Institute of Zoology Faculty of Life Sciences University of the Punjab, Lahore



Course Outline

Programme		BS Zoology	Course Code	ZOOL-314	Credit Hours	2		
Course Title Developmental Biology								
	Course Introduction							
Developmental biology is the science that investigates how a variety of interacting processes generate an organism's heterogeneous shapes, size, and structural features that arise on the trajectory from embryo to adult, or more generally throughout a life cycle. It encompasses experimental examination of the development of multicellular organisms' growth, differentiation and remodeling to give rise to the adult form, using molecular, cellular, tissue, organ and whole organism methodology. Understanding how embryos form, grow and shape remains fundamental to developmental biologists but now also includes the exciting fields of growth and differentiation of stem cells in adults.								
Learning Outcomes								
 On the completion of the course, the students will: Familiarize with the transmission of traits from the parents in their gametes, the formation of zygote and its development Get knowledge about external and internal fertilization. Acquire the ability to label macromeres, mesomeres, and micromeres and know how three basic germinal layers (ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm) are formed. Elucidate the problems associated with cellular differentiation through fate mapping. Know about the developmental processes that lead to the establishment of the body plan of the vertebrates at the cellular and genetic level. 								
		Course Content		A	Assignments/Readi	ngs		
Week 1	•	<i>oduction</i> History and Basic Concept Theories of Preformation a roduction Principles of development	nd Epigenesis	al Biology				
Week 2	•	life cycle of sexually repro- netogenesis Mammalian spermatogenesis vertebrates Spermiogenesis or (sperma matogenesis The role of Sertoli and Ley The role of Paracrine and e spermatogenesis	sis as model for all ateliosis) rdig cells in sperma	atogenesis				
Week 3	•	enesis in Mammals Primates Menstrual cycle Hormonal control of oogen enesis in Amphibians Previtellogenic and postvite Role of Maturation promot cytostatic factor (CSF)	ellogenic stages	nd				

	Oogenesis in Birds	
	 Anatomy of chick reproductive tract 	
Week 4	• Yolk, albumin deposition and shell formation	
	Oogenesis in Insects	
	Role of nurse cells in Germarium	
	Ultra structure of Sperm	
	Ultra structure of various Eggs	
Week 5	External Fertilization,	
WEEK 5	(Sea Urchin as a model for aquatic animals)	
	 Species-specific recognition of sperm and egg 	
	The Acrosomal Reaction	
	• Recognition of own specie Egg's extracellular coat	
Week 6	• Fusion of male and female cell membranes & Genetic	
	materials	
	Block to polyspermy	
	Activation of Egg metabolism	
	Release of Calcium ions	
Week 7	• Role of Calcium ions during fertilization & to resume	
WEEK /	metabolic activities of fertilized egg	
	Early Responses	
	Late Responses	
	Internal Fertilization	
	(Mouse or human as a model)	
Week 8	Gametes Translocations	
	Capacitation	
	Thermotaxis & Chemotaxis	
	Recognition at the Zona pellucida	
	Acrosomal Reaction	
	• Gamete, genetic materials fusions and prevention to	
Week 9	polyspermy	
	IN VITRO Fertilization (IVF)	
	History, Steps and advantages of IVF	
	Disadvantages and risk factors	
	 Cleavage and Blastulation Trip from fertilization to Cleavage 	
	 Mid blastula transition 	
Week 10	Patterns of embryonic cleavage	
	 Holoblastic & Meroblastic cleavage 	
	 Mechanisms of Cleavage 	
	Gastrulation in General	
	Morphogenetic movements	
	Cleavage and Gastrulation in Amphibians	
Week 11	Unequal Radial holoblastic cleavage	
	 Mid-blastula transition: preparing for gastrulation 	
	Gastrulation	
	Cleavage and Gastrulation in Birds	
Week 12	 Discoidal meroblastic cleavage 	
	Gastrulation (Hypoblast & Primitive Streak formation	
Week 13	Cleavage and Gastrulation in Mammals	

	Rotational holoblastic cleavage in Mammals								
	Blastocyst formation								
		concept of Totipotency VS Pluripotency of blastomeres							
Week 14	Twins and Chimeras								
	• Development of placenta and its different types and								
		functions							
	• •								
		• Gametes							
	• Embryos								
Week 15	Medical and ethical considerations about								
		cryopreservation							
		Organizers and induction							
		 Formation of organizer Hans Spemann's Primary embryonic induction 							
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Week 16	-	Early vertebrate development							
	 Germinal Layers (ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm) derivatives 								
	derivativ		nd Reading Material						
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			, Sinauer Associates, Sunderland	a, MA.					
	-	-	nd Ed., McGraw-Hill. s. 2016. <u>Developmental Biolo</u>	av Singuer Associates					
	rland, MA.	chaci J. F. Darie	s. 2010. <u>Developmentar Biolo</u>	gy. Sinduci Associates,					
		Life Unfolding: H	How the Human Body Creates I	tself. Oxford University					
Press,		8		·····					
		ntroduction to Em	bryology, Saunders.						
			nbryonic Development, Allen ar	nd Bacon.					
			gy, McMillan and company.						
8. Ham, 1	R. G., Veomett, M.	J. 1980. Mechanis	m of Development. C. V. Mosby	Co.					
		Teaching I	Learning Strategies						
Class lectu	res, class discussion	ns, group work, Sl	hort videos/films						
	Ass	ignments: Types	and Number with Calendar						
Written as	signments, class qu	zzes, presentation	n, class participation/attendance						
Assessment									
Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details						
1.	Midterm	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.						
2.	Assessment Formative	25%	Continuous assessment includes:	Classroom participation,					
2.	Assessment		assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior						
			hands-on-activities, short tests, pro	ojects, practical, reflections,					
3.	Final Assessment	40%	readings, quizzes etc. Written Examination at the end of th	e semester. It is mostly in the					
Э.			form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher						
			may assess their students based on t						
			development, field work and report w	riting etc.					