

A detailed microscopic photograph showing several plant embryos within their seeds. The embryos appear as small, elongated, textured structures with distinct cellular layers and internal structures. They are surrounded by various layers of seed tissue, including the integuments and endosperm. The overall color palette is dominated by earthy tones like browns, yellows, and greens, with some darker, almost black, areas where the seed coat or deeper tissues are visible.

Struktura a vývoj embrya krytosemenných rostlin

- projasňování rostlinného materiálu



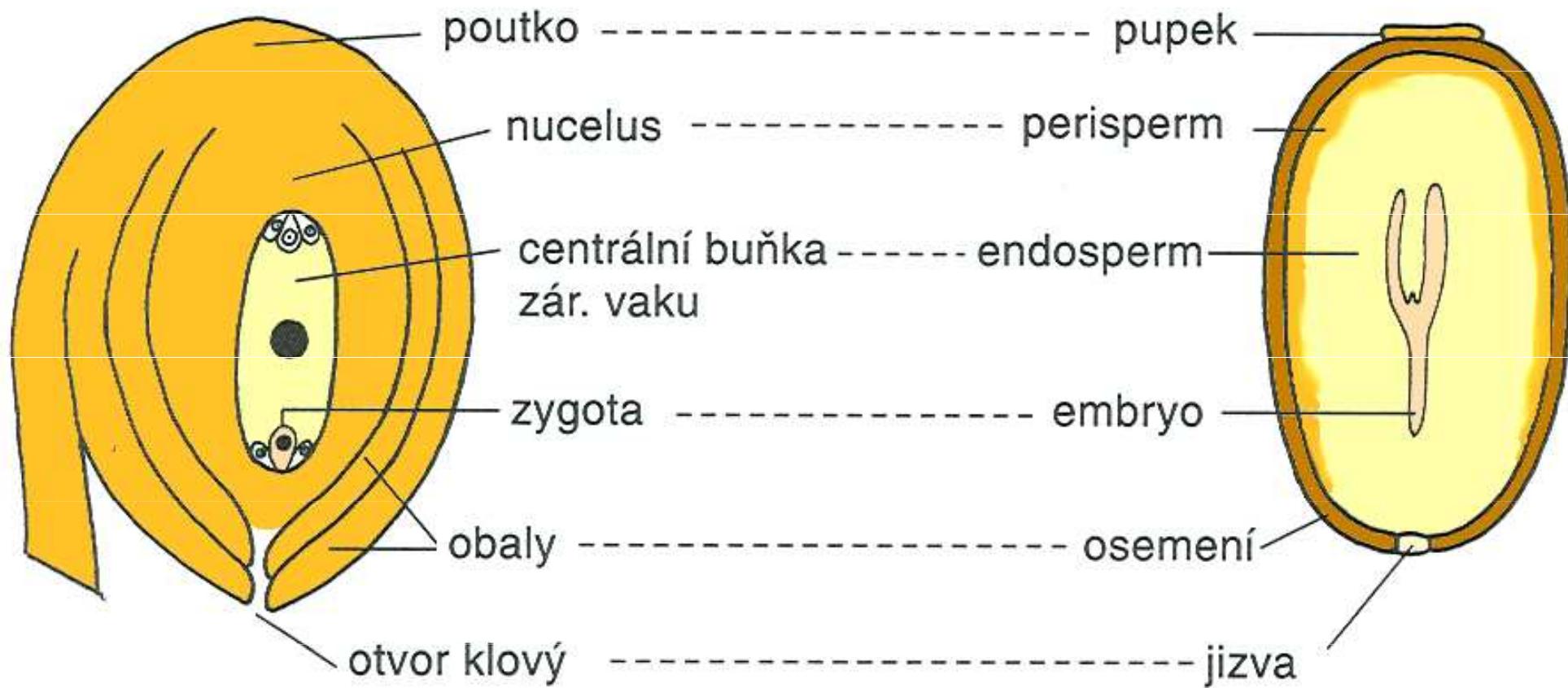
wikipedia.org

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



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

Vajíčko → semeno



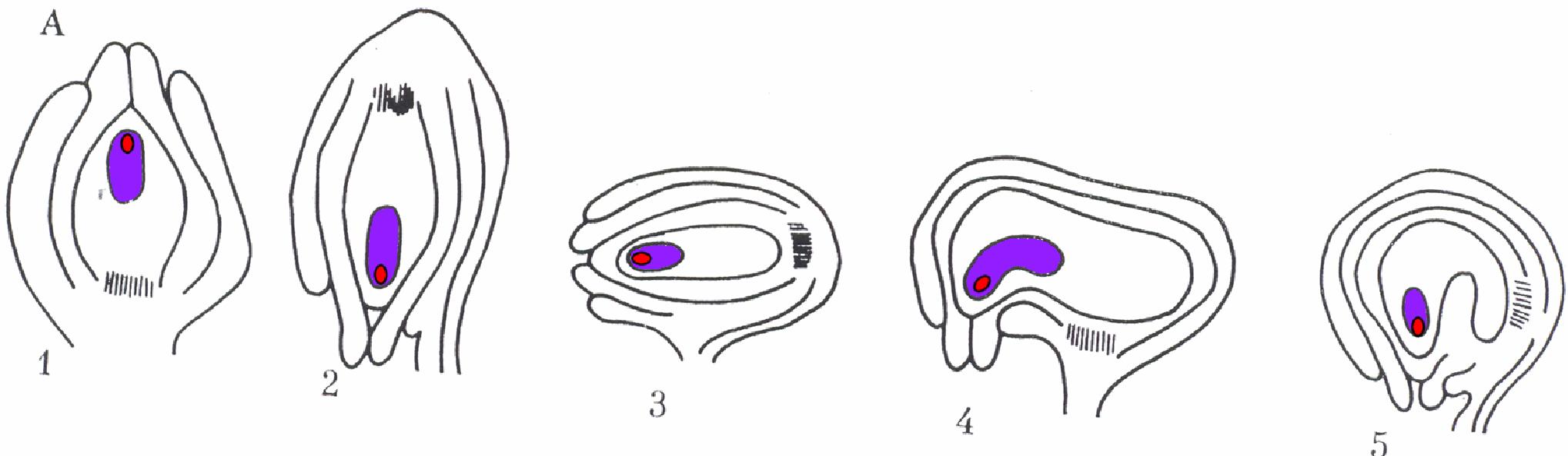
Základní typy vajíček

Goebel 1933

přímé

obrácené

příčné



ortotropní
(atropní)

anatropní

hemitropní

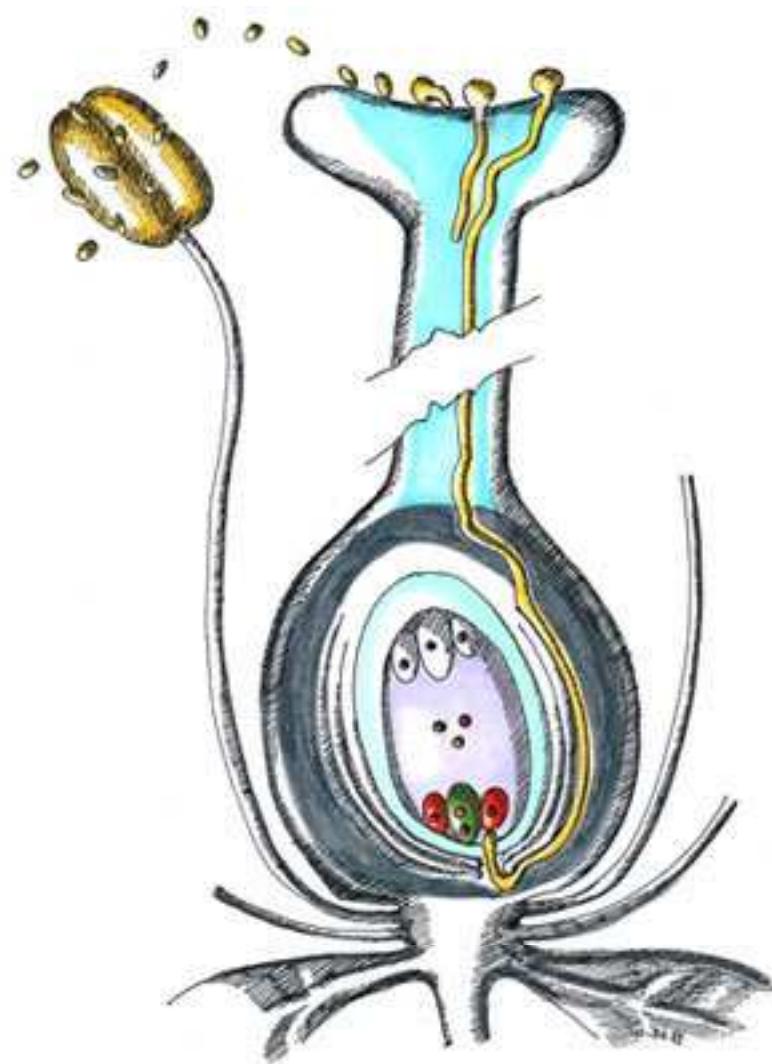
kampylotropní

amfitropní



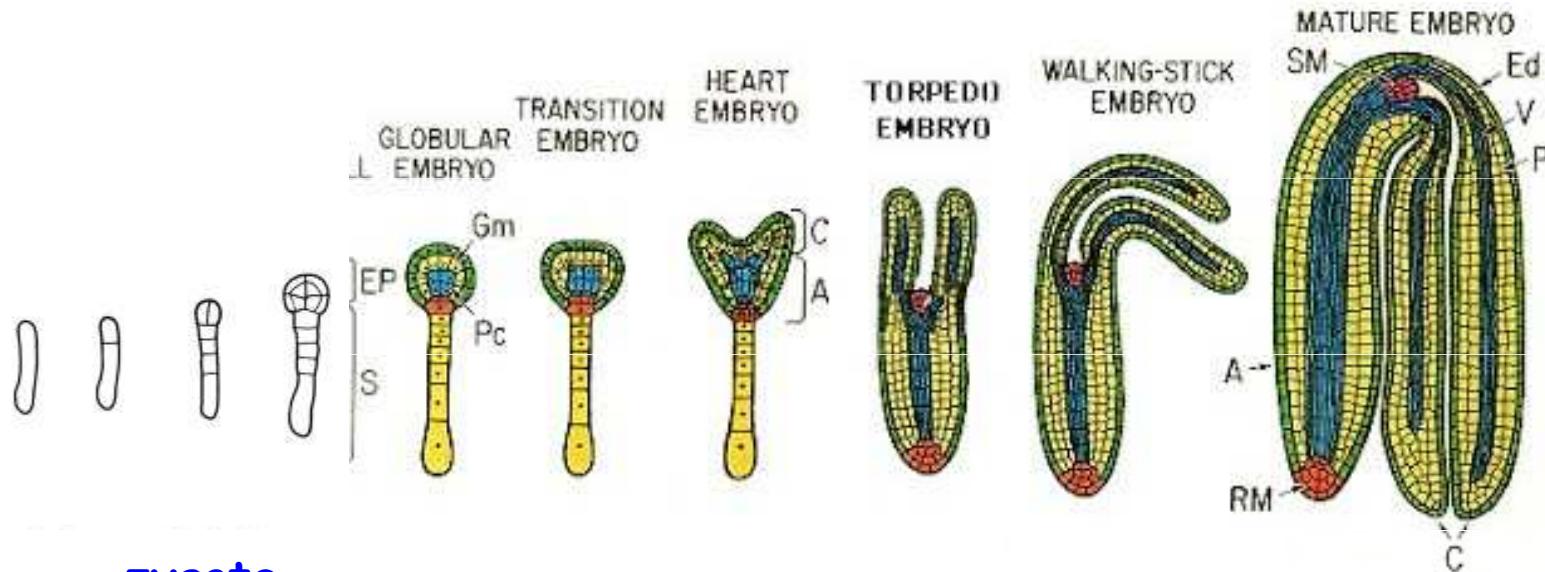
Models of different ovules, Botanical Museum Greifswald, Germany
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovule>

Opylení a oplození



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

Vývoj embrya dvouděložných rostlin



zygota

lineární embryo

globulární embryo

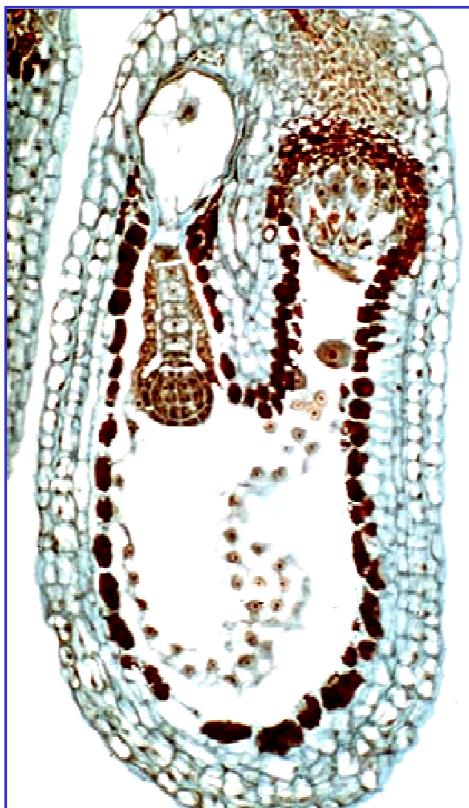
srdcovité embryo

hruškovité (torpéдовité)

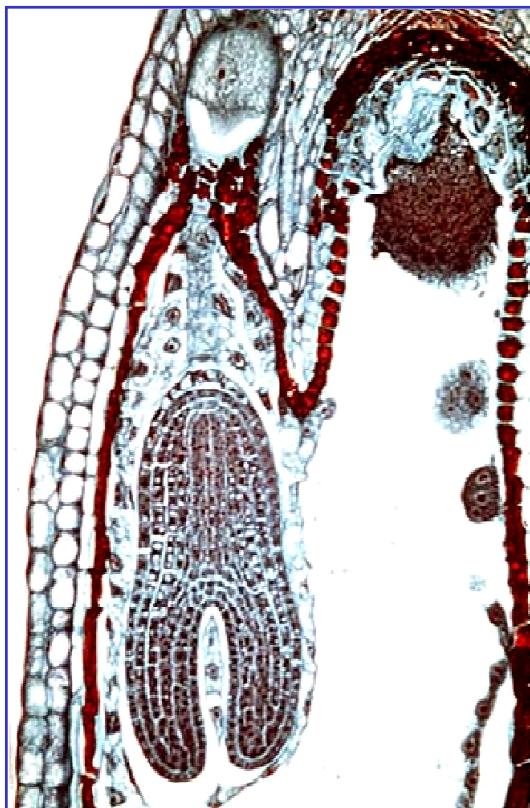
(„téměř zralé embryo“)

zralé embryo

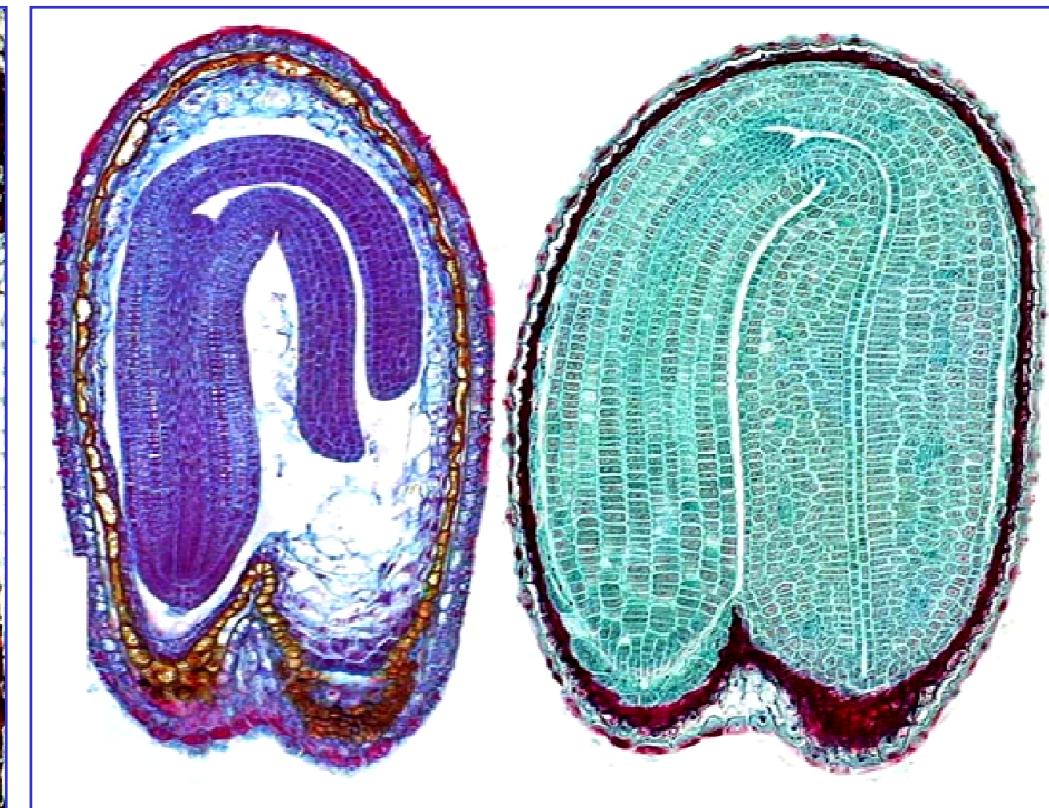
Capsella bursa-pastoris – vývojová stadia embrya – Parafínové řezy



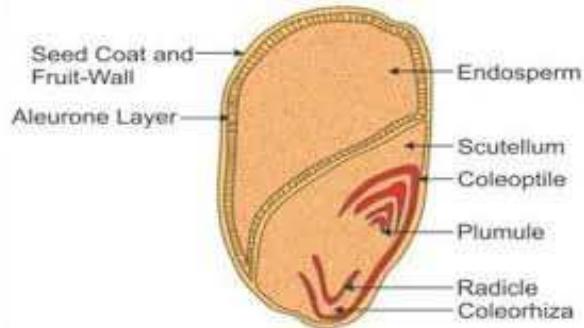
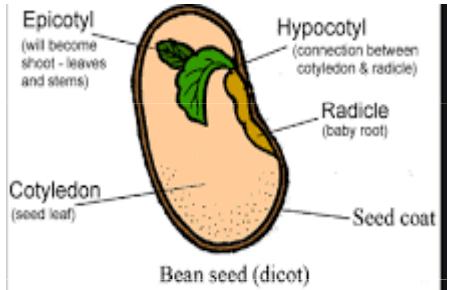
globulární embryo



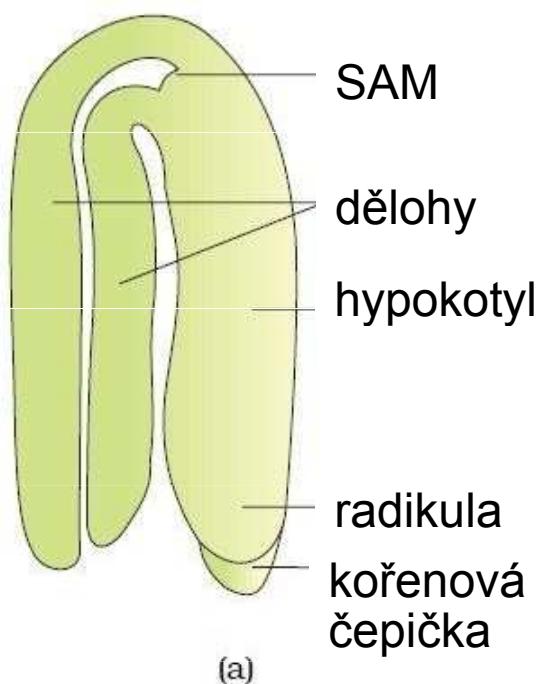
torpéдовité embryo



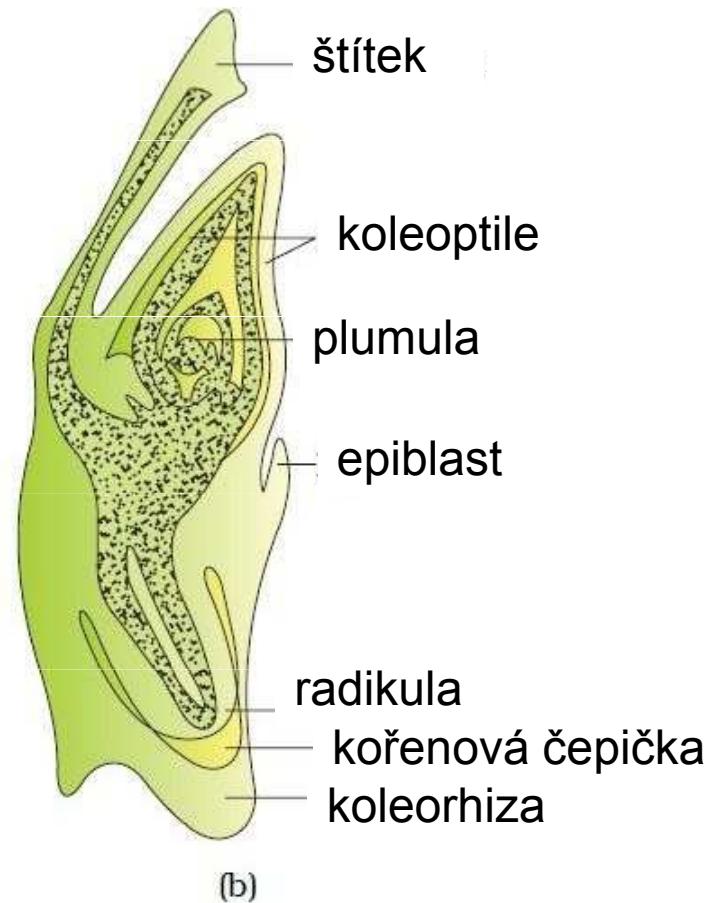
starší torpéдовité
embryo



Embryo - bipolární struktura



(a) Embryo dvouděložné rostliny
(b) Embryo jednoděložné rostliny



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

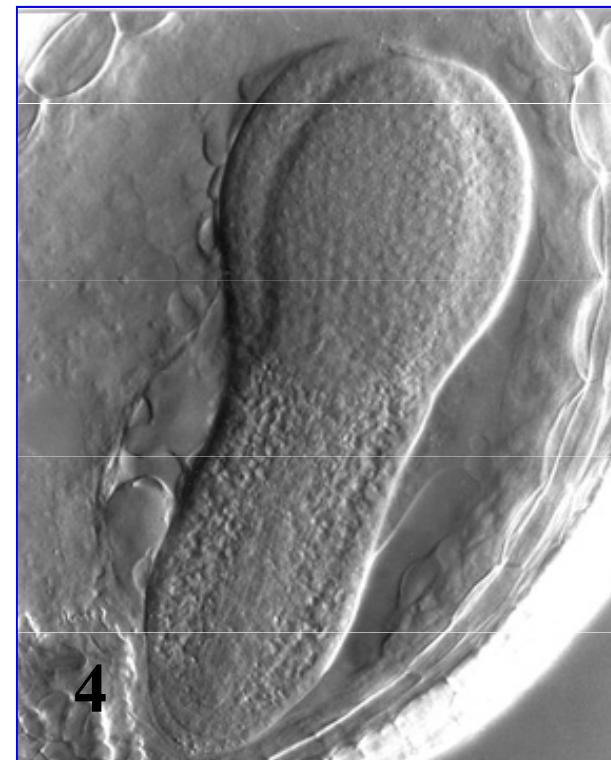
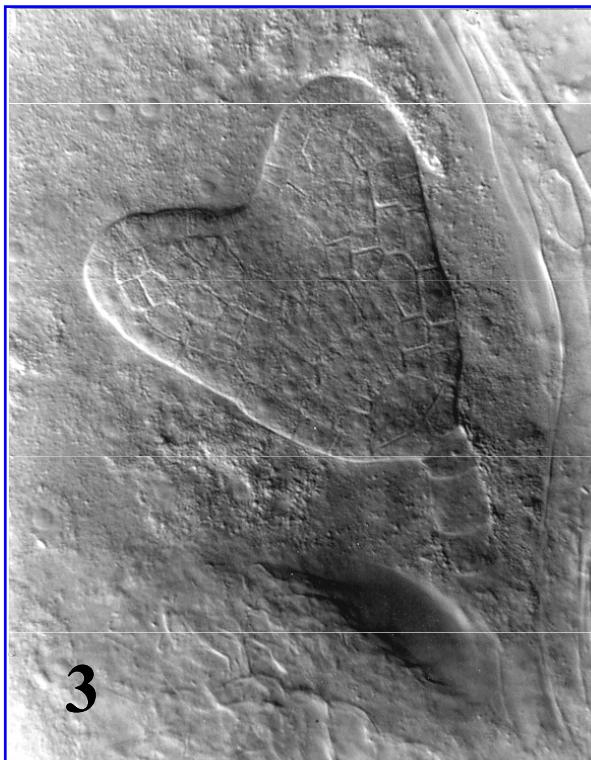
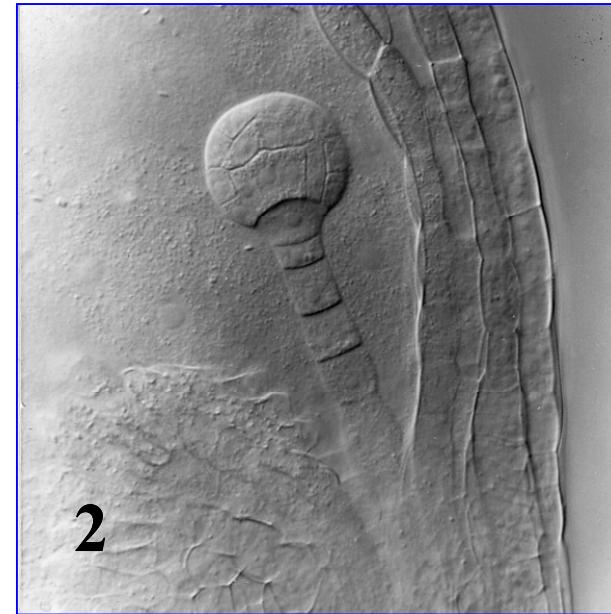
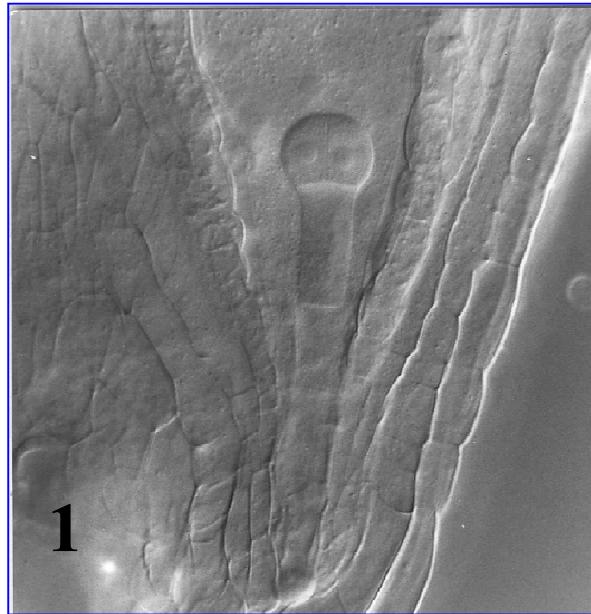
Literatura:

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 torpédrovité

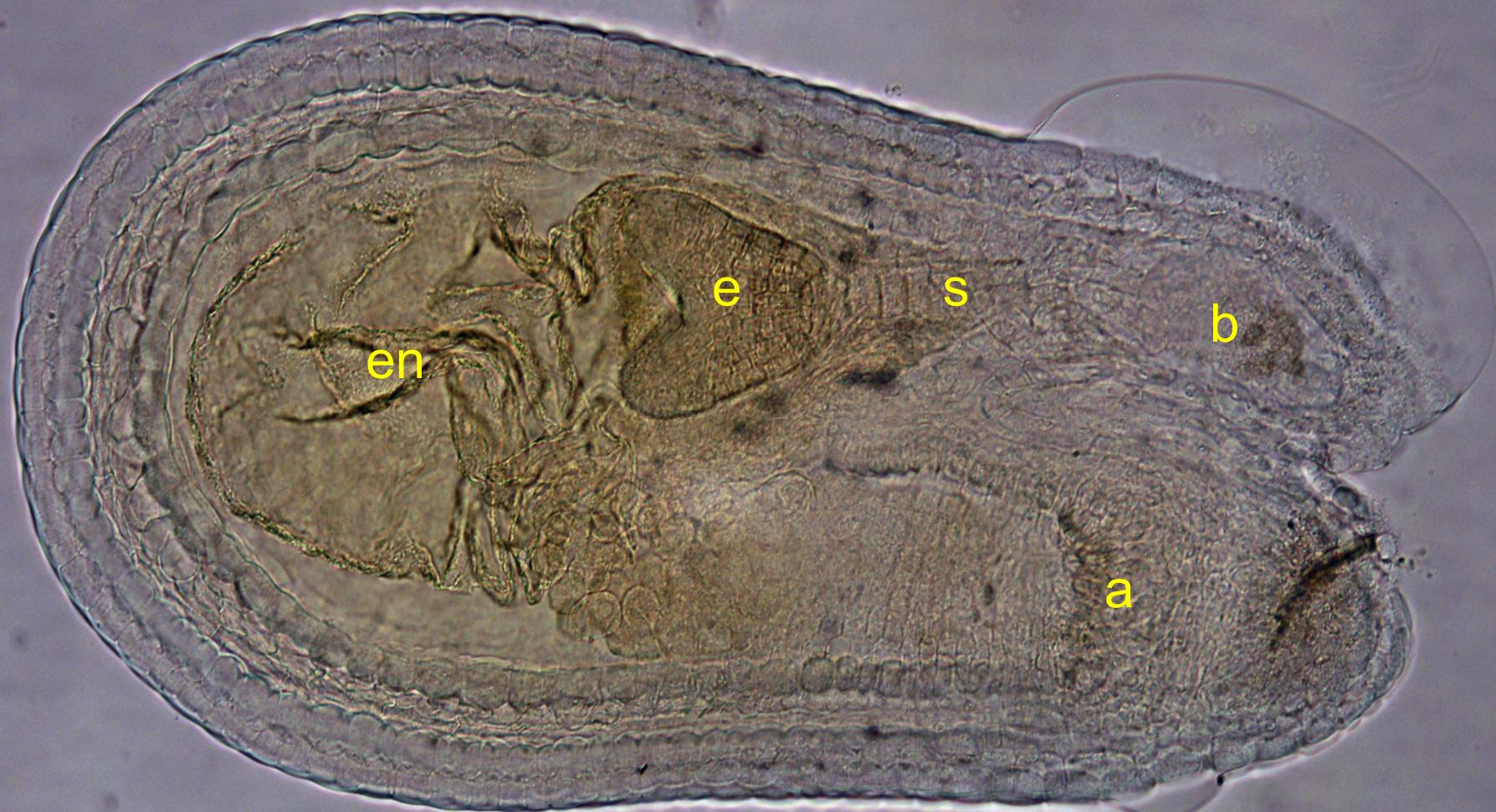


DM Vernon and D Meinke (1994)
Dev. Biol. 165: 566-573.

Photos by DM Vernon

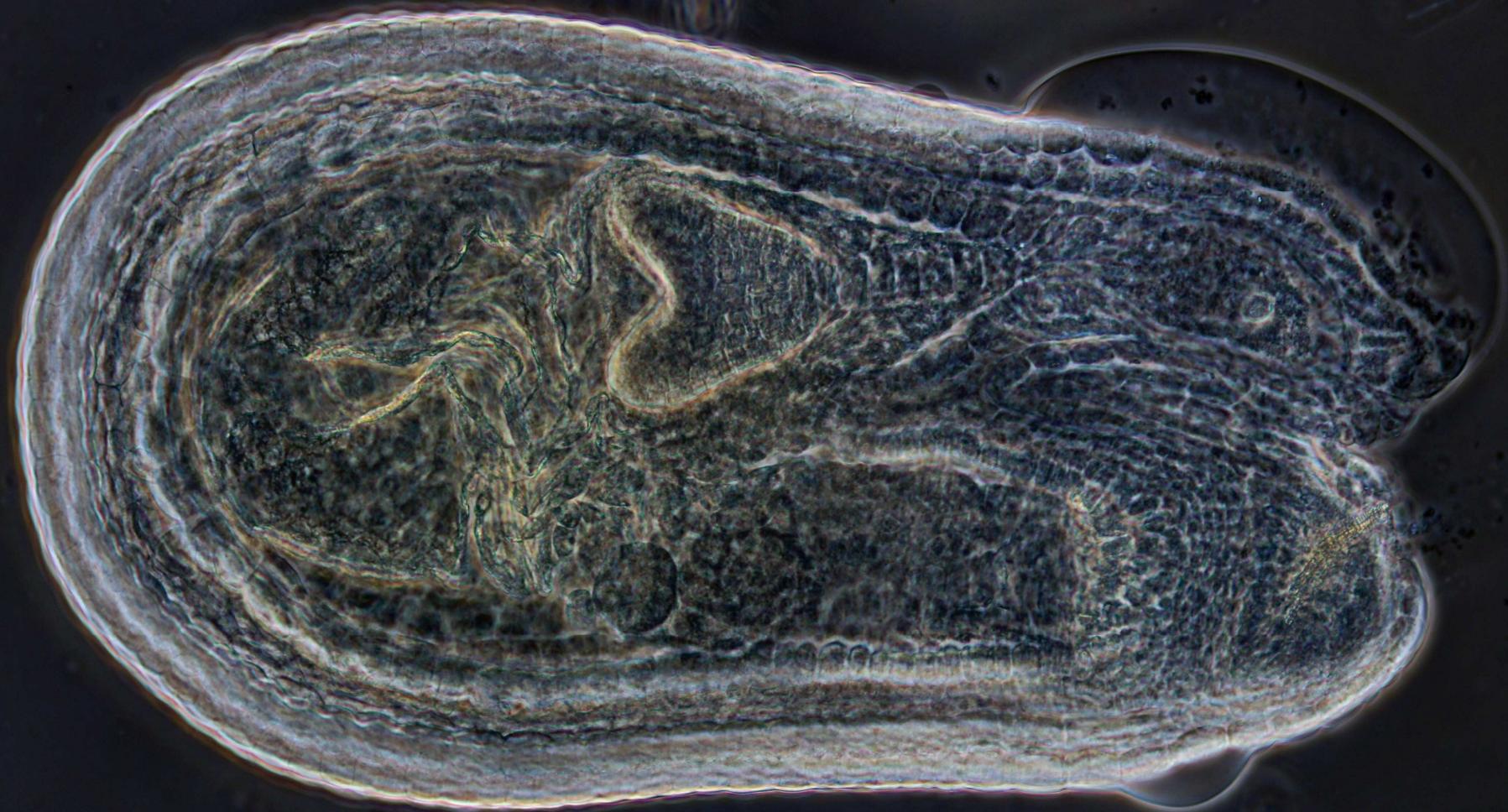


globulární embryo, technika světlého pole (bright field microscopy)

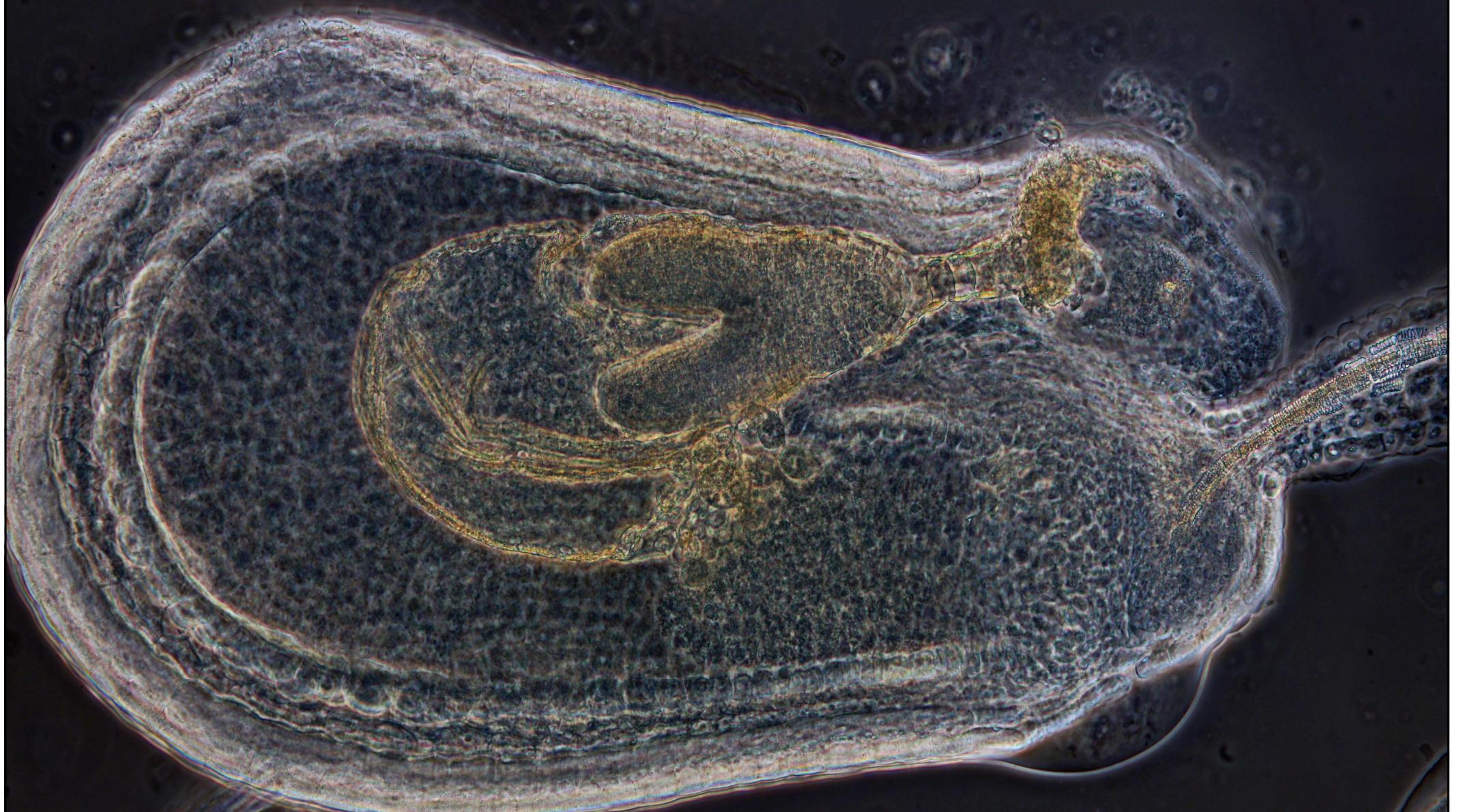


en – endosperm, e – embryo, s – suspensor, b – bazální buňka, a - antipody

srdcovité embryo, technika světlého pole (bright field microscopy)



srdcovité embryo, fázový kontrast (phase contrast)

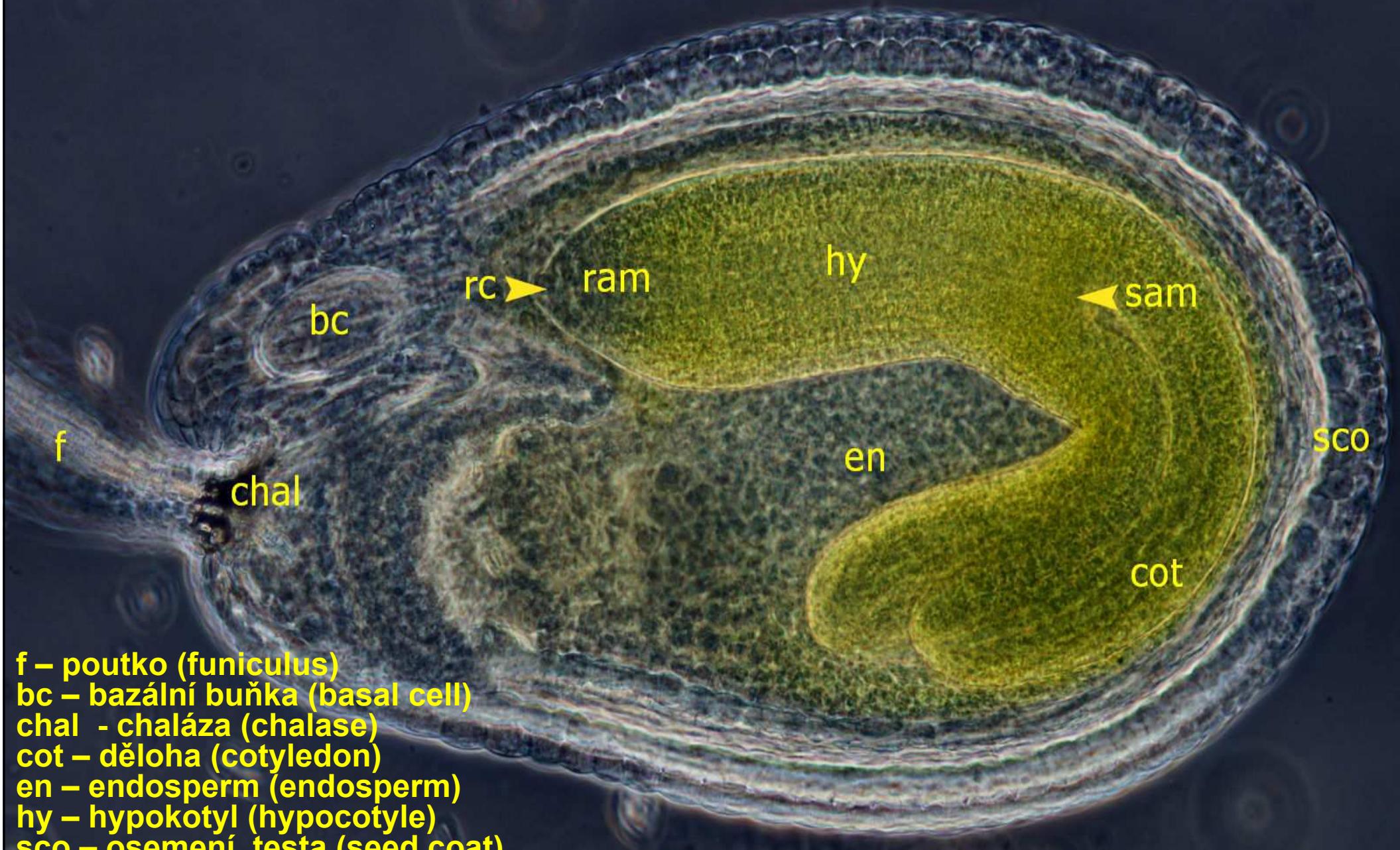


torpédovité embryo, fázový kontrast (phase contrast)



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)

<https://plantmethods.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13007-019-0452-6>

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.