

***Study of Ossification Stages in Quail Embryo (*Coturnex japonica*)**

Received: 7/12/2013

Accepted :9/2/2014

Hashim M.A-Kareem Mohammed A-Ameer.Haraj
Hashim5151@yahoo.com

Department of Biology
College of Sciences
AL-Qaddisiya University

Abstract

A morphogenesis study has been made for the skeleton formation of the quail (*Coturnex japonica*) which included the analytical study to make the skeletal elements and the transitional changes that happens in the two processes of cartilage formation (Chondrofication) and bones (Ossification) during the growth of the different natural phases for the diverse bones of the body.

A quail was gathered of about (100) birds and brought up at home. Then the fertilized egg was gathered from those birds in about (7-9) days, those egg were incubated by an Ukranian electronic incubator in a about (37,5-38 C°) and 70% of temperature and humidity respectively. The embryos were used starting from day 3 of incubation to day 16 of incubation , which is the hatching day.

Embryos were extracted from the egg starting from day 3 of incubation,they were treated with alcian blue pigment that is related to paint the (non ossified) cartilaginous parts of bones, and alizarin red – s pigment that is related to paint the ossified parts of the bones as an indicator for calcium in order to recognize the ossified parts from those that didn't ossified for each bone of the skeletal system of the quail.The method that used to treat the embryos with the two pigments differed with the age progress of the embryo , also it's concentration increased with the progress of the embryos age due to the formation of the organs, skin and muscles as well as the strengthening of the cartilage and it's transformation into solid bones day after day.

The successive phases for the growth of the different bones were traced with complete concentration on the evolution of the cartilage (Chondrofication) and it's transitional transformation into bone (Ossification) for each bone of the vertebral skeleton , thorax gage , and the fore and hind limbs bones.

Key words : Qiail Bird , fertilizedegg , Quail emboryo and growth

Zoology Classification QL 951 - 991

*The Research is apart on M.Sc. thesis in the case of the second researcher

Introduction

Arabian countries in different names like(AL Samman and AL Salwa) .The most common name is (AL Salwa). It's one of the most important investable birds and became the focus of attention of researchers and investors. It's a domesticated bird despite being a migratory bird, where it's migrate to Iraq during autumn. (1, 2, 16, 17 and 21).

Embryology defined as the study of morphogenesis of an individual life from the fertilization to the sexual maturation, including growth, differentiation and ways of controlling the activities of fetal configuration like regeneration, wound healing and hormonal control (2 and 7).

The quail is a small migratory bird , domesticated for two purposes, to produce egg and meat. And it's called in our

***The Research is apart of on M.Sc. thesis in the case of the Second researcher**

during the process of sexual intercourse (4).

Ossification is the process of creating bone, that is of transforming cartilage (or fibrous tissue) into bone. The animal skeleton initially consists largely of cartilage which is relatively soft and gradually transformed into hard bone during infant and child development.

There are two types of ossification

1- Intramembranous Ossification

calcification to commence, and the mineral content of the matrix increases rapidly. The osteoblasts augment the process by producing more matrix that is calcified, and some of these cells will become trapped in the tissue and will transform into osteocytes. Until the bone has reached the final size, a layer of osteoblasts remain on the periosteal surface. The same process occurs for flat bones and on the periosteal surface of the diaphyses of long bones.(18).

vertical columns of matrix known as the primary spongiosa. This primary spongiosa is considered to be the necessary scaffolding upon which the bone matrix can be deposited. In this way the newly formed endochondral bone mirrors the cartilage model which it has replaced. The key feature of this hypothesis is that the cartilage model forms first and the bone is laid down onto that model. As bone matrix is laid down upon the primary spongiosa they are transformed into secondary spongiosa, a more permanent set of trabeculae. These will be modified by the joint action of osteoblasts and osteoclasts to form the thickened adult trabeculae, which are clearly visible upon gross examination of the cut surface of bone. The pattern of mineralization at the growth plate can be clearly demonstrated by autoradiography and is of some interest. (9) showed that soon after calcium ^{45}Ca administration heavy deposits of radioactive ion are seen in the growth plate and adjacent trabecular bone of the metaphysis. Thirty days after (^{45}Ca)

The quail is characterized by being small in size, skinny bird, having no tail and it is very different wild birds and able to adapt. Females are characterized than males by its light-colored feathers with the present of black dots in throat area and upper chest area. Males being gray colored with brown neck area and it has the cloacal gland above the anal whole secrete white liquid (foamy substance) help

Bone develops within stromal connective tissue that is characterized by mesenchymal stem cells, connected by thin cell processes, lying in a matrix of haphazardly arranged collagenous fibrils. Immediately before ossification commences two changes are observed; the mesenchymal stem cells proliferate and start to differentiate, finally forming osteoblasts, and the intercellular matrix becomes more dense and homogeneous.

These changes alone are sufficient to induce a suitable environment for early

2- Endochondral Ossification (Interacartilagenous).

Endochondral ossification occurs where bones elongate at a growth plate. This plate is arbitrarily divided into specific regions for descriptive purposes. At the epiphyseal front there is a layer of hyaline cartilage formed by cartilage cells, some of which may be embedded in matrix. The older cartilage cells begin to multiply and form into columns separated by wide parallel bands of interstitial substance. The cells are separated from each other by a thin capsule of matrix. These cells hypertrophy and incorporate stores of glycogen. Providing there are adequate concentrations of minerals available, the intercellular matrix then starts to calcify, particularly between adjacent columns of cells. This zone forms a provisional structural framework between the growth plate and the cancellous bone of the metaphysis. Loops of blood vessels then invade the connective tissue and penetrate into the vertical columns. The interstitial tissue is removed, leaving calcified

remodeled but the rate of change is considerably less than during the growth phase. Radioactive calcium introduced into bone at this stage may take years to be resorbed and removed. This underlines concerns about the hazards from certain radionuclides, for example strontium 90 (^{90}Sr) or strontium 89 (^{89}Sr), which have been shown to accumulate selectively in the skeleton (13).

Materials and methods

Experimental design

respectively (14). The modified procedure of (15), (20), and (19) was used in the current study.

Observation of the skeletons (3-7 day embryos) was performed under a dissecting microscope paying attention to the timing of chondrofication and calcification. Observation of the skeletons (8-16 day embryos) was performed under a digital camera, since the size of the embryos became bigger than the eye pieces and the objective lenses of the dissecting microscope, and can't display the whole size of the embryo. Chondrofication was confirmed by blue color stained with Alcian blue and calcification by red color stained with alizarin red- S.

Results and discussion

incubation. The forelimb and hindlimb include the pectoral girdle and pelvic girdle, respectively. For (3 - 7) day embryos were observed and examined through dissecting microscope, but for (8 - 16) day embryos were observed and examined through digital camera.

At day 6 of incubation.

second phalanges of the third and fourth digits were stained blue also.

(14), said that the pubis, ischium, first metatarsus, first phalanx of the second digit, first and second phalanges of the third digit, and the first and second phalanges of the fourth digit were stained blue. Also said that the proximal ends of the second to fifth metatarsi fused with the nodule of the fused distal tarsi.

administration, the radioactive content of the plate is relatively low and concentration in the trabecular bone is less than on day one. By 60 days, osteoclastic activity has removed and remodeled almost all the newly formed bone and the level of radioactivity observed is low in all areas. Once an animal achieves skeletal maturity, bone stops growing in length and there is no further new formation of bone. The skeleton continues to be modeled and

Fertilized eggs, weighing (8-14) grams obtained from *Coturnix japonica* where stored at 15 °C. They were incubated in an Ukrainian manufactured incubator in the laboratory of histology of the college of sciences of AL Qadisiya university, after adjustment of the temperature and humidity at 37.5 - 38 °C. and 70% respectively. With continuous turning of eggs three times daily, except last three days of hatching period which is 16-17 days in *Coturnix japonica*. Then at the day 3 of incubation four embryos will be prepared daily throughout the whole 16 - 17 days to the double staining technique.

Skeletons of the embryos were stained with Alcian blue and Alizarin red - S for cartilage and ossified bones,

The developmental features of the whole skeleton of 3-16 day embryos were described during the course of incubation. For convenience of description, the skeleton was divided into five parts, that is vertebrae, ribs, sternum, forelimb, and hind limb, on and after 5 days of

The length of the humerus (LH) = (3.7 ± 0.25 mm). The humerus, radius, and ulna are now recognizable well and they were stained blue at this stage, also the first phalanges of the third and fourth digits were stained blue.

The length of the femur (LF) = (4.3 ± 0.25 mm). The femur, tibia, and fibula are now stained blue and well recognized. The first phalanx of the second digit, the first and

At day 10 of incubation.

girdle and digits occurred at day 11 of incubation (5).

Hindlimb, LF= (9.7 ± 0.15mm). PF= (58 ± 2.5%). The pubis, first phalanx of the first digit, second phalanx of the second digit, and the third phalanx of the third digit were stained red at the central portion of each bone. That is near to (14) observations, but they added, a cartilaginous process extended toward the distal direction from the back portion of the proximal region of the tarsometatarsus.

At day 12 of incubation.

respectively. They speculate this slight delay as an indicator for the difference of the precocity degree.

The lifestyle and feeding may play an important role in the sequences of the skeletal developmental differentiation between species (10).

Hindlimb, LF= (10.8 ± 0.2 mm). PF= (80 ± 3%). The red (ossified) regions of the third phalanx of the second digit, and the fourth phalanx of the third digit still expanding

At day 14 of incubation.

chick at stage (7.5-8) days (11), and 12 days (8), and in the turkey at 14th day of incubation (5).

These variations of time of onset of ossification of this bone may be related directly to the degree of precocity (12).

Hindlimb, LF= (12.9 ± 0.25 mm). PF= (88 ± 1.5%). The femur, tibia, and fibula completely turned red. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th phalanges of the hindlimb digits partly turned red. Ilium turned red, but ischium and pubis still partly ossified.

At day 16 of incubation. (Fig.2).

In geese and at this day of incubation the phalangeal elements including the 1st phalanx of the 2nd digit of the forelimb, in addition to the 1st phalanx of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th digits and 2nd phalanx of the 3rd digit showed appearance of ossification centers (6).

Forelimb, LH= (8.4 ± 0.15mm). PH= (50 ± 3%). The first and the second phalanx of the third digit turned red at the central portion. (6) said that the chondrotic drafts of carpal elements including carpiradiale and carpiulnare, and 1st phalanx at 3rd digit of the forelimb were stained blue. Likewise the pelvic girdle elements including the ilium, ischium, and pubis, in addition to chondrotic drafts of the first metatarsal and first phalanx of the second, third, and fourth digits were stained blue. That is approximately parallel to that of turkey except pelvic

Forelimb, LH= (9.4 ± 0.2mm). PH= (70 ± 2.5%). The first and the second phalanges of the second digit partly turned red. While (14) observed only elongation in the forelimbs at this day of incubation. (6) observed the first red turning of the humerus at this stage, which occurred later in relation to the femur was typically parallel to accumulating data in turkey embryo (5). But he disagreed with them in the timing, which occurred in the fore and hind limb at 12 and 13 days of incubation,

Forelimb, LH= (10.8 ± 0.2 mm). PH = (85 ± 2%). The first and second digits are still ossified at the central portion and the red (ossified region) still expanding. The coracoid partly turned red. (14) said that the forelimb only elongated at this day of incubation without mentioning any other changes. (6) observed at this day of incubation in geese, the coracoid elements of the pectoral girdle at its mid-diaphyseal portion turned red. For comparison, this element turned red in

Forelimb, LH = (14.8 ± 0.4 mm). PH = (95 ± 2%). Elongated and enlarged significantly. That was typically similar to (14). Hindlimb, LF = (17.3 ± 0.5 mm). PF = (95 ± 0.25%). Elongated and enlarged significantly.

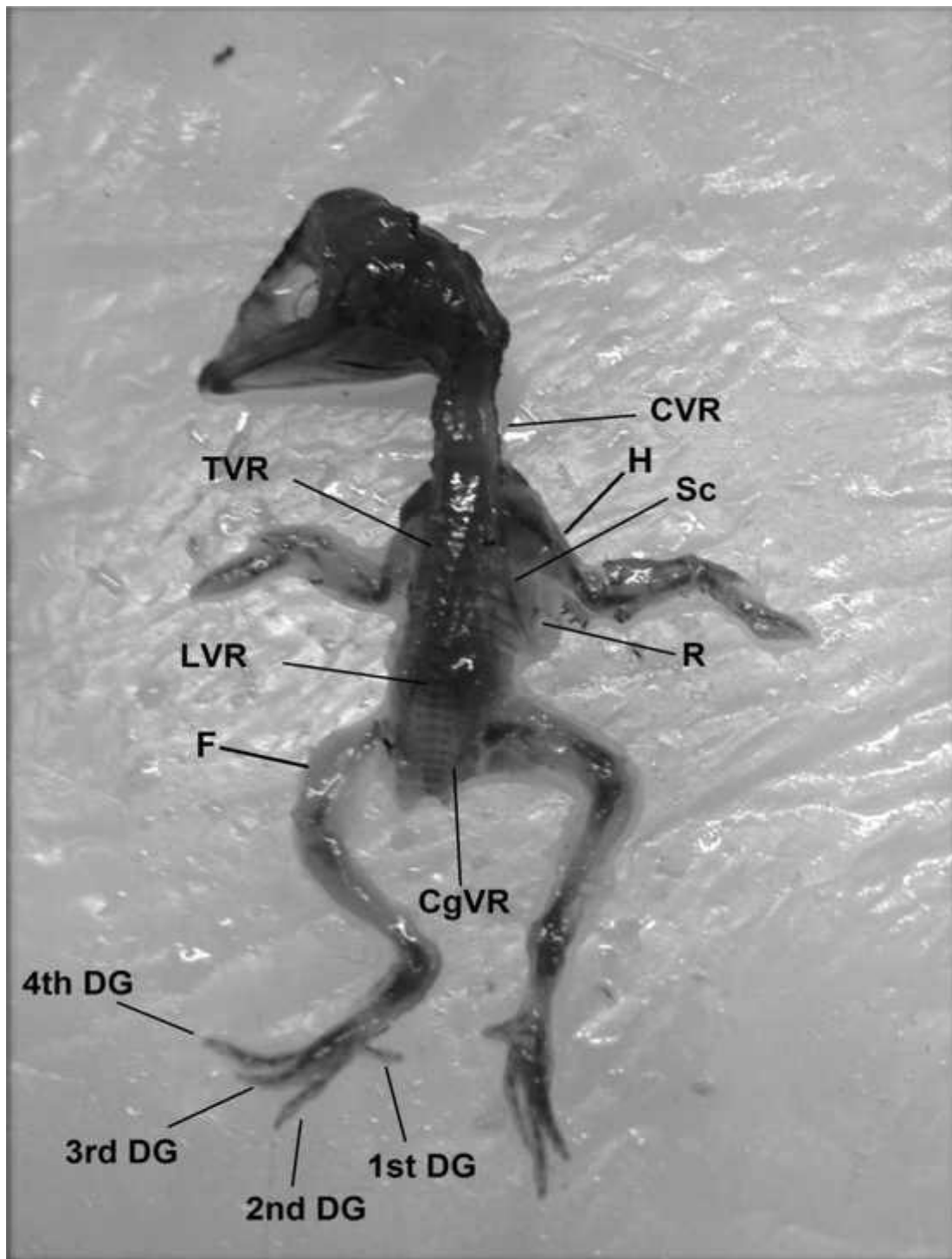


Fig (1). Whole mount of 9 days of incubation embryo, Cervical vertebral region (CVR), Thoracic vertebral region (TVR); Lumbosacral vertebral region (LuVR); Coccygeal vertebral region (CgVR); Scapula (Sc);Humerus (H); Ribs (R); Femur (F); Digits (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th DGs) .

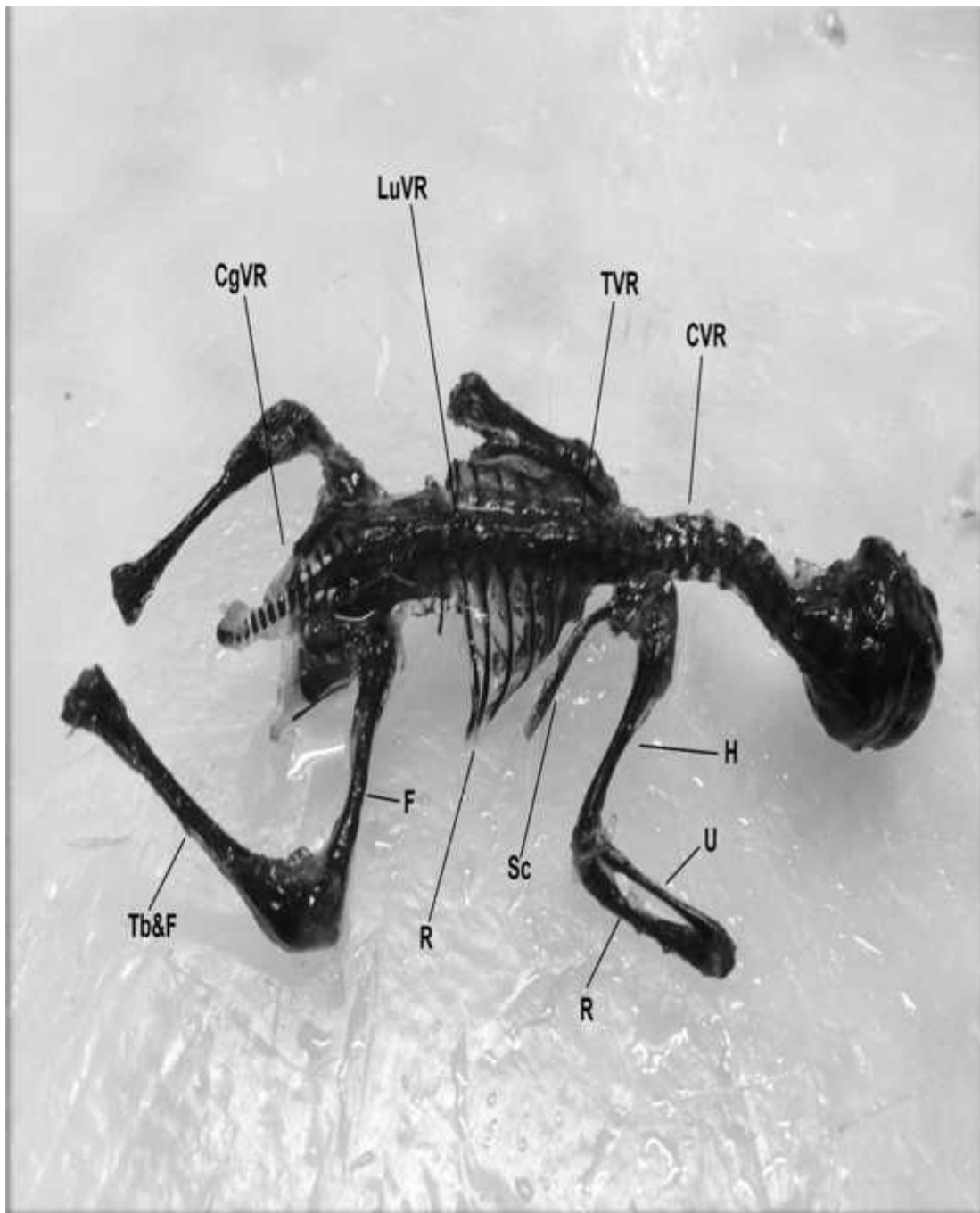


Fig (2). Whole mount of 16 days of incubation embryo, cervical vertebral region (CVR); Thoracic vertebral region (TVR); Lumbosacral vertebral region (LuVR); Coccygeal vertebral region (CgVR); Humerus (H); Radius and Ulna (R&U); Scapula (Sc); R (Ribs); Femur (F); Tibia and Fibula (Tb&F).

Conclusion

regions at day 8 of incubation, Chondrofication and calcification progressed from proximal to distal bones. In all long bones, Calcification first occurred at the medial region and then progressed to the proximal and distal regions. The patella appeared at day 9 of incubation and remained cartilaginous at hatching.

Recommendations

with the events takes place during the normal developmental morphogenesis of skeletal elements of this bird. In this study May resulting in studies can help to avoid like this embryonic disorders.

5- Study the hormonal interference , particularly , parathyroid hormones accompanied with the skeletal development of this bird.

6- Studying the genetic material that affect the normal developmental morphogenesis of the skeletal system of this bird. (Gene Expression).

The appearance of cartilage was late in the fore and hind limbs skeletal system, next after the vertebral skeletal system and before the ribs and sternal system. Where the long bones of the limbs showed chondrofication at day 4 of incubation. But the onset of ossification was earliest among the other systems (Vertebrae , ribs and sternum), where most of the fore and hind limbs proximal bones had an ossified

1- It is important to complete a post hatching study on the non-ossified cartilaginous elements , in order to determine the time of calcification of these elements.

2- Studying the fine structure of the beginning of cartilaginous cell by using EM.

3- Using specific techniques, chemicals , and materials to make a teratological studies of some skeletal elements of the Japanese quail , correlated with the ossification.

4- Looking at the skeletal developmental disorders , as compared

المصادر

3. الكناني , احمد سلمان عبد الحسن (2002). دراسة تكوينية لسقف البصري optic tectum في طائر السلوى Coturnix japonica رسالة ماجستير – كلية التربية (ابن الهيثم) – جامعة بغداد.
4. الهيئة العامة للبحوث الزراعية-قسم الثروة الحيوانية-محطة ابحات الدواجن-بغداد- النشرة الفنية رقم 1, 2012.
14. Nakane, Y. and Tsudzuki, M. (1999). Development of the skeleton in Japanese quail embryos. Dev. Growth. Differ, 41: 523-534.
15. Ojeda, J.I., Barbosa, E., and Bosque, G. (1970). Selective skeletal staining in whole chicken embryos: A rapid alcian blue technique. Stain Technol. 45, 137-138.
16. Ratnamohan, N. (1985) : The management of Japanese quail and their use in virological research : A review Veterinary research communication , 9:1-14.
17. Sanford, J.A. (1957). Proceeding of the North America wildlife conference , 22: 316-359.
18. Sumerlee, J.S (undated). Bone formation and development . In memory of Richard N. Smith. <http://www.Aopublishing.Org/BONE/1.htm>.
19. Tsudzuki, M. and Wakasugi, N. (1988). Genetic head skeleton abnormalities in the ET (Ear Tuft) strain of Japanese quail: A defect associated with the incomplete closure of the hyomandibular furrow. Jpn. Poult. Sci. 25. 207-217.
20. Watson, A.G. (1977). In totoalcian blue staining of the cartilaginous skeleton in mammalian embryo. Anat. Rec. 187, 743.
21. Weather bee, D.K. and Jacobs, K.F. (1961) : Migration of the common coturnix in North America . Oklahoma development of wildlife conservation, 32 : 85-91. Along dorsoventral axis by sonic hedge hag. Development, 127: 1131-1140 .
1. الحسيني , محمد احمد (2003) . تربية السمان , الطبعة الاولى مطبعة ابن سينا , القاهرة ص: 5-8.
2. السامرائي , نعمان سلمان مهدي وربيح , فرحان عودة. (1995) . علم الاجنة , مطابع وزارة التعليم العالي _ بغداد , ص: 20 , 83 , 89
5. Atalgin, H.andKurtul, A. (2009). A morphological Study of Skeletal Development in Turkey During the Pre-Hatching Stage . Anat.Histol. Embryol, 38: 23-30.
6. Bayatli, K.A. (2011). Morphological study of bones development in indigenous goose embryo.
7. Bazer , F.W , ; Geisert , R.D &Zavy , M. T. (1987). Fertilization and cleavage and implanation in reproduction in farm animals , 5th (ed) Hafeze , E. S. Lea Febigerphiladelphia : 210- 218.
8. Bellairs, B. and Osmand, M. (2005). The Atlas of Chick Development . Elsevier academic press, California USA P: 91-99.
9. Comar, C; Lotz, W.E; Boyd, G.A. (1952). Autoradiographic Studies of Calcium, Phosphorus and Strontium distribution in the Bones of the Growing Pig. AM J Anat; 90: 113-125.
10. Daniel, J.C. (1957). An embryological comparison of the domestic fowl and the Red-Wing black bird. Auk. Vol. 74 p: 340-357.
11. Hall, B.K. (1986). The role of movement and tissue interactions in the development and growth of bone and secondary cartilage in the clavicle of the embryonic chick. J. Embryo. Exp. Morph. 93, 133-152.
12. Kurtul, I. Atalgin, S.H. Aslan, K. and Buzkurt, E.U. (2009). Ossification and Growth of the Bones of the Wing and Legs in Prehatching Period of the Hubbert Strain Broiler. Kafkas Univ. Vet FakDerg 15 (6): 869-874.
13. McLean, F and Budy, A.M. (1964). Radiation , Isotopes and Bone . New York: Academic Press.

*دراسة مراحل ألتعظم في جنين طائر ألسمان (ألسلوى)

تاريخ القبول: 2014/4/9

تاريخ الاستلام: 2013/12/7

هاشم محمد عبد الكريم
محمد عبد الامير حرج
قسم علوم الحياة - كلية العلوم - جامعة القادسية

الخلاصة

اجريت دراسة النشأة المظهرية لتكوين الهيكل العظمي في طائر السلوى (*Coturnex japonica*) والتي تضمنت الدراسة التشريحية لتخلق العناصر العظمية والتغيرات الانتقالية التي تطرأ في عمليتي تكوين الغضاريف (التغضرف) والعظام (التعظم) خلال نمو الانماط الطبيعية المتنوعة لعظام الجسم المختلفة. تم جمع طائر السلوى بعدد (100) طائر وتمت تربيتها منزلياً. ثم تم جمع البيض المخصب من هذه الطيور بفترة 7-9 ايام, تمت عملية حضن هذا البيض المخصب بواسطة حاضنة كهربائية اوكرانية الصنع بدرجة حرارة 37,5 - 38 درجة مئوية ونسبة رطوبة بلغت 70%. استخدمت الاجنة ابتداء من عمر 3 ايام ولغاية 16 يوم حضانة (يوم الفقس). حيث تم استخراج الاجنة من البيض ابتداء من عمر 3 ايام, ثم تمت معاملتها بصبغتي (Alcian Blue) الخاصة بصبغ الاجزاء المتعظمة للعضروفية غير المتعظمة للعظام و صبغة (Alizarin Red - S) الخاصة بصبغ الاجزاء المتعظمة " ككاشف عن الكالسيوم". للتمييز بين الاجزاء المتعظمة عن الاخرى غير المتعظمة لكل عظم من عظام الهيكل العضروفي لطائر السلوى. طريقة معاملة الاجنة بالصبغتين اختلفت مع تقدم عمر الجنين واختلاف المراحل العمرية له, وكذلك تراكيز هذه الصبغات ايضا ازدادت مع تقدم عمر الجنين نظرا لتكون الاحشاء والجلد والعضلات وتصلب الغضاريف وتحولها الى عظام صلبة يوما بعد يوم. تمت المتابعة المستمرة للمراحل المتعاقبة لنمو العظام المختلفة مع التركيز التام على نشوء الغضروف (التغضرف Chondrofication) وتحوله الانتقالي الى عظم (التعظم Ossification) لكل عظم من عظام الهيكل الفقري والقصص الصدري والاطراف الامامية والخلفية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: طائر السمان, بيوض مخصبة, اجنة الطائر, نمو وتطور العظم في الجنين (التعظم)

● البحث مستل من رسالة ماجستير للباحث الثاني