

The Reaction Diffusion System and Fibre Formation

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Dr. Barry Nagorcka, CSIRO Animal Production.



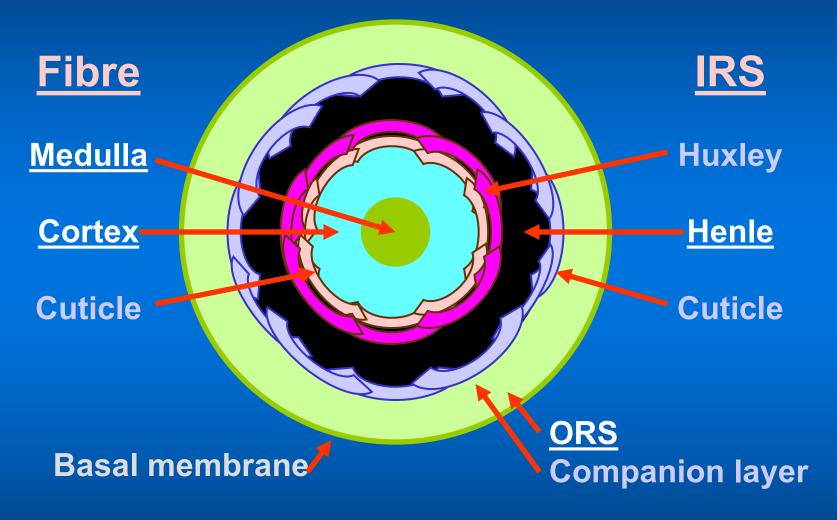
Fibre Formation

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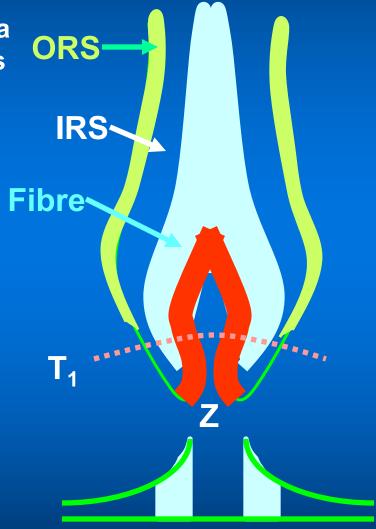




Mechanisms that control Differentiation (Stage 1)

Differentiation is controlled by a dermal factor (Z) which diffuses radially outward through the bulb

- if cells have high [z] they become fibre
- if cells have low [z] they become IRS
- if cells are in contact with BM and have high [z] they become fibre
- if cells are in contact with BM and have low [z] they become
 ORS



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Mechanisms that control Differentiation (Stage 2)

- Differentiation is controlled by cell-cell contact between cells of different types.
 - Contact between IRS and fibre cells
 - IRS cells differentiate to IRS cuticle
 - fibre cells differentiate to fibre cuticle
 - Contact between IRS and ORS cells
 - IRS cells differentiate to Henles layer
 - ORS differentiate to Companion cells



Summary of Stages 1 and 2 of Differentiation

Stage 1 **ORS Fibre** IRS Stage 2 ← Cuticle **Cuticle**→ **ORS** Cortex **Huxleys** Companion Henles →

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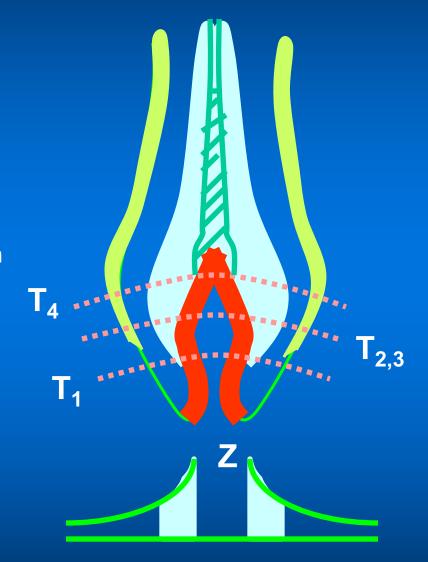
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Formation of the Medulla

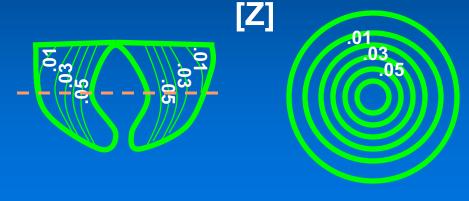
- Cells which are in contact with the basal membrane for time greater than T4 will differentiate into medulla cells.
 - this implies bulbs that have large papilla will have cells in contact with the BM for a long period of time and will therefore have a medulla.

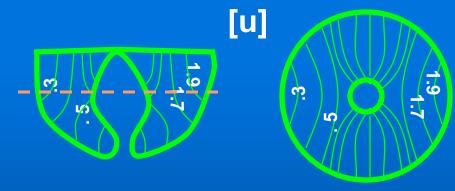




Differentiation of Cortical Cell Types (Stage 3)

- fibre cells undergo a further stage of differentiation in the bulb depending on the [z] and [u]
- fibre cells in T₂ to T₃
 - if [z] + [u] is above a certain threshold, the cells become orthocortical cells
 - if [z] + [u] is below a certain threshold, the cells become paracortical cells







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Conclusion

- Wavelike patterns predicted by RD system are required to explain cell differentiation in the bulb
 - O/P
 - non-circular cross-sectional areas
 - relationship between these two