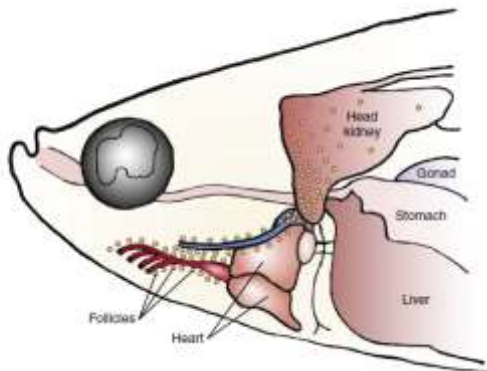


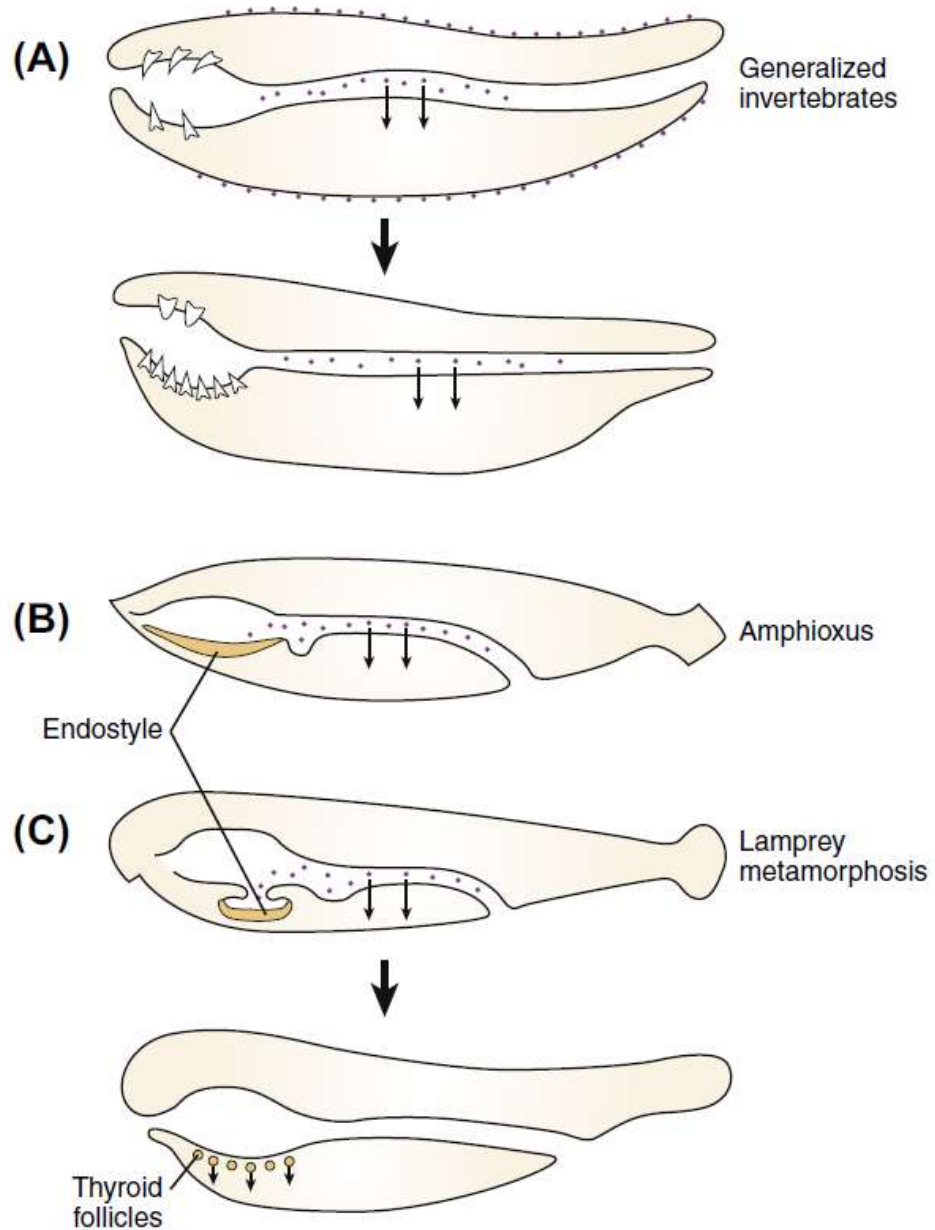


Tireoide em não-mamíferos

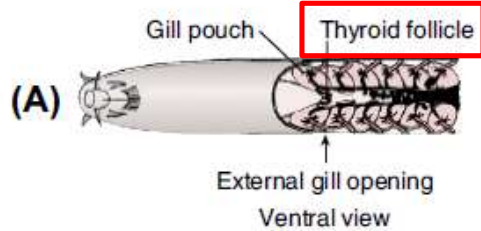


Padrão geral de evolução da tireoide:

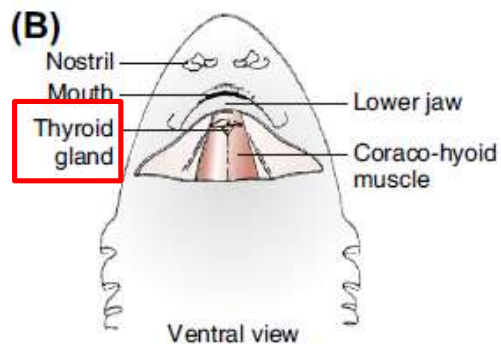
- A) mucoproteínas iodadas são produzidas na superfície do corpo nos invertebrados marinhos;
- B) Presença do endóstilo – sulco com células especializadas que sintetizam mucoproteínas iodadas;
- C) Lampreia possui o endóstilo na fase larval. Nos adultos os folículos tireoidianos já são encontrados



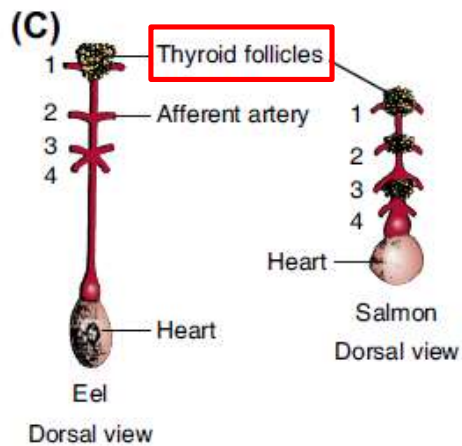
lampreias



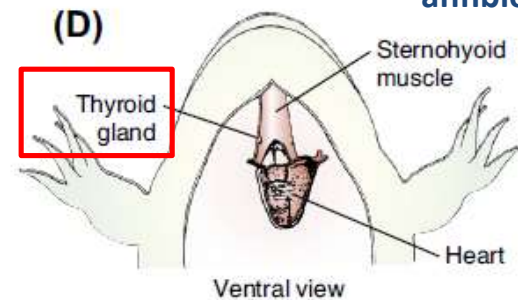
tubarões e raias



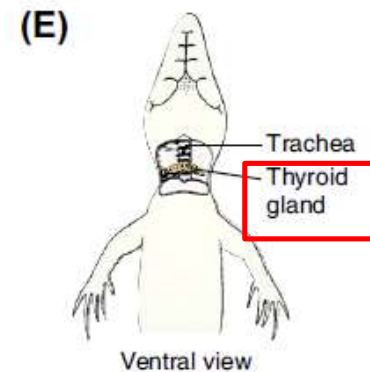
teleósteos



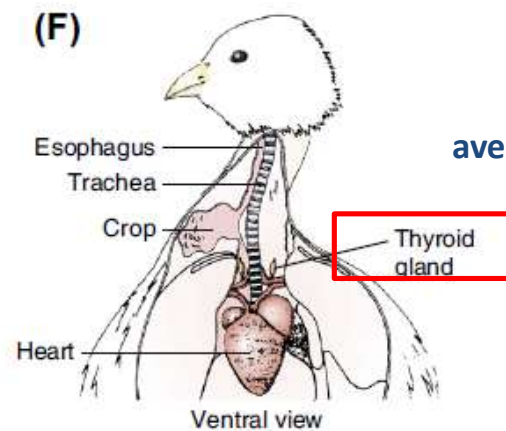
anfíbios

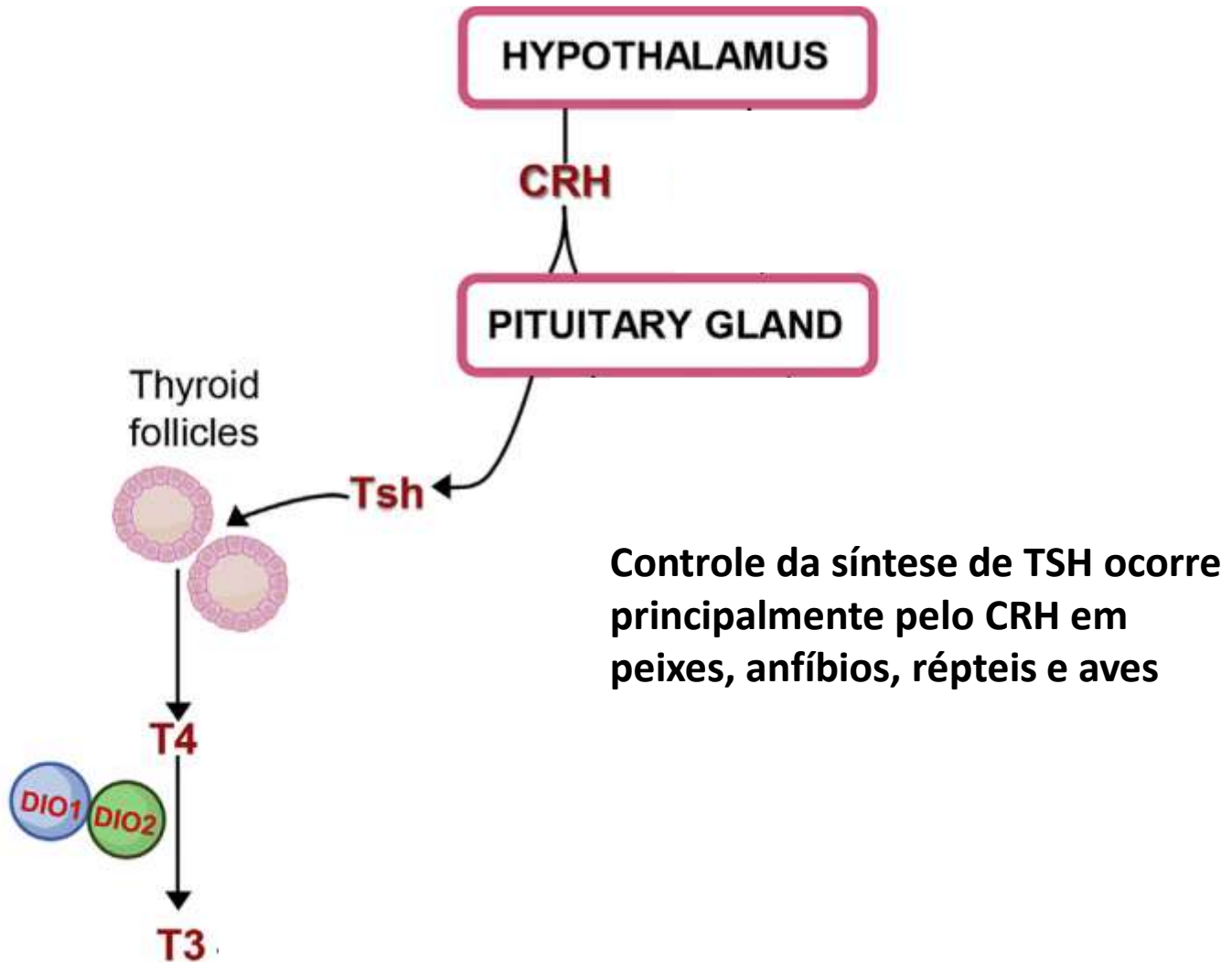


répteis

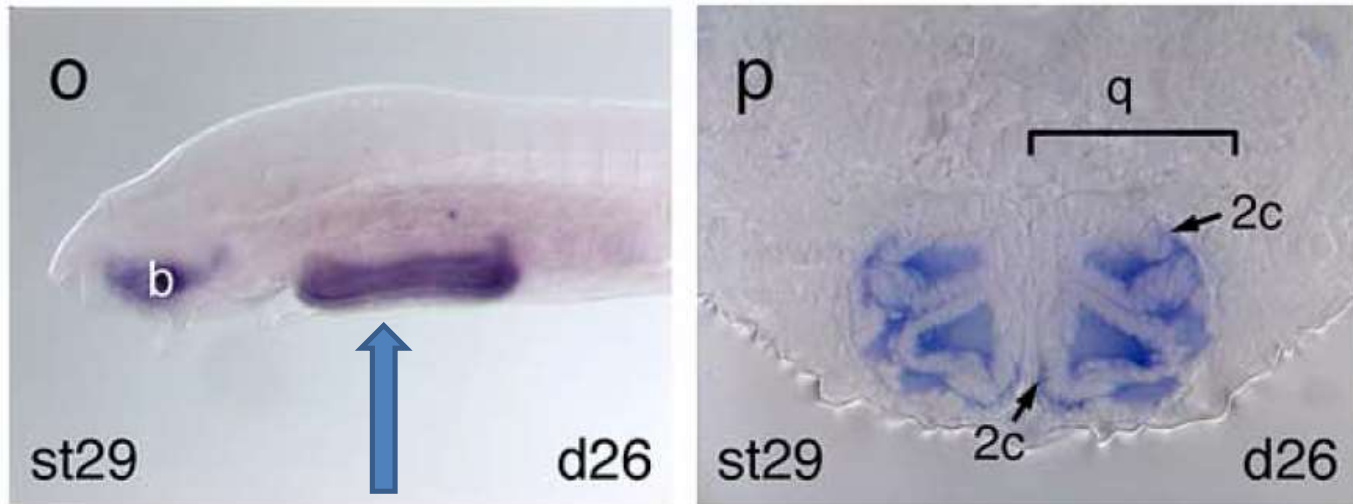


aves



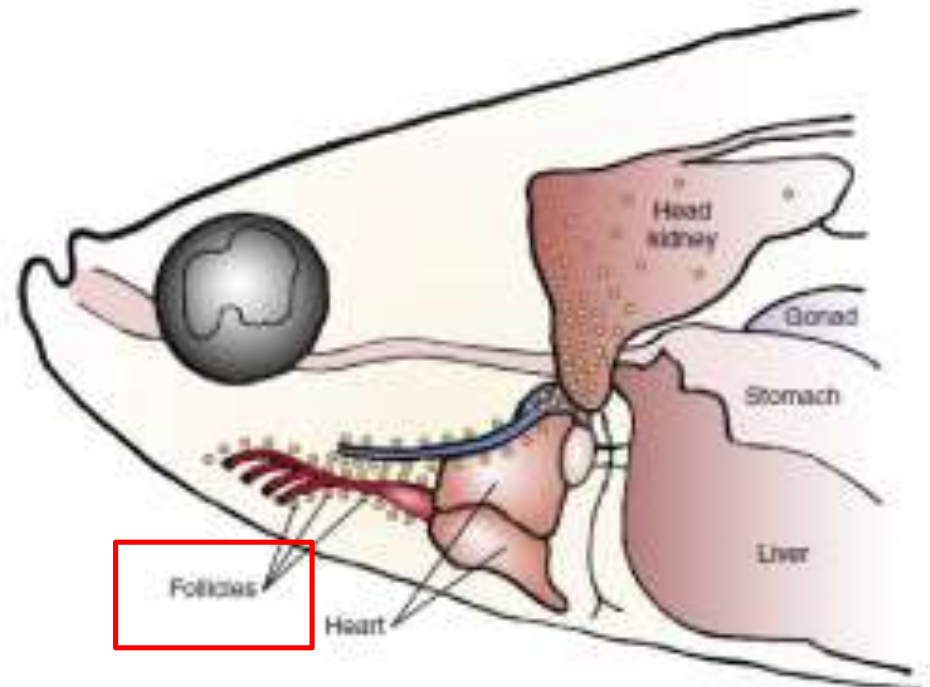
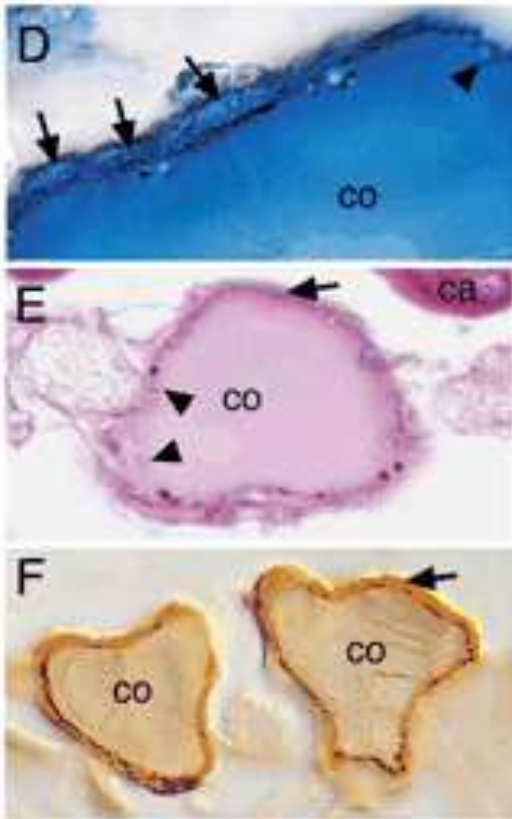


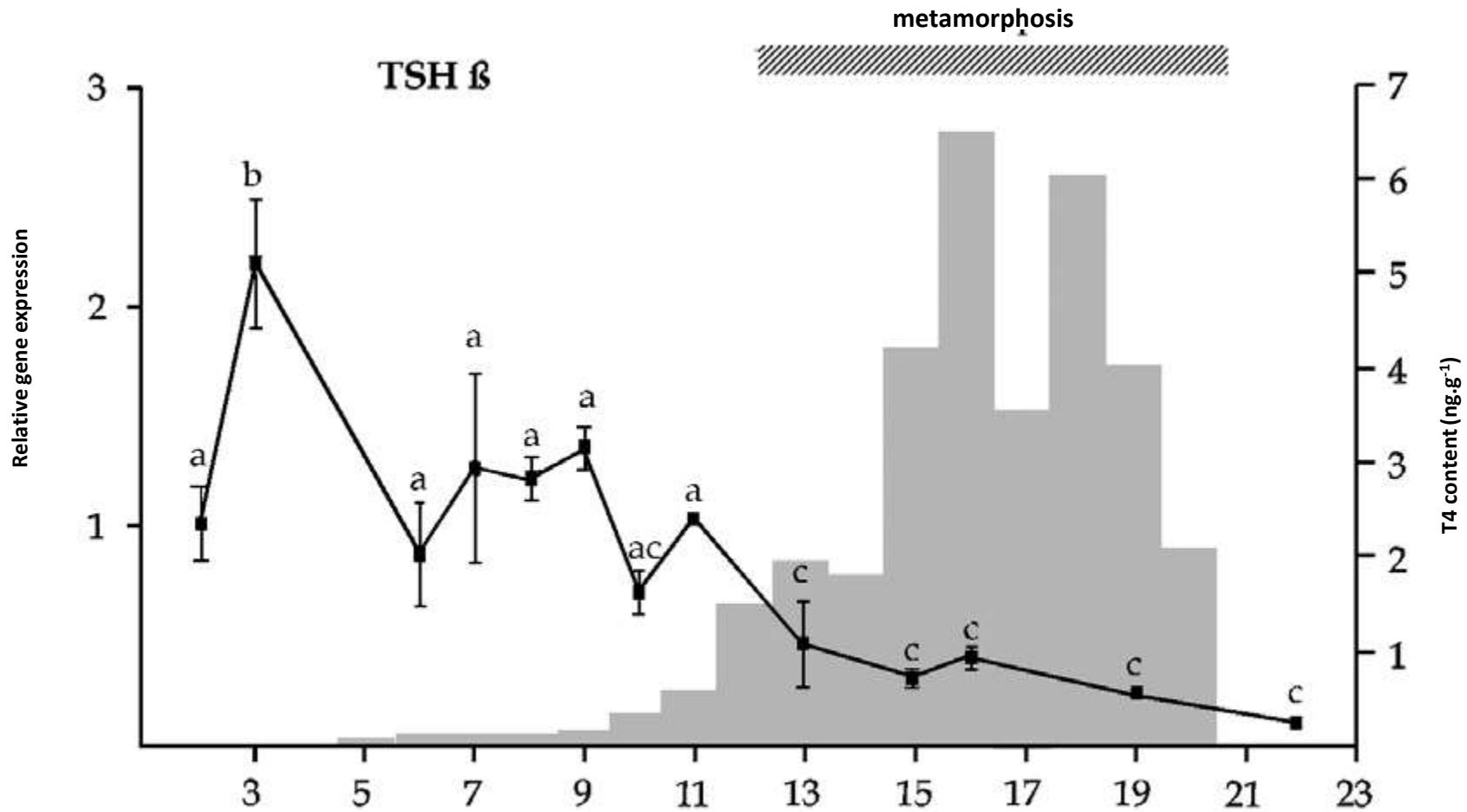
- **Agnathas**-Estruturas semelhante aos folículos, que concentram iodo – produzem T4 (metamorfose)



Teleósteos

- Tecido tireoidiano encontrado na forma de folículos difusos;
- Importante nos processos:
- Migração;
 - Metamorfose





Linguado

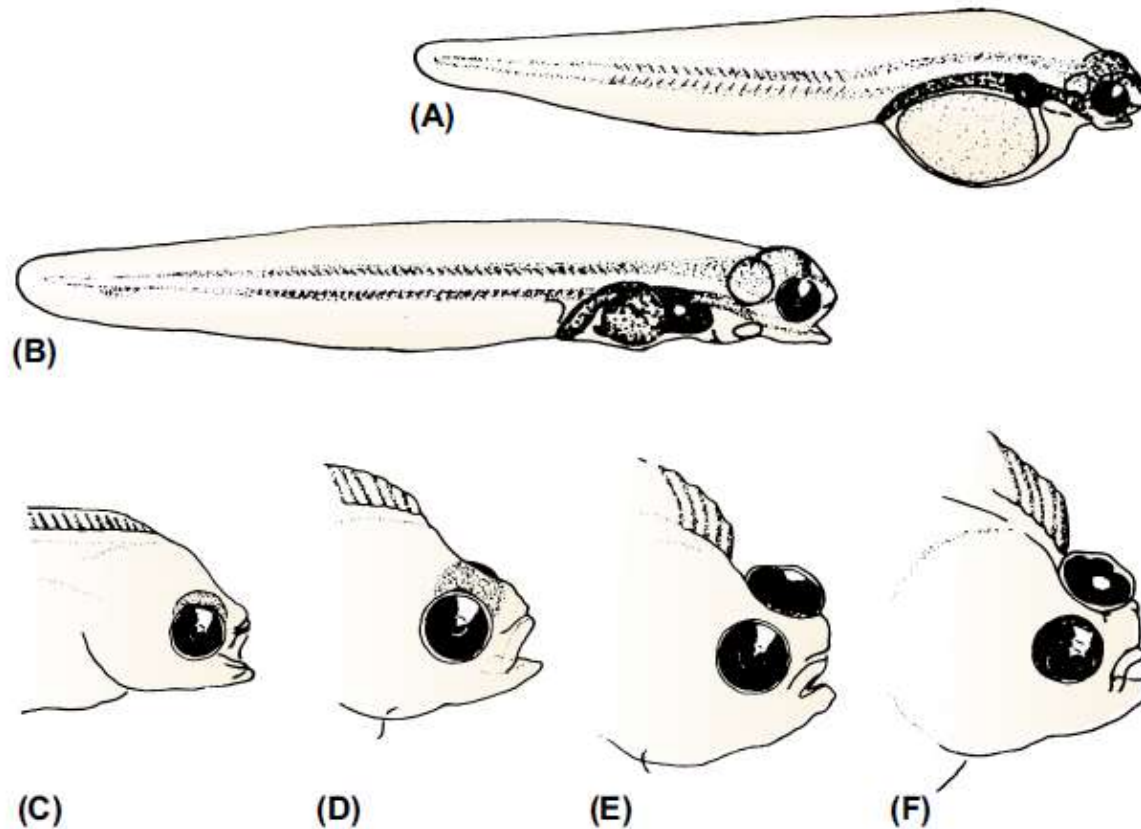
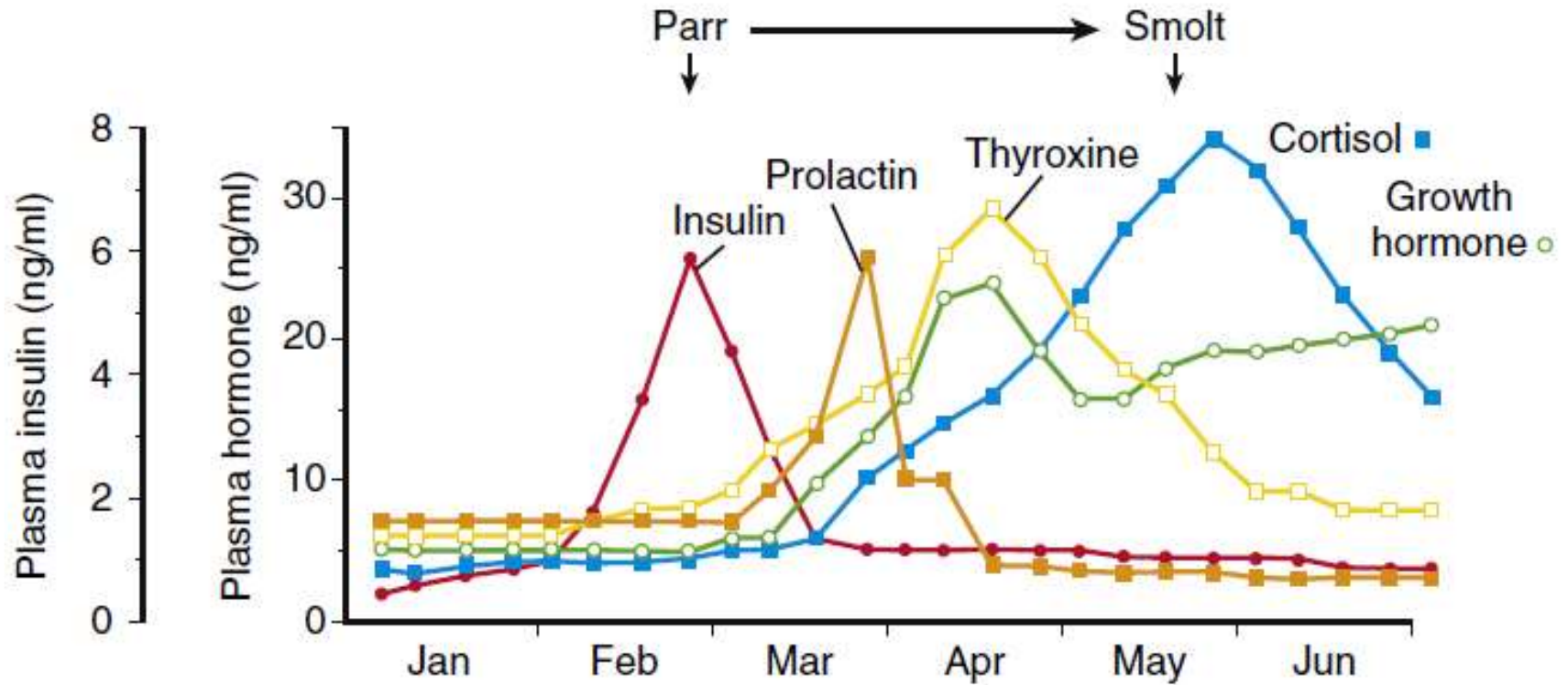


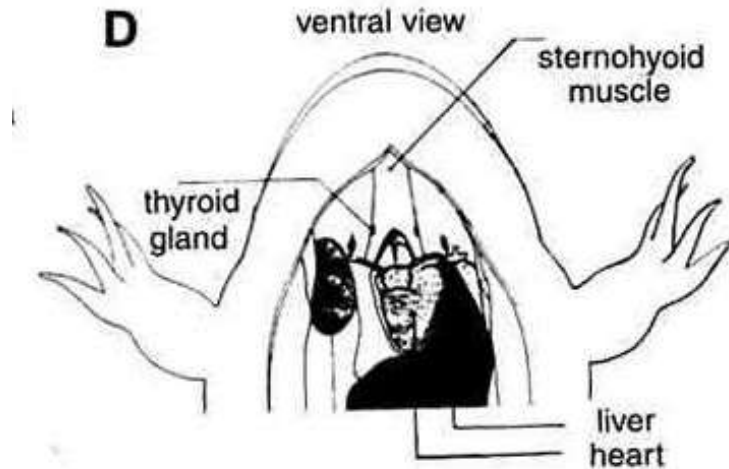
FIGURE 7-11 Metamorphosis of the flounder *Pleuronectes platessa*. During metamorphosis (C-F), which is controlled by thyroid hormones, one eye migrates from one side of the body to the other. (Adapted with permission from Blaxter, J.H.S., in "Fish Physiology" (W.S. Hoar and D.J. Randall, Eds.), Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1988, pp. 11A, 1-58.)



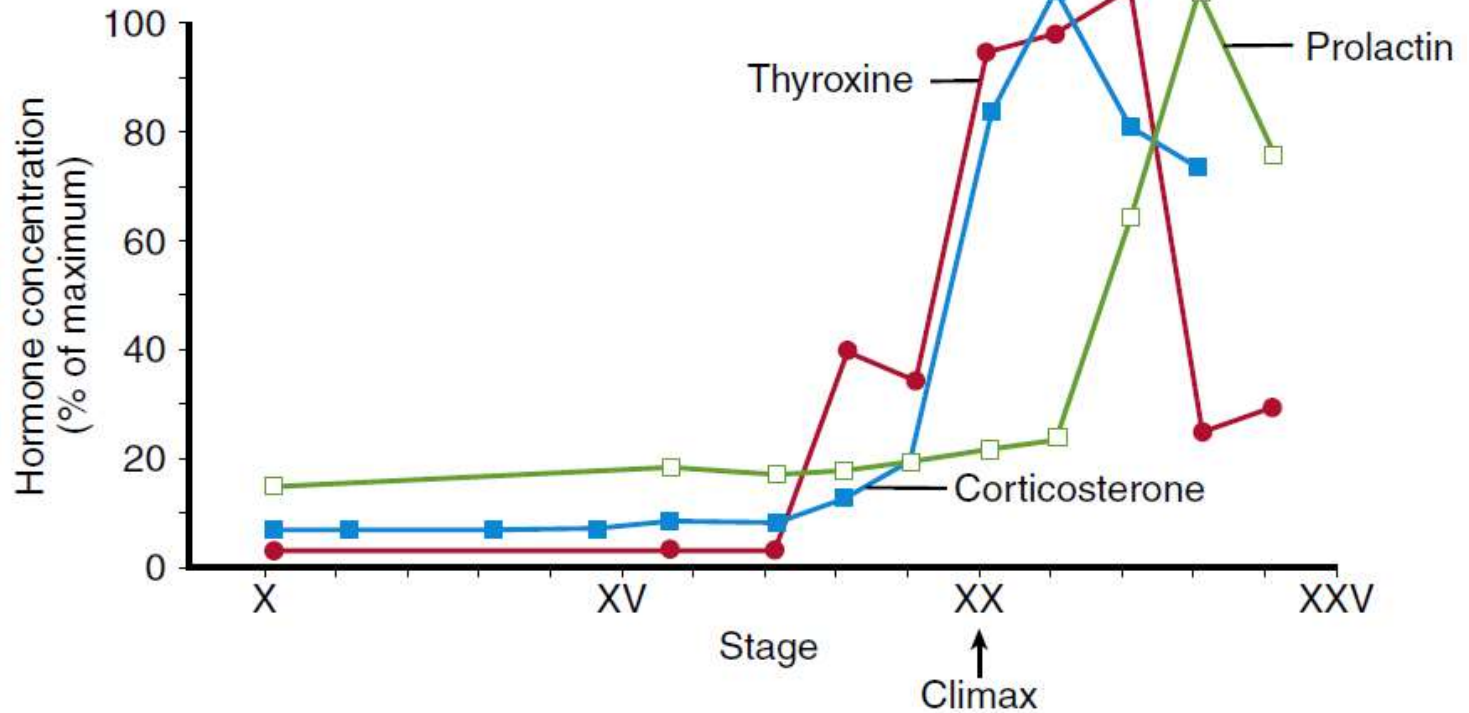
Migração do salmão

Anfíbios

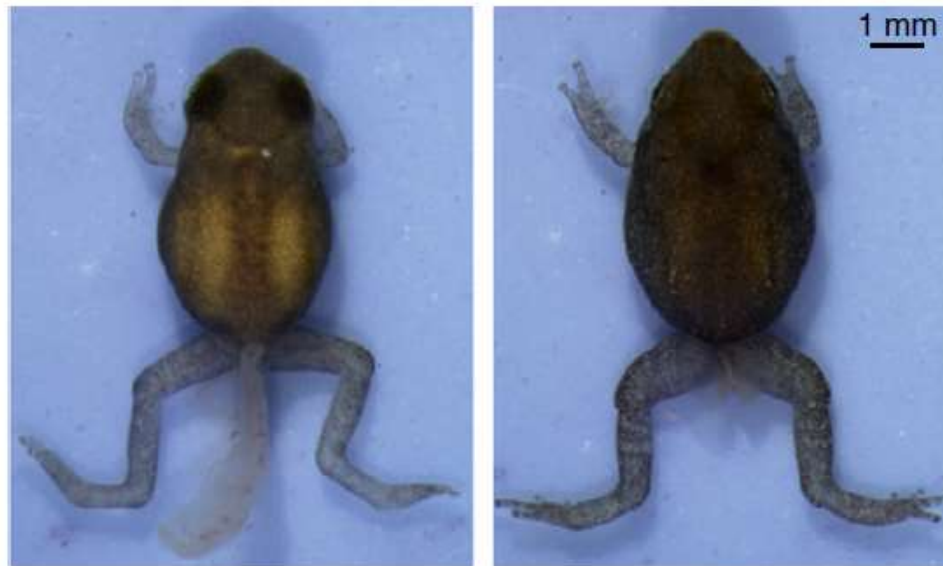
- Regulação da reprodução e metamorfose
- Durante a metamorfose – influência da atividade gênica – T_3 estimula a apoptose nos tecidos da cauda



METAMORFOSE EM ANFÍBIOS



Evidências da modulação da produção de TSH pelo CRH



Saline
or TRH

CRH

Aves

- Eixo bem desenvolvido;
- Hormônios detectados cedo durante o desenvolvimento embrionário;
- Migração – aves migratórias tem tireoide mais desenvolvida

