Embryogenesis Species Gender And Identity

Richard Grossinger

Warrior (1984) North Atlantic Books ISBN 0-938190-50-4 Embryogenesis: Species, Gender and Identity (1985/2000) North Atlantic Books ISBN 0-938190-82-2 Waiting

Richard Grossinger (born Richard Towers; 1944) is an American writer and founder of North Atlantic Books in Berkeley, California.

Barr body

extra artificial Xic in early embryogenesis can induce inactivation of the single X found in male cells. The roles of Xist and Tsix appear to be antagonistic

A Barr body (named after discoverer Murray Barr) or X-chromatin is an inactive X chromosome. In species with XY sex-determination (including humans), females typically have two X chromosomes, and one is rendered inactive in a process called lyonization. Errors in chromosome separation can also result in male and female individuals with extra X chromosomes. The Lyon hypothesis states that in cells with multiple X chromosomes, all but one are inactivated early in embryonic development in mammals. The X chromosomes that become inactivated are chosen randomly, except in marsupials and in some extra-embryonic tissues of some placental mammals, in which the X chromosome from the sperm is always deactivated.

In humans with euploidy, a genotypical female (46, XX karyotype) has one Barr body per...

Sexual dimorphism

Retrieved 15 November 2017. Rust R, Torchio P, Trostle G (1989). "Late embryogenesis and immature development of Osmia rufa cornigera (Rossi) (Hymenoptera :

Sexual dimorphism is the condition where sexes of the same species exhibit different morphological characteristics, including characteristics not directly involved in reproduction. The condition occurs in most dioecious species, which consist of most animals

and some plants. Differences may include secondary sex characteristics, size, weight, color, markings, or behavioral or cognitive traits. Male-male reproductive competition has evolved a diverse array of sexually dimorphic traits. Aggressive utility traits such as "battle" teeth and blunt heads reinforced as battering rams are used as weapons in aggressive interactions between rivals. Passive displays such as ornamental feathering or song-calling have also evolved mainly through sexual selection. These differences may be subtle or exaggerated...

Egg

and most lizards, the sex of the developing embryo is determined by the temperature of the surroundings, with the species determining which gender is

An egg is an organic vessel grown by an animal to carry a possibly fertilized egg cell – a zygote. Within the vessel, an embryo is incubated until it has become an animal fetus that can survive on its own, at which point the animal hatches. Reproductive structures similar to the egg in other kingdoms are termed "spores", or in spermatophytes "seeds", or in gametophytes "egg cells".

Most arthropods, vertebrates (excluding live-bearing mammals), and mollusks lay eggs, although some, such as scorpions, do not. Reptile eggs, bird eggs, and monotreme eggs are laid out of water and are surrounded by a protective shell, either flexible or inflexible. Eggs laid on land or in nests are usually kept within a warm and favorable temperature range while the embryo grows. When the embryo is adequately developed...

DNA methylation

and again in early embryogenesis, with demethylation and remethylation occurring each time. Demethylation in early embryogenesis occurs in the preimplantation

DNA methylation is a biological process by which methyl groups are added to the DNA molecule. Methylation can change the activity of a DNA segment without changing the sequence. When located in a gene promoter, DNA methylation typically acts to repress gene transcription. In mammals, DNA methylation is essential for normal development and is associated with a number of key processes including genomic imprinting, X-chromosome inactivation, repression of transposable elements, aging, and carcinogenesis.

As of 2016, two nucleobases have been found on which natural, enzymatic DNA methylation takes place: adenine and cytosine. The modified bases are N6-methyladenine, 5-methylcytosine and N4-methylcytosine.

Cytosine methylation is widespread in both eukaryotes and prokaryotes, even though the rate...

Causes of autism

(November 2022). "The intersection of autism and gender in the negotiation of identity: A systematic review and metasynthesis". Feminism & Psychology. 32

Many causes of autism, including environmental and genetic factors, have been recognized or proposed, but understanding of the etiology of autism is incomplete. Attempts have been made to incorporate the known genetic and environmental causes into a comprehensive causative framework. ASD (autism spectrum disorder) is a neurodevelopmental disorder marked by impairments in communicative ability and social interaction, as well as restricted and repetitive behaviors, interests, or activities not suitable for the individual's developmental stage. The severity of symptoms and functional impairment vary between individuals.

There are many known environmental, genetic, and biological causes of autism. Research indicates that genetic factors predominantly contribute to its appearance. The heritability...

2022 in science

Livnat, Nir; Lasman, Lior; Viukov, Sergey (May 2021). "Ex utero mouse embryogenesis from pre-gastrulation to late organogenesis". Nature. 593 (7857): 119–124

The following scientific events occurred in 2022.

Natural scientific research in Canada

the process of tissue culture. Through a technique known as somatic embryogenesis (SE), CFS researchers have been the first to use a single cell to regenerate

This article outlines the history of natural scientific research in Canada, including physics, astronomy, space science, geology, oceanography, chemistry, biology, and medical research. Neither the social sciences nor the formal sciences are treated here.

Wikipedia:Reference desk/Archives/Science/March 2006

in embryogenesis, whereas features that evolved recently (the cerebrum) form last. In whales (which evolved from land mammals) the embryo grows and then

Wikipedia:Fringe theories/Noticeboard/Archive 1

attracts you to fringe theories as you like to call them? and why clean them up when embryogenesis and embryology cry out to be merged but I don't see you two

This is an archive of past discussions on Wikipedia:Fringe theories/Noticeboard. Do not edit the contents of this page. If you wish to start a new discussion or revive an old one, please do so on the current main page.

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