

GAMETOGENESIS

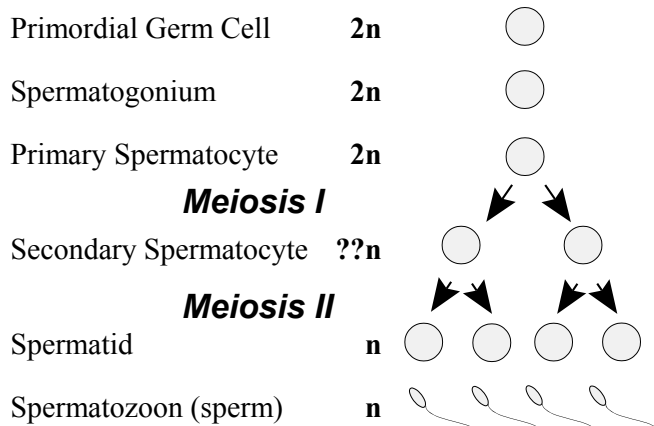
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Animal Gametogenesis Stages

MALE	Primordial Germ Cell	FEMALE
Spermatogonium	$2n$	Oogonium
Primary Spermatocyte	$2n$	Primary Oocyte
Secondary Spermatocyte	??	Secondary Oocyte
Spermatid	n	Ootid
Spermatozoon (sperm)	n	Ovum (egg)

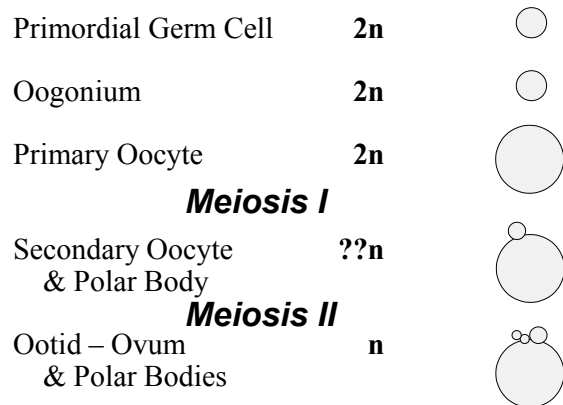
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Animal Spermatogenesis Stages



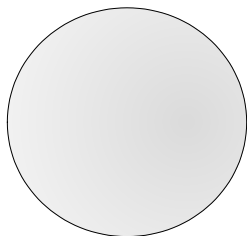
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Animal Oogenesis Stages



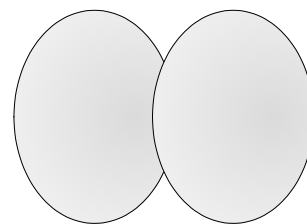
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Primary Spermatocyte



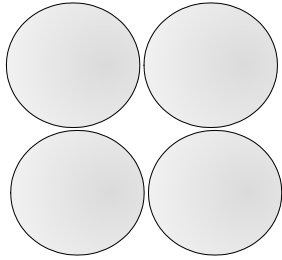
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Secondary Spermatocytes



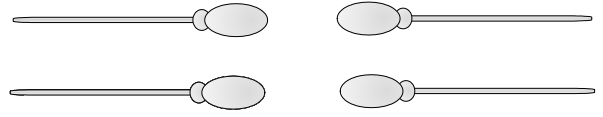
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Spermatids



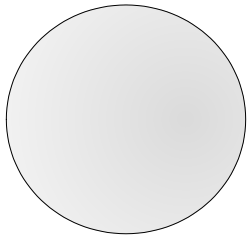
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Spermatozoa



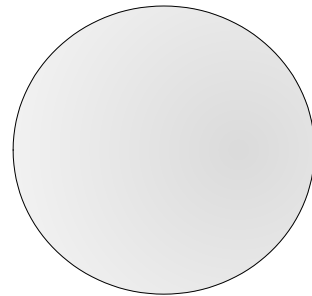
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Primary Oocyte



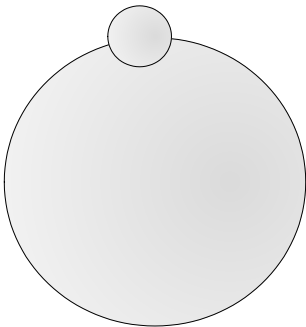
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Primary Oocyte (growth)



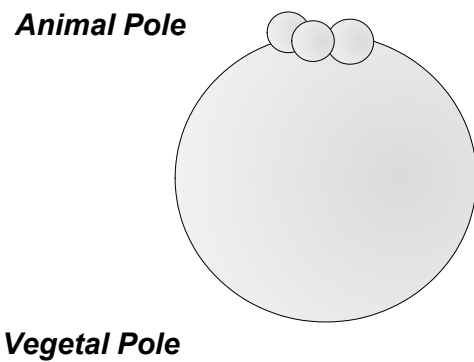
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Secondary Oocyte + polar body



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Ootid (ovum) + polar bodies



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Meiosis in Male & Female Mammals

after Handel & Eppig (1998); Gilbert (2003)

- **Male**
 - ▶ Continuous meiosis initiation in mitotic cell population
 - ▶ 4 gametes per meiosis
 - ▶ Continuous meiosis and differentiation without cycle arrest - days to weeks
 - ▶ Gamete differentiation in haploid stage after meiosis
 - ▶ Prophase I - sex chromosomes don't transcribe or recombine
- **Female**
 - ▶ Meiosis initiated ONCE in fixed cell population
 - ▶ 1 gamete per meiosis
 - ▶ Meiosis arrest for months to years
 - ▶ Gamete differentiation in prophase I - diploid
 - ▶ Prophase I - all chromosomes equivalently transcribe and recombine

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Primordial Germ Cells

In the Vertebrates

- **PGC differentiation**
 - ▶ Early stage of development – no gonad yet
 - ▶ In endoderm far from site of gonad development
- **PGC migration**
 - ▶ Through circulation and/or mesentery
 - ▶ Homing to and colonizing mesodermal genital ridge
- **PGC's induce full gonad differentiation**
- **Diploid PGC's divide mitotically**
 - ▶ forming diploid gonial cells

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Germ Plasm and PGC Determination

- **Insects**
 - *Drosophila* (Mahowald), Dragonfly (Seidel)
 - ▶ **Pole cells - posterior end of cellular embryo**
 - Become Primordial Germ Cells
- 
- 
- ▶ **Pole Plasm - determines Pole Cells**
 - prevent nuclear migration into pole plasm --> STERILE
 - UV irradiate pole before nuclear migration --> STERILE
 - ▶ **Components**
 - Gcl m-RNA (product of *gcl⁺*)
 - Oskar and Nanos proteins (products of *oskar⁺* and *nanos⁺*)
 - mtrRNA - mitochondrial ribosomal RNA

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Germ Plasm and PGC Determination

- **Amphibia**
 - *Xenopus laevis*
 - ▶ **Germ Plasm**
 - At vegetal pole of egg
 - In cortical cytoplasm
 - Cells containing it become PGC's

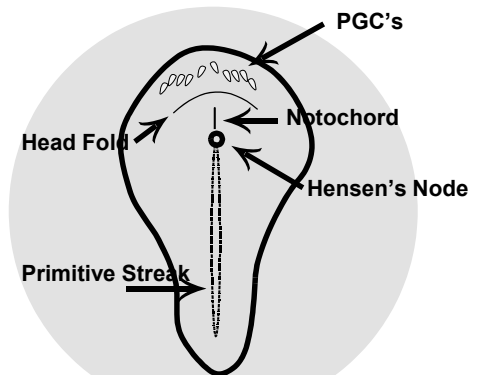
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Experiments on PGC origin/migration

- **Chick – Dantschakoff 1924 - Ablation Exp't**
 - ▶ PGC's visible in "Swift's Crescent" – endoderm – by 18-20 hr
 - ▶ Sawed window through eggshell to expose embryo
 - ▶ Destroyed "PGC's" with heated steel needle
 - ▶ Re-sealed eggshell window and incubated egg
 - ▶ Some chicks hatched
 - ▶ When raised to adulthood – STERILE adult
 - ▶ Rudimentary gonad with no germ cells
- **Conclusion**
 - ▶ Destroyed cells were actually PGC's
 - ▶ PGC's form in 'extraembryonic' endoderm of Swift's Crescent

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"Swift's Crescent"



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Experiments on PGC origin/migration

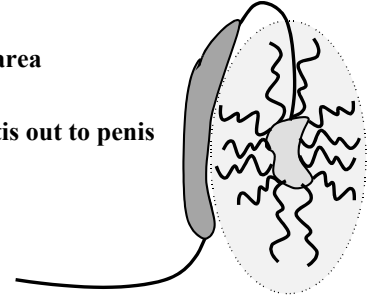
- **Frog – *Xenopus* – Blackler 1961**
 - ▶ Normal - 2 nucleoli
 - ▶ Anucleolate heterozygote - 1 nucleolus
- **Transplant endoderm from tailbud stage**
 - ▶ endoderm from flank, just under ecto and meso
 - ▶ Donor = 1-nu Host = 2-nu
 - ▶ Raise through metamorphosis to sexual frog
 - ▶ 1-nu oocytes found in otherwise 2-nu gonad
- **Conclusion**
 - ▶ Transplanted cells were actually PGC's
 - ▶ PGC's form in flank yolky endoderm of tailbud stage in frog

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Spermatogenesis - Testis Organization

Higher Vertebrates

- **Seminiferous tubules**
 - ▶ site of spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis
- **Rete testis**
 - ▶ central collecting area
- **Vas deferens**
 - ▶ duct from rete testis out to penis
 - ▶ epididymis

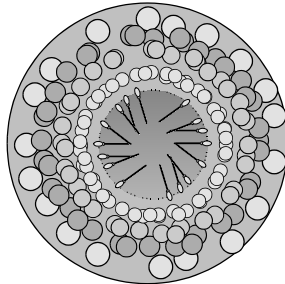


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Spermatogenesis - Tubule Organization

Vertebrates

- **Seminiferous Tubules**
 - ▶ within testis - layered stages of spermatogenesis from outer wall of tubule toward lumen
 - ▶ syncytial clones
 - Spermatogonia
 - Primary Spermatocytes
 - Secondary Spermatocytes
 - Spermatids
 - Spermatozoa
- **Accessory Cells**
 - ▶ Sertoli Cells



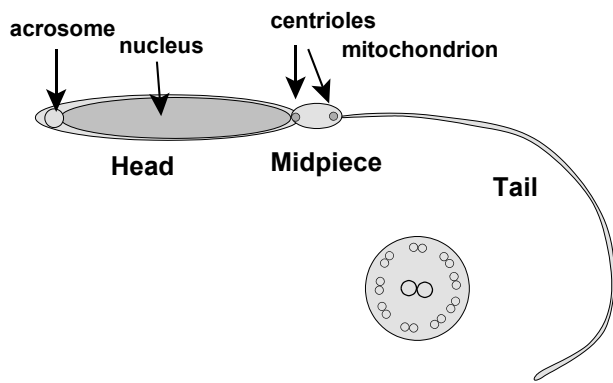
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Spermiogenesis

- **Spermatid** → **Spermatozoon**
- **Removal of most cytoplasm**
- **Nuclear condensation and shape change**
 - ▶ Change in chromatin histones
 - ▶ Turn off sperm gene activity
- **Acrosome forms in Golgi apparatus**
- **Mitochondria aggregate – midpiece forms**
- **Centrioles form**
- **Tail microtubule arrangement and extension**

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Spermatozoon



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