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Notes for B.Sc part 2nd, paper IV(A).

Question :- Types of Vertebrate eggs
and their early cleavage pattern
Notes like ?

Answer :- Cleavage (embryo) :-

In embryos, cleavage is the division of cells in the early embryo. The process follows fertilization, with the transfer being triggered by the activation of a cyclin-dependent kinase complex. The zygotes of many species undergo rapid cell cycles with no significant overall growth, producing a cluster of cells the same size as the original zygote. The different cells derived from cleavage are called blastomeres and from a compact mass called a morula. A compact mass called the morula. Cleavage ends with the formation of the blastula.

Mechanism :-

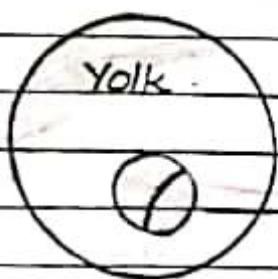
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The rapid cell cycles are facilitated by maintaining high levels of proteins that control cell cycle progression such as the cyclins and their associated cyclin-dependent kinases (cdk). The complex cyclin B /CDK1 a.k.a. MPF (maturation promoting factor) promotes entry into mitosis.

Types of cleavage :-



2-cell stage

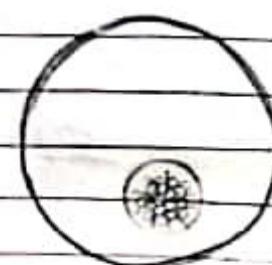
Rest of
cytoplasm



4-cell stage



8-cell stage



16-cell stage

Lateral cleavages

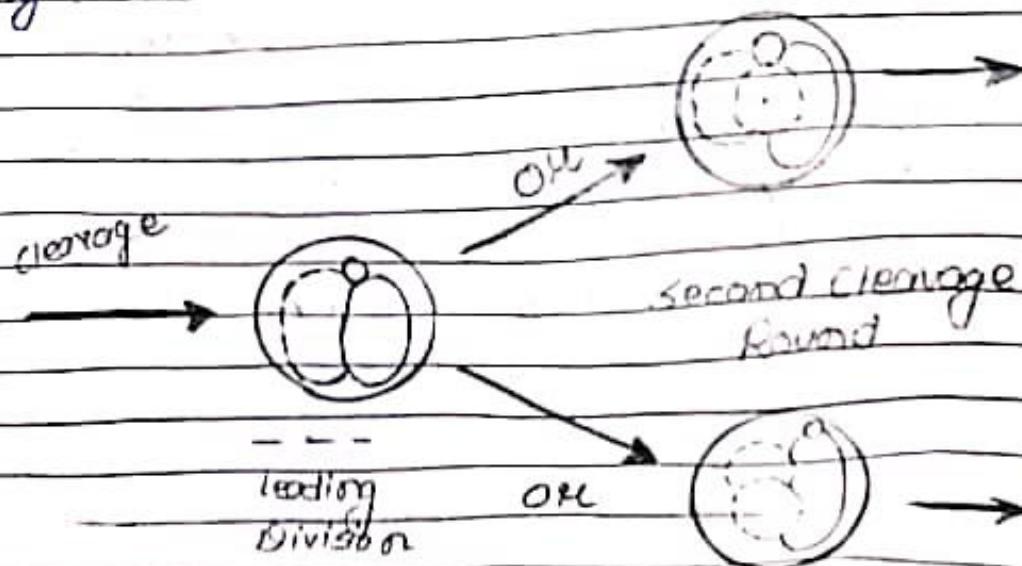
Determinate :-

Determinate cleavage, also called mosaic cleavage, is in most protostomes. It results in

the developmental fate of the cells being set early in the embryo development. Each blastomere produced by early embryonic cleavage does not have the capacity to develop into a complete embryo.

Indeterminate:

A cell can only be indeterminate (also called regulative) if it has a complete set of undisturbed animal / vegetal cytoarchitectural features. It is characteristic of deutero gastrons - when the original cell in a deutero gastrone embryo divides, the two resulting cells can be separated and each one can individually develop into a whole organism.



• Rotational cleavage. The first cleavage is a regular meridional ...

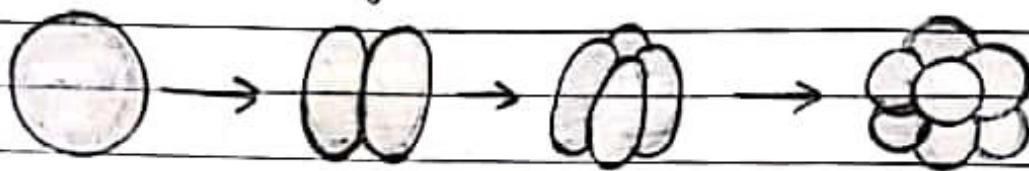
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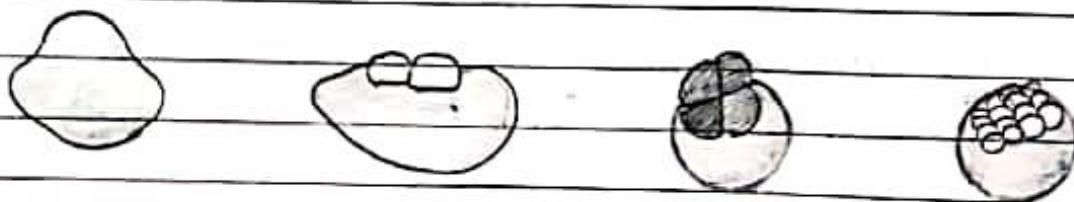
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Holoblastic cleavage :-



Mesoblastic cleavage :-



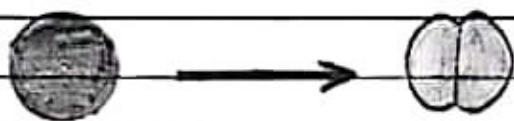
Definition of cleavage pattern and morphogenesis

Spiral :-

Spiral cleavage is conserved between many members of lophotrochozoan taxa. Referred to as spiralia. Most spiralians undergo equal spiral cleavage, although some undergo unequal cleavage (see below). This group includes corals, bivalves, shrimps, but generally the first two cell divisions result in four macro-mesos, also called blastomeres, (A, B, C, D) each representing one quadrant of the embryo. Each quartet of micromesos is related relative to their parent macromere, and the chirality of this relation (to their parent).

Cell cleavage

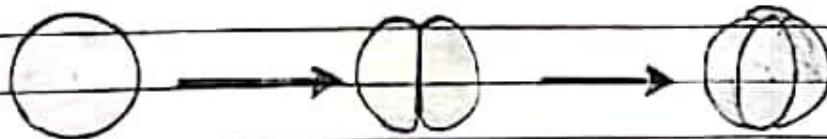
A fertilized egg is a zygote. The zygote splits and the resulting cells are blastomeres.



Holoblastic cleavage -

Cleavage planes pass all the way through the cell.

Occurs in isolecithal and weakly teleolecithal zygotes.

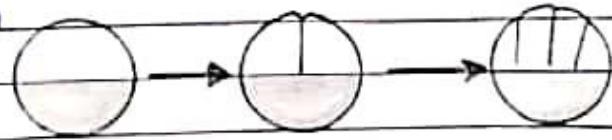


Meroblastic cleavage -

Cleavage planes do not pass through dense yolk so

blastomeres are

not separated from each other



- differs between odd and even numbered quartets, meaning that there is alternating symmetry between the odd and even quartets