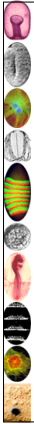


The stories are in every newspaper: cloning, stem cells, genetic engineering, *in vitro* fertilization, cancer therapies, organ regeneration, and protocols for prolonging our lifespan. In the past five years, developmental biology has usurped a place formerly occupied by science fiction... This ability to understand and even transform nature is revolutionary... Students taking developmental biology classes should be able to explain to their classmates (and parents) the science behind the news stories... I also believe that developmental biologists (both current and emergent) need to think about the implications of our research.

Scott Gilbert, 2003

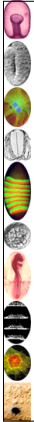


Welcome to
Biology 376
Animal Development

Dr. Curtis Loer
Dept. of Biology
Office: SCST 437
cloer@sandiego.edu
619-260-4129



Each of us was once a single cell. What happened after that remains one of the most amazing processes in the universe.



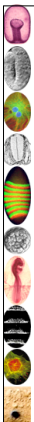
Review of Syllabus, Course Mechanics

Text: *Developmental Biology*, Gilbert ©2003
(still using 7th edition)



Important reminders:

- Lab begins today, Wednesday, Sept. 3
- lab manual and notebook available for purchase in lab today (bring ca\$h)
 - read first lab and background material
 - other lab supplies needed by next week
 - quiz on microscopy at end of lab

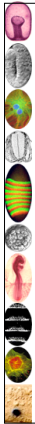


Office Hours

Mon 2 - 4 PM

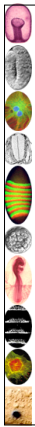
Tues 8:30 - 10:30 AM

Thurs 11 - 12 PM



Animal Development Course Organization

1. Phenomena of development
- what, when and where
 2. Mechanisms of development
- how
 3. Special topics
- in depth focus on specific areas
 - a. Nervous system development
 - b. Programmed cell death/apoptosis
 - c. Cancer biology
 - d. Evolution & development "Evo-devo"
- History - who - science is done by real people.



Developmental Biology

- study of life history of organisms

Embryology

- Descriptive embryology
- Comparative embryology
- Experimental embryology



Questions of Developmental Biology

- Differentiation
- Morphogenesis
- Growth
- Reproduction
- Evolution
- Environmental Integration

Principle Features of Development

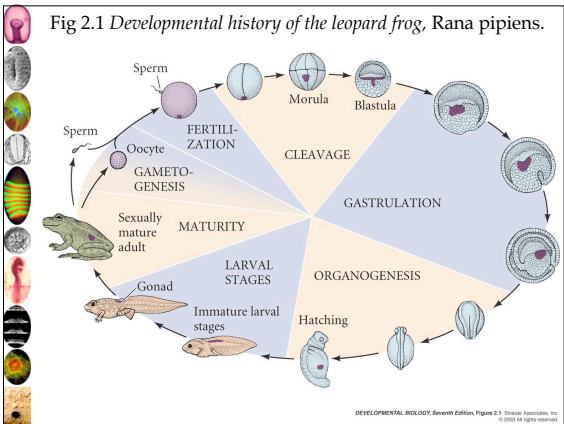
- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- Gastrulation
- Organogenesis (and Neurulation)
- Birth / Hatching
- Sexual maturation
- Gametogenesis
- Senescence / Death

Principle Features of Development

- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- Gastrulation
- Organogenesis
- Birth / Hatching
- Sexual maturation
- Gametogenesis
- Senescence / Death


Embryogenesis

Post-Embryonic Development

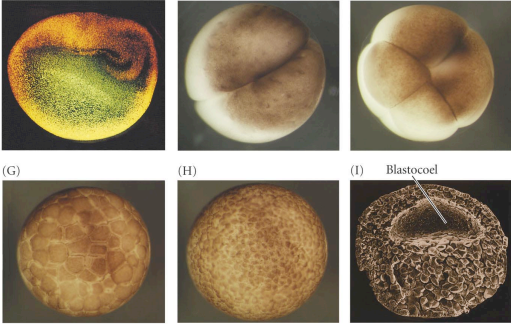


Principle Features of Development

- Fertilization



Cleavage - rapid cell division without growth



(D) (E) (F)

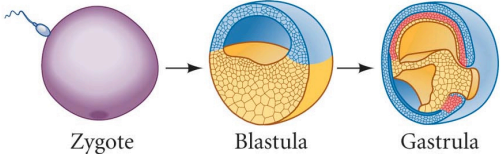
(G) (H) (I) Blastocoel

Fig 2.2 Early development of the frog, *Xenopus laevis*.

DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, Seventh Edition, Figure 2.2 (Part D) © Garland Science, Inc. © 2005 All rights reserved.

Principle Features of Development

- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- Gastrulation - rearrangement of cells into layers - formation of "primary germ layers"



Zygote Blastula Gastrula

Principle Features of Development

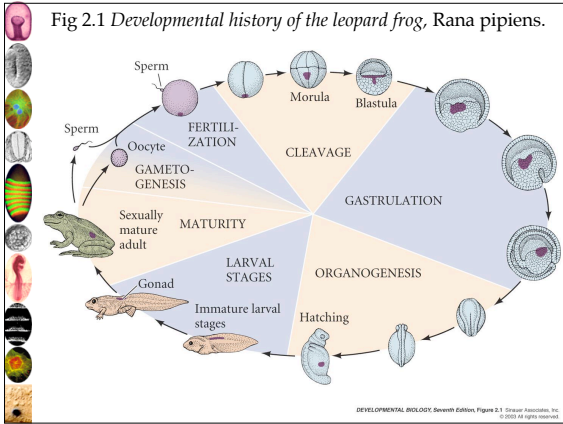
- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- **Gastrulation**
 - **Ectoderm**

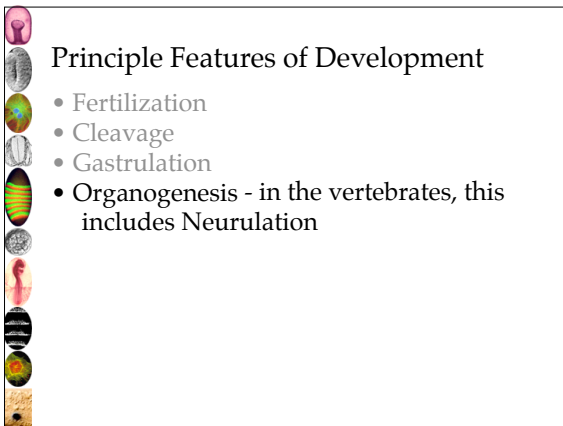
Principle Features of Development

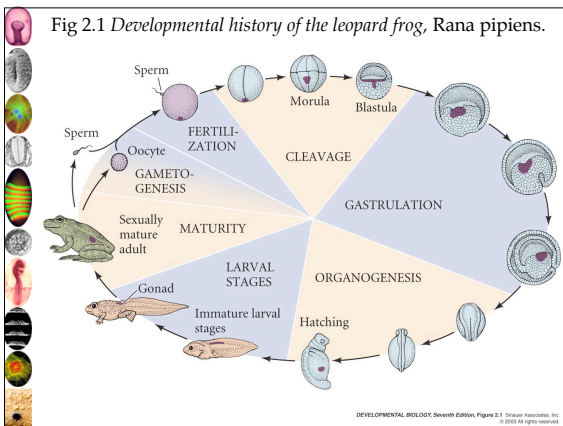
- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- **Gastrulation**
 - Ectoderm
 - **Mesoderm**

Principle Features of Development

- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- **Gastrulation**
 - Ectoderm
 - Mesoderm
 - **Endoderm**









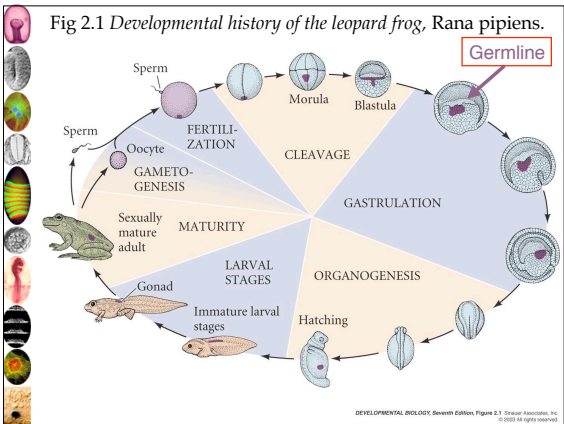
Principle Features of Development

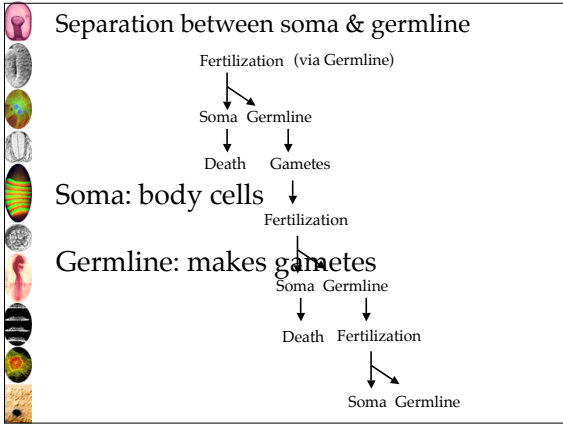
- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- Gastrulation
- Organogenesis
- Birth / Hatching

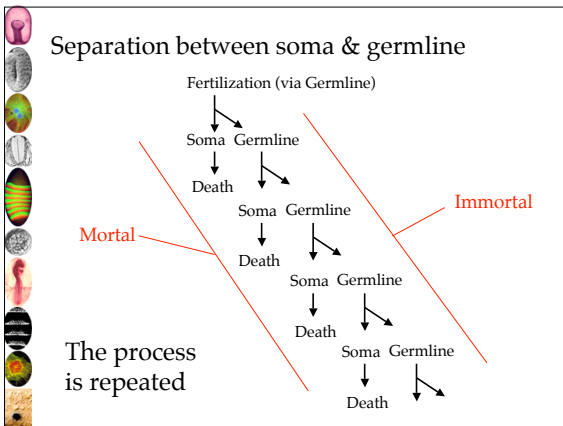


Principle Features of Development

- Fertilization
- Cleavage
- Gastrulation
- Organogenesis
- Birth / Hatching
- Maturation and Gametogenesis
- Aging / Senescence



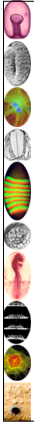




The core concept of Development:

Differential Gene Regulation
& Genomic Equivalence

All cells have the same genes (genomic equivalence), but each cell turns on a specific subset of those genes (differential gene regulation).



The core concept of Development:
Differential Gene Regulation
& Genomic Equivalence

All cells have the same genes, but each turns on a specific subset of the genome.

Levels of Gene Regulation:

- Transcription
- RNA processing, stability
- Translation
- Post-translational modification
