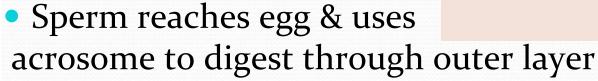
Fertilization to Termination Termination Termination

BOOKLET 3

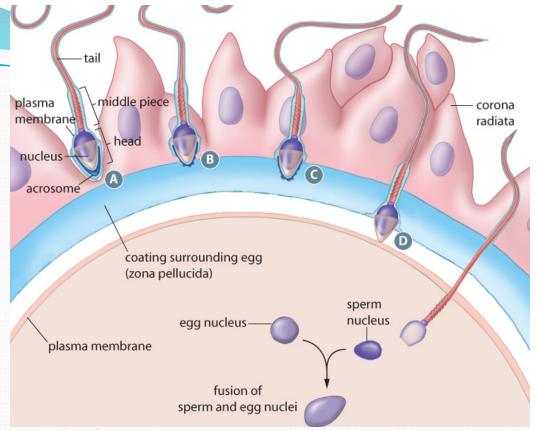
First Stages of Development

Fertilization:

Occurs: in **FALLOPIAN TUBE** (within 24 h of ovulation)
Only a few dozen of the best swimmers make it!!

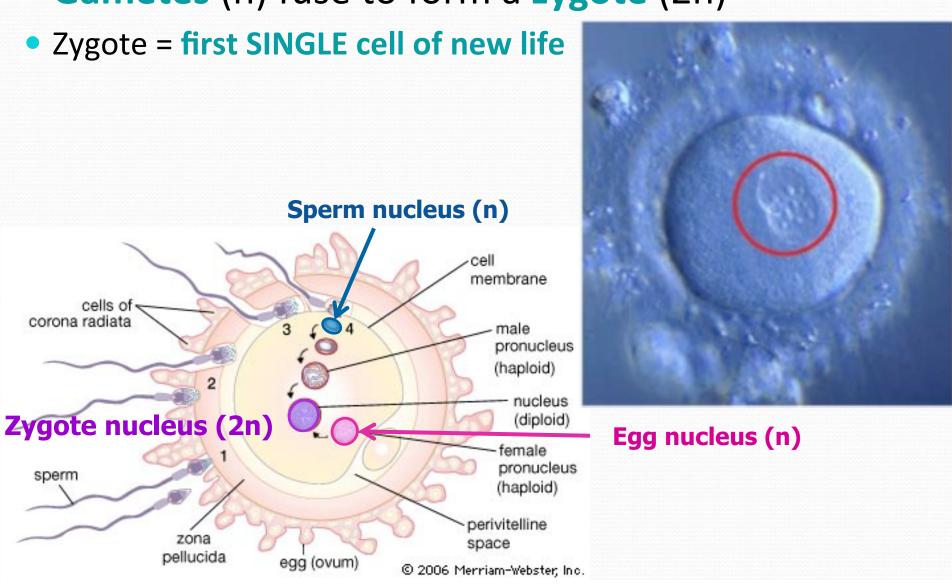


- Sperm travels further eventually reaching the plasma membrane of the ovum.
- One sperm enters, causing cell membrane to depolarize preventing entrance of other sperm.
- Sperm and Ovum nuclei fuse (23+23 = 46)



Fertilization

Gametes (n) fuse to form a zygote (2n)



Early Stages of Development C cleavage 2-cell stage 4-cell stage sperm cell nucleus morula egg cell 8-cell stage nucleus **ZYGOTE** oviduct early blastocyst B fertilization inner cell mass fimbriae trophoblast 7 days secondary oocyte A ovulation implantation ovary Figure 15.2 From ovulation to implantation. At ovulation (A), the egg leaves the ovary. A single sperm nucleus enters the egg, and fertilization (B) occurs in the oviduct. As the zygote moves along, it undergoes cleavage (C) to produce a morula (D). The blastocyst forms (E) and implants in the lining of the uterus (F).

When can Conception Occur?

- Ova can survive at most for approx. 2 days post ovulation while sperm can survive for up to approx. 5 days given the right environment.
- Given a normal menstrual cycle, when could pregnancy occur?

Cell Cleavage

- Zygote undergoes
 mitotic divisions
 (cleavage) to form
 ball of cells called
 morula (16-32 cells by day 5)
- Morula develops into blastocyst (day 7)

Zygote (2n) Morula (2n) **Blastocyst** (2n)

Blastocyst

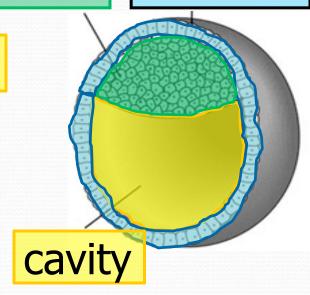
inner cell mass

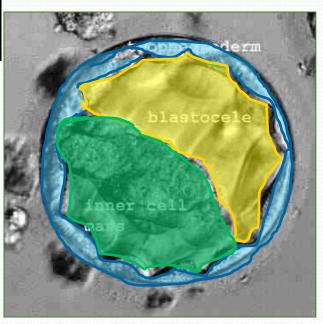
Chorion

a cavity (space) opens up in the morula

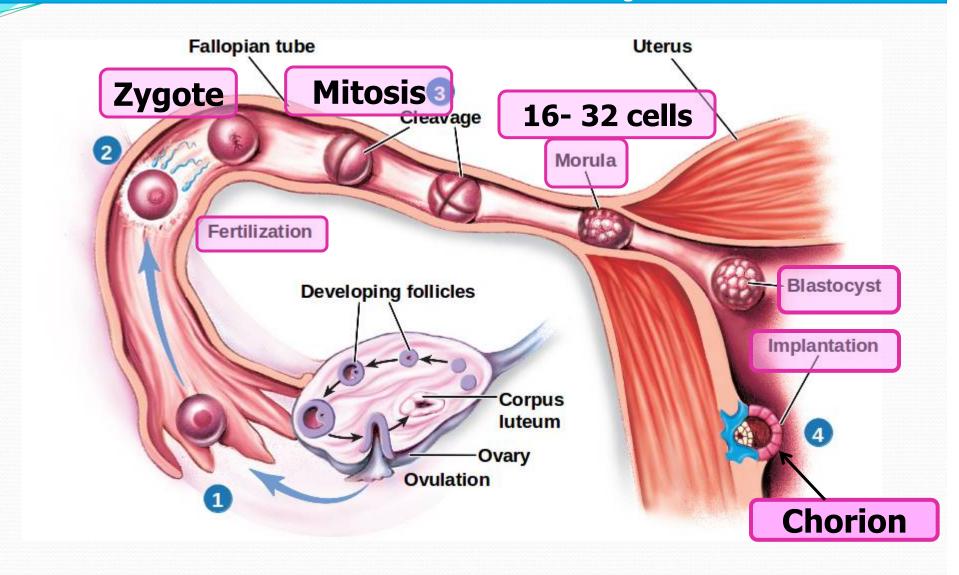
- □ Chorion (trophoblast): outer layer of blastocyst
 - Chorion forms placenta and the amnion

inner cell mass: will develop into embryo





From Ovulation to Implantation



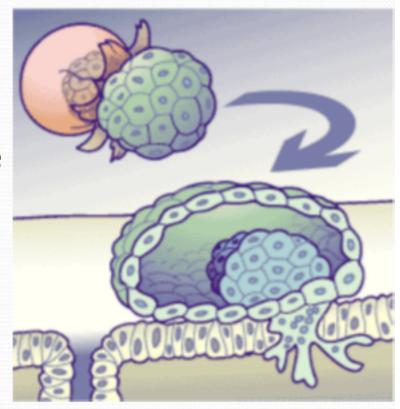
From Ovulation to Implantation

- Day 1: First Cleavage cell divides by mitosis
- Day 4: 16 32 cell stage. Ball of cells is called a morula.
- Day 5: the cells of the morula begin to move around to form an inner and outer layer of cells. The outer layer of flattened cells (chorion) are important for implantation in the uterine lining.
- Day 7: The two layers of cells arrange themselves around a hollow fluid filled cavity called the blastocoel, the actual cell mass is called a blastocyst.

From Ovulation to Implantation

Day 8: Implantation

- **1.** The blastocyst, by means of villi and enzymes secreted by the **chorion** (the membrane that forms around it), **implants** itself in the endometrium thus resulting in **pregnancy** (**gestation**).
- 2. The chorion secretes hCG, a hormone which stimulates the corpus luteum to produce progesterone and estrogen for the first 3 months.

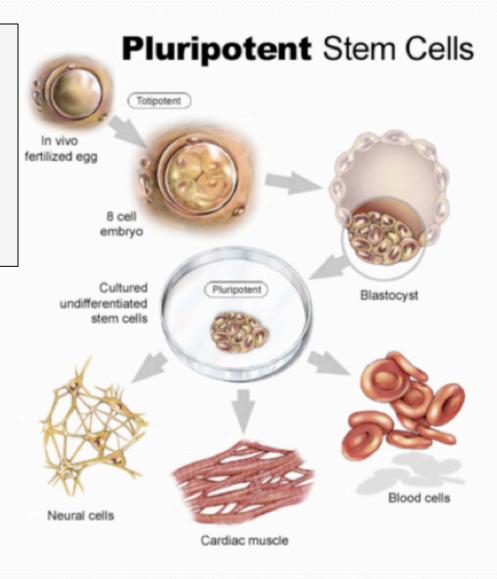


STEM CELLS

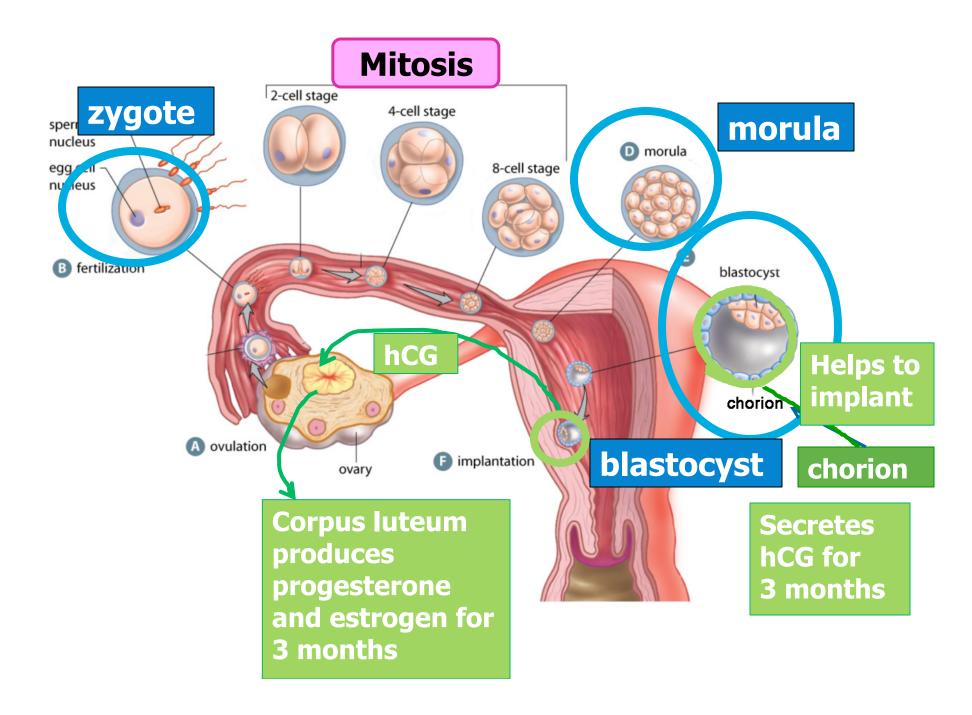
Stem cells from the blastocyst are undifferentiatedcan develop into any cell in the body and can be used for stem cell research.

First Spinal Cord
Stem Cell Surgery (3 min)

A stem cell Story (15 min)

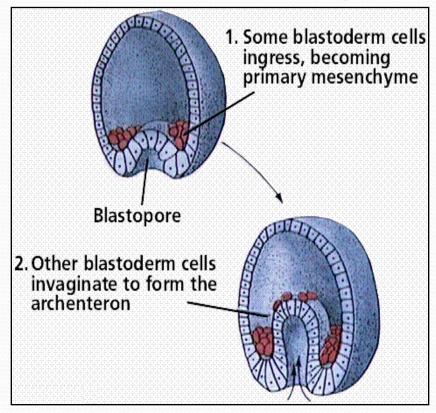


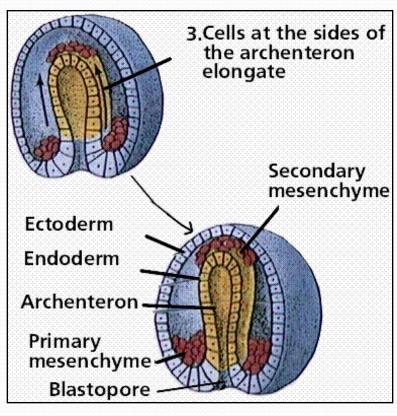
REVIEW THE STEPS:



Gastrulation (~Day 7)

- Gastrulation is the process in which the inner cell mass of blastula turns into 3 germ layers (embryonic tissues) – the (ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm)
- embryo now called gastrula

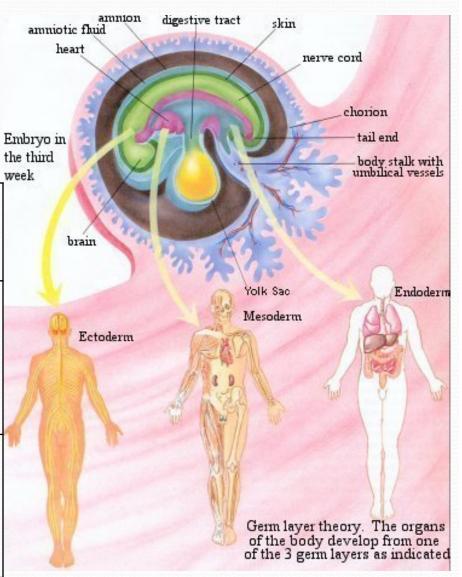




Gastrulation (~Day 7)

Cells begin to differentiate (change) to form specific organ systems!

Ectoderm	-nervous system -epidermis (skin)
Mesoderm	-Skeleton -Muscles -Gonads (reproductive structures) So Many Gonads
Endoderm	-Respiratory system -Digestive a -Endocrine glands R.E.D.



Bozeman 6:50-8:59

How to remember the stages?

Zebras Make Better Guacamole Every Friday

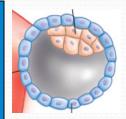
Zygote – Day 0 (Sperm + egg)



Morula – Day 4 (16 – 32 cells)



Blastocyst – Day 6 **Implantation Outer layer (chorion) helps the implantation process, secretes hCG and forms placenta



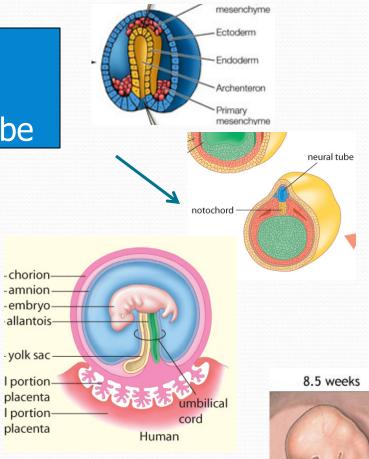
How to remember the stages con't...

Zebras Make Better Guacamole Every Friday

Gastrula – Day 7 - 3 germ layers – ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm.

Neurulation – formation of neural tube

Embryo – Day 10 - chorion starts to form the **placenta**

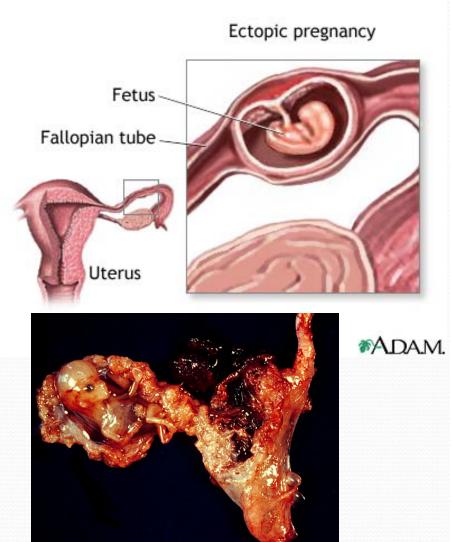


Fetus – week 8 – called fetus because all major organ systems have started to develop

Ectopic Pregnancy: Faulty Implantation

 In an ectopic pregnancy, a fertilized egg has implanted outside the uterus, usually in the fallopian tube.

 Severe bleeding and possible death of the mother can result from this type of pregnancy



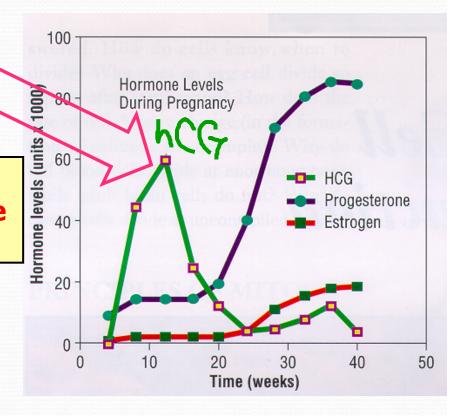
Pregnancy Tests

Outer layer of the blastocyst (the chorion) starts to secrete hCG when it implants in the endometrium on ~day 7. This causes morning sickness & is the hormone measured in a pregnancy test!

Pregnancy test: tests for the presence of hCG in the urine (sometimes the blood).

Remember hCG: similar to LH – keeps corpus luteum secreting progesterone & estrogen for 3 months!!

Later on, the placenta secretes sufficient estrogen and progesterone



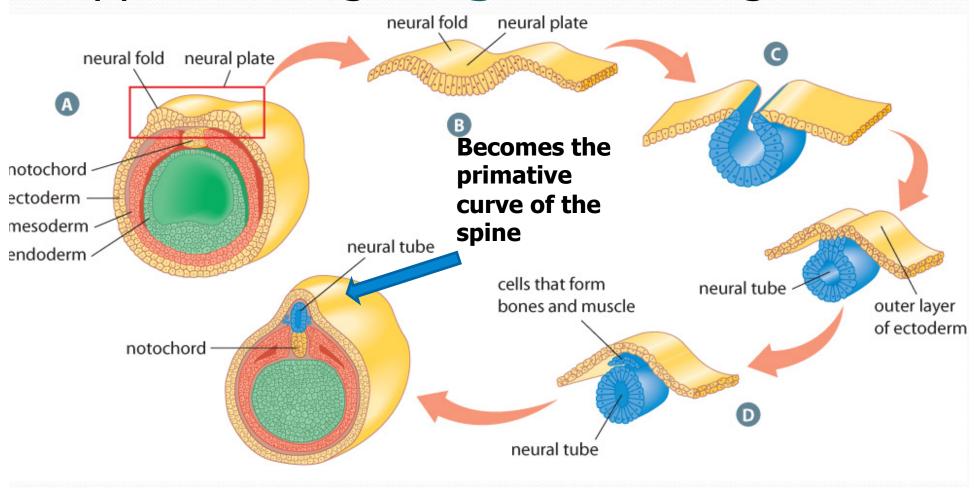
How can a miscarriage occur?

- For first 3 months
 progesterone comes from mother
- Fetus starts making it's own after 3 months
- If mom stops progesterone and fetus does not start...
 - Miscarriage occurs



Neurulation: formation of neural tube \rightarrow develops into **brain and spinal cord.**

Happens during the gastrula stage



Practice: State the layer (ecto, meso, endo) that the part originates from

1.	LungsEndo	11. HairEcto
2.	EyeEcto	12. MusclesMeso
3.	SkinEcto	13. PancreasEndo
	HeartMes	14. HypothalamusEcto
5.	StomachEndo	15. Thyroid glandEndo
	BrainEcto	16. Large intestineEndo
	TestesEndo	17. BonesMeso
8.	Small IntestineEndo	18. Finger nailsEcto
9.	TeethEcto	19. OvariesMeso
	Spinal coud Ecto	