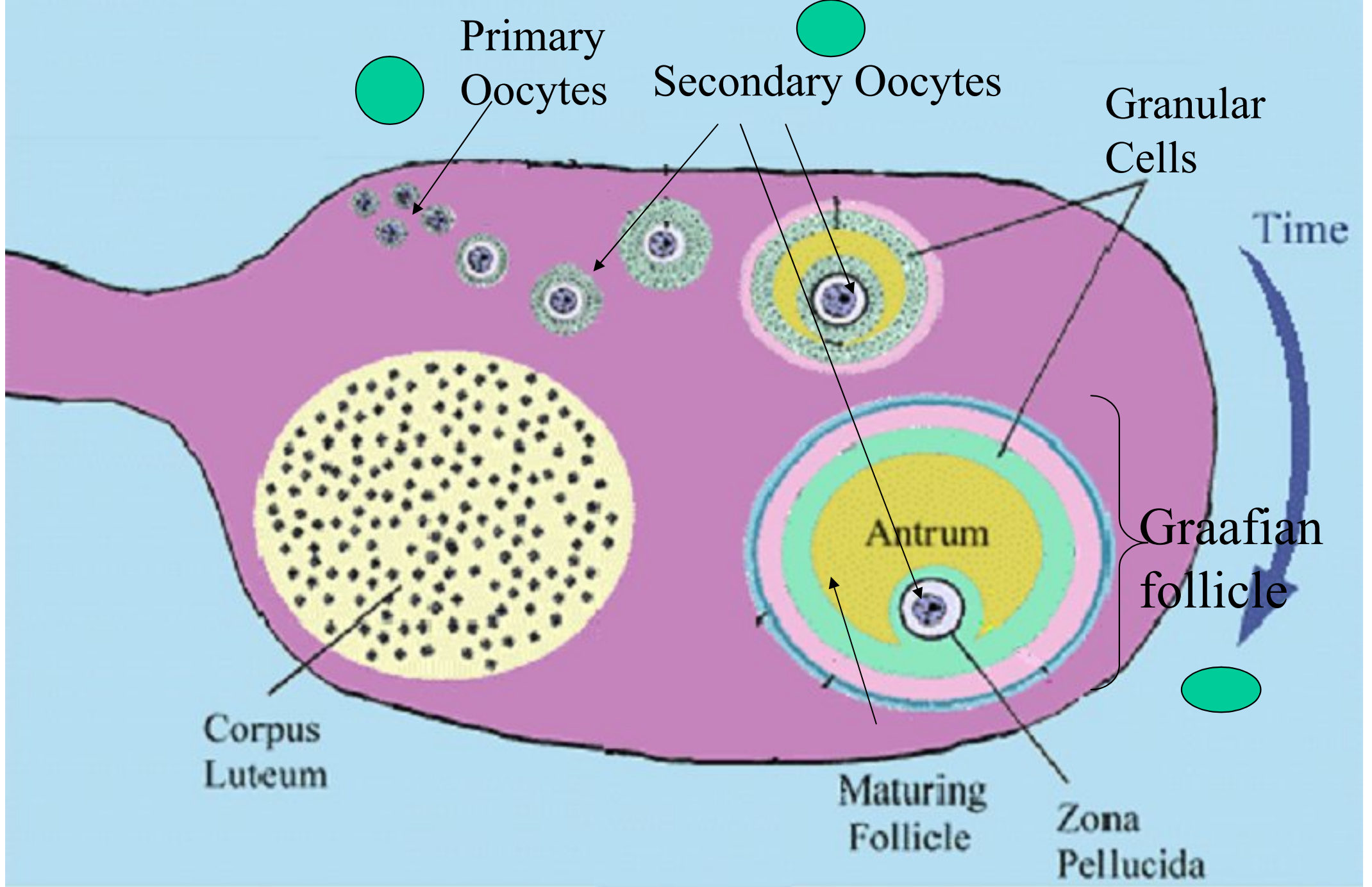
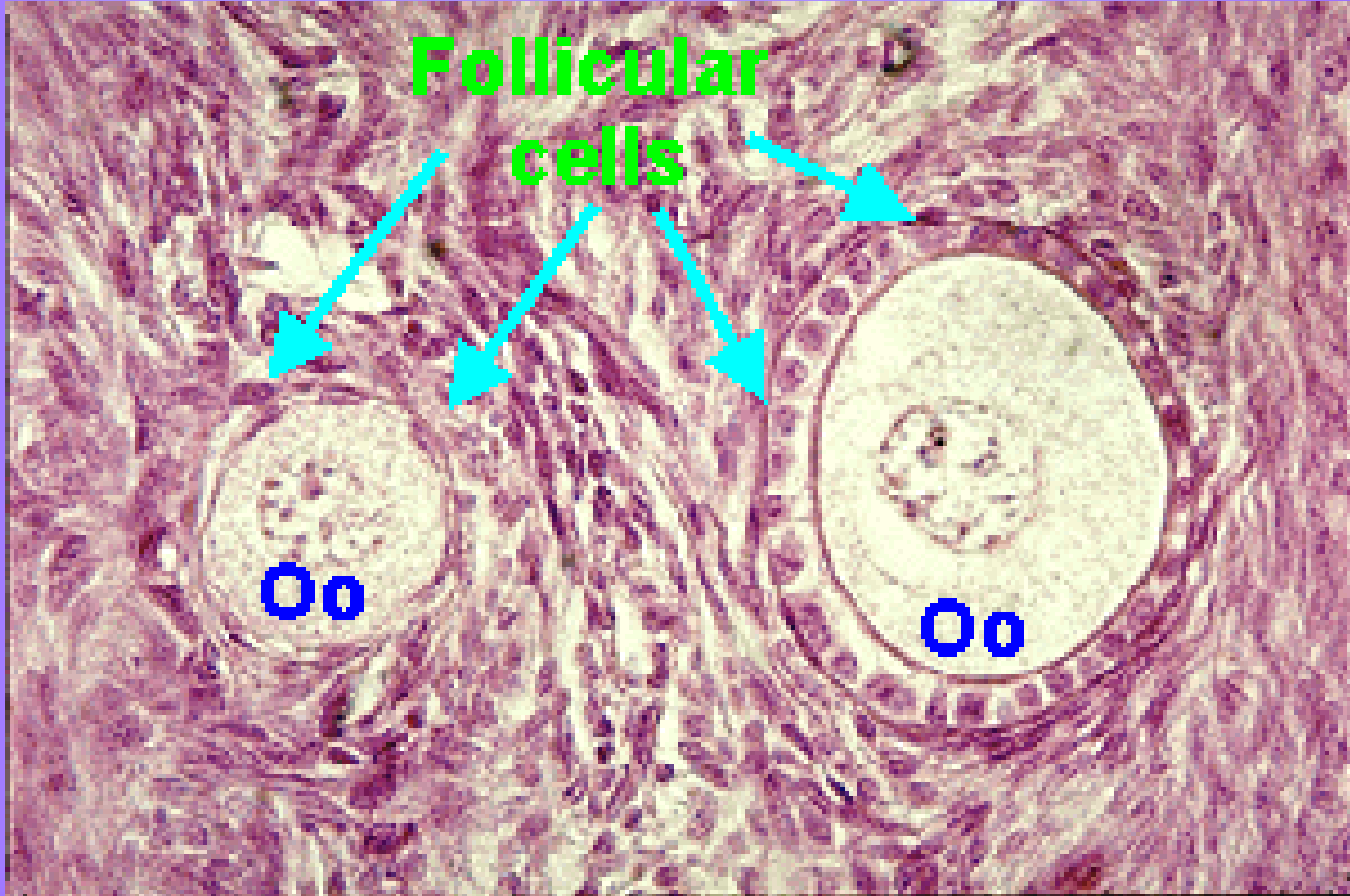


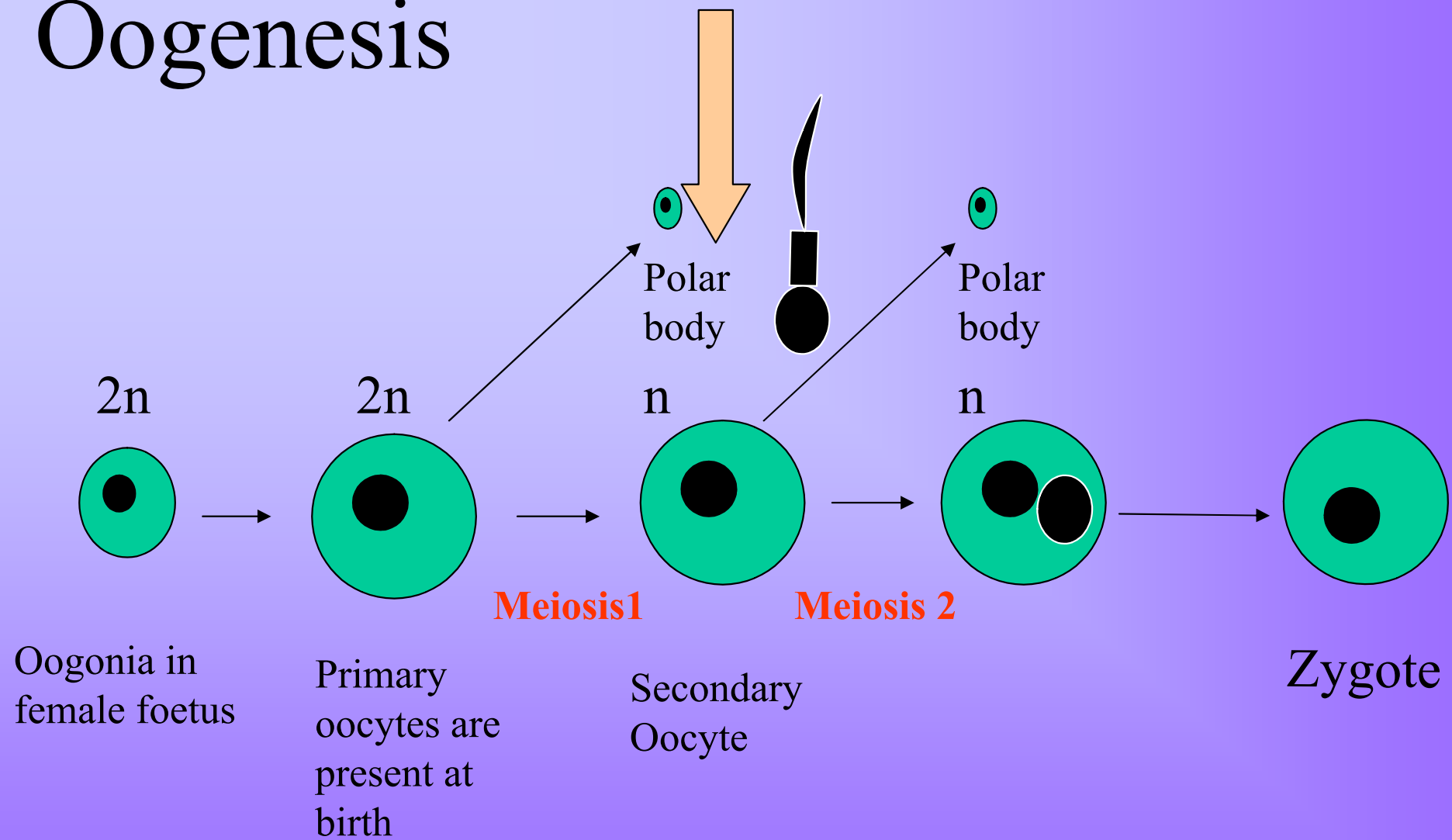
Oogenesis and the Female reproductive Cycle





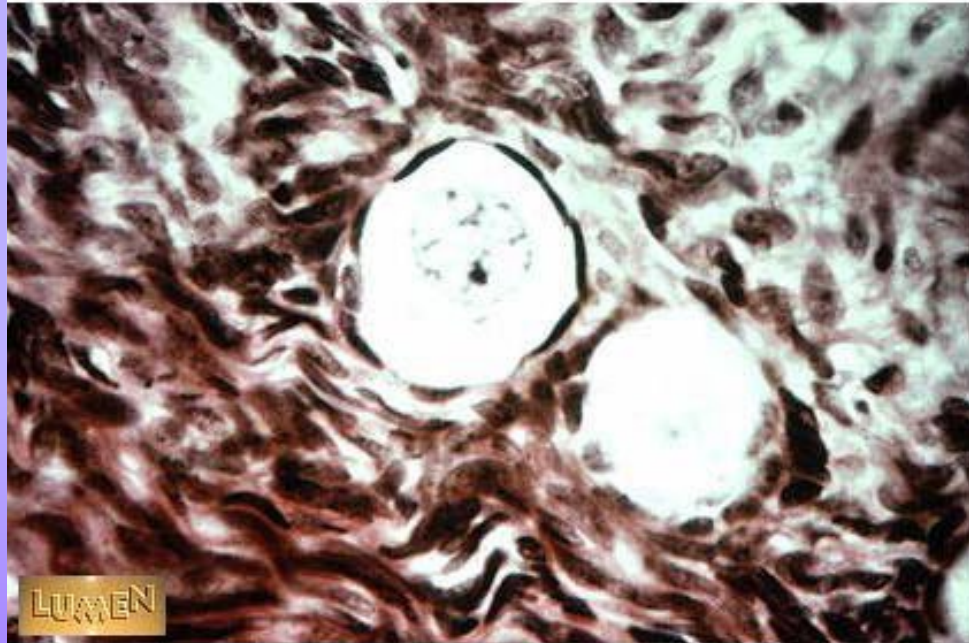
Oogenesis

Ovulation

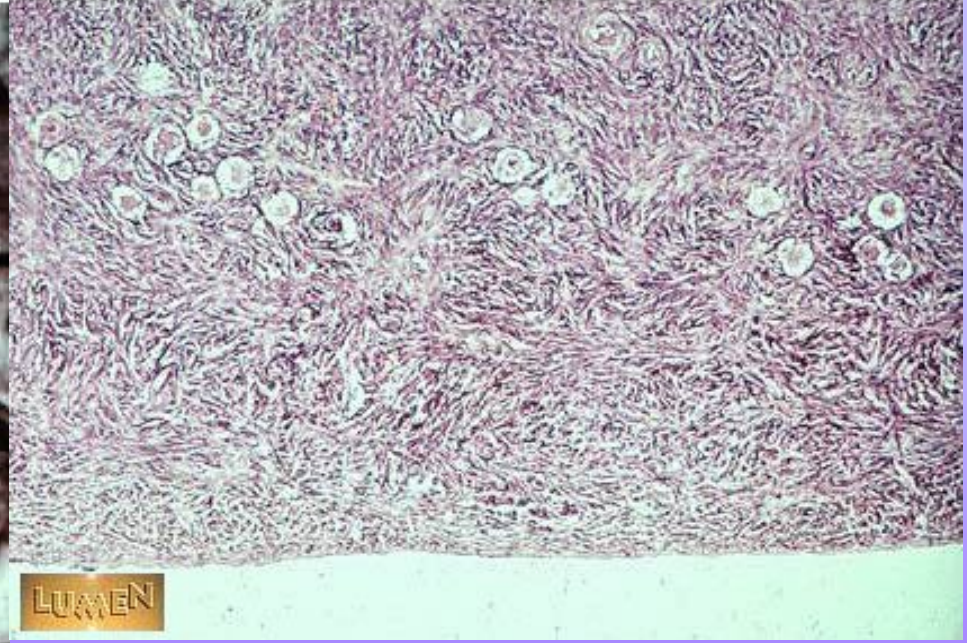


Primary Oocytes

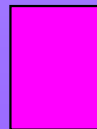
Histology Lab Part 21: Slide 3

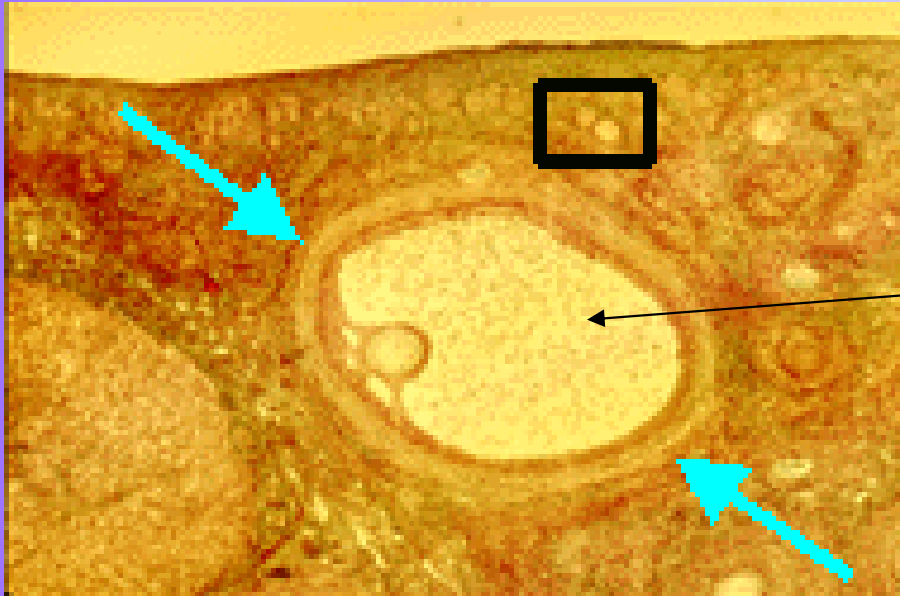


Histology Lab Part 21: Slide 2



Back to
Oogenesis

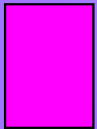




Mature primary oocyte

Indicated by large fluid filled Antrum

At this point the Graafian follicle becomes visible as a bump on the surface of the ovary.



Graafian Follicle

Antrum

Fluid filled space

Theca cells

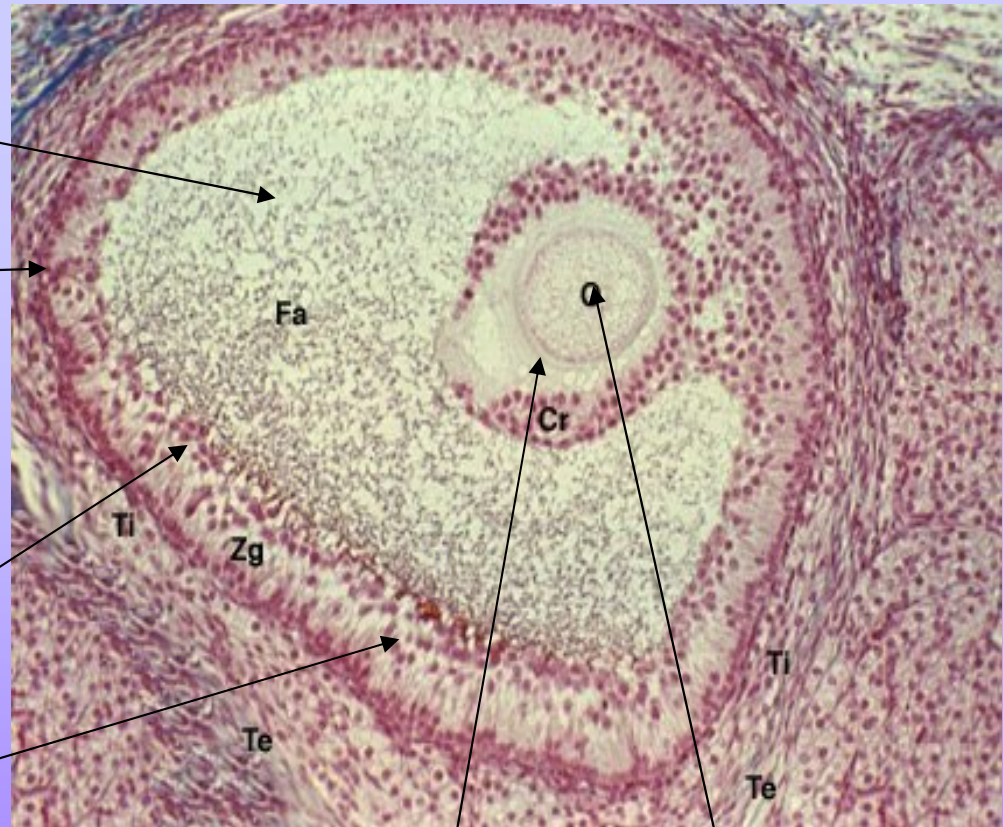
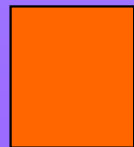
Produce testosterone



Oestrogen

Granular cells

help nourish the
Secondary oocyte
in the same way as
the Sertoli cells

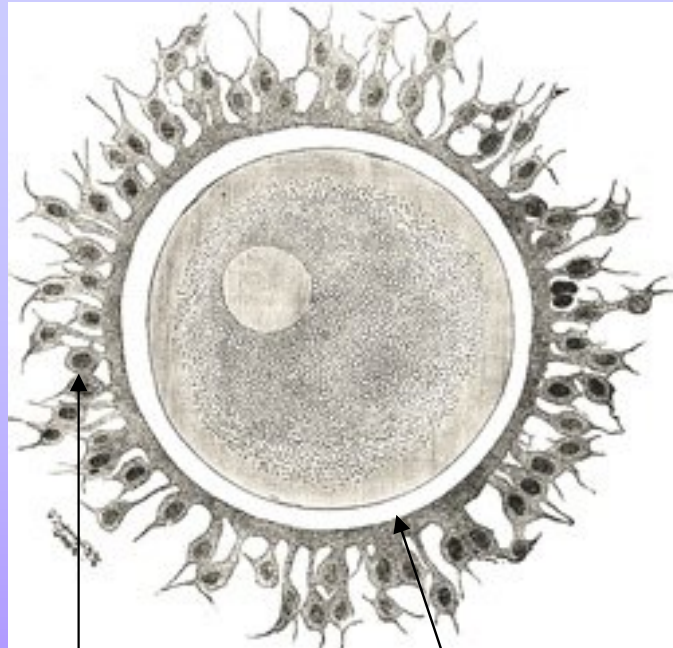


Clear region:

Zona pellucida

Secondary
Oocyte

Fertilisation – Guidelines



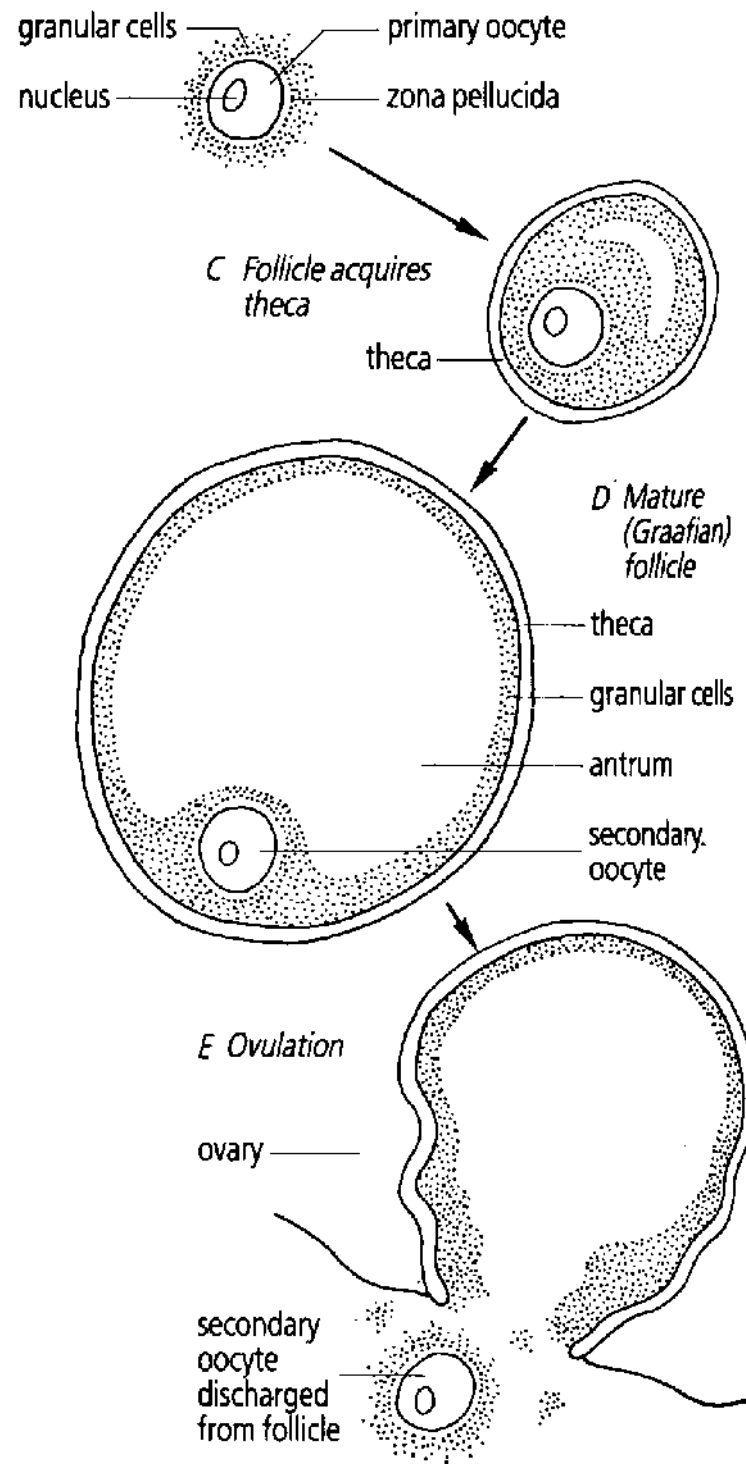
Corona radiata

Zona
pellucida

7. After sexual intercourse, fertilisation may occur in the Fallopian tube.
8. Explain how spermatozoa travel from the vagina to the Fallopian tube.
9. The events that occur during fertilisation, including digestion of corona radiata and zona pellucida by acrosomal enzymes, entry of sperm head into secondary oocyte, change in zona pellucida preventing entry of further sperm, second meiotic division to produce female gamete, fusion of nuclei to

Further guidelines

6. 'The process of oogenesis and interpretation of simple drawings to illustrate the development of a follicle.'



Development of follicles