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**CARACTERIZAÇÃO DAS PROPRIEDADES
NEUROMORFOLÓGICAS E PROLIFERATIVAS DO
TELENCEFALO DO LAGARTO *Tropidurus hispidus***

**ARACAJU
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Tese apresentada ao Programa de Pós-graduação em
Ciências da Saúde da Universidade Federal de
Sergipe como requisito parcial à obtenção do grau
de Doutor em Ciências da Saúde.

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Murilo Marchioro

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RESUMO

Nos últimos vinte anos, um grande número de evidências vem se acumulando em favor da hipótese de que novos neurônios são gerados durante toda a vida de alguns grupos de animais vertebrados. Este fenômeno é conhecido como neurogênese pós-natal. Todavia, ainda não está claro o significado fisiológico do aumento da população neuronal em diferentes áreas cerebrais. Os répteis parecem constituir uma classe de animais favoráveis para o estudo de neurogênese pós-natal e regeneração neuronal. A espécie de lagarto tropical *Tropidurus hispidus* é um exemplo disso, uma vez que apresenta formação de novos neurônios durante toda sua vida, por outro lado, as informações a cerca dos padrões neuroanatômicos e de neurogênese dessa espécie ainda não estão totalmente elucidados. Dessa forma, objetivou-se inicialmente realizar a caracterização neuroanatômica e neuromorfológica do telencéfalo do lagarto *T. hispidus* como também estudar a distribuição das áreas ricas em terminais de zinco. Além disso, verificar o padrão de proliferação neuronal quando submetidos a alterações térmicas e também descrever as áreas proliferativas e as vias de migração neuronal no telencéfalo desses animais. Para o estudo foram utilizadas as técnicas histoquímica de coloração de Nissl com a finalidade de caracterizar as áreas anatômicas; coloração de Golgi para caracterização neuromorfológica dos neurônios presentes no córtex cerebral; histoquímica de Neo-Timm a fim de detectar os terminais de zinco; imunohistoquímica para Doublecortina (DCX), como marcador de proliferação neuronal; imunohistoquímica para neurônios maduros (NeuN); proteína presente em glia radial (GFAP) e o marcador de divisão celular 5-Bromodioxiuridina (5-BrDU). A partir da análise dos dados foi possível verificar que o lagarto *T. hispidus* apresenta dez diferentes tipos de neurônios distribuídos em suas três áreas corticais, são eles: o granular (unipolar, bipolar e multipolar), piramidal (normal, invertido, aberto, bipiramidal e horizontal), horizontal esférico e fusiforme, além disso, verificou-se que as regiões zinco positivas encontravam-se em áreas corticais, septum, estriado e no complexo amidaloide. Os resultados obtidos com a marcação de imunohistoquímica para BrdU permitiu concluir que animais mantidos a temperatura natural (média de 28 °C) apresentavam núcleos positivamente marcados tanto na parede do ventrículo como também distribuídos pelo parênquima nervoso. No entanto, aqueles animais mantidos a uma temperatura média de 16 °C, esses núcleos positivamente marcados encontravam-se próximo ao ventrículo. Analisando o número de células positivamente marcadas por BrdU, em ambas temperaturas, verificou-se que não havia diferença estatisticamente significante, sugerindo que mudanças de temperatura podem alterar a migração de novos neurônios, mas possivelmente não altera a formação dessas novas células. Testes imunohistoquímicos com DCX demonstraram a existência em *T. hispidus* de quatro principais regiões produtoras de novos neurônios, são elas: sulcos laterais, septomediais, ventrais e terminais. Observou-se também a existência de quatro tipos de migração neuronal, a radial, tangencial rostral (semelhante a migração rostral de mamíferos), a tangencial caudal e a comissural. Portanto, esses dados parecem sustentar a hipótese de que a família Tropiduridae parece ser importante para entender os mecanismos de neurogênese pós-natal e ser útil para estudos futuros de neurobiologia comparada.

Palavra-chave: neurogênese, telencéfalo, *Tropidurus hispidus*.

ABSTRACT

For the last twenty years, a large number of data has been provided in favor of the hypothesis of new neurons being generated throughout the entire lifespan of some groups of animals. This phenomenon is known as postnatal neurogenesis. However, the physiological relevance of the increase in the neuronal population of some brain areas is not yet clear. In this sense, reptiles seem to be useful models for the study of postnatal neurogenesis and neuronal regeneration. The tropical lizards *Tropidurus hispidus* were shown to be examples of that, since they form new neurons throughout their entire lifespan. However, data on neuroanatomy and neurogenesis of this species have not yet been fully provided. Therefore, the aims of this study were to characterize the neuroanatomy and neuromorphology, to study the distribution of zinc terminal areas, to verify the neuronal proliferation pattern of these lizards when under different temperatures and to describe proliferative areas and neuronal migration pathways of the *T. hispidus* telencephalon. We used the Nissl technique to characterize anatomy; Golgi impregnations to characterize neuronal morphology; Neo-Timm histochemistry to detect zinc terminals; Doublecortin (DCX) immunohistochemistry as a marker of neuronal proliferation; NeuN immunohistochemistry to detect mature neurons; Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) to detect glia; and 5-bromodioxiuridine (BrDU) to detect cellular divisions. Our results show that *T. hispidus* lizards have at least ten different neuronal types in their cortical areas: granular (uni-, bi- and multipolar), pyramidal (normal, inverted, open, bipyramidal and horizontal), spherical horizontal and fusiform. Furthermore, we verified that the zinc-positive regions were in cortical areas, septum, striatum and amygdaloid complex. BrDU immunohistochemistry showed that in lizards maintained in warm temperatures (28°C), new cells were evenly distributed in the ventricle walls and in the nervous parenchyma. In cold temperatures (16°C), new cells concentrated near ventricle walls. The number of new cells, however, was not different between groups. This suggested that temperature changes may impair migration but not formation of new cells. DCX immunohistochemistry showed that there are four main neurogenic foci in *T. hispidus*: lateral, septomedial, ventral and terminal sulci. We further observed the existence of four patterns of neuronal migration: radial, rostral-tangential (similar to the mammalian rostral migratory stream), caudal-tangential and commissural. Therefore, these data seem to support the hypothesis that the Tropiduridae family is important to understanding mechanisms of postnatal neurogenesis, and is useful to future studies on comparative neurobiology.

Keywords: neurogenesis, telencephalon, *Tropidurus hispidus*.

LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS E SIGLAS

- ABC – Avidina biotina peroxididase
Amc – complexo amidaloide
Aob – bulbo olfatório acessório
BRdU - 5-Bromo Dioxí Uridina (marcador de células em divisão)
CL – Camada celular
DAB - Diaminobenzidina
DC – CórTEX dorsal
DCX – Doublecortina (marcador de novos neurônios)
DMC – CórTEX dorso medial
DVR – crista ventricular dorsal (região multissensorial em répteis)
GA – Glutaraldeído
GFAP – proteína glial fibrilar ácida (marcador de células glias)
GOLGI – técnica histoquímica para corar neurônios
ipl – Plexiforme interna
IS – inter-sulcos
LC – cortex lateral
MC – CórTEX medial
Neo-Timm – Técnica histoquímica de detecção do zinco sináptico
NeuN – marcador de neurônios maduros
NS – núcleo esférico
OB – Bulbo olfatório
opl – Plexiforme externa
PFA – paraformaldeído
PBS – tampão fosfato
pm – pia máter
RMS – via de migração rostral
SL – sulcos laterais
SM – sulcos mediais
SNC – Sistema nervoso central
Spt – septum
ST – sulcos terminais

St – striatum

SV – sulcos mediais

TF – Tampão fosfato

TFS – Tampão fosfato salino

TX – Triton X-100 0,3%

vt – ventrículo

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1 INTRODUÇÃO

Os primeiros estudos comparativos do telencéfalo de vertebrados começaram a ser realizados no início do século XIX, mas somente ao final desse século Camilo Golgi e Ramón y Cajal apresentaram uma descrição anatômica do telencéfalo de alguns animais, contribuindo para a compreensão dos aspectos estruturais do sistema nervoso (Cajal, 1893). Esses estudos deram surgimento a uma série de hipóteses em relação à evolução do telencéfalo de vertebrados, uma delas permite sugerir uma possível homologia entre o cérebro de mamíferos e o de outros vertebrados. No entanto, mesmo havendo o constante surgimento de novas técnicas e o aumento dos achados científicos, essa hipótese ainda está em discussão.

A partir das novas mudanças no paradigma contemporâneo da visão de plasticidade e estabilidade no cérebro de animais adultos, cresce a aceitação da neurogênese durante o período de vida pós-natal.

Há cerca de quatro décadas, a equipe do neurocientista Joseph Altman conseguiu evidenciar o surgimento de neurônios granulares no hipocampo e bulbo olfatório de ratos por meio da técnica de autoradiografia com [H^3]-timidina (Altman e Das, 1965). Em seguida, uma intensa neurogênese foi descrita na área cerebral dos canários responsável pelo aprendizado do canto (Goldman e Nottebohm, 1983; Alvarez-Buylla et al, 1990).

Na década de 90, Erickson e colaboradores utilizando como marcador de divisão celular a 5-Bromo Dioxo Uridina (5BrDU) aliada a métodos estereológicos de quantificação demonstraram um número considerável de novos neurônios no hipocampo de humanos (Erickson et al, 1998), corroborando, junto a outros trabalhos, a hipótese da neurogênese e abalando o antigo paradigma da neurobiologia que postula que entre os vertebrados, principalmente os mamíferos, não ocorre neurogênese (Gould et al., 1997; 1998). Recentemente, Spalding e outros pesquisadores publicaram dados demonstrando que a taxa de neurogênese adulta no hipocampo de humanos é comparável a de rato, ambos resultados sugere que a neurogênese pós-natal seja importante para a manutenção do funcionamento do cérebro humano (Spalding et al., 2013).

Importantes coadjuvantes do processo de neurogênese são citados nos estudos de Kriegstein: as células da glia radial, as quais aparecem como uma importante fonte de neurônios no córtex cerebral em desenvolvimento, relacionando-se com as células-tronco neuronais nos adultos (Fishell e Kriegstein, 2003). Essas células têm um importante papel como guia para a migração neuronal e é daí que surge uma estreita relação entre a formação de novos neurônios e a participação de células gliais nesse processo (Noctor et al, 2001).

Na busca de um modelo experimental no estudo da regeneração neural, surgem estudos com a espécie de lagartixa européia *Podarcis hispânica*, cujo córtex medial mostra regeneração em resposta a uma lesão total pela neurotoxina 3-acetilpiridina (Lopez-Garcia et al, 2002; Ramirez et al, 1997; Font et al, 1997). Através desses estudos percebeu-se a necessidade de se conhecer além dos mecanismos neurogênicos também a composição e distribuição de células nervosas para entender melhor o processo que ficou caracterizado por neurogênese pós-natal (De La Iglesia e Lopez-Garcia 1994, 1997b).

Com o uso do método clássico de Golgi, foi possível descrever a morfologia dos principais neurônios de projeção do córtex cerebral do *P. hispânica* e evidenciar vários botões sinápticos proeminentes, advindos de colaterais destes neurônios descritos (De La Iglesia e Lopez-Garcia, 1997). Vários destes são gabaérgicos e se relacionam com a inibição da alimentação dianteira das células do córtex medial e com a retroalimentação inibitória dos principais neurônios de projeção do córtex medial do lagarto.

Em lagartos, como a espécie tropical *Tropidurus hispidus* (Pimentel, 2011), há a presença de duas camadas plexiformes (plexiforme interna: anexa ao ventrículo lateral e plexiforme externa: anexa a pia máter) envolvendo uma terceira camada, denominada de camada celular (De La Iglesia e Lopez Garcia, 1997-a). As camadas plexiformes são formadas por axônios, dendritos, processos de glia radial e uma pequena quantidade de corpos celulares de neurônios e microglias (De La Iglesia e Lopez Garcia, 1994, 1997b). Evolutivamente, o córtex cerebral desses animais parece possuir relações filogenéticas com o isocôrte (neocôrte) dos mamíferos (Aboitiz, 1999; Aboitiz et al., 2002a; Aboitiz et al., 2002b) e está compreendido entre a pia máter e o ventrículo lateral, sendo normalmente dividido em quatro regiões: córtex medial, dorso-medial, dorsal e lateral (Bernabeu, 1994).

Apesar do córtex cerebral de répteis apresenta um arranjo histológico aparentemente simples, formado basicamente por quatro áreas corticais, o estudo da neuroanatomia dos répteis tem contribuído bastante para a compreensão da história evolutiva do encéfalo e diante disso vários estudos tentam estabelecer uma homologia entre as regiões do telencéfalo de répteis, como o córtex cerebral, e o hipocampo de mamíferos. Essas homologias podem estar baseadas fundamentalmente no arranjo histológico das regiões corticais do telencéfalo de répteis quando comparados ao do hipocampo, uma vez que os córtices cerebrais de répteis como também o hipocampo e o córtex piriforme de mamíferos apresentam uma estrutura histológica formada por três camadas corticais. Em mamíferos verificam-se uma camada molecular, polimorfa ou de células fusiformes e uma camada de células piramidais e em répteis há uma plexiforme interna, externa e uma camada celular.

Desde a década de 70, vários trabalhos científicos vêm descrevendo as conexões aferentes e eferentes, tanto intracorticais como extracorticais do córtex de répteis (Lohman y Mentink, 1972; Butler, 1976; Ulinski, 1976, Desan 1988; Martínez-García 1990). Esses achados puderam estabelecer importantes conexões entre o cortex de répteis e o hipocampo, o córtex lateral, por exemplo, recebe projeções do bulbo olfatório principal e emite projeções axonais para o córtex medial, o que pode sugerir a existência de uma via perfurante no hipocampo de répteis em comparação com a via perfurante de mamíferos (Martinez-Garcia et al., 1986; Hoogland e Vermeulen-Vanderzee, 1995).

Alguns pesquisadores sugerem a hipótese de que o córtex dorsal de répteis pode ser considerado homólogo a região CA3 do hipocampo de mamíferos uma vez que este recebe fibras vindas principalmente do córtex medial (Martinez-Guijarro et al., 1990, Lopez-Garcia et al., 1992). Dentre os córtices, o córtex medial apresenta uma característica bastante peculiar em emitir projeções axonais glutamatérgicas para o córtex dorsomedial, dorsal e também para o septum formando um sistema de fibras semelhantes à rede de fibras musgosas presente no hipocampo (Lopez-Garcia et al., 1983, Martinez-Guijarro et al., 1987, Molowny et al., 1987, Martinez-Guijarro et al., 1991). Essas projeções axonais glutamatérgicas são ricas em zinco sináptico e podem ser detectadas pela técnica histoquímica de Neo-timm tanto em répteis (via septum-hipocampal e áreas corticais de répteis) como em mamíferos (feixe de fibras musgosas), o que suporta a hipótese da homologia entre o córtex medial de lagarto e a fásia dentada (Martinez-Guijarro et al., 1991; van Praag et al., 2002).

A neurogênese pós-natal tem sido referenciada em várias espécies de répteis e ocorre principalmente no telencéfalo desses animais. As espécies de lagartixas *Podarcis hispanica* e a *Tarentola mauritanica* e a tartaruga *Trachemys scripta* são exemplos desses fenômenos (Lopez-García et al., 1988; Garcia-Verdugo et al., 1989; Perez-Sanchez et al., 1989; Perez-Cañella e García-Verdugo, 1996; Perez-Cañella, 1997). Ramirez-Castillejo et al. (2002) demonstrou que após uma lesão no córtex medial da lagartixa *P. hispanica* pela 3-Acetylpiridina é possível verificar a marcação de neurônios que expressam a proteína PSA-NCAM (proteína expressa em processos de maturação e diferenciação celular) 12 horas após a lesão. Dados semelhantes também foram publicados por Luzzati et al. (2009) ao estudar a lagartixa *Podarcis muralis*, em seu trabalho eles evidenciaram, através da técnica de imunohistoquímica para as proteínas Doublecortina (proteína associada a microtúbulos de novos neurônios e é importante para a formação, migração e diferenciação neuronal, a qual vem sendo utilizada como marcador de proliferação neuronal [des Portes et al., 1998; Francis et al., 1999]) e PSA-NCAM, a expressão de novos neurônios no córtex cerebral dessa espécie.

de réptil. No mesmo ano, Reherman et al. (2009) publicou dados que também sugerem a ocorrência de neurogênese no SNC de réptil, após a amputação do cordão espinhal da tartaruga *Trachemys dorbignyi*. Em outras espécies como a lagartixa *Gallotia galloti*, foi verificado que a formação de novos neurônios sofre influência da sazonalidade (Delgado-Gonzales et al., 2011).

Estudos realizados por Marchioro e colaboradores também demonstraram neurogênese pós-natal no lagarto *Tropidurus hispidus*, comparando o número de novos neurônios em animais jovens, adultos e velhos (Marchioro et al., 2005). Uma questão crucial em relação à neurogênese pós-natal diz respeito ao seu possível papel fisiológico. Pesquisas com mamíferos têm sugerido o envolvimento deste fenômeno em processos como aprendizagem e memória (Snyder et al., 2005) ou até mesmo no mecanismo de ação de drogas antidepressivas (Santarelli et al., 2003). A possibilidade de reposição neuronal no cérebro de pacientes com doenças neurodegenerativas justifica o investimento em pesquisas que visem compreender melhor a neurogênese pós-natal (Lopez-Garcia et al., 2002). Entretanto, além de uma compreensão detalhada dos fenômenos de neurogênese pós-natal e sua relação com uma possível regeneração neuronal de *T. hispidus*, faz-se necessário conhecer os diferentes tipos de neurônios, áreas telencefálicas e a distribuição das regiões zinco positivas nessa espécie de lagarto para que esses conhecimentos sejam ampliados e possam auxiliar em estudos futuros de neuroanatomia comparada.

Title

Characterization of proliferative ventricular zones and migration pathways in the adult lizard telencephalon.

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1 INTRODUCTION

In reptiles, adult neurogenesis has been identified in the olfactory bulbs (main and accessory), all cortical telencephalic areas, anterior dorsal ventricular ridge (DVR), septum (Spt), striatum (st), nucleus sphericus (NS) and cerebellum (Lopez-Garcia et al., 1988; Perez-Canellas & Garcia-Verdugo, 1996; Font et al., 2001, 2012; Marchioro et al., 2005, 2012). Under normal conditions, dividing cells were detected on the walls of the lateral ventricles, particularly in the region corresponding to the ventricular zone (VZ) (Font et al., 2001, 2012).

Double staining with doublecortin (DCX) and polysialylated neural cell adhesion molecule (PSA-NCAM) in lizard *Podarcis muralis* identified a population of neurons mainly distributed in the associative areas of different pallial derivatives (Luzzati et al., 2009)

Adult neurogenesis in mammals is restricted to two foci: the subgranular zone (SGZ) in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus, where dentate granule cells are generated; and the subventricular zone (SVZ) of the lateral ventricles, where neuroblasts migrate through the rostral migratory stream (RMS) into the olfactory bulb and become interneurons (Marin & Rubenstein, 2001). Two types of migration are associated with neuronal maturation in these foci. Radial migration is a characteristic of the SVZ, and consists of the movement of neuroblasts orthogonally to the brain surface, usually supported by radial glial fiber systems. In the RMS, tangential migration of neuroblasts occurs parallel to the ventricular surface, and is supported by neuronal processes rather than glial (Marin & Rubenstein, 2003).

The rate of neuronal production varies greatly among these brain areas and it is not fixed, but highly modulated, suggesting a plastic mechanism by which brain performance may be optimized for given environmental settings. Delgado-Gonzales et al., (2011) showed that the production of new neurons in lizard *Gallotia galloti* is influenced by season and captivity. Ramirez et al., (1997) studied the effects of temperature and photoperiod on postnatal neurogenetic activity and reported that changes in temperature can influence the formation of new neurons. We also demonstrated that *T. hispidus* may indeed be able to generate new neurons during the adult life (Marchioro et al., 2005) and that lower temperatures influence the migration of new neurons, but do not interfere with their generation (Marchioro et al., 2012).

Several scientific evidence attempting to establish important connections between the cortex and hippocampus of reptiles, the lateral cortex, for example, receives projections from the main olfactory bulb and sends axonal projections to the medial cortex, which may suggest the existence of a perforant pathway in the hippocampus of reptiles compared to the perforant

pathway of mammals (Martínez-Garcia et al., 1986; VanDerZee-Hoogland and Vermeulen, 1995). Some researchers have suggested the hypothesis that reptiles dorsal cortex can be considered homologous to the CA3 region of the hippocampus of mammals because it receives fibers coming mainly from the medial cortex (Martínez-Guijarro et al., 1990, Lopez-Garcia et al., 1992). Among the cortex, medial cortex presents a peculiar characteristic of sending glutamatergic axonal projections to the dorsomedial and also to the dorsal septum forming a fiber system similar to the present in the hippocampal mossy fibers (Lopez- Garcia et al., 1983; Martínez-Guijarro et al., 1987; Molowny et al., 1987, Martínez-Guijarro et al., 1991).

Thousands of new cells are added to the adult reptilian telencephalon per day, the majority of which differentiate into neurons and are recruited into pre-existing neural circuits. Furthermore, reptiles exhibit an interesting potential of replacing damaged neurons after injuries (López-García et al., 1992, Molowny et al. 1995; Font et al. 1997). In particular, regeneration in the cerebral cortex of lizards stands out as one of the best examples of structural plasticity in vertebrates studied thus far. However, discussion about the path of migration of new neurons in the lizard telencephalon is still an unsolved enigma. Our study aimed at characterizing the areas of proliferation and neuronal migration pathways in the telencephalon of adult *Tropidurus hispidus* lizards.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Experimental protocols were carried out according to parameters established by the Ethical Committee for Animal Experimentation of the Federal University of Sergipe (CEPA-UFS; nº 39/2010) and the Ministério do Meio Ambiente (SISBIO #28081-1). Eight adult *Tropidurus hispidus* of both sexes were captured in the surroundings of the Federal University of Sergipe and were maintained in terrarium that emulated their natural habitat.

Nissl and immunohistochemistry

Animals were anesthetized with sodium thiopental (Cristália - Brasil), and transcardially perfused with 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer. Then the brains were removed and the two hemispheres separated, one hemisphere was transversally cut into serial sets of sections (10 µm thick) that were Nissl-stained with toluidine blue and studied under light microscope. The other was transversally 70 µm-cut with a vibratome and processed for immunohistochemistry. We used either biotin-avidin-3,3-diaminobenzidine (DAB) or double-immunofluorescence methods. Sections revealed with DAB were first

incubated in 10% methanol, 3% H₂O₂ (10 min) for blocking of endogenous peroxidase activity. Immunofluorescence sections were first washed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in 0.1 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.3 (PBS) for 15 minutes. Then, all sections were incubated in 1% bovine serum albumin (Sigma), 1% normal rabbit serum and 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. Subseries were then incubated overnight at 4°C in PBS containing 1% normal rabbit serum, 0.3% Triton X-100 with the following primary antibodies: rabbit anti-doublecortin (1:1000, Abcam Ltd); mouse anti-neuronal-specific nuclear protein (1:1000, clone A60, Milipore); mouse anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein (1:1000, Chemicon International).

Sections were then washed for 15min and reacted for 2 h with the secondary antibodies: biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:1000, Vector Laboratories); biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG (1:1000, Chemicon); Alexa-Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:200, Invitrogen) and Alexa-Fluor® 546 goat anti-mouse IgG (1:200, Invitrogen). Sections that were incubated in biotinylated antibodies were incubated in avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex (ABC, Vector Laboratories) for 1h and revealed with 0.15 mg/ml DAB in PBS containing 0.01% H₂O₂ and mounted in DPX. Immunofluorescence sections were mounted in cover slips with Prolong Gold (Invitrogen).

3 RESULTS

We found DCX-positive cells along the entire ventricular zone (VZ) of *Tropidurus hispidus*, but they seemed to radiate from the four ventricular sulci: lateralis (SL), septomedialis (SM), ventralis (SV) and terminalis (ST). DCX-positive cells also appeared in non-sulcal VZ areas, to which we refer as intersulci (IS). We illustrate the cytoarchitecture of these areas in Figure 1 and describe them below.

Cytoarchitecture of neurogenic zones

Sulcus lateralis

The sulcus lateralis (SL) is located at the lateral tip of the ventricle. It has a pseudostratified appearance, with a two to four stacked nuclei layer (Fig. 1a). In rostral sections, SL is formed by cells with relatively small nuclei, and in caudal sections, these cells become progressively scarcer and SL reduces in length. DCX-positive cells are located mainly in the caudal SL and their nuclei and processes are disposed perpendicularly to the ventricle plane (Fig. 1a').

Sulcus medialis

The sulcus medialis (SM) is located at the transition between the transverse and descending sections of the ventricle. It is a thick pseudostratified layer with fusiform cells (Fig. 1b). DCX-positive cells are abundant and observable in different morphologies. More developed DCX-positive cells had nuclei and processes oriented perpendicularly to the SM (Fig. 1b').

Sulcus ventralis and terminalis

These sulci (SV and ST) are located at the ventral tip of the ventricle, the SV at the medial and the ST at the lateral tip (Fig. 1c). They appear as thin pseudostratified epithelium with stacked nuclei. At rostral levels, they are poorly developed and undistinguishable, since the ventricle walls are collapsed at these levels. DCX-staining is relatively very scarce in these sulci (Fig. 1c')

Intersulci

Intersulci (IS) are located along the ventricle lining between SL and SM, and SM and SV/ST (Fig. 1d). These regions have a monostratified epithelium that may have cuboid or fusiform cells. DCX-positive cells on IS are simple, fusiform and parallel to the VZ, specially in the ependyma under the dorsal cortex (DC) (Fig. 1d'). We thus assumed they are migrating along the VZ, but their destination is unclear.

DCX- and GFAP-positive cells morphology and localization, and the presence of simple neuroblast-like DCX-positive cells in the ventricular sulci made it possible to infer four main migratory patterns in *T. hispidus* originating from the sulci. We describe them below.

Migratory routes

Radial migration

Transversal sections revealed DCX-positive cells oriented perpendicularly to the VZ on GFAP-positive projections radiating from the SL and SM (Fig. 2a-b). Cortical GFAP-positive cells in *T. hispidus* are virtually all radial glial-like, their cell bodies frequently located in clusters along the VZ, and fibers traversing the nervous parenchyma and contacting the pial surface or blood vessels.

DCX-positive cells near SL seem to be bound for the lateral areas of the telencephalon, be it pallial or subpallial (Fig. 2a-a''). They can be seen along the lateral pial

surface and on the cortex of the NS and amygdaloid complex and also send diffuse dendritic arborizations and even axonal projections

Near the SM, DCX-positive cells seem to be bound for the medial (MC), dorsomedial (DMC) and dorsal (DC) cortices (Fig. 2b-b''). DCX-positive cells densely populate the cell layer (CL) of the MC, but they are virtually absent in the CL of the DMC and scarce in the DC. Therefore, SM in particular presents these DCX-positive cells with displaying fusiform morphology (with a single proximal dendrites on both sides) when they are migrating through the nervous parenchyma.

In IS areas, we only found DCX-positive cells on the VZ (not in the nervous parenchyma), with cell bodies and dendrites oriented parallel to the ventricle lining, and only on the cortical VZ surface (Fig. 2c-c''). We presumed DCX-positive cells were not migrating radially, but traversing the ventricle in direction to other areas of the cortex.

Tangential rostral migration

DCX-positive cells near ST and SV are virtually absent at rostral levels, and in caudal levels, where few cells are stained, no migration pattern could be recognized by analyzing transversal sections. Sagittal sections could we identify that the DCX-positive cells near the caudal SV seemed to assume a rostral migration pattern (Fig. 3a-a'). Neuroblasts in this area (Fig. 3b) seemed to differentiate into simple fusiform cells with single leading processes grouped in chains along the ventricle lining (Fig. 3c), extending as far as the olfactory ventricle (OV; due to technical reasons, the olfactory bulb could not be analyzed) (Fig. 3d-e). Coronal sections could we identify that near the OV, cells are more complexly arborized, have larger nuclei and some bear axons (Fig. 3f-f''), which suggests further differentiation. We think this to be the lizard rostral migratory stream.

Tangential caudal migration

We found a chain of DCX-positive cells radiating from the rostral SM that did not seem to head to the cortical layers, but ventrally through the MC inner plexiform layer and into the Spt (Fig. 4a). When they reach Spt, they seem to exit the section plane as we can infer from discrete DCX-positive fiber tufts near the ventricle walls. Coronal sections through Spt levels revealed a caudally-extending chain of neurons along the ventricle lining, which

seemed to be heading to the caudal part of the ipsilateral NS (Fig. 4a-c). We think this to be a previously undescribed adult lizard caudal migratory stream.

Transverse sections from the telencephalon of *T. hispidus* revealed that there are two specific characteristics in tangential and caudal migration. First we found that these migratory neuroblasts are formed only in rostral telencephalic levels, second there is a rostral specific telencephalic extension of approximately 200 μm that producer tangential migratory neuroblasts.

Commissural migration

At commissural levels, transversal (Fig. 4a) and coronal (Fig. 4b-d) sections showed that a different set of DCX-positive cells from the rostral SM descends through the MC inner plexiform layer and exits the hemisphere through the commissure. Analyzing this group of DCX-positive cells, we found cells with small neuronal soma and single proximal dendrites on both sides directed in parallel with the commissure's bundle fibers. Furthermore, showed bundle of DCX-positive fibers and cells directed to the rostral part of NS (Fig. 4e-h) and we assumed that these cells were originated in the contralateral hemisphere.

4 DISCUSSION

In this study, by using doublecortin (DCX) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) immunohistochemistries, we described neurogenic zones and neuronal migratory routes in a tropical lizard. We identified four main neurogenic foci, which coincide anatomically with the ventricular sulci described by the literature, but DCX-positive cells were also seen in intersulcal areas. Based on neuron morphology, we inferred four migratory patterns/pathways. We identified radial migration patterns supported by GFAP-positive fibers. Cells radiating from the SM were bound for the MC and DC. From the SL, they were bound for the lateral cortex, amygdaloid complex (LC and AmC) and NS. We identified a tangential rostral migratory stream supported by DCX-positive fibers originating in the caudal SV and bound for the olfactory ventricle/bulb (possibly the lizard rostral migratory stream). Additionally, a previously undescribed tangential caudal migratory stream seems to exist, with neuroblasts supported by DCX-positive fibers. These cells originate in the frontal SM, migrate ventrally to the Spt and then caudally to populate the caudal part of the NS. Finally, we identified a commissural migration pathway of a group of cells originating in the SM and migrating ventrally and through the commissure, apparently bound for the contralateral rostral part of

the NS. We think this to be a previously undescribed vertebrate commissural migratory stream.

We discuss our findings and their evolutionary implications below.

Neurogenic zones are structurally similar in mammals and reptiles

In mammals, adult neurogenesis occurs in the SGZ of the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus and in the SVZ of the lateral ventricles (Nacher, Crespo, McEwen, 2001; Ming, Song, 2011). In reptiles, more areas are involved, as four main proliferation zones are pointed out (the ventricular sulci) (Kirsche, 1967; Tineo et al. 1987). However, depending on the lizard species, proliferation may be restricted to specific ventricular zones called ventricular sulci, or it can be widespread in the ventricular lining (Font et al., 2001). In *T. hispidus*, it was not clear whether new cells were generated exclusively by the ventricular sulci, since we observed neuroblasts populating the intersulcal areas.

Ependymal or radial glial cells form a monostratified or pseudostratified epithelium lining the cerebral ventricles (Ulinski, 1990; Yanes et al., 1990; Shao et al., 2012). Radial glial scaffolding contributes to the radial migration of principal neurons during telencephalic histogenesis in the mammalian fascia dentata and SVZ (Nacher et al., 2001; Malatesta et al., 2008), but they disappear from the brain soon after birth (Voigt, 1989; Chanas-Sacre et al., 2000; Merkle & Alvarez-Buylla, 2006). In reptiles, however, they persist into adulthood as radial glia (Kalman & Pritz, 2001; Lazzari & Franceschini, 2001; Nacher et al., 2002; Grandel et al. 2006), and they may be involved in the high neurogenic capacity of this group. Here we show that in *T. hispidus*, new neurons can be guided by radial glia during migration and this corroborates findings in other species (Lazzari & Franceschini, 2001; Garcia-Verdugo et al., 1986, 2002; Shao et al., 2012).

Adult neurogenesis can be differences among species. In reptiles, the wall of the VZ is lined by radial glia cells (Garcia-Verdugo, Berbel & Lopez Garcia, 1981; Stensaas & Stensaas, 1968). These cells are characterized by have fusiform or cuboid soma and possess a long radial process that is usually divided into two or more branches (Monzon-Mayor et al., 1990). The lizard SV is comparable to the mammalian anterior subventricular zone, and originates the migratory cells of the rostral migratory stream ending in the olfactory bulb (Peñafiel et al., 1996). The SM resembles the matrix zone of the hippocampal fascia dentate (Altman and Bayer, 1990). In mammals, neurogenesis occurs mainly in two restricted regions: the SVZ and the SGZ in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus. SVZ basically presents 4 different types of cells: type A cells (migrating neurons), type B (astrocytes), type C (proliferative precursors) and type E cells (layer of ependymal cells) (Doetsch et al., 1999). In reptiles, there are migrating cells (named of Type A cells) and radial glial cells (named of Type B cells) and comparing with mammals, they have anatomically and functionally similar

cells (Doetsch et al., 1997; Garcia-Verdugo et al., 2002). In SGZ there is only one type cell: granule cells (Seri et al., 2001).

The lizard radial migration

Four portions form the cerebral cortex of *T. hispidus*: the MC, DMC, DC, and LC (Pimentel et al., 2011). In squamate reptiles, the LC receives the bulk projection from the OB and then the LC projects to portions of NS. Furthermore, NS is a telencephalic region typical of reptiles, which includes the posterior portion of the DVR, is target of projections from the AOB, and is anatomically similar to parts of the mammalian amygdaloid complex of mammals (Bruce & Butler, 1984; Lanuza et al., 1997, 1998; Martínez-Garcia et al., 1993, 2002). Studies have proposed that cells from the lateral olfactory cortex emit a highly laminated axonal projection to the MC suggesting the existence of a hypothetical lizard perforant path in comparison with the mammalian perforant path (Lopez-Garcia et al. 1983, Martinez-Guijarro et al. 1987, 1991; Hoogland and Vermeulen-Vanderzee, 1995).

In adult reptiles, birds and mammals, adult neurogenesis mainly occurs in telencephalic areas, but there is also intense neurogenesis in the olfactory bulbs, especially in reptiles (Delgado-Gonzales et al., 2011). Potential neuronal stem cells populate the lateral ventricles, and cells resulting from mitosis migrate radially or tangentially to their destinations (Garcia-Verdugo et al., 2002).

The reptile pallium has a bulge of nervous tissue that protrudes into the lateral ventricle forming the DVR. The DVR is considered homologous to mammalian claustrorpiriforms components of the pallial amygdala, for its receiving multisensory inputs and being the main information-processing center in the reptile brain (Bruce & Neary, 1995; Striedter, 1997). Our data suggest that DCX-positive cells originated in the SL incorporate the DVR circuitry.

Nissl-staining in the ventricular wall of telencephalon of *T. hispidus* showed that SL and SV/ST seem atrophied and probably vestigial at frontal levels. We hypothesize that not all neurons that migrate radially from the SL (especially and frontal levels) were originated there, but might actually have been generated in the OB or AOB. Further investigation is needed in order to prove this hypothesis.

Adult neurogenesis is widely reported in the lizard MC (Garcia-Verdugo et al., 1986; Lopez-Garcia et al., 1988; Delgado-Gonzales et al., 2011; Marchioro et al., 2005; 2012). The MC's organization and connectivity pattern resembles that of the dentate gyrus in the mammalian hippocampus (Molowny & Lopez-Garcia 1978; Lopez-Garcia et al. 1983; Butler

& Hodos, 1996). SM (closest to the MC) thickness and abundance in DCX-positive cells in *T. hispidus* suggest it to be a very active neurogenic site and we hypothesize that the cells that migrate radially across the nervous parenchyma incorporate the CL of the MC.

The lizard rostral migratory stream

Our data with *T. hispidus* suggested an interesting tangential migration pattern originated in the caudal SV and targeting the olfactory bulb. The existence of a RMS in reptiles has been suggested, although it has not been described. According to Peñafiel et al. (1996), the ventralmost edge of the telencephalic ependyma in the lizard caudal forebrain (likely the SV) shows intense neurogenic activity. They suggested that the newly generated cells migrate forward to the olfactory bulbs. Accordingly, our data suggests that the neuroblasts formed from the SV indeed migrate rostrally and we believe they incorporate the OB/AOB circuitry. These results seem to be similar to mammalian where the new neurons migrate through the RMS until they reach the olfactory bulb where they incorporate into the pre-existing olfactory bulb circuits (Lledo et al., 2006; Whitman & Greer, 2009).

Several data indicate that the neuroblasts observed in RMS are not produced *in situ*, but follow a RMS to their final destination distant from the proliferative zones located in the telencephalic VZ (Garcia-Verdugo et al., 2002), described in our study as SV. In *Psammodromus algirus*, new neurons are generated in the accessory olfactory (Peñafiel et al., 1996). In *Trachemys scripta* there were similar results (Perez-Cañellas et al., 1997). But in gecko *Tarentola mauritanica* the data suggesting that the neuroblasts are formed from the SV/ST (Perez-Cañellas & Garcia-Verdugo, 1996), despite this event vary among species the data with *Tropidurus hispidus* are in agreement with those found in some species as *Tarentola mauritanica*.

We cannot discard the possibility of another neurogenesis focus in *T. hispidus* on the olfactory ventricle, since other studies that identified the OB as the most important neurogenic zone in lizards (Peñafiel et al., 1996; Garcia-Verdugo et al., 2002; Delgado-Gonzales et al., 2011). However, it is not possible to infer that from our data.

The lizard caudal migratory stream

As stated above, our results suggest radial migration of DCX-positive neurons from the SL to the NS. Surprisingly, and unlike what has been discussed in all other studies with reptiles, we observed that the NS also seems to be target of neuroblasts from not only the ipsilateral but also the contralateral SM. The ipsilateral migration (the caudal migratory stream) seems to target the caudal parts of the NS, while the contralateral (commissural) seems to target the frontal NS. Whether these cells incorporate the NS circuitry and their role is a matter of future study.

Caudal migratory stream é um evento pouco referenciado em vertebrados. Alguns trabalhos com peixes, aves e mamíferos reportam a existência de uma migração caudal de neurônios motor facial (Guthrie, 2007). Por outro lado, dados sugerem que esse tipo de migração pode estar presente no encéfalo de ratos em desenvolvimento (Yozu et al., 2005). Nesse estudo foi observado que interneurônios do ganglionic eminence, principalmente de sua porção caudal, migram lateralmente e também para as regiões mais caudais do telencéfalo. Apesar de não ter sido analisado nesse trabalho, parece que esses interneurônios não migram sob o suporte de fibras de glias radiais e podem estar sofrendo influência de fatores neurotróficos (Marin & Rubenstein, 2003). Acreditamos que em nosso trabalho pode ocorrer o mesmo uma vez que presença de fibras de glias radiais pouco visíveis nas regiões caudais do telencéfalo e também na comissura hemisférica.

5 CONCLUSION

In this study, we described neurogenic areas in the telencephalon of *Tropidurus hispidus* and inferred four main neuronal migratory patterns and routes (radial, rostral, caudal and commissural migrations). We complement the evidence for the existence of the rostral migratory stream in nonmammals and provide the first evidence of a commissural migratory stream that may have been lost in the course of evolution, since it does not seem to exist in mammals. We suggest similar studies in other species (i.e. fish, amphibians, birds) to verify the existence of a similar event.

We believe that the study of the neuroanatomy of reptiles is a way to provide fundamental bases of the evolutionary history of the brain.

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Figure 1:

Photomicrograph describing the proliferative ventricular zones in the telencephalon adult of *Tropidurus hispidus*. a, b, c, d: transversal sections nissl stain demonstrating the sulci lateralis, septomedialis, ventralis and terminalis and inter-sulci, respectively (arrowheads). Note that in the upper right side of the image there is another picture describing these proliferative zones; a', b', c', d': transversal sections of DCX immunoreactive cells in sulci lateralis, septomedialis, ventralis and terminalis and inter-sulci, respectively (arrowheads). Note in e', b', c' the presence of these cells migrating radially from the ventricular wall of SL, SM and SV, respectively (arrows). In d' note that there are DCX immunoreactive migratory cells with fusiforms nucleis located parallel to ventricular wall. Observe the presence of differentiated neurons near to VZ of IS (arrows). a'', b'', c'', d'': schematic drawing of the telencephalon with their sulci. SL: sulci lateralis; SM: sulci medialis; SV: sulci ventralis; ST: sulci terminalis; IS: inter-sulci; LC: lateral cortex; MC: medial cortex; DMC: dorsomedial cortex; DC: dorsal cortex; DVR: dorsal ventricular ridge; Amc: amygdaloid complex; ipl: inner plexiform layer; opl: outer plexiform layer; vt: ventricule; St: striatum; cl: cellular layer. Bars: a, a', b, b', c', d: 150 µm; c, d': 100 µm.

Figure 2:

Photomicrograph of double immunofluorescence staining for DCX and GFAP in transversal sections of telencephalon of *T. hispidus* describing the radial migration. a, b and c: transversal sections demonstrating immunofluorescence staining for DCX in neurons from the SL, SM and IS, respectively. Observe that in "a" there are several DCX positive cells in the Amc and DVR. in "b" can be observed neurons DCX positive in MC cell layer. in "c" there is a prominent DCX positive neurons migrating radially from the IS (arrowheads). a', b' and c': transversal sections demonstrating immunofluorescence staining for GFAP. a'', b'' and c'': merge of double immunofluorescence staining for DCX and GFAP. We can observe that there aren't double labeling for DCX and GFAP. Note that in the upper right side of the image a'' there is another picture with double immunofluorescence staining for DCX and NeuN. It there isn't double labeling of DCX and NeuN and this is repeated in all our results, it then shows that are new neurons formed in the telencephalon of *T. hispidus*. SL: sulci lateralis; SM: sulci medialis; IS: inter-sulci; DC: dorsal cortex; DVR: dorsal ventricular ridge; Amc: amygdaloid complex; CL: cellular layer; ipl: inner plexiform layer; opl: outer plexiform layer; vt: ventricule. Bars: a-a': 150 µm; b-b': 100 µm; d-d': 75 µm; j-j': 75 µm.

Figure 3:

Sagittal and transversal sections of telencephalon of *Tropidurus hispidus* demonstrating labeling of DCX immunoreactive cells in the RMS and olfactory ventricle's radial migration. a: Photomicrograph of a sagittal section of telencephalon of *T. hispidus* describing the RMS (arrows) and in a' is showed a schematic drawing characterizing the sequence of the RMS (numbers 1, 2 and 3) and the migration of neurons from the olfactory ventricle to the LC (number 4). b: Photomicrograph revealing the formation of neuroblasts by SV (arrowheads). c: DCX positive neuron revealed in the ventricular wall in RMS (arrowheads). Note that the neuroblasts differentiated in neurons with fusiform morphology and a dendrite in each side of soma. d: DCX immunoreactive cells following toward the olfactory ventricle of the Aob (arrowheads). e: DCX positive cells following by ventricular wall in toward the LC (arrowheads). f, h, i: transversal sections of neuroblasts and DCX immunoreactive cells of rostral forebrain of *T. hispidus*. In "f" and "h" we observed that there are two groups of neuroblasts migrate to the LC (arrows), we believe that these neuroblasts were formed from the accessory or principal olfactory ventricle. g: schematic drawing of the rostral telencephalon of *T. hispidus* showing the region that made the slices. In "i" can observe neurons DCX positives in LC that were possibly originated from those neuroblasts that migrated from olfactory ventricle (arrows). RMS: rostral migratory stream; LC: lateral cortex; MC: medial cortex; DMC: dorso medial cortex; DC: dorsal cortex; CL: cellular layer; vt: ventricule; ADVR: anterior dorsal ventricular ridge; PDVR: posterior dorsal ventricular ridge; NS: spheric nucleus; Ob: olfactory bulb; Aoc: accessory olfactory bulb; Poc: principal olfactory bulb; On: optic nerve; vt: ventricule; Ot: optic tectum; St: striatum; Te: telencephalon, Cb:cerebellum; Sc: spinal cord. Bars: a: 500 µm; b – e: 75 µm; f: 250 µm; h, i: 150 µm.

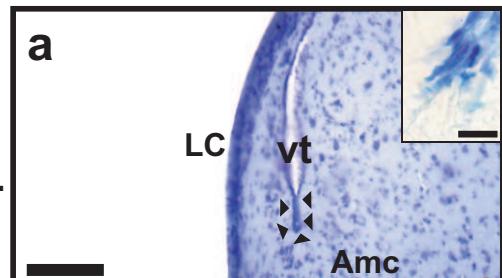
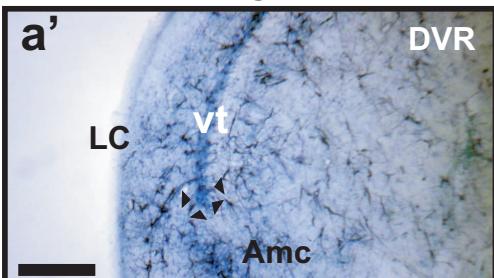
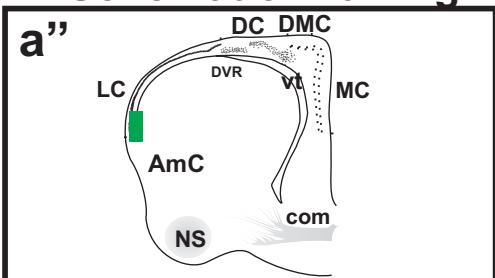
Figure 4:

Photomicrograph of coronal and transversal sections of telencephalon of *Tropidurus hispidus* describing the caudal and commissural migration. a-c: Photomicrograph describing the caudal migration. In "a" we did the montage of images of coronal sections and it is possible to observe groups of neuroblasts (numbers 1 and 2) originating from SM and migrating toward the caudal regions. In caudal regions these neuroblasts possibly differentiate in neurons to restore the pre-existing neurons. b and c: prominent group of caudal migratory

neuroblasts (arrowheads). in "d" and "e" we can observe migratory neuroblasts in the commissure (arrowheads). Note that possibly these neuroblasts migrate toward the NS and amygdaloid complex.
Bars: a: 500 μ m; b, c: 75 μ m; d: 250 μ m; e: 100 μ m.

Figure 5:

Schematic drawing summarizing the radial and commissural migration that occurs in the telencephalon of *Tropidurus hispidus*. a: schematic drawing of sections types in the telencephalon de *T. hispidus*. b: description of the radial and commissural migration. In b1 can be seen radial migration that occurs from the SM and SL (long arrows) and also the commissural migration from the SM following for the Spt (see figure - arrows). In b2 beyond to radial migration from the SM and SL and also there is a commissural migration of neuroblasts by commissure to the opposite hemisphere (long arrow). In b3 observe the schematic drawing of a telencephalic caudal level where there is neurons DCX positive toward the NS (long arrow). LC: lateral cortex; MC: medial cortex; DMC: dorsomedial cortex; DC: dorsal cortex; ADVR: anterior dorsal ventricular ridge; PDVR: posterior dorsal ventricular ridge; Cl: cellular layer; St: striatum; NS: spheric nucleus; Ob: olfactory bulb; Pob: principal olfactory bulb; Com: commissure; NS: nucleus sphericus; Aoc: accessory olfactory bulb; Te: telencephalon; Ot: optic tetum; Cb: cerebellum; Sc: spinal cord; Amc: amygdaloid complex; vt: ventricle; St: striatum; STvm: ventromedial striatum.

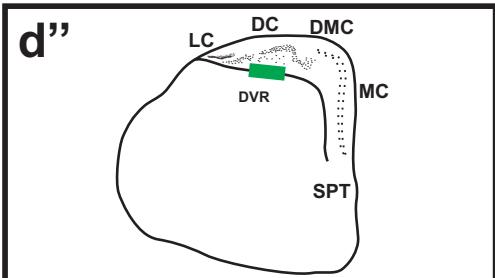
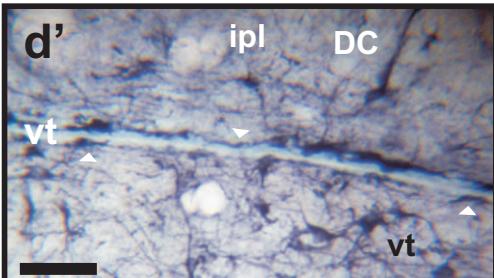
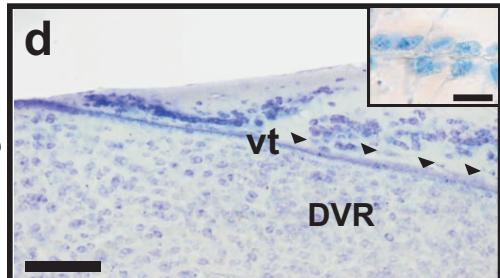
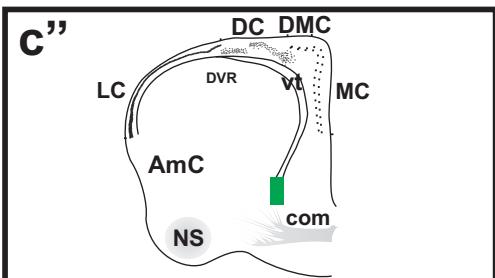
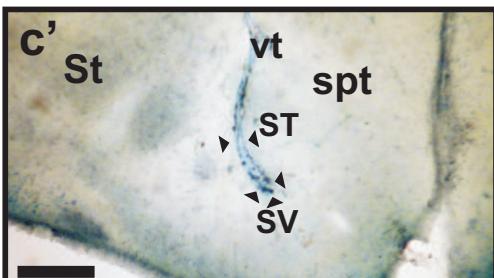
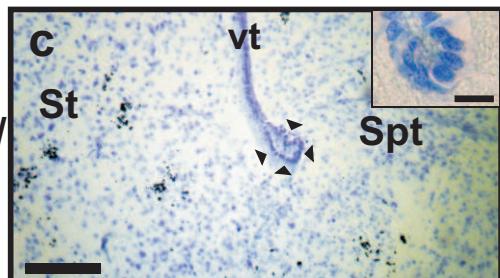
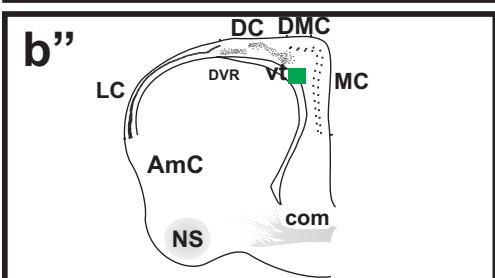
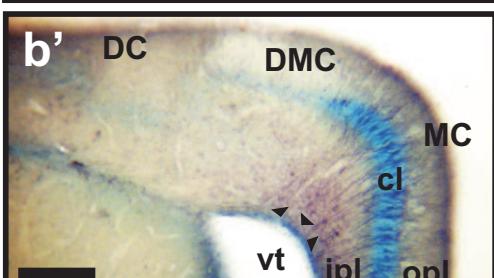
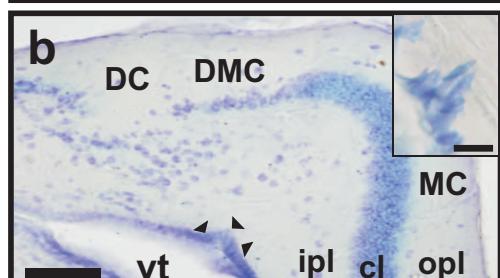
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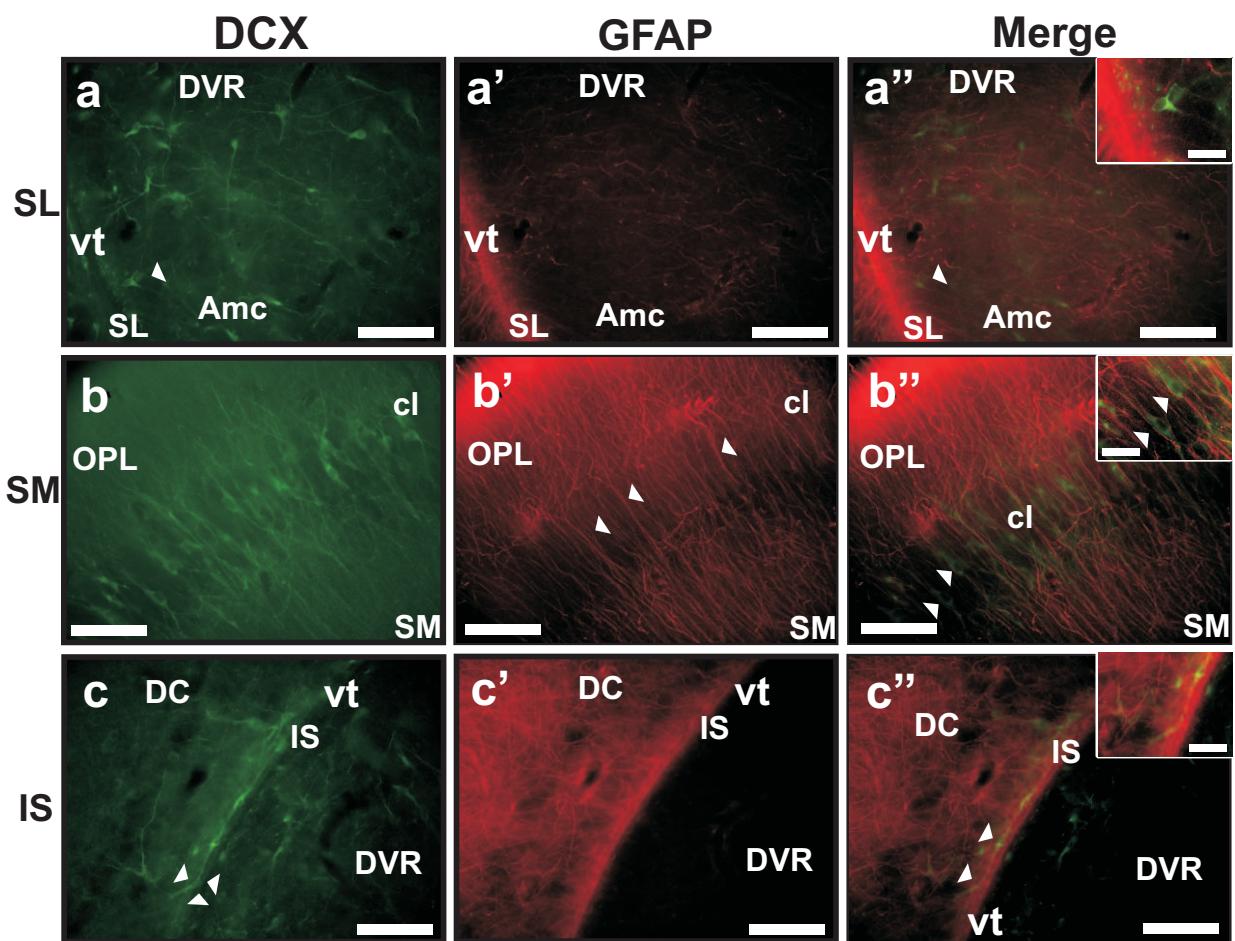
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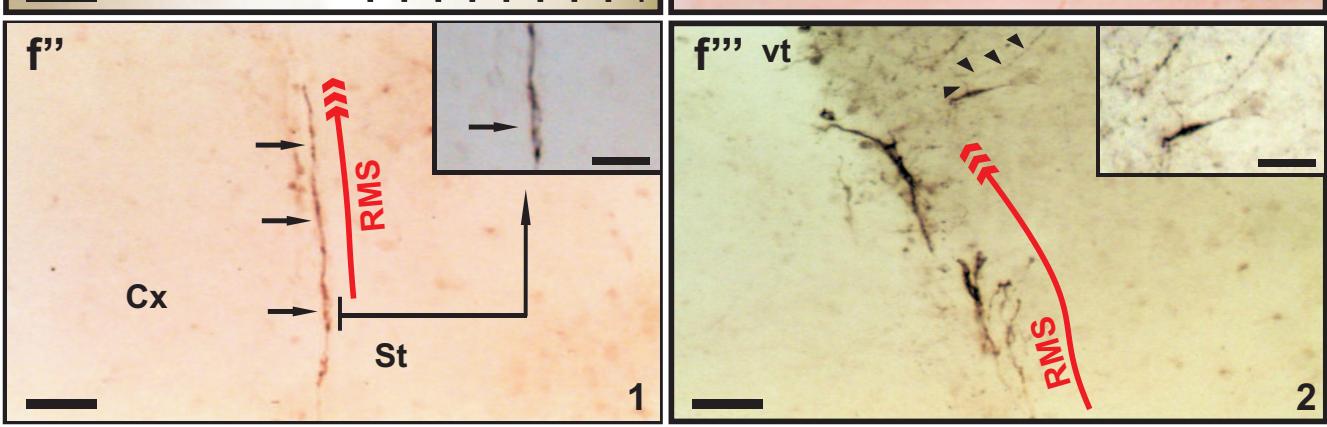
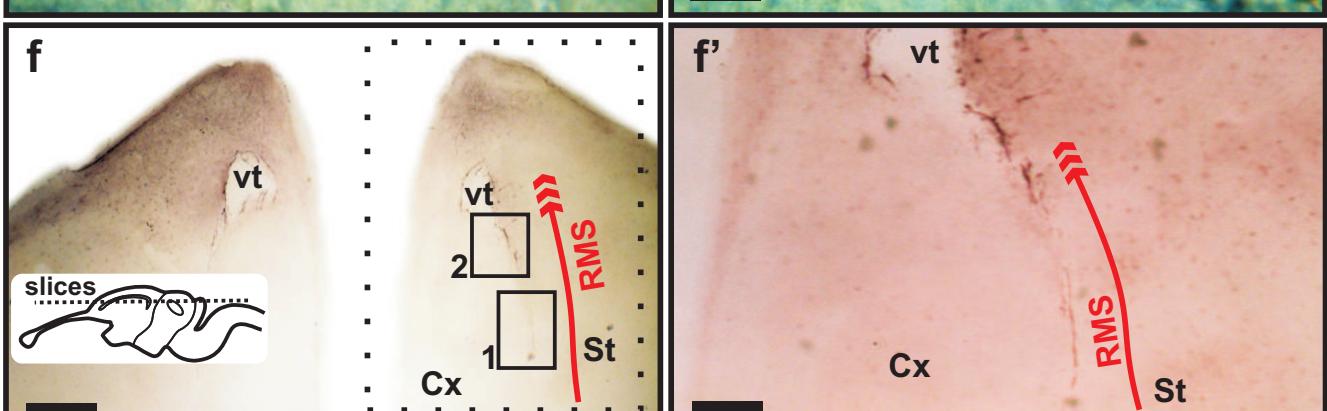
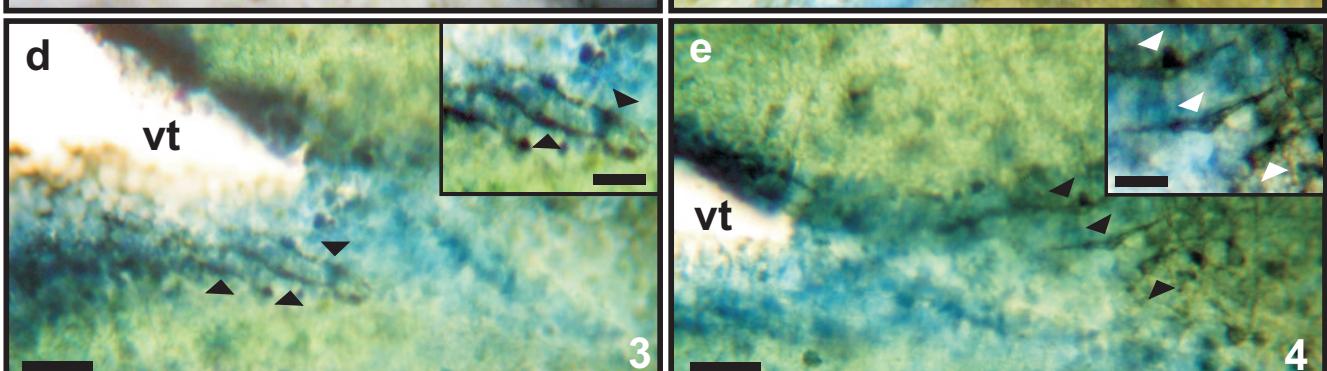
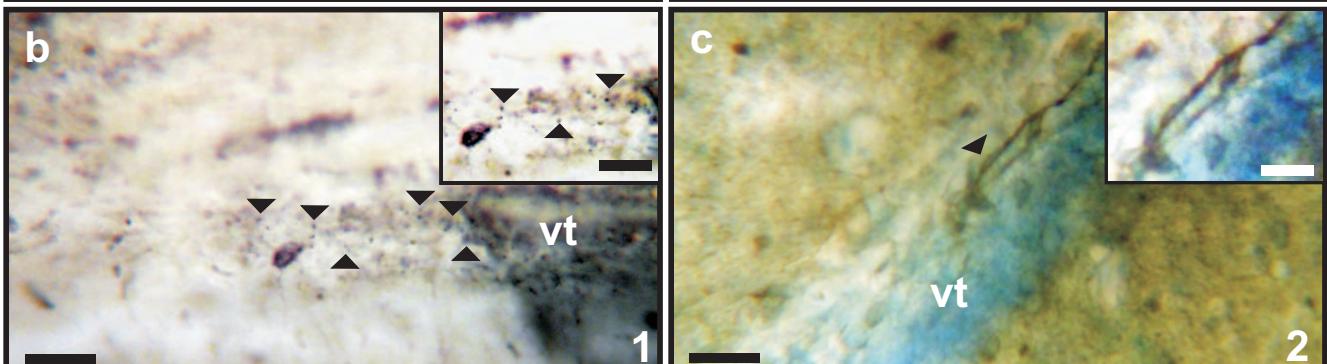
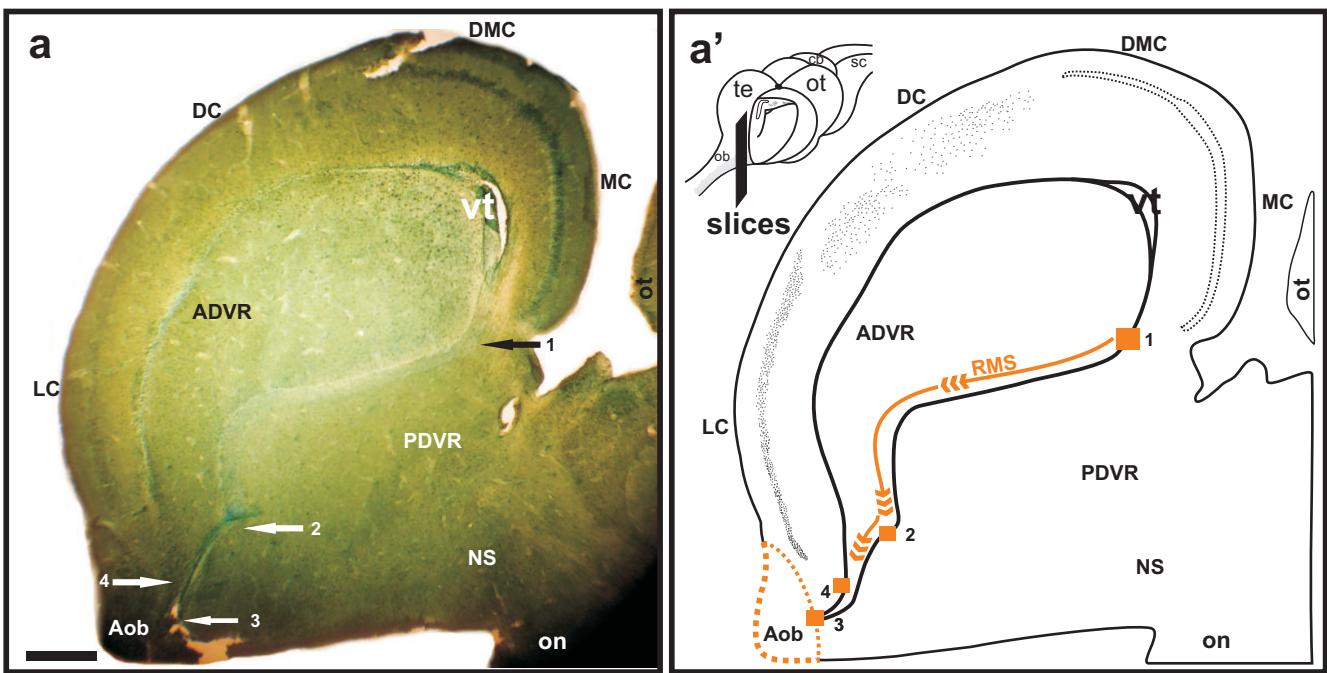
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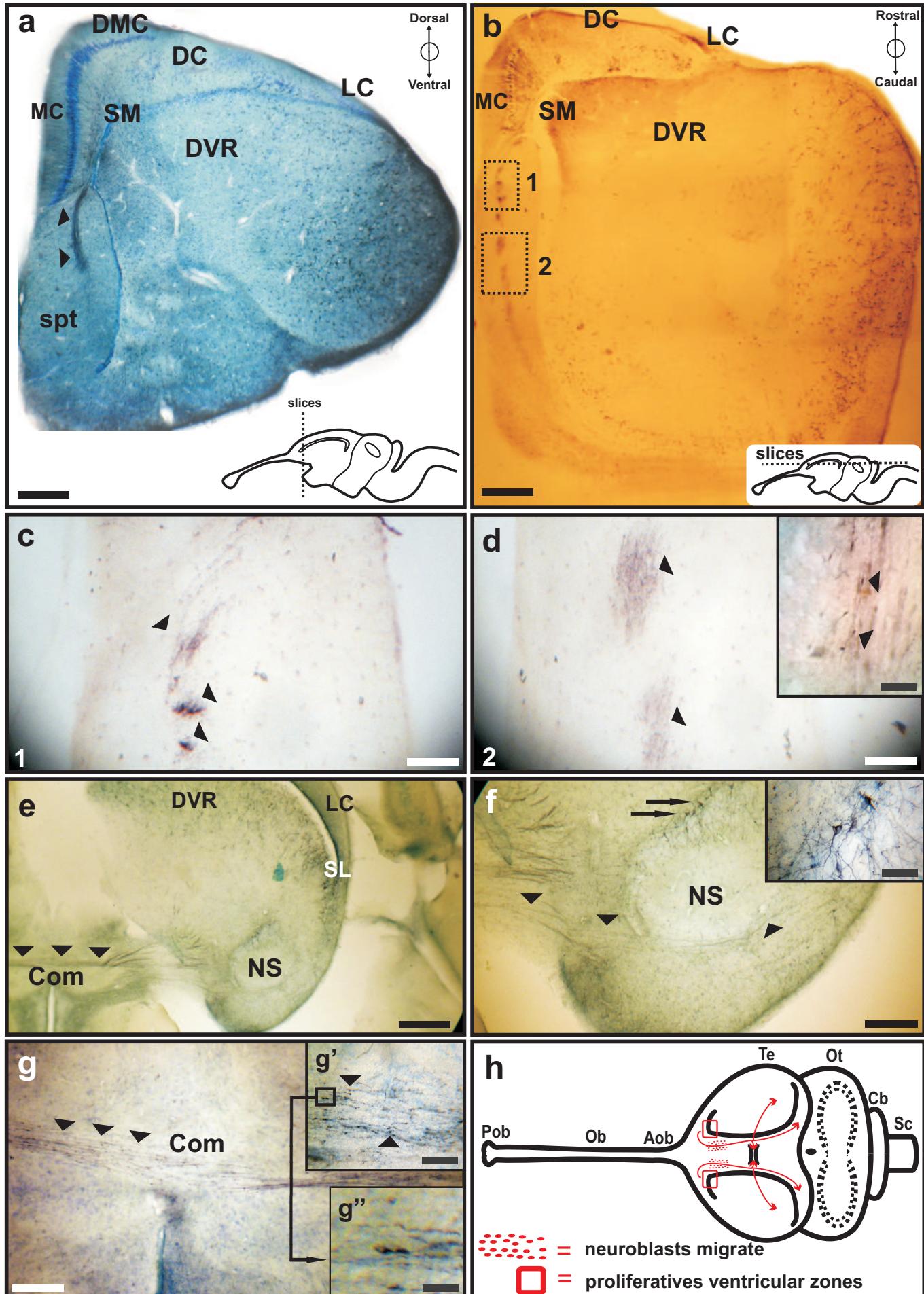
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5 CONCLUSÃO GERAL

Os dados contidos nesses trabalhos permitiram concluir que o lagarto *Tropidurus hispidus* apresenta uma população de neurônios morfologicamente semelhante ao de mamíferos e uma área zinco positiva presente principalmente em áreas que possivelmente são homologas às regiões do hipocampo de mamíferos, além disso, seu padrão de neurogênese sofre pouca variação quando submetido a mudança de temperatura, no entanto esses eventos alteram negativamente os processos de migração e diferenciação celular.

Por fim, além de apresentar vias de migração semelhante à de mamífero, como a radial e a tangencial rostral, o *T. hispidus* destaca-se por apresentar uma via de migração caudal/comissural que parece ser a primeira relatada em vertebrados.

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Autorização para atividades com finalidade científica

Número: 28081-1	Data da Emissão: 19/09/2012 10:50	Data para Revalidação*: 19/10/2013
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Dados do titular

Nome: HUGO DE CARVALHO PIMENTEL	CPF: 003.651.245-16
Título do Projeto: Propriedades Neurogenéticas do CórTEX Cerebral do Lagarto Tropidurus hispidus Submetido a Lesão Química Induzida pela Pilocarpina	
Nome da Instituição : UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE	CNPJ: 13.031.547/0001-04

Cronograma de atividades

#	Descrição da atividade	Início (mês/ano)	Fim (mês/ano)
1	Captura de pesquisa científica com a espécie de lagarto Tropidurus hispidus	04/2011	04/2013

Observações e ressalvas

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Equipe

#	Nome	Função	CPF	Doc. Identidade	Nacionalidade
1	Murilo Marchioro	Coordenador do projeto (Orientador)	393.854.699-91	34001441 SSP-SE	Brasileira
2	Matheus Macêdo Lima	Bolsista de Iniciação Científica	045.644.835-79	32649509 SSP-SE	Brasileira
3	Virginia Mara Pereira	Veterinária	625.283.356-87	1426134 ssp-SE	Brasileira

Locais onde as atividades de campo serão executadas

#	Município	UF	Descrição do local	Tipo
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Nome: HUGO DE CARVALHO PIMENTEL	CPF: 003.651.245-16
Título do Projeto: Propriedades Neurogenéticas do CórTEX Cerebral do Lagarto <i>Tropidurus hispidus</i> Submetido a Lesão Química Induzida pela Pilocarpina	
Nome da Instituição : UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE	CNPJ: 13.031.547/0001-04

Atividades X Táxons

#	Atividade	Táxons
1	Coleta/transporte de espécimes da fauna silvestre in situ	<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i> (*Qtde: 45)
2	Manutenção temporária (até 24 meses) de vertebrados silvestres em cativeiro	<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i>

* Qtde. de indivíduos por espécie/localidade/unidade de conservação, a serem coletados durante um ano.

Material e métodos

1	Amostras biológicas (Répteis)	Fragmento de tecido/órgão
2	Método de captura/coleta (Répteis)	Coleta manual

Destino do material biológico coletado

#	Nome local destino	Tipo Destino
1	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE	Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Este documento (Autorização para atividades com finalidade científica) foi expedido com base na Instrução Normativa nº154/2007. Através do código de autenticação abaixo, qualquer cidadão poderá verificar a autenticidade ou regularidade deste documento, por meio da página do Sisbio/ICMBio na Internet (www.icmbio.gov.br/sisbio).

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Autorização para atividades com finalidade científica

Número: 28081-1	Data da Emissão: 19/09/2012 10:50	Data para Revalidação*: 19/10/2013
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Dados do titular

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Registro de coleta imprevista de material biológico

De acordo com a Instrução Normativa nº154/2007, a coleta imprevista de material biológico ou de substrato não contemplado na autorização ou na licença permanente deverá ser anotada na mesma, em campo específico, por ocasião da coleta, devendo esta coleta imprevista ser comunicada por meio do relatório de atividades. O transporte do material biológico ou do substrato deverá ser acompanhado da autorização ou da licença permanente com a devida anotação. O material biológico coletado de forma imprevista, deverá ser destinado à instituição científica e, depositado, preferencialmente, em coleção biológica científica registrada no Cadastro Nacional de Coleções Biológicas (CCBIO).

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Autorização para atividades com finalidade científica

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* Identificar o espécime no nível taxonômico possível.

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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE
PRÓ-REITORIA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO E PESQUISA
COORDENAÇÃO DE PESQUISA
COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA COM ANIMAIS (CEPA)

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro, para os devidos fins, que o Projeto de Pesquisa intitulado “Propriedades neurogenéticas do córtex cerebral do lagarto *Tropidurus hispidus* submetido à lesão química induzida pela pilocarpina”, sob coordenação do Prof. Dr. Murilo Marchioro (protocolo CEPA 39/2010), foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa com Animais da Universidade Federal de Sergipe, em reunião realizada dia 15/10/2010.

São Cristóvão, 18 de outubro de 2010

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Flávia Teixeira Silva".

Profª. Drª. Flavia Teixeira Silva
Presidente do CEPA/UFS

Cidade Universitária “Prof. Aloísio de Campos”
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