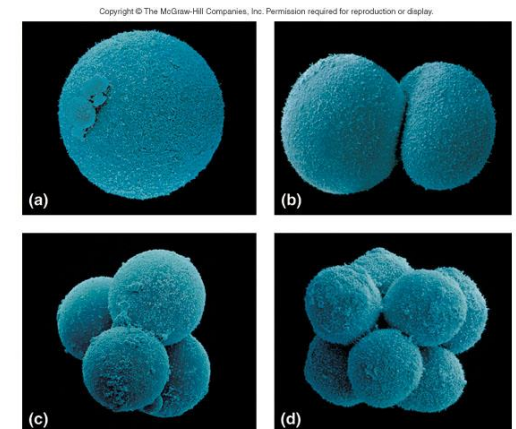
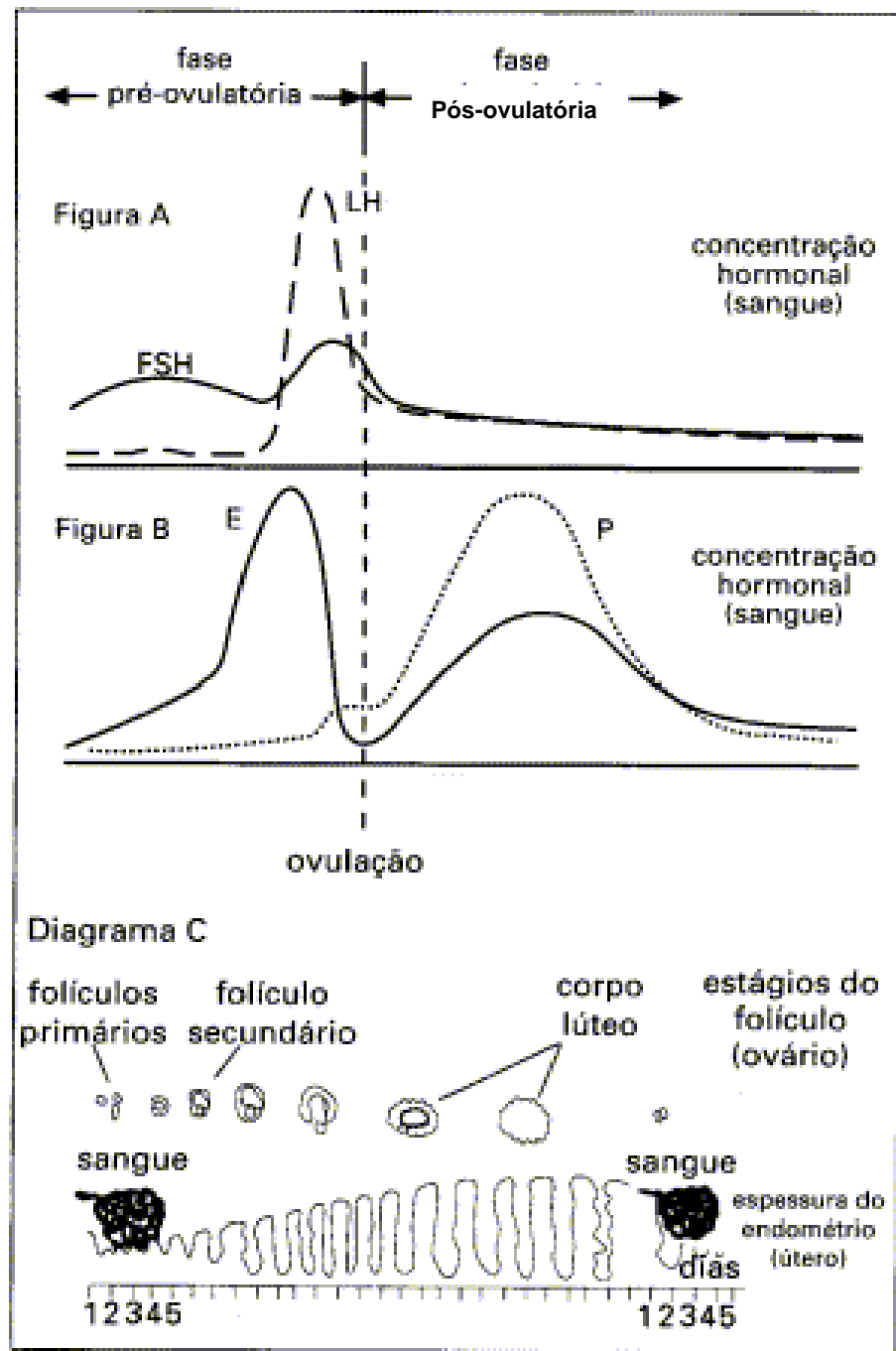


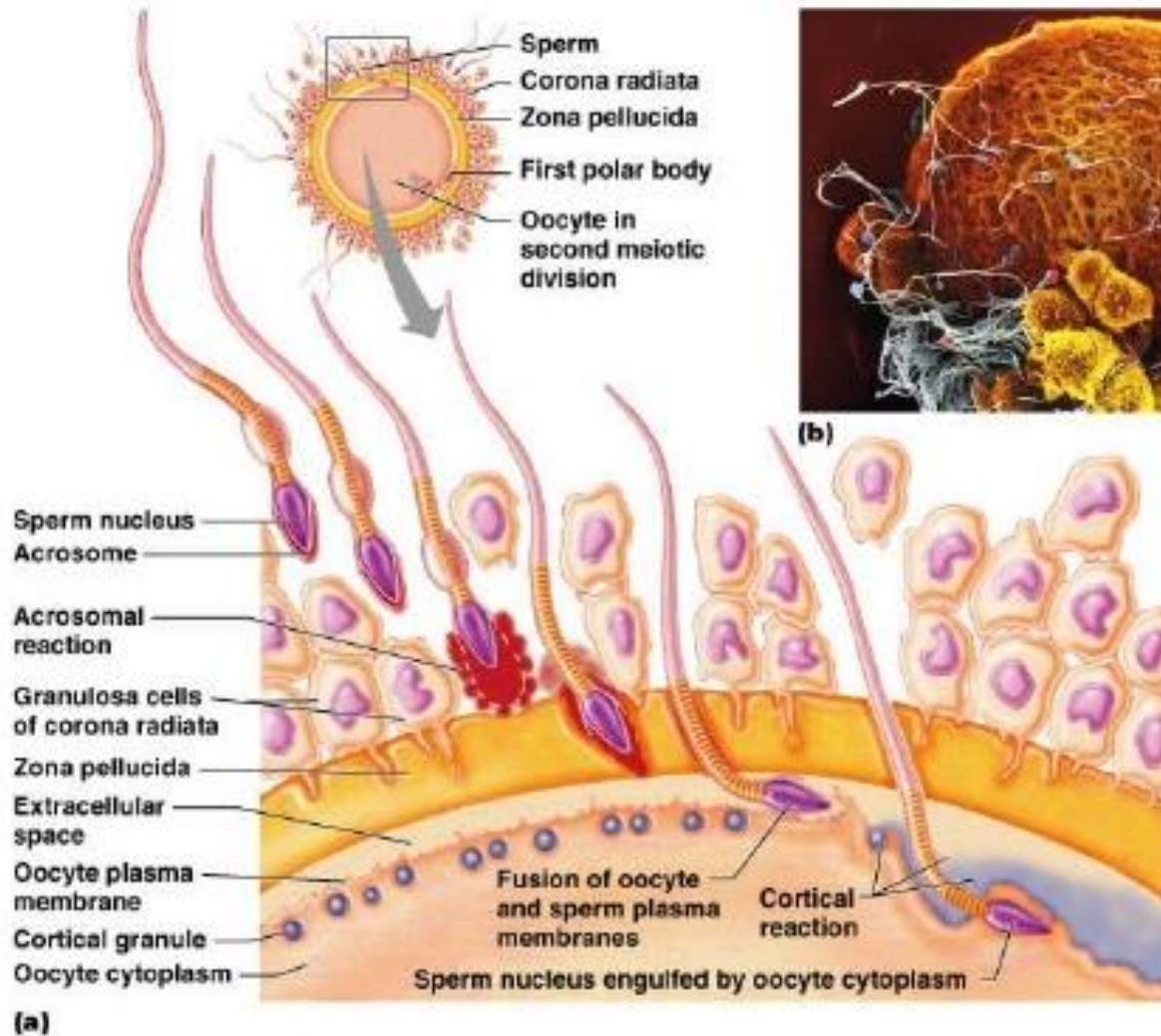
Fertilização e Gravidez

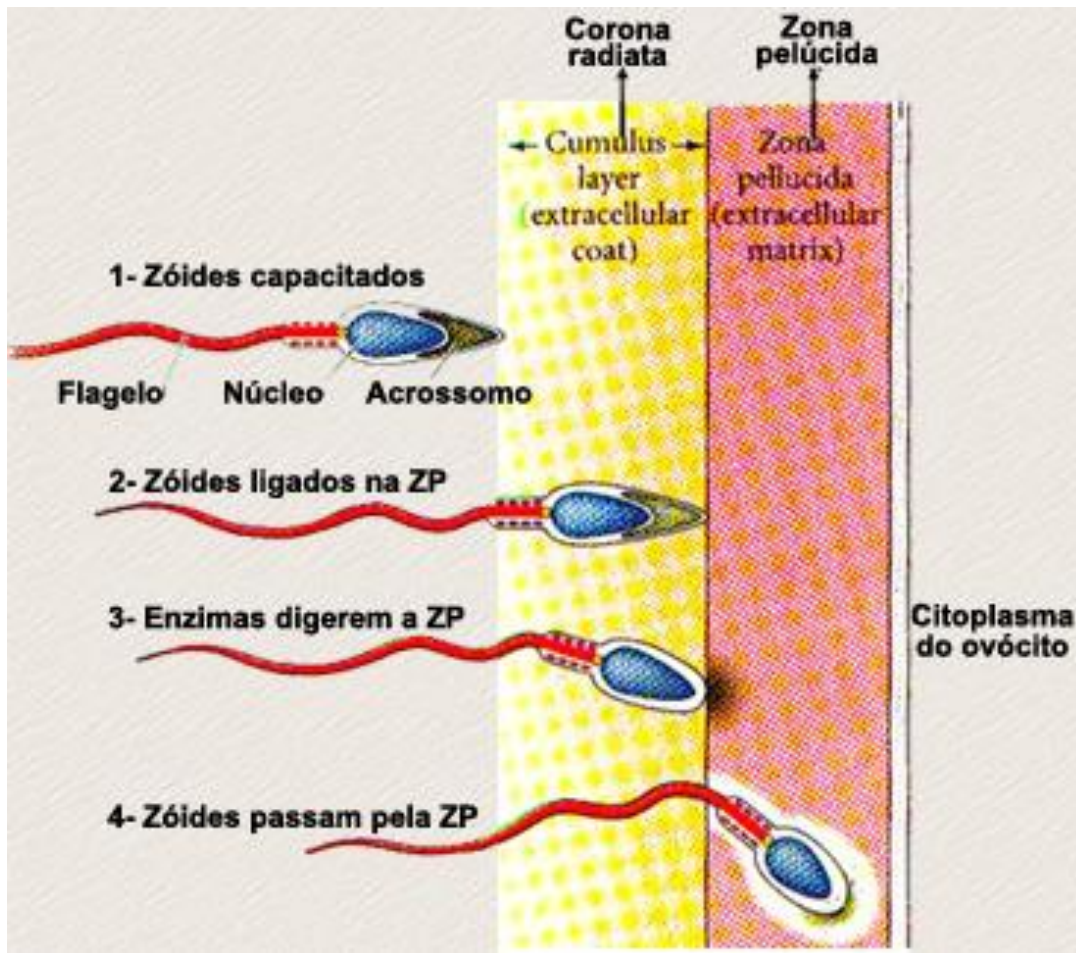


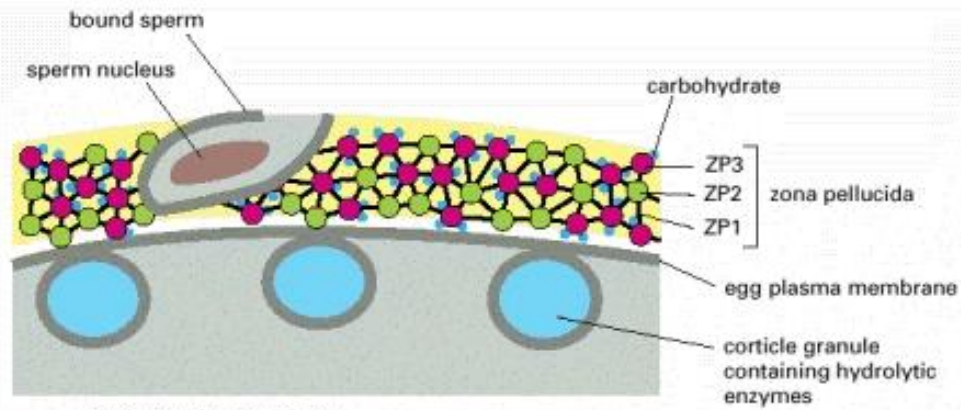


Um folículo começa a crescer mais que os outros (7 dias)

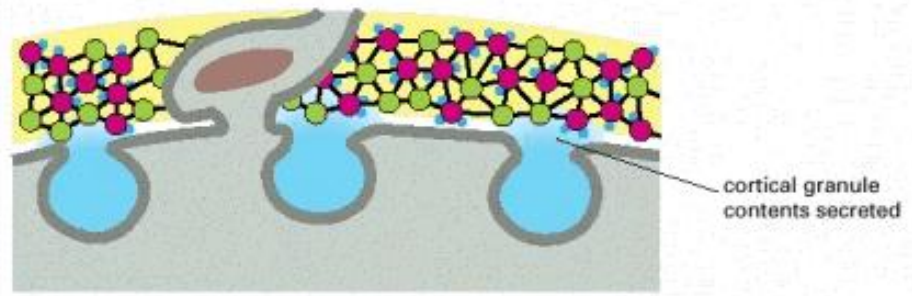
EVENTOS DA FERTILIZAÇÃO



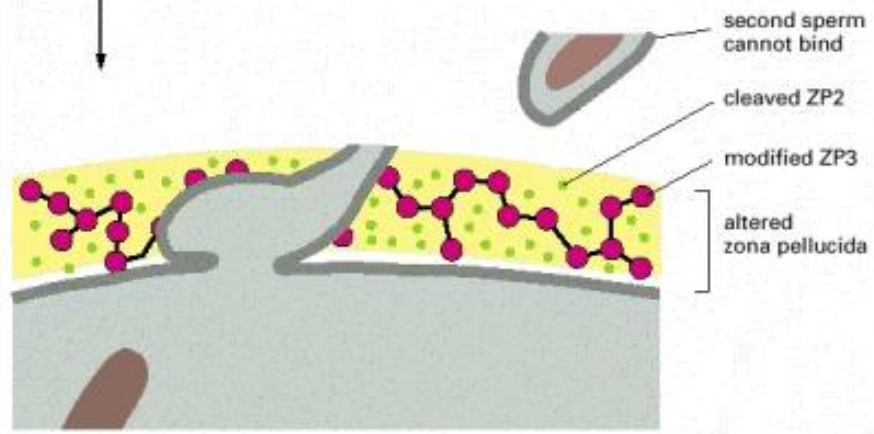


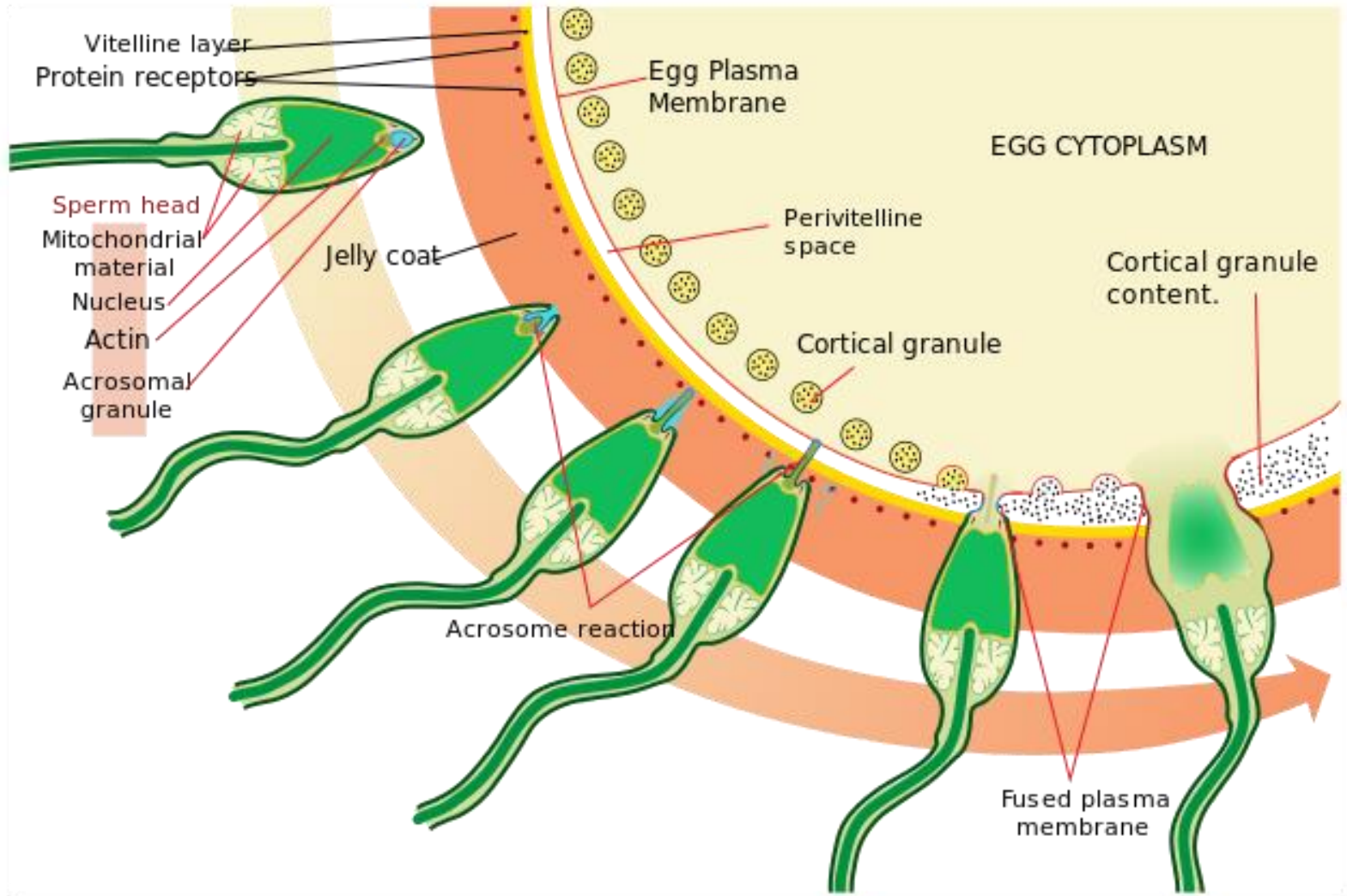


CORTICAL REACTION
(EXOCYTOSIS)

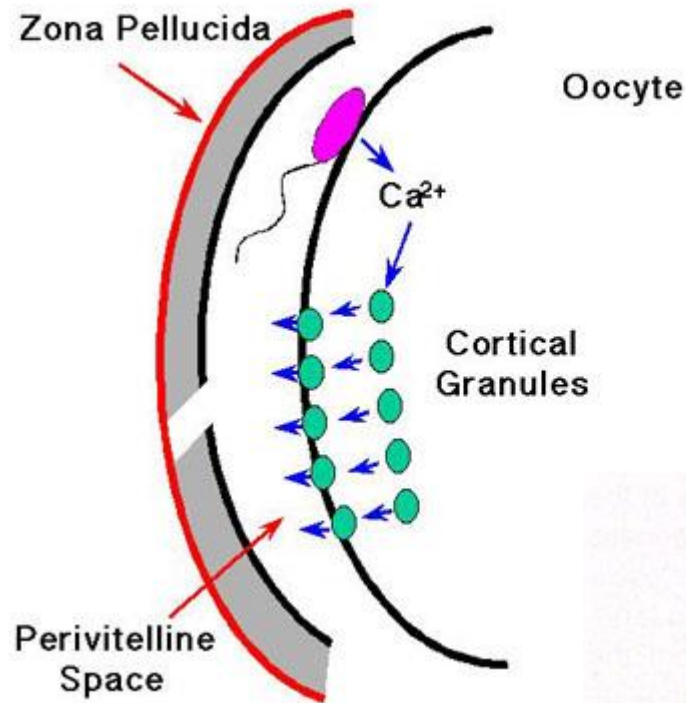


BLOCK TO POLYSPERMY



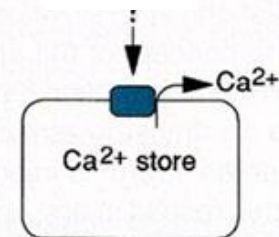
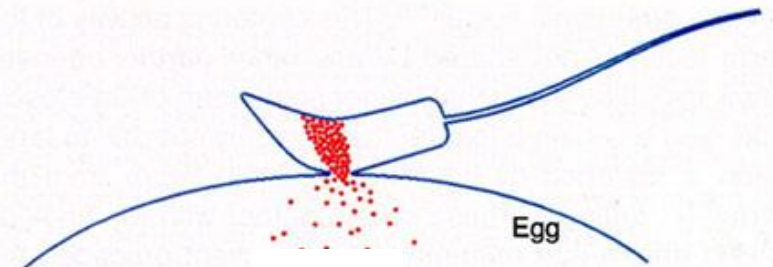


REAÇÃO CORTICAL – PREVINE A POLIPLÓIDIA



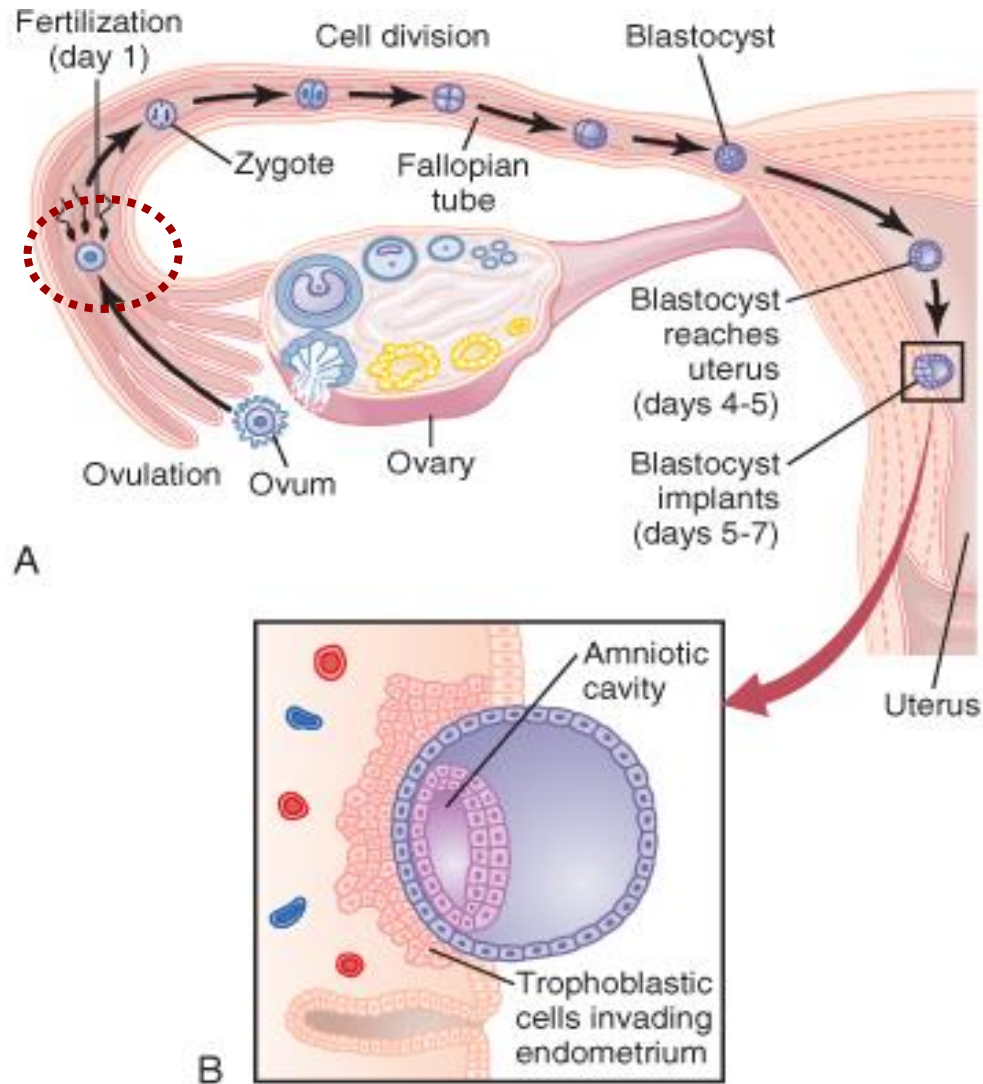
**Bloqueia a
polispermia**

Aumenta a concentração de cálcio;
Alteração da membrana

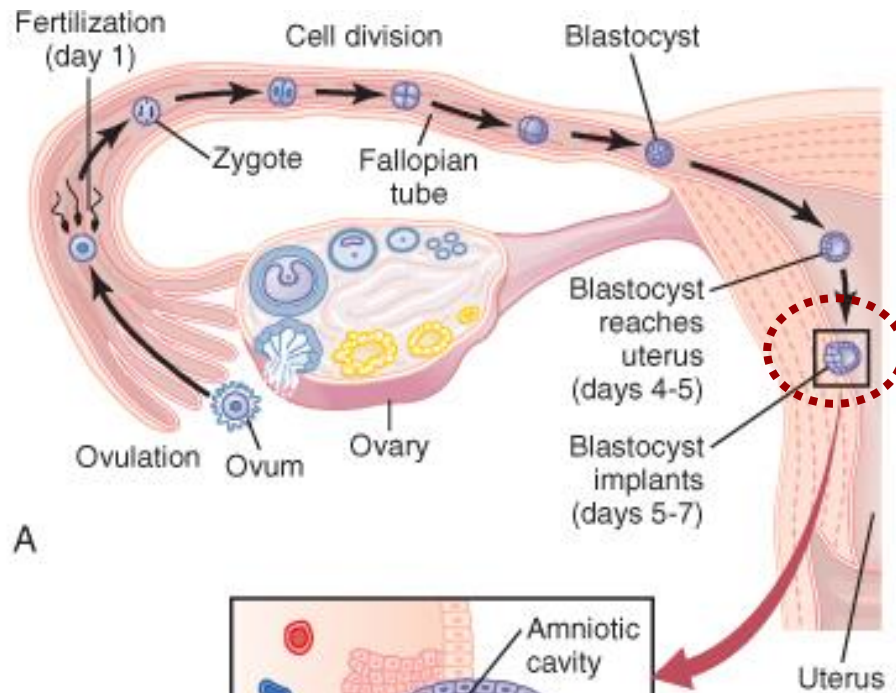


Fertilização

Fertilização ocorre normalmente nas trompas de Falópio

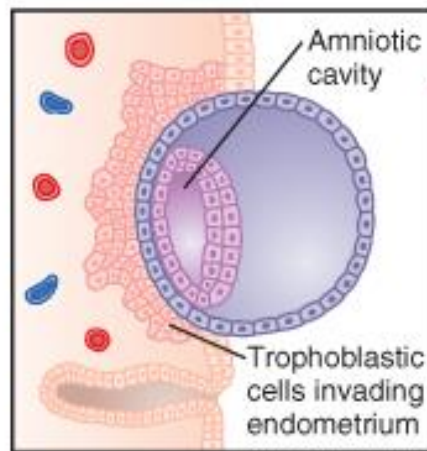


Fertilização

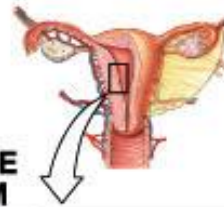


Implantação ocorre de 5-7 dias após a fertilização

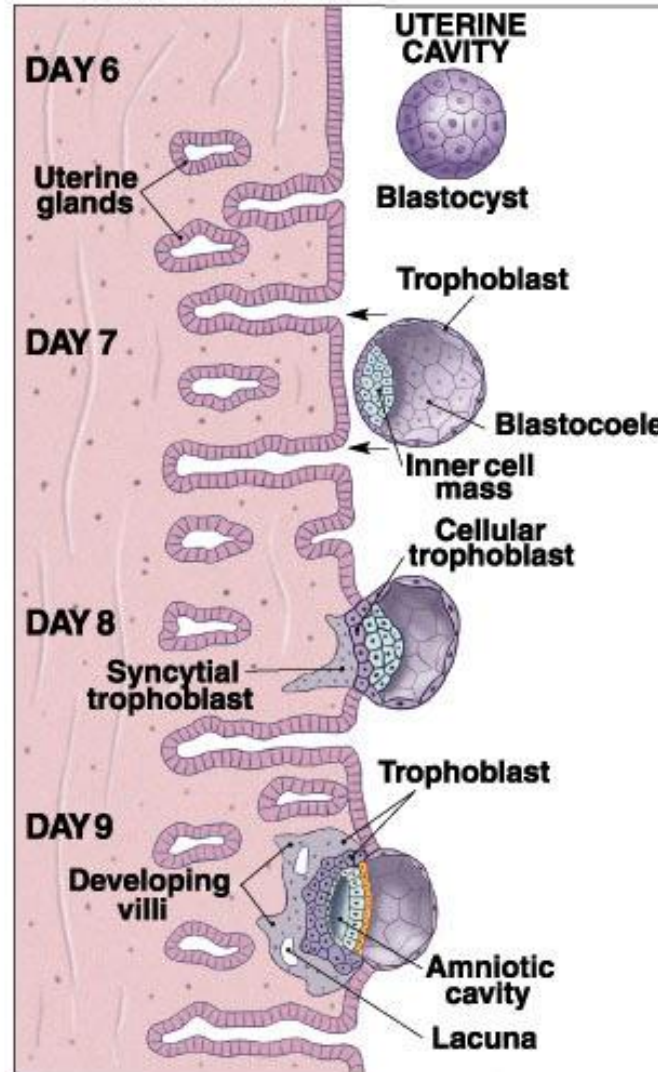
A



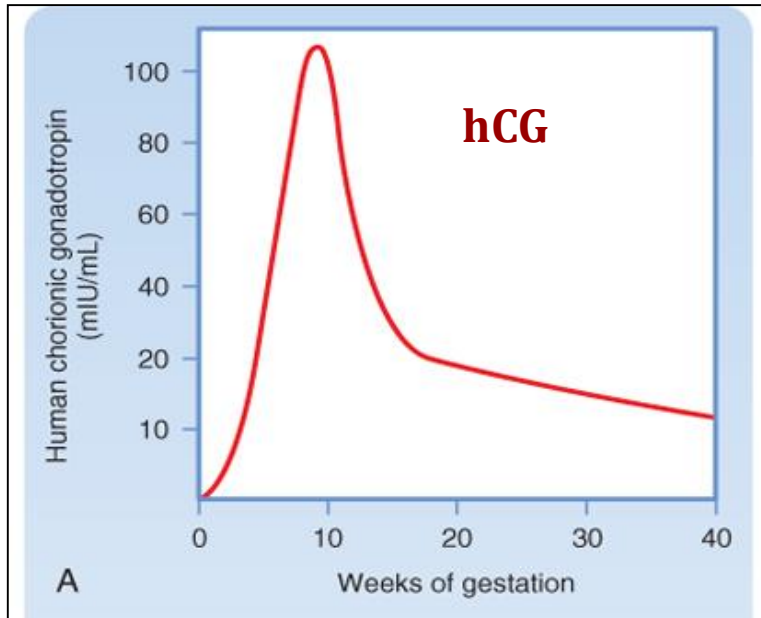
B



**FUNCTIONAL ZONE
OF ENDOMETRIUM**



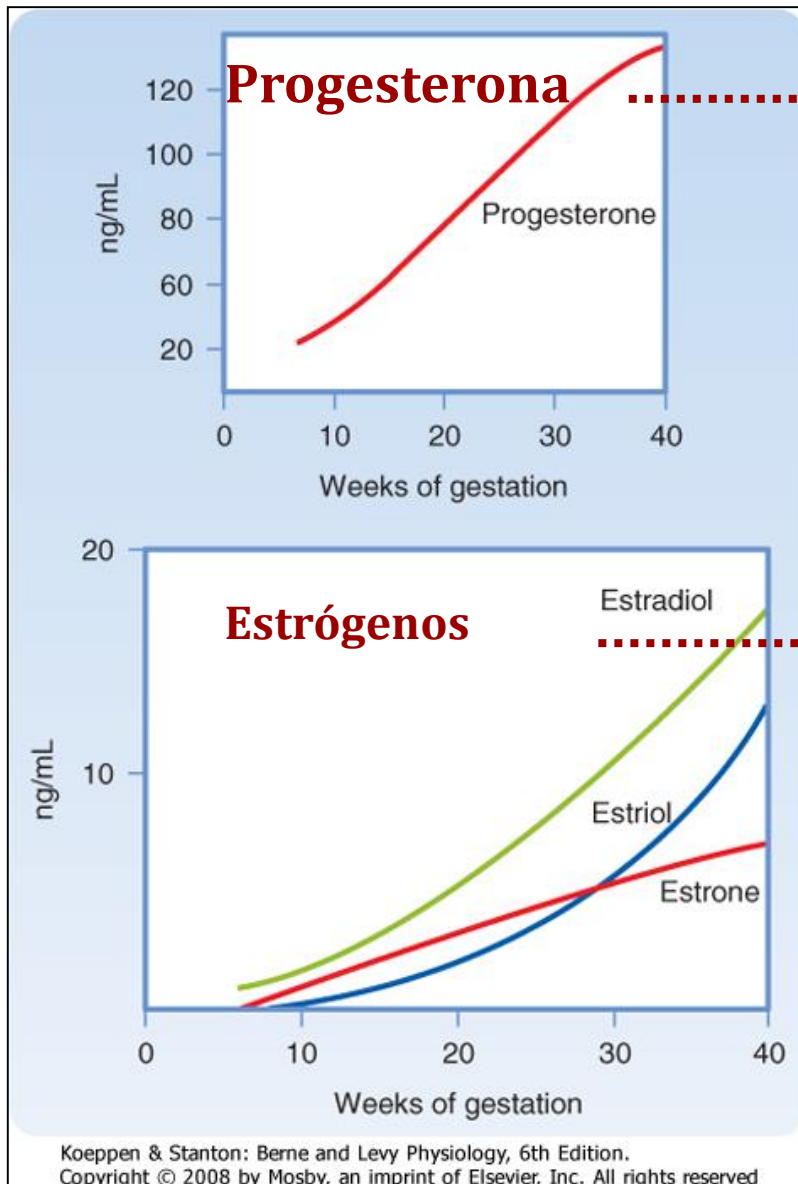
Principais alterações hormonais



Gonadotropina Coriônica Humana

- Produzida pelo trofoblasto
- glicoproteína; subunidades α e β
- impede a involução do corpo lúteo;
- Mantém a produção de progesterona e estrógeno (= LH)

Principais alterações hormonais

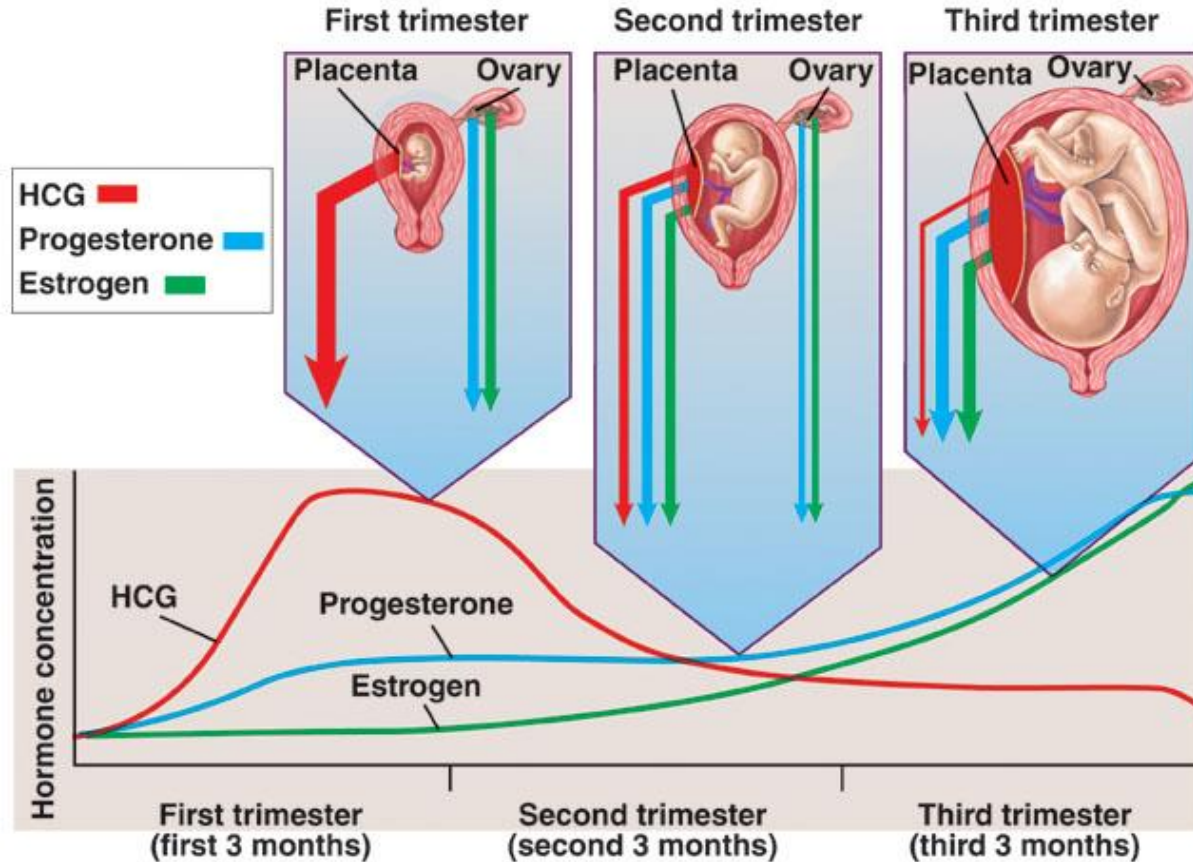


- produzida pelo corpo lúteo e depois pela placenta
- diminui a contração do útero – impede a expulsão prematura do feto (inibe prostaglandina);
- começa a preparar as glândulas mamárias (desenvolvimento)

- crescimento do miométrio
- crescimento do sistema de ductos das mamas
- relaxamento e amolecimento dos ligamentos pélvicos da mãe e da sínfise pubiana – acomodar o útero

Resumo das alterações hormonais

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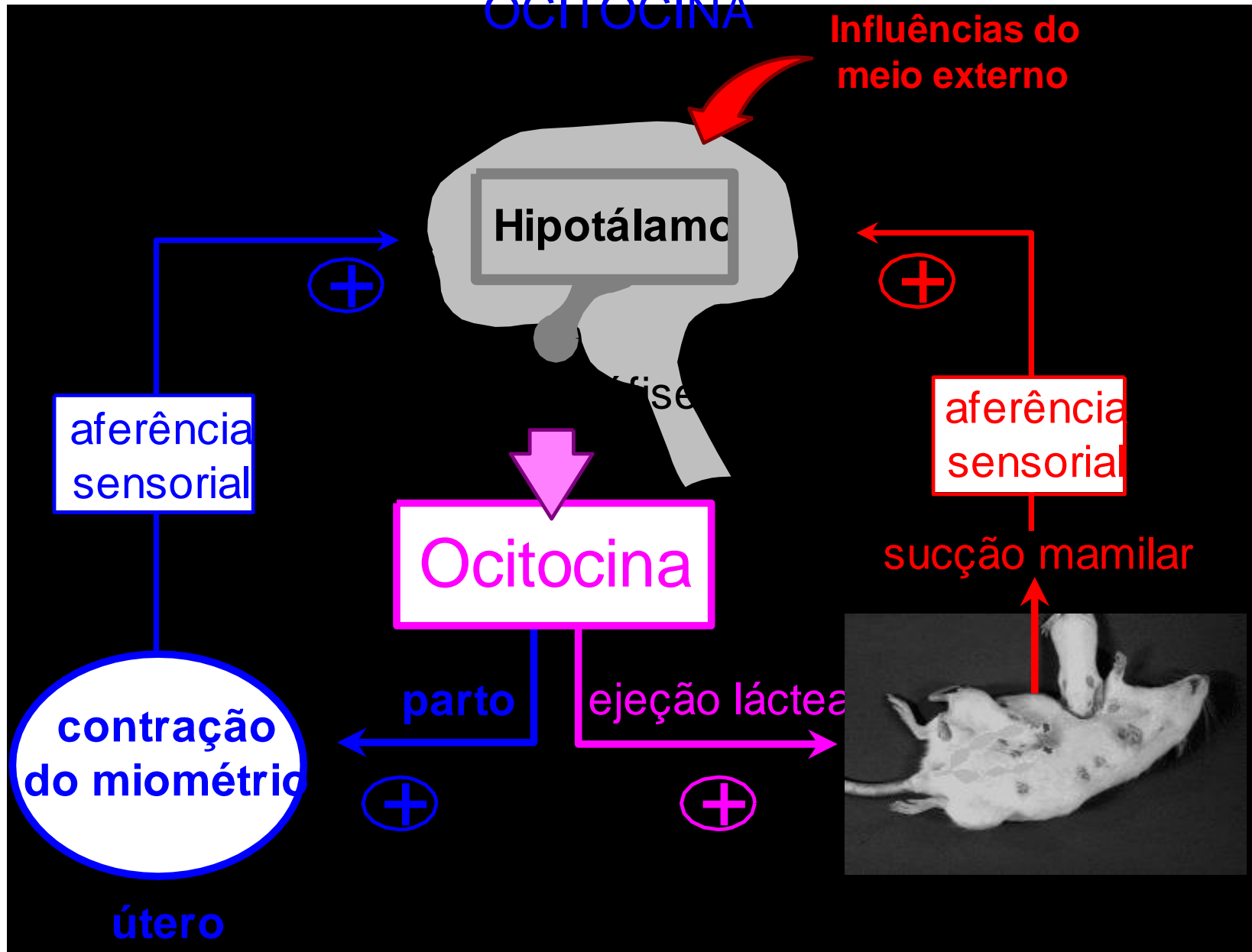
-Início da gravidez – alta produção de HCG; manutenção do corpo lúteo
↓
produção de estrógenos e progestágenos – inibe a menstruação



FISIOLOGIA DA LACTAÇÃO

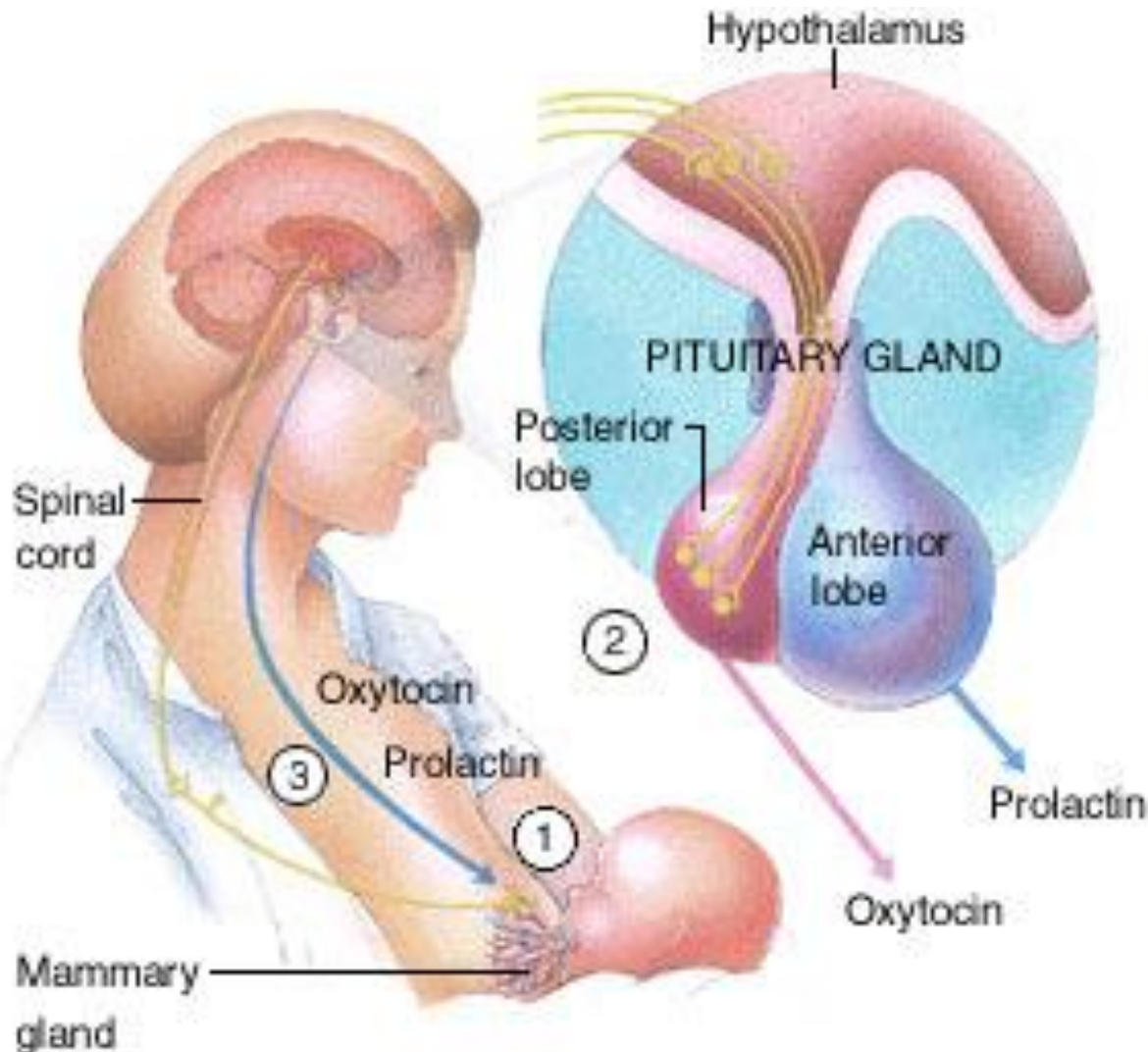
HORMÔNIOS DA NEUROHIPÓFISE

OCITOCINA



HORMÔNIOS DA NEUROHIPÓFISE

Mecanismo de secreção de OCITOCINA durante a lactação

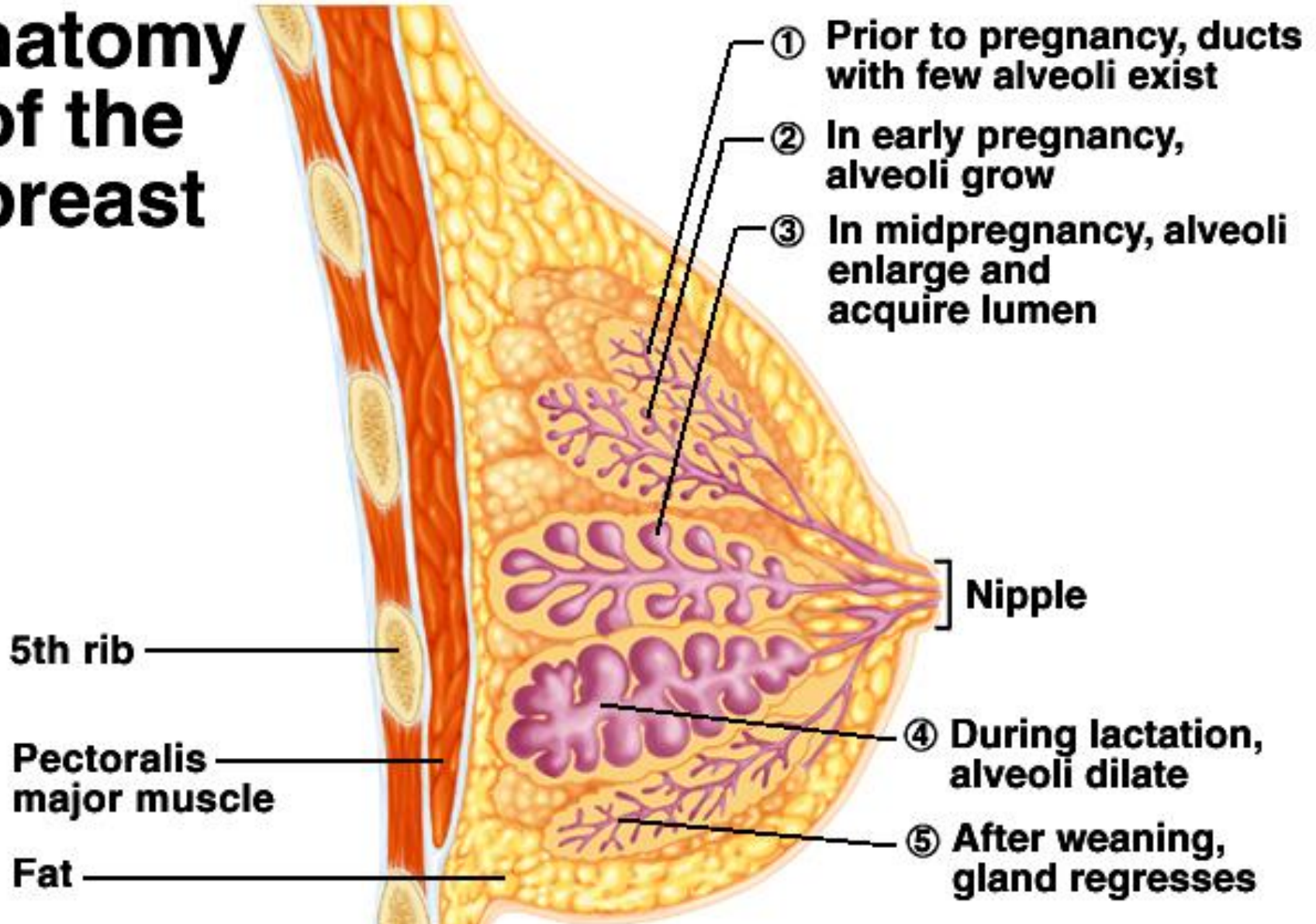


1. Stimulation of the nipple by the baby's suckling initiates action potentials in the afferent neurons that connect with the hypothalamus.
2. The hypothalamus stimulates the posterior pituitary to release oxytocin and the anterior pituitary to release prolactin.
3. Oxytocin stimulates milk release from the breast. Prolactin stimulates additional milk production.

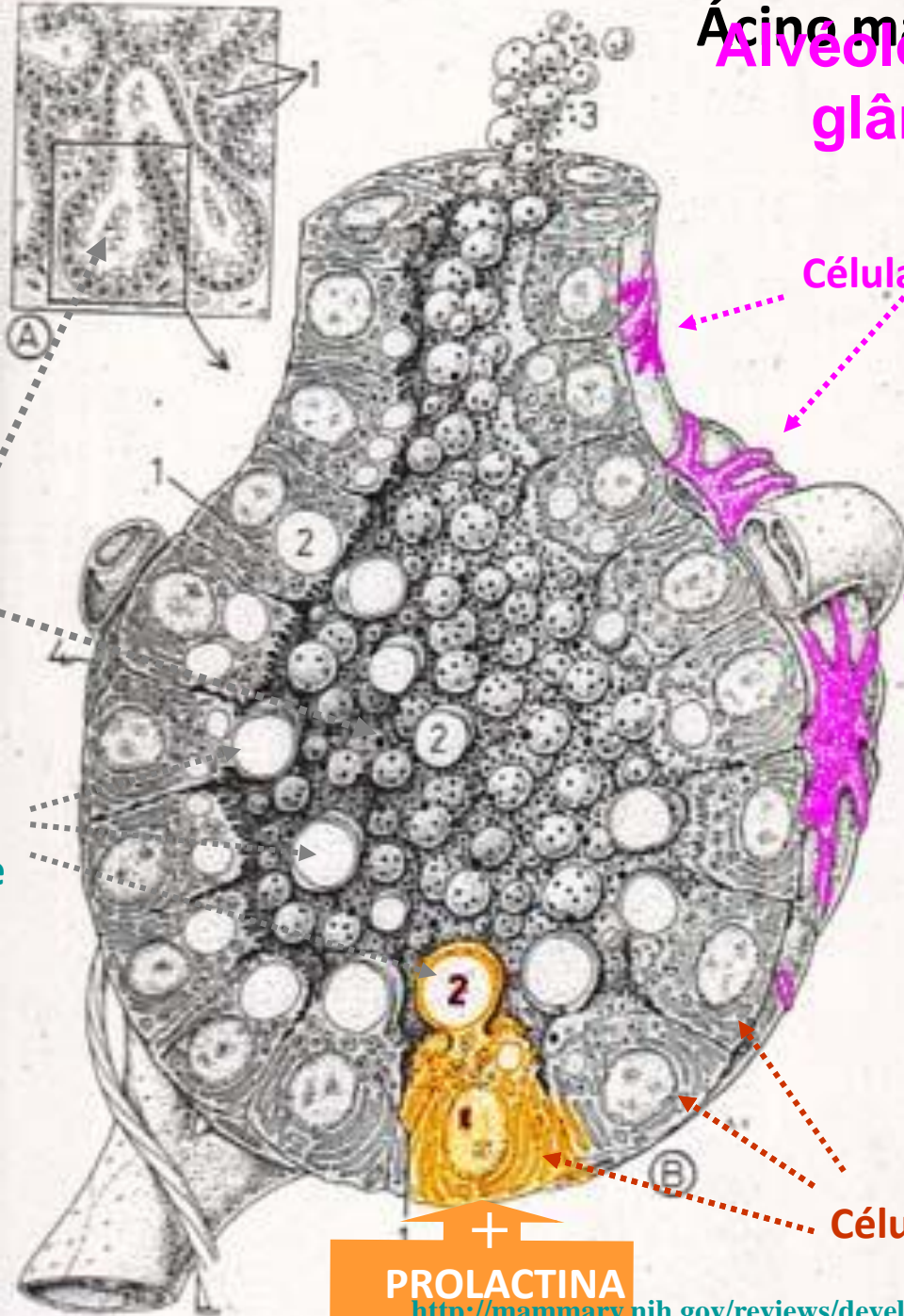
As glândulas mamárias da mulher adulta

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Anatomy of the breast



Ácino mamário
Alveolo (ou ácino) da glândula mamária



Células mioepiteliais

OCITOCINA

+

Células acinares

PROLACTINA

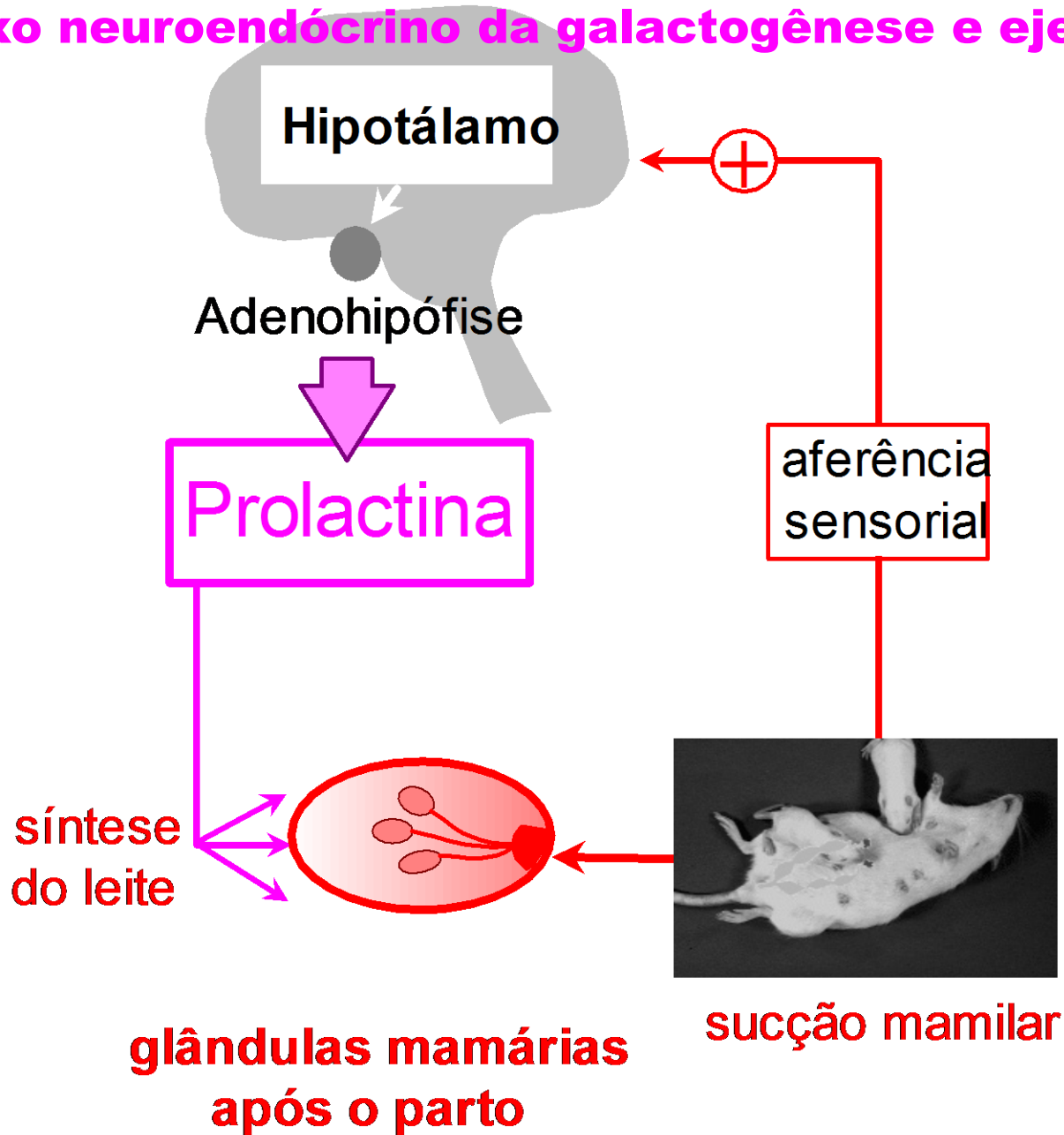
+

Luz do ácino mamário

Excitose de grânulos com leite

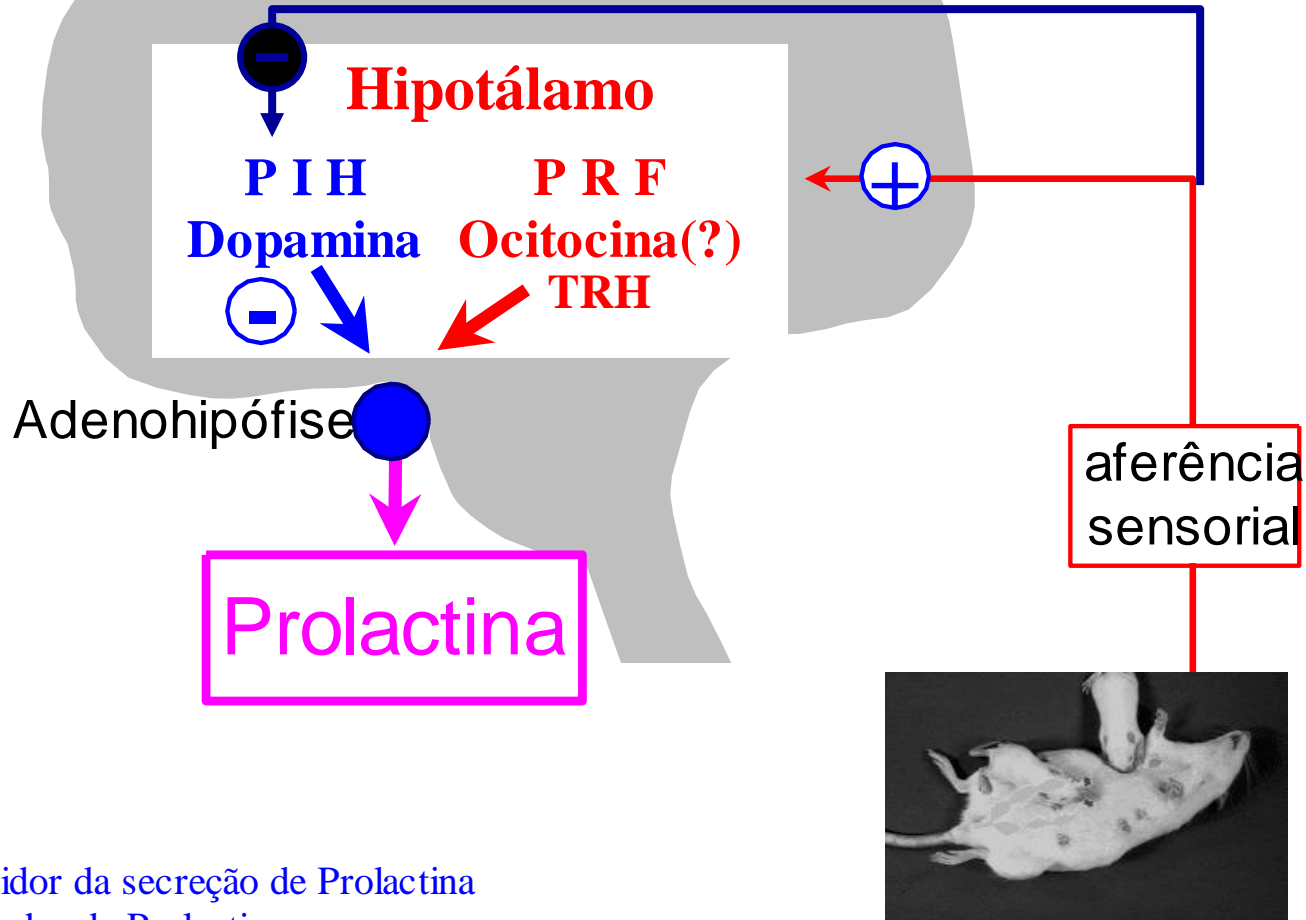
Secreção de Prolactina pela adenohipófise

O reflexo neuroendócrino da galactogênese e ejeção láctea



Secreção de Prolactina pela adenohipófise

O reflexo neuroendócrino da galactogênese e ejeção láctea

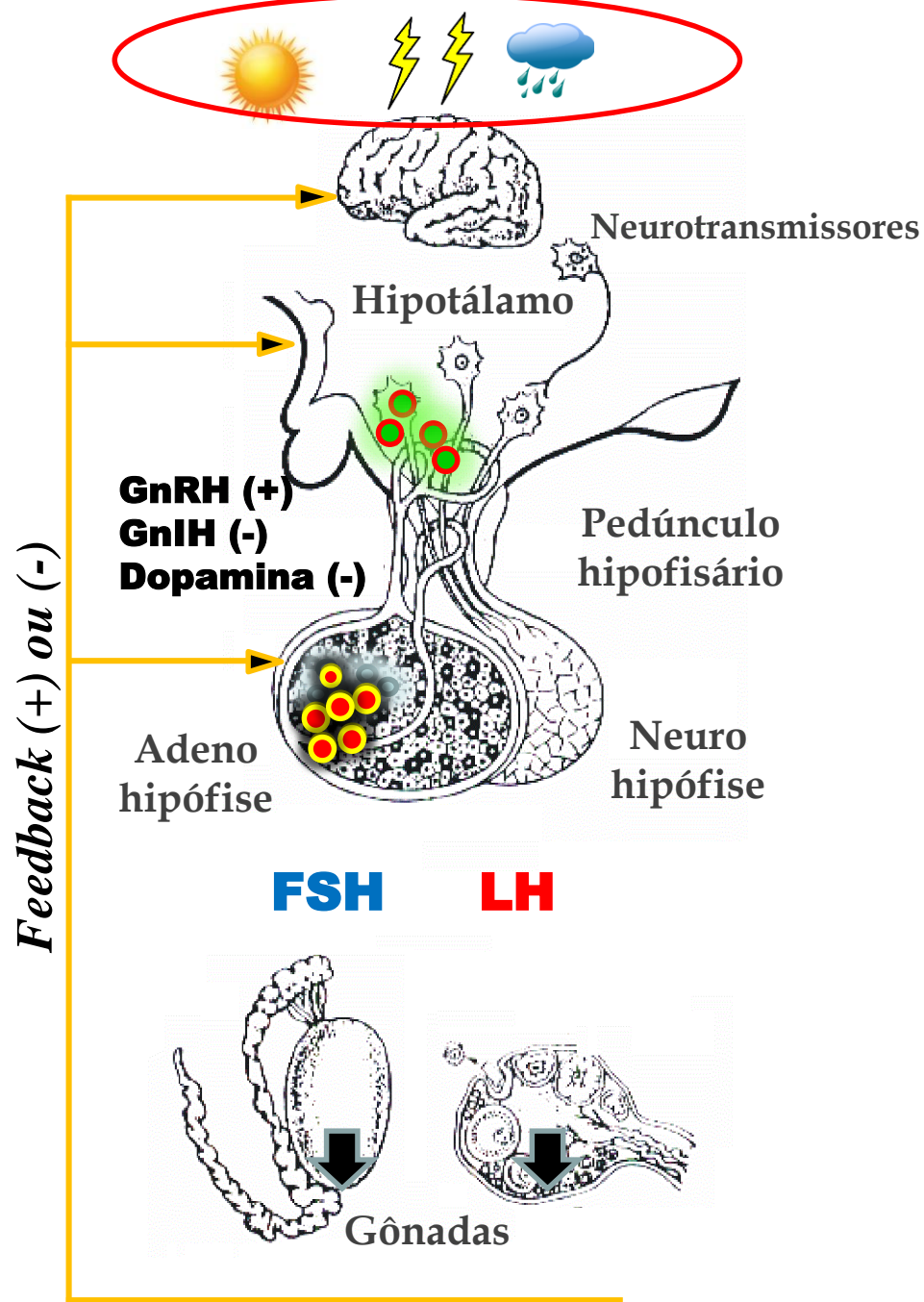


PIH: Horm. Inibidor da secreção de Prolactina

PRF: Fator liberador de Prolactina

**APLICAÇÕES PRÁTICAS DO
ESTUDO DO EIXO
HIPOTÁLAMO-HIPÓFISE-
GÔNADAS**

**O Eixo
Hipotálamo
Hipófise
Gônadas**



Esteroides Gonadais

(Medrado, 2014)



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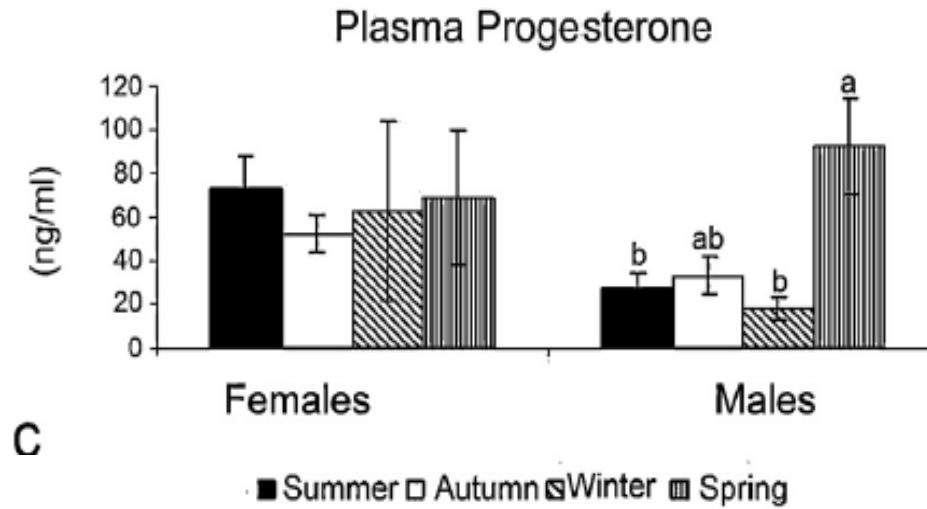
ZOOLOGY



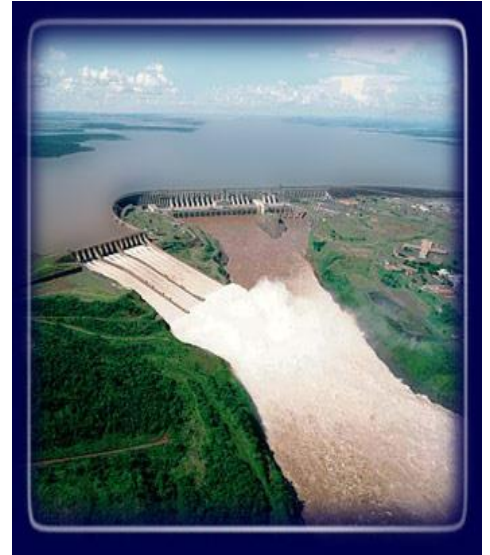
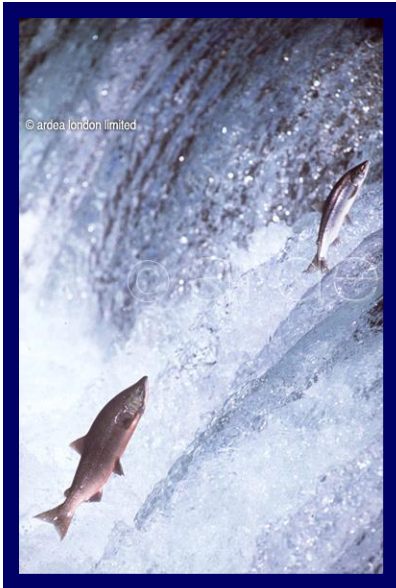
Metabolic and endocrine changes during the reproductive cycle of dermatophagic caecilians in captivity



Aline D. Gomes^a, Carlos A. Navas^a, Carlos Jared^b, Marta M. Antoniazzi^b, Nora R. Ceballos^c, Renata G. Moreira^{a,*}



C



Terapia Hormonal em Espécies de Cativeiro



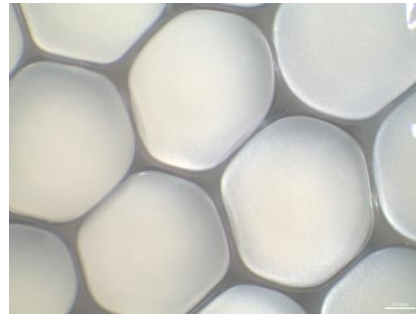
Indução hormonal com hCG e cPE



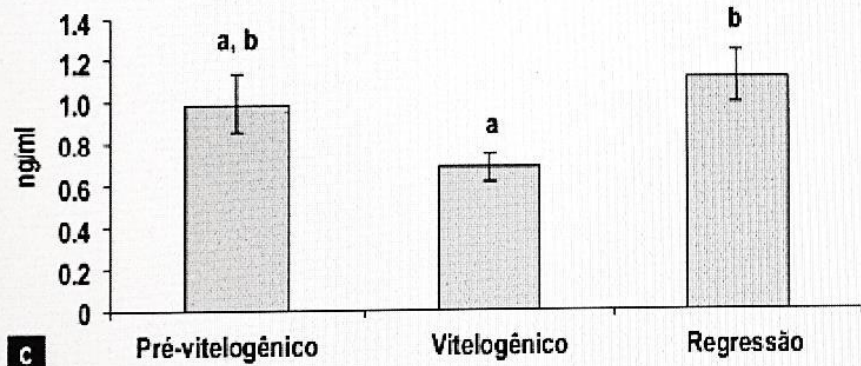
Extrusão dos gametas por massagem abdominal



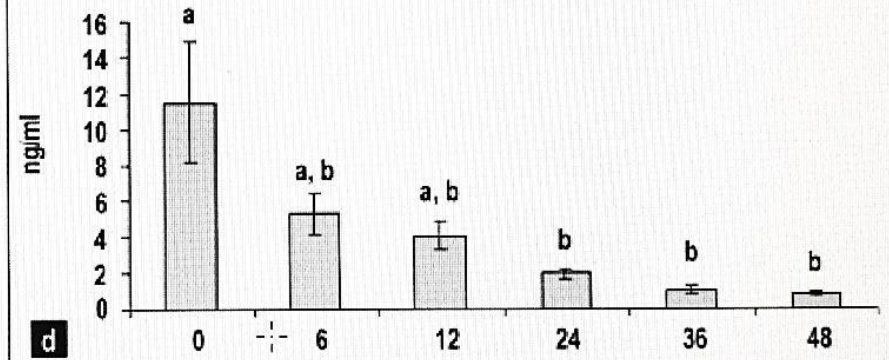
Produção de ovos e larvas

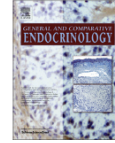


17 α -Hidroxiprogesterona (17 α -OHP) - ciclo reprodutivo



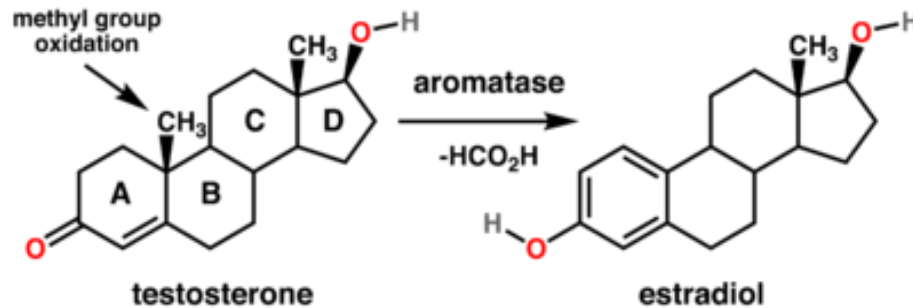
17 α -Hidroxiprogesterona (17 α -OHP) - reprodução





Involvement of pituitary gonadotropins, gonadal steroids and breeding season in sex change of protogynous dusky grouper, *Epinephelus marginatus* (Teleostei: Serranidae), induced by a non-steroidal aromatase inhibitor

Carlos Eduardo de O. Garcia^{a,c}, Bruno C. Araújo^{a,c}, Paulo H. Mello^{a,c}, Amanda de M. Narcizo^a, Jandyr A. Rodrigues-Filho^{b,c}, Andreone T. Medrado^a, Ricardo A. Zampieri^a, Lucile M. Floeter-Winter^a, Renata Guimarães Moreira^{a,c,*}





Threatened fishes of the world: *Epinephelus marginatus* (Lowe, 1834) (Serranidae: Epinephelinae)

Jandyr de Almeida Rodrigues Filho · Eduardo Gomes Sanches ·
Carlos Eduardo de Oliveira Garcia · Carolina Viana Pannuti ·
Evandro Figueiredo Sebastiani · Renata Guimarães Moreira



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Epinephelus marginatus

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T7859A12857009.en>

Scope: Global
Language: English

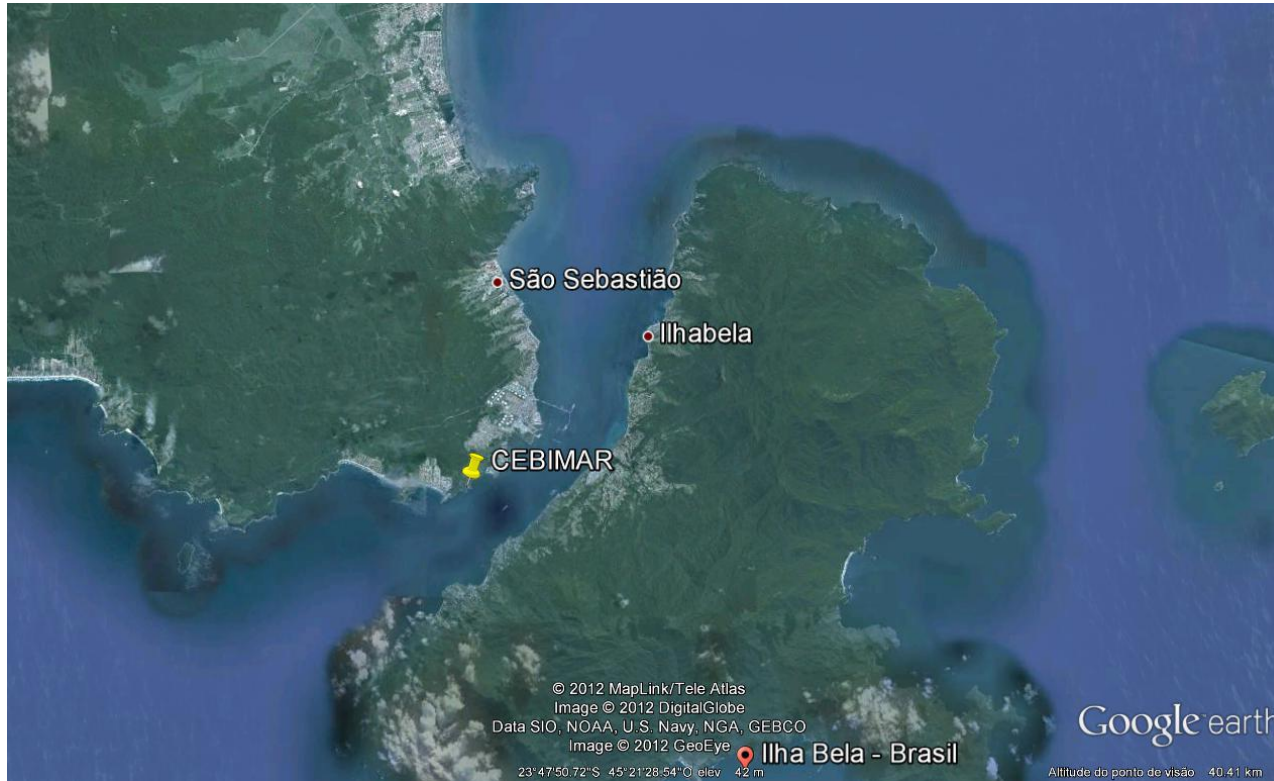
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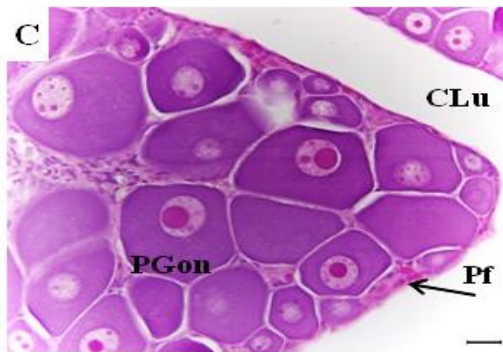
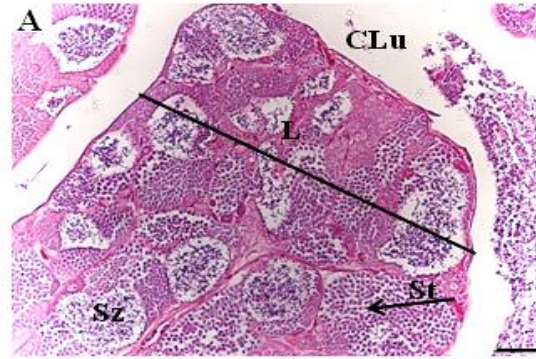
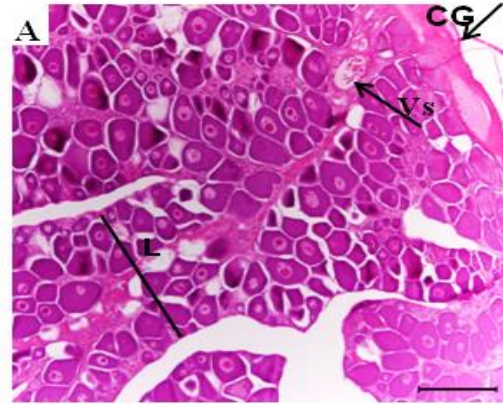
NOT EVALUATED DATA DEFICIENT LEAST CONCERN NEAR THREATENED VULNERABLE **ENDANGERED** CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EXTINCT IN THE WILD EXTINCT

NE DD LC NT VU EN CR EW EX

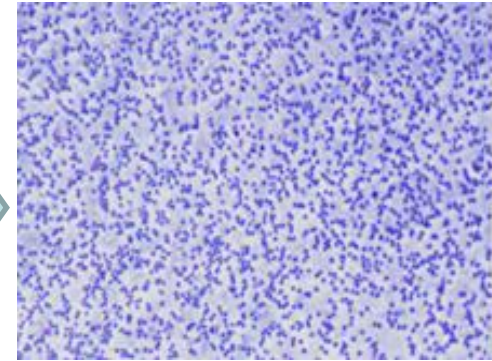
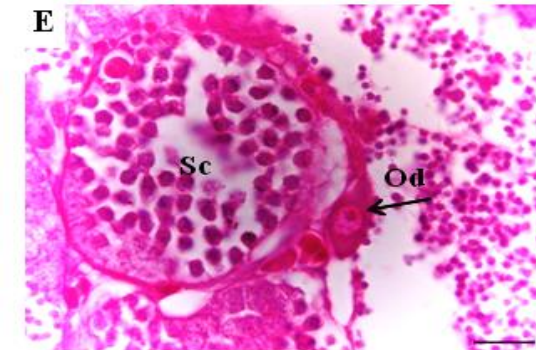
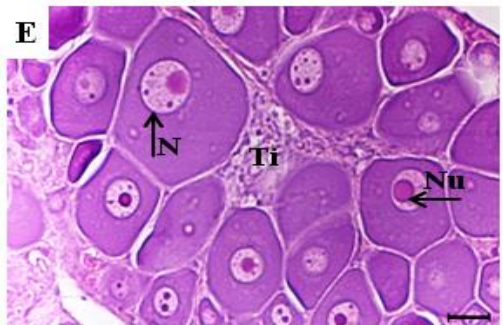
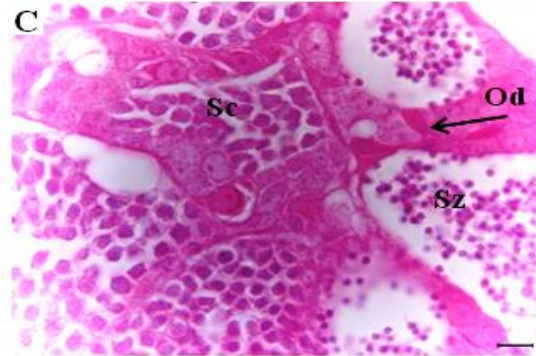
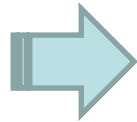
Localização



Inversão Sexual Induzida e produção de sêmen



Inibidor de aromatase



Produção de espermatozoides

