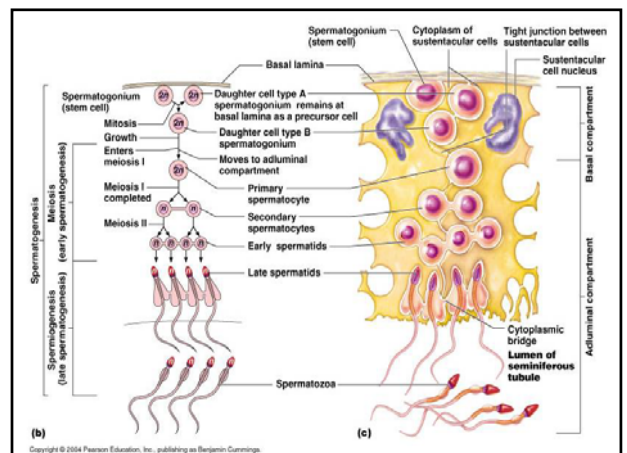
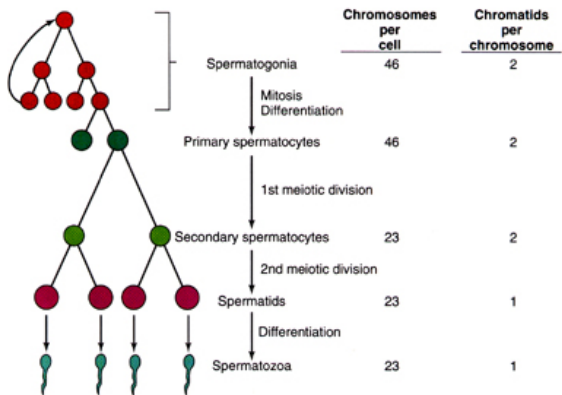
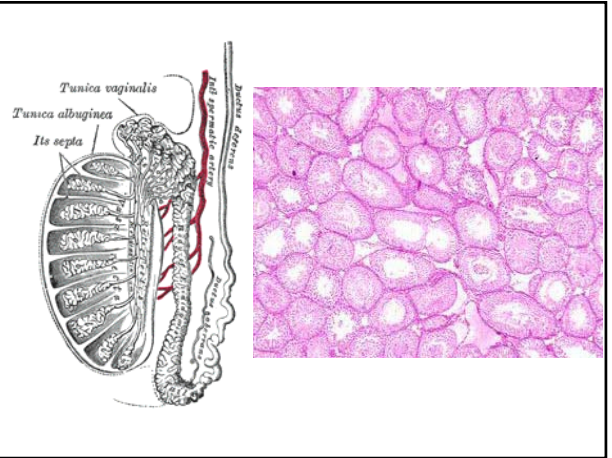
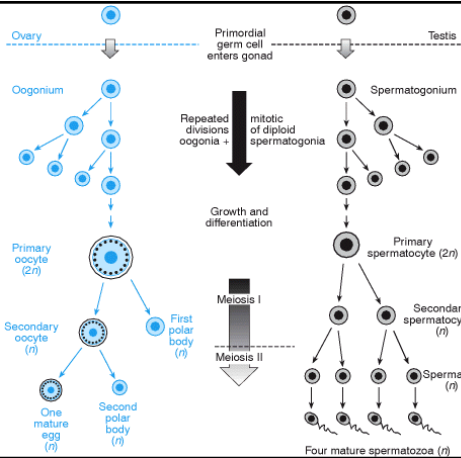
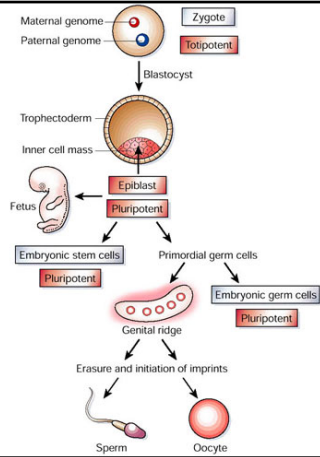
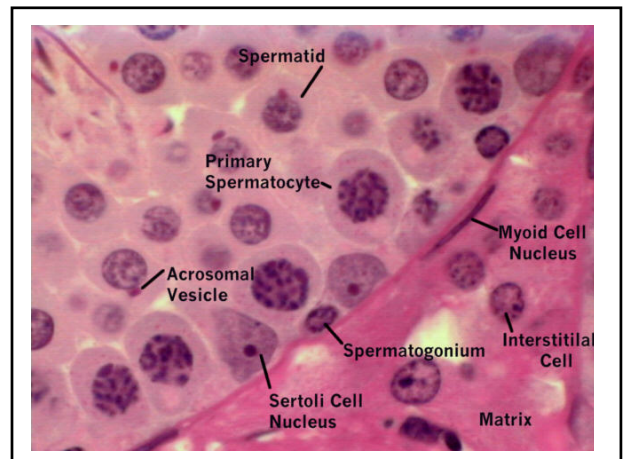
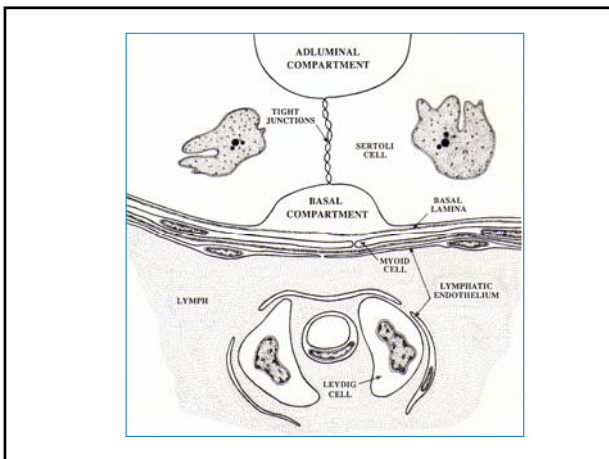
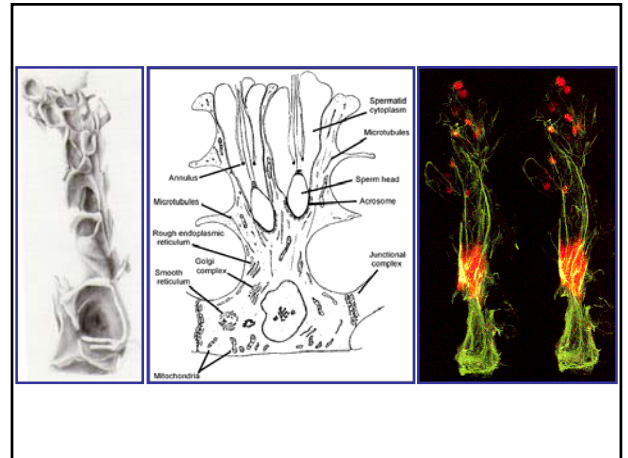
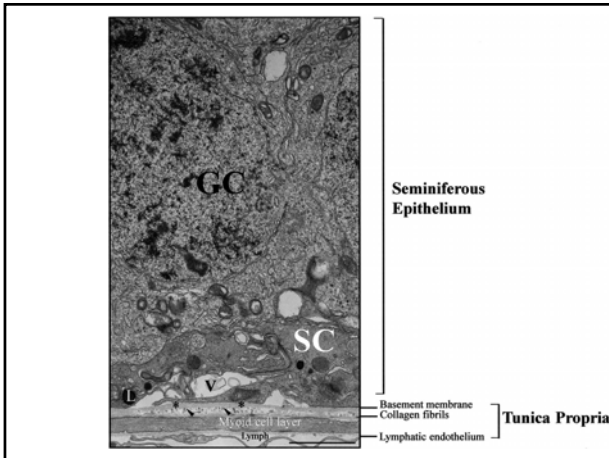
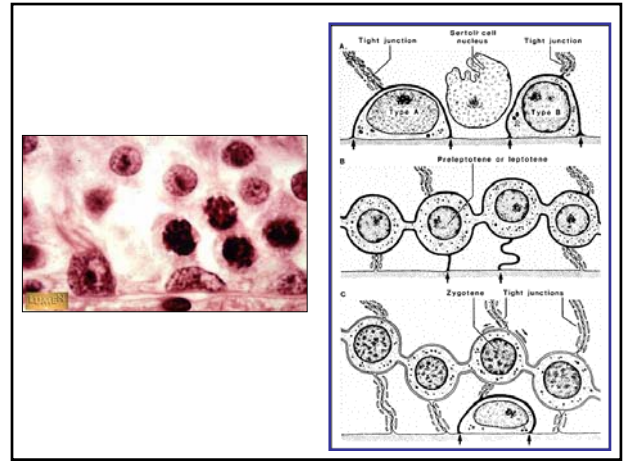
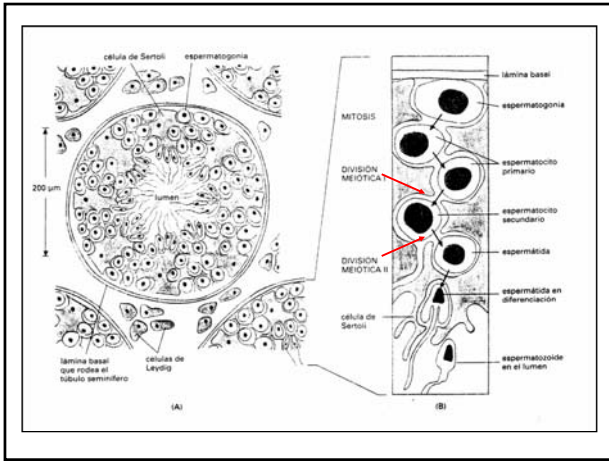


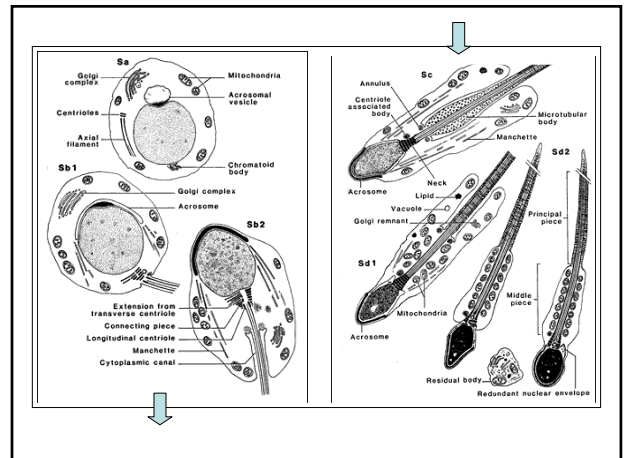
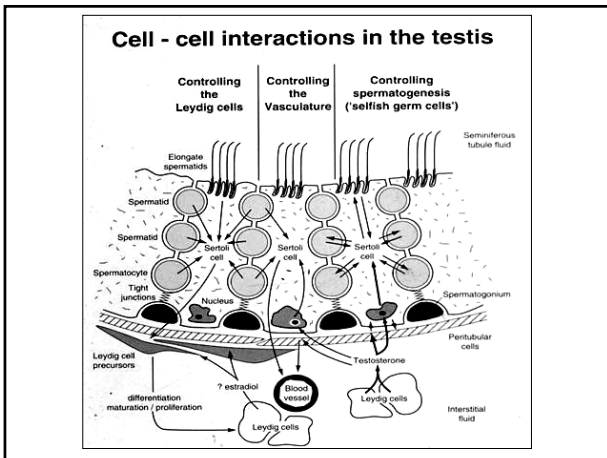
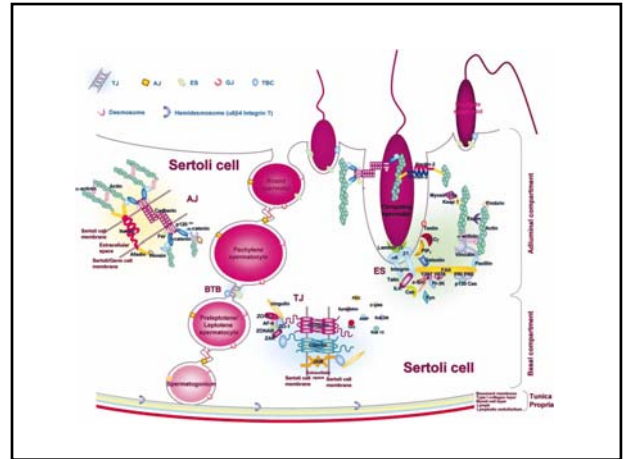
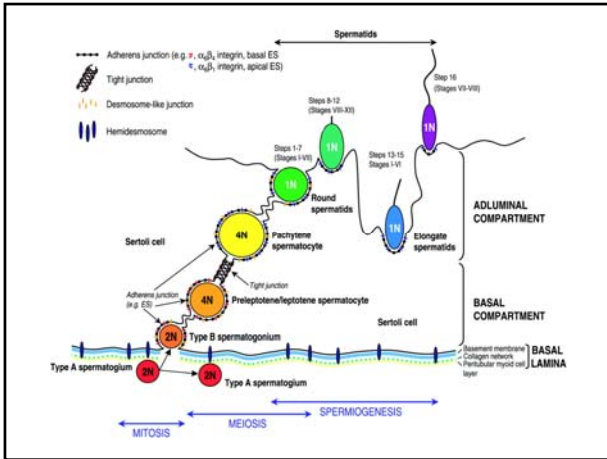


Gametogénesis masculina. Aspectos celulares de la diferenciación de los gametos y su regulación hormonal.

Dr. Héctor Contreras M
Programa de Fisiología y Biofísica
Instituto de Ciencias Biomédicas
Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile

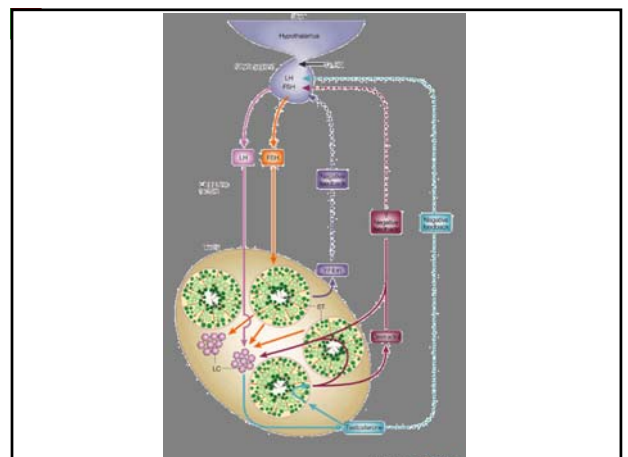


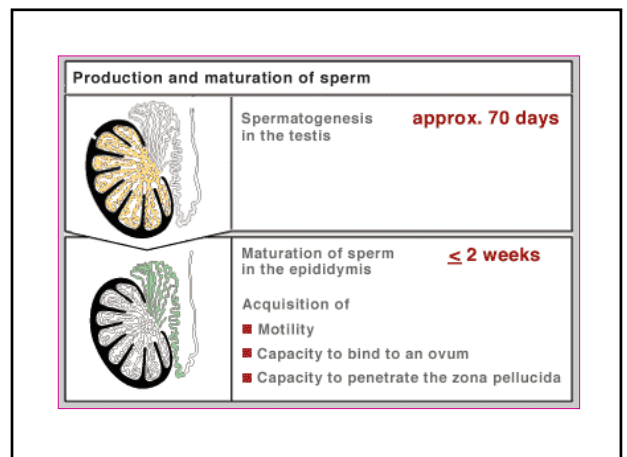
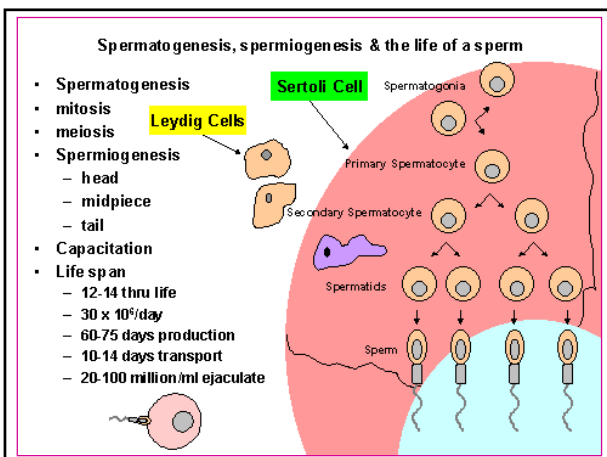
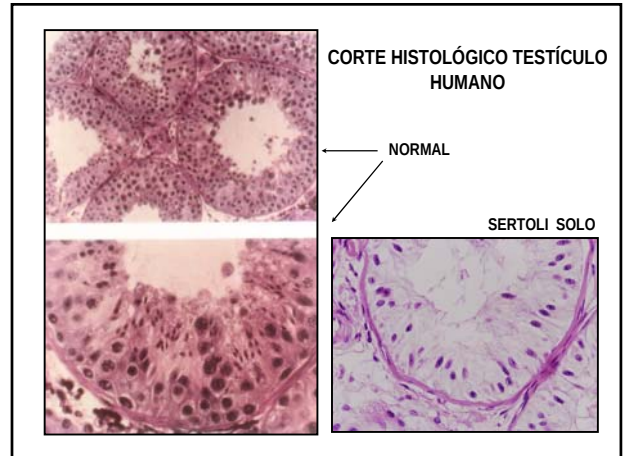
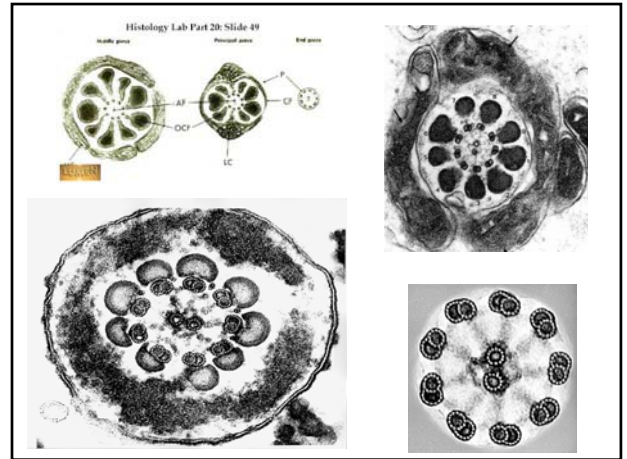
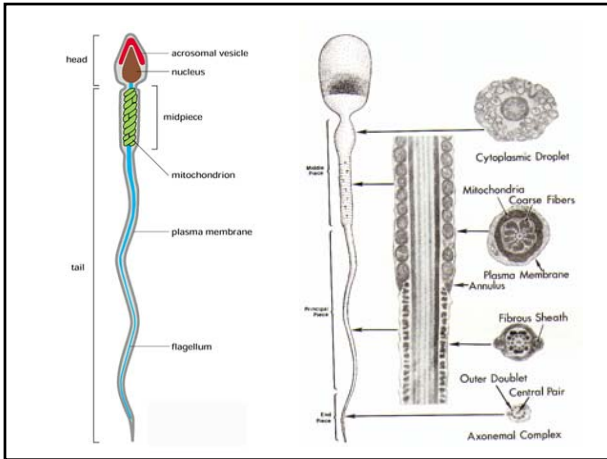




FUNCIONES DE LA CELULA DE SERTOLI

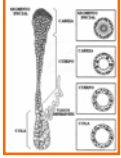
- Estabilización de la estructura del túbulo
- Compartimentalización del epitelio seminífero
- **Barrera hemato-testicular**
- Coordinación de la espermatogenesis
- Traslocación de células germinales en desarrollo
- Fagocitosis del citoplasma residual
- Espermación
- Sustenta nutrición de las células germinales
- Secreción de proteínas y otros factores (ABP, inhibina B)







Función epididimaria



- Transporte
- Maduración
- Protección
- Almacenamiento