

*Proceedings of National Conference**“Environmental Conservation and Clean India Programme” December 2014, India***Embryonic Development of Endocrine Glands in Japanese Quail, *Coturnix Coturnix Japonica*****Jyoti Ramteke<sup>1</sup>, Pravin Charde<sup>1</sup> and Suresh Zade<sup>2</sup>****Received:** October 12, 2014 | **Accepted:** December 15, 2014 | **Online:** December 31, 2014**Abstract**

The experiment was conducted to study the development of Endocrine Glands in quail embryos. The eggs of Japanese Quail are incubated in BOD incubator at 35°C and 60% Relative Humidity. The embryos were cut out, fixed, paraffin sectioned and stained with Heamatoxylene-Eosin. The result shows that the formation of ovaries starts from 4<sup>th</sup> day of incubation. It matures till 17<sup>th</sup> day of incubation. The testis starts developing by showing the epididymal linings on 5<sup>th</sup> day. The adrenal gland starts developing from 4<sup>th</sup> day as the triangular portion above kidney can be differentiated on 6<sup>th</sup> day. Thyroid gland appears as our growth from 4<sup>th</sup> day but it is visible on 8<sup>th</sup> day of incubation. These results established the basic groundwork for the research of the development of other endocrine glands of quail as well as other poultry.

**Introduction**

Embryology is the science of development of the individual during the embryonic stage and subsequent stages of the life cycle. Chick embryo proceeds from egg lying to having a functional heart within 36 hours. Obtaining embryos does not require the death of the mother as in the case of mice and rats.

Endocrinology is the study of endocrine system and its role in the physiology of the body. Avian endocrine system includes Pituitary gland, Gonads, Thyroid gland, Parathyroid gland, Adrenal gland, Pineal bodies and Thymus gland. The Gonads, Adrenal gland and Thyroid gland are under the control of Anterior Pituitary gland which is considered to be the master gland. The sex organs of males and females are called the Gonads. These organs produce hormones namely Oestrogen, Testosterone and Progesterone. Both male and female need all three hormones but in different amounts. The Thyroid gland consists of two reddish purple glands lying one on each side of the base of the neck. This gland produces two hormones: (1)

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Thyroxine, which helps regulate heat production, carbohydrate metabolism, promotes high blood sugar level and promotes growth. (2) Triiodothyronine for development of skin and feathers. The Adrenal glands are small glands approximately 9mm long located anterior to or in front of the kidneys. These are such glands, each associated with a particular kidney. Each gland consists of two different types of cells that form two distinct parts of the gland - adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla.

Quail, *Coturnix coturnix*, belongs to Aves, *Galliformes*, *Phasianidae* and *Coturnix bonnaterre*. It has been widely studied in the fields of developmental and reproductive biology as a usual kind of experimental animal model. Now domestic studies about raising quails scientifically have been reported in detail (Hu, 1990), while reports on development of quail's embryo and gonad are few. Differentiation and development processes of poultry gonads are similar to other vertebrates. Both are differentiated into testis and ovary from gonads in which there are no morphological differences. Gonadal differentiation generally occurs on the 5 - 7th day of hatching and gonads differentiate completely on the 8th - 10th day of hatching so that we can identify the sex of them anatomically.

In this experiment, quail's embryos of 4 to 17 days and the day one of quail hatching were used as the objects of study and then they were observed for the time of differentiation of endocrine glands and a series of morphological development. The results provided basis for the

differentiation and development mechanisms of endocrine glands in quails and other birds.

## Materials and Method

### Sample collection

Quail's hatching eggs used in the study were from Venkateshwara Hatchery, Pune. The eggs were incubated in BOD incubator (environmental control: temperature, 38°C; humidity, 60%) after fumigation.

### Embryo collection

Embryo collection on the 4 - 6th day of hatching: the blunt end of the incubated egg was gently knocked out with ophthalmic forceps, the shell and shell membrane were removed; the embryo was transferred into Petri dish filled with warm (38 – 39°C) 0.75% saline with forceps; embryo sac and the outer membrane surrounding the embryo were cut off and then the embryo was rinsed with clean warm 0.75% saline gently for 2 -3 times. Finally, the embryo was soaked in Bouine's fixative labeling samples, date and stationary overnight.

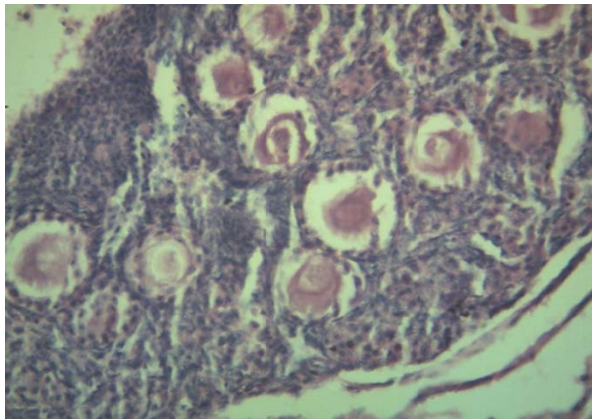
## Results and Discussion

### Quail gonads

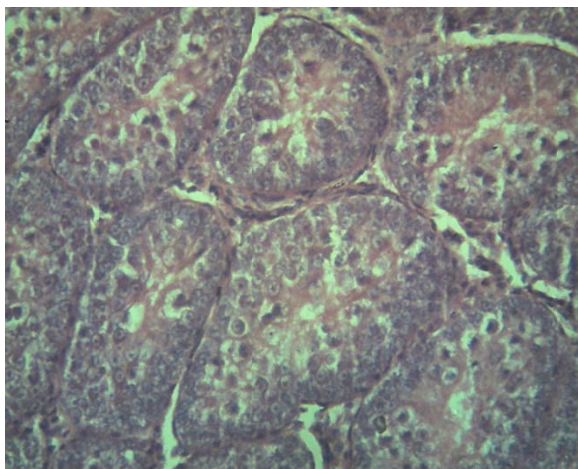
On the 5th day Gonads began to differentiate in this period, serial sections showed that the development of mesonephros was obvious and could be clearly observed. Mesonephros was separated distinctively with germanium which enlarged and extruded inside the mesonephros. There were sections showed that ovarian-like germanium which seemed to be divided into cortex and medulla was shaped like strips. At this stage, germanium had the morphological

characteristics of ovarian development, so we could rename it as gonad.

On the 7th day Sections of this period showed that there had been significant features of ovarian biopsy. Both the left and right ovaries was smooth like strips, but the left ovary slightly longer than the right ovary while testis was clearly not the same with it. Under the microscope observation, there were no significant differences between cortex and medulla, and oogonium characterized by large cell and nuclear began to emerge. In this stage, mesonephros degraded slowly and metanephros began to form.



T.S. ovary of Japanese Quail



T.S. testis of Japanese Quail

### Quail Adrenal gland

It has been found that the quail embryo adrenal glands can secrete corticoids from the 5th day onwards. The adrenal develops from the 8th day is significantly correlated with the secretory capacity of the gland and increases steadily up to the 10th day. There are sections which show the adrenal cortex and medulla on 8<sup>th</sup> day of embryo.

### Quail Thyroid gland

The Thyroid gland arises from the floor of the pharynx as a diverticulum. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> day of incubation the thyroid evagination retains its connection with the pharynx. The study showed that on the 4th day of hatching. The gonadal differentiation had not begun on the 4th day. On the 5th day of hatching, the gonads began to differentiate and had an initial emergence of the characteristics of the testis or ovary and on the 7 - 10th day; the sex difference was very obvious that the right ovary degraded gradually while the left developed naturally.

The gonadal differentiation of the chicken embryo began on the 6th day of the incubation period and this kind of differentiation became more significant on the 7th day. This may be associated with quail's shorter incubation period, in other words, quail's embryonic development was slightly faster than chicken's, so the gonadal differentiation also began earlier than chicken. In addition, the incubation temperature setting mainly referred to the hatching process of chicken. And under the same volume, the number of quail eggs was higher, so the actual incubation temperature is

relatively high, which to some extent, also promoted the development of quail embryos.

### Conclusion

The above results concludes the mechanisms of the endocrine development of quails, chickens and other poultry, these could be analyzed through the migration in the embryo period to study the genuine processes of development of endocrine gland, and provide a new basis for the poultry developmental biology. The endocrinological study have provided us with a wealth of information on the differentiation and maturation of endocrine glands, the anatomical and functional development, ontogenic changes in the responsiveness and activity of the glands and their target organs, and the interactions of different regulatory systems to coordinate developmental processes such as hatching .The Endocrine system consists of various glands and nodes which secrete hormones. The importance of these hormones (which are chemical messengers) lies in the fact that they travel in the blood to activate target cells. These target cells have special receptors, into which only certain hormones can fit. For example, testosterone acts on the male gonads, but not the adrenal glands. In view of the importance of endocrine glands, their (endocrine gland's) development in Japanese quail was assessed on the basis histological studies. The slides were prepared from the sections of embryo of each day. Serial sections were studied. The specific findings with respect to the development of endocrine glands in Japanese quail is as follows

- *Adrenal Gland:* These are a pair of small glands, some 9mm long, located in front of the kidneys. In the Japanese quail, the adrenal glands appeared in the 4<sup>th</sup> day embryo.
- *Ovary:* Ovary formation appeared in the 5<sup>th</sup> day embryo.
- *Testis:* Testis was observed in the 4<sup>th</sup> day embryo.
- *Thyroid:* Thyroid gland formation observed in the 6<sup>th</sup> day embryo.

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