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To understand that verse it needs some interpretation and accordance to the exegesis expansion in modern era there is new exegesis method to interpret scientific verses that calls by scientific exegesis. It's an exegesis study of science to the Quran. Many modern commentators use it and give their different appreciation for it which empties into the "tibyan, i'jaz, ta'ziz functions.

The Quran verses relate to the revelation are very fundamental and however some verses relate to the science crops is interpreting erroneous often, it have resulted in the critics to the Quran by some scientists, although that critic seems true. Some fault translation of words give information which can not accepted by developing of medical science.

The researcher has chosen it to study that verse because the word meaning which given by the commentators have not agree with medical science. Then it needs reinterpretation in order to the medical science is not in conflict with the Quran text with correlate between scientific exegesis and medical science because there some words or terms conflicted each other, resulting in different interpret having different meanings in steps of man creation. Then it needs to analyze to get understanding of the verses which are concerned with scientific and the live reality, because it in fact science is





































9. The commentator of scientific exegesis is not making the interpretation as theology precept and not contradicts with the principle and linguistic theorem.
10. Activate ratio and capability in some specialization of knowledge that will be interpreted, to know the context between verses and scientific premises to looking for the profit of new orientation in the Qur'an exegesis.
11. Balance out between knowledge specialize with commentator capability in explain verse meaning to reveal the guidance of the Qur'an.
12. Hold on the essence, substance, and existence of the Qur'an
13. The basic of scientific exegesis firstly is the Qur'an and secondly is hadist.
14. Exploit the scientific essence flexible.































of three glycoprotein types. One of these, ZP3, functions as a specific receptor for complementary molecules on the head of the sperm, which explains why fertilization of one species by another is unlikely.

Once binding has occurred the acrosome membrane begins to fuse with the outer sperm membrane and the digestive enzymes thus released start to break down the zone. The binding receptor, ZP3, is responsible for initiating this process. Several sperm may bind to one egg and engage in a race to digest their way through the zone, a process that may take 15-20 minutes in humans. Once a sperm reaches the perivitelline space it may swim briefly in it before binding to the oocyte membrane, not by its tip, but by the remaining region of acrosome around the middle of the head. It is then engulfed by the oocyte.

In many invertebrates binding of the sperm to the egg is followed within seconds by a membrane depolarization, which prevents polyspermy (more than one sperm fertilizing the egg). This 'fast' block to polyspermy lasts about a minute. During this time, contents enter the perivitelline space, where they alter the zona pellucida so that no more sperm can penetrate it – the 'slow' block to polyspermy. It is not yet clear if the 'fast' blocking step occurs in mammals but the slow block certainly does. The cortical granules release an unknown material that alters ZP3 in the zone so that it is no longer able to bind sperm heads.

Fusion also permits the oocyte to complete its second meiotic division, and the second polar body is expelled into the perivitelline space.

























Then the importance stage is when then starting the fertilization, in the fallopian tube, of an ovule that has detected itself from the ovary half-way through the menstrual cycle. The fertilizing agent is a cell taken from the male, the spermatozoon, tens of millions of which are contained in a single cubic centimeter of sperm. All that is required to ensure fertilization, however, is a single spermatozoon, in other word, and the spermatozoa are produced by the testicles and temporary stored in a system of canals and reservoirs. At the moment of sexual contact, they pass from their place of storage into the urinary tract, and on the way, the liquid is enriched with further secretions that do not, however, contain fertilizing agents. These secretions will nevertheless exercise a considerable influence on fertilization by aiding the sperm to arrive at the point where the female ovule is fertilized. Thus spermatic liquid is a mixture; it contains seminal liquid and various additional secretions. And this process (fertilization) did not explain in the Qur'an, whereas this process is the importance one from stage of man creation, because without this process the man is not created.

The newly fertilized egg is known as the zygote (alaqah). During the first few days after fertilization, the zygote divides several times to form a ball of cells called the morulla. At about day 4 the morula begins develop an internal space and is thereafter described as the blastocyst and this time is called by conversion. This will implant in the wall of the uterus at about day 6.

Towards the end of the second week after fertilization the main body

axis begins to become apparent, though at first in rather subtle ways. The process is called gastrulation (division), and this stage is therefore referred to as the gastrula. Next, the existence of main body axis is confirmed by the development of the neural tube (corresponding to the brain and spinal cord in the adult). This process is known as neurulation: hence this stage is known as the neurula. By the time neurulation is completed, the embryonic period is about to begin.

During the pre-embryonic period, rapid cell division occurs. The main axes of the embryo, and the progenitors of all the body tissues, are established by the end of these phases. However, this time is marked by strongly regulative behavior. Damage to any part of the conceptus has a good chance of being repaired completely: many cells are not committed to a particular fate, and can change their nature to compensate for any deficiencies. As a result the pre-embryo can be exposed to quite severe environmental insults, and still the resulting embryo may develop unscathed: however, so many cells may be damaged that the conceptus is no longer viable.

At this time the fetus extends from the beginning of the third week to the end of the eighth week. The main organ systems form during this phase, though by its end the embryo is still only some 3 cm long.

This is characterized by many delicate and complex tissue interactions, disturbance of which almost inevitably leads to abnormalities. As a result the embryonic phases are sometimes referred to as the critical



























