Current Research in Embryology

Cheng Chan

Jinan University, Guangzhou, China

Abstract:

capacity.

Biography:

Embryology, the study of the formation and development of an due to this, disruption of fewer cellular pathways could also be embryo and fetus. Embryology is that the branch of biology that required for tumor genesis in hematopoietic cells. Many leukemia's, studies the prenatal development of gametes (sex cells), lymphomas, sarcomas, and pediatric neoplasms develop as a fertilization, and development of embryos and fetuses. consequence of specific translocation events that form chimeric Additionally, embryology encompasses the study of congenital proteins with novel functions (see above). Embryogenesis, the disorders that occur before birth, referred to as teratology. Early primary eight weeks of development after fertilization, is an embryology was proposed by Malpighi, and referred to as incredibly complicated process. It's amazing that in eight weeks preformations, the idea that organisms develop from pre-existing we're transforming from one cell to an organism with a multi-level miniature versions of them. Then Aristotle proposed the idea body plan. The circulatory, excretory, and neurologic systems all that's now accepted, epigenesist. Embryology may be a branch of begin to develop during this stage. It deals with the prenatal stage of science that's associated with the formation, growth, and development beginning from formation of gametes, fertilization, development of embryo. It deals with the prenatal stage of formation of zygote, development of embryo and fetus to the birth of development beginning from formation of gametes, fertilization, a replacement individual. Two basic processes involved are growth formation of zygote, development of embryo and fetus to the and differentiation. These cause formation of varied tissues and birth of a replacement individual. Two basic processes involved organs in body specialized to perform specific functions. Other are growth and differentiation. These cause formation of varied characteristics of hematopoietic neoplasms differentiate tumor tissues and organs in body specialized to perform specific genesis in these cells from tumor genesis in epithelial cells. functions. Other characteristics of hematopoietic neoplasms Leukemia's tend to develop from committed stem cells or progenitor differentiate tumor genesis in these cells from tumor genesis in cells that have substantial replicative capacity. Two basic processes epithelial cells. Leukemia's tend to develop from committed involved are growth and differentiation. These cause formation of stem cells or progenitor cells that have substantial replicative varied tissues and organs in body specialized to perform specific functions.

> This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Com- mons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share A like 3.0 License, which allows oth- ers to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the au- thor is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms. For reprints contact: editor@jbcrs.org

© 2021 Journal of Basic and Clinical Reproductive Sciences Vol 10 •Issue 4

Copyright: © 2021 Cheng C. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.