

## Symetrie vs. asymetrie v morfogenezi

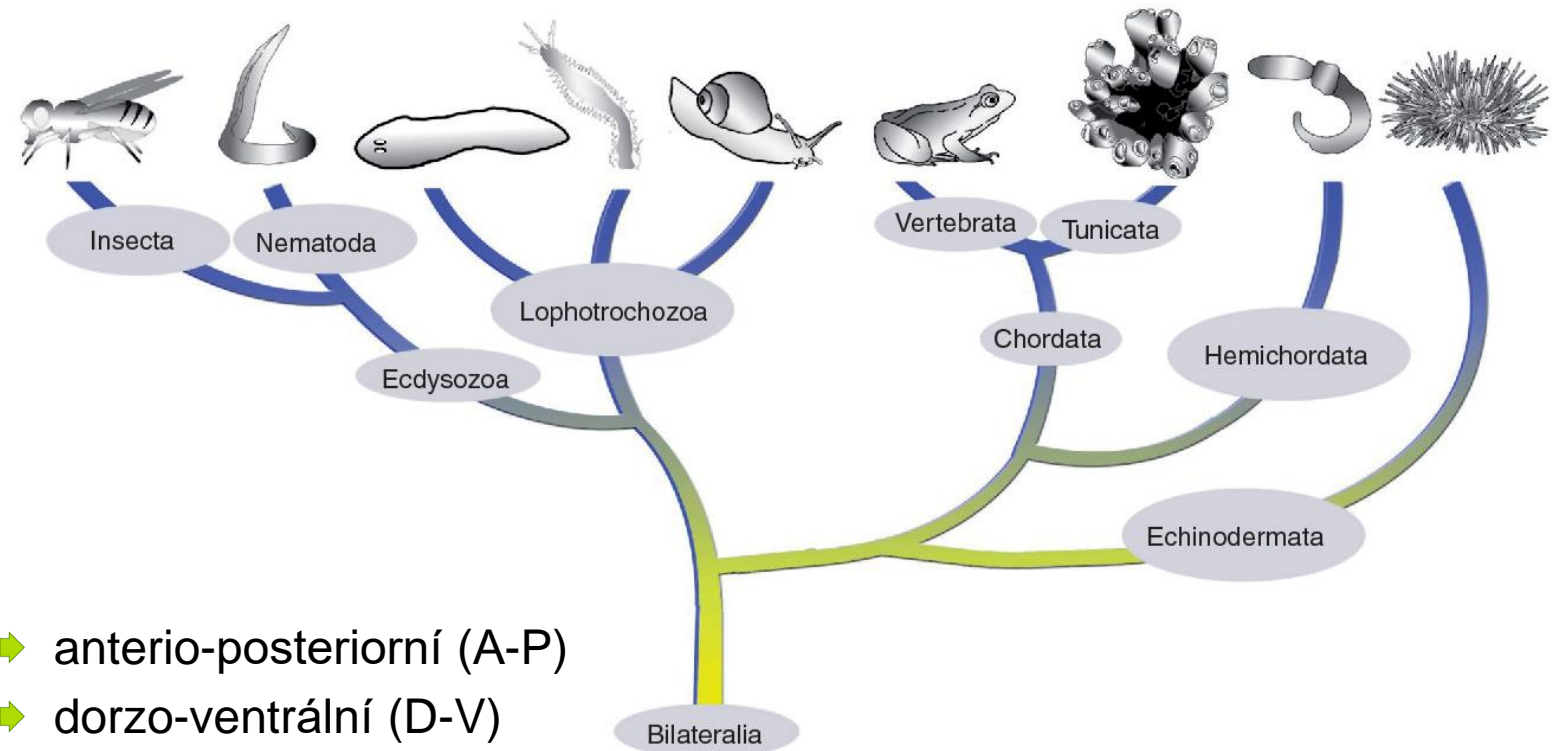
## Obsah

- buněčné mechanismy přispívající k determinaci symetrie/asymetrie
- molekulární regulace symetrie
- modely regulace
- příklady poruch symetrie a asymetrie (situs ambiguus, situs inversus, ..)

# Hlavní otázky

- ▶ Jak embrya uspořádávají/orientují L/P osu s ohledem na další dvě osy a střední linii těla?
- ▶ Kdy to nastává a kdy embryo začne rozlišovat svou pravou a levou stranu?
- ▶ Jak se tato informace šíří tkáněmi a řídí regiony s levou a pravou identitou?
- ▶ Jaký je vztah mezi chiralitou (chováním buněk v kultuře) a směrovou asymetrií (např. tělesná stavba u obratlovců)?
- ▶ Jaký je vztah lateralizace jiných aspektů těla (behaviorální, imunologický, uspořádání proudů chlupů) k signalizačním drahám, které ustanovují polohu orgánu?
- ▶ Jak konzervované jsou tyto mechanismy napříč živočichy a jaký je evoluční vztah mezi různými způsoby jak tento problém řeší různé živočišné skupiny?
- ▶ Cílem je i nalezení vývojových příčin způsobujících kongenitální poruchy laterality

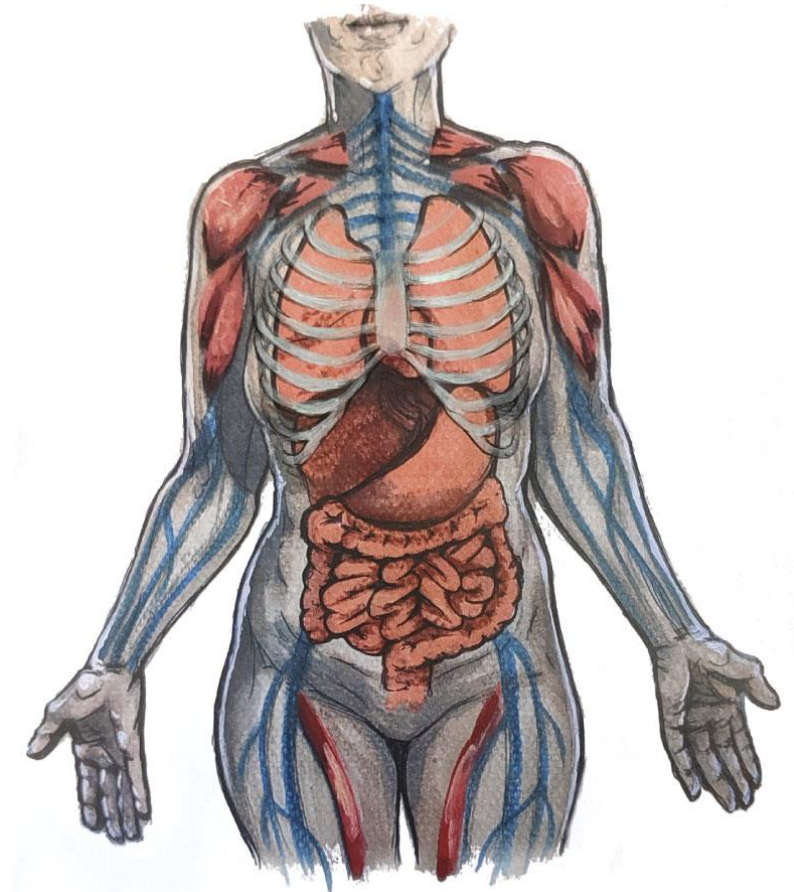
# Determinace os



- antero-posteriorní (A-P)
- dorzo-ventrální (D-V)
- levá a pravá strana

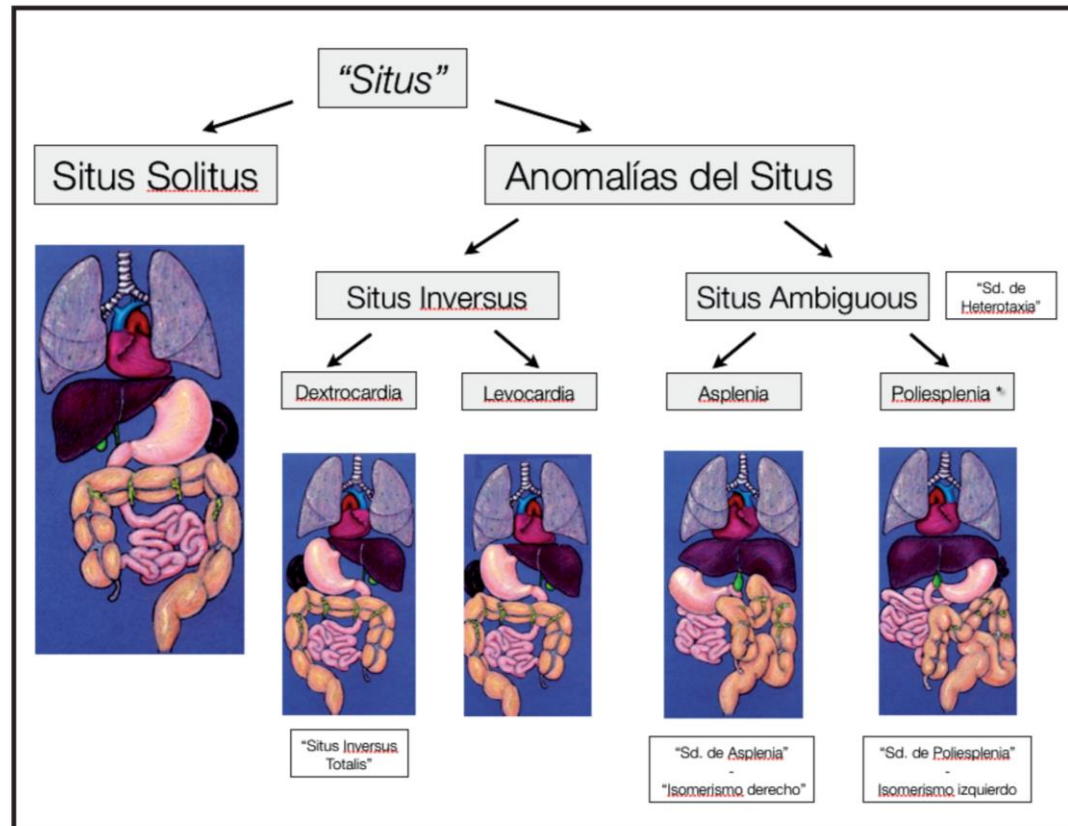
# Asymetrie ve vývoji

- (1) fluktující asymetrie
- (2) anti-symetrie
- (3) směrové asymetrie



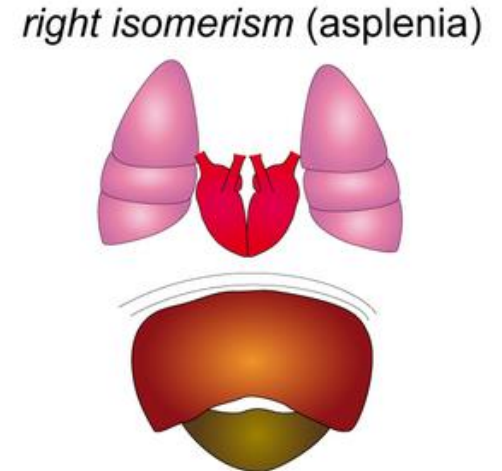
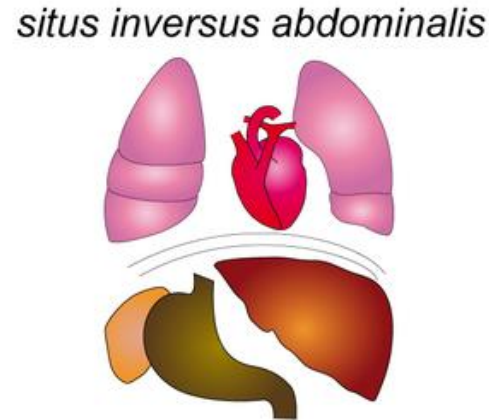
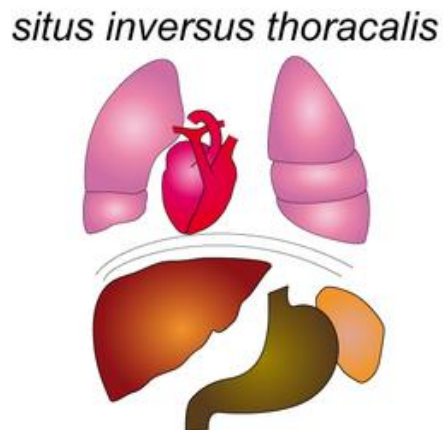
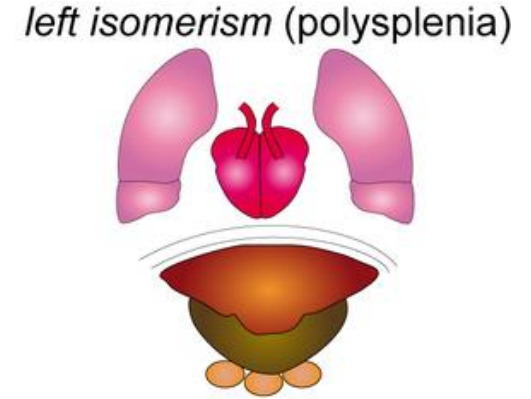
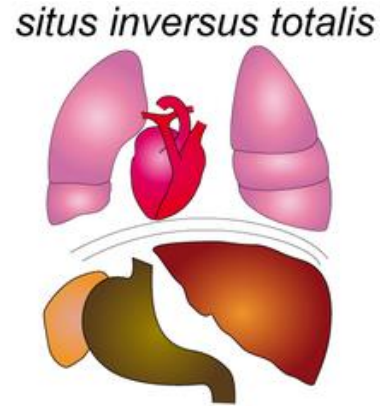
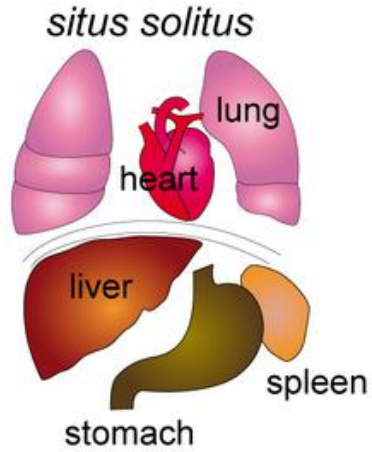
# Poruchy asymetrie

- situs ambiguus
- situs inversus

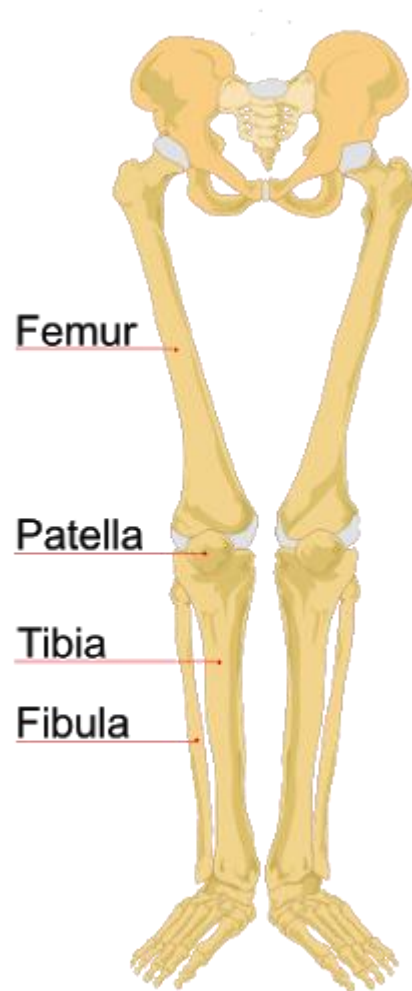




# Poruchy asymetrie

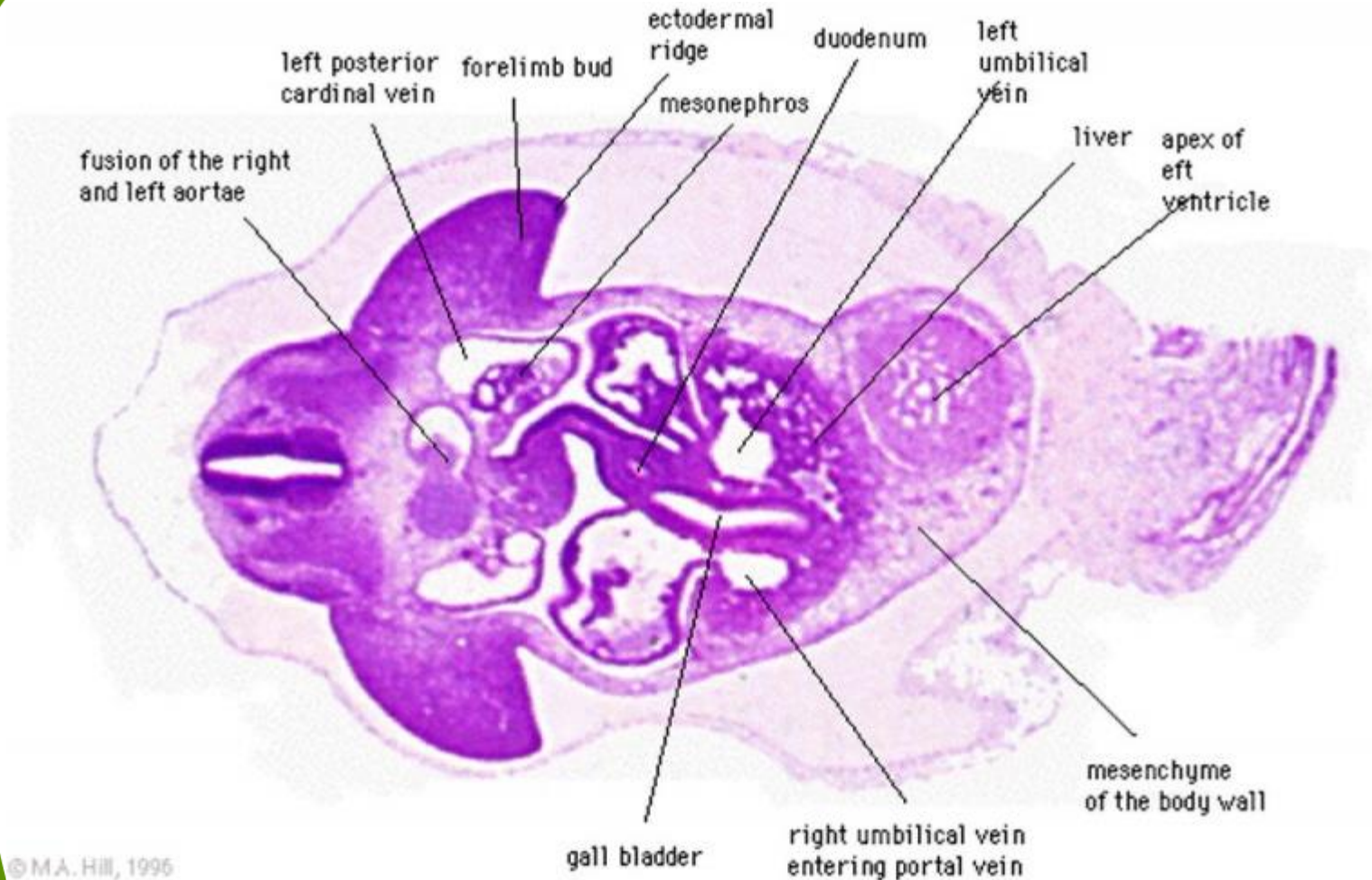


# Symetrie ve vývoji

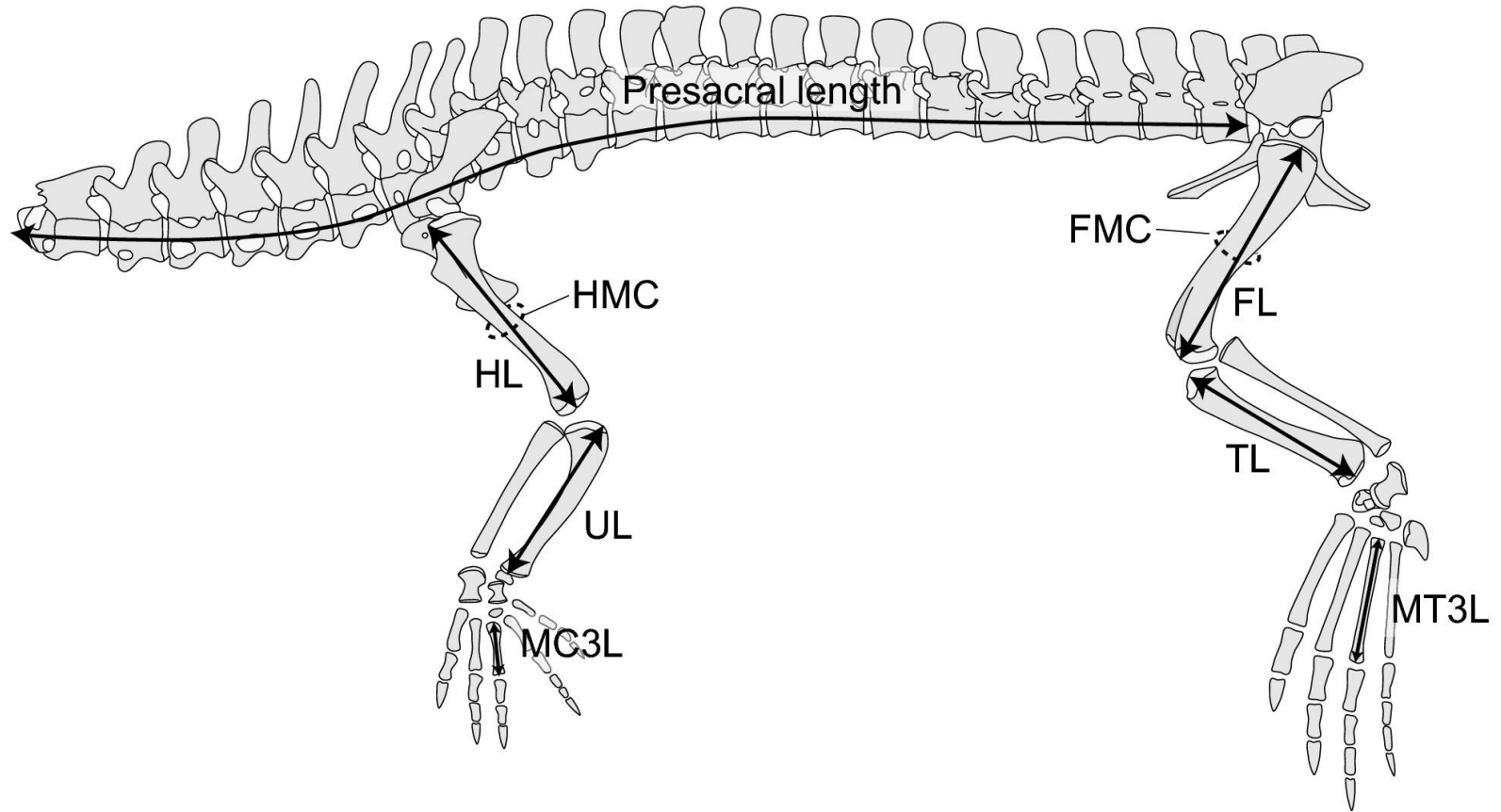




# Symetrie vs. asymetrie



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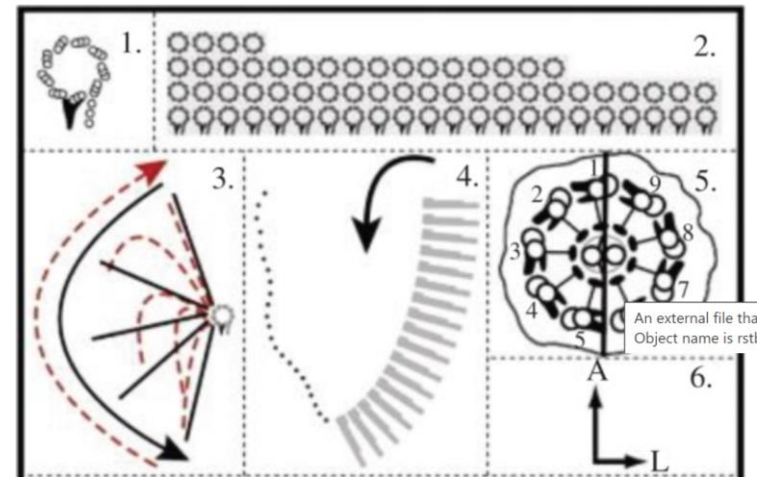
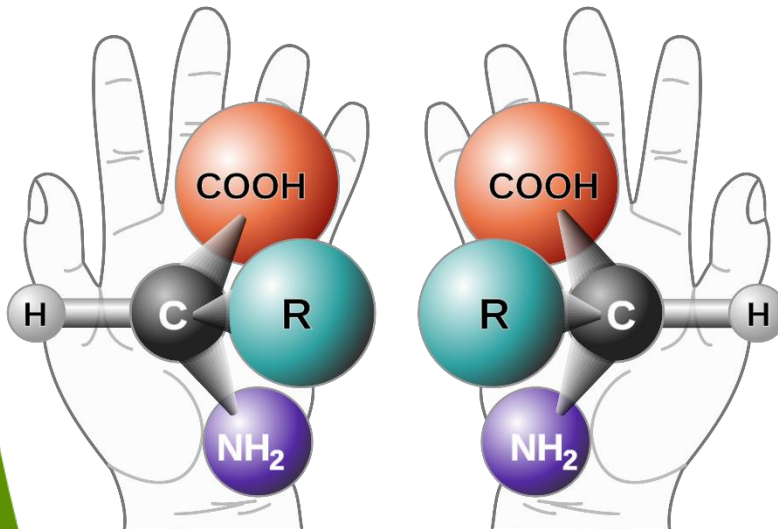
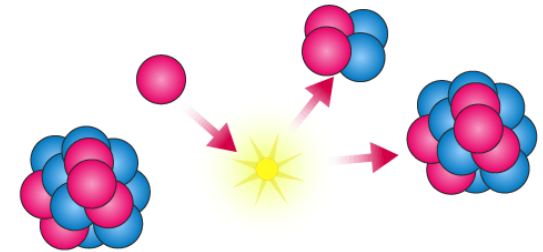
# Poruchy symetrie

- Holt-Oram syndrom
- Idiopatická skolióza



# Narušení symetrie: od asymetrických molekul k asymetrickým embryím

- Slabé jaderné síly
- Chiralita molekul (L- nebo D- AMK)
- Chiralita organel (centriol)



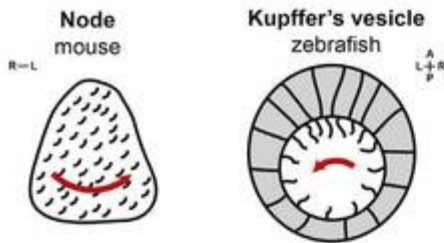


# Narušení symetrie: od asymetrických molekul k asymetrickým embryím

- asymetrie morfologie buněk, nebo jejich chování
- vnitřní vlastnosti tkání (adheze mezi buňkami, uspořádání jednotlivých komponent cytoskeletu jako je aktin a myosin)

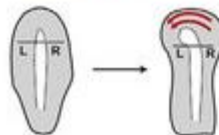
## Left-right patterning

### Cilia-driven flows



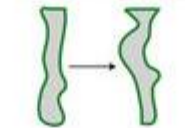
### Asymmetric cell migration

Hensen's Node chick  
leftward cell migration



## Asymmetric morphogenesis

### Gut looping

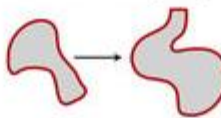


*chick* → LR patterning + ECM, actin, cell-cell adhesions

*zebrafish* → LR patterning

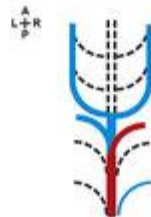
*fly* → Cellular & molecular chirality + Planar Cell Polarity, myosin, cell-cell adhesions

### Heart looping



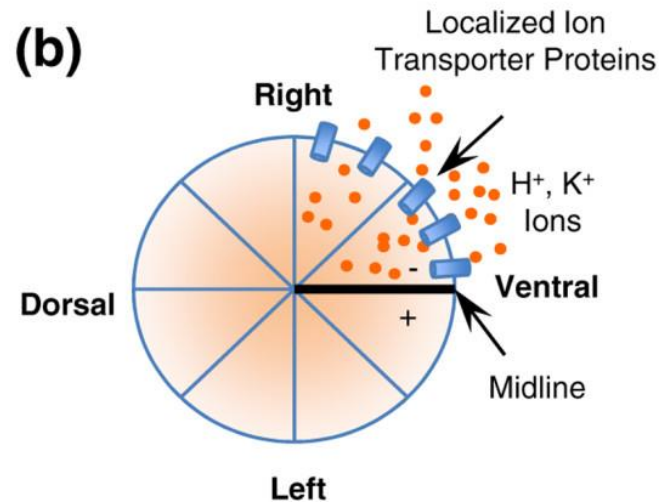
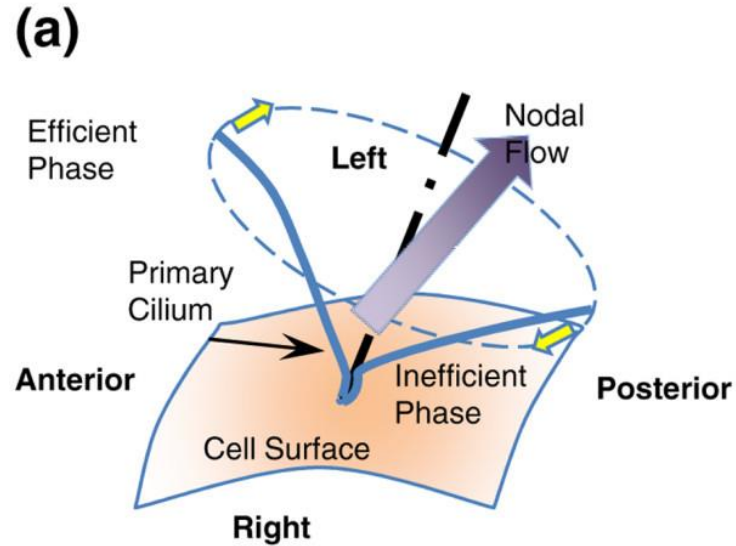
*chick*  
*zebrafish*  
*mouse?* → Cellular & molecular chirality + Planar Cell Polarity, myosin, cell-cell adhesions

### Branchial arches



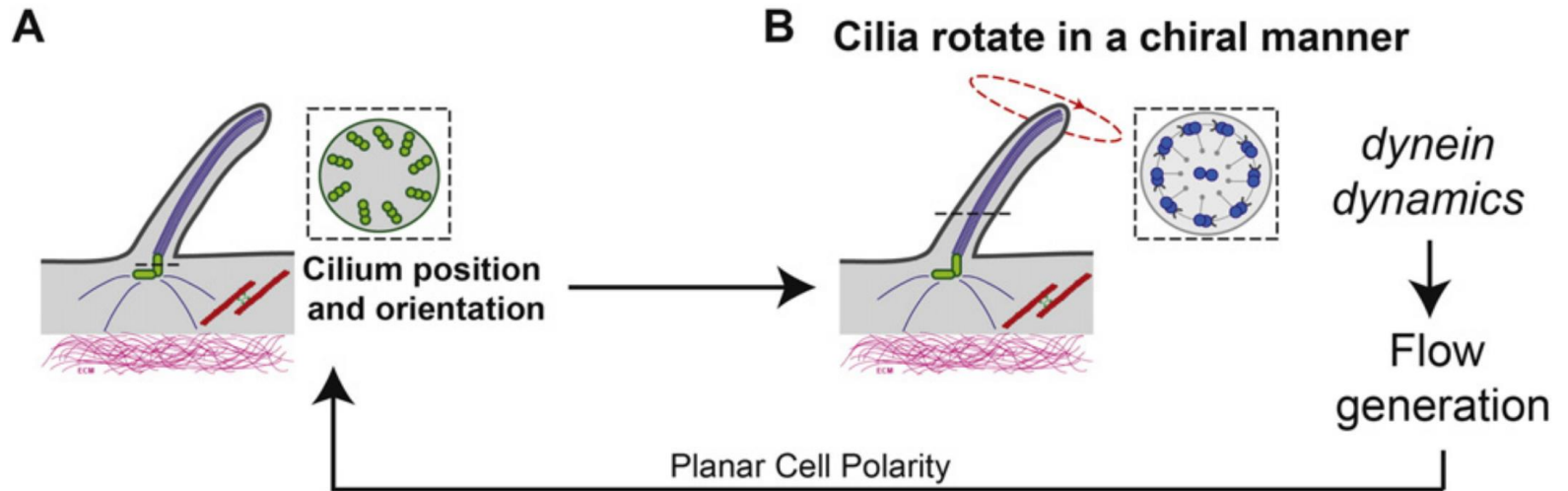
*mouse* → LR patterning + haemodynamics

# Modely vzniku asymetrie

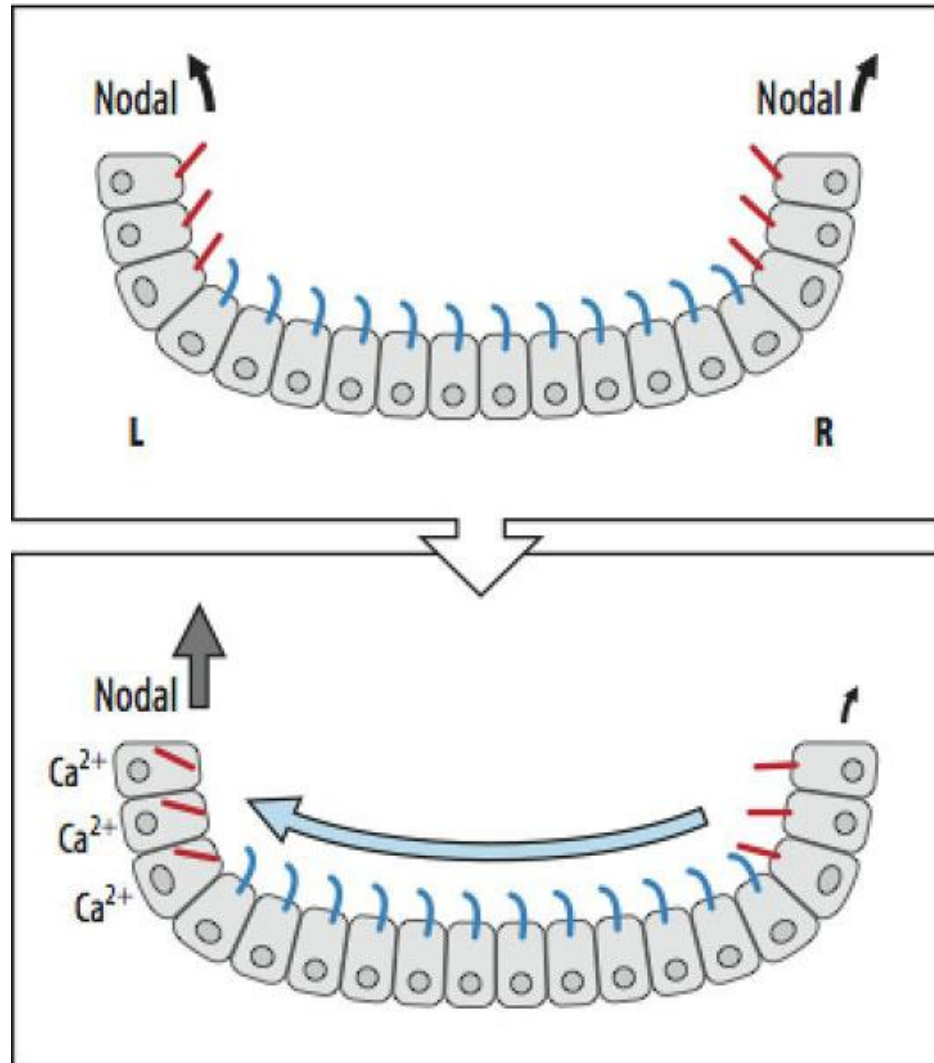


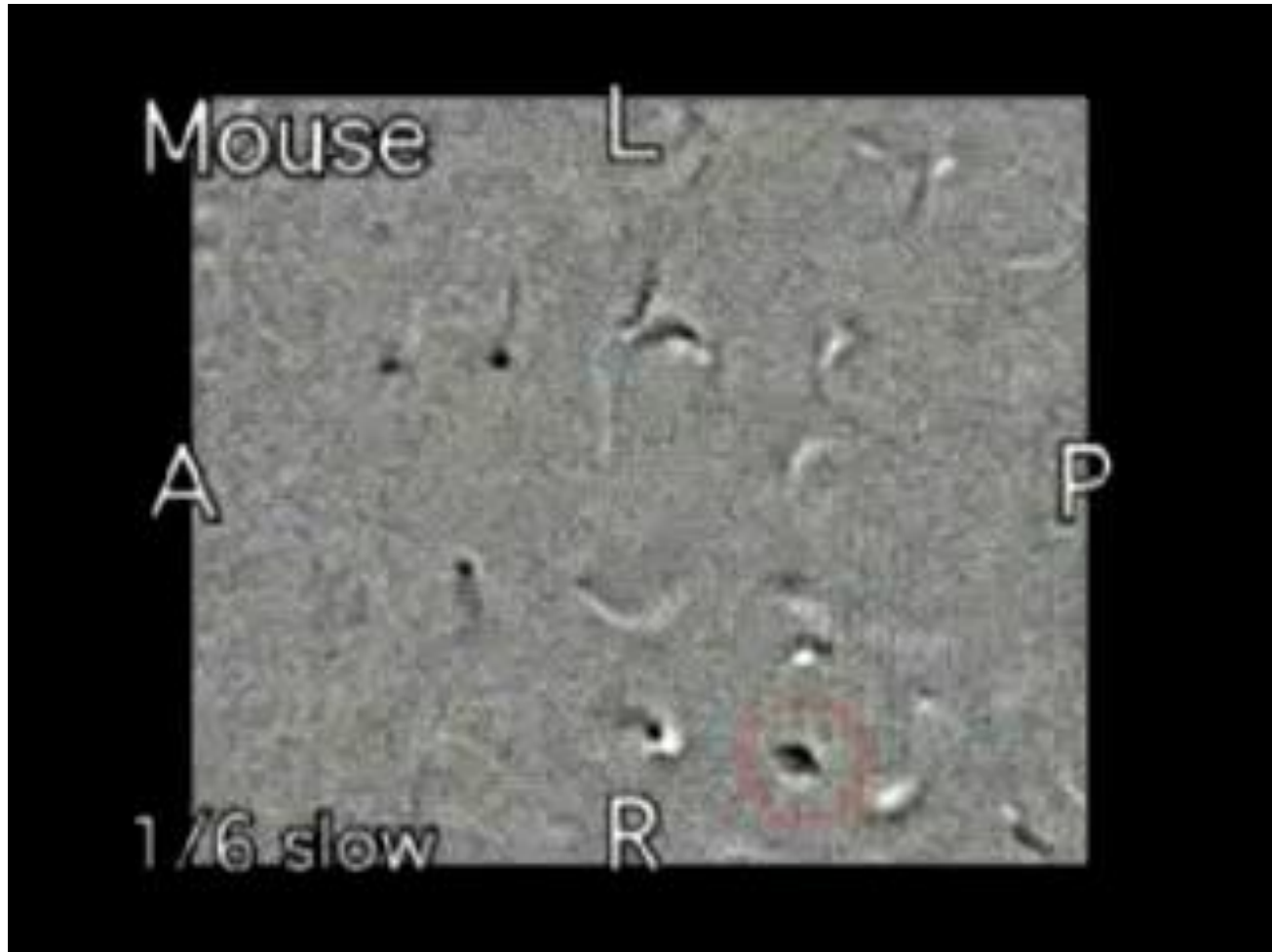


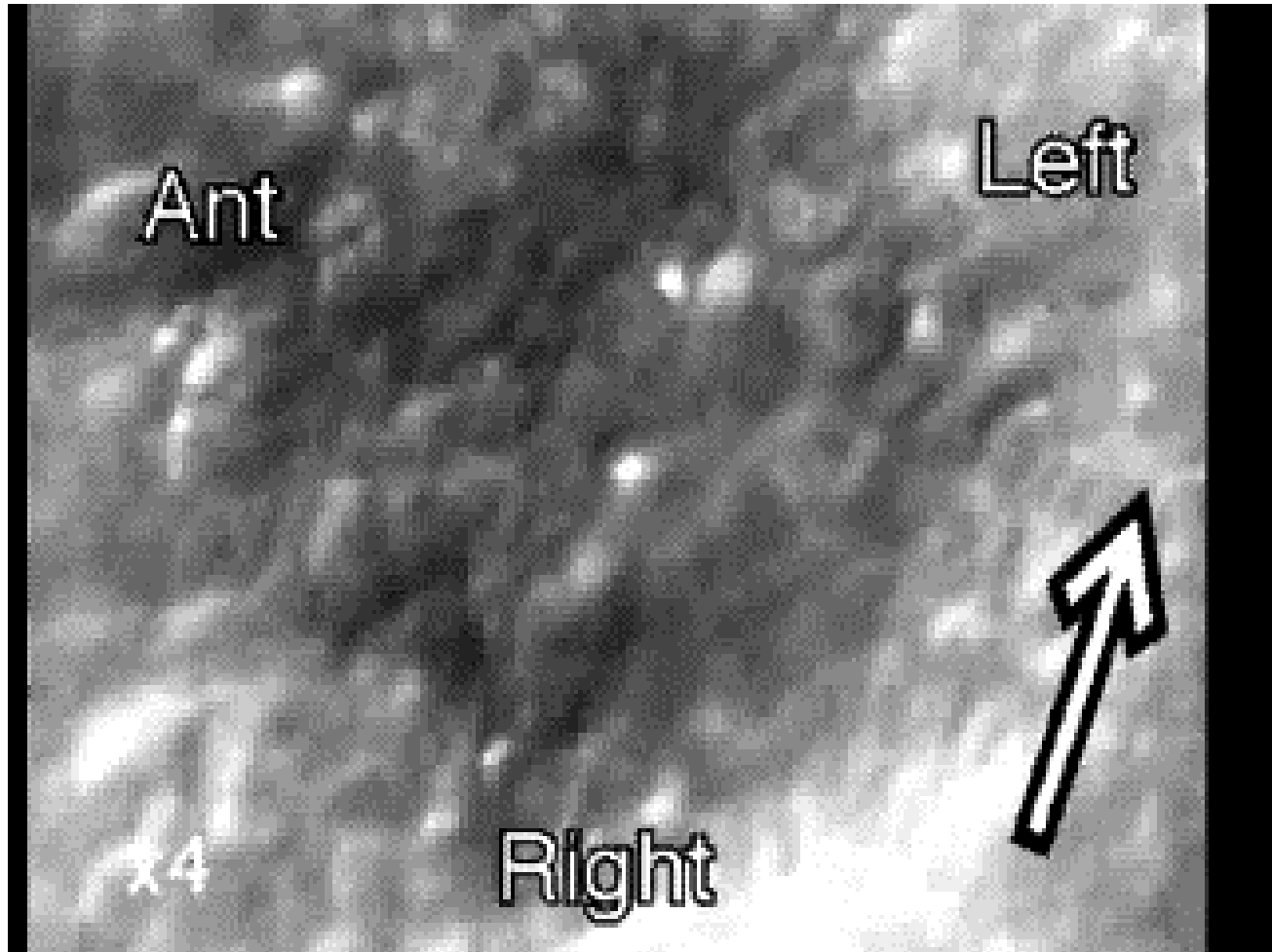
# Rotace cilií

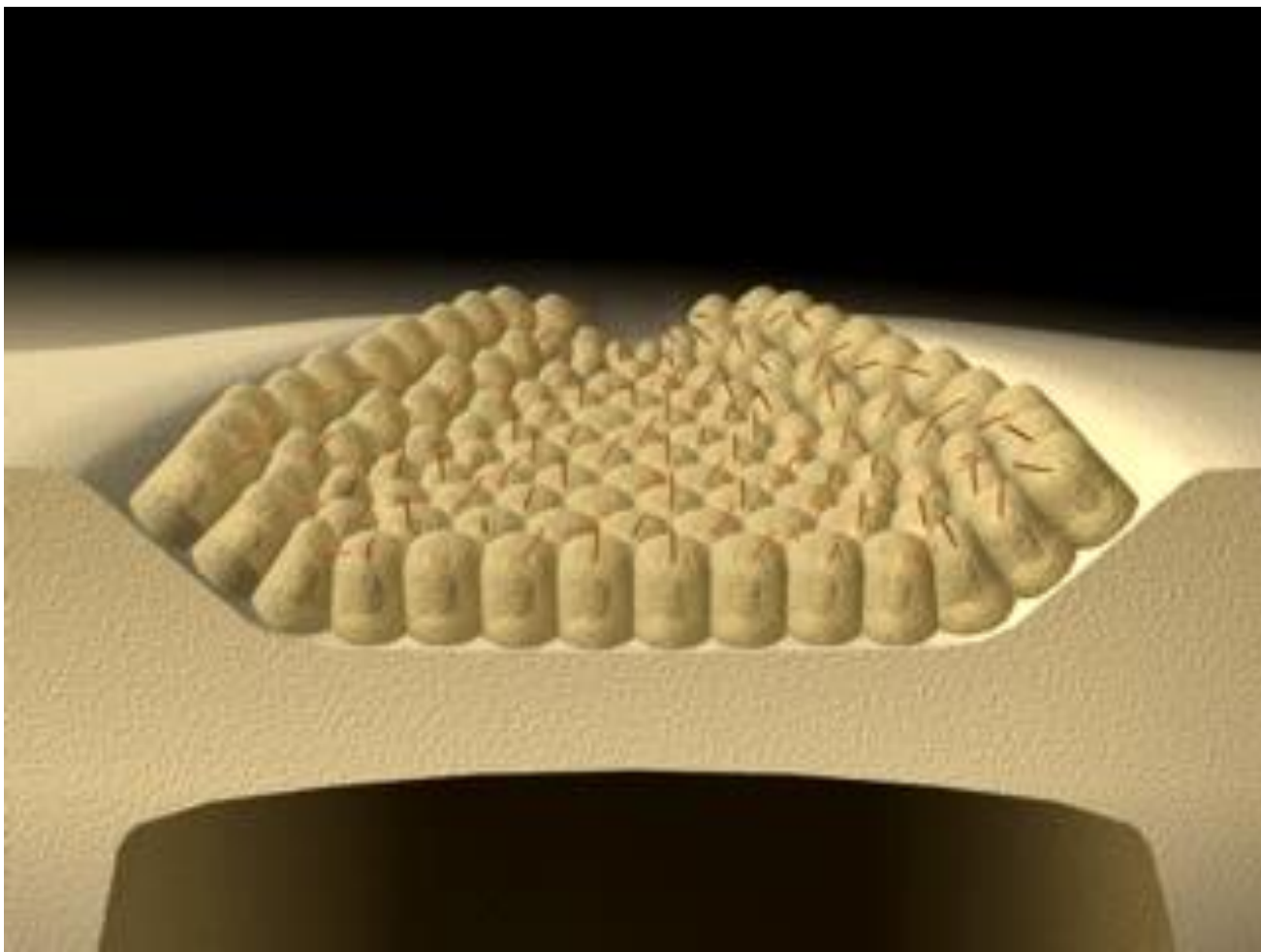


# Rotace cilií



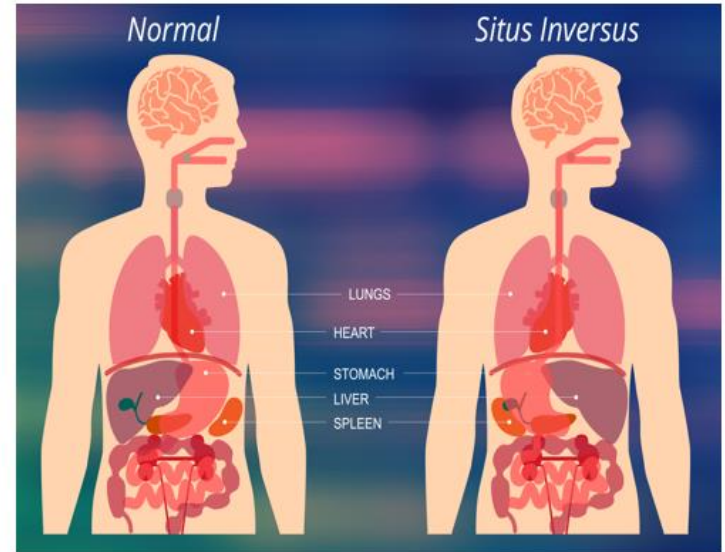
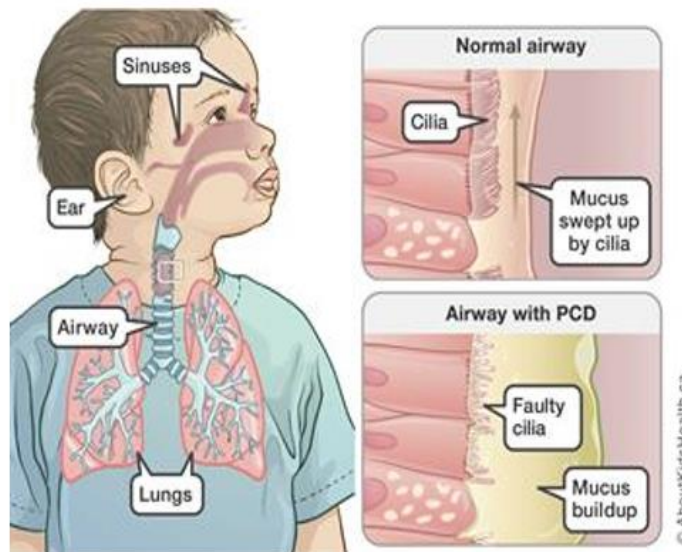






# Poruchy funkce cilií

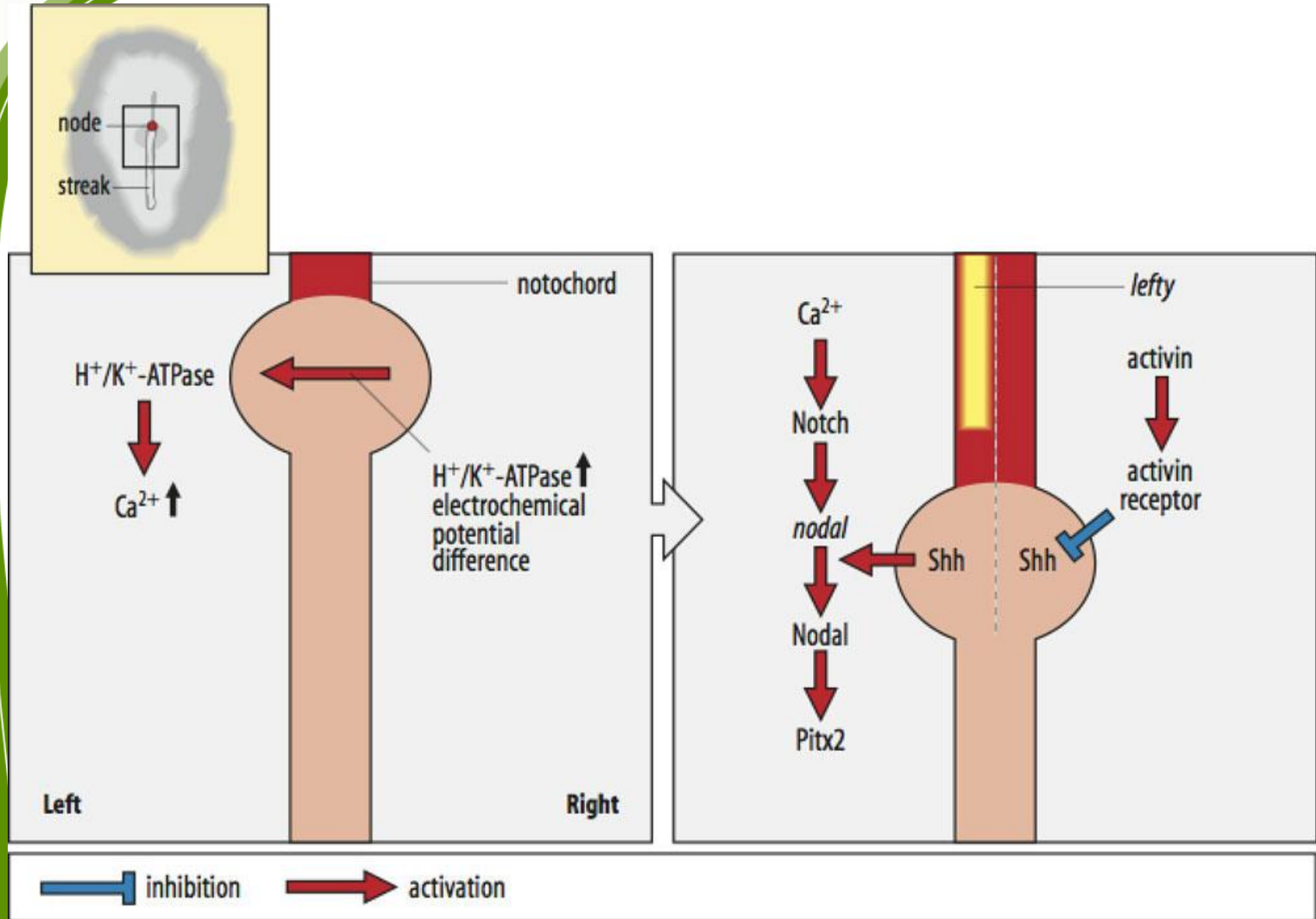
- Kartagenerův syndrom
- iv myší model



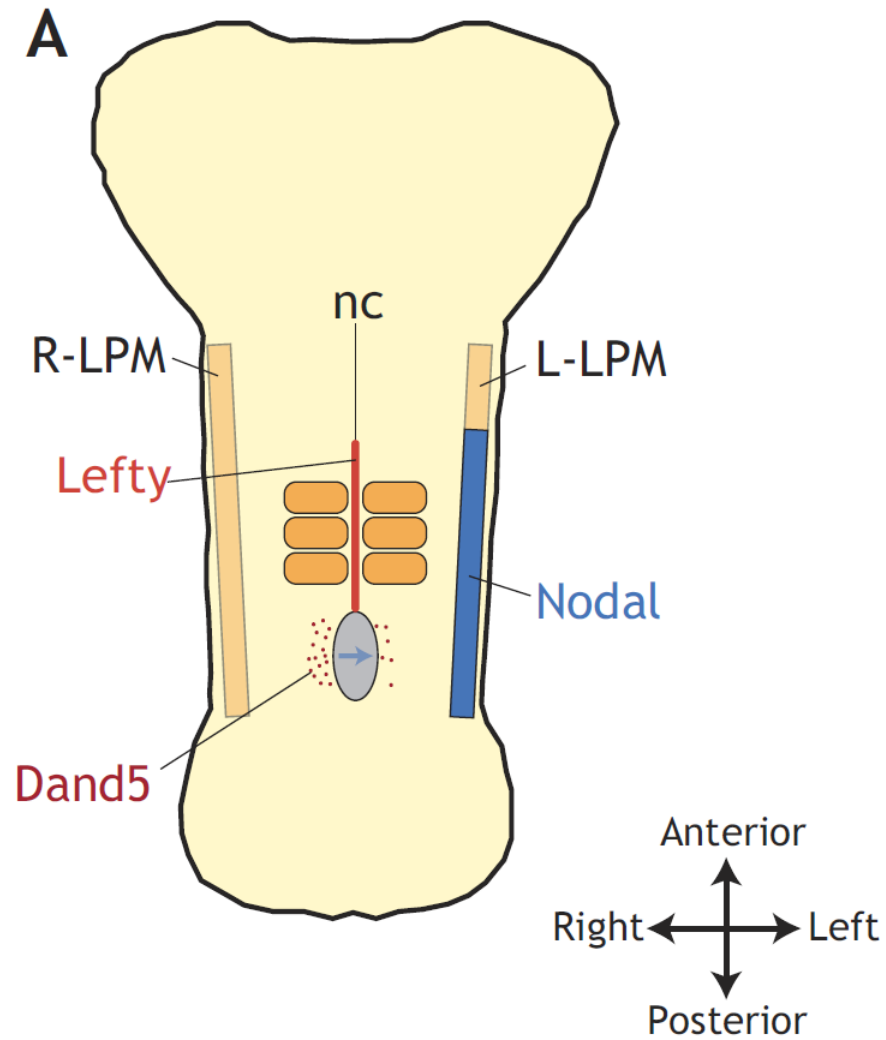
Primary ciliary dyskinesia and situs inversus are two main characteristics of Kartagener syndrome.



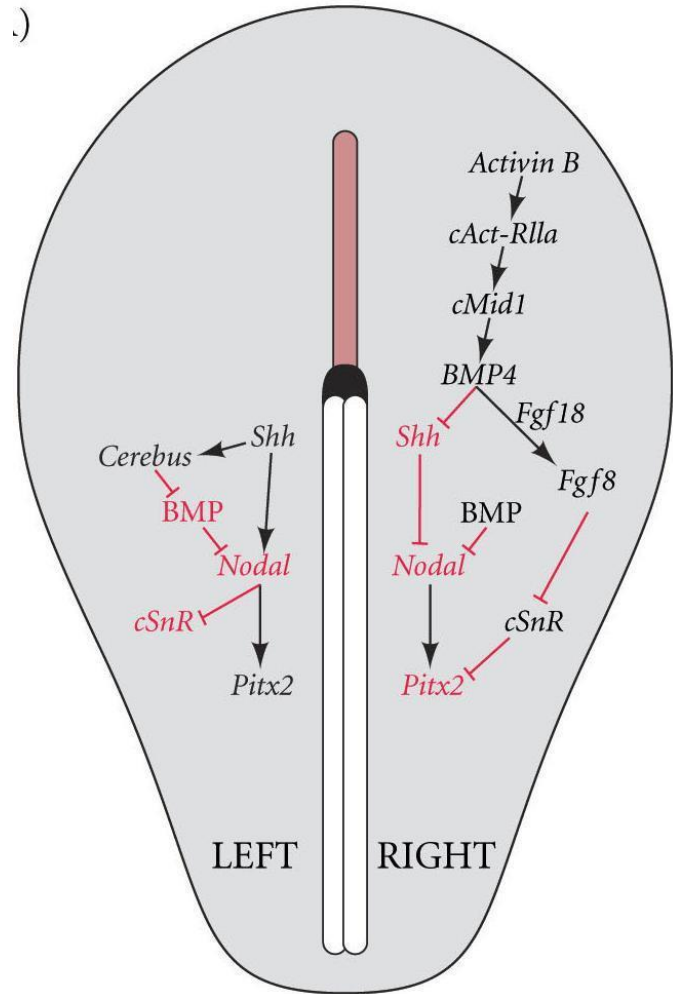
# „Ion flux model“



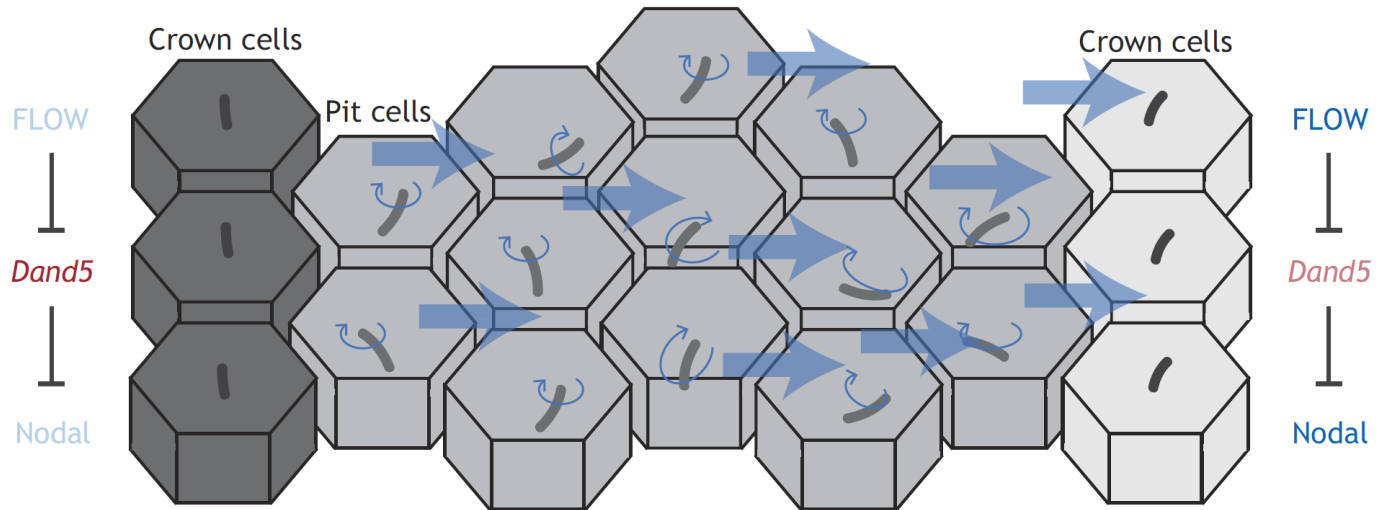
# L-P organizátor (LRO)



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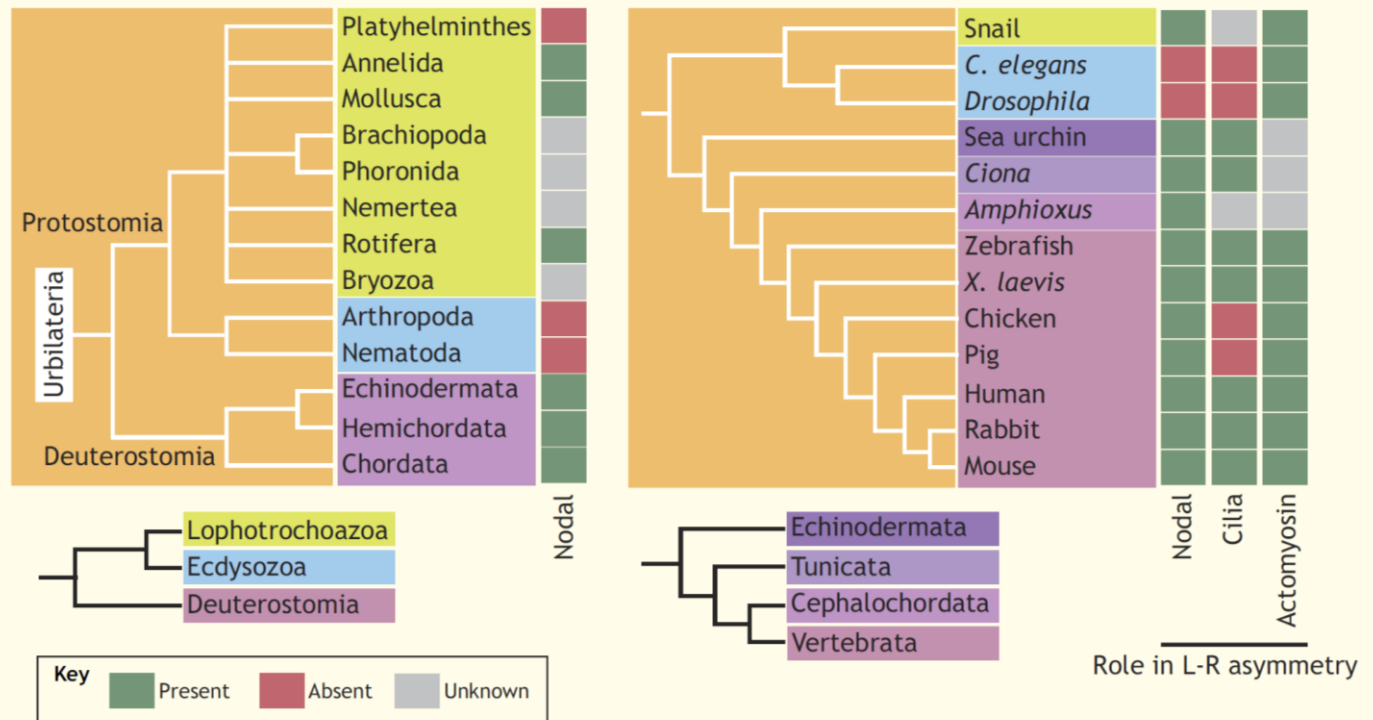


# Asymetrické proudění tekutin

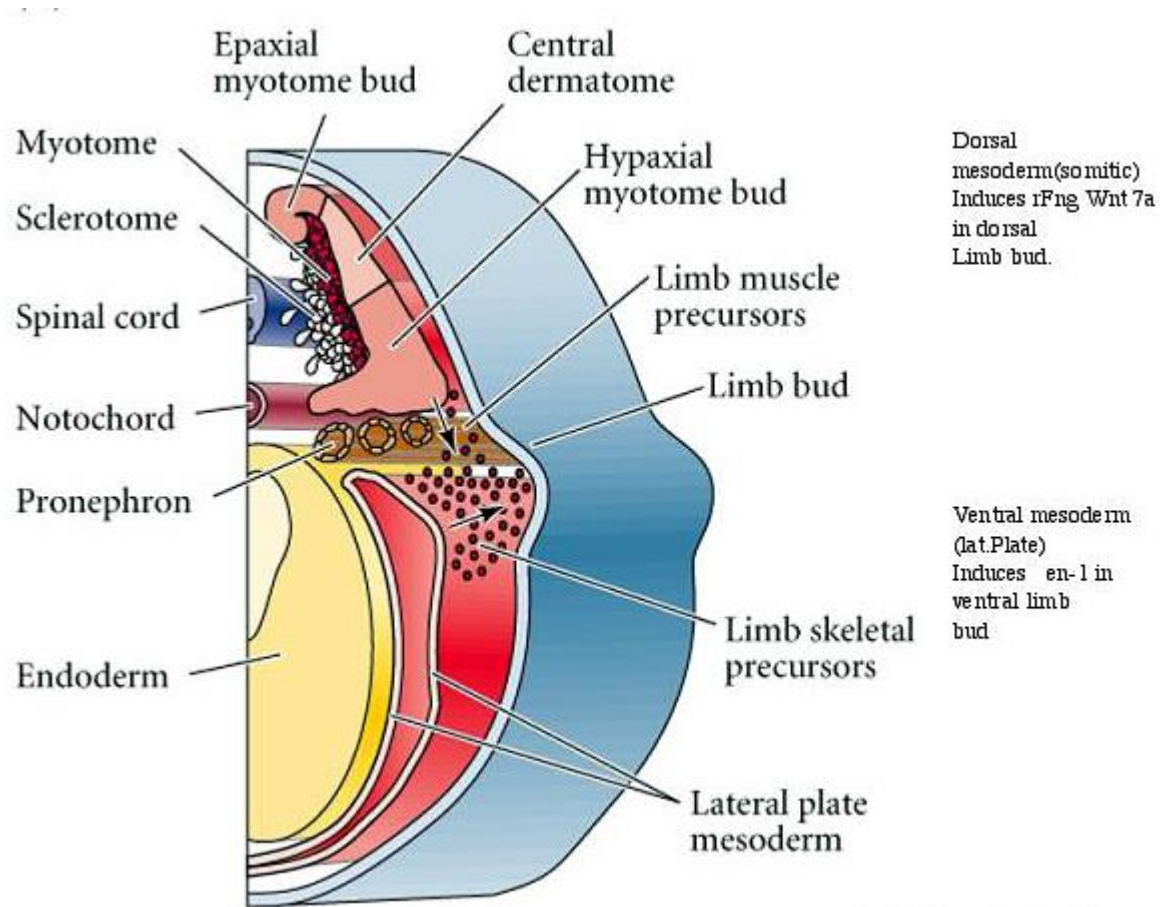


# Fylogeneze

## Bilaterality and asymmetry-generating mechanisms across evolution



# Tvorba symetrie: ochrana symetrických struktur od asymetrických vlivů

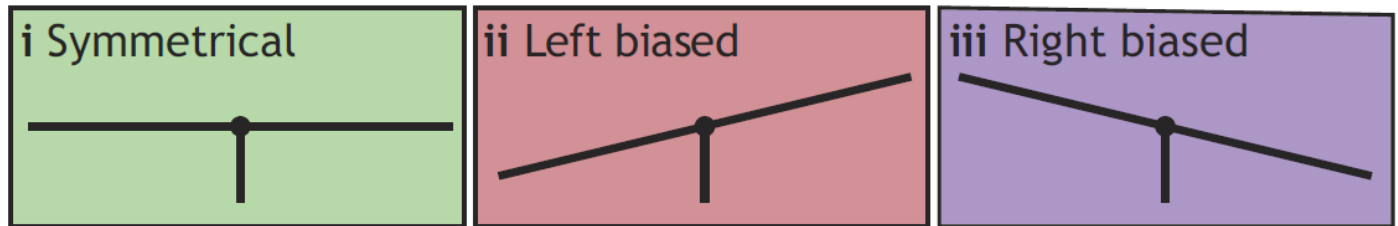


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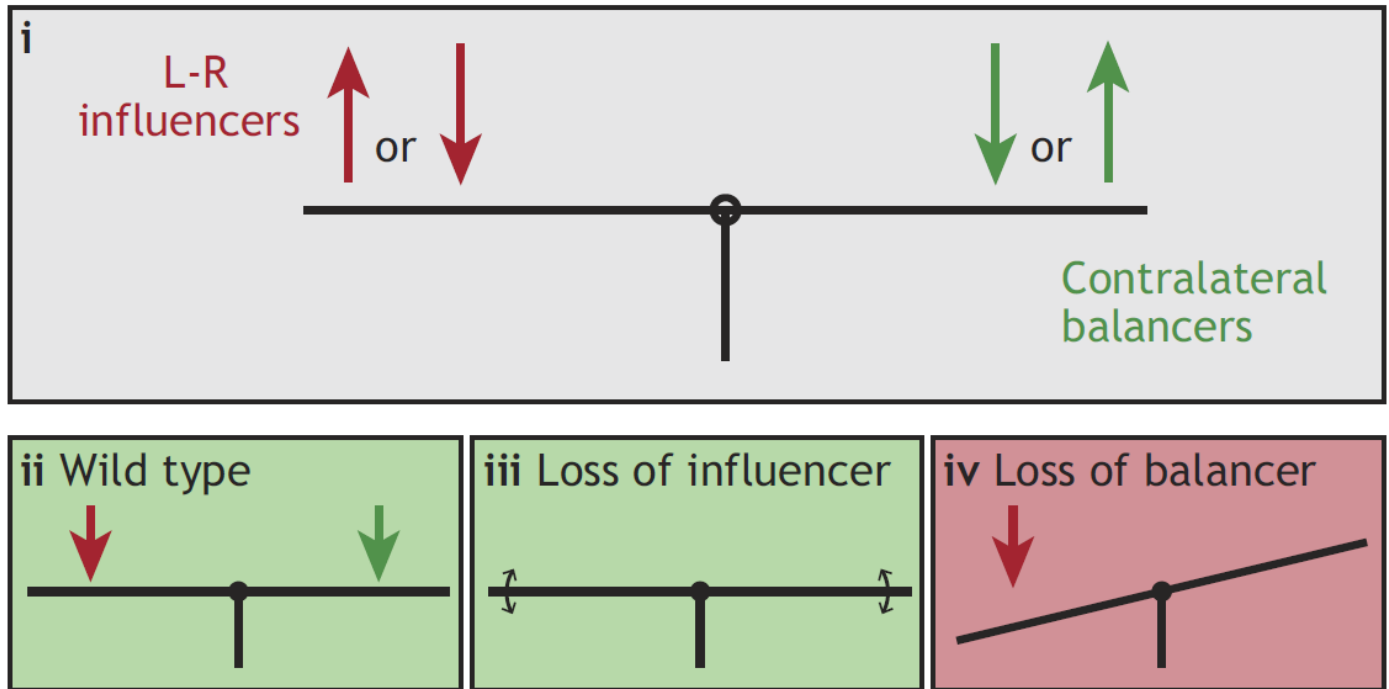
# Koncept vývoje symetrických struktur

## A Conceptualization of embryonic symmetry



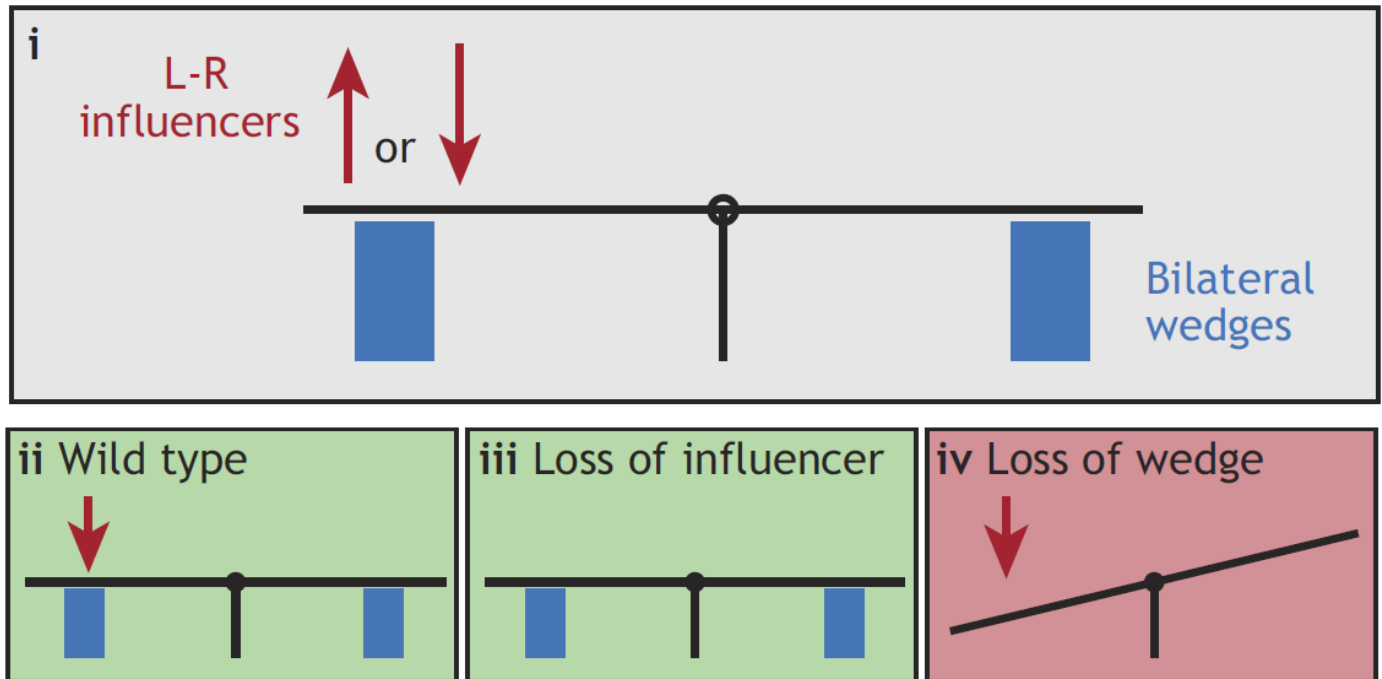
# Kyvadlový model

## B Balancer model



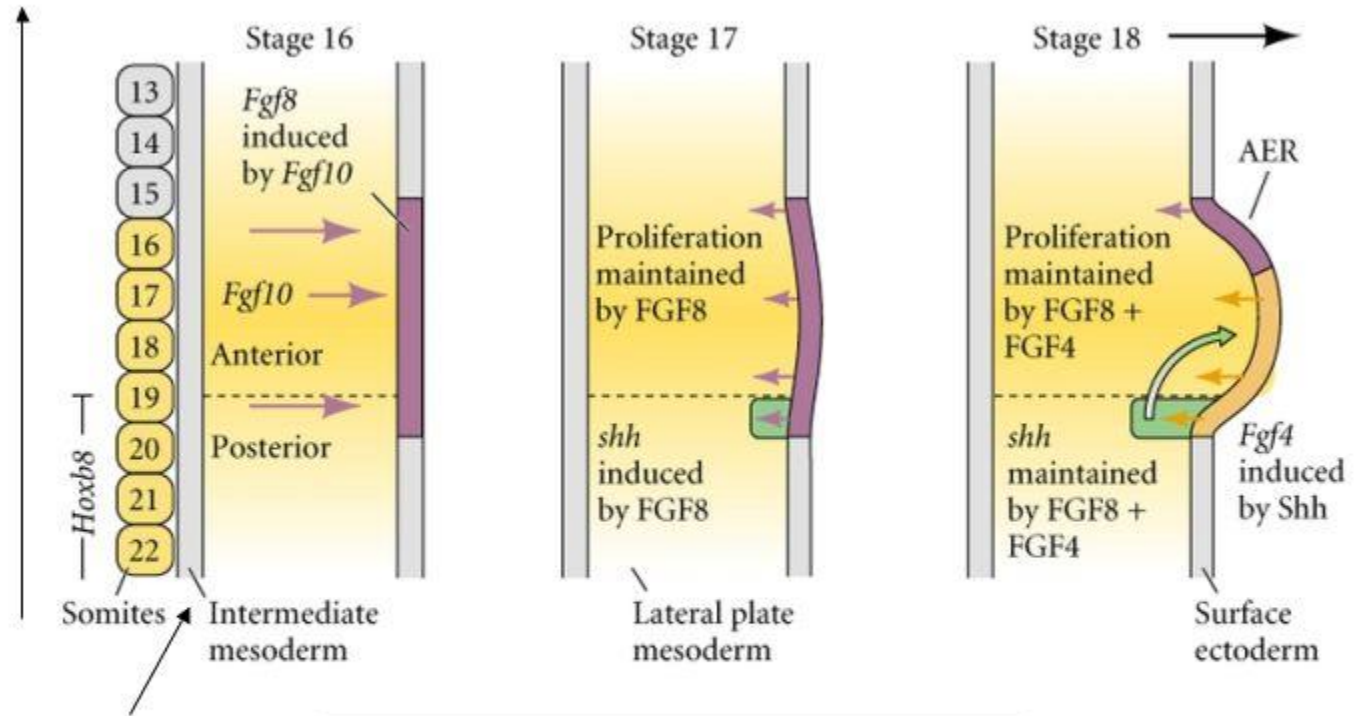
# Klínový model

## C Wedge model

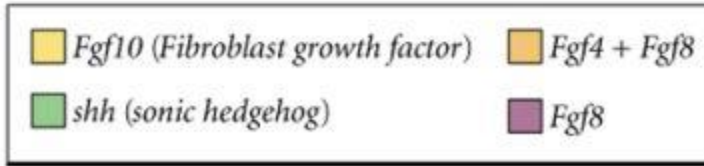


# Udržení symetrického růstu končetinových pupenů

RA gradient

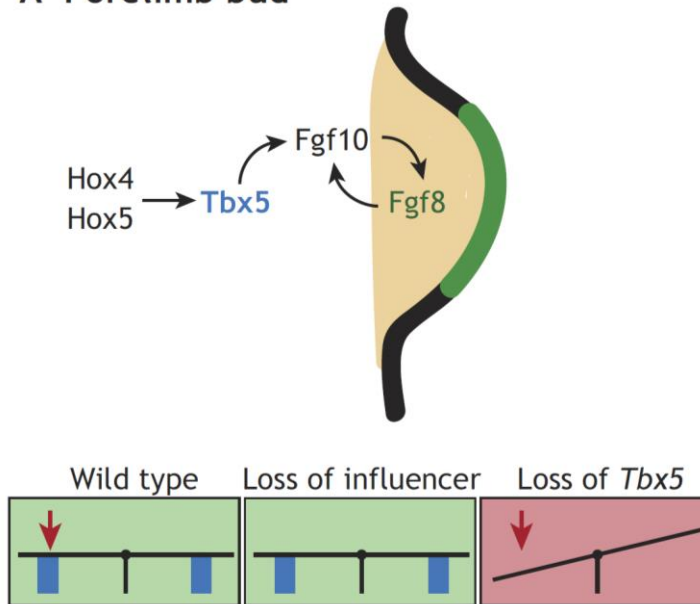


Intermediate mesoderm  
FGF 8 induces LP to  
Produce FGF 10

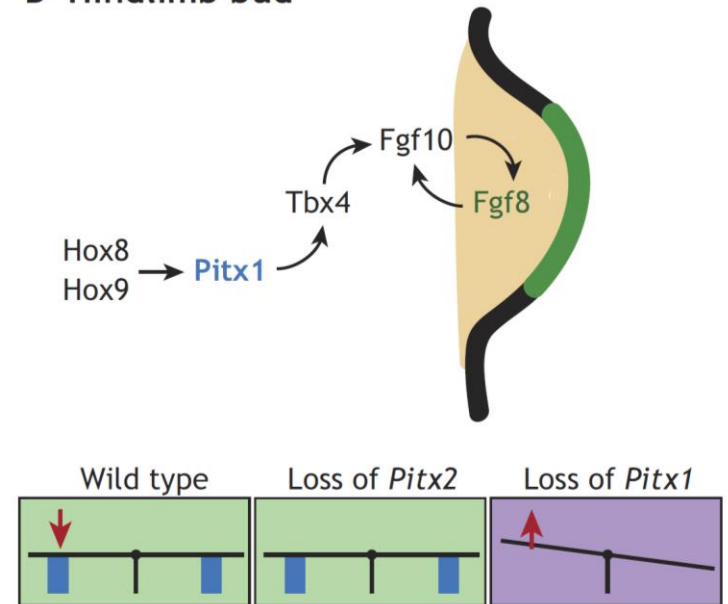


# Regulace vývoje končetinového pupene

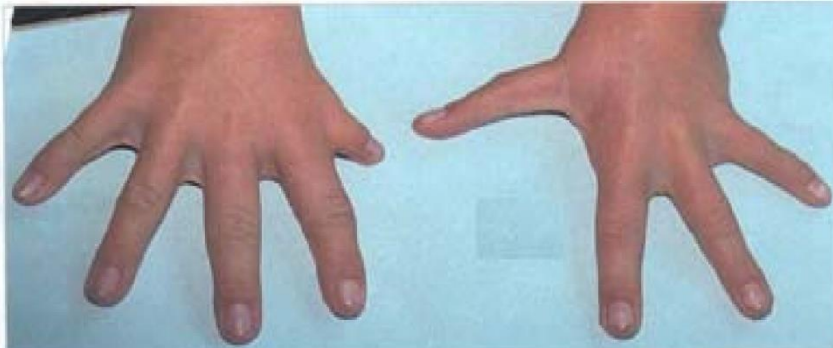
A Forelimb bud



B Hindlimb bud



# Holt-Oram syndrom



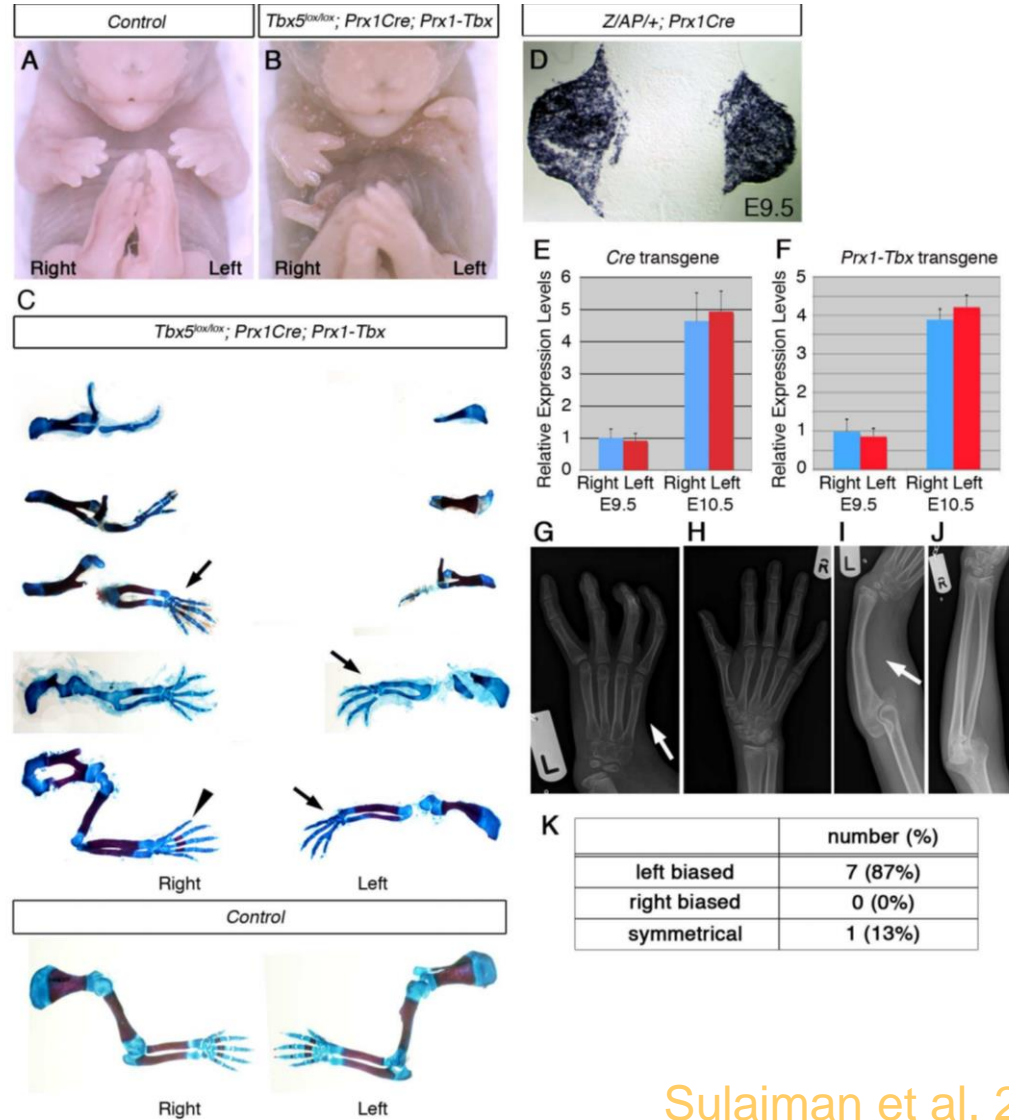
A



B

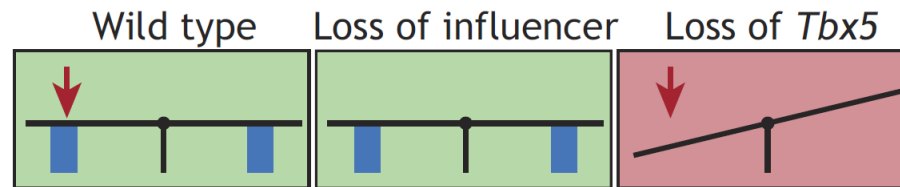
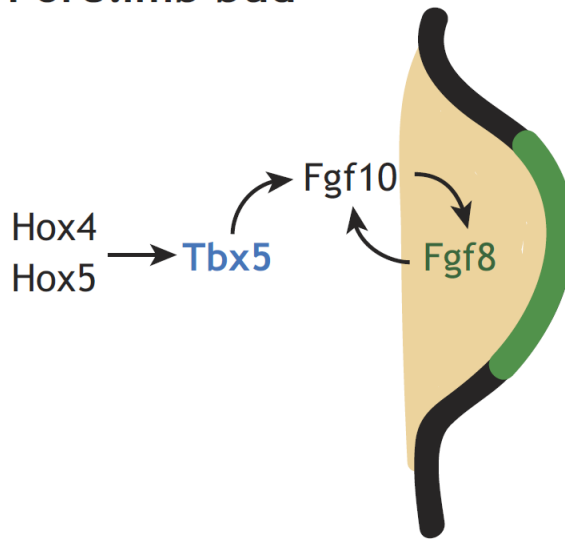


# Holt-Oram syndrom

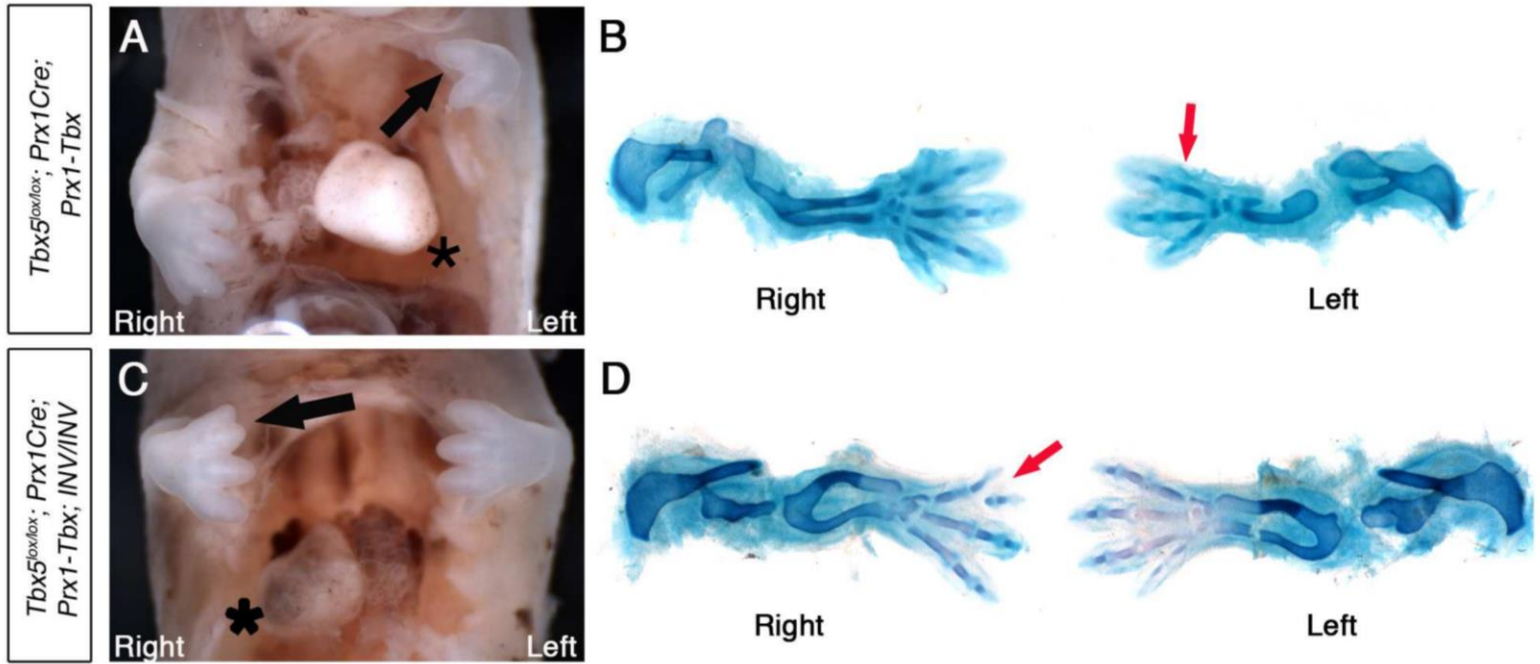


# Hrudní končetina

## A Forelimb bud

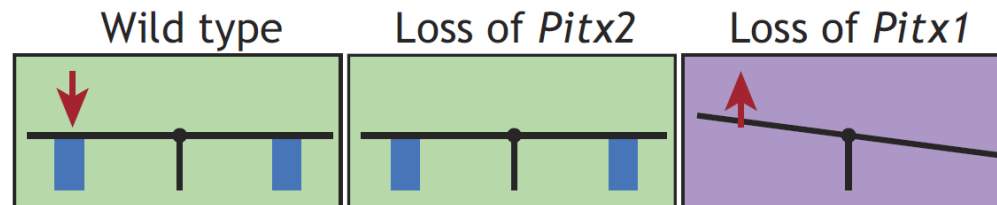
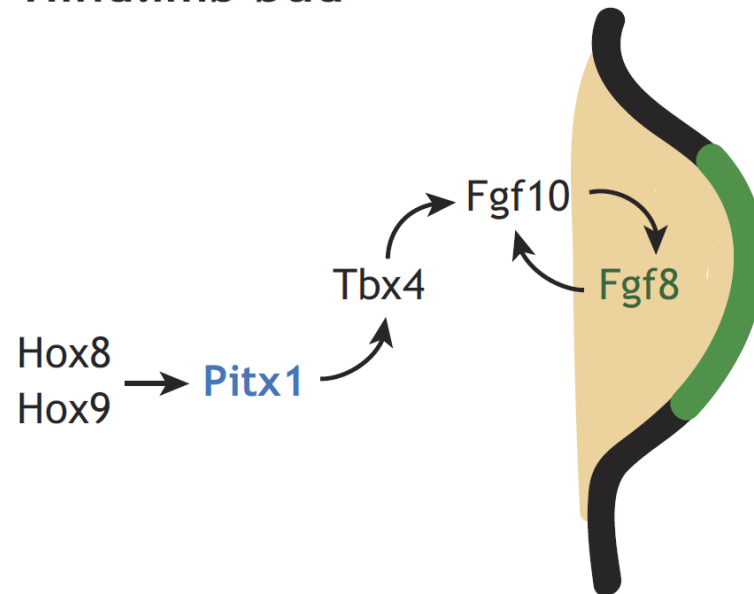


# Obrácení fenotypu

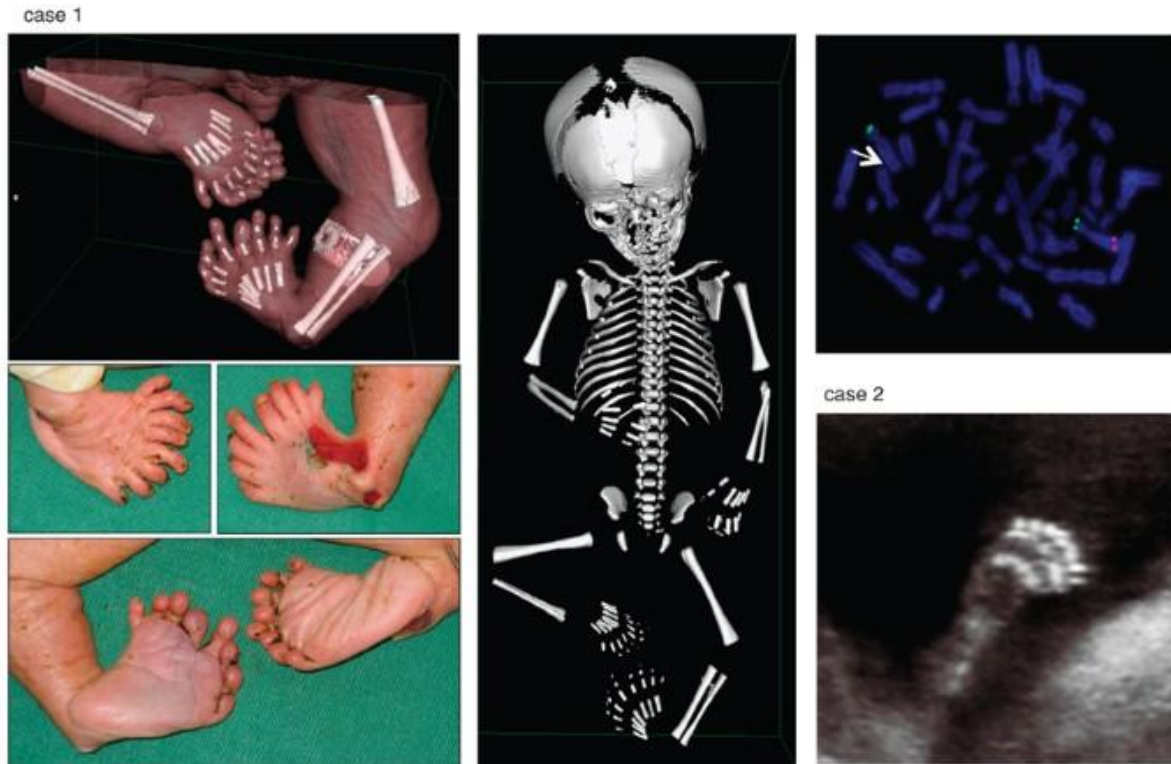


# Pánevní končetina

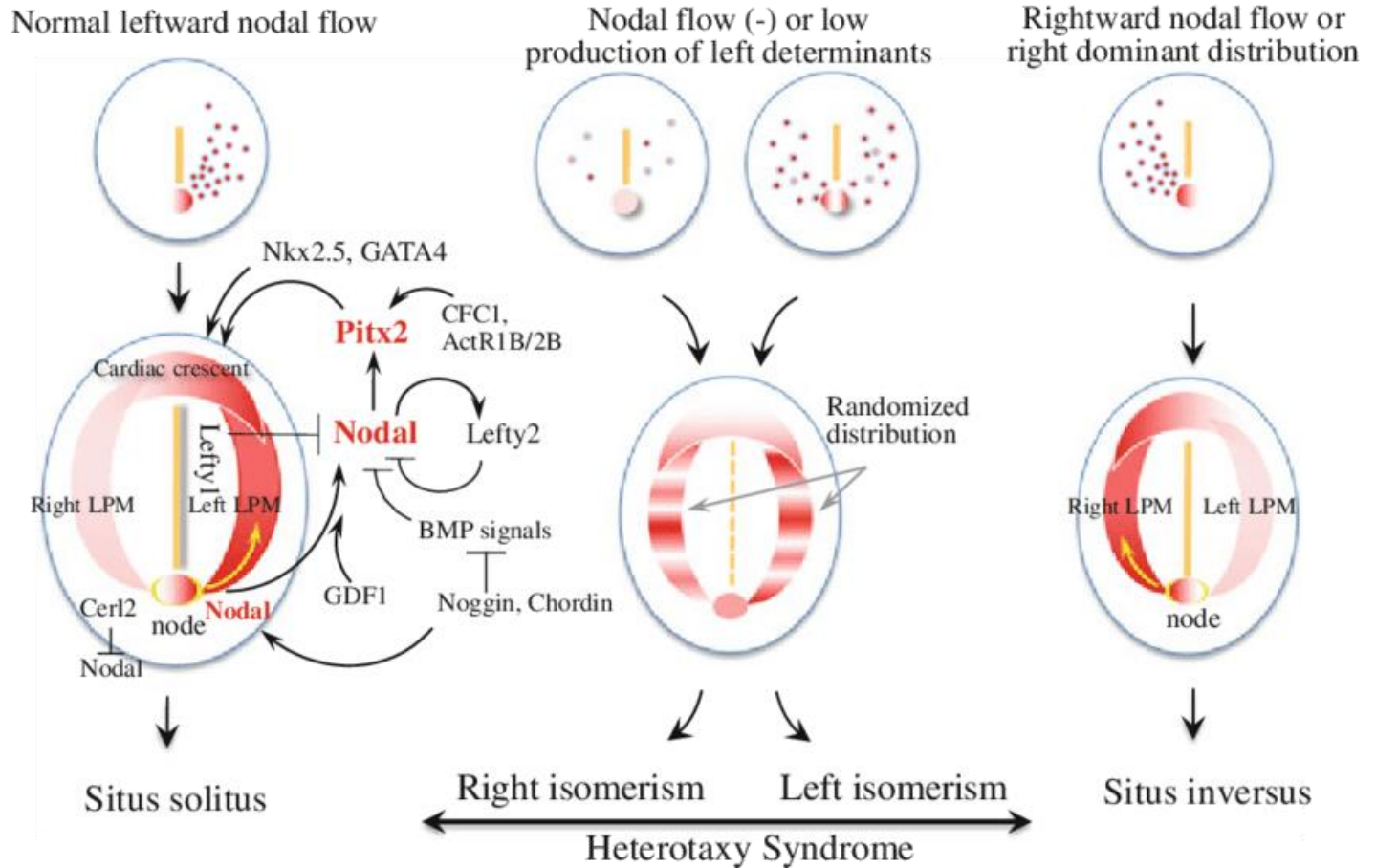
## B Hindlimb bud



# Pitx1 ve vývoji pánevní končetiny



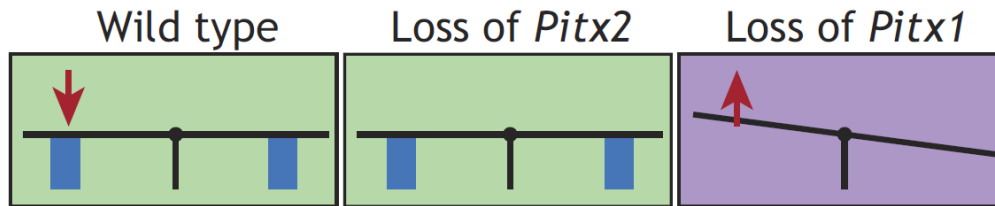
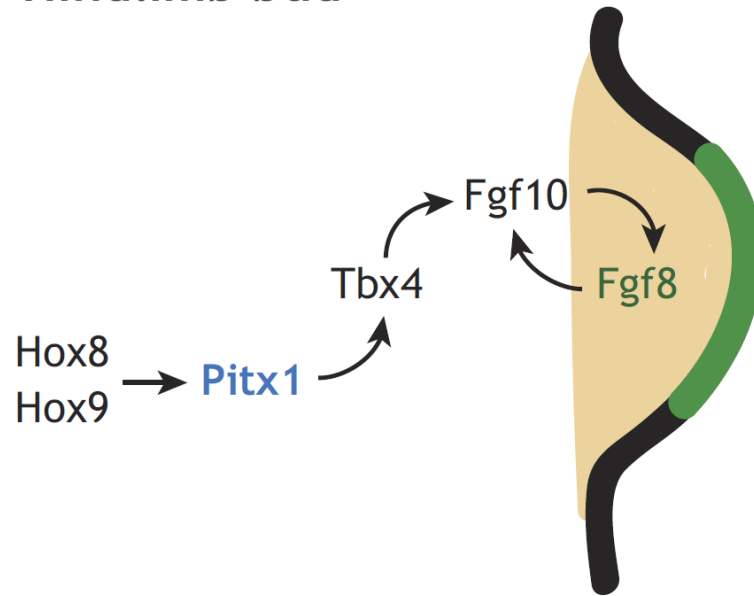
# Kompenzace díky Pitx2



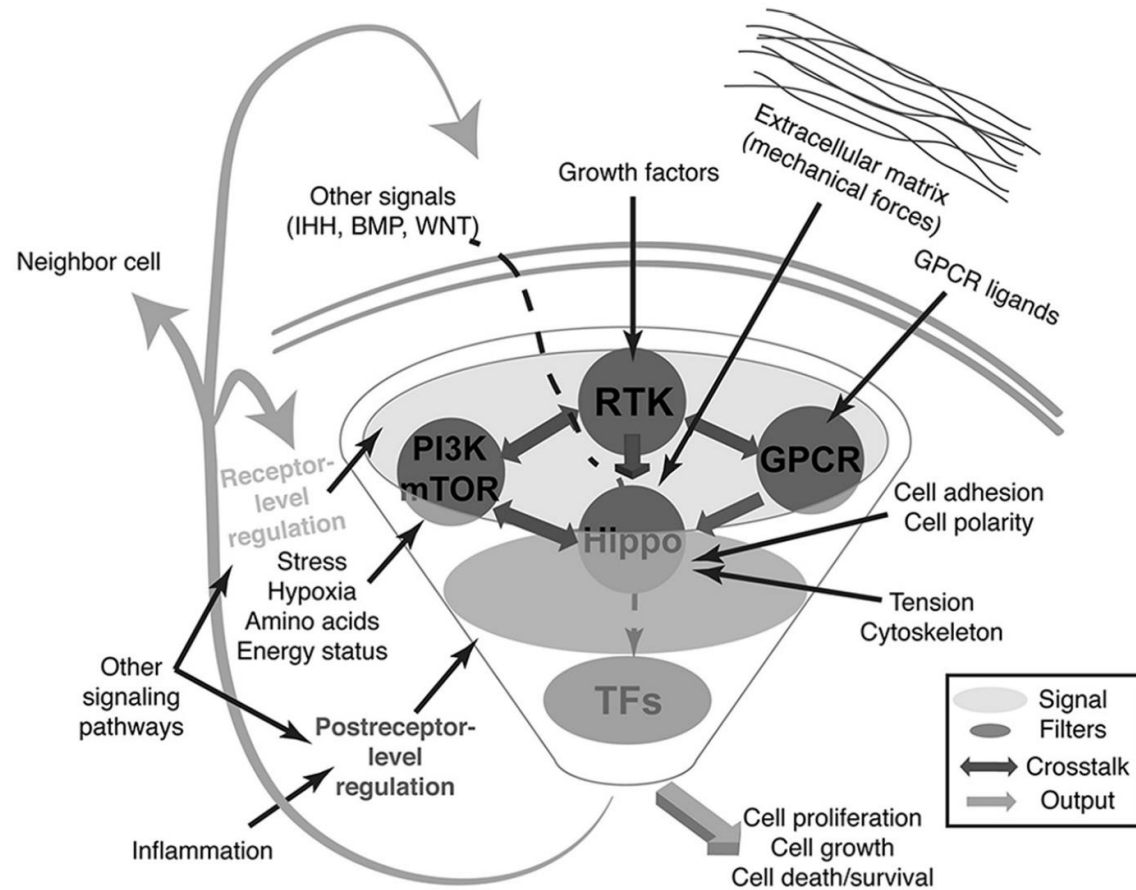


# Kompenzace díky Pitx2

B Hindlimb bud

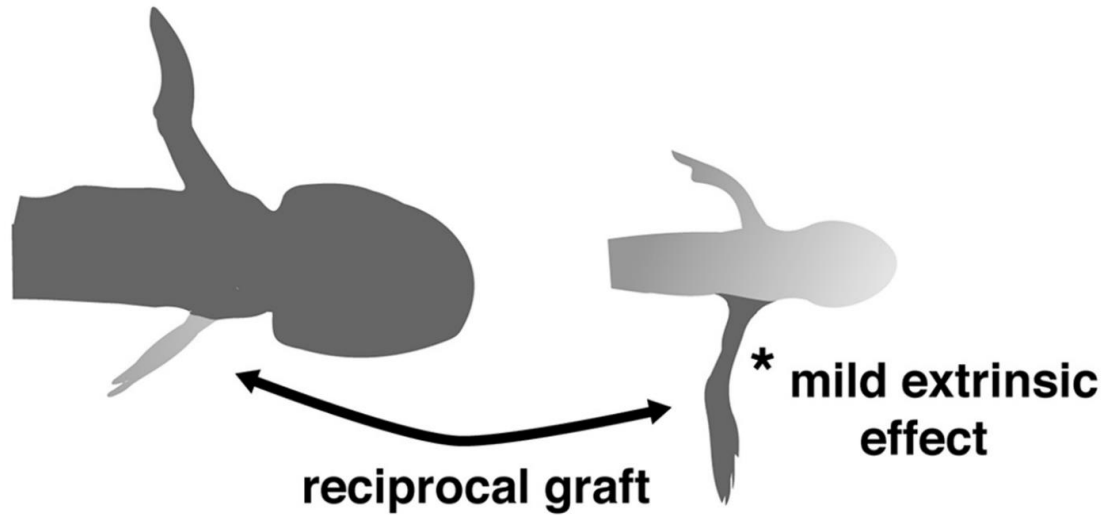


# Regulace symetrického růstu

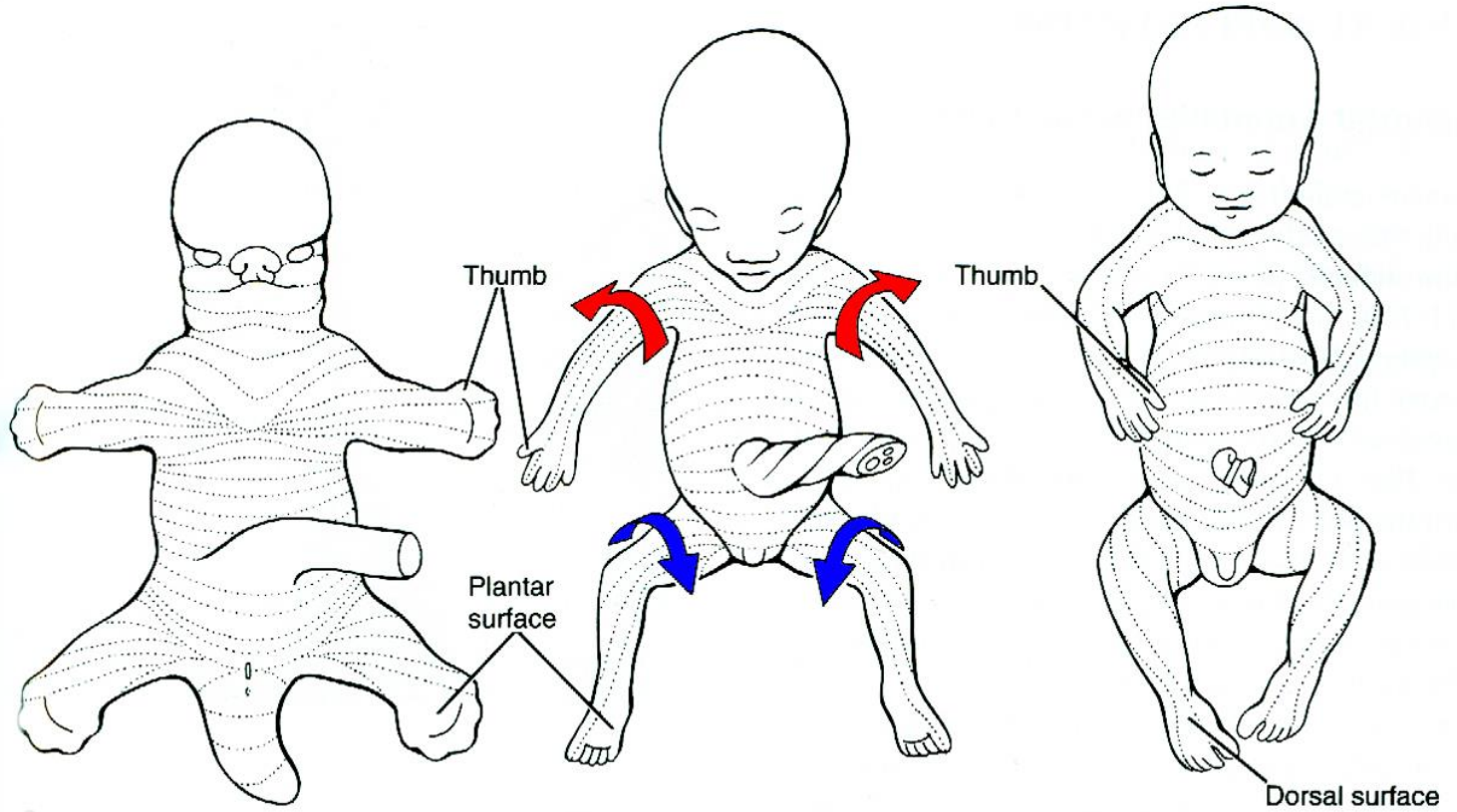


**Small limb into  
big salamander**

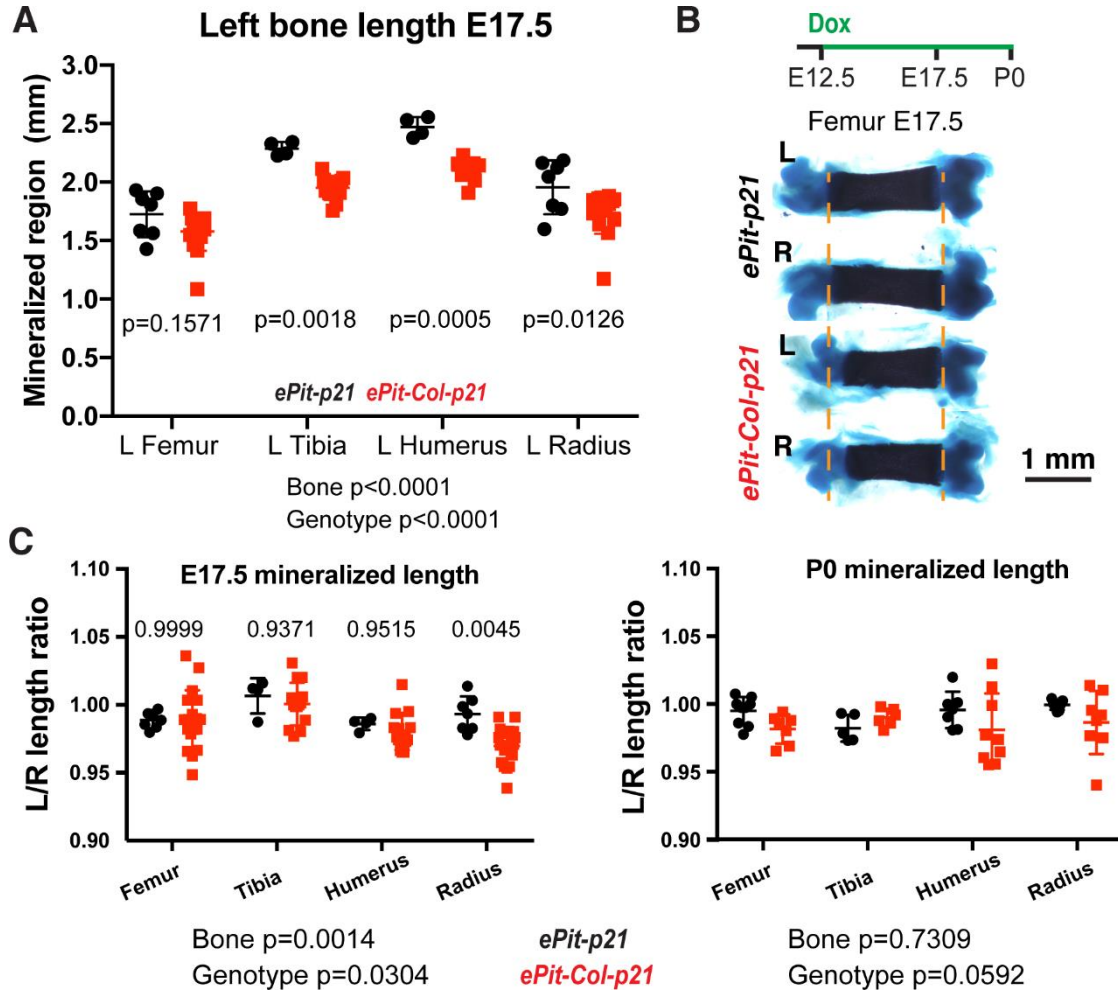
**Big limb into  
small salamander**



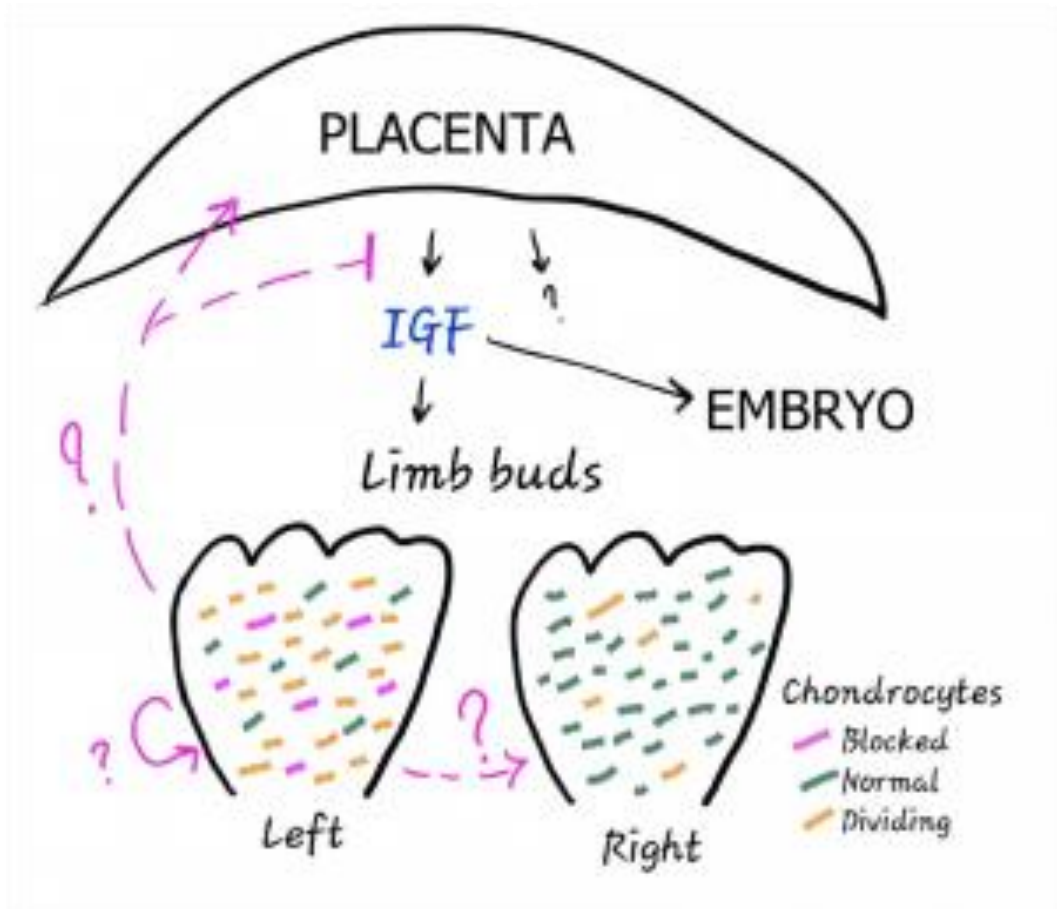
# „Catch-up growth“



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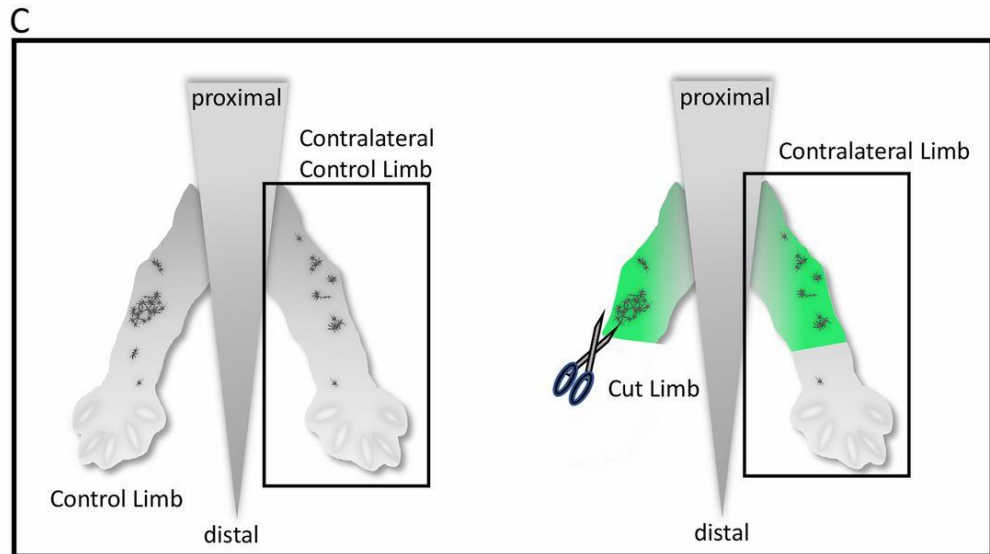
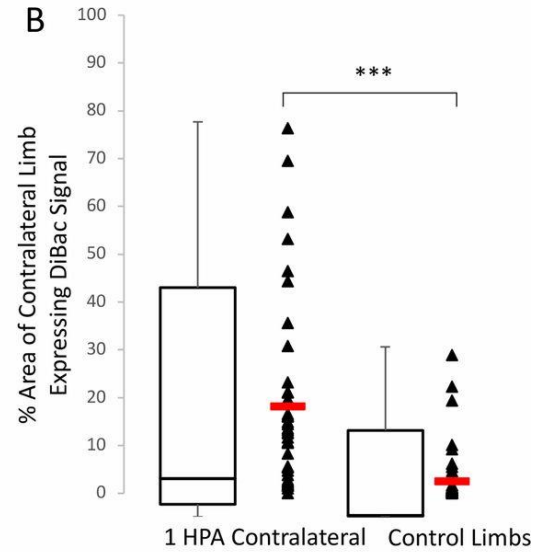
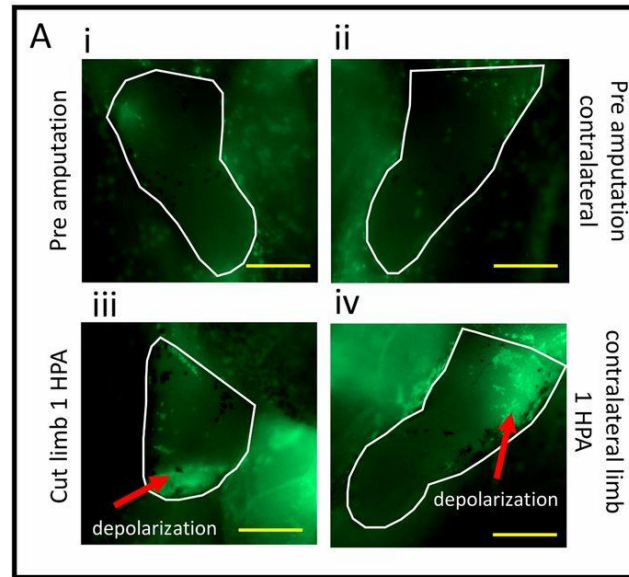


# „Catch-up growth“





# Vliv na kontralaterální stranu



# „Limb length discrepancy“ (LLD)

