



# HEXTILLO

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NEURAL CREST DERIVATIVES





# **NEURAL CREST DERIVATIVES**

The neural crest, a unique transient embryonic cell population, as a group of cells localized in between the neural tube and the epidermis in the vertebrate embryo. Neural crest cells originate in the ectoderm at the margins of the neural tube.





- These cell types include:
- The neurons and glial cells of the sensory, sympathetic, and parasympathetic nervous systems,
- The epinephrine-producing (medulla) cells of the adrenal gland,
- The pigment-containing cells of the epidermis, and
- Many of the skeletal and connective tissue components of the head. The fate of the neural crest cellsdepends, to a large degree, on where they migrate to and settle.





- Cells migrate dorsolaterally to produce the craniofacial mesenchyme that differentiates into the cartilage, bone, cranial neurons, glia, and connective tissues of the face.
- These cells enter the pharyngeal arches and pouches to give rise to thymic cells, odontoblasts of the tooth primordia, and the bones of middle ear and jaw.
- Neural crest cells that become the pigment-synthesizing melanocytes.
- Sclerotomes are blocks of mesodermal cells.



# MAJOR NEURAL CREST DERIVATIVES

- The vagal and sacral neural crest, whose cells generate the parasympathetic(enteric) ganglia of the gut.
- The vagal (neck) neural crest lies opposite somites 1–7,
  while the sacral neural crest lies posterior to somite 28.
- The cardiac neural crest is located between the cranial and trunk neural crests.



# MCQ

## **QUESTION**

- Q. All are derivatives of ectoderm except
- A. Epidermis
- B. Parotid gland
- C. Neurohypophysis
- D. Arrector pilorum
- Ans-D

