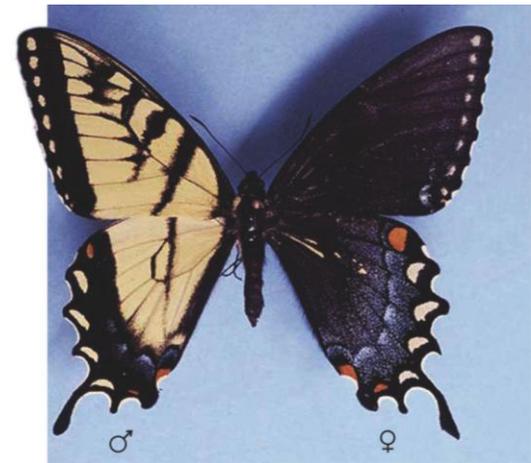
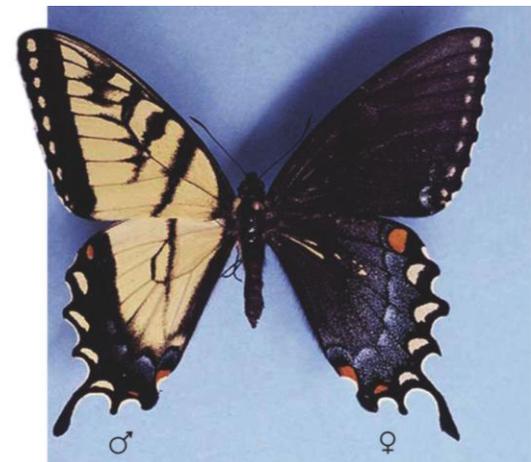


1. Determinação do sexo (40 min)
2. Espermograma discussão (20 min)
3. Fertilização (40 min)
4. Níveis de regulação [reforço de biologia celular e molecular] (40 min)
5. Clivagem (40 min)



Youtube (1:12 min): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SrL7eu_nqdl

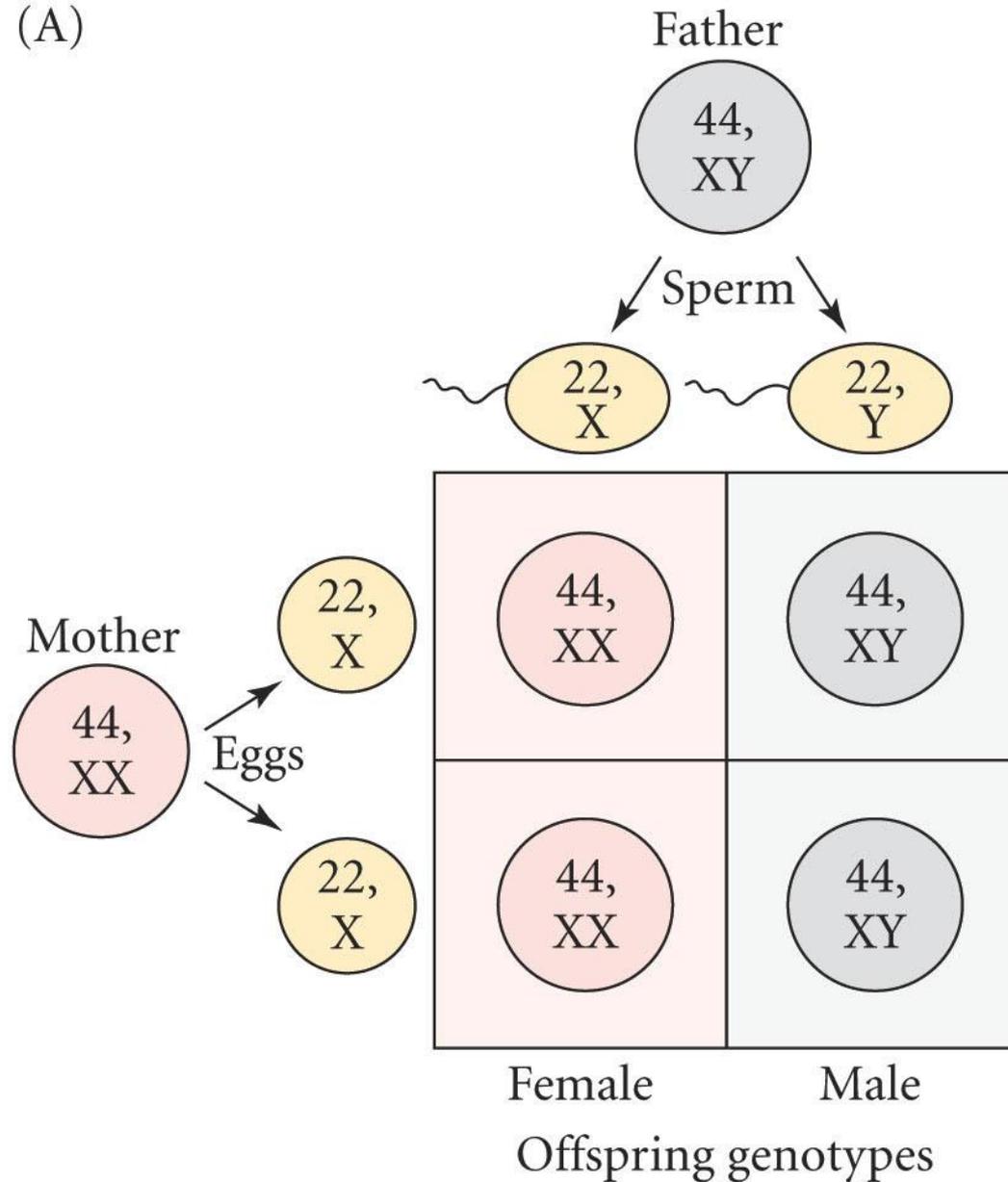
Determinação do sexo - GYNANDROMORFOS

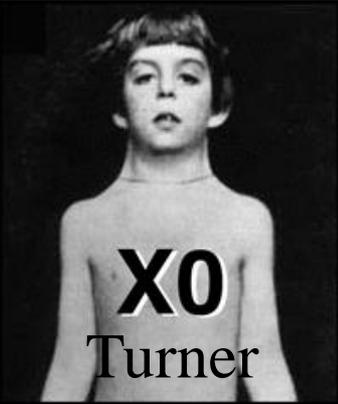
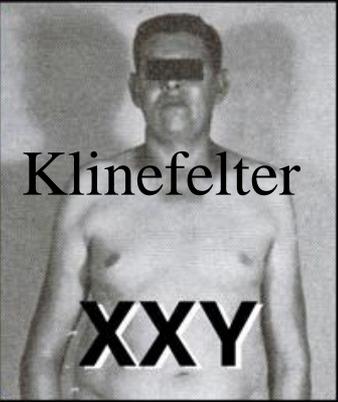


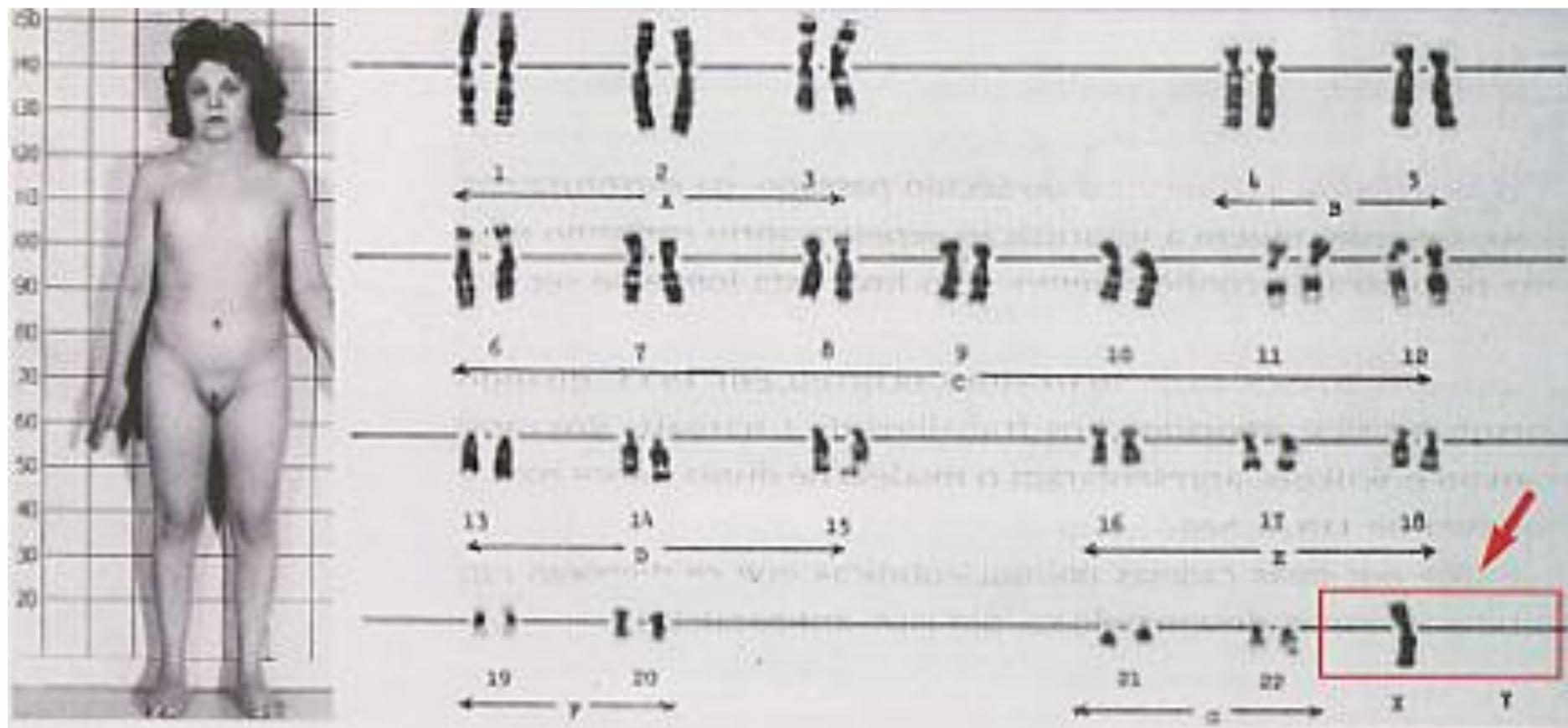
Determinação do sexo - GYNANDROMORFOS



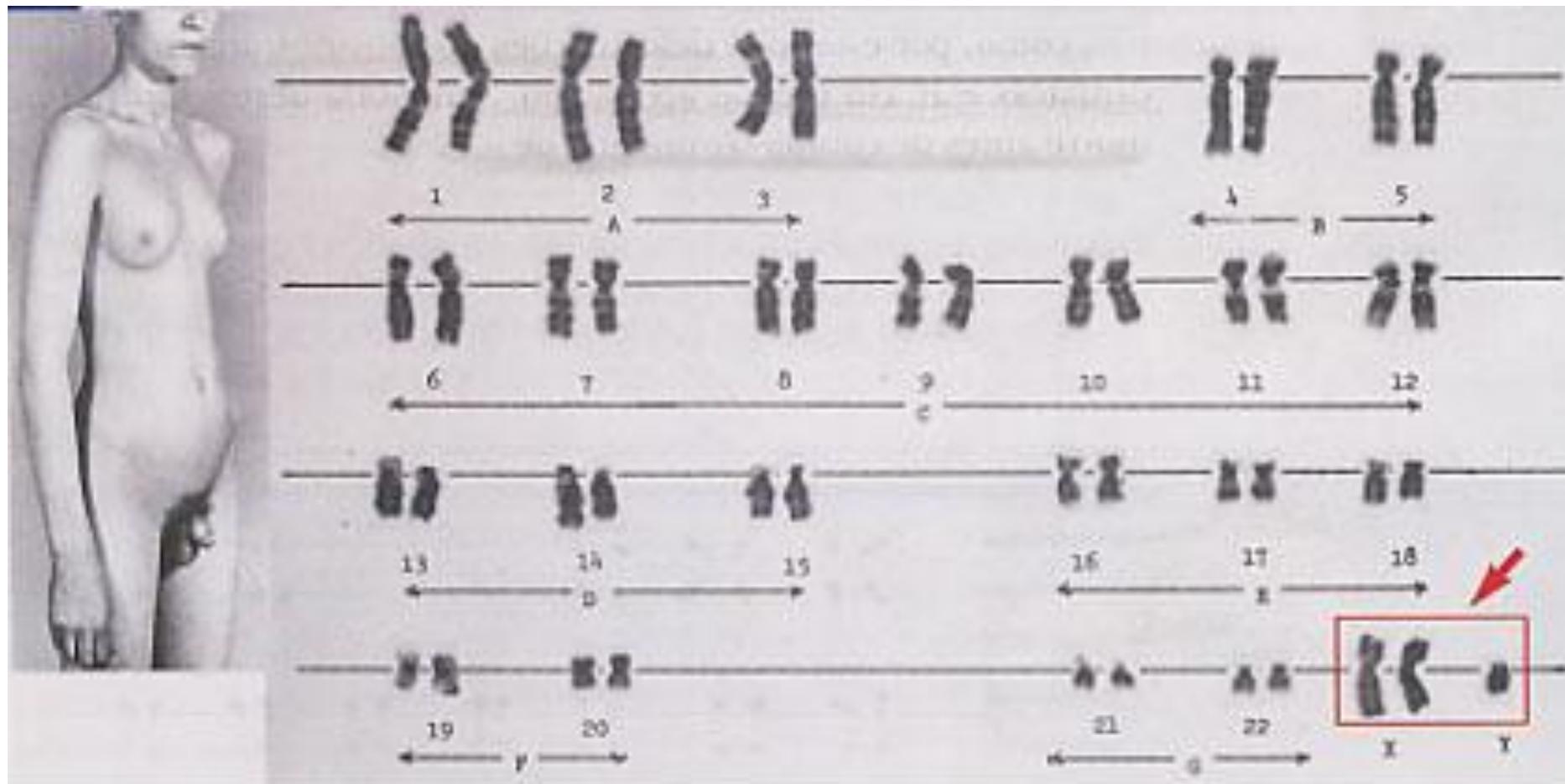
(A)



	X	XX	0
X	XX	Super-fêmea XXX	 X0 Turner
Y	XY	 Klinefelter XXY	Y0



Síndrome de Turner



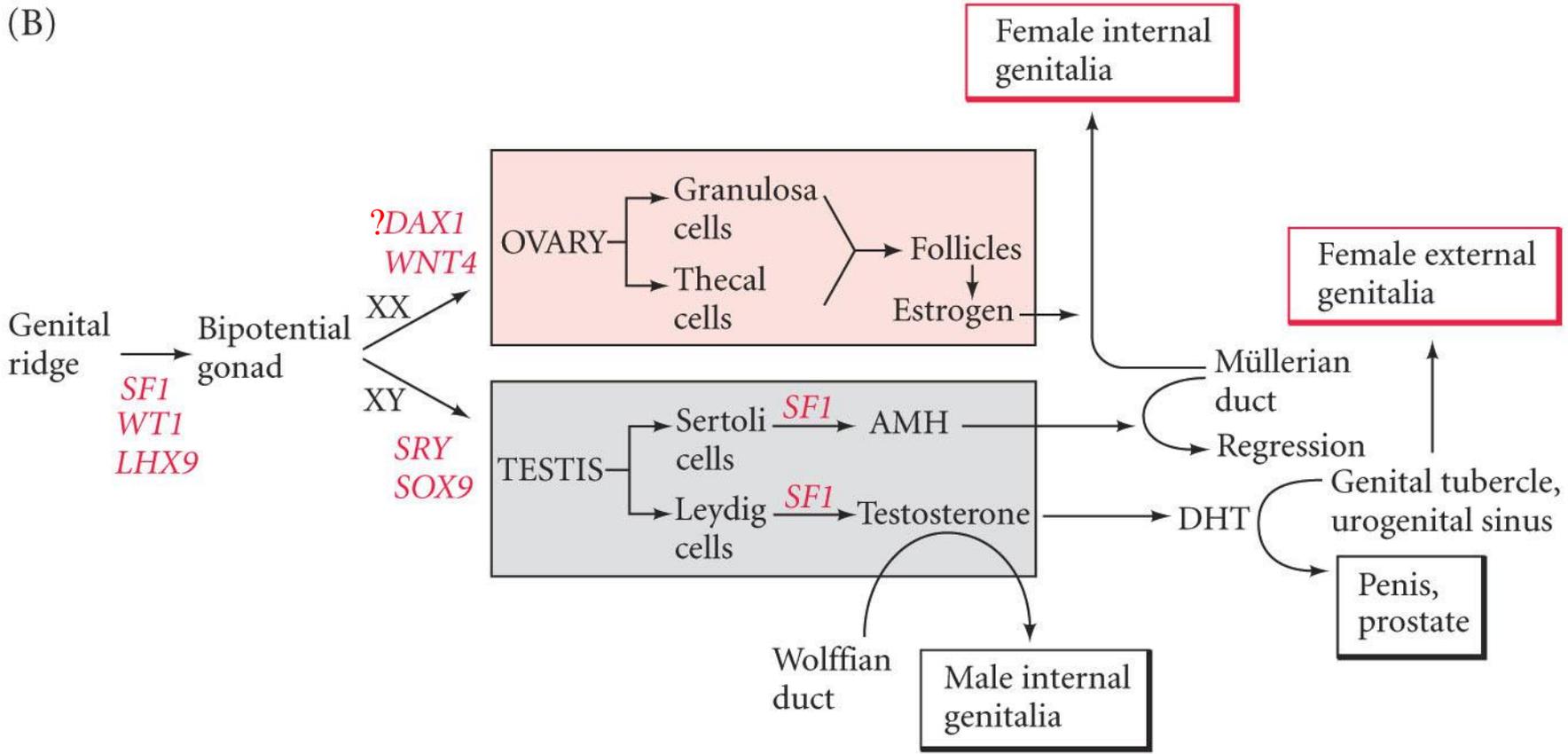
Síndrome de Klinefelter

Síndrome da super-fêmea e do super-macho:

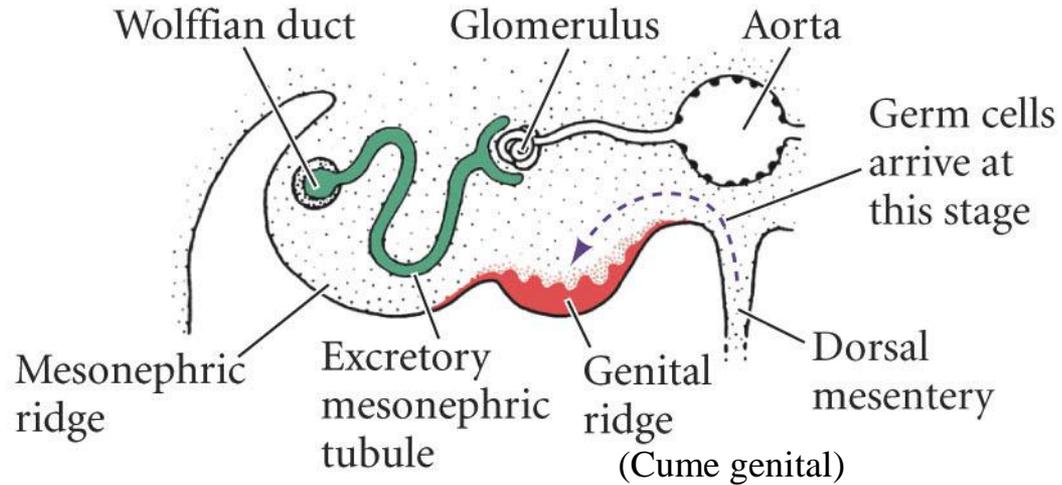
Ao contrário de trissomias em autossomos, trissomias nos cromossomos sexuais tem consequências pouco severas. Os indivíduos não apresentam sintomas muito marcados e tem expectativa de vida normal.

Youtube (4:14 min): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BsXLnLn9ok>

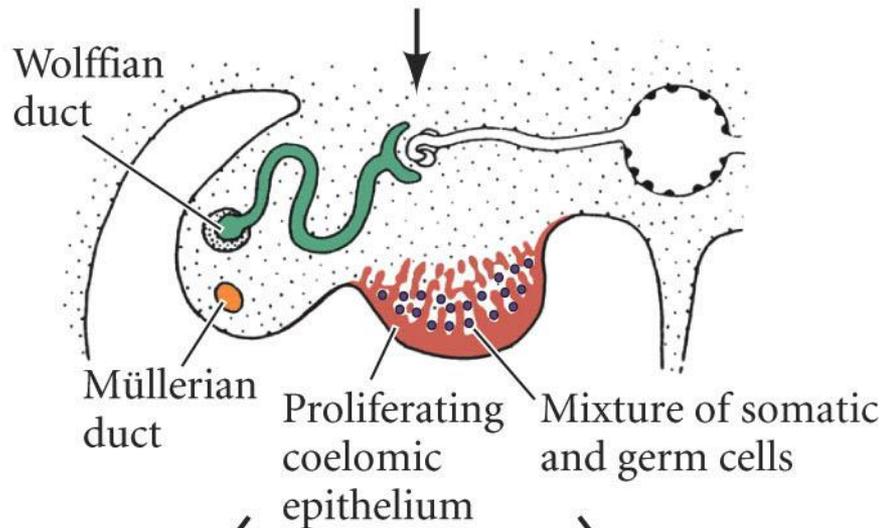
(B)



INDIFFERENT GONADS

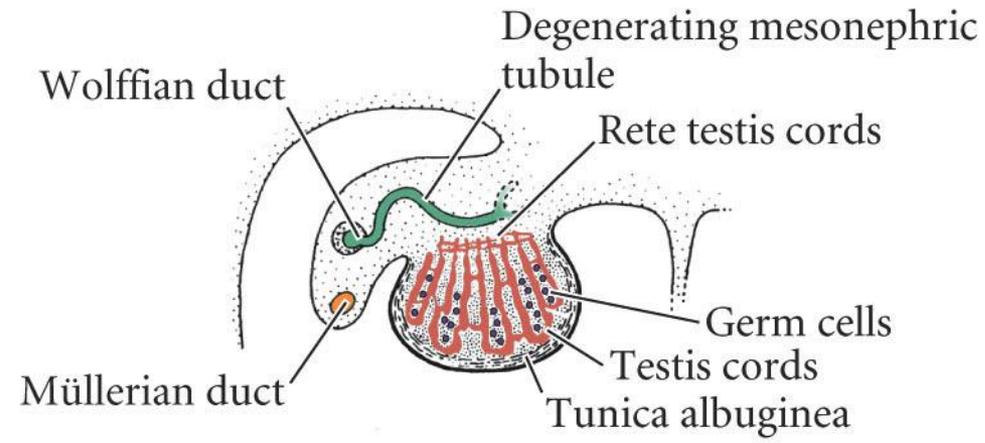


(A) 4 WEEKS

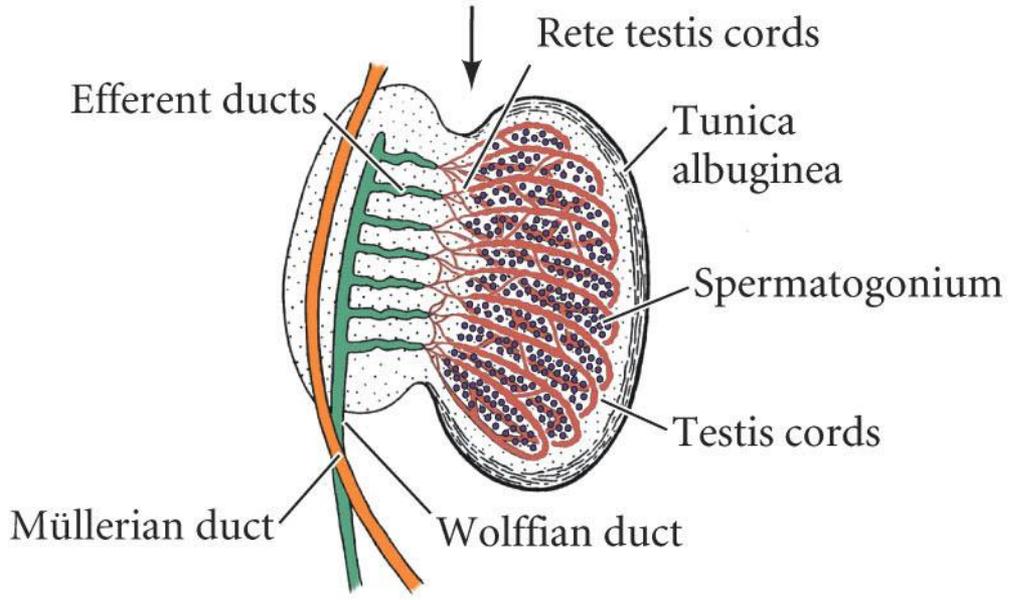


(B) 6 WEEKS

TESTIS DEVELOPMENT

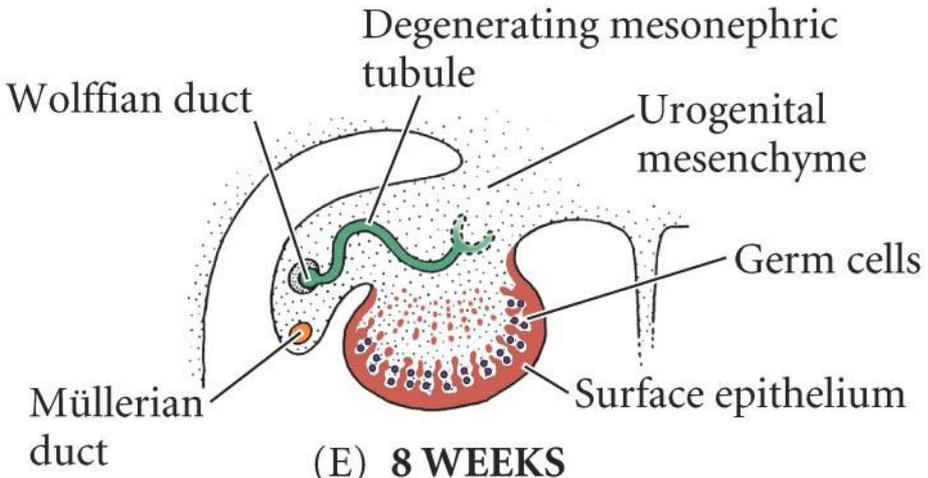


(C) 8 WEEKS

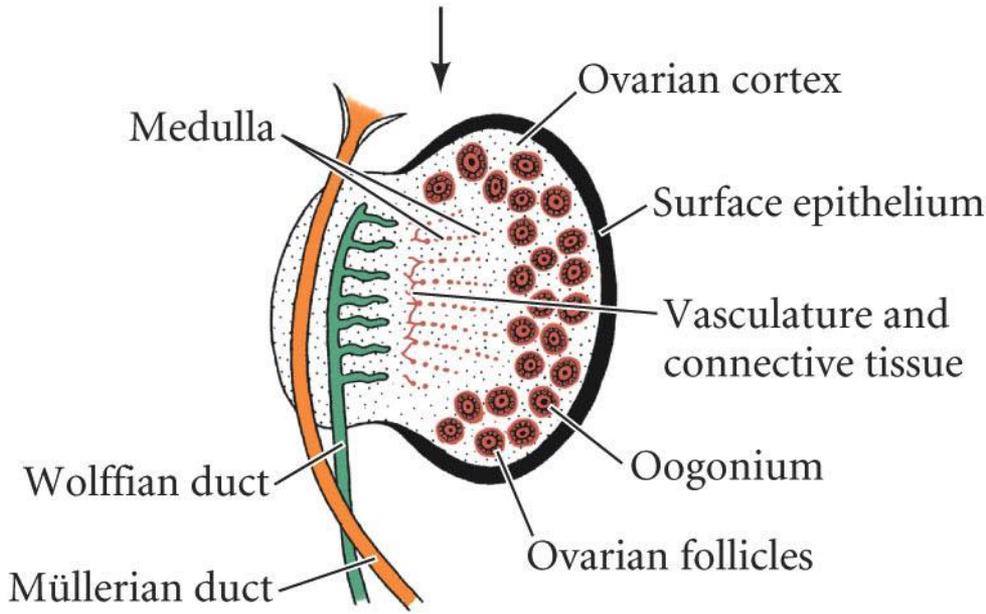


(D) 16 WEEKS

OVARIAN DEVELOPMENT

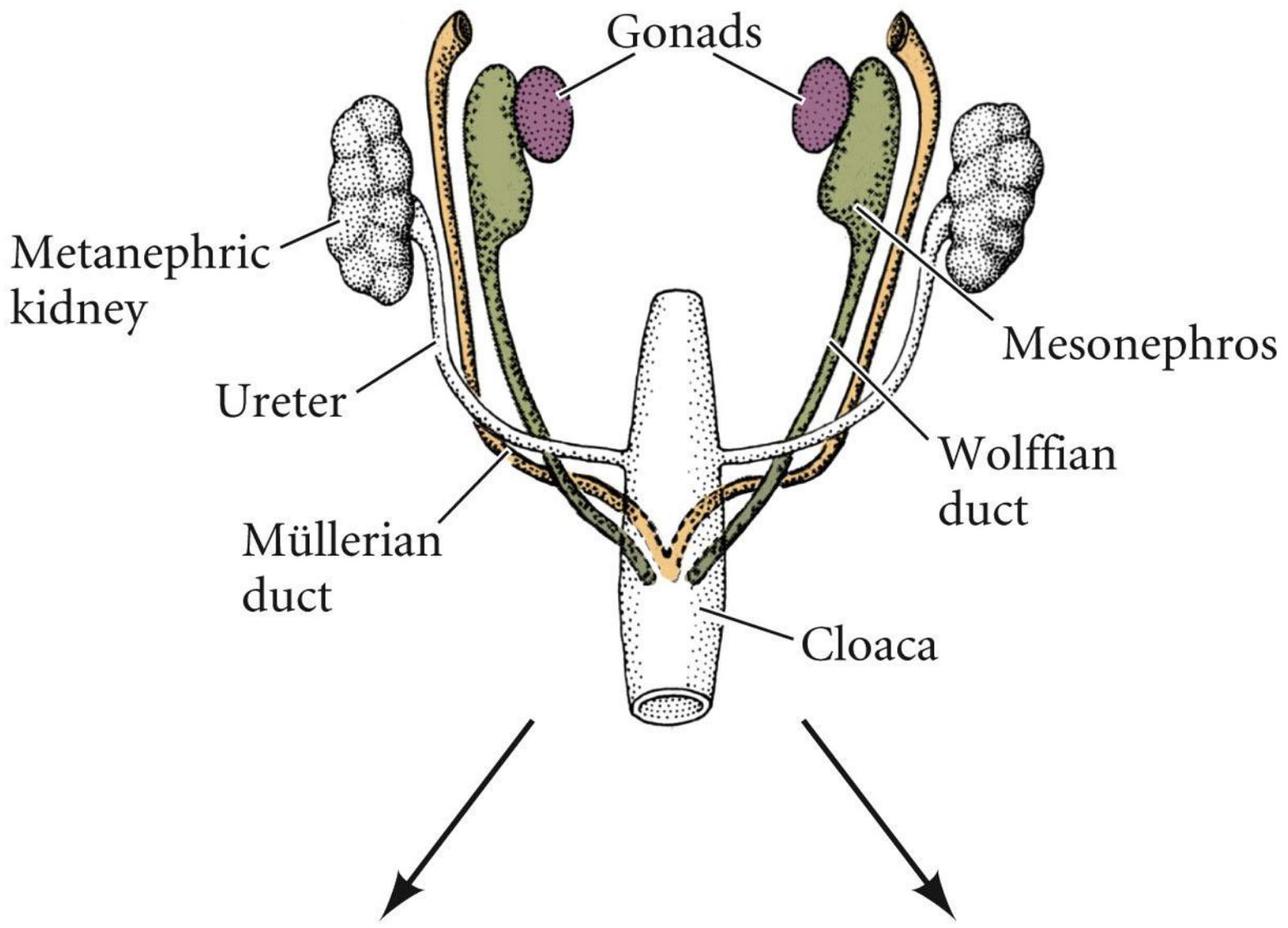


(E) 8 WEEKS

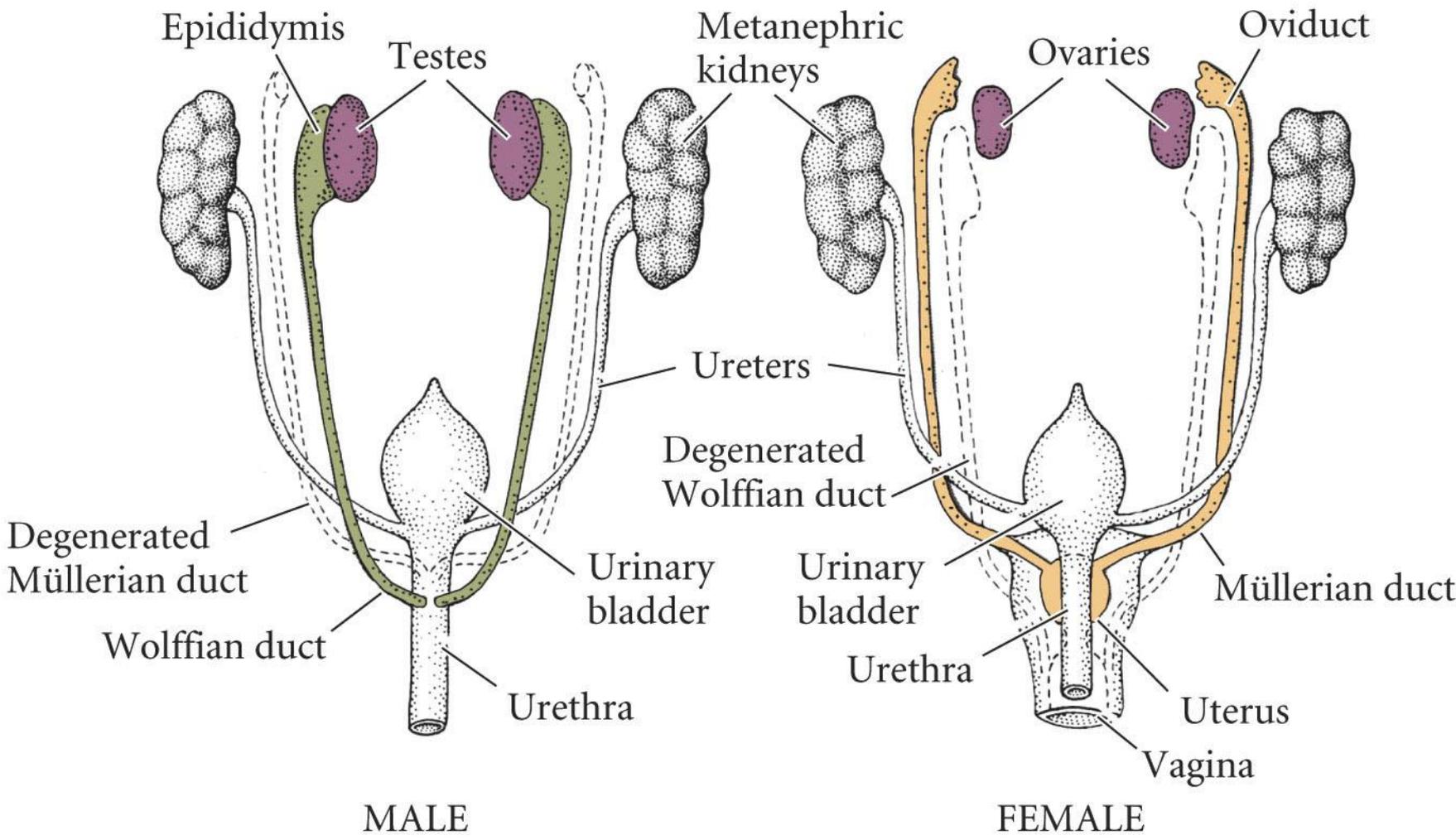


(F) 20 WEEKS

SEXUALLY INDIFFERENT

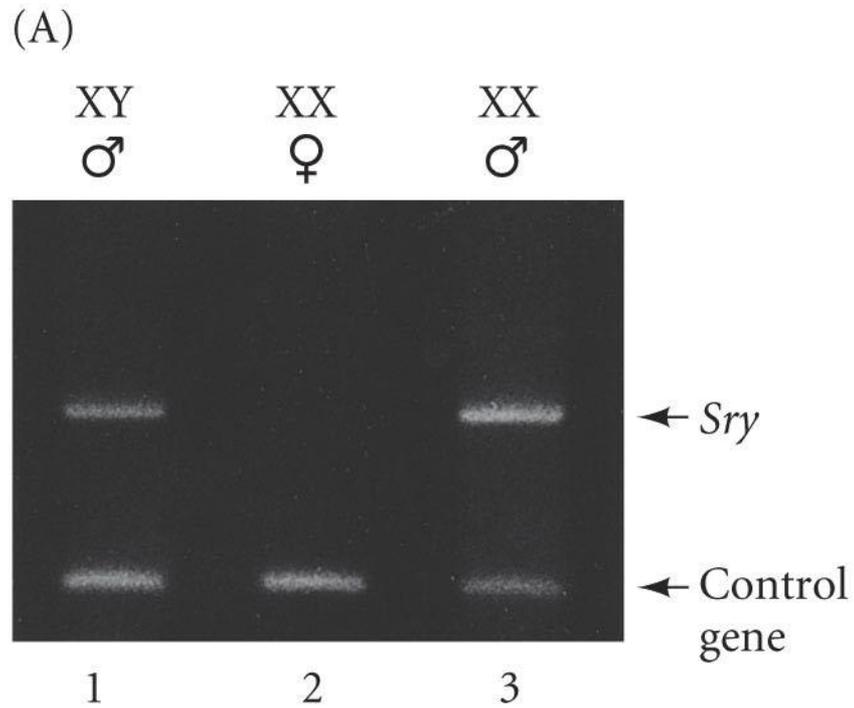


Desenvolvimento das gônadas e ductos gonadais em mamíferos (Parte 2)

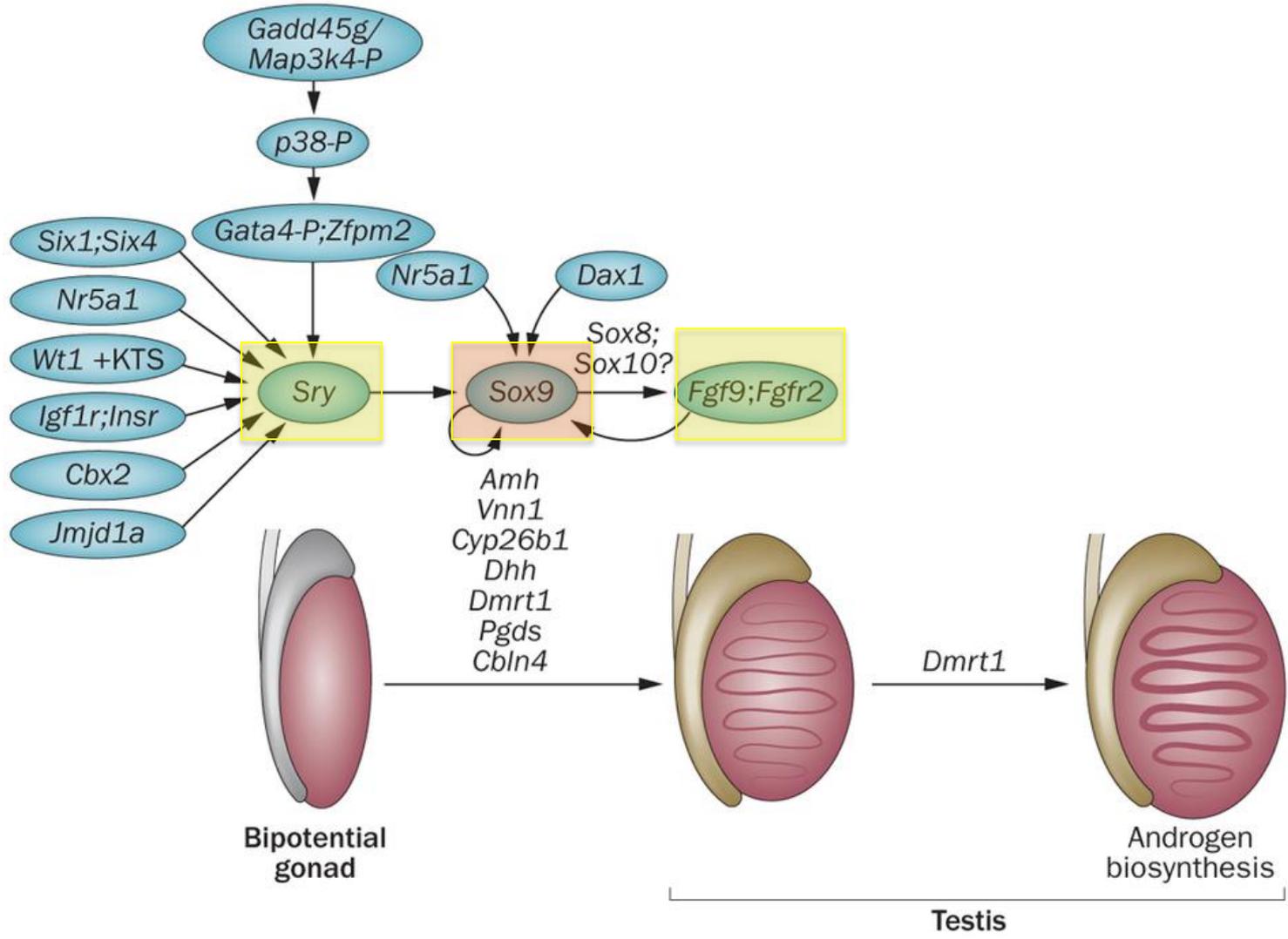


Desenvolvimento das gônadas e ductos gonadais em mamíferos (Parte 3)

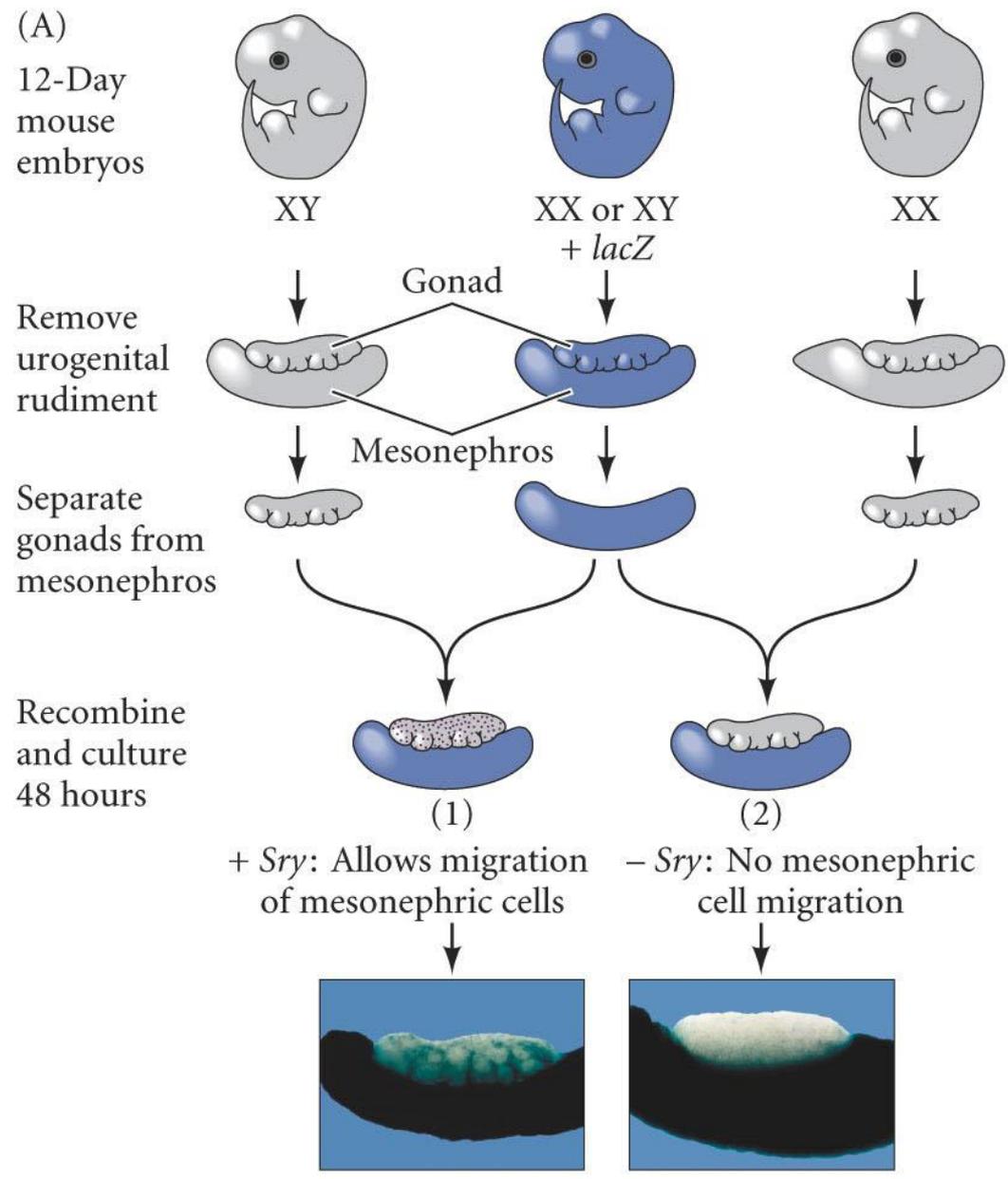
GONADS Gonadal type Germ cell location	Testis Inside testis cords	Ovary Inside follicles of ovarian cortex
DUCTS Remaining duct Duct differentiation	Wolffian Vas deferens, epididymis, seminal vesicle	Müllerian Oviduct, uterus, cervix, upper portion of vagina



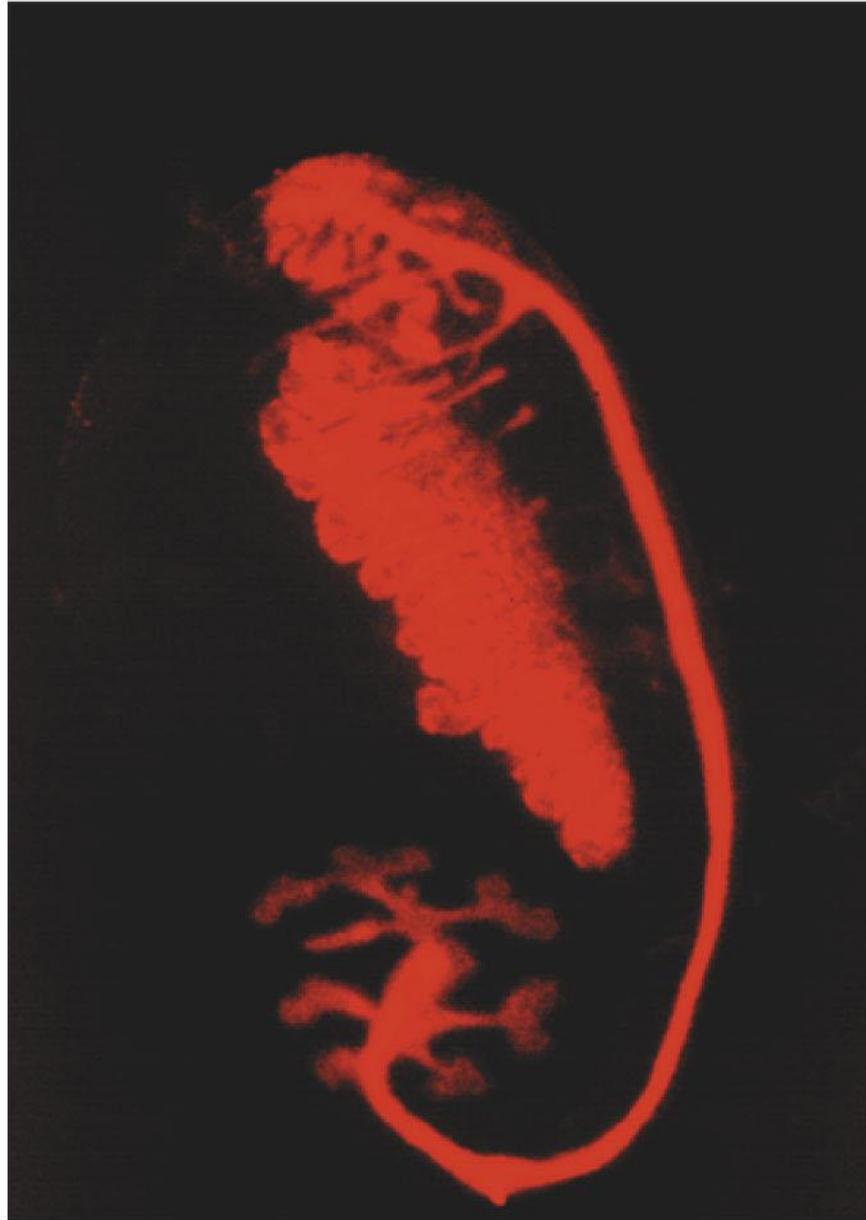
Genes reguladores da gônada masculina

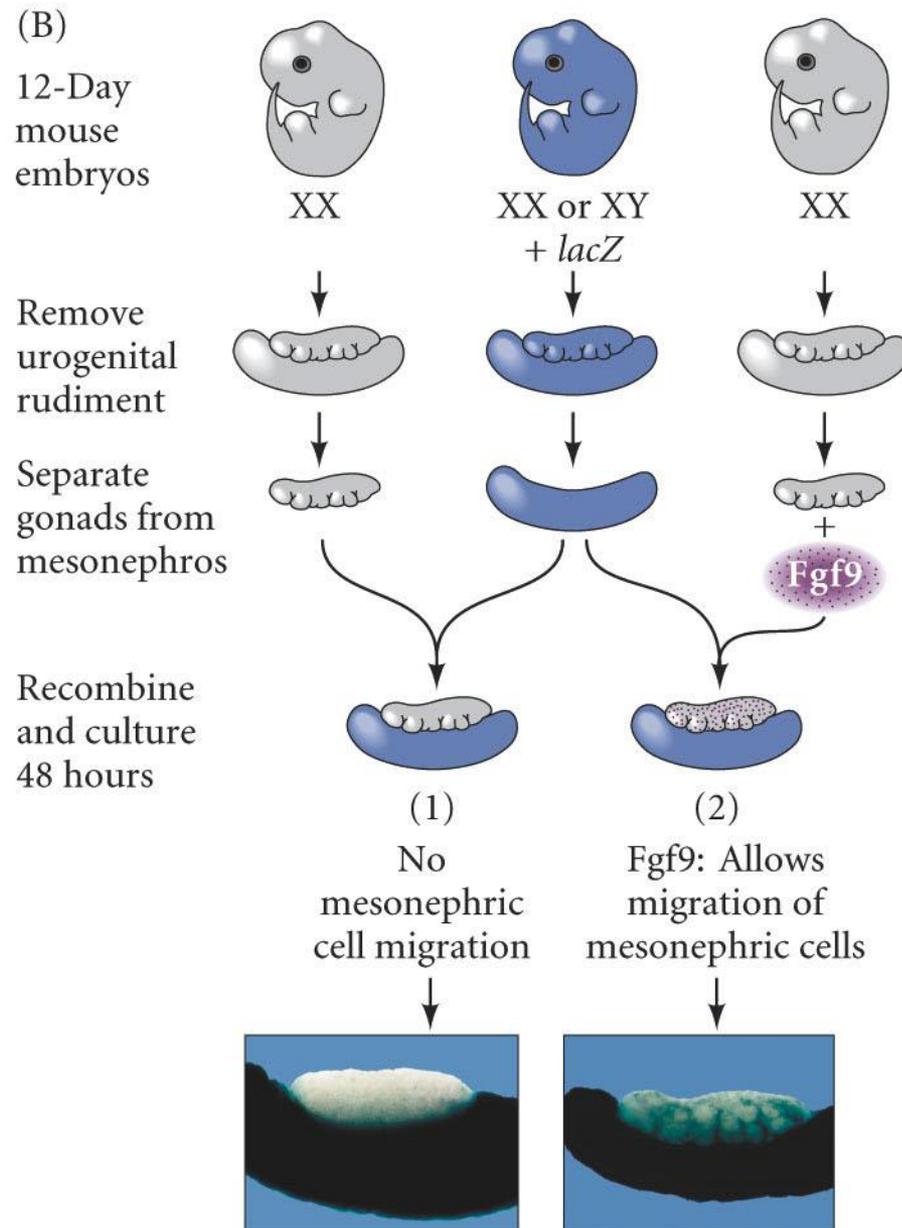


Migração de células mesonéfricas em rudimentos gonadais *Sry*⁺ (Parte I)

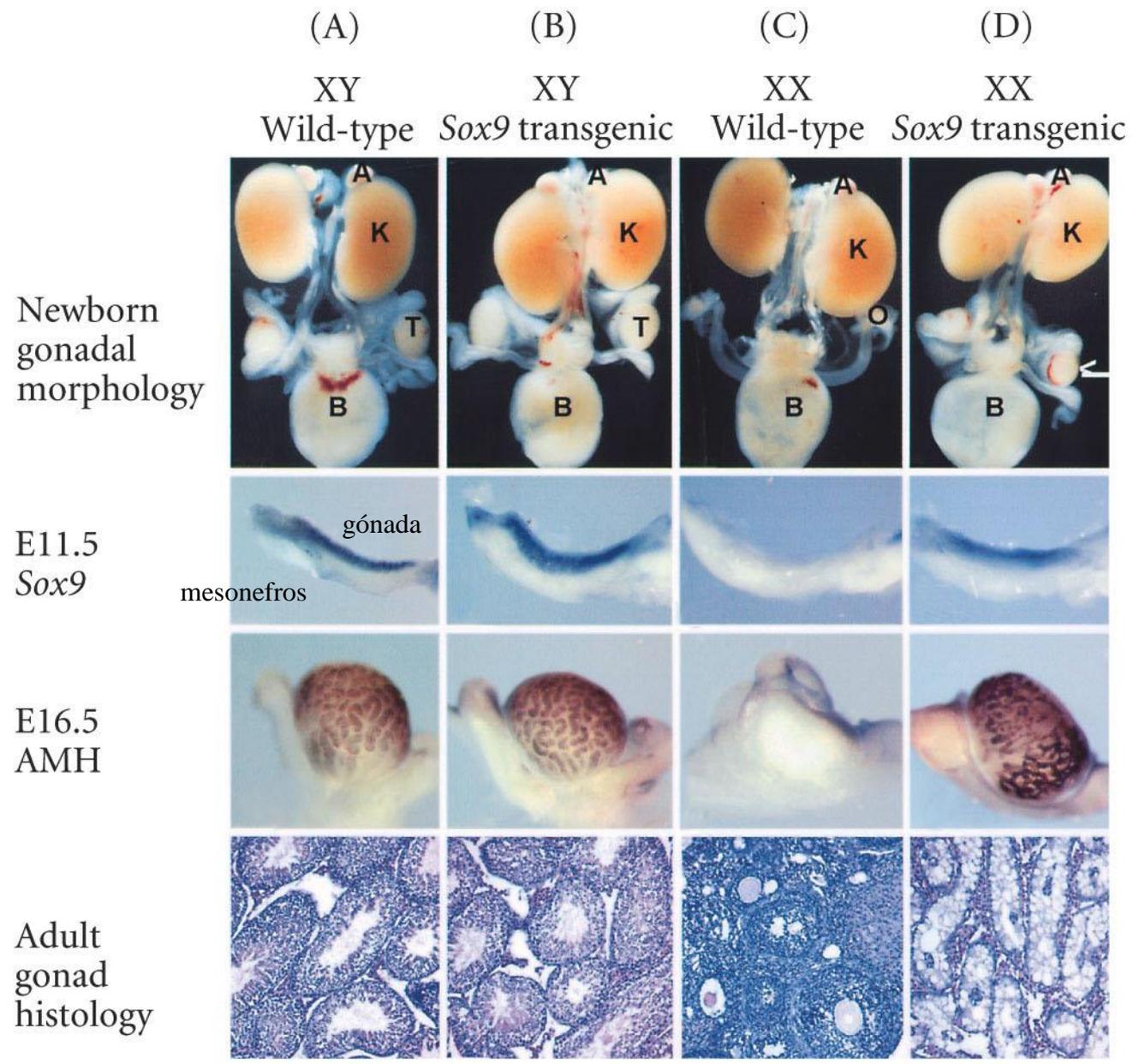


(C)

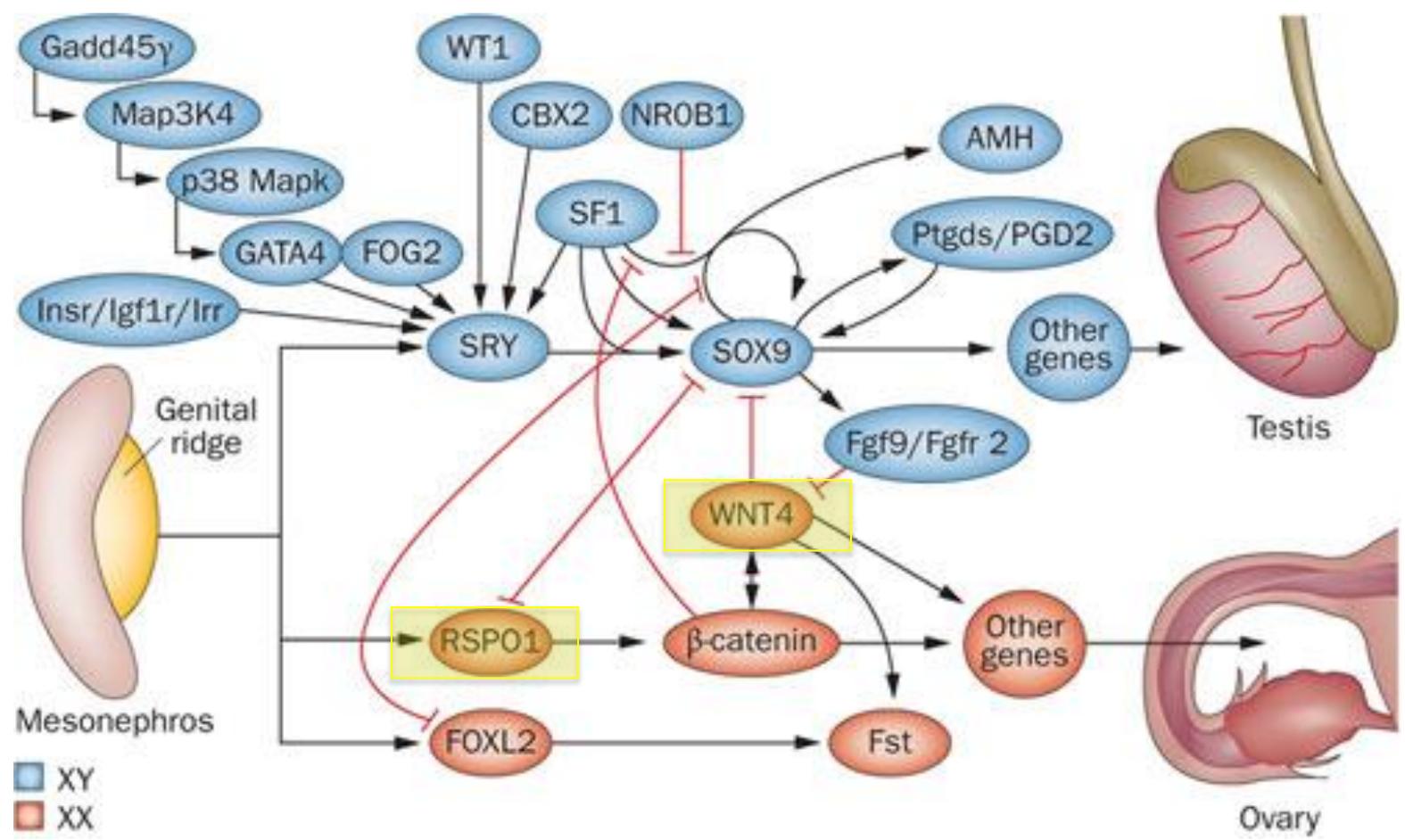


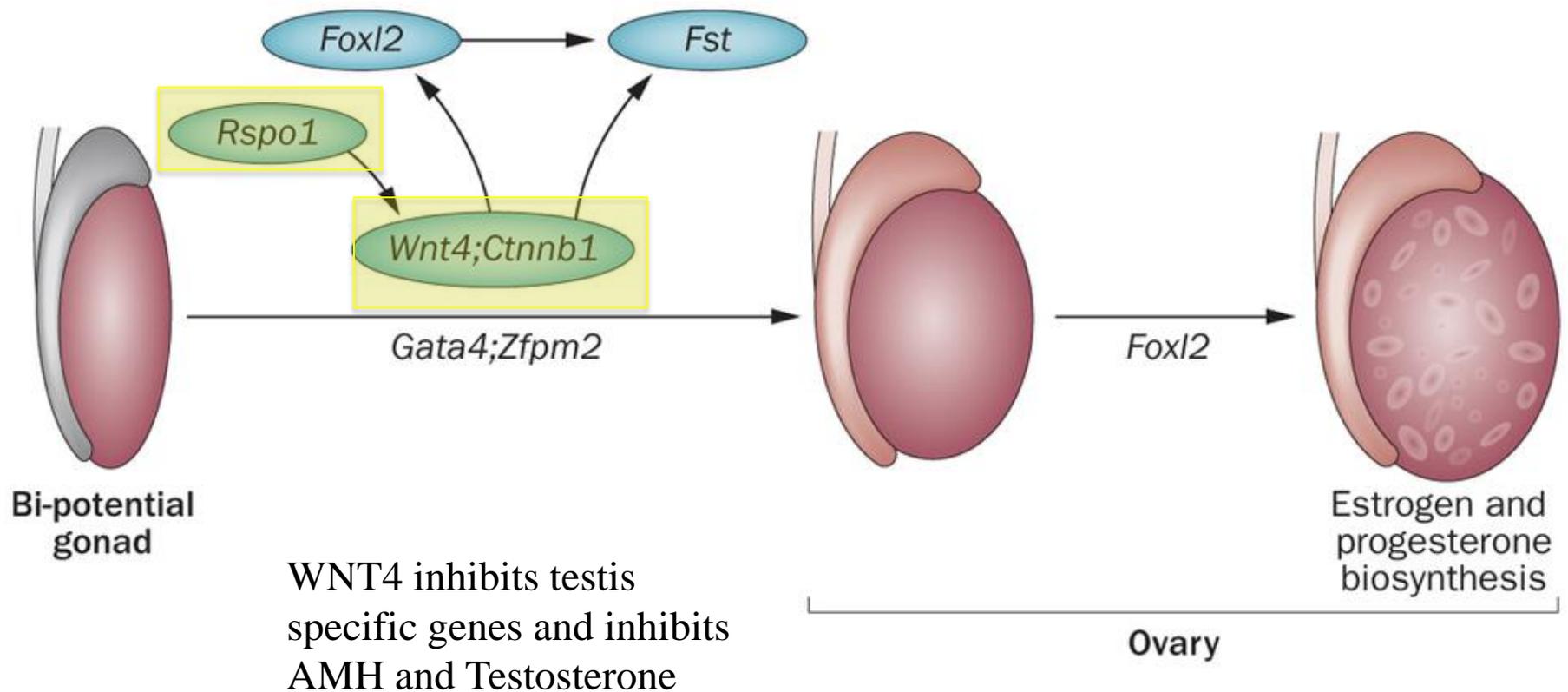


Capacidade de Sox9 de gerar testículos

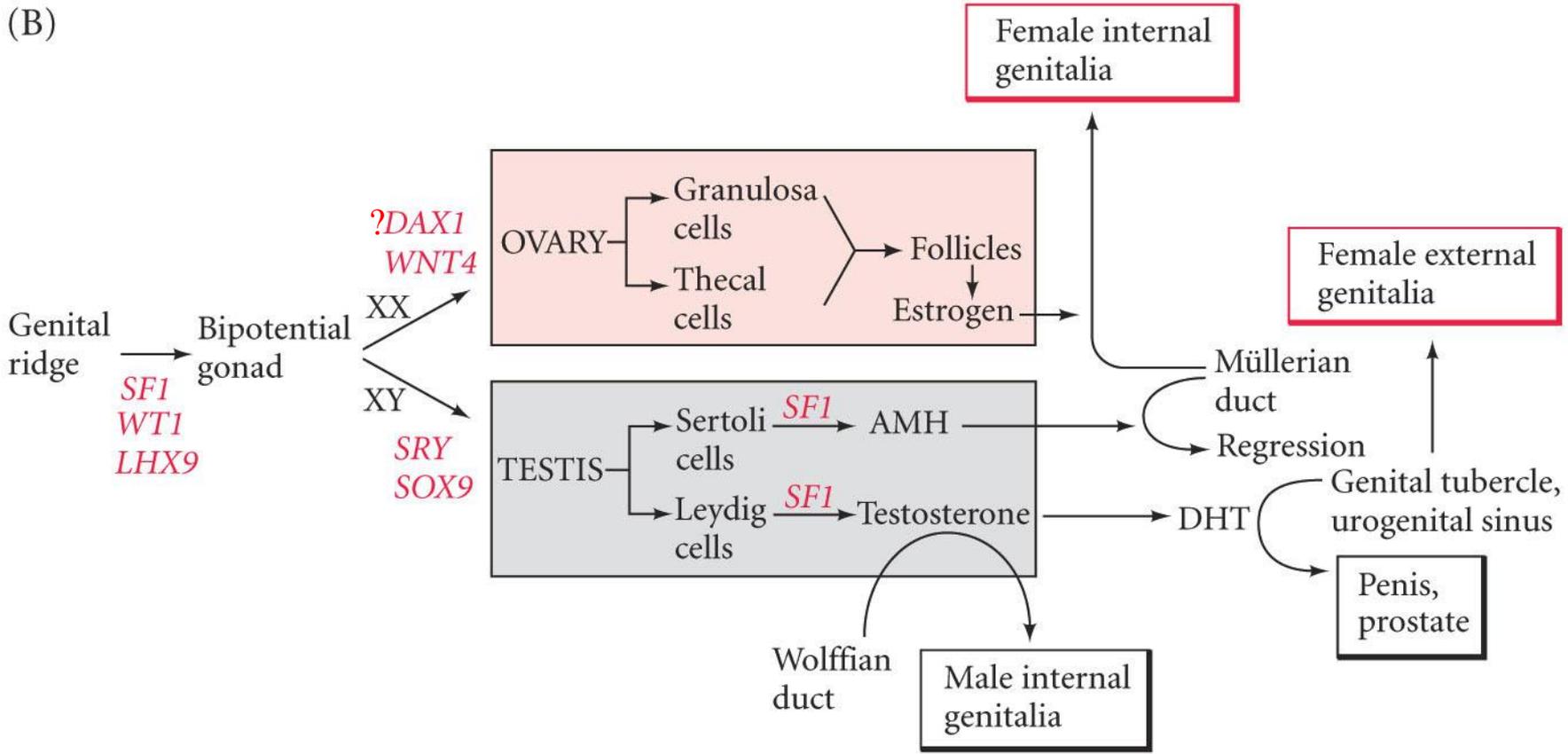


Mecanismo proposto para a determinação do sexo primário em mamíferos



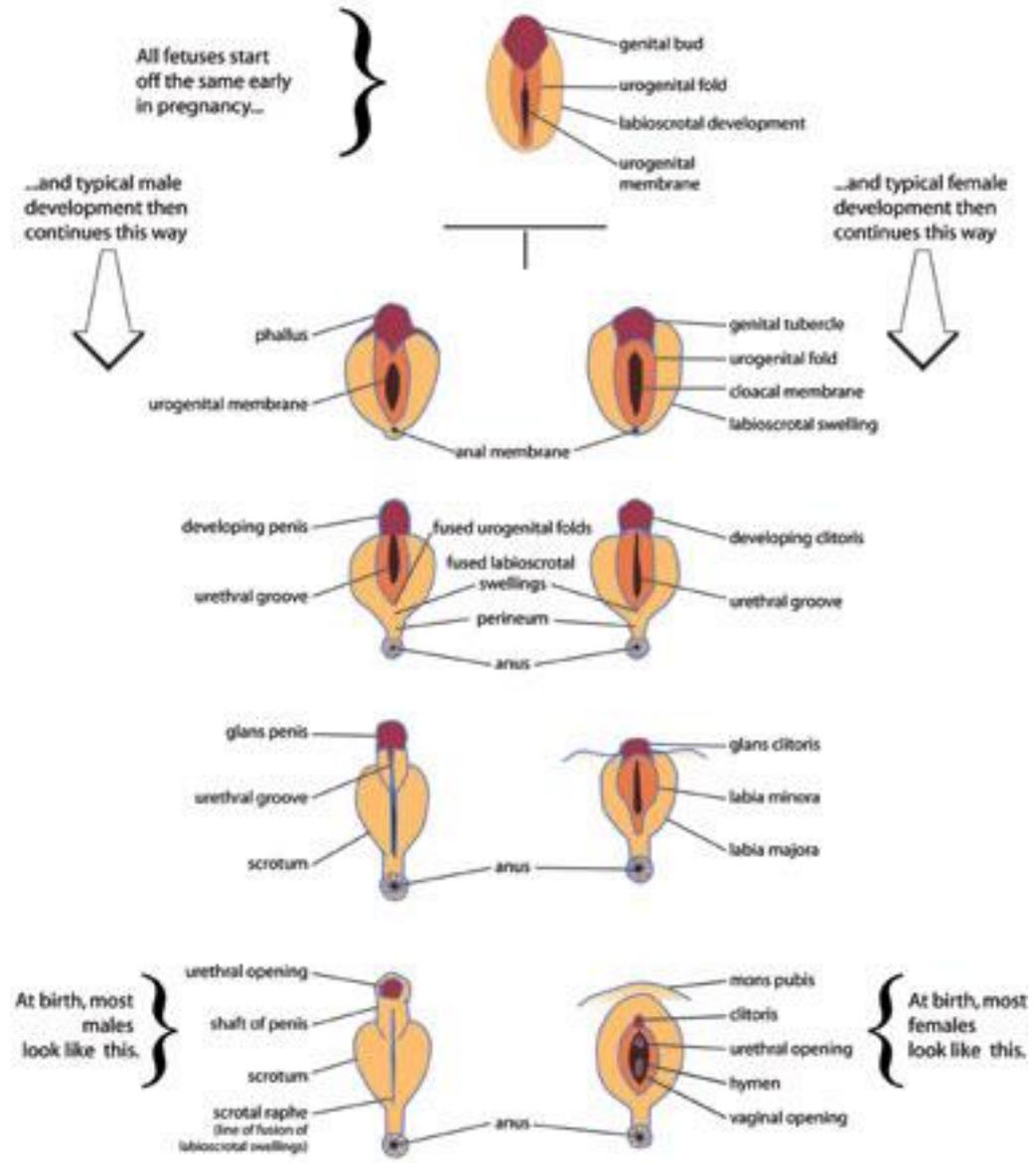


(B)

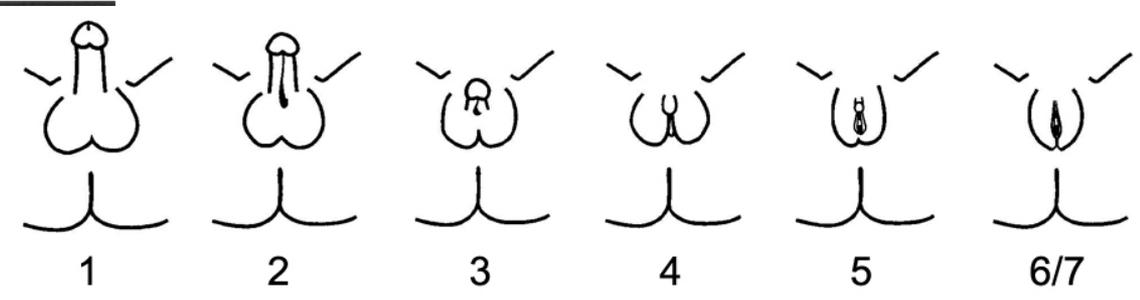
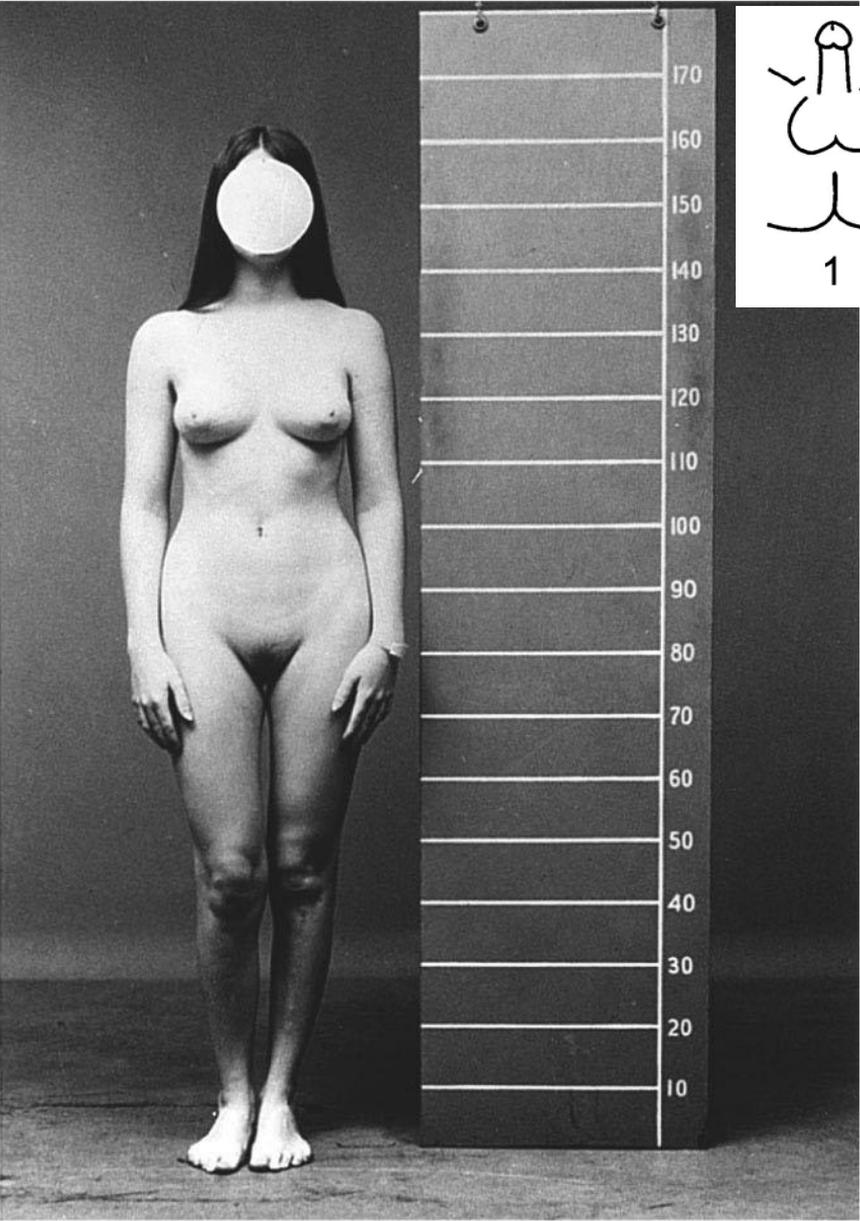


Hormônios regulam a formação dos caracteres sexuais secundários

Genitalia externa

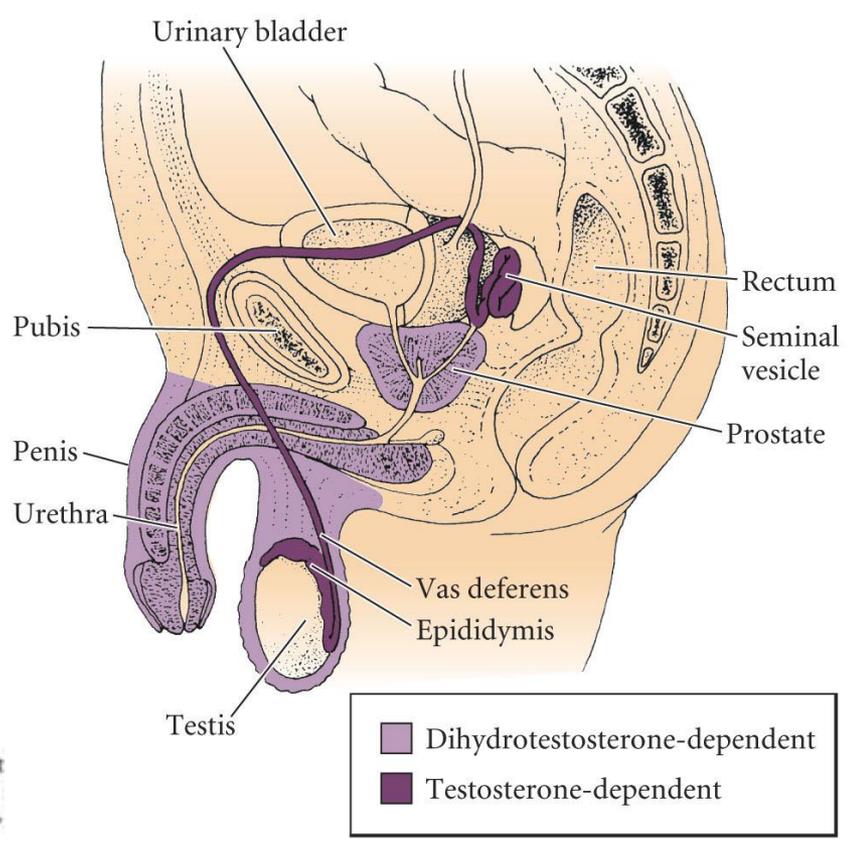
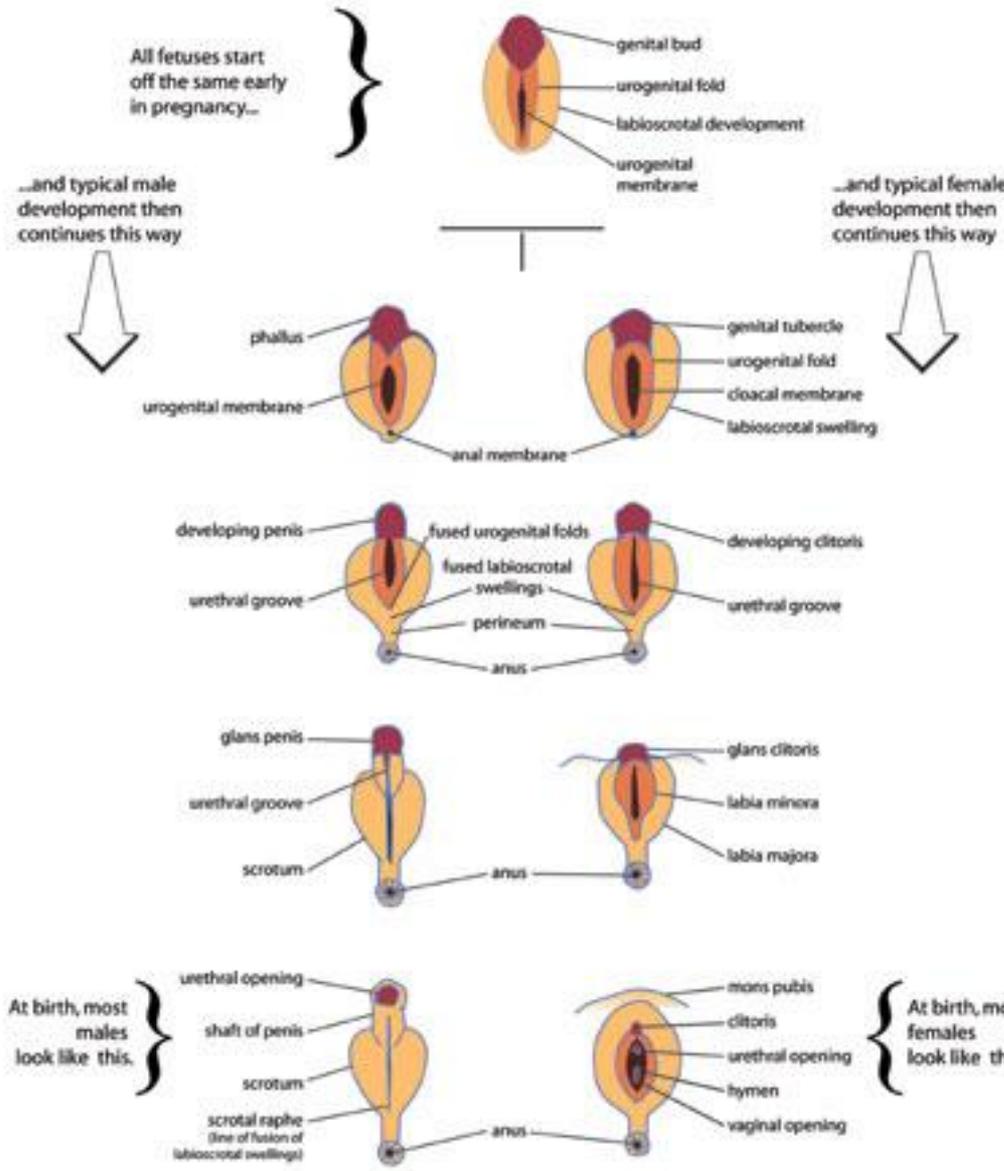


Indivíduos XY com síndrome de insensibilidade de andrógénos

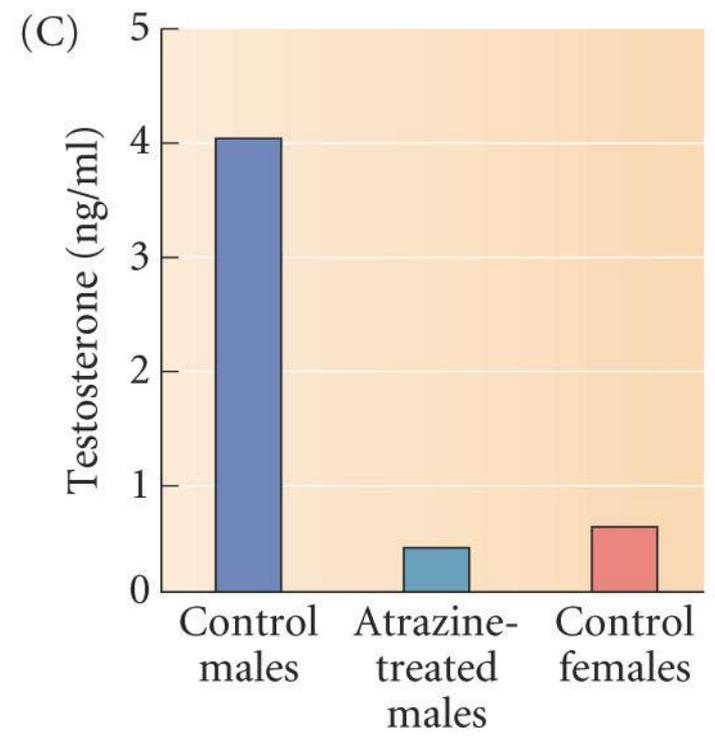
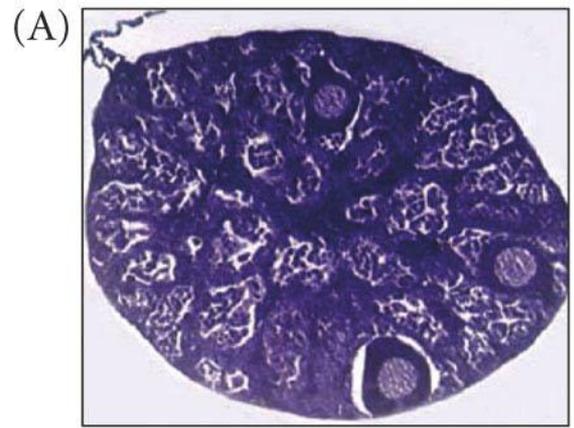


“Women with AIS and related DSD conditions who want AIS to be represented by real, proud people instead of stigmatizing pictures where the face has been removed.”

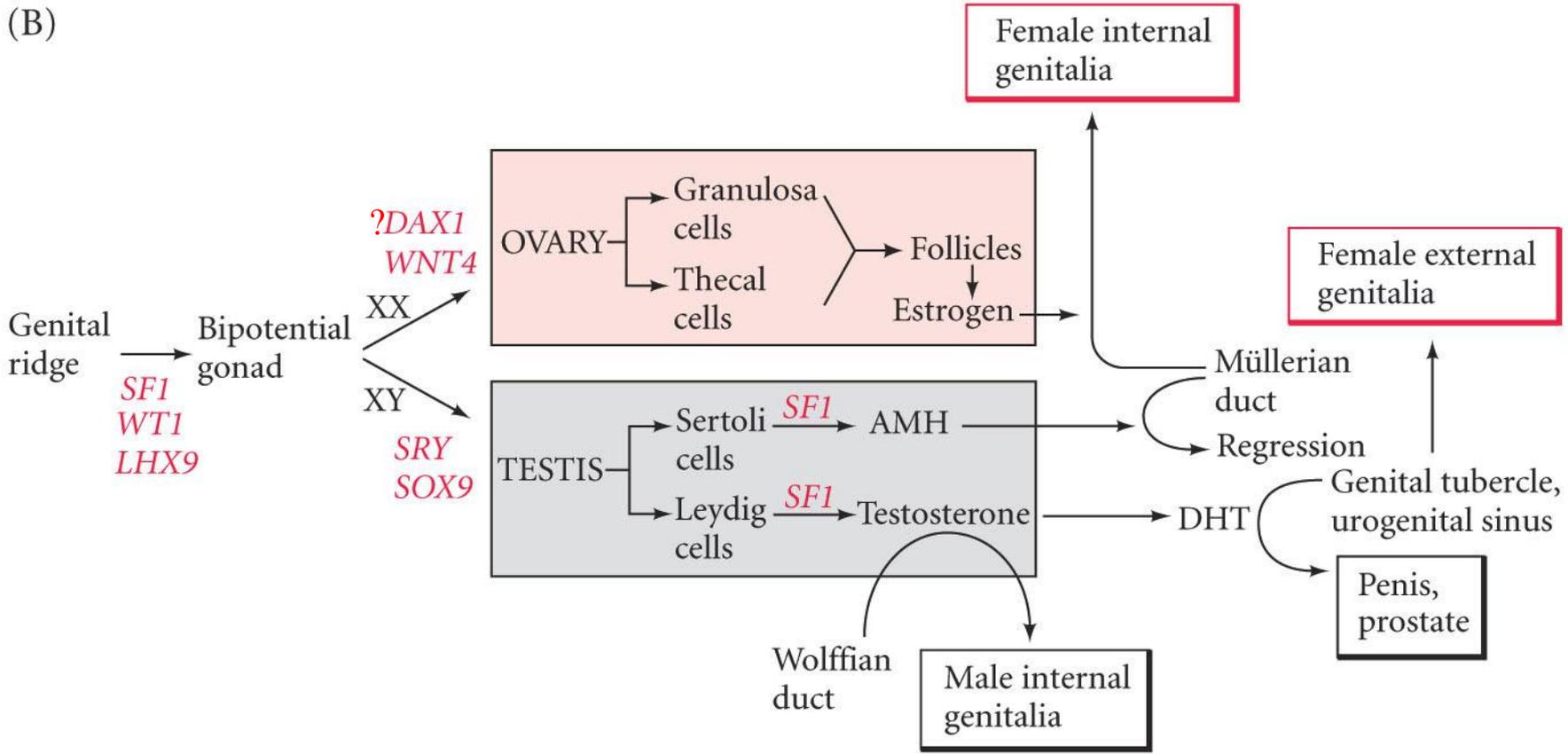
Regiões da genitália masculina dependentes de testosterona - é dihidrotestosterona



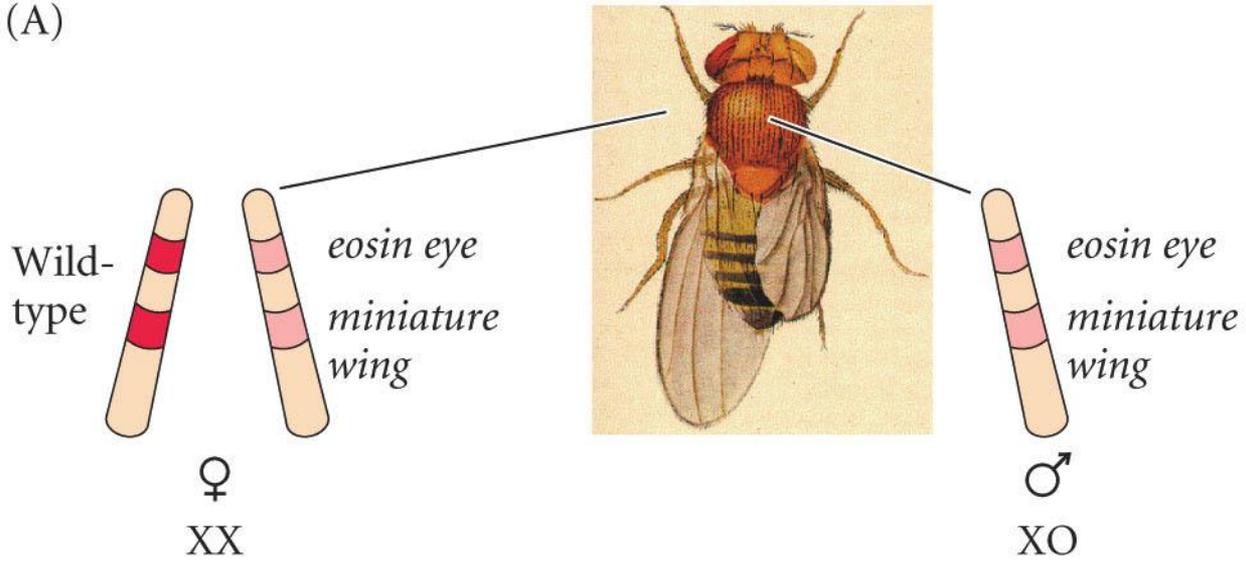
Demasculinization of frogs by low amounts of atrazine (inibição da testosterona)



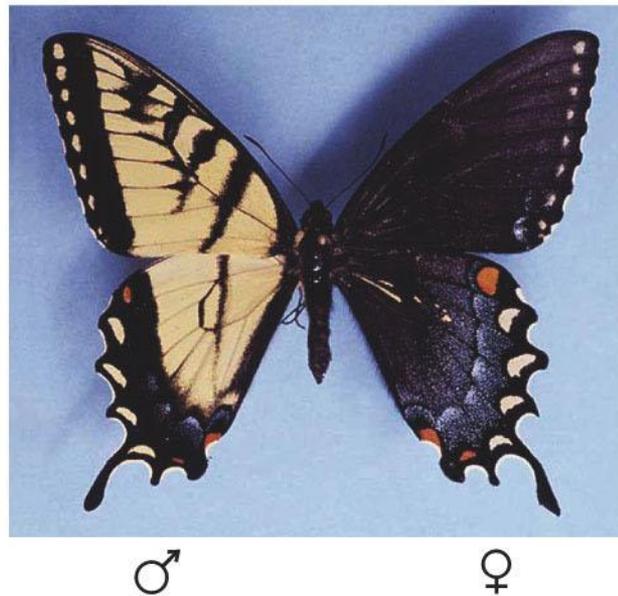
(B)



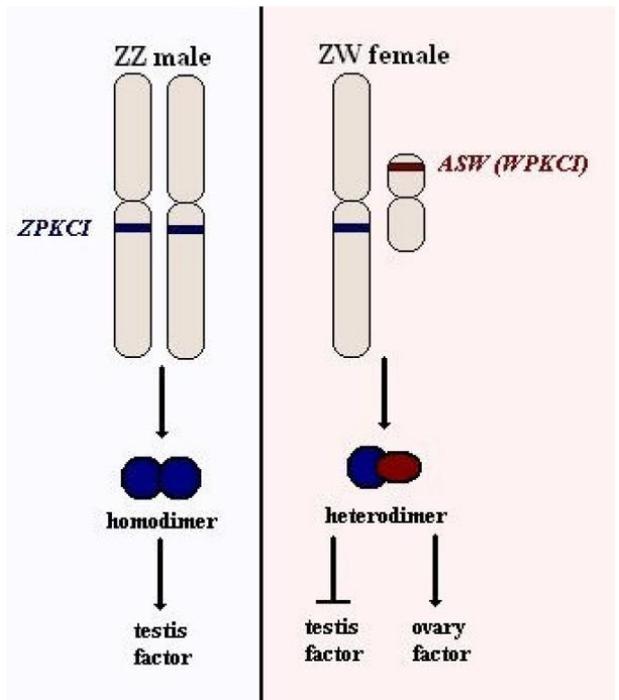
(A)



(B)



Tentilhão ginandromorfo com células ZZ (macho) na direita, e células ZW (fêmea) na esquerda

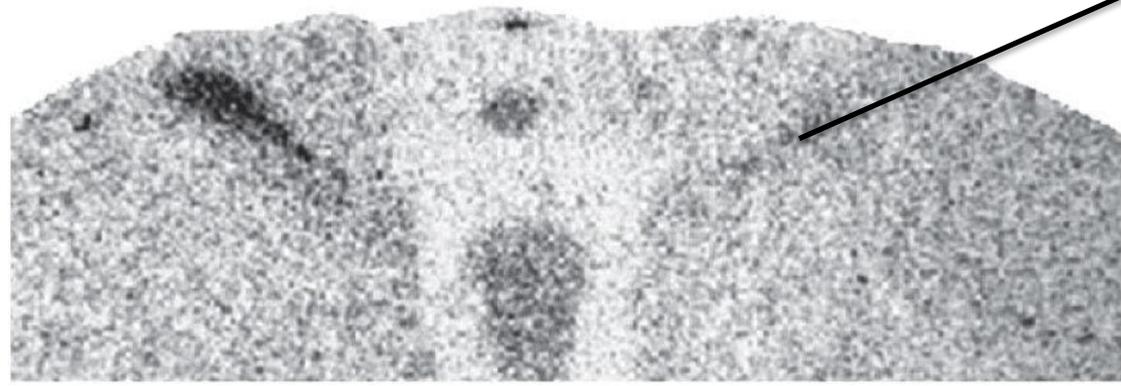


Manolakou et al. 2006

Right (♂)

Left (♀)

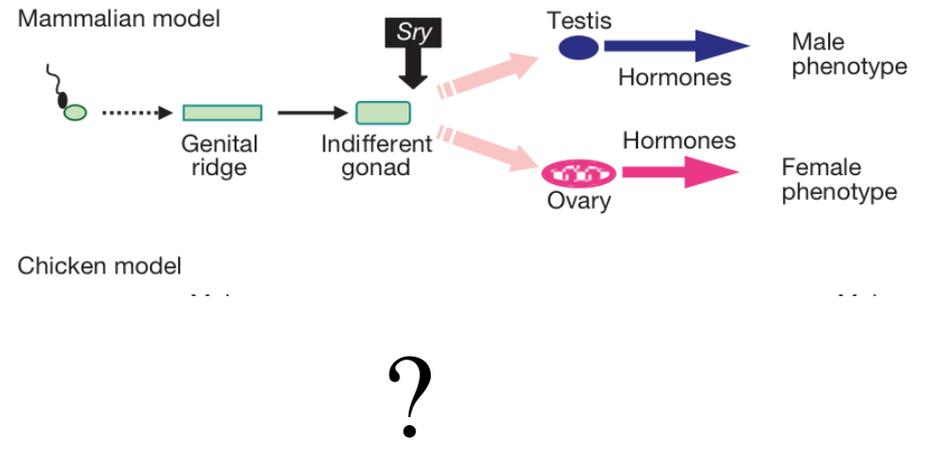
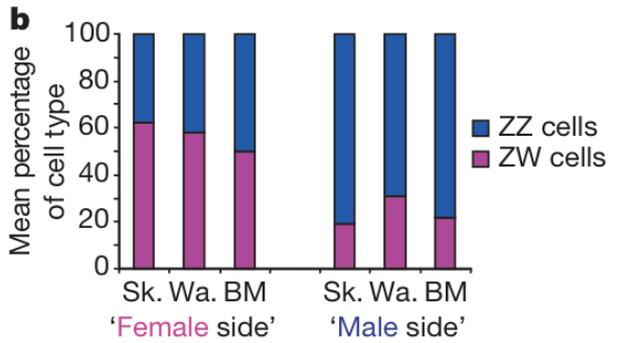
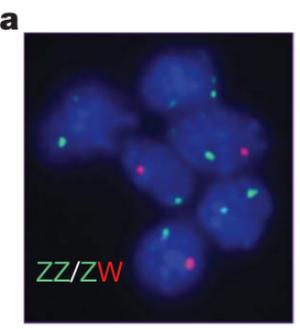
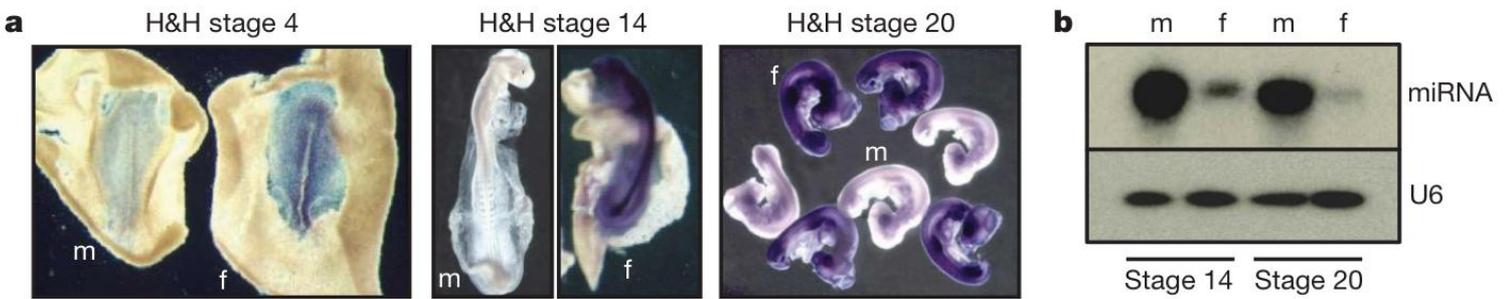
High Vocal Center



AR
in situ hybridization

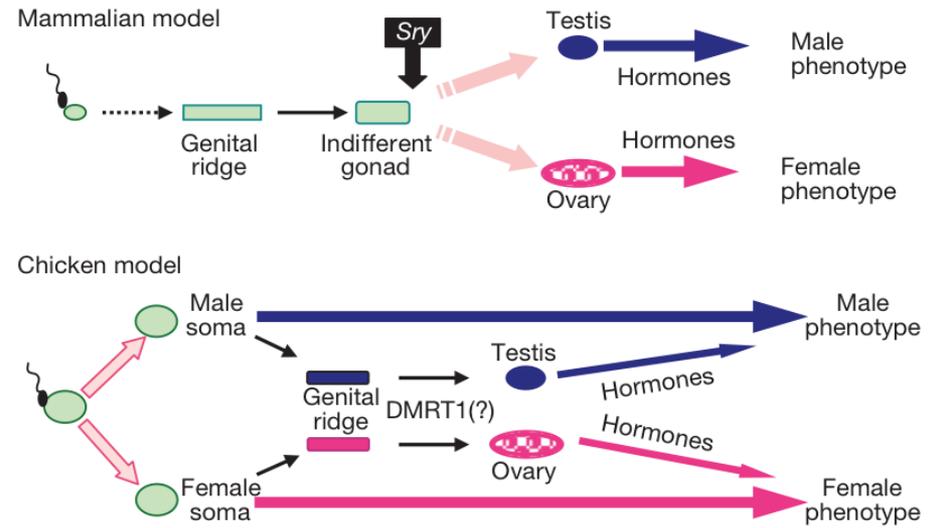
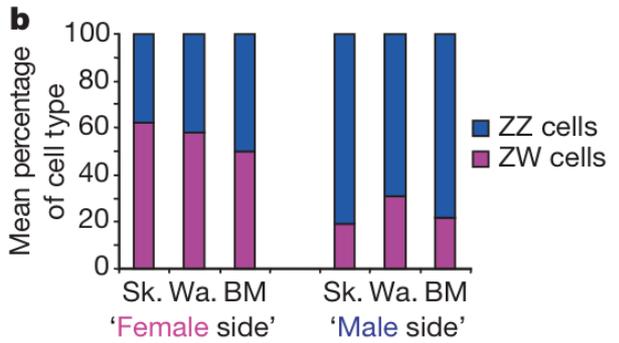
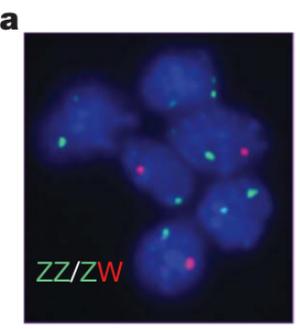
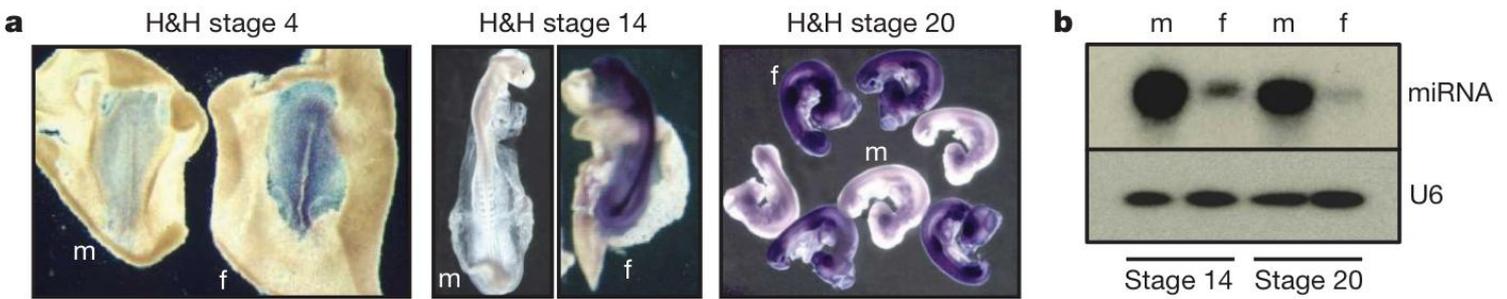
Somatic sex identity is cell autonomous in the chicken

D. Zhao^{1*}, D. McBride^{1*}, S. Nandi¹, H. A. McQueen³, M. J. McGrew¹, P. M. Hocking², P. D. Lewis⁴, H. M. Sang¹ & M. Clinton¹



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Determinação do sexo dependente da temperatura em três espécies de répteis

