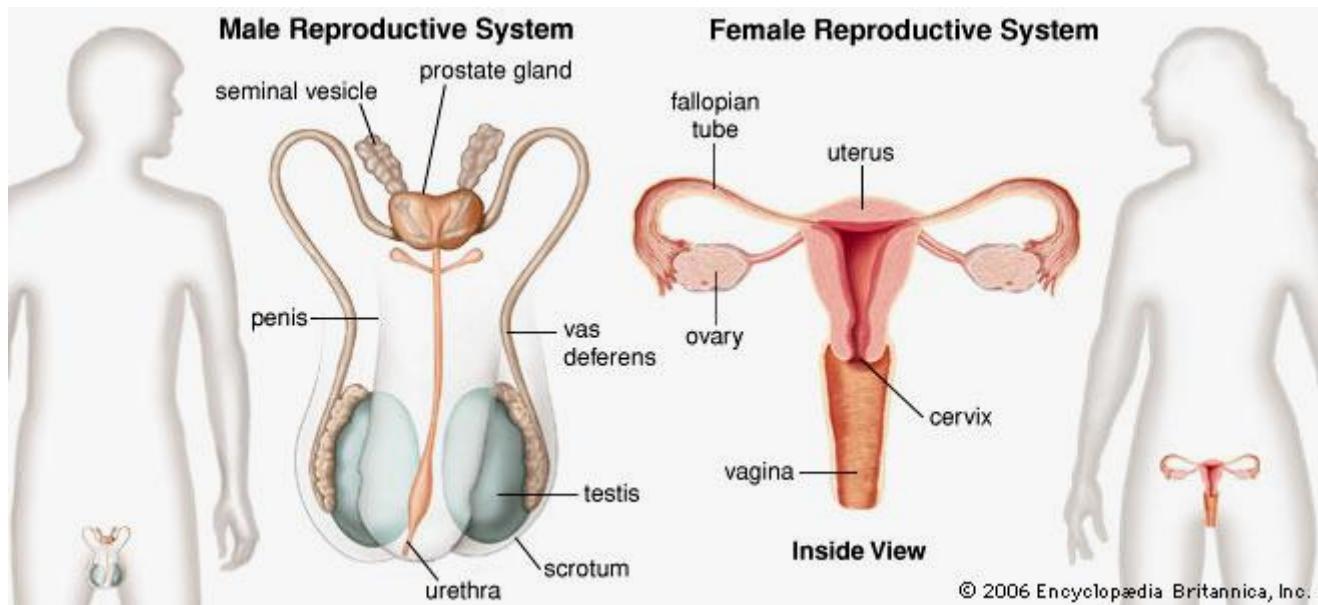
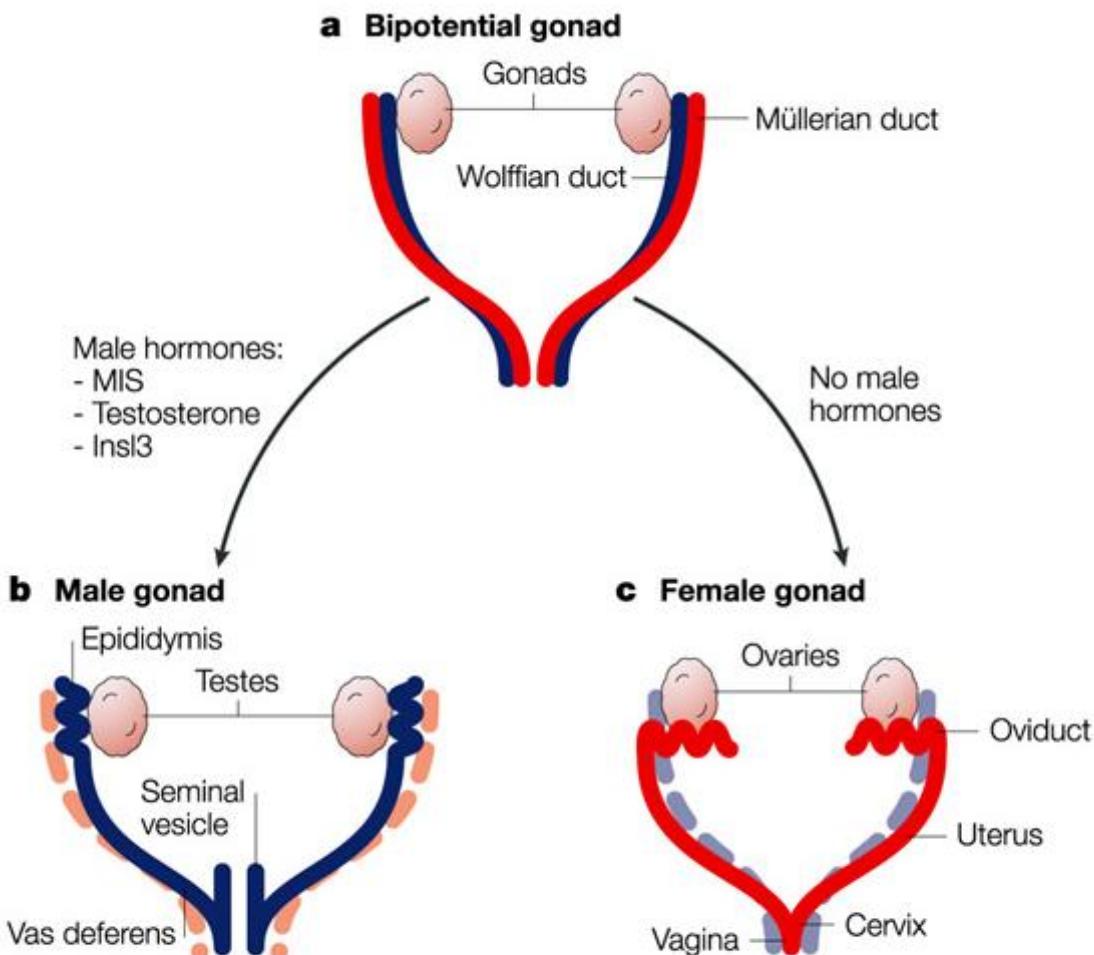


Источник - <http://kids.britannica.com/elementary/art-106530>



В процессе развития гонады у обоих полов проходят индифферентную (бипотенциальную) стадию развития (у человека – 6 первых недель)

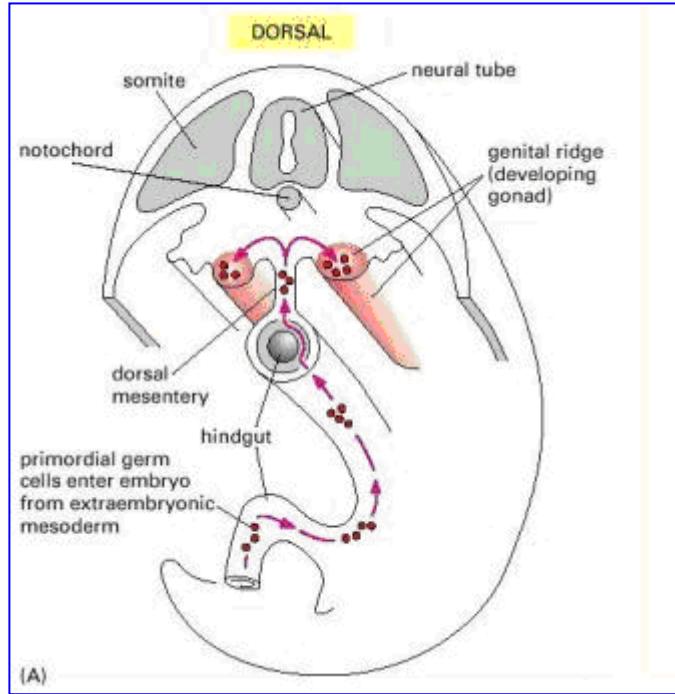


Nature Reviews | Genetics

Источник http://www.nature.com/nrg/journal/v4/n12/box/nrg1225_BX1.html

Before sexual differentiation, both male and female embryos have bipotential gonads, as they possess both Wolffian and Müllerian ducts (**a**). These ducts can differentiate into male or female reproductive organs according to the hormonal status of the fetus. Owing to the expression of the testis-determining gene on the Y chromosome, *Sry*, the bipotential gonad of males becomes the testis, which secretes several hormones including testosterone, Müllerian inhibiting substance (MIS; also known as anti-Müllerian hormone, AMH) and insulin-like growth factor 3 (Insl3)⁹³ (**b**). Testosterone promotes Wolffian duct differentiation into the male reproductive tract through the formation of the EPIDIDYMIDES, VAS DEFERENTIA and seminal vesicles, and MIS eliminates the Müllerian ducts (pink dashed line). In mice, the elimination of the Müllerian duct system in male fetuses is essentially complete by embryonic day (E) 16.5 (Ref. 11). All three hormones are involved in testicular descent. In females, the bipotential gonad becomes the ovary (**c**). In the absence of male hormones, the Wolffian ducts degenerate (blue dashed line), whereas the Müllerian ducts persist and differentiate into the female reproductive tract, including the oviduct (fallopian tube), uterus, cervix and upper portion of the vagina.

Two Müllerian ducts fuse to form a single vagina at the posterior region. The derivation of the vaginal epithelium is controversial. It is widely accepted that the upper two-thirds of the vagina derives from the Müllerian duct and the lower one-third derives from the urogenital sinus^{94, 95}. This idea largely depends on the fact that *testicular feminization* (*Tfm*) male mice retain a shortened vagina, called the 'sinus vagina'. *Tfm* male mice have a female phenotype that is caused by a mutation in the androgen receptor (*Ar*) gene, which results in androgen insensitivity, but they are still responsive to MIS signalling to regress the Müllerian ducts. The residual vaginal tissue in *Tfm* mice was considered to be derived from the urogenital sinus, not from the Müllerian duct. However, recent analysis of androgen-treated female mice indicates that the entire vagina might derive from the Müllerian duct⁹⁶. Cell-lineage analysis is needed to clarify this question. A, anterior (cranial); P, posterior (caudal).



Путешествие ППК у млекопитающих

Источник [Alberts B, Johnson A, Lewis J, et al.](#)
New York: Garland Science; 2002

Позвоночные

Почему говорят о развитии мочеполовой системы?

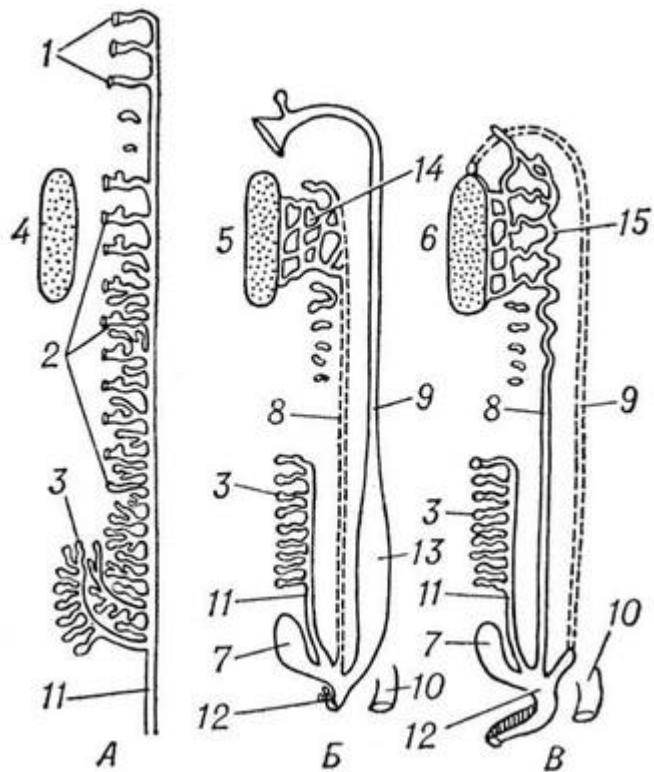
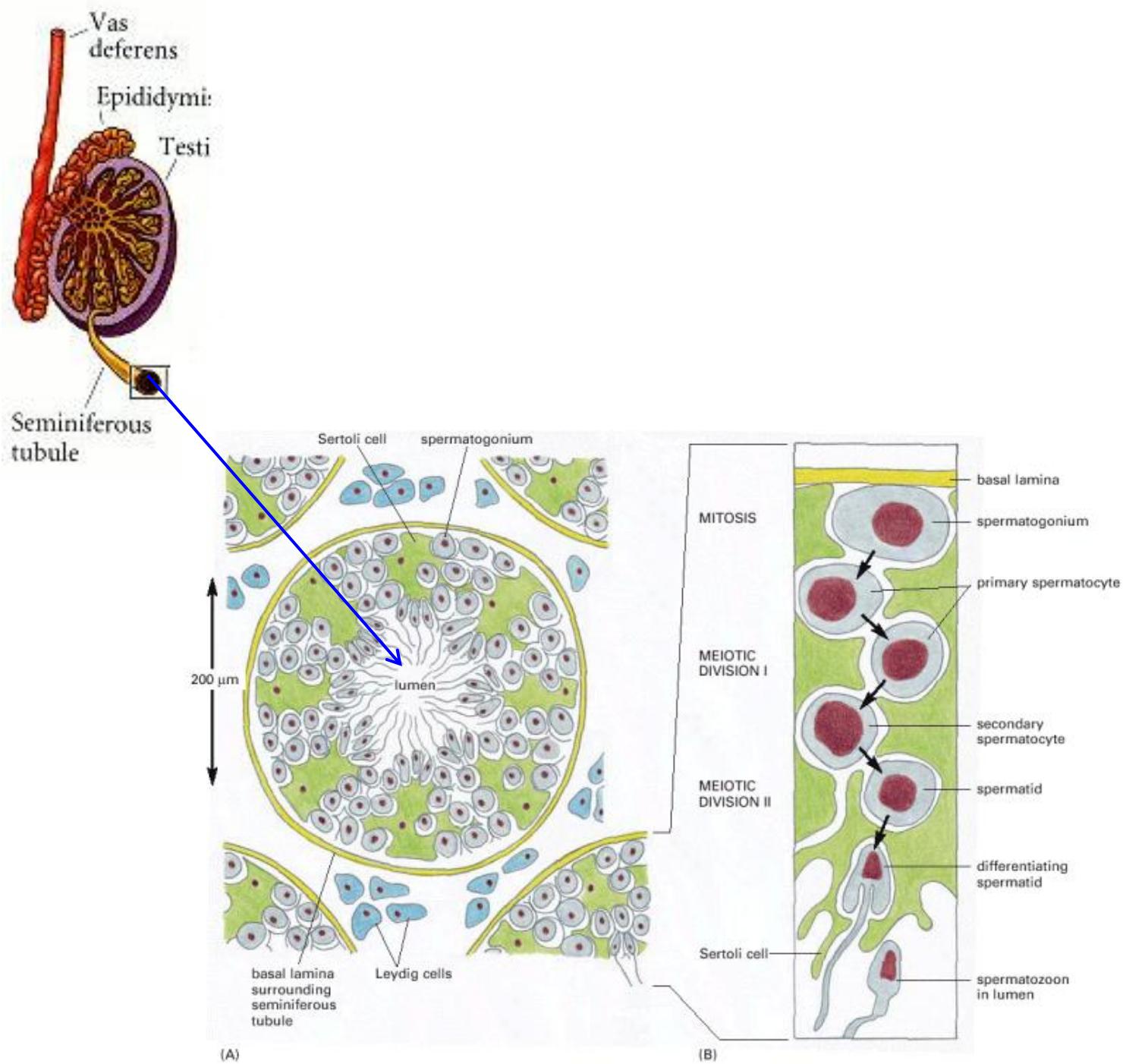


Схема развития мочеполовой системы у высших позвоночных

(А — исходная гипотетич. стадия, Б — мочеполовой аппарат самки, В — мочеполовой аппарат самца):
1 — пронефрос (головная почка); 2 — мезонефрос (туловищная почка); 3 — метанефрос (тазовая почка);
4 — гонада; 5 — яичник; 6 — семенник; 7 — мочевой пузырь; 8 — вольфов канал; 9 — мюллеров канал; 10 —
прямая кишка; 11 — мочеточник; 12 — мочеиспускательный канал; 13 — матка; 14 — придаток яичника (остаток
мезонефроса); /5 — придаток семенника (видоизмененный мезонефрос).

.(Источник: «Биологический энциклопедический словарь.» Гл. ред. М. С. Гиляров; Редкол.: А. А. Бабаев, Г. Г.
Винберг, Г. А. Заварзин и др. — 2-е изд., испр. — М.: Сов. Энциклопедия, 1986.)

Сперматогенез



Сперматогонии развиваются из ППК. Делиться начинают при наступлении половой зрелости

Figure 20-28. Highly simplified drawing of a cross section of a seminiferous tubule in a mammalian testis. (A) All of the stages of spermatogenesis shown take place while the developing gametes are in intimate association with Sertoli cells. These large cells extend from the basal lamina to the lumen of the seminiferous tubule; they are required for the survival of the germ cells and are analogous to follicle cells in the ovary (see [Figure 20-18](#)). Spermatogenesis also depends on testosterone secreted by Leydig cells, located between the seminiferous tubules. (B) Some of these cells are self-renewing stem-cell spermatogonia, whereas others are maturing spermatogonia; after a number of mitotic divisions, the maturing spermatogonia stop dividing by mitosis and enter meiosis to become primary spermatocytes. Eventually, sperm are released into the lumen. In man, it takes about 24 days for a spermatocyte to complete meiosis to become a spermatid and another 5 weeks for a spermatid to develop into a sperm. Sperm undergo further maturation and become motile in the epididymis; only then are they fully mature sperm.

Источник [Alberts B, Johnson A, Lewis J, et al.](#)

New York: Garland Science; 2002

Сперматогенез

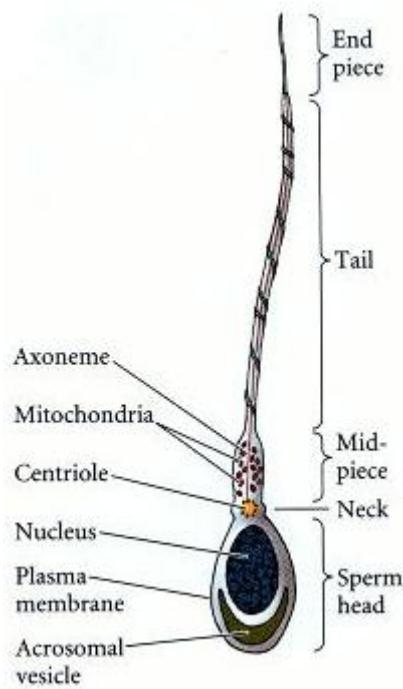
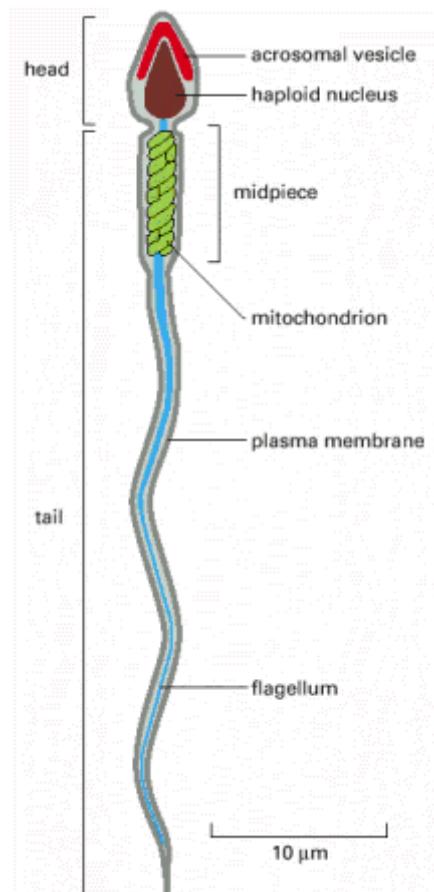
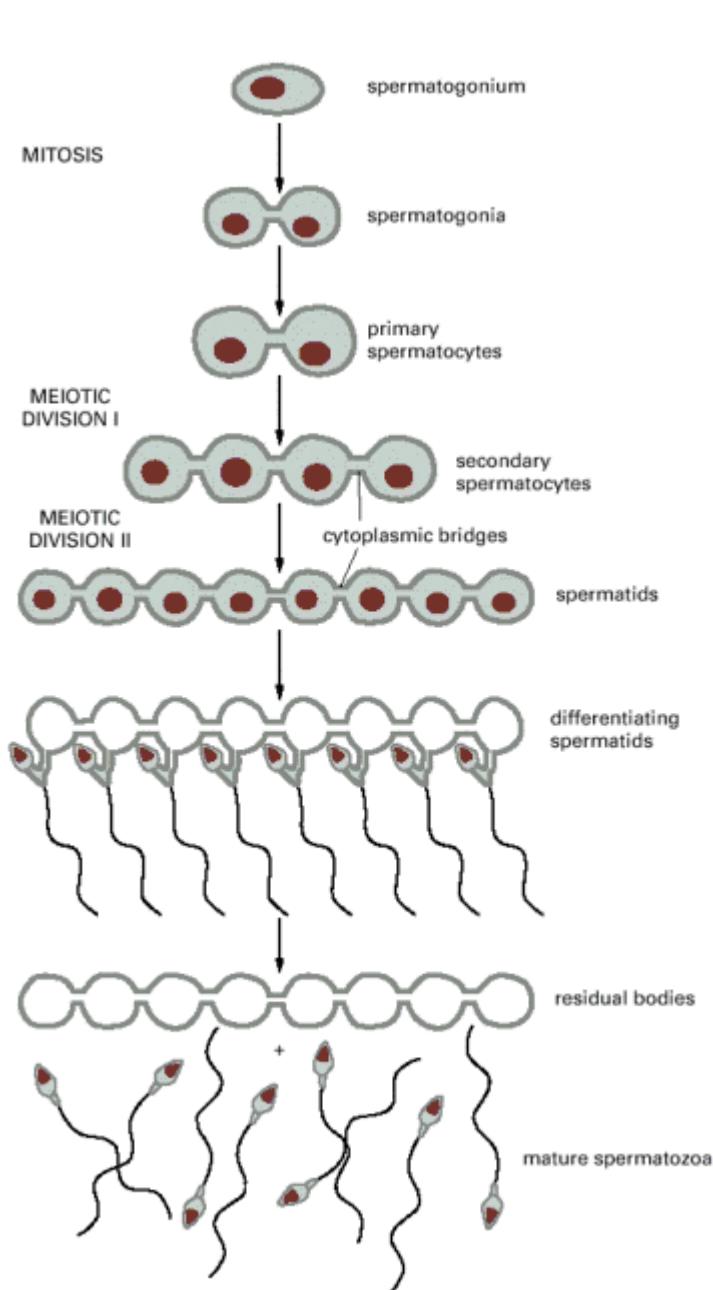


Figure 20-29. Cytoplasmic bridges in developing sperm cells and their precursors. The progeny of a single maturing spermatogonium remain connected to one another by cytoplasmic bridges throughout their differentiation into mature sperm. For the sake of simplicity, only two connected maturing spermatogonia are shown entering meiosis, eventually to form eight connected haploid spermatids. In fact, the number of connected cells that go through two meiotic divisions and differentiate synchronously is very much larger than shown here. Note that in the process of differentiating, most of the spermatid cytoplasm is discarded as residual bodies.

Источник [Alberts B, Johnson A, Lewis J, et al.](#) New York: Garland Science; 2002

Оогенез

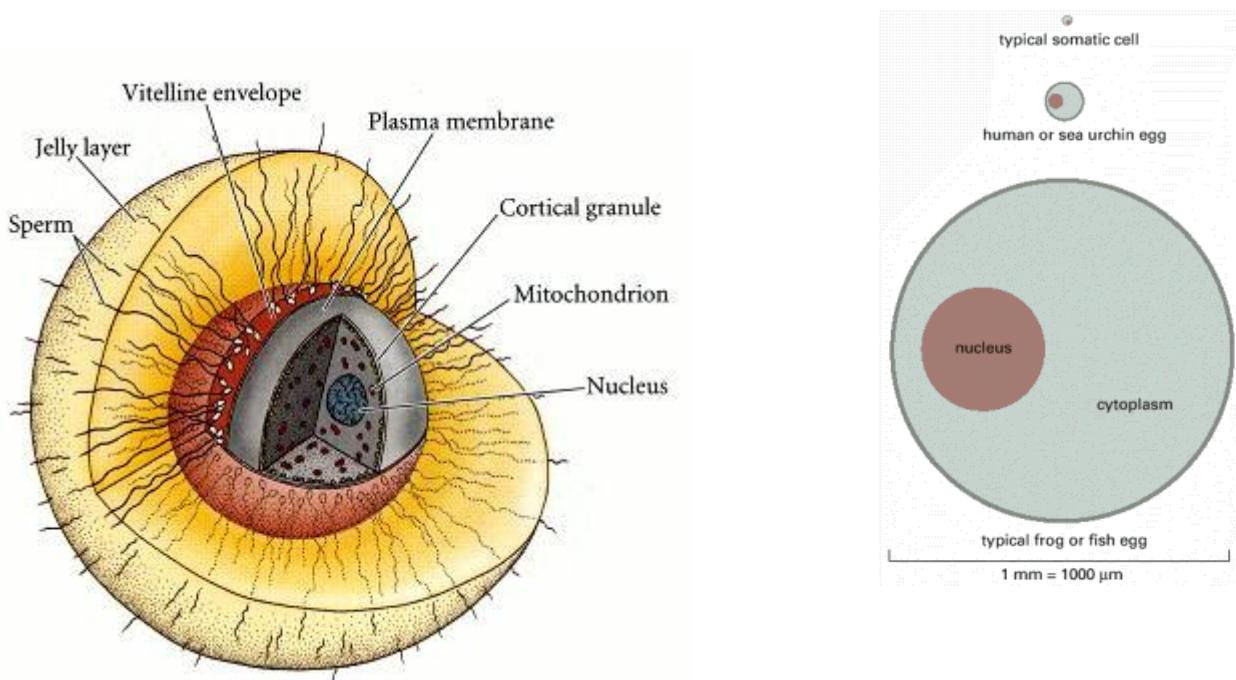


Figure 7.4. Structure of the sea urchin egg during fertilization. The drawing also shows the relative sizes of egg and sperm. (After Epel 1977.)

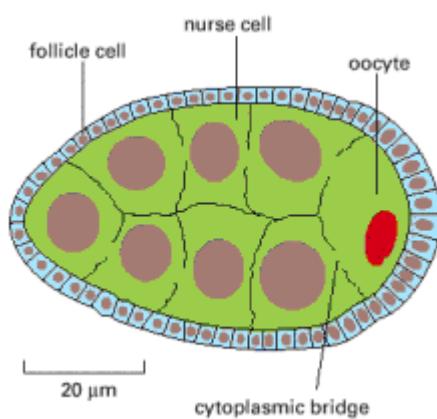
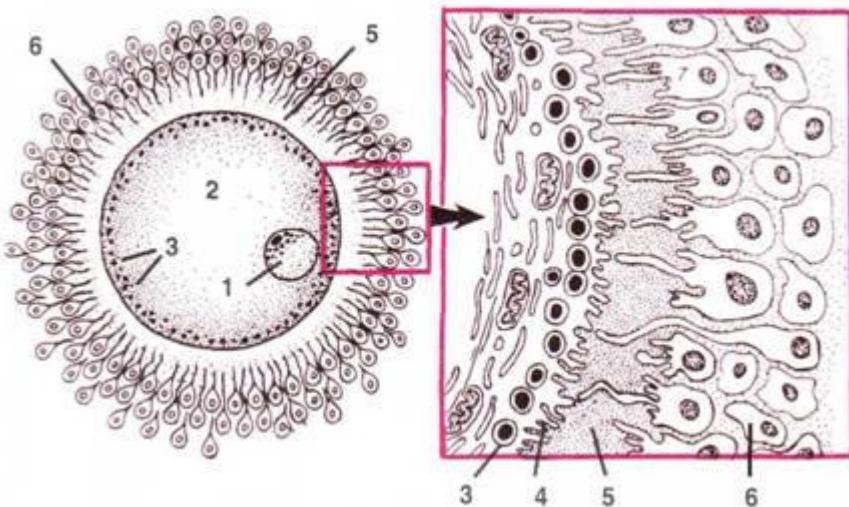


Figure 20-23. Nurse cells and follicle cells associated with a *Drosophila* oocyte. The nurse cells and the oocyte arise from a common oogonium, which gives rise to one oocyte and 15 nurse cells (only 7 of which are seen in this plane of section). These cells remain joined by cytoplasmic bridges, which result from incomplete cell division. Eventually the nurse cells dump their cytoplasmic contents into the developing oocyte and then kill themselves. The follicle cells develop independently (from mesodermal cells).

Источник [Alberts B, Johnson A, Lewis J, et al.](#) New York: Garland Science; 2002

Яйцеклетка человека. Схема (по Ю.И.Афанасьеву и Н.А.Юриной)



ЗАМЕЧАНИЕ: в жизненном цикле линии женских половых клеток человека стадии яйцеклетки нет, т.к. в оплодотворении участвует ооцит II (рис. 363-II).

Поэтому под общепринятым термином "яйцеклетка" фактически понимают ооцит I (после стадии роста), ооцит II или только что образовавшуюся зиготу.

1 — ЯДРО яйцеклетки.

2 — ЦИТОПЛАЗМА. Ее специфические структуры:

а) желточные гранулы; количество их относительно невелико и они равномерно распределены в цитоплазме (вторично олиголецитальный и изолецитальный тип яйцеклетки);

б) кортикальные гранулы (3); находятся под плазмолеммой и содержат ферменты, которые после оплодотворения участвуют в кортикальной реакции (рис. 379,6);

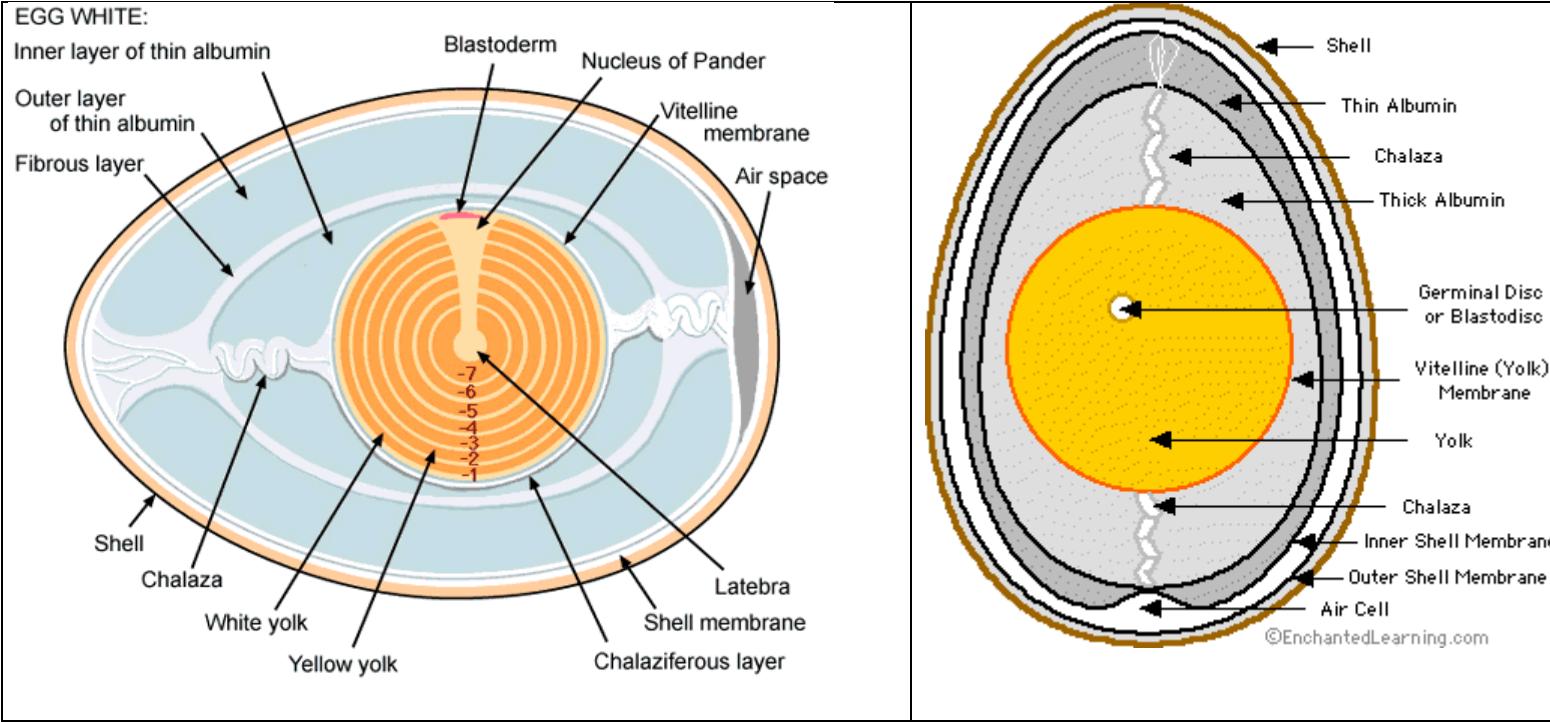
в) мультивезикулярные тельца; появляются в результате переваривания фагоцитированных частиц.

4 — микроворсинки на поверхности плазмолеммы.

ОБОЛОЧКИ яйцеклетки (см. также рис. 357):

5 — блестящая;

6 — зернистая: состоит из фолликулярных клеток, отростки которых проникают в блестящую оболочку, образуя "лучистый венец".



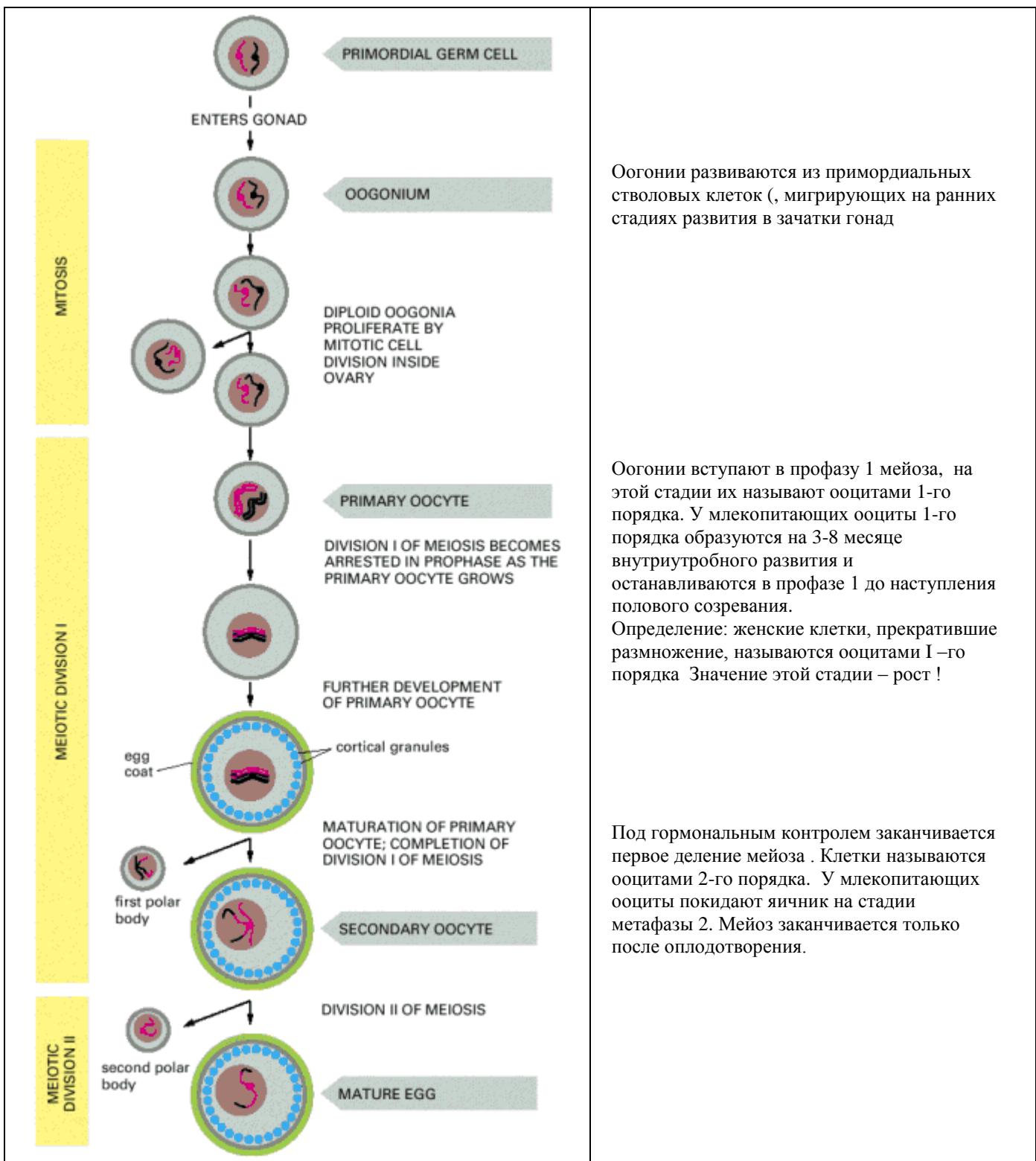
Upon release from the follicle, the yolk drops into the body cavity. There the infundibulum, or funnel, engulfs the yolk and starts it on its way down the oviduct. The oviduct is more than two feet long and is lined with glands which secrete the materials for the albumen, shell membranes, and shell. Twenty-four hours or more are required from the time the yolk is released until the completed egg is laid.

The fertilized egg is a highly complex reproductive cell and is potentially a small center of new life (Fig. 7). The germinal disc from which new life develops is attached to the yolk of the egg. Surrounding and protecting the germ cell and yolk is the white or albumen consisting of several layers.

The albumen is somewhat elastic, and it is a shock-absorbing, semi-solid material with a high water content. The albumen and the yolk of the egg serve as food for the growing embryo during the incubation period. On opposite sides of the yolk are two twisted, whitish cord-like objects known as chalazae. They anchor the yolk and keep it from rising and touching the shell. Nature provided them also to serve as a rotating axis to keep the germ cell on the top side of the yolk and, therefore, next to the heat of the hen's body. So, the yolk and albumen work together to protect and sustain the life of the growing embryo.

Around the albumen and yolk are two shell membranes and the shell itself. These give protection to both the yolk and albumen, and the shell provides for an exchange of gases and serves as a method of conserving the food and water supply encased within the shell for the benefit of the developing embryo.

У птиц третичные оболочки представлены белком, двумя слоями подскорлуповой пергаментной оболочки и скорлупой. Все компоненты выделяются железами яйцевода. Халазы – плотные тяжи белкового вещества, которые поддерживают желток

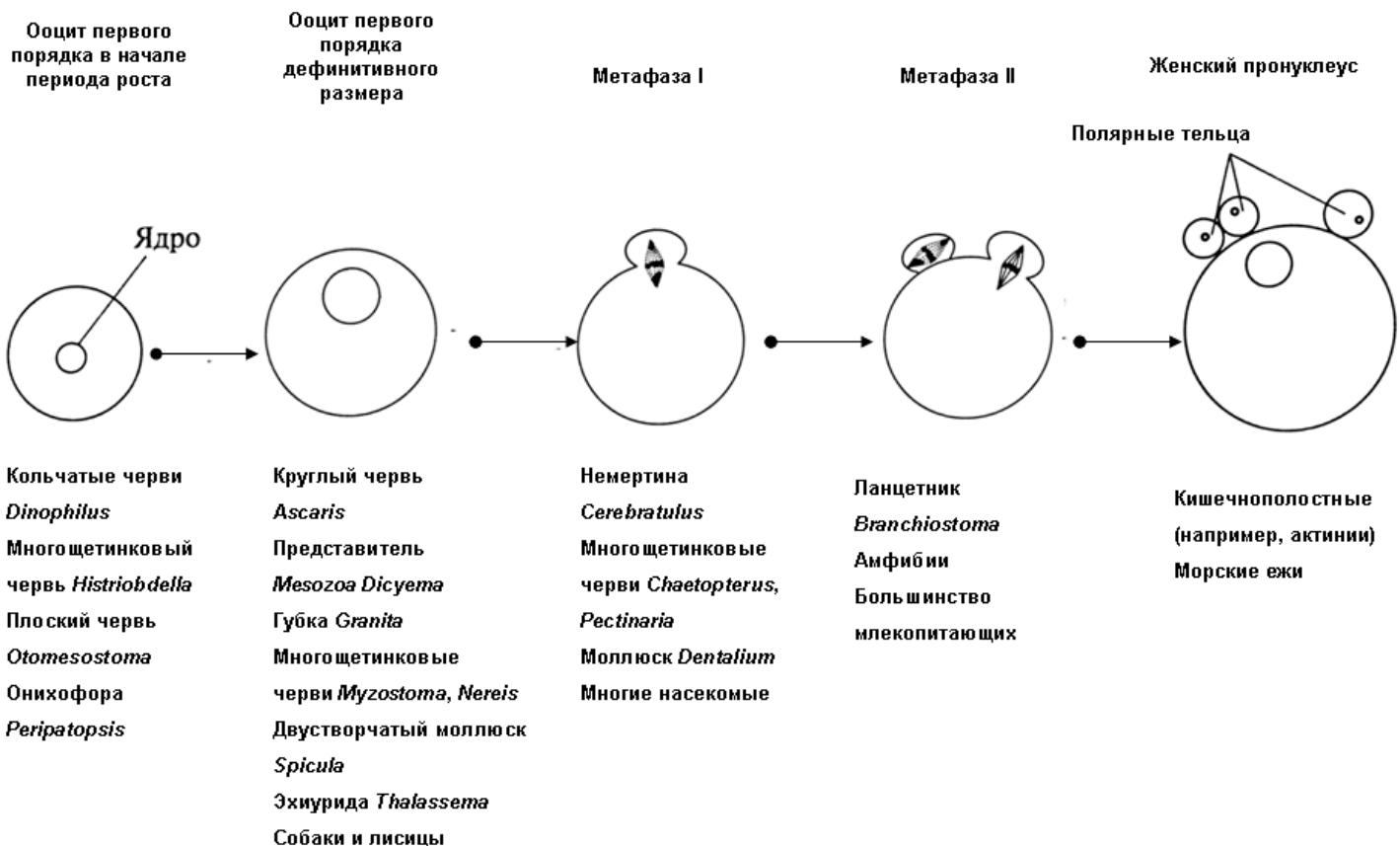


Источник [Alberts B, Johnson A, Lewis J, et al.](#)
New York: Garland Science; 2002

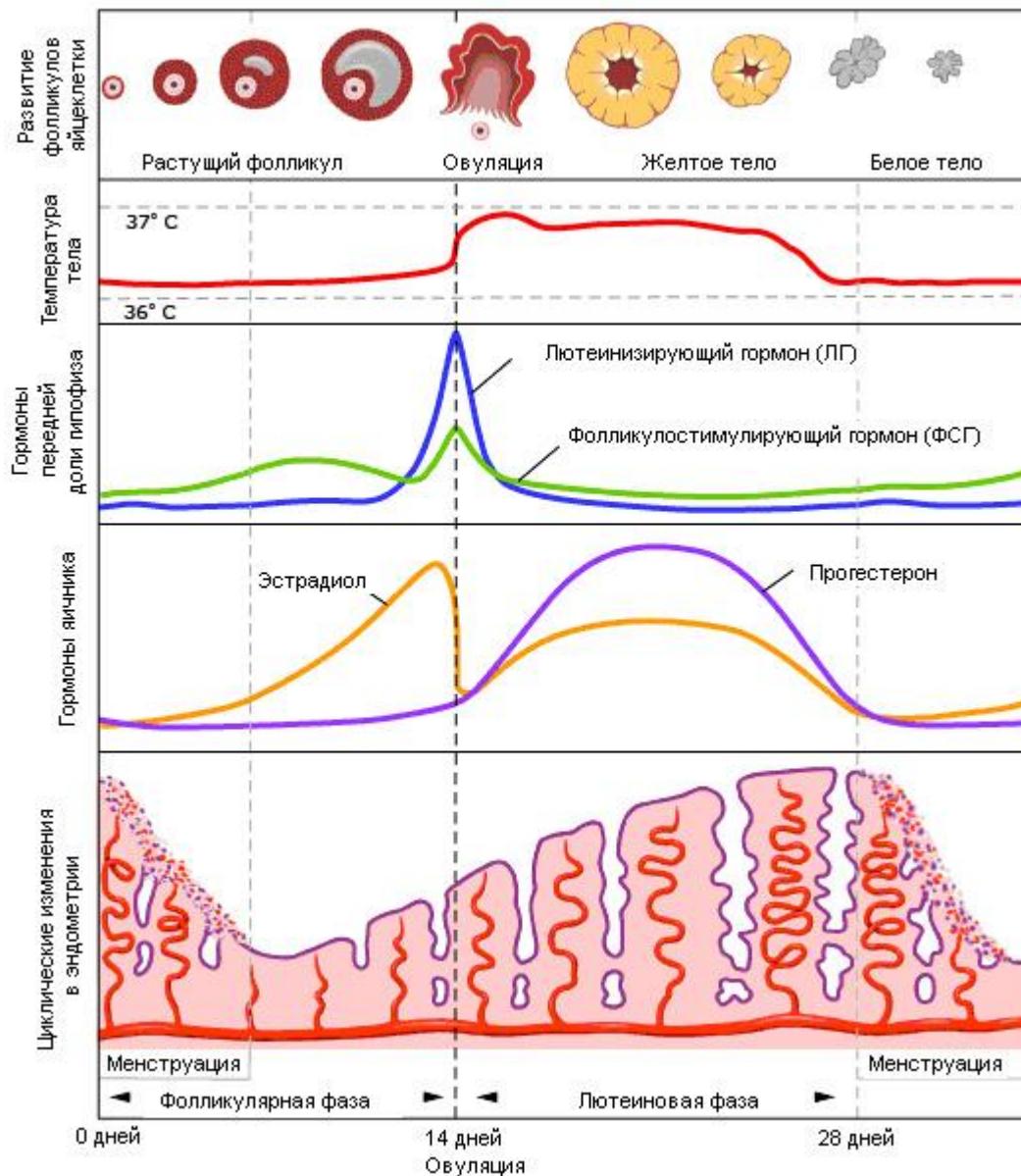
Изменение числа половых клеток в яичнике человека
(По Baker, 1970)



Блок мейоза



ООГЕНЕЗ	СПЕРМАТОГЕНЕЗ
Размножение оогониев только в эмбриональный период	Размножение сперматогониев продолжается в течение всей жизни за счет стволовых сперматогенных клеток
1 ооцит I → 1 зрелая яйцеклетка	1 сперматоцит I → 4 зрелых сперматозоида
Мейоз может быть прерван на месяцы и годы (блок мейоза)	Мейоз проходит без перерывов и постоянно
Преобразование (дифференцировка) проходит до мейотических делений в период роста	Дифференцировка проходит после мейотических делений в период формирования
Индивидуальные клетки	Клетки в составе синцитиального клона

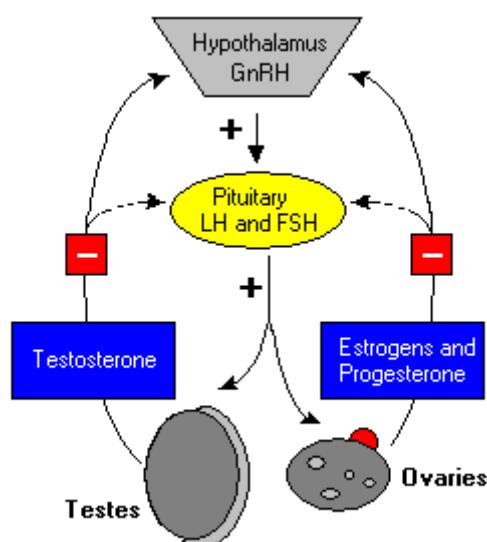


Control of Gonadotropin Secretion

The principle regulator of LH and FSH secretion is gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH, also known as LH-releasing hormone). GnRH is a ten amino acid peptide that is synthesized and secreted from hypothalamic neurons and binds to receptors on gonadotrophs.

As depicted in the figure to the right, GnRH stimulates secretion of LH, which in turn stimulates gonadal secretion of the sex steroids testosterone, estrogen and progesterone. In a classical [negative feedback loop](#), sex steroids inhibit secretion of GnRH and also appear to have direct negative effects on gonadotrophs.

This regulatory loop leads to pulsatile secretion of LH and, to a much lesser extent, FSH. The number of pulses of GnRH and LH varies from a few per day to one or more per hour. In females, pulse frequency is clearly related to stage of the cycle. Numerous hormones influence GnRH secretion, and positive and negative control over GnRH and gonadotropin secretion is actually considerably more complex than depicted in the figure. For example, the gonads secrete at least two additional hormones - inhibin and activin - which selectively inhibit and activate FSH secretion from the pituitary



Часть II Слияние гамет

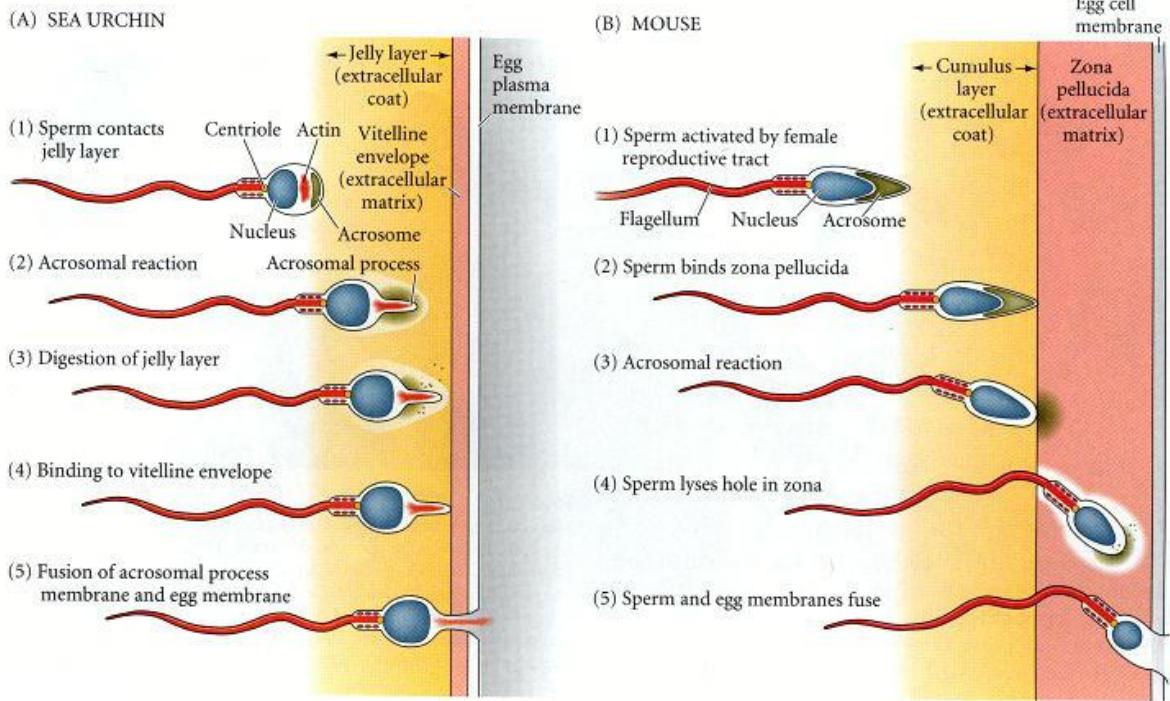
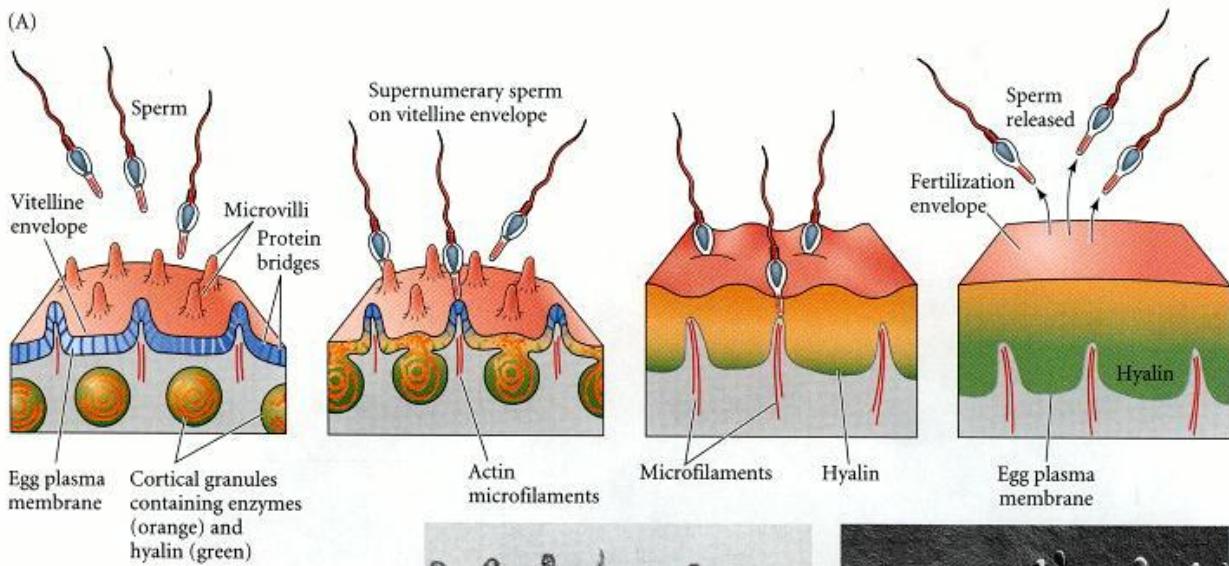


Figure 7.8. Summary of events leading to the fusion of egg and sperm plasma membranes in the sea urchin (A) and the mouse (B). (A) Sea urchin fertilization is external. (1) The sperm is activated by and chemotactically attracted to the egg. (2, 3) The egg jelly causes the acrosomal reaction to occur, allowing the acrosomal process to form and release proteolytic enzymes. (4) The sperm adheres to the vitelline envelope and lyses a hole in it. (5) The sperm adheres to the egg plasma membrane and fuses with it. The sperm pronucleus can now enter the egg cytoplasm. (B) Mammalian fertilization is internal. (1) The contents of the female reproductive tract capacitate, attract, and activate the sperm. (2) The acrosome-intact sperm binds to the zona pellucida, which constitutes a thicker envelope than that of sea urchins. (3) The acrosomal reaction occurs on the zona pellucida. (4) The sperm digests a hole in the zona pellucida. (5) The sperm adheres to the egg, and their plasma membranes fuse.

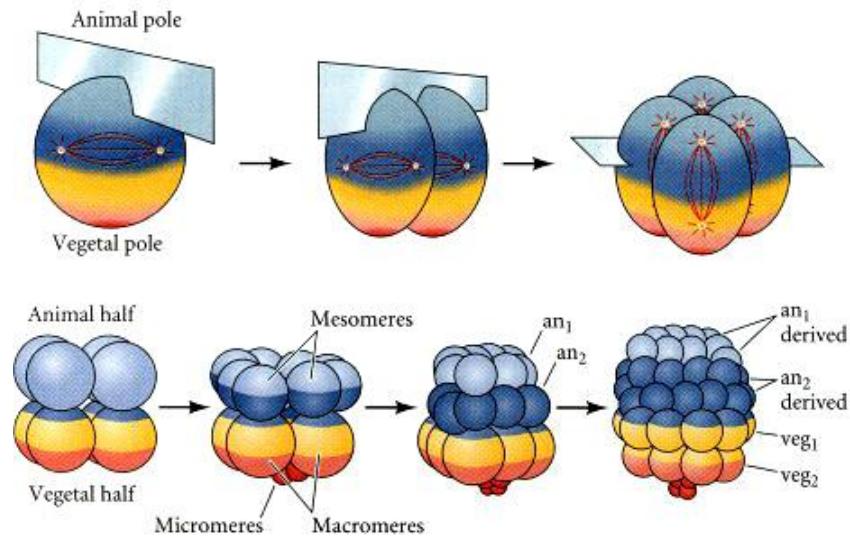
Figure 7.24. Cortical granule exocytosis. (A) Schematic diagram showing the events leading to the formation of the fertilization envelope and the hyaline layer. As cortical granules undergo exocytosis, they release proteases that cleave the proteins linking the vitelline envelope to the cell membrane.



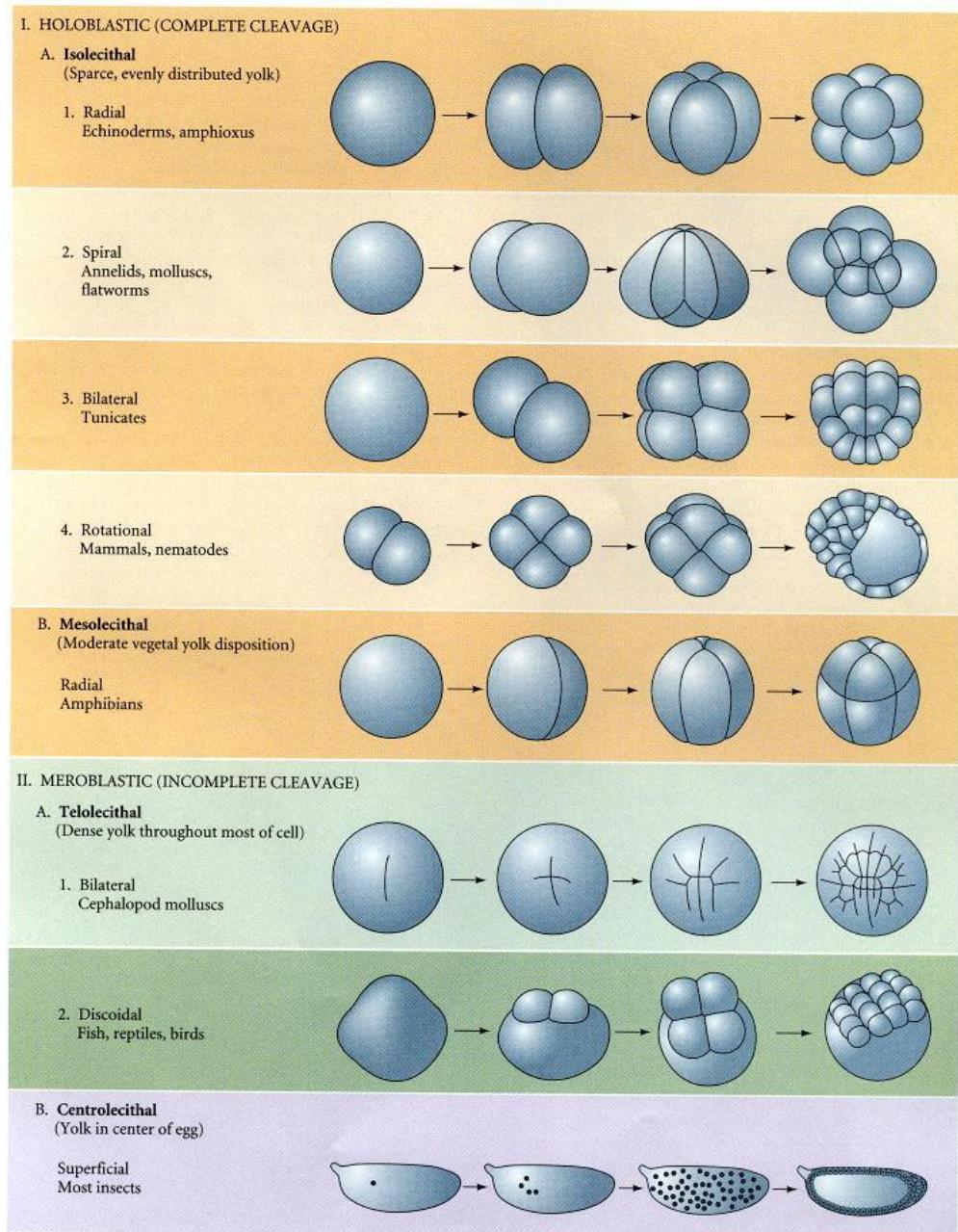
Mucopolysaccharides released by the cortical granules form an osmotic gradient, thereby causing water to enter and swell the space between the vitelline envelope and the plasma membrane. Other enzymes released from the cortical granules harden the vitelline envelope (now the fertilization envelope) and release sperm bound to it. (B, C) Transmission and scanning electron micrographs of the cortex of an unfertilized sea urchin egg. (D, E) Transmission and scanning electron micrographs of the same region of a recently fertilized egg, showing the raising of the fertilization envelope and the points at which the cortical granules have fused with the plasma membrane of the egg (arrows in D). (A after B–E from, courtesy of D. E. Chandler.)

Дробление

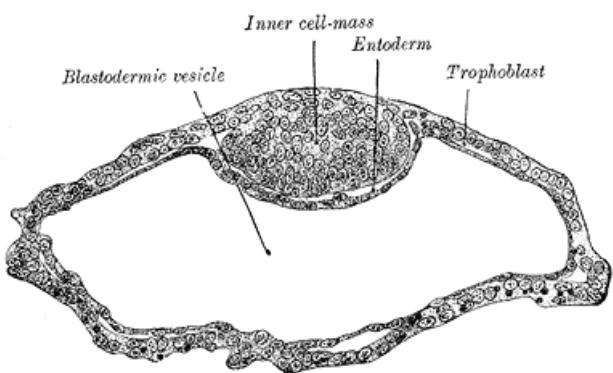
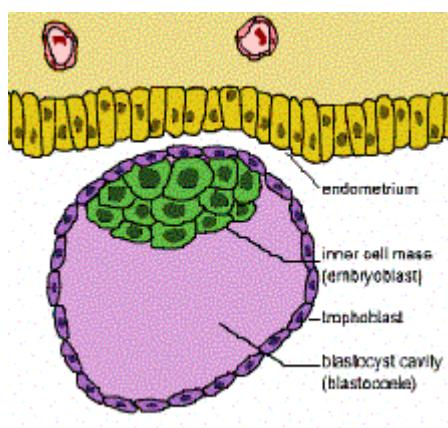
1. Дробление у морского ежа



2. Разные типы дробления



Бластоциста человека



Гаструлляция

Способы гаструлляции

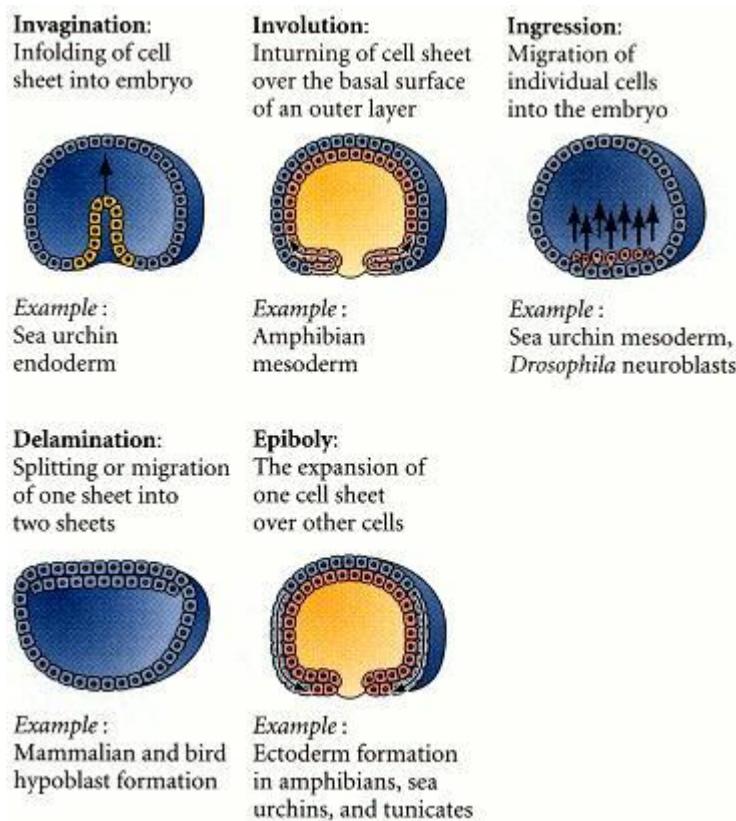


Figure 8.6. Types of cell movements during gastrulation. The gastrulation of any particular organism is an ensemble of several of these movements.

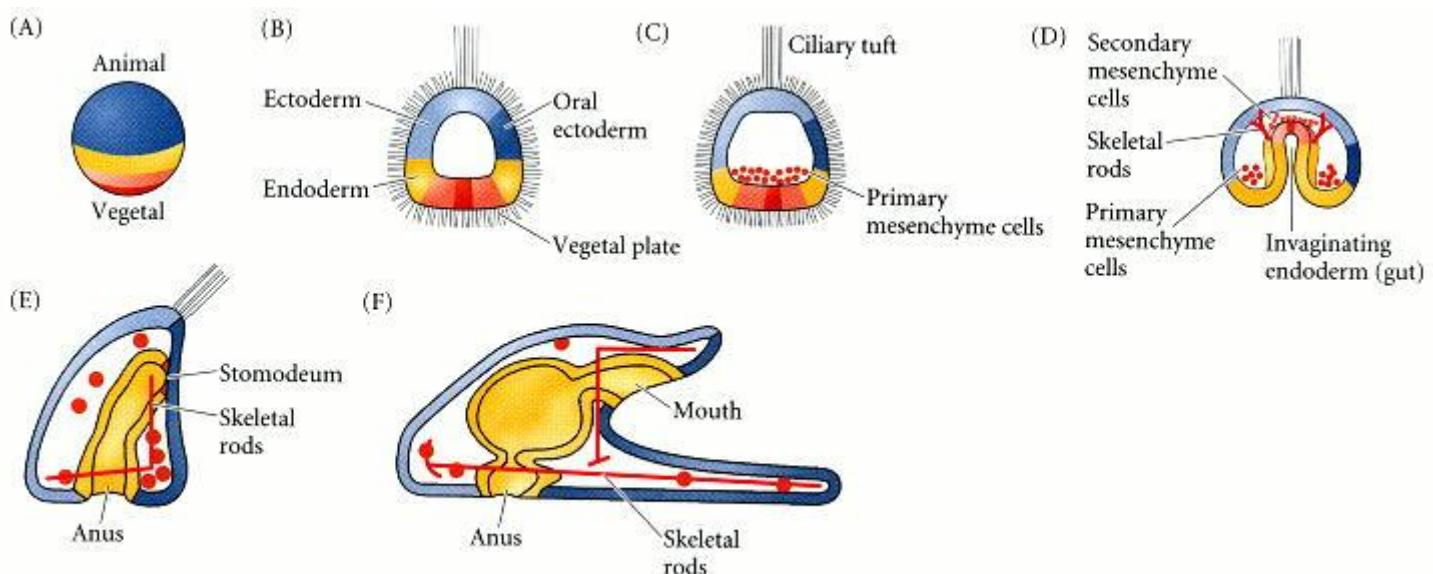


Figure 8.16. Normal sea urchin development, following the fate of the cellular layers of the blastula. (A) Fate map of the zygote. (B) Late blastula with ciliary tuft and flattened vegetal plate. (C) Blastula with primary mesenchyme. (D) Gastrula with secondary mesenchyme. (E) Prism-stage larva. (F) Pluteus larva. Fates of the zygote cytoplasm can be followed through the color pattern. (Courtesy of D. McClay.)

Источник – [Gilbert SF. Developmental Biology. 6th edition.](#)

Органогенез

I. У ланцетника (Источник – А. Ромер, Т. Парсонс «Анатомия позвоночных» Том 1)

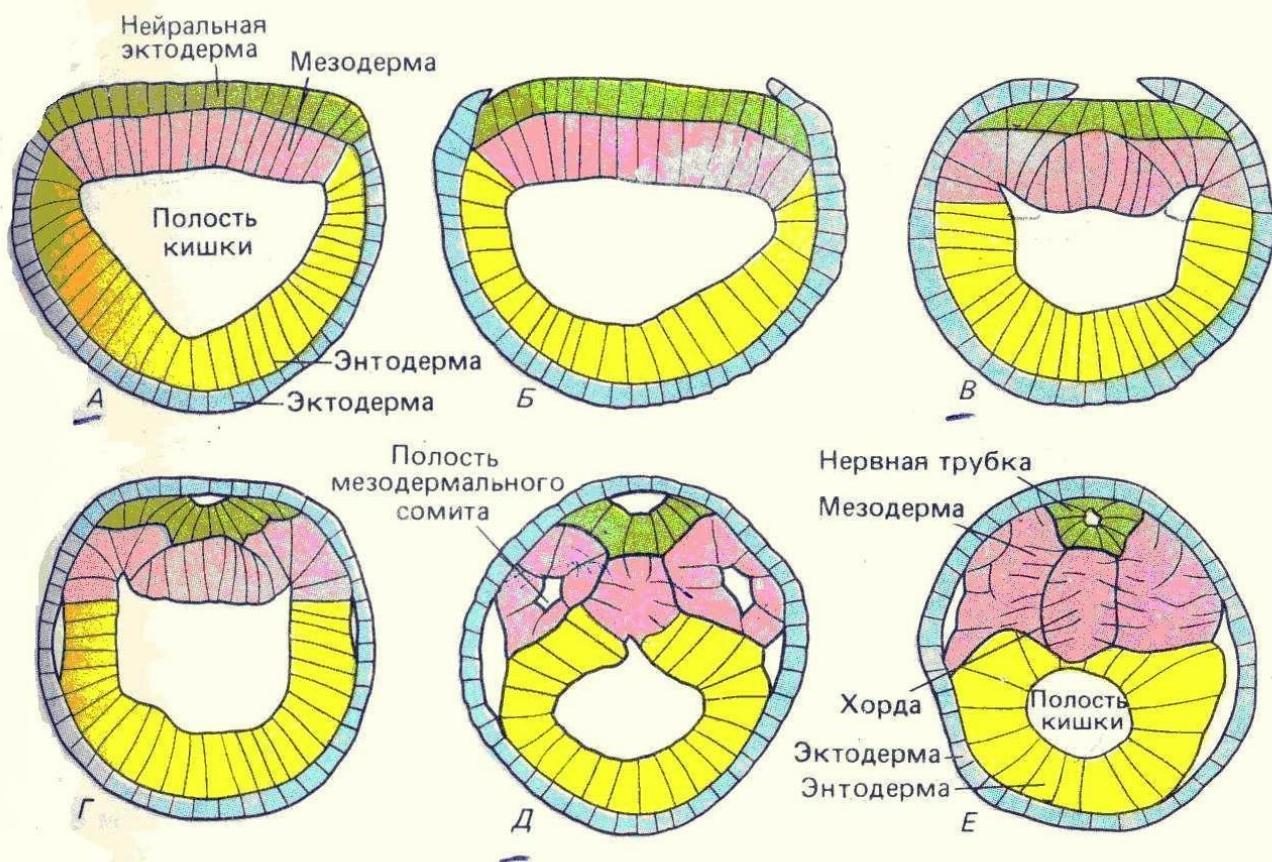


Рис. 78. Ряд поперечных срезов, на которых видно образование мезодермальных карманов и нервной трубки у ланцетника. Срезы *Д* и *Е* несколько схематичны, так как сомиты обеих сторон располагаются поочередно. (По Cerfontaine.)

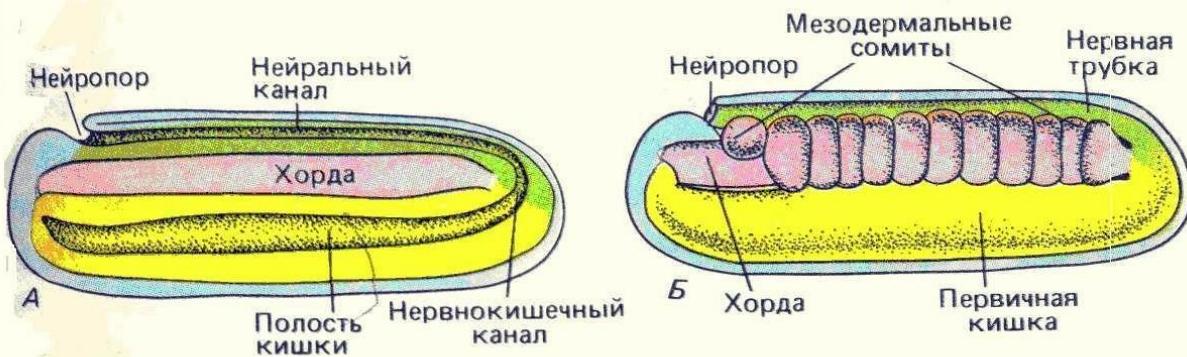


Рис. 79. Зародыш ланцетника на стадии, когда нервная трубка сформирована и происходит дифференцировка мезодермы. *А.* Сагиттальный разрез. *Б.* Вид сбоку; кожная эктодерма удалена, но внутренние структуры интактны. (По Cerfontaine, Conklin.)

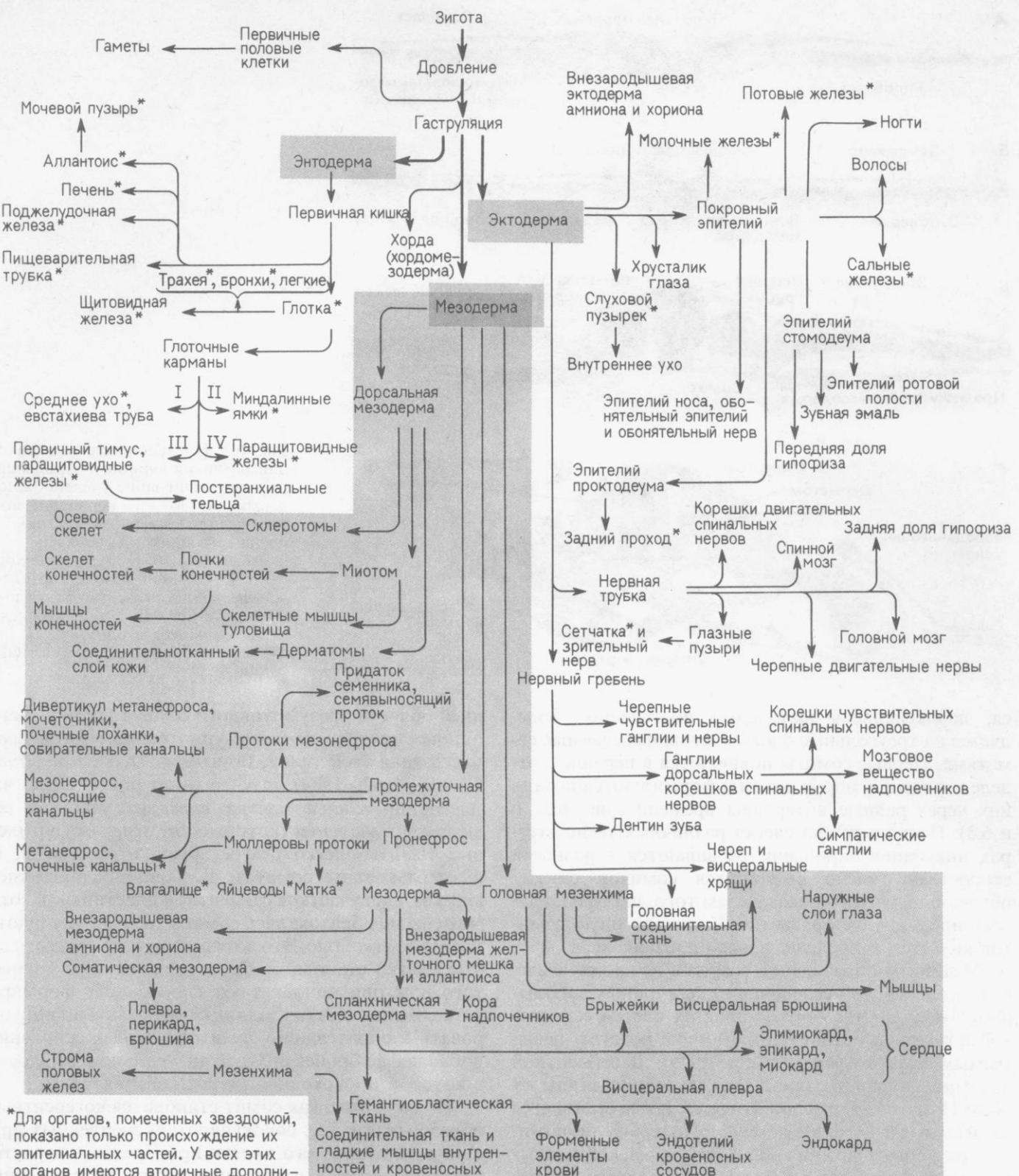
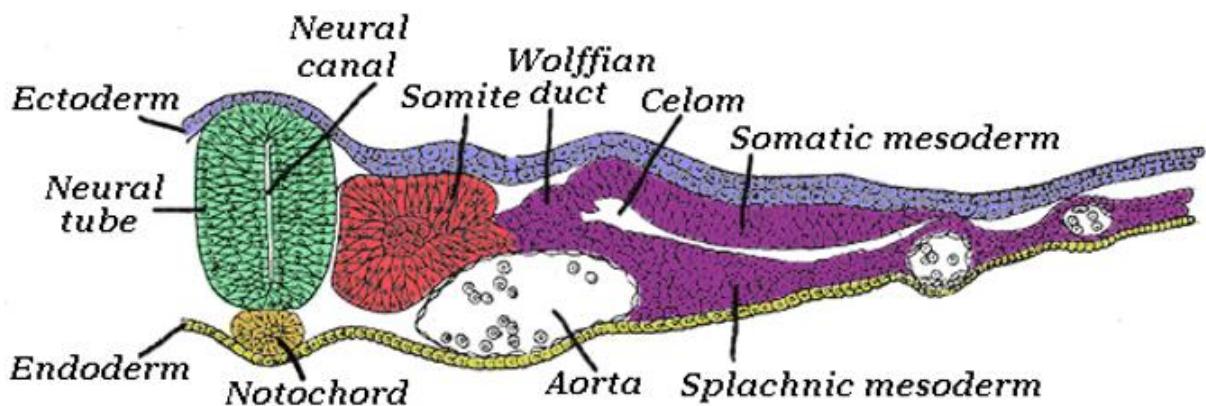


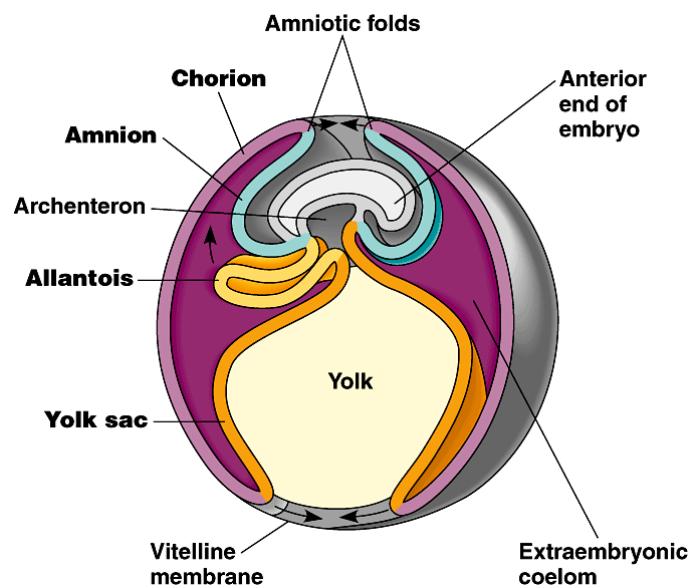
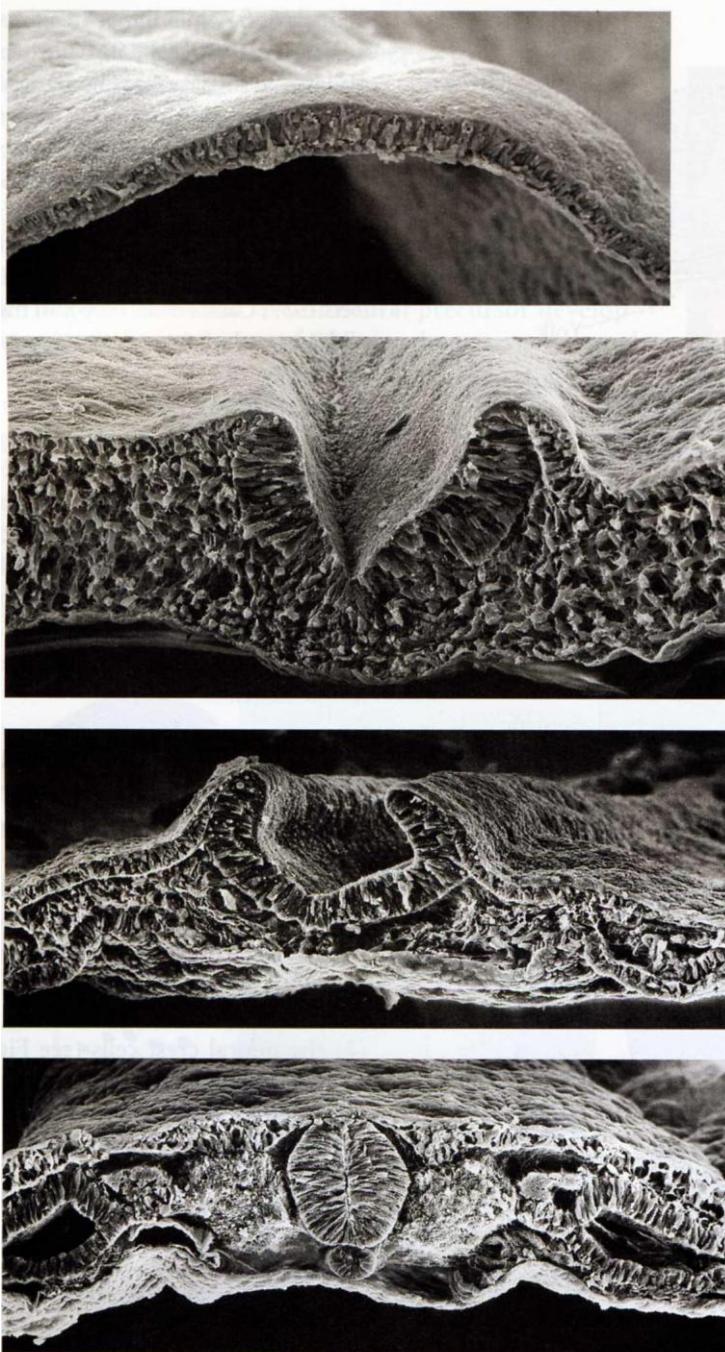
Рис. 6.1. Схема, показывающая происхождение специализированных частей тела из трех первичных зародышевых листков. Половые клетки представлены в виде линии клеток, обособленной от остальных клеток, происходящих из трех зародышевых листков; объясняется это тем, что, хотя предшественники половых клеток и локализованы в энтоцерме или мезодерме, их, по-видимому, следует отнести к уникальному клеточному типу. (По Carlson, 1981).

II. У цыпленка

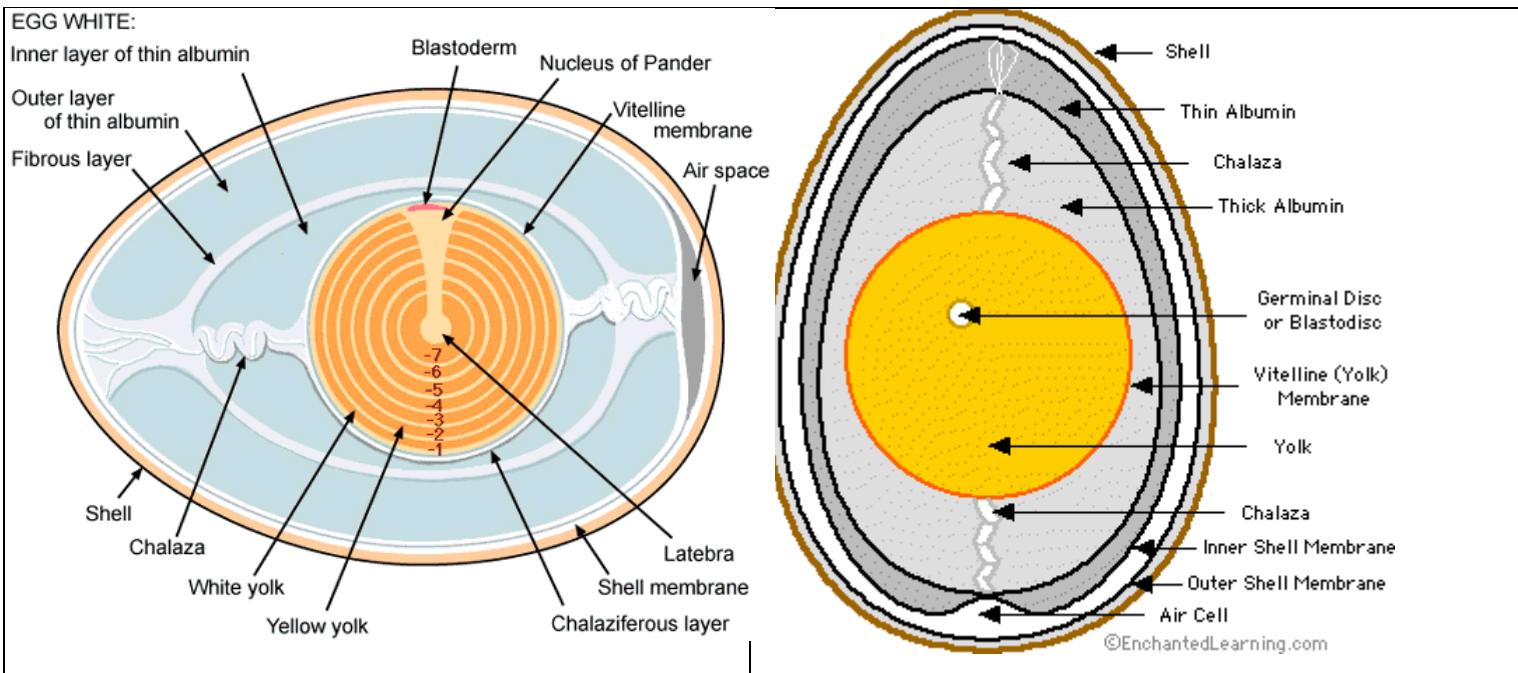
Transverse section of half of a chick embryo of forty-five hours' incubation. The dorsal (back) surface of the embryo is towards the top of this page, while the ventral (front) surface is towards the bottom.



Последовательные стадии нейруляции у курицы



[ИСТОЧНИК](#)



Upon release from the follicle, the yolk drops into the body cavity. There the infundibulum, or funnel, engulfs the yolk and starts it on its way down the oviduct. The oviduct is more than two feet long and is lined with glands which secrete the materials for the albumen, shell membranes, and shell. Twenty-four hours or more are required from the time the yolk is released until the completed egg is laid.

The fertilized egg is a highly complex reproductive cell and is potentially a small center of new life (Fig. 7). The germinal disc from which new life develops is attached to the yolk of the egg. Surrounding and protecting the germ cell and yolk is the white or albumen consisting of several layers. The albumen is somewhat elastic, and it is a shock-absorbing, semi-solid material with a high water content. The albumen and the yolk of the egg serve as food for the growing embryo during the incubation period. On opposite sides of the yolk are two twisted, whitish cord-like objects known as chalazae. They anchor the yolk and keep it from rising and touching the shell. Nature provided them also to serve as a rotating axis to keep the germ cell on the top side of the yolk and, therefore, next to the heat of the hen's body. So, the yolk and albumen work together to protect and sustain the life of the growing embryo. Around the albumen and yolk are two shell membranes and the shell itself. These give protection to both the yolk and albumen, and the shell provides for an exchange of gases and serves as a method of conserving the food and water supply encased within the shell for the benefit of the developing embryo.

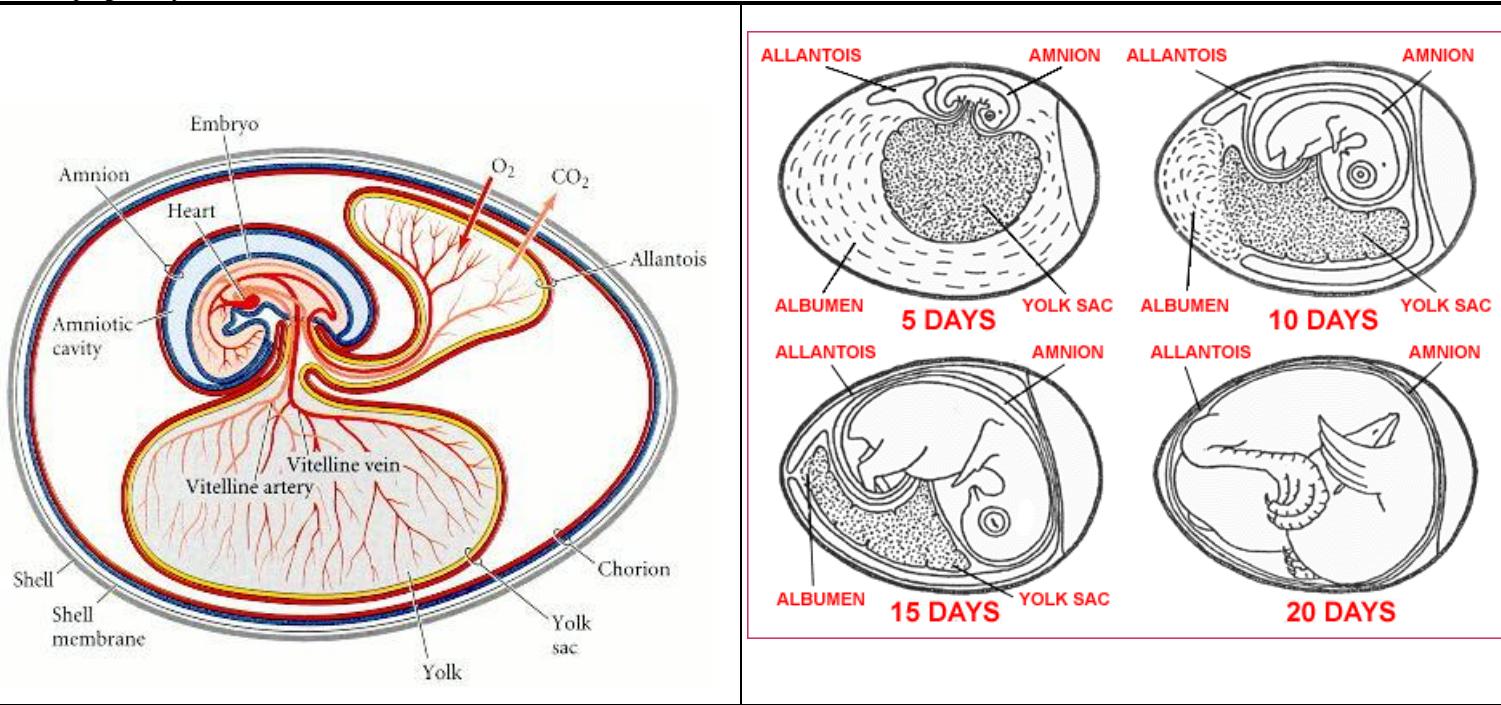
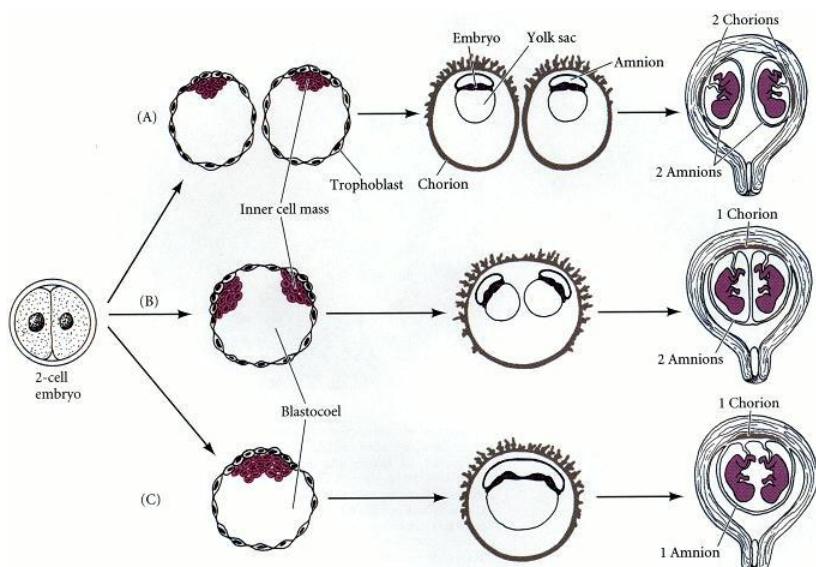
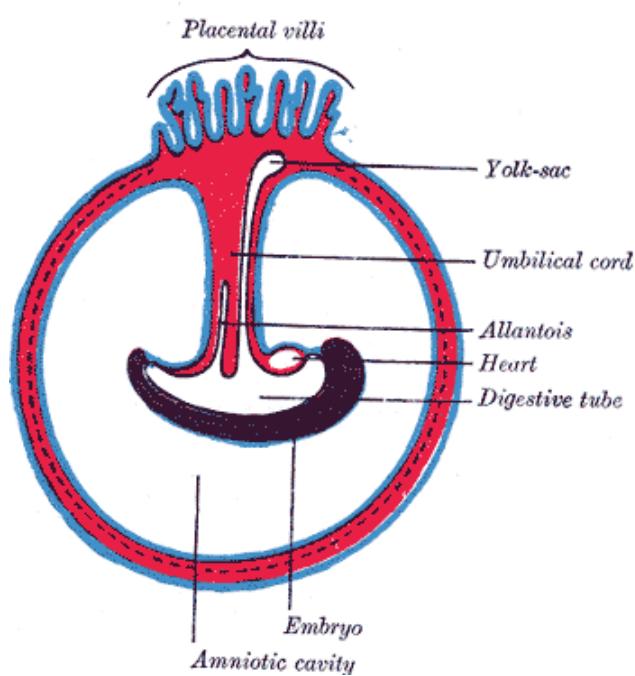
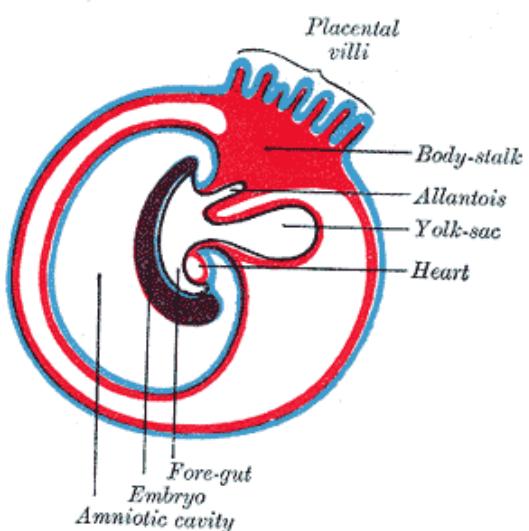
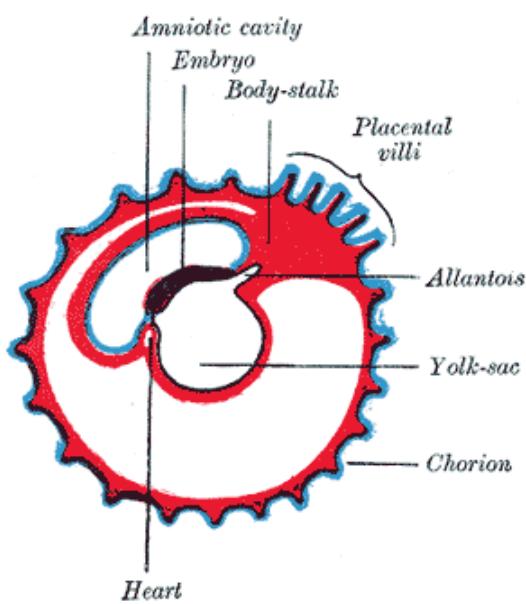
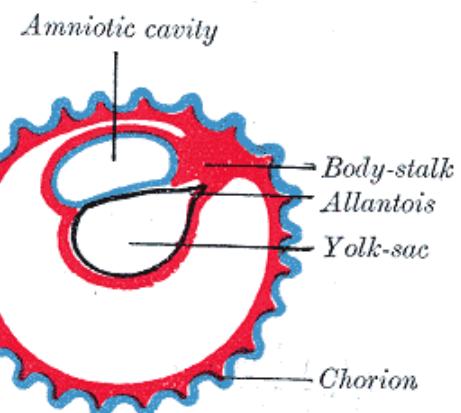
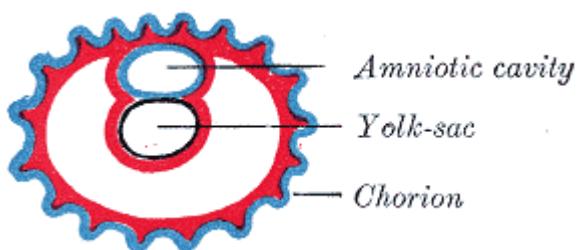


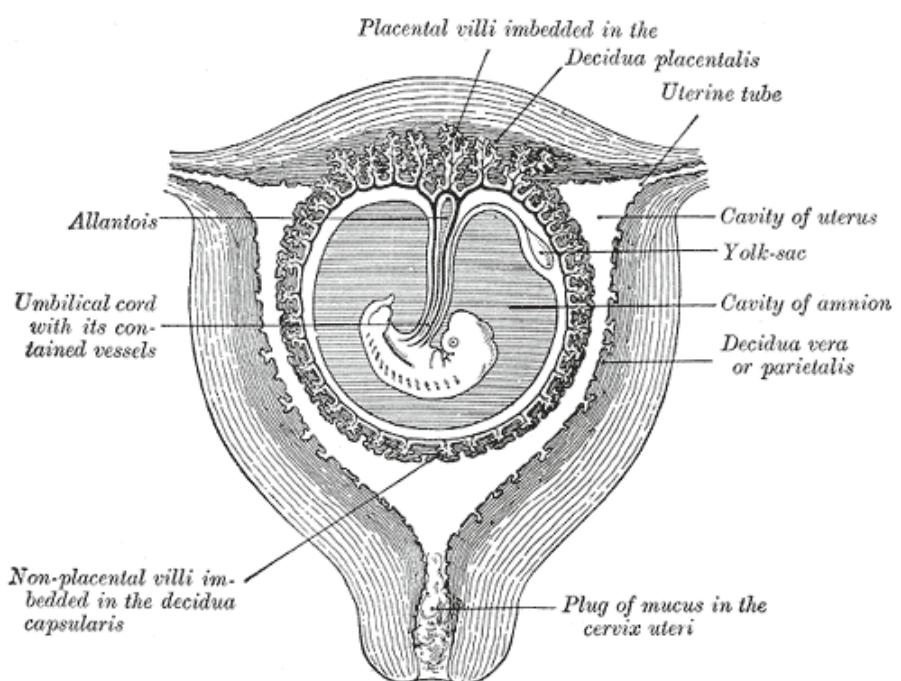
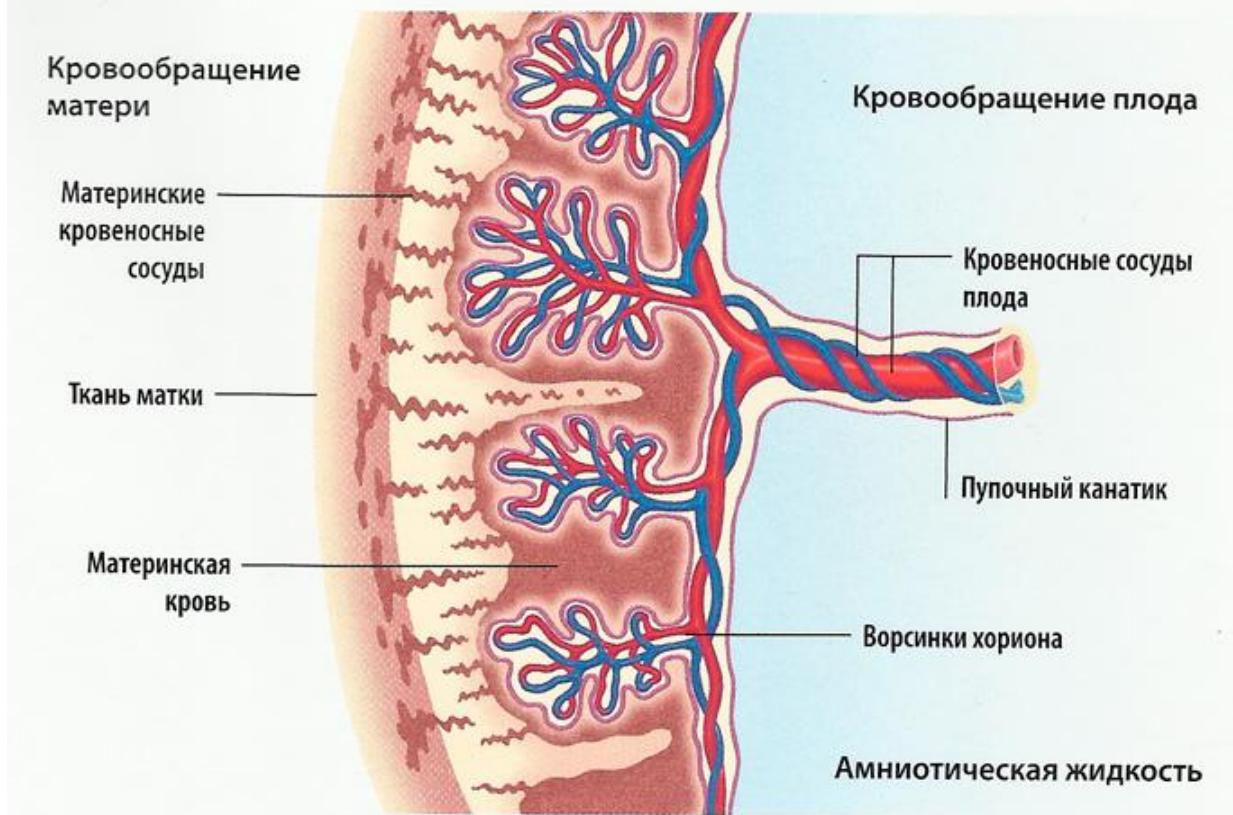
Figure 2.22. Diagram of the amniote egg of the chick, showing the membranes enfolding the 7-day chick embryo. The yolk is eventually surrounded by the yolk sac, which allows the entry of nutrients into the blood vessels. The chorion is derived in part from the ectoderm and extends from the embryo to the shell (where it will exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide and absorb calcium from the shell). The amnion provides the fluid medium in which the embryo grows, and the allantois collects nitrogenous wastes that would be dangerous to the embryo. Eventually the endoderm becomes the gut tube and encircles the yolk.

Развитие человека

(Источник – [Gray's Anatomy of the Human Body](#))



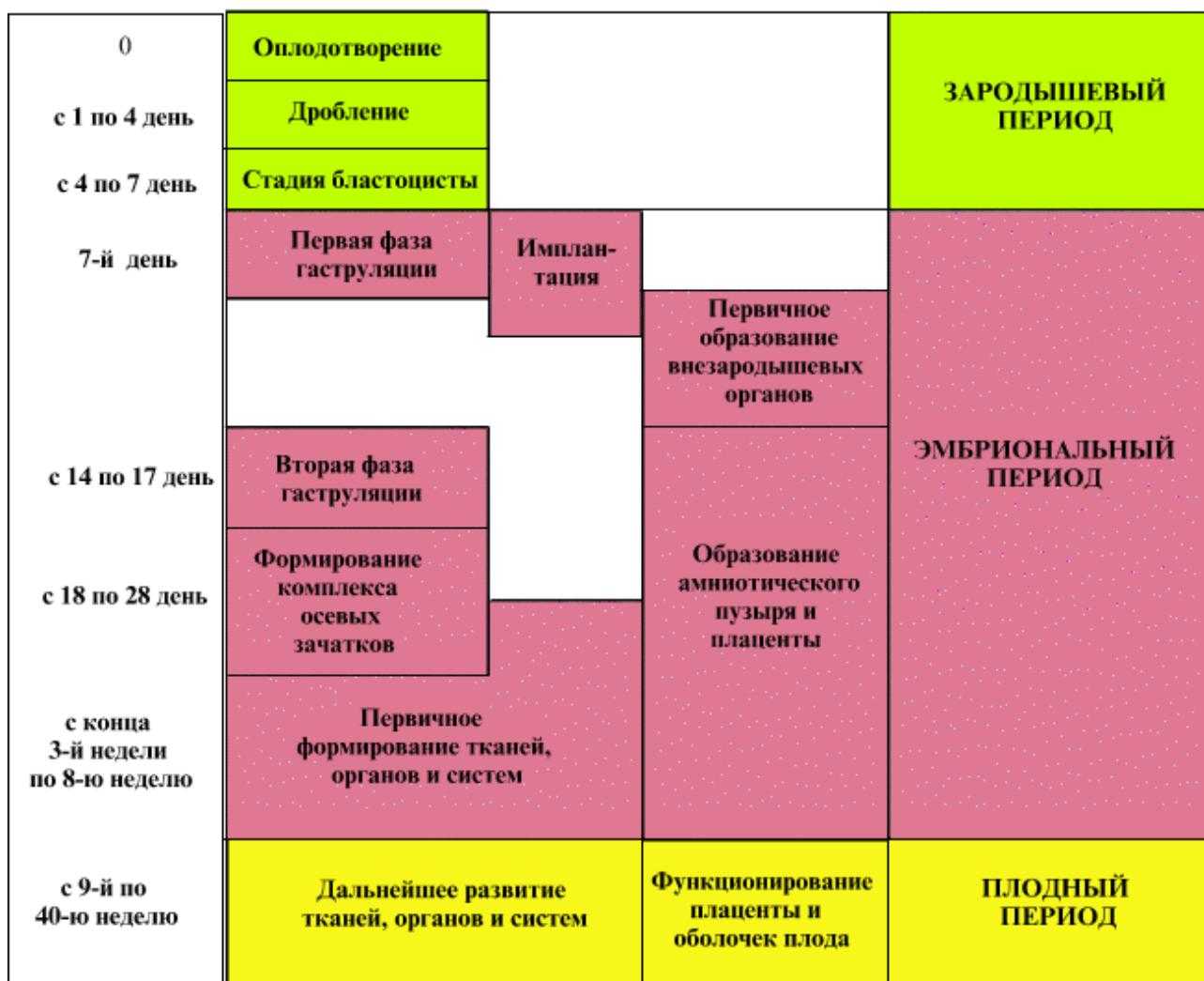
СФОРМИРОВАВШАЯСЯ ПЛАЦЕНТА



В эмбриогенезе человека различают 3 периода:

- зародышевый - первая неделя развития - до имплантации зародыша в стенку матки;
- эмбриональный - со 2-й по 8-ю неделю; к его концу происходит первичное формирование всех систем организма;
- плодный - с 9-й недели до конца внутриутробного развития.

Временная шкала



Заметим, что существуют и иные подразделения эмбриогенеза на периоды:

зародышевый - первые 3 недели,	начальный - 1-я неделя,
эмбриональный - 4-8 недели,	зародышевый - 2-8 недели,
плодный - 9-40 недели.	плодный - 9-40 недели.

R.2.9. Этапы внутриутробного развития человека

1-я неделя	Оплодотворённая яйцеклетка (зигота) начинает дробиться и опускается по яйцеводу к матке
6-7 день	Зародышевый пузырек (бластула) срастается со слизистой оболочкой матки
2-я неделя	Эмбрион начинает обособливаться от зародышевых оболочек, образуются зачатки мышц, скелета и нервной системы
5-я неделя	Четко различаются зачатки головы, хвоста, жаберной щели, рук и ног, длина зародыша 6 мм (размеры приблизительные)
7-я неделя	Появляются грудь и живот, пальцы, развиваются зачатки глаз, длина зародыша 12 мм
8-я неделя	Формируются ушные раковины и лицо, исчезают зачатки жаберных щелей, зародыш окружен водной оболочкой (амнионом). Эмбрион связан с развивающейся плацентой при помощи пупочного канатика, длина эмбриона 21 мм, масса 1 г
9-я неделя	Сформировалось лицо, исчезает хвост, плод по внешнему виду напоминает человека, длина его 30 мм, масса 2 г
14-я неделя	Сформировались конечности вместе с пальцами и ногтями
18-я неделя	Беременная чувствует движения плода, слышно биение его сердца, кожа плода покрывается тончайшими (пушковыми) волосами (особенно в области бровей и ресниц), длина 190 мм, масса 180 г
23-я неделя	Появляются волосы на голове, длина плода 300 мм, масса 450 г
27-я неделя	Развиваются глаза, длина плода 350 мм, масса 875 г
32-я неделя	Преждевременно родившийся плод при правильном уходе может выжить, его длина 450 мм, масса 2375 г
40-я неделя	Плод полностью сформирован, длина плода 500 мм, масса 3250 г