

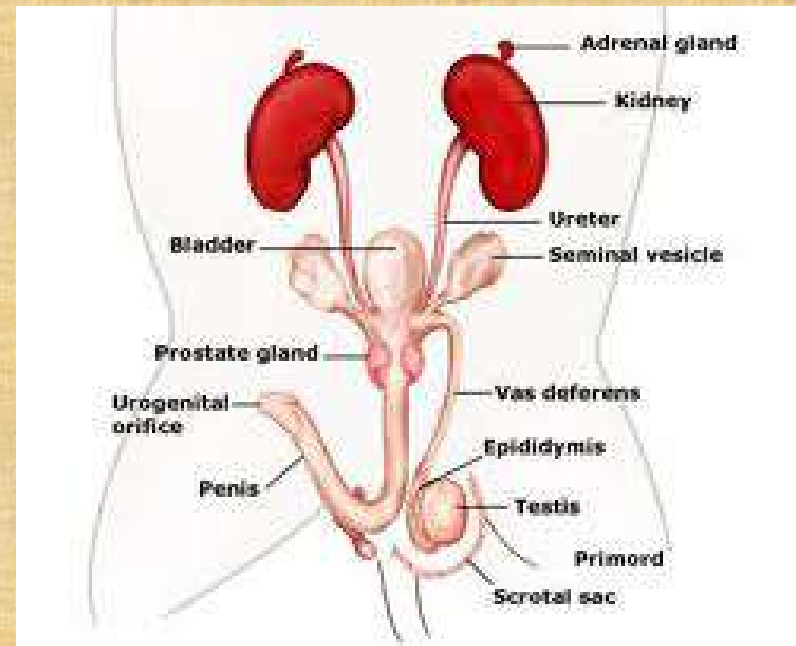
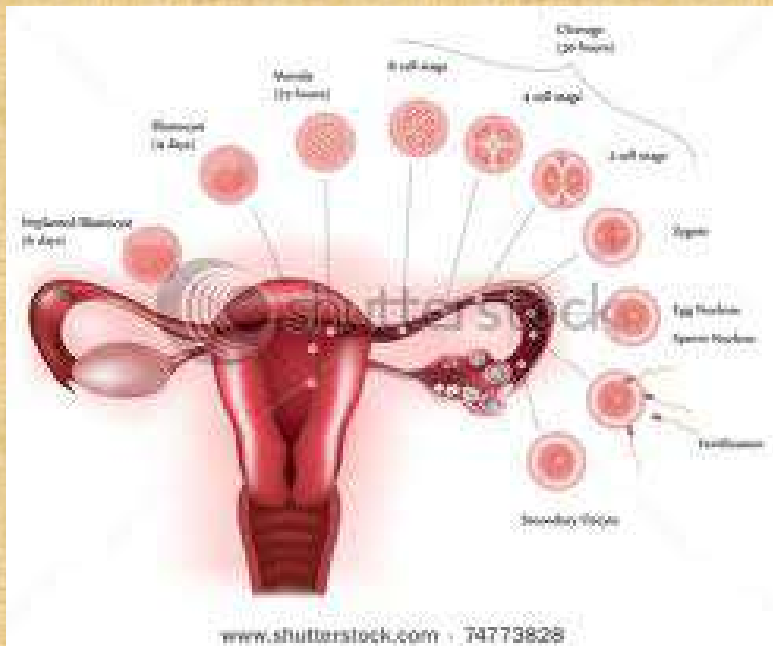
Reproductive System and Development

John Donovan

4/9/12

Reproductive System and Development

- The function of this system is to have offspring and to reproduce fertile offspring for later generations.

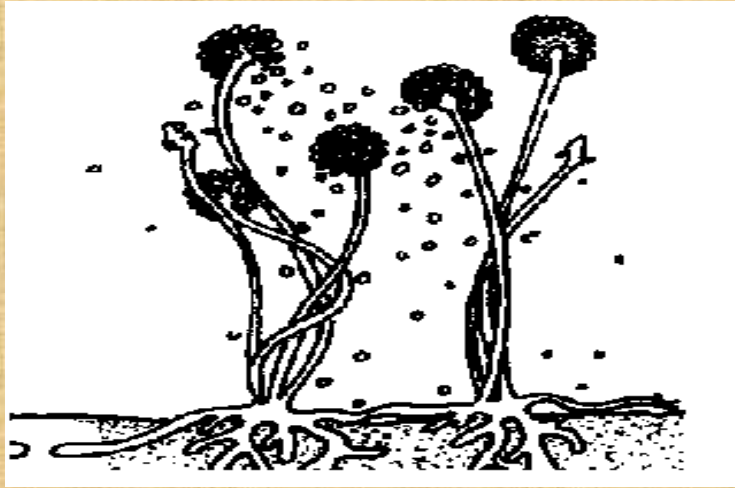


Sexual vs Asexual reproduction

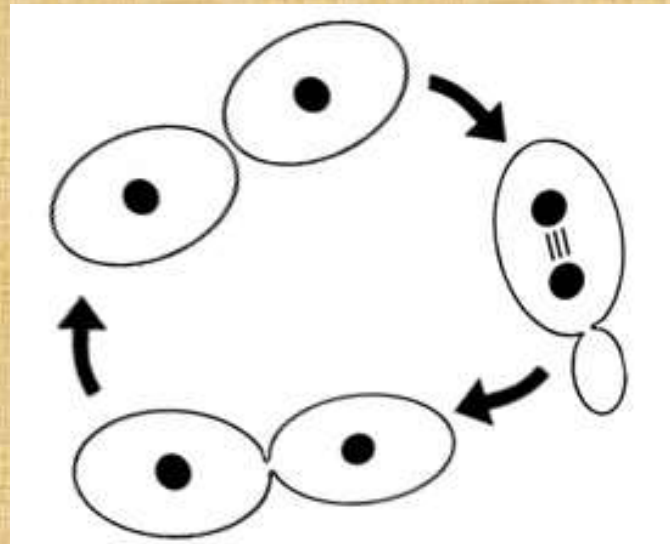
- Sexual: Involves 2 parents in which they mate and create an offspring that shares half of the fathers genes and half of the mothers genes.
- Asexual: Involves only one parent in which the parent produces an offspring that is genetically identical as the parent.

Asexual Examples:

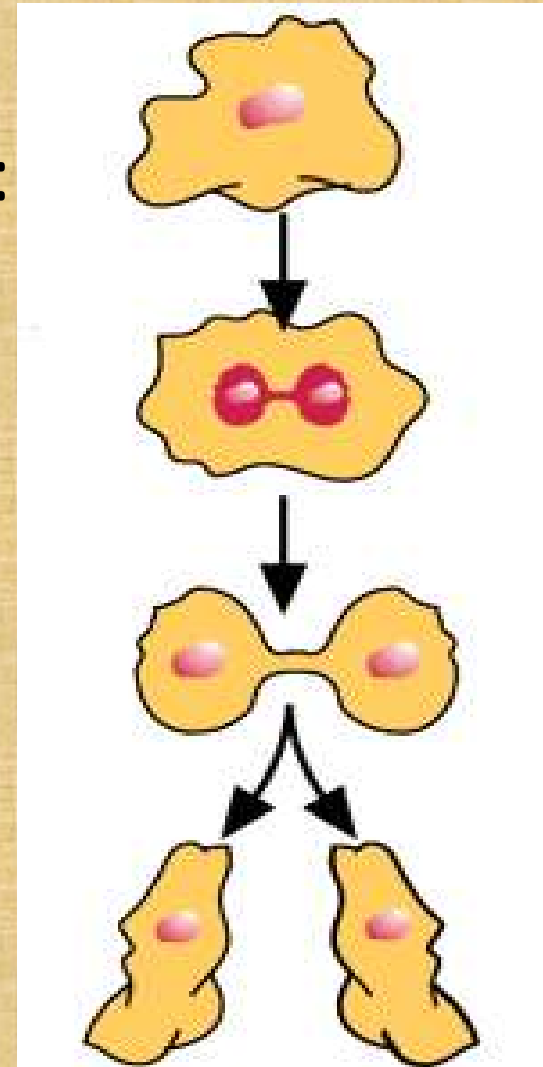
- Sporulation:



Budding:

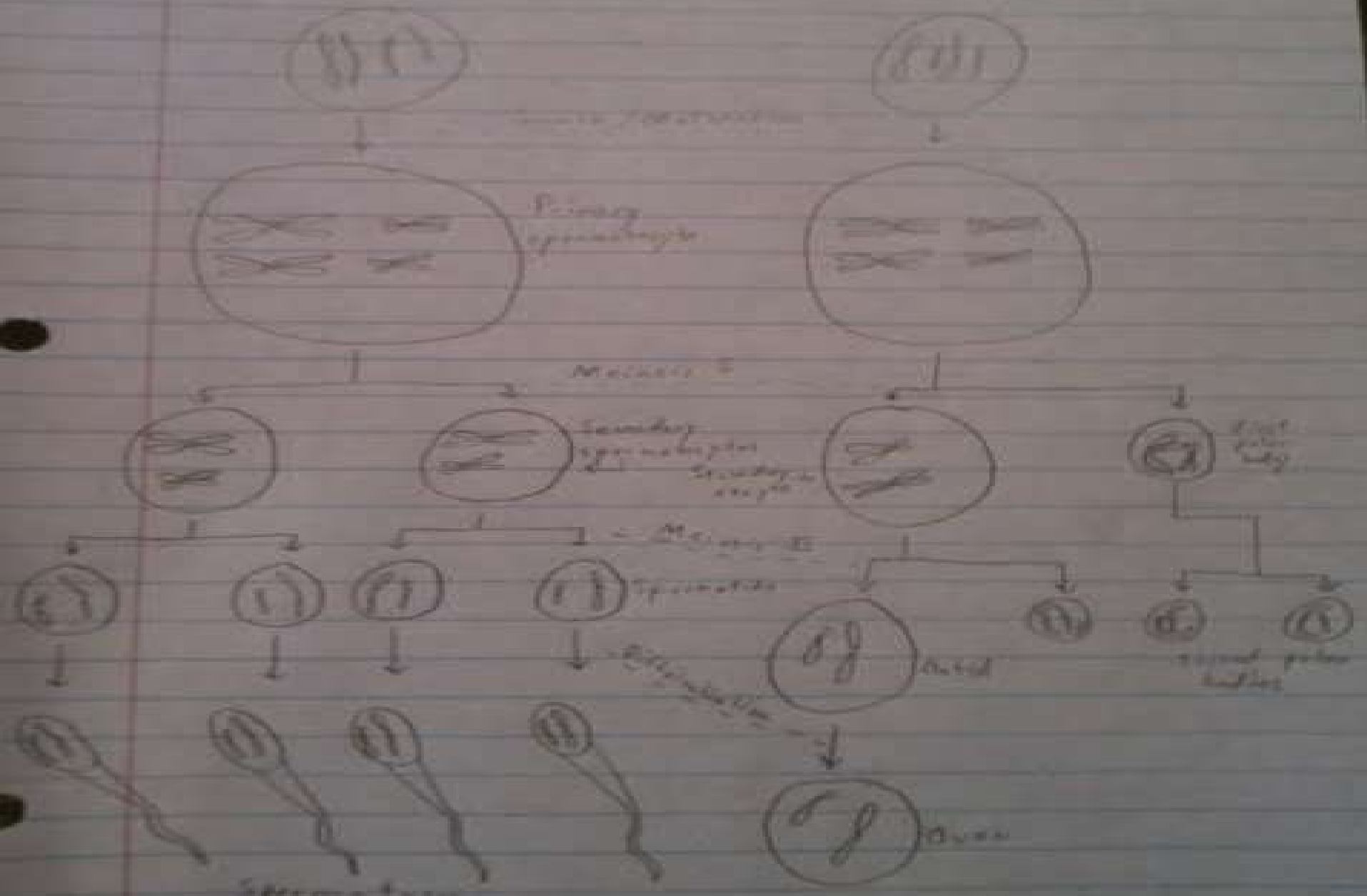


Binary fission:



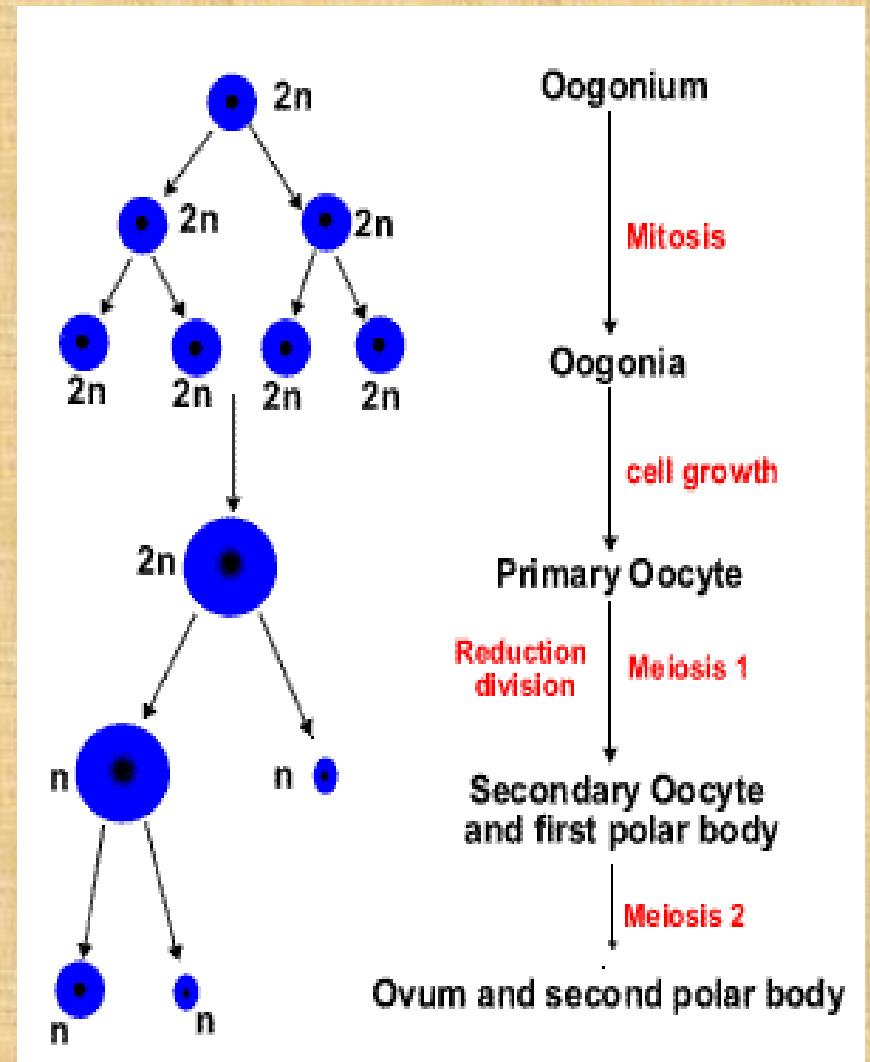
Spermatogenesis

Oogenesis



Oogenesis (unequal division of cytoplasm)

- The cells divide asymmetrically to preserve as many nutrients as possible for the one egg that will go on and have a chance to be fertilized.
- The cell divides so that most of the nutrients and cytoplasm will end up in one egg.



Menstrual vs Estrous cycle

- The estrous cycle comprises the recurring physiologic changes that are induced by reproductive hormones in most mammalian placental females, while humans undergo the menstrual cycle.
- The estrous cycle starts after puberty in sexually mature females. Estrous cycles usually continue until death.
- Some animals may display bloody vaginal discharge, often mistaken for menstruation.

Hormonal Control

- Hormones are produced in one cellular location in an organism, and their effects are seen in another tissue or cell type.
- In mammals hormones can be proteins or steroids.
- Protein hormones bind to receptors in the cell membrane and mediate gene expression through intermediate molecules.
- Steroids enter the cell and interact with steroid receptor proteins to control gene expression.

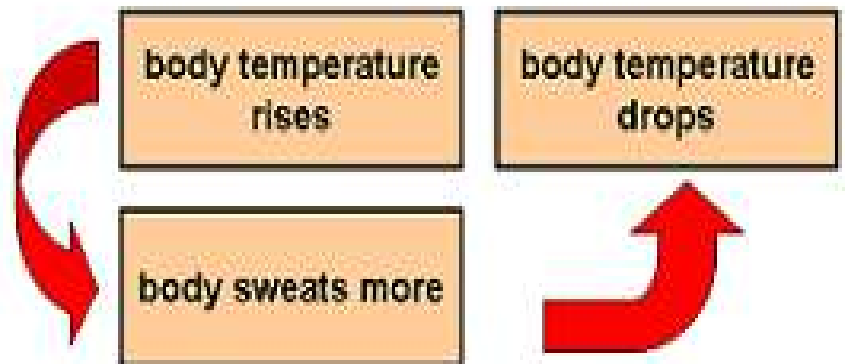
Feedback Mech

- Positive and negative feedback refer to characteristics of complex systems.
- Negative feedback systems are referred to as deviation inhibiting systems.
- An example is at the right and another example is maintaining the temperature in a room or in our house.

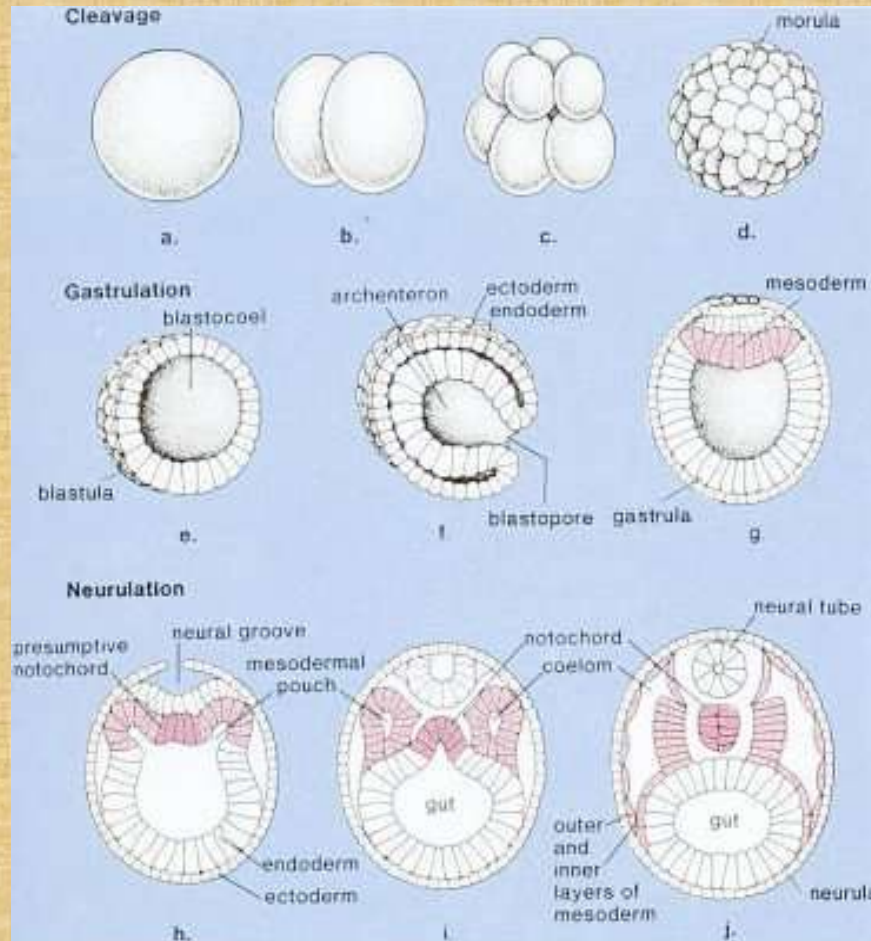
Positive feedback



Negative feedback



Cleavage and Gastrulation



Embryonic Development of Lancelet :

Cleavage produces the morula

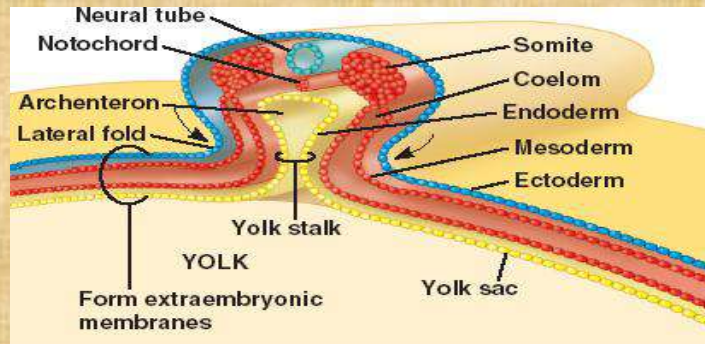
Gastrulation by invagination produces the three germ layers

Neurulation produces the neural tube called the neurula

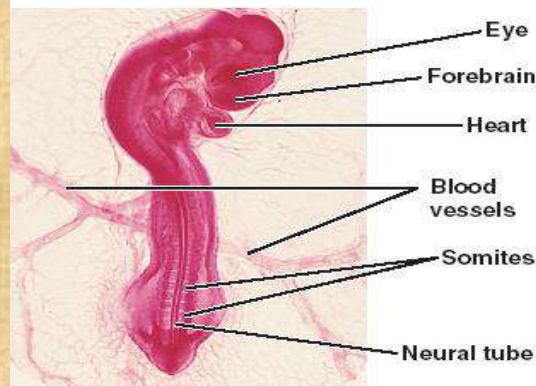
- Cleavage through Gastrulation:
- Cleavage is a series of mitotic divisions in which a large egg is divided into many smaller nucleated cells called blastomeres.
- Cytoplasmic volume decreases no growth occurs between these divisions.
- In most species these early cell divisions are under the control of proteins and mRNAs stored in the oocyte.

Organogenesis

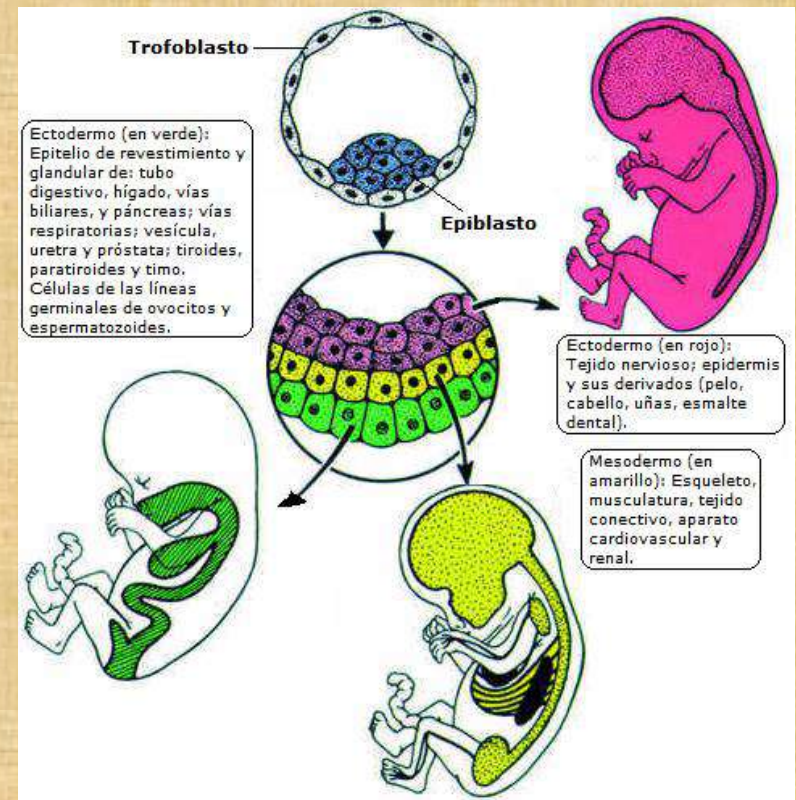
- This is the process of the mesoderm, the ectoderm, and the endoderm developing into the internal organs of organisms.



(a) Early organogenesis

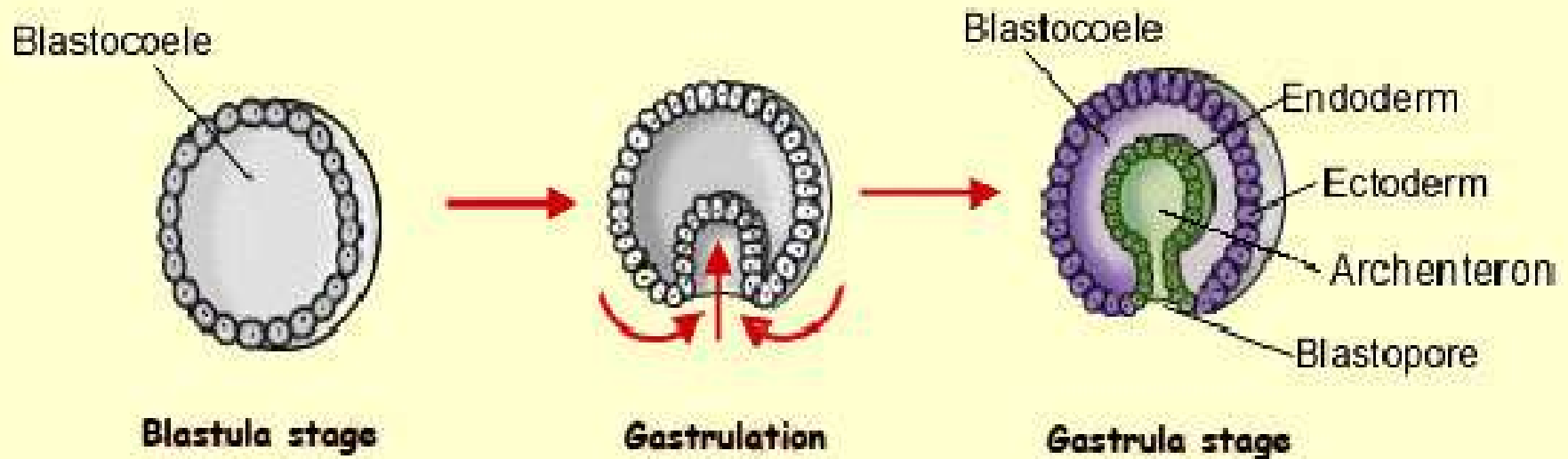


(b) Late organogenesis



Morula, Blastula, and Gastrula

- The blastula turns into the gastrula after gastrulation (Both pictured below). The morula (Pictured at the right) is an embryo in the early embryonic development.



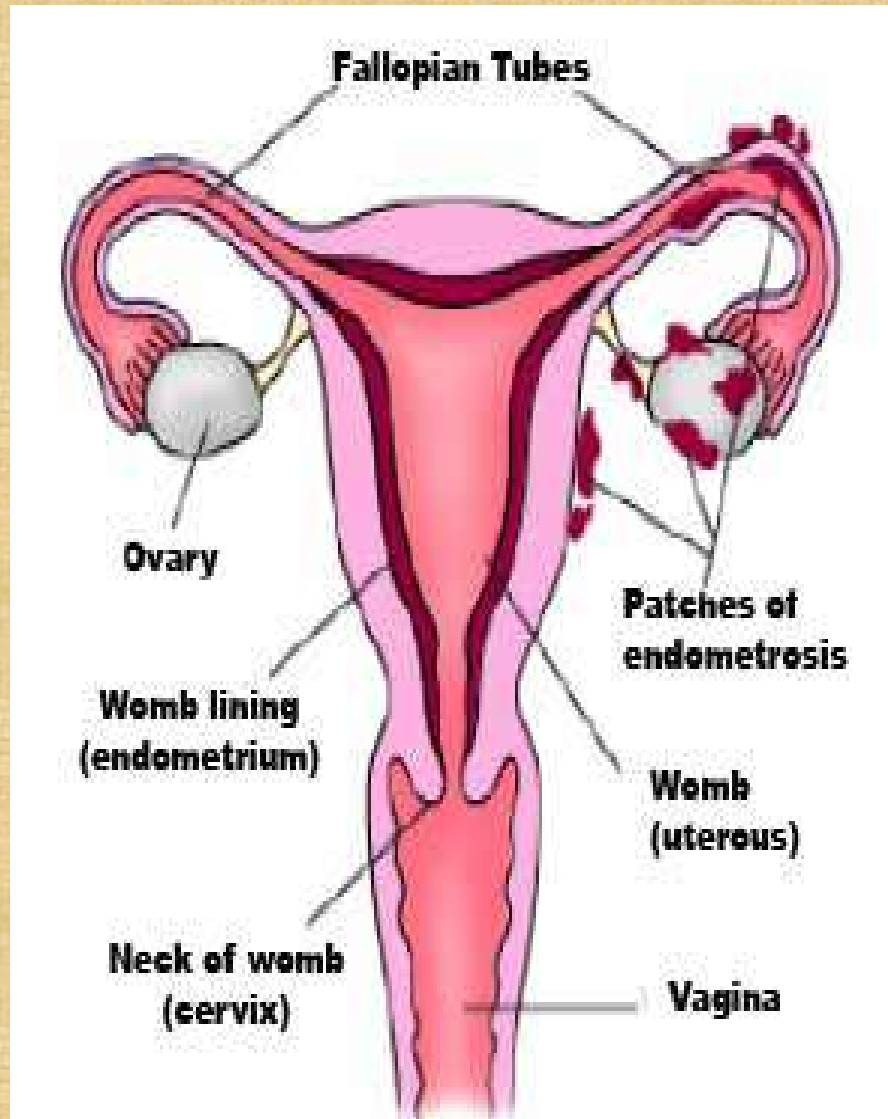
Germ Layers

ECTODERM	MESODERM	ENDODERM
• Epidermis of skin and its derivatives (including sweat glands, hair follicles) • Epithelial lining of mouth and anus • Cornea and lens of eye • Nervous system • Sensory receptors in epidermis • Adrenal medulla • Tooth enamel • Epithelium of pineal and pituitary glands	• Notochord • Skeletal system • Muscular system • Muscular layer of stomach and intestine • Excretory system • Circulatory and lymphatic systems • Reproductive system (except germ cells) • Dermis of skin • Lining of body cavity • Adrenal cortex	• Epithelial lining of digestive tract • Epithelial lining of respiratory system • Lining of urethra, urinary bladder, and reproductive system • Liver • Pancreas • Thymus • Thyroid and parathyroid glands

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- I couldn't explain it better. 😊

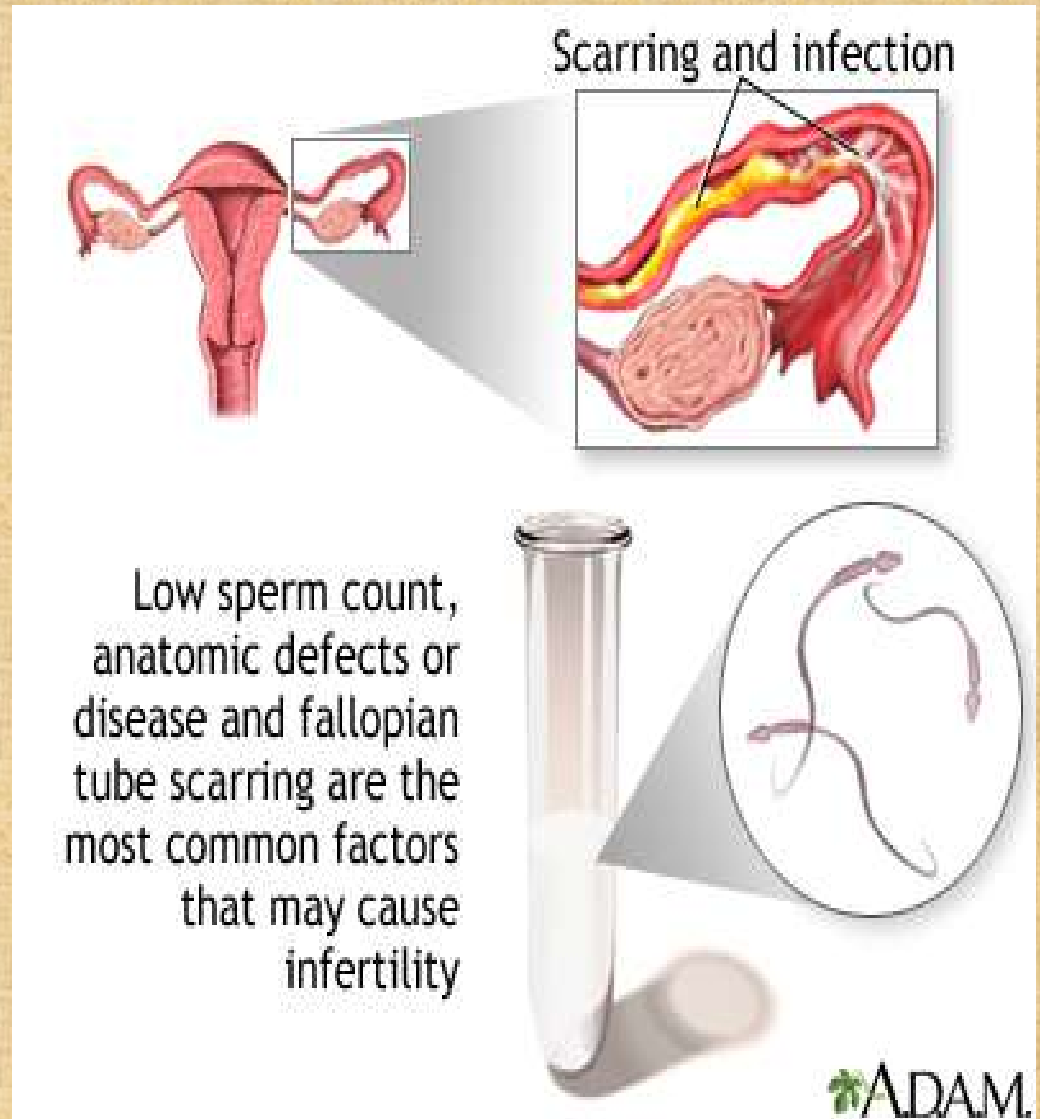
Endometriosis



- Endometriosis is an often painful disorder in which tissue that normally lines the inside of your uterus grows outside your uterus.
- This involves the ovaries, bowel or the tissue lining your pelvis.

Infertility

- This disorder is when a female cannot get pregnant from either because of the father or the mother.



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