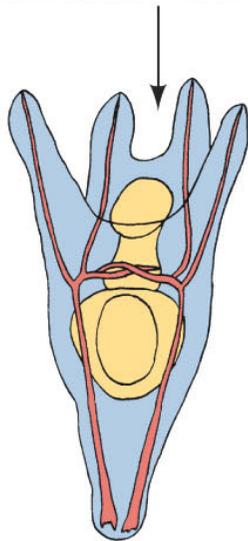
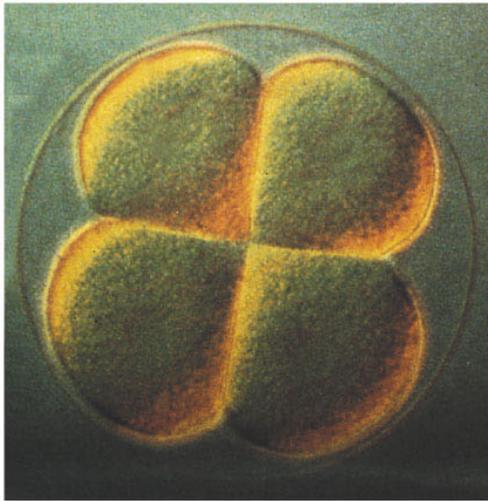
1. Especificação condicional

- Especificação regulativa (!!!!)



Especificação condicional: Desenvolvimento regulativo no Ouriço

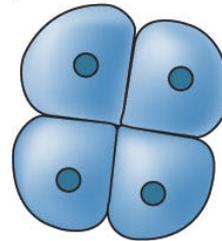
(A) Fertilization envelope



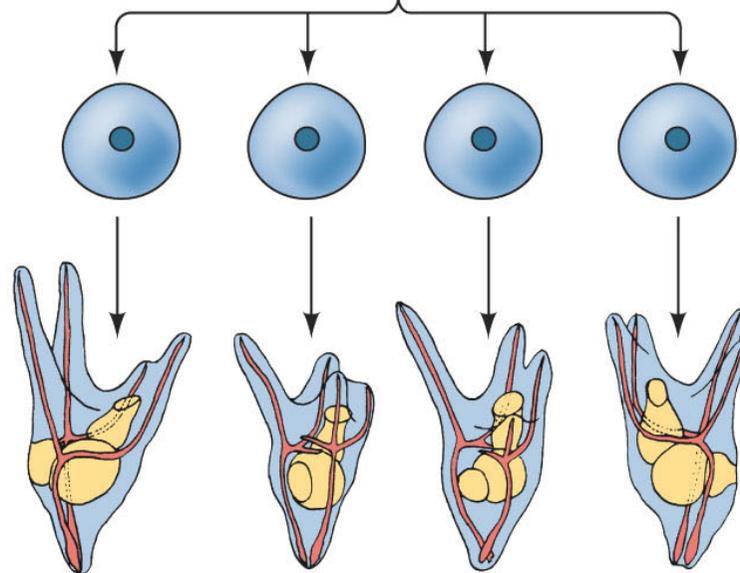
Normal pluteus larva

(B)

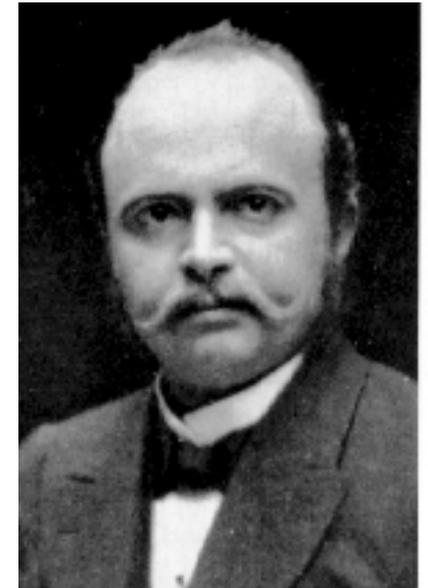
Remove
fertilization
envelope



Separate
into 4 cells



Plutei developed from single cells of 4-cell embryo



Especificação condicional

II. Conditional specification

Characteristic of all vertebrates and few invertebrates.

Specification by interactions between cells. Relative positions are important.

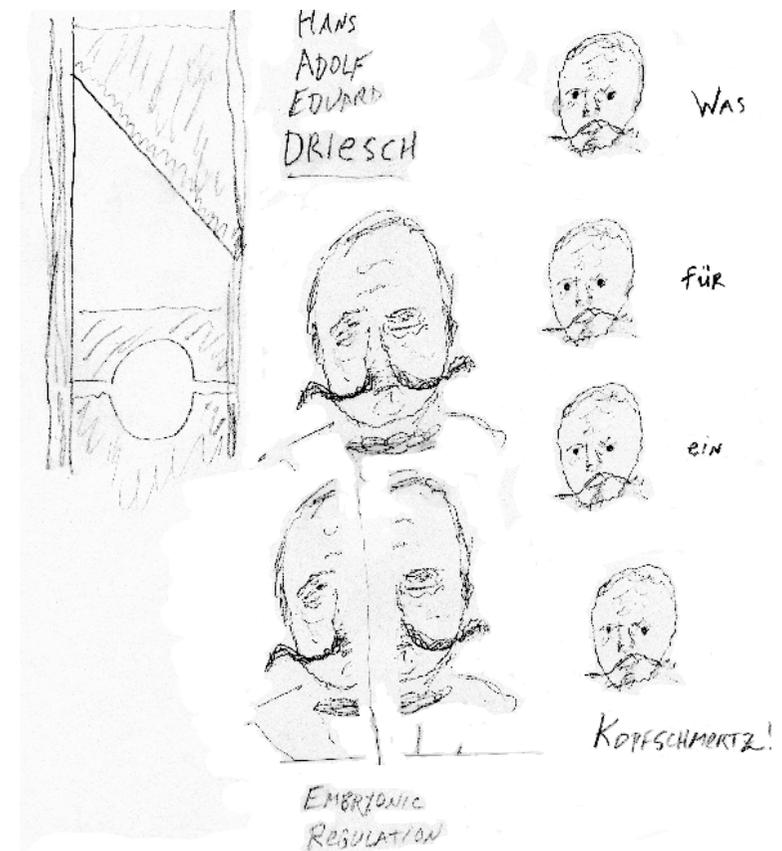
Variable cleavages produce no invariant fate assignments to cells.

Massive cell rearrangements and migrations precede or accompany specification.

Capacity for “regulative” development: allows cells to acquire different functions.

Source: After Davidson 1991.

DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, Eighth Edition, Table 3.2 © 2006 Sinauer Associates, Inc.



Especificação condicional

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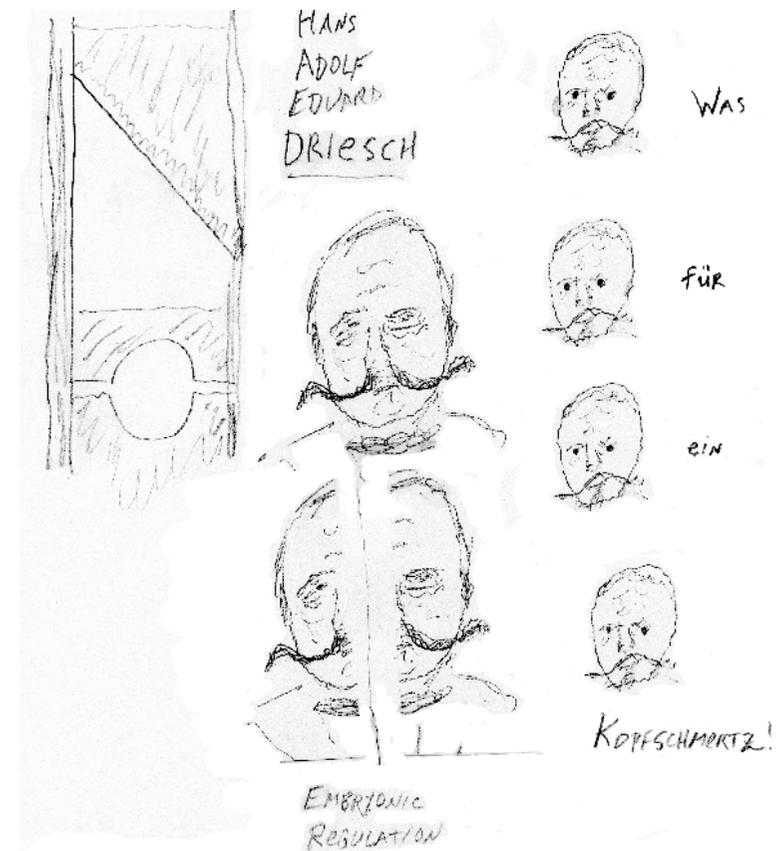
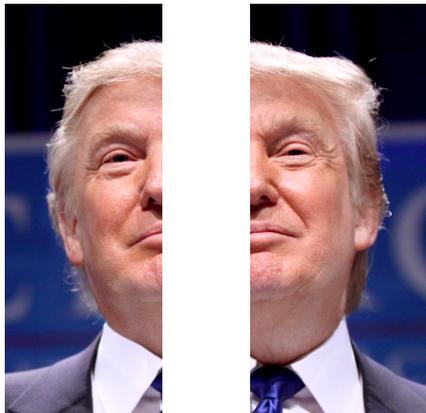
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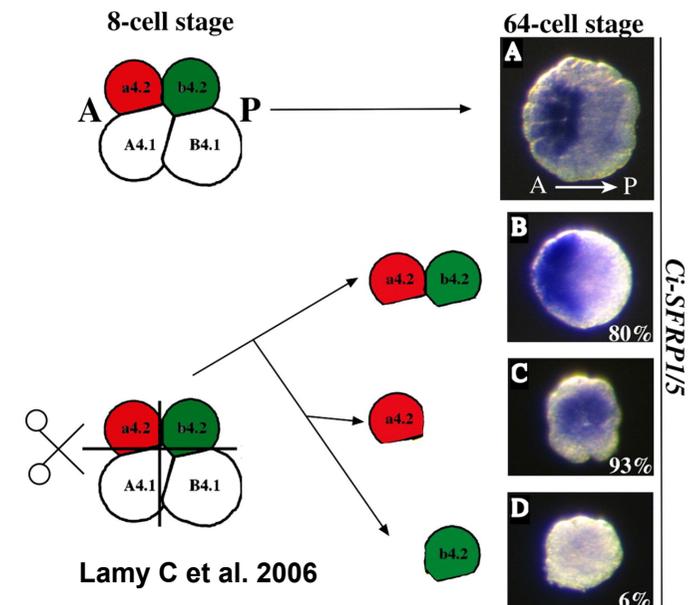
Especificação dos linhagens celulares por determinantes

1. Especificação condicional

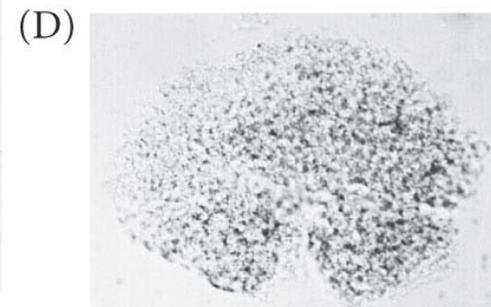
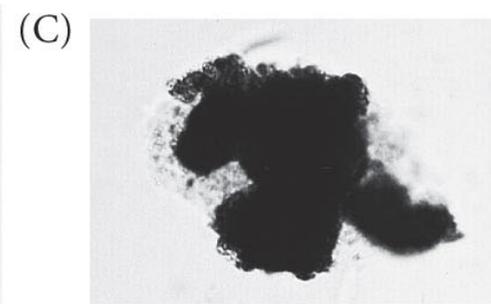
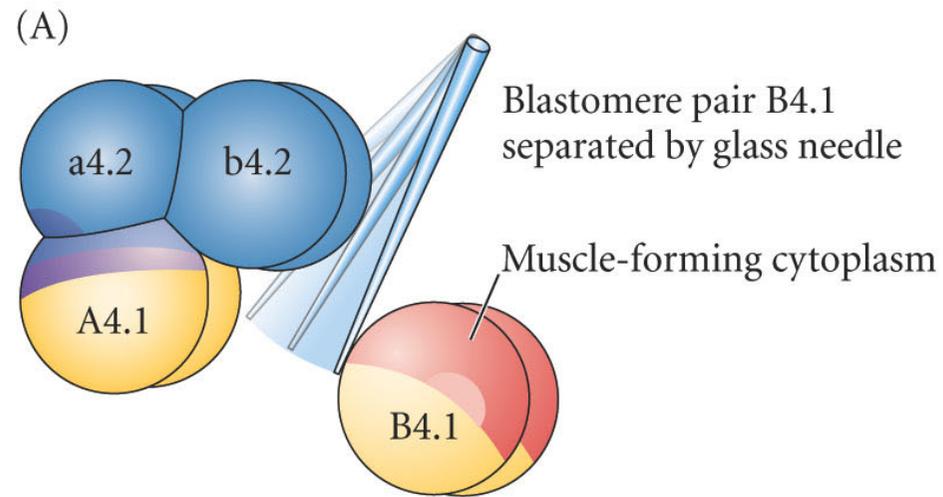
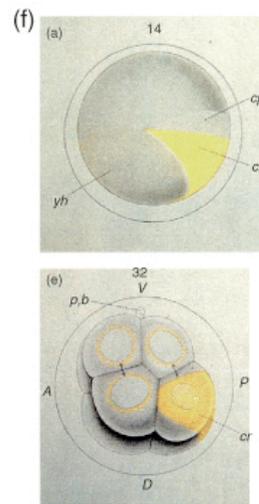
- Especificação regulativa (!!!!)



2. Especificação autónoma

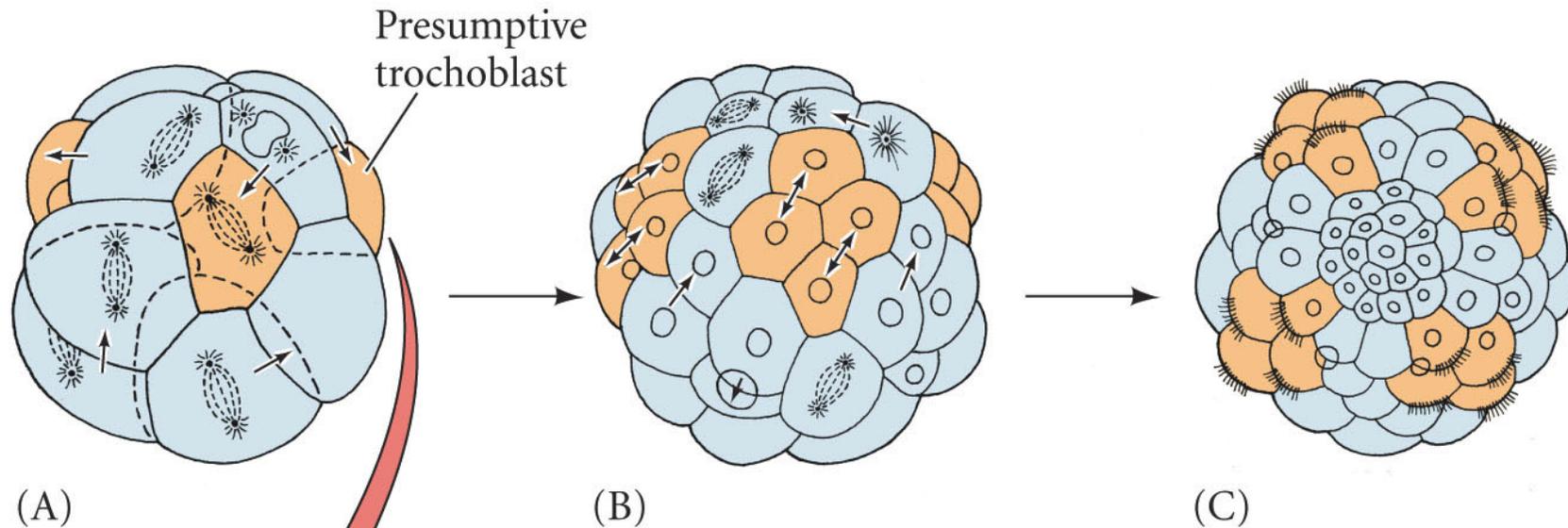


Desenvolvimento do músculo em tunicados (Cordata)

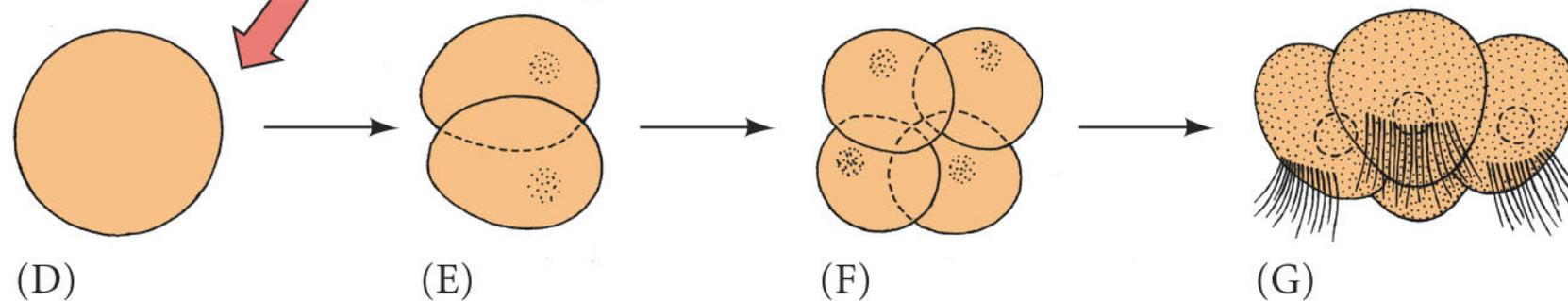


Especificação autónoma nos espiralados (lapas-gastrópodos-Mollusca)

Normal development of *Patella*



Isolated trochoblast development



Especificação autónoma

Divisiones asimétricas: Kemphues (1988) identifica PARs en nemátodos

TABLE 3.2 Modes of cell type specification and their characteristics

I. Autonomous specification

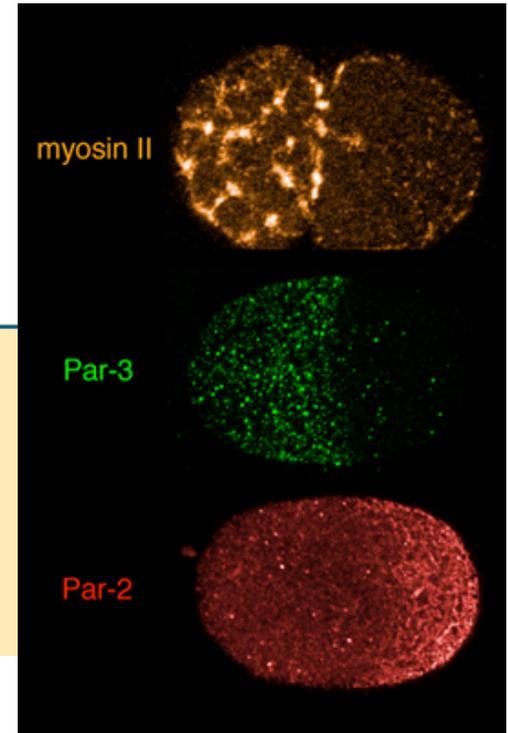
Characteristic of most invertebrates.

Specification by differential acquisition of certain cytoplasmic molecules present in the egg.

Invariant cleavages produce the same lineages in each embryo of the species. Blastomere fates are generally invariant.

Cell type specification precedes any large-scale embryonic cell migration.

Produces “mosaic” development: cells cannot change fate if a blastomere is lost.





Styela



Polyandrocarpa



Symplegma



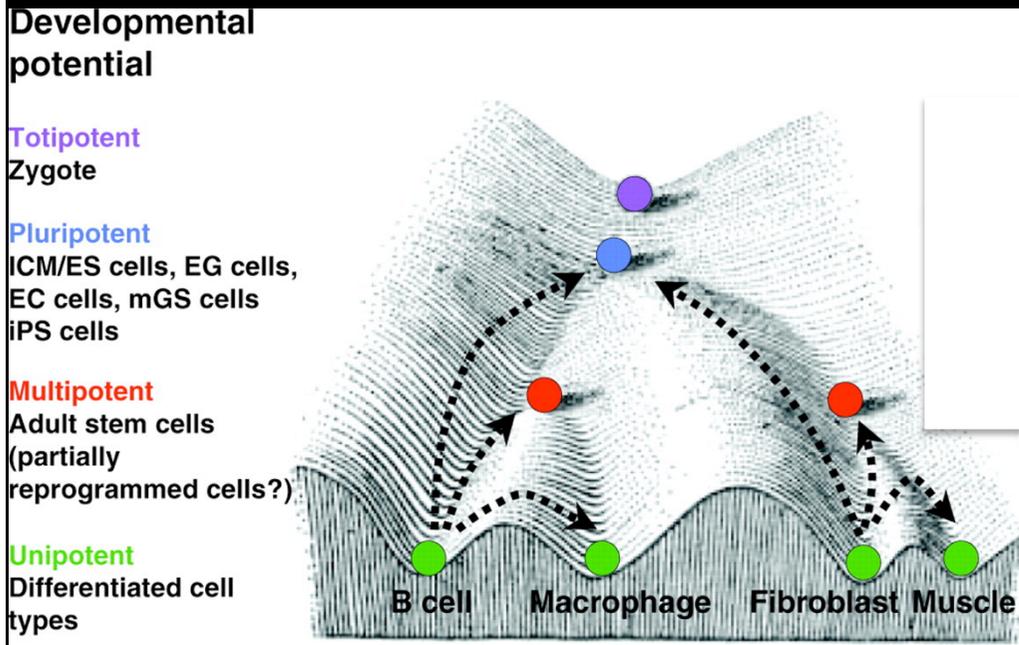
*Botryllus or
Botrylloides*

Como evoluiu a capacidade de brotação nas ascidias coloniais (Styelidae)?

S. Gutierrez



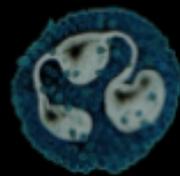
Células tronco vs células progenitoras:



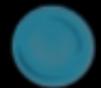
PROGENITOR CELL
(e.g., myeloid progenitor cell)



SPECIALIZED CELL
(e.g., neutrophil)



SPECIALIZED CELL
(e.g., red blood cell)



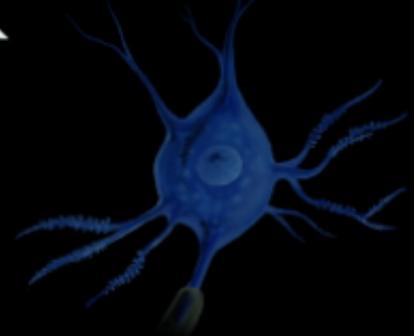
STEM CELL
(e.g., hematopoietic stem cell)



STEM CELL



SPECIALIZED CELL
(e.g., neuron)

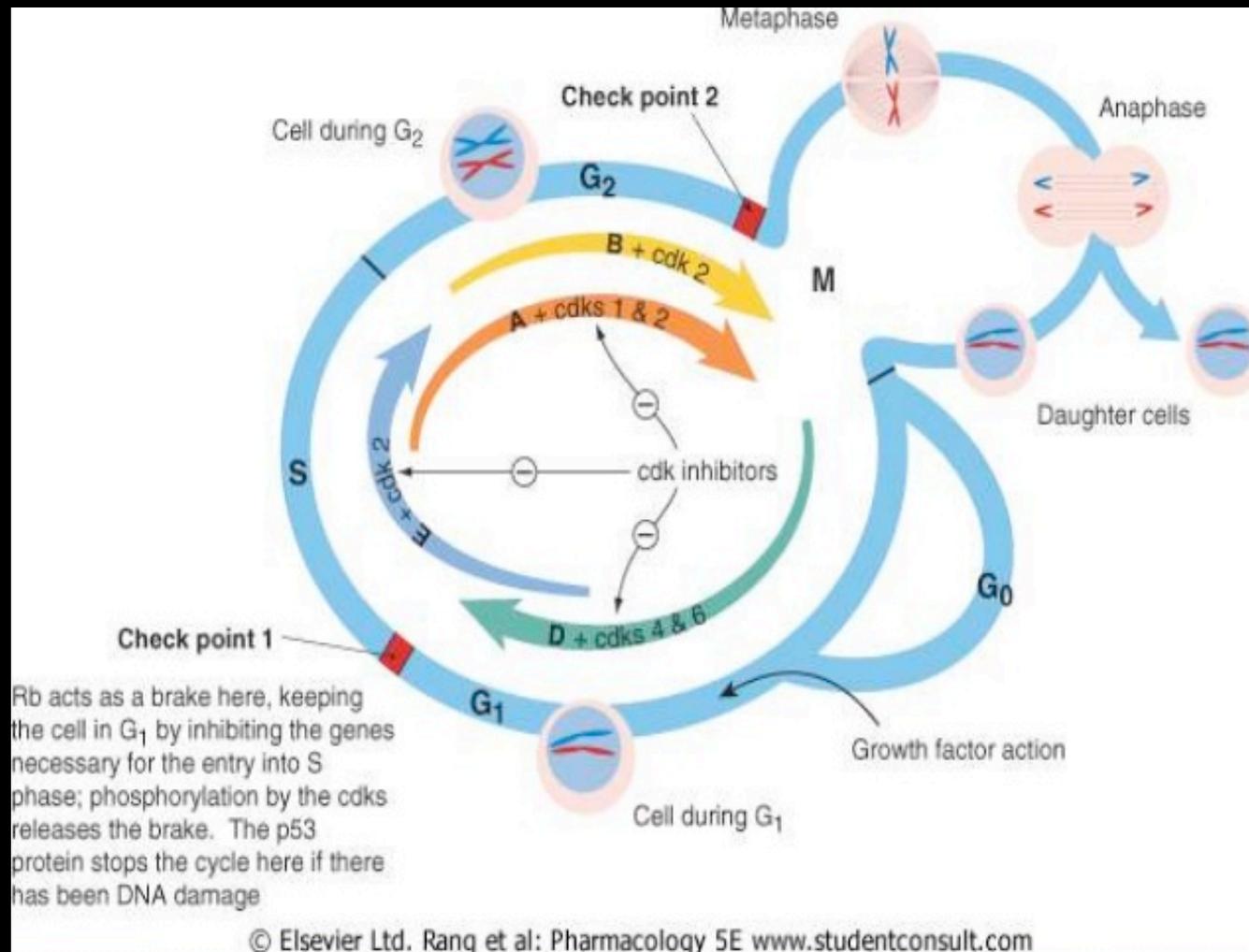


Regulação das células tronco

- 1. REGULACÃO DO CICLO CELULAR:** Carecem de controle G1 e são hipersensíveis ao dano de DNA, induzindo a apoptose.
- 2. DINÂMICA DA CROMATINA:** pode regular a taxa de autorenovação, tempos do desenvolvimento, e potenciais de diferenciação celular. Mudanças na cromatina refletem mudanças na função celular.
- 3. SINALIZAÇÃO CELULAR:** a decisão final de diferenciar ou manter a indiferenciação depende de várias rotas de sinalização celular (ambiente, nicho).

CÉLULAS TRONCO

- 1. REGULAÇÃO DO CICLO CELULAR:** Carecem de controle G1 e são hipersensíveis a danos no DNA, induzindo a apoptose para liberar-se das células danificadas

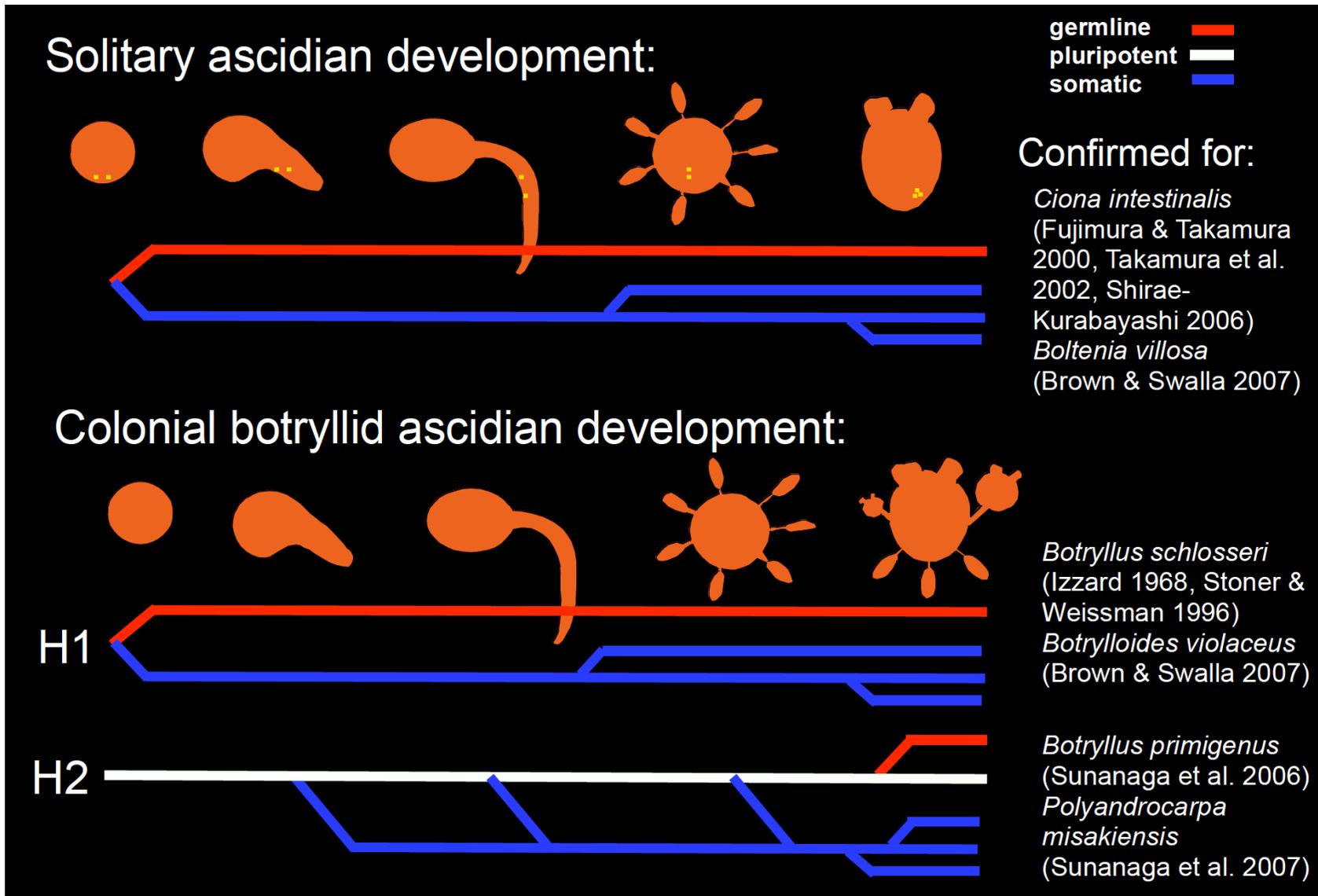


CÉLULAS TRONCO

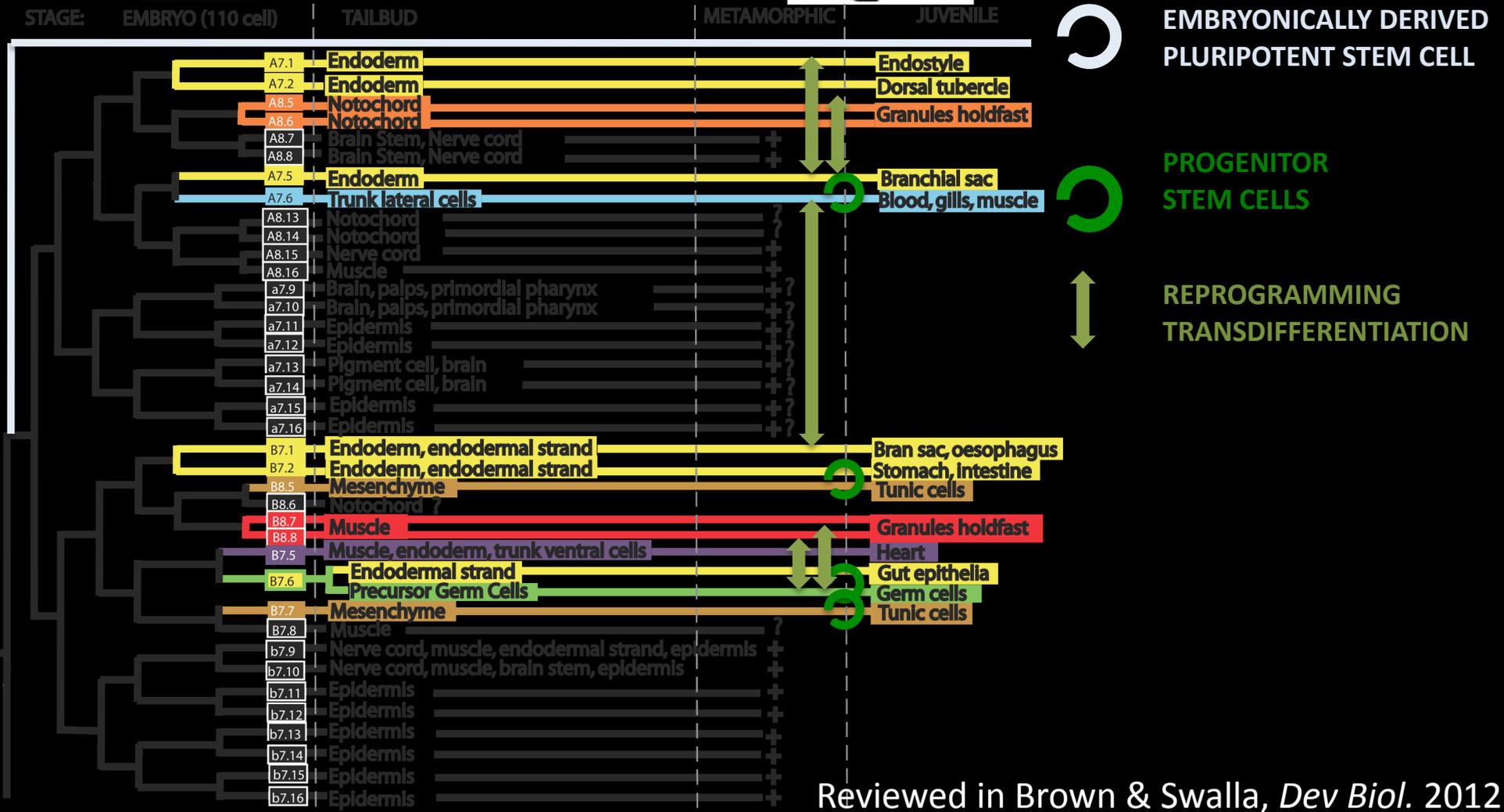
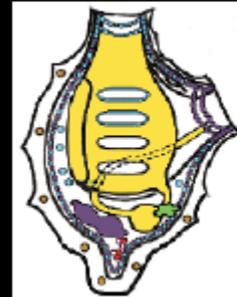
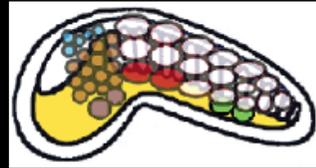
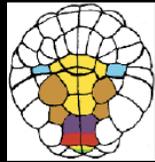
Definição:

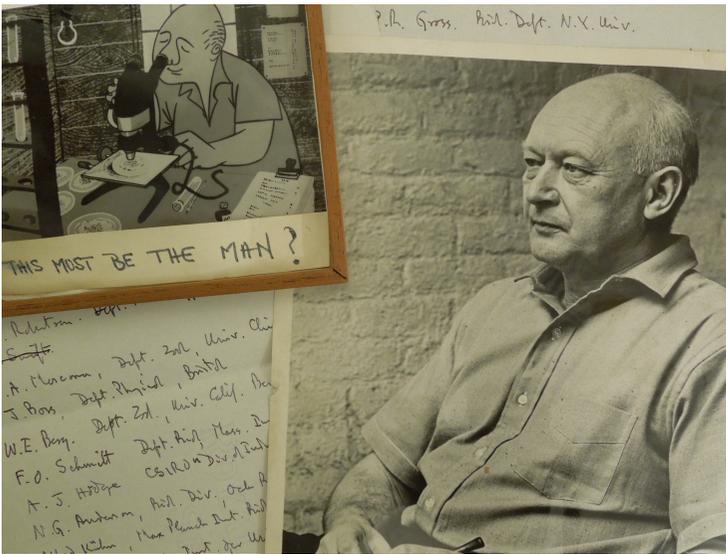
Células indiferenciadas que tem a capacidade de **autorenovar-se** por divisão celular e podem diferenciar-se em **vários tipos de células**

Linhagem germinativa em ascídias

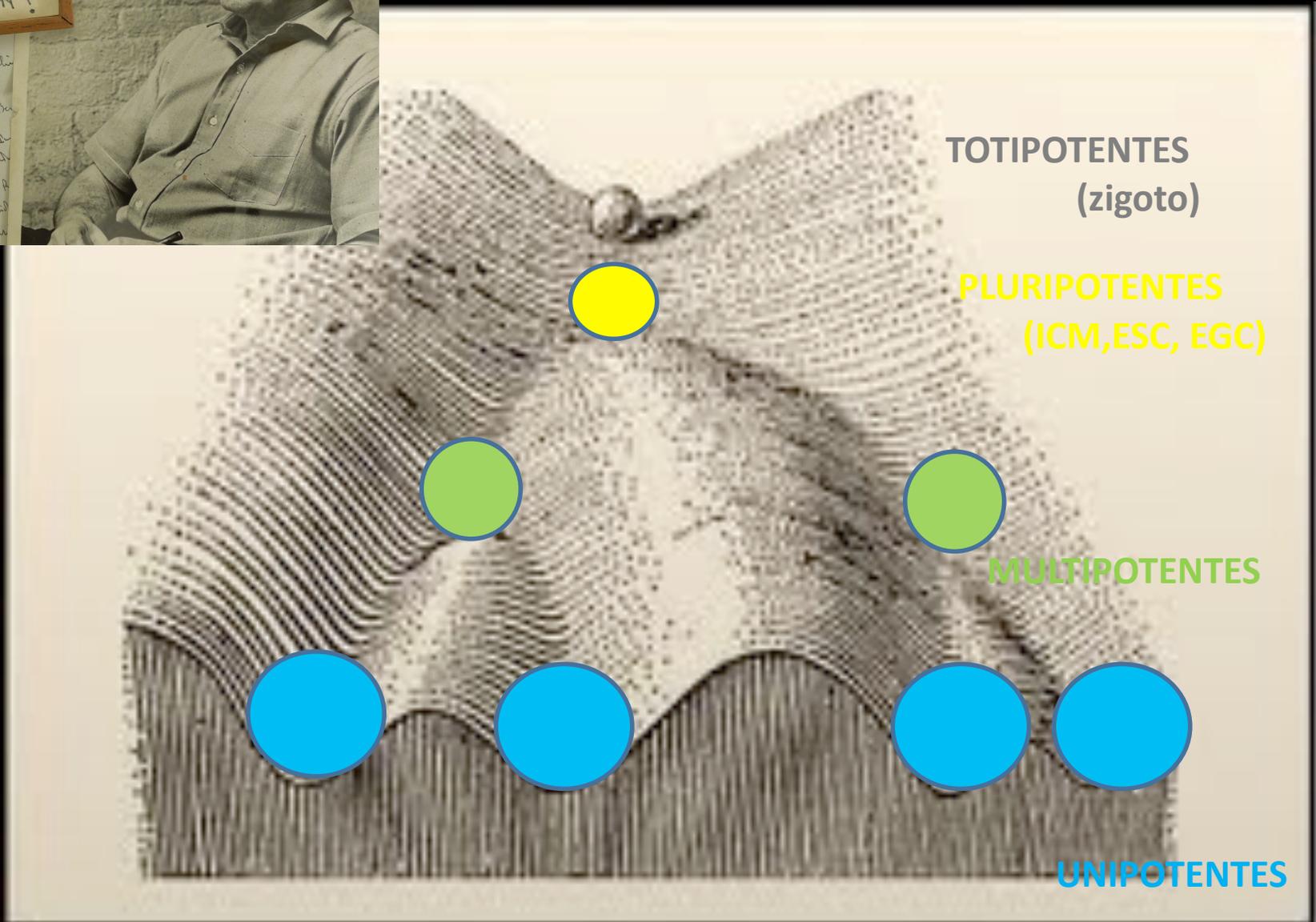


Possível plasticidade da linhagem celular progenitora em colônias de ascídias:

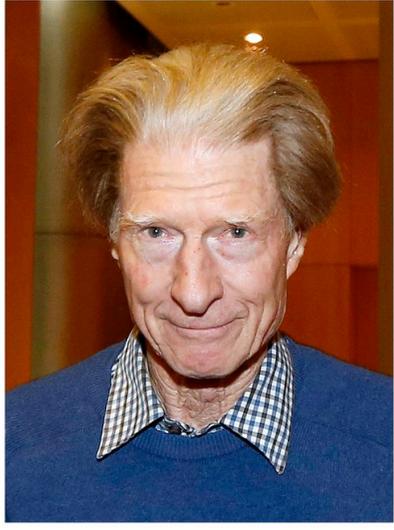
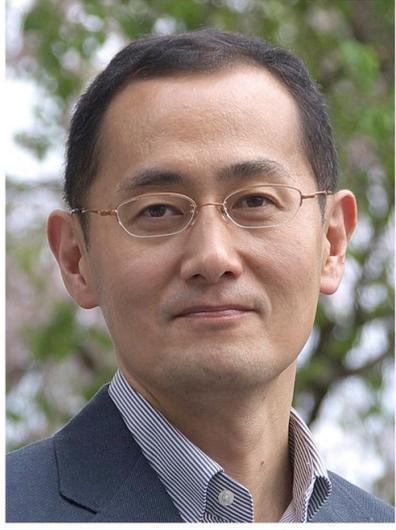




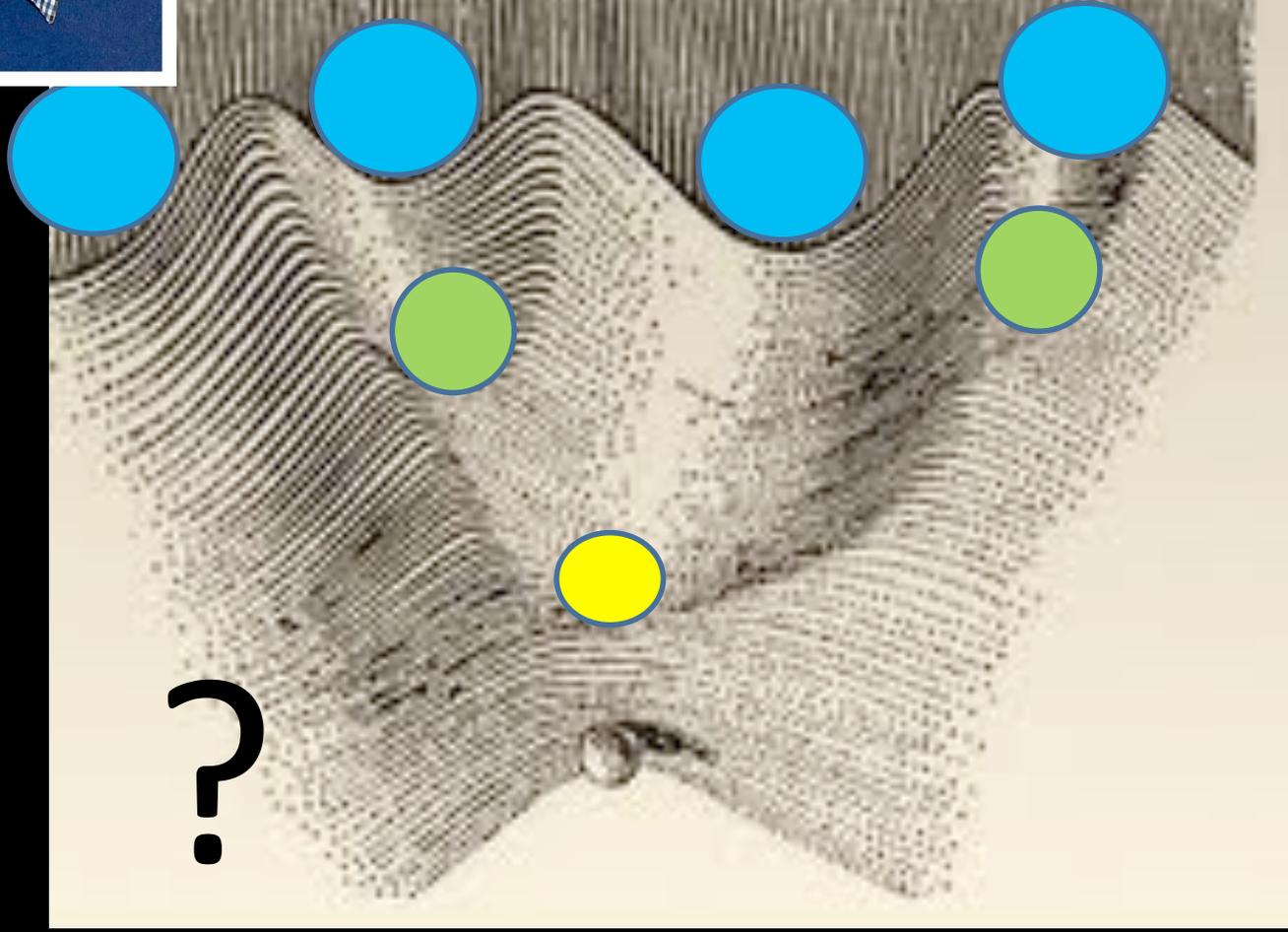
Regulação gênica



Paissagem epigenética de Waddington (Waddington's Epigenetic Landscape - Creode)



Reprogramação/dediferenciação



Restrição do destino celular e potencial para diferenciar em diferentes linhagens

Developmental potential

Totipotent

Zygote

Pluripotent

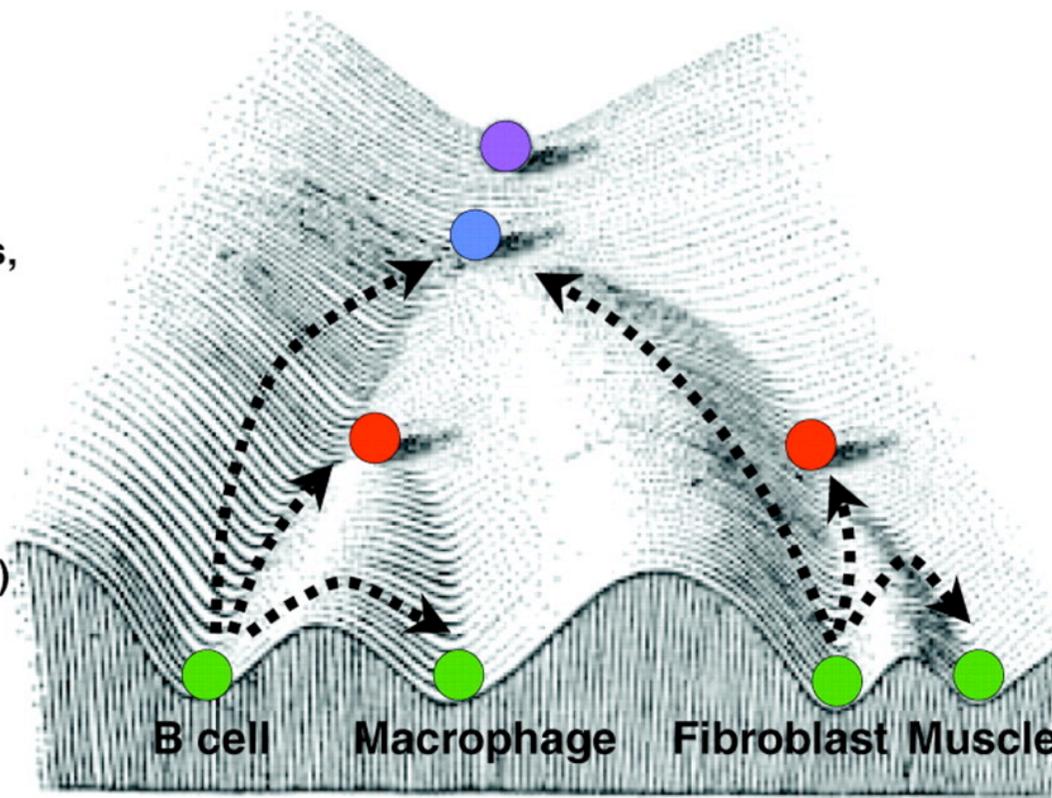
ICM/ES cells, EG cells,
EC cells, mGS cells
iPS cells

Multipotent

Adult stem cells
(partially reprogrammed cells?)

Unipotent

Differentiated cell types



Regulação gênica

Restrição do destino celular e modificações epigenéticas

Developmental potential

Epigenetic status

Totipotent

Zygote

Pluripotent

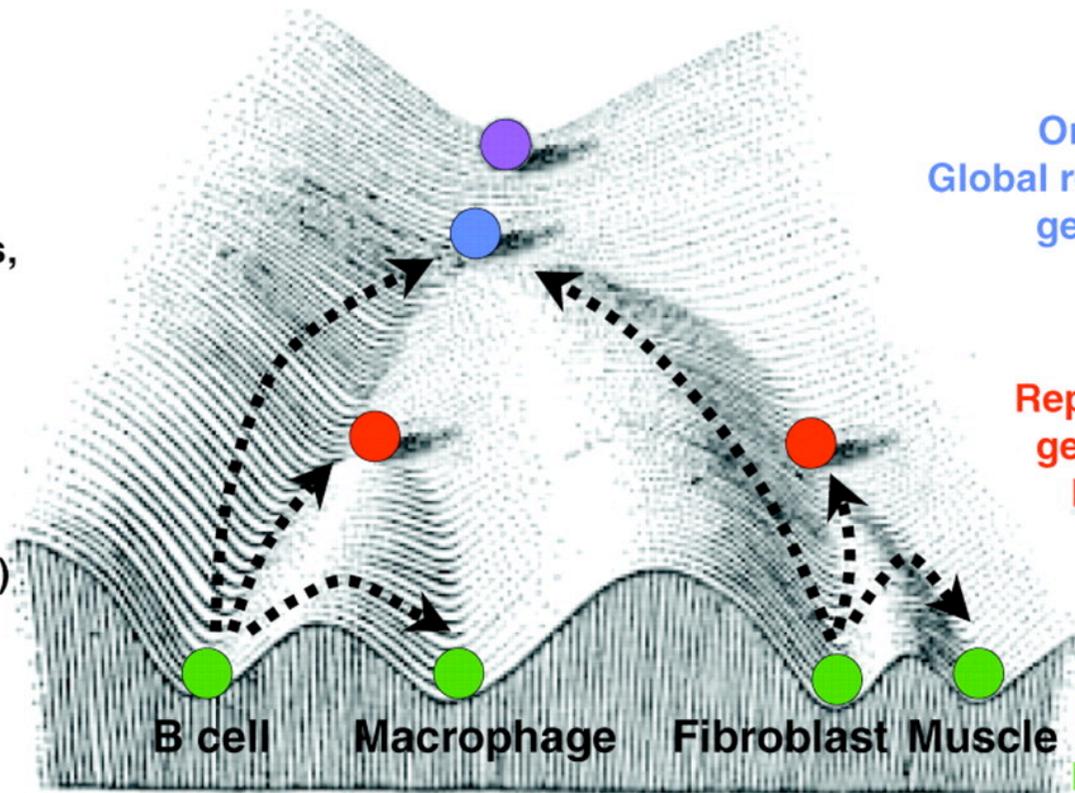
ICM/ES cells, EG cells,
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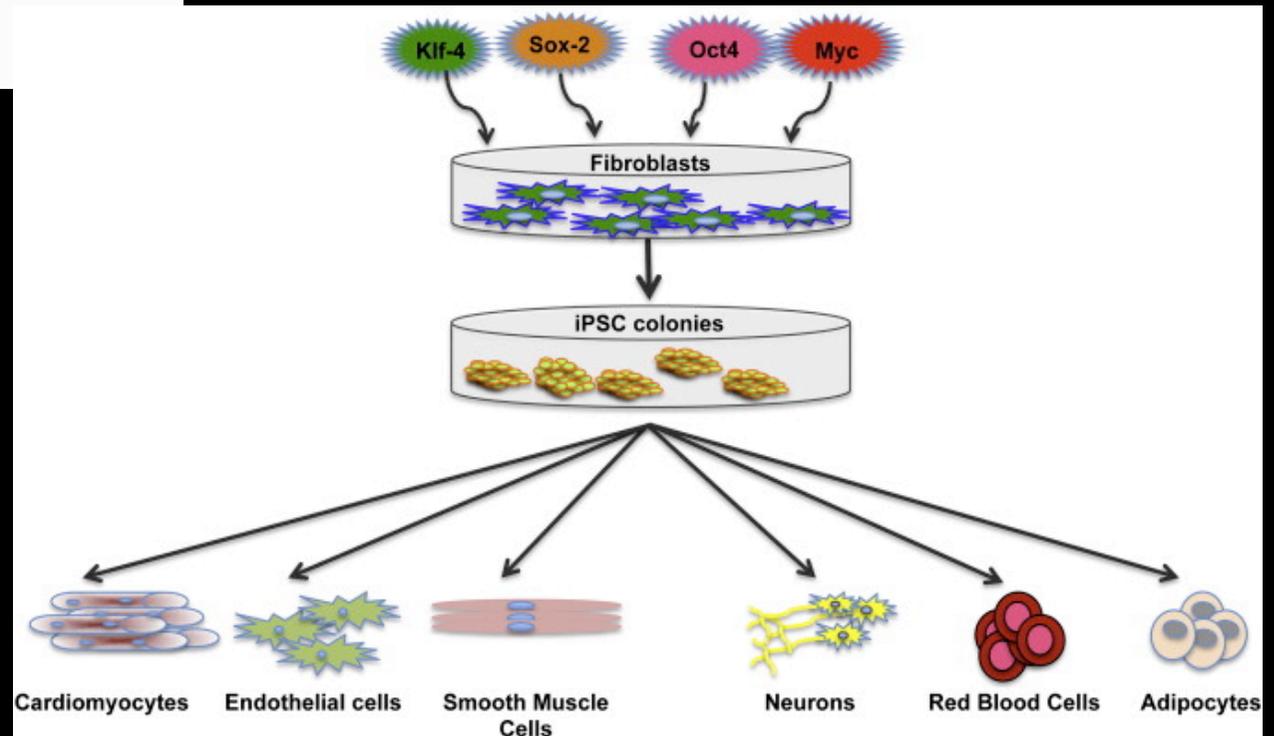
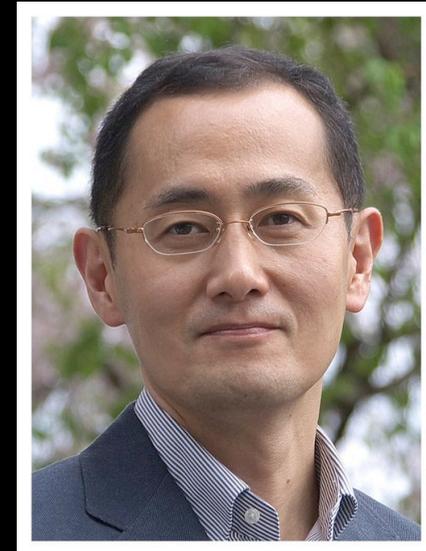
Global DNA demethylation

Only active X chromosomes;
Global repression of differentiation genes by Polycomb proteins;
Promoter hypomethylation

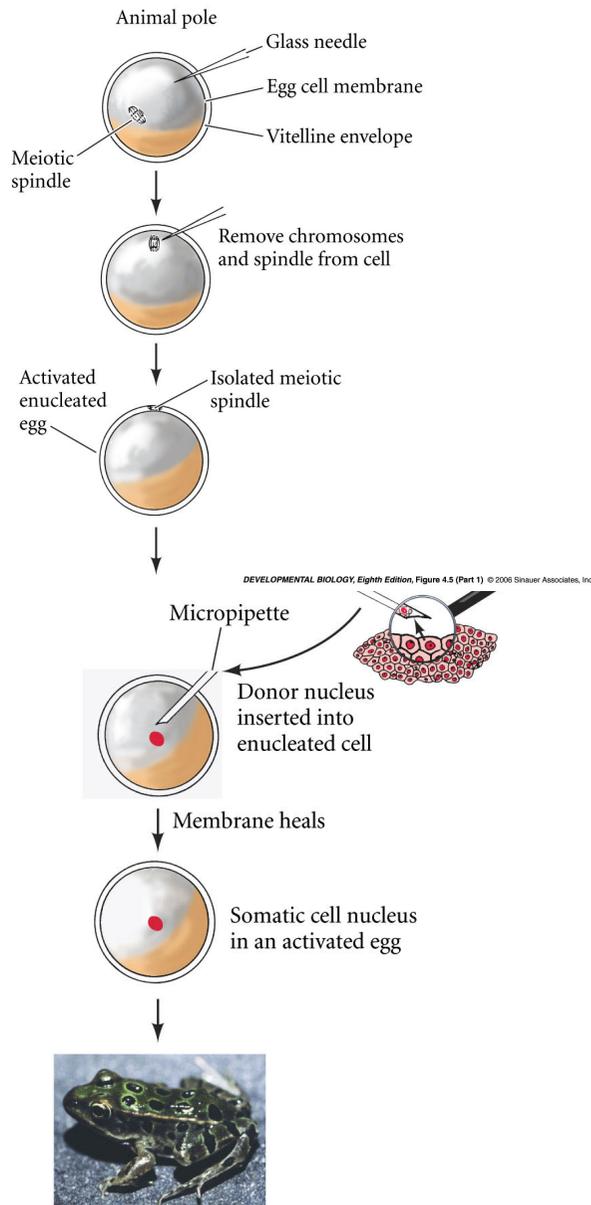
X inactivation;
Repression of lineage-specific genes by Polycomb proteins;
Promoter hypermethylation

X inactivation;
Derepression of Polycomb silenced lineage genes;
Promoter hypermethylation

iPSCs



Reprogramação nuclear e clonagem

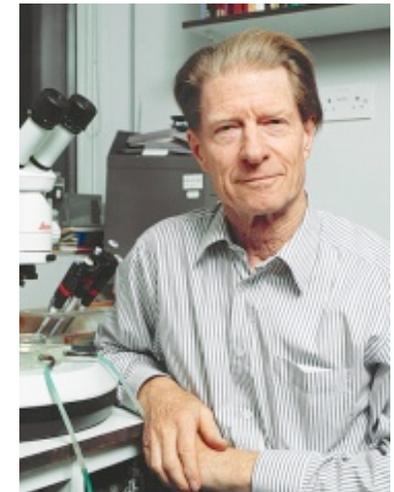
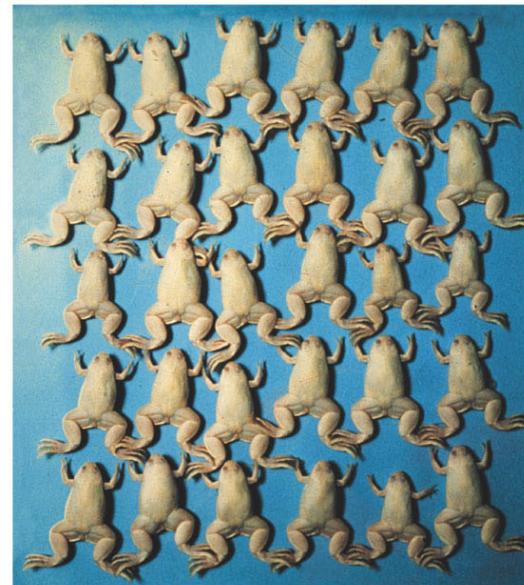


- Robert Briggs e Tomas King transplantam núcleos de **blastocistos** a ovos anucleados em *Rana pipiens* (1952)
- John Gurdon transplanta núcleo do epitélio intestinal de **girinos** a ovos de *Xenopus laevis* (1962)

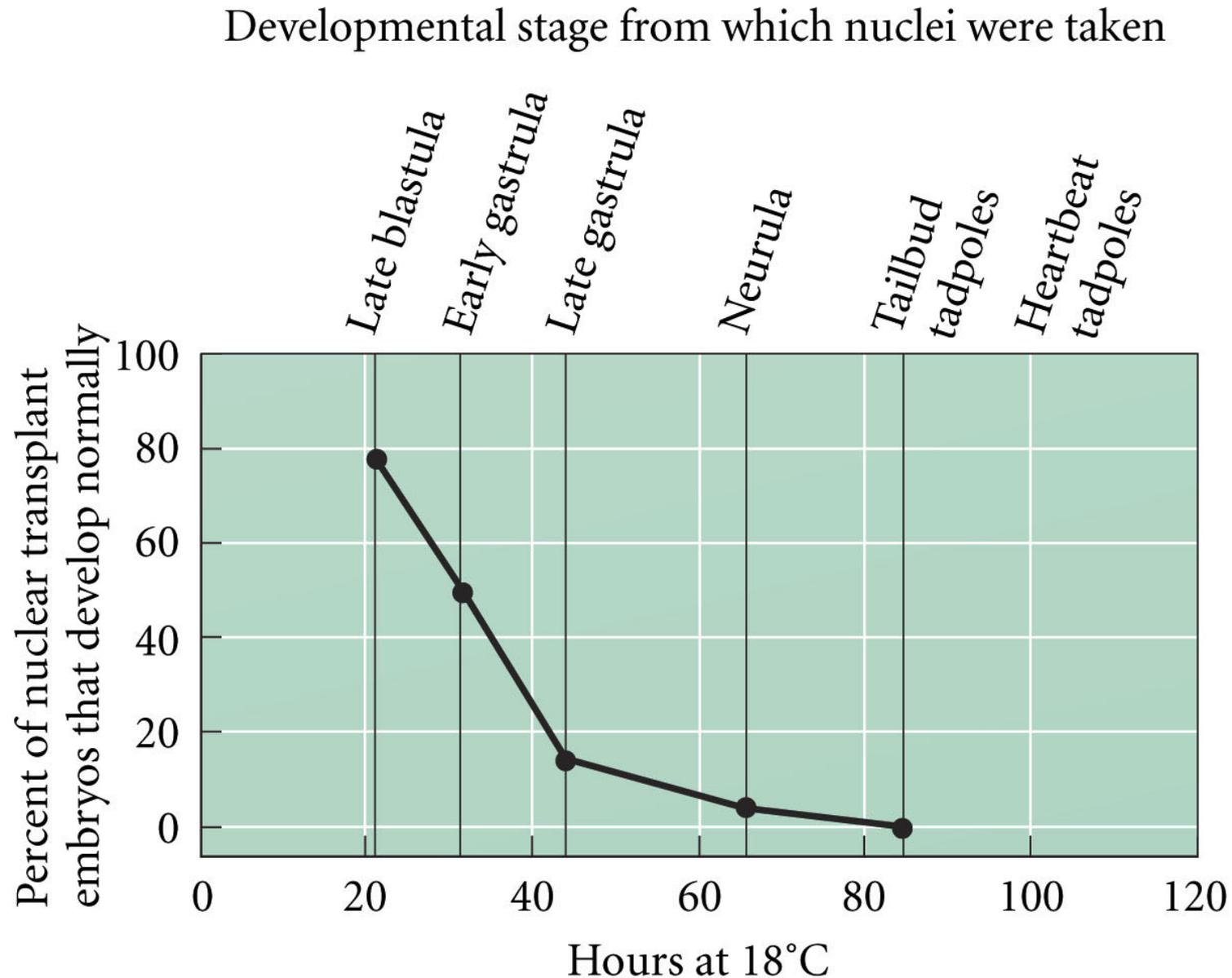


Wild-type donor of enucleated eggs

Albino parents of nucleus donor



Porcentagem de sucesso de transplante nuclear como uma função da idade do desenvolvimento do núcleo doador



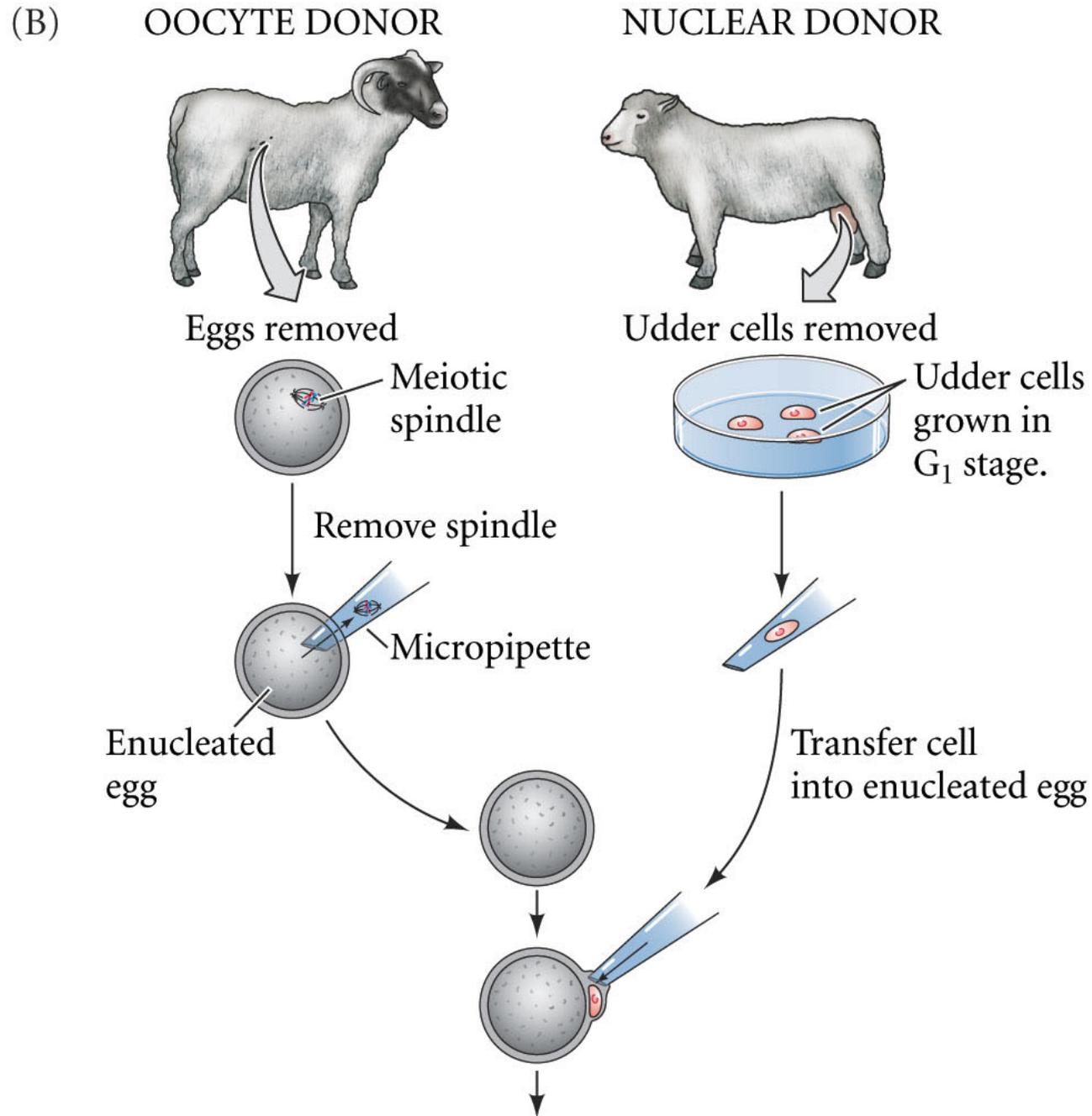
Mamíferos clonados, dos quais os núcleos vieram de células somáticas adultas(Parte 1)

(A)

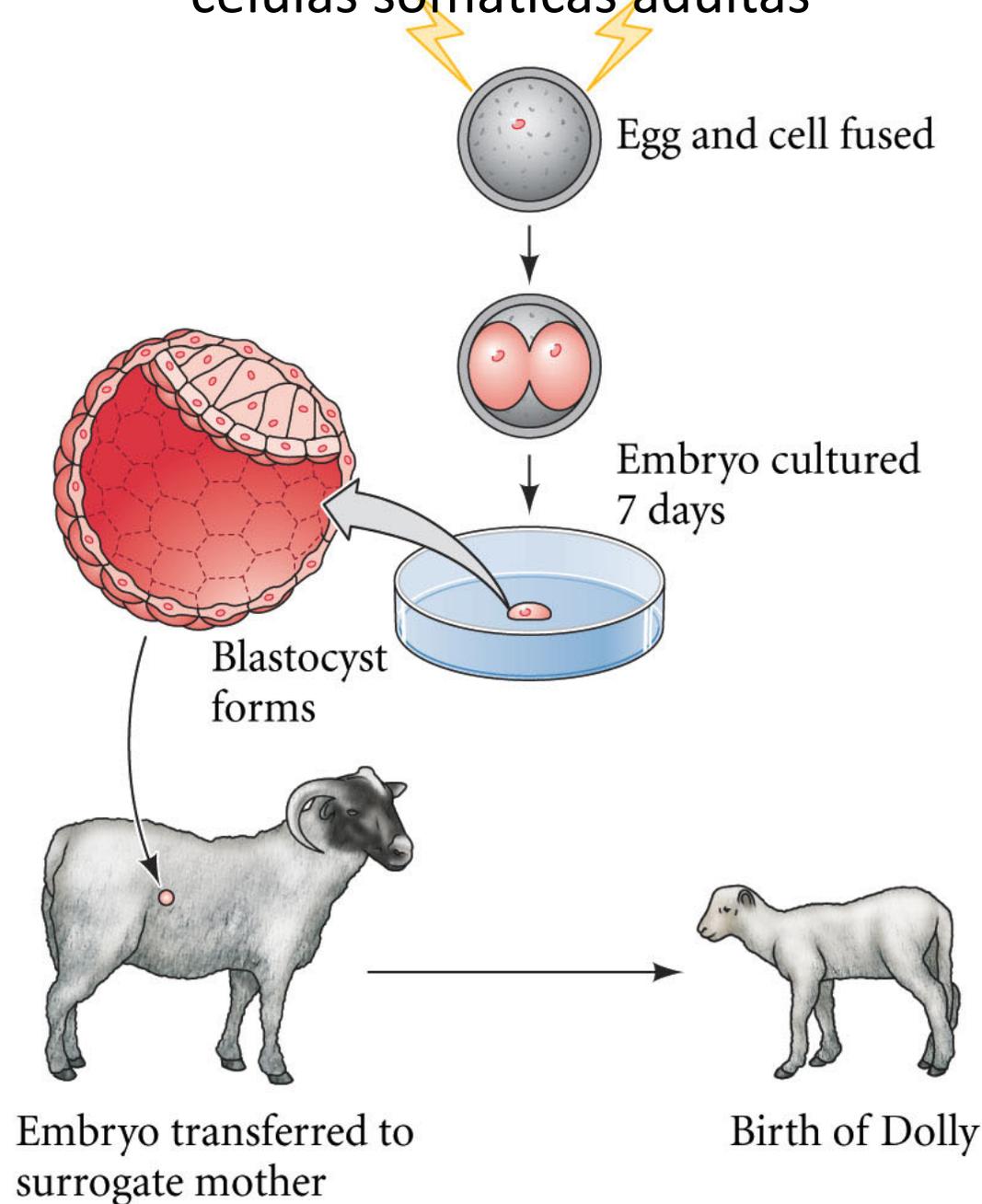
- Ian Wilmut clona Dolly a partir de células de **adulto** (c. mamas) (1997)



Dolly: Mamíferos clonados, dos quais os núcleos vieram de células somáticas adultas



Dolly: Mamíferos clonados, dos quais os núcleos vieram de células somáticas adultas



Clonagem em outros mamíferos: O gatinho “CC” (A) é um clone produzido usando transferência nuclear somática do “Rainbow” (B)

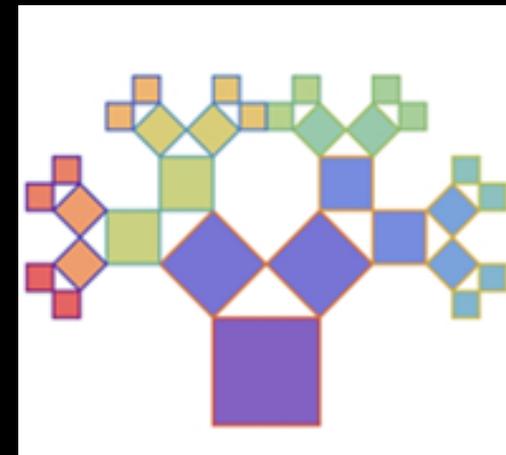
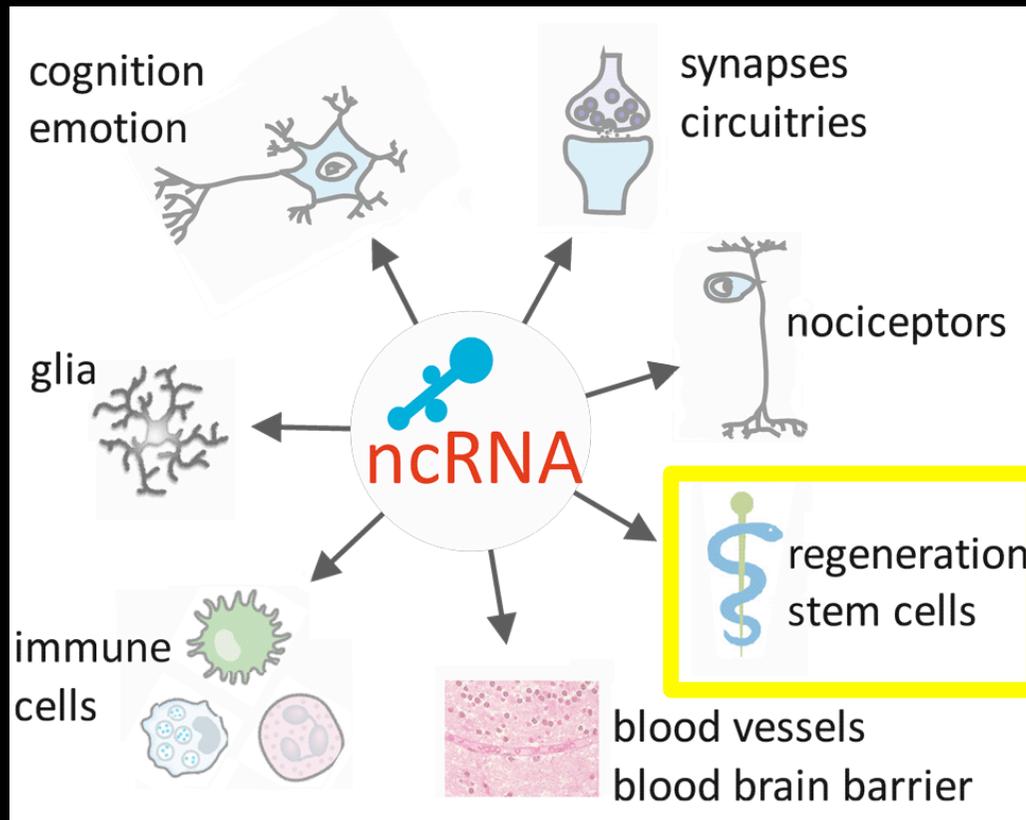
(A)



(B)



ncRNAs e regulação de células tronco



Colaboração com Clara Bermudez
RNAomica Computacional UNAL
(Colombia)

Genômica comparativa de Tunicados

Table I. Tunicate genomes currently in study for ncRNAs (in collaboration with C. Bermudez U. Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá)

Species	Size (Mb)	Life history	Reference
<i>Oikopleura dioica</i>	70.47	Solitary	(Seo et al., 2001)
<i>Molgula occidentalis</i>	262.55	Solitary	(B. Swalla, T. Brown, E. Lowe, C. Lionel in progress)
<i>Molgula occulta</i>	189.11	Solitary	(B. Swalla, T. Brown, E. Lowe, C. Lionel in progress)
<i>Molgula oculata</i>	159.89	Solitary	(B. Swalla, T. Brown, E. Lowe, C. Lionel in progress)
<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	580.39	Colonial	(Voskoboynik et al., 2013)
<i>Didemnum vexillum</i>	542.32	Colonial	(A. Gittenberger in progress)
<i>Ciona savignyi</i>	177.01	Solitary	(Small, Brudno, Hill, & Sidow, 2007)
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	115.23	Solitary	(Dehal et al., 2002)



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U. Nacional
de Colombia



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U. Nacional
de Colombia



A.
Gittenberger
GIMARIS



B. Swalla
U. Washington



L. Christien
NYU

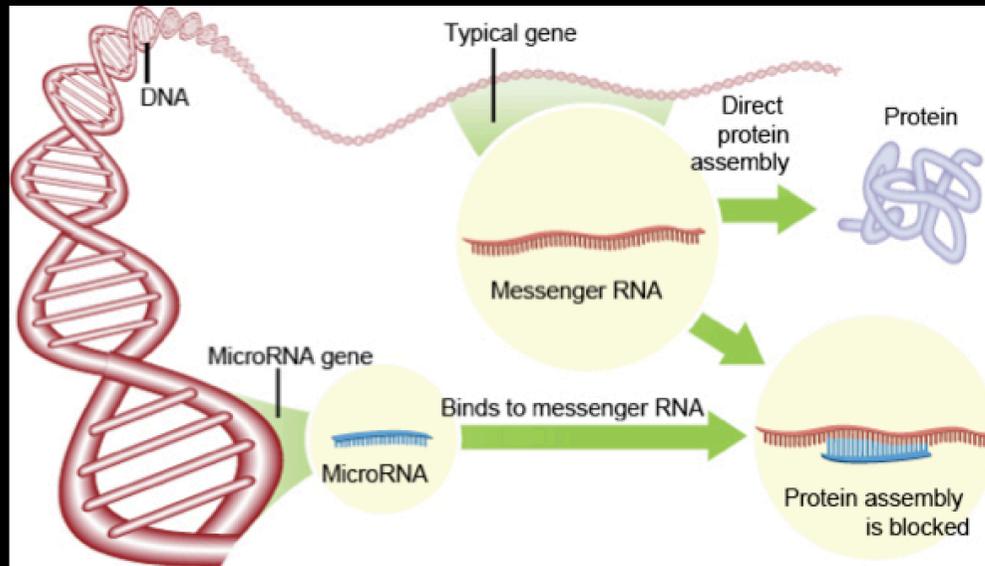


T. Brown
Mich. State U.

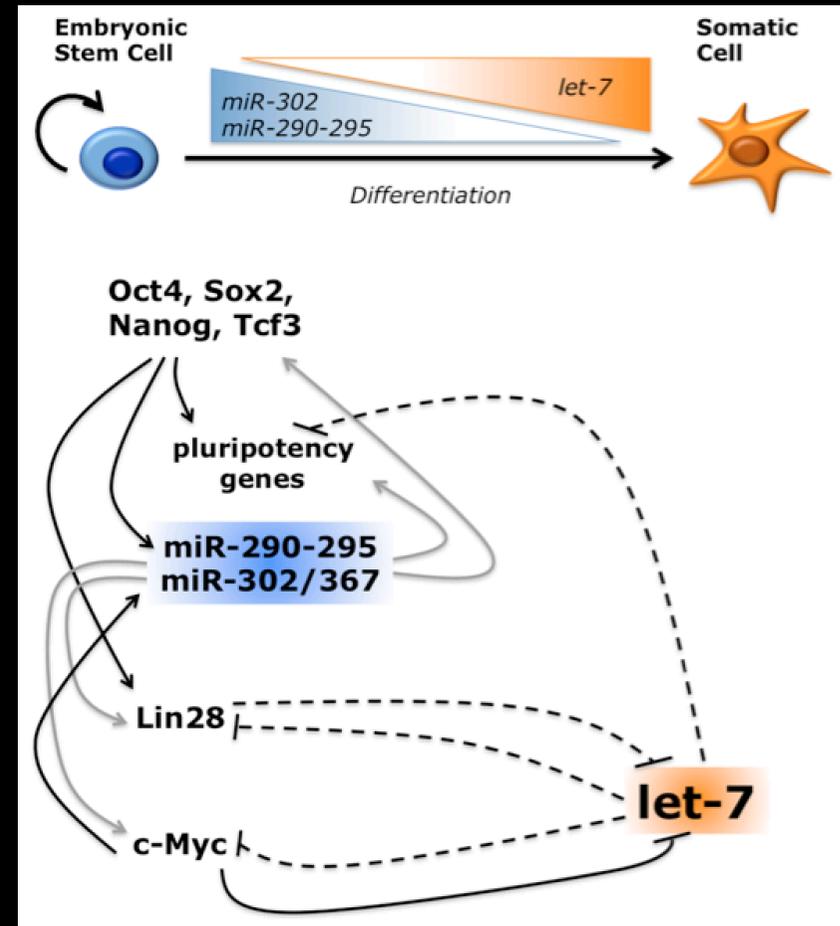


A. Stolfi
NYU

miRNA regulação gênica de células tronco

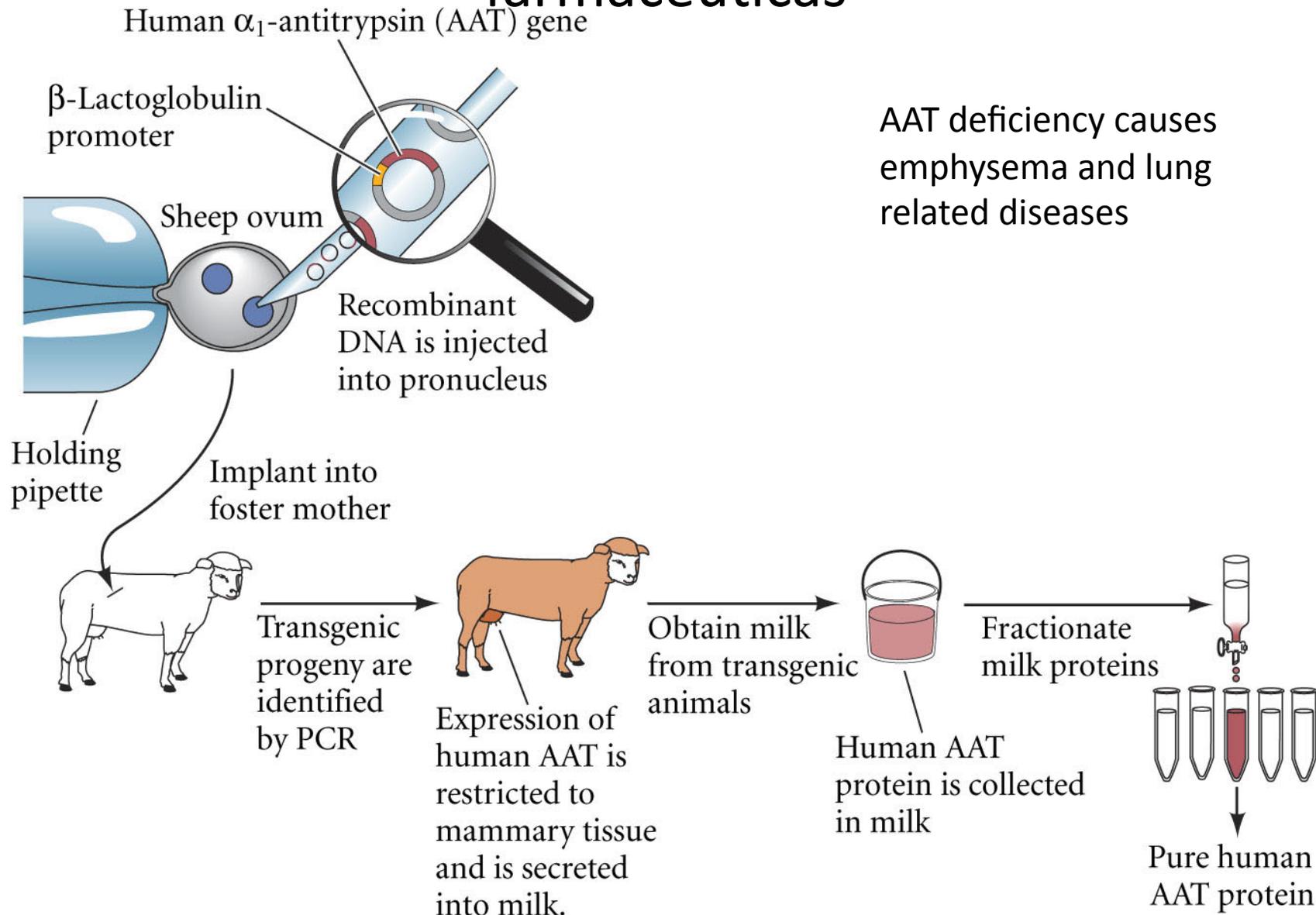


Discover Magazine Taubes, 2009

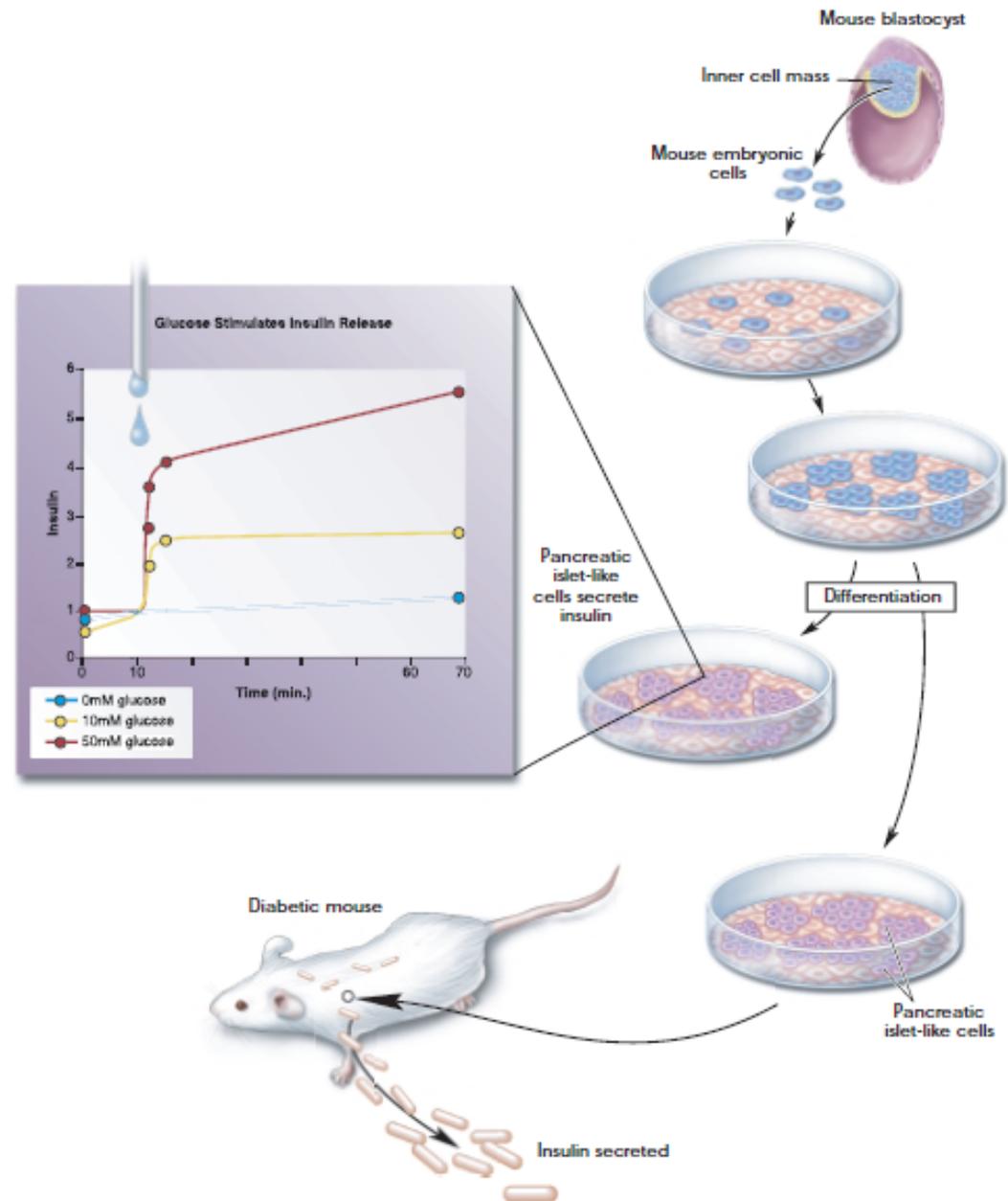


Rosa & Brivanlou, 2013

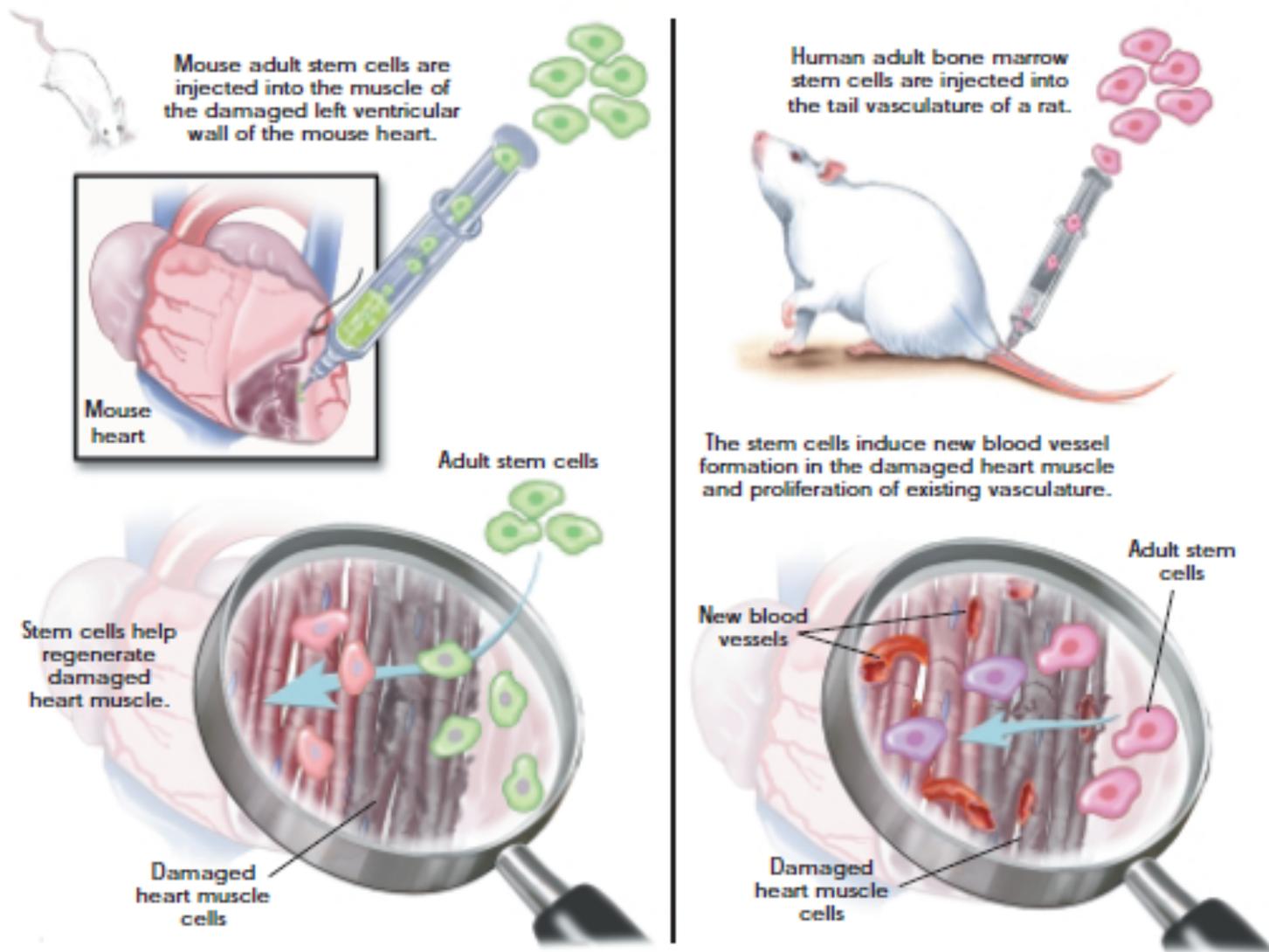
Aplicações de células tronco: Clonagem de mamíferos transgênicos para produzir proteínas farmacêuticas



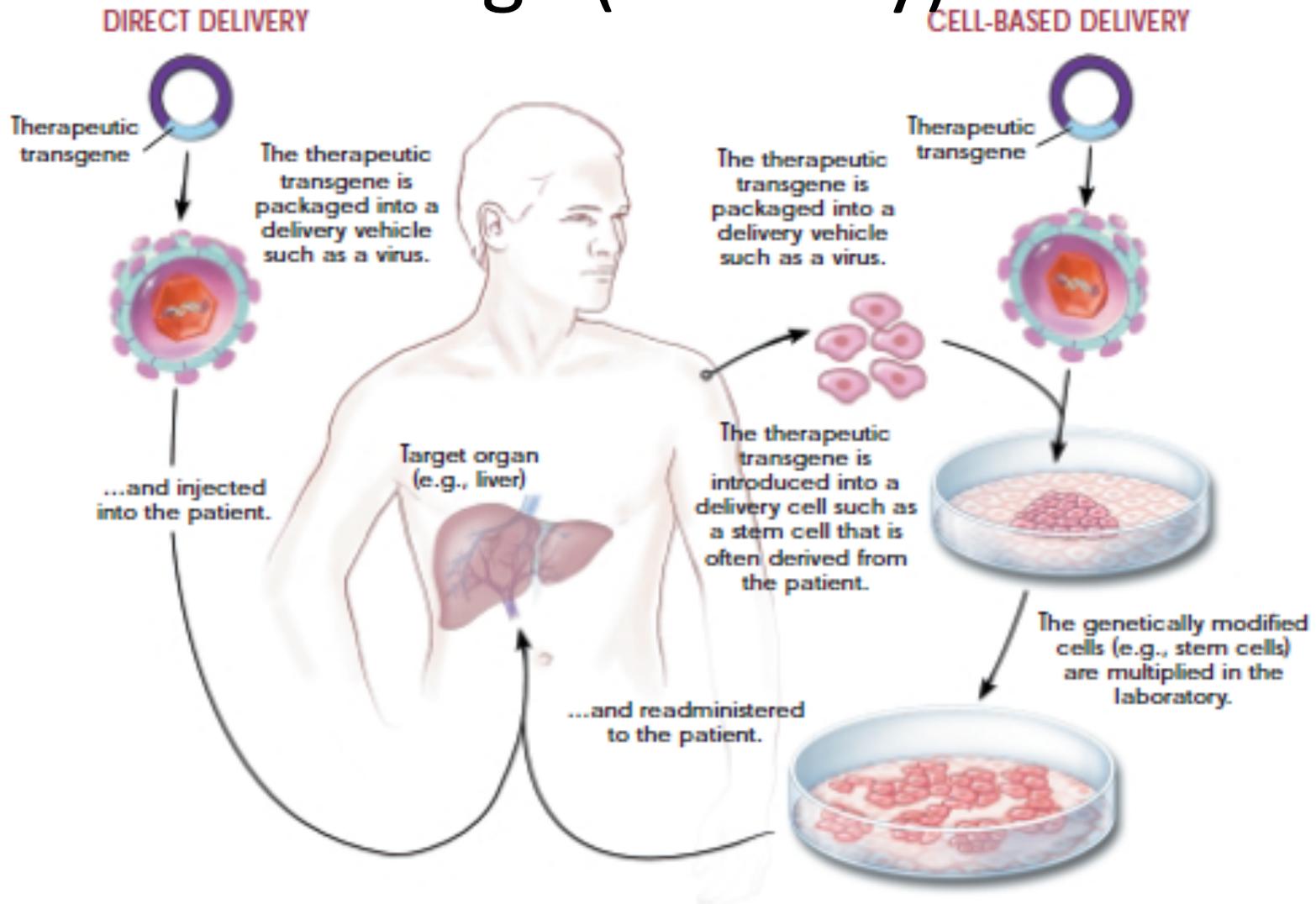
Aplicações de células tronco: diabetes



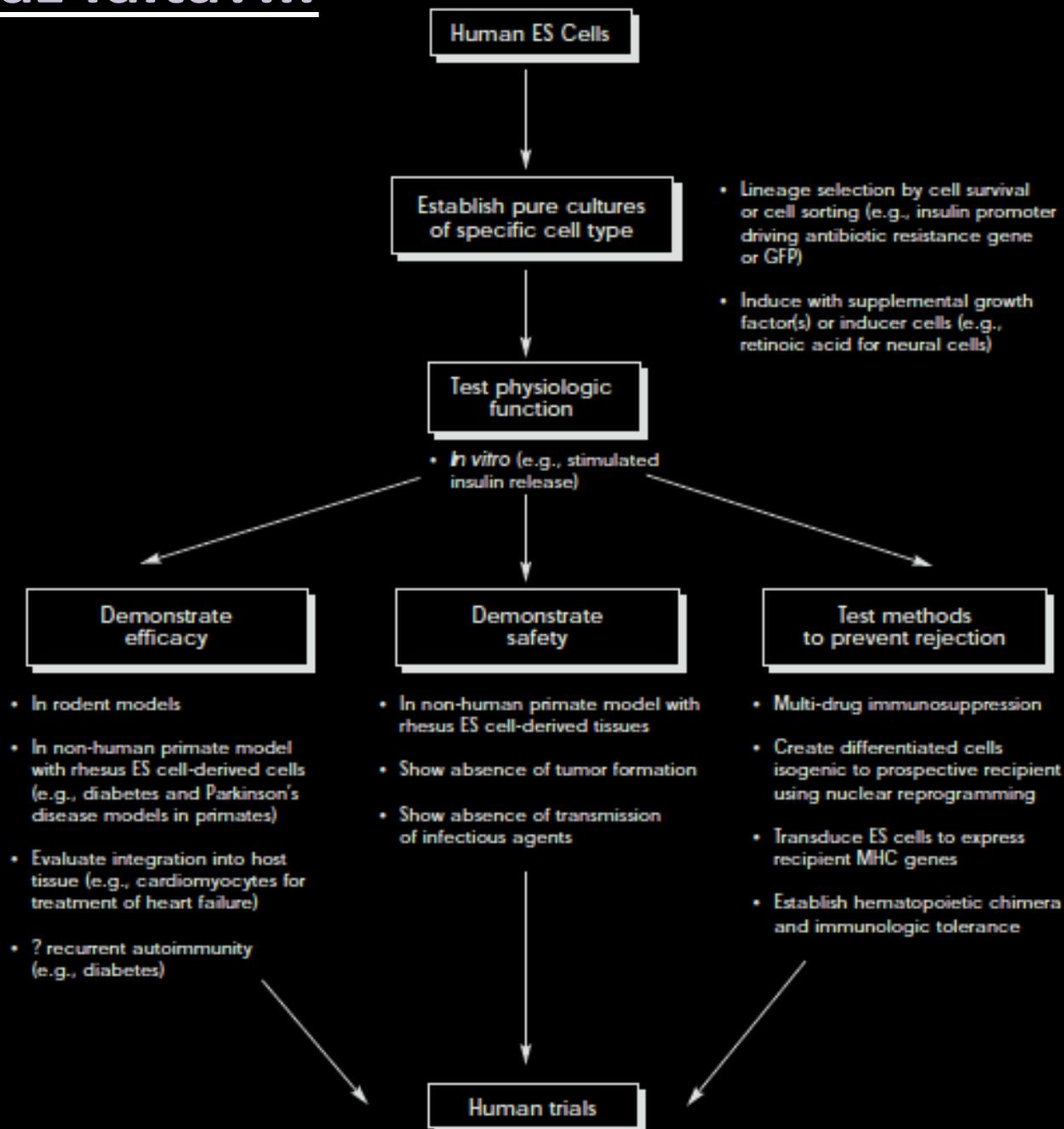
Aplicações de células tronco: transplante de tecidos



Aplicações de células tronco: entrega (Delivery)



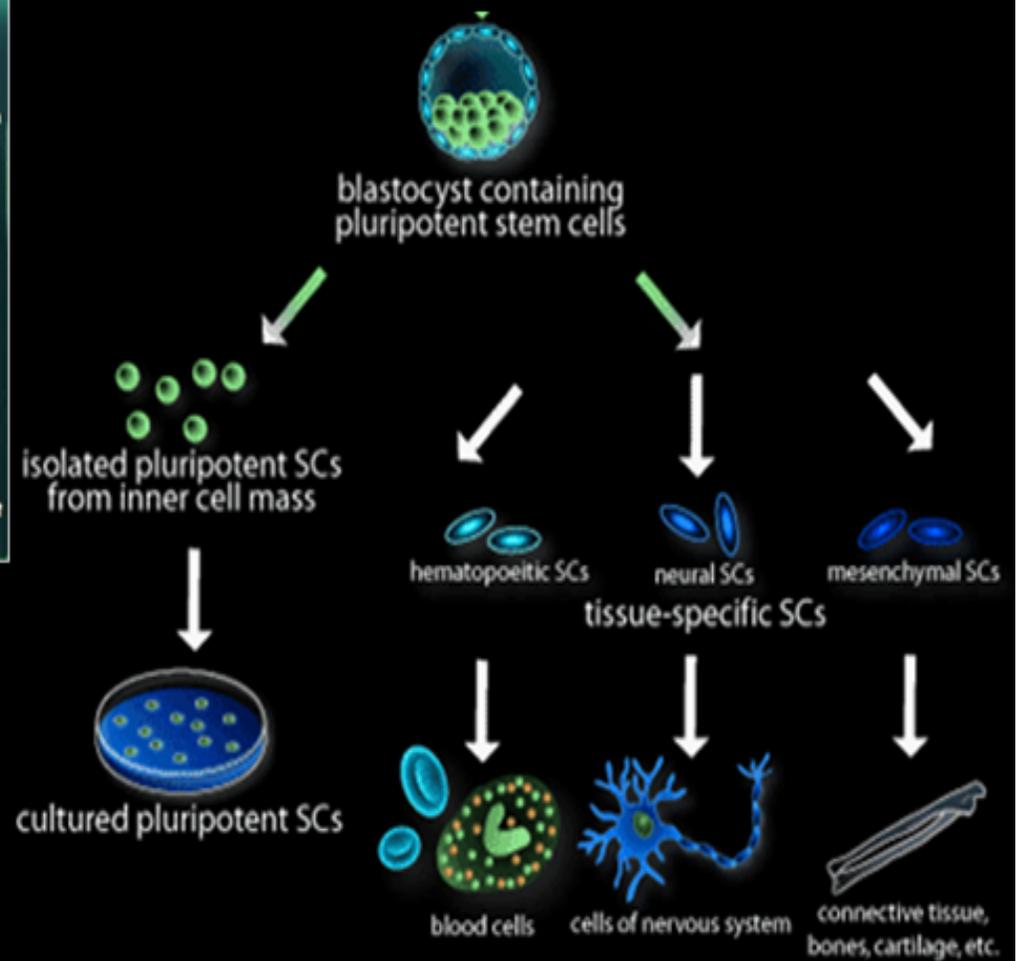
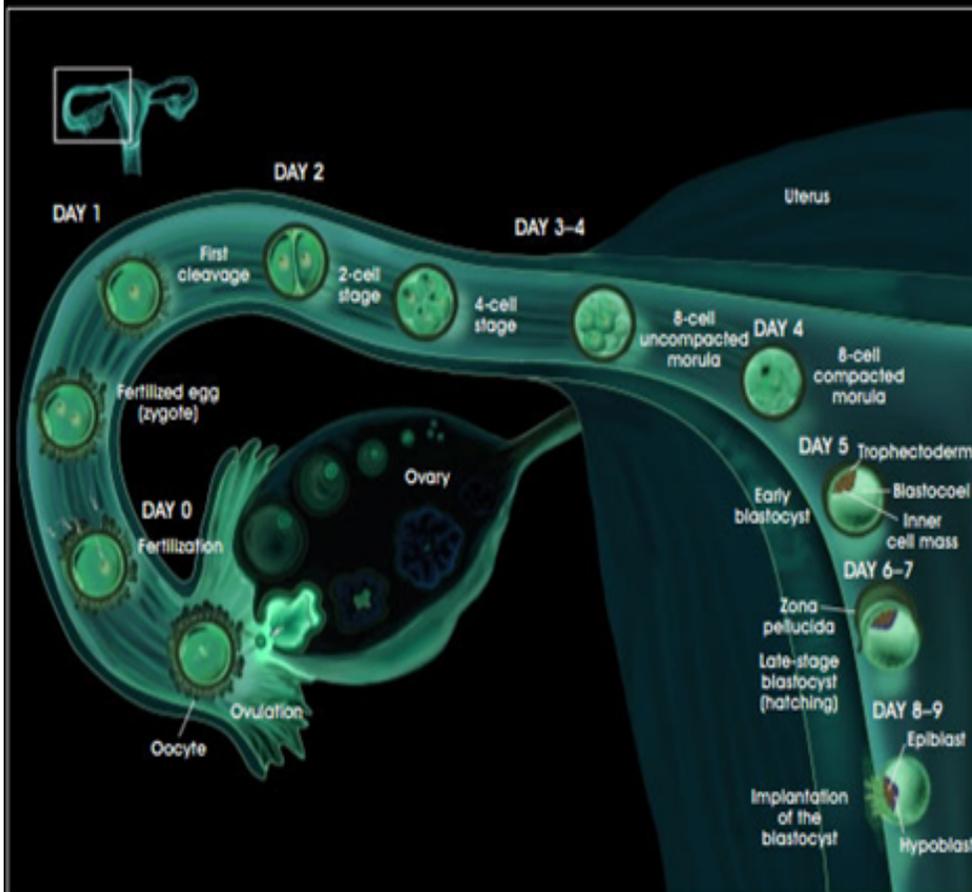
O que faz falta?...

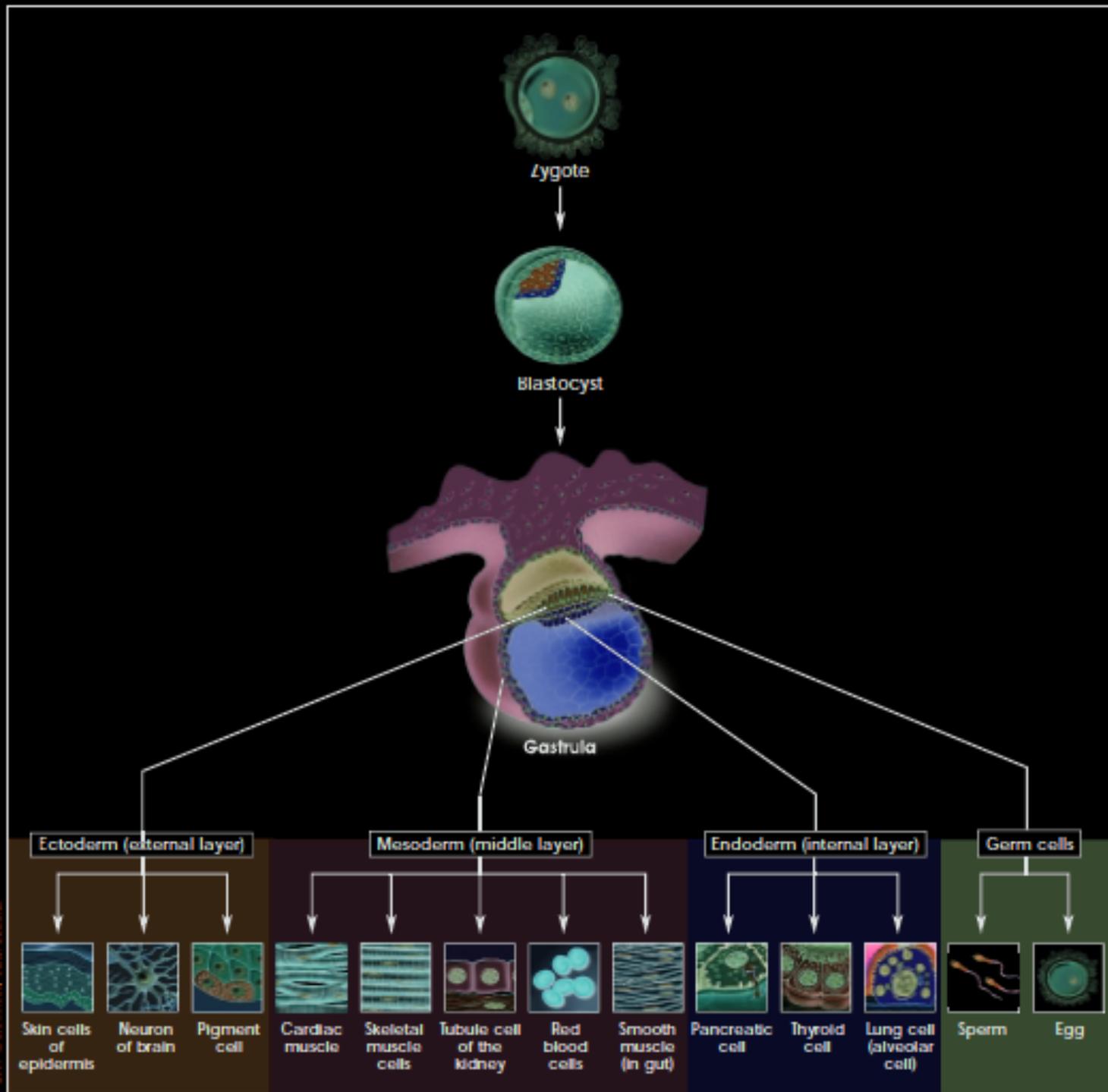


TIPOS DE CÉLULAS TRONCO

1. Células tronco embrionarias (ESC)—Células primitivas indiferenciadas derivadas de la masa celular interna del blastocisto (un embrión? de 5-6 días).

- Son capaces de renovarse indefinidamente por un largo periodo de tiempo sin diferenciarse
- Capacidad de diferenciarse en células y tejidos de las tres líneas germinales del embrión (ectodermo, mesodermo y endodermo)



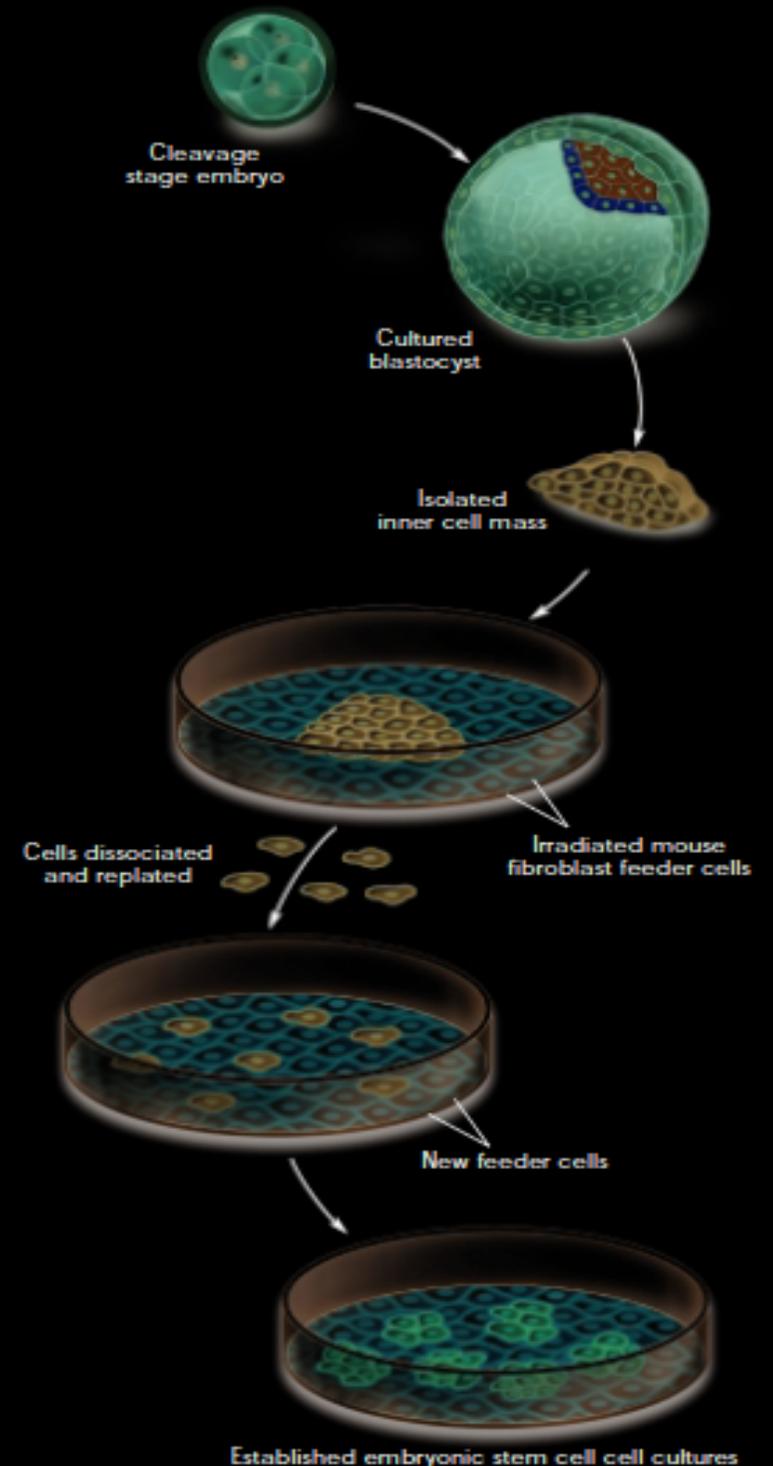


Células madre embrionarias humanas (hESC)

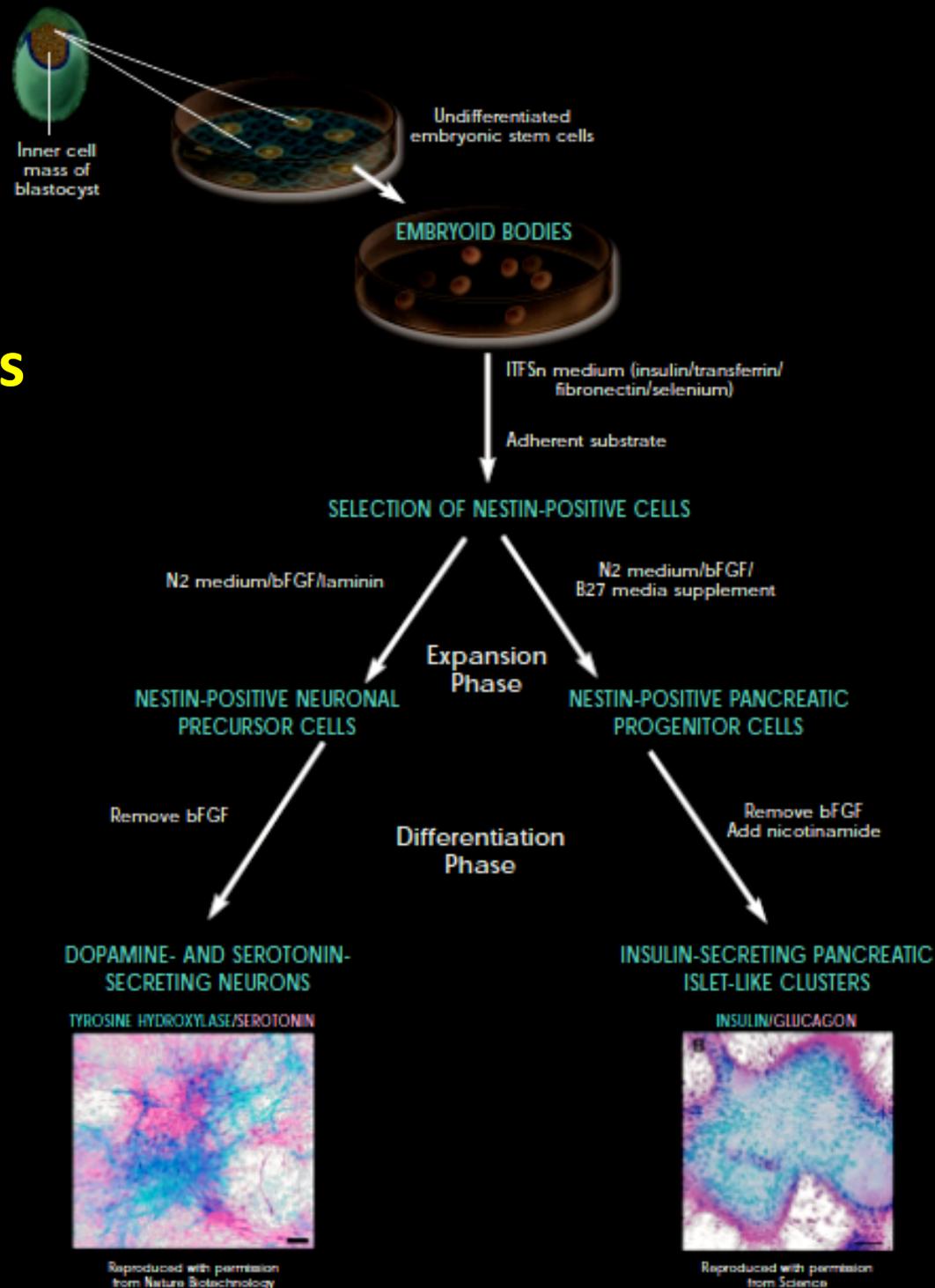
Hasta 1998 se pudo establecer un cultivo de células madre embrionarias humanas (hESC) proveniente de cigotos fertilizados *in vitro*

a. Fibroblastos de ratón tratados:
capa alimentadora

- Provee superficie pegajosa
- Libera nutrientes al medio



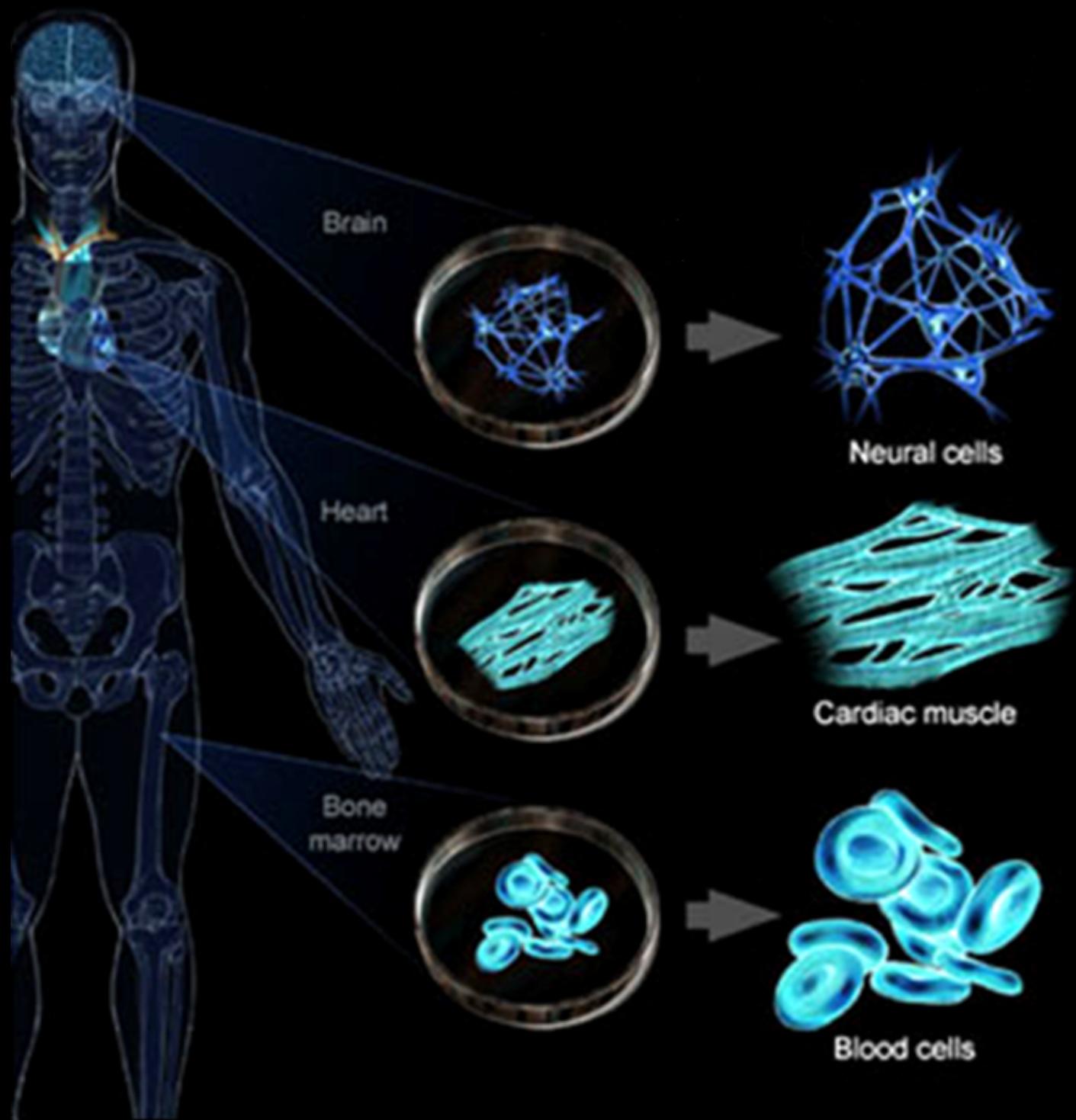
¿Cómo son estimuladas las células madre para la diferenciación en células especializadas?



TIPOS DE CÉLULAS TRONCO

2. Células tronco adultas, somáticas o no embrionarias (ASC)— Células indiferenciadas, relativamente raras, que se encuentran en muchos órganos y tejidos diferenciados.

- Tienen capacidades limitadas para la autorenovación y la diferenciación.
- Normalmente limitadas al tipo de células del órgano de origen para mantener y reparar cualquier daño.
- No se conoce exactamente su origen



Diferencias entre ESC y ASC

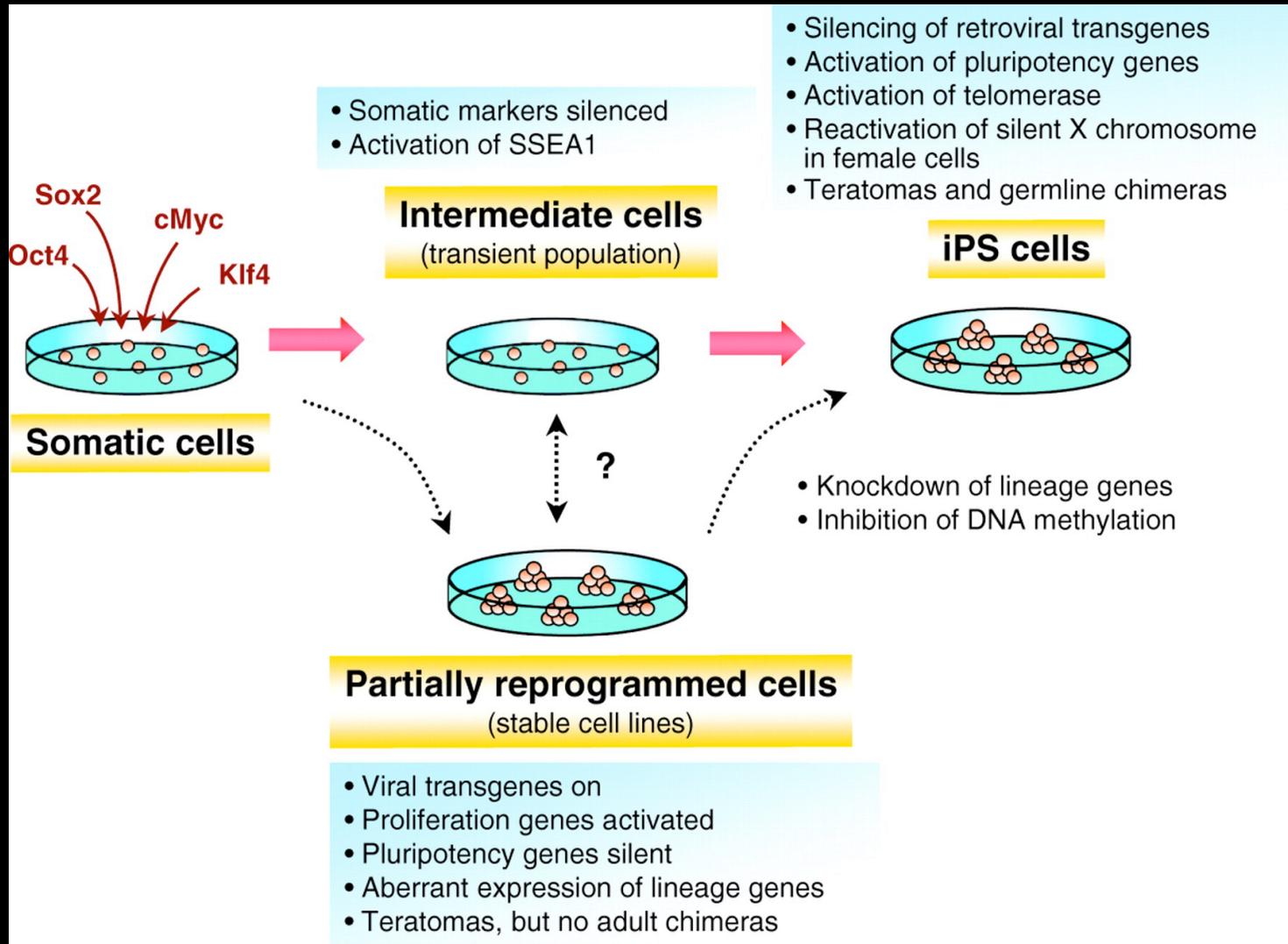
Característica	ESC	ASC
Habilidad de autorenovación y de originar células y tejidos especializados	+	+
Buenas capacidades de proliferación	+	+
Conocimiento del origen de las células	+	-
Habilidades en el número y tipo de células del cuerpo que pueden originar	+	-
Crecimiento en cultivos celulares y fácil manipulación	+	-
Tipo de células	pluripotentes	multipotentes
Uso en terapias regenerativas	+	+

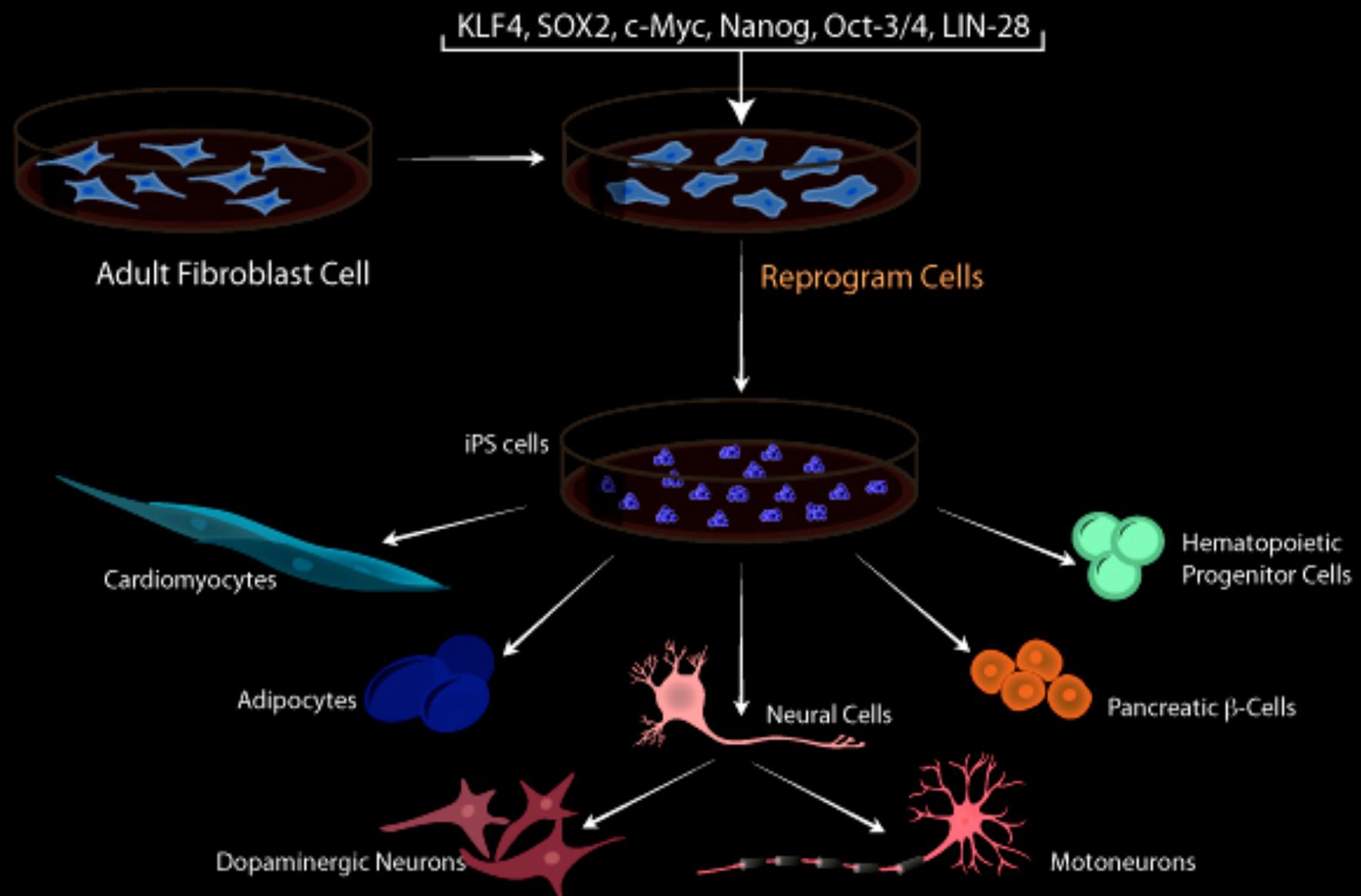
TIPOS DE CÉLULAS TRONCO

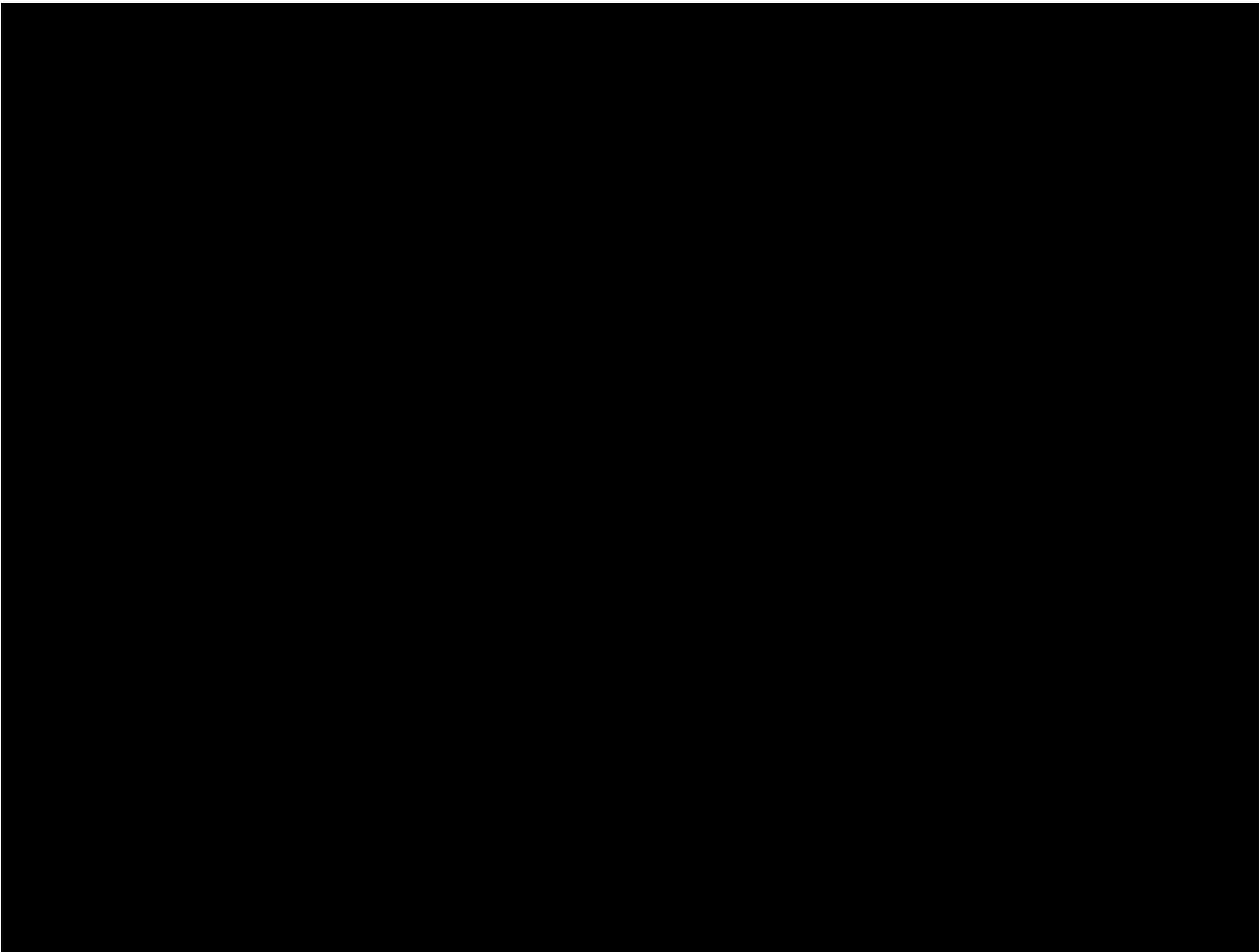
3. Células tronco pluripotentes inducidas (iPSC) — células adultas especializadas reprogramadas genéticamente (introducción de genes embrionarios) para asumir un estado indiferenciado de célula tronco

S. Yamanaka generan iPSCs en 2006 en ratón









REGENERAÇÃO EM ANIMAIS

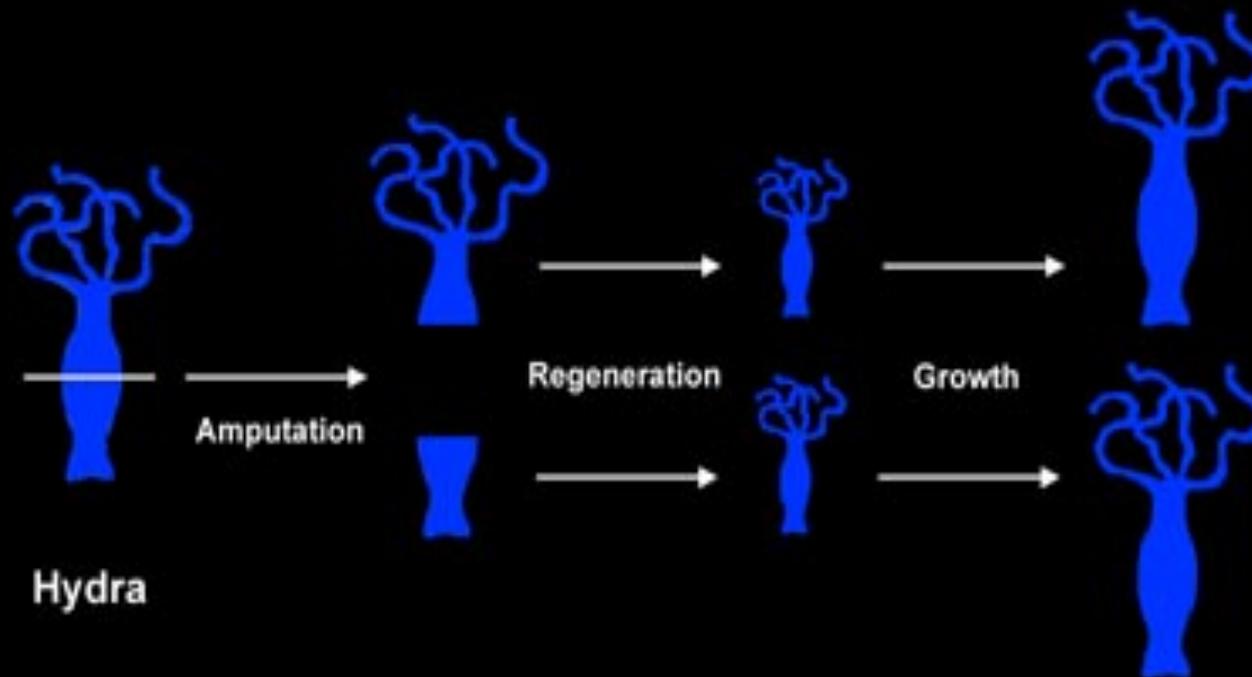
1. HISTÓRIA

2. ANIMAIS COM POTENCIAL REGENERATIVO

3. REGENERAÇÃO EM PLANÁRIAS

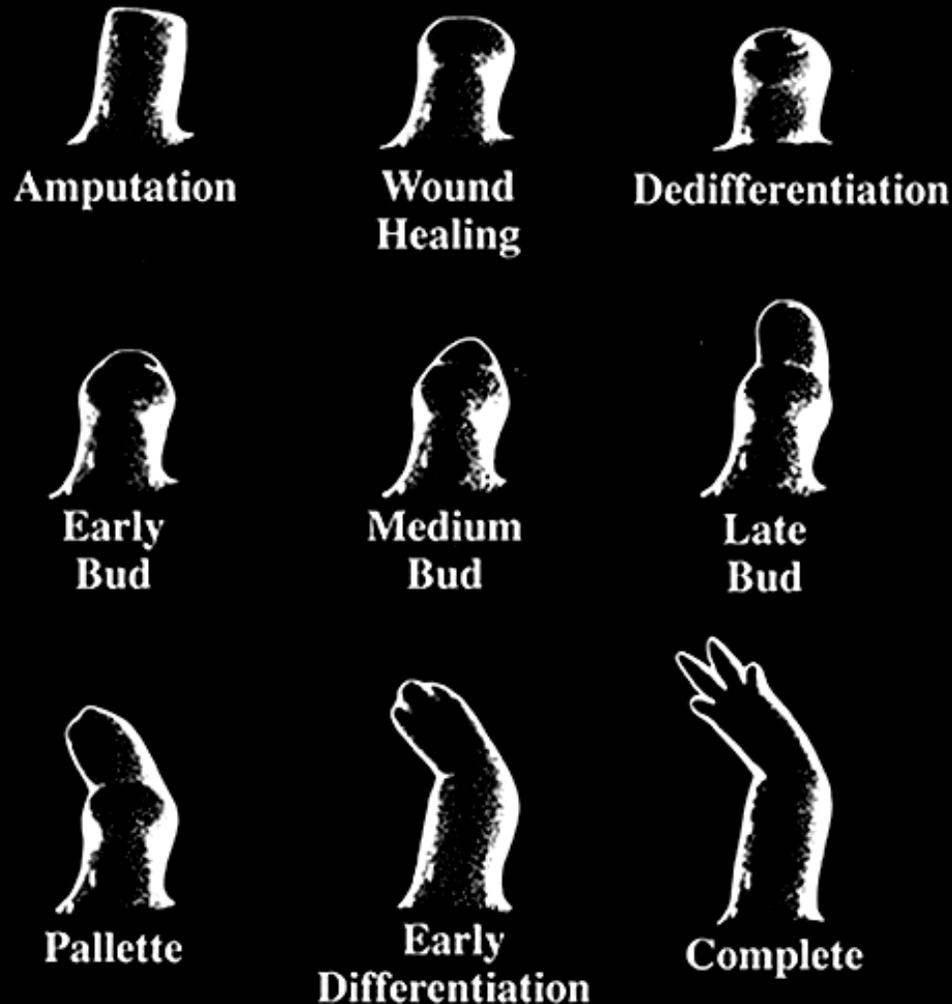
INTRODUÇÃO

1. Regeneração **morfalática**



INTRODUÇÃO

2. Regeneração **epimórfica**



1. Cicatrização: As células epidérmicas das bordas da ferida migram e se distribuem sobre a área exposta.

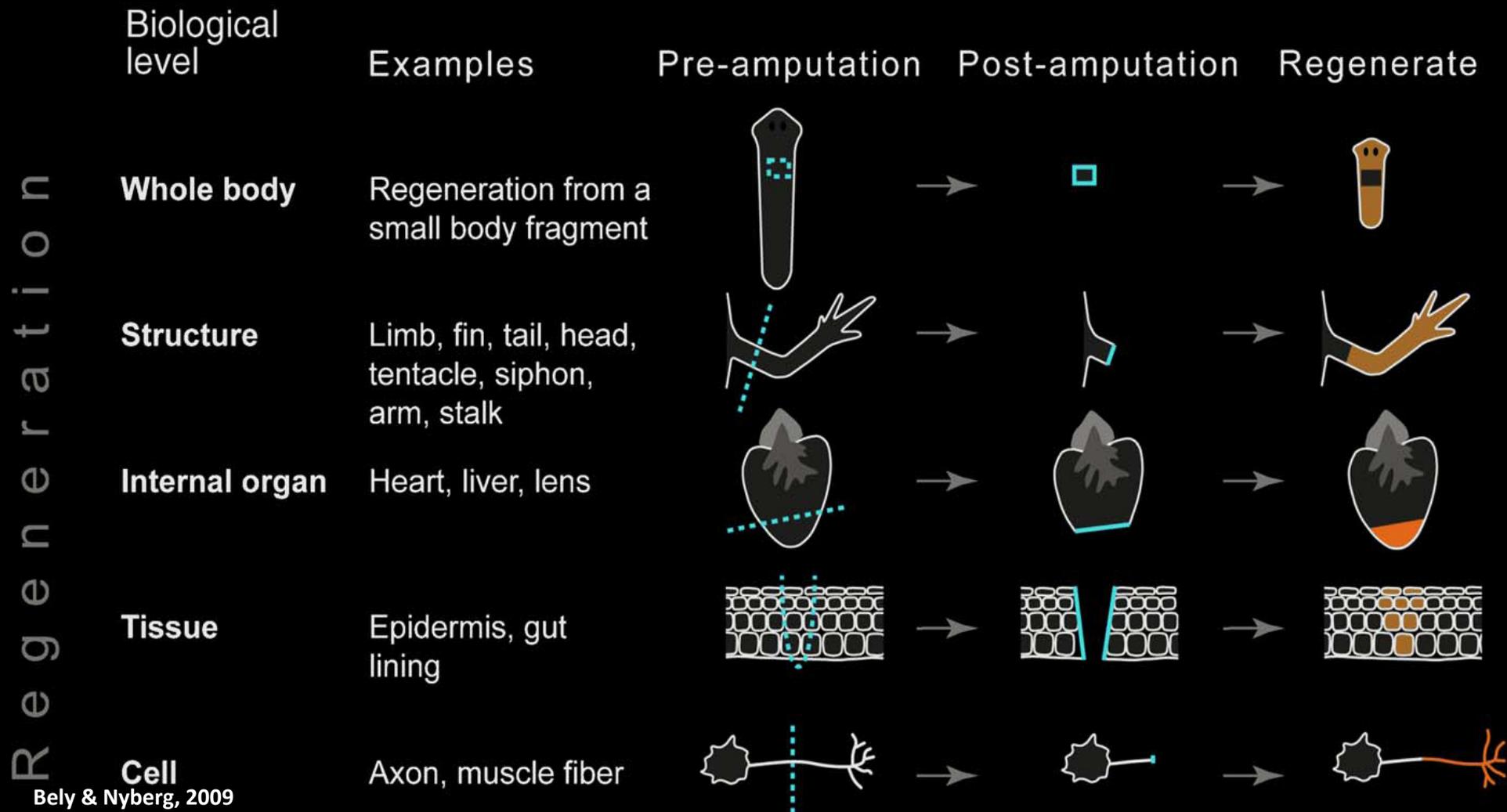
2. Formação de blastema: Horas ou dias depois, células indiferenciadas se acumulam dentro da epiderme formando uma massa horas ou dias depois, células indiferenciadas se acumulam dentro de la epidermis formando uma masa avultada .

3. Dediferenciação e morfogênese: O blastema começa a desenvolver tecidos rudimentares dos órgãos perdidos.

4. Crecimento: a estrutura regenerada incrementa seu tamanho e obtem a estrutura normal.

REGENERAÇÃO EM ANIMAIS

- Regeneração a diferentes níveis de organização biológica



Células tronco em humanos: Regeneração de estruturas

Trapped Fingers and Amputated Finger Tips in Children

By Cynthia M. Illingworth

Journal of Pediatric Surgery, Vol. 9, No. 6 (December), 1974

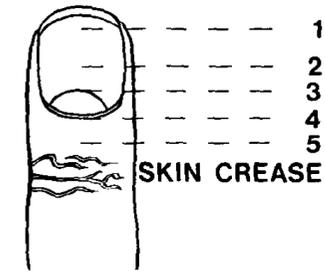


Fig. 5. Grading of level of tissue loss.

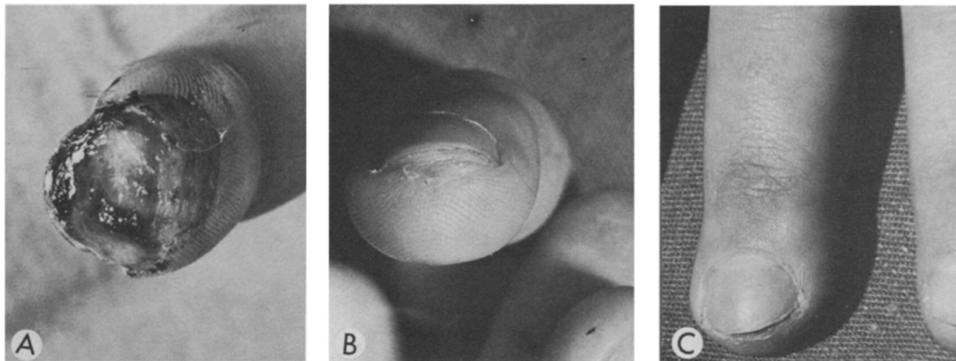


Fig. 2. (A) Amputation of finger tip in 5-yr-old girl. (B), (C) Twelve weeks after accident.

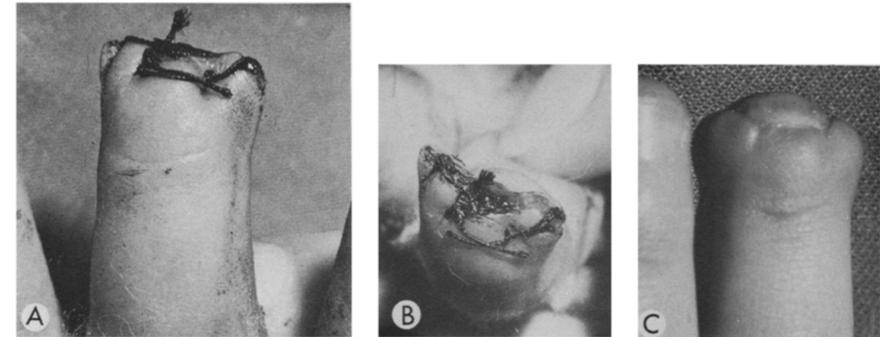
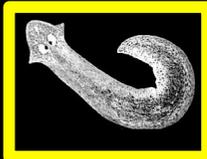
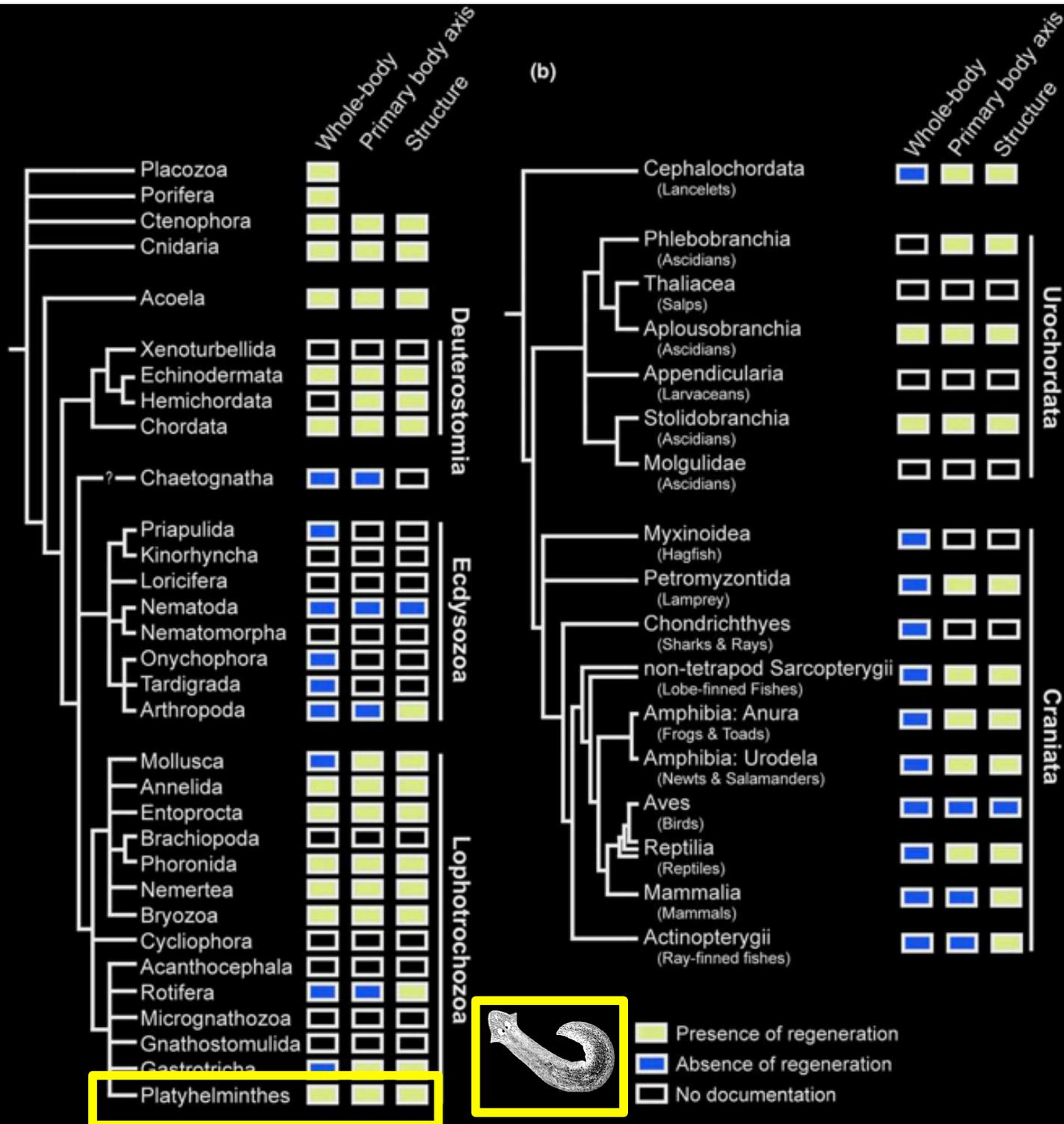


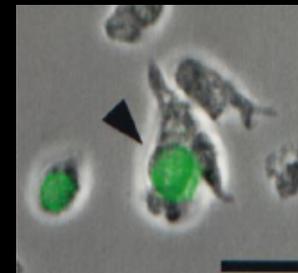
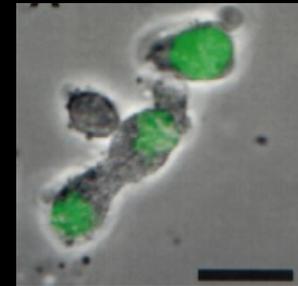
Fig. 4. (A and B) Guillotine amputation of finger tip treated surgically in girl of 3-yr. (C) Four months after accident.

Regeneração em Animais



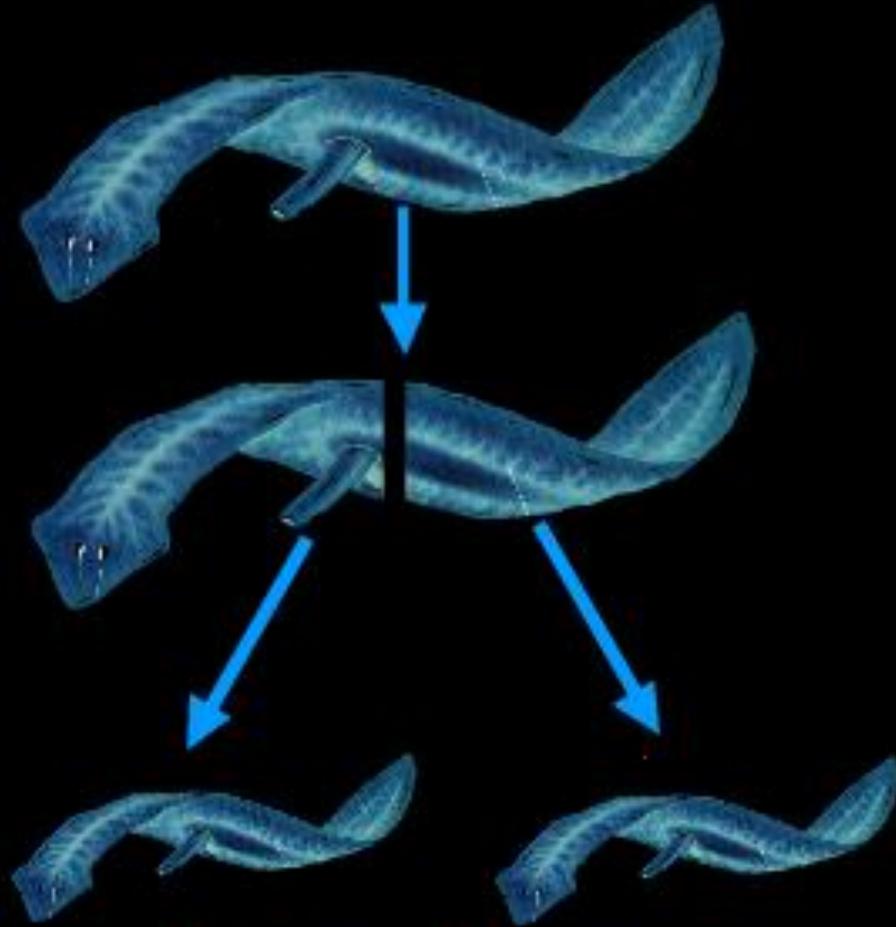
REGENERAÇÃO EM PLANÁRIAS

- Organismos morfológicamente simples
- Alto poder de regeneração
- Fácil de manipular e cultivar em Condições de laboratório
- Reprodução sexuada e assexuada
- Genoma pequeno (4.8×10^8 pb)
- Permitem manipulação molecular
- Presença de “Neoblastos”



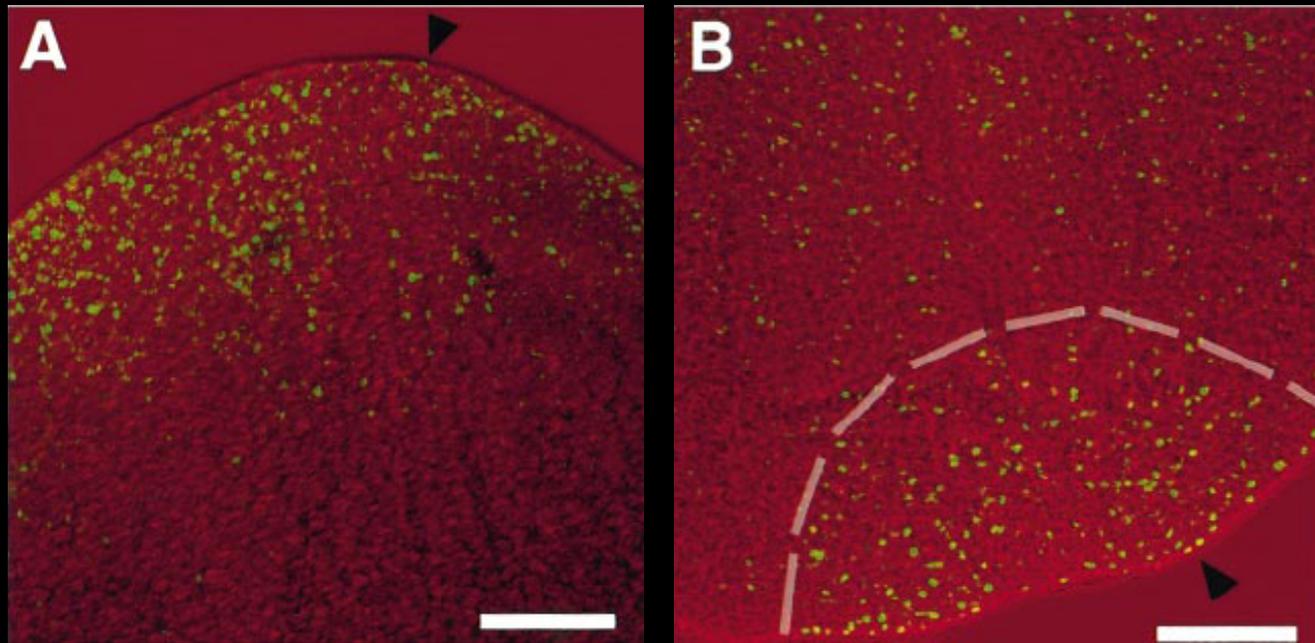
INTRODUÇÃO

- O que passa com as planárias?

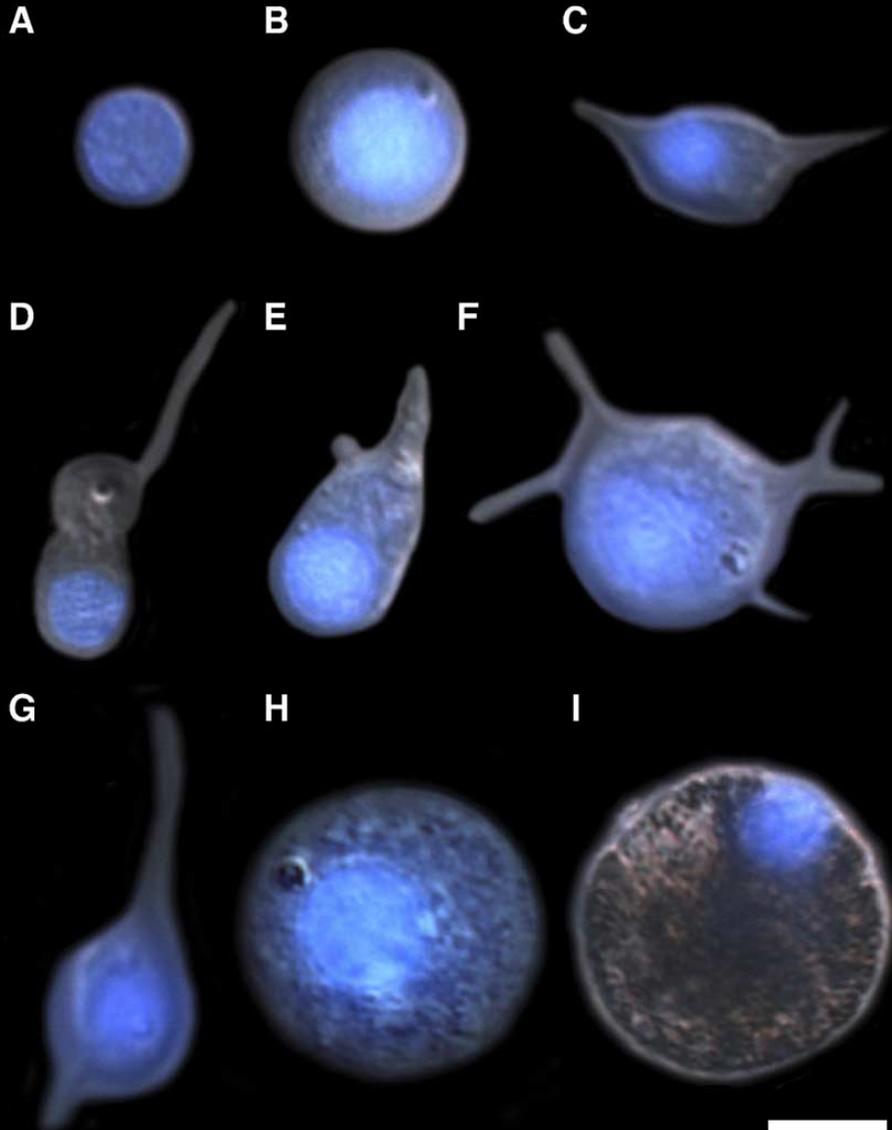


REGENERAÇÃO EM PLANÁRIAS

1. Localização de neoblastos

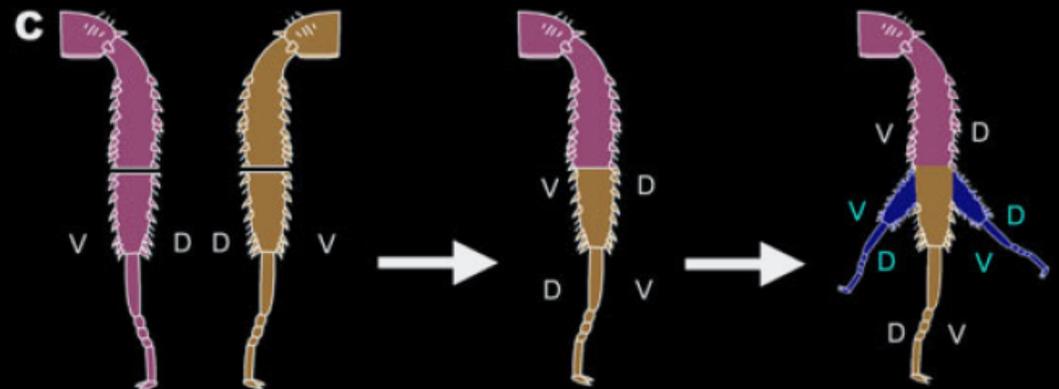
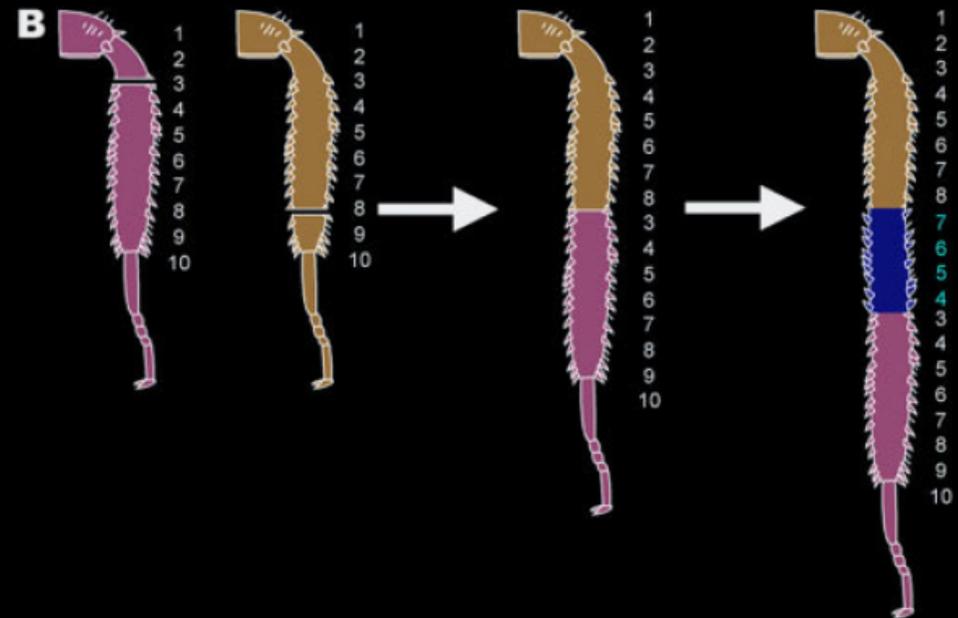
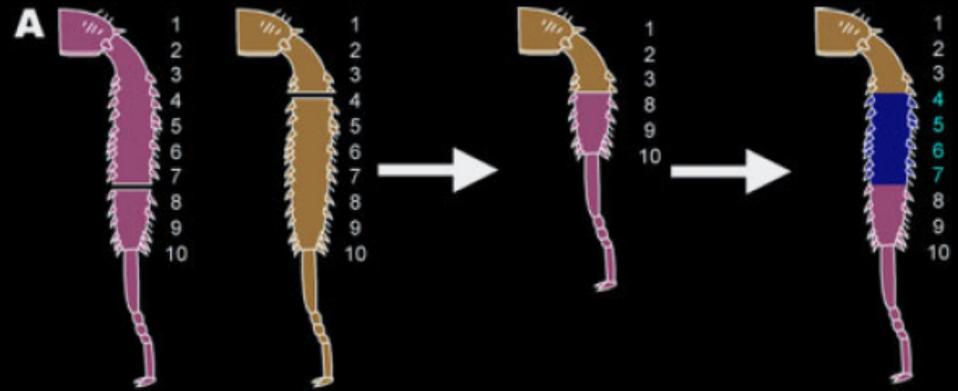


REGENERAÇÃO EM PLANÁRIAS



**NEOBLASTOS =
CÉLULAS TRONCO**

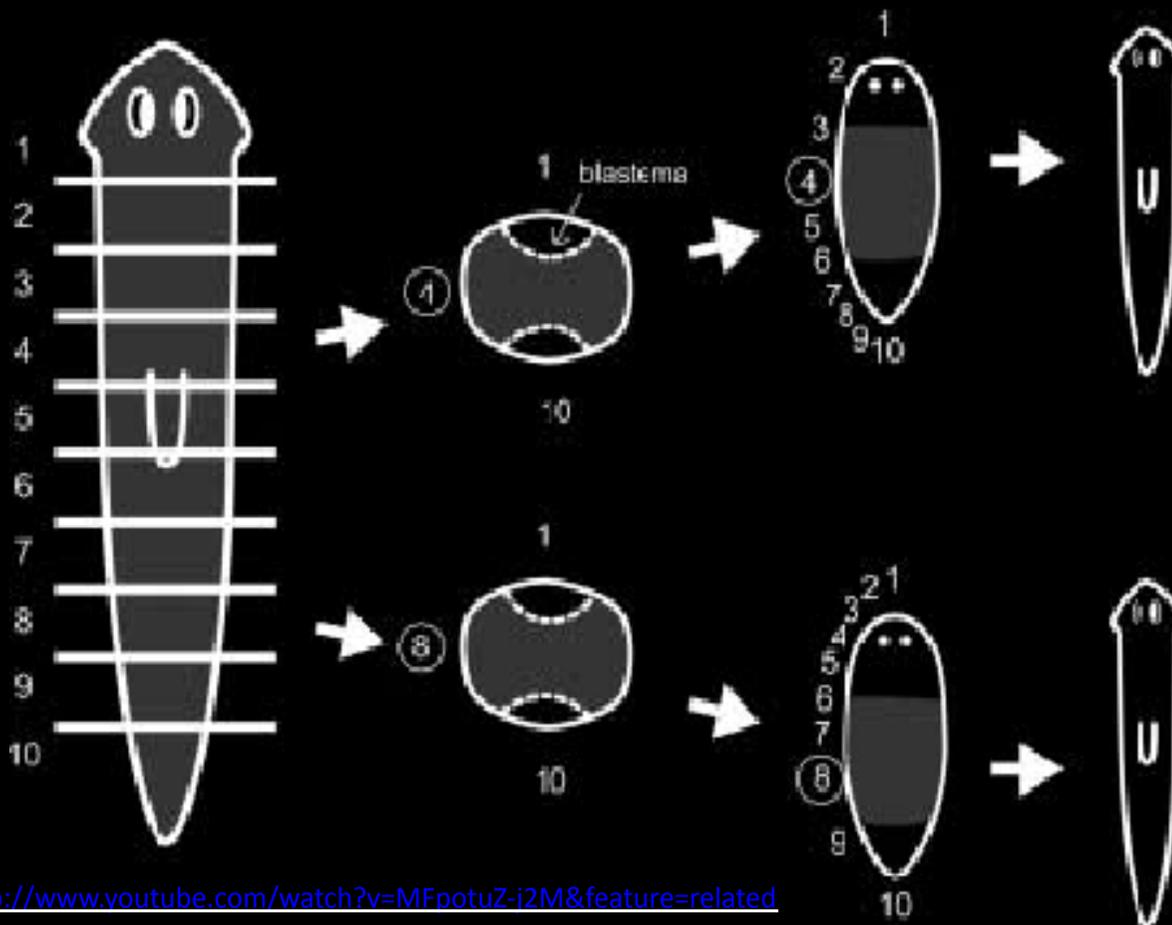
Regeneração Intercalar



INTRODUÇÃO

- **Combinação de mecanismos**

Regeneração Intercalar

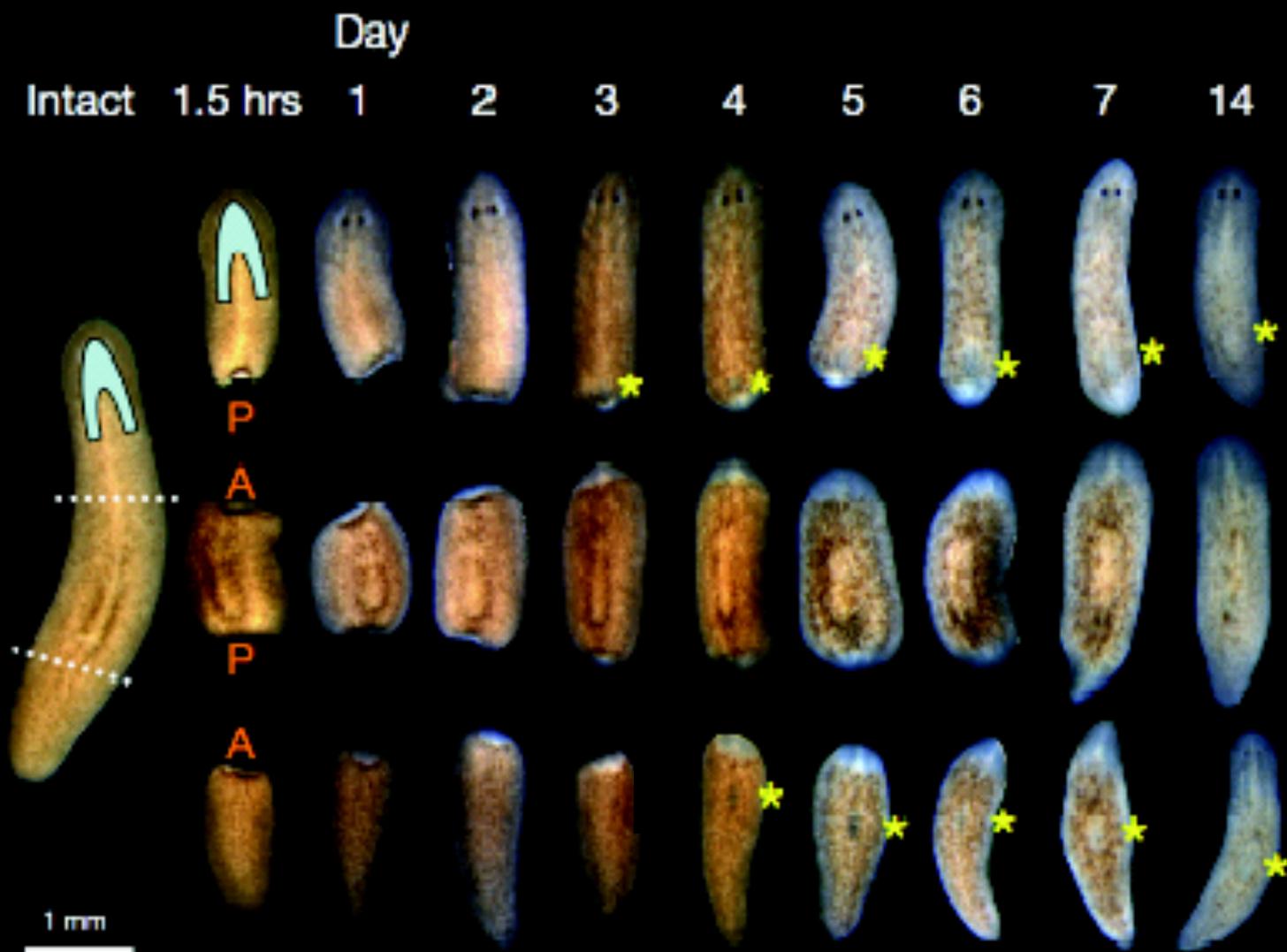


Nove dias depois amputação, o fragmento de cabeça regenerou um corpo completo com proporções normais.

Formação clara de blastema durante regeneração como um cluster de *DjvlgA-positive cells*.

Células formadoras pré-faringeais e faringeais claramente aparecem no toco, não no blastema.

Esta observação demonstra que as células tronco são comprometidas no espaço mesenquimal do toco.



Slide courtesy of Dr. Sánchez Alvarado and Dr. Kyle Gurley

HHMI

Comparação de capacidades regenerativas dos platelmintos

