

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

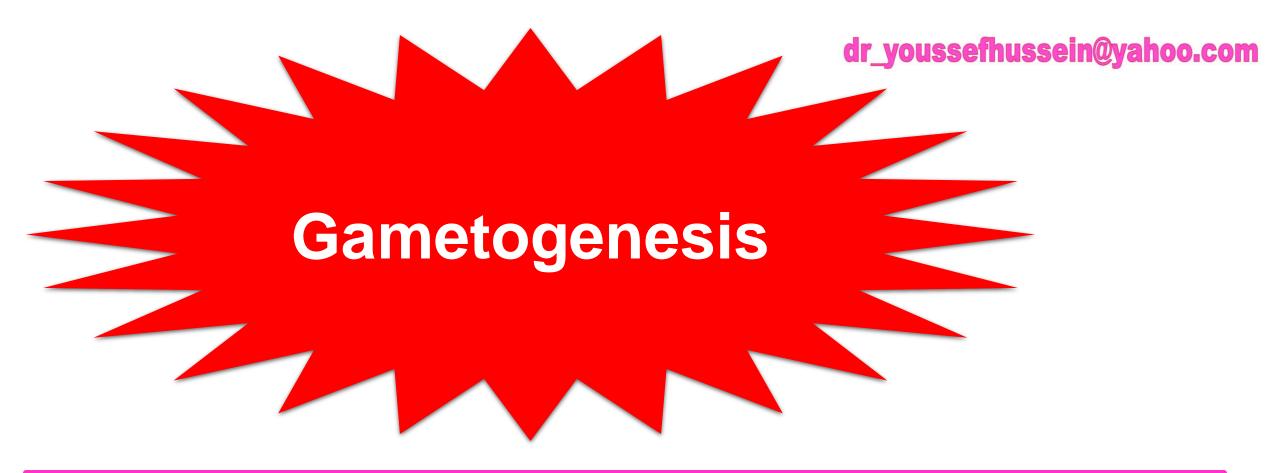
أستاذ التشريح وعلم الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة الزقازيق - مصر

رئيس قسم التشريح و الأنسجة و الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy اليوتيوب

جروب الفيس د. يوسف حسين (استاذ التشريح)



Formation of the mature gametes (sperm or ova) from the primordial germ cells

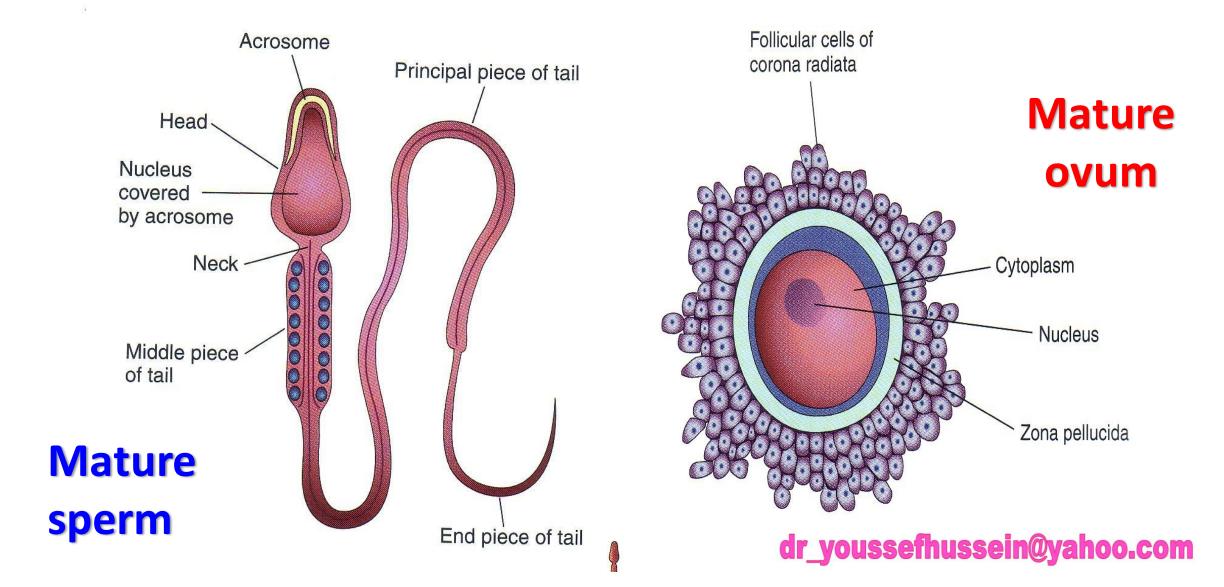
Aim of Gametogenesis

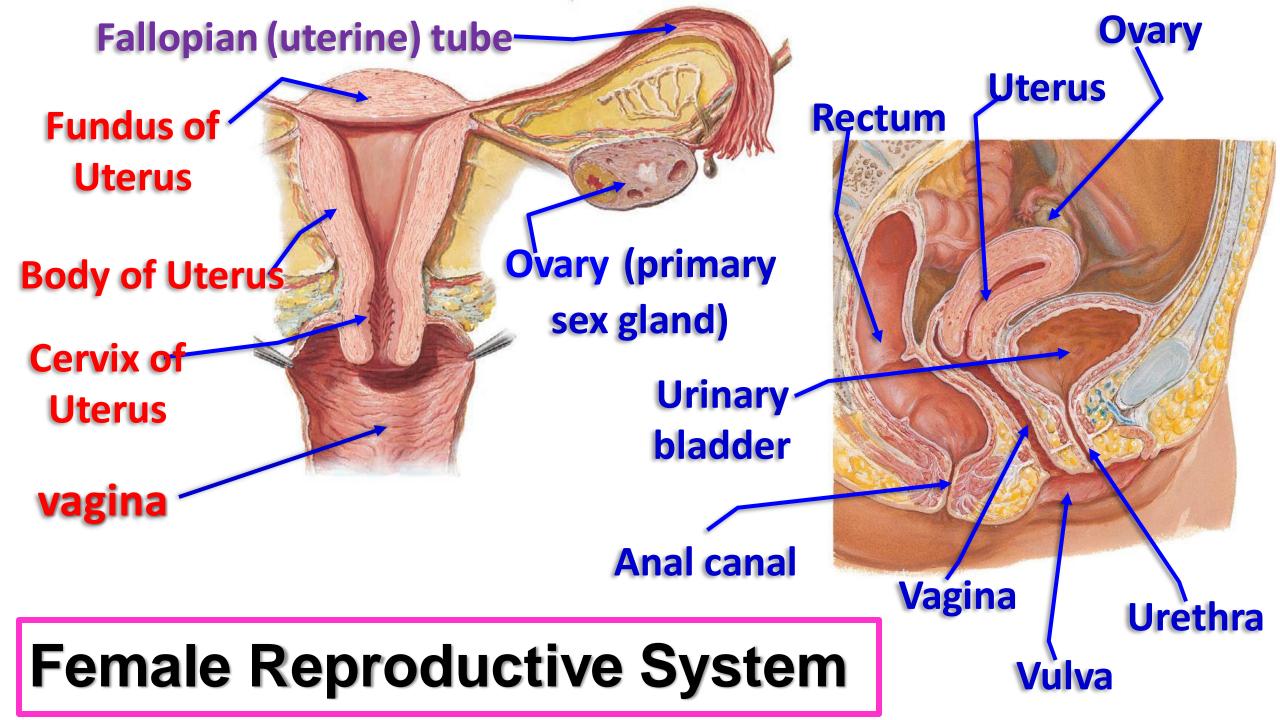
Production of mature male gametes (sperm) and female gametes (ovum) with the following changes:

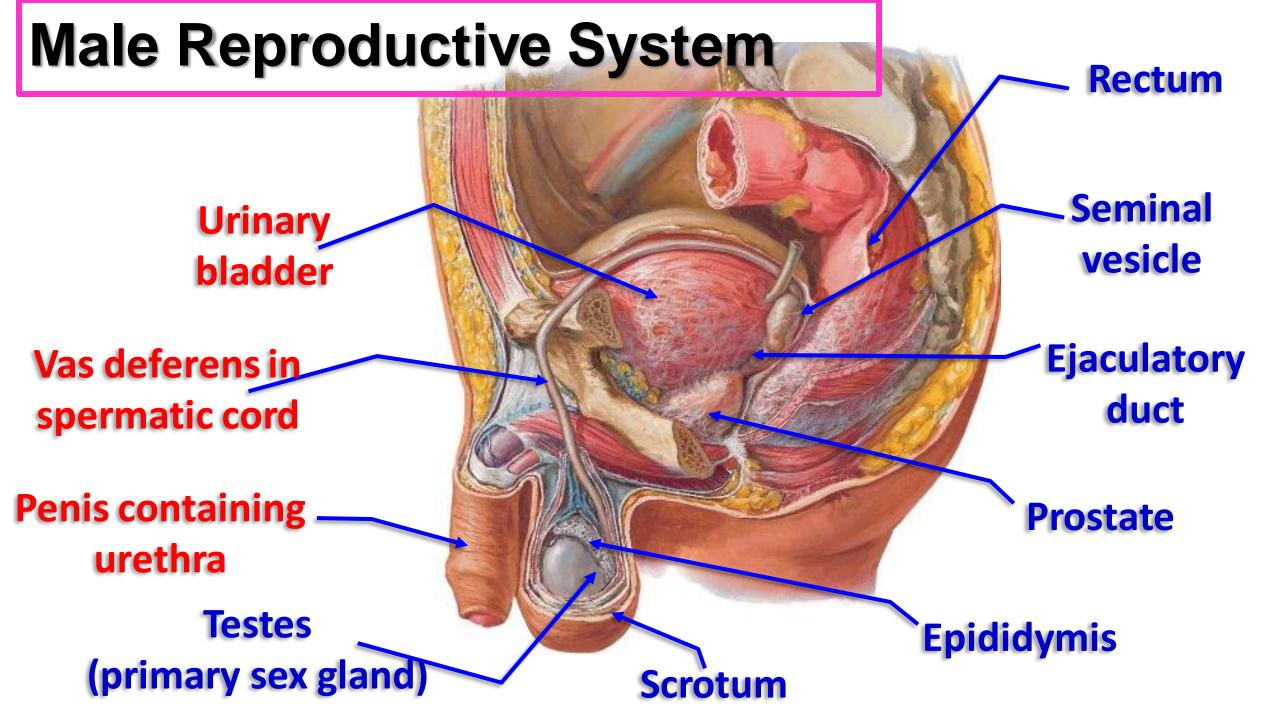
- 1- <u>Nucleus:</u> reduction of diploid number (46 chromosomes) into haploid number (23 chromosomes).
- 2- <u>Cytoplasm:</u> Increase in size in ova and markedly reduced in sperms.

dr_youssefhussein@yahoo.com

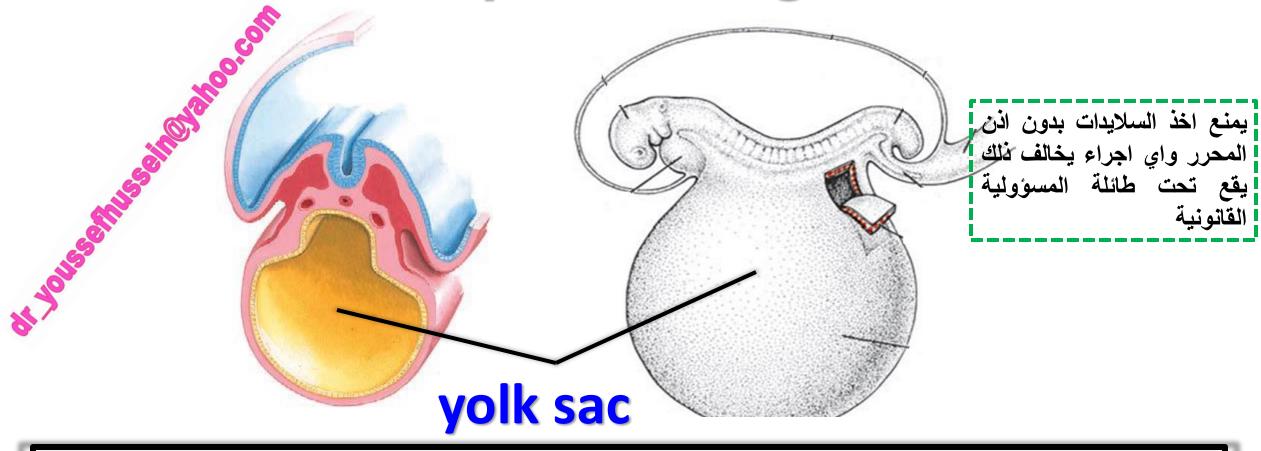
Where Sperm or Ovum are formed? It is formed inside the gonads (testis or ovary)





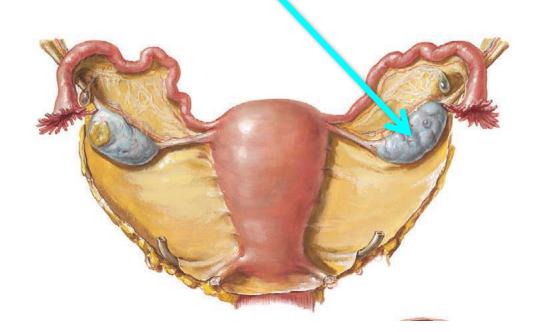


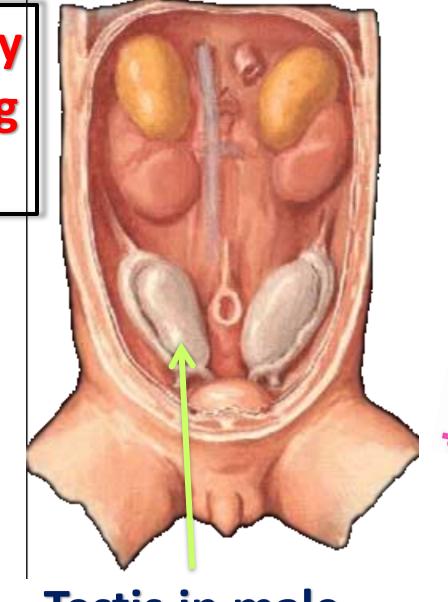
Source of primordial germ cells



 Primitive germ cells appear in the wall of the endodermal layer of yolk sac (forming the gut tube) at the 2nd week after fertilization. At the end of 5th week, they migrate to reach developing gonads

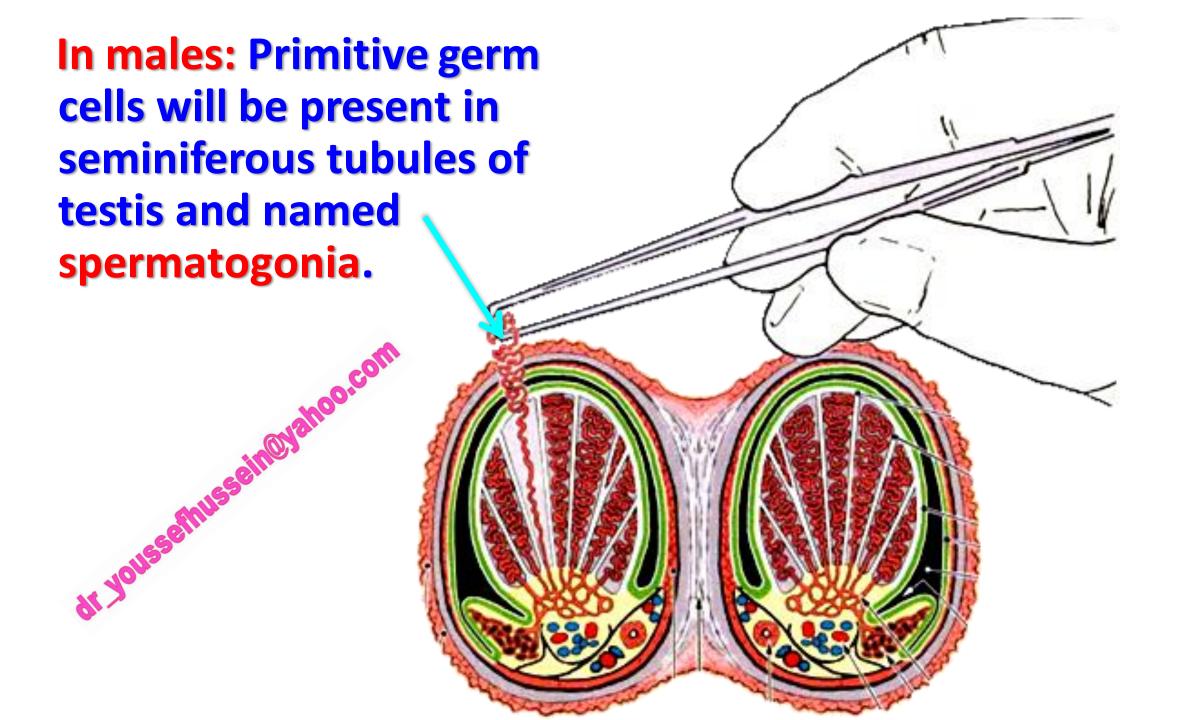
Ovary in female).

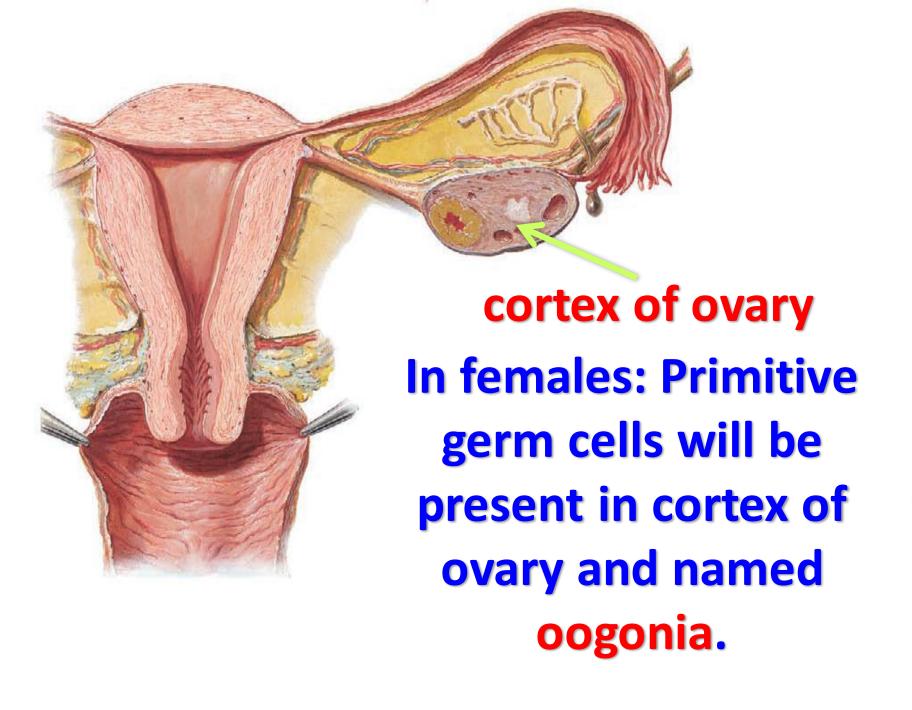




Testis in male

- They appears in the wall of the endodermal layer of the yolk sac (forming the gut) at the 2nd week after fertilization
- They migrate (at the end of 5th week) by amoeboid movement toward the hind gut epithelium and then through dorsal mesentery to the primitive gonads in the abdomin
- Then, they invade the genital ridges of the primitive gonads in the 6th week of development.
- They reach the primitive gonads by:
 - a- Primitive gonads give a chemostatic attractant for the germ cells b- Tissue rearrangement that occur in the early embryos.





dr_youssefhussein@yahoo.com

