

### Sponges are the Most Ancient Animals

- No true symmetry
- No true tissue
- Sessile = *filter feeders...dont actually move*
- Have differentiated cells
- Not tissue because cells don't work together doing just one function

*Individual Choanoflagellate = almost identical to the protists*

### Some Features Common to Animals

**Chemoorganoheterotrophs:** all animals obtain energy and carbon by ingesting other organisms

**Multicellular:** All animals are multicellular

**No cell walls:** no animal cells contain cell walls

**Active Movement:** Every sessile and sedentary animals possess active movement

**Embryonic Development:** All animals have a developmental precursor (embryonic/larval...) stage

**Tissues:** *all animals except sponges* have differentiated tissues

**Sexual Reproduction:** *most animals* reproduce sexually

### Cambrian Explosion

#### Leading to the Cambrian Explosion

Oxygen Levels  
--> Slowly accumulating in atmosphere

Predator/prey interactions  
--> Force for evolution. Force for change  
--> Only those with certain traits survive

Changes in expression of *Master regulator genes* that control the body plan of an embryo during development

Hox Genes  
--> Transcription Factors  
--> When expressed, they will lead to the expression of tons of other genes  
----> Lead to things like limbs

#### Variation in Body-Plan

1. Bilateral Symmetry
2. 3-tissue layers
3. Body Cavity

*Also, first predator/prey adaptations arose; caused an influx in evolution*

### Animals Evolved 700mya

Unique parts of molecules to animals = chemical evidence 700mya

First animal fossils 560mya

*1st Animal:* Porifera (sponges)      **Metazoa**  
--No true tissues

*2nd Animals:* Cnidarians      **Eumetazoa**

### Specialized Tissue and Radial Symmetry Evolved

#### CNIDARIANS

*Jellyfish*

2 Layers of Tissue

1. Ectoderm
2. Endoderm

- Have muscle and nervous tissue

- Endoderm: Gastrovascular cavity, No circulatory System

- Not a dense pack of cells

- Nidano cists --> Stinging Cells

- Some are sessile

---> Usual just floating, not moving towards anything

- Symmetry evolved (radial symmetry)



### Body Plan - Bilateral Symmetry

Bilaterally symmetric organisms have left and right sides that are superficially mirror images of each other

Evolution of the anterior end (head end)...Not same as bottom (feet)

--> advantage for predator because you can just go get it

### Three Germ Layers

Tissues are groups of cells that are similar and function

Increased complexity

--> during embryonic development

#### Ectoderm

- Outside of embryo
- Sin and nervous system
- Outer Brain
- Cornea and lens of eye
- Sensory receptors

#### Mesoderm

- Skeletal System
- Muscular System
- Excretory System
- Organs
- Reproductive system (except germ cells)
- Lining of Body Cavity

#### Endoderm

- Epithelial lining of digestive tract
- Liver
- Epithelial lining of respiratory system
- Glands

### Arthropods-Most Successful Animal Group

#### Most Successful

- Most number of animals
- Most diverse body please
- Jointed *exoskeleton* (armor can move)
- Jointed appendages

#### Examples of Arthropods

- Mosquito
- Dragonfly
- Scorpion
- Lobster
- Shrimp

#### Others

- most animals have the same body parts, just in different numbers, slightly different locations, and of different sizes

*Just different number of building blocks --> master regulator genes trigger number of blocks per part*

- The key to different body types is changing where,if, and when *master regulator genes* are expressed in the embryo

#### HOX GENES

The changing of number of hox genes can be done in a lab.

### Body Plan - Body Cavity

#### Acoelomates

- The beginning of cephalization
- 3 layers of solid tissue and a digestive tube
- Nervous system is starting

#### Biletartians Increase Cephalization Levels

Radial= no cephalization

--> Equal distribution of nervous system

Increase of Cephalization

--> Concentrations of nervous system to head

#### Pseudocoelomates

- Pseudo because no mesoderm on outside and inside

--> Body cavity is present for waste removal

- Increase in flexibility and movement

- Hydrostatic Skeleton

#### Coelomates

*The coelom is lined on both sides by mesoderm derived tissue*

- Allow organs to be independent of outside body

--> like the folds and movement of the intestines separate from the skin

- Also have Segmentation (like worms)

--> vertebe, 6 pack...