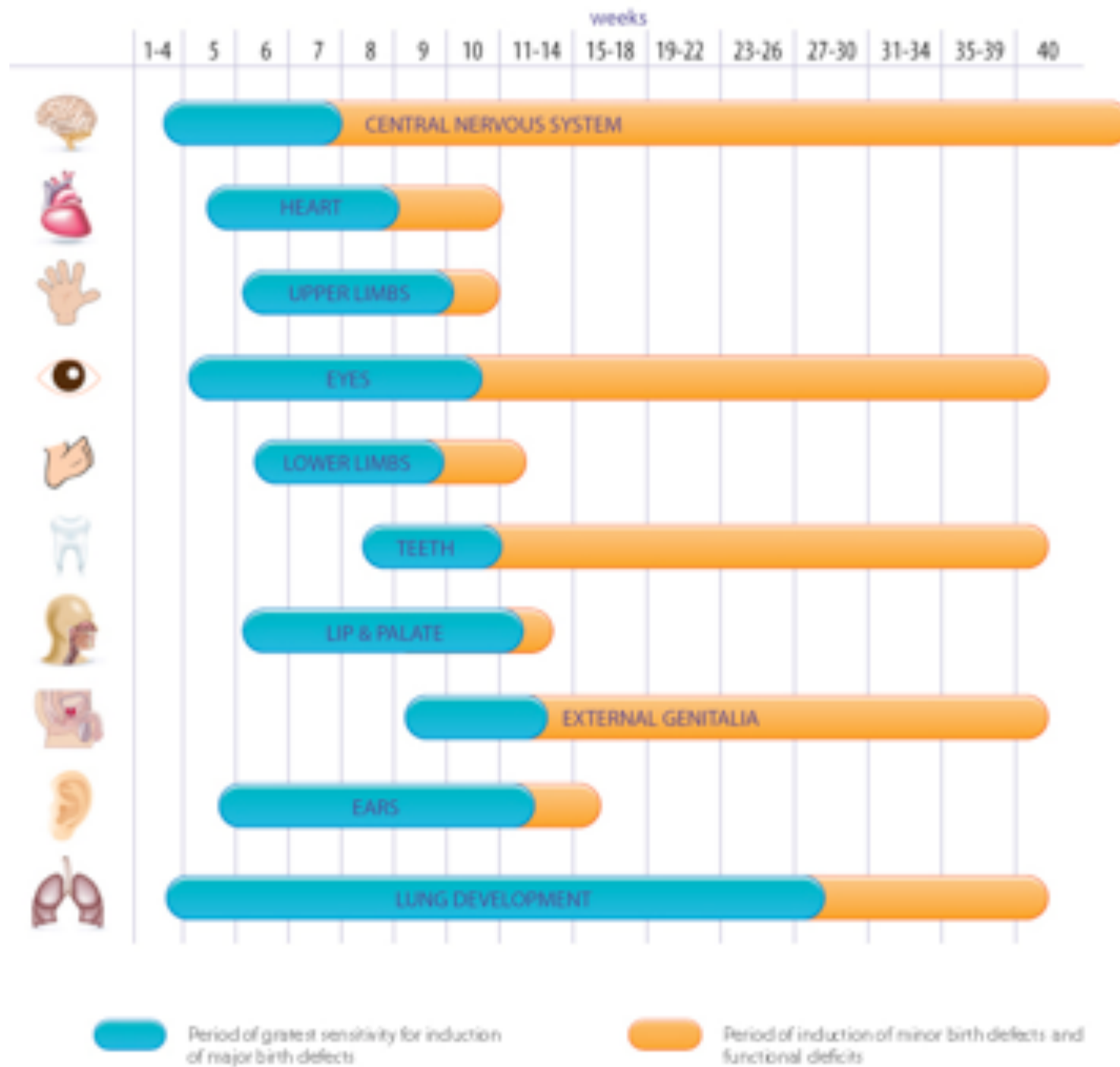
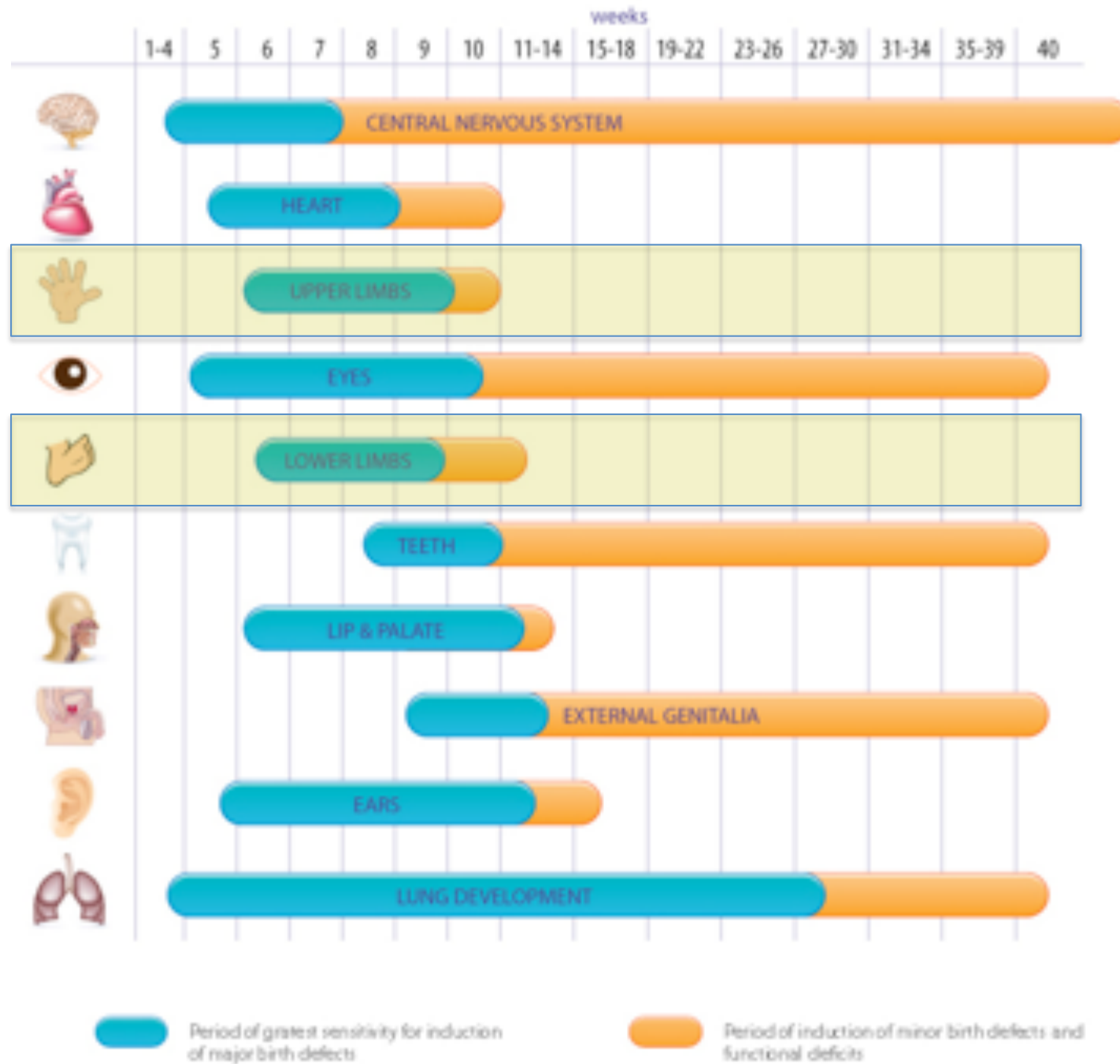


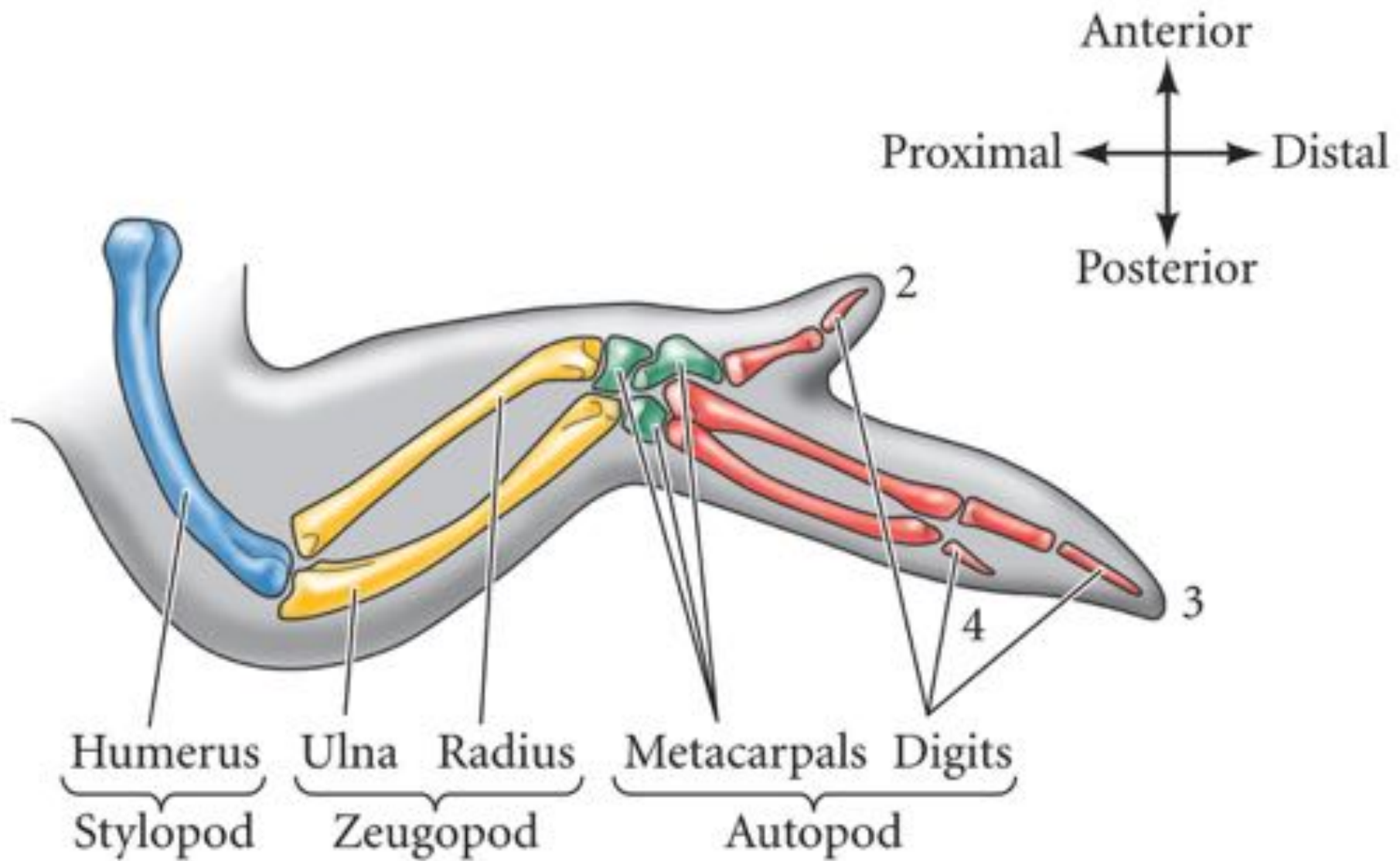
ORGANOGENESE:



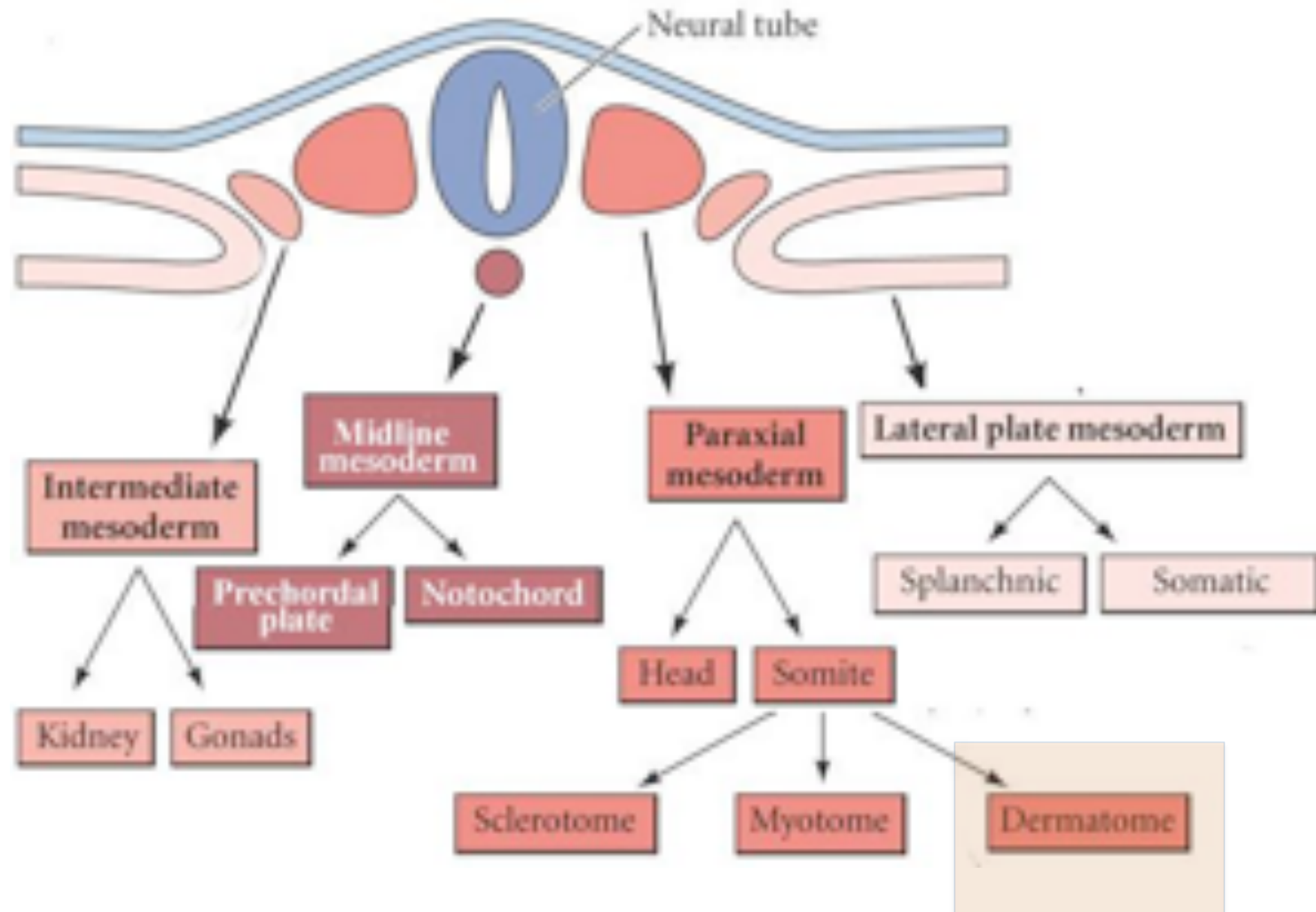
ORGANOGENESE:



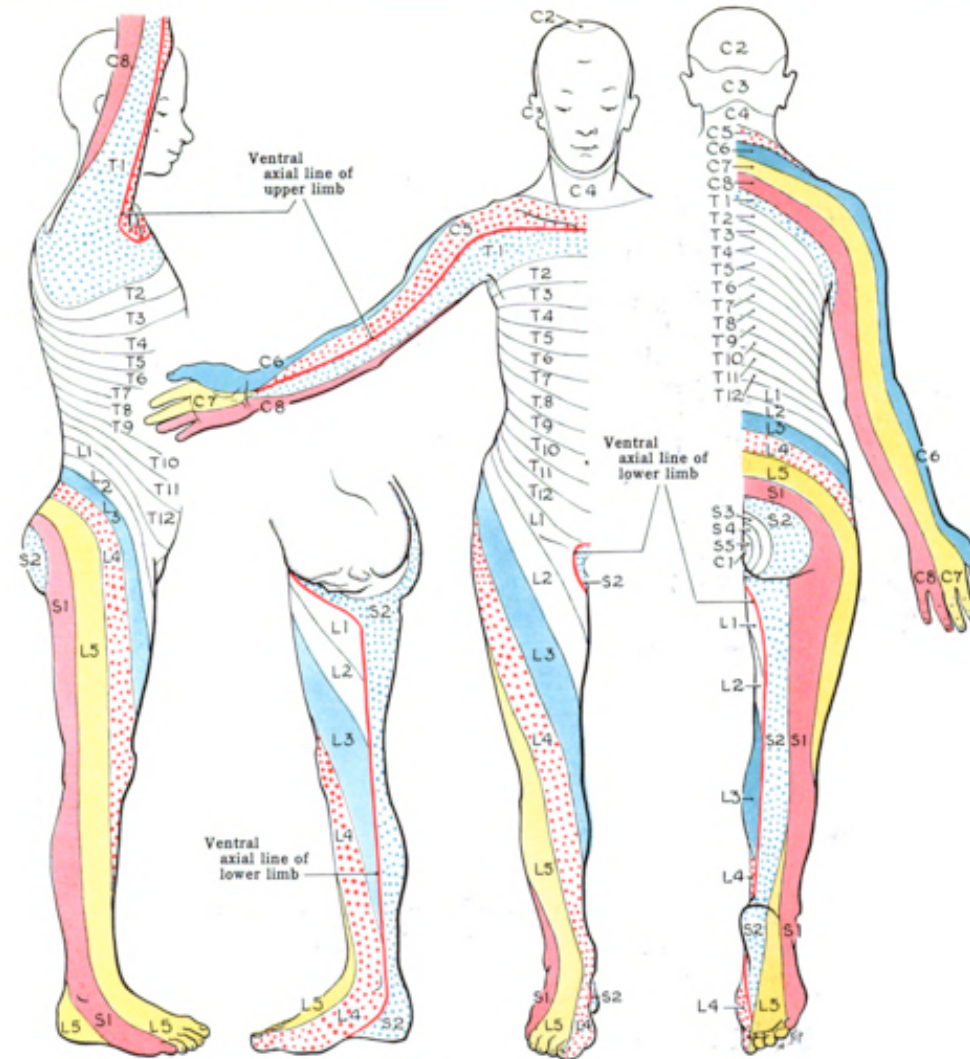
Padrão do membro anterior da galinha (eixos do membro)



Derivativos do mesodermo e precursores dos brotos de membro

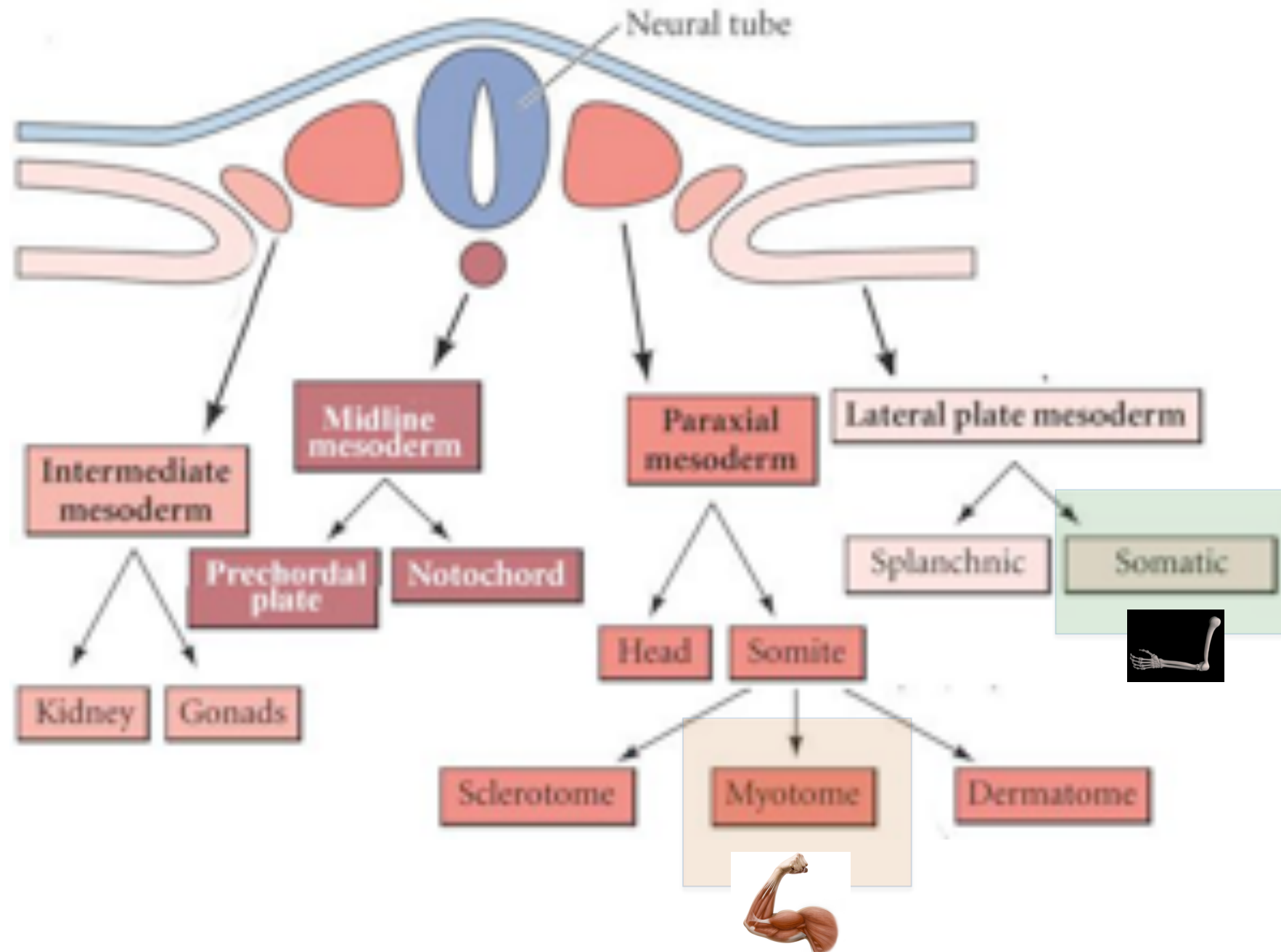


Dermatomas:



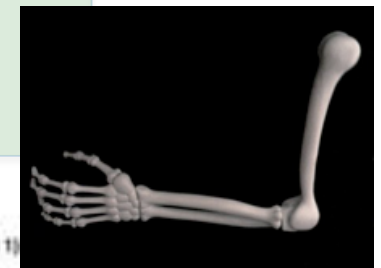
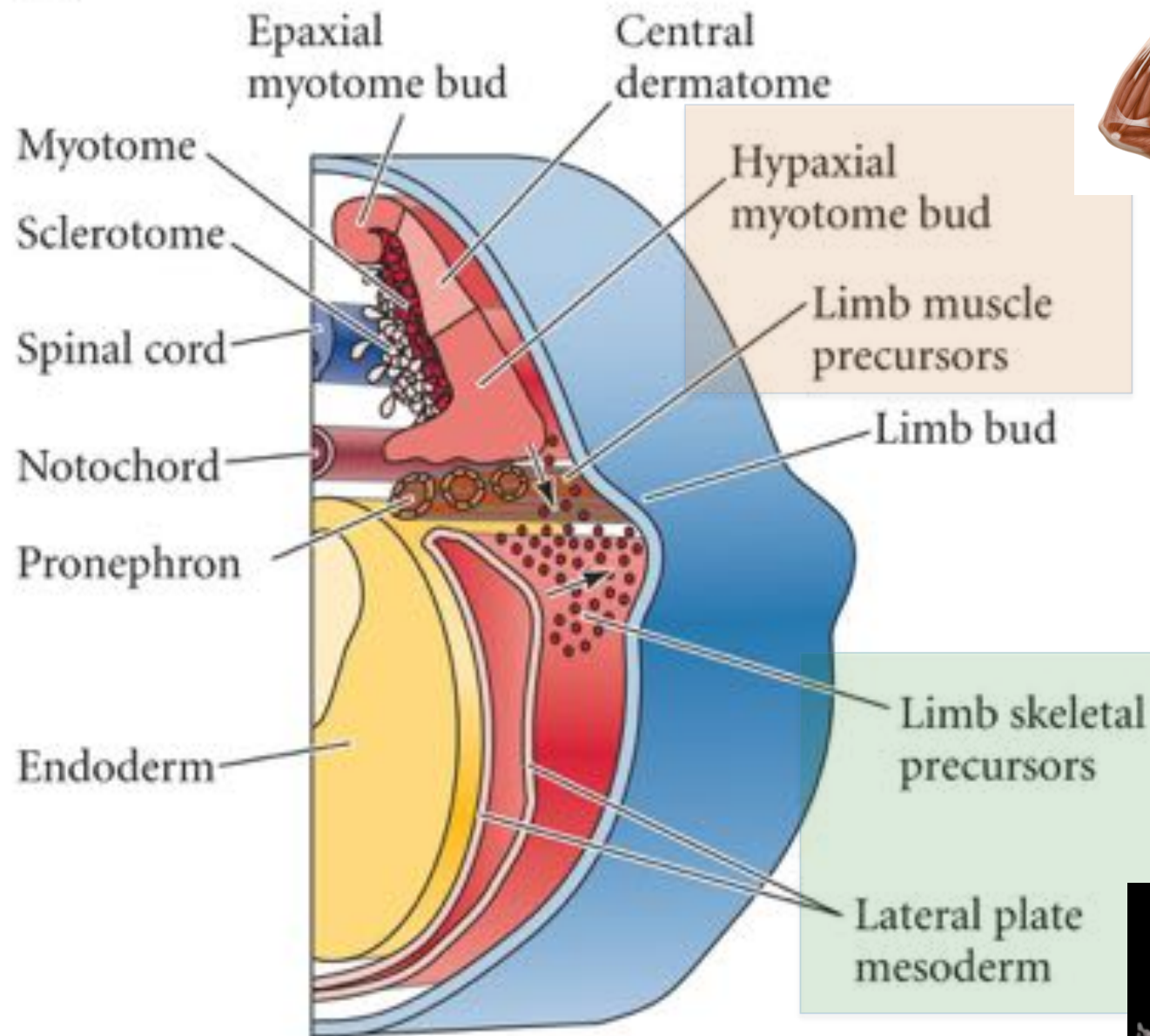
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpbdqGJ9LWk>

Derivativos do mesodermo e precursores dos brotos de membro



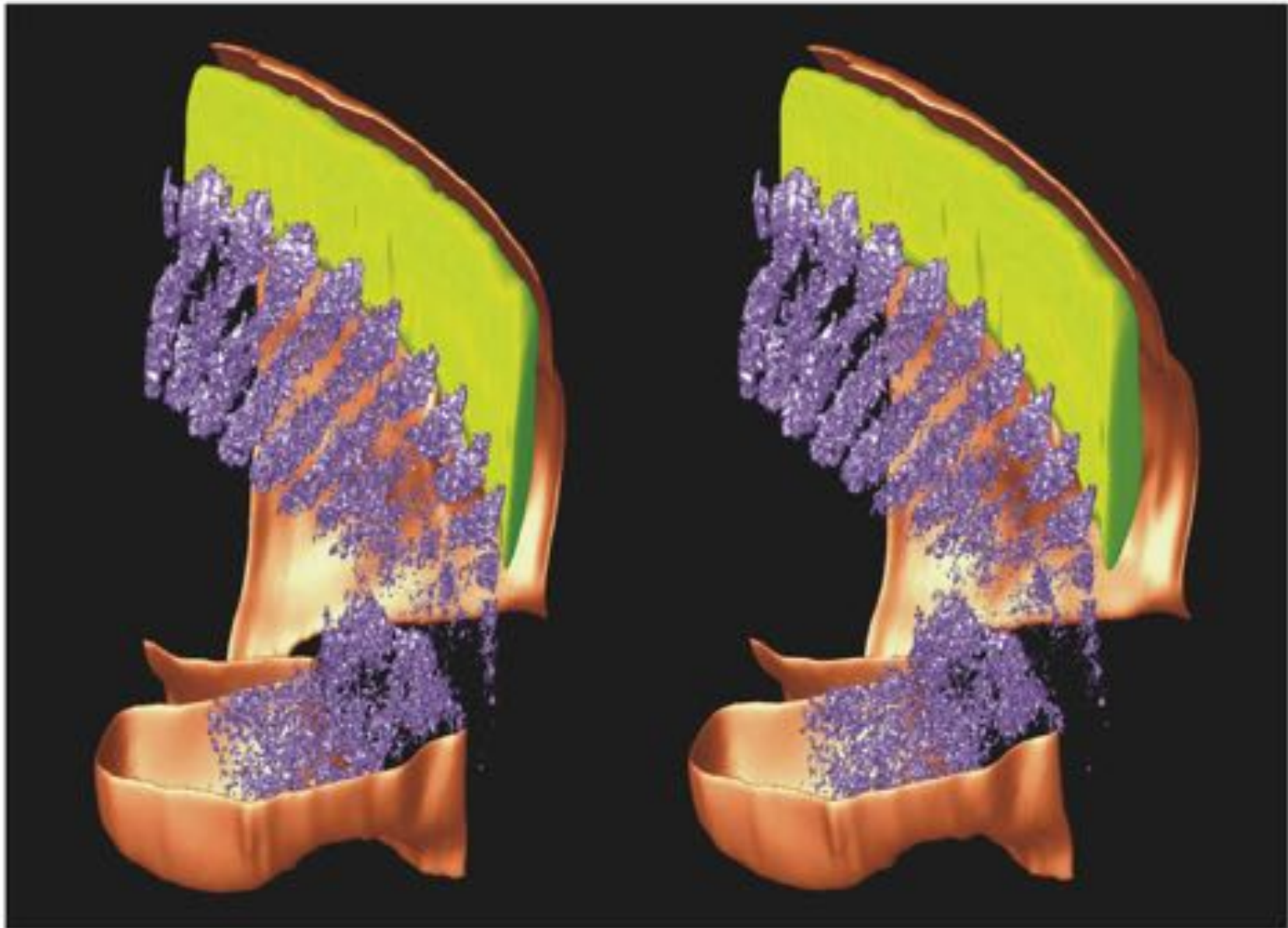
Proliferação de c. mesenquimais da região somática da mesoderme da placa lateral (esqueleto) e do miotoma hipaxial (músculo) geram uma protuberância para fora no broto de membro de anfíbios

(A)

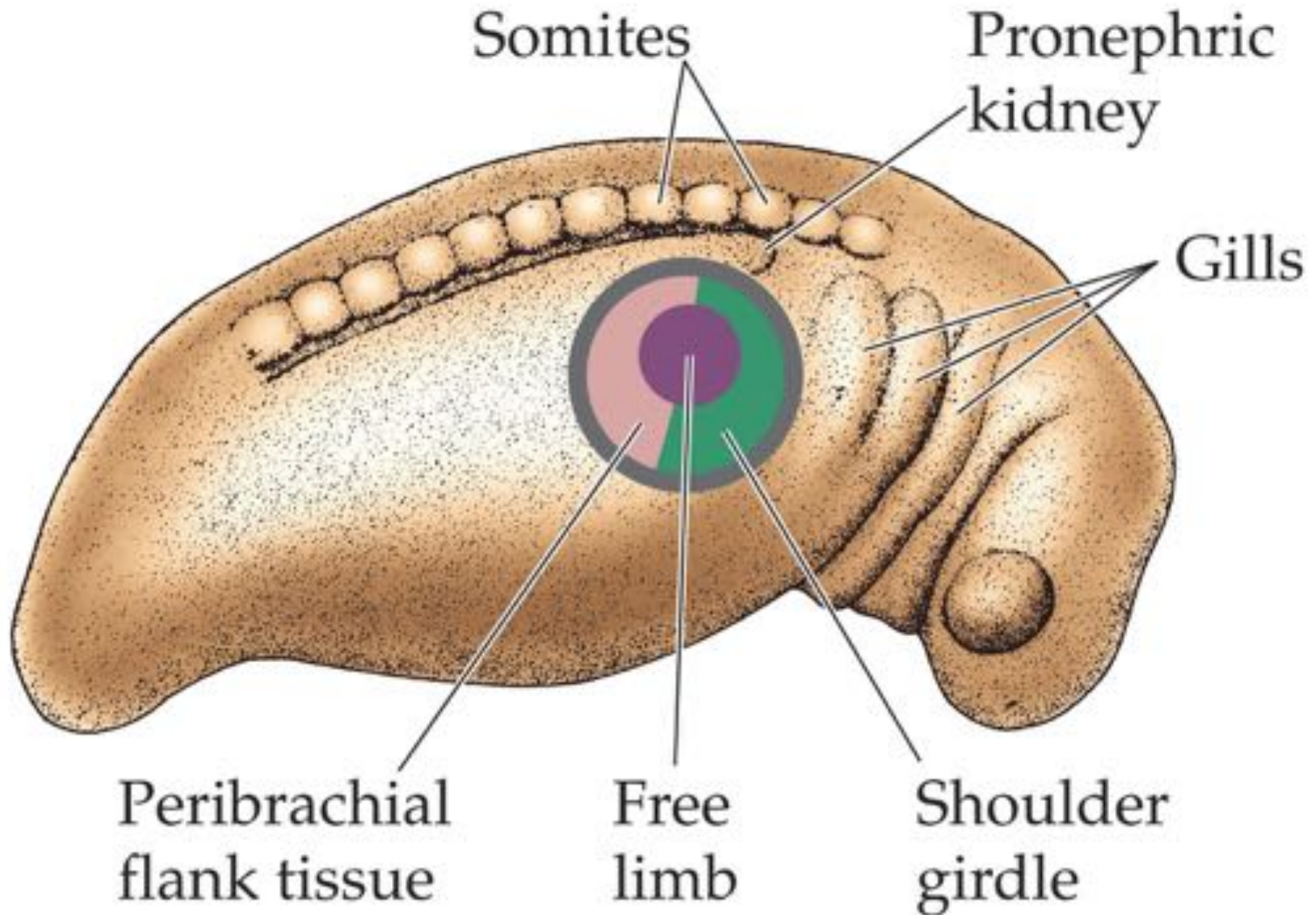


Proliferation of mesenchymal cells from the somatic region of the lateral plate mesoderm (skeleton) and the hypaxial myotome (muscle) causes the limb bud in the amphibian embryo to bulge outward

(B)



myf5 (developing muscle) cells in purple

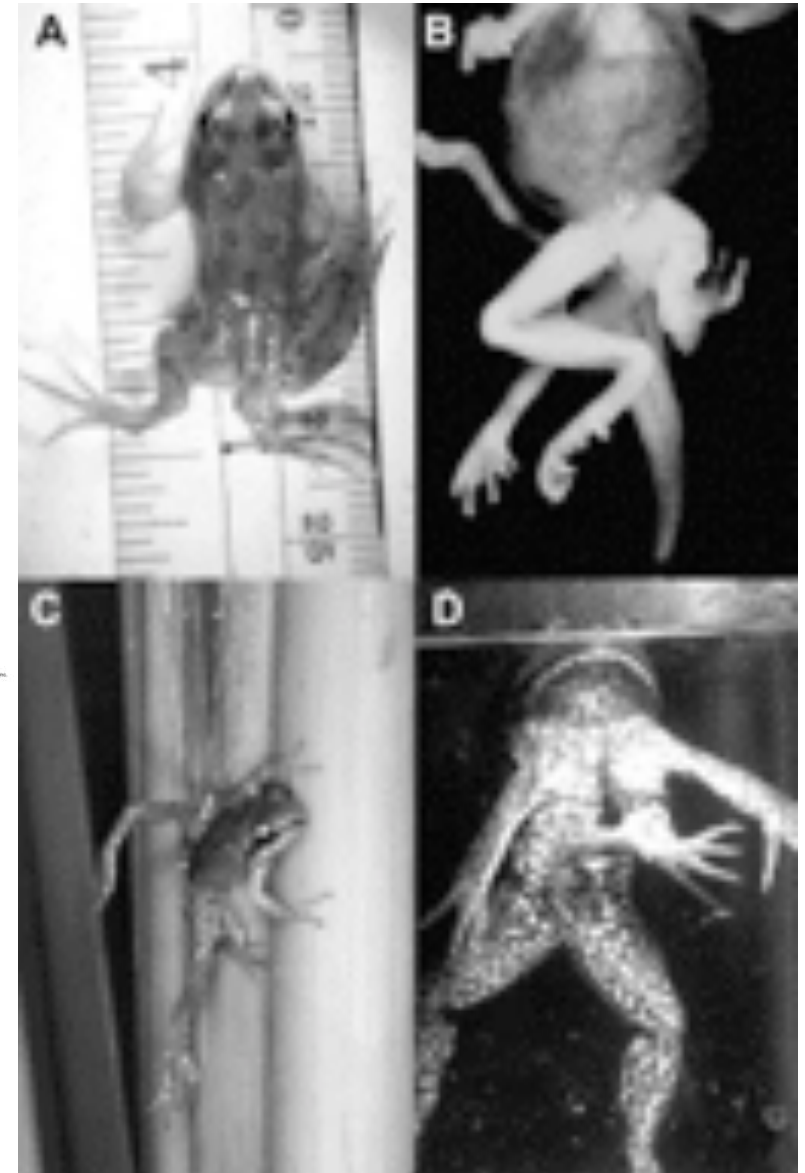


A natureza regulativa do campo do membro:
Uma *Hyla regilla* e outros sapos com multiplos membros são resultado de ????



DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, Eighth Edition, Figure 15.4 © 2005 Sinauer Associates, Inc.

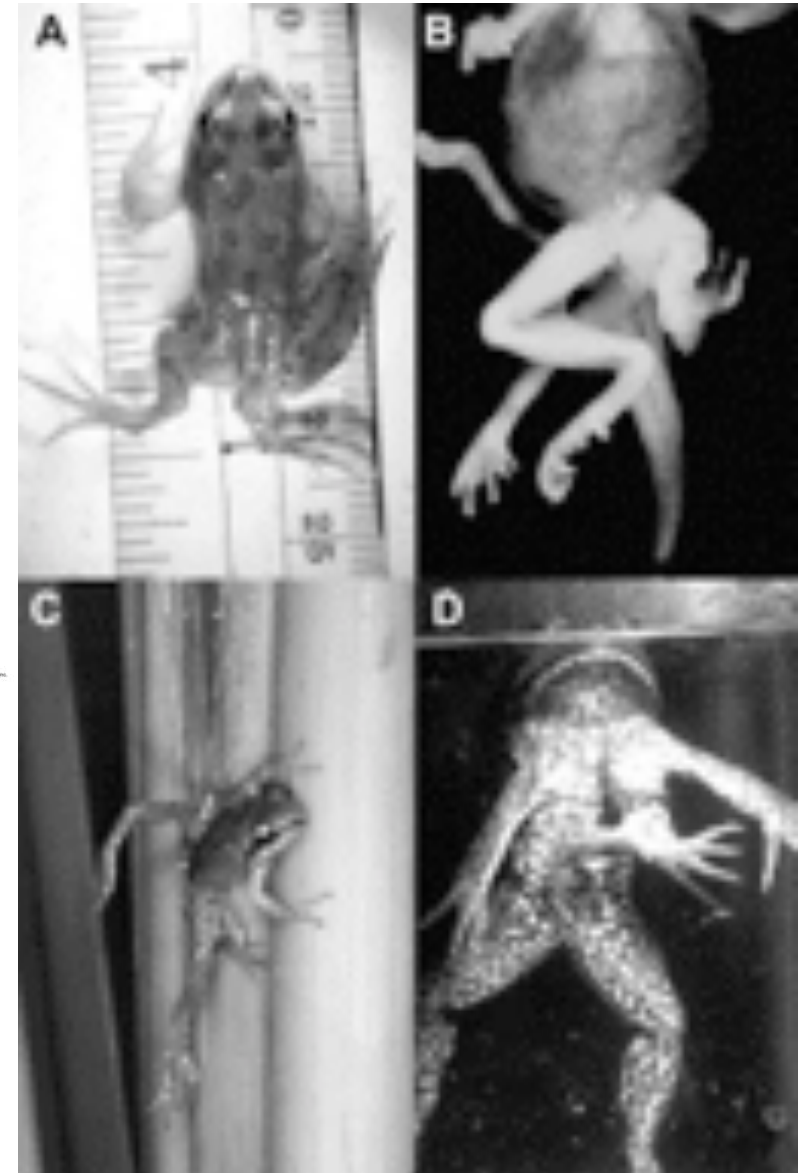
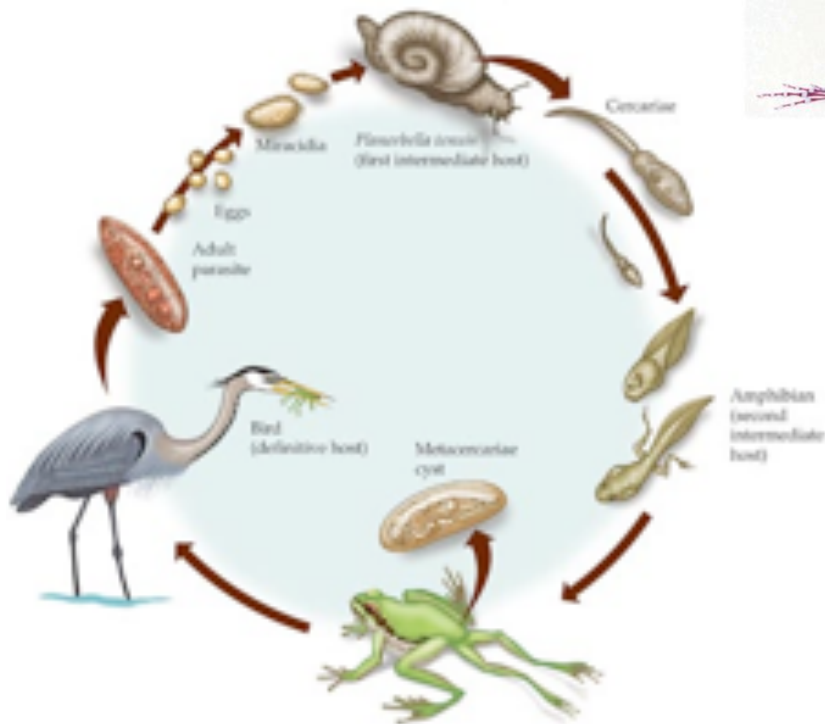
?



RESPOSTA: Múltiplos membros em sapos são resultado de uma infestação de cistos de trematódos durante o desenvolvimento dos brotos de membro nos girinos



DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, Eighth Edition, Figure 15.4 © 2005 Sinauer Associates, Inc.



Highlight work by John Saunders (Vade Mecum 3)

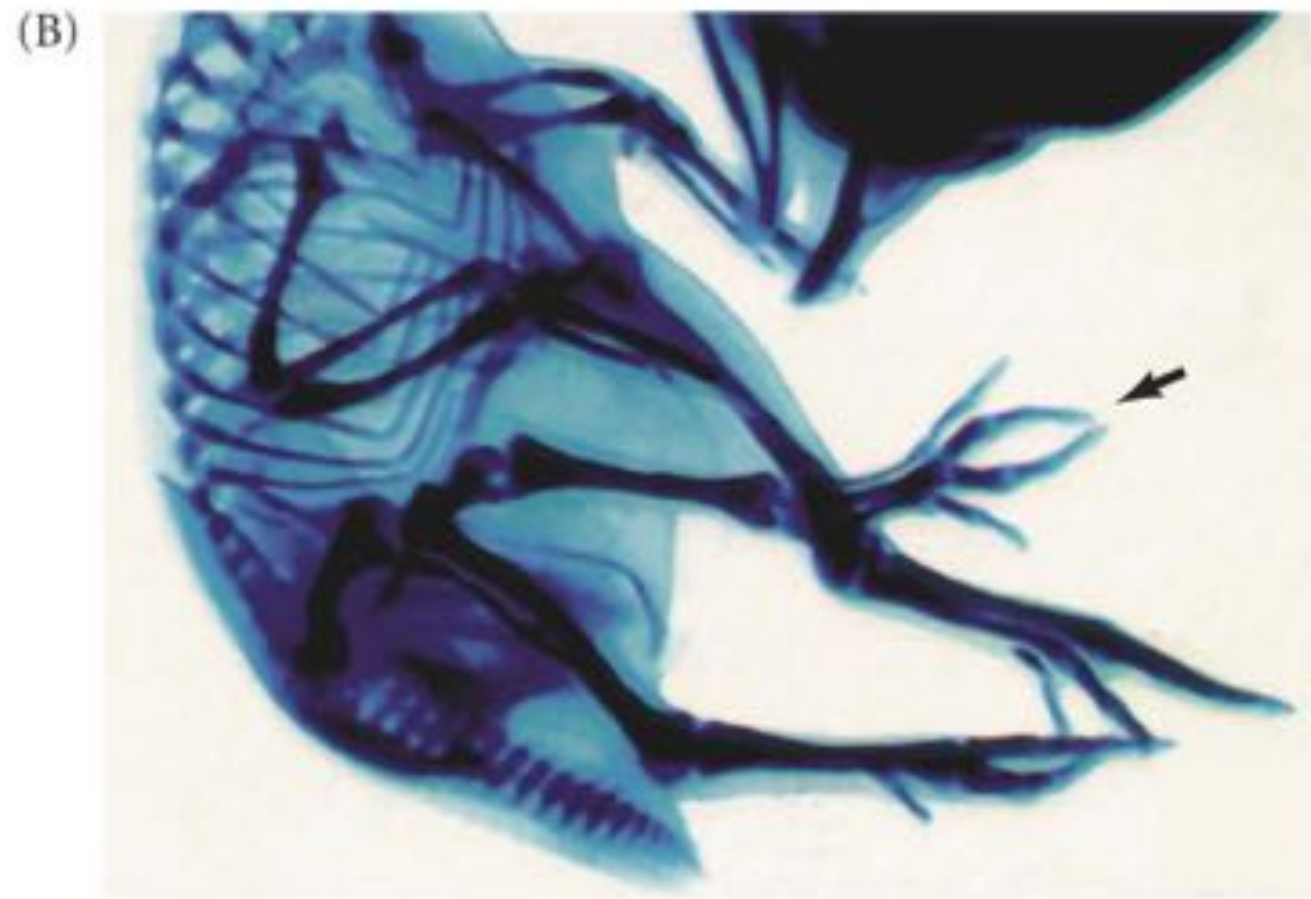
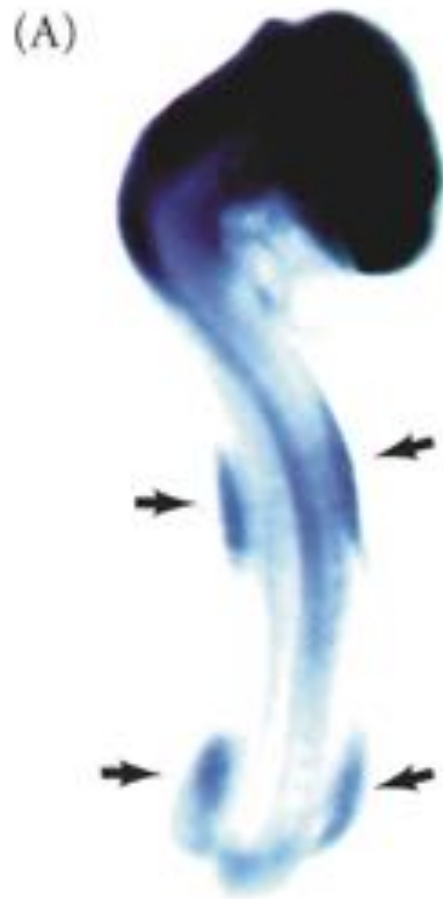


Dr. Saunders' Physiology Lab at Marquette in the early 1950's. Dr. Saunders is in the middle with the pipe.

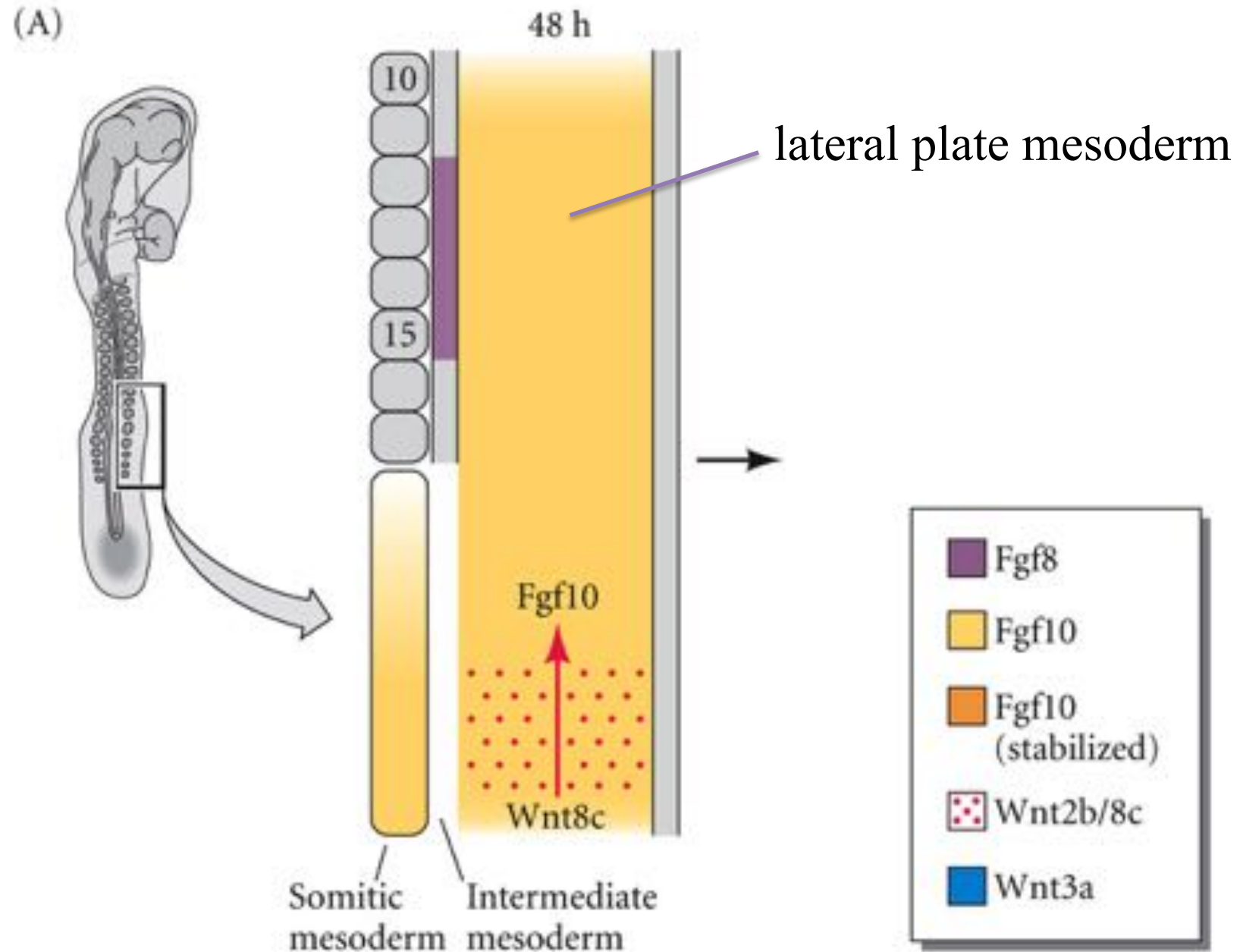


Dr. John Saunders at Marquette University in the 1960's.

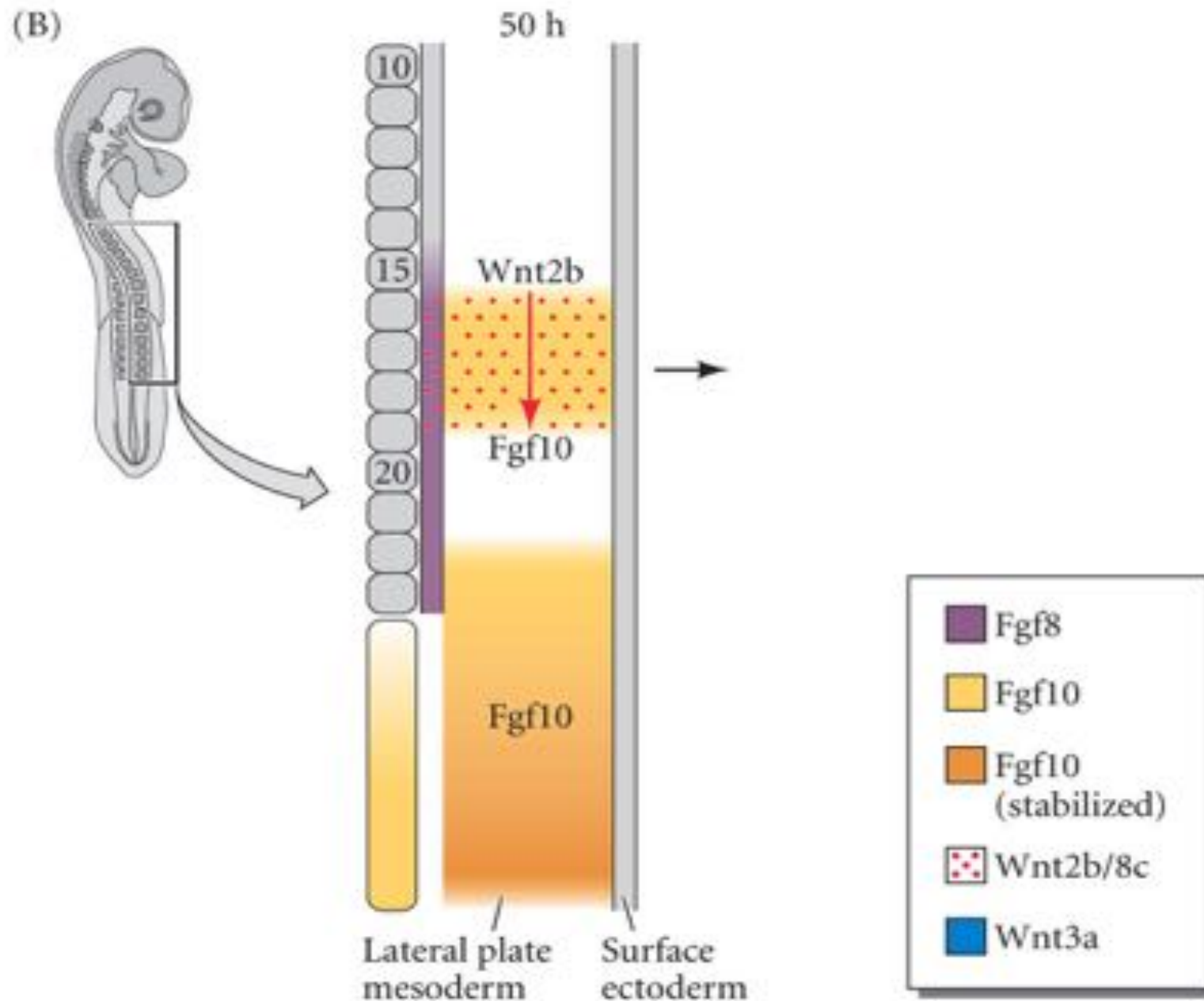
Expressão de Fgf10 e ação sobre os membros em desenvolvimento da galinha



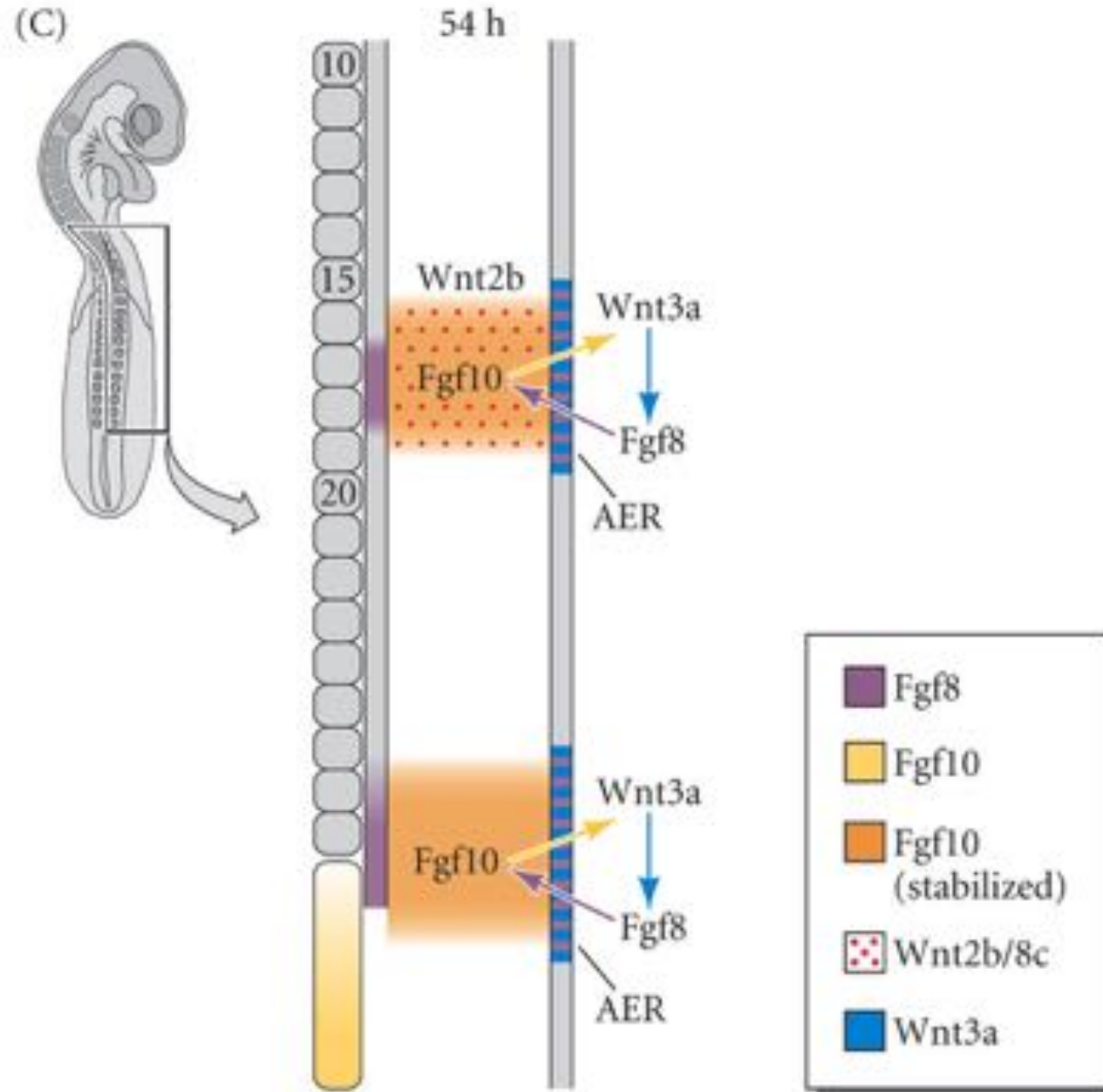
Modelo molecular da iniciação do desenvolvimento do broto de membro na galinha de **48 horas** de incubação (Parte 1)



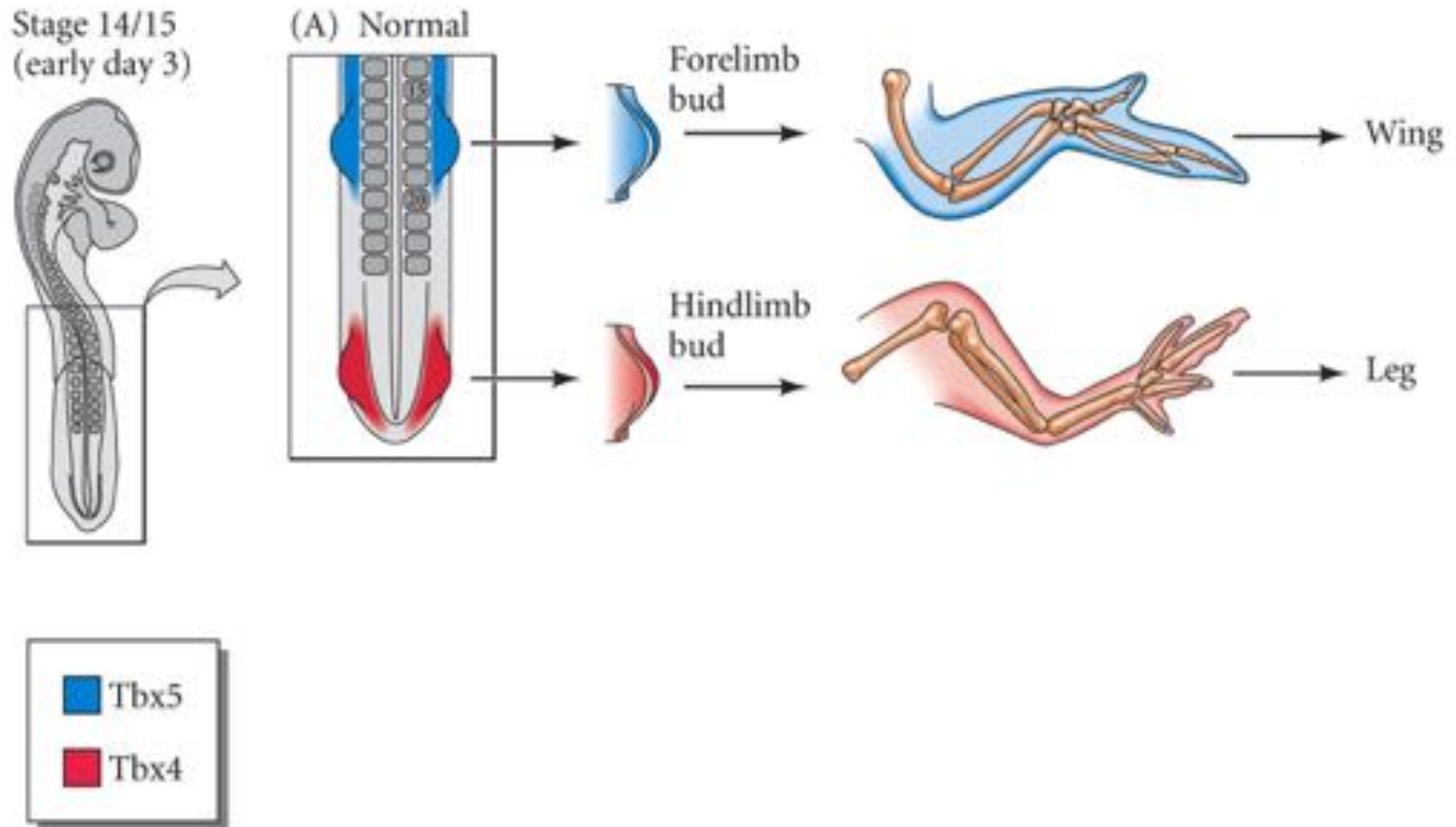
Modelo molecular da iniciação do desenvolvimento do broto de membro na galinha de **50 horas** de incubação (Parte 2)



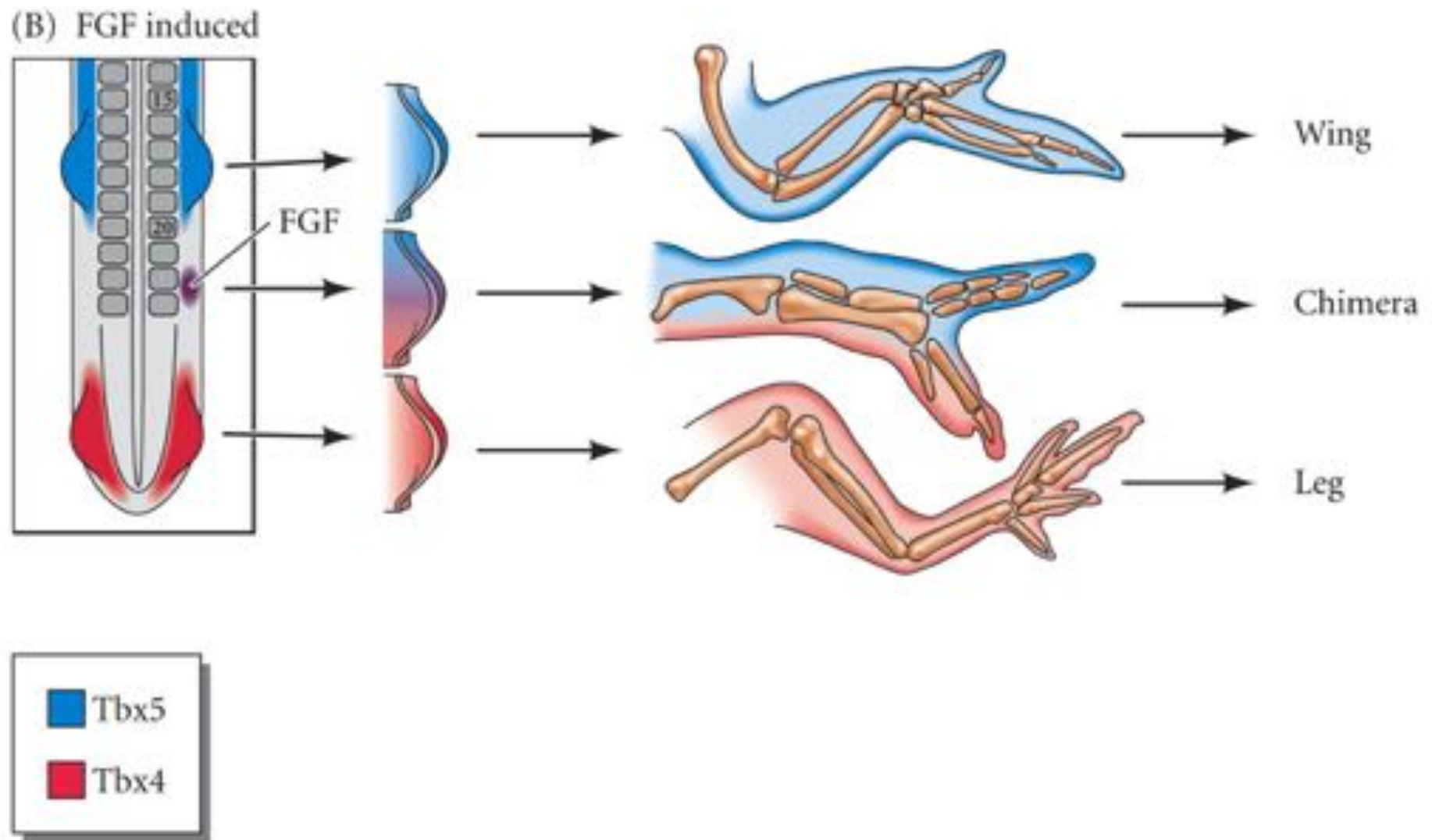
Modelo molecular da iniciação do desenvolvimento do broto de membro na galinha de **54 horas** de incubação (Parte 3)



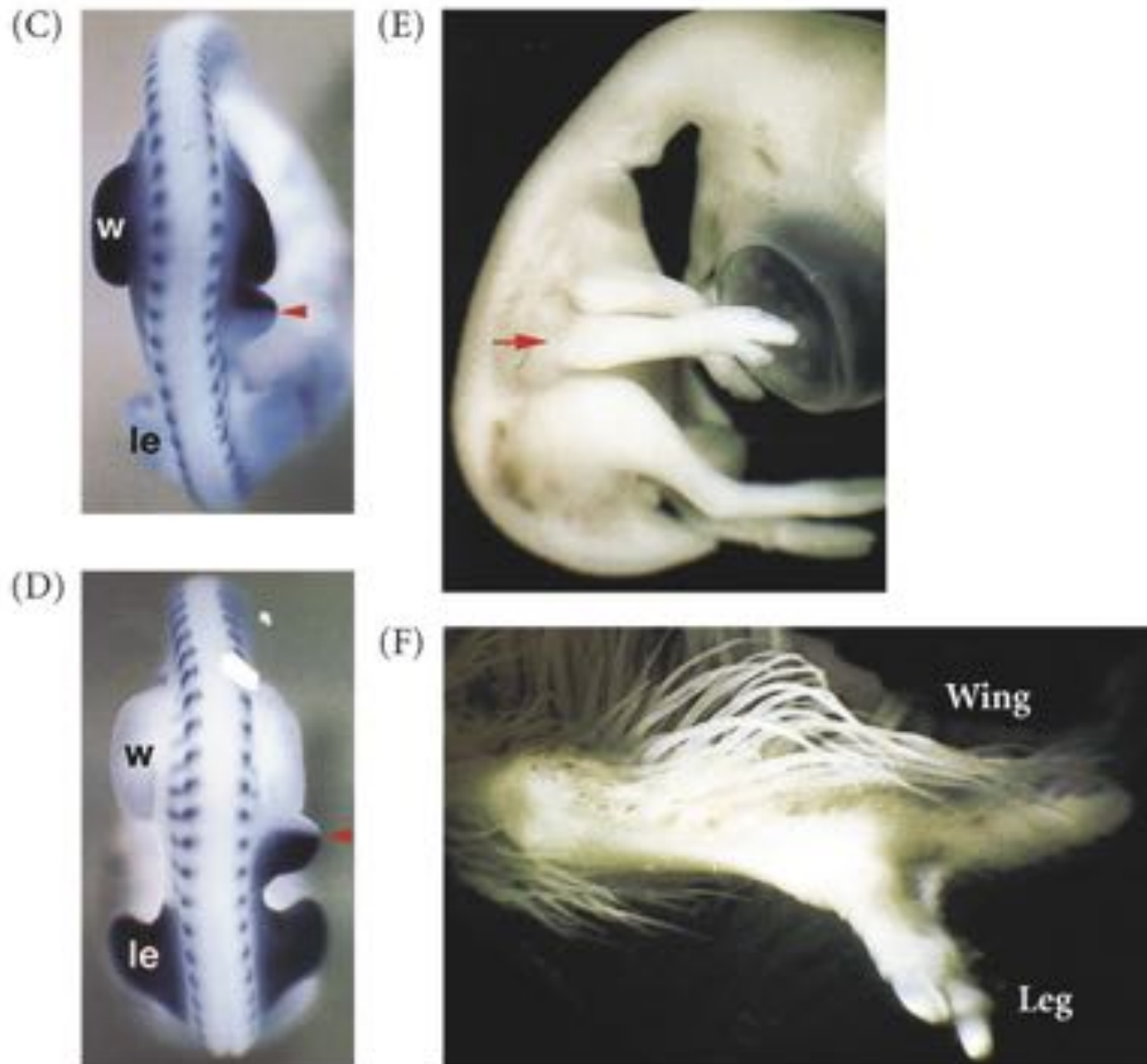
Identidade do membro anterior e posterior: Especificação por Tbx4 and Tbx5 (Parte 1)



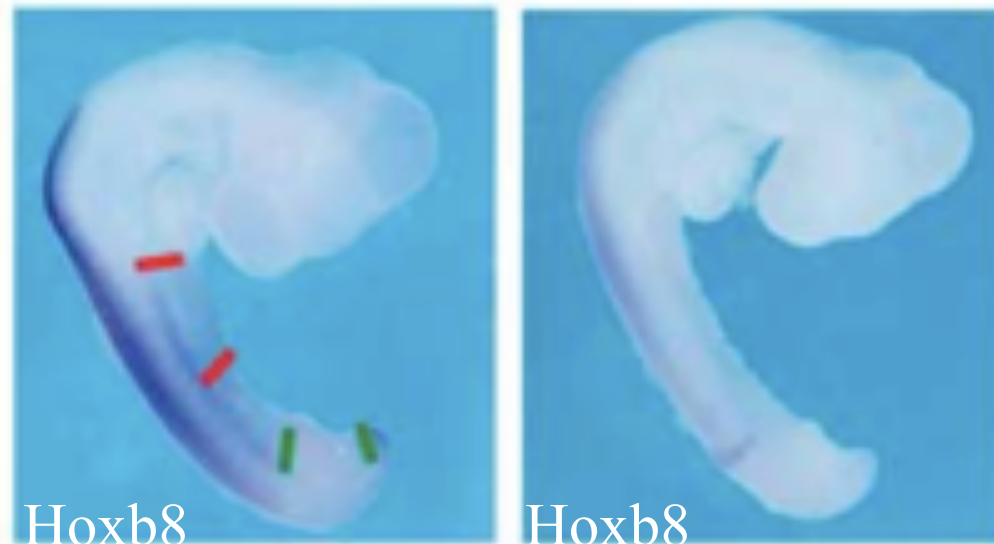
Identidade do membro anterior e posterior: Especificação por Tbx4 and Tbx5 (Parte 2)



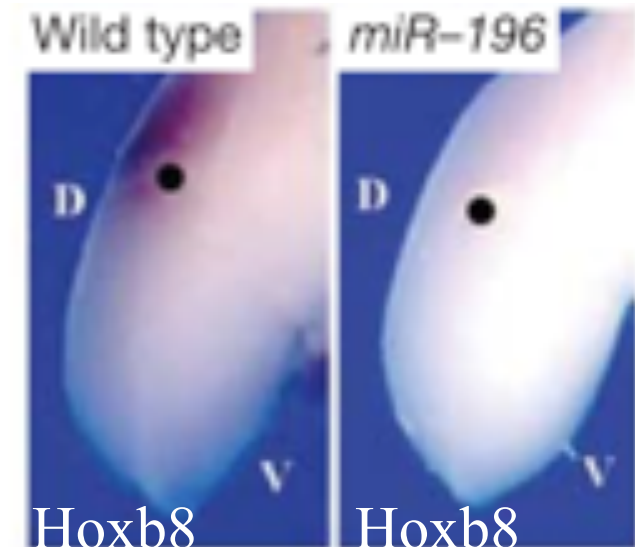
Identidade do membro anterior e posterior: Especificação por Tbx4 and Tbx5 (Parte 3)



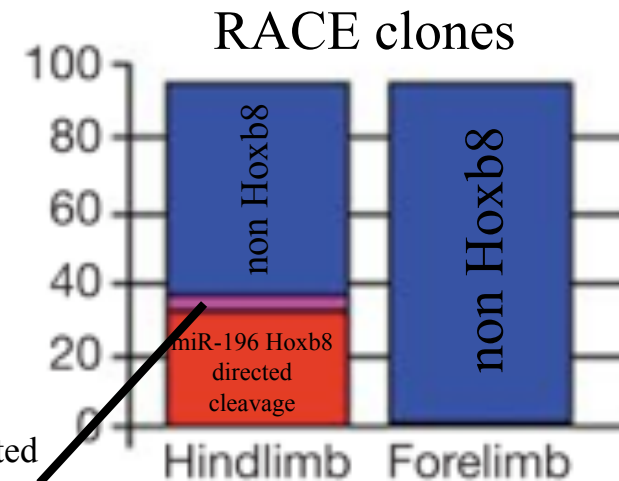
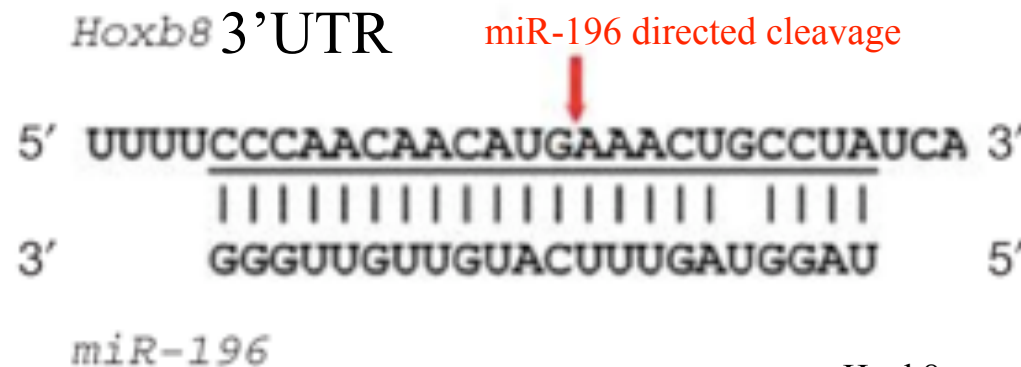
Identidade do membro anterior e posterior: *miR-196* regula *Hoxb8* durante o desenvolvimento das extremidades



embrião de galinha (st. 16)



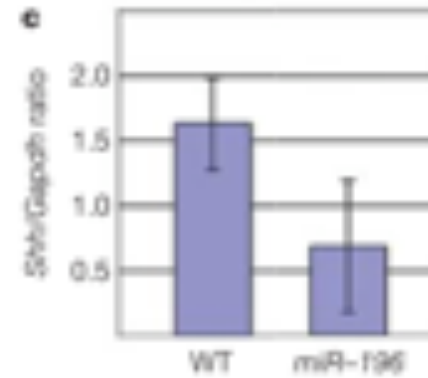
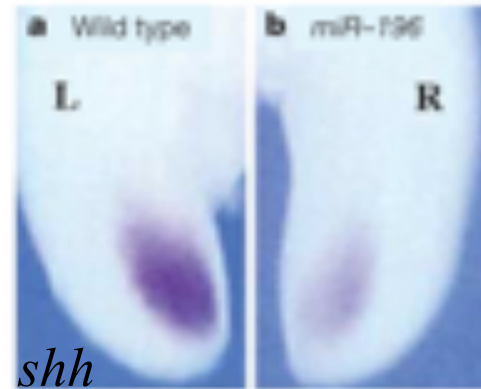
membro anterior da galinha (st. 22)



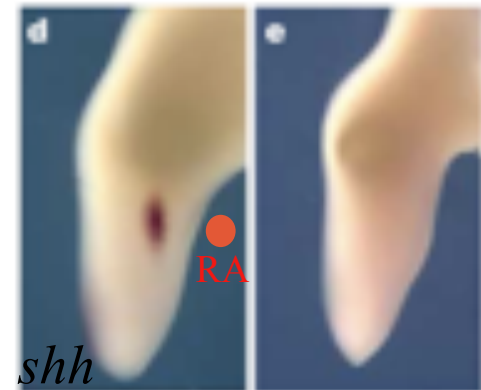
Hoxb8 truncated
on other sites

Identidade do membro anterior e posterior: *miR-196* regula *Hoxb8* durante o desenvolvimento das extremidades

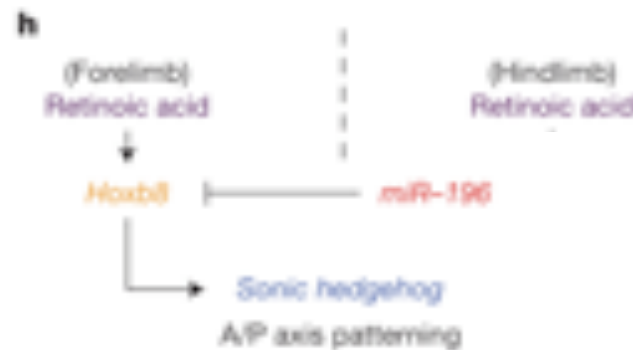
membro
anterior



membro
anterior

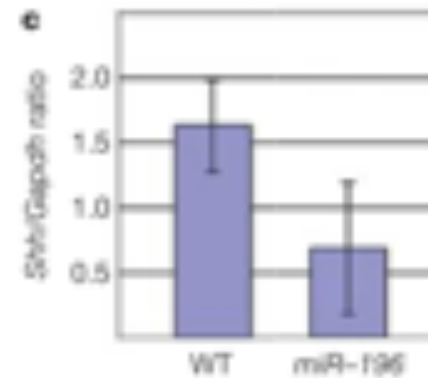
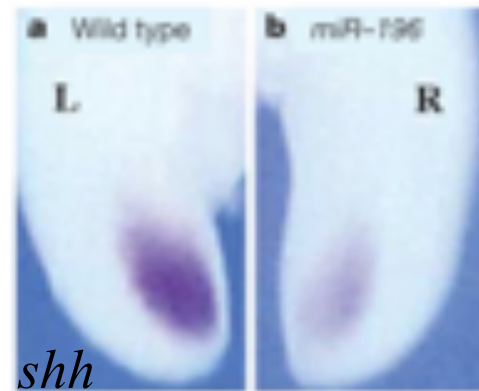


Modelo de
regulación:

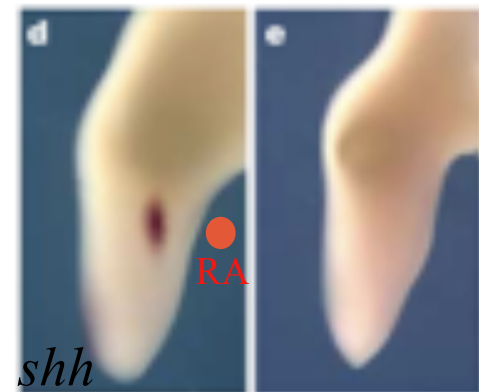


Identidade do membro anterior e posterior: *miR-196* regula *Hoxb8* durante o desenvolvimento das extremidades

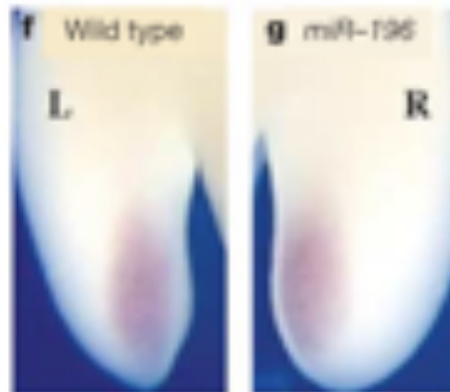
membro
anterior



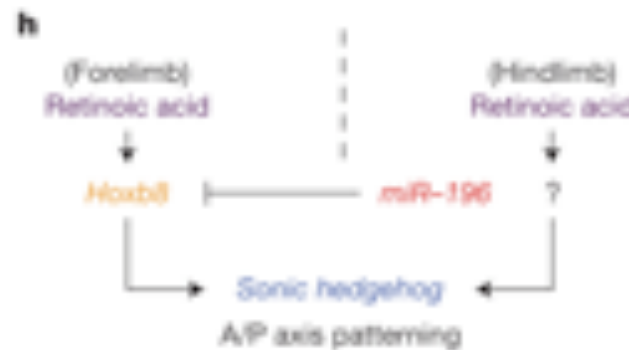
membro
anterior



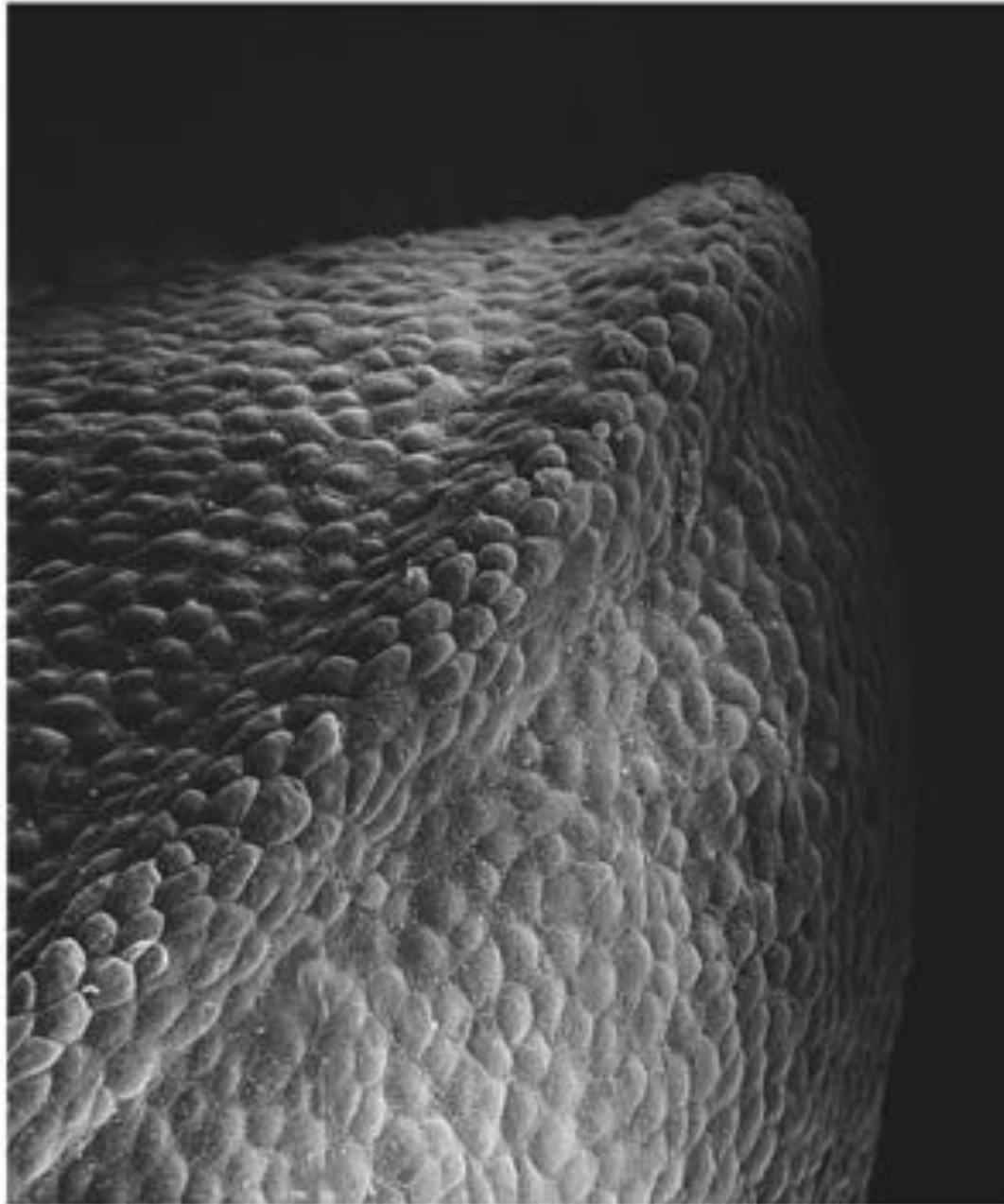
membro
posterior



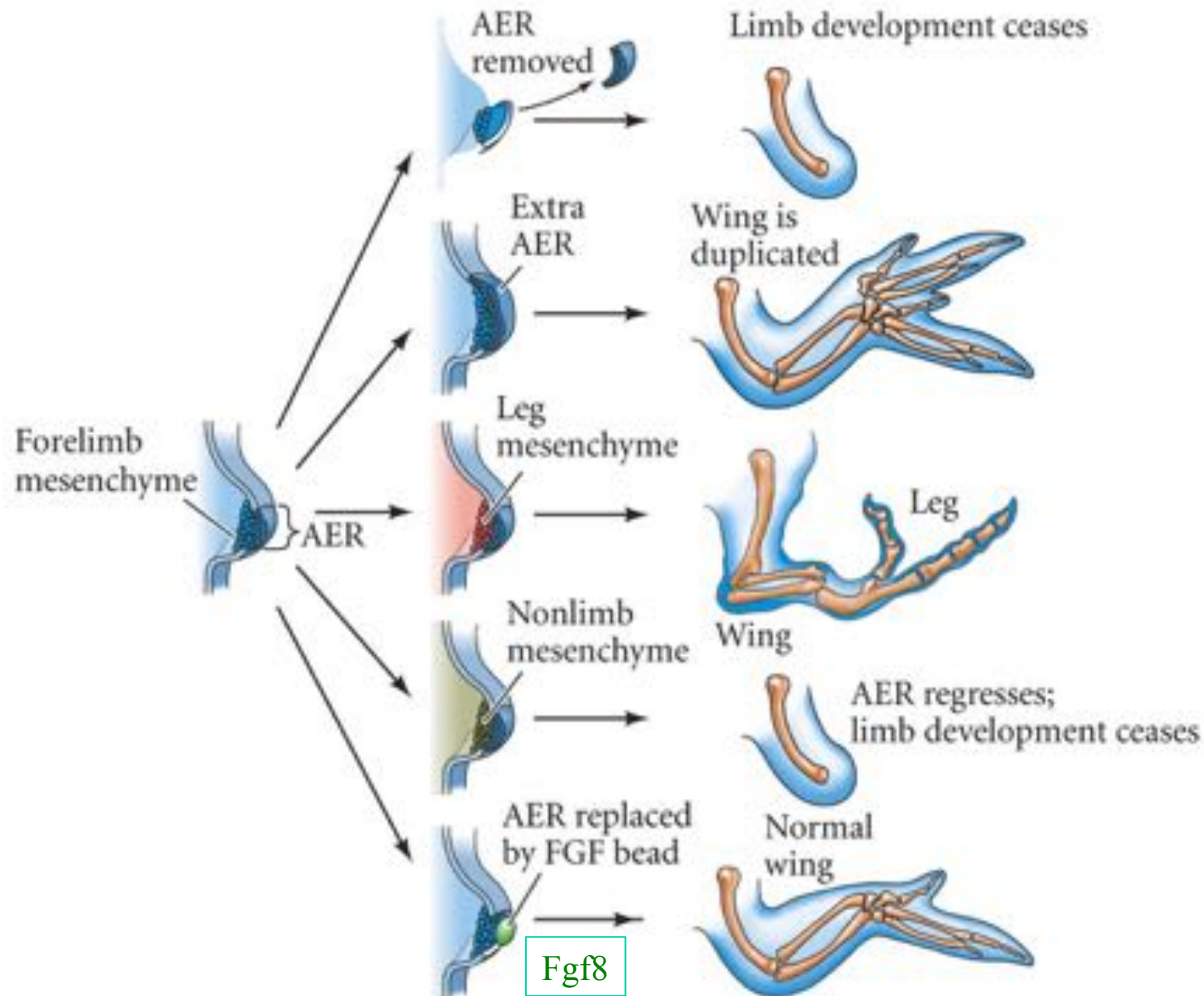
Modelo de
regulación:



Broto cedo do membro anterior da galinha com o cume ectodérmico apical ou AER (em inglês)



Resumo: experimentos demonstrando as interações entre o AER e o mesênquima subjacente

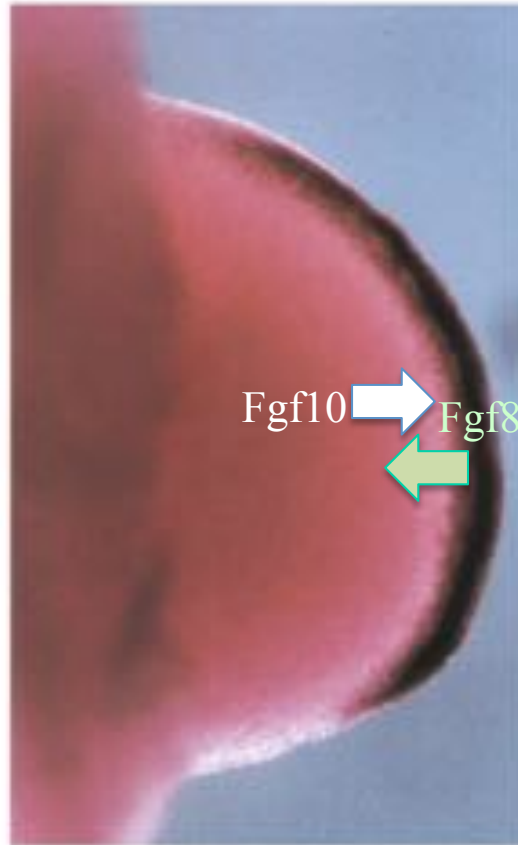


Fgf8 in the apical ectodermal ridge

(A)



(B)

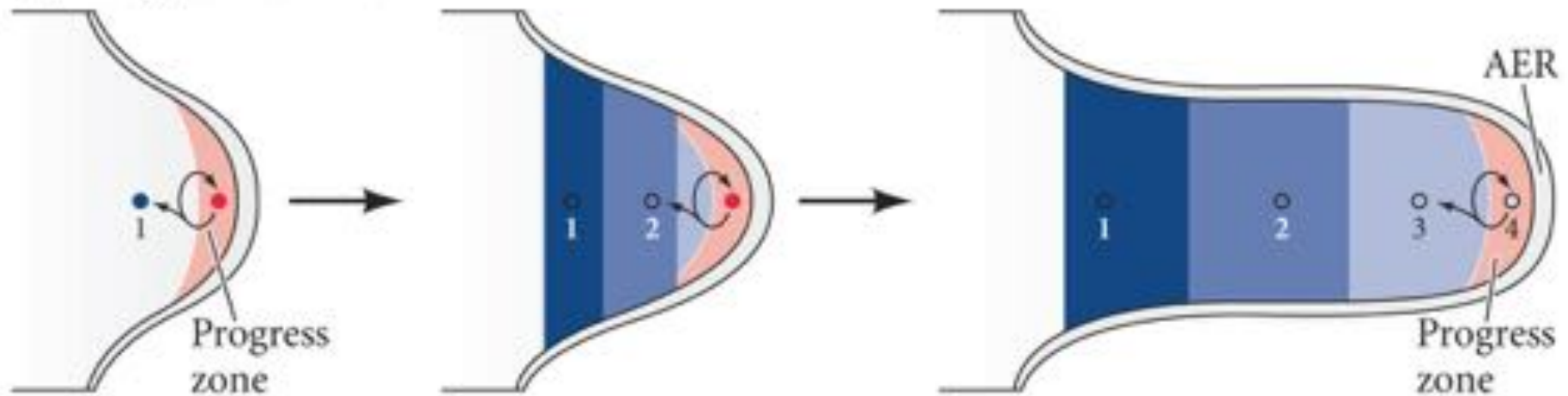


(C)

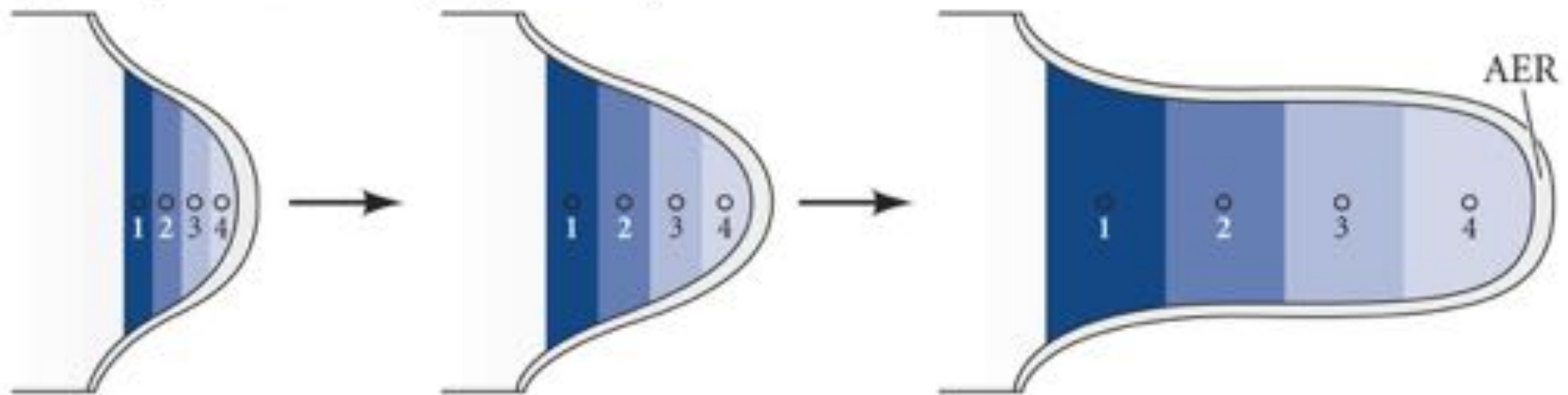


Two models for the mesodermal specification of the proximal-distal axis of the limb

(A) Progress zone model



(B) Early allocation and progenitor expansion model



What experiments would you do to test these two models?

The AER is necessary for wing development

(A)

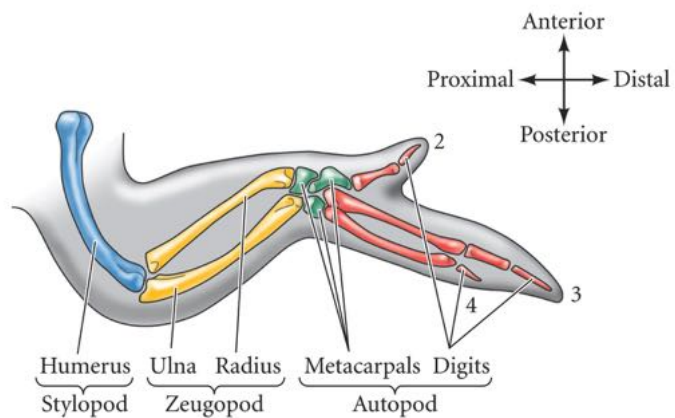
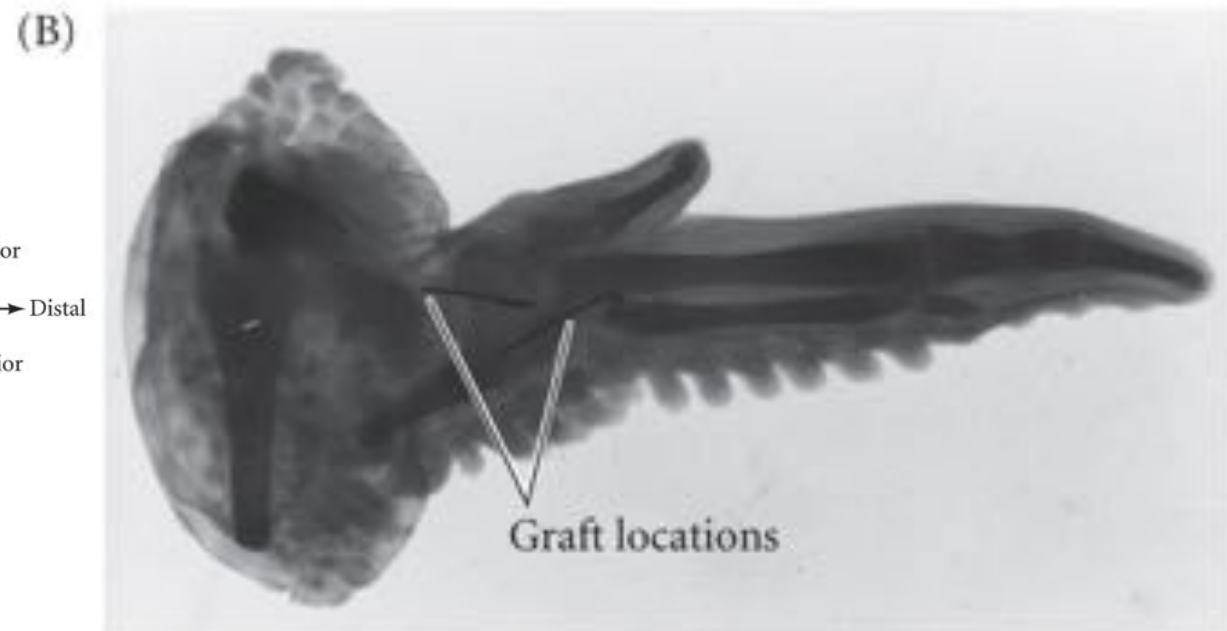
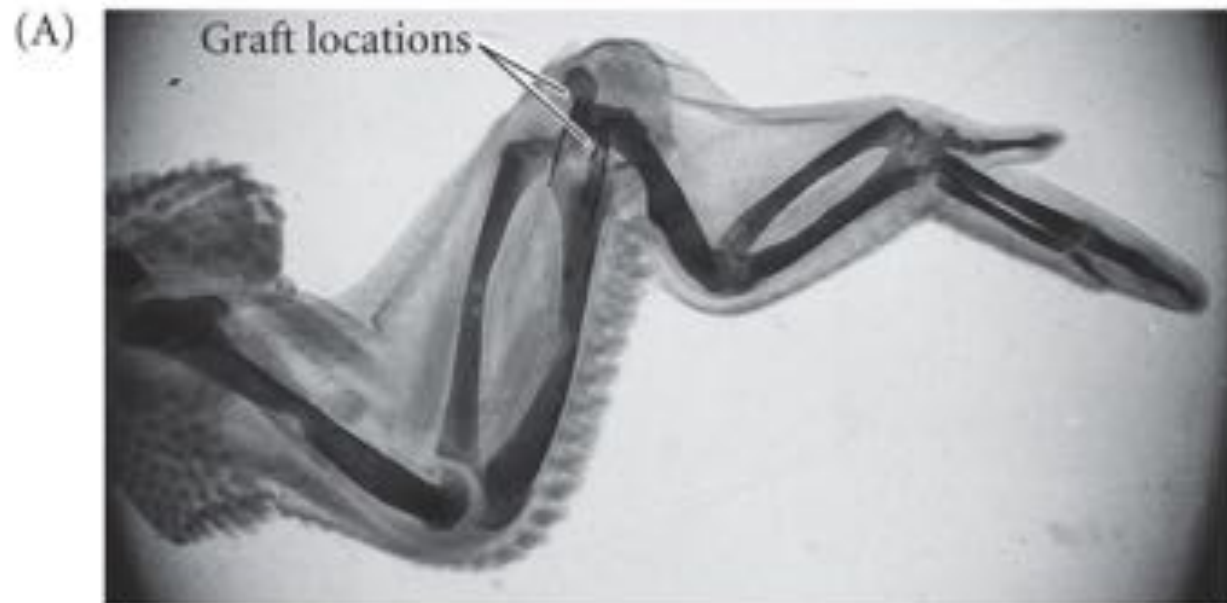


(B)

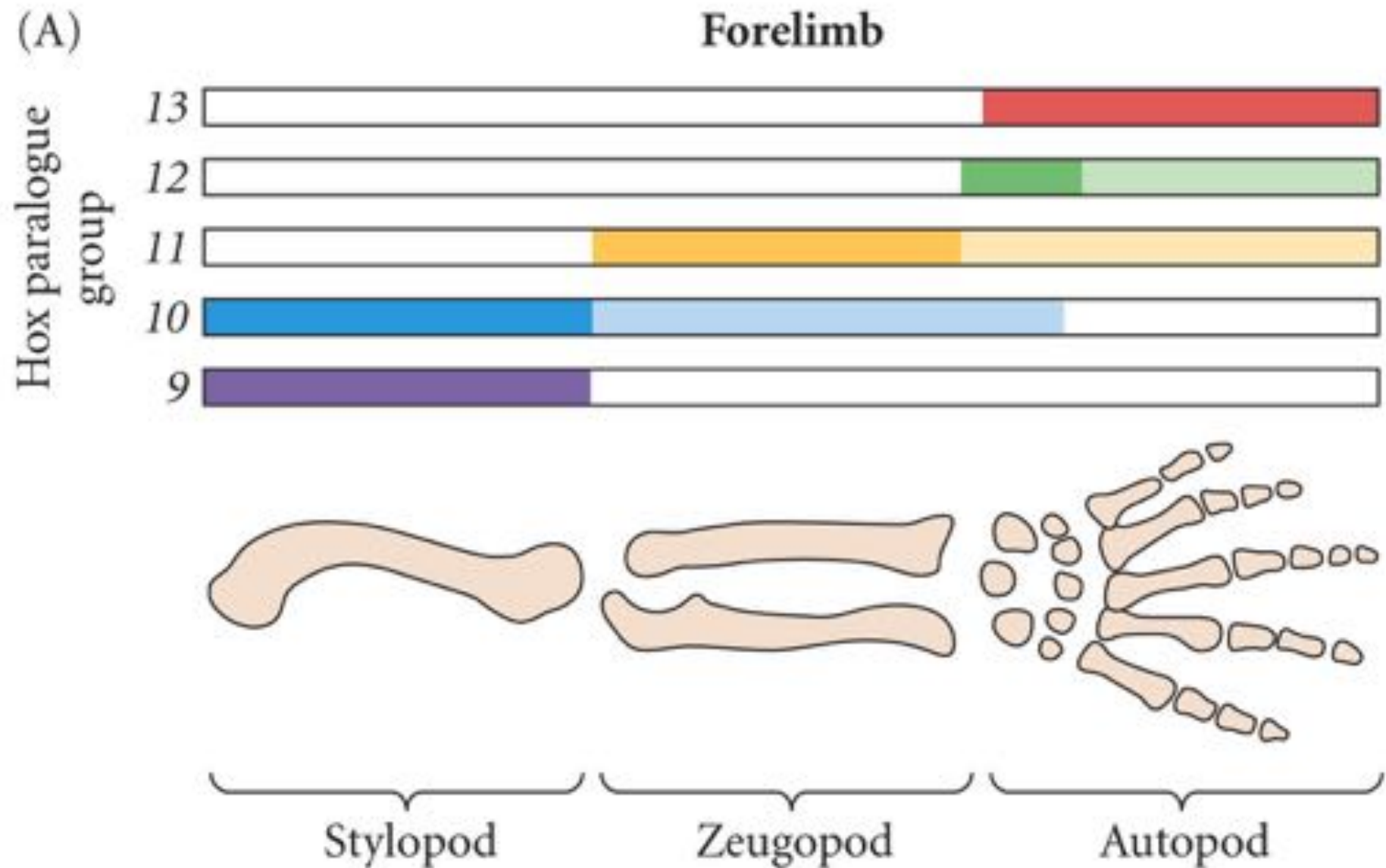


AER Vade mecum

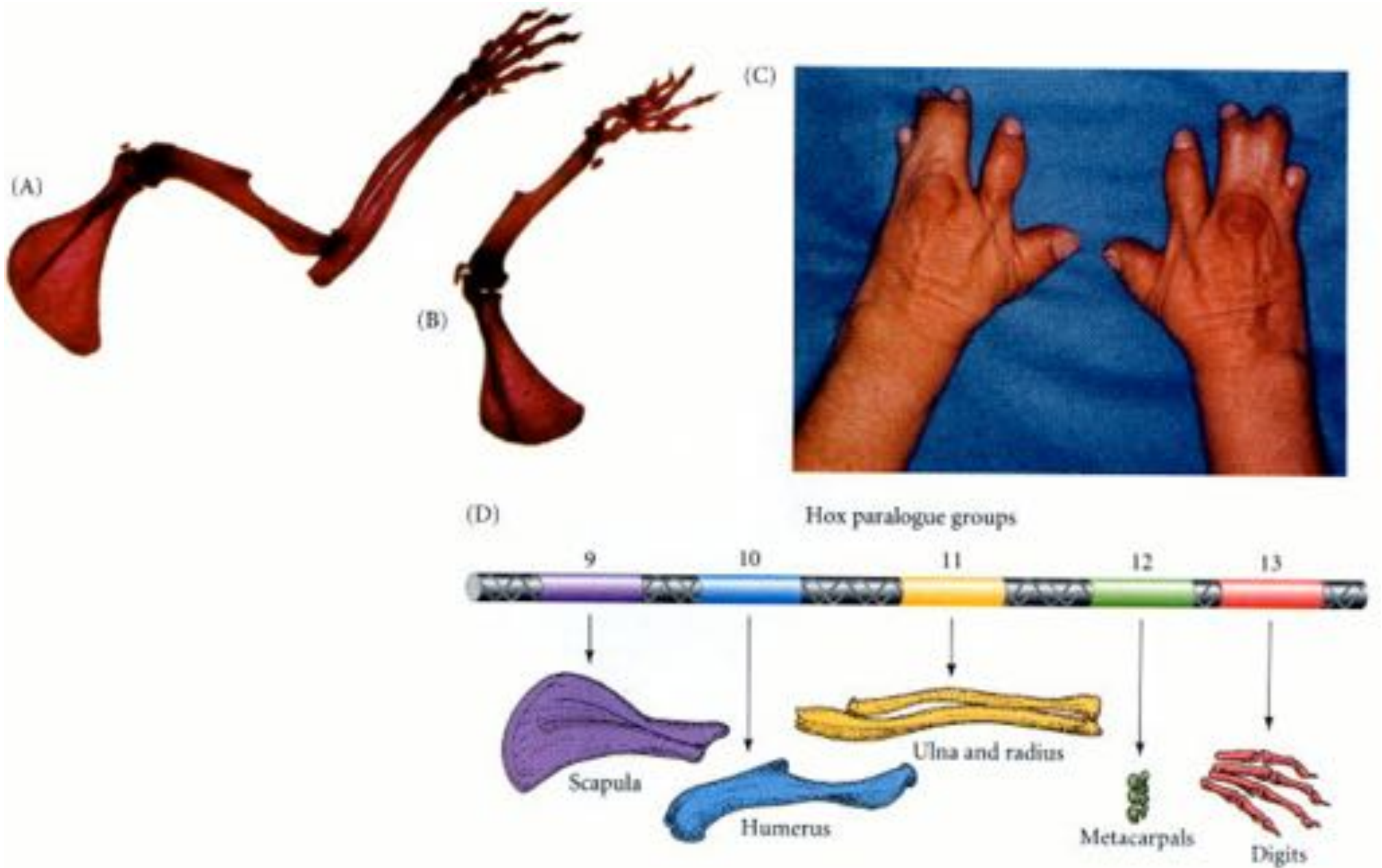
Control of proximal-distal specification by the progress zone mesenchyme



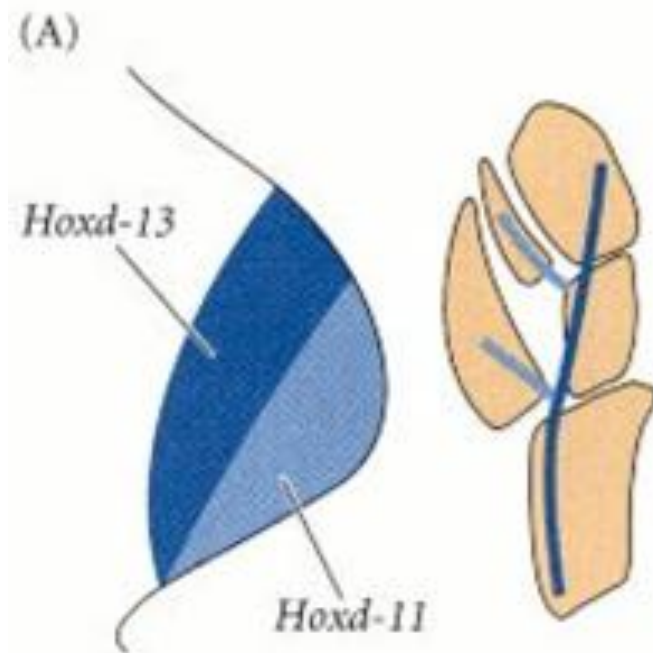
PD patterning: Deletion of limb bone elements by the deletion of paralogous Hox genes (Part 1)



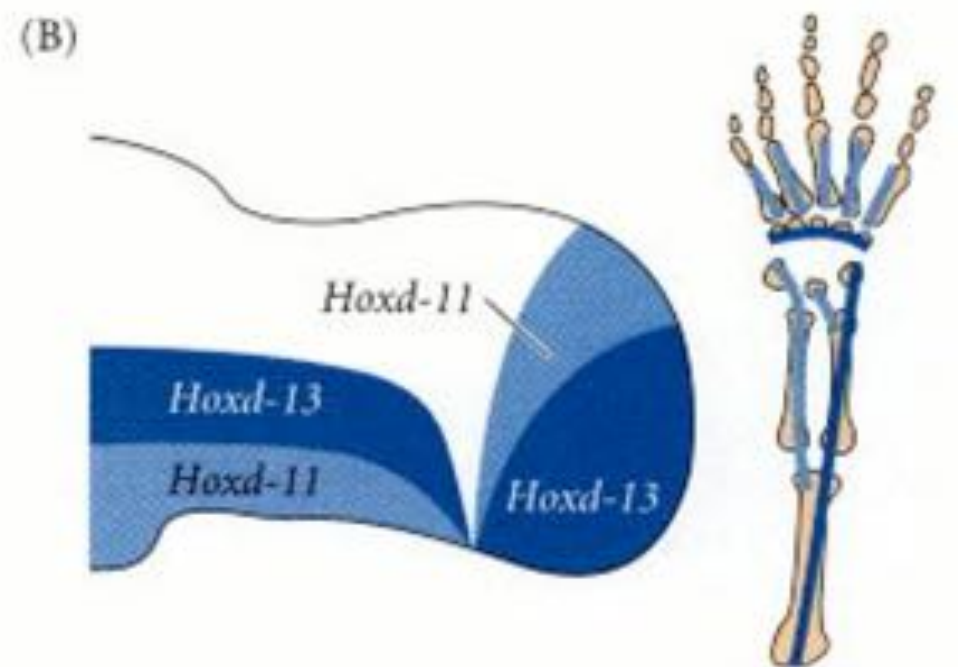
PD patterning: Deletion of limb bone elements by the deletion of paralogous Hox genes (Part 1)



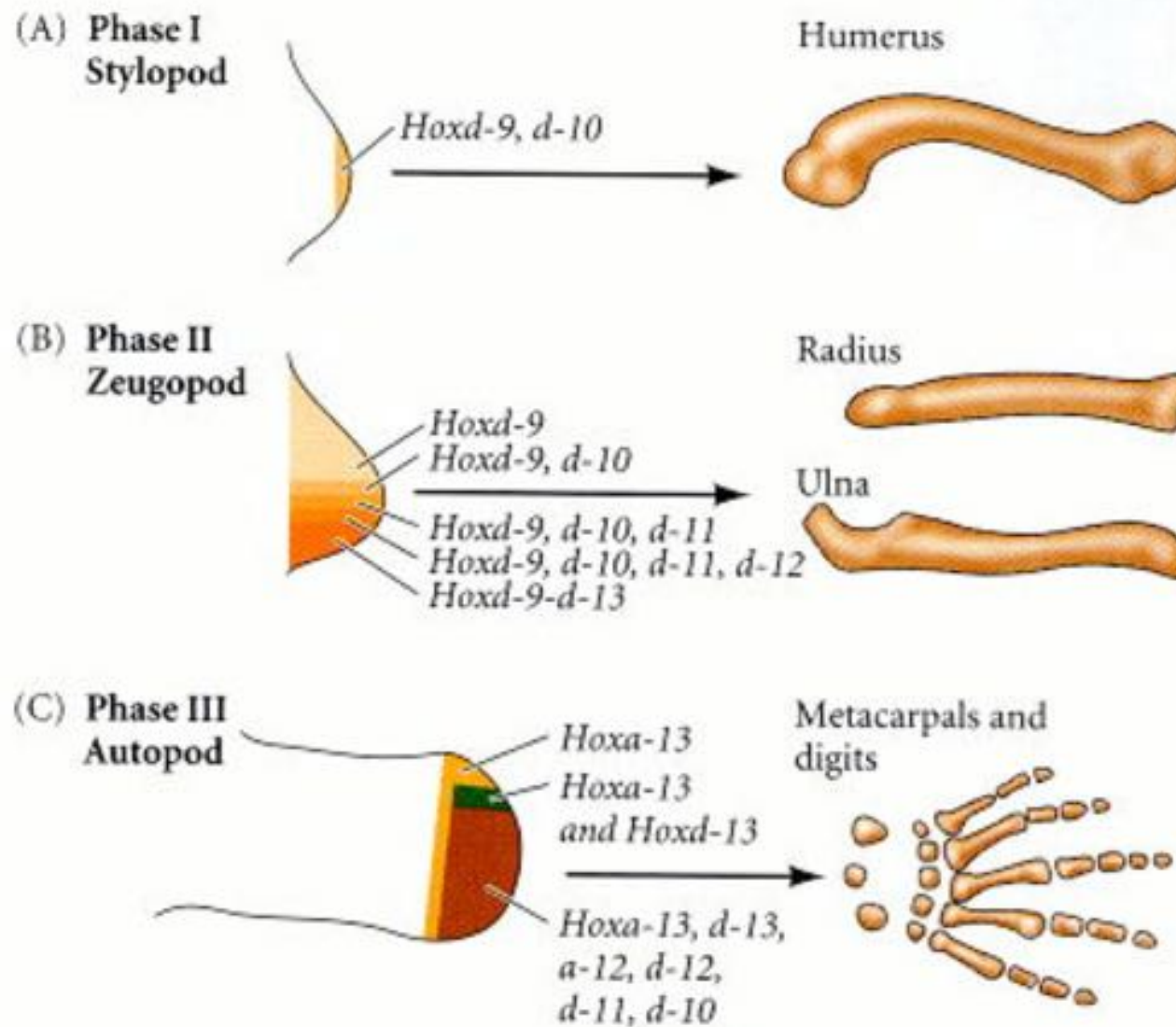
Peixe:



Tetrapodo:

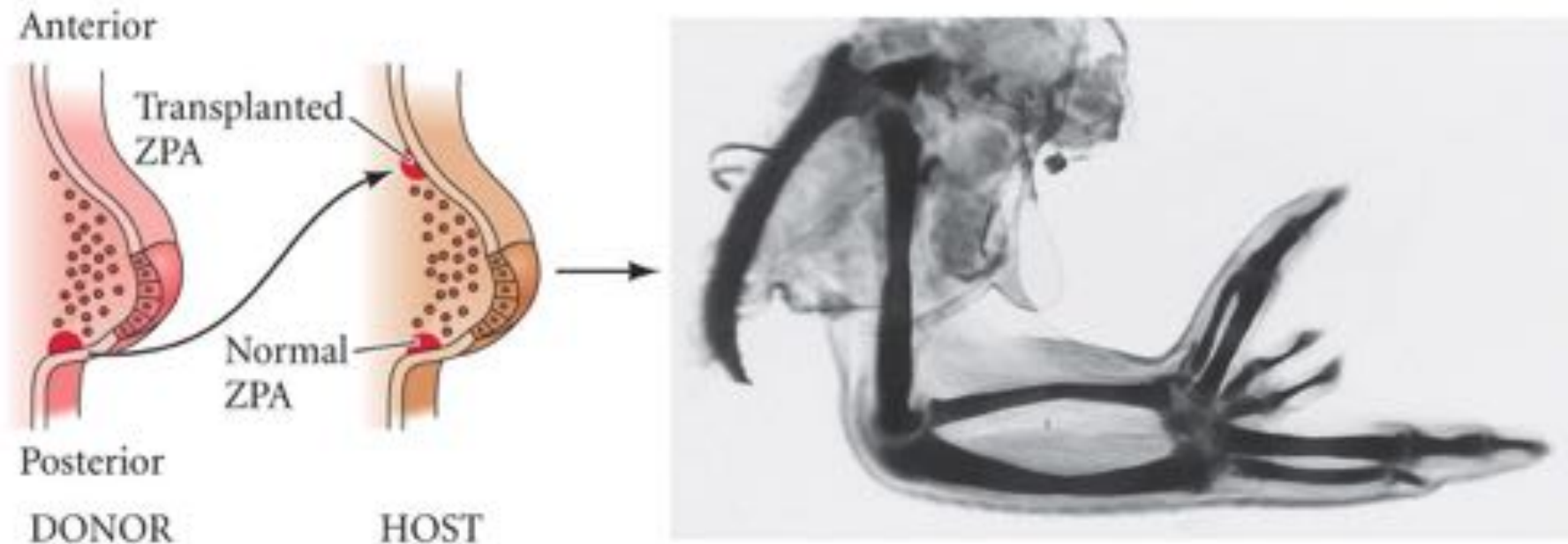


AP patterning: Hox e desenvolvimento dos membros



AP patterning: When a ZPA is grafted to anterior limb bud mesoderm, duplicated digits emerge as a mirror image of the normal digits

Discovering the ZPA: Vade mecum



ZPA= zone of polarizing activity

AP patterning: Sonic hedgehog protein is expressed in the ZPA (Part 1)

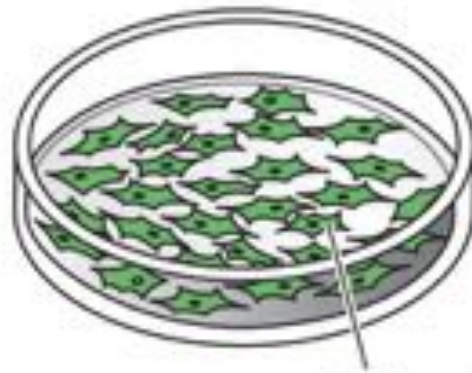
(A)



Is it sufficient?

AP patterning: Sonic hedgehog protein is expressed in the ZPA (Part 2)

(B) Transfect *shh*-expressing virus
and allow viral spread



Infectable strain of chick
embryo fibroblast cells



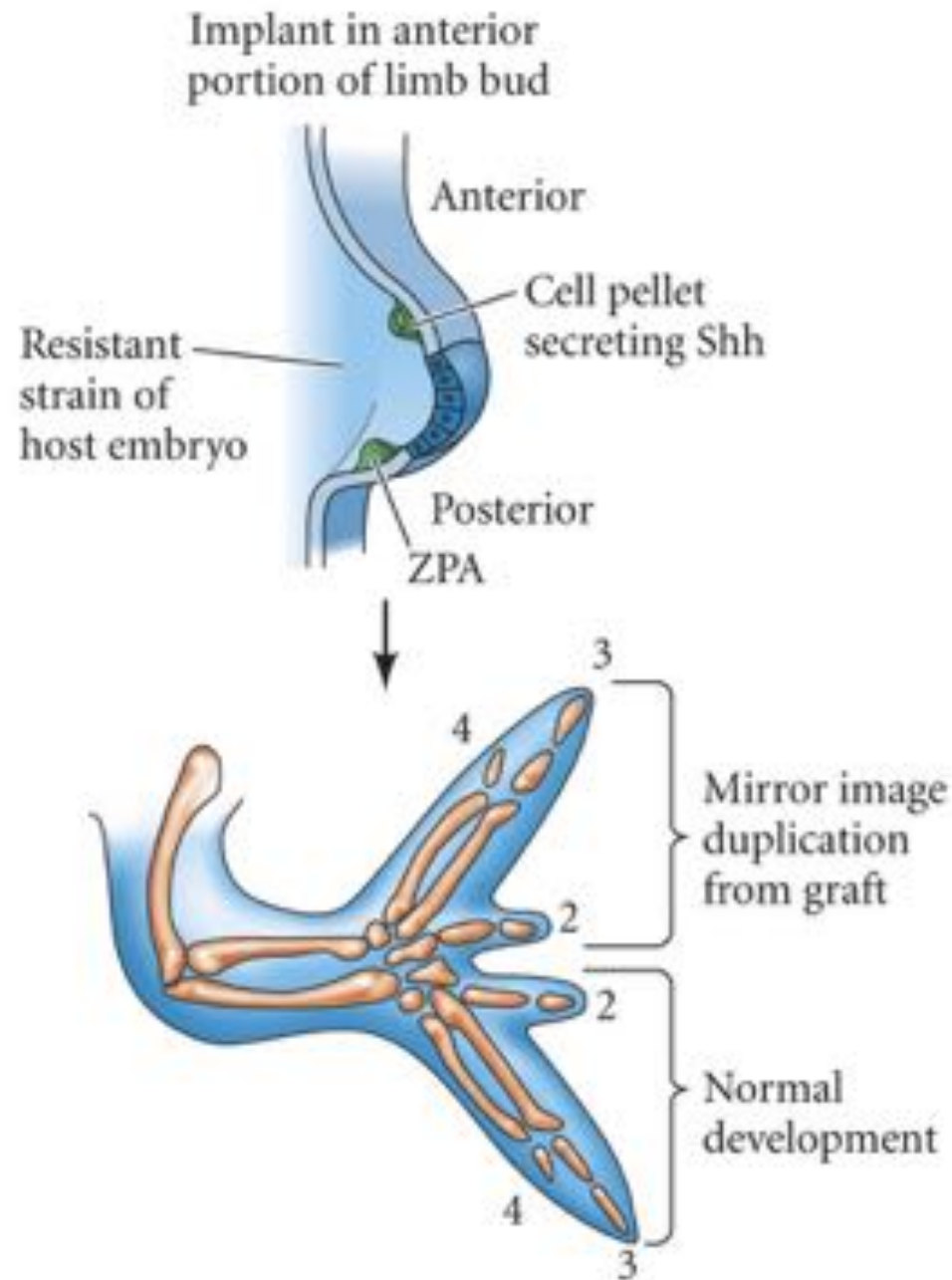
Centrifuge cells



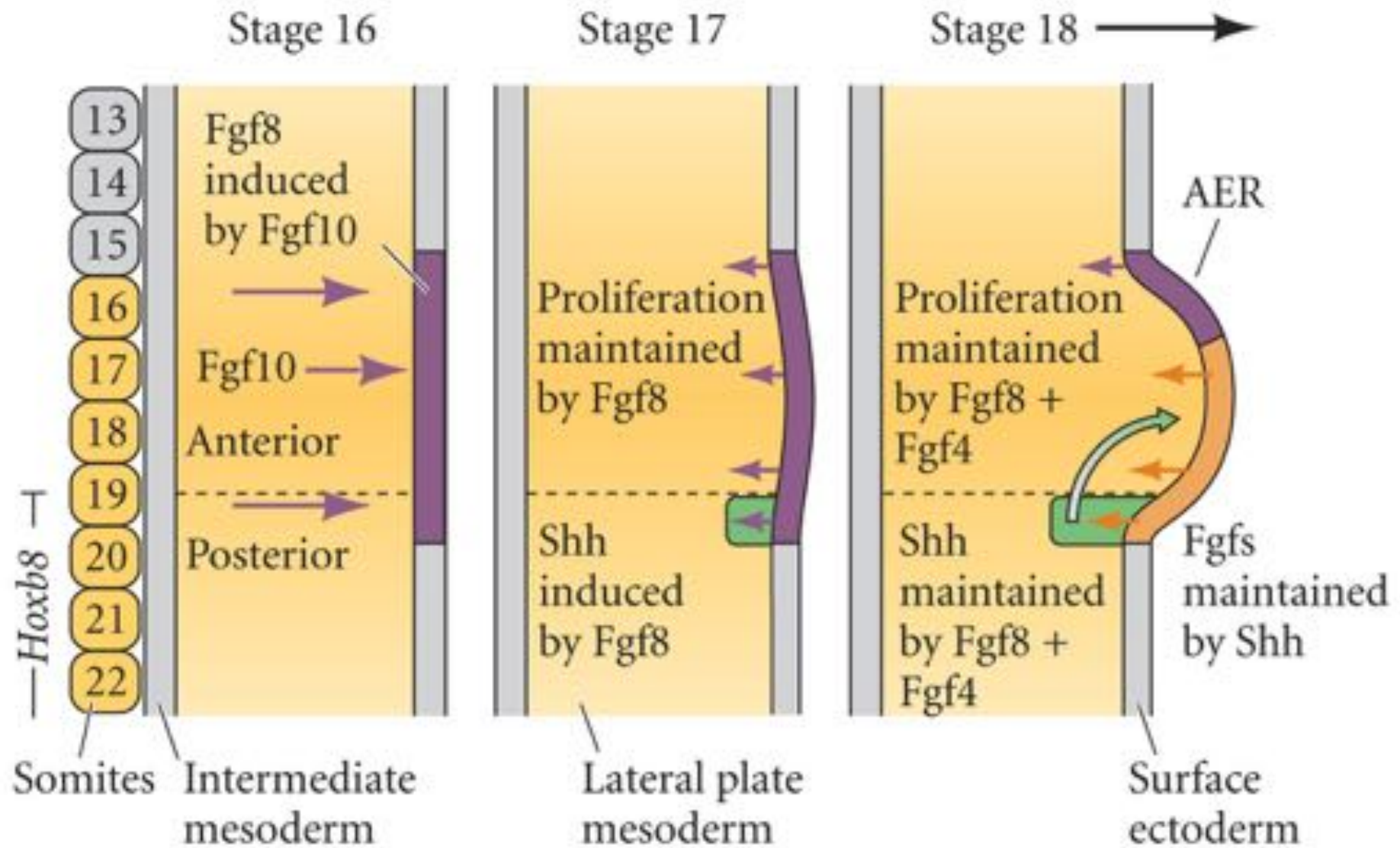
Cells containing
the *shh* gene



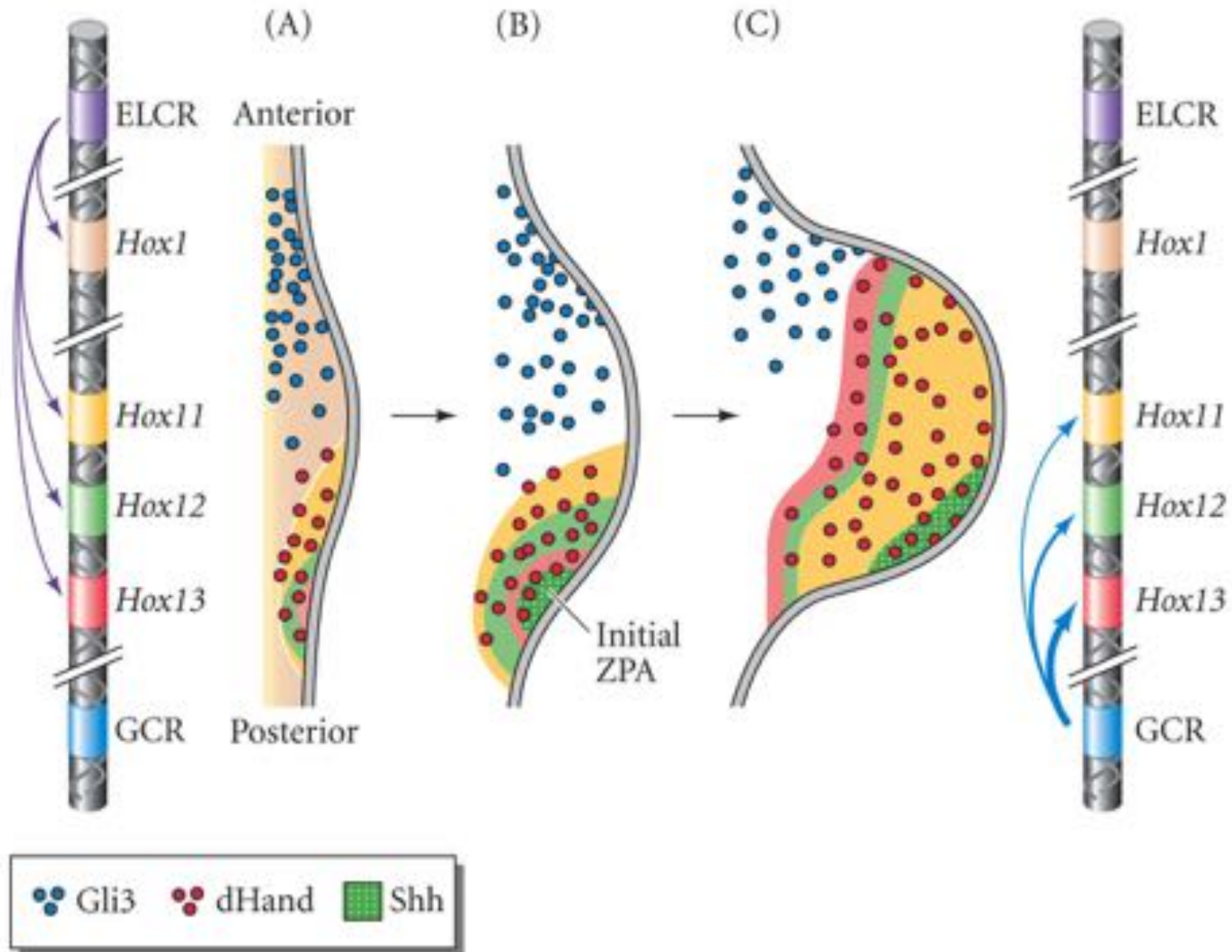
AP patterning: Sonic hedgehog protein is expressed in the ZPA (Part 3)



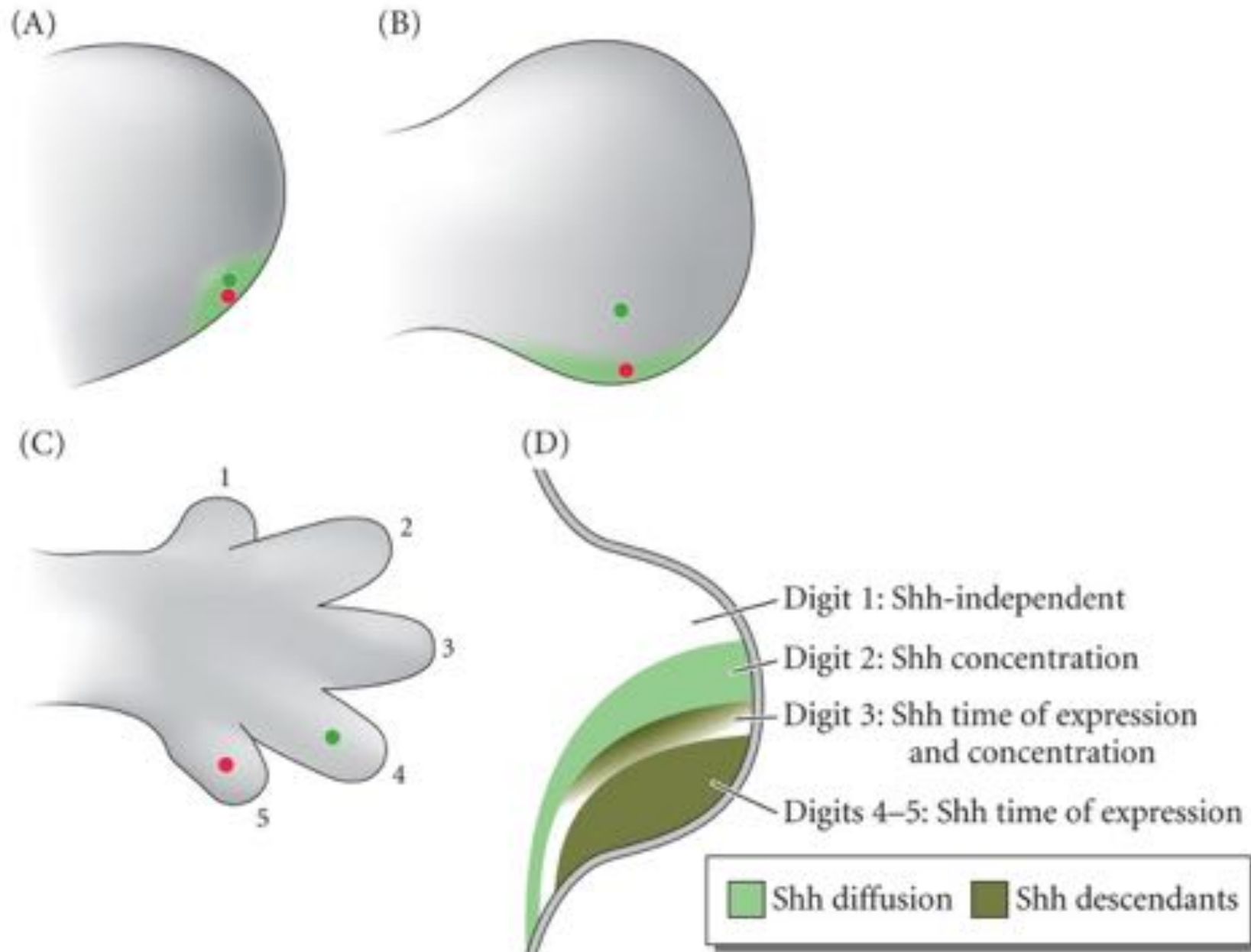
Patterning and growth of the bud: Feedback between the AER and the ZPA in the forelimb bud



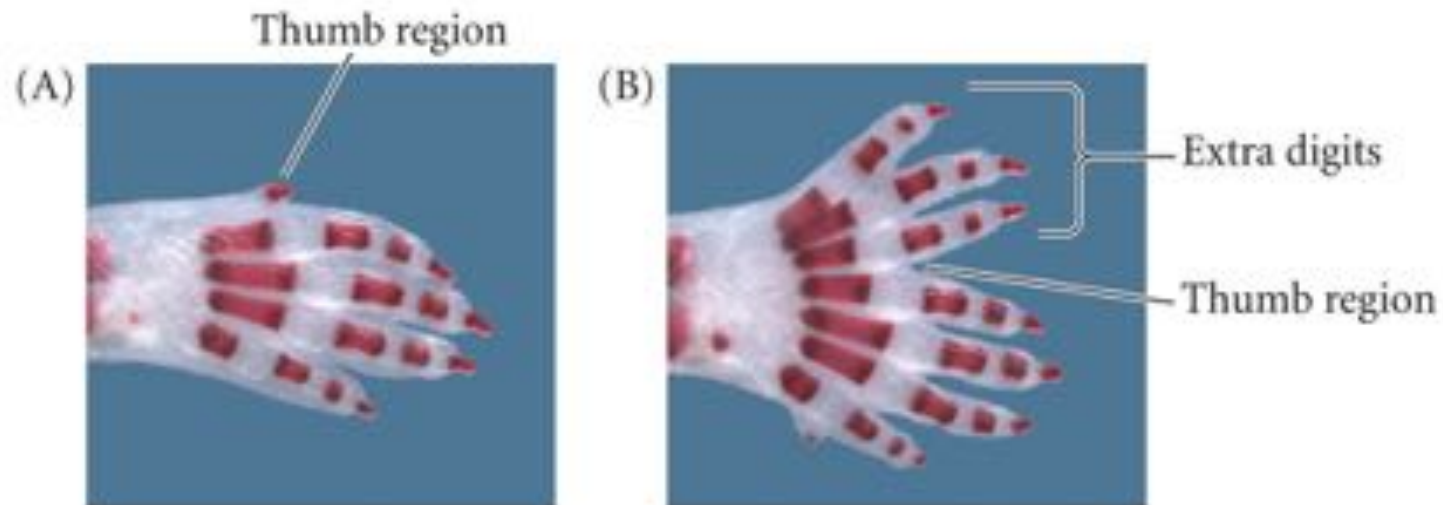
AP patterning: Hox gene expression changes during the formation of the tetrapod limb



AP patterning and digit identity: The Shh-secreting cells form digits 4 and 5, and contribute to the specification of digits 2 and 3 in the mouse limb



AP patterning: Ectopic expression of mouse *sonic hedgehog* by a mutation in *Hx* in the anterior limb causes extra digit formation

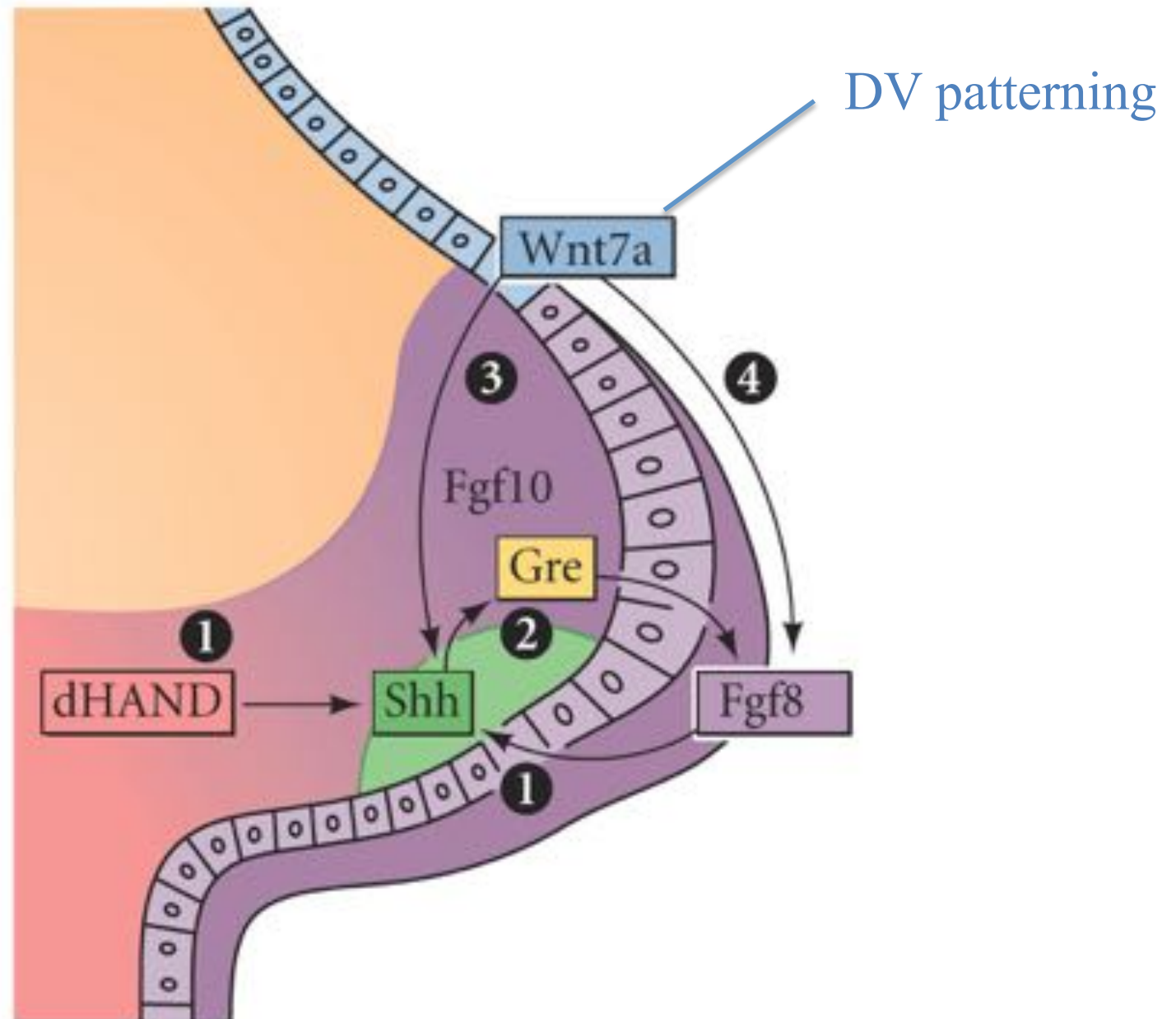


Wild-type



Hx mutant

Patterning and growth of the bud: Some of the molecular interactions by which limb bud formation and growth are initiated and maintained

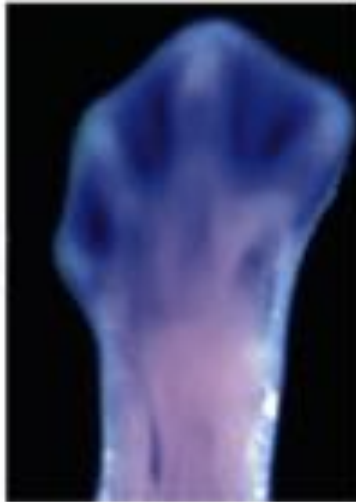


DV Patterning: Vade mecum

Apoptosis in late digit formation: Inhibition of cell death by inhibiting BMPs by Gremlin in ducks

Patterning through cell death: Vade mecum

Chick
hindlimb



Duck
hindlimb



BMP

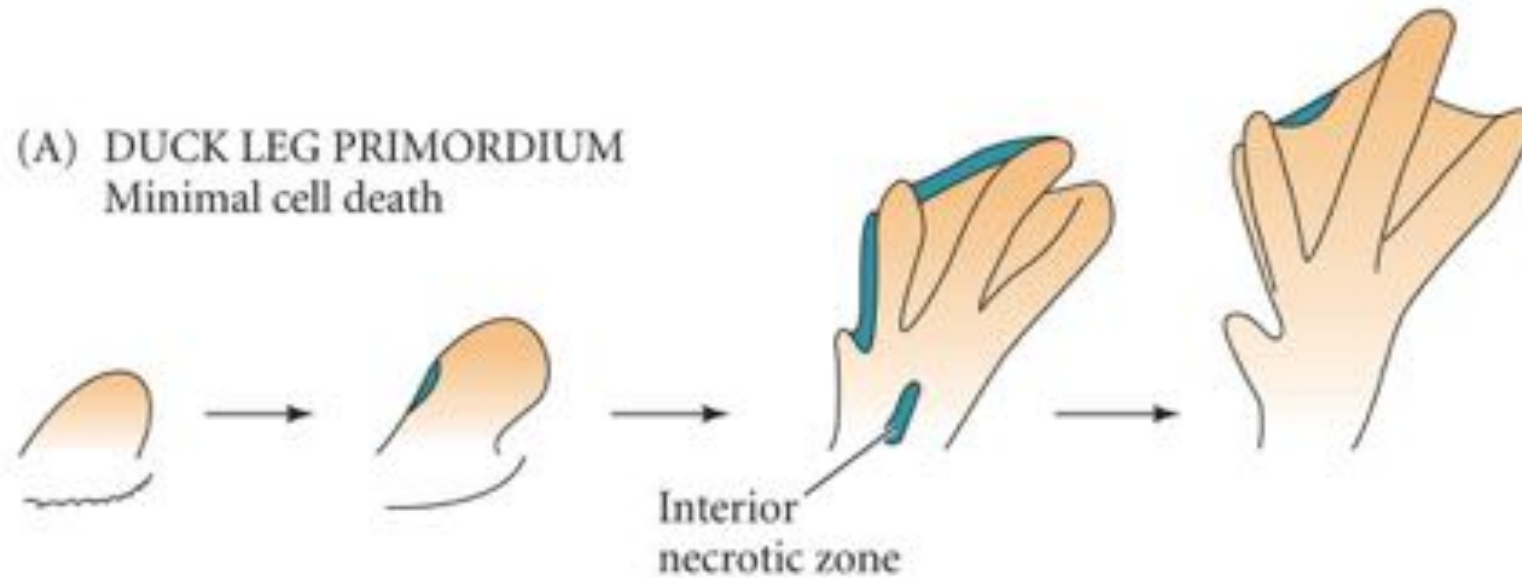
Gremlin

Apoptosis

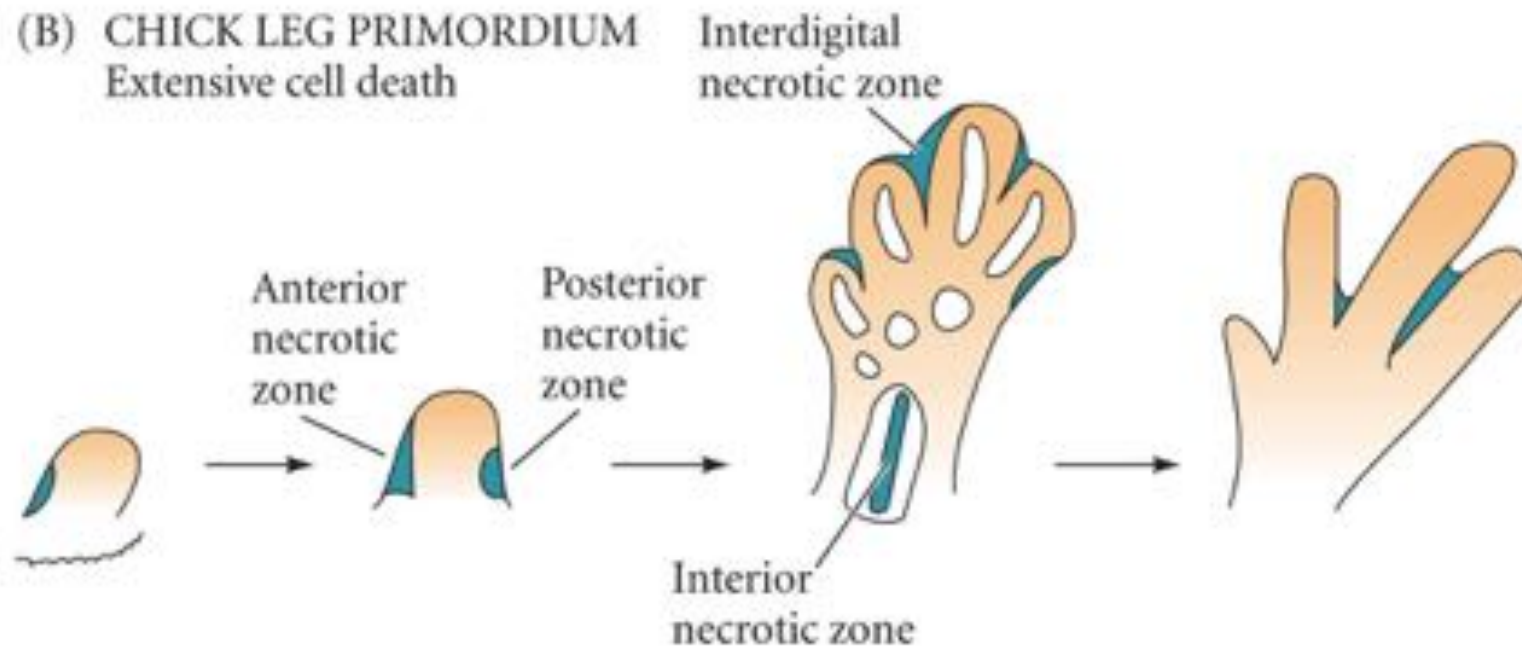
Newborn

Late digit formation: Patterns of cell death in leg primordia of (A) duck and (B) chick embryos

(A) DUCK LEG PRIMORDIUM
Minimal cell death



(B) CHICK LEG PRIMORDIUM
Extensive cell death



Apoptosis in late digit formation: Inhibition of cell death by inhibiting BMPs in chick leg

(A)



(B)



Jõao Botelho (Brazilian researcher) et al. at the Vargas Lab (Universidad de Chile)

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160307153051.htm>

