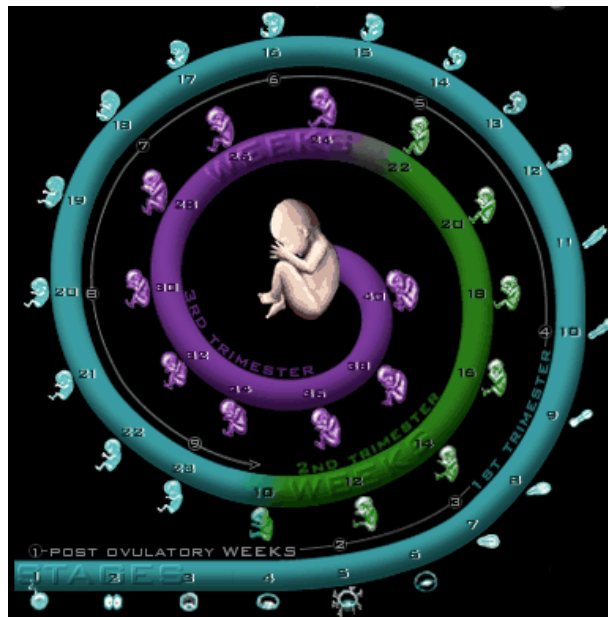
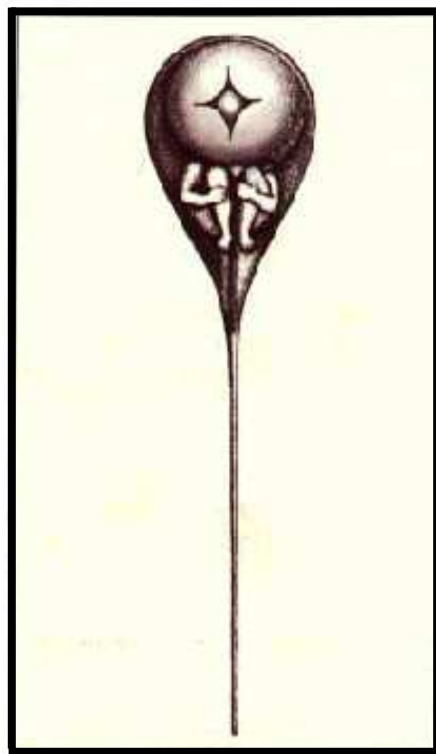
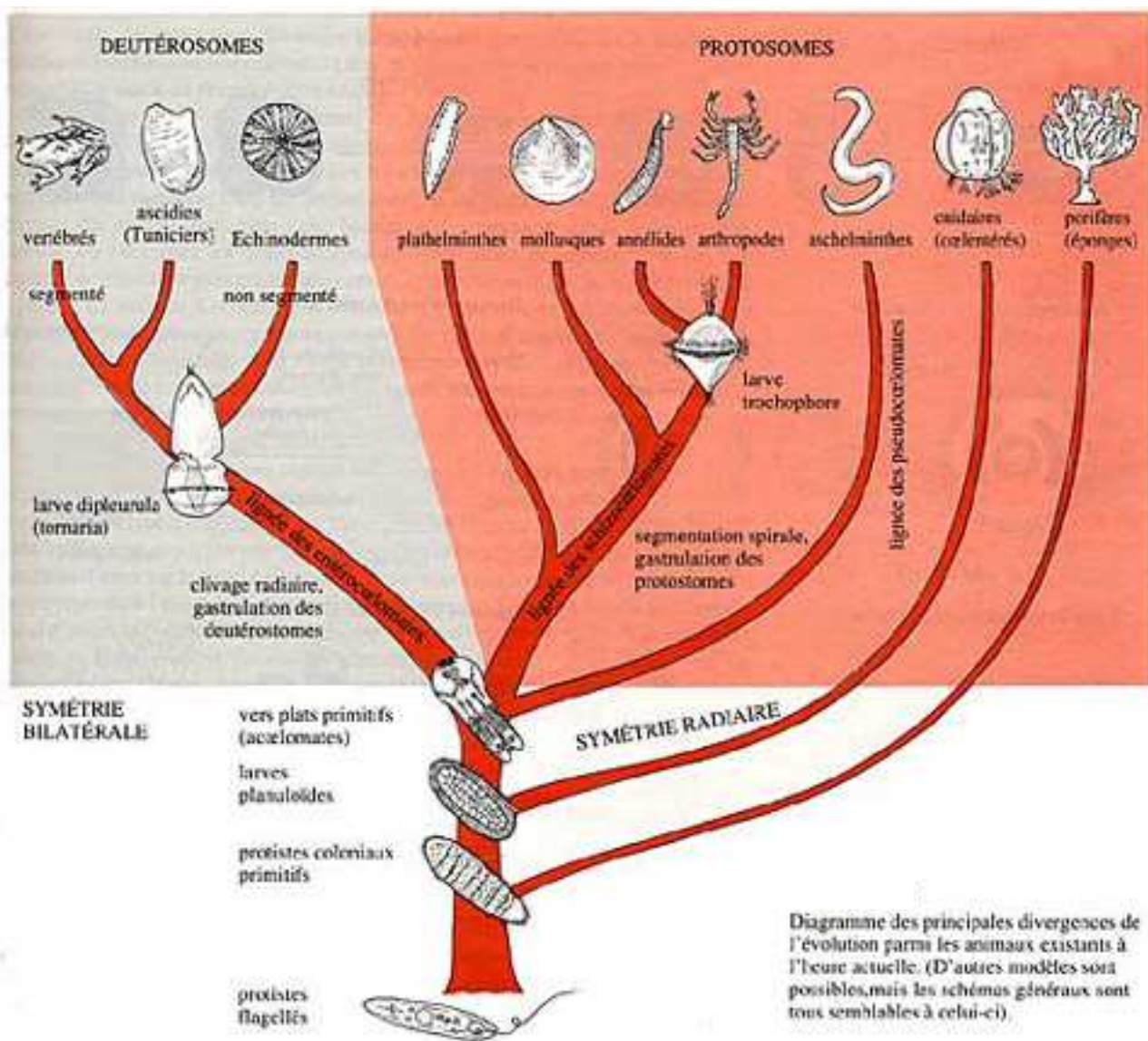


Généralités









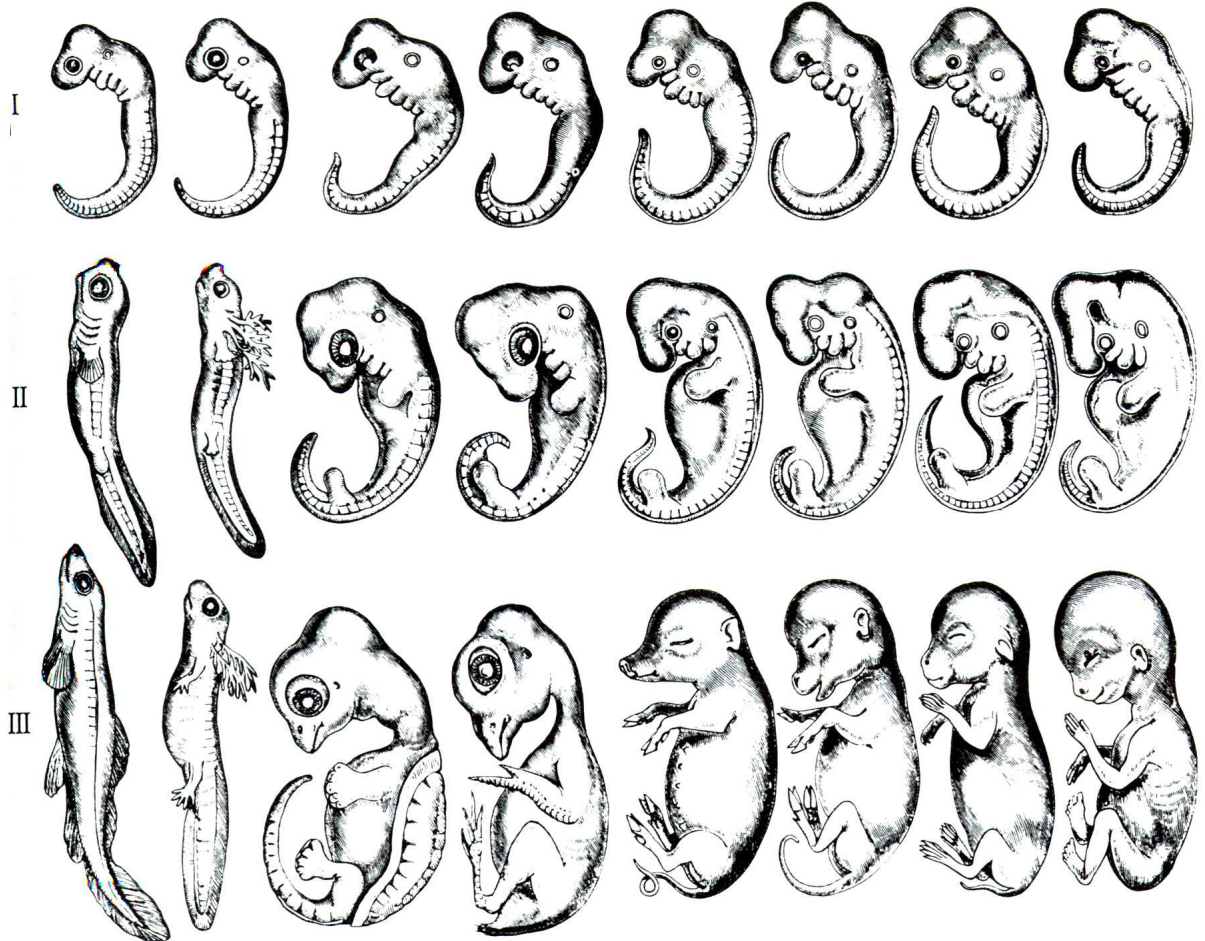
Poisson zèbre

Poulet

Chien

Homme

Lézard



poisson

salamandre

tortue

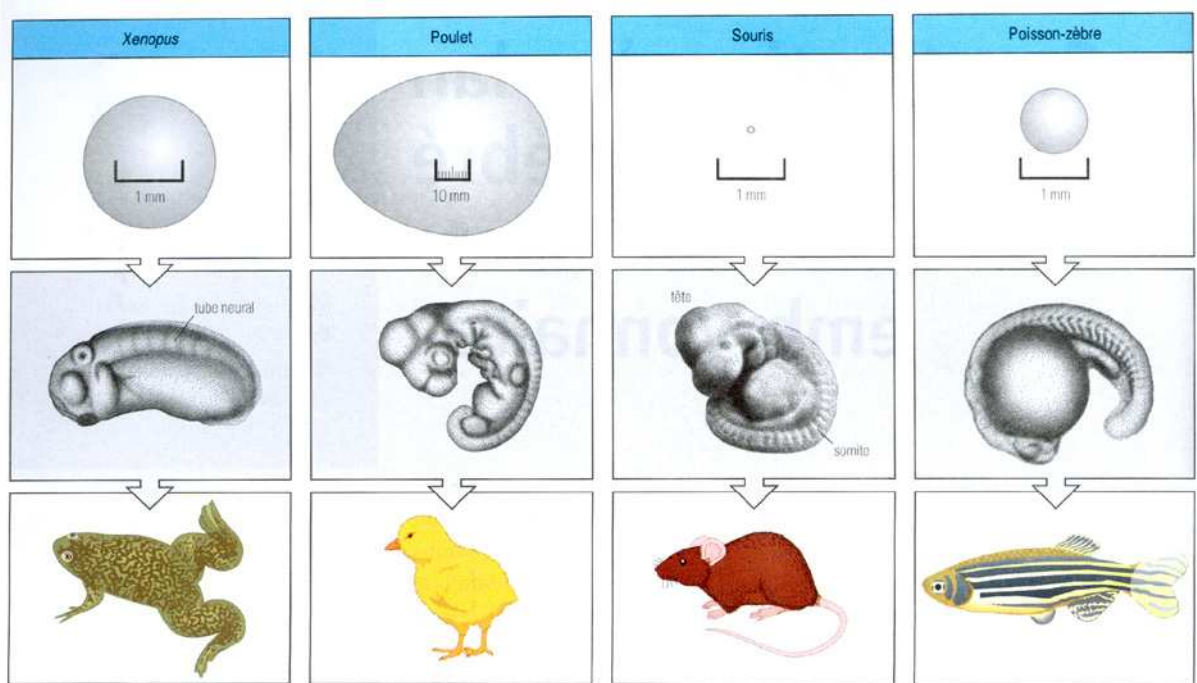
poulet

cochon

vache

lapin

humain



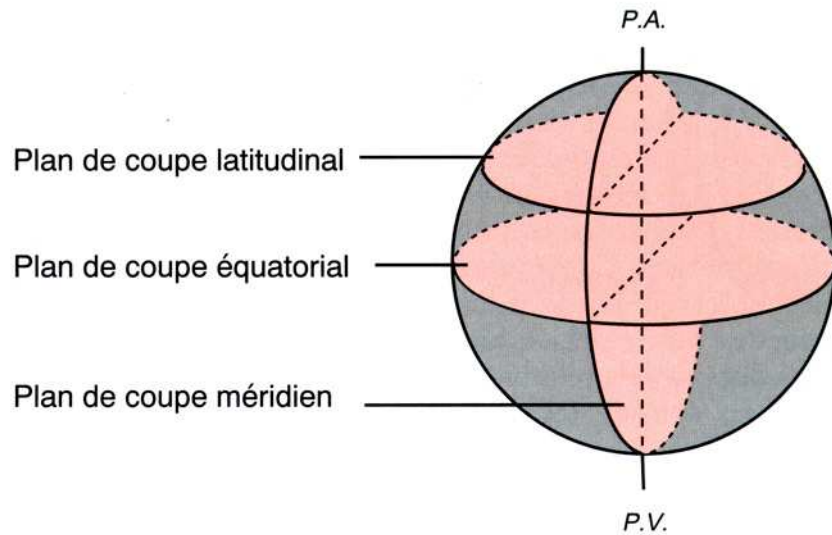
Stades	Xénope	Poisson zèbre	Poulet	Souris	Homme
2 cellules	1,5 h	45 min	5 h	16 / 18 h	30 h
début blastula	4,5 h	> 2 h 15 et < 3 h	23 / 25 h	3,5 jours	5 jours
début gastrula	9 h	4 h 20	23 / 26 h	6,5 jours	13 / 14 jours
début neurula	16,5 h	10 h	40 / 45 h	7 / 8 jours	18 jours
début organogénèse	21 / 27 h	10 h	50 / 53 h, > 22 somites (1 somite à 23/26h)	7 / 8 jours	21 jours
éclosion/naissance	50 h	72 h	20 / 21 jours	20 / 21 jours	environ 266 jours

(ponte à environ 24 h)

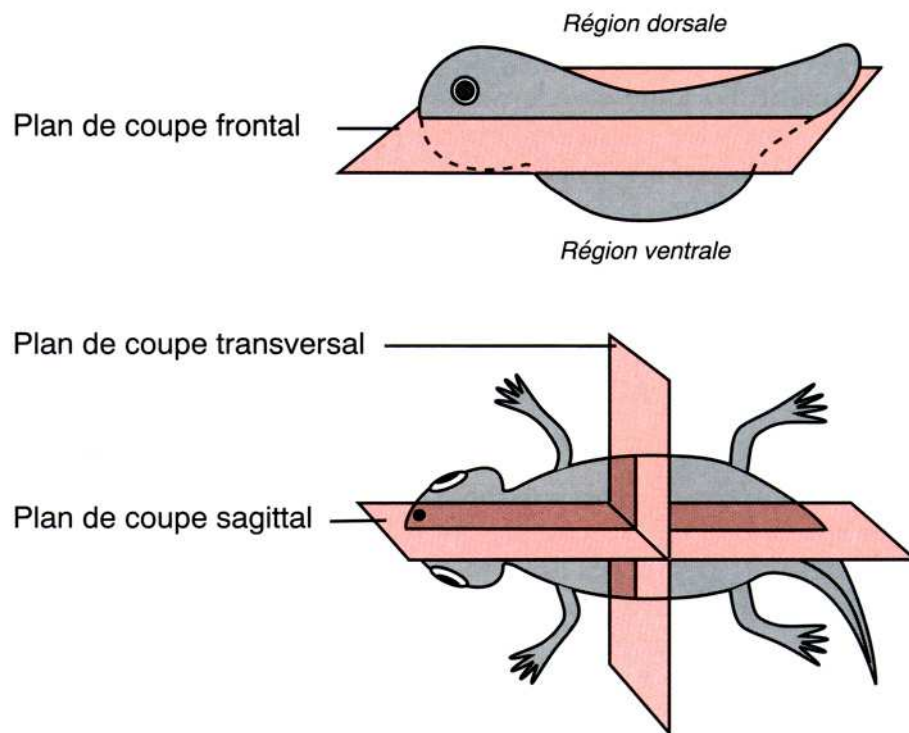
Stades	Drosophile	Oursin	Homme
2 cellules	15 min	1 h	30 h
début blastula	1 h 30	5 h	5 jours
début gastrula	3 h	6 h	13 / 14 jours
début neurula	5 h 20 (neuroblastes)		18 jours
début organogenèse	3 h 15	> 24 h	21 jours
éclosion/naissance	21 / 22 h	10h larve nageuse, (48h larve pluteus)	environ 266 jours

Définition des différents plans de coupe

1°) Par rapport à l'axe pôle animal - pôle végétatif

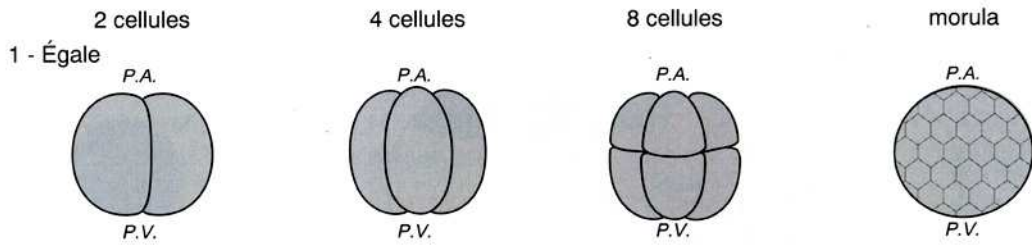


2°) Par rapport aux axes antéro-postérieur et dorso-ventral

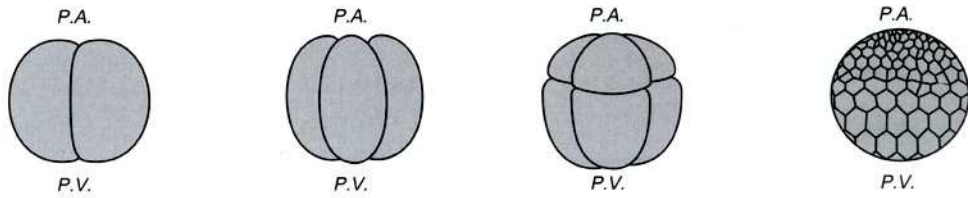


Exemples de segmentations totales

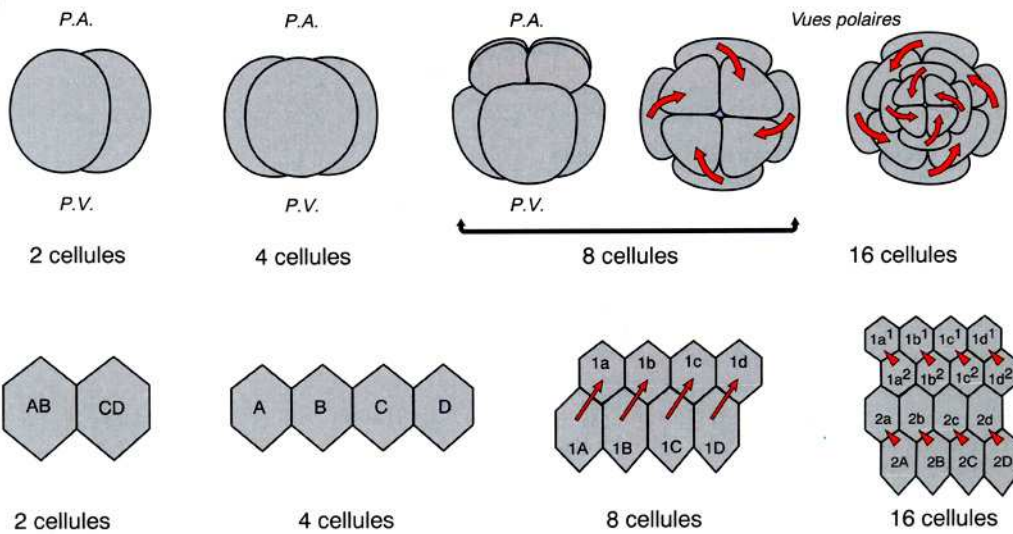
a) Radiaire



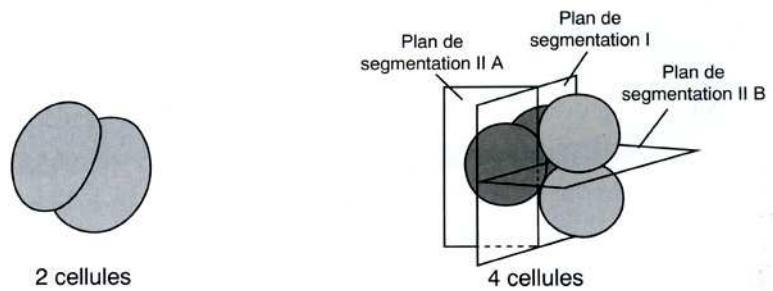
2 - Inégale



b) Spirale

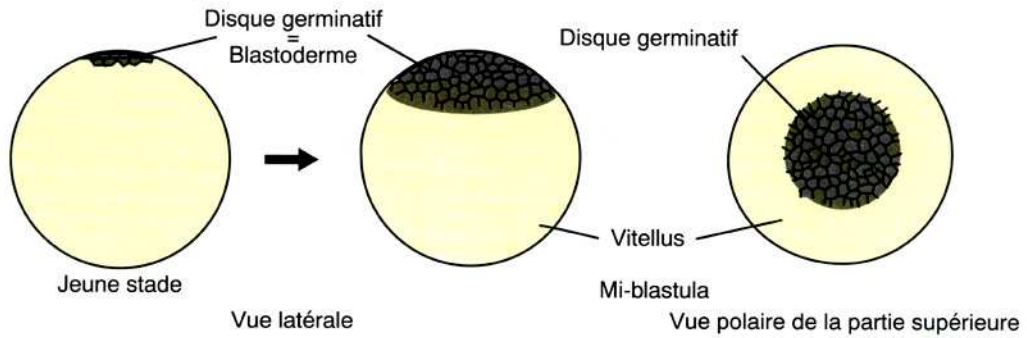


c) Rotationnelle

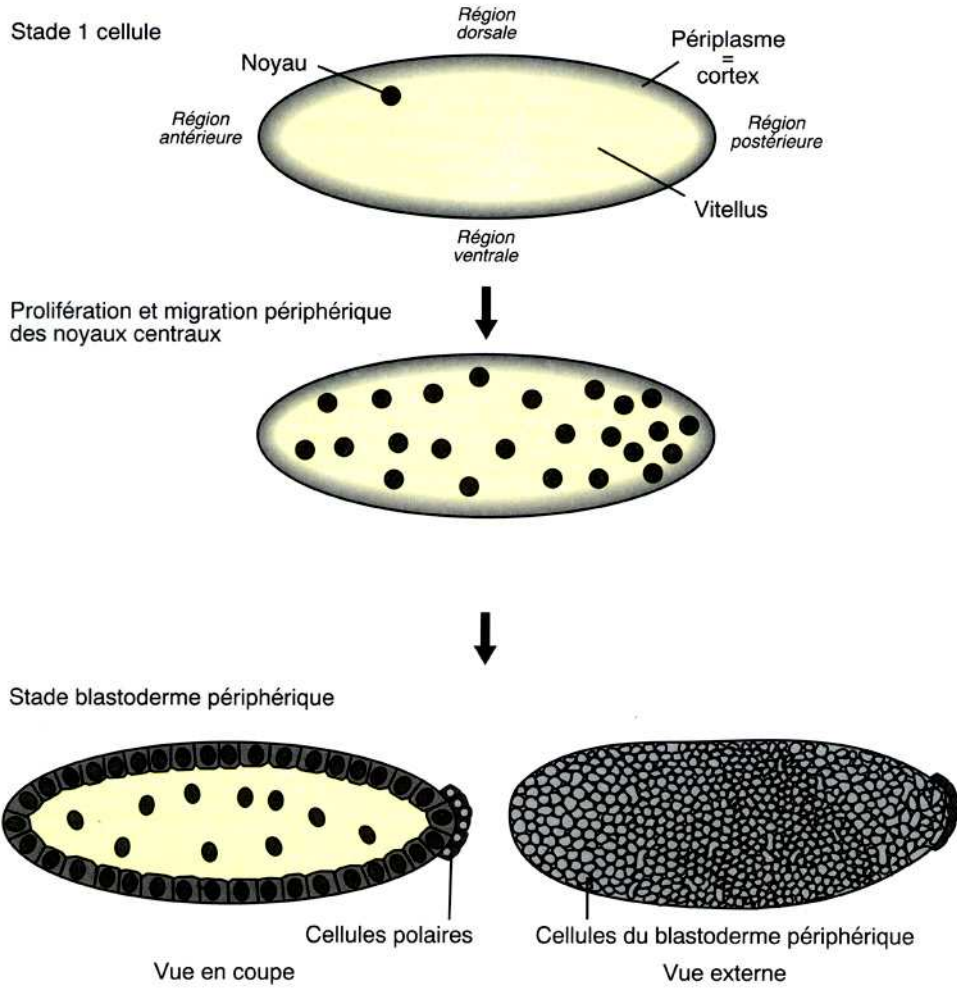


Exemples de segmentations partielles

a) Discoïdale

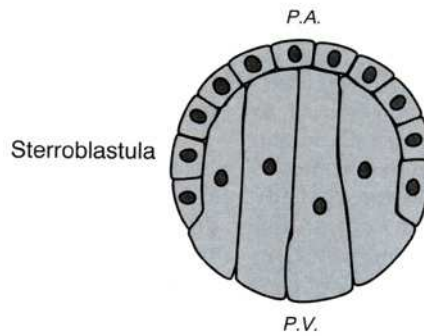
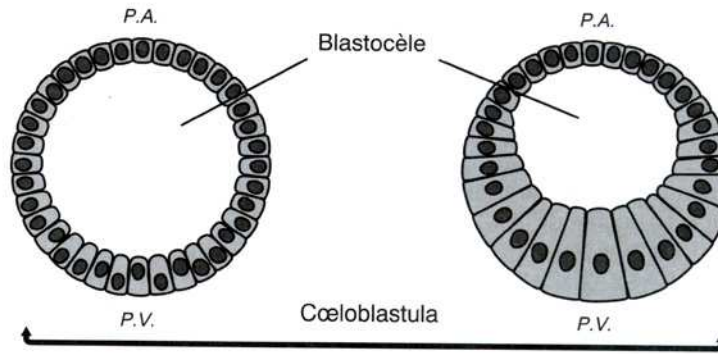


b) Superficielle

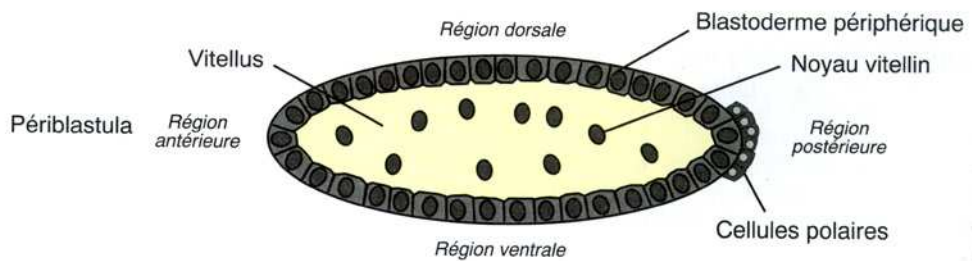
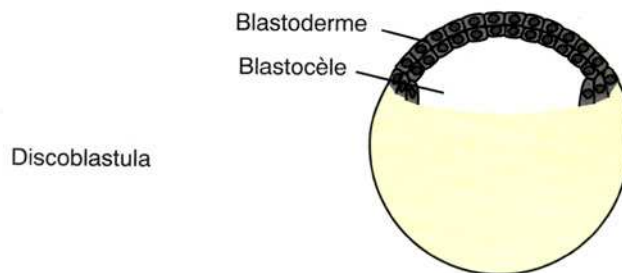


Différents types de blastula

a) Coupes méridiennes de blastula issues de segmentations holoblastiques

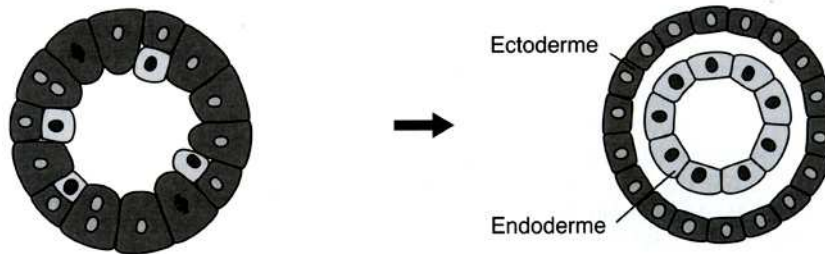


b) Coupes de blastula issues de segmentations méroblastiques

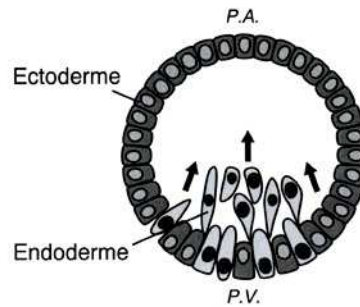


Modalités de la gastrulation

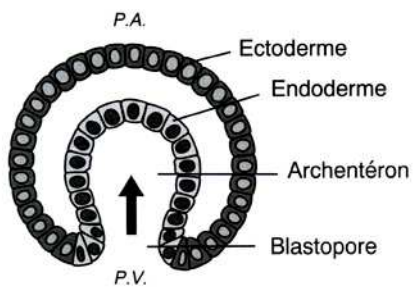
a) Délamination



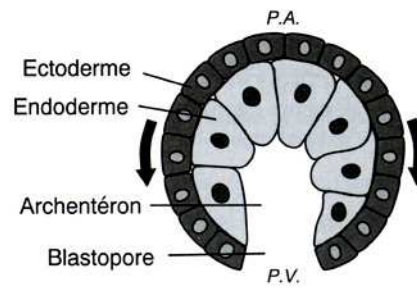
b) Immigration



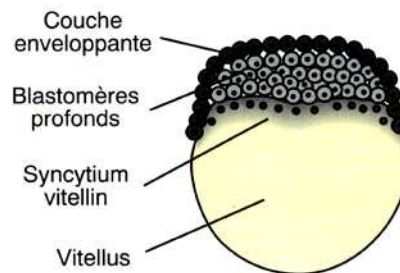
c) Embolie



d) Épibolie



e) Prolifération polaire



Différenciation des principales lignées cellulaires chez les Vertébrés

