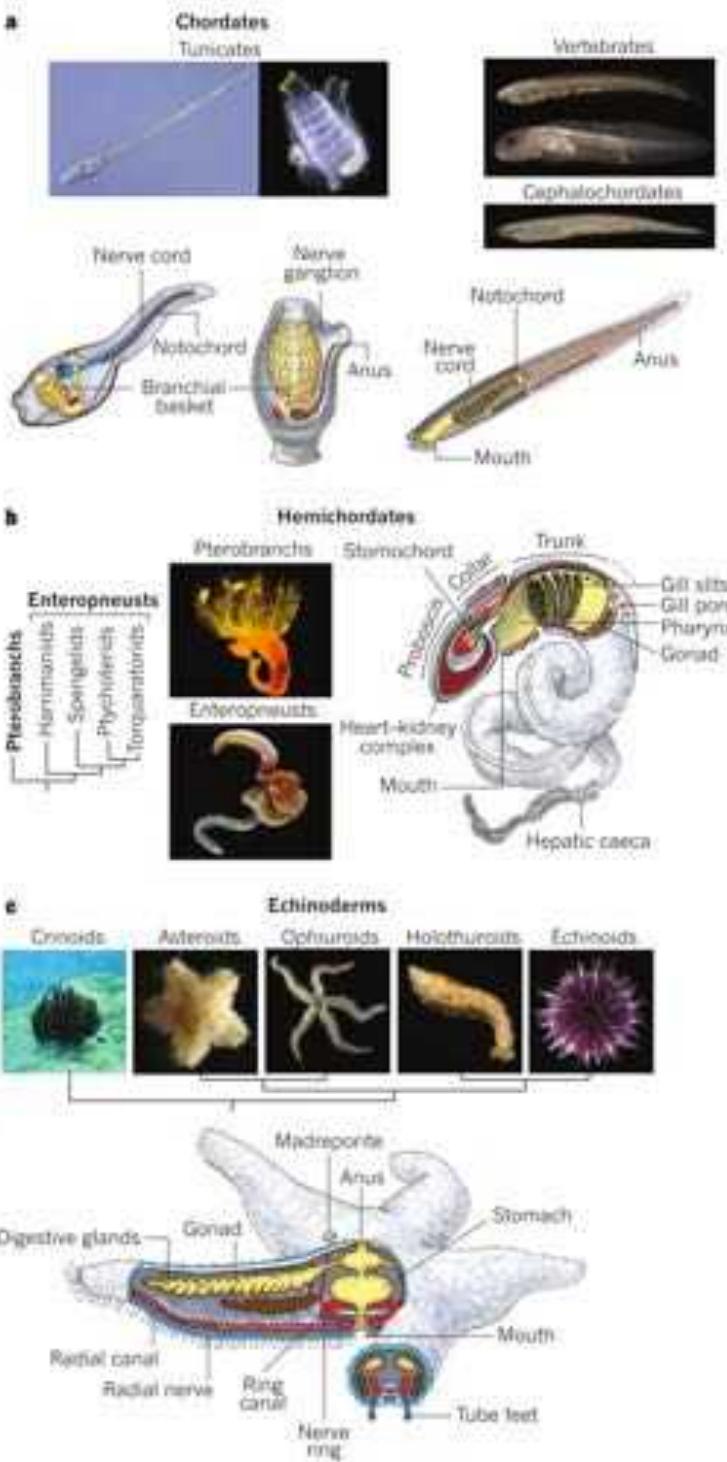


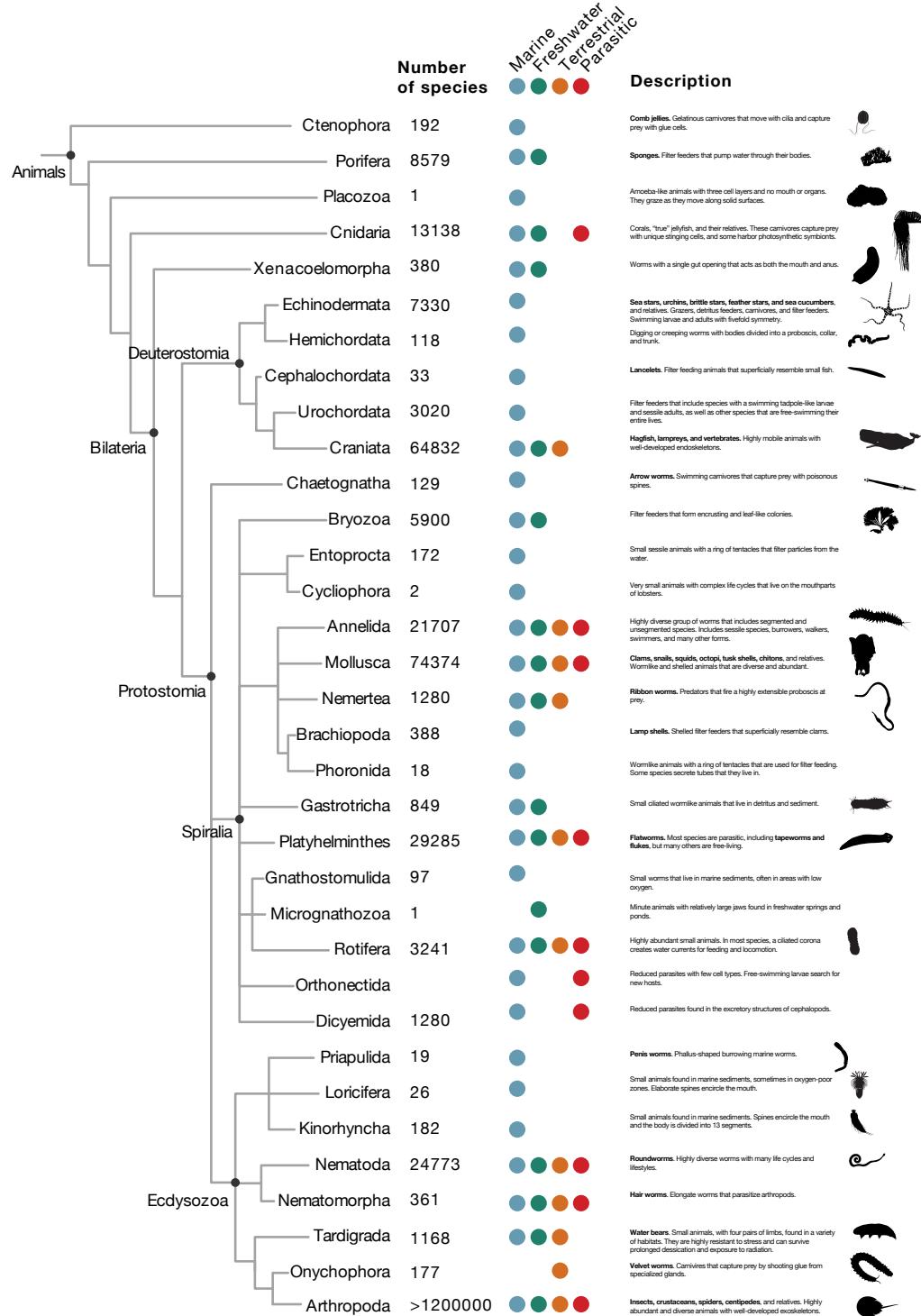
Origem dos cordados: os deuterostomos



Animal Phylogeny and Its Evolutionary Implications*

Casey W. Dunn,¹ Gonzalo Giribet,²
Gregory D. Edgecombe,³ and Andreas Hejnol⁴

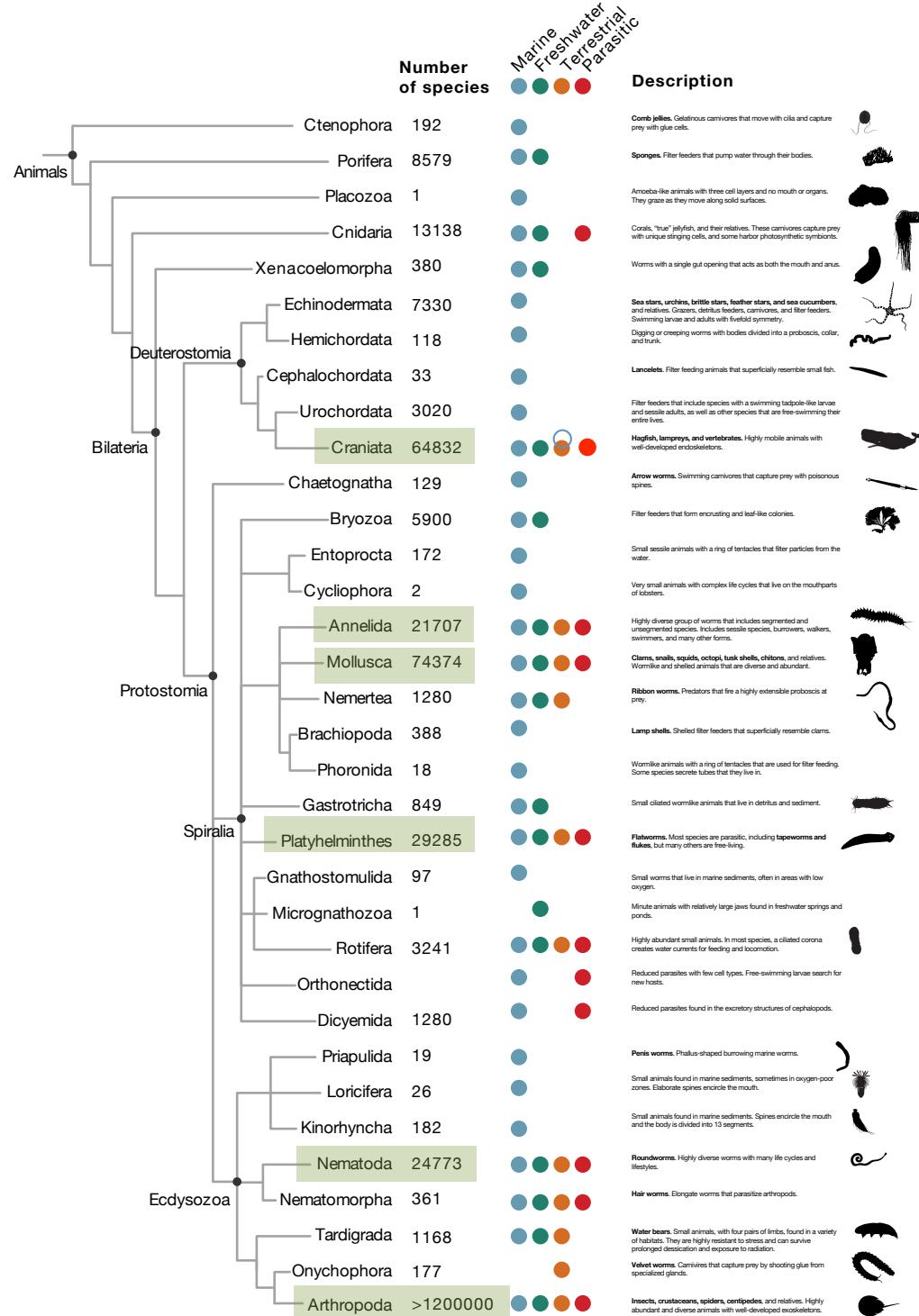
Annu. Rev. Ecol. Evol. Syst. 2014. 45:371–95



Animal Phylogeny and Its Evolutionary Implications*

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Annu. Rev. Ecol. Evol. Syst. 2014. 45:371–95



Os Cordados

Aleksander Kowalewski: descreve a larva de ascidia

Weitere Studien über die Entwicklung der
einfachen Ascidien.

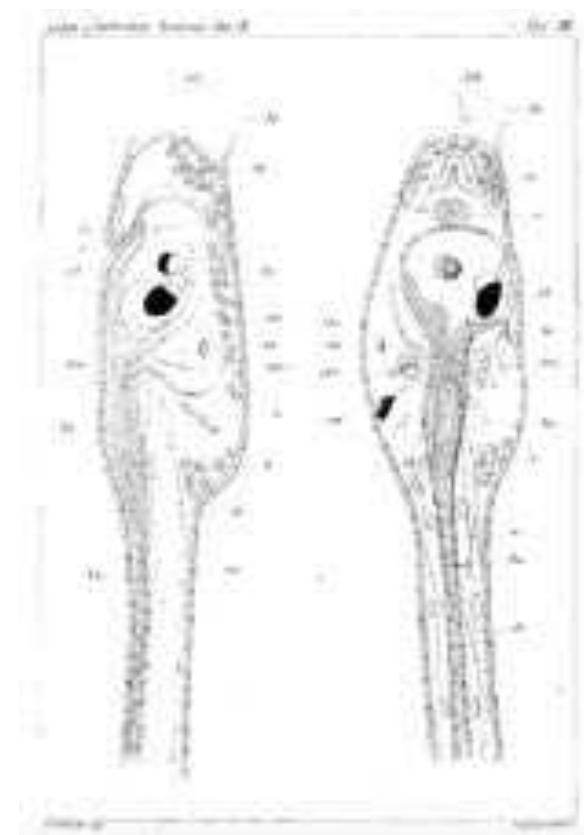
Von
Prof. A. Kowalewski.

Bands VI, II, XII und XIII.

Nachdem ich im Jahre 1866 meine Abhandlung „Über die Entwicklung der einfachen Ascidien“ für Petersburger Akademie eingereicht habe, ward mir wieder empfohlen, im Jahre 1867 und 1868 das Mittelmeer zu besuchen und meine früheren Untersuchungen über diese Organismen zu prüfen; in der Rückgruppe erwies sich dieselbe als richtig, nur in gewissen Punkten unvollständig und ebenso ist Tatsat, im Jahre 1867, habe ich die Hauptaufgaben weiter Ausgaben in Beziehung auf das Nervensystem und die Klauebildung erkannt. Ich habe schon in jener Zeit das Gelingen sicher der Biostation über dem Odensee aufgerufen und einen Abdruckung mit den Zellen der von eklissenden Echinoptera abkommt Krebsen.

Ich wolle weiter ausführliche Berichte über die Entwicklung der Ascidien in einem allgemeinen Aufsatz, welcher die Entwicklung des Tunicaten überhaupt behandeln will, erarbeiten lassen; andererseits aber kann jetzt die vorliegende Arbeit die Ergebnisse der Letzteren drei Arbeiten über dieselben Organismen so das Lied 1, und da besonders die postulierte, durch die Bestätigung der Wirklichkeit der Aussichten darin an bedeutsamen Interesse ist.

U. Wissensc. zu Kiel, in St. Petersburg VIII Band Theil X.
H. C. Kowalewski Die Biostationen nachgewiesene Ascidien und Weichtiere. Ascidia et invertebrata Russica Vol. I Seite 11.
4 Seiten, manz 1867-1868. 10.-

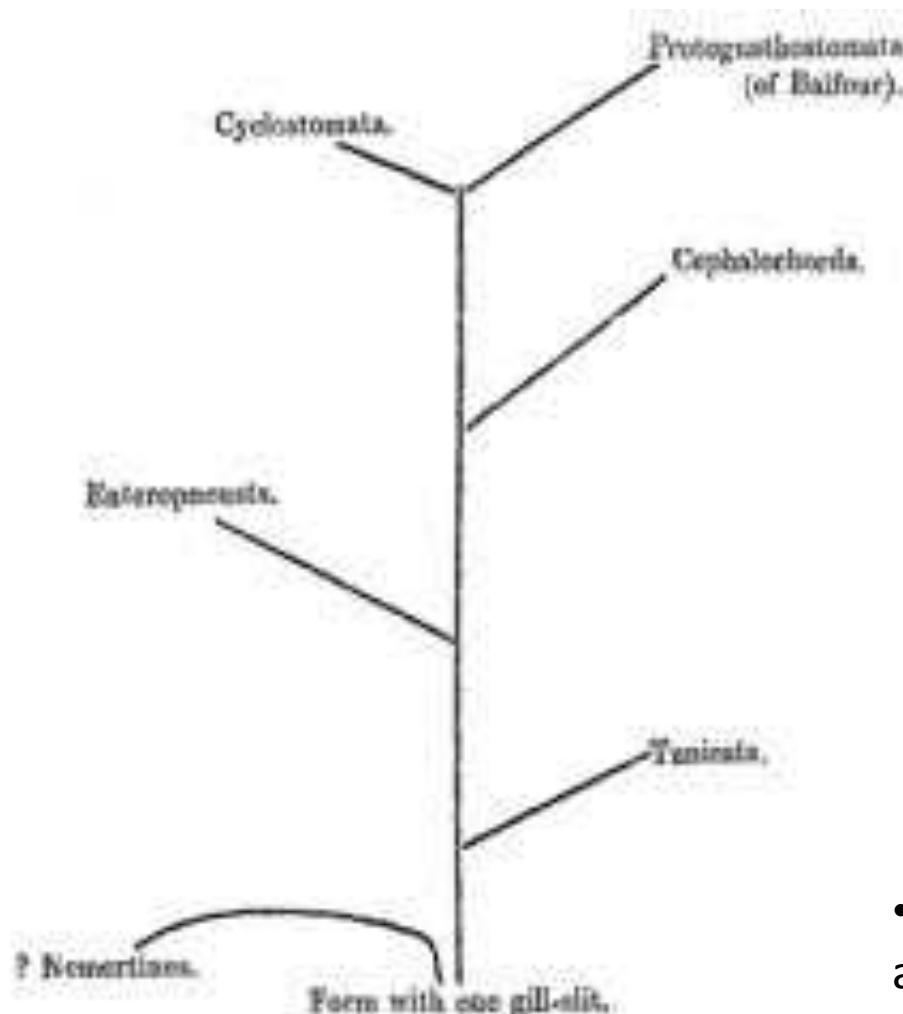


Aleksander Kowalewski

- Descreveu a larva de ascidia em 1866

Os Cordados

William Bateson: o geneticista que deu o nome aos Cordados

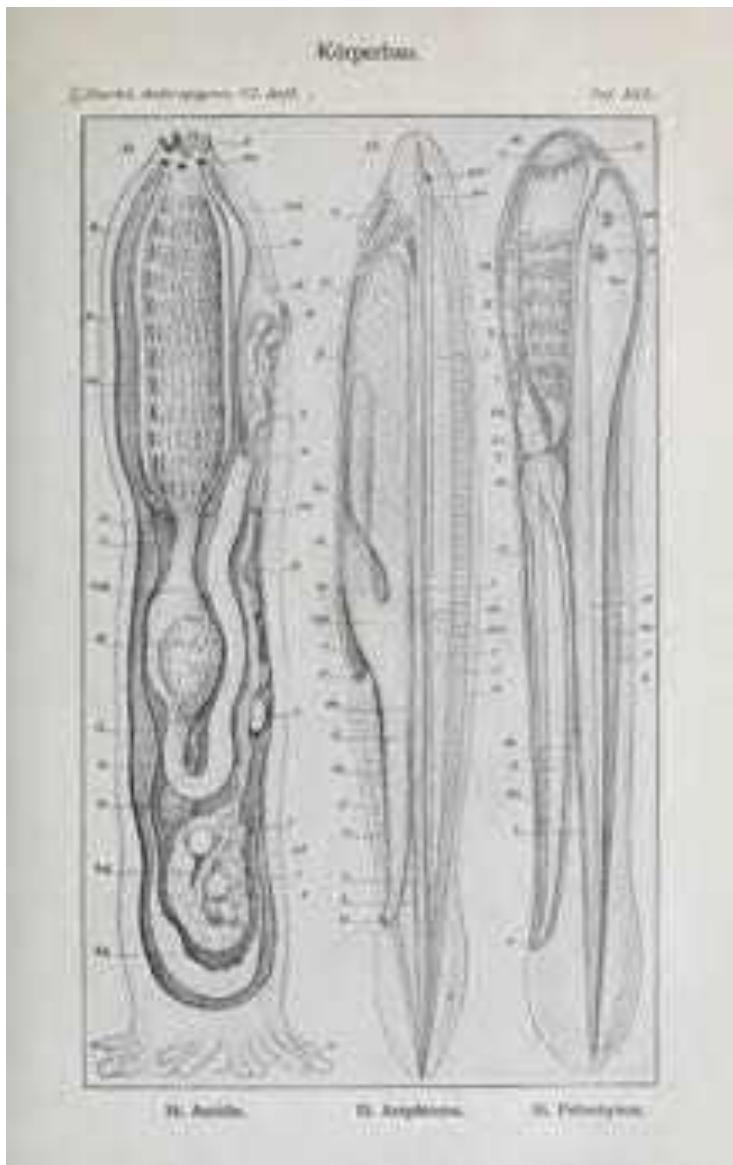


William Bateson

- Da o nome de Chordata (1885) e inclui os hemicordados

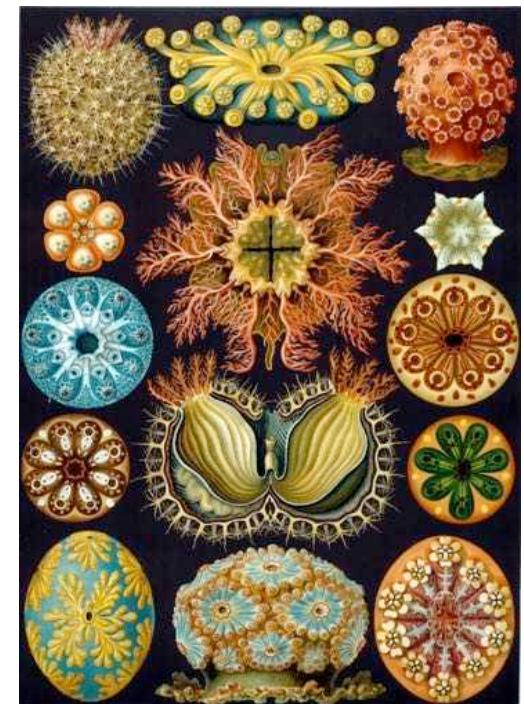
Os Cordados

Ernst Haeckel: unifica o taxon “Chordonier”



- Haeckel primeiro coloca aos tunicados como moluscos (1866), e depois em 1886 aceita o taxon “*Chordonier*” (em alemão) composto por tunicados, cefalocordados e vertebrados.

O artista:



Propostas filogenéticas iniciais: Hyman

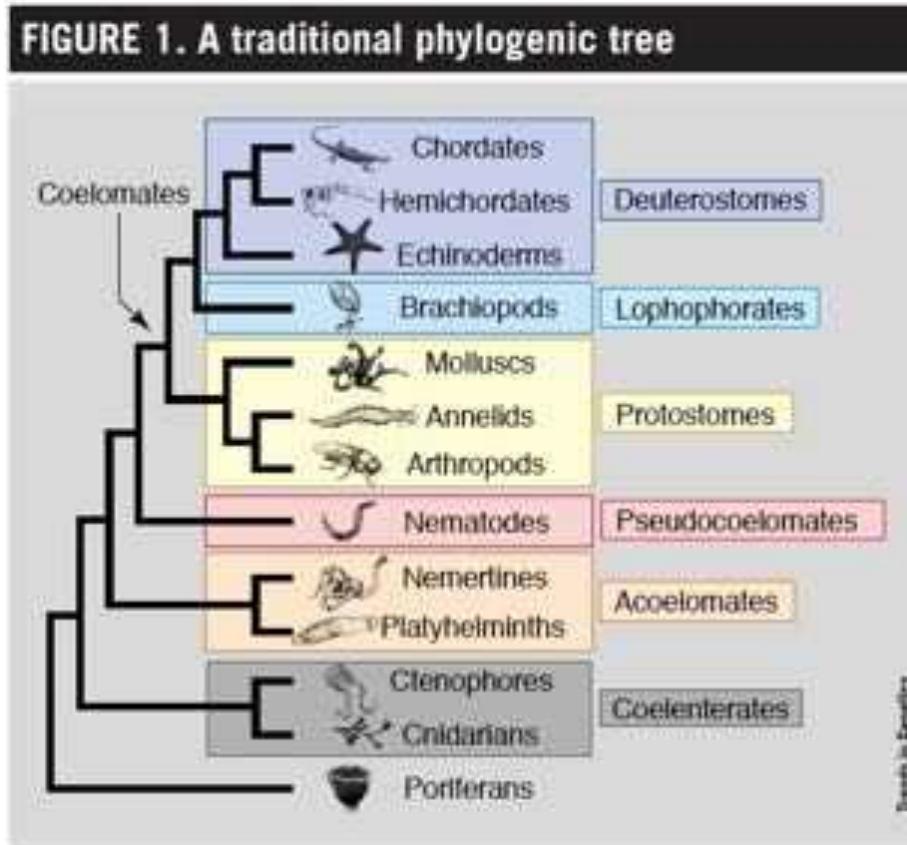
Hyman da importância aos processos do desenvolvimento dos animais e gera propostas filogenéticas com base na morfologia (desenvolvimento do blastóporo, lofoforos e coelomas) dos grandes grupos animais.

*"I believe my interest in nature
is primarily aesthetic."*



Libbie Henrietta
Hyman (1888-1969)

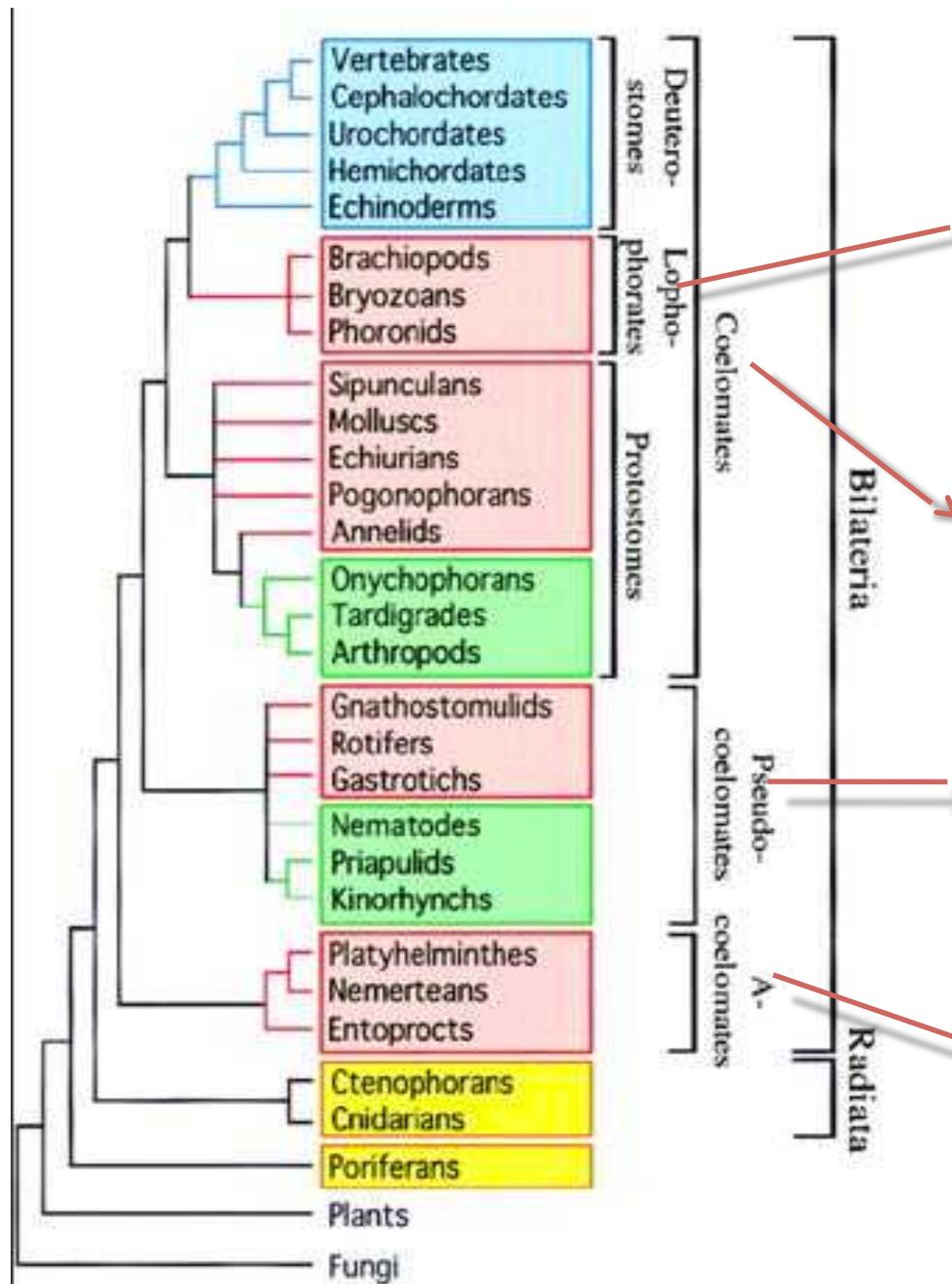
FIGURE 1. A traditional phylogenetic tree



Grupos propostos que ainda são reconhecidos como monofiléticos:

- **Deuterostomados** como grupo monofilético

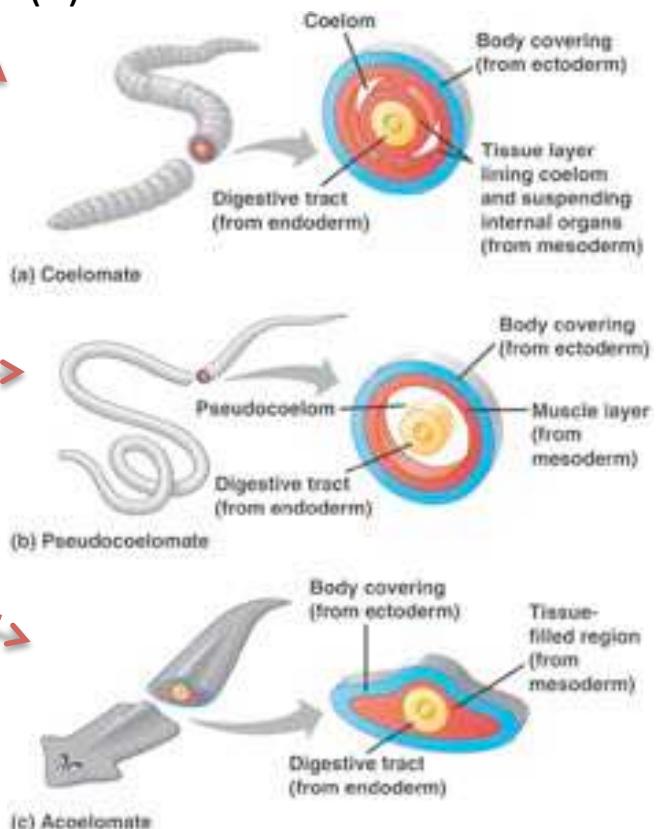
Importancia a:



(1) lofoforos:



(2) coelomas:



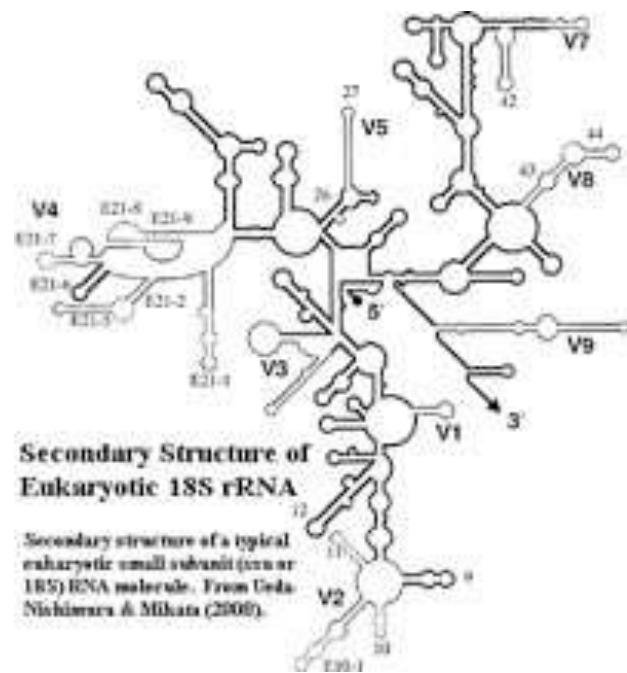
Adoutte et al., 2000

TAREFA! 1^a parte

Filogenias moleculares

Primeras filogenias moleculares:

- 18S SSU rRNA (*grandes grupos*)



- nuclear genes: 16S rRNA, 5S rRNA, 28S rRNA;
mitochondrial genes: cytochrome oxidase,
mitochondrial 12S, cytochrome b, control
region; and few chloroplast encoded genes:
rbcl, matK, rpl16 (*grandes e pequenos grupos*)

Outros caracteres usados:

- NADH dehydrogenase subunit 5 ou NAD5 (*arthropodos + nematodos; chaetognatos como protostomados; loforados como protostomados; acoelos fora dos protostomados*)
- intrones (*Tunicados+Vertebrados*)
- genes 'diagnóstico' (*loci Ig em vertebrados o repetições ricas em leucina nos Cyclostomados ou peixes sem mandíbula*)
- miRNAs (*Tunicata+Craniata*)
- transcriptomas

Filogenias moleculares

FIGURE 1. A traditional phylogenetic tree

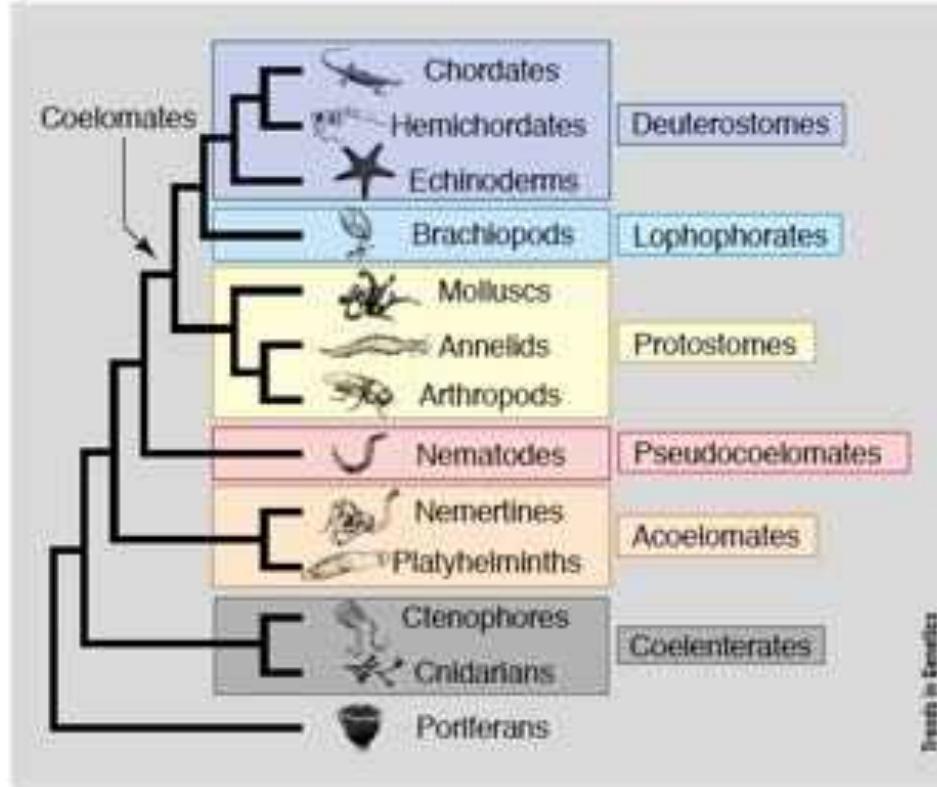
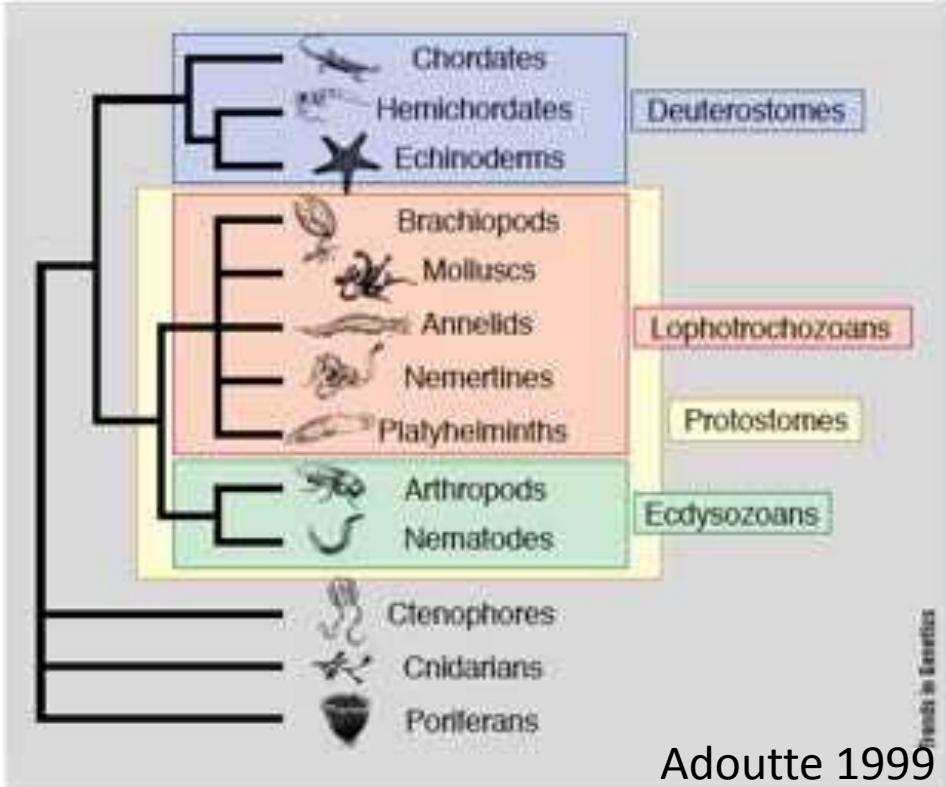


FIGURE 2. A phylogenetic tree based on 18S rRNA



Adoutte 1999

Grupos que tem mudado de lugar e passado por revisão por filogenias moleculares:

- Iloforados como grupos irmãos dos deuterostomados
- desaparição de coelomados, pseudocoelomados, e acoelomados

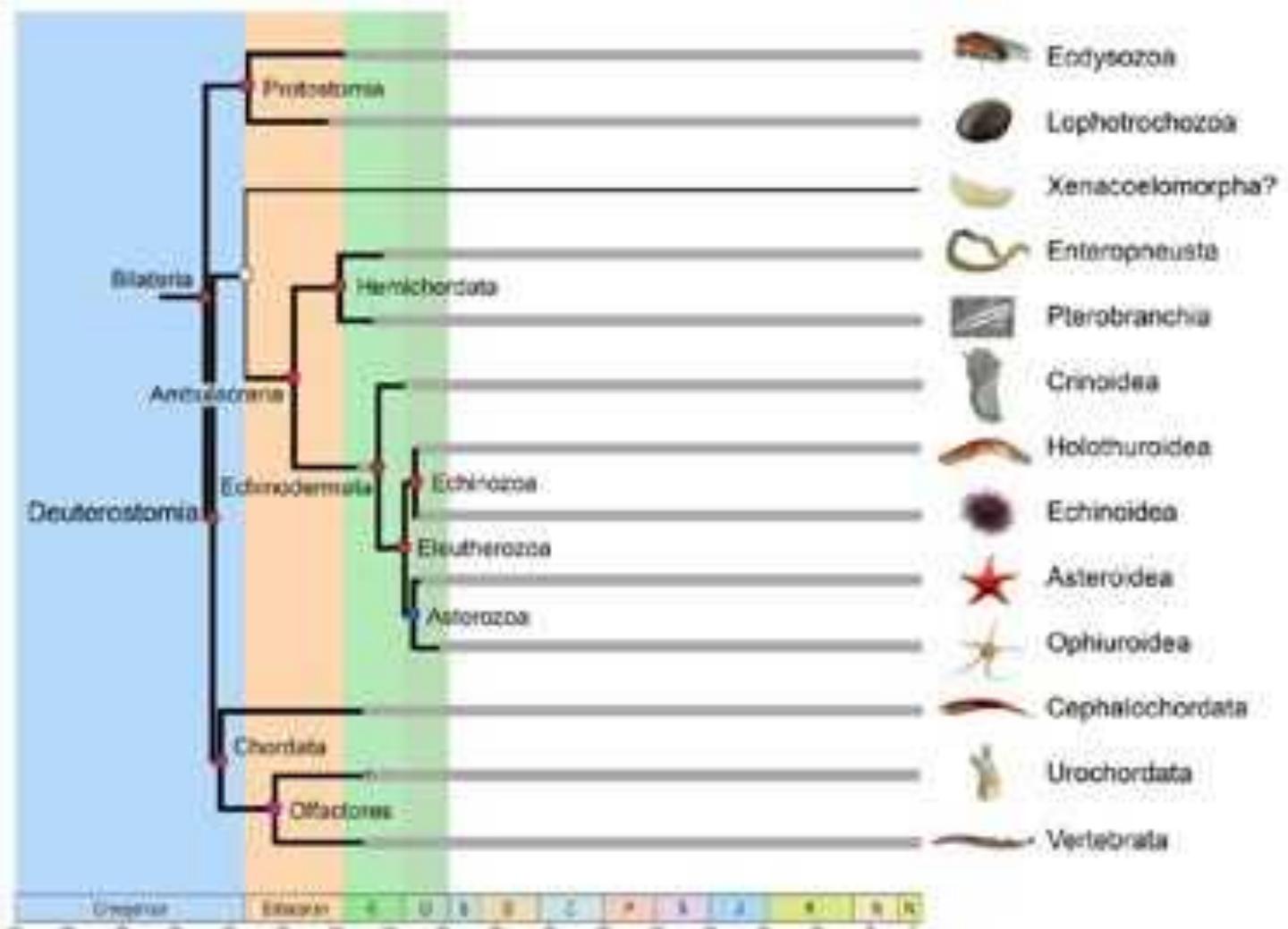
Grupos propostos das filogenias moleculares que ainda são reconhecidos como monofiléticos:

- **Ambulacraria** como grupo monofilético

Os deuterostomos

Filogenias usando transcriptomas

- Supported by phylogenomics and at least 2 other independent data sets; little to no contrary support for an alternative topology.
 - Supported by phylogenomics and at least 1 other independent data set; some type(s) of data/analyses support an alternative topology.
 - Supported by phylogenomics
 - Supported by some phylogenomic analyses, but not by others.
- Divergence time unconstrained by molecular clock.
- Divergence time constrained by molecular clock
- Known fossil record



Peterson & Eernisse, 2016

Xenacoelomorpha não é um Deuterostomo

nature

International weekly journal of science

Xenacoelomorpha is the sister group to Nephrozoa

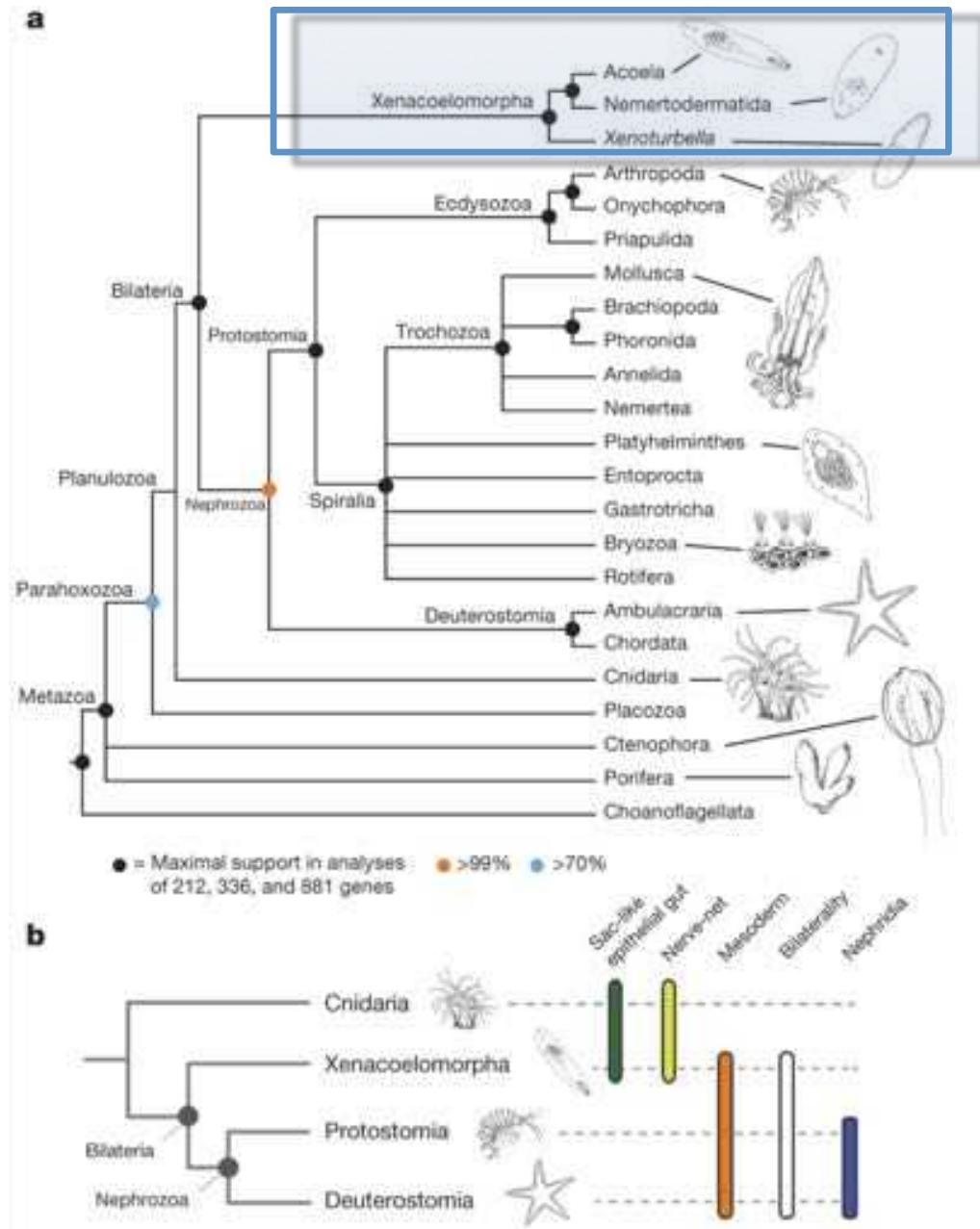
Johanna Taylor Cannon, Bruno Cossermelli Vellutini, Julian Smith, Fredrik Ronquist, Ulf Jondelius & Andreas Hejnol

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding authors

Nature 530, 89–93 (04 February 2016) | doi:10.1038/nature16520

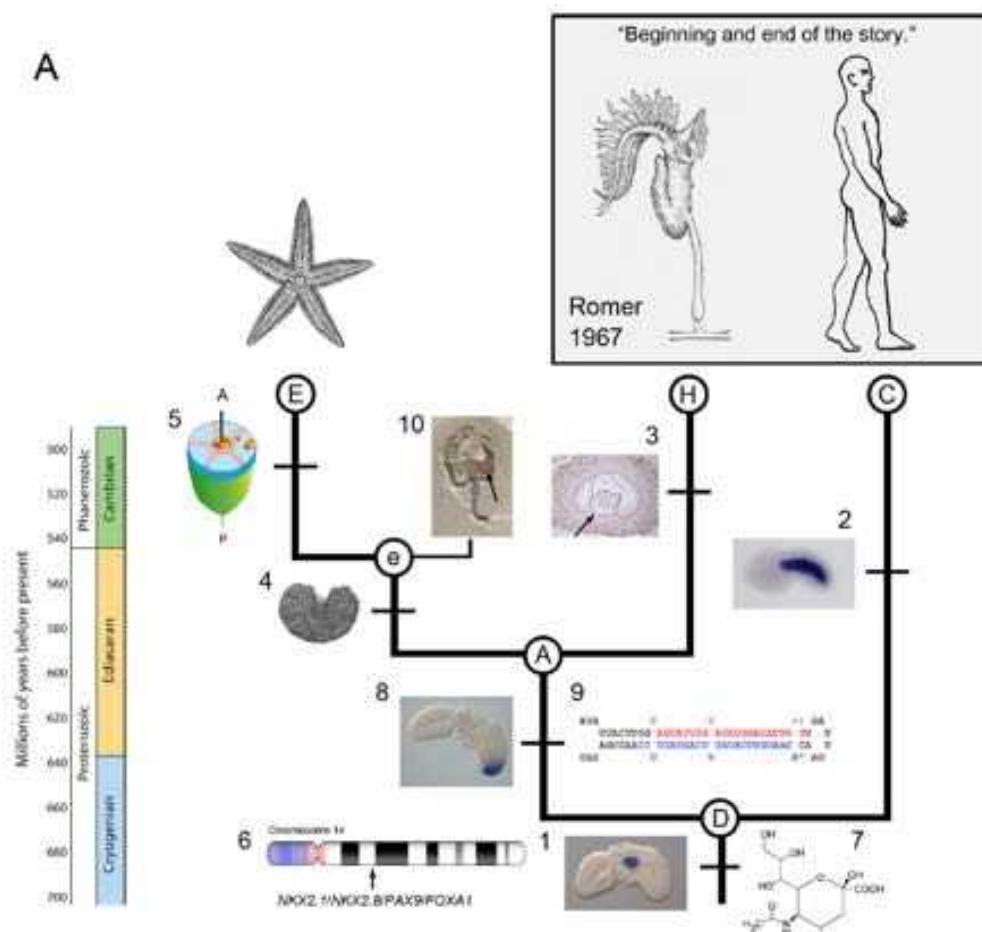


B Vellutini

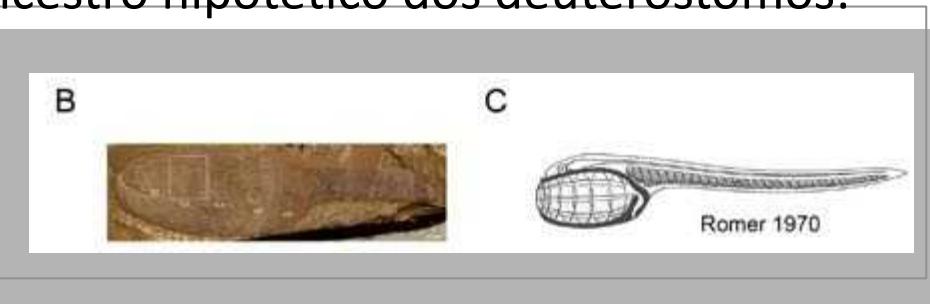


Os deuterostomos

A



Ancestro hipotético dos deuterostomos:



Otras apomorfias propostas para os deuterostomos:

- Fendas faringeas expresam Pax1/9
- Genes faringeos Pax1, Nkx2.1, Nkx2.8, e FoxA1 agrupados num cromosoma
- Genes de metabolismo de ácidos sialicos

Animal bipartito somato-visceral parecido ao fossil vetulicoliano

Os Cordados

Filogenias usando transcriptomas

Vol 439/23 February 2006 doi:10.1038/nature04336

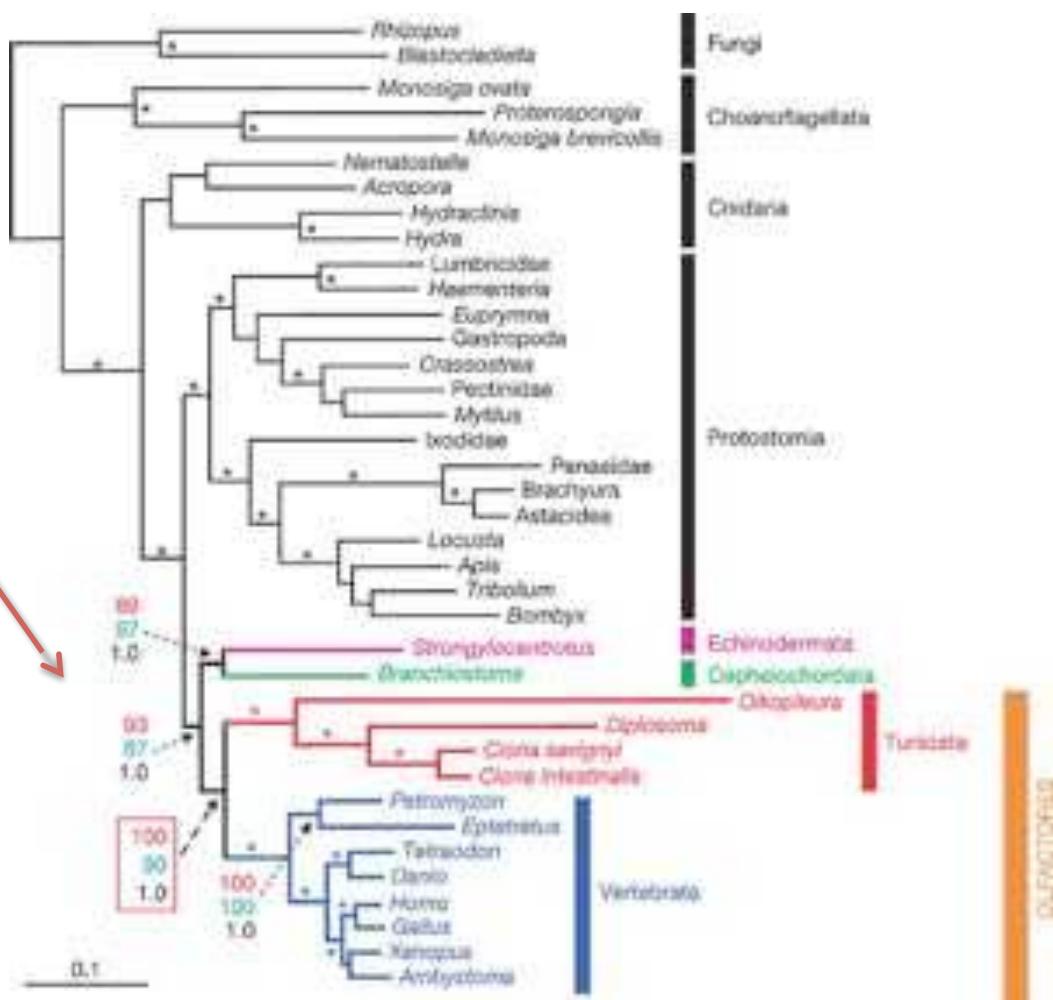
nature

LETTERS

Tunicates and not cephalochordates are the closest living relatives of vertebrates

Frédéric Delsuc^{1†}, Henner Brinkmann¹, Daniel Chourrout² & Hervé Philippe¹

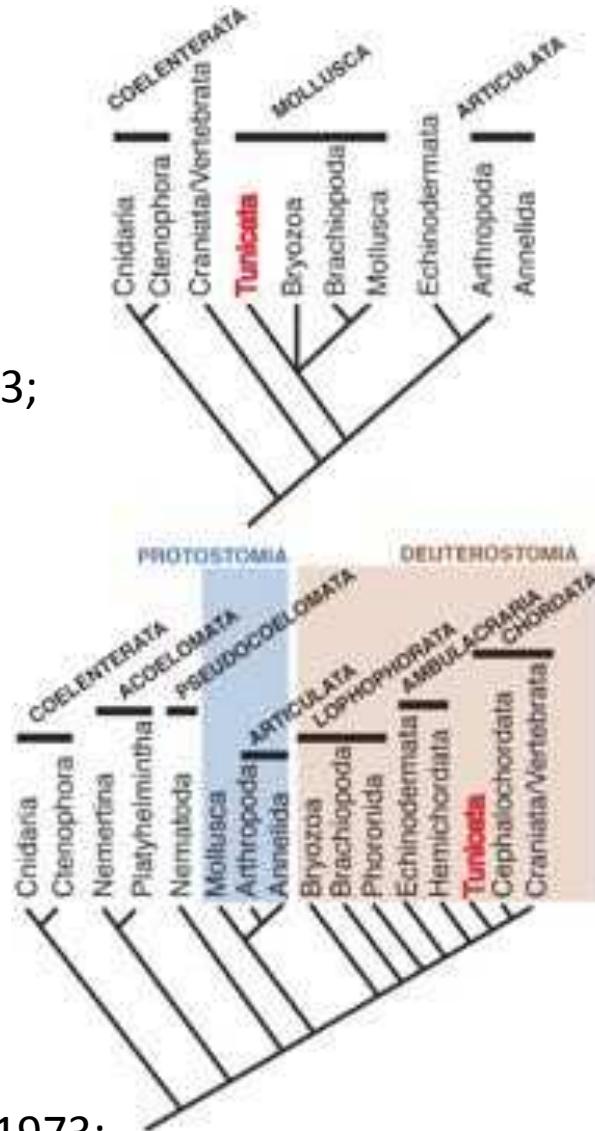
- Phylogenomic data set of 146 nuclear genes (33,800 unambiguously aligned amino acids)



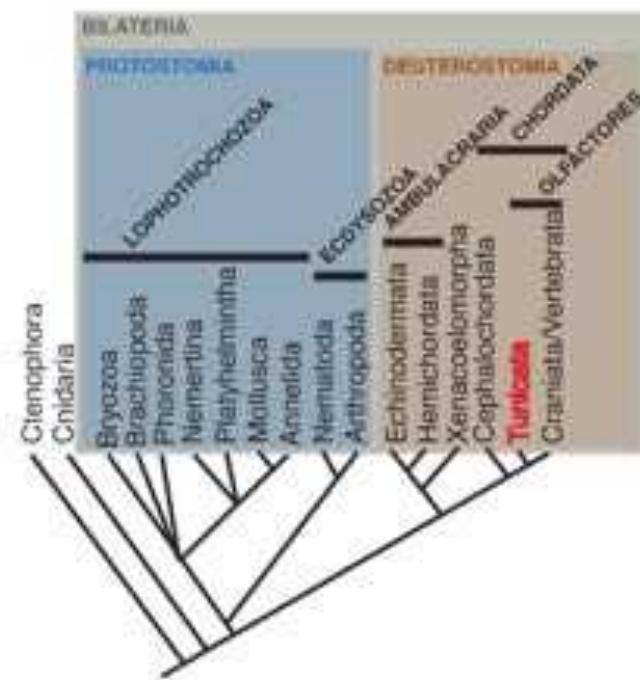
Delsuc et al. 2006

Posição dos Tunicados

(Milne-Edwards 1843;
Haeckel 1866)

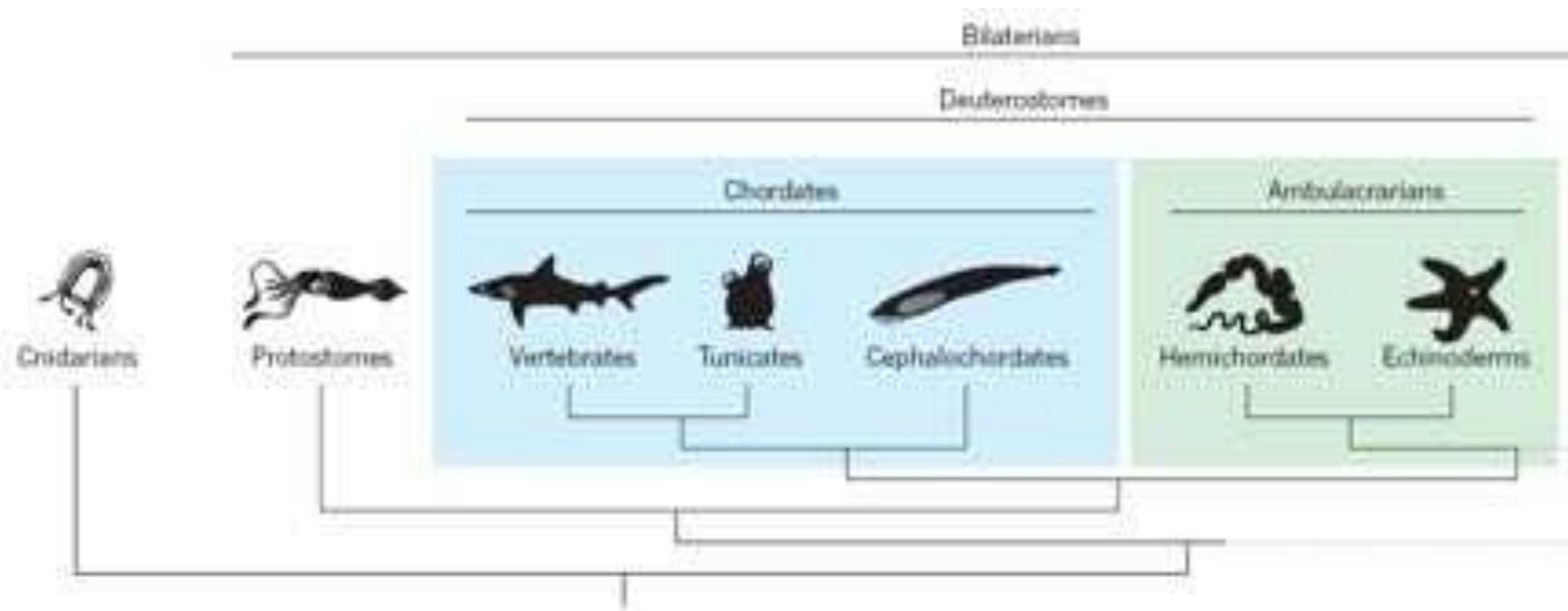


(Hyman 1959;
Zimmer and Larwood 1973;
Nielsen 2002)



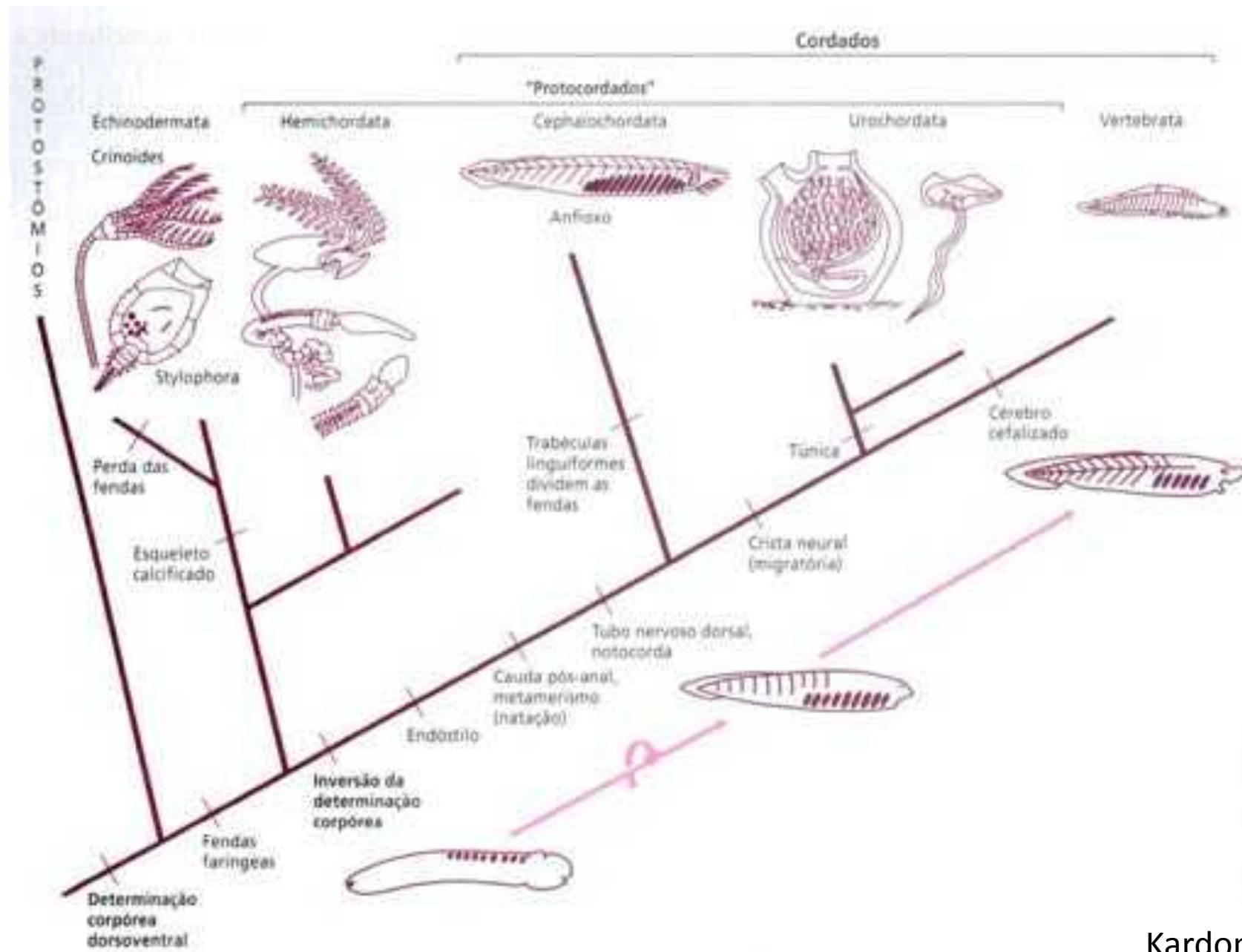
(Field et al. 1988; Cameron et al. 2000;
Swalla et al. 2000; Winchell et al. 2002)

Deuterostomos e cordados

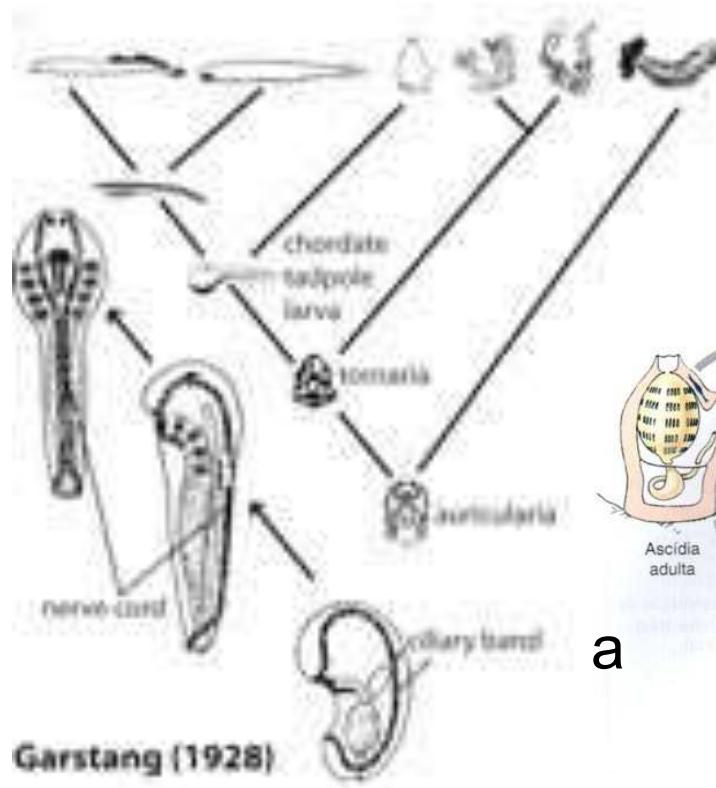


TAREFA! 2^a parte

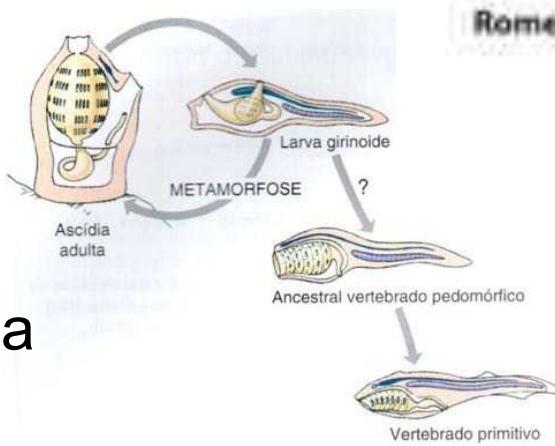
Deuterostomos e cordados



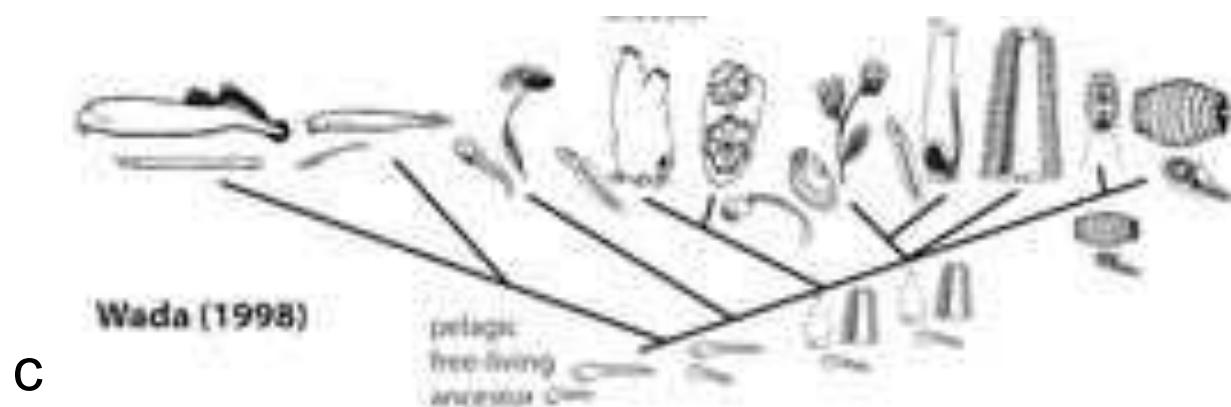
Origens dos cordados:



a



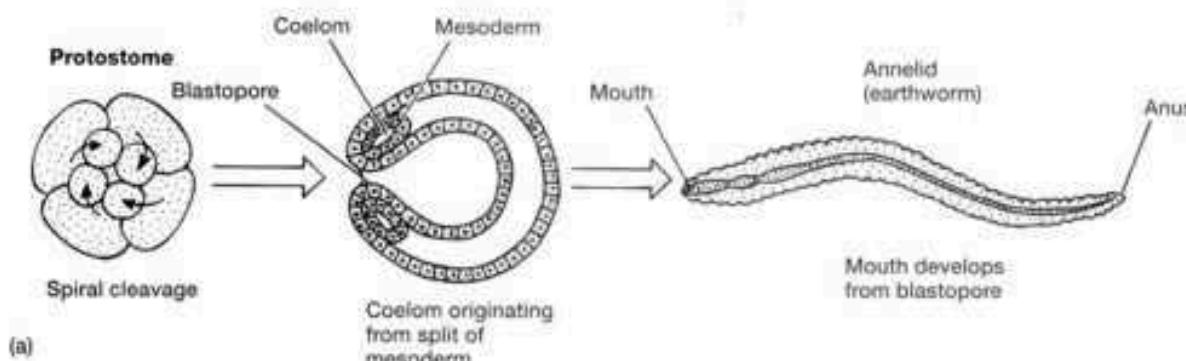
b



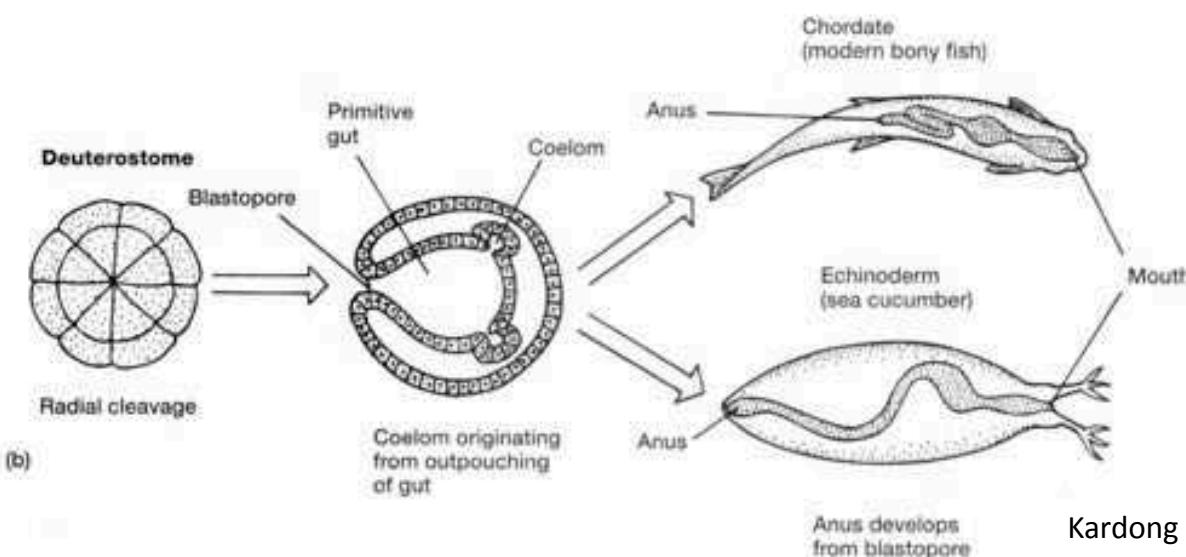
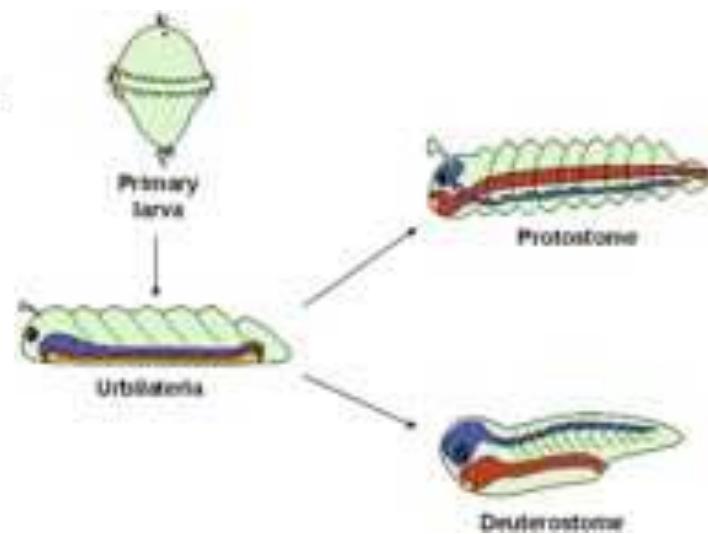
c

Construindo um cordado: Inversões Protostomo-Deuterostomo

1. Mouth-forming to Anus-forming blastopore:

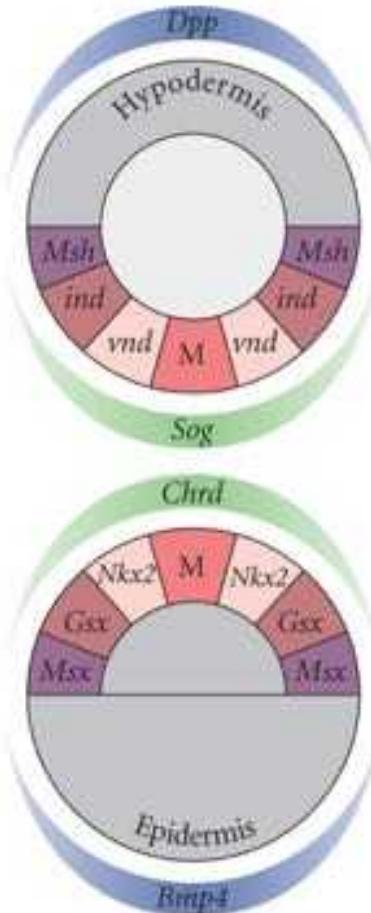


2. Ventral to Dorsal nervous system:

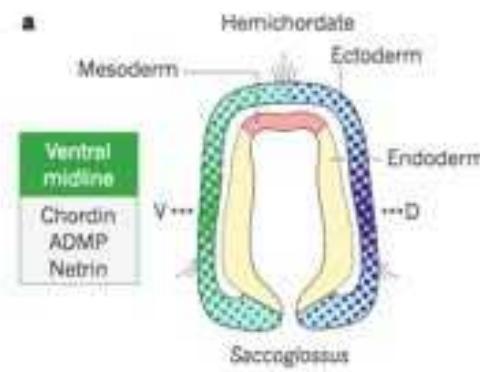


Bilaterian D-V inversion with hypothetical “complex” Urbilaterian

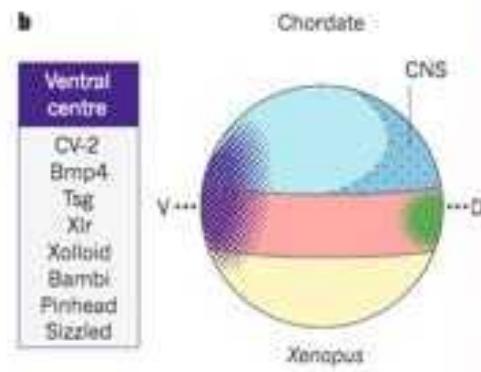
Construindo um cordado: inversão do sistema nervoso ocorre na linagem que da origem aos cordados (Hemichordata → Chordata)



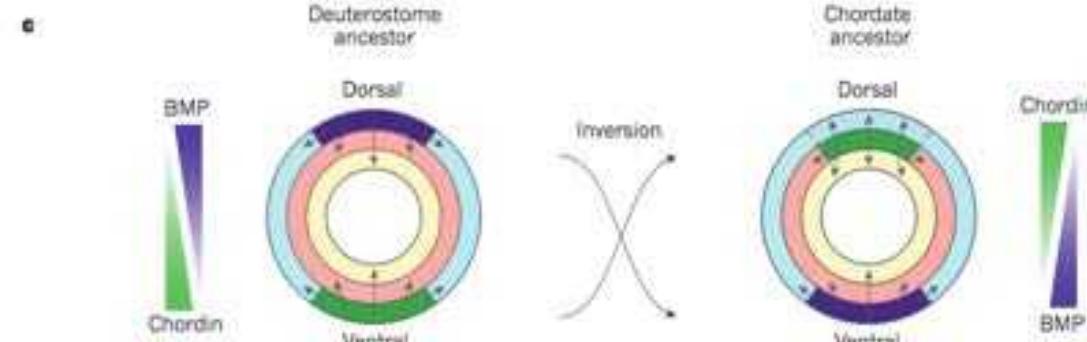
Drosophila
Chrd



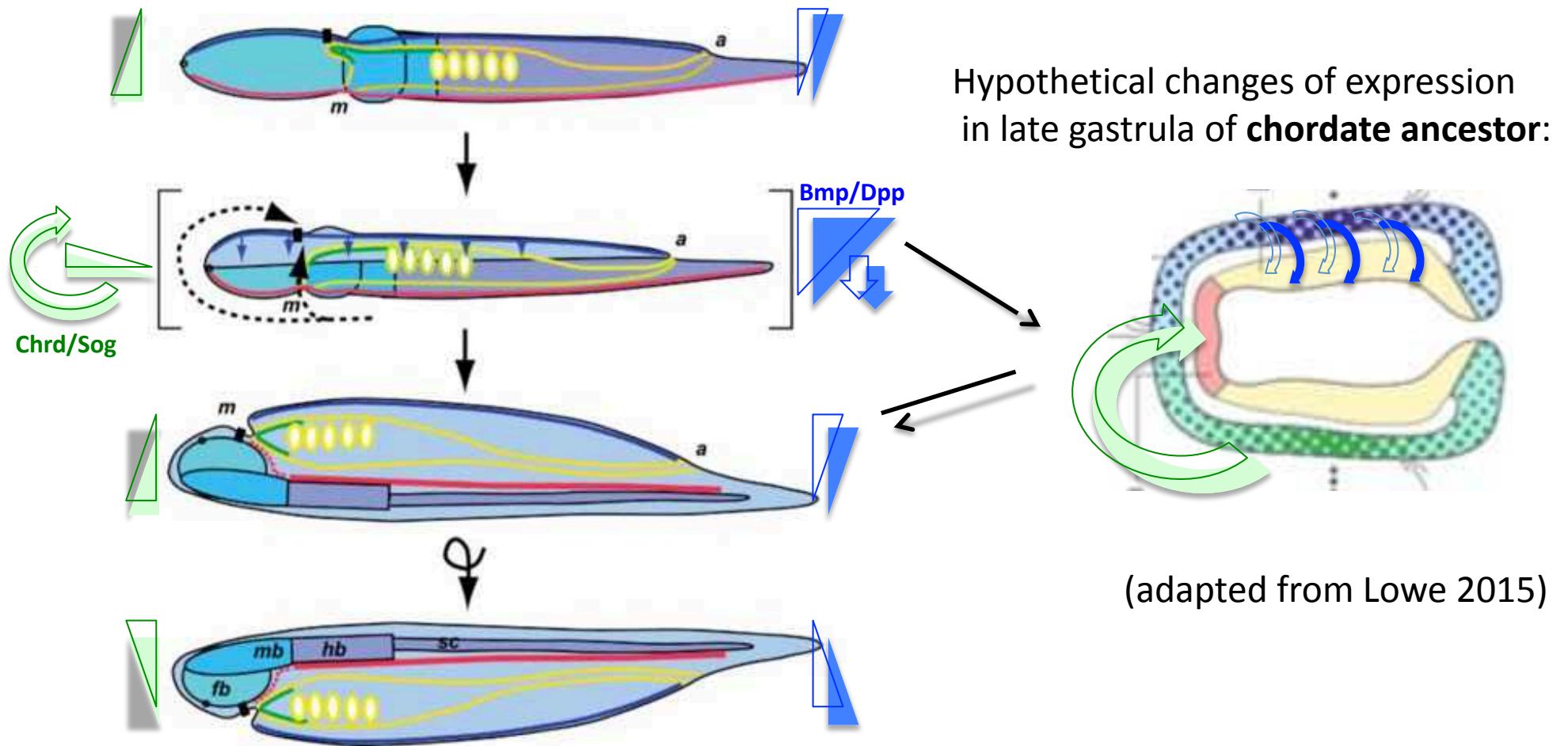
Dorsal midline
Bmp2/4 Bmp5-8 ADMP2 Neuralin Gramlin CV-2 Tag Xolloid Bambi Pinhead



Spemann's organizer
Chordin Noggin Follistatin ADMP Frzb-1 Crescent sFRP2 Dkk-1 Cerberus Antivin/Lefty Xnr Sih IGFBPs



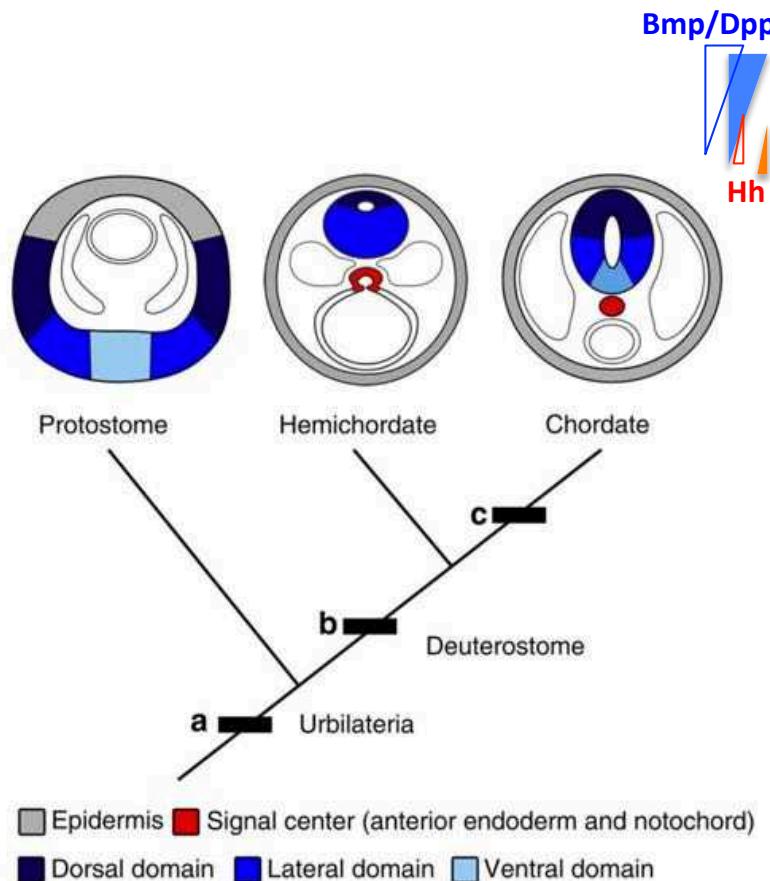
Inversão do sistema nervoso



Brown & Swalla, 2008 (adapted from Gerhart 2006)

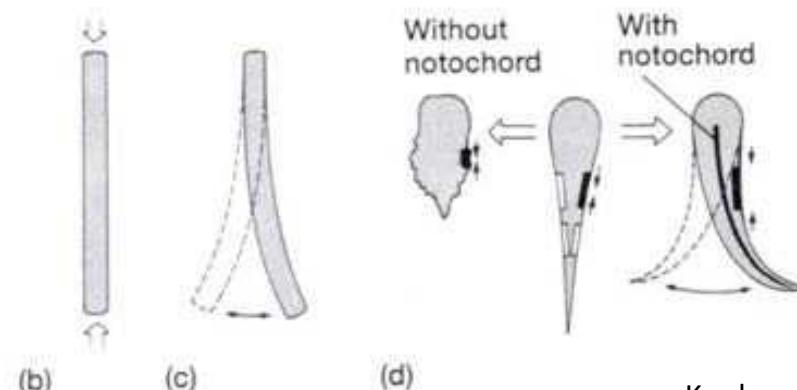
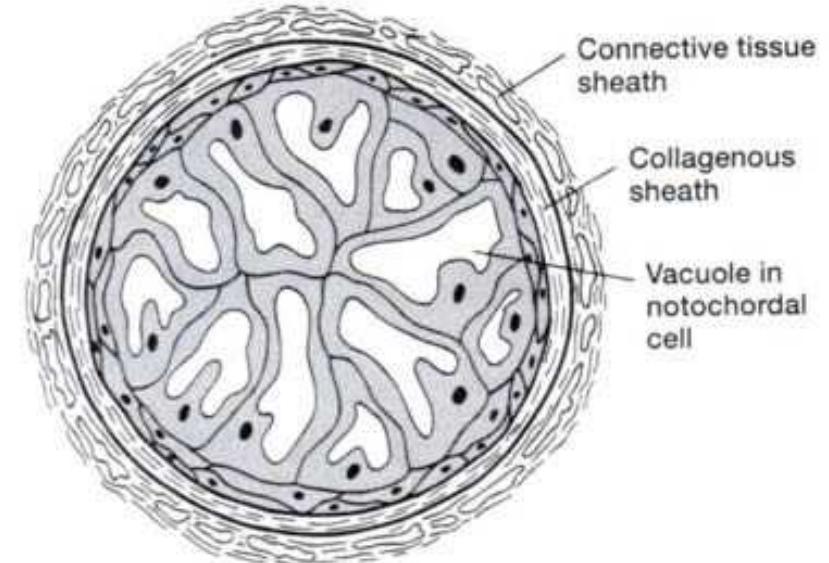
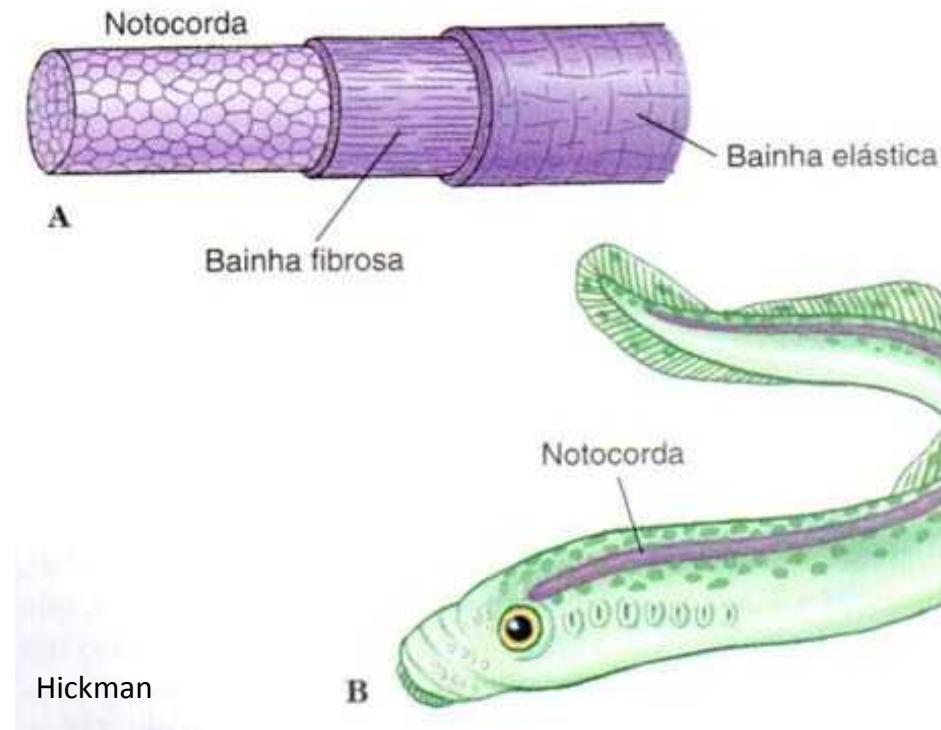
Evolução da neurulação

Hemichordate neurulation and the origin of the neural tube

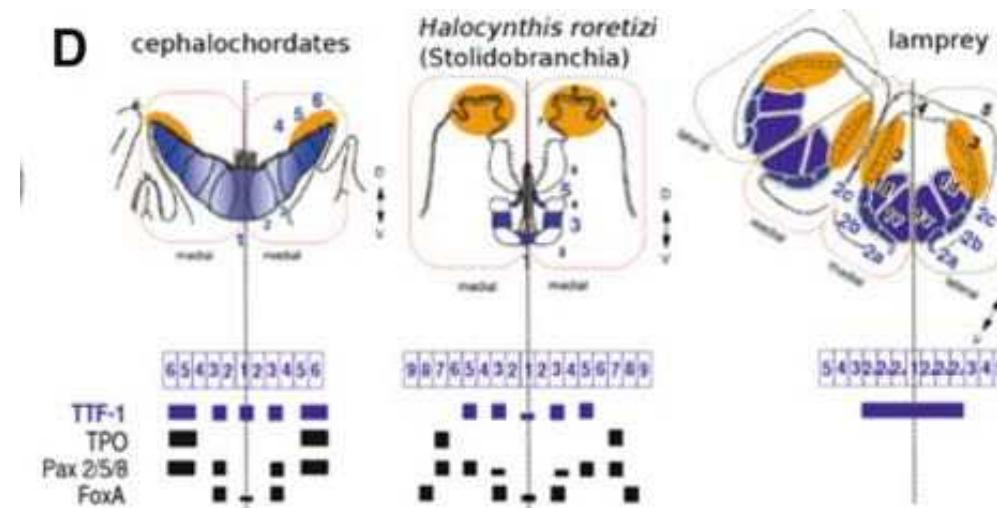
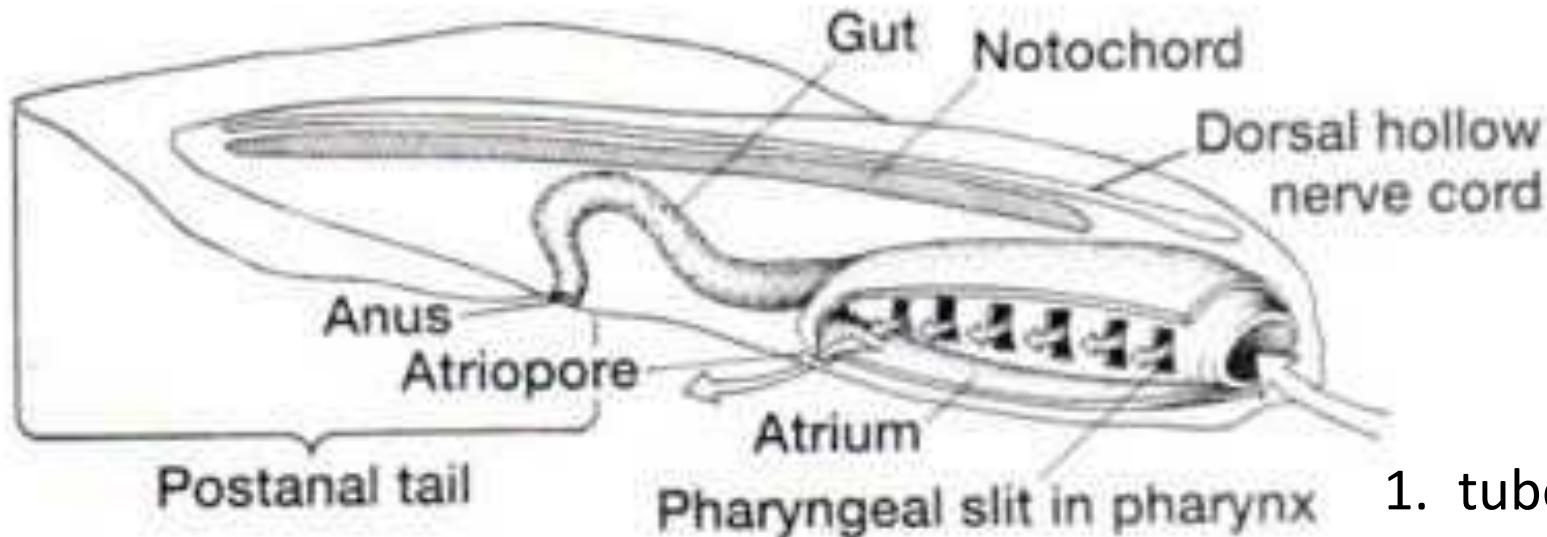


Miyamoto & Wada, 2013

Construindo um cordado: a notocorda



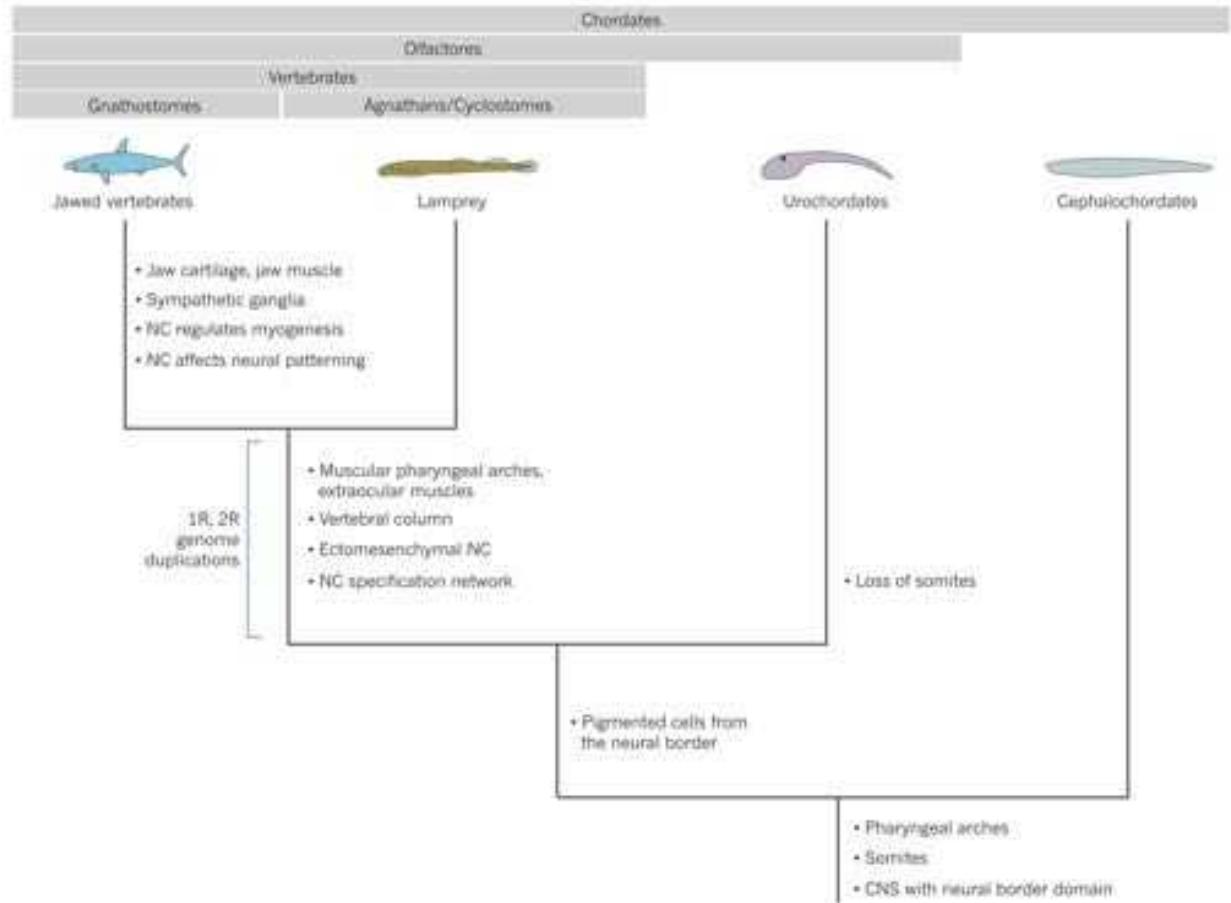
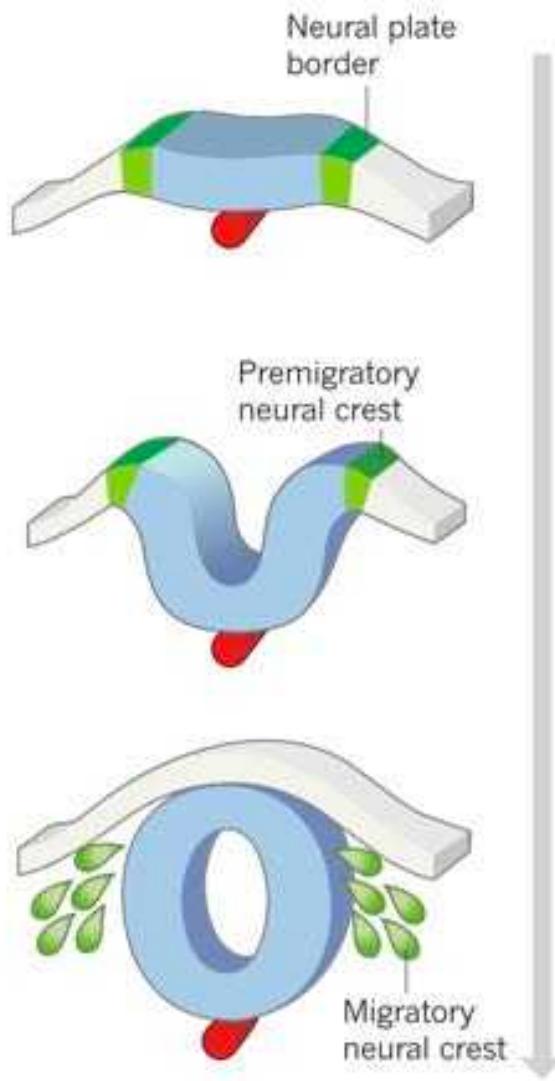
Construindo um cordado: sinapomorfias

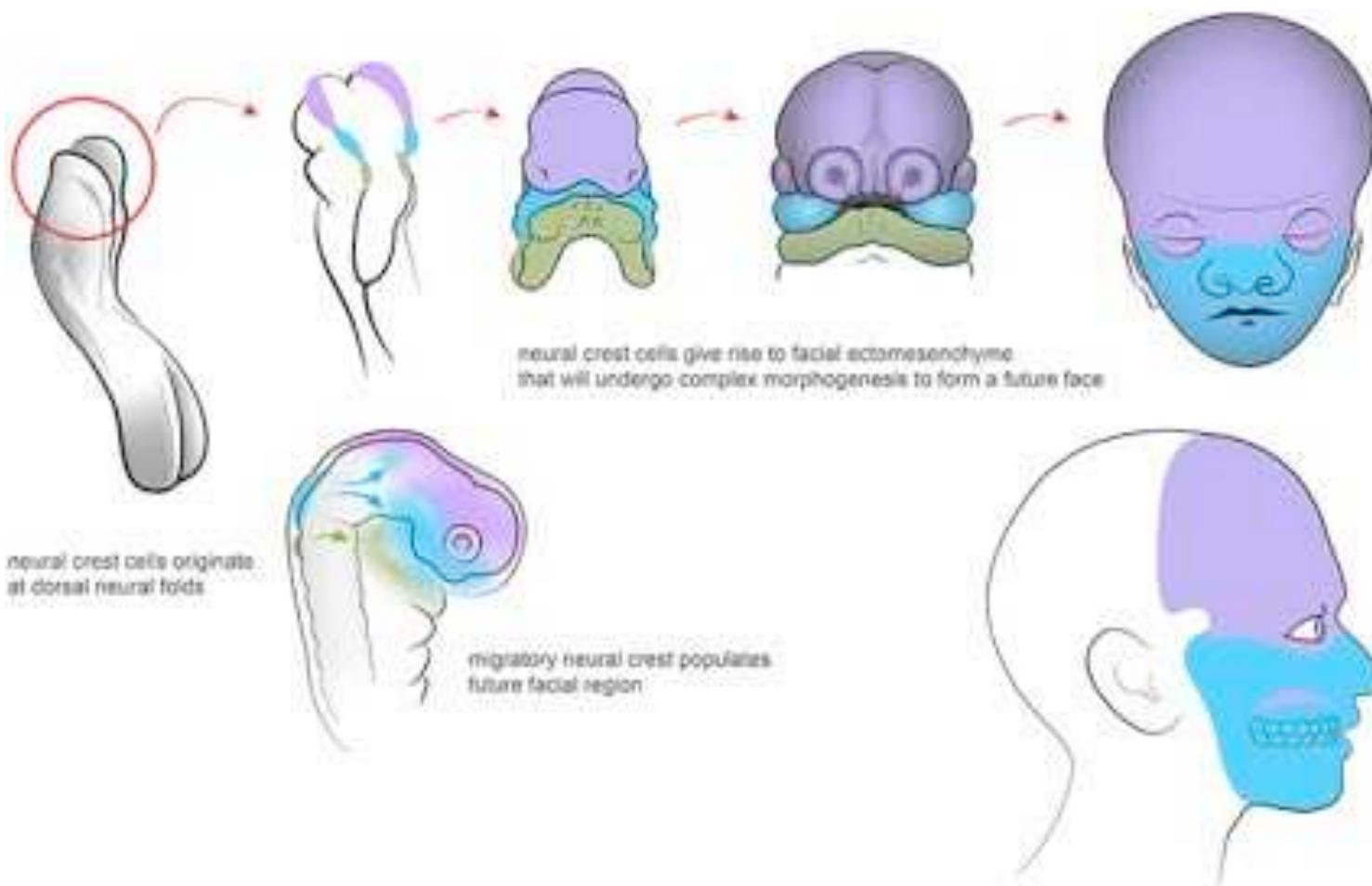


1. tubo neural dorsal
2. notocorda
3. cauda postanal
4. (endostilo/glândula tireoide)

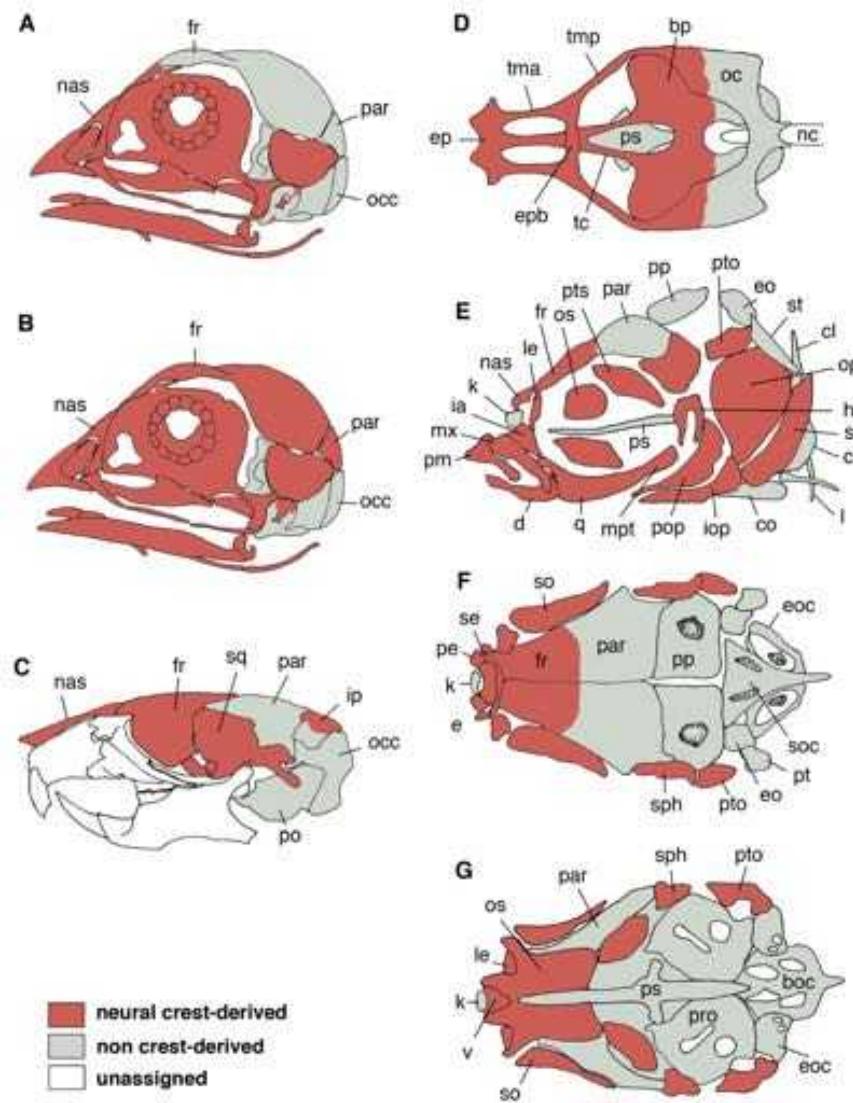
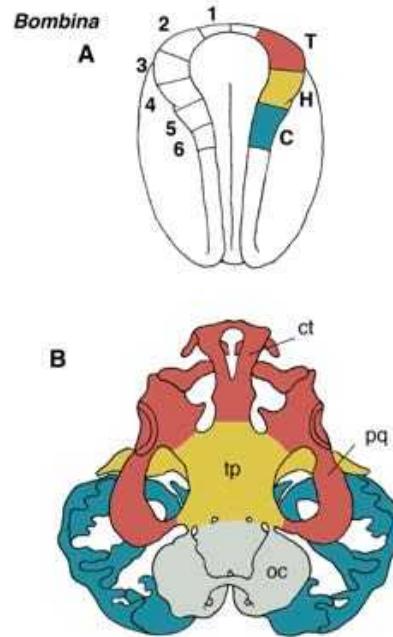
Construindo um cordado: a cresta neural

a Vertebrate neural crest development



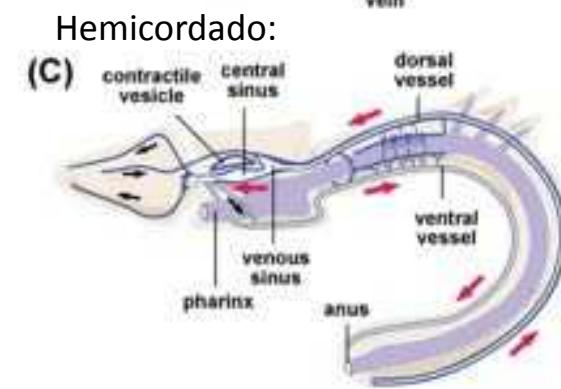
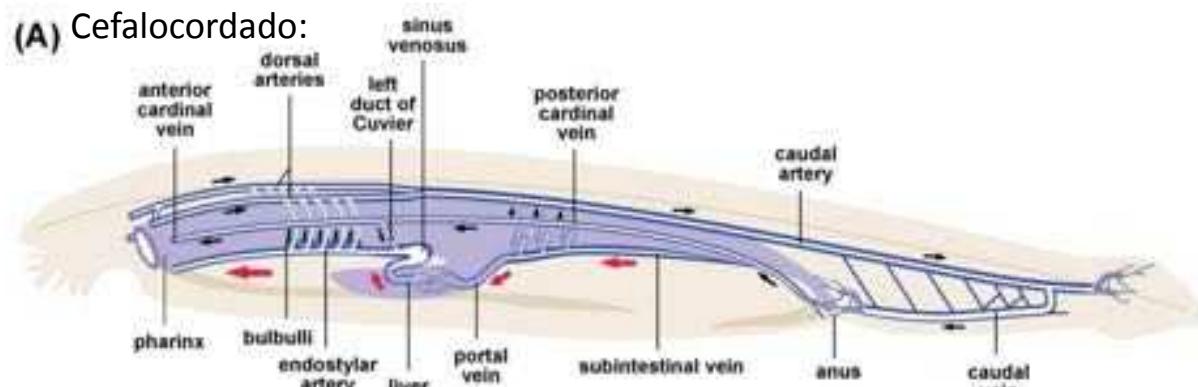
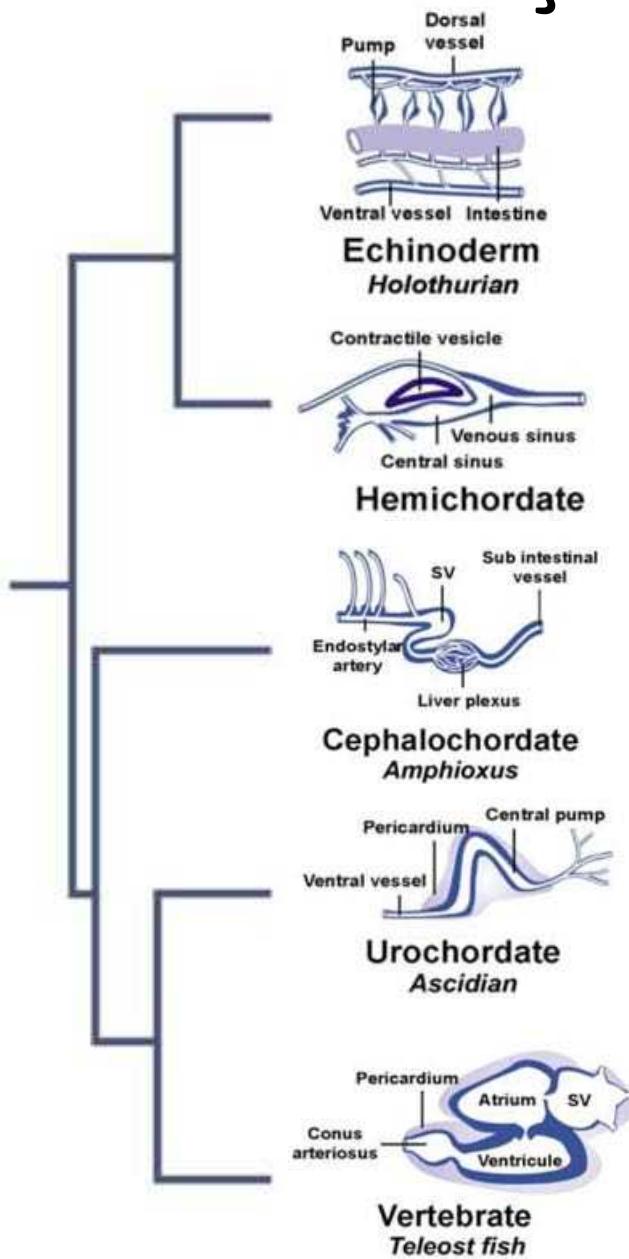


Neural crest and evolution of vertebrate head

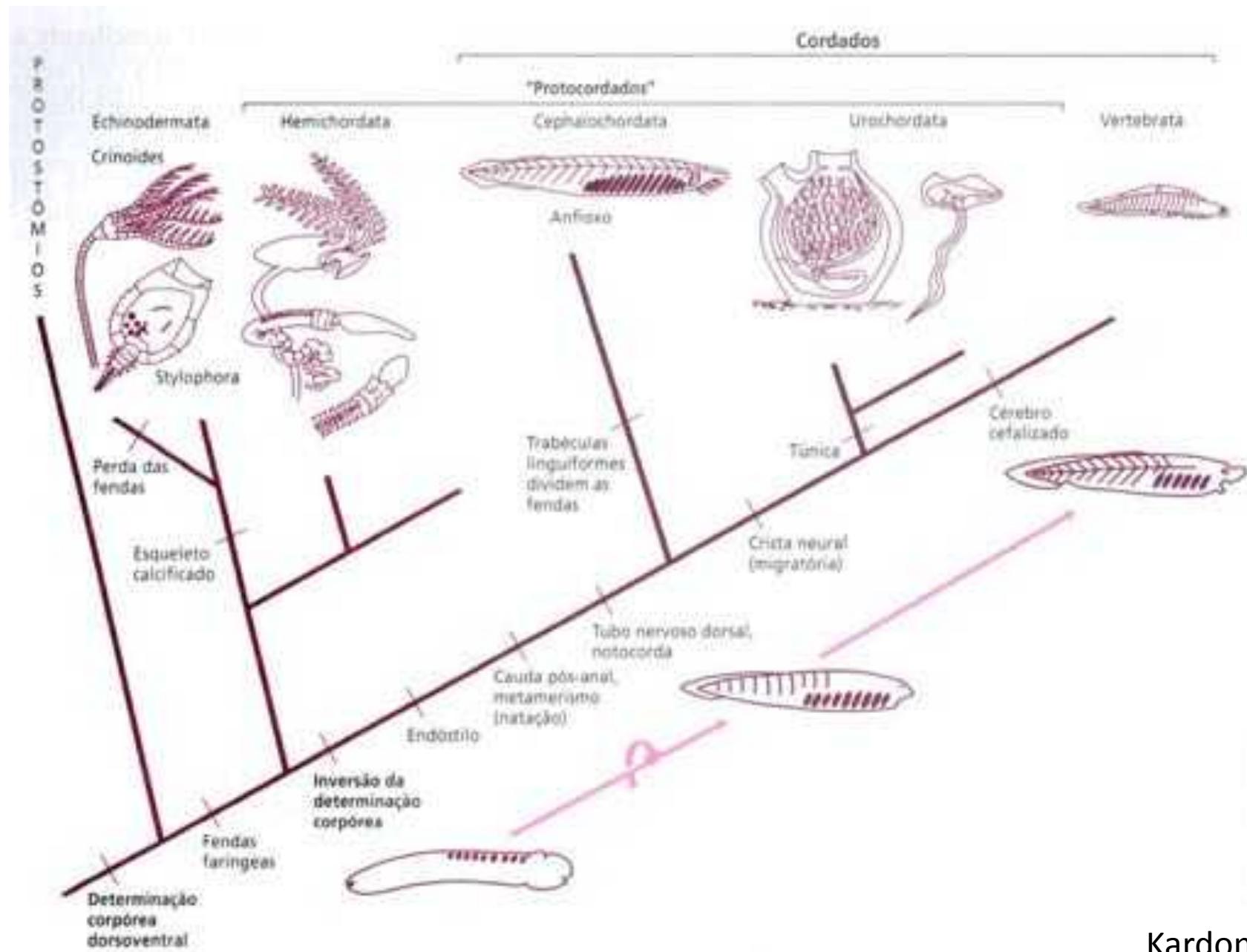


- neural crest-derived
- non crest-derived
- unassigned

Construindo um cordado: coração e sistema circulatório

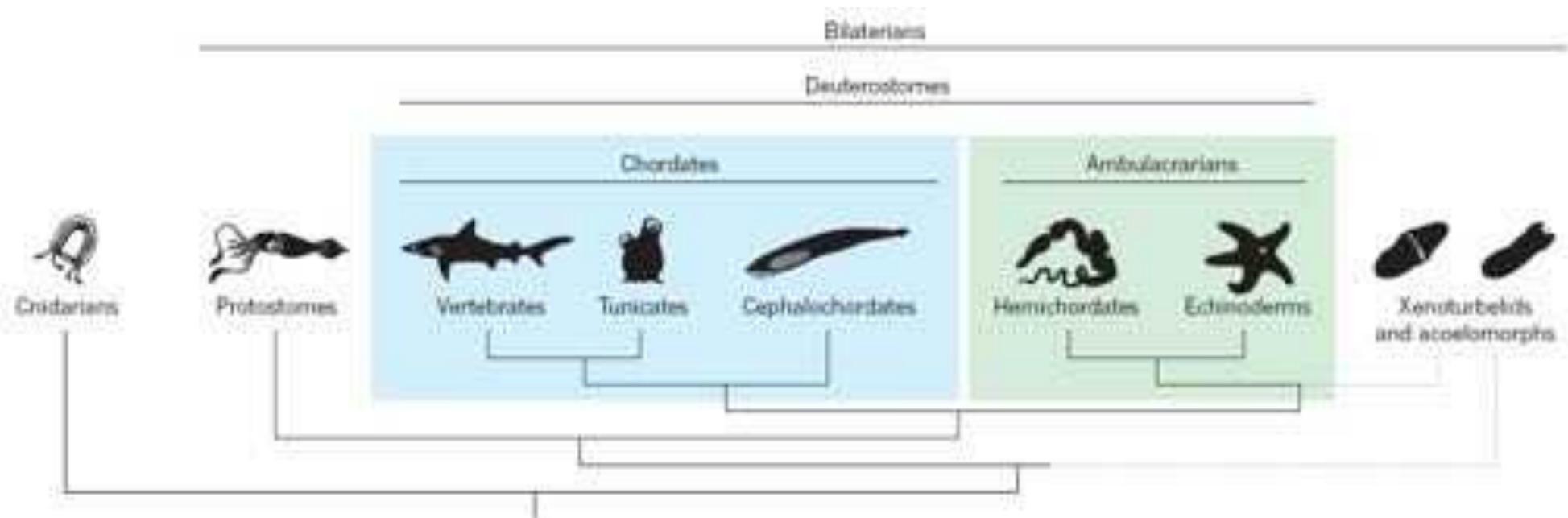


Construindo um cordado: resumo



The deuterostome context of chordate origins

Christopher J. Lowe¹, D. Nathaniel Clarke¹, Daniel M. Medeiros², Daniel S. Rokhsar^{3,4,5} & John Gerhart³



Hemichordata

Enteropneusta



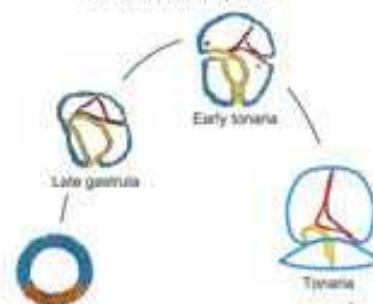
Saxipendium coronatum

Pterobranchia



Cephalodiscus sp.

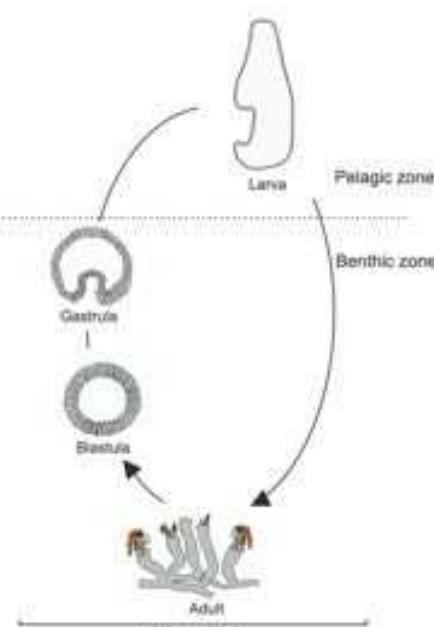
A Indirect development



B Direct development



C Direct development



Indirect
(pelagic)
e.g. *P. flava*

Enteropneust

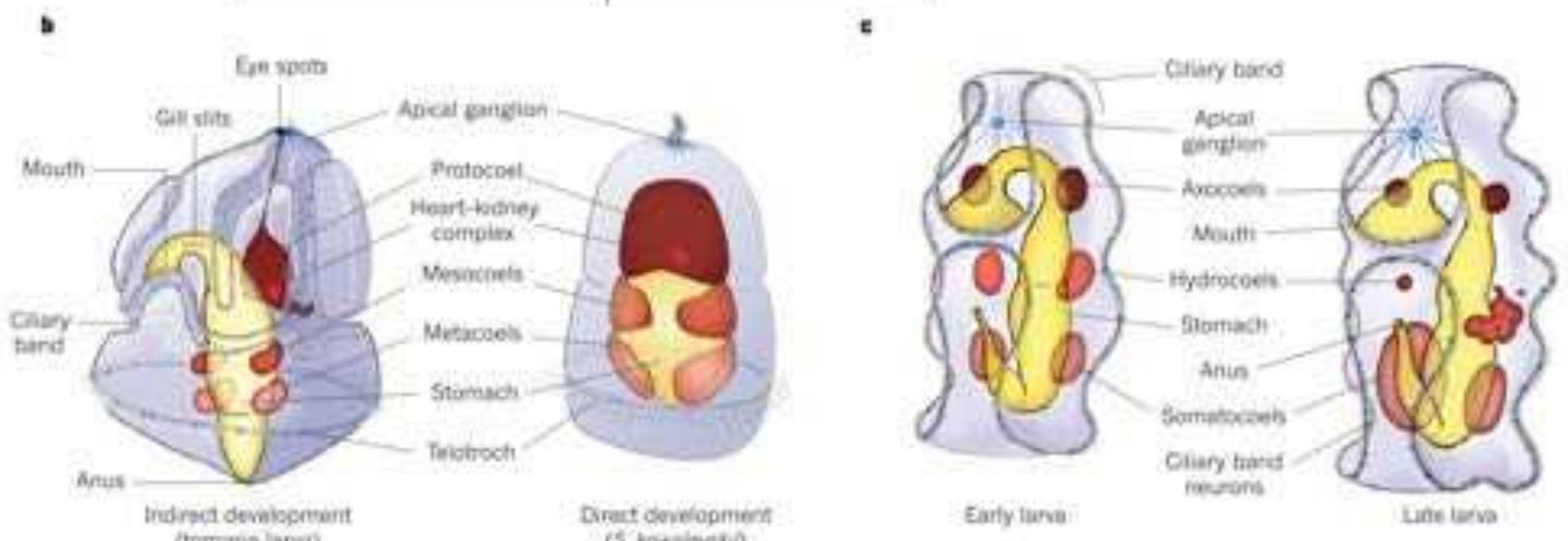
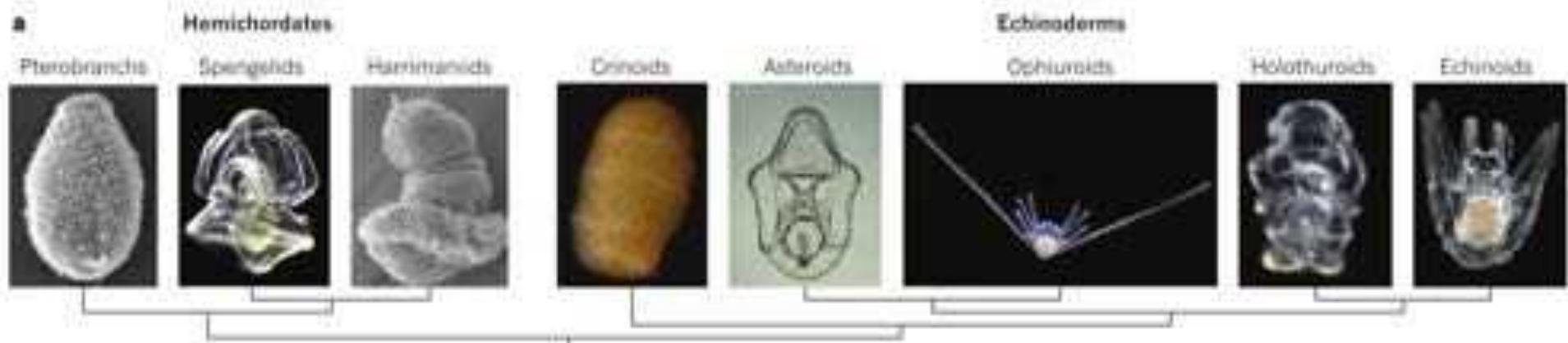
Direct
(mainly benthic)
e.g. *S. kowalevskii*

Pterobranch
Direct
(early brooder, late pelagic)
e.g. *R. compacta*

Características gerais

- Marinhos, quase todos bentônicos
- Bilateria, celomados, deuterostômios
- Corpo vermiforme, trimérico
- Fendas faríngeas
- Possuem um curto cordão nervoso dorsal, por vezes oco
- Dióicos, com reprodução assexuada

Hemichordata



Hemichordata

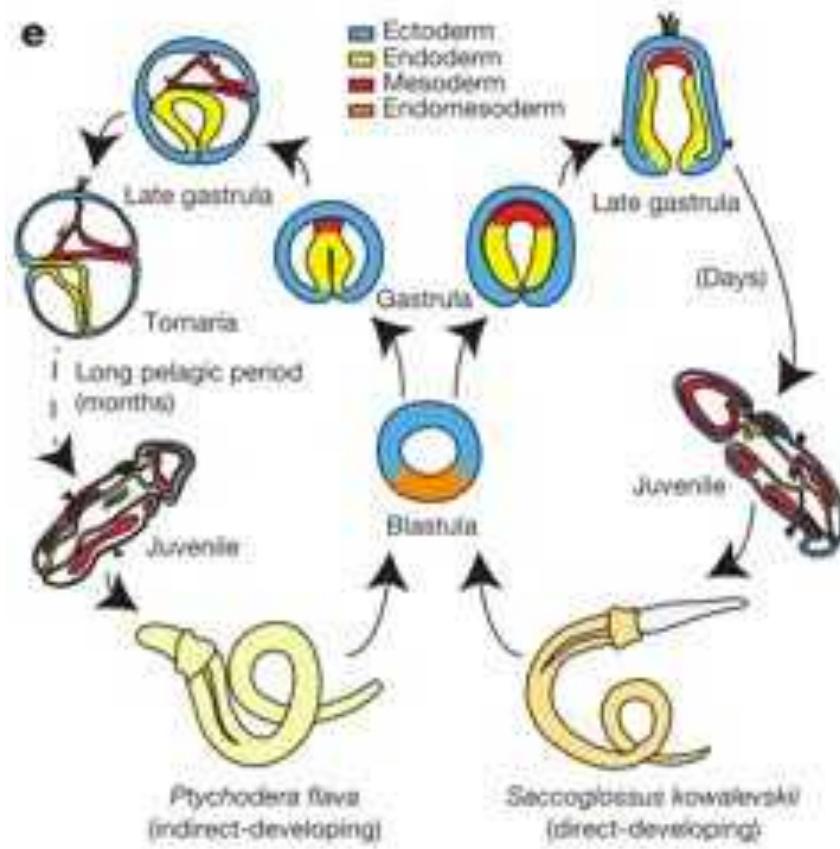
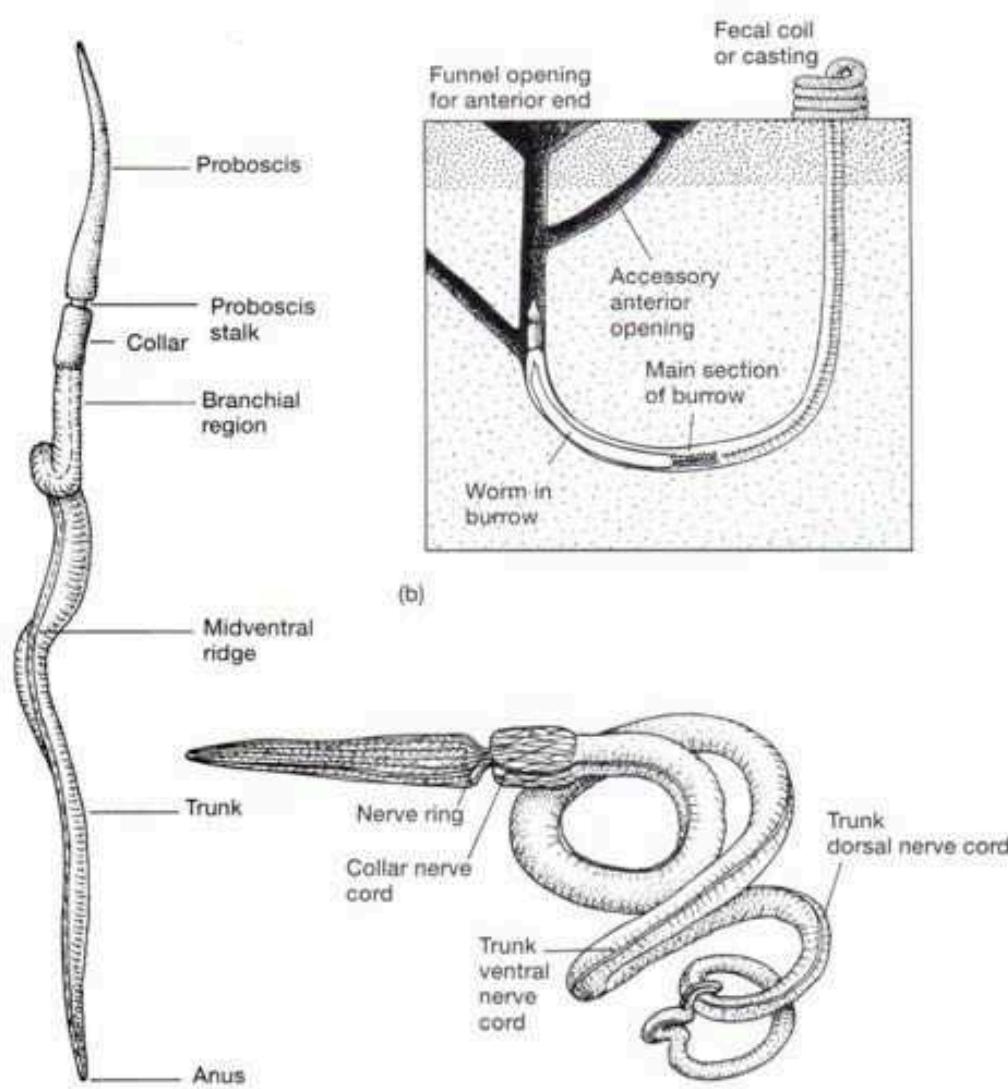
Auricularia (Holothuroidea)

Enteropneusta

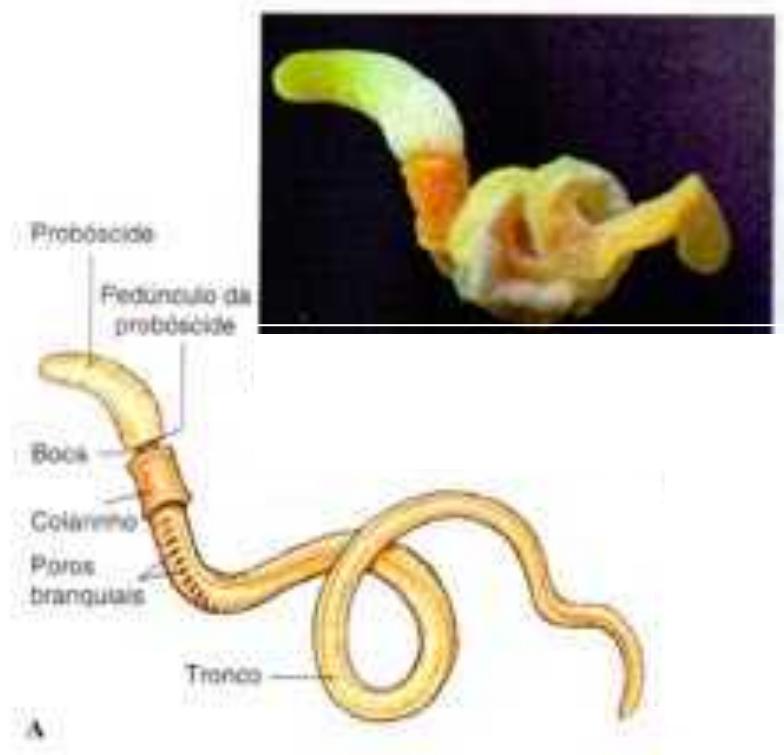
- Cerca de 75 espécies
- Grupo mais bem conhecido
- Formato vermiforme, comuns em praias arenosas
- Algumas espécies muito grandes (>2m)



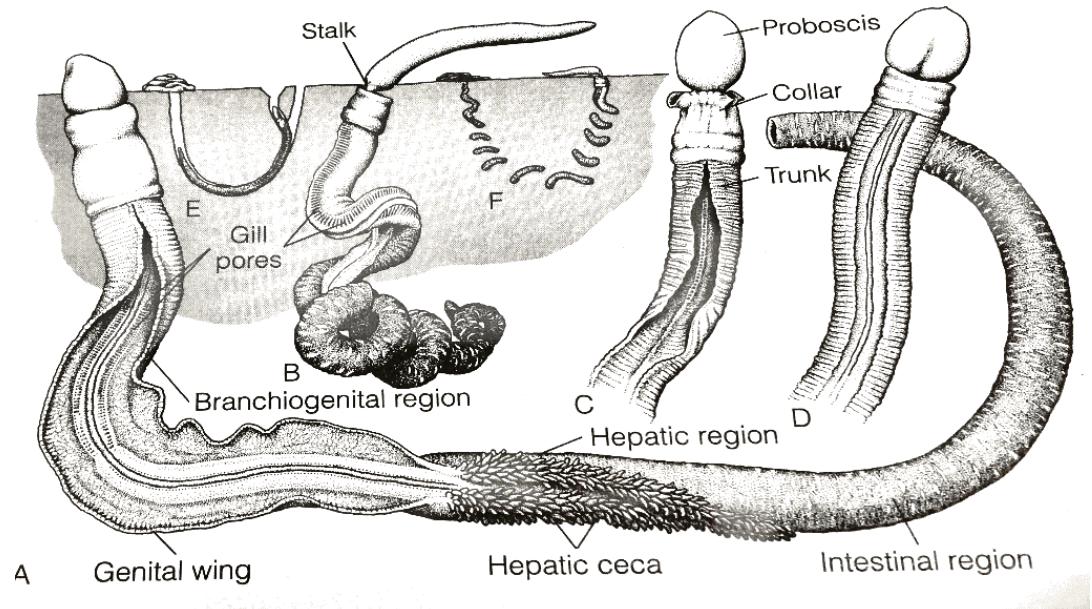
Modo de vida



Anatomia

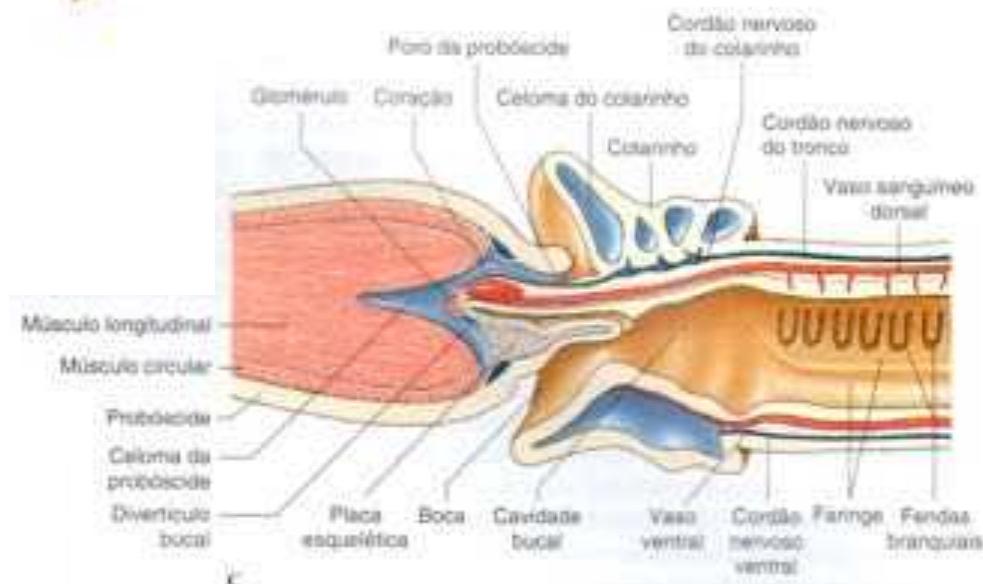


Saccoglossus kowalevskii



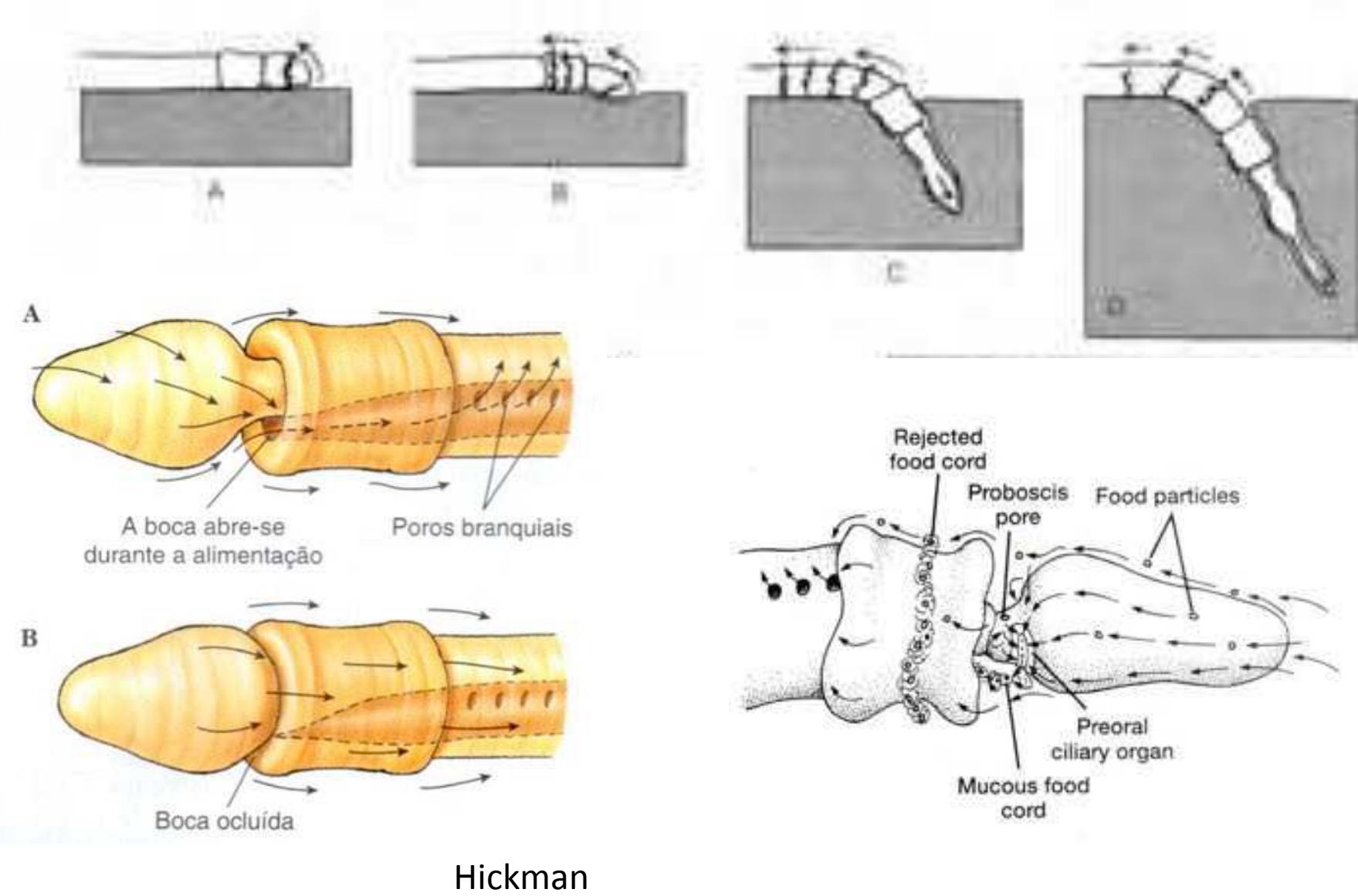
Balanoglossus aurantiacus

Ruppert, 2004

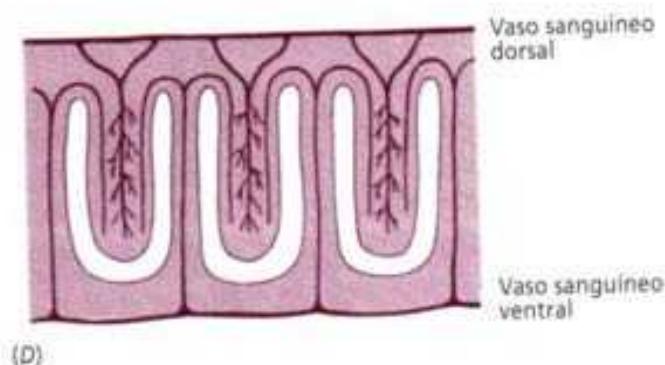
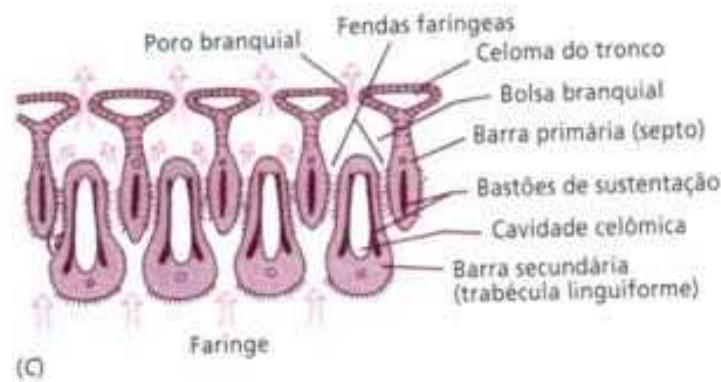
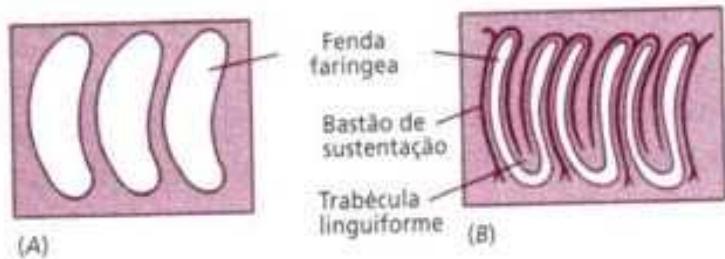


Hickman

Alimentação

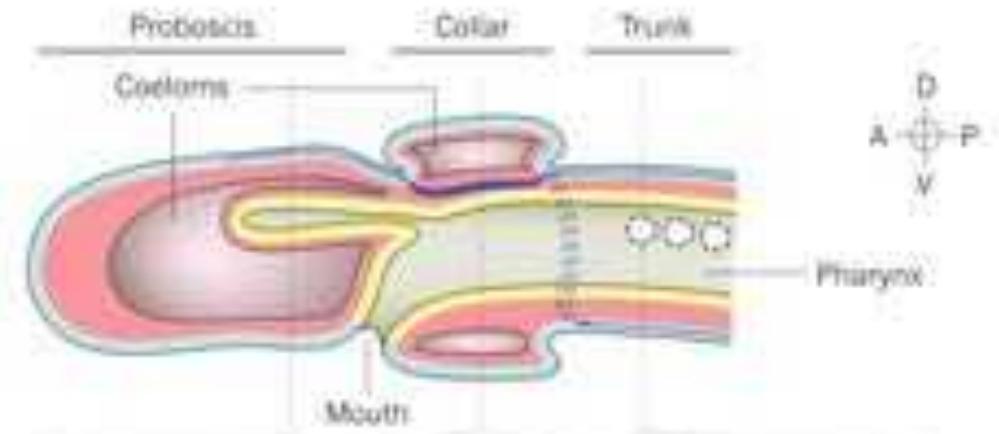
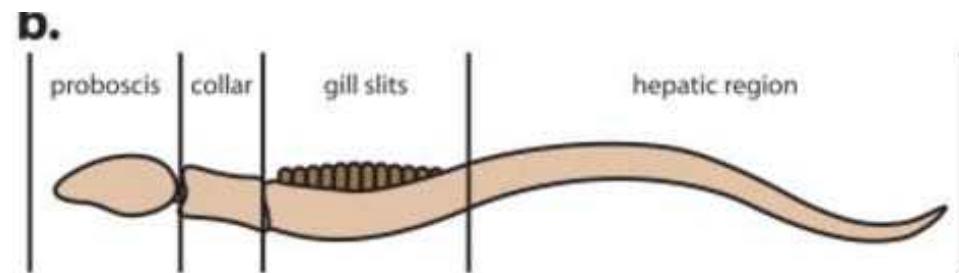
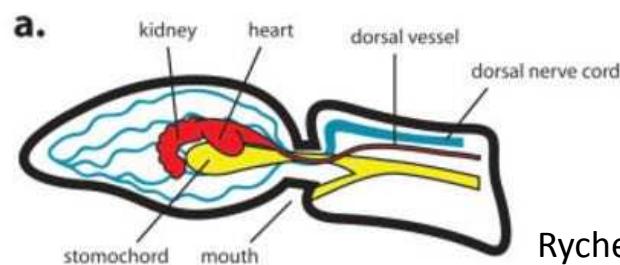
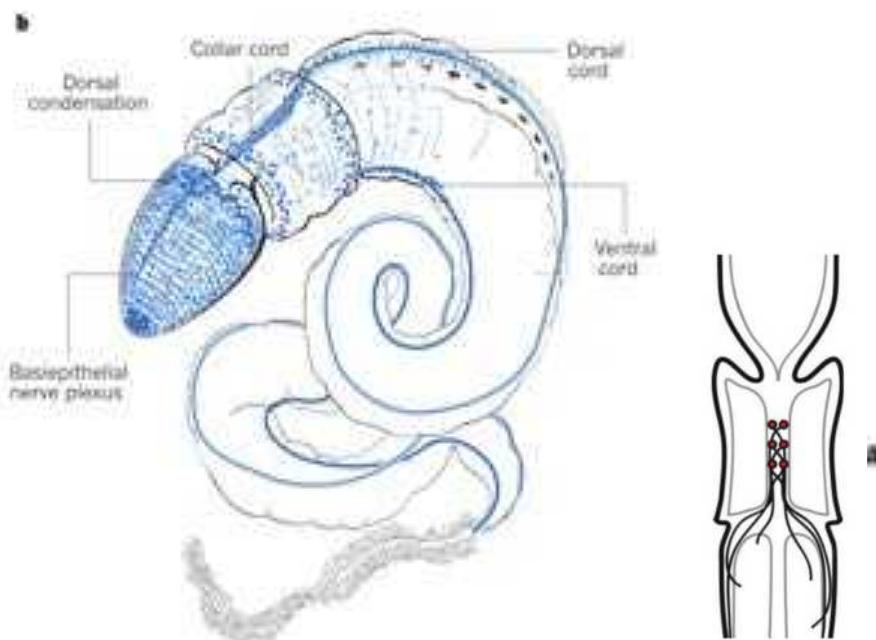
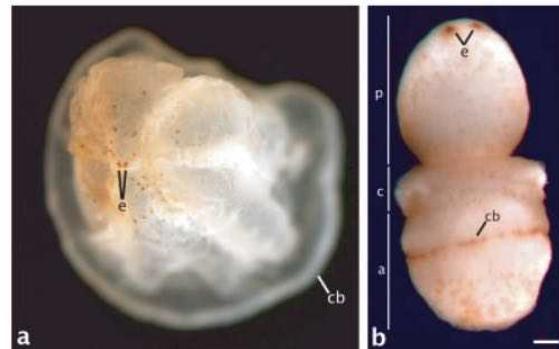


Sistema faríngeo



Não há branquias nas fendas faríngeas, mas alguma troca de gases respiratórios ocorre no epitélio vascular faríngeo e, também, na superfície do corpo.

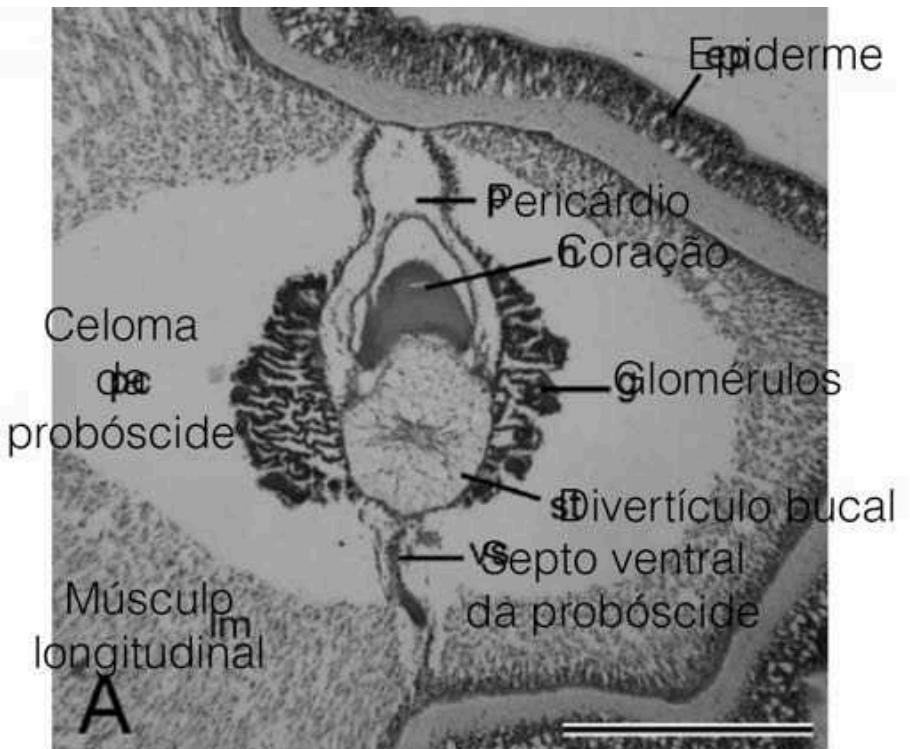
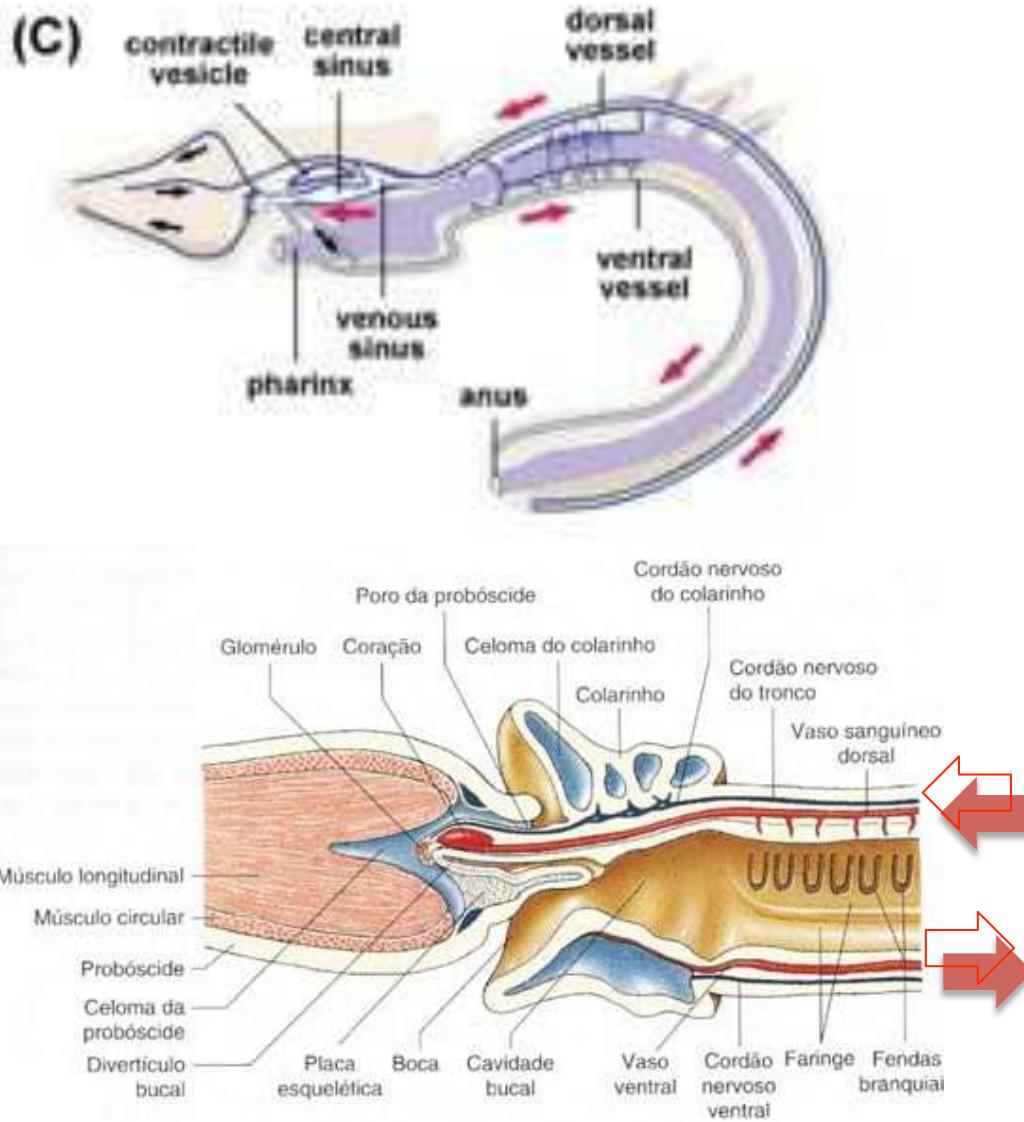
Sistema nervoso



Rychel & Swalla, 2008

Lowe et al., 2015

Circulação e excreção



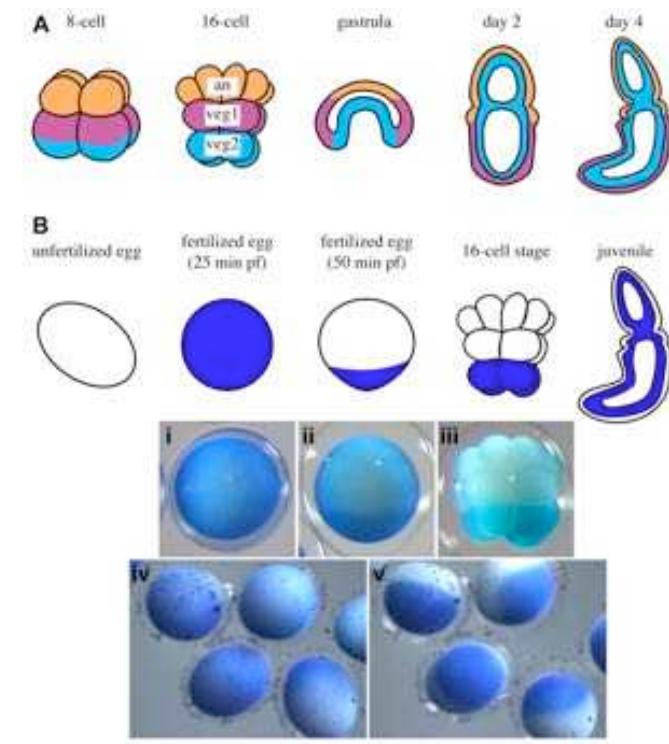
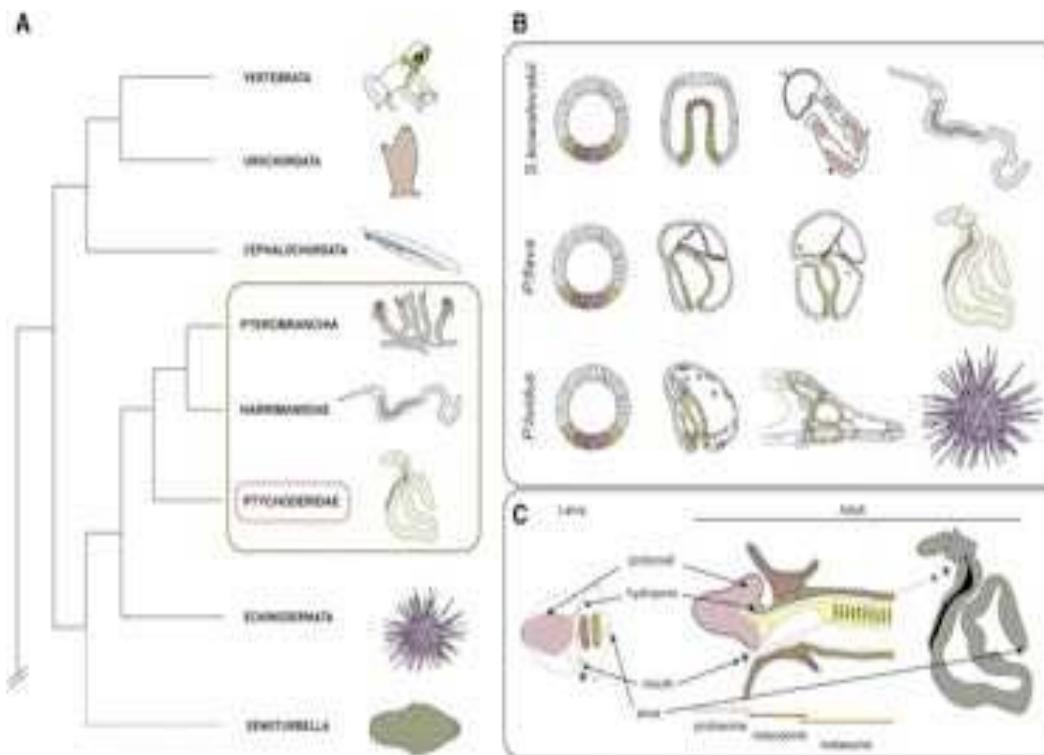
Cortesia T. Lotufo

Reprodução

- Dióicos, com estágio larval (tornária)
- Alto poder de regeneração, mas geralmente se reproduzem apenas de forma sexuada
- Juvenis possuem uma cauda pós-anal longa para fixação no substrato

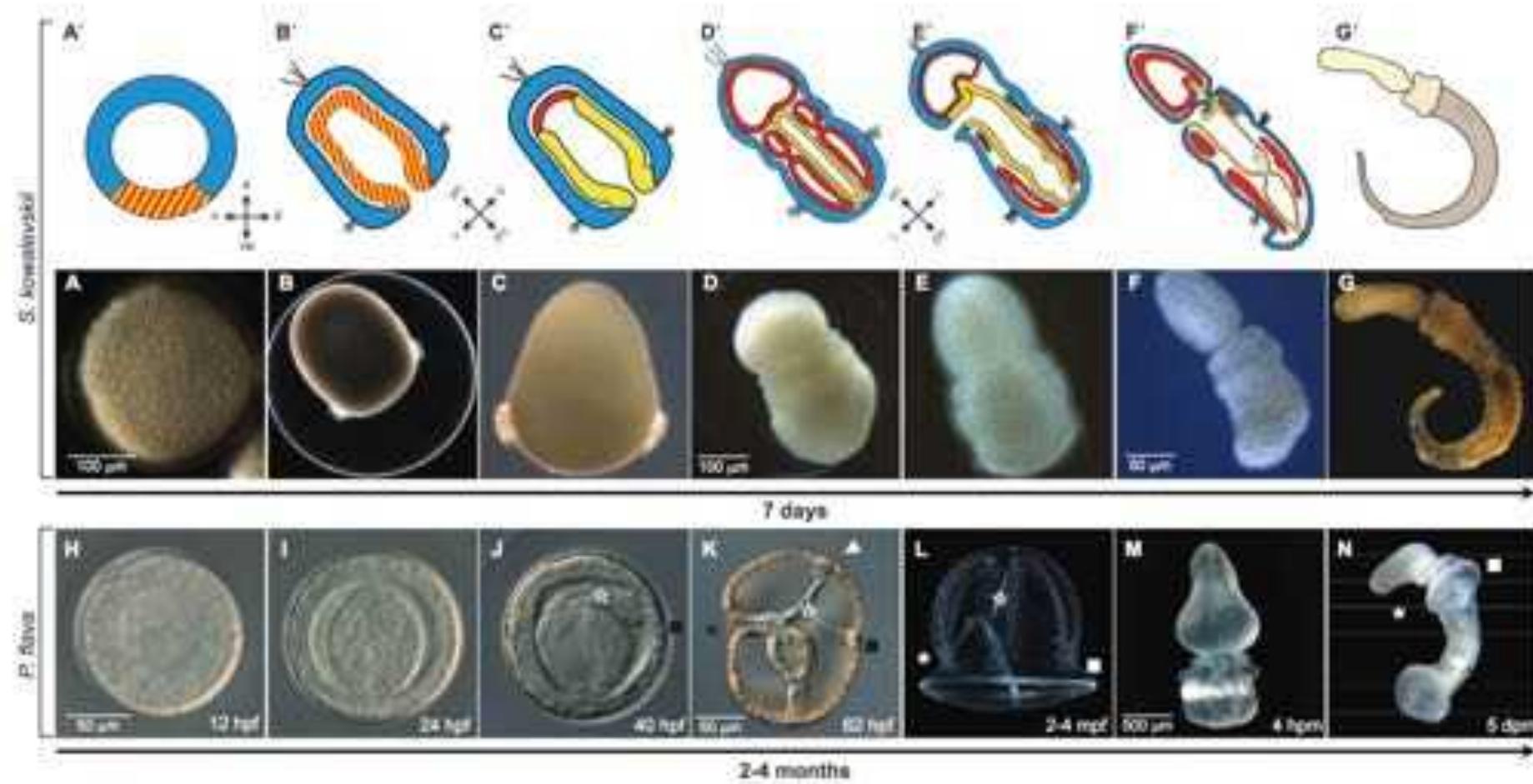
Desenvolvimento

Saccoglossus kowalevskii (direct development)

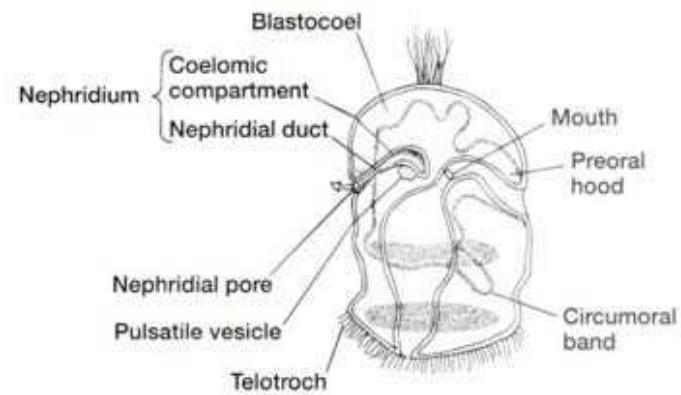


Ptychodera flava (indirect development)

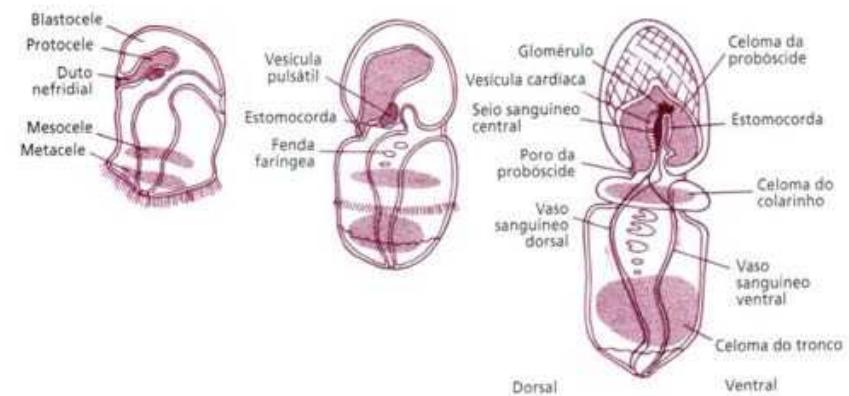




Röttinger & Lowe 2010



Kardong



Pterobranchia

- 26 espécies, em 2 gêneros (*Cephalodiscus* e *Rhabdopleura*)
- Hemicordados coloniais
- Vivem em tubos aderidos a substratos duros
- Geralmente pequenos (1-5 mm)
- Anatomicamente possuem muitas semelhanças com os Enteropneusta

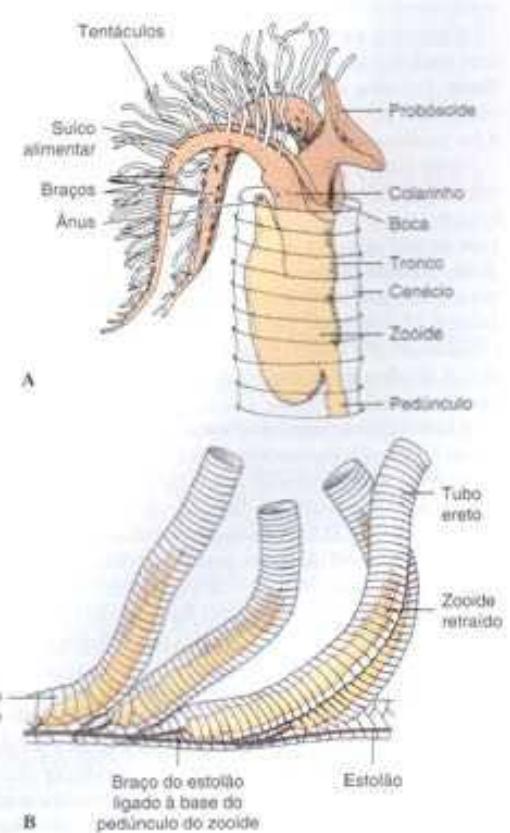
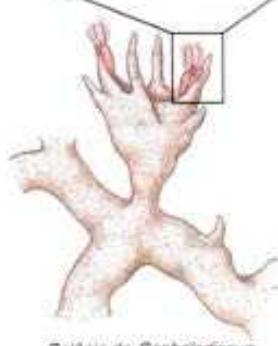
Pterobranchia



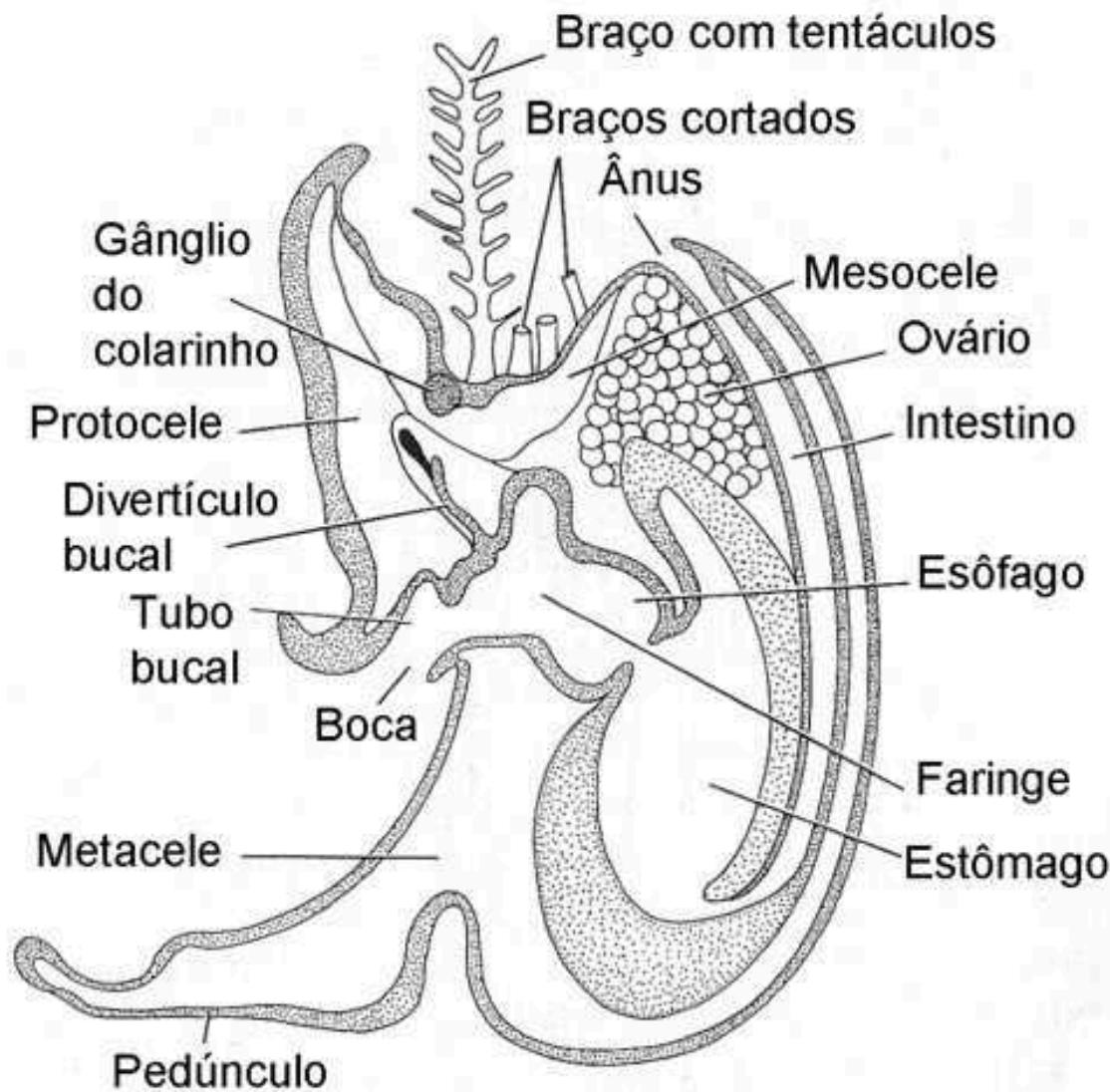
Rhabdopleura normani



Cephalodiscus gracilis



Anatomia *Cephalodiscus*



Reprodução

- Assexuada por brotamento a partir de um estolão basal ou disco adesivo
- Colônias hermafroditas, mas zoóides são machos ou fêmeas, com dimorfismo.
- Machos liberam o esperma na água
- Fêmeas retêm os ovócitos no cenécio
- Estágio larval curto

C Direct development

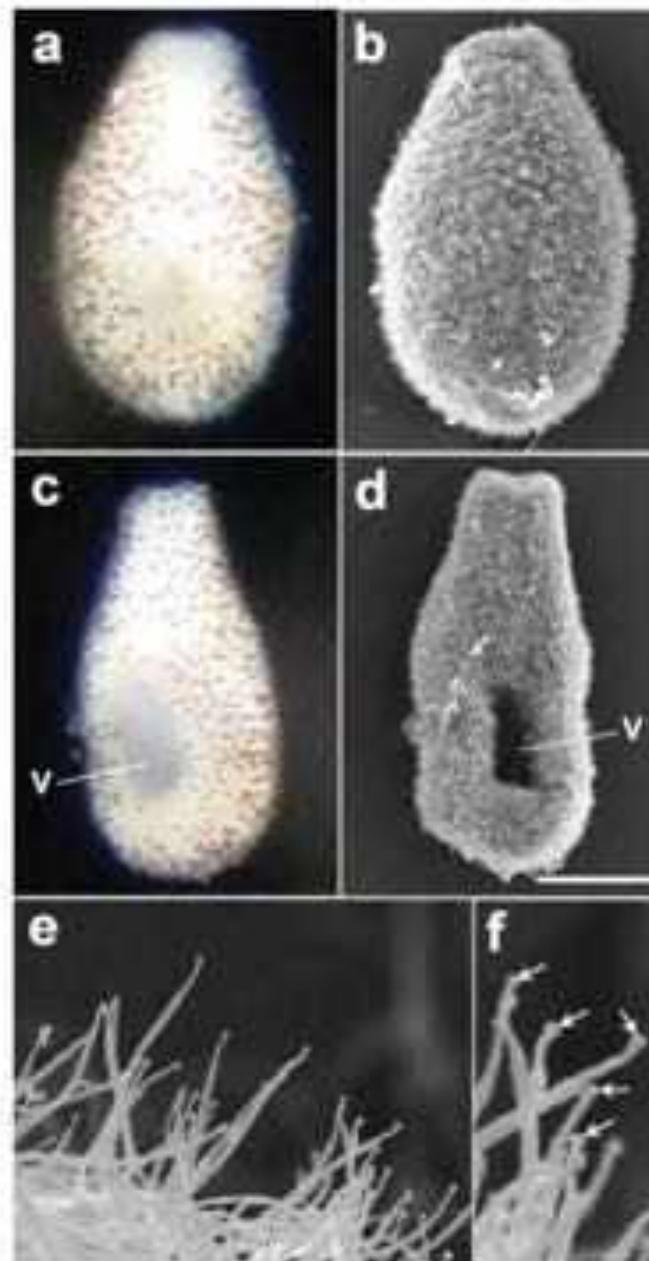
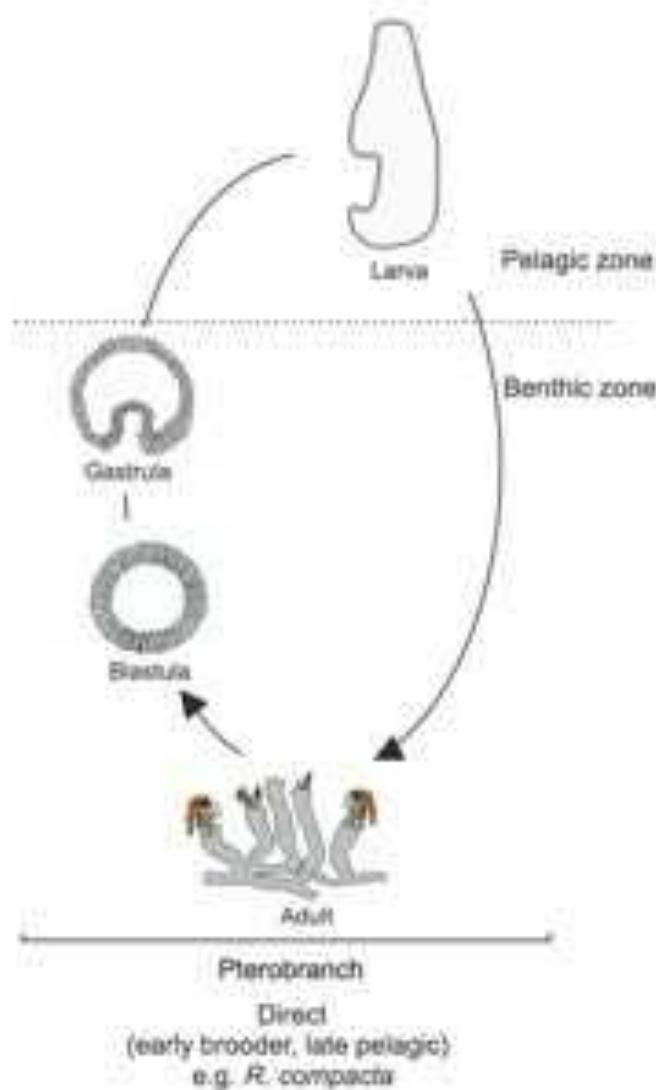
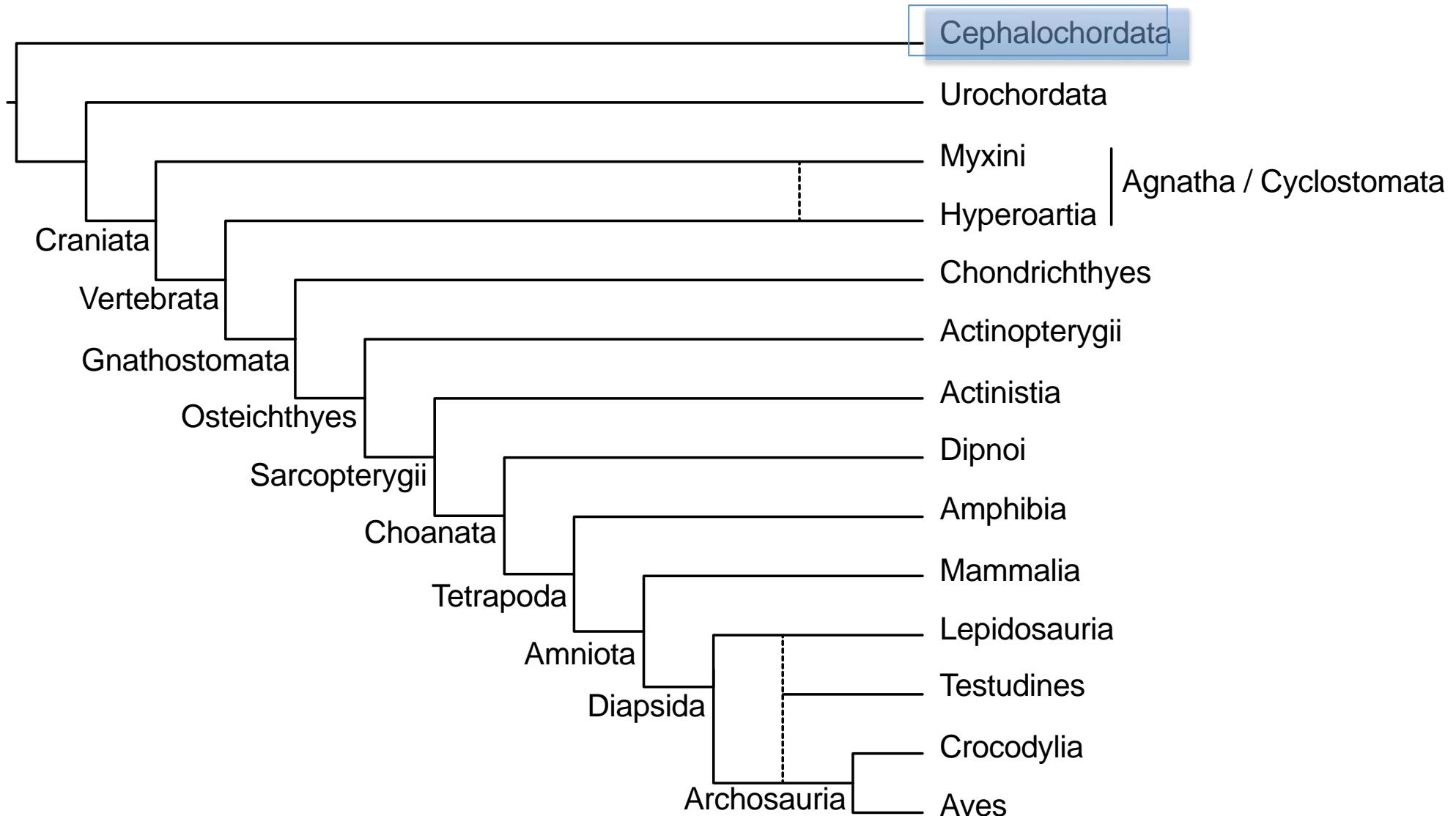
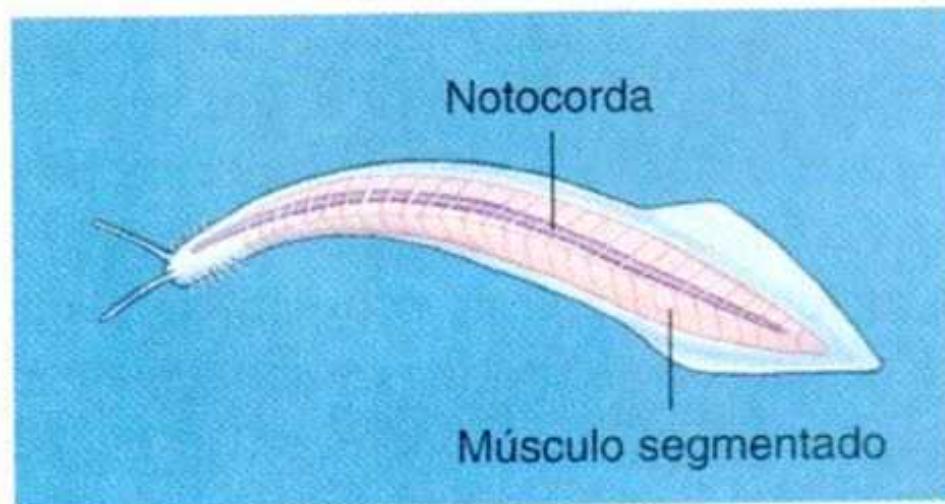


FIG. 2. Larval form of *R. compacta*. (a) Dorsal view of a larva showing pigmentation, light microscopy; (b) Dorsal view of larva showing cilia, SEM; (c) Ventral view of a larva showing pigmentation and ventral depression, light microscopy; (d) Ventral view of larva, SEM. Larva in a and b is different from the larva shown in c and d. v, ventral depression. (e) Cilia of larva showing peculiar shape at the tip, magnified in (f) (arrows). Scale bar: 20 μ m.

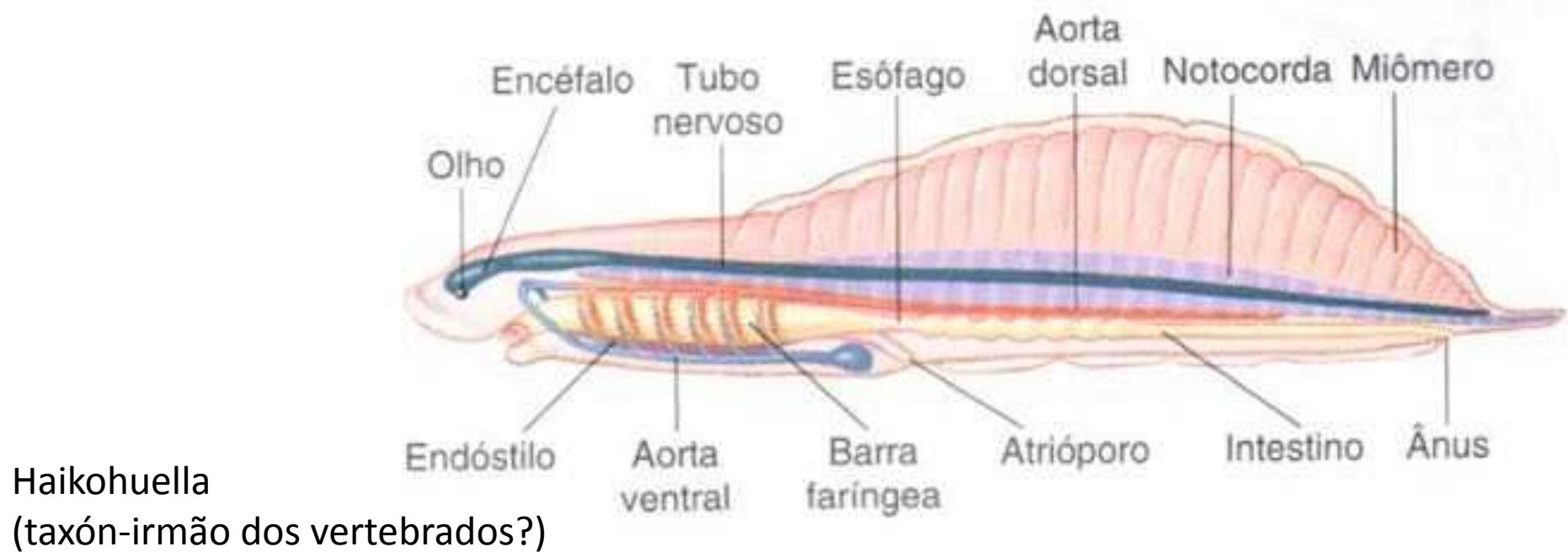
Filogenia de Chordata



Cordados fosseis

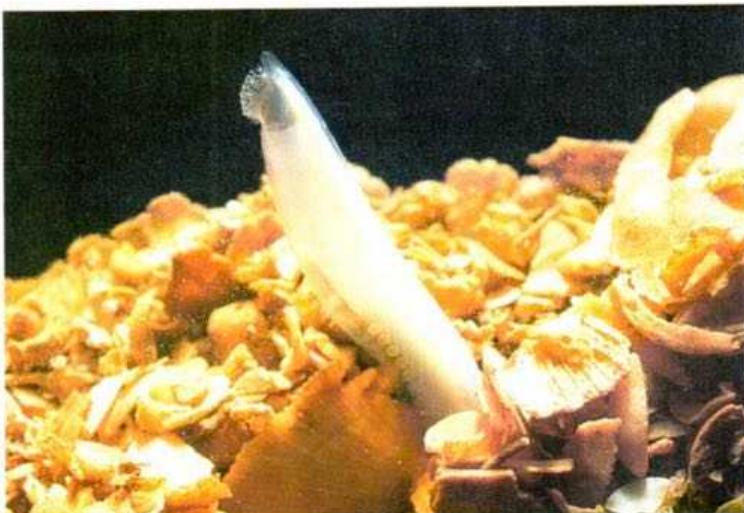


Pikaia (cefalocordado)



Cephalocordata

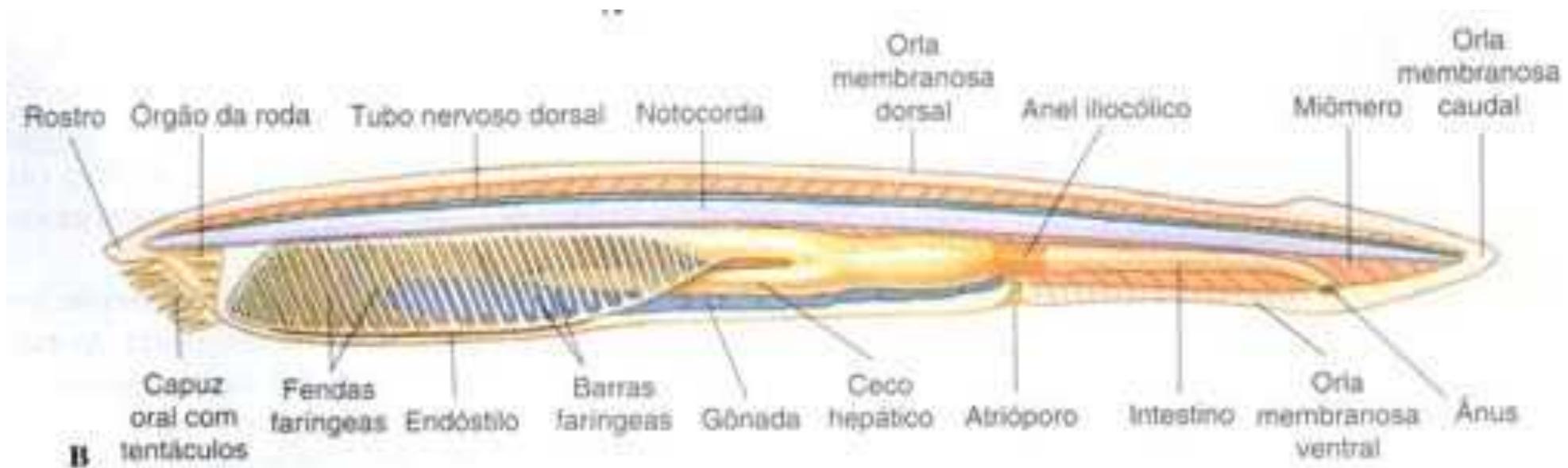
- Ficaram conhecidos como "anfioxos"
- 30 espécies descritas em 3 gêneros
- Marinhos e estuarinos



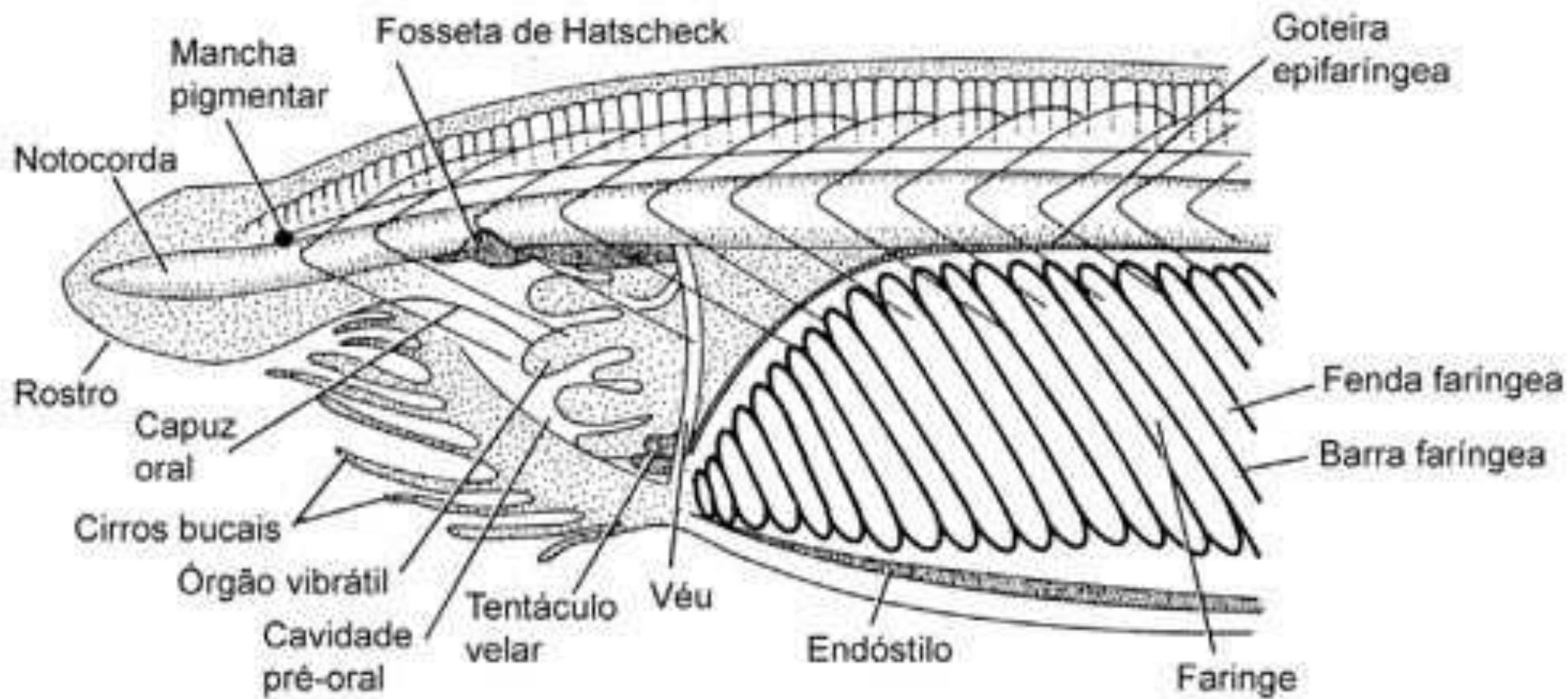
Importância Econômica

- Na China, a pesca de cefalocordados chegou a 35 toneladas (1 bilhão de indivíduos), próximo a Xiamen, em uma área de apenas 11 Km .
- São consumidos em grande quantidade no sudeste asiático
- No Brasil, alguns pequenos produtores levam suas galinhas na maré baixa para se alimentarem deste animais

Anatomia

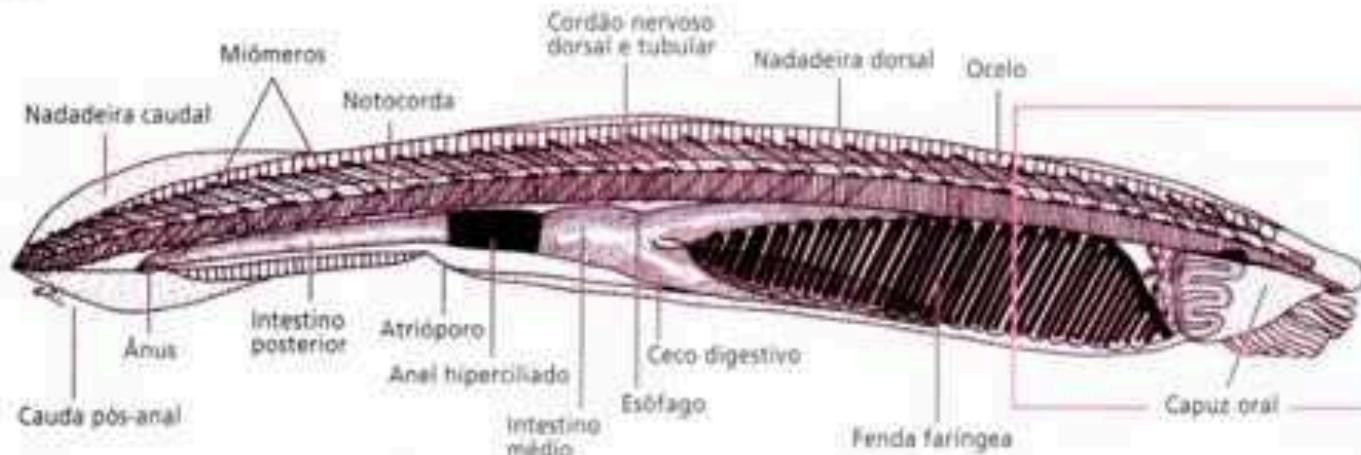


Anatomia: região anterior

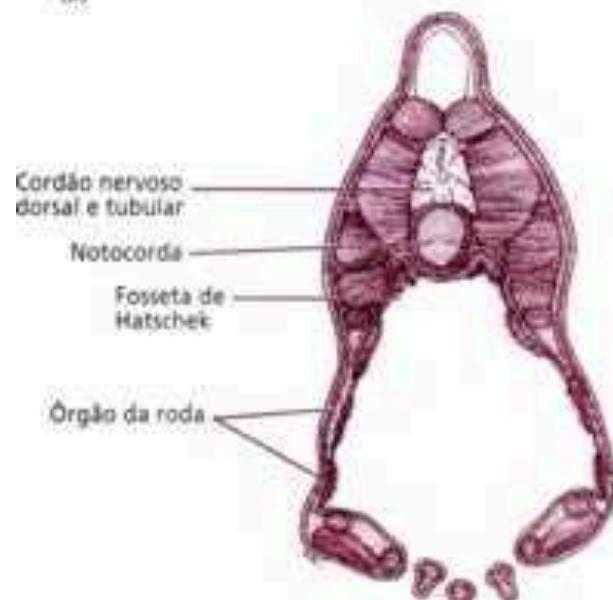


Anatomia: região anterior

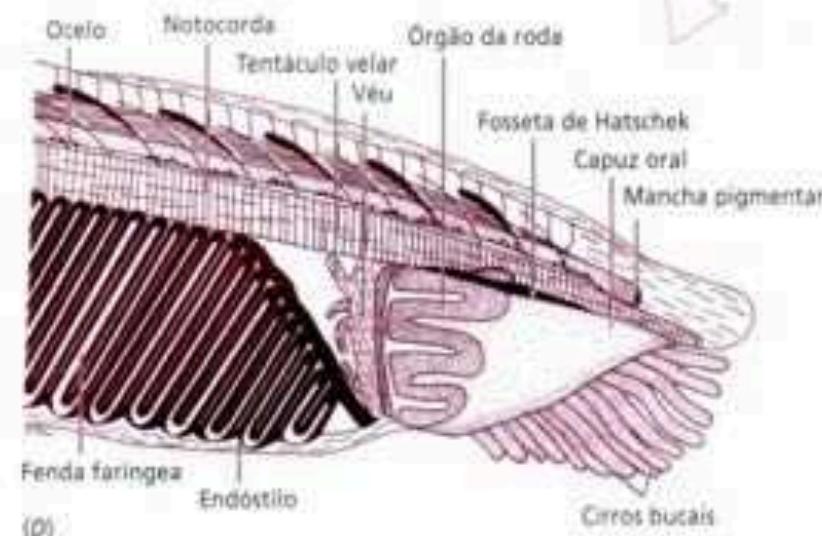
(A)



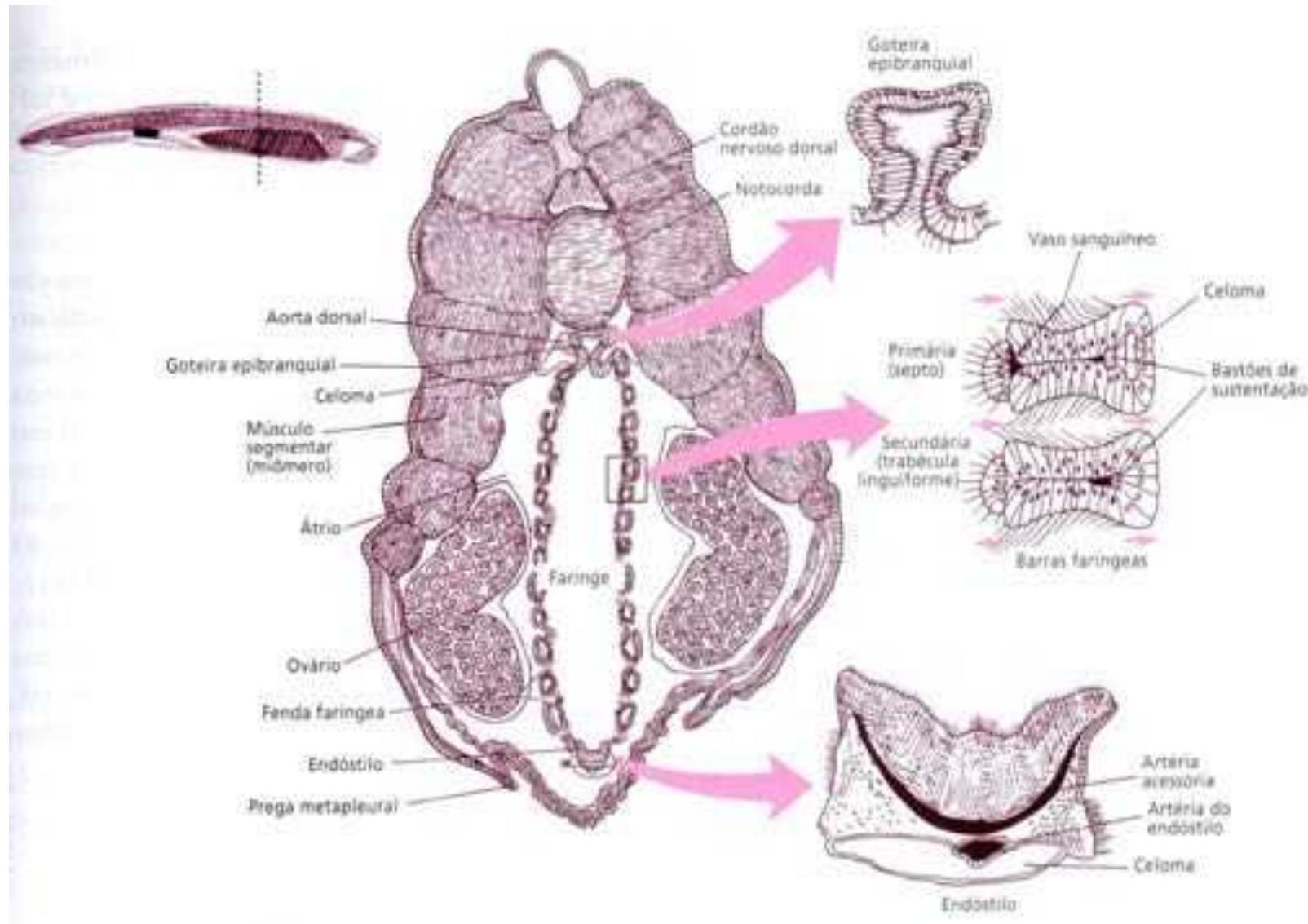
(B)



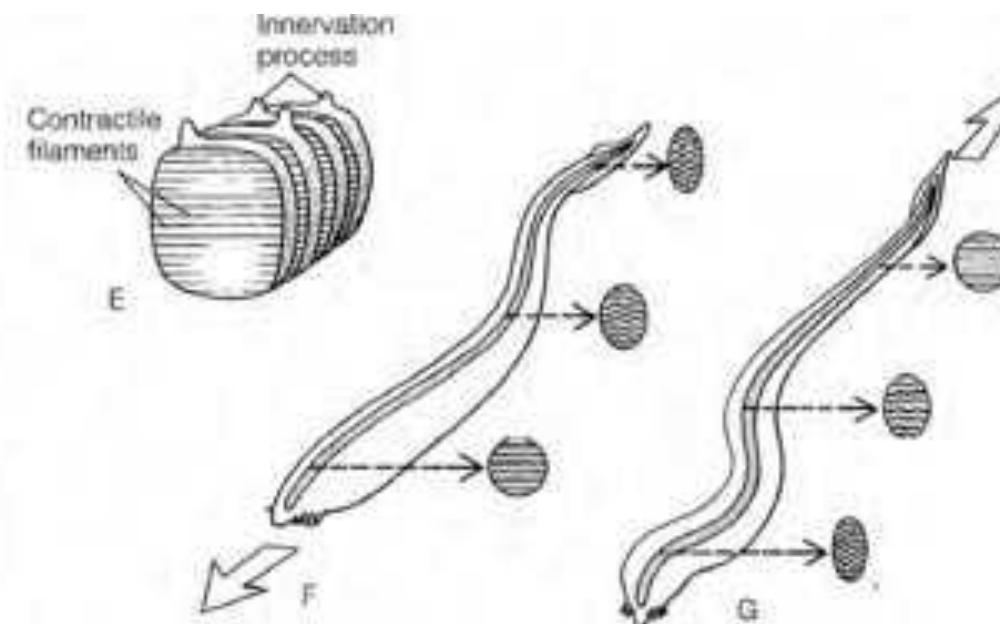
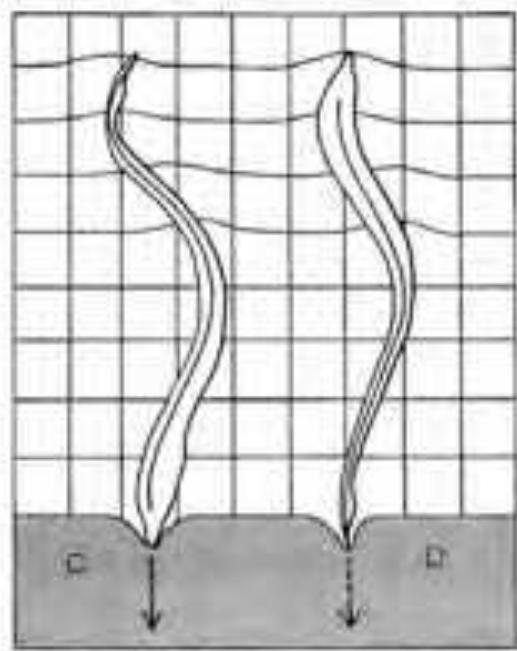
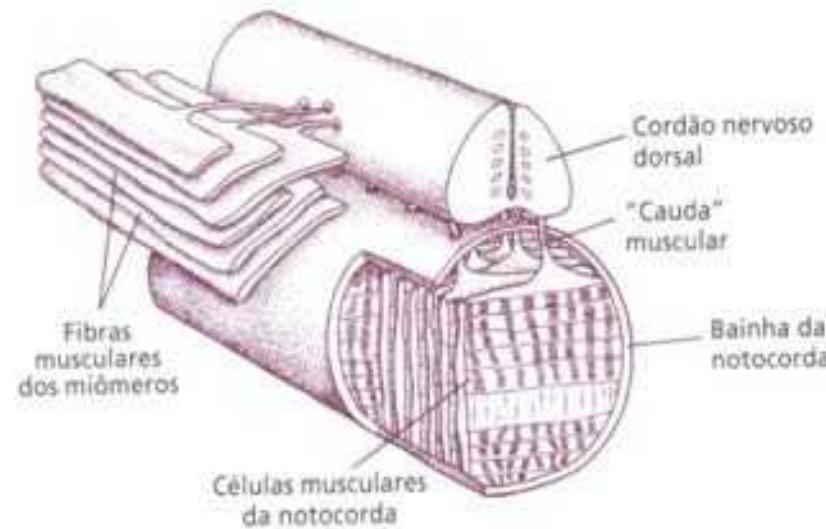
(C)



Anatomia: região da faringe

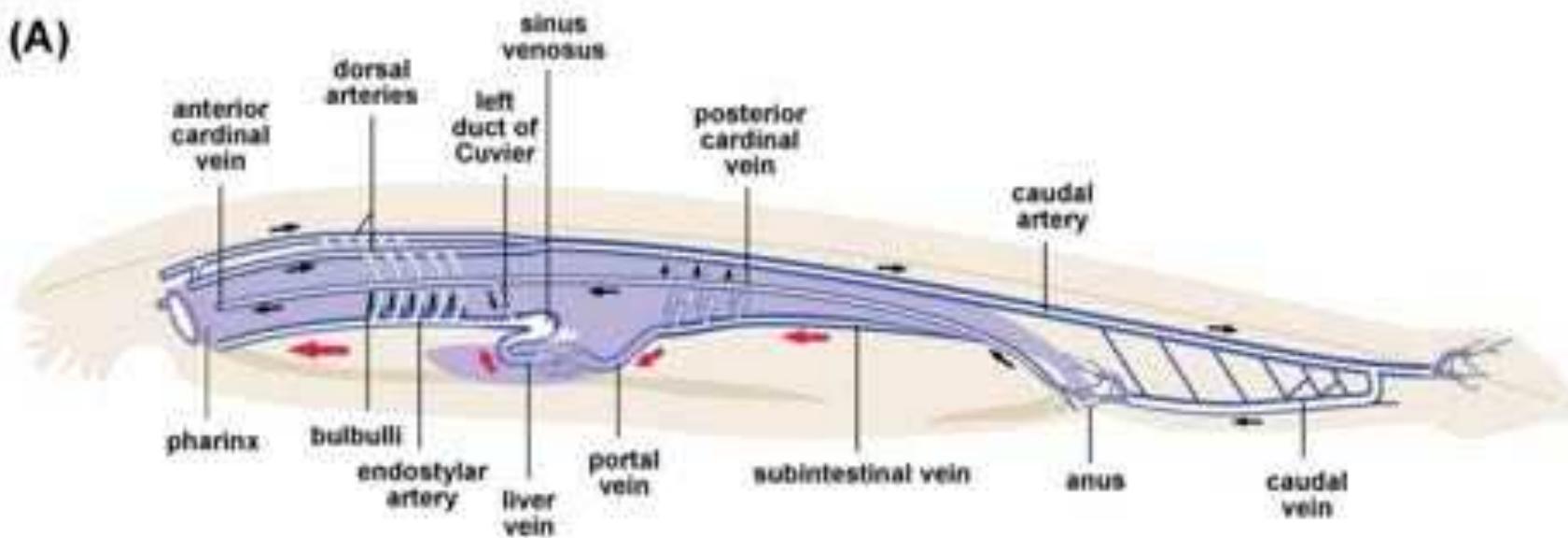


Notocorda e locomoção

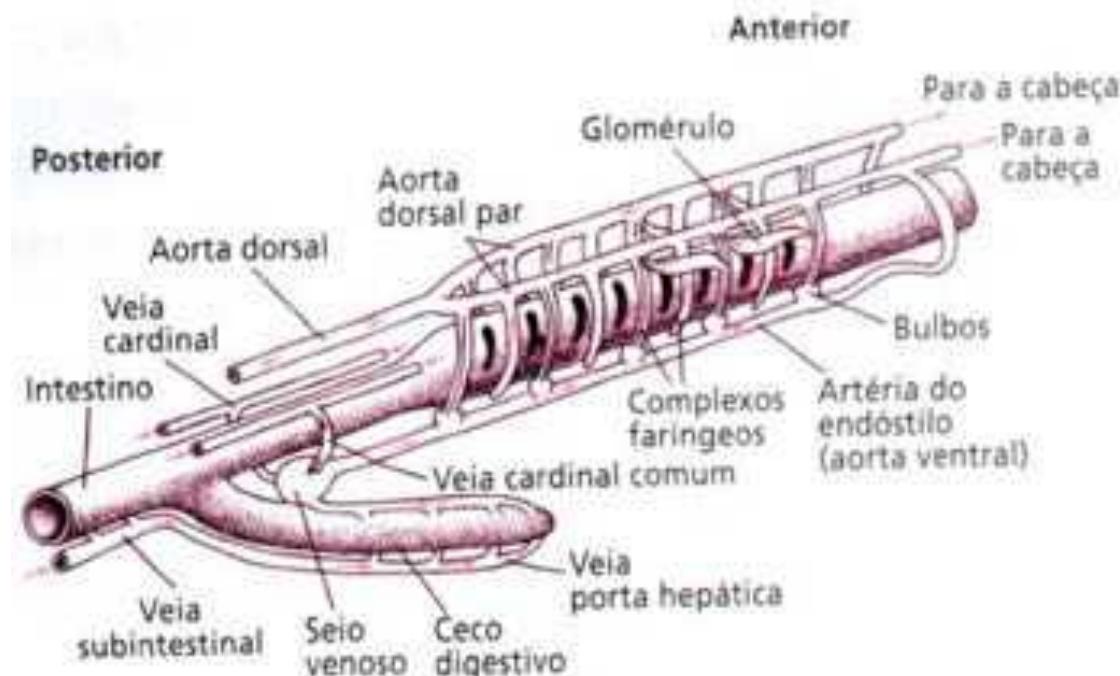


Circulação

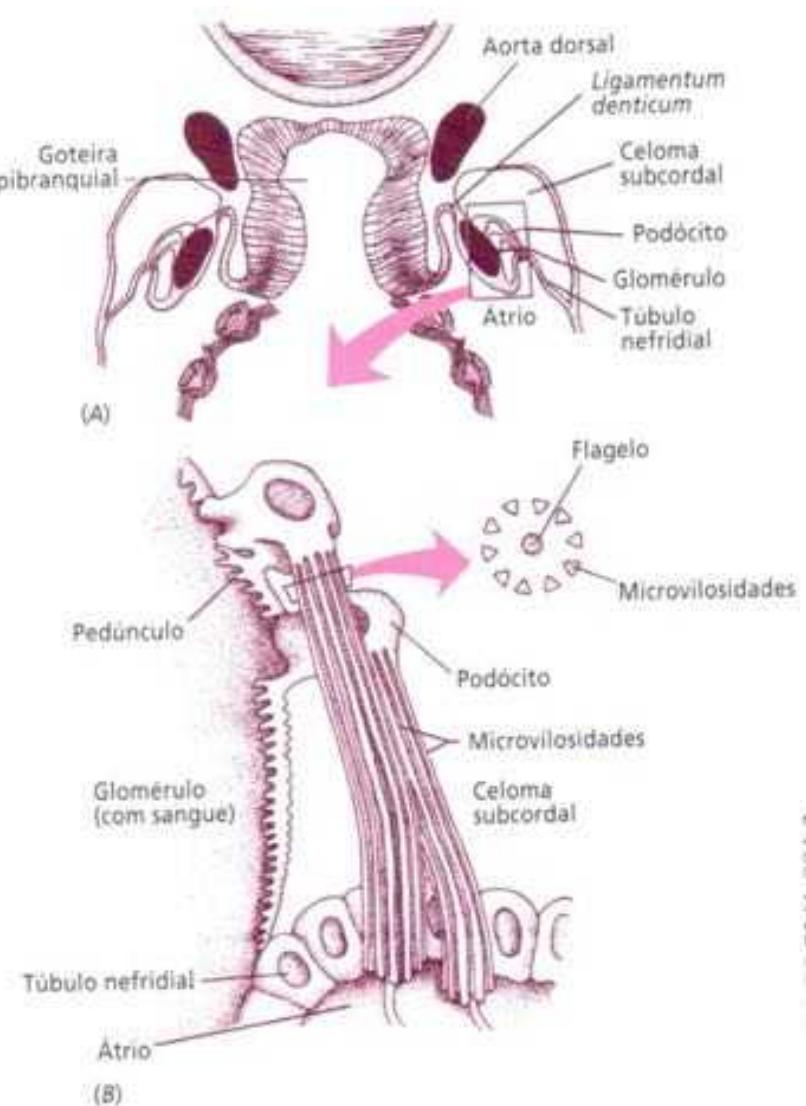
(A)



Circulação e excreção



Kardong



Reprodução



Gônada feminina



Gônada masculina

Desenvolvimento larval

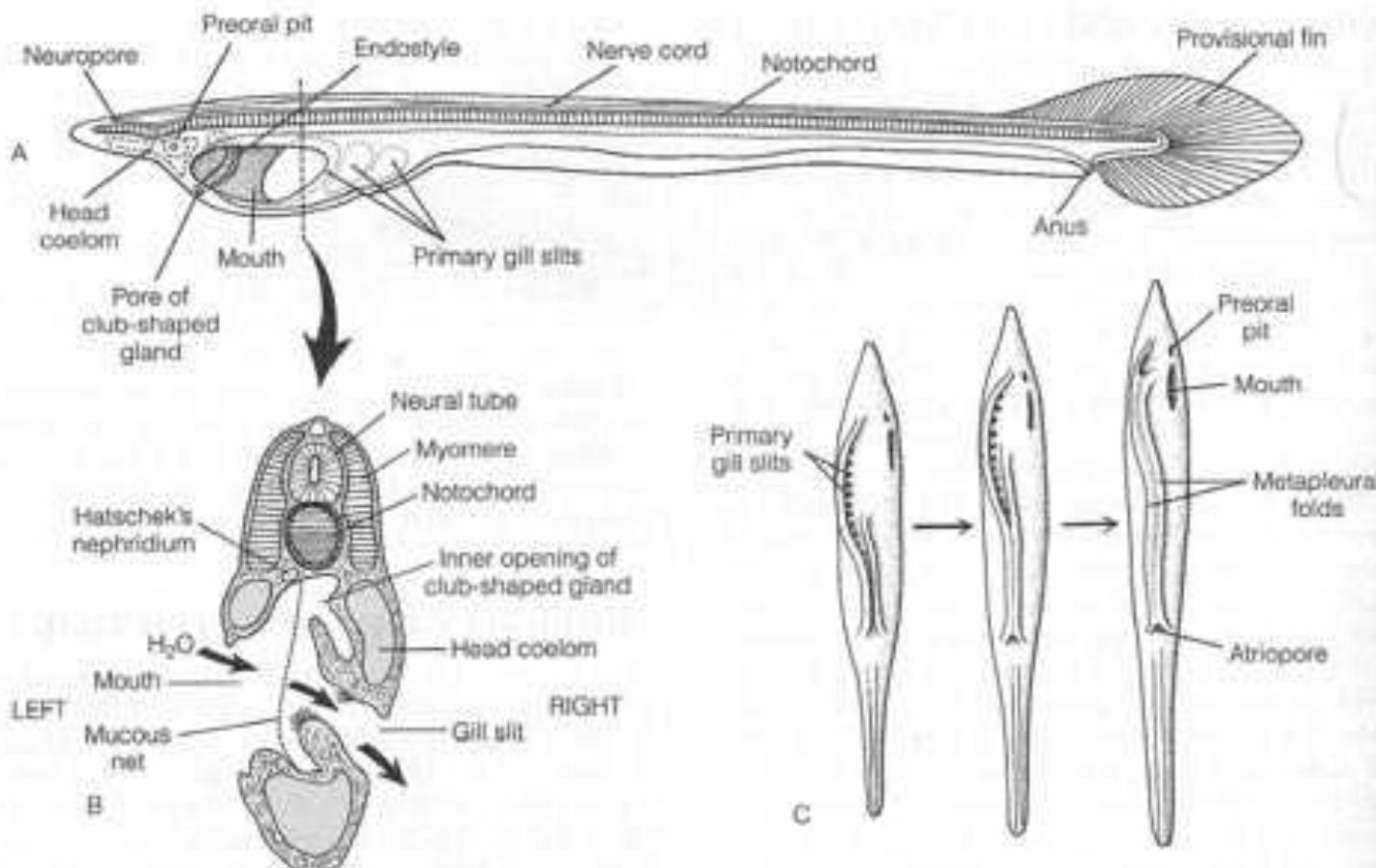
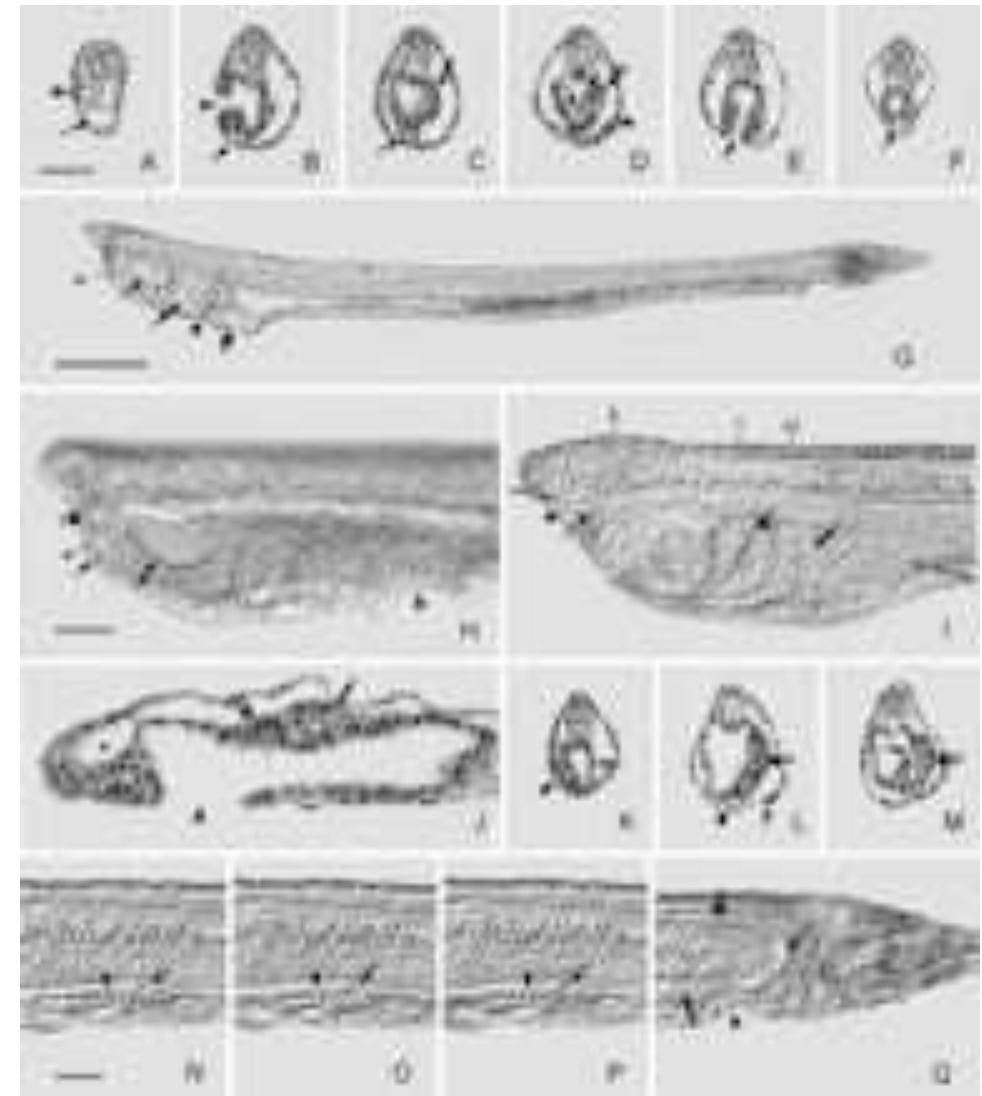
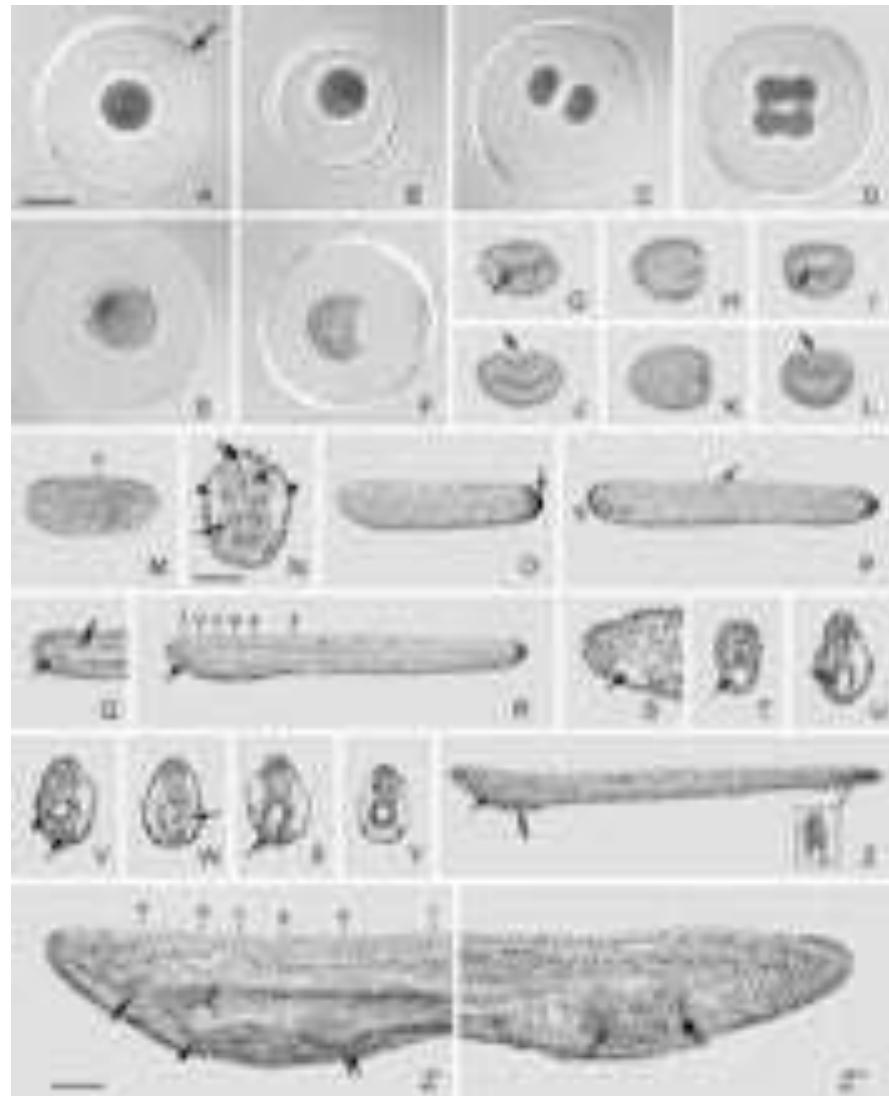


FIGURE 29-11 Cephalochordata: larval anatomy and metamorphosis. A, Left lateral view of the larva. B, Cross section through the mouth of the larva in A, showing asymmetry, the path of water flow, and the filter-feeding mucous net. C, Ventral views of stages in metamorphosis showing the enclosing of the larval gill slits by the metapleural folds to form the atrium. Later, the mouth and preoral pit migrate ventrally from their positions on the left side of the head and become enclosed in the buccal cavity, which has not yet formed. The larval mouth becomes the adult velum, and the preoral pit differentiates into Hatschek's pit and the wheel organ. (C, Modified and reduced from Willey, A. 1894. *Amphioxus and the Ancestry of the Vertebrates*. MacMillan and Co., New York. 316 pp.)

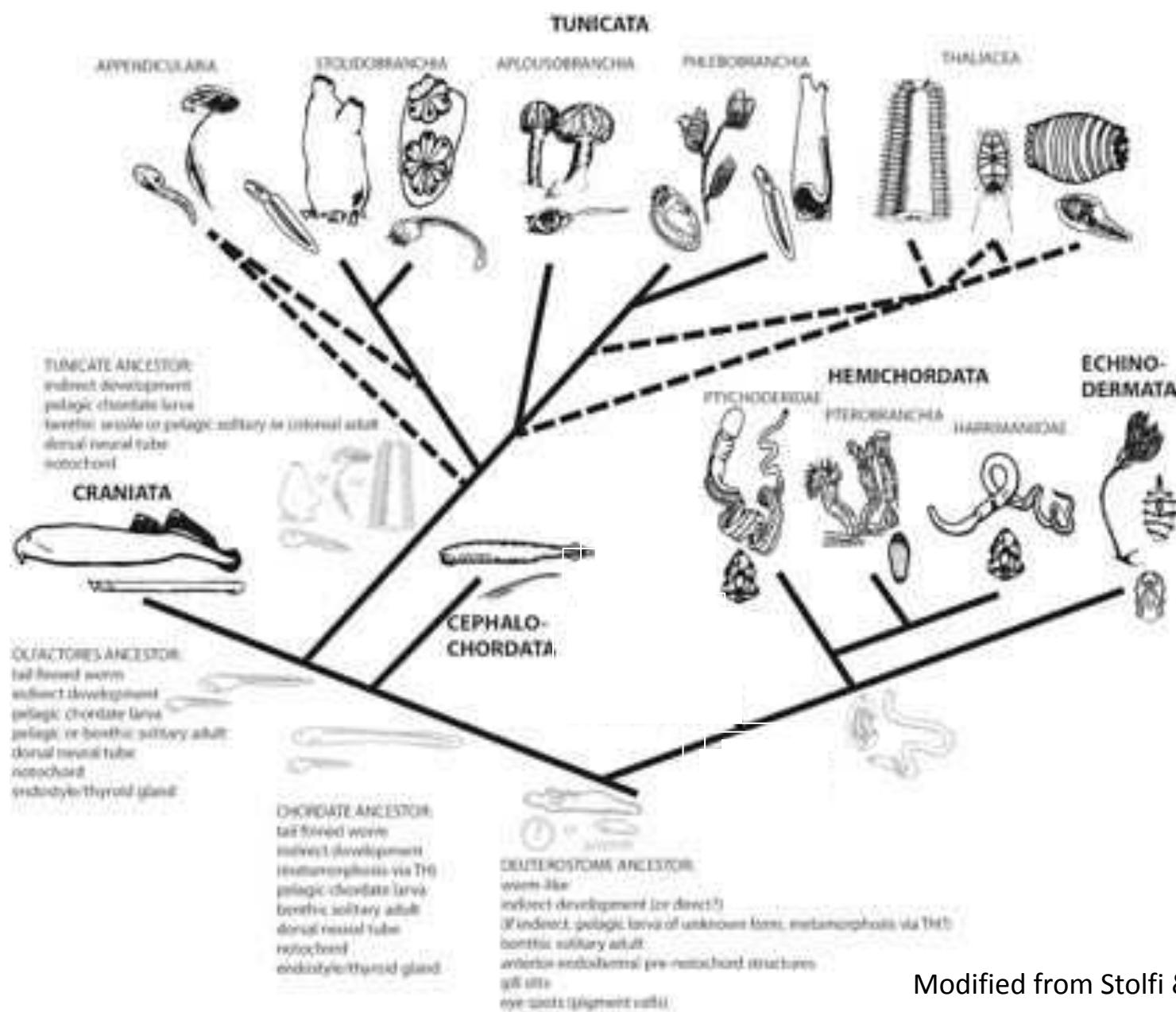
Amphioxus development (Cephalochordata)

Asymmetron lucayanum- Bahama lancelet



(Holland&Holland, 2008)

O próximo filo (ou subfilo dos Cordados): os Tunicados!



Modified from Stolfi & Brown, 2015