

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

1.1	Preformation Versus Epigenesis	1
1.2	Ontogeny, Phylogeny and Recapitulation	2
1.3	Mosaic and Regulation Eggs	4
1.4	Genetics	4
1.5	Development	5
1.6	Developmental Genetics	5
1.7	Steps in Development	8
1.8	Role of Genes in Development	9
1.9	Understanding Development in Genetics Terms	10

2. INHERITANCE OF DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES 12

2.1	Early Ideas about Heredity	12
2.2	Continuity of Life	13
2.3	Qualitative and Quantitative Traits	13
2.4	Genotype and Phenotype	13
2.5	Genotypic and Environmental Variation	14
2.6	Mendelian Principles	14
2.7	Concept of Dominance	17
2.8	Heterosis and Hybrid Vigour	19
2.9	Reverse Genetics in Mendel's Wrinkled Character	19

2.10	Molecular Basis of Mendelian Genetics	20
2.11	Mendelism—An Exception or Rule	21
2.12	Mendel's Results and Linkage	22
2.13	Chromosome Theory of Inheritance	22
2.14	Sex-Linked, Sex-Limited and Sex-Influenced Inheritance	24
2.15	Multiple Allelism	25
2.16	Gene-Gene Interactions	26
2.17	Time of Segregation	29
2.18	Endosperm Genetics	29
2.19	Mutations	30
2.20	Quantitative Traits	34
2.21	Penetrance and Expressivity	36
2.22	Pleiotropy	37
2.23	Phenocopies	40
2.24	Homeostasis	42
3.	GENOME CONSTANCY IN DEVELOPMENT	47
3.1	Totipotency	47
3.2	Exceptions to Genome Constancy	51
4.	NUCLEUS AND NUCLEO-CYTOPLASMIC INTERACTIONS	62
4.1	Nucleus	62
4.2	Nucleo-cytoplasm Interactions	76
5.	GENE-PROTEIN-PHENOTYPE RELATIONSHIP	83
5.1	Chemical Nature of the Genetic Material	83
5.2	Molecular Structure of DNA	86
5.3	Molecular Structure of RNA	89
5.4	Properties of the Genetic Material	91
5.5	DNA Replication	91
5.6	Biological Function of the Gene	97
5.7	Gene Expression	104
5.8	Analysis of Gene Expression	111
5.9	Environment and Gene Expression	128

5.10	Types of Transcripts	131
5.11	Genetic Code	134
5.12	Protein Biosynthesis	136
5.13	Protein Targeting	144
5.14	Protein Secretion	145
5.15	Molecular Chaperone	147
5.16	Protein Turnover	148
5.17	Protein Degradation	148
5.18	Protein-Phenotype System	149
6.	GENE REGULATION AND DIFFERENTIATION	154
6.1	Gene Regulation in Prokaryotes	154
6.2	Gene Regulation in Lambda Phage	164
6.3	Gene Regulation in Eukaryotes	167
6.4	Messenger RNA and Differentiation	201
6.5	Circadian Clock	202
7.	CELLS IN DEVELOPMENT	206
7.1	Cell Cycle	206
7.2	Cell Proliferation	224
7.3	Cell Division Axis	226
7.4	Cell Elongation	228
7.5	Cell Determination and Differentiation	229
7.6	Transdetermination	233
7.7	Pattern Formation in Polytene Puffs	235
7.8	Trans differentiation	236
7.9	Cell Polarity	237
7.10	Cellular Homeostasis	239
7.11	Regulation of Diverse Cellular Activities	239
7.12	Cell and Tissue Regeneration	240
7.13	Cell Adhesion	243
7.14	Cell Commitment	244
7.15	Cell Migration	244
7.16	Cell Motility	244

7.17	Cellular Responses	245
7.18	Cell Competition	245
7.19	Intercellular Junctions	245
7.20	Cell-Cell Interactions	246
7.21	Cytoskelton	248
8.	CELL-SPECIFIC GENE ACTIVATION AND TISSUE DIFFERENTIATION	252
8.1	Origin of Different Cell Types	252
8.2	Cell-Specific Gene Activation	257
8.3	Specificity in Eukaryotic Transcription	258
8.4	Tissue Differentiation	261
9.	PLANT EMBRYOLOGY	278
9.1	Meiosis	278
9.2	Fertilization in Angiosperms	288
9.3	Endosperm Development	289
9.4	Embryo Formation	290
9.5	Storage Proteins	298
10.	GAMETE FORMATION, FERTILIZATION AND CLEAVAGE IN ANIMALS	304
10.1	Primordial Germ Cells	304
10.2	Spermatogenesis	306
10.3	Oogenesis	312
10.4	Fertilization	318
10.5	Cleavage	322
11.	ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT	329
11.1	Drosophila	330
11.2	Sea Urchin	348
11.3	Mammals	356
11.4	Frog	361
11.5	Caenorhabditis Elegans	364
11.6	Zebrafish	368
11.7	Blastogenesis	368
11.8	Bone Marrow Stem Cells	368

15.5	Morphogenesis in Green Algae	455
15.6	Morphogenesis in Animals	455
15.7	Binary Switch Genes	464
15.8	Process of Morphogenesis	465
15.9	Organ Development	466
15.10	Plant Morphogenesis	473
16.	HOMEOSIS	483
16.1	Drosophila Homeosis	483
16.2	Silkworm Homeosis	492
16.3	Tribolium Homeosis	492
16.4	Mode of Action of Specification	493
16.5	Common Coding Motifs	494
16.6	Coordination of Development and Proliferative Pool	494
16.7	Antennapedia Type Genes in Xenopus	495
16.8	Deciphering Function of the Hox Genes	495
16.9	Pou Domain in Mammals	498
16.10	Homeosis in Plants	498
16.11	Micro RNAs in Development	500
16.12	Homeo Domains	500
16.13	Development—A Cascade of Gene Expression	502
17.	STEM CELLS	507
17.1	Stem Cell Biology	507
17.2	Embryonic Stem Cells	512
17.3	Adult Stem Cells	514
17.4	Neural Stem Cells	515
17.5	Mesenchymal Stem Cells	515
17.6	Developmental Potency	517
17.7	Uses of Pluripotent Stem Cells	517
17.8	Violating the Rules of Embryology	518
18.	SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION	521
18.1	Diffusible Signals	521
18.2	Signalling Pathways	522

18.3	Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription	527
18.4	Regulators of Developmental Timing	532
18.5	Signal Transduction Knowledge Environment	532
18.6	Plant Signal Transduction	534
19.	RECENT PROGRESSES IN DEVELOPMENTAL GENETICS	537
19.1	Areas of Current Interest	537
19.2	Need to Know More About	541
20.	SYNTHESIS	545
20.1	The Conception and Birth of Evo-Devo	546
20.2	Developmental Machinery	547
20.3	Evolutionary Developmental Mechanisms	548
20.4	Evolution of Biosynthetic and Morphogenetic Pathways	549
	Glossary	553-663
	Bibliography	664-709
	Author Index	710-735
	Subject Index	736-765

Introduction

Developmental changes are those changes that occur after formation of the embryo are called post-embryonic changes and this period of development is called *post-embryonic period*. Both these periods are included in development of an organism. Developmental changes are of two types—small duration processes—physiological and biochemical—that take place in an individual. These processes are repeated several times during life cycle of an organism. Developmental changes are of longer duration and are not repeated during life of an individual. Various physiological and biochemical processes are basis of development. Physiological processes are related to certain functions of an organism.

Developmental systems in animals are more complex than those in plants. Perhaps that is why developmental biology has attracted the attention of developmental biologist from the very beginning this science.

PREFORMATION VERSUS EPIGENESIS

Theory of epigenesis was put forward by Wolff in 1759. He studied development of adult embryos. He said that he never saw any miniature chick in the eggs. He saw only certain granules, which by arranging and rearranging formed the adult chick. Thus adult organisation is formed gradually. Although his idea did not seem to be very strong initially yet his idea is correct even today. According to theory of epigenesis, development is result of action and interaction among different parts.