

SPERMATOGENESIS

✓ SPERMATOZOA IS FORMED IN SEMINIFEROUS TUBULE

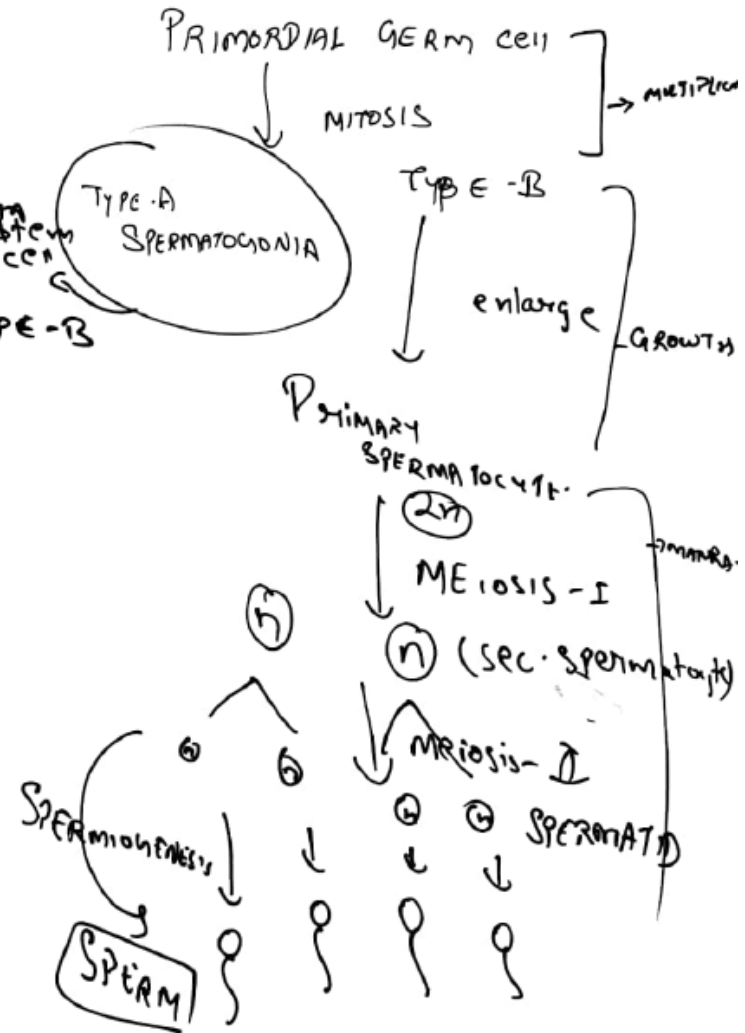
* PRIMORDIAL cell FORMS Many SPERMATOGONIA

* SPERMATOGONIA DIVIDES & FORMS TYPE-A & TYPE-B SPERMATOGONIA (BOTH HAVE 46 CHROMOSOME)

* TYPE-B SPERMATOGONIA ENLARGES TO FORM PRIMARY SPERMATOCYTE (2n)

* NOW PRIMARY SPERMATOCYTE DIVIDE BY MEIOSIS-I & FORMS 2 HAPLOID SEC. SPERMATOCYTE.

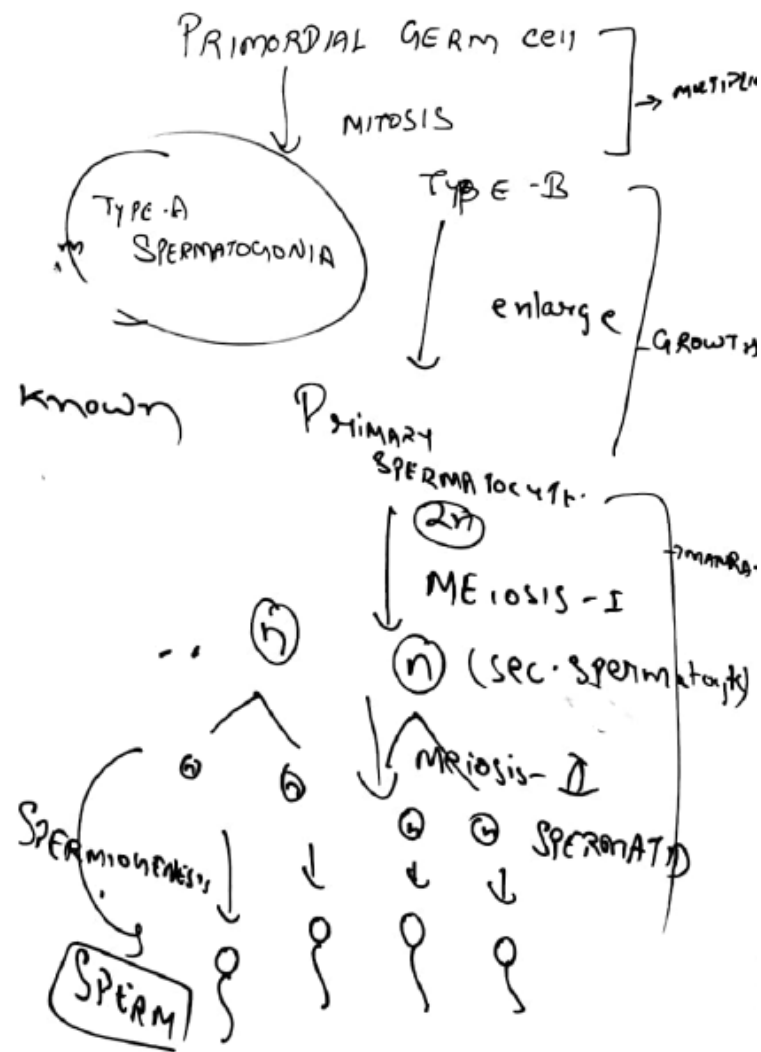
(I) Reduces chromosome no. (2n → n)
Reductional division.



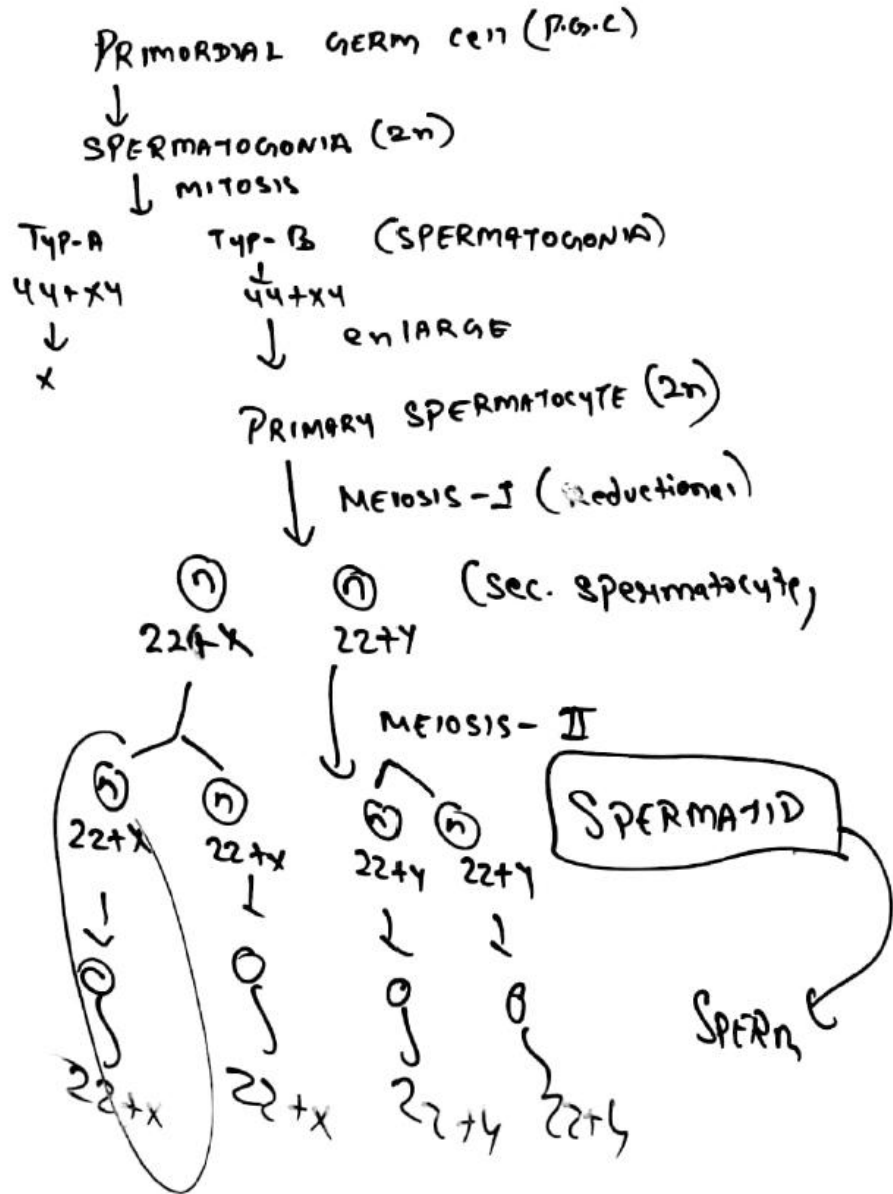
SPERMATOGENESIS

- * EACH SEC. SPERMATOCYTE HAS $22+X / 22+Y$
- * In this MEIOSIS-II OCCURS AND FORMS 4 HAPLOID CELL known as SPERMATID.
- * TRANSFORM OF SPERMATID INTO SPERM IS known as SPERMIOGENESIS.

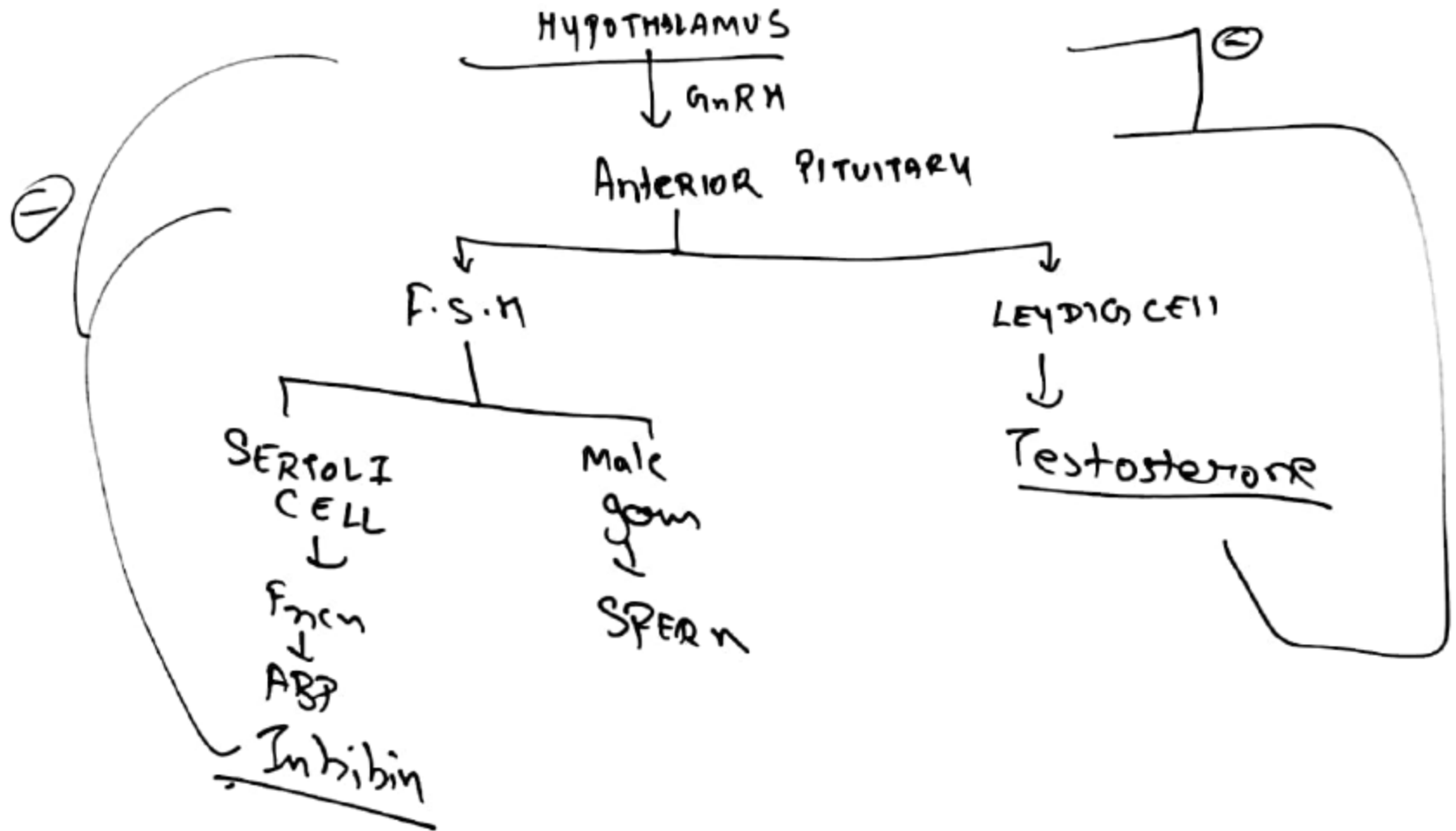
SPERMATID	SPERM
* It is heavy	* It is lighter
* It is non motile	* It is motile
* It's Head is made up of Golgi body	* It's Head ACROBAMP



SPERMATOGENESIS → SPERMATID/Sperm FROM SEMINIFEROUS TUBULE



HORMONE RESPONSIBLE FOR SPERMATOGENESIS



* F.S.H :- BIND WITH RECEPTORS ON SERTOLI CELL, & STIMULATES SERTOLI CELL TO RELEASE ANDROGEN BINDING PROTEIN.

* ABP :-> CONCENTRATES THE TESTOSTERONE.

* L.H / ICSH :- IT IS STIMULATED BY LH/ICSH CELL TO SECRETE TESTOSTERONE.

↓
SPERMATOGENESIS