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MeSH Heading Ovum Tree Number(s) A05.360.490.690 A1.1.497.497 A16.690 Unica IDDOI10063 RDf Unique Identifier Annotationdifferentiate from EGGS (Cat.12); /transp is not implantation ( = OVUM IMPLANTATION) Scope NoteA mature haploid female germ cell extruded from the OVARY at OVULATION. Entry Term(s) Egg Egg, Unfertilized Ova See Also Ovarian Follicle Consider Also consider also terms at OO-Date Established 1966/01/01 Date Entry 1999/01/01 Revision Date 2007/07/09 Ovum Preferred Concept UIM0015608 Scope NoteA mature haploid female germ cell extruded from the OVARY at OVULATION. Terms Ovum Preferred Term Term UI T029758 Date01/01/1999 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID Egg Term UI T029756 Date1/03/1999 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID NLM (1989) Ova Term UI T029757 Date10/12/1989 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID NLM (1990) Egg, Unfertilized Term UI T029759 Date01/08/1990 LexicalTag NON ThesaurusID NLM (1991) O óvulo é o gameta feminino fecundado que irá dar origem a um novo indivíduo durante a reprodução sexuada. Ele é o gameta presente em muitos seres vivos, mas vamos abordar nesse artigo os óvulos dos mamíferos. É importante ressaltar que o óvulo em si só existe depois que houver a fecundação, antes disso, o gameta é um ovócito secundário que está com a fase II, paralisada desde o desenvolvimento embrionário. Como são formados os gametas femininos humanos? O processo de ovogênese começa ainda durante o desenvolvimento embrionário das mulheres. Portanto, todas as mulheres já nascem com todos os gametas que irão liberar na fase reprodutiva de sua vida. Os gametas femininos são formados por células germinativas que estão armazenadas nos ovários, chamadas de folículos ovarianos. Num primeiro momento, durante o primeiro trimestre de gestação do embrião, ocorrerá a multiplicação dessas células por mitose e elas se desenvolvem originando as ovogônias. A primeira meiose das ovogônias é interrompida durante a prófase I. Nessa fase as células crescem e acumulam substâncias nutritivas, chamada de vitelo, que são responsáveis pela nutrição inicial do embrião. Depois que a fase de crescimento é concluída, as ovogônias passam a ser ovócitos primários (ovócitos I). Essa fase dura até a mulher atingir a puberdade, quando ocorre o primeiro ciclo menstrual. A maturação dos ovócitos I ocorre a cada ciclo menstrual, onde apenas um é liberado a cada mês. Depois de completar a primeira meiose, são originadas duas células, o ovócito secundário (ovócito II) e o primeiro corpúsculo polar que se desintegra logo em seguida. O ovócito II inicia a segunda meiose e paralisa, ela só é completada se ele for fecundado, dando origem ao óvulo e ao segundo corpúsculo polar que também será degenerado. Ele possui forma esférica, tem membrana plasmática, citoplasma, núcleo e é a maior célula do corpo dos mamíferos. Ovúlos - Ovogênese Características dos ovócitos secundários Os ovócitos I são envolvidos por uma membrana vitelínica que é composta por uma espessa camada de glicoproteínas que estão aderidas à membrana ovar, essa região é chamada de zona pelúcida. Essa estrutura protege o gameta e possui vesículas chamadas de grânulos corticais que secretam enzimas que permitem a entrada de apenas um espermatozoide durante a fecundação. Características do ovócito II Ovócito II na fecundação Quando o ovócito é fecundado pelo espermatozoide, a meiose se completa e ele se transforma em óvulo. Os corpos basais presentes no flagelo do espermatozoide dão origem aos centríolos do zigoto e o restante dele que contém a cauda e as mitocôndrias do gameta masculino degenera. Por isso, os centríolos são organelas herdadas do pai e mitocôndrias da mãe. A fusão dos núcleos dos dois gametas é chamada de cariogamia e dá origem ao zigoto diploide que se desenvolve em um novo ser. Veja também: Share – copy and redistributhe material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt – remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution – You must give appropriate credit - provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made - You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. Share/Alike – If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions – You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation - No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. O óvulo (também conhecido por ovo, ovócito, ócito ou gameta feminino) é a célula sexual feminina, haploide (n), formada após a meiose de uma ovogônia, durante o processo denominado de ovogênese, que após ser fertilizado pelo gameta masculino, o espermatozoide (n), durante o processo de reprodução sexuada, gera o zigoto diploide (2n). Ilustração: drcsant designs / Shutterstock.com Morfológicamente são células arredondadas, as maiores do organismo, incapazes de se moverem, sendo que seu transporte até as trompas de Falópio (local que ocorre a fecundação nos humanos) se dá através dos movimentos dos cílios presentes nas células que revestem estes canais. Apresentam uma membrana primária, ou vitelínica, que é a membrana plasmática, formada por secreções das células foliculares, e membranas terciárias depositadas ao redor do óvulo após este sair do ovário. Seu citoplasma divide-se em duas partes: citoplasma formativo presente ao redor do núcleo; citoplasma nutritivo, que armazena substâncias nutritivas (vitelo). Já o núcleo é grande, de formato oval, sendo que às vezes é central e às vezes polarizado. O gameta feminino está programado não apenas para contribuir com a metade do genoma do novo indivíduo gerado, mas também proporcionar matéria e energia necessárias para o embrião até que ele possa obter sua nutrição de uma fonte externa. Certos embriões atingem rapidamente uma forma larval, como por exemplo, os ouriços-do-mar e, por isso, desenvolvem-se de ovos com pouco vitelo; outras espécies possuem moderada quantidade de vitelo em seu ovo e, consequentemente, podem depender dessas reservas por mais tempo, como é o caso dos anfíbios; há aqueles também que dependem do vitelo de seu ovo até estarem prontos para a eclosão, já em forma aproximadamente de adulto, como é o caso das aves. Já os mamíferos, possuem reserva em seus ovos apenas nas fases iniciais de seu desenvolvimento e rapidamente desenvolvem uma placenta que os nutre e oxigena até o final do seu desenvolvimento intra-uterino. Leia também: Aparelho Reprodutor Feminino Texto originalmente publicado em artigo foi útil? Considere fazer uma contribuição: Female reproductive cell in most anisogamous organisms "Ova" redirects here. For anime films released direct-to-video, see Original video animation. For other uses, see Ova (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Egg. Egg cellA human egg cell with surrounding corona radiataDetailsIdentifiersLatinovumGreekovopron (ovon)MeSHD010063PMa67343Anatomical terms of microanatomy(edit on Wikidata) Human egg cell The egg cell or ovum (pl. ova) is the female reproductive cell, or gamete,[1] in most anisogamous organisms (organisms that reproduce sexually with a larger, female gamete and a smaller, male one). The term is used when the female gamete is not capable of movement (non-motile). If the male gamete (sperm) is capable of movement, the type of sexual reproduction is also classified as oogamous. A nonmotile female gamete formed in the oogonium of some algae, fungi, oomycetes, or bryophytes is an oosphere.[2] When fertilized, the oosphere becomes the oospore.[clarification needed] When egg and sperm fuse together during fertilisation, a diploid cell (the zygote) is formed, which rapidly grows into a new organism. While the non-mammalian animal egg was obvious, the doctrine ex ovo omne vivum ("every living [animal comes from an egg]", associated with William Harvey (1578–1657), was a rejection of spontaneous generation and preformationism as well as a bold assumption that mammals also reproduced via eggs. Karl Ernst von Baer discovered the mammalian ovum in 1827.[3][4] The fusion of spermatooza with ova (of a starfish) was observed by Oskar Hertwig in 1876.[5][6] In animals, egg cells are also known as ova (singular ovum, from the Latin word ovum meaning "egg").[7] The term ovule in animals is used for the young ovum of an animal. In vertebrates, ova are produced by female gonads (sex glands) called ovaries. A number of ova are present at birth in mammals and mature via oogenesis. Studies performed on humans, dogs, and cats in the 1870s suggested that the production of oocytes (immature egg cells) stops at or shortly after birth. A review of reports from 1900 to 1950 by zoologist Solomon Zuckerman cemented the belief that females have a finite number of oocytes that are formed before they are born. This dogma has been challenged by a number of studies since 2004. Several studies suggest that ovarian stem cells exist within the mammalian ovary. Whether or not the mammalian ovum actually creates an egg cell remains unclear, and it is an ongoing issue as to which question is the correct one. The ovum and sperm fusing together in the process of fertilizing an ovum (top, bottom). The mammalian ovum fertilizes inside the female's body. Human ova grow from the primitive RNA, proteins, and organelles to the oocytes. This transfer is followed by the program of cell death (apoptosis). 25 nurse cells die for every oocyte that is produced (11) The human ovum measures approximately 120 μm (0.047 in) in diameter.[12] In humans, recombinational crossover events occur between maternal and paternal DNA. Recombines approximately 42 times on average. Paternal DNA: Recombines approximately 27 times on average. Ooplasm is like the yolk of the ovum, a cell substance at its center, which contains its nucleus, named the germinal vesicle, and the nucleolus, called the germinal disc.[13] The ooplasm consists of the cytoplasm of the ordinary animal cell with its spongioplasm and hyaloplasm, often called the formative yolk; and the nutritive yolk or deutoplasm, made of rounded granules of fatty and albuminoid substances imbedded in the cytoplasm.[13] Mammalian ova contain only a tiny amount of the nutritive yolk, for nourishing the embryo in the early stages of its development only. In contrast, bird eggs contain enough to supply the chick with nutriment throughout the whole period of incubation.[13] In the oviparous animals (all birds, most fish, amphibians and reptiles), the ova develop protective layers and pass through the oviduct to the outside of the body. They are fertilized by male sperm either inside the female body (as in birds), or outside (as in many fish). After fertilization, an embryo develops, nourished by nutrients contained in the egg. It then hatches from the egg, outside the mother's body. See egg for a discussion of eggs of oviparous animals. The egg cell's cytoplasm and mitochondria are the sole means the egg can reproduce by mitosis and eventually form a blastocyst after fertilization. There is an intermediate form, the ovoviviparous animals; the embryo develops within and is nourished by an egg as in the oviparous case, but then it hatches inside the mother's body shortly before birth, or just after the egg leaves the mother's body. Some fish, reptiles and many invertebrates use this technique, nearly all land plants have alternating diploid and haploid generations. Gametes are produced by the haploid generations, which is known as the gametophyte. The female gametophyte produces structures called archegonia, and the egg cells form within them via mitosis. The typical bryophyte archegonium consists of a long neck with a wider base containing the egg cell. Upon maturation, the neck opens to allow sperm cells to swim into the archegonium and fertilize the egg. The resulting zygote then gives rise to an embryo, which will grow into a new diploid individual, known as a sporophyte. In seed plants, a structure called the ovule contains the female gametophyte. The gametophyte produces an egg cell. After fertilization, the ovule develops into a seed containing the embryo.[14] In flowering plants, the female gametophyte (sometimes referred to as the embryo sac) has been reduced to just eight cells inside the ovule. The gametophyte cell closest to the micropyle opening of the ovule develops into the egg cell. Upon pollination, a pollen tube delivers sperm into the gametophyte and one sperm nucleus fuses with the egg nucleus. The resulting zygote develops into an embryo inside the ovule. The ovule, in turn, develops into a seed and in many cases, the plant ovary develops into a fruit to facilitate the dispersal of the seeds. Upon germination, the embryo grows into a seedling.[14] Gene expression pattern determined by histochemical GUS assays in Physcomitrella patens. The Polycomb gene FIE is expressed (blue) in unfertilized egg cells of the moss Physcomitrella patens (right) and expression ceases after fertilization in the developing diploid sporophyte (left). In situ GUS staining of two female sex organs (archegonia) of a transgenic plant expressing a translational fusion of FIE-uidA under control of the native FIE promoter I In the moss Physcomitrella patens, the Polycomb protein FIE is expressed in the unfertilised egg cell (Figure, right) as the blue colour after GUS staining reveals. Soon after fertilisation the FIE gene is inactivated (the blue colour is no longer visible, left) in the young embryo.[15] In algae, the egg cell is often called oosphere.[citation needed] Drosophila oocytes develop in individual egg chambers that are each supported by nurse cells and surrounded by somatic follicle cells. The nurse cells are large polyploid cells that synthesize and transfer mRNA, proteins, and organelles to the oocytes. This transfer is followed by the program of cell death (apoptosis). 25 nurse cells die for every oocyte that is produced (11) In addition to this developmentally regulated cell death, egg cells may also undergo apoptosis in response to starvation after other results.[16] Insmenstruation Menstrual cycle Ova bank Ovulation Polar body Pollination Pregnancy Spawn biology ^ "Ovum". Medical Dictionary. BiologyOnline. 7 October 2019. Retrieved 21 January 2023. ^ "Oosphere Meaning". YourDictionary. Retrieved 12 April 2021. ^ Cobb, M. (August 2012). 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