Mammals, Mammary Glands and Milk: It's All About Lactation

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Week 1

Coursera.org

Search for Lactation Biology

Overall learning objective:

To start us thinking like a lactation biologist [It's not just about milk]

Today's learning objectives:

Identify appropriate questions about the biology of lactation

Contrast interspecies nursing with intraspecies nursing

Describe the macrostructure of the mammary gland

Distinguish between simple vs complex types of mammary glands

Lactation

is the combined processes of

milk secretion

Synthesis of milk components by the mammary epithelial cells and passage

of the components from the interior of the cell into the alveolar lumen

Alveolus: considered the basic unit of milk synthesis; lined with milk-secreting epithelial cells that surround the lumen of the alveolus

AND

milk removal

Passive removal of mammary secretions from the cisterns or large ducts and physical ejection from the alveolar lumen

Milk ejection or milk letdown: process of physically ejecting milk from the mammary gland

Lactation

<u>Question</u>

Who lactates?

What lactates?

What is produced?

Where does lactation happen?

When does lactation happen?

Why does lactation happen?

How does lactation happen?

Answer (?)

female, mammal

mammary glands

milk

ventral surface

at birth of the offspring

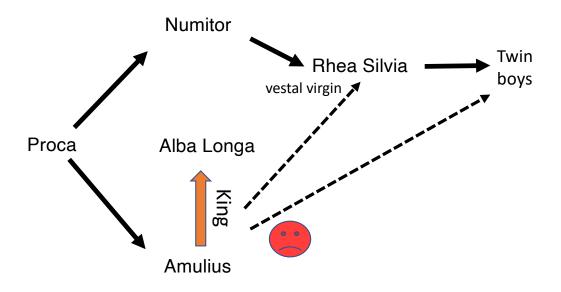
provide for the neonate

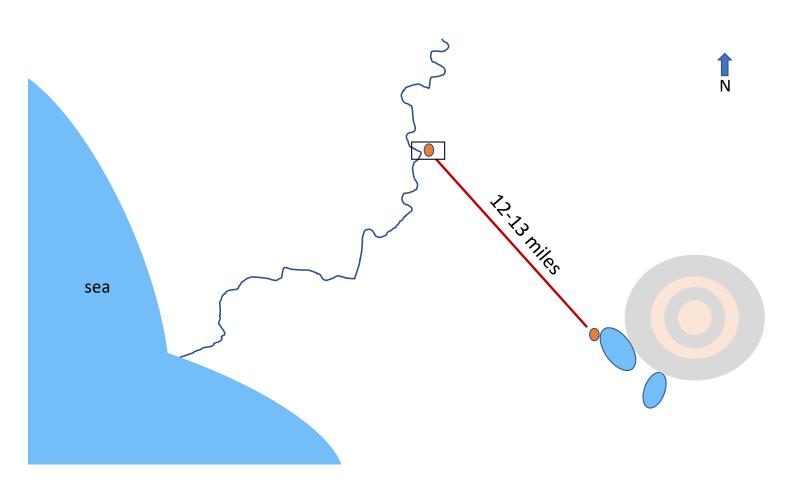
stay tuned

A Story

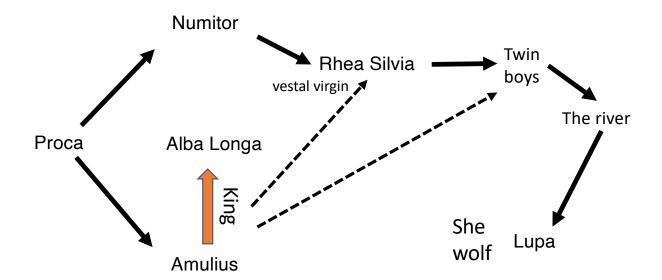
To start us thinking like a lactation biologist

[It's not just about milk]









Questions through the lens of a lactation biologist:

What about the interspecies nursing?

Does it happen?

Maternal behavior Behavior of the neonate

What about the mammary gland?

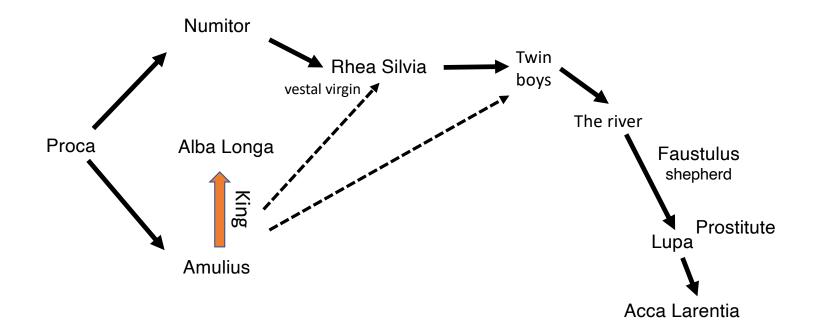
What was the physiological state?

What was the stage of lactation?

What about the milk?

Was enough milk produced?

What was the composition of the milk produced?



Questions through the lens of a lactation biologist:

What about the interspecies nursing?

Does it happen?

Maternal behavior Behavior of the neonate

What about the mammary gland?

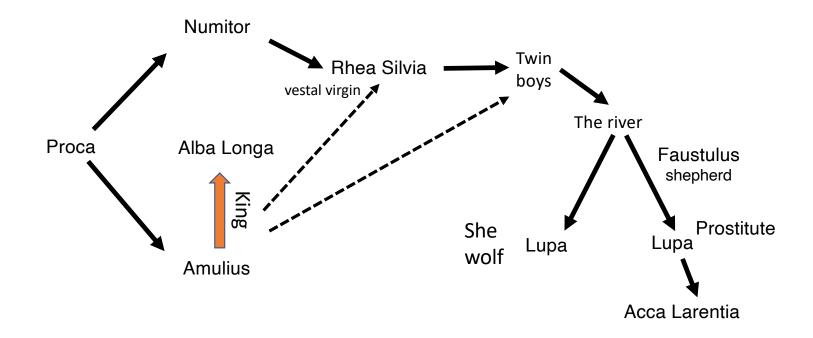
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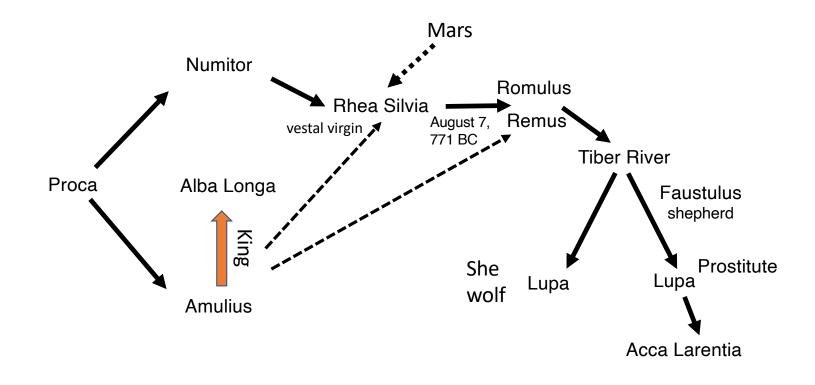
Was enough milk produced?

What was the composition of the milk produced?



A Story

Now, the rest of the story





Rome

Site has been inhabited for as long as 14,000 years

Romulus and Remus are said to have been born August 7, 771 BC

Our story starts about 2792 years ago

Tradition has it that Rome was founded on April 21, 753 BC

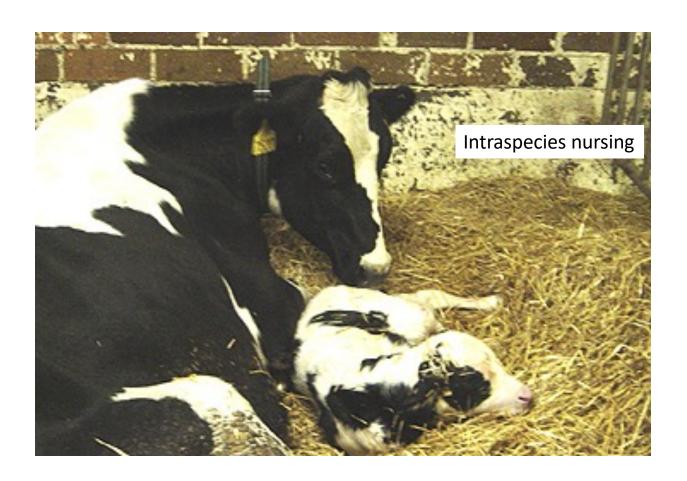
Roman mythology holds that Rome was founded by Romulus (18 years old)

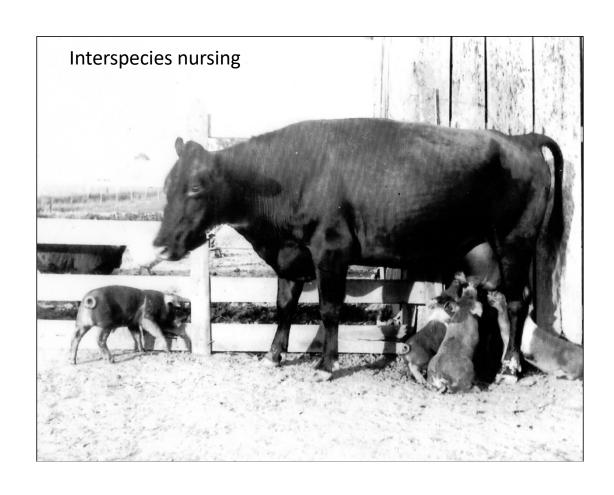
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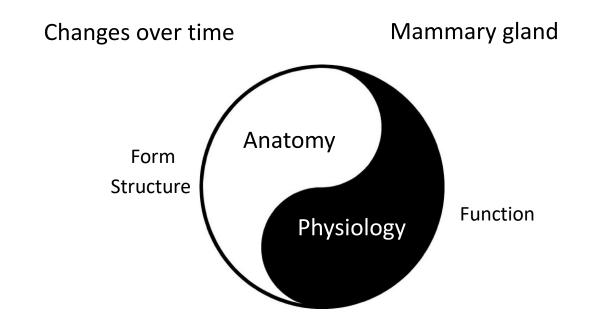
Does it happen?

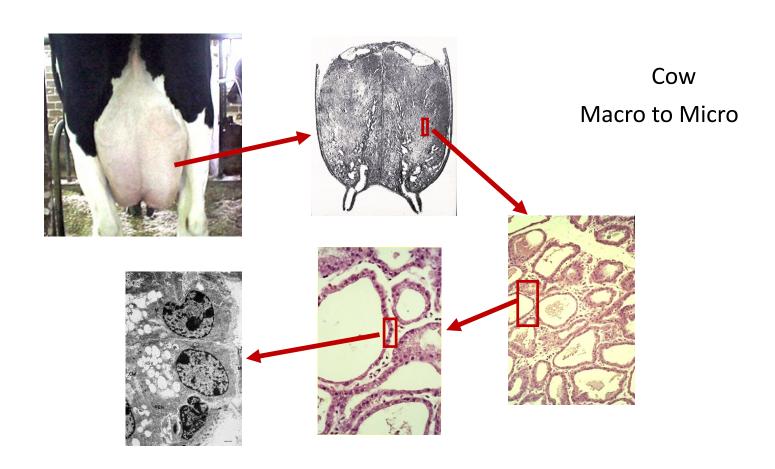
Maternal behavior Behavior of the neonate

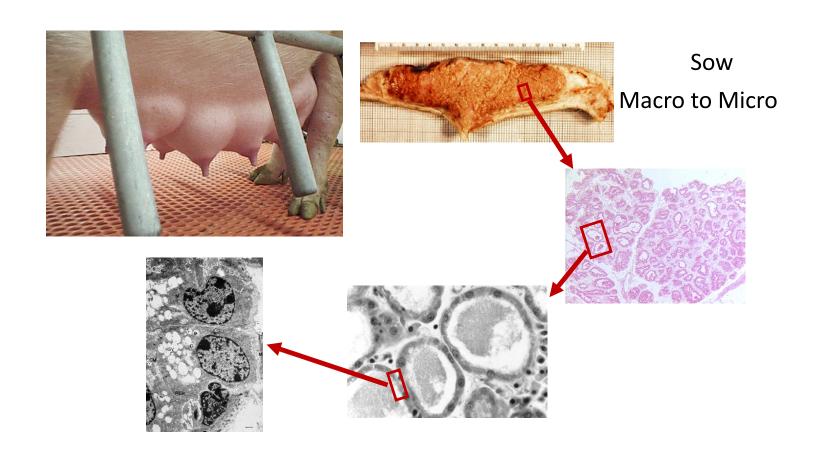


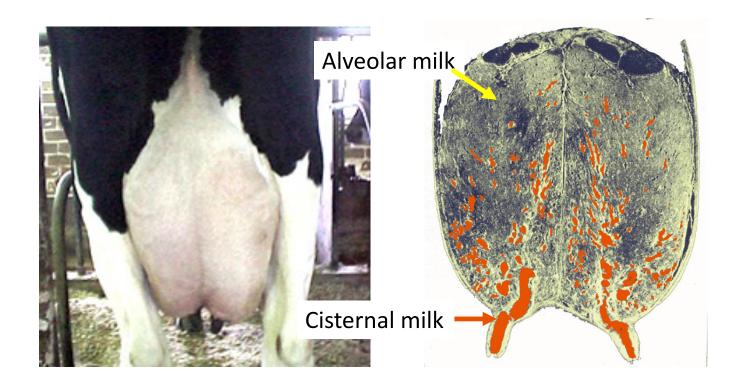


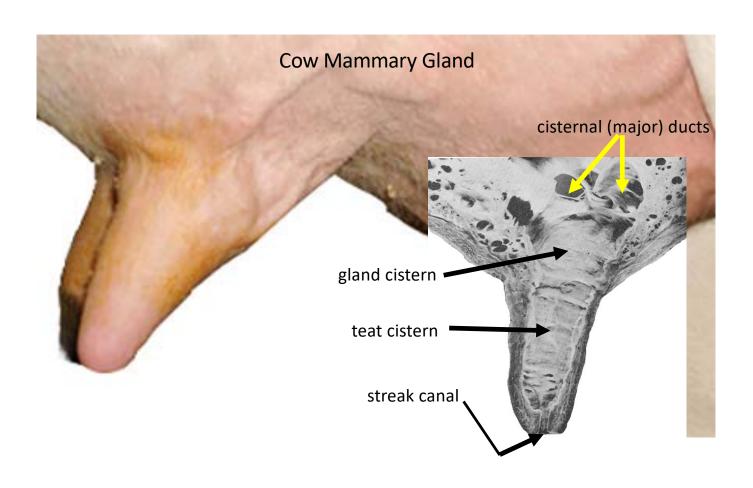
Physiology of Lactation





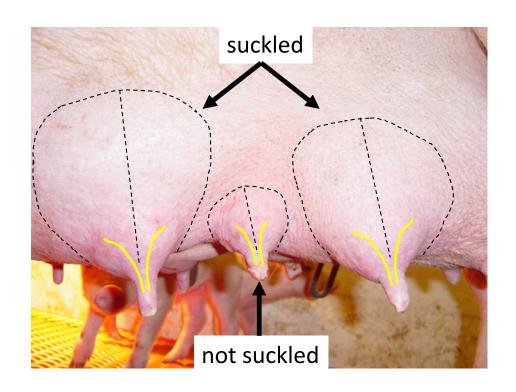


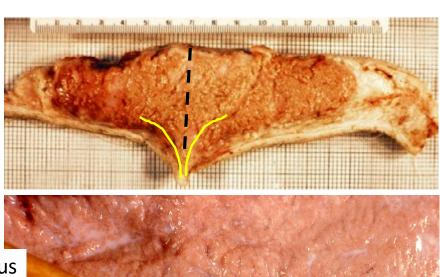




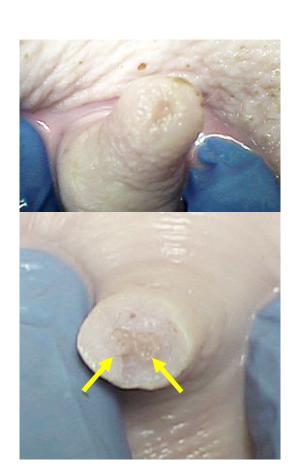


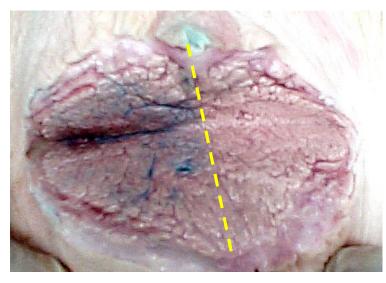


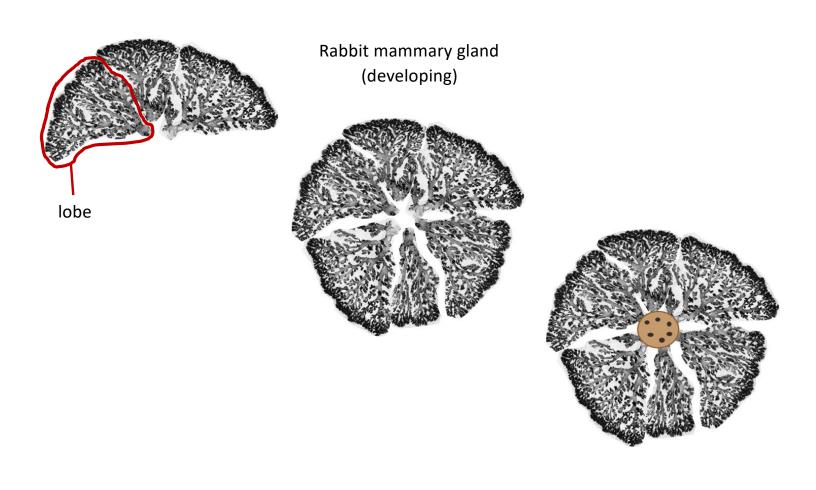


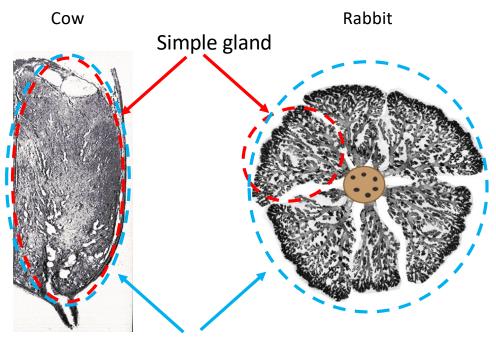


Lactiferous sinus





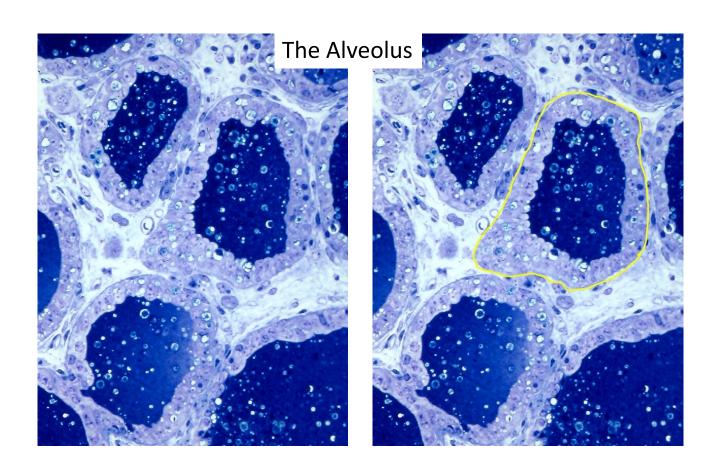




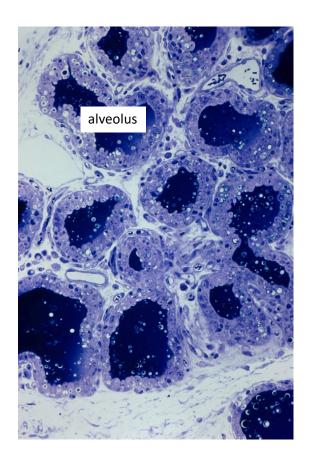
Complex gland

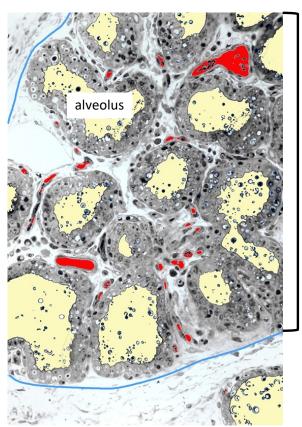
Mammary Gland Location & Simple vs Complex

Species	Complex Glands	Thoracic Region	Abdominal Region	Inguinal Region	Openings per Teat	Total Simple Glands
Cattle	4	-	-	4	1	4
Goat, Sheep	2	-	-	2	1	2
Horse	2	-	-	2	2	4
Pig	12-14	4	6	4	2	24-28
Human	2	2	-	-	10-20	20-40
Cat	8	4	2	2	4-8	32-64
Dog	10	4	4	2	8-22	80-220
Rat	12	6	2	4	1	12
Mouse	10	6	-	4	1	10
Guinea pig	2	-	-	2	1	2

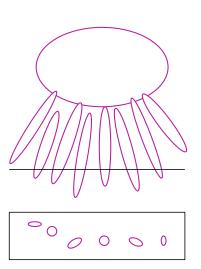


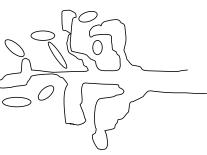






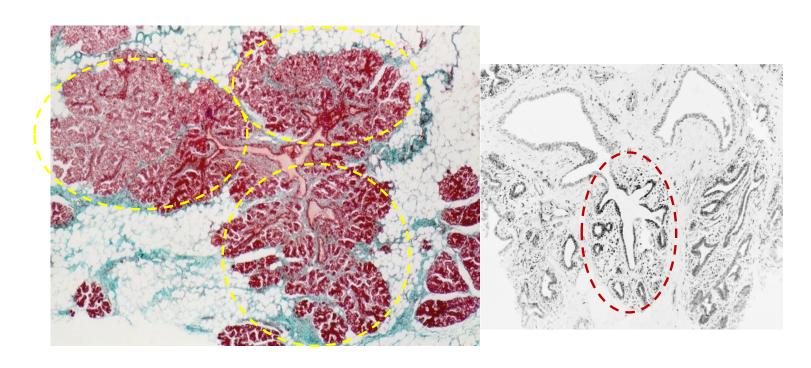




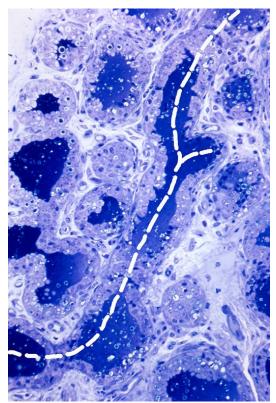


The Lobule Adipocytes

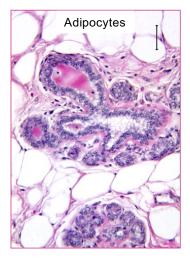
The Lobule

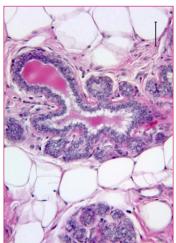


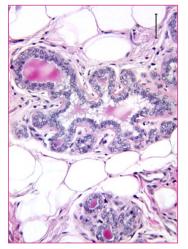




Consecutive sections through a developing lobule







Day 60 pregnant gilt