

E.
Segmentation
(in embryological development)

2/8/15 1

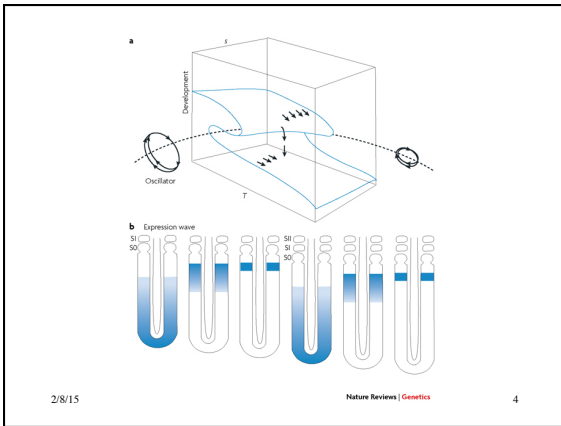
Vertebrae

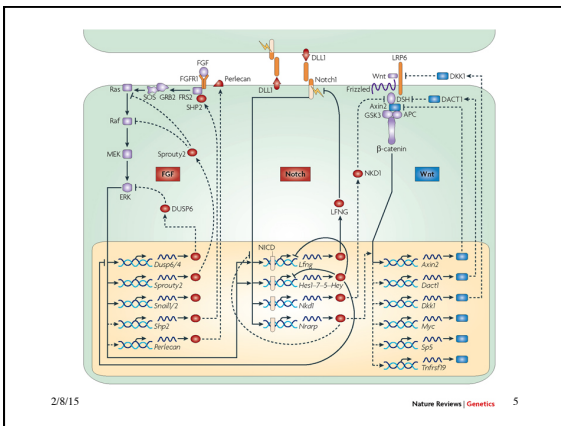
- Humans: 33, chickens: 55, mice: 65, corn snake: 315
- Characteristic of species
- How does an embryo “count” them?
- “Clock and wavefront model” of Cooke & Zeeman (1976).

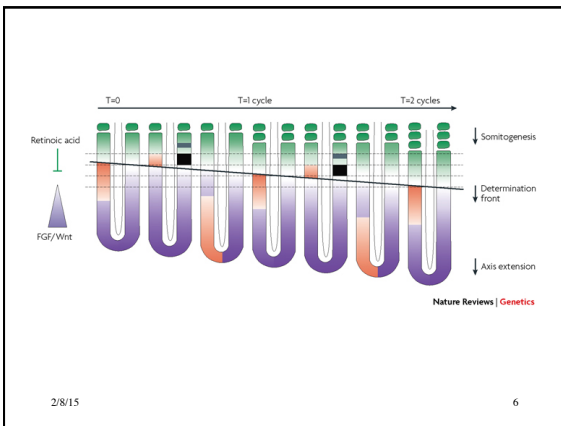
2/8/15 2

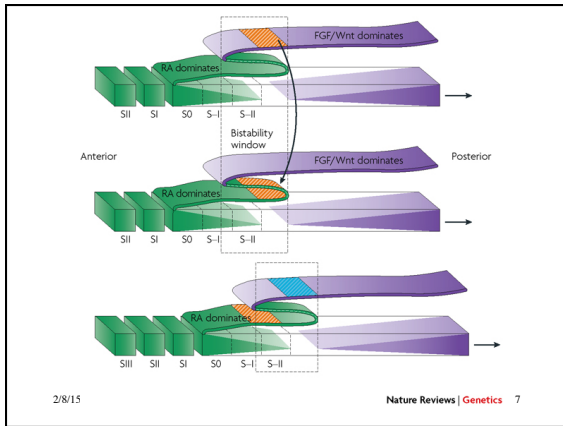
The diagram illustrates the longitudinal axis of an embryo during development. At the top is the **Head**, containing the **Neural tube** and **Neural folds**. Below the head is the **Head mesoderm** and **Otic vesicle**. The central part of the embryo consists of **Somites**, which are segmented blocks of tissue. Labels include **Somite formation**, **Rostrocaudal patterning**, and **Segmental determination**. At the bottom is the **Tail**, containing the **Tail bud**, **PSM** (Presomitic Mesoderm), and **Paraxial mesoderm production**. **Axis elongation** is indicated by arrows pointing towards the tail. The diagram is credited to **Nature Reviews | Genetics**.

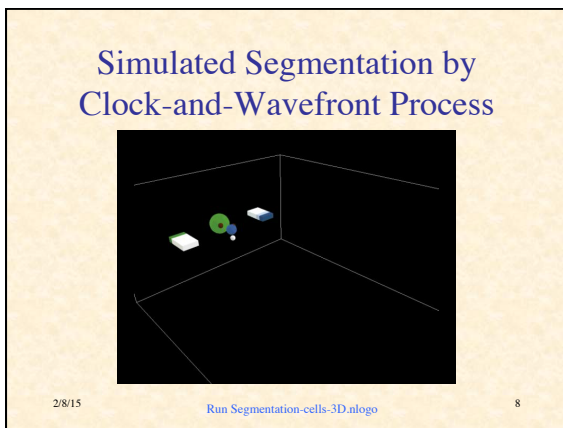
2/8/15 3

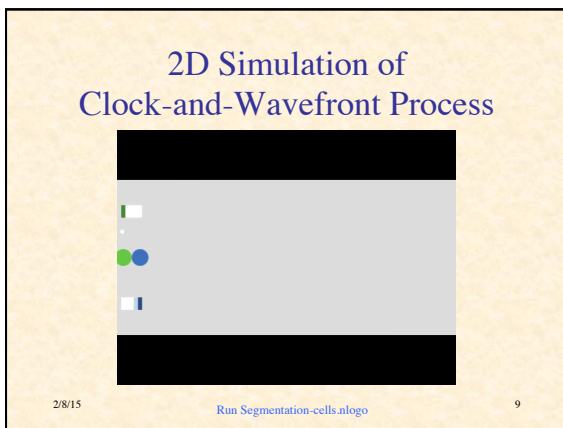


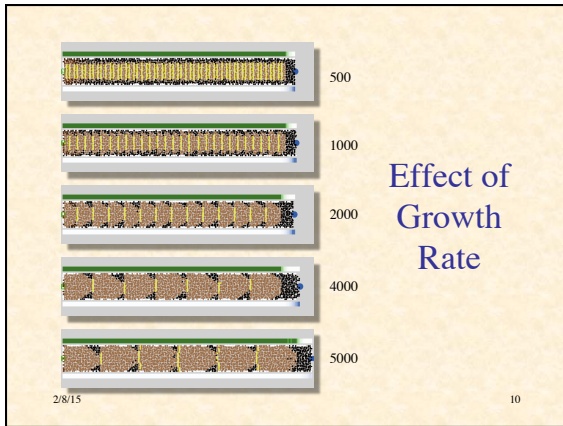












NetLogo Simulation of Segmentation

[Run Segmentation.nlogo](#)

2/8/15 11

Segmentation References

1. Cooke, J., & Zeeman, E.C. (1976). A clock and wavefront model for control of the number of repeated structures during animal morphogenesis. *J. Theor. Biol.* **58**: 455–76.
2. Dequéant, M.-L., & Pourquié, O. (2008). Segmental patterning of the vertebrate embryonic axis. *Nature Reviews Genetics* **9**: 370–82.
3. Gomez, C., Özbudak, E.M., Wunderlich, J., Baumann, D., Lewis, J., & Pourquié, O. (2008). Control of segment number in vertebrate embryos. *Nature* **454**: 335–9.

2/8/15 III.A 12
