

Branchial Pouches: 4th Pouch (OLD VERSION)

The branchial pouches are found on the endodermal side of the branchial (pharyngeal) apparatus. The 4th branchial (pharyngeal) pouch contains two areas: the dorsal and ventral wings. The dorsal wings develop into the superior parathyroid glands, while the ventral wings develop into the ultimobranchial body and parafollicular C cells.



PLAY PICMONIC

Separates into Dorsal and Ventral Wings

Separating into Dorsal-fin and Vent-troll with Wings

The 4th pouch contains two wings; the dorsal and ventral wings. Each set of wings develops into a different structure.

Dorsal Wings

Dorsal-fin with Wings

The dorsal wings of the 4th branchial pouch form the top of the parathyroid gland, known as the superior parathyroid glands.

Superior Parathyroid Glands

Super Parachuting-thigh-droid

The superior parathyroid glands are formed from the dorsal wing of the 4th branchial pouch. This gland produces parathyroid hormone, which helps regulate calcium levels in the body.

Ventral Wings

Vent-troll with Wings

The ventral wings of the 4th branchial pouch forms the ultimobranchial body, which gets integrated into the thymus. From here, it induces formation of parafollicular cells or C-cells for the production of calcitonin.

Parafollicular (C) Cells of Thyroid Gland

(C) Cat-cells of Thigh-droid

The parafollicular cells or C-cells, produce calcitonin, and are formed because of the ultimobranchial body. The ultimobranchial body first gets integrated into the thymus, after differentiation from the ventral swellings of the 4th pouch. The ultimobranchial body then releases signaling, inducing the migration and differentiation of nearby neural crest cells into parafollicular (C) cells of the thyroid gland.

Formed by Neural Crest Cells

Formed by Neuron with Crests

The ultimobranchial body releases signaling, inducing the migration and differentiation of nearby neural crest cells into parafollicular (C) cells of the thyroid gland.