

## Mesoderm Development







Resources: http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/ Larsen's Human Embryology The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology



Dr Annemiek Beverdam – School of Medical Sciences, UNSW Wallace Wurth Building Room 234 – A.Beverdam@unsw.edu.au

#### Week 3 Lecture overview

Gastrulation

Early Mesoderm Development

Notochord

**Paraxial Mesoderm** 

Intermediate Mesoderm

Lateral Plate Mesoderm

Dr Annemiek Beverdam – School of Medical Sciences, UNSW Wallace Wurth Building Room 234 – A.Beverdam@uq.edu.au

#### Gastrulation

Week 3

Ingression of epiblast cells: EMT transition Generation of definitive endoderm Generation of intra-embryonic mesoderm Oropharyngeal and cloacal membrane Embryonic ectoderm



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http://php.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/5/55/Mesoderm\_001.mp4

#### End product gastrulation:

Trilaminar embryo

<u>Ectoderm (Neural crest)</u> brain, spinal cord, eyes, *peripheral nervous system* epidermis of skin and associated structures, *melanocytes, cranial connective tissues (dermis)* 

> <u>Mesoderm</u> musculo-skeletal system limbs connective tissue of skin and organs urogenital system, heart, blood cells

<u>Endoderm</u> epithelial linings of gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts

#### Embryonic development:



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- 1: notochord
- 2: paraxial mesoderm
- 3: intermediate mesoderm
- 4: lateral mesoderm



#### 1: notochord

- 2: paraxial mesoderm
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# 1: Notochord



Axial mesoderm Transient Development Neurenteric canal Crucial signalling centre Mechanical role in embryonic folding

# 1: Notochord





- 1: notochord
- 2: paraxial mesoderm
- 3: intermediate mesoderm
- 4: lateral mesoderm

Cranial: Unsegmented paraxial mesoderm: head mesenchyme

#### Trunk: Segmented paraxial mesoderm: somites



#### 2: Paraxial Mesoderm Somitogenesis

Segmentation clock depends on *Hes7* transcription/translation



Block-like bilateral condensations of the paraxial mesoderm Form in a cranial to caudal direction (day 20 to day 30) 44 max are formed, 33 remain

Give rise to axial skeleton and musculature, dermis of the trunk

#### 2: Paraxial Mesoderm Somite Development



Somites develop into:

- Sclerotome: mesenchymal cells (vertebral body and intervertebral disk
- Dermomyotome: columnar epithelium

Dermomyotome develops into:

- Dermatome: dermis of the trunk
- Myotome: trunk musculature

#### 2: Paraxial Mesoderm Somite Development



Sonic hedgehog (Shh) (notochord and floor plate): ventral somites. BMP-4: lateral somites. Wnt family proteins (roof plate): dorsal somites.

#### 2: Paraxial Mesoderm Somite Development



Nature Reviews | Genetics

Somite Derivative Specification depends on AP level/Hox code



#### Myotome Development



Epaxial myotome: epimere: erector spinae Hypoaxial myotome: hypomere: 3 primary muscle layers MyoD initiates myogenesis

#### Myotome Development

#### Myotomes / Voluntary Movement

Cervical	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	Diaphragm (breathing) Diaphragm (breathing), shoulder shrug Detioid (lifts arms, sideways) Bliceps (bends elbows) Wrist extensors (lifts wrist back) Triceps (straighters elbow) Hands and fingers
Thoracic	T1 T2	Hands and fingers Chest muscles
	тз	Chest muscles
	Т4	Chest muscles
	T5	Chest muscles
	тө	Chest and abdominal muscles
	T7	Chest and abdominal muscles
	Т8	Chest and abdominal muscles
	Т9	Abdominal muscles
	T10	Abdominal muscles
	T11	Abdominal muscles
	T12	Abdominal muscles
Lumbar	L1	Hip muscles (bends hips)
	L2	Hip muscles
	L3	Knee muscles (straightens knee)
	L4	Knee and ankle muscles
	L5	Ankle and toe muscles (lifts big toe and foot)
Saccrum & Coccy)	S1	Leg and toe muscles (points foot)
	52	Toes, anal and bladder sphincters
	53	Anal and bladder sphincters
	S4	Anal and bladder sphincters



**Dermatome Development** 



Embryonic dermatomes will form the dermis Postnatal dermatome is a strip of skin innervated by a single spinal nerve



- 1: notochord
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- 4: lateral mesoderm

#### 3: Intermediate Mesoderm

Segmented series of epithelial buds Mesonephric duct Urogenital sinus Mesonephric tubules Ureteric buds



## 3: Intermediate Mesoderm

3 nephric systems:

- Pronephros: regress
- Mesonephros: reproductive system and collecting duct and tubules of the kidney
- Metanephros: nephrons of the kidney





- 1: notochord
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## 4: Lateral Plate Mesoderm



Lateral plate mesoderm develops into:

- Splanchnic/visceral mesoderm
- Somatic/parietal mesoderm

Intraembryonic coelom: 3 cavities:

- Pericard
- Pleural
- Peritoneal

# 4: Lateral Plate Mesoderm

- Somatic/parietal mesoderm: somatopleure
- Closest to ectoderm
- Gives rise to:
  - Connective tissue and lining of the body wall
  - Bones, ligaments and dermis of the limbs
- Splanchnic/visceral mesoderm: splanchnopleure
- Closest to endoderm
- Gives rise to:
  - Cardiac mesoderm (prechordal splanchnic mesoderm)
  - Blood vessels
  - Smooth muscles of the gut





#### Embryonic development:



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### Week 3 Lecture overview

Placentation

Body axes

Gastrulation

Axis formation

Embryo folding



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