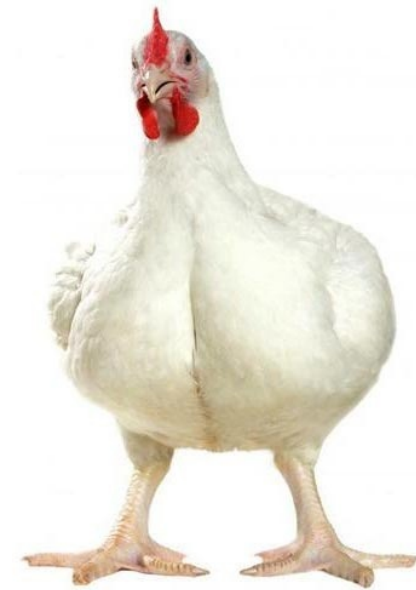
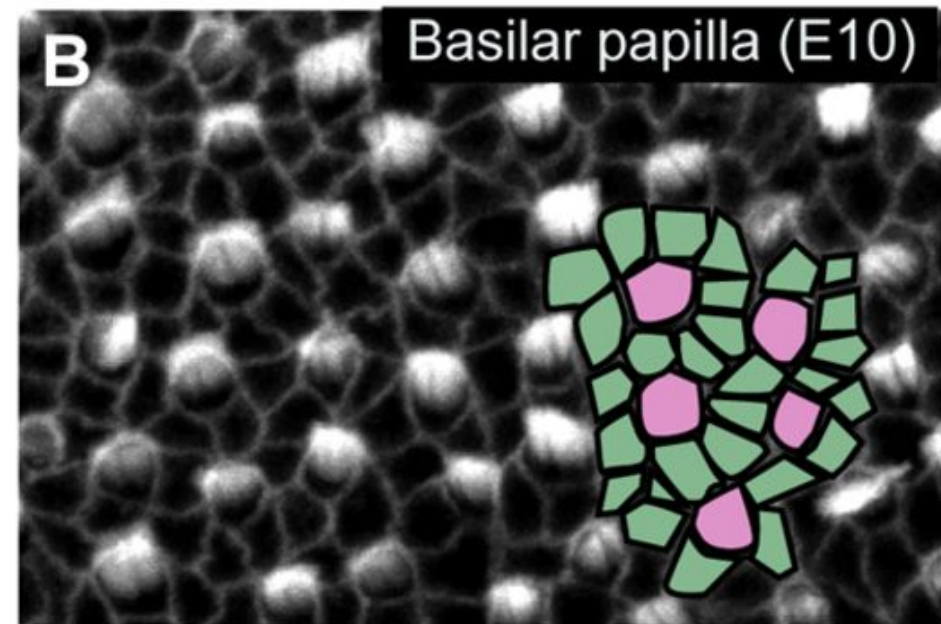
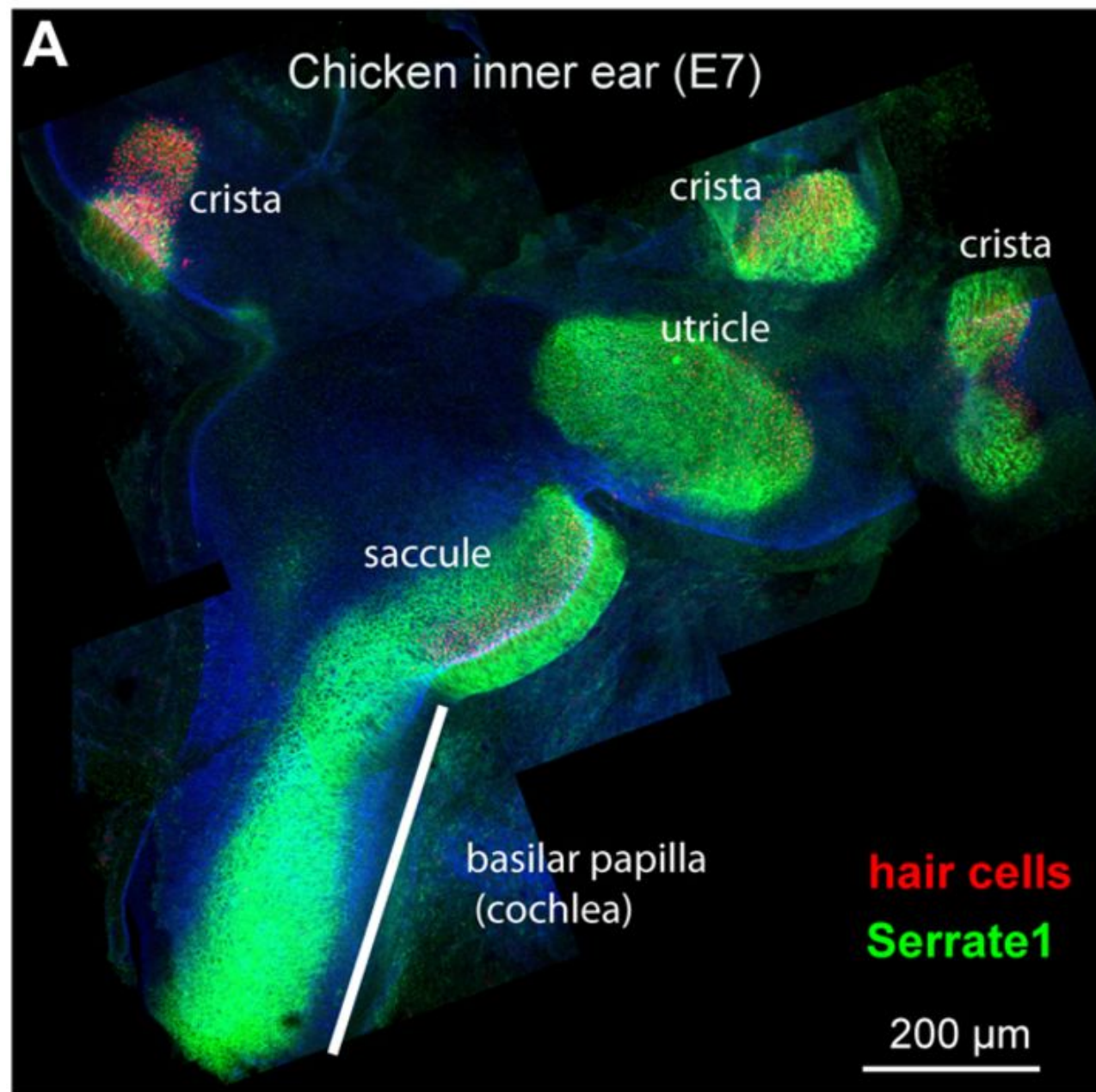


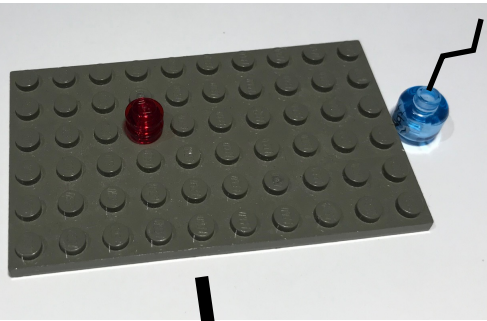


Big questions

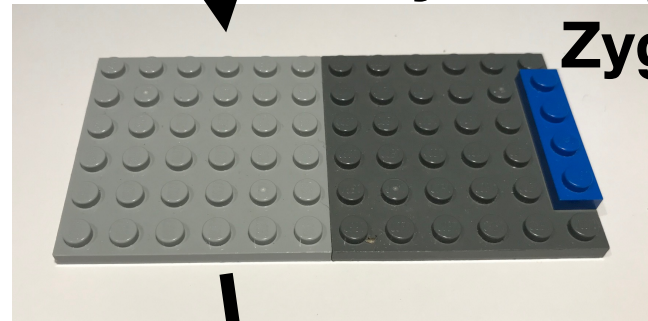


Chrysostomou et al., 2012

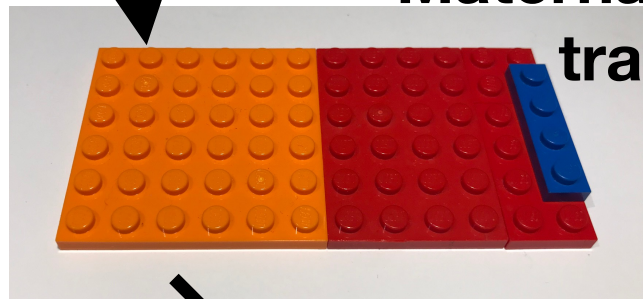
LEGO embryo - where are we? **Fine-grained patterns**



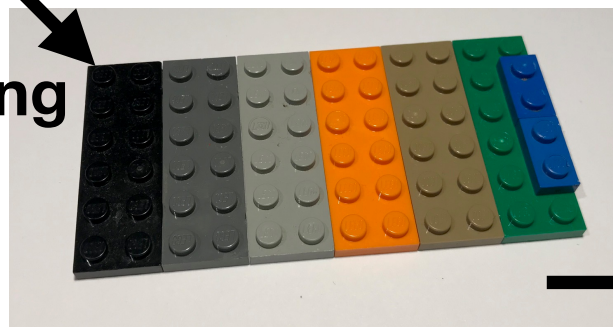
Fertilisation



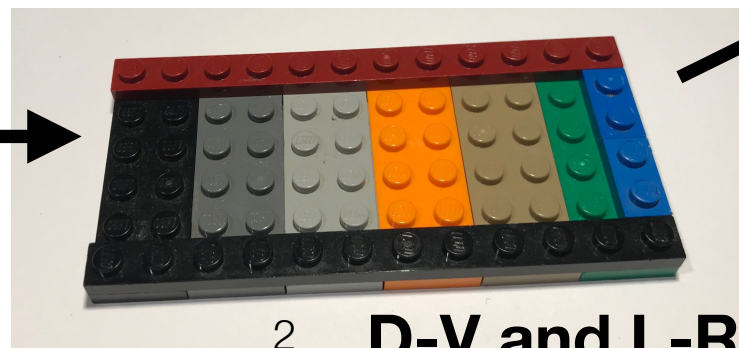
**Symmetry breaking
Zygote**



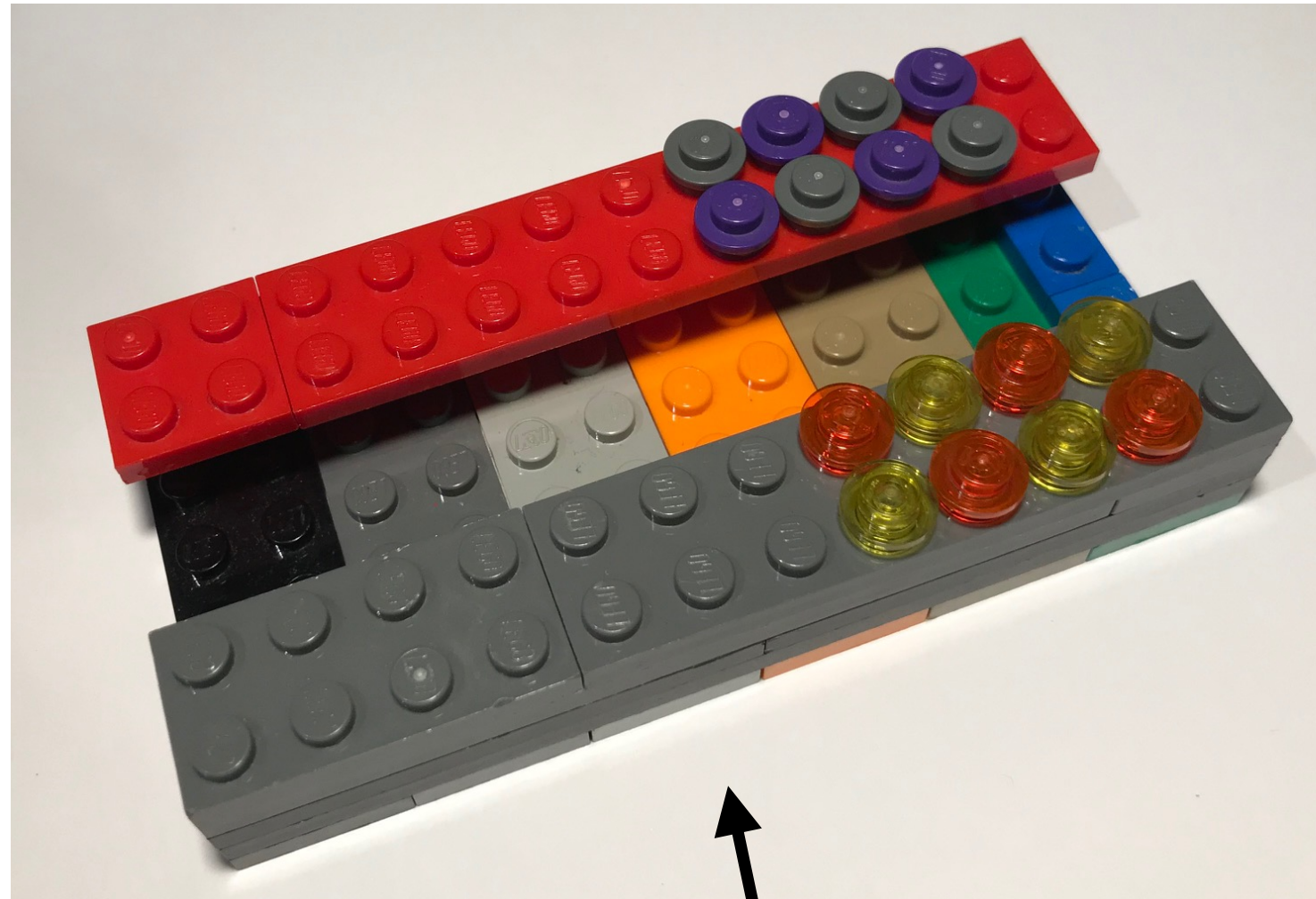
**Maternal-to-Zygotic
transition**



**Early patterning
A-P axis**



2 D-V and L-R axes



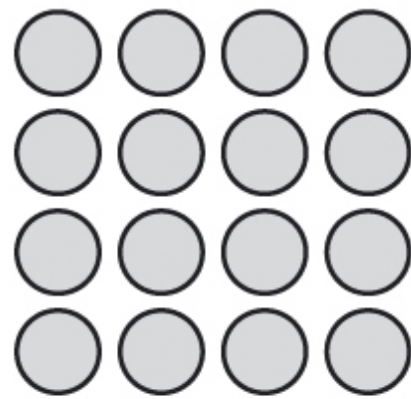
**Morphogenesis:
Gastrulation and folding**

Today's menu

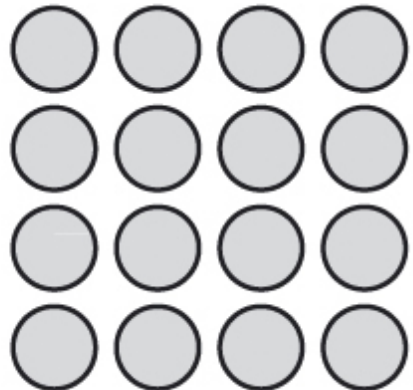
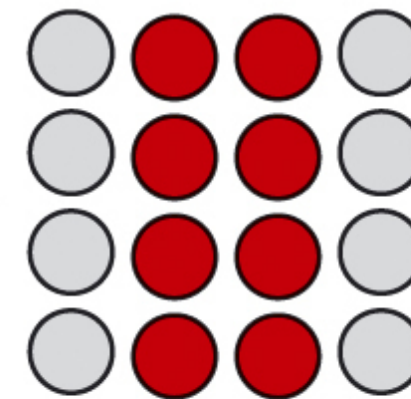
- **Lateral inhibition**
- Paracrine and Juxtacrine signalling
 - Receptor Tyrosine Kinase pathway
 - Delta Notch pathway
- Equivalence groups
- Worm vulva
- **Neurogenesis in insects and vertebrates**
- Pulling forces in Delta-Notch signalling

Position first, or position second?

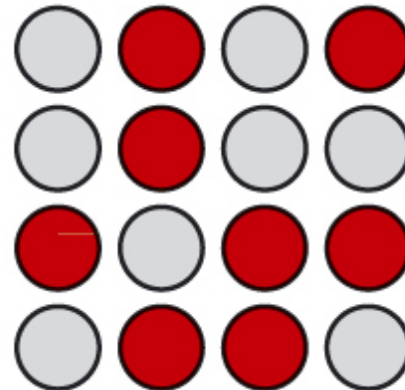
Two ways of making a pattern



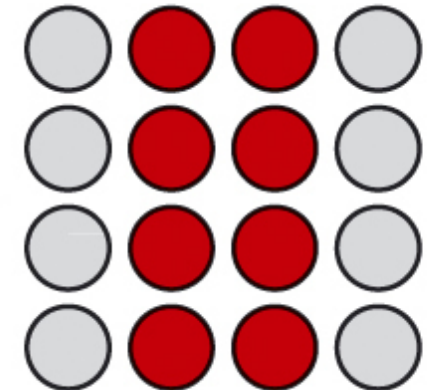
cells are assigned distinct characters according to their position



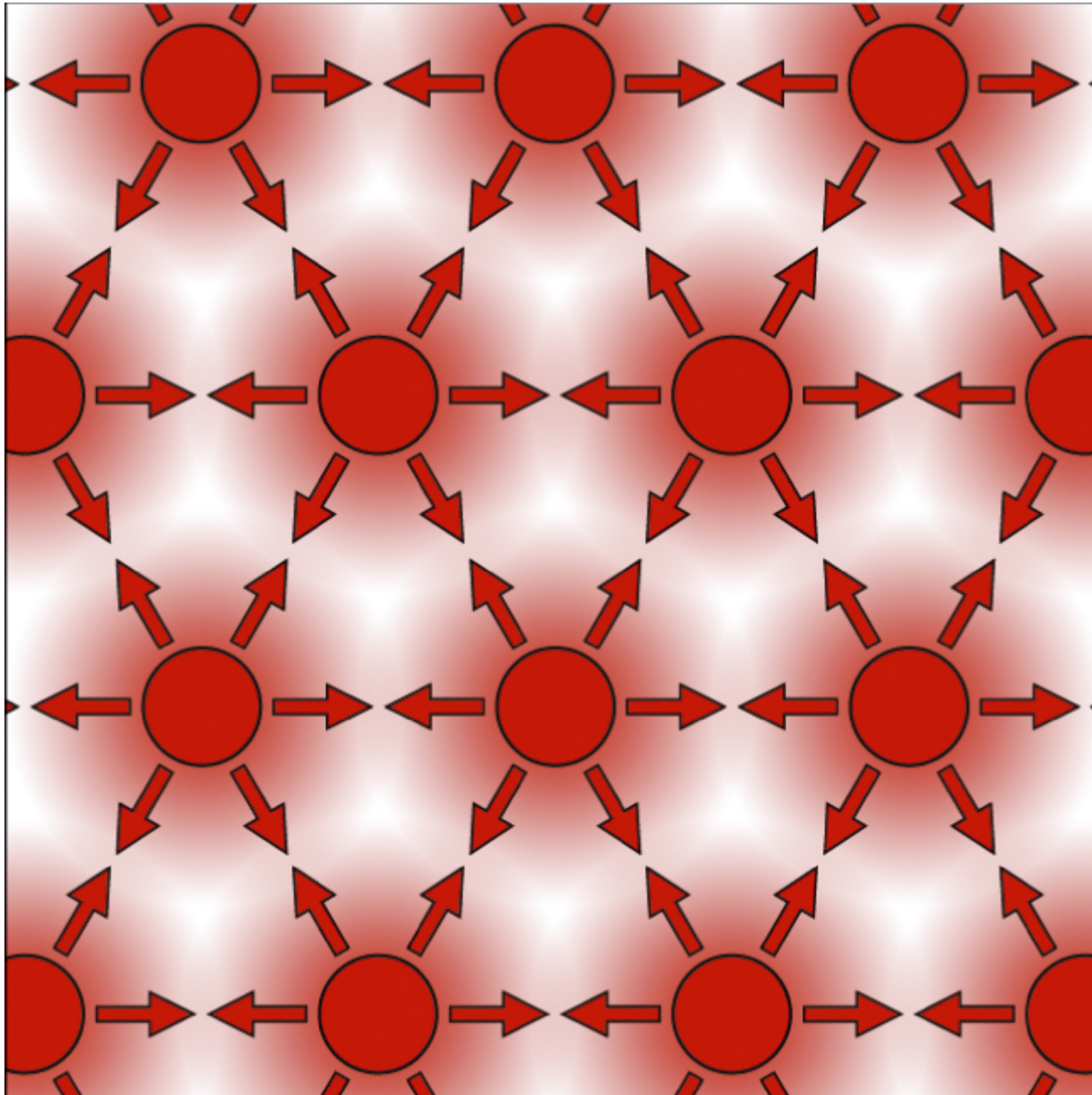
cells are assigned distinct characters in random spatial arrangement



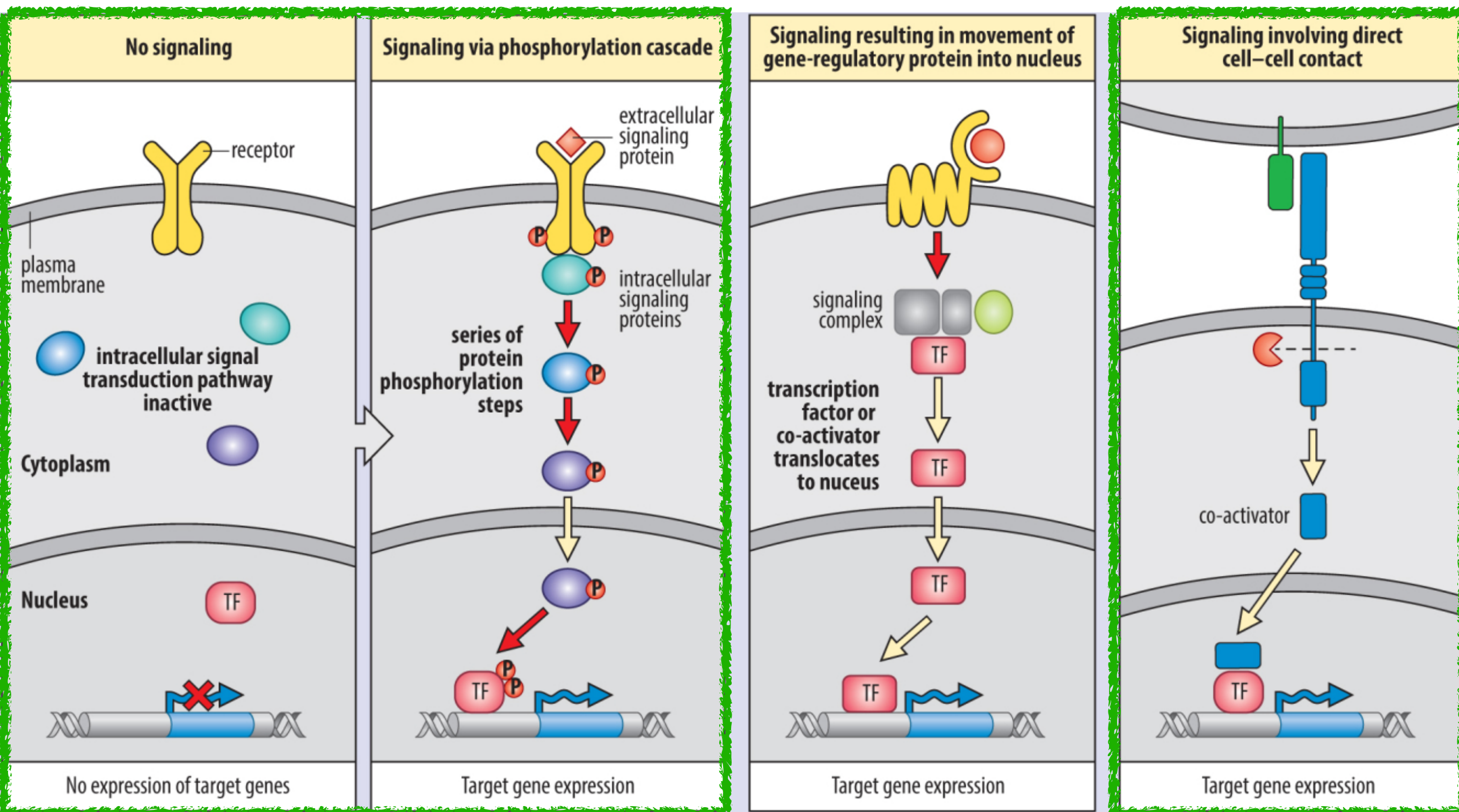
distinct cell types sort out to form regular pattern



Third option: Lateral inhibition - positional “negotiation”



Signal transduction and intracellular pathways

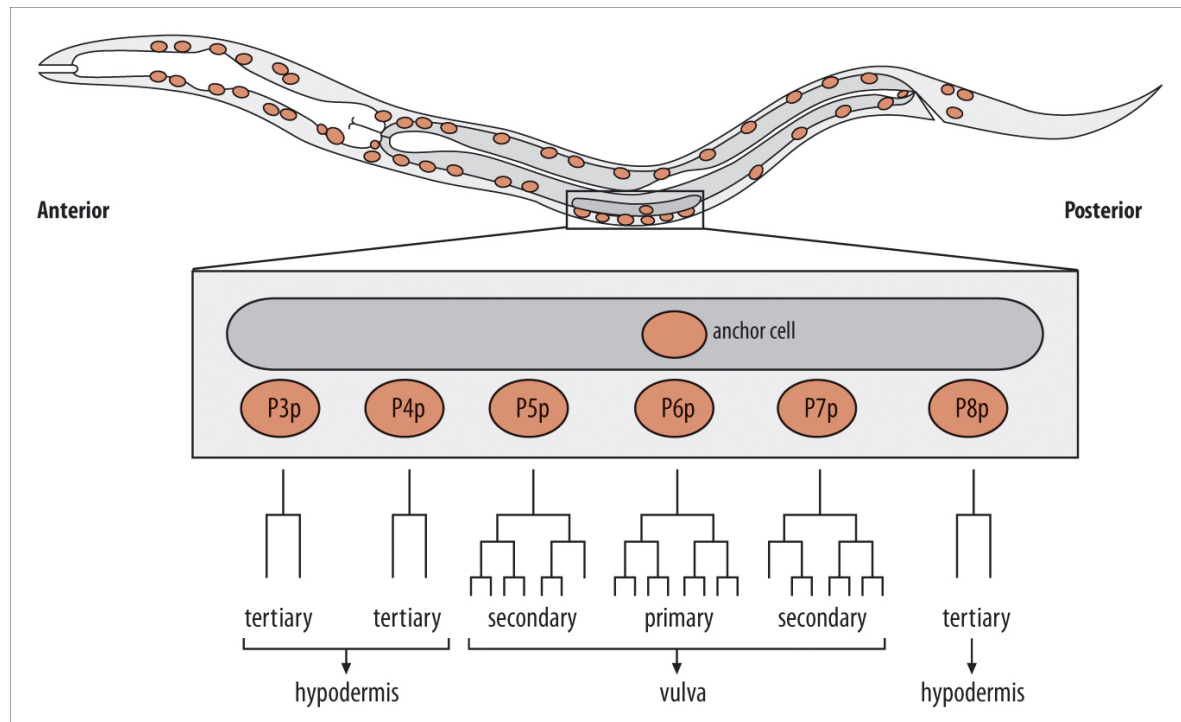


Development of the vulva in *C. elegans*

A

AC

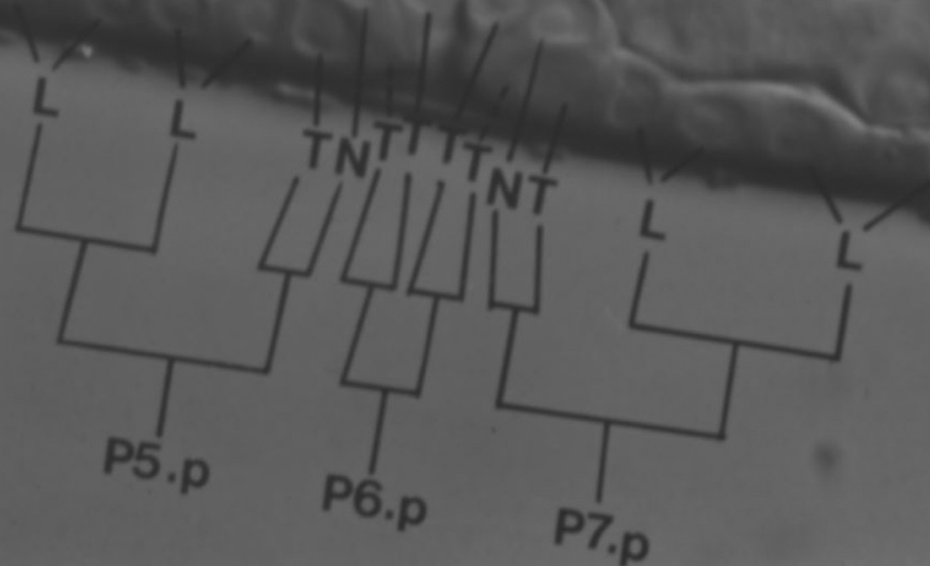
Early L3



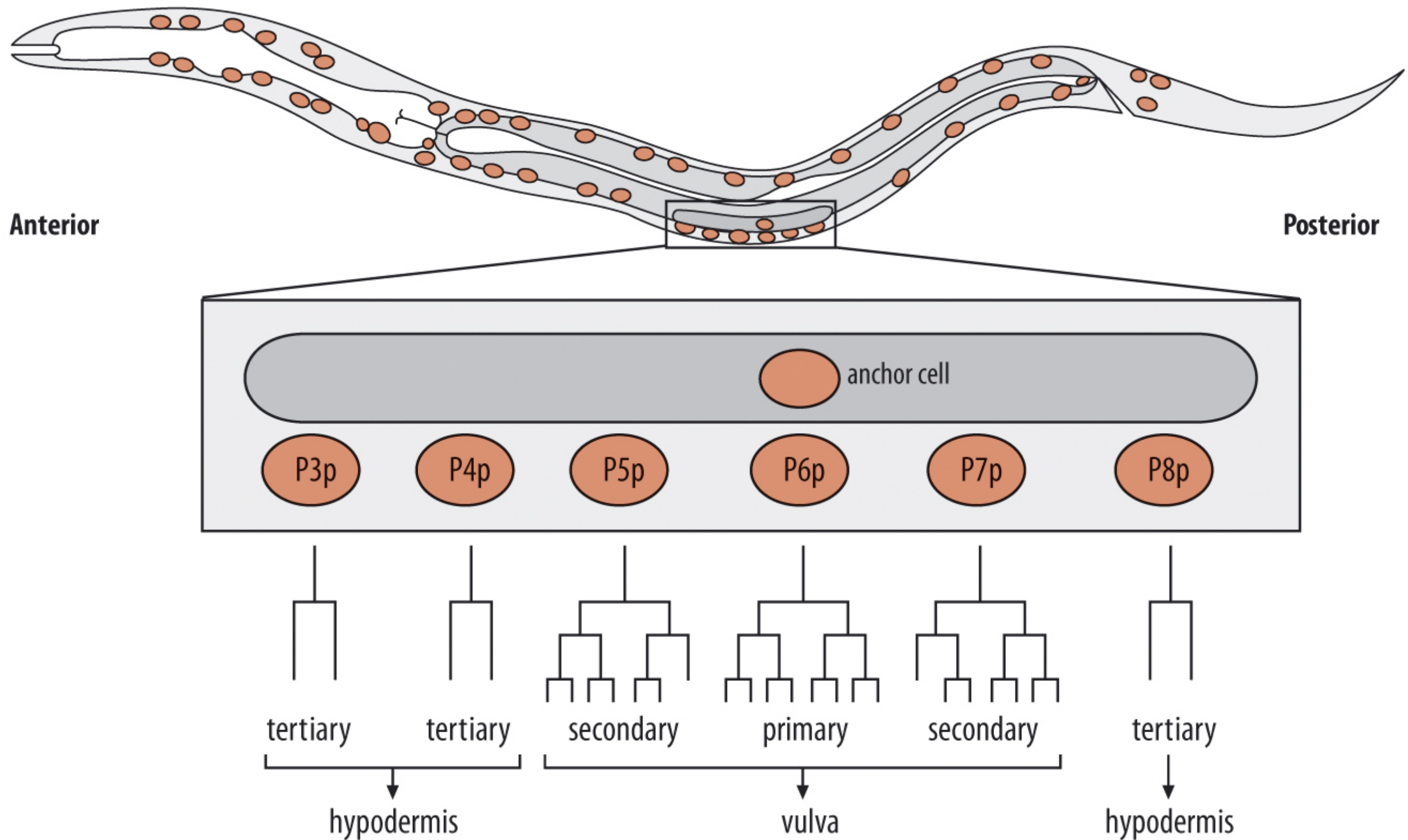
B

AC

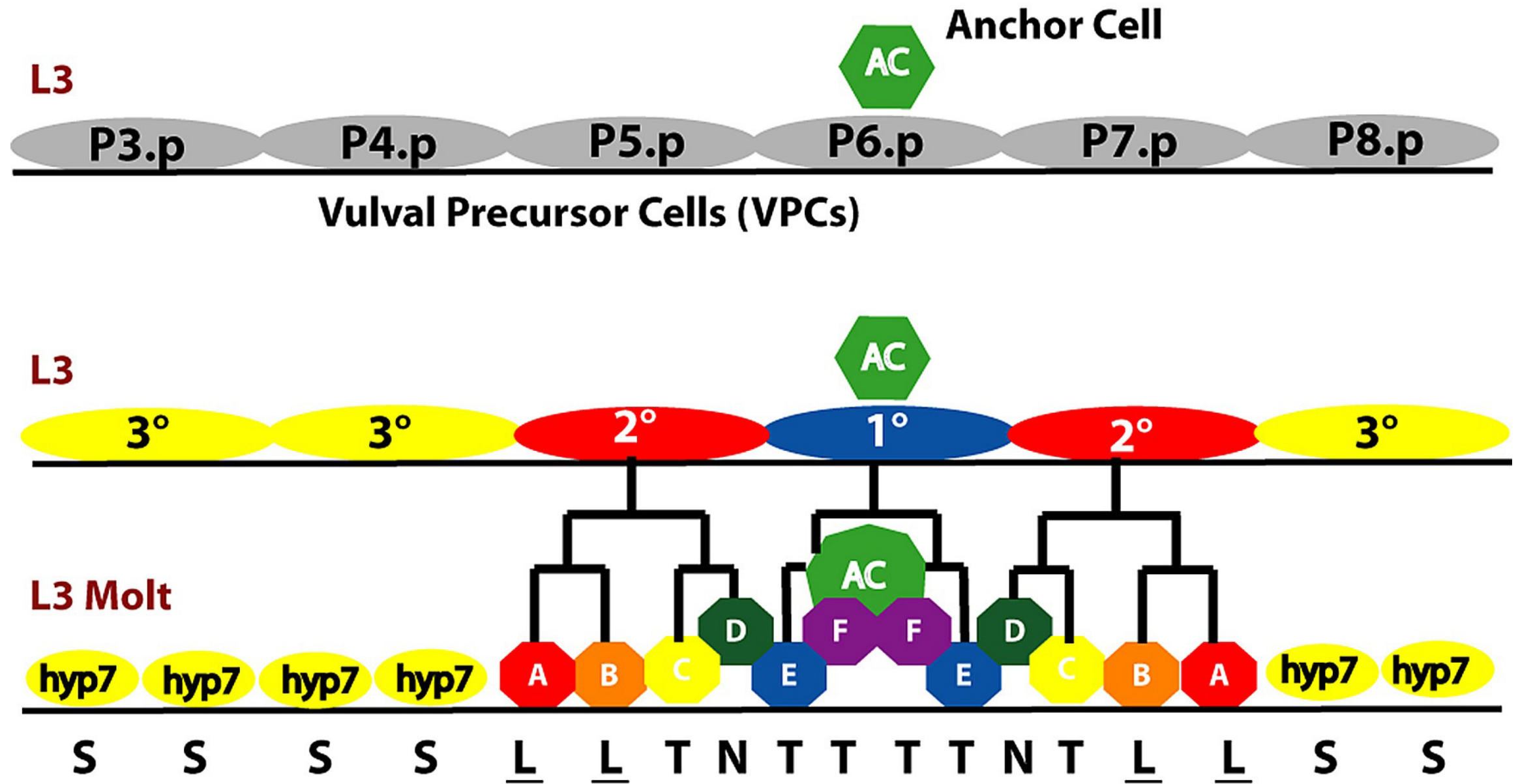
Late L3



Development of the vulva in *C. elegans*

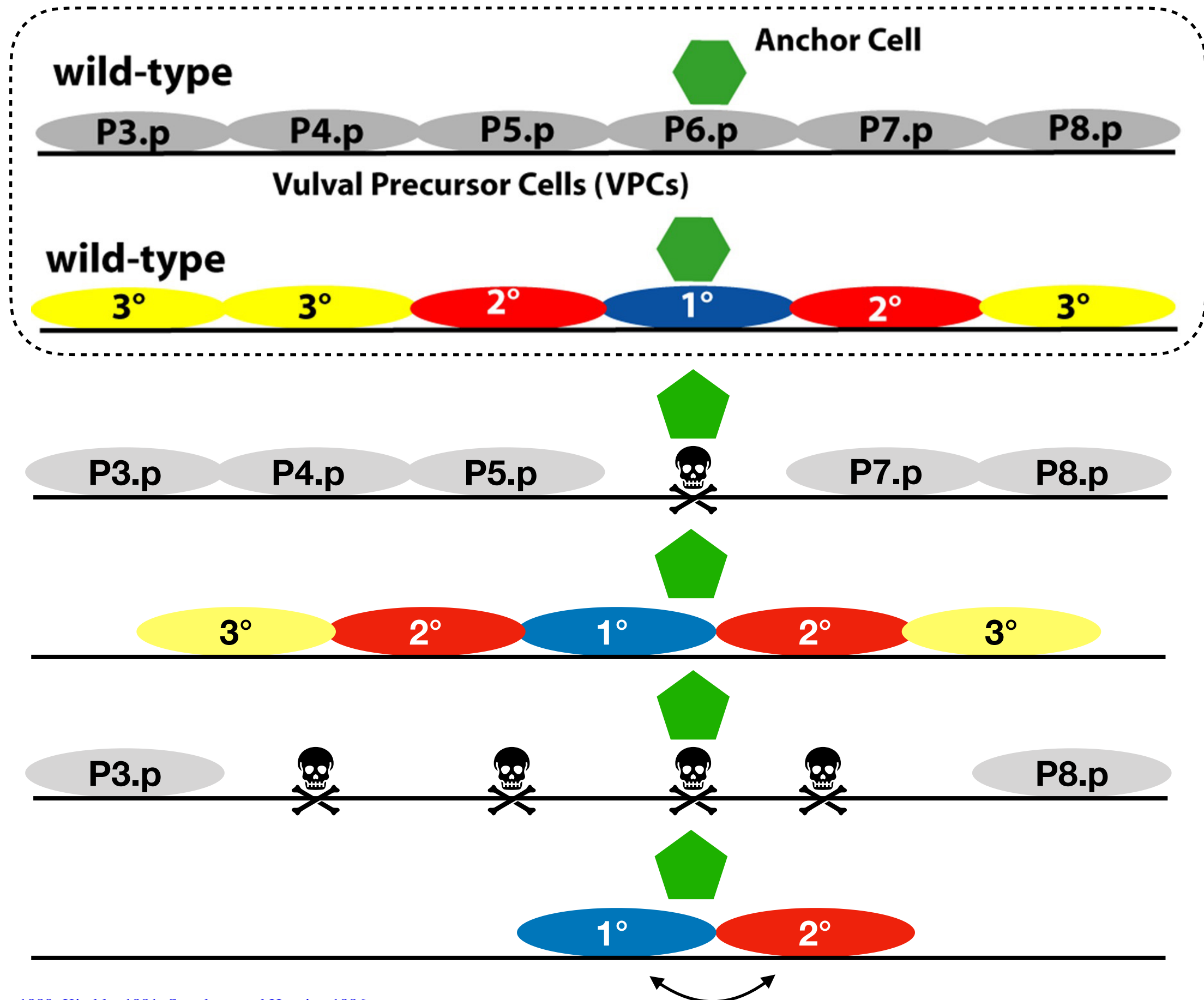


Development of the vulva in *C. elegans*

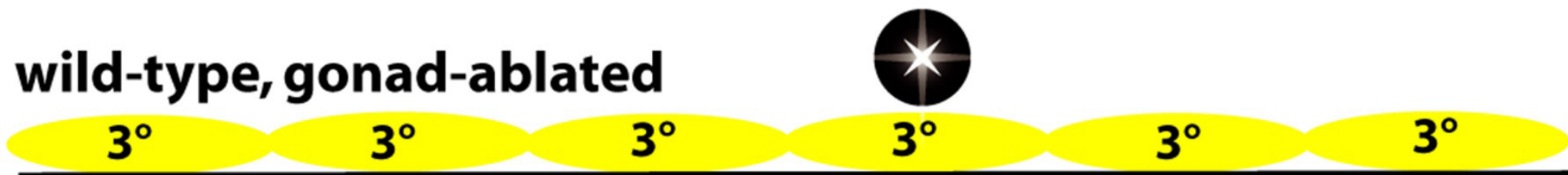
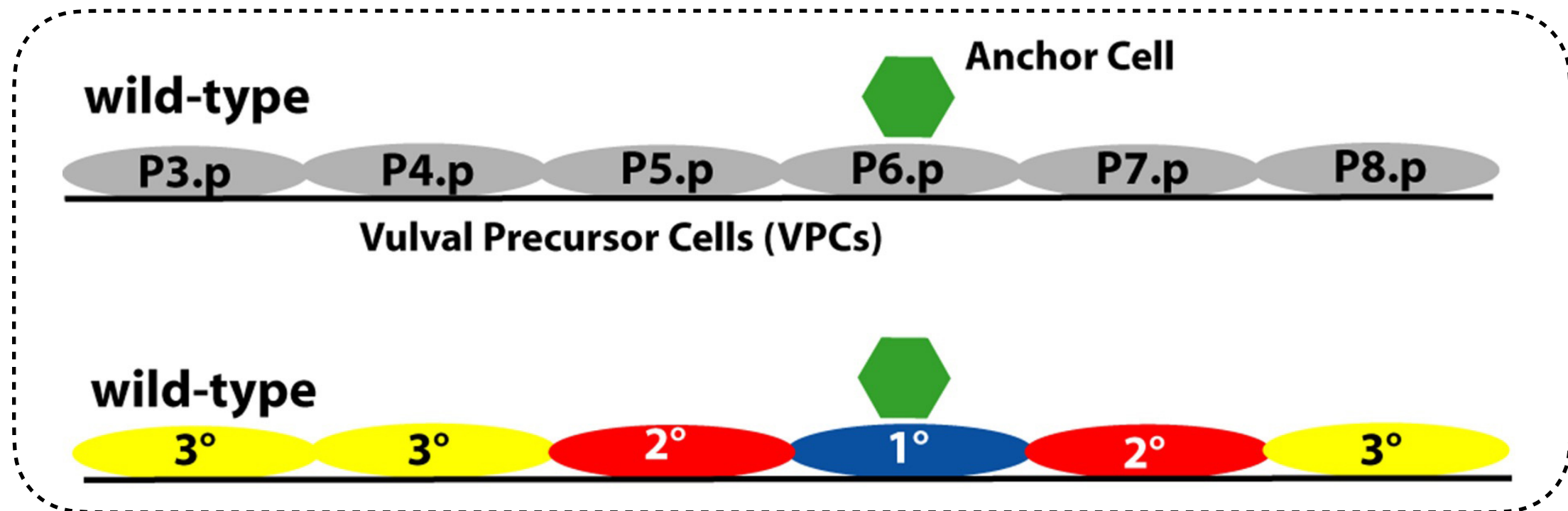


Time

Equivalence group - ablation of Pn.p cells



Equivalence group - **anchor cell** and **mutant** classes



Mutant
lin-3
let-23

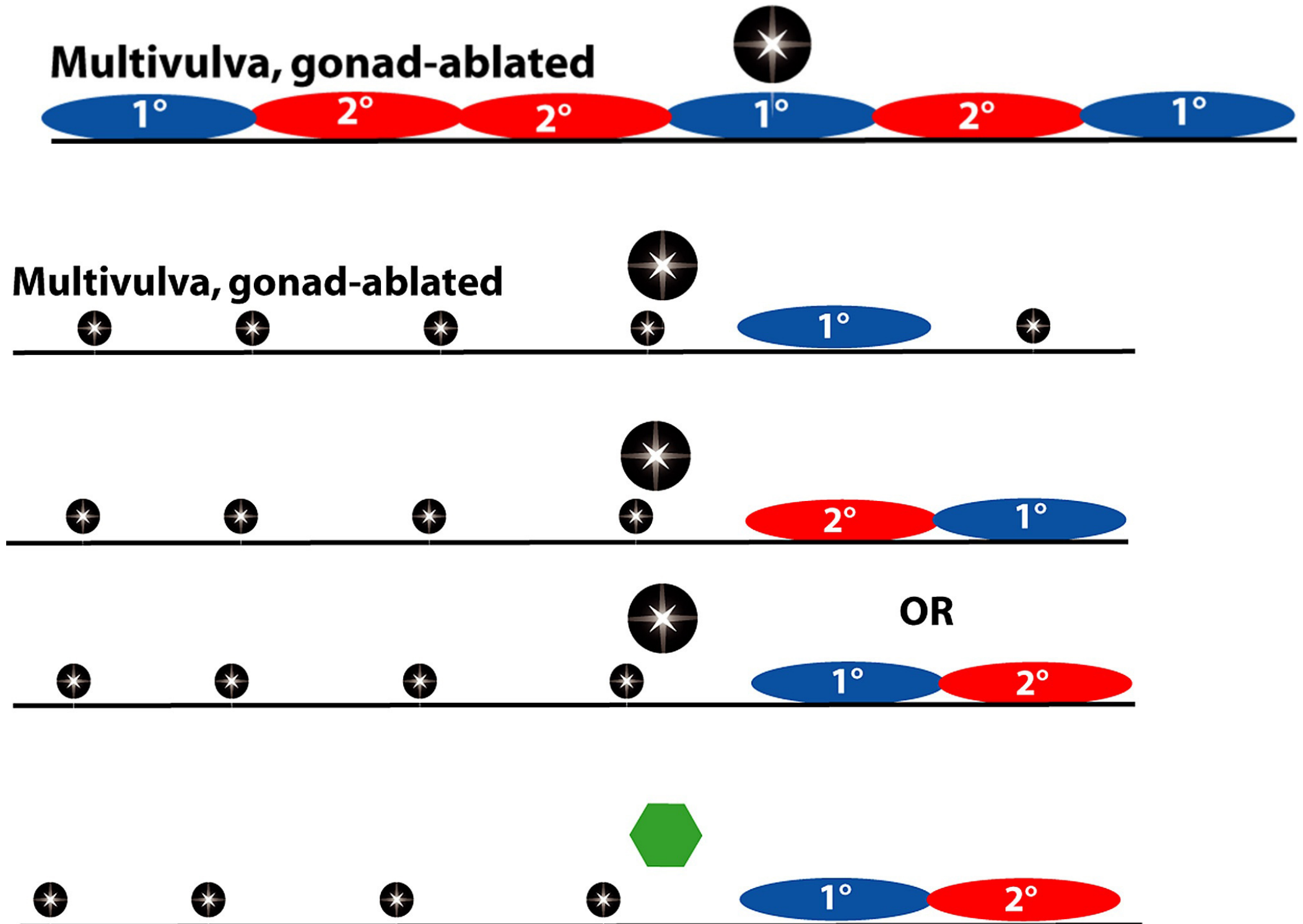


Mutant
lin-15

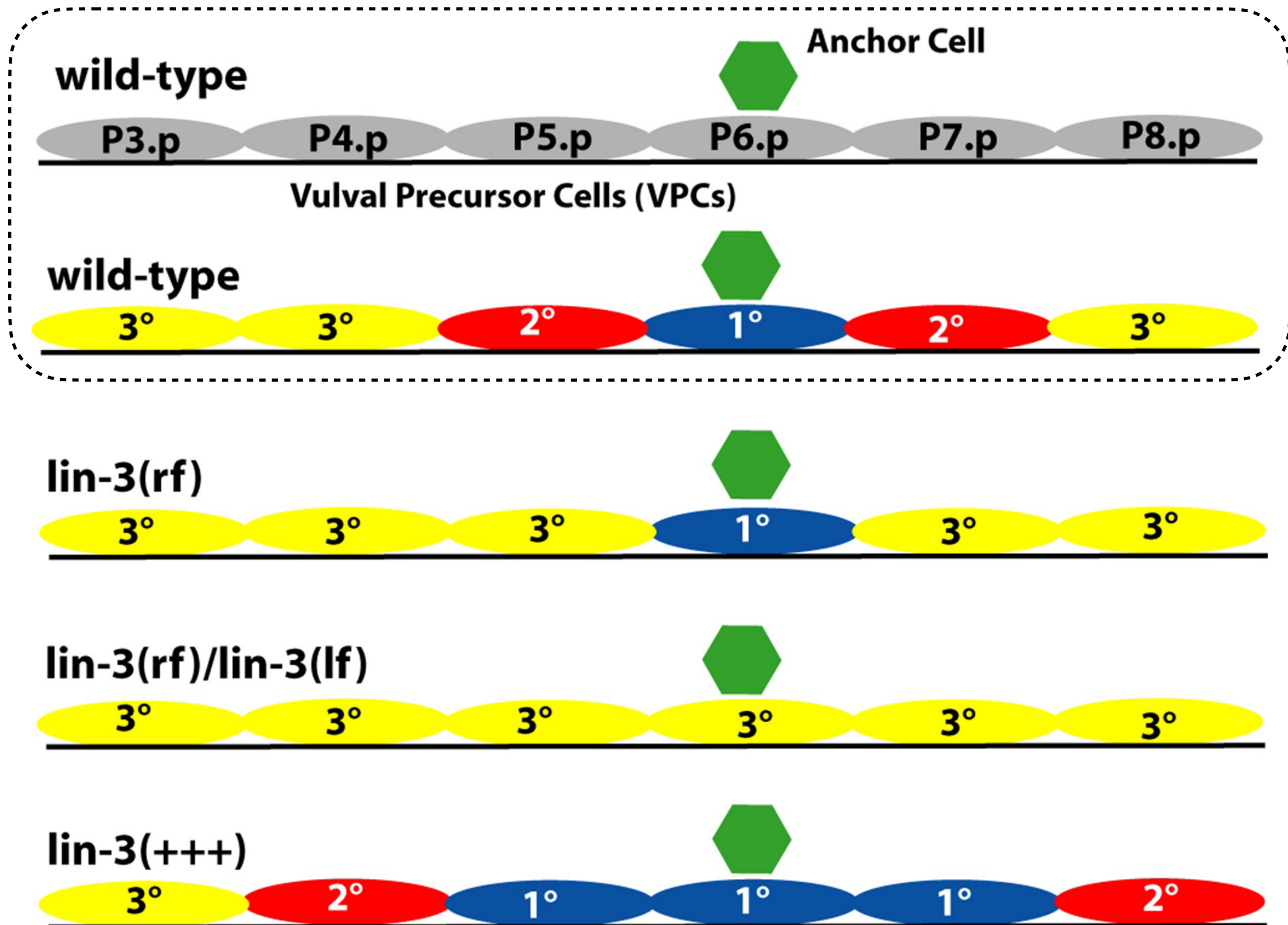


lin-15 reveals a global inhibitory signal

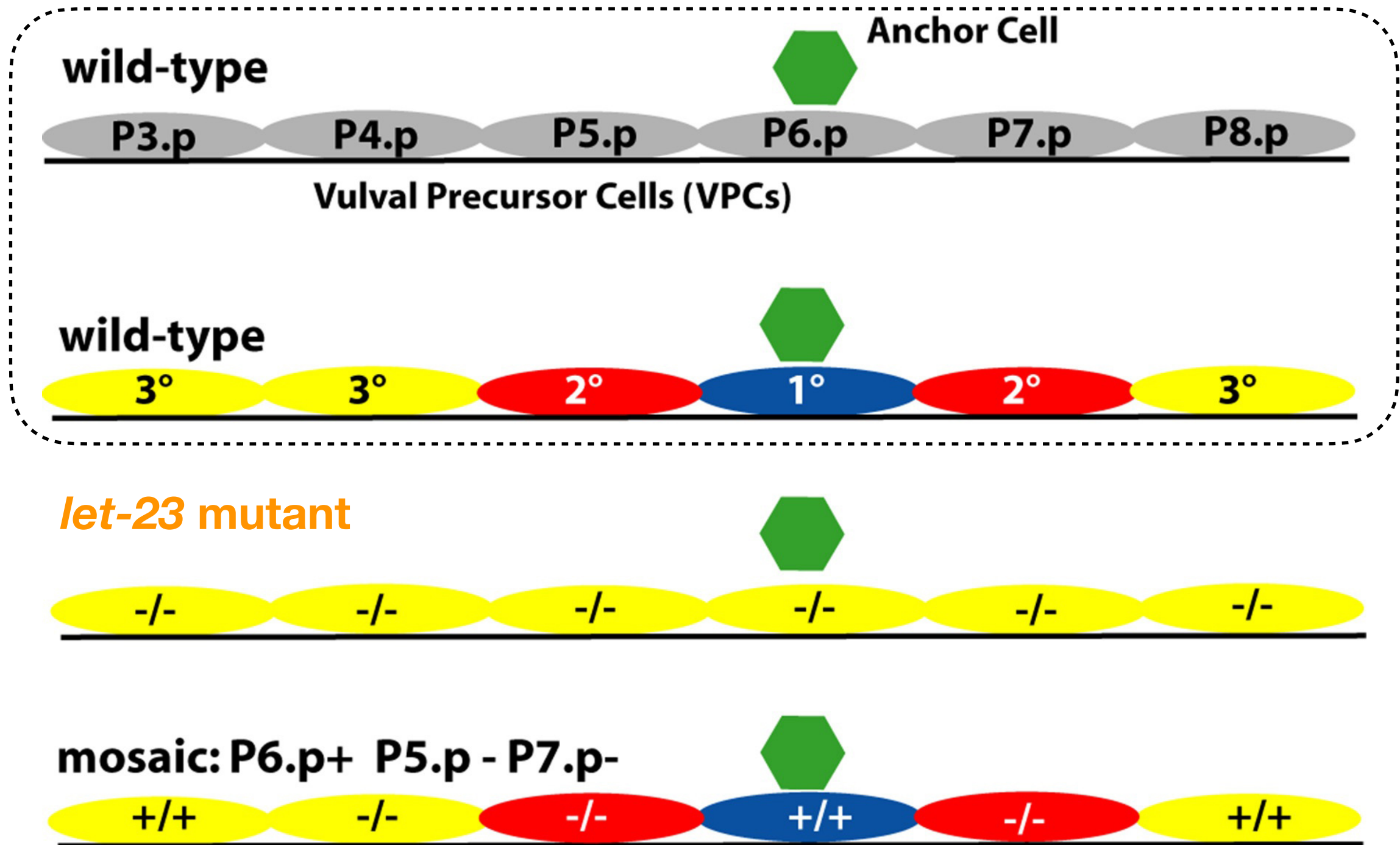
Mutant
lin-15



lin-3 and induction



Let-23 and induction

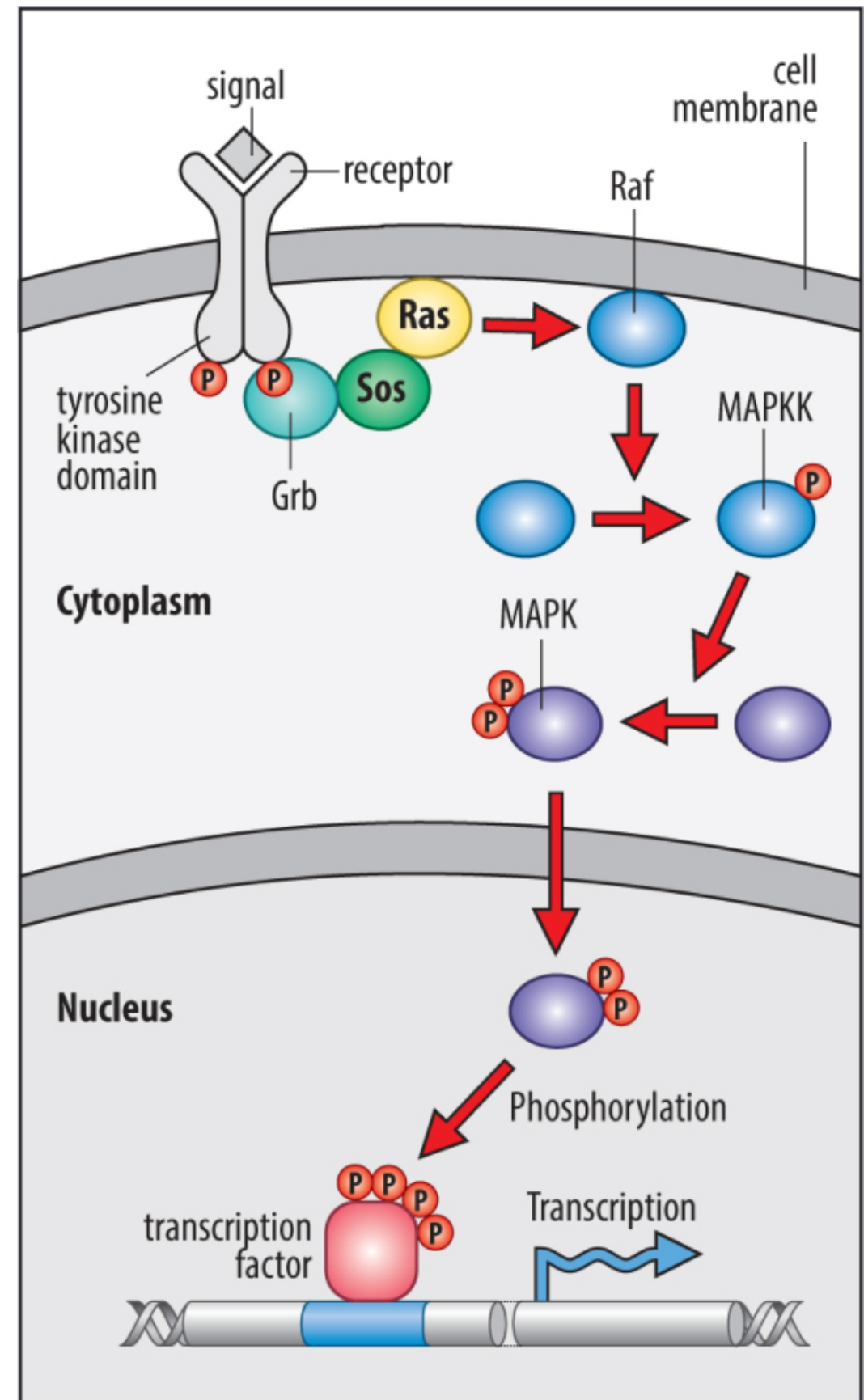


Individual puzzle

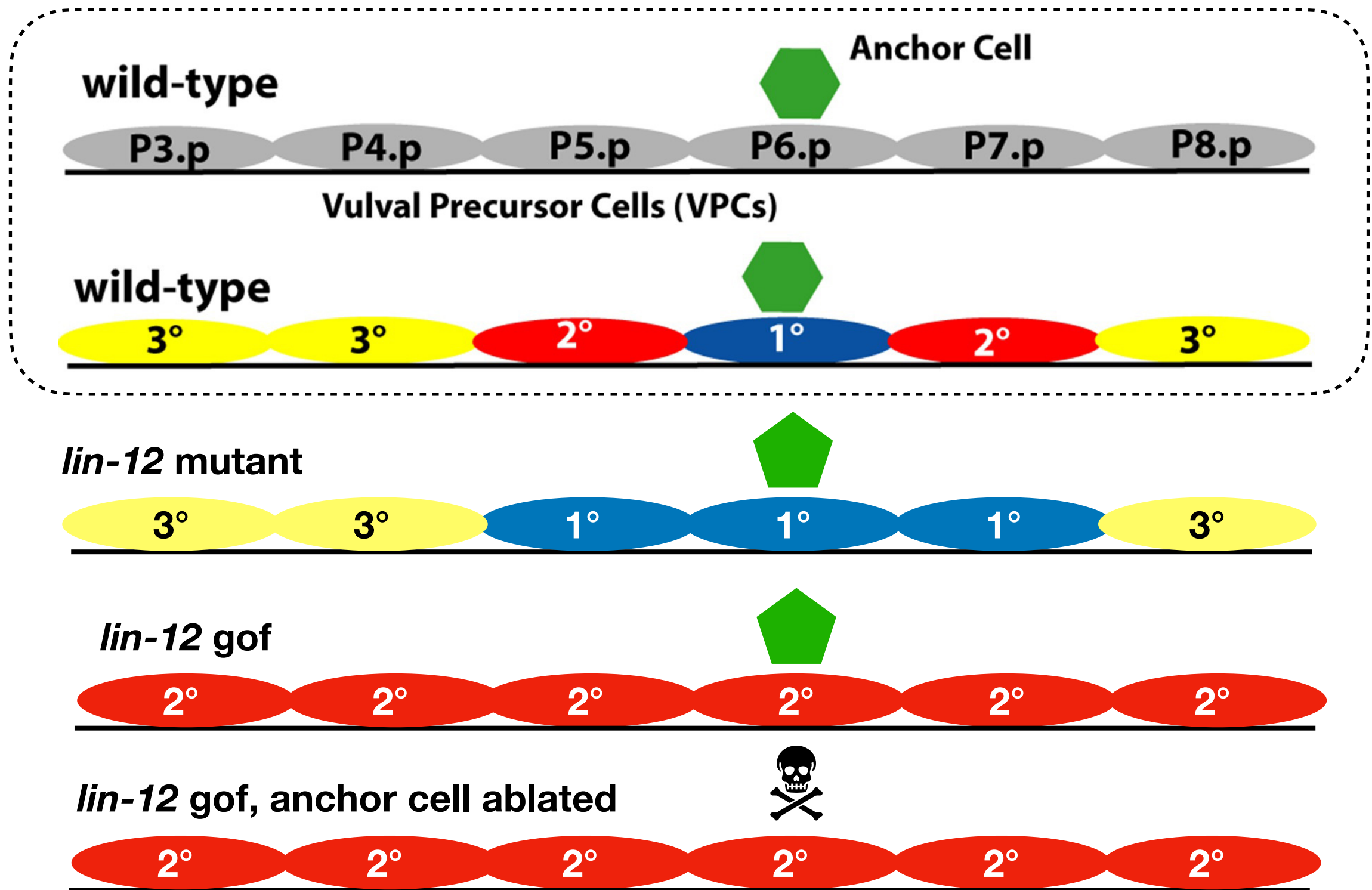


The Receptor Tyrosine Kinase signalling pathway

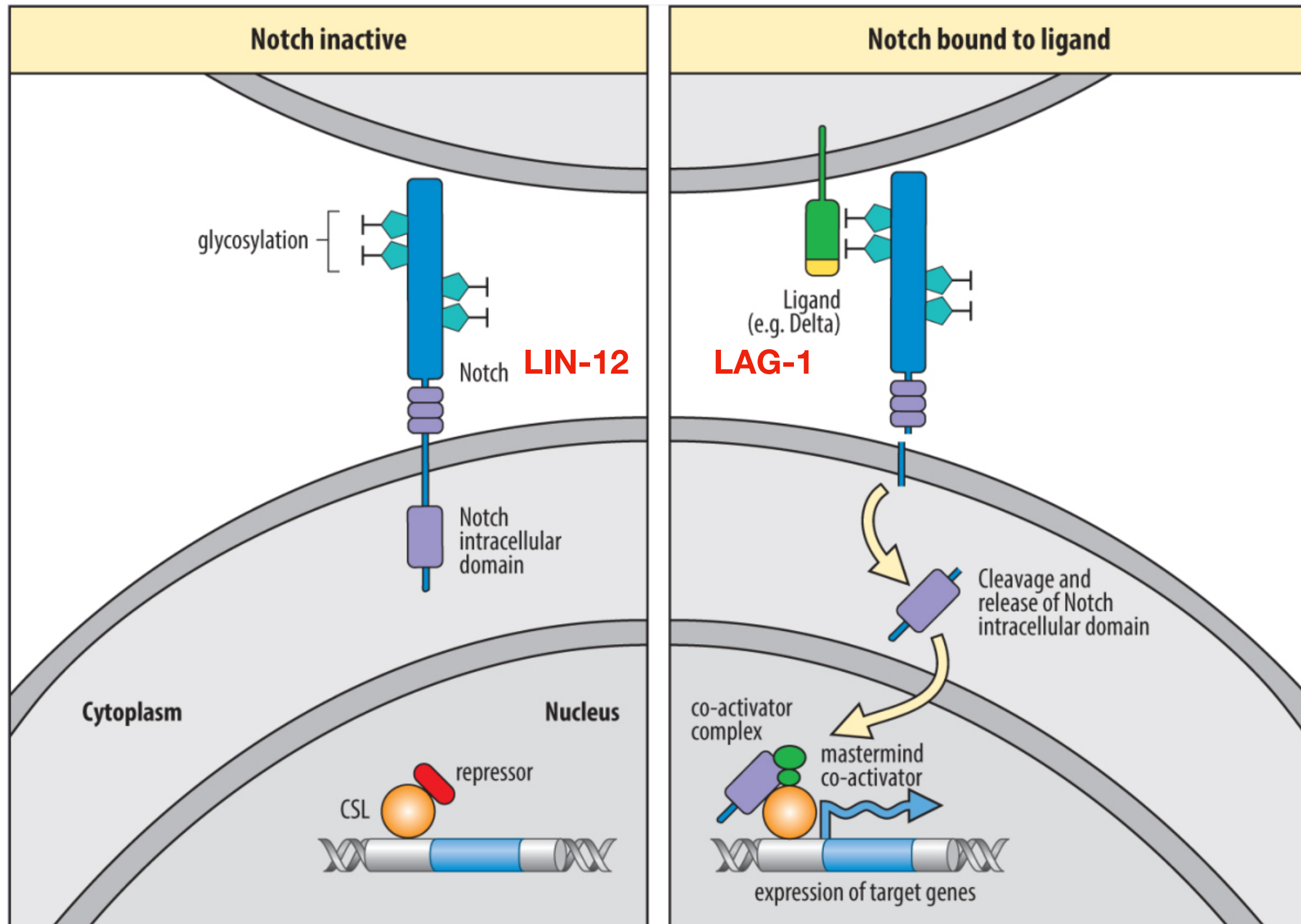
Also: EGF, FGF, NGF, c-Kit...



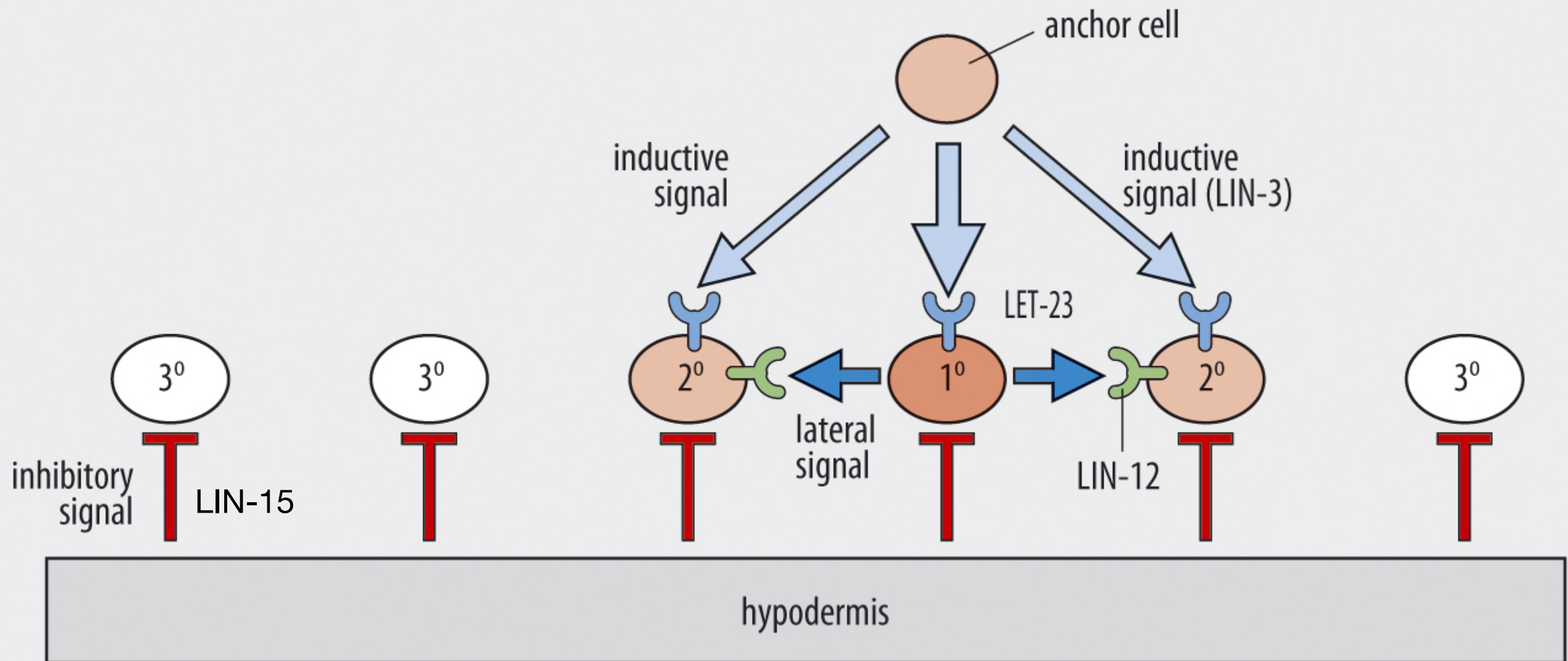
lin-12 in the Pn.p cells



The Notch signalling pathway



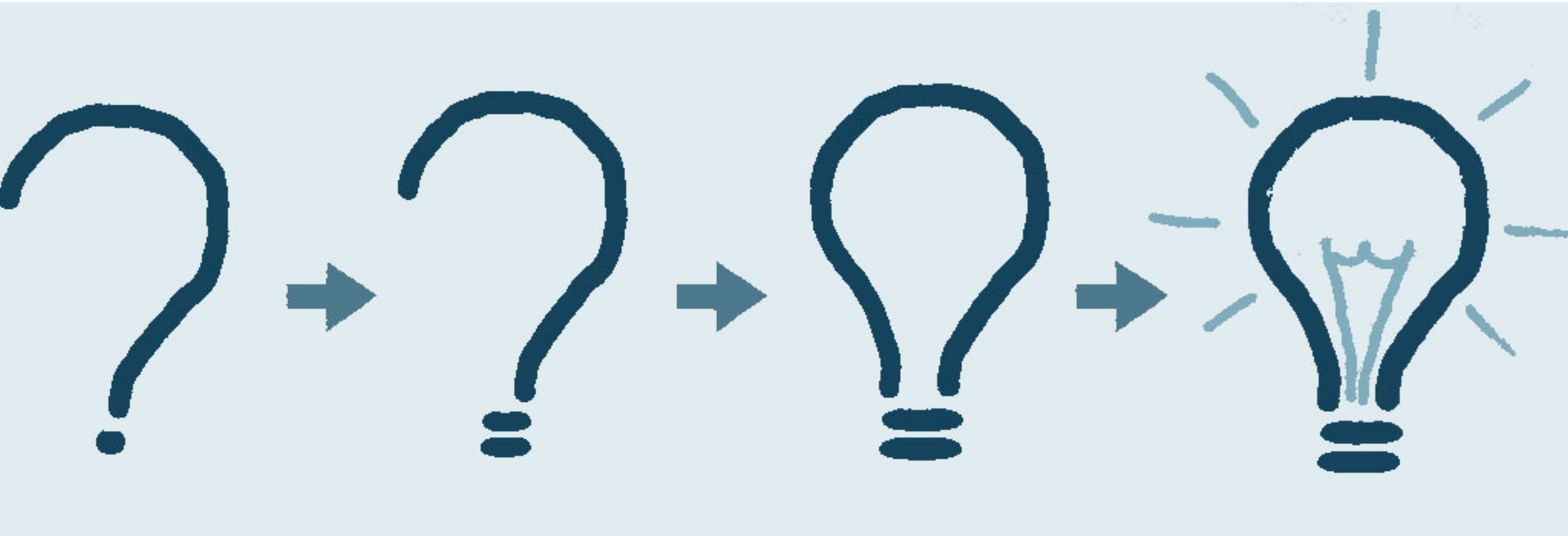
Inhibition, induction, and lateral inhibition



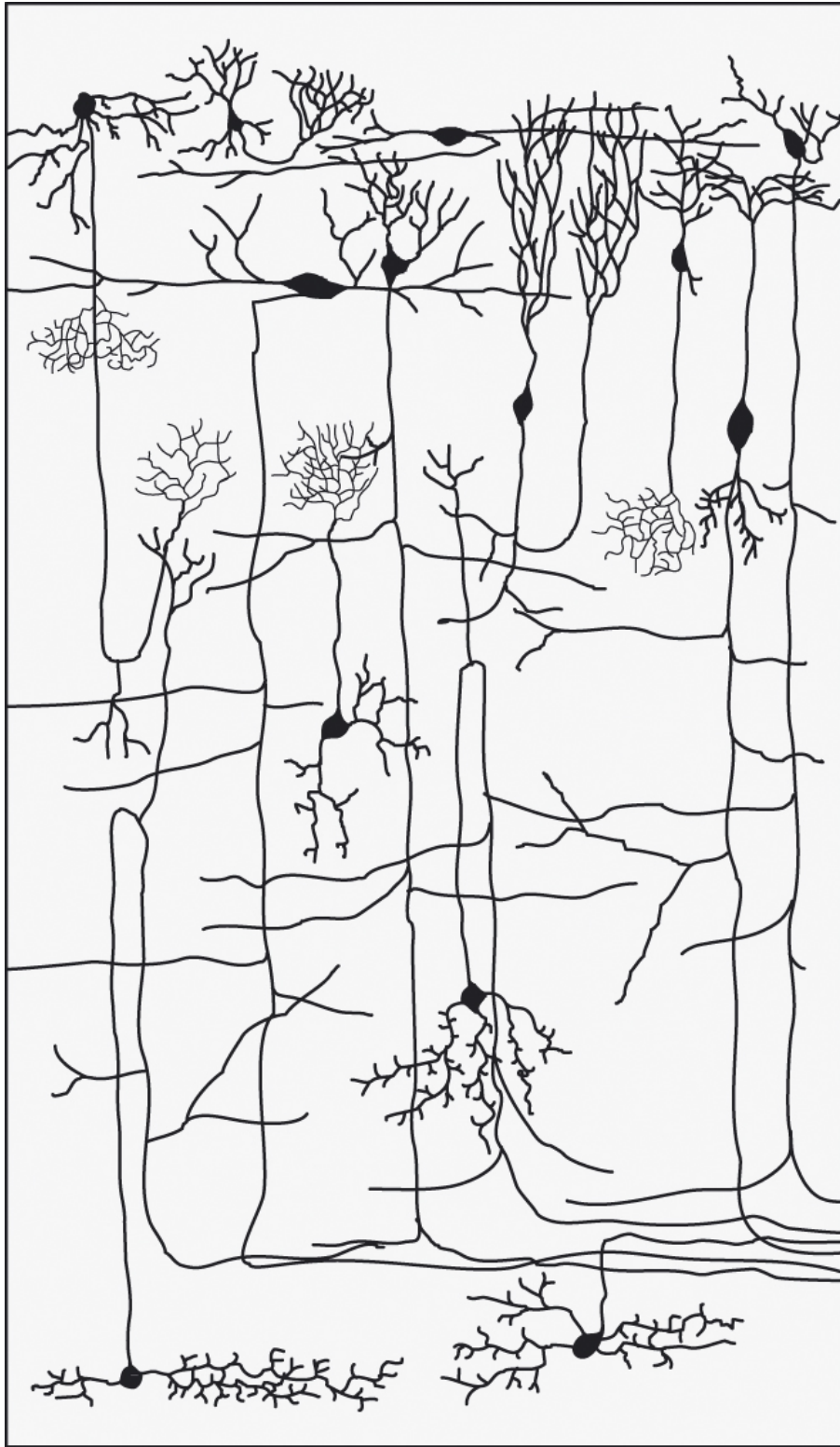
Summary

- **Pattern with a single cell resolution**
- Short range induction - paracrine
- Cell-cell inhibition - juxtacrine
- Pattern set by interplay between **global inhibition**, **local induction** and **lateral inhibition**
- Equivalence group (commitment group) ablation and genetics

Questions?

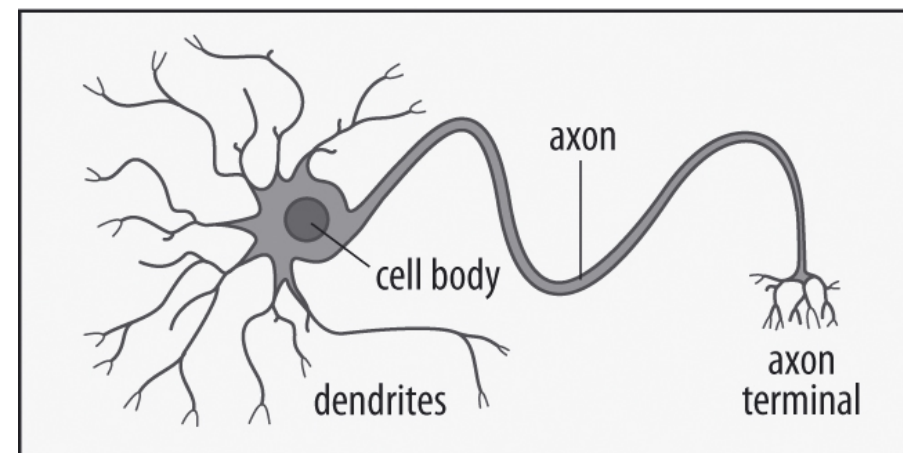


Take a break

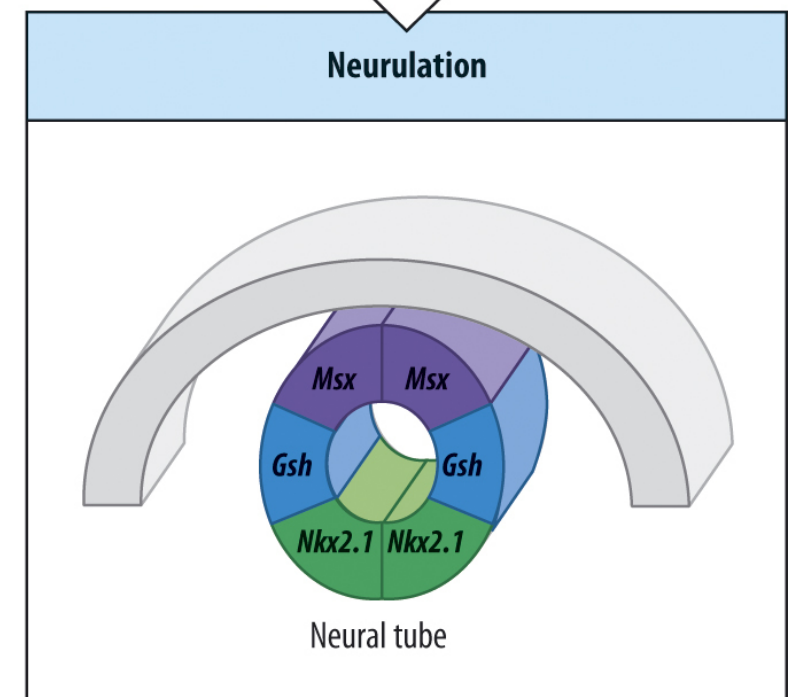
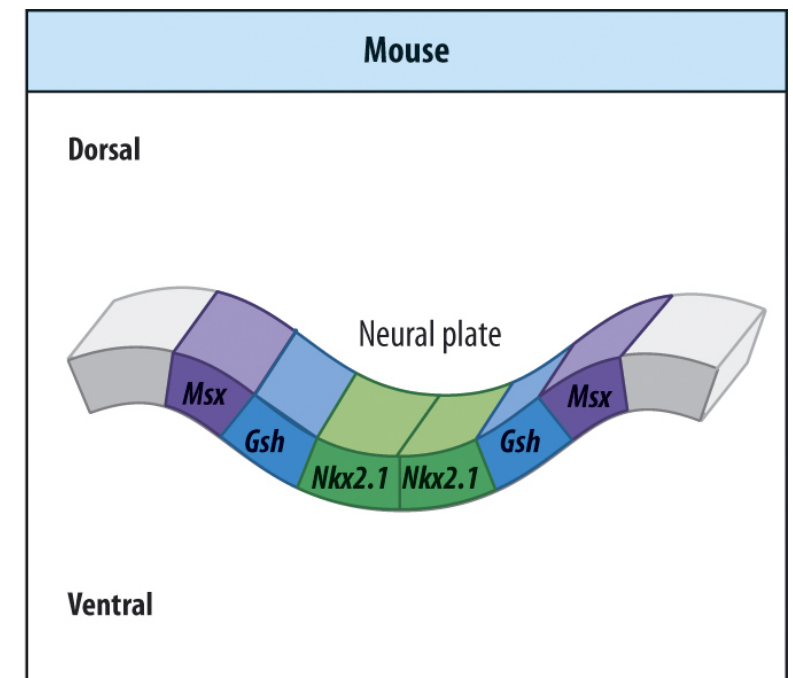
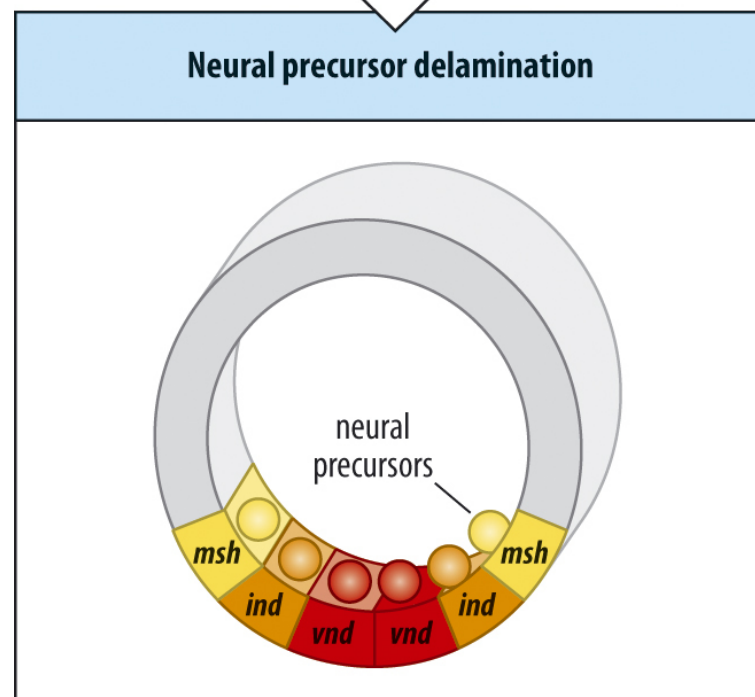
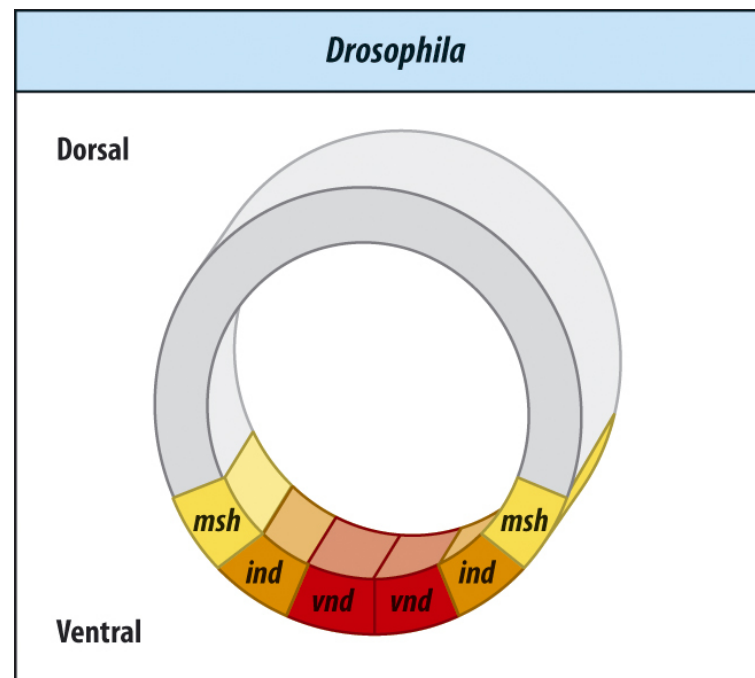
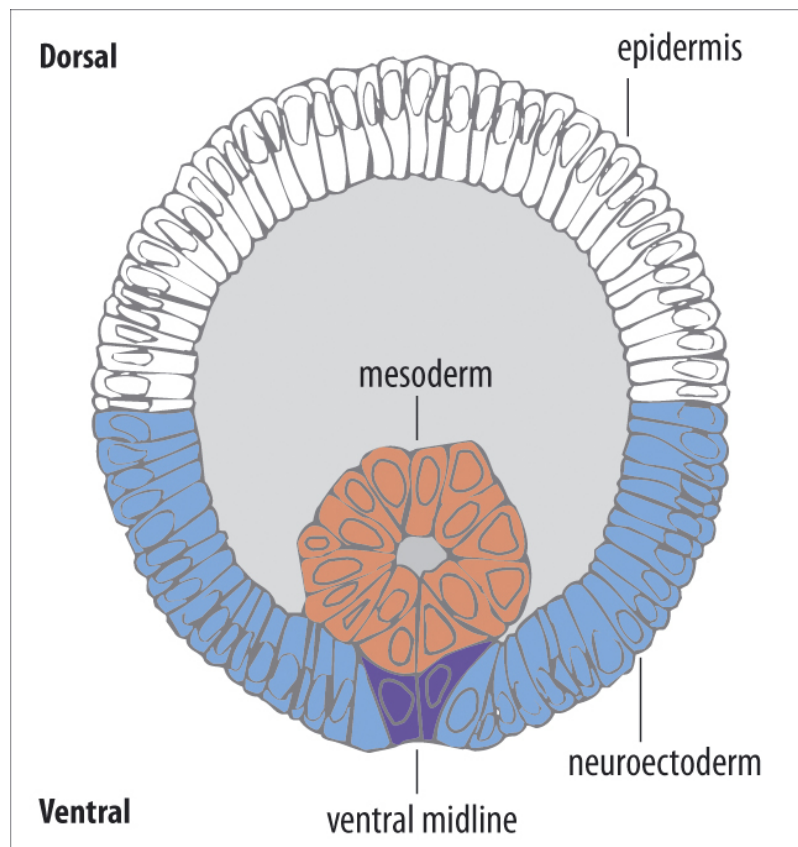


Neurogenesis

Neuroblasts → neurons

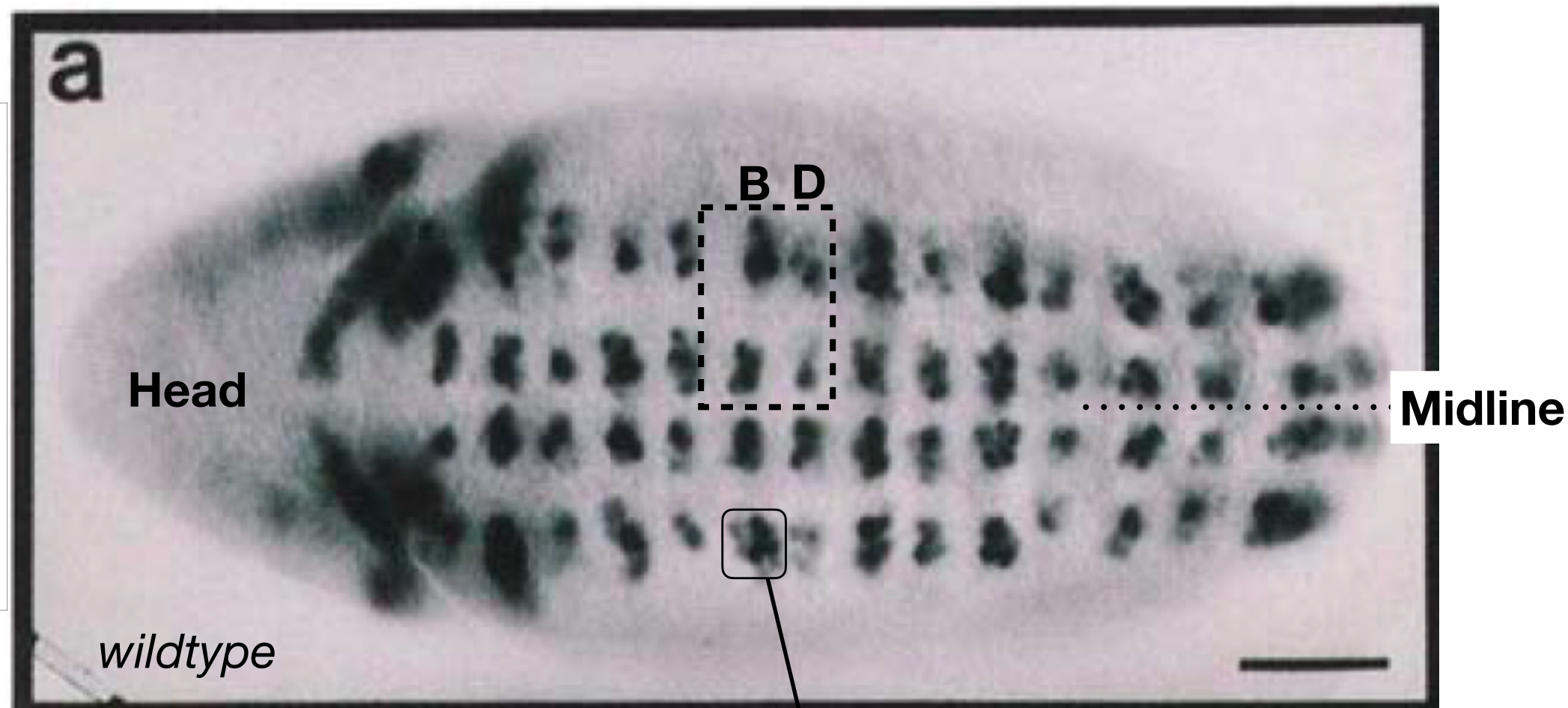
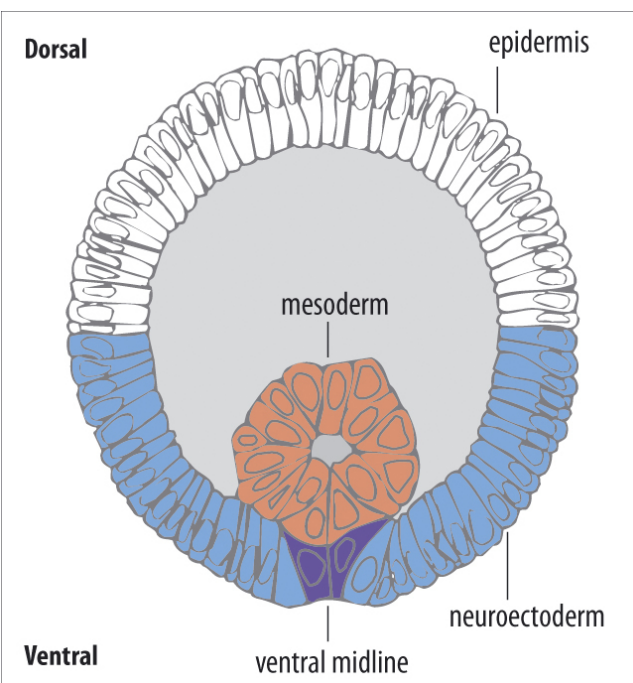


Neuroectoderm makes neural precursors (neuroblasts, 2D epithelial sheet)



Proneural clusters in every segment

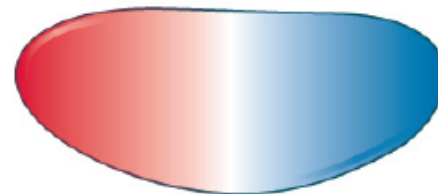
achaete gene expression



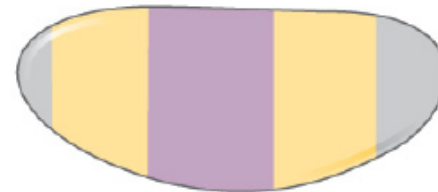
5-7 cells in each proneural cluster

● And so on and so forth

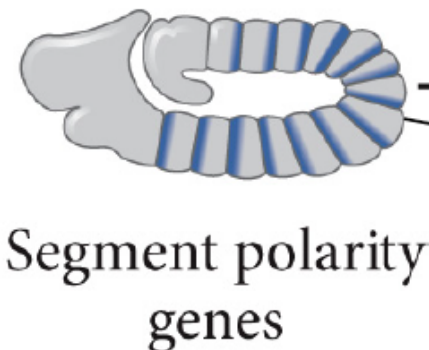
(A) Cytoplasmic polarity
(maternal effect)



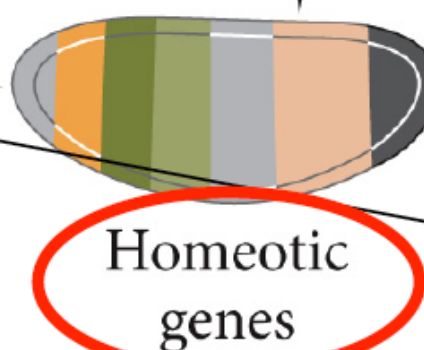
Gap genes



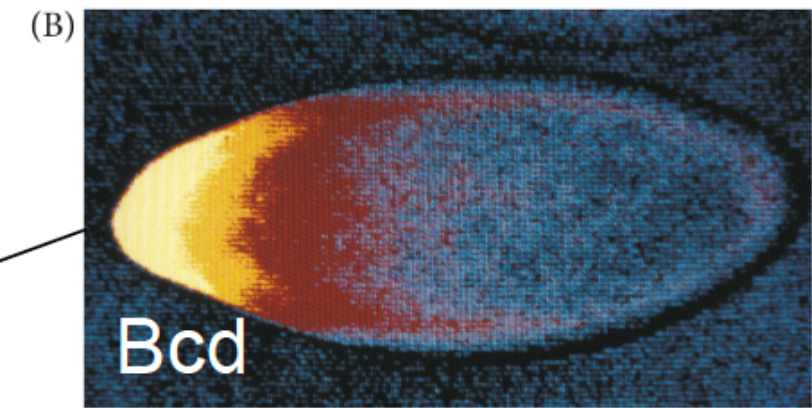
Pair-rule genes



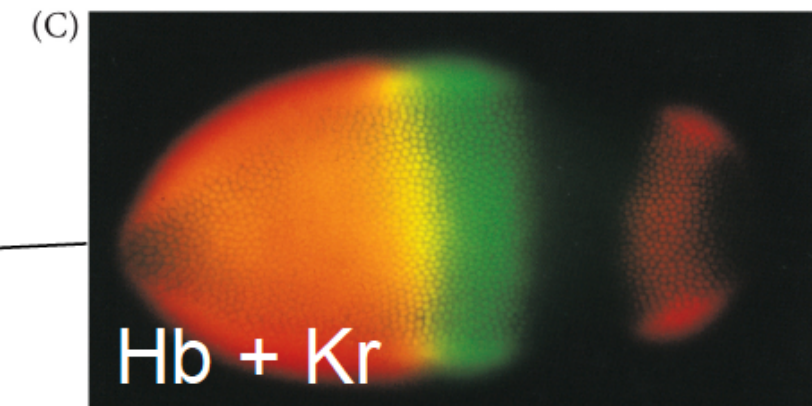
Segment polarity
genes



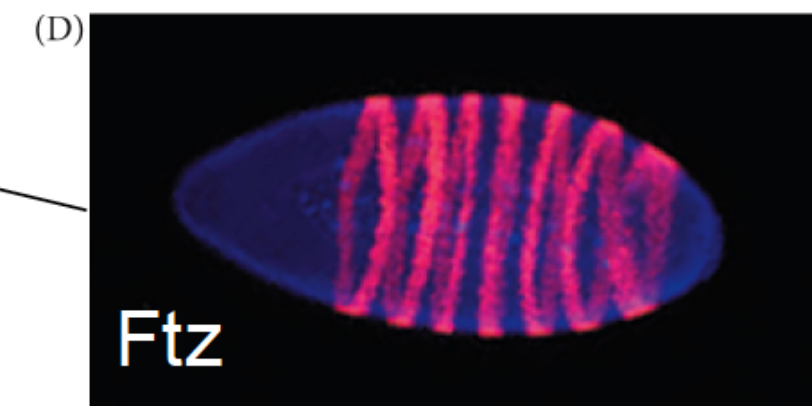
Homeotic
genes



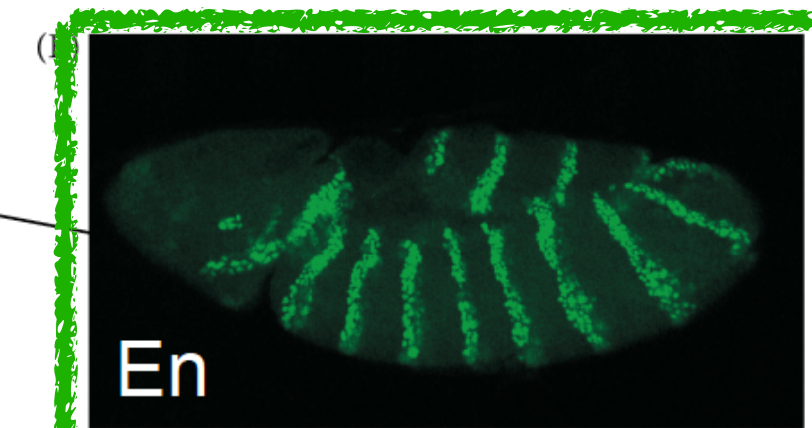
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 9.7 (Part 2)
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DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 9.7 (Part 3)
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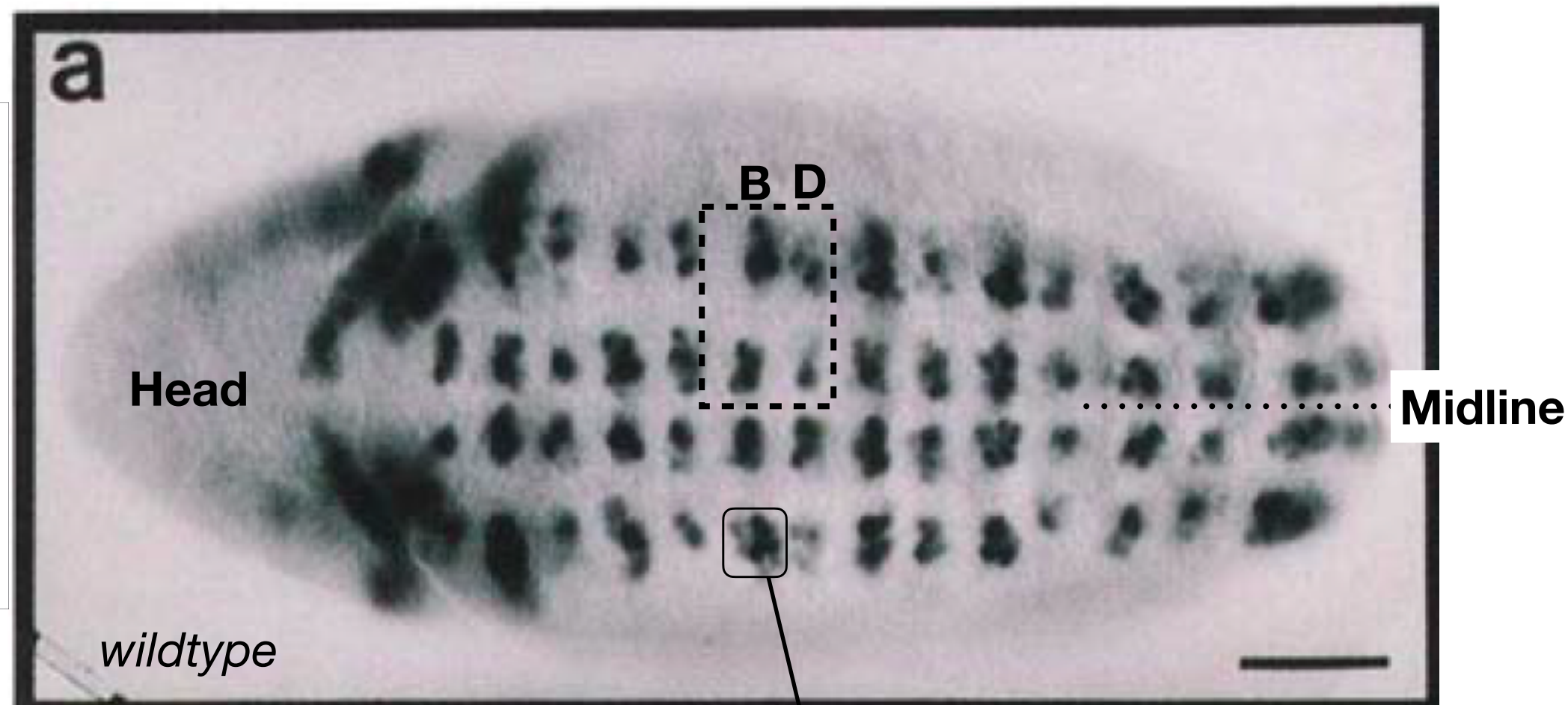
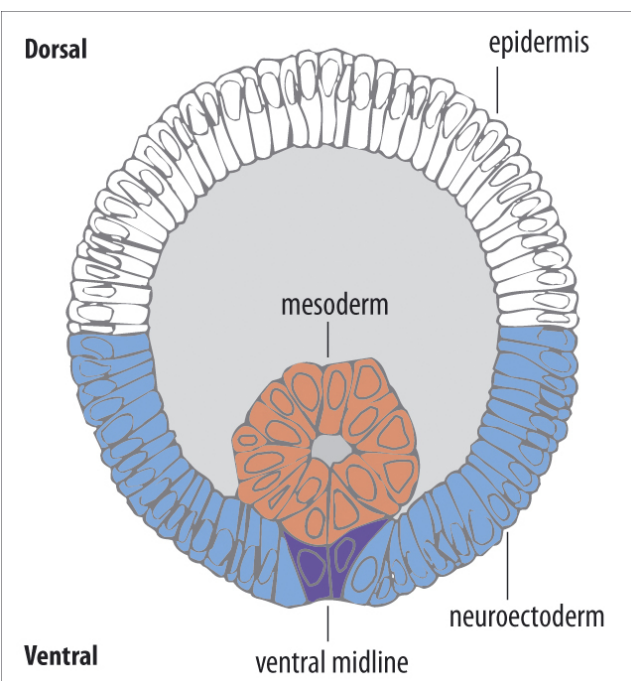
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 9.7 (Part 4)
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DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 11e, Figure 9.7 (Part 5)
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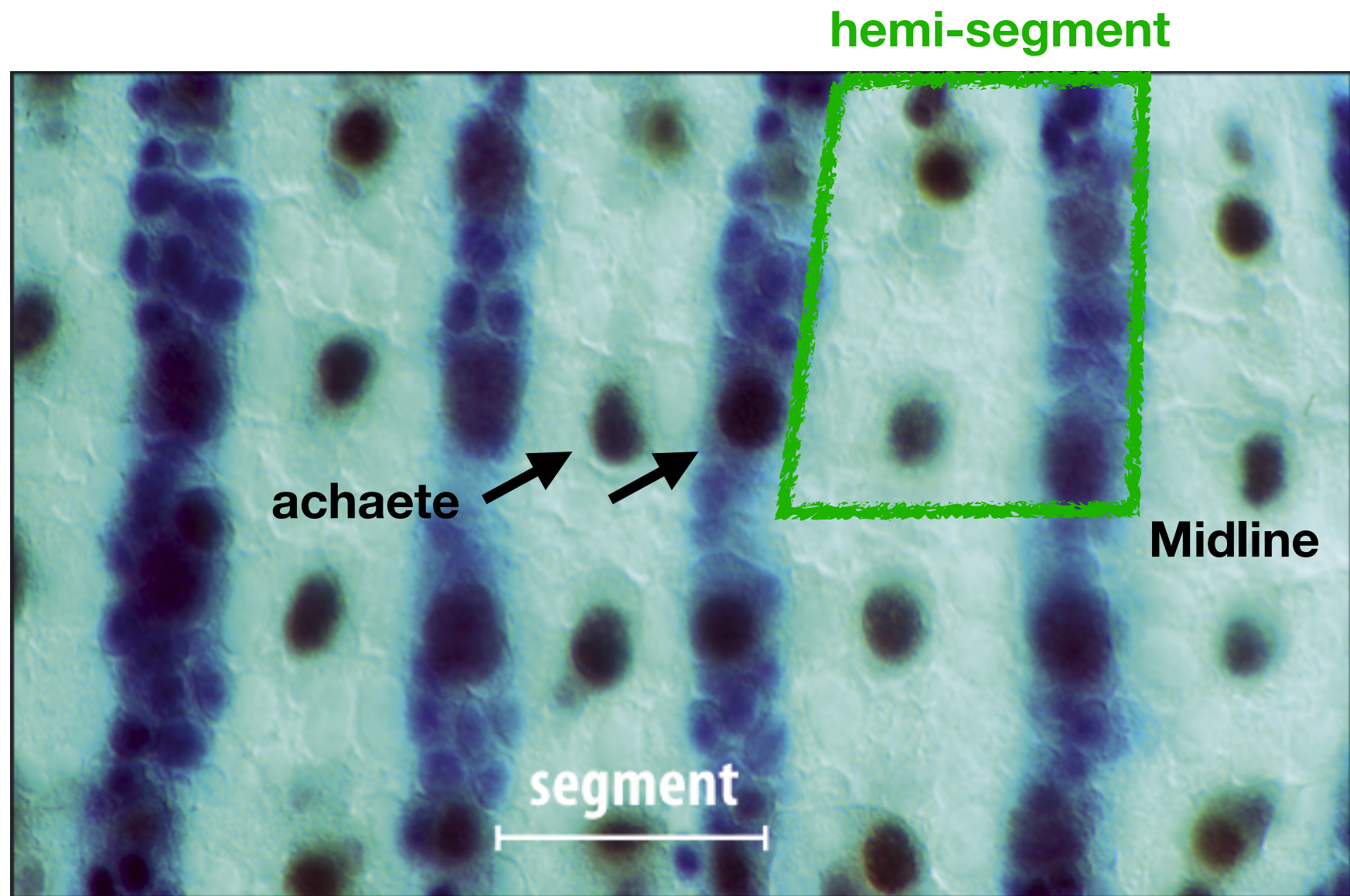
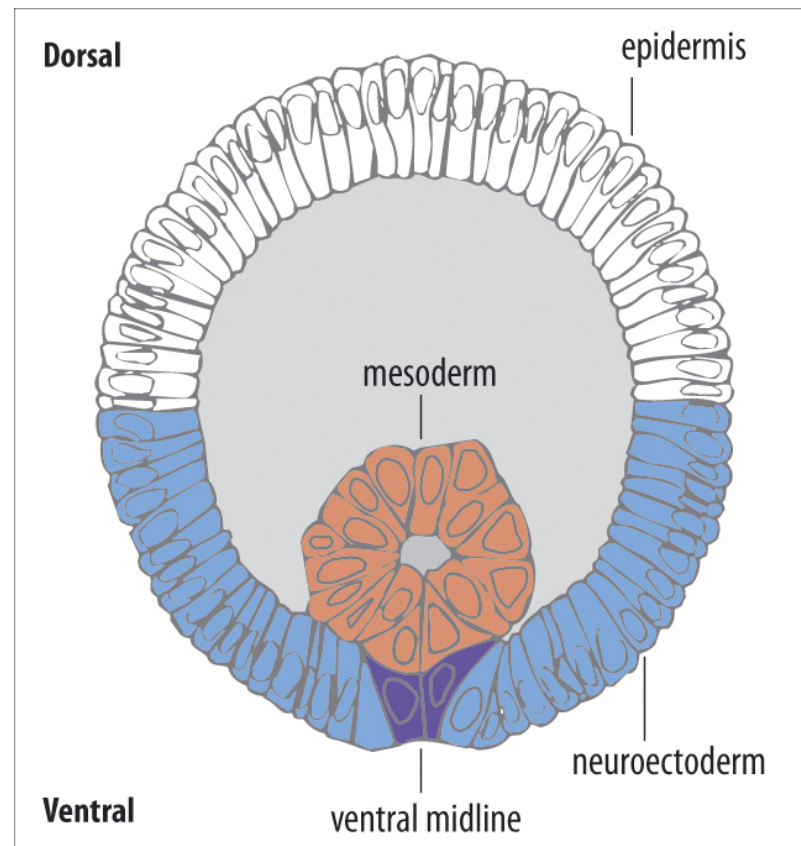
Proneural clusters in every segment

achaete gene expression



5-7 cells in each proneural cluster

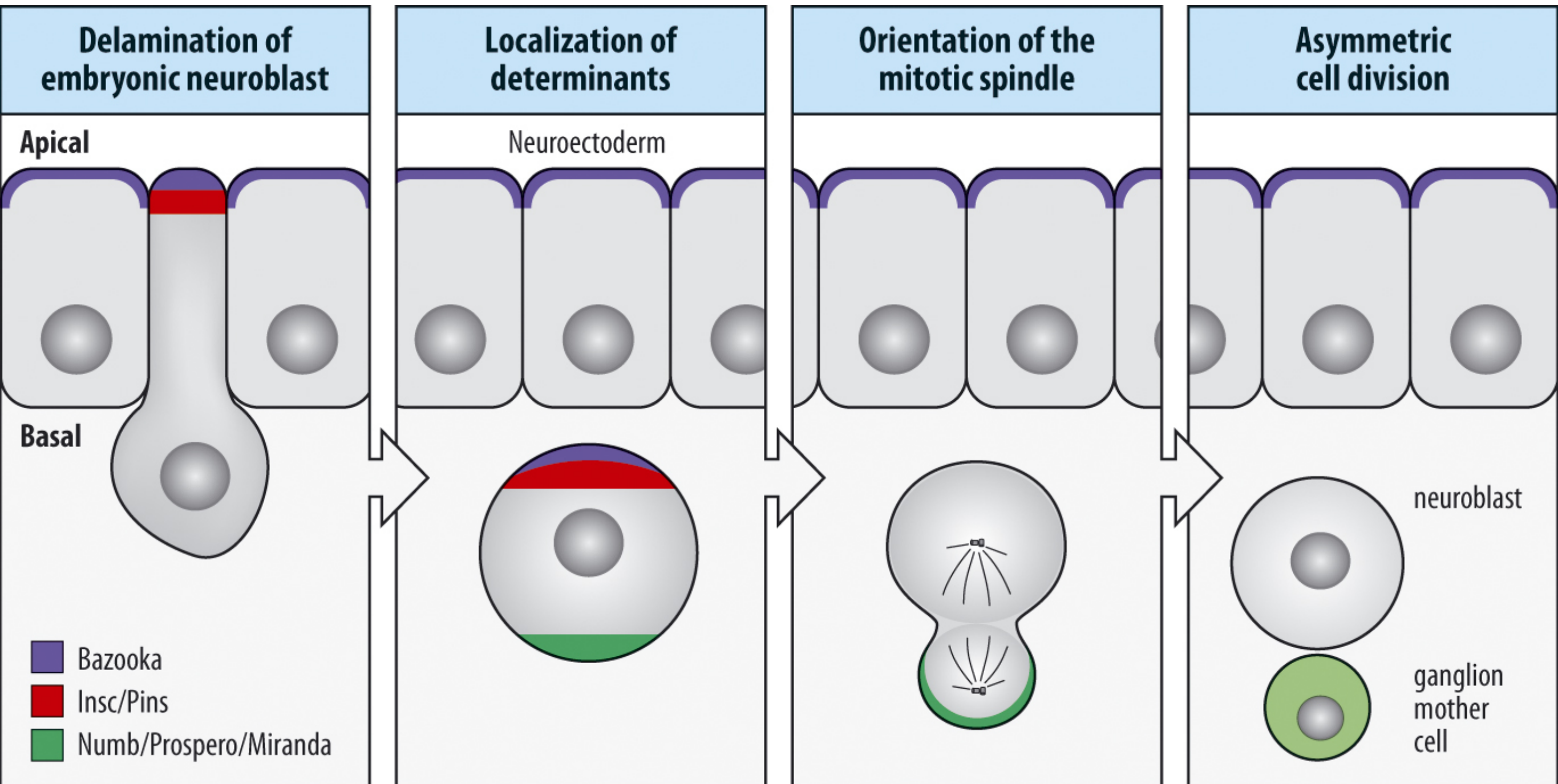
Proneural clusters resolve into single neuroblasts



engrailed

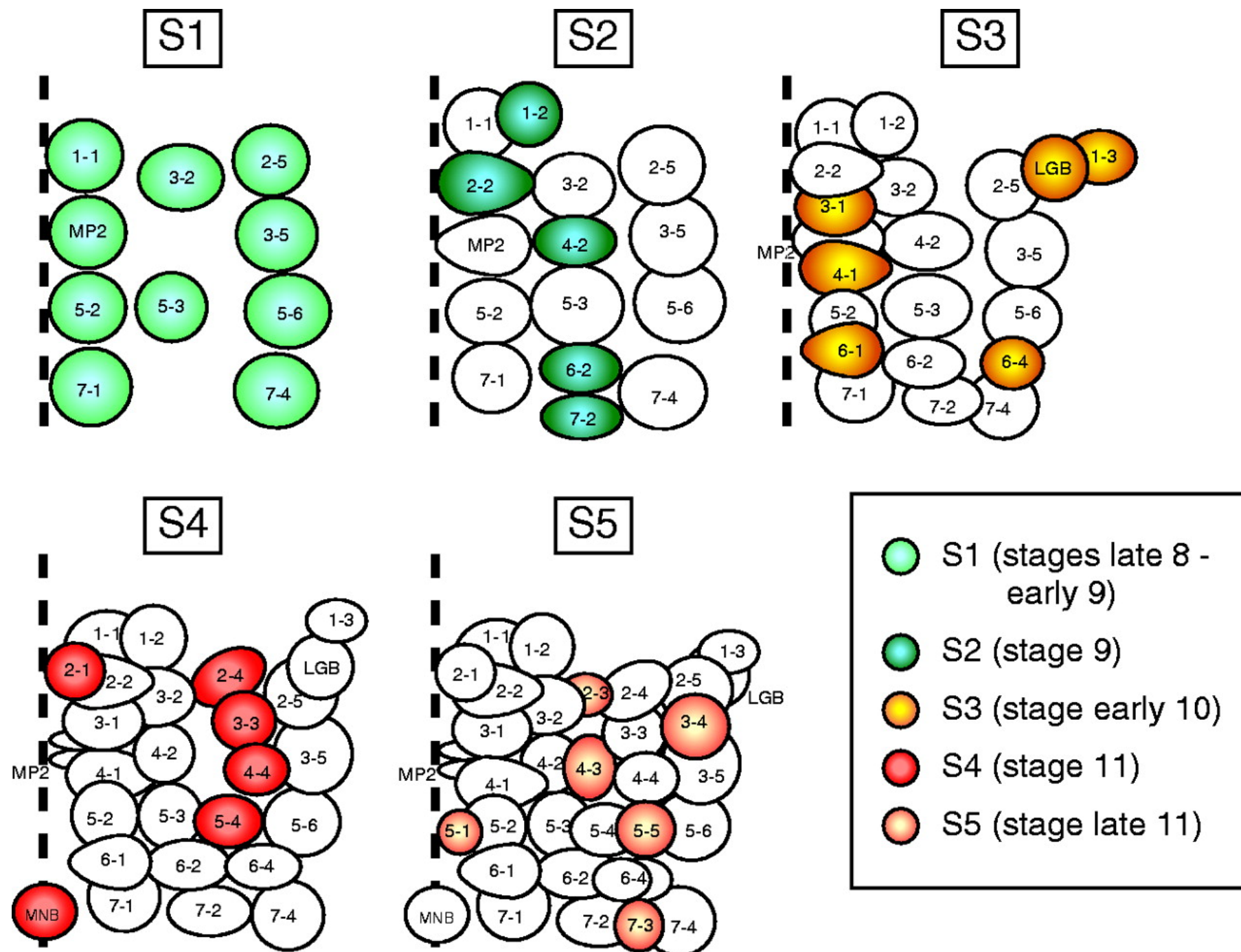
engrailed

Delamination of the neuroblast



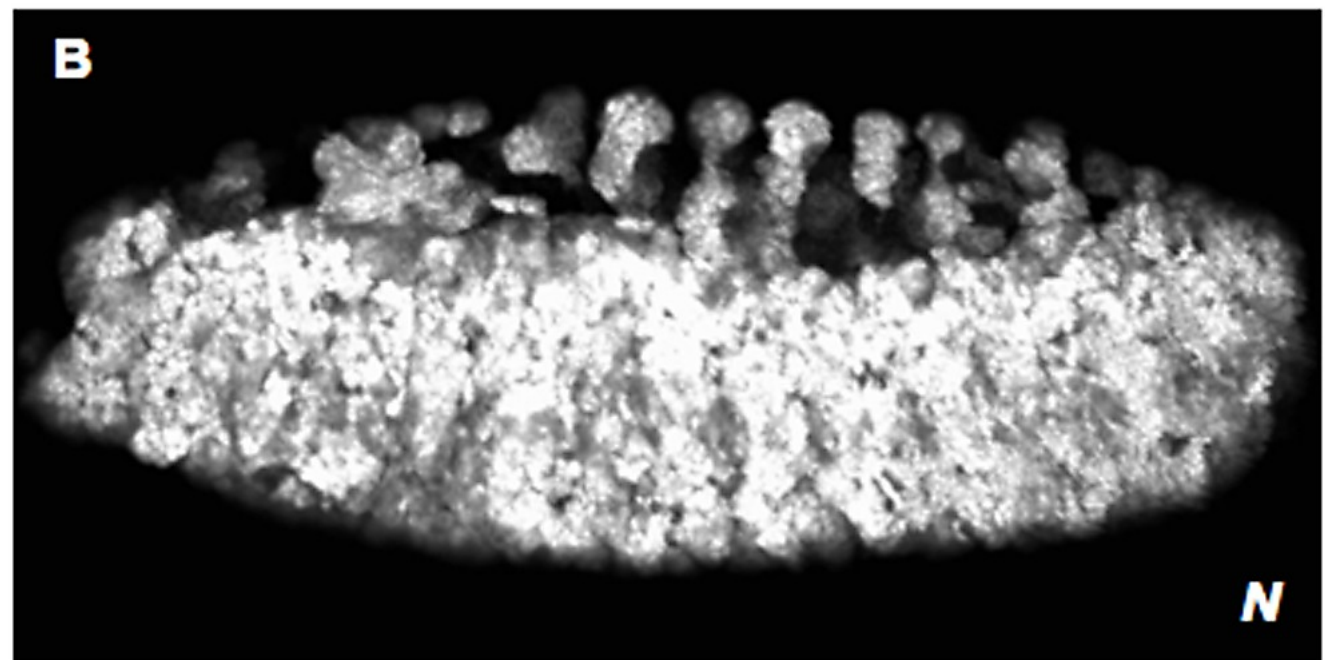
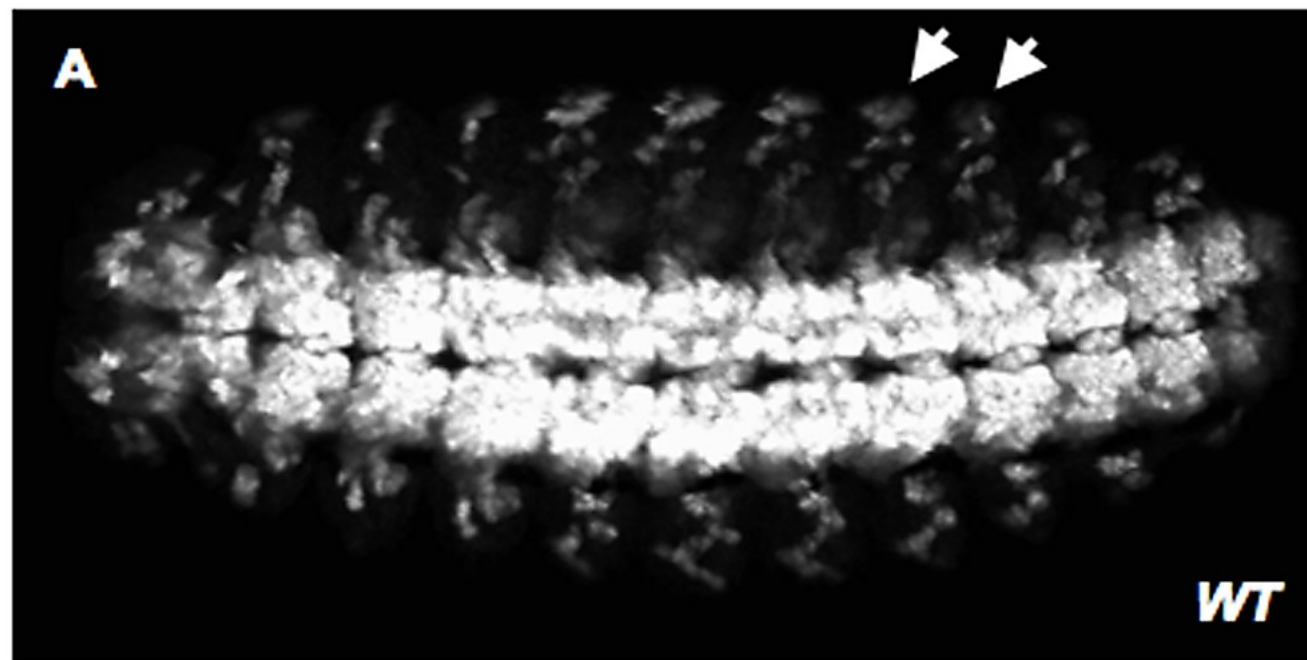
Five waves of neuroblast specification

30 cells per hemisegment



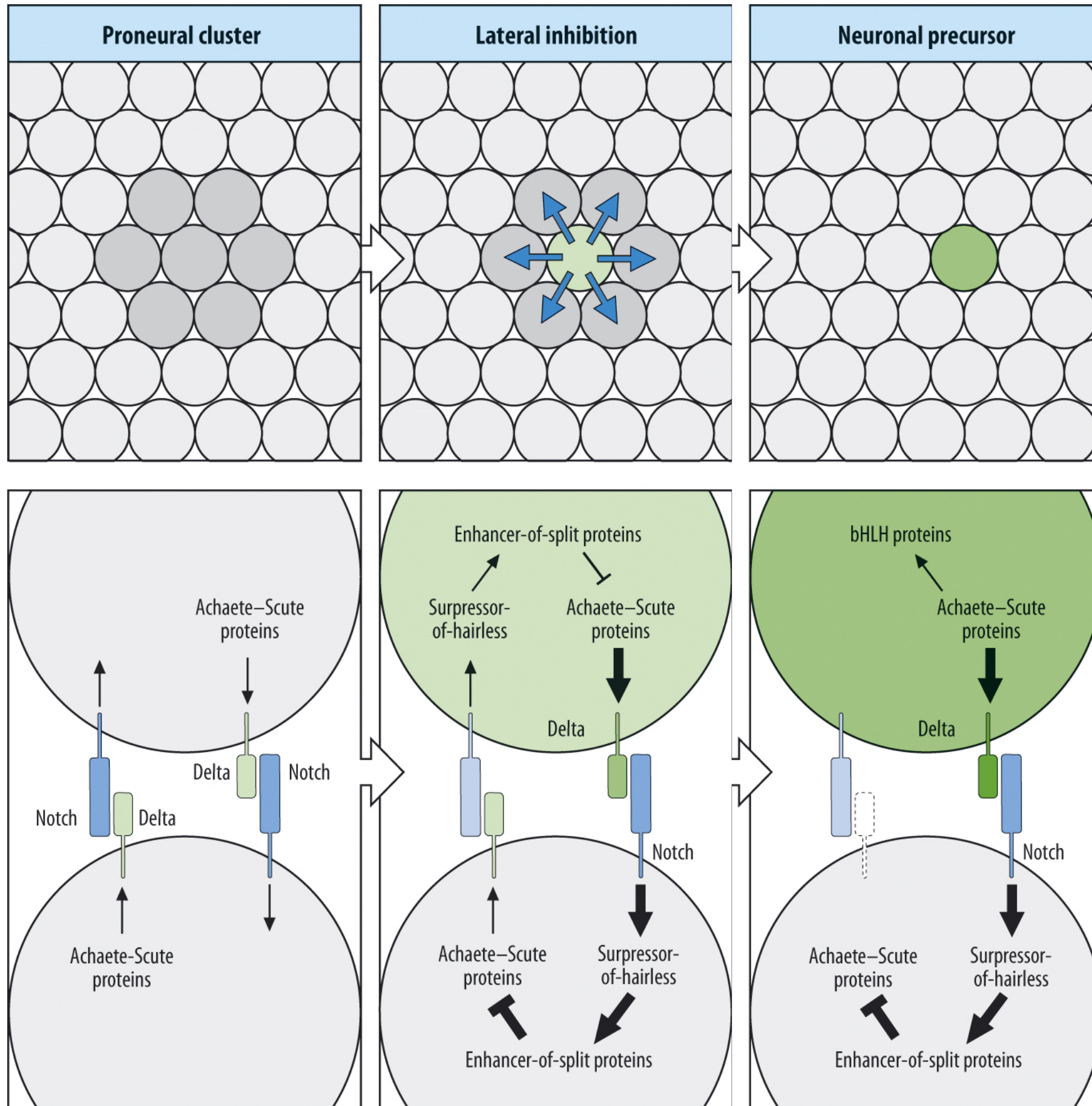
Neurogenic mutants make too many neurons

Little ectoderm left behind



Notch mutant

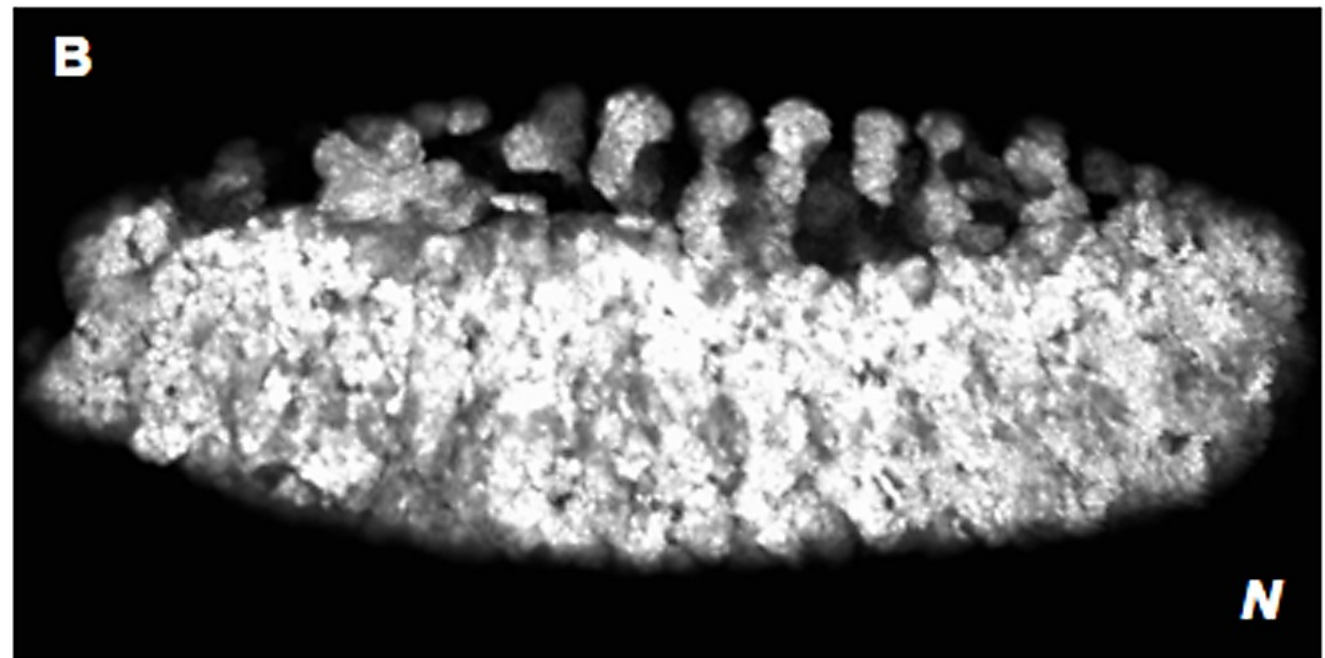
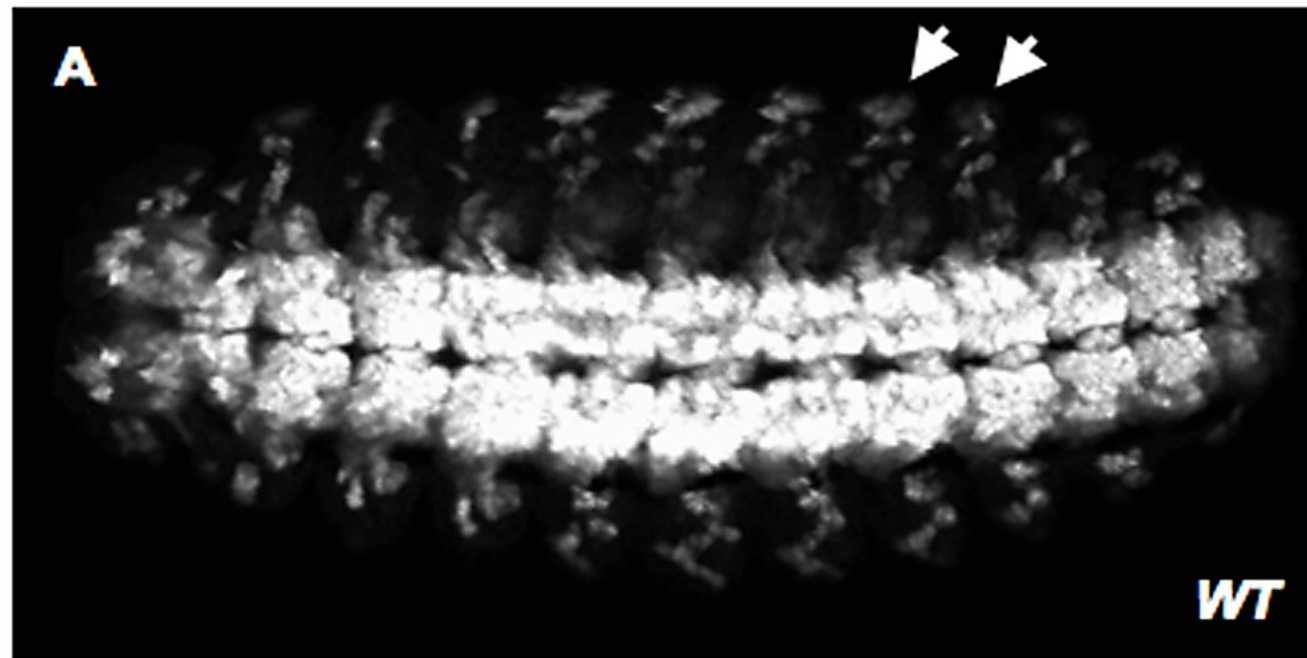
Notch signalling and lateral inhibition in 2D





Neurogenic mutants make too many neurons

Little ectoderm left behind



Notch mutant

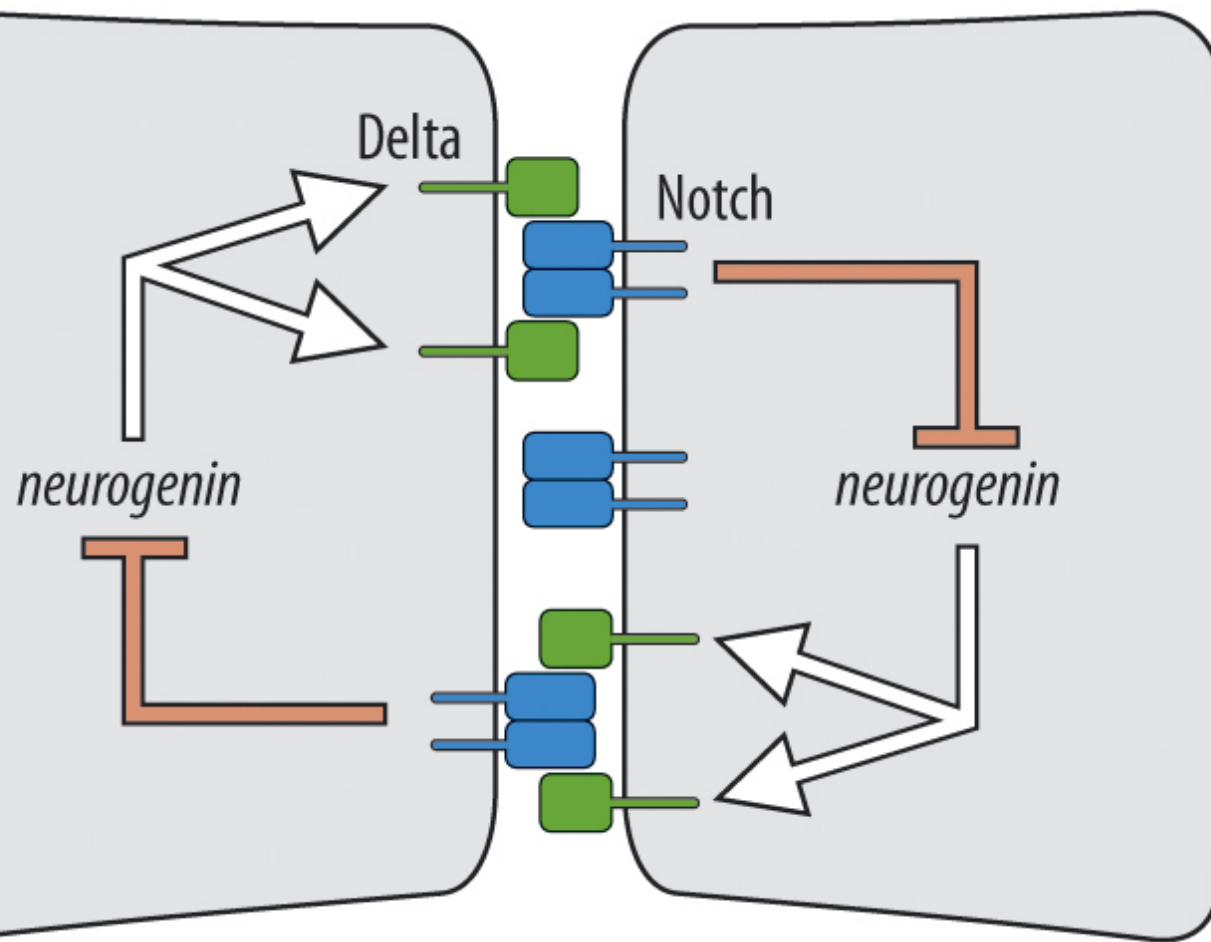
In which cell type is Notch required?

The delaminating neuroblast, the cells that remain in the neuroectoderm, both?

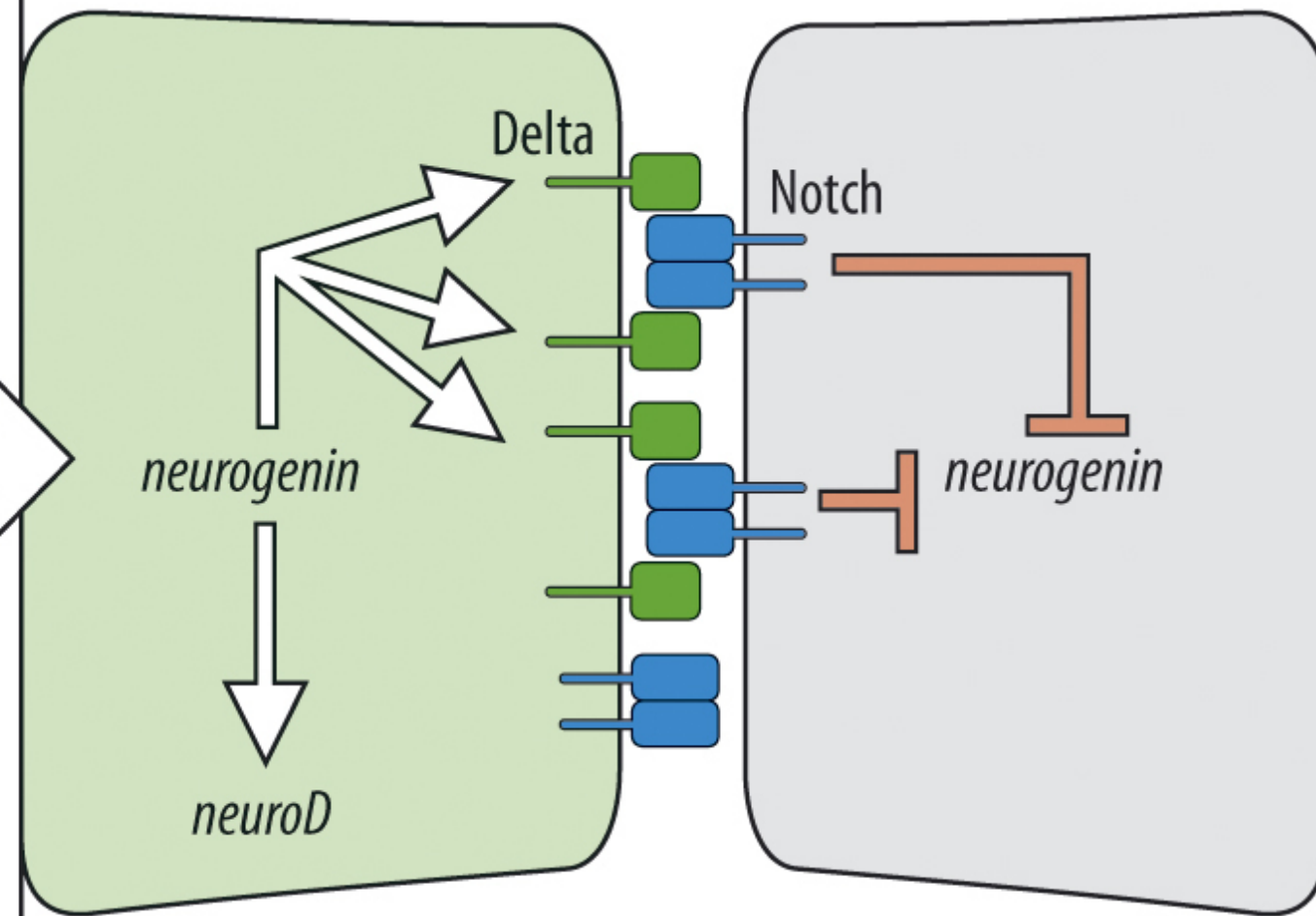
How would you test this?

Neuronal precursor specification in the vertebrate CNS

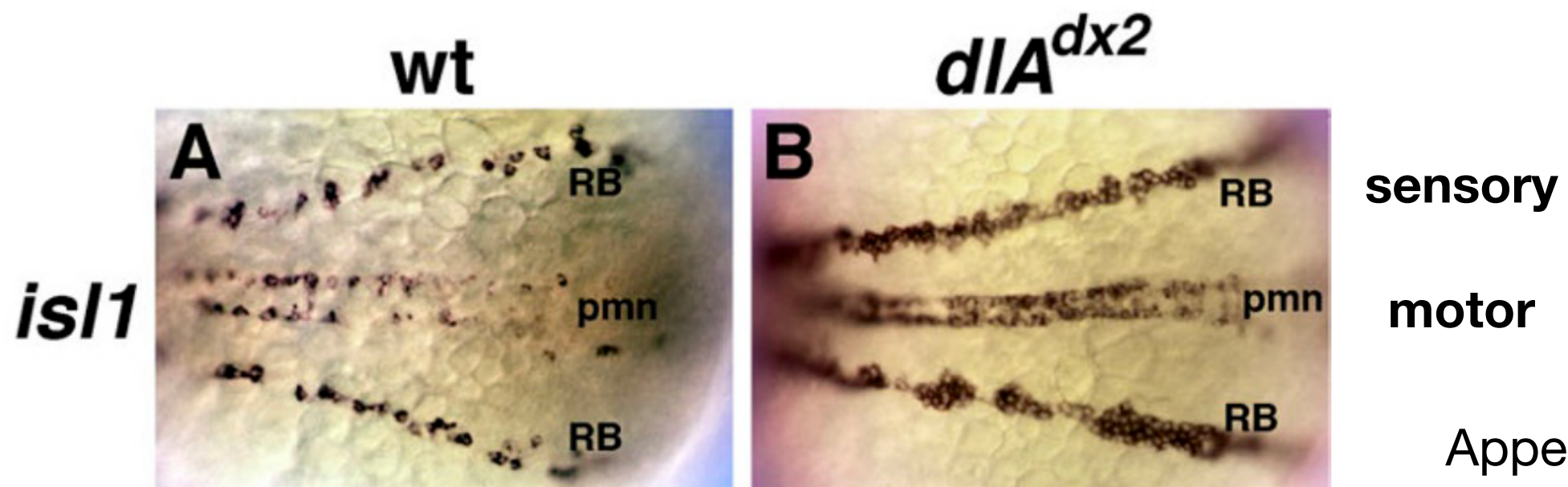
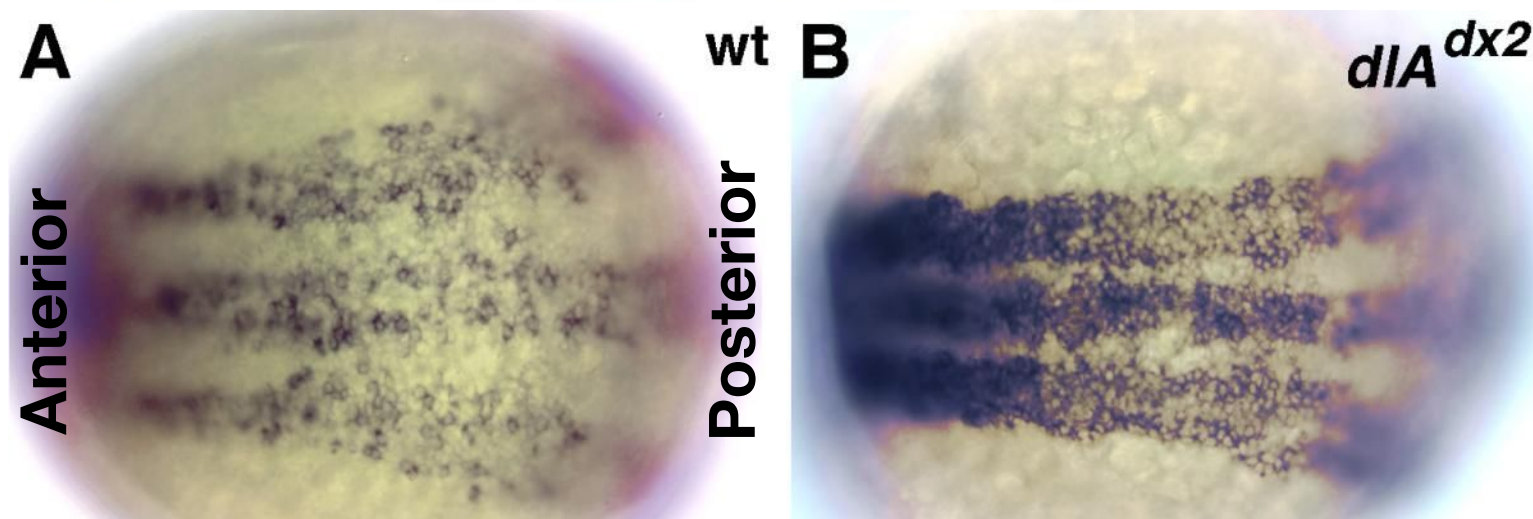
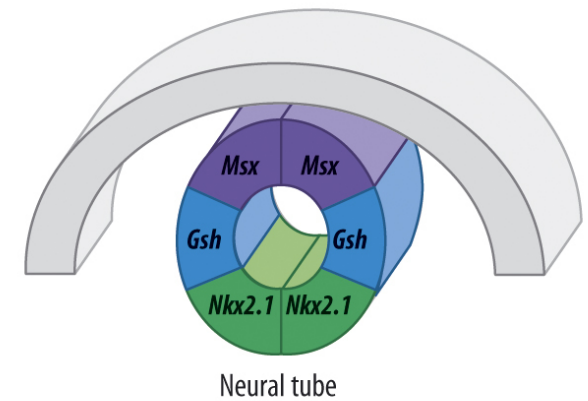
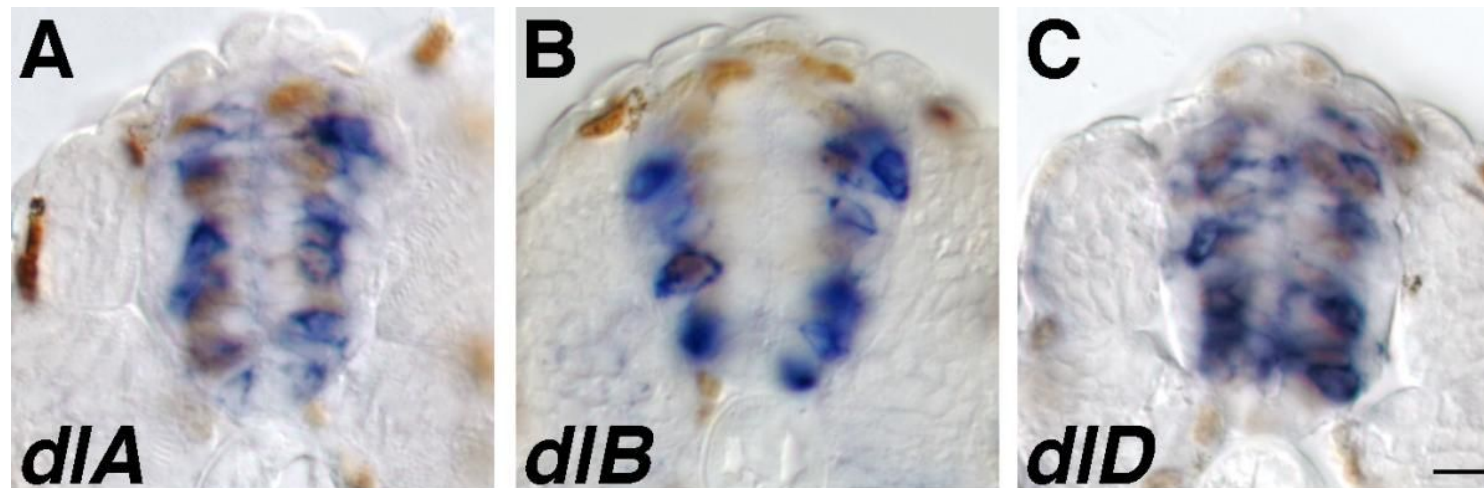
At first, contiguous neural plate cells express *neurogenin*, *Delta*, and *Notch*



With time, one cell expresses more *Delta*, develops into a neuroblast, and inhibits the neighboring cells from following a neural fate

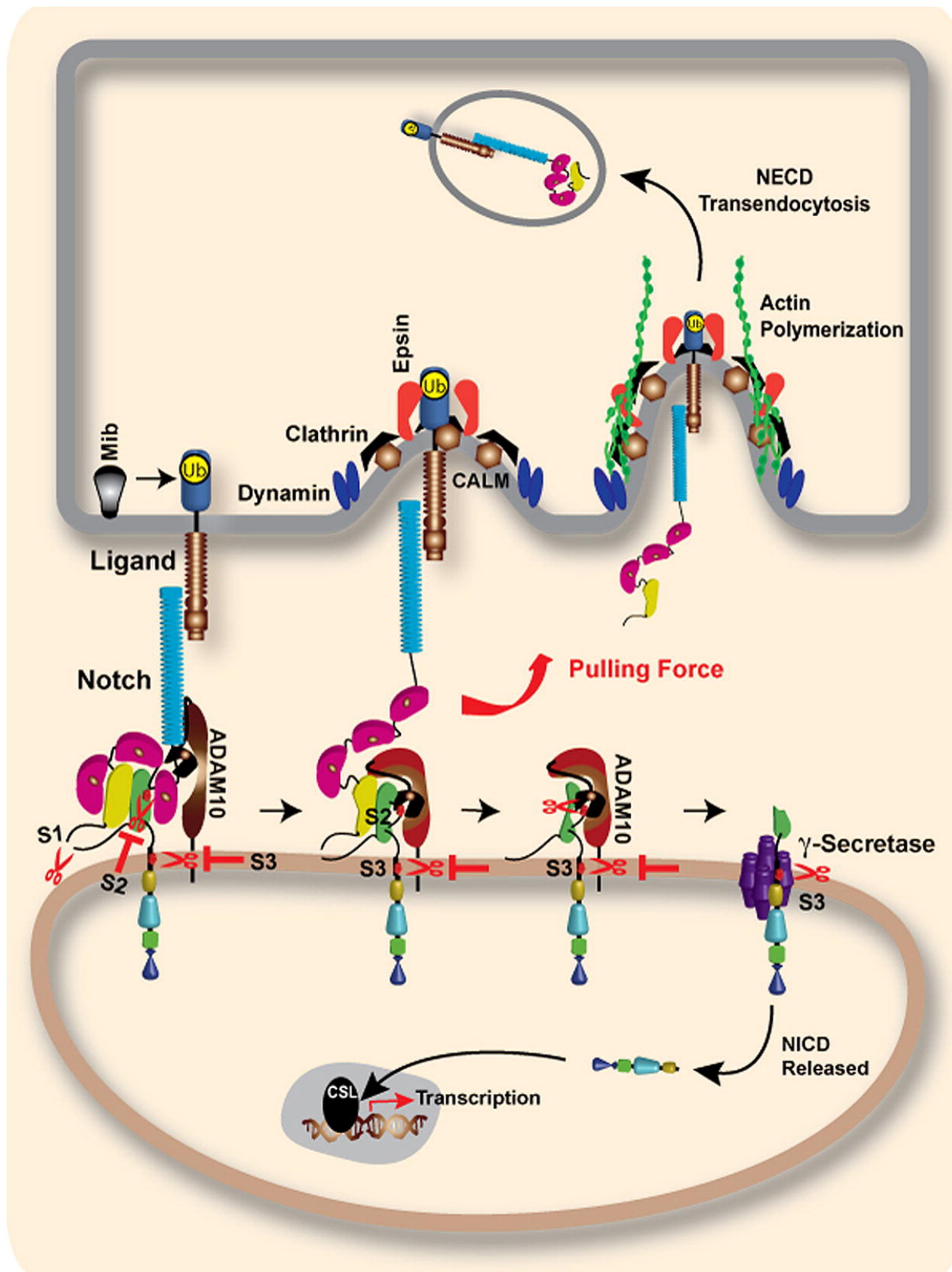


Delta & Notch mutants cause too many neurons *neurogenic*





Notch singling requires **three** proteolytic cleavages



S1 in Golgi

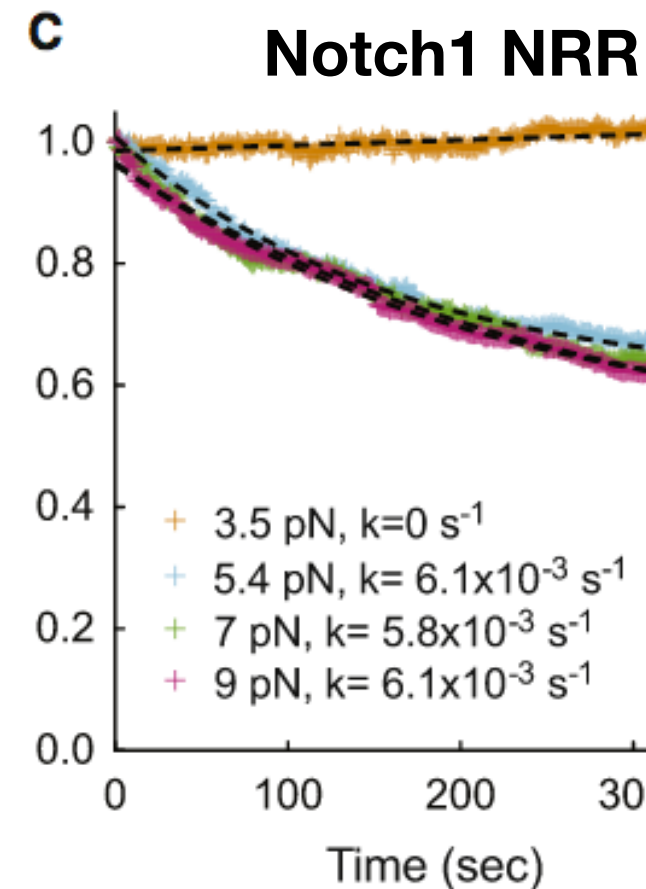
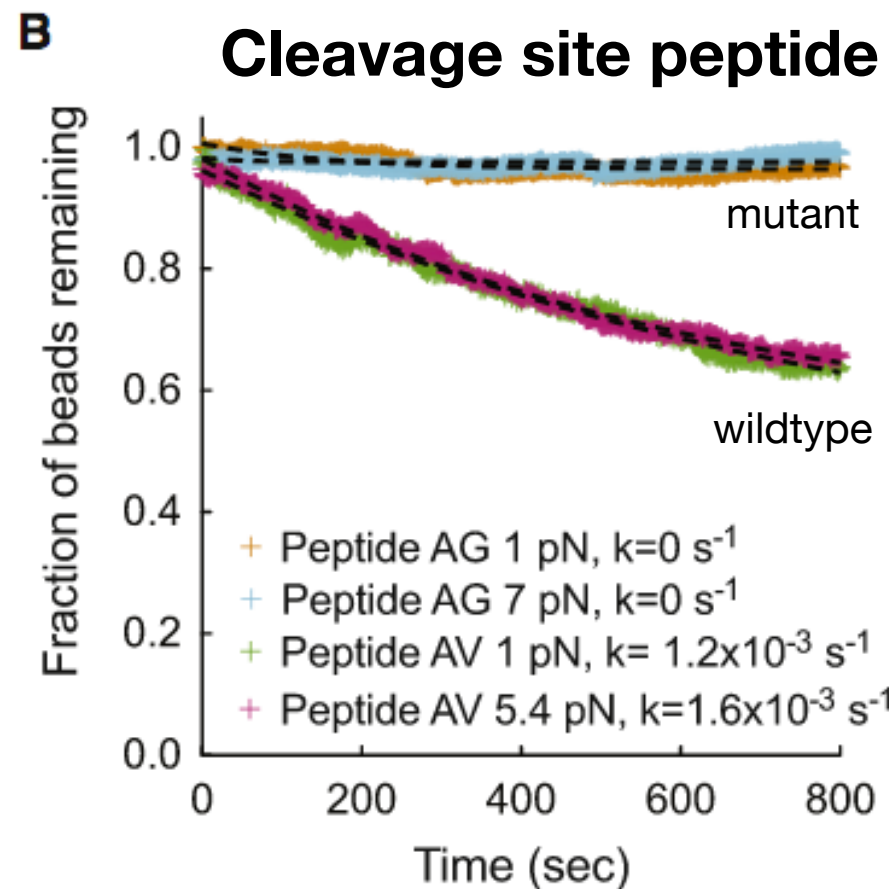
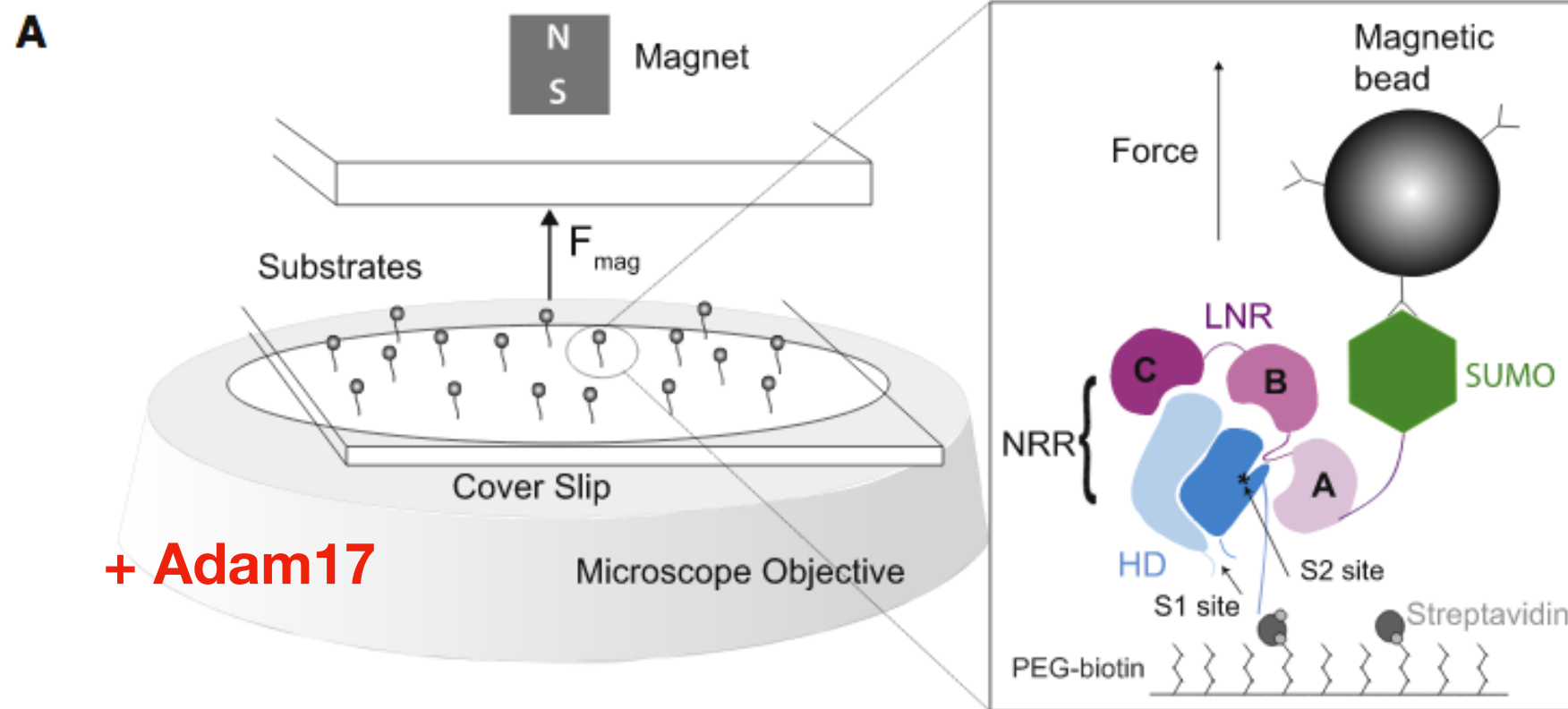
S2 on surface after Delta binding (ADAM)

S3 in membrane after Delta internalisation (γ-secretase)

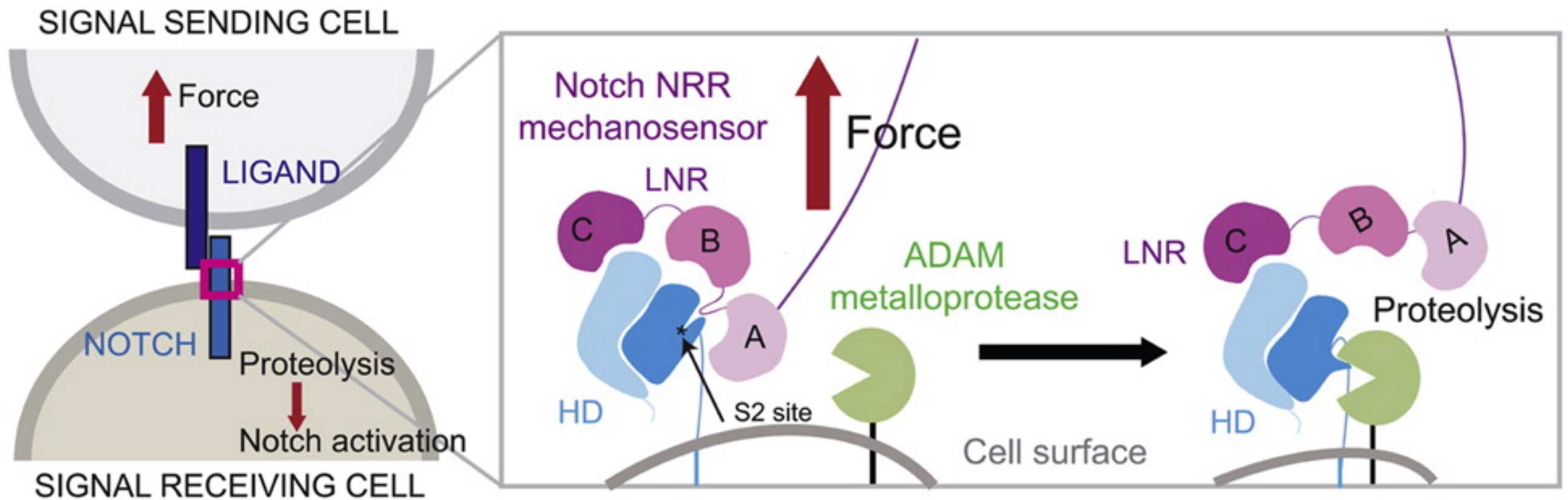
Dynamin, epsin and clathrin mutants block Delta-Notch signalling



Notch cleavage at ~ 5 pN pulling force



Model for force-dependent Notch signalling



**Is the Notch pathway a mechanosensor?
When is a chemical signal a mechanical signal?**

Summary

- **Selection of a single cell from a 2D sheet**
- Delta-Notch signalling in equivalence group
- Force dependent Notch cleavage
- Pattern set by interplay between induction and lateral inhibition
- Patterning, selection, delamination, asymmetric cell division
- Positional negotiation

Questions?

