

# Unit I, Development Biology.

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ଅନୁଶୀଳନ, ଅନୁଶୀଳନ

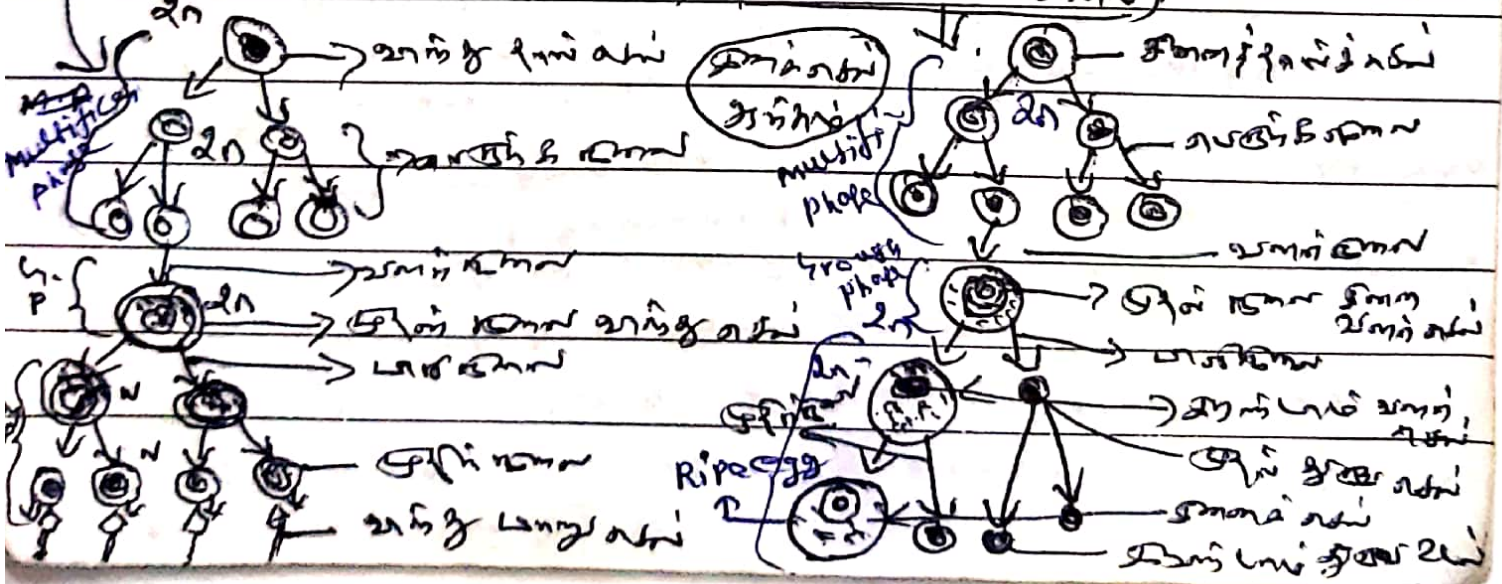
## Embryology, Developmental Biology

### Unit: I. Gametogenesis → ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି.

\* ଶରୀରର ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶରୀରର ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏହାକୁ ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶରୀରର ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏହାକୁ ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶରୀରର ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏହାକୁ ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କୁହାଯାଏ ।

### Gametogenesis mammal:- spermatogenesis

1. ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି → ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶରୀରର ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏହାକୁ ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କୁହାଯାଏ ।
2. ଶରୀରର ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶରୀରର ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏହାକୁ ଅଣୁଜୀବନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କୁହାଯାଏ ।

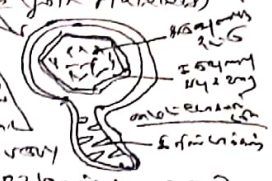






3. maturation phase:

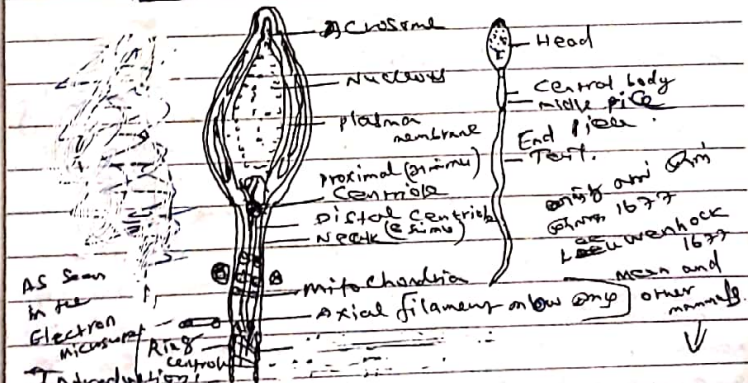
Primary oocyte (primary follicle) ...  
 Secondary oocyte ...  
 Tertiary oocyte ...  
 Antral follicle ...  
 Graafian follicle ...  
 Corpus luteum ...



3. maturation phase:  
 Primary oocyte ...  
 Secondary oocyte ...  
 Tertiary oocyte ...  
 Antral follicle ...  
 Graafian follicle ...  
 Corpus luteum ...

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

Structure of Mammalian Sperm



1. Spermatozoon is the male gamete. It is highly specialized morphologically as well as physiologically for active motility.  
 2. ...  
 3. ...  
 4. ...

generally a 3 part possible three main regions namely 1. Head 2. middle piece 3. Tail end



1. Amoeboid type (Amphibian sperm)
2. Egg-like type (Toad fish sperm)
3. Egg-like type (Toad sperm)
4. U-shaped type (Chamaeleon)
5. Hair-like type (Bird)
6. Pin-like type (Moose) Field mouse

- Form:
1. Primary structure and secondary structure
  2. Basic structure of sperm tail
  3. Flagellum (tail) and its structure
  4. Primary structure of sperm tail
  5. Secondary structure of sperm tail
  6. Primary structure of sperm tail
  7. Secondary structure of sperm tail

TEG (Tail End):

1. Primary structure of tail end
2. Secondary structure of tail end
3. Primary structure of tail end
4. Secondary structure of tail end
5. Primary structure of tail end
6. Secondary structure of tail end

(Power house) mitochondria on sperm tail.

mitochondria double membrane

Centriole

Plasma membrane

7. Primary structure of tail end

Secondary structure of tail end

(Ring centriole) (annular structure)

3. Sperm:

1. Main part of sperm

2. Secondary structure of sperm

3. Primary structure of sperm

OVUM STRUCTURE:

The egg is the female gamete, it is also called ovum. There are three functions.

1. Primary structure of egg

2. Secondary structure of egg

3. Primary structure of egg

4. Secondary structure of egg

5. Primary structure of egg

6. Secondary structure of egg

7. Primary structure of egg

8. Secondary structure of egg

9. Primary structure of egg

10. Secondary structure of egg





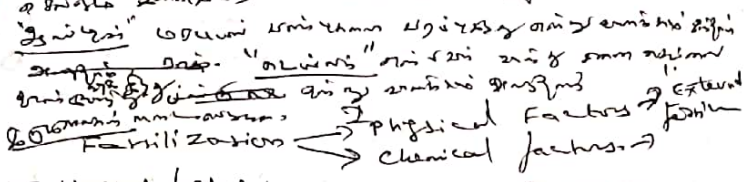
Characteristics of External Fertilization :-

External Fertilization :-

1. Gametes are laid freely, Aquatic or in water.
2. Fertilization occurs outside the body of the organism.
3. Fertilization is a random process.
4. Fertilization is a random process.
5. Fertilization is a random process.

Introduction Mechanism of Fertilization & Role of Acrosome

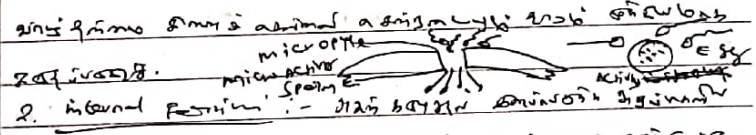
Fertilization is the union of spermatozoon and egg resulting in the formation of zygote. Fertilization in animals may be internal or external.



I. Physical factors :-

- 1) External Fertilization → Fishes, Frog etc
- 2) Internal Fertilization → Man
- 3) Life span of gametes.

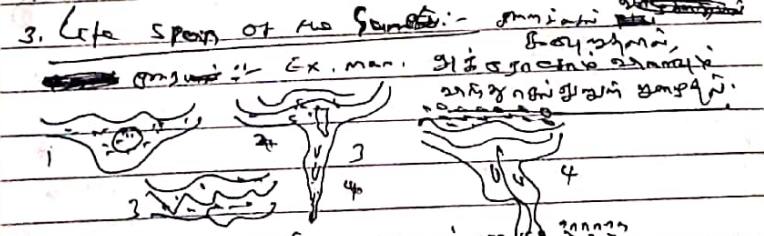
1. External Fertilization :- 1) Sperm and egg are laid in water. Fertilization occurs outside the body of the organism.



2. Internal Fertilization :- Sperm and egg meet inside the body of the organism.

Example :- Chamaeleon (lizard) and Snake (reptile).

3. Life span of the gametes :- Sperm and egg have a limited life span.



4. Enzymatic action :- Sperm has enzymes that help it penetrate the egg.

5. Acrosome reaction :- The acrosome of the sperm releases enzymes to penetrate the egg.

1. Sperm and egg meet in water.
2. Sperm and egg fuse to form a zygote.
3. Sperm and egg fuse to form a zygote.
4. Sperm and egg fuse to form a zygote.





Unit : 3

Types of Embryonic Induction

Organizer tissue, signaling molecules, etc. are involved in embryonic induction.

The organizer is an embryonic tissue which organizes the surrounding tissue to develop an embryo.

Types of embryonic induction :-

Brain, eye, kidney etc ... There are ~~four~~ types

- 1. Neural induction
- 2. Chain induction

3. Dorsal lip

1. 43 2016. Anirban Ghosh et al. study on the induction of the dorsal lip in the chick embryo. The dorsal lip is a region of the embryo that is involved in the induction of the notochord and the neural tube. The dorsal lip is located at the posterior end of the embryo and is the site of the formation of the notochord and the neural tube. The dorsal lip is a region of the embryo that is involved in the induction of the notochord and the neural tube. The dorsal lip is located at the posterior end of the embryo and is the site of the formation of the notochord and the neural tube.

1. Complete  
 2. Chain Induction



2. Chain Induction :-  
 In new organization (Am Rana) ...  
 1. In long term (Self differentiation)  
 2. In short term (Self organization)  
 3. In specific area (Regional specificity organization)

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2. In short term (Self organization)
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Production Theory

1. Gradient Theory

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2. One factor hypothesis
3. Ionic theory
4. Protein denaturation theory

Production Theory

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Introduction Organs genital of frog.  
Development of eye frog

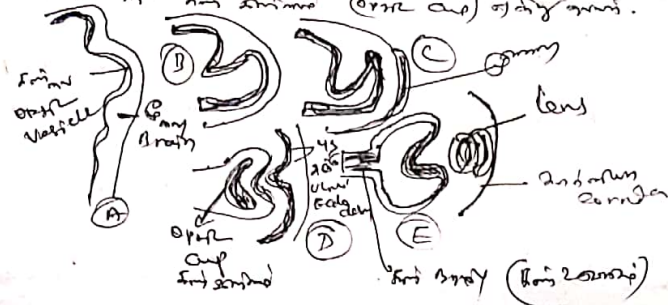
of eye frog is similar to that of other vertebrates. It is a simple eye with a single lens. The eye is formed from the ectoderm and the mesoderm. The eye is a simple eye with a single lens. The eye is formed from the ectoderm and the mesoderm.

- I 1. Development of the cup (in embryo)
2. Choroid layer (in embryo)
3. Sclerotic layer (in embryo)

- II 1. Lens placode (in embryo)
2. Lens fibre (in embryo)

I 1. Optic cup (in embryo)

The optic cup is formed from the ectoderm. It is a shallow cup that deepens and eventually forms the optic vesicle. The optic vesicle is a hollow sphere that is attached to the brain. The optic vesicle is a hollow sphere that is attached to the brain.



Developmental of eye

2. Choroid layer :- embryonic structure.

The choroid layer is a layer of tissue that is located between the sclera and the retina. It is a layer of tissue that is located between the sclera and the retina. It is a layer of tissue that is located between the sclera and the retina.

3. Sclerotic layer :- in embryo

The sclerotic layer is a layer of tissue that is located between the choroid and the retina. It is a layer of tissue that is located between the choroid and the retina. It is a layer of tissue that is located between the choroid and the retina.

Development of lens :-

1. Lens placode :- in embryo

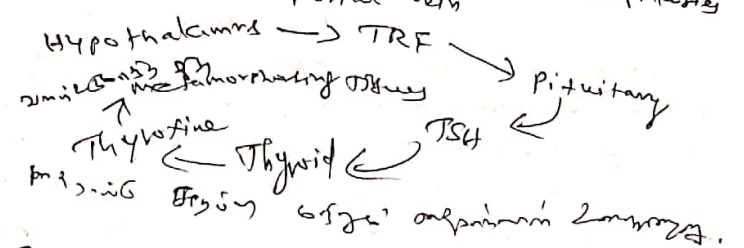
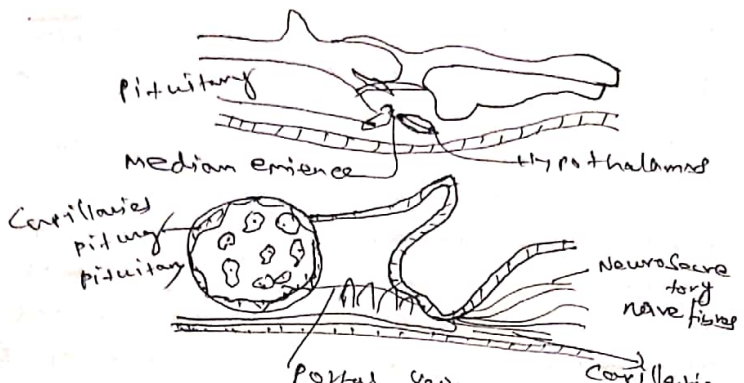
The lens placode is a small patch of cells that is located on the surface of the optic vesicle. It is a small patch of cells that is located on the surface of the optic vesicle. It is a small patch of cells that is located on the surface of the optic vesicle.

2. Lens fibre :- in embryo

The lens fibre is a long, thin fibre that is formed from the lens placode. It is a long, thin fibre that is formed from the lens placode. It is a long, thin fibre that is formed from the lens placode.

Organogenesis: Development of Brain

In frog  
 20th day after fertilization, the brain vesicles are formed. The forebrain vesicle is the largest and gives rise to the cerebral cortex, the midbrain vesicle gives rise to the optic tectum and the hindbrain vesicle gives rise to the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. The hypothalamus is formed from the diencephalon.



Brain

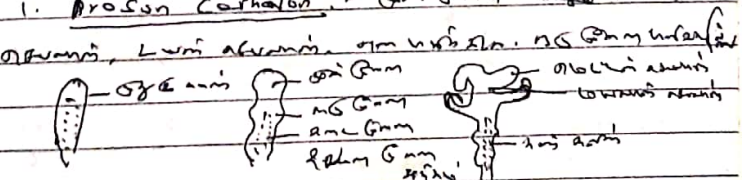
The brain is the central organ of the nervous system. It is composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem. The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain and is responsible for higher functions such as thought, memory, and emotion. The cerebellum is located at the back of the brain and is responsible for coordination and balance. The brainstem is the base of the brain and is responsible for basic life functions such as breathing and heart rate.

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# STEM cells

- ⇒ சிறுபிழிச் செயலிபாடுகளைச் செய்வதற்கு உபநீகம் மற்றும் வேறுபாட்டைக் கொண்டிருக்கும் வேறுபடுத்தப்படாத நிலைக்கு செலிகள் மீதும் செயலிகள் என்னும் அண்டுகூட்டியெழுகின்றன.
- ⇒ தோலிச்சீயான உருவாக்கப் பிரிவுகளின் மூலம் மீதும் செயலிகள் மீண்டும் காலமாக வேறுபடுவதற்கு.
- ⇒ உடலியலி (உ) சோதனை நிலைமைகளின் கீழ் சிறுபிழி செயலிபாடுகளைச் செய்வதற்கு உபநீகம் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன.
- ⇒ பி.கா. - கா.க. - கருவத்தின் செயலிகள் சிறுபிழி கருவத்தின் கீழ் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன. உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன. மீதும் செயலிகள் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன.
- ⇒ தோலிச்சீயான உருவாக்கத்திற்கு திறன் கொண்ட மீதும் செயலிகள் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன. மீதும் செயலிகள் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன.
- ⇒ மீதும் செயலிகள் கிந்தி மீதும் மீதும், மீதும் மீதும் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன மீதும் செயலிகள் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்றன.
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# Applications of stem cells.

## അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ പദ്ധതികൾ:-

- ⇒ ശരീര അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ എല്ലാശരീര ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ക്രമീകരിച്ച അനുകൂല രീതിയിൽ പല ചികിത്സകൾ പരീക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു.
- ⇒ തിരിച്ചു കെട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന പല രോഗികൾക്കും ശരീരം കെട്ടിടാനുള്ള ശേഷി ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പറ്റാതെ പോകാൻ പറ്റാതെ പല അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു.
- ⇒ അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ ക്രമീകരിച്ചുള്ള പരീക്ഷകൾ പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു.

## 1. മൃഗ വേദന:-

- ⇒ മൃഗ അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു. അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു.
- ⇒ മൃഗങ്ങളുടെ അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു. അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു.
- ⇒ മൃഗങ്ങളുടെ അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു. അരികൾ തഴവിക്കൽ രീതികൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നു.



உணர்வுகள் ஆகியவற்றின் மூலமாகவும் அவை  
தேவதீக மெய்யும் அல்ல உபயோகமான வாய்ப்பாகவும் ஆக  
பொருள்படக்கூடியவை.

4. கடுமியைத் தவிர்த்தல்

⇒ கடுமையான பொருள்களில் தீர்மானமாக  
தவிர்த்தல் (அ) தீர்மானம் உருவாகும் செயல்  
பொருள்களில் தவிர்த்தல் மெய்யாகவும்  
கடுமியைத் தவிர்த்தல் மெய்யாகவும் உருவாகும்.

⇒ எ - பார்த்தல் தவிர்த்தல்  
தீர்மானம் தவிர்த்தல் மெய்யாகவும்.

5. உயர்ந்த அறிவுத் தவிர்த்தல்

⇒ தீர்மானம் தவிர்த்தல் தவிர்த்தல் தீர்மானம்  
மெய்யாகவும் உருவாகும் உயர்ந்த அறிவுத் தவிர்த்தல்  
மெய்யாகவும் உருவாகும்.

⇒ தீர்மானம், தீர்மானம், மெய்யாகவும்  
மெய்யாகவும் உயர்ந்த அறிவுத் தவிர்த்தல்  
தவிர்த்தல் மெய்யாகவும் தீர்மானமாகவும்  
உயர்ந்த அறிவுத் தவிர்த்தல் மெய்யாகவும்.