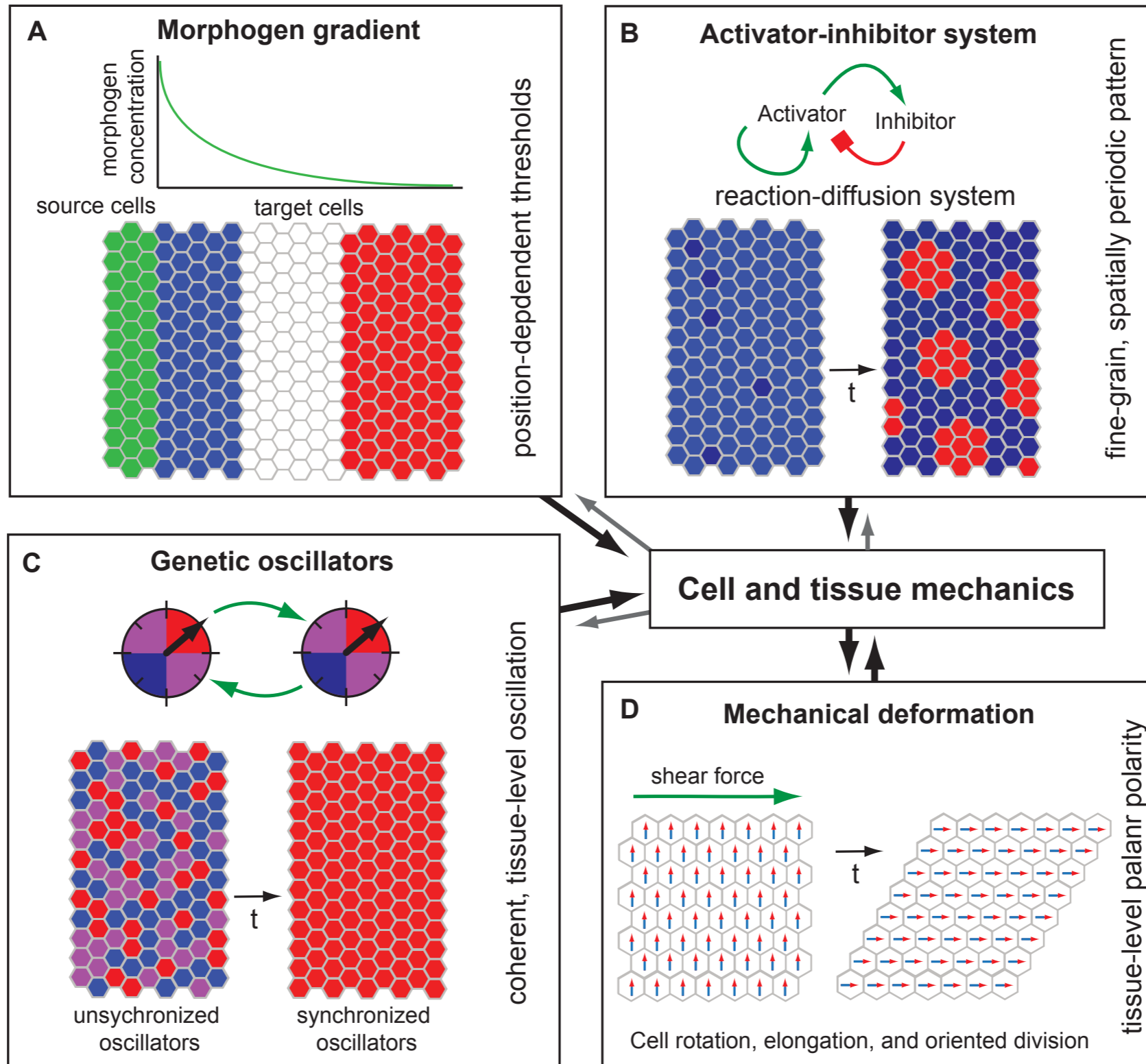
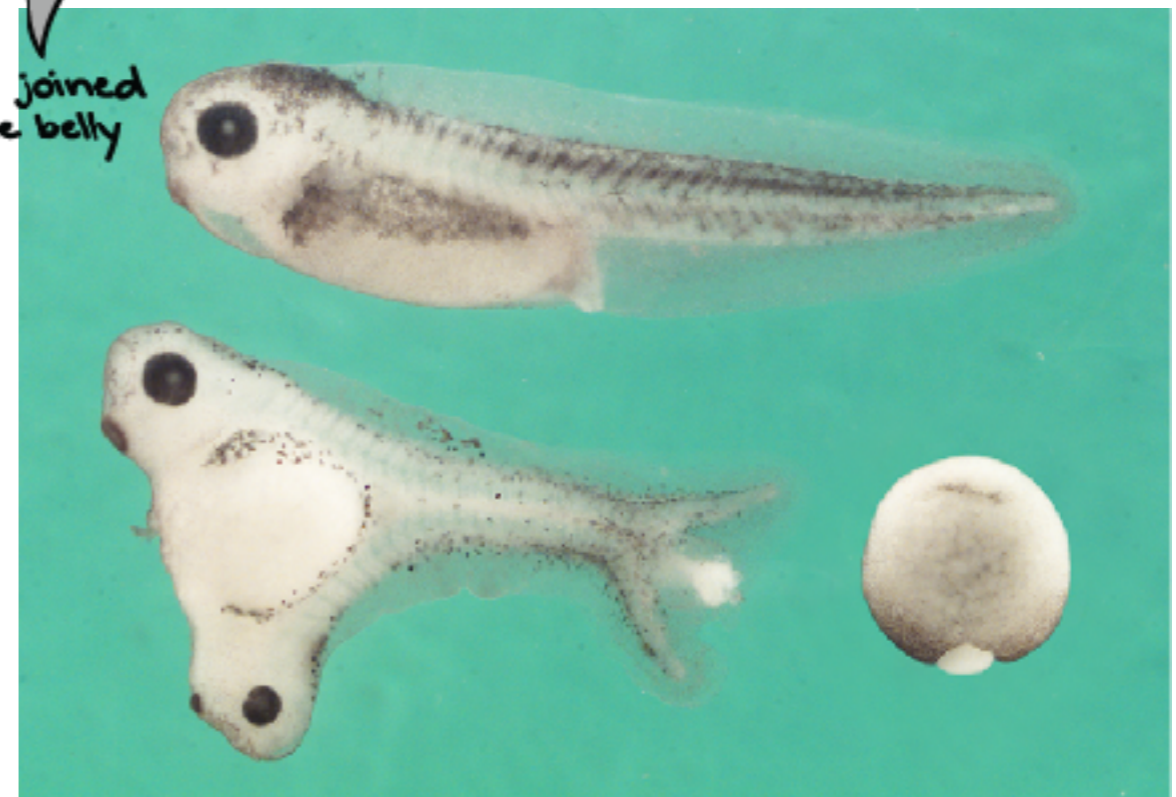
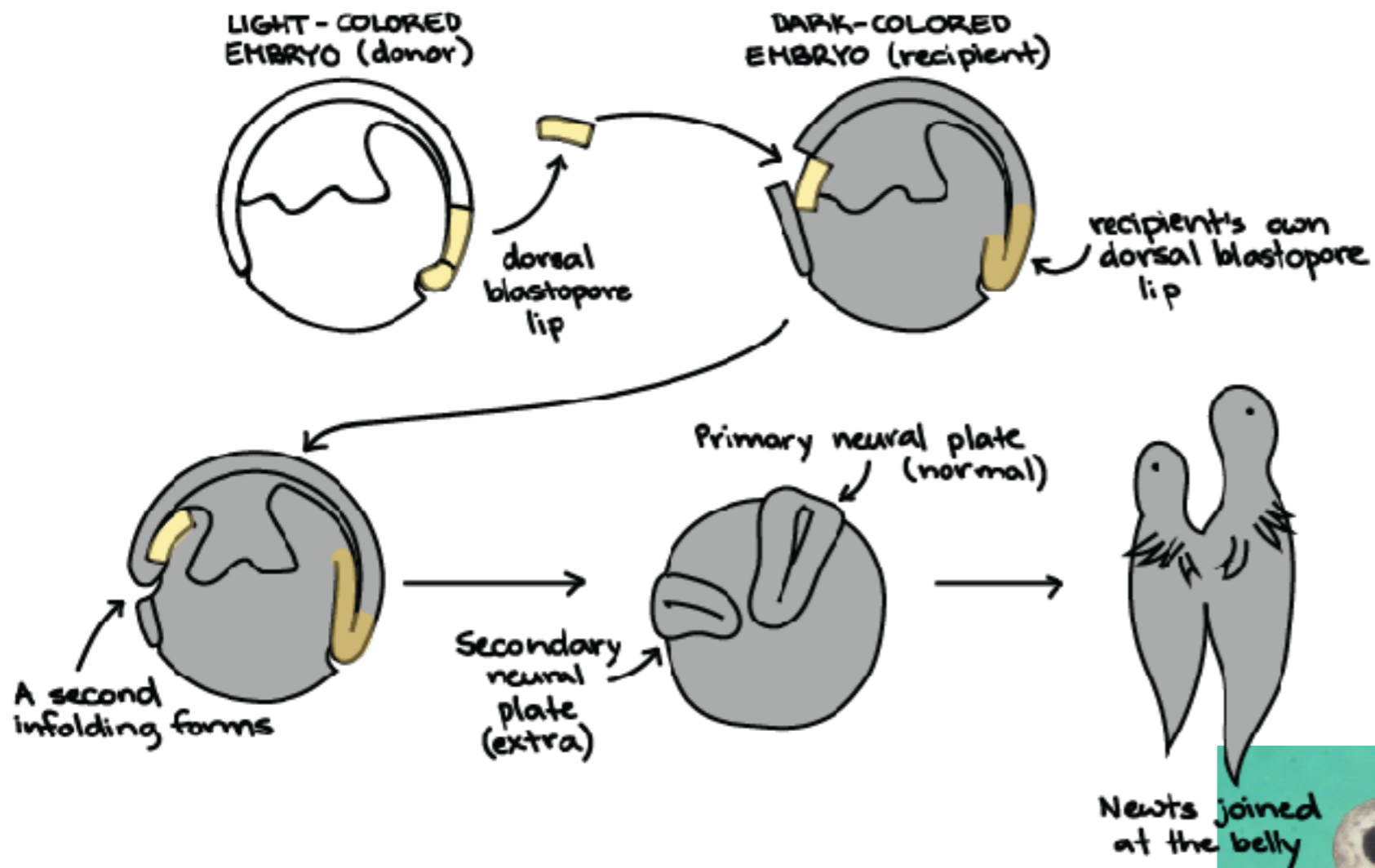


Patterning strategies



Embryonic Induction: Spemann and Mangold, 1924



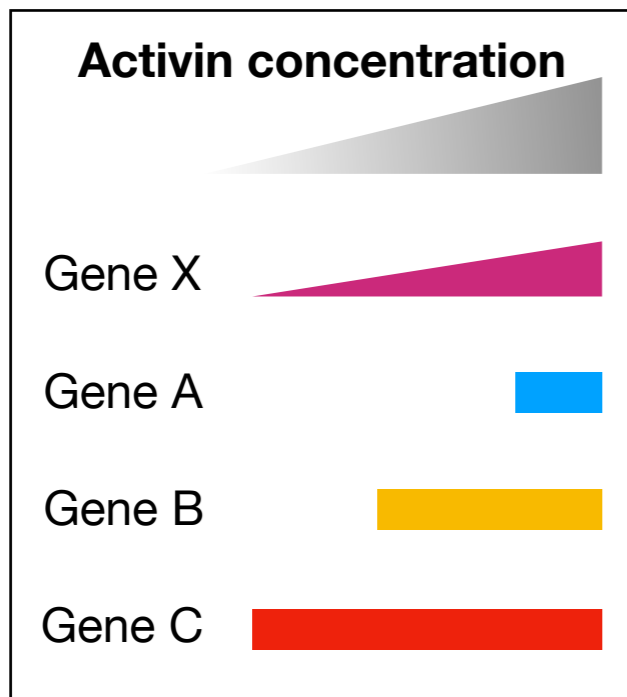
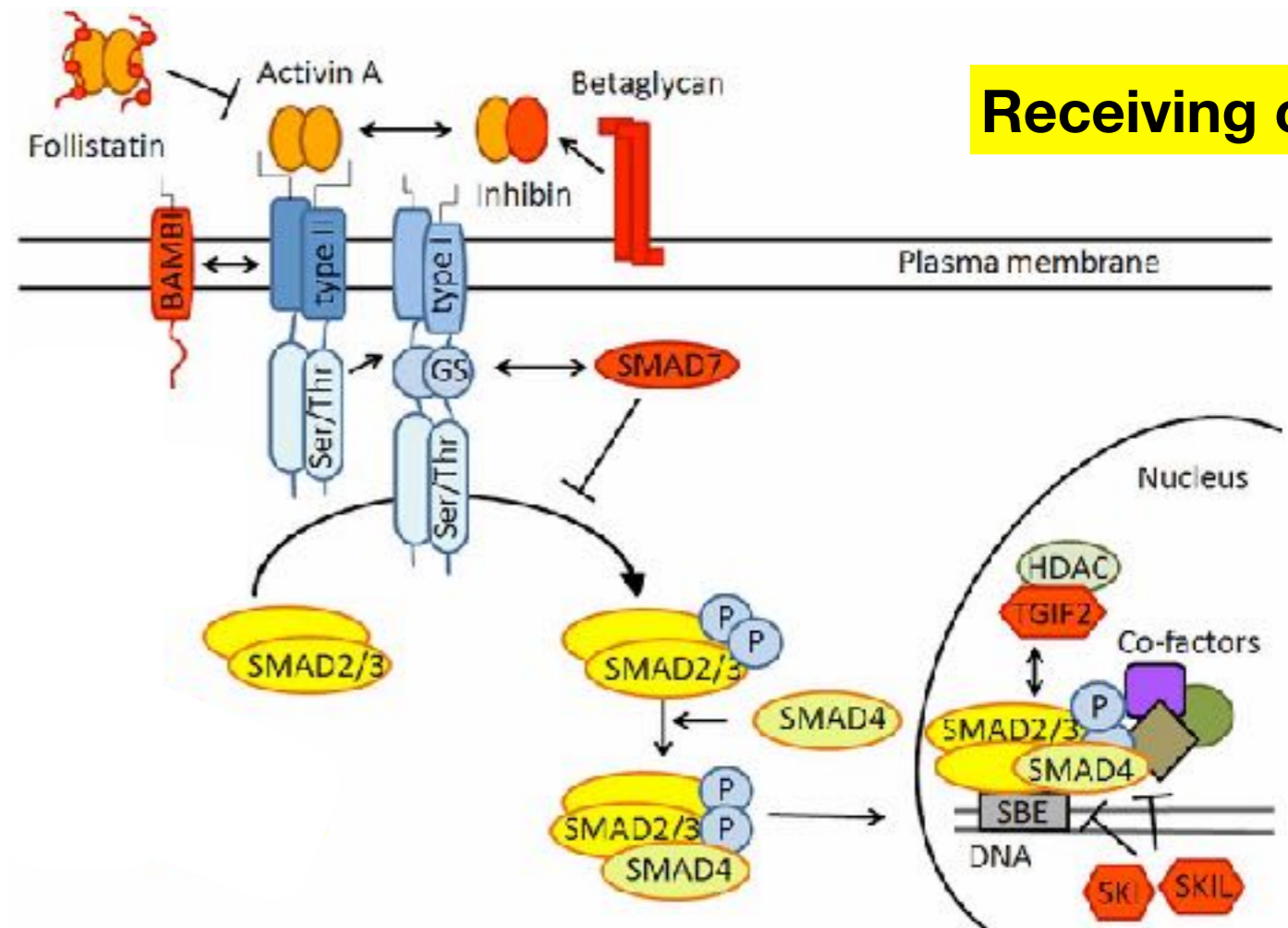
A signal from the light-coloured embryo instructed the dark-coloured embryo's cells to change their behaviour: "organizer" of a new blastopore

Signal transduction - Activin (TGF-beta family)

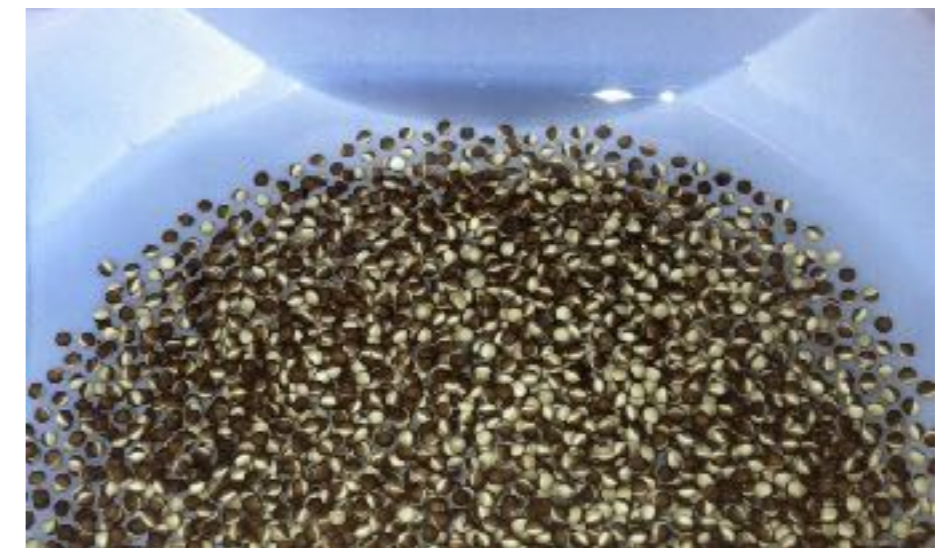
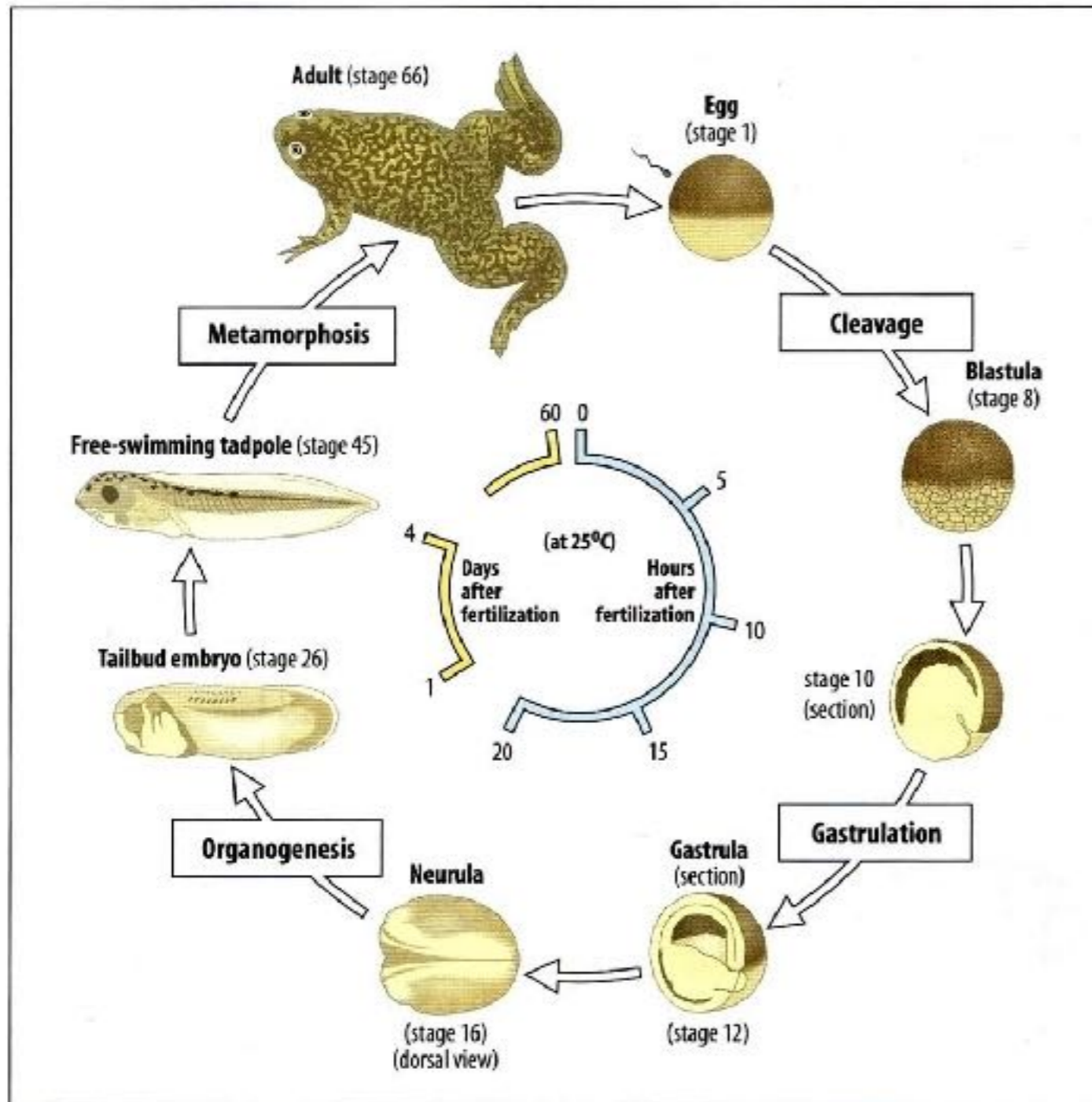
Signals from one cell can cause dose-dependent changes in gene expression in another cell

Sending cell

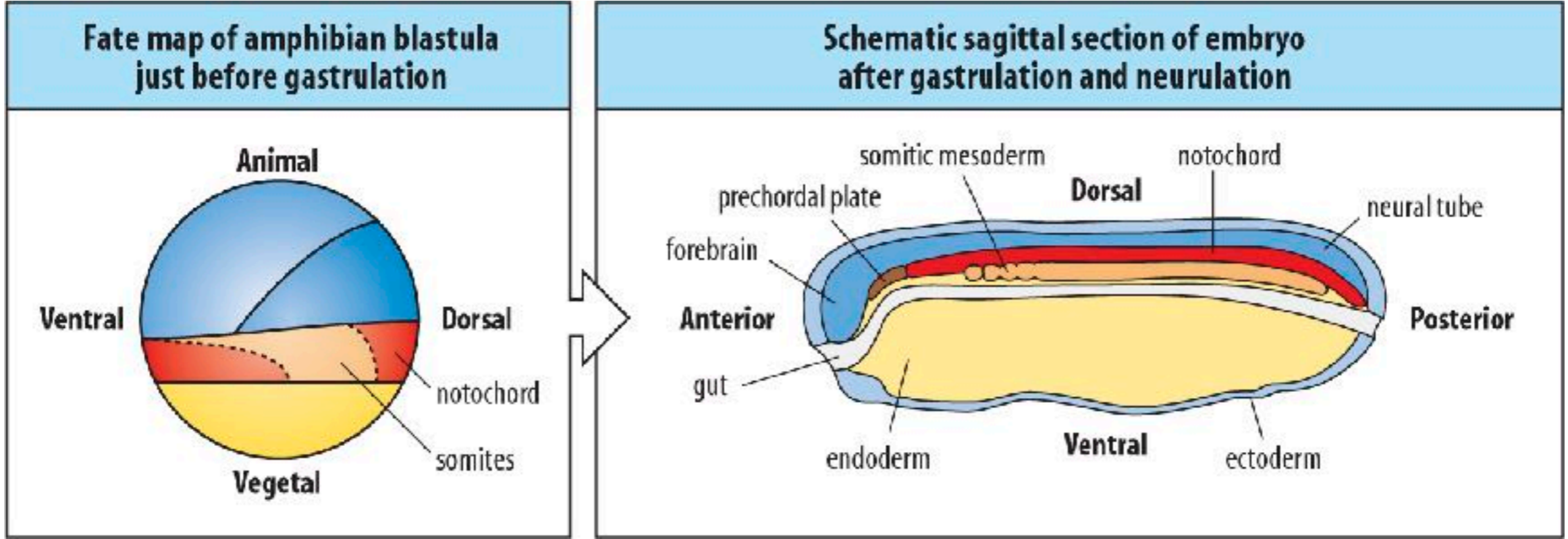
Receiving cell



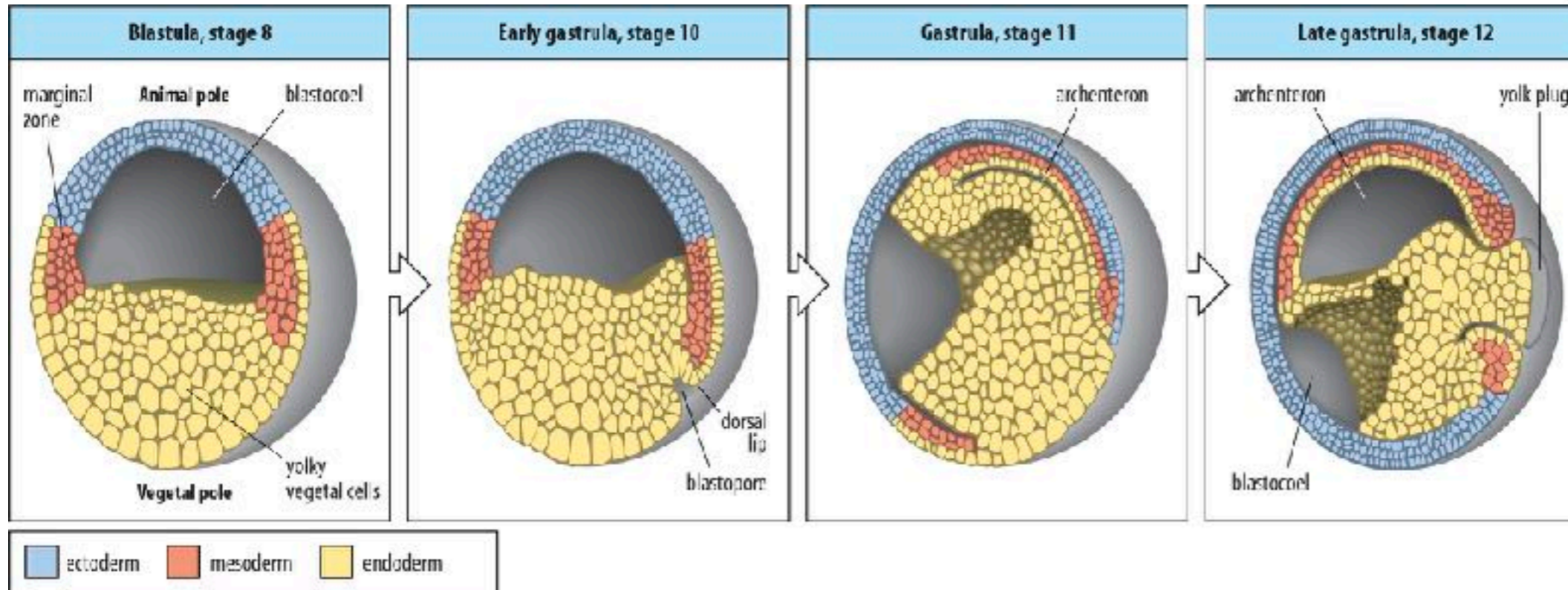
Xenopus laevis - disgusting and useful



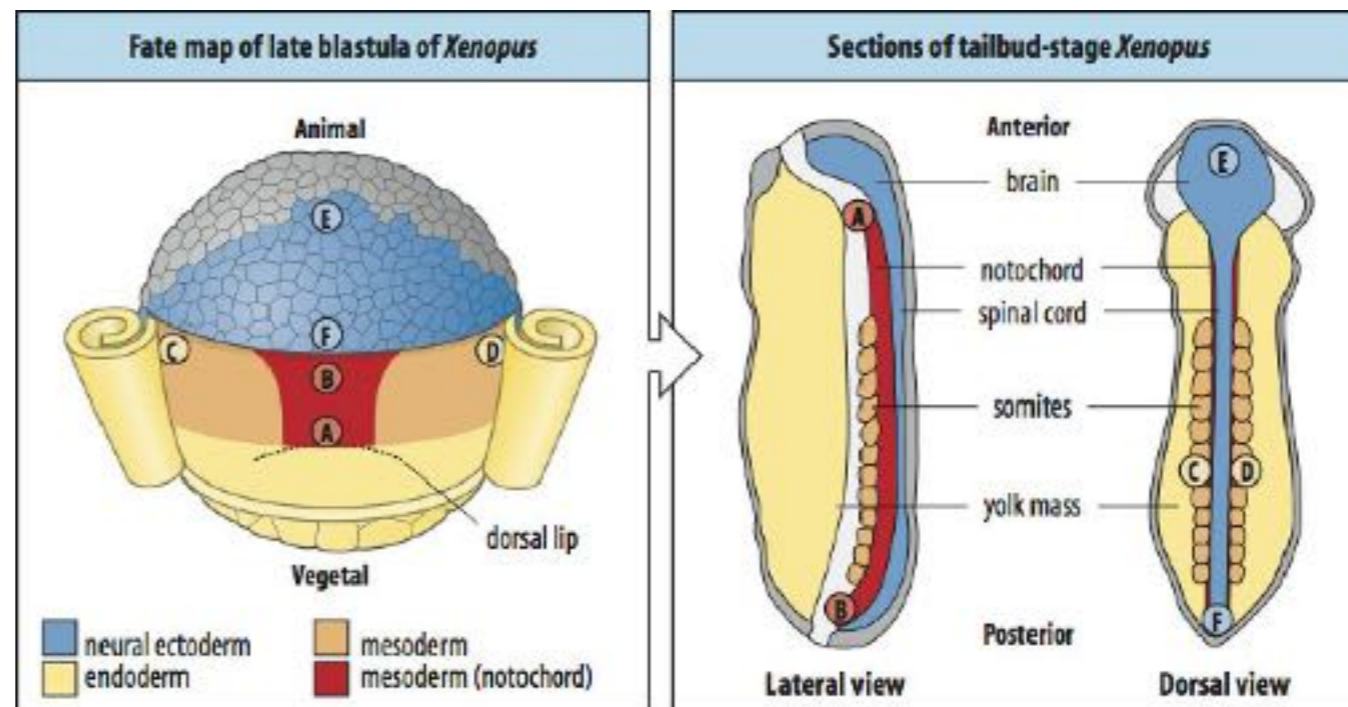
Fate map - the spatial origin of the mature tissues



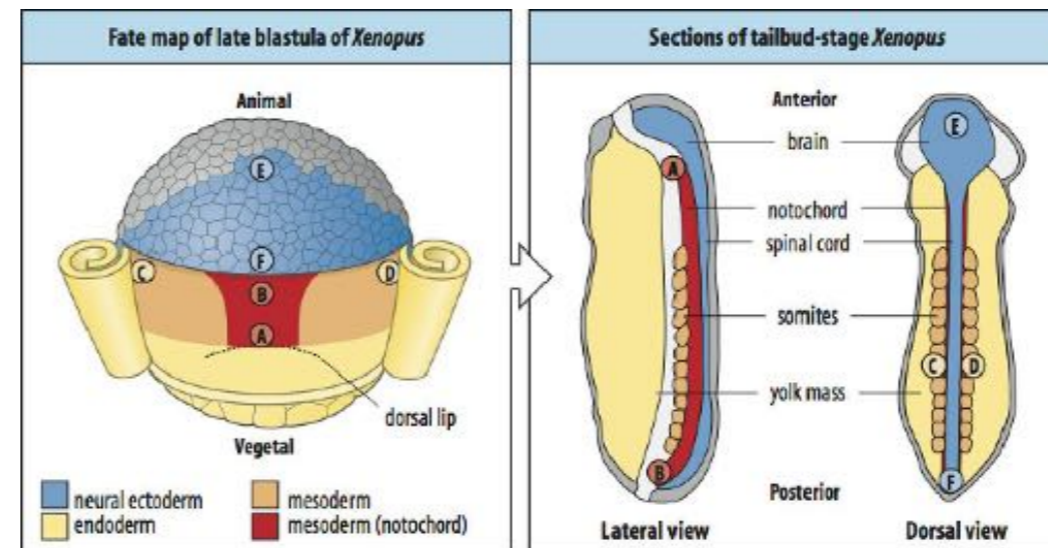
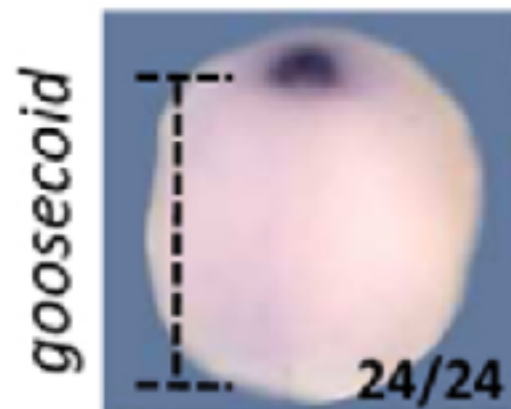
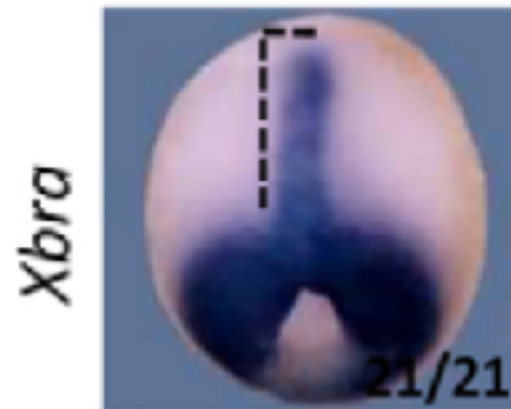
Gastrulation - generation of the three "germ" layers



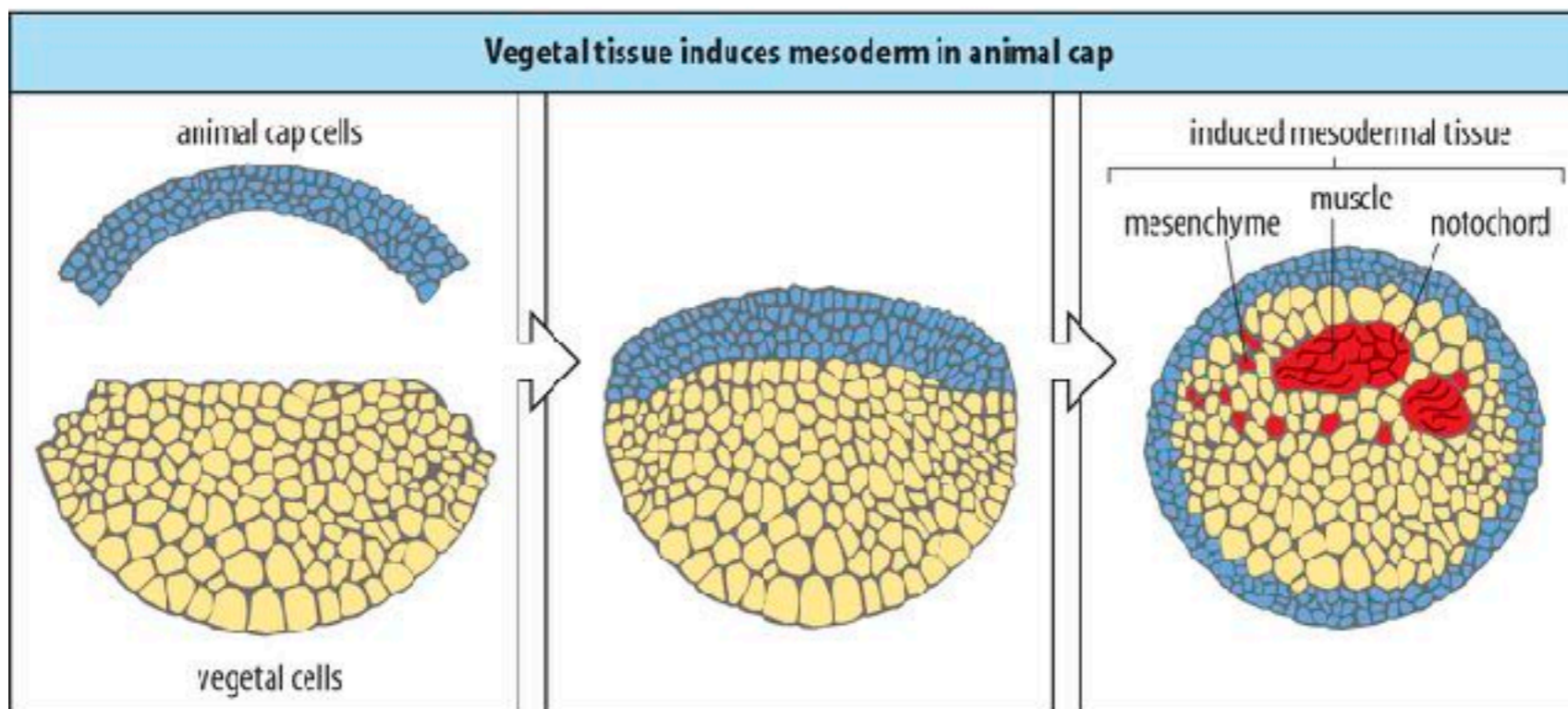
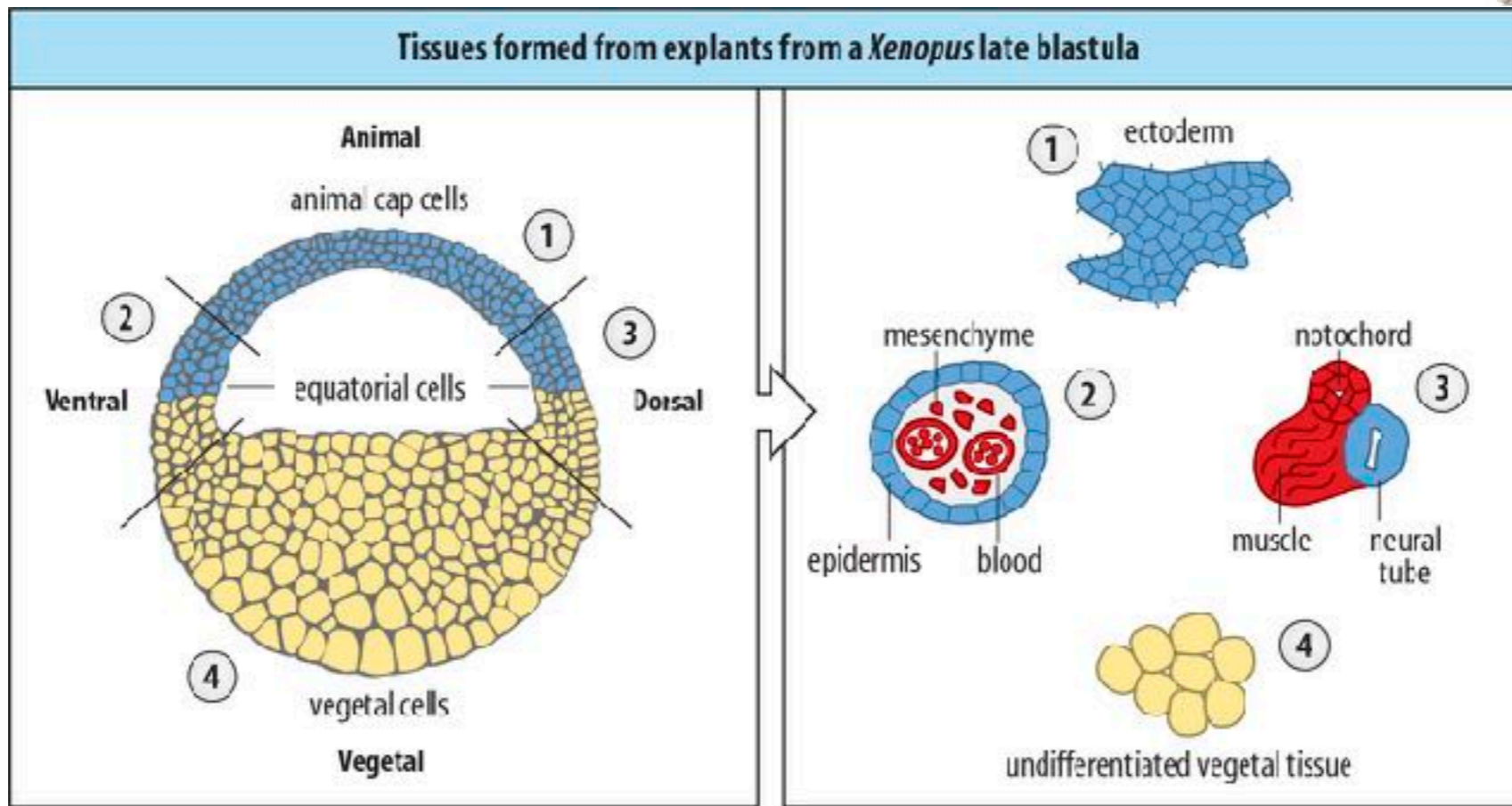
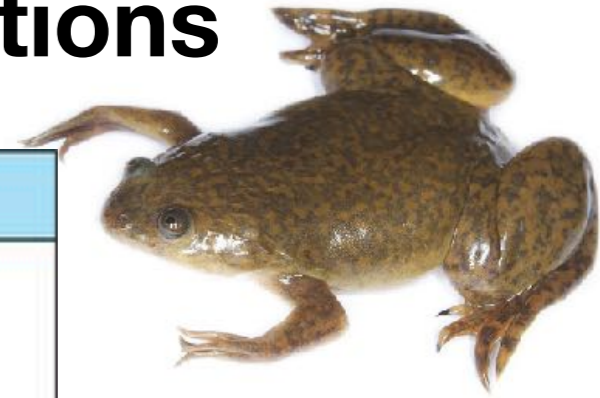
Nerves, skin (blue text)
Notochord, Muscle (red text)
Gut (yellow text)



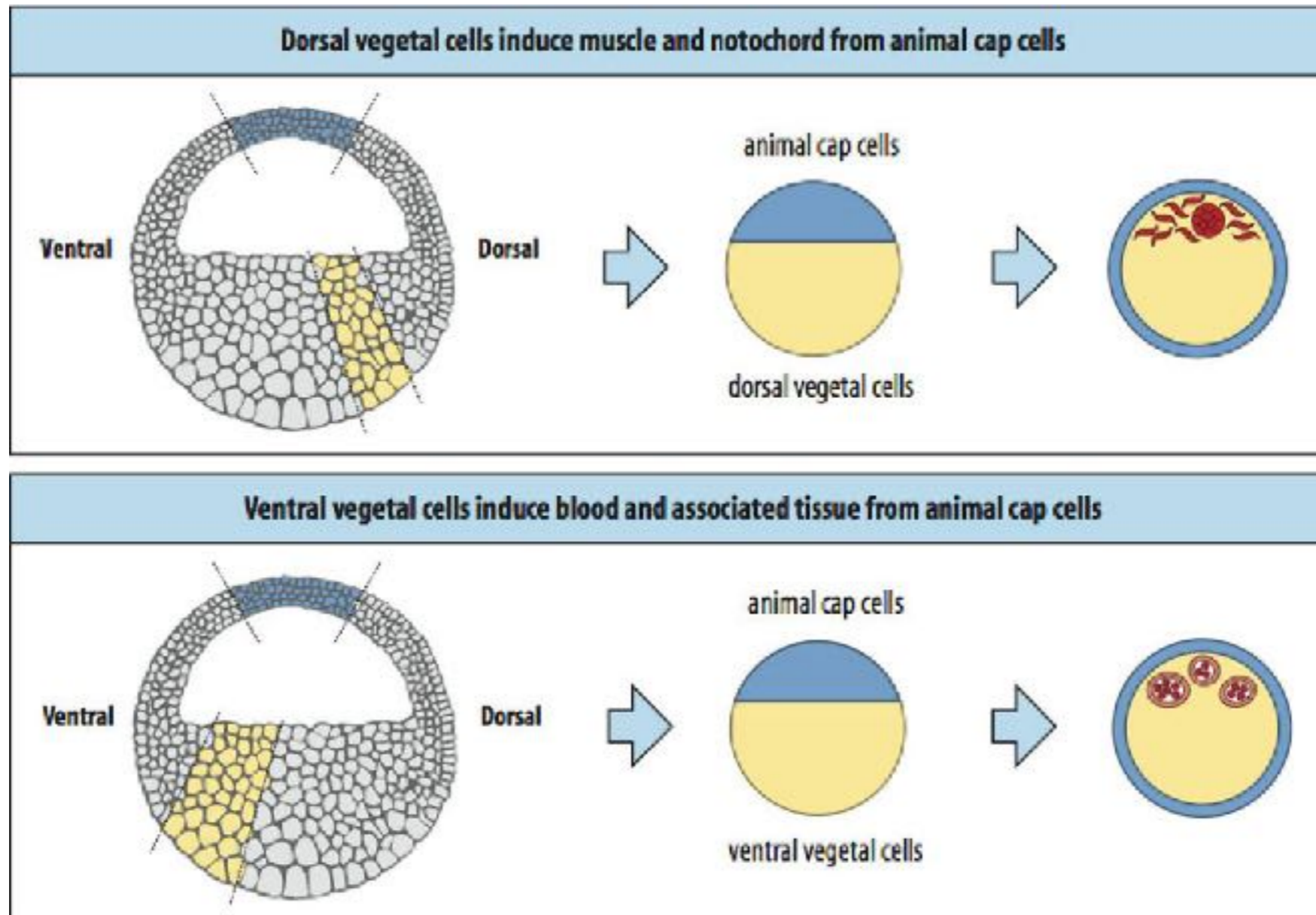
Early expression - Xbra, Xnot, Goosecoid



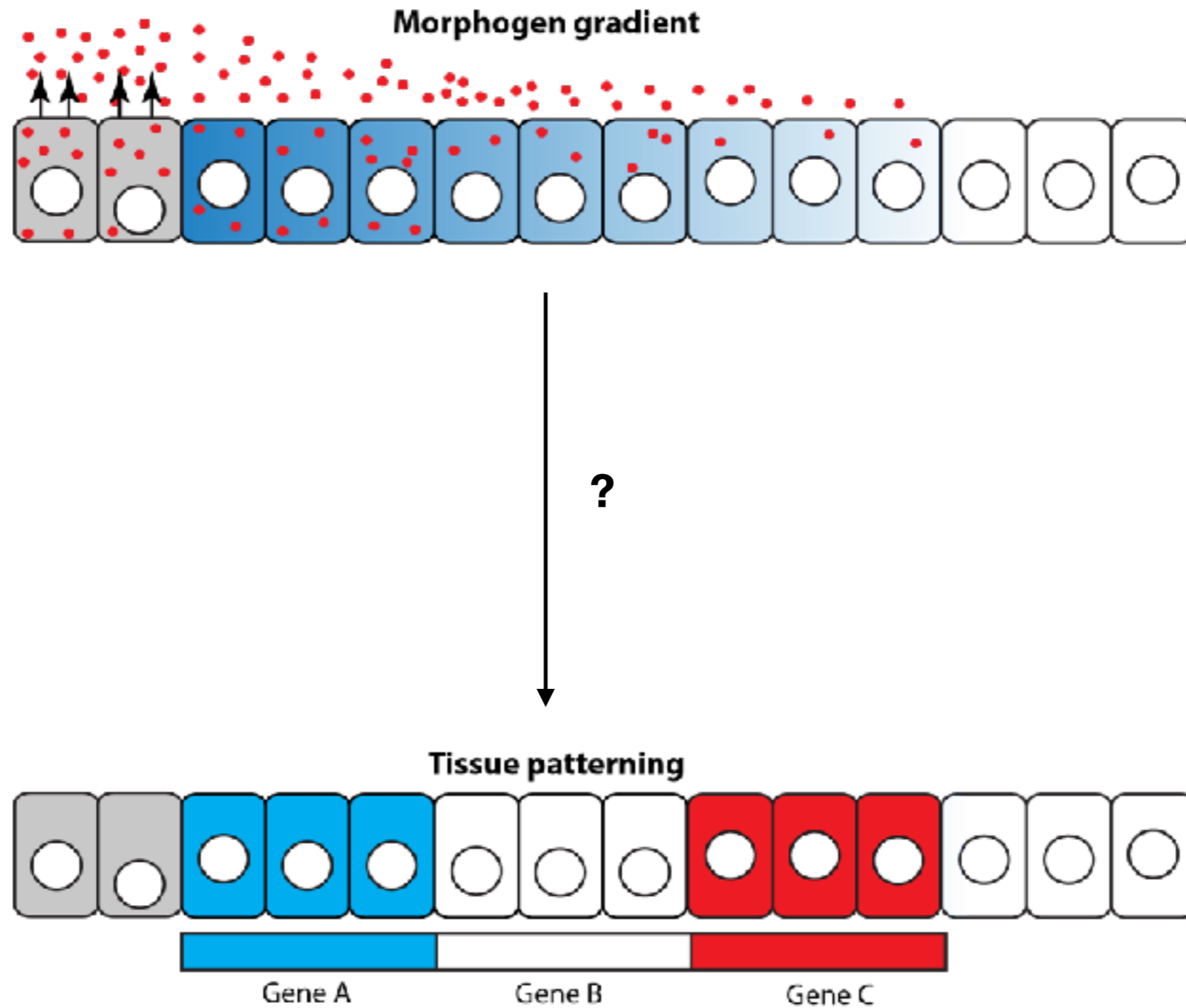
Animal caps - a model for inductive interactions



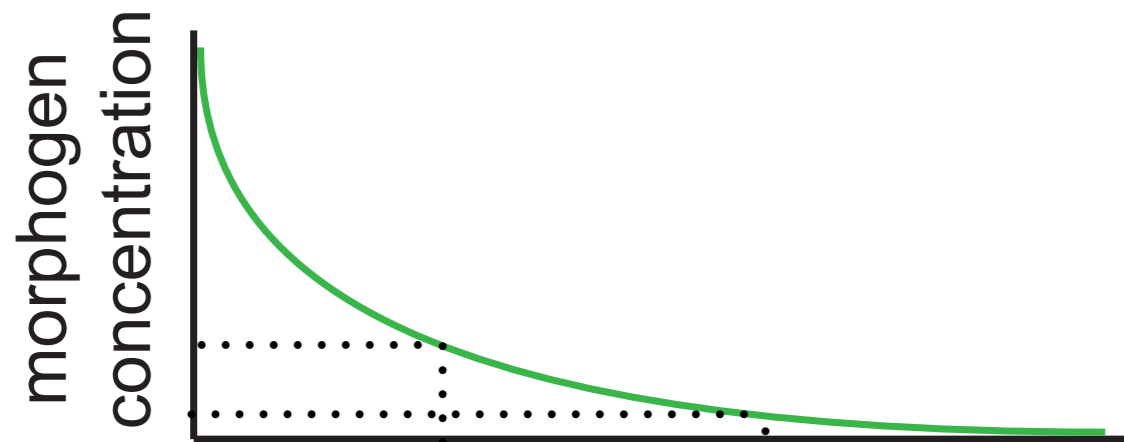
Different vegetal cells induce different mesoderm



The French Flag problem (classical)

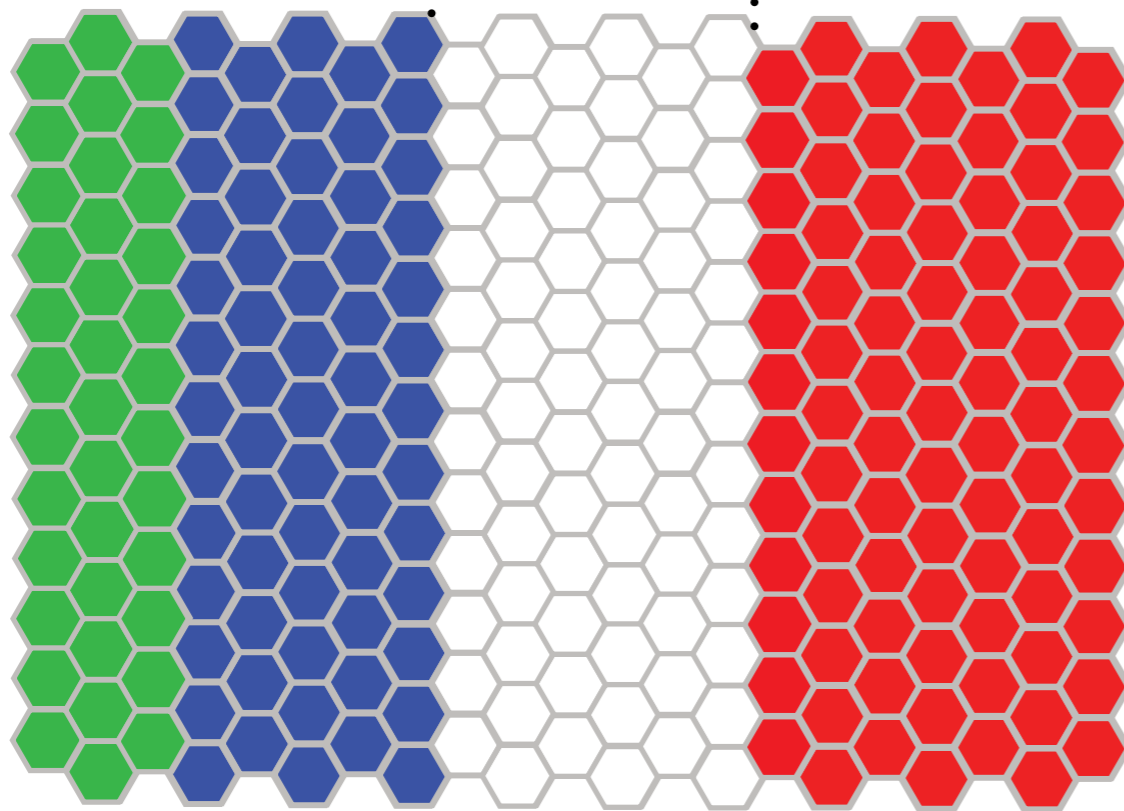


Morphogen gradient



source cells

target cells



Cell states:

Blue

White

Red

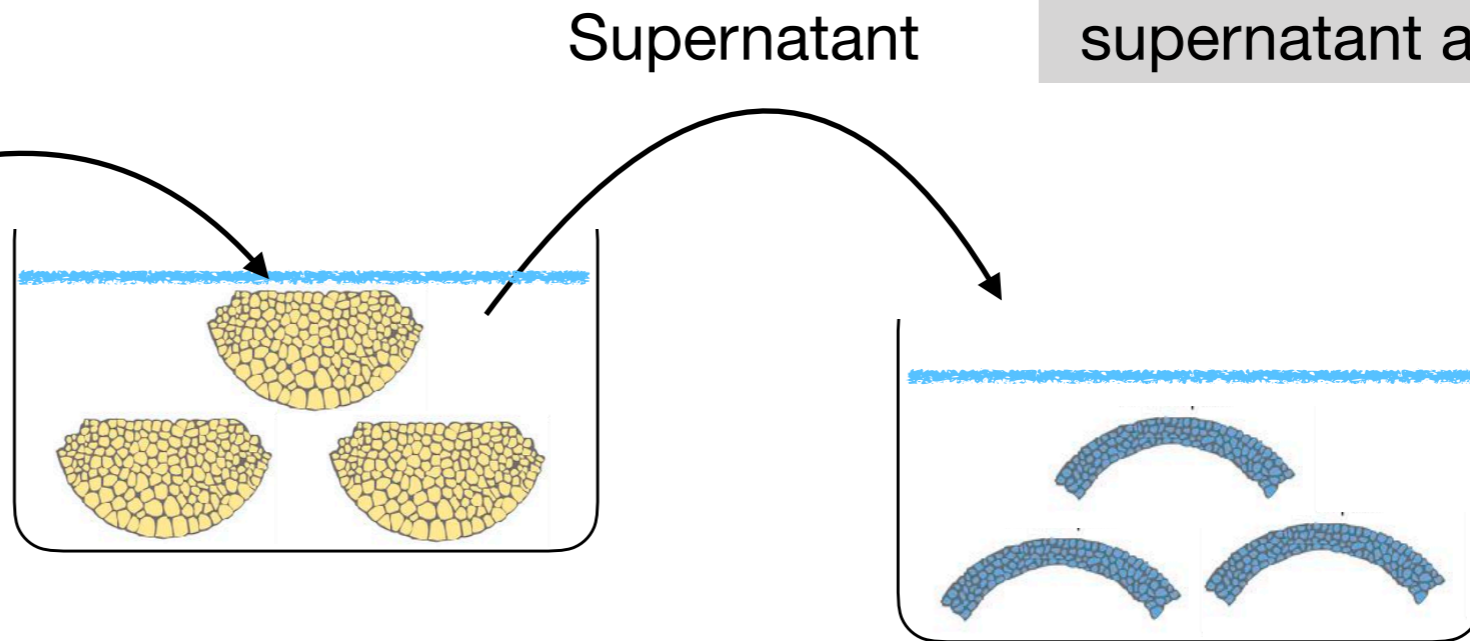
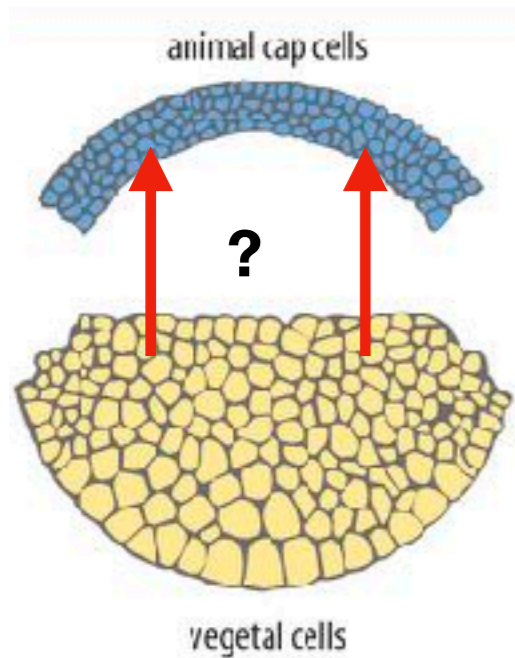
Positional information

Lewis Wolpert, 1969

Classical Morphogen properties

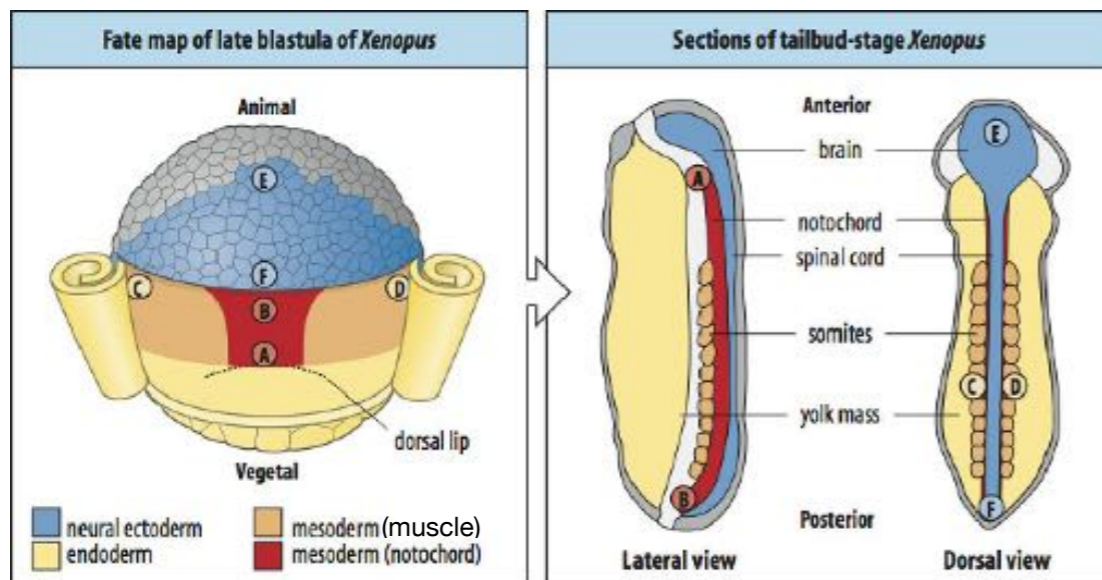
1. Sharp concentration thresholds
2. Three (or more) stable cell states

XTC-MIF mesoderm inducing factor / Activin



Soluble activity (proteins) could be purified from the supernatant and cell lines

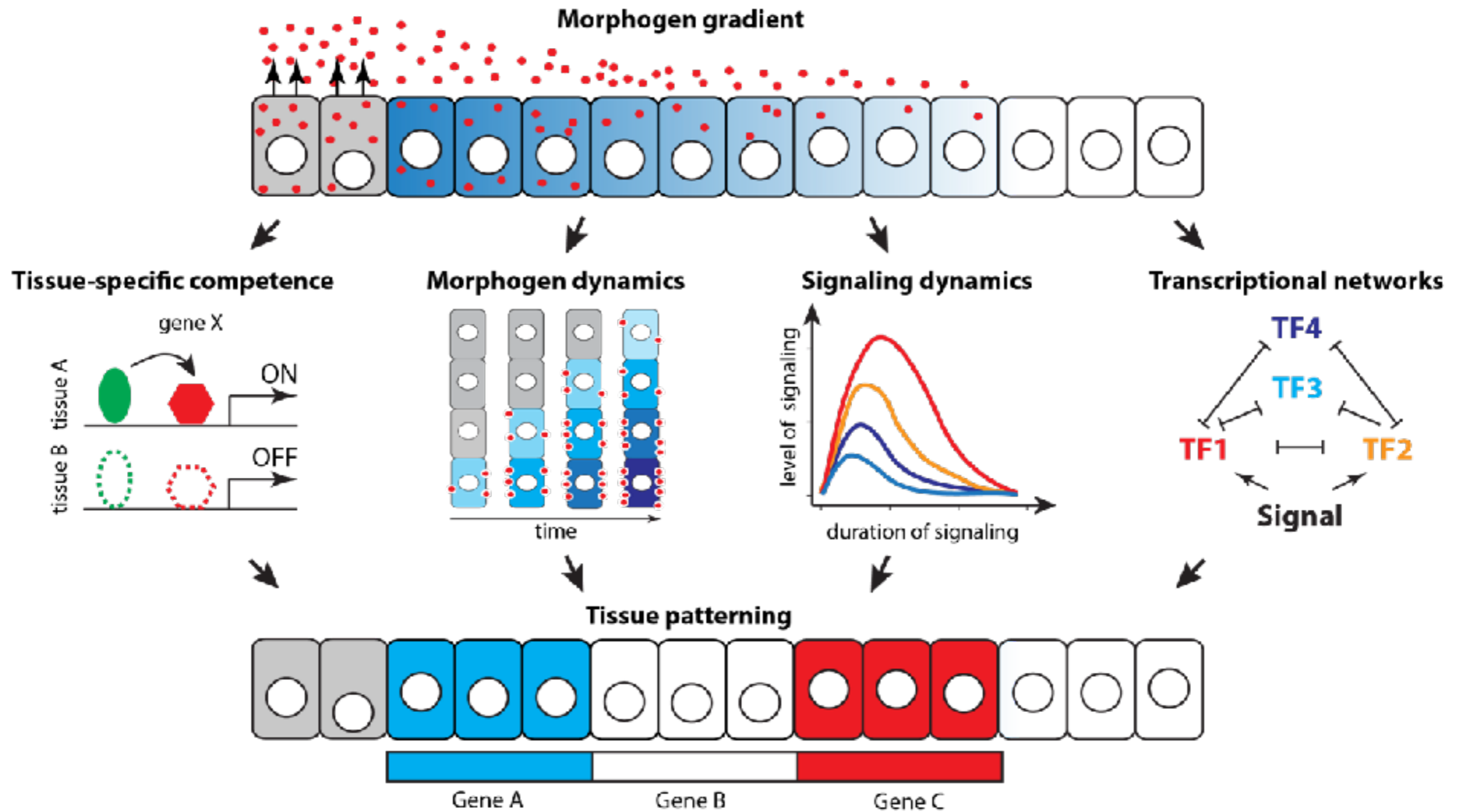
Blood, muscle, notochord
Some dose dependence...



Activin - a morphogen?

Activin: expressed in the vegetal cells, and induces several mesoderm cell-types

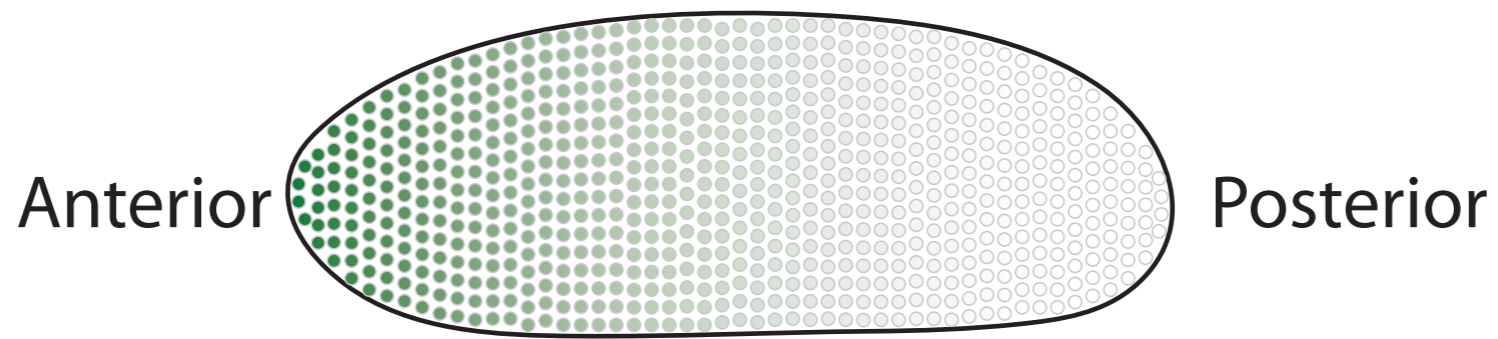
A French Flag solution (modern version)



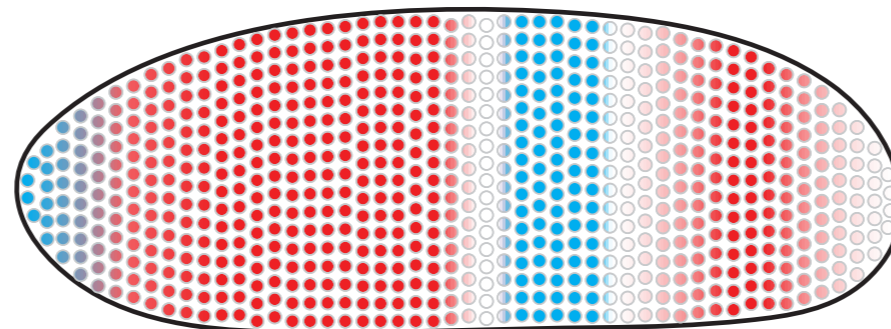
Bicoid patterns the fly embryo as a morphogen

Early *Drosophila* embryo

Bicoid protein gradient



Hunchback and Knirps protein domains



Fate map - the spatial origin of the mature tissues

