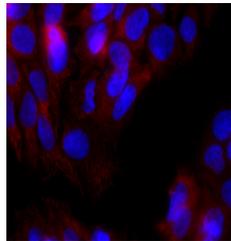
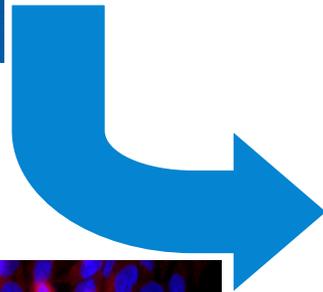
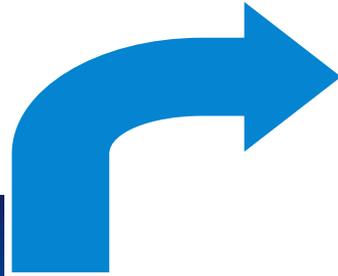
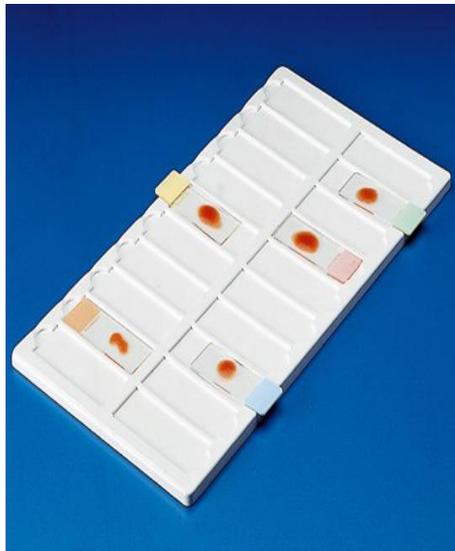


Glandes Endocrines

- Hypophyse
 - Thyroïde
- Surrénales
 - Ovaire
- Pancreas



Nanozoomer



Fluorescence Imaging Module

Capacité :210 lames

Surface de scan: toute la lame

Possibilité de scanner en Fluo. (rouge , bleu,
vert)





Grand nombre de lames

Gros et/ou beaucoup échantillons sur une même lame

Besoin d'échanger rapidement des lames (« second avis »)

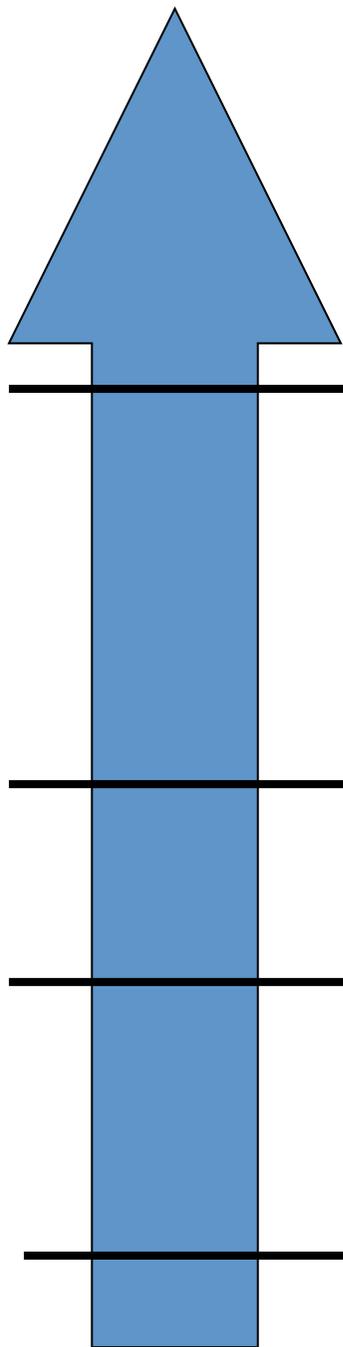
Nanozoomer : scan de lames

automatisation

annotation

échange

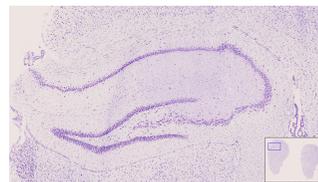
Nanozoomer



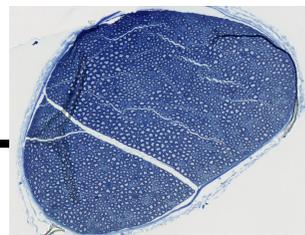
racine 100 μ m



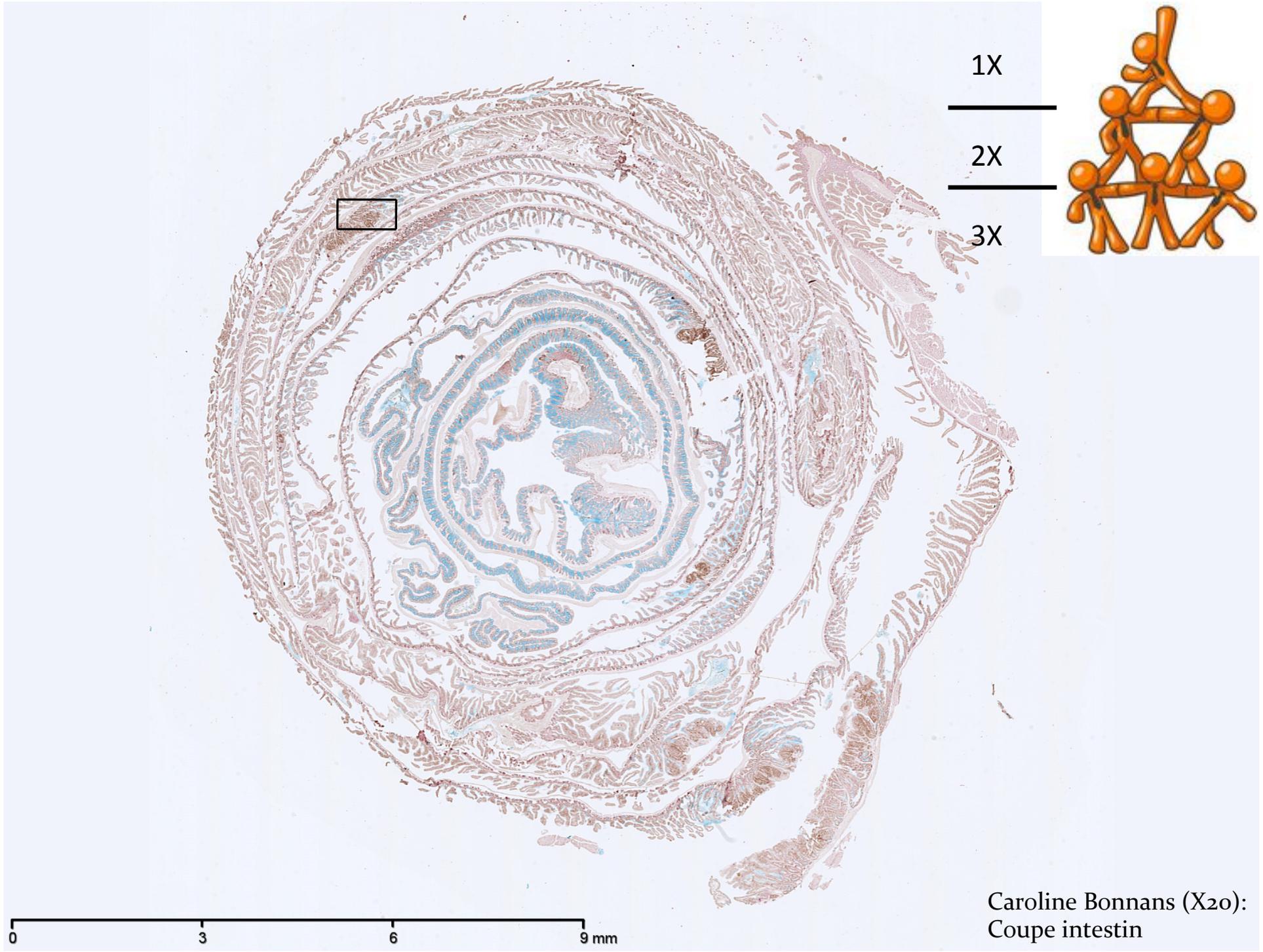
cerveaux 50 μ m



cerveaux 15 μ m



Nerf sciatique 1 μ m

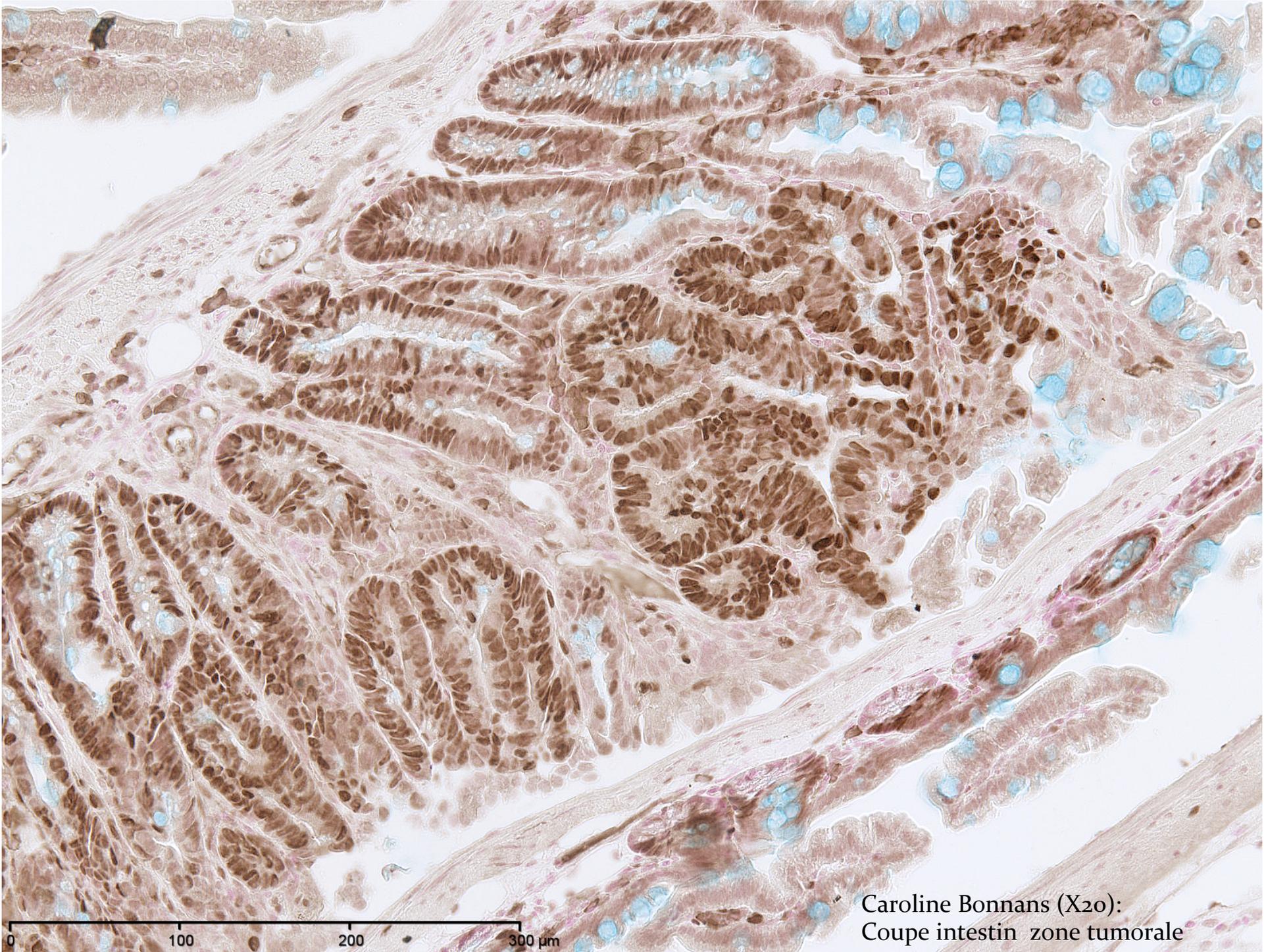


1X

2X

3X

Caroline Bonnans (X20):
Coupe intestin



Caroline Bonnans (X20):
Coupe intestin zone tumorale

Jonction, adénohypophyse-neurohypophyse x 10

Lobe intermédiaire

Lobe antérieur

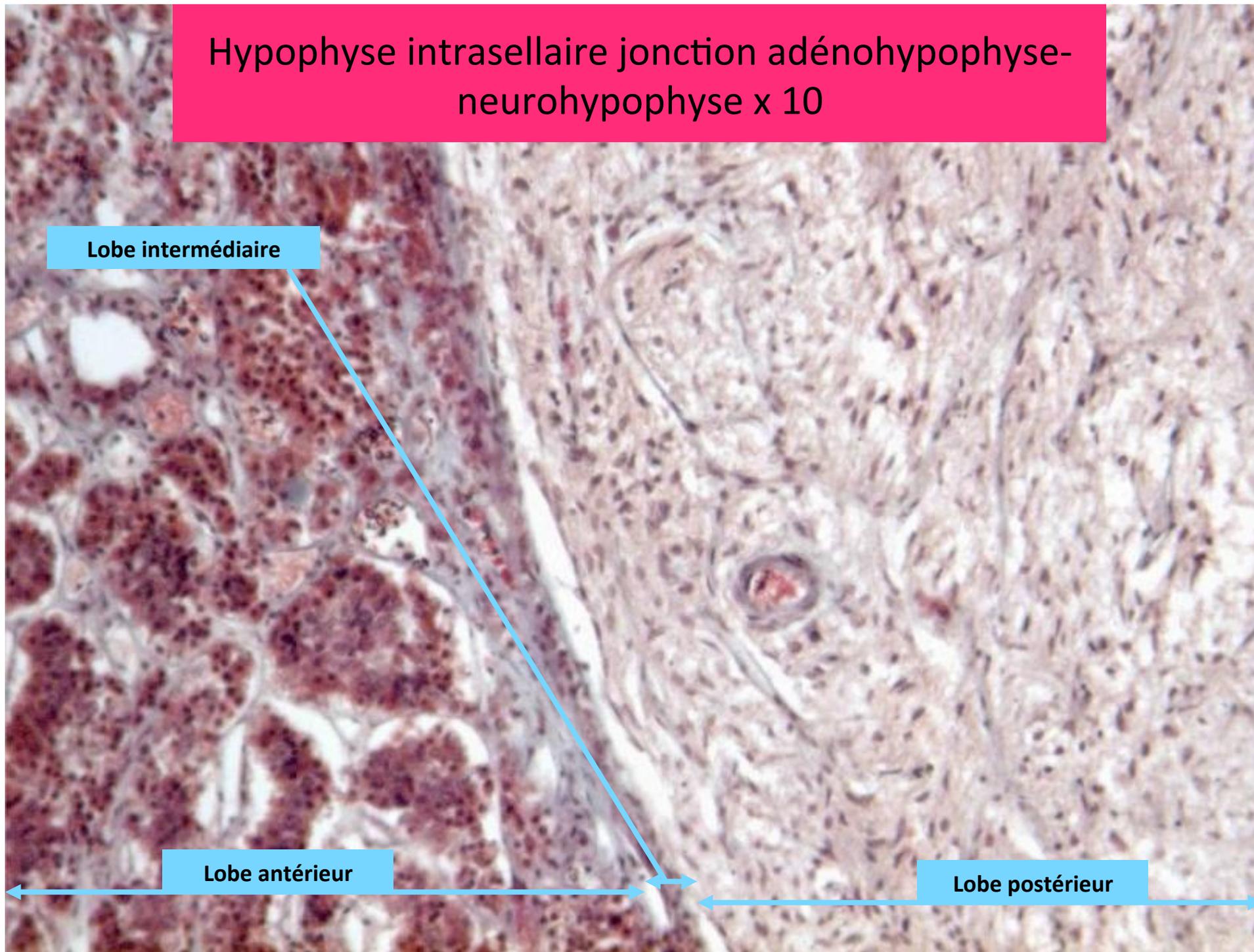
Lobe postérieur

Hypophyse intrasellaire jonction adénohypophyse-
neurohypophyse x 10

Lobe intermédiaire

Lobe antérieur

Lobe postérieur

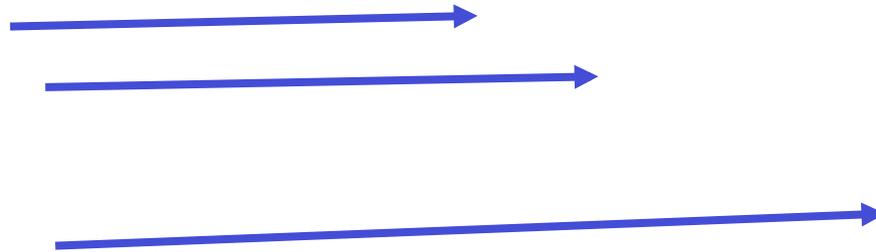


Lobe antérieur x40

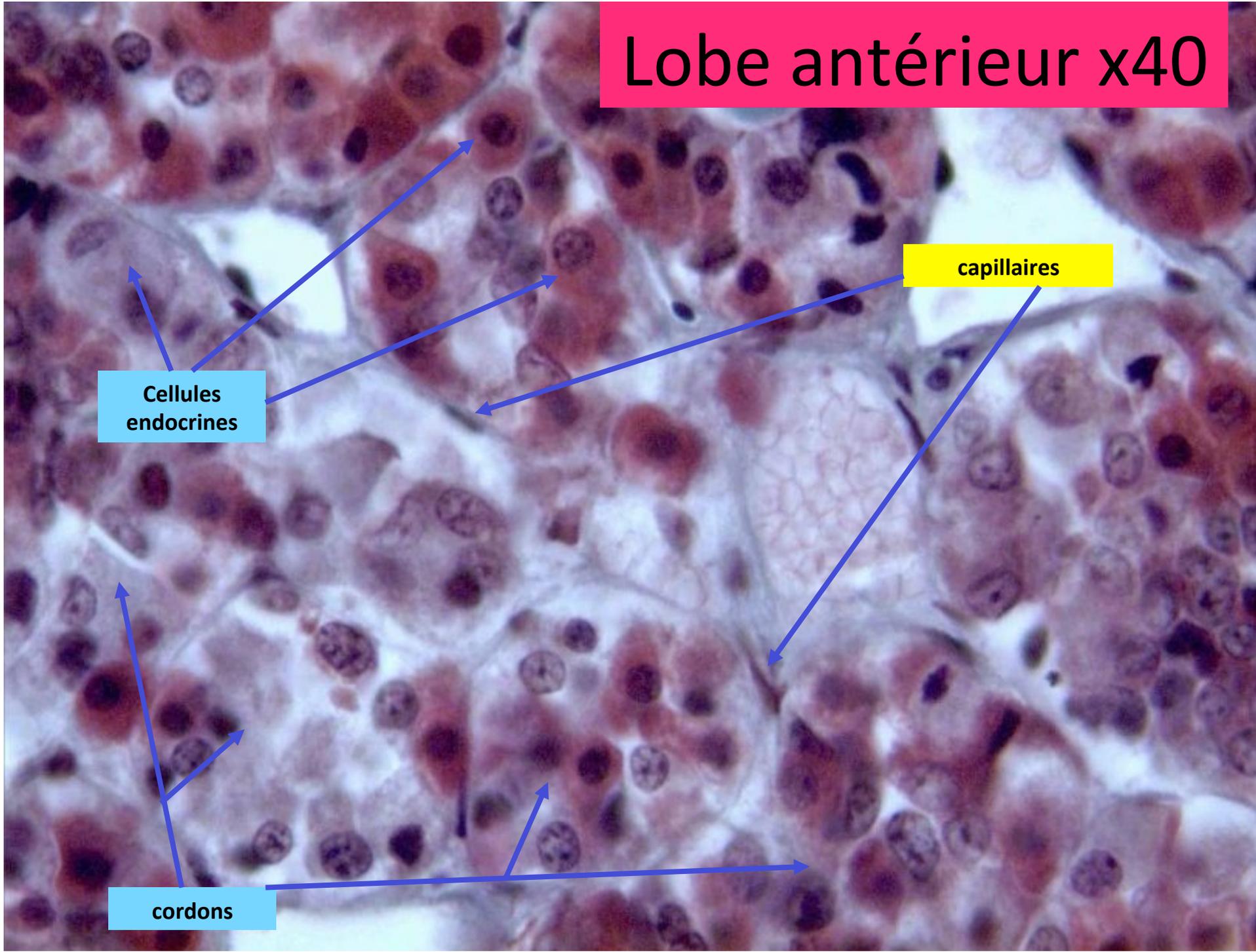
capillaires

Cellules
endocrines

cordons



Lobe antérieur x40

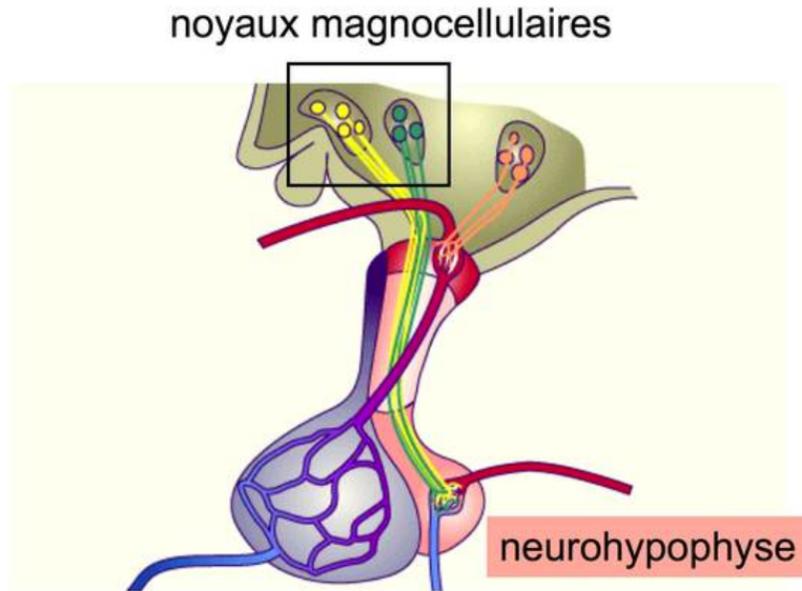


Cellules
endocrines

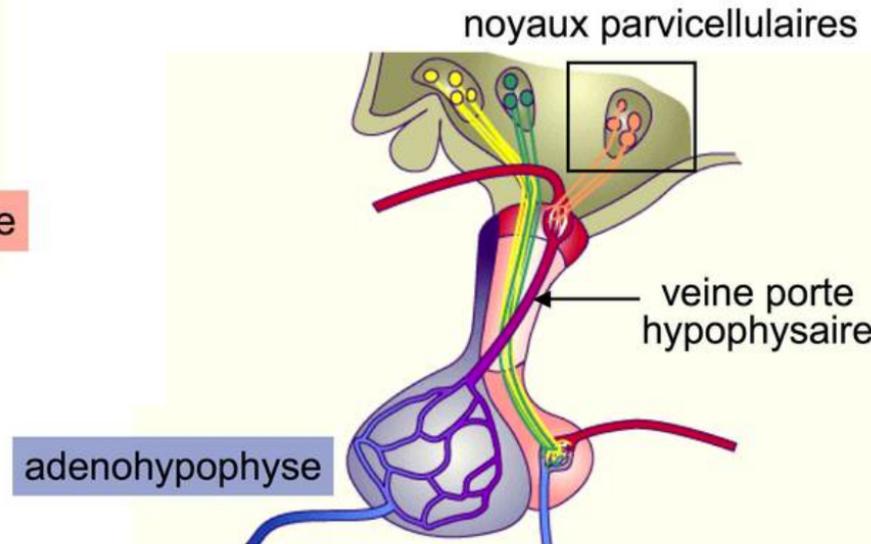
capillaires

cordons

Les neurones des noyaux magnocellulaires élaborent les hormones « post-hypophysaires »



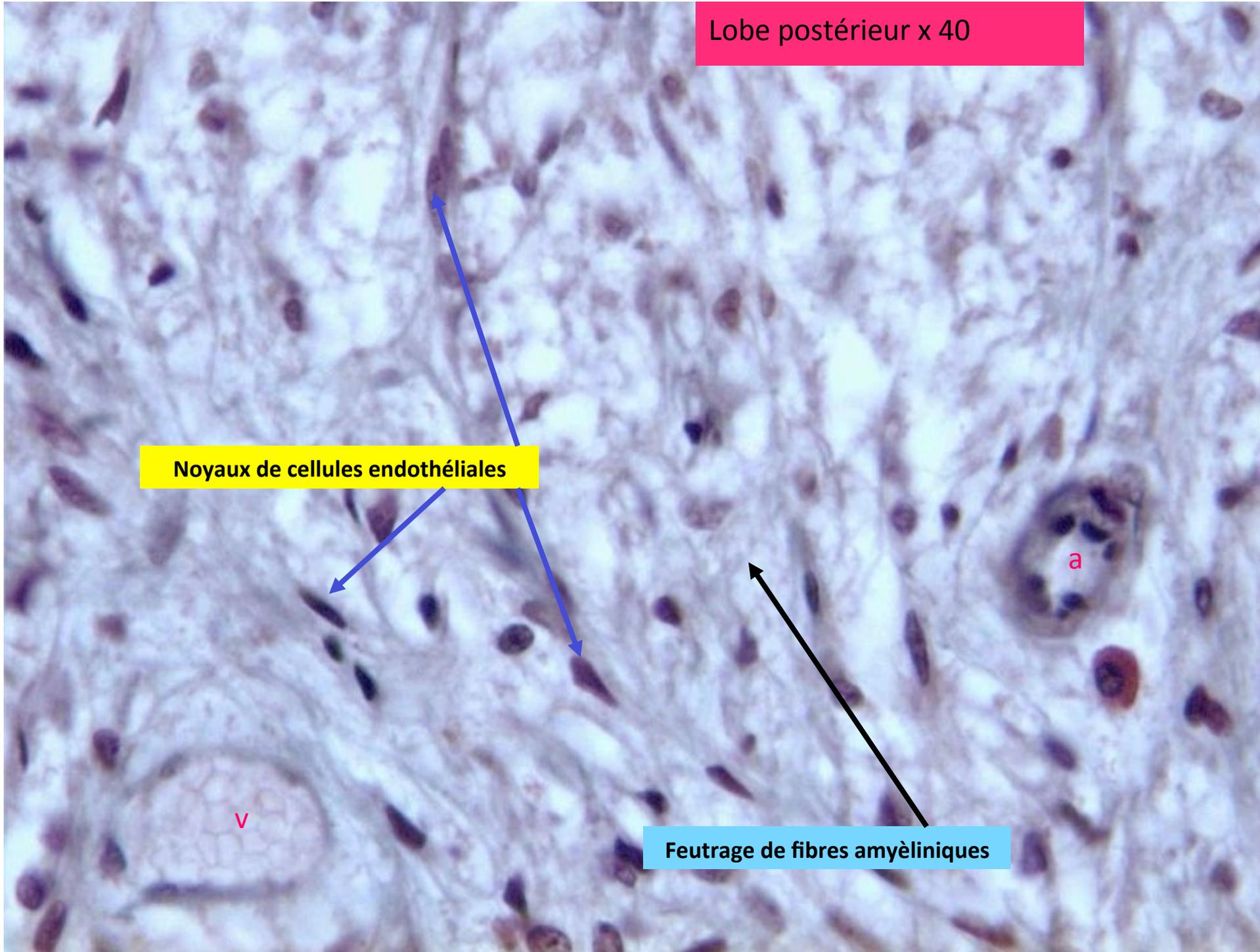
Les neurones des noyaux parvicellulaires élaborent les facteurs hypophysiotropes

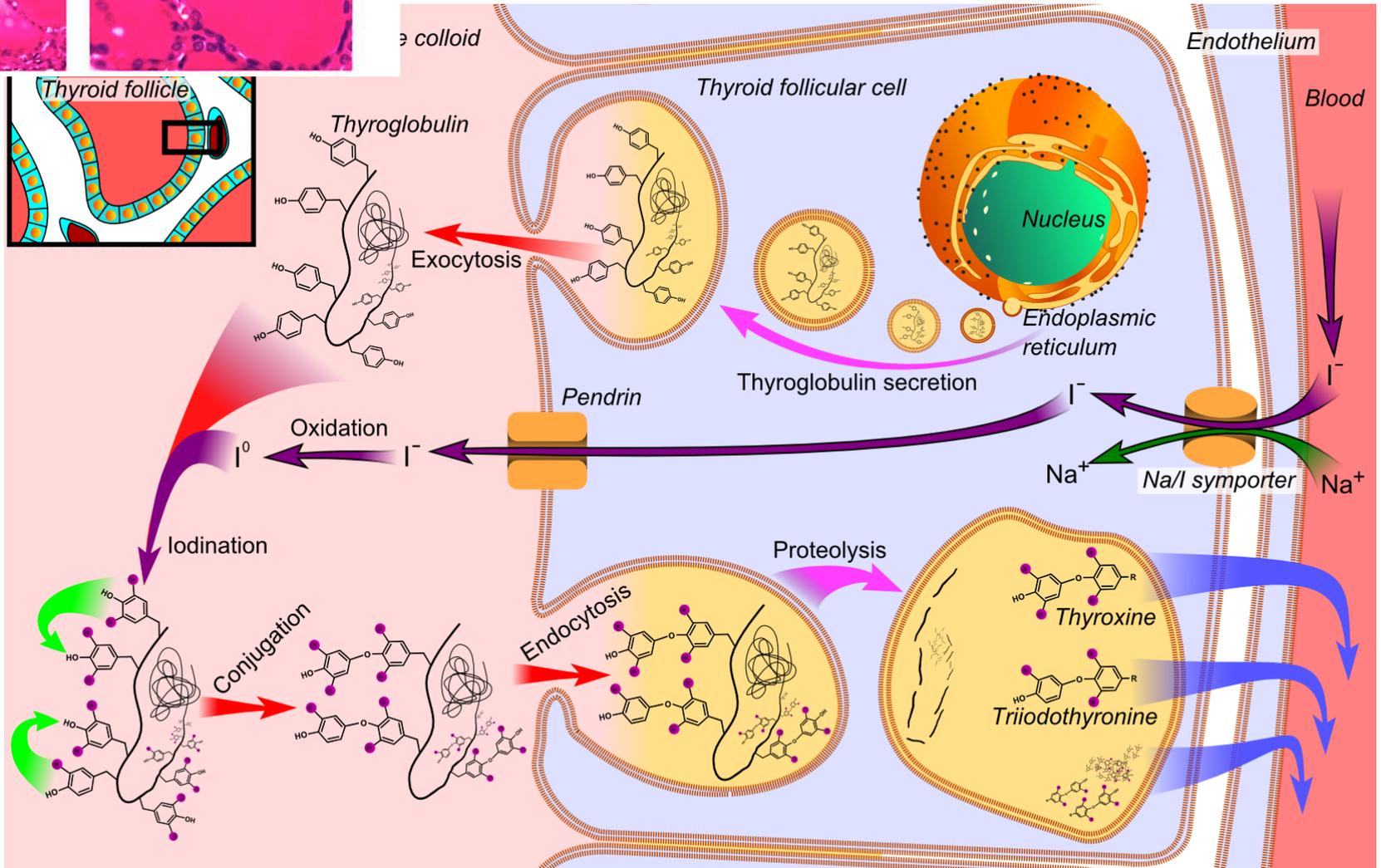
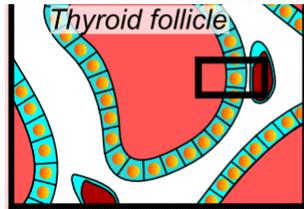
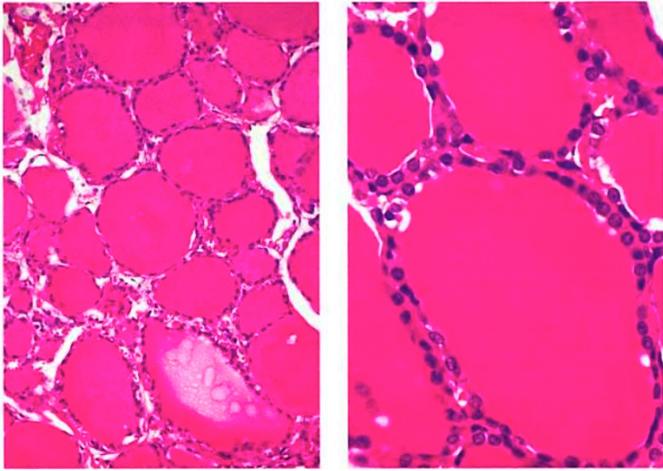


Lobe postérieur x 40

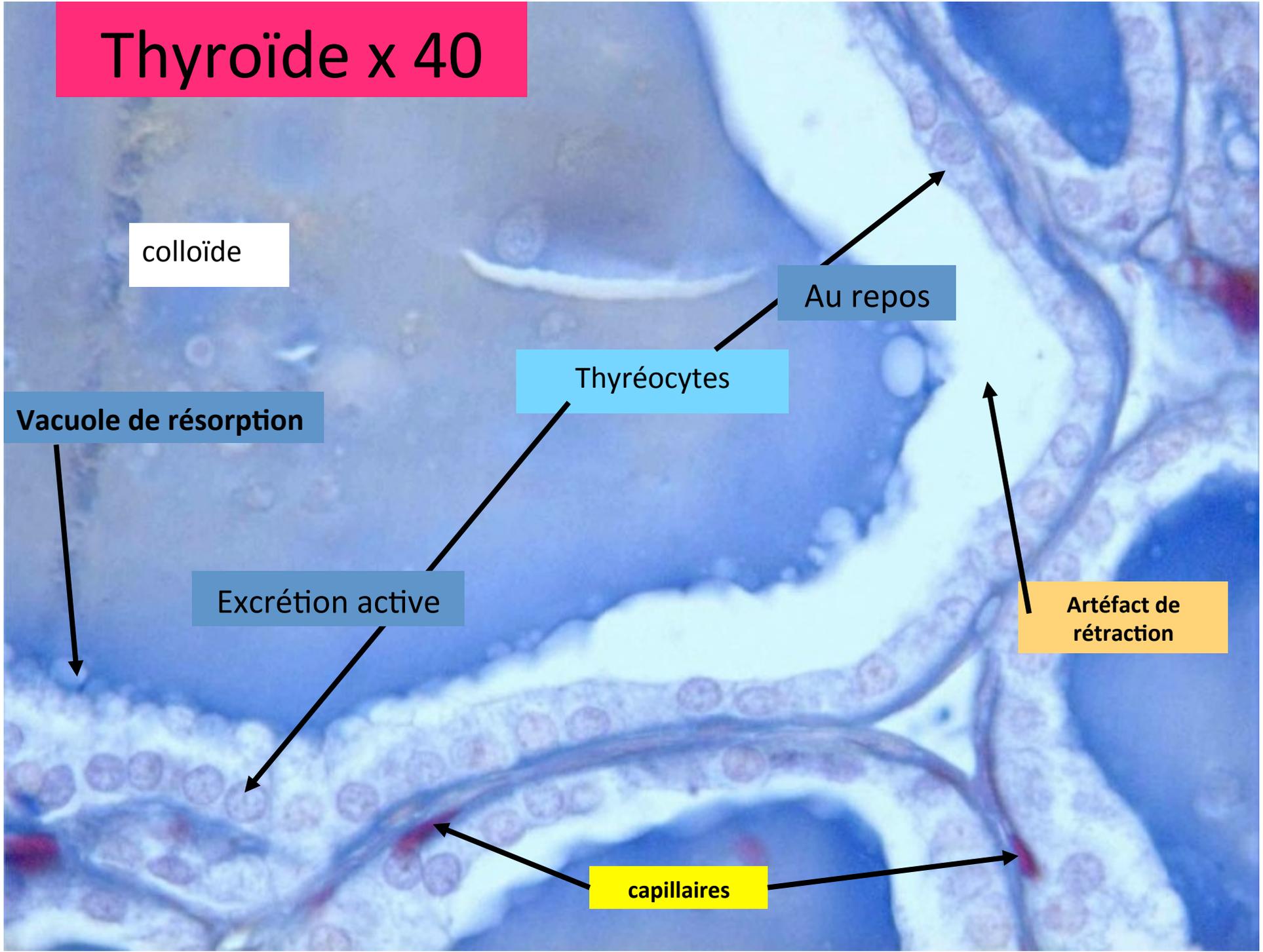
Noyaux de cellules endothéliales

Feutrage de fibres amyéliniques





Thyroïde x 40



colloïde

Au repos

Thyréocytes

Vacuole de résorption

Excrétion active

Artéfact de rétraction

capillaires

Surrénale x 4

capsule

Zone glomérulée

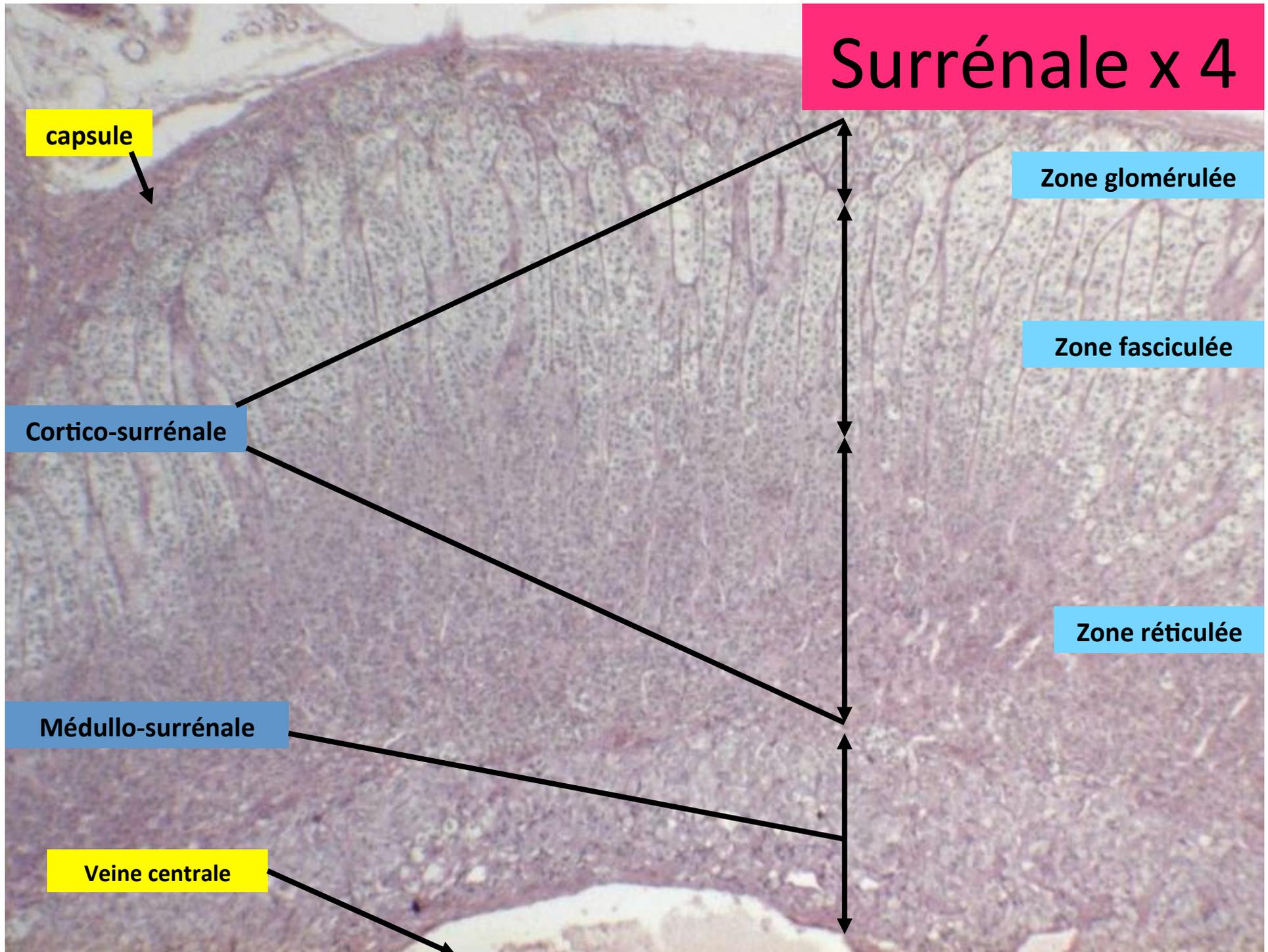
Zone fasciculée

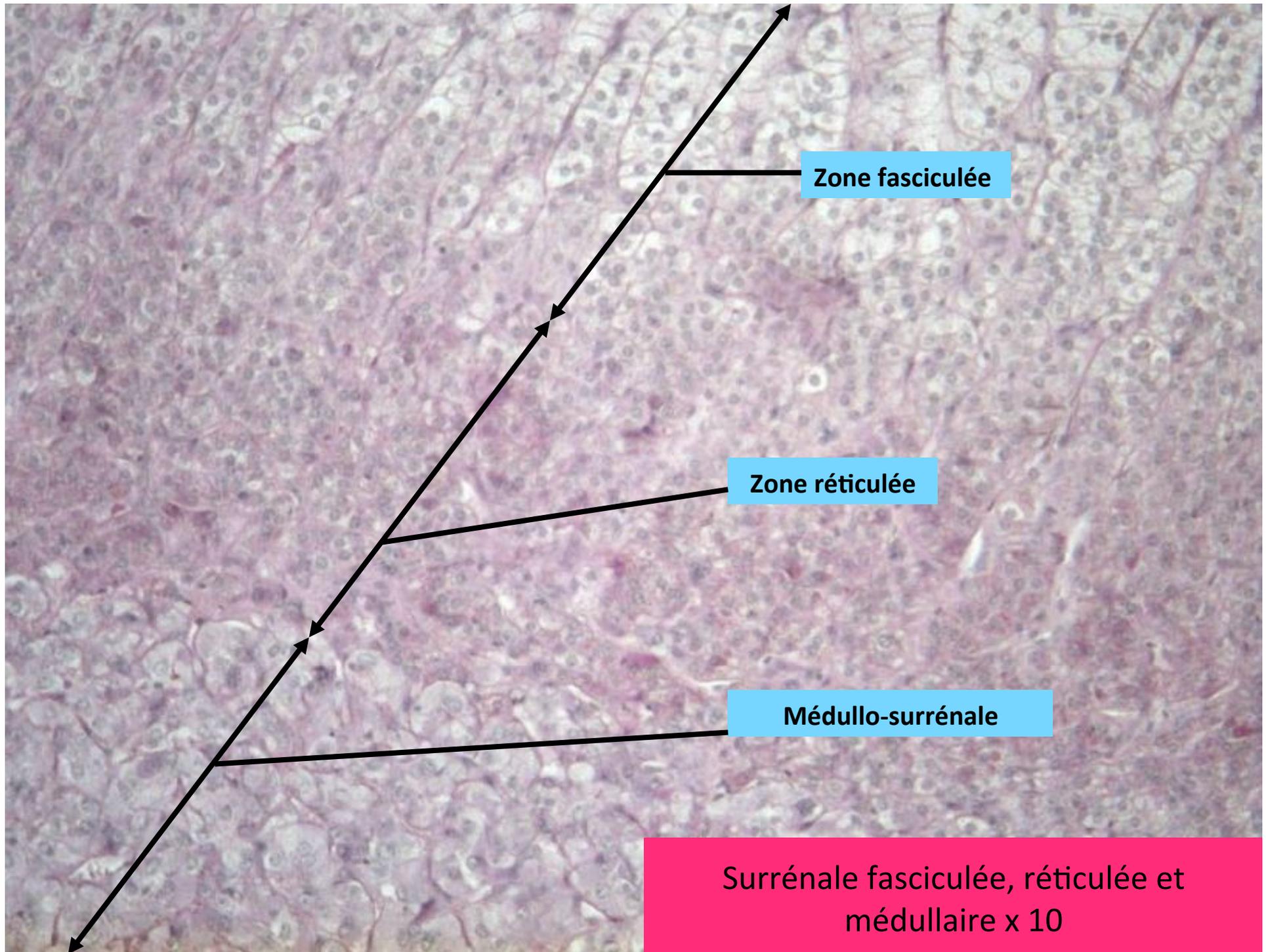
Zone réticulée

Cortico-surrénale

Médullo-surrénale

Veine centrale





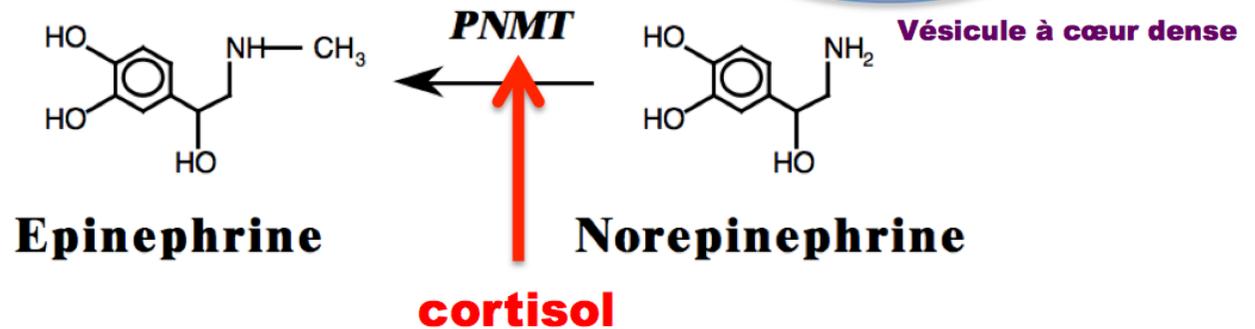
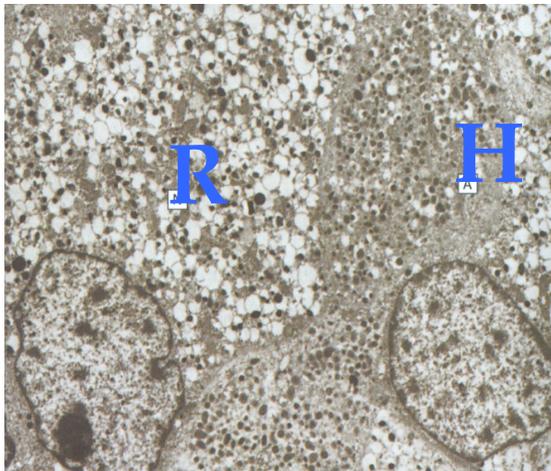
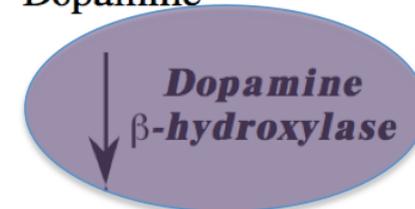
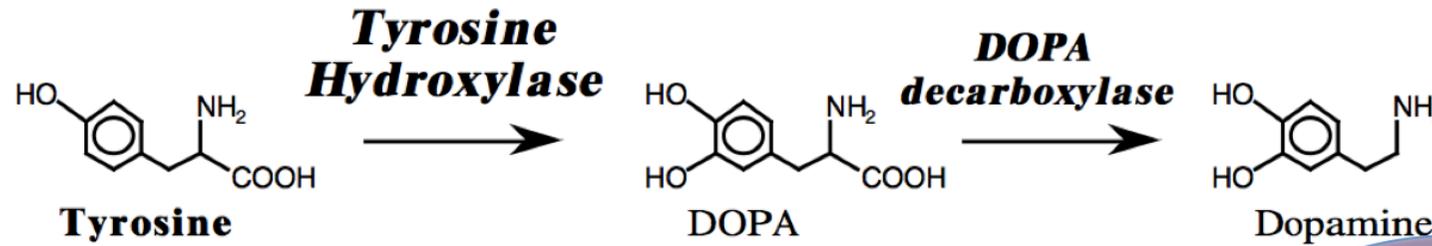
Zone fasciculée

Zone réticulée

Médullo-surrénale

Surrénale fasciculée, réticulée et médullaire x 10

Synthèse des catécholamines



Hyalochromes

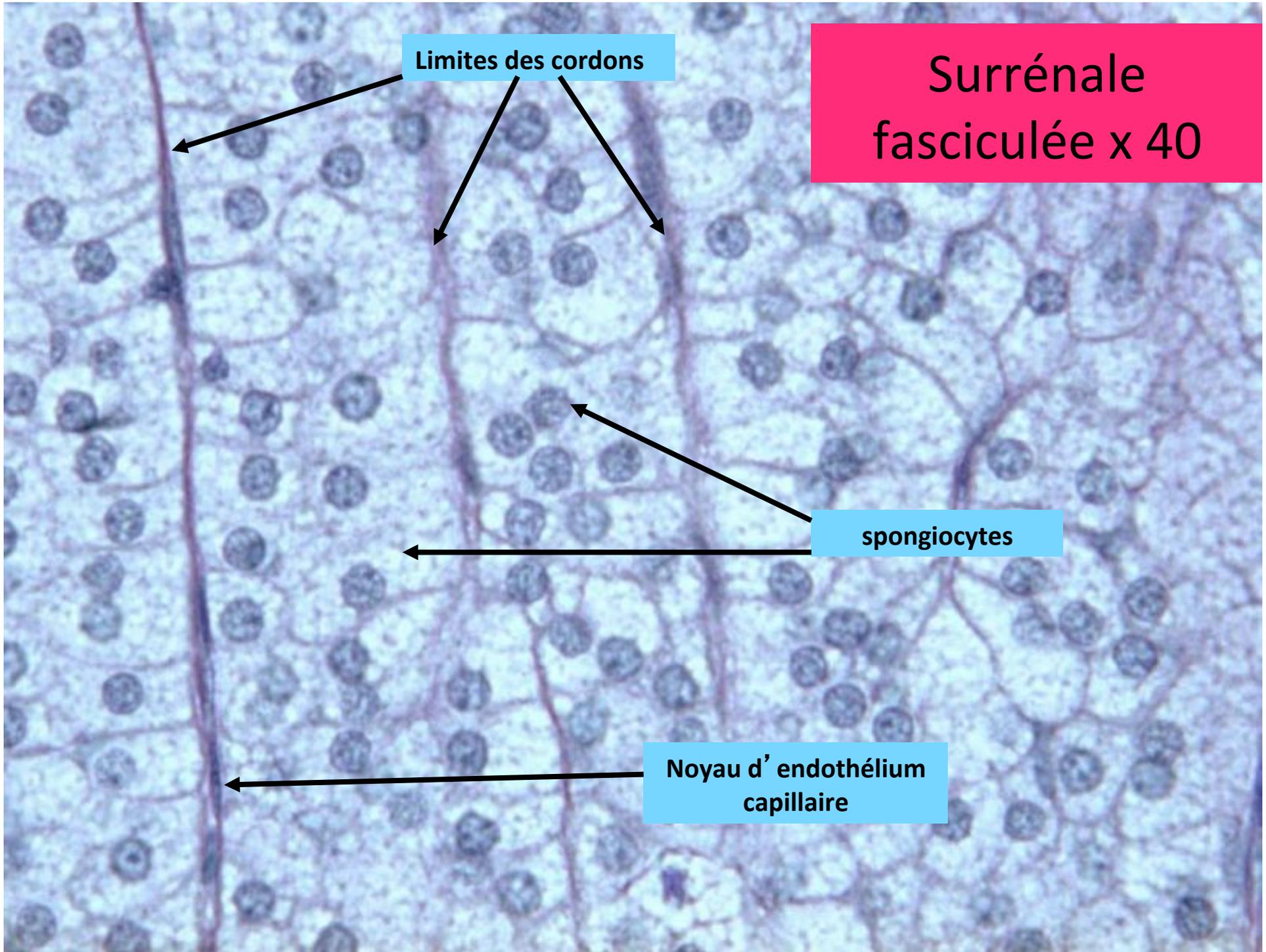
Rhagiochromes

**Surrénale
fasciculée x 40**

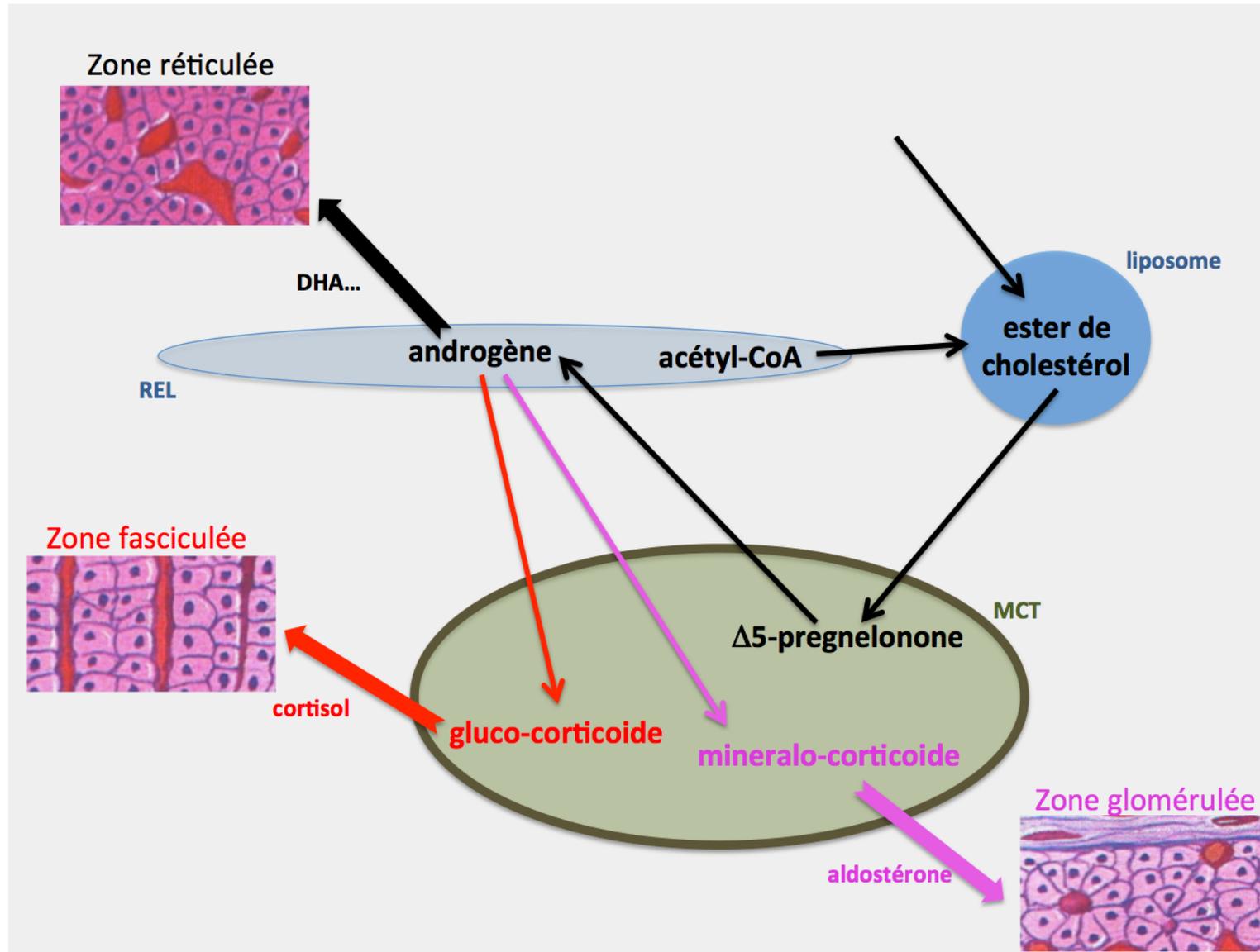
Limites des cordons

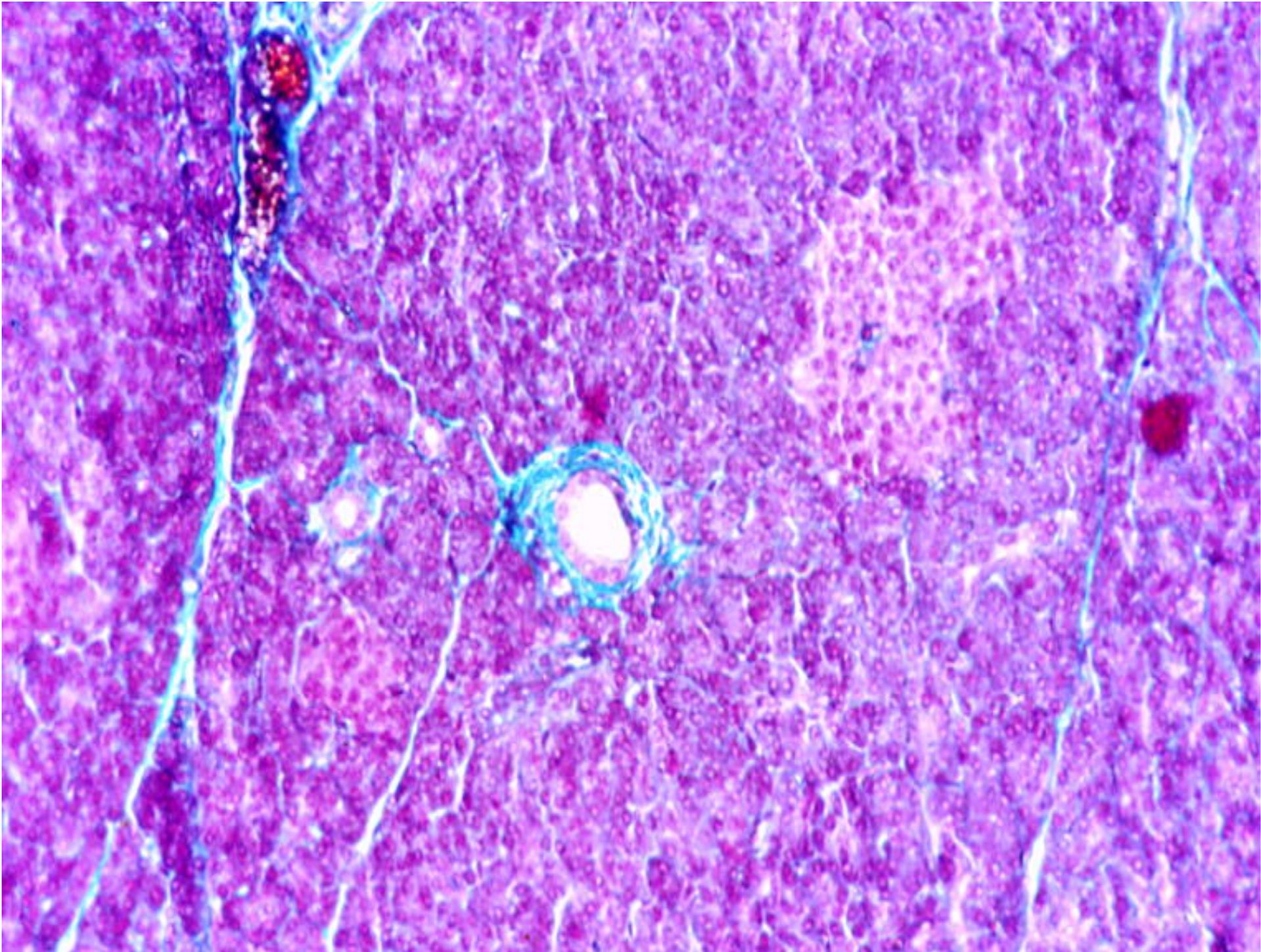
spongiocytes

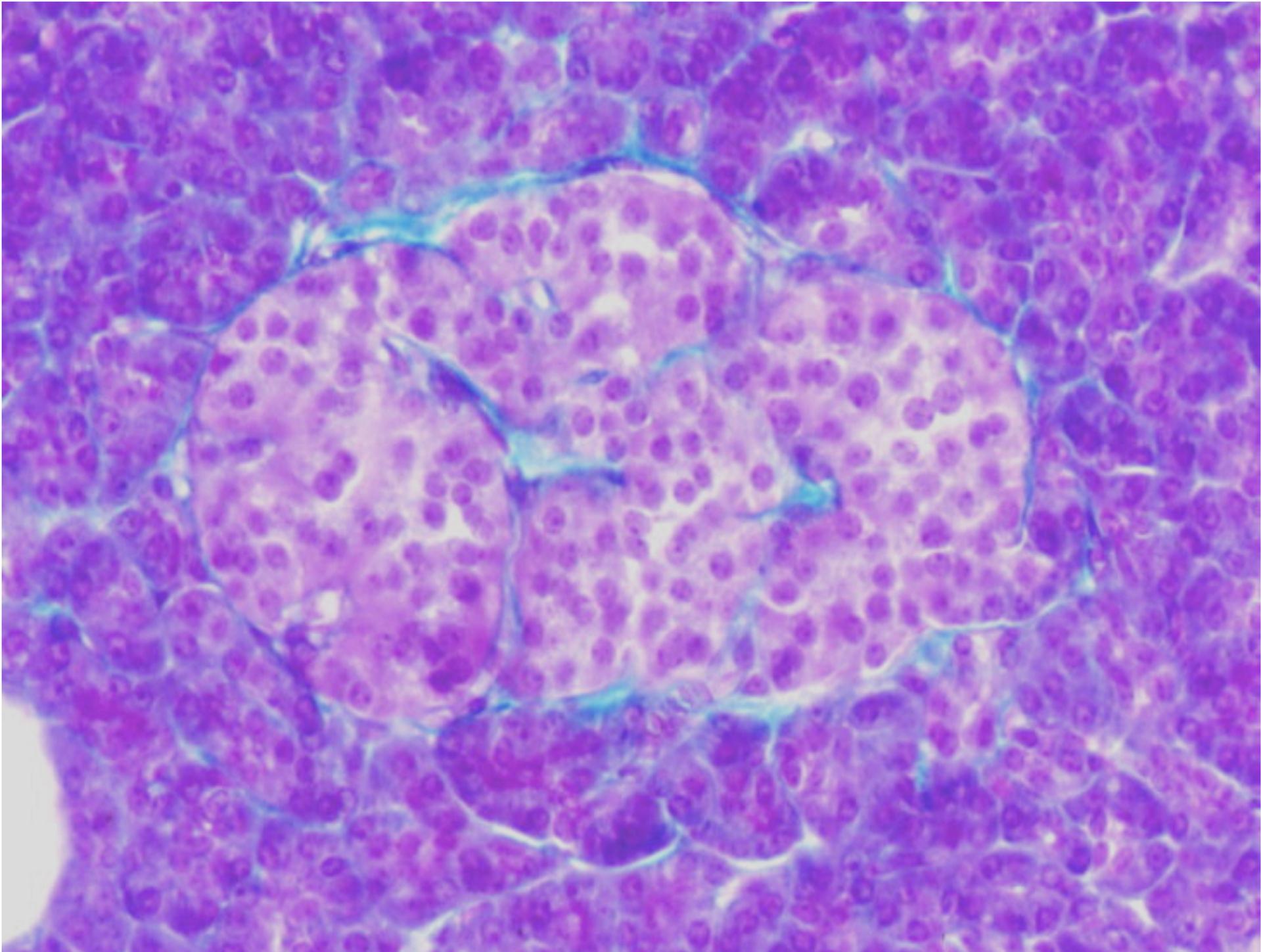
**Noyau d'endothélium
capillaire**

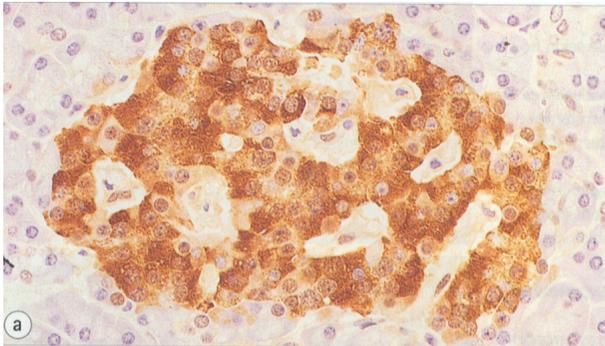
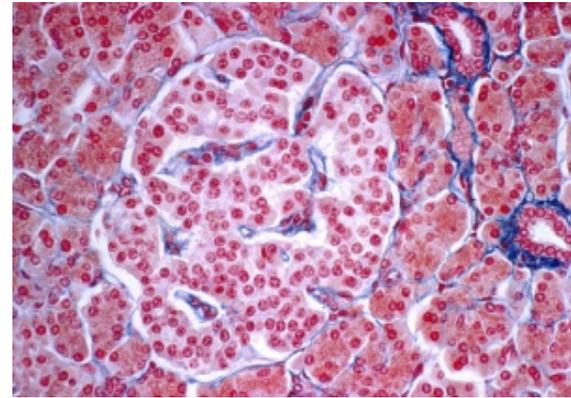
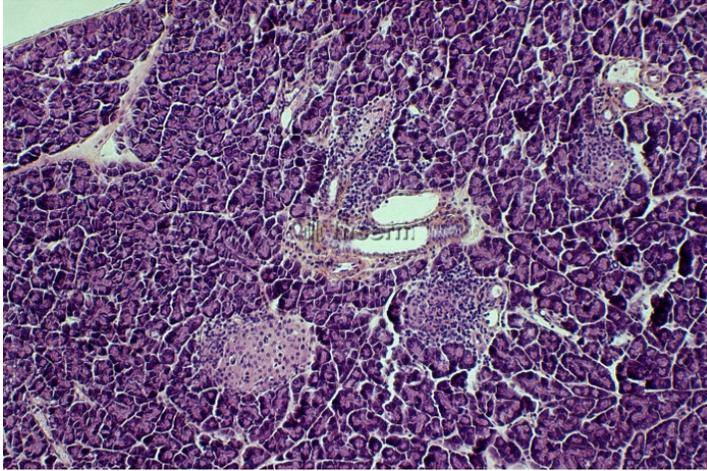


Synthèse des stéroïdes

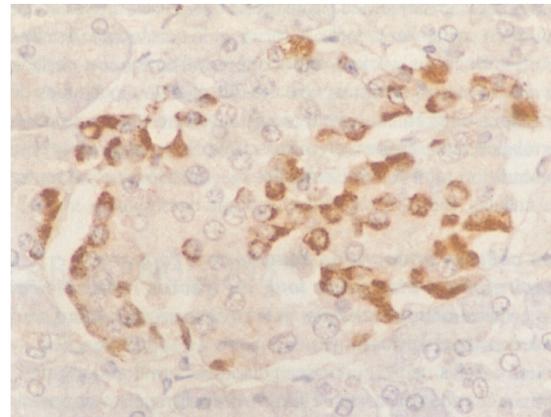




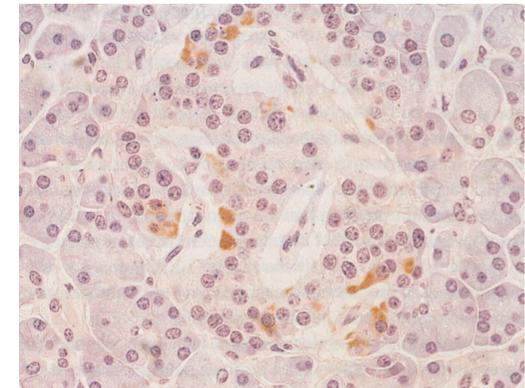




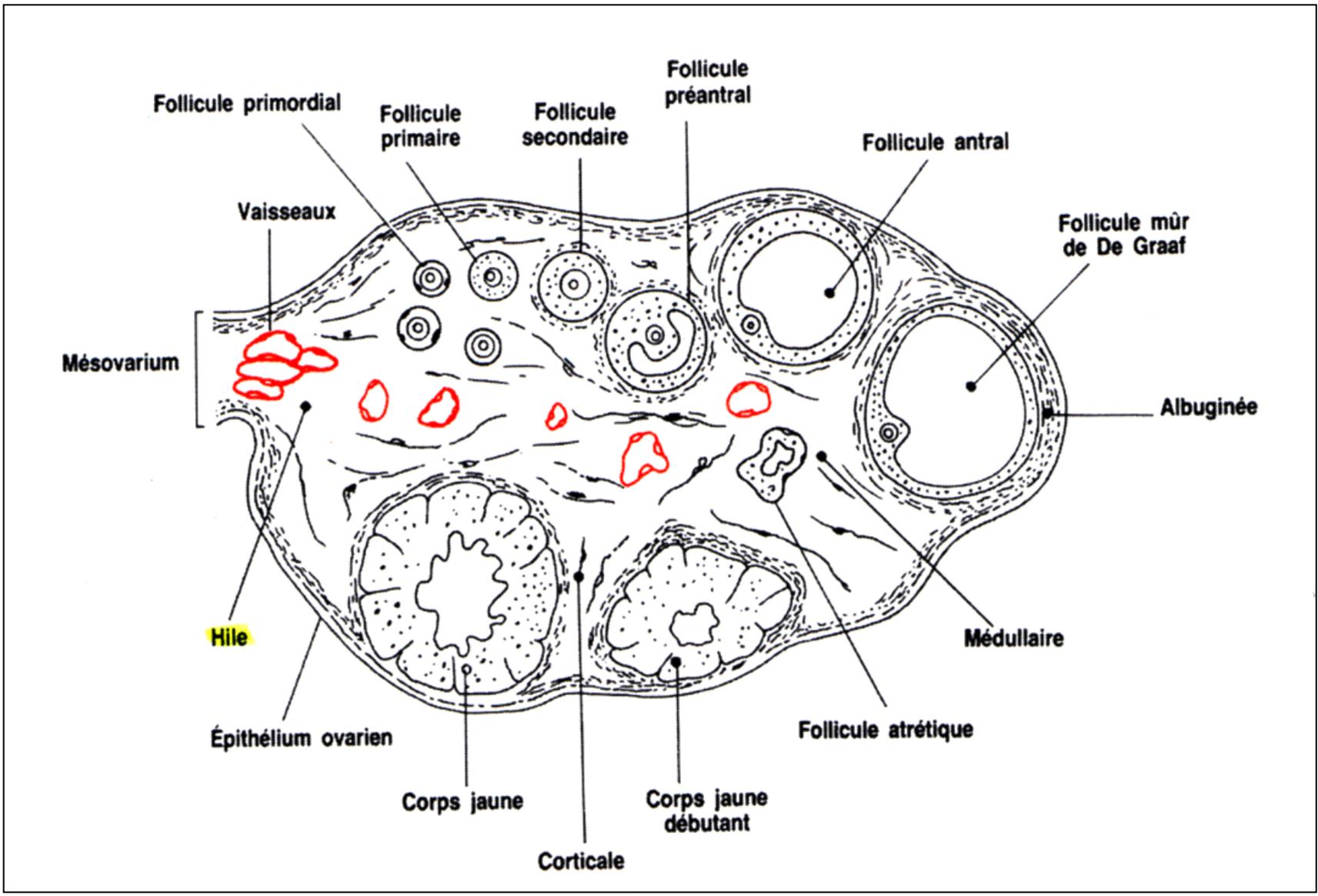
Cellules bêta (insuline) centrales et abondantes



Cellules alpha (glucagon) périphériques



Cellules delta (somatostatine) aléatoires



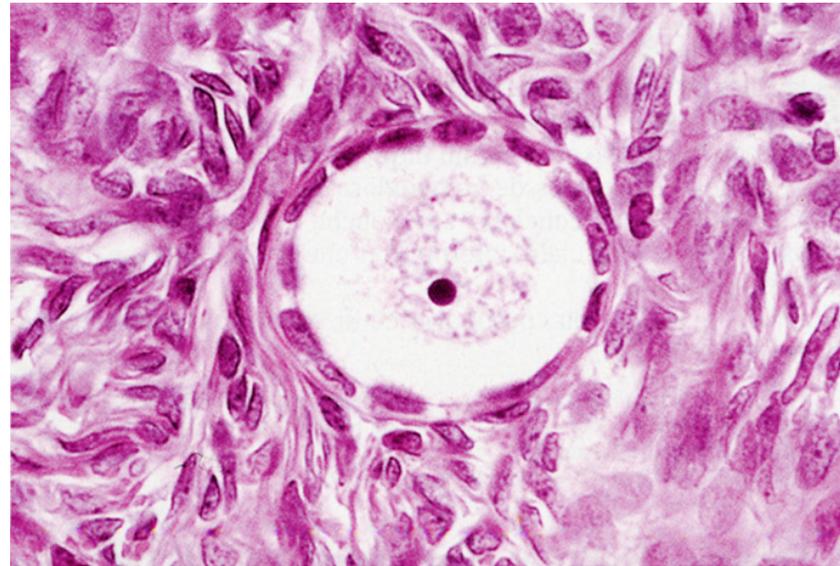
- Les follicules primordiaux

ovocyte I

bloqué en fin de prophase
de la 1er division méiotique.

cellules folliculeuses aplaties

membrane de SLAVJANSKI (membrane basale)



• Les follicules primaires

cellules folliculeuses deviennent cubiques



- Les follicules secondaires
(follicules pré-antraux)

granulosa : plusieurs couches de cellules folliculeuses

zone pellucide

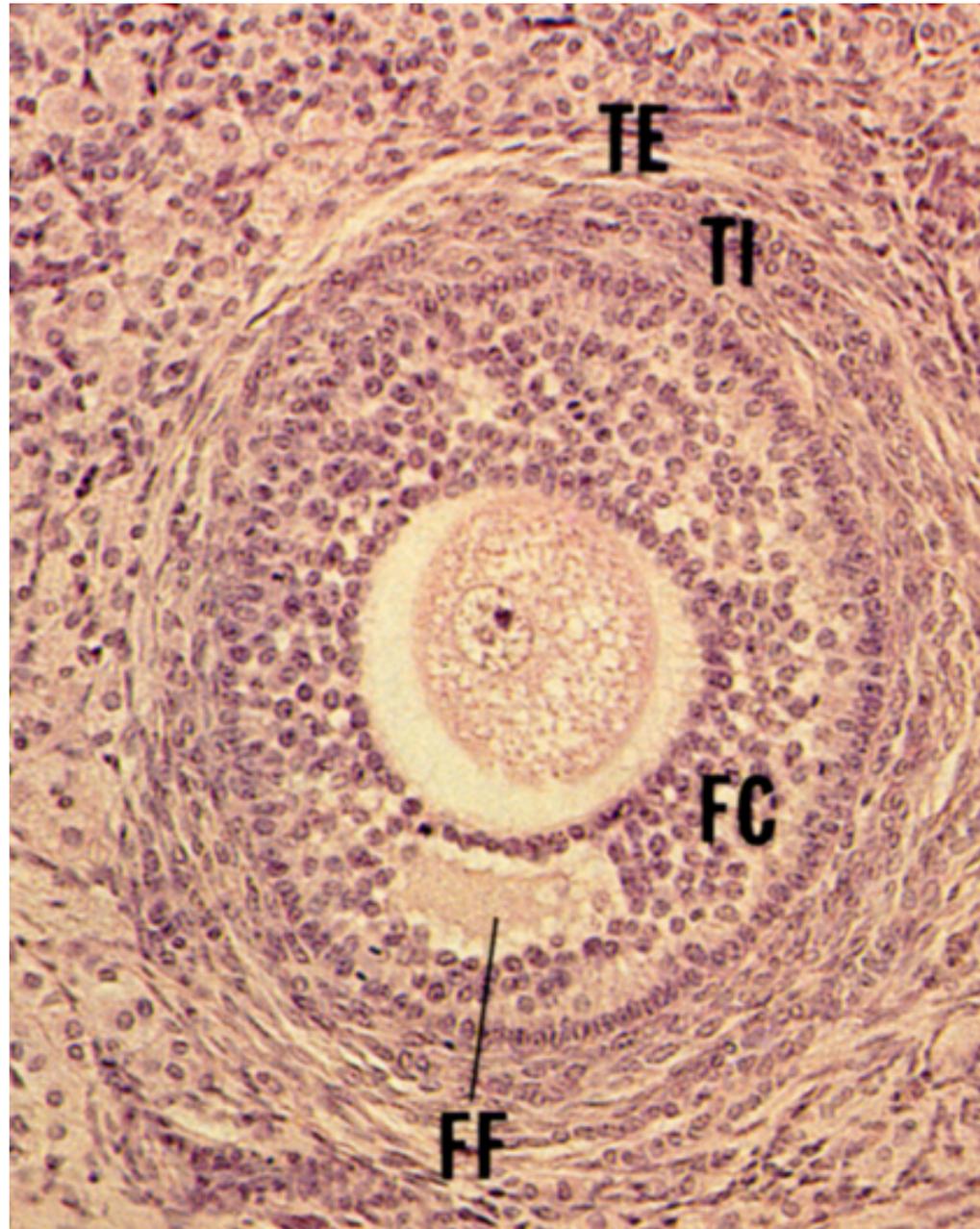
thèque interne (cellules épithéliales)



• Les follicules tertiaires
(follicules antraux ou cavitaires)

cavités dans la granulosa

thèque externe



• Les follicules mûrs
(follicule préovulatoire ou de Graaf)

L'ovocyte I est situé dans le cumulus oophorus
faisant saillie dans la cavité folliculaire unique

