

Internal Structure Of Testis

In the male-determined embryo, the testes produce two hormones responsible for masculinization – anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), and testosterone. Sertoli cells secrete AMH, during weeks six and seven, which causes the paramesonephric ducts to regress. In week eight Leydig cells secrete testosterone which stimulates the formation of male genitals from the mesonephric ducts. 48b1313460 == Structure == 48b1313460 The immature ova originate from cells from the dorsal endoderm of the yolk sac. Once they have reached the gonadal ridge they are called oogonia. Development proceeds and the oogonia become fully surrounded by a layer of connective tissue cells (pre-granulosa cells). In this way, the rudiments of the ovarian follicles are formed. 48b1313460 SRY is a member of the SOX (SRY-like box) gene family of DNA-binding proteins. When complexed with the steroidogenic factor 1 (SF-1) protein, SRY acts as a transcription factor that causes upregulation of other transcription factors, most importantly SOX9. Its expression causes the development of primary sex cords, which later develop into seminiferous tubules. These cords form in the central part of the yet-undifferentiated gonad, turning it into a testis. The now-induced Leydig cells of the testis then start secreting testosterone, while the Sertoli cells produce anti-Müllerian hormone. Effects of the SRY gene, which normally take place 6–8 weeks after fetus formation, inhibit the growth of female... 48b1313460 Germ cells migrate from near the allantois and colonize the primordial gonads. In... 48b1313460

Cremaster muscle It consists of the lateral and medial parts. Cremaster is an involuntary muscle, responsible for the cremasteric reflex; a protective and physiologic superficial reflex of the testicles. The reflex raises and lowers the testicles in order to keep them protected. Along with the dartos muscle of the scrotum, it regulates testicular temperature, thus aiding the process of spermatogenesis. external and internal layers of spermatic fascia, surrounding the testis and spermatic cord. The cremaster muscle is a paired structure, there being one The cremaster muscle is a paired structure made of thin layers of striated and smooth muscle that covers the testicles and the spermatic cords in human males 48b1313460

Sex cords In the female the sex cords are known as cortical cords of the developing ovary. In the male the sex cords are known as the testis cords of the developing testicle. They are formed from the genital ridges which will develop into the gonads - in the first 2 months of gestation - Sex cords in embryonic development give rise to the gonads of the reproductive system. the testis cords of the developing testicle 48b1313460

Male reproductive system outside surface of each testis is a Phibro muscular cord called the gubernaculum. These organs are located on the outside of the body and within the pelvis. This structure attaches to the inferior portion of the testis and extends The male reproductive system consists of a number of sex organs that play a role in the process of human reproduction 48b1313460

Development of the gonads consists of the opening of a connection from the testis to its final location at the anterior abdominal wall, followed by the development of the gubernaculum The development of the gonads is part of the prenatal development of the reproductive system and ultimately forms the testicles in males and the ovaries in

females 48b1313460

In the testicle, a network of tubules fuse to create the seminiferous tubules. Via the rete testis, the seminiferous tubules become connected with outgrowths from the mesonephros, which form the efferent ducts of the testicle. The descent of the testicles consists of the opening of a connection from the testis to its final location at the anterior abdominal wall, followed by the development of the gubernaculum, which subsequently pulls and translocates the testicle down into the developing scrotum. Ultimately, the passageway closes behind the testicle. A failure in this process causes an indirect inguinal hernia. 48b1313460

Scrotal ultrasound It is used in the evaluation of testicular pain, and can help identify solid masses. adult testis is an ovoid structure measuring 3 cm in anterior-posterior dimension, 2-4 cm in width, and 3-5 cm in length. The weight of each testis normally Scrotal (or transscrotal) ultrasound is a medical ultrasound examination of the scrotum 48b1313460

appropriate treatment. High-resolution ultrasound aids in improved characterization of some intrascrotal lesions and suggests more specific diagnoses, resulting in more appropriate treatments and the avoidance of unnecessary operation. 48b1313460 Anatomically, the lateral cremaster muscle originates from the internal oblique muscle, just superior to the inguinal canal, and the middle of the inguinal ligament. The medial cremaster muscle, which sometimes is absent, originates from the pubic tubercle and sometimes the lateral pubic crest. Both insert into the tunica vaginalis... 48b1313460 == Structure == 48b1313460

Testicle A testicle, also called testis (pl. testes) is the male gonad in all gonochoric animals, including humans, and is homologous to the ovary, which is the female gonad 48b1313460

== External genitalia == 48b1313460

Paramesonephric duct the adult male, located in the appendix testis, a small cap of tissue associated with the testis. The ducts run down the lateral sides of the genital ridge, and terminate at the sinus tubercle in the primitive urogenital sinus. Remnants of the paramesonephric ducts can also be found The paramesonephric ducts (or Müllerian ducts) are paired ducts in the embryonic development of the reproductive system of humans and other placental mammals. In humans, they form in the embryo during the 6th week of gestational age, before sexual differentiation takes place. In the differentiated female, the paramesonephric ducts develop into the reproductive tract, that includes the fallopian tubes (oviducts), uterus, cervix, and the upper part of the vagina 48b1313460

Although the development of new imaging modalities such as computerized tomography and magnetic resonance imaging have opened a new era for medical imaging, high-resolution sonography remains as the initial imaging modality of choice for evaluation of scrotal 48b1313460 They are formed from the genital ridges - which will develop into the gonads - in the first 2 months of gestation (embryonic development) which depending on the sex of the embryo will give rise to male or female sex cords. These epithelial cells (from the genital ridges) penetrate and invade the underlying mesenchyme to form the primitive sex cords. This occurs shortly before and during the

arrival of the primordial germ cells (PGCs) to the paired genital ridges. If there is a Y chromosome present, testicular cords will develop via the Sry gene (on the Y chromosome): repressing the female sex cord genes and activating the male. If there is no Y chromosome present the opposite will occur, developing ovarian cords. Prior to giving rise to sex cords, both XX and XY embryos have Müllerian ducts and Wolffian ducts. One of these structures will be repressed to induce the other to further differentiate into the external genitalia. 48b1313460 A testis absent from the normal scrotal position may be: 48b1313460 In human males, the cremaster muscle is a thin layer of striated muscle found in the inguinal canal and scrotum between the external and internal layers of spermatic fascia, surrounding the testis and spermatic cord. The cremaster muscle is a paired structure, there being one on each side of the body. 48b1313460 == Indications == 48b1313460

Cryptorchidism The word is from Ancient Greek κρυπτός (kryptos) 'hidden' and ὄρχις (orchis) 'testicle'. Cryptorchidism, also known as undescended testis (UDT), is the failure of one or both testicles to descend into the scrotum. About 3% of full-term and 30% of premature infant boys are born with at least one undescended testis. It is the most common birth defect of the male genital tract. The word is from Ancient Cryptorchidism, also known as undescended testis (UDT), is the failure of one or both testicles to descend into the scrotum 48b1313460

Sex-determining region Y protein Mutations in this gene lead to a range of disorders of sex development with varying effects on an individual's phenotype and genotype. SRY is an intronless sex-determining gene on the Y chromosome. Sex-determining region Y protein (SRY), or testis-determining factor (TDF), is a DNA-binding protein (also known as gene-regulatory protein/transcription Sex-determining region Y protein (SRY), or testis-determining factor (TDF), is a DNA-binding protein (also known as gene-regulatory protein/transcription factor) encoded by the SRY gene that is responsible for the initiation of male sex determination in therian mammals (placentals and marsupials) 48b1313460

== Male... == 48b1313460

Cancer/testis antigens Cancer/testis (CT) antigens are a group of proteins united by their importance in development and in cancer immunotherapy. Thus, they are often classified as tumor antigens. Gametogenesis offers an important role for many of these antigens in the differentiation, migration, and cell division of primordial germ cells, spermatogonia spermatocytes and spermatids. However, in cancer these developmental antigens are often re-expressed and can serve as a locus of immune activation. In general, expression of these proteins is restricted to male germ cells in the adult animal. CT antigens have been described in melanoma, liver cancer, lung cancer, bladder cancer, and pediatric tumors such as neuroblastoma. The expression of CT antigens in various malignancies is heterogeneous and often correlates with tumor progression. In general, expression of these Cancer/testis (CT) antigens are a group of proteins united by their importance in development and in cancer immunotherapy 48b1313460

The main male sex organs are the penis and the scrotum, which contains the testicles that produce semen and sperm, which, as part of sexual intercourse, fertilize an ovum in the female's body; the fertilized ovum (zygote) develops into a fetus, which is later born as an infant. The corresponding system in females is the female reproductive system. 48b1313460 However, about 80% of cryptorchid testes descend by the first year of life (the majority within three months), making the true incidence of cryptorchidism around 1% overall. Cryptorchidism may develop after infancy, sometimes as late as young adulthood, but that is exceptional. 48b1313460 Because of their tumor-restricted expression and strong in vivo immunogenicity, CT antigens are identified as ideal targets for tumor specific immunotherapeutic approaches and prompted

the development of several clinical trials of CT antigens-based vaccine therapy. CT antigens have been found to have at least 70 families so far, including about 140 members, most of which are... 48b1313460 disease. Many of the disease processes, such as testicular torsion, epididymo-orchitis, and intratesticular tumor, produce the common symptom of pain at presentation, and differentiation of these conditions and disorders is important for determining the 48b1313460 The release of testosterone is regulated by luteinizing hormone (LH) from the anterior pituitary gland. Sperm production is controlled by follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) from the anterior pituitary gland and by testosterone produced within the gonads. 48b1313460 Each paramesonephric duct is situated just lateral to each mesonephric duct (Wolffian duct). The mesonephric ducts are not completely useless in the female case: they secrete protein Wnt-9b, which is necessary for the elongation of... 48b1313460 Cryptorchidism is distinct from monorchism, the condition of having only one testicle. Though the condition may occur on one or both sides, it more commonly affects the right testis. 48b1313460

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