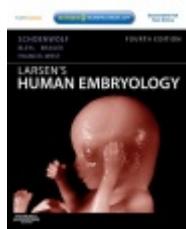
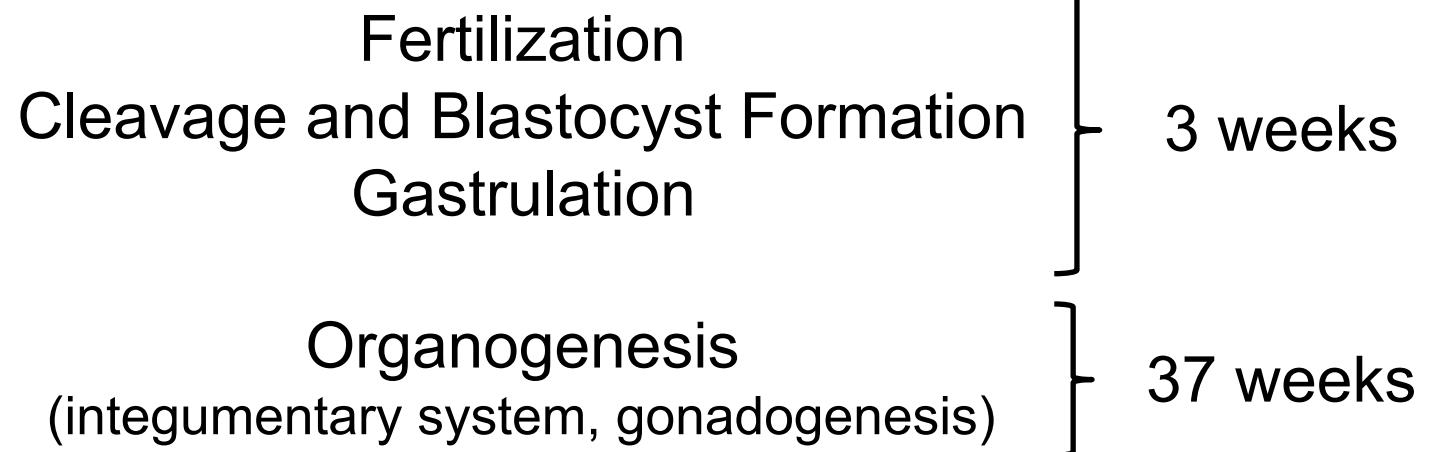
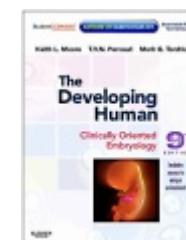


# ANAT2341: lectures overview

## EMBRYOGENESIS



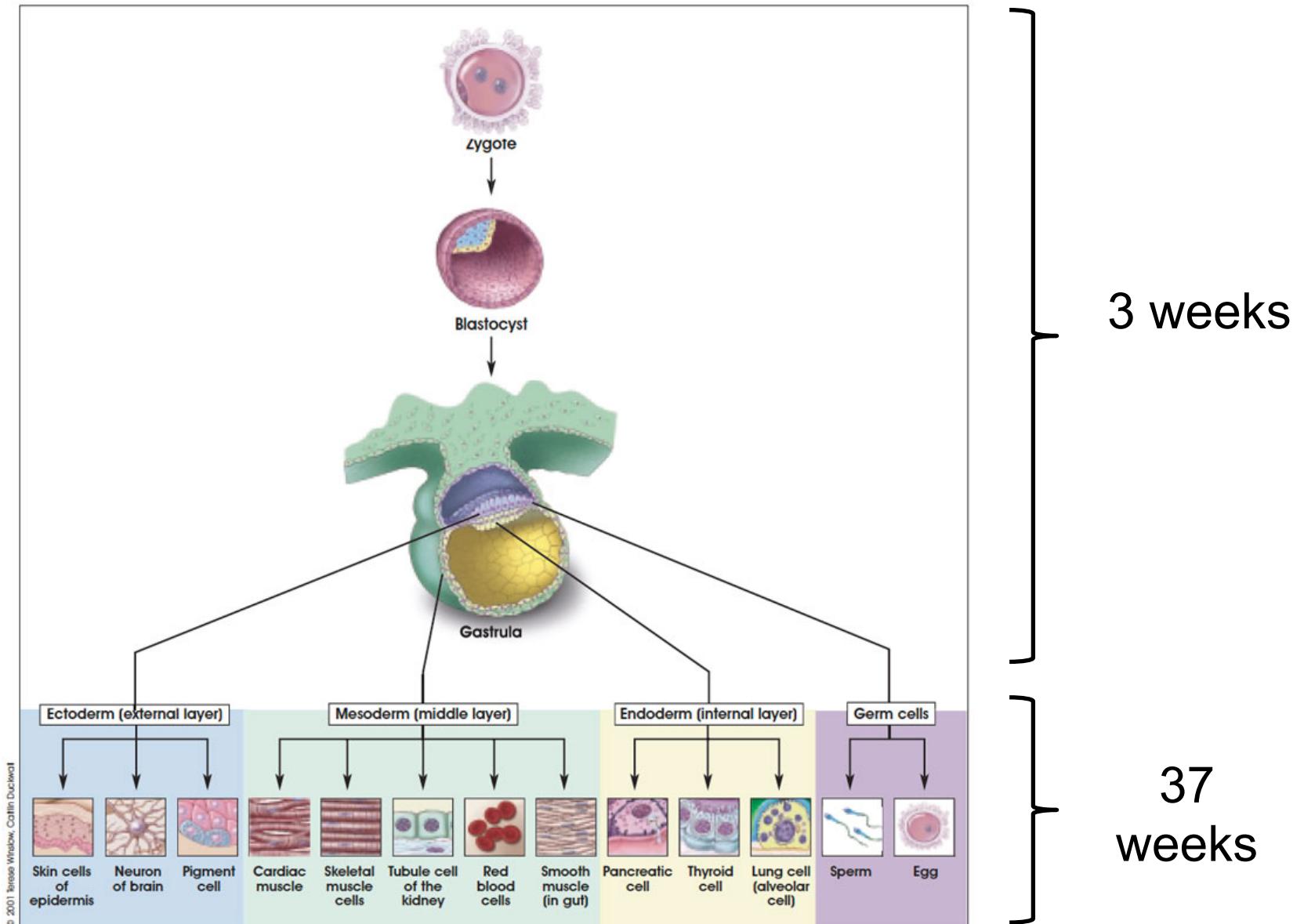
Resources ANAT2341:  
<http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/>  
Larsen's Human Embryology  
The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology



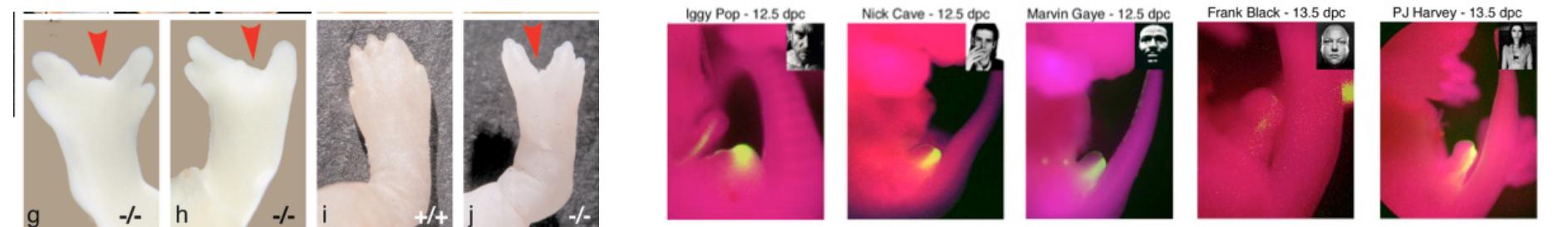
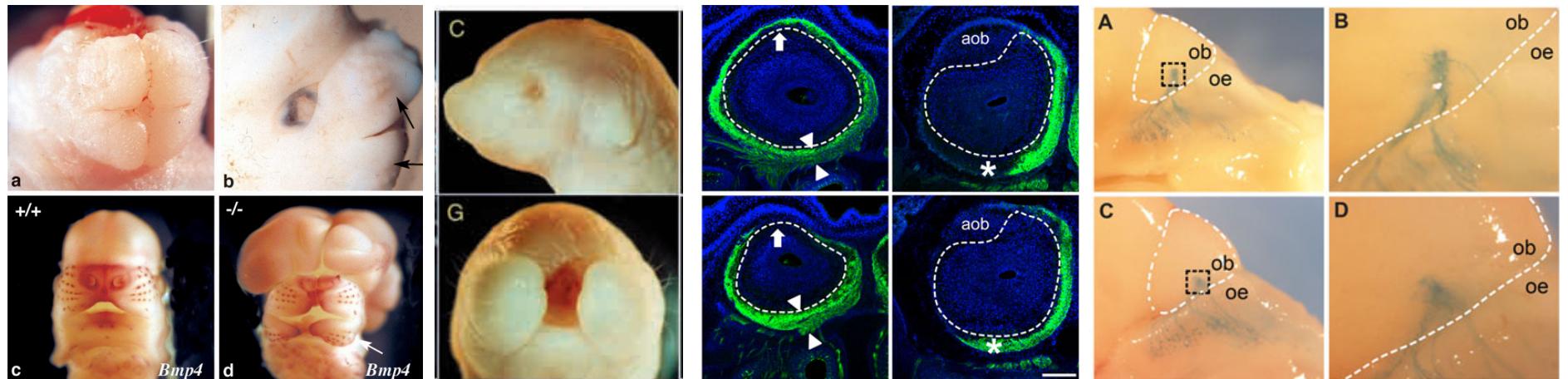
Dr Annemiek Beverdam – School of Medical Sciences, UNSW  
Wallace Wurth Building Room 234 – A.Beverdam@unsw.edu.au

# Lectures overview

## Early embryogenesis



# Images of my past



# My Travels



# Fertilization



Dr Annemiek Beverdam – School of Medical Sciences, UNSW  
Wallace Wurth Building Room 234 – A.Beverdam@uq.edu.au

# Fertilization lecture overview

Cell division, mitosis and meiosis

Gametogenesis: oogenesis and spermatogenesis

Fertilization

Dr Annemiek Beverdam – School of Medical Sciences, UNSW  
Wallace Wurth Building Room 234 – A.Beverdam@uq.edu.au

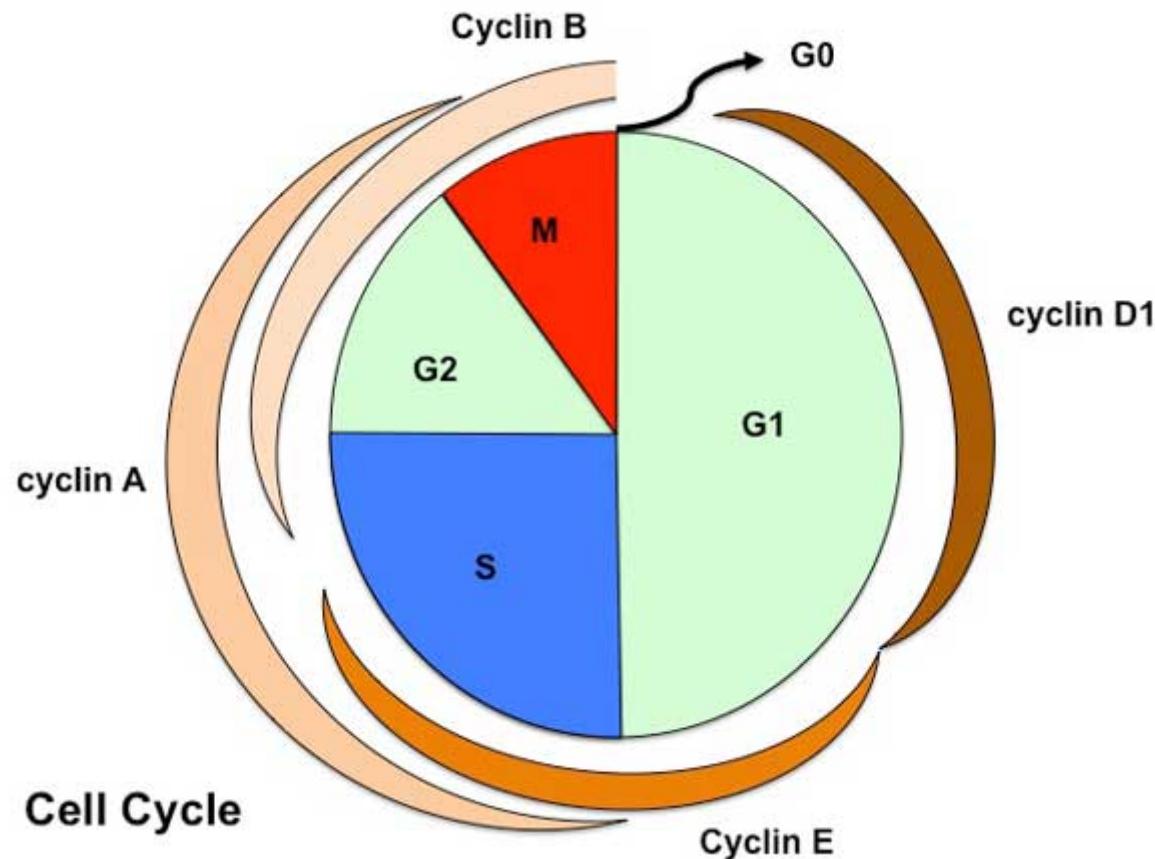
# Cell Cycle

1 fertilized cell produces  $10^{14}$  cells

Regeneration vs Quiescence

Interphase vs mitosis

Mitosis vs meiosis



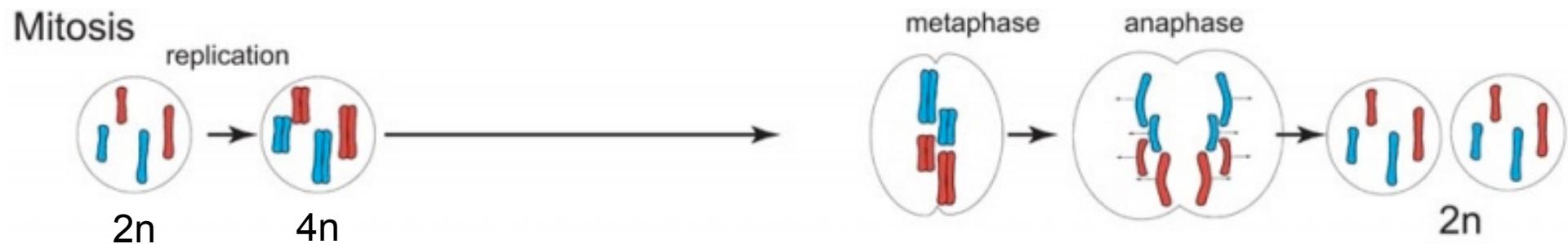
# Mitosis

Generation of two genetically identical daughter cells

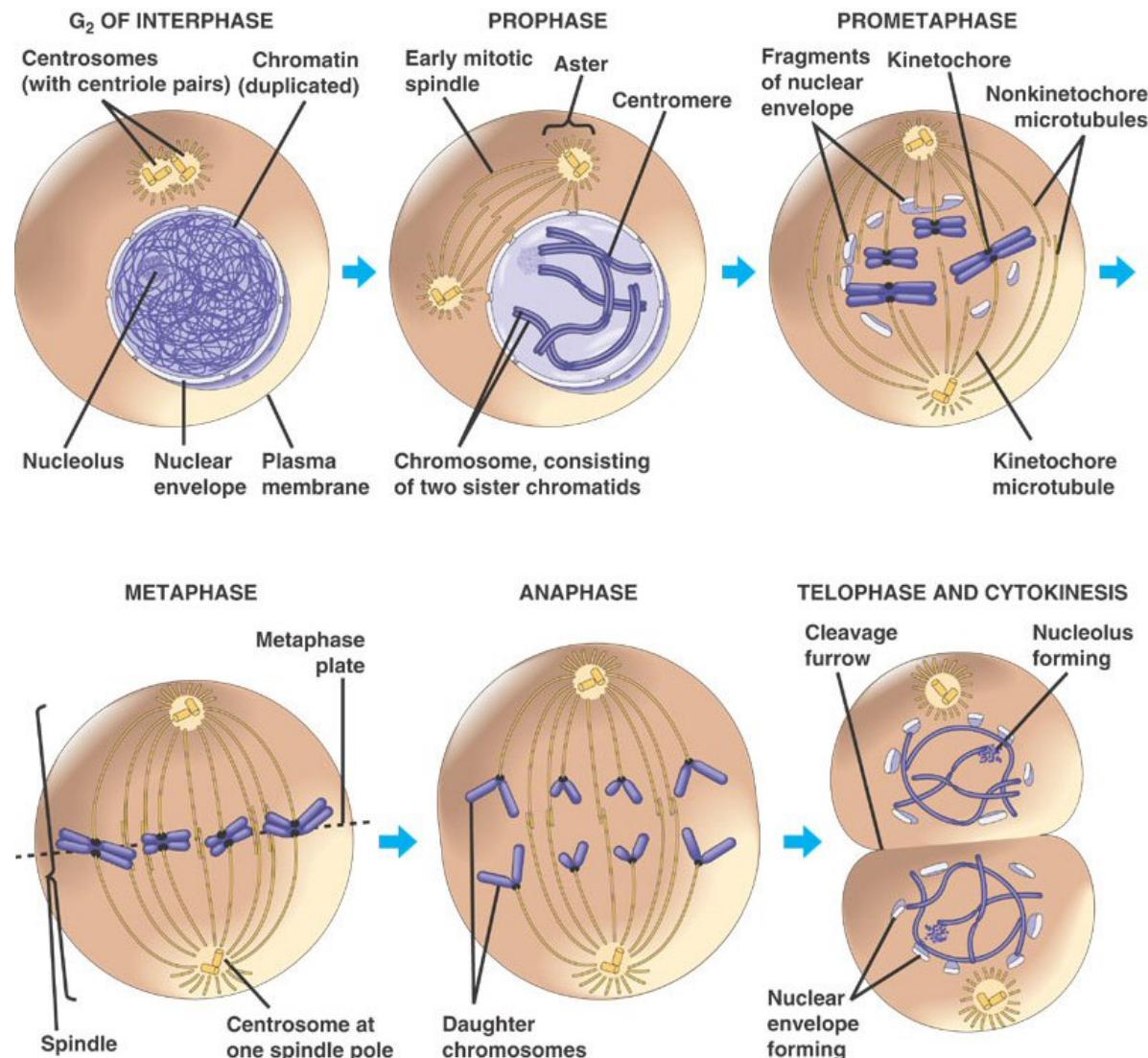
Occurs in all cells

Shuts down cellular function

$$2n \rightarrow 4n \rightarrow 2n$$



# Mitosis



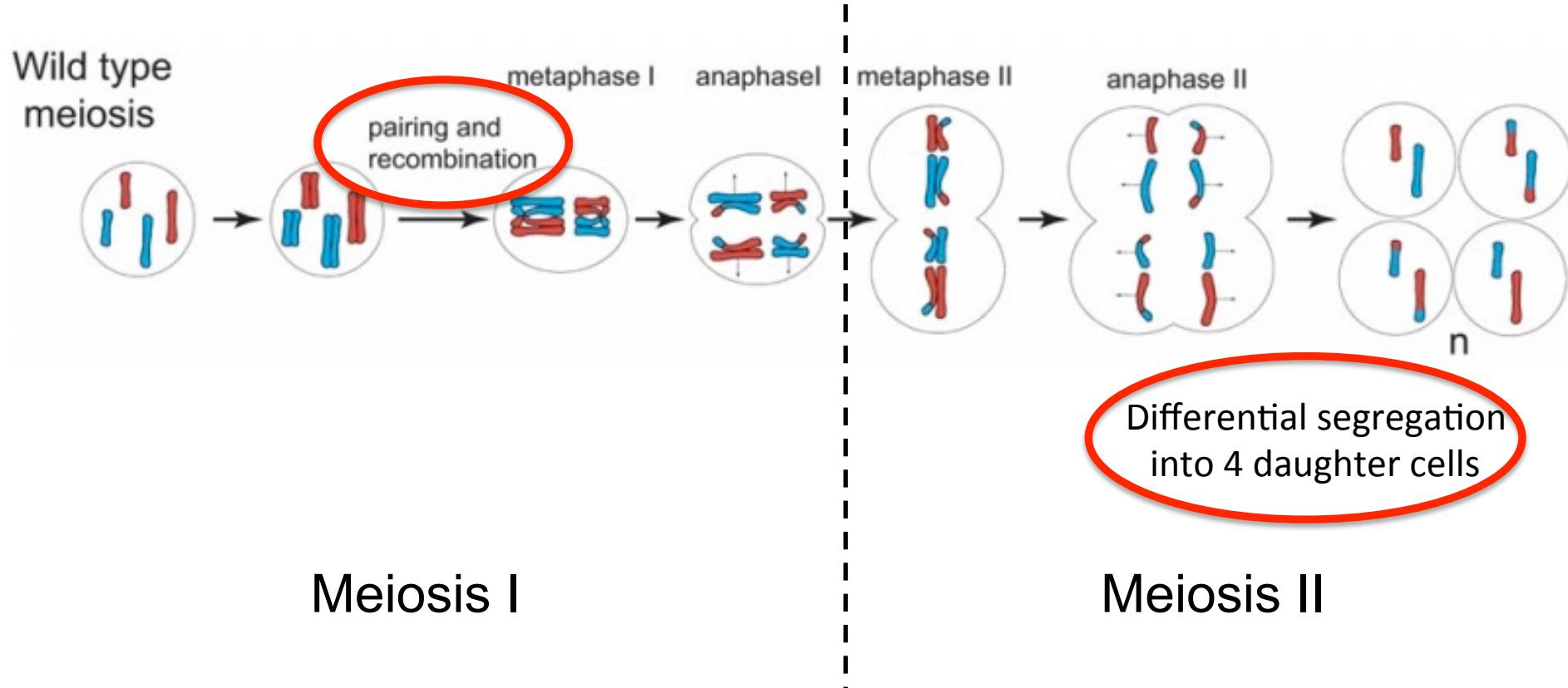
[http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/d/dd/Mitosis\\_01.mp4](http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/d/dd/Mitosis_01.mp4)

# Meiosis

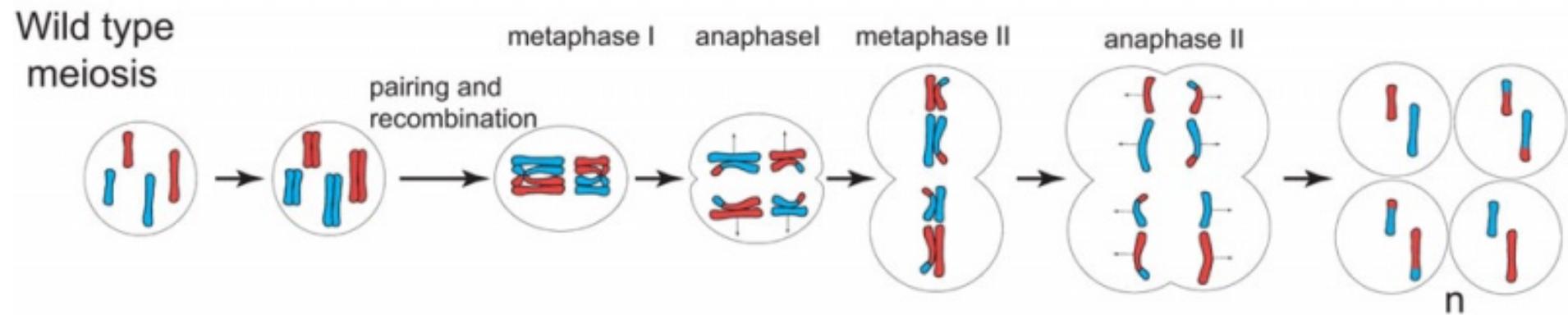
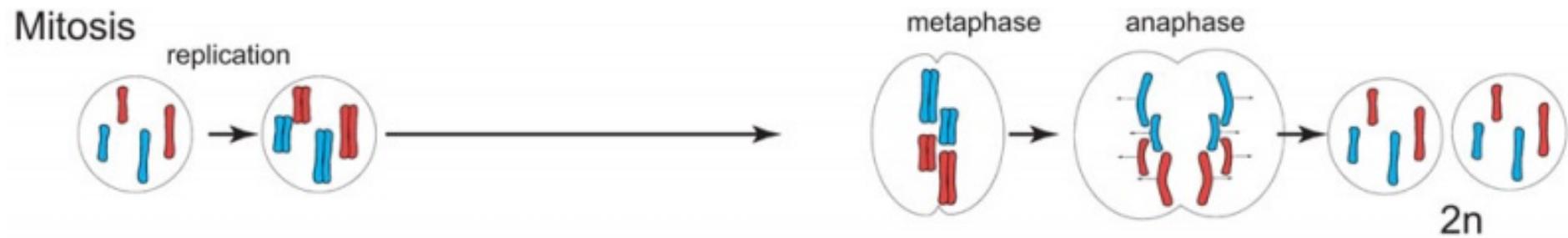
Generation of 4 genetically different daughter cells

Occurs in only in gametes

$$2n \rightarrow 4n \rightarrow 2n \rightarrow n$$

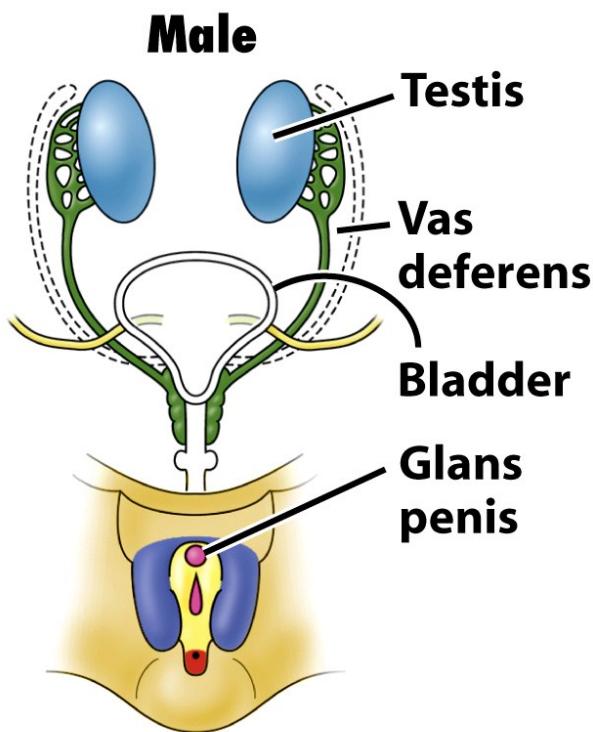


# Mitosis vs meiosis

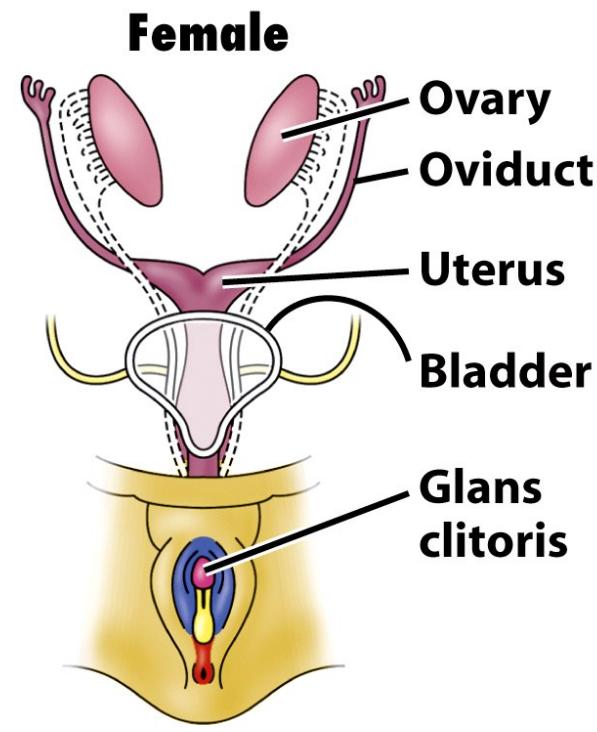


# Gametogenesis

## Reproductive system



**Male sex hormones**

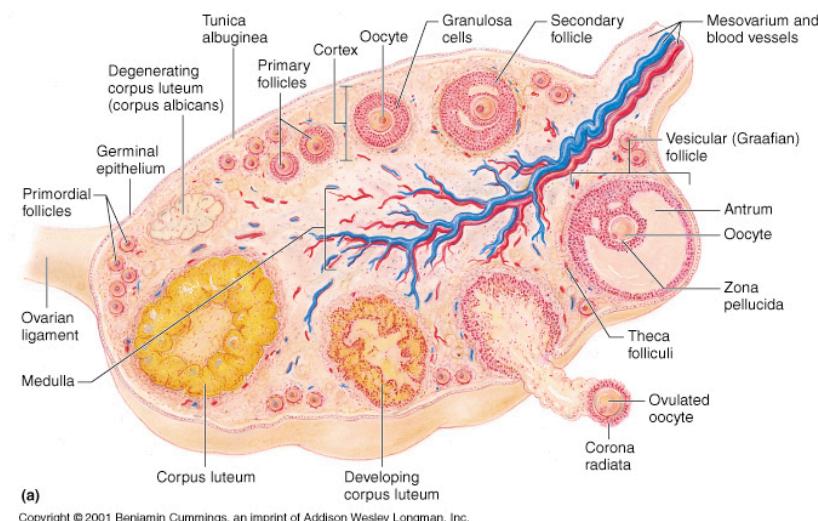
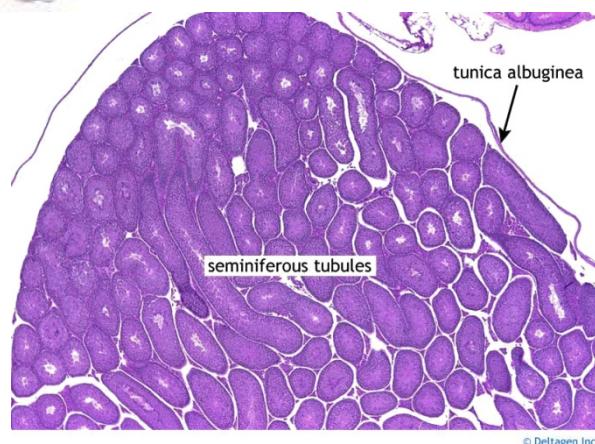
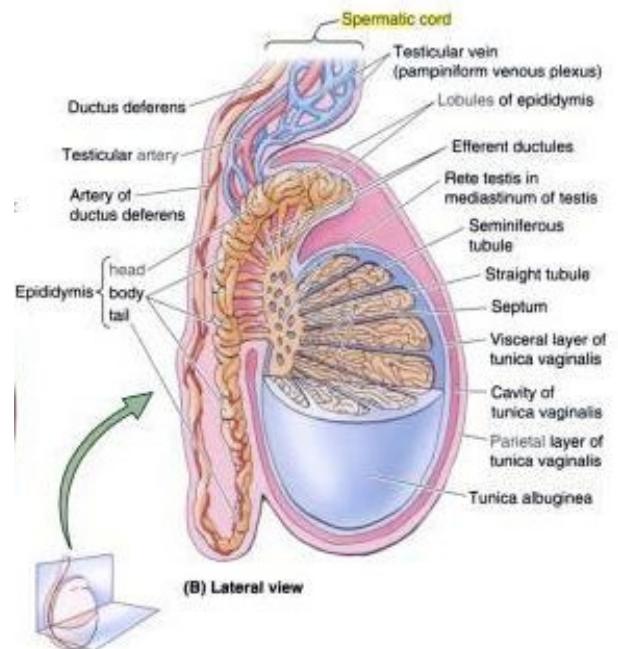


**Estrogen**

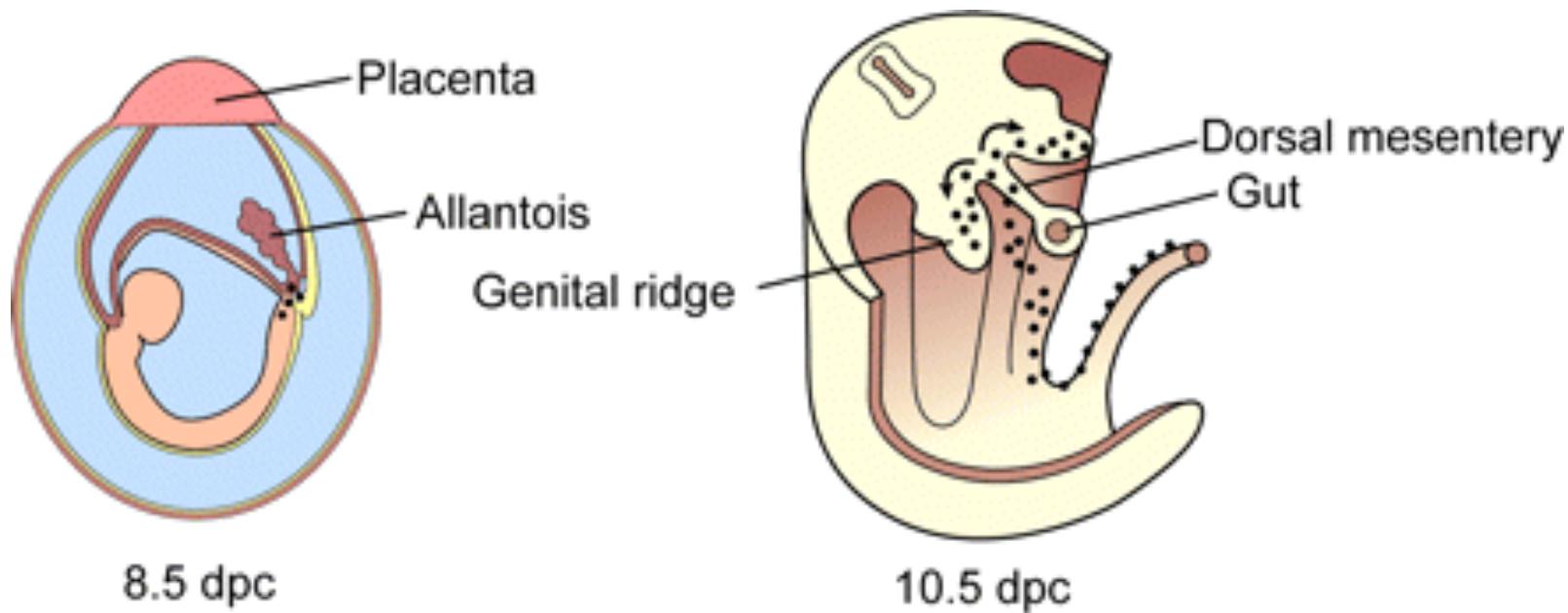
Figure 24-8 part 2 Discover Biology 3/e  
© 2006 W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.

# Gametogenesis

## Reproductive system



# Gametogenesis



# Gametogenesis

Female:

Oogenesis

Ovaries/oviduct

Meiotic arrest at prophase I until puberty

Meiotic arrest at metaphase II until fertilization

1 oocyte per month

Male:

Spermatogenesis

Testes

Puberty

Maturation of many spermatocytes throughout life

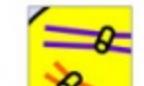
# Oogenesis

## Female Gametogenesis

primordial oocyte

Interphase G<sup>1</sup>

(2c, 2n)



interphase G<sup>2</sup>

(4c, 2n)



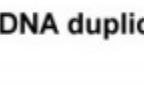
interphase S

(2c × 2 = 4c, 2n)



prophase I

(4c, 2n)



DNA duplication

(4c, 2n)

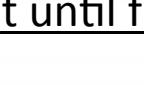
metaphase I

(4c, 2n)



anaphase I

(2c, n + 2c, n)



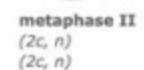
mature oocyte



Meiotic Arrest until fertilization

telophase II  
(c, n + c, n)  
(c, n + c, n)

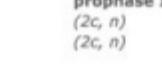
anaphase II  
(c, n + c, n)  
(c, n + c, n)



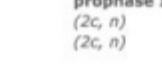
polar body

(2c, n)

metaphase II  
(2c, n)  
(2c, n)



prophase II  
(2c, n)  
(2c, n)



Meiotic Arrest @ week 12

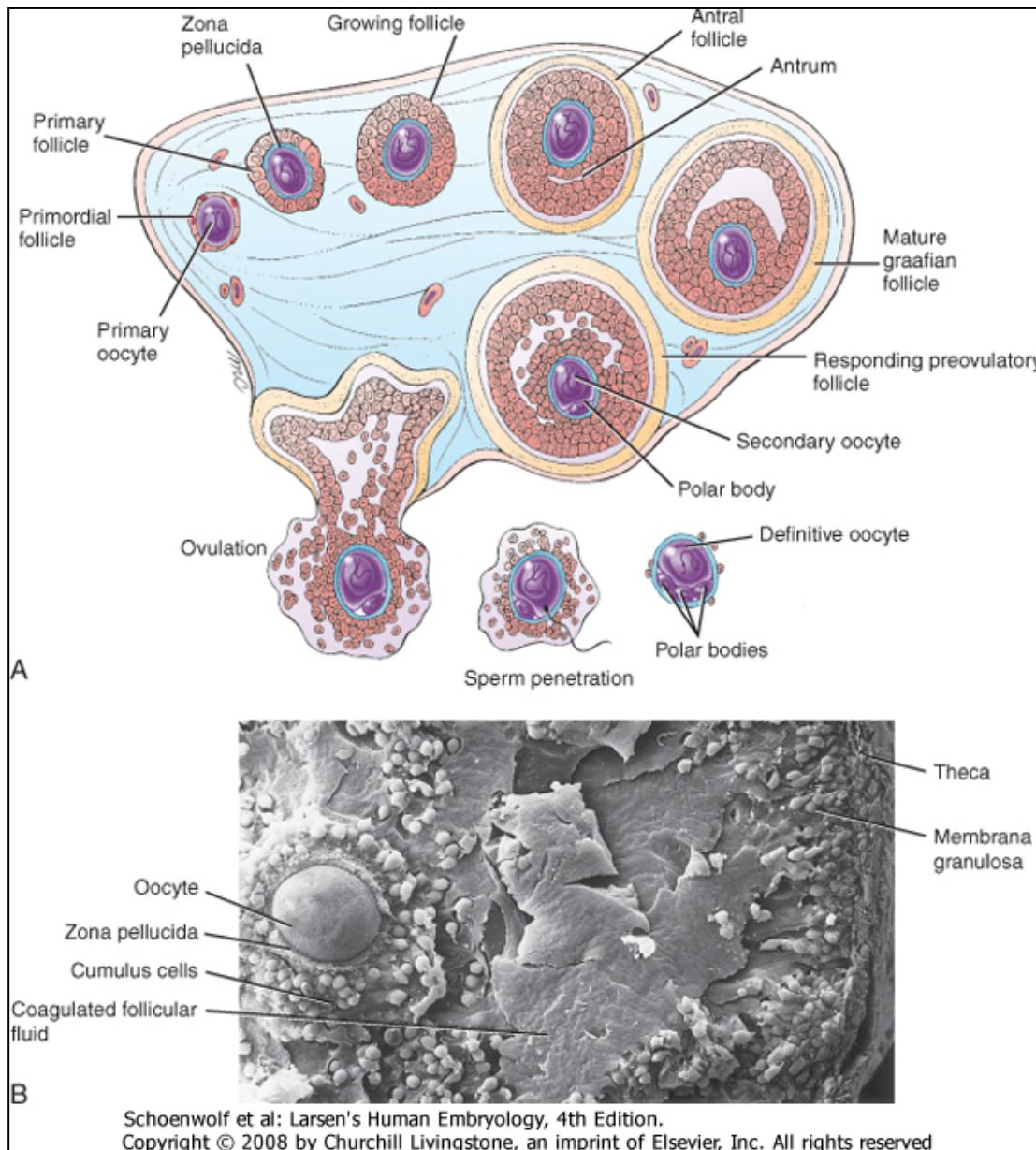


crossing over

ovulation

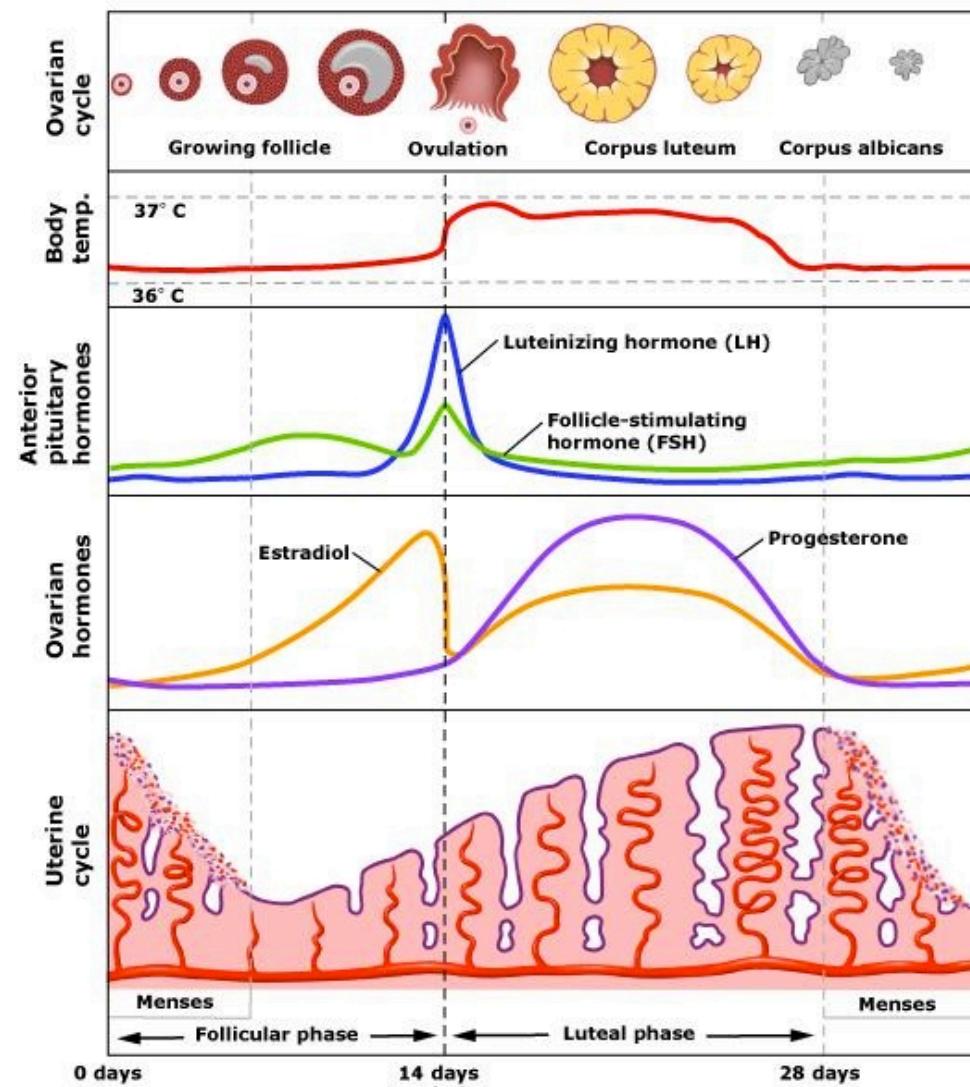
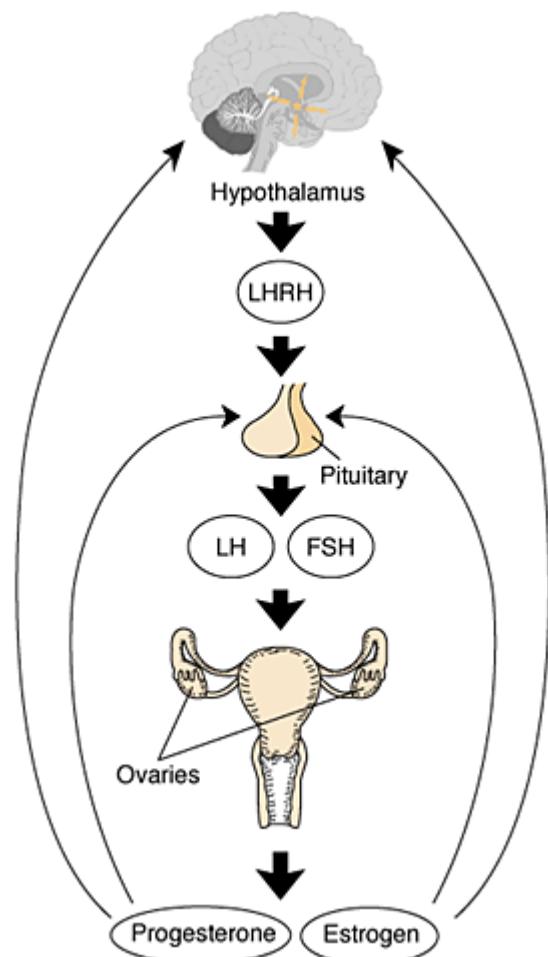
Primary oocyte generates 1 mature oocyte and 2 (or 3) polar bodies

# Oogenesis



# Oogenesis

## Menstrual cycle



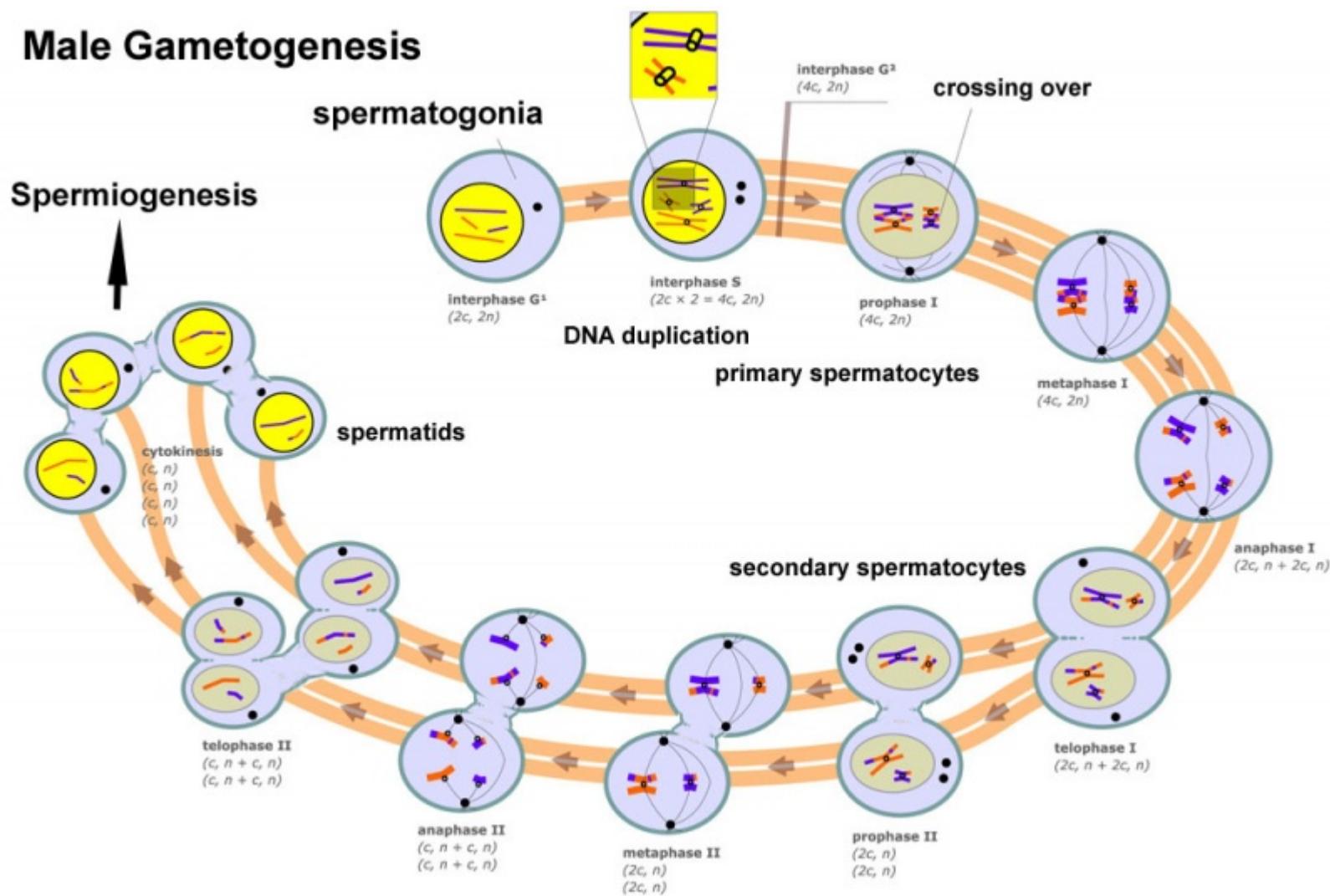
# Oogenesis

## Zona Pellucida



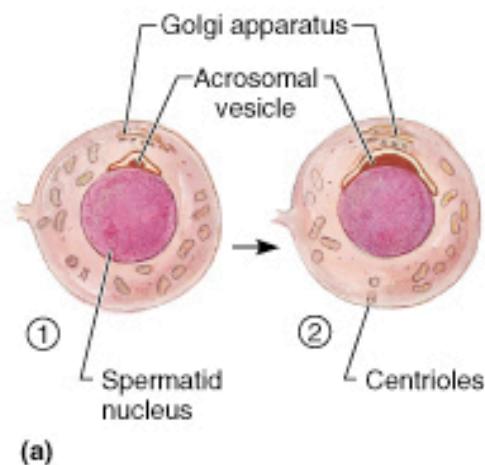
Produced by granulosa cells and oocyte  
ZP1, ZP2, ZP3 glycoproteins:  
Fertilization process/sperm binding/acrosome reaction

# Spermatogenesis

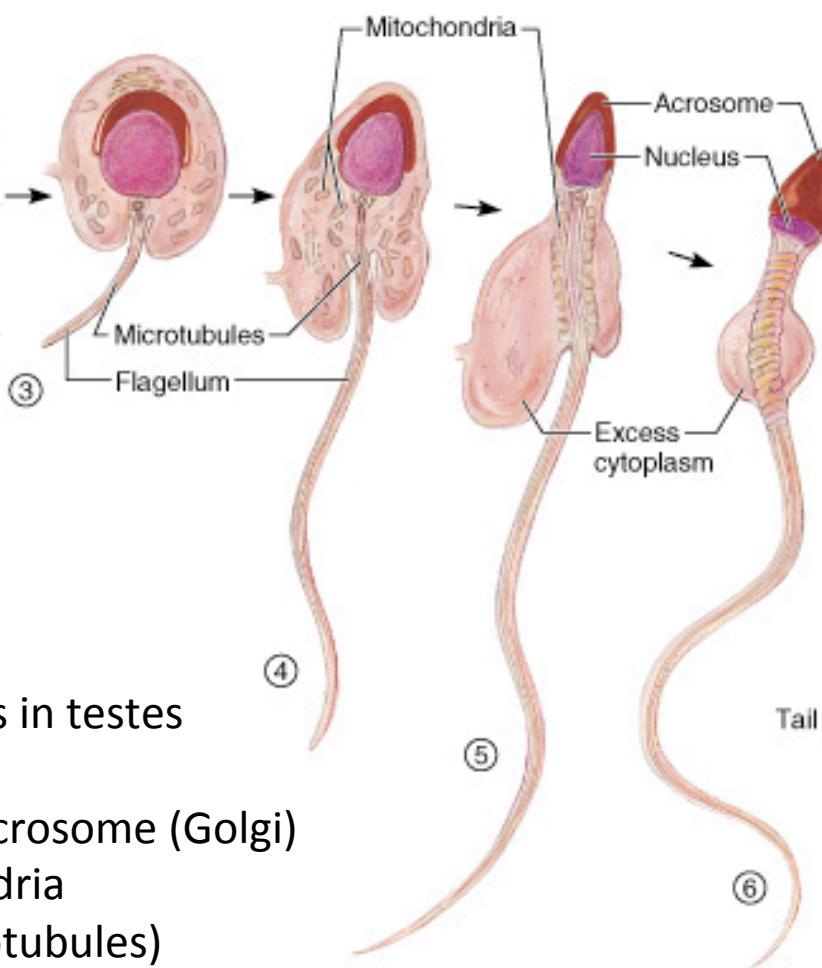


# Spermiogenesis

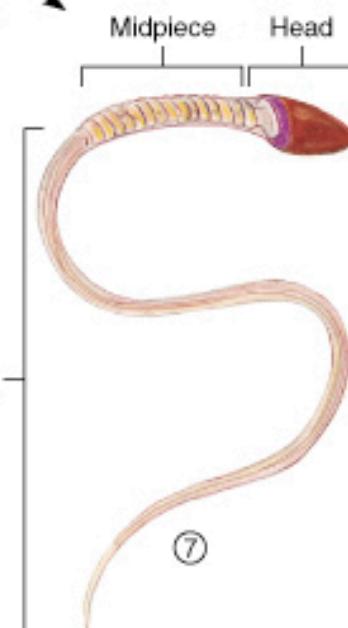
## Early spermatids



## Late spermatids



## Spermatocyte



Starts at Puberty

Continuous throughout life

Occurs in seminiferous tubules in testes

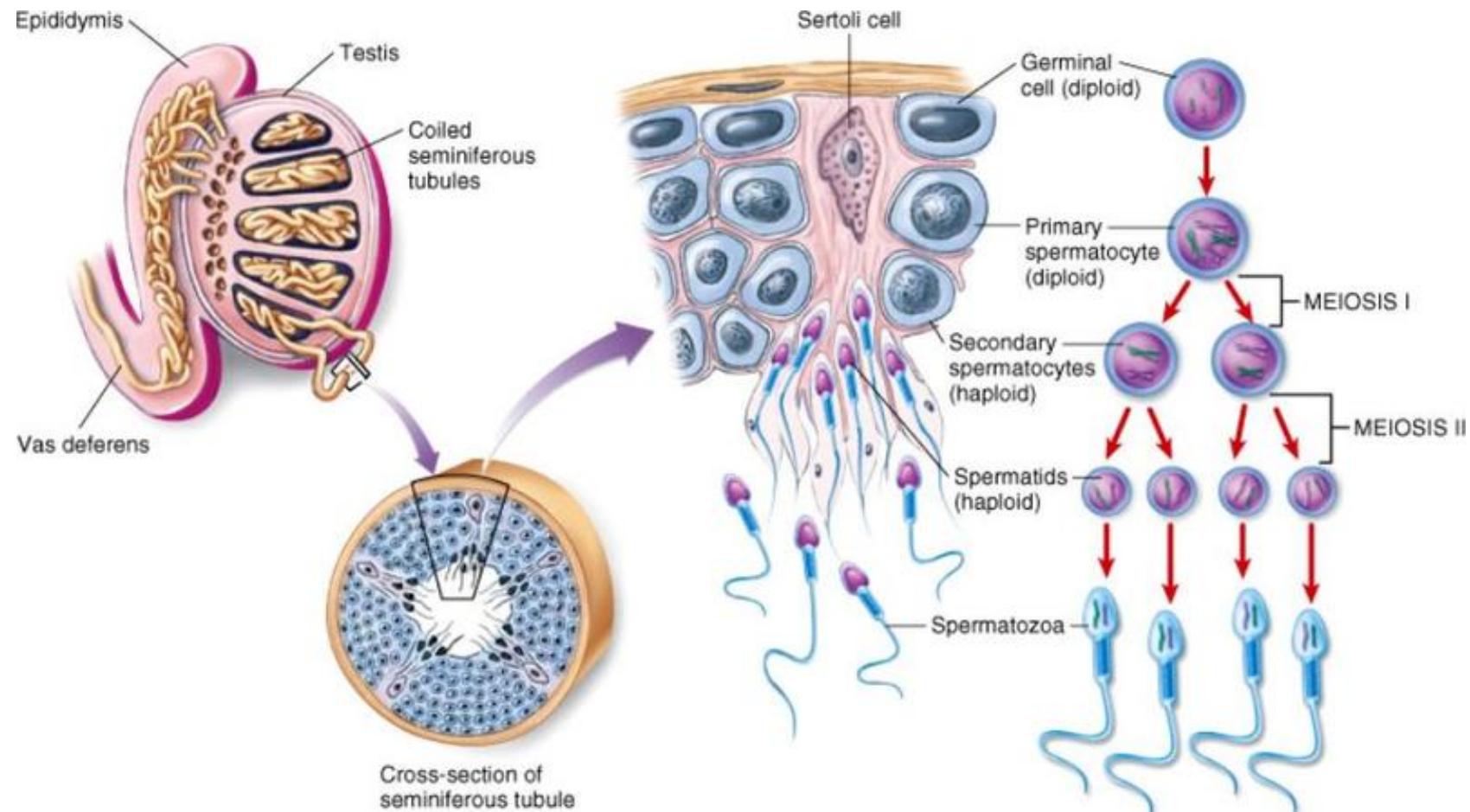
Spermatids develop:

head: nucleus and acrosome (Golgi)

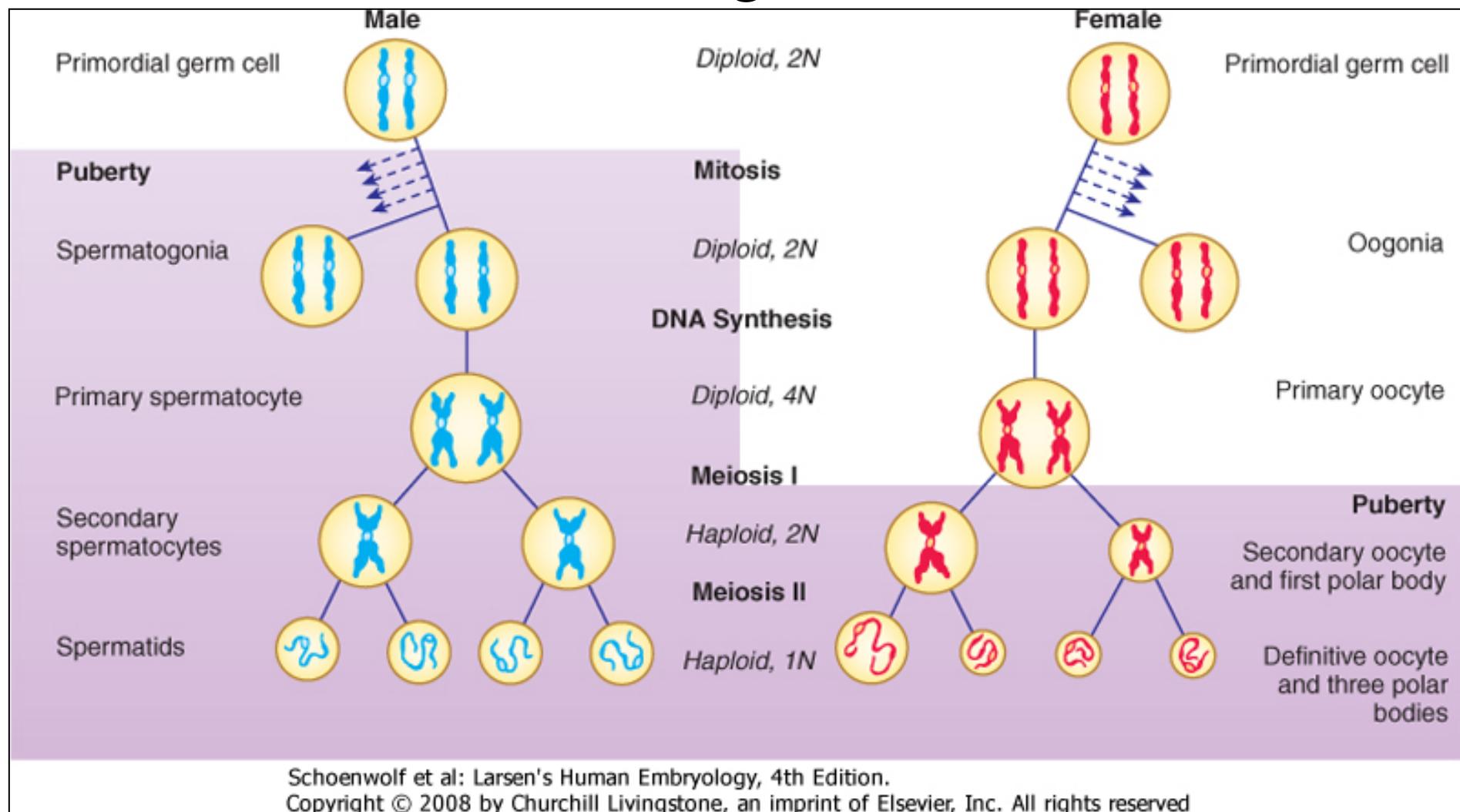
midpiece: mitochondria

tail: flagellum (microtubules)

# Spermatogenesis/spermiogenesis



# Gametogenesis



Mitotic arrest until puberty  
Continuous mitosis followed by meiosis from puberty  
1 spermatogonium: 4 spermatocytes (cytoplasmic bridges)  
Spermiogenesis in testes

Prophase I arrest prenatally  
Metaphase II arrest until fertilization  
1 primary oocyte: 1 oocyte, 3 polar bodies  
Oogenesis in ovary and oviduct

# Fertilization

Ejaculation

Oocyte secretes chemotactic factors

Capacitation of sperm in female genital tract

Fertilization takes place in first 1/3 of oviduct

Zona Pellucida induces acrosome reaction

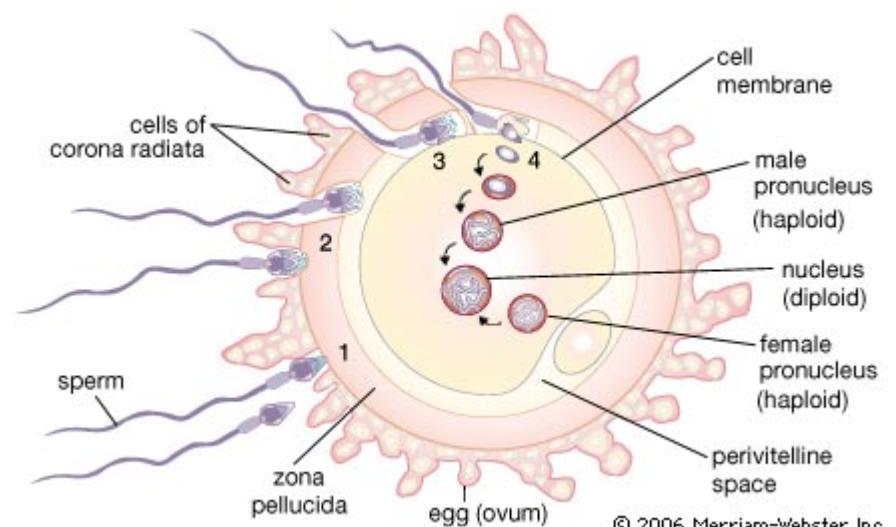
Membrane Fusion:

Cortical granule release: prevention of polyspermy

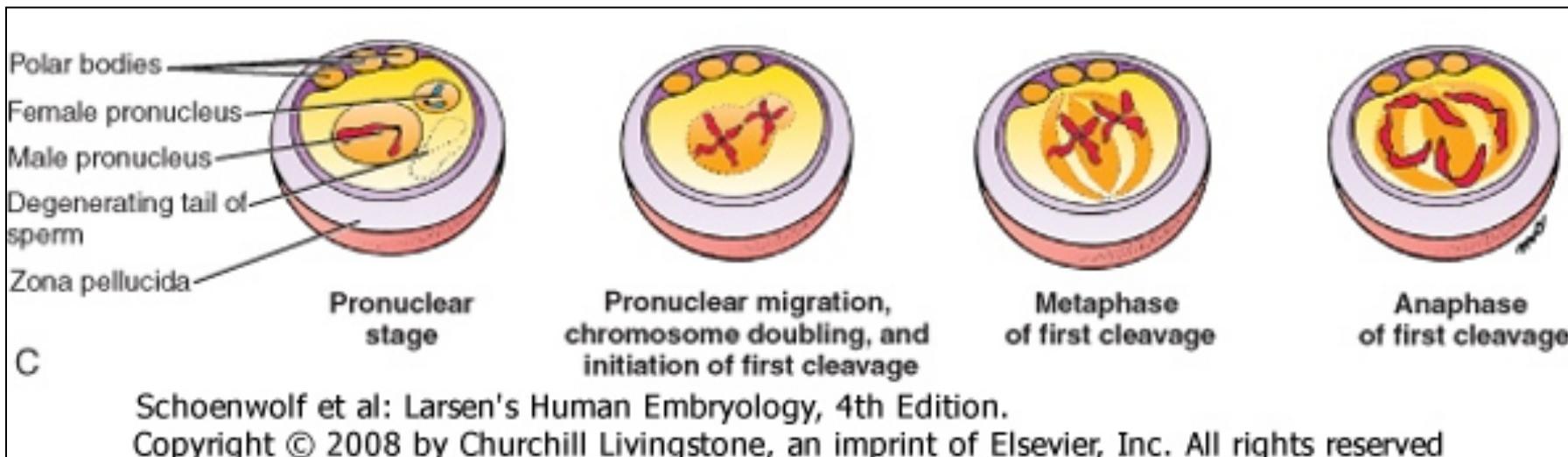
Oocyte resumes meiosis

Fusion of male and female pronuclei

Mitosis



# Fertilization



[http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/5/5f/Fertilization\\_003.mp4](http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/5/5f/Fertilization_003.mp4)

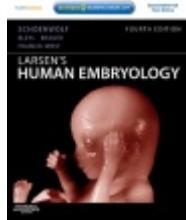
[http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/9/95/Pronuclear\\_fusion\\_001.mp4](http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/9/95/Pronuclear_fusion_001.mp4)

# Fertilization lecture overview

Cell division, mitosis and meiosis

Gametogenesis: oogenesis and spermatogenesis

Fertilization

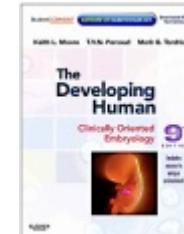


Resources ANAT2341:

<http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/>

Larsen's Human Embryology

The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology



Dr Annemiek Beverdam – School of Medical Sciences, UNSW  
Wallace Wurth Building Room 234 – A.Beverdam@unsw.edu.au