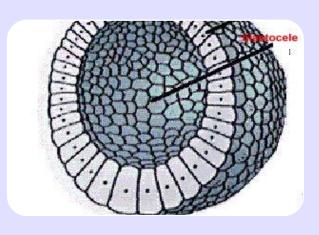
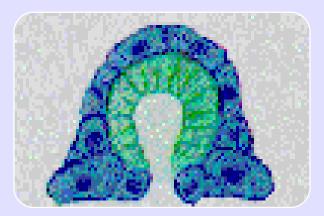
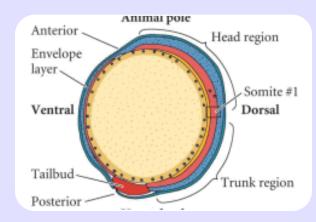
## Gastrulación









Monoblásticos
Un solo tejido
Nivel de
mórula o
blástula

Diblásticos

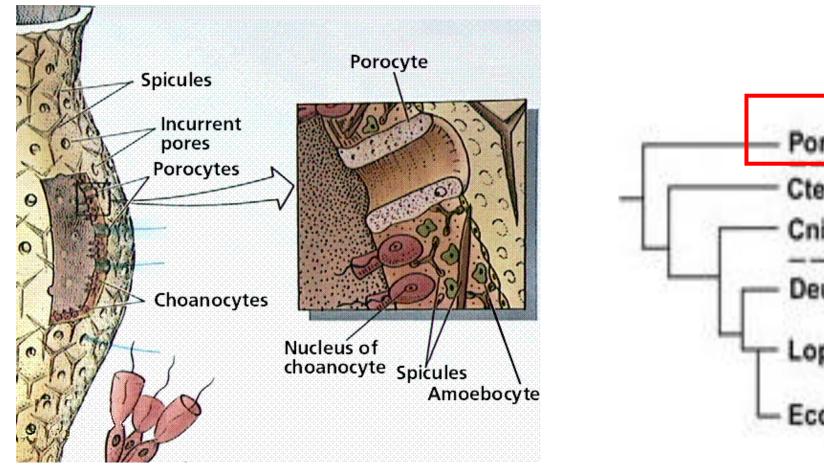
Dos láminas de tejido: ectodermo y endodermo

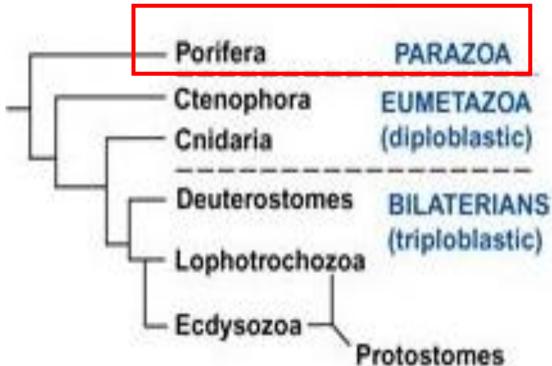
**Triblásticos** 

Tres láminas de tejidos: ectodermo, mesodermo y endodermo



#### Parazoa tejidos parcialmente diferenciados

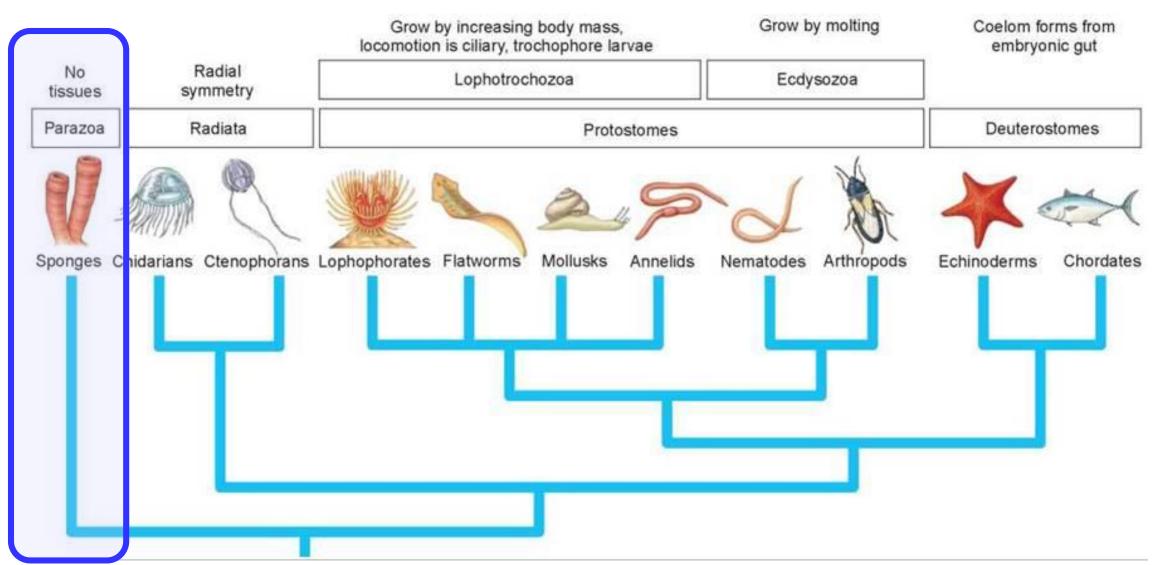




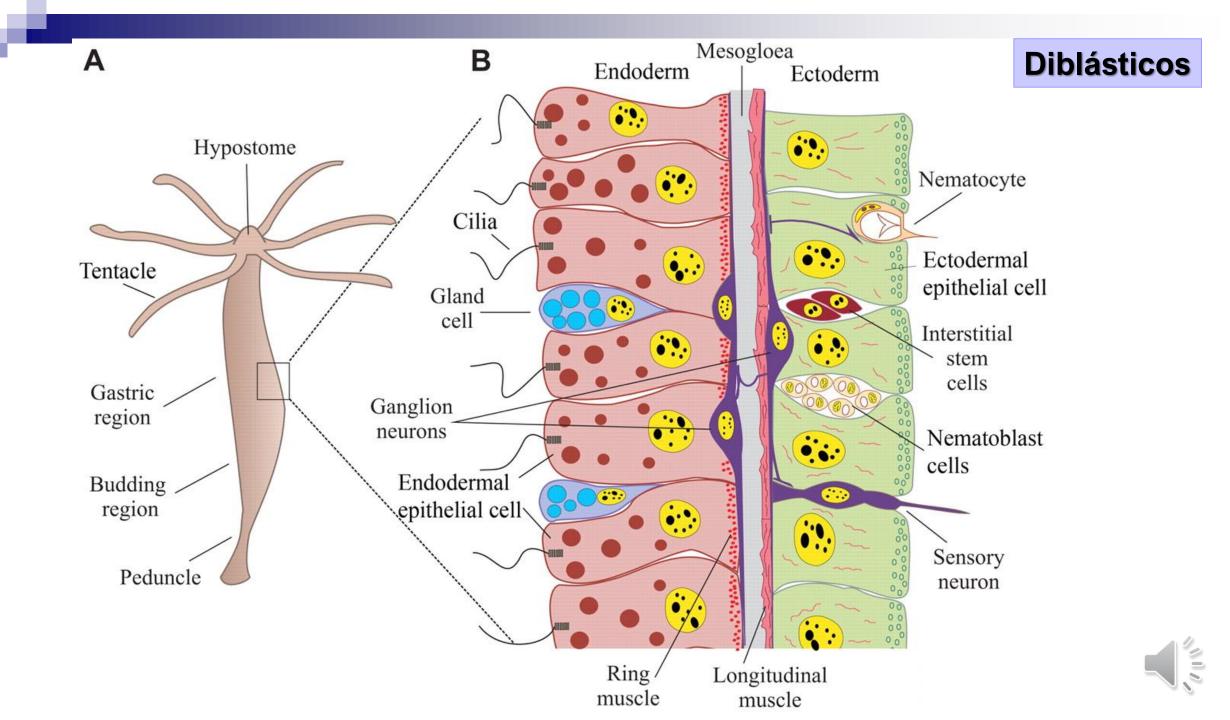
Tejidos similares a endodermo y ectodermo pero muy poco diferenciados,

Nivel celular y no tisular de organización

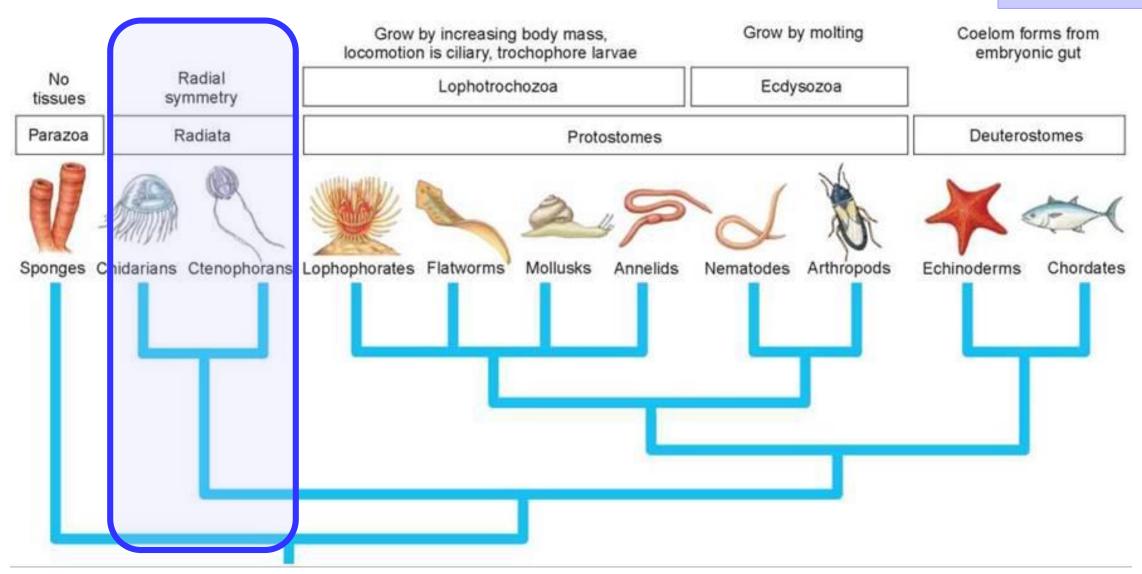




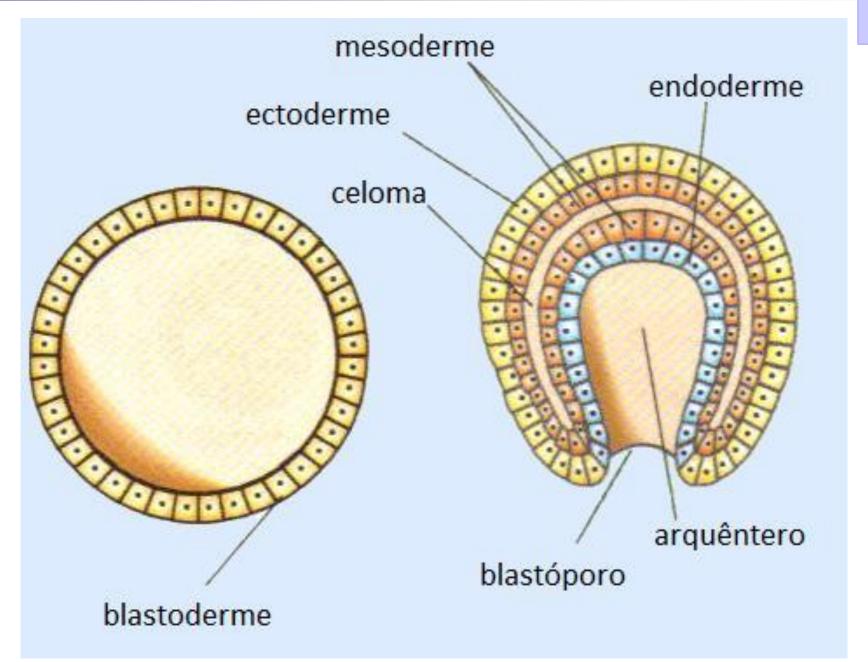




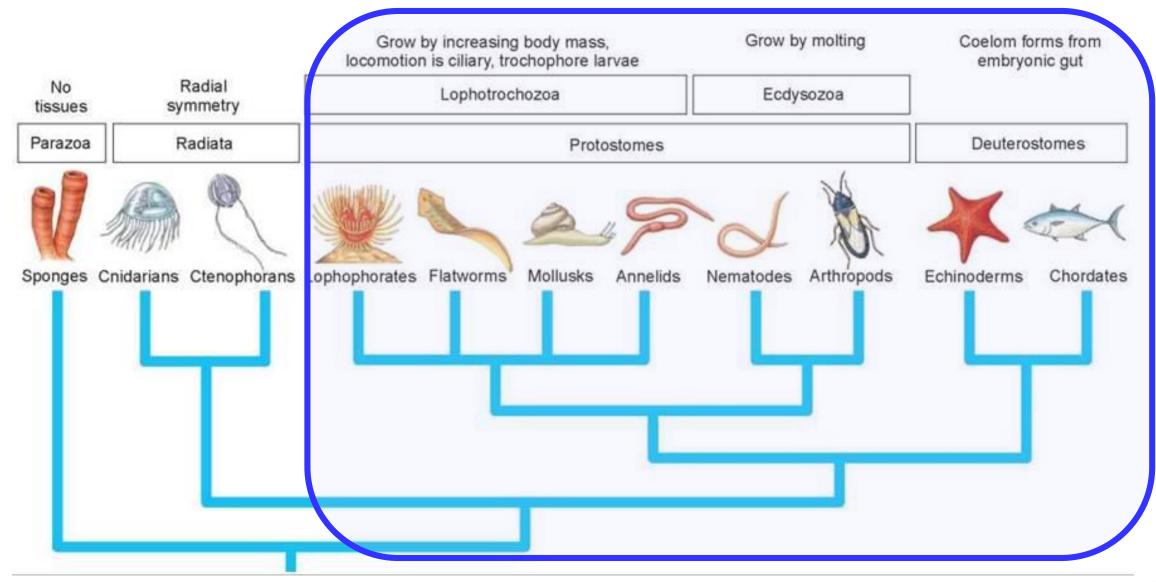
#### **Diblásticos**



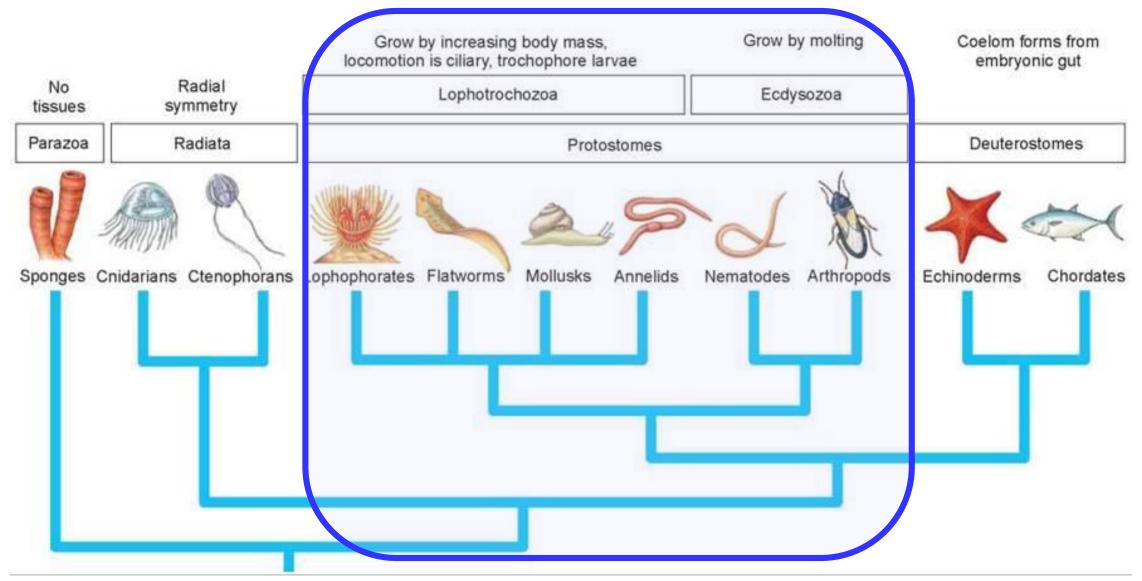




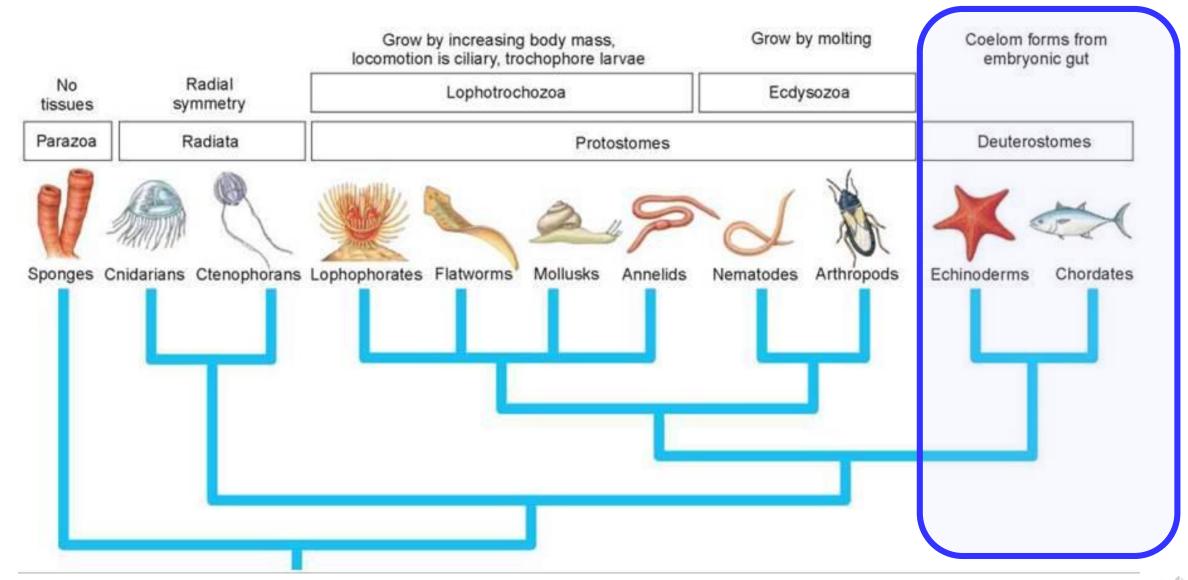




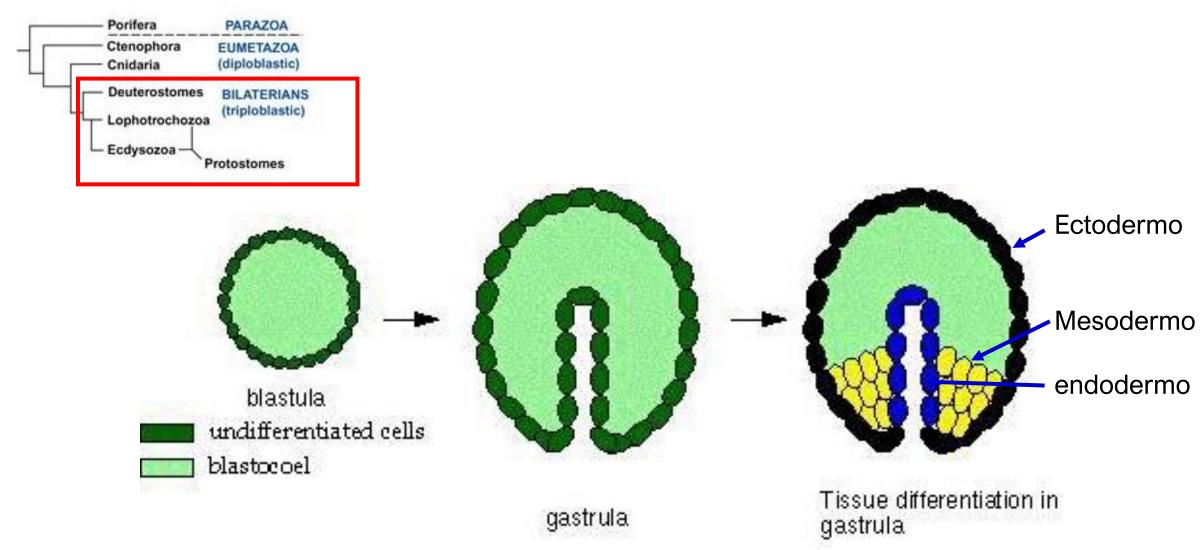




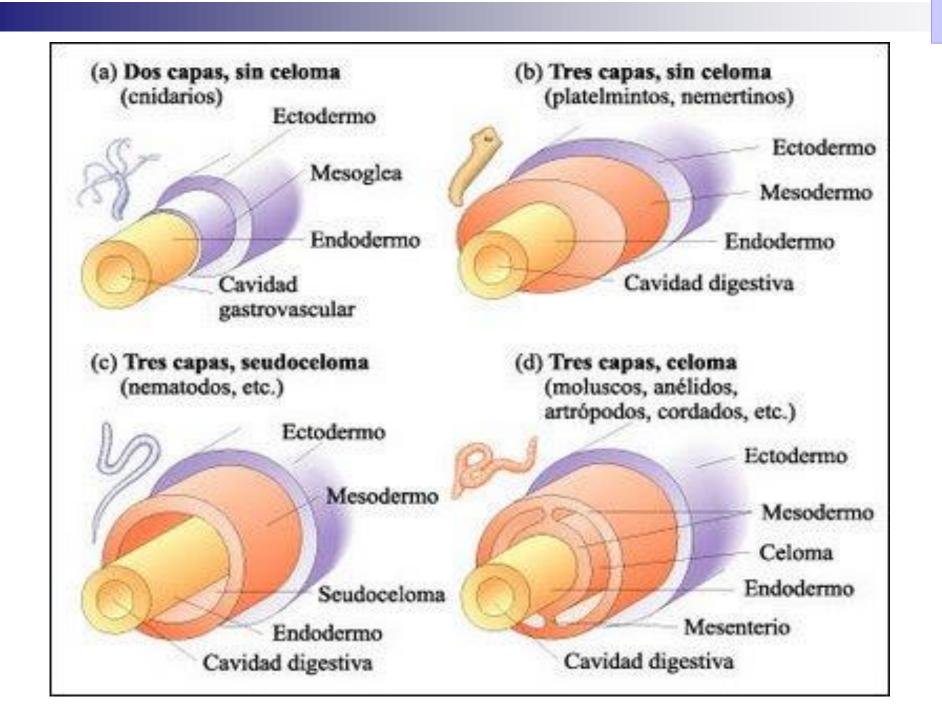








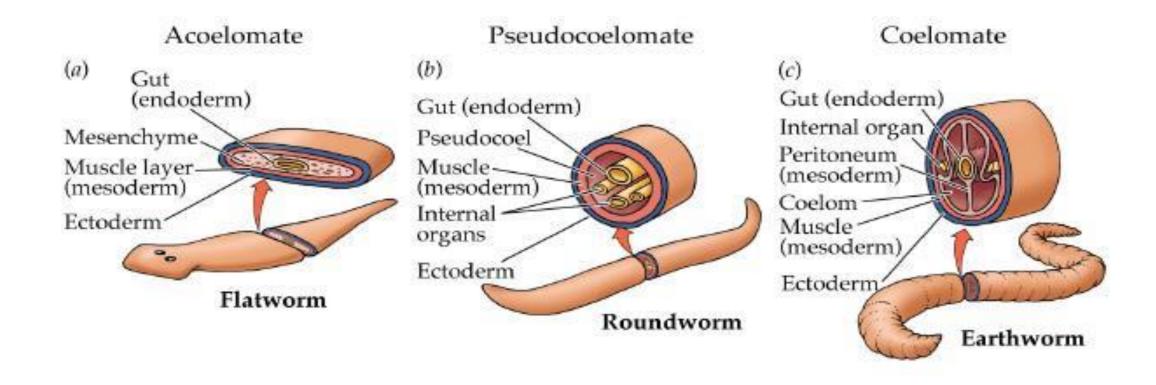




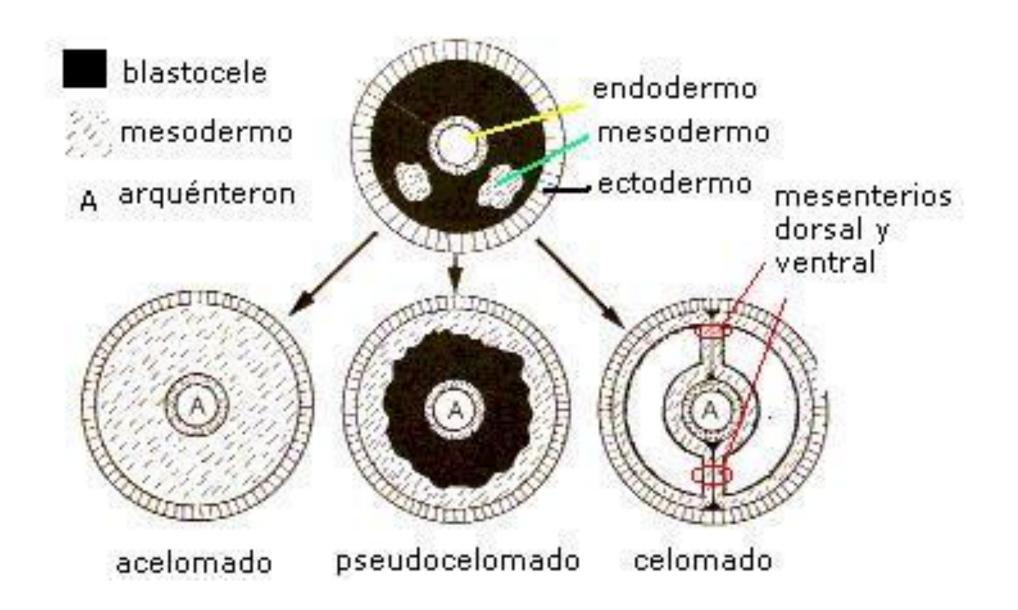




Los animales triblásticos pueden ser acelomados, pseudocelomados o celomados

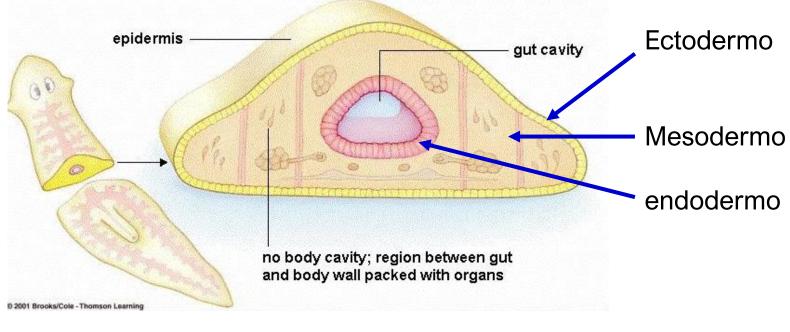


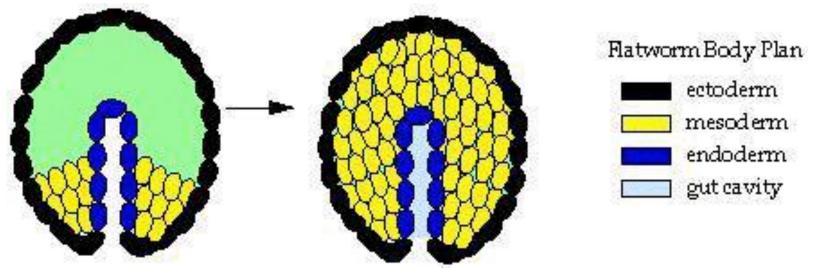




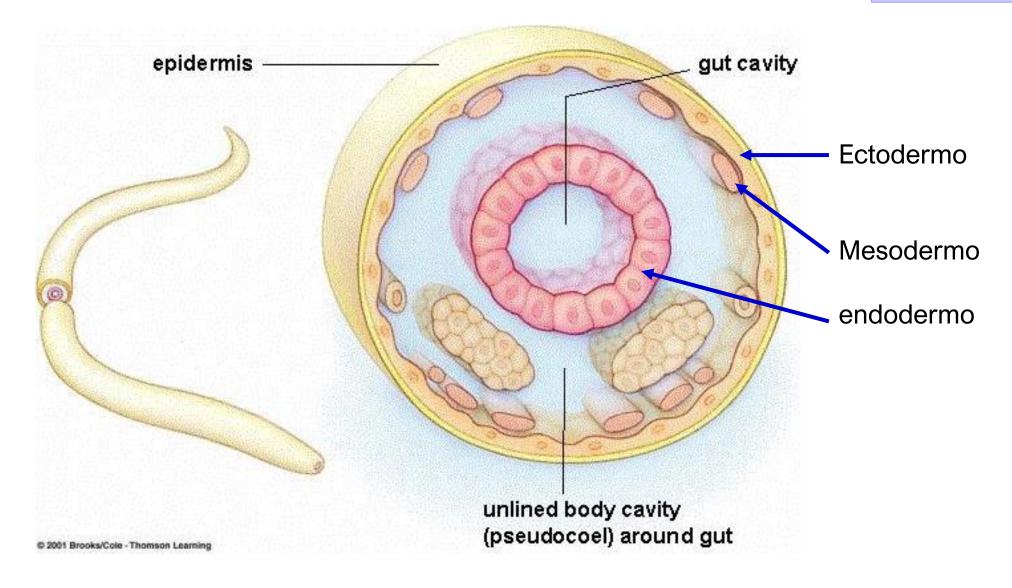


El plan corporal de los gusanos planos no incluye una cavidad corporal, son acelomados

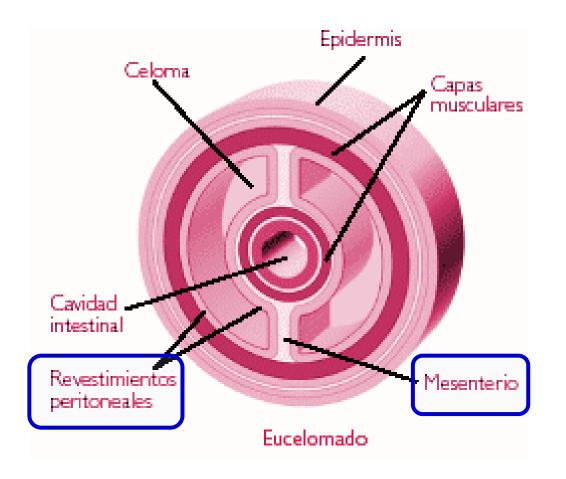


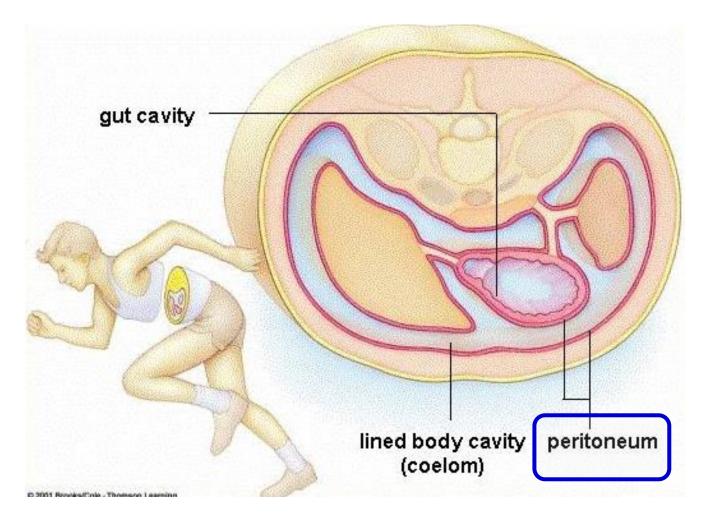




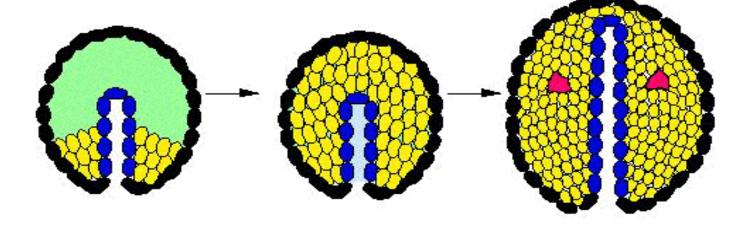


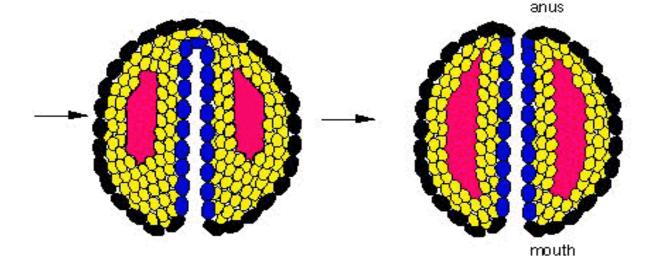












Protostome Body Plan



En el plan corporal de los protostomados celomados el celoma se desarrolla dentro del mesodermo por

**EZQUISOCELIA** 



# mouth

En el plan corporal de Deuterostomados el celoma deriva por invaginación de bolsas endodérmicas

## **ENTEROCELIA**



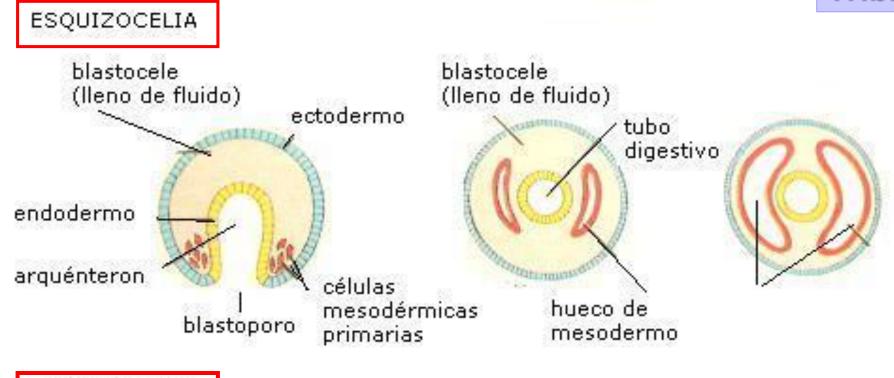
anus

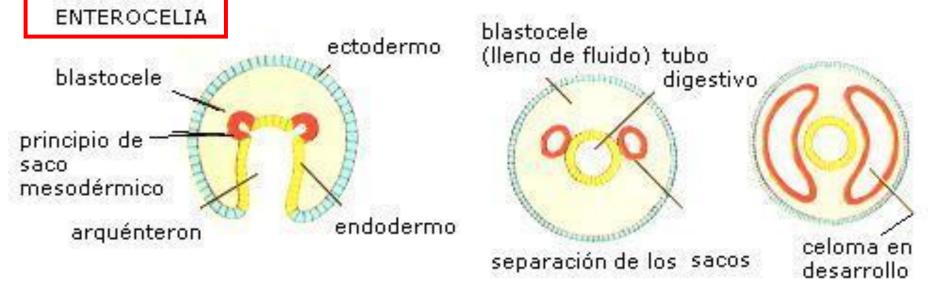
Deuterostome Body Plan

ectoderm mesoderm

endoderm

coelom





Protostomes (mollusks, annelids, arthropods)

Eight-cell stage

Spiral and determinate

Deuterostomes (echinoderms, chordates)

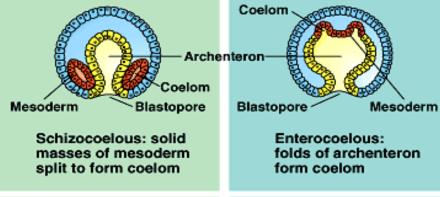
Eight-cell stage

Radial and indeterminate

Los dos grandes grupos de celomados se diferencian por su patrón de clivaje espiral vrs. Radial Determinación e indeterminación

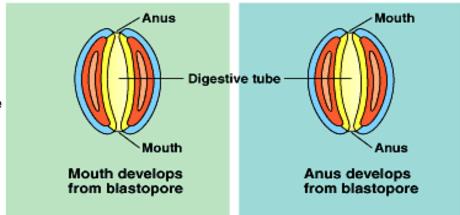
(b) Coelom formation

(a) Cleavage



Esquizocelia vrs. Enterocelia

(c) Fate of blastopore

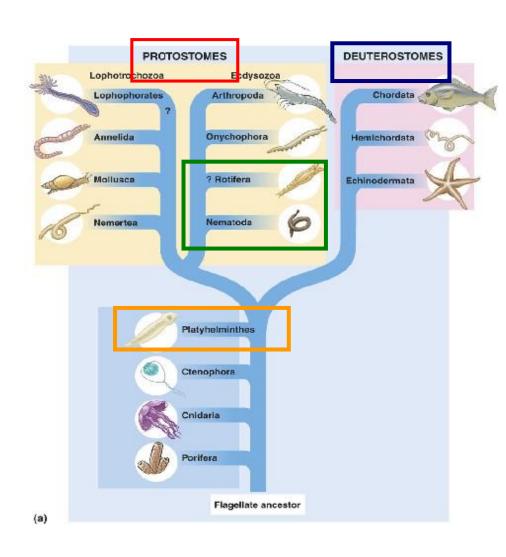


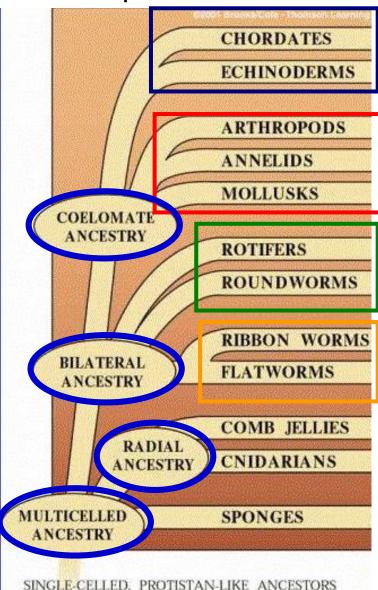
Desarrollo a partir del blastoporo de la boca vrs. desarrollo del ano



Filogenia de metazoa mostrando los grupos animales definidos por las características

embrionarias





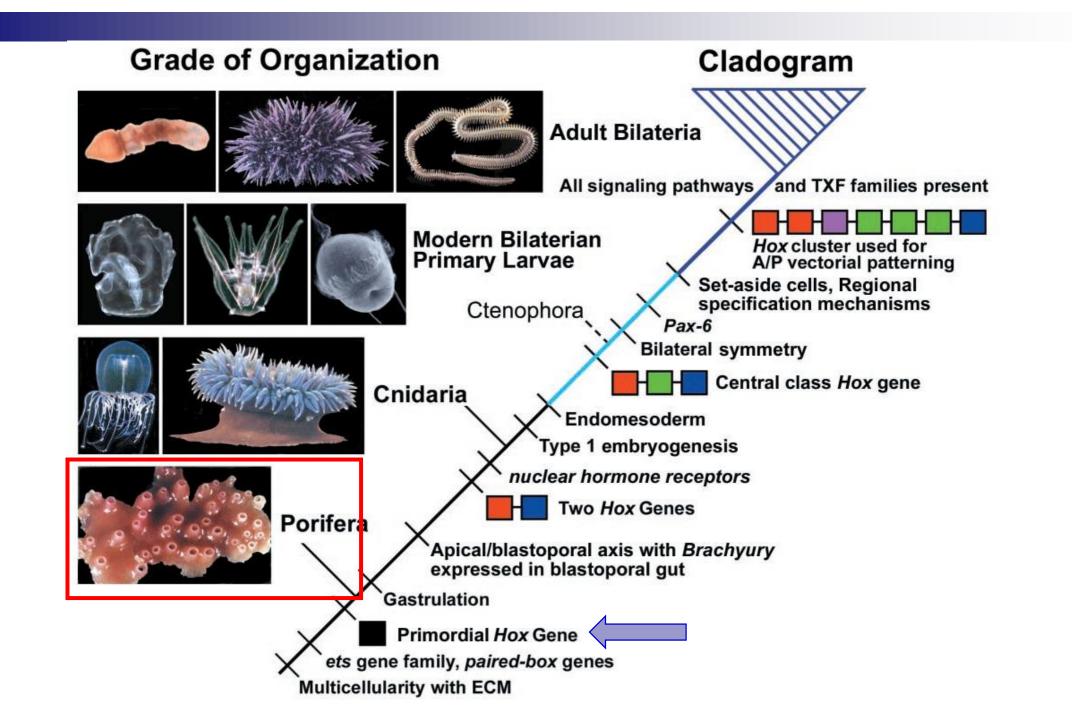
deuterosto mados

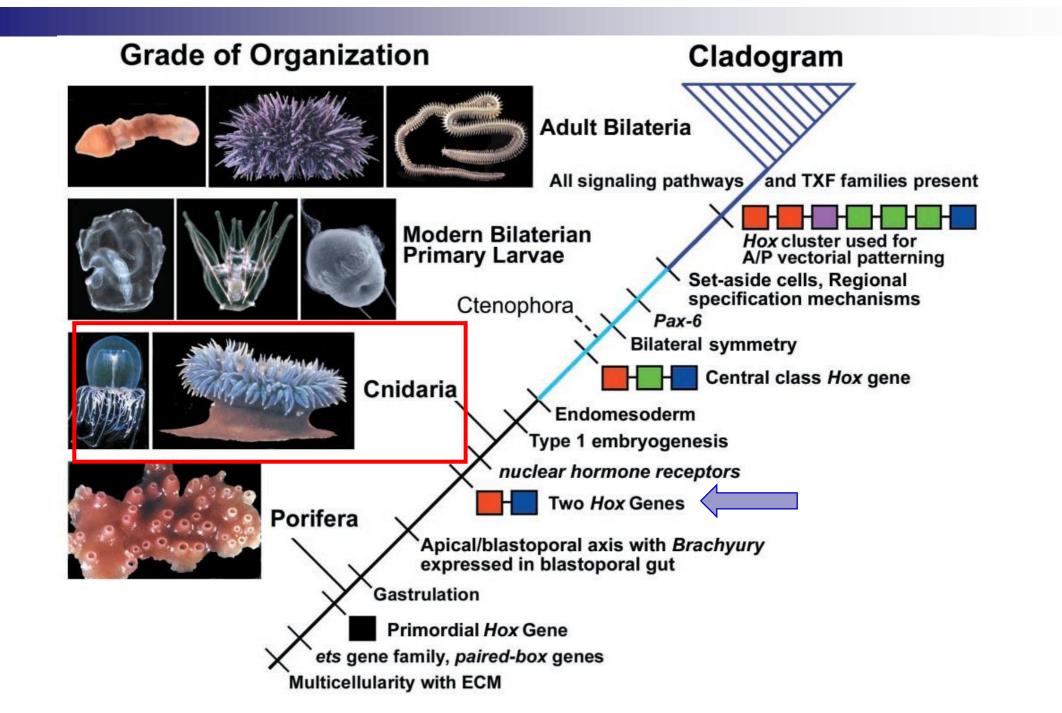
protostoma dos

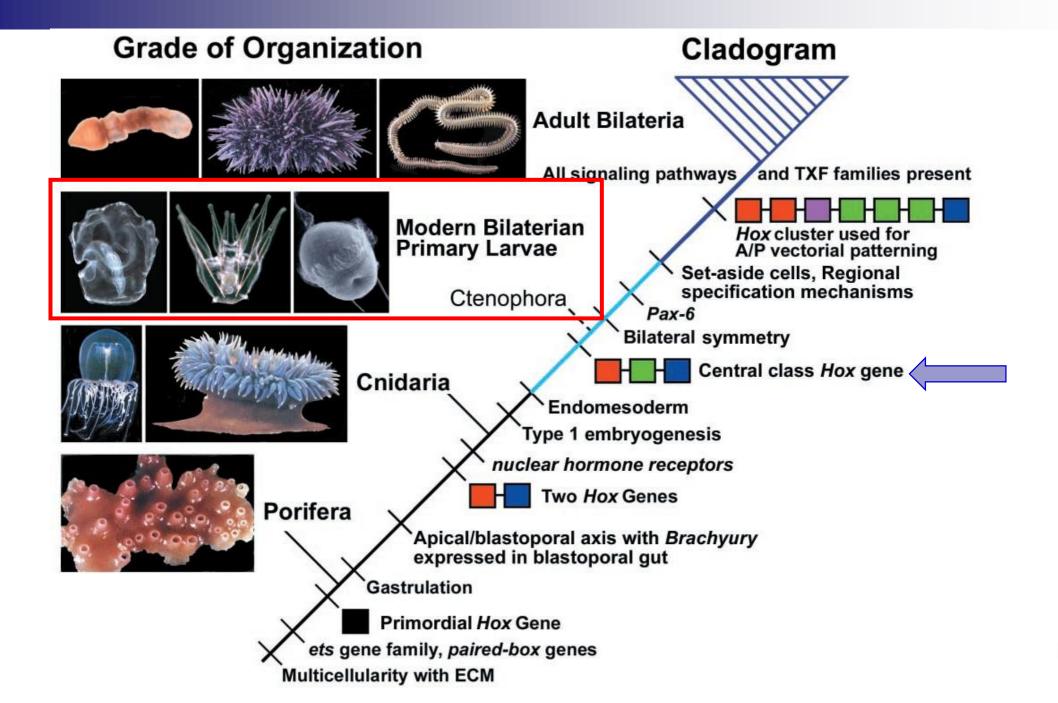
Pseudo celomados

acelomados

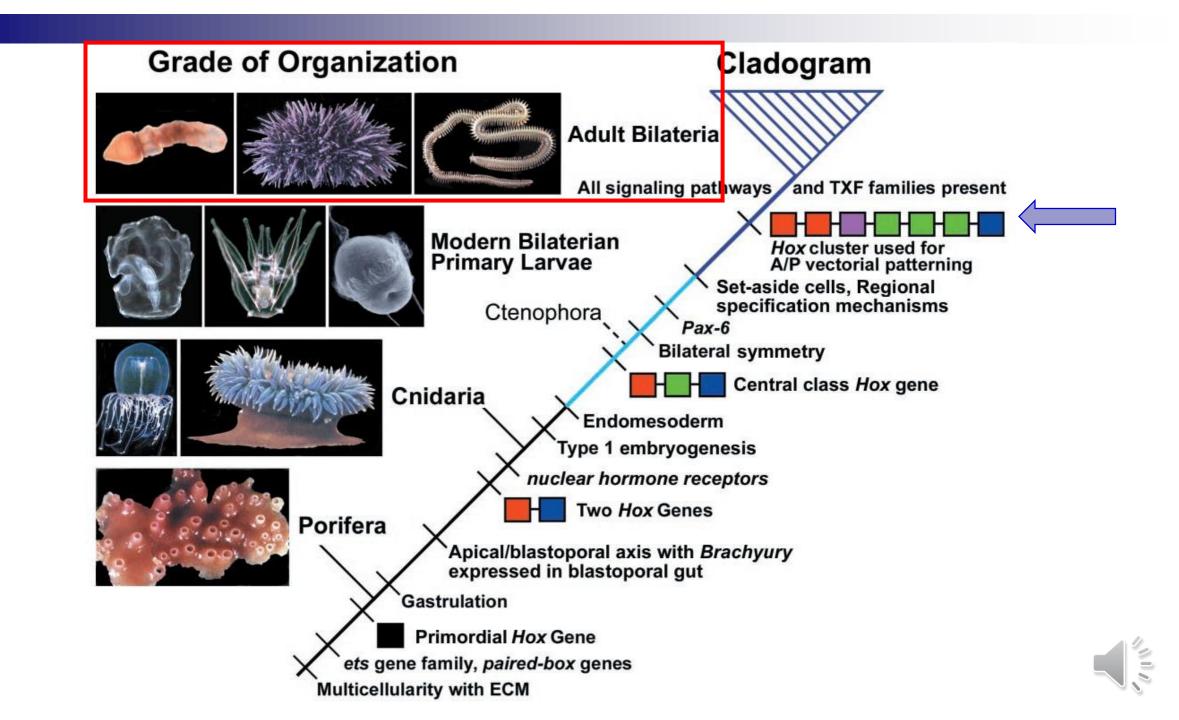




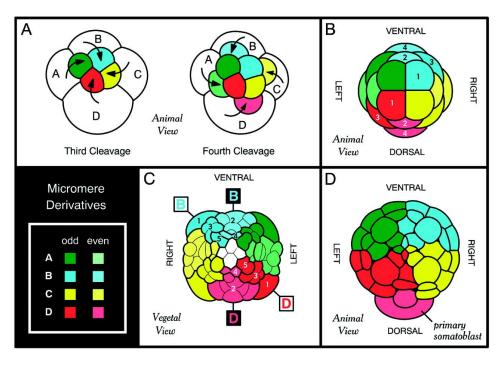


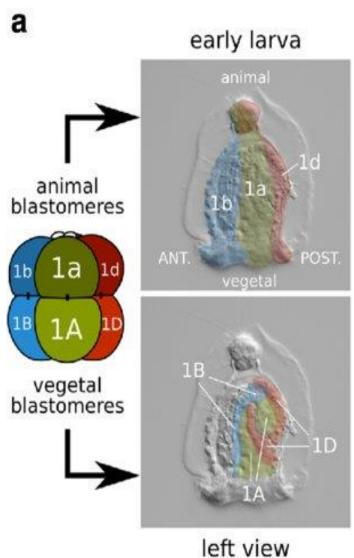


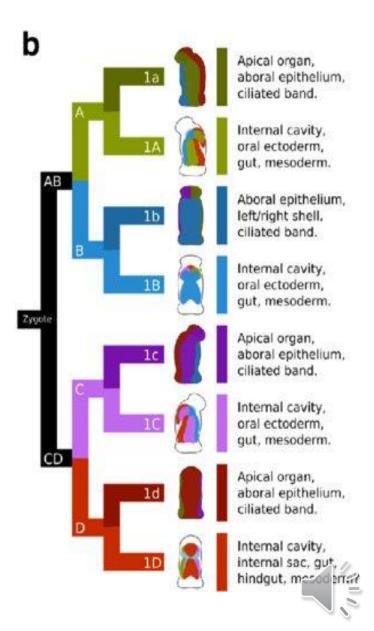






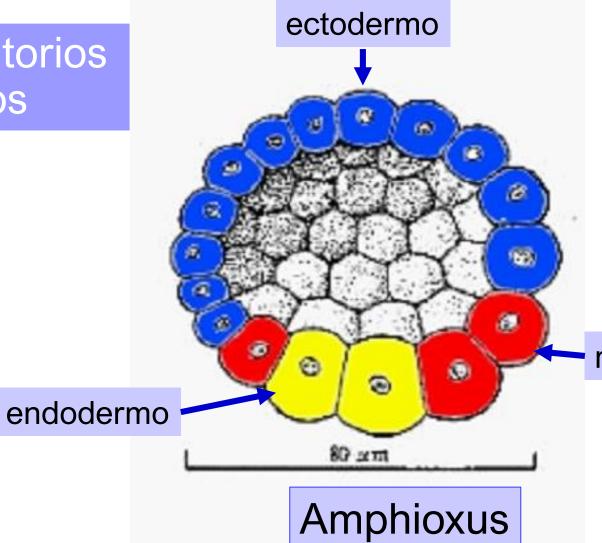






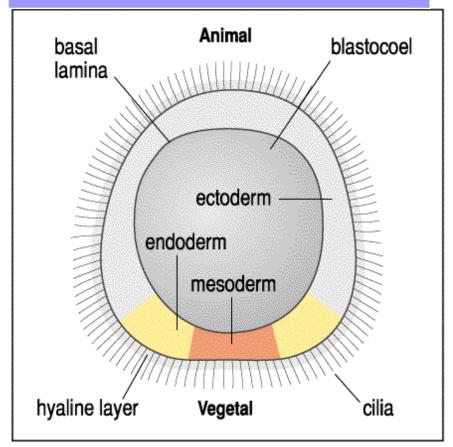
#### Pre-Gastrulación

Mapas de territorios presuntivos

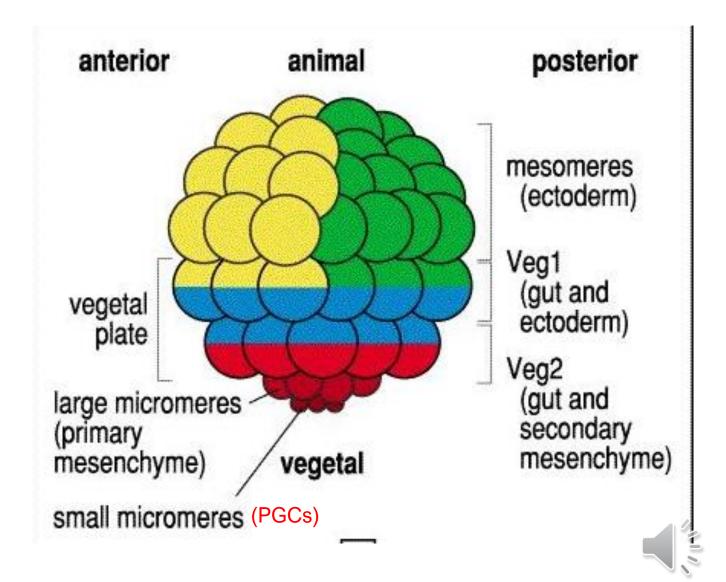


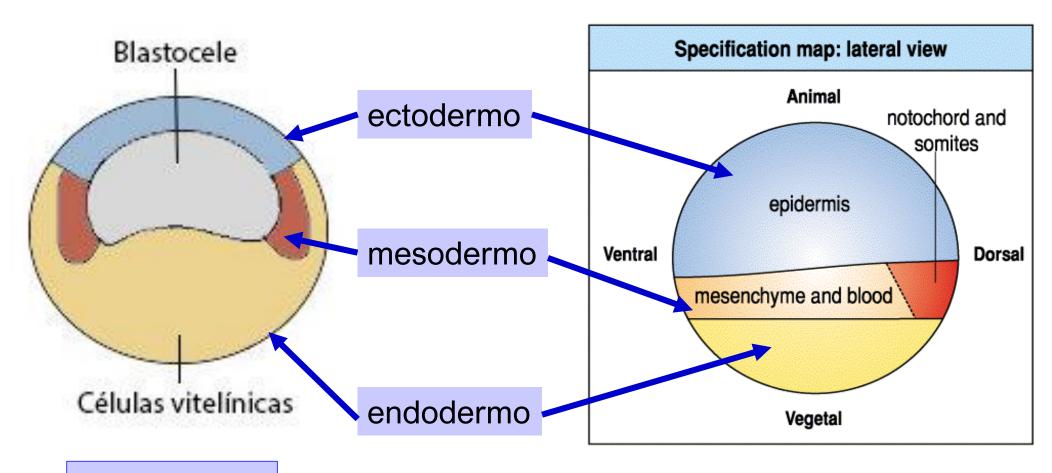
mesodermo





Erizo

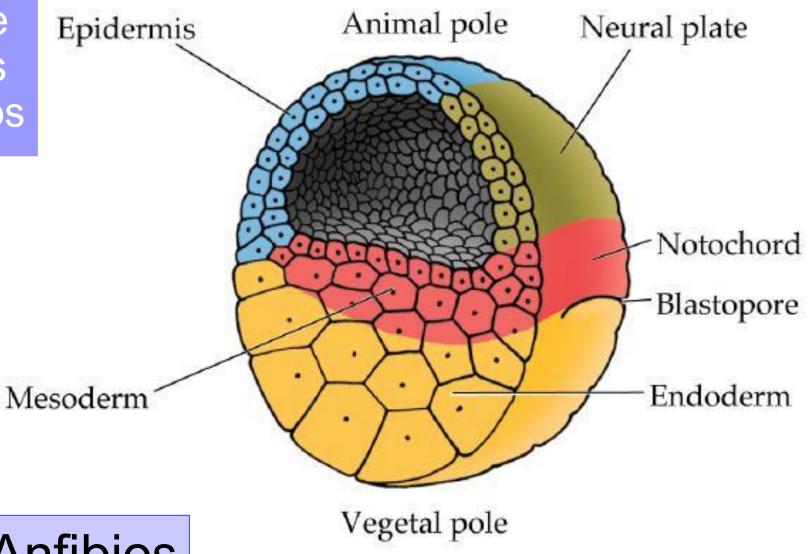












**Anfibios** 



**Animal** epidermis brain Ventral Dorsal muscle endoderm uncleaved yolk cell blood notochord Vegetal

Ectodermo

Mesodermo

endodermo

Peces



#### Pre-Gastrulación

## Mapas de territorios presuntivos

Blastoderm

Enveloping layer (EVL)

Deep cells

Internal yolk
syncytial layer

Yolk
syncytial nuclei

External yolk
syncytial layer

Microtubules

(C) Animal pole eye pidermis Ectoderm Spinal core aral crest Mesoderm Somite muscle Pronephros Head Ventral Dorsal Blood Fins Muscle Heart Intestine Pharynx -Endoderm Liver Blastoderm margin Yolk cell Vegetal pole

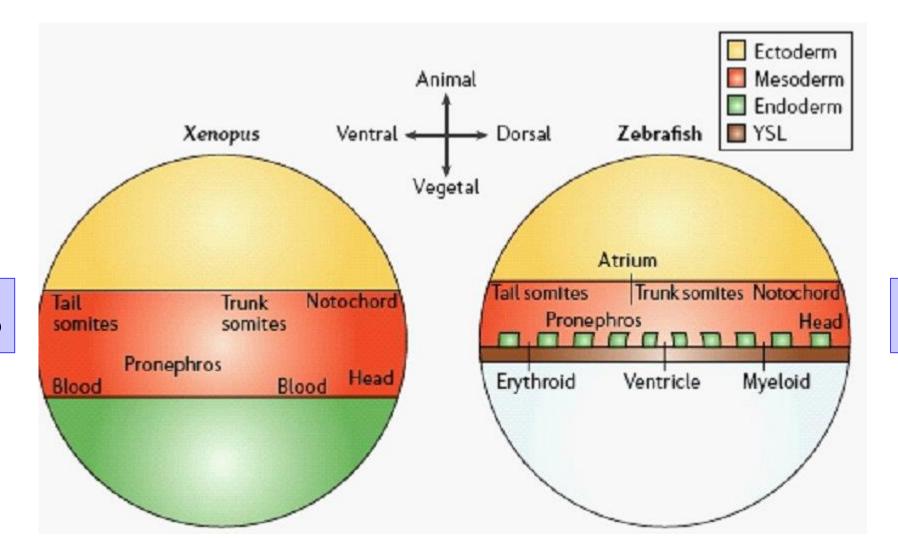
Ectodermo

Mesodermo

endodermo



Peces



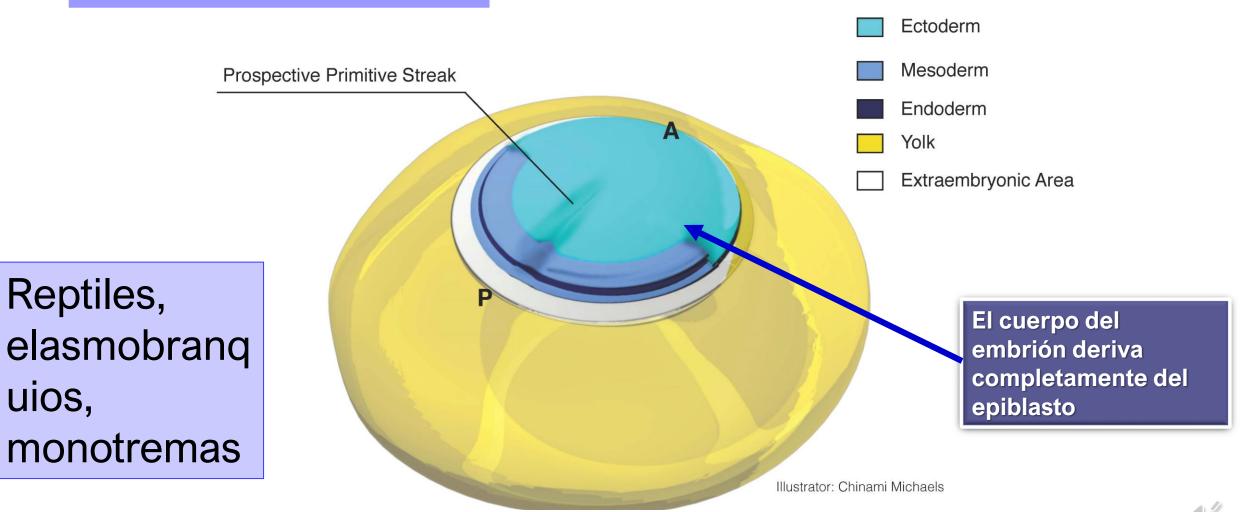
Peces

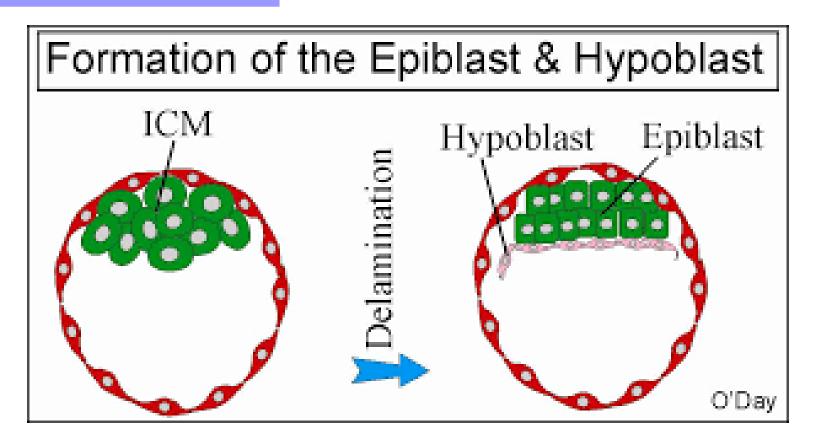
**Anfibios** 



Reptiles,

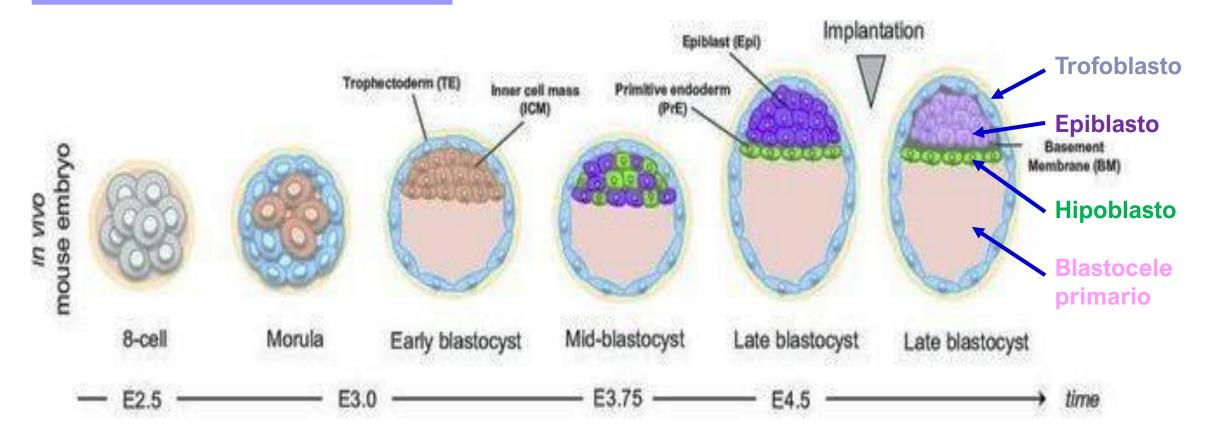
uios,





Mamíferos





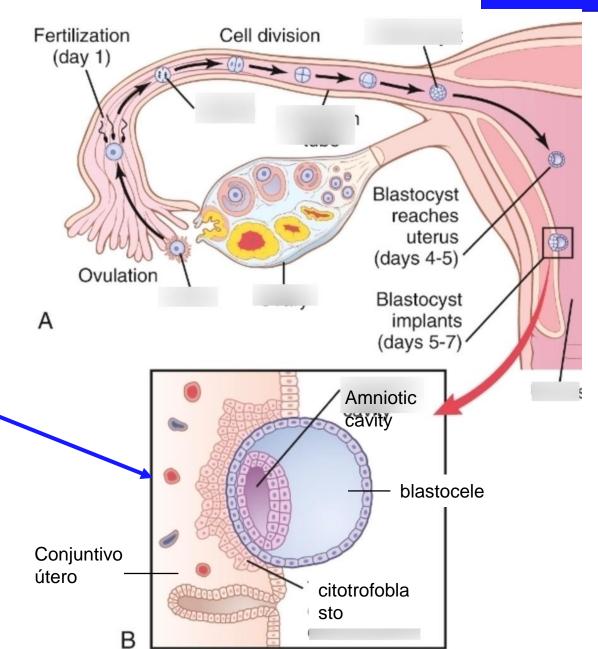
Mamíferos





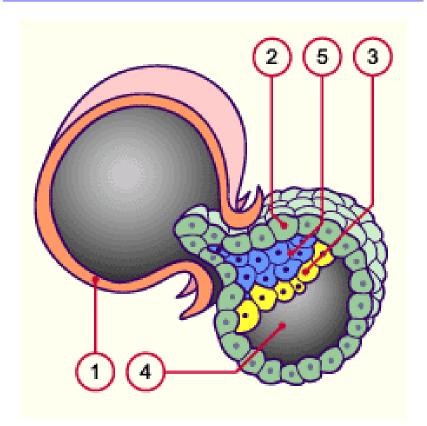
### Implantación

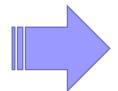
Hacía el día 5 – 7 en humanos el blastocisto se implanta (introduce) en el endometrio



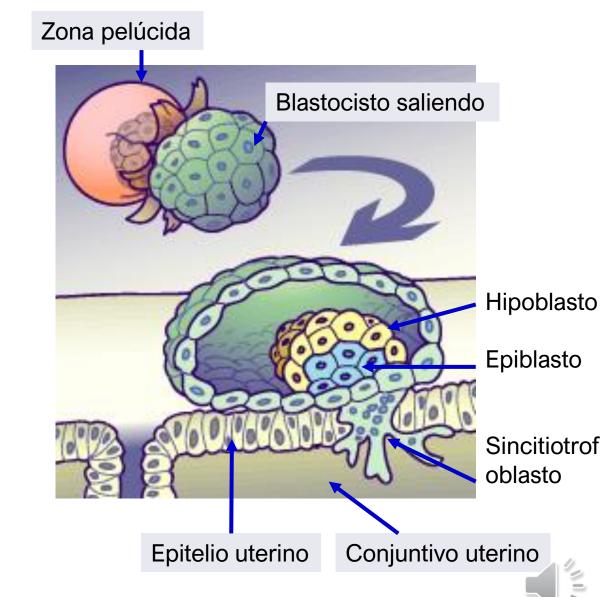


### Implantación

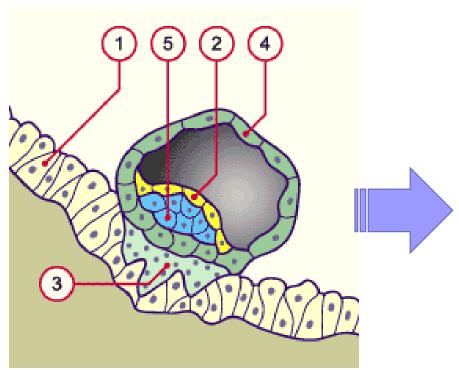




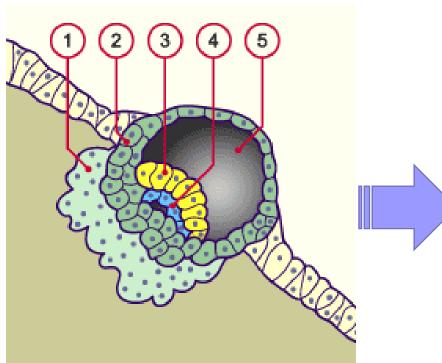
- 1. Membrana de fertilización / zona pelúcida
- 2. Trofoblasto
- 3. Hipoblasto
- 4. Blastocele primario
- 5. Epiblasto



### Implantación

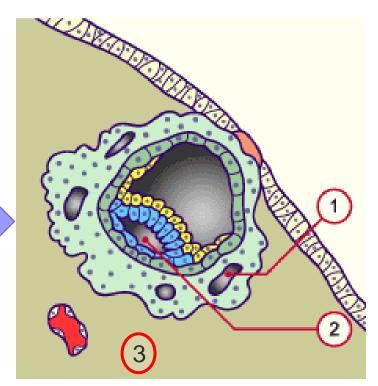


- 1. Epitelio uterino
- 2. hipoblasto
- 3. Sincitiotrofoblasto
- 4. Trofoblasto
- 5. Epiblasto





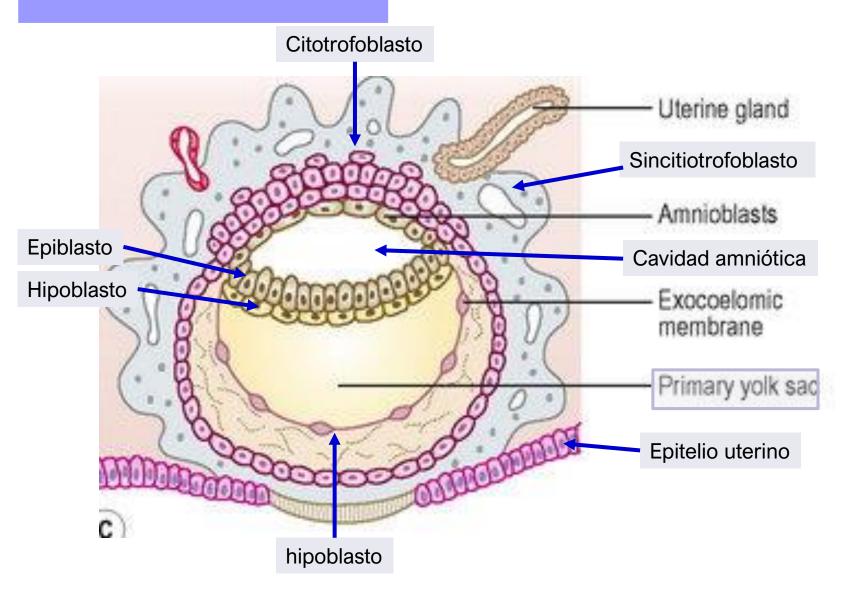
- 2. Citotrofoblasto
- 3. Hipoblastso
- 4. Epiblasto
- 5. Blastocele primario

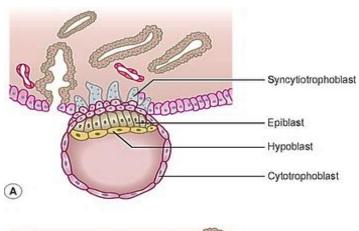


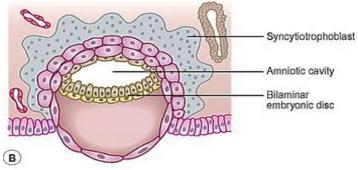
- 1. Sincitiotrofoblasto
- 2. Cavidad amniótica
- 3. Conjuntivo coriónico con vasos sanguíneos

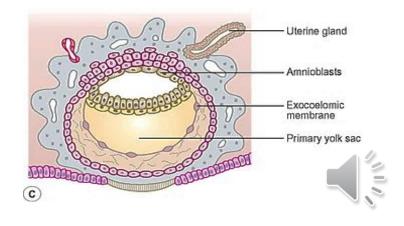
### Pre-Gastrulación

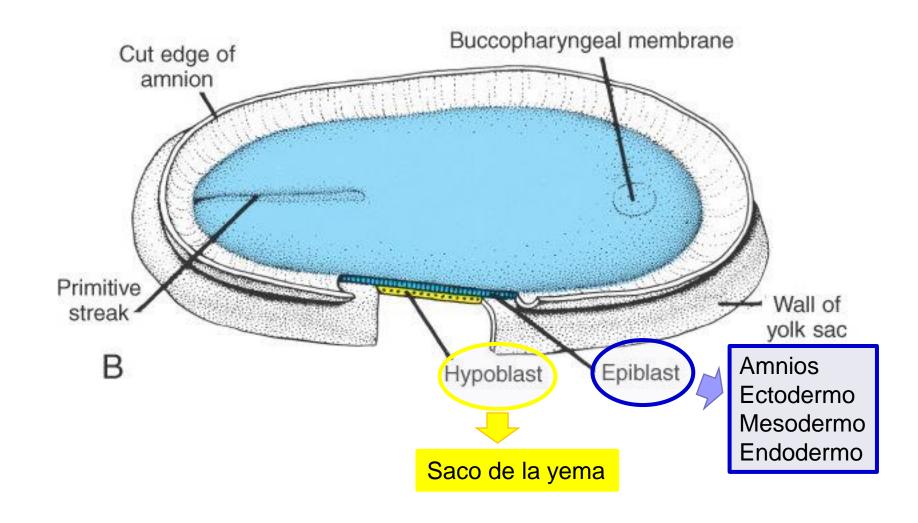
## Implantación



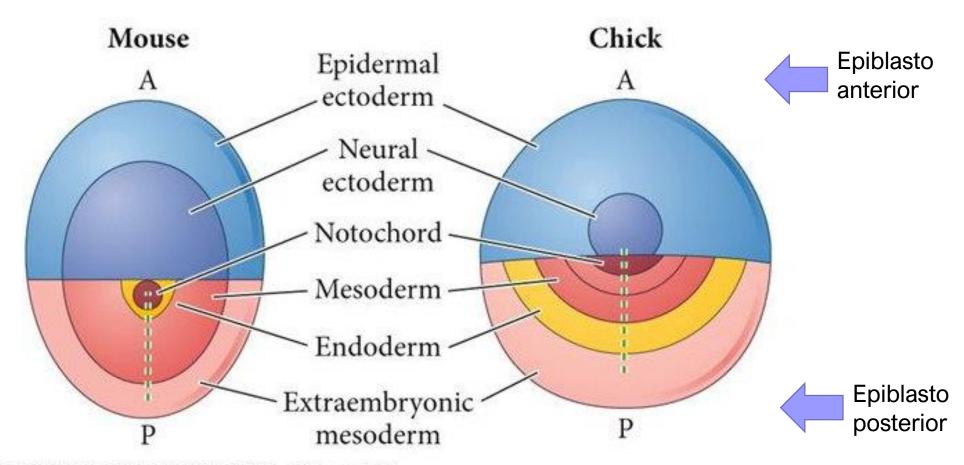






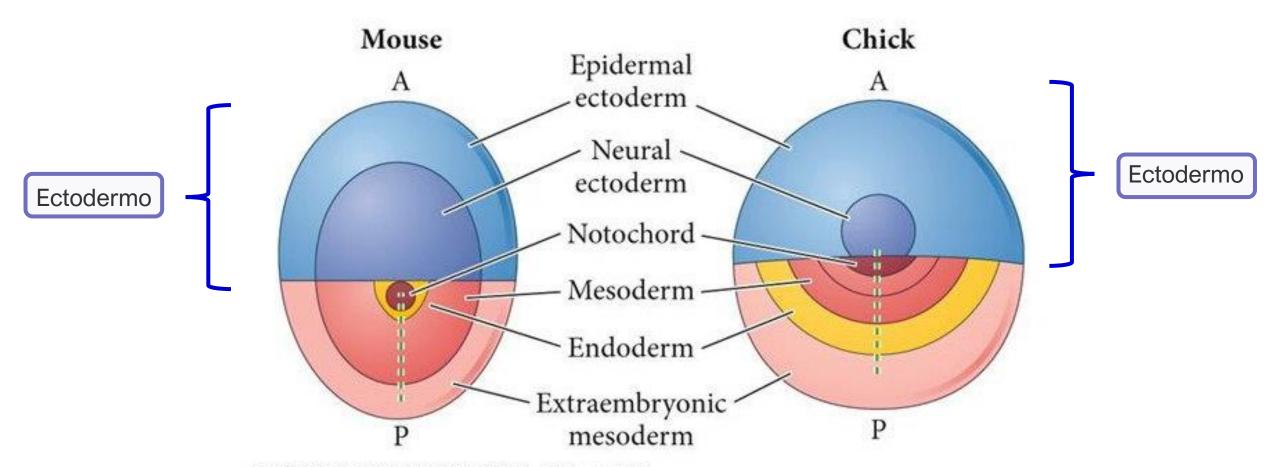






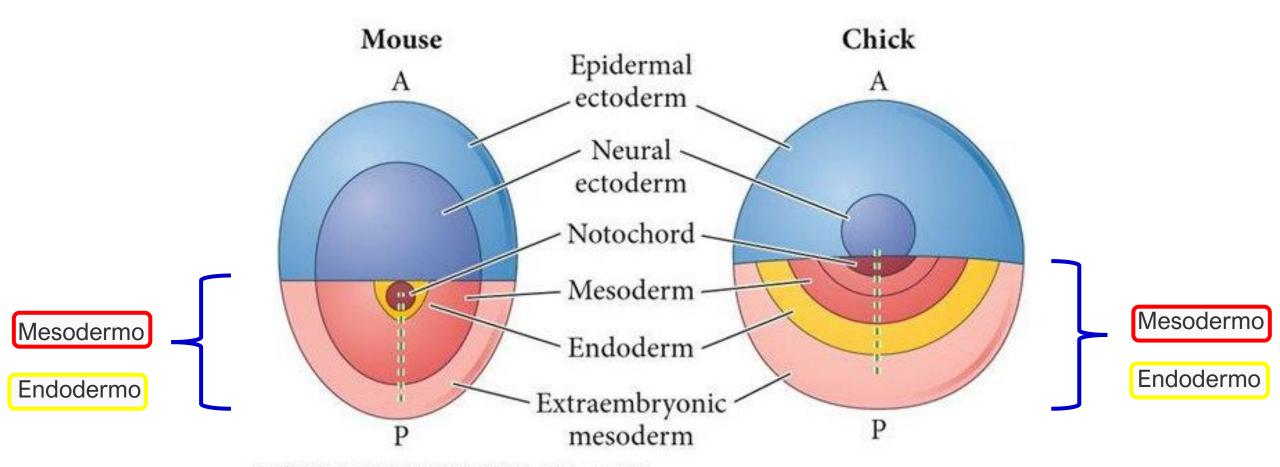
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 10e, Figure 1.11





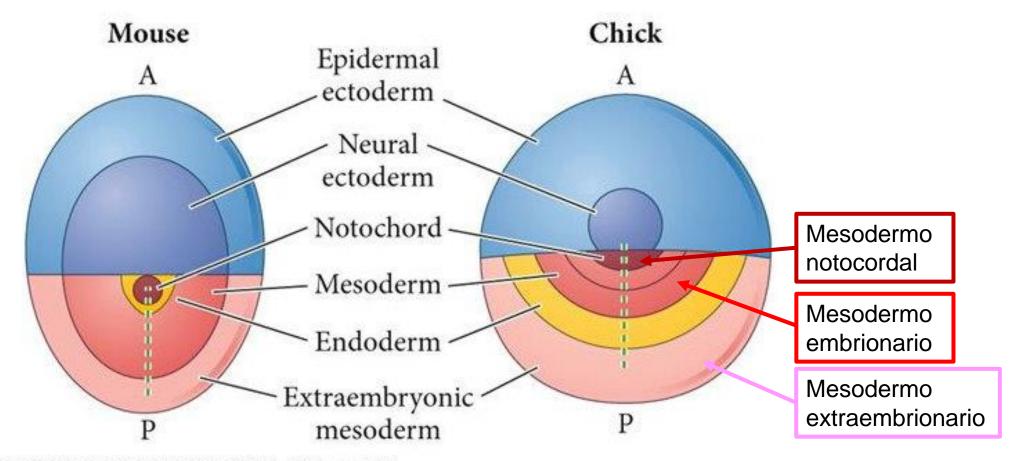
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 10e, Figure 1.11





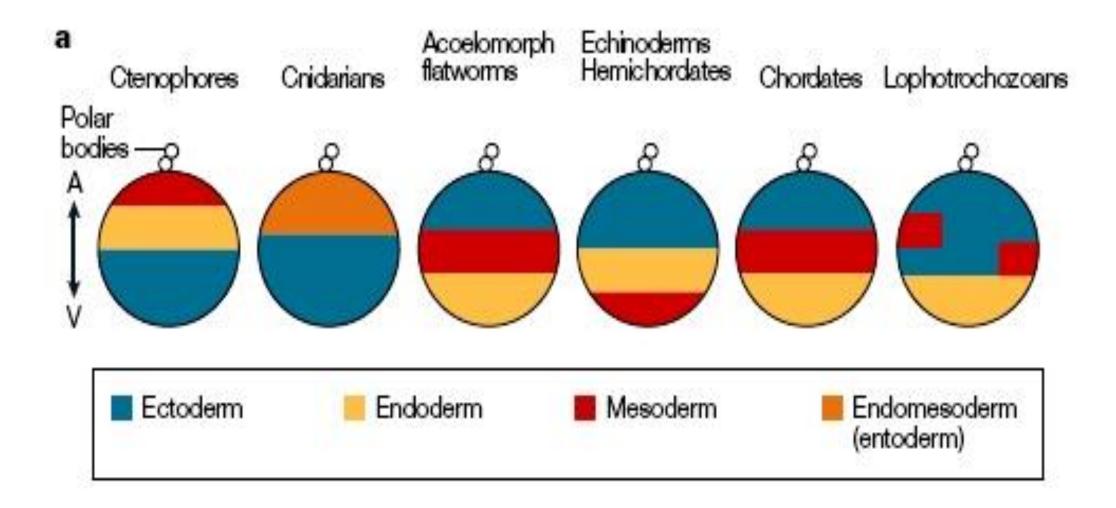
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 10e, Figure 1.11





DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 10e, Figure 1.11







### Gastrulación

 Rearreglo posición de las células

Movimientos morfogené ticos

 El ritmo de las mitosis se hace lento

División celular



Mínimo crecimiento

Crecimiento embrionario



Se incrementa notablemente

Metabolismo



 Se expresan los genes embrionarios

Control genético embrionario



 Síntesis de proteínas propias de cada tejido





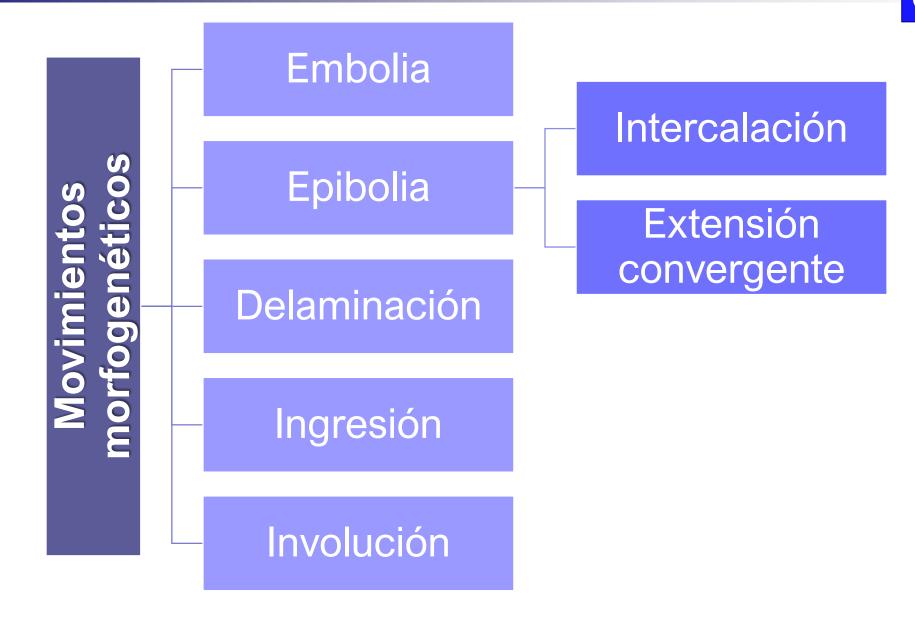
- Cambio en la estructura del embrión
- Definición simetrías

Estructura del embrión



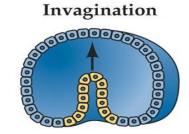


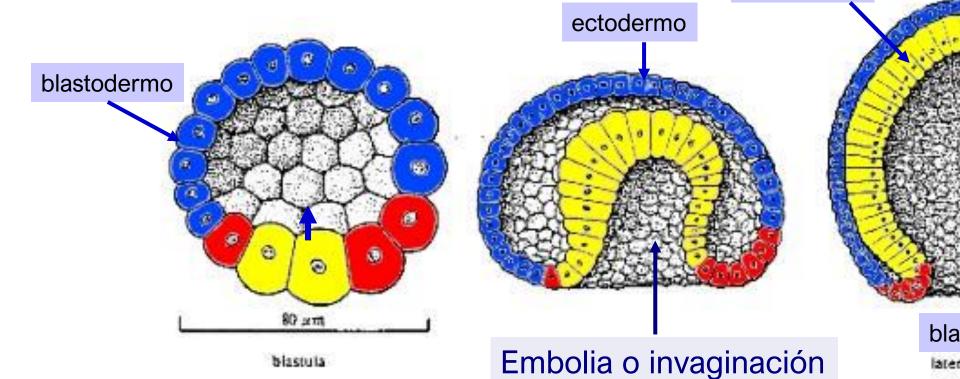
### Gastrulación

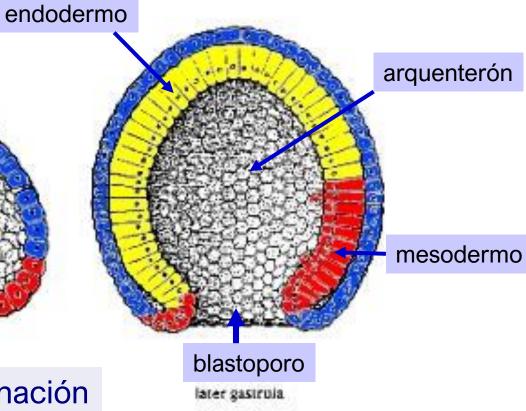




## Embolia



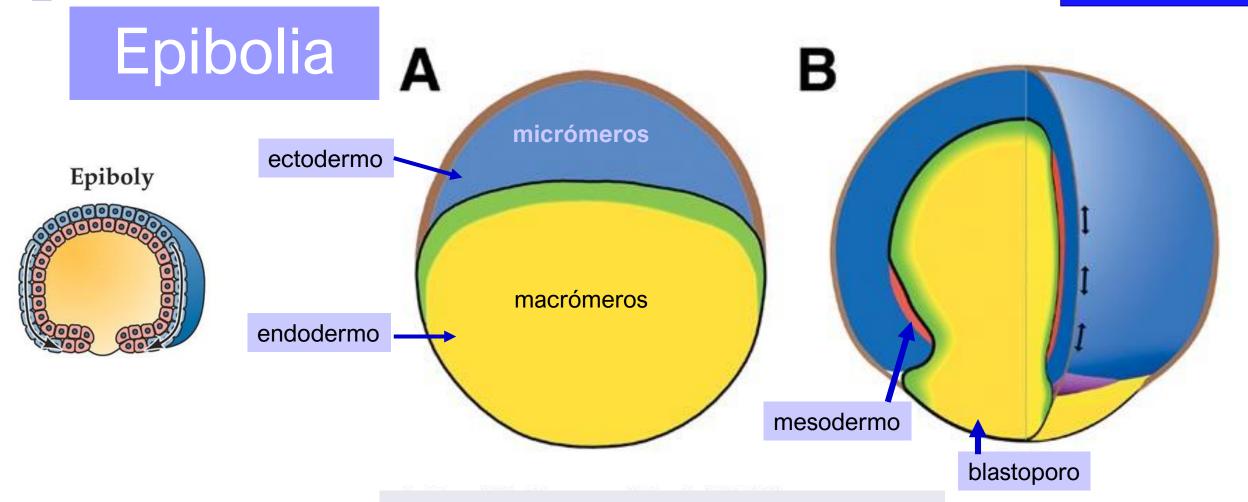




Gastrulation (Development of Amphiouxus)



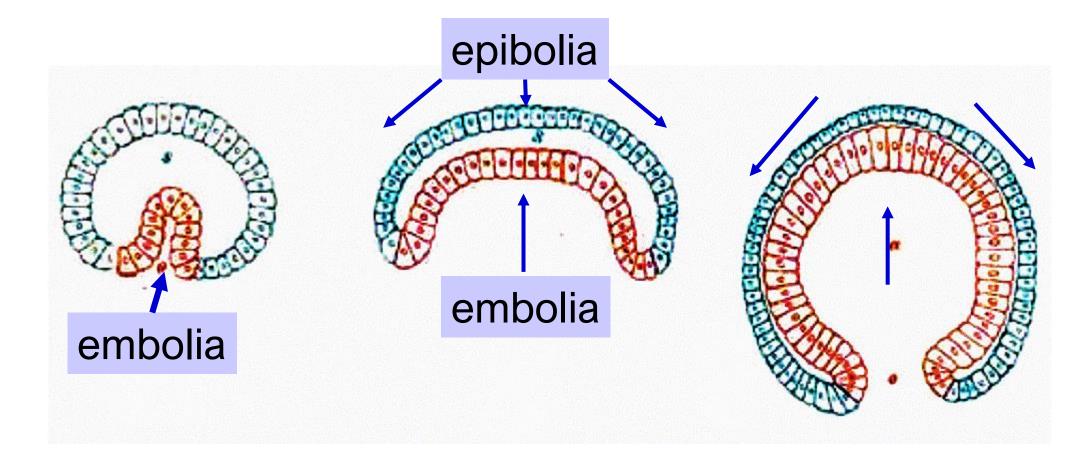
### Gastrulación



Los micrómeros finalmente envuelven a toda el embrión dejando a los macrómeros internamente



## Epibolia y embolia





## Epibolia

### Epiboly



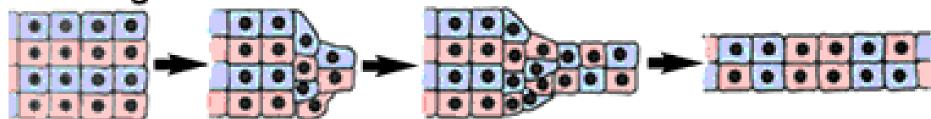
#### Intercalation



Cambio de forma celular

Intercalación

### Convergent extension



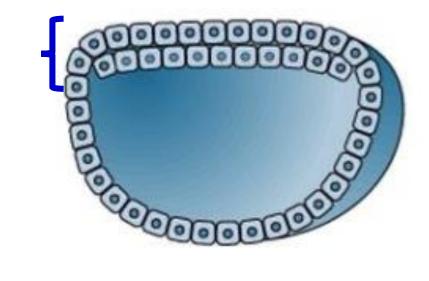
Extensión convergente

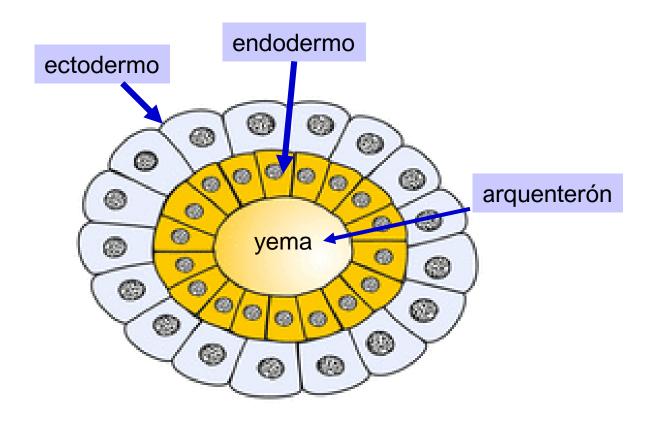




### Delaminación

#### Delamination

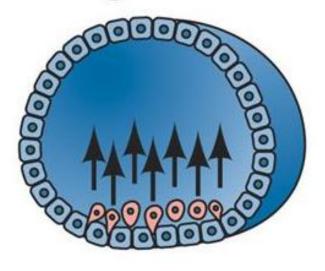


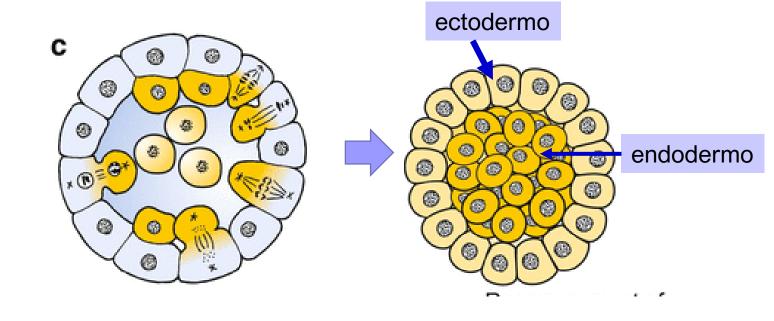




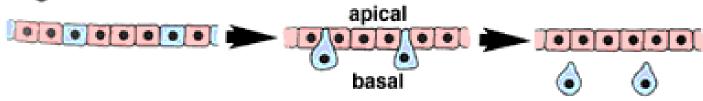
## Ingresión

### Ingression





#### Ingression

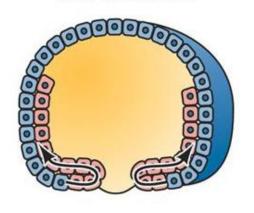


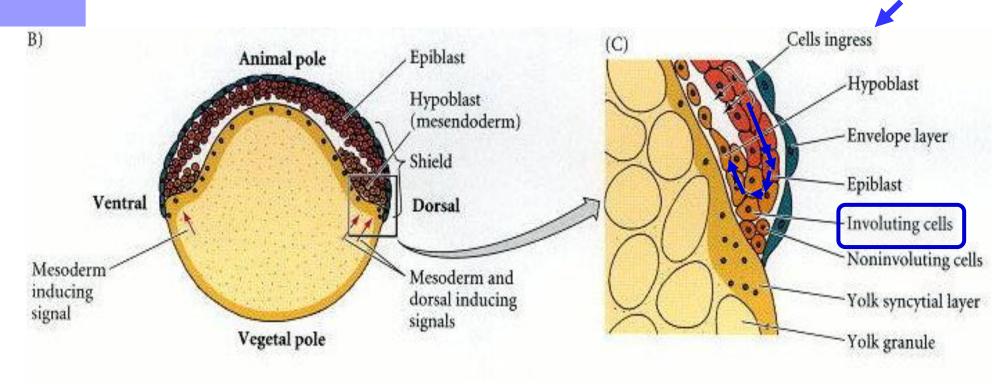


### Gastrulación

### Involución

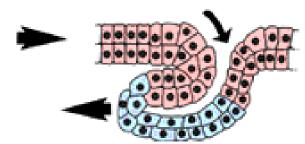
#### Involution





#### Involution







## Movimientos morfogenéticos

