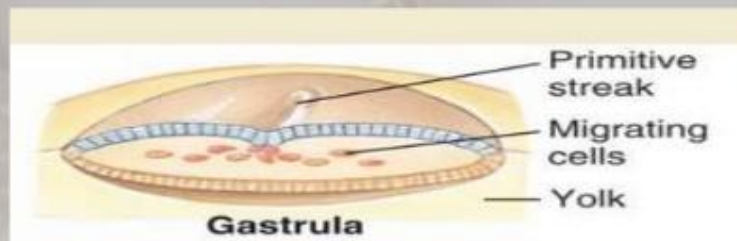


- **PRIMITIVE STREAK**
- It is groove on the surface along the (future) anterior-posterior axis.
- **PRIMITIVE STREAK FORMATION**
- The primitive streak is formed from the posterior marginal region cells .The streak first becomes visible as the epiblast (ectoderm) thickens at the posterior pole.



## **PRIMITIVE STREAK FORMATION 7-8 HOURS AFTER FERTILIZATION**

- The epiblast (ectoderm) is separated from the hypoblast(endoderm) by the blastocoel. The epiblast will give rise to the three germ layers the embryo, while the hypoblast will give rise to extra embryonic structure.

## FORMATION OF HENSON'S NODE 19-22 HOURS AFTER FERTILIZATION

- This bird egg view shows the primitive streak and Henson's node. At this stage ingression through the primitive streak of cells destined (fated) to become endoderm and mesoderm has begun.
- **HENSON'S NODE**
- It is formed by cells of presumptive notochord and floor of neural tube and is located posteriorly.
- Carnial end of the primitive streak is thickened and called **Hensen's Node**, which partially surrounds the depression called **Hensen's pit**.
- A distinct curved line, anterior to the hensen's pit called **Head fold**.
- And between the hensen's node and head fold is **head process**.

## FORMATION OF NOTOCHORD (NOTOGENESIS)

- A narrow strip of blastoderm just in front of primitive knot, consist of presumptive notochordal cell responsible for the formation of notochord.
- Notochord is visible **caudal** to the Hensen's node and in between the neural fold.
- Notochord is rod-like supporting structure.