I. Definitions

A. Hyperplasia
   1. Increase in cell number.
   2. Presumes divisions of cells (mitotic for most cell types).
      a. Proliferative
      b. Quantal (terminal)
   3. Can occur prenatally or postnatally.

B. Hypertrophy
   1. Increase in cell size
   2. Implies that biosynthetic processes proceed at faster rate than degradative
      processes.
   3. Occurs primarily postnatally.

II. Embryonic development

A. Zygote
   1. Fertilization → two
      pronuclei.
   2. Reorganization/repair of
      nuclei.
   3. Period of susceptibility to
      gene insertion.
B. Morula
1. Division into blastomeres (nondifferentiated initially).
2. Stage that scientists use for embryo splitting.

C. Blastocyst
2. Trophoblast = outer layer of cells (development of placental tissues)
3. Inner cell mass
   a. Lowermost = endoderm.
   b. Uppermost = epiblast.

D. Embryo – early
1. Amnion
2. Yolk sack, surrounded by endoderm.
3. Embryonic disk
   a. From epiblast.
   b. Bilaminar.
      1) Dorsal = ectoderm.
      2) Ventral = endoderm.
   c. Primitive streak
      1) Mesodermal cells migrate into central region.
      2) Source of connective tissues and muscle.
E. Embryo – late
   1. Notochord now is visible.
   2. Somites develop.
      a. Dermatome $\rightarrow$ source of dermis (skin).
      b. Sclerotome $\rightarrow$ source of connective tissues.
         1) Precursors of vertebrae.
         2) Mesenchymal cells
            a) Adipose tissue
            b) Other connective tissues
      c. Myotome $\rightarrow$ muscle

III. Myogenesis
   A. Myoblast
      1. Presumptive myoblasts undergo proliferative divisions.
      2. Synthesis of myofibrillar protein is barely detectable at this stage.

   B. Myotubes
      1. Final (quantal) division of myoblast elicits differentiation; cells acquire new characteristics.
      2. Myoblasts now fuse.
      3. Fusion initiates a high rate of myofibrillar protein gene expression.
      4. Myotube becomes multinucleated.
D. Fusion of myoblasts → myotubes
   1. Multinucleated, each nucleus encoding for a domain of protein
   2. Large increase in transcription, translation for myofibrillar proteins
   3. Later migration of myofibrillar proteins (e.g., desmin) to Z-lines
   4. Cytoplasm and nuclei in core of myotube.
   5. Aggregation of Z-line material (α-actinin) around filaments
   6. Synthesis of myofilaments, no apparent development of sarcomeres
   7. Exclusion of sarcoplasm and nuclei from core -- nuclei → subsarcolemma