

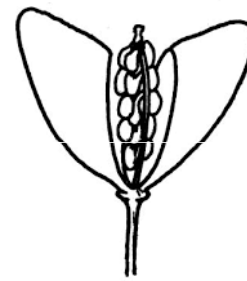
The image displays several microscopic cross-sections of plant embryos at different developmental stages. The embryos are stained, revealing their internal cellular structures. One prominent embryo in the center shows a large, dark, irregularly shaped central region, likely the cotyledon, surrounded by multiple layers of cells. Other embryos show different stages of growth, with some having more defined cotyledons and others appearing as smaller, more rounded structures. The overall appearance is that of a series of biological specimens used for studying embryonic development in gymnosperms.

Struktura a vývoj embrya krytosemenných rostlin

- projasňování rostlinného materiálu

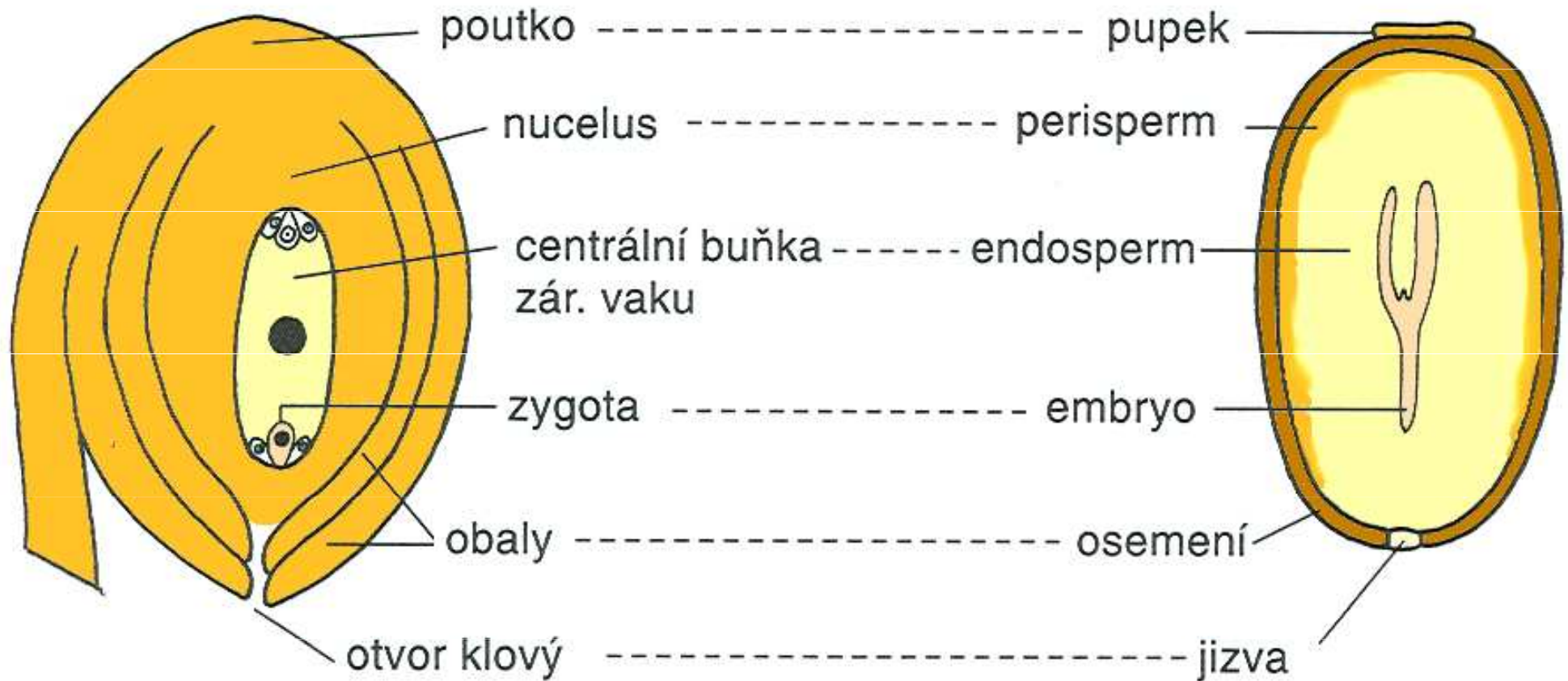


- Modelový druh: kokoška pastuší tobolka (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), č. Brassicaceae



- projasňovací médium: **roztok chloralhydrátu**
- cf. řezové preparáty, roztlakové preparáty

Vajíčko → semeno



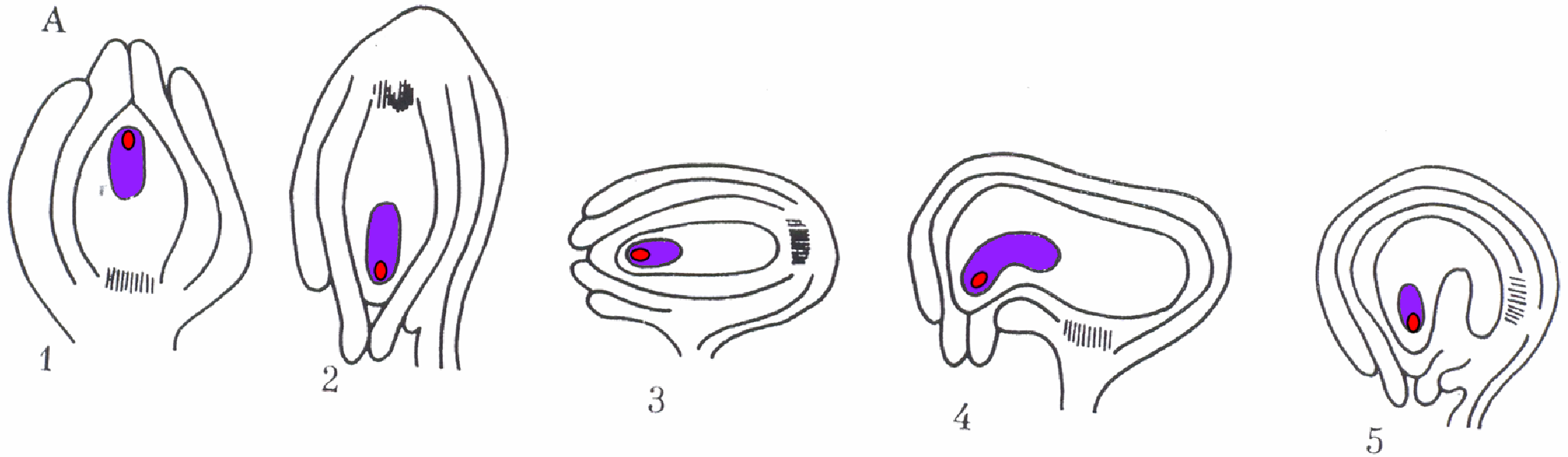
Základní typy vajíček

Goebel 1933

přímé

obrácené

příčné



ortotropní
(atropní)

anatropní

hemitropní

kampylotropní

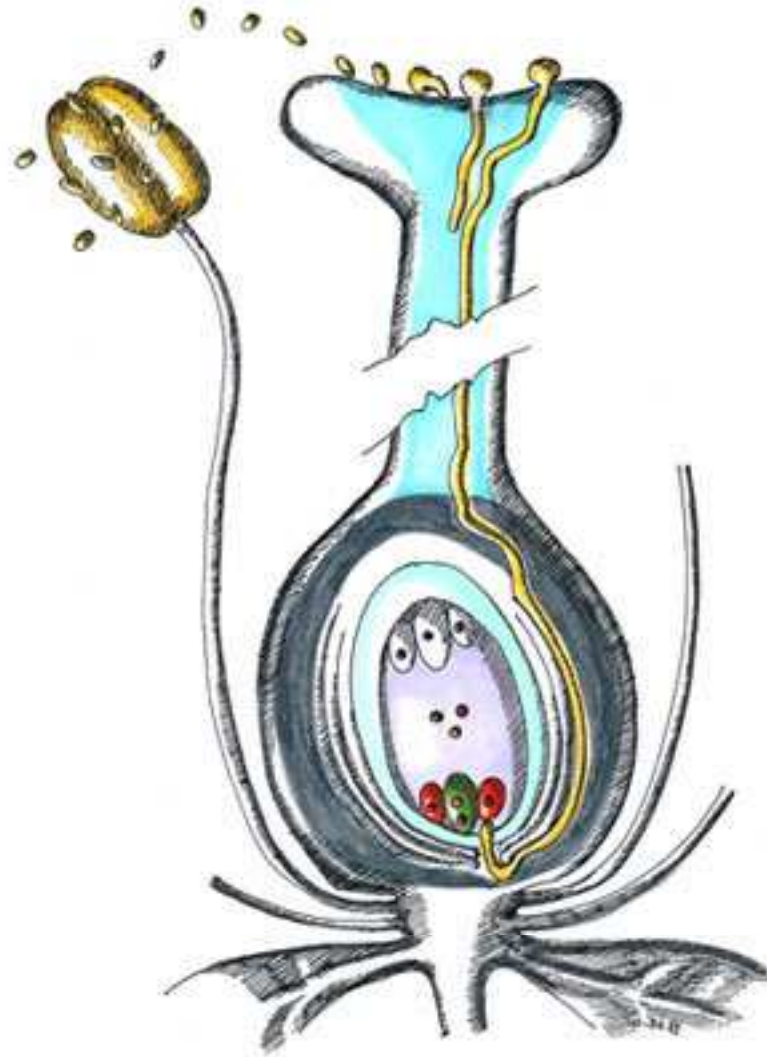
amfitropní



Models of different ovules, Botanical Museum Greifswald, Germany

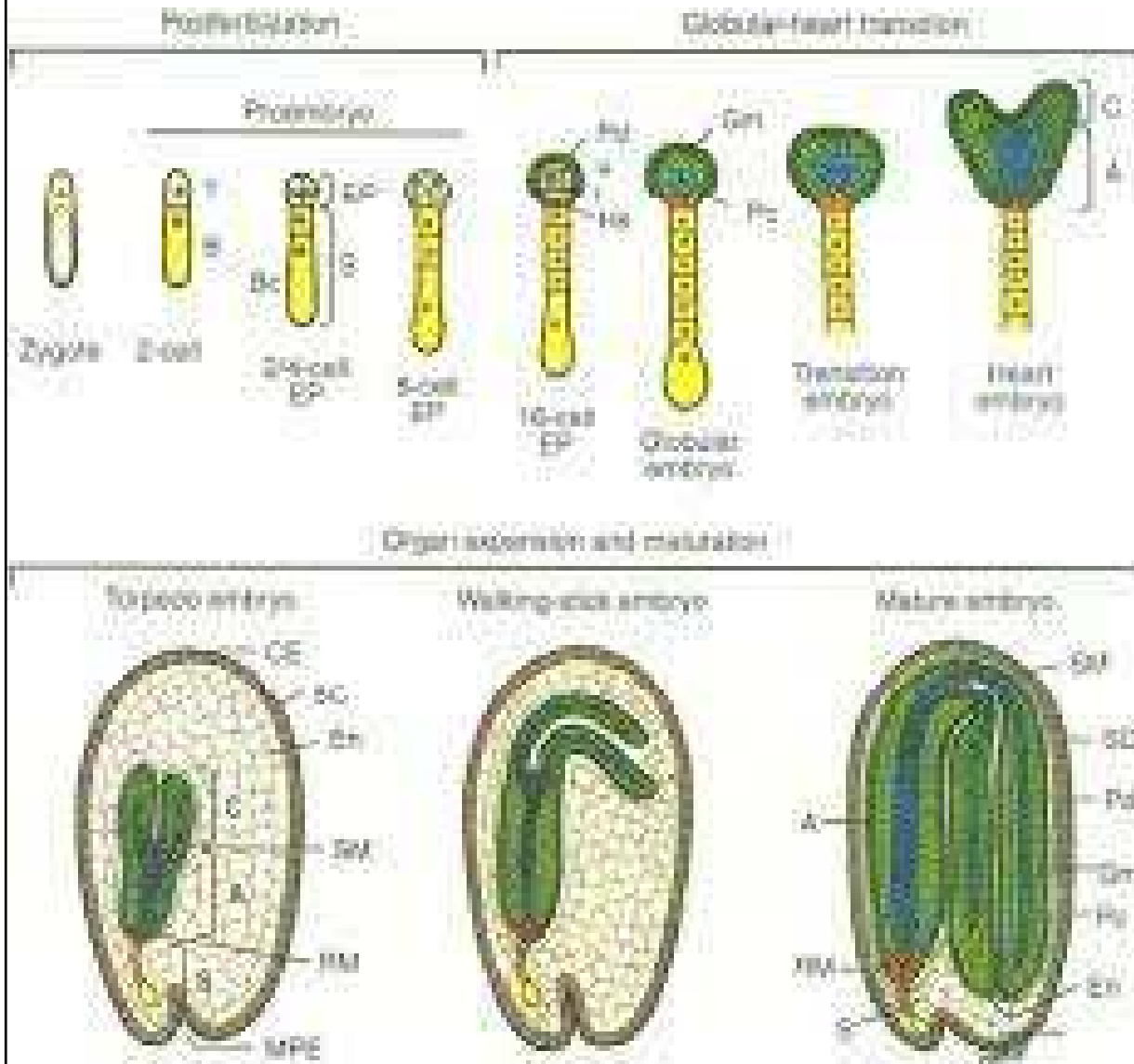
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovule>

Opelení a oplození



Splynutí spermatické buňky a vaječné buňky = **zygota**

Vývoj embrya dvouděložných rostlin



zygota

lineární embryo

globulární embryo

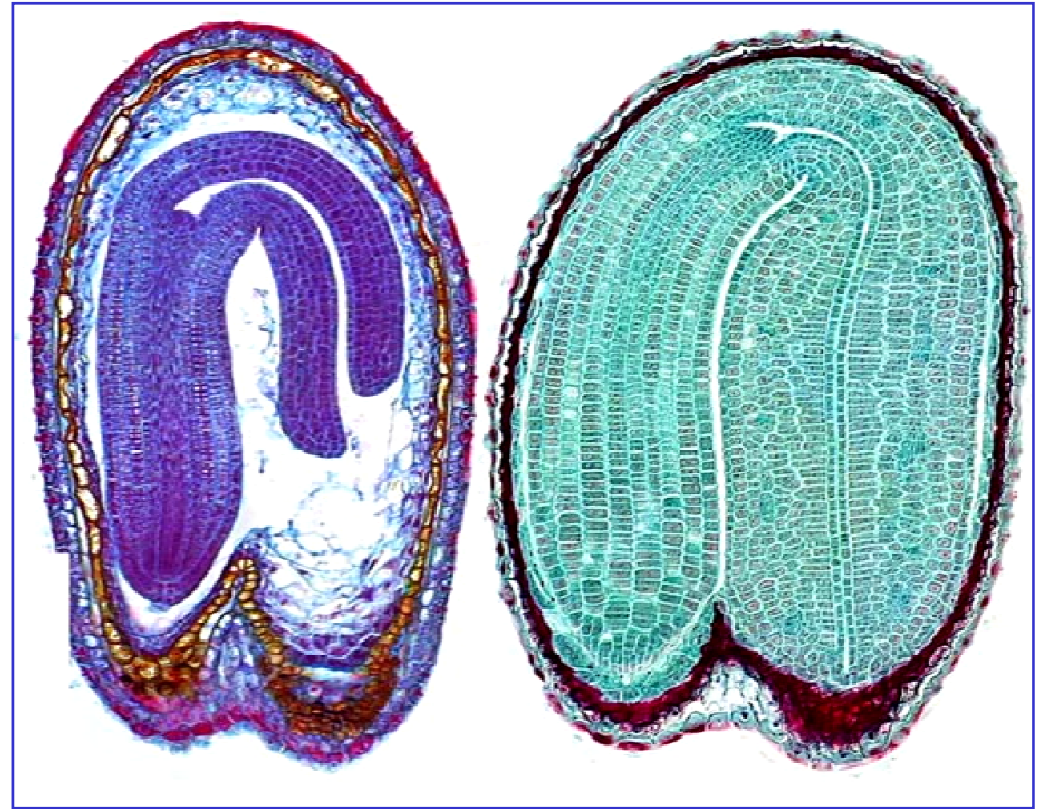
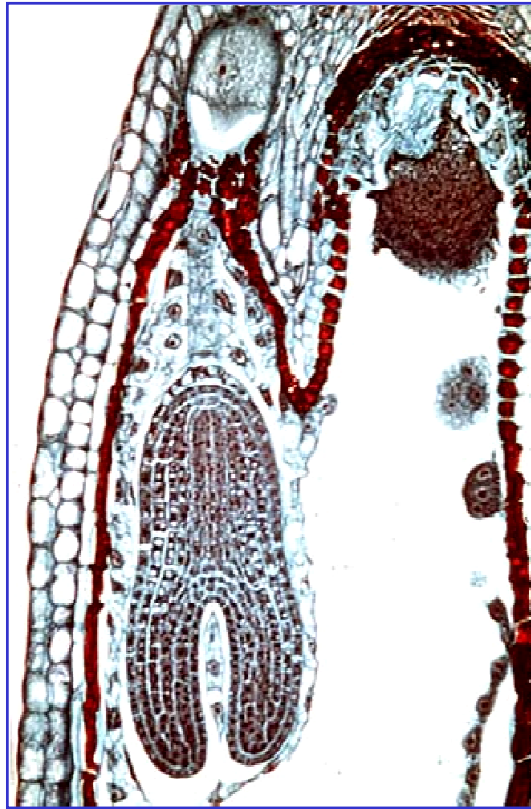
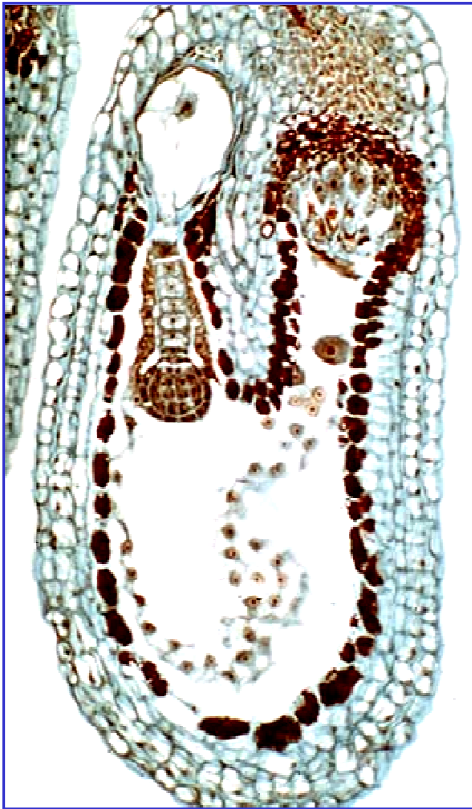
srdcovité embryo

hruškovité (torpédovité)

(„téměř zralé embryo“)

zralé embryo

Capsella bursa-pastoris - vývojová stadia embrya - Parafínové řezy



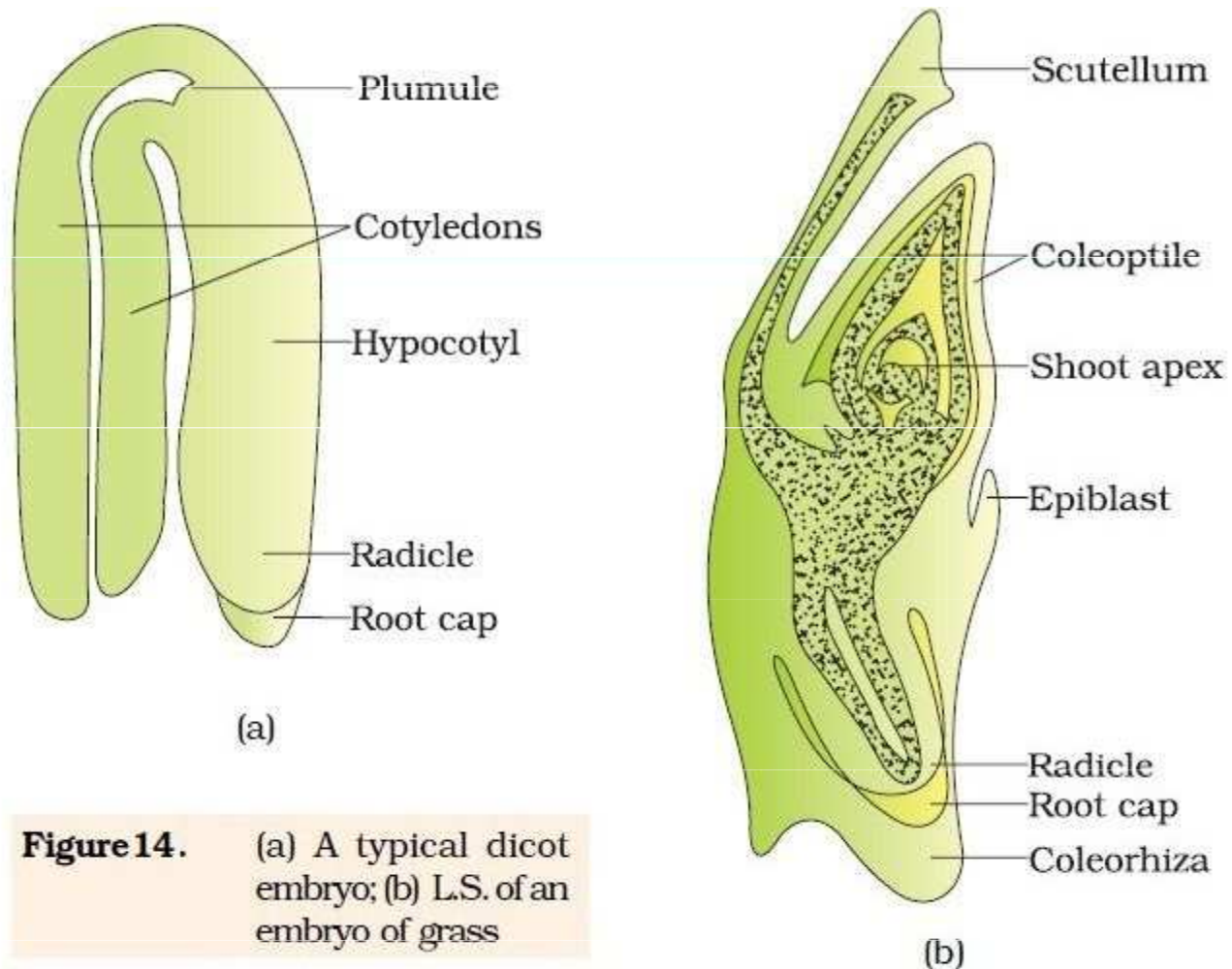
globulární embryo

torpédovité embryo

starší torpédovité
embryo

zralé embryo

Embryo - bipolární struktura



Studium embryogeneze - postup

1. materiál: různě staré šešulky kokošky
2. preparace semen do nasyceného roztoku chloralhydrátu
3. pozorování:
 - **v procházejícím světle (technika světlého pole) - zaclonit aperturní clonu!!!**
 - při šikmém osvětlení
 - **ve fázovém kontrastu**
 - při Nomarského diferenciálním interferenčním kontrastu

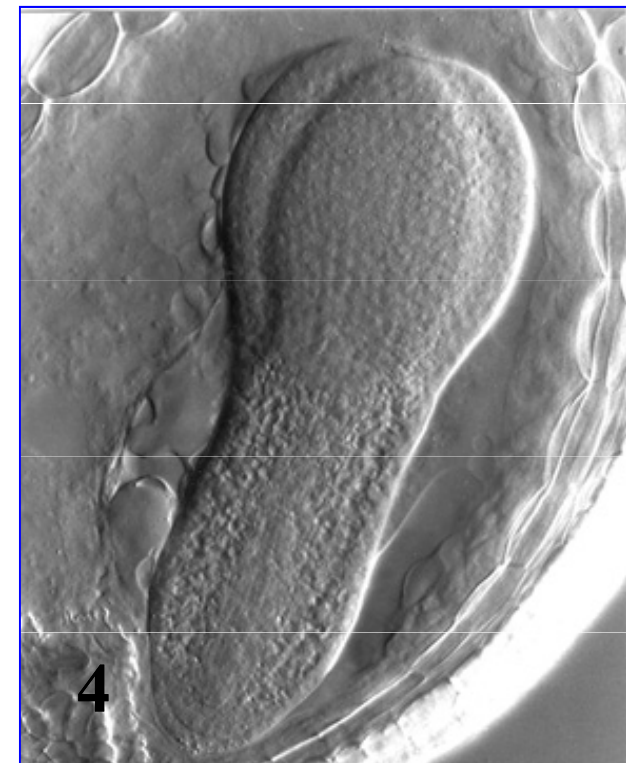
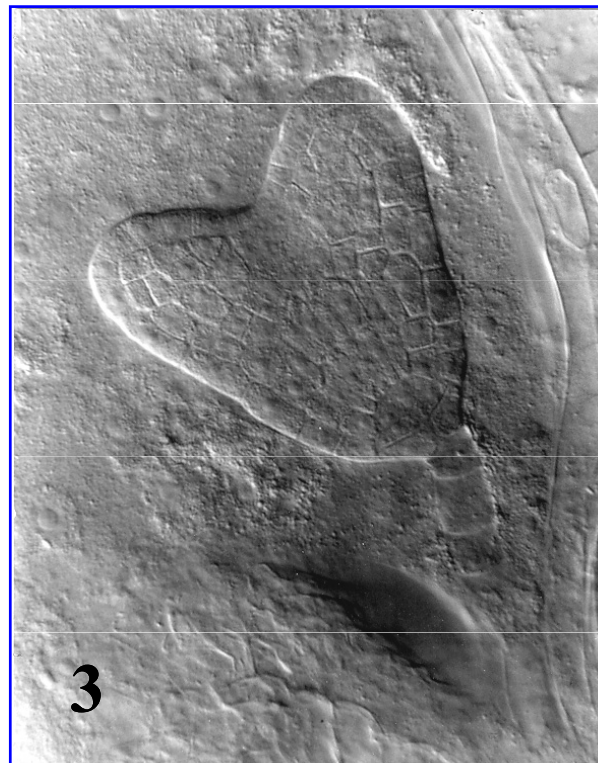
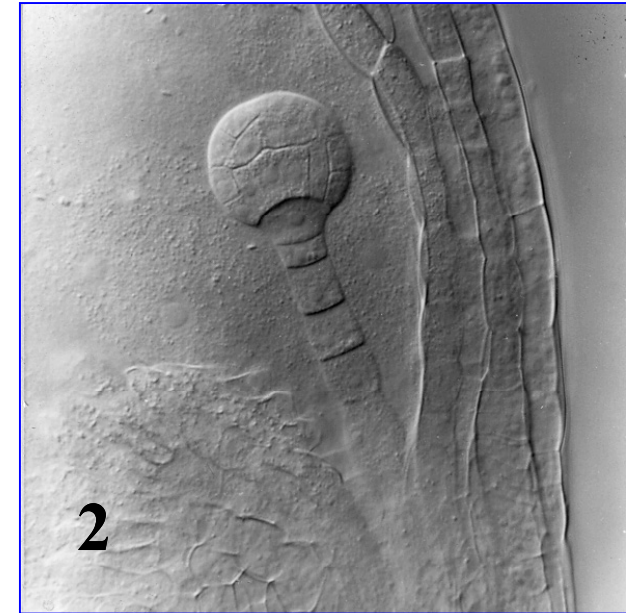
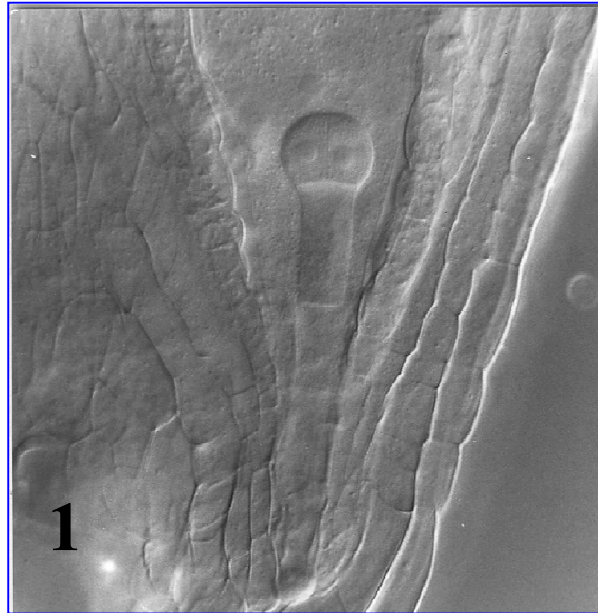
Literatura:

Braune W., Leman, A., Taubert H. Pflanzenanatomisches Praktikum II. 2. vyd. Jena: VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag, 1982.

Lux A., Erdelská O. et al. Praktikum z anatómie a embryológie rastlín, UK Bratislava, 1998.

Embryogeneze *Arabidopsis* - Nomarski DIC

- 1 preglobulární
- 2 globulární
- 3 srdcovité
- 4 torpédovité

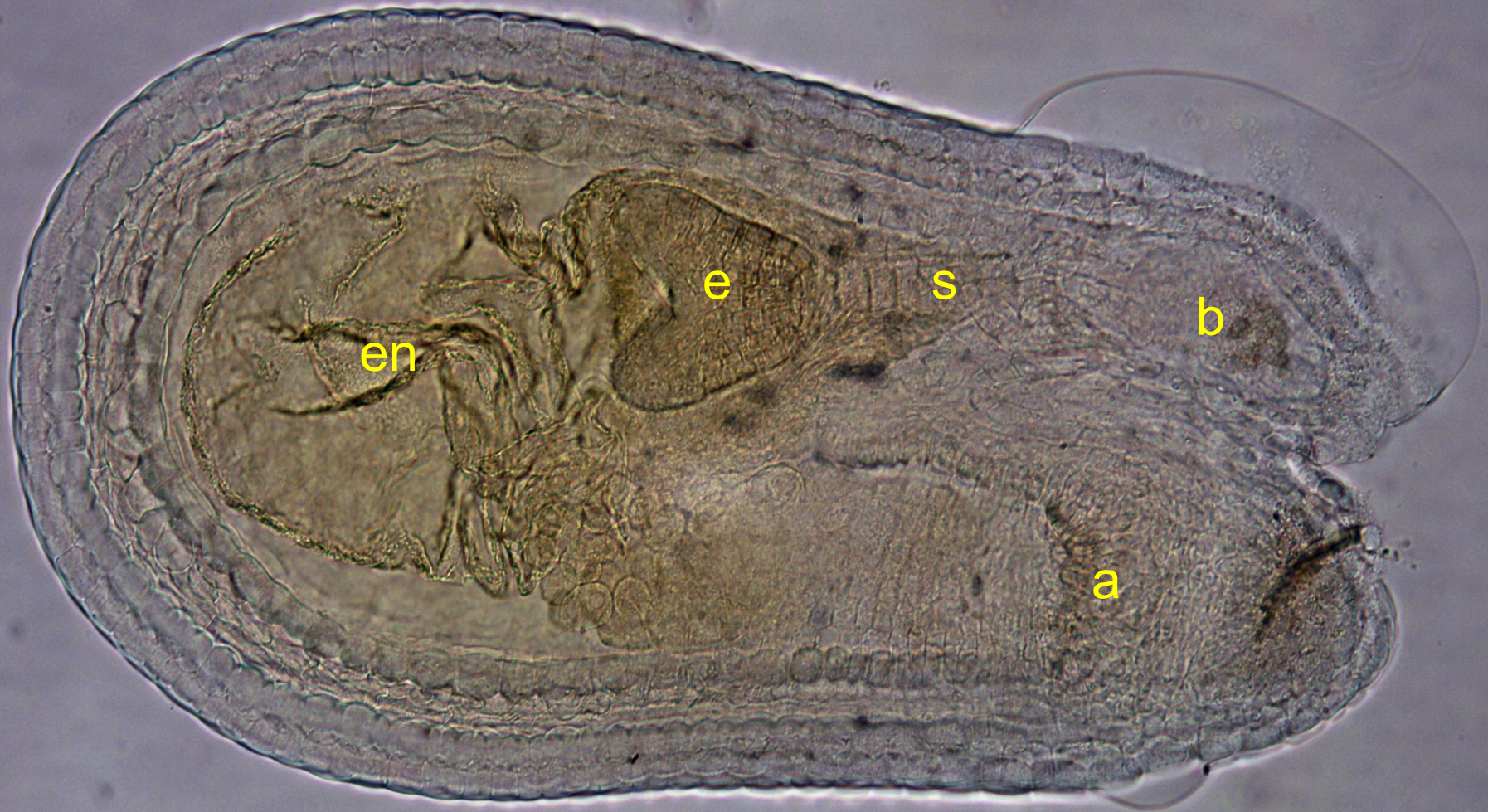


DM Vernon and D Meinke (1994)
Dev. Biol. 165: 566-573.

Photos by DM Vernon

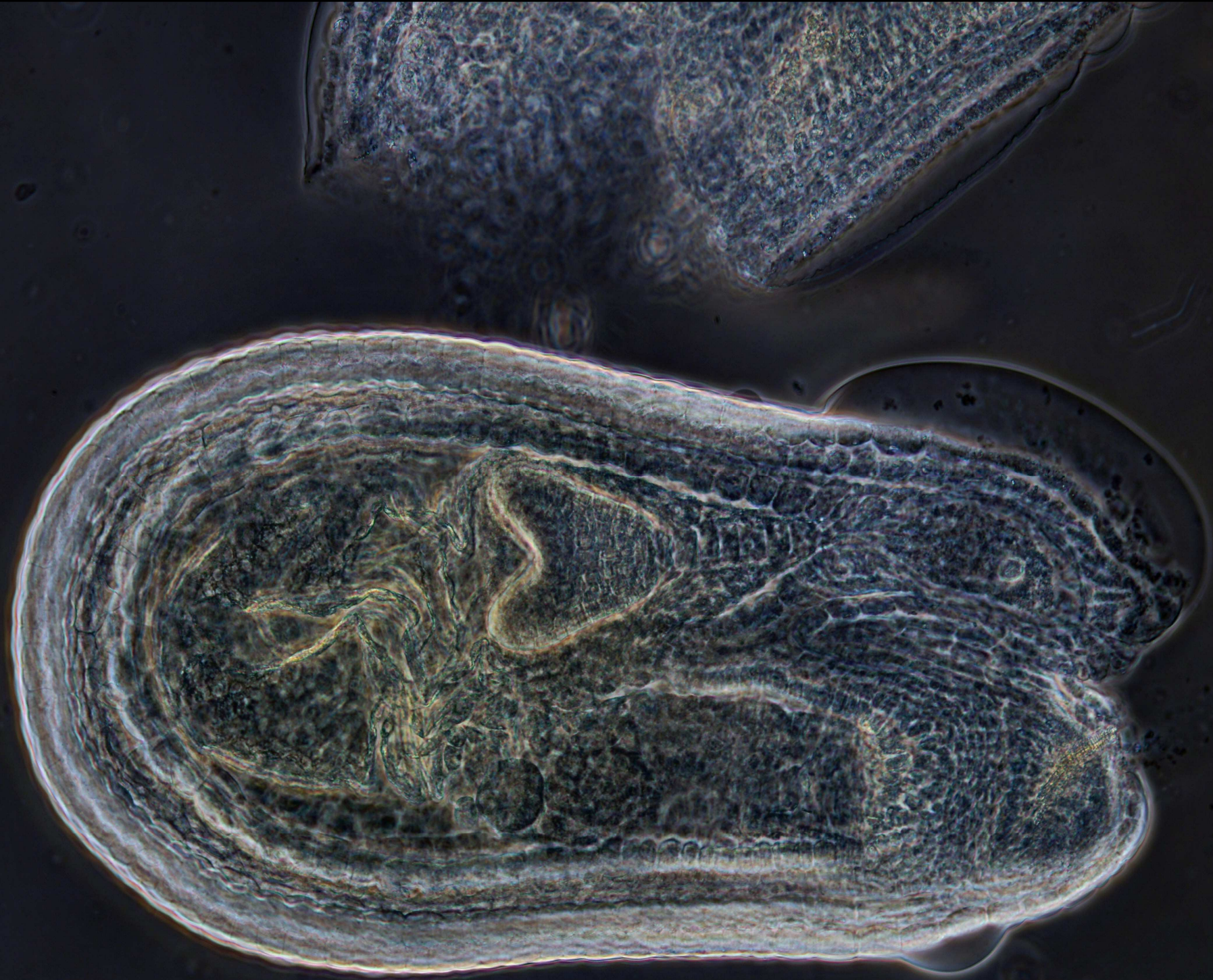


globulární embryo, technika světlého pole (bright field microscopy)



en – endosperm, e – embryo, s – suspensor, b – bazální buňka, a - antipody

srdcovité embryo, technika světlého pole (bright field microscopy)



srdcovité embryo, fázový kontrast (phase contrast)

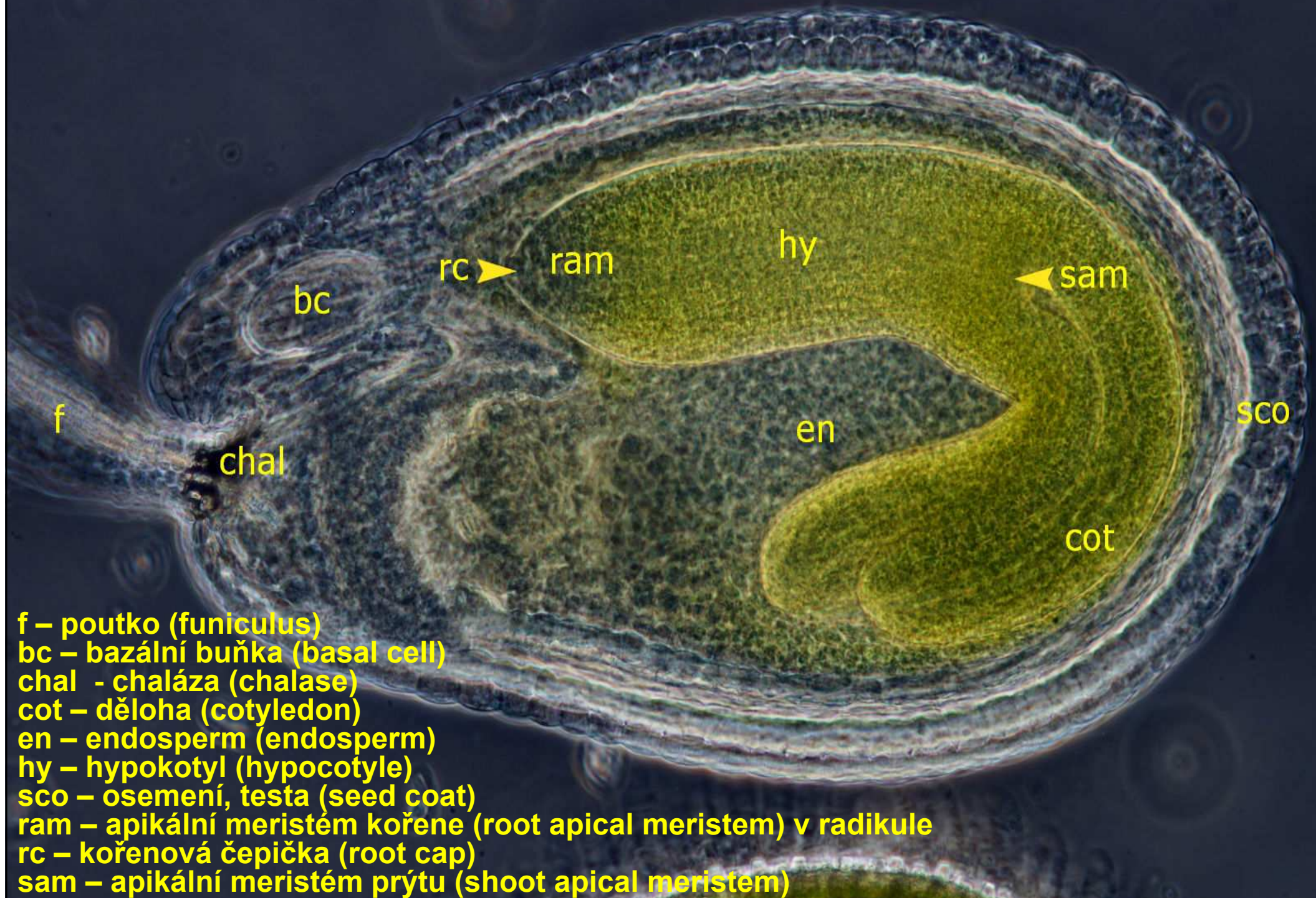


torpédovité embryo, fázový kontrast (phase contrast)



torpédovité embryo, fázový kontrast (phase contrast)

téměř zralé embryo, technika fázového kontrastu



- f – poutko (funiculus)
- bc – bazální buňka (basal cell)
- chal - chaláza (chalase)
- cot – děloha (cotyledon)
- en – endosperm (endosperm)
- hy – hypokotyl (hypocotyle)
- sco – osemení, testa (seed coat)
- ram – apikální meristém kořene (root apical meristem) v radikule
- rc – kořenová čepička (root cap)
- sam – apikální meristém prýtu (shoot apical meristem)

There are many clearing solutions that make maternal tissues translucent, enabling analysis of the gametophytic structures in pre-fertilization stages of the ovule development and the early sporophyte development [24]. One of the most commonly used clearing mixture was introduced by Herr [5]. It is composed of lactic acid, chloral hydrate, phenol, clove oil and xylene. Application of methyl salicylate as a clearing agent is another common approach introduced by Crane [25] and further modified by Young et al. [6]. Other procedures use various oxidative bleaches, such as hypochlorite [19], hydrogen peroxide [26], chlorine [27], and chromium trioxide [28]. Hoyer's solution [29], lactophenol [30], dibutyl phthalate in combination with benzyl benzoate [15], Visicol™ [31], and more have been developed for various specific purposes. The result of a particular clearing method depends on its interaction with the studied plant tissue. Because tissue chemistry, cell sizes and their density all diverge from object to object and among different species, each clearing method should be carefully adjusted to the examined plant material.

Kam dál...

- *Hoyer's Solution* 3.0:0.8:0.2 mixture of chloral hydrate:water:glycerol.
- Anderson LE. Hoyer's solution as a rapid permanent mounting medium for bryophytes. *Bryologist*. 1954;57(3):242–4.
- Kurihara D, Mizuta Y, Sato Y, Higashiyama T. **ClearSee**: a rapid optical clearing reagent for whole-plant fluorescence imaging. *Development*. 2015;142(23):4168–79.