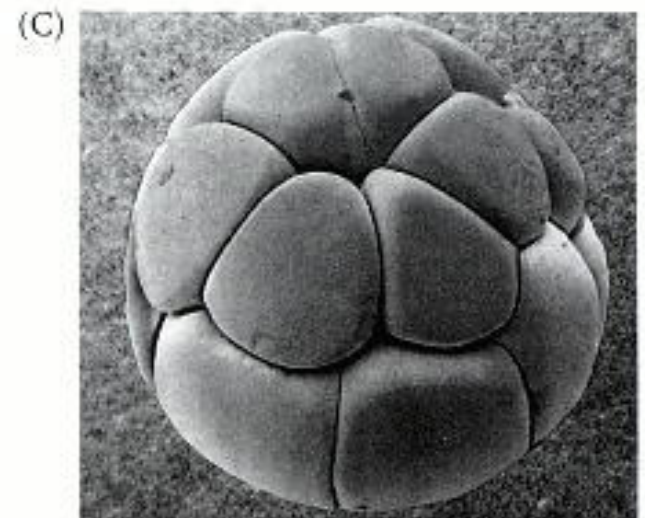
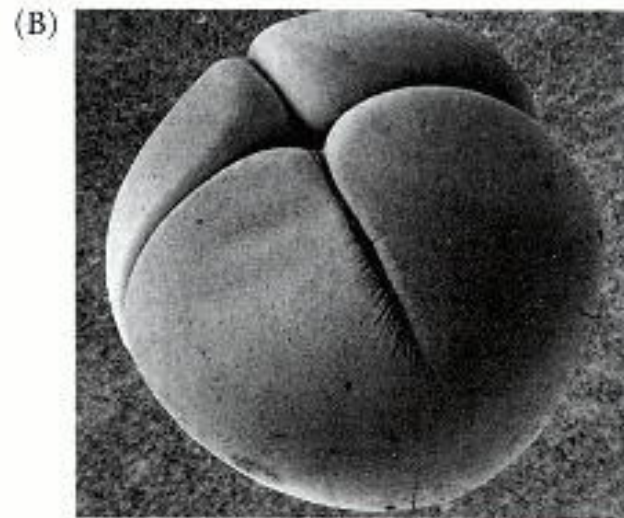
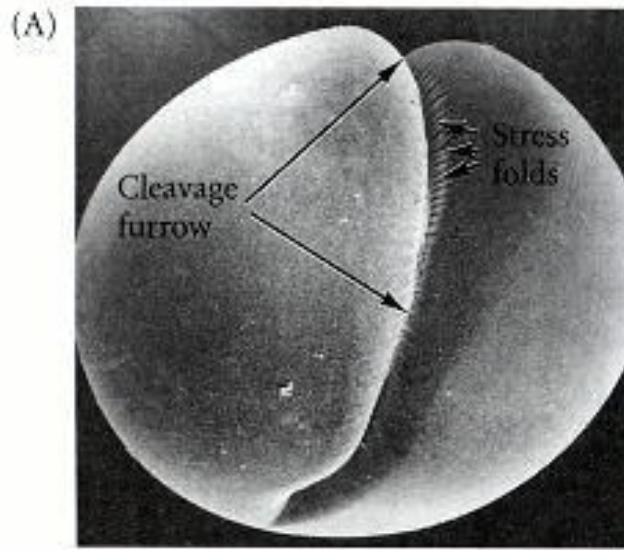


Cleavage

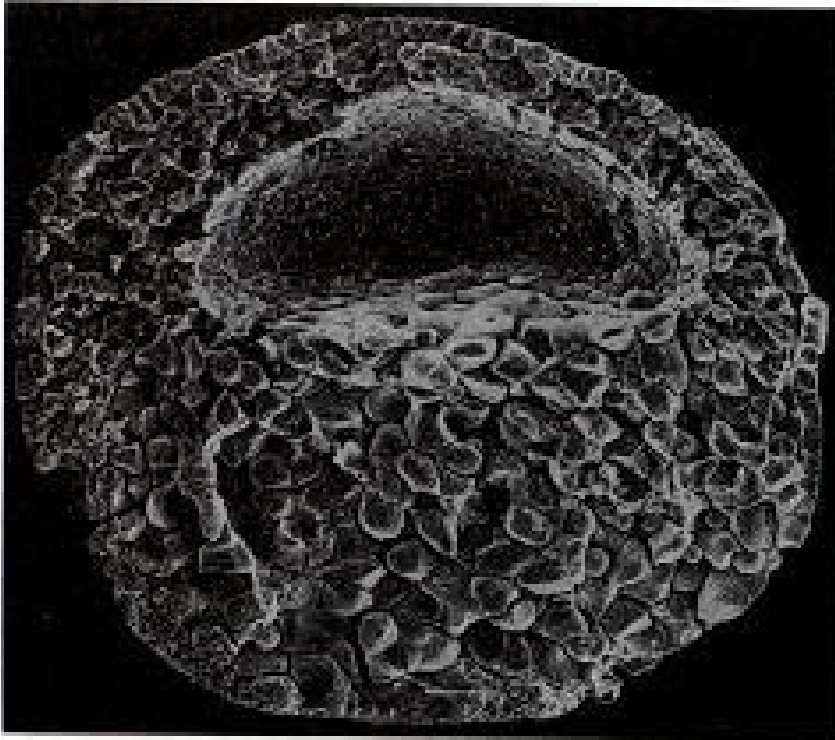


EP-cadherin

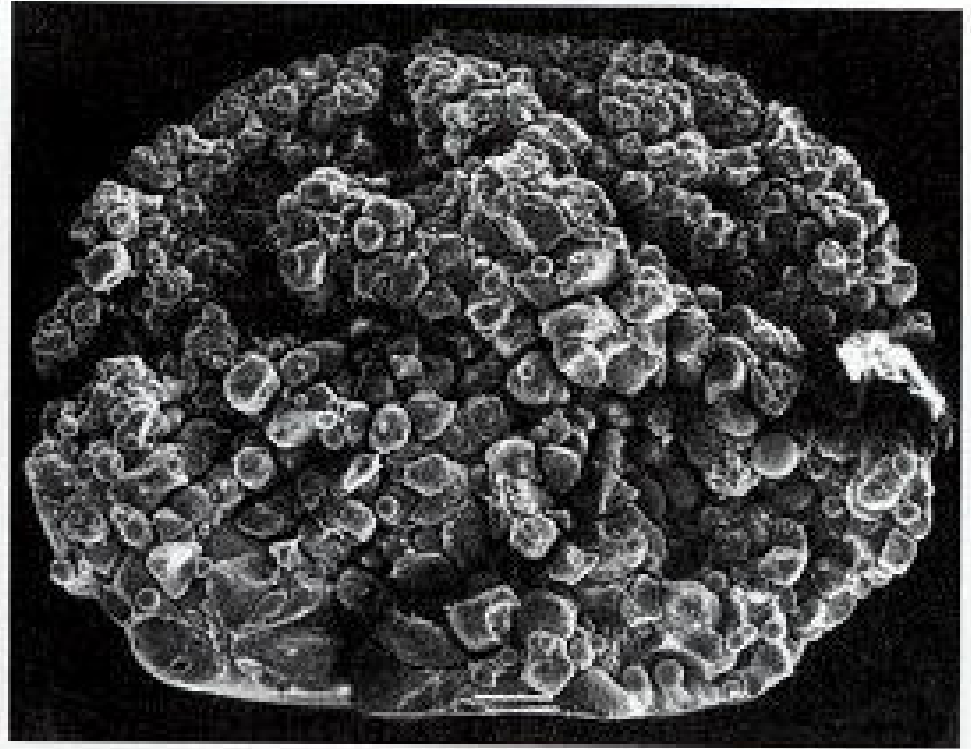
- Cell adhesion molecule
- Helps hold together blastomeres
- Translated from mRNA deposited in oocyte

EP-cadherin necessary for cell adhesion

(A)



(B)

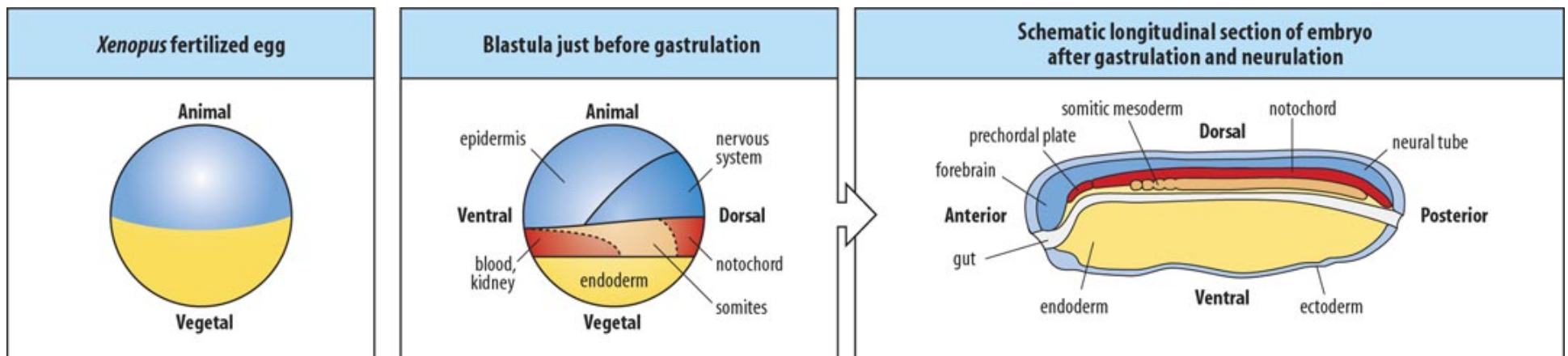


- Oocyte was treated with anti-sense RNA's against EP-cadherin mRNA

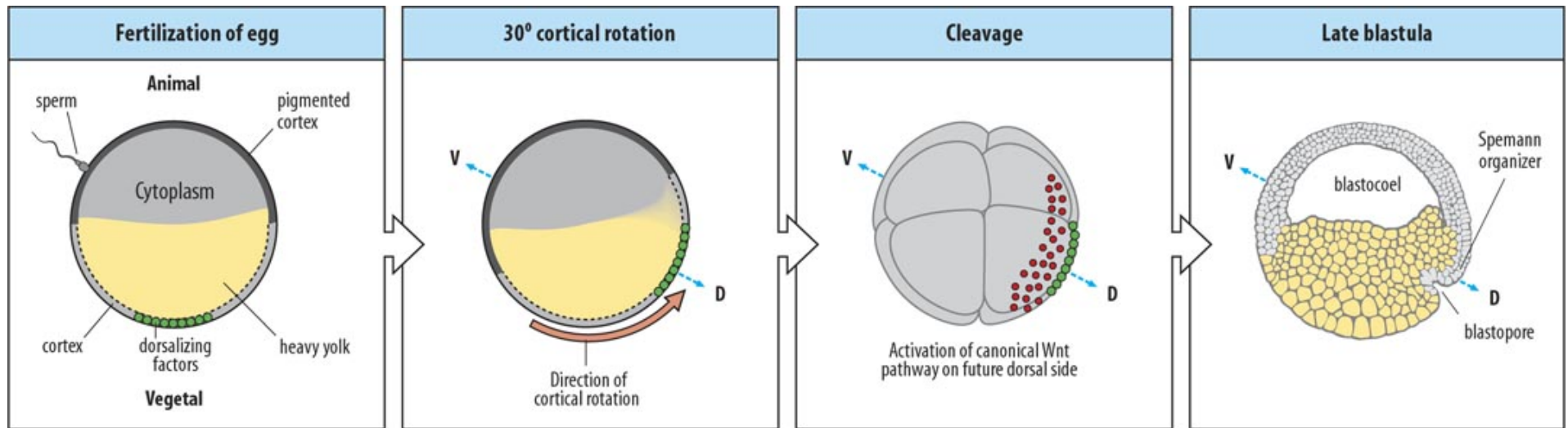
Amphibian Axis

- Animal hemispheres will become ectoderm
- Vegetal hemispheres will become endoderm
- Equatorial region will become mesoderm

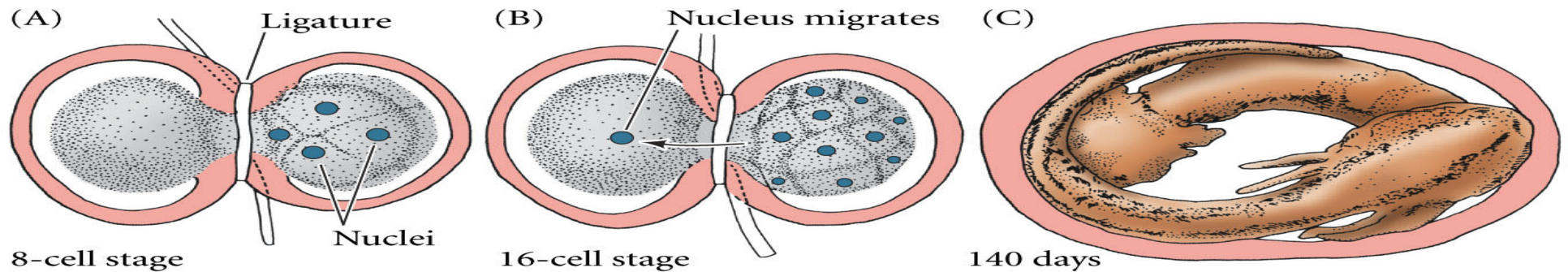
Early Fate Map



Movement of Dorsalizing Factors



Spemann's Experiment



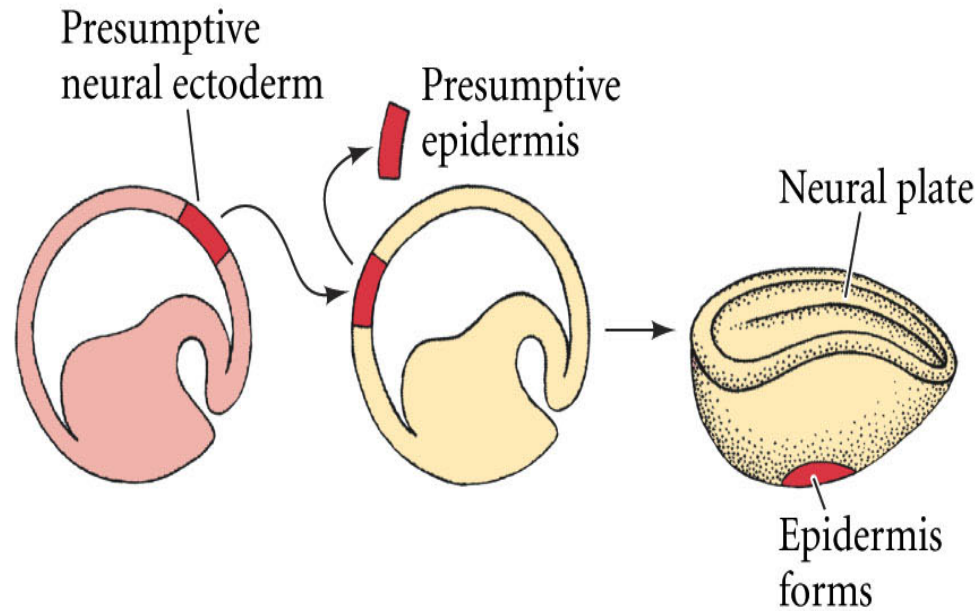
Early nuclei are equivalent.

Spemann transplantation experiments

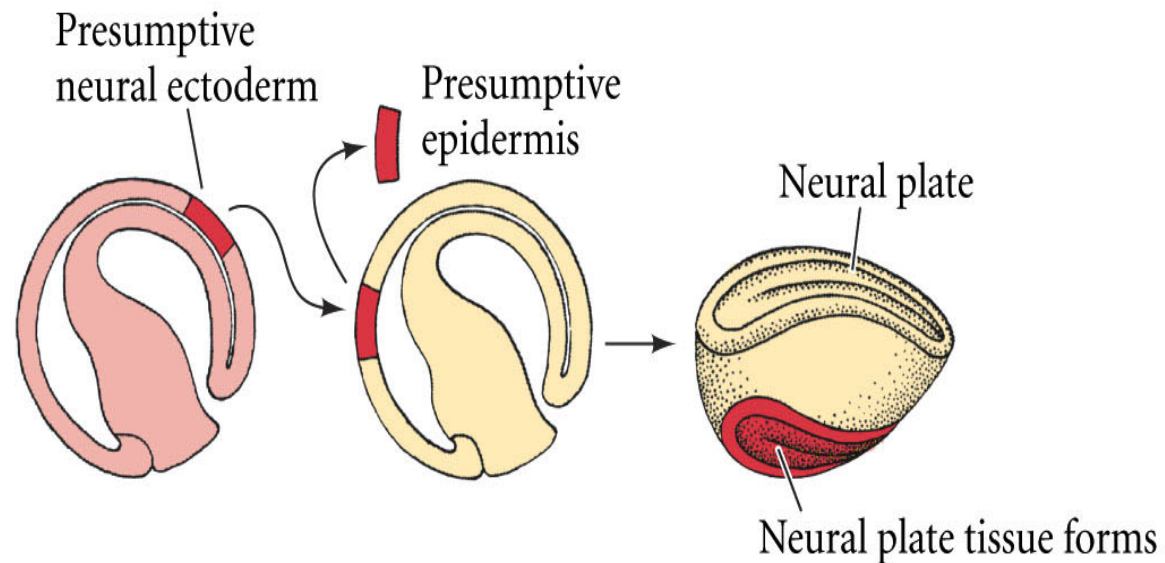
Early gastrula cell fate not determined

Late gastrula cell fate determined

(A) TRANSPLANTATION IN EARLY GASTRULA

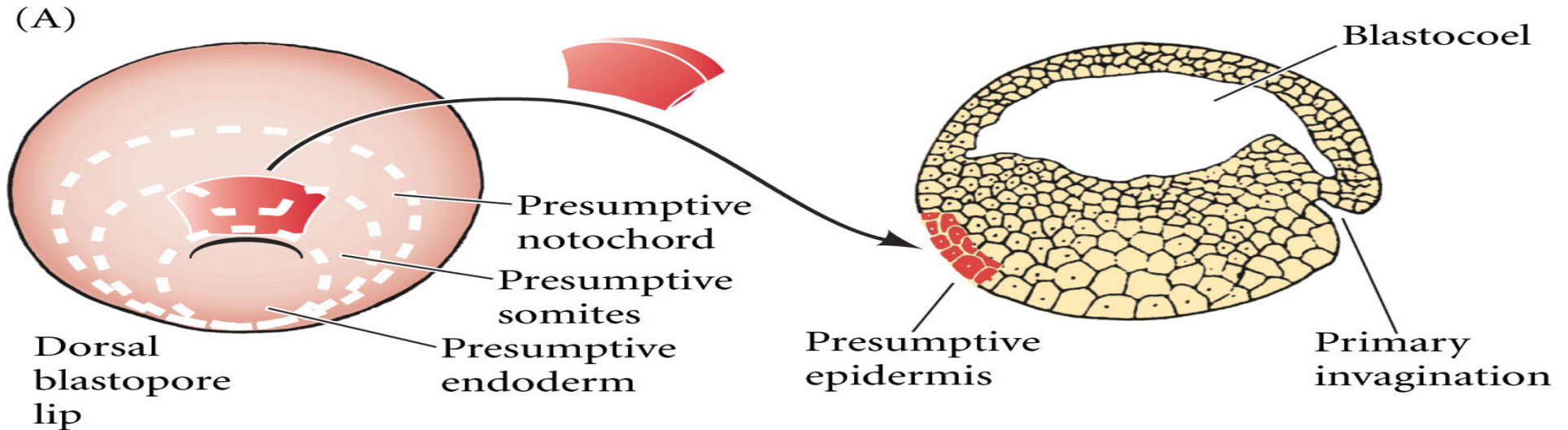


(B) TRANSPLANTATION IN LATE GASTRULA

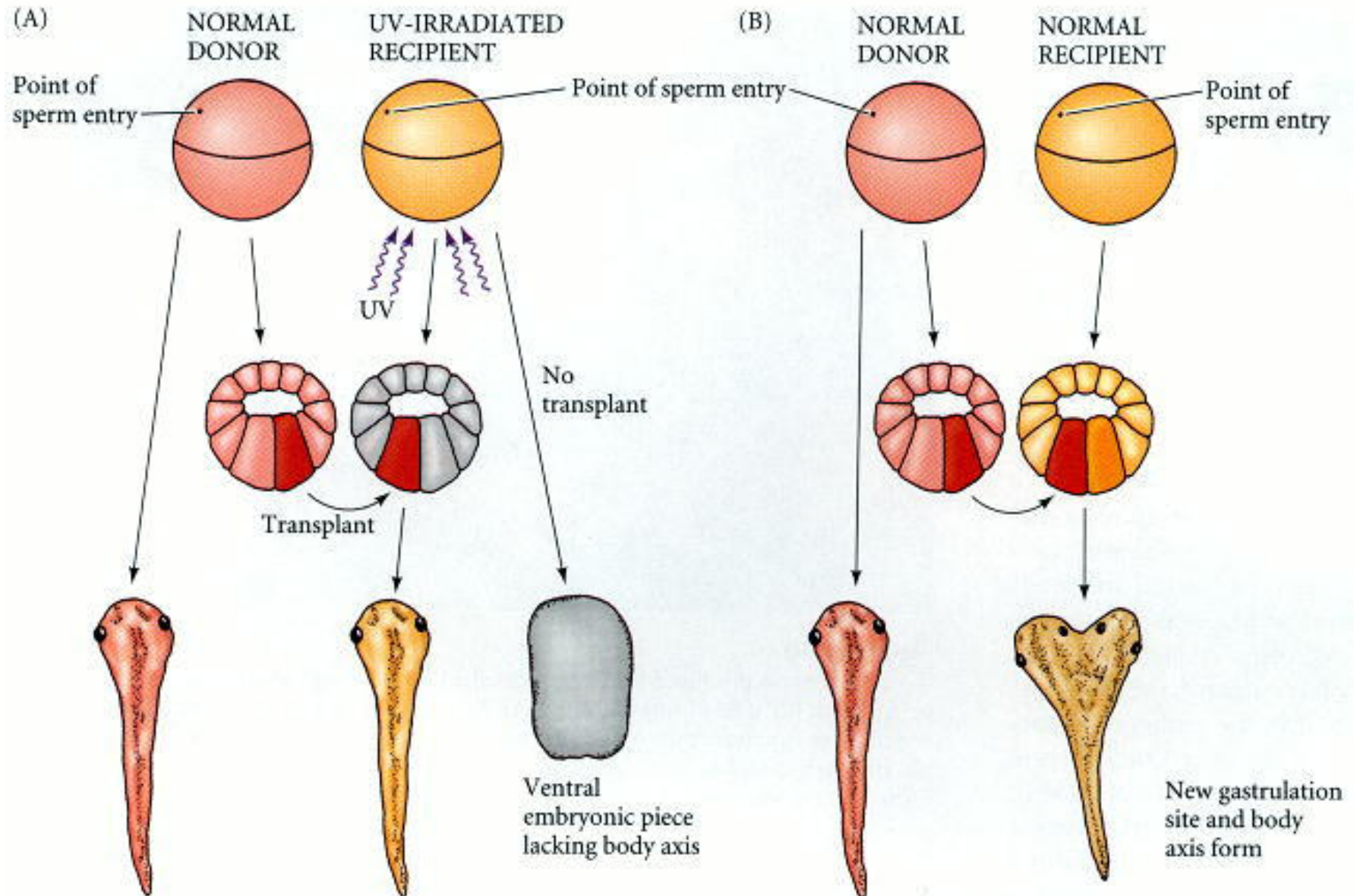


The Organizer

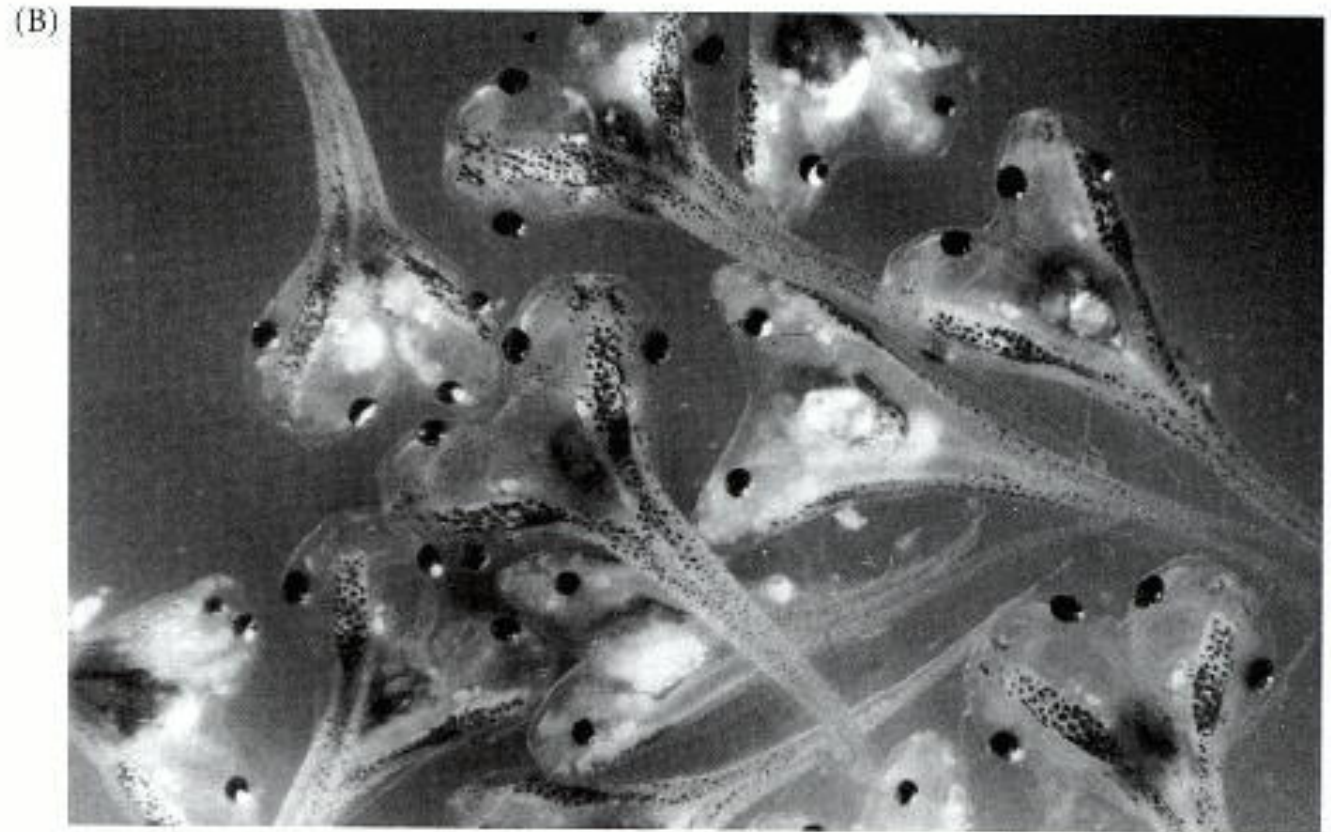
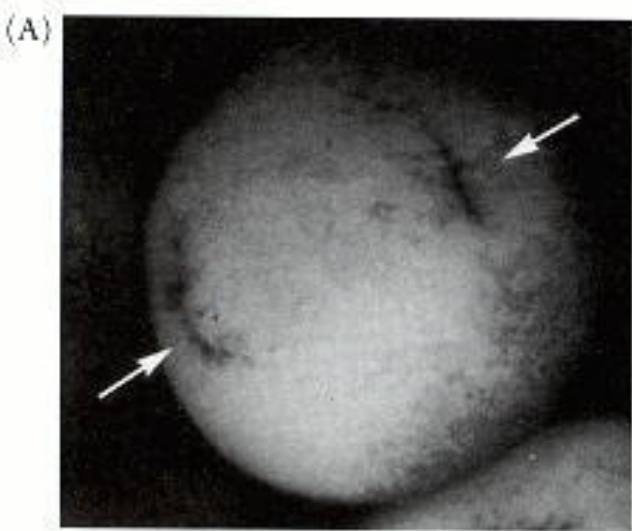
Dorsal lip induces formation of dorsal structures.



Vegetal Cell Transplantation



Vegetal Cell Transplantation



The Organizer

Diffusible factor found in dorsal lip cells

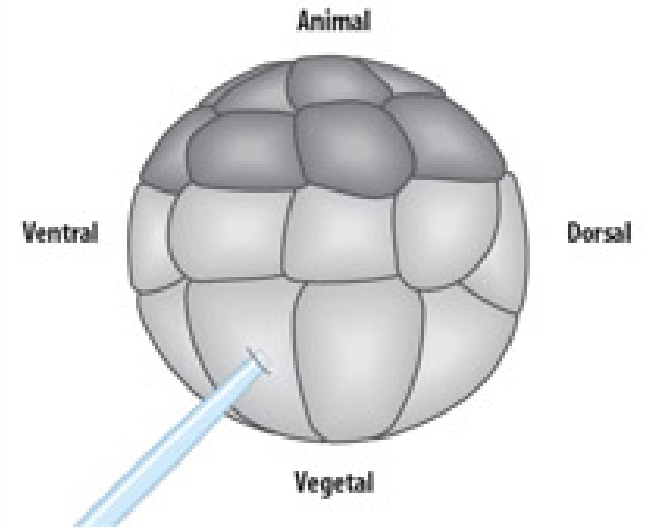
It itself is induced by underlying vegetal cells

Nieuwkoop center – beta catenin

- Functions as a transcription factor and cadherin binding protein

Beta catenin mRNA

Injection of β -catenin mRNA into a ventral vegetal cell (32-cell *Xenopus* embryo)



Twinned embryo develops with a duplicated axis



Beta-catenin activity in Sea Urchins

Determines mesoderm

Found in micromeres and veg 2 layer

Found in nucleus when active

Beta-catenin controlled by Wnt

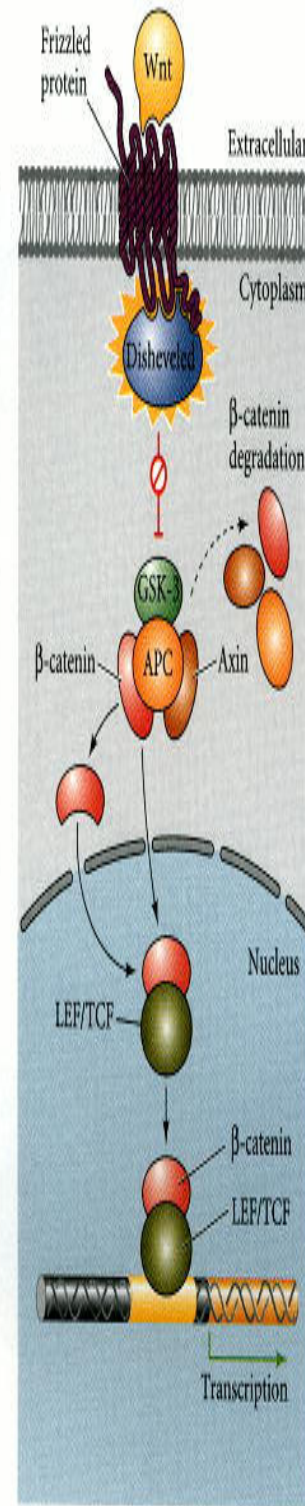
Wnt turns on beta-catenin activity

Allows beta-catenin to enter nucleus and act like a transcription factor

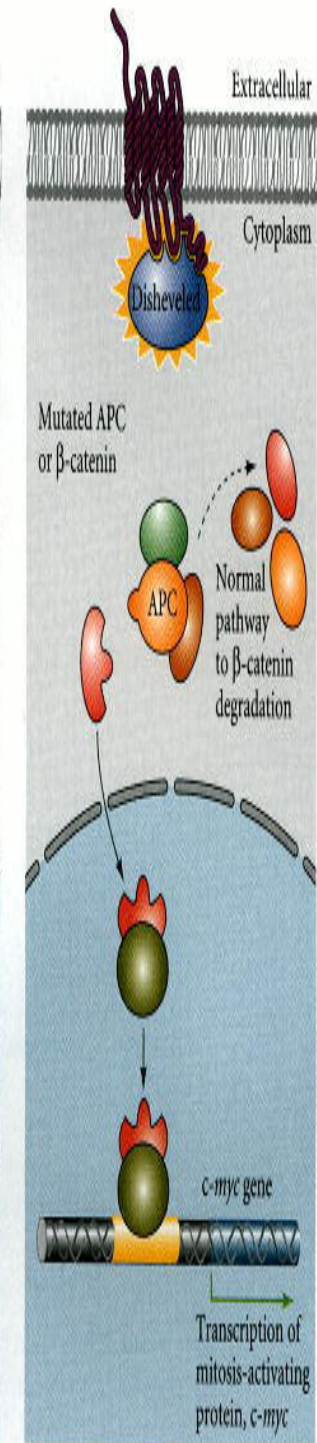
Wnt Pathway



(A)



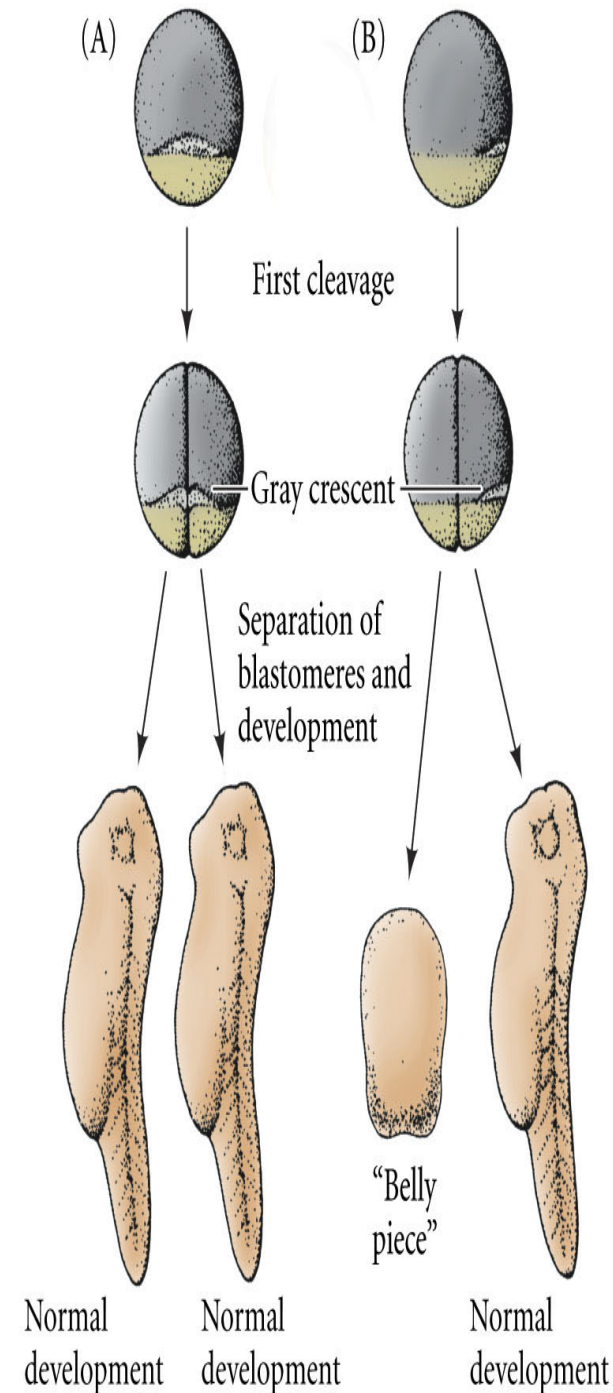
(B)



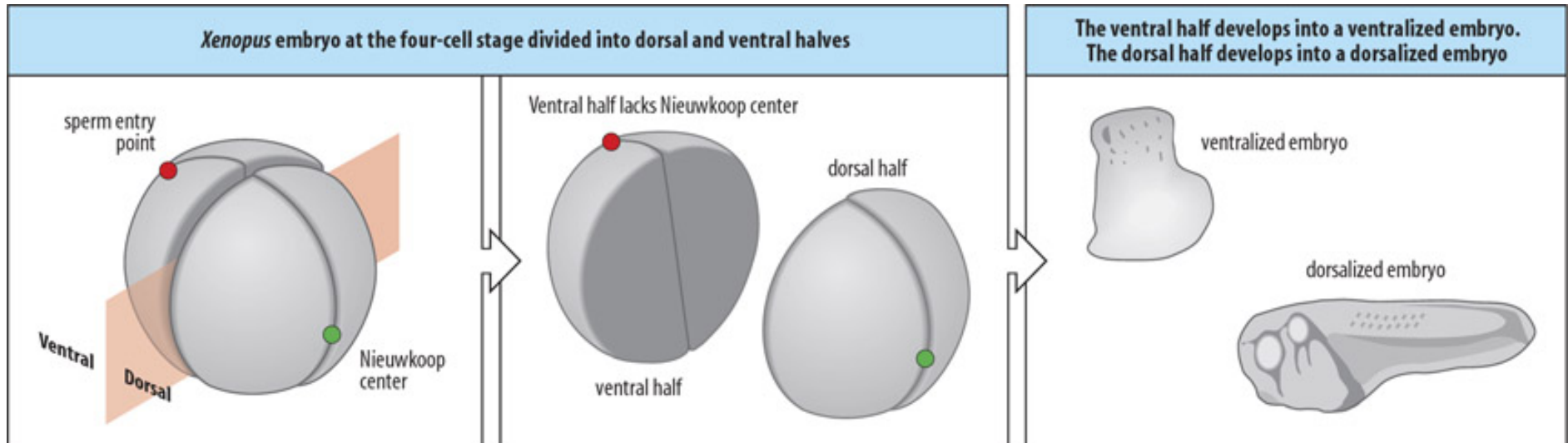
Spemann

Blastomeres
equivalent when
they both have gray
crescent.

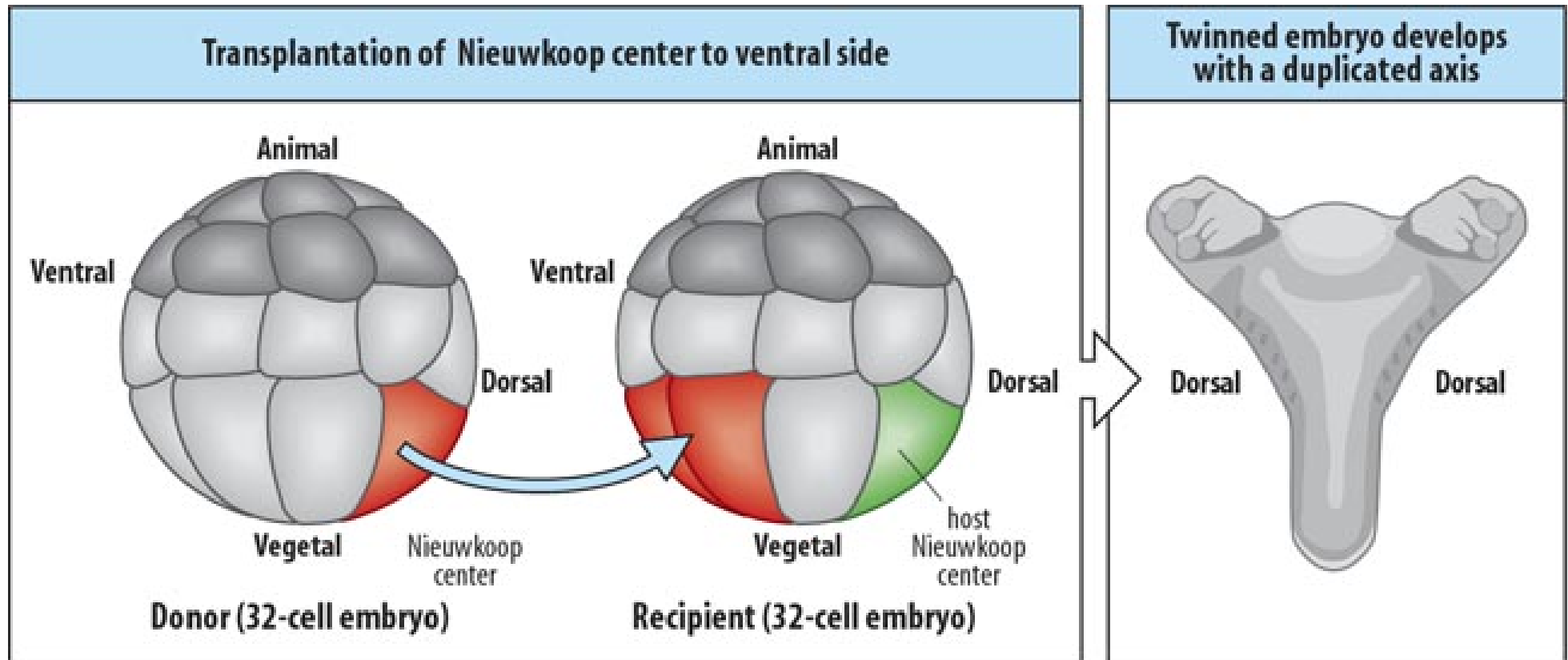
Gray crescent
necessary for dorsal
structures



Nieuwkoop Center



Nieuwkoop Center Specifies Dorsal Side



Expression of paraxial protocadherin

(A)



Paraxial protocadherin expression

(B)



Blue=paraxial protocadherin
Red=chordin

Beta-catenin localization

How does beta-catenin become localized to dorsal side?

Beta-catenin evenly distributed before fertilization.

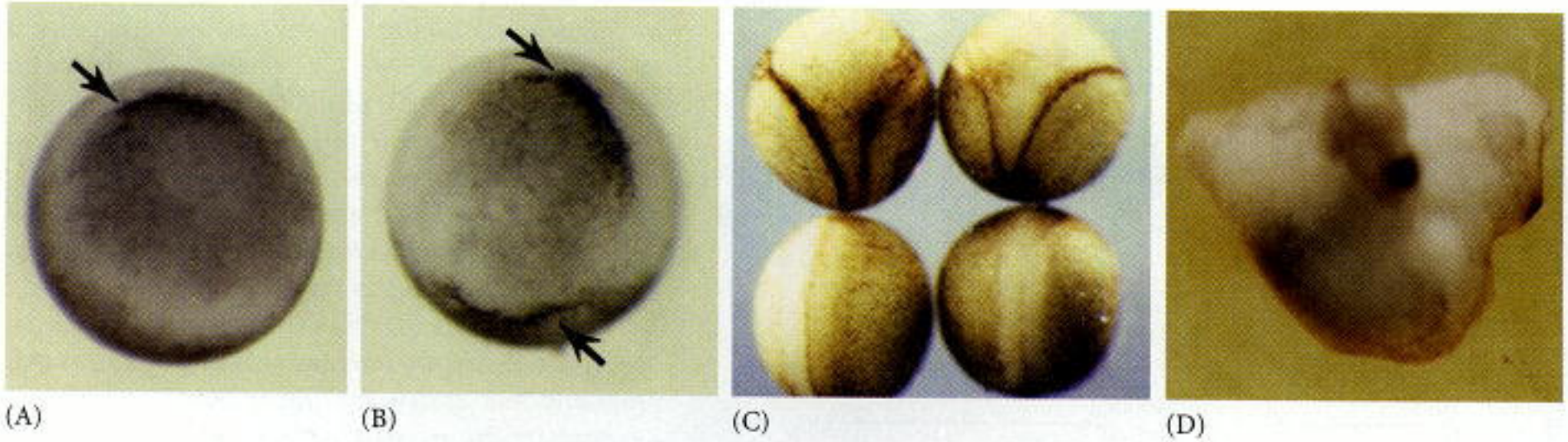
Dsh and GBP translocated to dorsal side by kinesin

- Rides on microtubule tracks laid down after fertilization during cortical rotation
- Dorsal surface enriched in Dsh and GBP
- Dsh and GBP inhibit GSK3
 - Beta-catenin degrades on ventral side and is stabilized on dorsal side

Beta-catenin activates other genes

Turns on goosecoid gene in organizer

Goosecoid mRNA can induce new axis



- Activates involution
- Determines dorsal mesoderm
- Represses Wnt8
- Important in brain formation

VegT and Veg1

Present in vegetal cortical region

Genes required for endoderm and mesoderm formation

VegT antisense RNA causes epidermis only

Xnr Gradient

High Xnr – Organizer, goosecoid

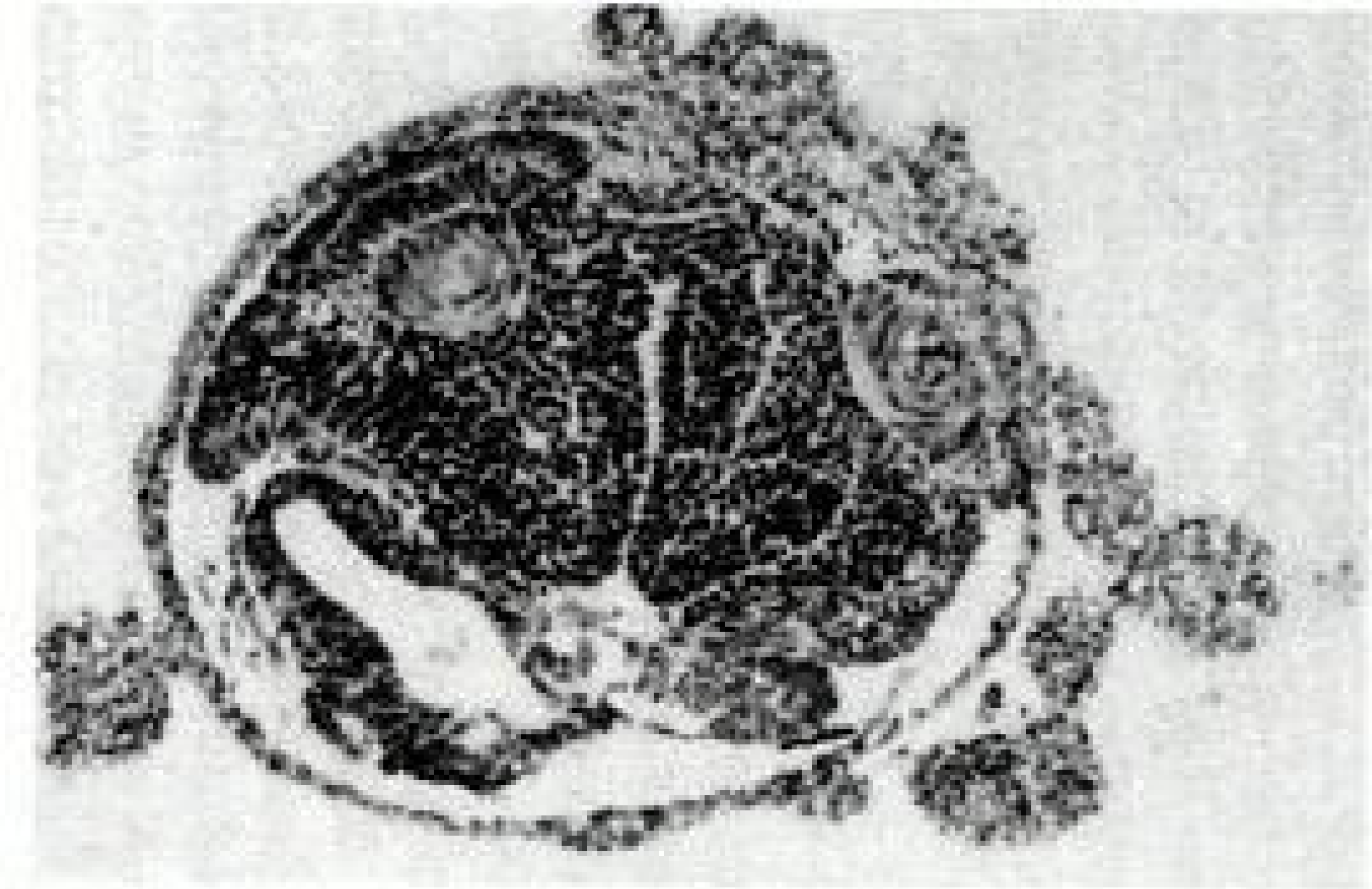
Med Xnr – Lateral mesoderm

Low Xnr > high BMP4 + Xwnt8 – Ventral mesoderm

Neural ectoderm induced by soluble factor?

Controlled by goosecoid and beta-catenin?

Induction of ectopic neural structures



Neural structures default – epidermis induced by BMP's

BMP – bone morphogenic protein

Induce ectoderm to become epidermis

Organizer secretes factors that block BMP from acting

BMP inhibitors

Noggin, Chordin and Follistatin

Diffusible proteins

Induced dorsal ectoderm to become neural

Dorsalizes mesoderm cells

Inhibits BMP's

Found in dorsal lip then in the notochord

Noggin mRNA rescues Dorsal Structures



Localization of Noggin



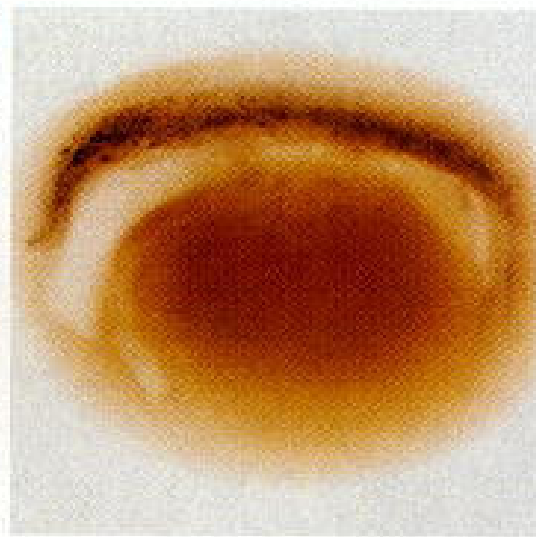
(A)



(B)



(C)

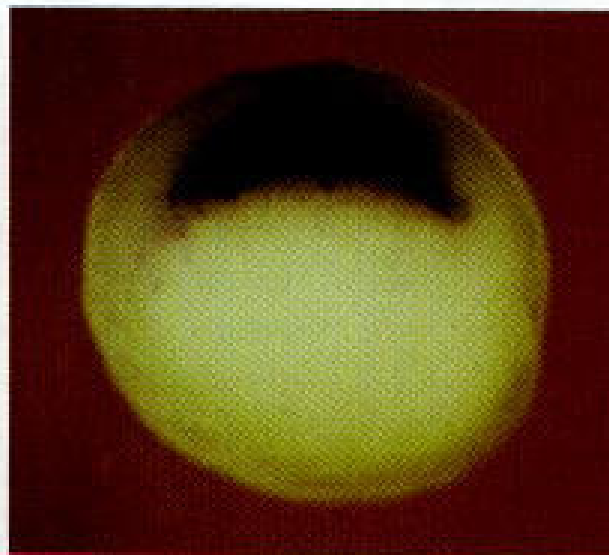


(D)

Localization of Chordin mRNA



(A)

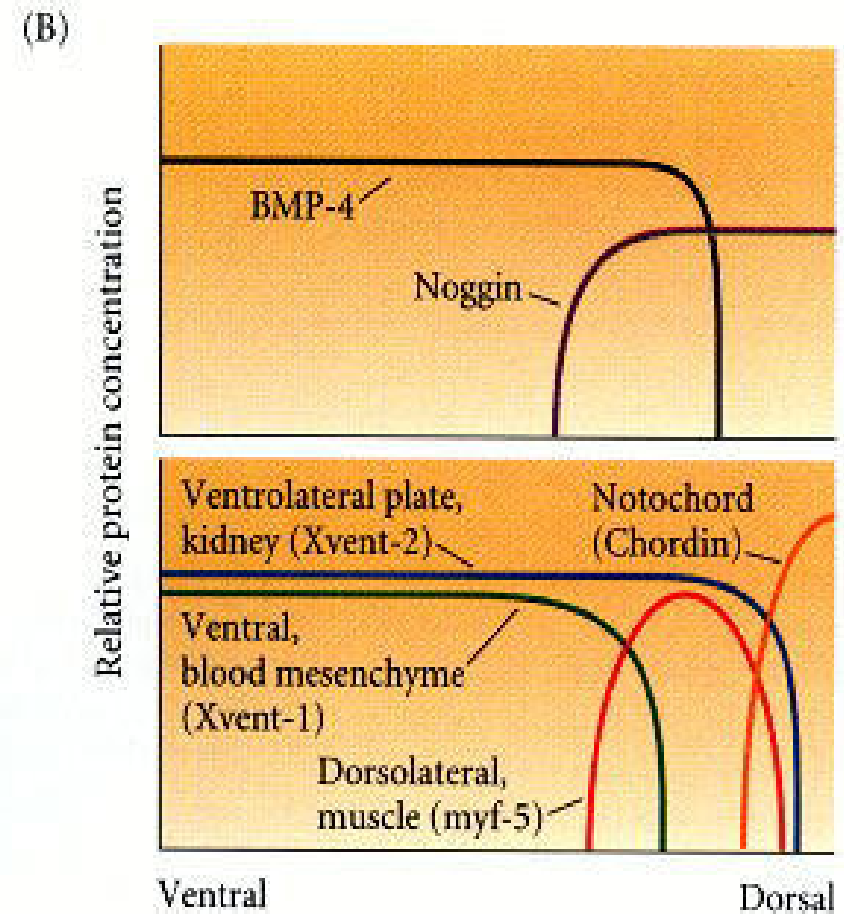
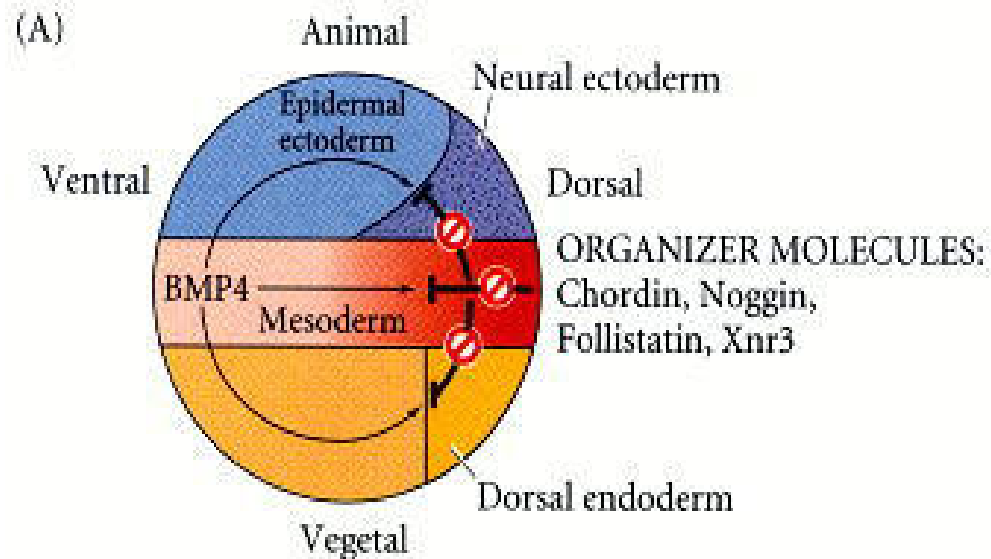


(B)



(C)

BMP Gradient Controls Dorsal/Ventral Axis



How is the ant/pos axis determined?

During neurulation beta-catenin forms a gradient

Greatest concentration at organizer

- Becomes anterior end

Wnt Gradient Controls Anterior/Posterior Axis

